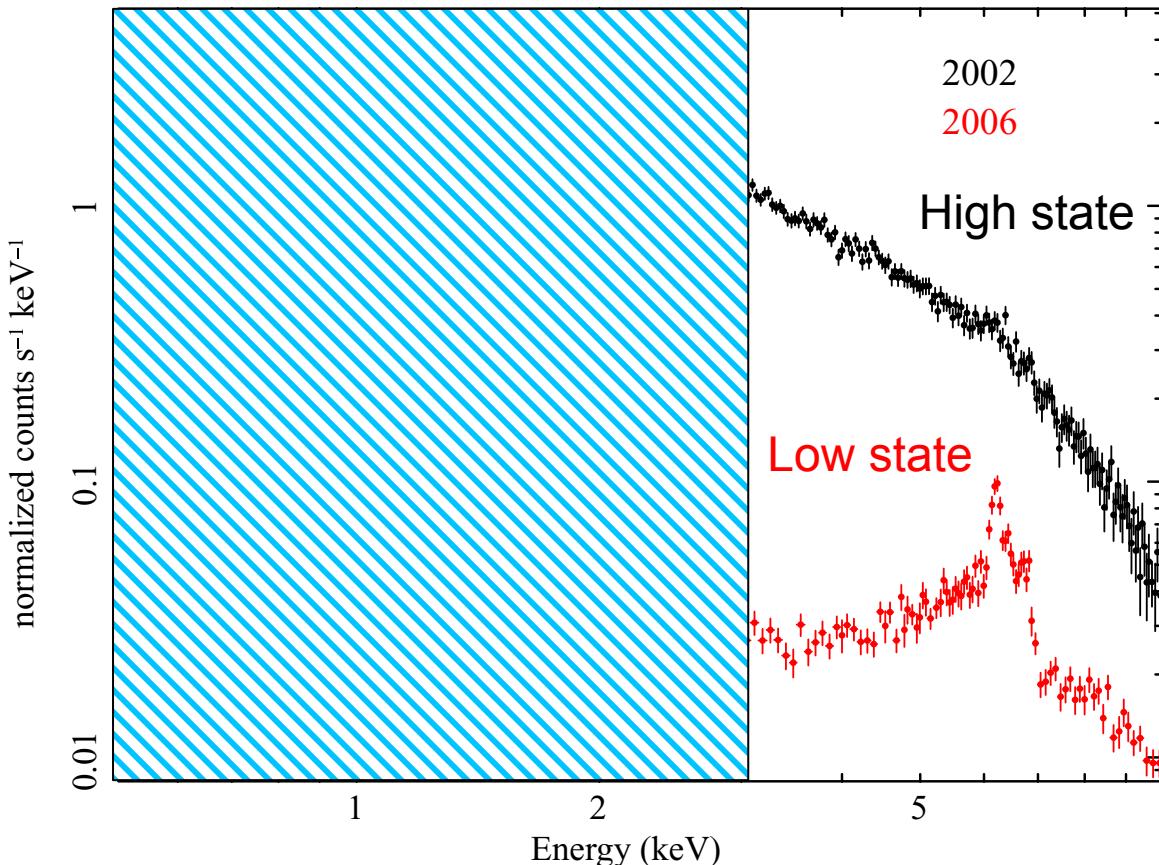


Spectral study of a changing-state Seyfert 1 galaxy called H0557-385



AIM OF THIS LAB

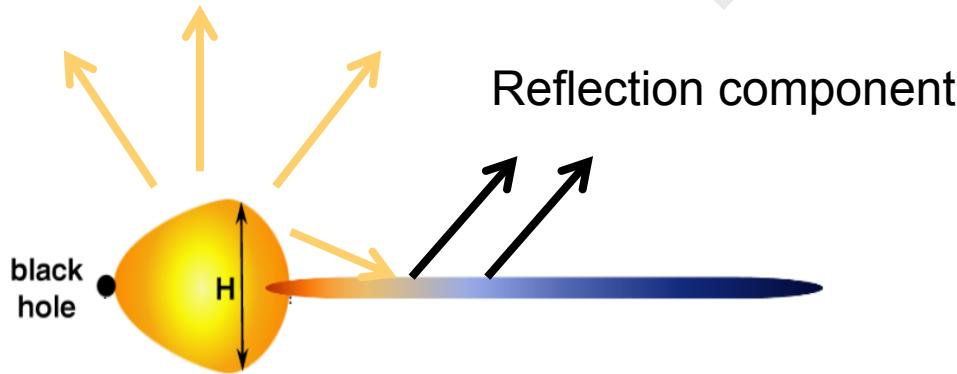
(A two state spectrum...)

→ 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

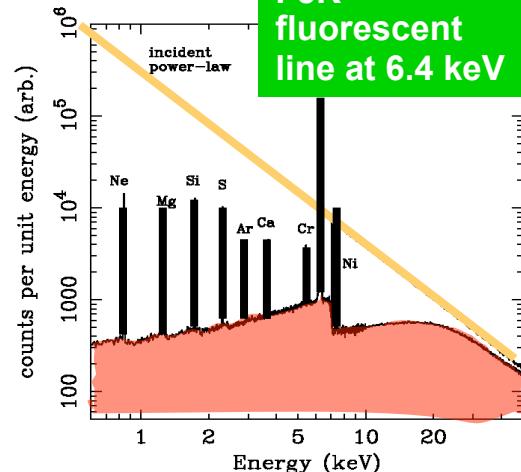
Figure 1. EPIC pn spectra of H0557–385 in 2002 and 2006.

High State

X-ray corona

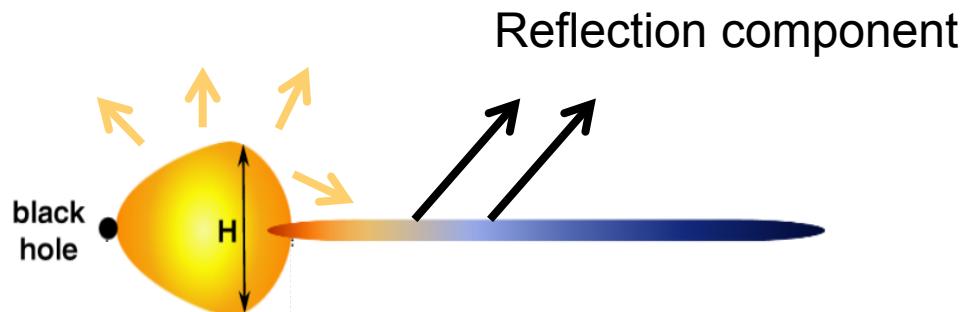


FeK
fluorescent
line at 6.4 keV



Low State

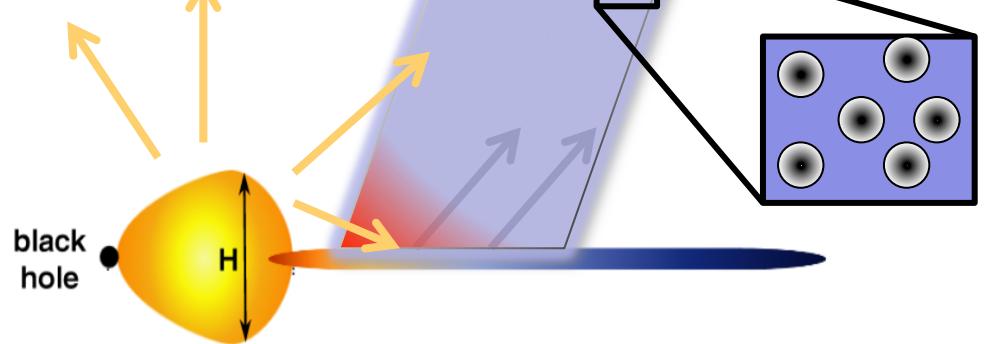
X-ray corona



Reflection component

Reflection component dominated

X-ray corona



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)

Gruppo 1

Gruppo 2

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

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=5x10⁷ M_⊕

N_{hgal}=3.7x10²⁰ cm⁻² (Kalberla et al. 2005)