



On the Origin of The Soft X-ray Excess in Radio Quiet AGNs

P.O. Petrucci

Ursini, Cappi, Bianchi, Matt, DeRosa, Malzac, Henri

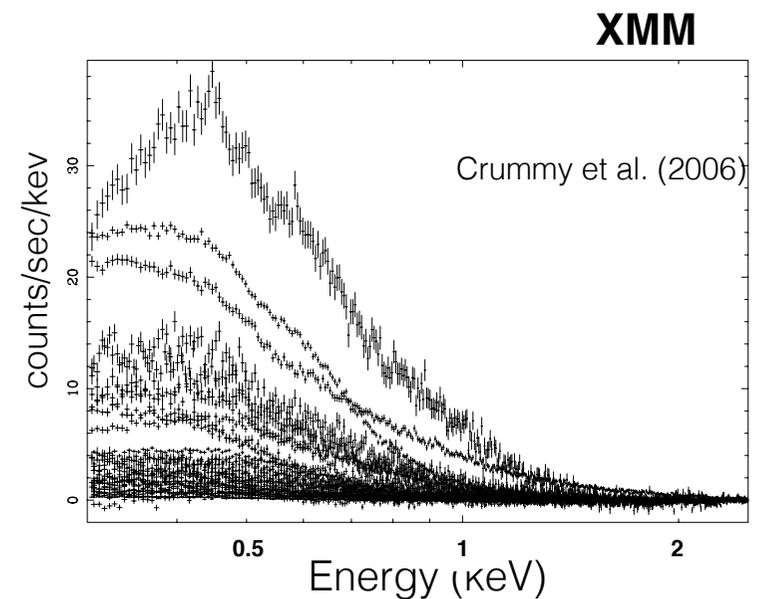
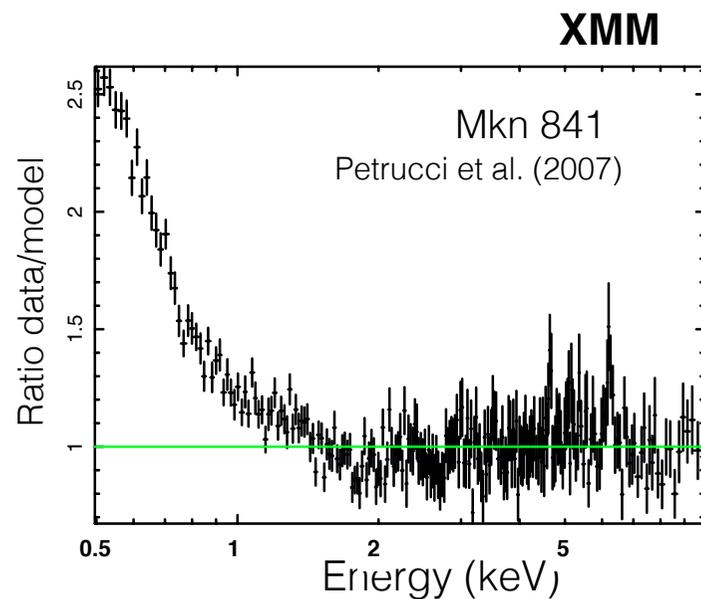
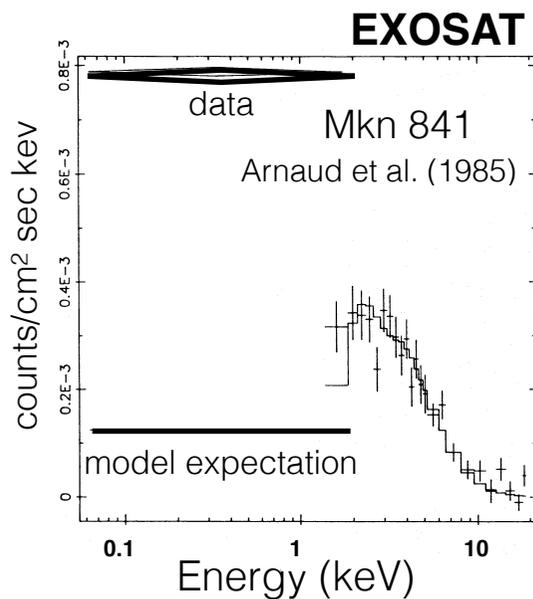


Context

- Soft excess: excess of flux below 1-2 keV compared to the extrapolation of the 2-10 keV power law

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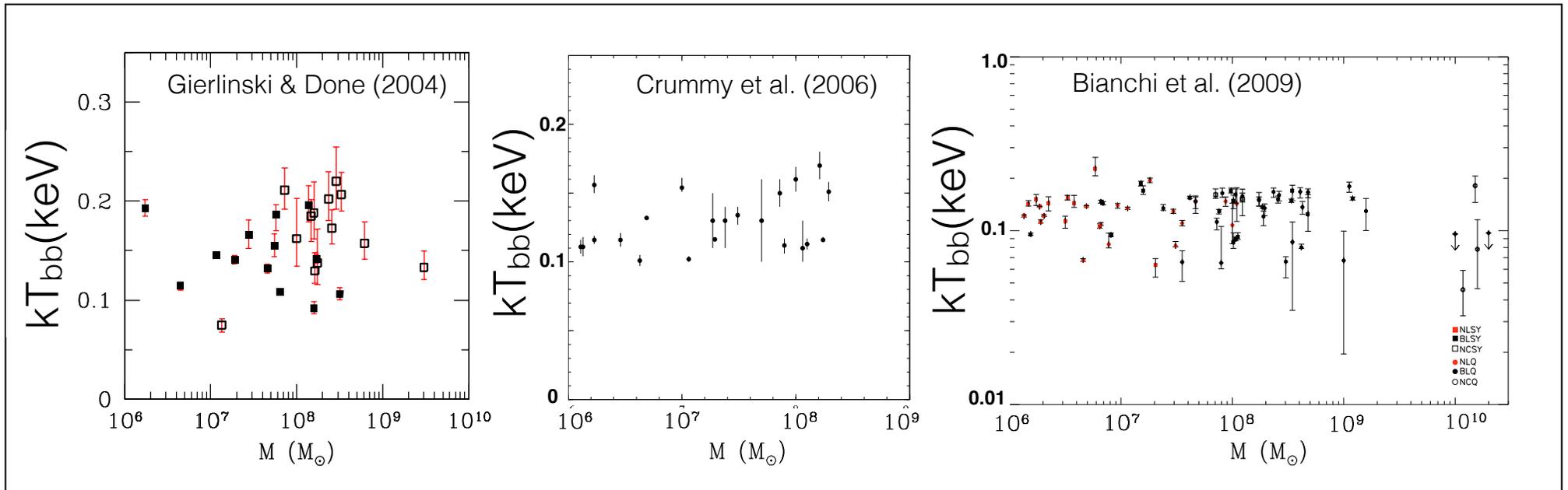
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- Soft excess: excess of flux below 1-2 keV compared to the extrapolation of the 2-10 keV power law
- Known since the 80s' (Arnaud et al. 1985, Singh et al. 1985)
- Detected in more than 50% of Sy 1 galaxies (e.g. Halpern 1984; Turner & Pounds 1989, Piconcelli et al. 2005, Bianchi et al. 2009, Scott et al. 2012)

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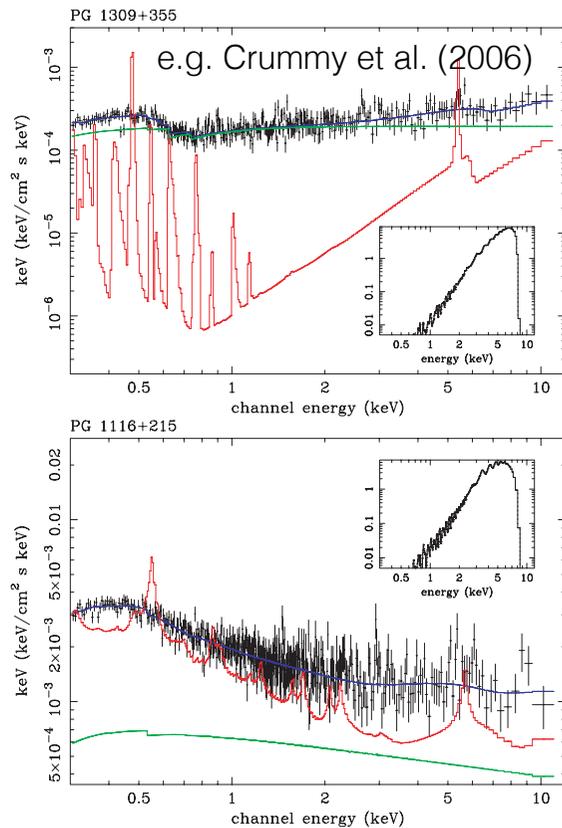


- With a « universal » spectral shape (e.g. Walter & Fink 1993, Gierlinski & Done 2004, Crummy et al. 2006, Bianchi et al. 2009)

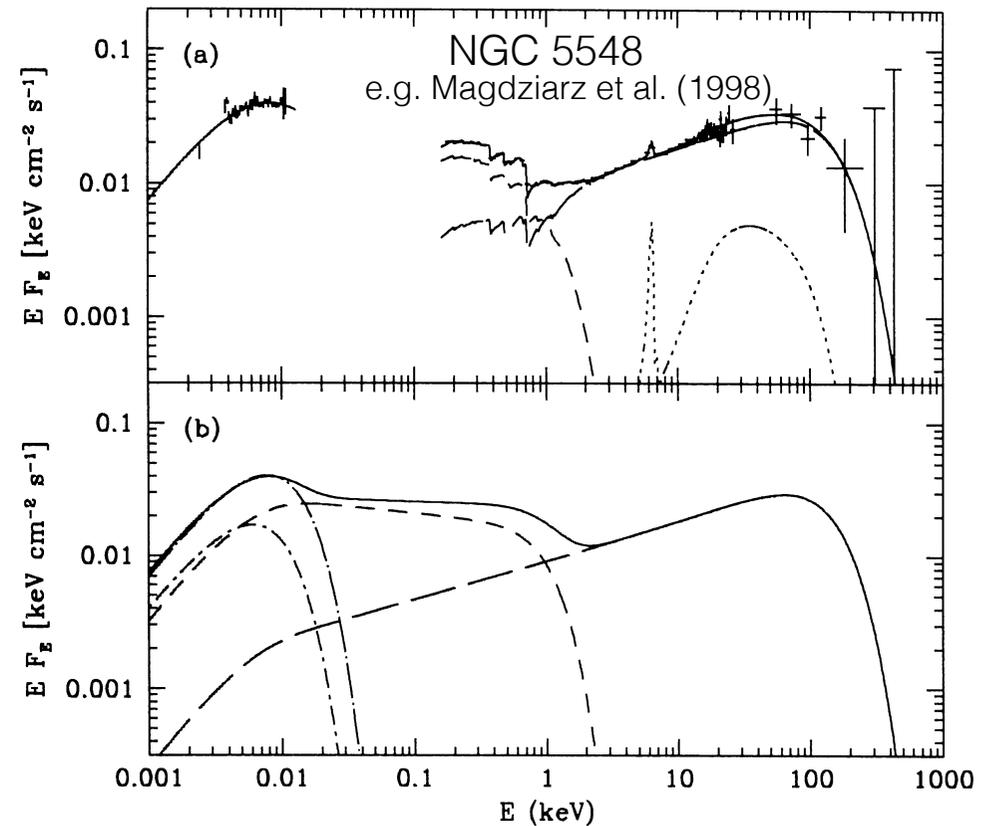
Modeling

- Two main models proposed yet...

Blurred ionized reflection



Thermal Comptonisation

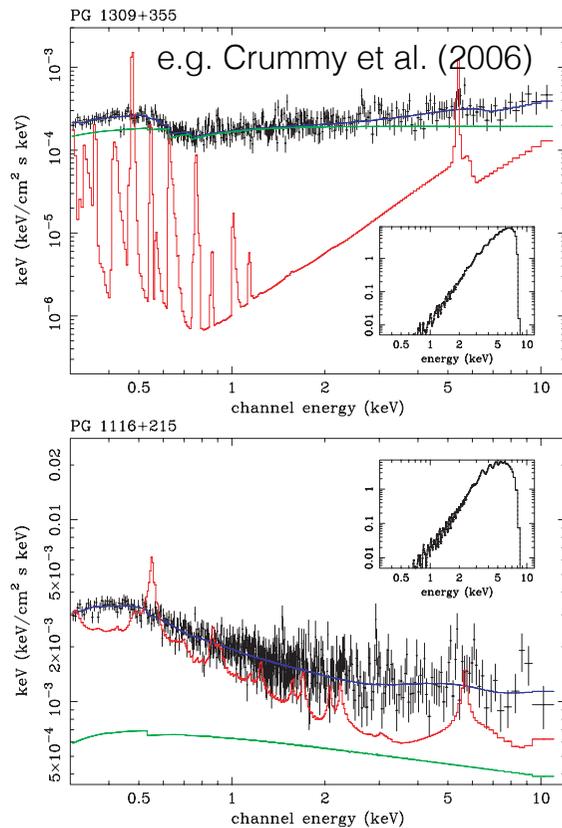


See Boissay et al. (2015) for testing/comparing both soft X-ray excess models on a large sample...

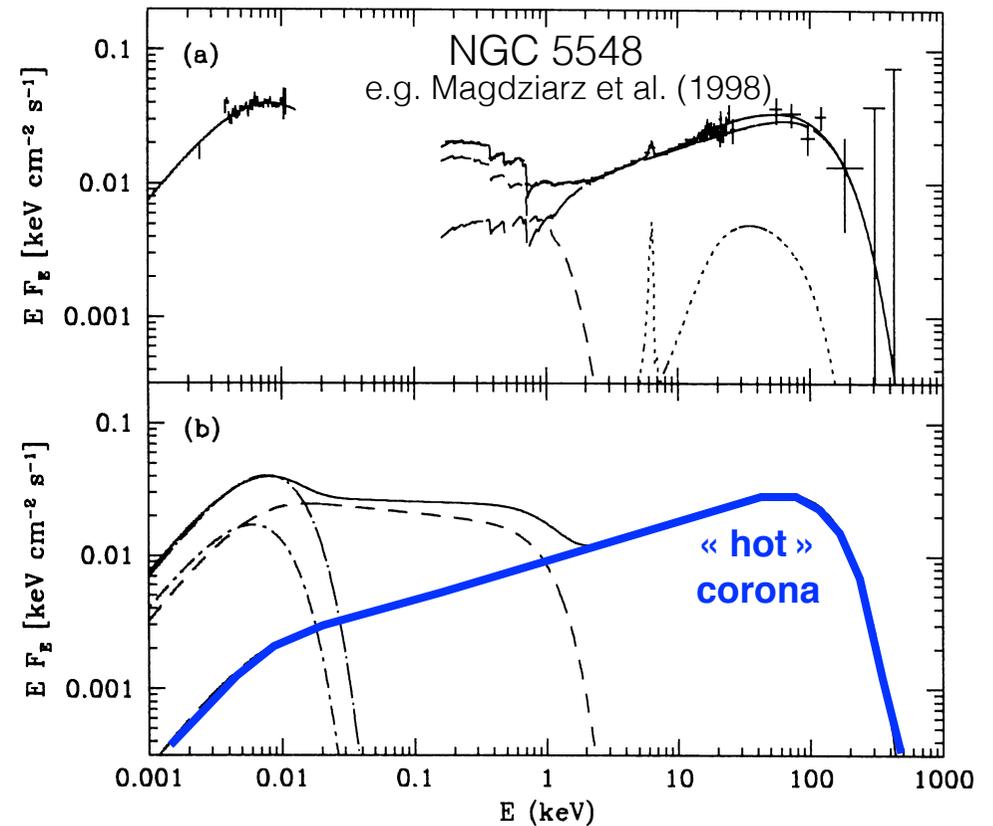
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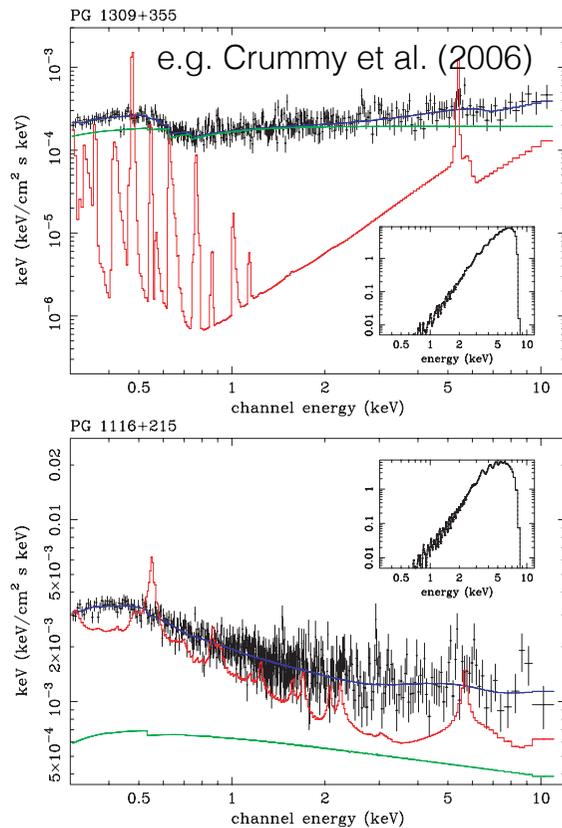


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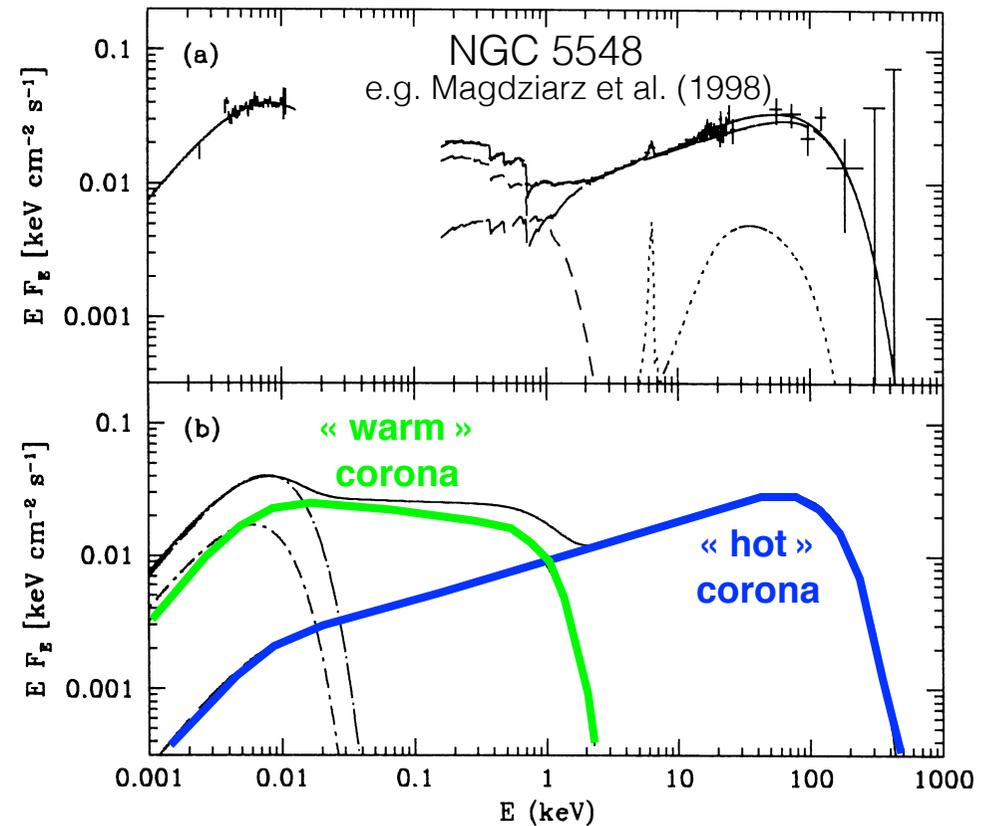
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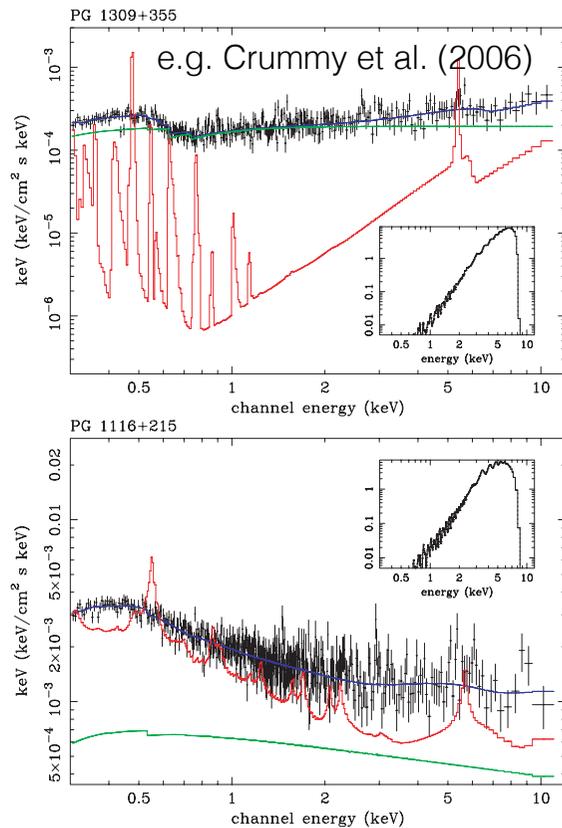


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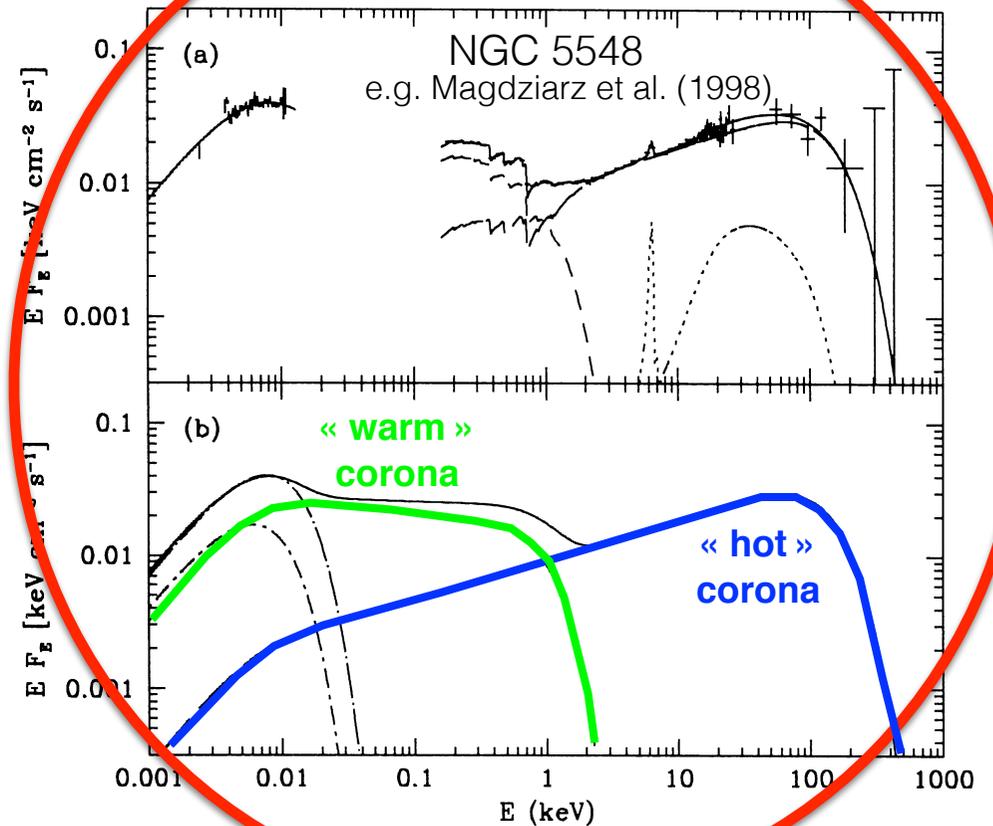
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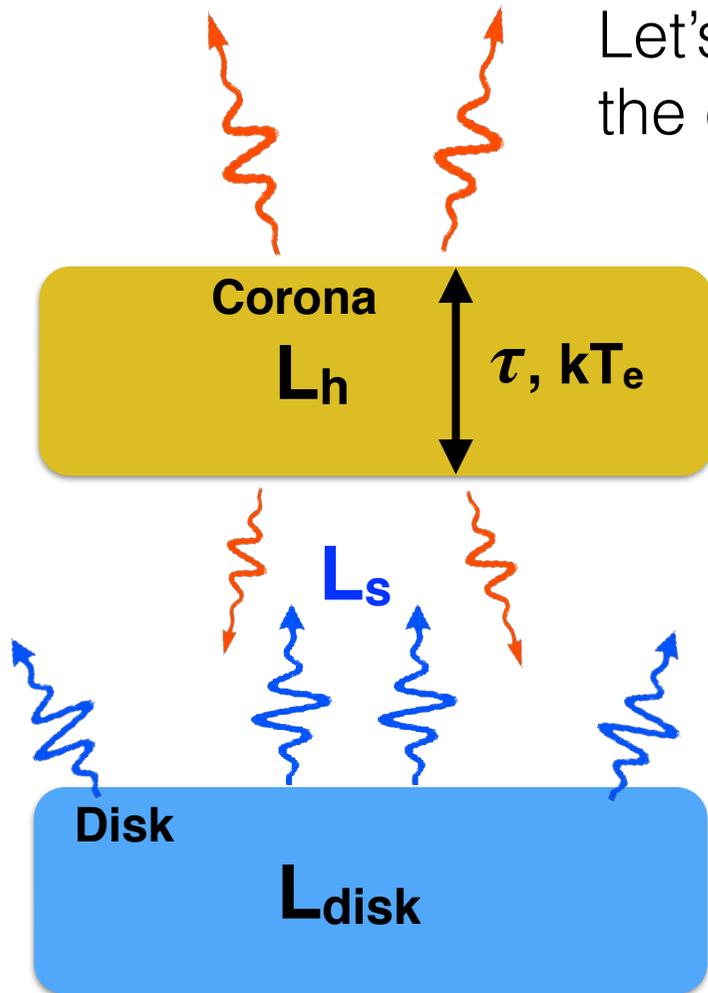


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Thermal Comptonisation

Two-phases Radiative Equilibrium

Let's call L_s the soft photon luminosity entering the corona, and L_h the corona heating luminosity

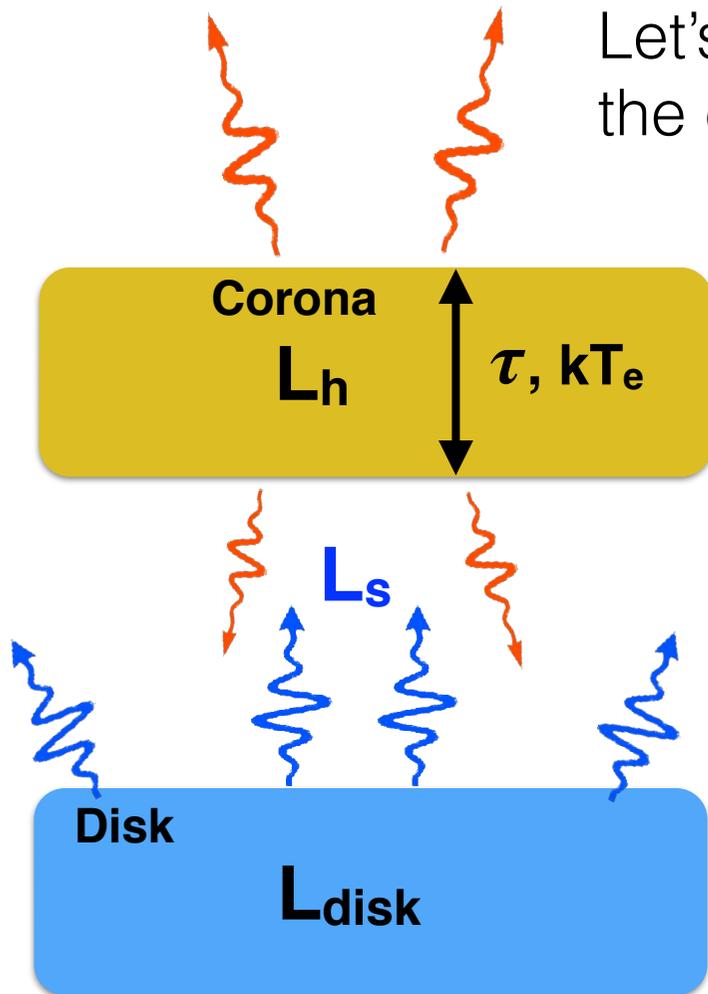


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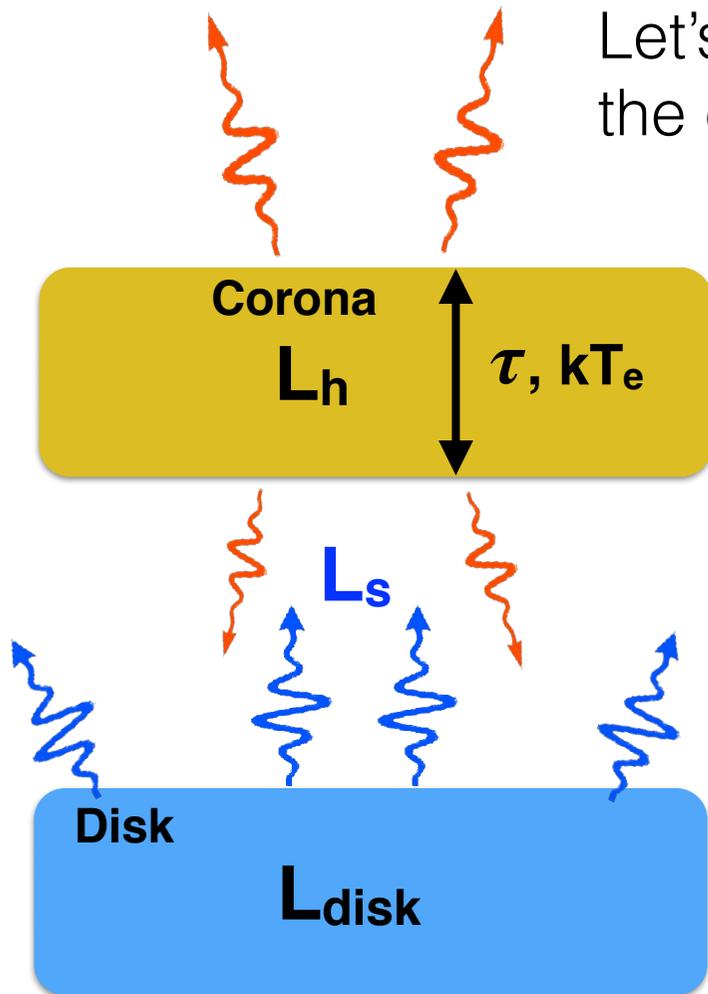
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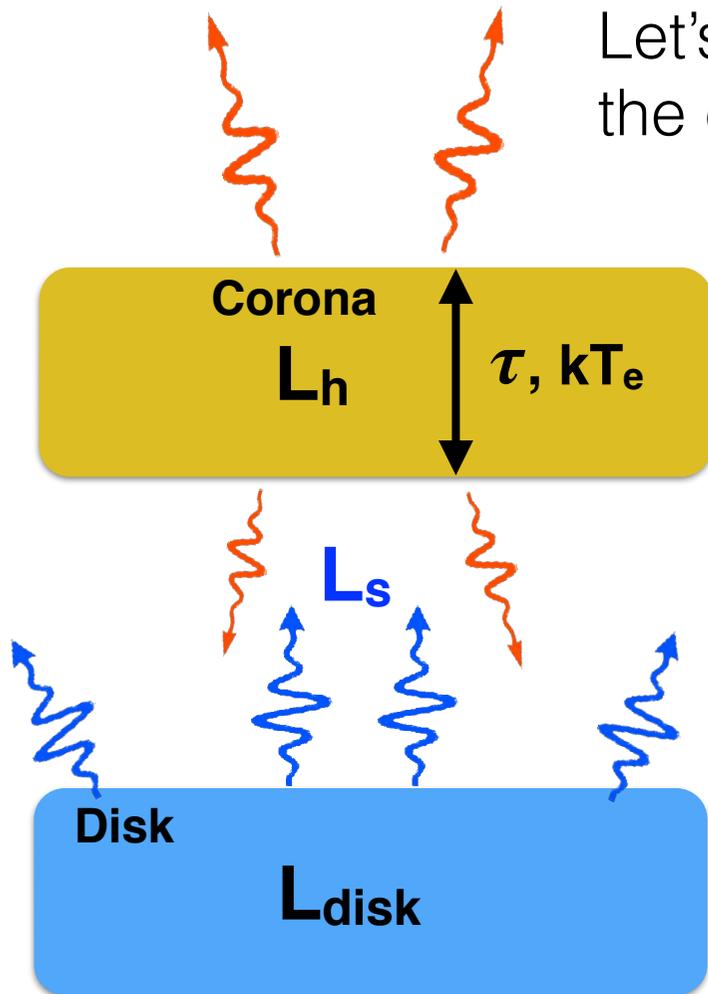


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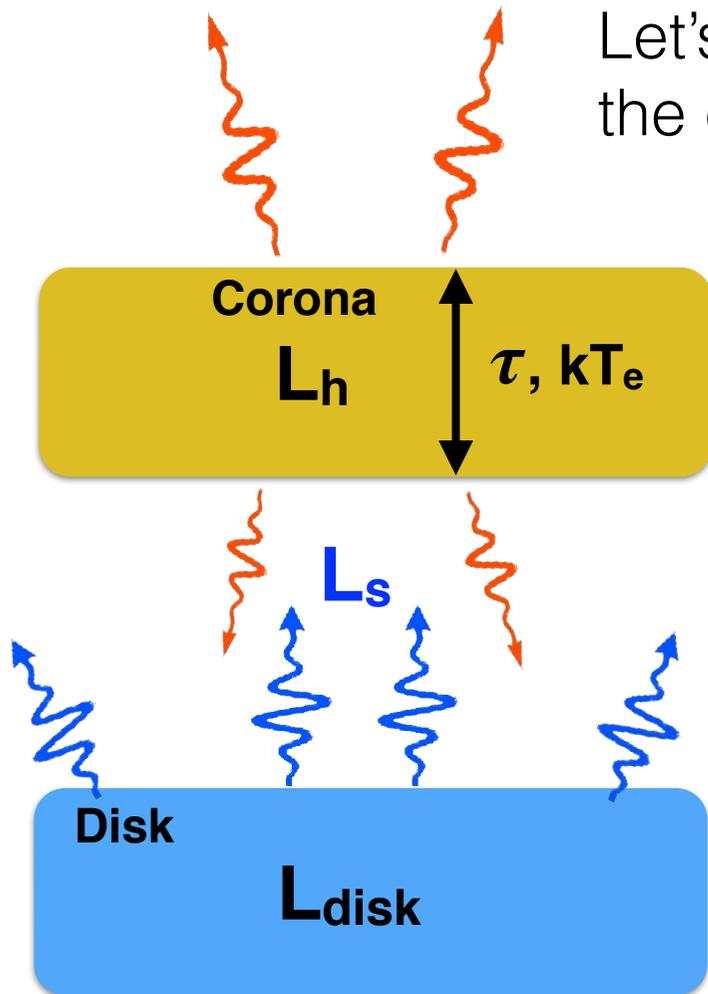
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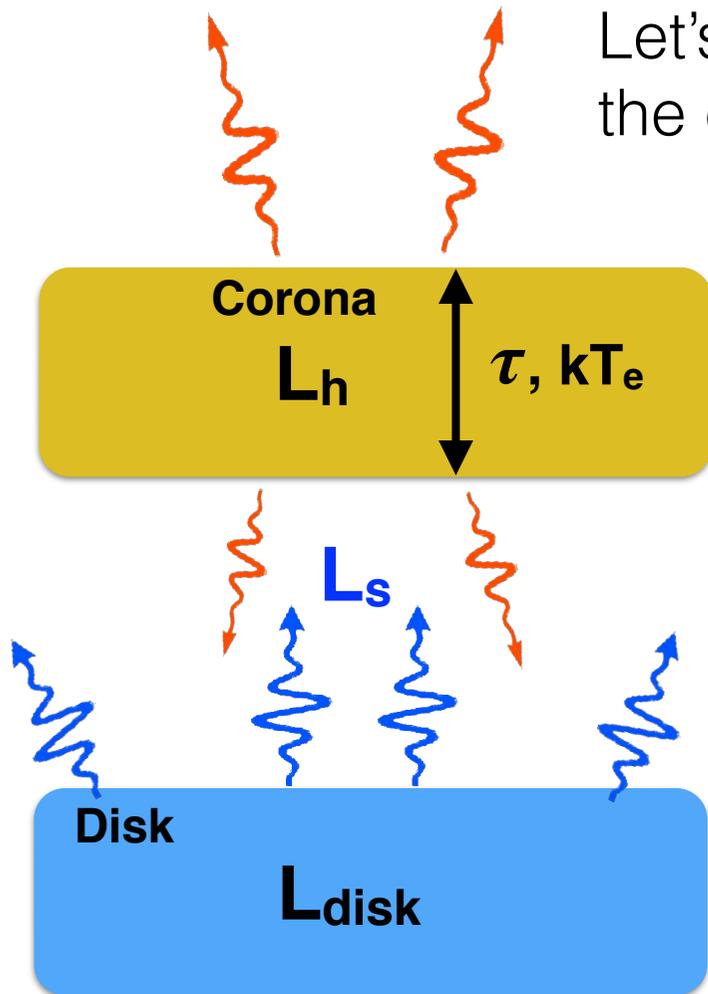
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soft photons crossing the corona **without being scattered**

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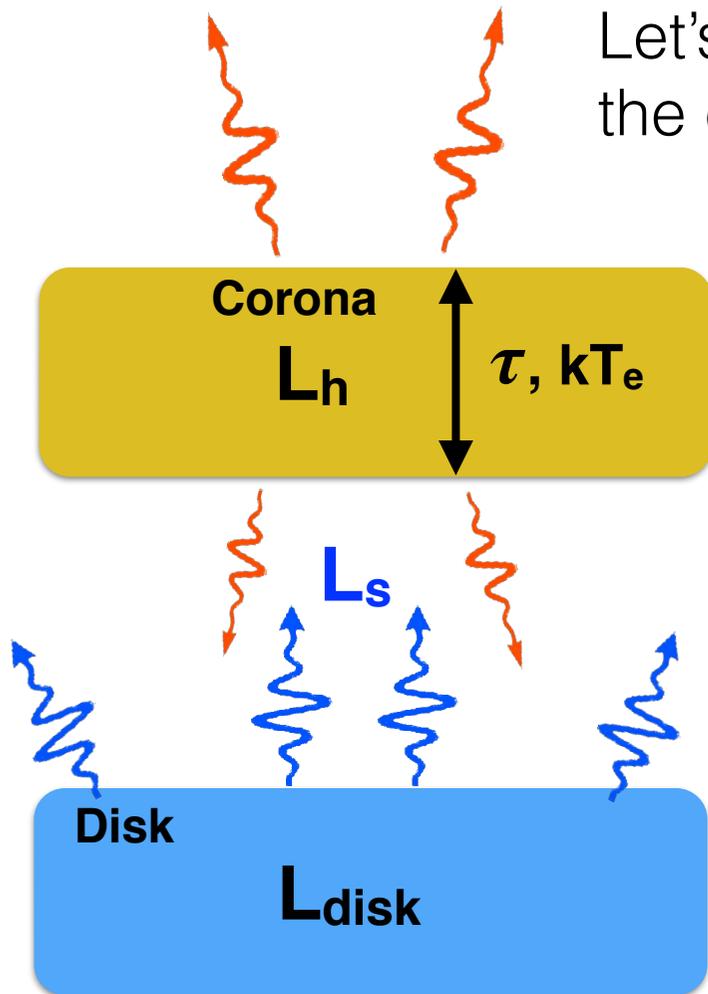
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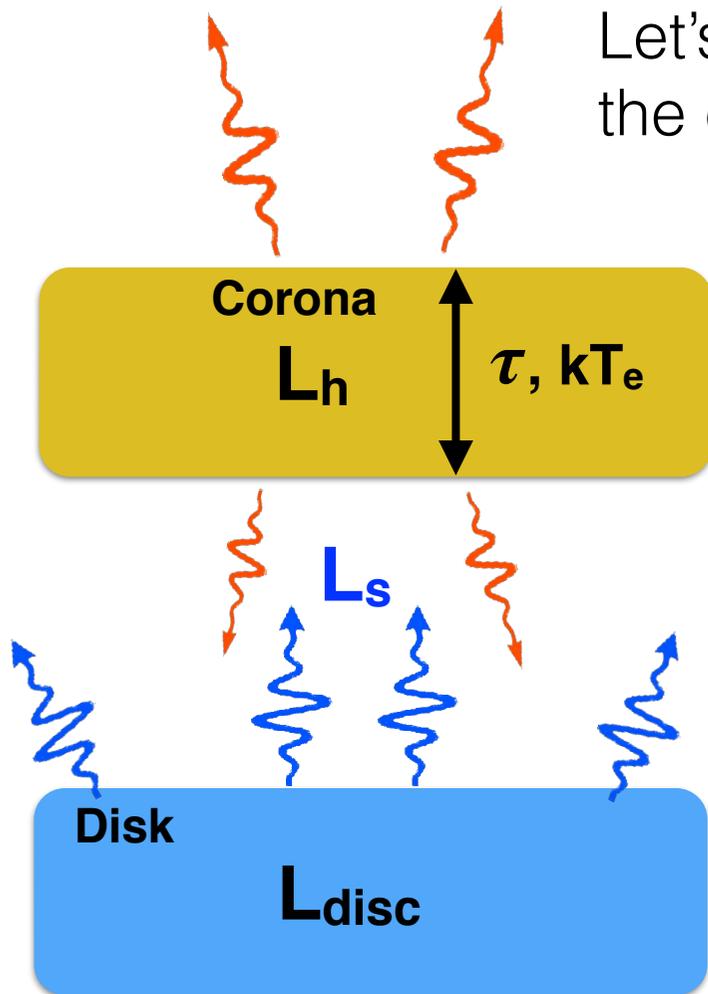
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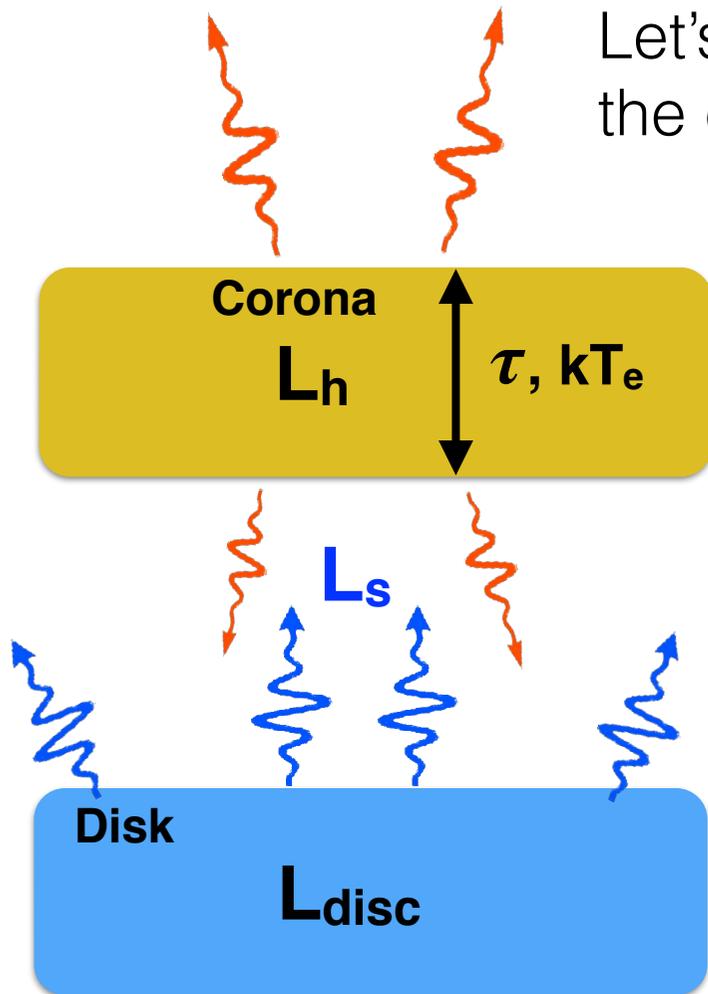
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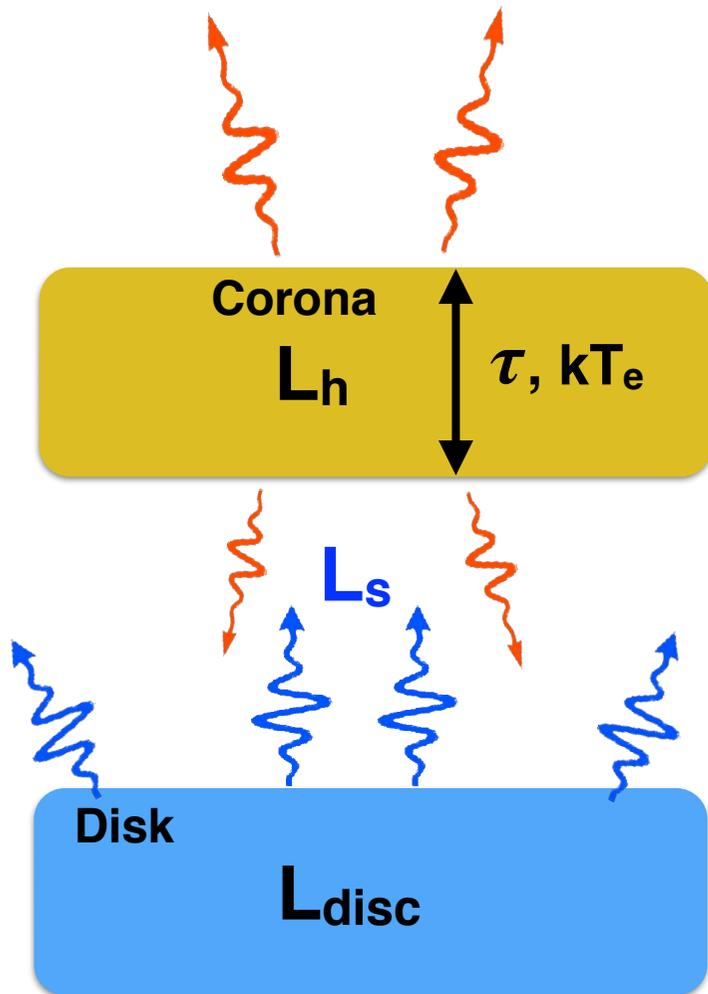
Constrains:

$$\rightarrow L_{obs} = L_{s,up} + L_{h,up}$$

$$\rightarrow L_s \leq L_{disc} = \underbrace{L_{h,down} + L_{s,down}}_{reprocessing} + L_{disc,intr}$$

Thermal Comptonisation

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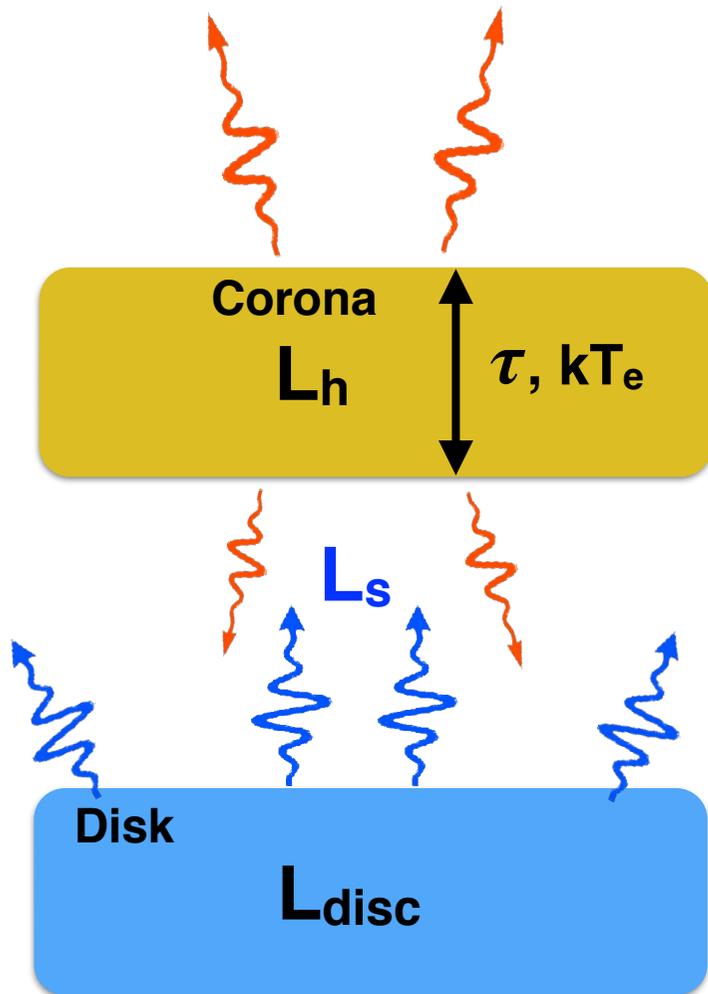


We can deduce a lower limits of the disc intrinsic emission from our best fits:

$$\frac{L_{disc,intr}}{L_s} \geq 1 + e^{-\tau} - \frac{L_{obs}}{L_s} = \frac{L_{disc,intr}}{L_s} \Big|_{min}$$

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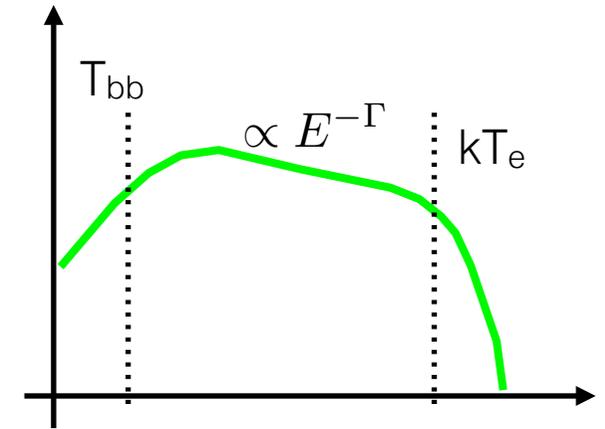
Examples:

No intrinsic disc emission and $\tau \ll 1$
 $\rightarrow L_{obs}/L_s = 2$ (Haardt & Maraschi 1993)

No intrinsic disc emission and $\tau \gg 1$
 $\rightarrow L_{obs}/L_s = 1$

Numerical estimates of $\left. \frac{L_{disc,intr}}{L_s} \right|_{min}$

1. Warm corona model: nthcomp in XSPEC. Model parameters: Γ , kT_e , T_{bb}
2. Choose T_{bb} (e.g. 3 eV), vary Γ and kT_e

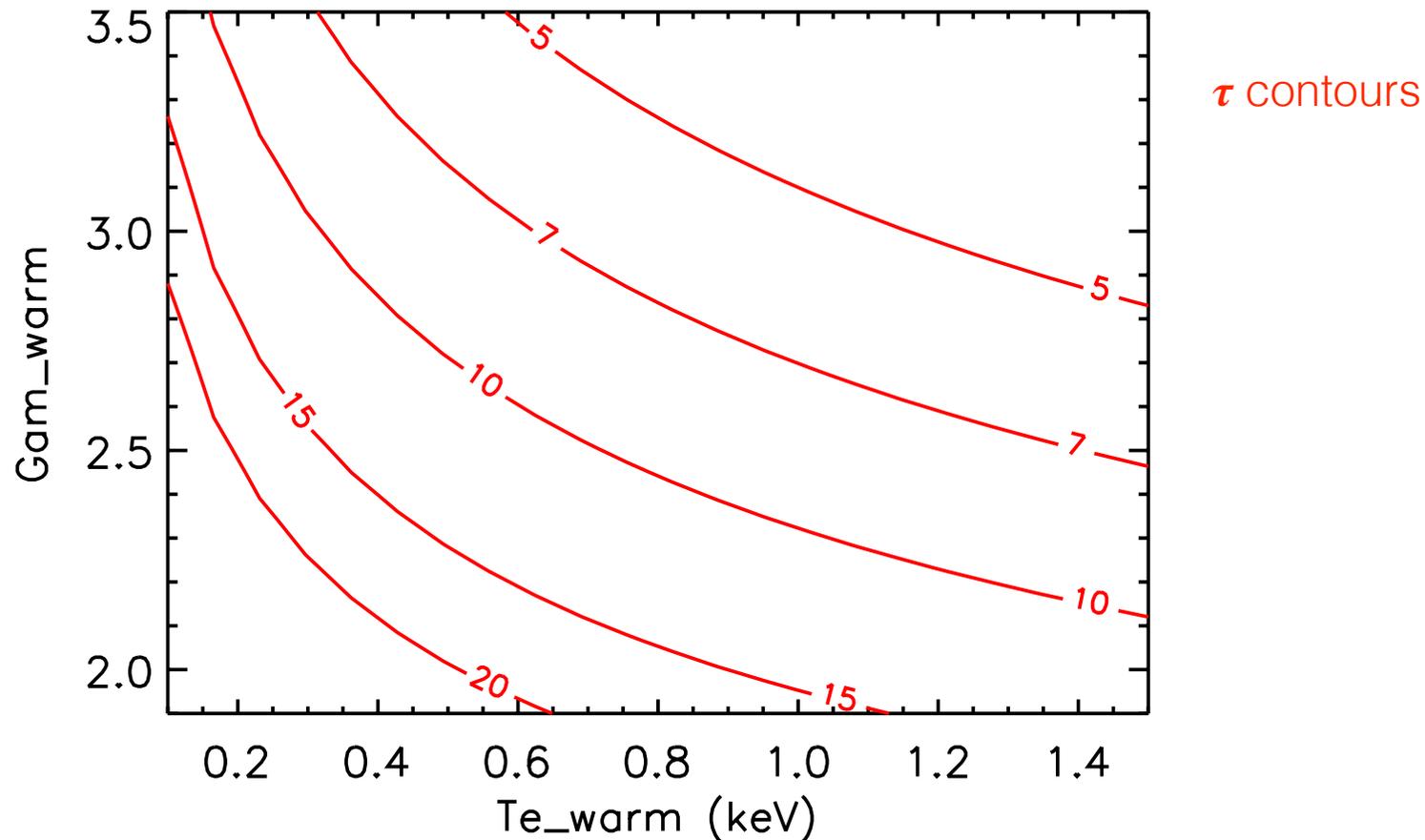


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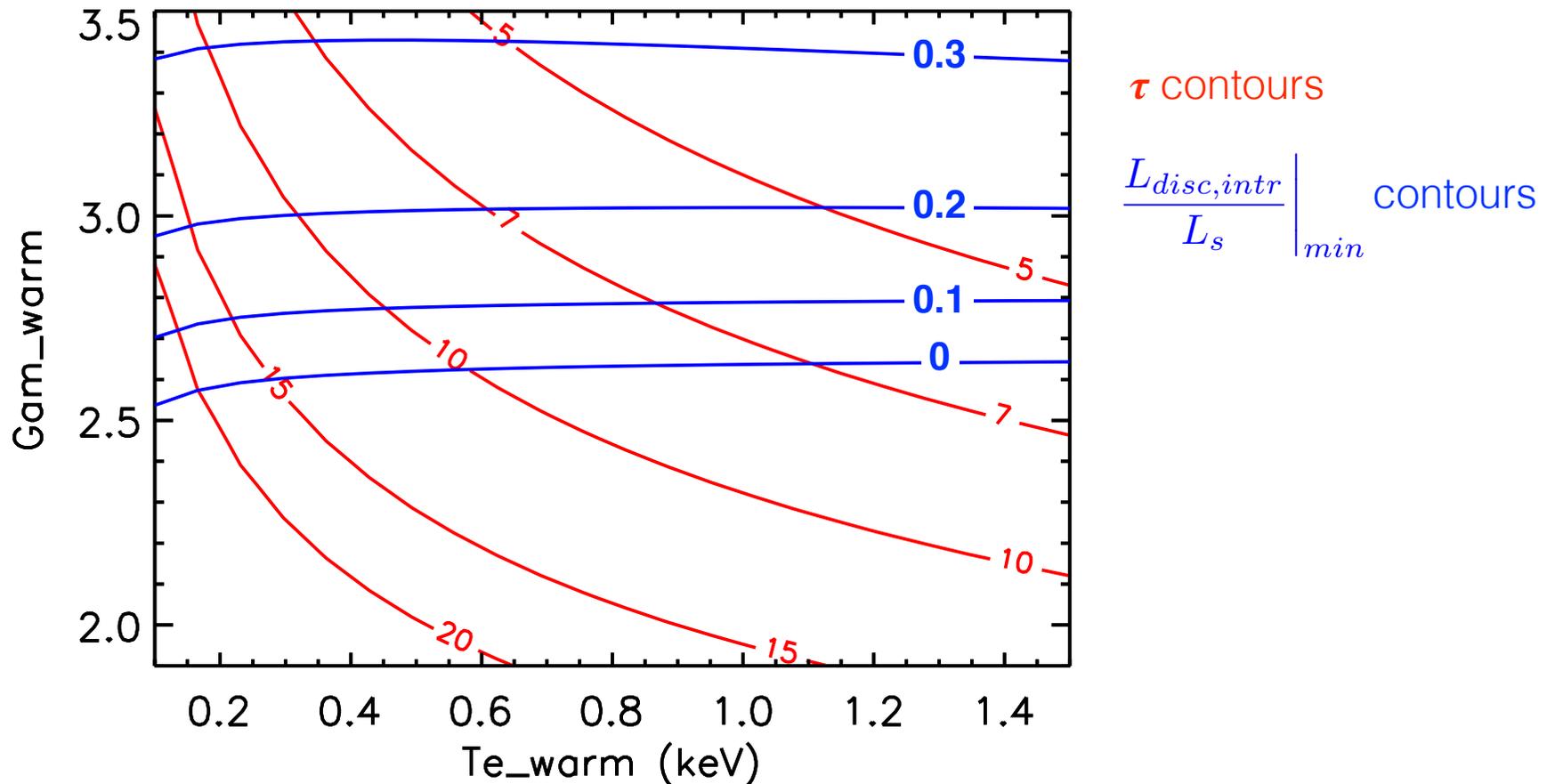
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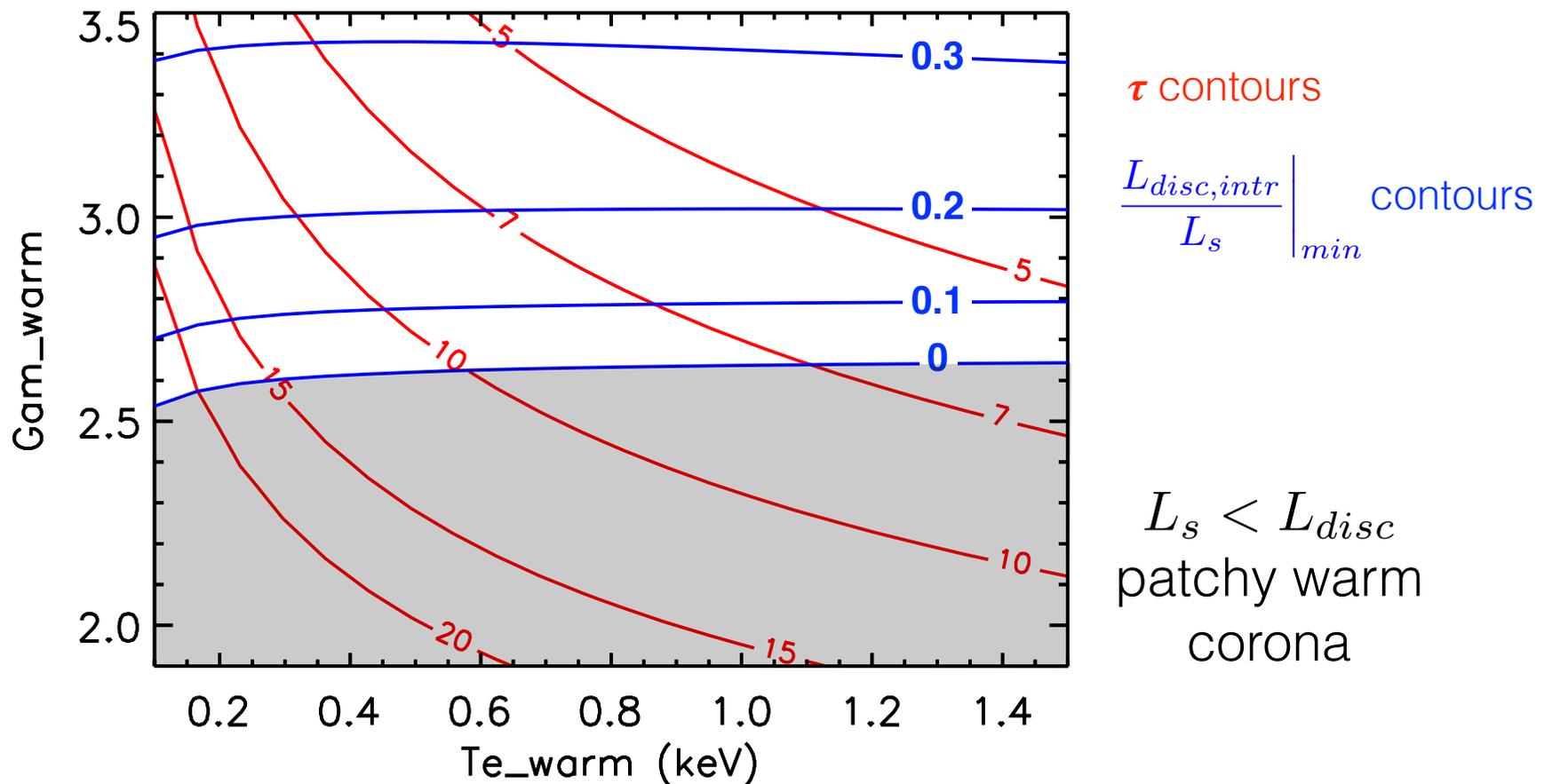
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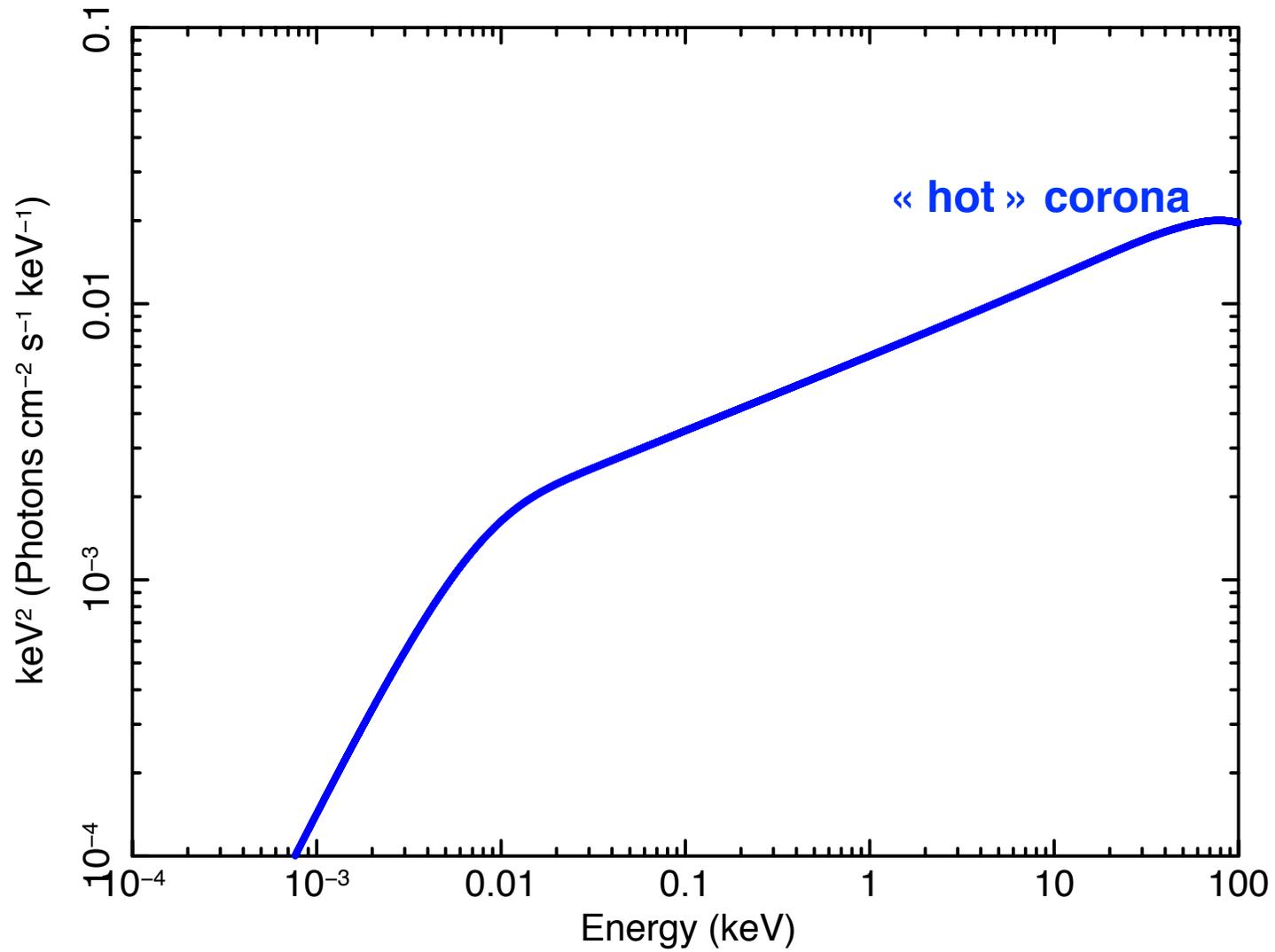


Sample

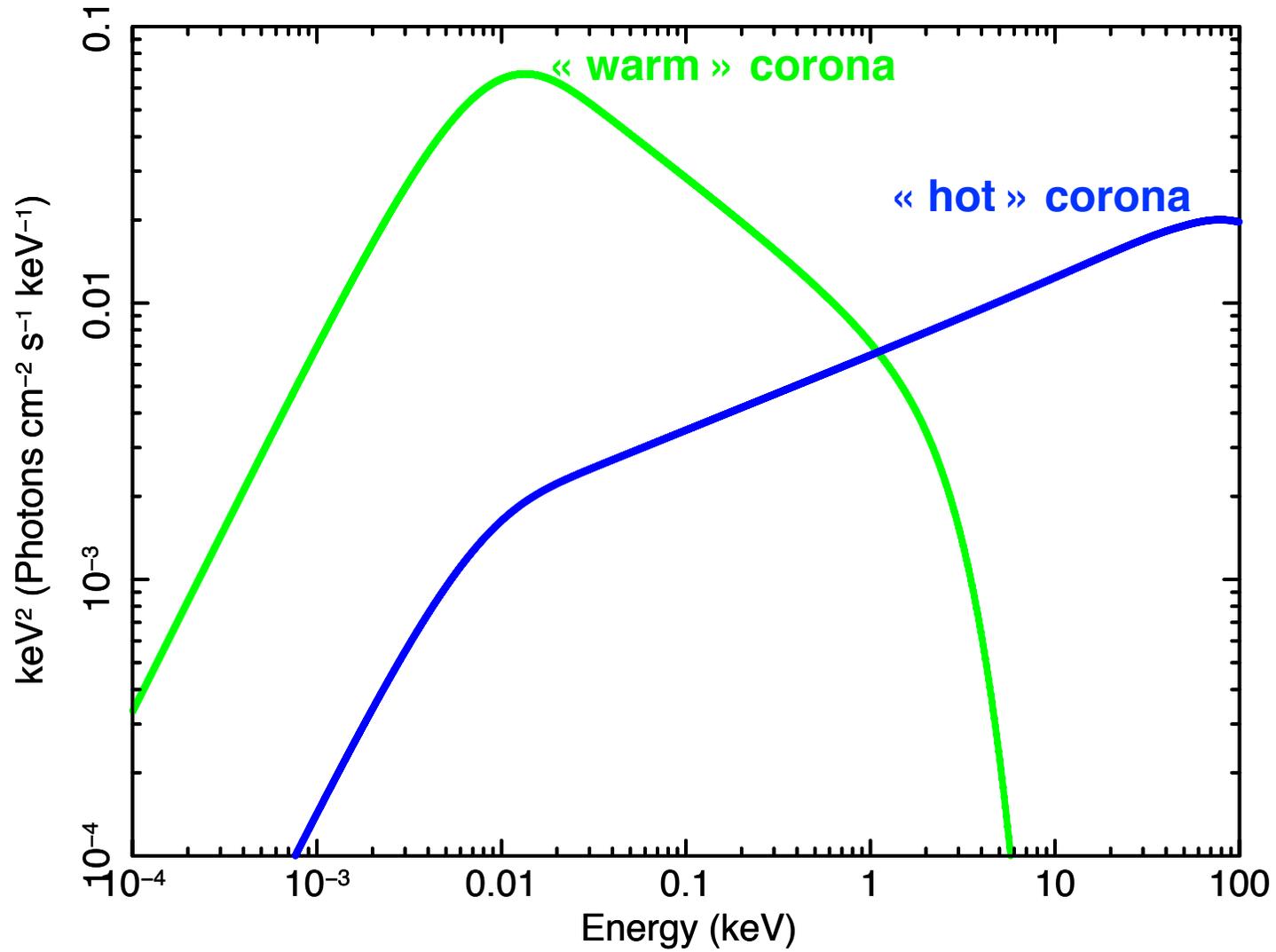
- In the CAIXA catalogue (XMM archive, Bianchi et al. 2009 + new sources)
- With more than 3 observations
- With more than 3 OM filters
- Low N_h ($< 10^{22}$ cm²), weak WA

Mkn 509, Mkn 883, Mkn 279, PG1116+215, PG1114+445,
Mkn 335, NGC 7469, 1H0707-495, H0557-385, Mkn766,
PG1211+143, Q2251-178

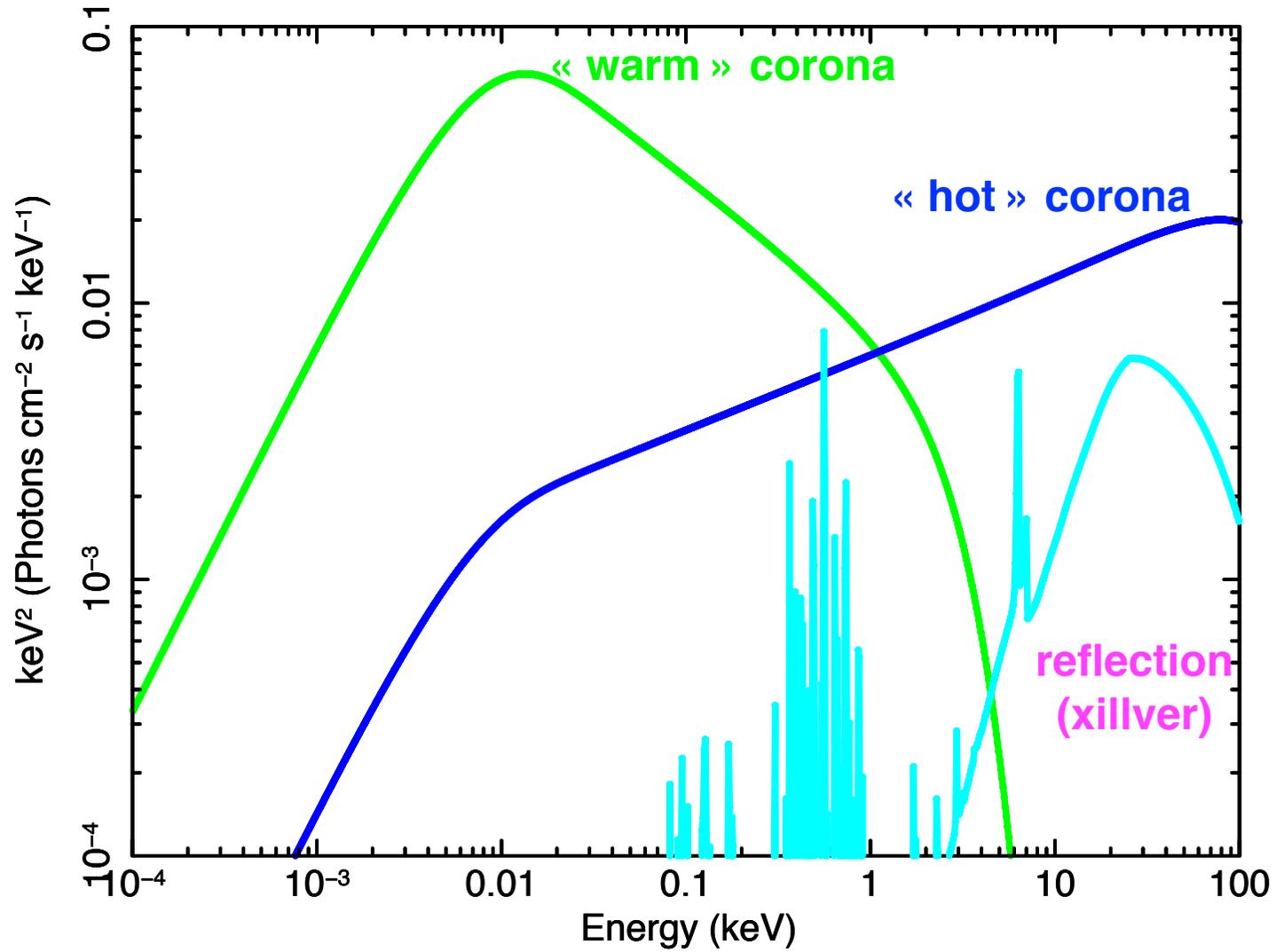
Model



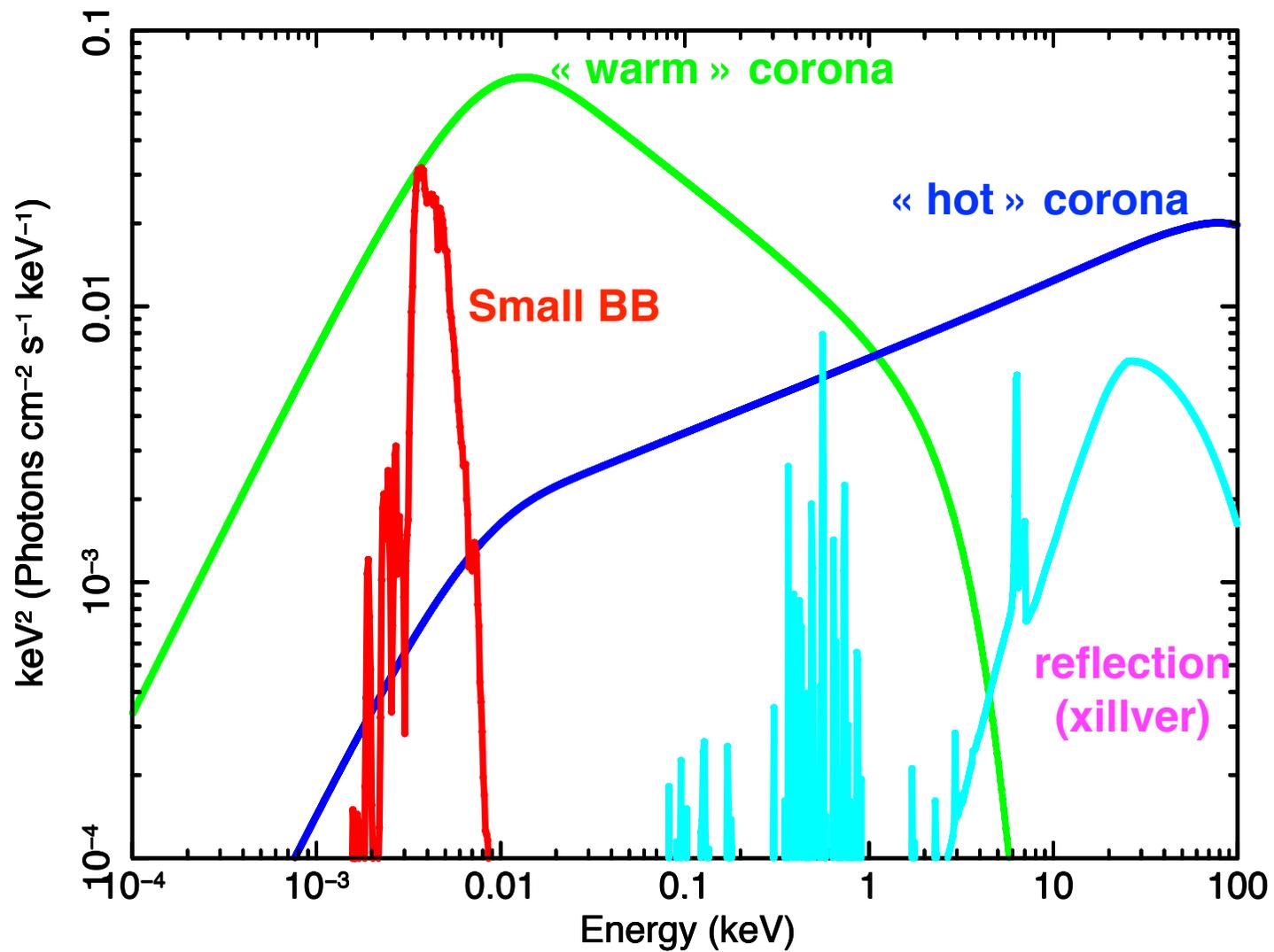
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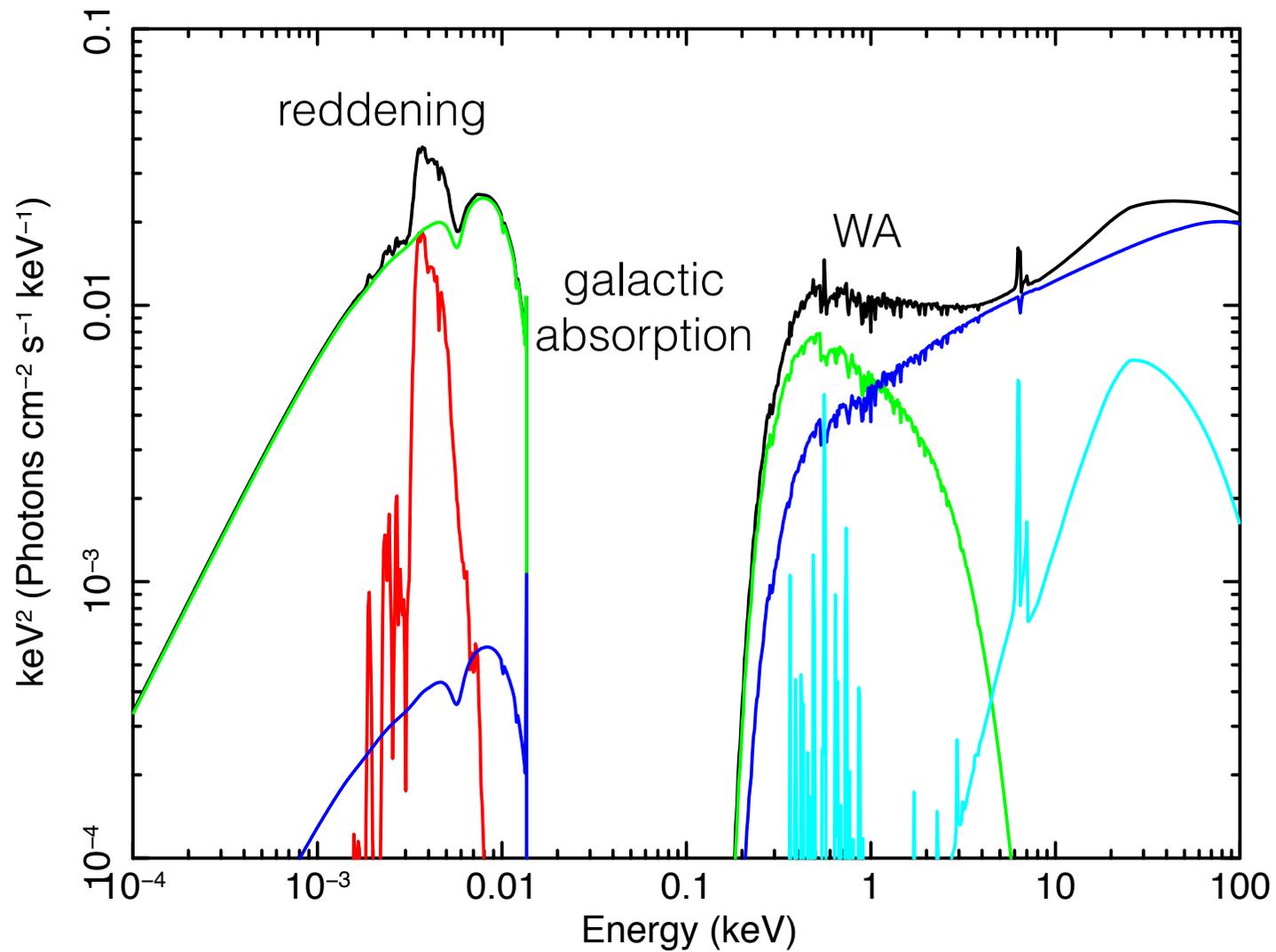
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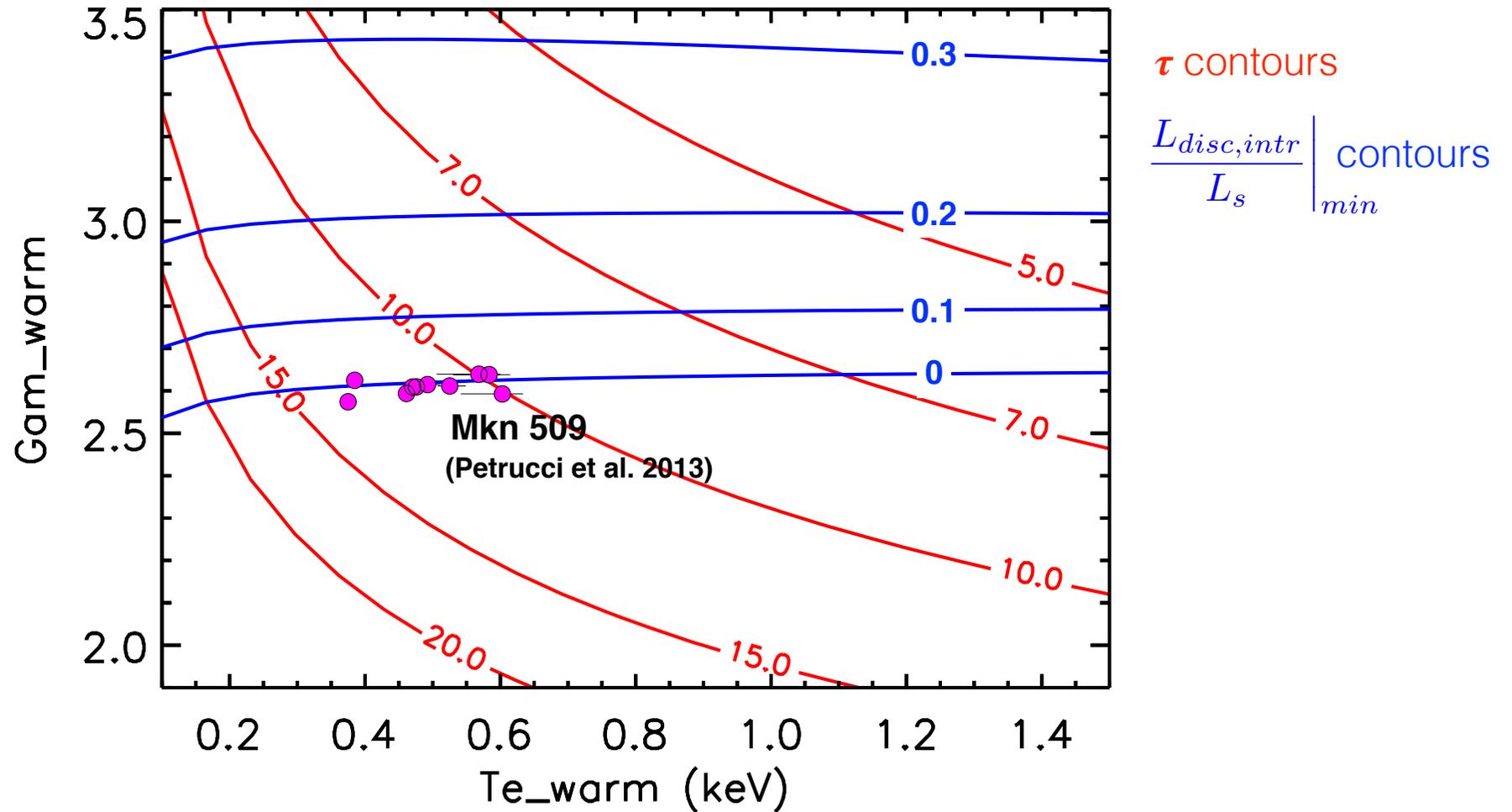
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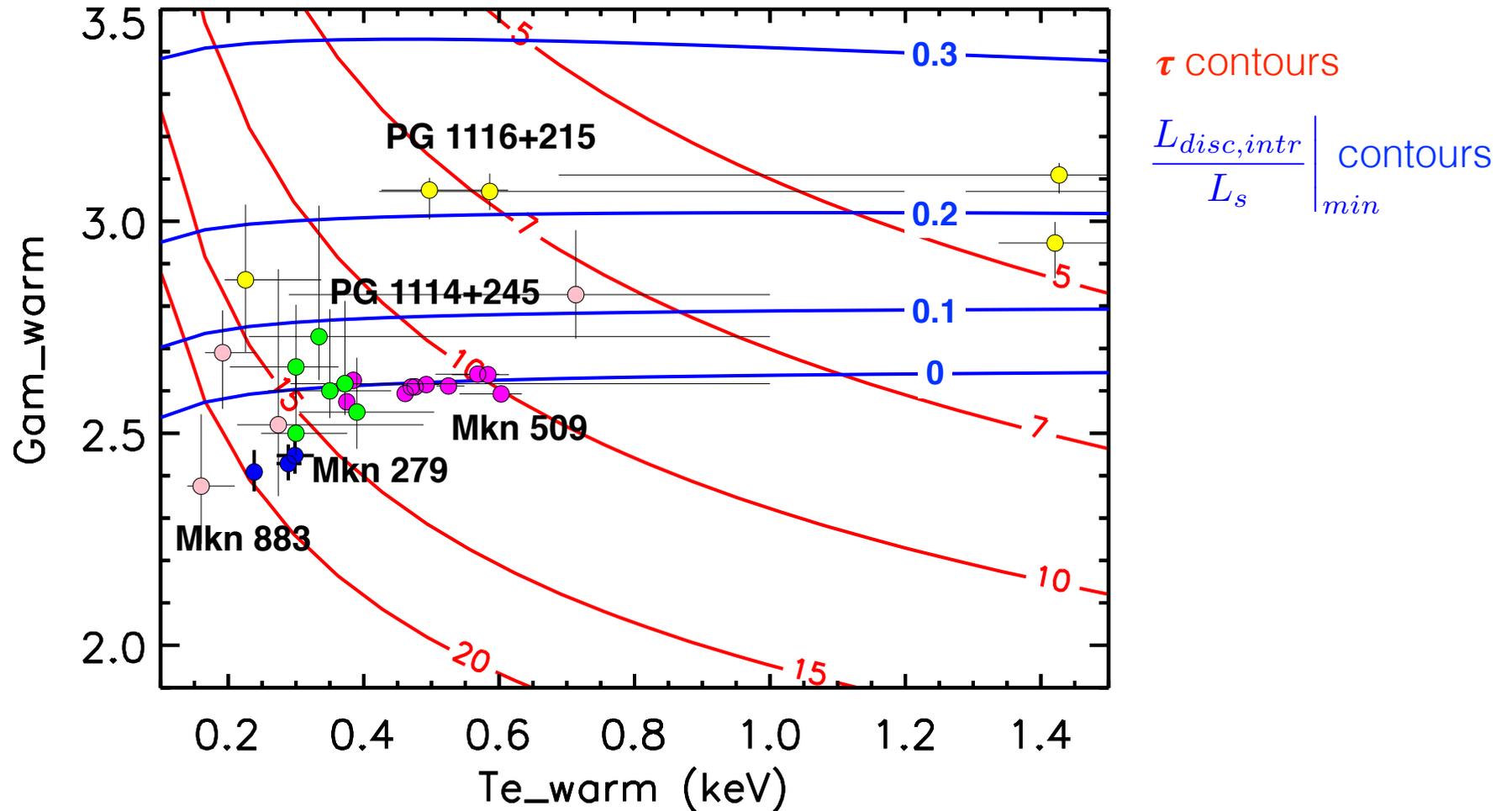
Model



Results (preliminary)



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The sample agrees with low or even no disc intrinsic emission !

Conclusions

- A two-corona model (a **warm** ~ 1 keV, optically thick $\tau \sim 10$ and a **hot** ~ 100 keV, optically thin $\tau \sim 1$) reproduce well the UV-X-ray spectrum of our sample
- The warm corona explaining the UV-Soft X-ray excess agrees with **a slab geometry** above the accretion disc
- **MOST** of the accretion power is **released in the warm corona** (illumination? Turbulence?)
- The warm corona could be the **disc upper layers** (Janiuk et al. 2001, Czerny et al. 2003, Rozanska et al. 2015)

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Thanks!