

X-ray spectral analysis of AGN in the *Chandra* Deep Field South (CDF-S) using the 4Ms *Chandra* and the 3Ms XMM-Newton data.  
Analysis of the background in the *Chandra* deep exposure

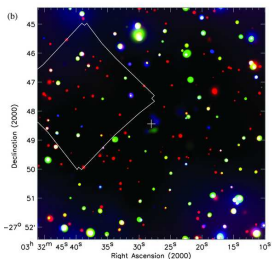
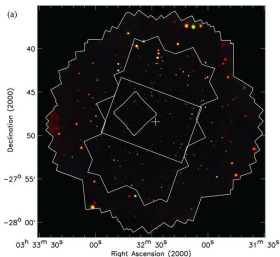
Lab X – AA2013-14  
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# Outline

- 1 *Chandra* and XMM-Newton surveys in the CDF-S
- 2 Main goals
- 3 Optional work(s)
- 4 Bibliography

# The 4 Ms CDF-S



Xue+11

- Exposure  $\sim 4$  Ms
- Covered Area  $\sim 464$  arcmin<sup>2</sup>
- 740 X-ray point-like sources (Xue+11)

## Chandra pros:

- 1 Excellent angular resolution (FWHM  $\sim 0.5$  arcsec on-axis)
- 2 Low background



- Sensitive to very faint point-sources
- High signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)

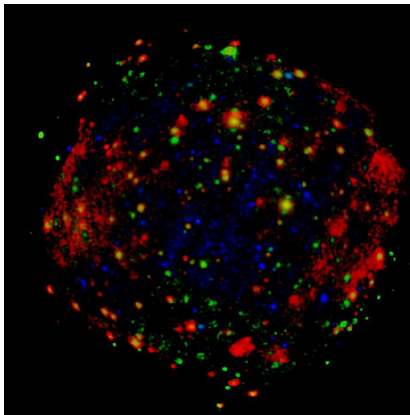
## Chandra cons:

- 1 Low effective area wrt XMM-Newton



- Lower number of counts

# The XMM Deep Survey in the CDF-S



Ranalli+13

- Exposure  $\sim 3$  Ms (pn, mos1, mos2)
- Area encompasses the 4 Ms CDF-S

## XMM pros:

- 1 Large effective area



- Large photon-counting statistics (good for “bright” and/or extended sources)

## XMM cons:

- 1 Worse spatial resolution than *Chandra*
- 2 High (and quite complex) background



- Very faint sources not detectable (source confusion is a problem)
- Possibly low SNR

# Main goals

- 1 Fit *Chandra* spectra for two sources (i.e., excluding XID\_Xue11=198) and the XMM spectra (all EPIC cameras) for one of these two sources; compare the spectral results
- 2 Fit the *Chandra* background spectrum using a phenomenological model (and focusing on the emission lines)

# 1. Fit *Chandra* and XMM spectra

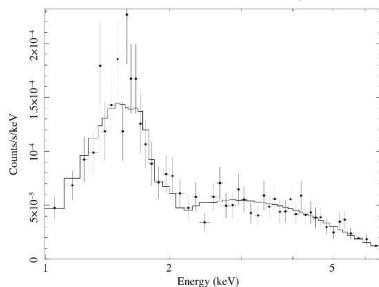
**Fit Chandra spectra for 2/4 sources (i.e., excluding XID\_Xue11=198) and the XMM spectra (all EPIC cameras) for one of these two sources; compare the spectral results**

XID_Xue11	XID_XMM	Source coordinates	z	Opt. Class + Info
412	144	03:32:29.86 -27:51:06.1	3.700	NL (Comastri+11)
546	180	03:32:39.68 -27:48:51.1	3.064	NL (Vito+13)
533	48	03:32:38.93 -27:57:00.9	0.298	NL
193	289	03:32:13.25 -27:42:41.3	0.605	NL
198	-	03:32:13.86 -27:42:49.3	0.735	NL (close to Xue=193)

Source and bkg spectra, ARF and RMF files provided.

# 1. Fit *Chandra* and XMM spectra

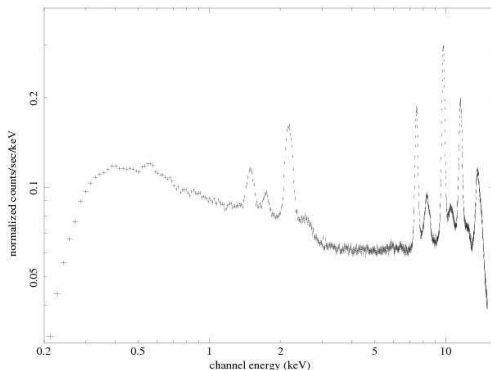
- 1 Group the spectra (*grppha*; mind the statistics!).
- 2 Load spectra in XSPEC.
- 3 Define a spectral model (one or more component if required) and fit.
- 4 Once a (physically) reasonable fit is obtained, save the spectral parameters (with errors), produce confidence intervals.
- 5 Possibly try another model (return to point 3).
- 6 Compare results from *Chandra* and XMM spectra (for one source).



## 2. Fit the *Chandra* background

### 2. Fit the Chandra background spectrum using a phenomenological model (and focusing on the emission lines)

CDF5 4Msec background spectrum



Fiore+12 provides the list of the emission lines  
Source and bkg spectra, ARF and RMF files provided.



## 2. Fit the *Chandra* background

Two main components: cosmic bkg (unresolved sources, thermal emission from the local Bubble, etc.), particle-induced bkg (responsible for the fluorescent lines; local effect, *ergo* not vignettted)

Same approach as before.

Fit with a phenomenological model (“what you fit is what you see”)

# Optional work(s)

- 1 Fit some of the remaining Chandra/XMM spectra
- 2 Verify the X-ray spectral differences between XMM\_ID=289 and XID\_Xue11=193+198 (effects of source confusion)
- 3 Extract the spectrum of a *Chandra* source using an approximate method

# 1. Fit the remaining spectra

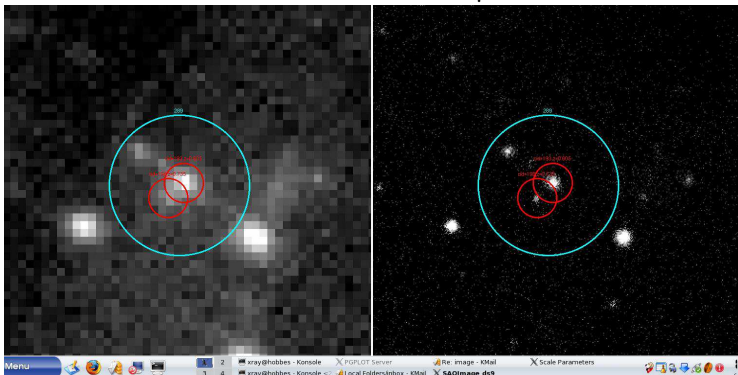
## 1. Fit some of the remaining Chandra/XMM spectra

XID_Xue11	XID_XMM	Source coordinates	z	Opt. Class + Info
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Source and bkg spectra, ARF and RMF files provided.

## 2. $XID193 + XID198 = XMM289$ ?

2. Verify the X-ray spectral differences between XMM\_ID=289 and XID\_Xue11=193+198



Source and bkg spectra, ARF and RMF files provided.

### 3. Extract the spectrum of a *Chandra* source

**3. Extract the Chandra spectrum for one source (with already analyzed spectrum) using an approximate method, i.e. starting from the merged 4 Ms data. Compare the spectral results obtained from the analysis of the properly extracted spectrum with those derived adopting this approximate spectral extraction**

- 1 Select and save source and bkg regions on the merged image in ds9
- 2 Extract the spectra
- 3 Fit the source spectrum in XSPEC
- 4 Compare the (nominally wrong) results with those obtained in the correct way (extracting the spectra from the single observations and adding them with proper weights)

A written guide will be provided

# Bibliography

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