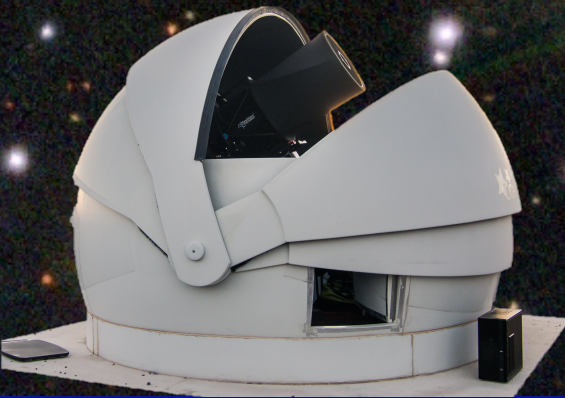


The multifaceted variability of the Seyfert AGN MCG+08-11-11

Daniel Kynoch

Ian McHardy, Jonathan Gelbord,
Ed Cackett, Keith Horne,
Juan Hernández Santisteban,
Federico Vincentelli, Hagai Netzer,
Michael Fausnaugh



Daniel Kynoch

The Restless Nature of AGN | Napoli | June 2023



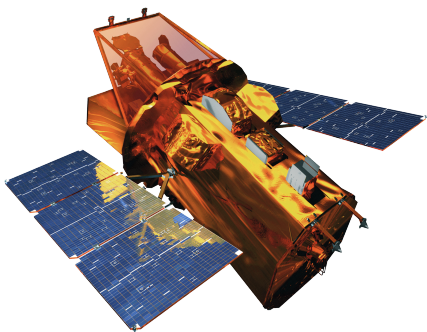
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MCG+08-11-11



- Nearby ($z = 0.0205$), bright Seyfert galaxy.
- Strong X-ray variability \sim months
(*Ariel V*; Ward 1977; Treves 1990)
- Intermediate Seyfert / Sy 1.5
(Véron-Cetty & Véron; Cohen 1983).
- Black hole mass $\approx 2.8 \times 10^7 M_{\text{Sun}}$
($H\beta$ RM: Fausnaugh 2017).
- High accretion rate ($\approx 50\%$ Eddington).

Intensive *Swift* campaign 2021



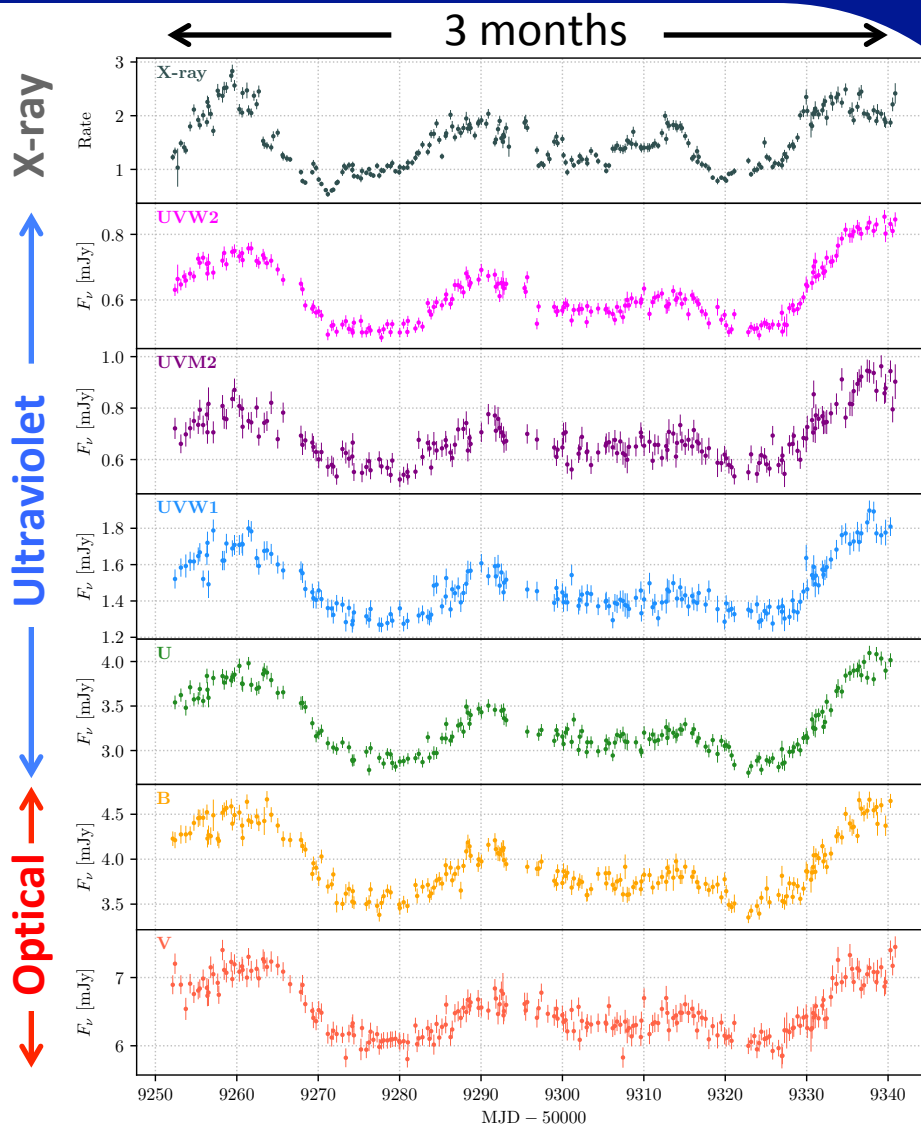
Swift observations:

- Jonathan Gelbord
- ×3 daily observations over 3 months (February – May 2021)
- XRT + 6 UVOT bands
- Fractional variability:

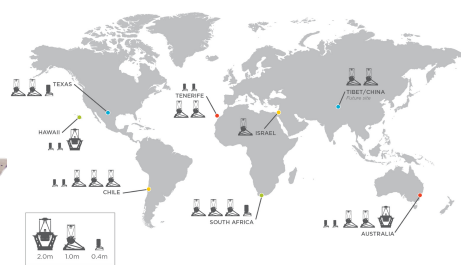
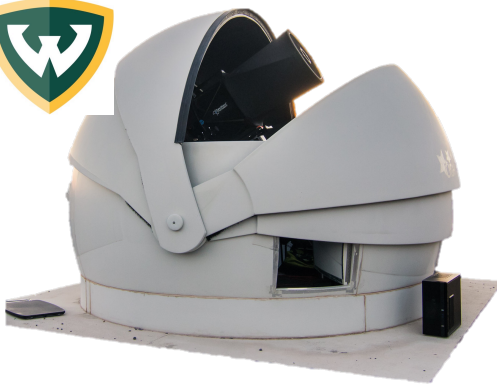
$$F_{\text{var}}(\text{X}) \approx 32\%$$

$$F_{\text{var}}(\text{UVW2}) \approx 14\%$$

$$F_{\text{var}}(\text{V}) \approx 5\%$$



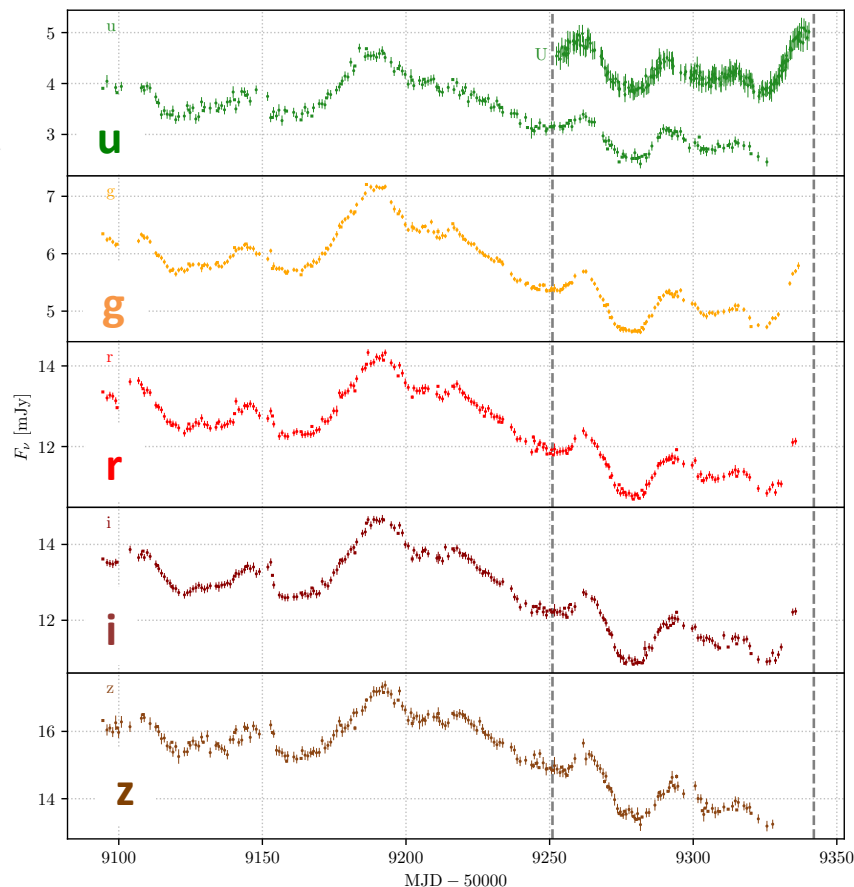
Ground-based campaign 2020-21



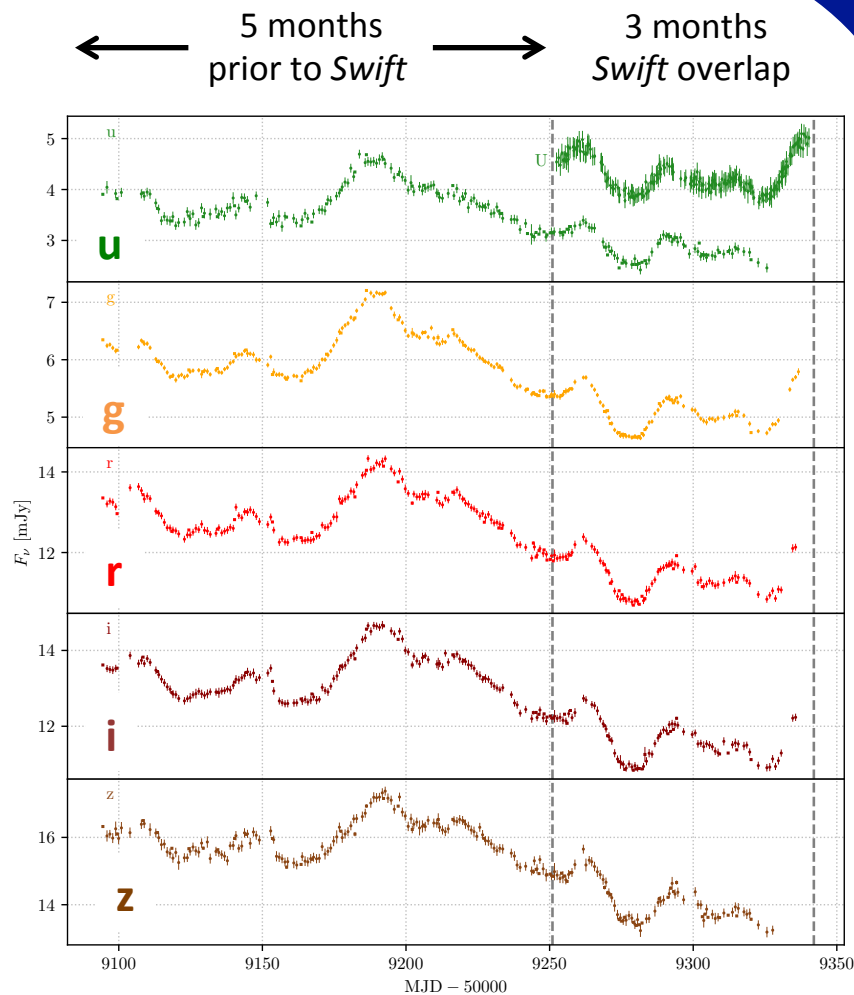
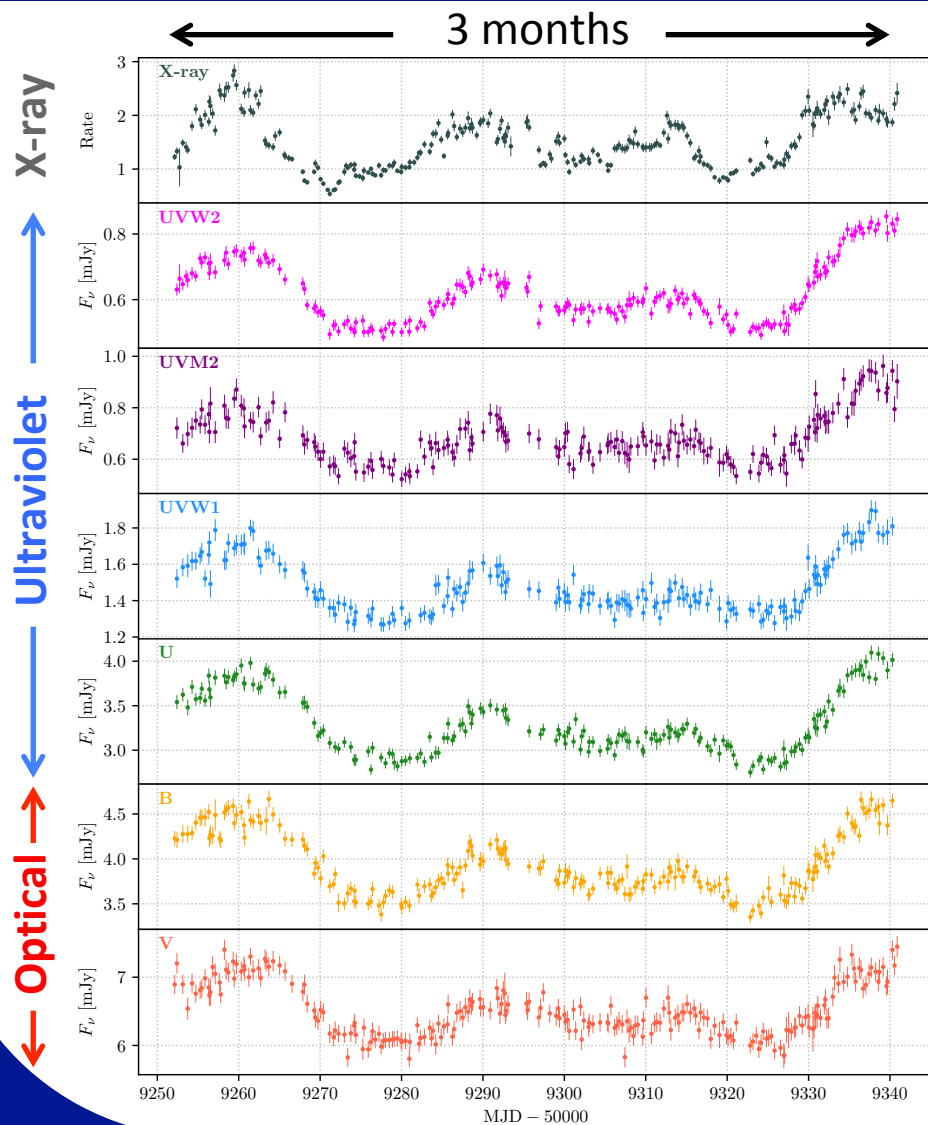
Dan Zowada Memorial Observatory & Las Cumbres Observatory network:

- Ed Cackett (Zowada)
- K. Horne & J. Hernández Santisteban (LCO)
- Zowada \approx nightly observations over 8 months (September 2020 – April 2021)
- LCO monitoring since January 2020
- 5 SDSS bands: ugriz
- Overlap with intensive *Swift* monitoring

← 5 months prior to *Swift* → 3 months *Swift* overlap



The multifaceted variability of the Seyfert AGN MCG+08-11-11



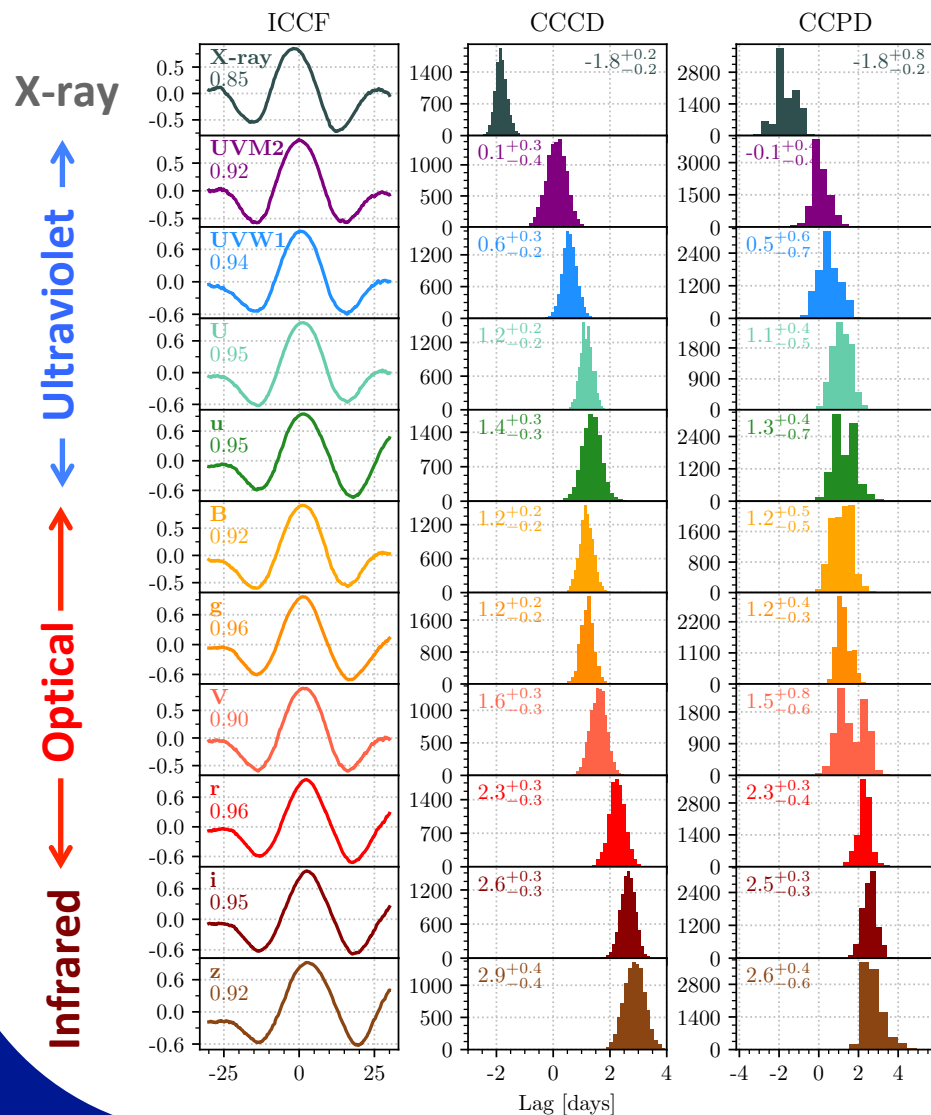
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The multifaceted variability of the Seyfert AGN MCG+08-11-11



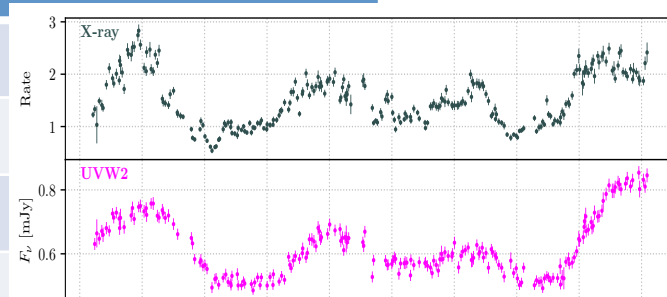
Interpolated cross-correlation functions & lags relative to UVW2 (2083 Å):

- Well-defined cross-correlation functions.
- Strong correlations:
 - X-ray to UVW2 $R_{\max} = 0.85$
 - UVW2 to optical-IR $R_{\max} > 0.92$.
- X-ray lead ≈ 1.8 days.
- Lags increase with wavelength from 0 days (UVM2: 2245 Å) to 2.9 days (z: 8922 Å).
- Consistent lags from JAVELIN.

The multifaceted variability of the Seyfert AGN MCG+08-11-11

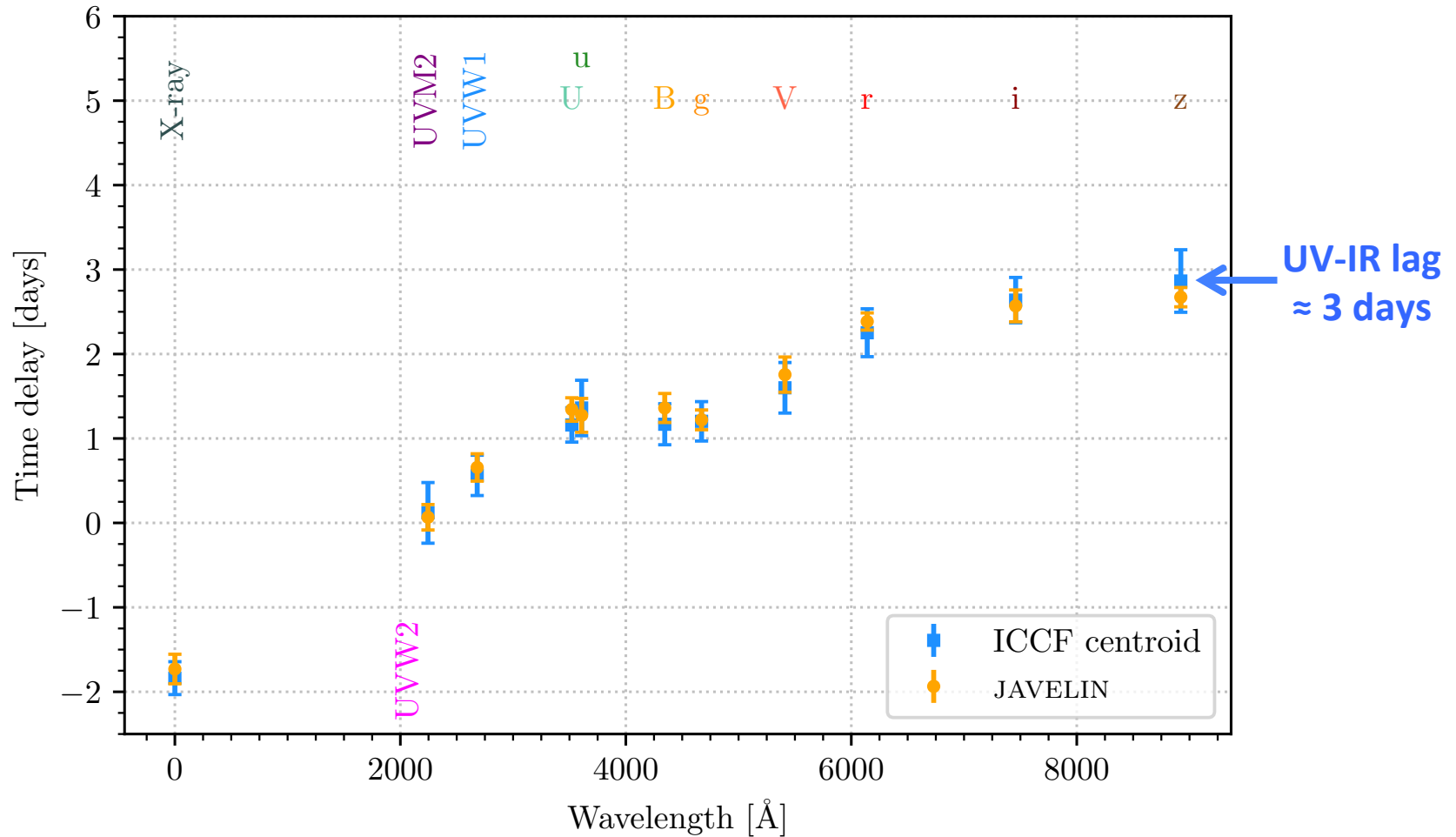
Unusually strong X-ray to UV correlation:

AGN	X-ray-UV R_{\max}	UV-opt. R_{\max}	Reference
MCG+08-11-11	0.85	0.92 – 0.96	
Mrk 142	0.54 – 0.74	0.73 – 0.95	Cackett 2020
Mrk 509	0.63 – 0.77	0.97 – 0.99	Edelson 2019
NGC 5548	0.39 – 0.44	0.93 – 0.99	Edelson 2019
NGC 4151	0.36 – 0.68	0.82 – 0.97	Edelson 2019
NGC 4593	0.69 – 0.73	0.70 – 0.97	M ^c Hardy 2018; Edelson 2019
Mrk 817	0.33	0.88 – 0.99	Kara 2021; Cackett 2023
Mrk 110	0.29 – 0.65	0.51 – 0.98	Vincentelli 2022
Mrk 335	0.58 – 0.68	0.76 – 0.95	Kara 2023
NGC 7469	0.66	0.72	Kumari 2023



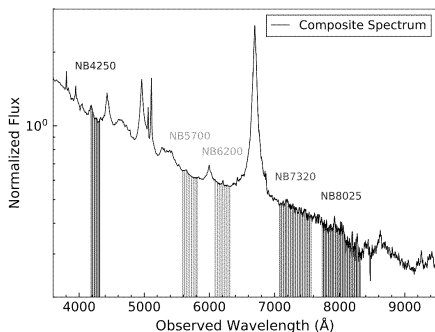
Do you know of a stronger X-ray to UV correlation? *Let me know!*

Lag spectrum

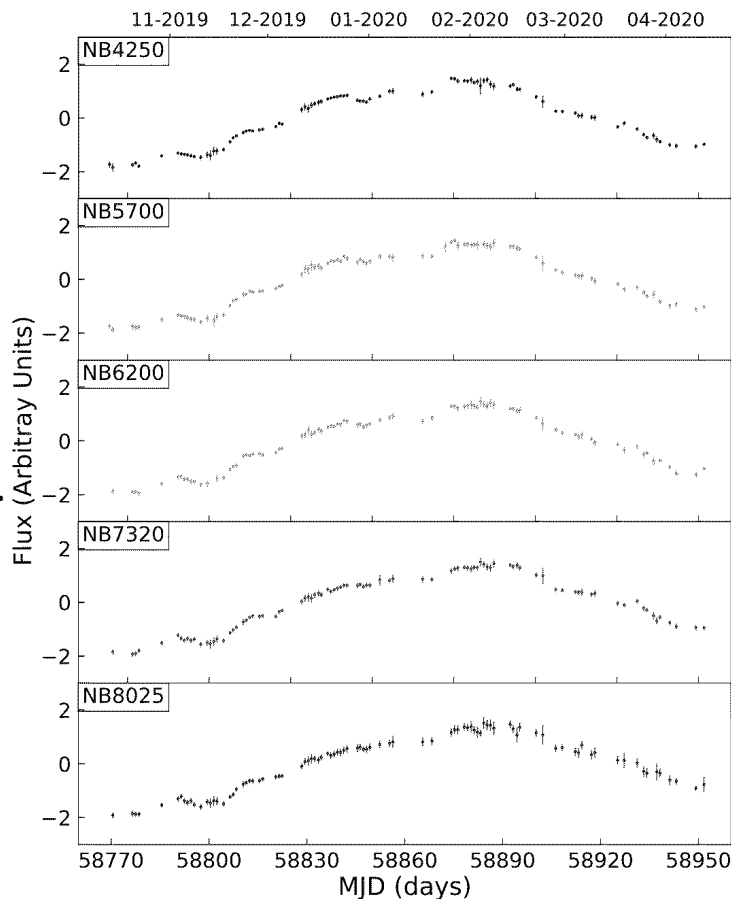


Earlier optical continuum reverberation (2019-20)

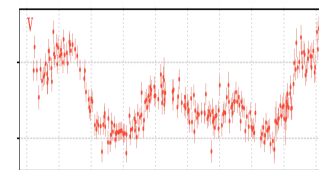
Fian et al. (2023) A&A 672:A132



Narrow filters avoid BLR.
5 bands $\approx 4250\text{-}8025 \text{ \AA}$.
Nightly observations
over ≈ 6 months.
'Slow & smooth'
variability.

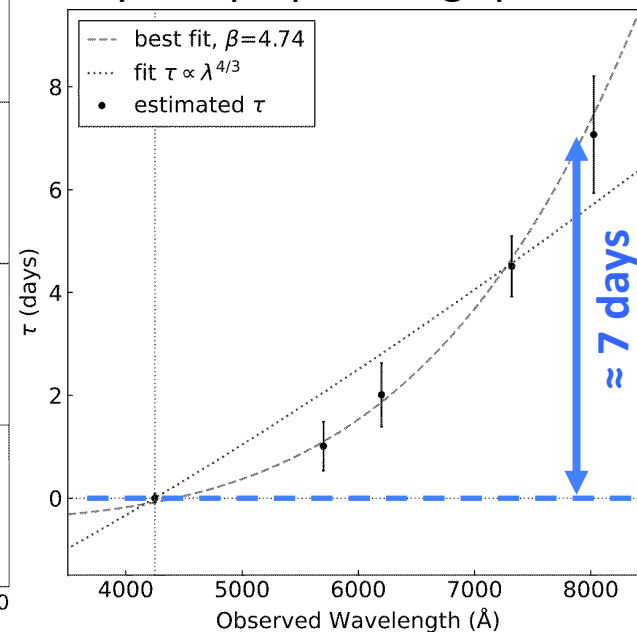


Our data:

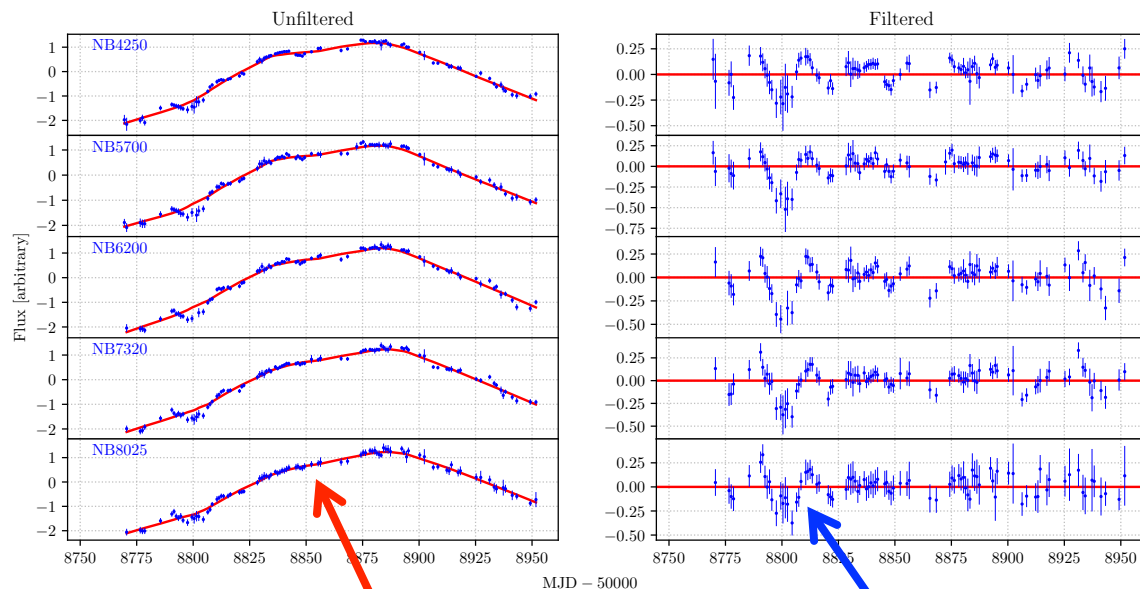


Swift optical
lightcurve
(3 months)

Very steep optical lag spectrum:



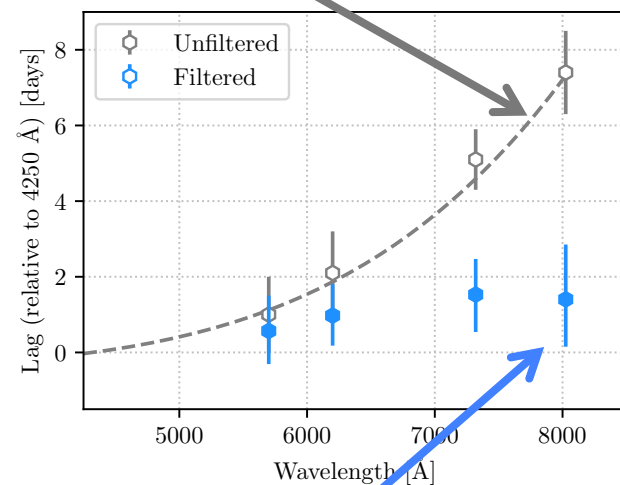
Earlier optical continuum reverberation (2019-20)



long-term trend
(45 day LOWESS filter)

short-term trend

unfiltered lightcurves:
long lags

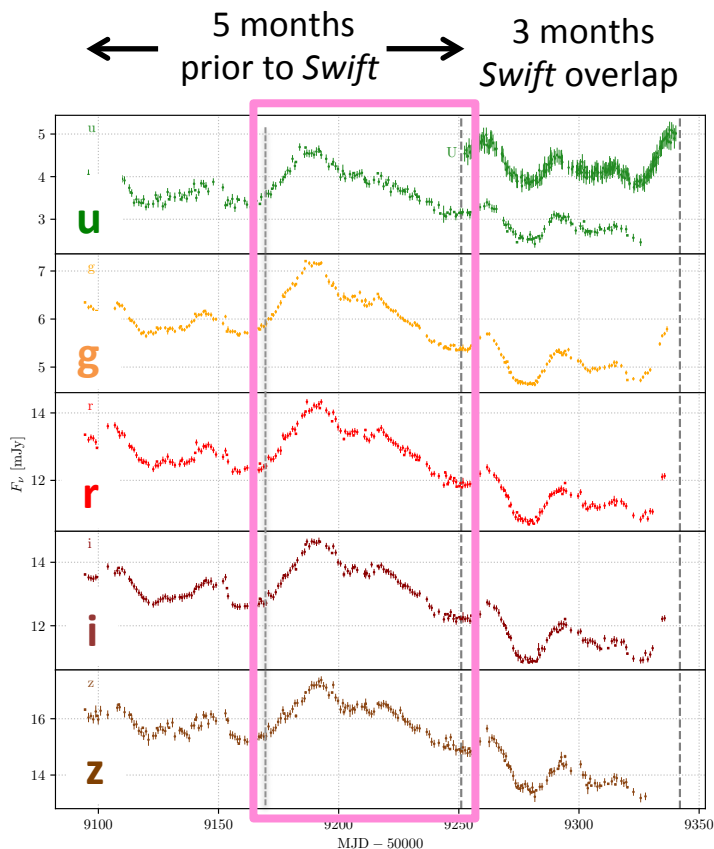


filtered lightcurves:
lags ≈ 2 days
(consistent with *Swift* lags)

Two different components dominate the lags at different times.

- see also F. Vincentelli poster on Mrk 110.

The multifaceted variability of the Seyfert AGN MCG+08-11-11

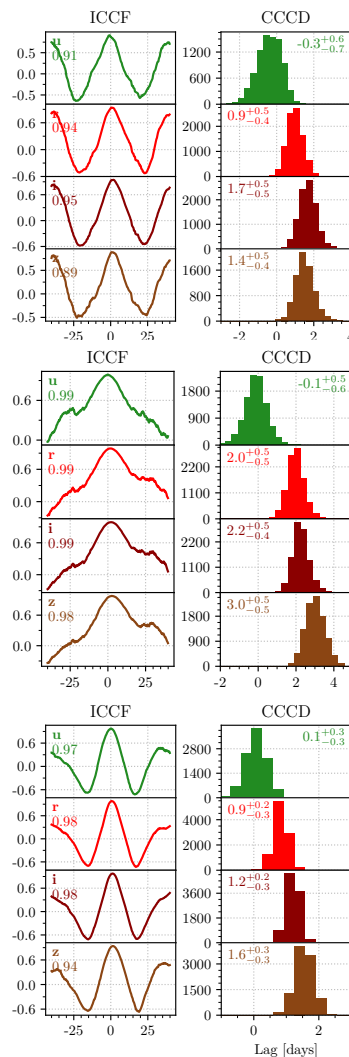


Period 1

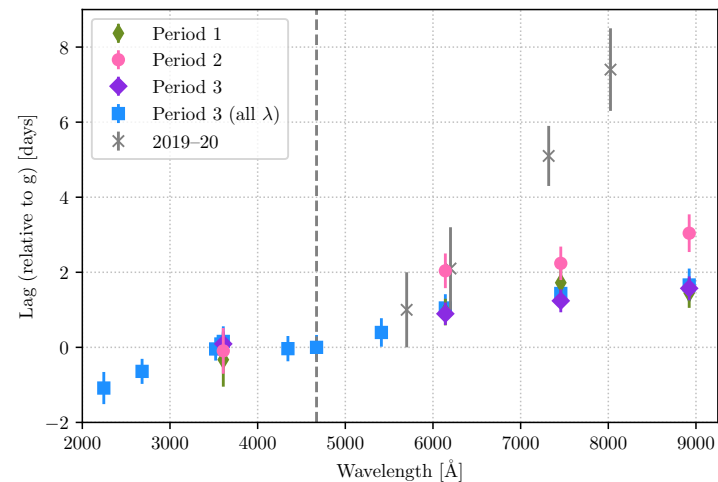
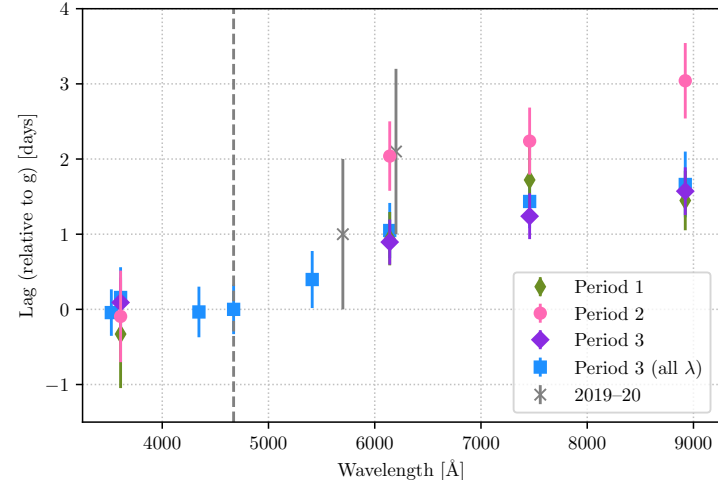
Period 2

Period 3

Period 1 Period 2 Period 3



Longer lags during Period 2:



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Modelling the lags (preliminary)

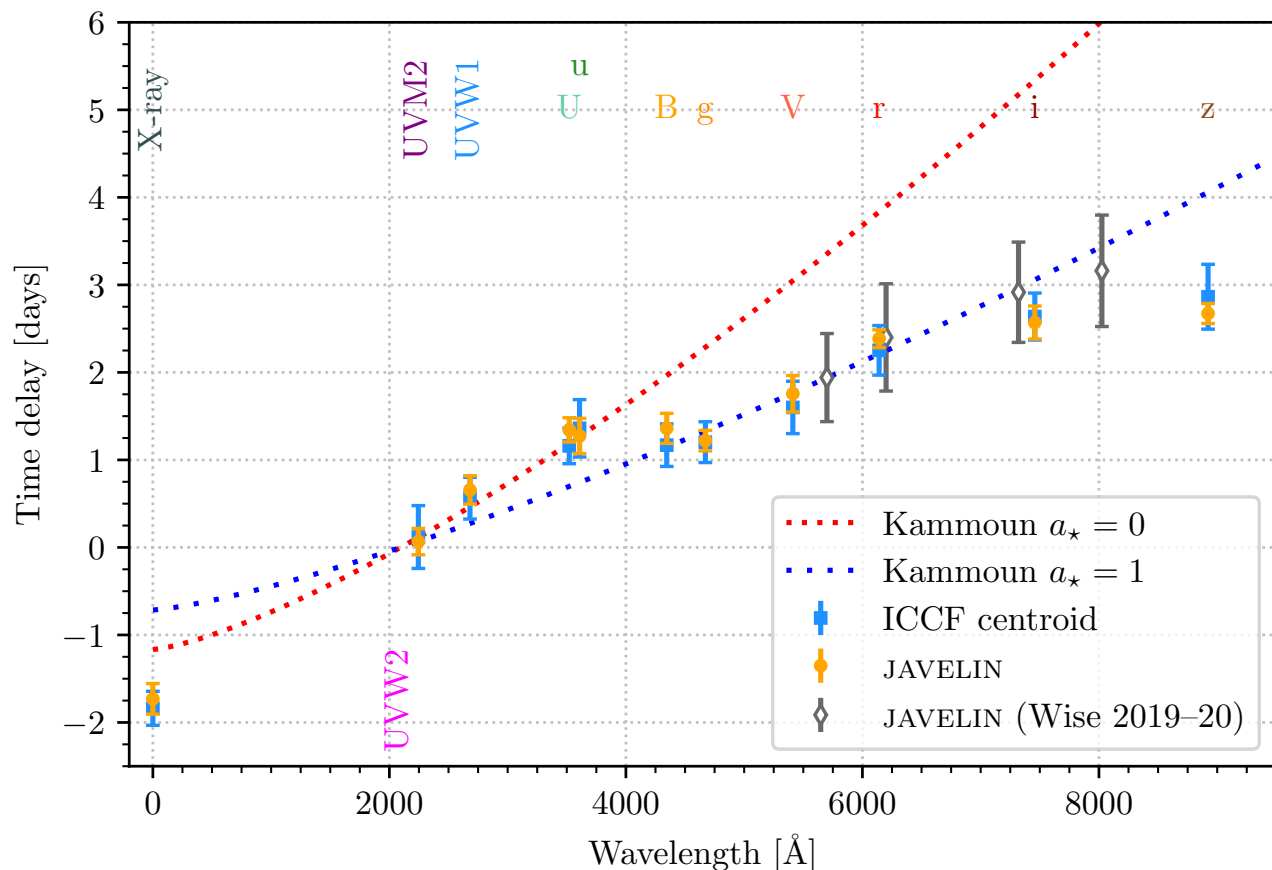
Disc reverberation / GR ray tracing: kynxi1rev (Dovčiak 2004; Kammoun 2021)

corona height = $10 R_g$

$\log L_X(\text{BAT}) = 44.13$

$\log M = 7.5$

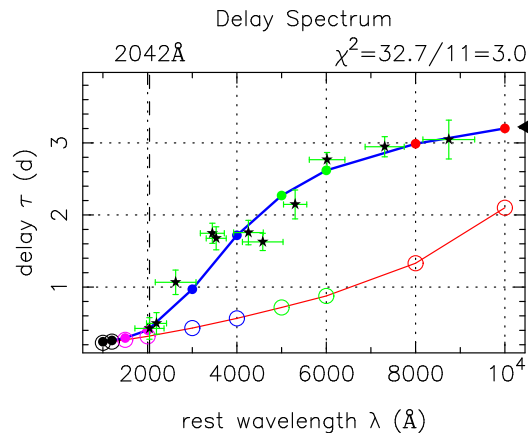
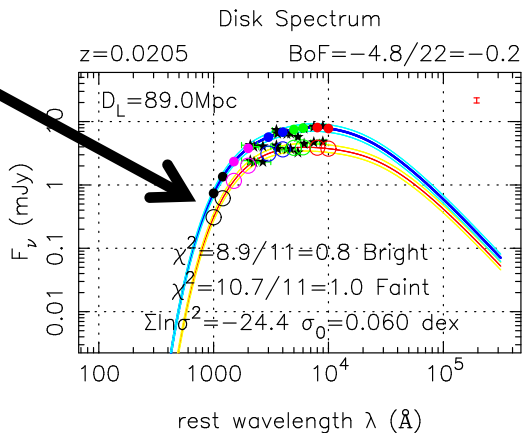
$\log L/L_{\text{Edd}} = -0.5$



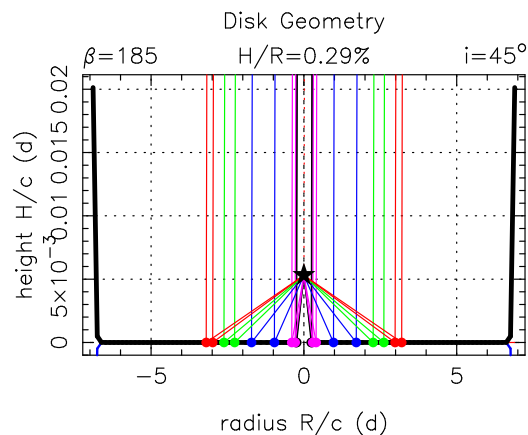
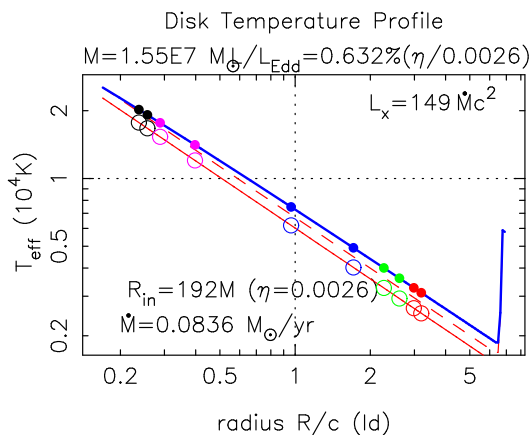
Modelling the lags (preliminary)

'Bowl'-shaped disc: disc with flared outer edge (Horne)

input faint & bright 'disc' spectrum from flux-flux analysis

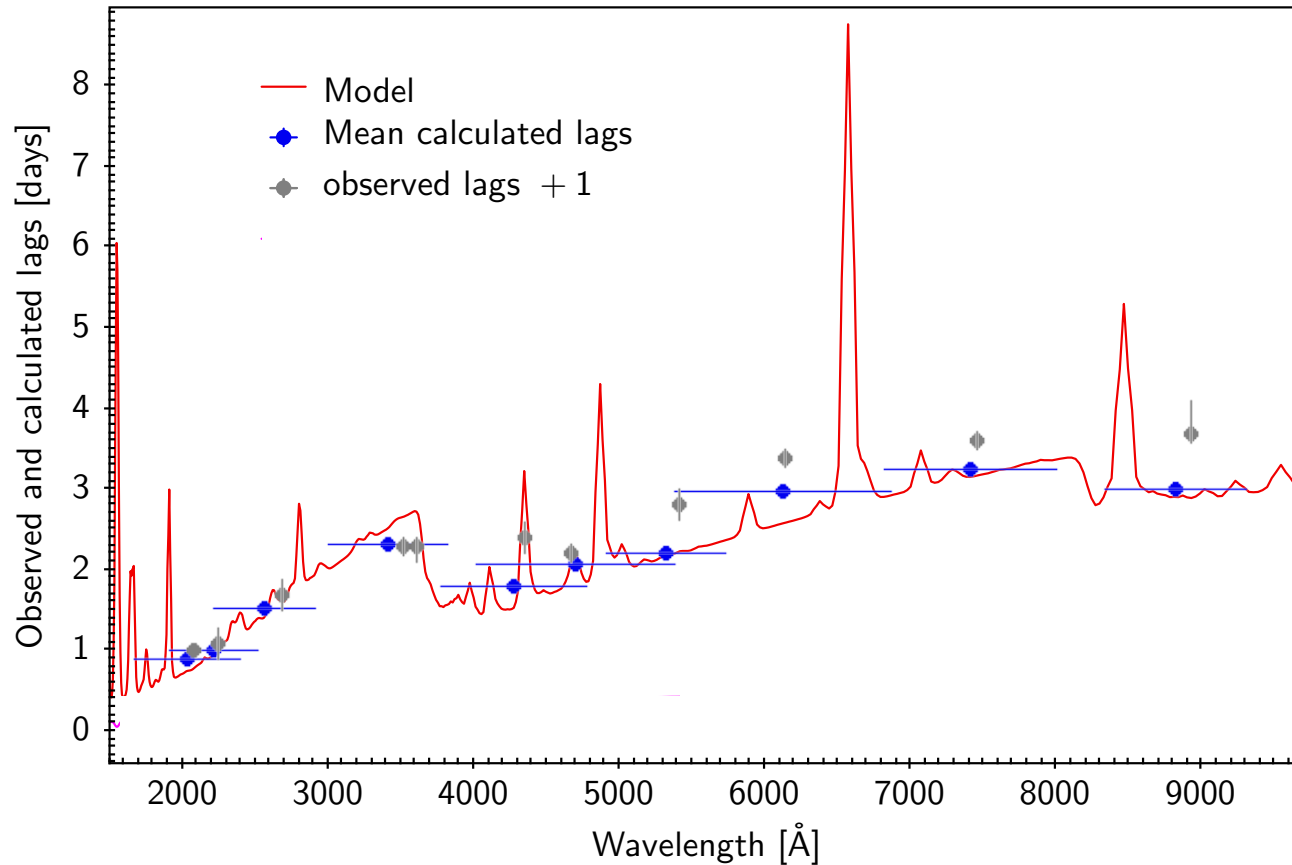


output lag spectrum \approx right scale but smooth curve cannot reproduce observed structure



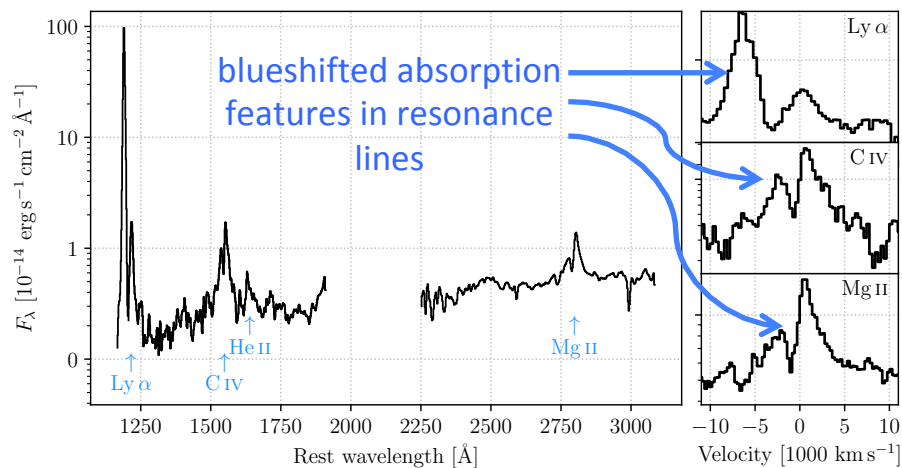
Modelling the lags (preliminary)

Radiation pressure confined clouds (Netzer 2022)

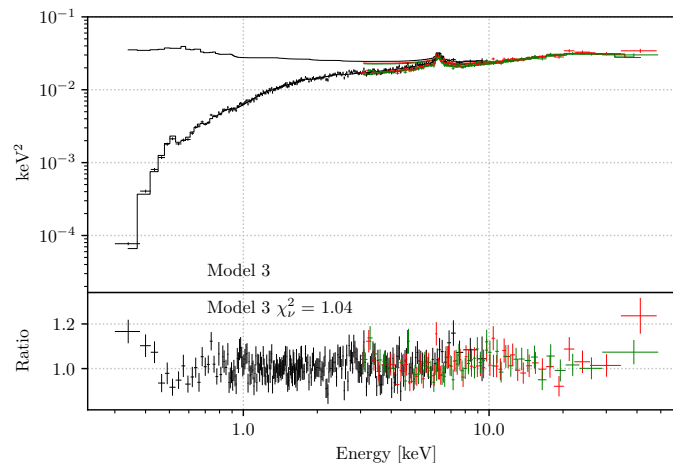


Presence of a wind

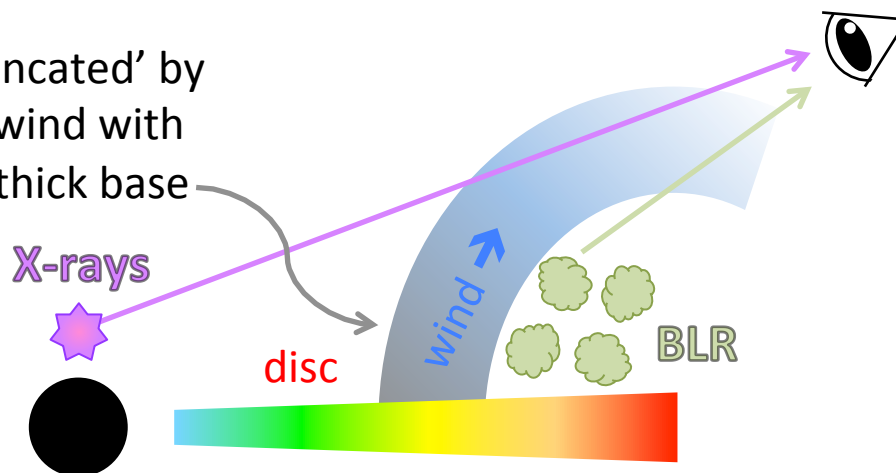
Stacked IUE spectra (1979–86):



Warm abs. in X-ray spectrum:



disc is 'truncated' by gaseous wind with optically thick base



Summary

- Intensive *Swift* monitoring of MCG+08-11-11 over 3 months.
- X-ray and UV-IR lightcurves are *very* highly correlated ($R_{\max} 0.85$).
 - X-rays are driving the variability.
 - X-ray source has clear line-of-sight to reprocessor(s).
- UV-IR inter-band lags up to ≈ 3 days.
- Earlier optical monitoring revealed much longer lags (> 7 days).
 - Filtering out long-term trends reveals the faster variations.
 - Two components that dominate variability at different times.
- X-ray and UV-optical spectra suggest line-of-sight through a wind.
 - Does the wind affect the lags?
- Disc truncated by wind (or bowl geometry) broadly explains lags.
- But our lag spectrum also clearly shows contribution from BLR.

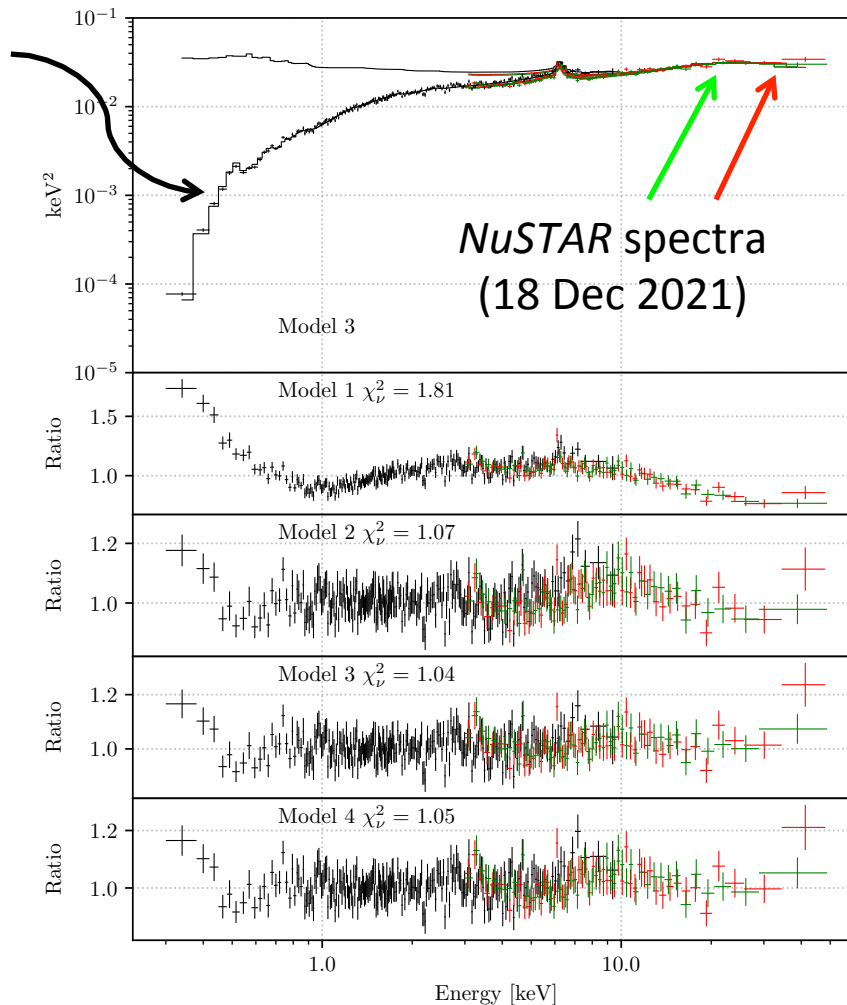
Extra slides

X-ray spectra

Swift time-averaged spectrum
(Feb – May 2021)

Model 3

N_H (neutral)	= 7.9e20
N_H (ion. 1)	= 8.3e22
$\log \xi$ (ion. 1)	= -3.00
CF (ion. 1)	= 0.21
N_H (ion. 1)	= 7.4e21
$\log \xi$ (ion. 1)	= -0.71
CF (ion. 1)	= 0.63
Γ	= 2.11
L_X / L_{Edd}	= 0.015
$\log L_X / \text{erg s}^{-1}$	= 43.8
$E_{\text{line}} / \text{keV}$	= 6.33



Base model:
kynxillver
(Dovčiak, Karas, Yaqoob)
– X-ray lamppost + GR
disc reflection

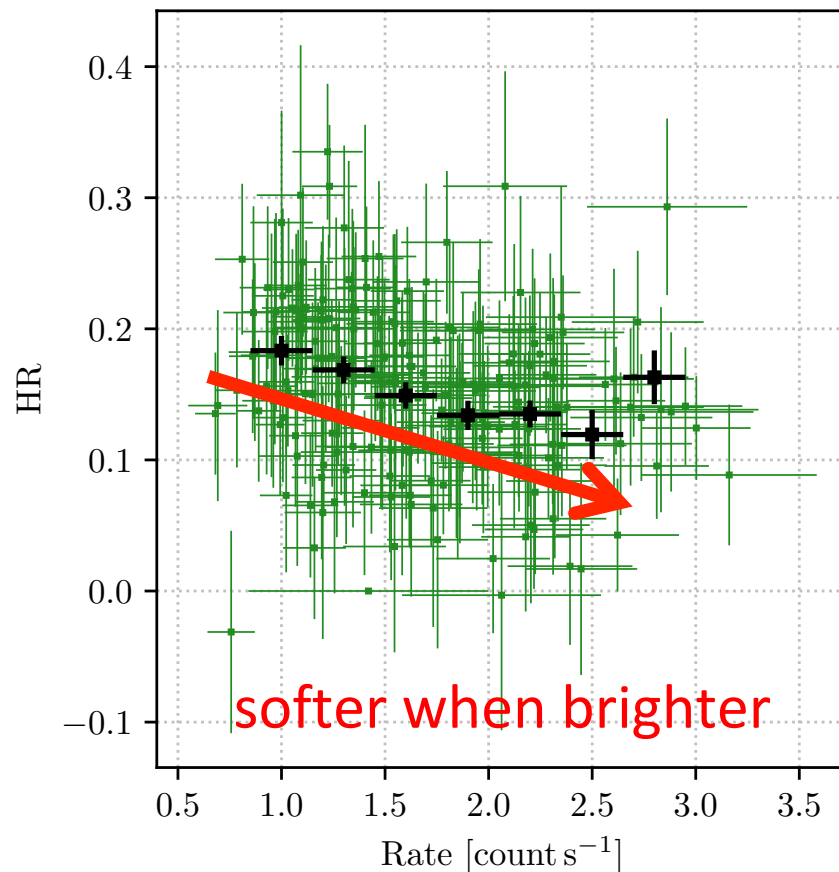
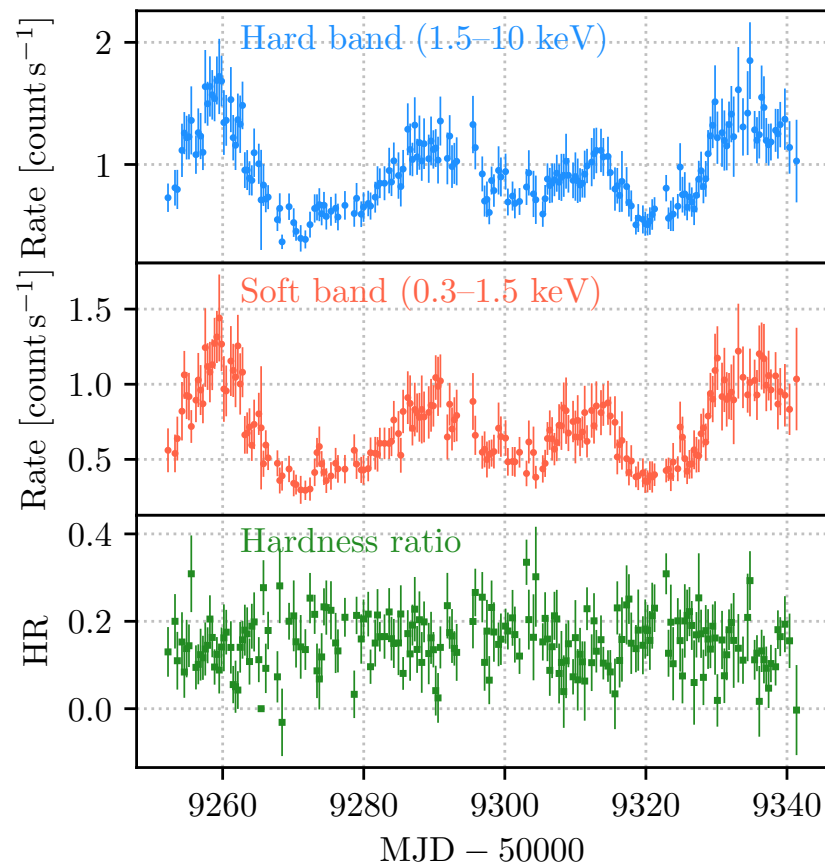
#1: just Galactic absorption (bad)

#2: Gal. absorption + intrinsic
(neutral) + intrinsic (ionised)

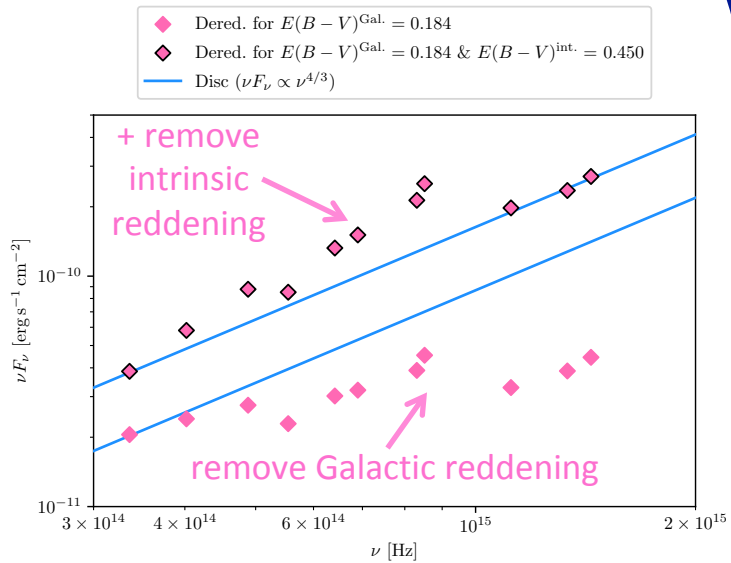
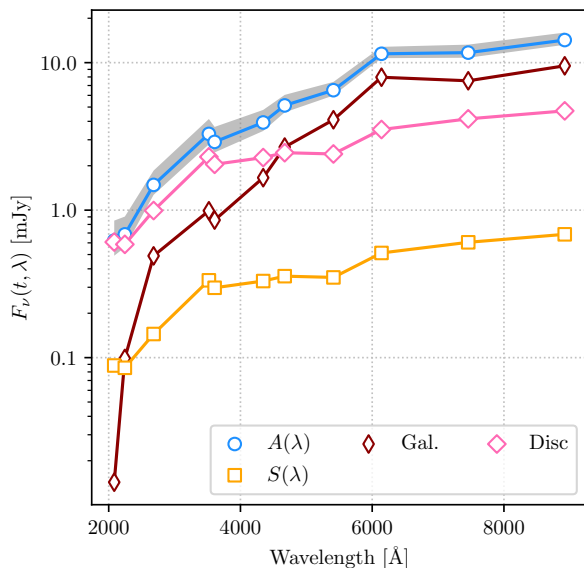
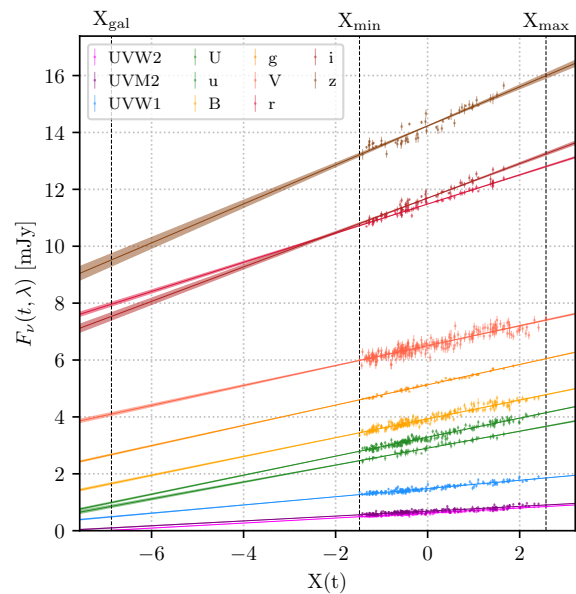
#3: Gal. absorption + intrinsic
(neutral) + intrinsic (ionised) ×2

#4: Gal. absorption + intrinsic
(neutral) ×2 + intrinsic (ionised)

X-ray hardness



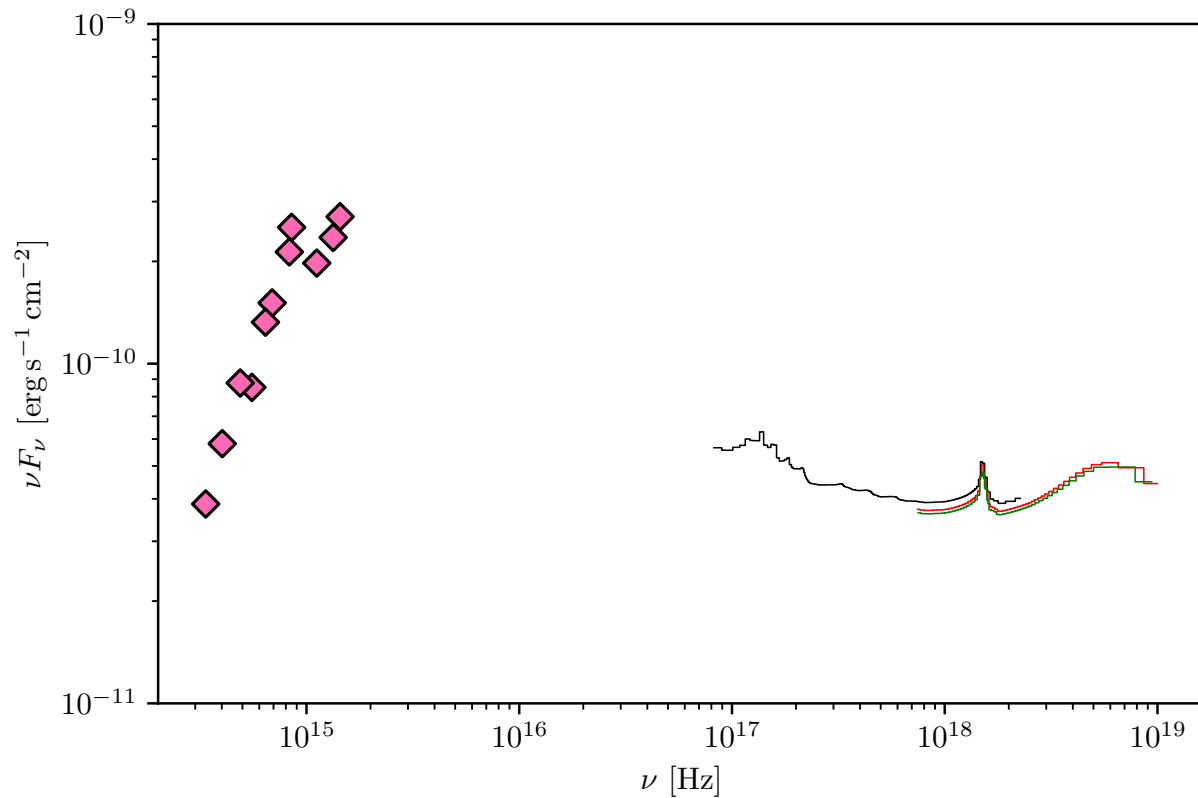
Flux-flux analysis



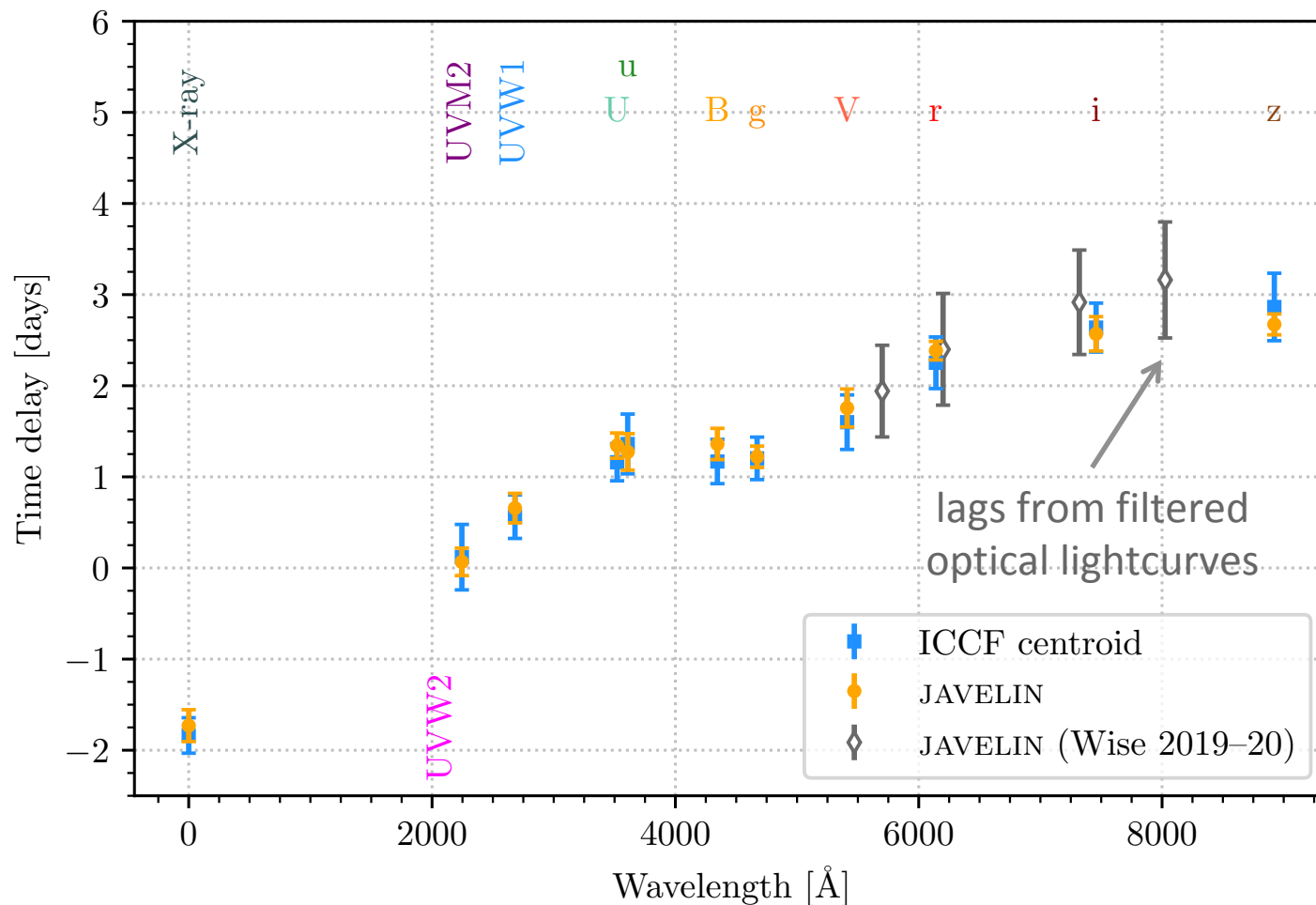
Separate out the **mean**, **variable** and **host galaxy** components, best estimate of the **disc** spectrum.

Estimated disc still redder than standard disc: implies reddening in the nucleus.

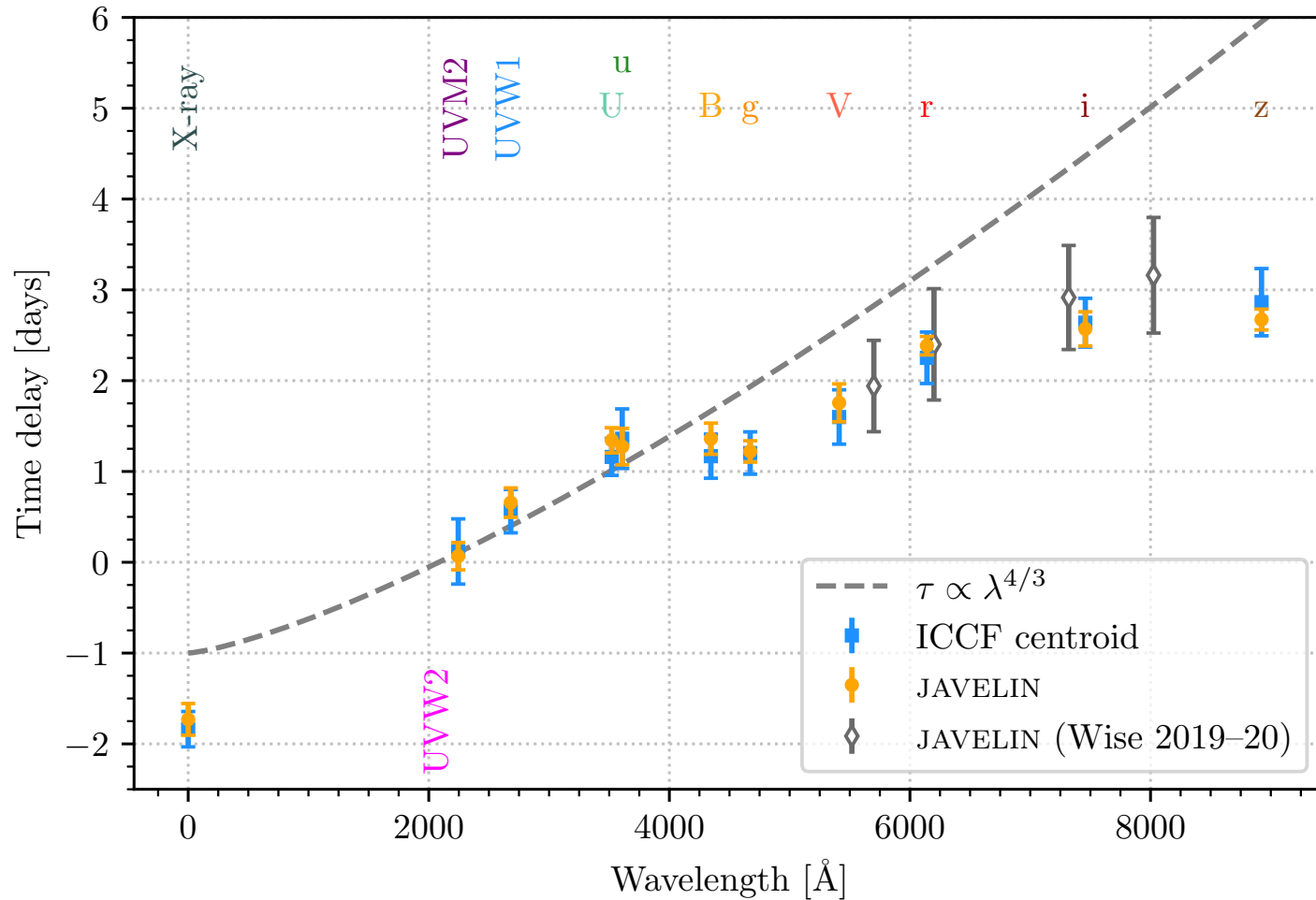
Spectral energy distribution



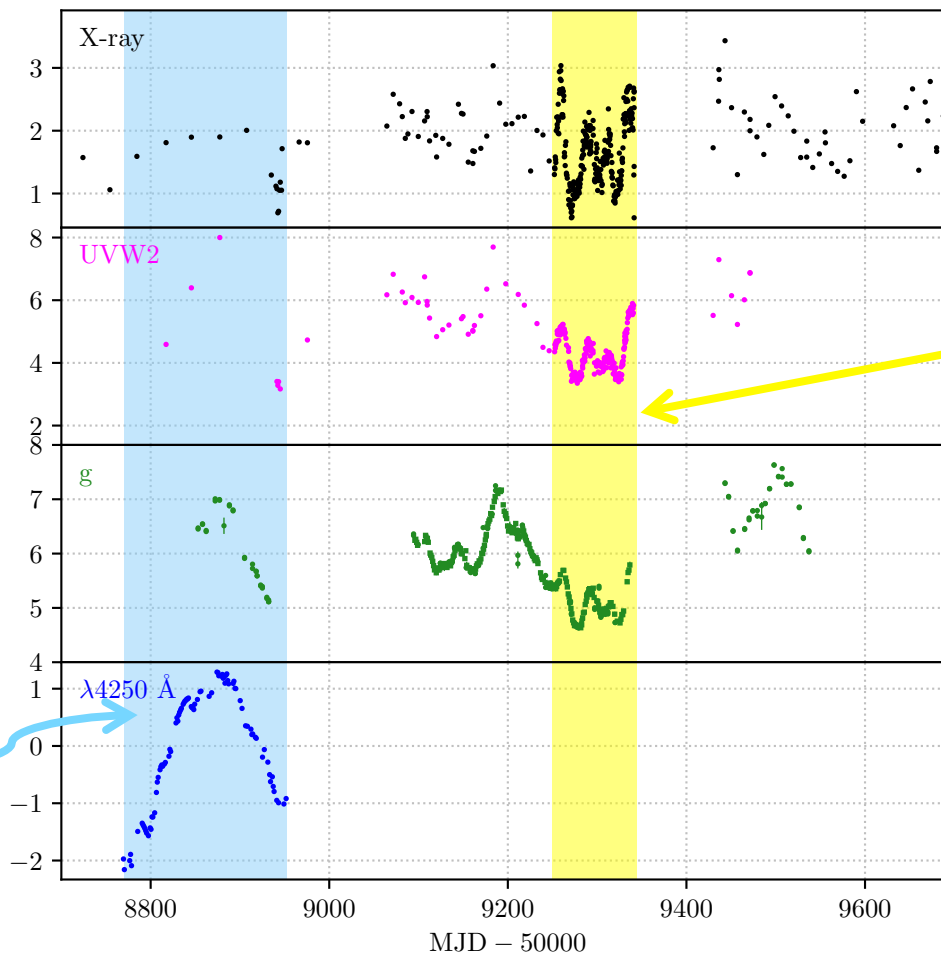
Lag spectrum



Lag spectrum



Long-term trends



Optical campaign
2019-20
(Fian 2023)

Swift campaign
2021