

Testing the disk-corona interplay in broad-line AGN

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MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT



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- RAY ASTRONOMY 2019
Current Challenges and New Frontiers in the Next Decade

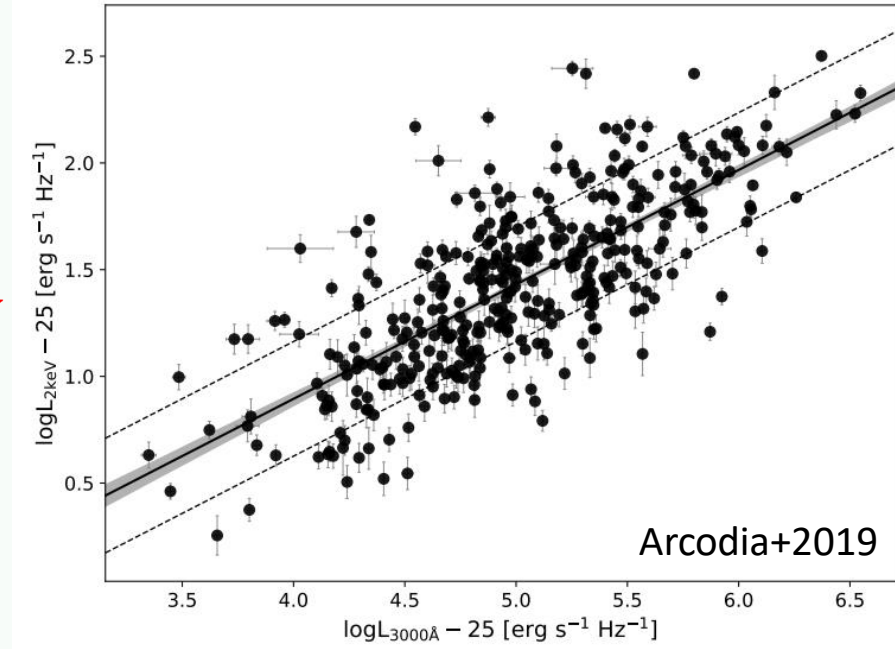
Outline

- The smoking gun: the $L_X - L_{UV}$
- The **disk-corona model**
- The methodology: an **observational test**
- Results & Conclusions

The smoking gun of the Disk-Corona interplay

Relation between
the **Disk** and the
Corona

L_X



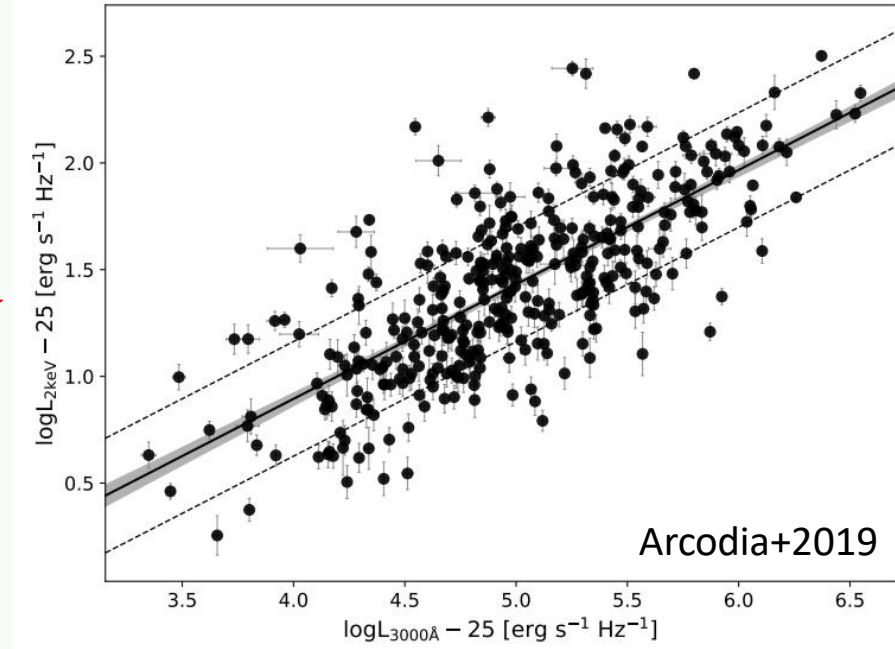
L_{UV}

- Known for ~ 40 yrs, mostly as α_{OX} (Tananbaum+79 and many others)

The smoking gun of the Disk-Corona interplay

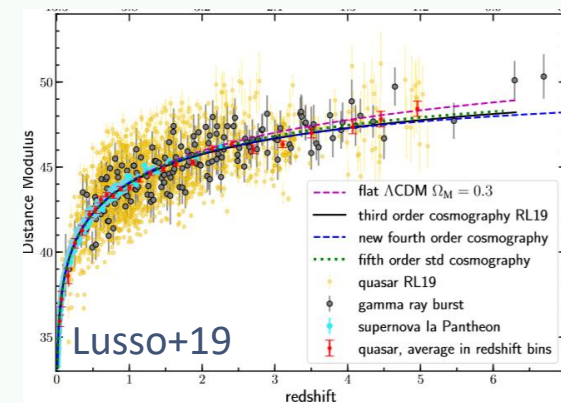
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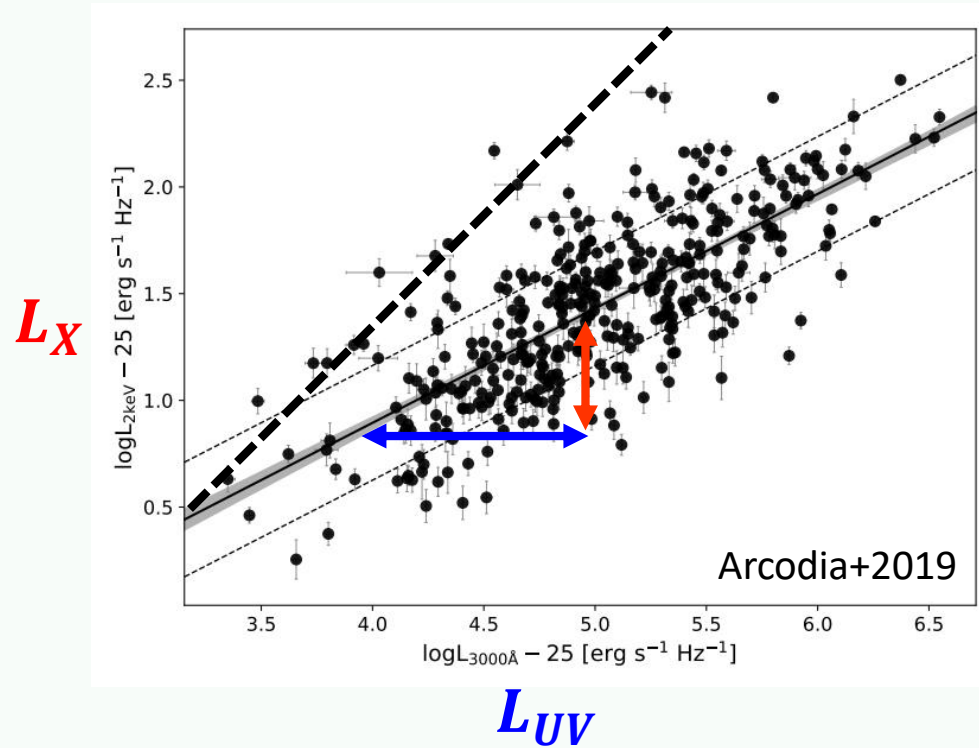


L_{UV}

- Known for ~ 40 yrs, mostly as α_{OX} (Tananbaum+79 and many others)
- Used for **many** applications: CXRB, XLF, L_{BOL} , SEDs... (e.g. Marconi+04, Hopkins+07, Lusso+10)
even for cosmology (e.g. Risaliti & Lusso 15, 18)
- But **no conclusive physical explanation yet**
(but see Lusso & Risaliti 17, Kubota & Done 18)



The smoking gun of the Disk-Corona interplay



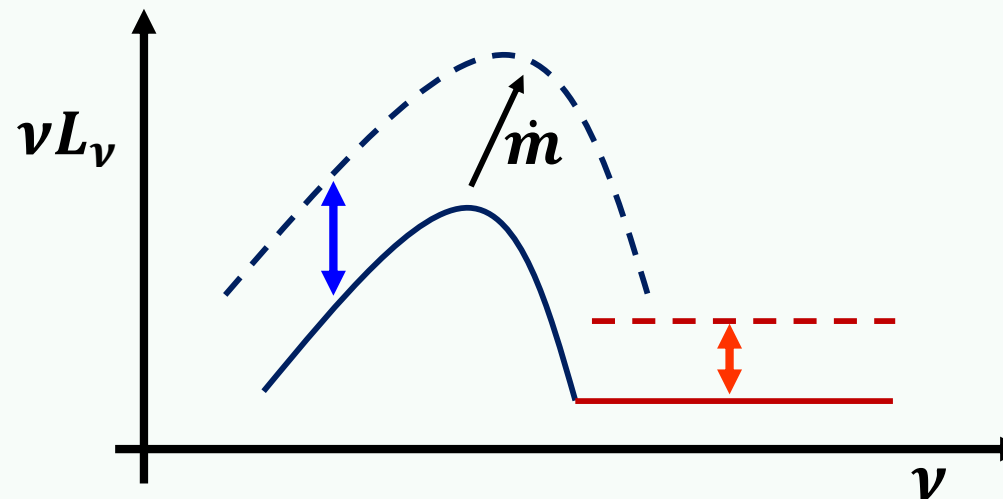
Slope ≈ 0.65

$\sigma_{phys} \lesssim 0.2 \text{ dex}$

Lusso & Risaliti 16

Chiaraluce+ 18

The emission from the **Corona** increases less than the **Disk** emission

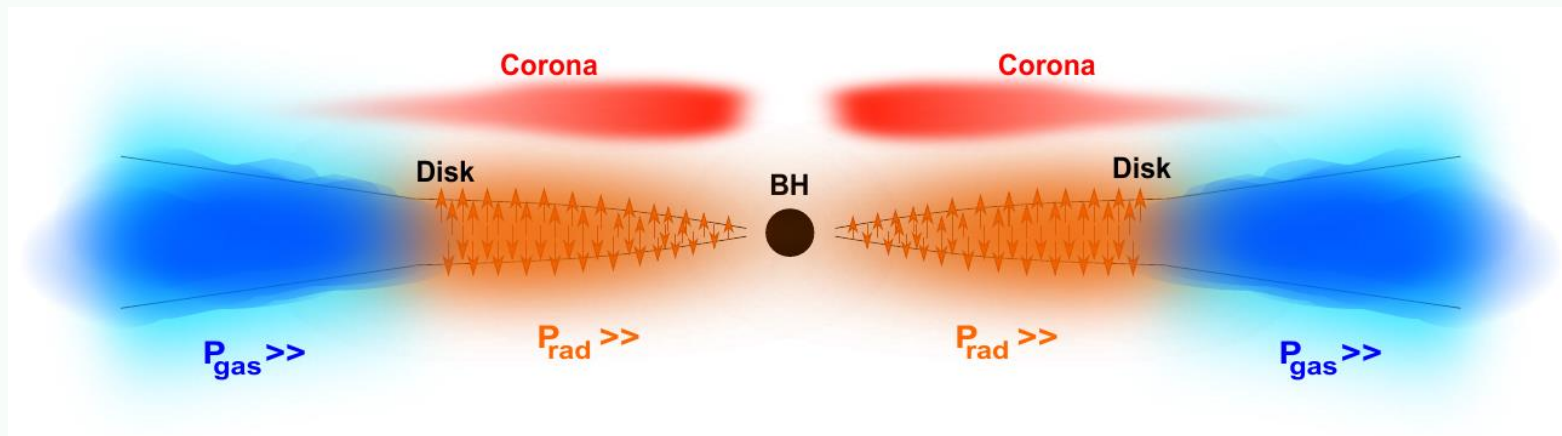


Some mechanism
regulates their
energetic
connection

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The disk-corona model



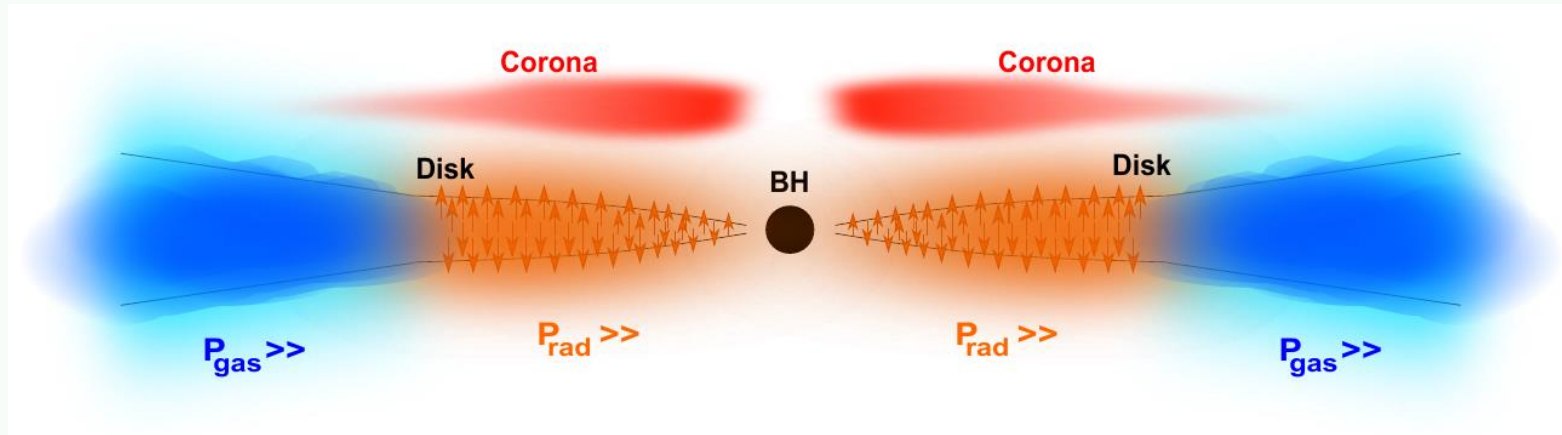
AGN in a sweet spot
of accretion
 $\dot{m} \approx (0.0x - 1)$

- Prescriptions from the standard accretion theory (Shakura&Sunyaev73, Pringle81)
- Modified with:

→ Generalised **viscosity law**: $\tau_{r\phi} \propto P_{gas}^{\mu} P_{tot}^{1-\mu}$

$\mu =$ **DISK ACCRETION
PRESCRIPTION**

The disk-corona model



AGN in a sweet spot
of accretion
 $\dot{m} \approx (0.0x - 1)$

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μ = DISK ACCRETION
PRESCRIPTION

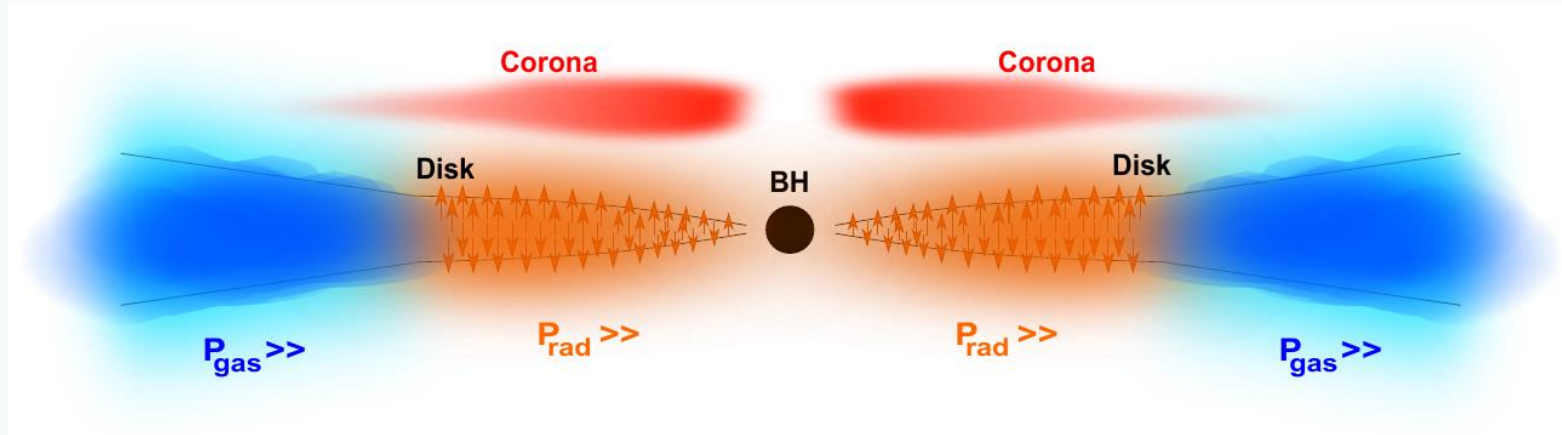
→ X-ray corona: $f = \frac{Q_{\text{cor}}}{Q_{\text{accr}}} = f_{\text{max}} \left(1 + \frac{P_{\text{rad}}}{P_{\text{gas}}} \right)^{-\mu/2}$


f_{max} = MAX
CORONAL
STRENGTH

(Haardt & Maraschi 91,93)
(Svensson & Zdziarski 94)

(Merloni & Fabian 02; Merloni 03)

The disk-corona model





Black, Hole

m

\dot{m}

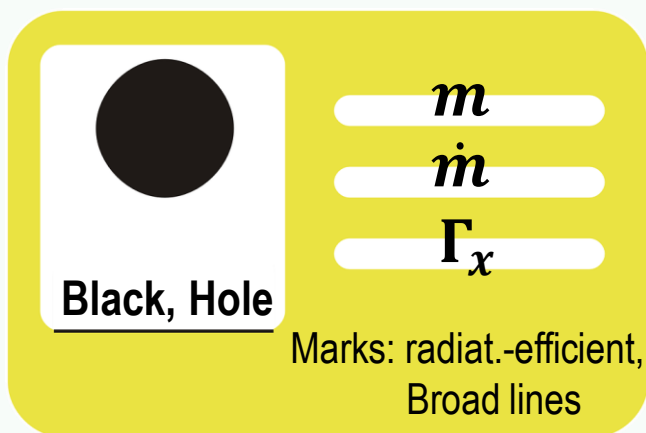
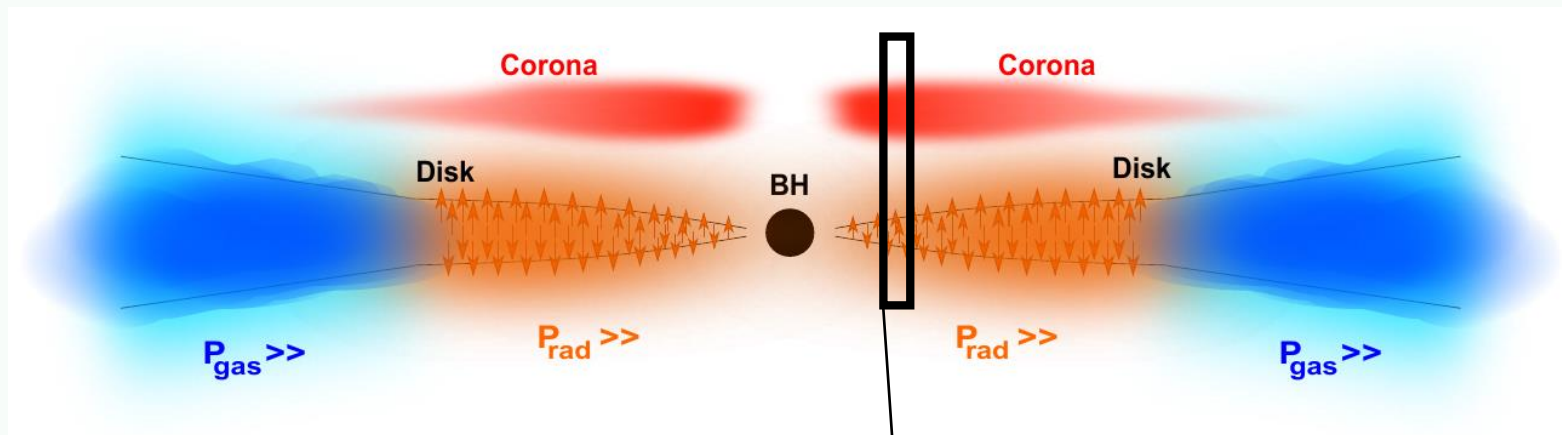
Γ_x

Marks: radiat.-efficient,
Broad lines

μ = DISK PHYSICS

f_{max} = MAX CORONAL
STRENGTH

The disk-corona model



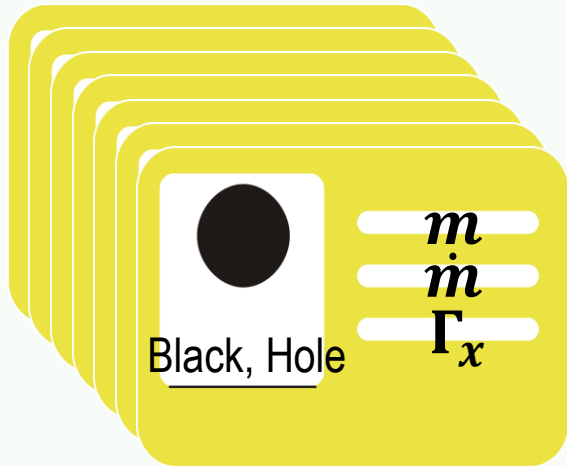
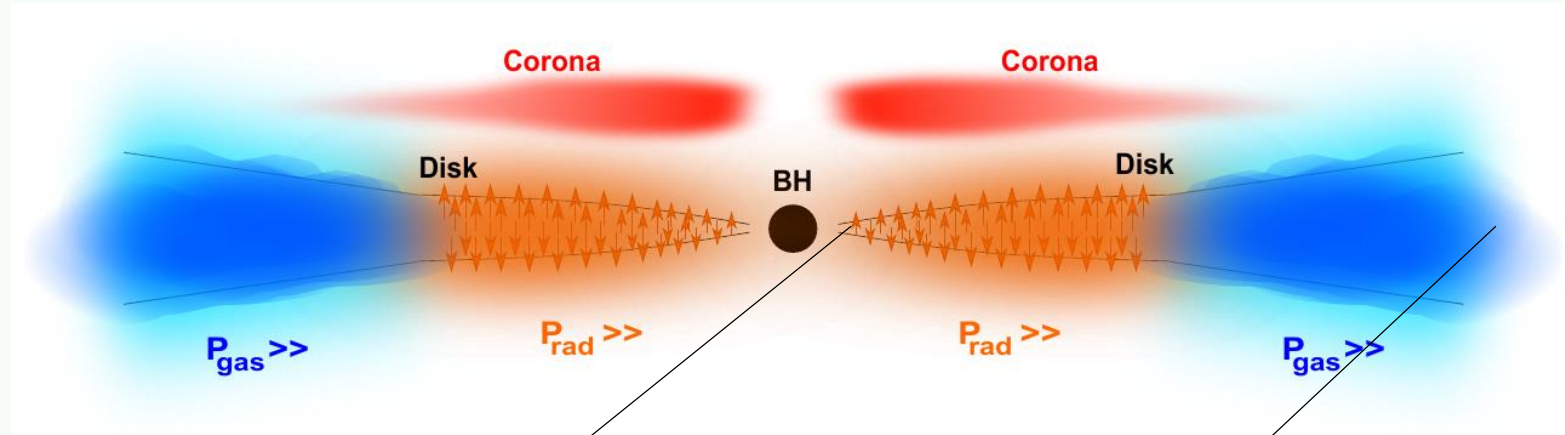
μ = DISK PHYSICS

f_{max} = MAX CORONAL
STRENGTH

Radial profiles:
 P, ρ, T, h, f

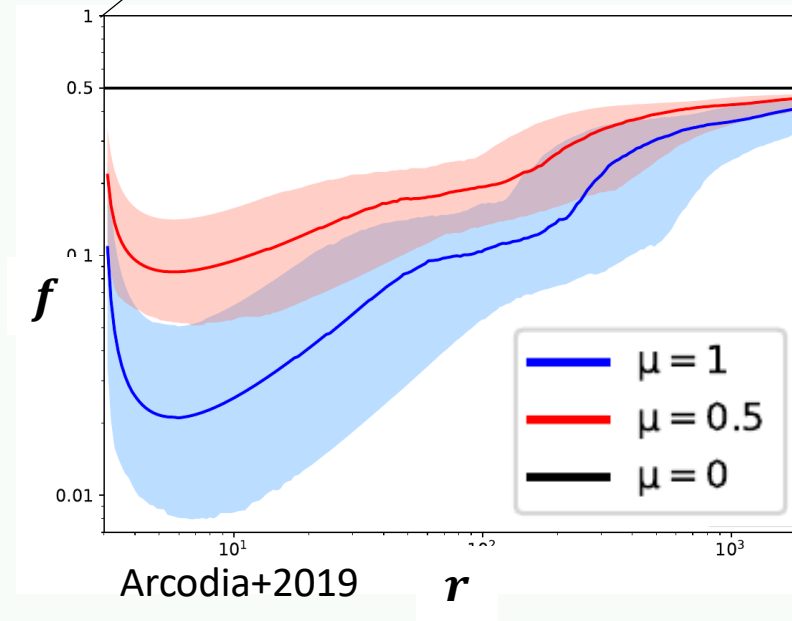
$L_X \propto f Q_{accr}$
 L_{UV} multicolor BB

The disk-corona model

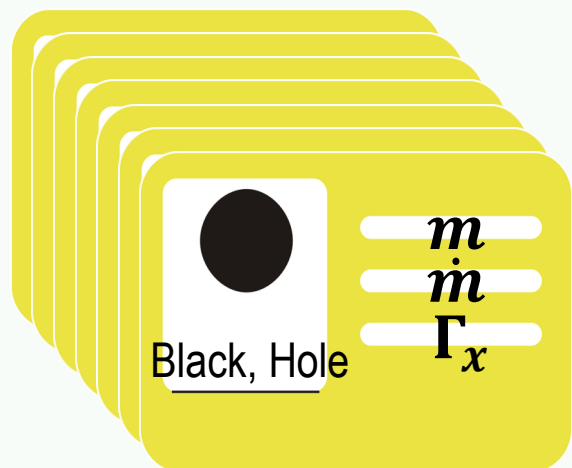
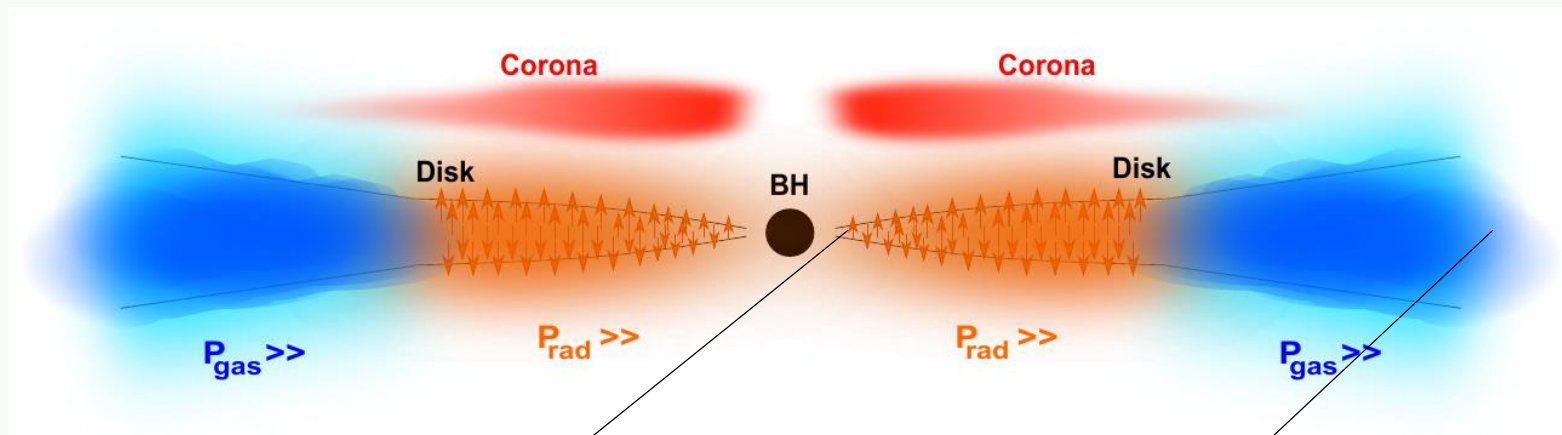


μ = DISK PHYSICS

f_{max} = MAX CORONAL STRENGTH

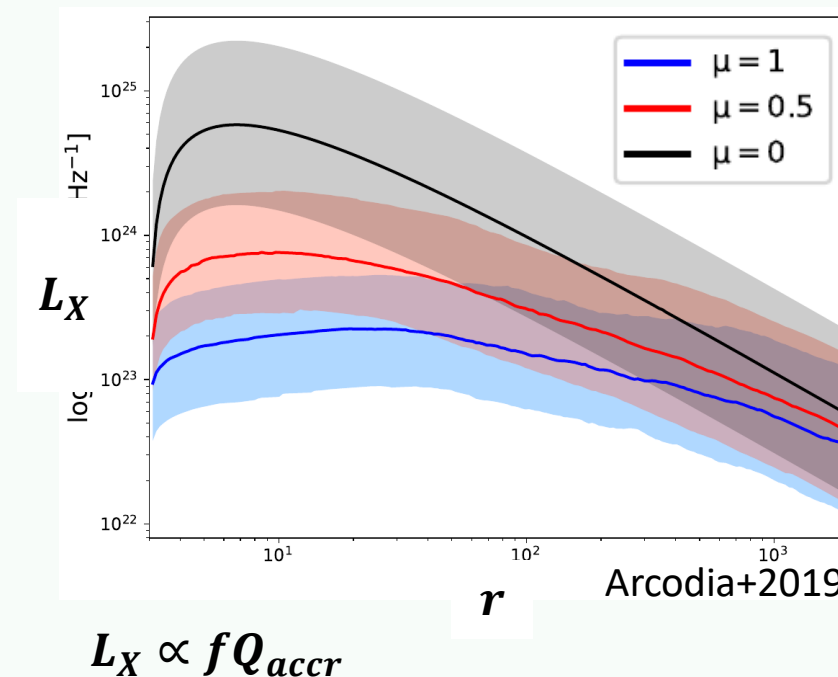
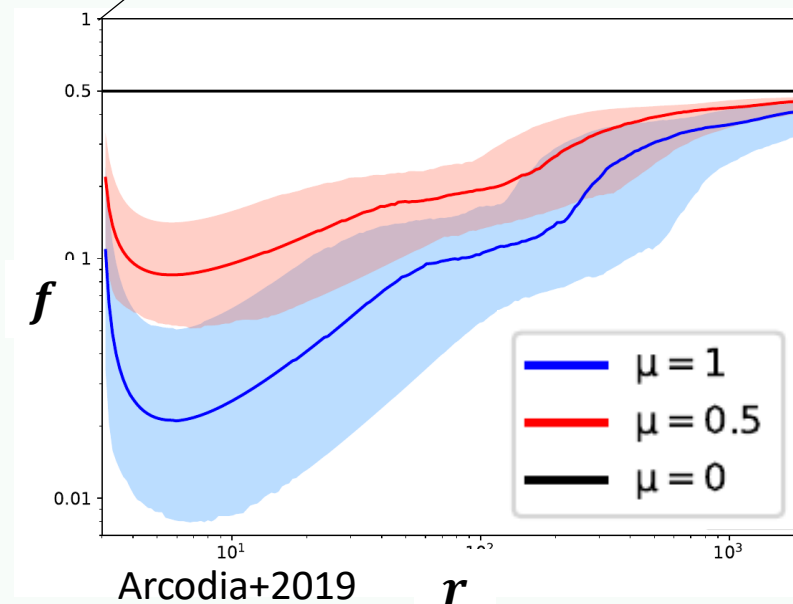


The disk-corona model

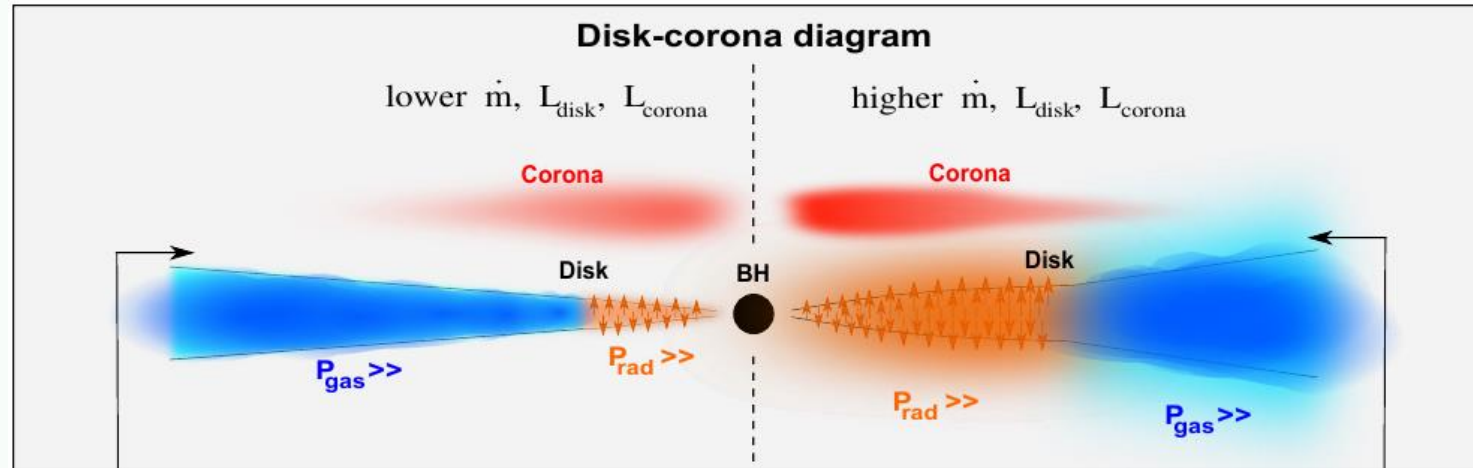


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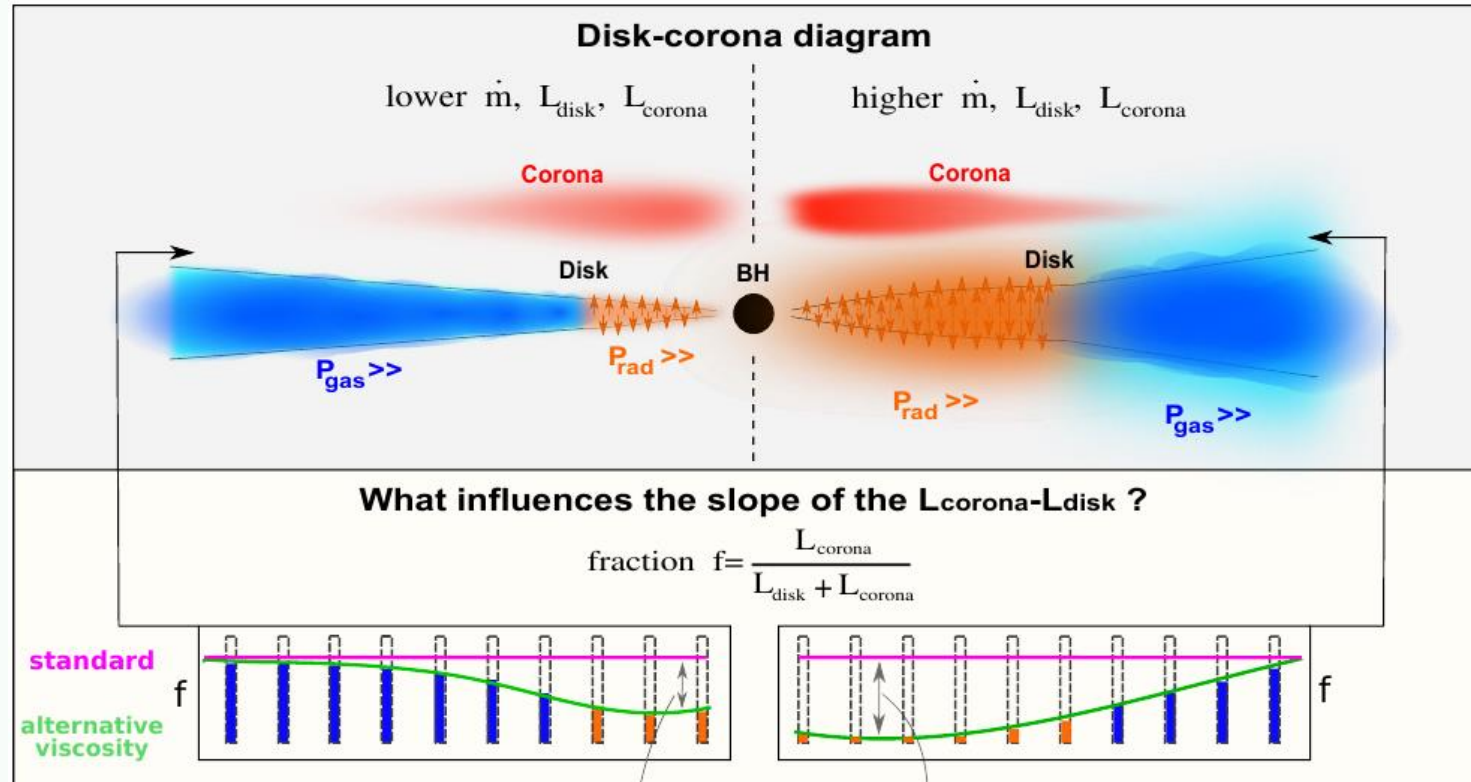
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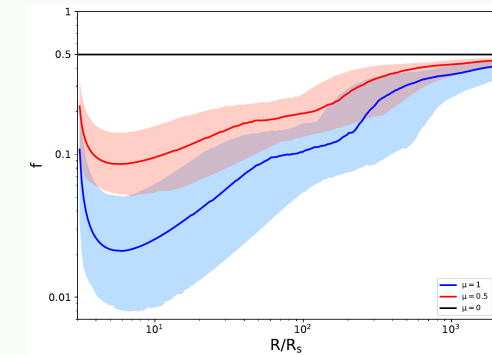
Qualitative prediction: $L_X - L_{UV}$ slope < 1



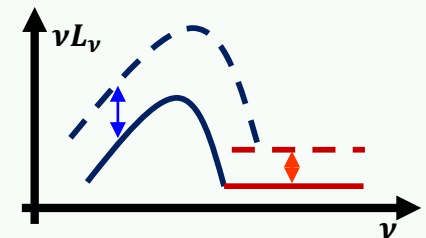
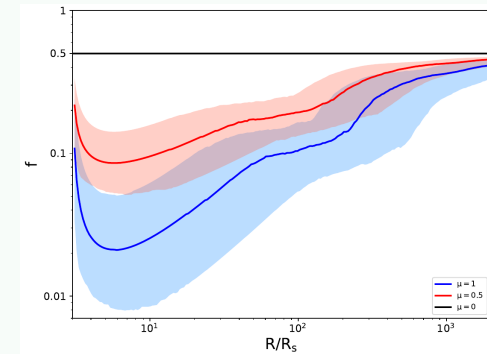
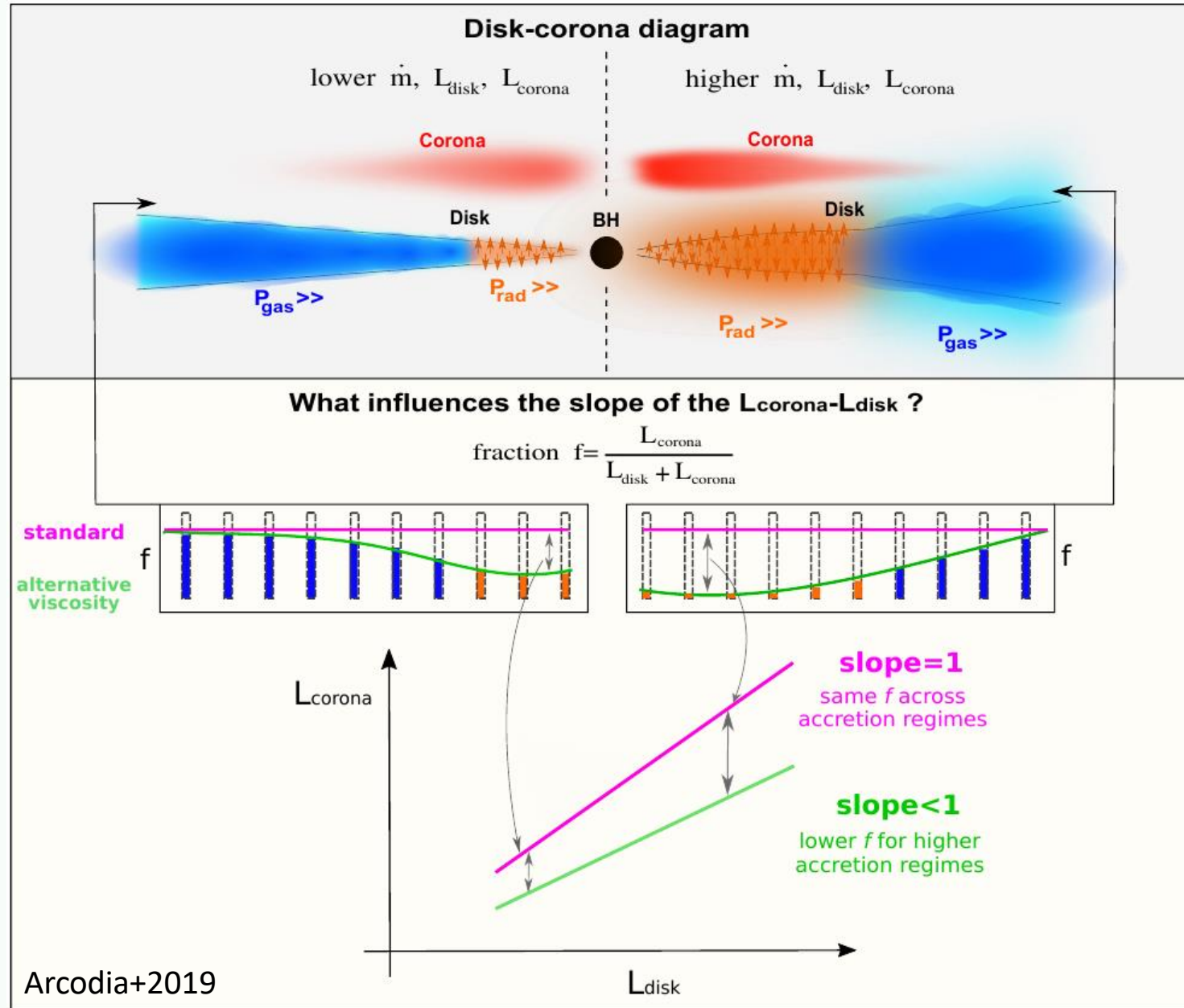
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$$f = f_{\text{max}} \left(1 + \frac{P_{\text{rad}}}{P_{\text{gas}}} \right)^{-\mu/2}$$



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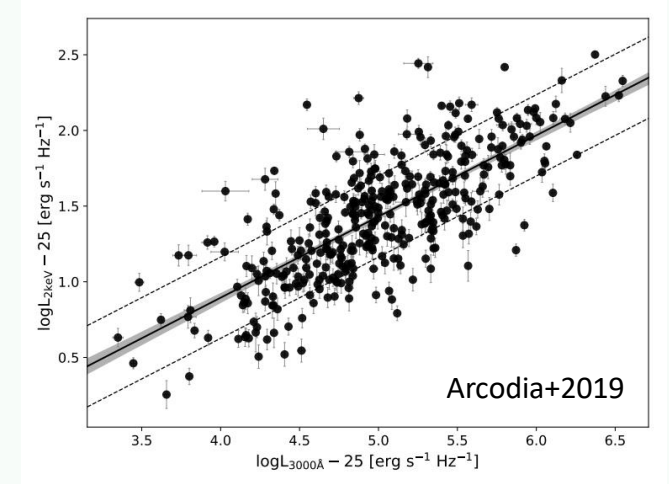
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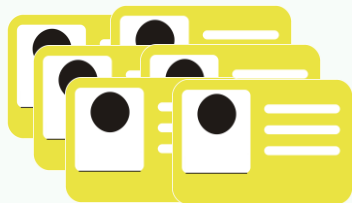
Observational test: methodology

- We built a sample of radiatively-efficient BL AGN
 - Starting from 1787 BL AGN in **XMM-XXL** (Liu+16, Menzel+16)
 - Minimizing contamination from extinction, X-ray absorption, X-ray reflection
 - **$N = 379$** (referred to as XMM-XXL)



Observational test: methodology

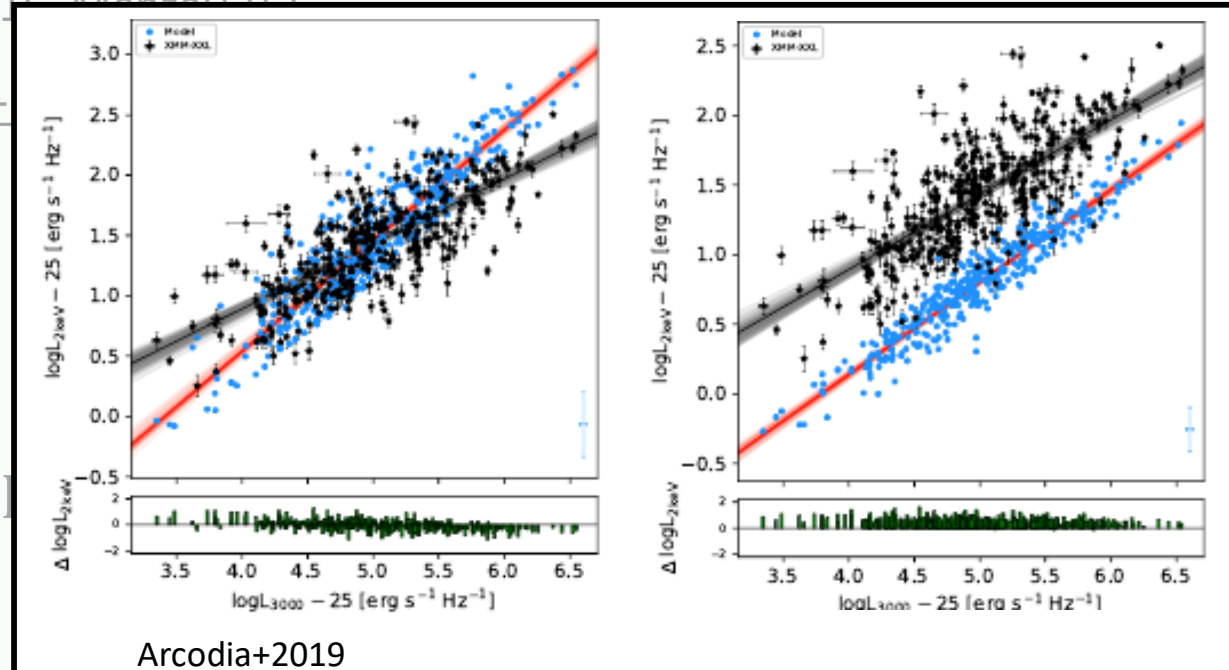
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- We take all the BH IDs of XMM-XXL (m, \dot{m}, Γ_x)



Observational test: methodology

- We built a sample of radiatively-efficient BL AGN
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- We take all the BH IDs of XMM-XXL (m, \dot{m}, \dots)



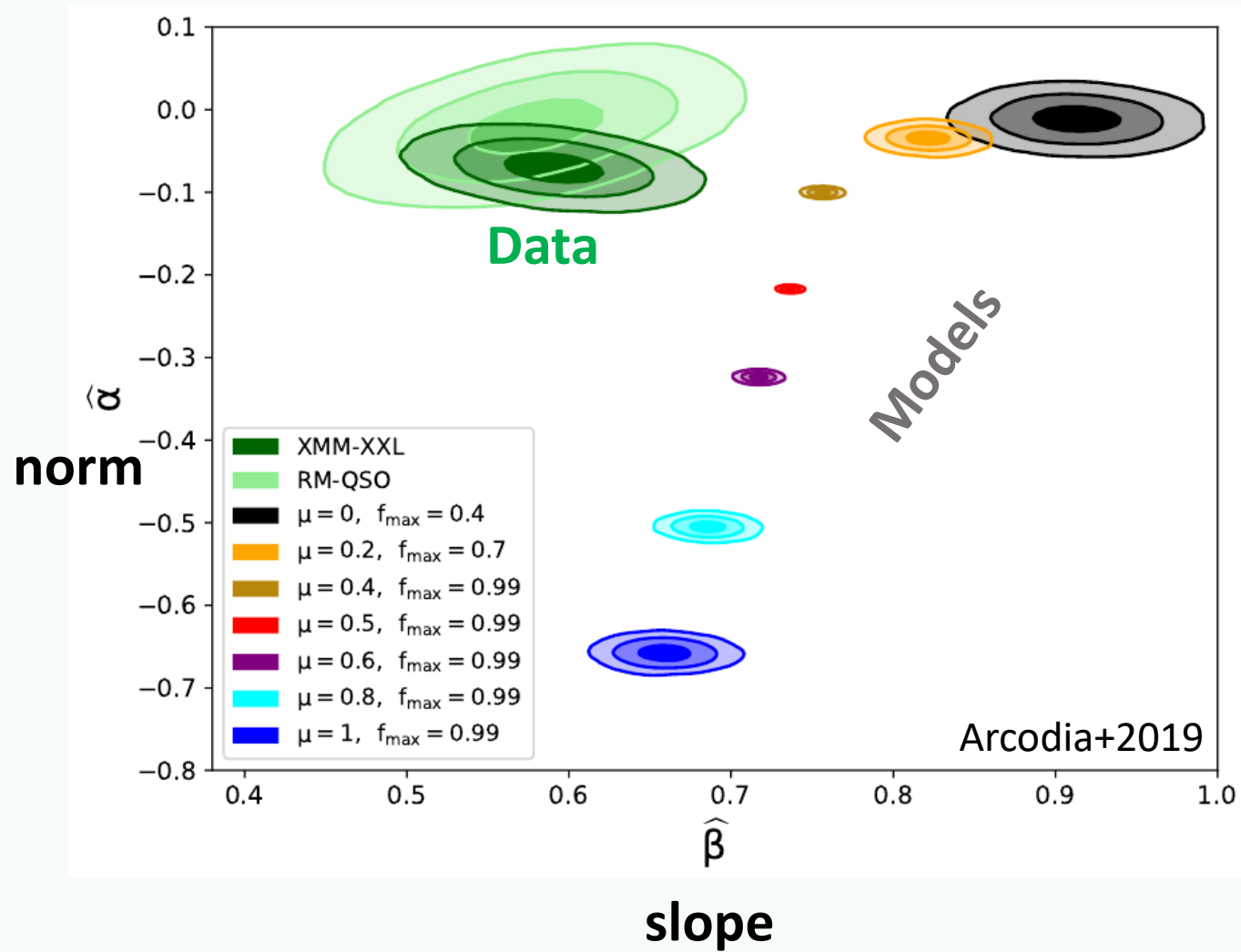
- Mock $L_X - L_{UV}$ for every $\mu, f_{max} \longrightarrow$

Match in
normalization, slope
and scatter

Outline

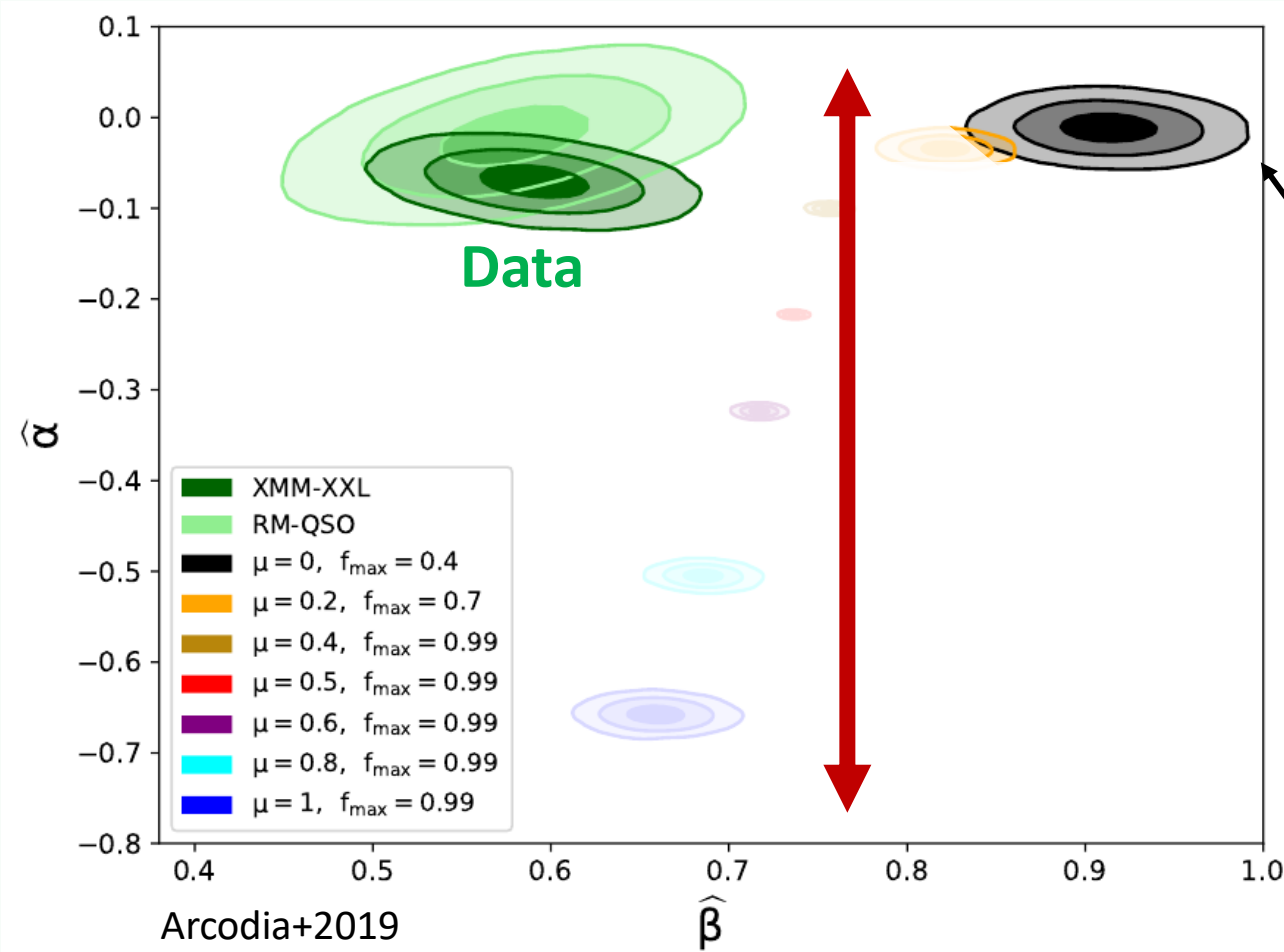
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Results: a complete picture



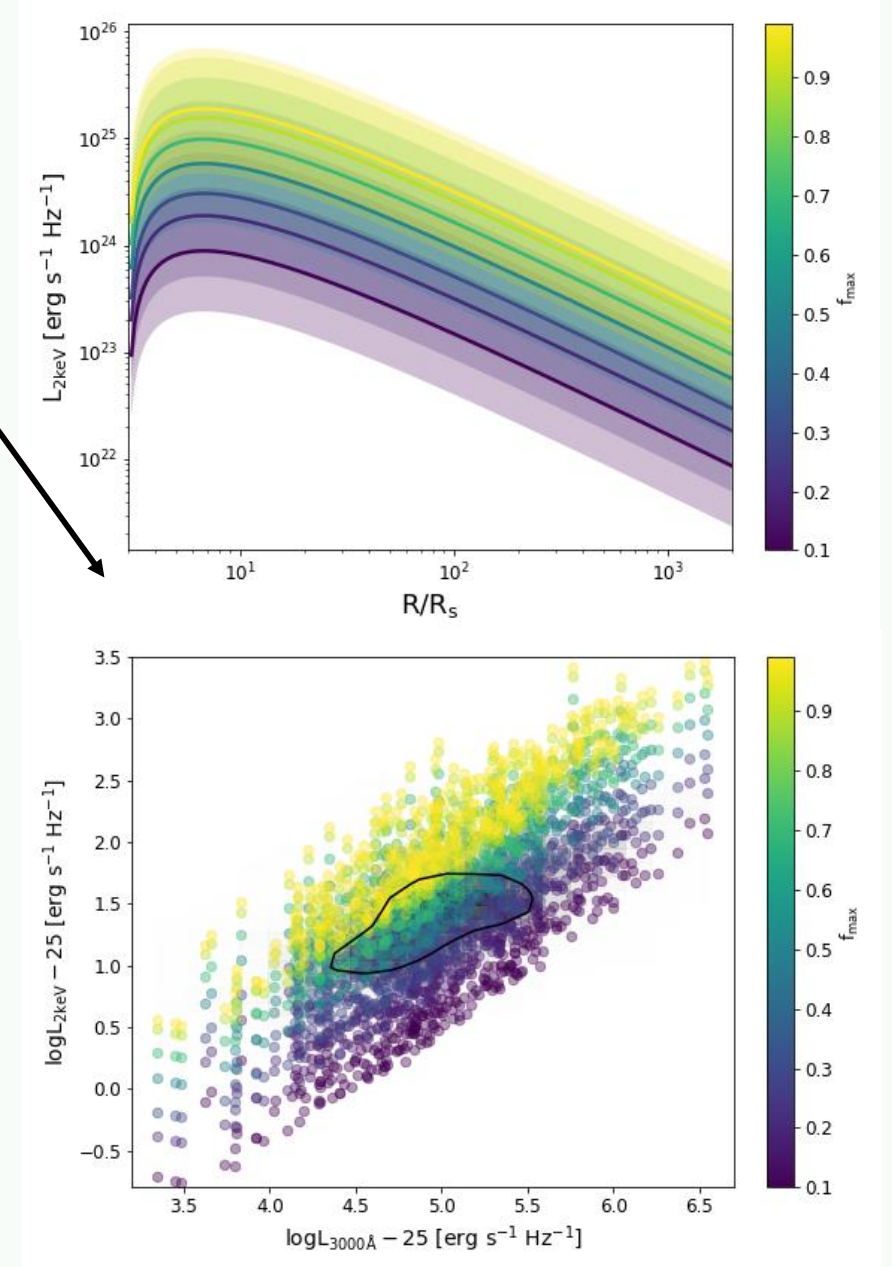
$$\log L_X = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} \log L_{UV}$$

Results: $L_X - L_{UV}$ normalization

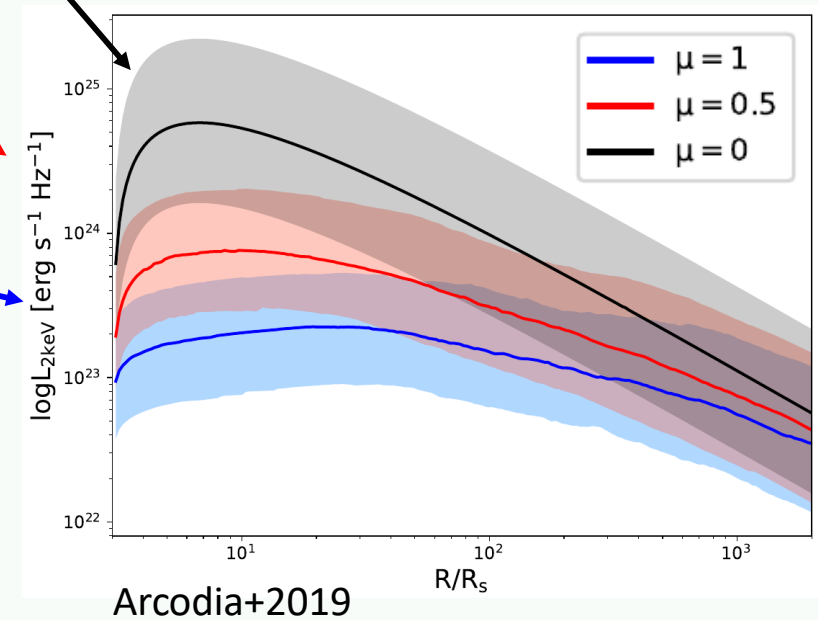
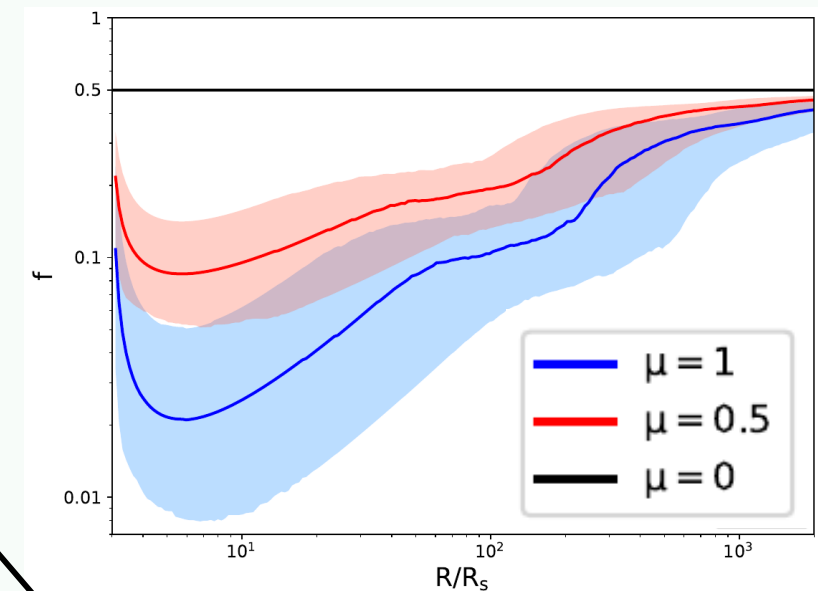
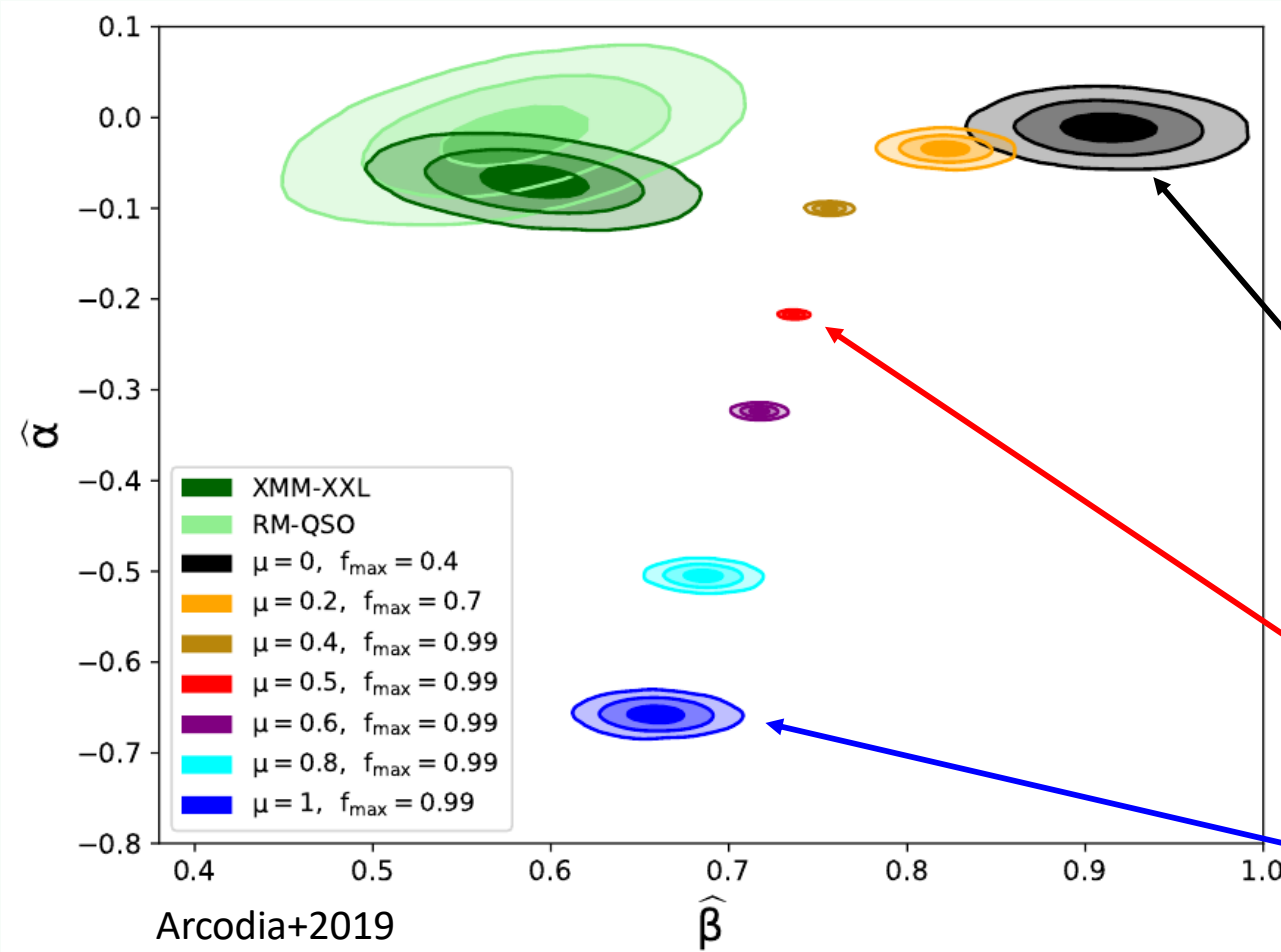


μ = DISK PRESCRIPTION

f_{\max} = MAX CORONAL STRENGTH

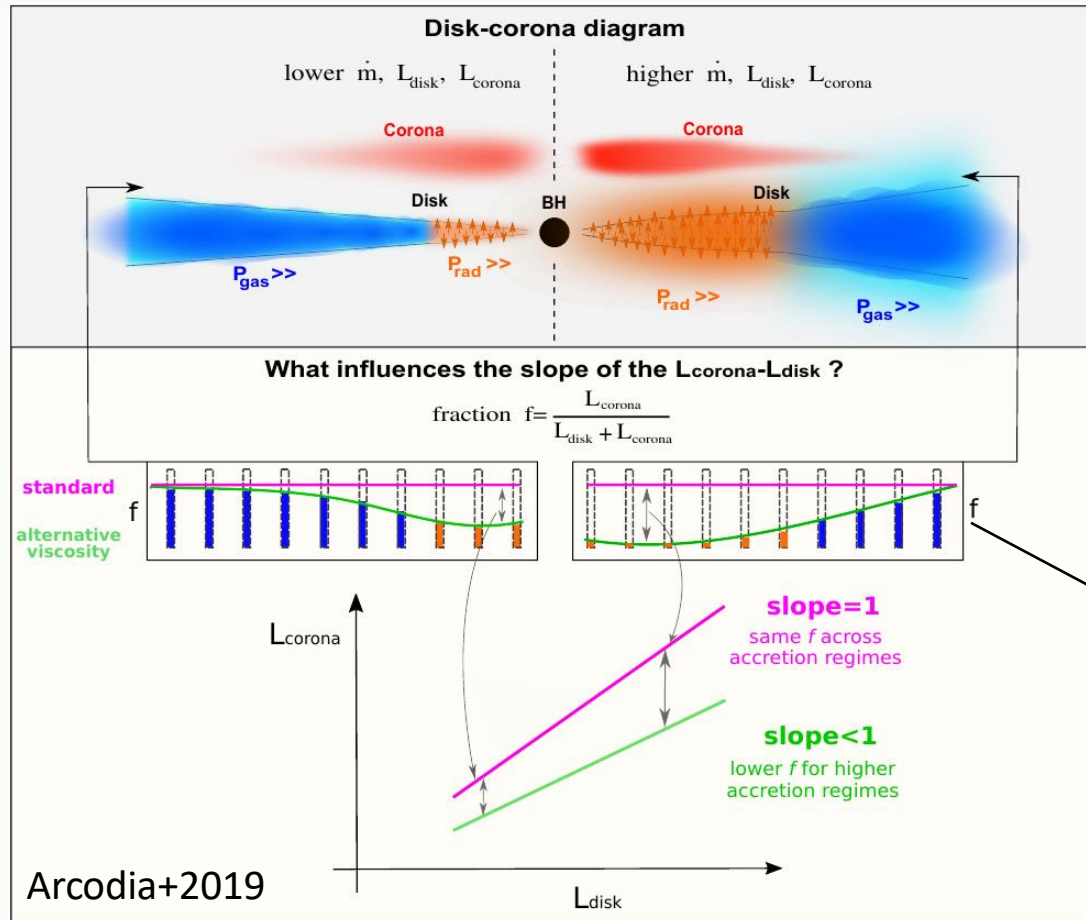


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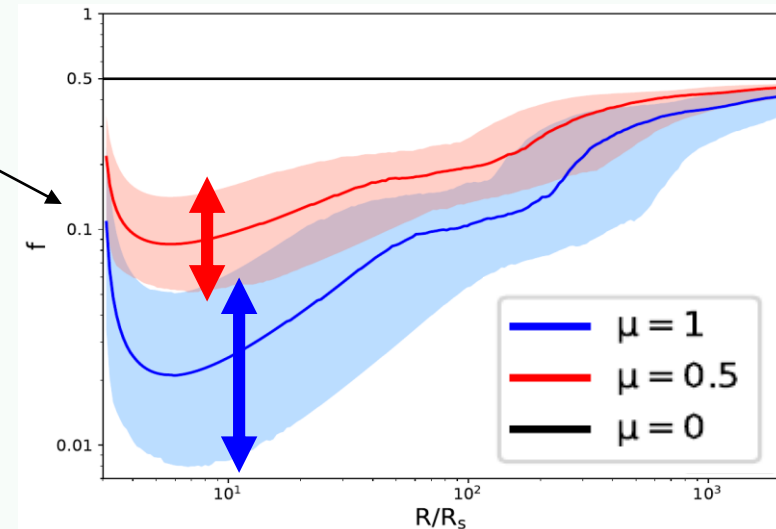
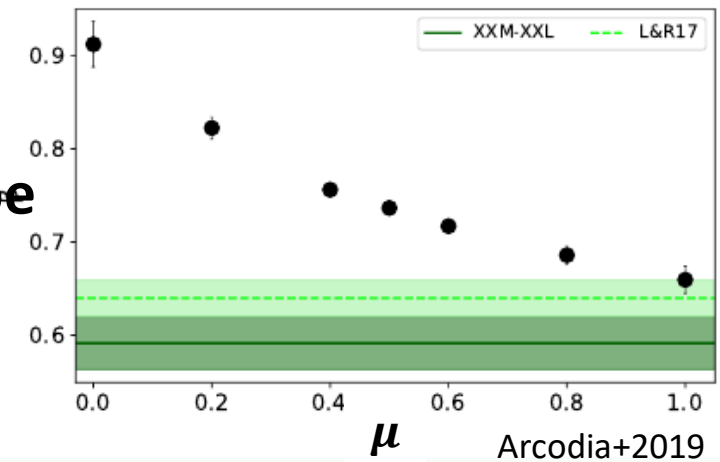


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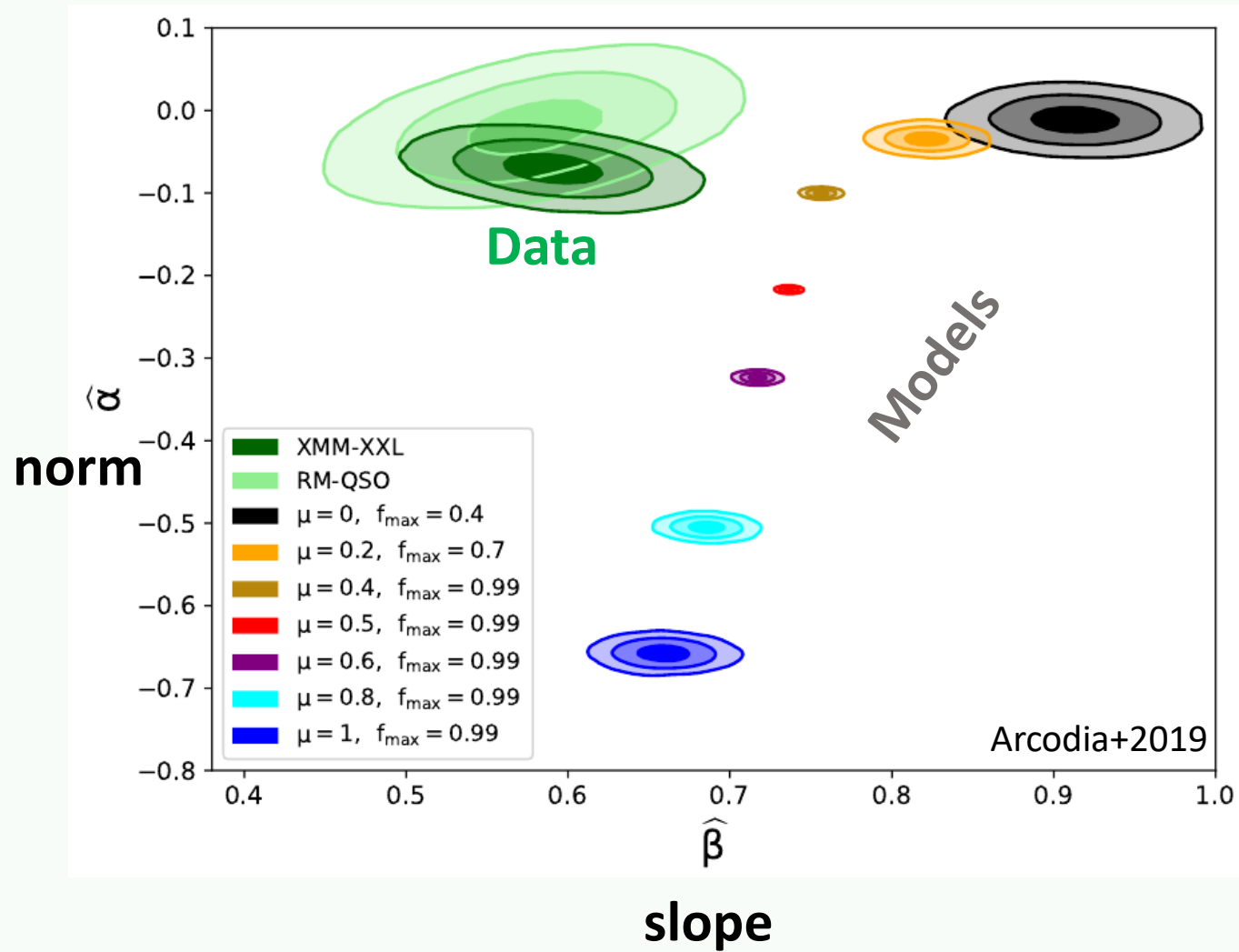
Results: $L_X - L_{UV}$ slope



slope

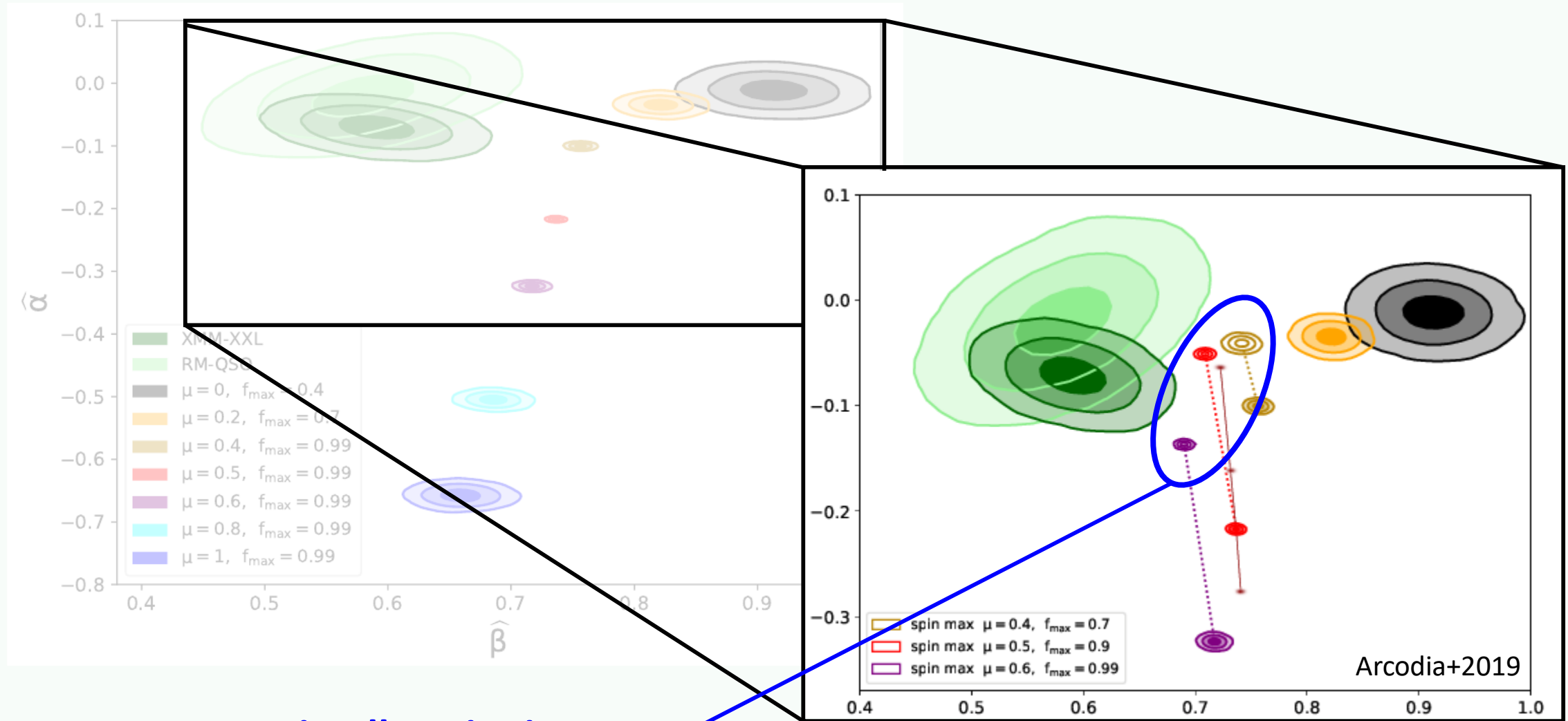


Results: a complete picture



$$\log L_X = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} \log L_{UV}$$

Results: the role of BH spin



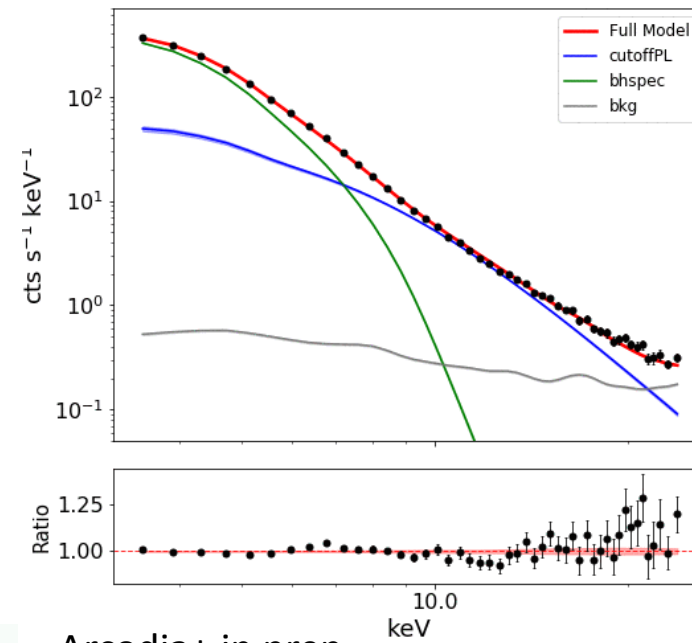
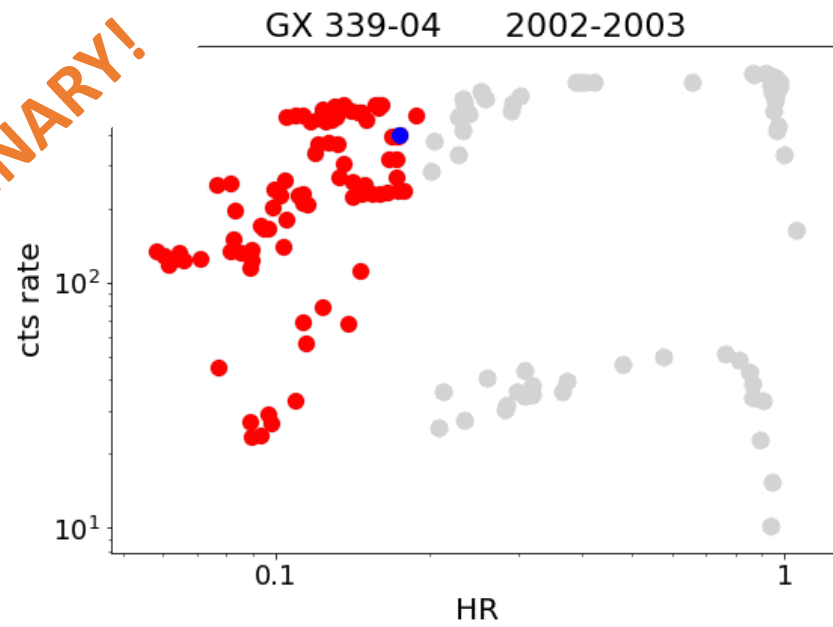
Maximally-spinning BHs ←

Flux-limited samples are biased in detecting high-spin sources preferentially!

(Brenneman+11; Vasudevan+16; Baronchelli+18; Reynolds19)

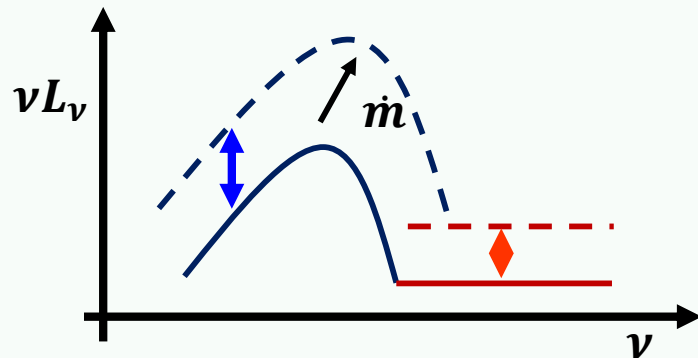
Future prospects: what about soft-states in XRBs?

PRELIMINARY!

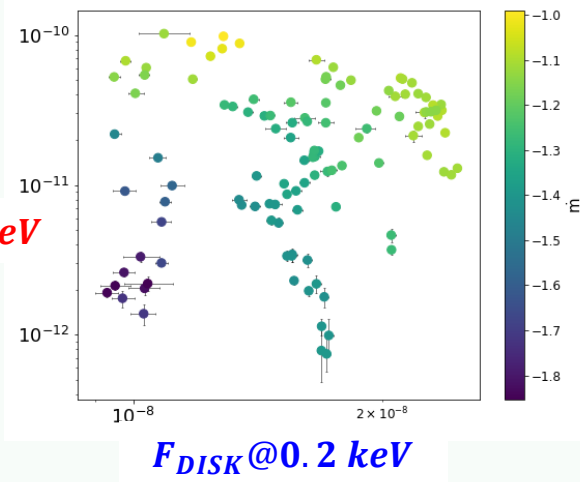


Arcodia+ in prep.

Similar behavior as in QSOs?

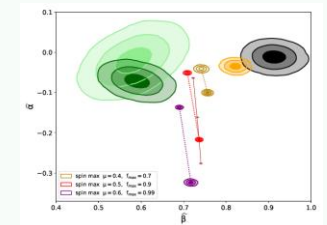
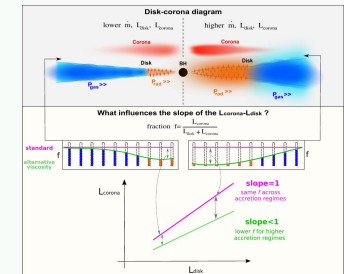
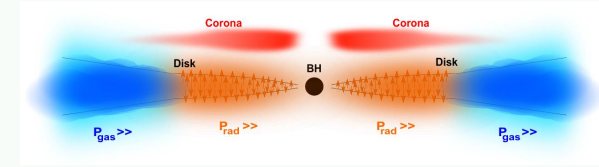


$F_{COR@15 \text{ keV}}$



Conclusions

- The gap between simulations and observations needs to be reduced
 - Simplified but motivated analytic prescriptions are still a powerful tool
- Disk-corona models should be tested against the observed $L_X - L_{UV}$
 - We modeled the observed sources (m, \dot{m}, Γ_x) one by one
 - Match in normalization, slope and scatter of the $L_X - L_{UV}$
- Why is the slope of the $L_X - L_{UV} < 1$?
 - Our model can explain it in terms of modified accretion prescriptions
- Is the observed $L_X - L_{UV}$ recovered?
 - In a spin=0 case, models that get the slope right show too weak coronae
 - More realistic spin distributions can relax the tension

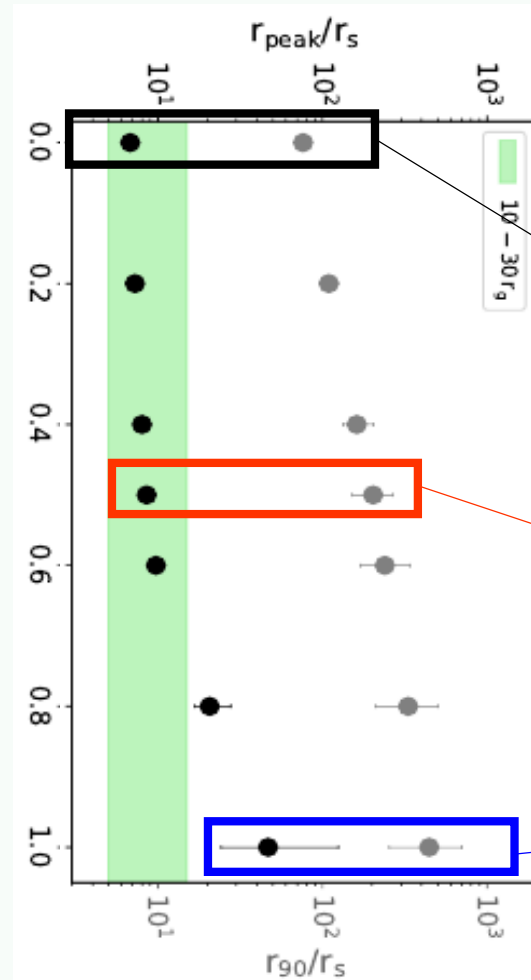


Thank you!

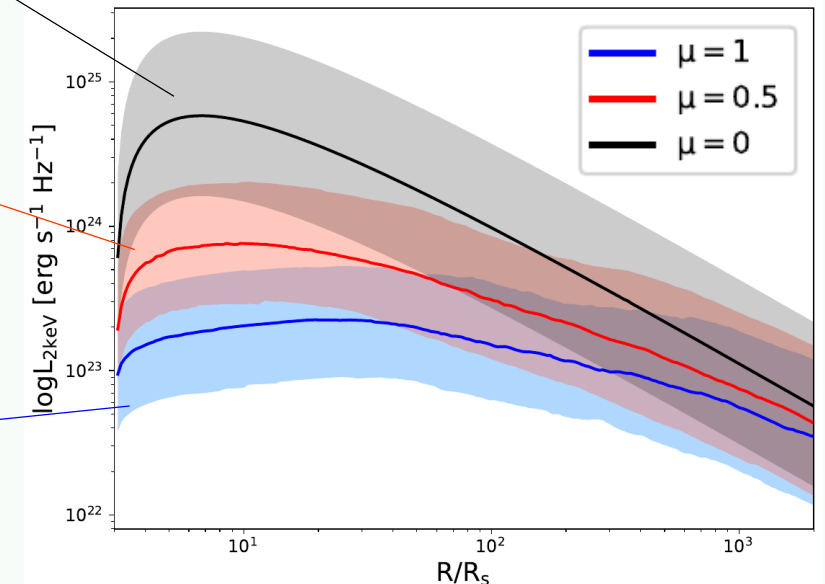
Results: peak of the X-ray emission

- **X-ray reverberation** and **microlensing** studies predict a corona peaking close to the BH
(e.g. Mosquera+13, Reis & Miller 13, Wilkins +16)

μ = DISK PRESCRIPTION



Arcodia+2019



The smoking gun of the Disk-Corona interplay

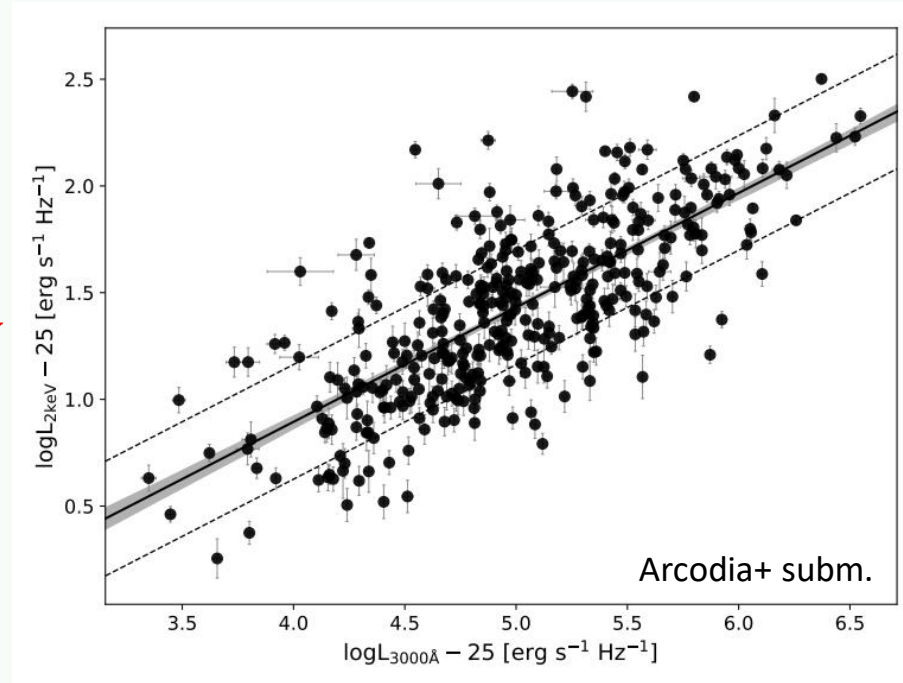
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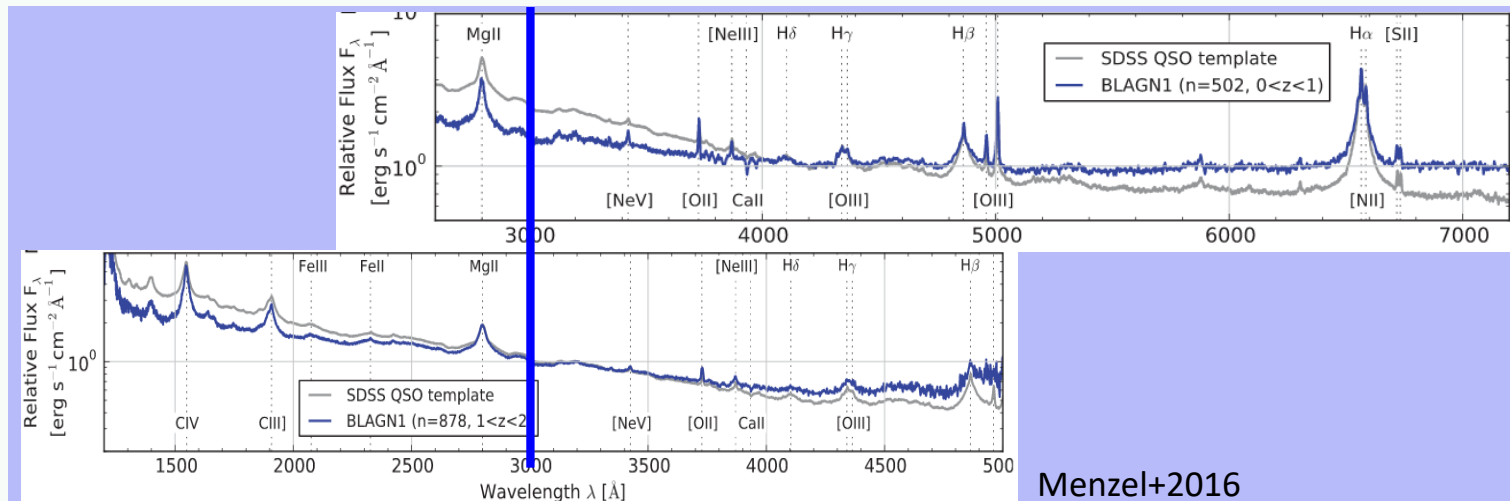


Very similar properties
(in X and UV separately)

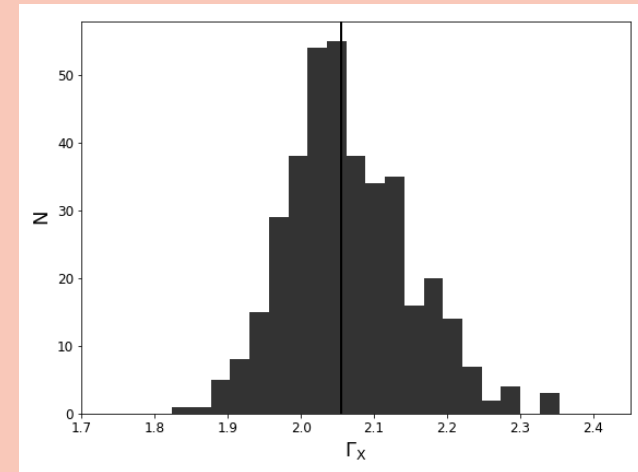
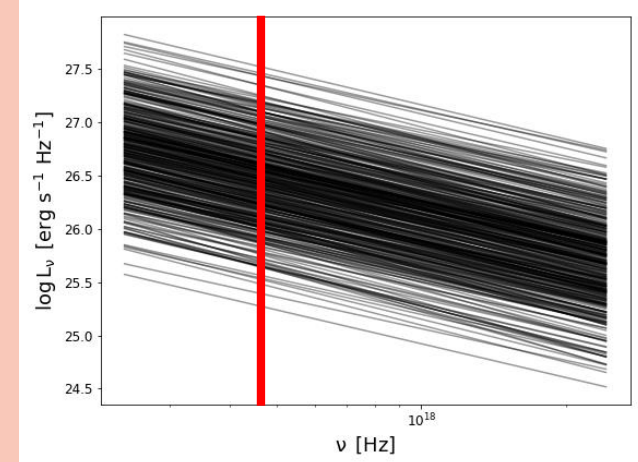
L_X



L_{UV}

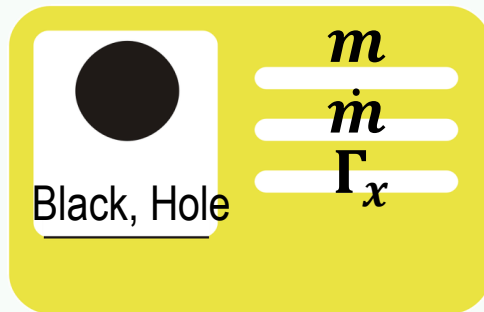
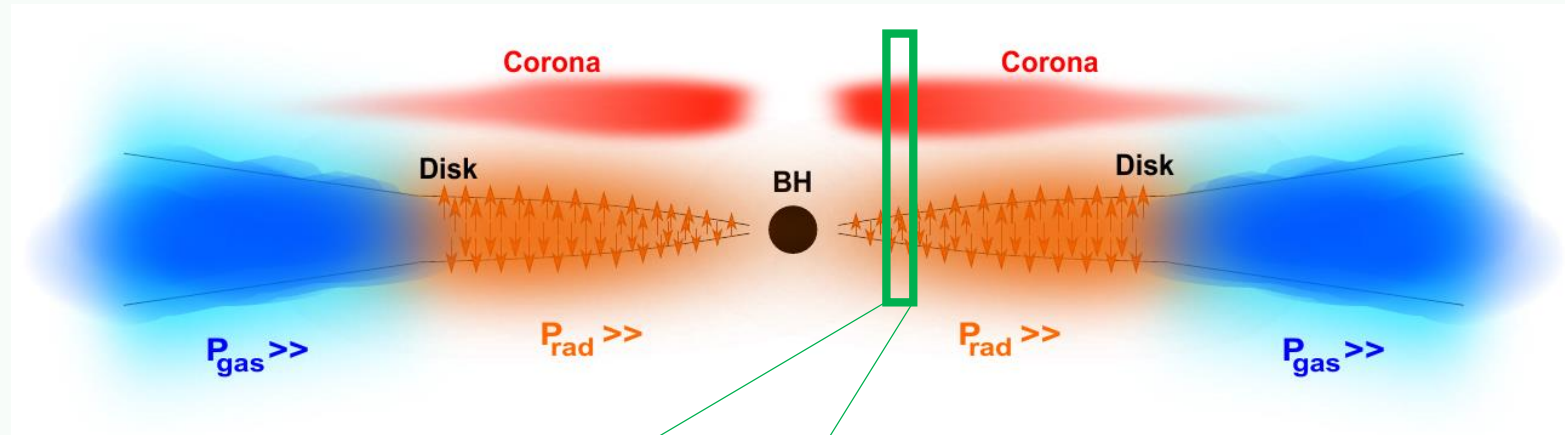


Menzel+2016



Adapted from Liu+2016

The disk-corona model



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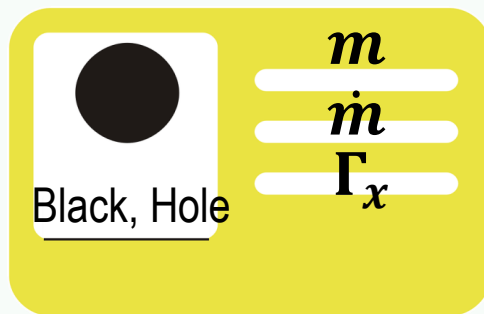
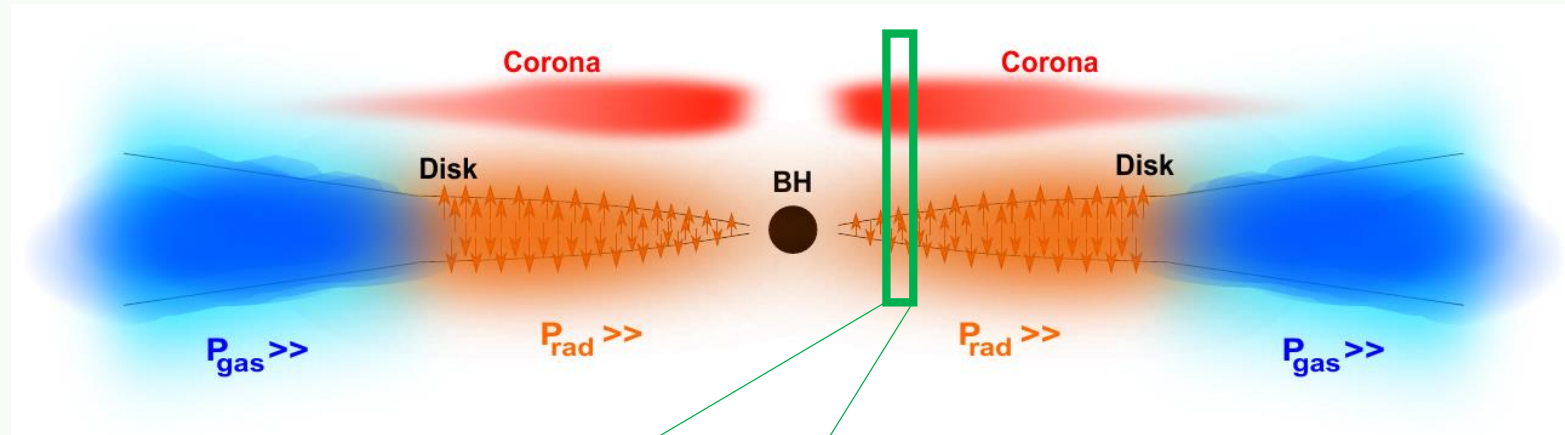
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fP_{accr}



$(1 - f)P_{\text{accr}}$

The disk-corona model



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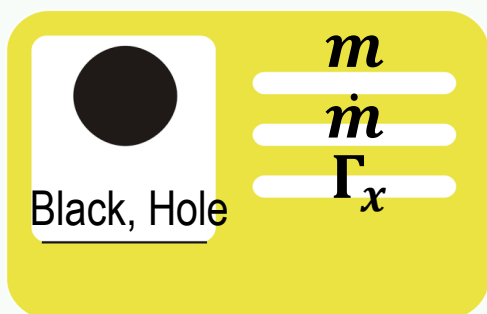
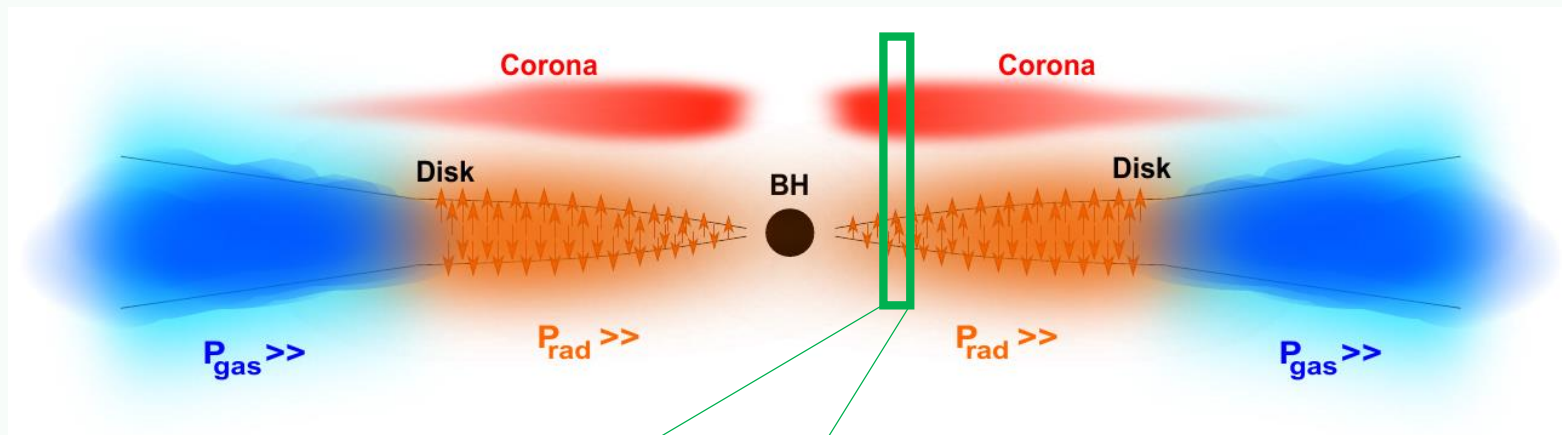
fP_{accr}

$f(1 - \eta)P_{accr}$

$f\eta P_{accr}$

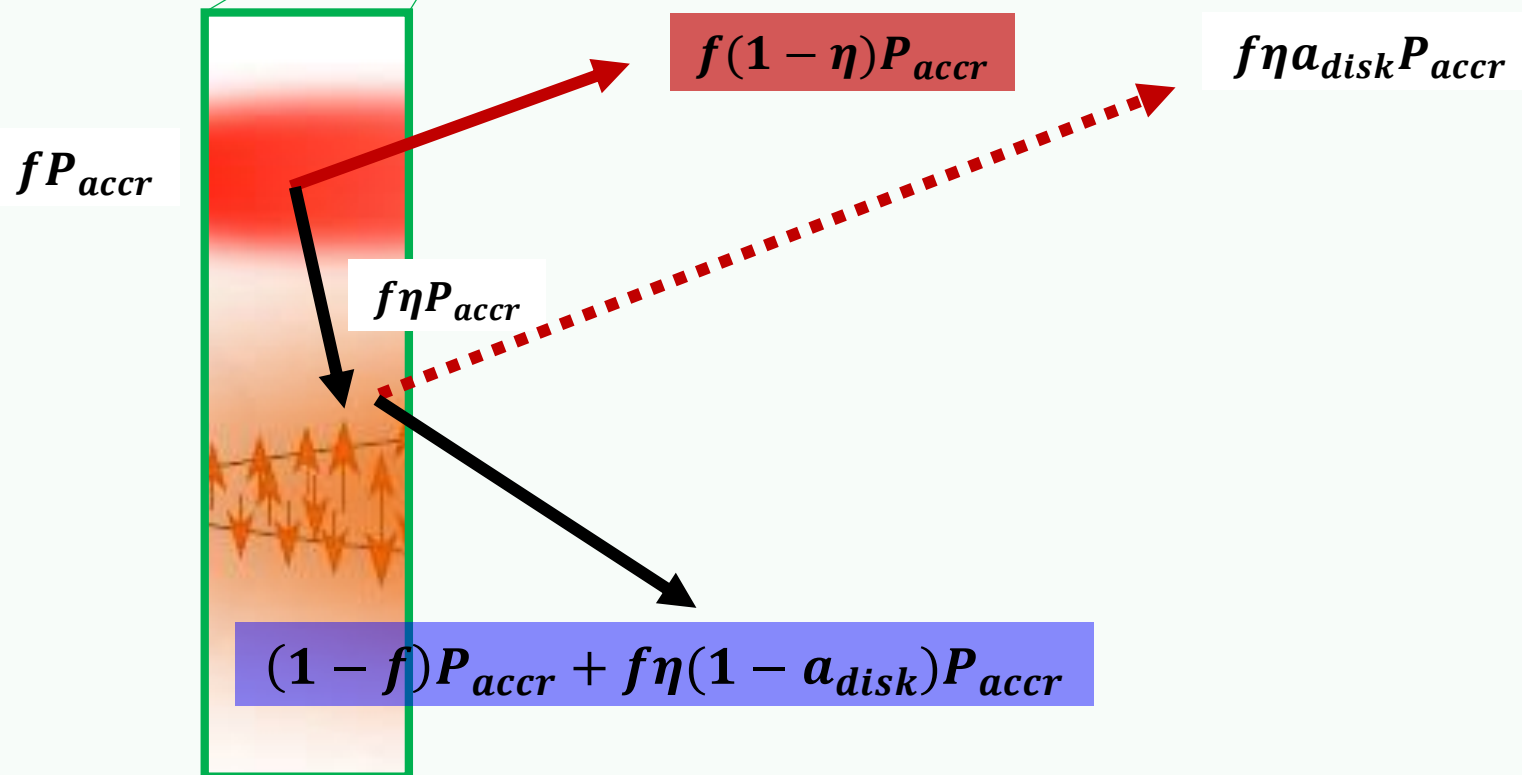
$(1 - f)P_{accr}$

The disk-corona model

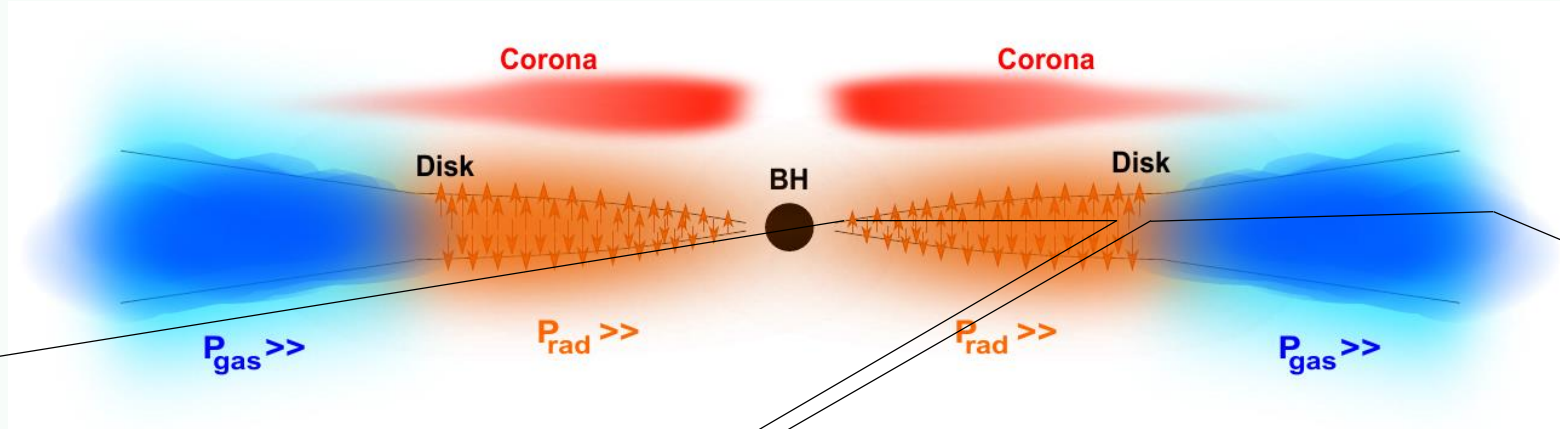


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f_{max} = MAX CORONAL STRENGTH



The disk-corona model



$$P_{rad} \gg P_{gas}$$

$$\rho \propto [\alpha_0 m]^{-\frac{4}{\mu+4}} [\dot{m} J(r)]^{\frac{2(3\mu-4)}{\mu+4}} r^{\frac{3(2-3\mu)}{\mu+4}} (1-f)^{\frac{6(\mu-2)}{\mu+4}}$$

$$T_{mid} \propto [\alpha_0 m]^{-\frac{1}{\mu+4}} [\dot{m} J(r)]^{\frac{2\mu}{\mu+4}} r^{\frac{3(2\mu^2-3\mu-2)}{2(2-\mu)(\mu+4)}} (1-f)^{\frac{2\mu-1}{\mu+4}}$$

$$h = 9.14 \dot{m} J(r) (1-f)$$

$$P \propto [\alpha_0 m]^{-\frac{4}{\mu+4}} [\dot{m} J(r)]^{\frac{8\mu}{\mu+4}} r^{\frac{6(2\mu^2-3\mu-2)}{(2-\mu)(\mu+4)}} (1-f)^{\frac{4(2\mu-1)}{\mu+4}}$$

$$\frac{(2\alpha_0)^{1/\mu} - f^{2/\mu}}{f^{2/\mu}} = \frac{P_{rad}}{P_{gas}} \propto [\alpha_0 m]^{\frac{1}{\mu+4}} [\dot{m} J(r)]^{\frac{8}{\mu+4}} r^{-\frac{21}{2(\mu+4)}} (1-f)^{\frac{9}{\mu+4}}$$

$$P_{gas} \gg P_{rad}$$

$$\rho = 14.44 k_0^{-3/5} \xi^{3/10} [\alpha_0 m]^{-7/10} [\dot{m} J(r)]^{2/5} r^{-33/20} (1-f)^{-3/10}$$

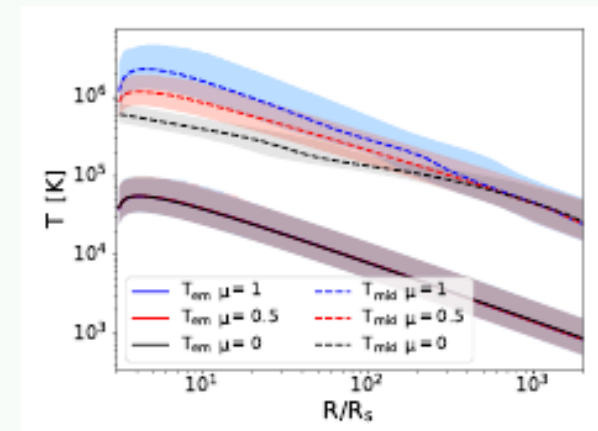
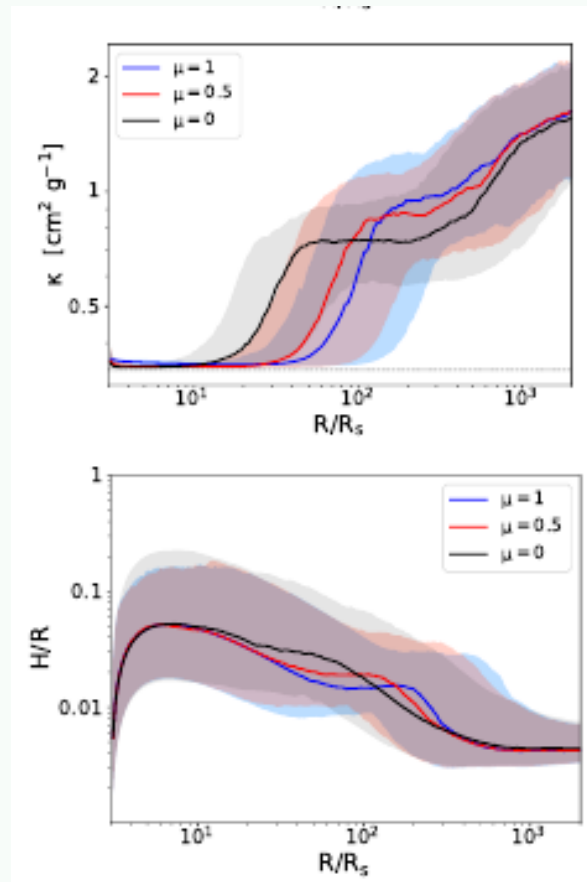
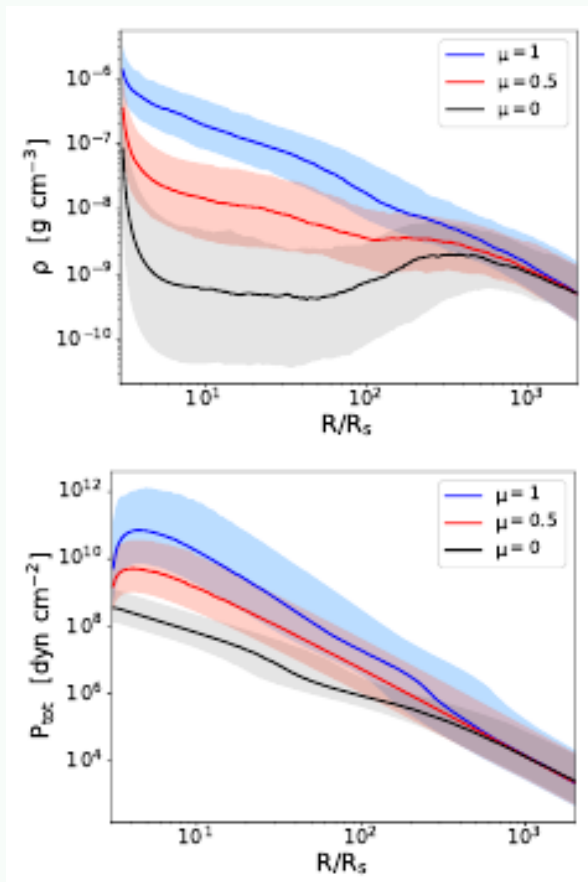
$$T = 8.01 \times 10^8 k_0^{-4/15} \xi^{-1/5} [\alpha_0 m]^{-1/5} [\dot{m} J(r)]^{2/5} r^{-9/10} (1-f)^{1/5}$$

$$h = 1.72 \times 10^{-2} k_0^{-7/15} \xi^{-1/10} [\alpha_0 m]^{-1/10} [\dot{m} J(r)]^{1/5} r^{21/20} (1-f)^{1/10}$$

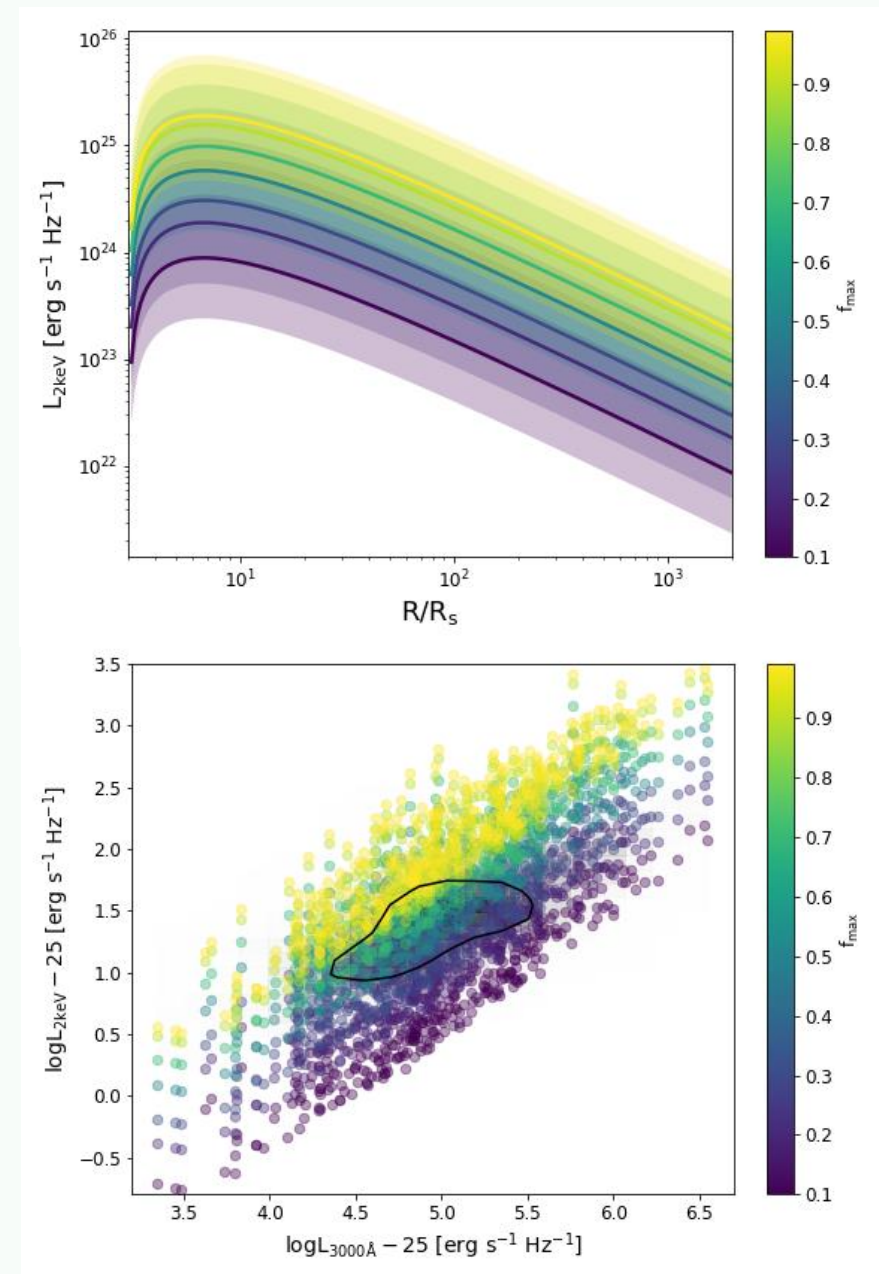
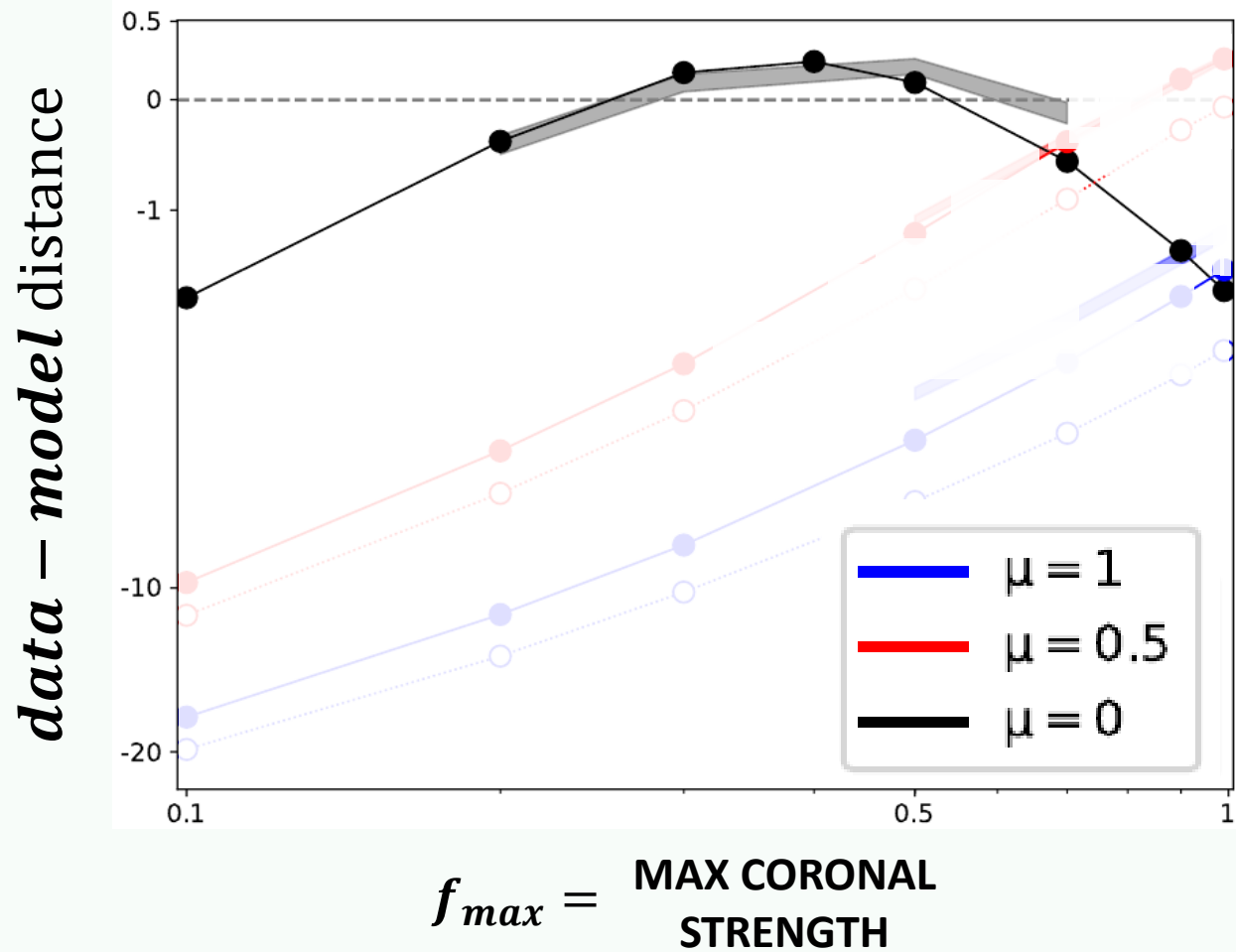
$$P = 1.91 \times 10^8 k_0^{-13/15} \xi^{1/10} [\alpha_0 m]^{-9/10} [\dot{m} J(r)]^{4/5} r^{-51/20} (1-f)^{-1/10}$$

$$\frac{4\alpha_0^2 - f^4}{f^4} = \frac{P_{rad}}{P_{gas}} = 5.41 \times 10^2 k_0^{-1/5} \xi^{-9/10} [\alpha_0 m]^{1/10} [\dot{m} J(r)]^{4/5} r^{-21/20} (1-f)^{9/10}$$

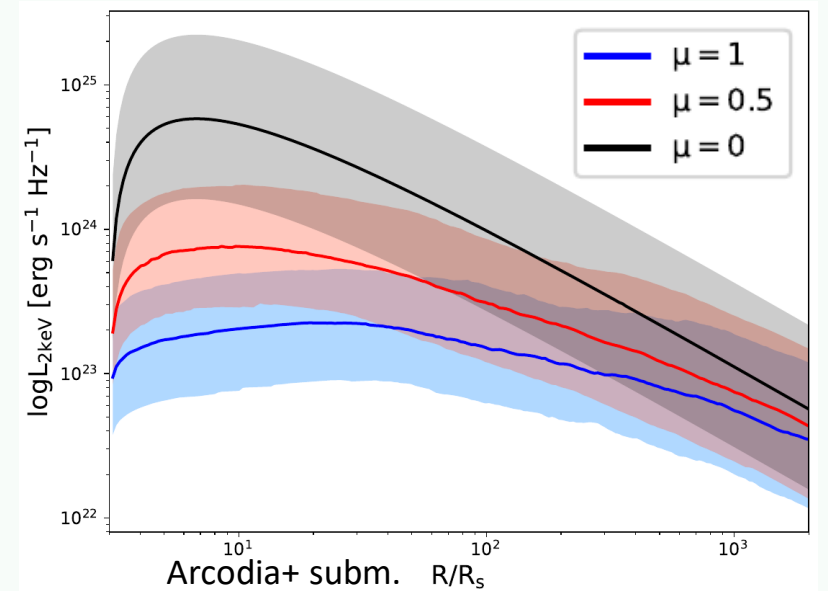
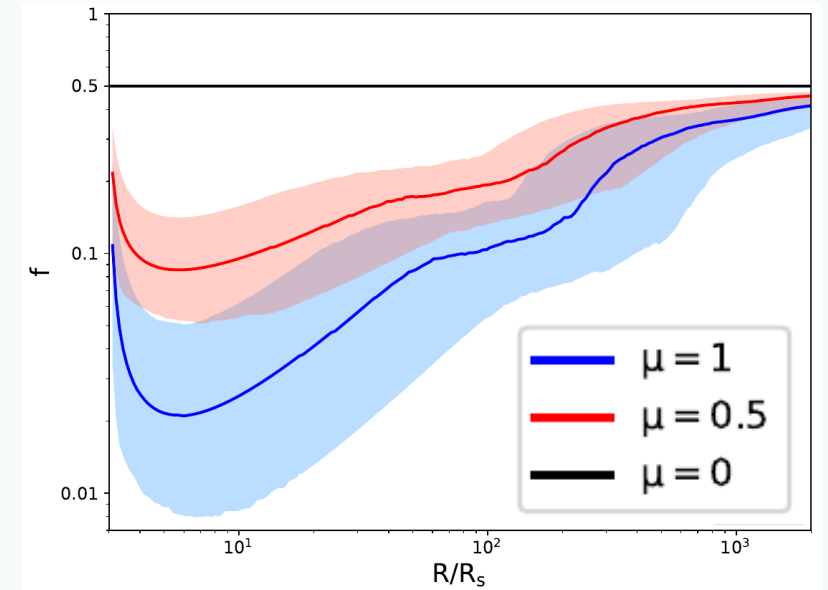
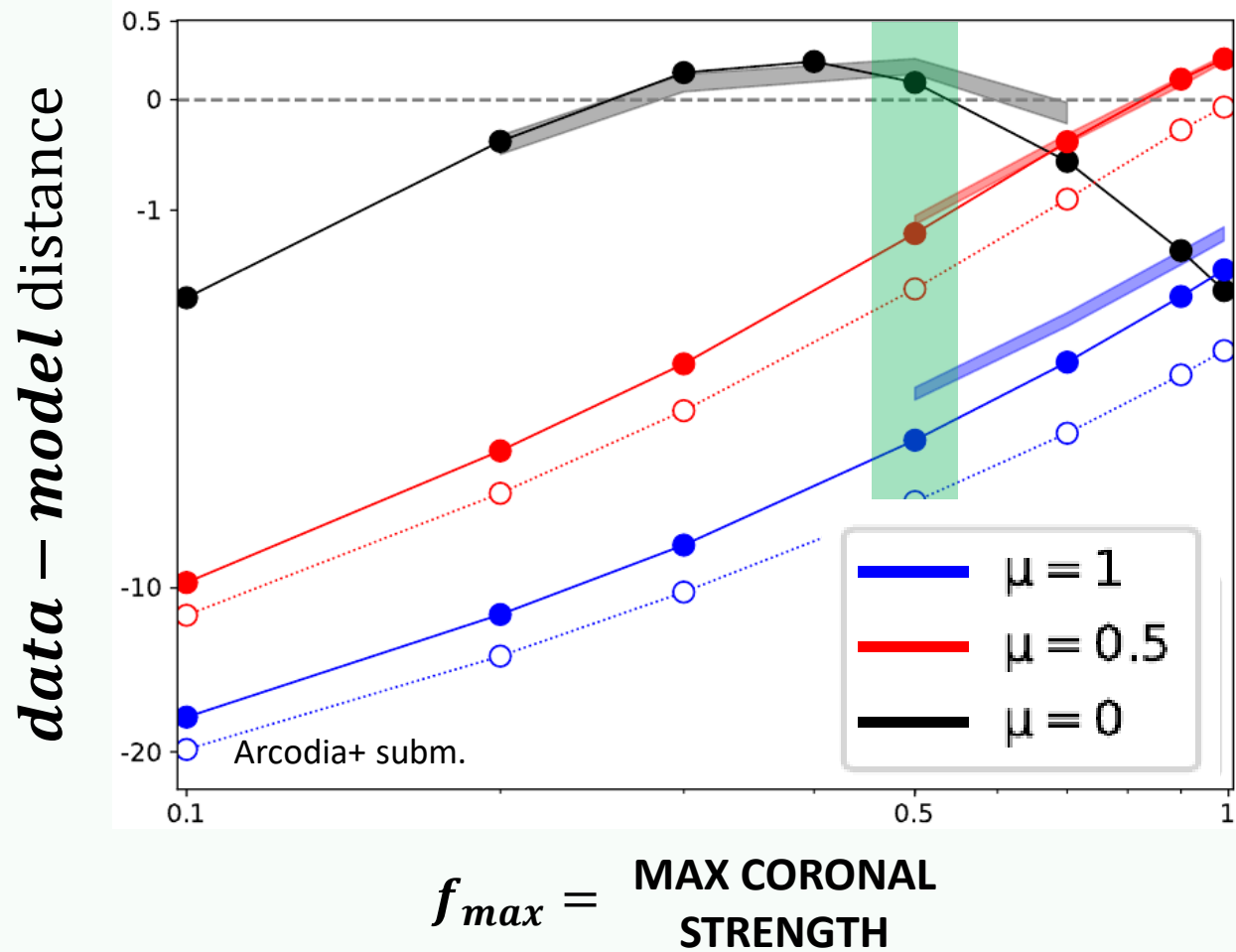
The disk-corona model



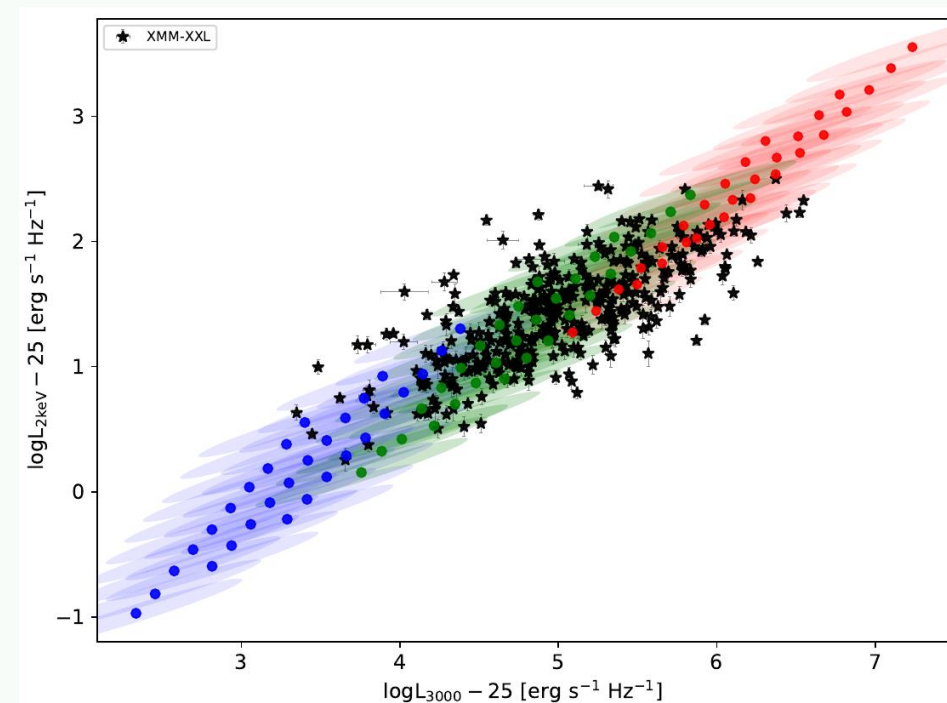
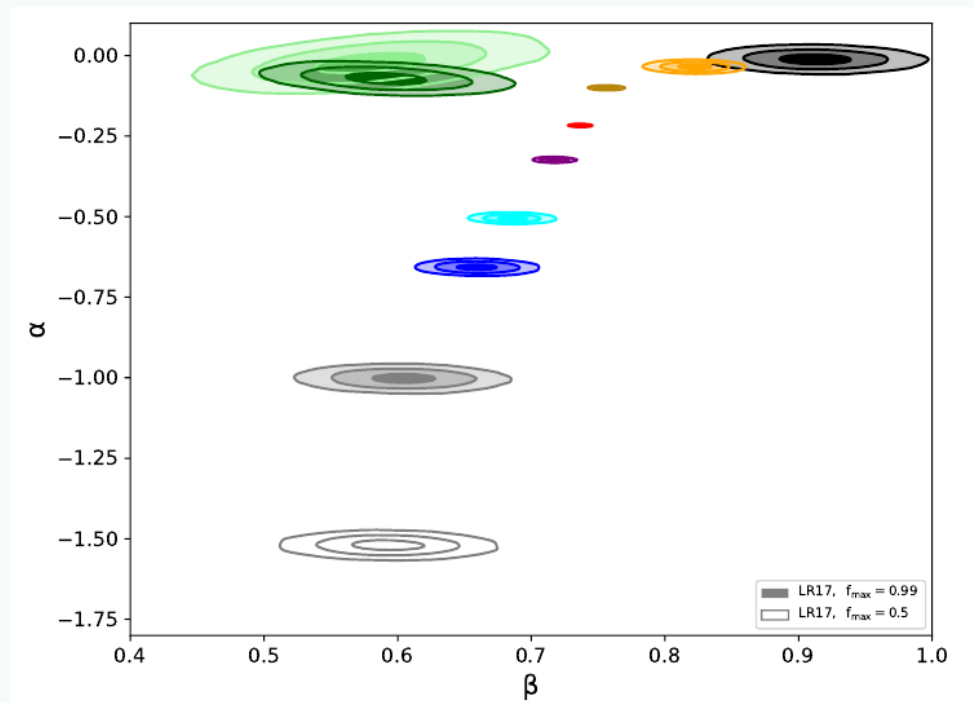
Results: $L_X - L_{UV}$ normalization



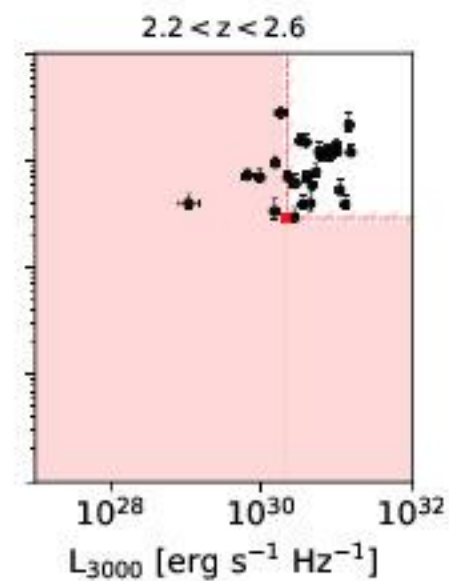
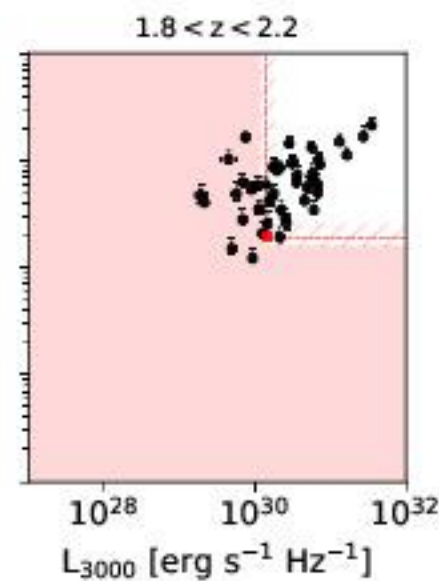
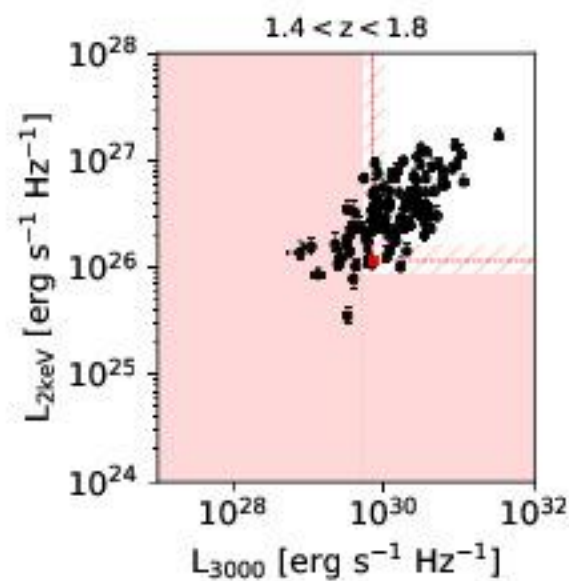
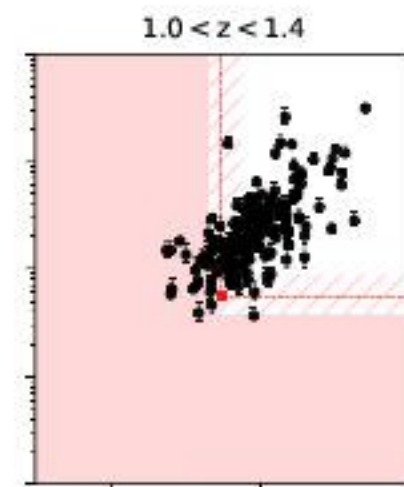
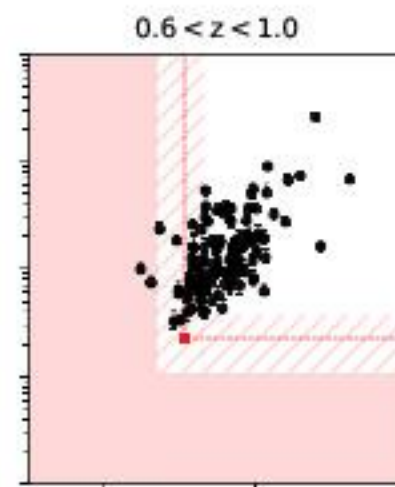
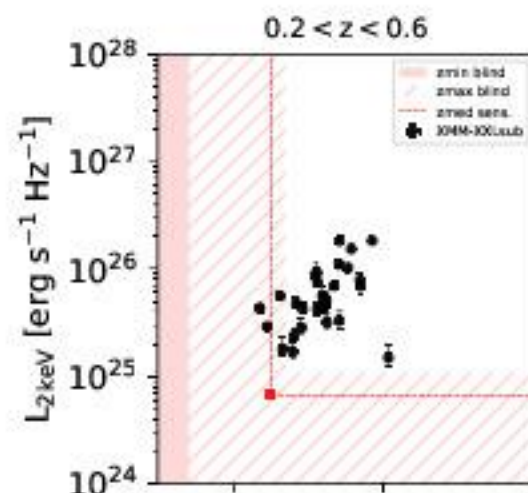
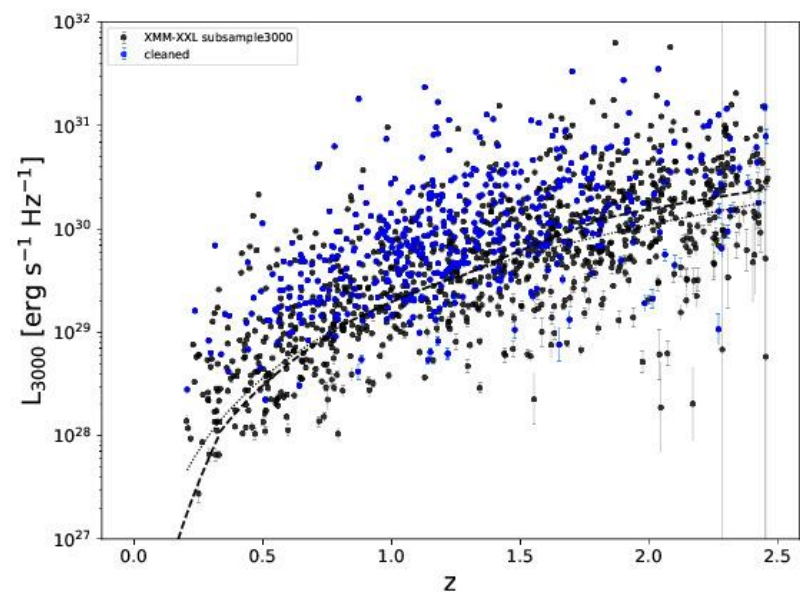
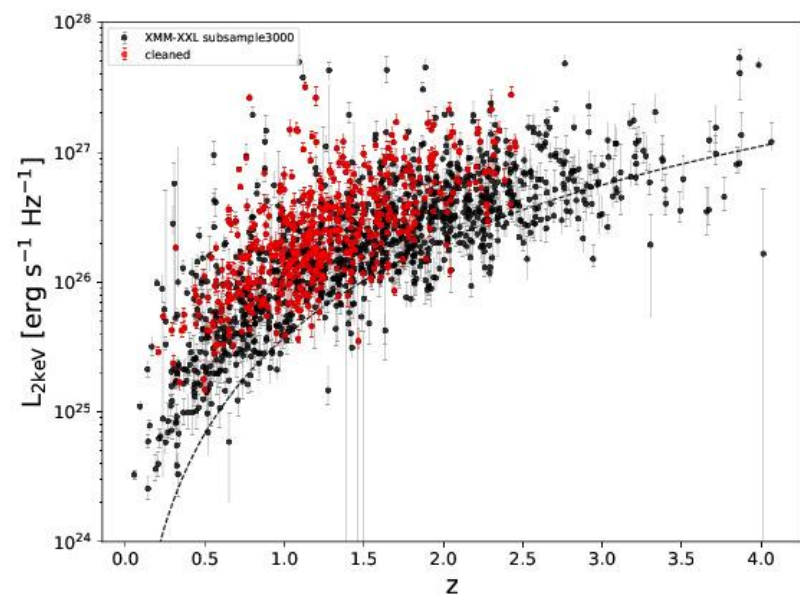
Results: $L_X - L_{UV}$ normalization



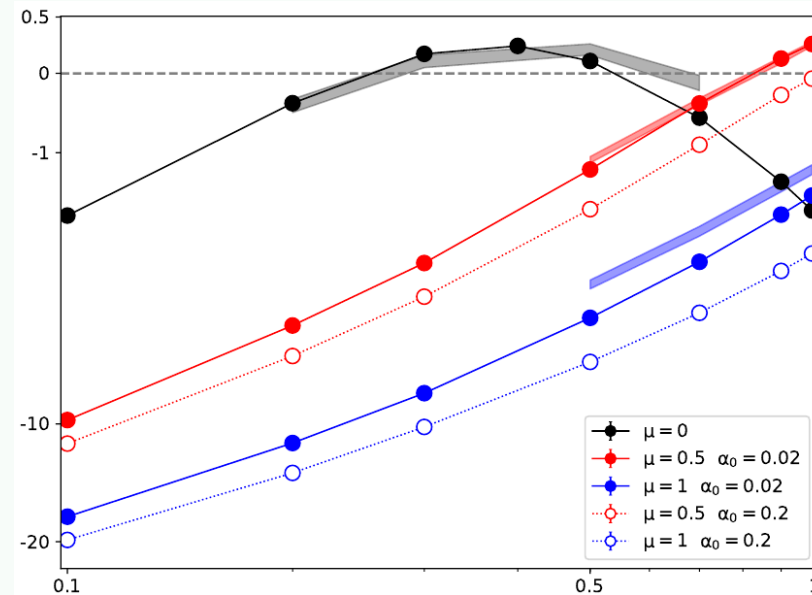
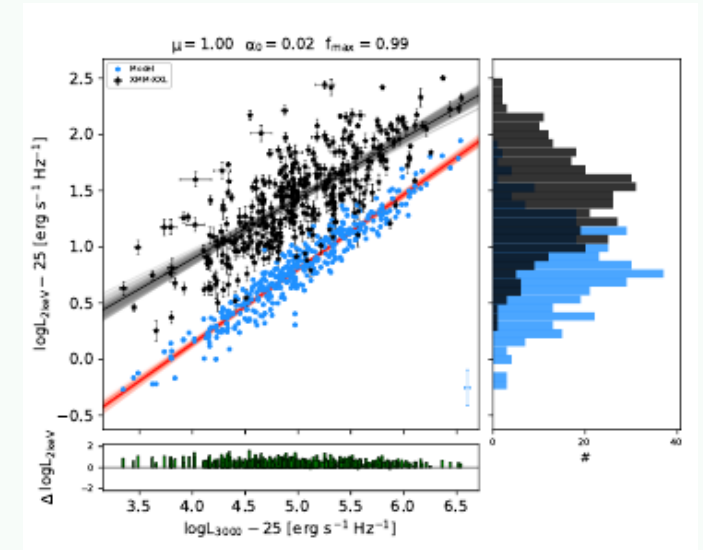
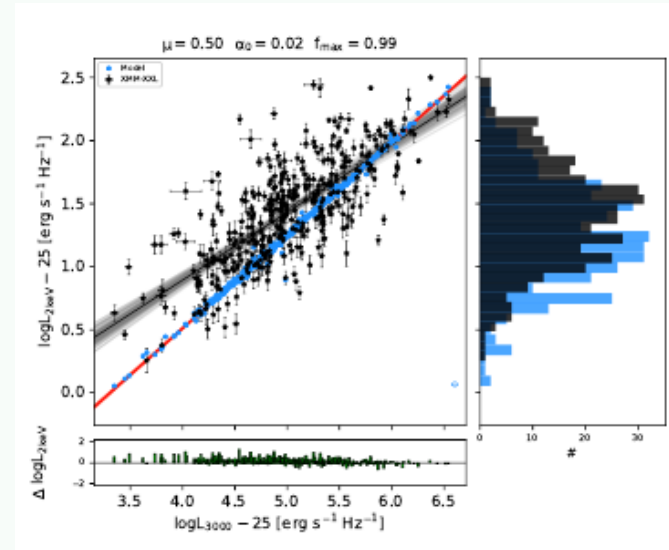
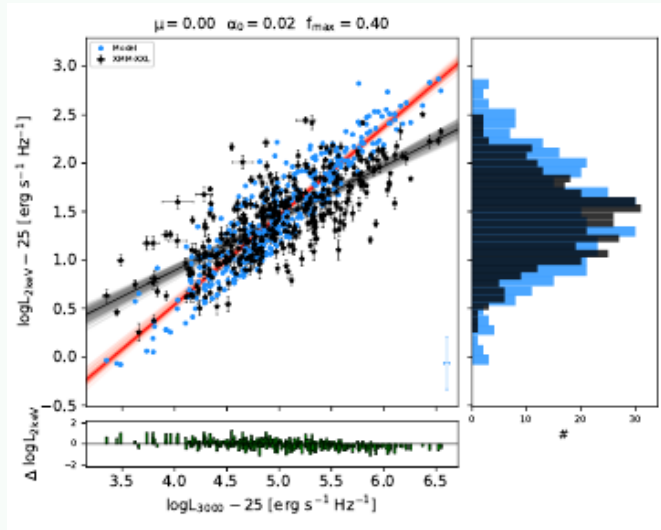
Comparison with other models



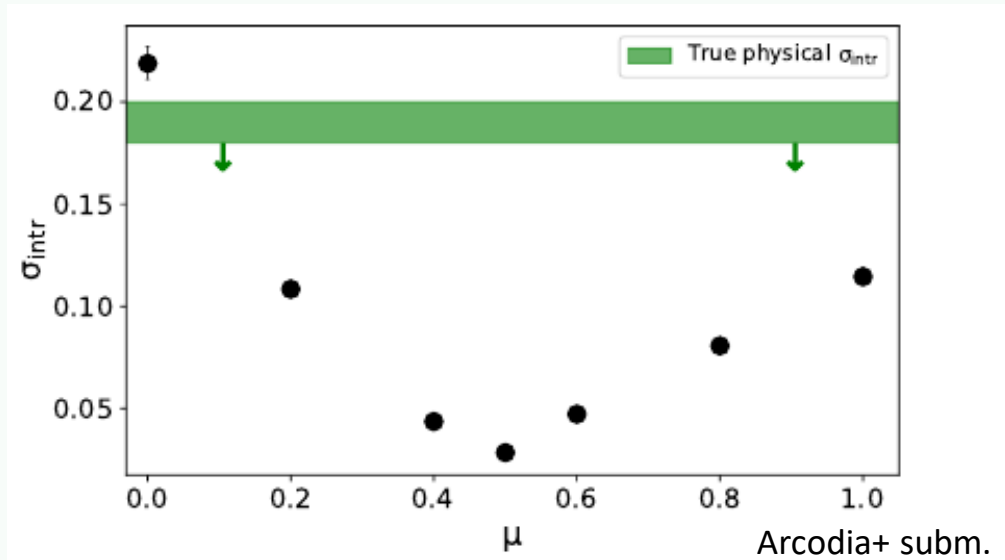
The cleaned sample



The model-mock comparison



Results: $L_X - L_{UV}$ scatter



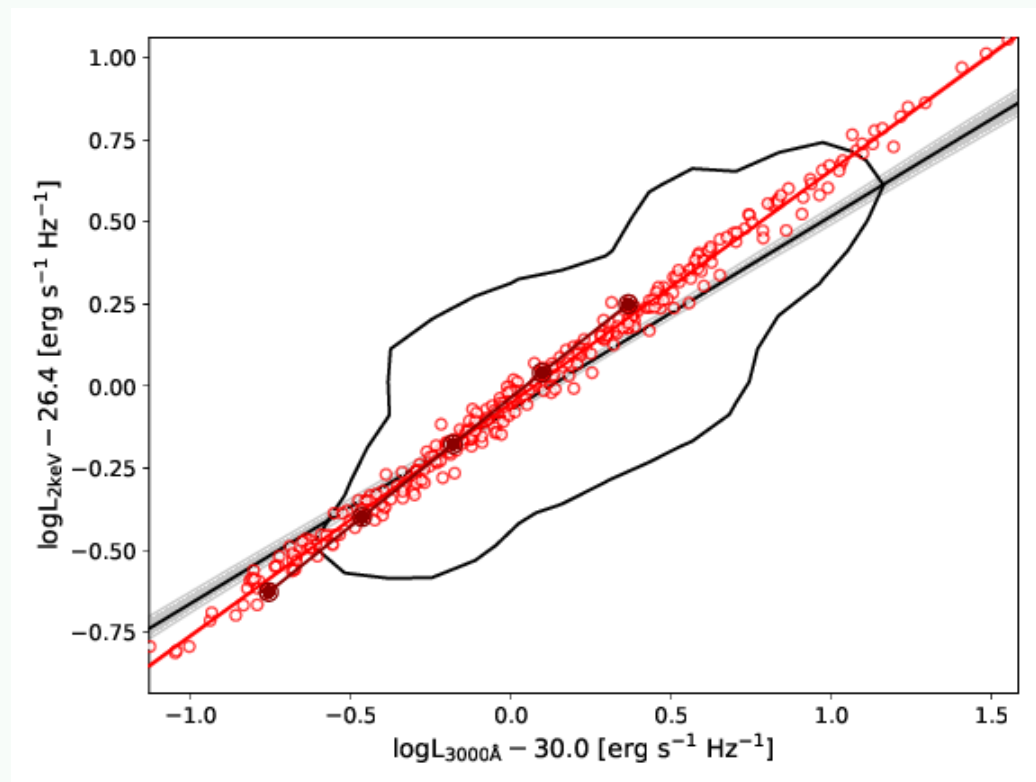
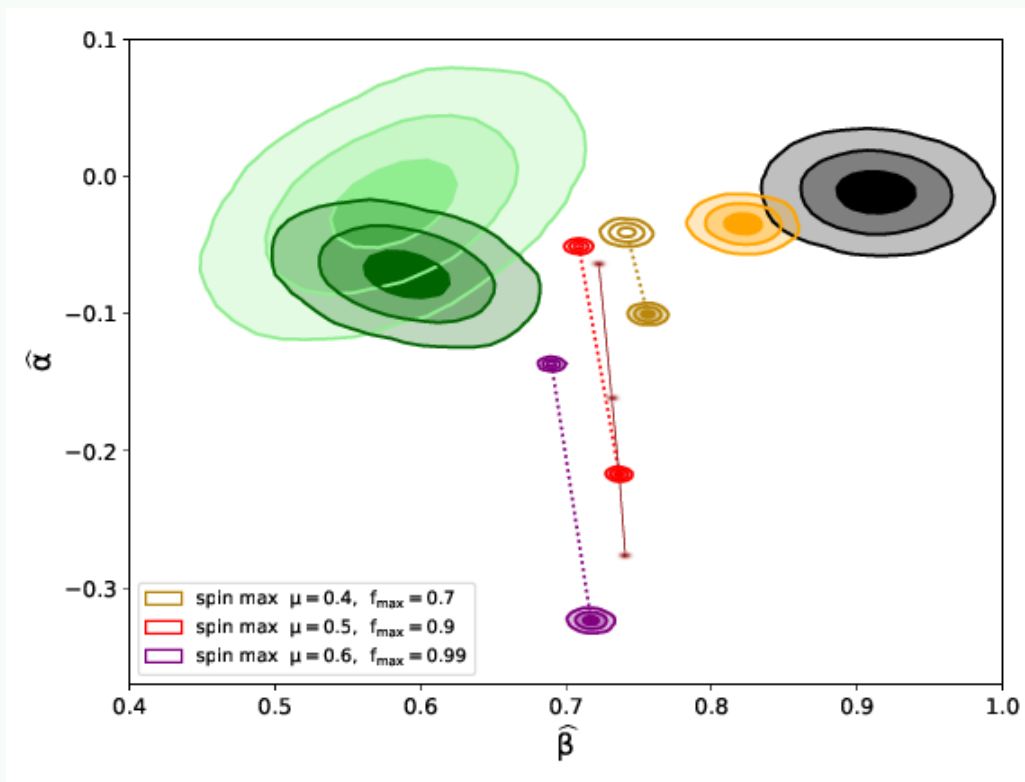
$$\sigma_{\text{phys}} \lesssim 0.2 \text{ dex}$$

Controlling for calibration issues,
variability, non-simultaneity..

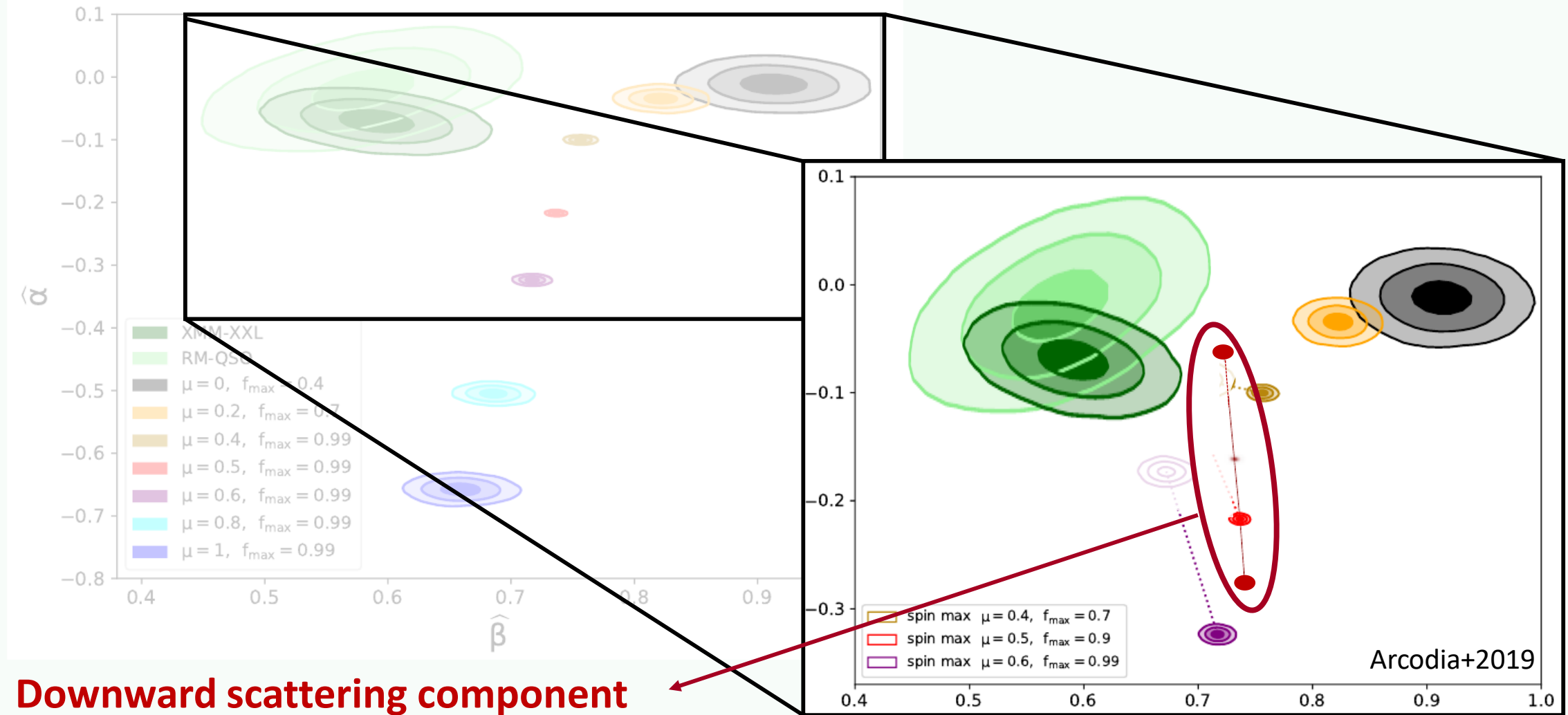
(Lusso & Risaliti 16; Chiaraluce+ 18)

- The intrinsic scatter is given by the diversity in m, Γ_x at a given \dot{m} (L_{3000})

Results: high-spin case



Results: the role of a dynamic corona



Downward scattering component

$$L_{2keV} \propto f(1 - \eta)P_{accr}$$

$\eta = 0.55$ was adopted, we then tested different η (also mimicking outflowing coronae)

(Haardt&Maraschi93)

(Beloborodov 99; Janiuk 00)