

A multiwavelength motivated X-ray model for the Circinus Galaxy

Carolina Andonie

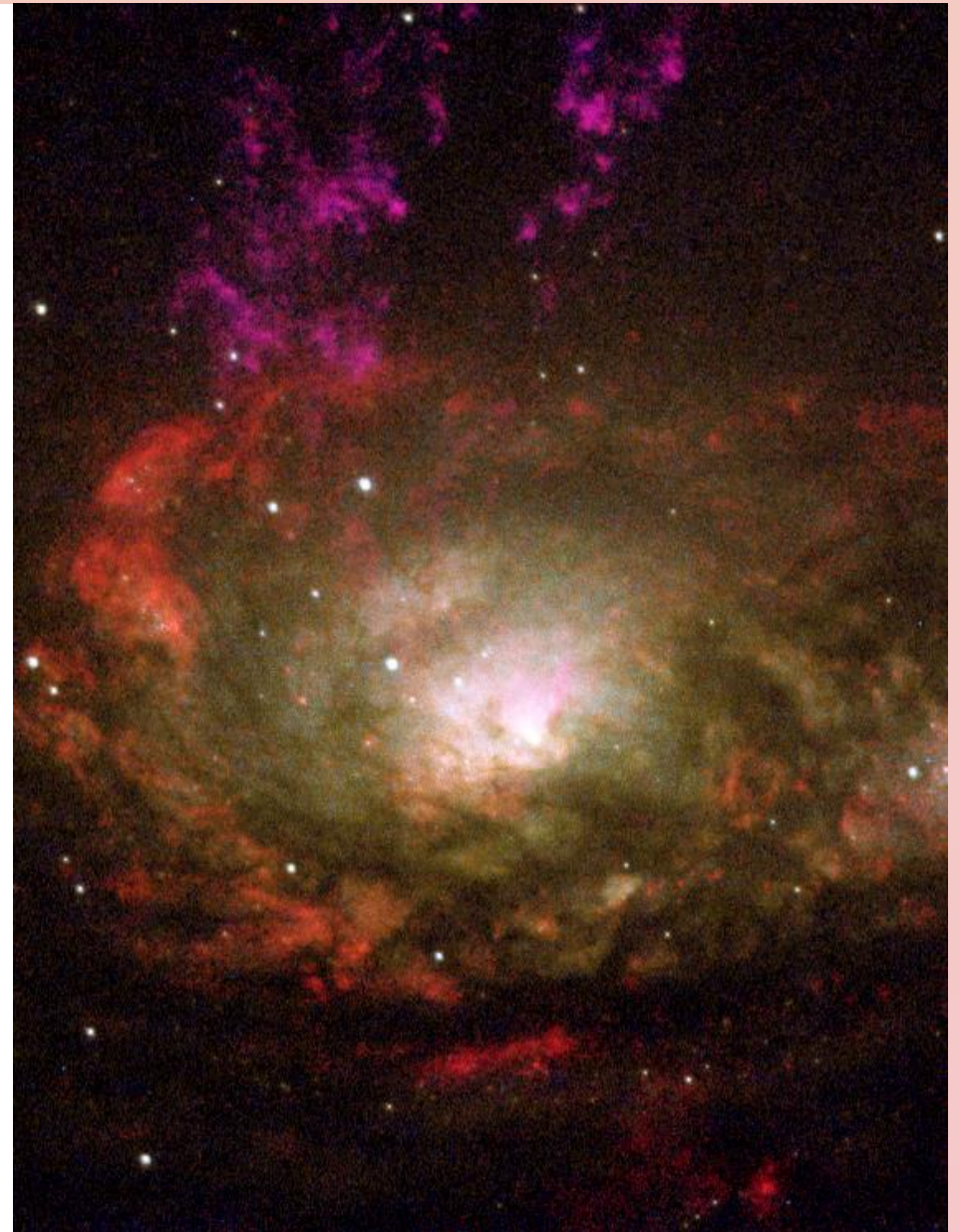
PhD student, Durham University

Collaborators: Claudio Ricci, Stephane Paltani, Franz Bauer, Marko Stalevski,
Ezequiel Treister, Patricia Arevalo

The Circinus Galaxy

- Seyfert 2, Compton-thick AGN ($N_{\text{H}} > 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$)
- $d = 4.2 \text{ Mpc}$

Credits: HST



The Circinus Galaxy

Stalevski et al. (2017,2019) proposed for the dusty emitting regions:

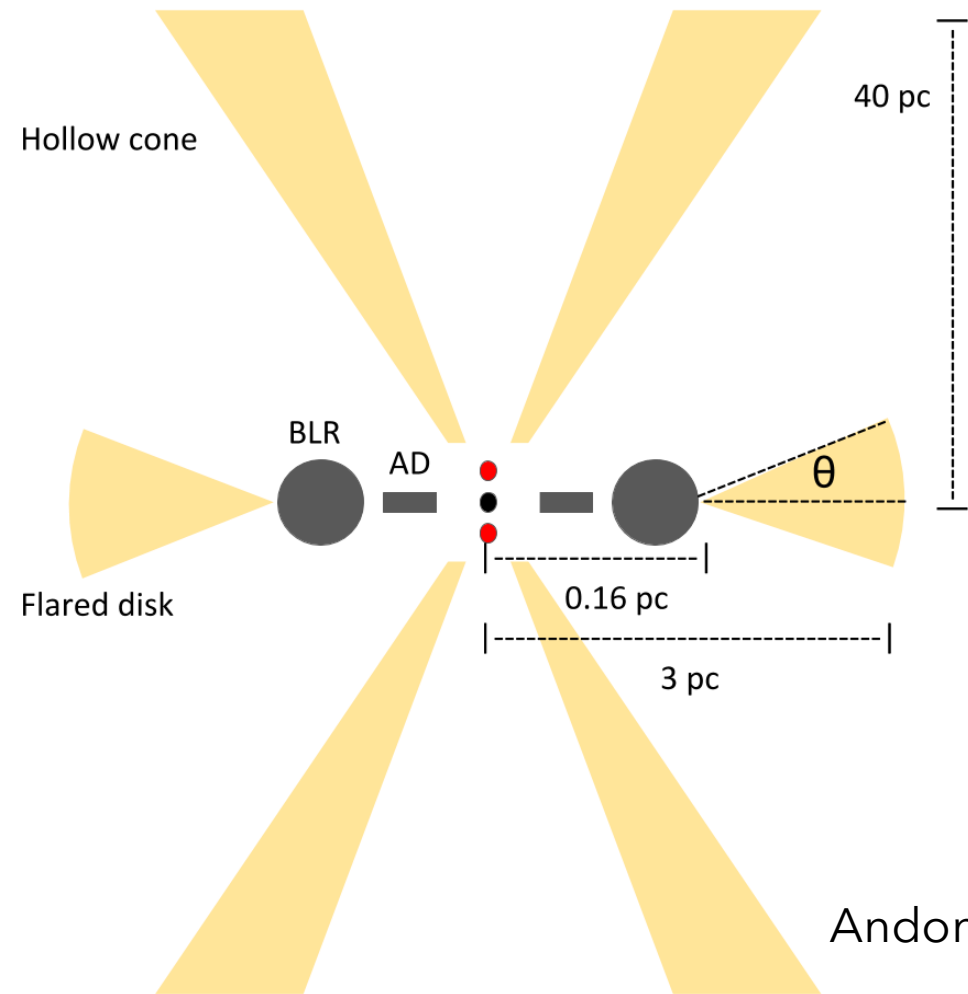
- A flared disk for the disk like component
- A cone/hyperboloid shell for the elongated emission



Stalevski et al. 2017

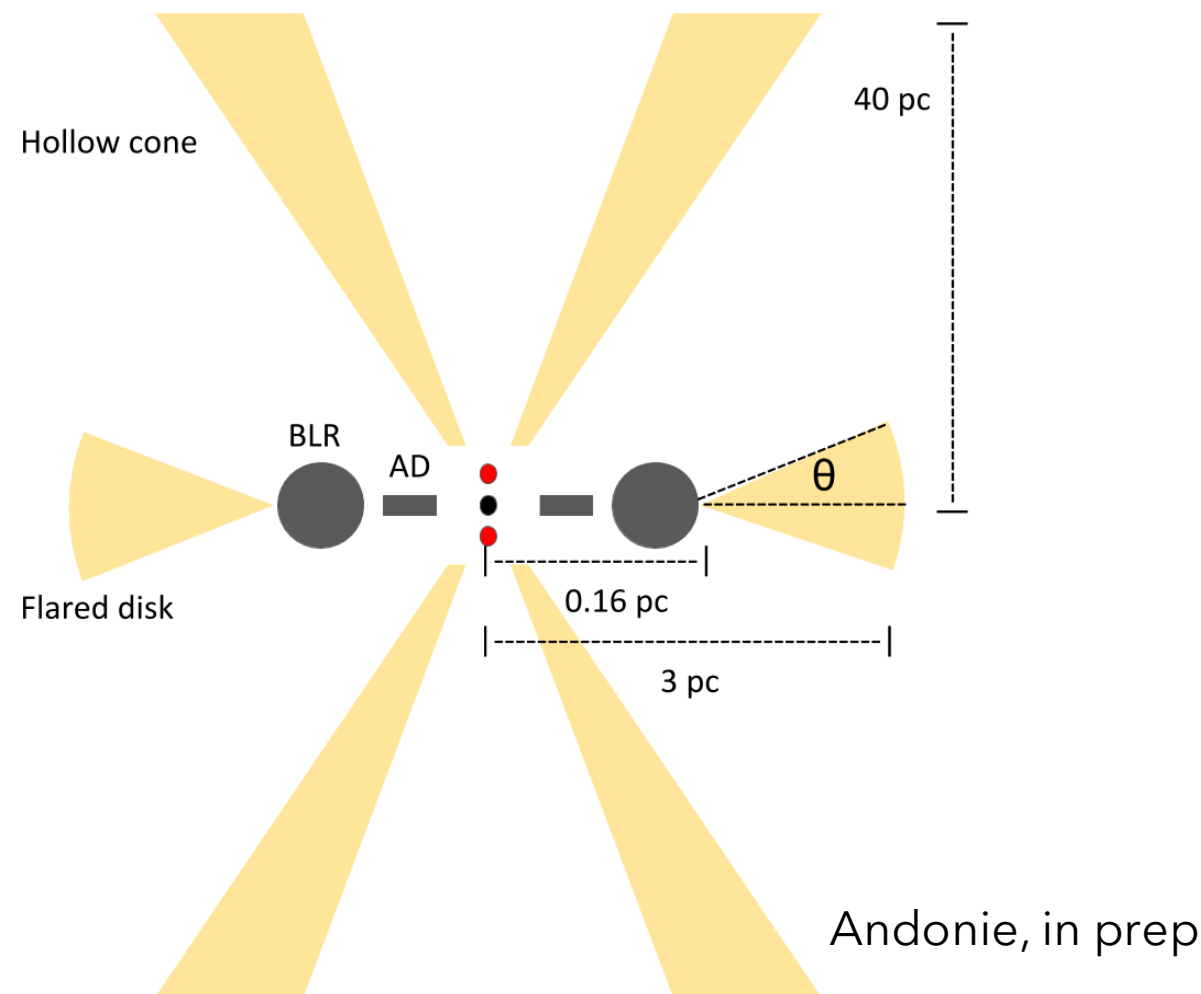
See also the talks of Jeffrey McKaig and Claudio Ricci

X-ray model built with RefleX (Paltani & Ricci 2017)



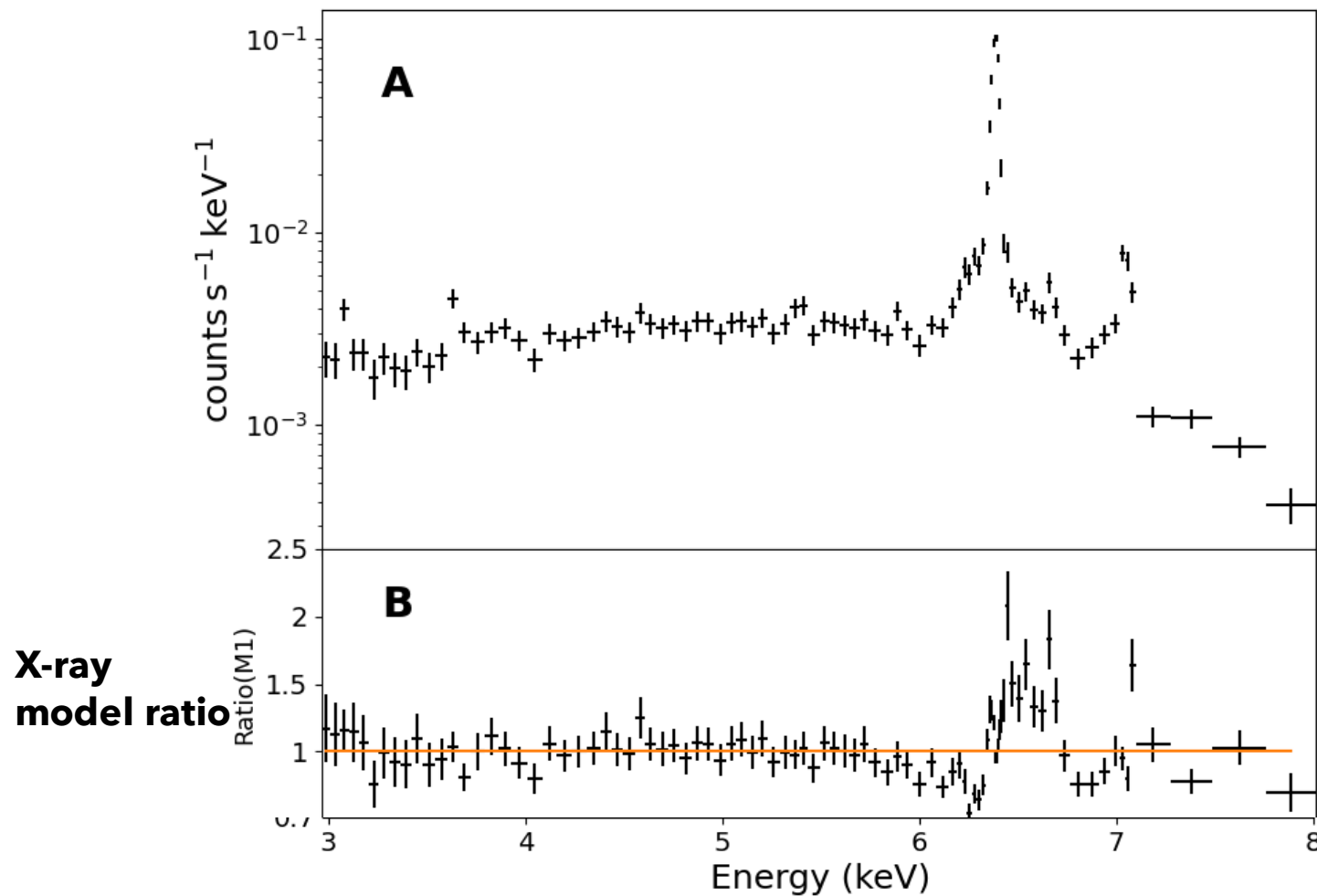
Flared disc	
Covering factor (CF^*)	[0.1; 0.7]
Inner radius	0.16 pc
Outer radius	3 pc
Column density flared disk $N_{H,d}^*$	$[10^{24}; 10^{25.5}] \text{ cm}^{-2}$
Shell cone	
Half opening angle	40°
Angular full width	10°
Inner height	0.16 pc
Radial extension	40 pc
Column density cone $N_{H,c}^*$	$[10^{21}; 10^{23}] \text{ cm}^{-2}$
Broad Line Region	
Inner radius (R_{BLR})	0.0038 pc
Covering factor (CF_{BLR})	0.4
Volumetric density	10^9 cm^{-3}
Accretion Disk	
Inner radius	10^{-8} pc
Outer radius	$6.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ pc}$
Volumetric density	10^{15} cm^{-3}
X-ray Corona	
Radius	10^{-8} pc
Height	$1.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ pc}$
Photon index (Γ^*)	[1.5; 2.4]
High-energy cut-off (E_c)	200 keV

X-ray model built with RefleX (Paltani & Ricci 2017)



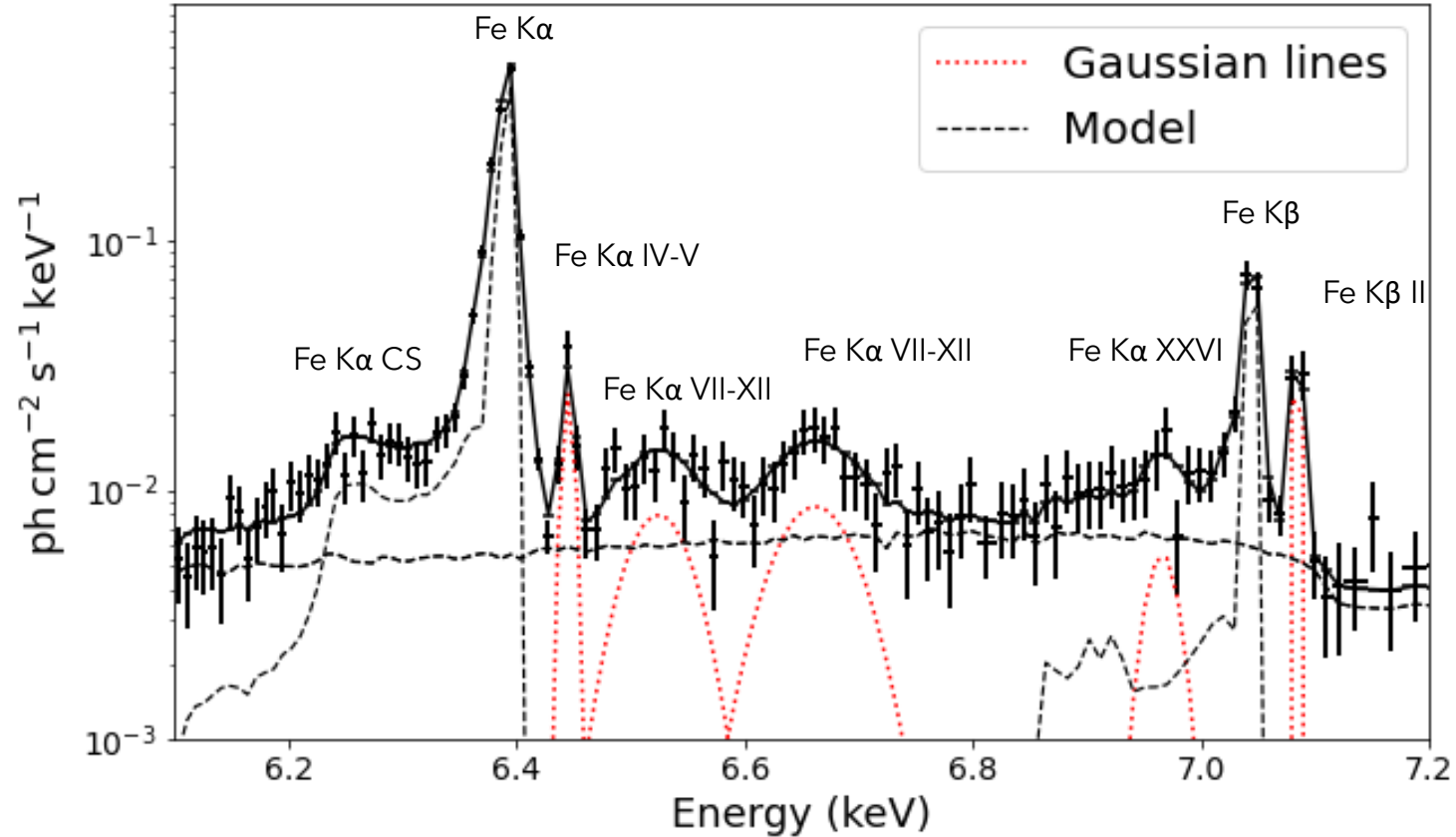
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X-ray spectral fitting: *Chandra*/HEG



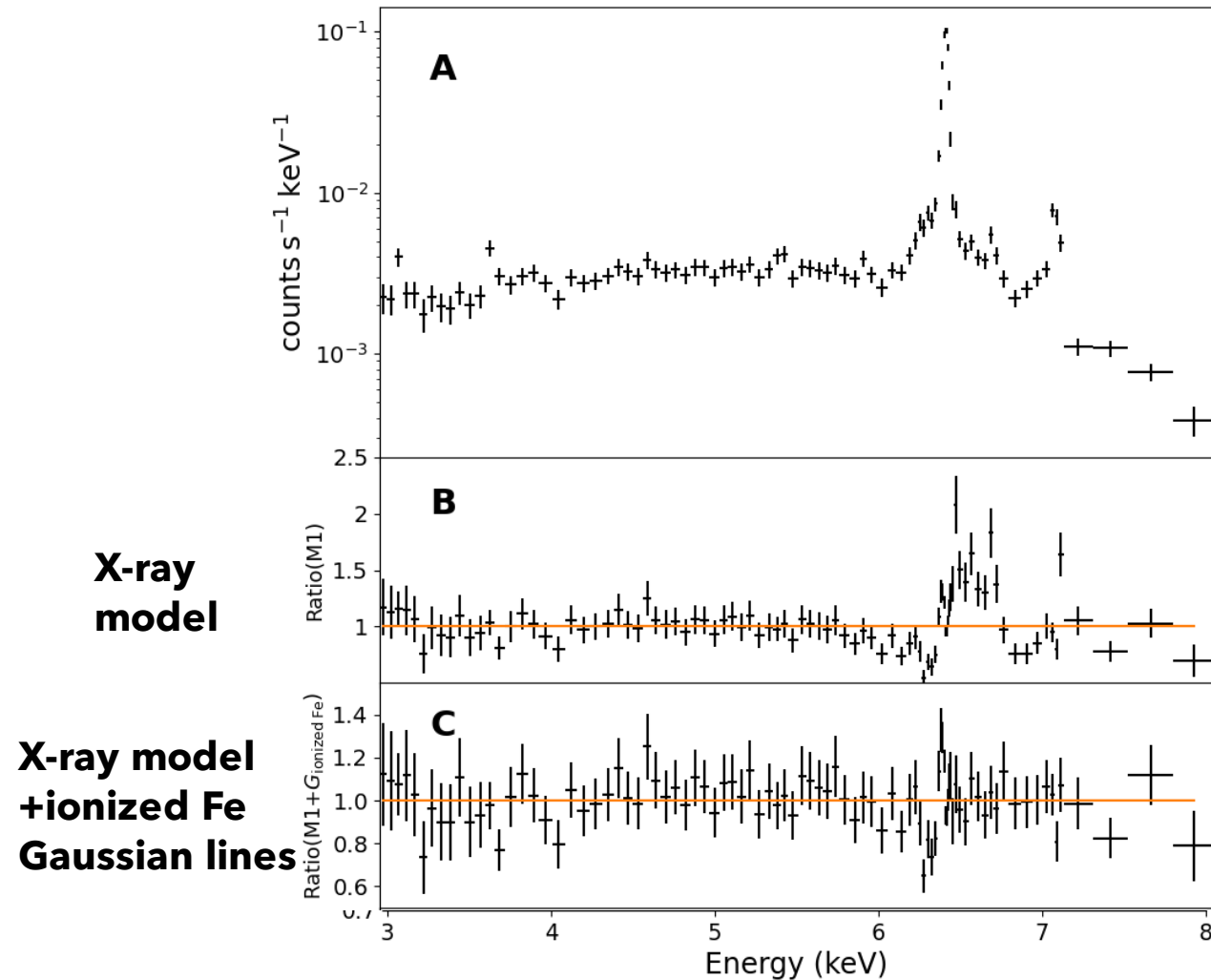
Andonie, in prep

X-ray spectral fitting: *Chandra*/HEG



Andonie, in prep

X-ray spectral fitting: *Chandra*/HEG

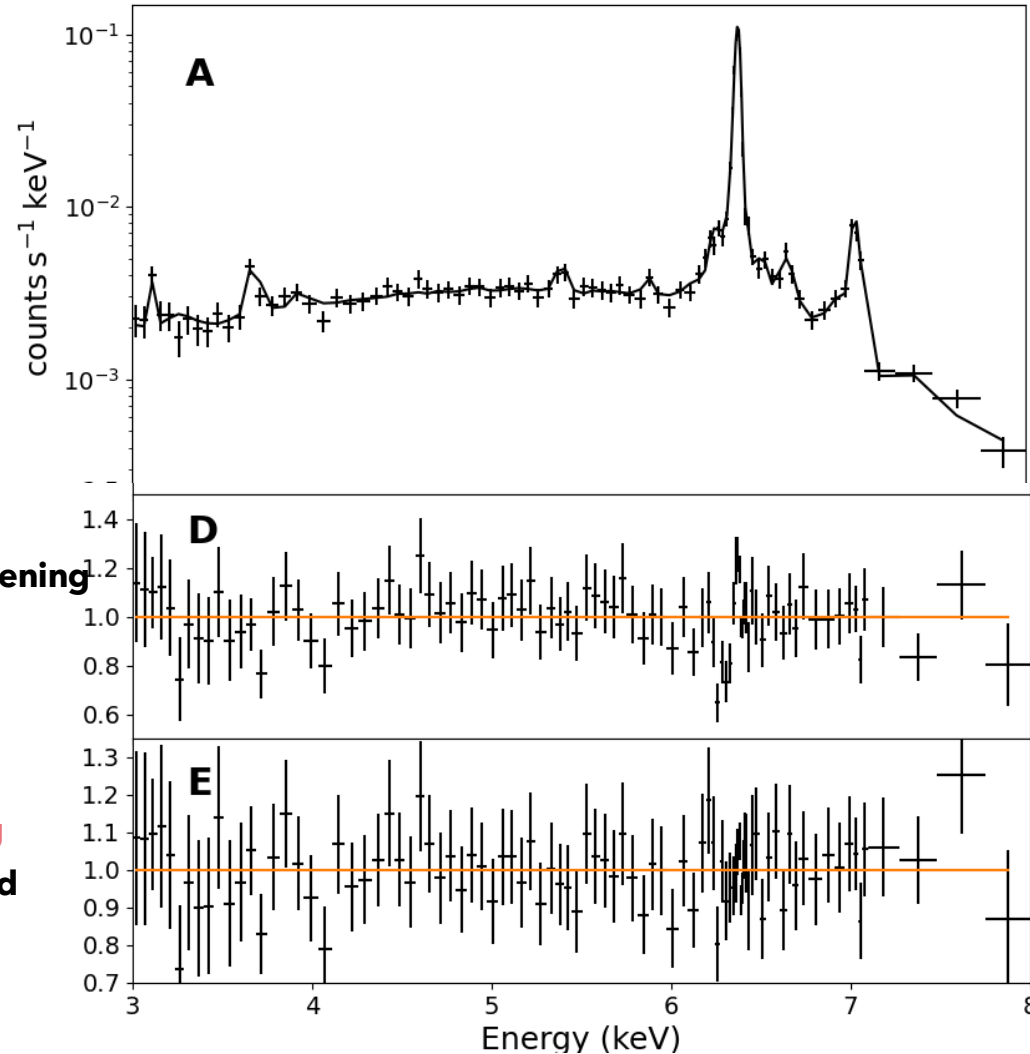


**X-ray
model**

**X-ray model
+ionized Fe
Gaussian lines**

Andonie, in prep

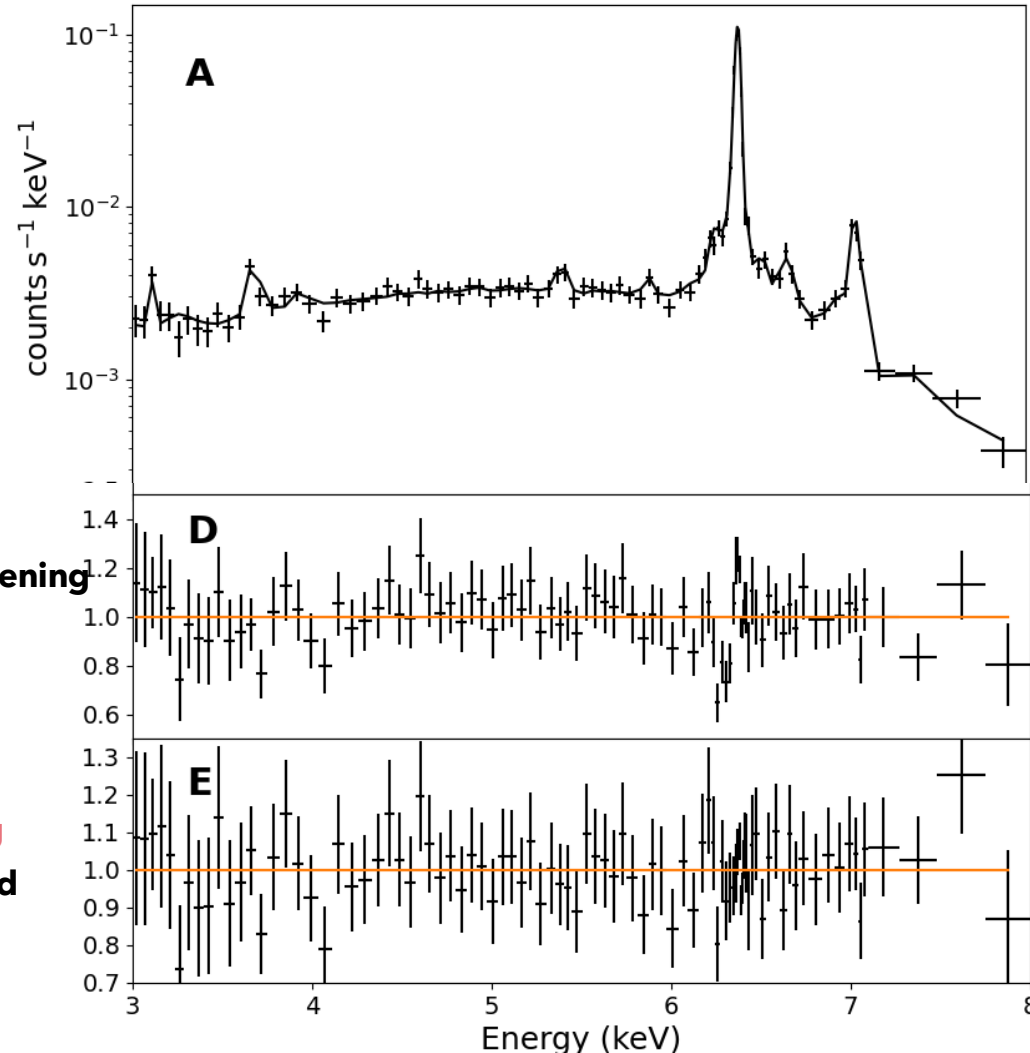
X-ray spectral fitting: *Chandra*/HEG



Considering gravitational broadening
in BLR \rightarrow does not substantially
improve the fit

Extended emission along grating
arms \rightarrow Gaussian lines at 6.4 and
7.05 keV (Arevalo et al 2014)

X-ray spectral fitting: *Chandra*/HEG

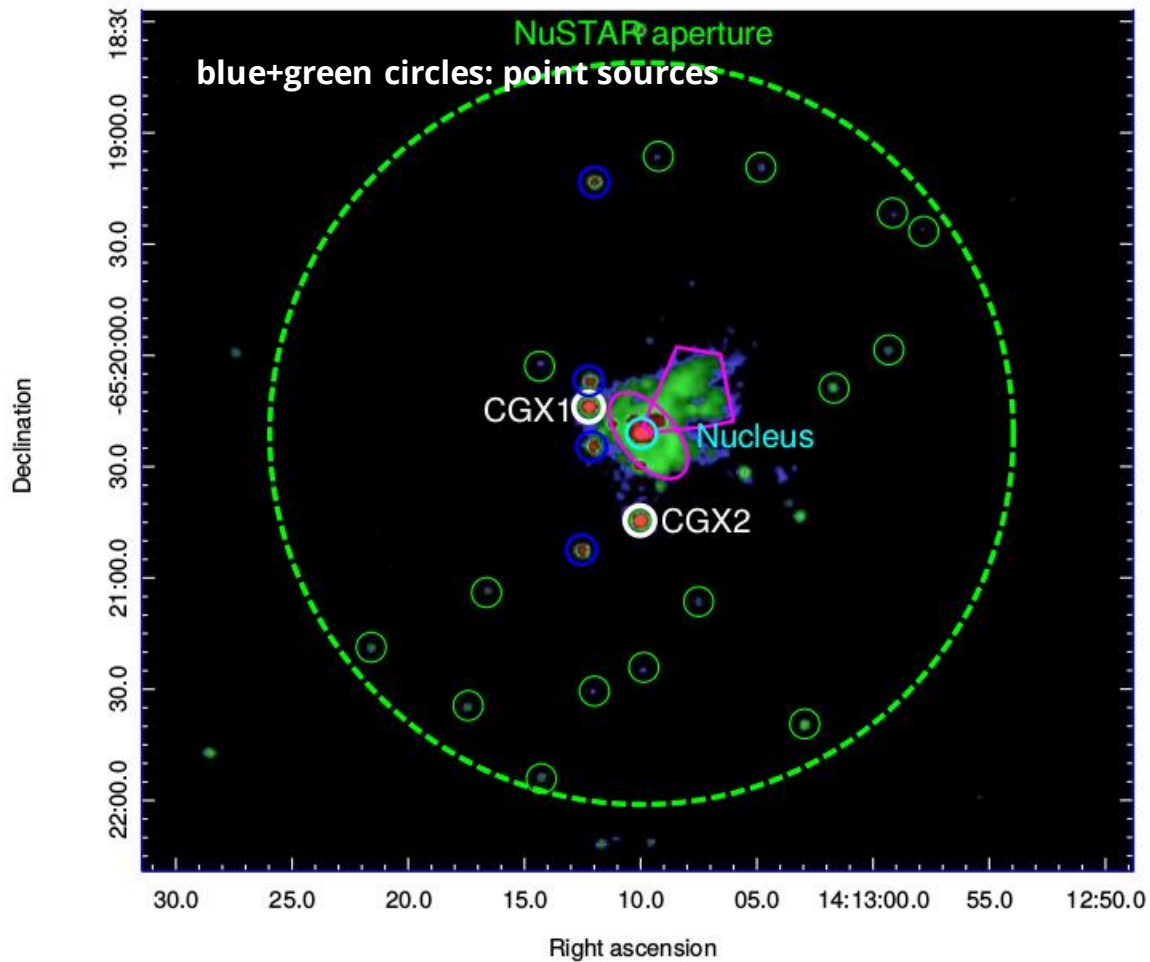


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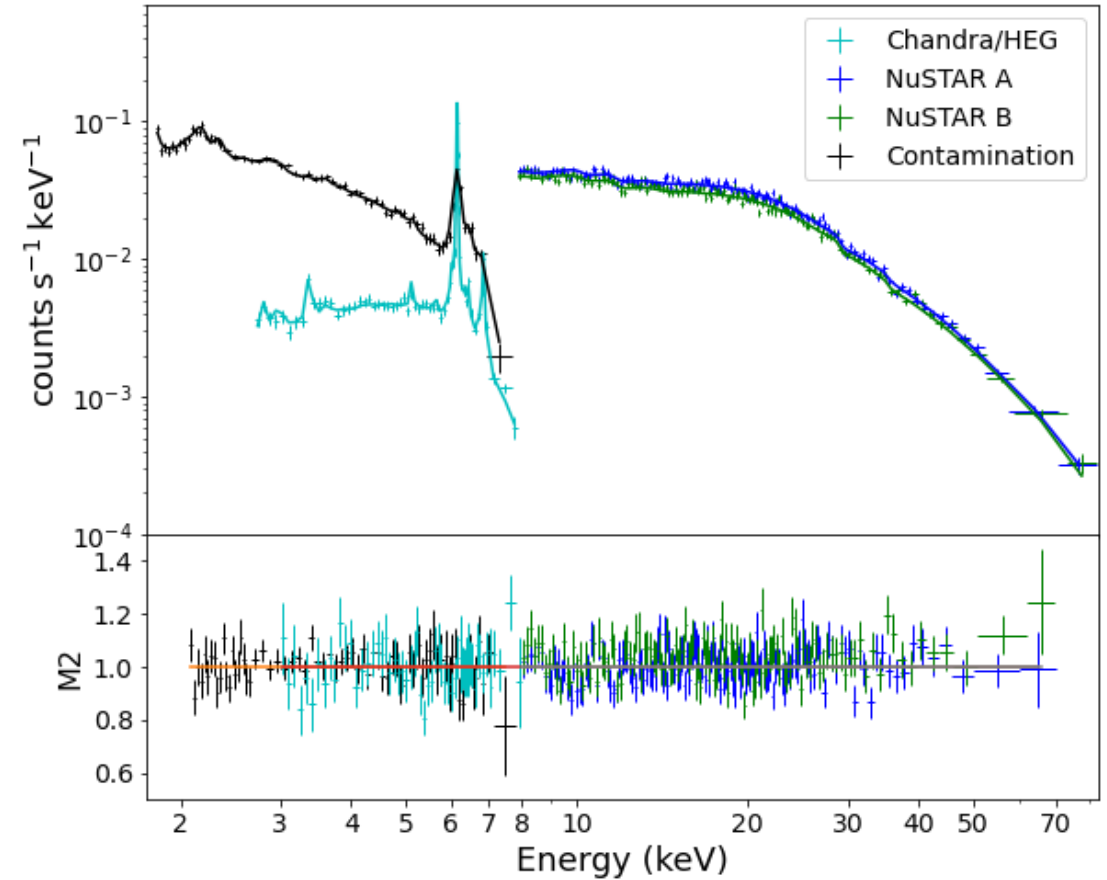
Extended emission along grating
arms → Gaussian lines at 6.4 and
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With facilities such as
XRISM, iron extended
emission will not be a
problem

X-ray spectral fitting: *Chandra*/HEG + *NuSTAR*

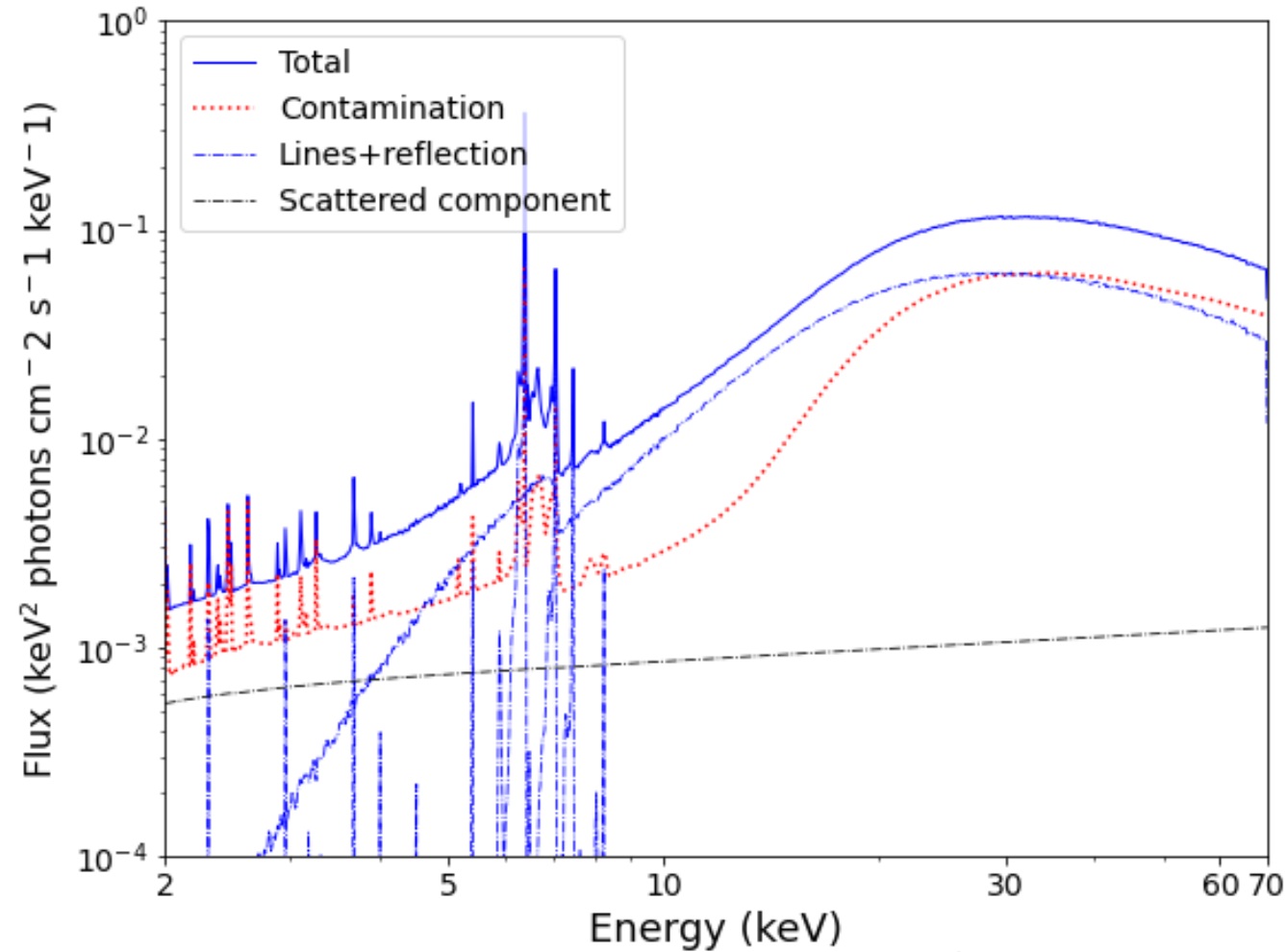


Arevalo et al. 2014



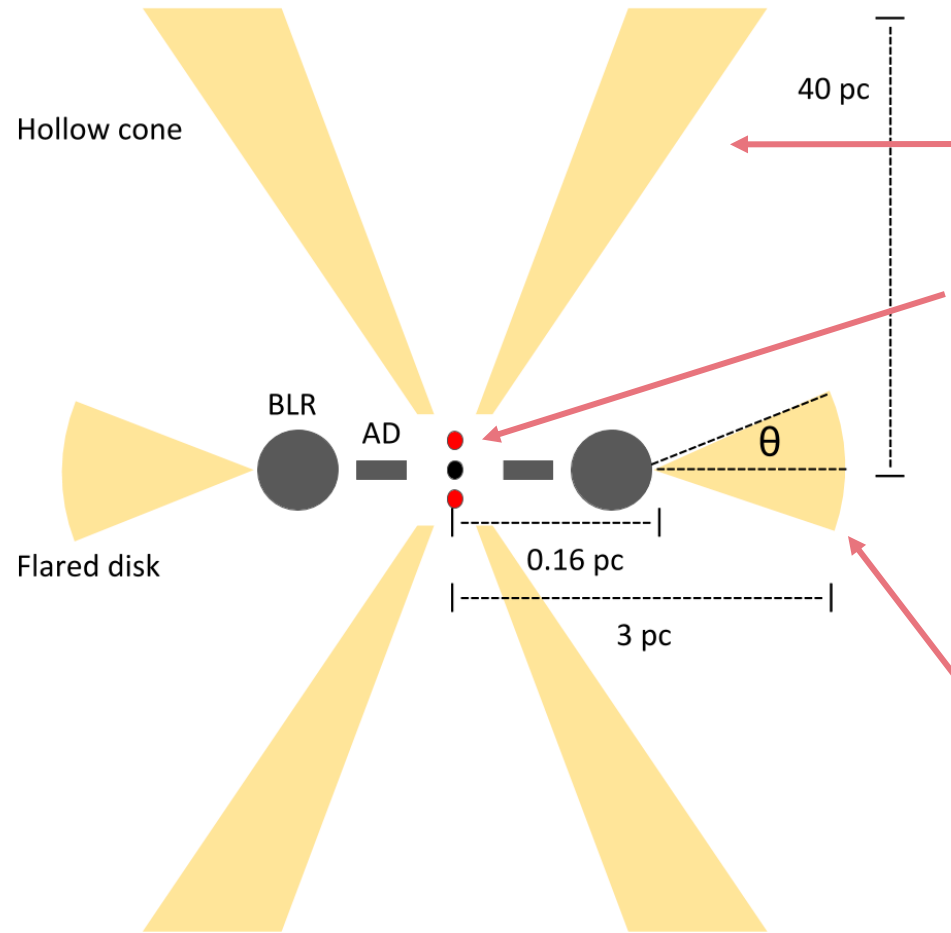
Andonie, in prep

X-ray spectral fitting: *Chandra*/HEG + *NuSTAR*



Andonie, in prep

X-ray spectral fitting results



$$N_{H,c} = 2.5 \pm 0.45 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

$$\Gamma = 1.81 \pm 0.05$$

$$CF = 0.53 \pm 0.02$$

$$N_{H,d} = 4 \pm 0.5 \times 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

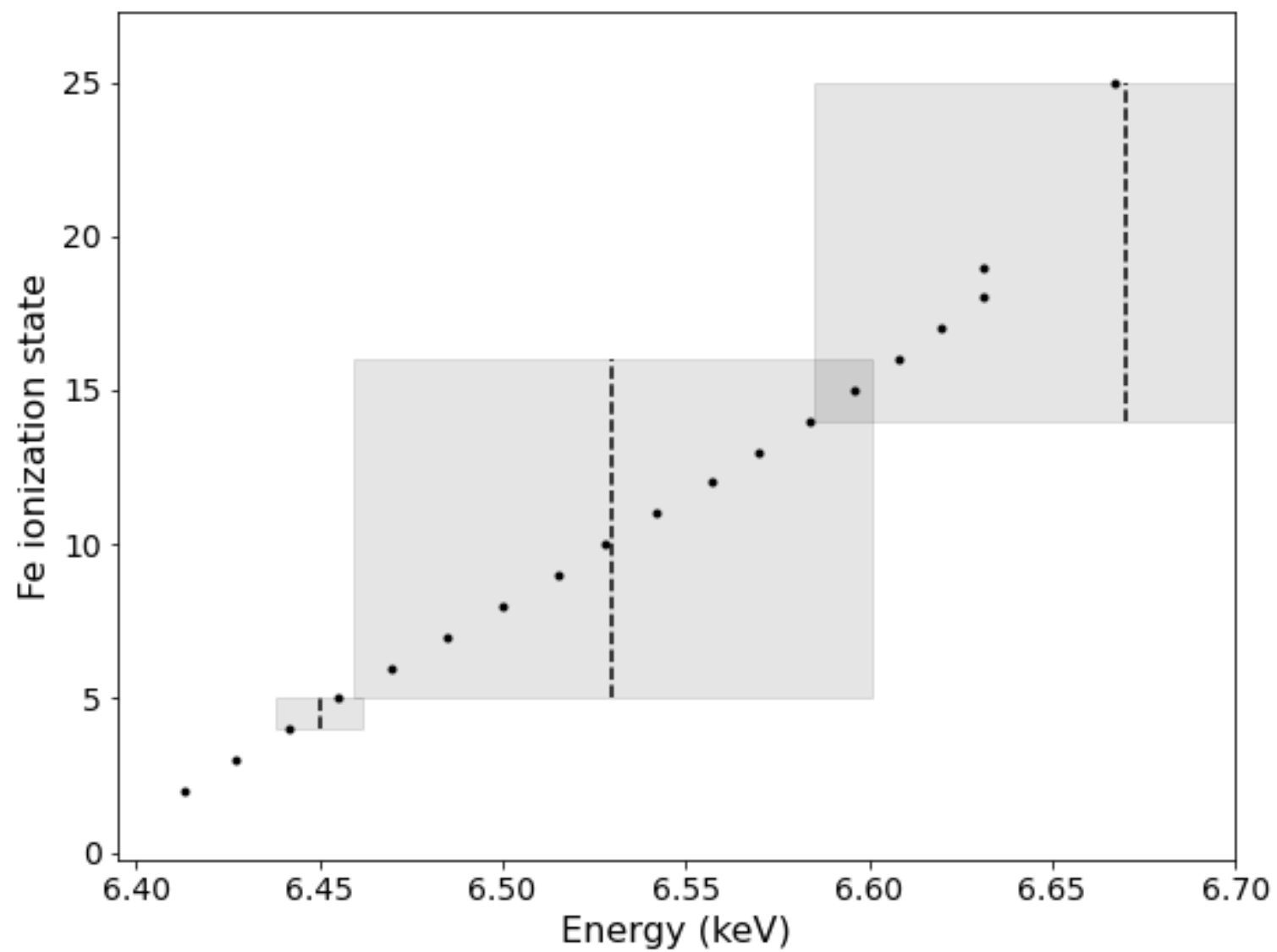
$$\text{Effective equatorial} \\ N_H = 8 \pm 0.5 \times 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

Conclusions

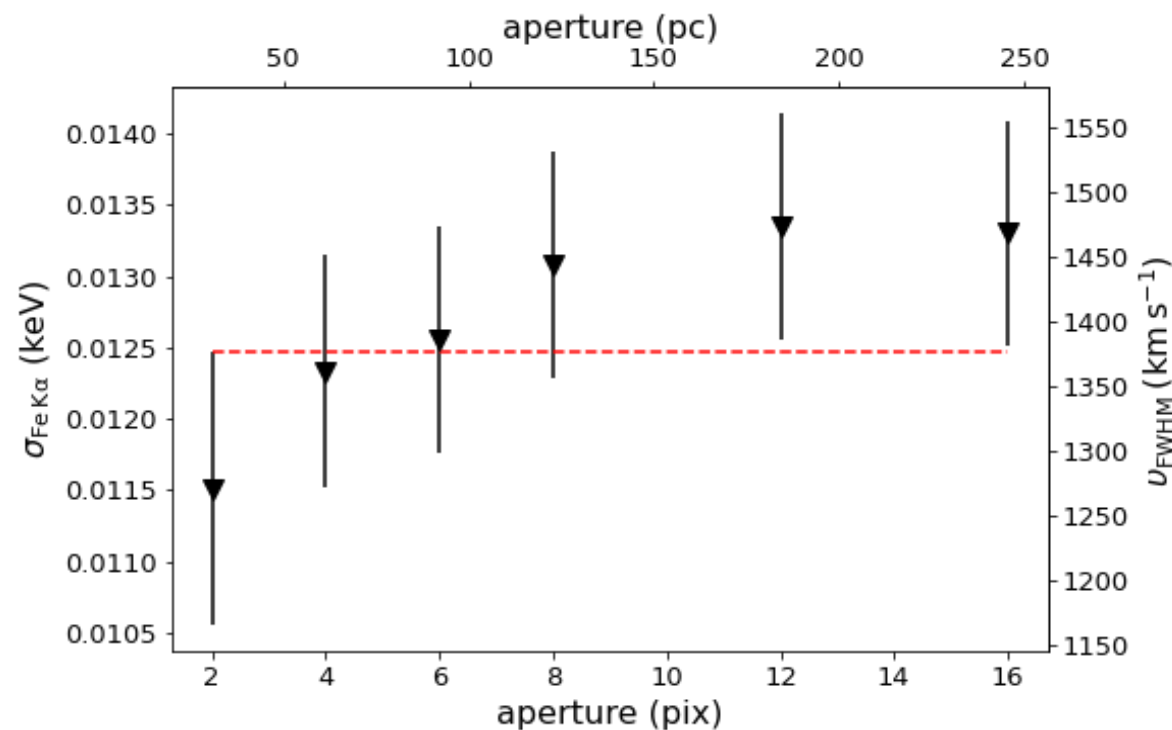
- The IR geometry is able to properly reproduce the broadband X-ray spectrum of Circinus. However, we need to add several Gaussian lines to reproduce the Fe K α complex
- We conclude that the spatial extension of the line along the HEG arms needs to be taken into account to accurately reproduce the shape of the Fe K α complex
- The column density and covering factor of the flared disk and cone are consistent with the values found in the scales IR model

With facilities such as XRISM and Athena, it will be possible to understand what causes the shape of the Fe K α line and its CS, and also fully constrain the different ionization levels of iron and their contribution to the 6.4-7 keV flux

Thanks!



X-ray spectral fitting: *Chandra*/HEG



- Arevalo et al. (2014) found that there is an overall broadening of the Fe K α and Fe K β lines due to Fe spatial extension
- It is unclear what fraction of this broadening might be caused by a spatial extension of the line, or due to Doppler broadening if part of the line originates in the BLR

With facilities as XRISM, it will be possible to understand what causes the shape of the Fe K α line and its CS!

X-ray spectral fitting: *Chandra*/HEG + *NuSTAR*

Component	Parameters	<i>Chandra</i> /HEG	<i>Chandra</i> /HEG + <i>NuSTAR</i>
Cone model	Γ	2.1 ± 0.11	1.81 ± 0.05
	equatorial N_{H} (cm^{-2})	$6.31^{+0.29}_{-0.16} \times 10^{24}$	$8.7^{+0.4}_{-0.6} \times 10^{24}$
	$N_{\text{H,c}}$ (cm^{-2})	$10^{+0.67}_{-0.67} \times 10^{22}$	$2.46^{+0.47}_{-0.43} \times 10^{22}$
	CF	$0.4^{+0.03}_{-0.07}$	$0.53^{+0.01}_{-0.05}$
	N_l ($\text{ph keV}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$)	$0.24^{+0.03}_{-0.01}$	0.16 ± 0.16
	N_s ($\text{ph keV}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$)	0.18 ± 0.14	0.17 ± 0.009
Scattered pl	N/N_c	$3.1 \pm 0.5 \times 10^{-3}$	$3.9 \pm 0.4 \times 10^{-3}$
stats/dof		$1104/1033 = 1.07$	$2368.63/2401 = 0.99$