

The Torus in the Presence of Large-scale Extended Hard X-rays

Some implications

Martin Elvis

Pepi Fabbiano

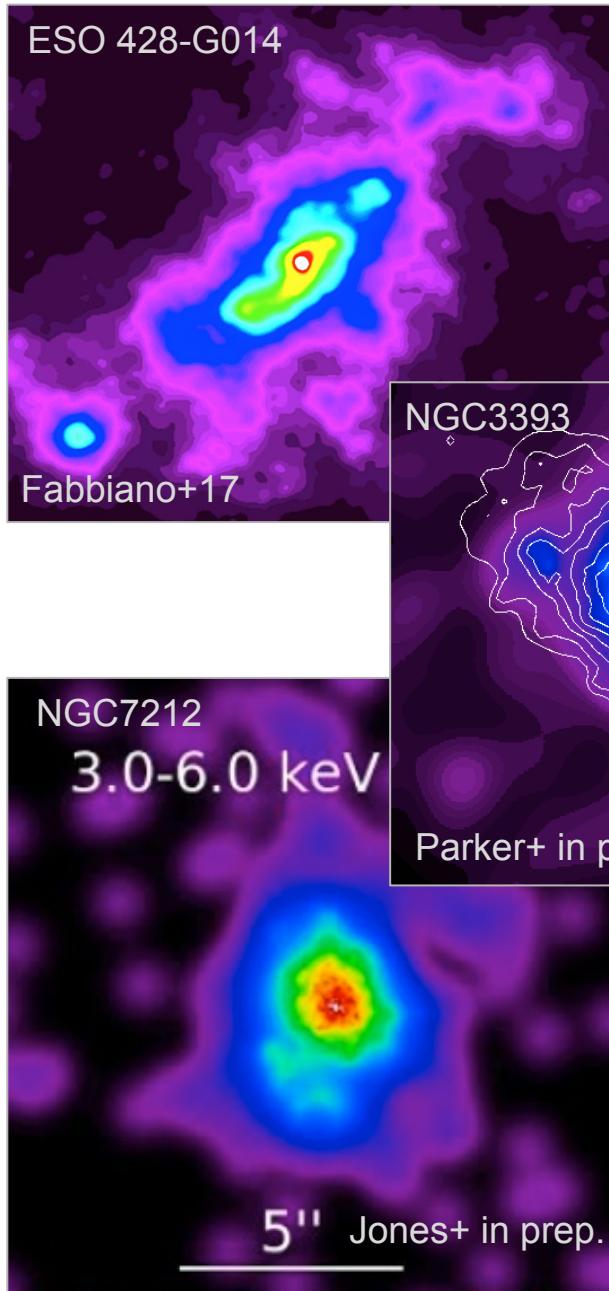
Mislav Balokovic'

TORUS 2018

The Many Faces of AGN obscuration

Puerto Varas, Chile

December 14, 2018



Kiloparsec extended Hard X-rays are common in CT AGN

See Pepi Fabbiano & Franz Bauer talks

Chandra $< 0.3''$ resolution

3 – 6 keV & Fe-K

~ 50 pc - ~ 4 kpc radially

Up to 70% of observed flux

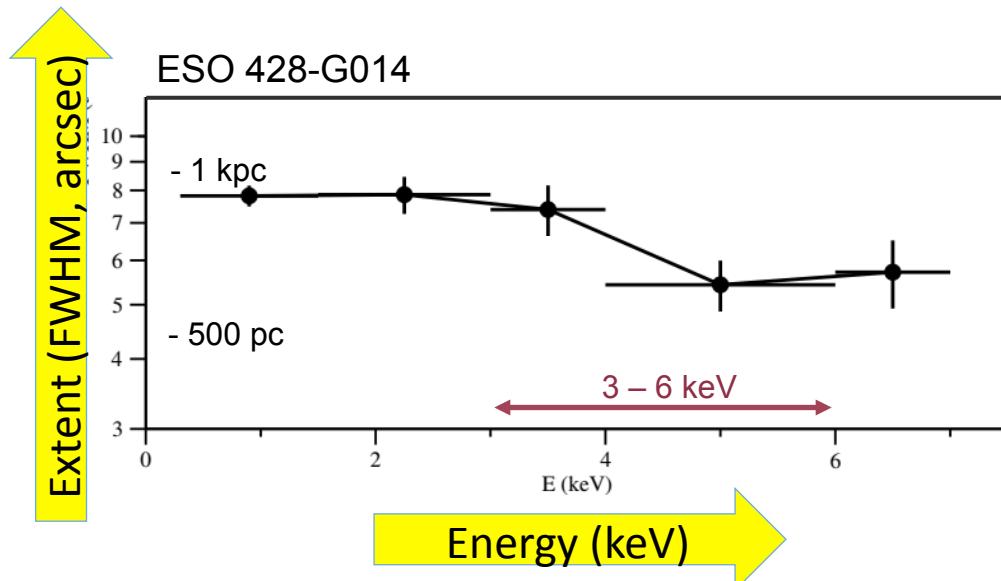
In Compton Thick AGN

2 morphologies:

bi-cone *and/or*

“torus”

Bi-cones = ISM Molecular clouds



Fabbiano +2018 II

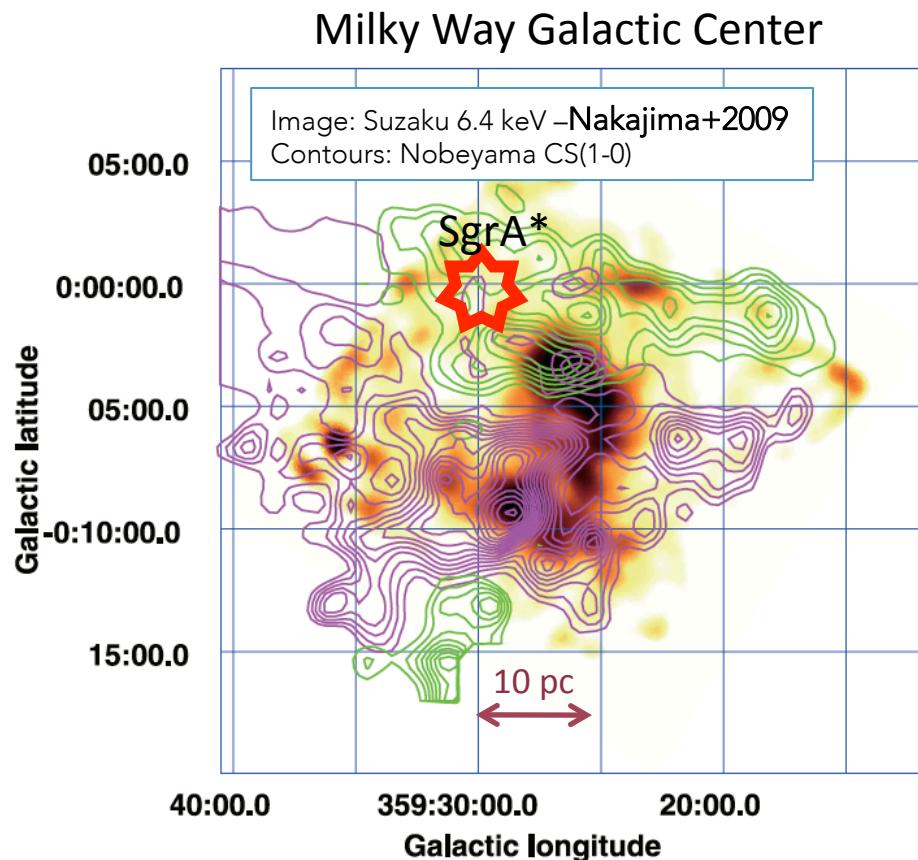
FWHM(High E) < FWHM(Low E)

High N_H material is interior to Low N_H

Partial covering by high N_H

→ Feedback in action?

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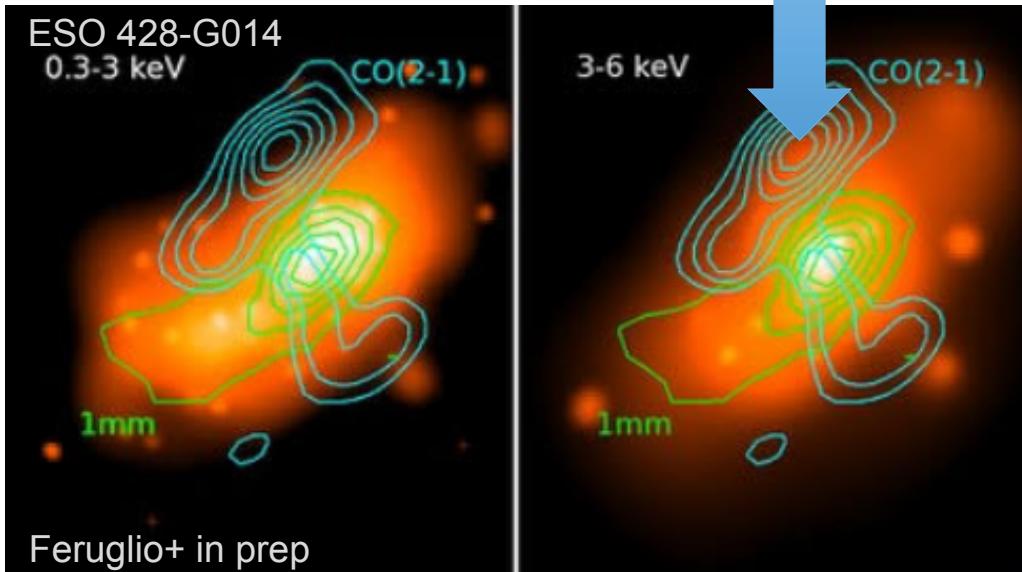
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Milky Way example

Fluorescent Fe-K-I coincident with Molecular Clouds

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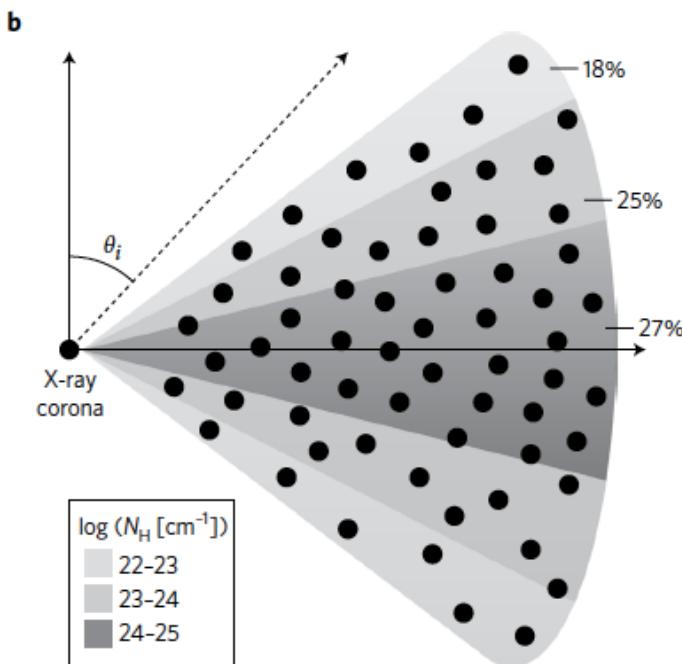
CO maps Compton Thin N_H

C-Thin N_H arises in host disk.

[Lawrence & Elvis (1982!) & many others]

→ 2 absorbers. (Prieto talk)

Bi-cones = ISM Molecular clouds



Ramos Almeida & Ricci 2017

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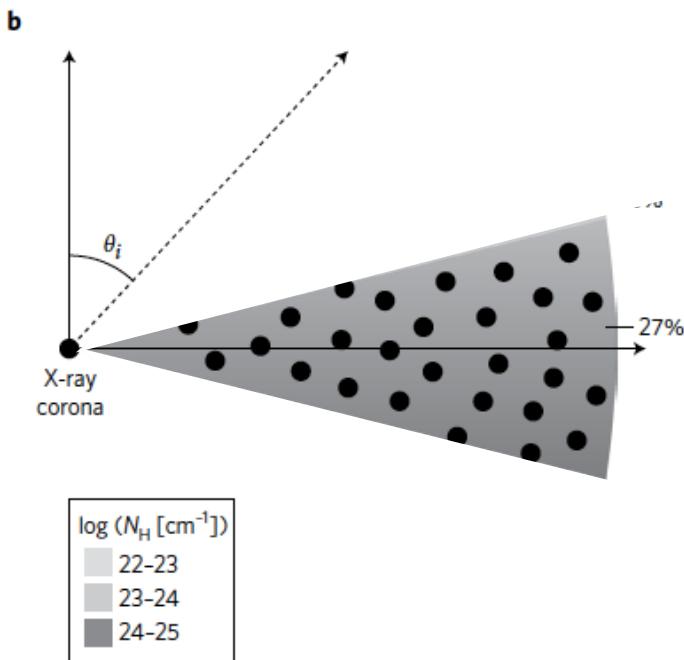
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→ Simpler torus

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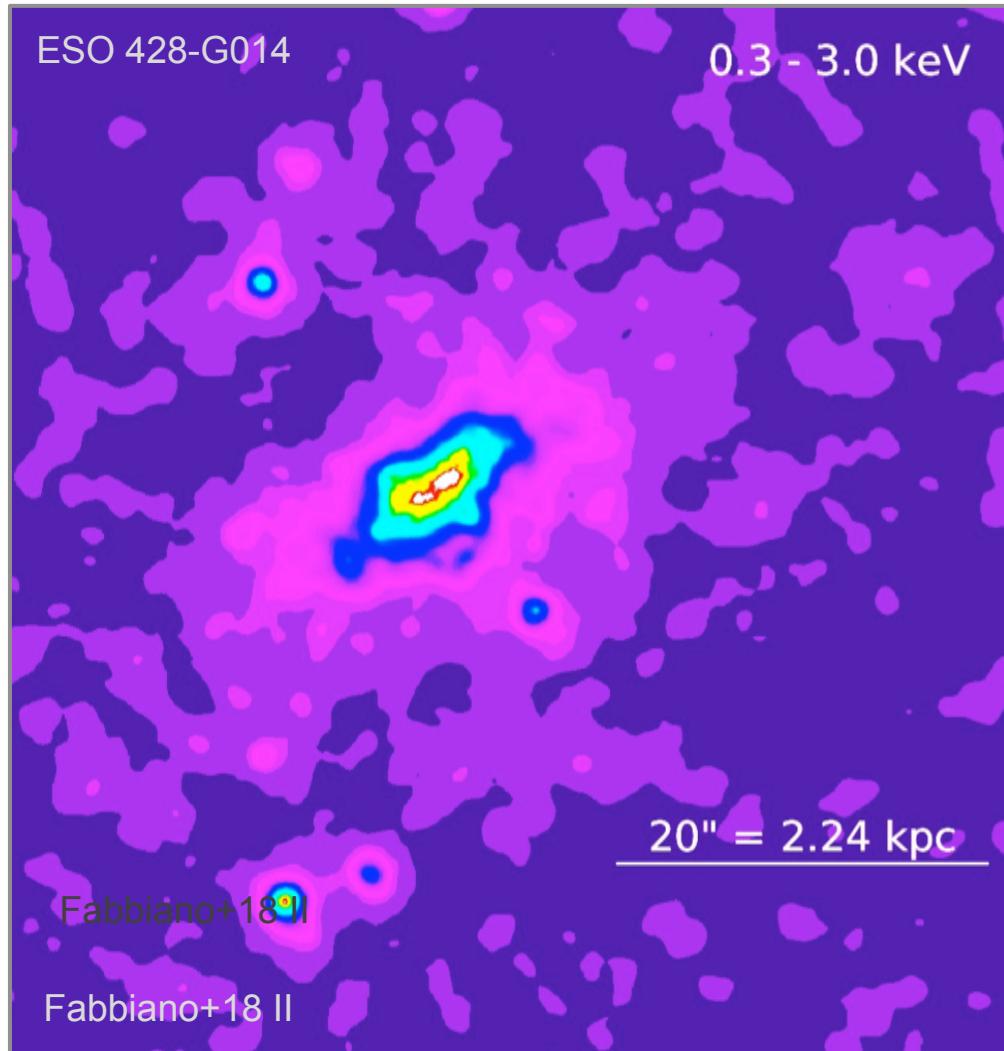
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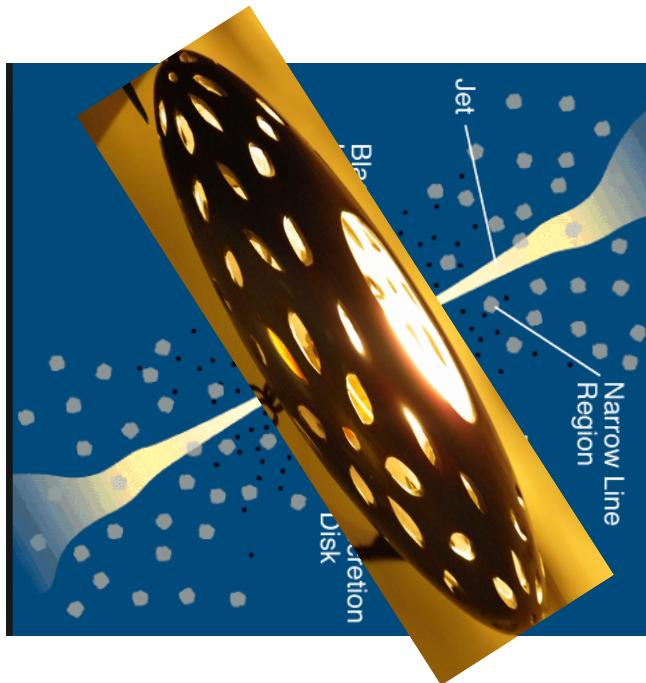
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Cross-cone extent = a Porous Torus?



Clear extent perpendicular to
bi-cone

Cross-cone extent = a Porous Torus?



Fabbiano+18 II

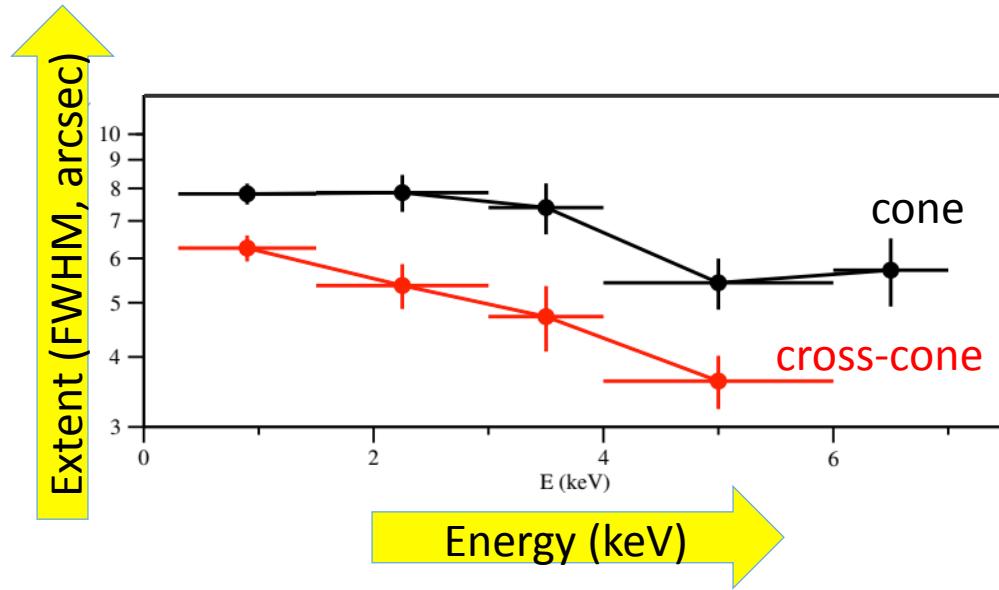
Fabbiano+18 II

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TORUS 2018 Puerto Varas, Chile
December 14, 2018

CENTER FOR ASTROPHYSICS
HARVARD & SMITHSONIAN

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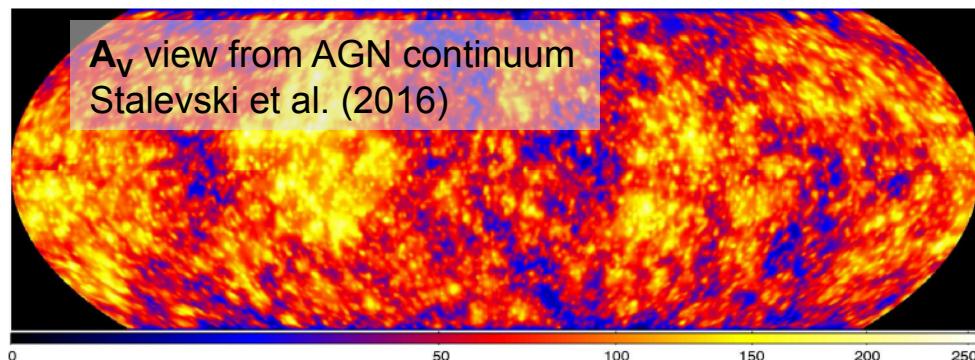


Fabbiano+18 II

Clear extent perpendicular to
bi-cone

Follows bi-cone extent vs Energy

Cross-cone extent = a Porous Torus?



Clear extent perpendicular to bi-cone

Follows bi-cone extent vs Energy

Holes in the Torus? ~10% transmission

Inter-clump medium: $N_H(\text{cold}) < 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

<< N_H in e.g. Stalevski et al. 2016 model

(also Baskin & Laor 2018?)

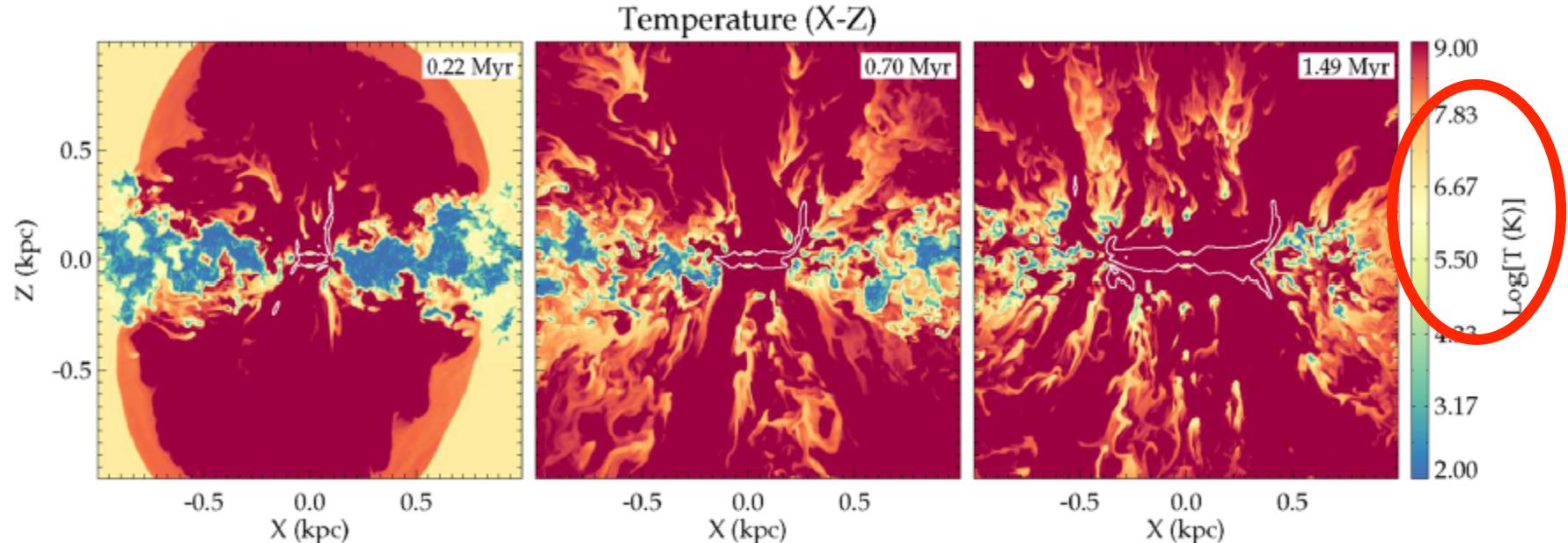
OK with eclipse events (e.g. Markowitz+14)

Cross-cone extent = Jet blowback?

Hot Cocoon from Jet interaction with Molecular Clouds

E.g. Mukherjee et al. (2018) simulations; Morganti talk

Co-extensive X-ray – Radio

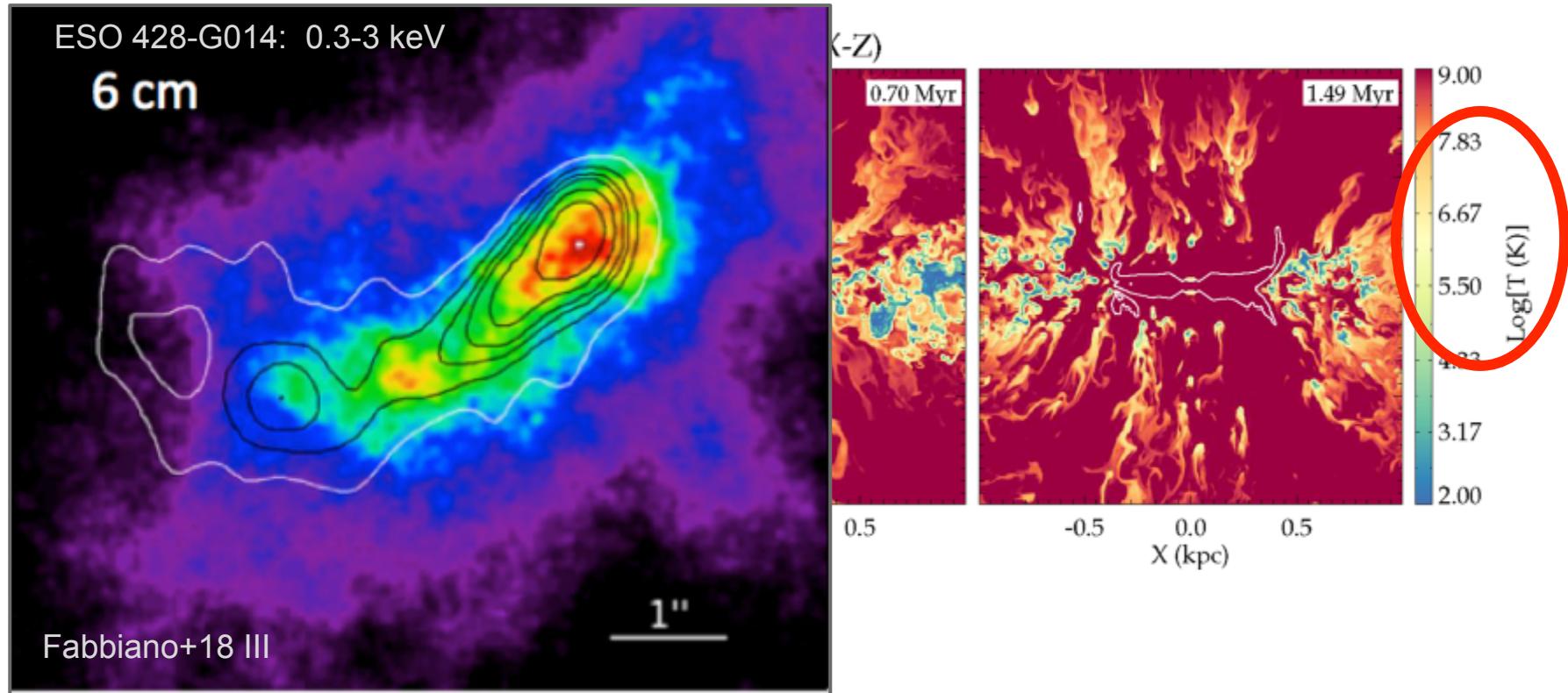


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Hard X-ray Extent Perpendicular to bi-cones =Torus?

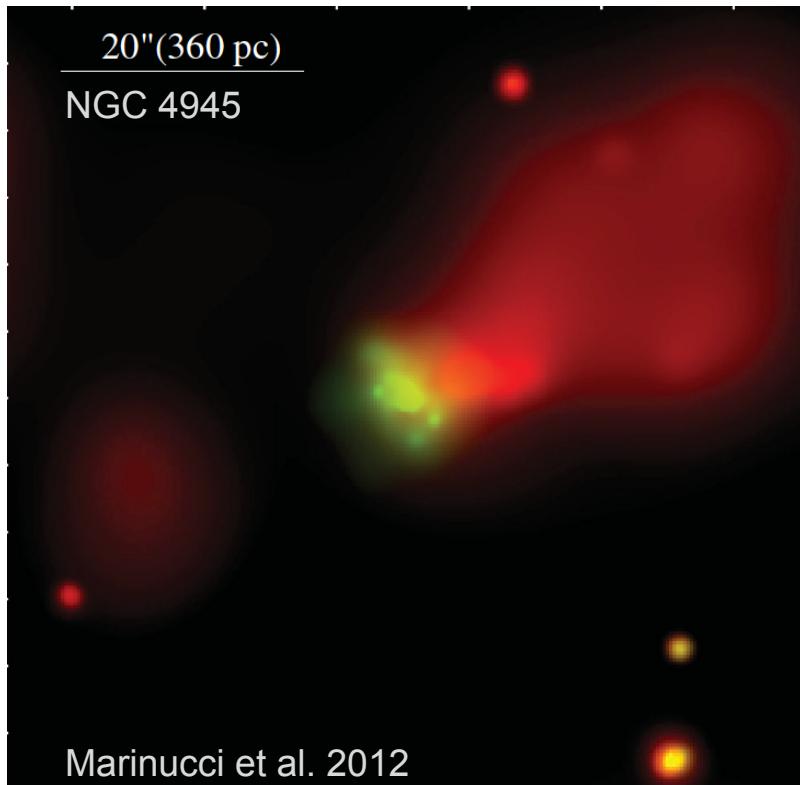


Figure 2. Two-colour (red: 0.3–2 keV; green: 2–10 keV) *Chandra* image of the 1×1 arcmin 2 central region of NGC 4945.

* $a = 0.05 \mu\text{m}$, Graphite

NGC4945 90 x 180 pc

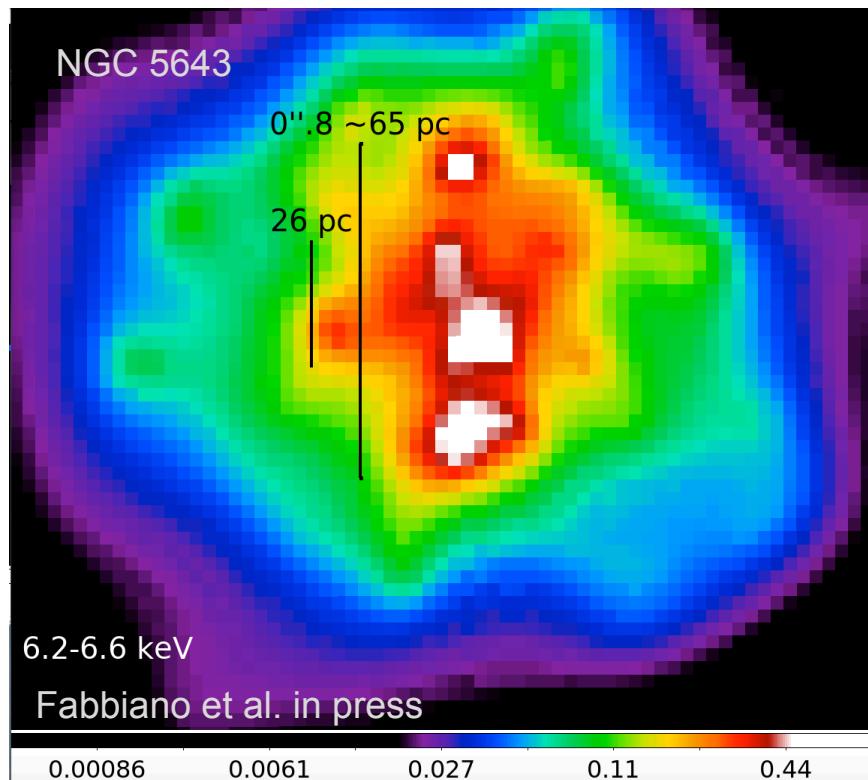
c.f. dust sublimation radius*

$r_{1500K} \sim 0.014$ pc; $r_{150K} \sim 8$ pc

→Not the torus (as Marinucci+ say)

Larger X-ray structure: molecular/dust ring in host. (CND) (Curran+ 2001)

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NGC5643 ~25 x 65 pc

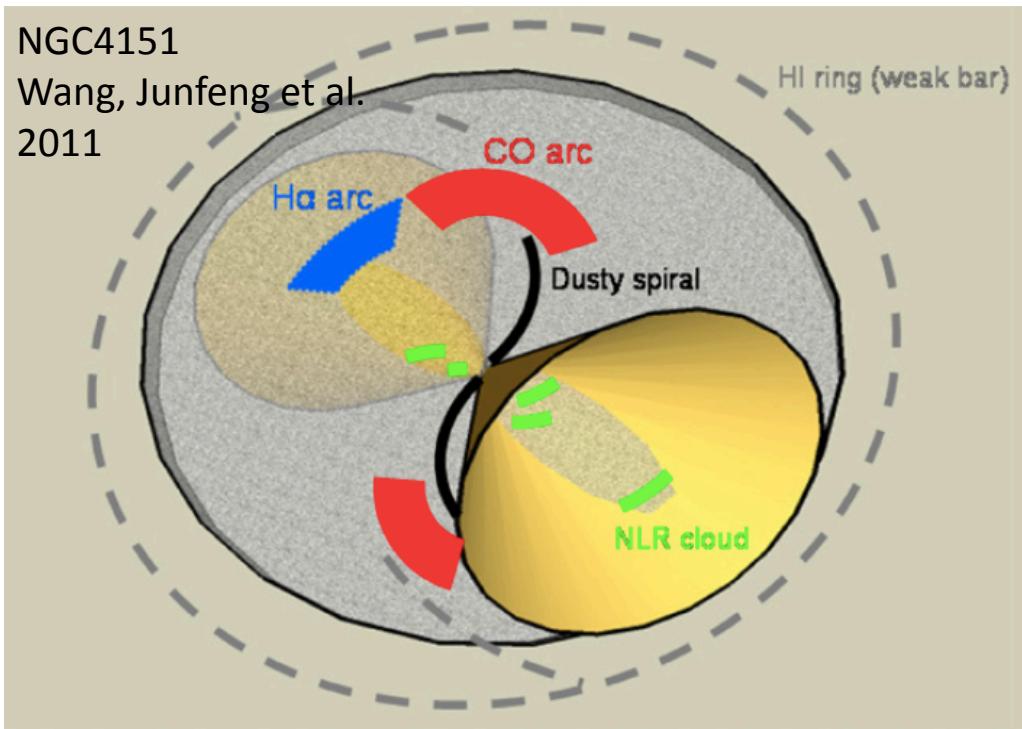
c.f. dust sublimation radius
 $r_{1500K} \sim 0.1$ pc; $r_{150K} \sim 50$ pc

→ Good torus candidate

Clumpy

& molecular ring in CO (CND)
(Alonso-Herrera +2018)

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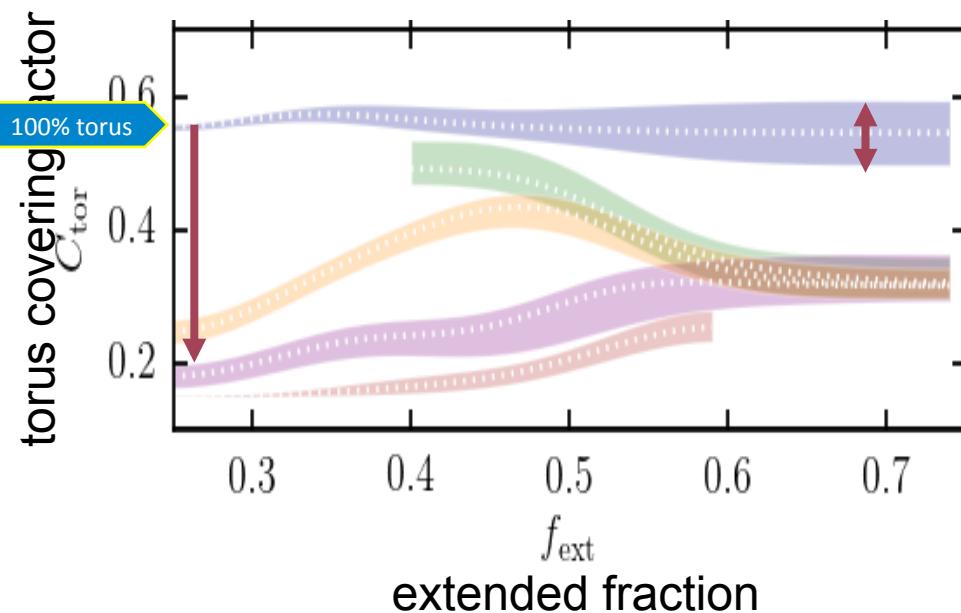
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Connection? (Prieto, Storchi-Bergman talks)

Need all temperatures @ hi resolution

Extended Hard X-rays Effect on Torus parameters?



Balokovic' + in prep

Much of Hard X-rays/Fe-K is not from the Torus

Ignoring this means overestimating Torus reflection/fluorescence. I.e. $C_{\text{tor}} \times e^{-N_H \sigma}$

E.g. **borus02** model (Balokovic' et al. 2018)

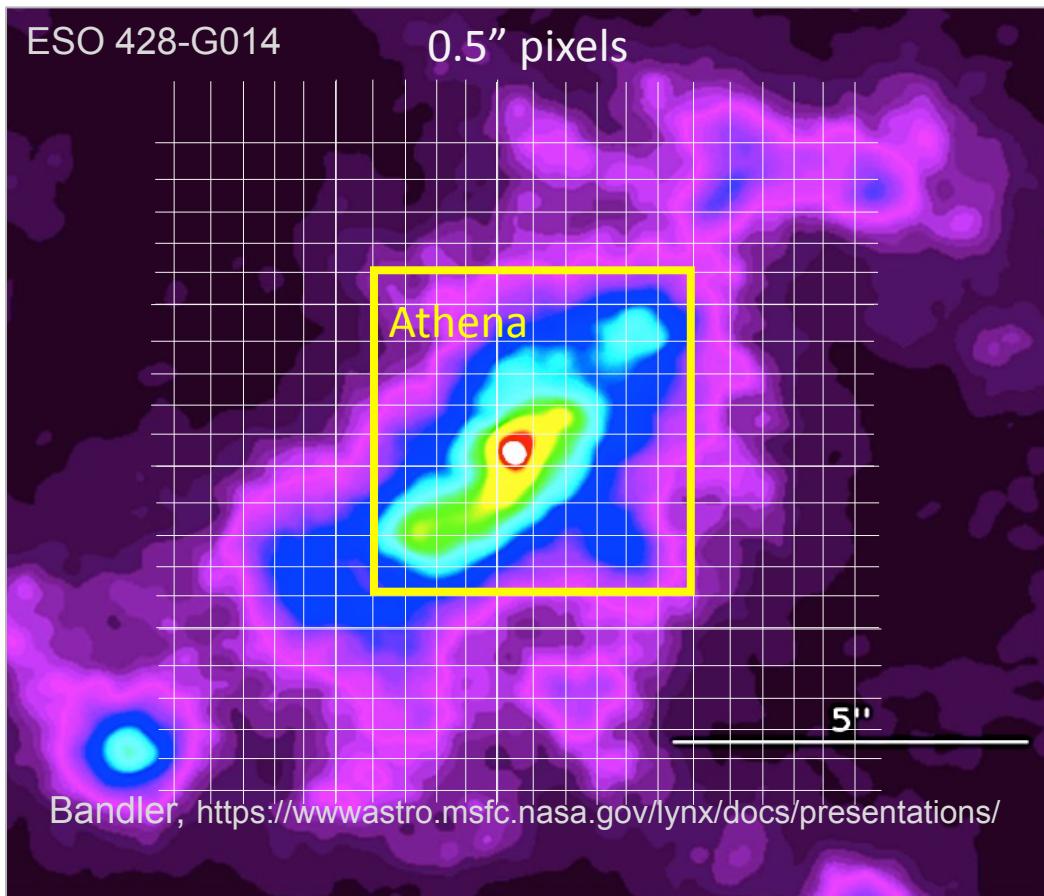
Error bars increase to +/- 10%

For some model choices torus covering factor drops to ~20%, 1/2 - 1/3 previous value.

→ Models need adapting

→ Better data: >50 keV, E/ΔE, ang.res.

The Way forward



**Need high spatial resolution +
high spectral resolution**

= Lynx + microcalorimeter array

50X Chandra area; 0.5 arcsec

Resolving power:

$R = 3000 = 100 \text{ km s}^{-1} @ 6 \text{ keV}$

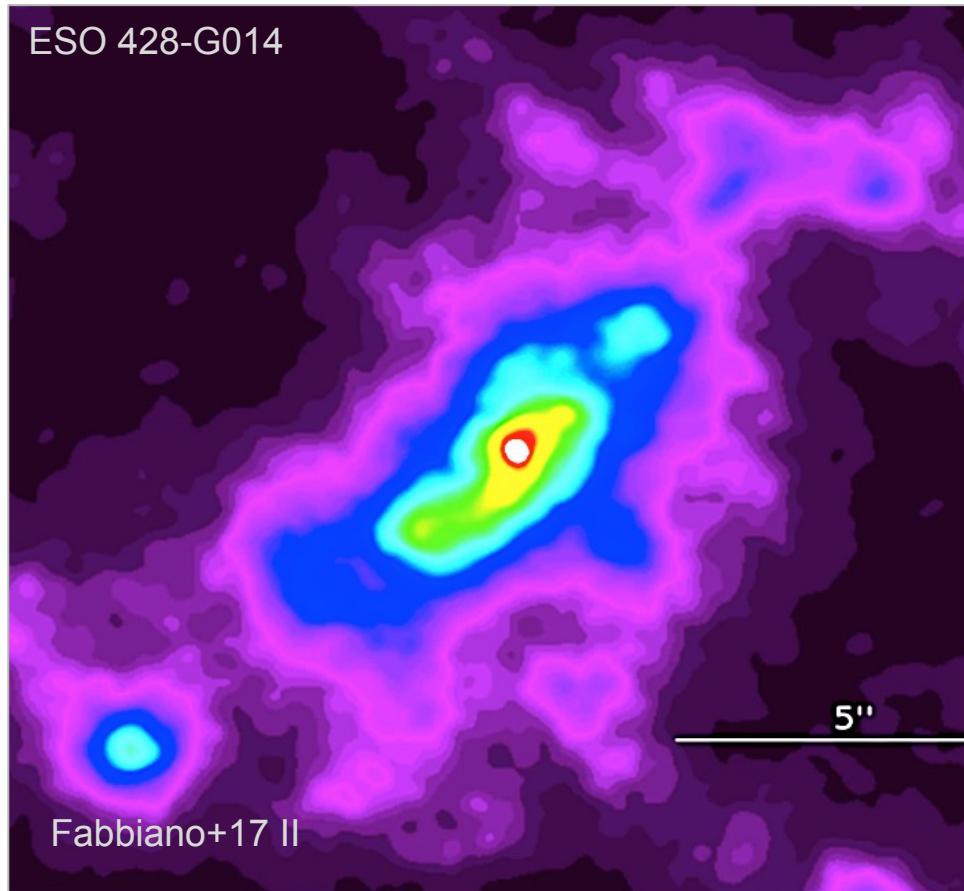
$R = 500 = 600 \text{ km s}^{-1} @ 1 \text{ keV}$

“IFU” with lots of photons

Extended Hard X-rays in CT AGN

Summary of Implications

Much of the Hard X-rays/Fe-K in CT AGN is not from the Torus



Reflection off ISM molecular clouds

→ feedback in action

= Compton Thin N_H → 2 absorbers

Cross-cone emission:

- Porous Torus?

- Inter-clump medium: cold $N_H < 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

- Jet Blowback? radio-hard X-ray

Changes Torus parameters

- needs adapting models, more data

We need

