A long simultaneous XMM-NuSTAR look of MCG-6-30-15

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and the NuSTAR AGN Physics WG

Brindisi
Black Hole (g)Astronomy – Exploring the different flavours of accretion
September 2nd, 2013

Overview

- Brief introduction on MCG-6-30-15
- The XMM-NuSTAR 2013 observational campaign
- Testing the two different scenarios
- Results
- Conclusions and future perspectives

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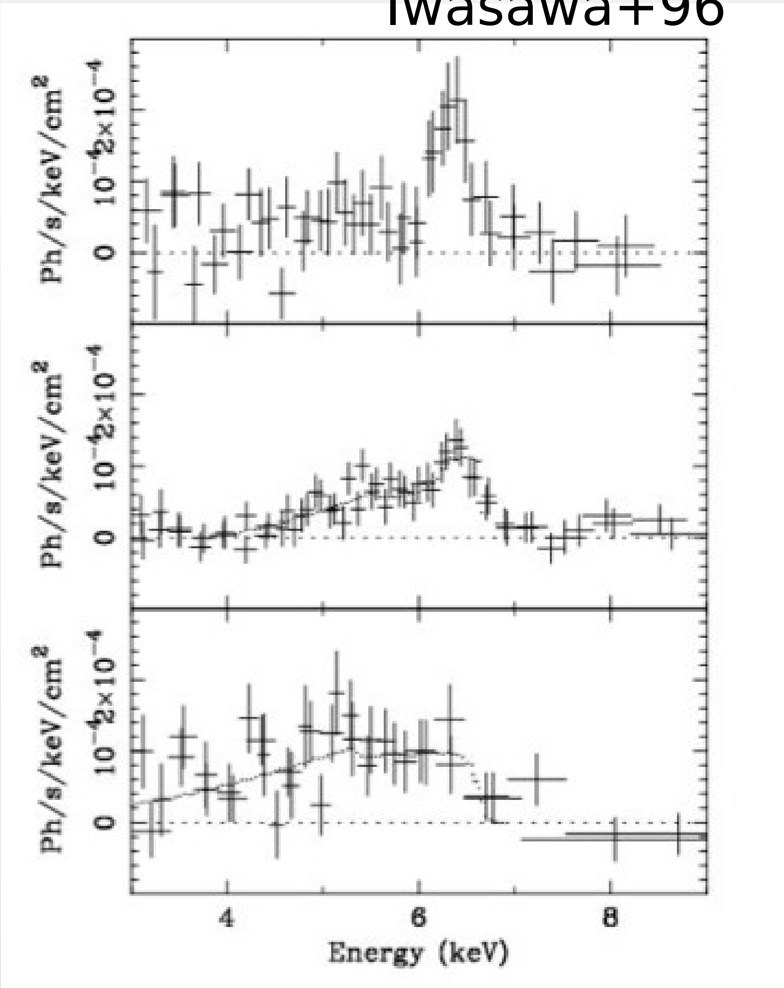
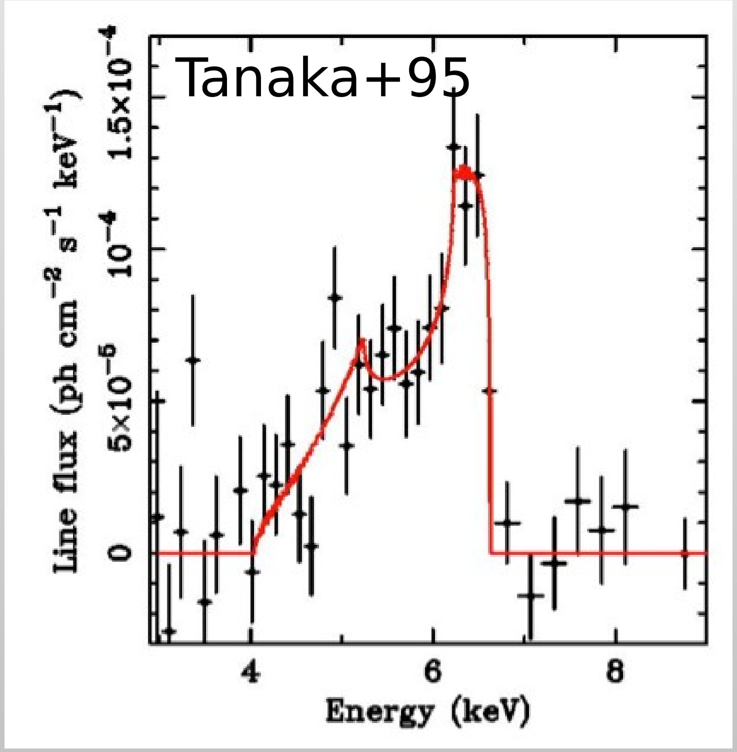
Introduction

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

Iwasawa+96

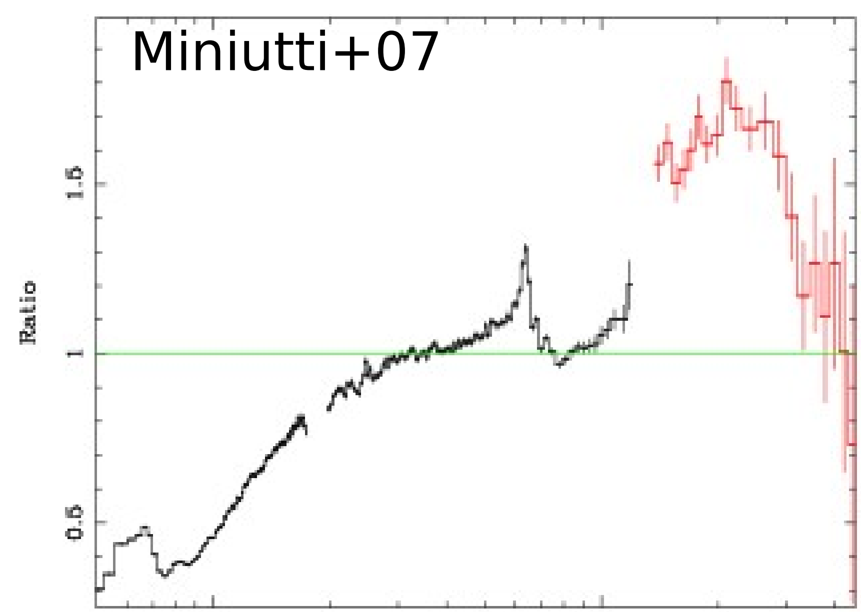




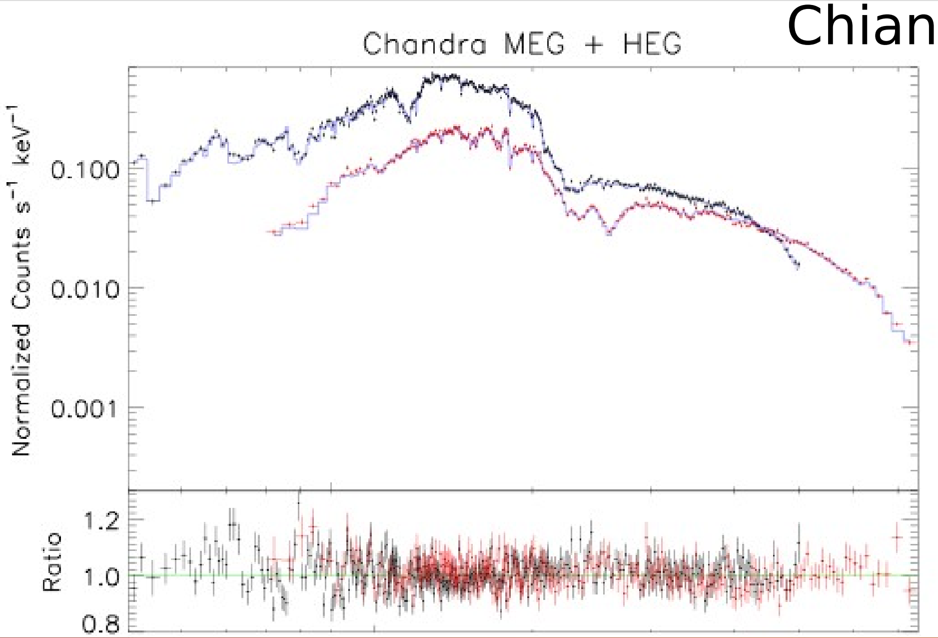
X-ray observations

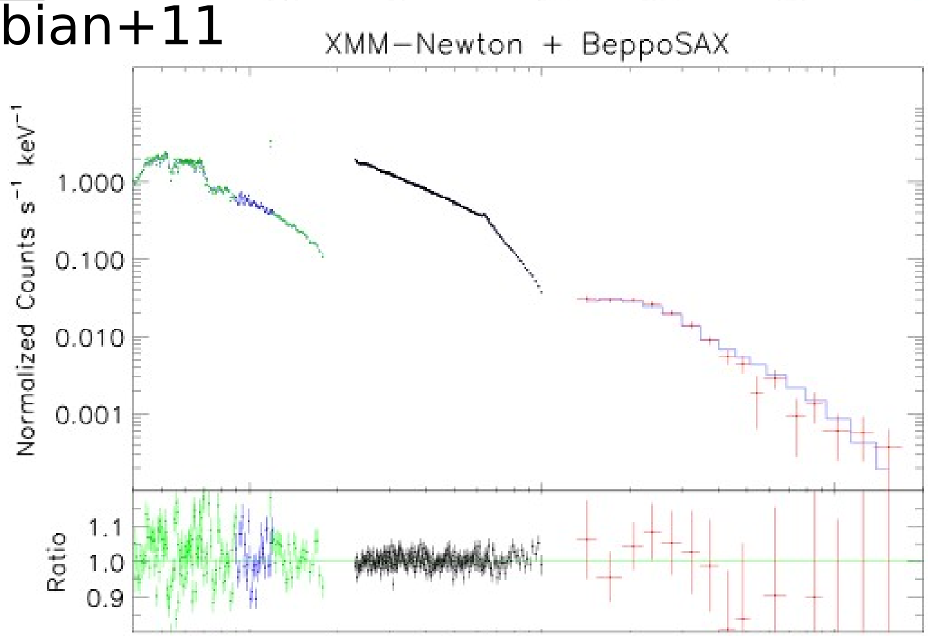
Extensively observed in the X-rays:

- •complex absorption (Lee+01, Chiang&Fabian+11)
- •strong refletion hump (Miniutti+07)
- •very broad Fe Ka line (Brenneman&Reynolds+06)

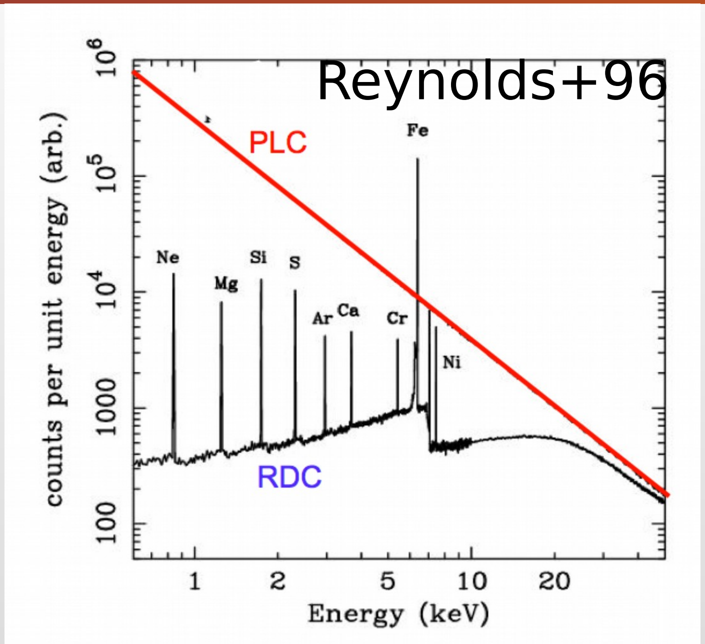


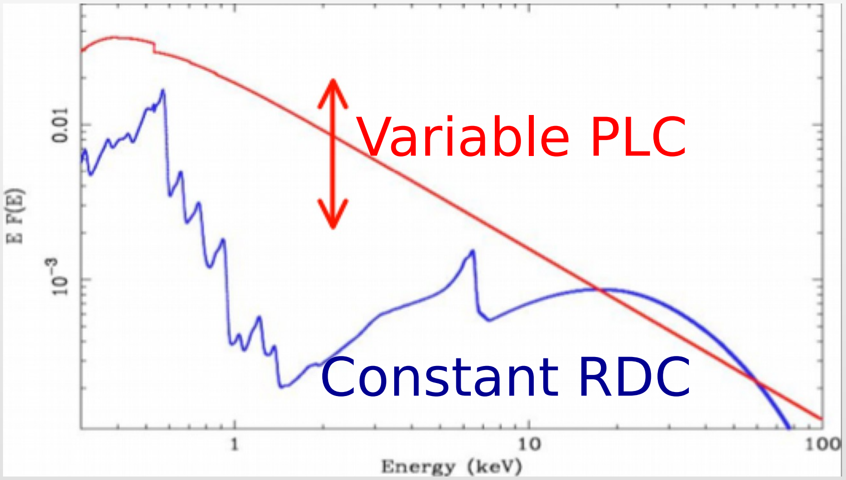
Chiang&Fabian+11



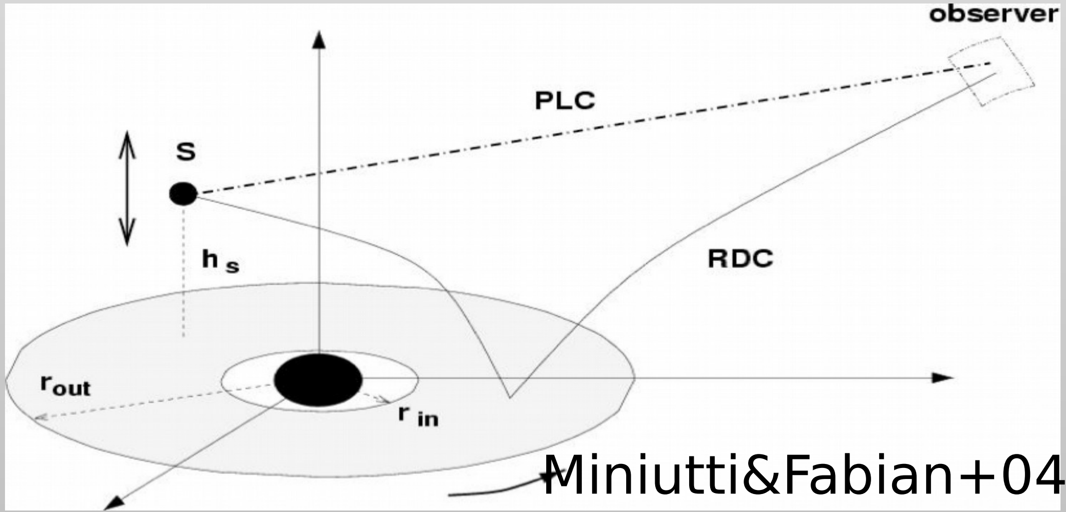


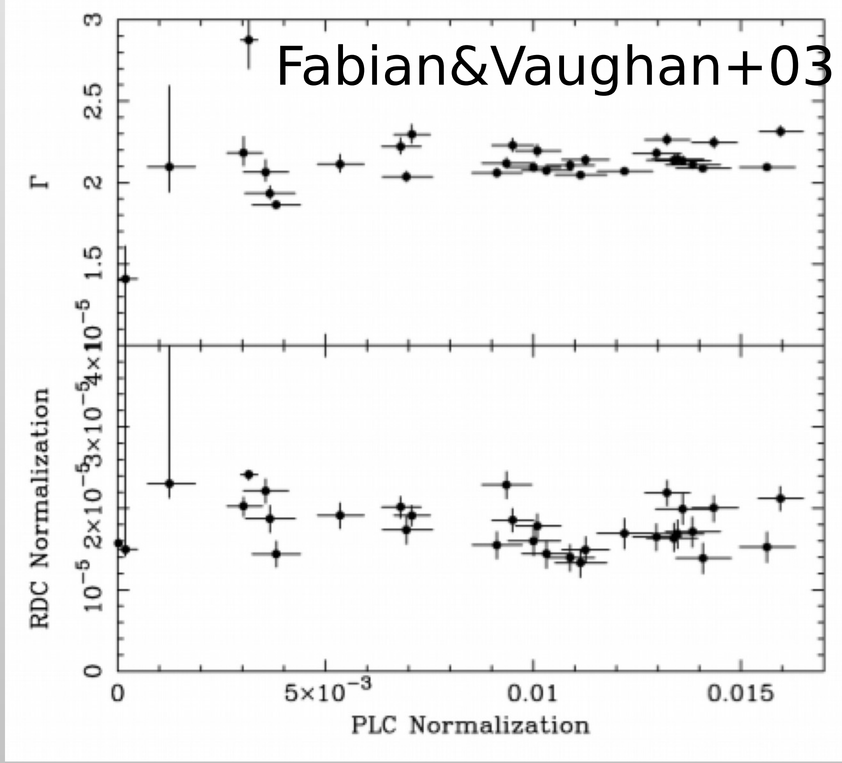
Reflection scenario





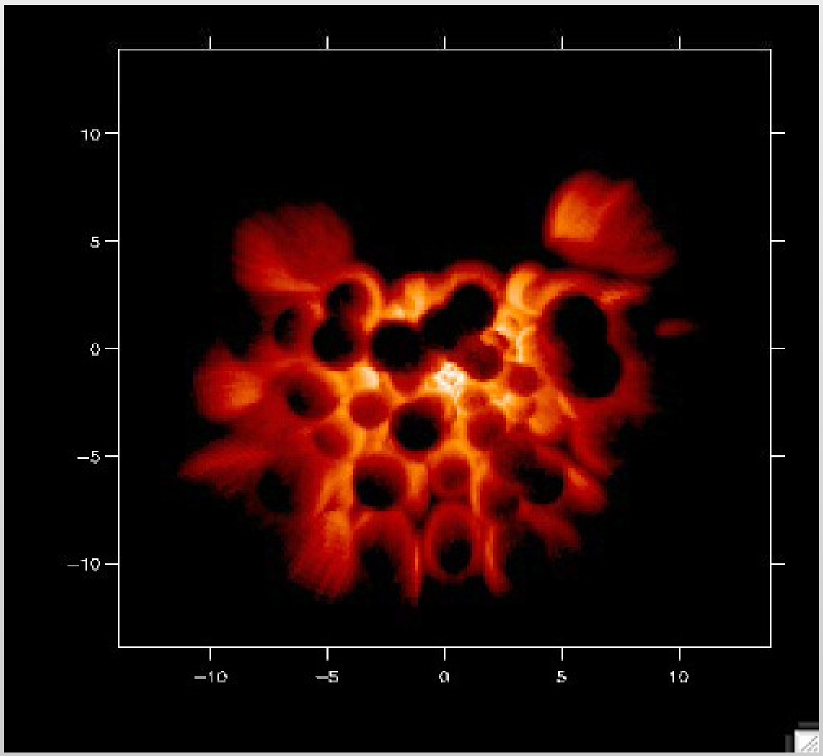
Light bending model: much of the flux is bent onto the disk giving a constant, strong RDC





Absorption scenario

An alternative interpretation explains the spectral variability in terms of absorption changes



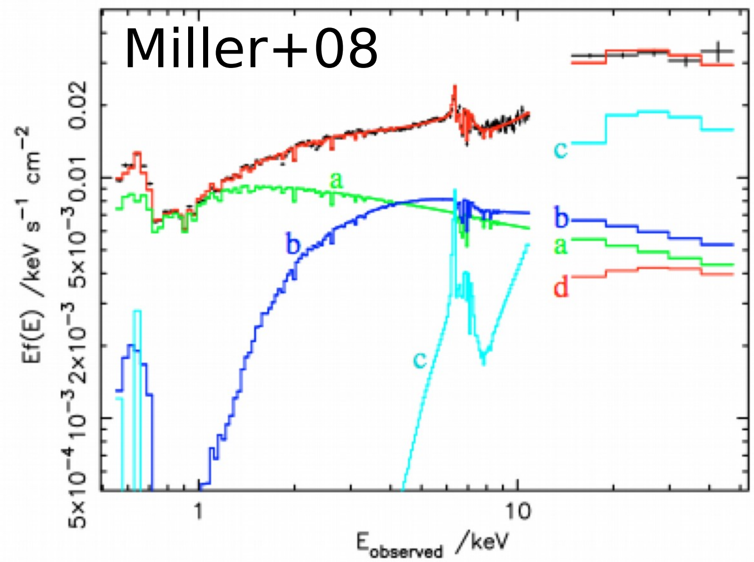


Fig. 4. Illustration of the spectral model. The upper curve shows the model fitted to the mean *Suzaku* spectrum, with XIS data below 11 keV and PIN data above 15 keV. Points with error bars show the unfolded data (see Sect. 5.3 for details). The three emission components are shown as (a) primary directly-viewed power-law, absorbed by zones 1 and 2; (b) partially covered power-law, absorbed by zones 1, 2, 3 and 5; (c) reflection, absorbed by zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. In the fit to the PCA components, zone 3 is excluded from eigenvector one; in the fit to the actual data, zone 3 is allowed to absorb all components. Also shown is the expected contribution of the cosmic X-ray background to the *Suzaku* PIN band (d) included in the model.

"3+2" MODEL

3 fully covering warm absorbers

1 ionized absorber fully covering the distant reflection component ($N_H \sim 5 \times 10^{23}$ cm^{-2}, log$\xi \sim 2.0$)

1 ionized absorber partial covering the X-ray source ($N_H \sim 4 \times 10^{22}$ cm^{-2}, log$\xi \sim 1.5$)

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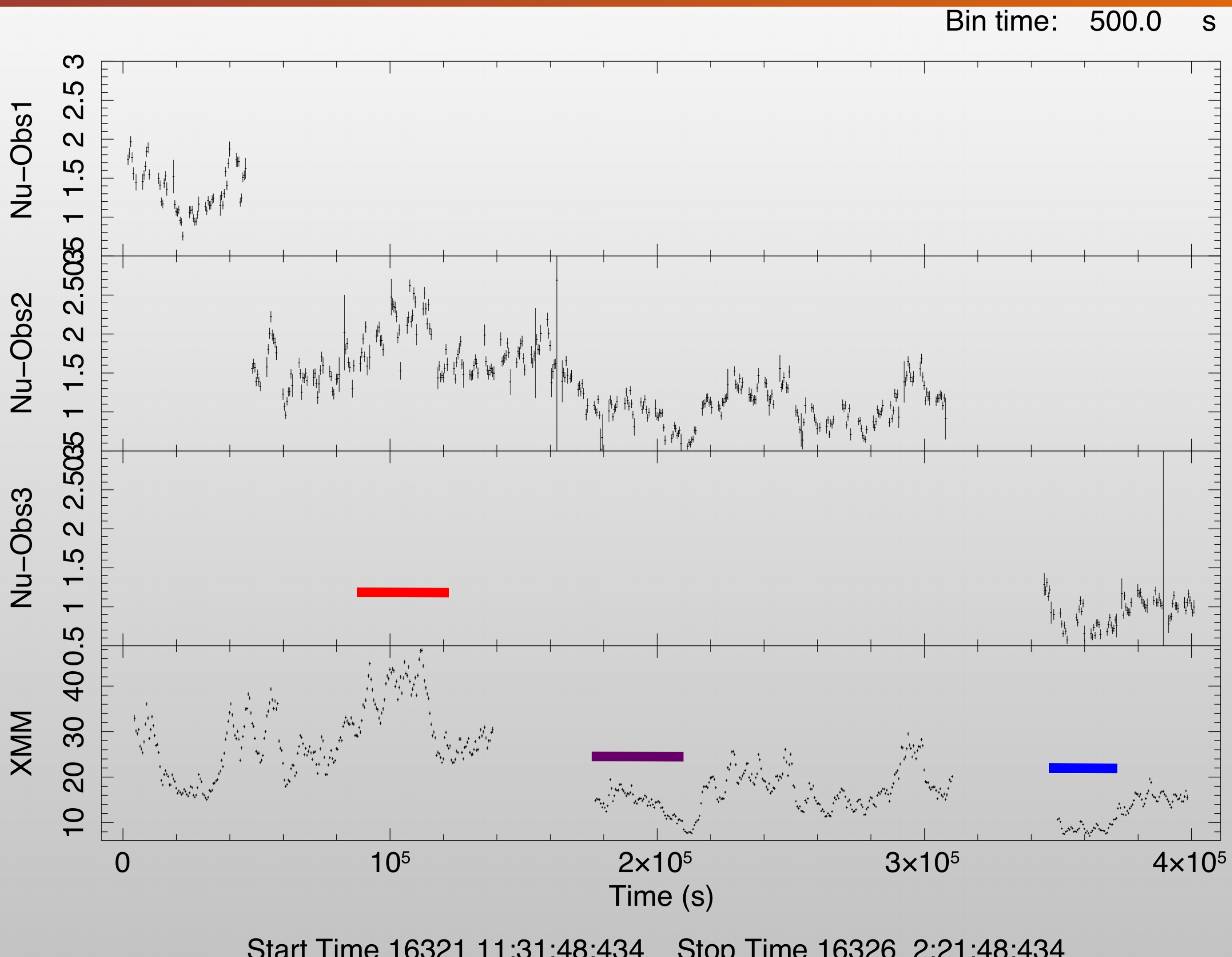
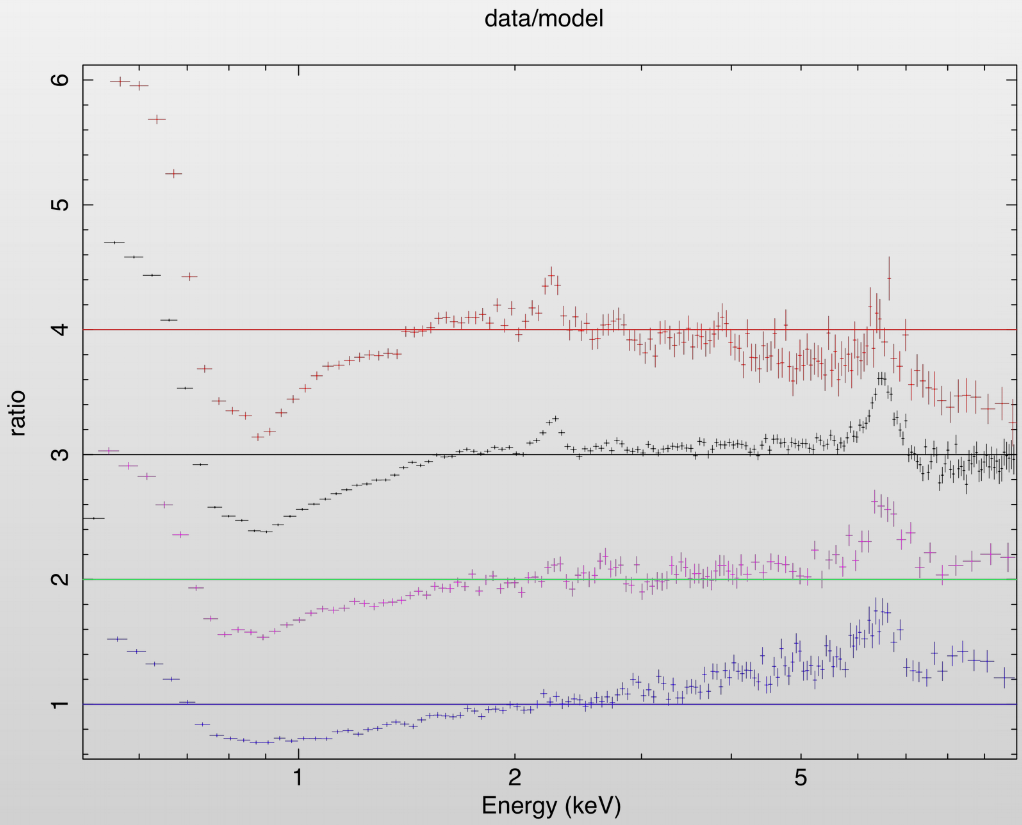
NuSTAR-XMM light curves

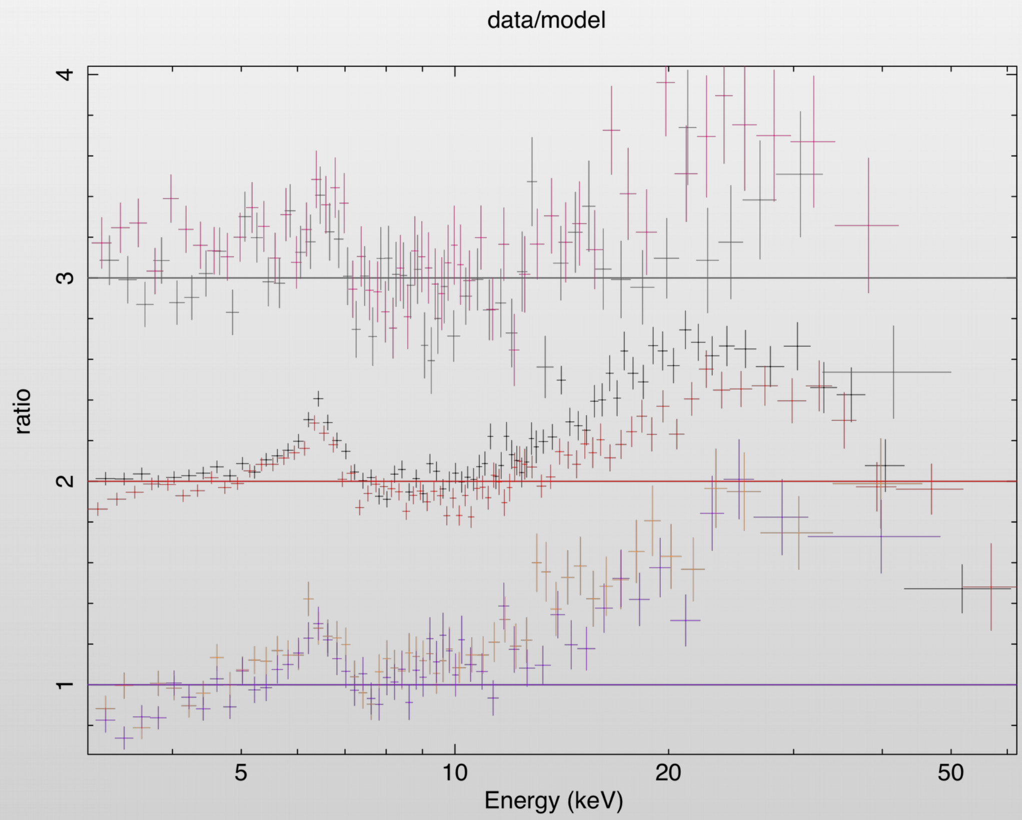


Spectral features

XMM-Newton EPIC-Pn



NuSTAR FpmA-FpmB



A broad Iron line, an intense soft excess and a strong Compton hump are present in the low flux spectrum (fit to a Γ=2 power law).

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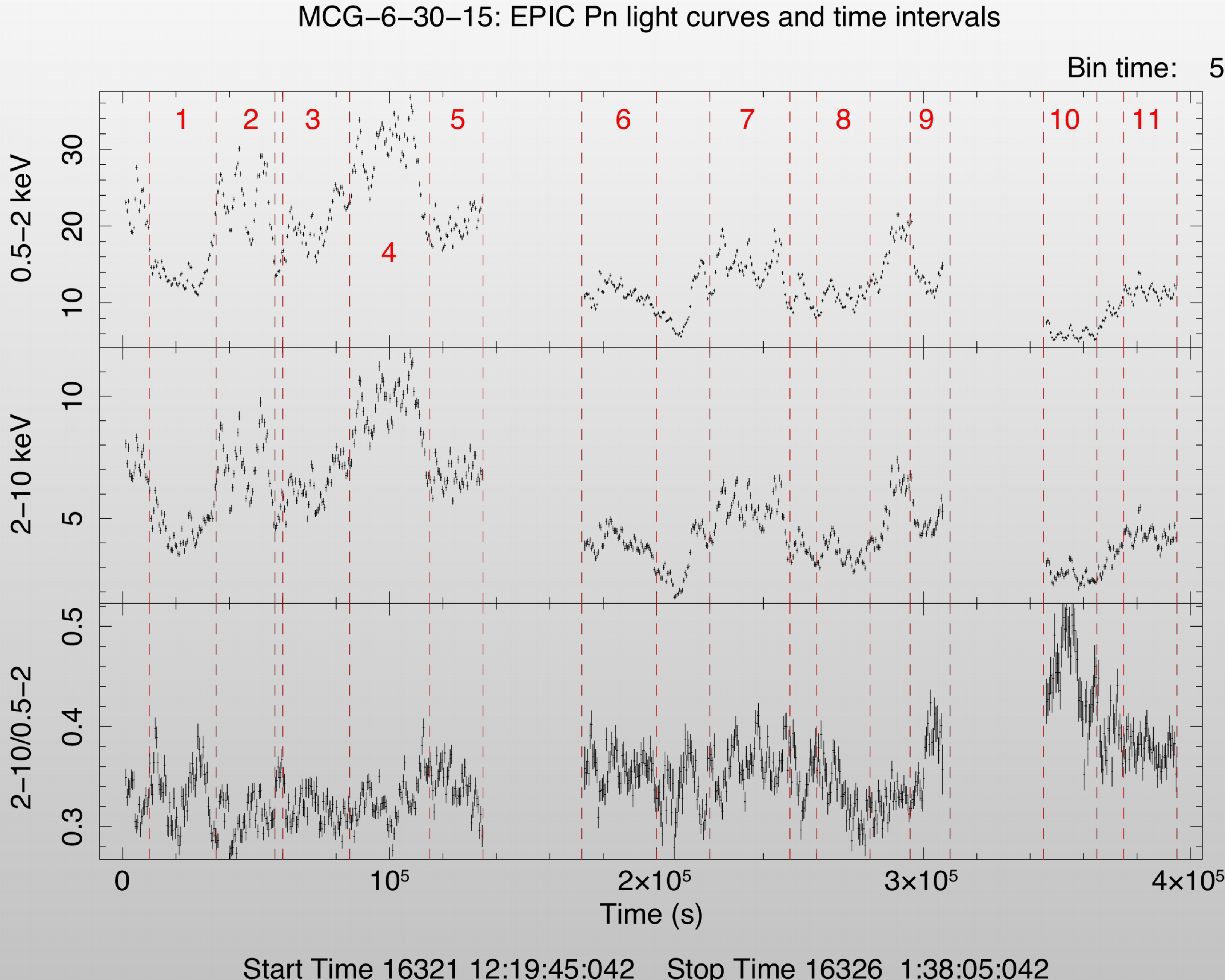
Fitting strategy



Fitting strategy

Warm Absorbers → Underlying Continuum

←

Combined RGS spectra → EPIC-Pn + NuSTAR FpmA,B

REFLECTION	ABSORPTION
2*XSTAR*DUST x (Xillver + Relconv*Xillver + zpow)	2*XSTAR*DUST x (XSTAR*Xillver + XSTAR*zpo + zpo)

XSTAR tables

XILLVER instead of REFLIONX:

http://hea-www.cfa.harvard.edu/~javier/xillver/

Iron UTA tables for dust

RELCONV for relativistic blurring:

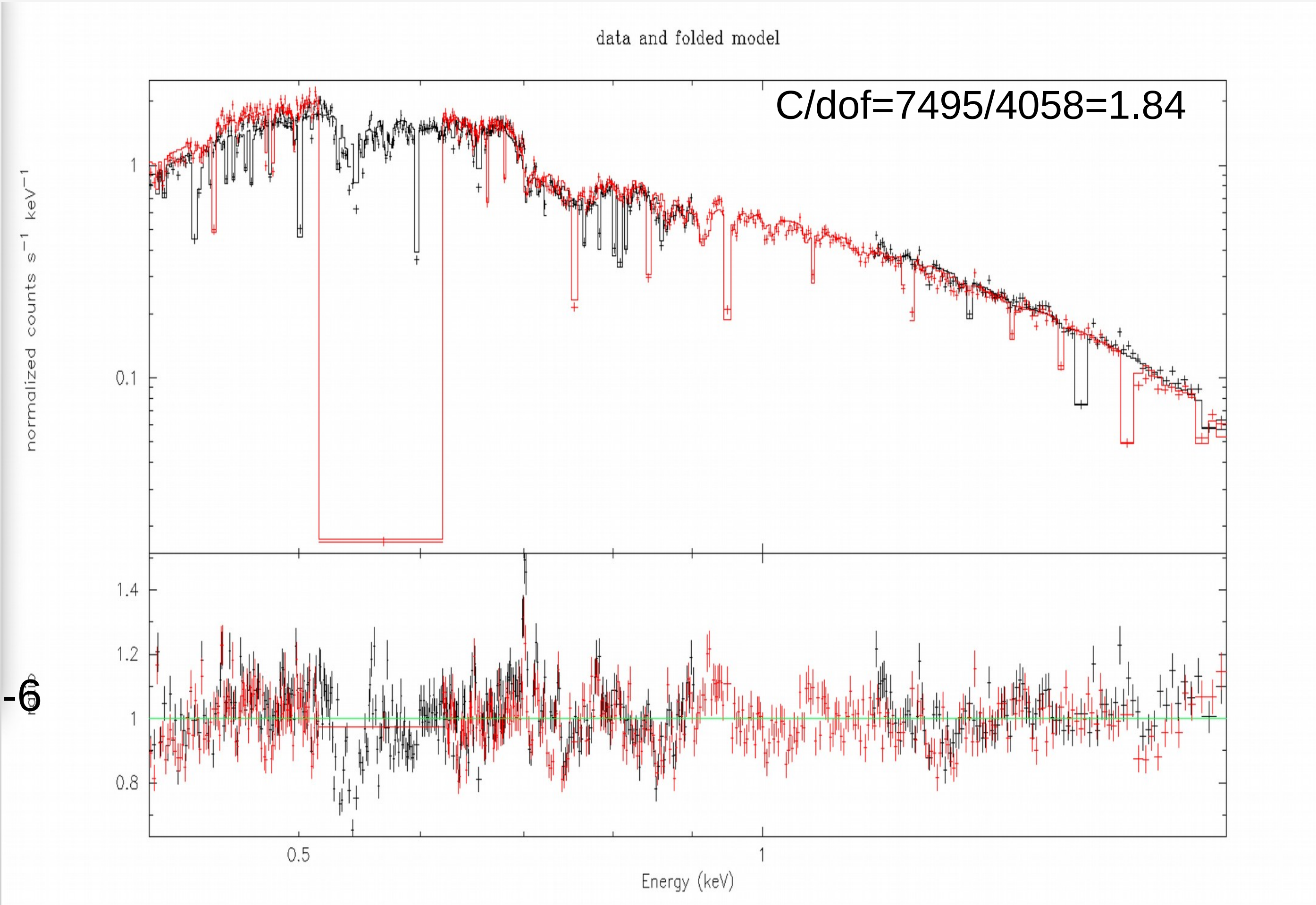
http://www.sternwarte.uni-erlangen.de/~dauser/research/relline/

Combined RGS1+2 analysis

N_{H1} =(4.6 +/- 0.8) x10^{20} cm^{-2}
logξ_1=1.47+/- 0.2
v~2000 km s^{-1}
N_{H2}=(1.3 +/- 0.2) x10^{20} cm^{-2}
logξ_2=0.08+ 0.10
N_{H3}=(1.00+/- 0.04) x10^{22} cm^{-2}
logξ_3=2.03+ 0.01
logN_{Fe}=17.32+/-0.02

xillver Norm = 9.3E-06 +/- 0.8E-6

Γ=2.03 +/- 0.02
norm 1.58E-02 +/- 0.02E-2



We then applied the combined best fit to the three separate RGS1+2 data sets

Separate RGS1+2 analysis

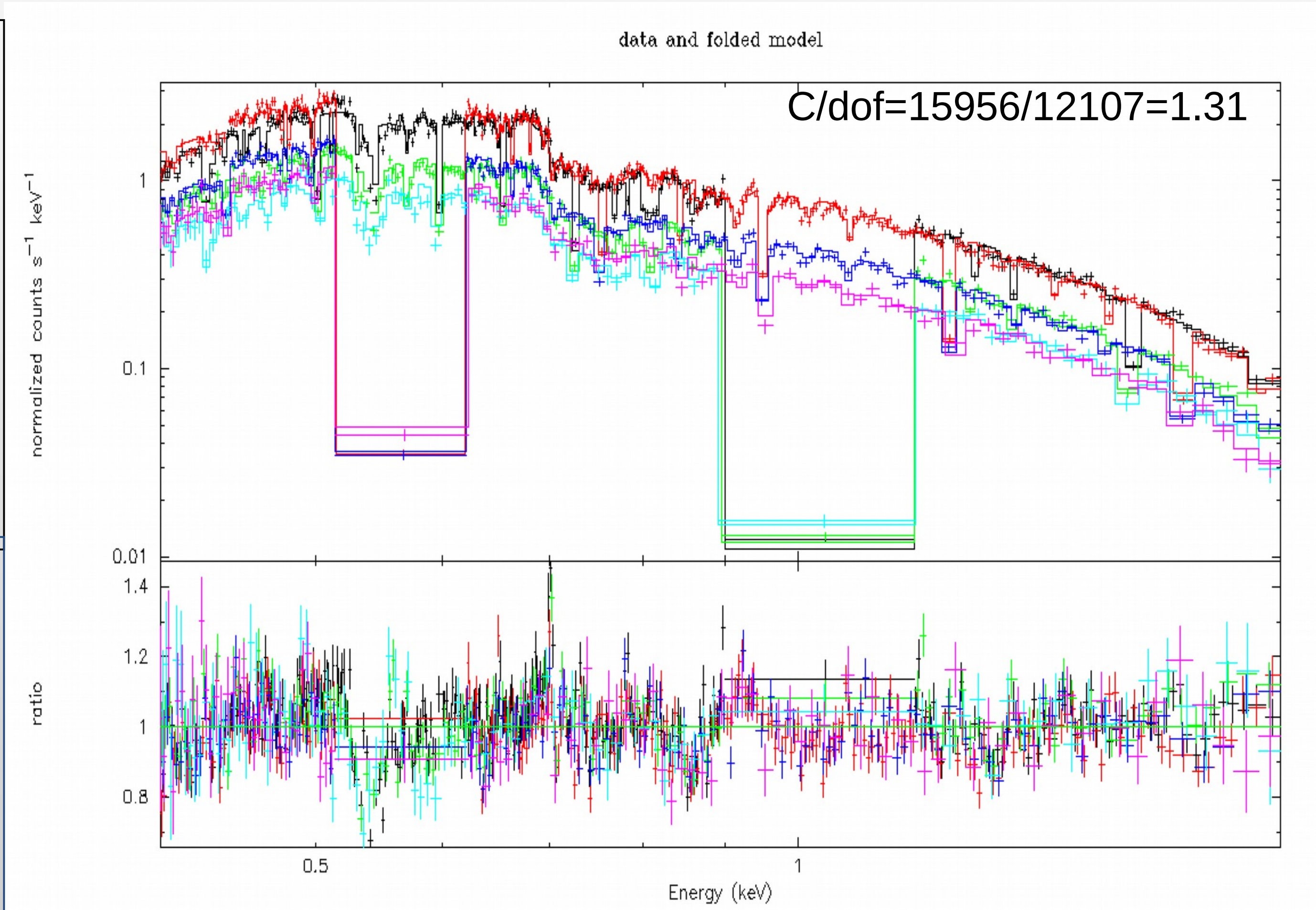
Orbit 1

N_{H1} (5.6 +/- 1.7) x10^{20} cm^{-2}
logξ_1 1.82+/- 0.05
v~2000 km s^{-1}
N_{H2} (8.6 +/- 1.8) x10^{20} cm^{-2}
logξ_2 1.47+ 0.05
N_{H3} (1.00+/- 0.04) x10^{22} cm^{-2}
logξ_3 2.04+ 0.01
logN_{Fe} 17.33 +/- 0.02

xillver norm 9.3E-06 +/- 0.8E-06
Γ=2.03*
norm 1.58E-02 +/- 0.02E-2

Orbit 2

N_{H1} (4.0 +/- 1.8) x10^{20} cm^{-2}
logξ_1 1.85+/- 0.1
v~2000 km s^{-1}
N_{H2} (2.9 +/- 0.5) x10^{20} cm^{-2}
logξ_2 1.34+ 0.13
N_{H3} (1.00+/- 0.09) x10^{22} cm^{-2}
logξ_3 2.02+ 0.02
logN_{Fe} 17.27 +/- 0.04
Γ=2.03
norm 1.22E-02 +/- 0.02E-02



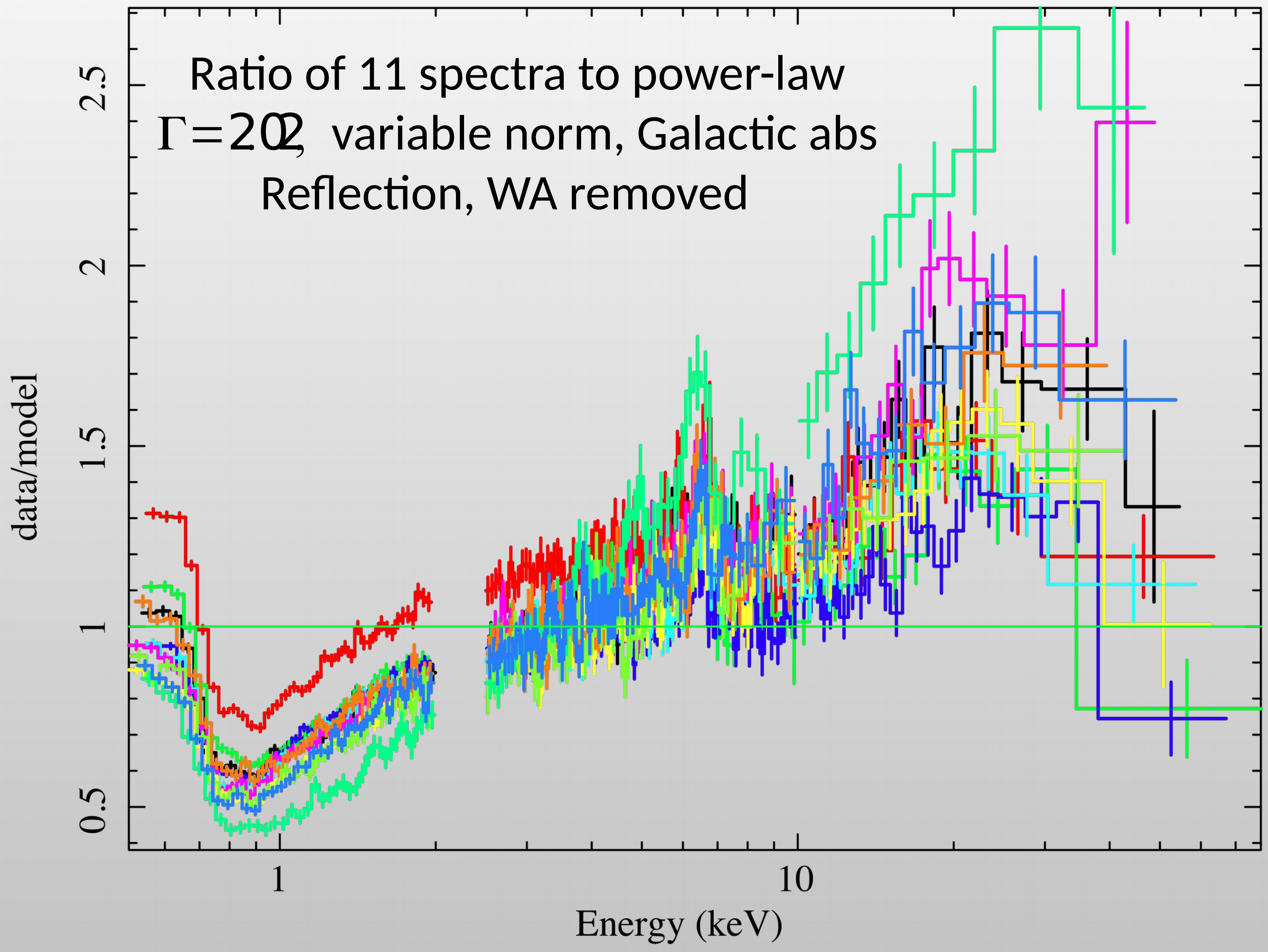
No significant variation has been found in the warm absorbing structure

Orbit 3

N_{H1} (5.1 +/- 2.5) x10^{20} cm^{-2}
logξ_1 1.75+/- 0.23
v~2000 km s^{-1}
N_{H2} (5.0 +/- 1.0) x10^{20} cm^{-2}
logξ_2 1.3+/- 0.3
N_{H3} (0.88+/- 0.02) x10^{22} cm^{-2}
logξ_3 2.00+ 0.03
logN_{Fe} 17.08 +/- 0.12

Γ=2.03
norm 0.8E-02 +/- 0.4E-03

Time resolved simultaneous analysis



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Results: reflection

Warm absorbers

N_{H1}=(0.6-2.5) x10^{22} cm^{-2}

$\log\xi_1$=1.98 ± 0.01

N_{H2}=(0.5-3.0) x10^{21} cm^{-2}

$\log\xi_2$=1.27±0.02

$\log N_{Fe}$=16.6 ± 0.2

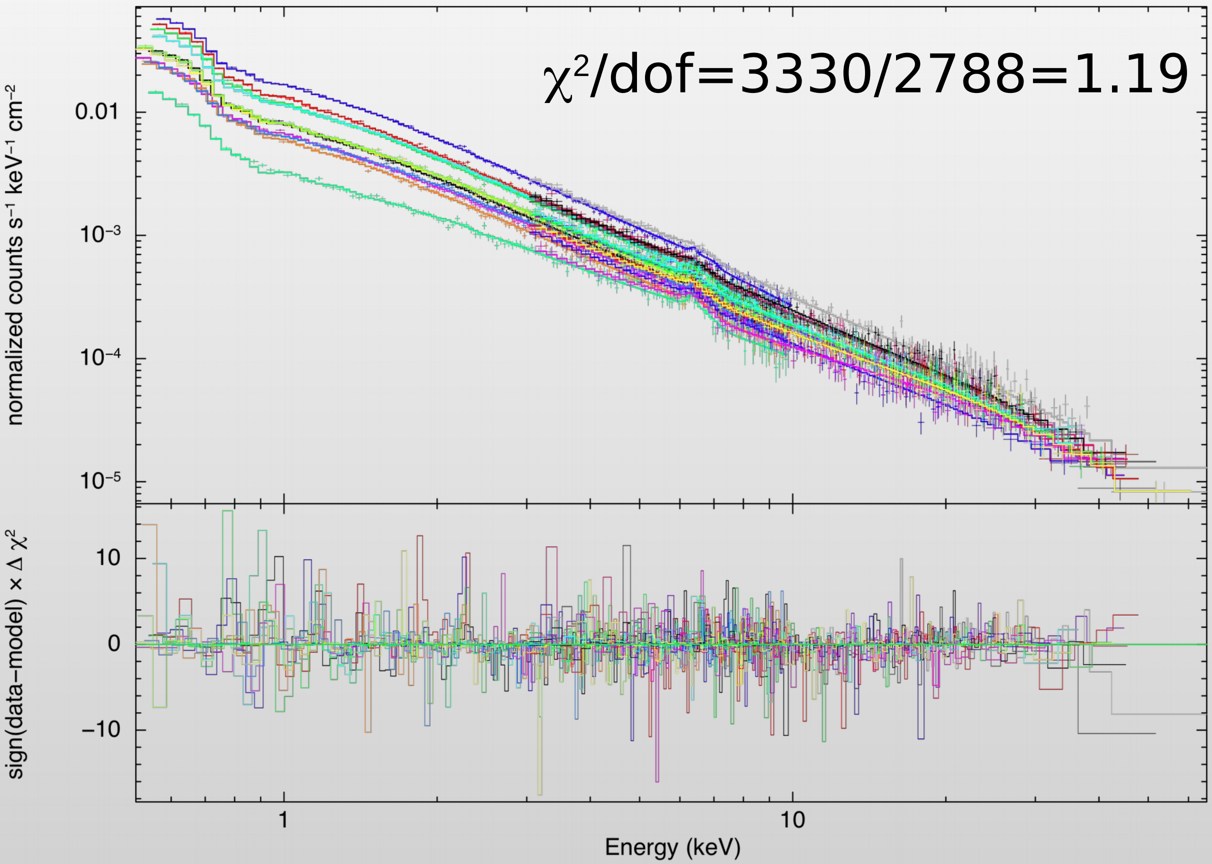
Reflection parameters

(q=3.0 a=0.998 incl=37°)

$\log\xi$=0.2-3.0

A_{Fe}=1.56±0.32

MCG−6−30−15: Broadband best fit

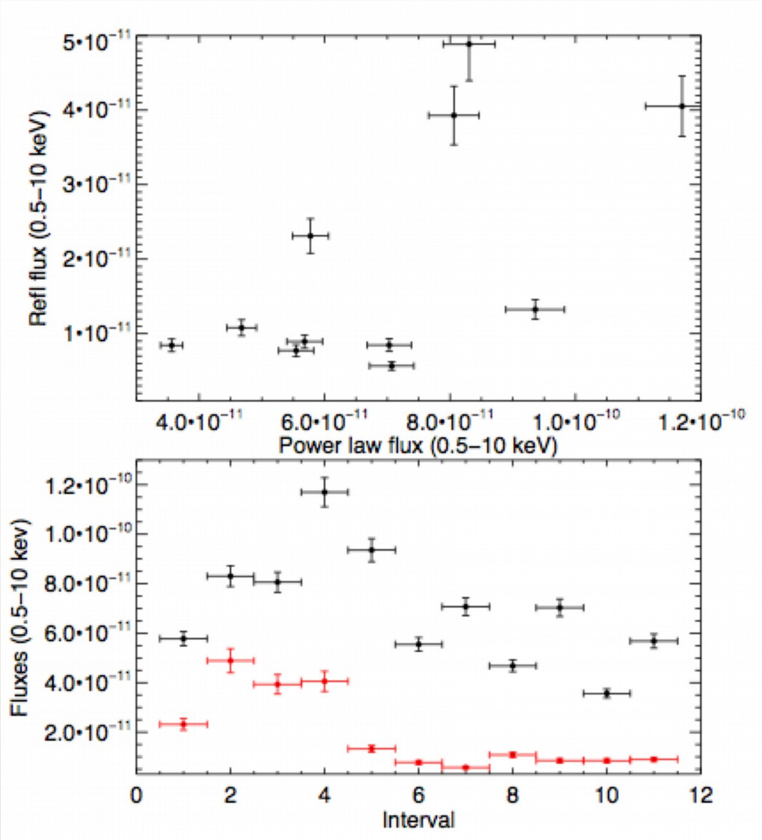


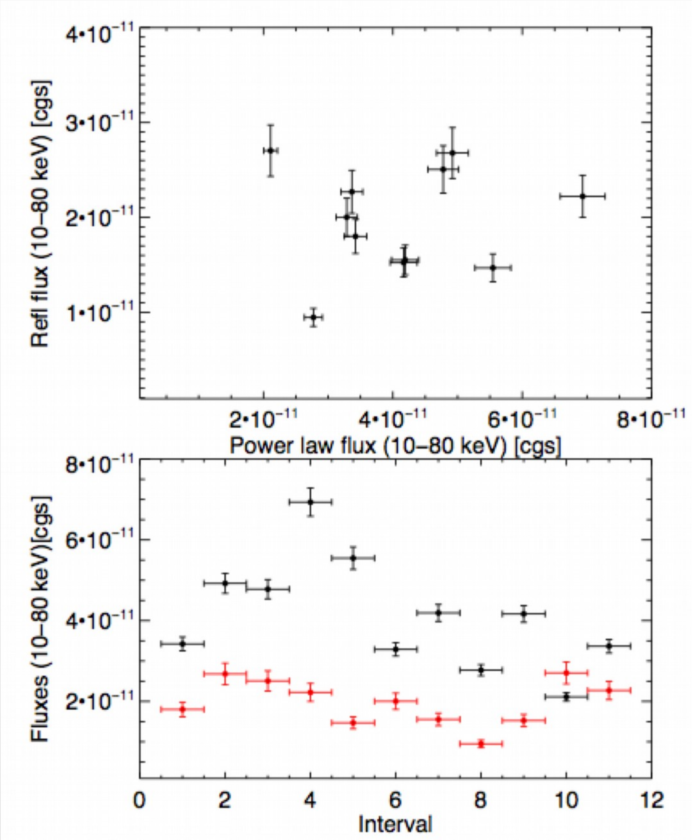
Primary emission parameters

Γ=2.050±0.005

E_c>100 keV

RDC vs PLC fluxes



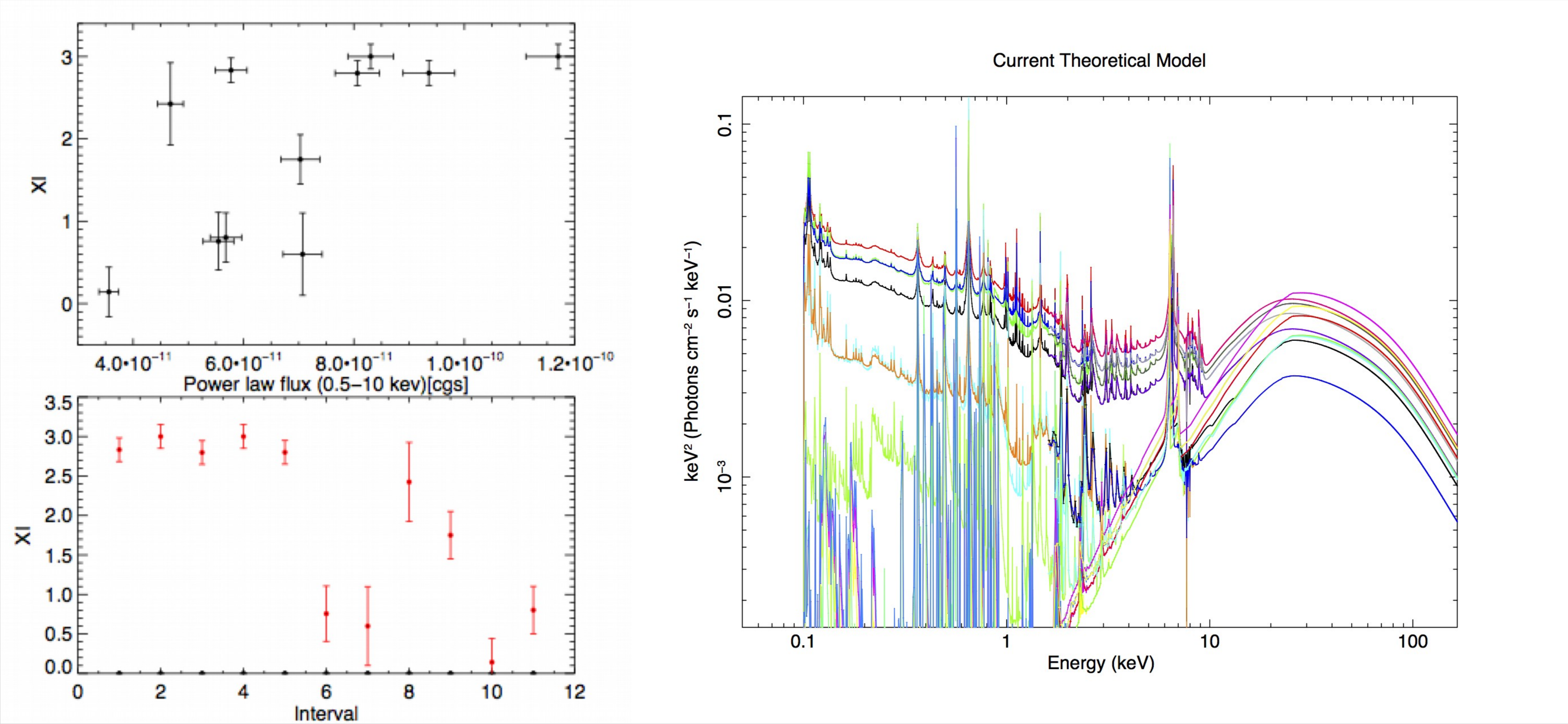


Variation of a factor ~2 observed in the RDC between 0.5-10 keV, in agreement with the PCA (Parker et al., submitted)

Constancy of the RDC between 10-80 keV (thanks to NuSTAR)

Marginal response from the accretion disk to the nuclear emission?

Accretion disk response



There is a response of the ionization state of the accretion disk to the variation of the PLC

Results: absorption

2 warm absorbers

N_{H1}=(1.3±0.2) x10^{22} cm^{-2}
logξ_1=1.95 ± 0.02

N_{H2}=(4.2±1.5) x10^{21} cm^{-2}
logξ_2=2.82±0.05

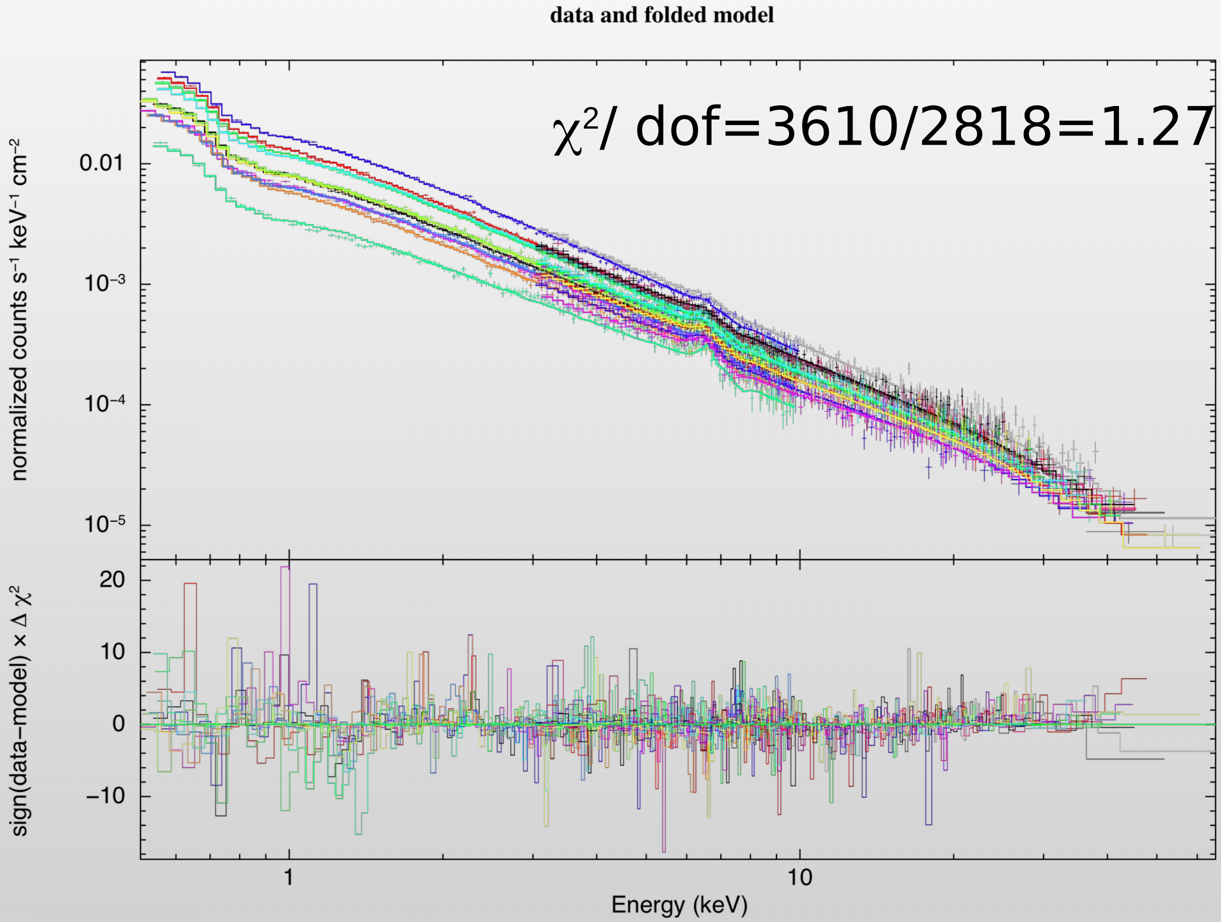
logN_{Fe}=16.9 ± 0.1

Further absorbers

(Xillver: logξ=2.4±0.05; A_{fe}=0.5±0.1$_p$) ✓

N_{H3}=(3.0±0.4) x10^{23} cm^{-2}
logξ_3=2.11 ± 0.01 ✓

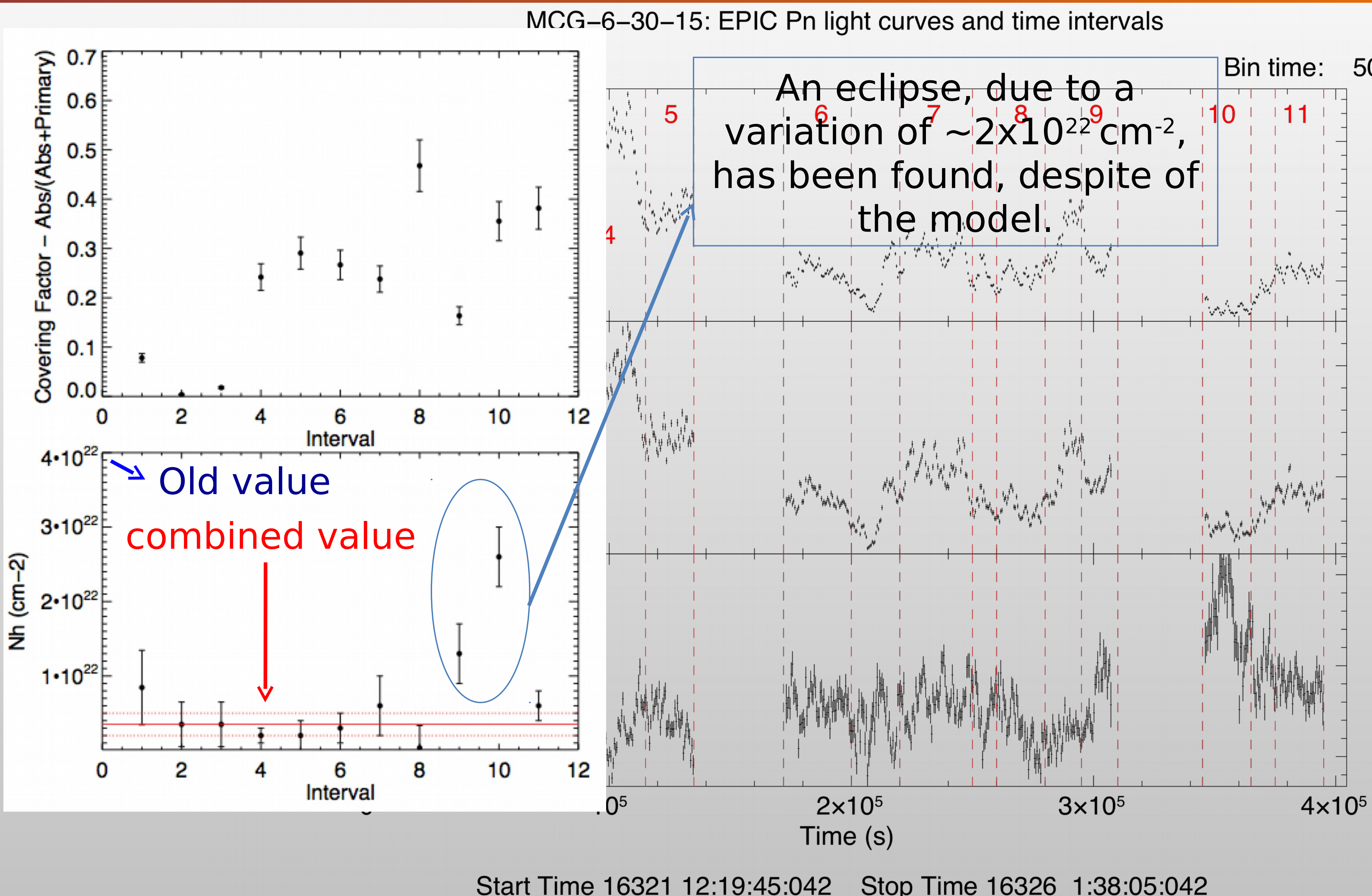
N_{H4}=(0.3-27) x10^{21} cm^{-2}
logξ_4=(0.0015±0.0005) ✗
[almost neutral]



Primary emission parameters

Γ=2.16±0.01
E_c>100 keV

Covering factor time evolution



An eclipse, due to a variation of $\sim 2\times10^{22}$ cm^{-2}, has been found, despite of the model.

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Conclusions

- The warm absorbing structure is consistent with literature, except for the lack of highly ionized absorption lines;

- The reflection scenario well explains the behavior of the source, from 0.4 keV up to 80 keV and it is statistically preferred

- Spectral variability can be explained in terms of strong variations of the PLC and to marginal variations in the RDC

- An alternative is that the spectral variability can be attributed to a change in covering fraction of the X-ray source AND to a change of $N_{H.}$

Future perspectives

- Explore the parameter space with greater detail (leaving other parameters free to vary);

- Increase the S/N: spectra with longer exposure times should, in principle, allow us to discriminate between a model with Γ=2.05 and Γ=2.15;

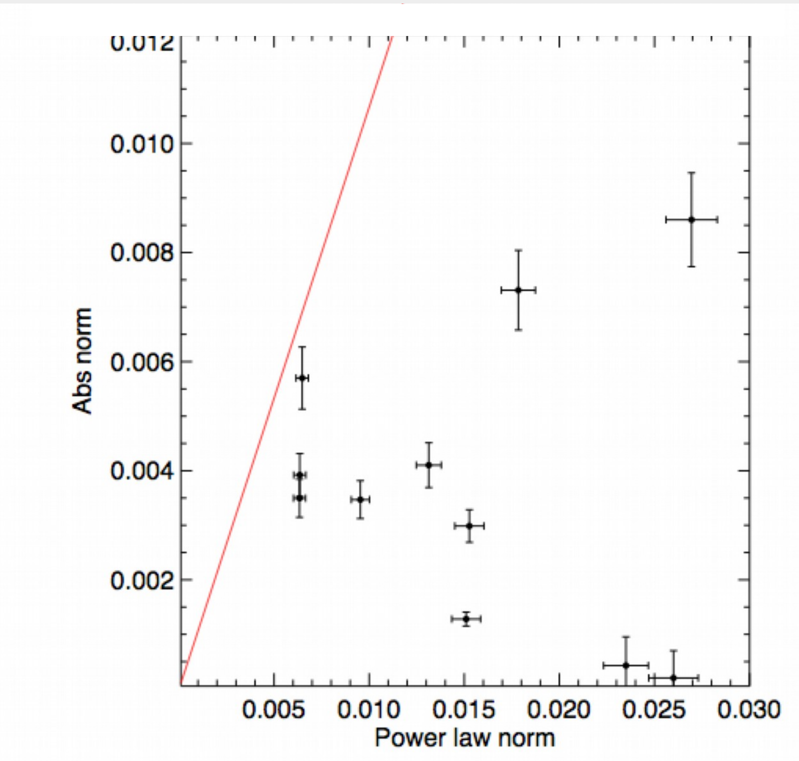
- Time intervals with constant HR AND comparable flux (in a fixed energy band) could be co-added.

- Measure cut-off energy (so far only a lower limit of 100 keV has been inferred)

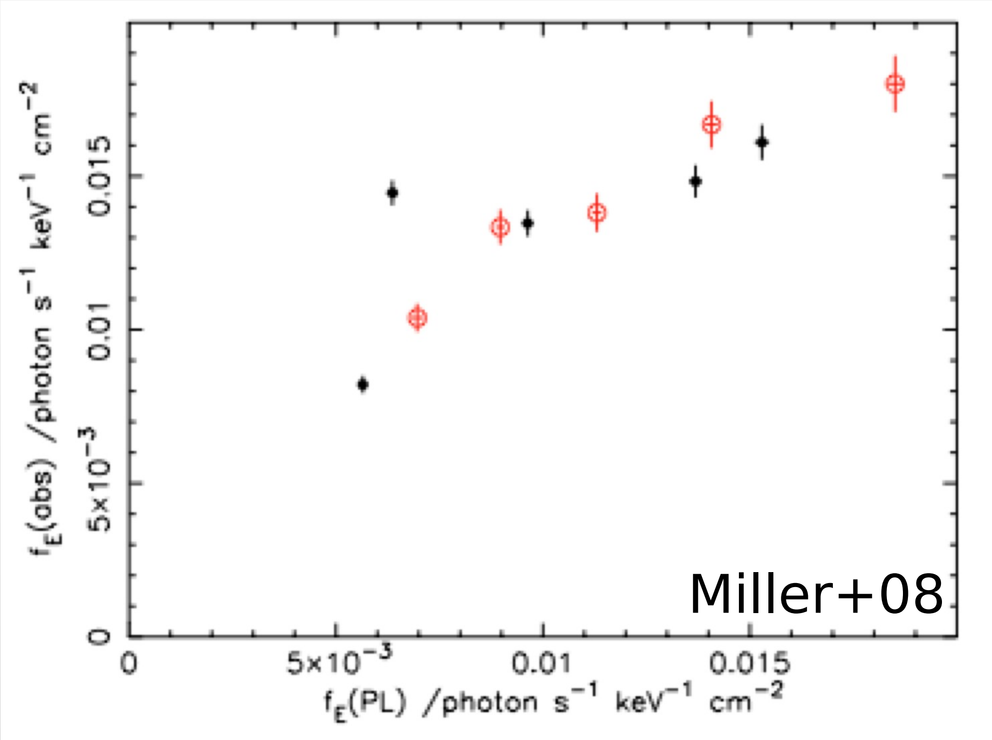
- Measure Black Hole spin throughout the 300 ks observation


Thanks!

Backup

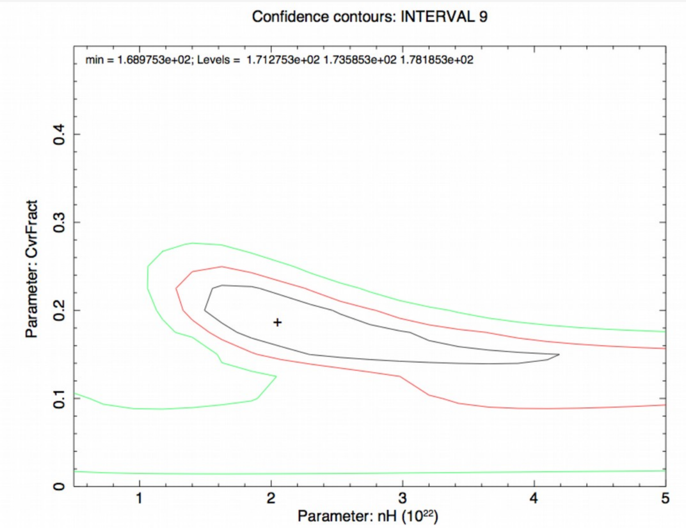


Abs norm
0.012
0.010
0.008
0.006
0.004
0.002
0.005
0.010
0.015
0.020
0.025
0.030
Power law norm

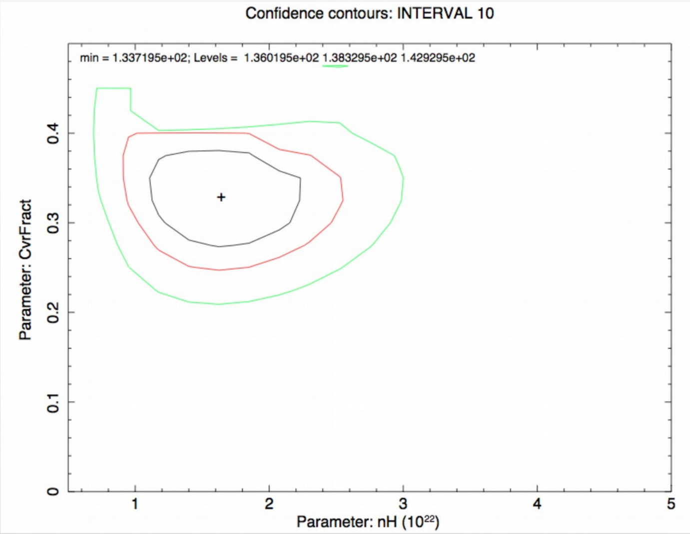


f_E(abs) /photon s^{-1} keV^{-1} cm^{-2}
0
5×10^{-3}
0.01
0.015
0
5×10^{-3}
0.01
0.015
f_E(PL) /photon s^{-1} keV^{-1} cm^{-2}
Miller+08

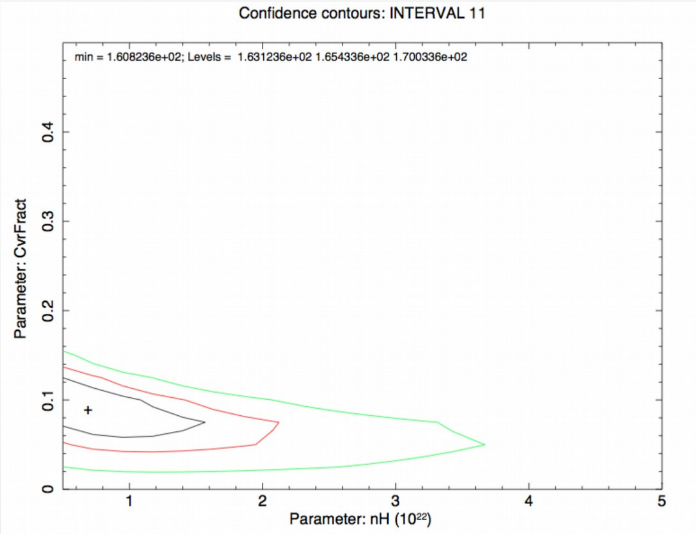
Backup



Confidence contours: INTERVAL 9
min = 1.689753e+02; Levels = 1.712753e+02 1.735853e+02 1.781853e+02
Parameter: CvrFract
Parameter: nH (10^{22})



Confidence contours: INTERVAL 10
min = 1.337195e+02; Levels = 1.360195e+02 1.383295e+02 1.429295e+02
Parameter: CvrFract
Parameter: nH (10^{22})



Confidence contours: INTERVAL 11
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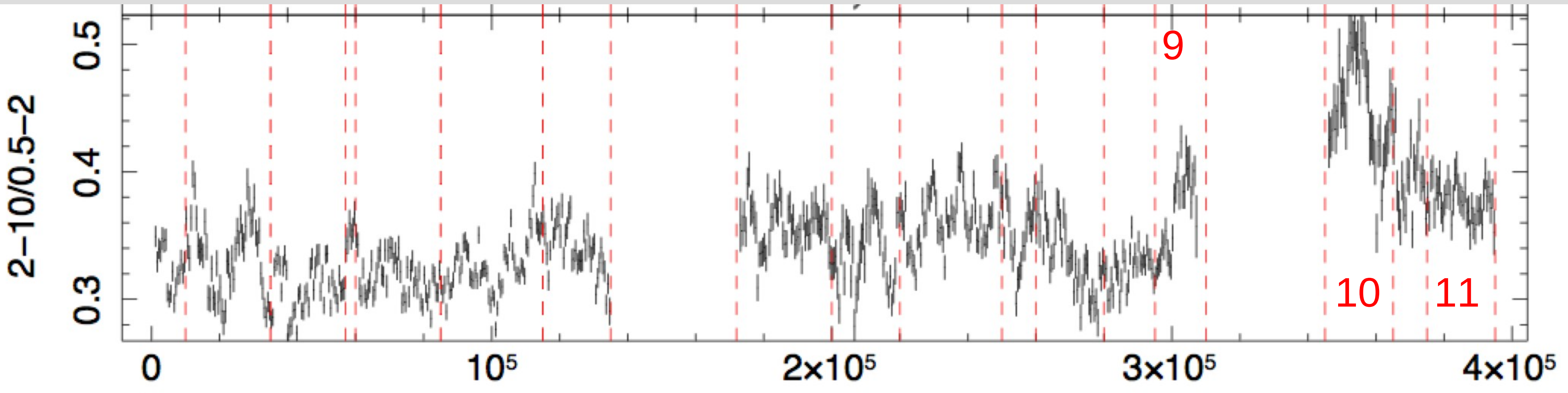
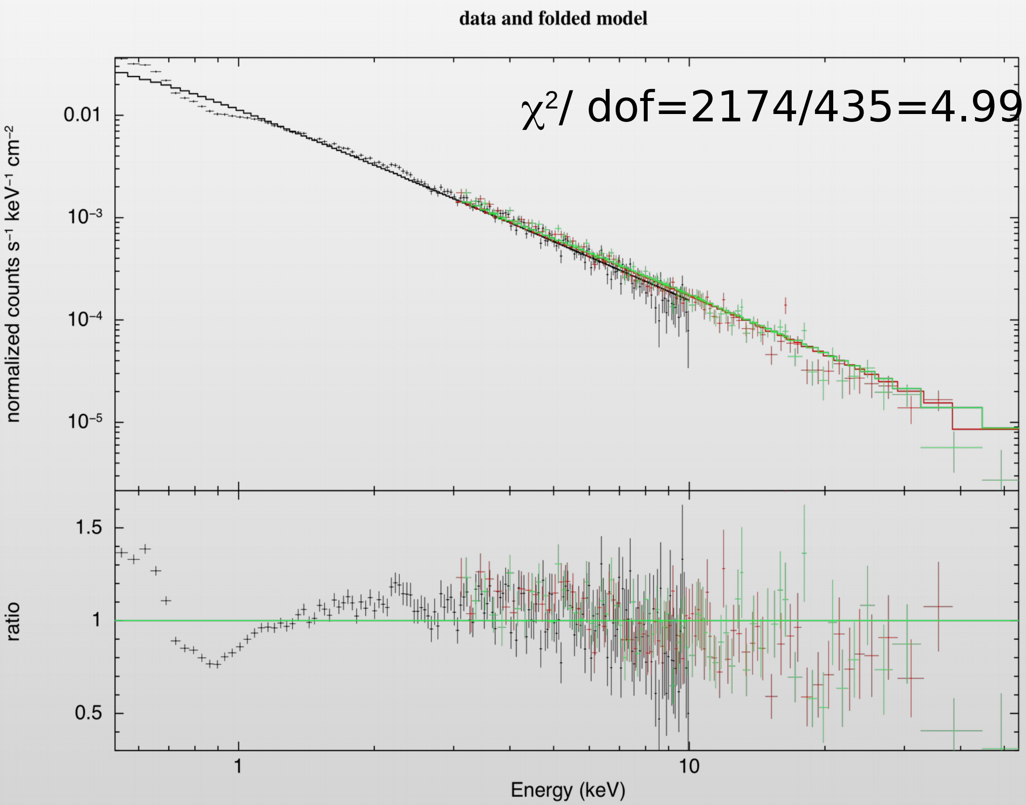
Parameter: nH (10^{22})



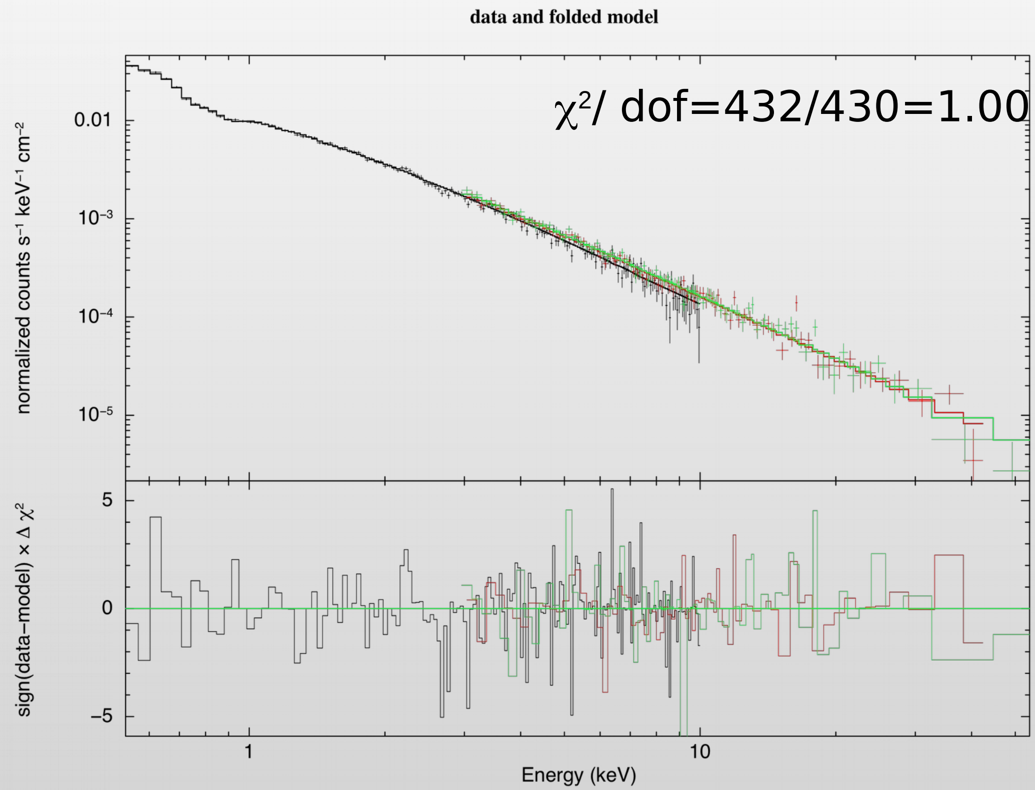
2–10/0.5–2
9
10
11

Backup



Difference between the highest flux spectrum (42.19±0.07 cts/s) and a low flux one with constant HR (17.79±0.04 cts/s)

A first fit with an absorbed power law leads to strong residuals, mainly due to the warm absorbing structure



N_{H1}=(9.8±2.5)x10^{21} cm^{-2}
logξ_1=2.0 ± 0.1

Γ=2.16±0.03

N_{H2}=(2.1 ±1.9)x10^{21} cm^{-2}
logξ_2=1.4±0.2

logN_{Fe}=17.2 ± 0.3