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The impact of obscuration on the accretion rate of AGN



Big Data applications for Black hole Evolution Studies

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"BiD4BEST: Big Data applications for black hole Evolution STudies."

Image:
ESO/M. Kornmesser


Brief **introduction**

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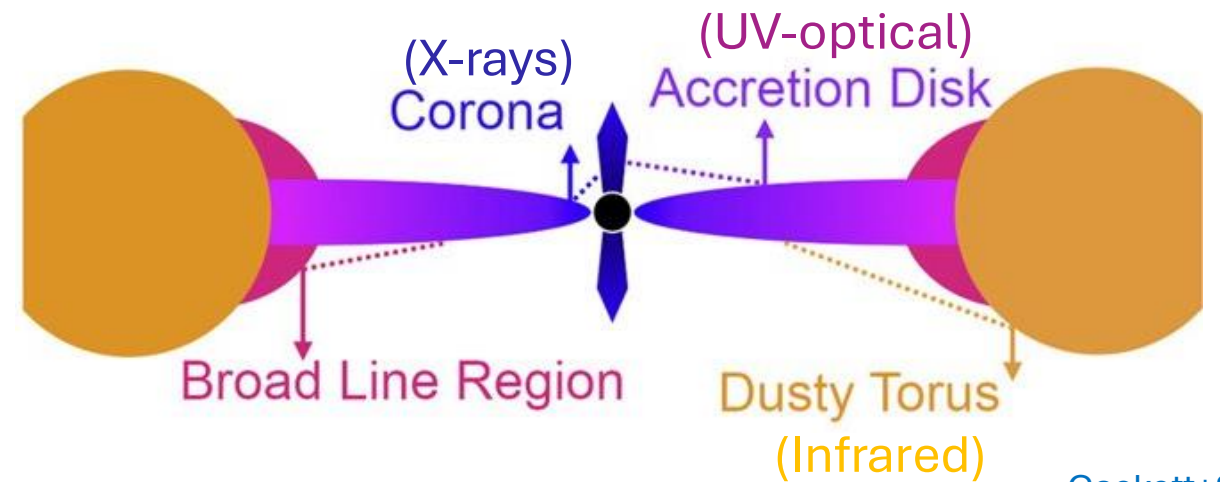
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In the simplest unification model, **only** the **orientation** matters.



Cackett+21

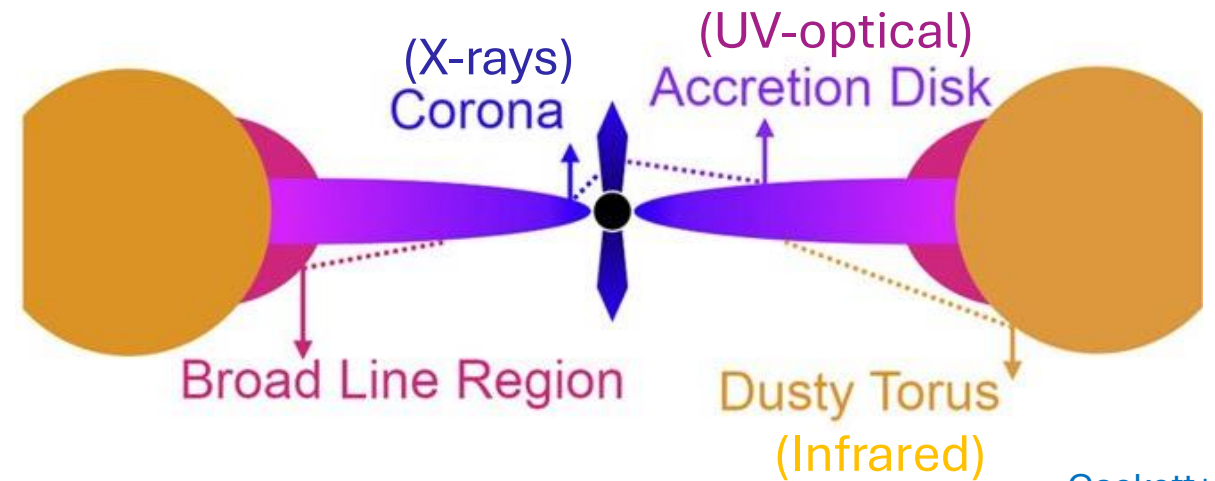
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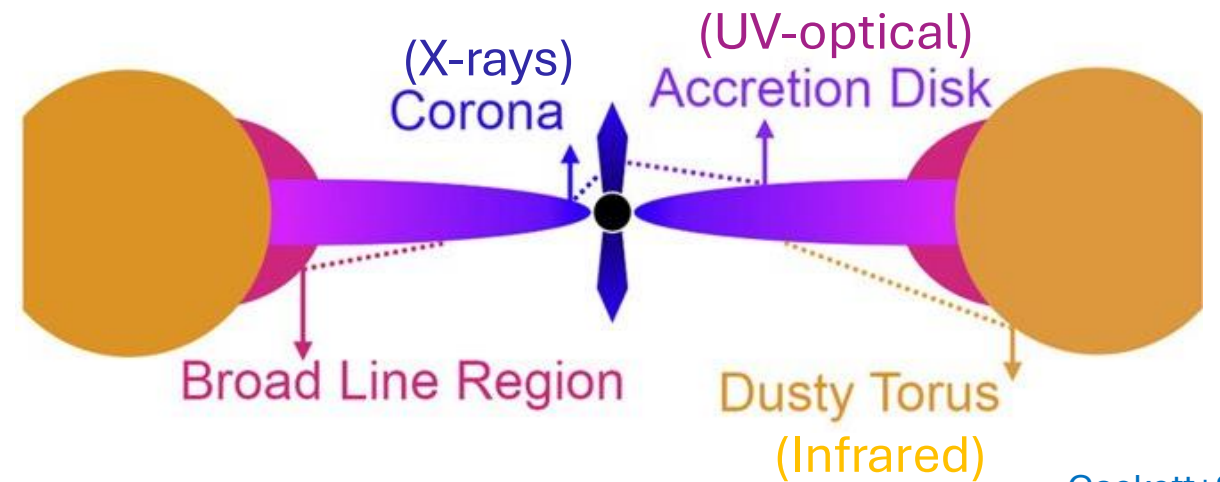
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Other theories could expect differences:

- Evolution model (Hopkins+08)
- Radiation-regulated model (Ricci+17)



Cackett+21

Do obscured and unobscured AGN accrete differently?

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$L_{\text{bol}} \sim 25 L_X$

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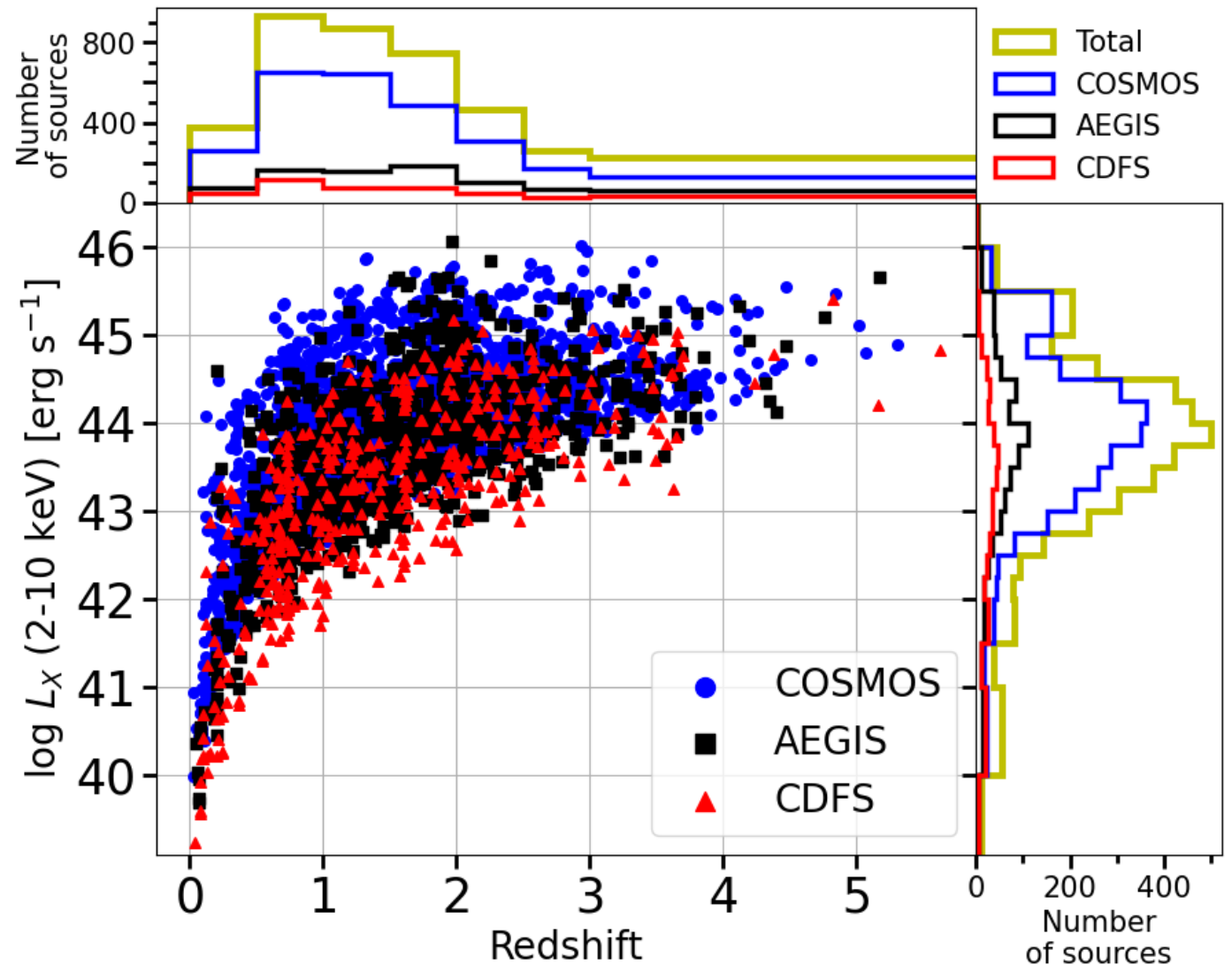
Specific accretion rate distribution (SARD): Probability of a galaxy, at a certain redshift with specific stellar mass M^\star , to host an AGN with a given accretion rate λ and with a certain **obscuration** N_{H} .

Dataset:

Chandra:

- *COSMOS-Legacy*: 2641 sources
- *AEGIS*: 783 sources
- *CDFS*: 418 sources

Total: 3842 sources



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Recipe of SARD:

Spectral Energy
Distribution (SED) fit

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Stellar mass
 M^*

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Spectral Energy
Distribution (SED) fit



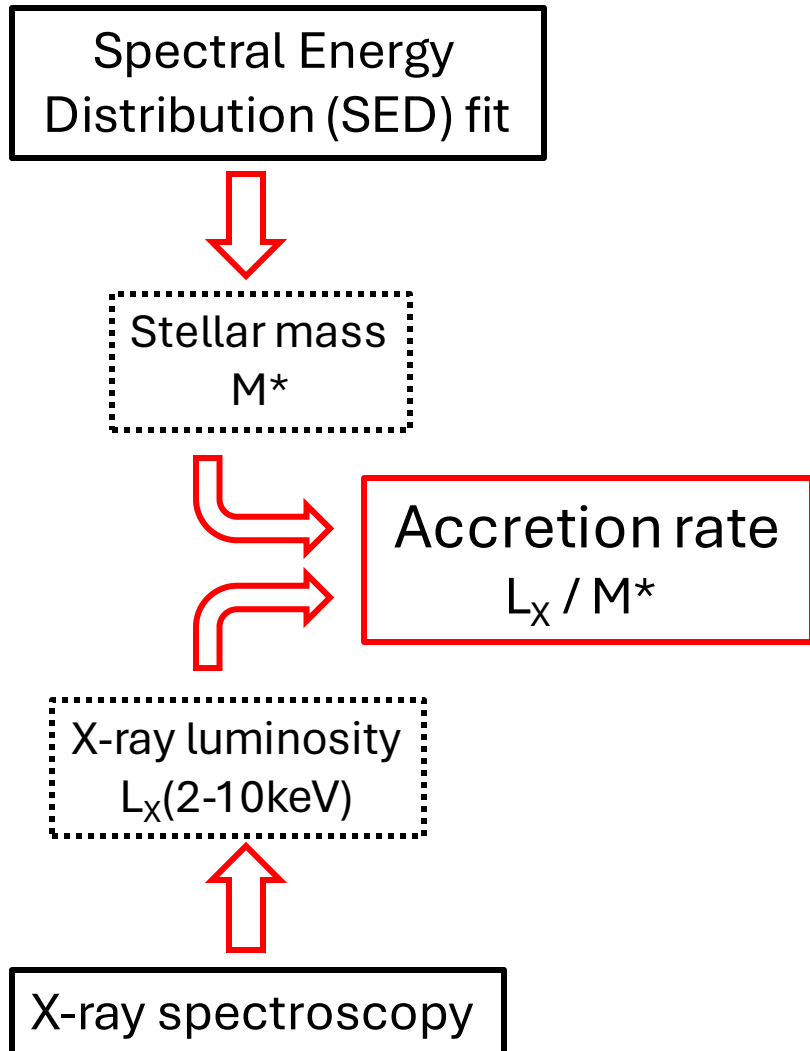
Stellar mass
 M^*

X-ray luminosity
 $L_x(2-10\text{keV})$

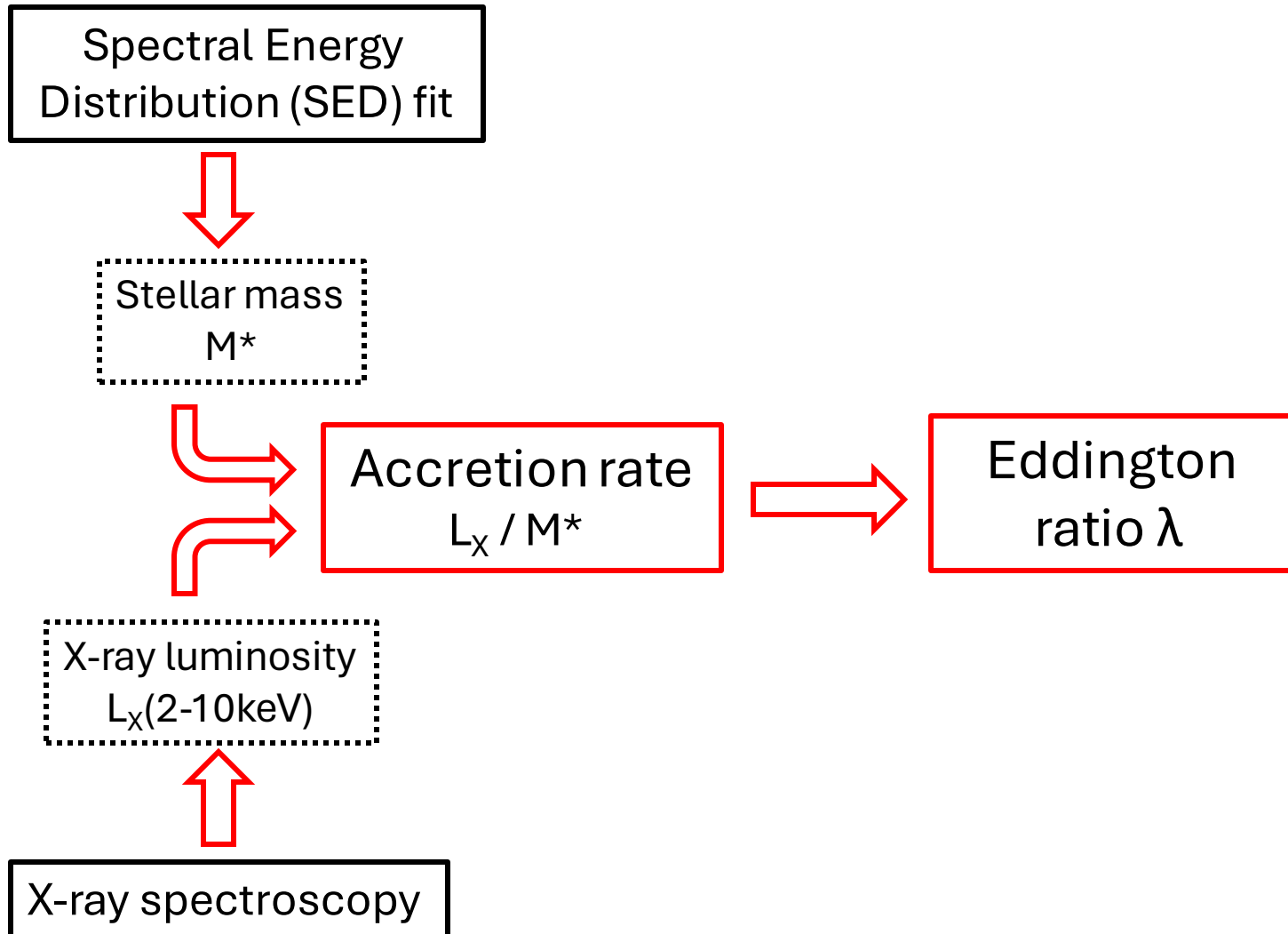


X-ray spectroscopy

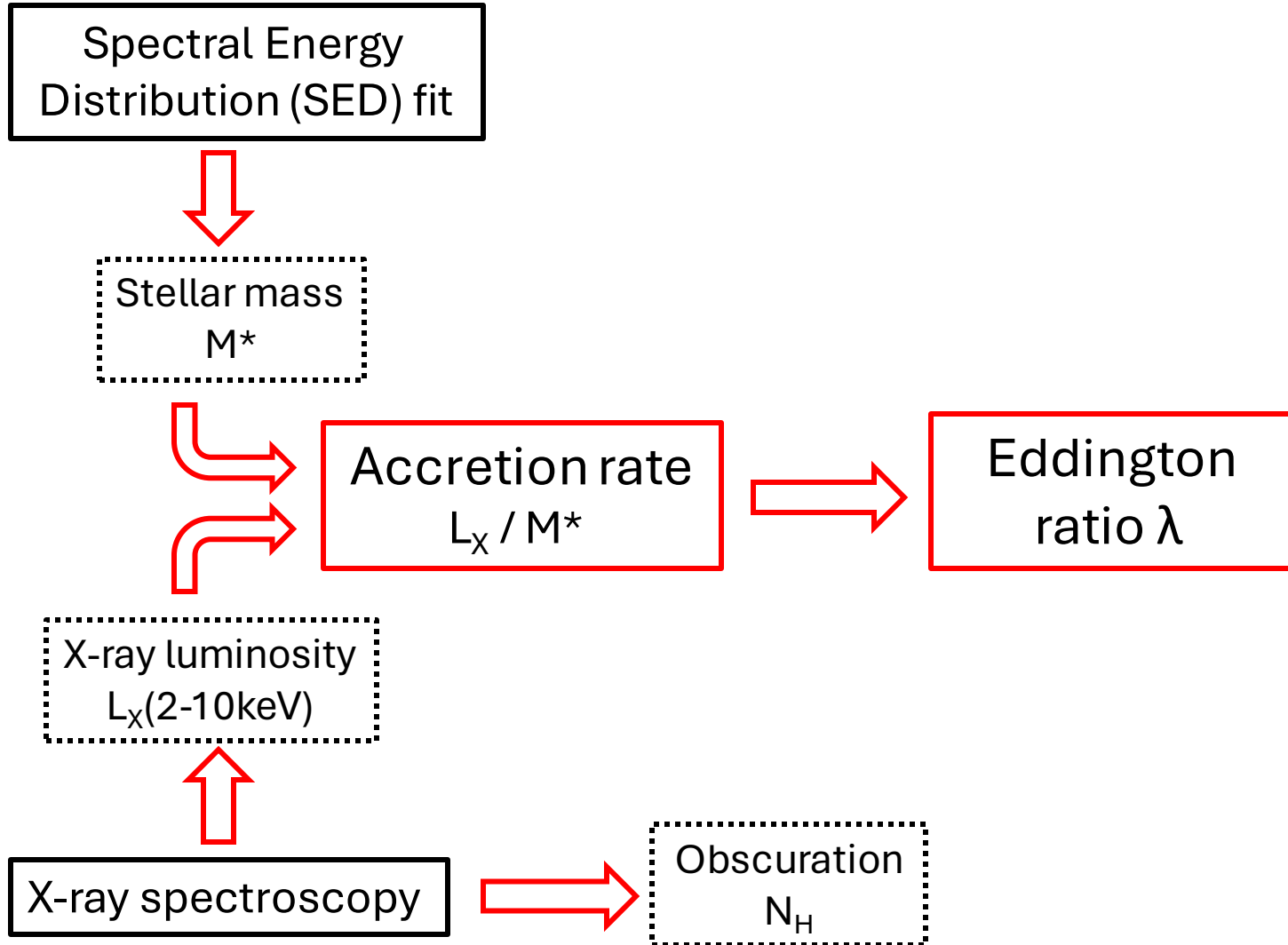
Recipe of SARD:



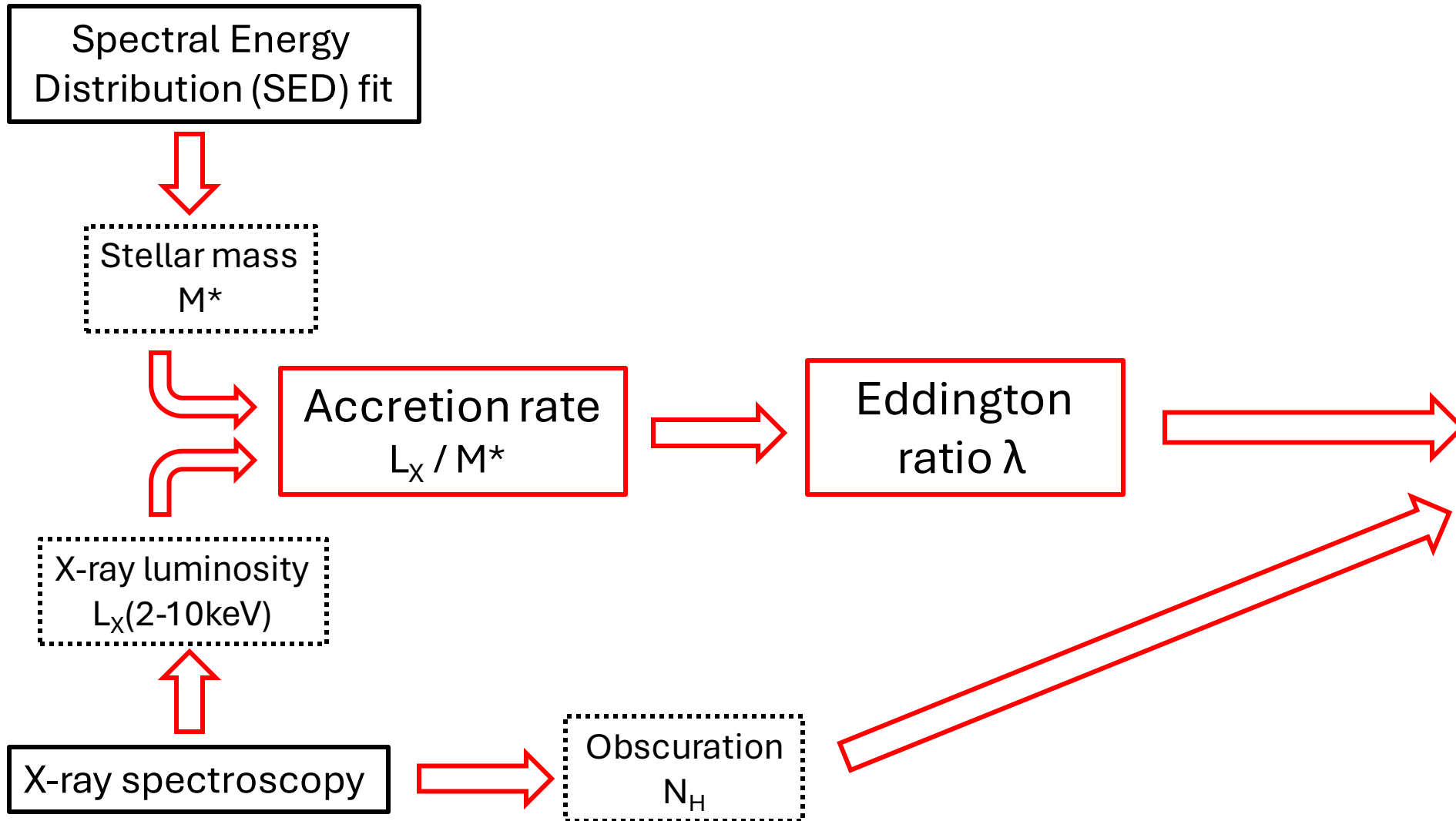
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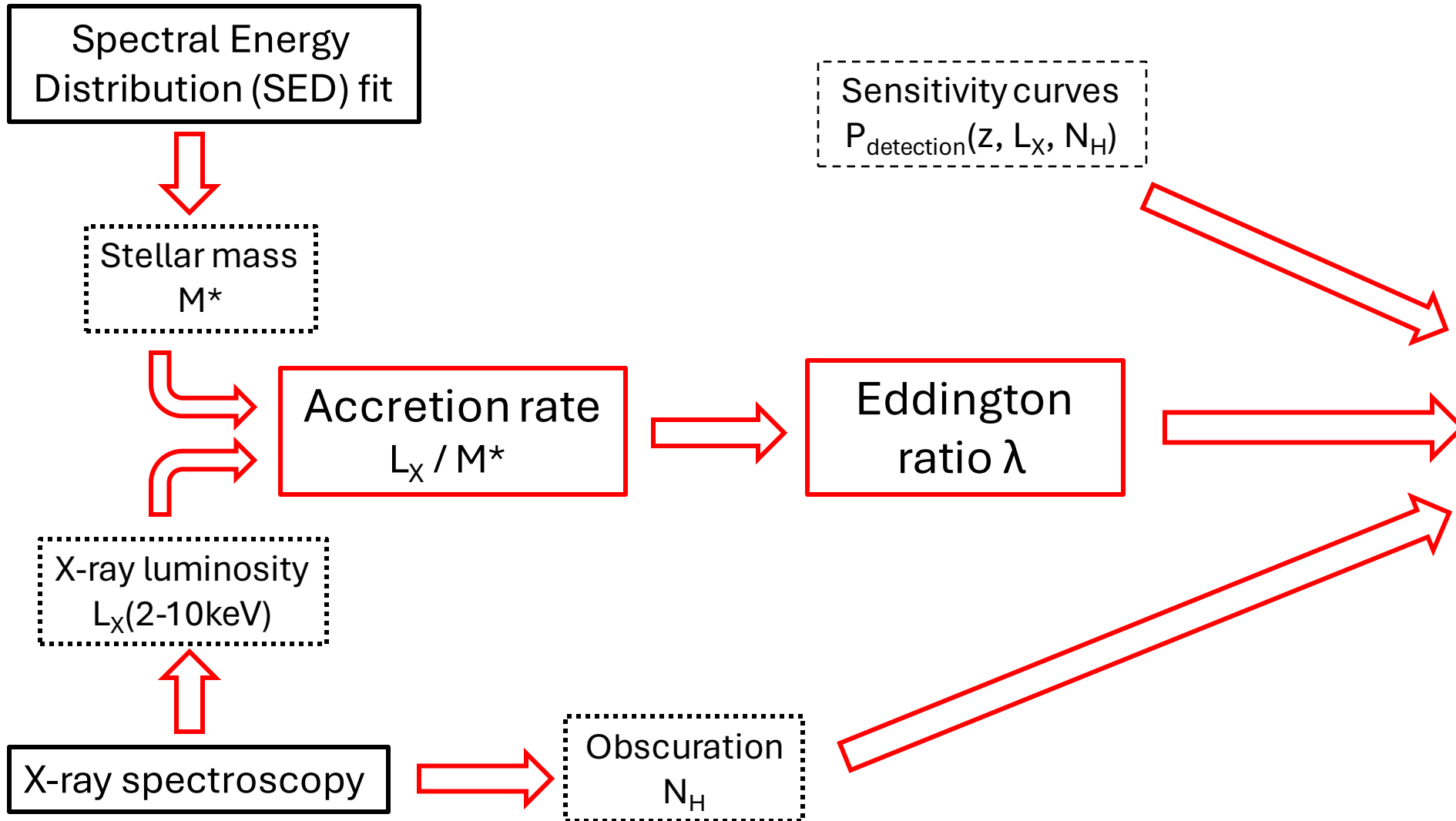
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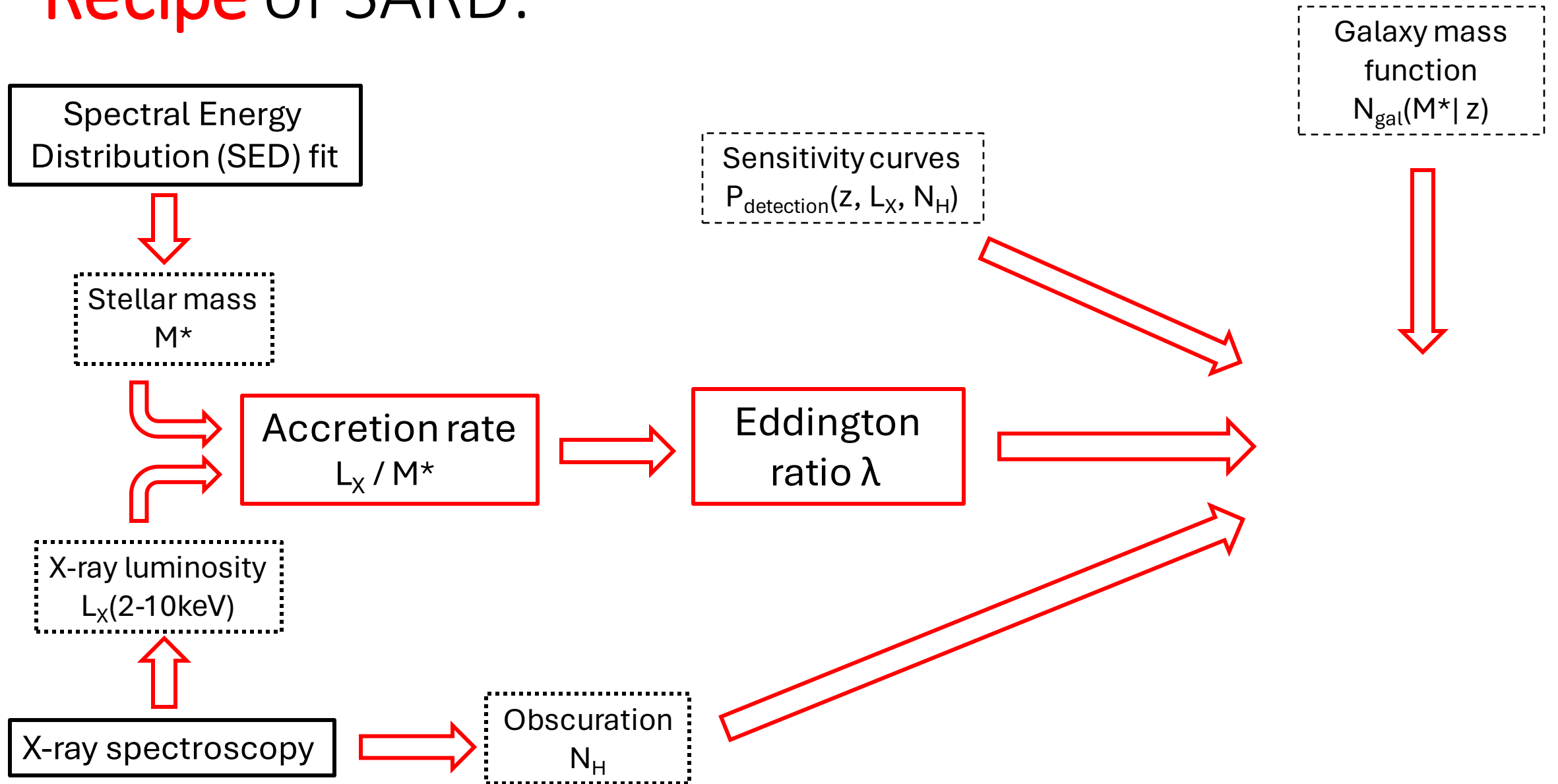
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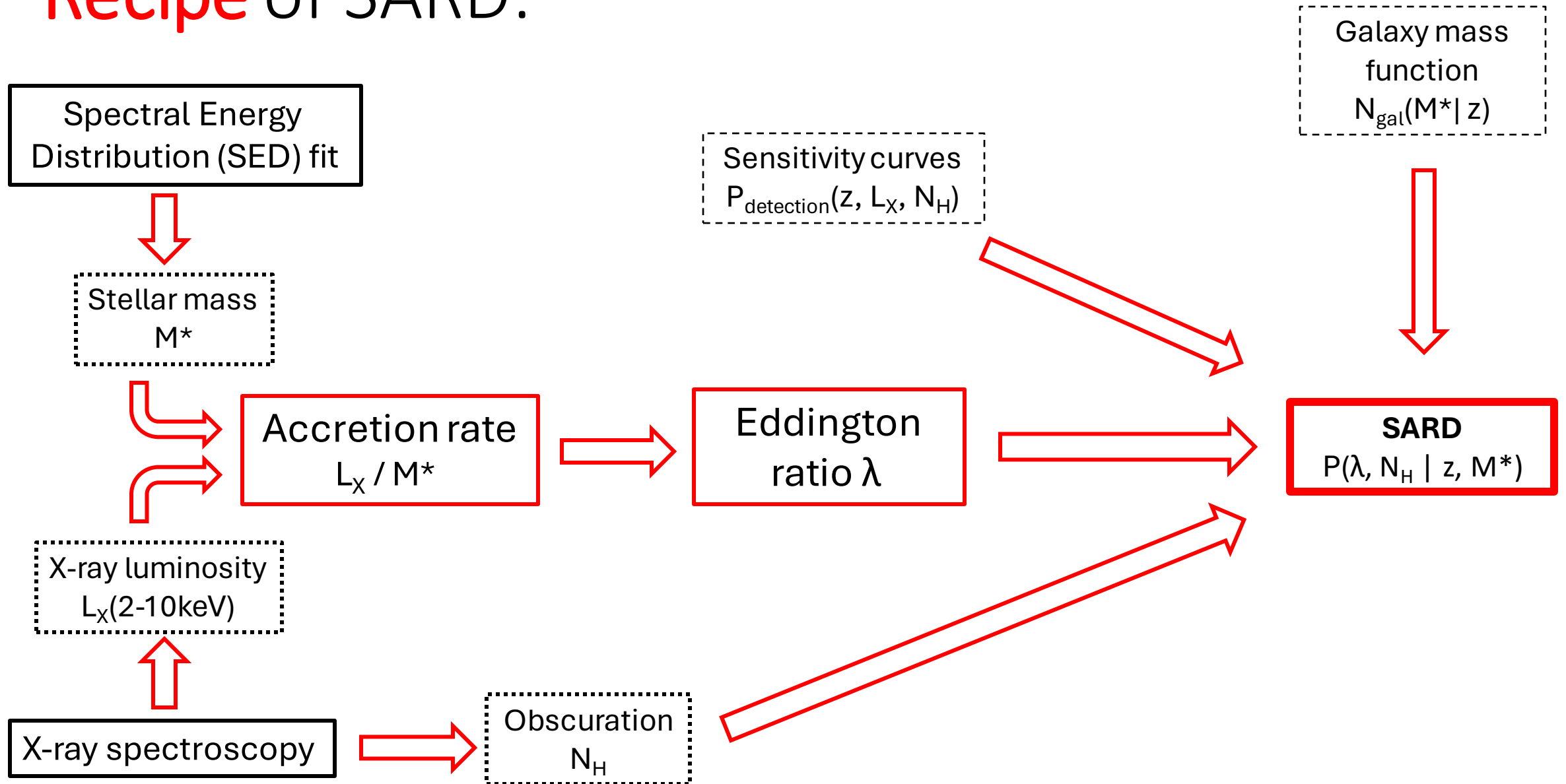
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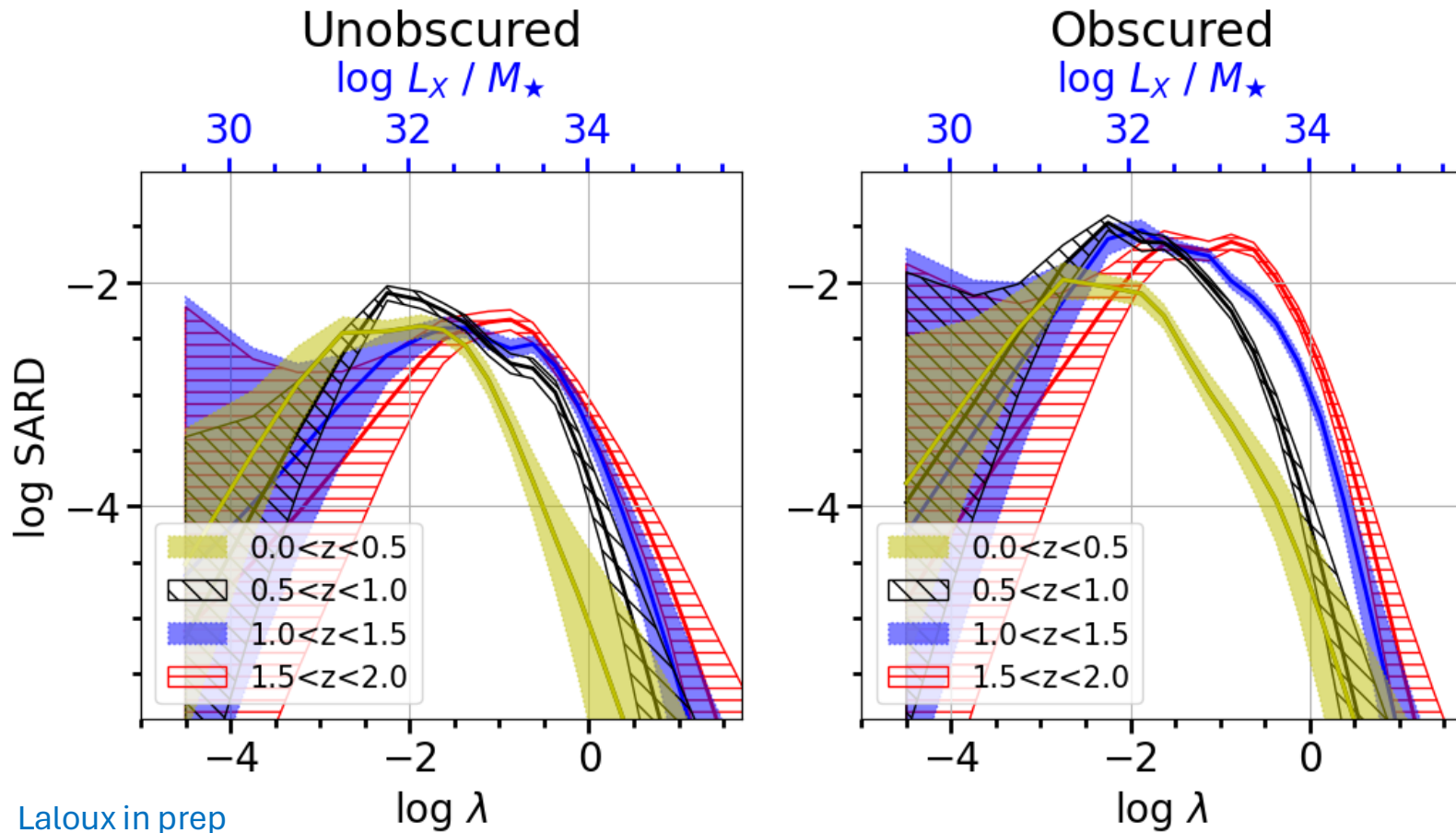
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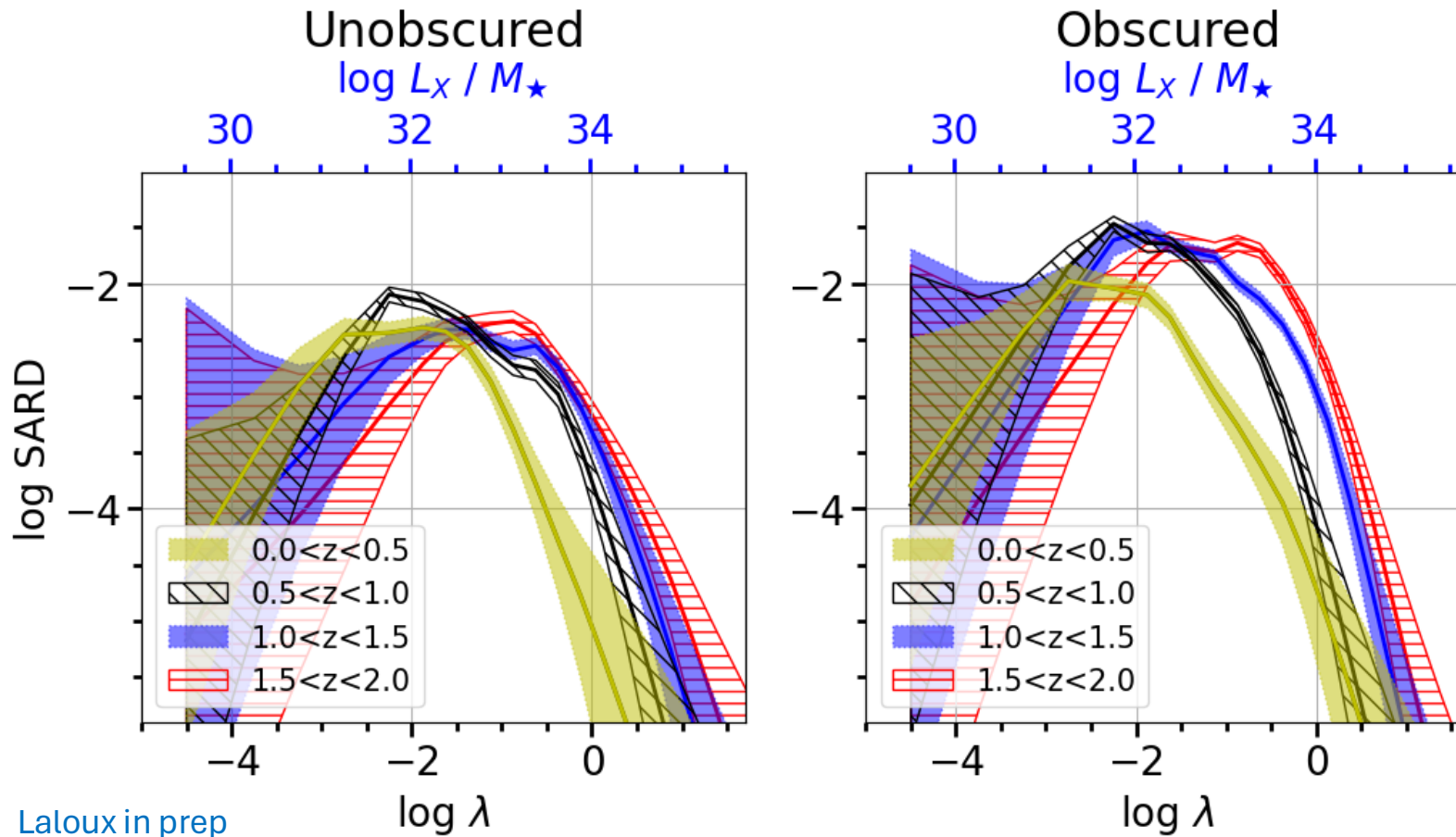


Specific accretion rate distribution (SARD)



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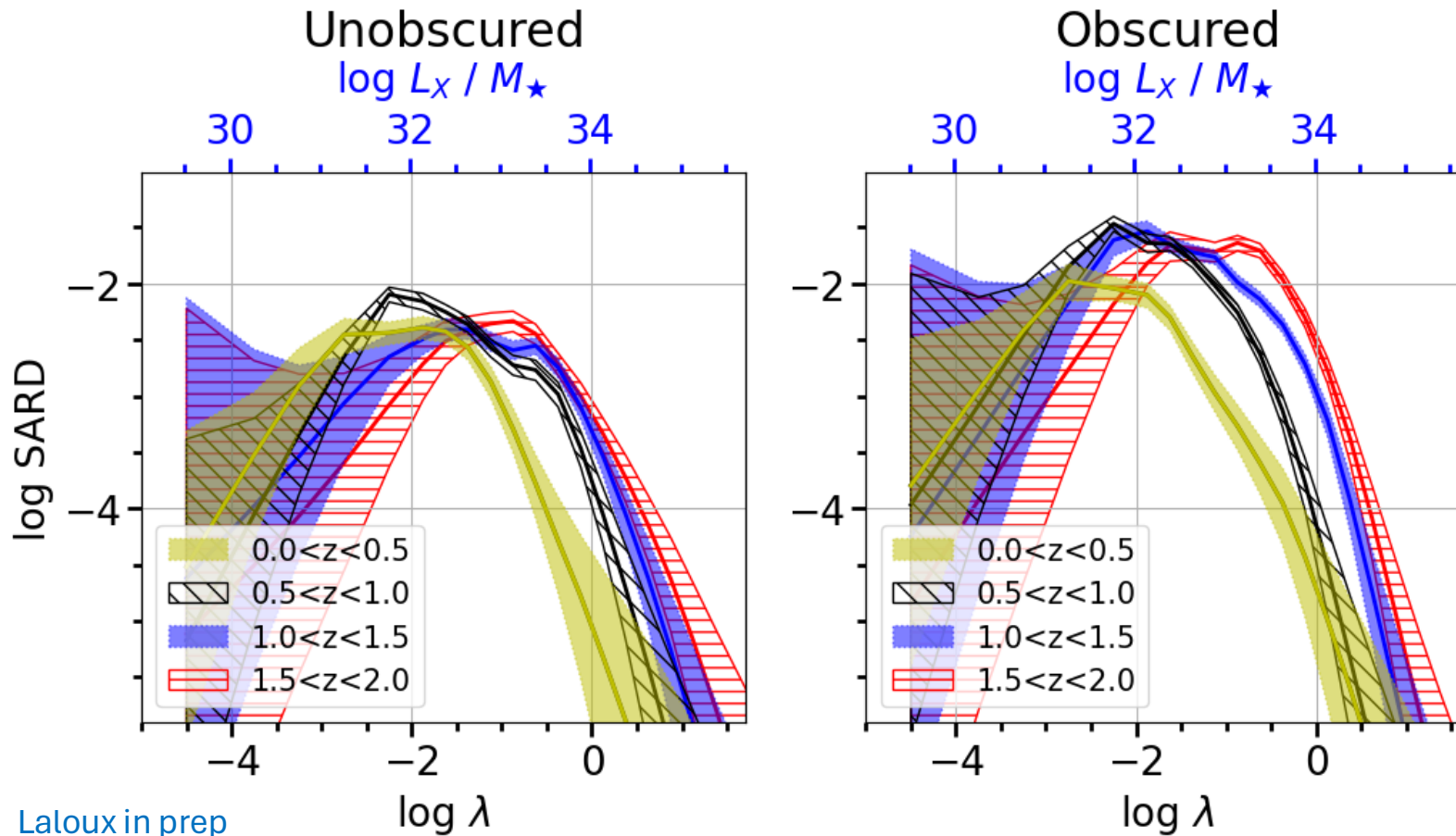


Observations:

- Similar shapes => **similar accretion mechanism**

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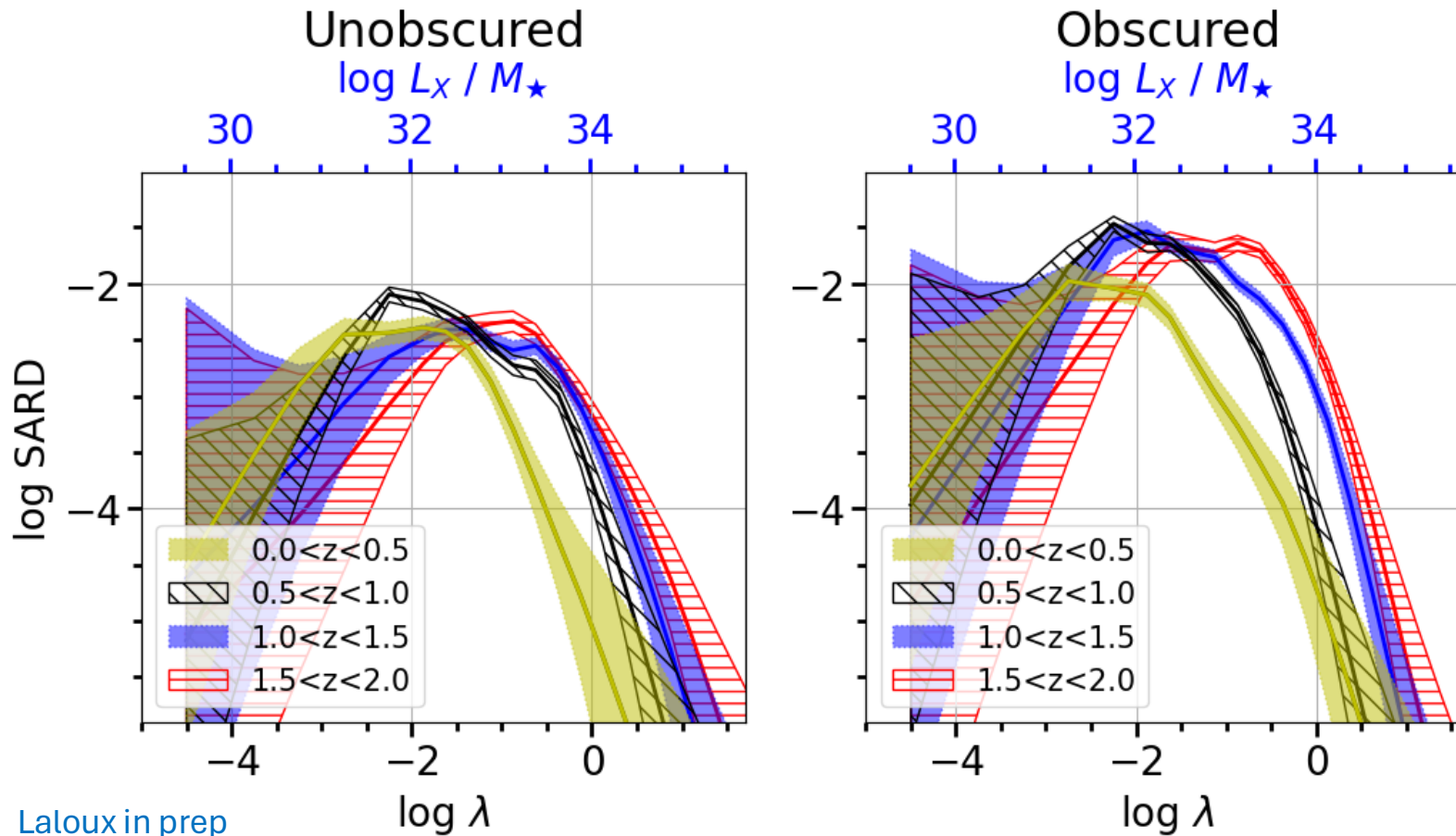


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Specific accretion rate distribution (SARD)

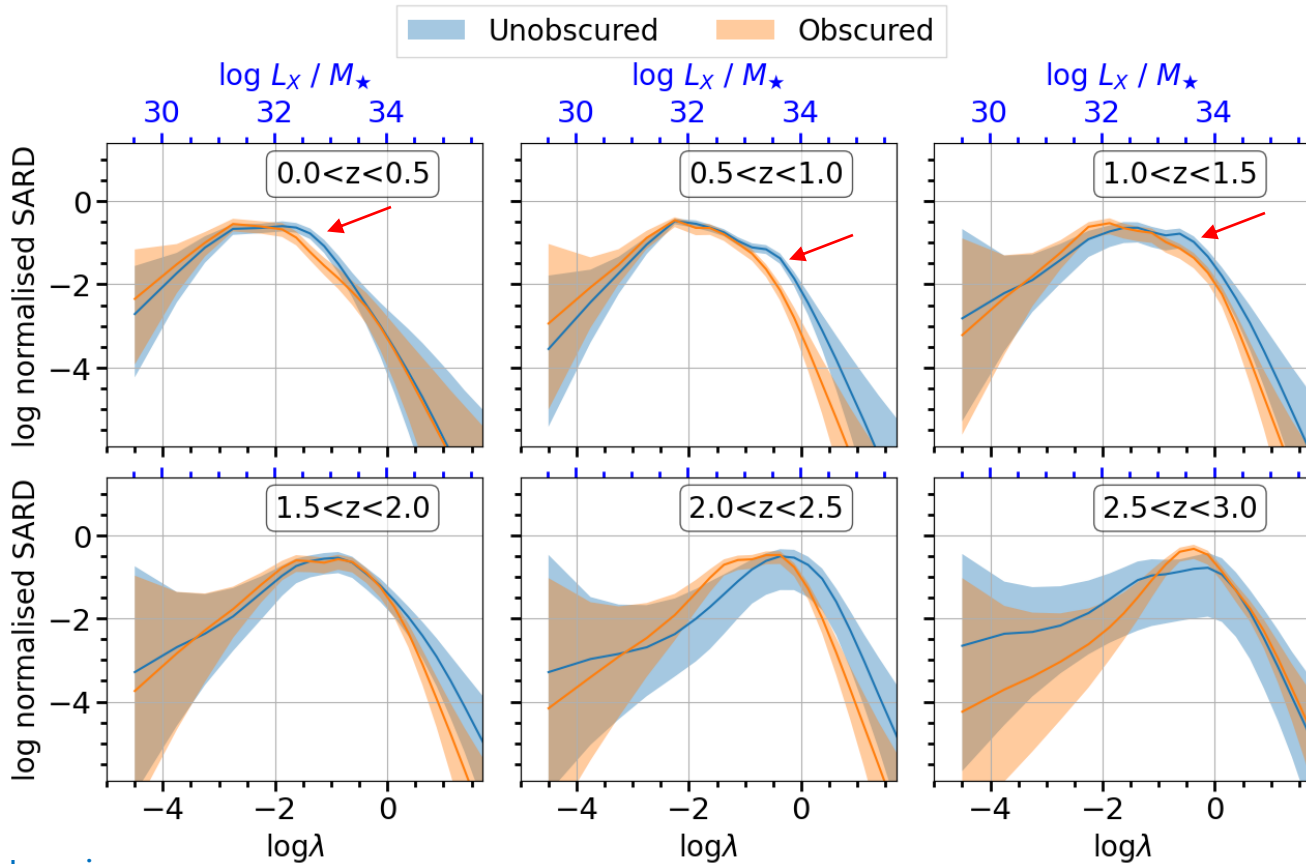


Observations:

- Similar shapes => **similar accretion mechanism**
- Higher normalisation for obscured AGN => **majority of obscured AGN**
- Shift toward higher λ with redshift => **faster accretion at higher redshift ("downsizing")**

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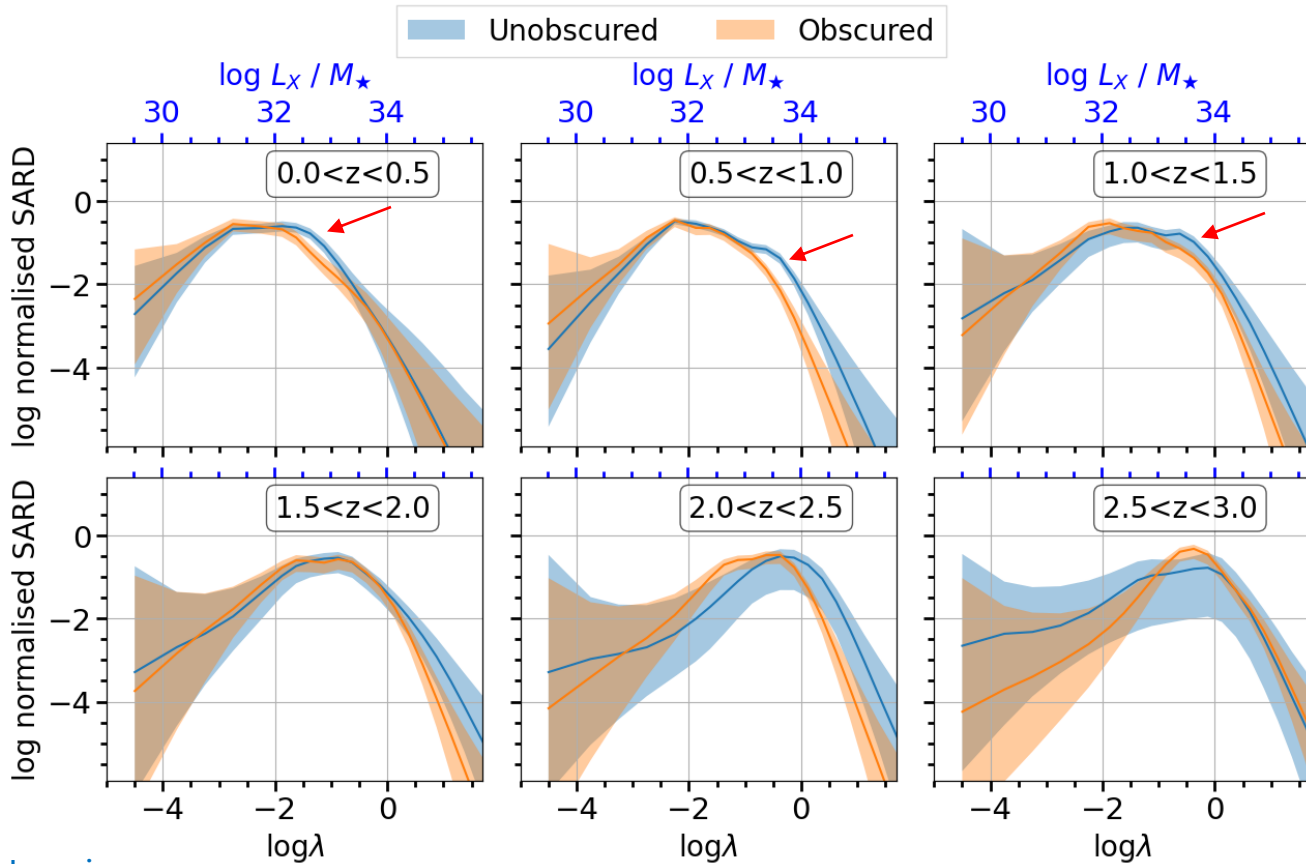
Obscured vs Unobscured normalised SARD



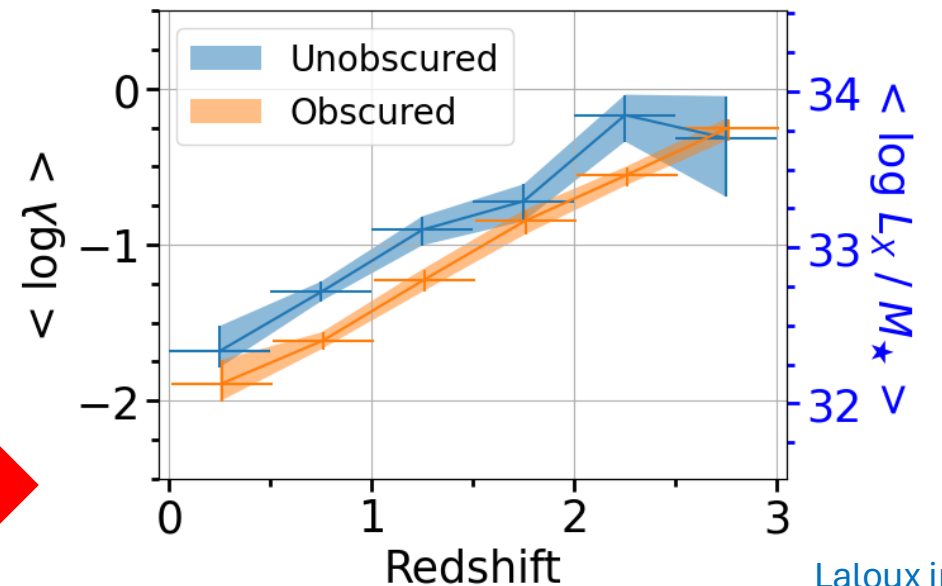
Small offset of the high- λ turnover for unobscured AGN

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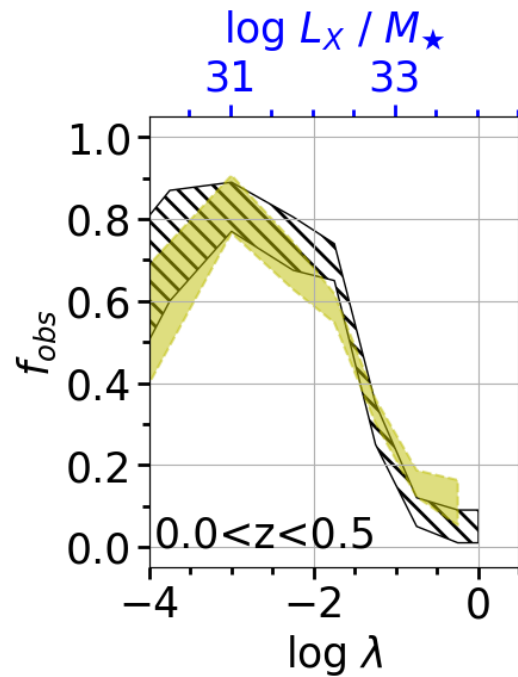


Higher mean accretion rate for unobscured AGN

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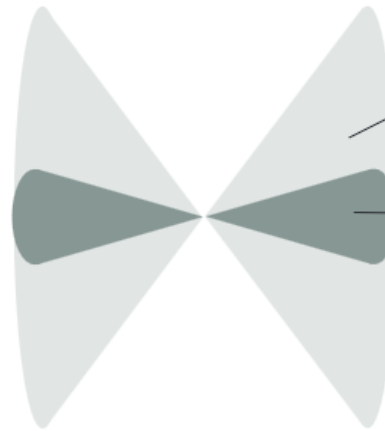
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Obscured AGN fraction variation



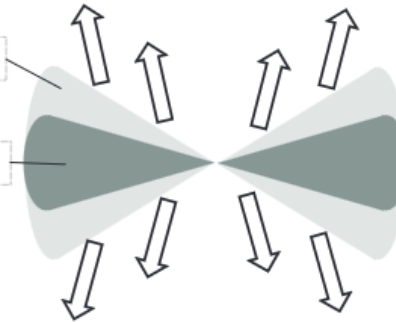
Low Eddington Ratio
($10^{-4} < \lambda_{Edd} < 10^{-1.5}$)

Covering factor $\sim 85\%$



High Eddington Ratio
($10^{-1.5} < \lambda_{Edd} < 1$)

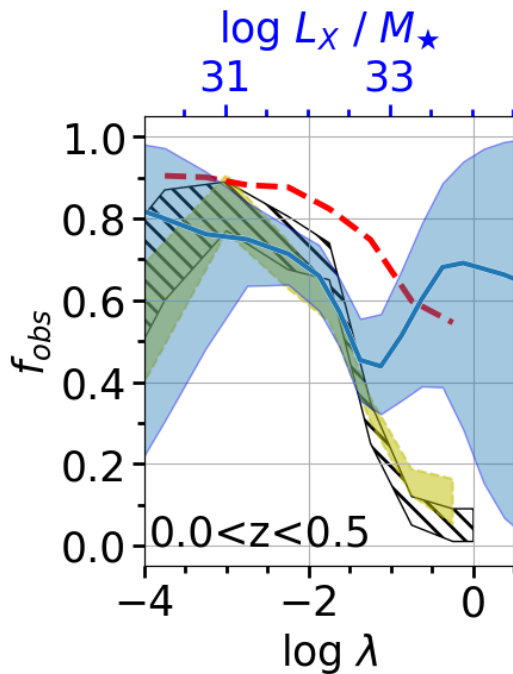
Covering factor $\sim 40\% +$ outflows



Ricci+17



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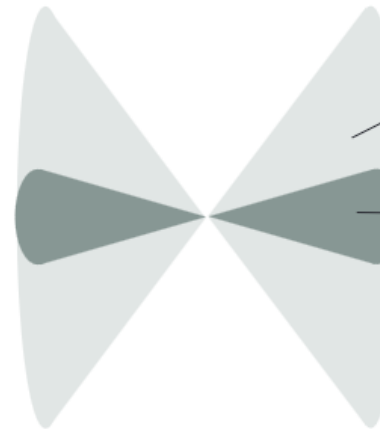


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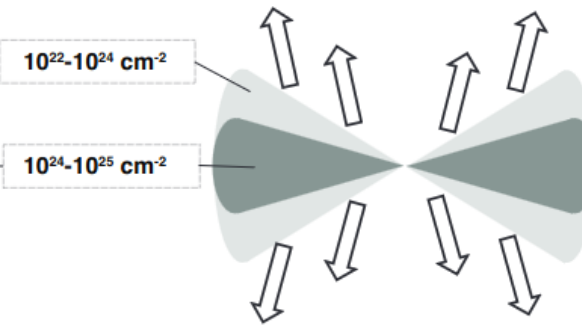
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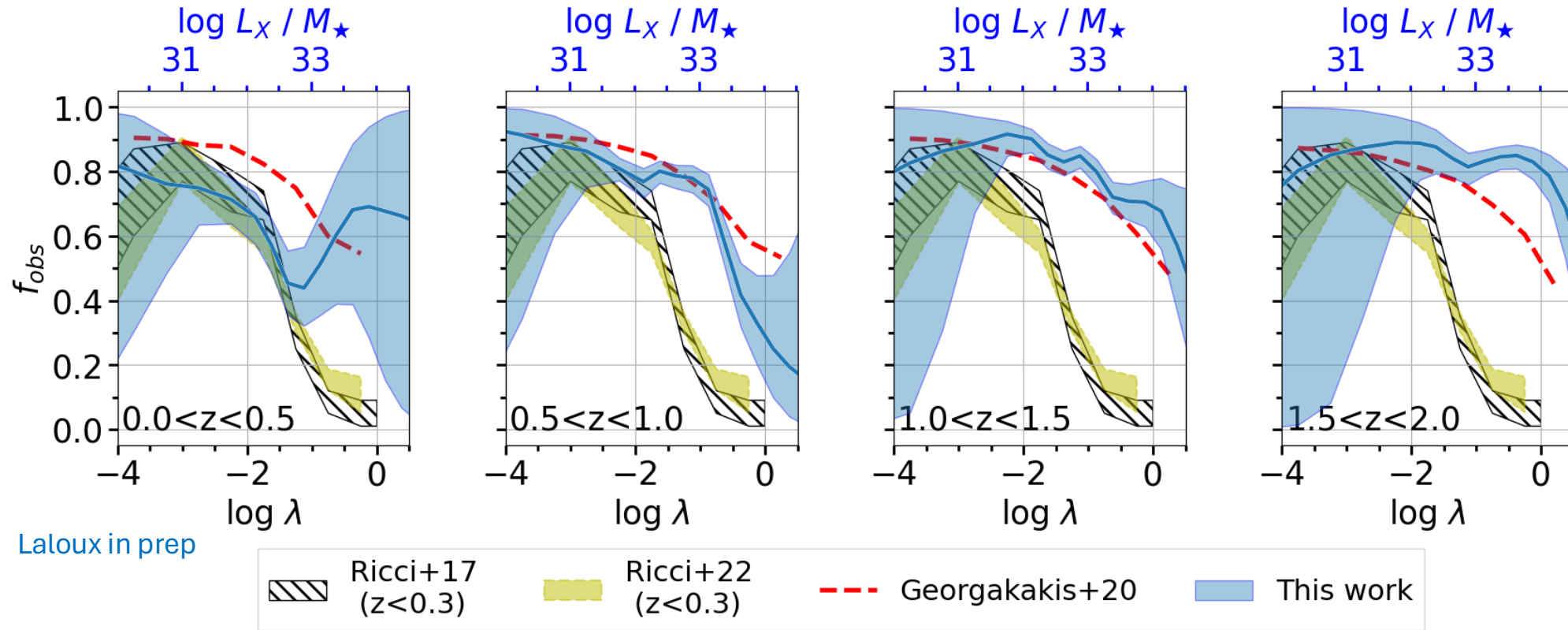
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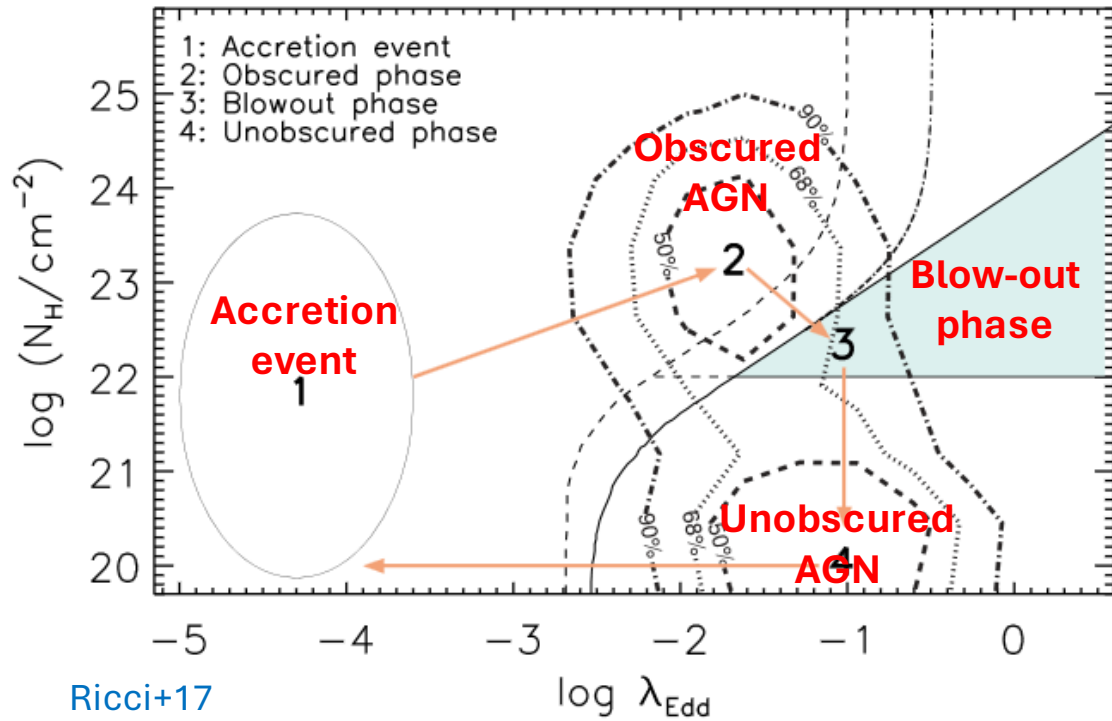
Similar behaviour up to $\log \lambda < -1$

Obscured AGN fraction variation



The λ -break value of the obscured AGN fraction increases with redshift.

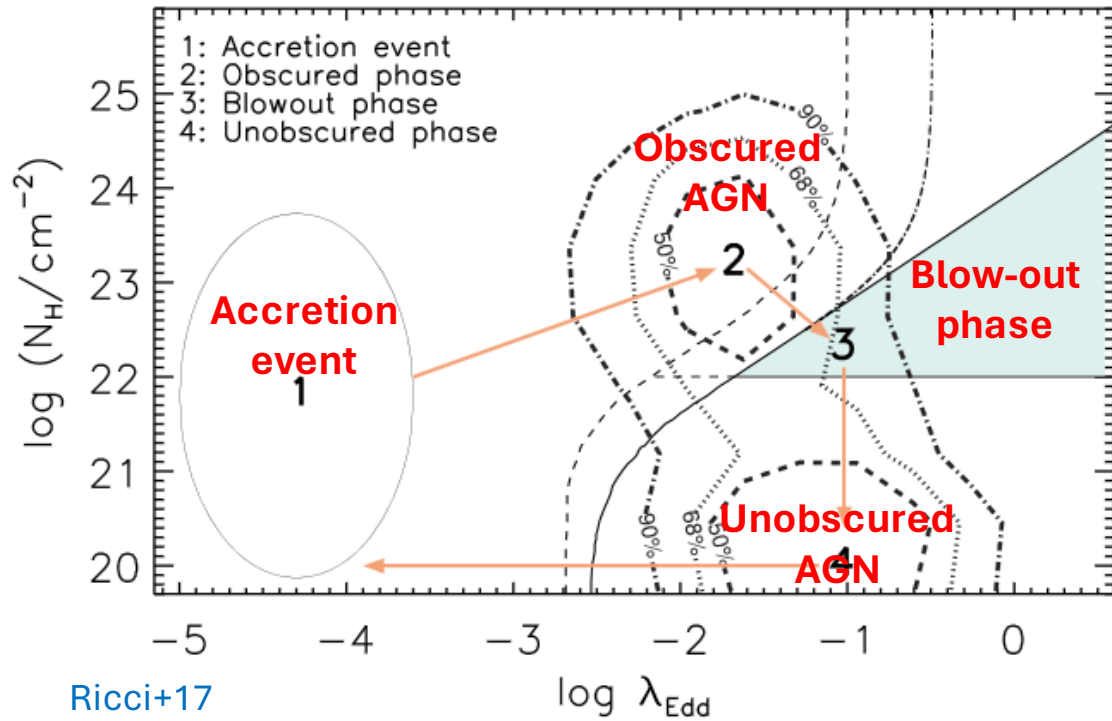
Evolution of the **blow-out region**



Ricci+17

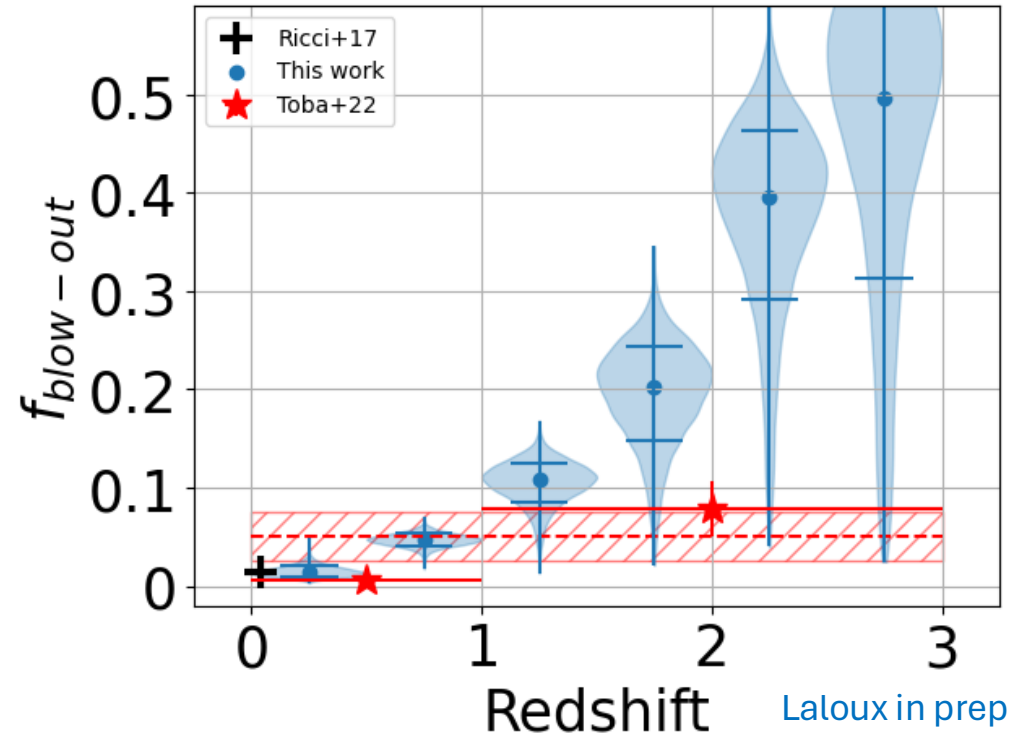
Following Fabian+09

Evolution of the **blow-out region**



Ricci+17

Following Fabian+09

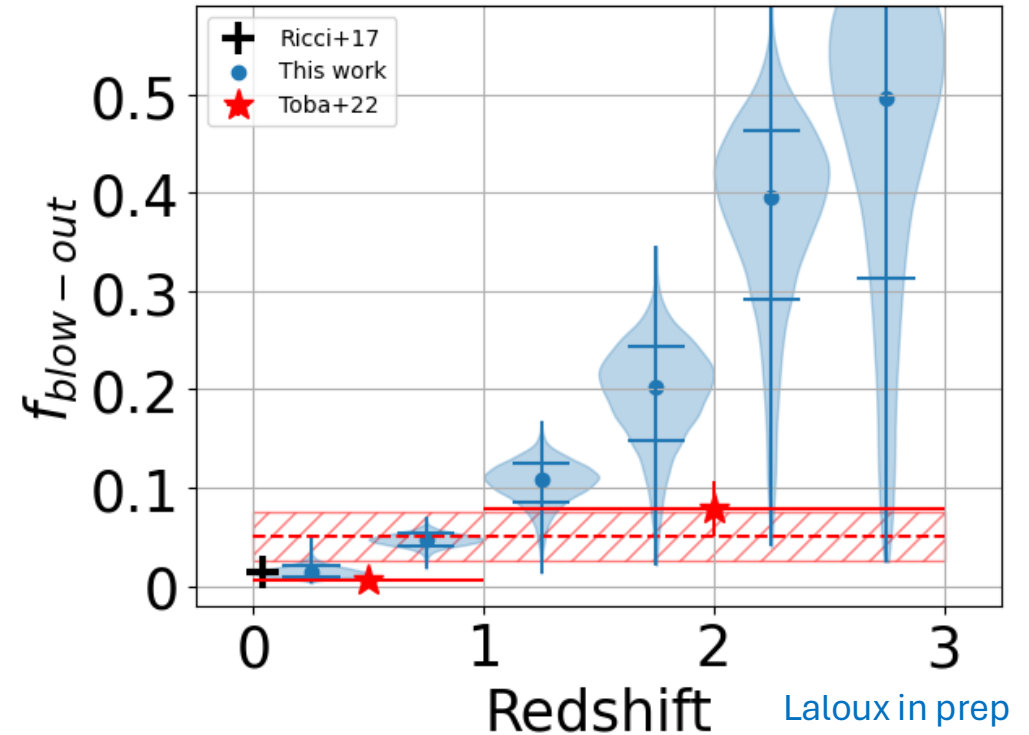


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Strong increase of the fraction of AGN in the blow-out region

Evolution of the **blow-out region**

Increased incidence of outflows
or
Increased ISM obscuration contamination



Strong increase of the fraction of AGN in the blow-out region

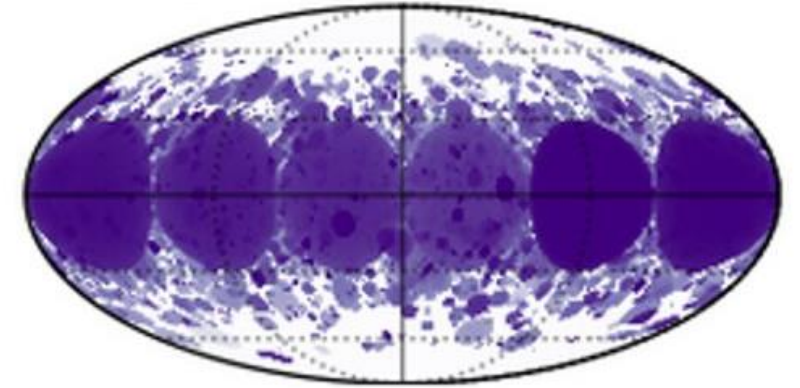
Main results

- Similar SARD for obscured and unobscured AGN → **Similar accretion mechanisms**
- Higher- λ offset for unobscured SARD → **Reject simplest orientation model**
- The mean accretion rate increases with redshift for both obscured and unobscured AGN → **Evidence for AGN downsizing**
- The λ -break of the obscured AGN fraction and the blow-out fraction increase with redshift → **Increased incidence of outflows or ISM obscuration contamination**

Thank you for your attention!

Back up slides

Models and Algorithms



X-ray:

- X-ray fitting algorithm: BXA (Buchner+14)
- X-ray model: Uxclumpy (Buchner+19)

<https://github.com/JohannesBuchner/xars/blob/master/doc/uxclumpy.rst>

Infrared:

- SED fitting algorithm: - CIGALE
(Boquien+19, Yang+22)
- SED models: - Stellar emission
- Star-formation emission
- Dusty torus IR emission