

RefleX 3.0 and beyond

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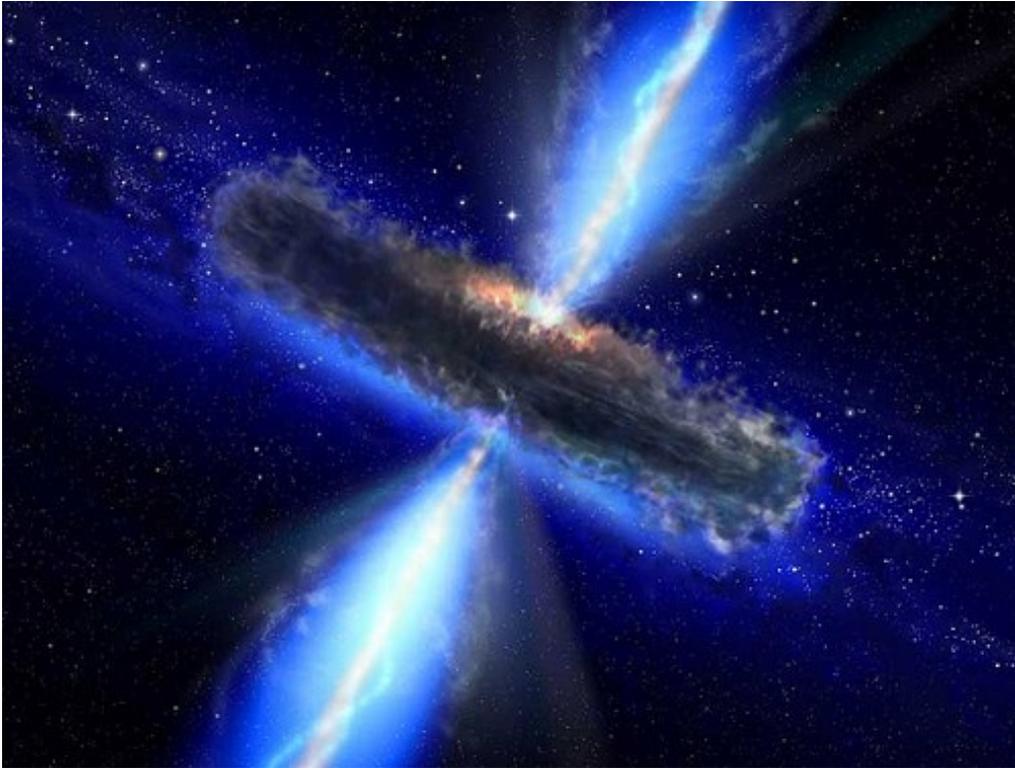
Claudio Ricci
Universidad Diego Portales
Santiago de Chile



UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE

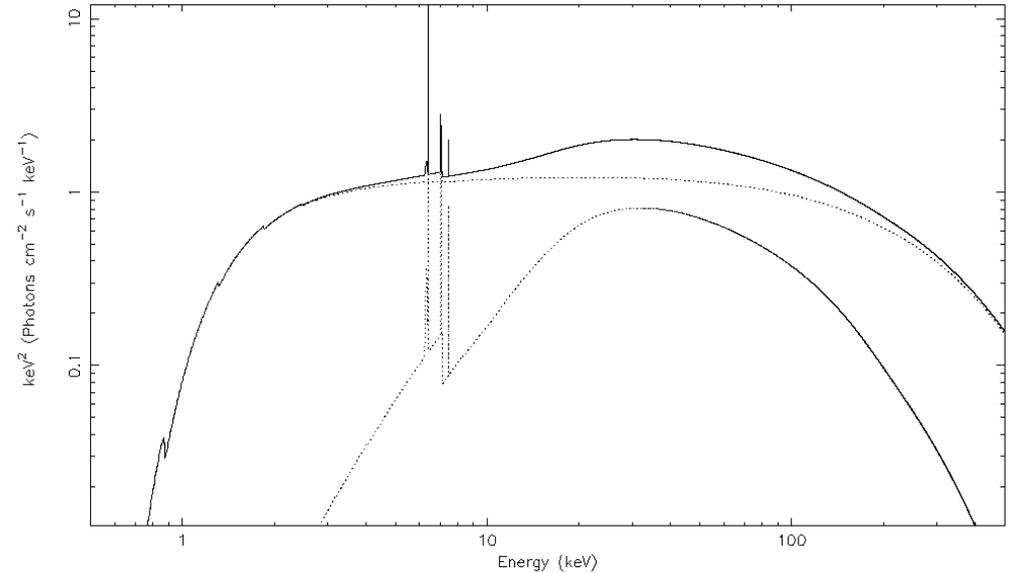
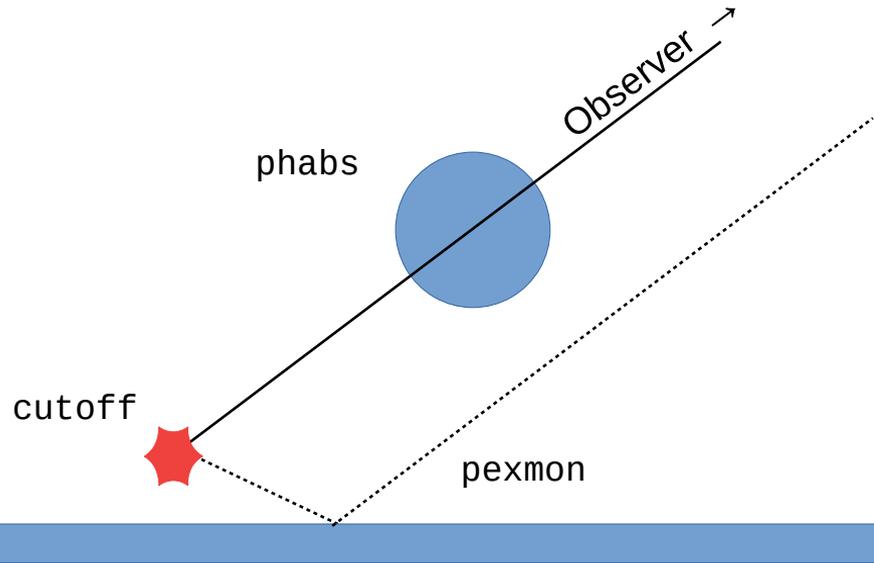
FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES
Département d'astronomie

Active Galactic nuclei



- Supermassive black hole
- Surrounded by complex distribution of matter
 - Accretion disk
 - (Dusty?) torus
 - Radial/Polar structures?
 - Broad-line region
 - Warm scattering medium
- X-rays are an important probe of the matter distribution

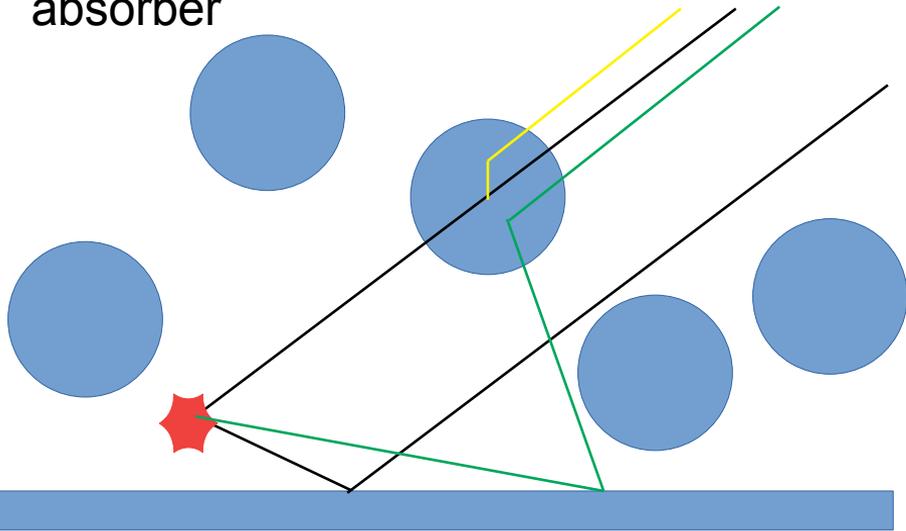
Modeling AGN X-ray Emission



Cut-off power law, neutral absorber, thick reflector

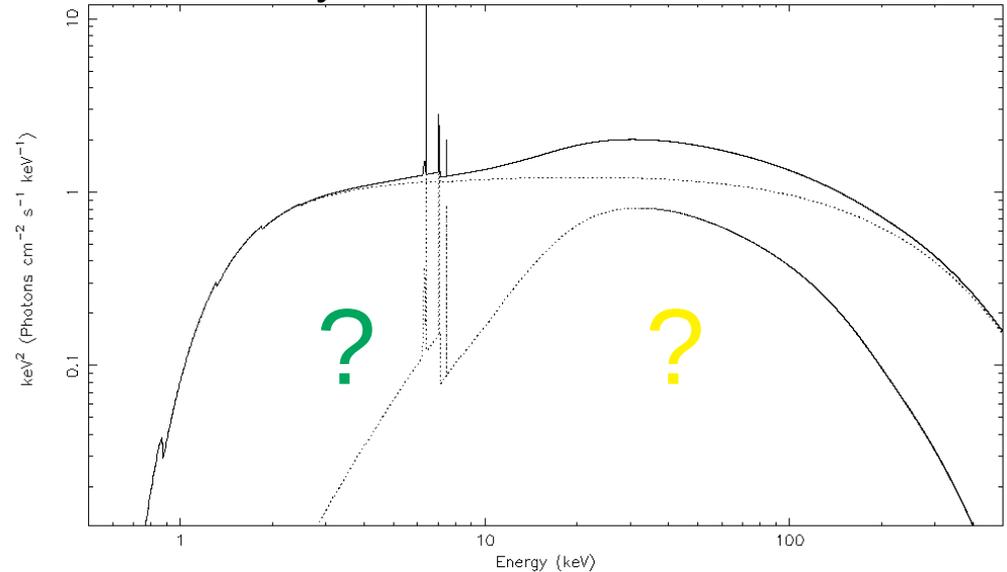
Modeling AGN X-ray Emission

- Scattering and reflection in the absorber
- Interactions between reflector and absorber



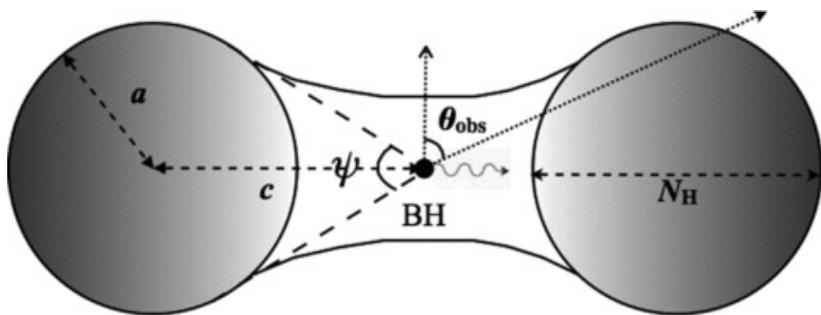
More generally:

- Absorber not only on the line of sight
- Absorber and reflector must be treated consistently



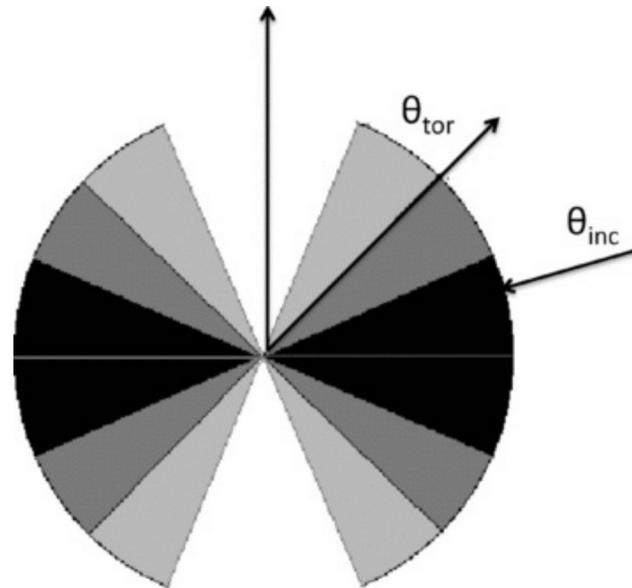
Cut-off power law, neutral absorber, thick reflector

Self-consistent Models of Absorption and Reflection



MYTorus (Murphy & Yaqoob 2009)

Torus geometry; $c=2a$



BNTorus (Brightman & Nandra 2011)

Spherical-toroidal geometry
Variable opening angle

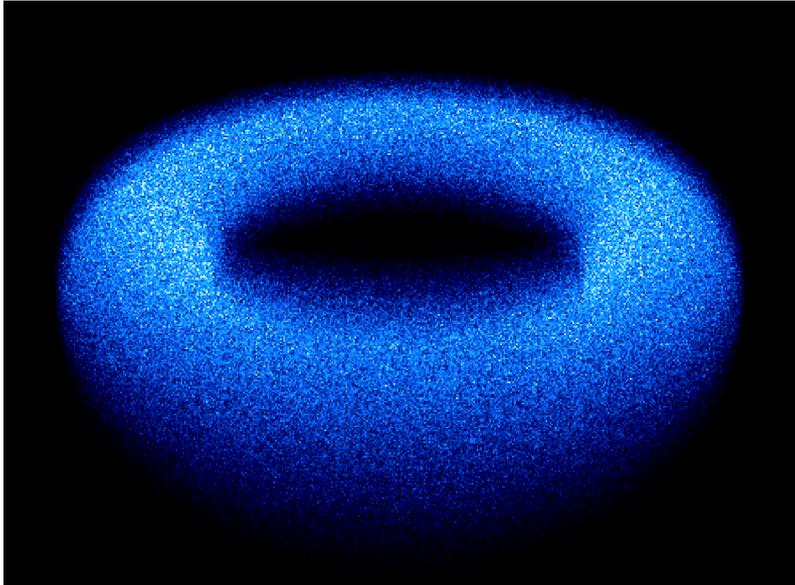
+ Variable cut-off
and [Fe/H]
(Baloković et al.
2018)

+ Clumpy torus
(Liu & Li 2014)

+ MONACO
(Okada et al.
2011)

Still quite limited
geometries

RefleX 1.0

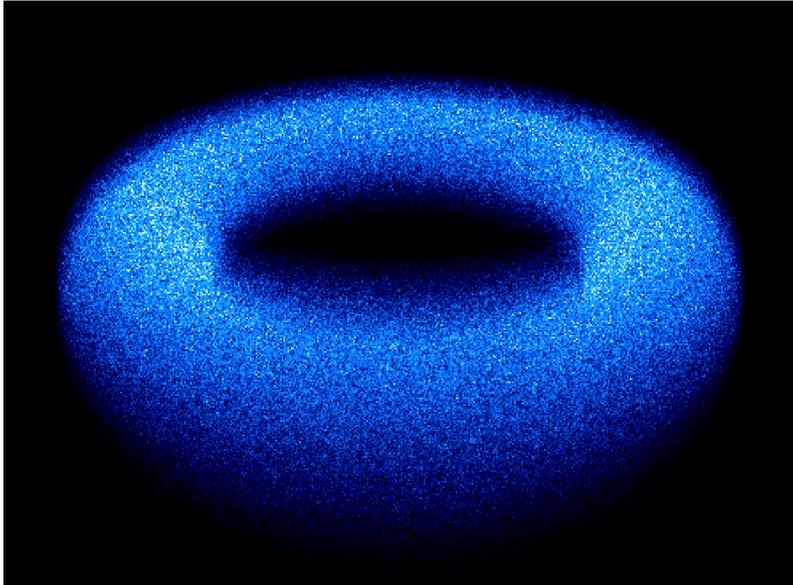


Paltani & Ricci 2017

RefleX is freely available at:
<https://www.astro.unige.ch/reflex/>

- Ray-tracing code
- Implements all usual physics (photo-electric, Compton scattering, fluorescence), plus Rayleigh scattering
- Several X-ray source geometries and spectra
- Several geometries for X-ray emitter and absorbing material, combined like building blocks
- Very simple configuration
- K and L fluorescence lines up to $Z=30$
- Produces photon lists, spectra, images
- Polarization of reflected component (not validated)

RefleX

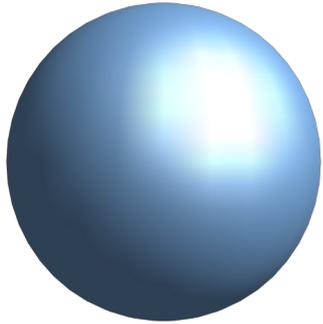


Paltani & Ricci 2017

```
NPHOTS 25000000
ECUT 6199.0
EGEN 6200.0 600000
EMSPEC PWRLAW 1.9 200000
EMGEOM POINT 0 0.0 0.0 0 180 180
LENGTH Parsec
MATTER lodd
TEMPERATURE 1
DENSITY 2e23
OBJECT WORLD 1e8
OBJECT TORUS torus 0.0 0.0 0.0 7.5 2.5
IMAGE NEW diffuse_ka.fits 200 AXIS 0 1 60 100
IMAGE ENERGY > 6380
IMAGE ENERGY < 6404
```

RefleX is freely available at:
<https://www.astro.unige.ch/reflex/>

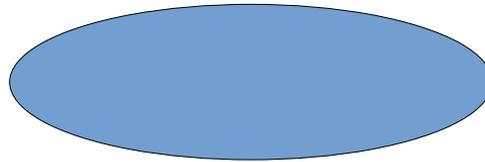
Source and Spectral Shapes



Sphere

Spectra

- Monoenergetic
- Gaussian
- Power law
- Cut-off power law
- Black body
- Wien

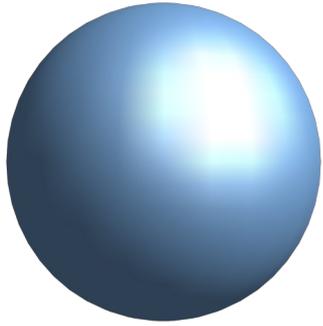


Disc
Annulus

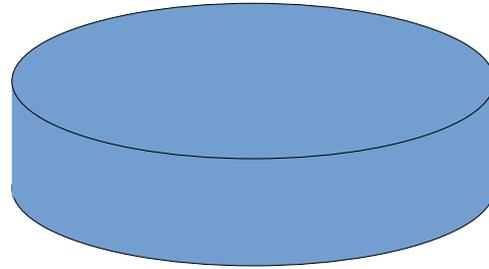


Point source

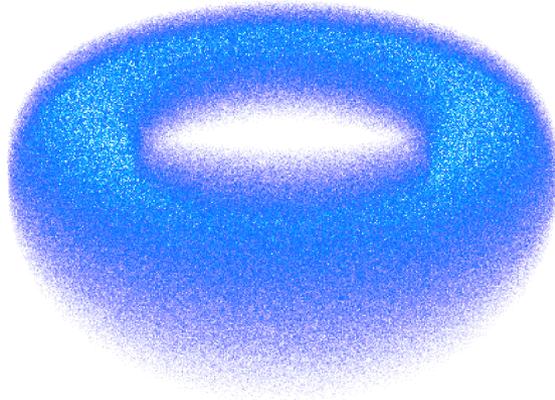
Object Shapes



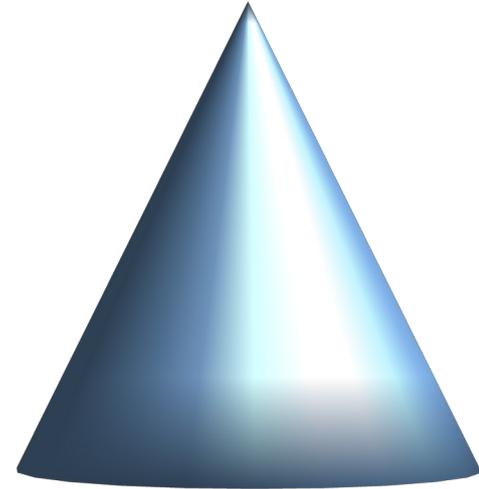
Sphere



Disc
Cylinder
Annulus



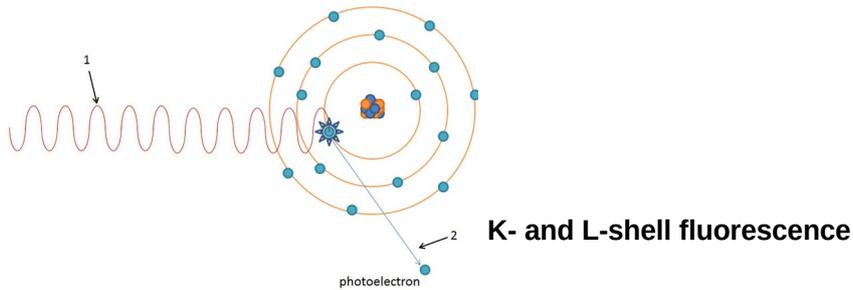
Torus



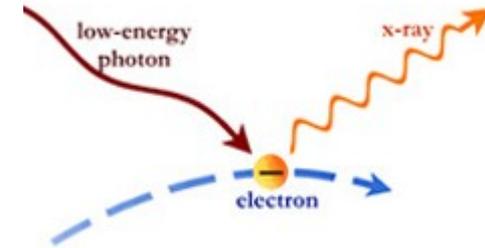
Cone
Hollow Cone

Physical Processes

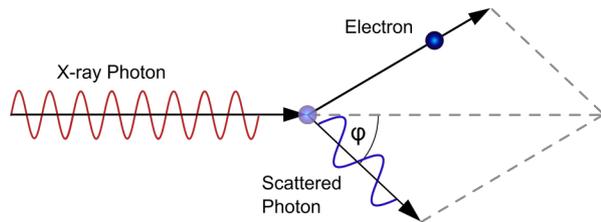
Photo-ionization and Fluorescence



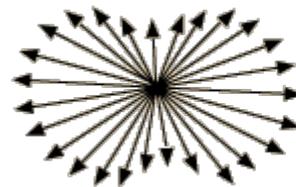
Inverse Compton scattering



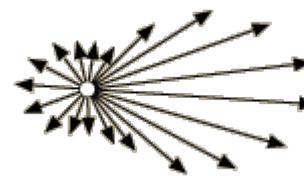
Compton Scattering



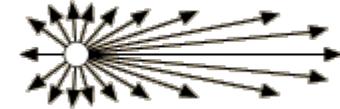
Rayleigh Scattering



Mie Scattering



Mie Scattering, larger particles



Free electrons – bound electrons

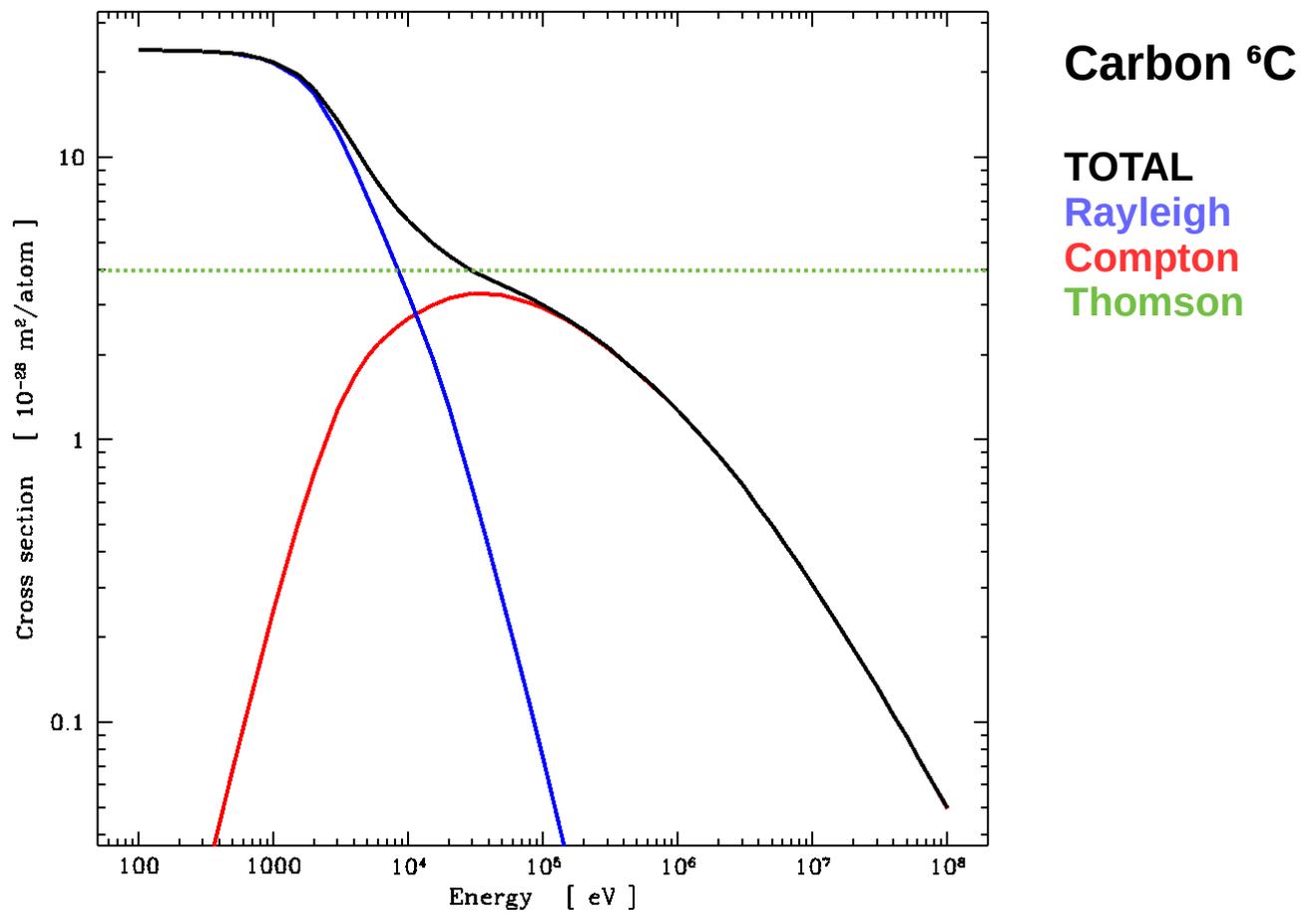
Bound electrons

Dust

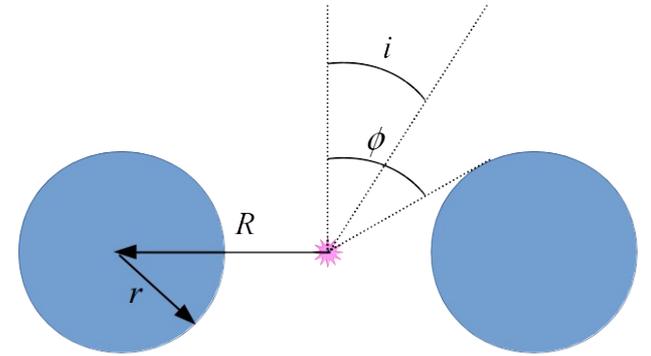
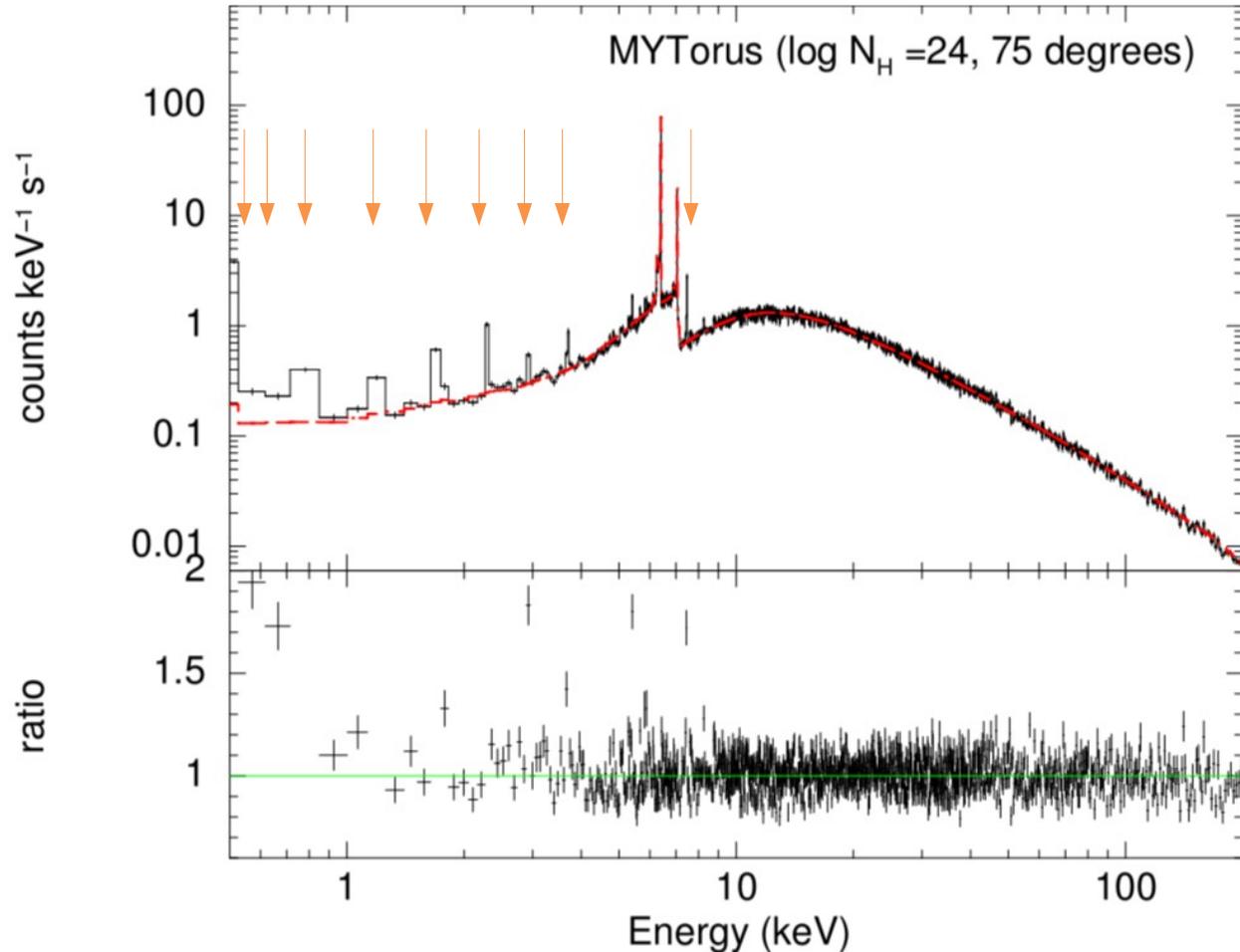
Any composition (\rightarrow Zn), molecular Hydrogen H_2

Carbon grains + Silicate $MgFeSiO_4$

Rayleigh vs Compton Scattering



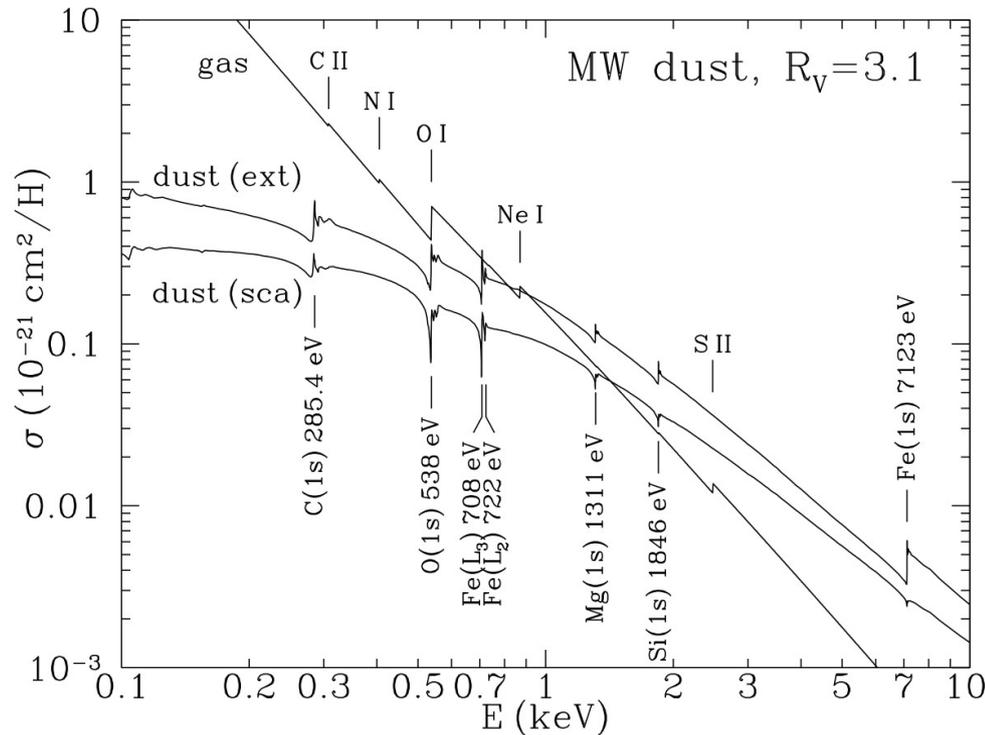
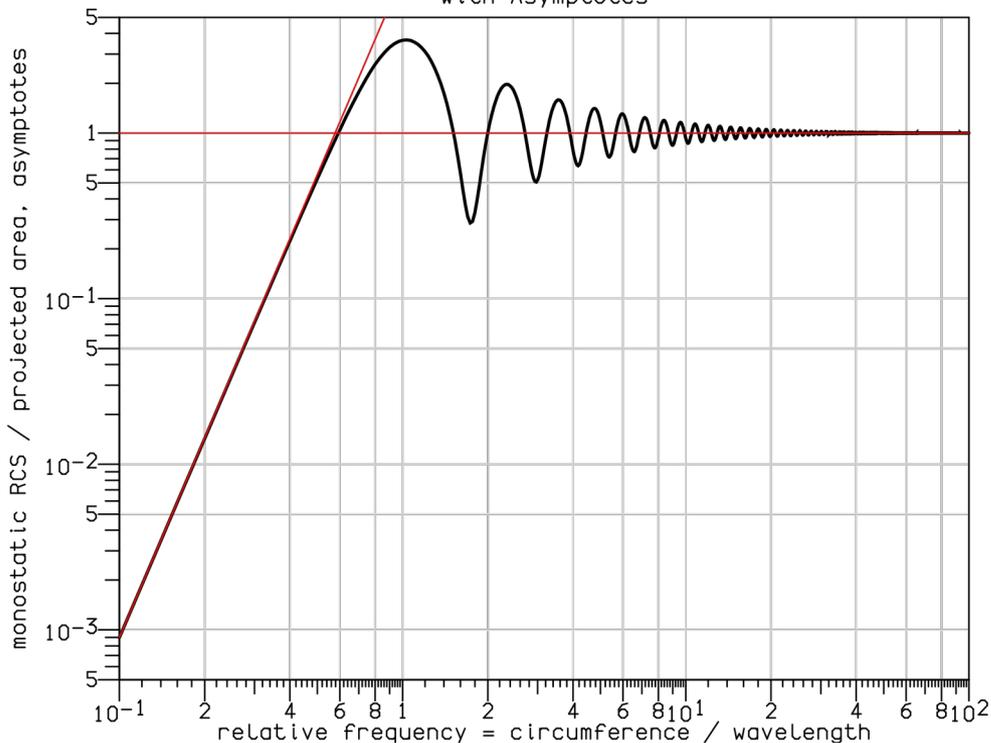
RefleX vs MYTorus



Murphy & Yaqoob 2009

Dust

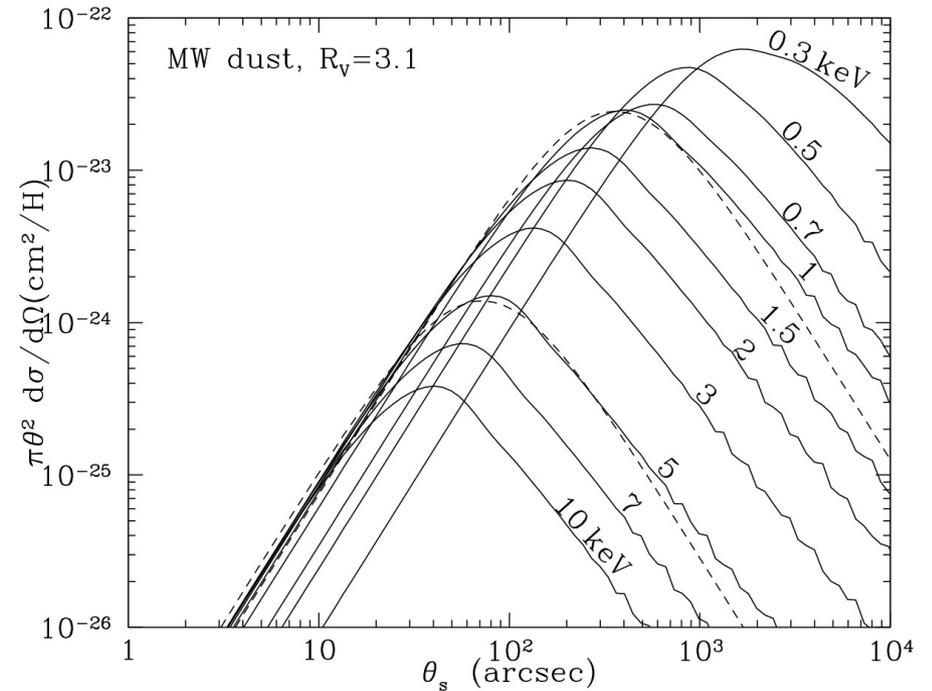
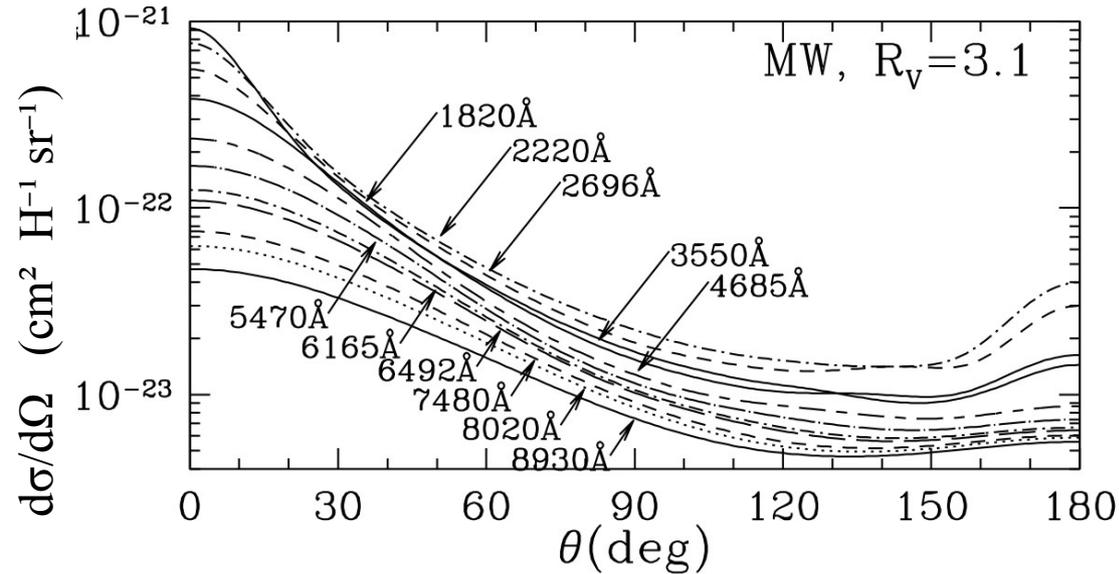
Radar Cross Section of Metal Sphere
with Asymptotes



Composition: Carbon grains and Silicates MgFeSiO_4
 Grain size distribution: 0.5 nm – 0.5 μm

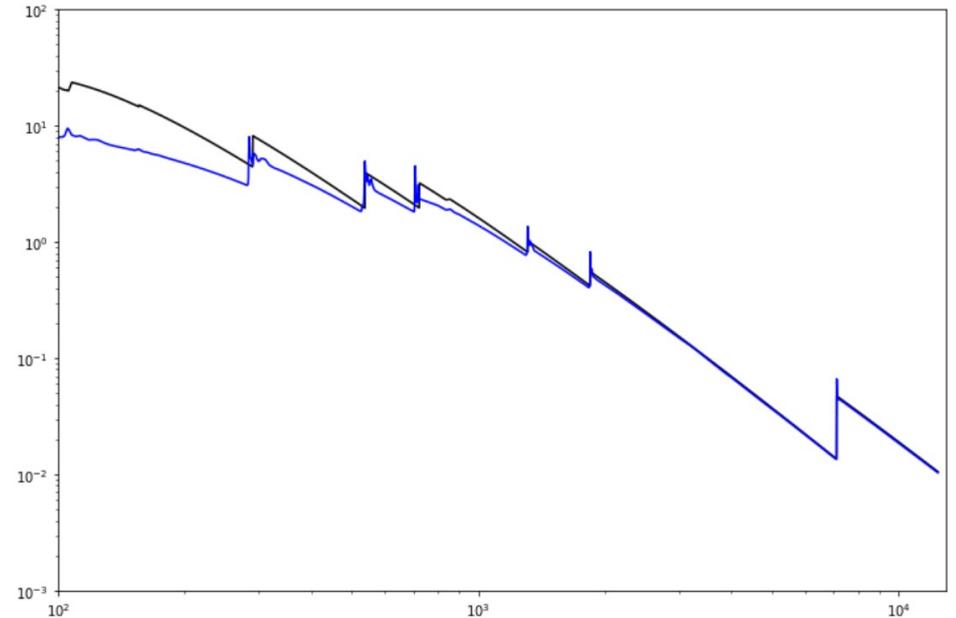
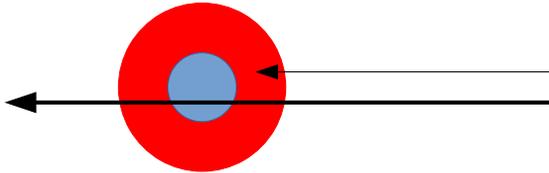
Mie Scattering

- Mie scattering is essentially “forward-scattering”, especially in the X-rays



Absorption by Dust

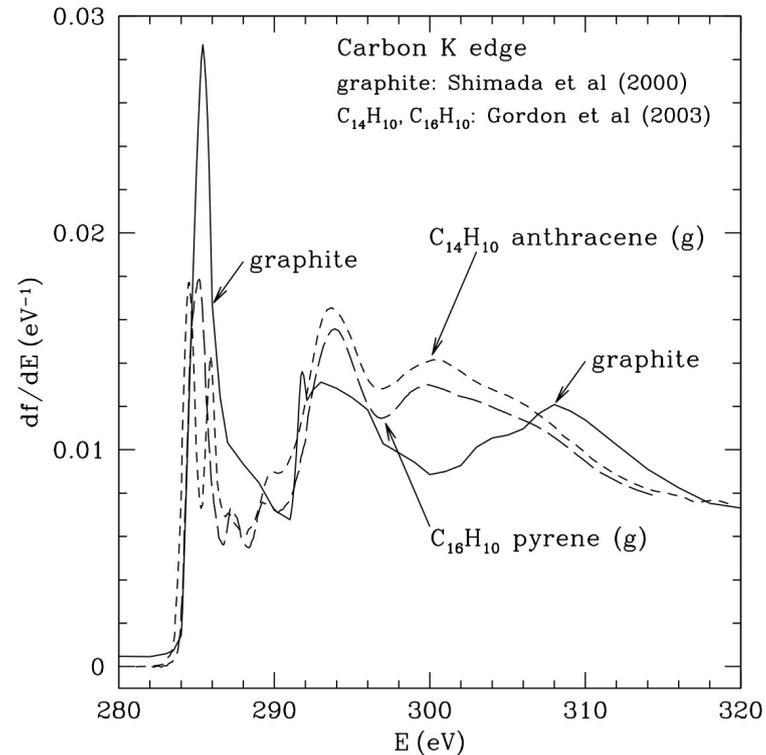
- Screening: at low energies, photons that hit a grain never reach the center of the grain
- Absorption cross-section decreases



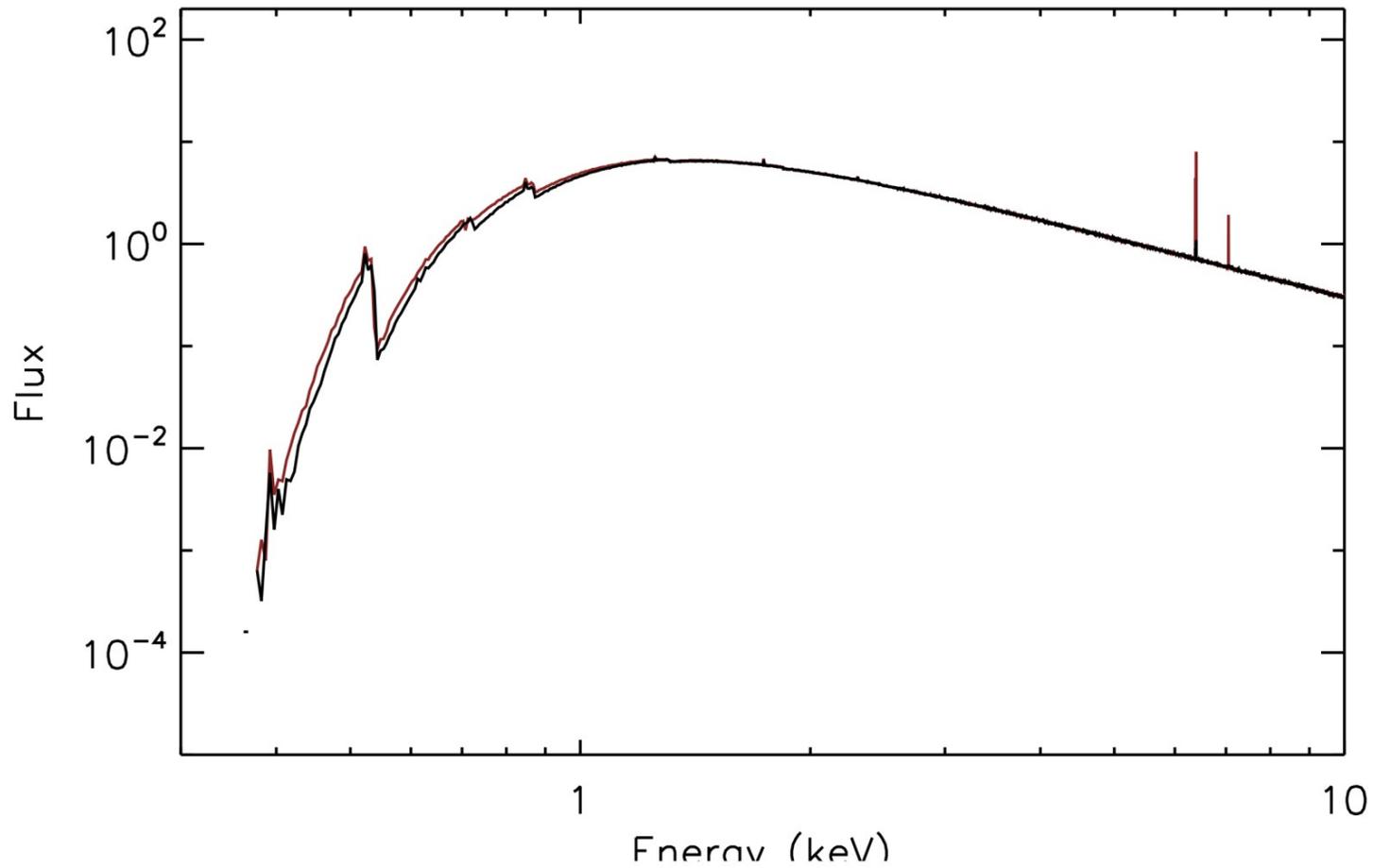
NEXAFS

- Dust photoelectric cross-section is modified by crystalline structure: Near-Edge X-ray Absorption Fine Structure
- Direct dust diagnostic in X-rays. Detectable with Athena?

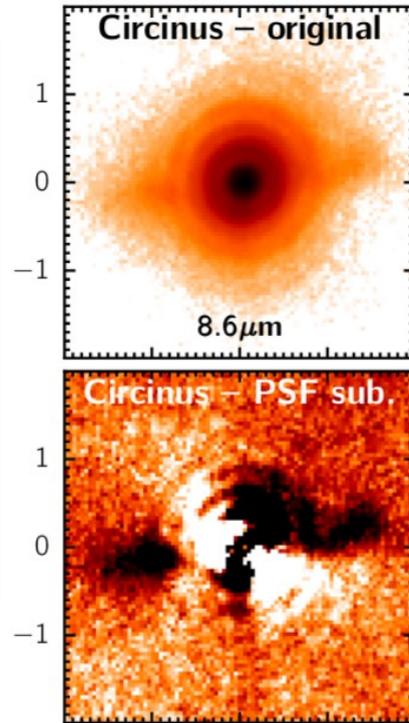
Oscillator strength
(linked to σ) for
different Carbon
dusts



Slab, $N_{\text{H}}=10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$



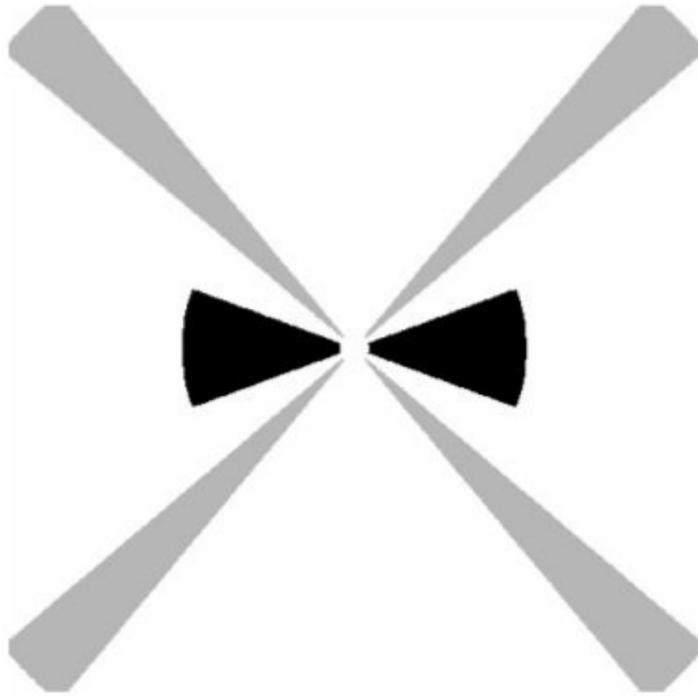
A multiwavelength-motivated X-ray model for the Circinus Galaxy



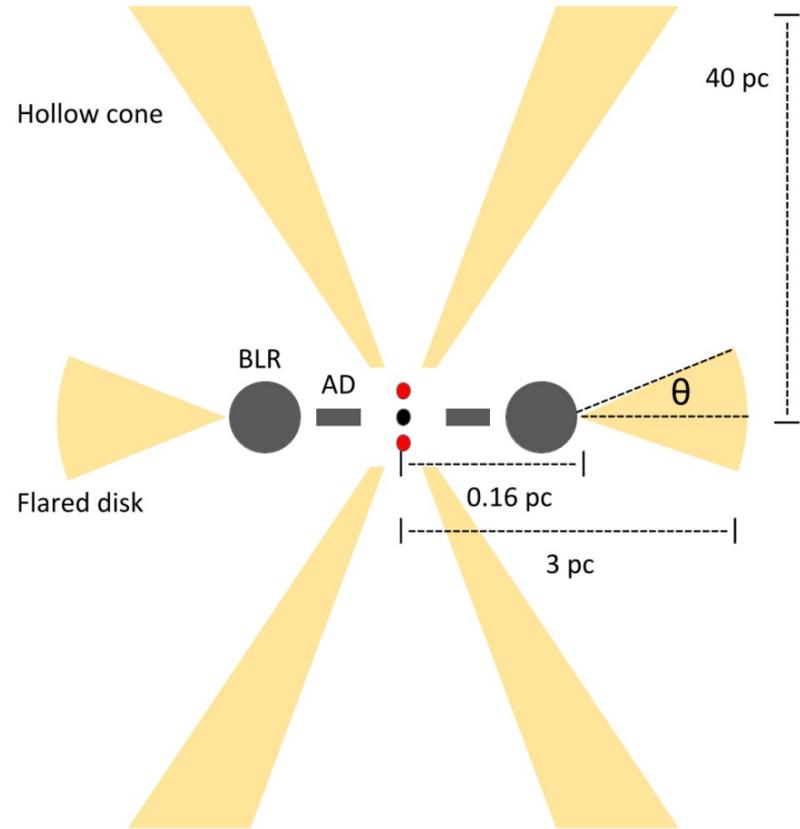
Stalevski et al. (2017)

- The closest Seyfert 2 (absorbed AGN) galaxy: 4.2 Mpc
- Compton-Thick: $N_{\text{H}} = (6-10) \times 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- 2 components in the IR at parsec scale:
 - Torus-like component in the equatorial plane of the system
 - Large structure elongated in the polar direction
- Stalevski et al. (2017) proposed for the dusty emitting regions:
 - A flared disk for the torus-like component
 - A cone/hyperboloid shell for the elongated emission

The Circinus Galaxy

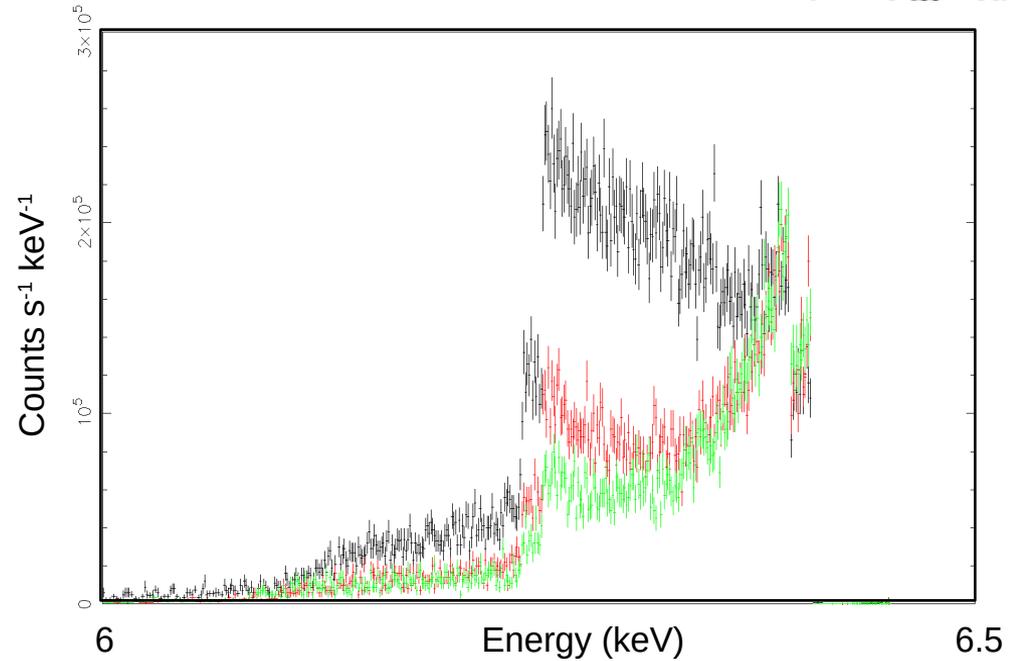
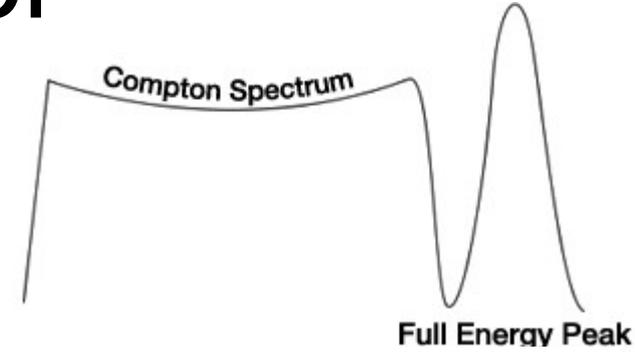
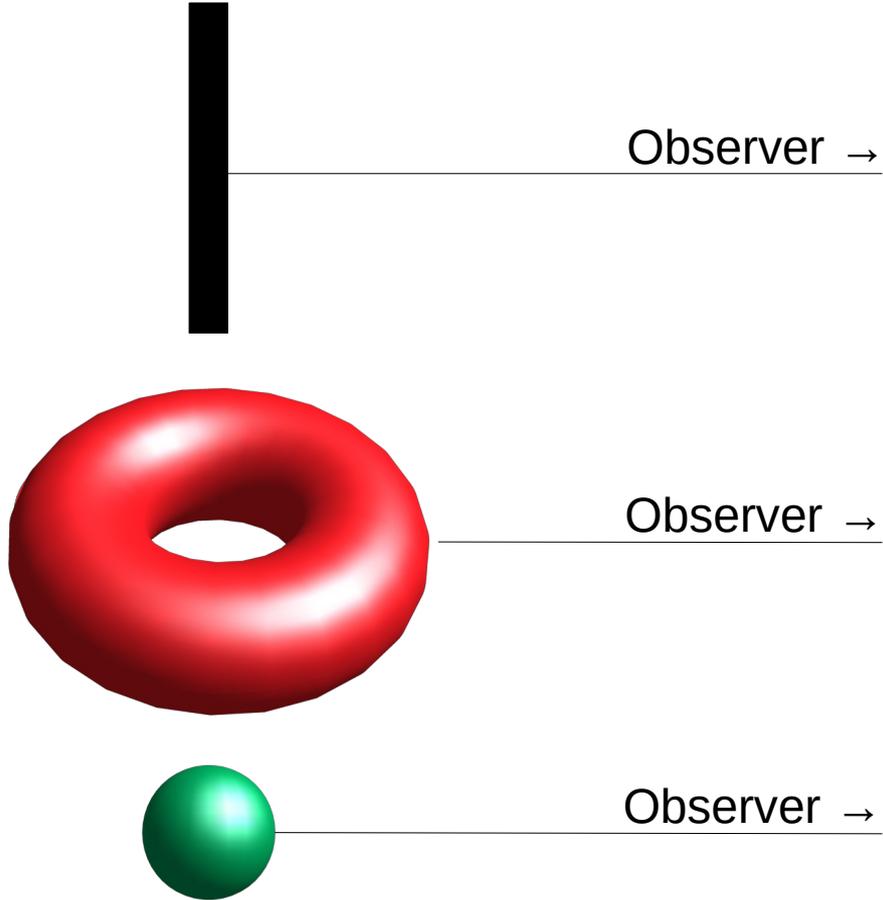


Stalevski et al. (2017)

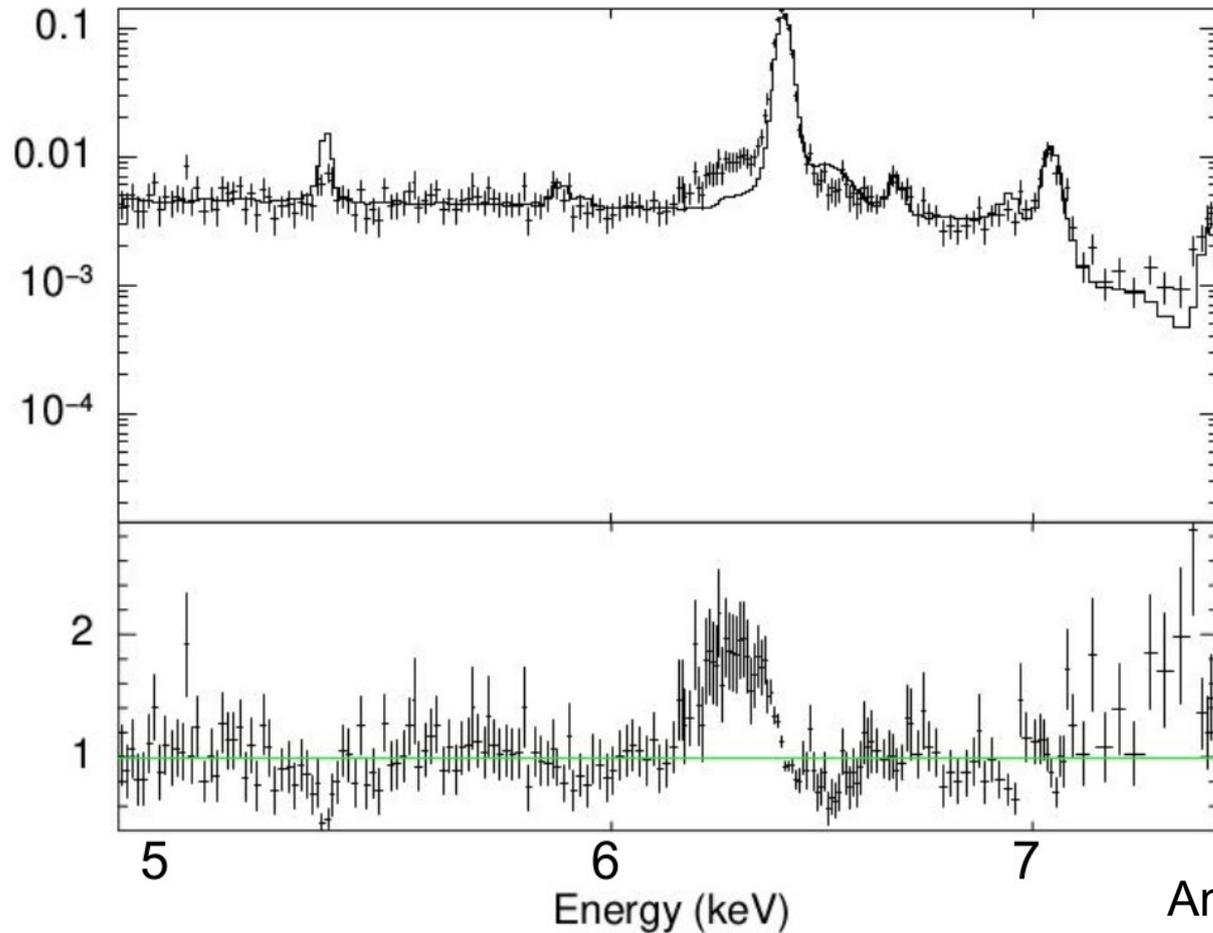


Andonie et al. submitted

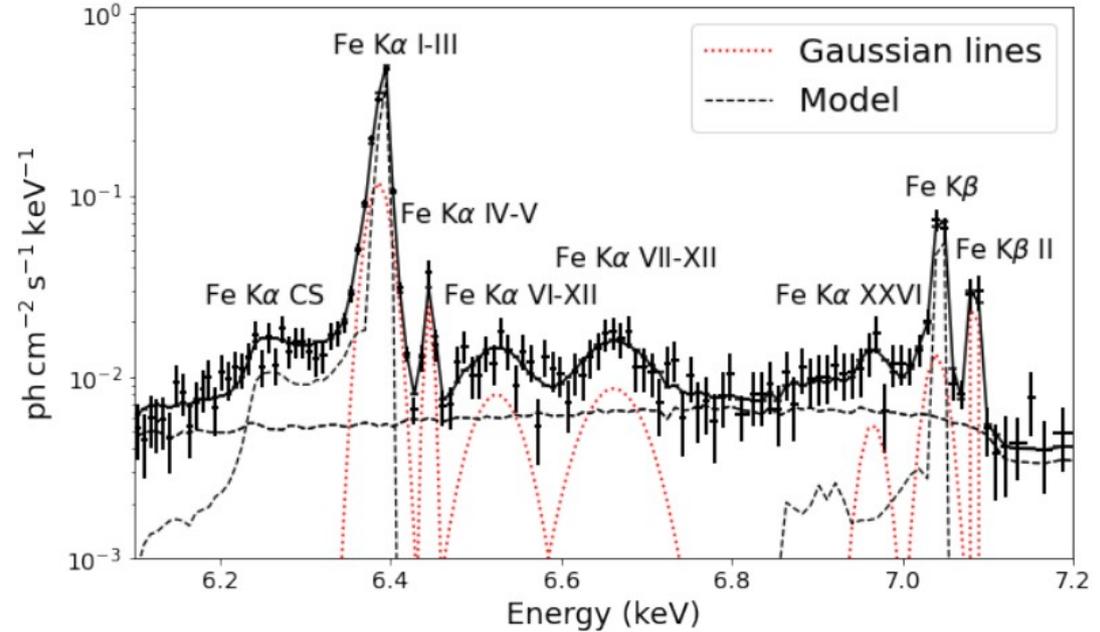
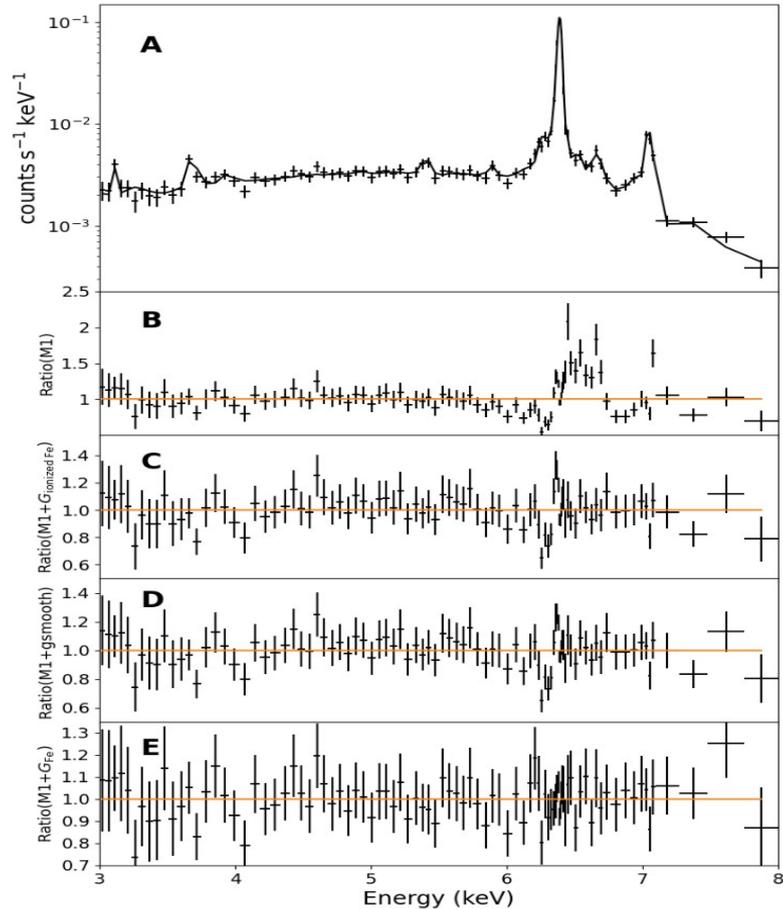
Compton Shoulder



Chandra HEG Spectrum

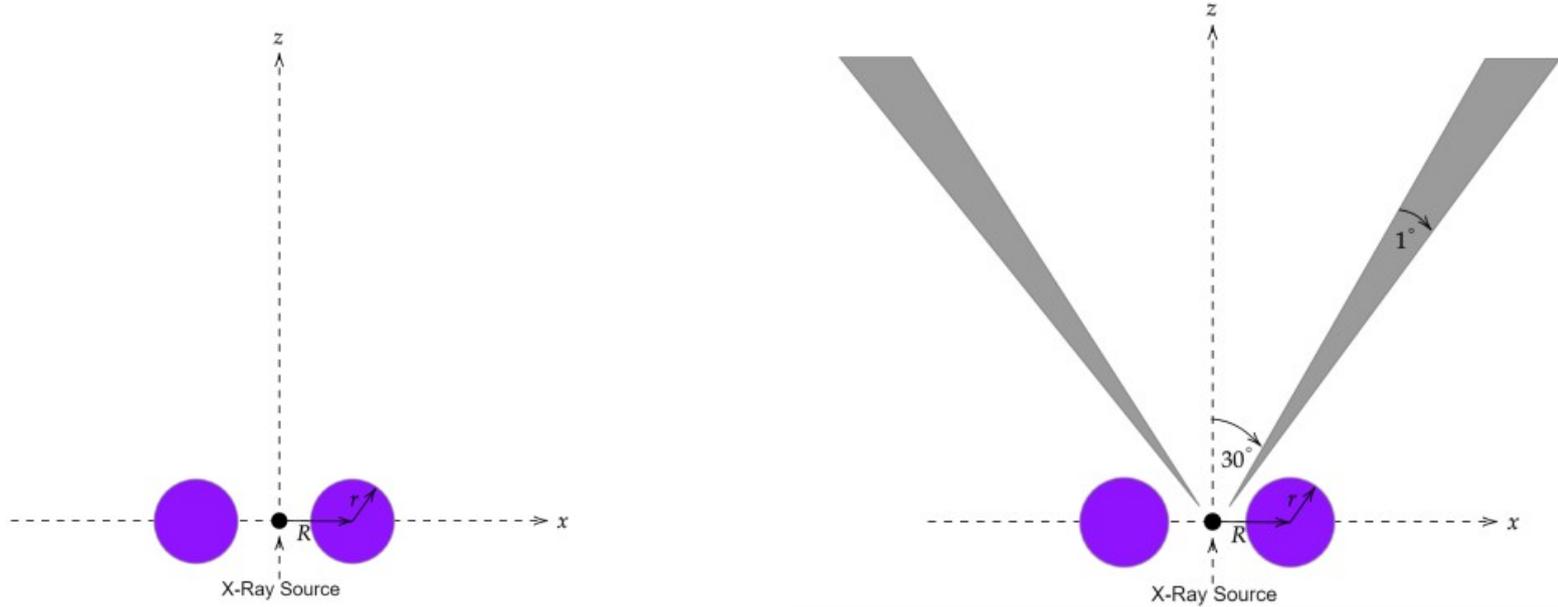


Chandra HEG Spectrum

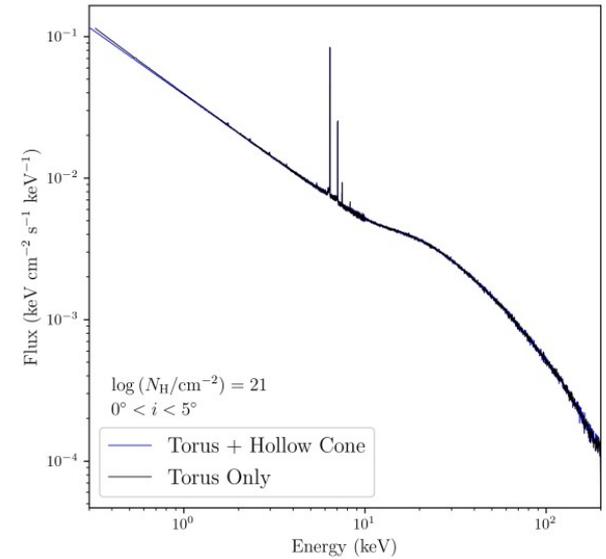
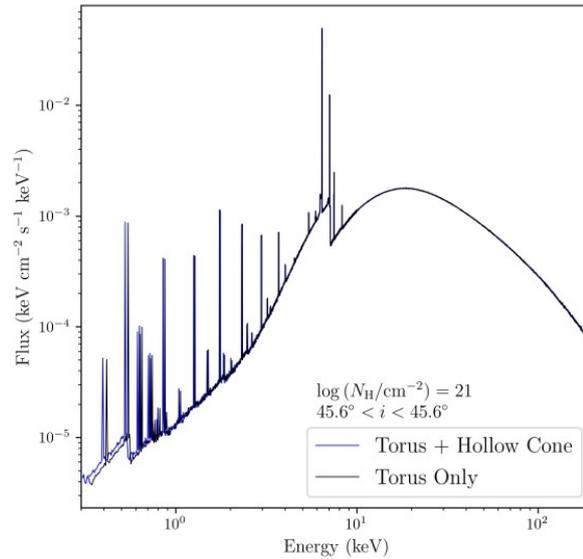
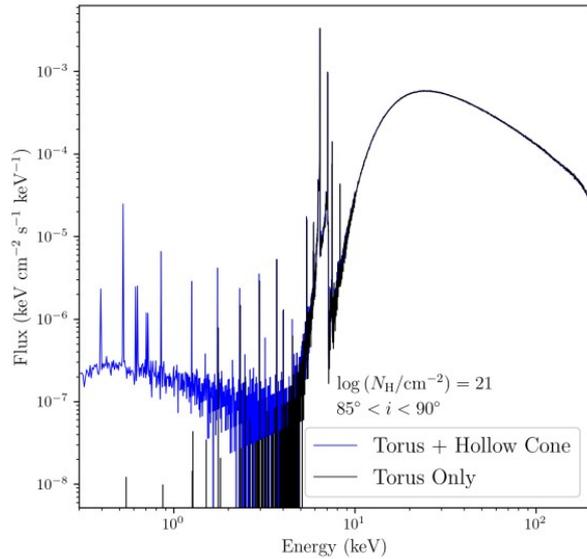


Very good fit of the CS, but requires broad Fe K α and K β lines (1300 km s⁻¹; BLR?) + mildly ionized lines

X-ray Simulations of Polar Gas in Accreting Supermassive Black Holes

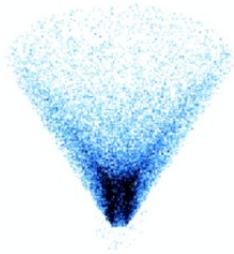


X-ray Simulations of Polar Gas in Accreting Supermassive Black Holes



X-ray Simulations of Polar Gas in Accreting Supermassive Black Holes

0.3-4 keV



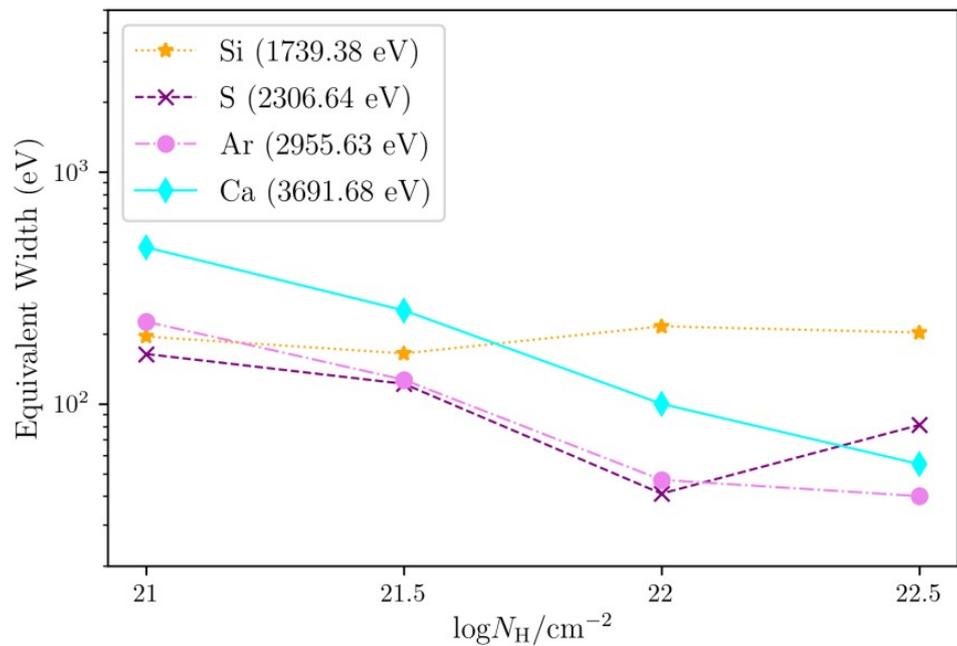
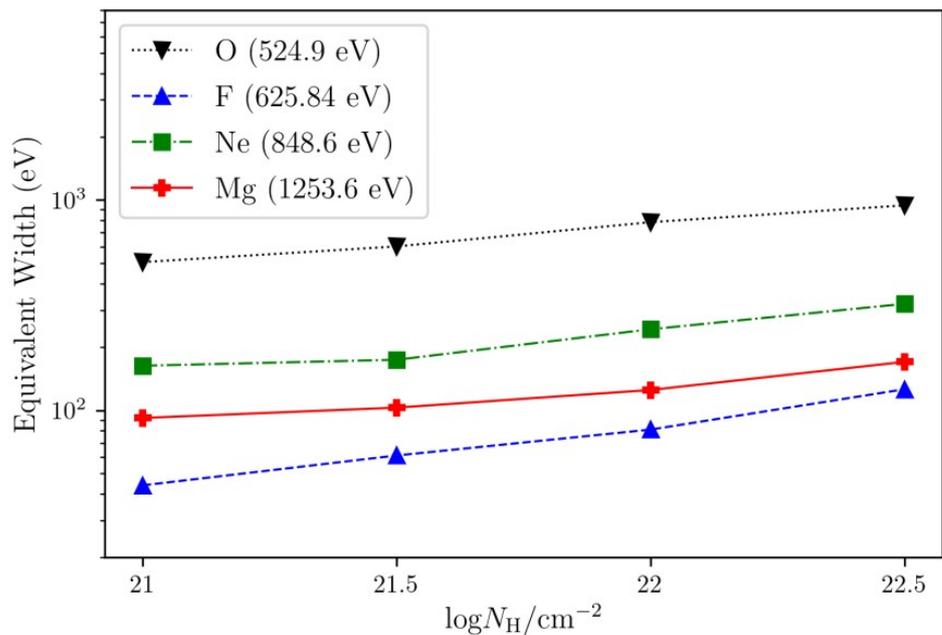
5-6 keV



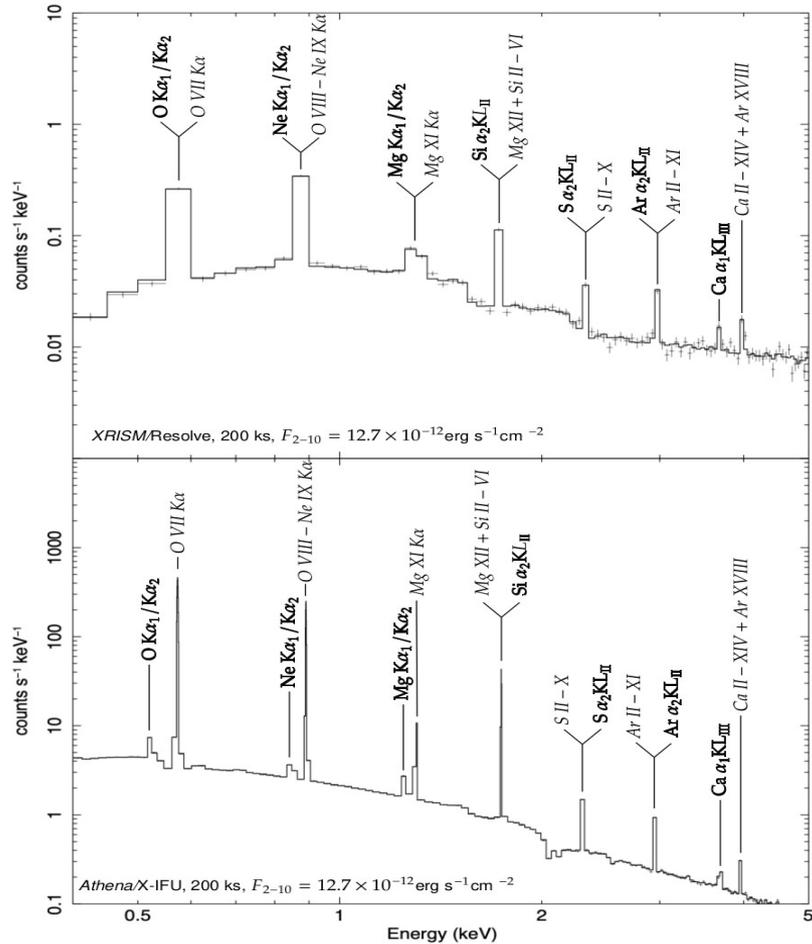
6.3-6.5 keV



Evolution of Fluorescence lines EW



Detectability



New RefleX Features since V1.0

- 2.0/2.1
 - Speed: about 5x faster (mostly precomputation of cross-sections)
 - Wien spectrum
 - Cone and hollow cone geometry
 - Arbitrary rotation and location for any object
 - Multi-threading
- 3.0
 - Rayleigh scattering now treated element per element
 - Dust scattering and absorption
 - Annulus geometry emission
 - Solved issue of stuck photons due to numerical imprecision
 - Spectrum of a single object
 - Variables passed on the command lines

RefleX 4.0 and beyond

- 4.0
 - Temperature
 - Turbulence
 - Translations
 - Keplerian rotations (will be hard)
- 5.0
 - Photon trajectories in Schwarzschild and Kerr metrics
- 6.0
 - Ionized media