

**X-ray observations of NGC 1365:  
Time-resolved eclipse of the X-ray source**

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**INAF - Arcetri Observatory, Italy**

**&**

**Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics**

**Collaborators:**

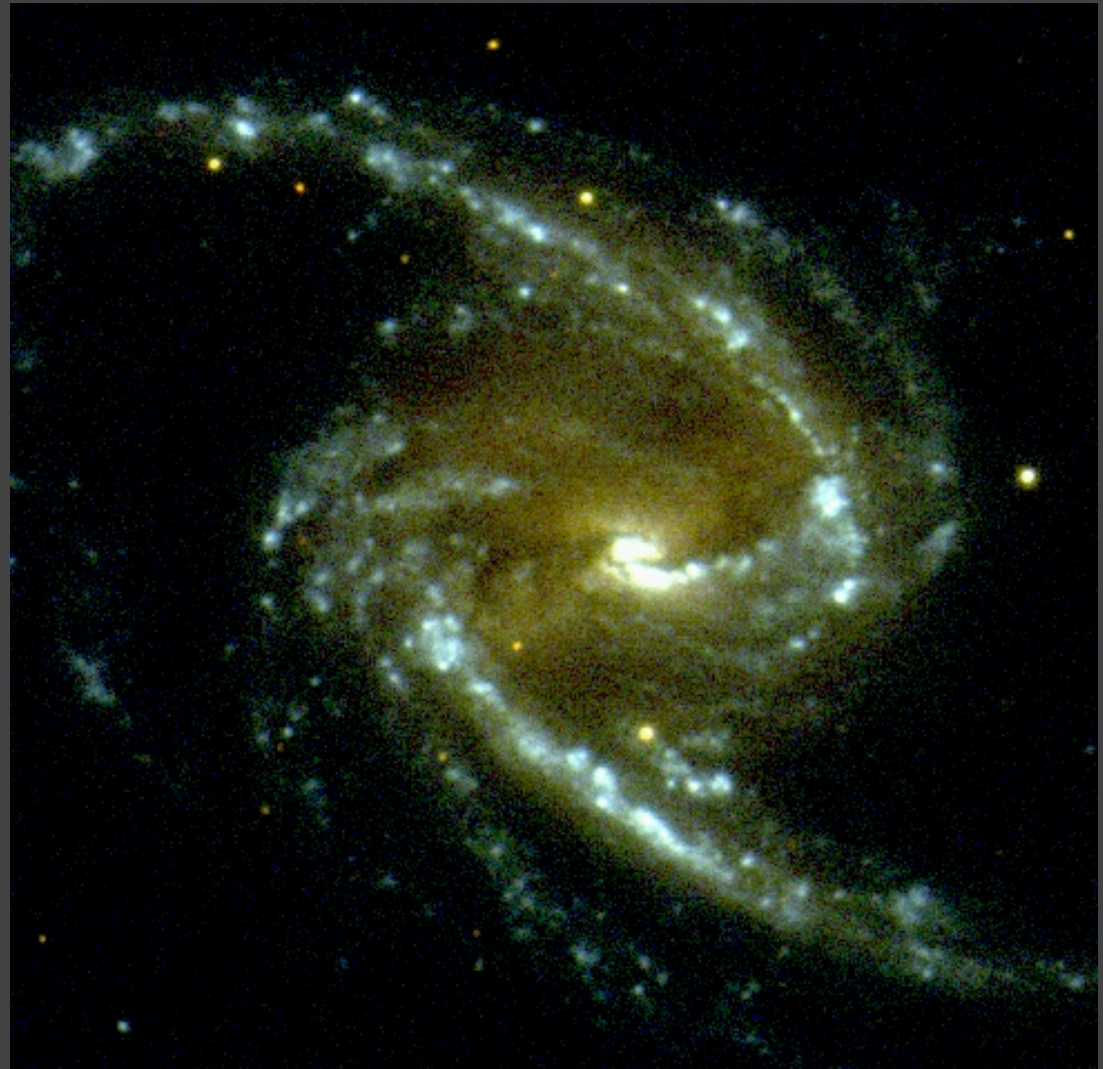
**M. Elvis, G. Fabbiano, A. Baldi, A. Zezas (CfA)**

**M. Salvati (Arcetri), G. Matt (Rome Univ.), S. Bianchi (ESA)**

# NGC 1365: The best laboratory to investigate the absorber in obscured AGN

## Hard X-ray observations:

ASCA (1995)	40 ks
BeppoSAX (1997)	30 ks
Chandra (Dec 2002)	15 ks
XMM 1 (Jan 2003)	17 ks
XMM 2 (Jan 2003)	10 ks
XMM 3 (Aug 2003)	15 ks
XMM 4 (Jan 2004)	60 ks
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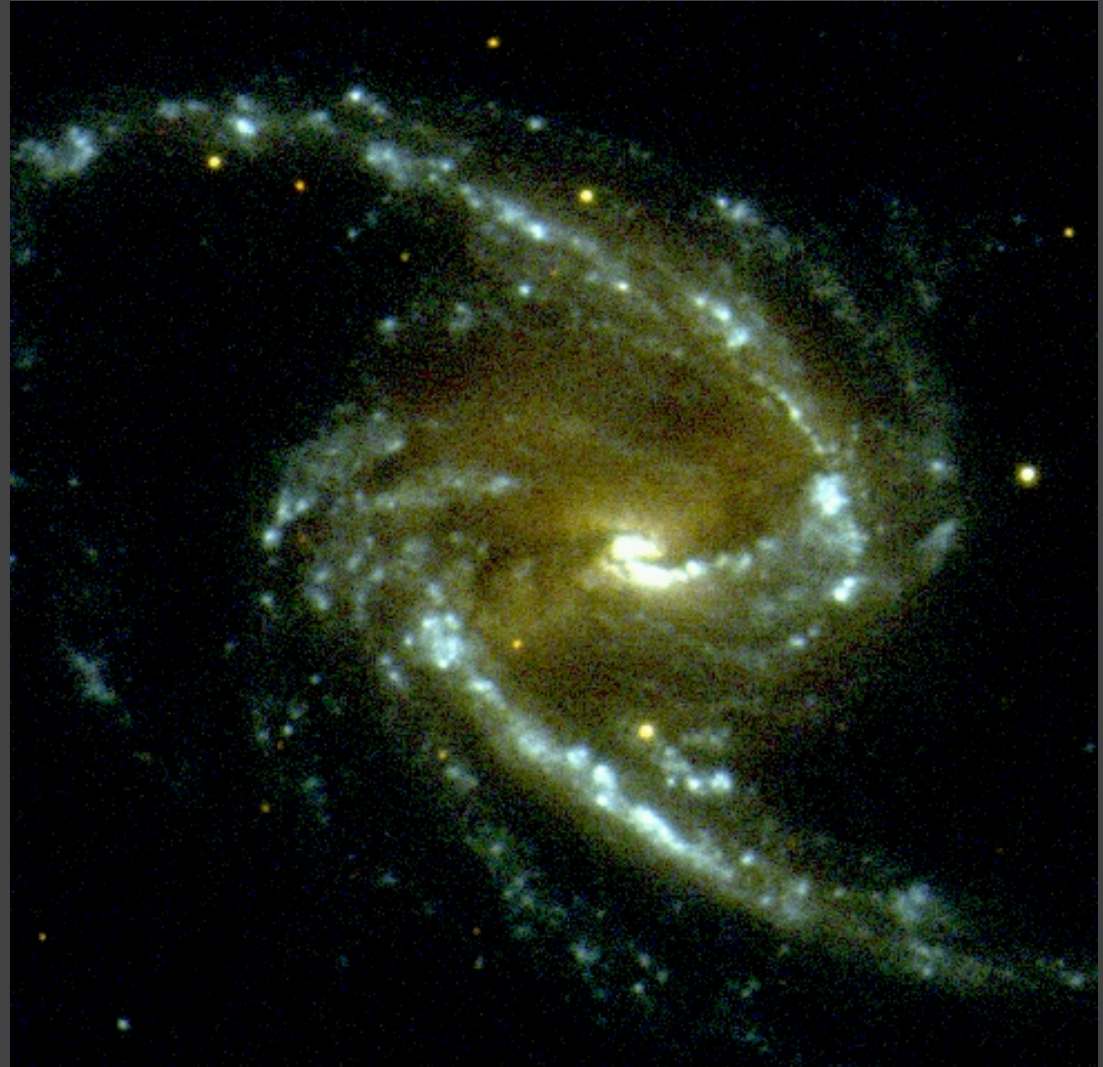
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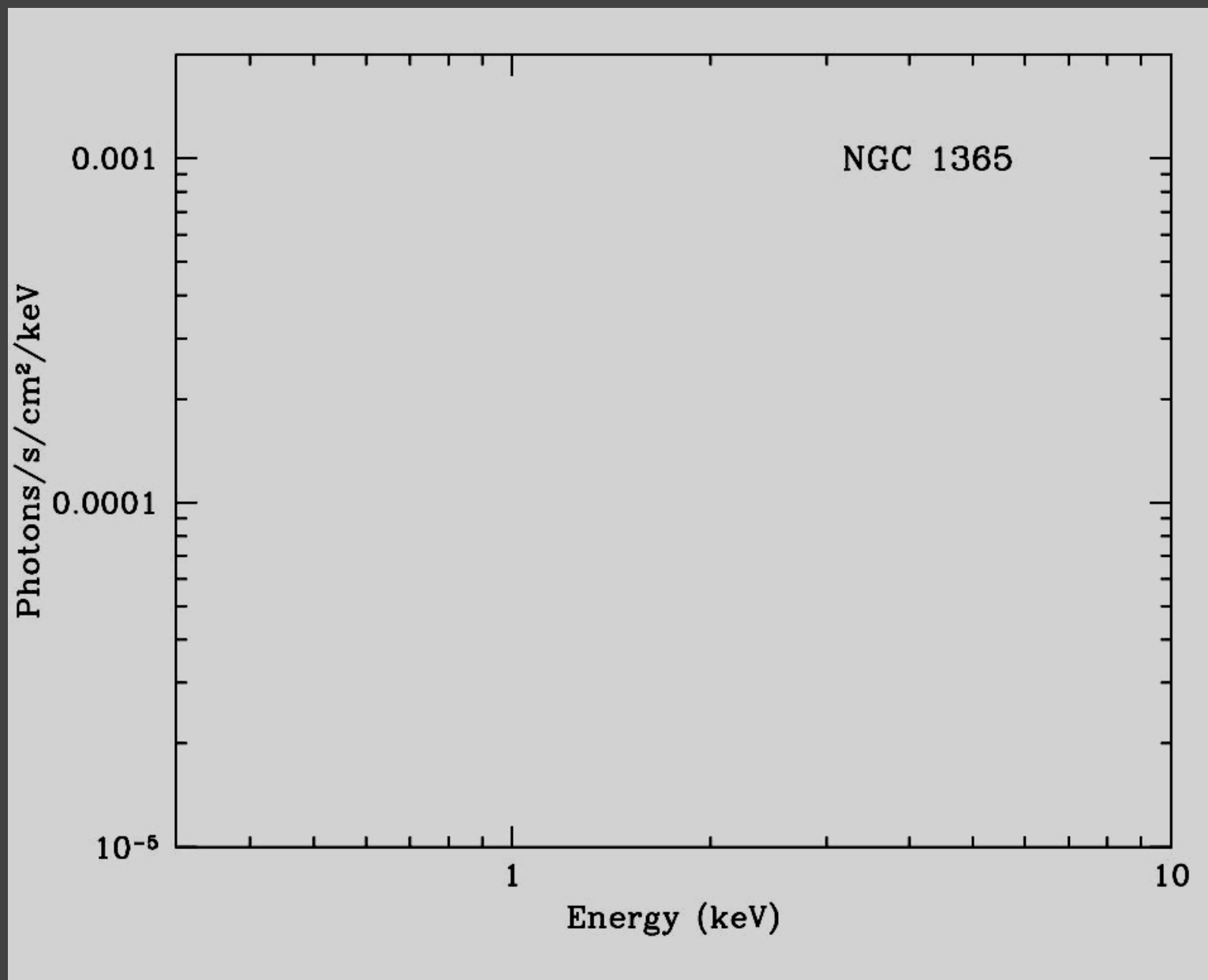
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**Chandra (Apr 2006):**

**6 x 15 ks**

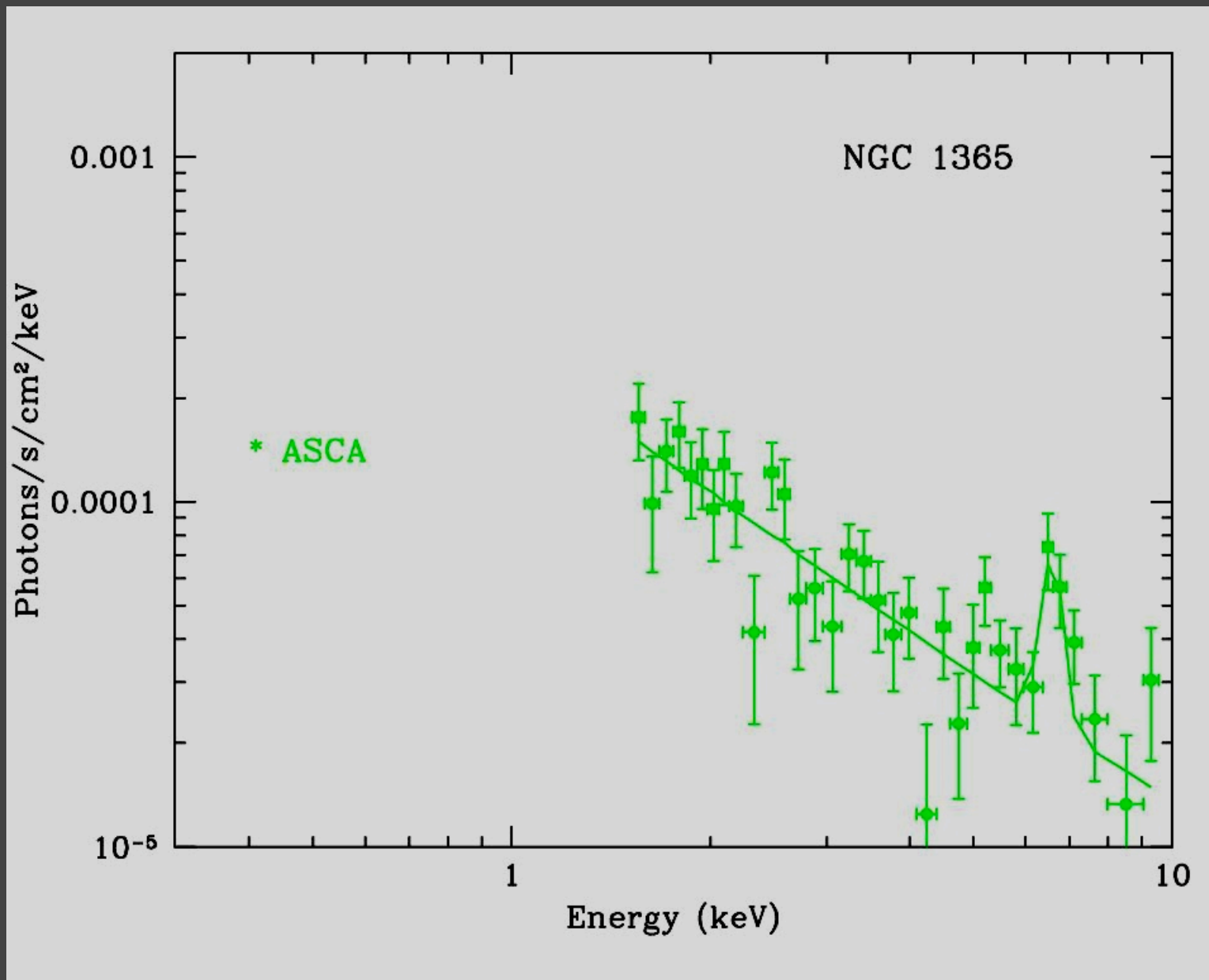


# NGC 1365: Summary of past spectral variability

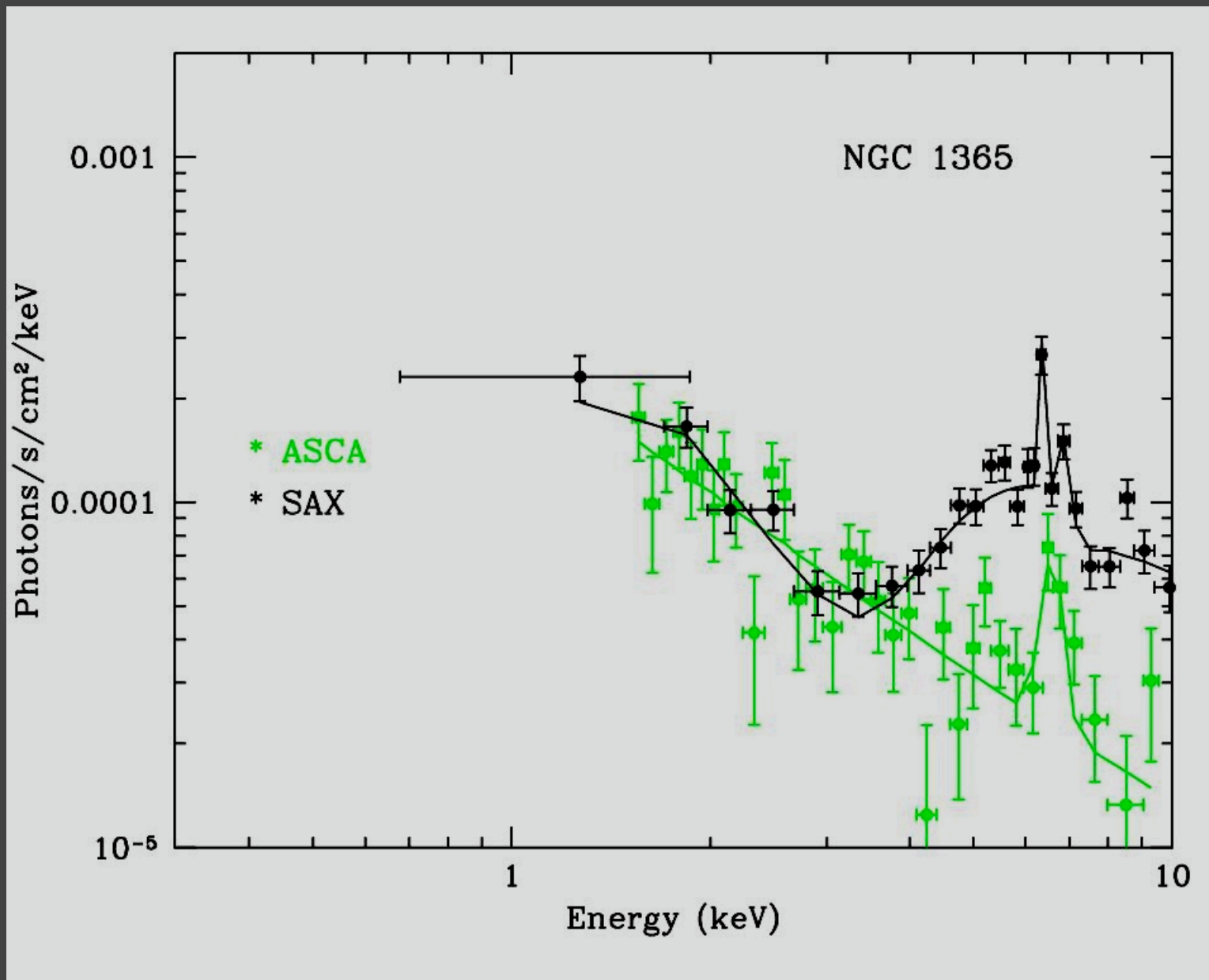




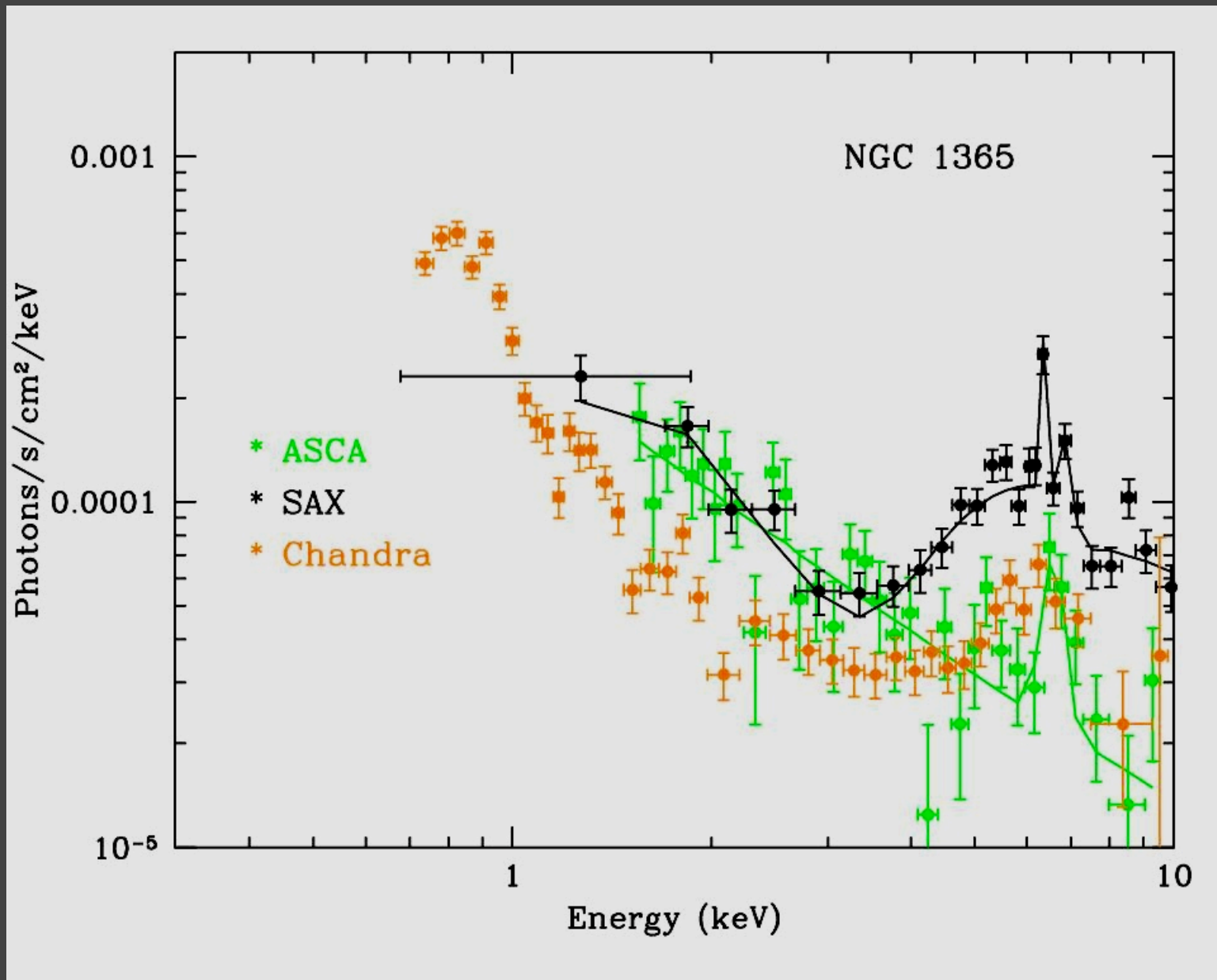
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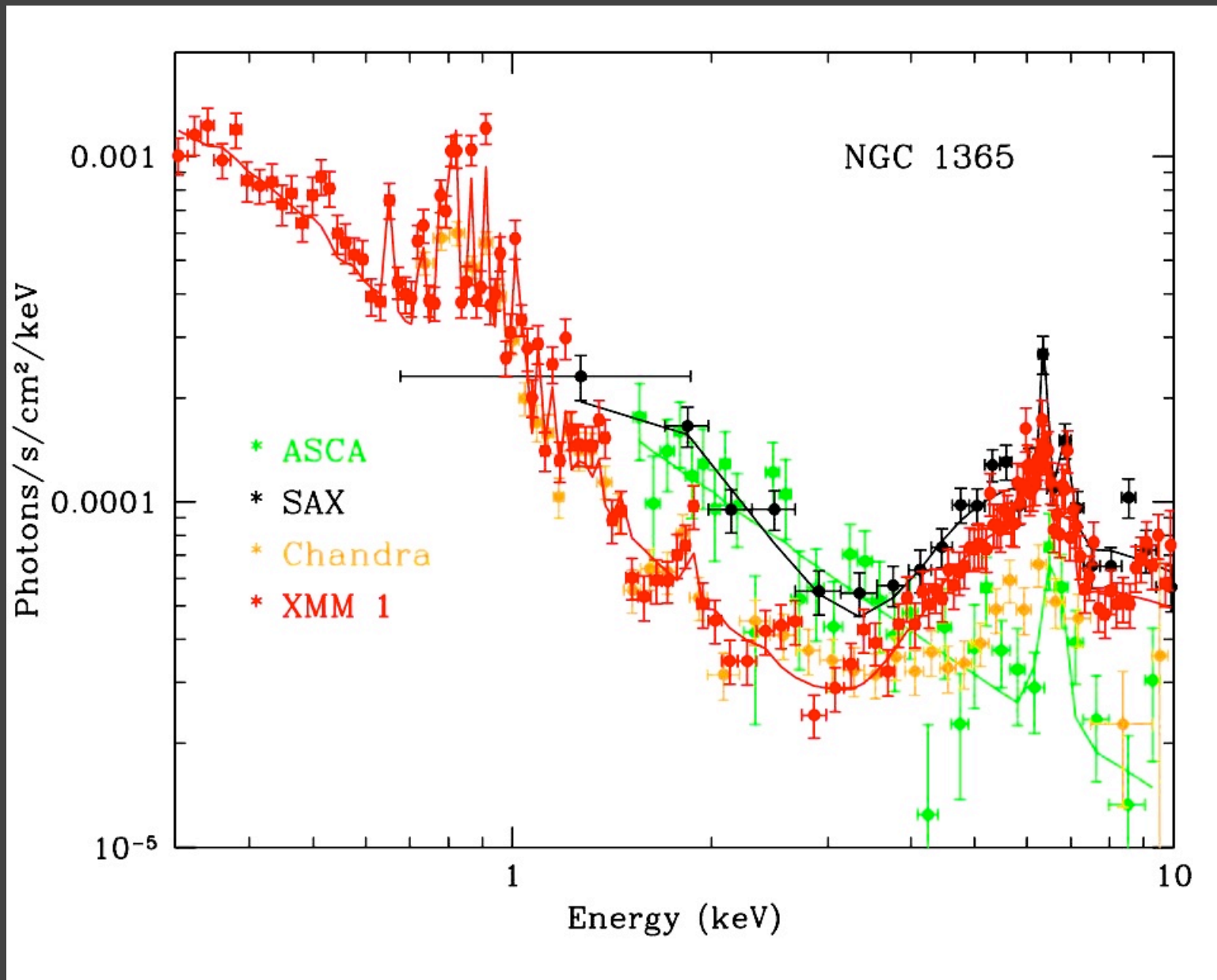
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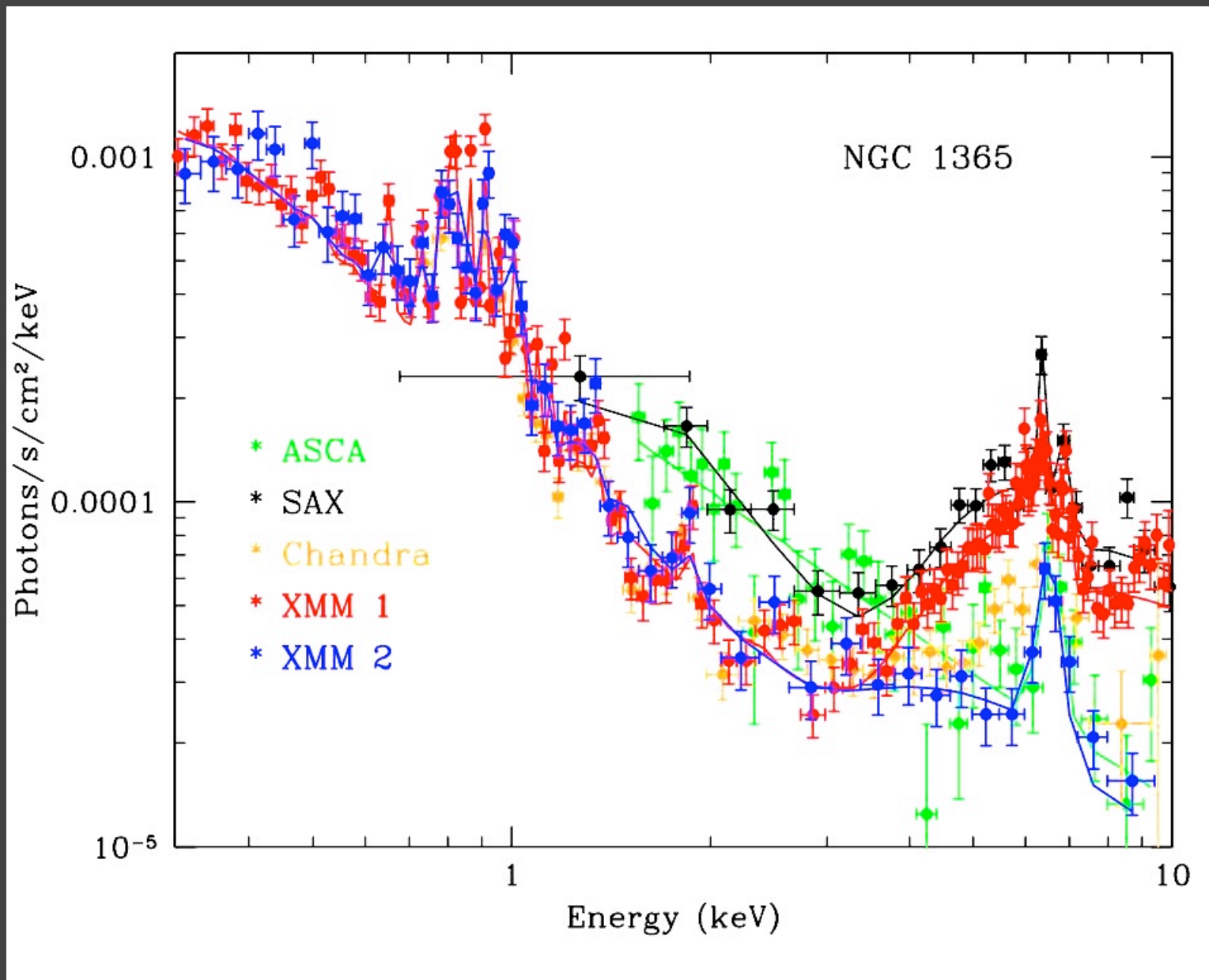


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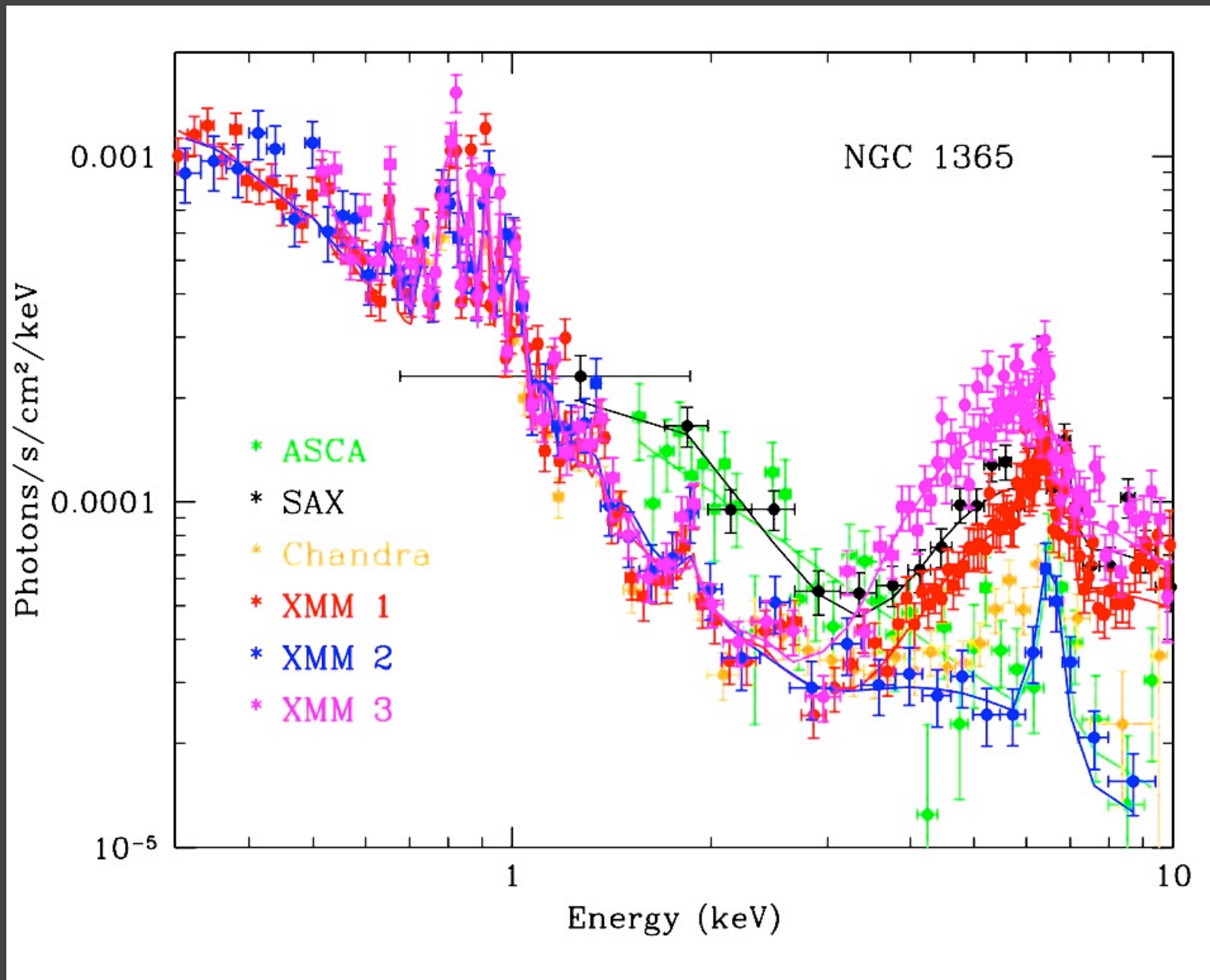




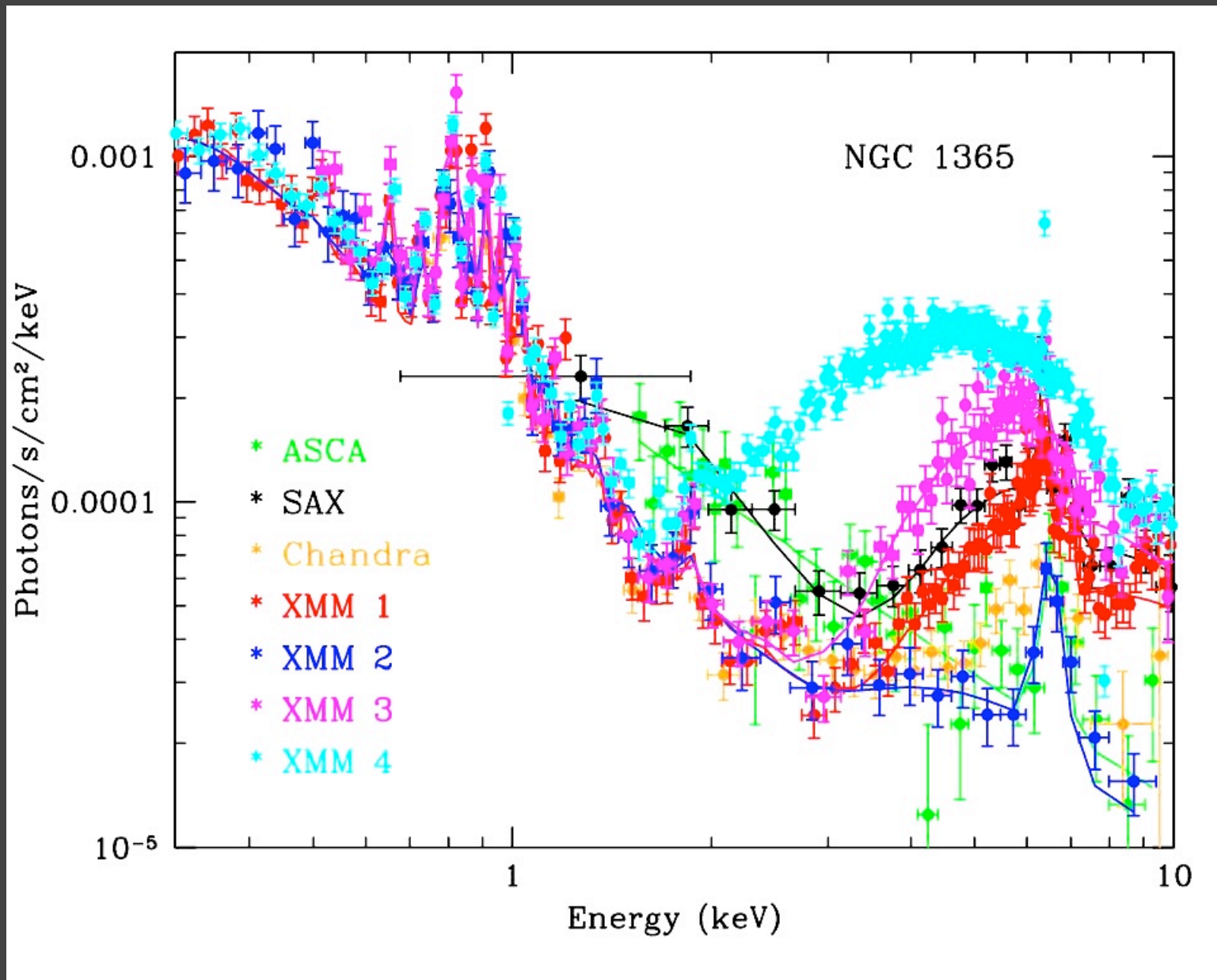
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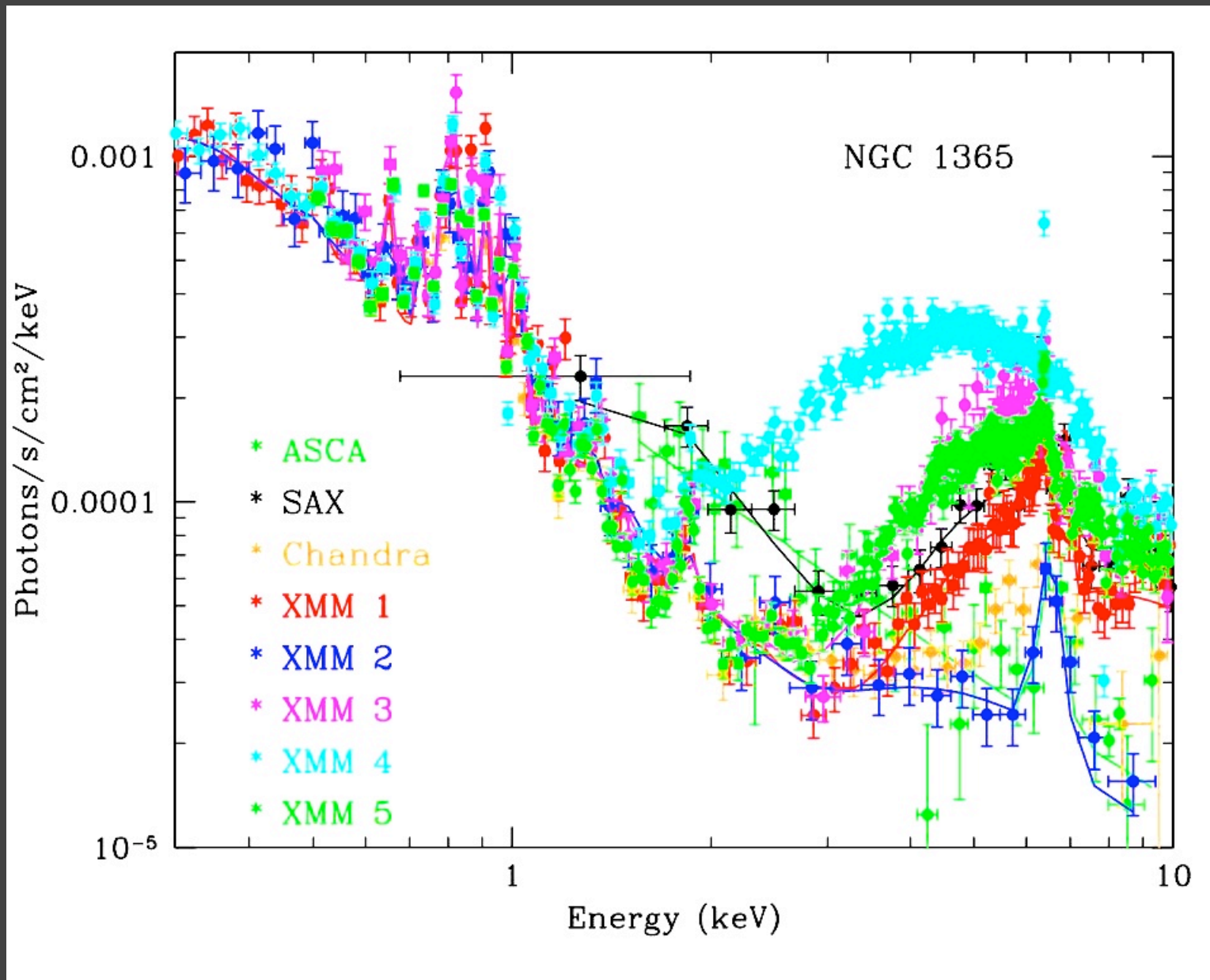
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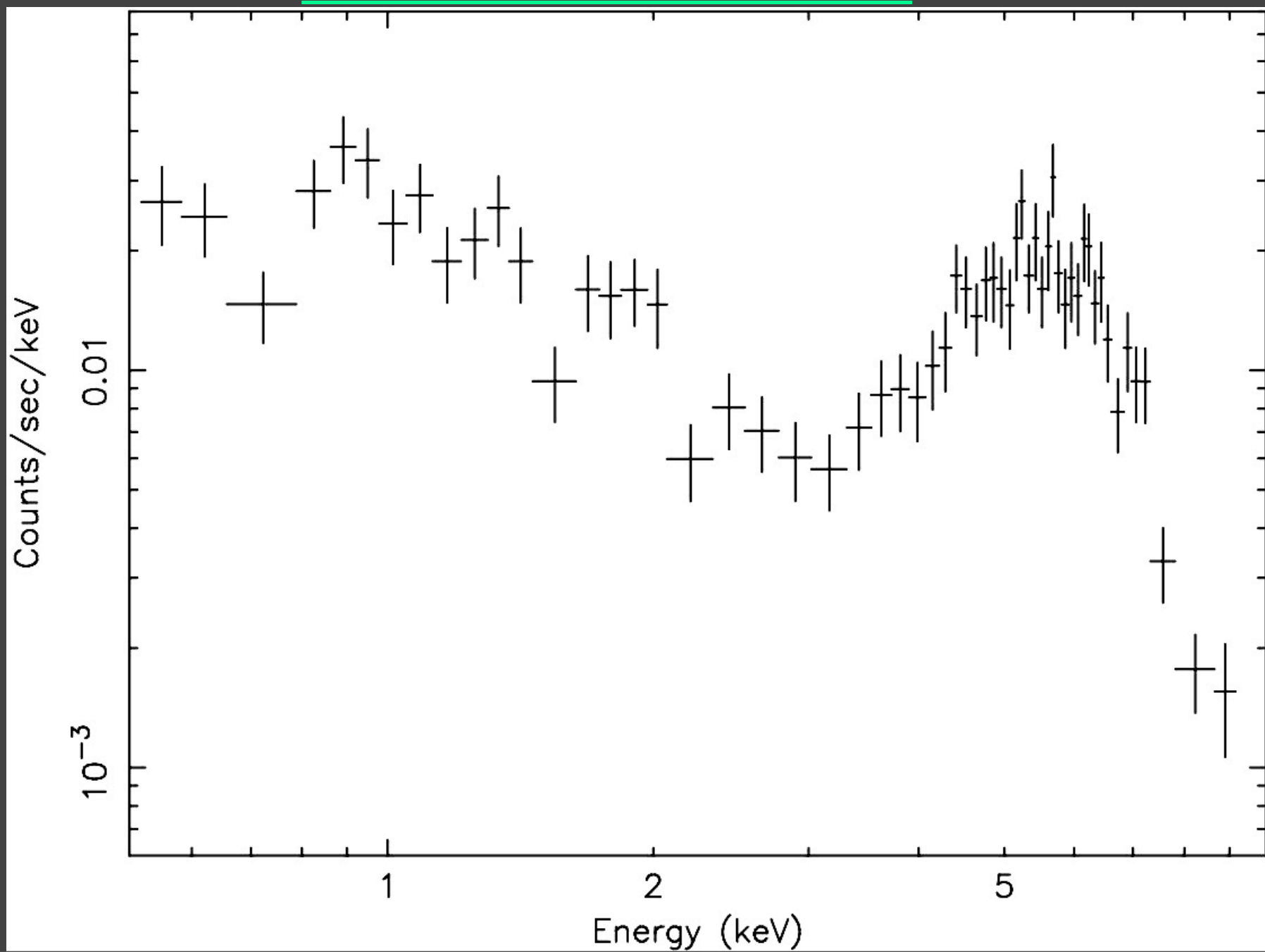
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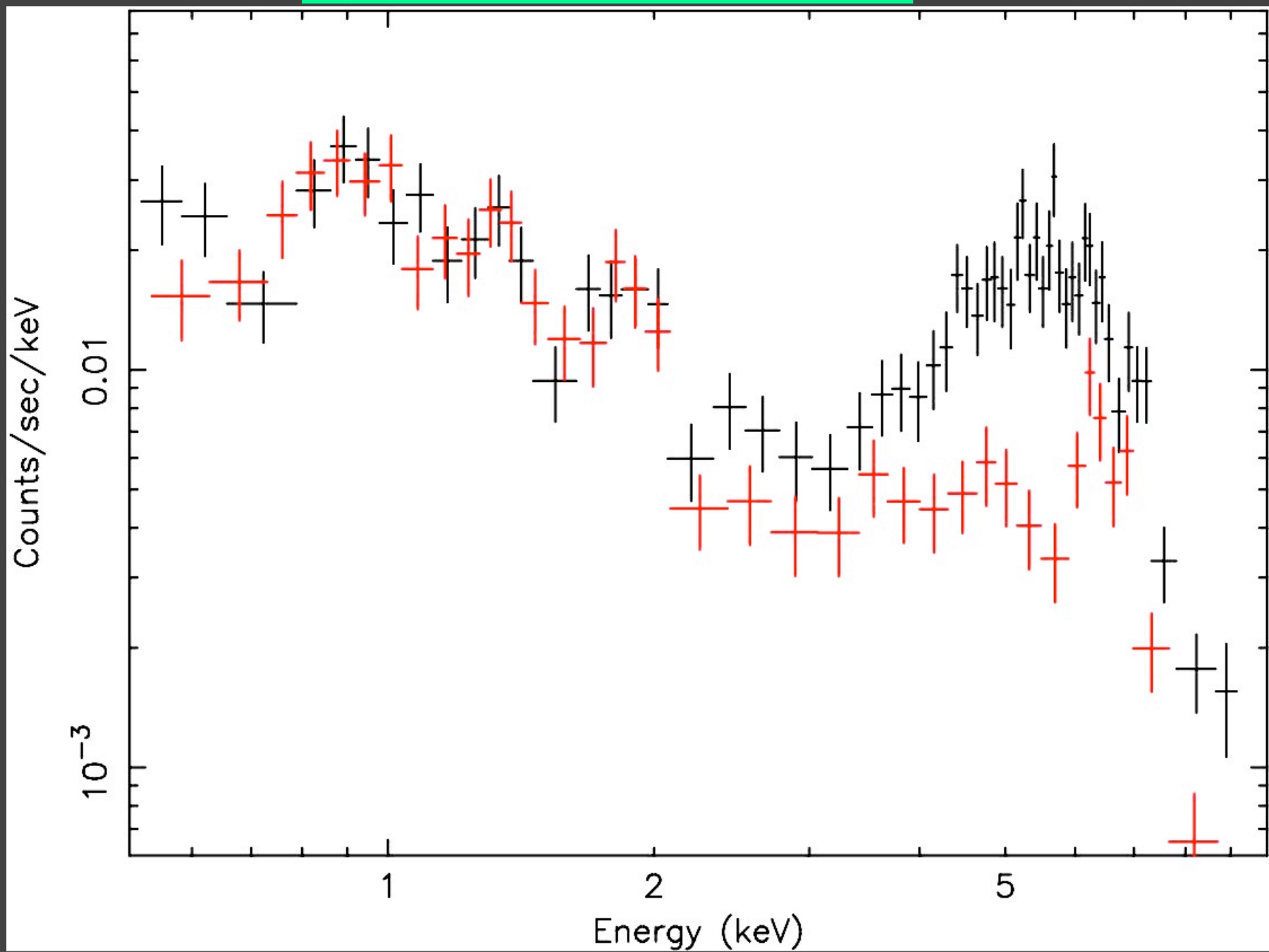


# New Chandra observations

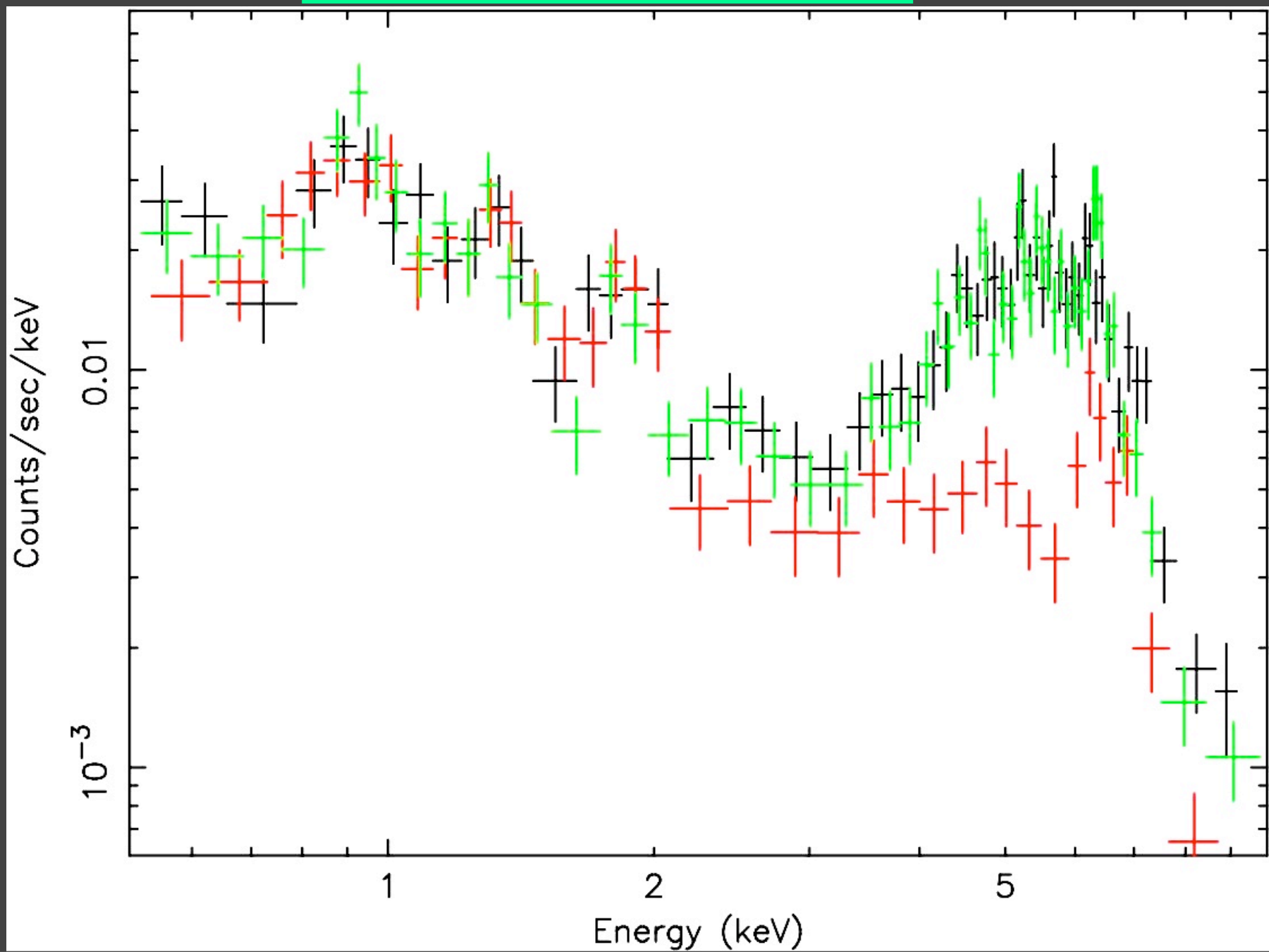
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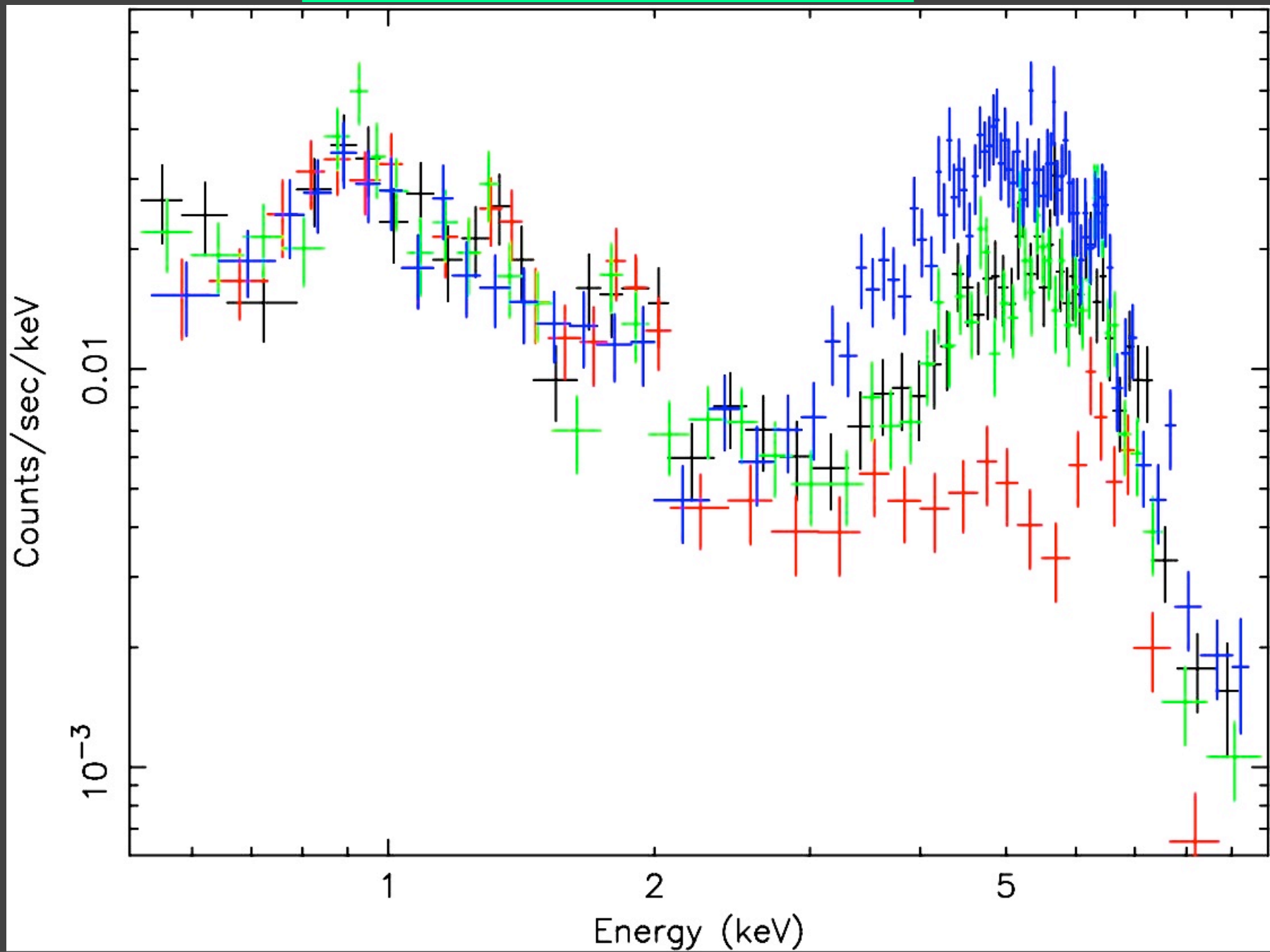


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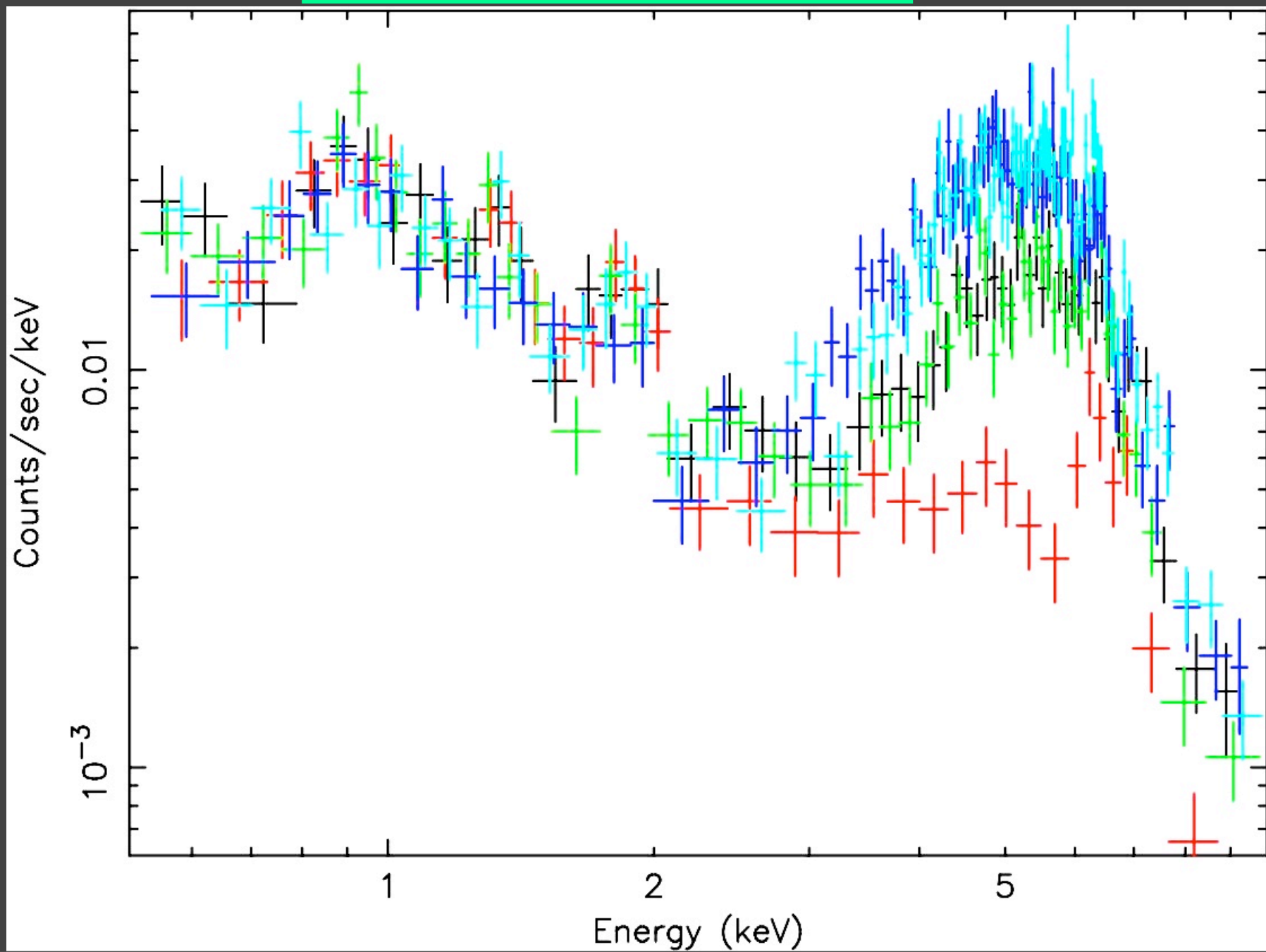




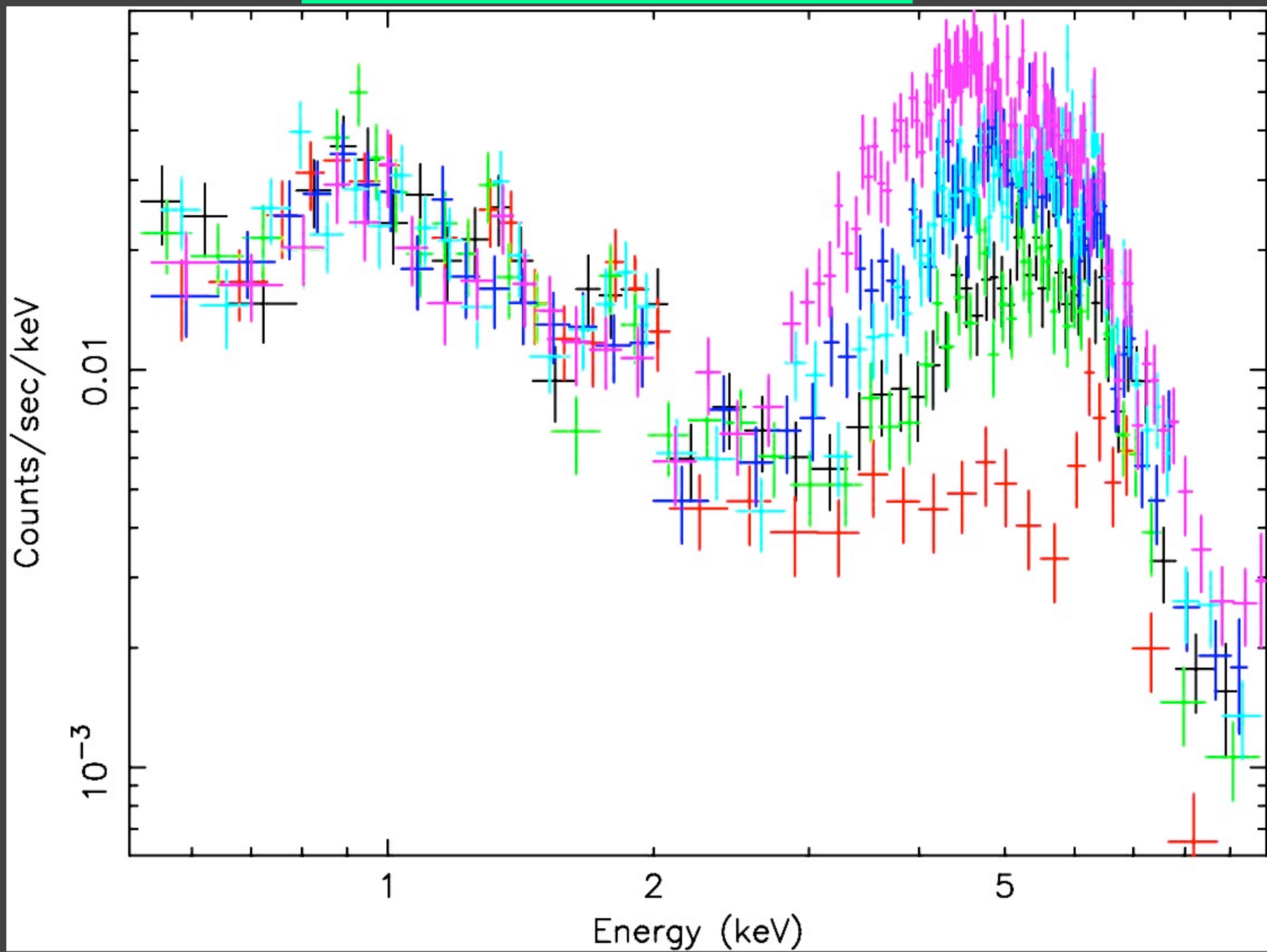
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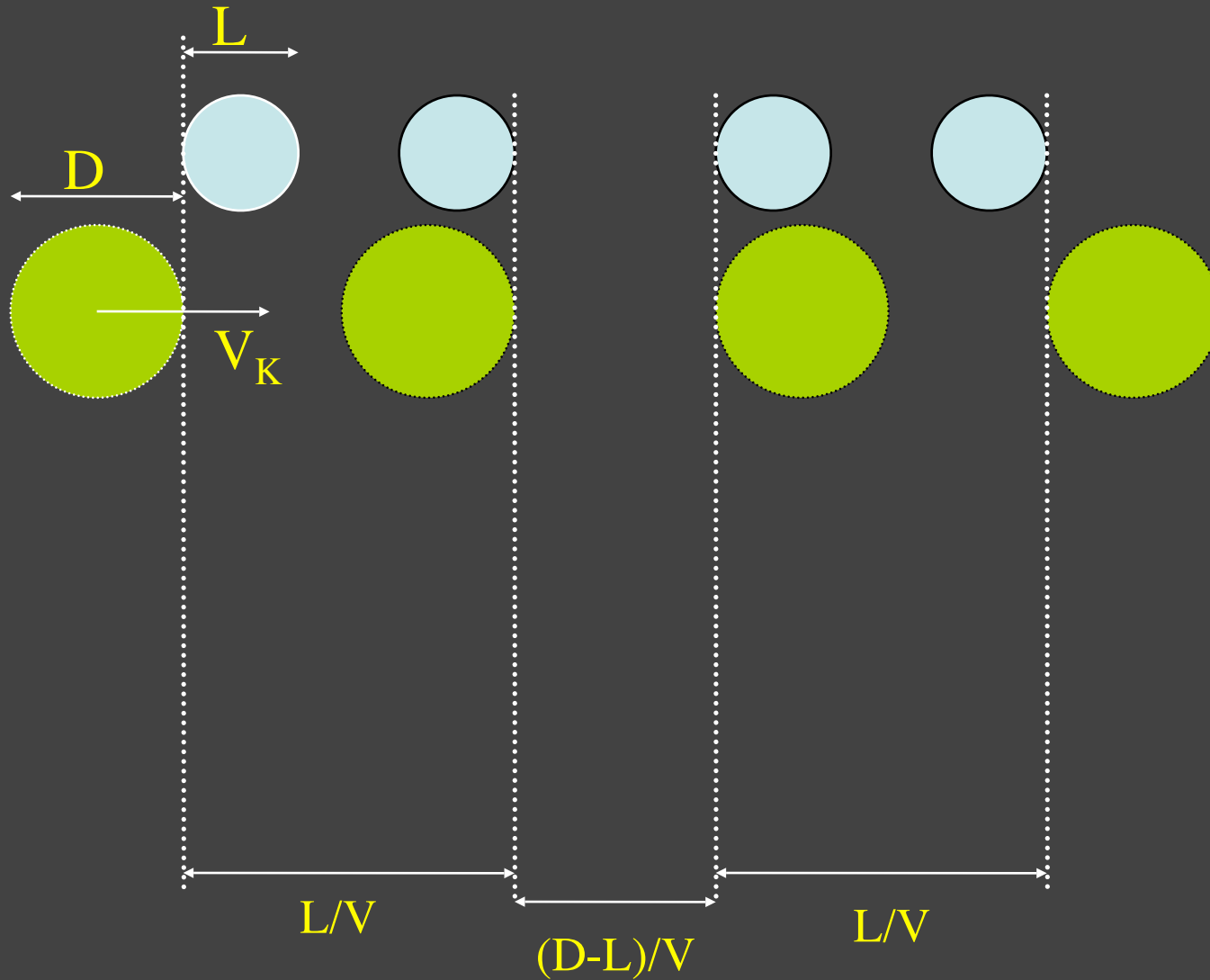
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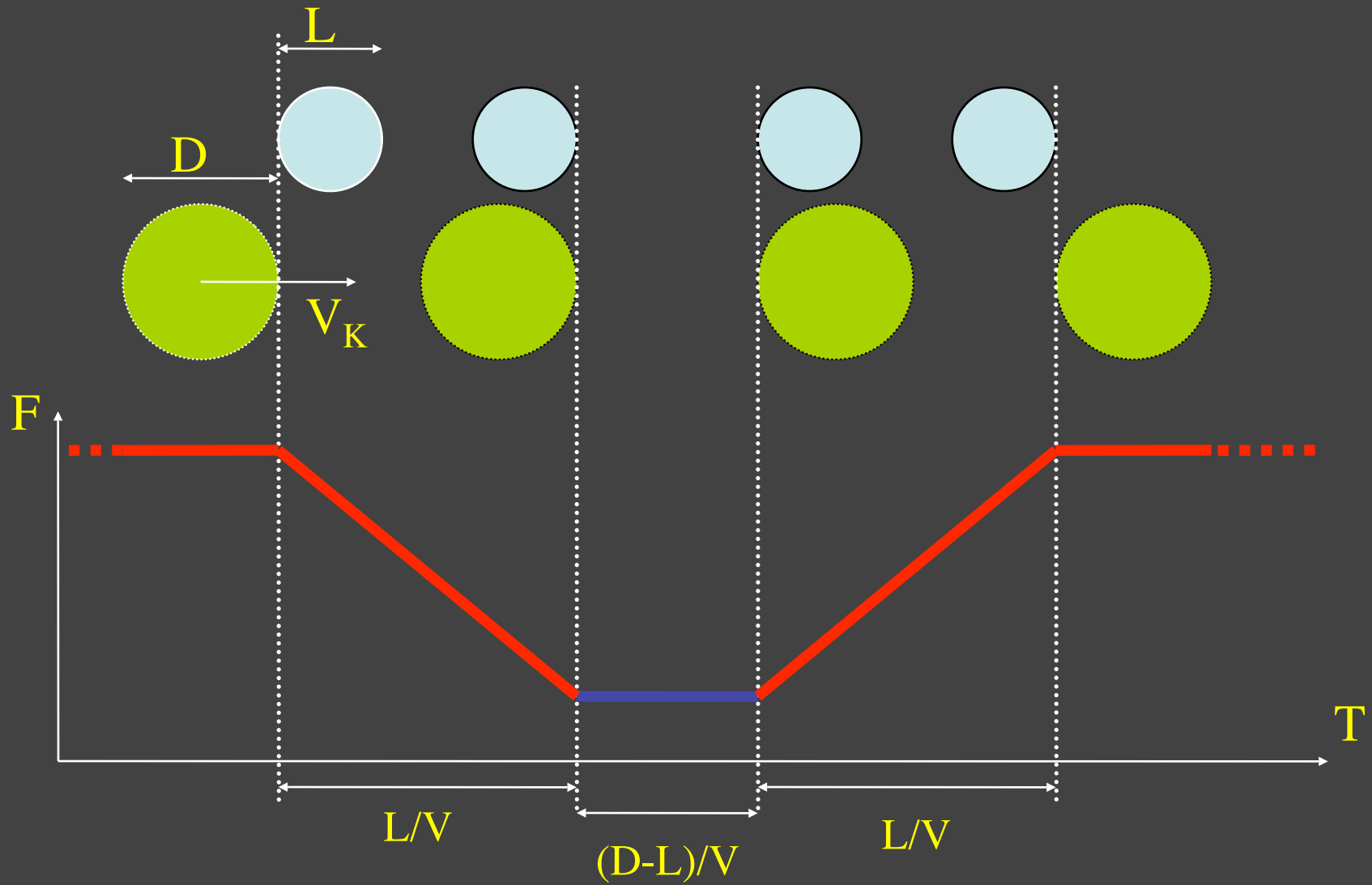
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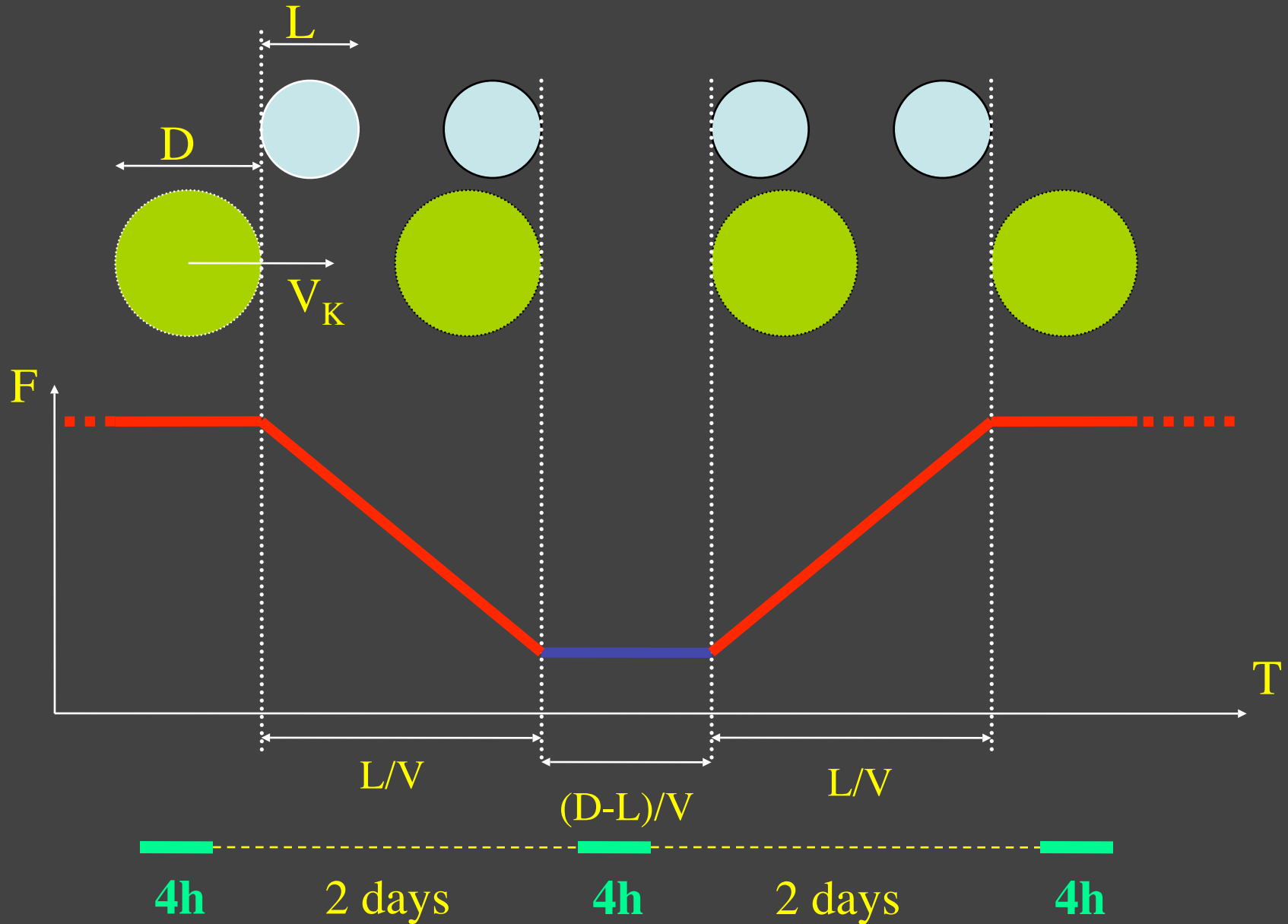
# Complete occultation in ~ 2 days



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→ Dimensions of the X-ray source:

$$D = V \times T$$

If  $V \sim 10^4$  km/s ---->  $D \sim 10^{14}$  cm

→ Can't be much higher (to avoid overionization,  
from iron line width)

→ If lower, even smaller X-ray source

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Black hole mass in NGC 1365:

$\text{Log } M_{\text{BH}} / M_{\text{sun}} = 7.3 (0.3, 0.3)$  from M-sigma corr (Ferrarese et al. 2005)

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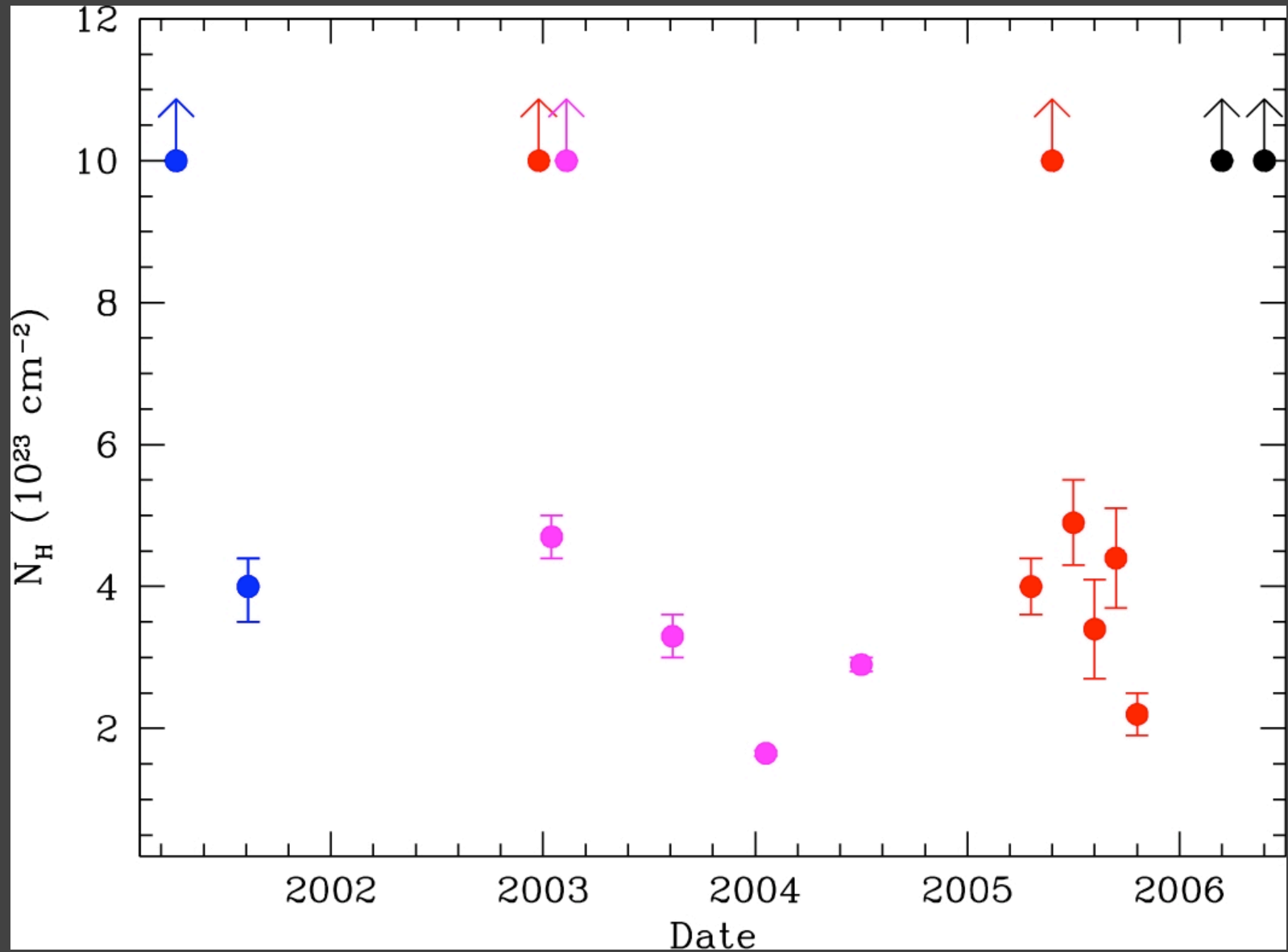
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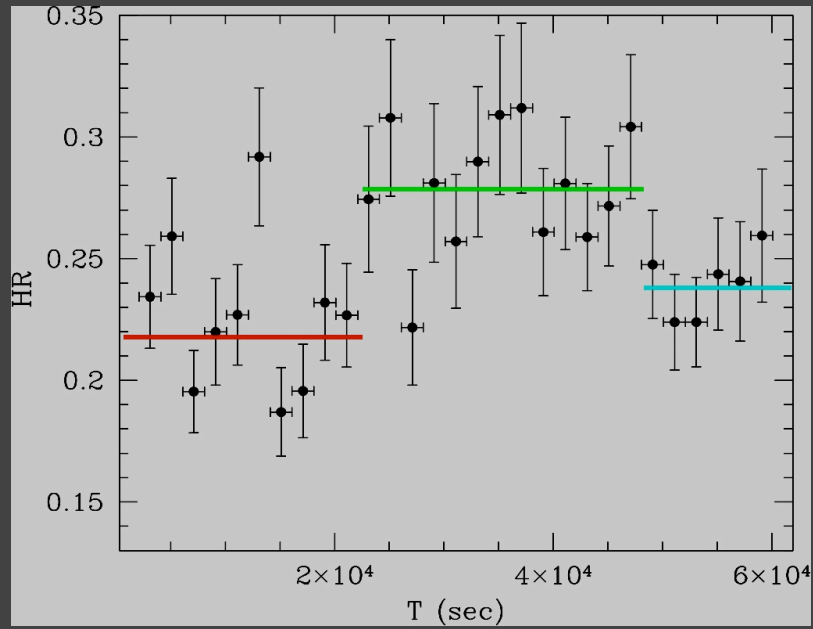
---> X-ray C-thick absorber at  $\sim 10^{16}$  cm from the BH

# NGC 1365 - Historical $N_{\text{H}}$ variability



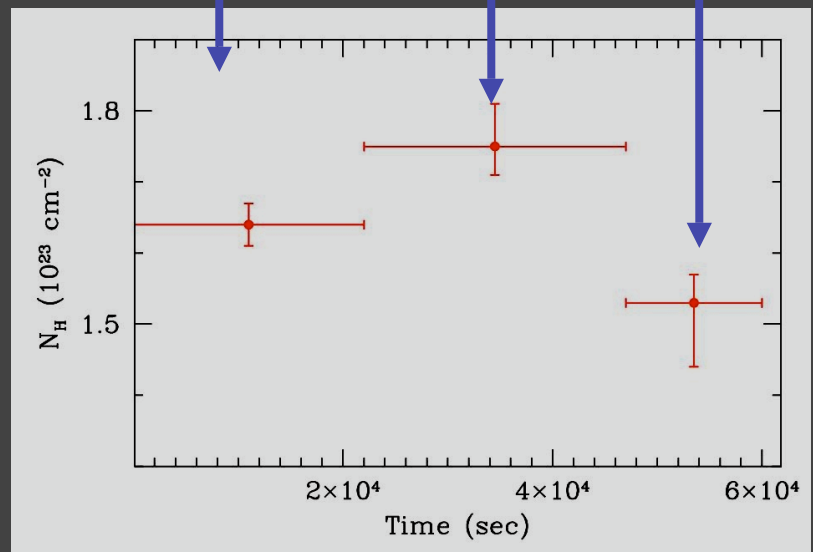
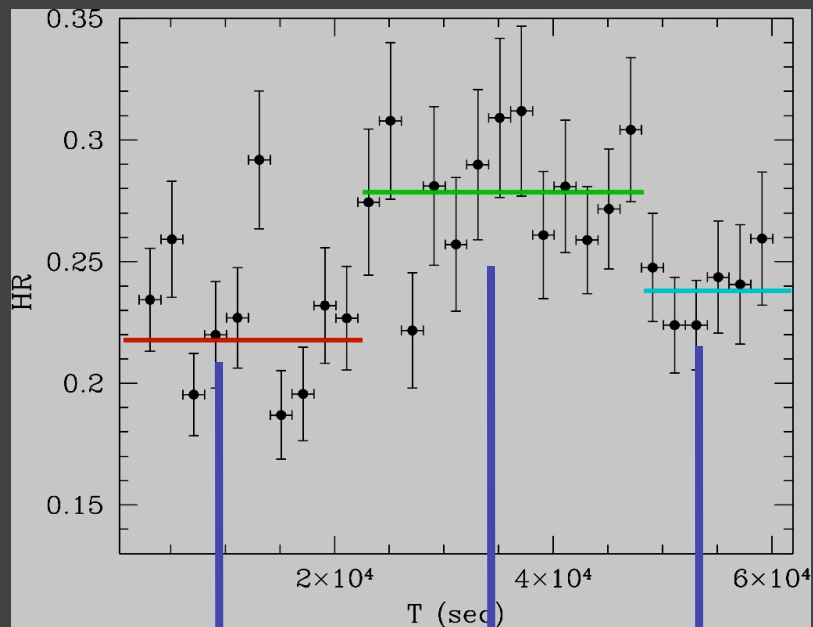
# Intra-day $N_{\text{H}}$ variations

XMM 4: 60 ks



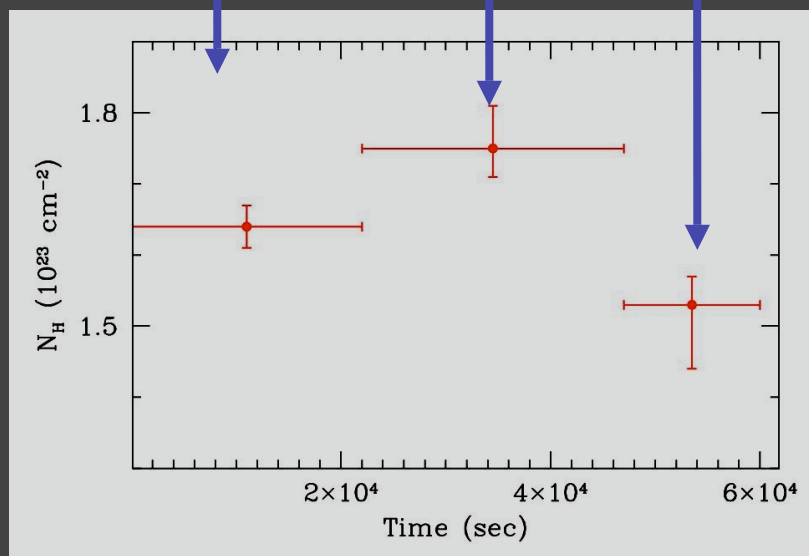
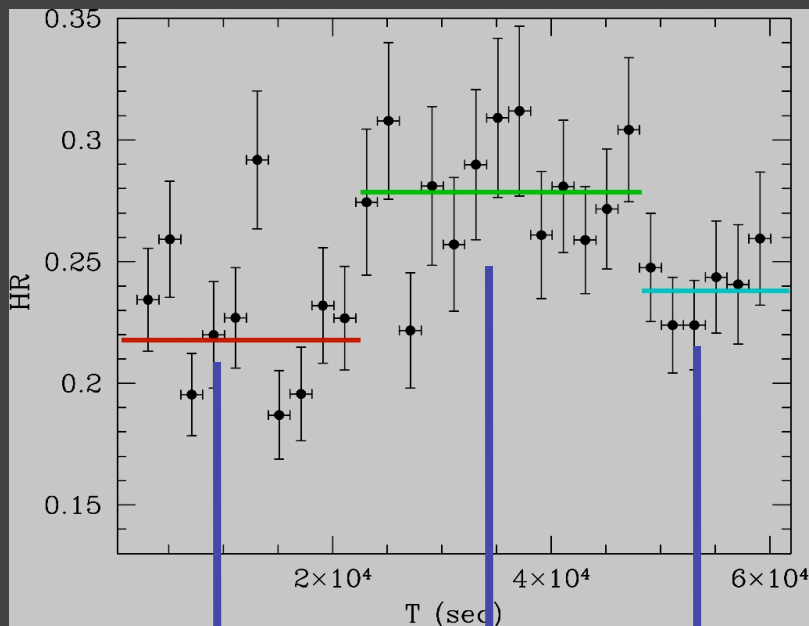
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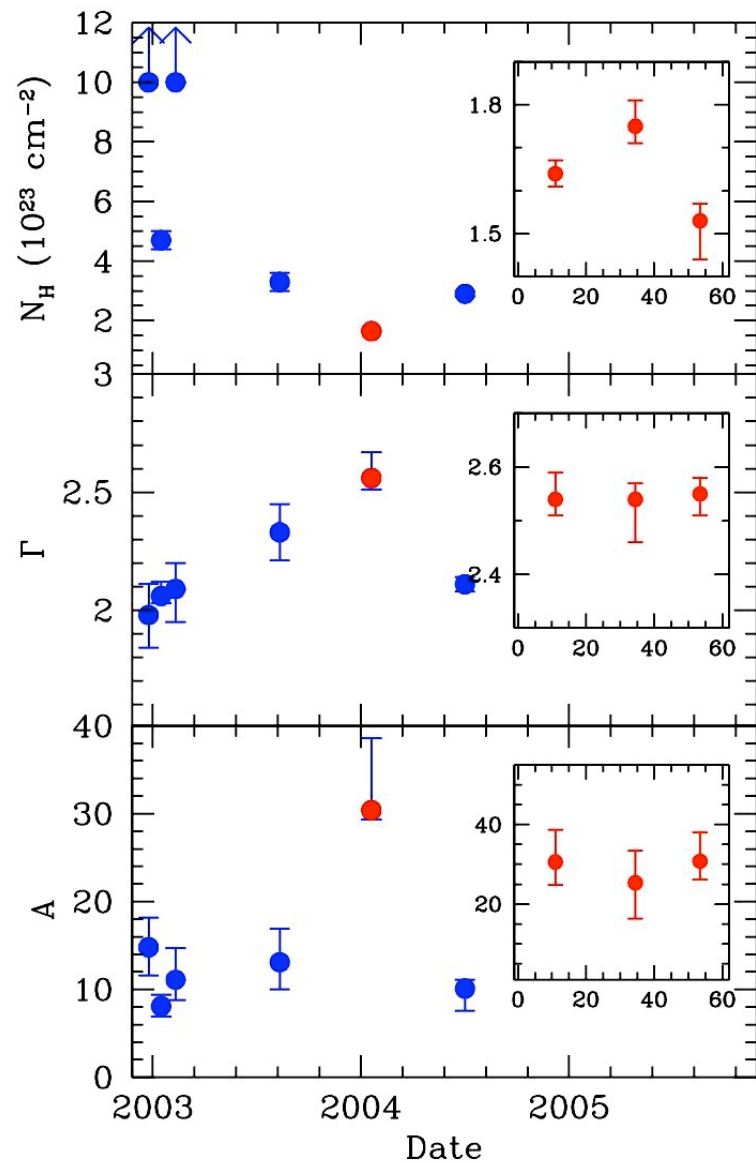




# Intra-day $N_H$ variations



# XMM 4: 60 ks



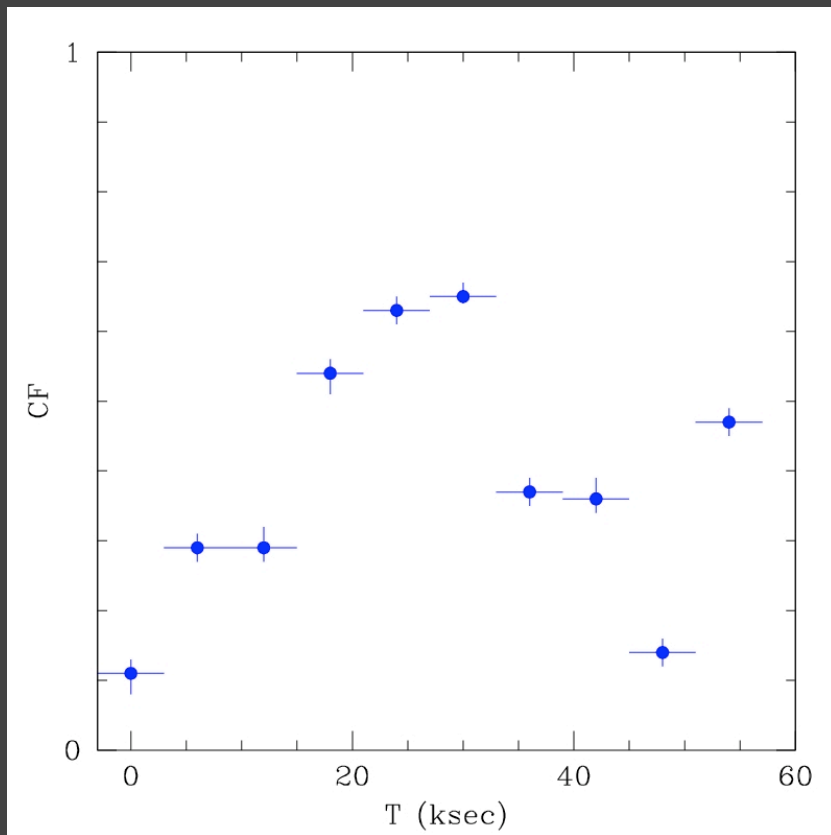
# Short-time column density variability

## New analysis:

-10 time intervals, 6 ks each

-Constant continuum + (a) free  $N_{\text{H}}$  for each spectrum

(b) two  $N_{\text{H}}$  (the same for all spectra)  
and free covering factor of  $N_{\text{H}2}$



$$N_{\text{H}1} = 1.1 \times 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

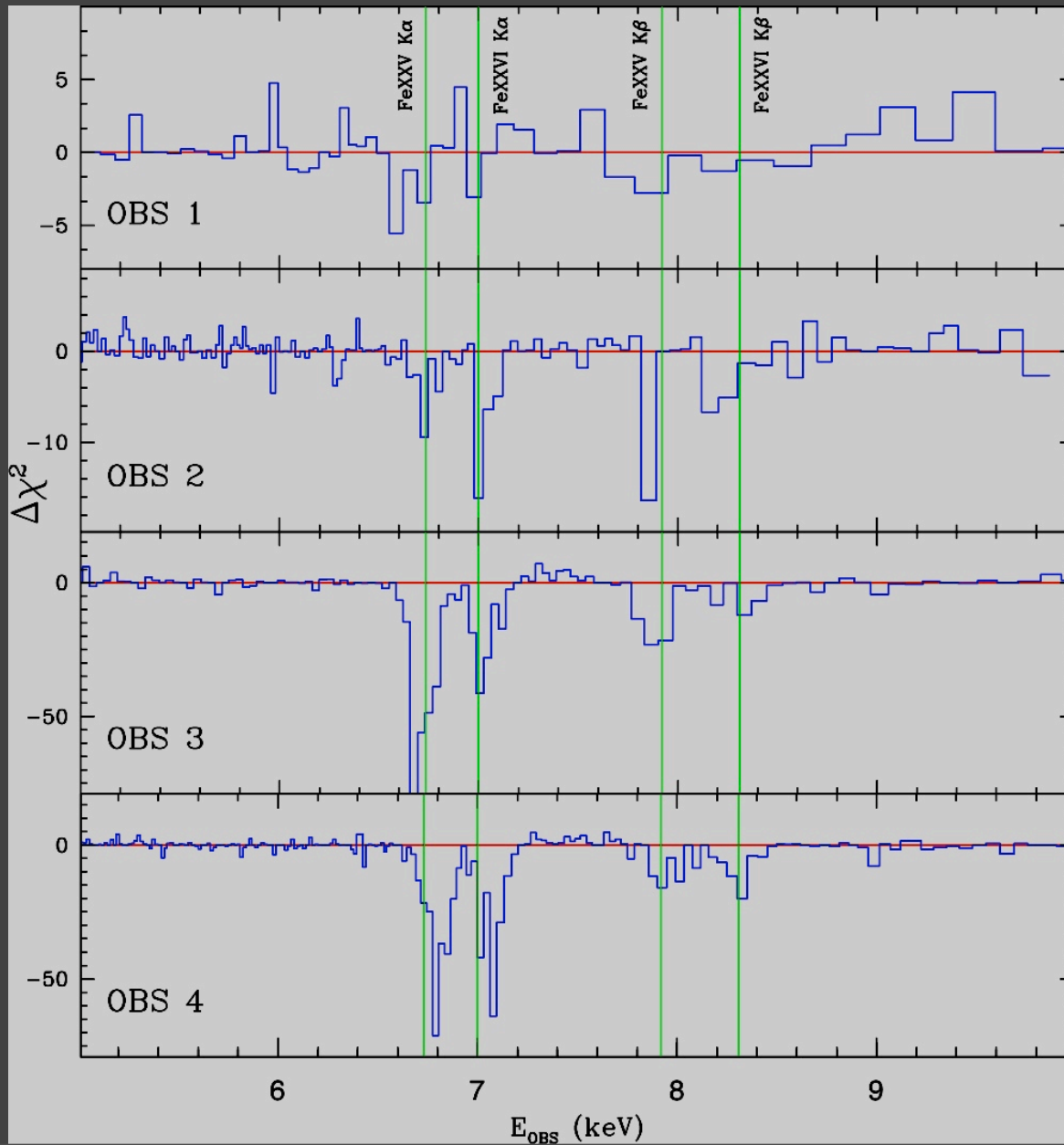
$$N_{\text{H}2} = 3.0 \times 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

$$T = 25 \text{ ks}$$

$$D \sim 3 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}$$

# Spectral analysis of XMM long observations

## 1. Warm absorber



**Fe XXV  $K\alpha$**

**@ 6.70 keV**

**Fe XXVI  $K\alpha$**

**@ 6.97 keV**

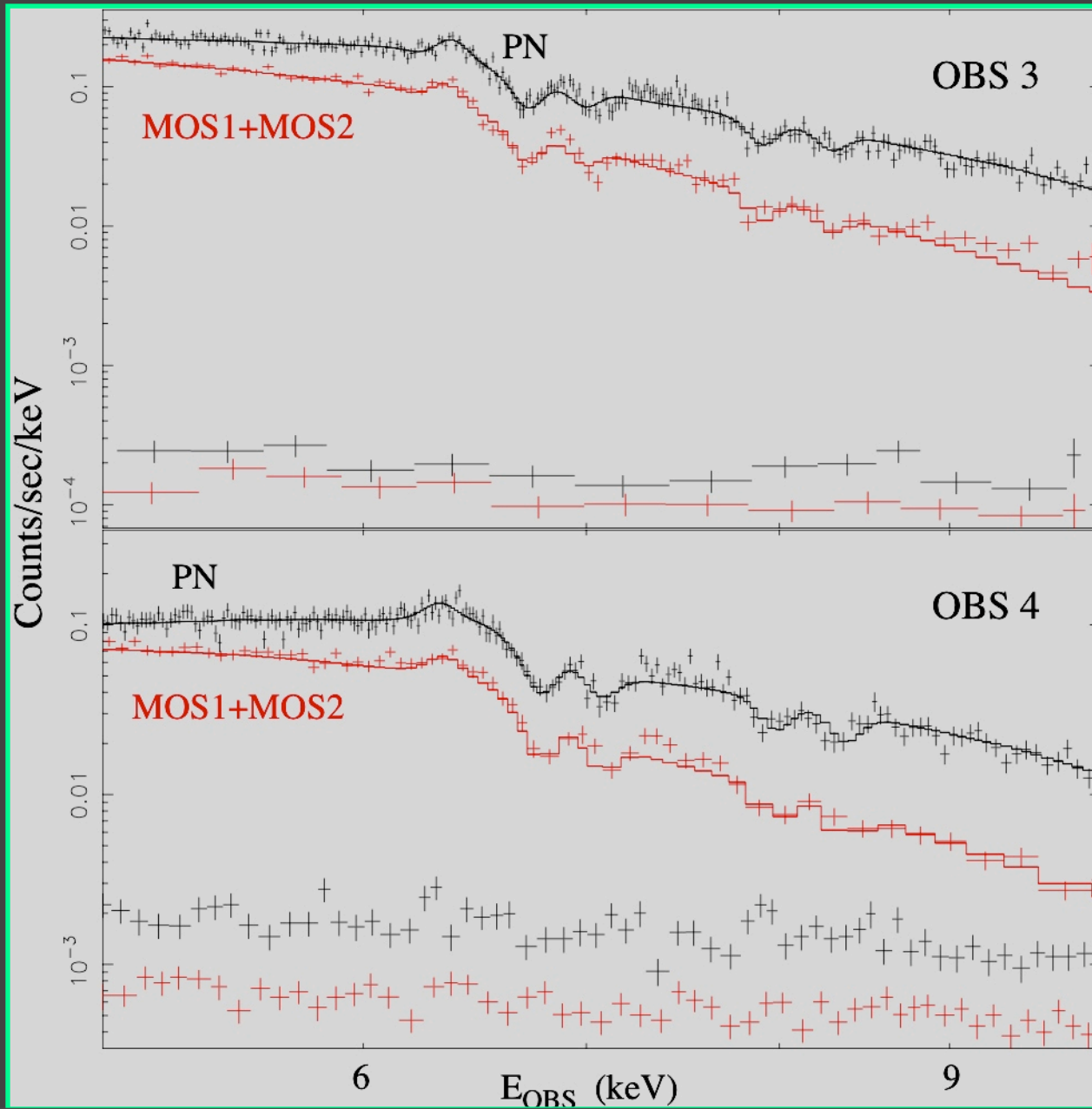
**Fe XXV  $K\beta$**

**@ 7.88 keV**

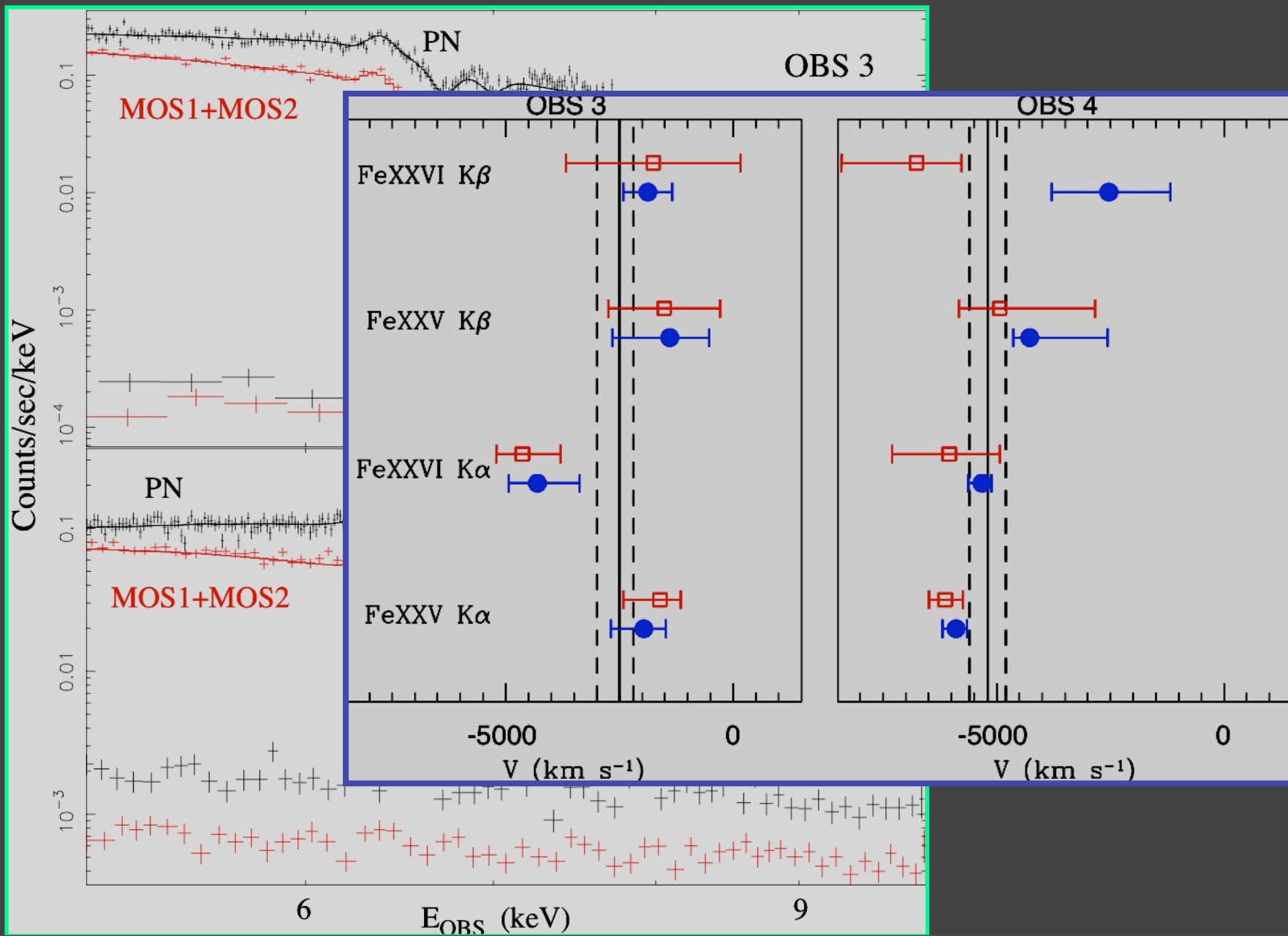
**Fe XXVI  $K\beta$**

**@ 8.27 keV**

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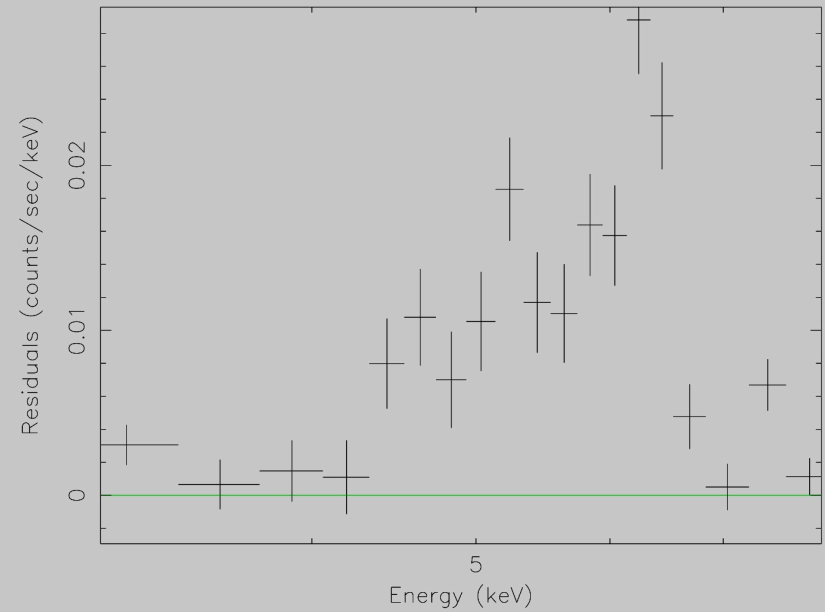
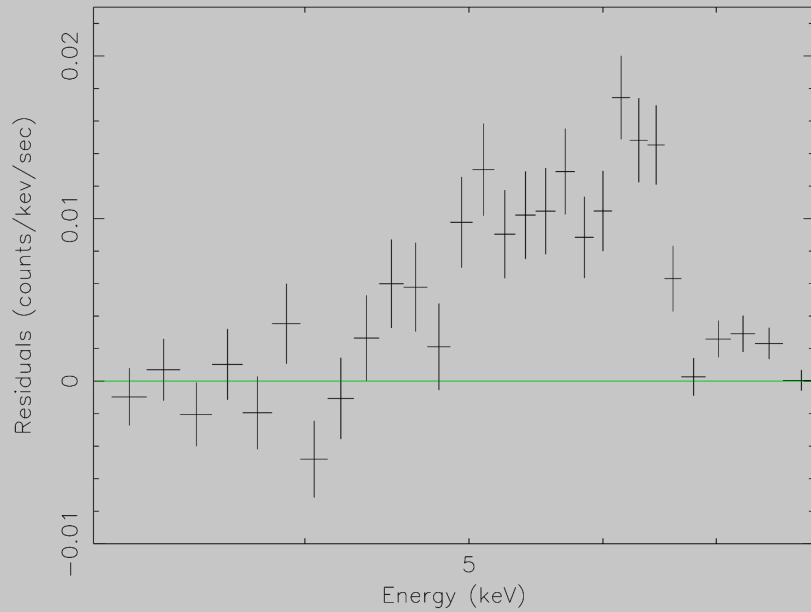


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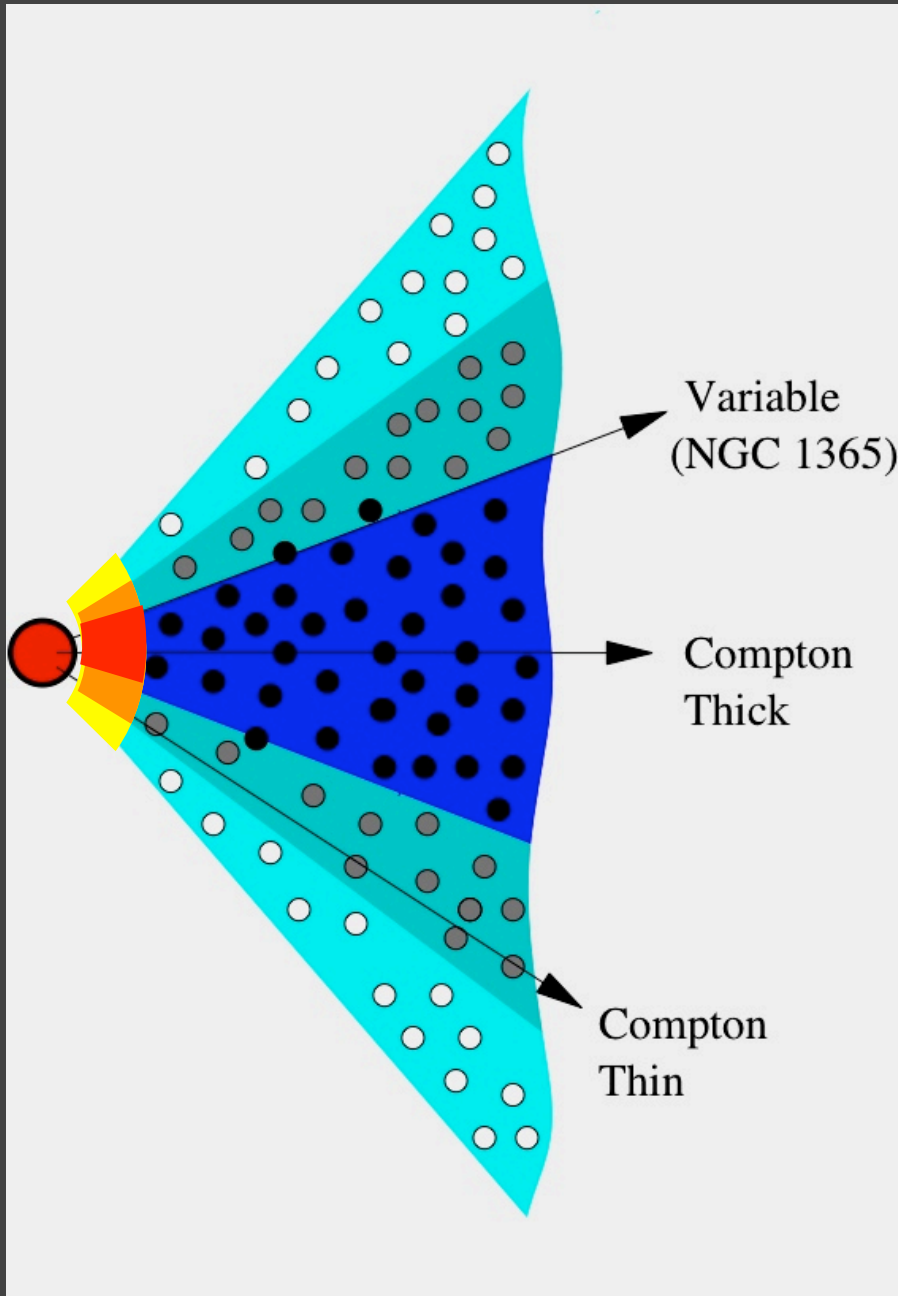
## 2. Relativistic Iron Line



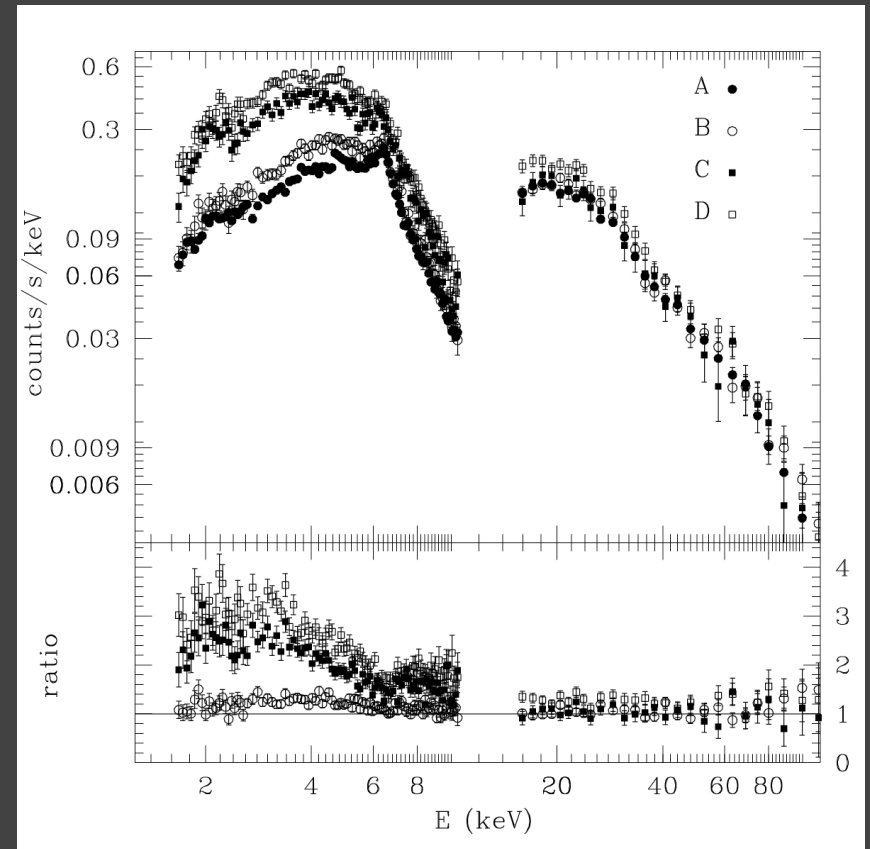
→ One of the best cases, only (?) strong case in high  $N_H$  sources

→ Disappearing in obscured spectrum --> within  $10^{14}$  from the center

# NGC 1365: uniqueness

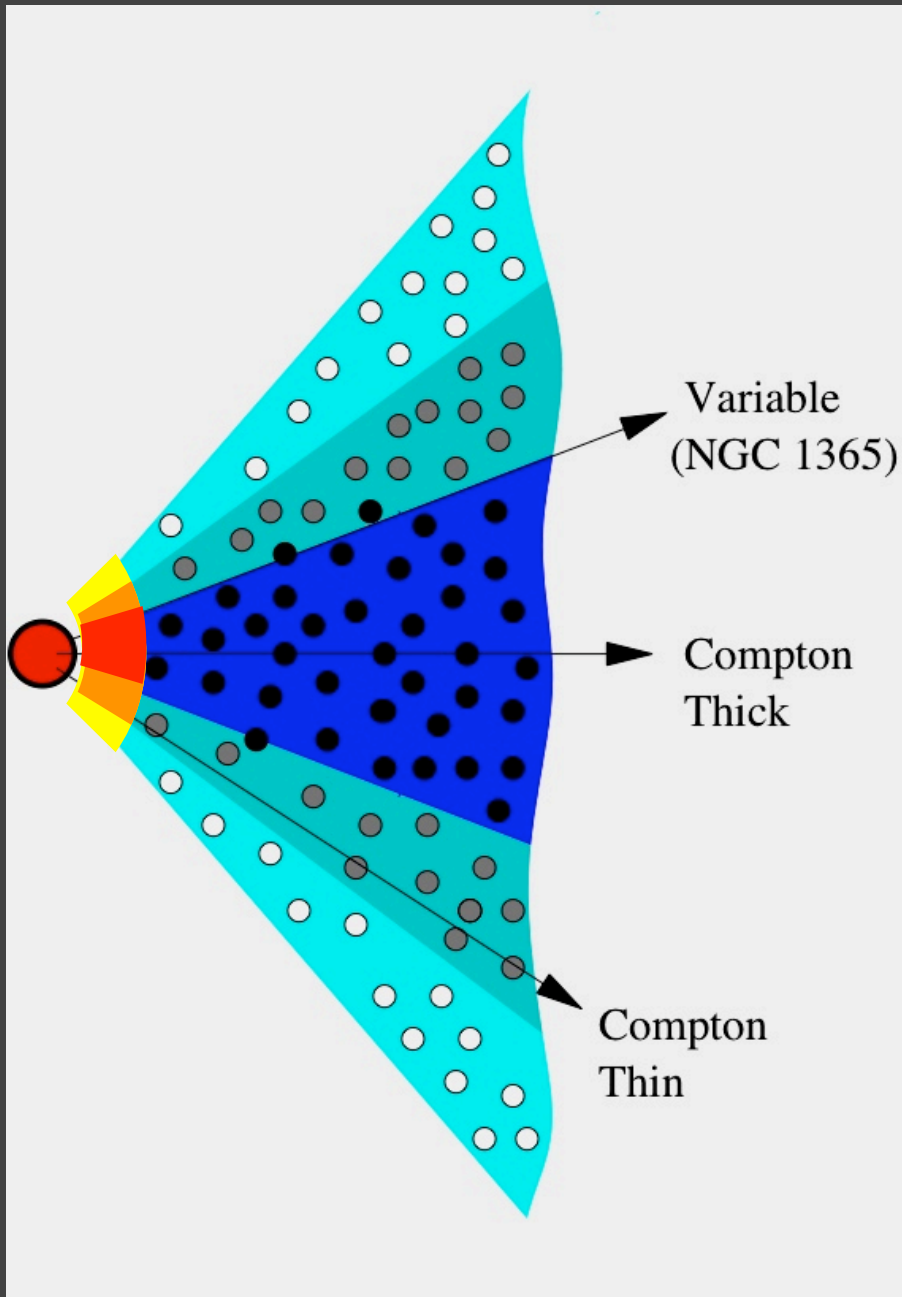


→ few bright sources  
with  $10^{23} < N_H < 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$



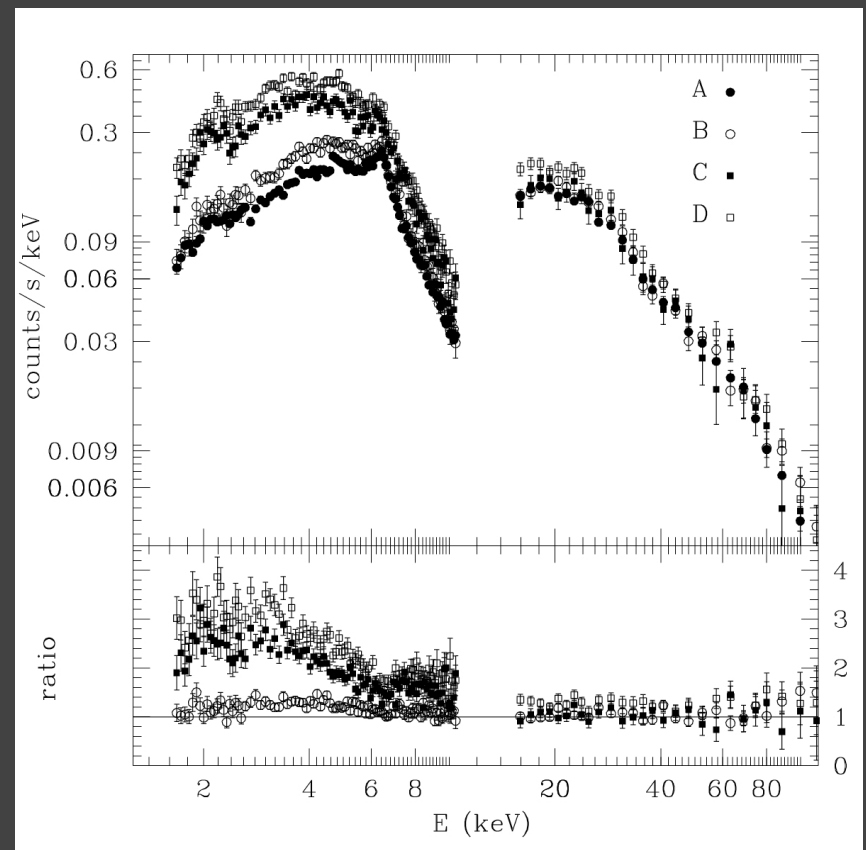
NGC 4151, Puccetti et al 2007

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Other cases of fast variability



NGC 4151, Puccetti et al 2007