

# Testing the disk-corona interplay in AGN

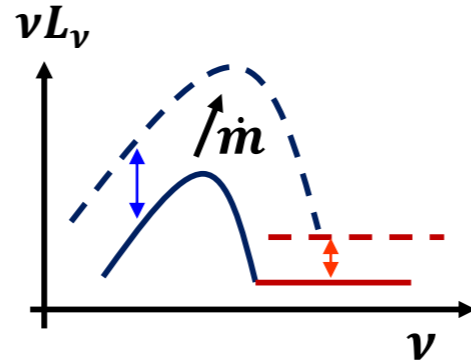
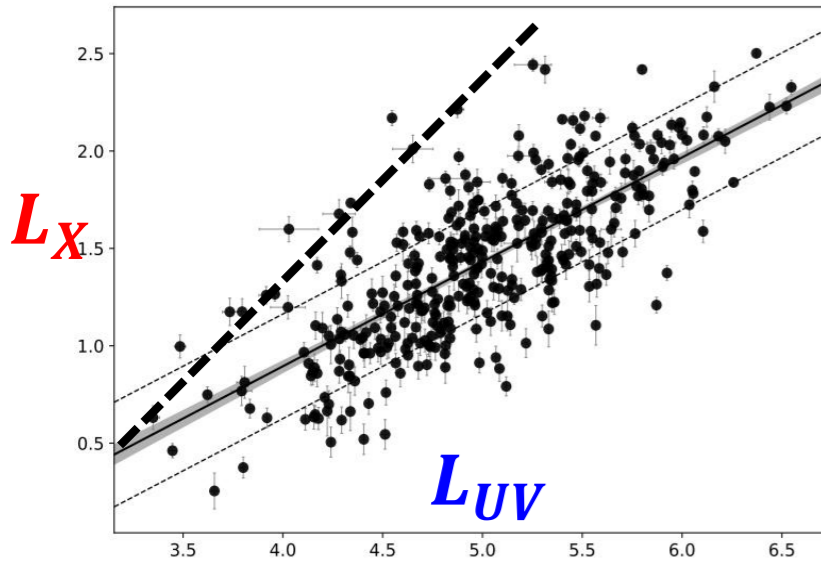


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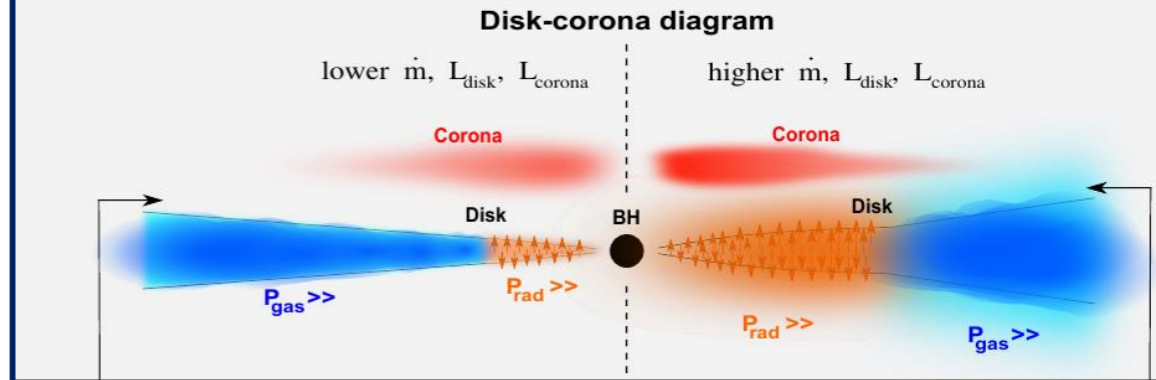
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## 1. Motivation



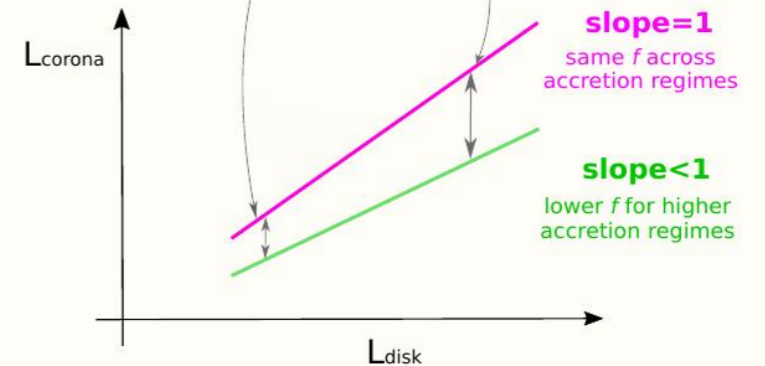
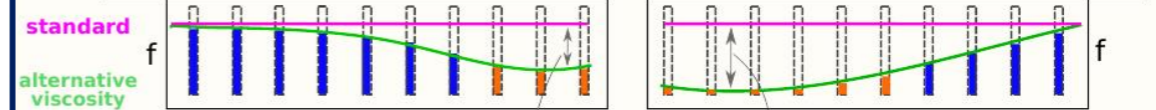
- Widely used but without a conclusive explanation
- Its slope < 1 suggests a regulating mechanism: going from low to high  $\dot{m}$ ,  $L_X$  increases less than  $L_{UV}$

## 2. Model prediction: slope < 1

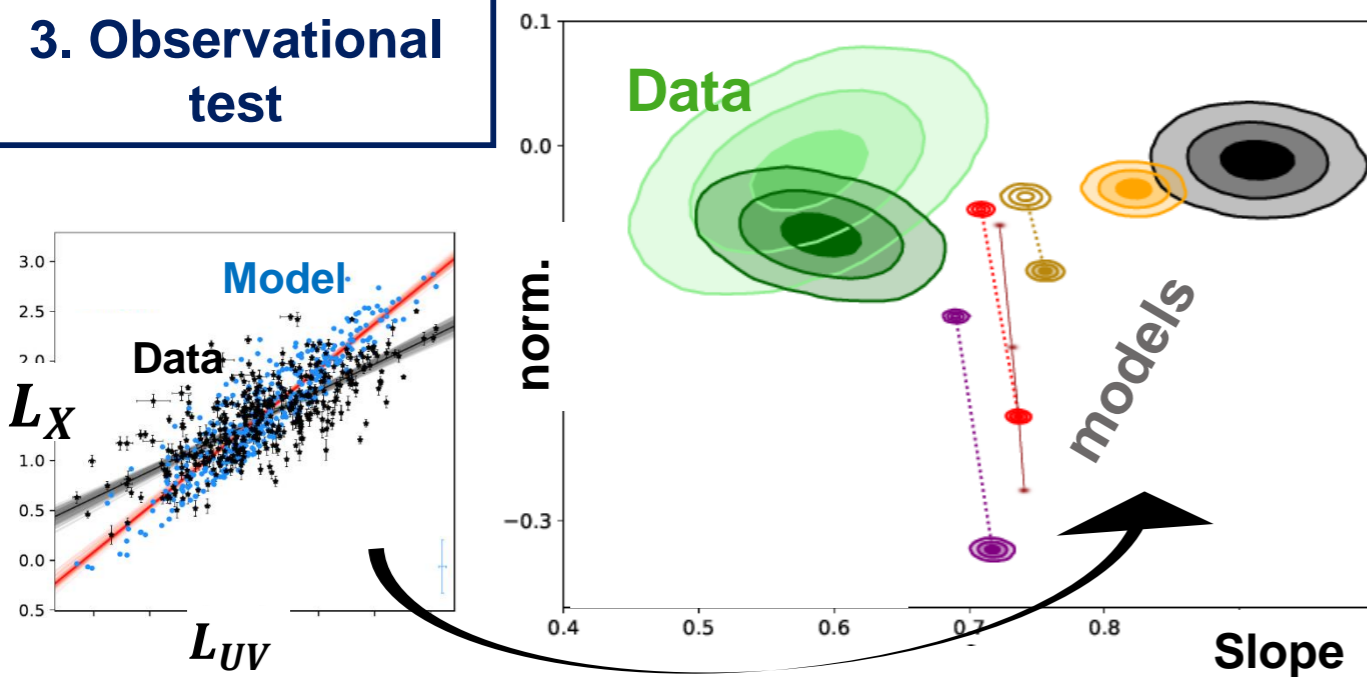


What influences the slope of the  $L_{corona}$ - $L_{disk}$  ?

$$\text{fraction } f = \frac{L_{corona}}{L_{disk} + L_{corona}}$$



## 3. Observational test



- Obs. sources modeled one by one
- Match in slope, normalization and scatter of  $L_X - L_{UV}$

## Conclusions

- $L_X - L_{UV}$  is ideal to test disk-corona models
- Our model can explain slopes < 1
- Tension in the strength of the X-ray emission, that can be relaxed with high-spin

Arxiv:1907.10069



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<https://github.com/rarcodia/DiskCoronasim>

## Disk-corona model

Prescriptions from the standard accretion theory, with:

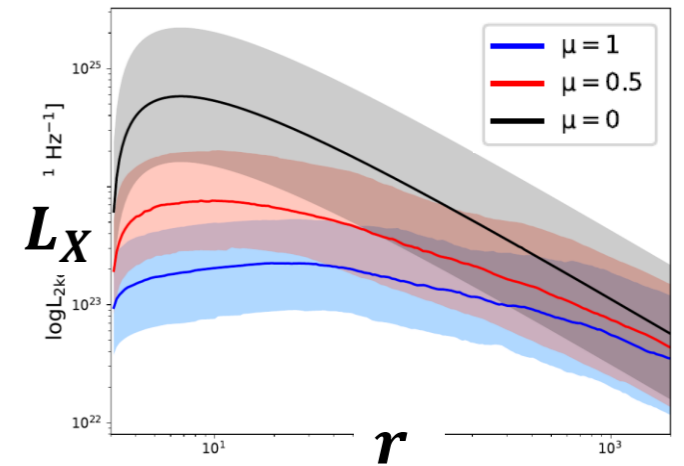
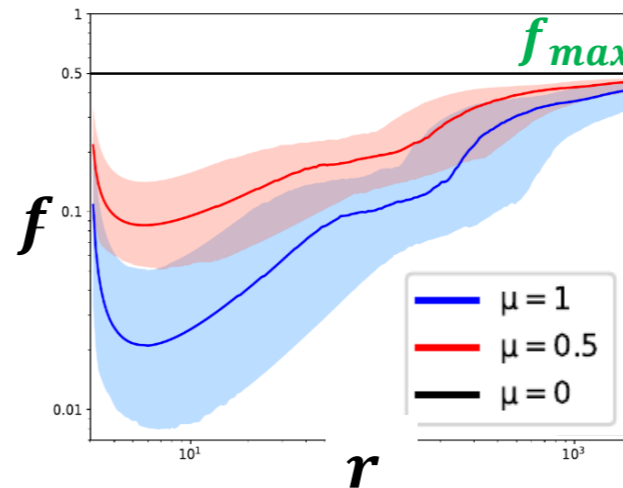
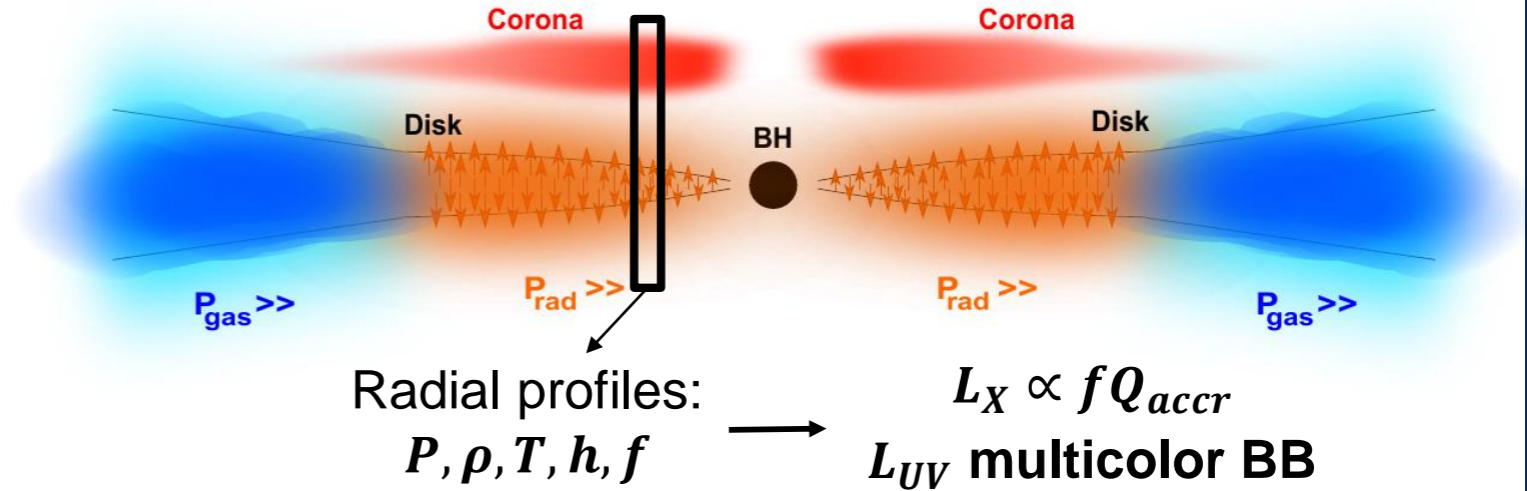
- Generalised viscosity law:

$$\tau_{r\phi} \propto P_{gas}^{\mu} P_{tot}^{1-\mu}$$

- X-ray corona:

$$f = \frac{Q_{cor}}{Q_{accr}} = f_{max} \left( 1 + \frac{P_{rad}}{P_{gas}} \right)^{-\mu/2}$$

- Opacities from stellar tables



## Methodology

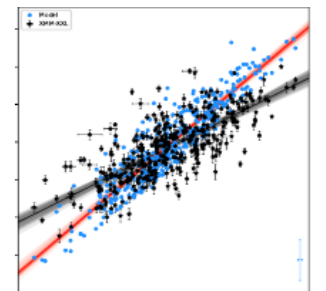
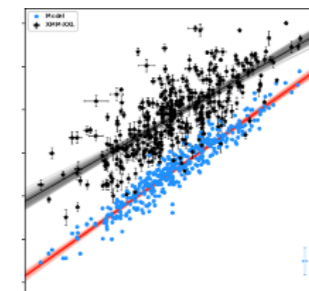
1. Take a sample

2. Fix:



3. Compute mock  $L_X, L_{UV}$

4. Compare data and mock  $L_X - L_{UV}$   
 $(\forall f_{max}, \mu)$



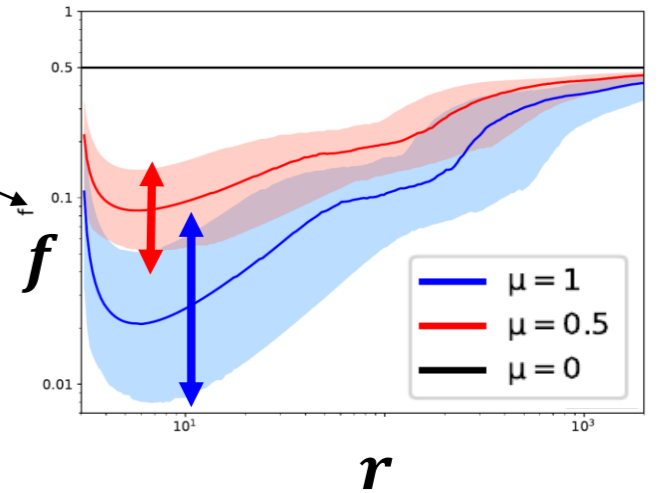
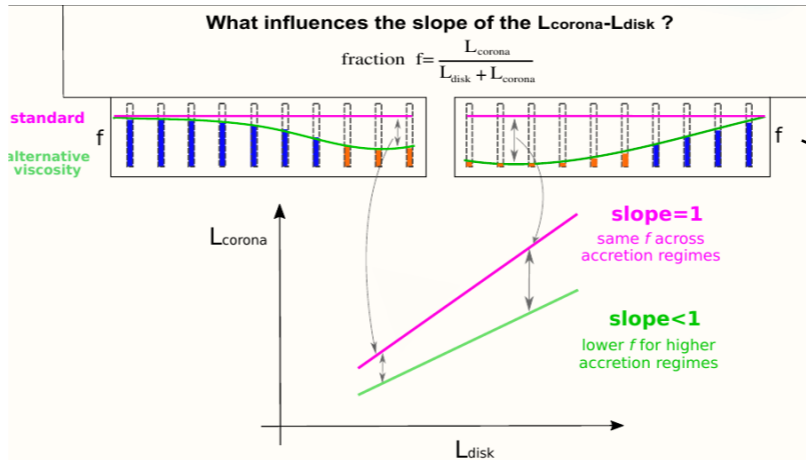


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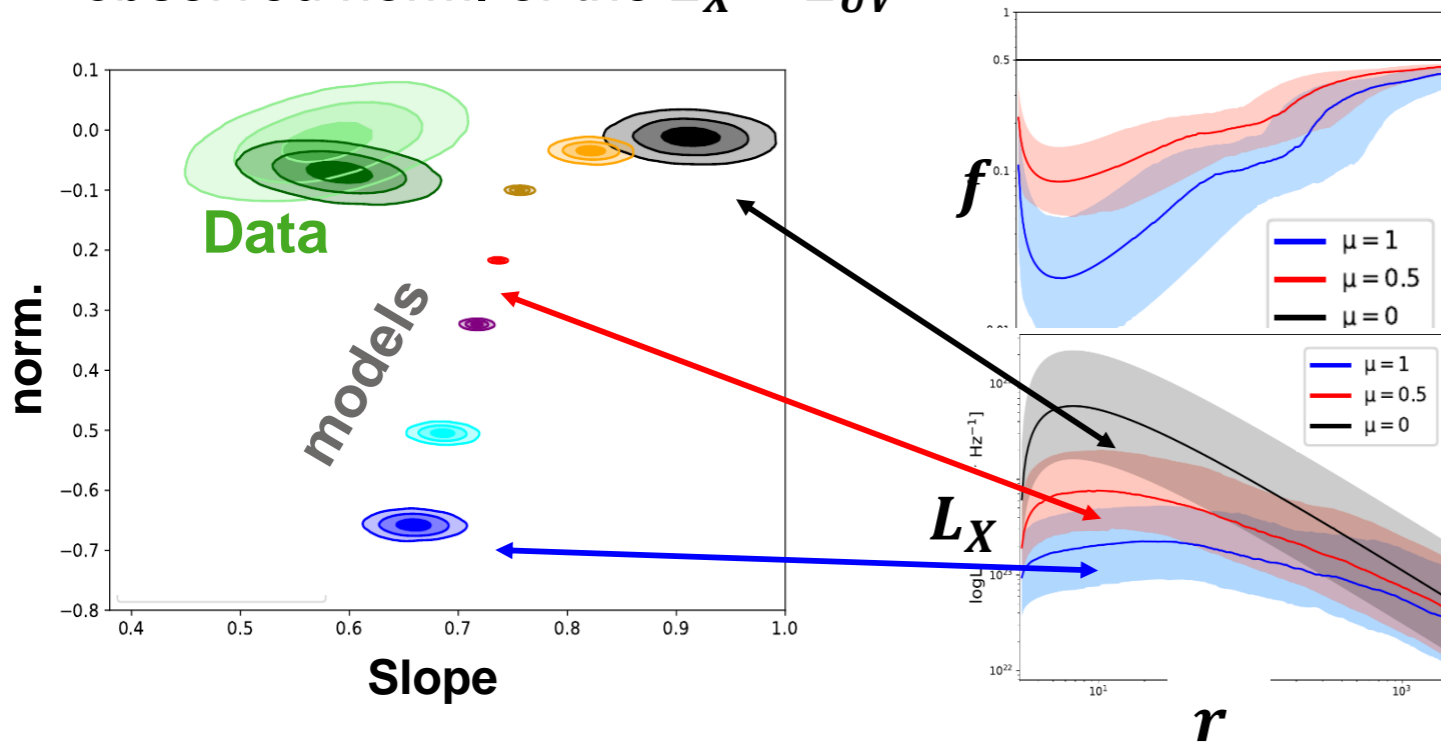
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## Results

1. A slope  $< 1$  of the  $L_X - L_{UV}$  is reproduced by alternative accretion prescriptions (e.g.  $\tau_{r\phi} \propto \sqrt{P_{gas} P_{tot}}$ )



2. if spin=0 is assumed, models that reproduce the slope yield X-rays that are too weak w.r.t to the observed norm. of the  $L_X - L_{UV}$



3. Outflowing coronae or a more realistic high-spinning BH population significantly relax the tension in the strength of the X-ray emission

