

Mapping Extended Line Emission from AGN Above 1 keV

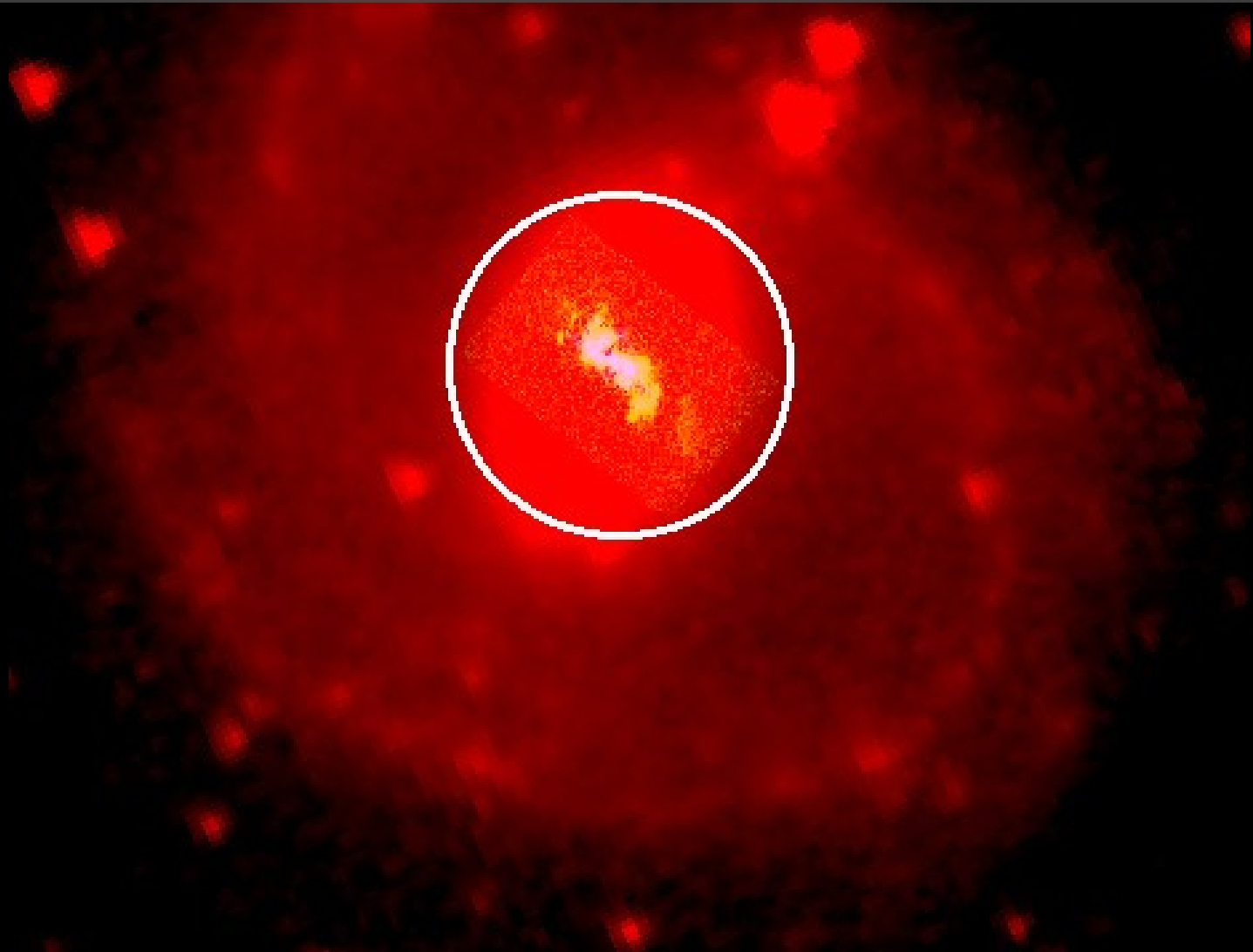


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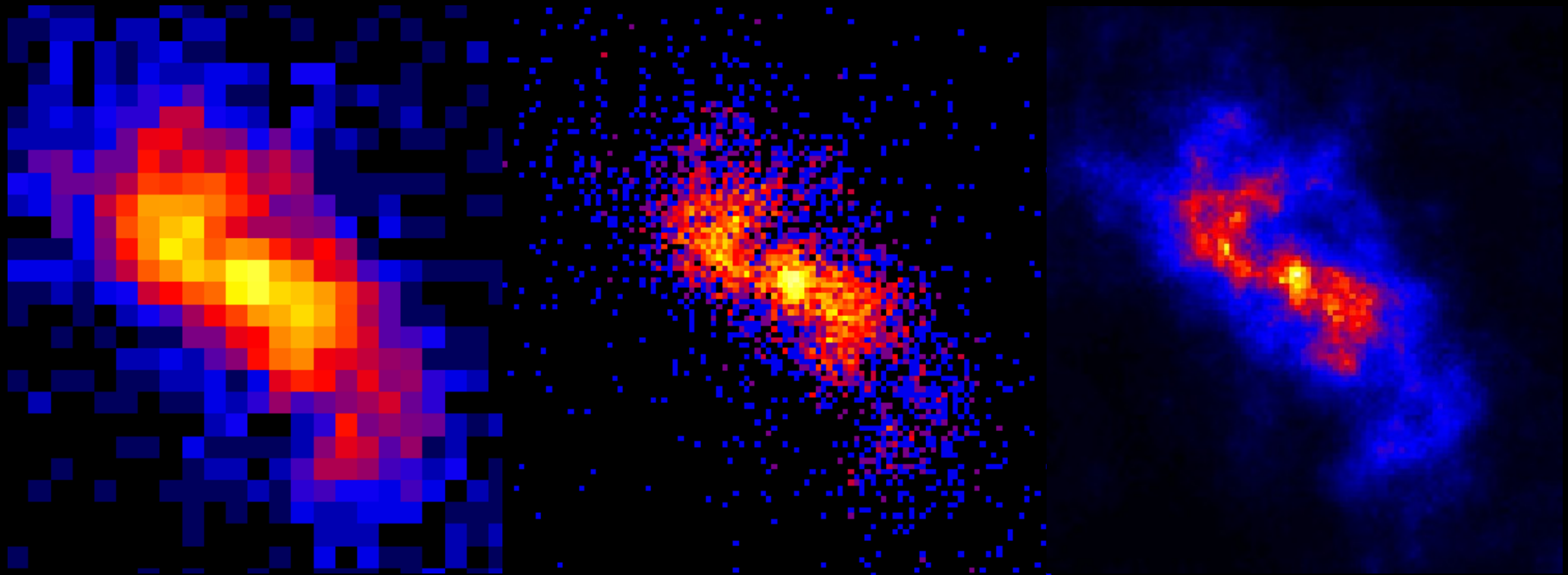
with: G. Fabbiano, M. Elvis, M. Karovska,
A. Paggi, J. Raymond, T. Storchi-
Bergmann, J. Wang, G. Risaliti

From Chandra to Lynx – CfA, 2017

The NLR: Where we can see AGN Feedback!



Chandra/Lynx resolution: Key to sub-kpc Jet/Wind Structure



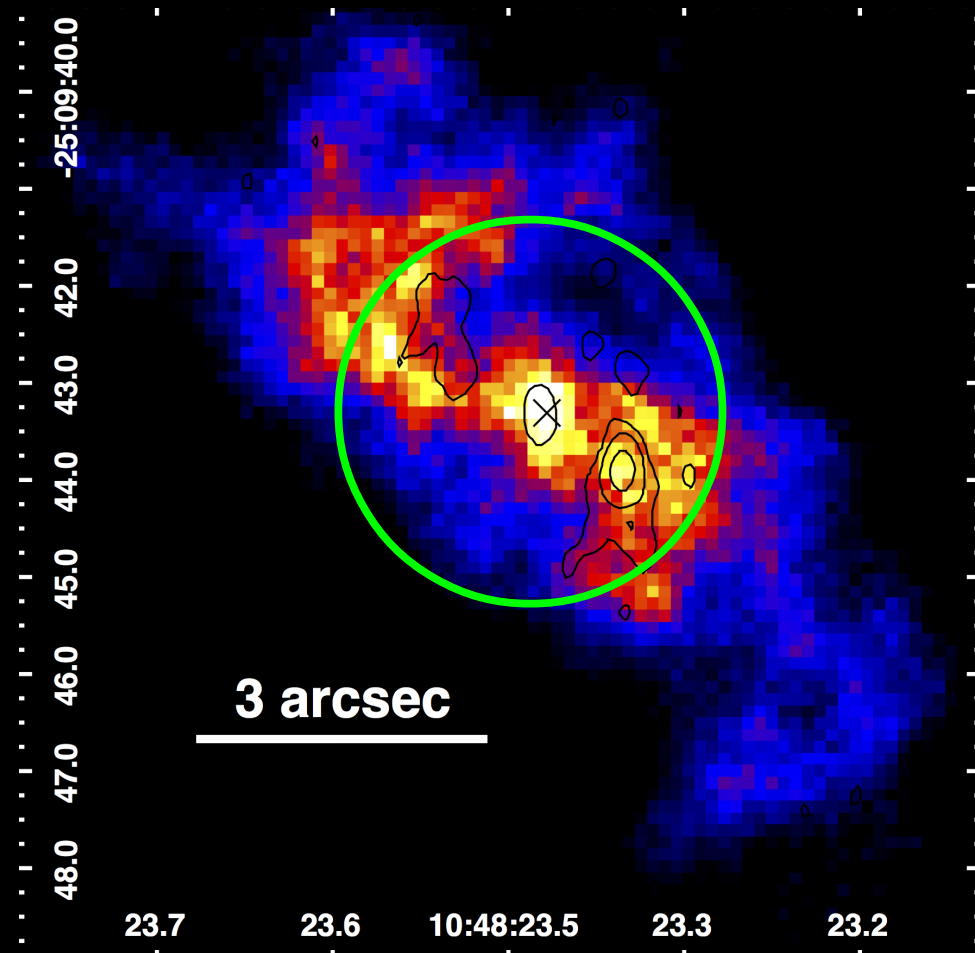
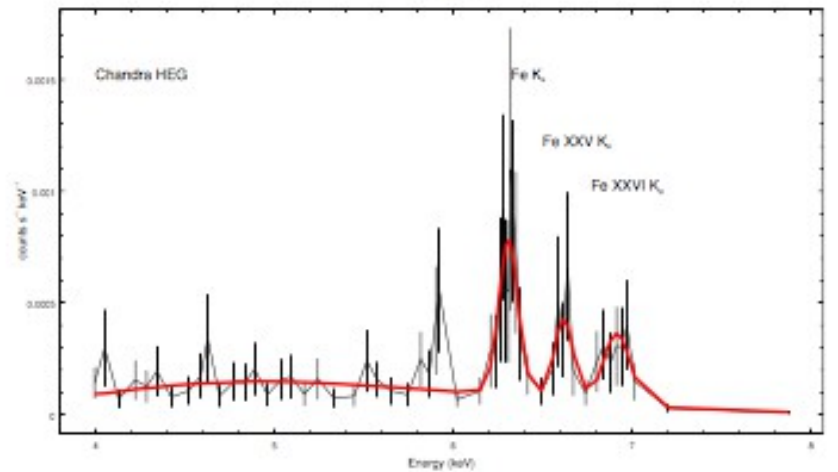
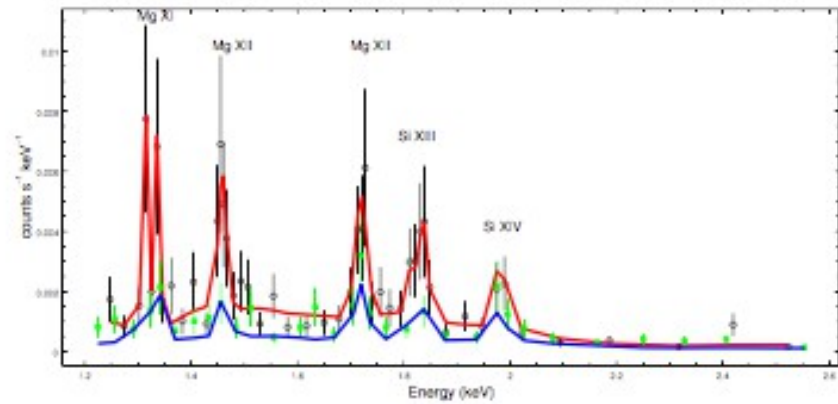
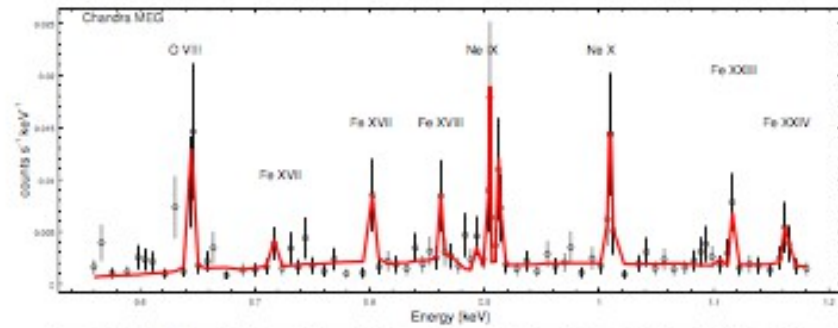
NGC 3393:

$z=0.0125$, Compton-thick
1 arcsec=257 pc

Left: Chandra native pixel scale (0.5")
Middle: Chandra 1/8 subpixel scale
Right: Broadband EMC-deconvolved

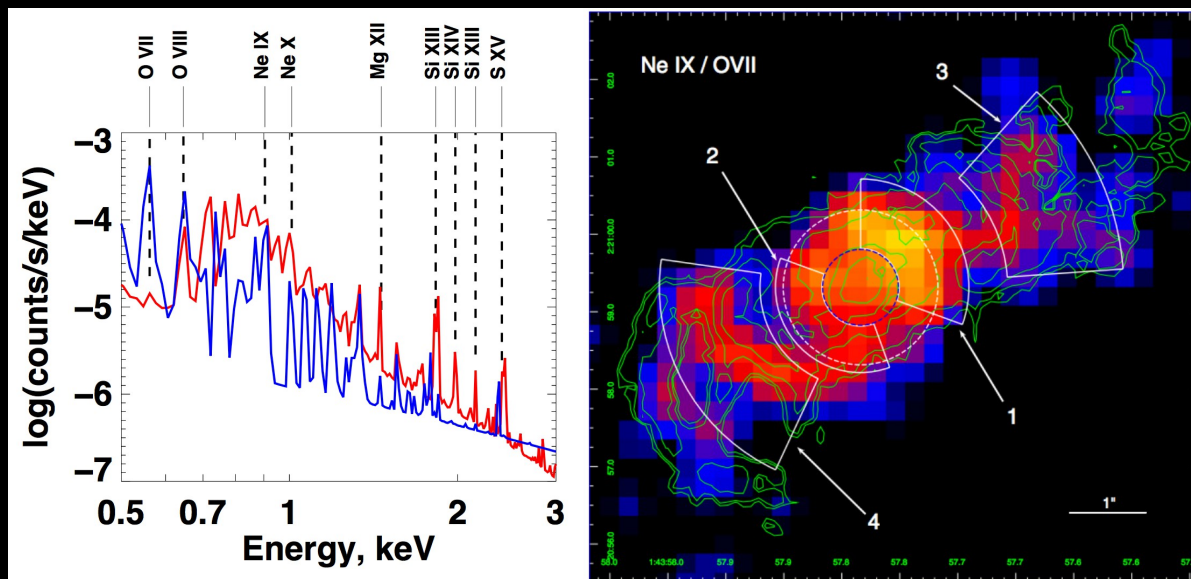
From WPM et al, 2017

The Necessity of Resolution



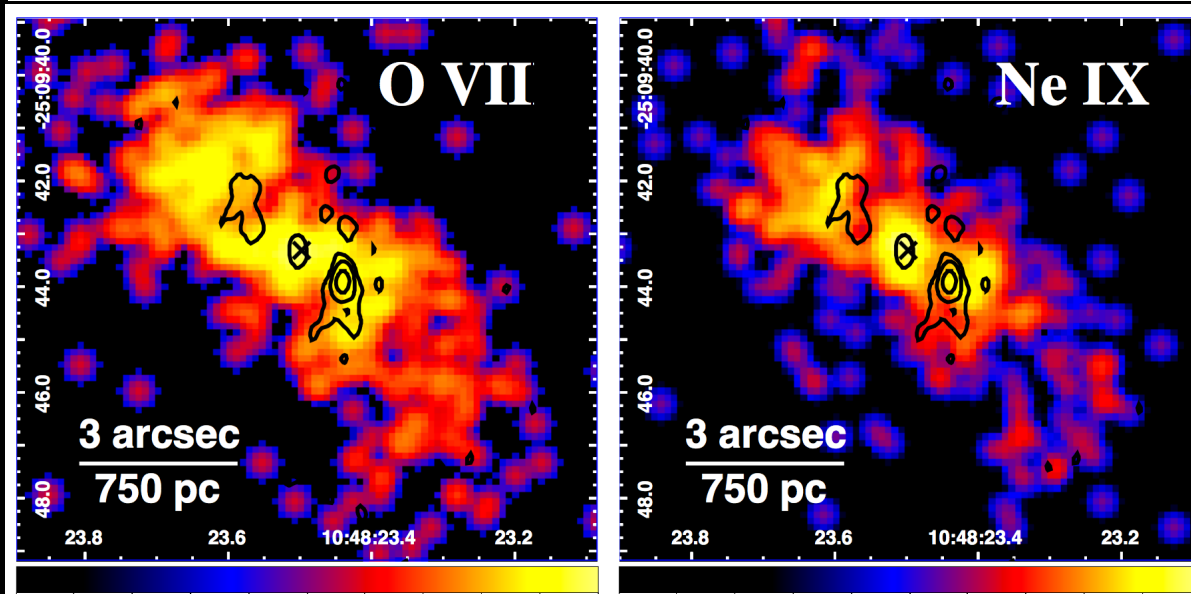
X-ray Line Morphology

Seeing where the shocks happen!



Upper Left:
 (Red) collisional plasma
 vs
 (Blue) photoionization

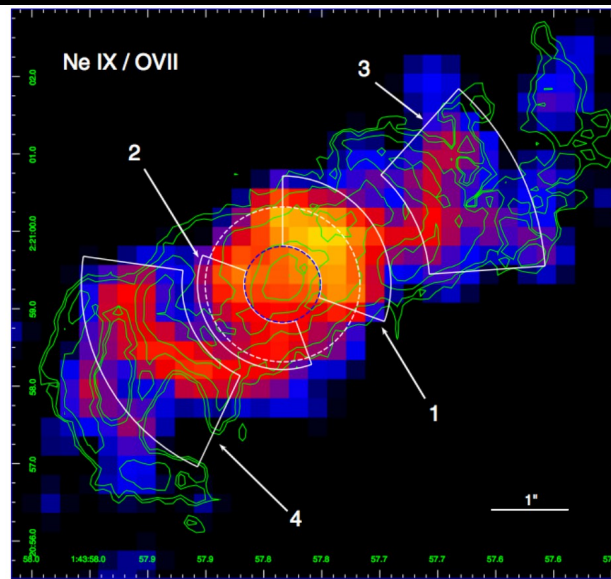
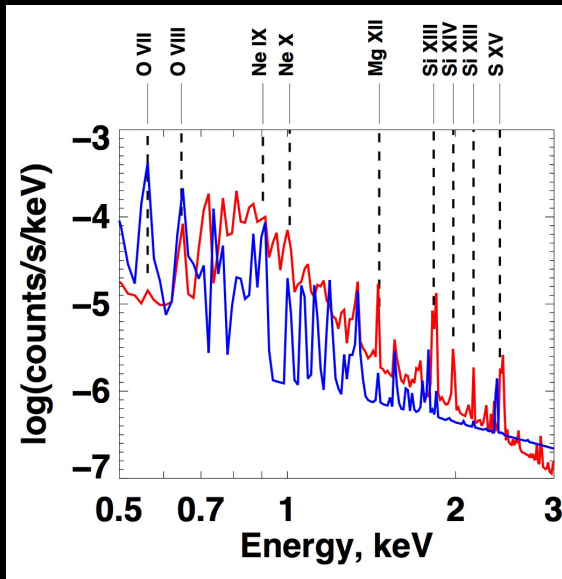
Upper Right:
 Ne IX/O VII from Mrk 573,
 Paggi et al 2012



Lower Left:
 O VII from NGC 3393

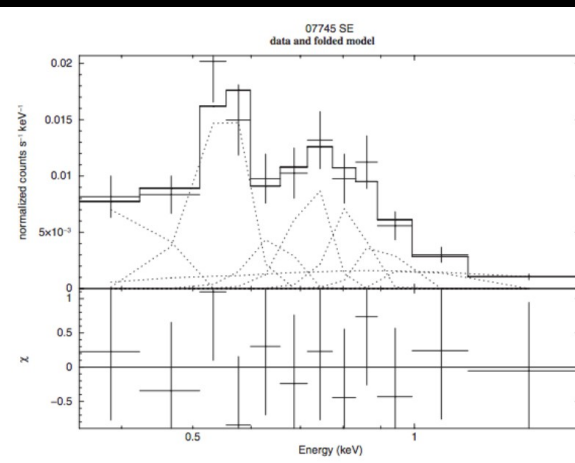
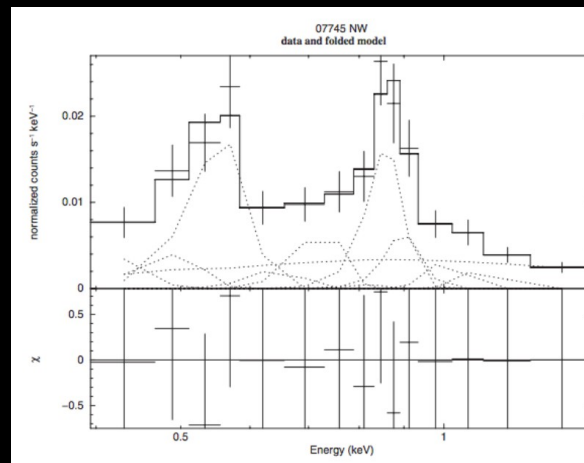
Lower Right:
 Ne IX from NGC 3393

Loving Lynx: 0.5" + 2 eV + 2m²= game-changer



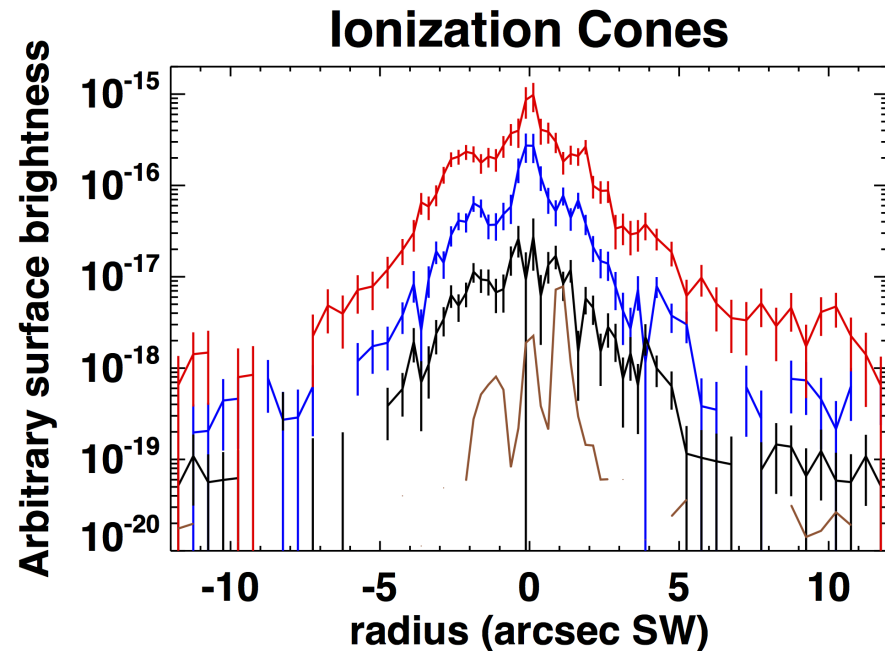
Upper Left:
(Red) collisional plasma
vs
(Blue) photoionization

Upper Right:
Ne IX/O VII from Mrk 573,
Paggi et al 2012



Bottom: line spectra from
Regions 3 (NW), 2 (SE)
Paggi et al 2012

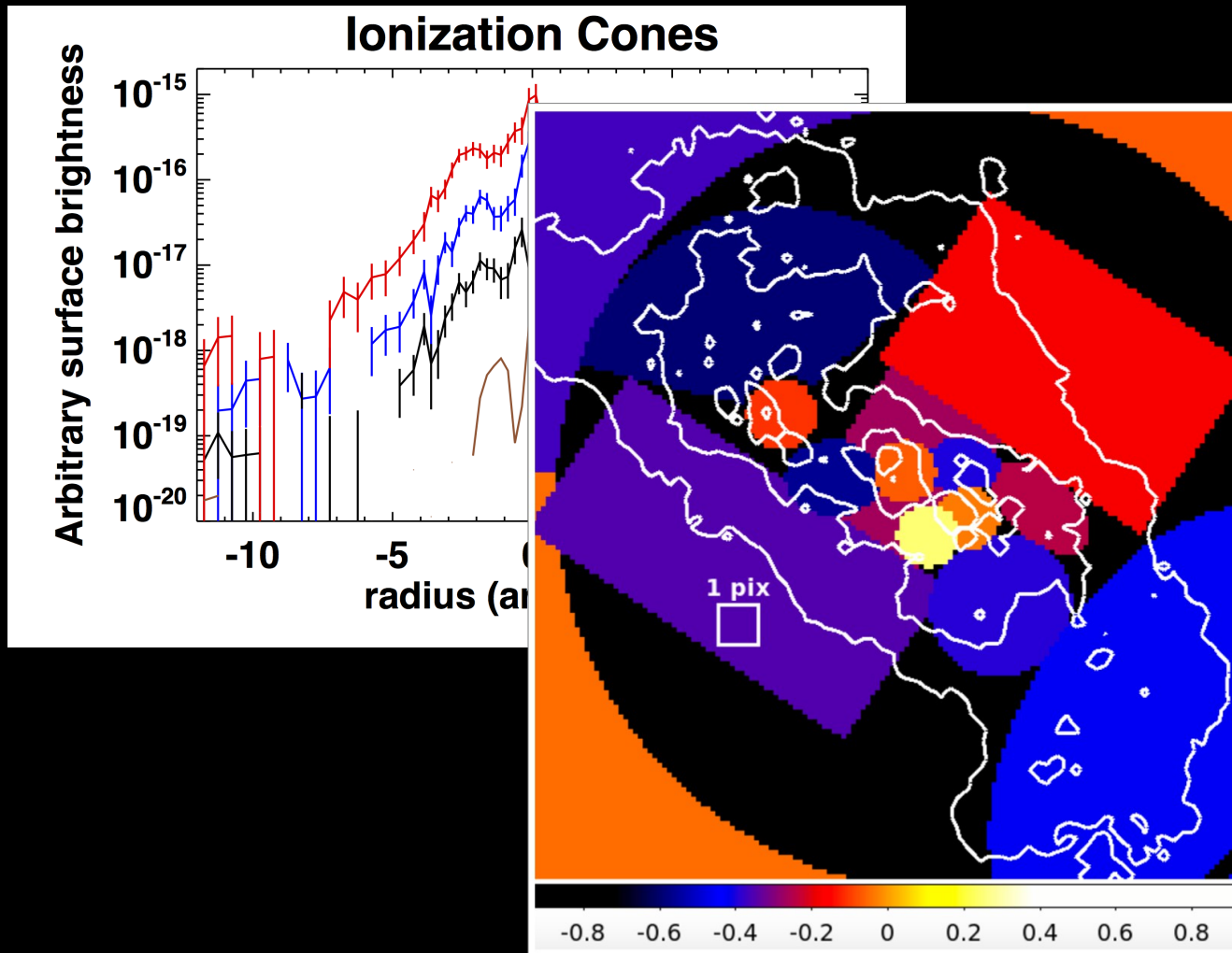
NGC 3393: Making the most of $<0.02 \text{ m}^2$



Radial Profiles of NGC 3393:

Red: O VII (Chandra)
Blue: Ne IX (Chandra)
Black: O VII (Chandra)
Brown: Radio (VLA)

NGC 3393: Making the most of <math><0.02 \text{ m}^2</math>



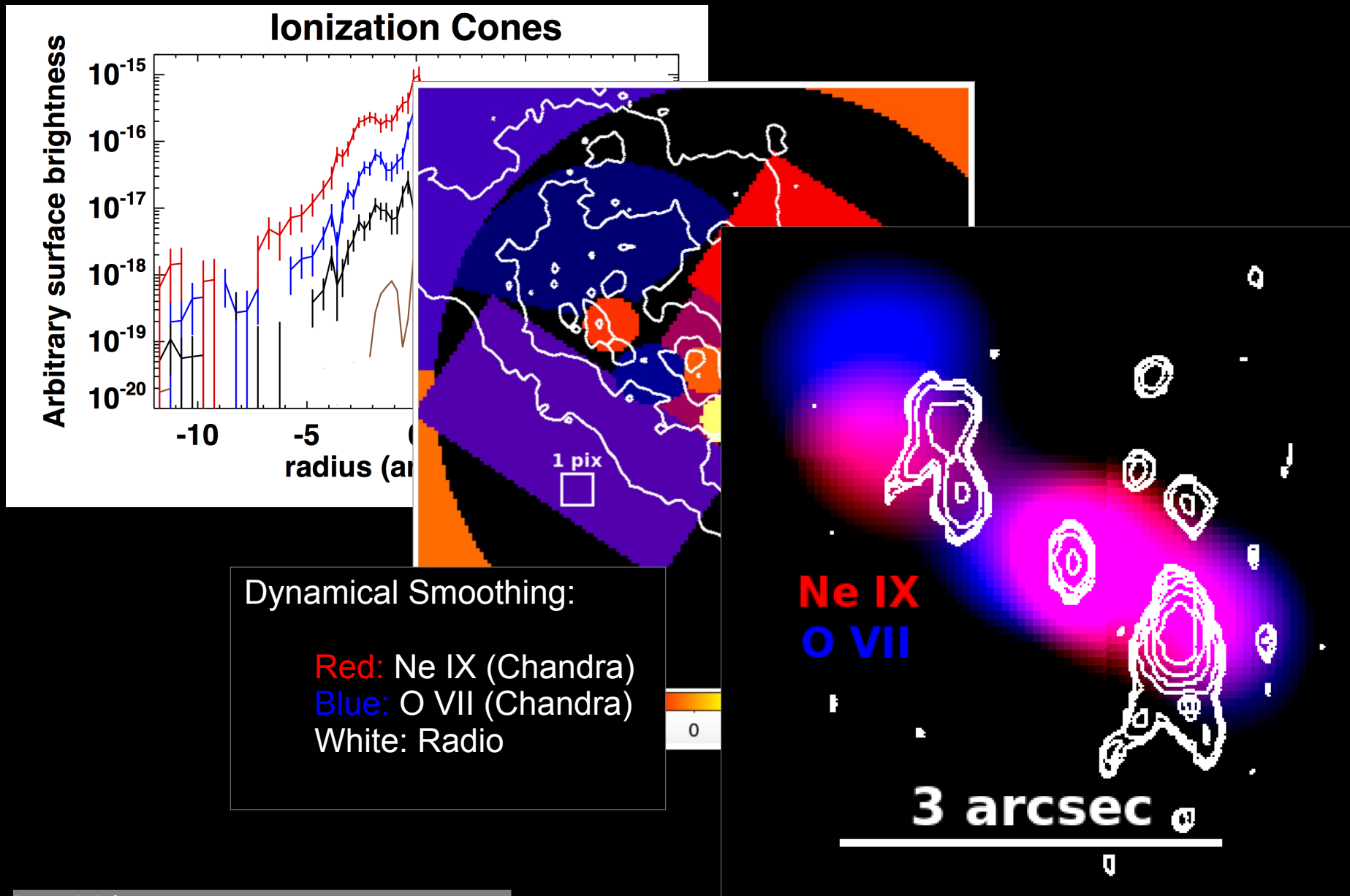
Hardness ratio:

$$\frac{Ne IX - O VII}{Ne IX + O VII}$$

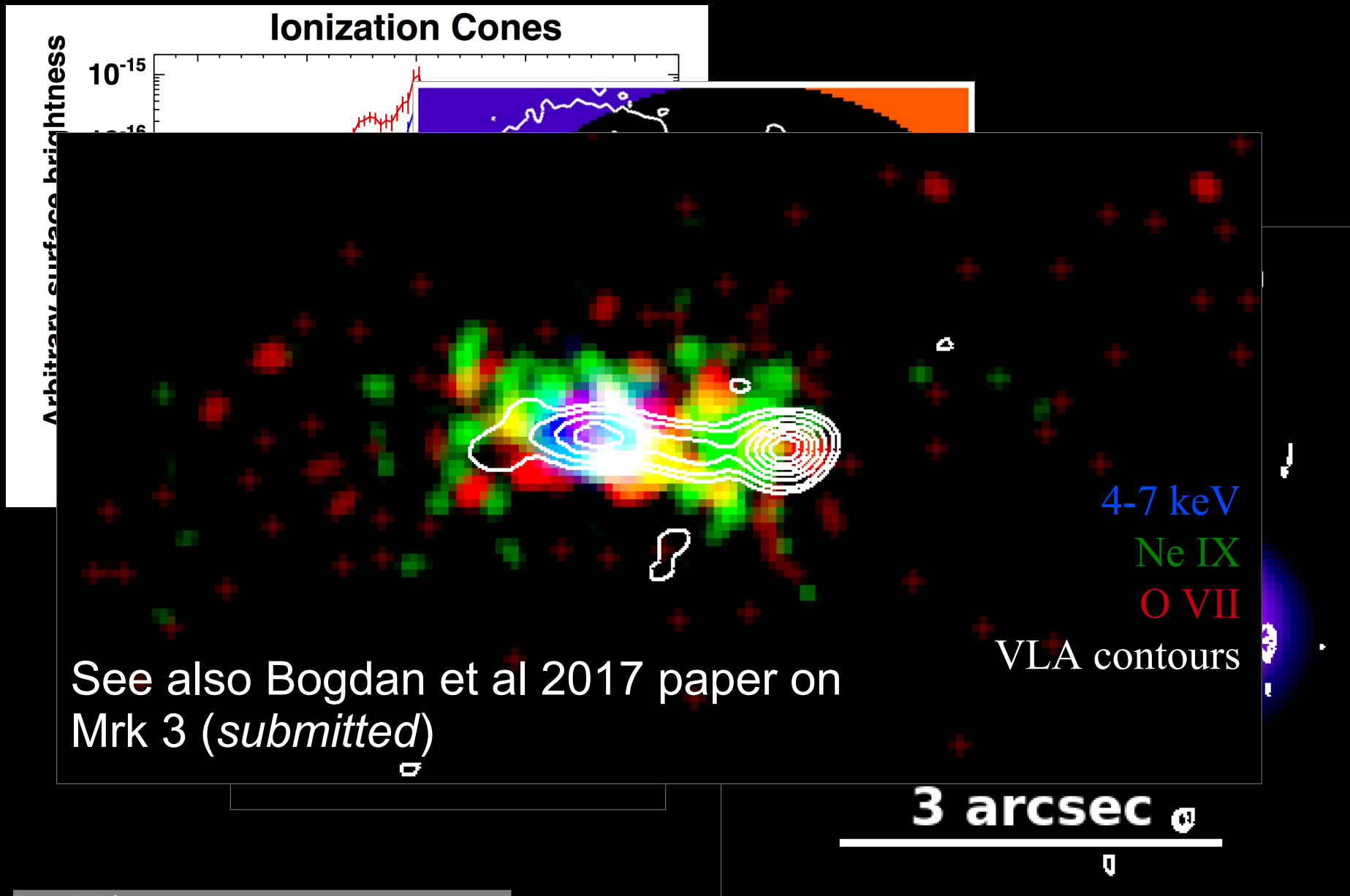
Contours:

Broadband X-ray
Intensity

NGC 3393: Making the most of $<0.02 \text{ m}^2$



NGC 3393: Making the most of $<0.02 \text{ m}^2$



Dealing with Chandra's Contaminant in Anticipation of Lynx

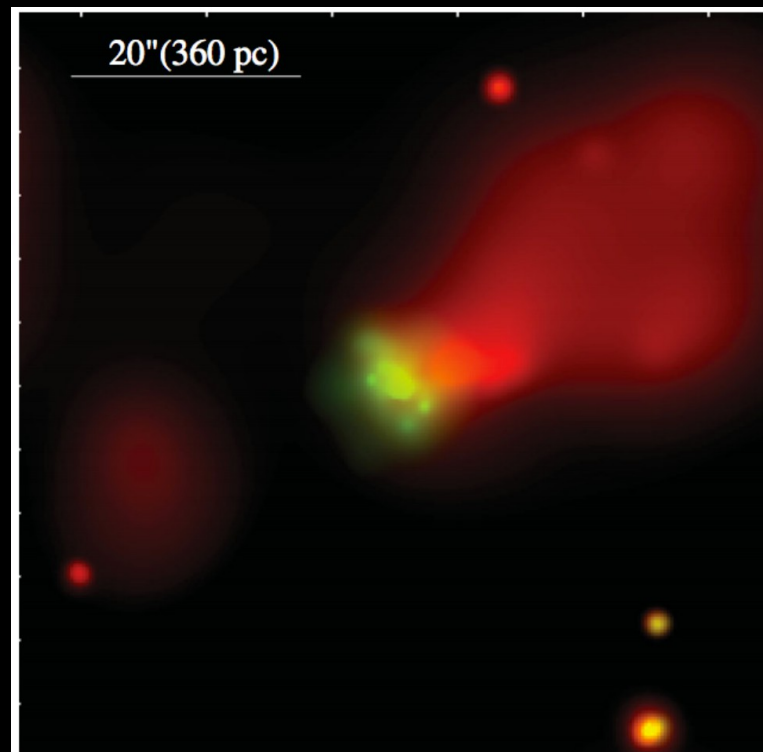
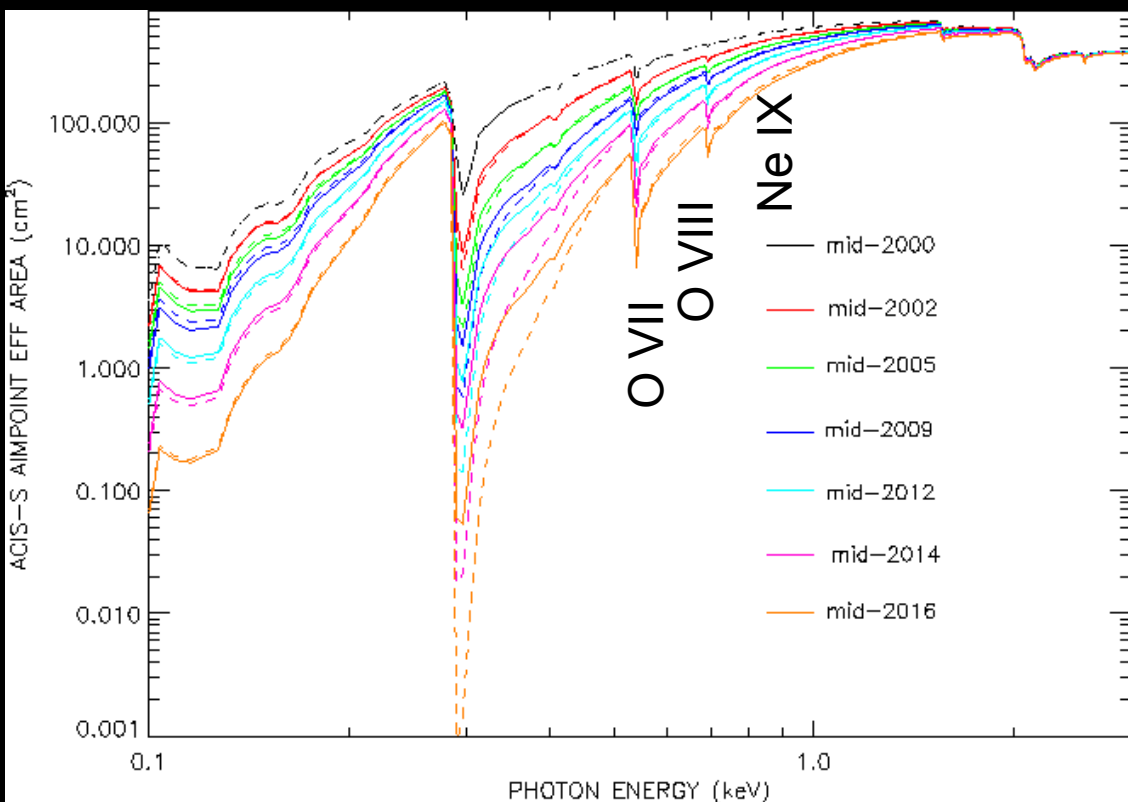
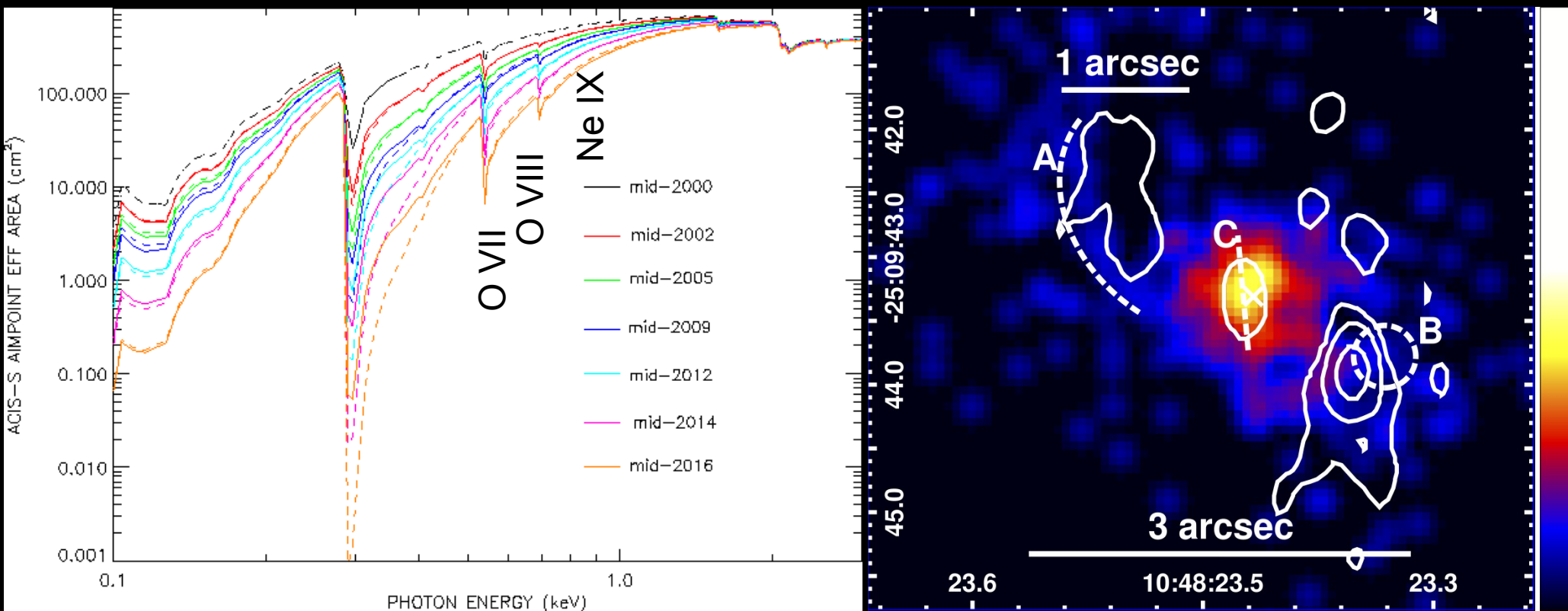


Figure 2. Two-colour (red: 0.3–2 keV; green: 2–10 keV) *Chandra* image of the 1×1 arcmin² central region of NGC 4945.

Right: NGC 4945,
Marinucci et al, 2012

Dealing with Chandra's Contaminant in Anticipation of Lynx



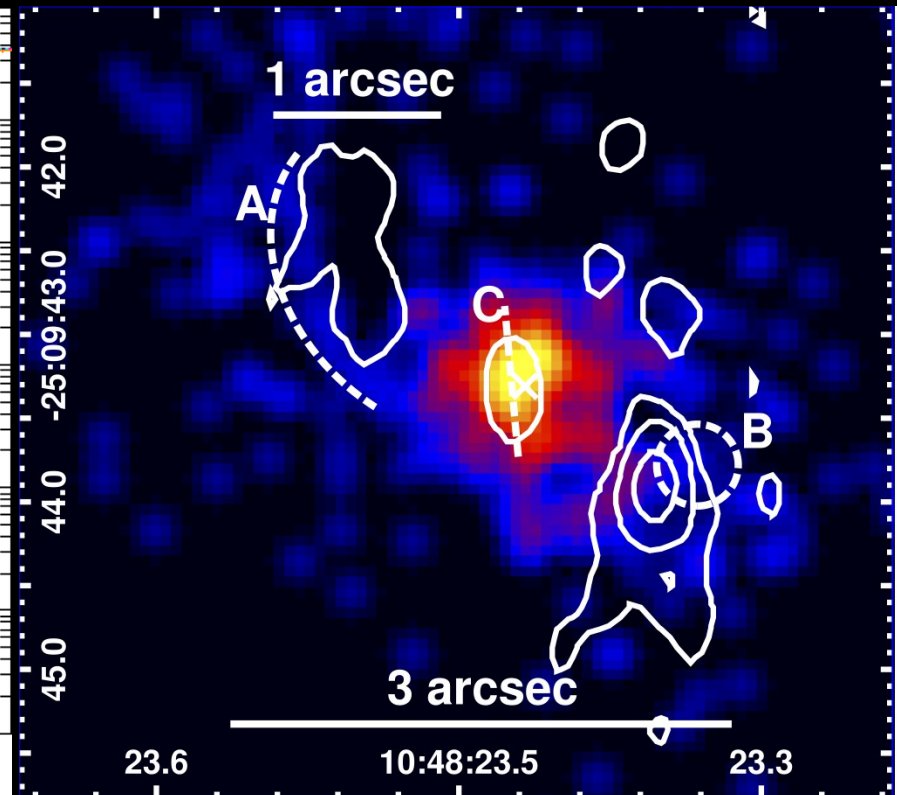
Right: NGC 3393, 2-8 keV
From WPM et al, 2017

Dealing with Chandra's Contaminant in Anticipation of Lynx

Harder photons *now* from the
spatially resolved NLR
can give us a glimpse of Lynx's
Better
Faster capabilities at all energies
for a
Stronger astrophysics program

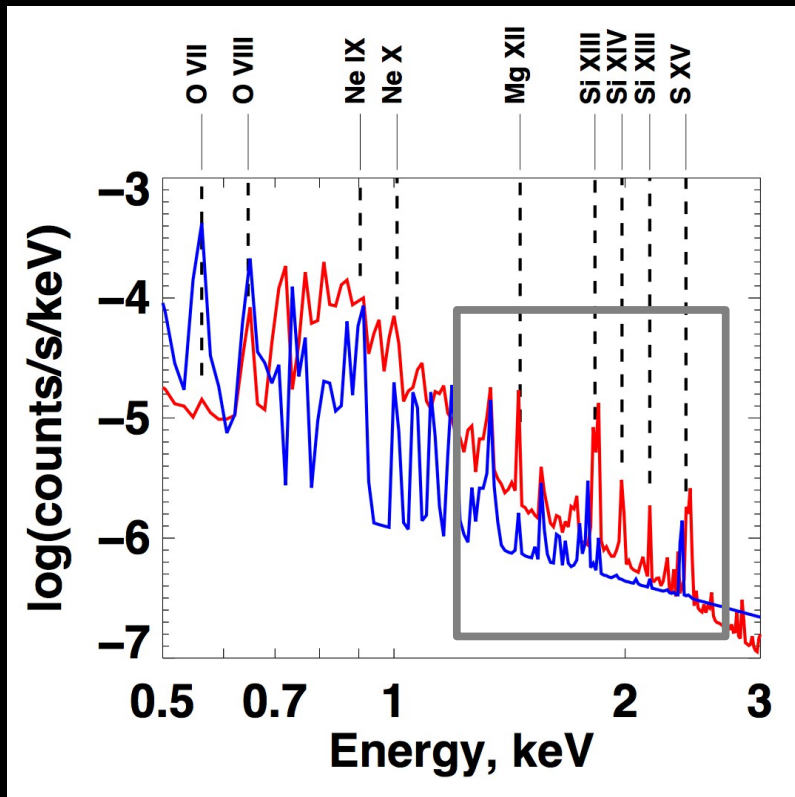
ACIS-S AIMPOINT EFF AREA (cm²)

PHOTON ENERGY (keV)

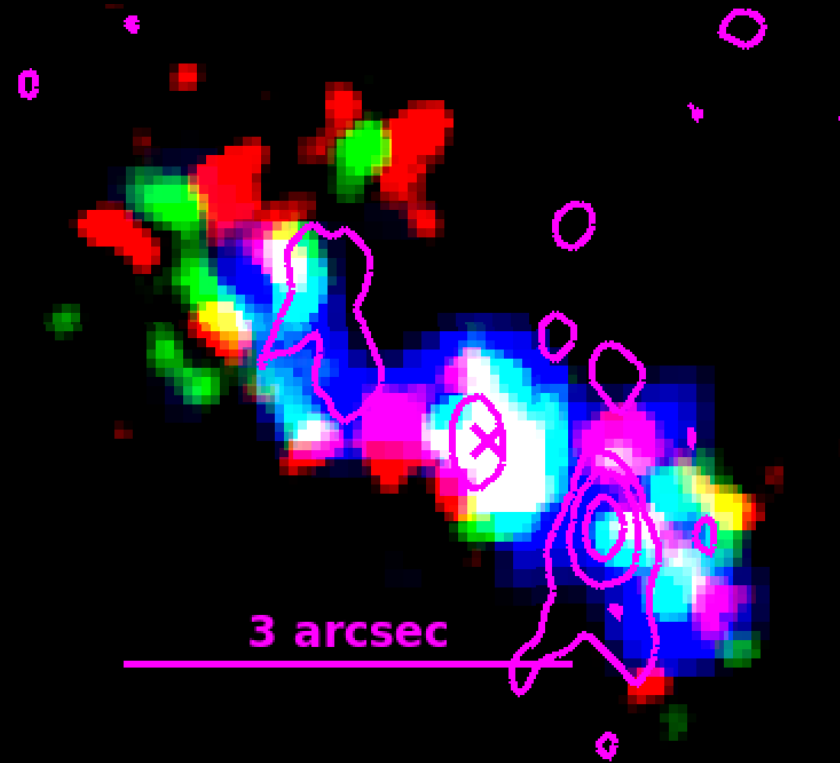


Right: NGC 3393, 2-8 keV
From WPM et al, 2017

Tracing the Hard(ish) NLR with A Priori Filter Stacking

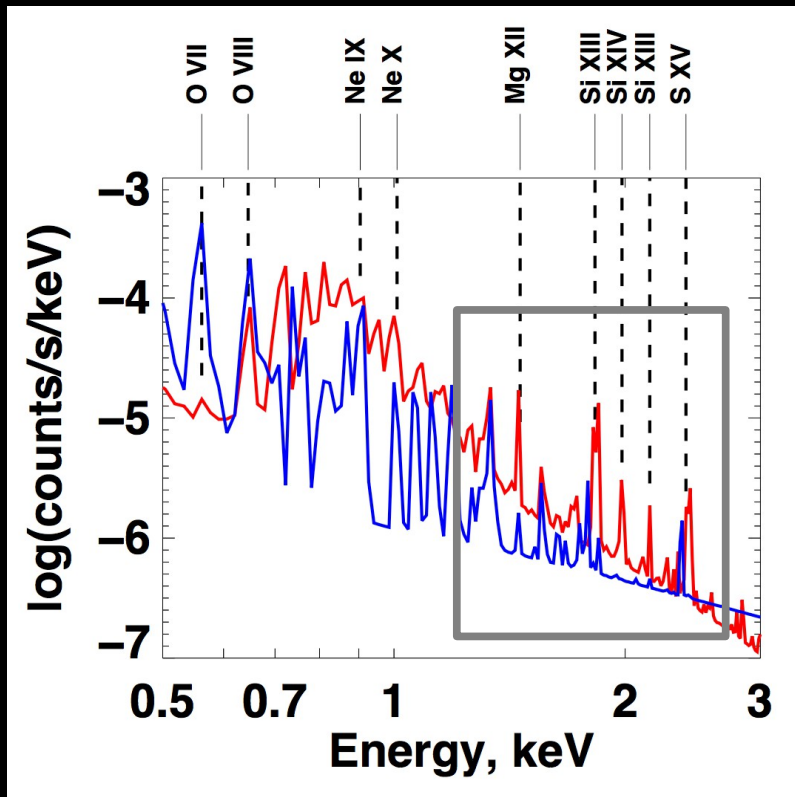


Photoionization (CLOUDY)
Thermal Plasma (APEC)



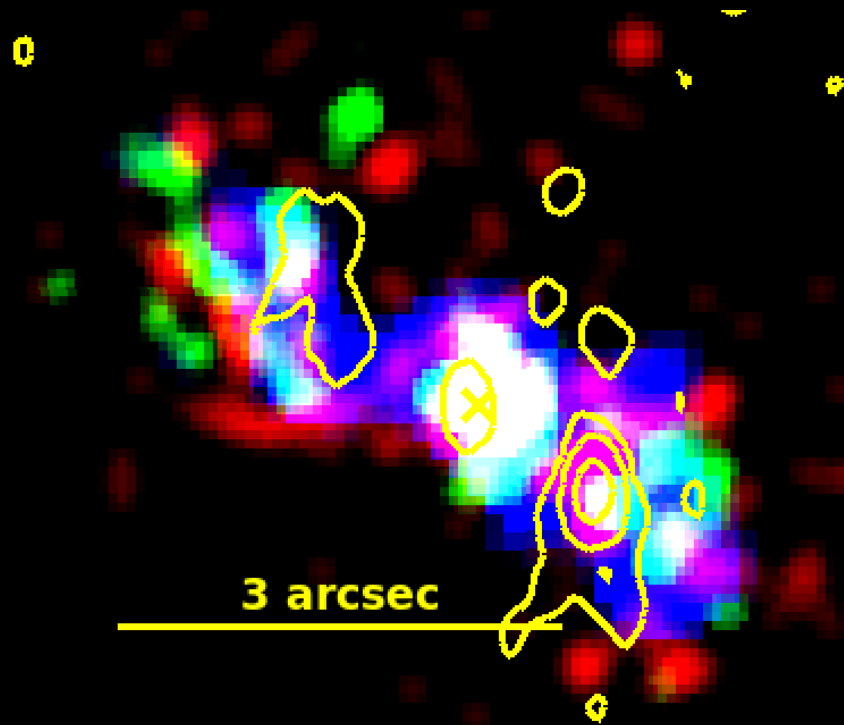
Mg XI, Si XIII, S XV resonance
Ne IX
O VII
VLA contours

Tracing the Hard(ish) NLR with A Priori Filter Stacking



Photoionization (CLOUDY)

Thermal Plasma (APEC)



Mg XI, Si XIII, S XV resonance

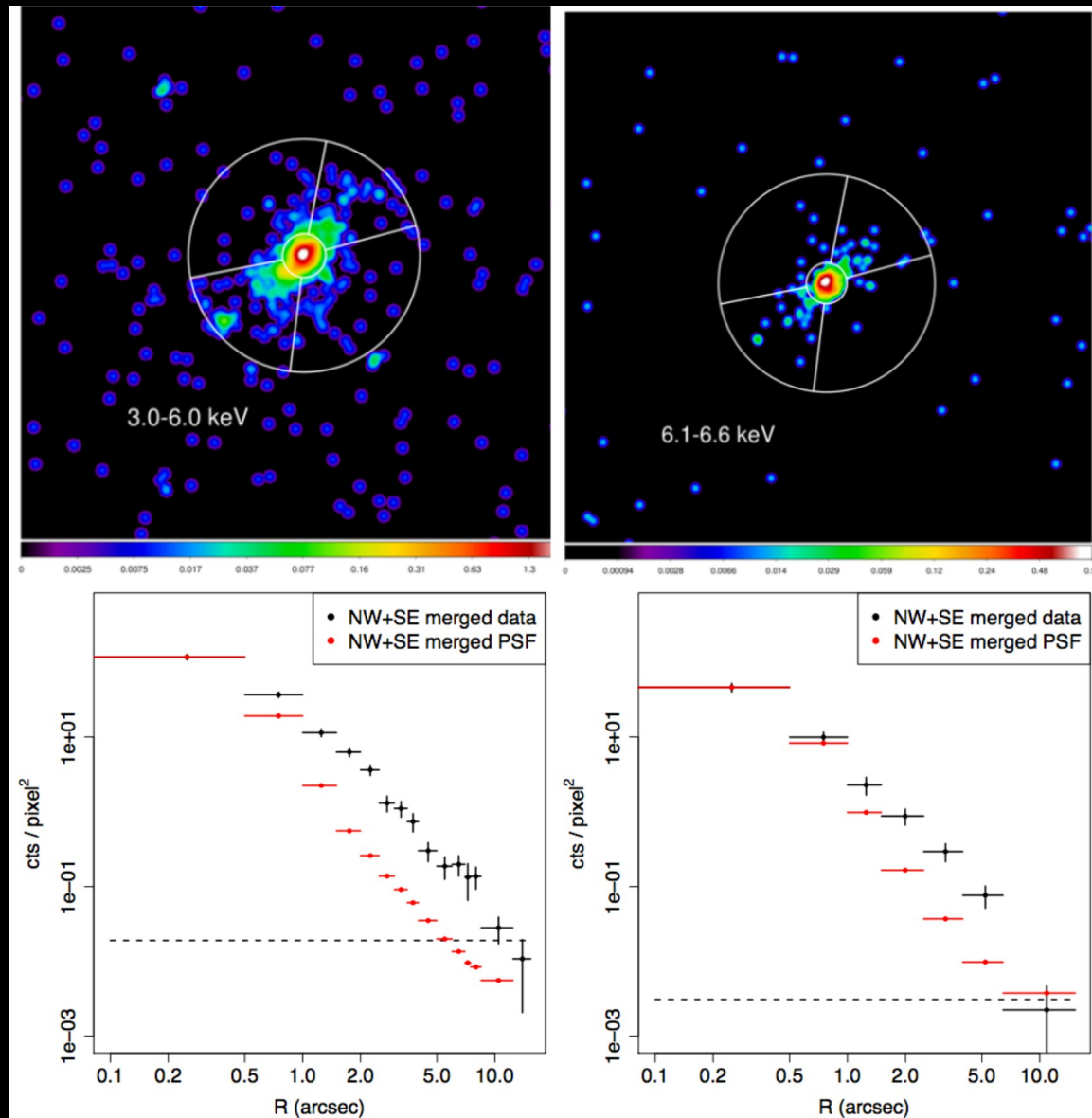
Ne IX

~1.5-1.8, 2.5-3.0 keV

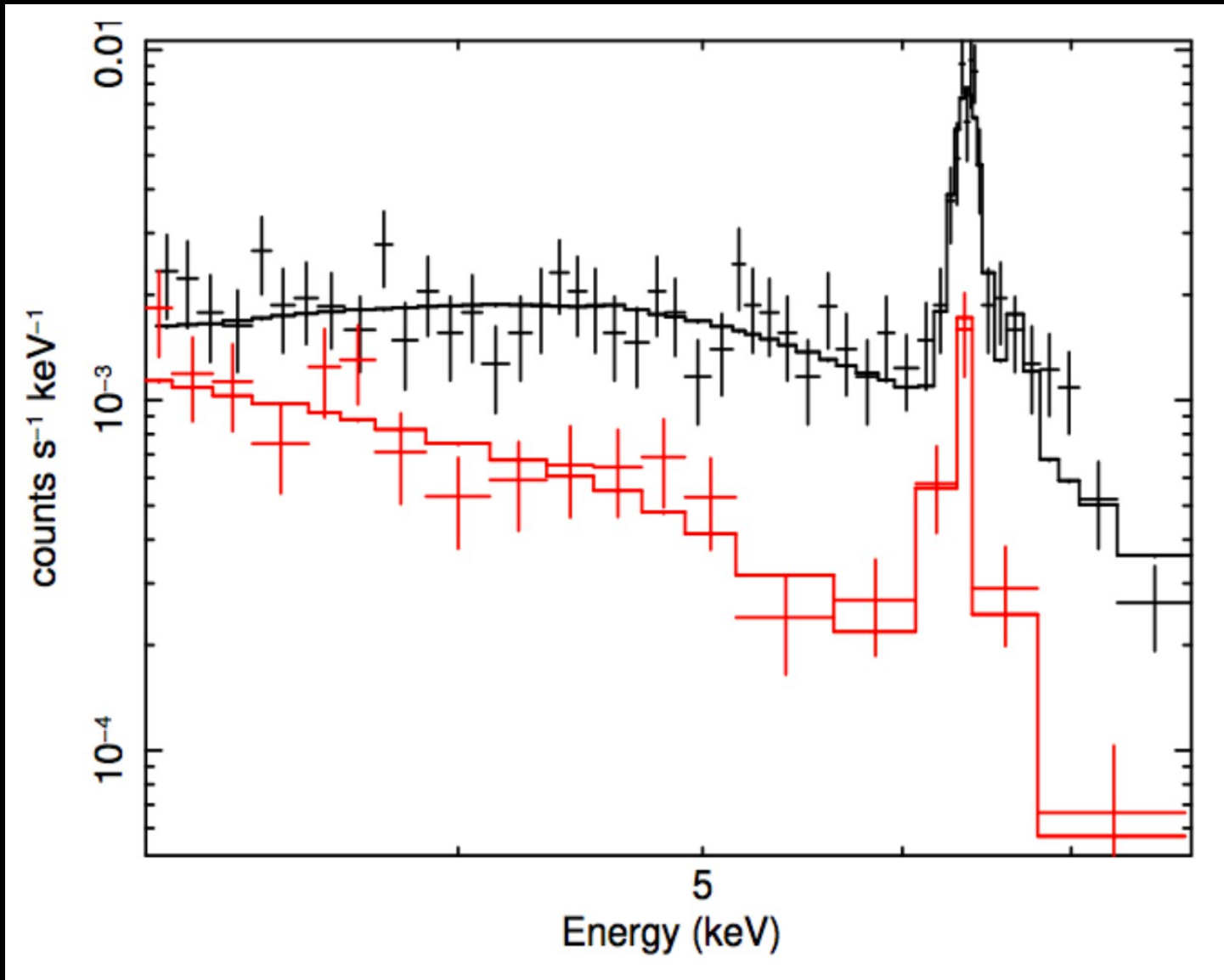
VLA contours

ESO 428-G014

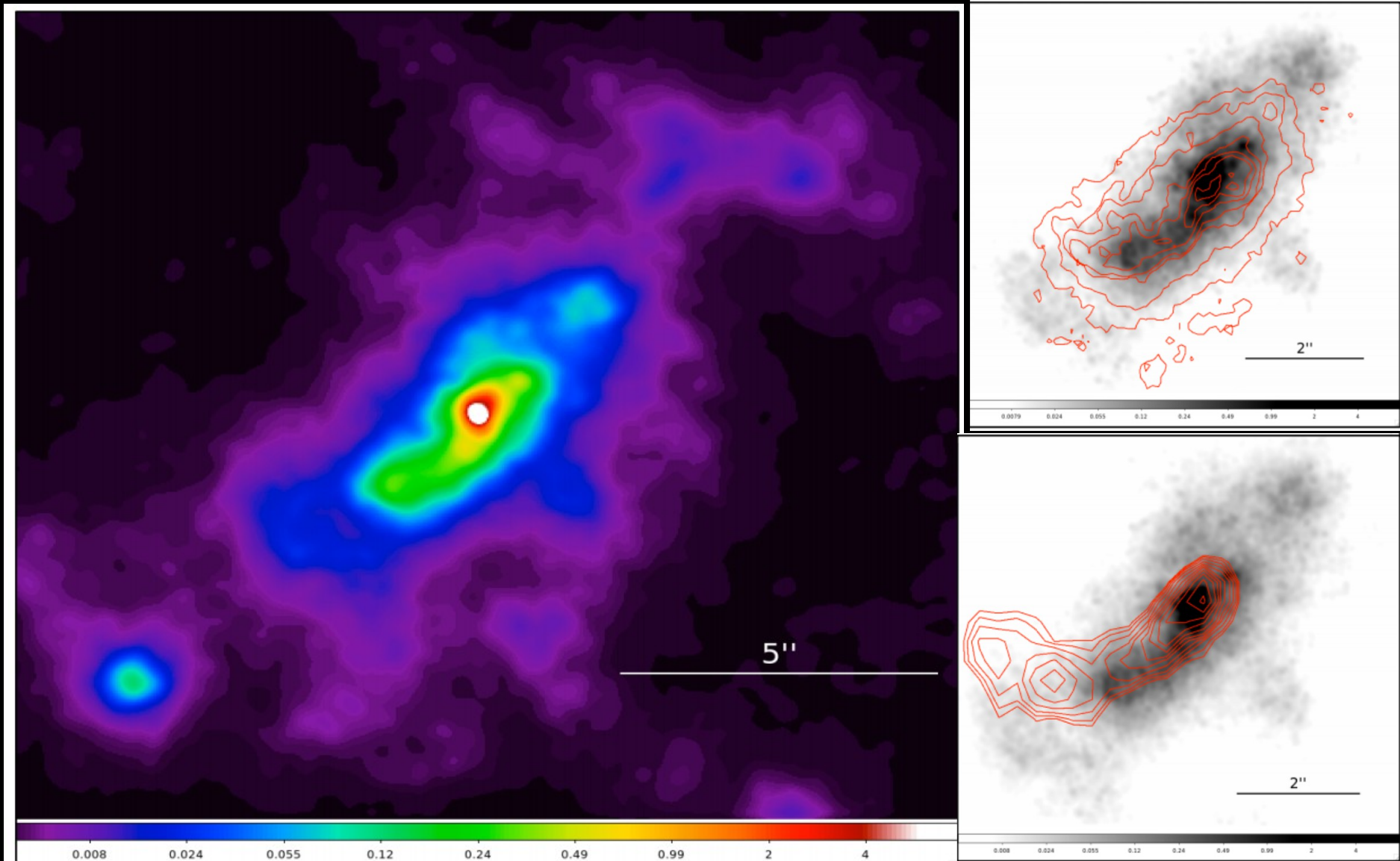
Hard Continuum & Fe K α @>1kpc !?!?



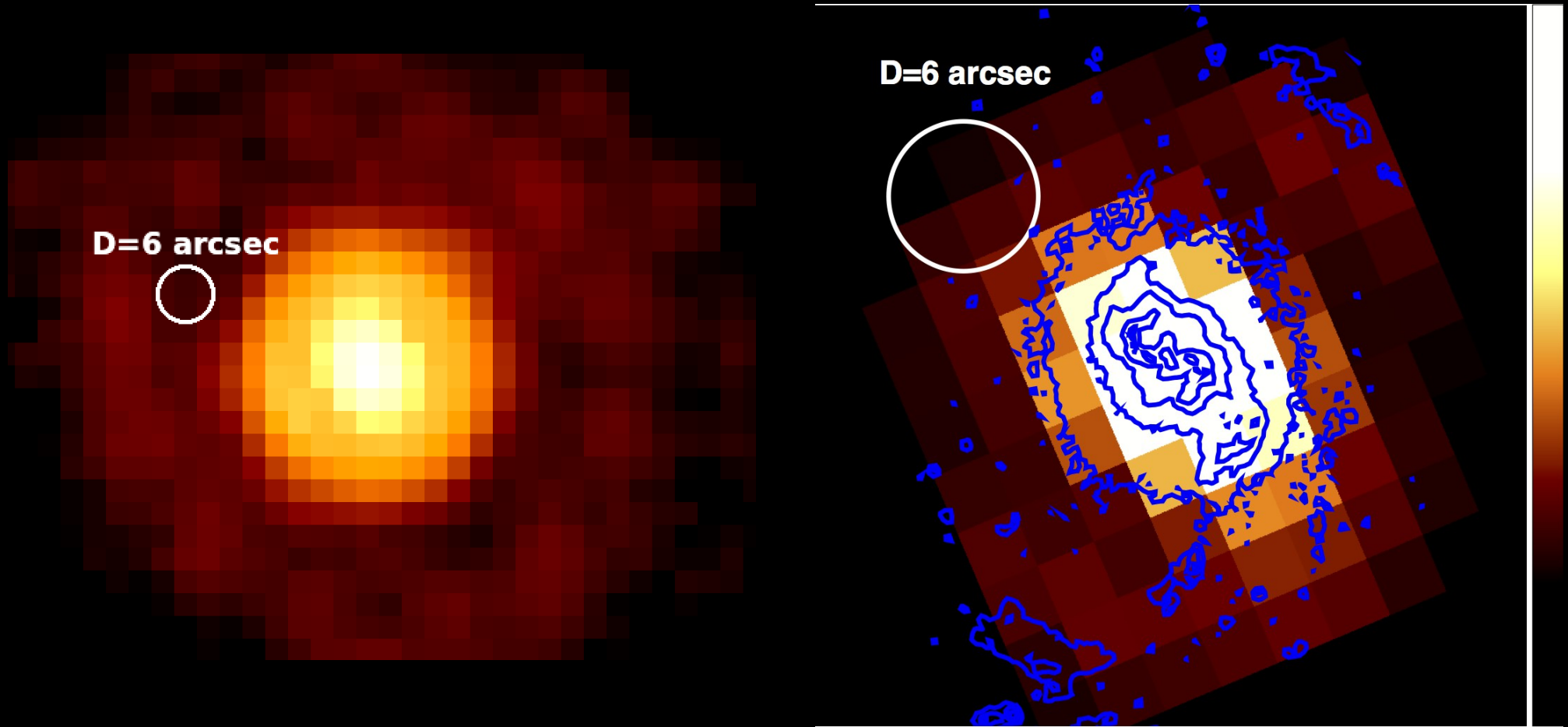
Hard Continuum & Fe K α @>1kpc: ~24% of L(3-8 keV)!?!?



Hard Continuum & Fe K α @>1kpc: Along the Bicone, not the Torus !?!?



Reflection from a Dusty Wind?



Left: NGC 3393 Spitzer MIPS, 24 micron

Right: Deconvolved & enlarged
with HST NUV contours

Lynx is the Future!

-Lynx's angular resolution and soft effective area is critical for resolving spatially resolving AGN feedback.

-Even microcalorimeter resolution* would be transformative at Lynx effective area (esp. at Fe $K\alpha$) – spatial resolution is key*!

The Future Begins Now!

Right now we can use Chandra to:

- demonstrate the presence of wind-driven and jet-driven shocks embedded in the photoionized NLR
- explore the origins of extended scattered X-rays at $\sim 3-8$ keV
- show how Lynx can survey hundreds of AGN
 - More photons:
 - not just faster observations. Simpler analysis!
 - real statistical studies of feedback in action!

Even with dropping effective area < 1 keV!

-X-ray astronomers all love Lynx. Let everyone *else* know how much *they* need it!

*I love the grating too! Ask me about TDEs...

**If microcalorimeter pixel size ends up being the resolution bottleneck, an added CCD could be very useful...

