

# The Abundance of Compton-thick AGN

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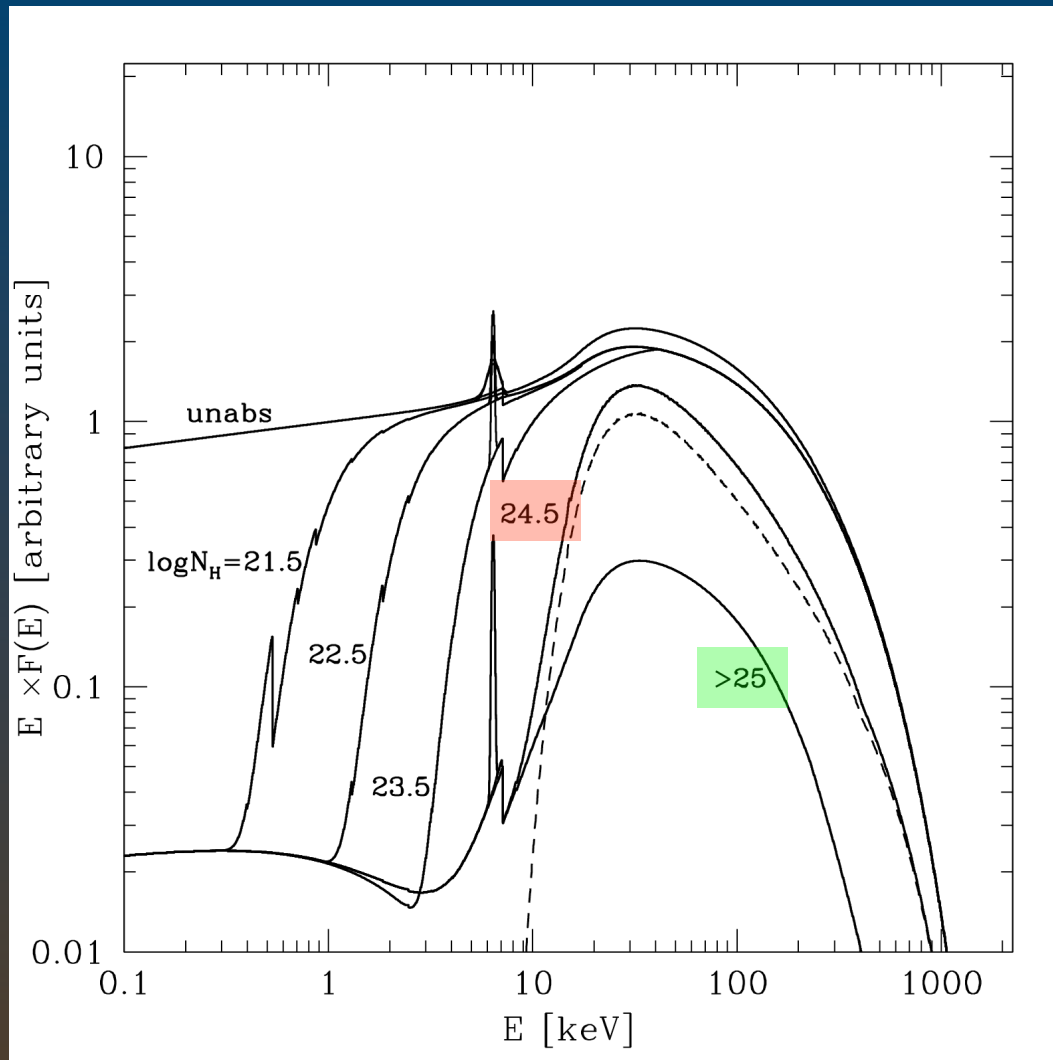
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# AGN X-ray spectral templates



Unabsorbed:  
 $\log N_H < 21$

Compton-Thin:  
 $21 < \log N_H < 24$

Compton-Thick:

**Mildly ( $\log N_H = 24-25$ )**  
e.g. NGC 6240, Circinus,  
NGC 5728 (new, Suzaku,  
Comastri et al. in prep.)

**Heavily ( $\log N_H > 25$ )**  
e.g. NGC1068

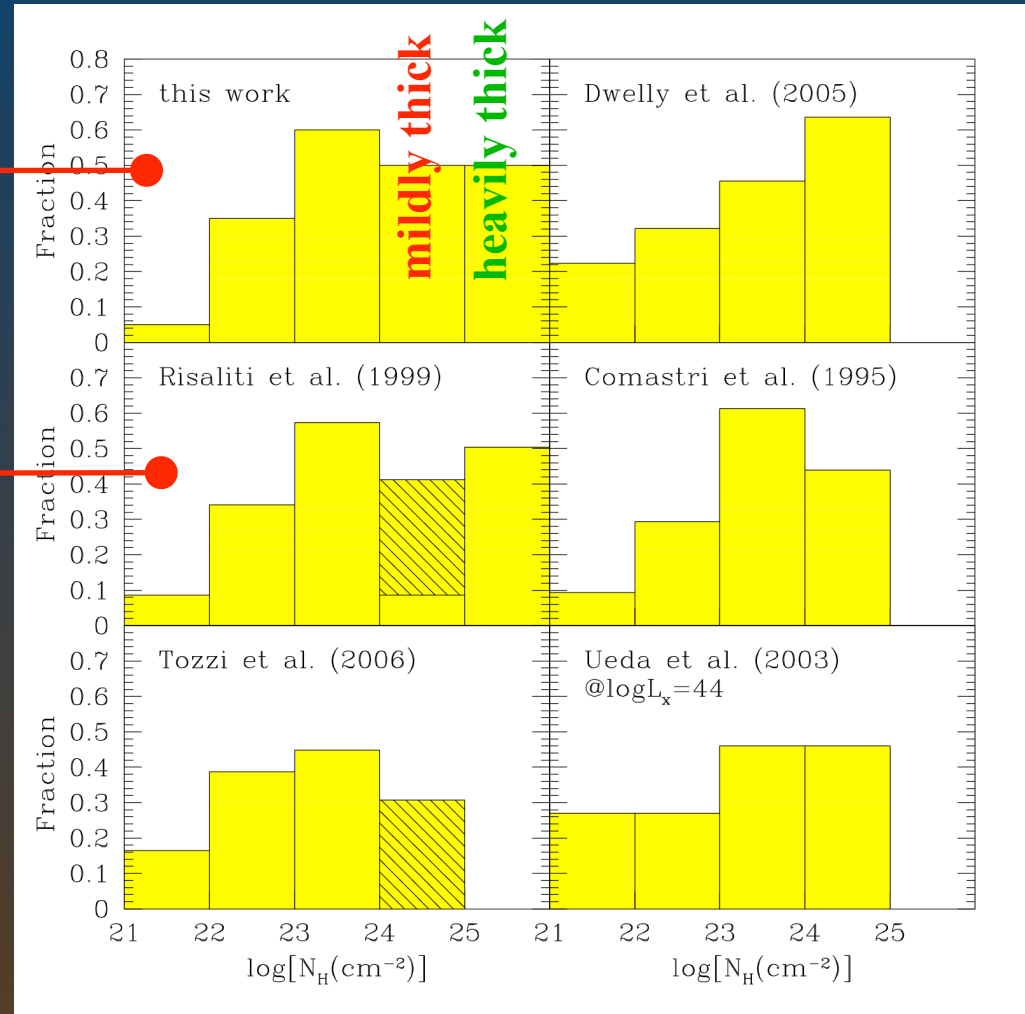
Only about 40 C-thick AGN (10 mildly-thick) known so far; see Comastri04

# $N_H$ distributions

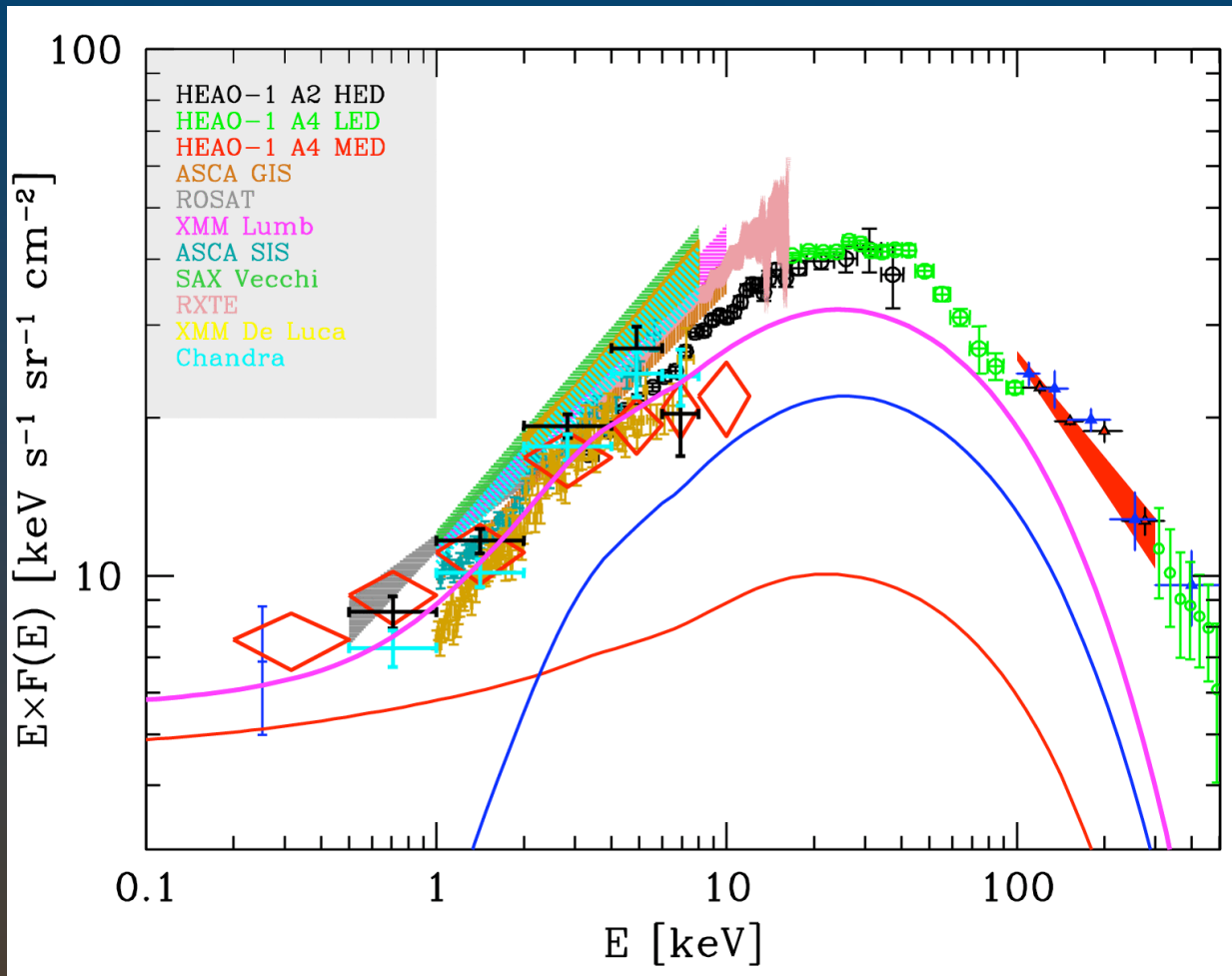
XRB models:  $N$  thick  $\sim$   $N$  thin  
 assuming  $N$  mildly-thick  $\sim$   $N$  heavily-thick

Local Universe: Sy2 thick  $\sim$  Sy2 thin

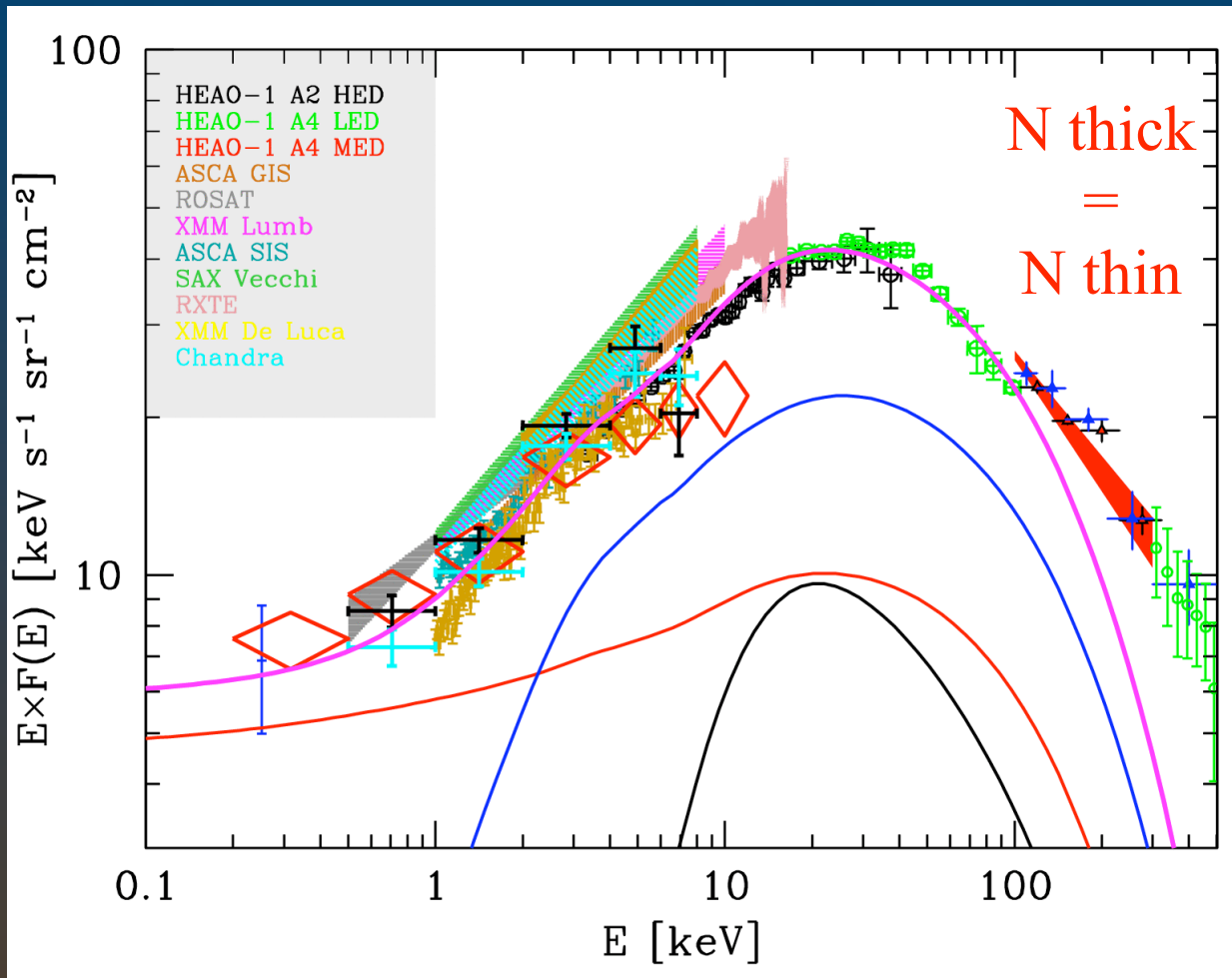
At  $z \sim 2$  luminous obscured  
 QSOs are abundant  
 (see Martinez-Sansigre et al. 05,06)  
 But how many of them are C-thick?



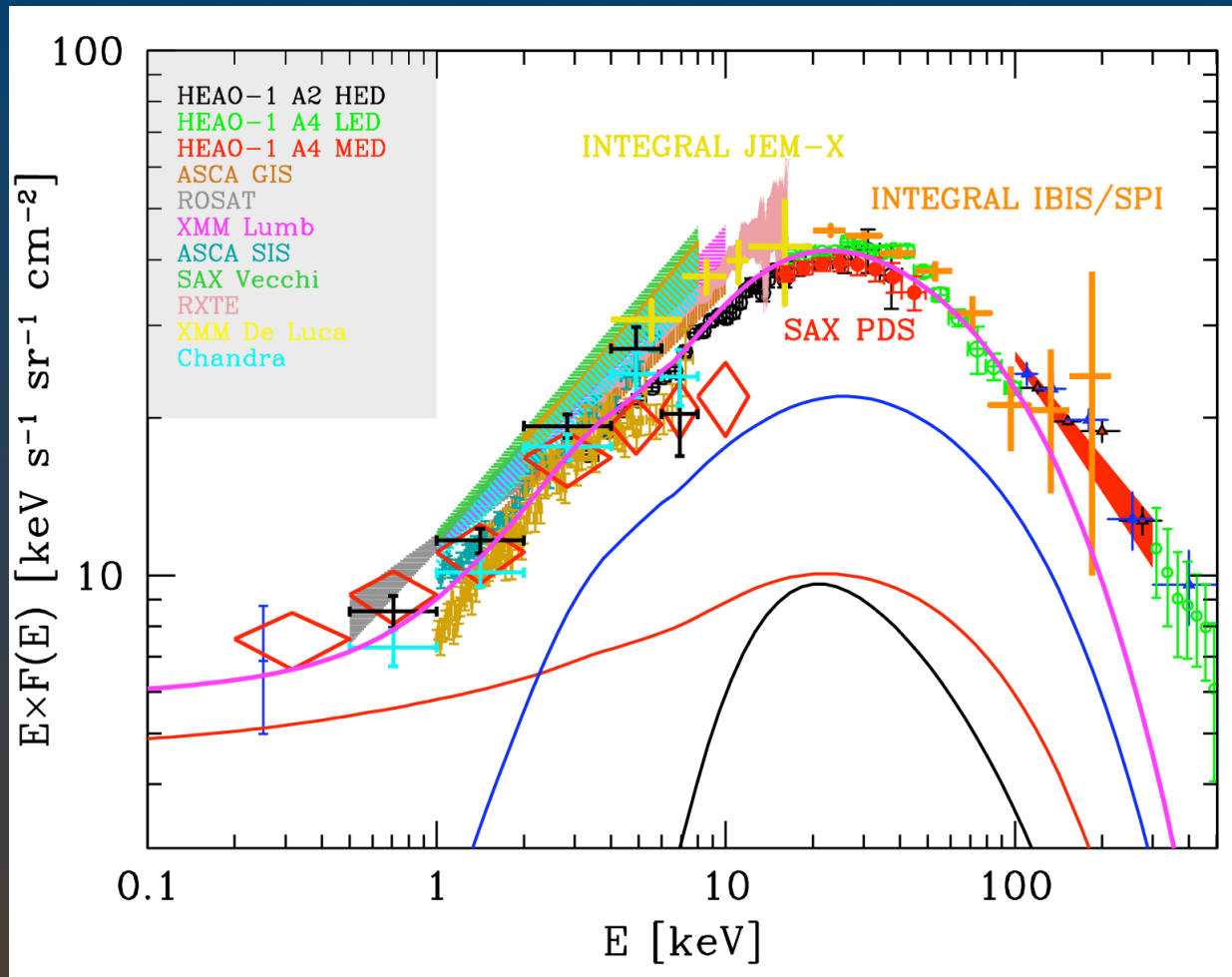
# The XRB spectrum



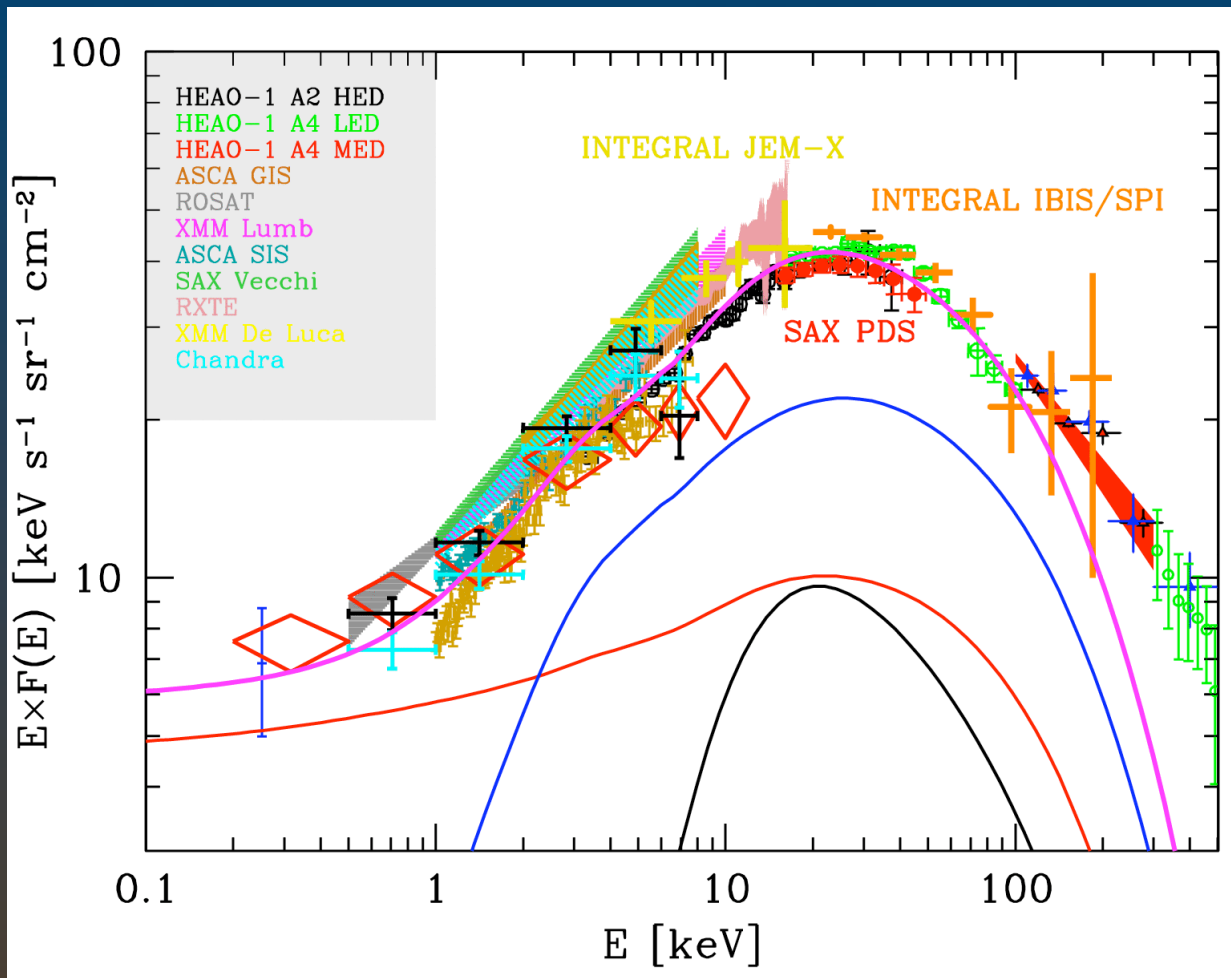
# The XRB spectrum



# The XRB spectrum

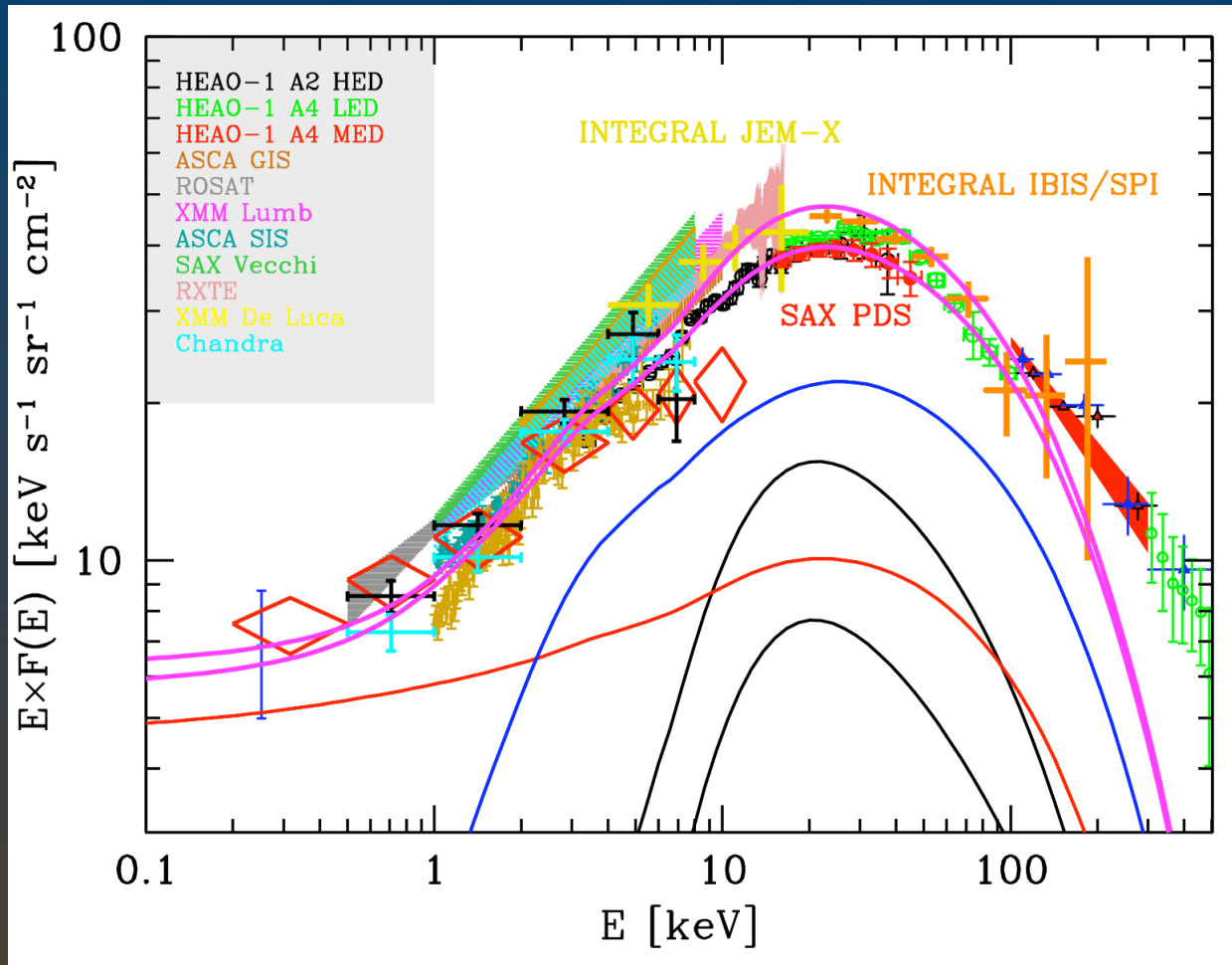


# The XRB spectrum



INTEGRAL: Churazov et al. 2007; SAX PDS: Frontera et al. 2007, submitted

# Uncertainties on the C-thick number



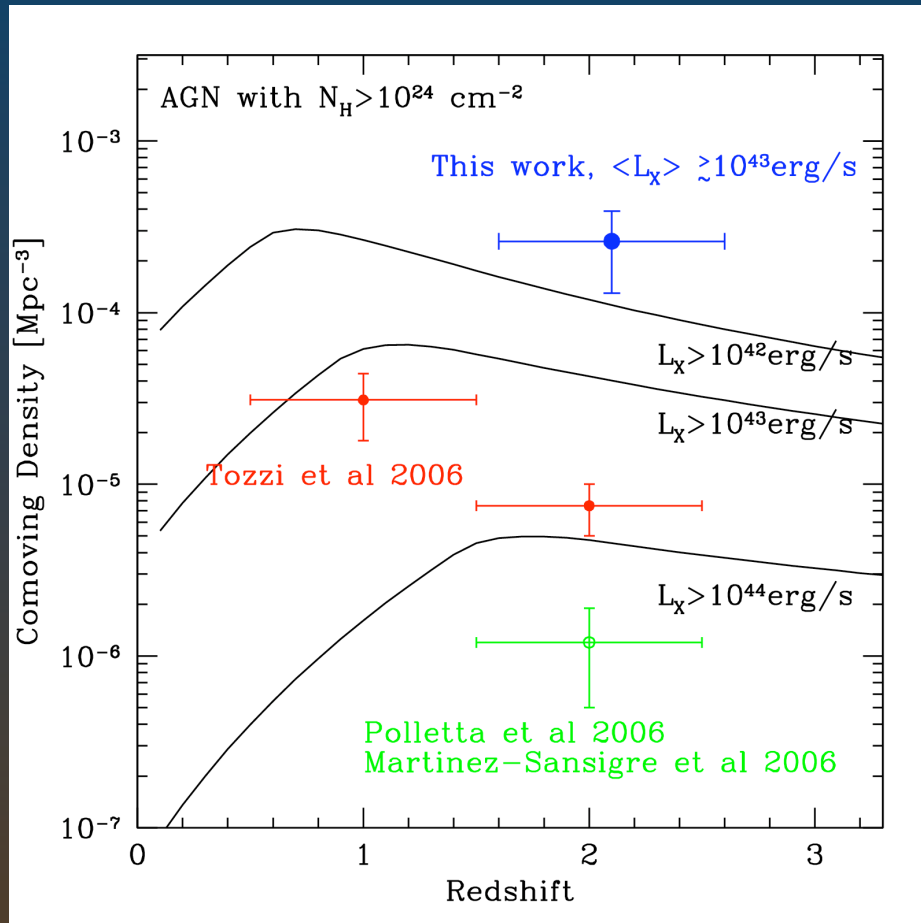
Lower:  
no heavily-thick  
Upper:  
heavily = 4x mildly

The number of heavily-thick AGN is poorly constrained by XRB models



# C-thick space density

Candidate C-thick objects in mid-IR excess sources



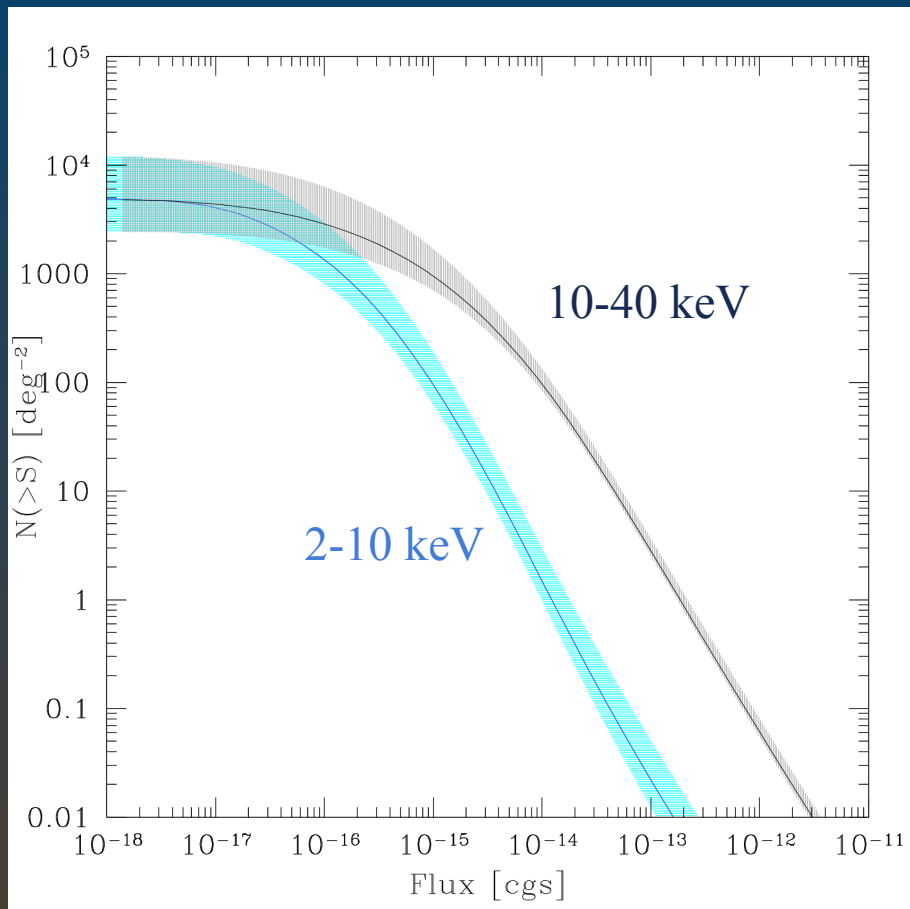
Daddi et al. 07 (arXiv:0705.2832)  
Fiore et al. 07 (arXiv:0705.2864)

At  $z \sim 2$ :  
 $N_{\text{thick}} \geq N_{\text{thin}}$

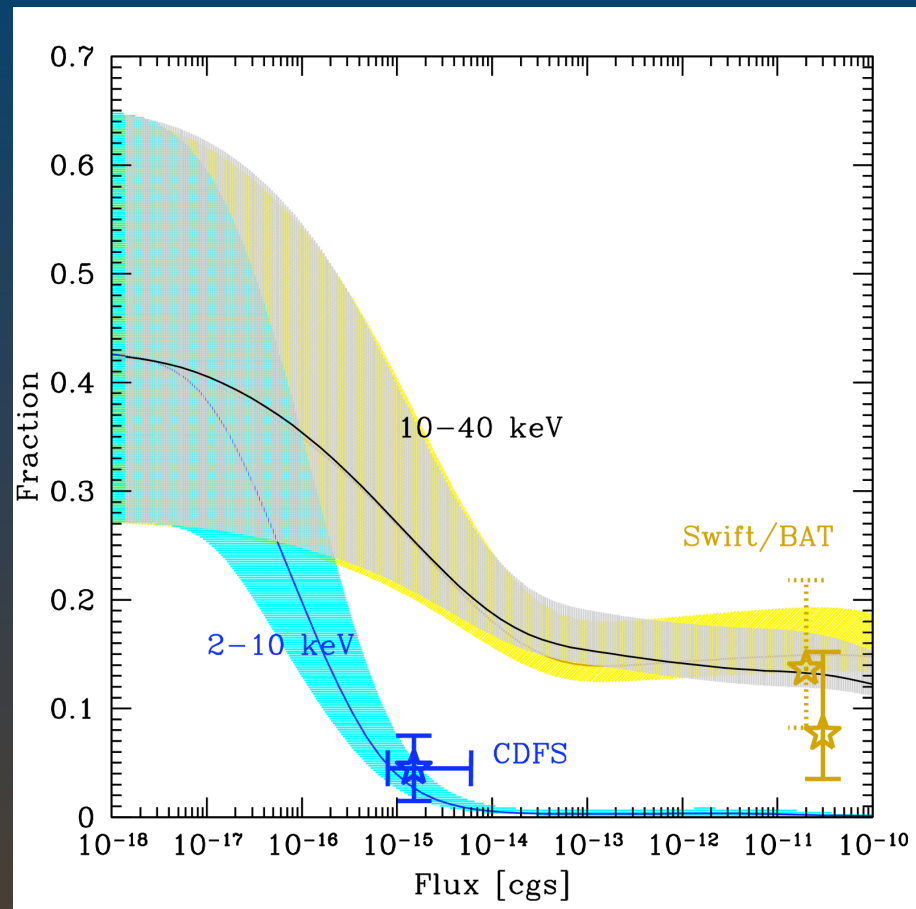
From Daddi et al. 07

# C-thick AGN in X-ray surveys

logN-logS



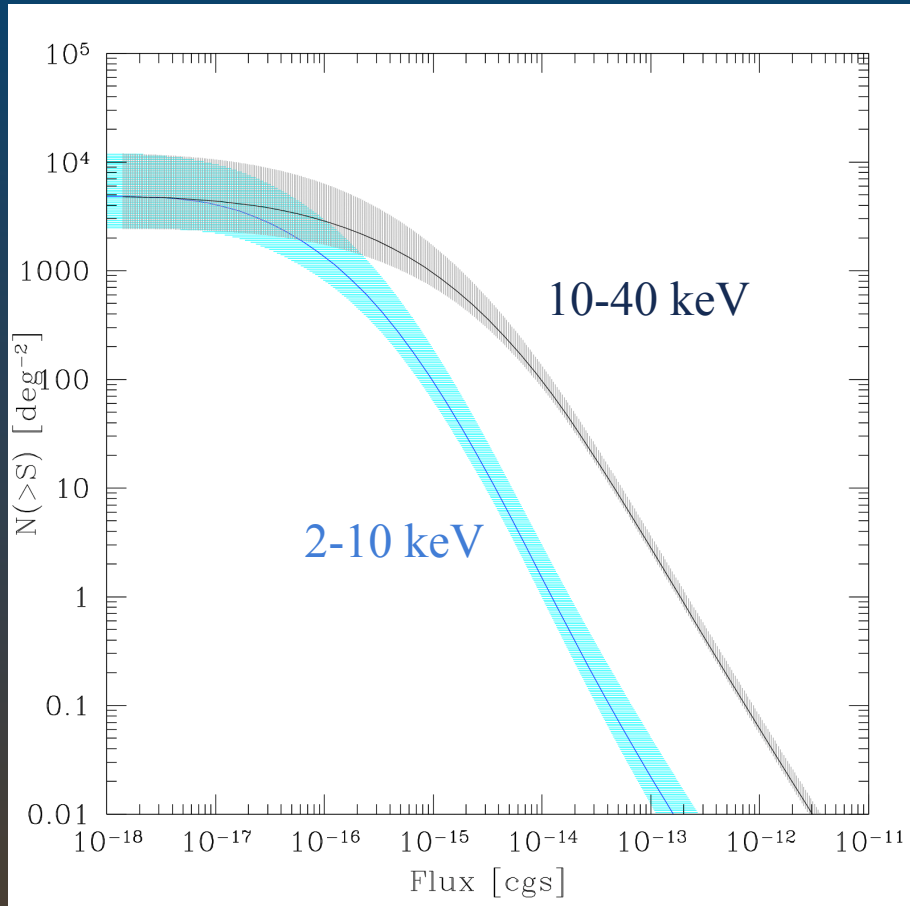
Fraction



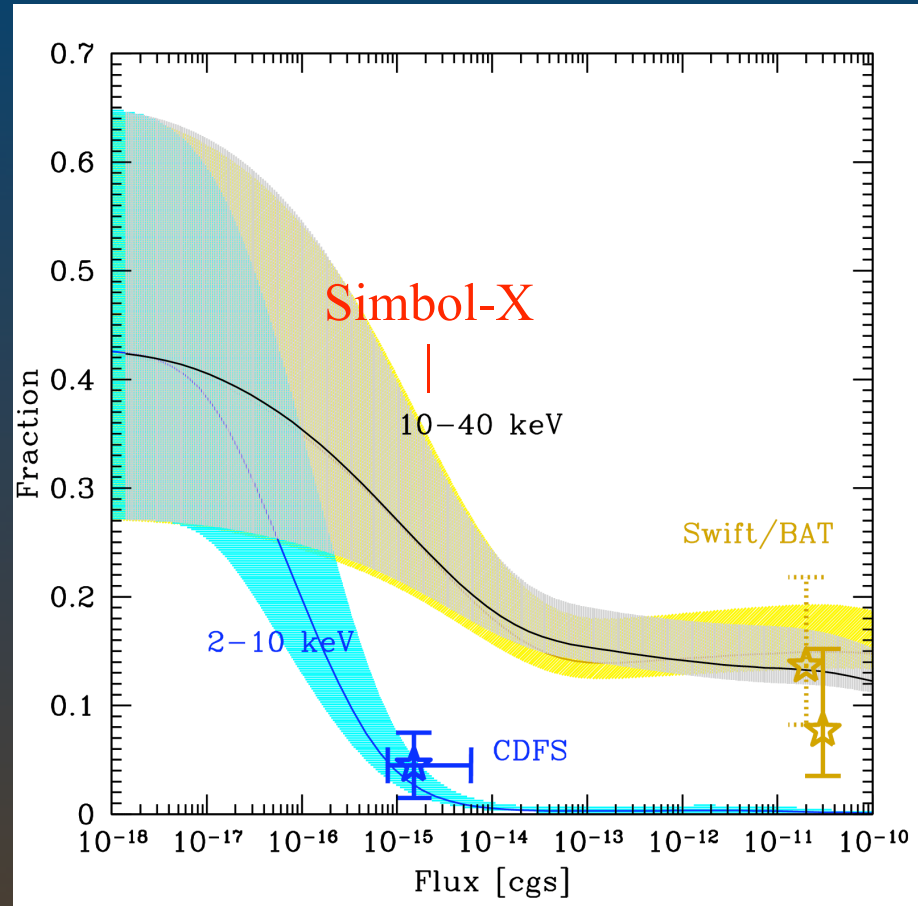
CDFS: Tozzi et al. 06    Swift: Markwardt et al. 06

# C-thick AGN in X-ray surveys

logN-logS



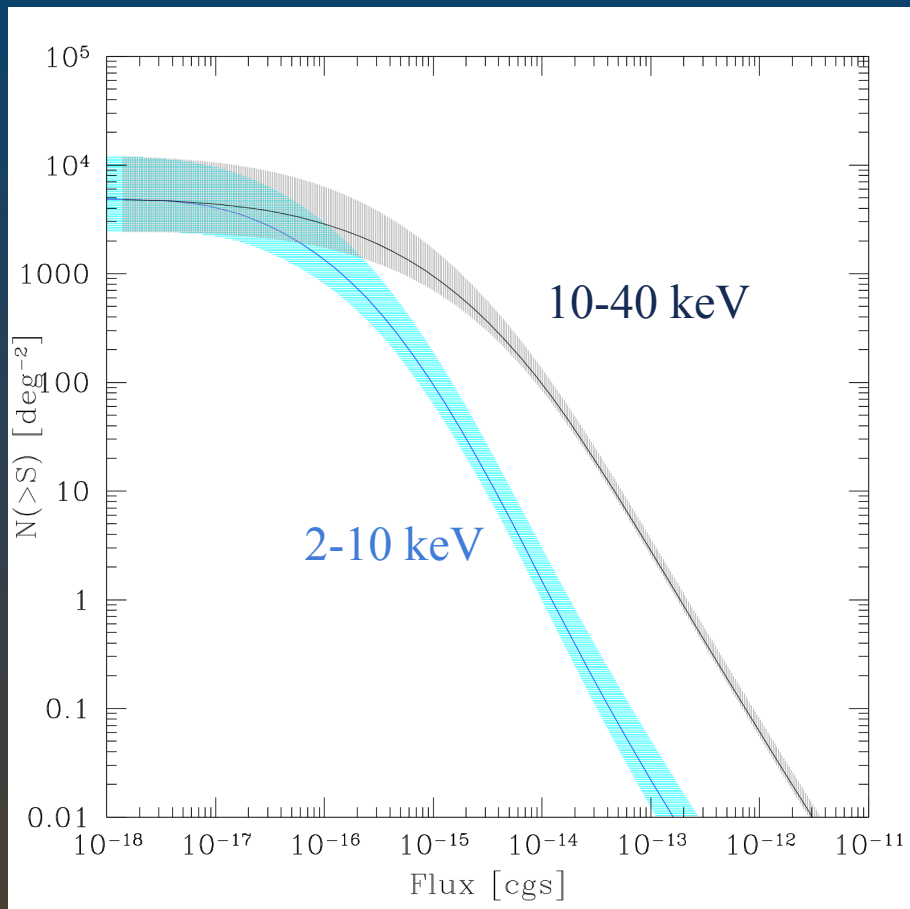
Fraction



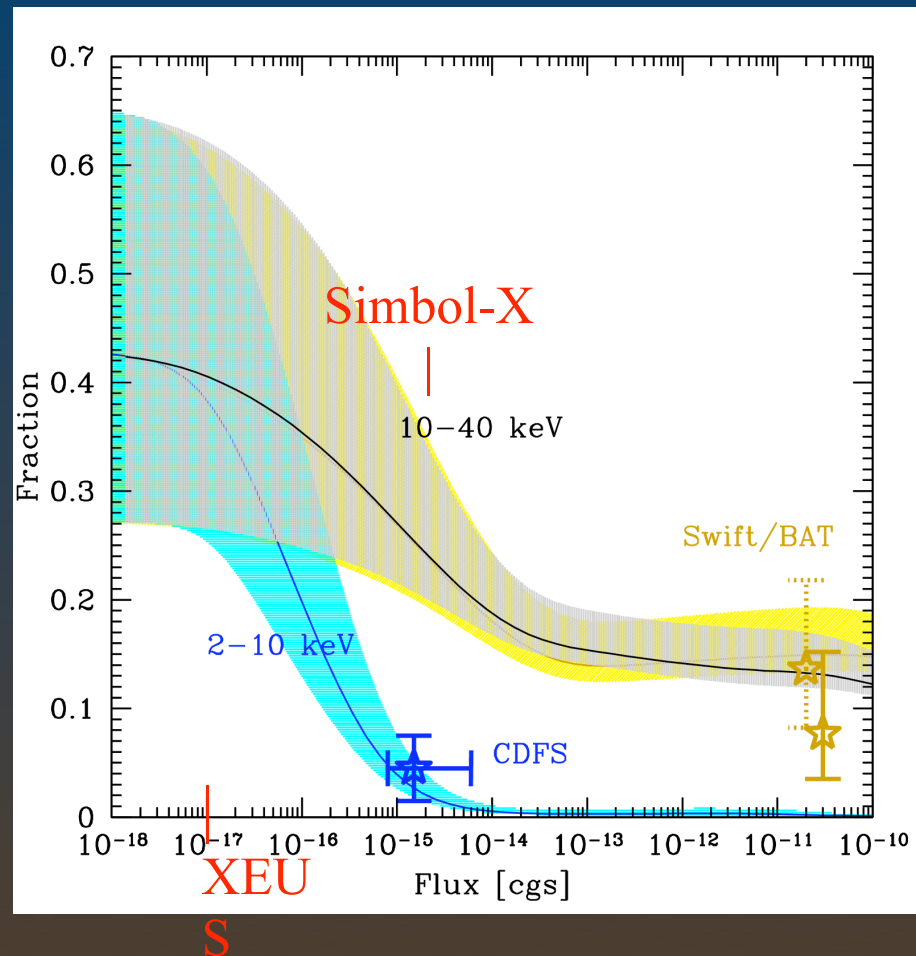
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# C-thick AGN in X-ray surveys

logN-logS



Fraction



CDFS: Tozzi et al. 06

Swift: Markwardt et al. 06

# Conclusions

$N$  thick  $\sim N$  thin

(or  $N$  thick  $\gg N$  thin ?)