Black hole spin measurements with NuSTAR

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on behalf of the
NuSTAR AGN Physics WG

The 7th FERO Meeting
Finding Extreme Relativistic Objects
Krakow, 28th-30th August 2014

Outline

- Brief introduction about scientific goals
- Radio-quiet AGN seen by NuSTAR
- Results
- Conclusions

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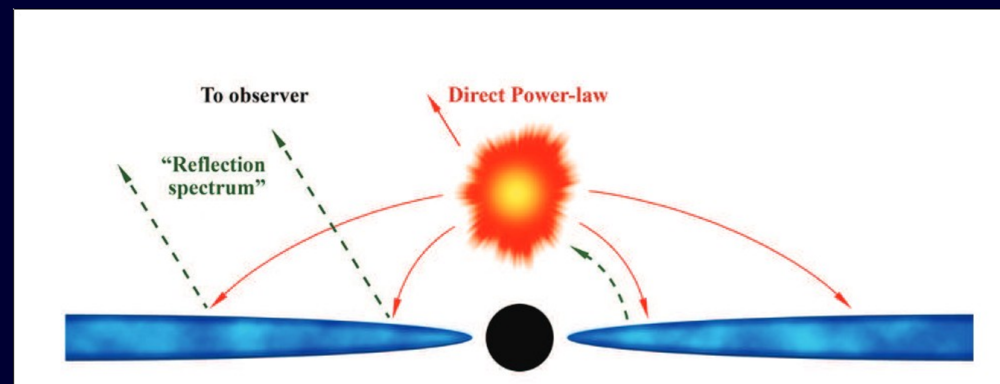
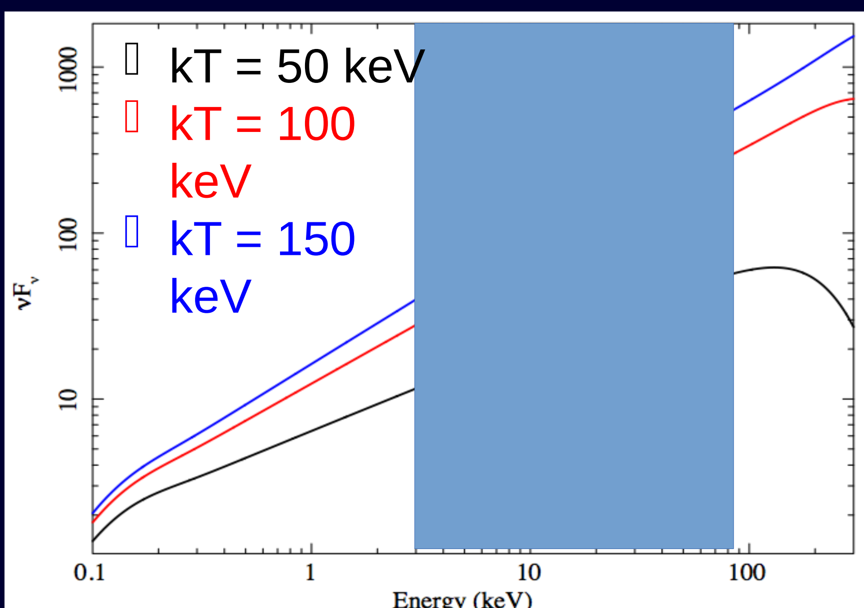
Introduction – Primary emission

- One of the main open problem for AGN is the nature
  - of the primary X-ray emission.

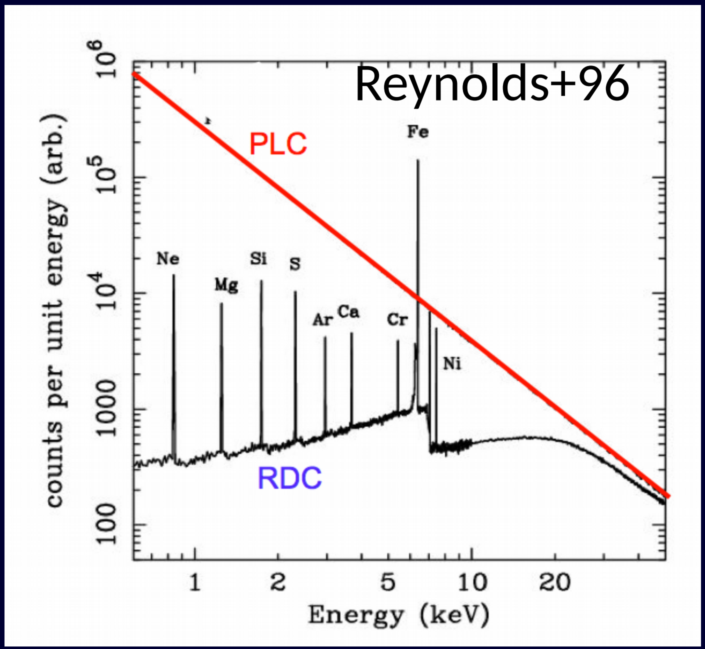
- It is due to Comptonization of soft photons, but the geometry, optical depth and temperature of the emitting corona are largely unknown.

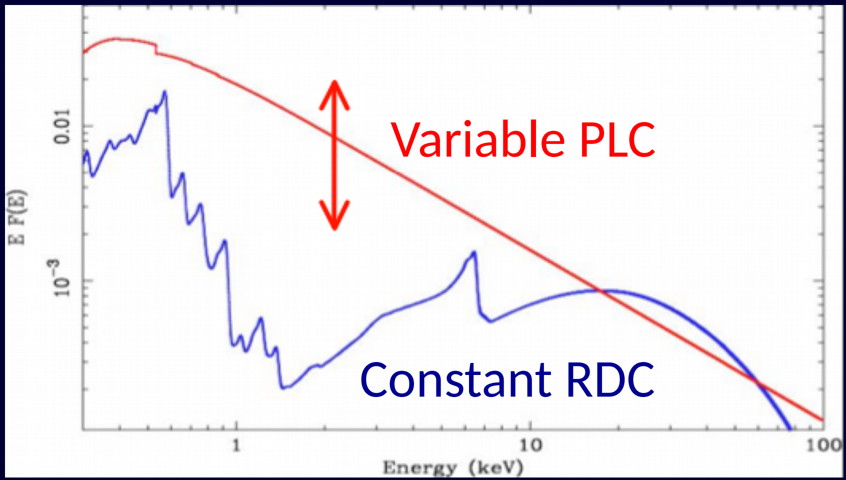


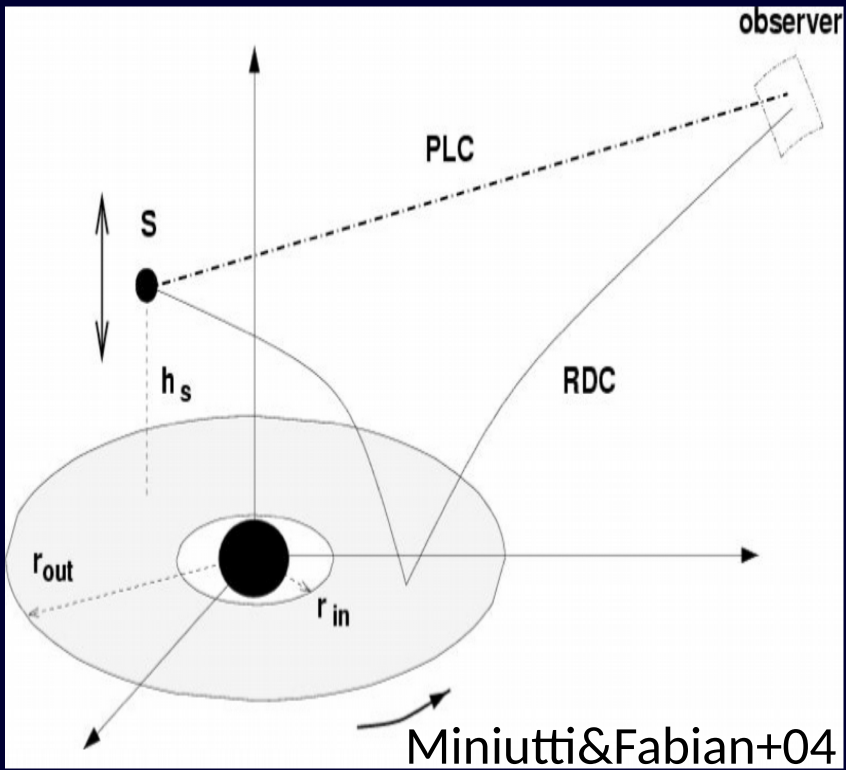


Most popular models imply E_{cut}=2-3 kT, so

Introduction – Relativistic reflection

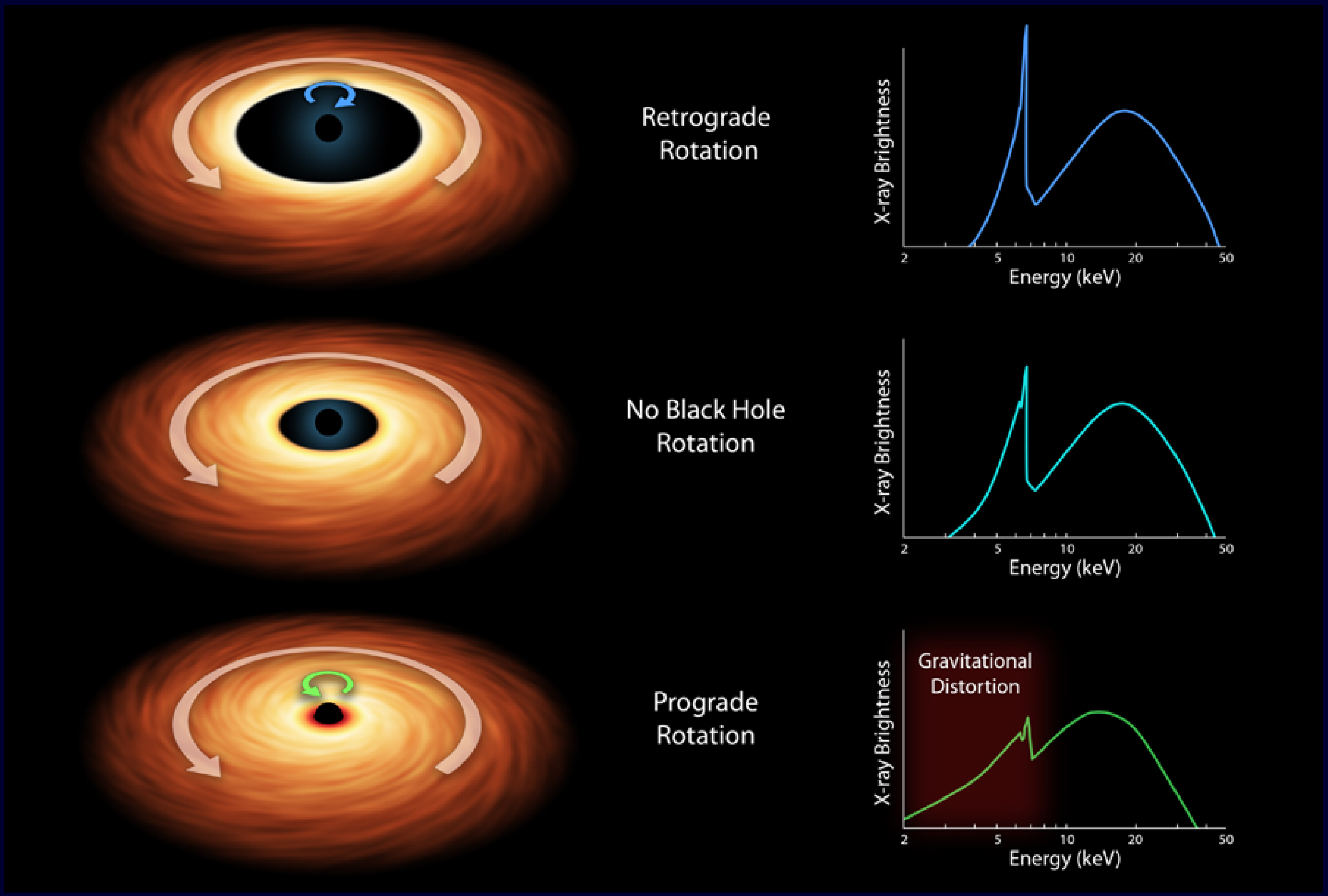






Light bending model:
much of the flux is bent onto the disk
giving a constant, strong RDC

Introduction – Relativistic reflection



Spin alters shape of Fe Kα line and Compton hump in predictable, measurable ways.

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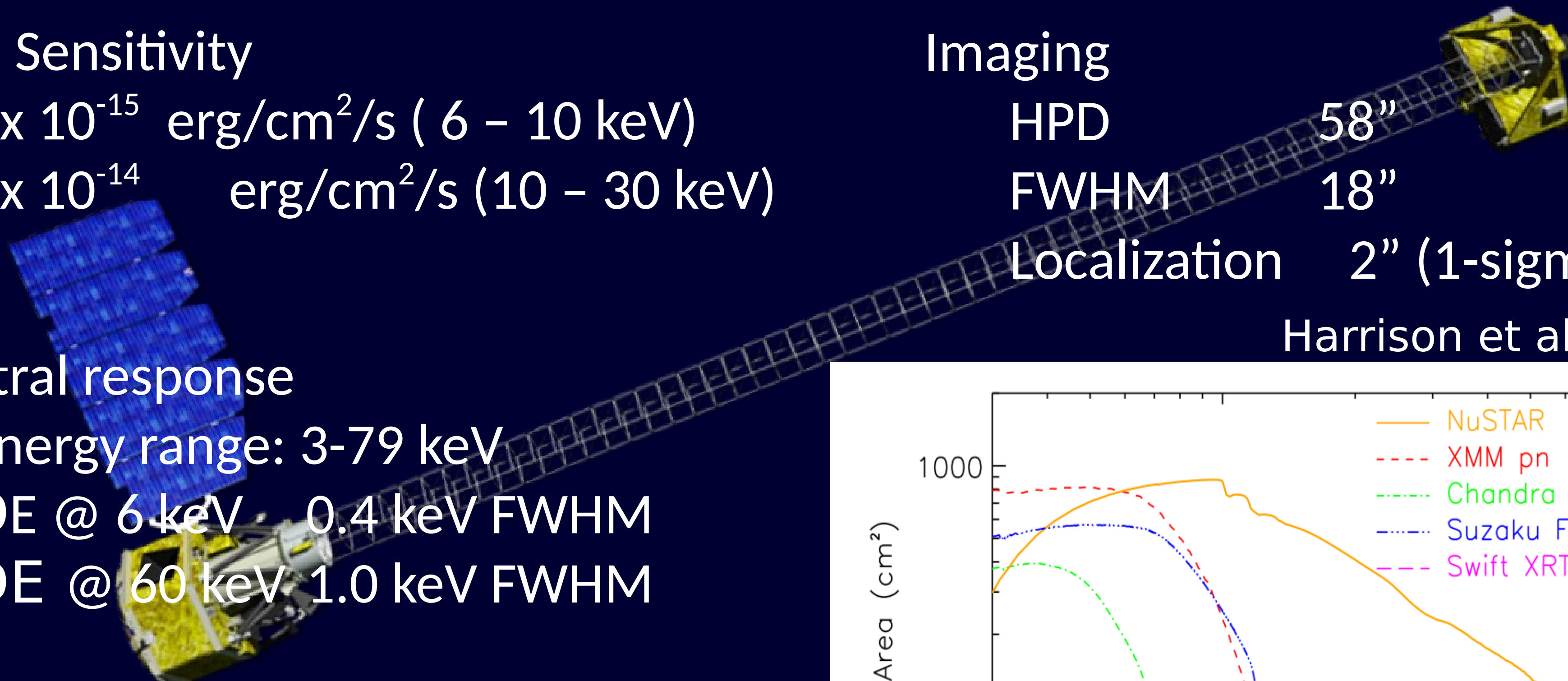
The NuSTAR satellite

Nuclear Spectroscopic Telescope Array



1 Ms Sensitivity

3.2×10^{-15} erg/cm^2/s (6 – 10 keV)

1.4×10^{-14} erg/cm^2/s (10 – 30 keV)

Imaging

HPD 58”

FWHM 18”

Localization 2” (1-sigma)

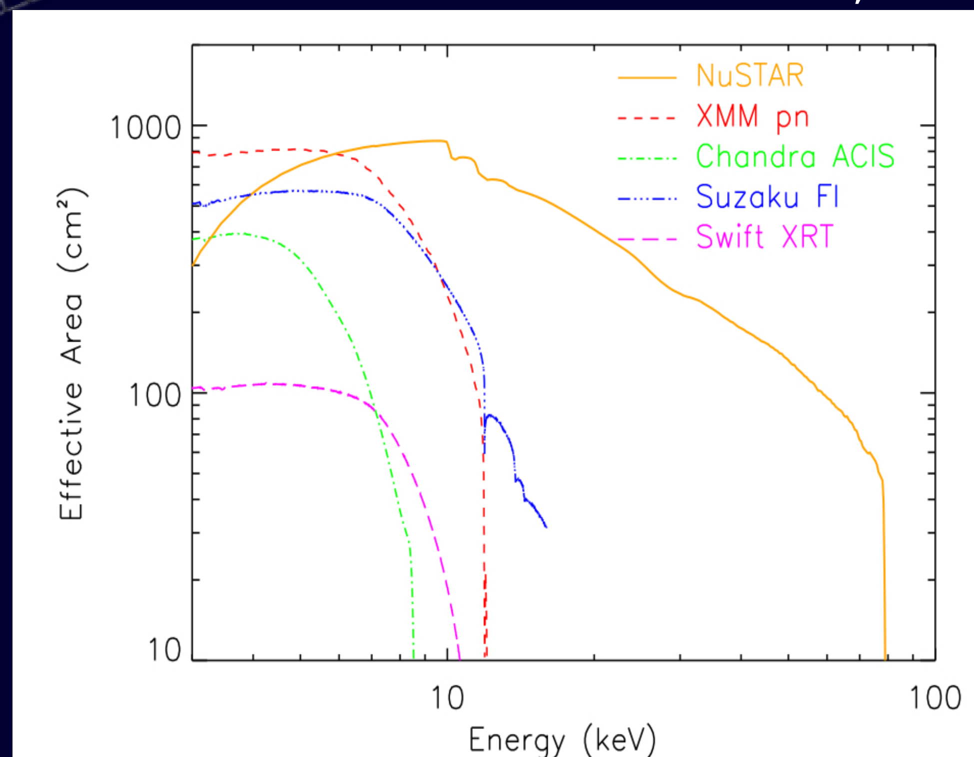
Spectral response

energy range: 3-79 keV

DE @ 6 keV 0.4 keV FWHM

DE @ 60 keV 1.0 keV FWHM

Harrison et al., 2013



Target of Opportunity

response <24 hr

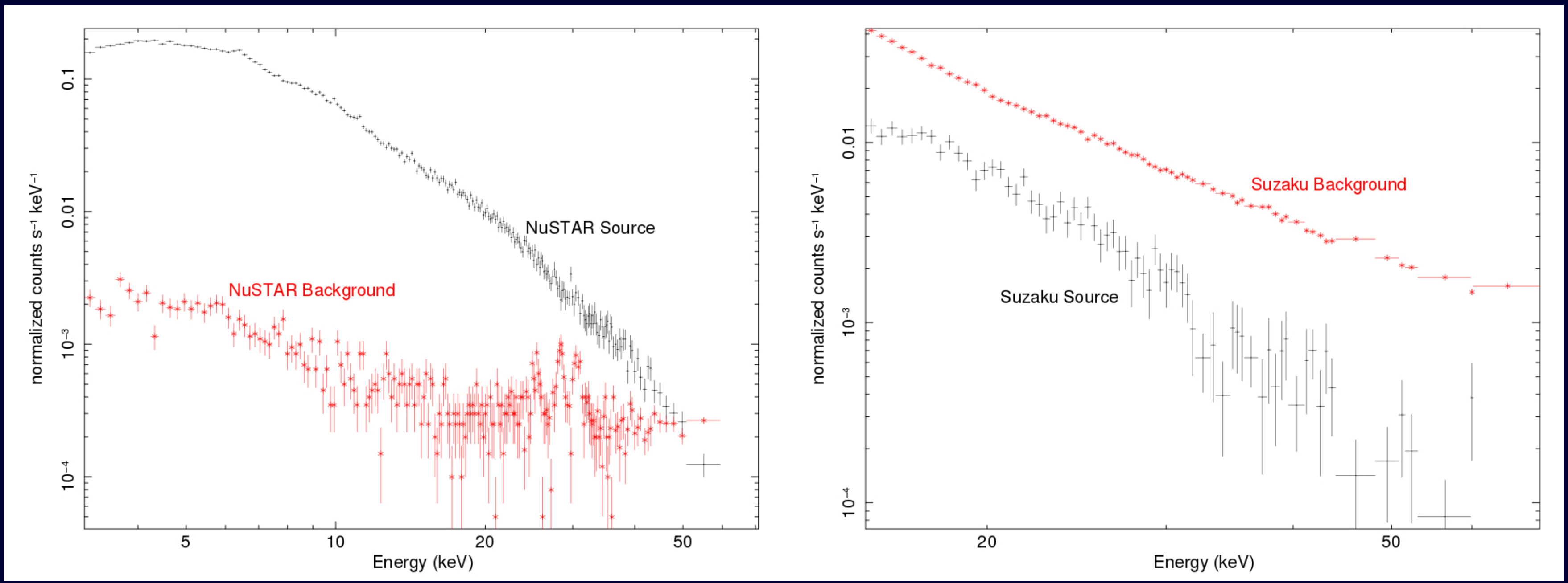
typical 6-8 hours

80% sky accessibility

The NuSTAR satellite

The combination of NuSTAR high effective area and low background yelds ~100

MCG-6-30-15: 125 ks net exposure time and same 15-70 keV flux ($6.5x10^{-11}$ erg/c



Marinucci et al., 2014a

Radio-quiet AGN observed by NuSTAR

Target	Exposure Time	Simultaneous	Reference
Ark 120	130 ks	XMM-Newton	Matt et al., 2014
IC 4329A	180 ks	Suzaku	Brenneman et al., 2014a,
MCG—6-30-15	3x130ks	XMM-Newton	Marinucci et al., 2014a
Mrk 335	300 ks	Swift	Parker et al., 2014
NGC 1365	4x130 ks	XMM-Newton	Risaliti et al., 2013 Walton et al., 2014
SWIFT J2127.4	3x130ks	XMM-Newton	Marinucci et al., 2014b

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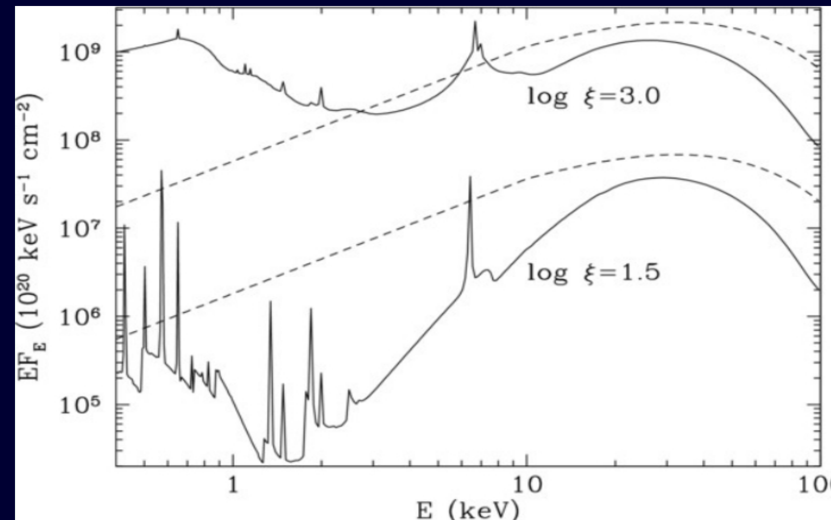
The soft excess in Ark 120

Most AGN show soft X-ray emission in excess of the extrapolation of the hard primary emission

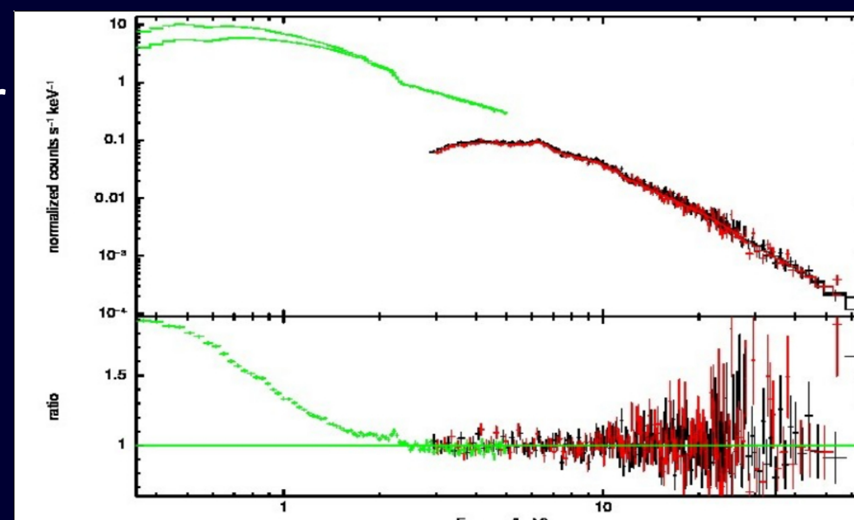
In many sources the soft excess is well explained by ionized reflection from the accretion disk (e.g. Walton et al. 2013)

However, there are sources in which another component is required (Patrick et al. 2012, Lohfink et al. 2012, Petrucci et al. 2013)

Ark 120 is one of them (Matt et al. 2014)

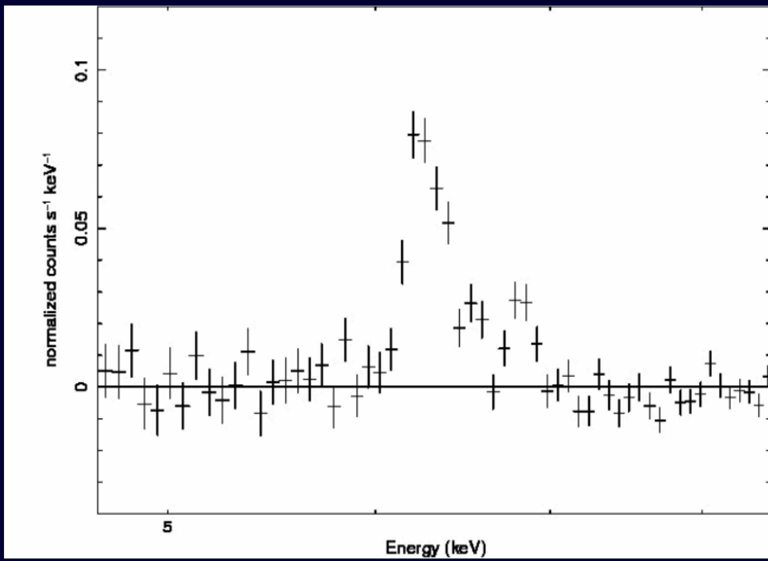


Ross & Fabian 2005

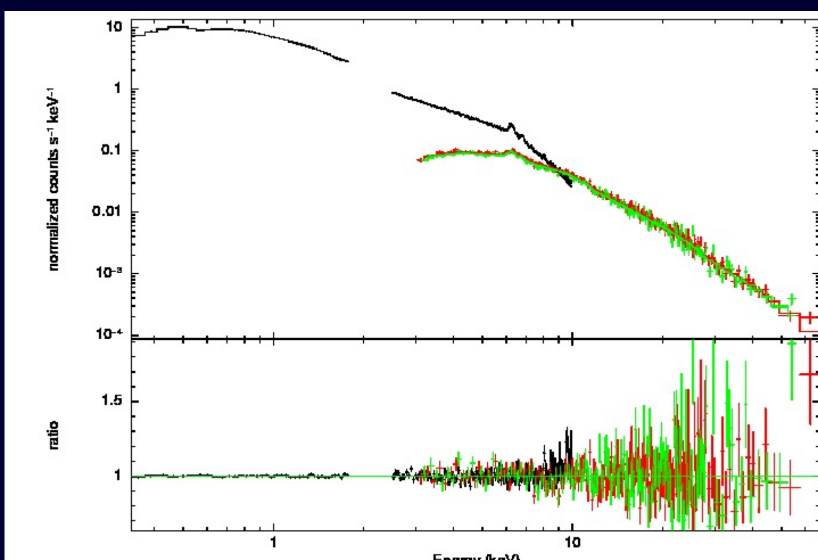


Matt et al. 2014

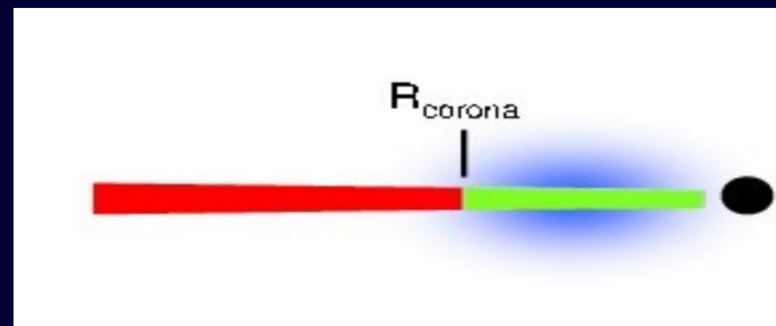
The soft excess in Ark 120



Matt et al. 2014



No obvious evidence for a relativistic I
(differently from a previous Suzaku observation,



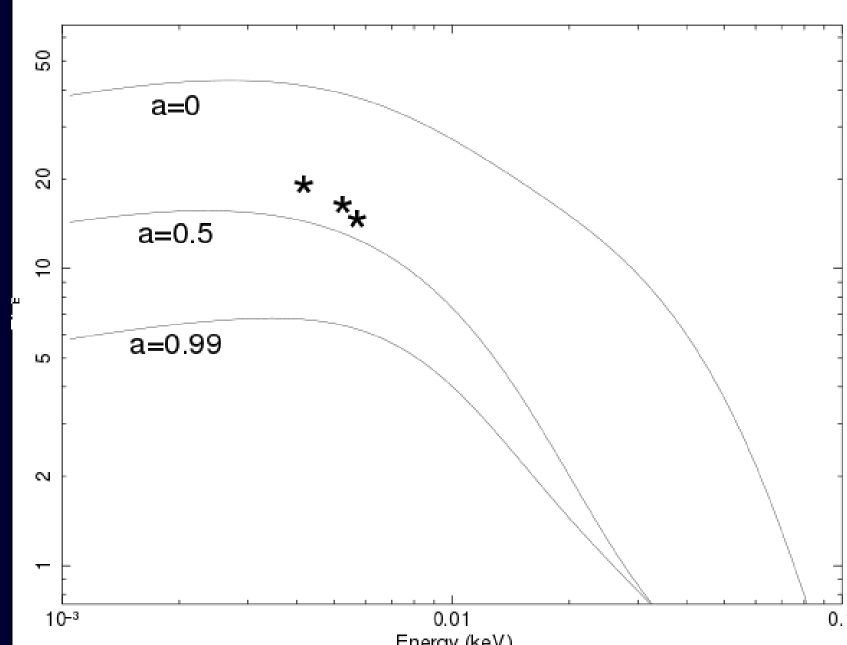
The broad-band best fit is with a Comptonization model for the soft excess. Optxa (Done et al. 2012) is a disk/corona emission model which assumes a thermal disk emission outside the coronal radius, and soft and hard Comptonization inside.

The soft excess in Ark 120

Matt et al. 2014

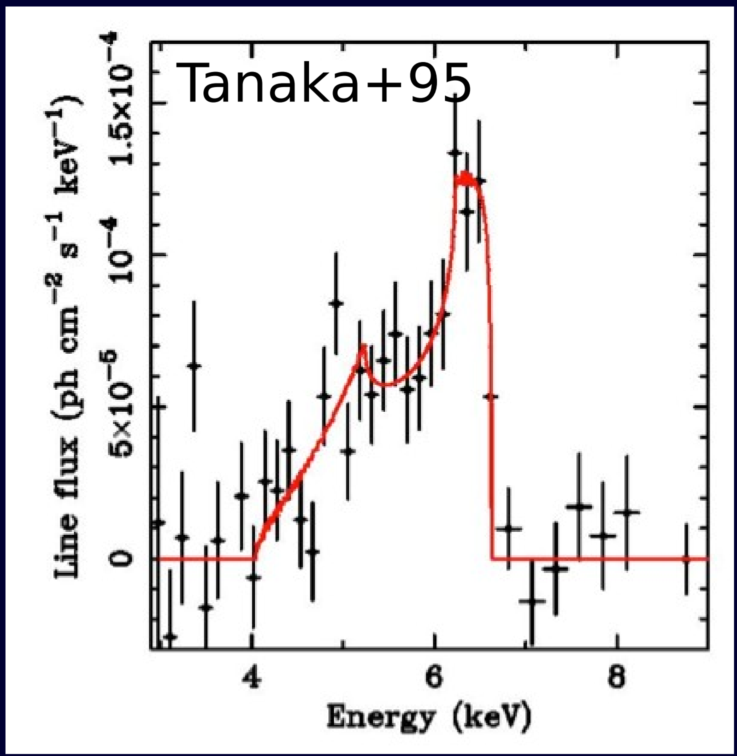
a	0	0.50	0.99
L/L_{Edd}	$0.16^{+0.16}_{-0.08}$	$0.05^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$	$0.04^{+0.03}_{-0.01}$
R_c (R_G)	$11.5^{+0.1}_{-3.4}$	$31.3^{+39.2}_{-16.6}$	$24.9^{+16.0}_{-15.2}$
kT (keV)	$0.33^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$	$0.32^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$	$0.32^{+0.02}_{-0.01}$
τ	$12.9^{+1.1}_{-0.9}$	$13.6^{+0.6}_{-0.2}$	$13.6^{+0.4}_{-0.7}$
Γ	$1.73^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$	$1.73^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$	$1.73^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$
E_c (keV)	>190	>190	>190

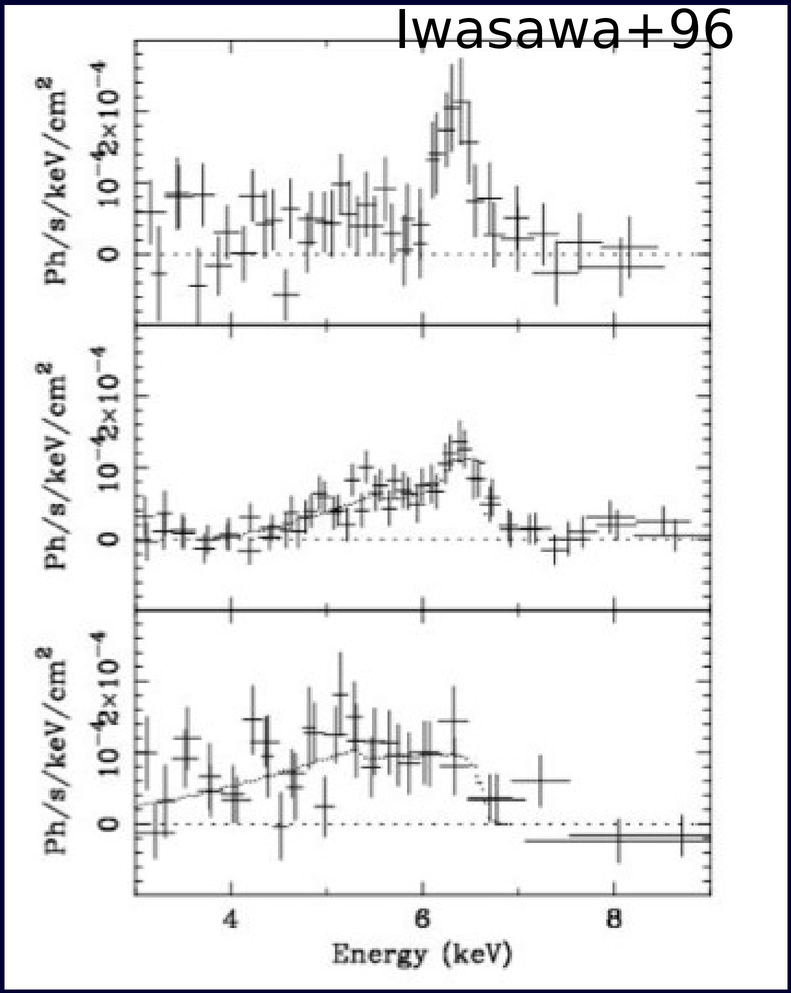
- Fluxes from the Optical Monitor on boar ... tern



Relativistic reflection in MCG—6-30-15

First broad Fe Ka line ever observed (Tanaka+95) and interpreted as originating from a rapidly spinning BH (Iwasawa+96)





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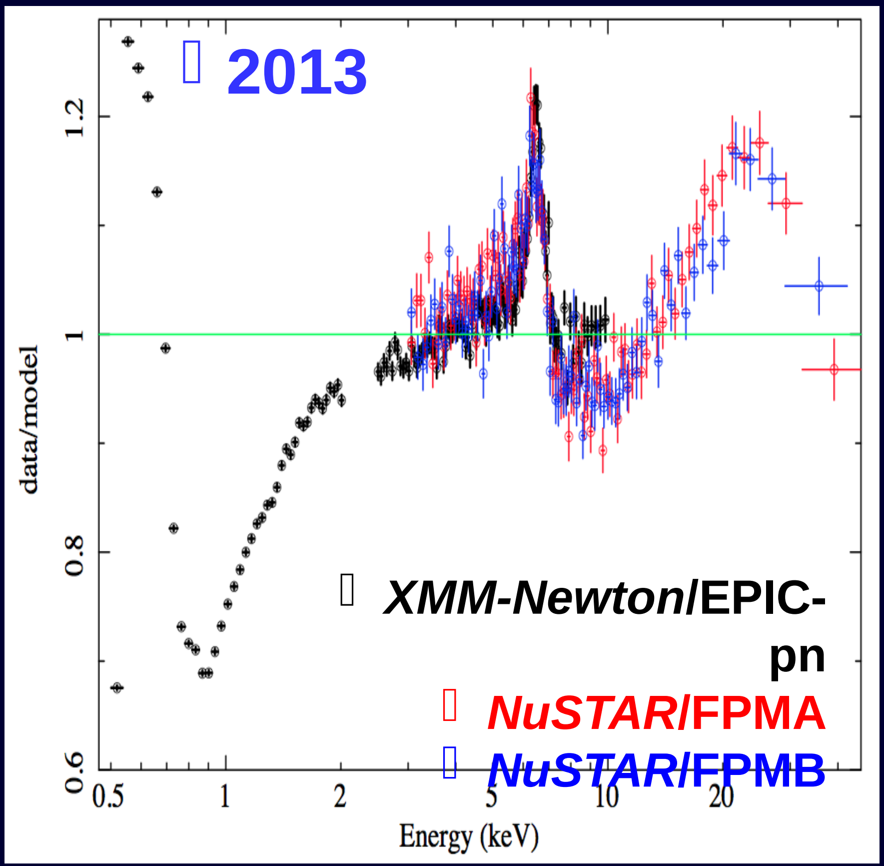
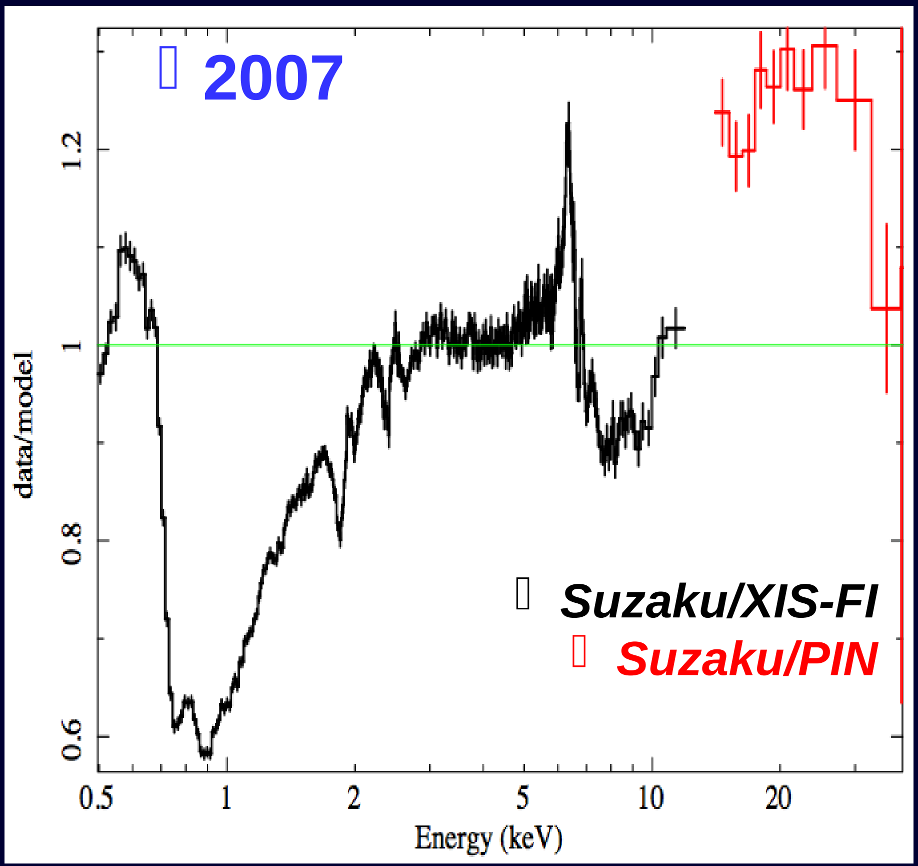


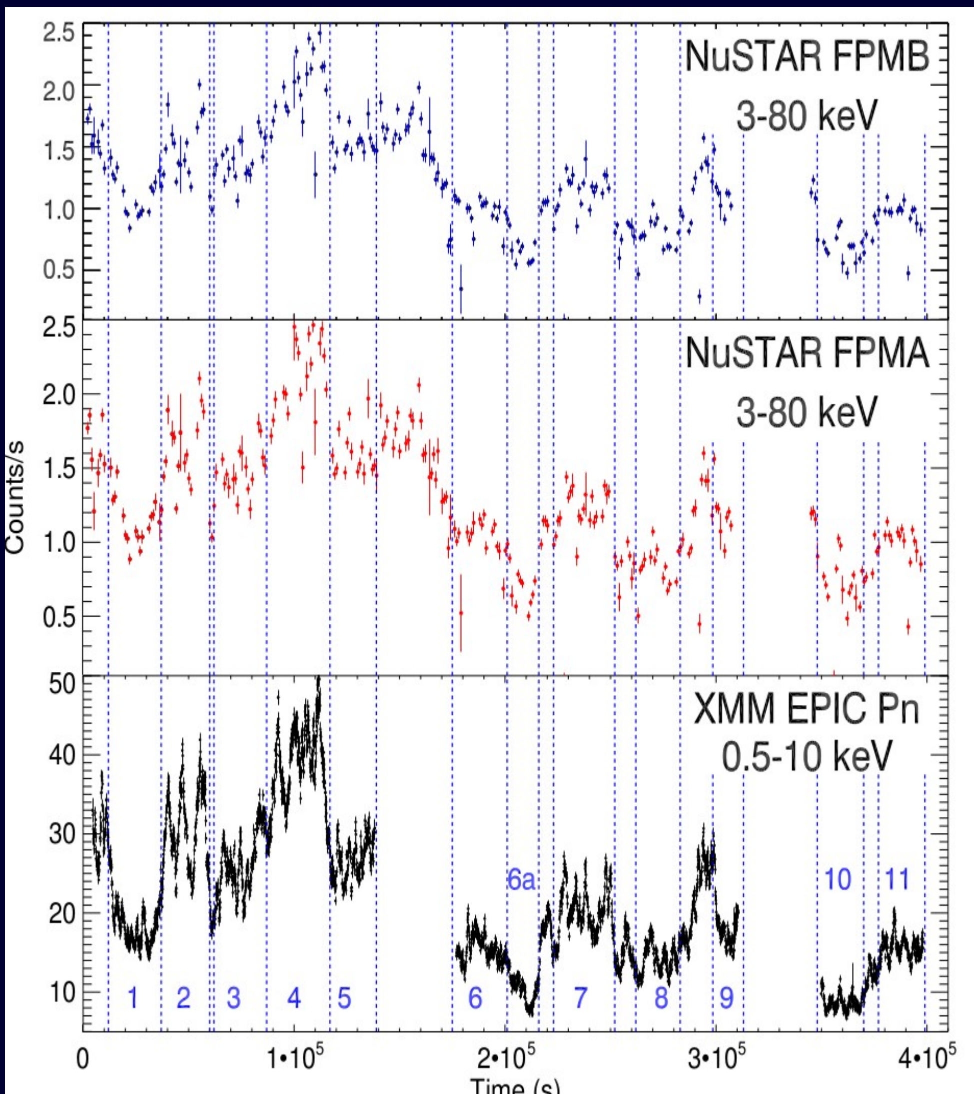
Brenneman et al., in prep.



Miniutti et al., 2007

- Residuals to a power-law are qualitatively similar to those seen in previous epochs, as is overall flux state.

Relativistic reflection in MCG—6-30-15



Marinucci et al. 2014a

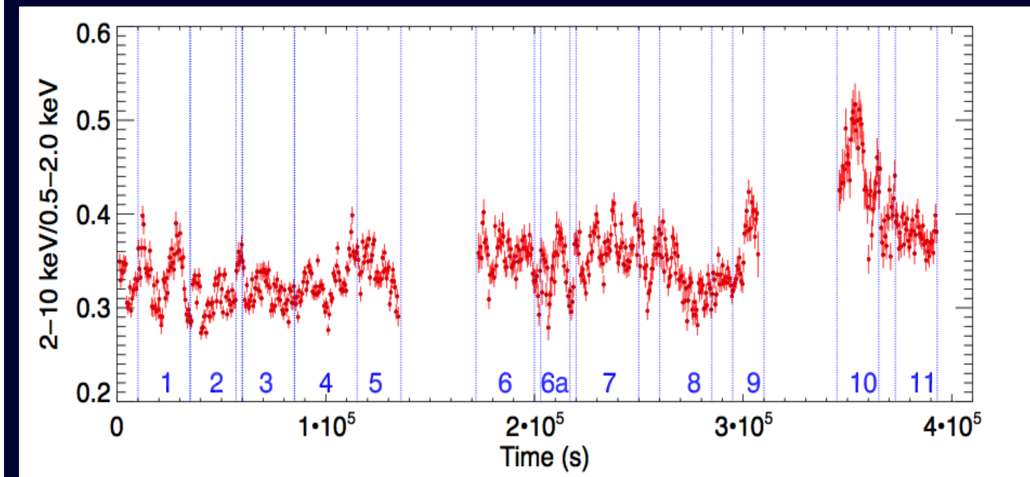
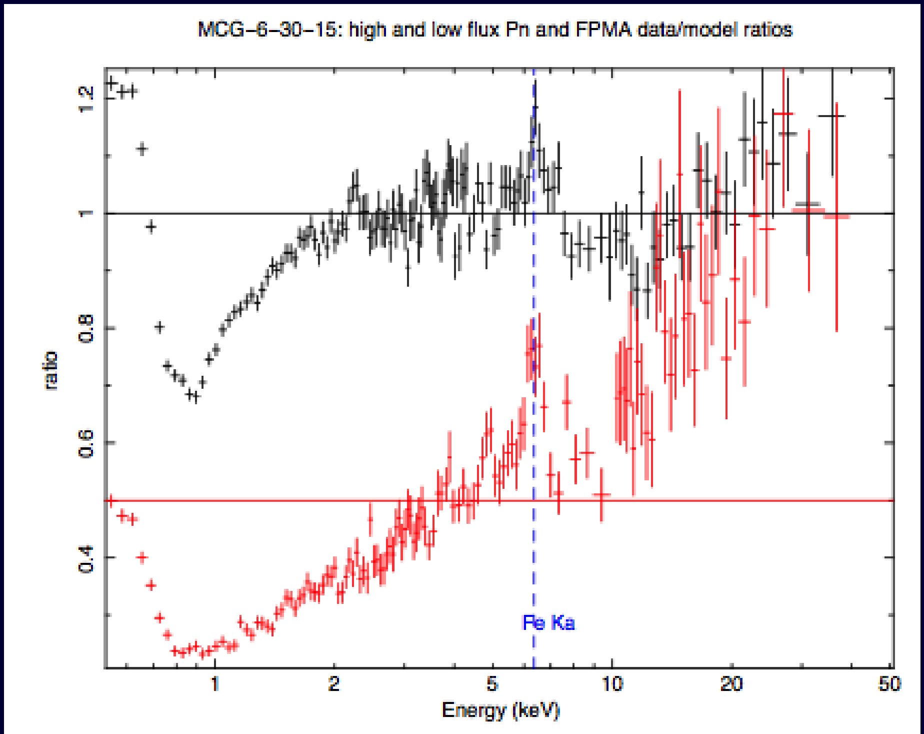


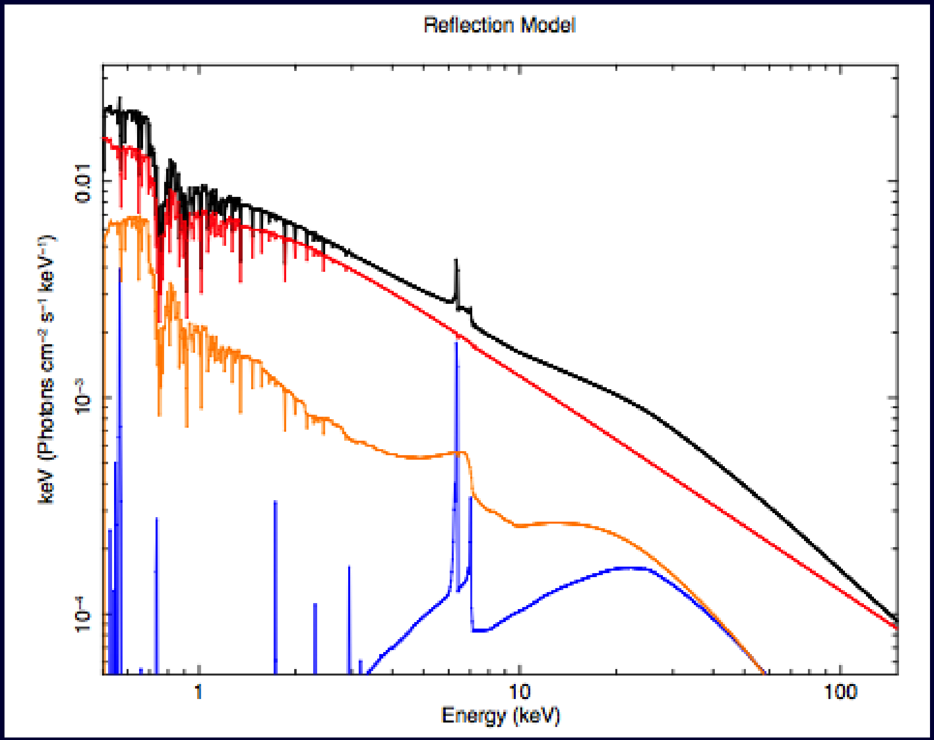
FIG. 3.— Ratio between the 2-10 keV and 0.5-2.0 keV light curves (in 500 s bins) and time intervals chosen for our analysis. Data are from *XMM-Newton* EPIC-Pn camera only and time is from the start of the observation.

The source has been observed in a very bright and variable state in 2013 during the XMM+NuSTAR campaign (Marinucci et al. 2014a)

Relativistic reflection in MCG—6-30-15

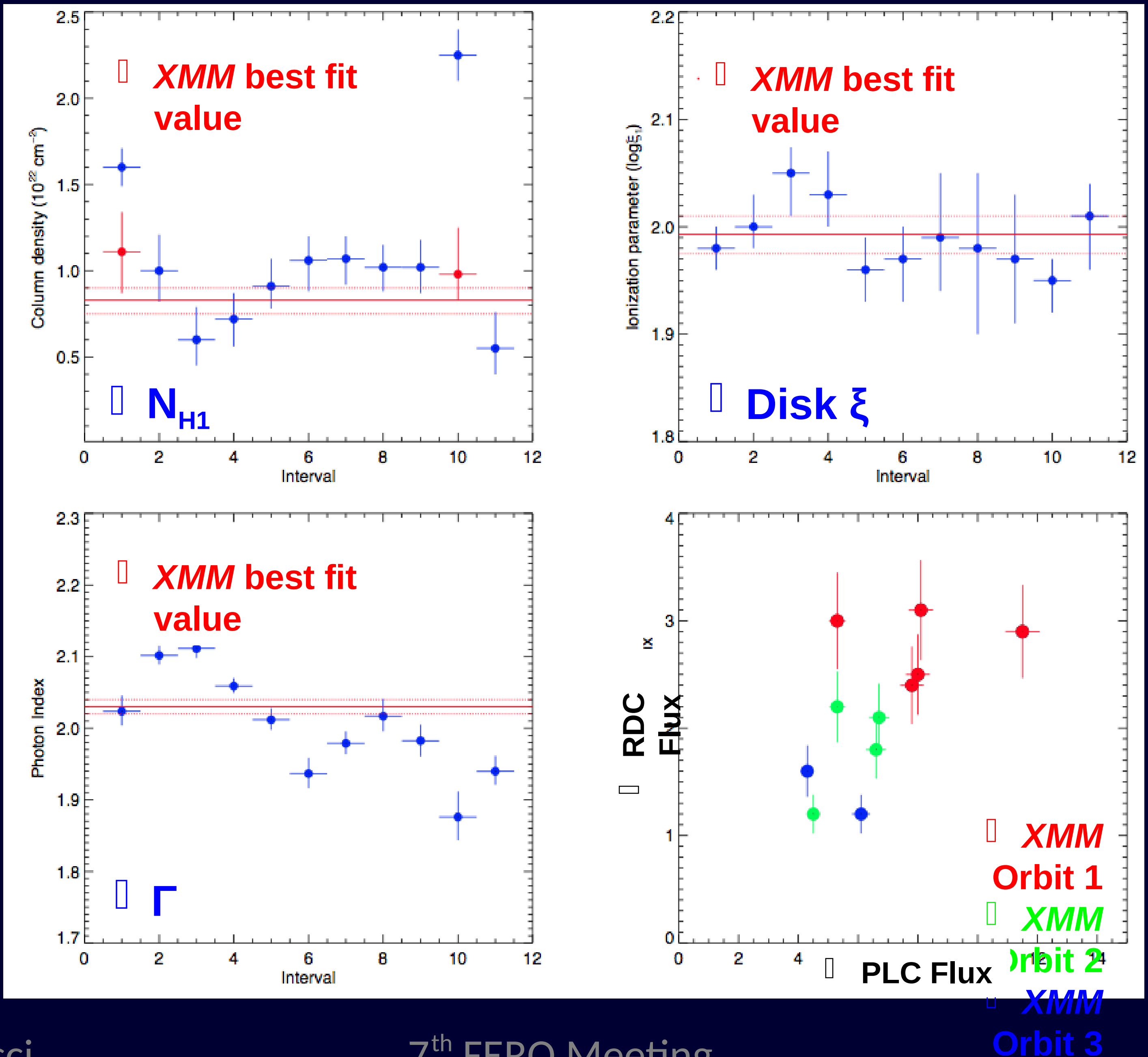


Marinucci et al. 2014a



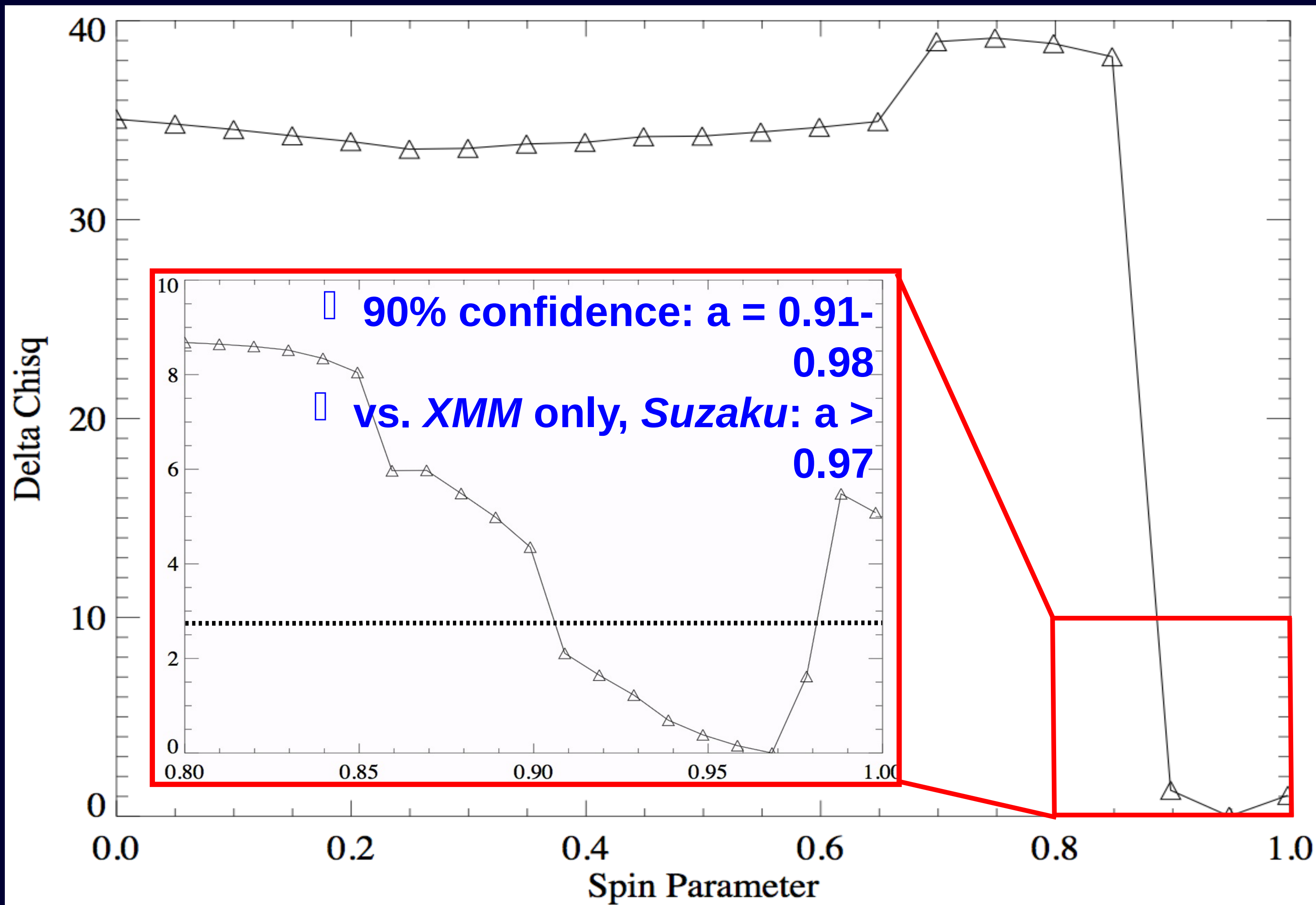
The different spectral shape in the time intervals considered is explained in terms of the interaction between the primary continuum and the accretion disk.

Relativistic reflection in MCG—6-30-15



Marinucci et al. 2014a

Relativistic reflection in MCG—6-30-15

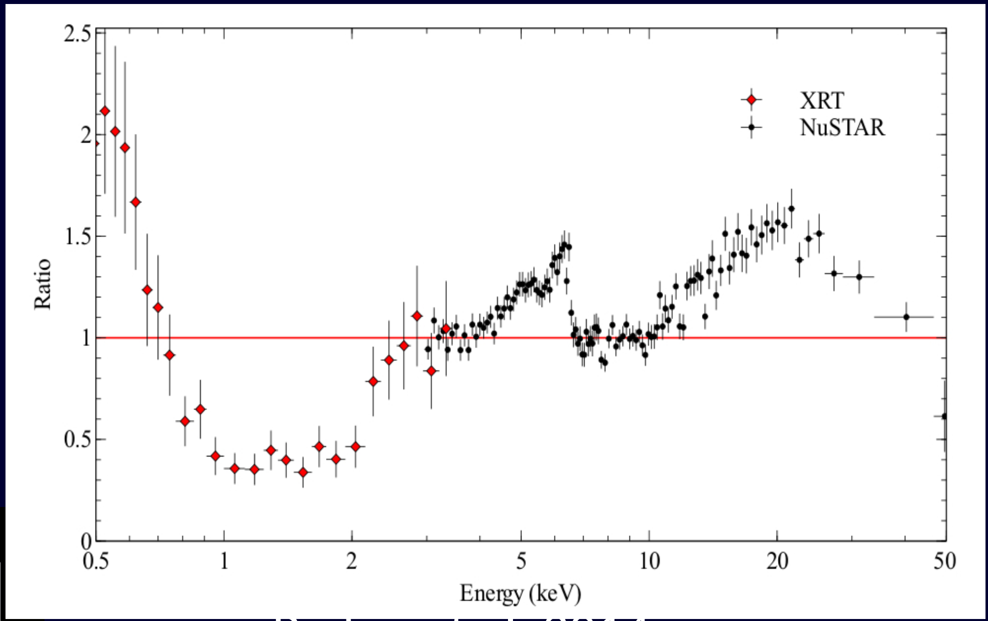


Brenneman et al, in prep.

- Spin, disk inclination, iron abundance linked between different intervals.

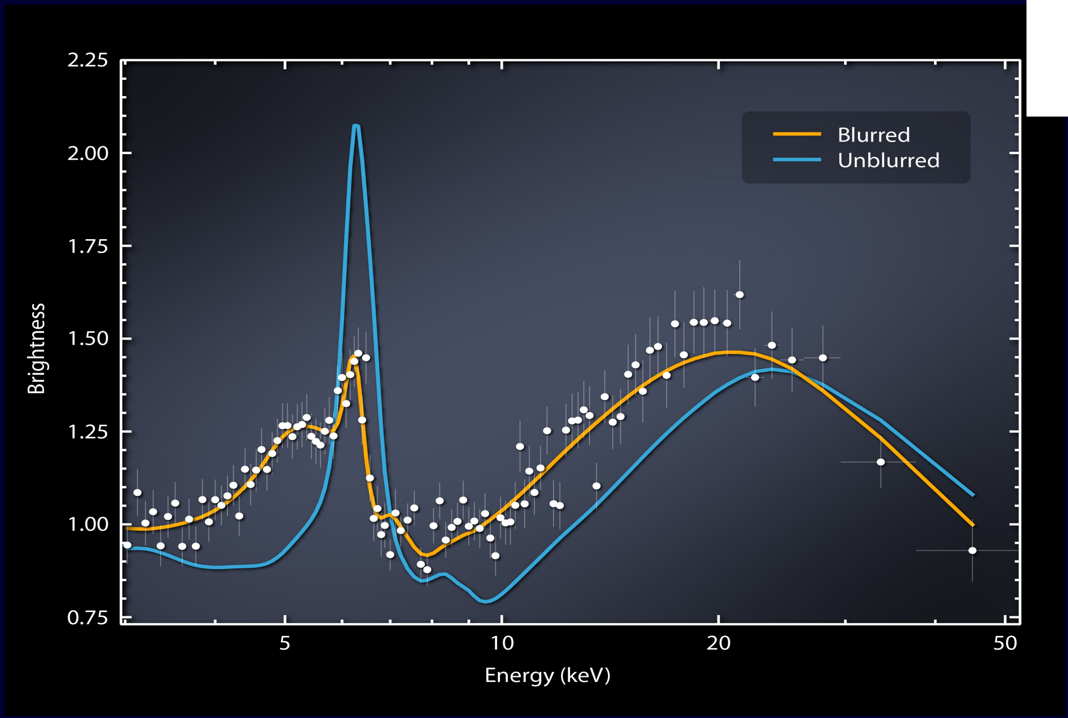
Relativistic reflection in Mrk 335

Mrk 335 was observed by NuSTAR and Swift in a very faint state, allowing us to study the reflection properties of the source.



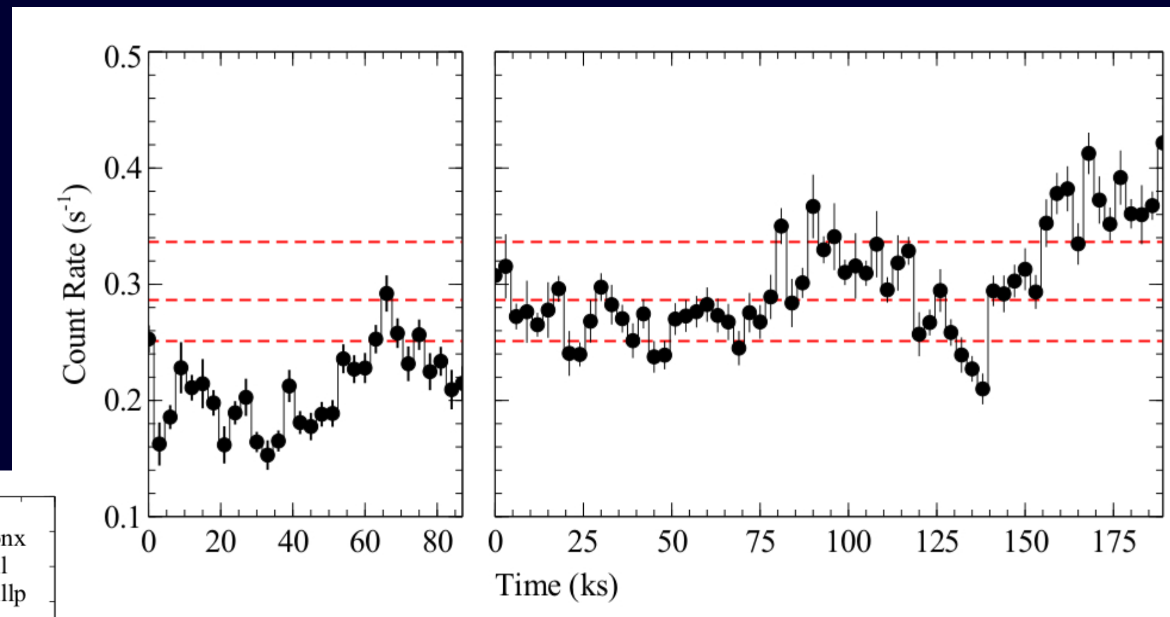
Parker et al. 2014

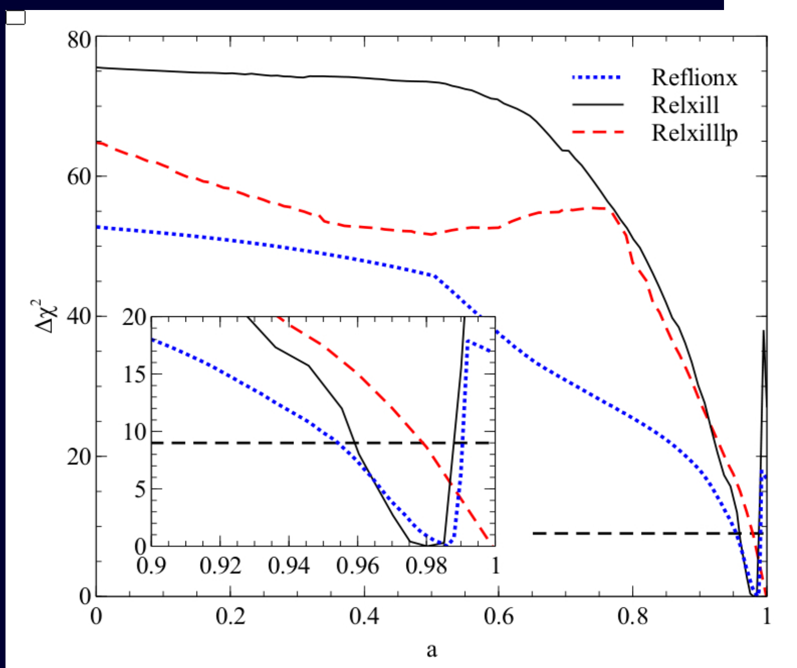
Once relativistic effects are taken int



http://www.nustar.caltech.edu/news/nustar140812

Relativistic reflection in Mrk 335

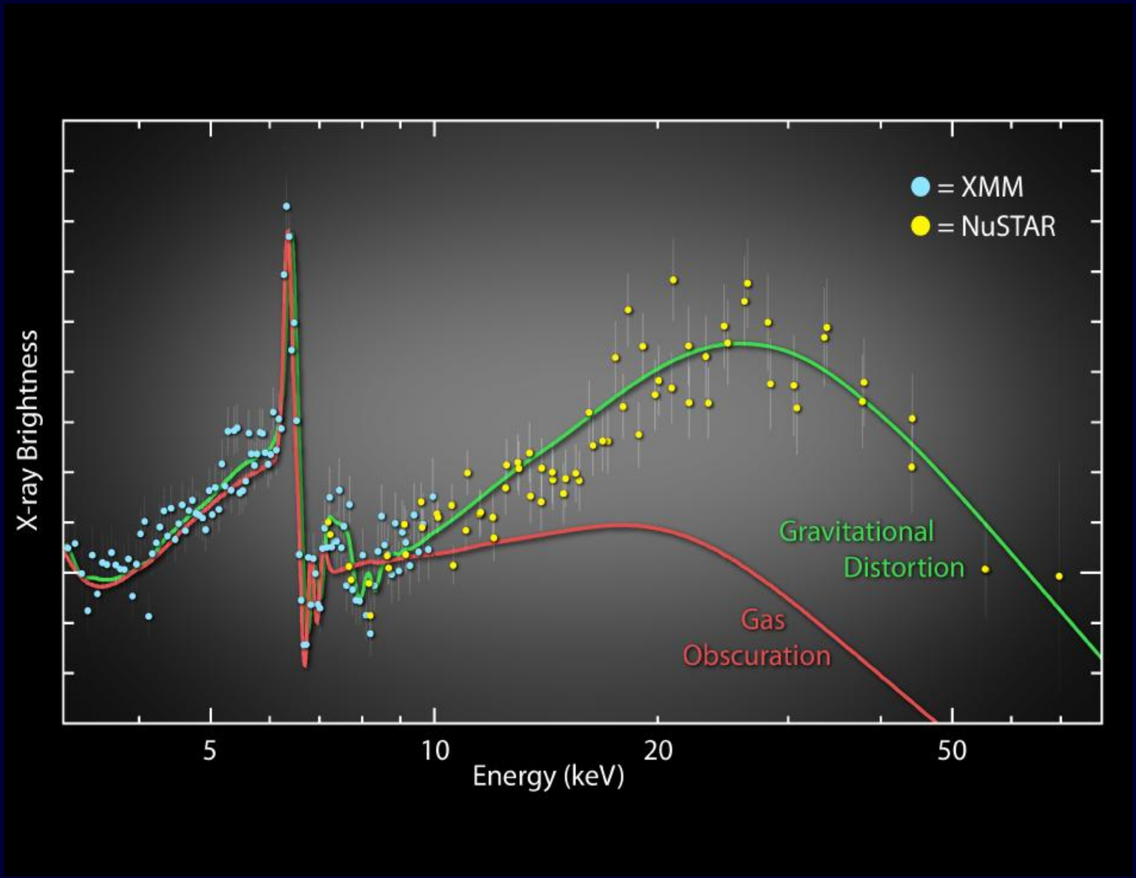




Parker et al. 2014

When flux-resolved states are considered a maximally rotating black hole spin is measured.

Black hole spin in NGC 1365

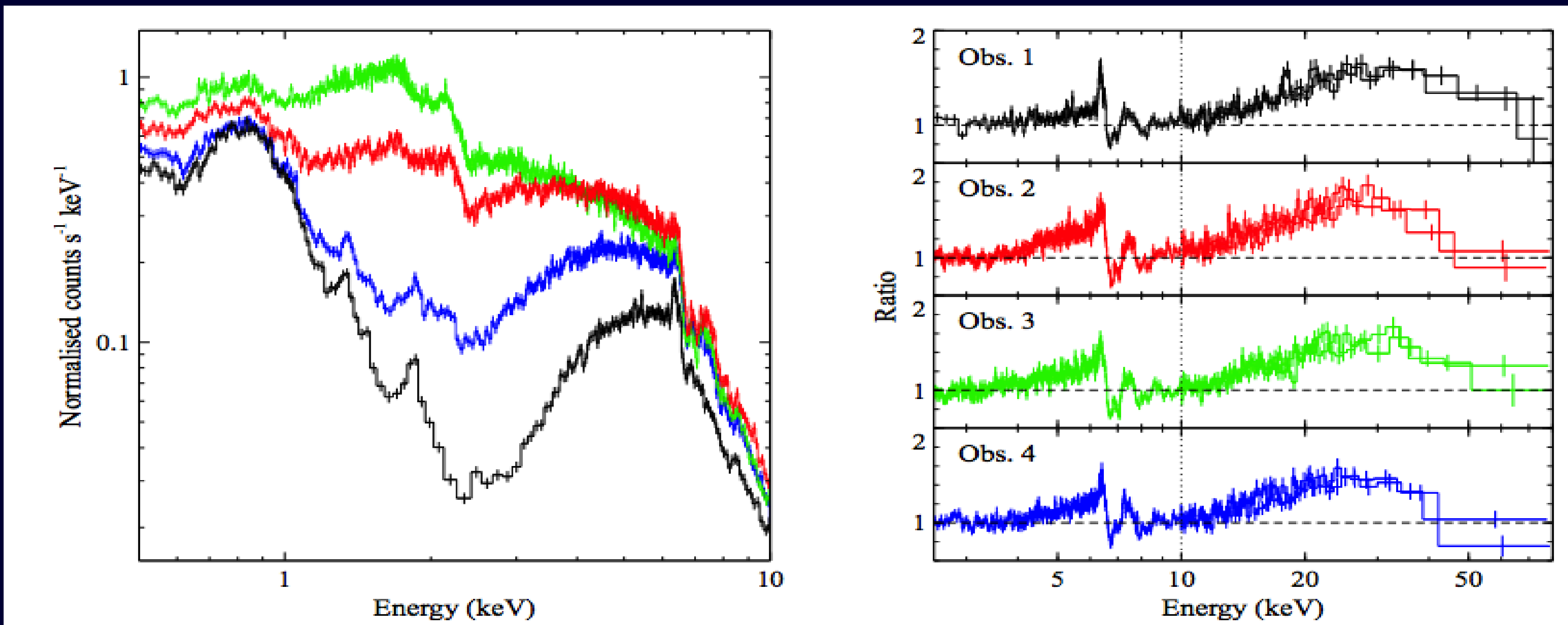


Risaliti et al. 2013, Nature

NGC 1365: a source in which both absorption and relativistic reflection play a major role in the X-rays

The first NuSTAR published paper is the spin measurement in NGC 1365

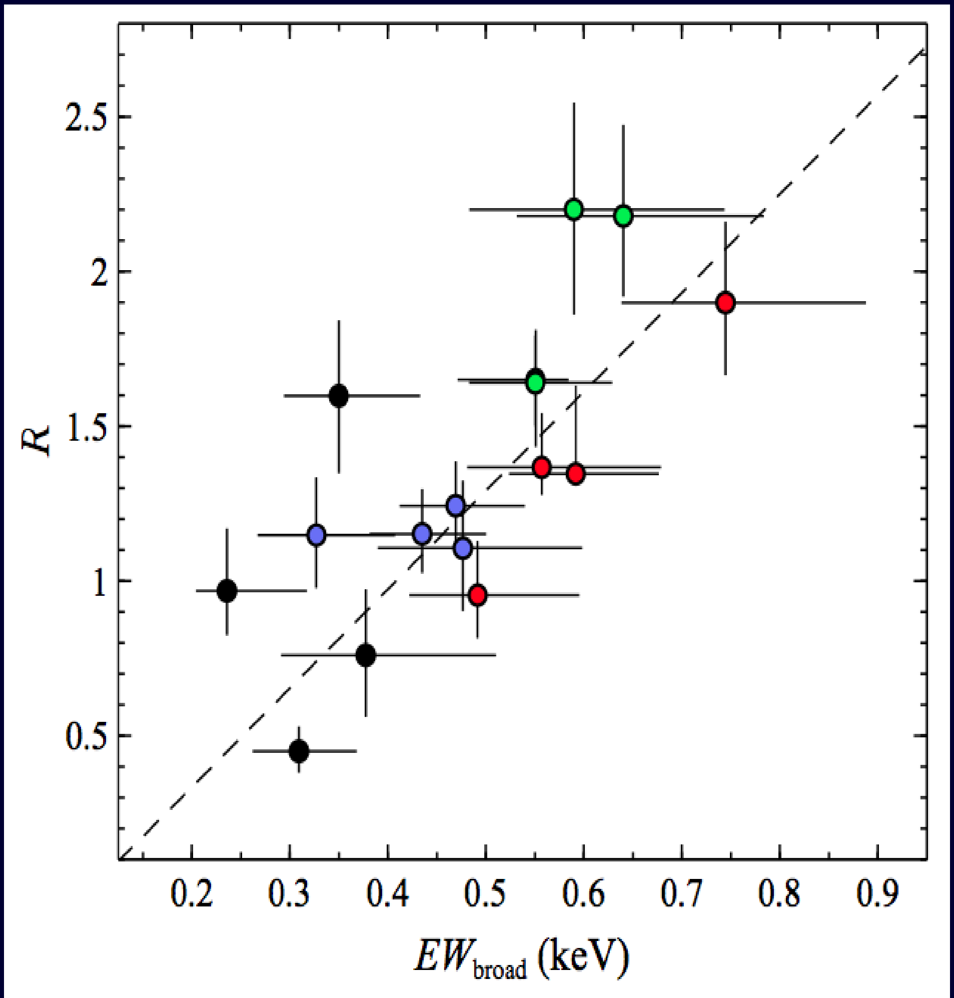
Black hole spin in NGC 1365

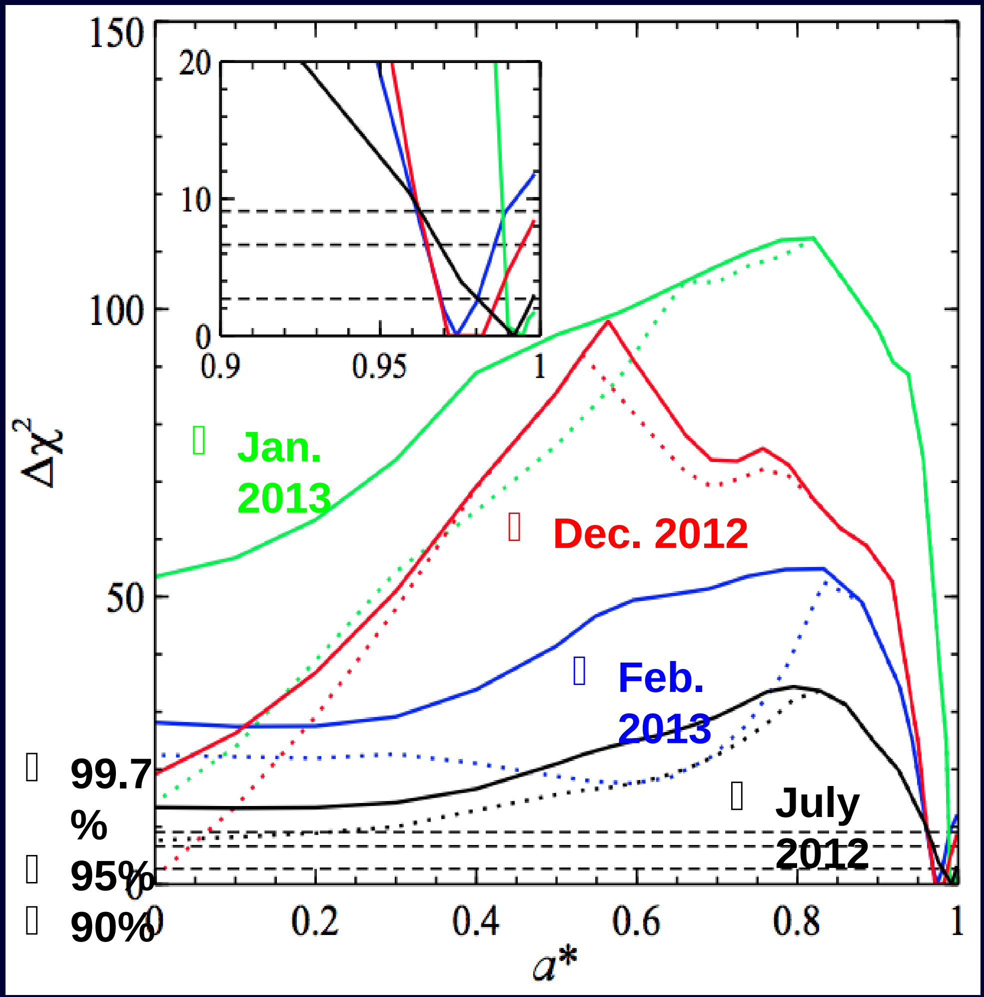


Walton et al. 2014

NGC 1365 was observed by XMM and NuSTAR four ti
variations in the absorbers, no variations in the reflected components are founc

Black hole spin in NGC 1365



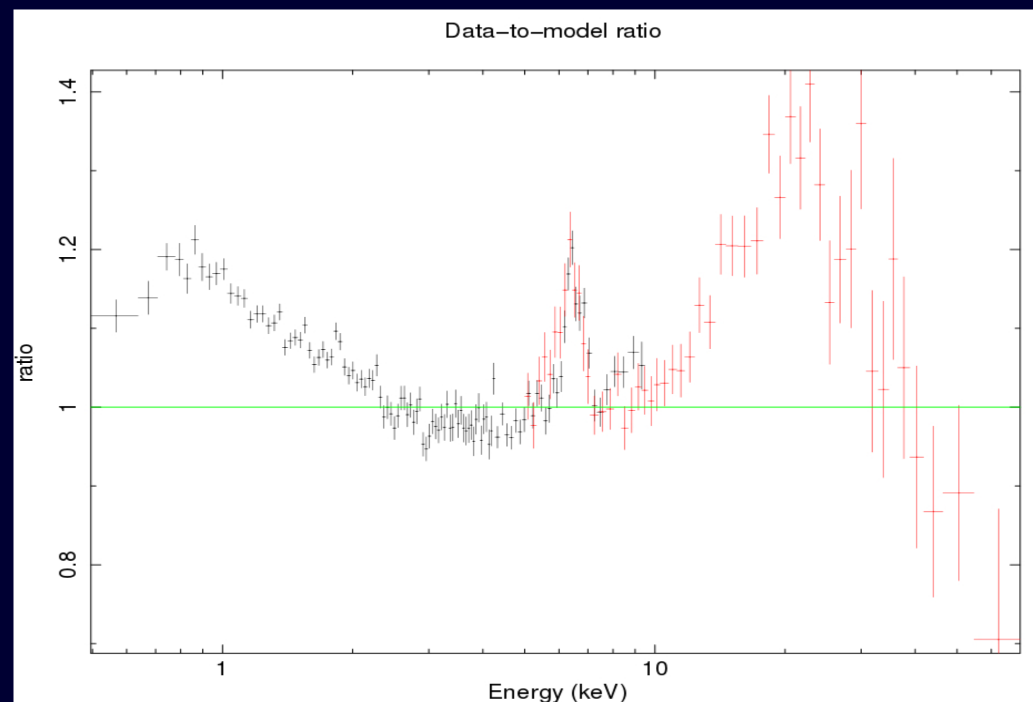


Walton et al. 2014

Relativistic reflection in SWIFT J2127.4

- NLS1 with a relativistically broadened Fe Kα emission line (a=0.6±0.2), a steep continuum (Γ=2-2.4), E_c=30-90 keV, L_{bol}/L_{Edd}~0.18 (Miniutti+09, Malizia+08, Panessa+11, Sanfrutos+13)

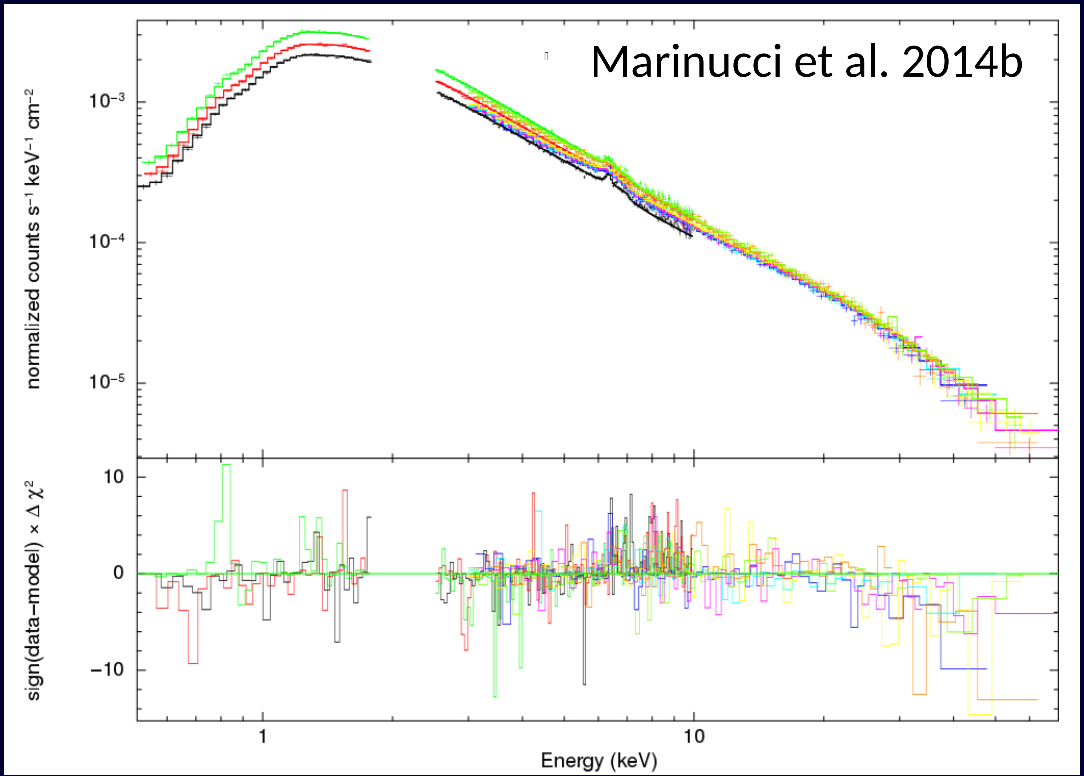
- It was observed simultaneously with XMM-Newton for ~300 ks and both a strong Compton Hump and a broad Fe Kα line are present



- Marinucci et al. 2014b

Relativistic reflection in SWIFT J2127.4

- When a model composed of a primary continuum,
- relativistic and distant reflection components is applied to the data the only residuals are above ~25 keV



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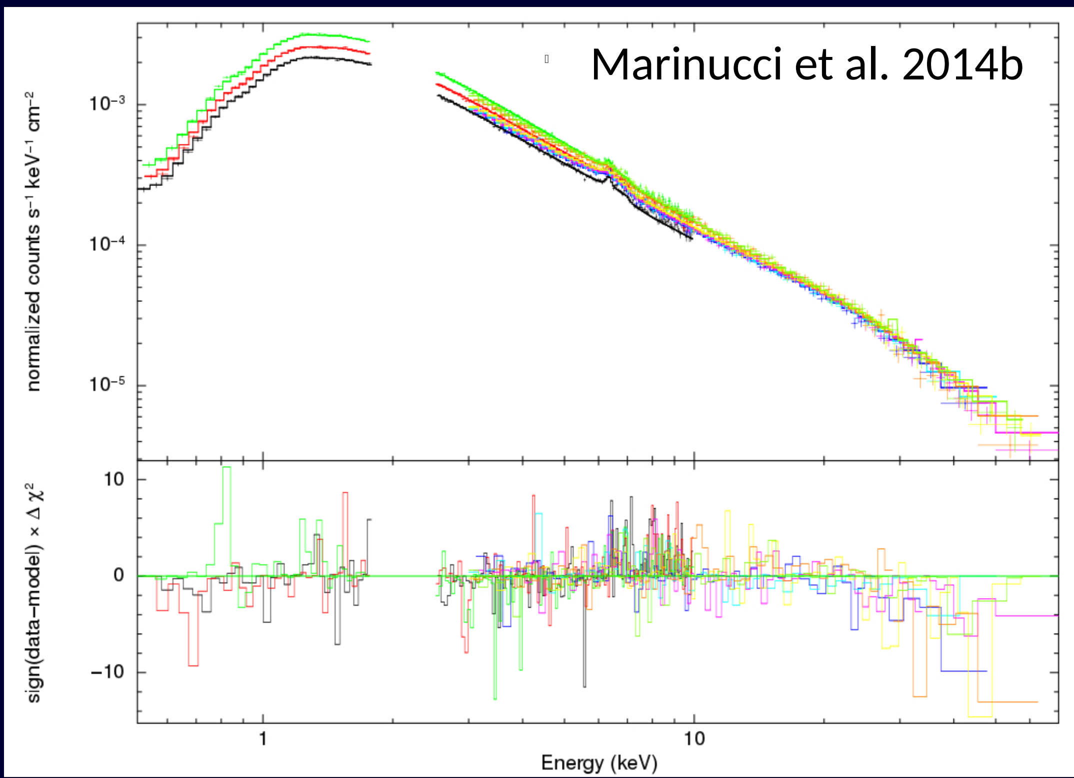
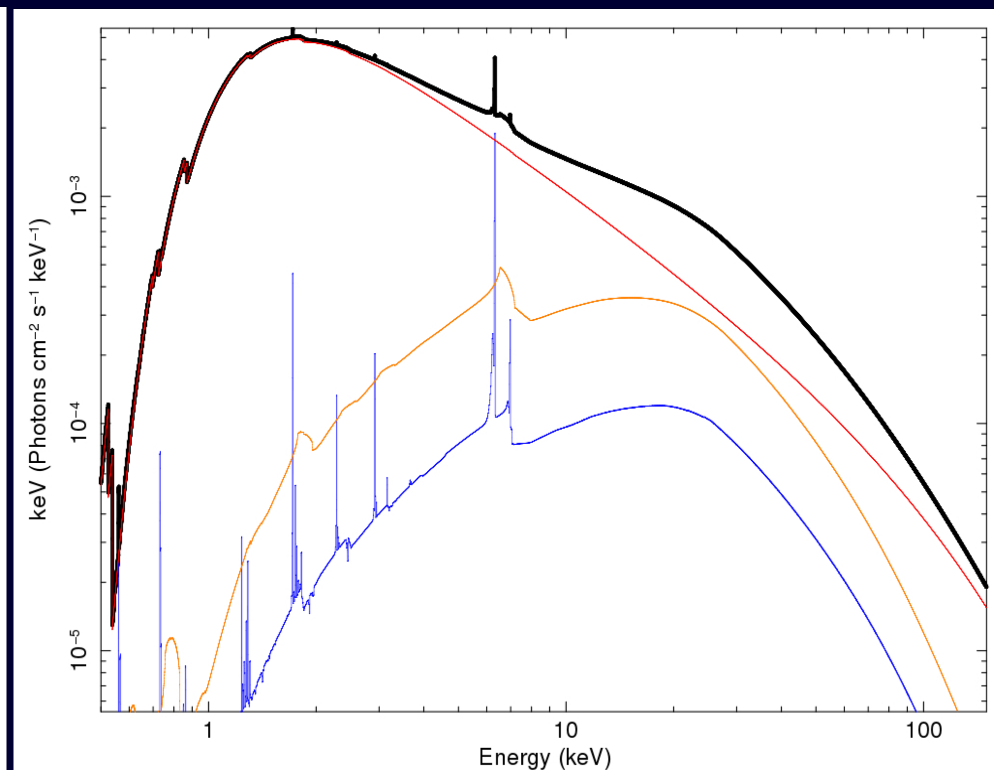
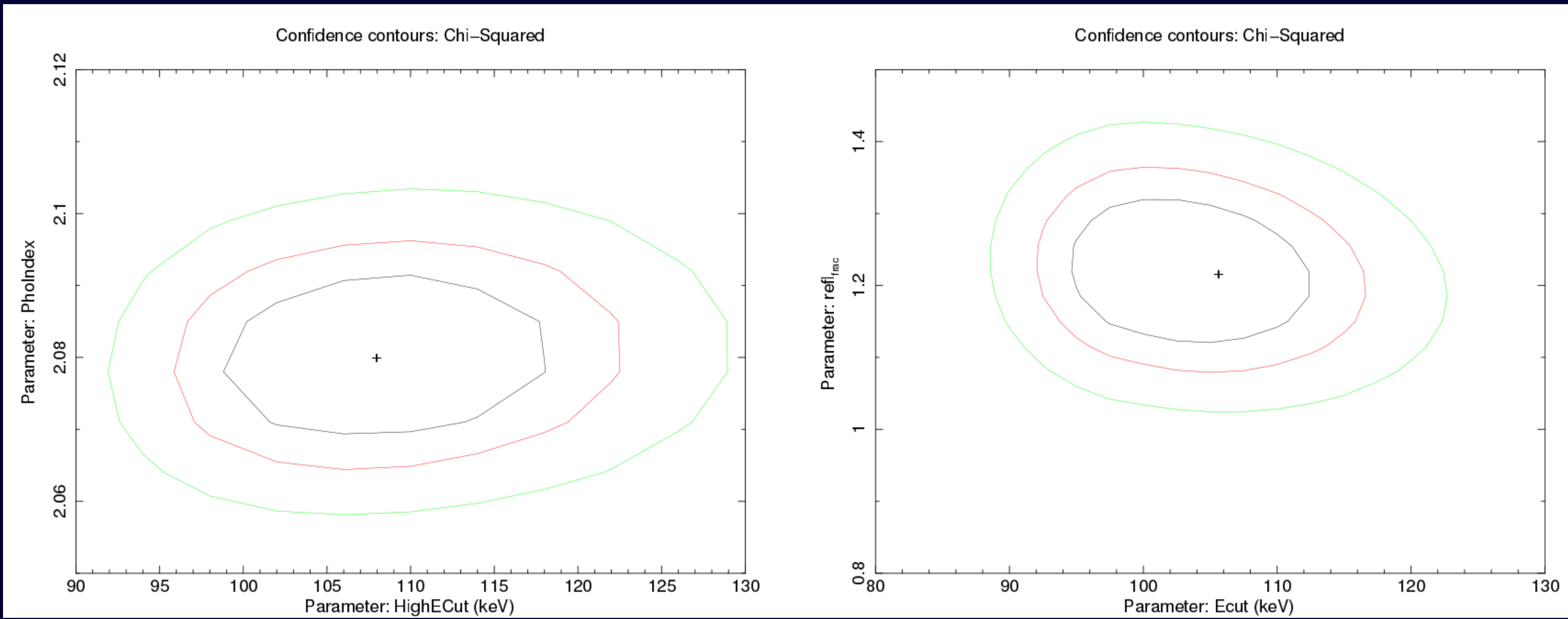




- The inclusion of relxill model (Garcia & Dauser +14) allows us to measure a cuto

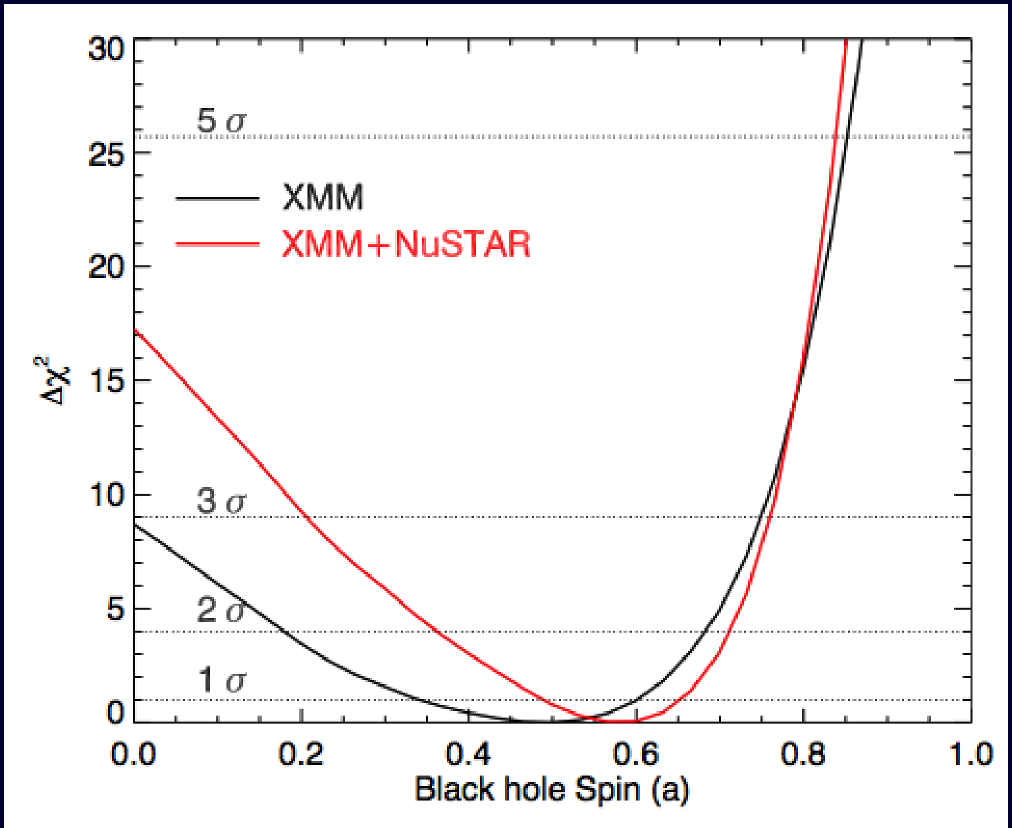
Relativistic reflection in SWIFT J2127.4



- Using compTT (Titarchuk+94) with two different geometries we get:

SLAB	SPHERE
$kT_e=68^{+37}_{-32}$ keV	$kT_e=53^{+28}_{-26}$ keV
□$=0.35^{+0.35}_{-0.19}$	□$=1.35^{+1.03}_{-0.67}$

Relativistic reflection in SWIFT J2127.4



Marinucci et al. 2014b

Thanks to the broad (0.5-80 keV) spectra

$a=0.58^{+0.11}_{-0.17}$

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Conclusions

- The recent NuSTAR observational campaign of Radio-quiet AGN allowed us to study:

- PRIMARY
- EMISSION

- First measurements of the coronal parameters T

- Warm Comptonization in Ark 120
  - (in addition to reflection?)

- Bringing the two pieces of information together we have an unprecedented powerful tool to investigate the innermost environment (corona and accretion disk) of the nucleus

- REPROCESSED
- EMISSION

- Robust detection and clear discrimination betwee

- Black hole spin measurements in a number of sou