# Modeling the Extreme X-ray Spectrum of IRAS 13224-3809

Chia-Ying Chiang Wayne State University

Dominic Walton, Andy Fabian, Daniel Wilkins, Luigi Gallo

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# Seyfert Galaxies

- most AGN display narrow optical lines
- Type 1: also display strong broad optical emission lines
- Type 2: broad component obscured by the dusty torus (unification model, Antonucci 1993)



## Geometry



 $\text{Log }\nu$ 

## Geometry





 $\text{Log }\nu$ 

#### **Reflected Spectrum**



Reynolds (1993)

## **Relativistic Effects**



#### Broad Fe Ka Line



 Broad iron line first discovered in ASCA observation of Type I AGN MCG-6-30-15

- Found in both AGN and stellar-mass black holes
- Line profile can be used to measure the black hole spin

#### AGN X-ray Spectrum



IRAS13224-3809



500 ks *XMM-Newton* observation in 2011, Fabian et al. (2013)

- \* strong Fe K & Fe L lines,
- \* sharp edge at ~8 keV
- large variability
- small central black holes, high accreting rates
- high iron abundance

## **Time-averaged Spectra**



Galactic absorption \* (powerlaw + blackbody + blurred reflection)

Chiang et al. (2014)

# Model



Galactic absorption \* (powerlaw + blackbody + blurred reflection)

Chiang et al. (2014)

# **Emissivity Profile**

- illumination pattern of accretion disc
- reveals the reflected power per unit area

 $\varepsilon(r) = r^{-q}$ 

\* q = 3 if relativistic effects are not included





# **Emissivity Profile**



source at  $h = 10 R_G$ , Wilkins & Fabian (2012)

# **Time-resolved Spectra**



Chiang et al. (2014)

# **Emissivity Evolution**



# Lags from different bands



#### Summary

- \* Relativistic reflection model can explain the X-ray spectra of most AGN, including extreme sources.
- source geometry can be probed by combining results of timing and spectral analyses

Thank you very much for your attention!

#### Powerlaw vs. Reflection



Chiang et al. (2014)

#### Powerlaw vs. Reflection



Chiang et al. (2014)