

X-ray surveys of obscured AGN

K. Iwasawa

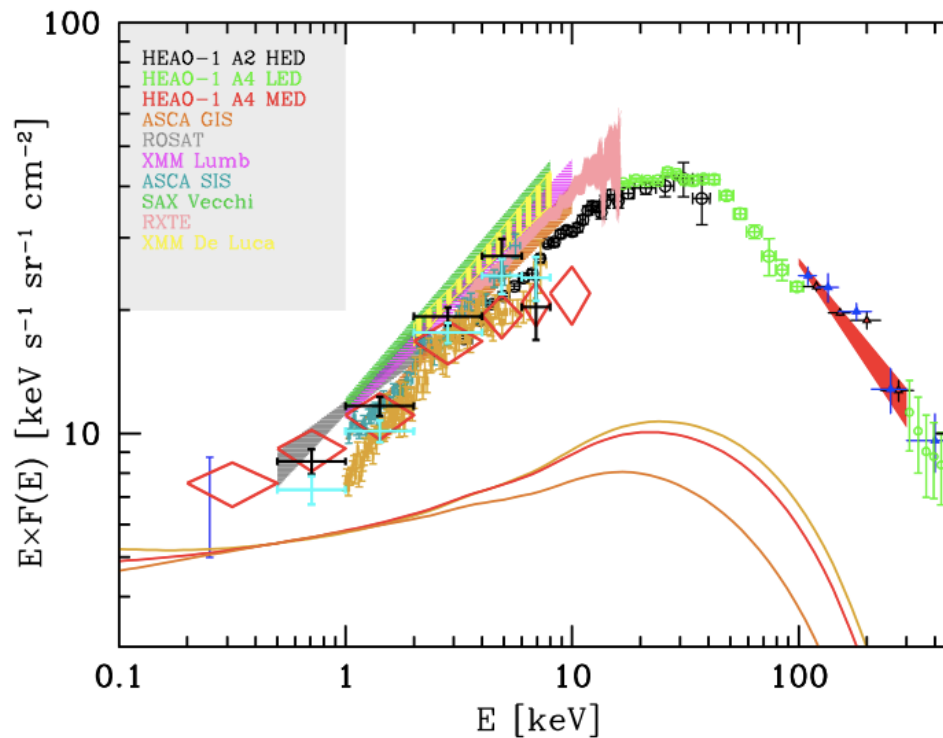
ICREA & Universitat de Barcelona

Obscured AGN probed by X-ray

- Nuclear geometry through Fe K lines
- Evolution of obscured AGN fraction
- Physical condition of nuclear gas
- High-z

Global view from X-ray background

Much (~85%) of accretion power in the Universe is absorbed



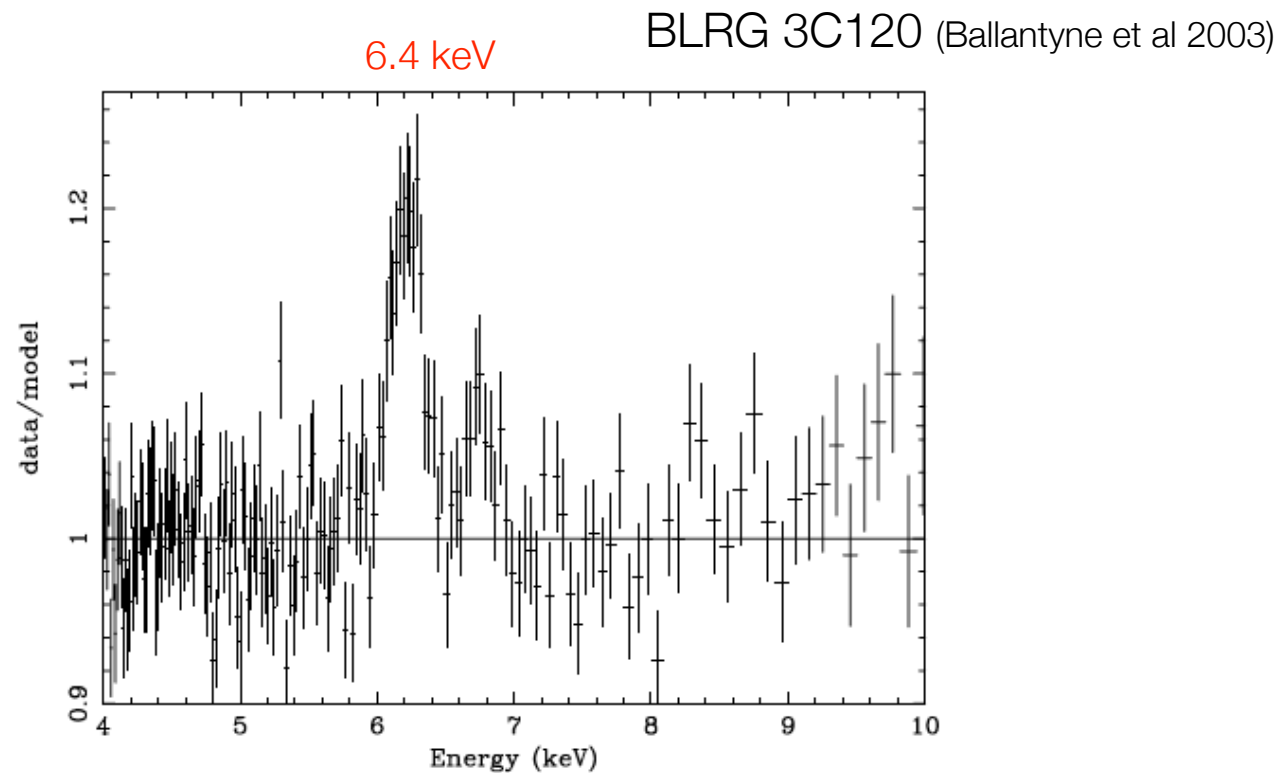
Gilli et al 07

Geometry of nuclear obscuring material
through Fe K line

XMM-COSMOS

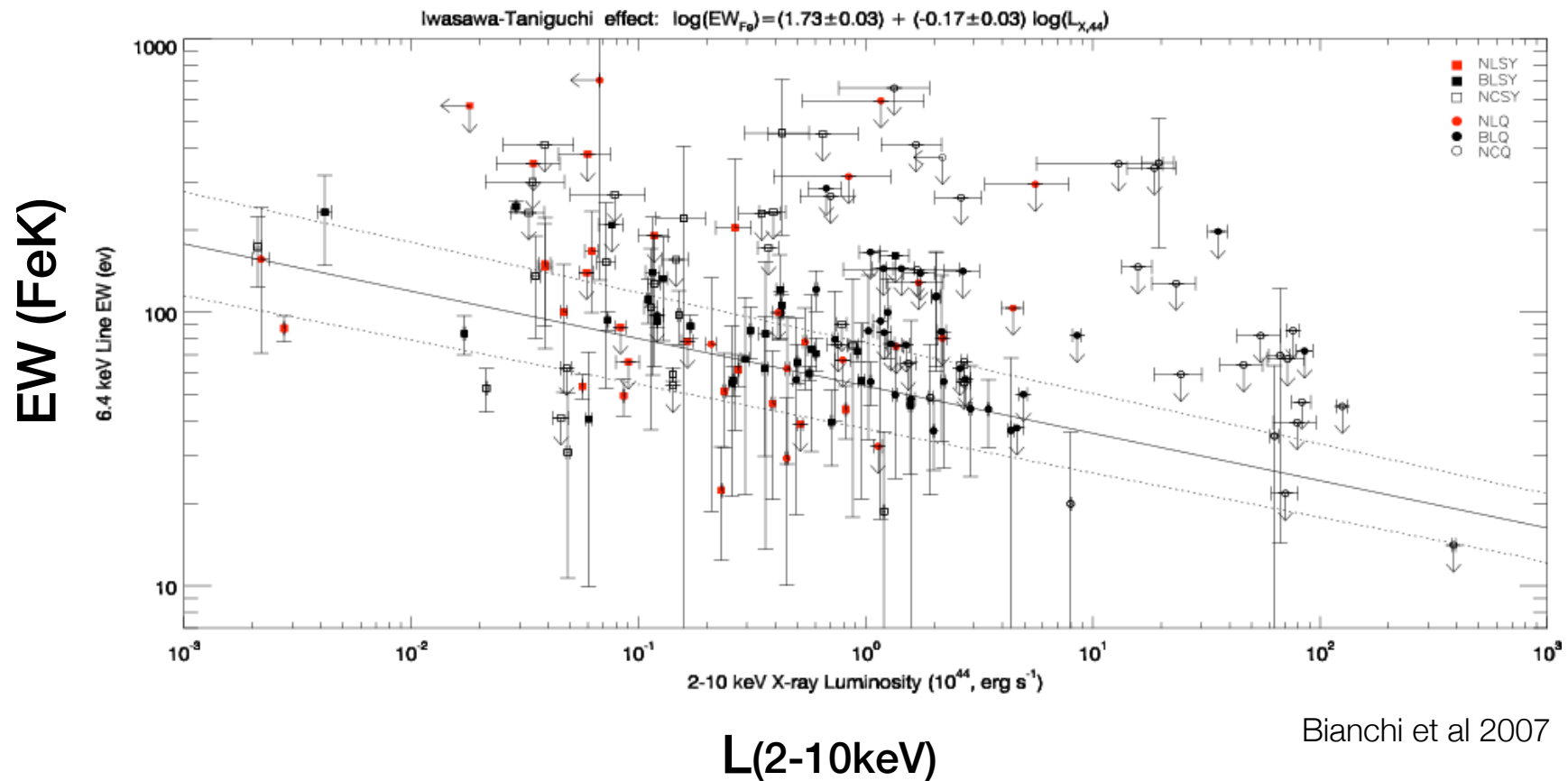
Fe K line (6.4 keV) in AGN

Reprocessing feature in cold gas



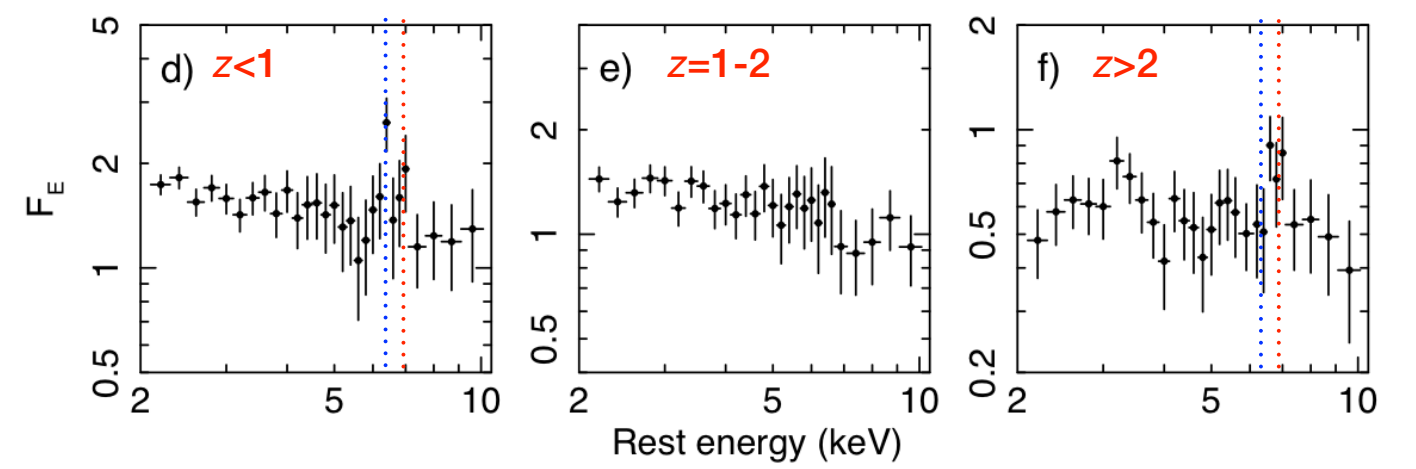
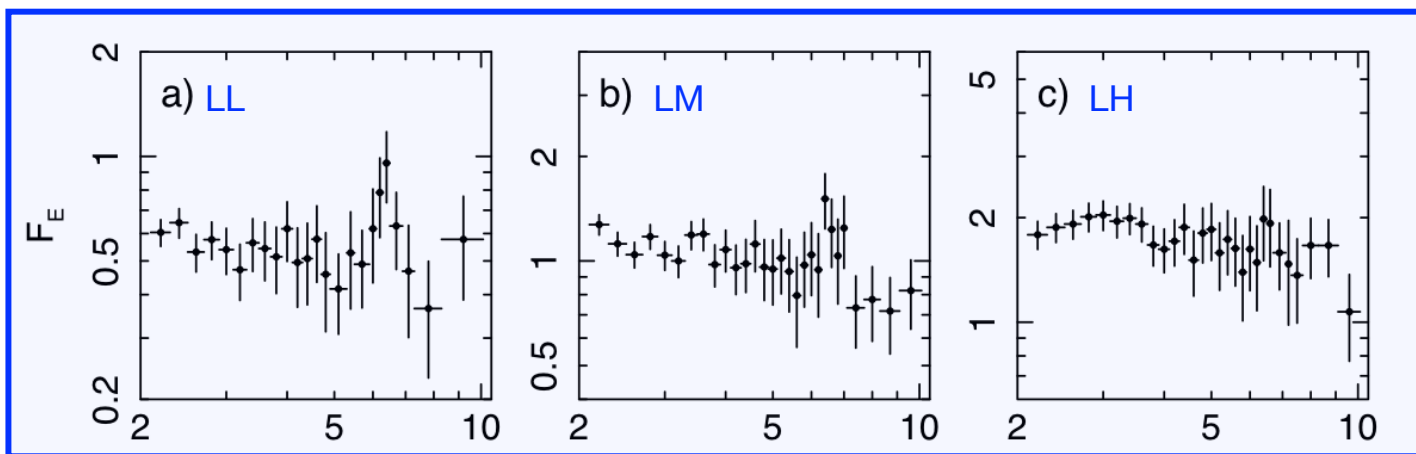
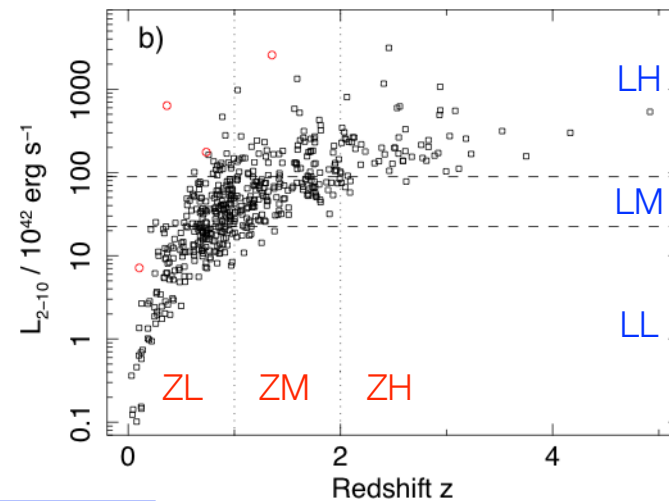
EW(FeK) - L_x relation in Type I AGN

in nearby AGN



COSMOS Type II AGN

$z \sim 1$

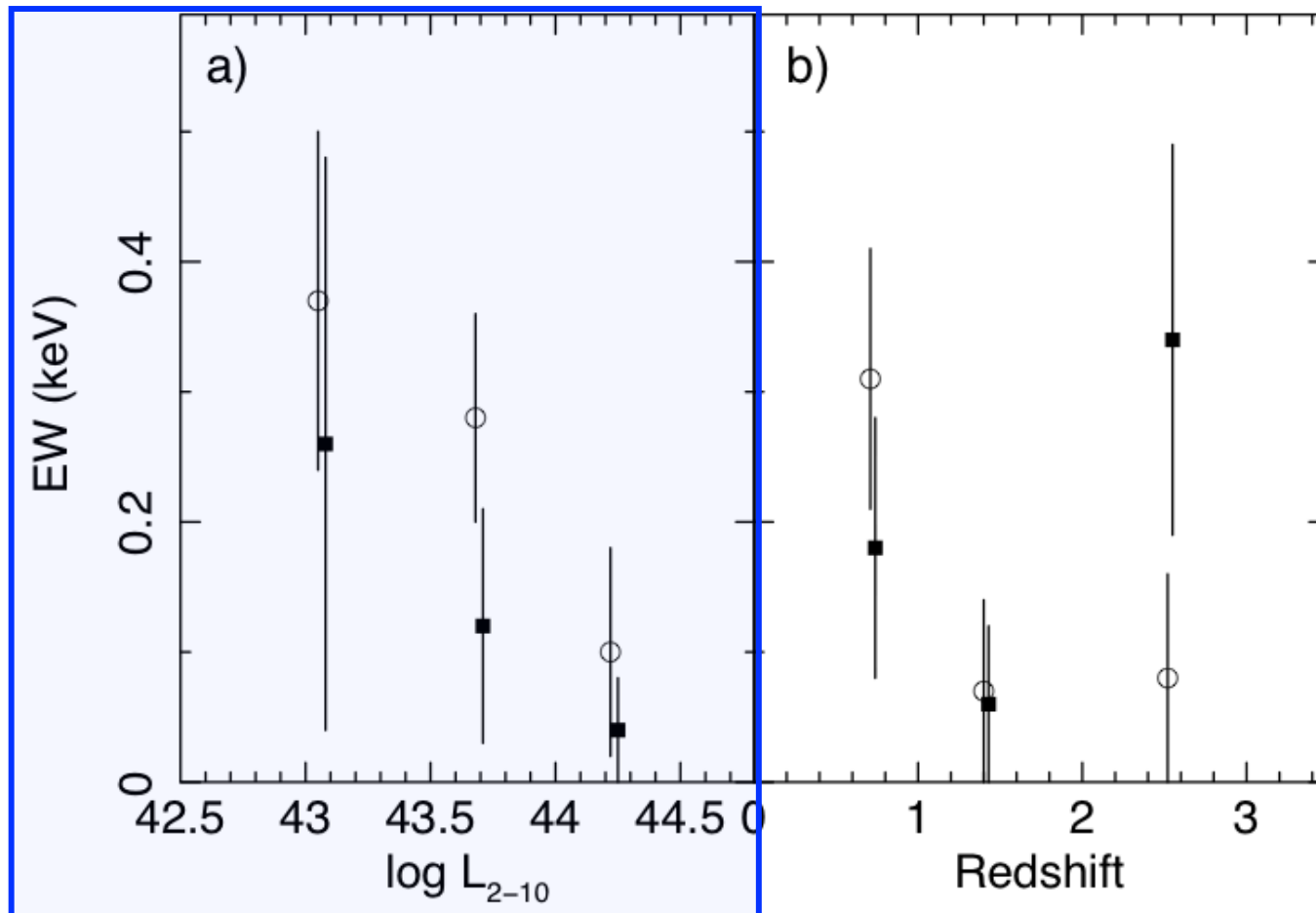


L_x

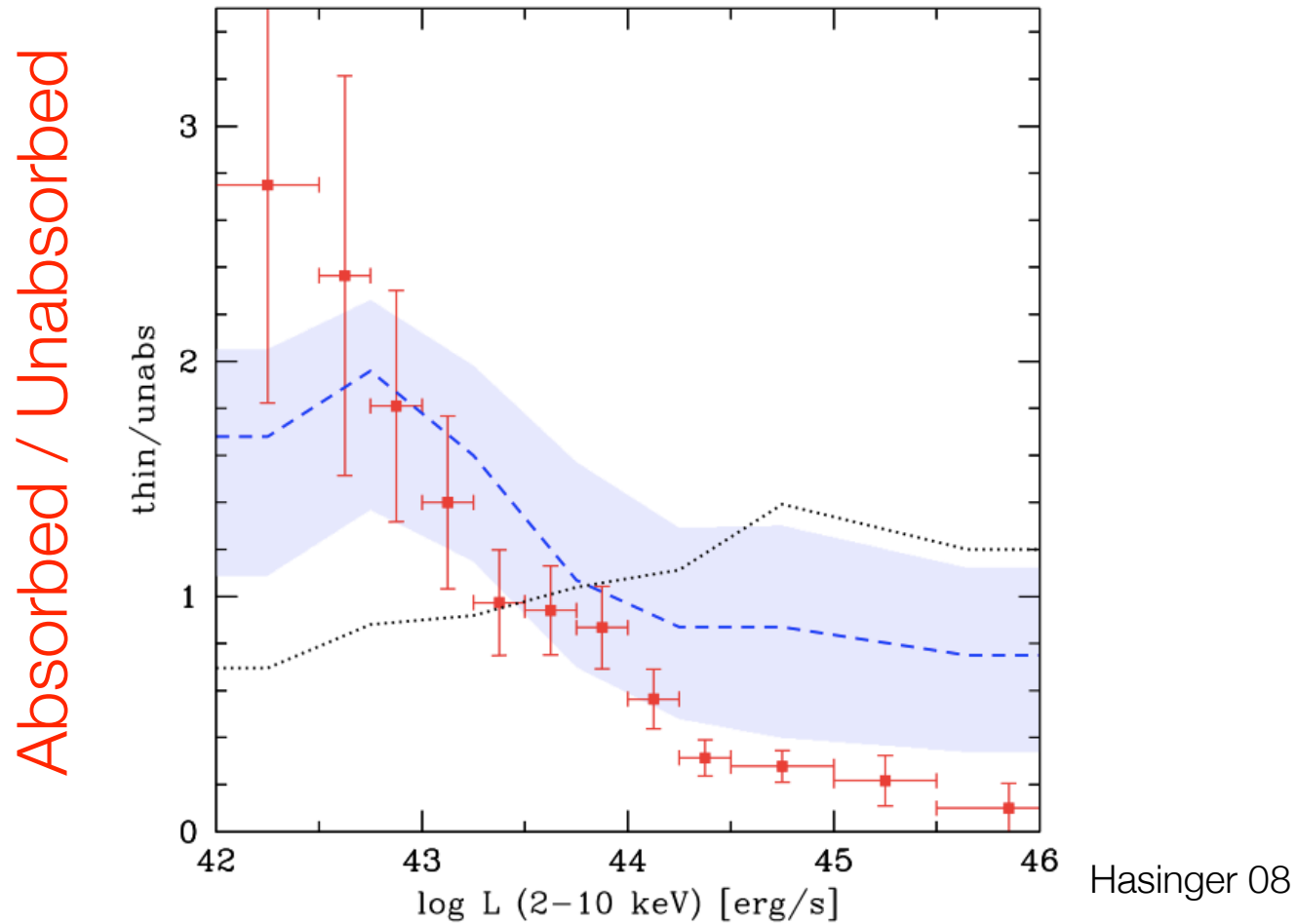
z

Luminosity dependence

- Cold line
- Hot line



Obscured AGN fraction vs. L_x



Luminosity dependent covering fraction
of obscuring material

$z < 2$

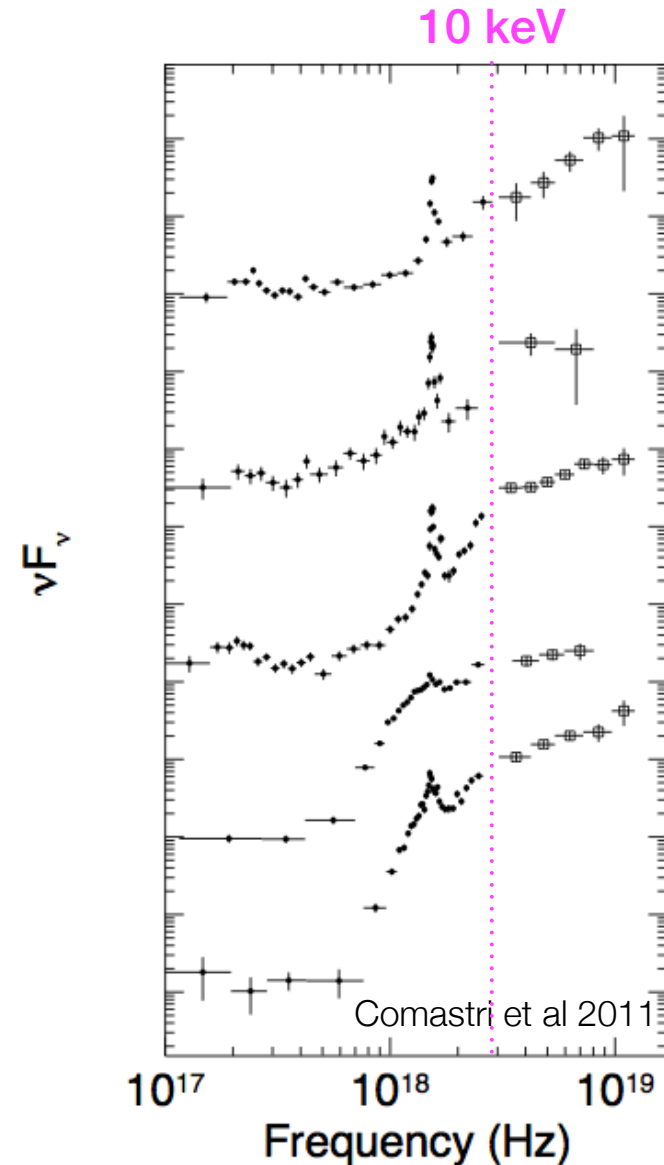
What about $z = 2-3i$?

A hard X-ray (9-20 keV) selection of obscured AGN
at $z \sim 2.5$

XMM-CDFS

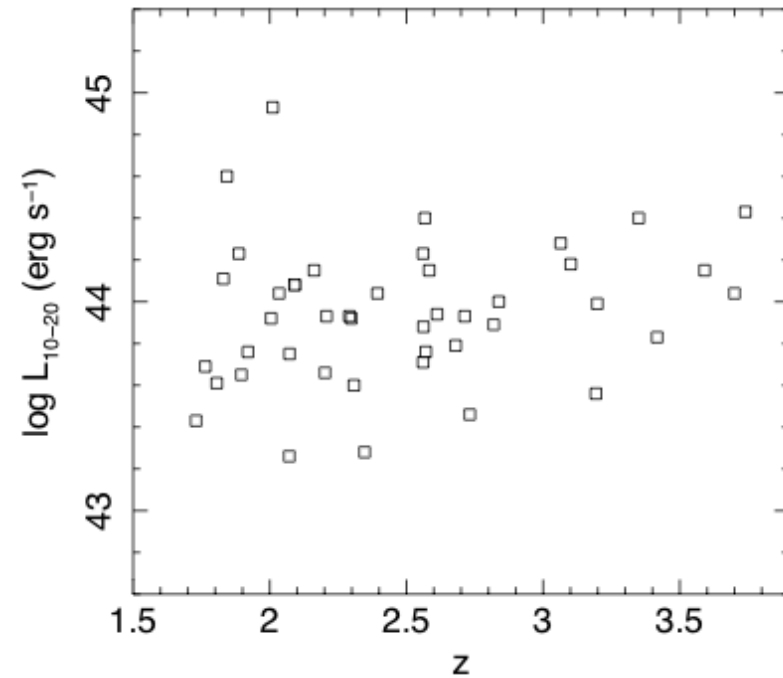
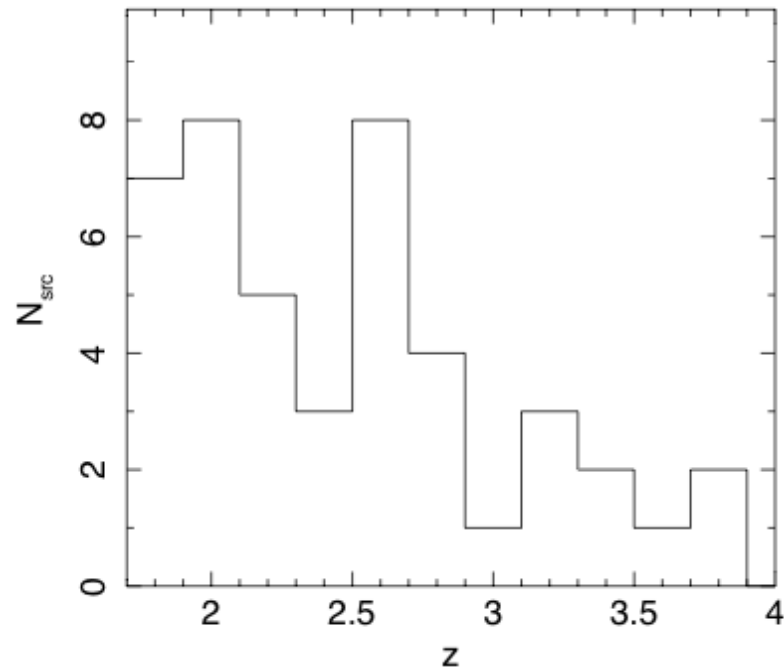
Motivations

- Hard X-ray (>10 keV) selection is less biased against absorption
- Rest-frame 10-20 keV enters the XMM bandpass for $z > 1.7$
- Negative K correction for absorbed spectra
- Significant depth of the XMM CDFS survey

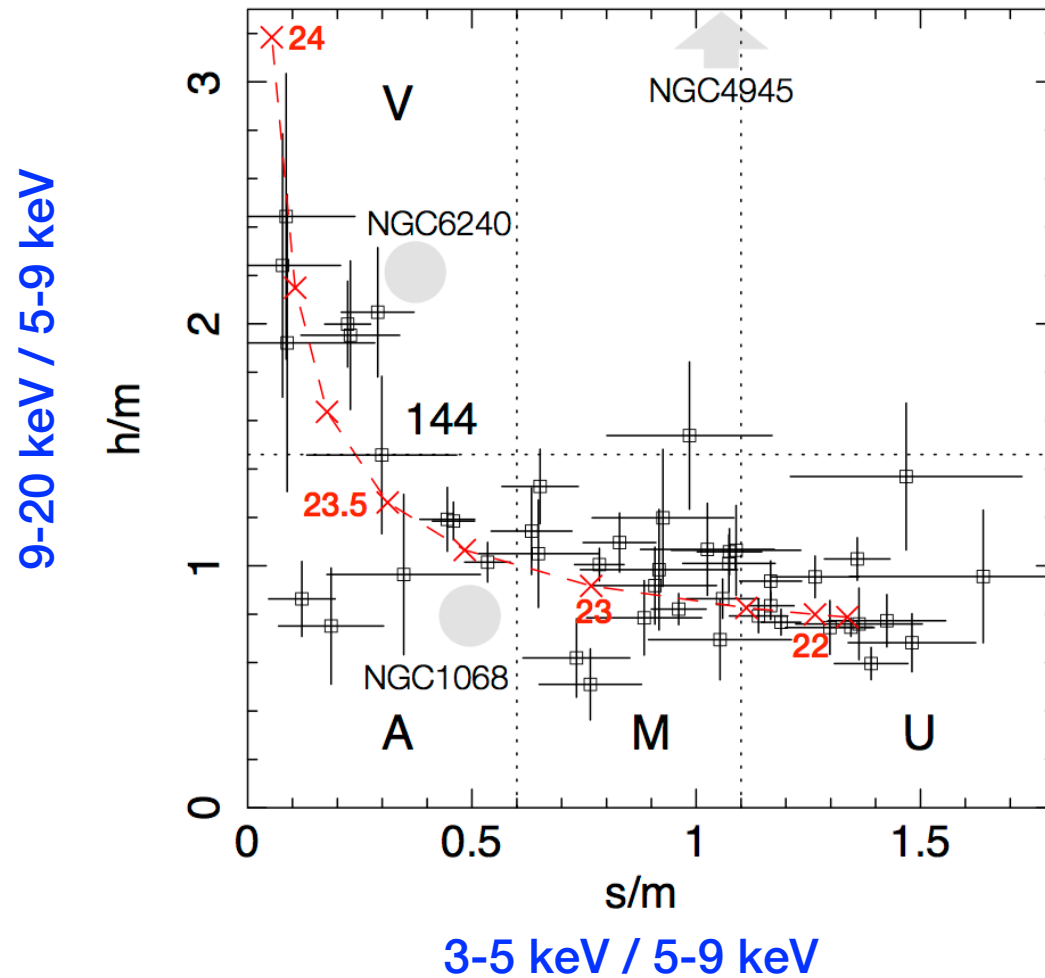


Sample

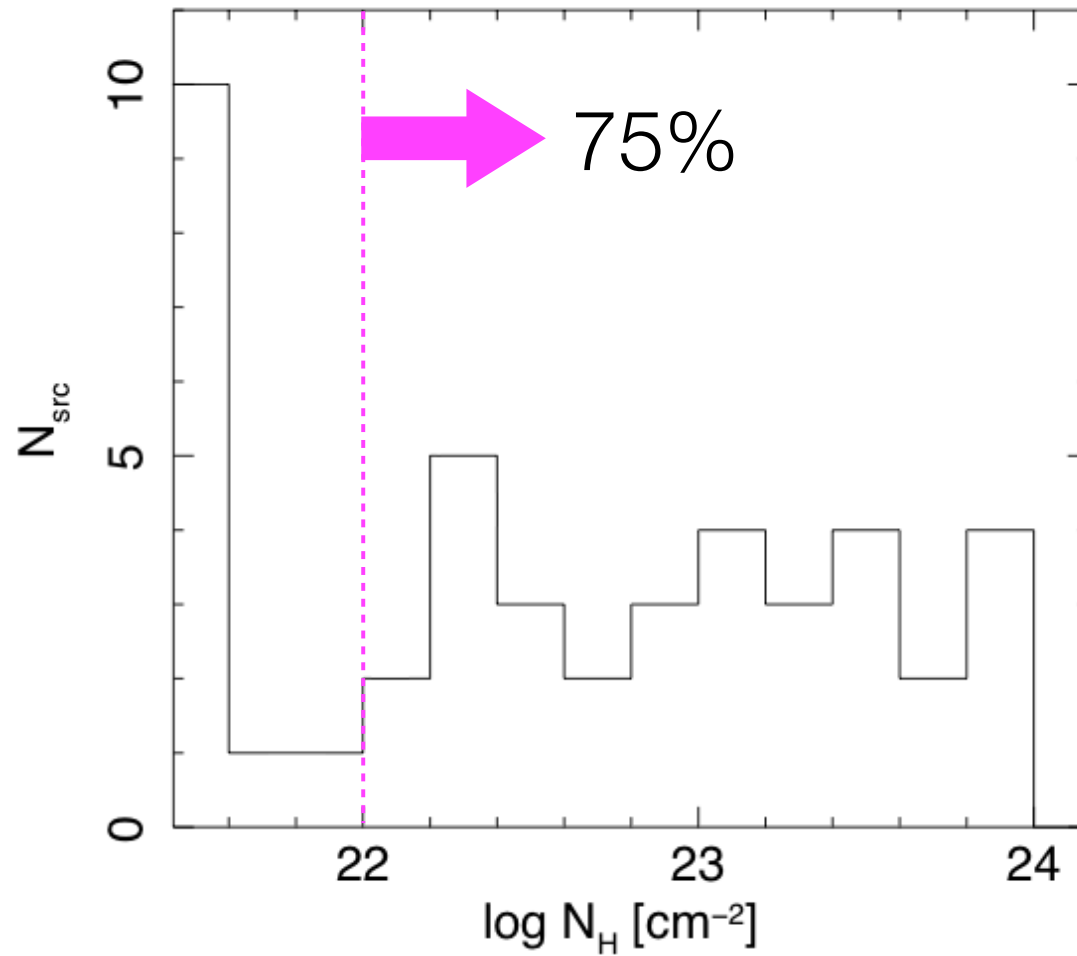
- Extracted from the first XMM-CDFS catalogue (176 sources)
- 46 objects at $z > 1.7$



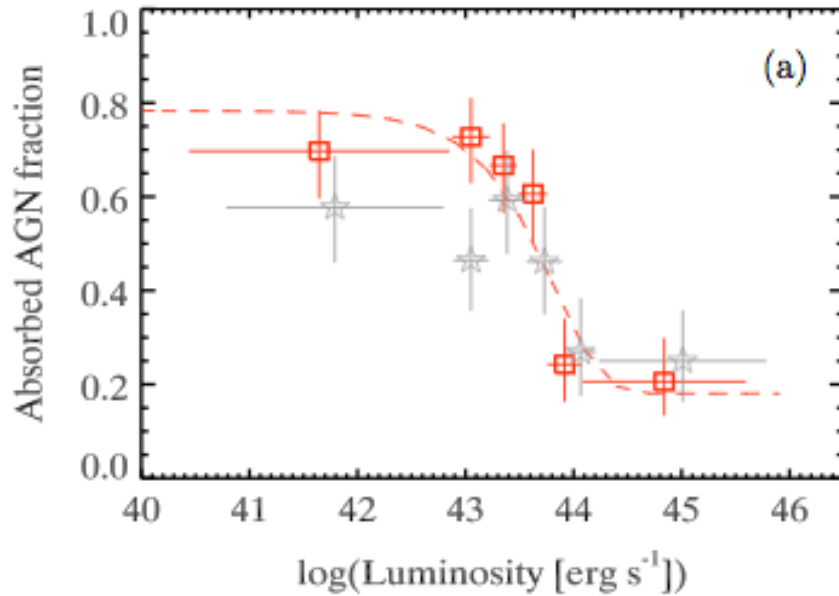
X-ray colour-colour diagram



N_H distribution, absorbed fraction



Fraction of absorbed AGN



Local Swift BAT sample
Burlon et al 2011

20% at $z=0$



75% at $z=2.5$

Corresponding Luminosity

Evolution of galaxy properties

★ Merger fraction $\propto (1+z)^2$

e.g., Xu et al 2012 for COSMOS

★ Gas fraction in galaxy $\propto (1+z)^{1.6}$

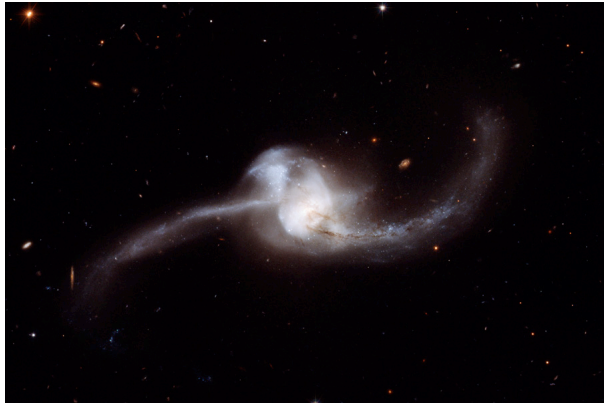
e.g., Carilli et al 2011

$\leq 10\%$ at $z=0$ \rightarrow $57 \pm 6\%$ at $z=1.5$

Classic merger → QSO scenario

e.g. Sanders et al 1988

Major merger



Obscured fraction

\propto Duration of obscured phase

Starburst

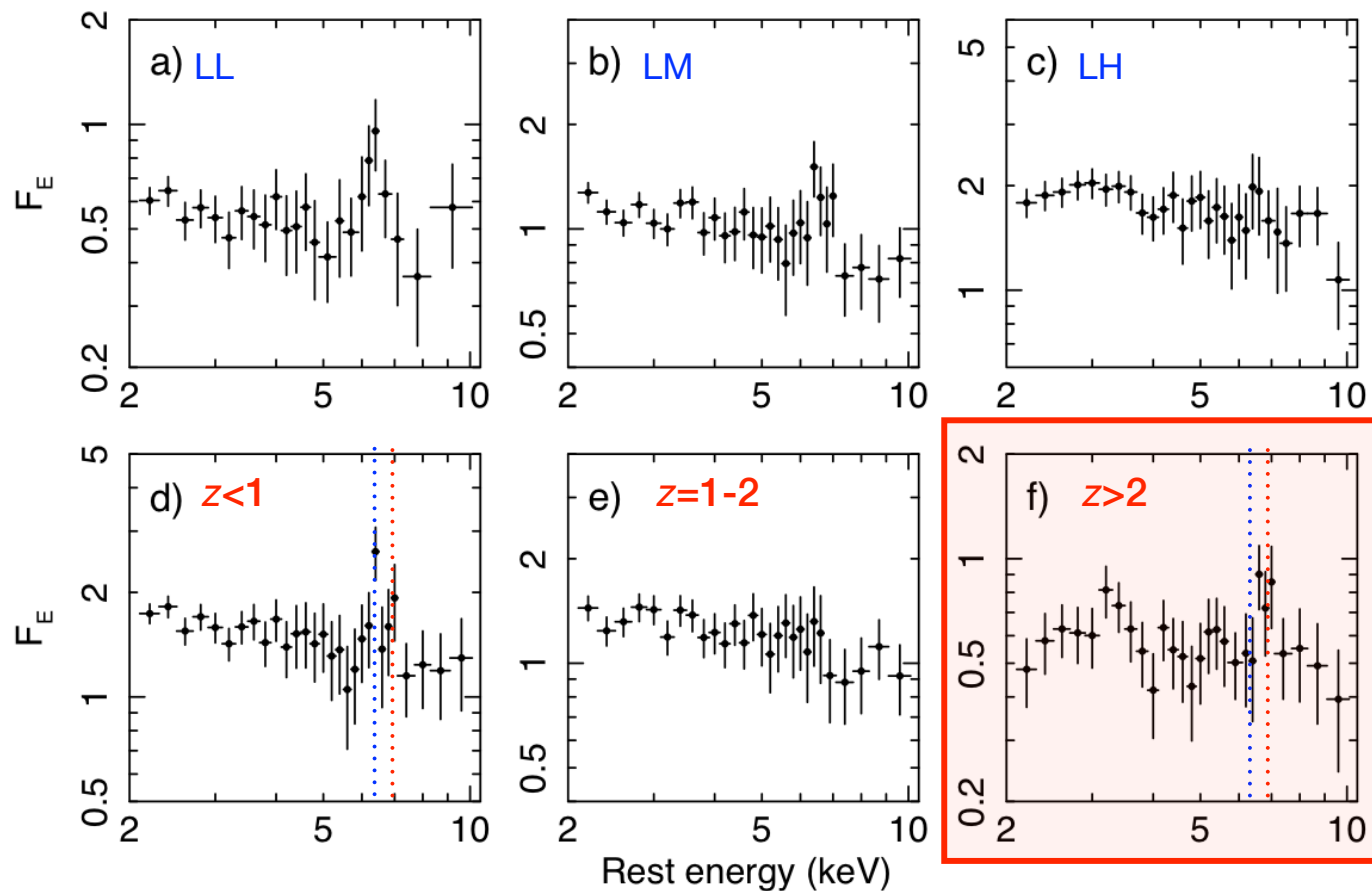
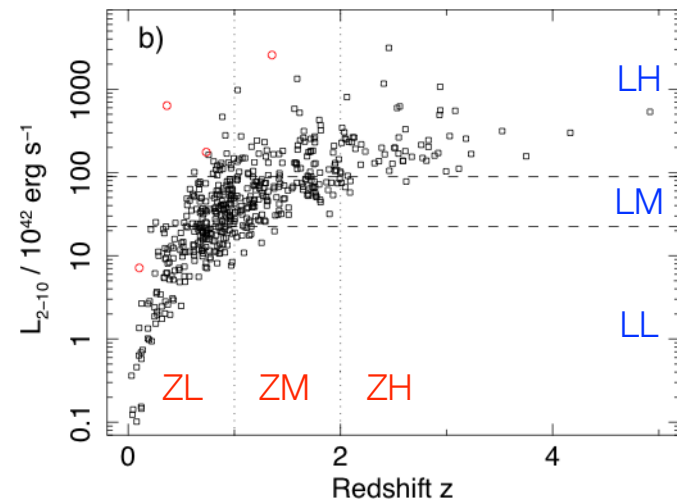
Obscured AGN

Unobscured AGN = QSO cf. QSO lifetime $< 10^8$ yr

Physical condition of active nuclei in this epoch

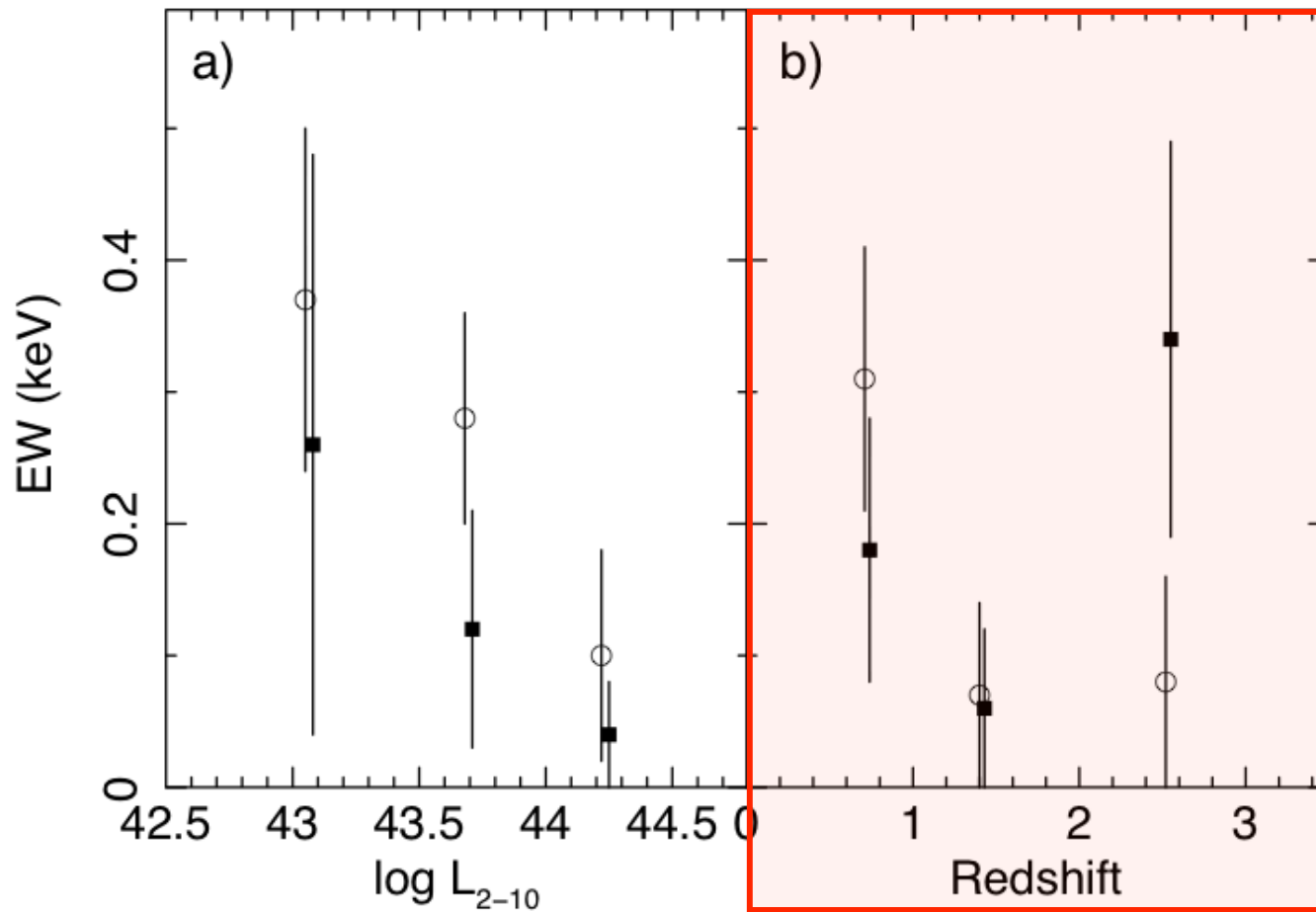
XMM-COSMOS

COSMOS Type II AGN ($z \sim 1$)



Fe line in Type II AGN

- Cold line
- Hot line Fe xxv, Fe xxvi

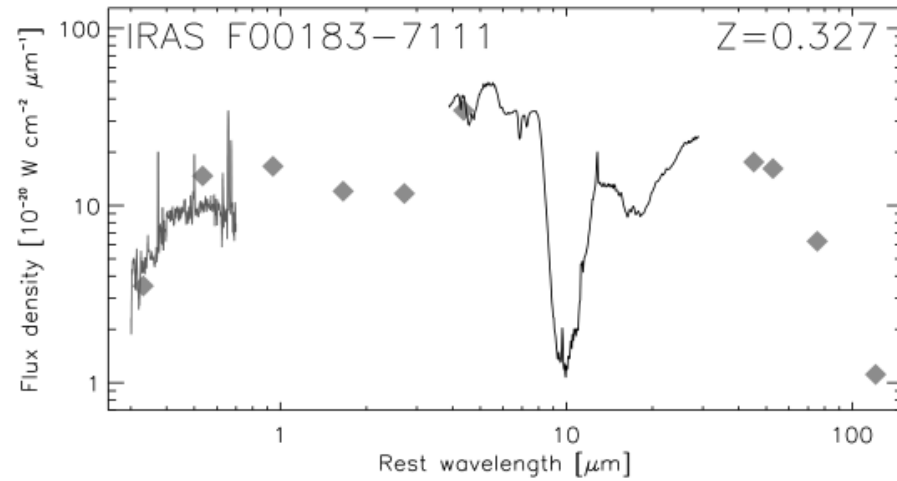
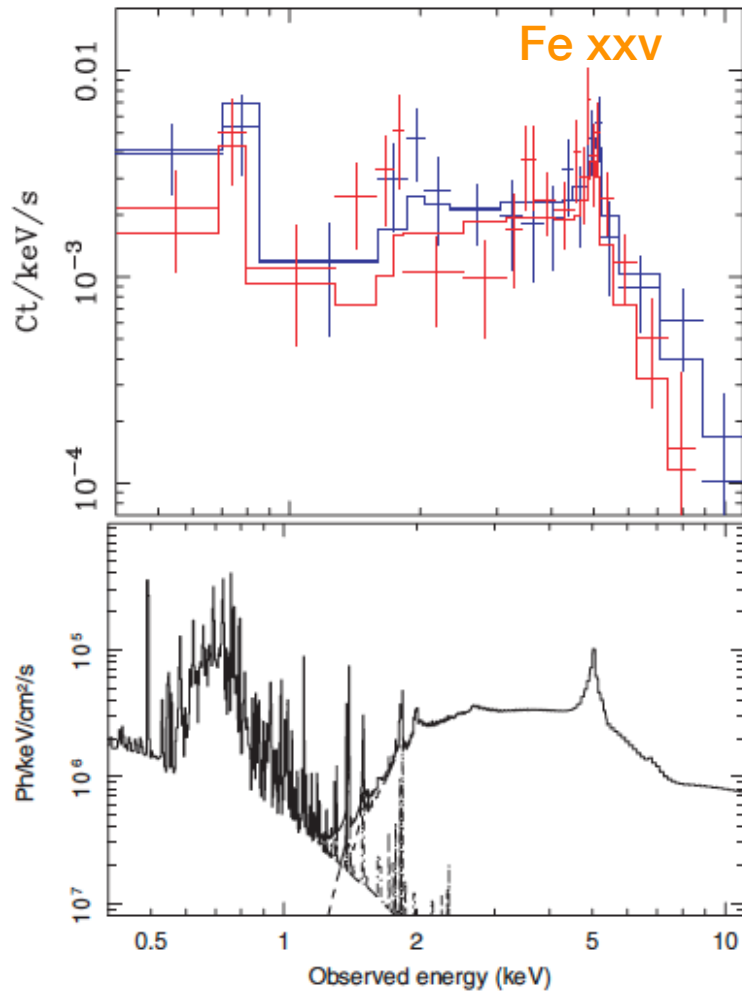


Hot Fe line in Type II AGN at $z > 2$

- Comes from MIPS 24 μm detected HLIRGs
- Hot dust (seen at rest-frame 7 μm) heated by AGN
- Likely accreting at high Eddington-ratio
- Possibly associated with fast outflow

The local analogue: IRAS F00183-7111

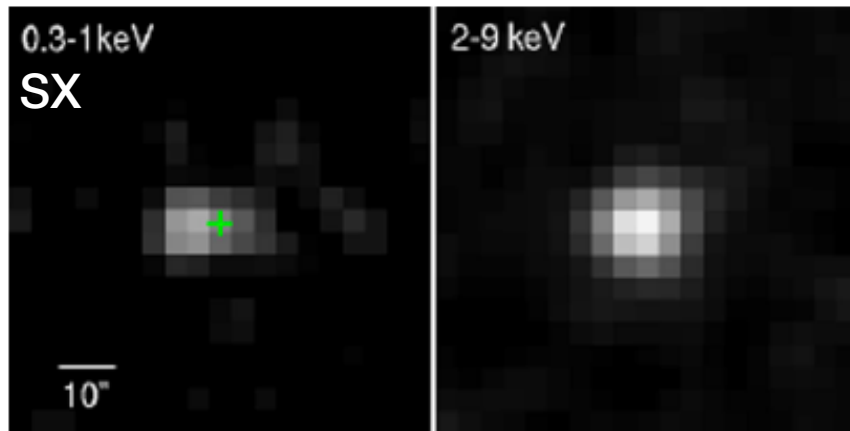
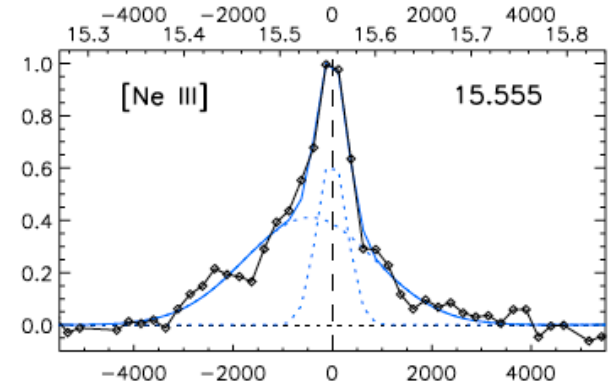
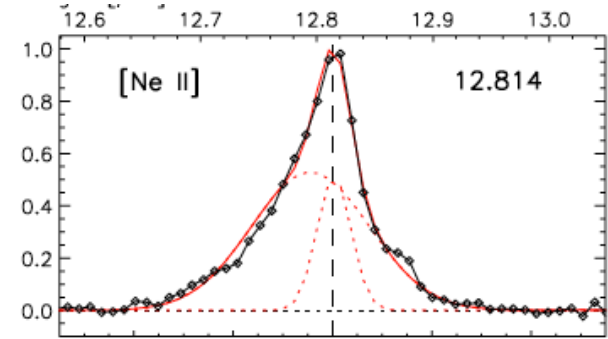
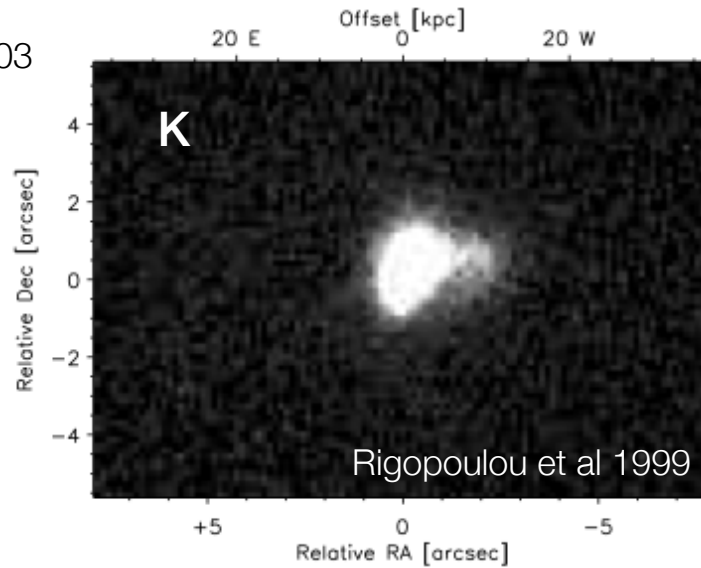
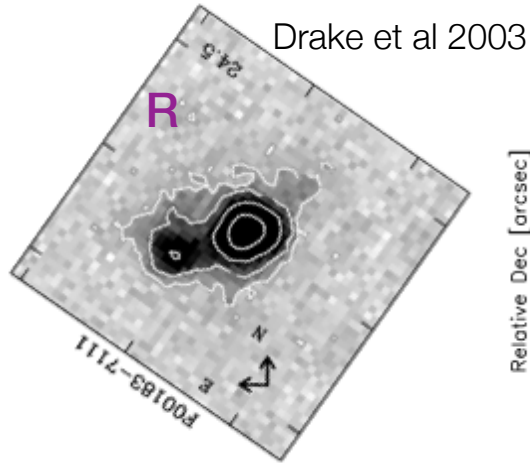
IRAS F00183-7111: local analogue?



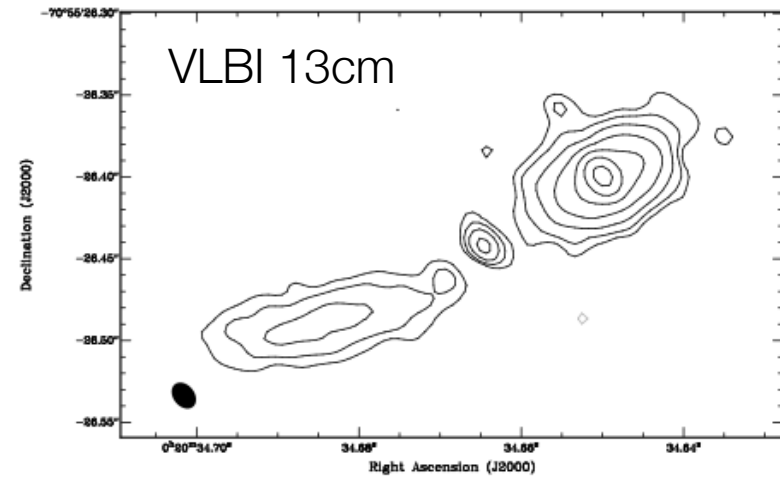
Heavily obscured HLIRG
emitting hot Fe line

Fast outflow in F00183-7111

Spoon et al 2008



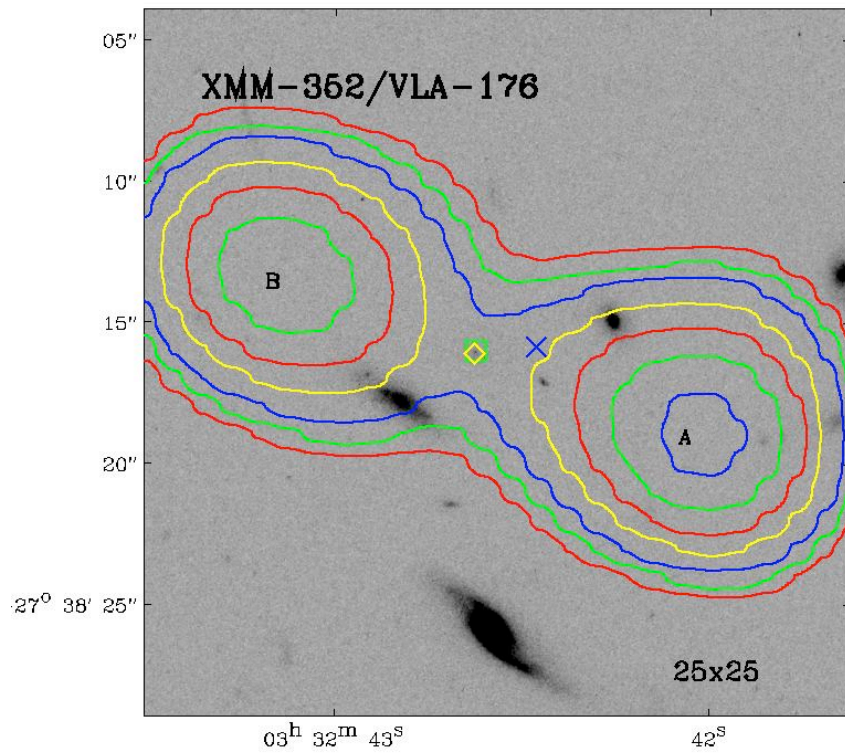
Nandra & Iwasawa 2007



Norris et al 2011

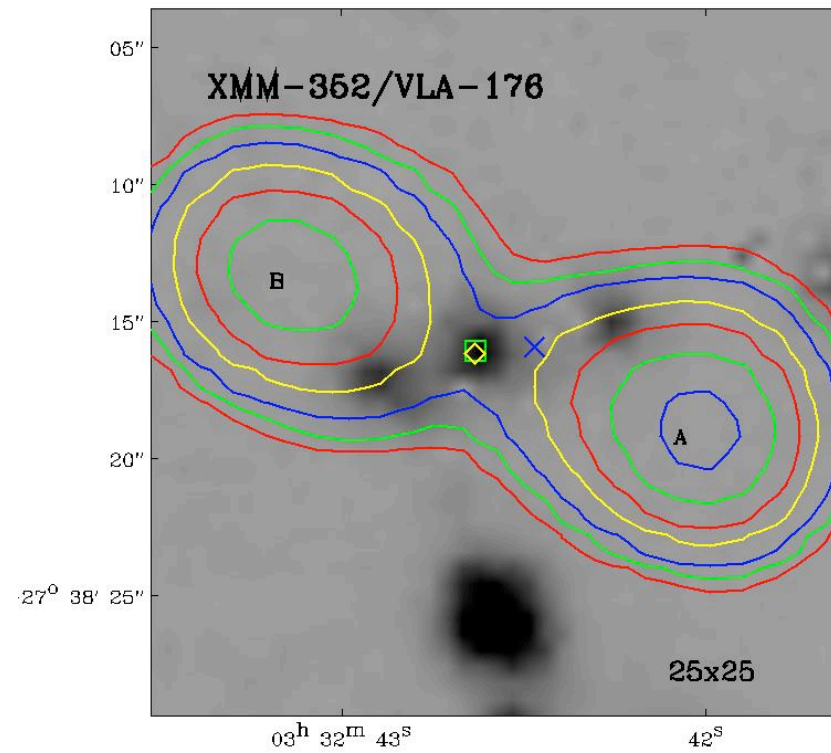
Obscured QSO in CDFS

GEMS z



CENTER: R.A. 03 32 42.57 DEC -27 38 16.4

Spitzer IRAC 4.5 μm

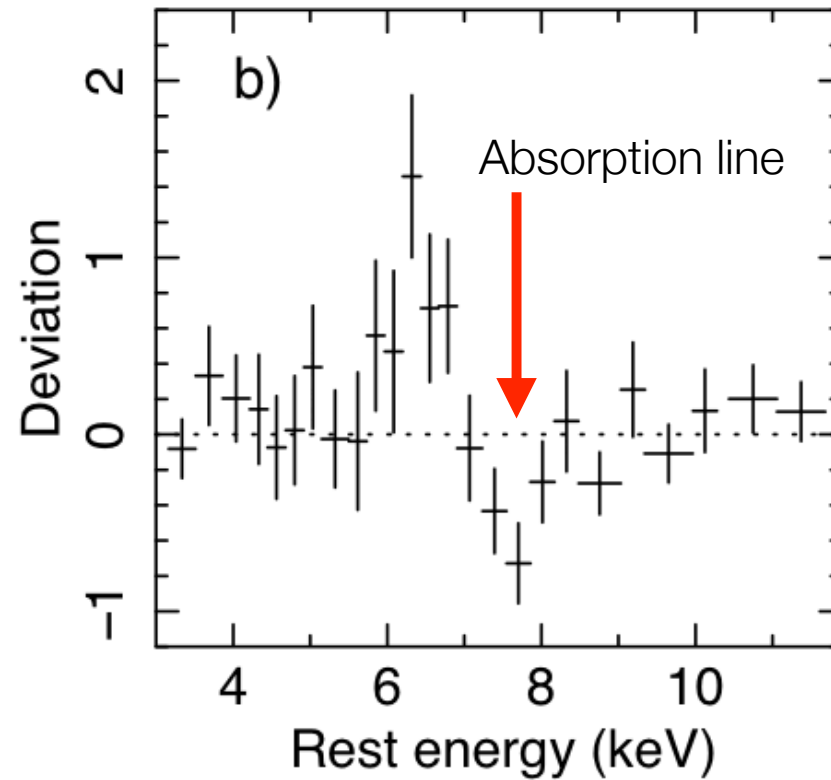
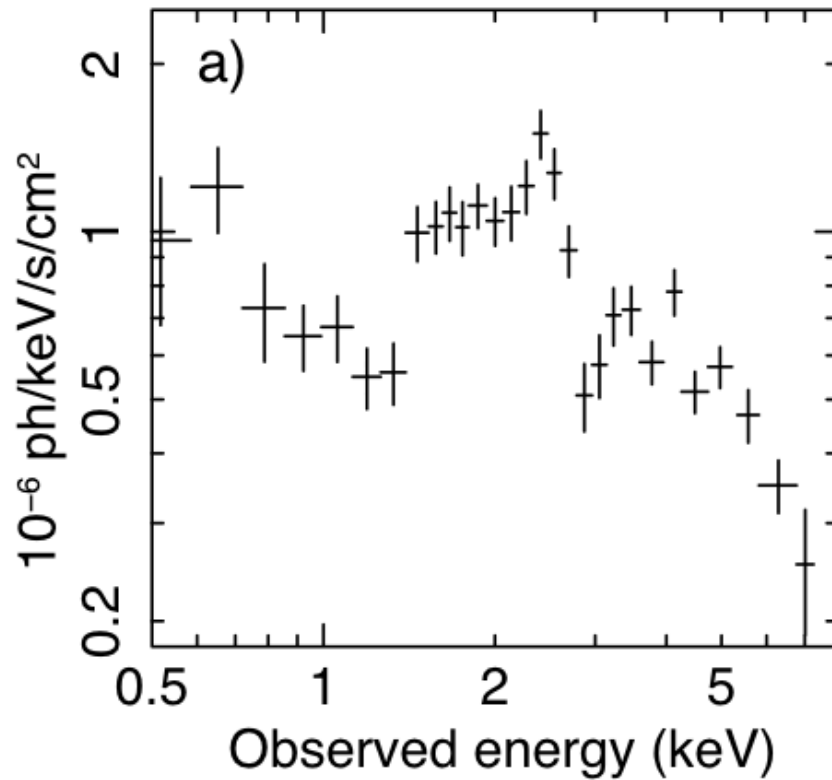


CENTER: R.A. 03 32 42.58 DEC -27 38 16.5

Absorption, outflow...

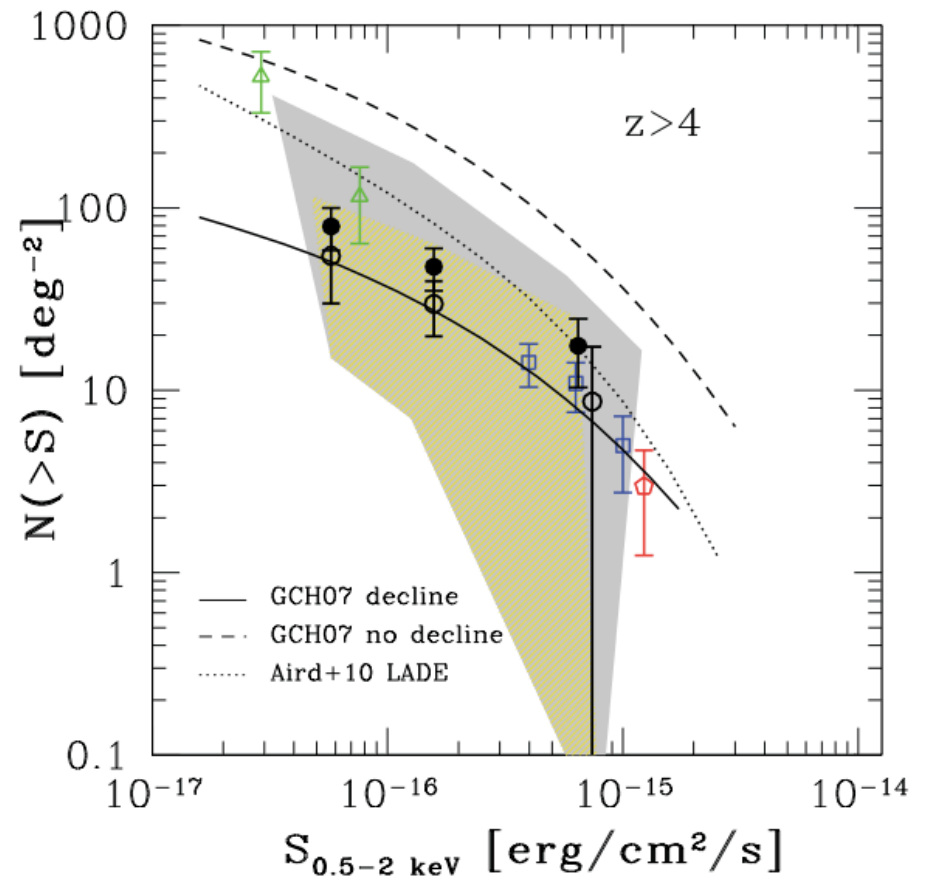
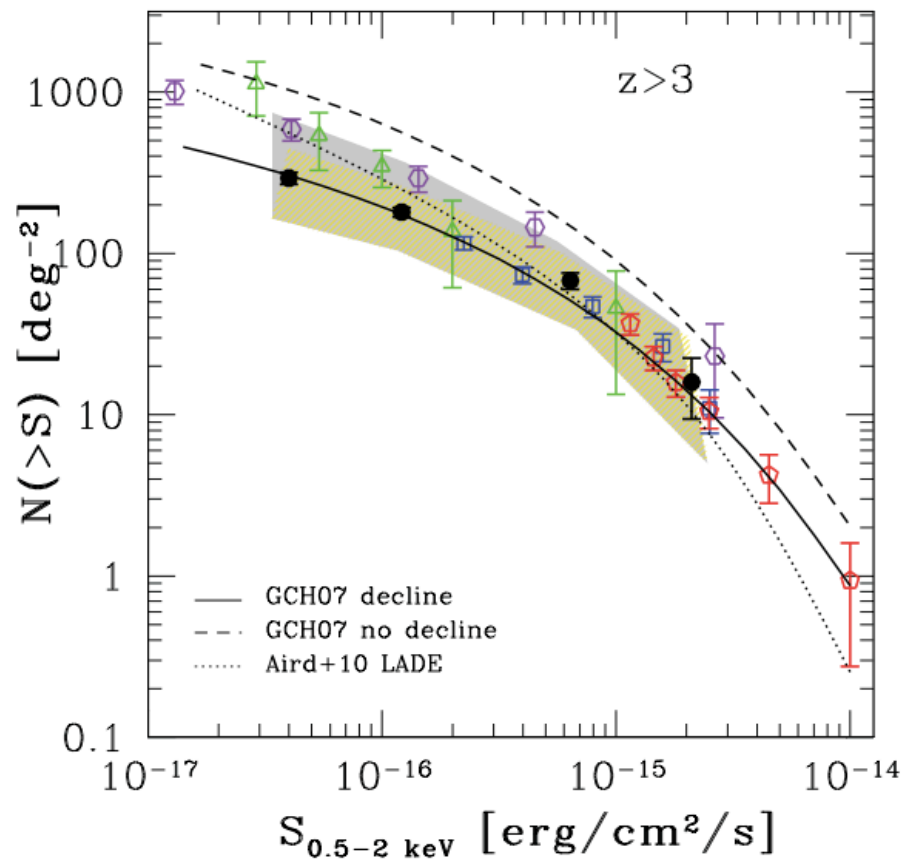
$$N_H \sim 4 \times 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

Blueshift $\sim 0.16c$



High redshift

CDF-S Chandra 4 Ms survey



Vito et al 2013