Studying X-ray variability and identifying low mass AGN with the EPIC XMM Outburst Detector Ultimate System (EXODUS)





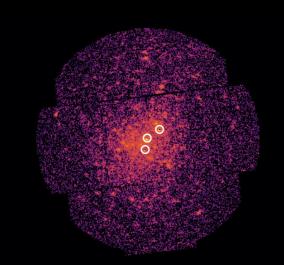
XMM2ATHENA

HORIZ

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The EPIC XMM Outburst Detector Ultimate System (EXODUS)

- XMM-Newton's pipeline extracts time series
- Provides variability for detections with EPIC counts > 100
- Faint & short variable source
 - Time series not generated,
 - Timescales shorter than bin size,
 - Drowned out by the background noise









The EPIC XMM Outburst Detector Ultimate System (EXODUS)

- Computes variability of whole FOV without a priori source detection, timescales ~ 3s to detect rapid faint transients missed by pipeline.
- Prior to EXODUS, variability analysis not run on 2/3 of catalogue.
- Light curve generation: computationally expensive.
- Might fail to detect all sources in FOV.
- EXODUS is built upon EXOD (*Pastor-Marazuela et al. 2020*). Code available for use on <u>GitHub</u>, paper submitted <u>Gupta et al.</u>







List of OBSIDs

0008220201 0014150401 0022340201 0033540901 0082540401 008 0743090201 0743420601



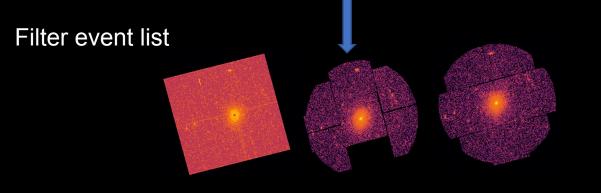






List of OBSIDs

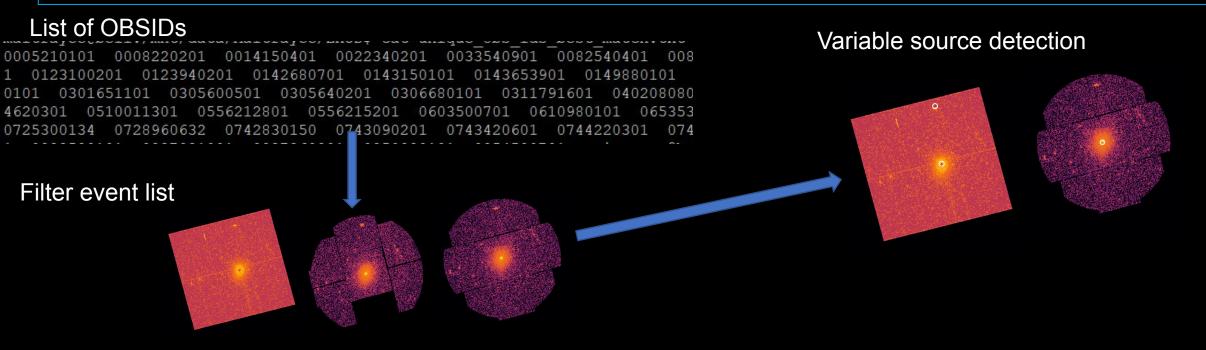
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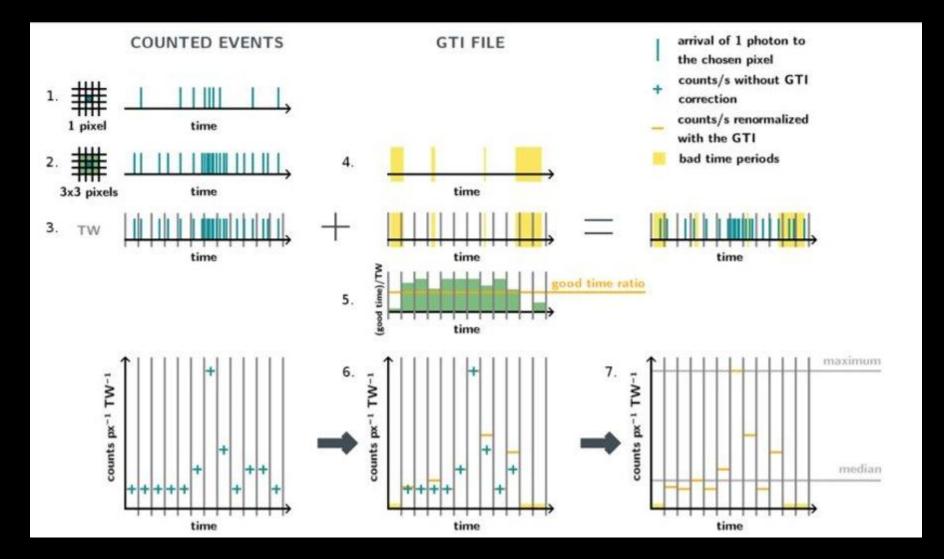








Variability Computation



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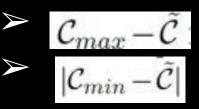
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Source detection

- Ability to choose time bins -> Long observations -> short bins
- Time binned pixel by pixel count estimation.

$$\mathcal{V} = \begin{cases} \max(C_{\max} - \tilde{C}, |C_{\min} - \tilde{C}|)/\tilde{C} & \text{if } \tilde{C} \neq 0 \\ C_{\max} & \text{if } \tilde{C} = 0 \end{cases}$$



targets outbursts

sources with a period of lower flux.

Sliding box technique to determine variable areas.

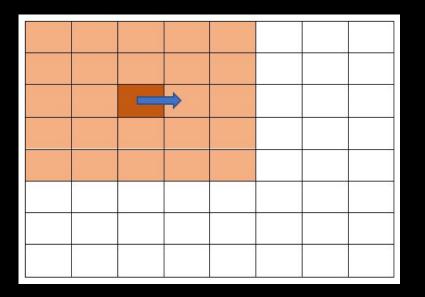
> Variable if above cut off

$$\mathcal{V}_{\text{box}} > DL \times |b|^2 \times \tilde{\mathcal{V}}$$





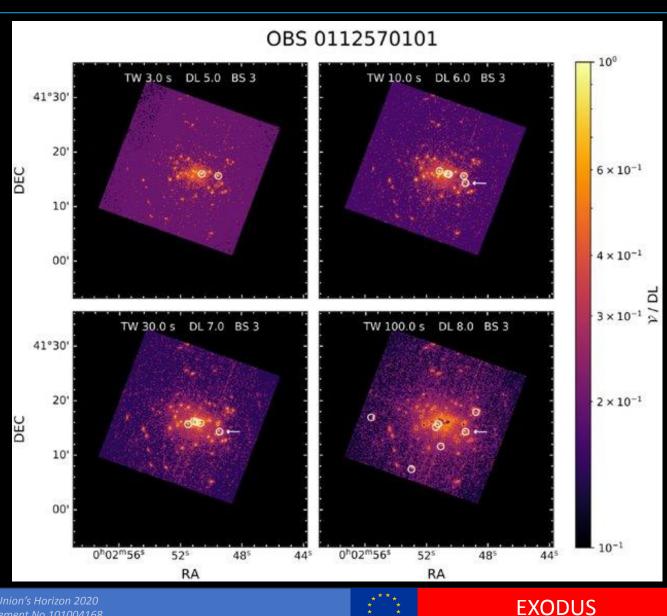




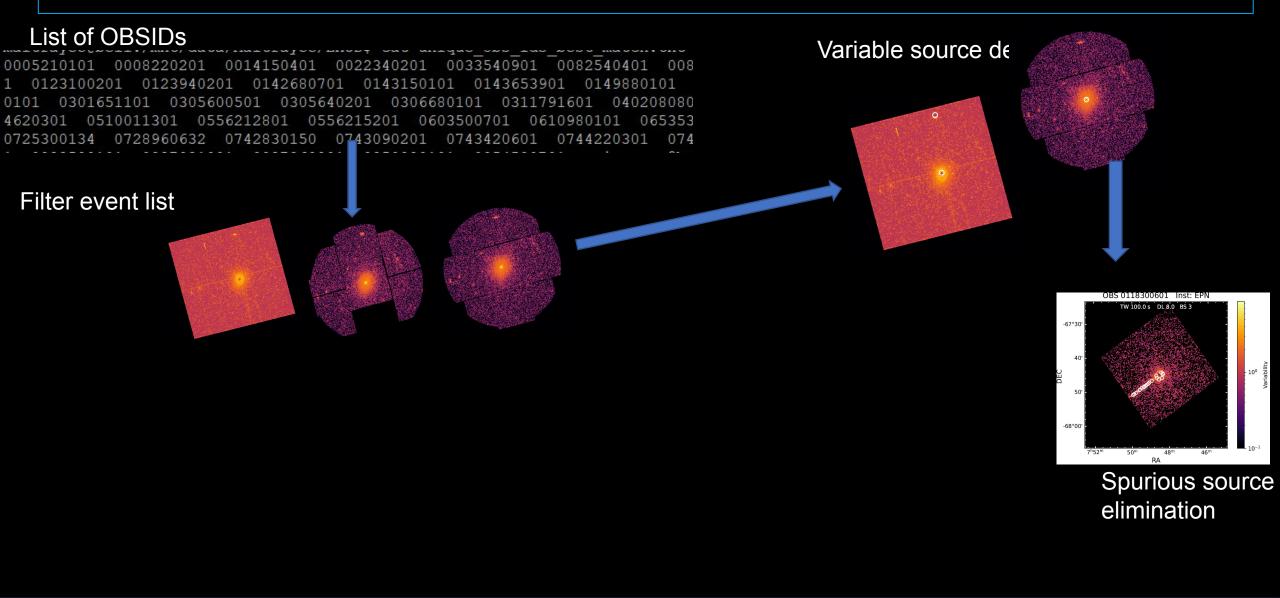
Source detection

Optimal parameters for Detection Limit and Time Window

- Maximizing variable sources.
- Minimizing spurious detections.



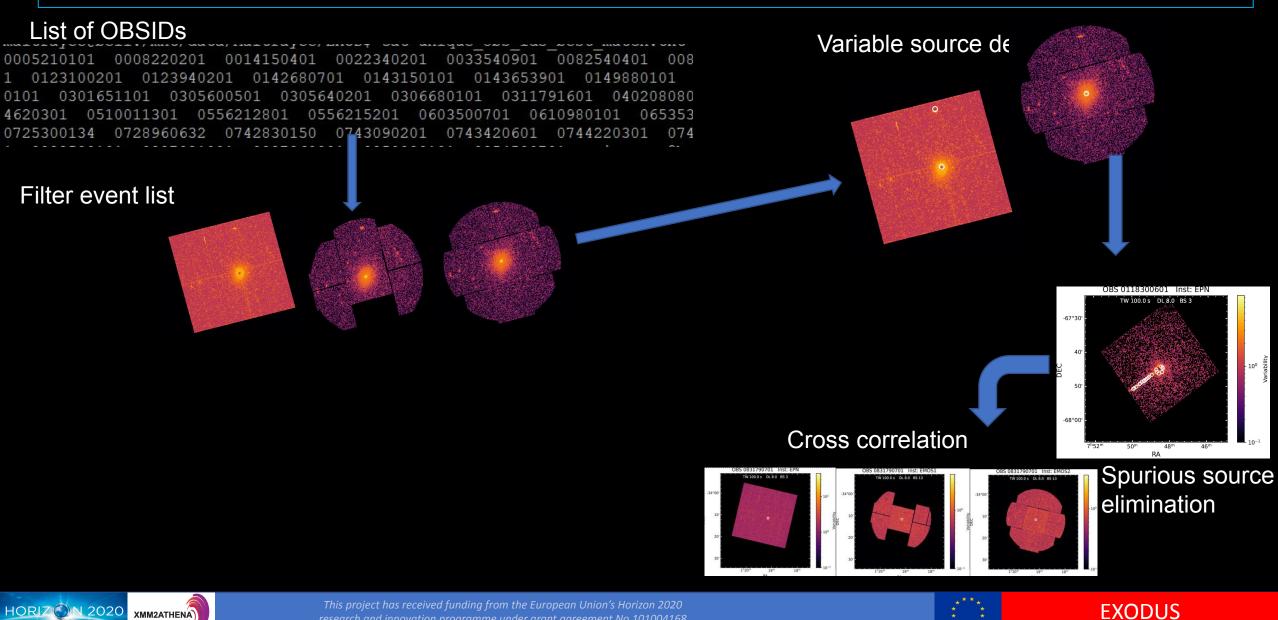




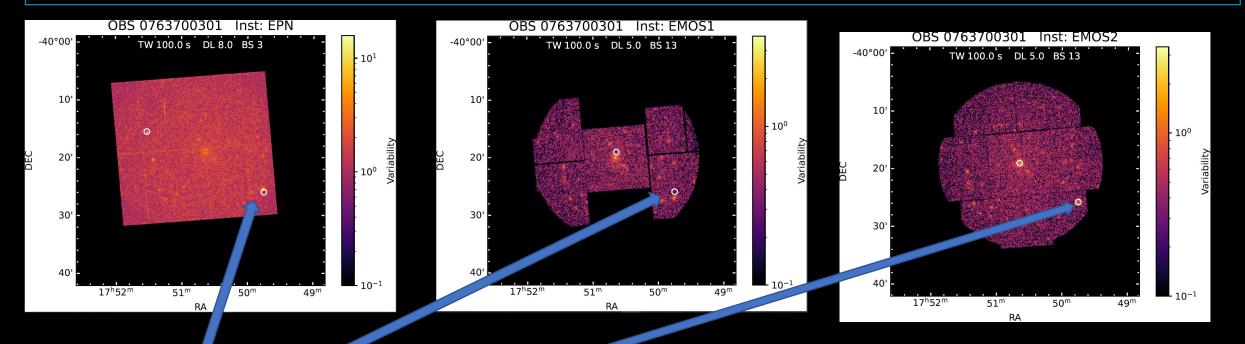


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Correlation Between PN/MOS1/MOS2

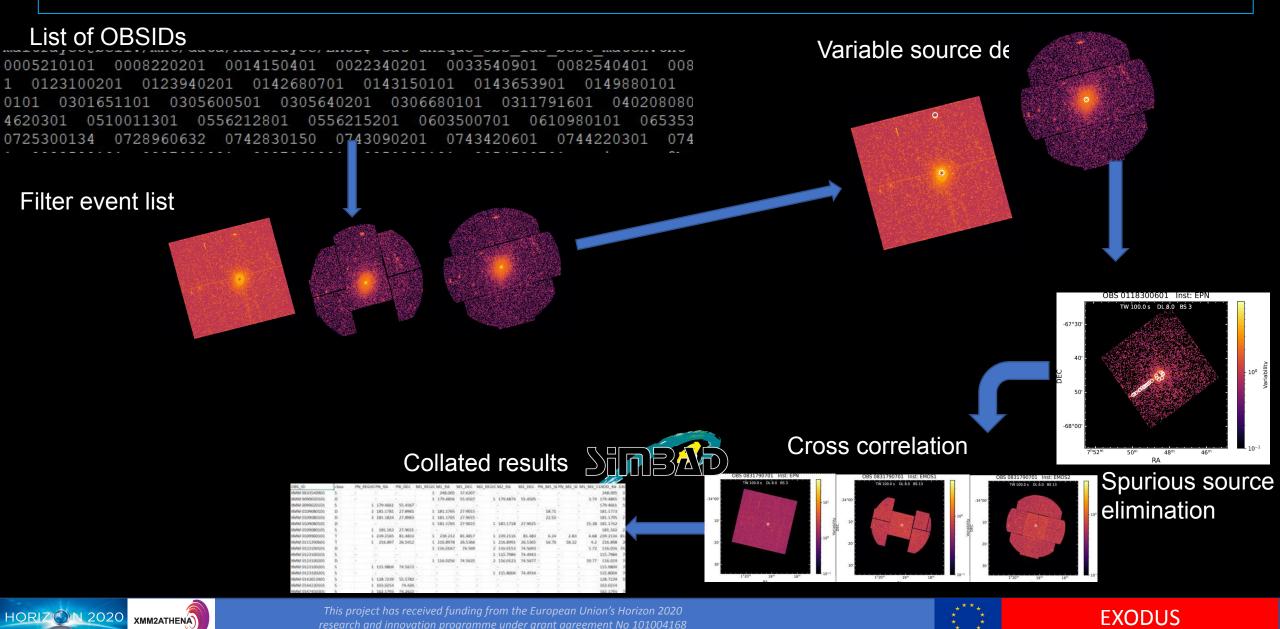


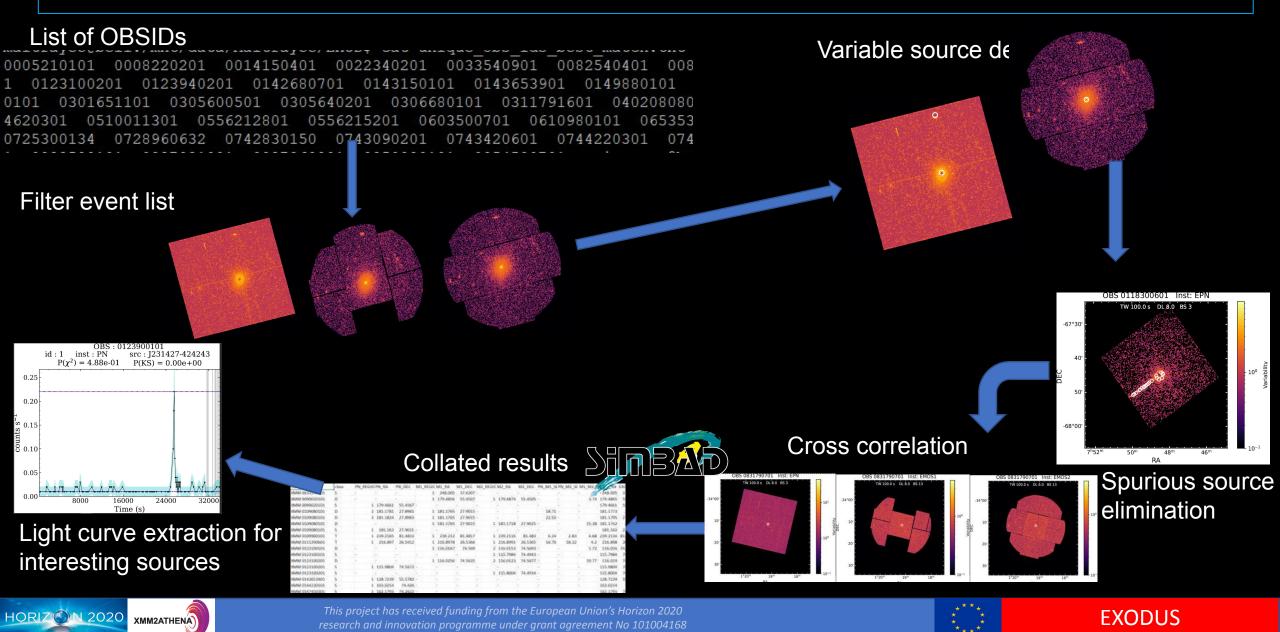
Cross-correlation - helpful to validate the robustness of the algorithm and a detection.



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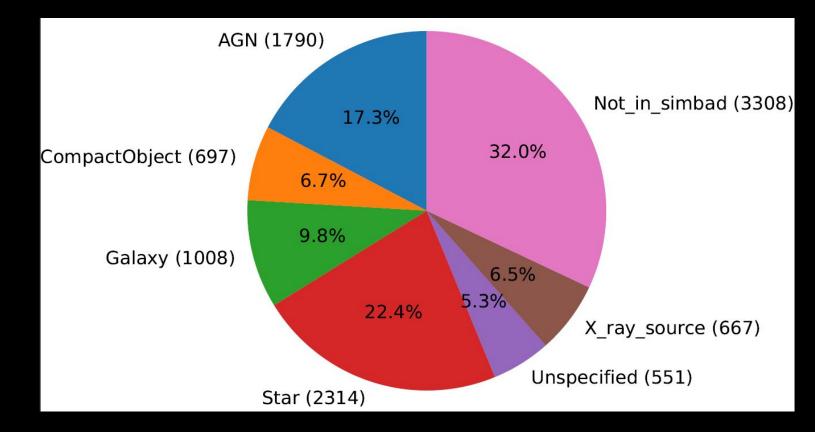






Cross-match with SIMBAD

Placed into one of 6 bins.





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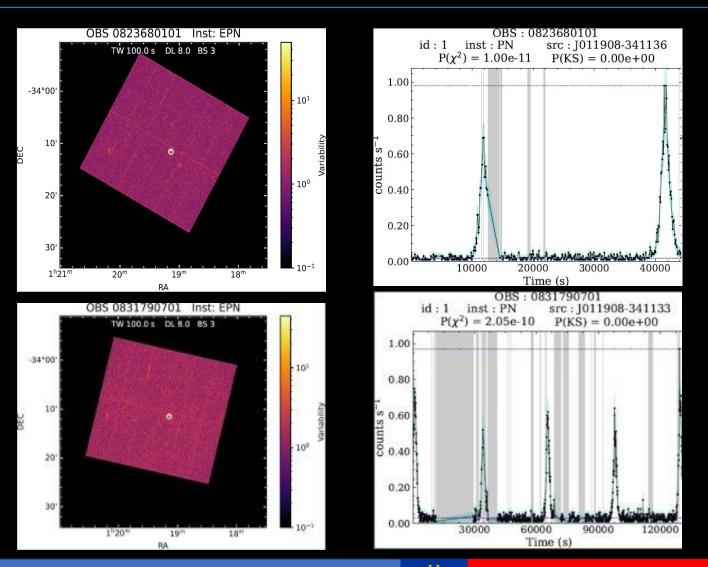






Quasi-Periodic Objects

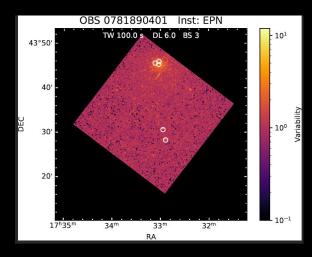
Identified previously studied QPEs

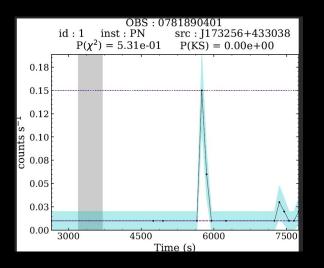


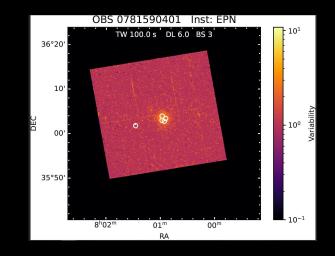


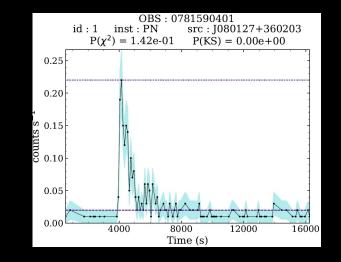


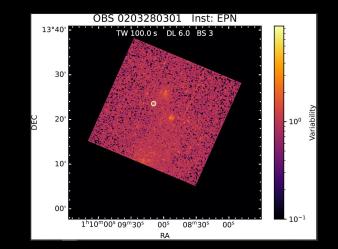
Sources not identified as variable by the XMM pipeline

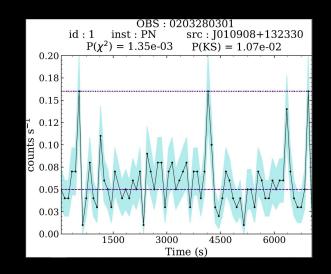








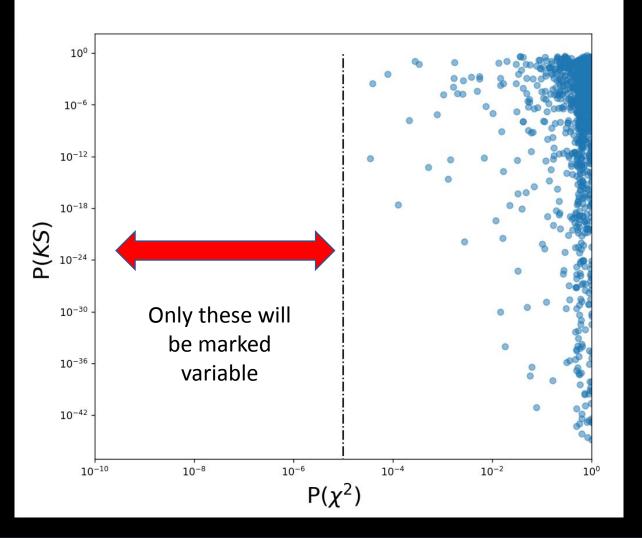








Sources not identified as variable by XMM pipeline



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- The XMM pipeline classifies a source as variable using the simple χ² test where the time series are tested against a constant model.
- If the probability of constancy, P(χ²)
 < 1E-5 (Watson et al. 2009) the source is flagged as variable.
- The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is a much better metric (Massey Jr. 1951).

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Wide variety of objects

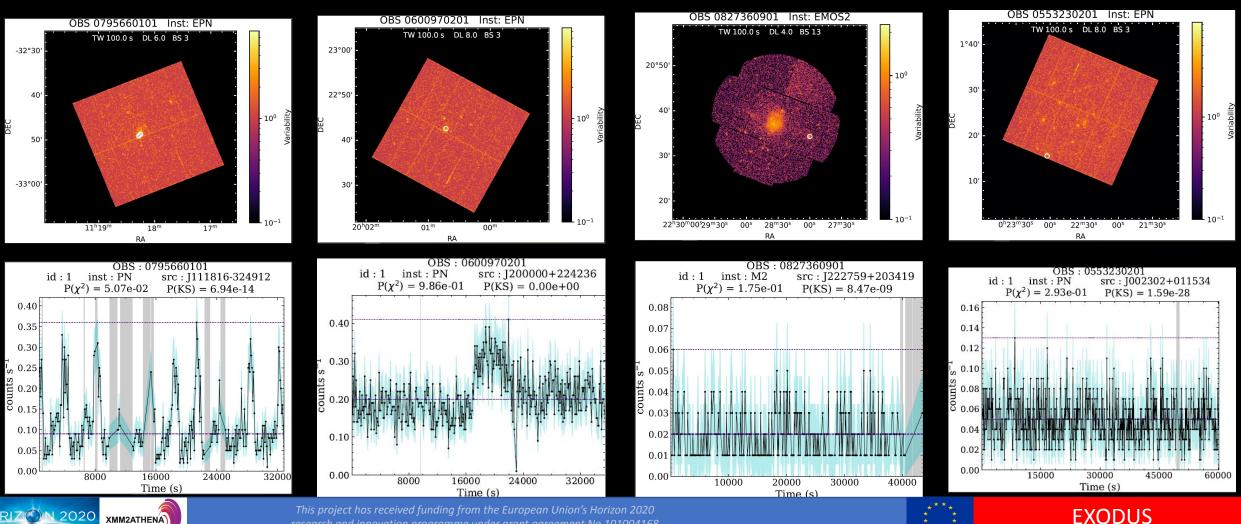
X-ray binary

quasar

ULX

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Eclipsing binary with WD

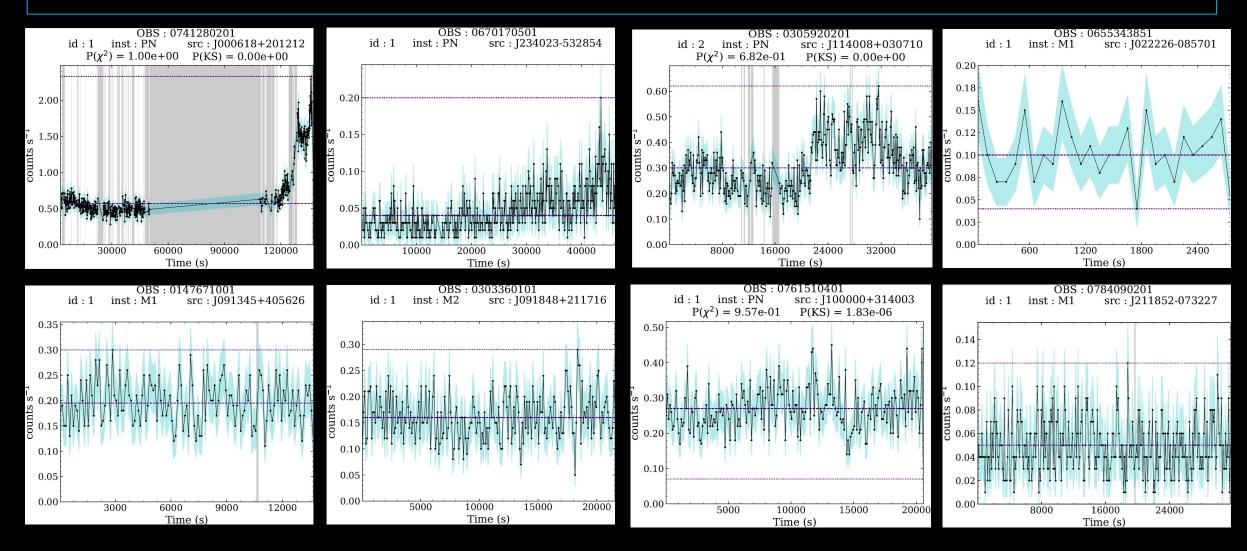
AGN Subsample



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Selected subsample for closer analysis



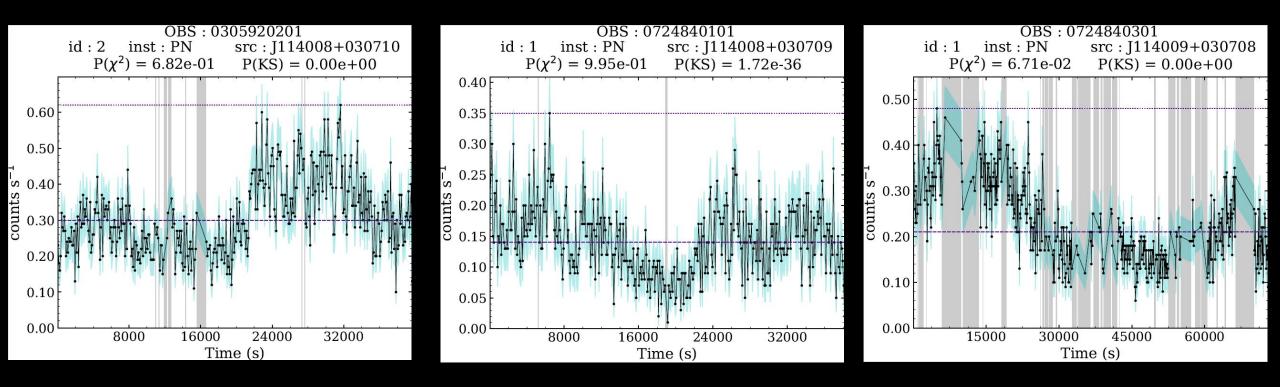


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Selected subsample for closer analysis



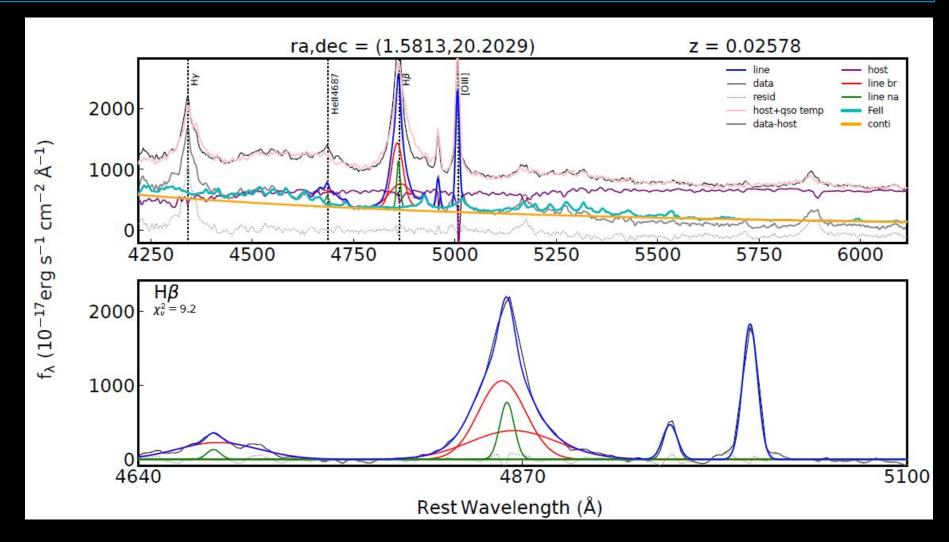
- Selected sources with multiple observations.
- Crossmatched with SDSS and other catalogues (6dF, *Reines et al. 2013*) for optical spectral data.





Optical spectrum decomposition Mrk 335

- Optical spectrum primarily focussing on Hβ region
- Fit using PyQSOFit (Guo et al. 2018) with BIC.
- Includes AGN power-law continuum, host galaxy template through galaxy eigenspectra, and Fell (iron) pseudo-continuum.
- Broad lines fitted with Gaussian profiles.





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BH Mass and Eddington ratio estimates

Estimated masses and accretion rates from fits and compared results with an identical approach in SDSS QSO catalogues.

$$M_{\rm BH} = 10^{6.91} \left(\frac{\rm FWHM(H\beta)}{1000 \rm \ km \ s^{-1}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{L_{5100}}{10^{44} \rm \ erg \ s^{-1}}\right)^{0.5} M_{\odot}$$

Vestergaard and Peterson (2006)

EXODUS

 $L_{\rm bol} = 9.26 \times L_{5100}$

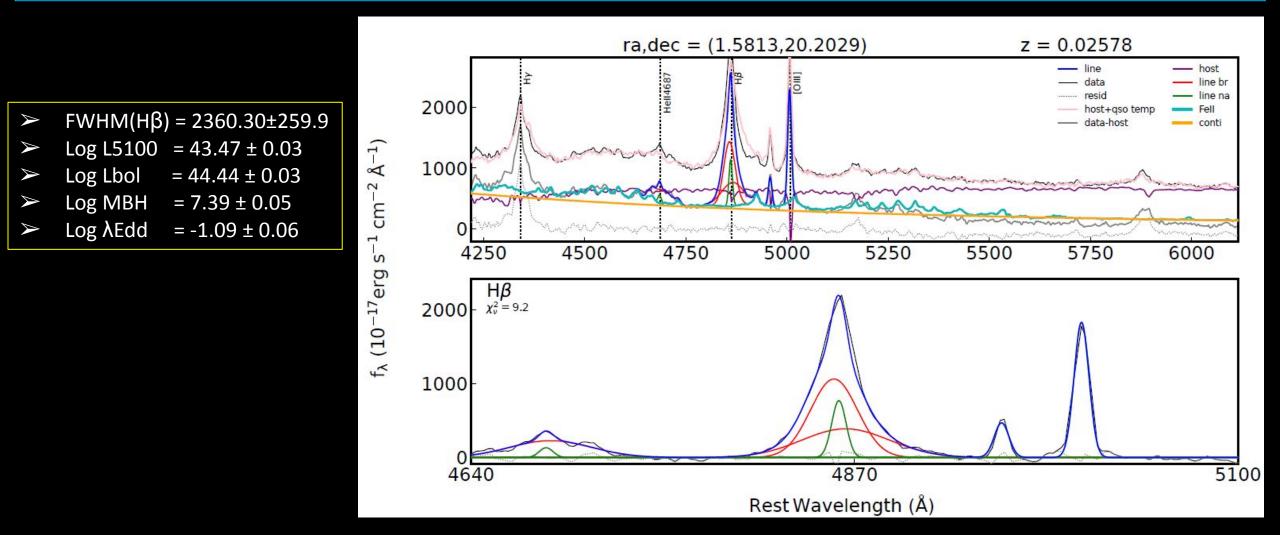
Richards et al. (2006)

$$L_{\rm Edd} = 1.38 \times 10^{38} \left(\frac{M_{\rm BH}}{M_{\odot}} \right)$$





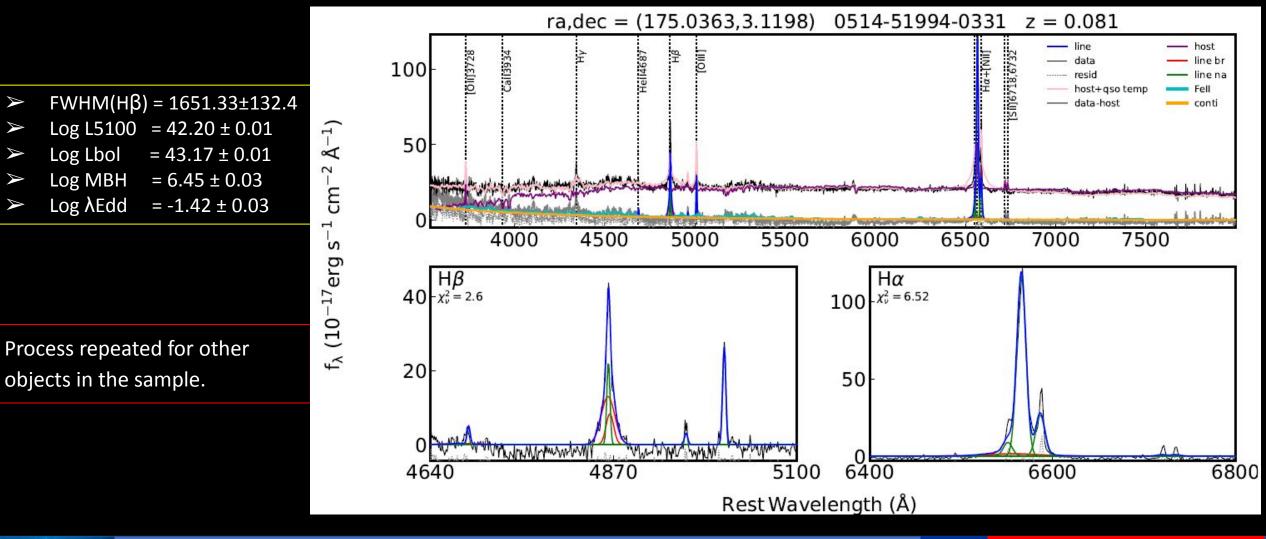
Optical spectrum decomposition Mrk 335







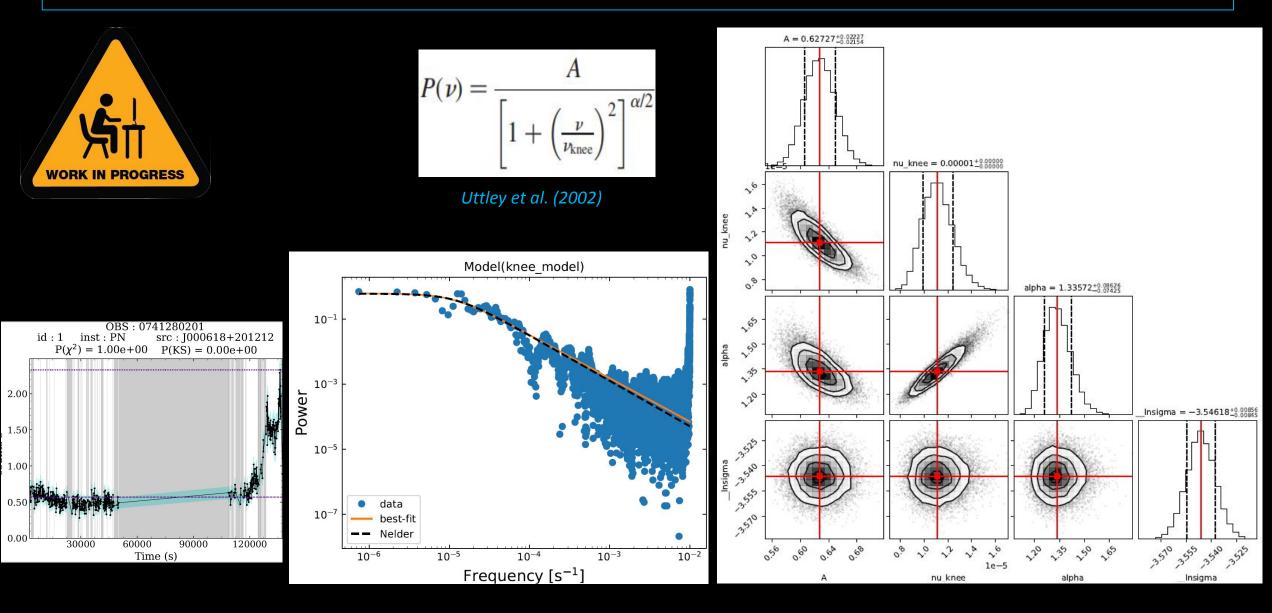
Optical spectrum decomposition SDSS J122342.82+581446.4







Knee model fit to the X-ray power spectrum for Mrk 335





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Take-Home Results

- Computes variability of whole FOV without a priori source detection, timescales ~ 3 s to find faint rapid transients.
- Prior to EXODUS, variability analysis not run on 2/3 of catalogue.
- Able to detect a wide variety of variable sources not identified by the XMM pipeline, doubling the number of variable sources.
- Identified new faint sources.
- Code available online, paper submitted Gupta et al.
- Studying low mass AGN with EXODUS (paper in prep).







Thank you!



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