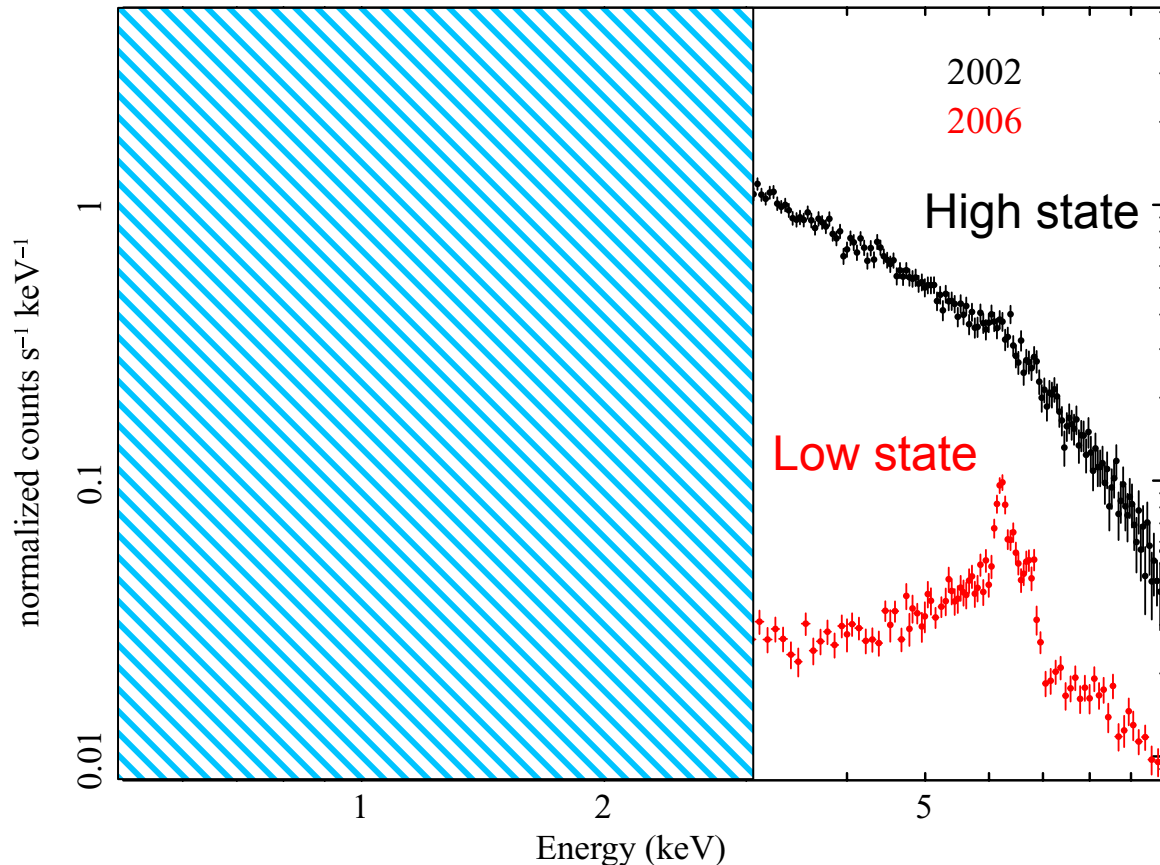


# Spectral study of a changing-state Seyfert 1 galaxy called H0557-385



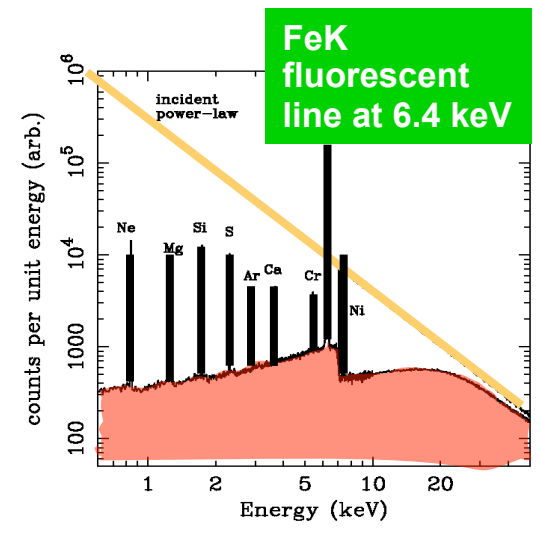
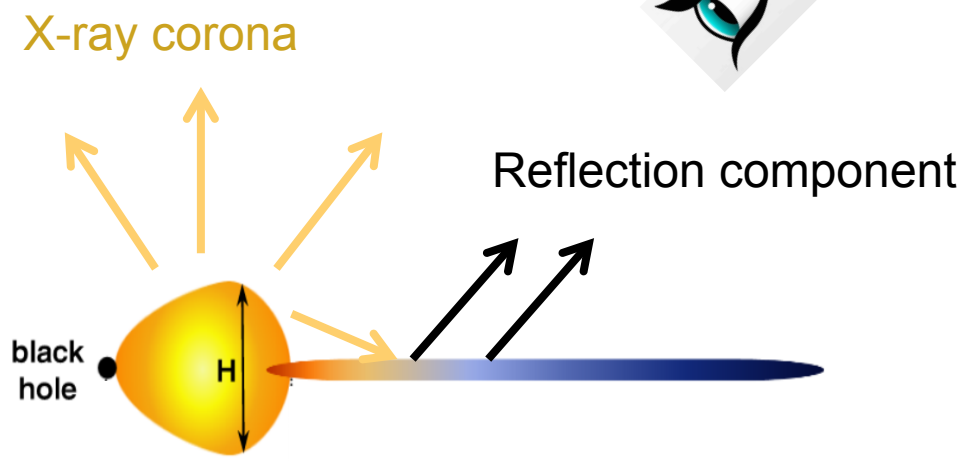
## AIM OF THIS LAB

(A two state spectrum...)

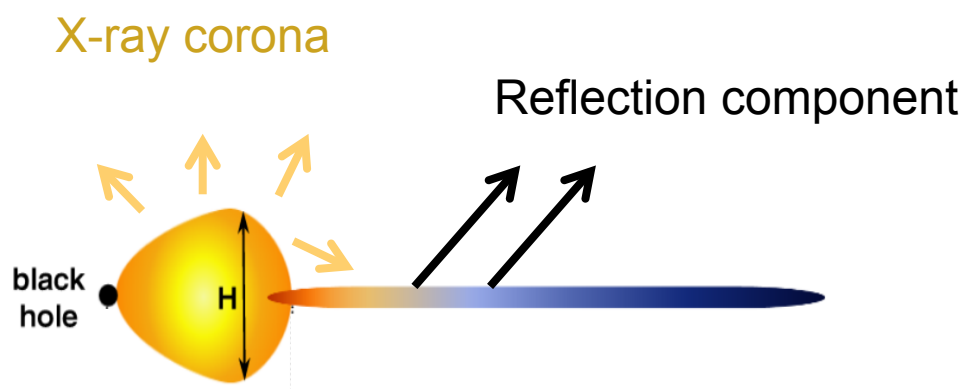
→ Understand (if possible) whether (intrinsic) X-ray source emission has shut-off, and only the reflection component is left, or the source has experienced strong (wind?) absorption

**Figure 1.** EPIC pn spectra of H0557–385 in 2002 and 2006.

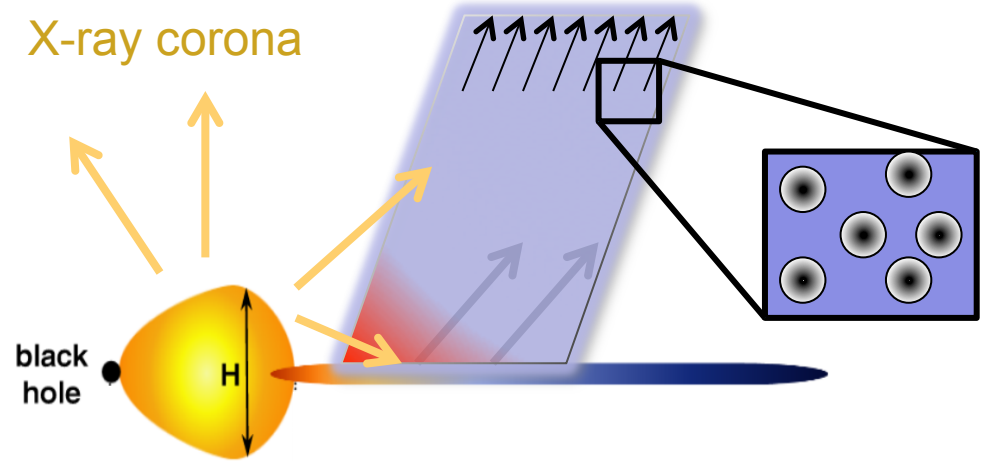
# High State



# Low State



Reflection component dominated



Absorption component dominated

# PLAN – Spectral study

## Goals:

- 1) Obtain a best-fit model for the high state spectrum (3-10 keV)
- 2) Obtain a best-fit model for the low state spectrum (3-10 keV) under the reflection-dominated assumption
- 3) Optional:
  - 3a+b: Try, and compare, the absorption-dominated assumption (or viceversa)
  - 3c: Extend one of the two spectra down to 0.5 keV

# High state.....

1) Extract image, light-curve and spectrum of the source, and fit the “hard” X-ray ( $E=3-10$  keV) spectrum

1a) Using a simple power-law model, try to identify the major spectral features (emission and/or absorption lines)


1b) Model the FeK emission line, if any

# Low state.....

2) Extract image, light-curve and spectrum of the source, and fit the “hard” X-ray ( $E=3-10$  keV) continuum

2a) Using a power-law model plus a reflection continuum (neutral, and including FeK emission lines)

2b) Using a power-law model plus 1 or 2 partially covering models, plus (one or two) narrow FeK emission lines.



Gruppo 1



Gruppo 2

# Optional.....

2c) compare the two scenarios (reflection dominated vs absorption dominated), i.e. either 2a or 2b.

2d) and/or extend study of one of the two down to 0.5 keV

# H0557-385

## References:

Longinotti et al. 2009 (<http://arxiv.org/abs/0810.0918>)

Coffey et al. 2014 (<http://arxiv.org/abs/1406.7129>)

## Source INFOs:

Classification: Seyfert 1.2

$Z=0.03387$  (10154 km/s)

$M=5 \times 10^7 M_{\odot}$

$N_{\text{Hgal}}=3.7 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  (Kalberla et al. 2005)