

## APPENDIX: An Iwasawa-Taniguchi Effect for Compton-thick AGN

Peter G. Boorman,<sup>1\*</sup> Poshak Gandhi,<sup>1</sup> Mislav Baloković,<sup>2,3</sup> Murray Brightman,<sup>2</sup> Fiona Harrison,<sup>2</sup> Claudio Ricci<sup>4,5,6,7</sup> and Daniel Stern<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics & Astronomy, Faculty of Physical Sciences and Engineering, University of Southampton, Southampton, SO17 1BJ, UK

<sup>2</sup>Cahill Center for Astronomy and Astrophysics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125, USA

<sup>3</sup>Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA

<sup>4</sup>Instituto de Astrofísica, Facultad de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Casilla 306, Santiago 22, Chile

<sup>5</sup>Núcleo de Astronomía de la Facultad de Ingeniería, Universidad Diego Portales, Av. Ejército Libertador 441, Santiago, Chile

<sup>6</sup>Kavli Institute for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China

<sup>7</sup>Chinese Academy of Sciences South America Center for Astronomy and China-Chile Joint Center for Astronomy, Camino El Observatorio 1515, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

<sup>8</sup>Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91109, USA

Accepted XXX. Received YYY; in original form ZZZ

## REFERENCES

- Asmus D., Gandhi P., Höning S. F., Smette A., Duschl W. J., 2015, *MNRAS*, **454**, 766  
 Gandhi P., et al., 2013, *ApJ*, **773**, 51  
 Gandhi P., et al., 2014, *ApJ*, **792**, 117  
 Ricci C., Ueda Y., Koss M. J., Trakhtenbrot B., Bauer F. E., Gandhi P., 2015, *ApJ*, **815**, L13

All spectra presented here are plotted with energies in the source observed frame on the lower axis, with the source rest-frame energy shown on the upper axis. Sources with an additional `apec` component included in the spectral fit are shown with a corresponding label in their legend.

The grouping used is annotated on each plot and has one of two possibilities:

- (i) Binning by a minimum number of counts per bin.
- (ii) Binning to have a minimum S/N ratio in each bin.

All sources were fitted with a simplified phenomenological model consisting of photoelectric absorption acting on a composite powerlaw ( $\Gamma$ , the photon index of the power-law was assigned to 1.4 for all cases) plus a narrow Gaussian of  $\text{FWHM} \approx 2 \text{ eV}$  ( $\sigma = 1 \text{ eV}$ ), modelling the observed continuum and narrow core of the FeK $\alpha$  fluorescence line, respectively. See Section 3.3 for further details on the spectral model adopted. The corresponding confidence contours shown (where applicable) in the top right panel illustrate a delta statistic of +2.30 to represent the 1- $\sigma$  (68%) confidence level for two interesting parameters\*

All spectra shown feature the spectral fit to the data and the DEL for the fit in the top and bottom panels, respectively. DEL is defined as the (data – model)/error.

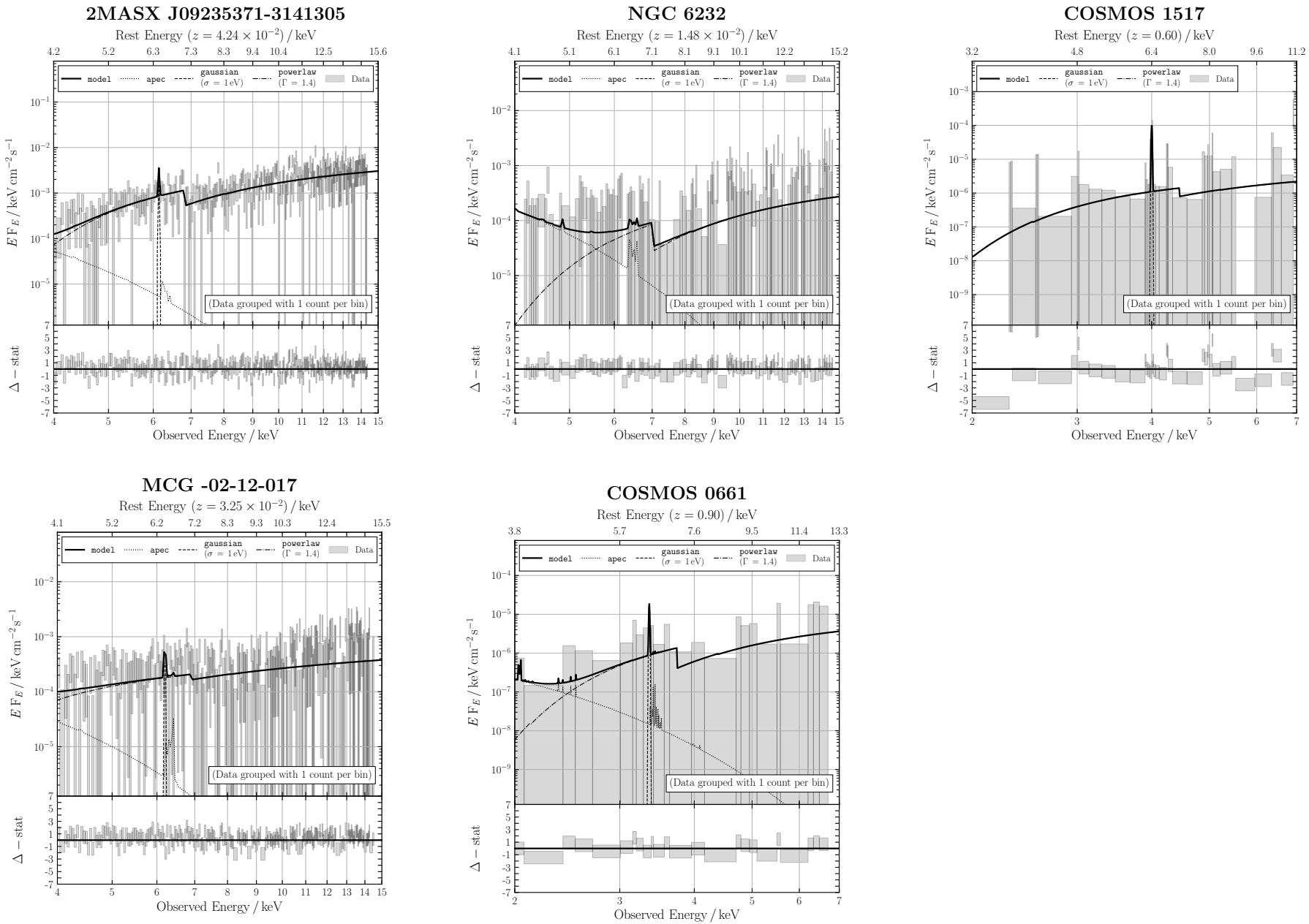
## APPENDIX A: SOURCES EXCLUDED

*NuSTAR* data was not publicly available for 19/55 low redshift sources from the *Neil Gehrels Swift/BAT* sample of [Ricci et al. \(2015\)](#), and so were excluded from this work. See Section 2.2 for more information. This excluded ESO 565-G019, which is in the [Gandhi et al. \(2014\)](#) bona-fide Compton-thick AGN sample, and has been studied individually in [Gandhi et al. \(2013\)](#) with *Suzaku* data.

In addition, our own analysis of the archival *XMM-Newton* EPIC/PN spectrum as compared to the more recent *NuSTAR* FPMA & FPMB spectra strongly indicated a changing-look AGN scenario for NGC 4102 and NGC 4939. These sources were thus excluded since changing-look AGN could adhere to variable obscuration effects.

Finally, 5 sources had observed rest-frame 2–10 keV fluxes in agreement with the interpolated rest-frame 12  $\mu\text{m}$  flux, predicted from the relation presented in [Asmus et al. \(2015\)](#). These 5 sources were ruled out from our sample, and their spectra are shown in Figure A1.

\* <https://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/xanadu/xspec/manual/XSappendixStatistics.html>

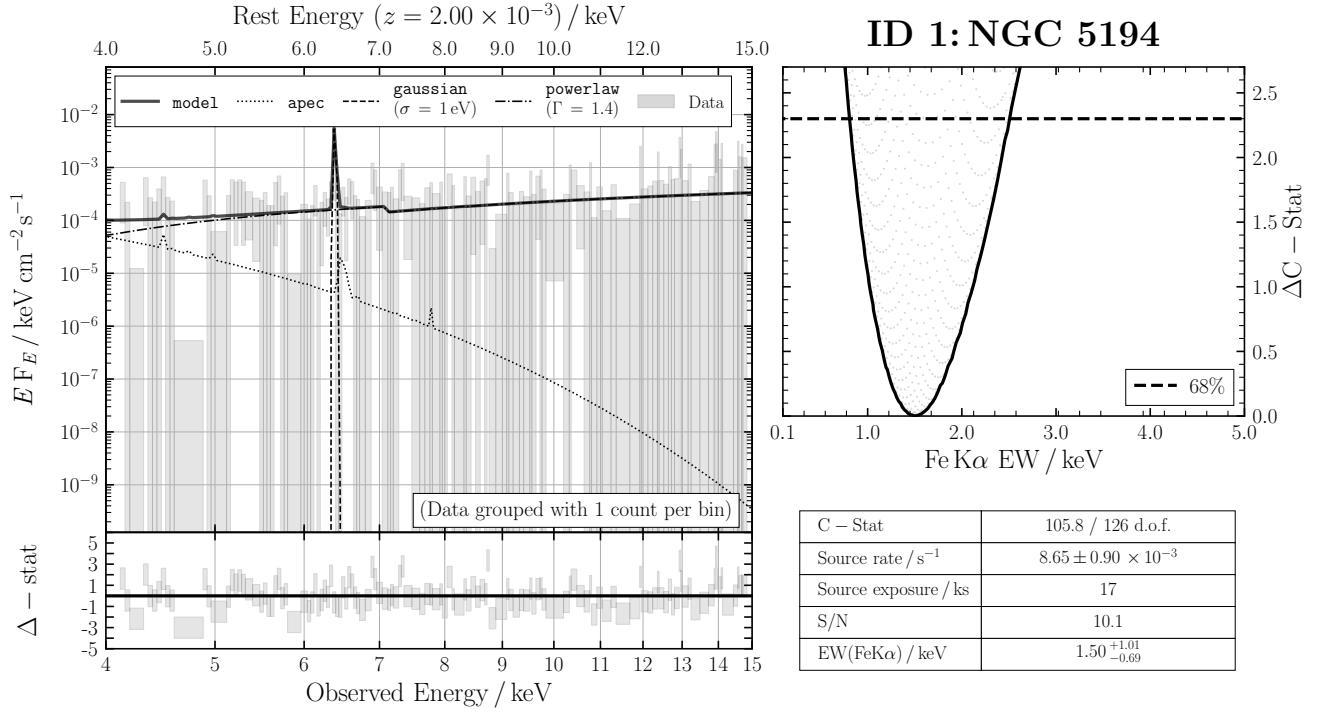


**Figure A1.** Spectra of the 5 sources ruled out in our analysis due to an agreement with the Asmus et al. (2015) correlation between observed X-ray and mid-infrared luminosity, which can infer less than Compton-thick obscuration. For details of the spectrum, see the description at the start of the Appendix. The top and bottom panels show the spectral fit to the data and the DEL for the fit, respectively. DEL is defined as the  $(\text{data} - \text{model})/\text{error}$ .

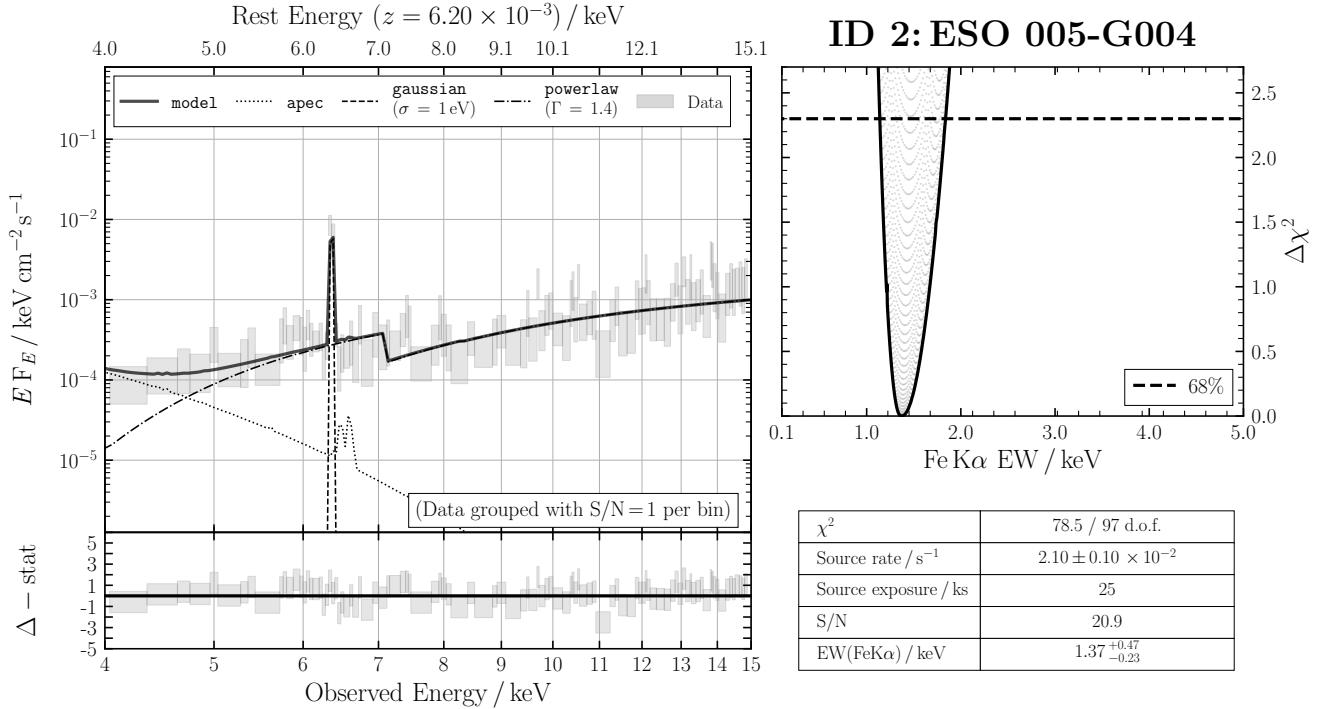
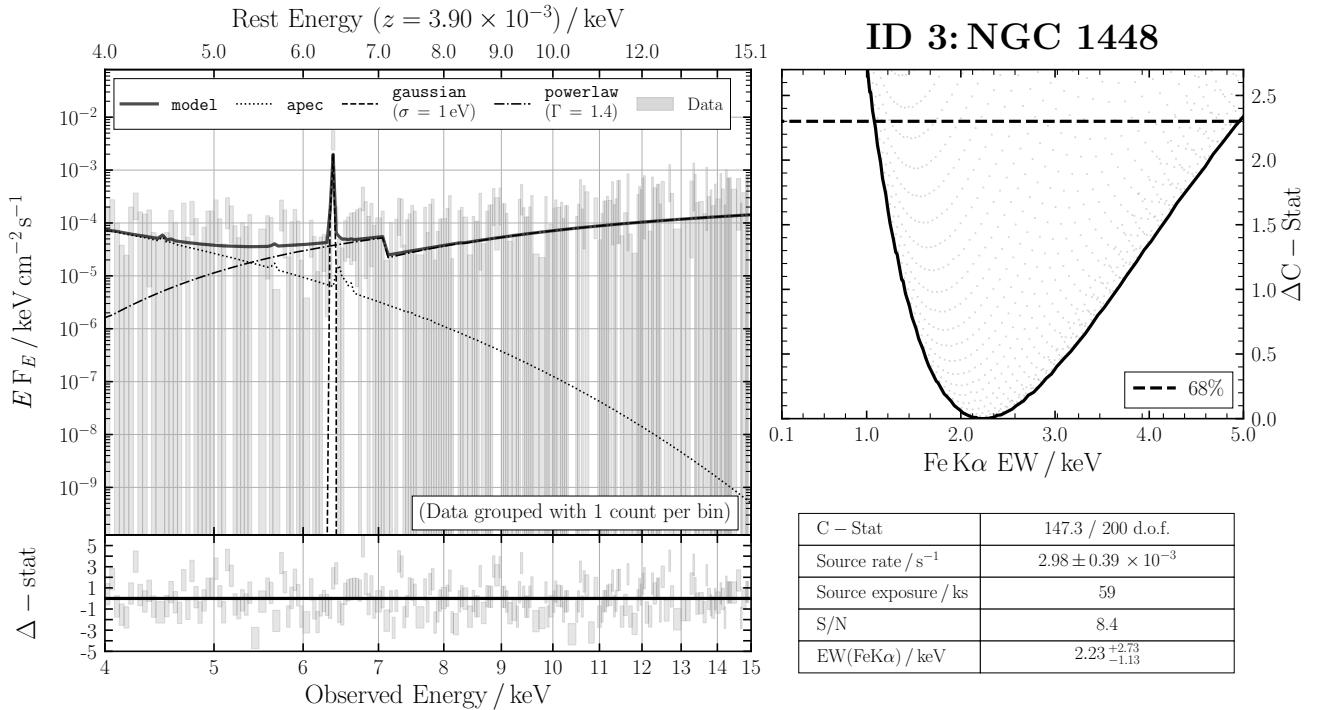
## APPENDIX B: SOURCES INCLUDED

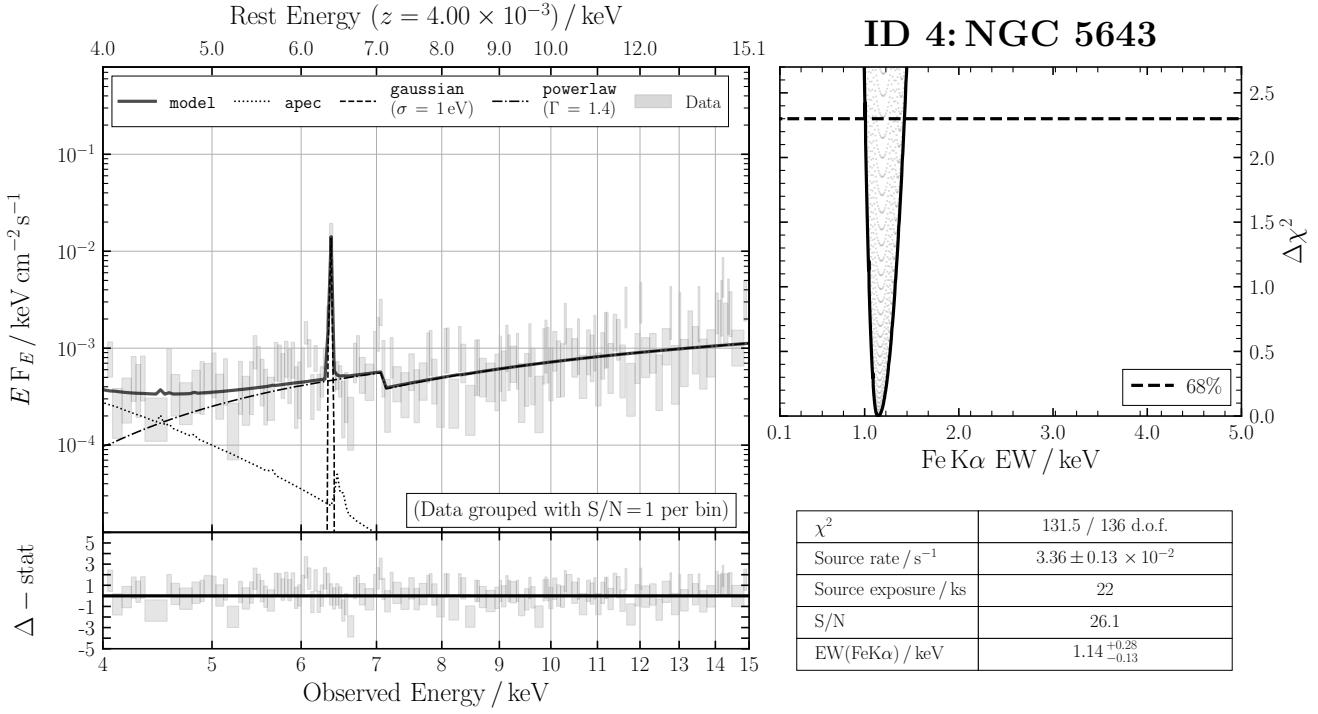
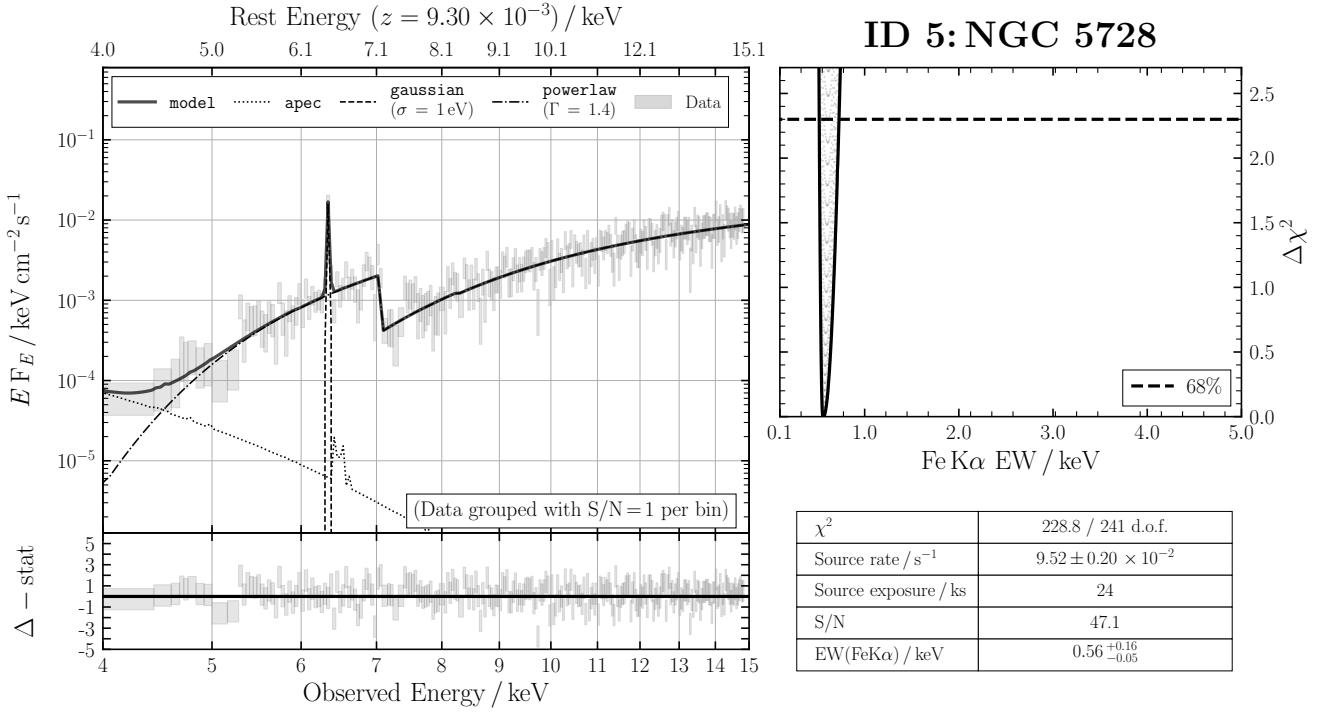
Here we include individual spectra and equivalent width (EW) contours for the sources we derive EWs for ourselves. The sources are ordered in ascending  $12\mu\text{m}$  luminosity, as in Table 1 of the paper. We used the limit derived from best-fit parameters for 3 sources that the contour method did not provide a reasonable constraint for. These sources are: COSMOS0581, COSMOS 0987 and CDFS 460. Furthermore, due to an unphysical EW determined for CDFS 443, CDFS 454 and COSMOS 2180, we fixed the EW for these sources to be  $< 5 \text{ keV}$ .

The upper right panel for each source figure indicates the contour plot for the EW, with the grid best-fit values shown as faint grey points. Statistical details of the spectral fit are tabulated in the bottom right panel of each source figure. All uncertainties shown from the intersection of the horizontal black line with the solid line contour correspond to the 68% confidence level for two interesting parameters.

**Figure B1.** ID 1: NGC 5194

This paper has been typeset from a T<sub>E</sub>X/L<sub>A</sub>T<sub>E</sub>X file prepared by the author.

**Figure B2.** ID 2: ESO 005-G004**Figure B3.** ID 3: NGC 1448

**Figure B4.** ID 4: NGC 5643**Figure B5.** ID 5: NGC 5728

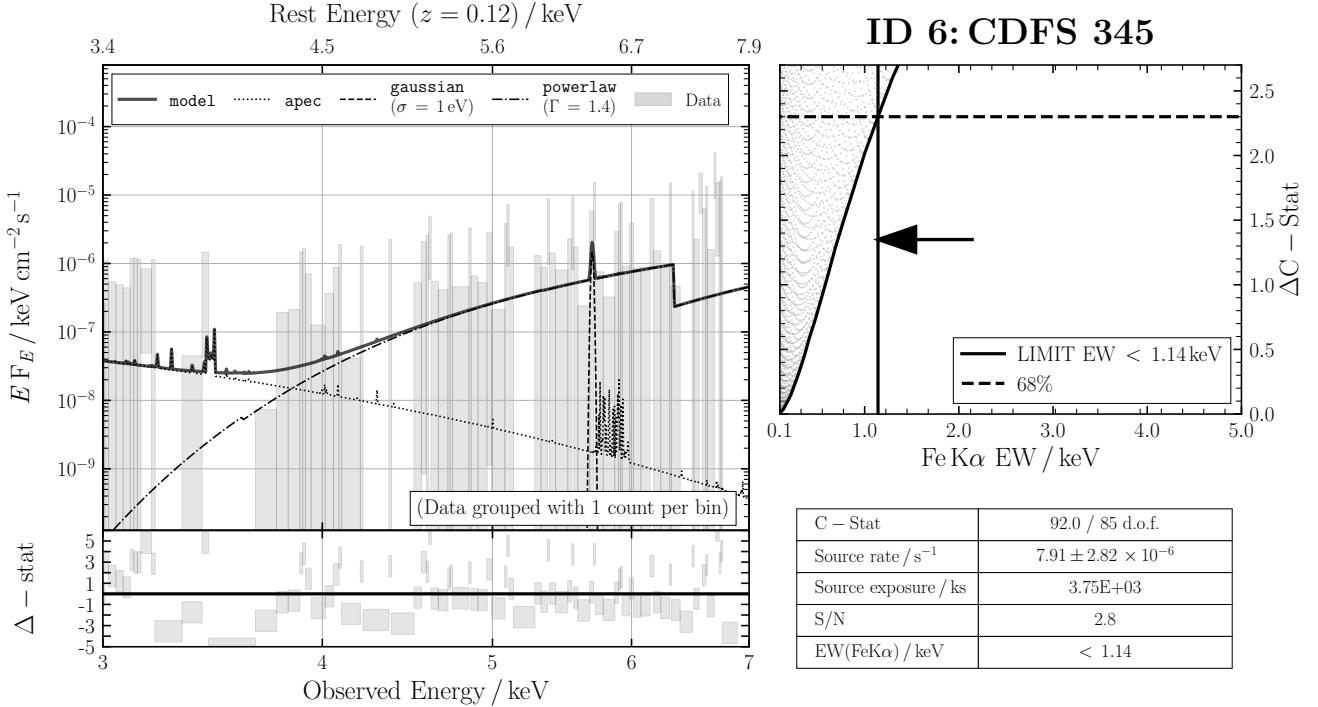


Figure B6. ID 6: CDFS 345

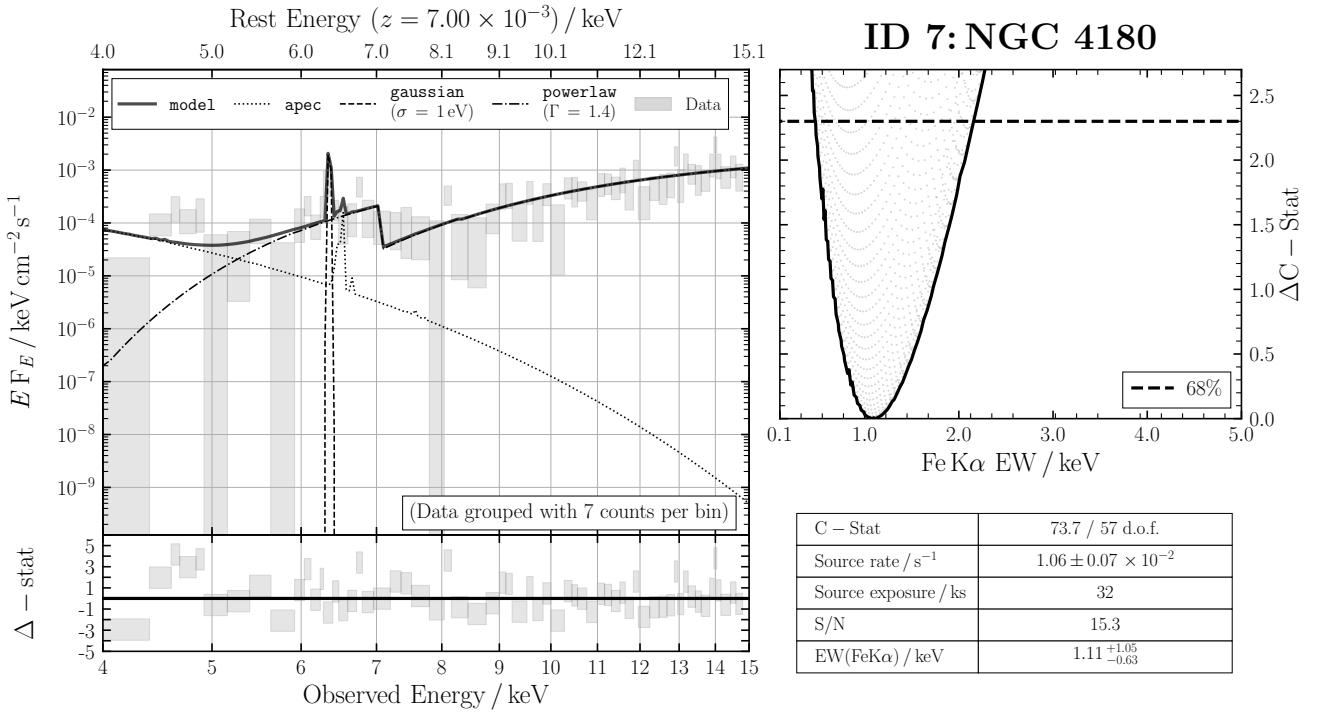
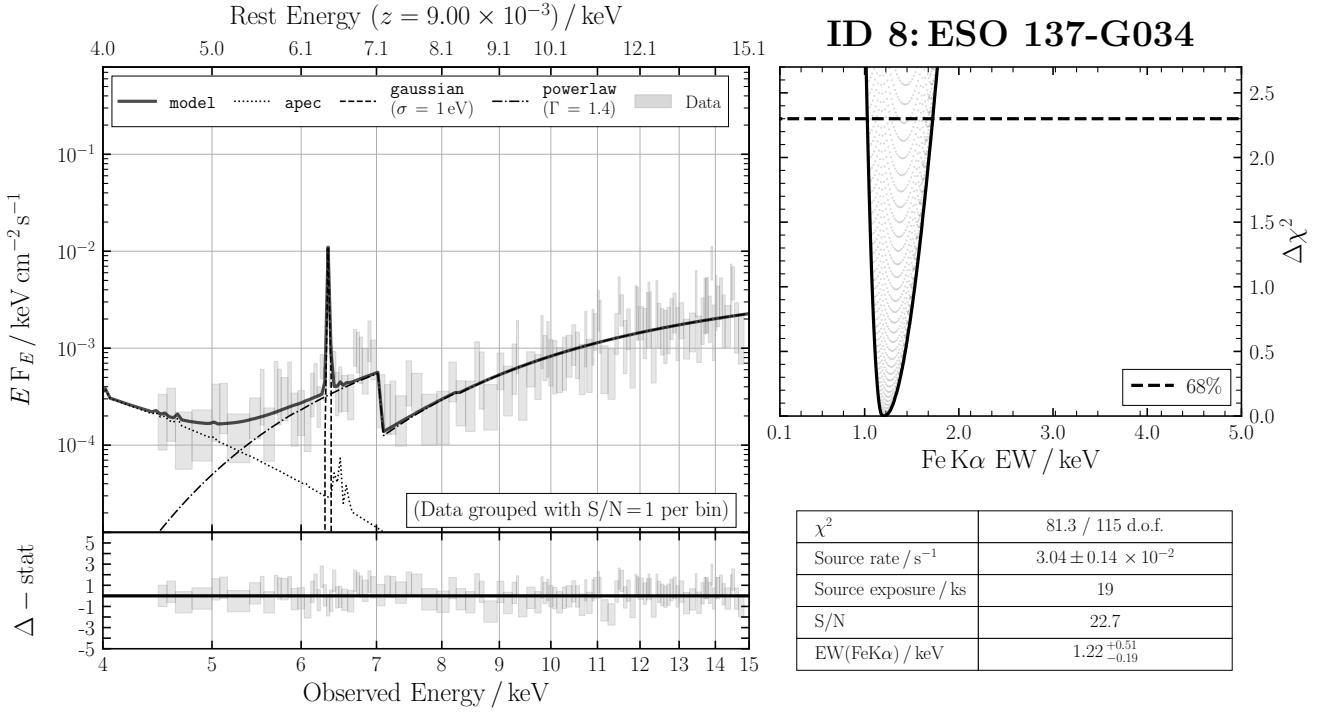
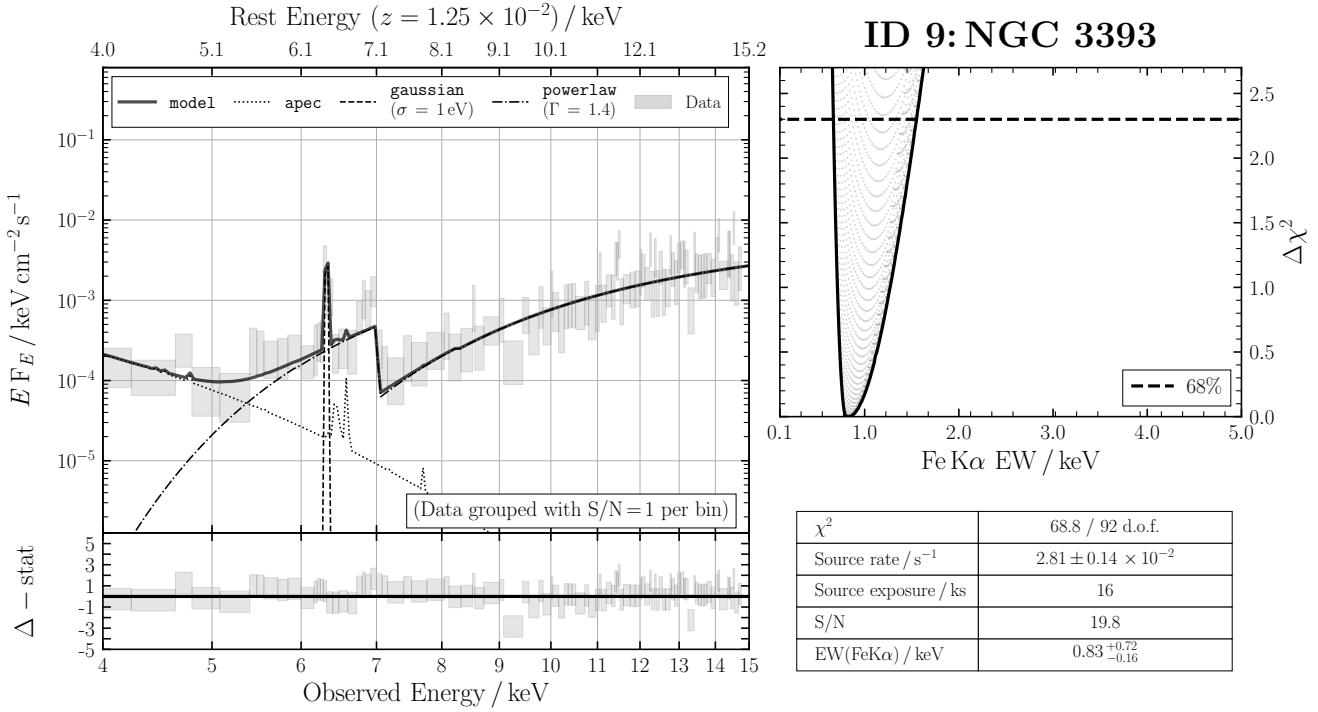


Figure B7. ID 7: NGC 4180

**Figure B8.** ID 8: ESO 137-G034**Figure B9.** ID 9: NGC 3393

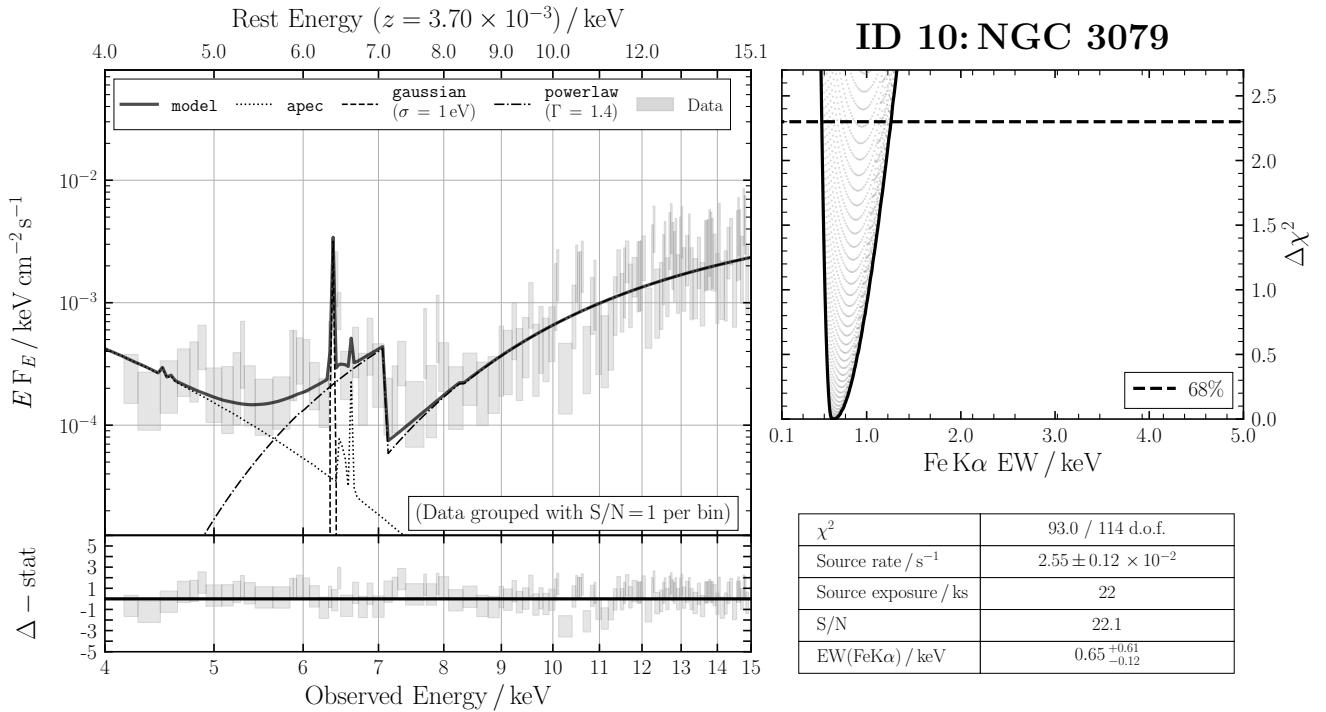


Figure B10. ID 10: NGC 3079

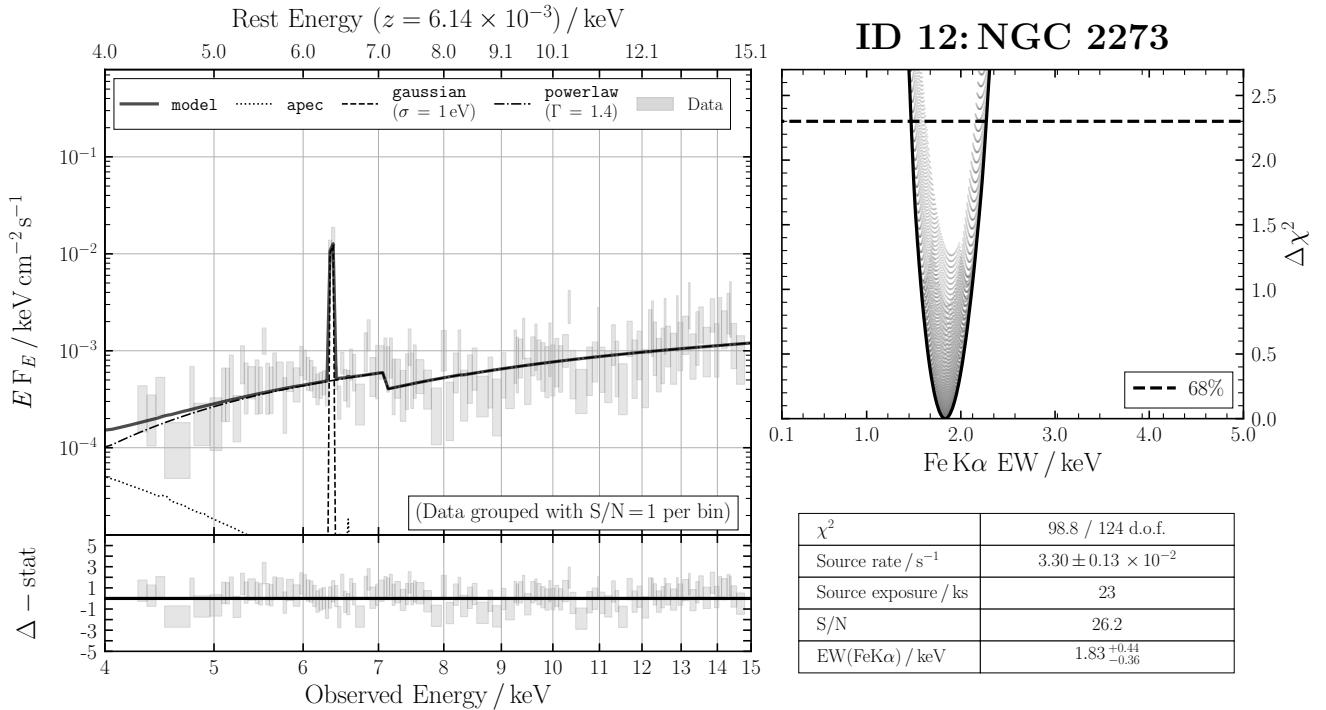
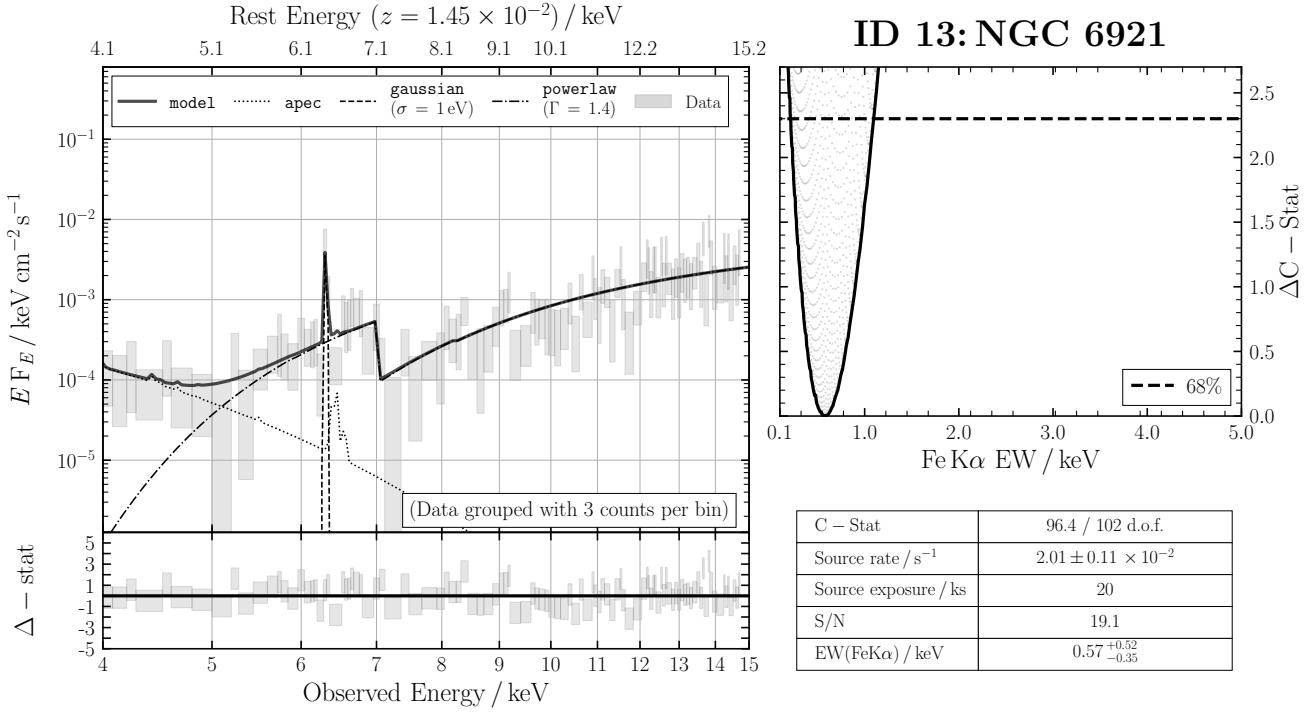
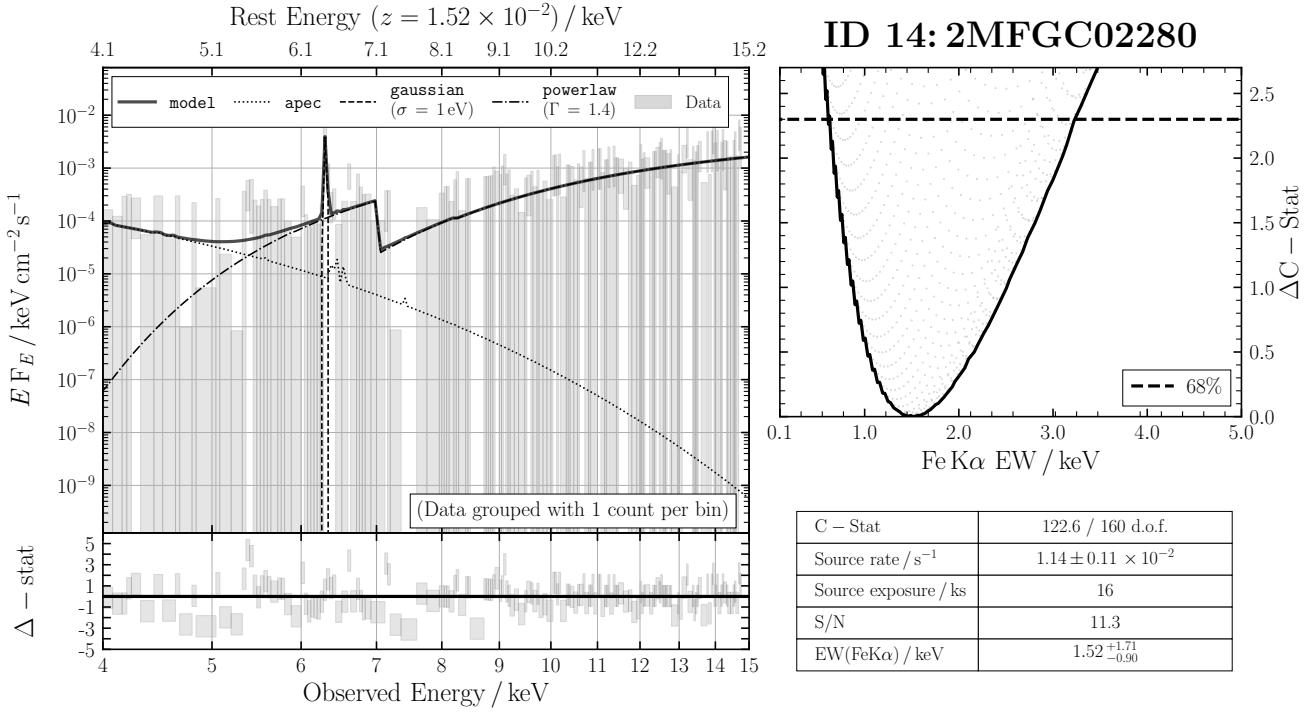


Figure B11. ID 12: NGC 2273

**Figure B12.** ID 13: NGC 6921**Figure B13.** ID 14: 2MFGC02280

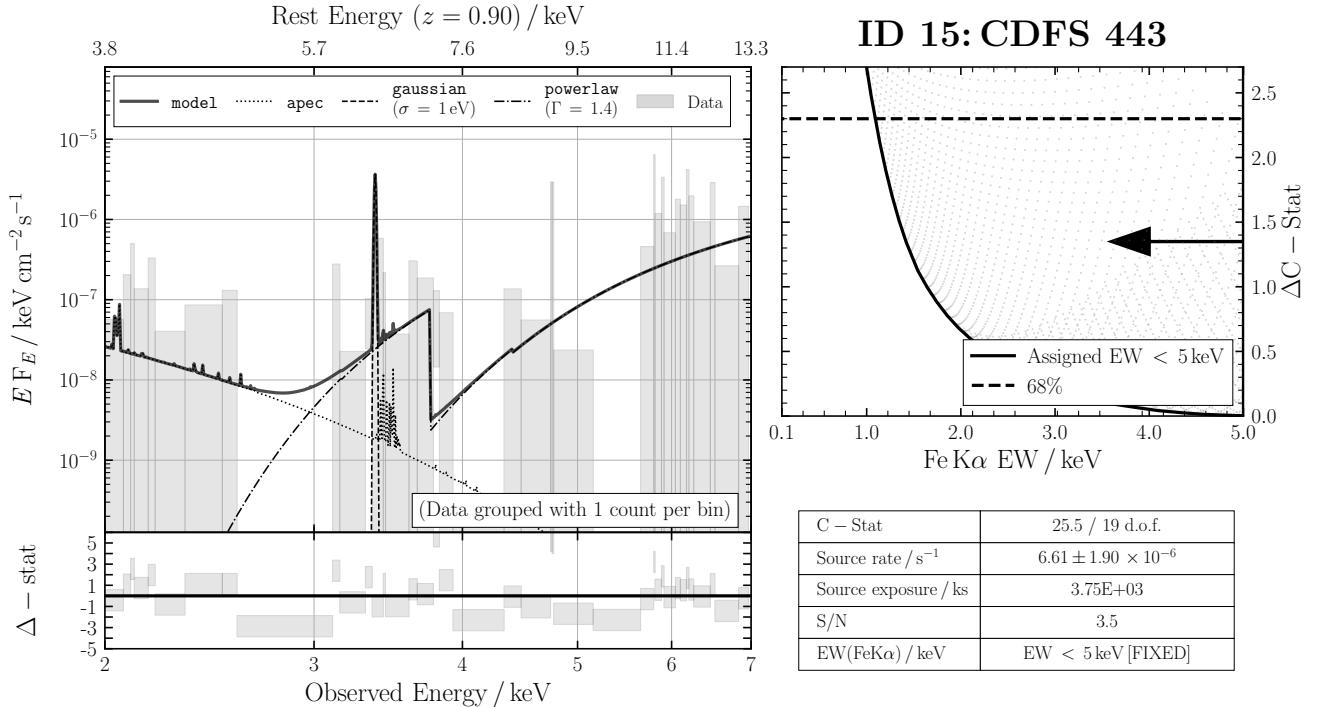


Figure B14. ID 15: CDFS 443

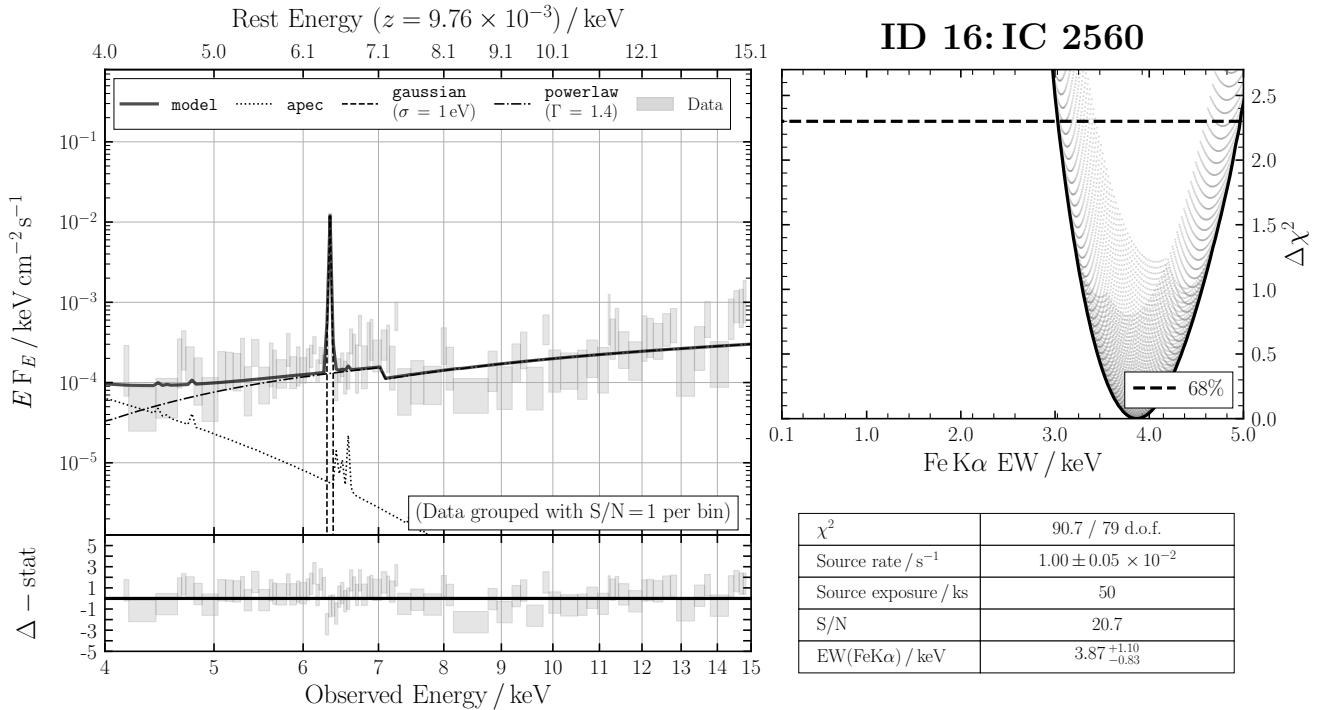
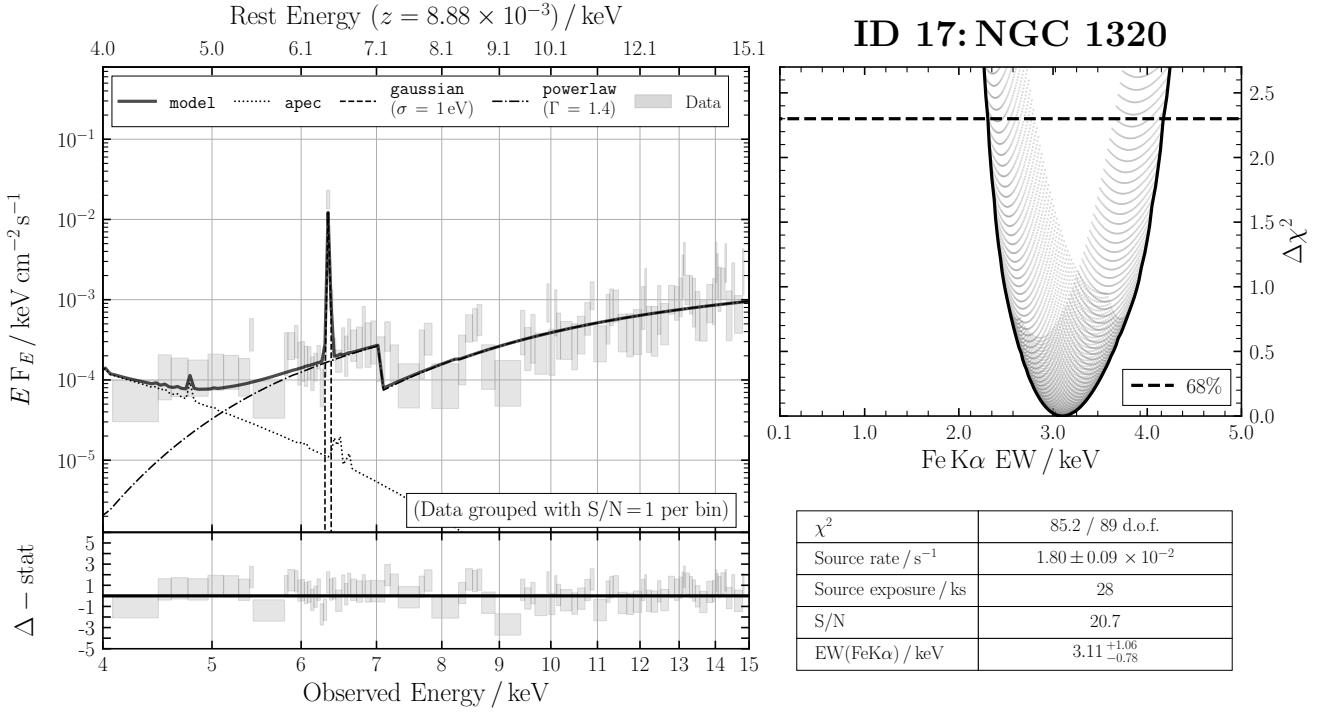
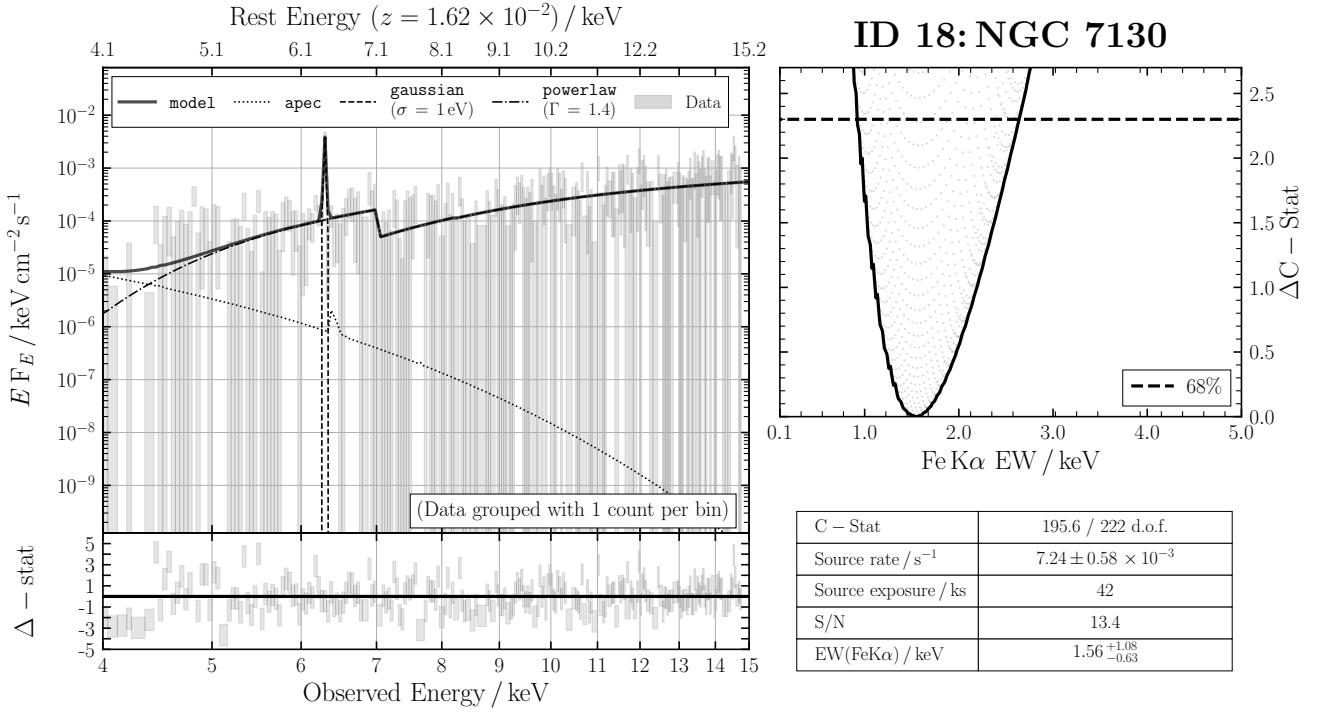
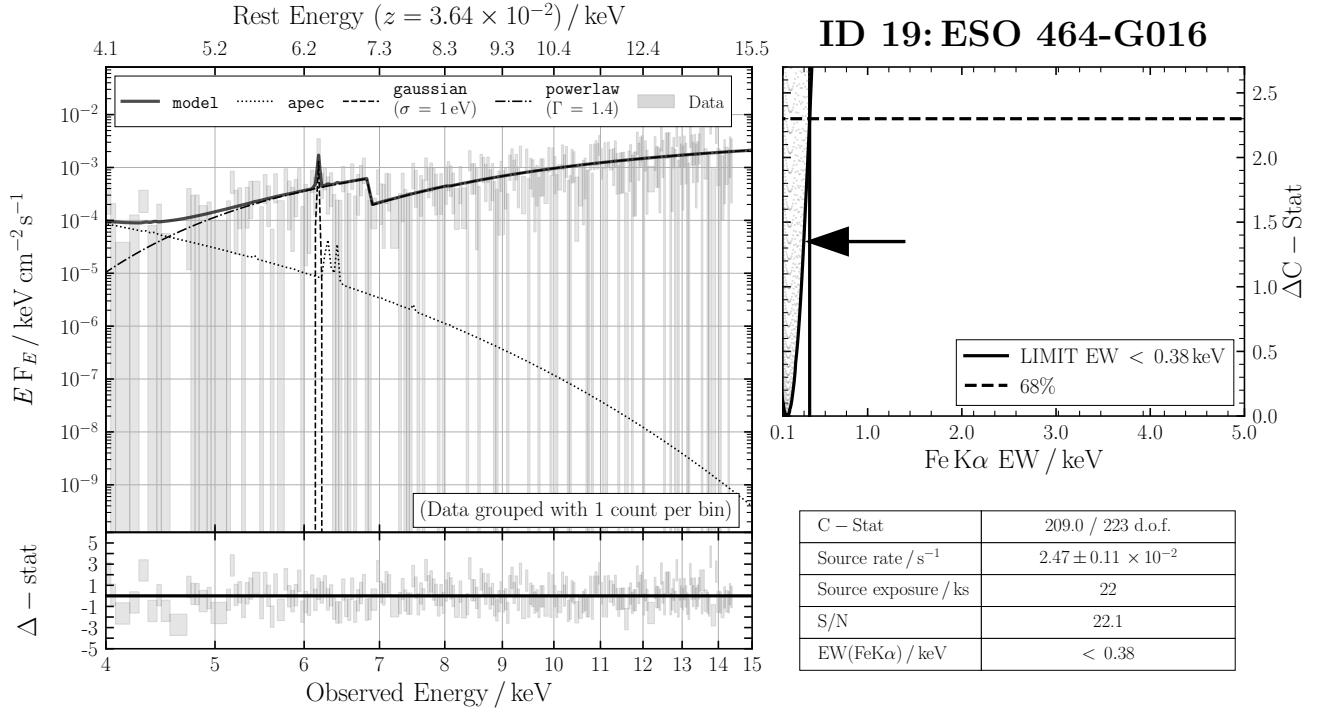
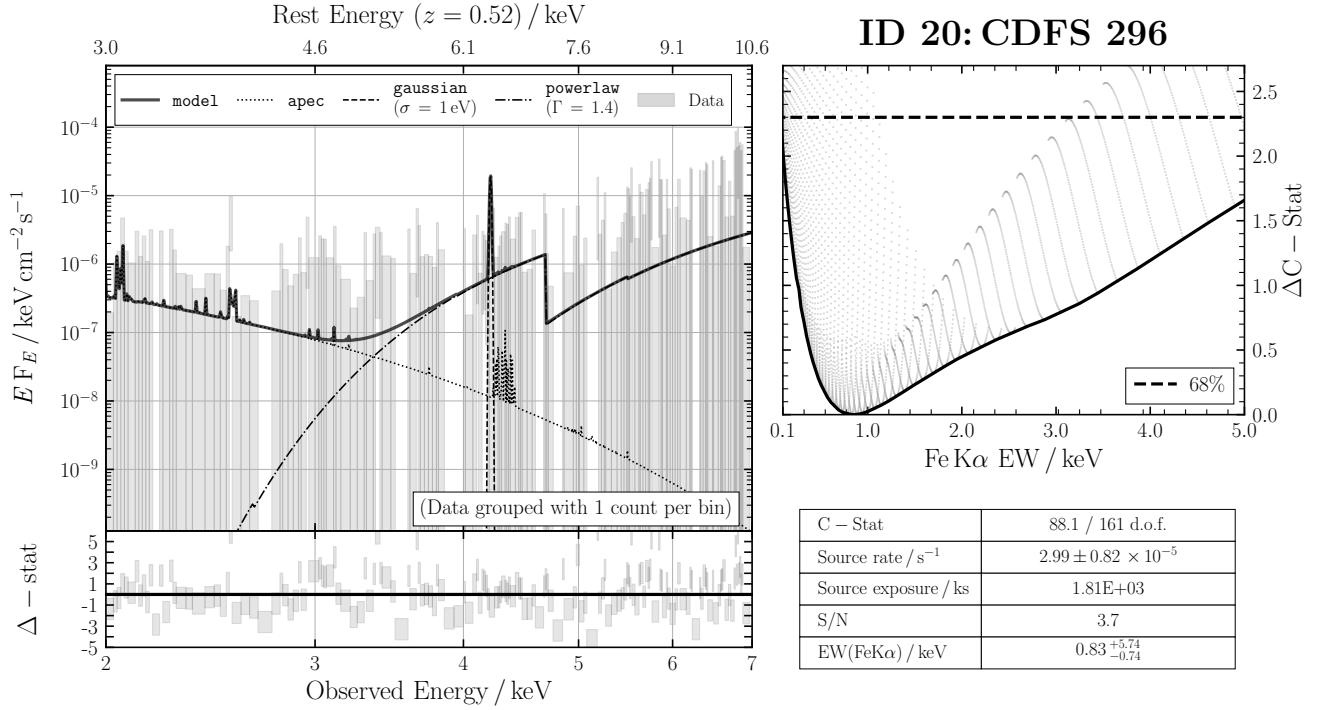
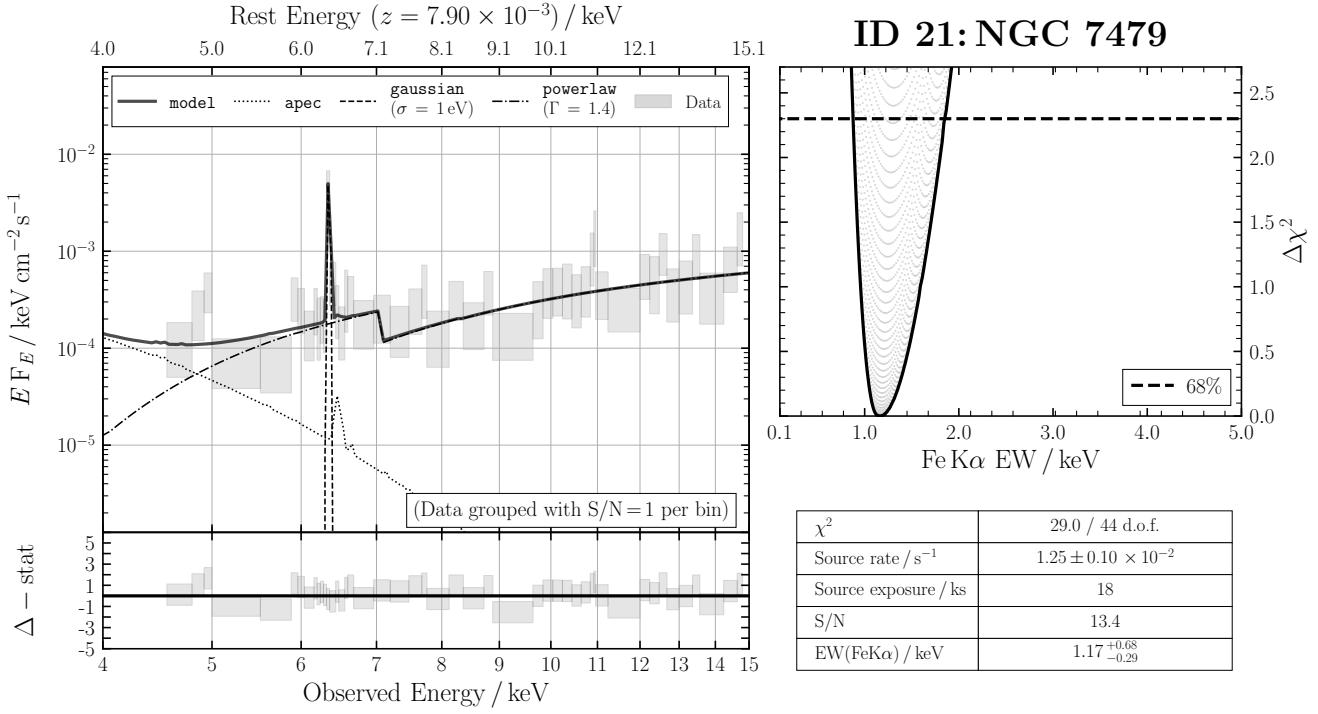
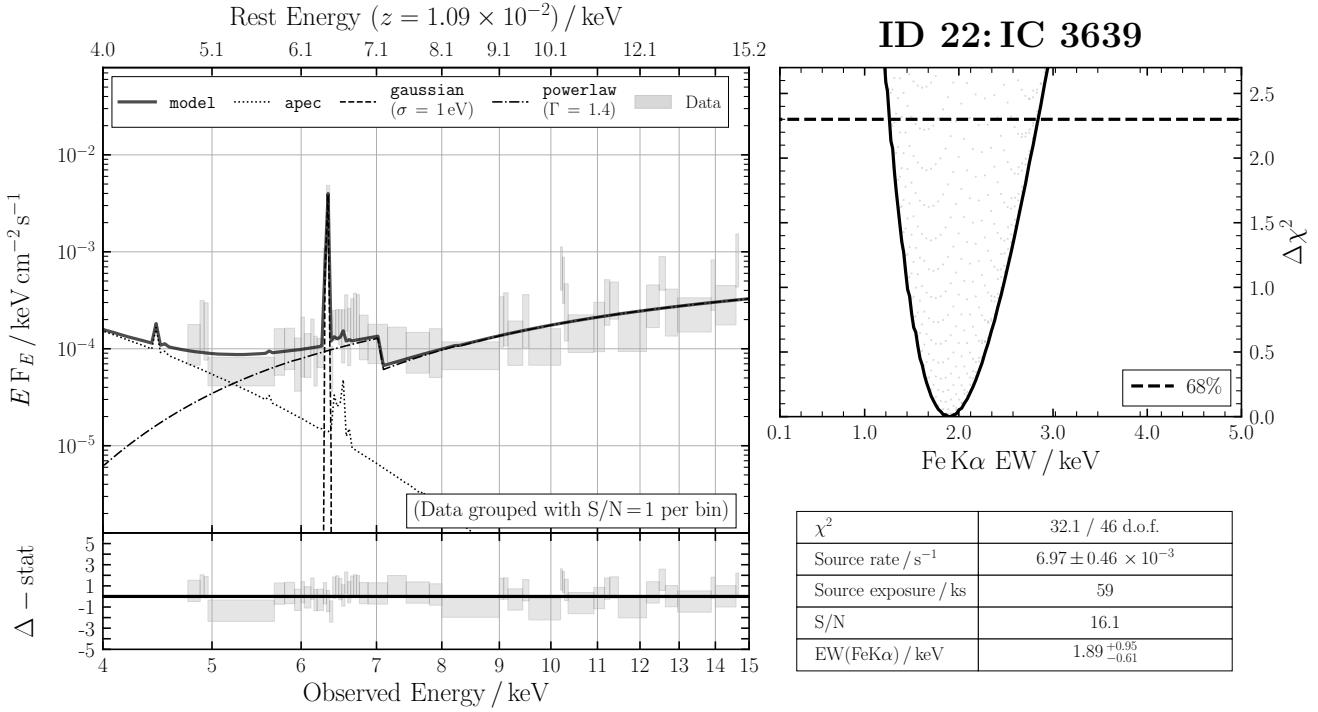


Figure B15. ID 16: IC 2560

**Figure B16.** ID 17: NGC 1320**Figure B17.** ID 18: NGC 7130


**Figure B18.** ID 19: ESO 464-G016

**Figure B19.** ID 20: CDFS 296

**Figure B20.** ID 21: NGC 7479**Figure B21.** ID 22: IC 3639

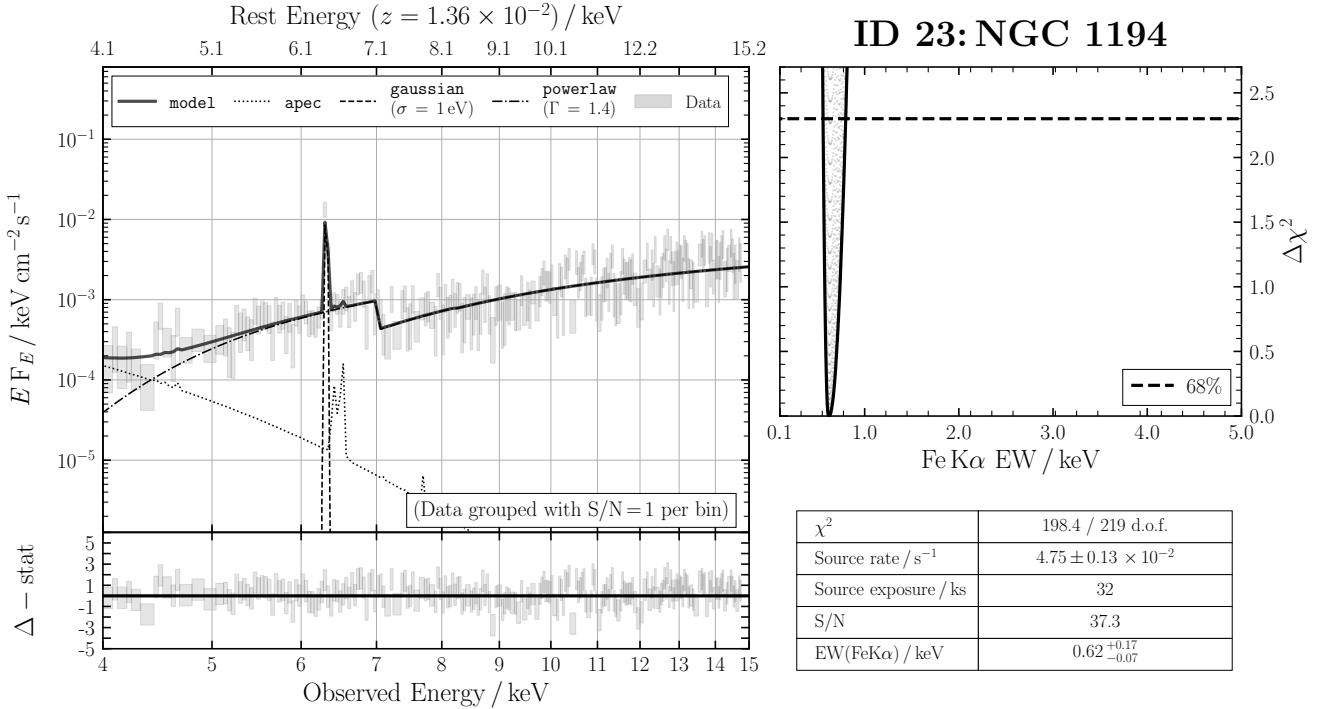


Figure B22. ID 23: NGC 1194

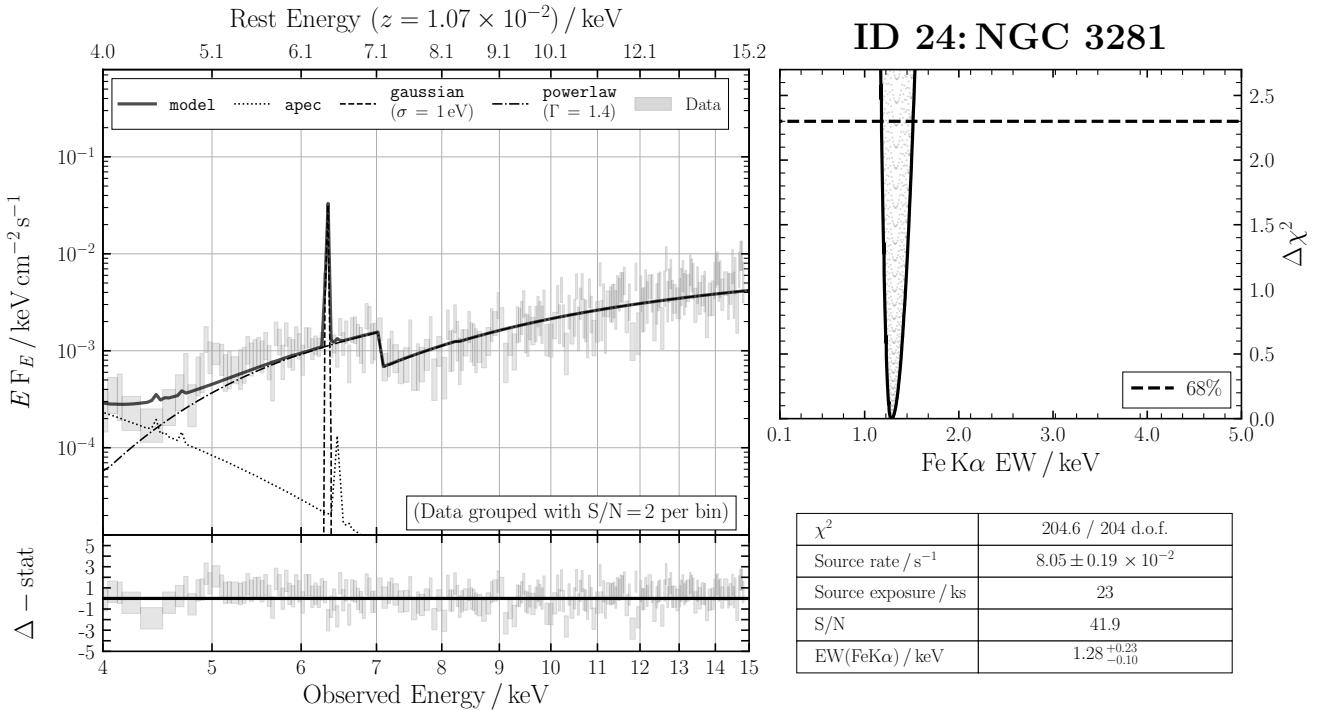
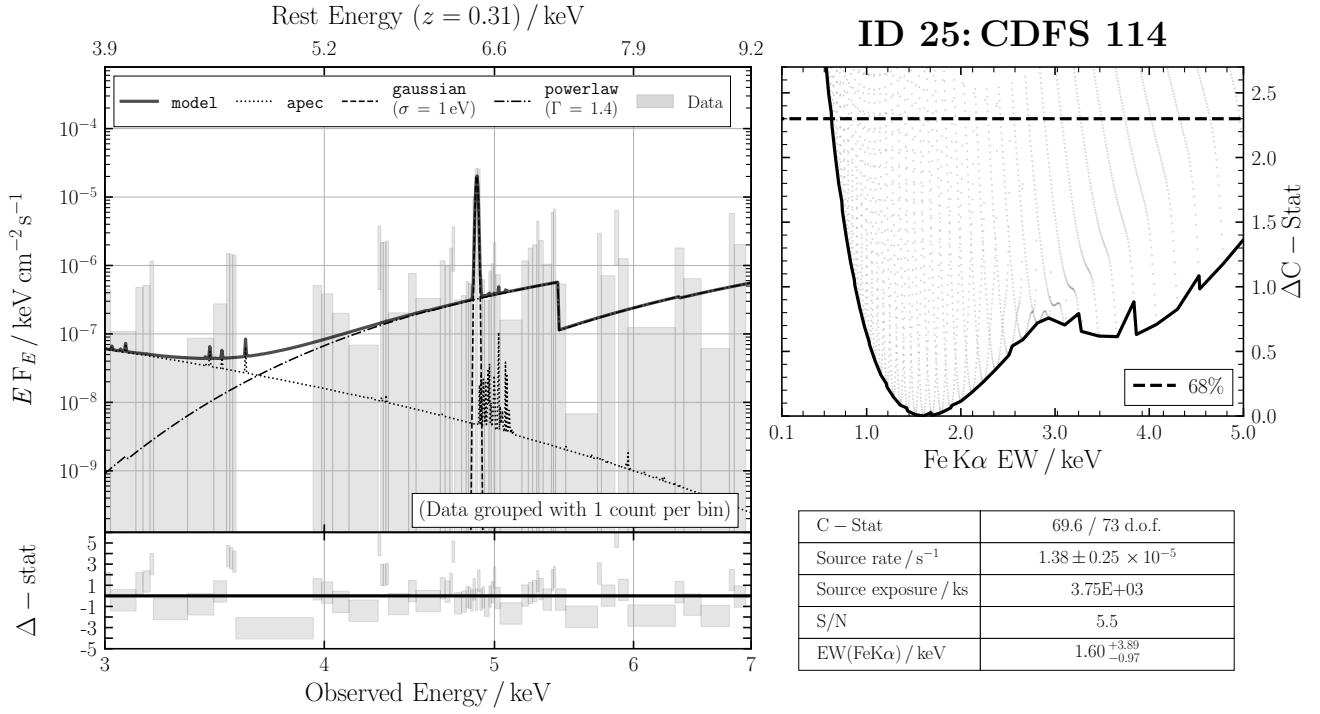
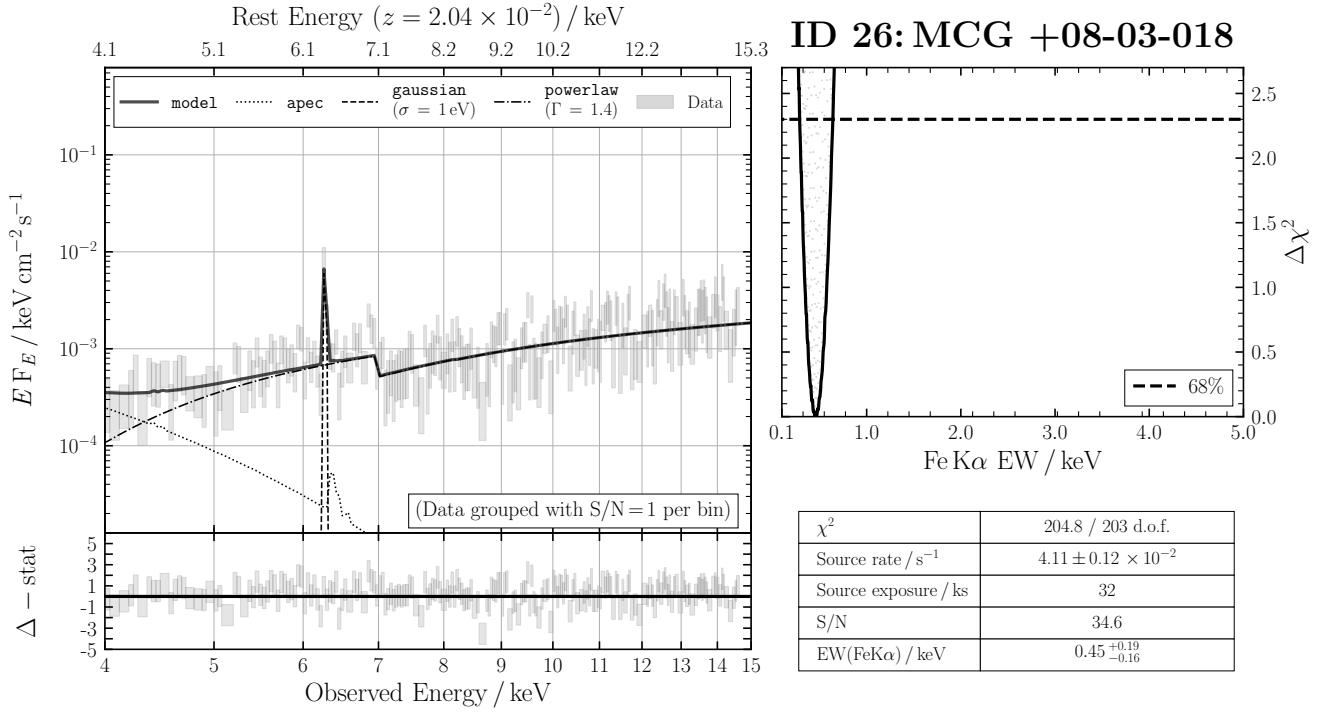


Figure B23. ID 24: NGC 3281

**Figure B24.** ID 25: CDFS 114**Figure B25.** ID 26: MCG +08-03-018

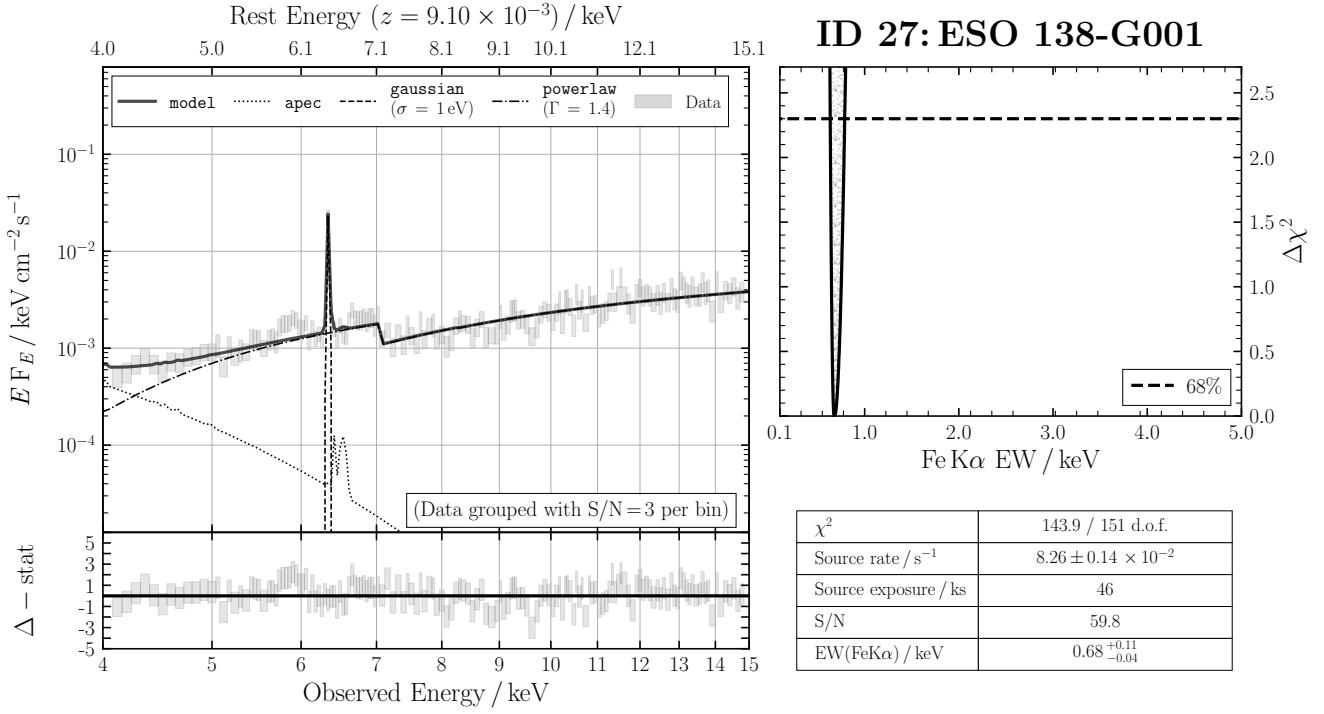


Figure B26. ID 27: ESO 138-G001

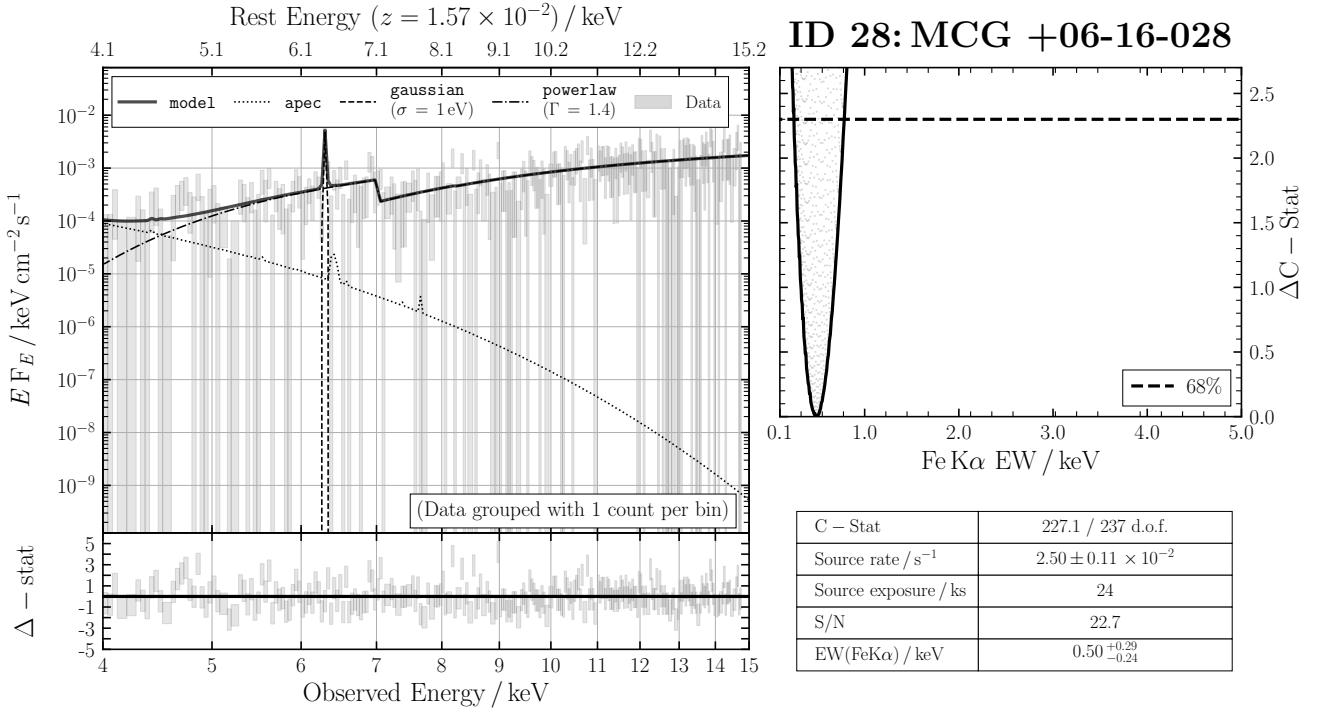
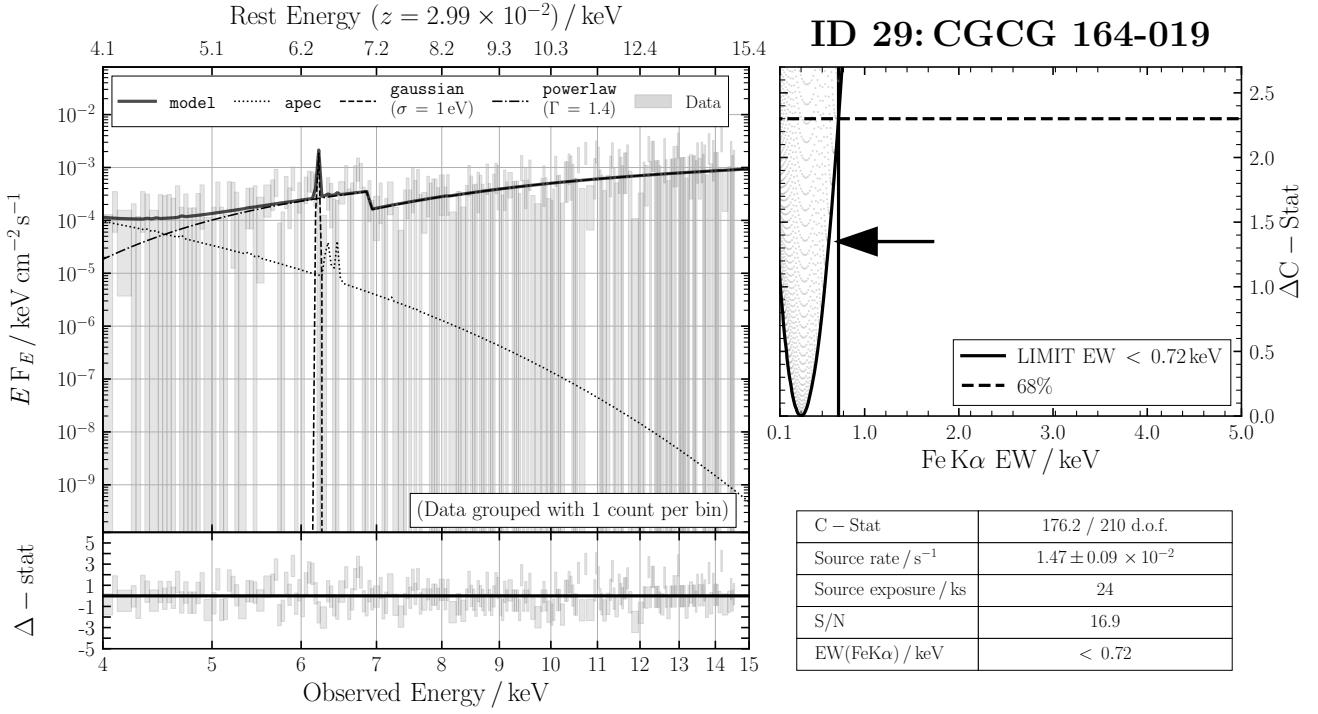
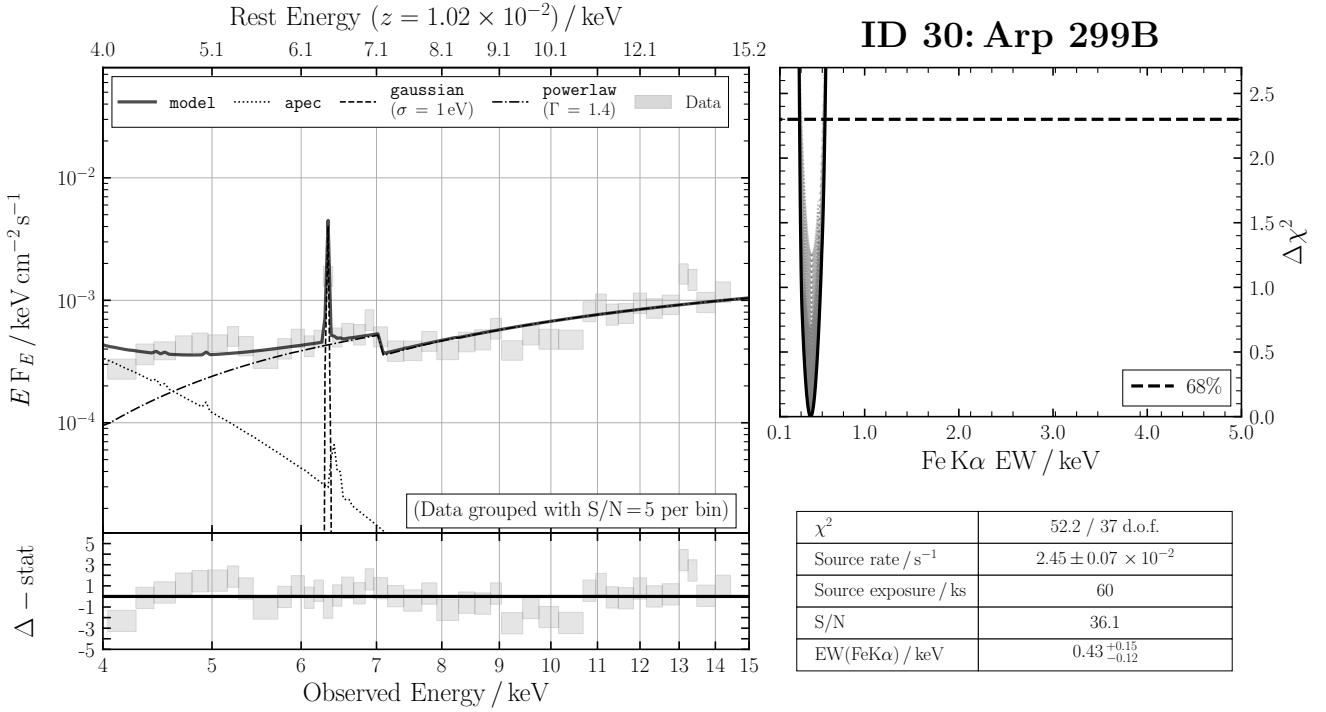
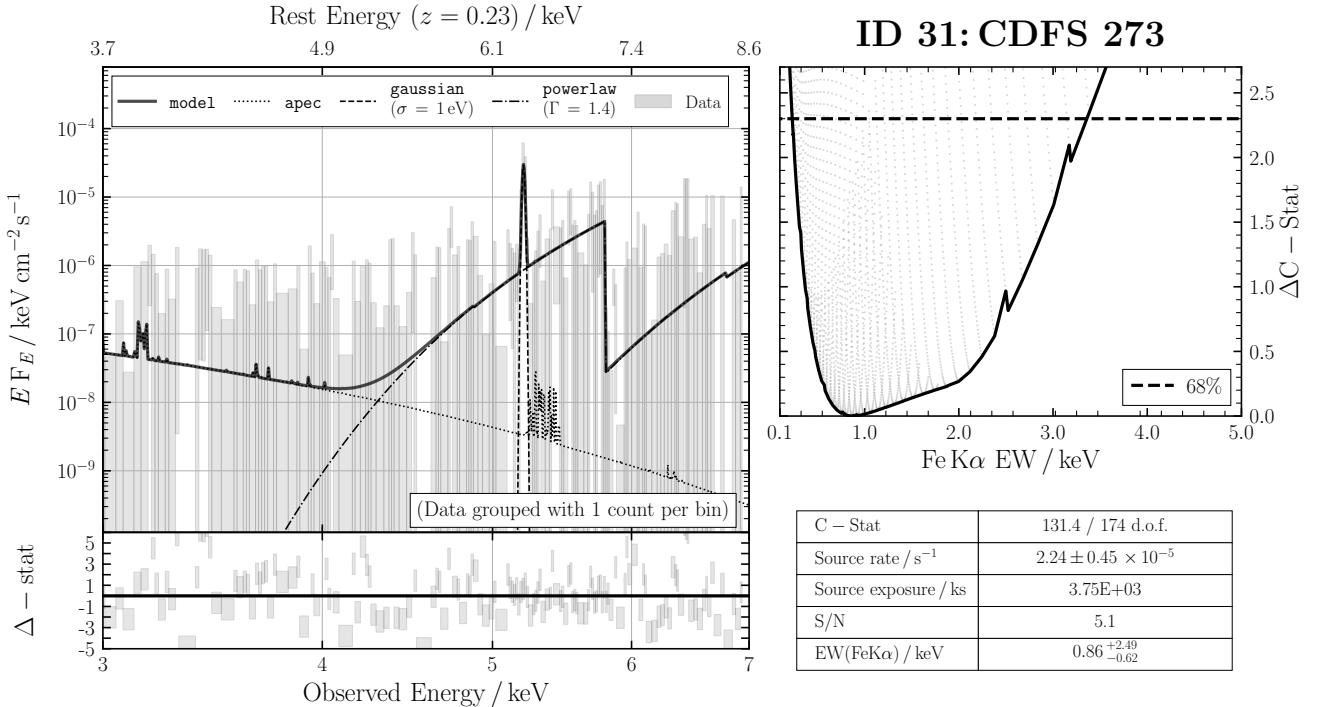
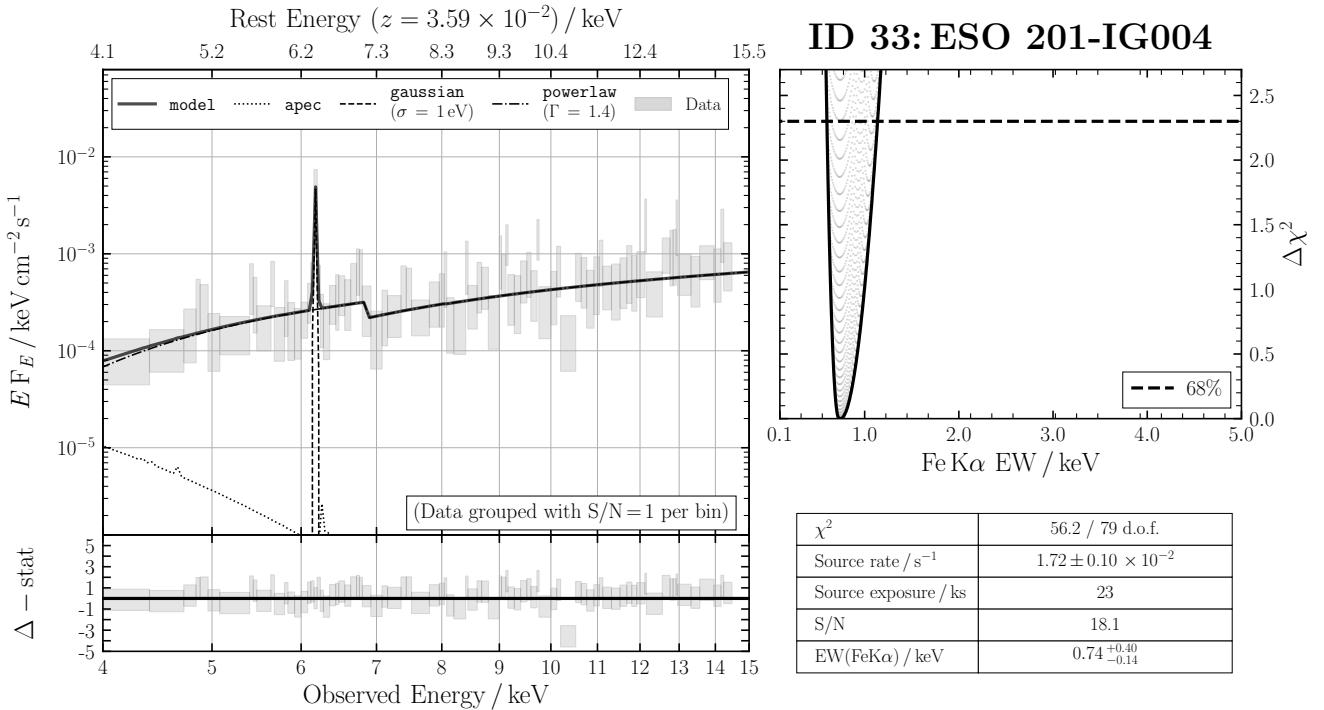
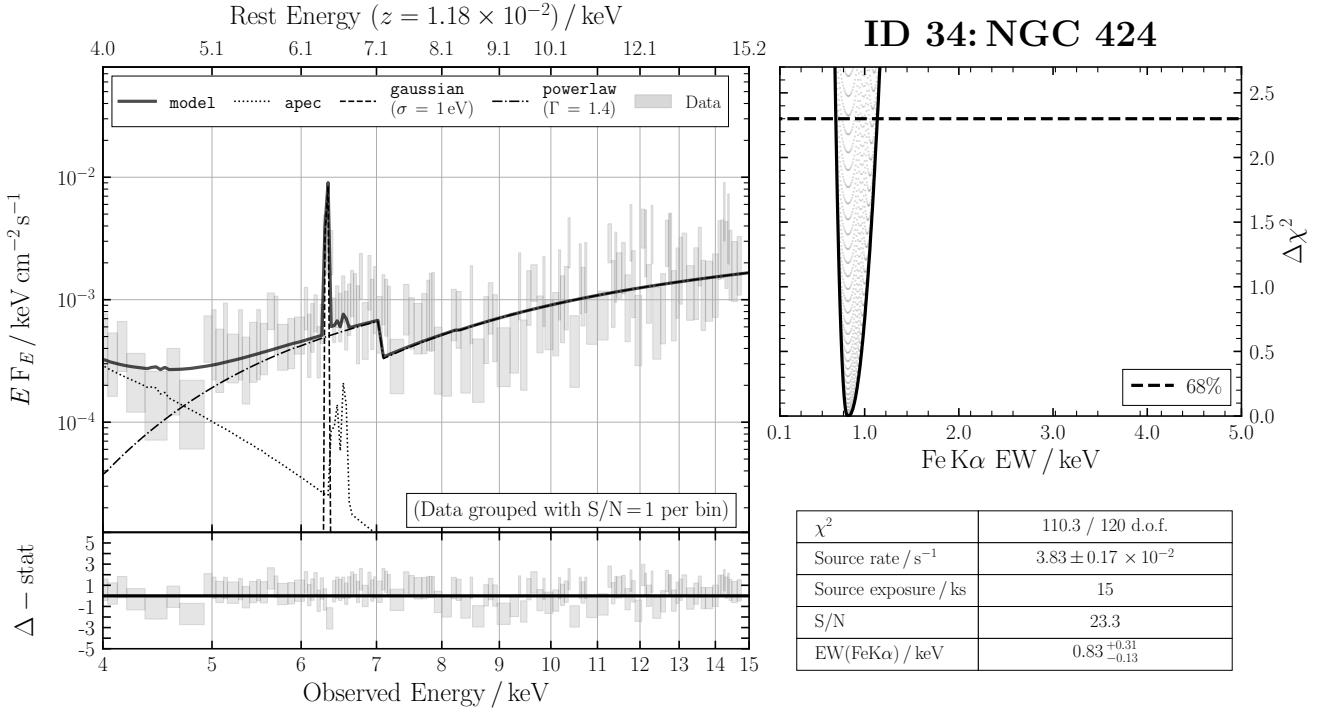
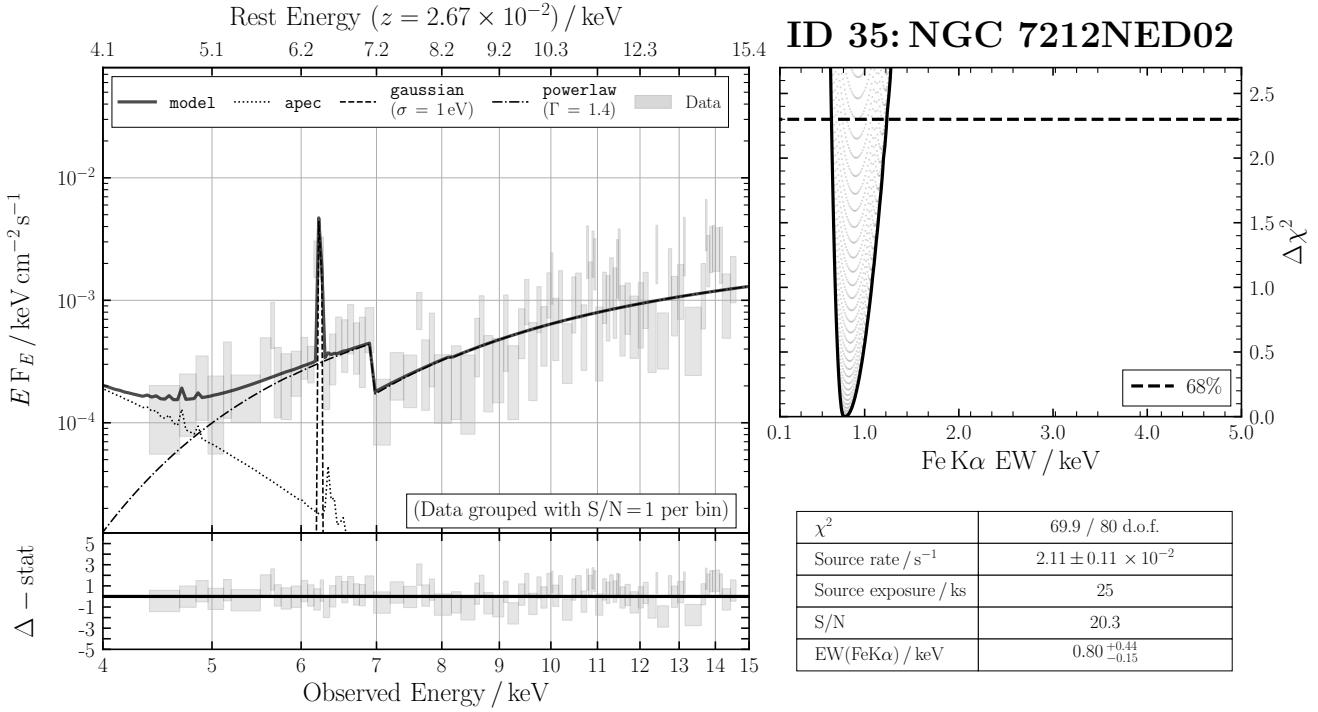


Figure B27. ID 28: MCG +06-16-028

**Figure B28.** ID 29: CGCG 164-019**Figure B29.** ID 30: Arp 299B

**Figure B30.** ID 31: CDFS 273**Figure B31.** ID 33: ESO 201-IG004

**Figure B32.** ID 34: NGC 424**Figure B33.** ID 35: NGC 7212NED02

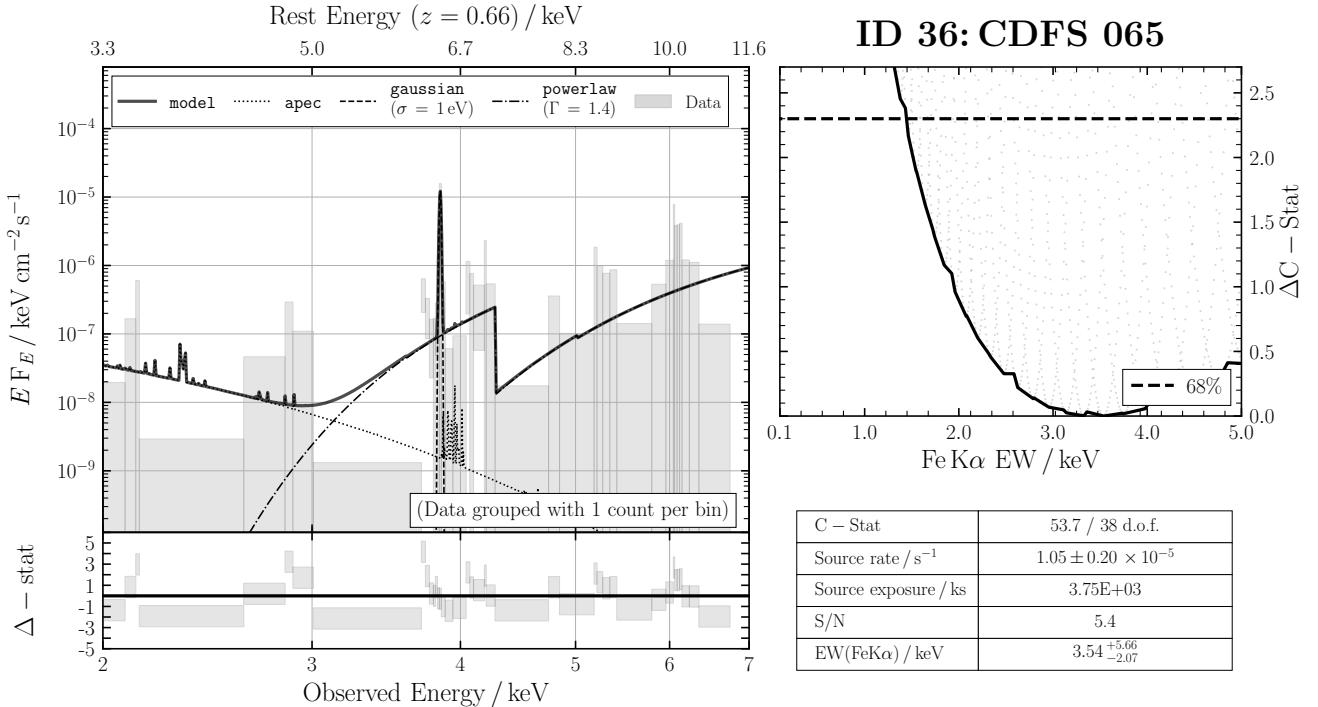


Figure B34. ID 36: CDFS 065

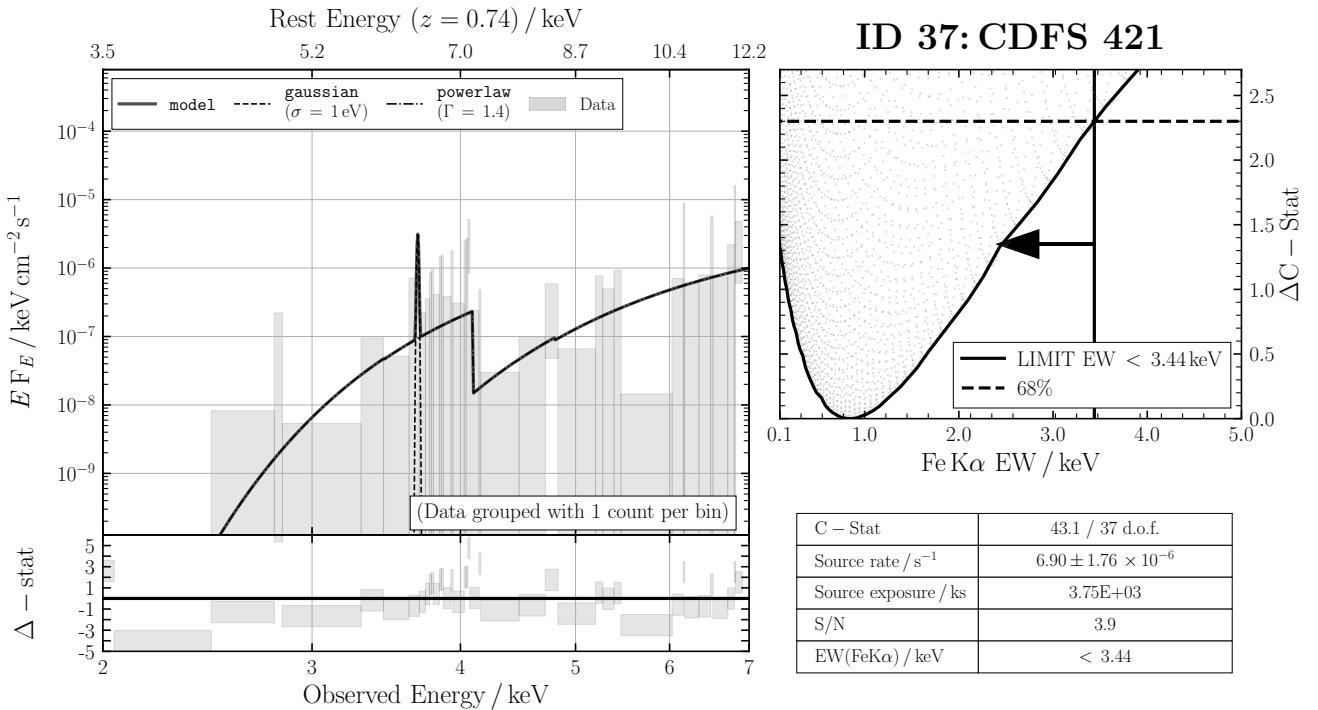
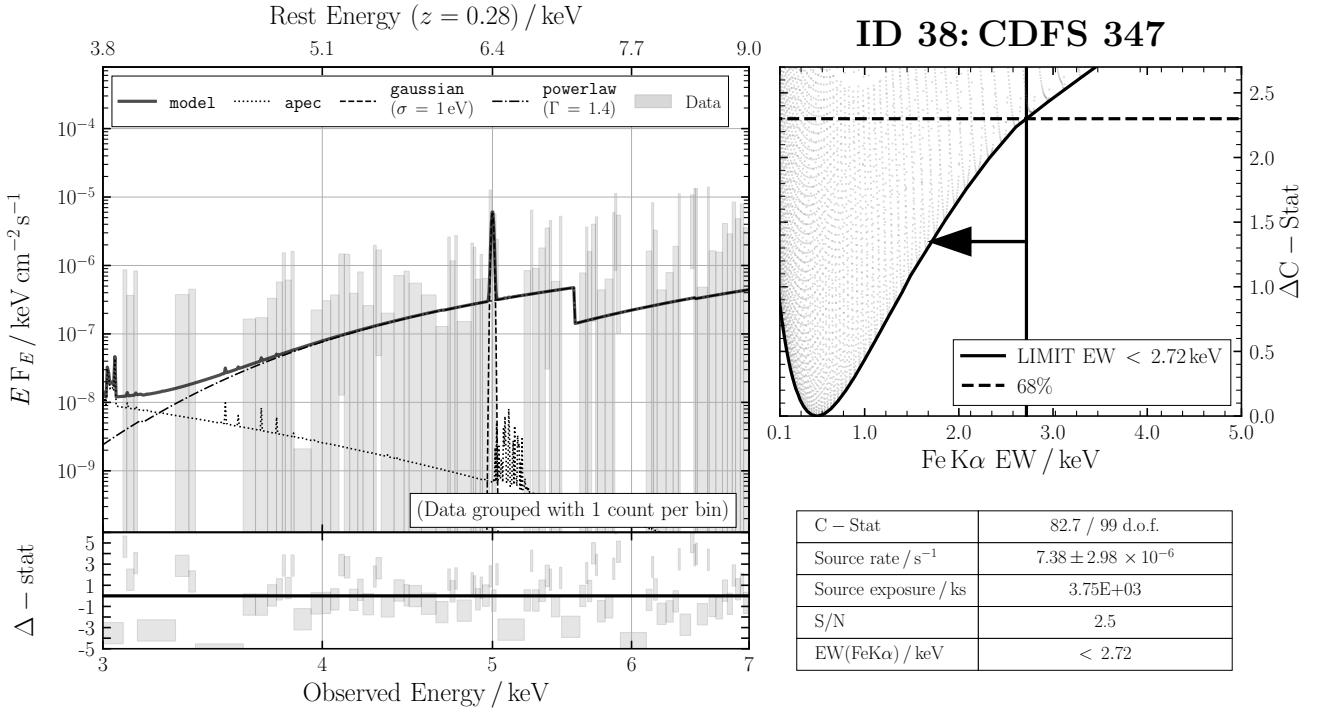
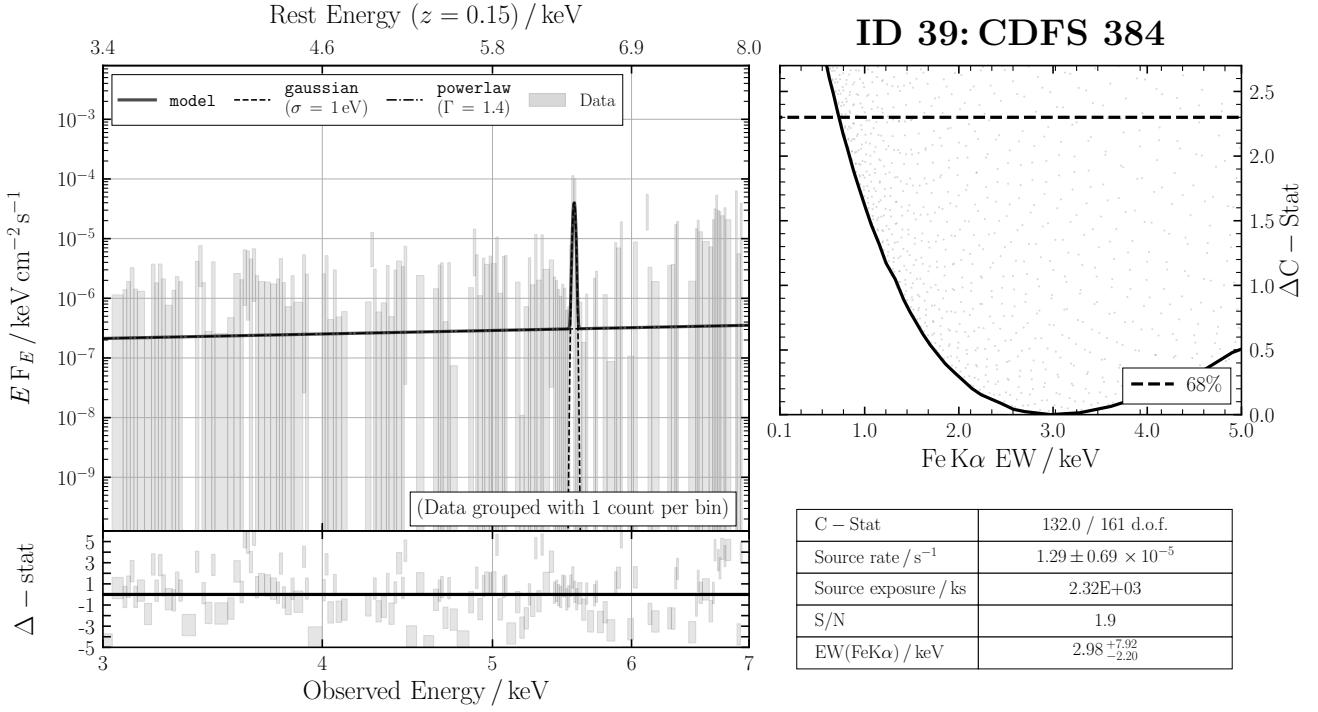


Figure B35. ID 37: CDFS 421

**Figure B36.** ID 38: CDFS 347**Figure B37.** ID 39: CDFS 384

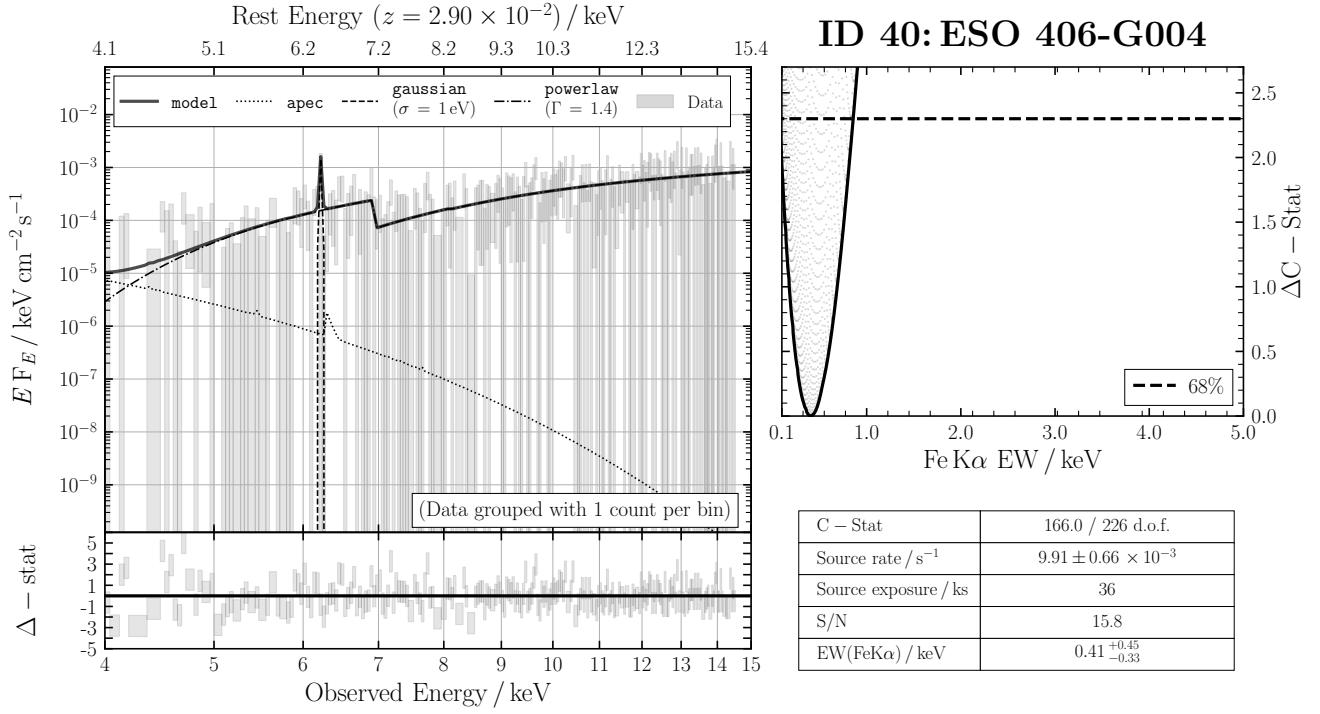


Figure B38. ID 40: ESO 406-G004

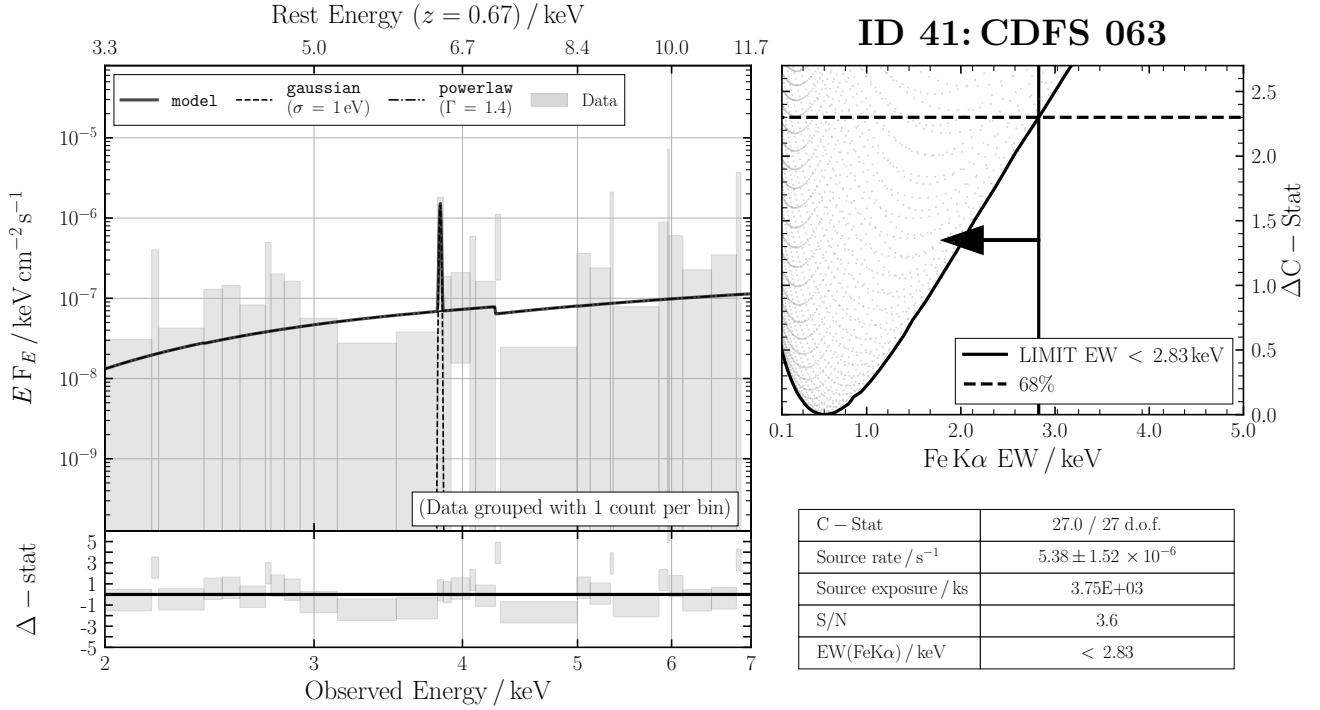
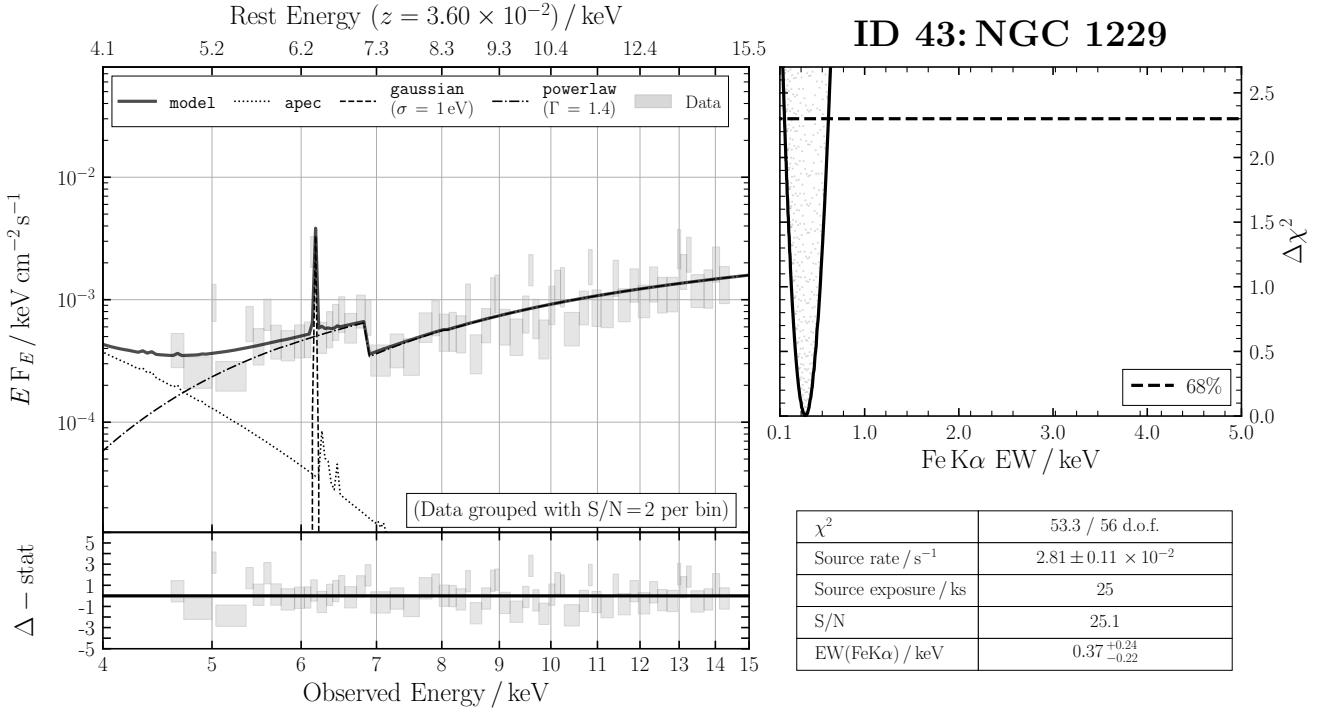
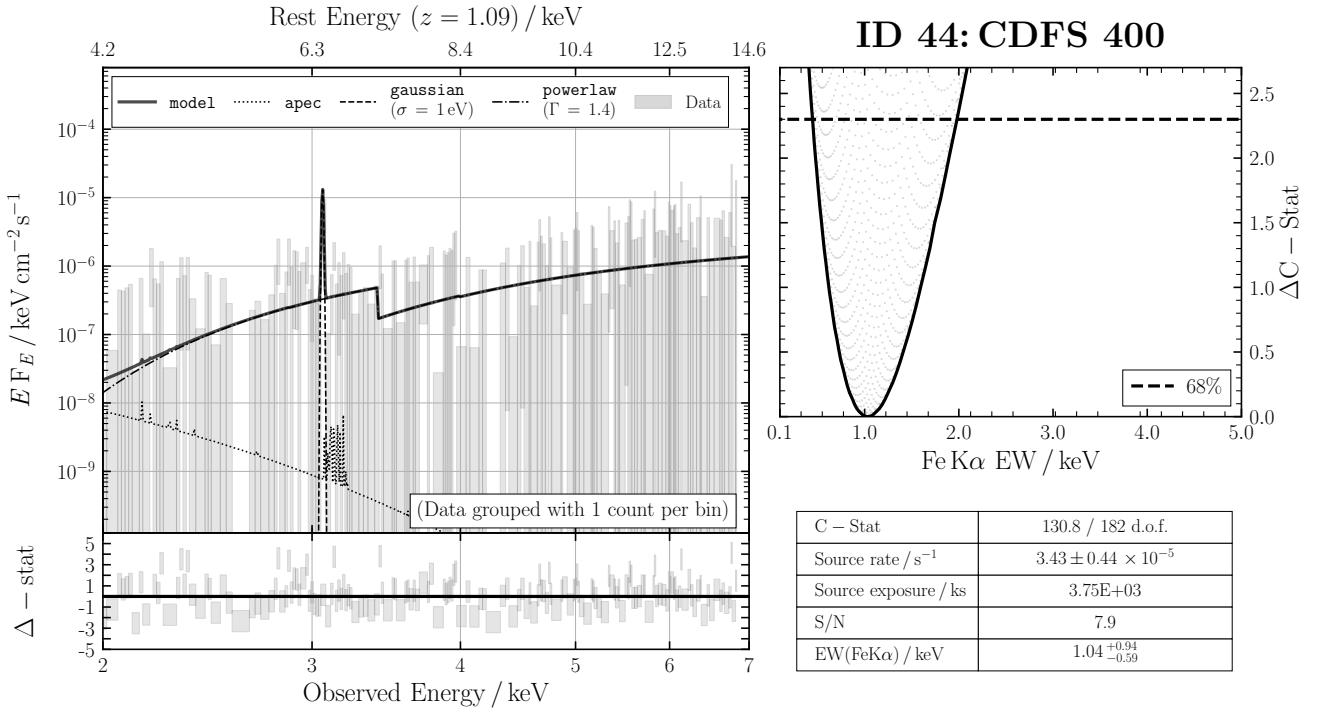


Figure B39. ID 41: CDFS 063

**Figure B40.** ID 43: NGC 1229**Figure B41.** ID 44: CDFS 400

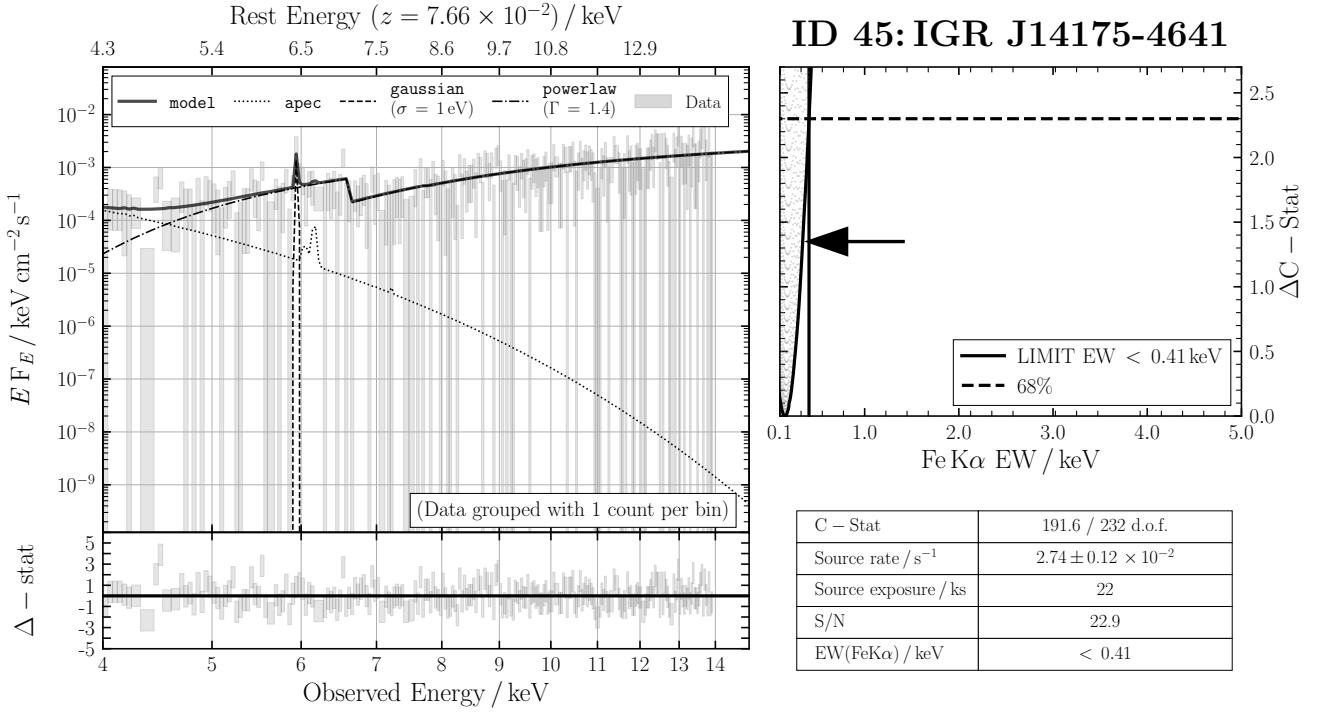


Figure B42. ID 45: IGR J14175-4641

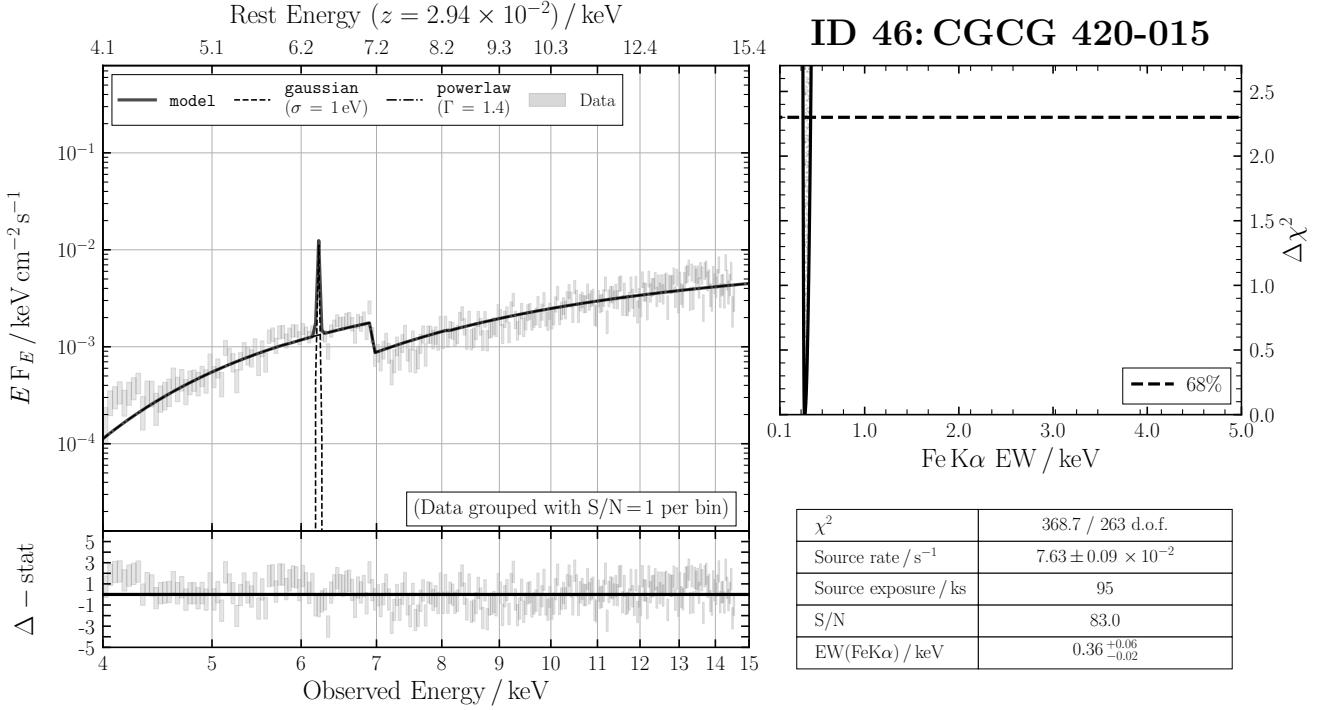
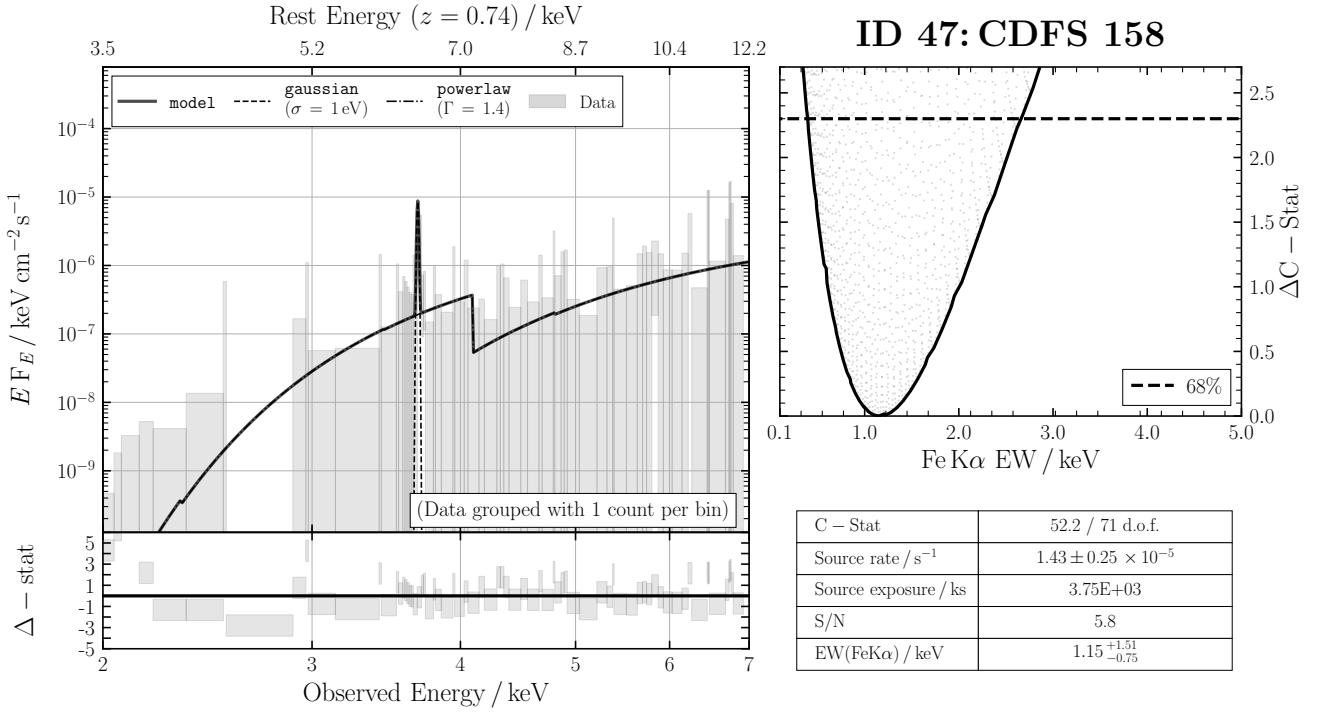
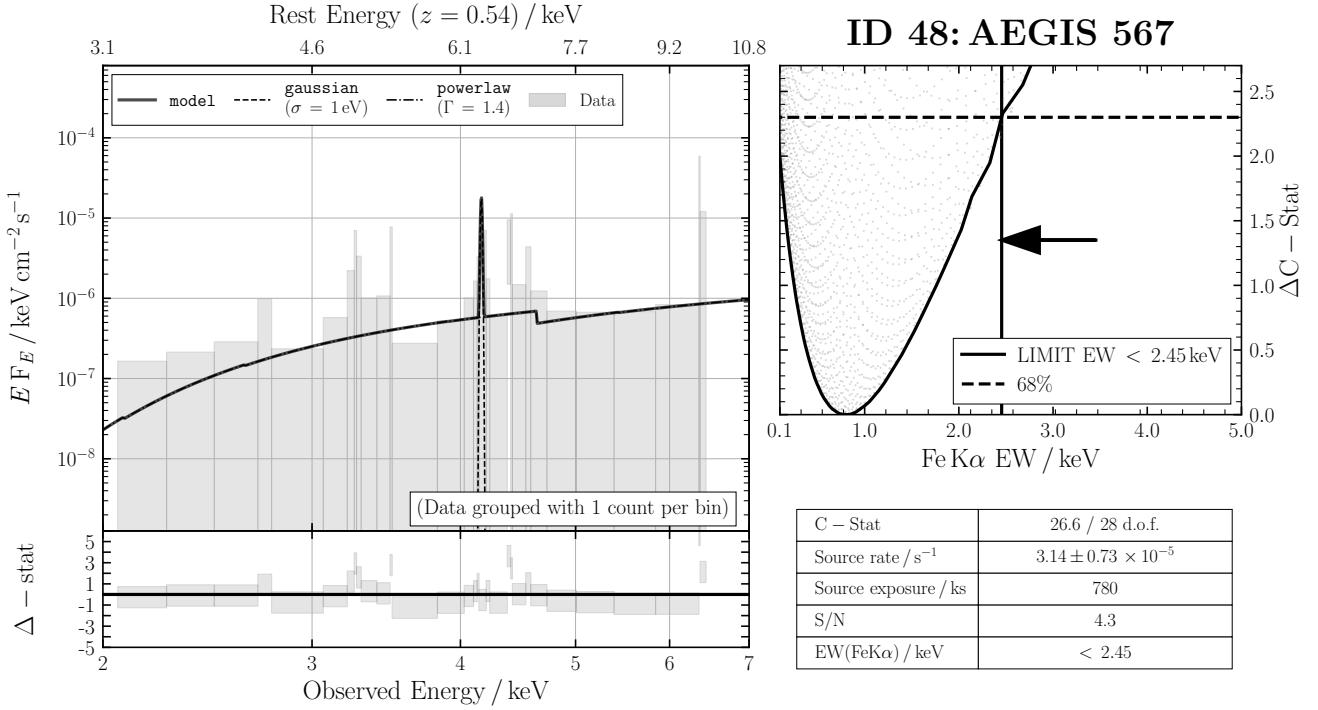


Figure B43. ID 46: CGCG 420-015

**Figure B44.** ID 47: CDFS 158**Figure B45.** ID 48: AEGIS 567

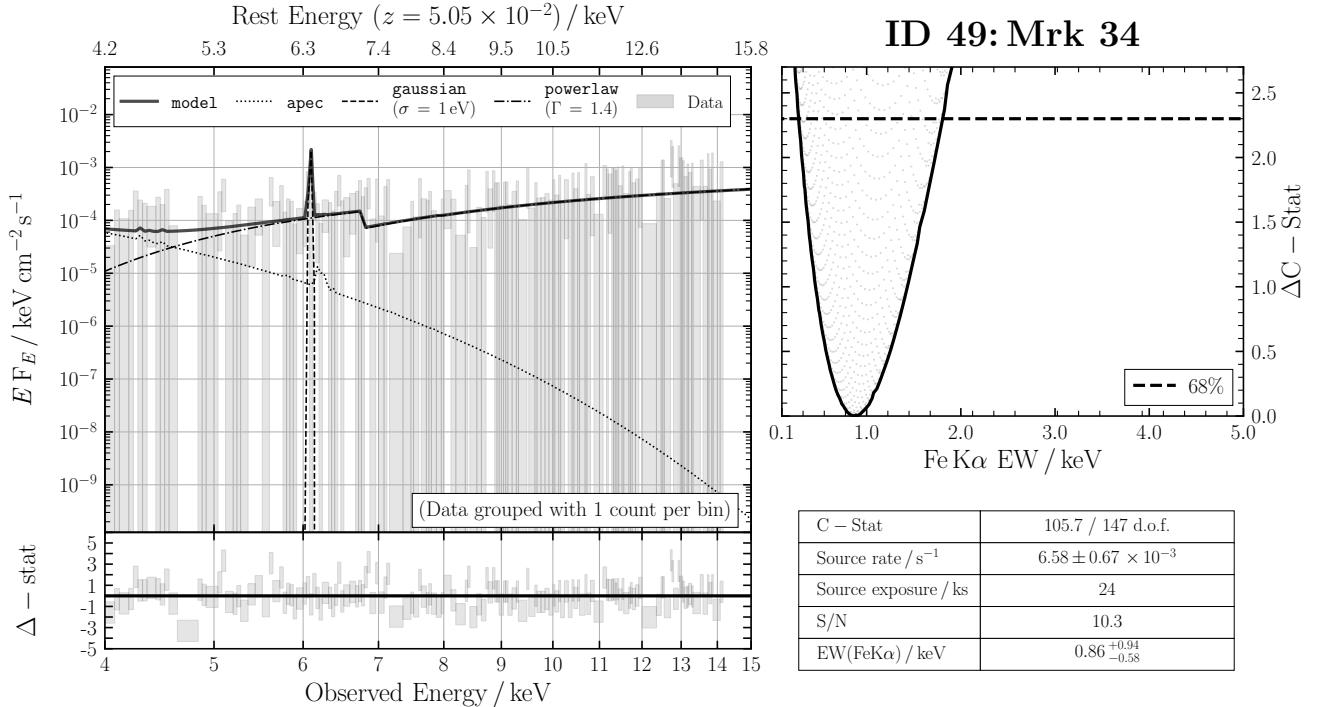


Figure B46. ID 49: Mrk 34

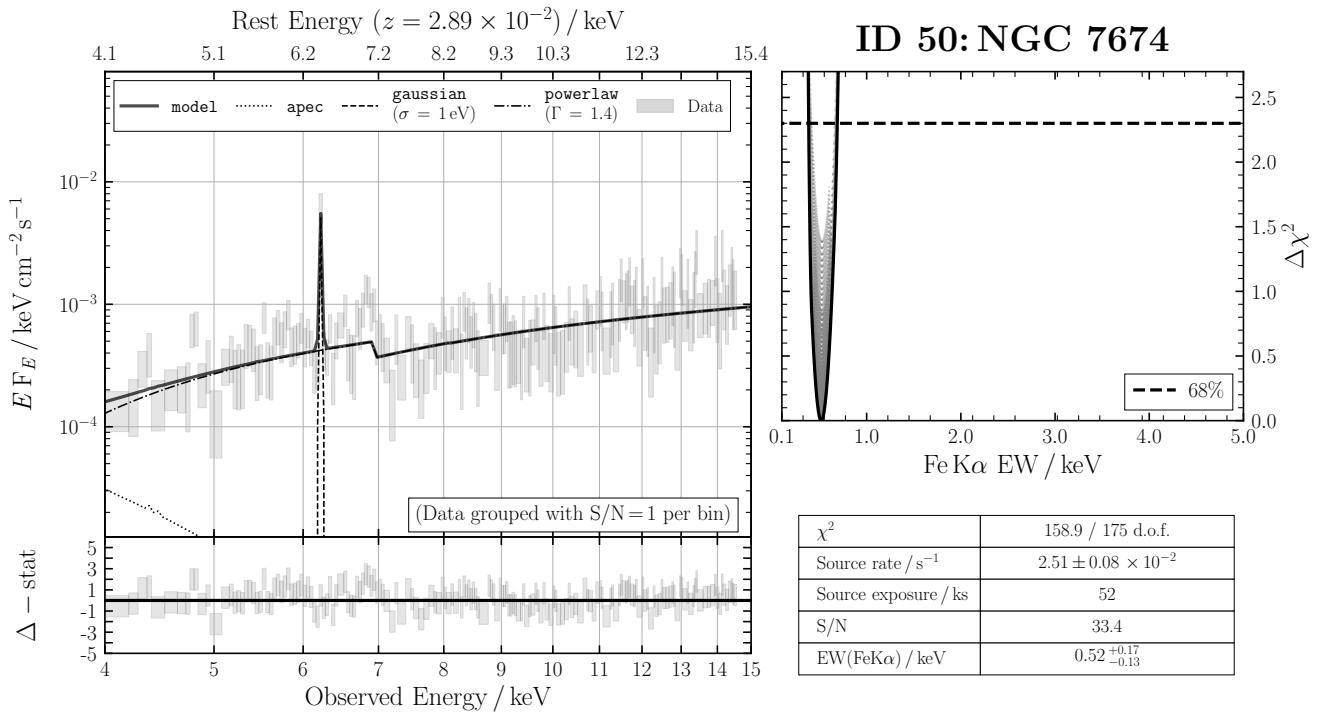
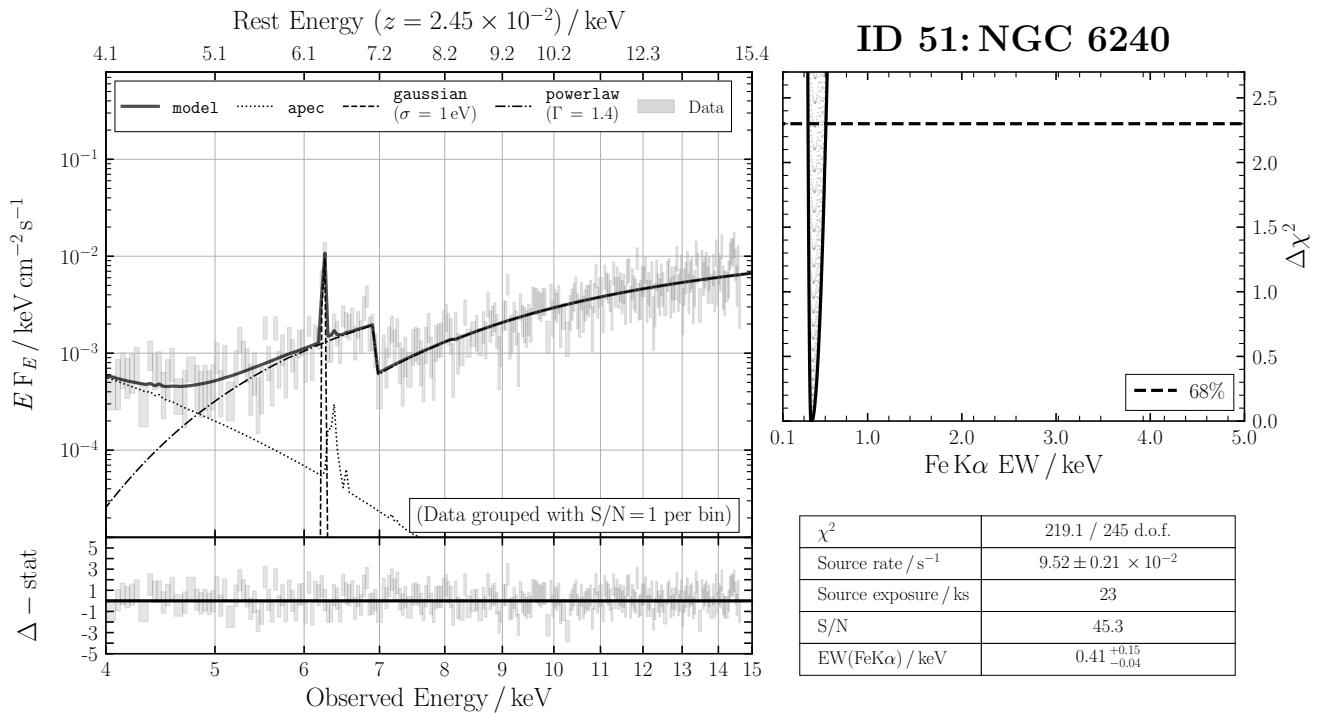
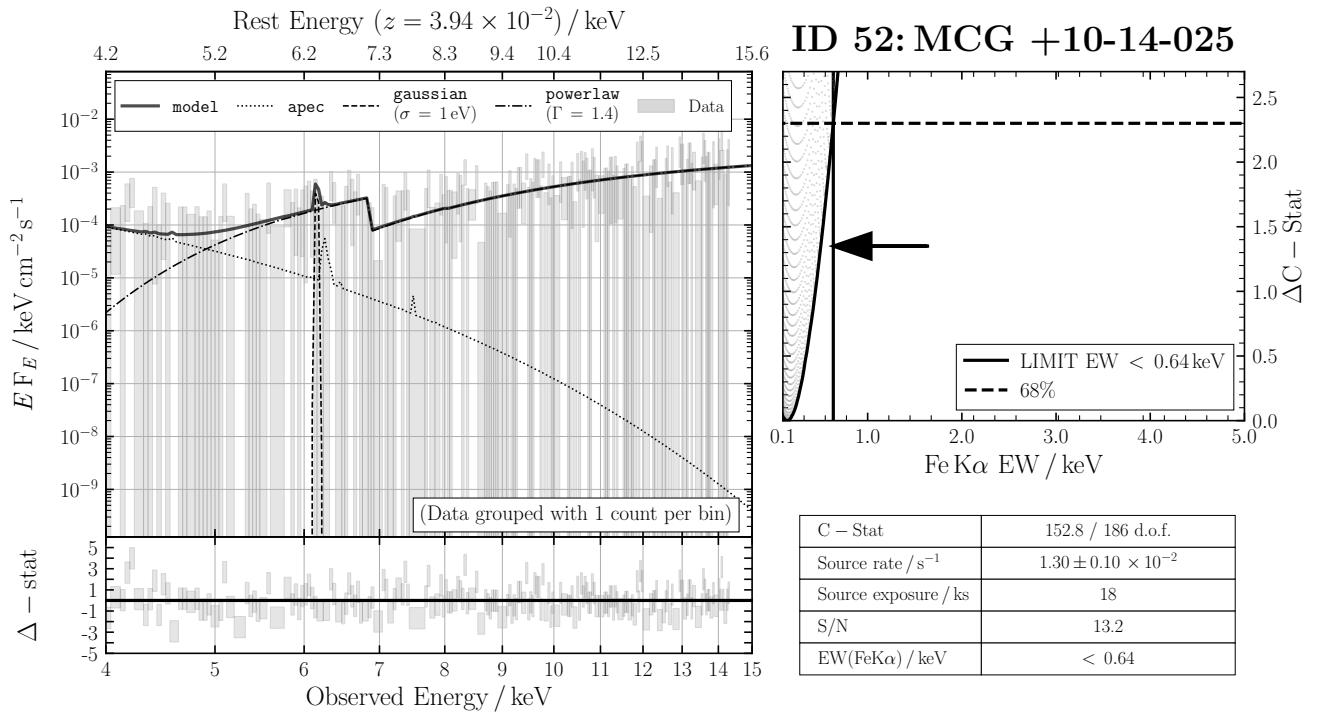


Figure B47. ID 50: NGC 7674

**Figure B48.** ID 51: NGC 6240**Figure B49.** ID 52: MCG +10-14-025

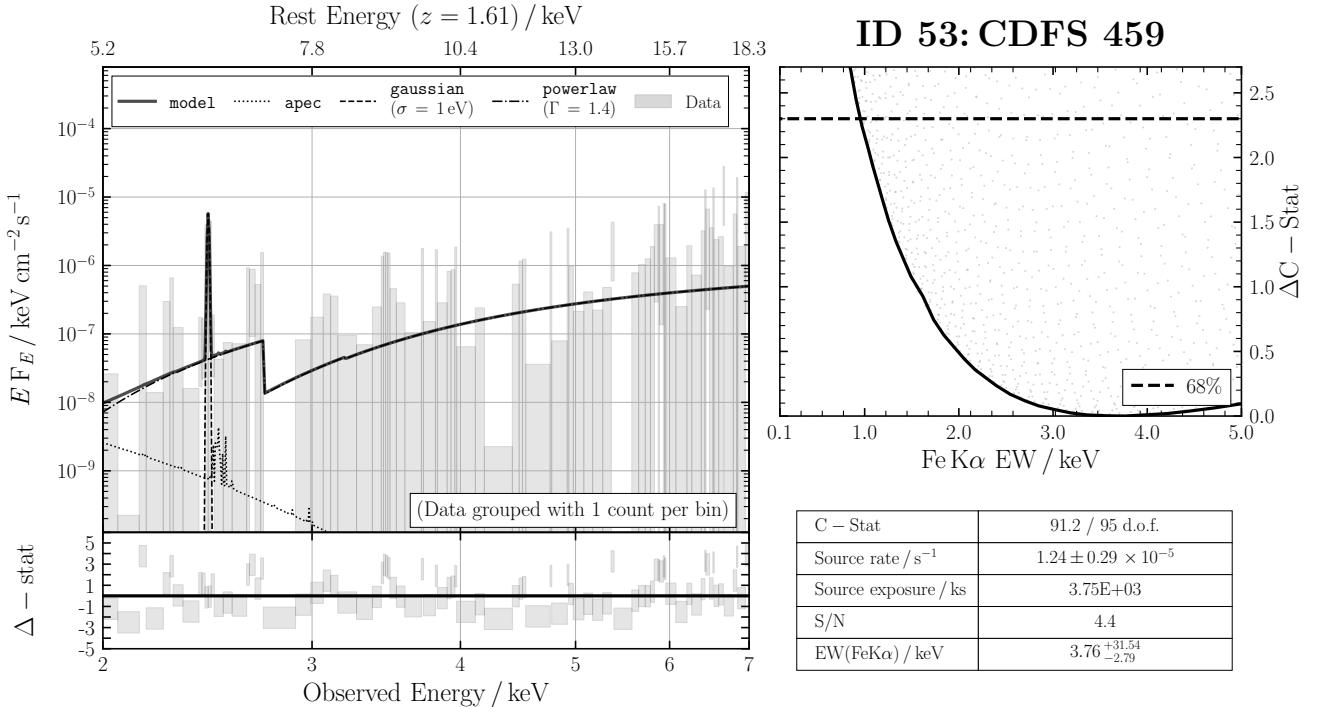


Figure B50. ID 53: CDFS 459

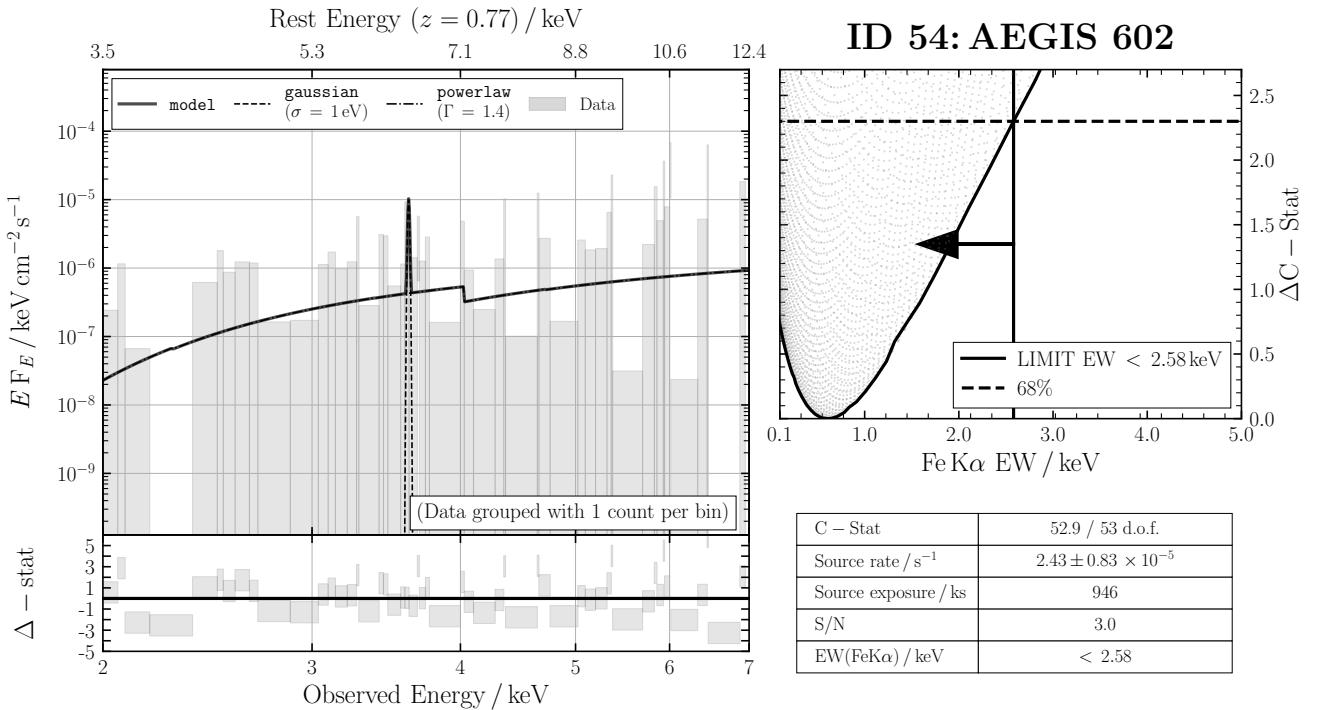
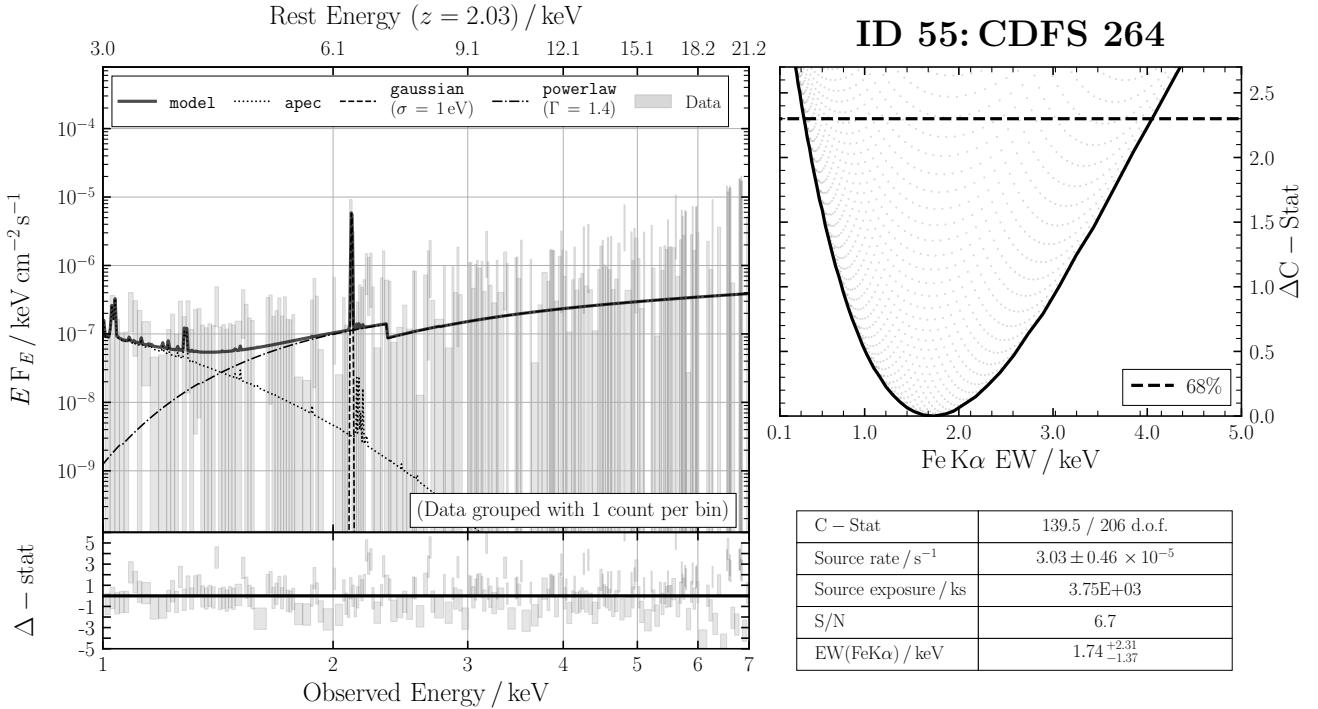
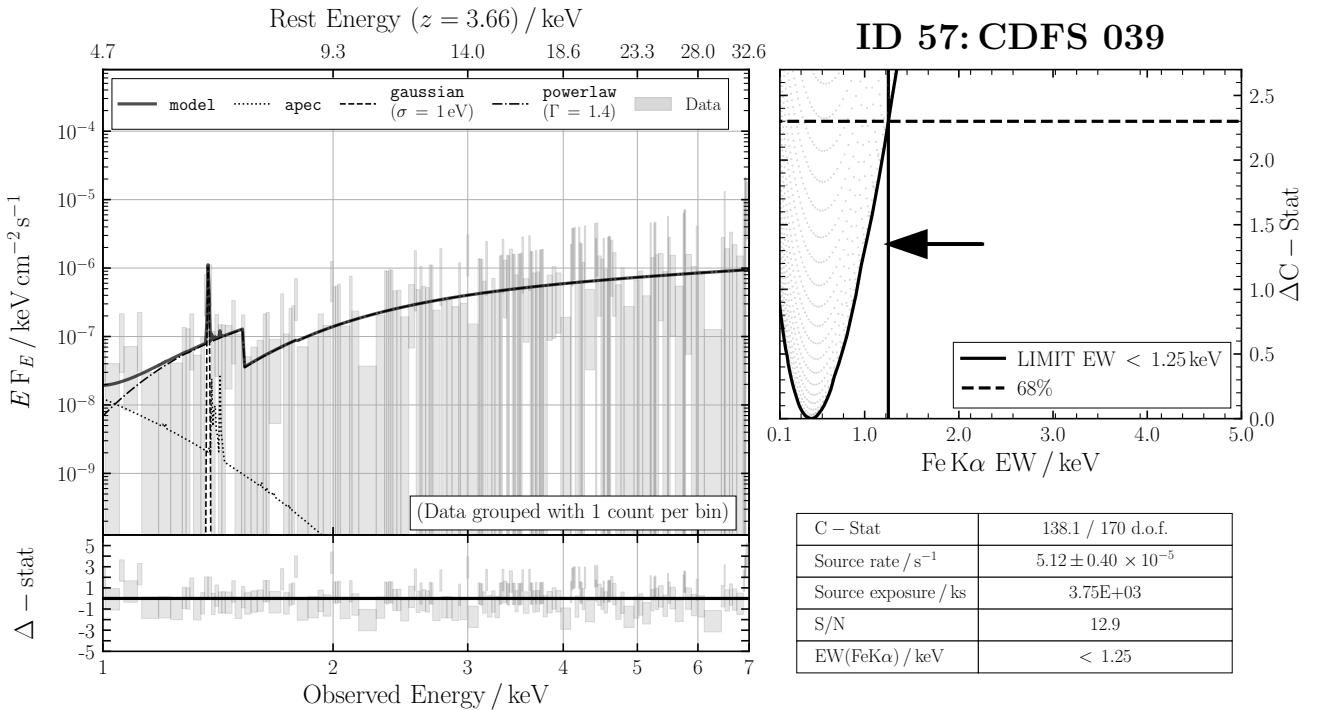


Figure B51. ID 54: AEGIS 602

**Figure B52.** ID 55: CDFS 264**Figure B53.** ID 57: CDFS 039

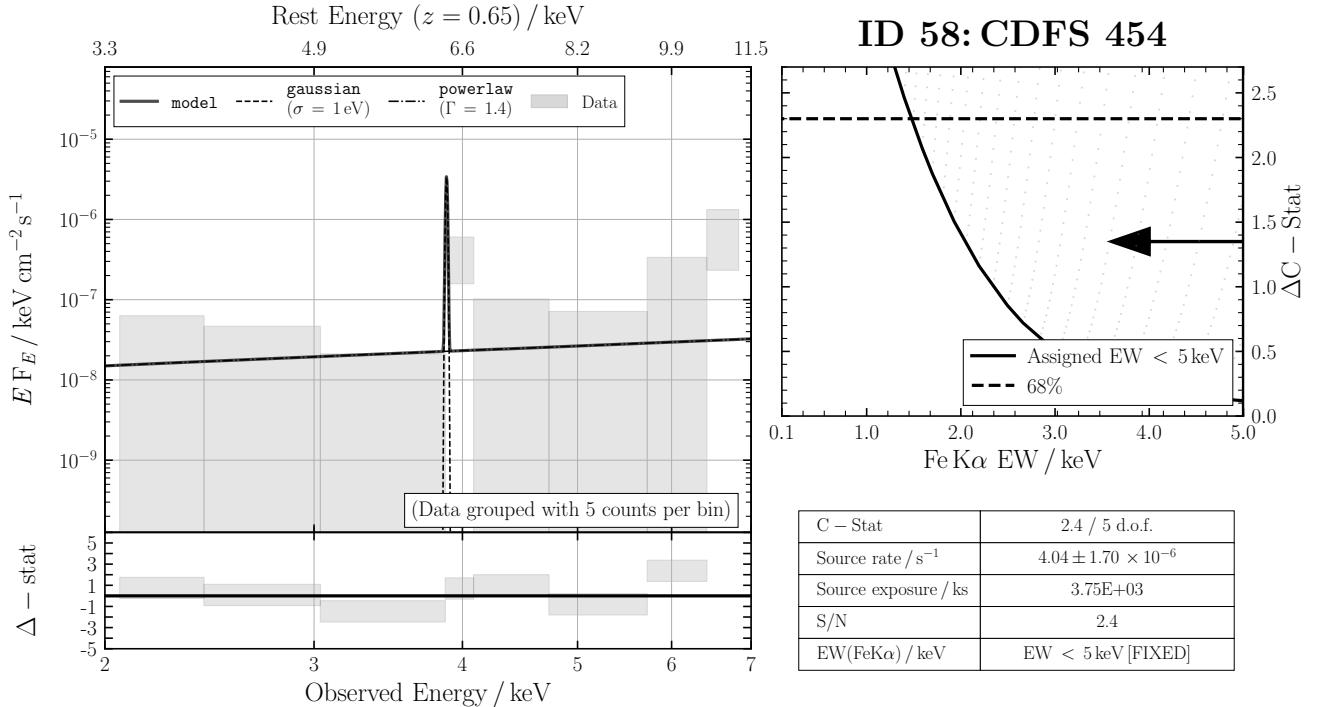


Figure B54. ID 58: CDFS 454

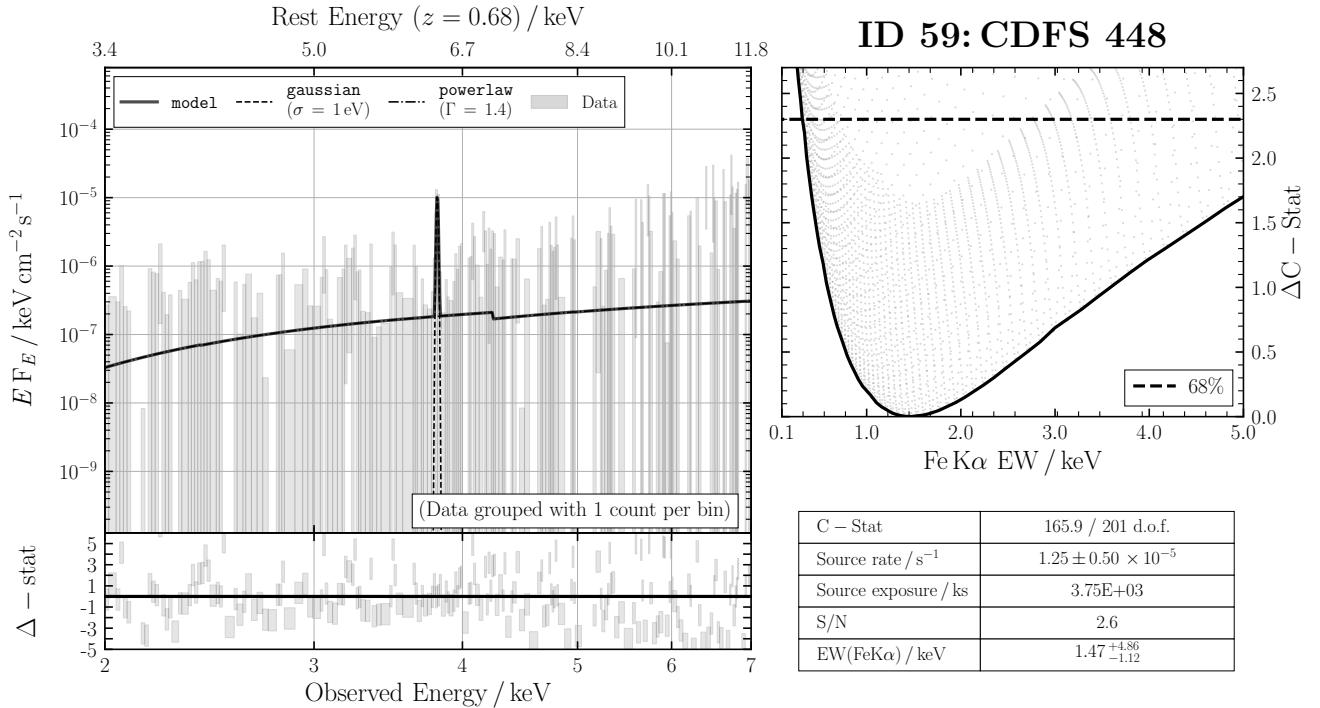
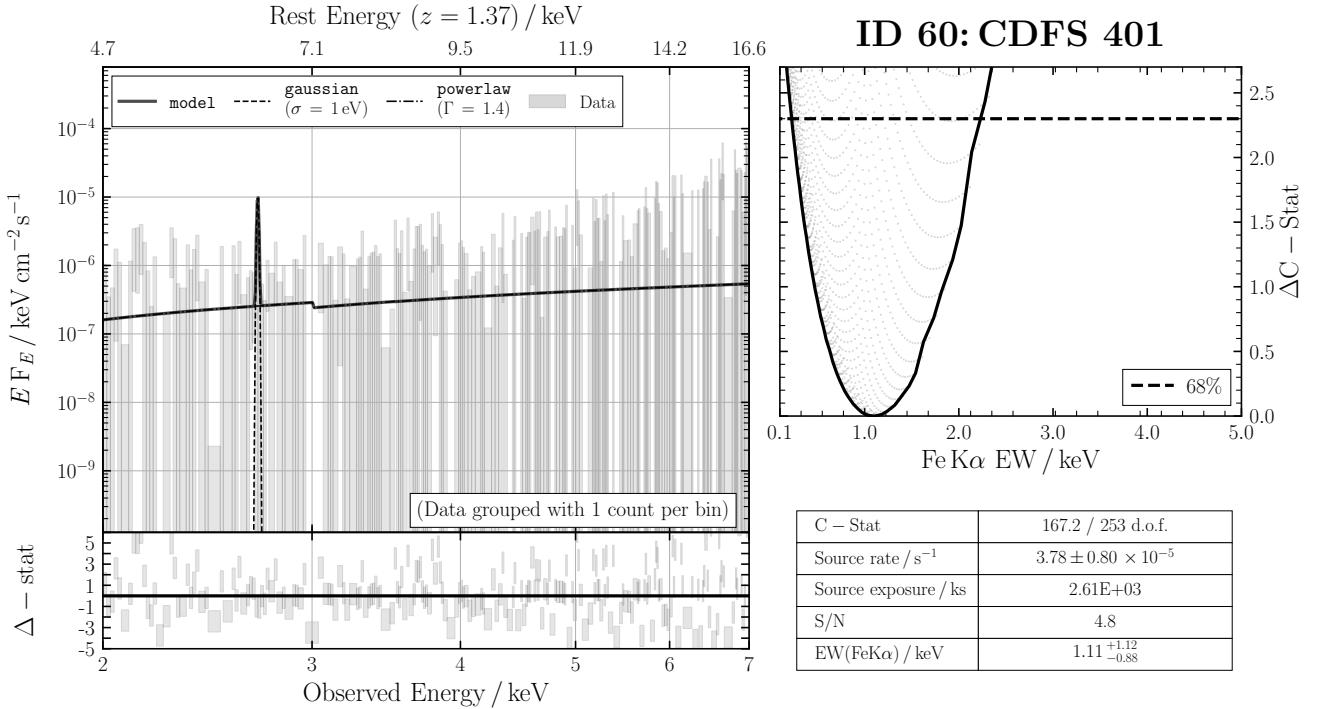
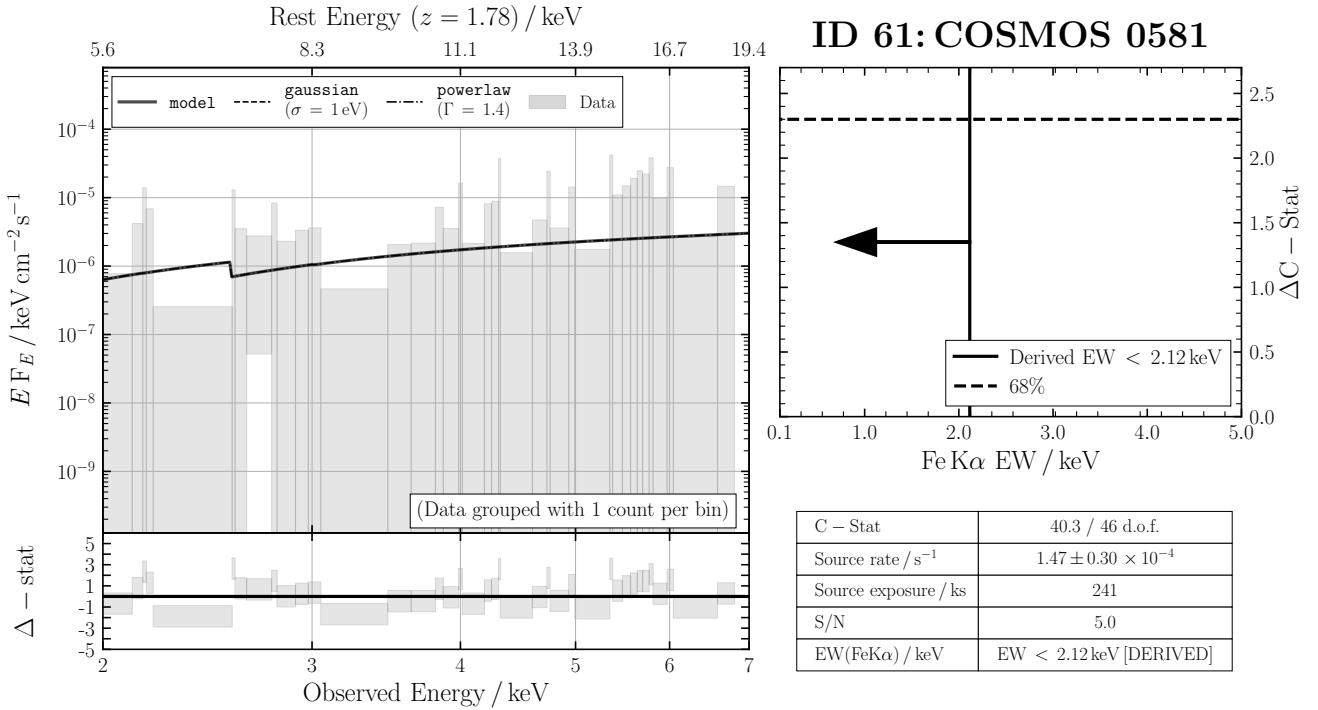


Figure B55. ID 59: CDFS 448

**Figure B56.** ID 60: CDFS 401**Figure B57.** ID 61: COSMOS 0581

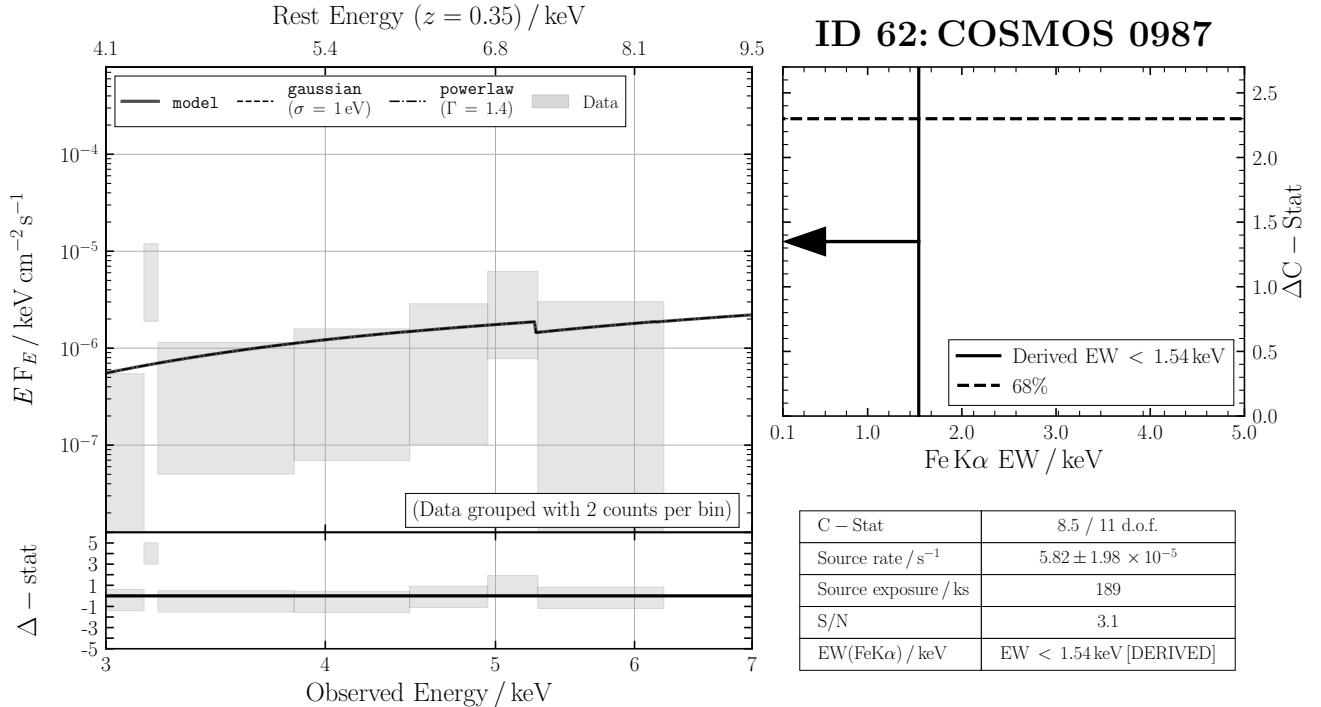


Figure B58. ID 62: COSMOS 0987

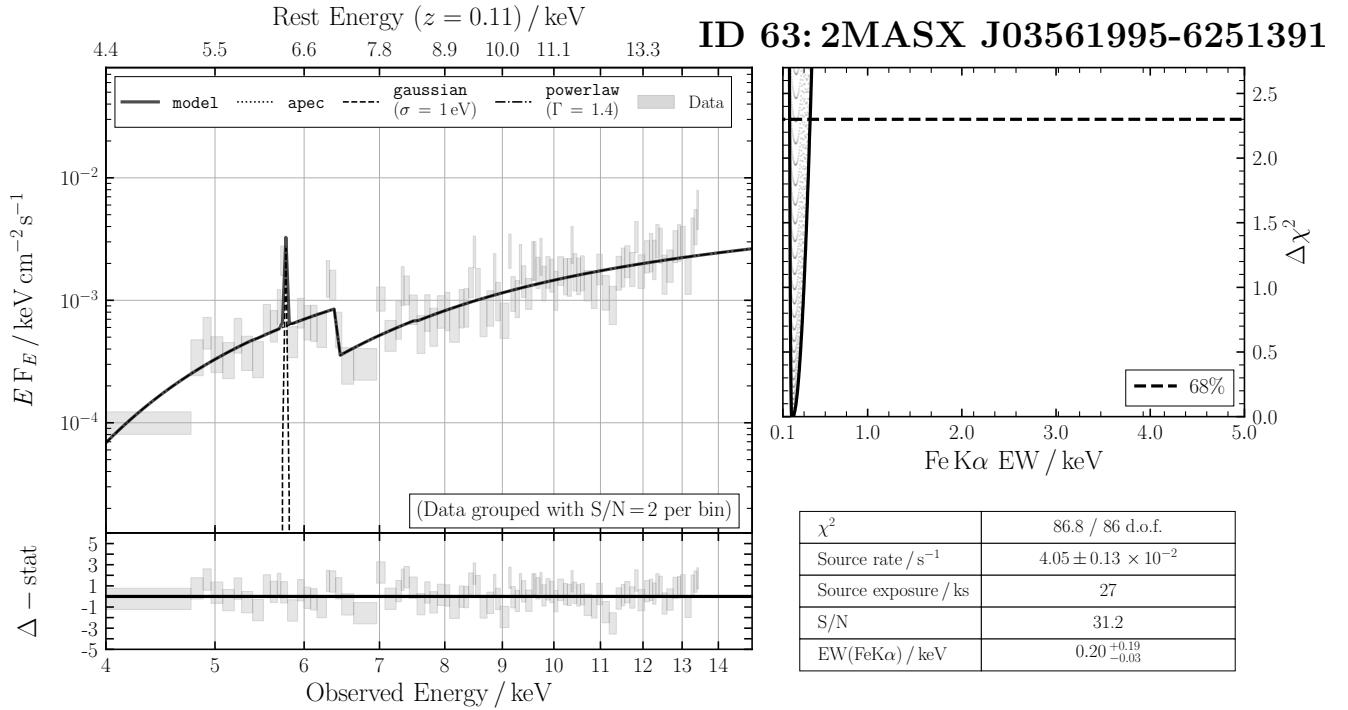
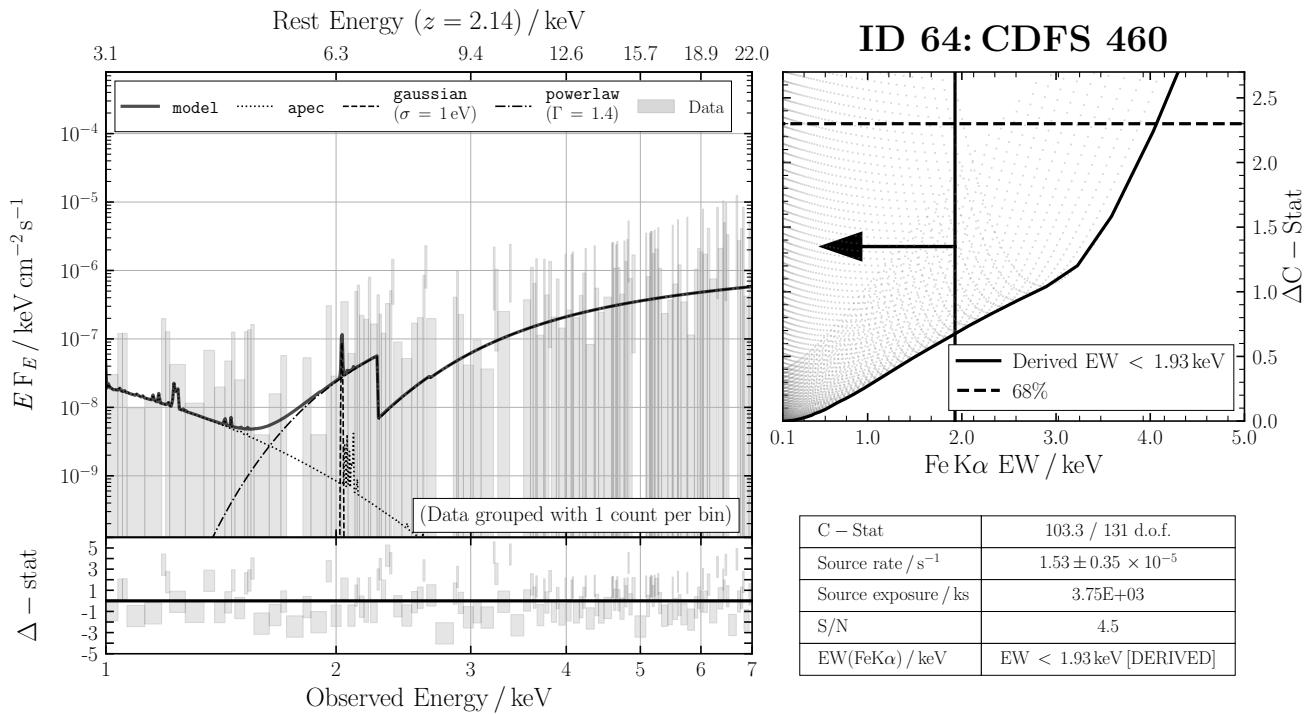
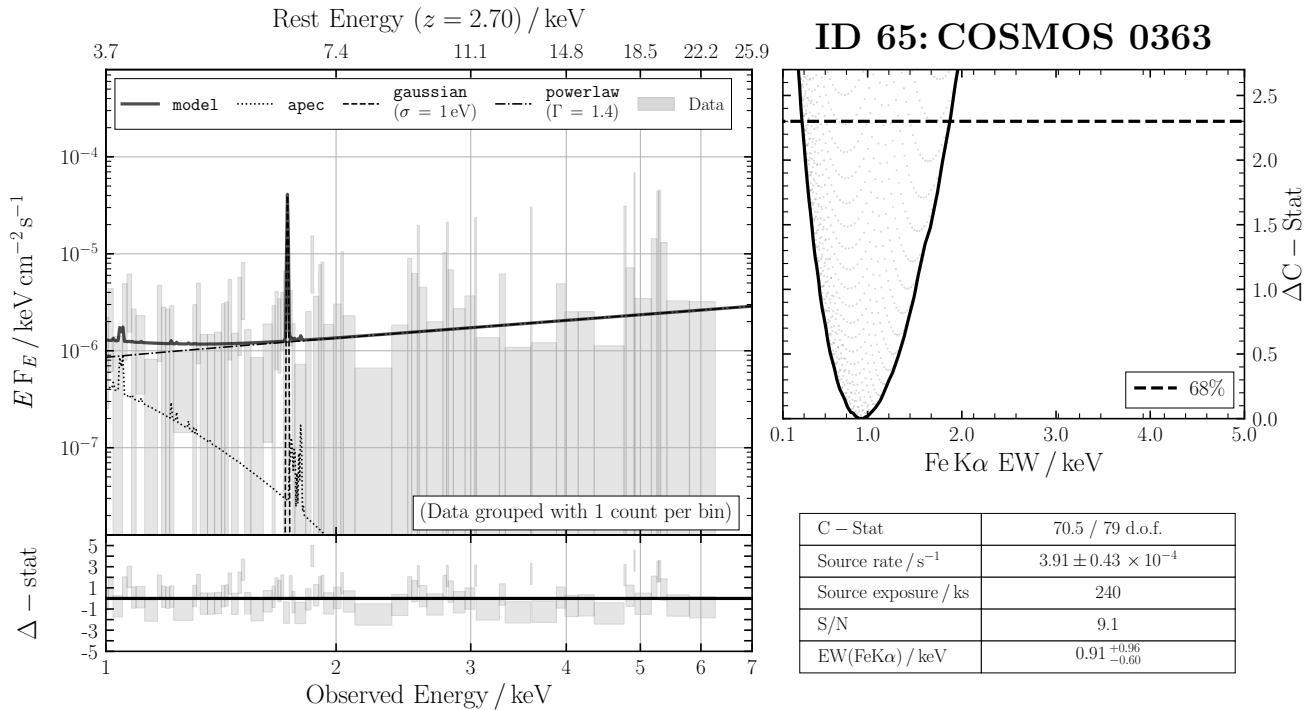
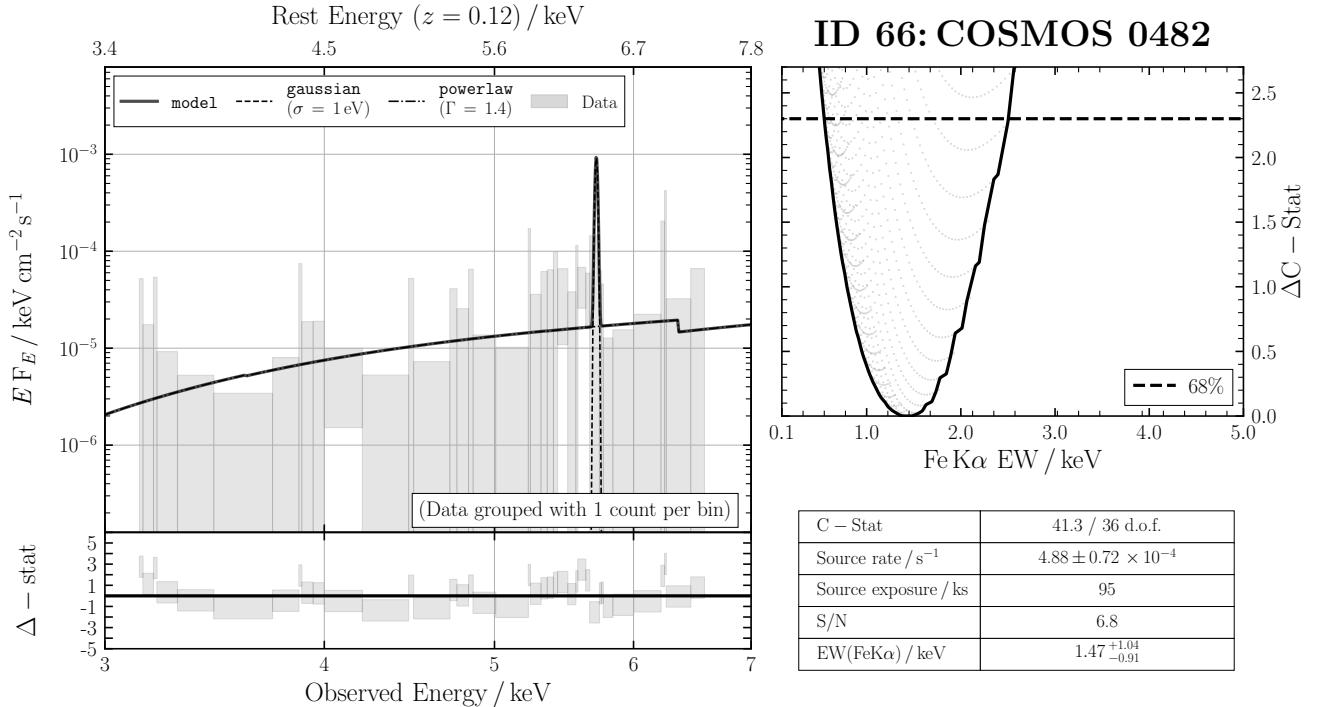
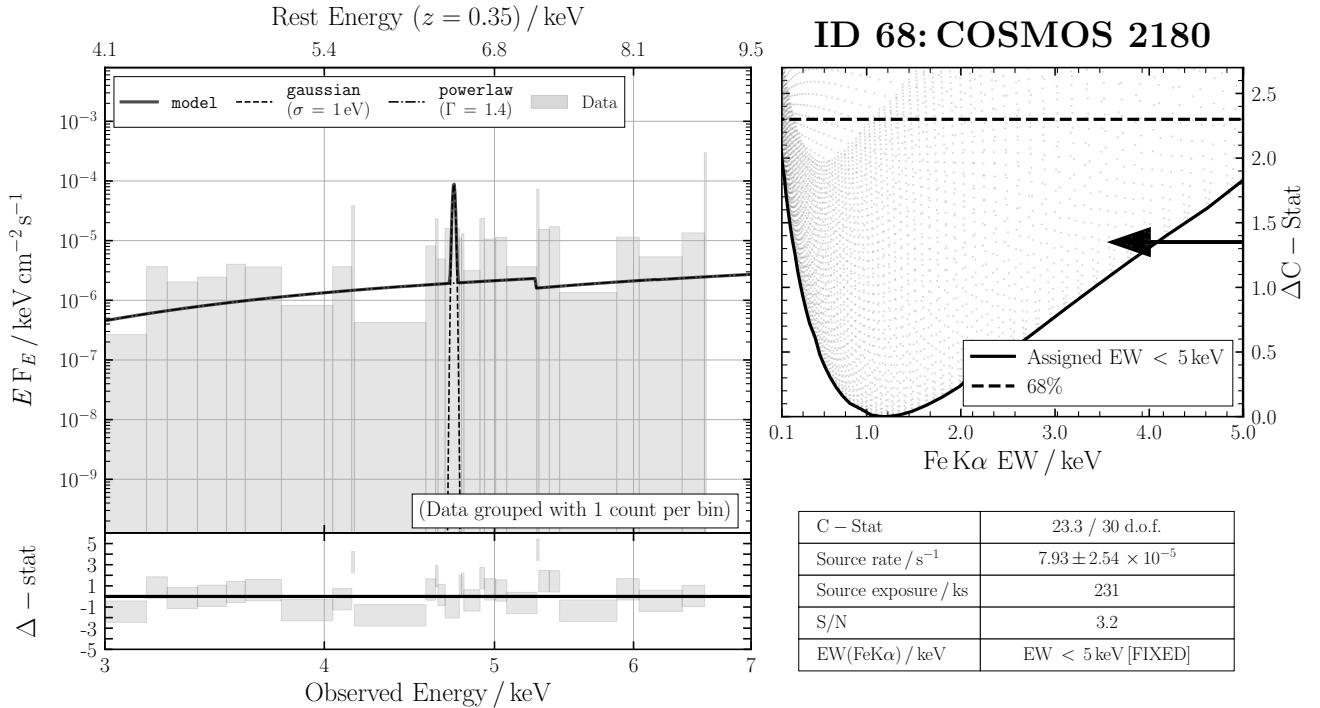
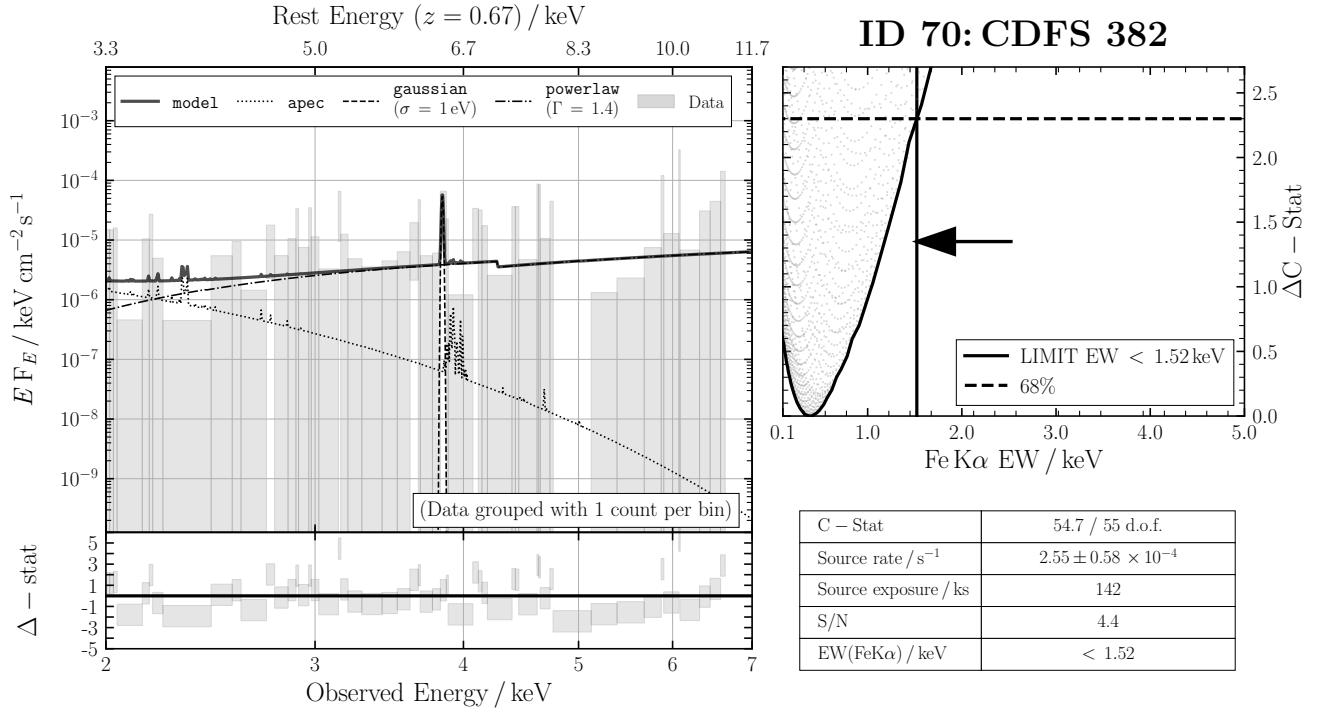
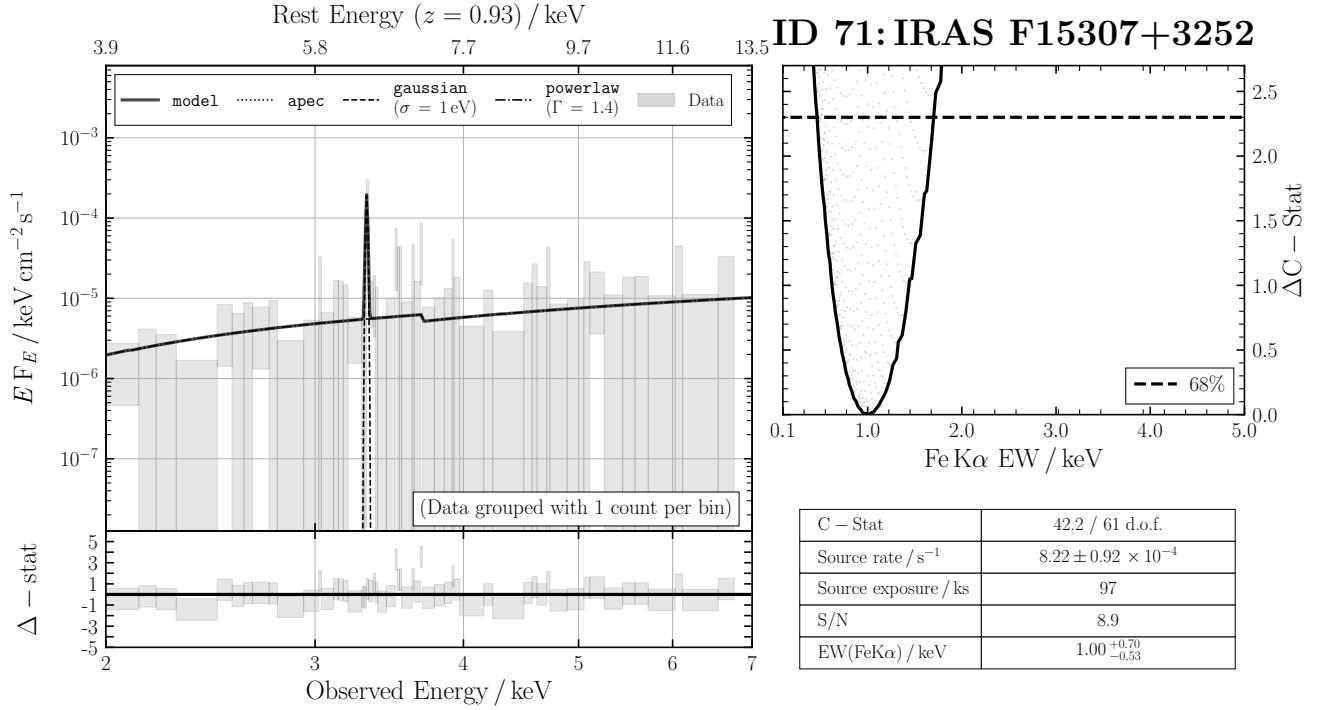


Figure B59. ID 63: 2MASX J03561995-6251391

**Figure B60.** ID 64: CDFS 460**Figure B61.** ID 65: COSMOS 0363


**Figure B62.** ID 66: COSMOS 0482

**Figure B63.** ID 68: COSMOS 2180

**Figure B64.** ID 70: CDFS 382**Figure B65.** ID 71: IRAS F15307+3252