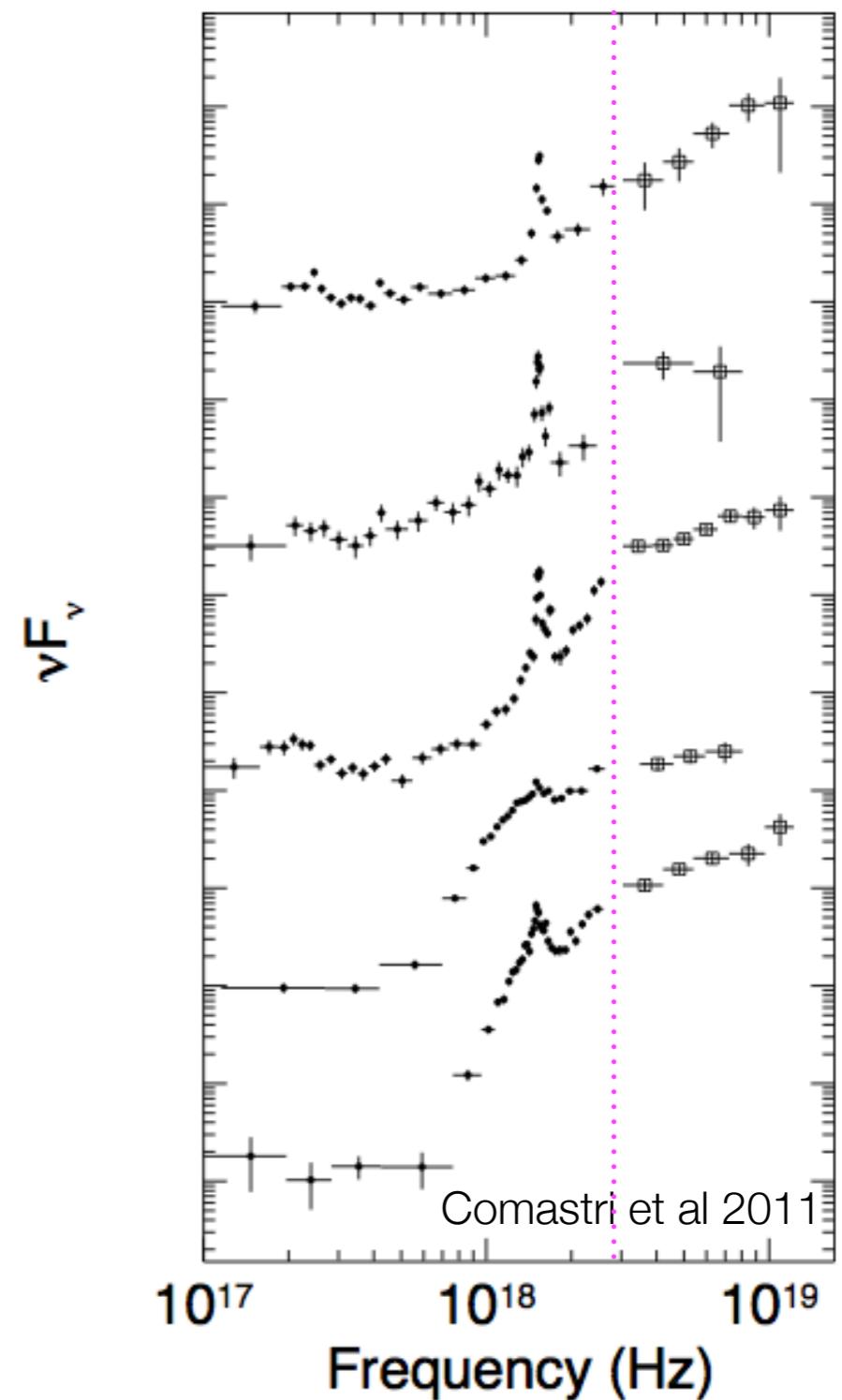


A 9-20 keV selection of heavily obscured AGN at $z > 1.7$

K. Iwasawa

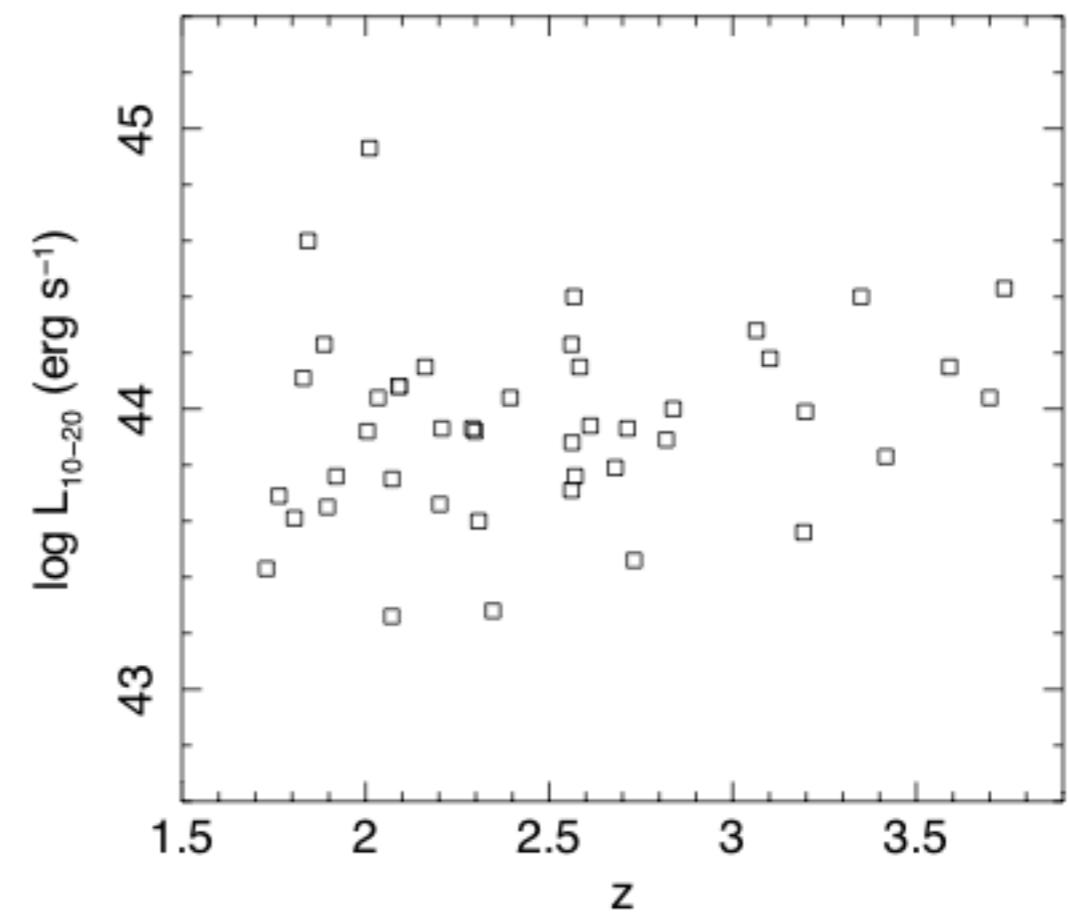
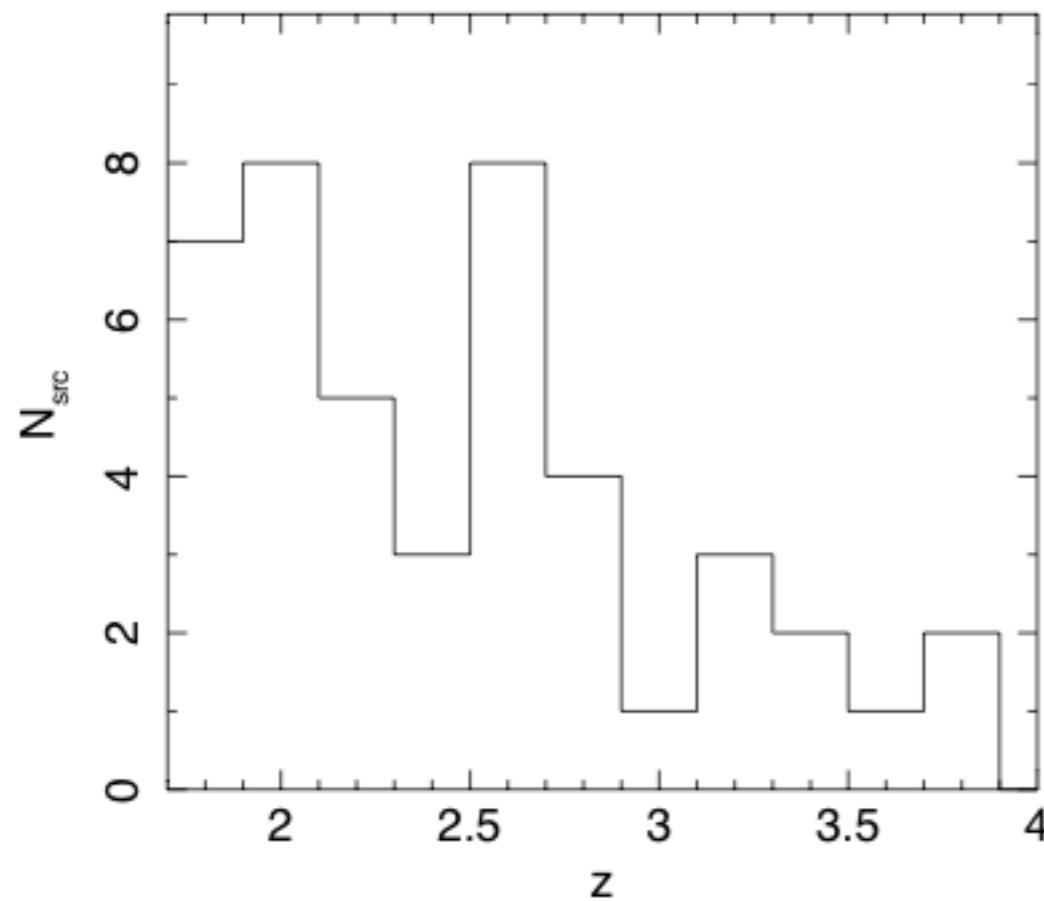
Motivations

- Hard X-ray (>10 keV) excess when nH approaches 10^{24} cm^{-2}
- Rest-frame 10-20 keV enters the XMM bandpass for $z > 1.7$
- Negative K correction for absorbed spectra
- Significant depth of the XMM CDFS survey

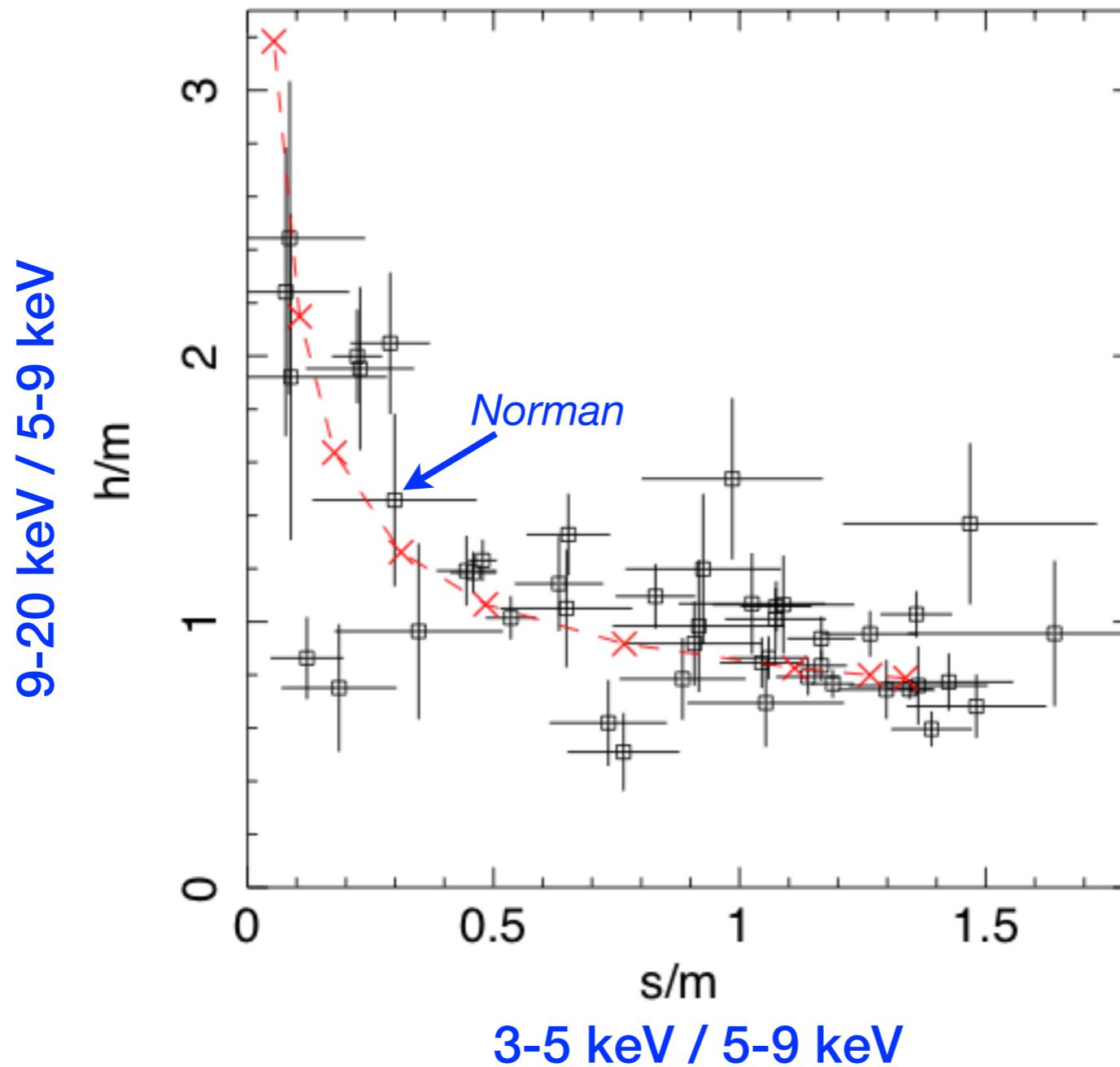


Sample

- Extracted from the first XMM-CDFS catalogue (146 sources)
- 44 objects at $z > 1.7$

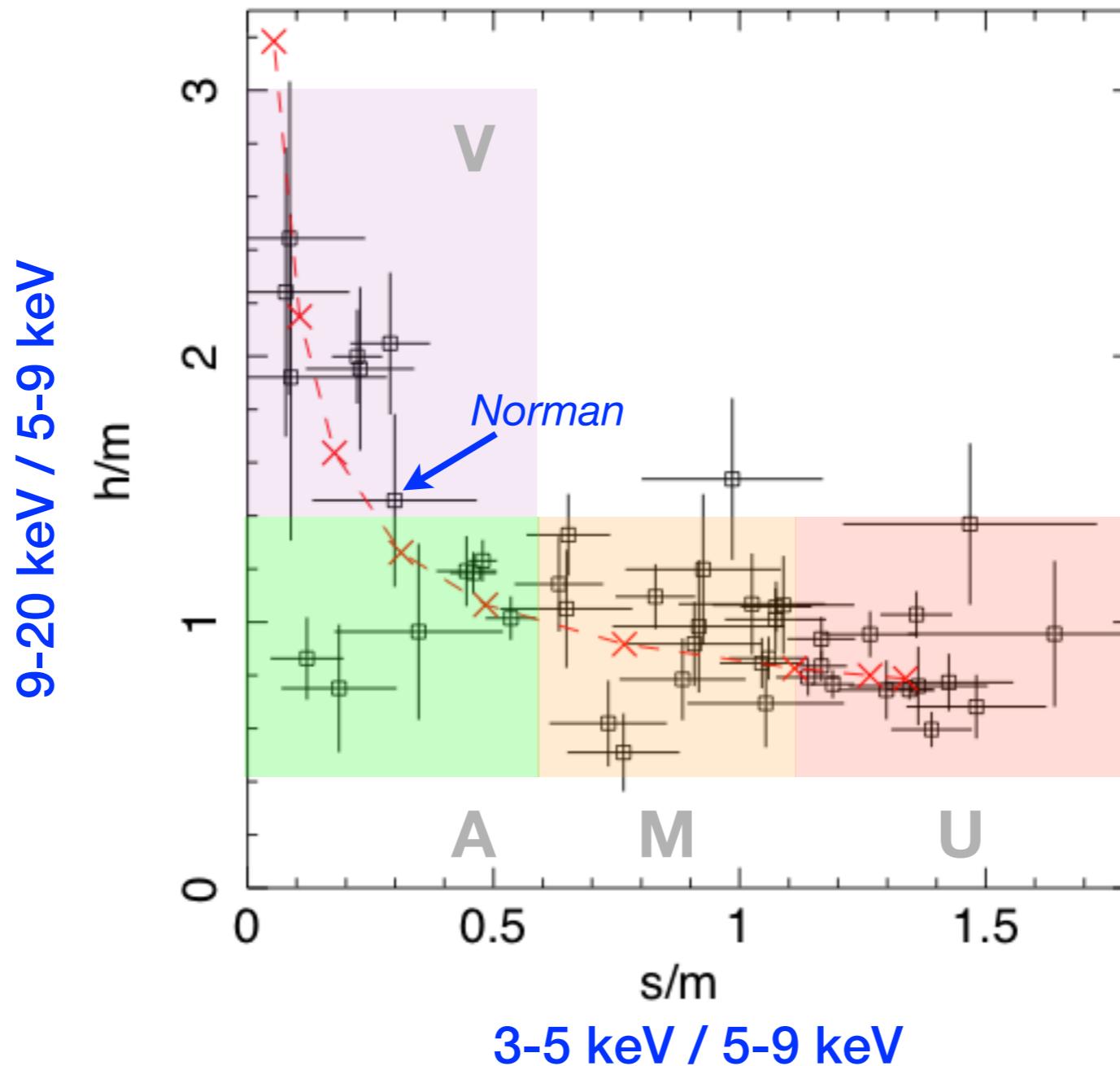


X-ray colour-colour diagram



log nH = 21, 22, 22.5, 23, 23.3, 23.5, 23.7, 23.85, 24

X-ray colour-colour diagram

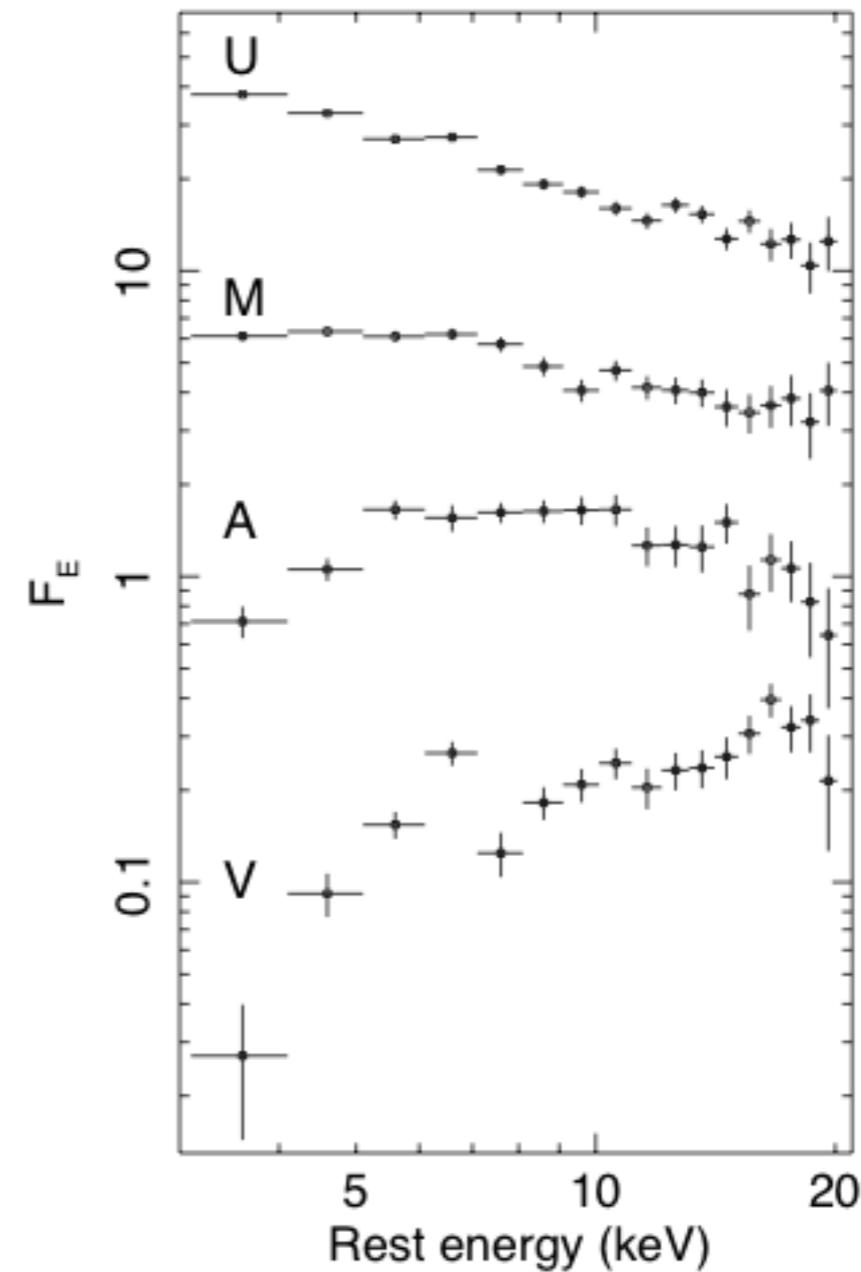


$\log nH = 21, 22, 22.5, 23, 23.3, 23.5, 23.7, 23.85, 24$

Colour categories

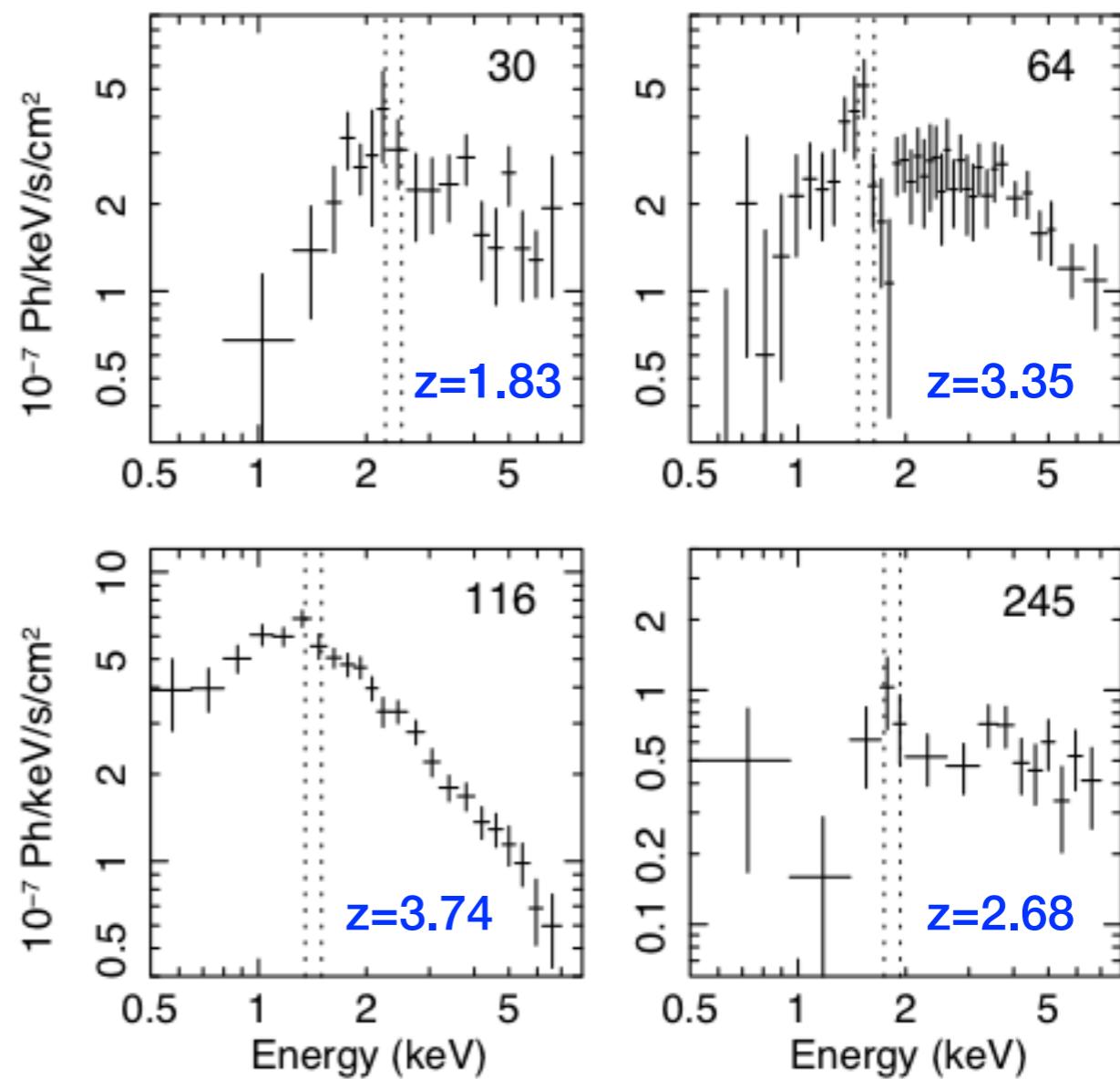
Category	N	Z	$\log L_{10-20}$
V	7	2.68	44.04
A	5	2.84	43.99
M	17	2.29	43.93
U	14	2.19	43.98

Rest-frame stacked spectra in Flux density



X-ray redshift

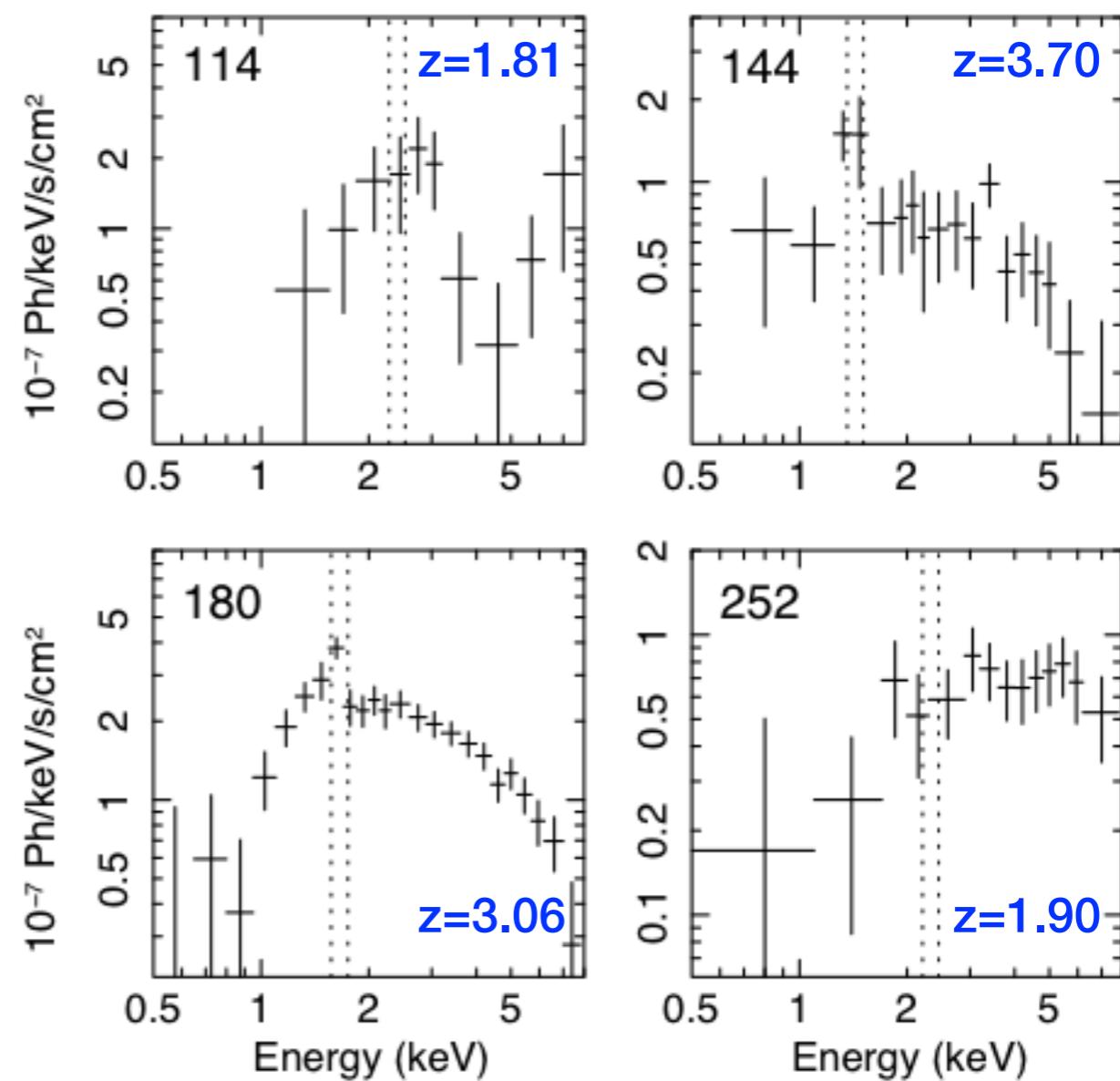
- For photo-z sources
- Using Fe K features of strongly absorbed sources, i.e., V/A categories



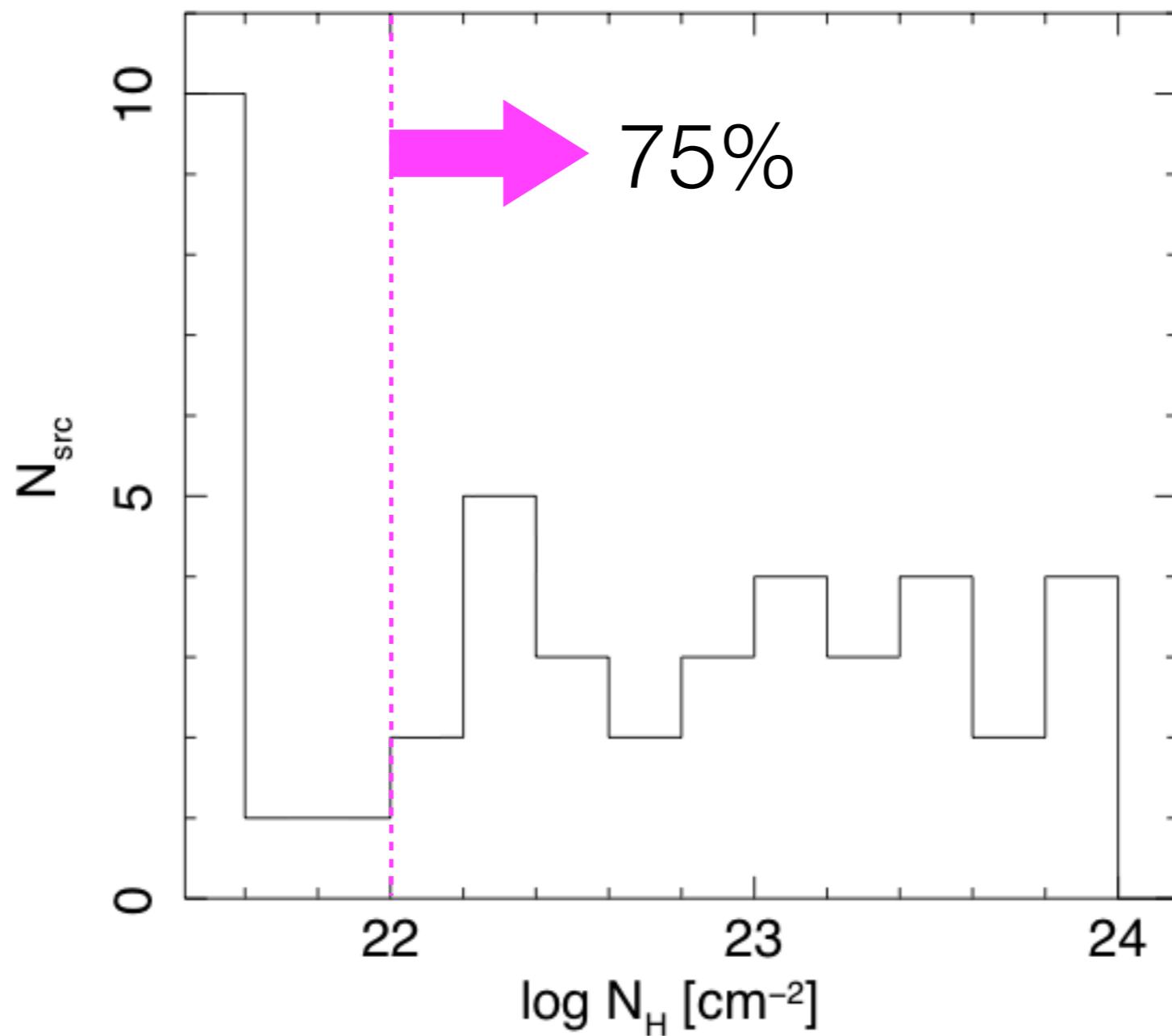
9-20 keV excess sources (V)

- Norman Sy2 ($z=3.7$)
+ six others

- $N_{\text{H}} = (0.5-1) \times 10^{24}$
 cm^{-2}



N_{H} distribution, absorbed fraction



Fe K properties

- V sources Strong (but not all)
- A/M sources Weak (generally undetected)
- U sources EW~0.12 keV (stronger than expected for $\log L_x = 44$)

PID 352: a strongly absorbed, powerful source with fast outflow

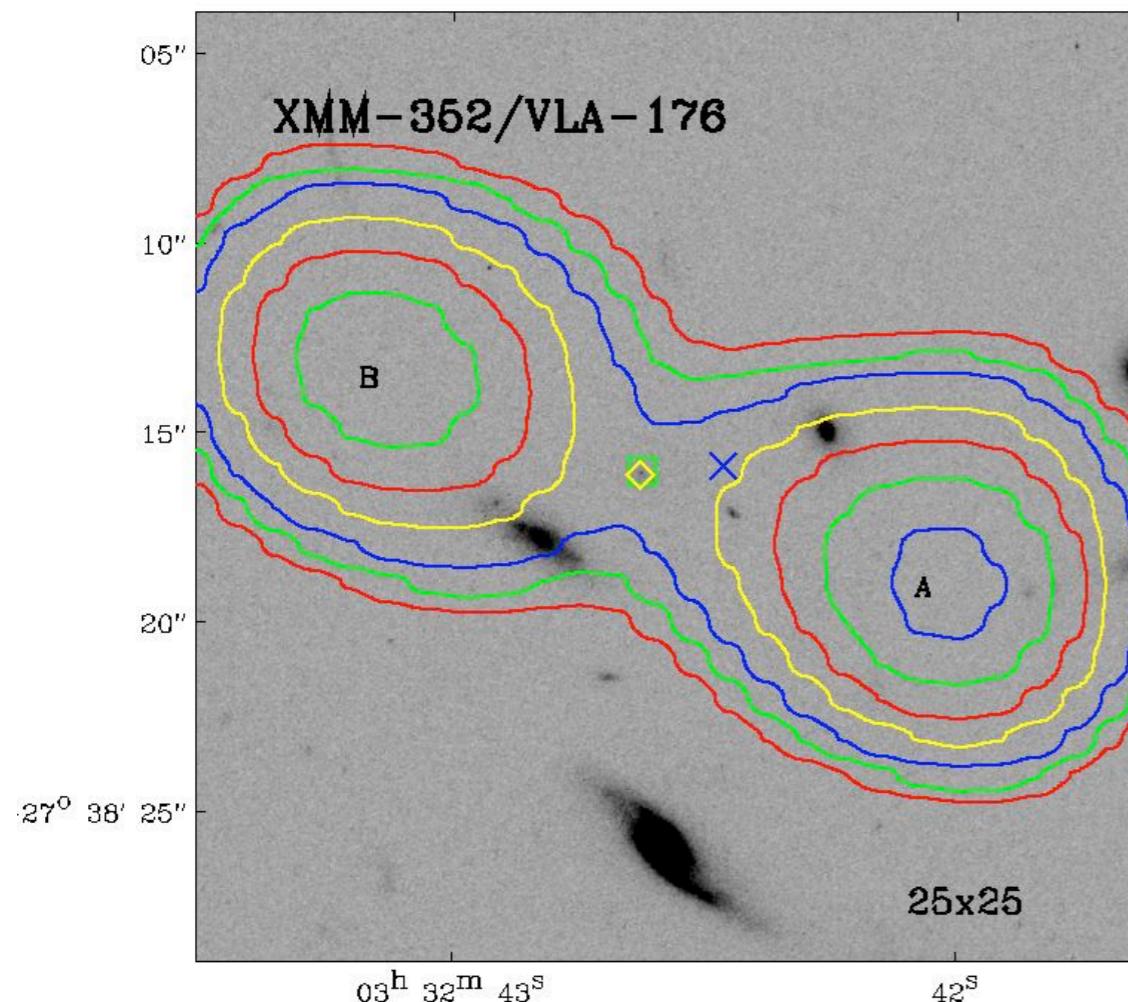
K. Iwasawa

General properties

- Optically faint, infrared bright source
- Only photo-z ($z=1.78$) available --> X-ray $z = 1.60$
- Double radio source (FR II)
- Bright X-ray source (3784 counts in rest 3-20 keV)
- $L(10\text{-}20 \text{ keV}) = 2\text{e}44 \text{ erg/s}$
- Would be in the A category

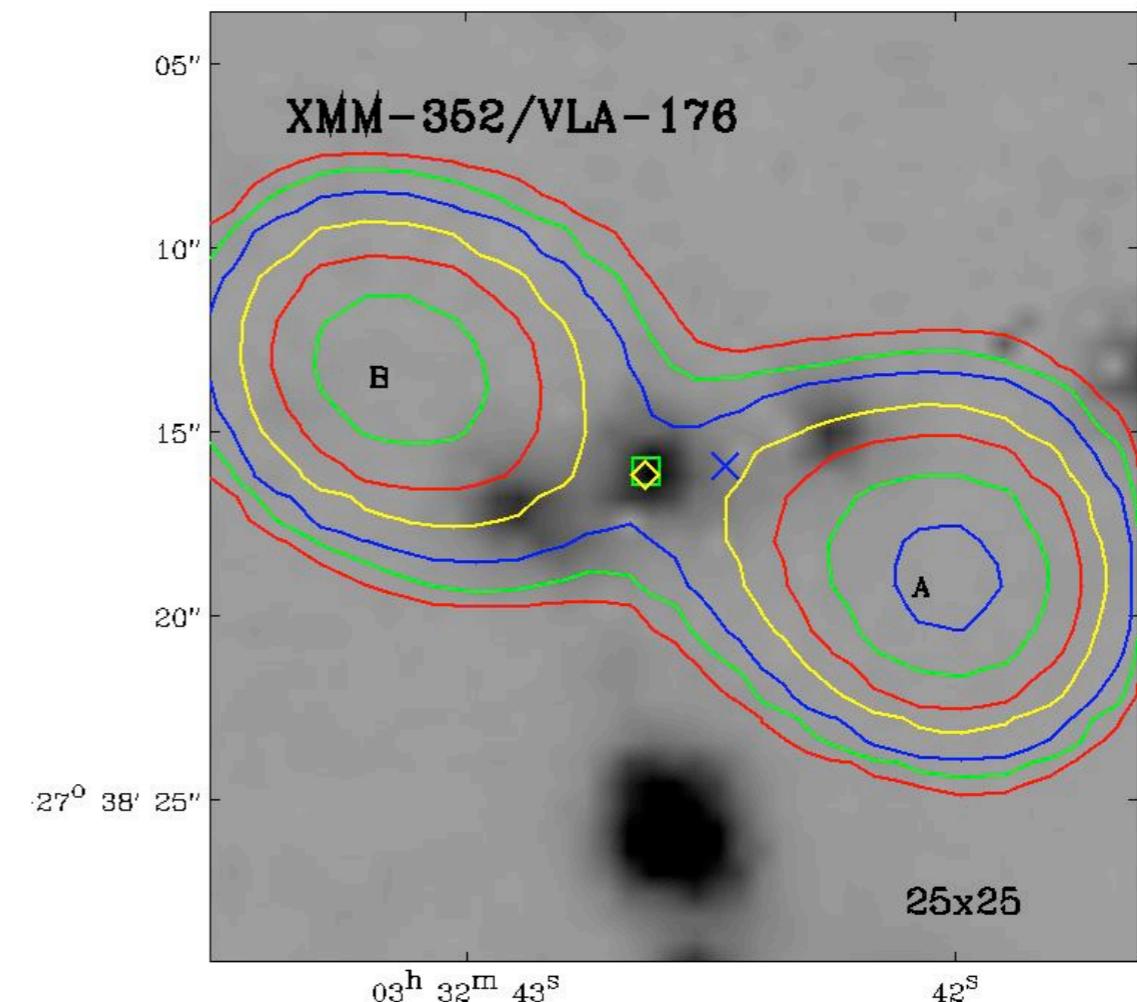
Source identification

GEMS z



CENTER: R.A. $03^{\text{h}} 32^{\text{m}} 42.57$ DEC $-27^{\circ} 38' 16.4$

Spitzer IRAC 4.5 μm



CENTER: R.A. $03^{\text{h}} 32^{\text{m}} 42.58$ DEC $-27^{\circ} 38' 16.5$

Courtesy of Vincenzo

X-ray spectrum

