

Theoretical Study of the Geometry of Accretion Flow in AGN

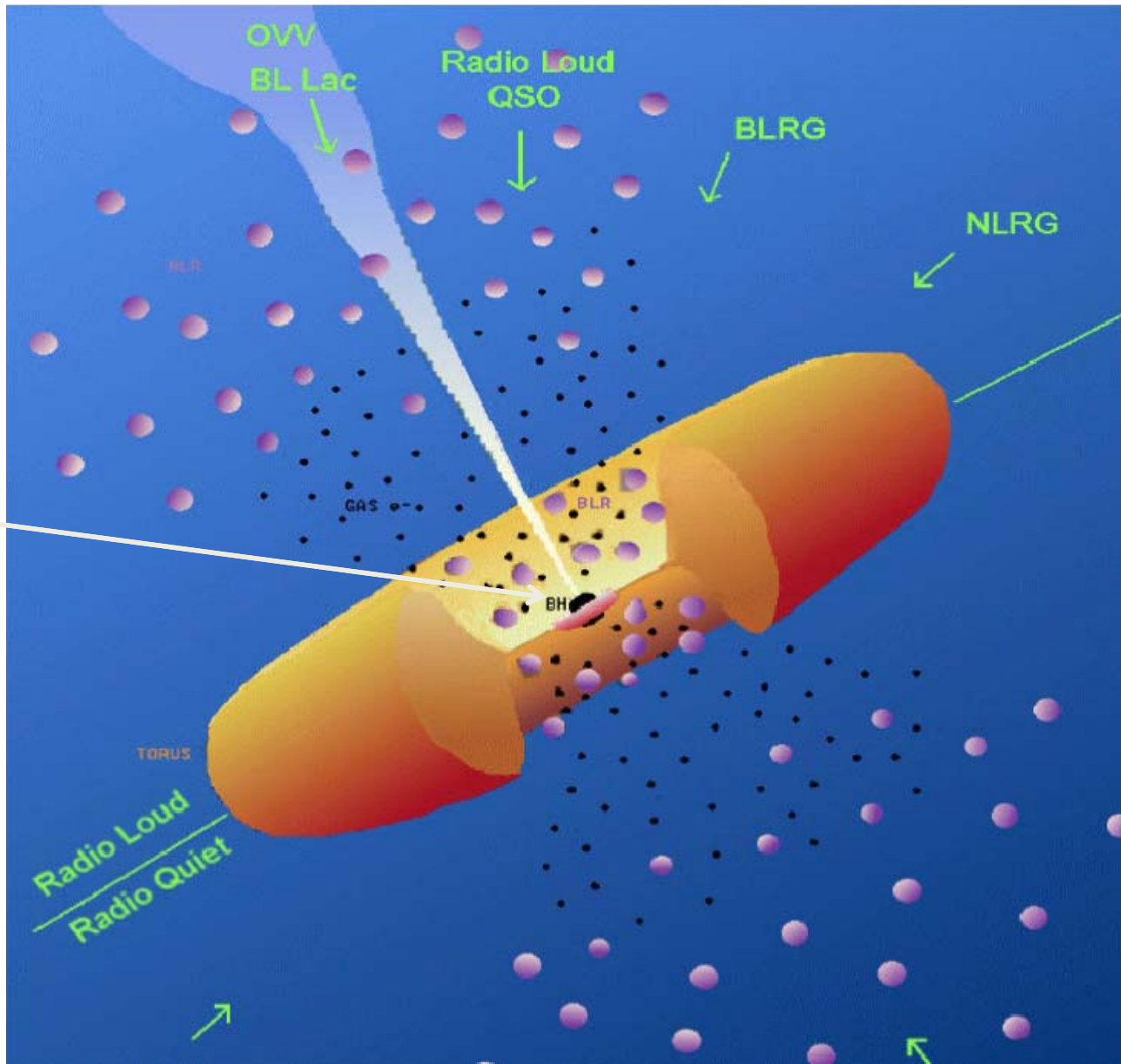
Bifang Liu

National Astronomical Observatories, CAS

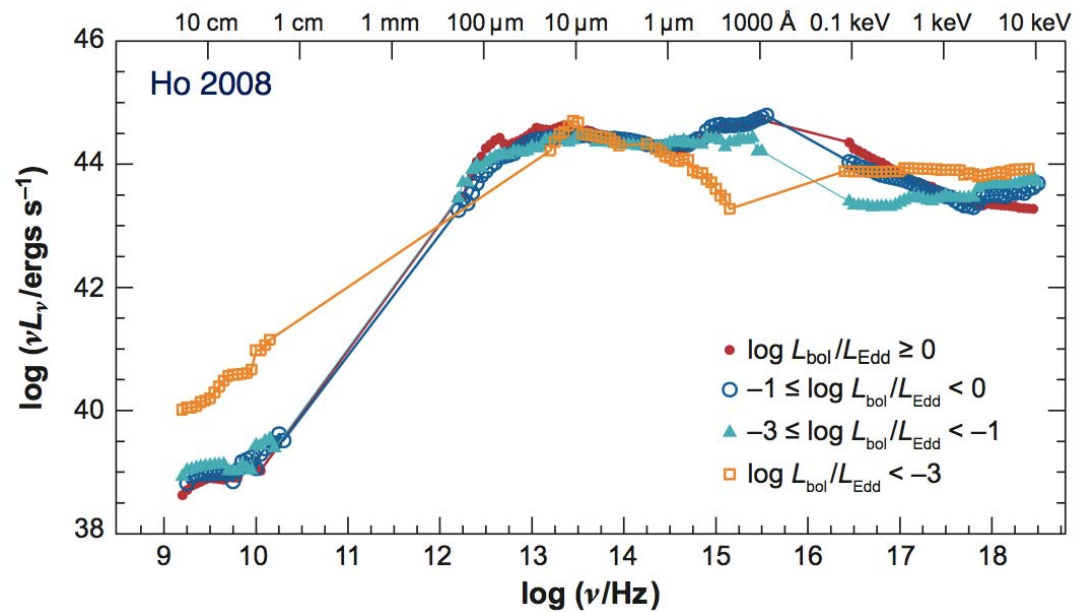
In collaboration with Ronald E. Taam,
Erilin Qiao and Weimin Yuan

Unified model for AGN

Geometry?

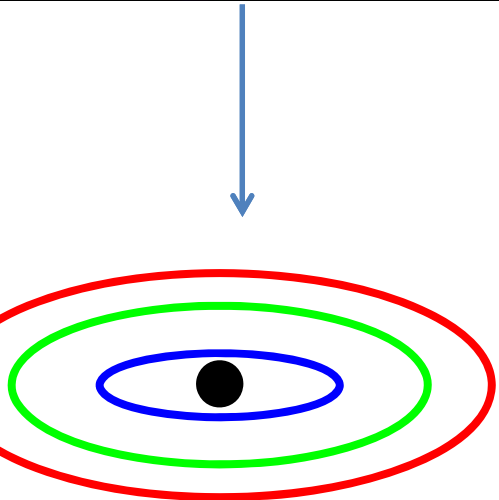
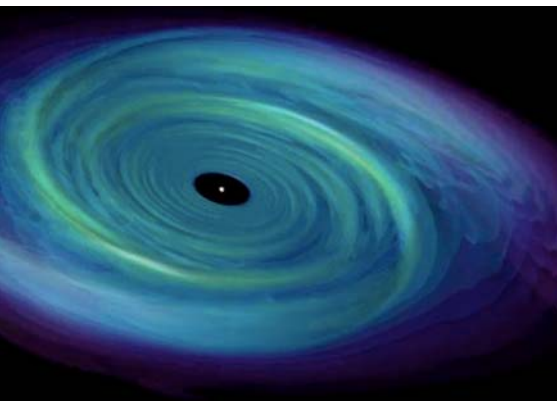


ols for investigating the central geometry and
ysical processes: spectrum and variability



Overall spectra from AGN

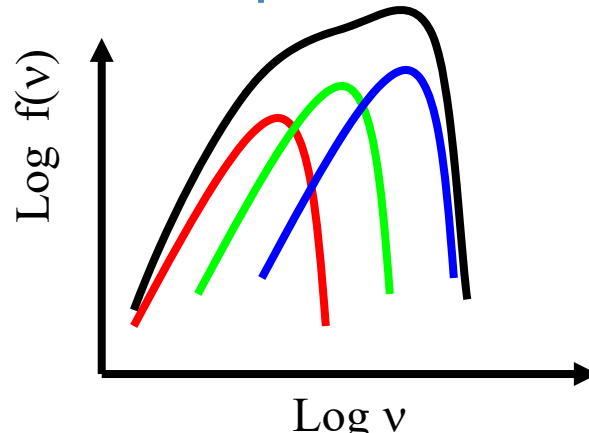
/UV: from standard thin accretion disk



$$F_{\nu}^{ob} \propto \nu^{-0.5}$$

wind? absorption?

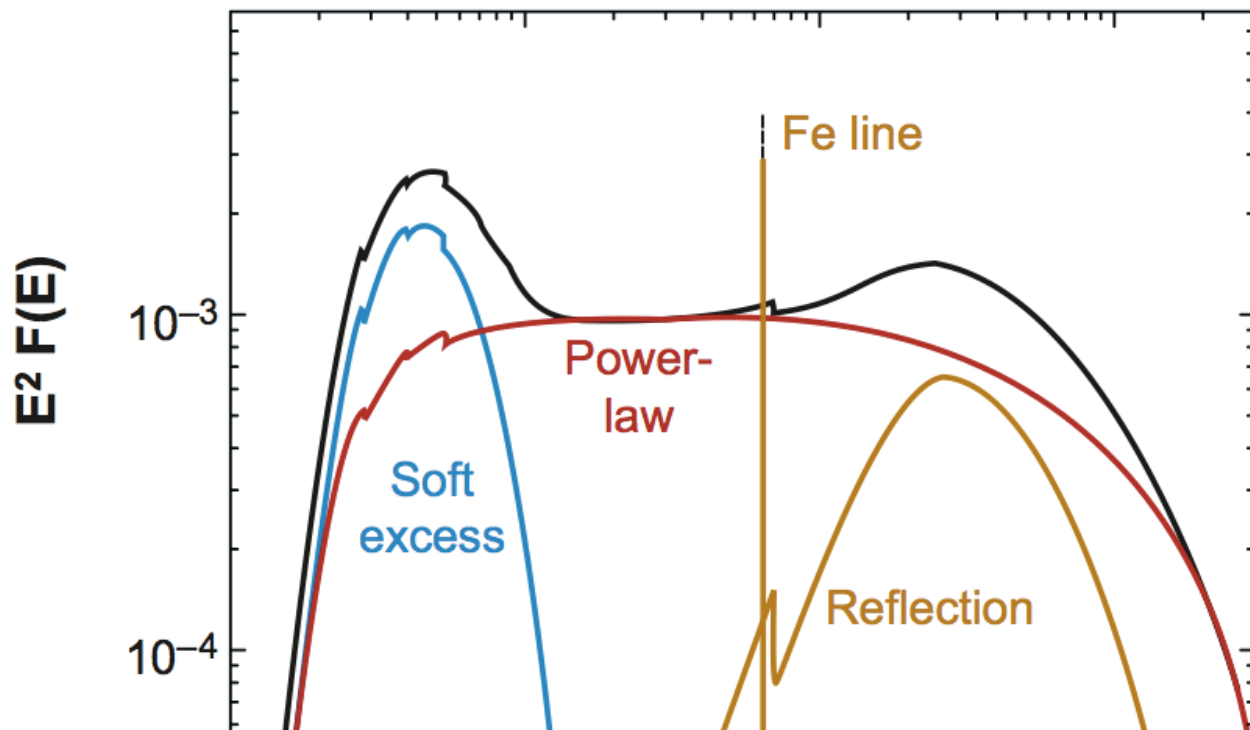
$$F_{\nu} \propto \nu^{1/3}$$



ray emission:

direct power-law continuum + reflection

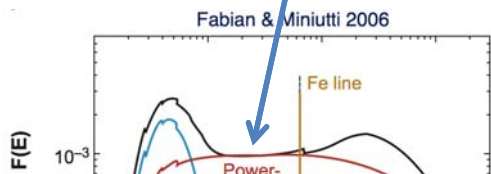
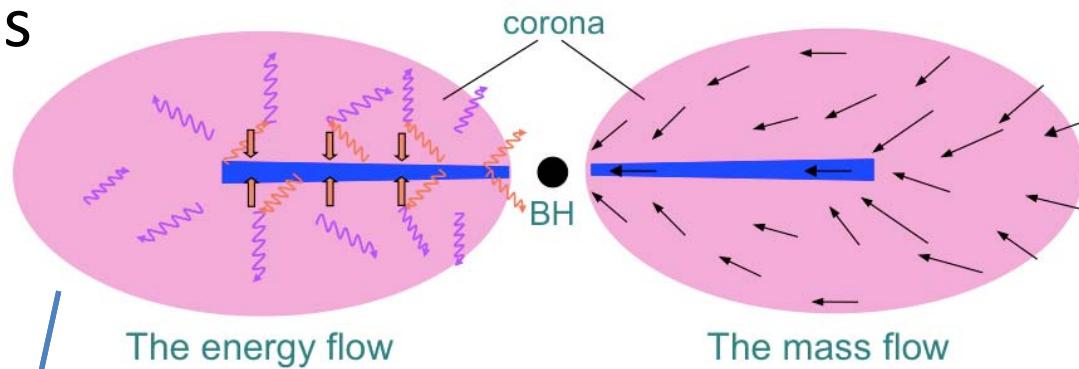
Fabian & Miniutti 2006



Primary/direct X-ray emission:

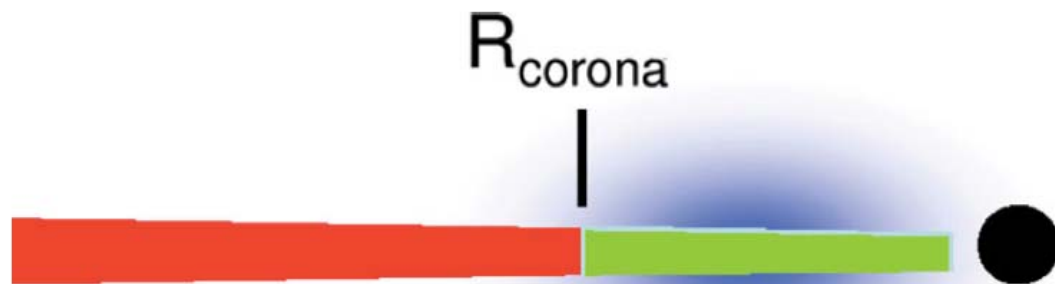
Inverse Compton scattering in a hot corona

- ✧ Coronal accretion heated? → physical model
- ✧ Magnetic reconnection heated? Complicated, open questions

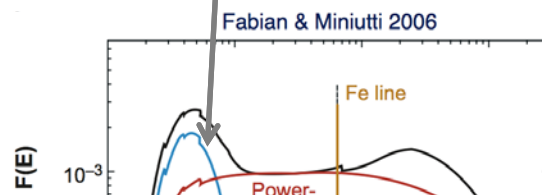


Liu et al. 2015

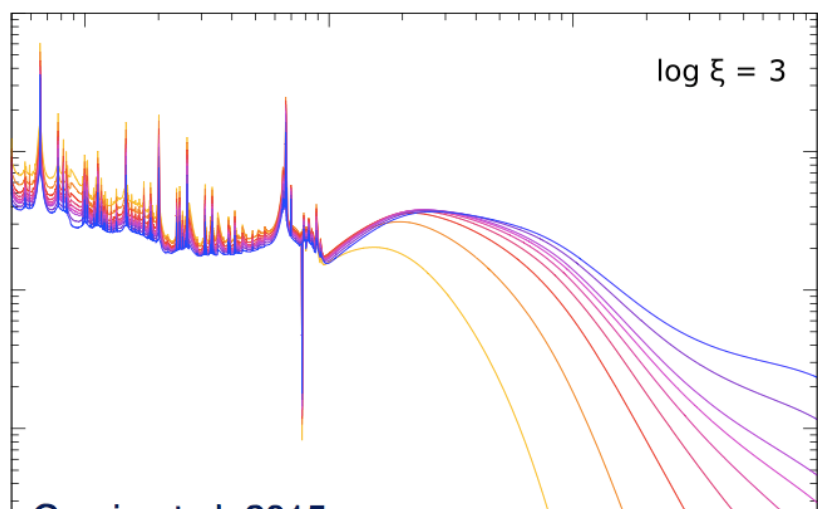
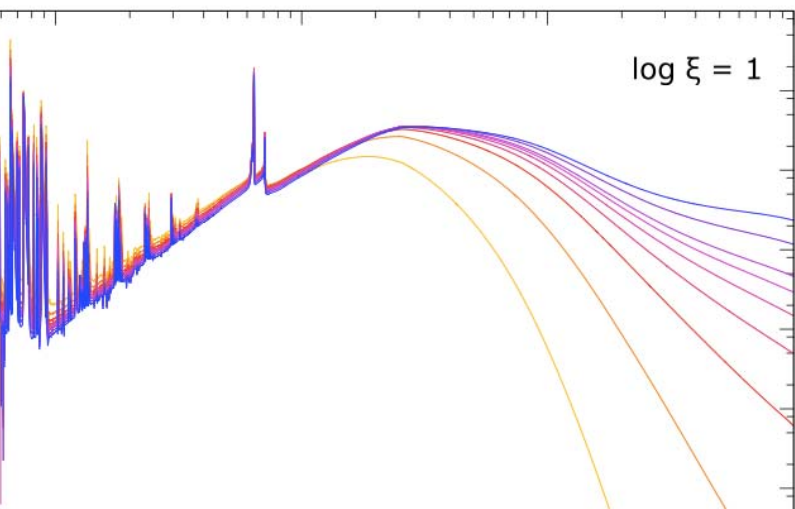
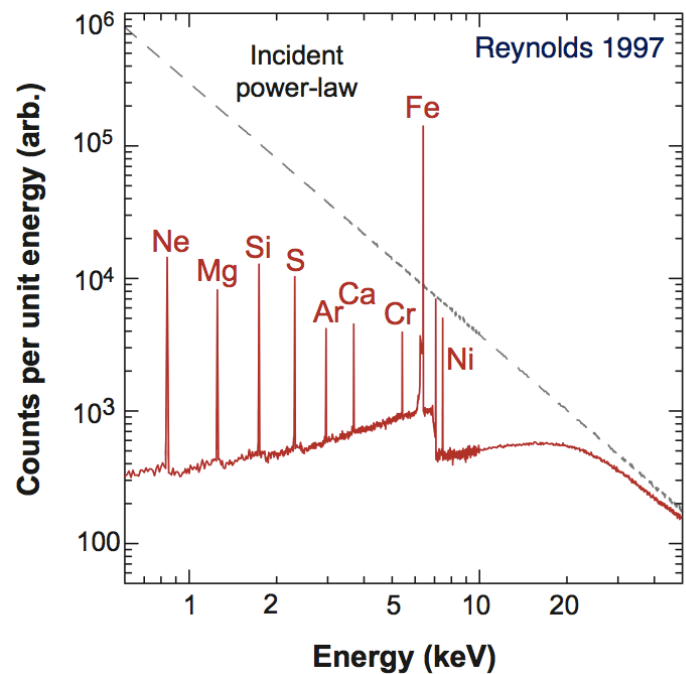
The soft X-ray excess in AGN is speculated to be caused by atomic absorption with relativistic smearing or an additional component



Done et al. 2009



lection: depends strongly on geometry of the central accretion flow, ionization of the



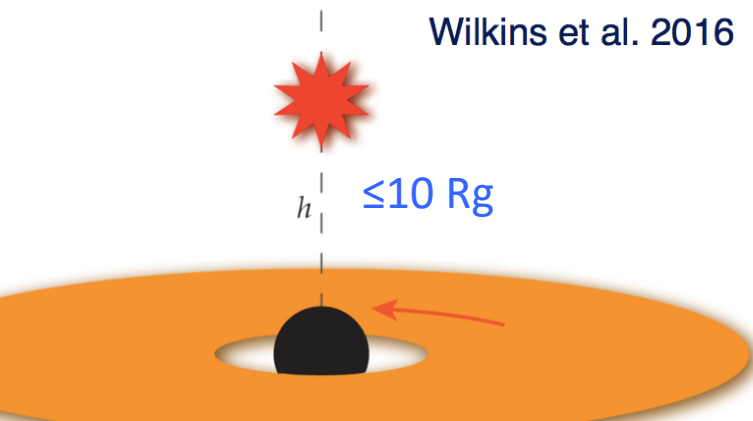
✧ The X-ray spectra, both continuum and reflections, provide strong evidences for the coupling of cold disk and hot corona

✧ What does variability tell us?

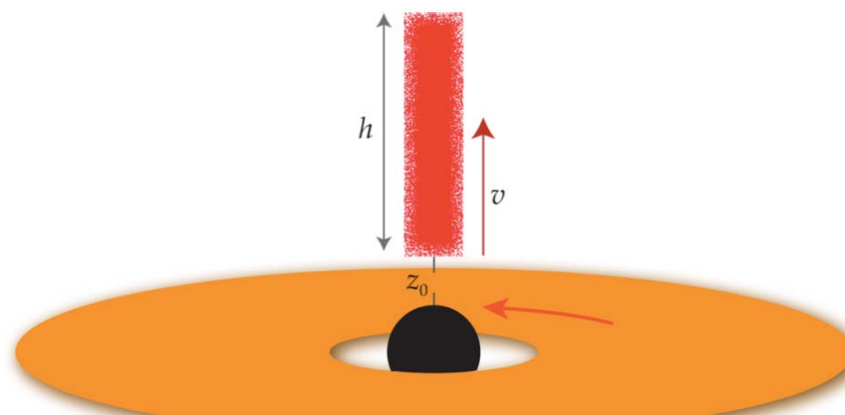
- ✧ Reverberation time lag demand that hard X-ray emission in black hole systems be centrally concentrated, with height $H \leq 10 R_g$ (e.g. Fabian 2009)
- ✧ Micro-lensing measurements show half-light radius $\leq 20 R_g$ (e.g. Chartas et al. 2009)

Lamppost

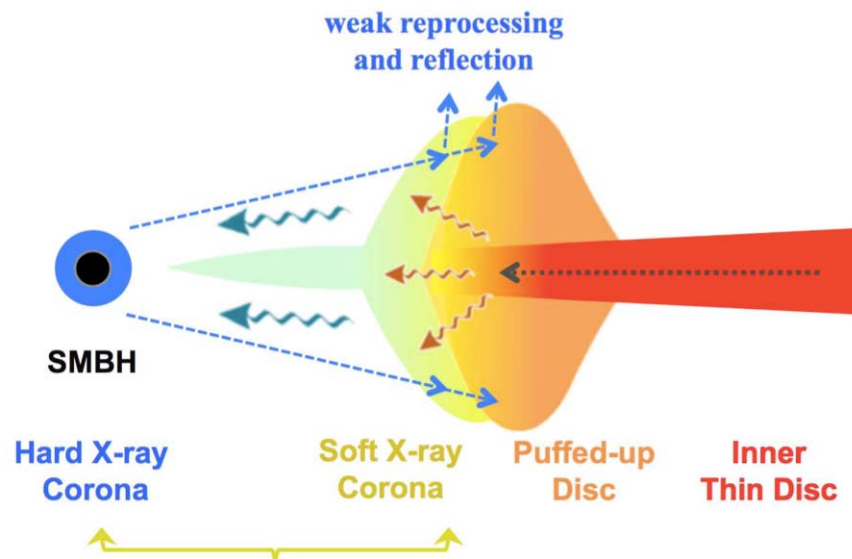
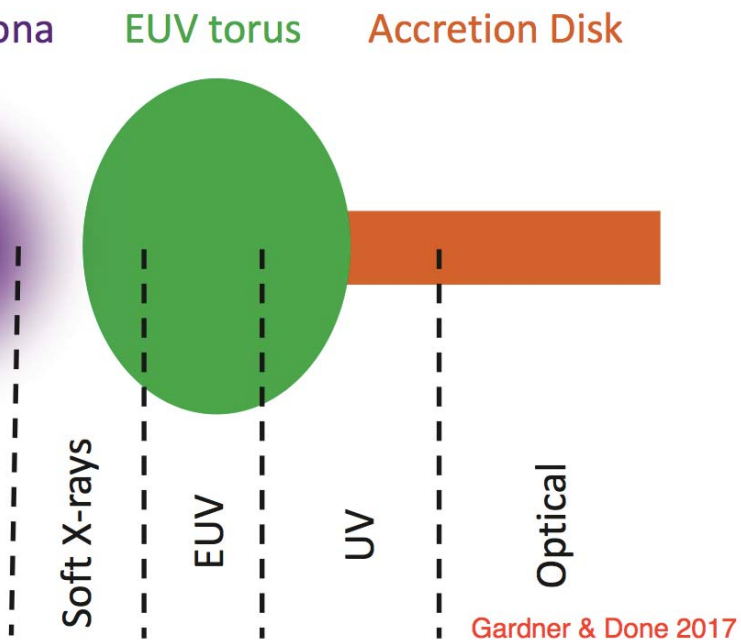
Wilkins et al. 2016



Vertically collimated corona/ejecta/outflows



Alternative model for reverberation lags



- ✧ The X-ray spectrum, both continuum and reflections, provides strong evidence for the coupling of cold disk and hot corona
- ✧ The time lag of reflection components supports the coupling of the disk and corona but constrains the radiation region to be very small

close look at the observational models:

Hot gas origin and maintenance

The X-ray emitting gas cannot stay still near the
BH ← continuous gas supply ← solely provided by
accreting gas

either accretion coronal flow or outflows/jet

Energy source for the energetic X-ray emissions:

accretion, or extract from BH spin?

The natural, physical scenario for the X-ray emission

A disk/corona proposed for AGN

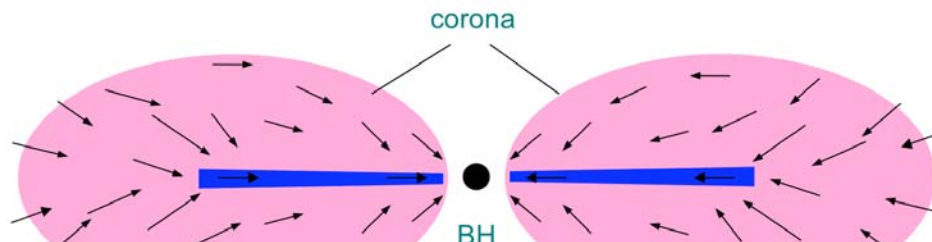
Liu et al. ApJ 806:223,2015

Mass supply for the accretion in AGN is stellar wind or interstellar medium

Diverse distributed gas → not necessary to form a thin disk, but easy to form a hot flow in outer region

Coronal gas condenses to the inner disk, supporting a thin accretion disk

Disk and corona are coupled through radiation and gas



Physical Processes in the accretion flow

corona is coupled with the disk °

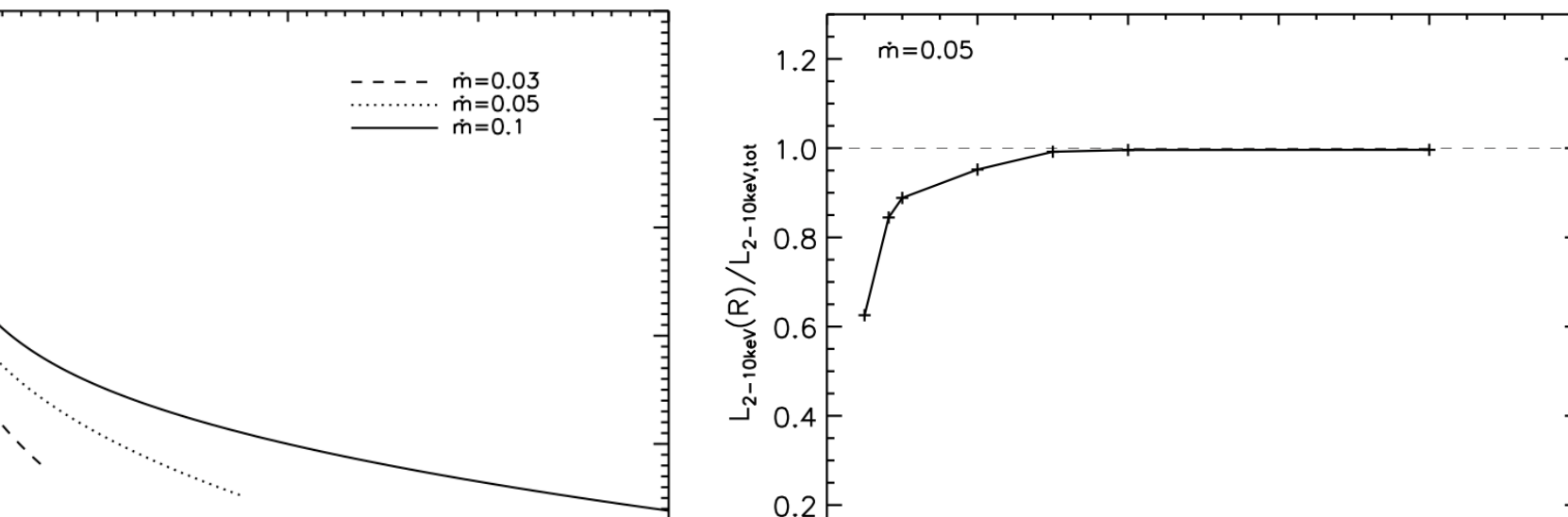
in the corona

- Heating by viscosity
- Cooling by Syn, Bremsstrahlung, Compton scattering
- Vertical conduction by electrons
- Vertical mass flow (evaporation or condensation)
- Radial accretion

in the disk

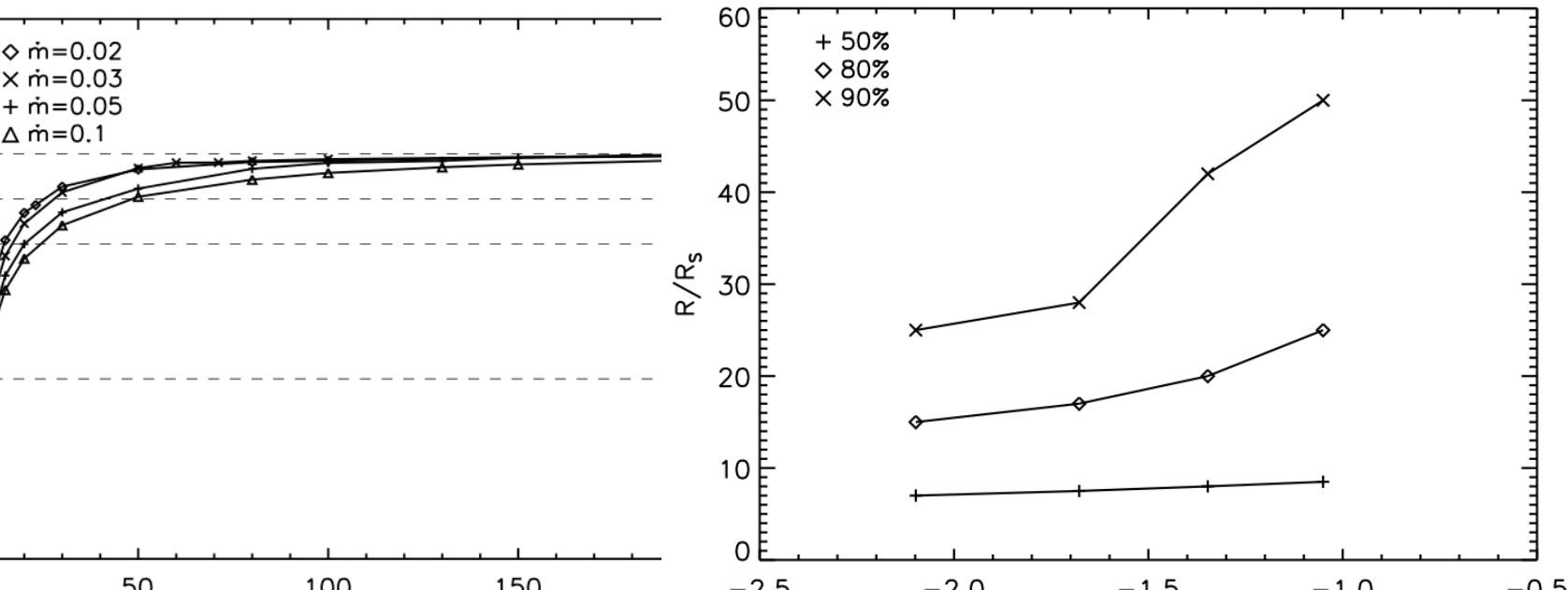
- reflection

γ emission is centrally concentrated,
X-ray emission is concentrated within $R < 10R_s$
consistent with reverberation time lag and
micro-lensing measurement



the higher Eddington ratio, the larger the bulk emission region

→ consistent with large sample results (Kara et al)



High-energy photons in a small region could result in electron-positron pair production, changing the spectrum

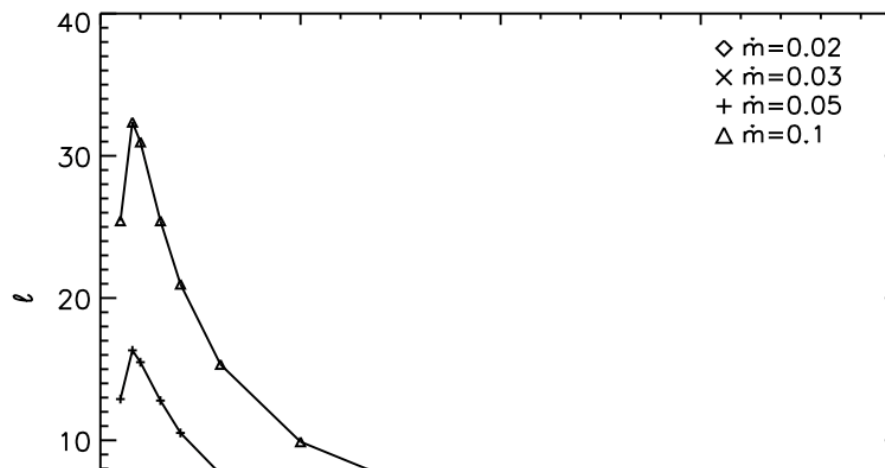
The compactness parameter $l = \frac{L \sigma_T}{R m_e c^3}$

marginally below the critical value for pair production,

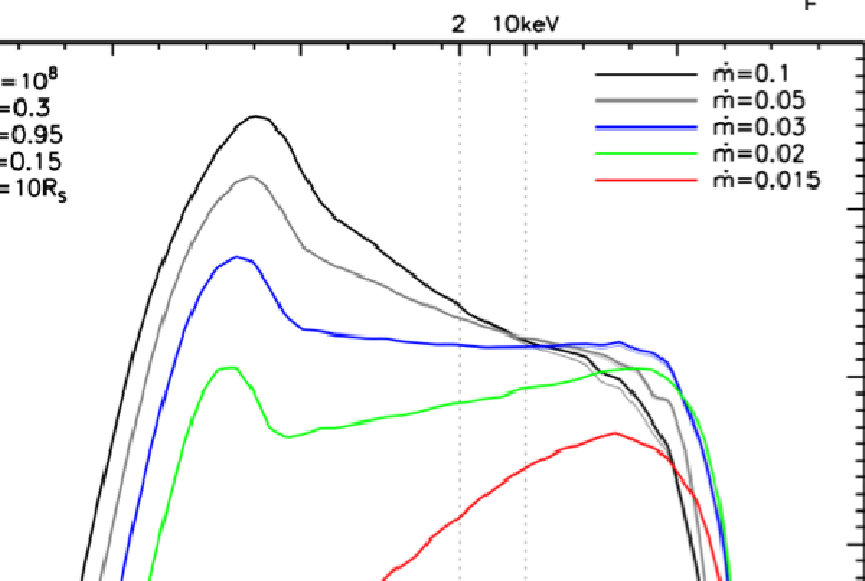
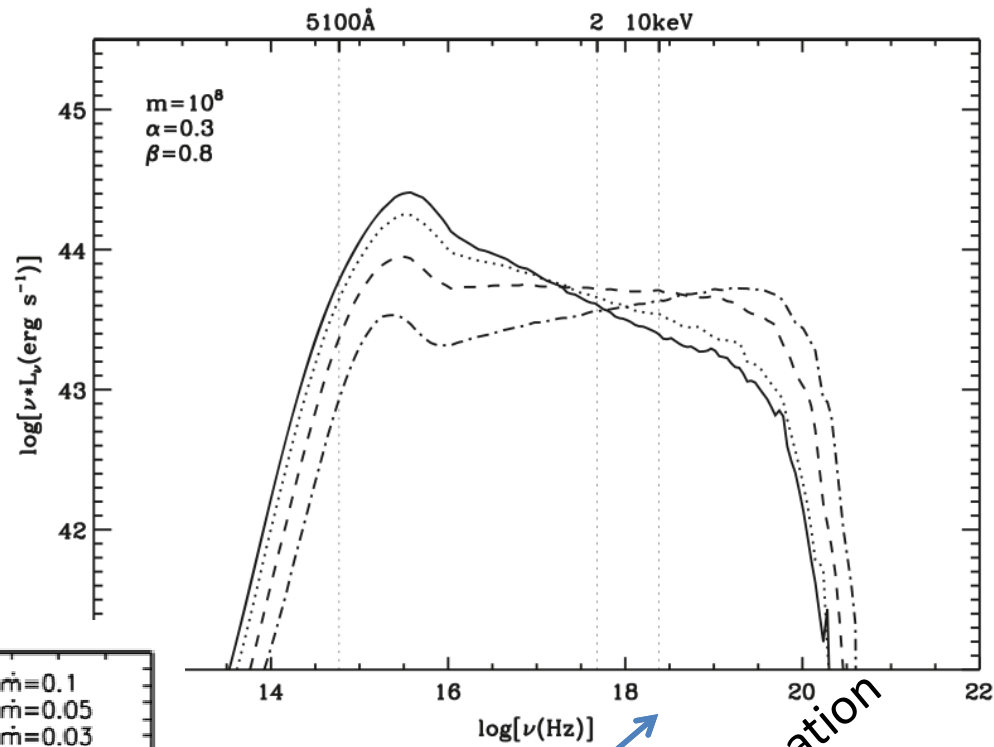
indicating pair production not the dominant process

IC spectrum is not affected by pair production

Self-consistent model



Spectra from the accretion
 disk and corona (Liu et al.
 2015; Qiao & Liu 2017)



Different magnetic field strength and illumination

Conclusion

Thin accretion disk+ hot accretion corona is sufficient to interpret the observational spectra and variability (reverberation lag) in bright AGN

The small height of the X-ray illumination deduced from reverberation lag is a consequence of concentrated emission from the extended corona

An extremely small corona is not necessary for most of the AGN

outflowing hot gas as X-ray emission,