

# Extended X-ray Jets in Radio-loud Quasars: A Morphological Study

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# Active Galactic Nuclei

- An Active Galactic Nucleus (AGN) is a compact region at the center of a galaxy that has a much-higher luminosity than that of a normal galaxy ( $>10^{40}$  erg/s).
- The observed emission covers the whole electromagnetic spectrum.
- Active galactic nuclei are the most luminous persistent sources of electromagnetic radiation in the universe.

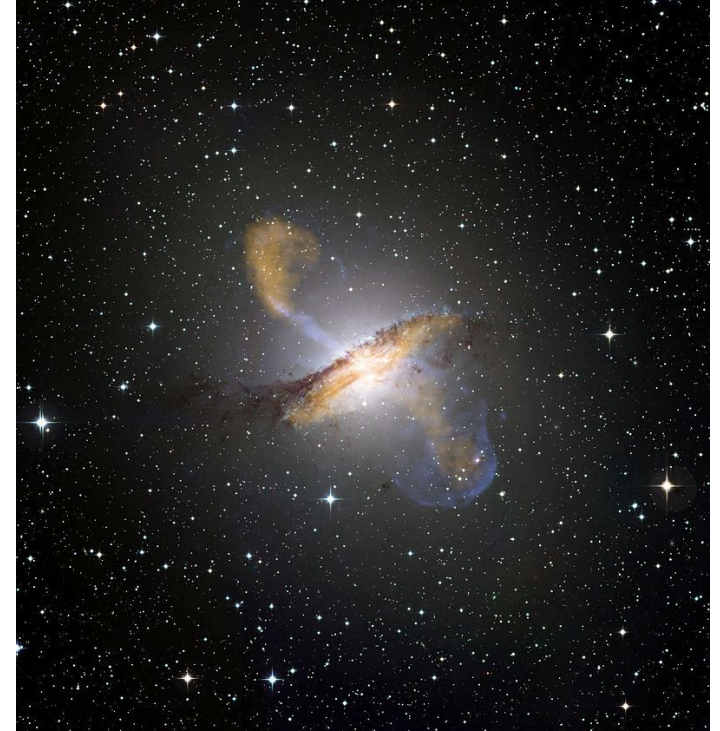


Image Credits: *NASA/CXC*

# AGN Components

1. **Central Supermassive Black Hole**
2. **Accretion Disk**
3. **Broad Line Region or BLR**
4. **Narrow Line Region or NLR**
5. **Molecular Torus**
6. **Relativistic Jets**

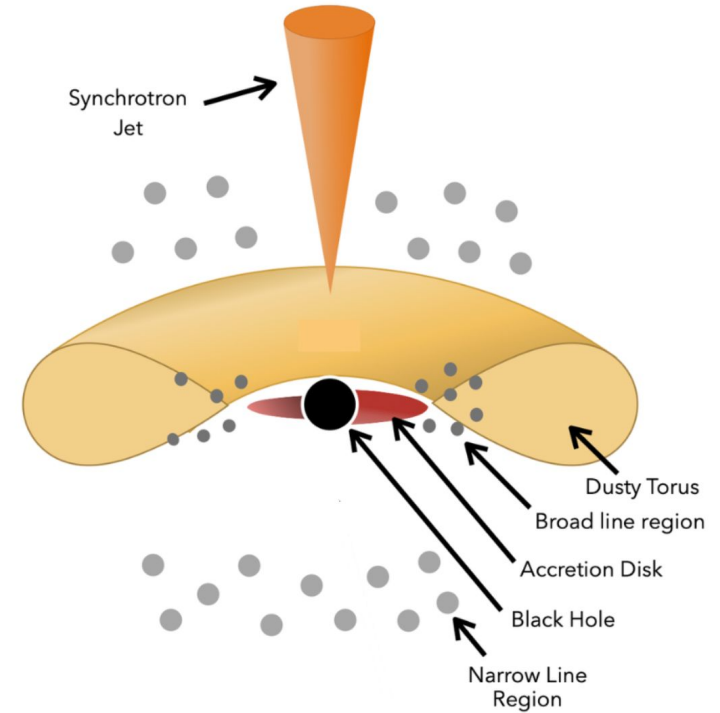


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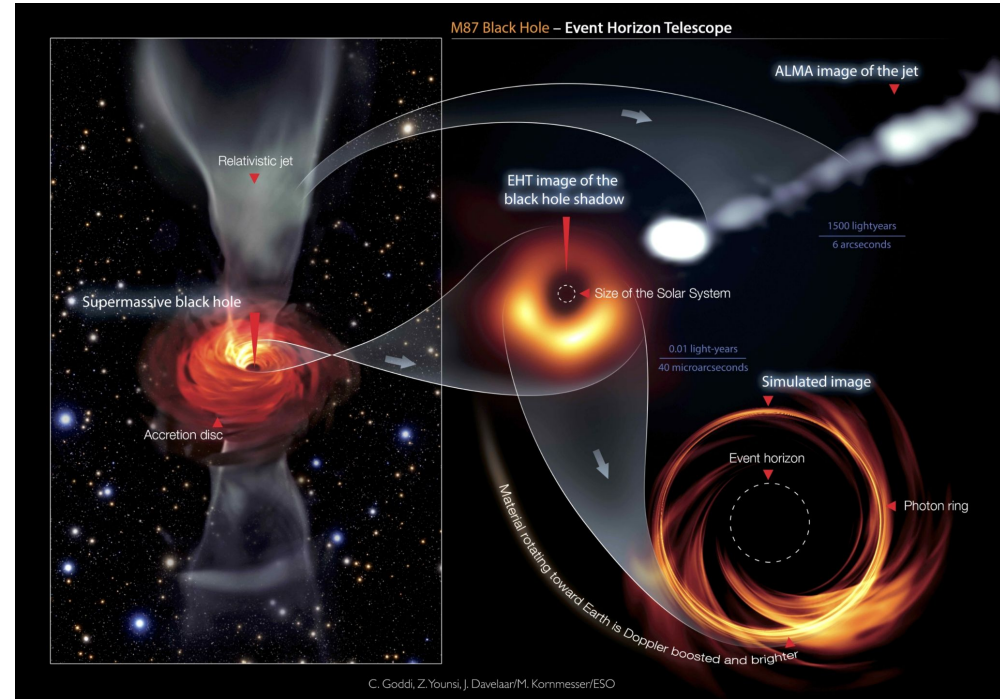


Image Credits: EHT

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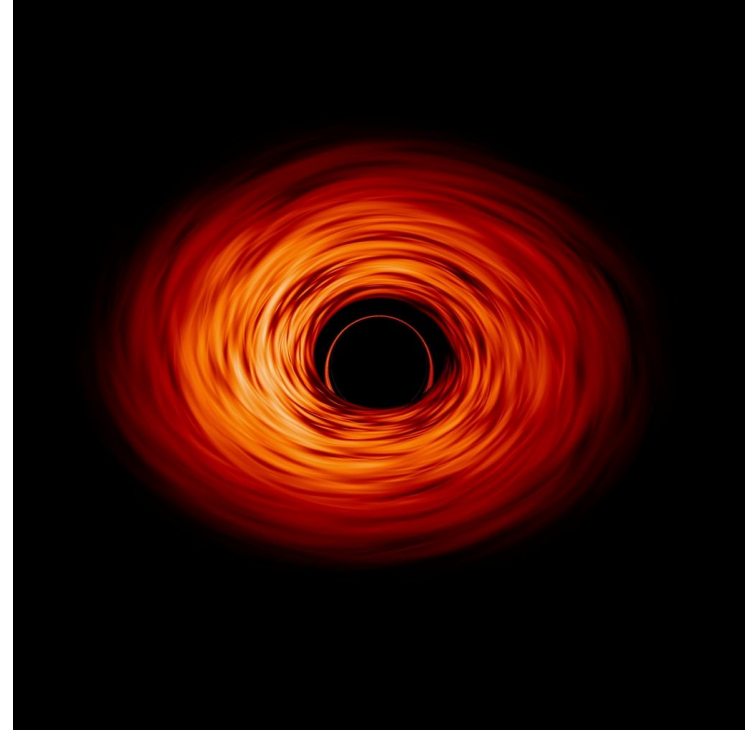


Image Credits: NASA

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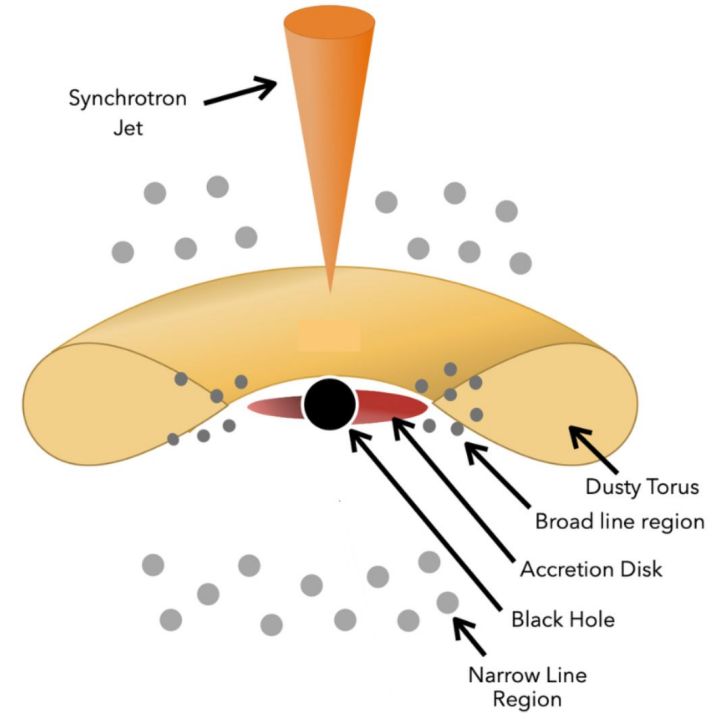


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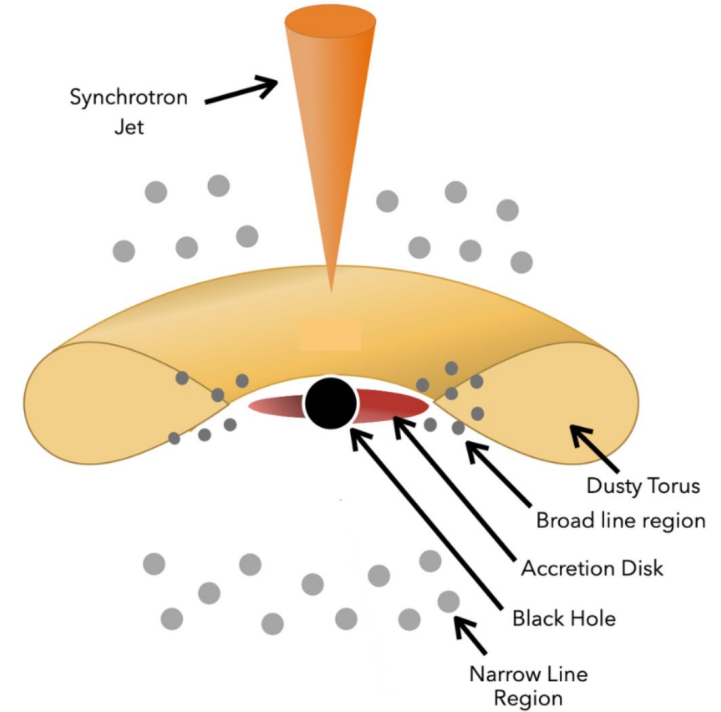


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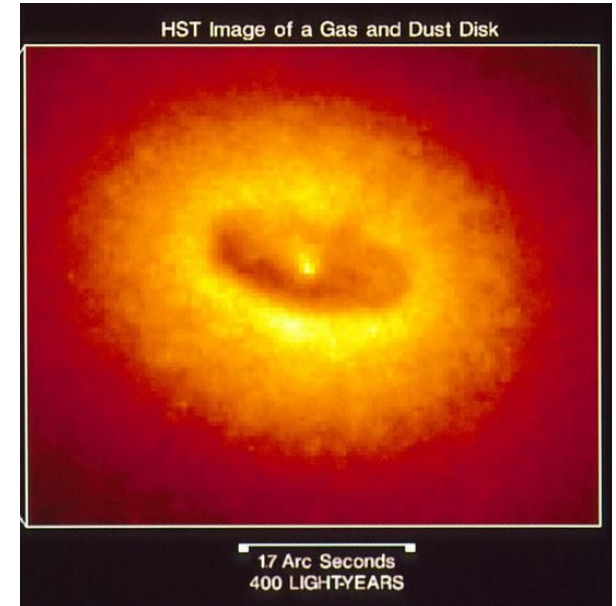


Image Credits: *NASA/HST*



# AGN Components

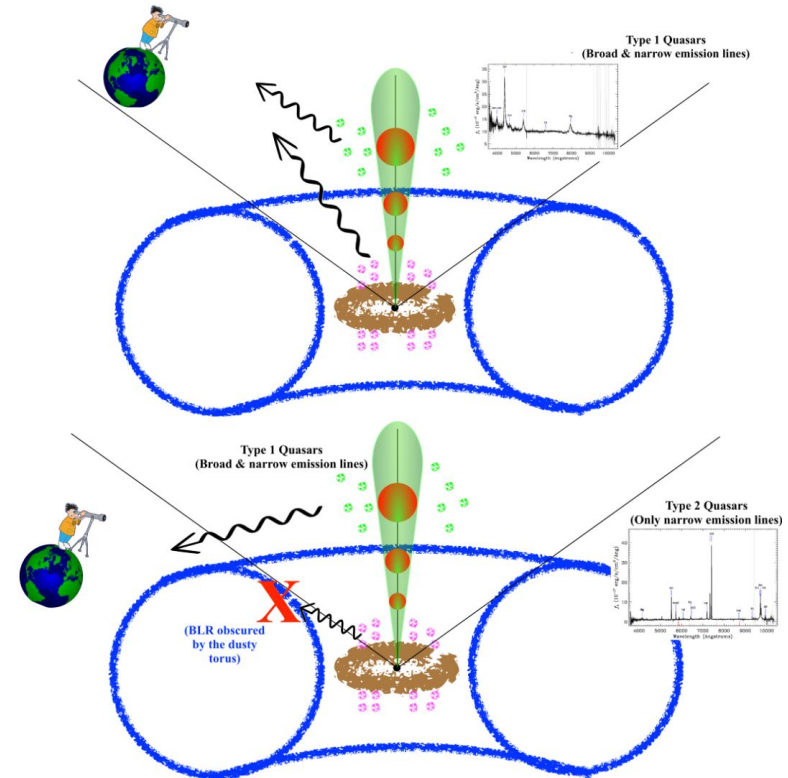
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Image Credits: NRAO

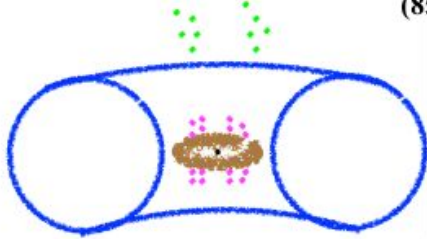
# AGN Classification

- **Radio Loud AGN**
  - Radio Loud Quasars
  - Blazars
    - Optically Violent Variables (OVVs)
    - BL Lac Object
  - Radio Galaxies
- **Radio Quiet AGN**
  - Radio Quiet Quasars
  - Seyfert Galaxies
  - Low Ionization Nuclear Emission line Regions (LINERs)

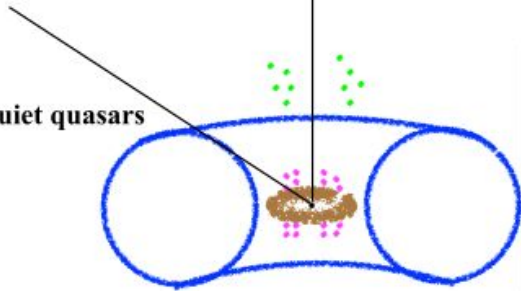


# AGN Classification

Radio-quiet Quasars (no jet)  
(85-90)%

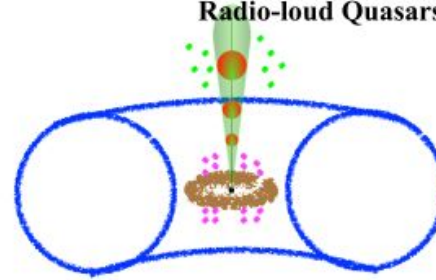


Type 1 radio-quiet quasars

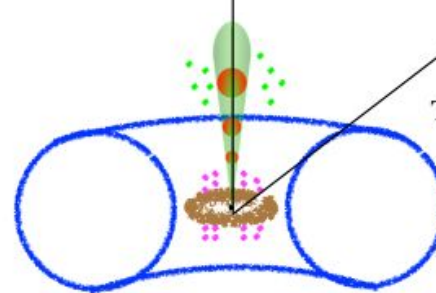


Type 2 radio-quiet quasars

Radio-loud Quasars (with jet)  
(10-15)%

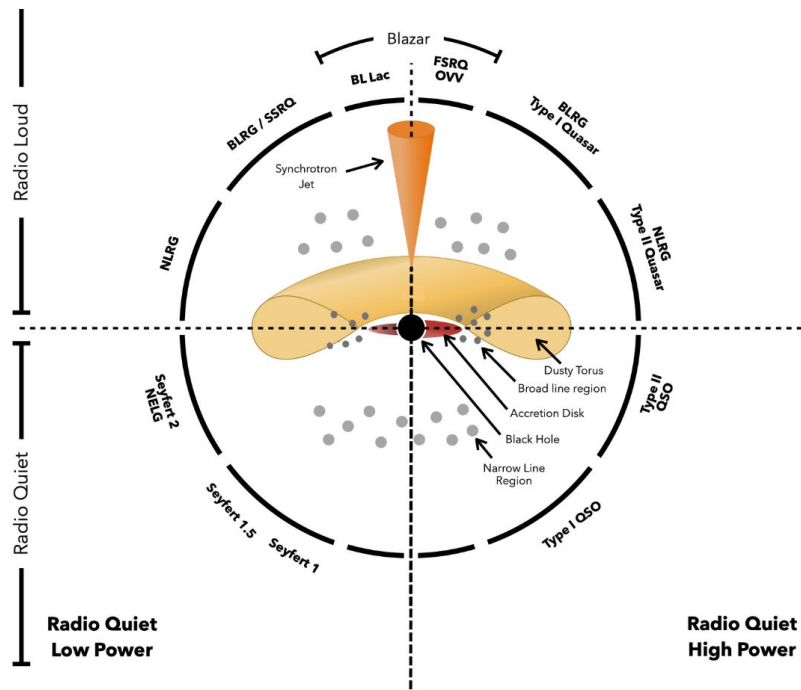


Type 1 radio-loud quasars



Type 2 radio-loud quasars

# AGN Unification



Radio Loudness	Optical Emission Line Properties		
	Type 2 (Narrow Line)	Type 1 (Broad Line)	Type 0 (Unusual)
Radio-quiet:	Seyfert 2	Seyfert 1 QSO	
Radio-loud:	NLRG { FR I FR II	BLRG SSRQ	Blazars { BL Lacs (FSRQ)
decreasing angle to the line of sight →			

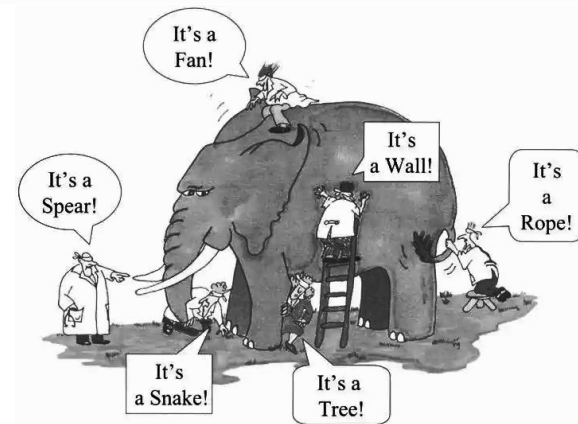


Image Credits: Thorne, Jessica, Robotham, Aaron, Davies, Luke, & Bellstedt, Sabine. (2022). AGN Unification Diagram. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6381013>

# Motivation & Goal

Statistically Detect Jets in High redshift Quasars

# Chandra X-Ray Observatory and ACIS Chip

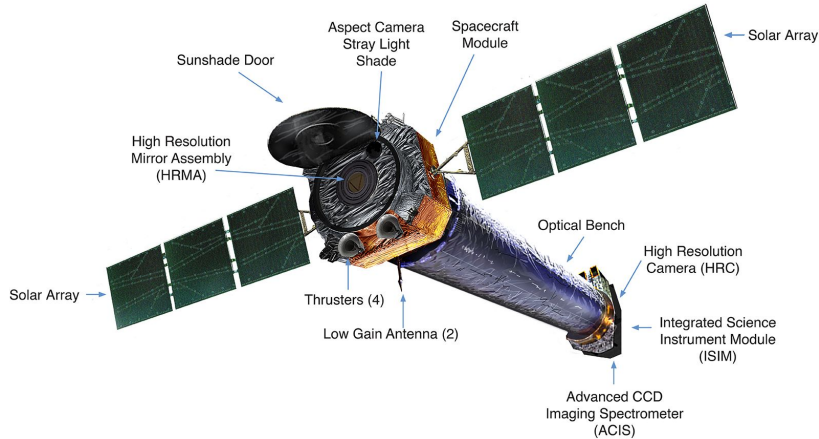


Image Credits: Chandra Archive

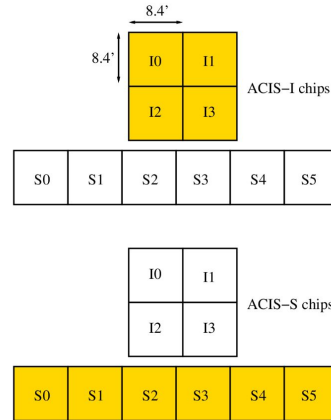


Image Credits: Chandra Archive

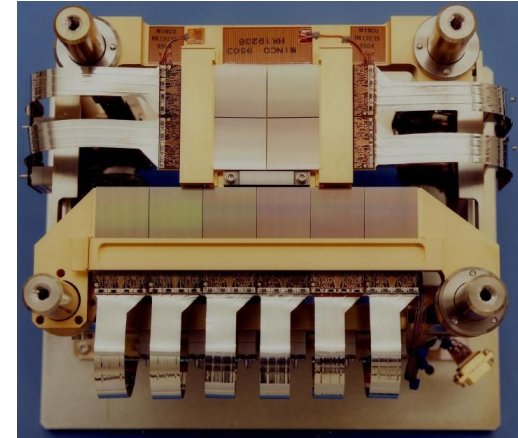


Image Credits: Chandra Archive

# Chandra Interactive Analysis of Observations



```
(ciao) suresh@suresh:~$ ciaover
# packages in environment at /home/suresh/miniconda3/envs/ciao:
#
# Name                        Version      Build    Channel
caldb_main                    4.10.2              0  https://cxc.cfa.harvard.edu/conda/ciao
ciao                          4.15.1    py310h50a7cbf_0  https://cxc.cfa.harvard.edu/conda/ciao
ciao-contrib                  4.15.1              py_1  https://cxc.cfa.harvard.edu/conda/ciao
ds9                           8.4.1              0  https://cxc.cfa.harvard.edu/conda/ciao
sherpa                        4.15.0    py310h3fd9d12_0  https://cxc.cfa.harvard.edu/conda/ciao

System information:
Linux suresh 5.15.0-67-generic #74~20.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Wed Feb 22 14:52:34 UTC 2023 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
```

# Methodology

## 1. Fetching the Data from Chandra Archive:

The `download_chandra_obsid` tool will download the data for the given Chandra Observation Id (ObsId) from the public archive.



```
(ciao) suresh@suresh:~$ download_chandra_obsid 12056
```



# Methodology

## 2. Reprocessing the Data:

### ! Always reprocess

The CXC strongly encourages users to reprocess their data to ensure that they have the latest calibrations consistent with the current CALDB.

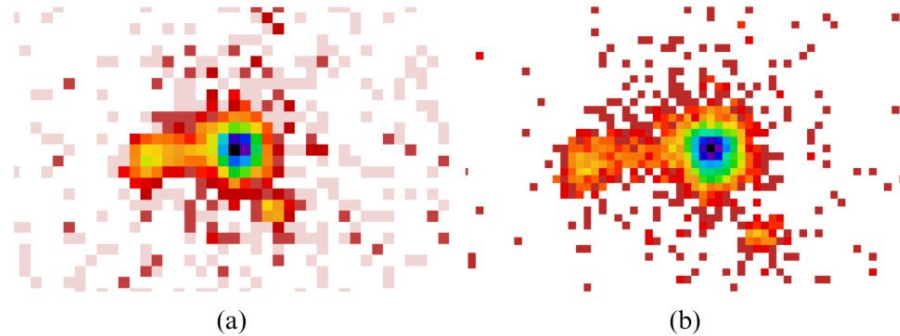
Users should run [chandra\\_repro](#) or follow the step by step instructions the [Reprocessing Data to Create a New Level=2 Event File](#) thread.



```
(ciao) suresh@suresh:~$ chandra_repro 12056
```

# Methodology

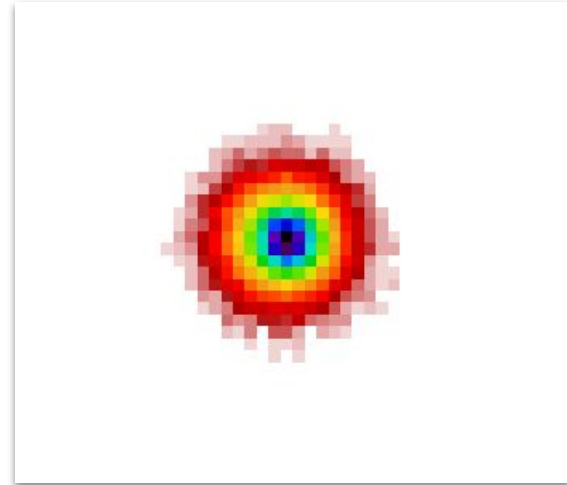
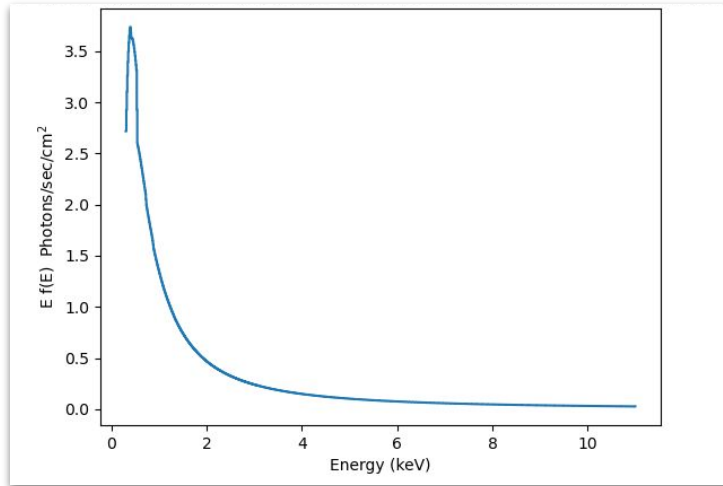
3. **Making Exposure corrected image:** The `flux_obs` script takes a stack of event files, creates exposure maps for each observation, and divides the resulting images to produce a coadded, exposure-corrected image. This process can be done for one or more energy bands.



(a) Raw 0.5-7 keV image of quasar PKS 065-08, (b) exposure corrected and binned to 0.492 arcsec image of quasar PKS 065-08

# Methodology

3. **Generating Spectrum and PSF:** The point spread function (PSF), describes the shape and size of the image produced by a delta function (a point) source.

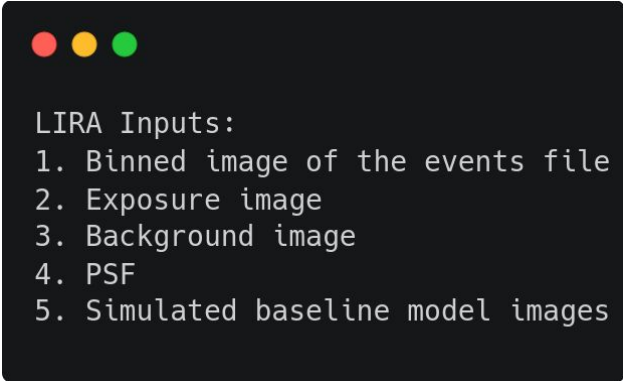


# Methodology

- MARX is a suite of programs created and maintained by the MIT/CXC/HETG group and is designed to enable the user to simulate the on-orbit performance of the Chandra X-ray Observatory. marx provides a detailed ray-trace simulation of how Chandra responds to a variety of astrophysical sources and can generate standard FITS event files and images as output.

# Methodology

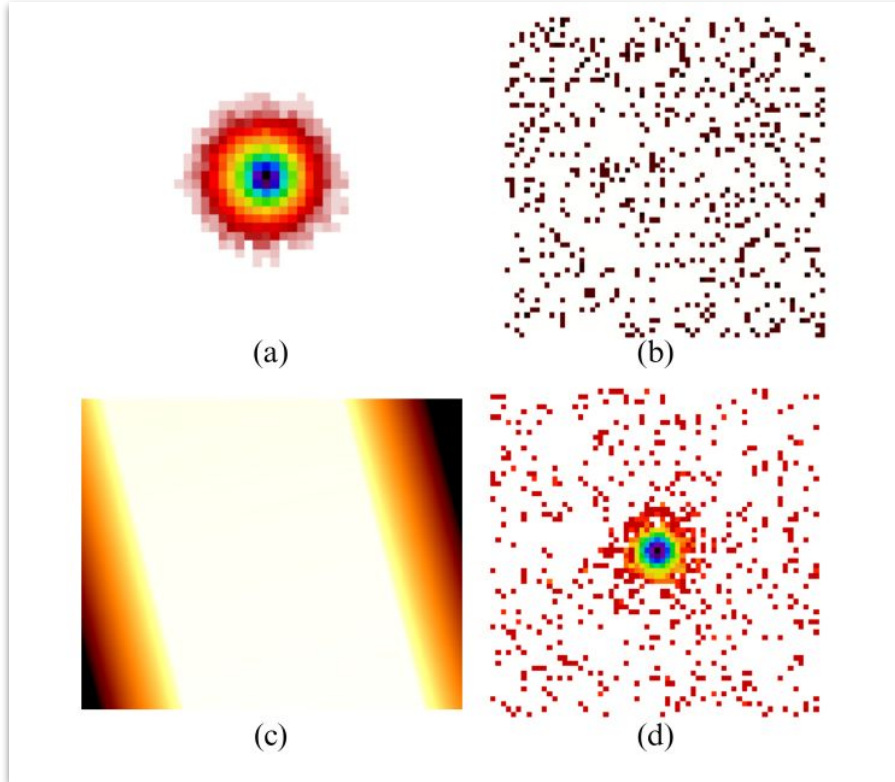
5. **Running LIRA:** The psf generated, binned images and the energy spectra has to be given input to the Low-counts Image Reconstruction and Analysis (LIRA) which runs Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) simulations and provide non-Poisson deviations from the baseline model, that indicates jets emitting from the X-ray Quasar.



LIRA Inputs:

1. Binned image of the events file
2. Exposure image
3. Background image
4. PSF
5. Simulated baseline model images

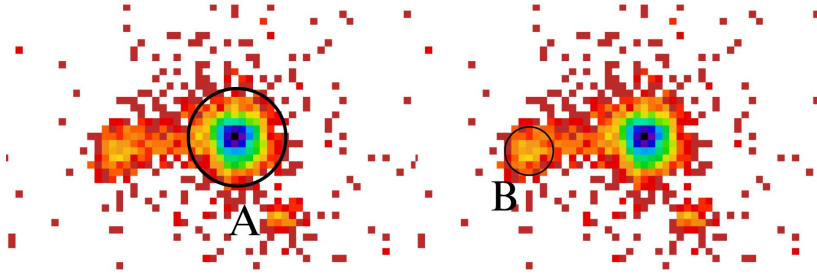
# Methodology



- (a) PSF of PKS 065-08 generated by marx,
- (b) background image of PKS 065-08,
- (c) Exposure image of PKS 065-08,
- (d) Simulated baseline model for PKS 065-08 using fake function.

# Results

PKS 065-08

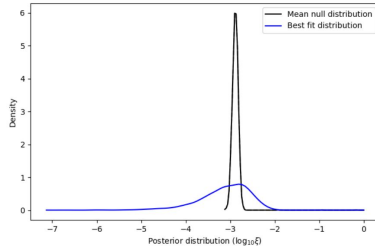


(a)

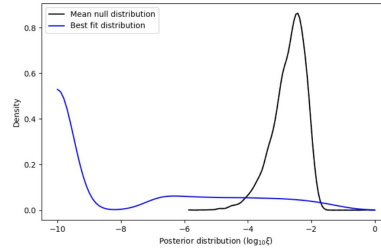
(b)

Images, regions of interest (ROIs), and results for quasar PKS 0605-08.

- (a,b) The observed Chandra ACIS-S image with colors indicating photon counts with fitted regions of Interests A and B. A is the center core region and B is the jet region.
- (c,d) The posterior distributions of  $\xi$  in each ROI for the data (blue solid curve), the average of 50 simulated replicate images under the null model, which includes the quasar and a background but not a jet (black solid curves).



(c)



(d)

# References

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# Thank You