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The properties of the AGN torus as revealed from a set of unbiased *NuSTAR* observations

X. Zhao^{1,2}, S. Marchesi^{3,1}, M. Ajello¹, D. Cole¹, Z. Hu¹, R. Silver¹, and N. Torres-Albà¹

¹ Department of Physics & Astronomy, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634, USA
e-mail: xiuruiz@clemson.edu

² Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA

³ INAF-Osservatorio Astronomico di Bologna, Via Piero Gobetti, 93/3, 40129 Bologna, Italy

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ABSTRACT

The obscuration observed in active galactic nuclei (AGNs) is mainly caused by dust and gas distributed in a torus-like structure surrounding the supermassive black hole. However, the properties of the obscuring torus of an AGN in X-ray have not yet been fully investigated because of a lack of high-quality data and proper models. In this work, we perform a broadband X-ray spectral analysis of a large, unbiased sample of obscured AGNs (with line-of-sight column density $23 \leq \log(N_{\text{H}}) \leq 24$) in the nearby Universe for which high-quality archival *NuSTAR* data are available. We analyzed the source spectra using the recently developed *borus02* model, which enables us to accurately characterize the physical and geometrical properties of AGN-obscuring tori. We compare our results obtained from the unbiased Compton-thin AGNs with those of Compton-thick AGNs. We find that Compton-thin and Compton-thick AGNs may possess similar tori, whose average column density is Compton thick ($N_{\text{H,tor,ave}} \approx 1.4 \times 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$), but they are observed through different (under-dense or over-dense) regions of the tori. We also find that the obscuring torus medium is significantly inhomogeneous, with the torus average column densities being significantly different from their line-of-sight column densities (for most of the sources in the sample). The average torus covering factor of sources in our unbiased sample is $c_{\text{f}} = 0.67$, suggesting that the fraction of unobscured AGNs is $\sim 33\%$. We developed a new method to measure the intrinsic line-of-sight column density distribution of AGNs in the nearby Universe, and find the results to be in good agreement with constraints from recent population synthesis models.

Key words. galaxies: active – Galaxy: nucleus – X-rays: galaxies

1. Introduction

Active galactic nuclei (AGNs) are some of the most powerful objects in the sky because of the extreme accretion process of the super-massive black holes (SMBHs) in the center of galaxies (Soltan 1982; Richstone et al. 1998). The material (gas and dust) surrounding the SMBH not only feeds the central monster but is the origin of the obscuration of the AGN (see Hickox & Alexander 2018, for a recent review). Studying the properties of this obscuring material in AGNs is key to understanding the growth of SMBHs. The AGN unified model (Antonucci 1993; Urry & Padovani 1995) suggests that the obscuring material in the AGNs is shaped as an optically thick torus-like structure. The obscuring torus was initially thought to be smooth. However, many recent observations show that the material within the torus is clumpy rather than uniformly distributed (see Netzer 2015, for a recent review). For example, the rapid variable sources and eclipse events found in X-ray observations (e.g., Risaliti et al. 2002; Markowitz et al. 2014; Laha et al. 2020) and the observed $10 \mu\text{m}$ silicate features in the infrared (IR) spectra cannot be explained by a smooth torus (e.g., Nenkova et al. 2002; Mason et al. 2009).

Based on the obscuration of the torus, AGNs can be categorized into unobscured when the column density along the line of sight is $N_{\text{H,los}} < 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, and obscured when $N_{\text{H,los}} > 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. The most obscured sources are called Compton thick (CT-) AGNs when $N_{\text{H,los}} > 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. Moreover, AGNs with different levels of obscuration are the main contribu-

tors to the cosmic X-ray background (CXB; the diffuse X-ray emission in the universe; e.g., Maccacaro 1991; Madau et al. 1994; Comastri et al. 1995). Hard X-ray surveys are more efficient in detecting obscured AGNs because high-energy photons can more easily penetrate the dense material surrounding the SMBH. However, only a small number of CT-AGNs have been discovered so far (e.g., Risaliti et al. 1999; Burlon et al. 2011; Ricci et al. 2015; Lanzuisi et al. 2018) because of their large obscuration, which makes it difficult to both detect them and properly measure their column density. Consequently, the uncertainties on the measurement of the intrinsic distribution of the column density of AGNs are still significant. The fraction of CT-AGNs predicted by AGN population synthesis models ($\sim 30\text{--}50\%$; Gilli et al. 2007; Ueda et al. 2014; Buchner et al. 2015; Ananna et al. 2019) is much higher than what has been observed so far ($\sim 10\text{--}30\%$; Burlon et al. 2011; Ricci et al. 2015; Lansbury et al. 2017; Masini et al. 2018; Zappacosta et al. 2018). Therefore, the intrinsic column density distribution of AGNs is still controversial.

In this work, we perform a broadband X-ray spectral analysis of high-quality (soft and hard) data available for a large, unbiased sample of obscured AGNs in the local universe ($z < 0.15$). In Sect. 2, we introduce the criteria that are used to select the unbiased AGN sample and describe the X-ray spectral analysis technique. In Sect. 3, we report the spectral analysis results. In Sect. 4, we develop a new method to calculate the intrinsic line-of-sight column density distribution of the AGNs in the local Universe. We also compare our derived

distribution with the results obtained in previous observations and the constraints from different population synthesis models. All reported uncertainties are at 90% confidence level unless otherwise stated. Standard cosmological parameters are adopted as follows: $\langle H_0 \rangle = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$, $\langle q_0 \rangle = 0.0$, and $\langle \Omega_\Lambda \rangle = 0.73$.

2. Sample selection and spectral analysis

2.1. Selection criteria

The sources presented in this work are selected from the 100-month Palermo *Swift*-BAT catalog¹ (Marchesi et al., in prep.), which covers 50% of the sky at the 15–150 keV flux limit of $\sim 5.4 \times 10^{-12} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$. The selection criteria are as follows:

1. Sources with line-of-sight column density² ($N_{\text{H,los}}$) between 10^{23} and 10^{24} cm^{-2} . To characterize the physical and geometrical properties of the obscuring material around the SMBH, a clear signal is needed from the reprocessed component of the obscuring torus to overcome the line-of-sight component. Though ideal for studying the obscuring torus, when sampling, there is significant bias against CT-AGNs. Therefore, here we select heavily obscured Compton-thin AGNs, against which there is less bias when studying the obscuring torus. In sources with $N_{\text{H,los}} < 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, the contribution of the reprocessed component to the overall AGN emission is negligible (<5% at 2–10 keV; Baloković et al. 2018), which makes the derivation of the torus properties a difficult process in those sources. We therefore select Compton-thin sources with $N_{\text{H,los}} > 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ in our study of the AGN torus. We analyzed the nearby CT-AGNs selected from the *Swift*-BAT catalog in a separate set of papers (Marchesi et al. 2018, 2019, and in prep., Zhao et al. 2019a,b).
2. Available *NuSTAR* data. *NuSTAR* data are instrumental in properly characterizing the properties of heavily obscured AGNs in the local universe because of the significant suppression of their spectra at soft X-rays (see, e.g., Civano et al. 2015; Marchesi et al. 2018).

The obscuring material that reprocesses the X-ray emissions from the “hot corona” is mainly related to the dusty torus (<10 pc) proposed by the AGN unified model and to the interstellar medium (ISM; >kpc) of the host galaxy (see, Netzer 2015; Almeida & Ricci 2017; Hickox & Alexander 2018, for recent reviews). The typical column density N_{H} toward the nucleus decreases with size scale as R^{-2} (where R is the distance from the central SMBH). Thus, the N_{H} from the galaxy-wide scale is thought to be $N_{\text{H}} < 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, except for galaxy mergers (e.g., Di Matteo et al. 2005) and high-redshift quasars where the galaxies are rich in gas (Circosta et al. 2019). The dusty gas in the compact torus can produce obscuration up to $N_{\text{H}} \approx 10^{25} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. Our selected sources are heavily obscured ($N_{\text{H}} > 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) and are in the local Universe ($z < 0.15$), and no evidence has been found for merger events. Therefore, we assume that the obscuring material that reprocesses the X-ray emission in our sources is mainly from the AGN torus.

A total of 93 out of ~ 1000 AGNs in the BAT catalog have been selected and analyzed in this work. The information about the observations used when analyzing each source is listed in

¹ http://bat.ifc.inaf.it/100m_bat_catalog/100m_bat_catalog_v0.0.htm

² For sources also detected in the BAT 70-month catalog, we use the spectral properties measured in Ricci et al. (2017a). We measured their spectral properties using the *Swift*-BAT data and soft X-ray data for the rest of the sources.

the Appendix. The median redshift of the sources in our finalized sample is $\langle z \rangle = 0.02776$ (i.e., the median distance is $\langle d \rangle \sim 122 \text{ Mpc}$).

2.2. Spectral analysis

We perform a broadband (1–78 keV) X-ray spectral analysis of all 93 sources in our sample. *NuSTAR* (3–78 keV) data provide coverage in the hard X-rays. For the soft-X-ray band, we use archival *XMM-Newton* data when they are available (1–10 keV; 48 sources); otherwise we use archival *Chandra* data (1–7 keV; 19 sources). We use *Swift*-XRT data (1–10 keV; 26 sources) when neither *XMM-Newton* nor *Chandra* data are available. The details of the data reduction are listed and described in Appendix A.

The spectra are fitted using XSPEC (Arnaud 1996) version 12.10.0c. The photoelectric cross-section is from Verner et al. (1996); the element abundance is from Anders & Grevesse (1989) and metal abundance is fixed to solar; the Galactic absorption column density is obtained using the `nh` task (Kalberla et al. 2005) in HEASOFT for each source. The χ^2 statistic is adopted when *XMM-Newton* data and *Chandra* data are used, while the C statistic (Cash 1979) is used when *Swift*-XRT data are applied due to the low quality of the *Swift*-XRT spectra and the limited number of counts in each bin.

The spectra of heavily obscured AGNs are complicated by the emergence of the reprocessed component, including the Compton scattering and fluorescent emission lines, which are buried by the line-of-sight component in the unobscured AGN spectra. However, despite the additional difficulty of characterizing the spectra, this reprocessed component becomes a perfect tool to estimate the physical and geometrical properties of the obscuring material surrounding the central SMBH. In this work, following Zhao et al. (2020), we analyze the spectra of the sources in our sample using the self-consistent *Borus* model (Baloković et al. 2018), which optimizes the exploration of the parameter space and has been intensively used to characterize heavily obscured AGNs.

The complete *Borus* model used in the spectral analysis consists of three components:

(A) A reprocessed component produced by the obscuring material near the SMBH, including the Compton-scattered continuum and fluorescent lines, characterized by `borus02`. `borus02` assumes a sphere with conical cutouts at both poles (Baloković et al. 2018), approximating a torus with an opening angle that can vary in the range of $\theta_{\text{Tor}} = [0-84]^\circ$, corresponding to a torus covering factor of $c_f = \cos(\theta_{\text{Tor}}) = [1-0.1]$. The inclination angle, which is the angle between the axis of the AGN and the observer’s line of sight, is also a free parameter ranging from $\theta_{\text{inc}} = [18-87]^\circ$, where $\theta_{\text{obs}} = 18^\circ$ is when the AGN is observed face-on and $\theta_{\text{obs}} = 87^\circ$ is observed edge-on. The average column density of the obscuring torus can vary in the range of $\log(N_{\text{H,tor}}) = [22.0-25.5]$.

(B) A line-of-sight component or the absorbed intrinsic continuum, described by a cut-off power law, denoted by `cutoffpl` in XSPEC, multiplied by an obscuring component, including both the photoelectric absorption (`zphabs`) and the Compton-scattering (`cabs`) effects. It is worth noting that the torus column density in the reprocessed component is decoupled from the line-of-sight column density: the torus column density is an average property of the obscuring torus. In contrast, the line-of-sight column density represents a quantity that is along our line of sight and could vary when observed at different epochs.

The line-of-sight column density $N_{\text{H,los}}$ can be significantly different from $N_{\text{H,tor}}$, which can be used as an approximation of the nonuniform (clumpy) distribution of matter surrounding the SMBH (see discussion in Sect. 4.2 of Baloković et al. 2018). Buchner et al. (2019), Tanimoto et al. (2019), who assume a clumpy torus scenario, provide a more realistic description of the obscuring material surrounding the accreting SMBH. However, these authors do not provide information about the global average properties of the torus, such as for example its average column density, which is a significant focus of this paper. Moreover, the Tanimoto et al. (2019) model has not yet been made publicly available.

(C) A scattered component modeling the fractional AGN emission that is scattered rather than absorbed by the obscuring material. The scattered component is characterized by an unabsorbed cut-off power law multiplied by a constant. The fractional unabsorbed continuum is usually less than 5–10% of the intrinsic continuum (see, e.g., Noguchi et al. 2010; Marchesi et al. 2016) and accounts for the AGN emission at low-energy below a few keV.

In the process of modeling the spectra, we tie the photon indices, Γ , the cut-off energy, E_{cut} , and the normalization, norm, of the intrinsic continuum, the reprocessed component, and the fractional unabsorbed continuum together, assuming that the three components have the same origin. The photon index in *borus02* ranges in [1.4–2.6], and therefore the photon index in the cut-off power law varies between 1.4 and 2.6 as well.

The *Borus* model is used in the following *XSPEC* configuration:

$$\text{Model} = \text{constant}_1 * \text{phabs} * (\text{borus02} + \text{zphabs} * \text{cabs} * \text{cutoffpl} + \text{constant}_2 * \text{cutoffpl}), \quad (1)$$

where constant_1 is the cross-calibration between *NuSTAR* and the soft-X-ray observatories, that is, *XMM-Newton*, *Chandra*, and *Swift-XRT*; *phabs* models the Galactic absorption from our Galaxy; and constant_2 is the fraction of the unabsorbed continuum in the scattered component.

The cut-off energy is fixed at $E_{\text{cut}} = 500$ keV for all sources, except for ESO 383-18, whose cut-off energy is found to be $E_{\text{cut}} < 20$ keV. The spectra of nine sources (ESO 263-13, Mrk 3, NGC 835, NGC 2655, NGC 4102, NGC 4258, NGC 4507, NGC 5728 and NGC 7319) all show strong nonAGN thermal emission around 1 keV, which may be caused by the star formation process and/or diffuse gas emission. We use *mekal* (Mewe et al. 1985) to model this nonAGN thermal contribution: the temperature and the relative metal abundance in *mekal* are both left free to vary. To better constrain the parameters of the *mekal* model, we fit the spectra of these sources down to 0.3 keV. When analyzing the spectra of 3C 445, we add a few Gaussian lines to model different emission lines. The relative iron abundance of the reprocessed component, A_{Fe} , is fixed to 1 (the solar value), except for three sources (3C 445, 3C 452 and ESO 383-18), where a significant improvement in spectral fit ($>3\sigma$ using *ftest* in *XSPEC*) has been found when A_{Fe} is free to vary. The best-fit iron abundances are $A_{\text{Fe},3\text{C}445} = 0.32^{+0.05}_{-0.08}$, $A_{\text{Fe},3\text{C}452} = 0.41^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$, and $A_{\text{Fe},\text{ESO}383-18} = 0.19^{+0.07}_{-0.05}$.

We note that the obscuring material in the AGNs might also originate from the polar dust outflow as revealed by IR observations (e.g., Tristram et al. 2007). However, the X-ray observations are less affected by the polar outflow because the gas density in the polar outflow is much less than that in the torus (Wada et al. 2016). Indeed, the covering factors measured in X-ray are systematically smaller than those measured in IR (see, Fig. 2 in Tanimoto et al. 2019). This suggests that the typical size

of the X-ray obscuring material is much smaller (i.e., the torus) than the typical sizes of the IR emission (i.e., torus + polar dust). Therefore, in the following discussion, we assume that absorption measured in the X-ray spectra of the sources in our sample is mainly due to the obscuring material in the torus, except for a few cases discussed in Sect. 3.

3. Results

The spectra of 93 sources and their best-fit models can be found online³. The best-fit results of the spectral analysis, that is, line-of-sight column density, $N_{\text{H,los}}$, torus average column density, $N_{\text{H,tor}}$, cosine of the inclination angle, $\cos(\theta_{\text{inc}})$, torus covering factors, c_f , 2–10 keV flux, Flux_{2-10} , and 2–10 keV intrinsic (absorption-corrected) luminosity, $L_{\text{int},2-10}$, are reported in Tables A.2–A.4 when *XMM-Newton*, *Chandra*, and *Swift-XRT* data are used, respectively. For 15 sources in our sample, the contributions of their reprocessed emission to the overall spectra are marginal, such that the parameters of the reprocessed component, for example the torus average column density, inclination angle, and torus covering factor, cannot be constrained at all. Therefore we analyze their spectra using only the line-of-sight component and the scattered component for those sources. Eight sources in our sample are found to have line-of-sight column density $N_{\text{H,los}} < 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ or $N_{\text{H,los}} > 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, and therefore these sources are excluded from our sample. The spectra and best-fit model predictions of four representative sources have been plotted in Fig. A.1.

Flux variations are commonly found in the X-ray spectra of AGNs, especially when multiple observations are taken over timescales that vary from weeks to years (e.g., Guainazzi 2002; Risaliti 2002; Markowitz et al. 2014). Such variabilities are commonly explained by either the fluctuation of the AGN intrinsic emission (e.g., Nandra 2001) or the variation in the absorbing column density along the line of sight (see, e.g., Risaliti et al. 2002; Bianchi et al. 2012). Within the 93 sources in our sample, 20 sources are semi-simultaneously observed by *NuSTAR* and the soft-X-ray observatories. In the remaining 73 sources, 43 (~59%) are measured with significant flux variations between the soft- and hard-X-ray observations (2–10 keV flux variation >20 percent). Within these 43 sources, 16 mainly show intrinsic emission variation; 15 sources show $N_{\text{H,los}}$ variation; and the flux variabilities of 12 sources can be explained only by considering both intrinsic emission and $N_{\text{H,los}}$ variations. The details of the variability analysis are reported in Appendix B. The best-fit results of the sources with flux variability are summarized in Table B.1. It is worth noting that if a source had multiple soft-X-ray observations, we chose the one taken closest to their *NuSTAR* observation time. Therefore, the fraction of the sources in our sample that experienced flux variabilities might be even higher if all soft-X-ray observations are taken into account; however, we cannot exclude the possibility that the $N_{\text{H,los}}$ measured with different instruments may have different values (apparent variability) due to different bandpasses, energy resolution, and effective areas. The $N_{\text{H,los}}$ reported in Tables A.2–A.4 are those measured in the *NuSTAR* observing epoch, and we use them in the following discussions.

Marchesi et al. (2019, hereafter M19) reported the CT-AGNs in the nearby Universe, which are also selected from the BAT 100-month catalog and are covered by *NuSTAR* data. The sources were analyzed using the *borus02* model as well, with the distinction that the inclination angle is fixed in the

³ <https://science.clemson.edu/ctagn/project/>

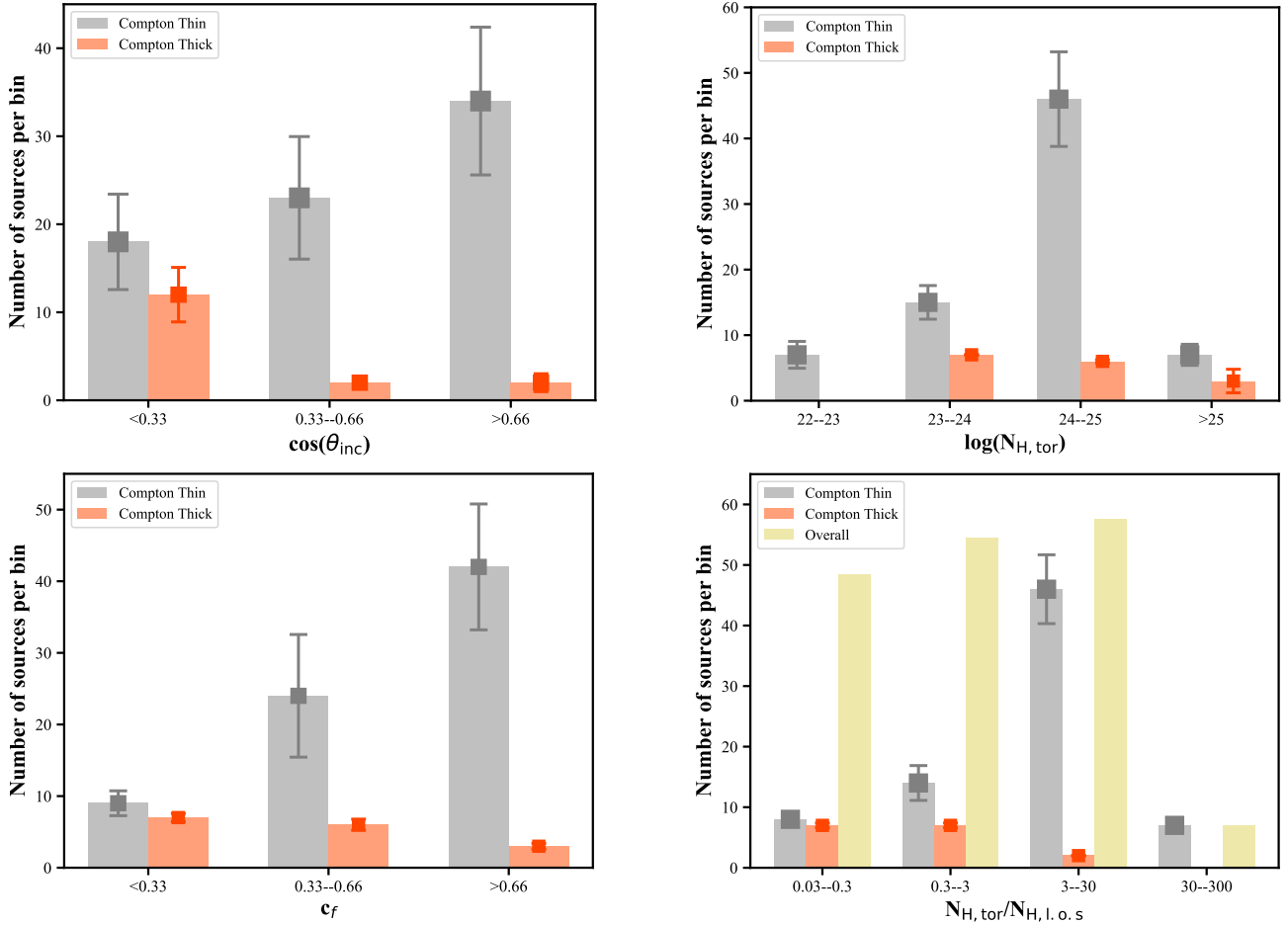


Fig. 1. Left to right in the first row and second row: number of sources with a specific range of inclination angles, $\cos(\theta_{\text{inc}})$, torus column densities, $\log(N_{\text{H,tor}})$, torus covering factors, c_f , and torus column density contrast ratios, $N_{\text{H,tor}}/N_{\text{H,l.o.s}}$, from the Compton-thin sources in our sample (gray histogram) and CT sources from M19 (orange histogram) and CT sources in our sample (gray histogram) and CT sources from M19 (orange histogram), respectively. $\cos(\theta_{\text{inc}}) \sim 0.05$ is when the AGN is observed edge-on and $\cos(\theta_{\text{inc}}) \sim 0.95$ is when the AGN is observed face-on. The error bar is at 90% confidence level. The overall distribution of the torus column density contrast ratio after rescaling is plotted in yellow. We do not include the 15 sources fitted with only a line-of-sight component and a scattered component here.

edge-on direction when fitting the spectra. We re-analyze these CT sources using the same model presented in Sect. 2.2 and leave the inclination angle free to vary when fitting the spectra. Thus, we were able to compare the properties of the obscuring torus of CT sources with those of the Compton-thin sources in our sample. The best-fit re-analysis results of the CT sources in the M19 sample are reported in Table A.5. Four CT sources in the M19 sample are found to be Compton thin in our re-analysis. Therefore, we add those four sources to our Compton-thin sample, which now includes 89 sources in total⁴.

Although CT-AGNs are an ideal sample with which to study the obscuring torus – because of their significantly suppressed line-of-sight emission, which allows clear visualization of the reprocessed emission from the torus –, we need to keep in mind the strong bias against the detection of CT-AGNs, which means that the observed CT sample is likely incomplete. Indeed, the detected fraction of CT-AGNs (f_{CT}) in the BAT sample decreases significantly as the distance (redshift) increases ($f_{\text{CT}} \approx 31\%$ at 10 Mpc and $f_{\text{CT}} \approx 4\%$ at 100 Mpc; Ricci et al. 2015), suggesting that the detection of CT-AGNs is significantly biased, especially for low-luminosity CT-AGNs at large distance. Therefore, the

torus properties derived from the CT sample in this work may not represent the torus properties of the whole CT-AGN population.

The main results of the spectral analysis are as follows:

- The Compton-thin sources in our sample are evenly observed in every direction considering the uncertainties as shown in Fig. 1 (upper left), suggesting that our BAT-selected Compton-thin AGN sample is an unbiased sample. In contrast, most of the CT sources in the M19 sample are observed edge-on, which is in agreement with the material distribution formalism used in the clumpy torus model which assumes that the obscuring clumps are populated in the edge-on direction (e.g., Nenkova et al. 2008; Buchner et al. 2019; Tanimoto et al. 2019).
- The torus column densities of the majority of Compton-thin sources and CT-AGNs are in the $>10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ range as presented in Fig. 1 (upper right), suggesting that CT reflectors are commonly found in both Compton-thin AGNs and CT-AGNs. A similar result was also reported by Buchner et al. (2019), for example.
- The average torus column density is similar for both Compton-thin AGNs and CT-AGNs, namely $\log(N_{\text{H,tor,ave}}) \sim 24.15$ (see left panel of Fig. 2), independent of the observing angle.
- We notice that the average column densities of the tori of Compton-thin sources are generally larger than their

⁴ The median photon indices of the 89 sources is $\langle \Gamma \rangle = 1.67$.

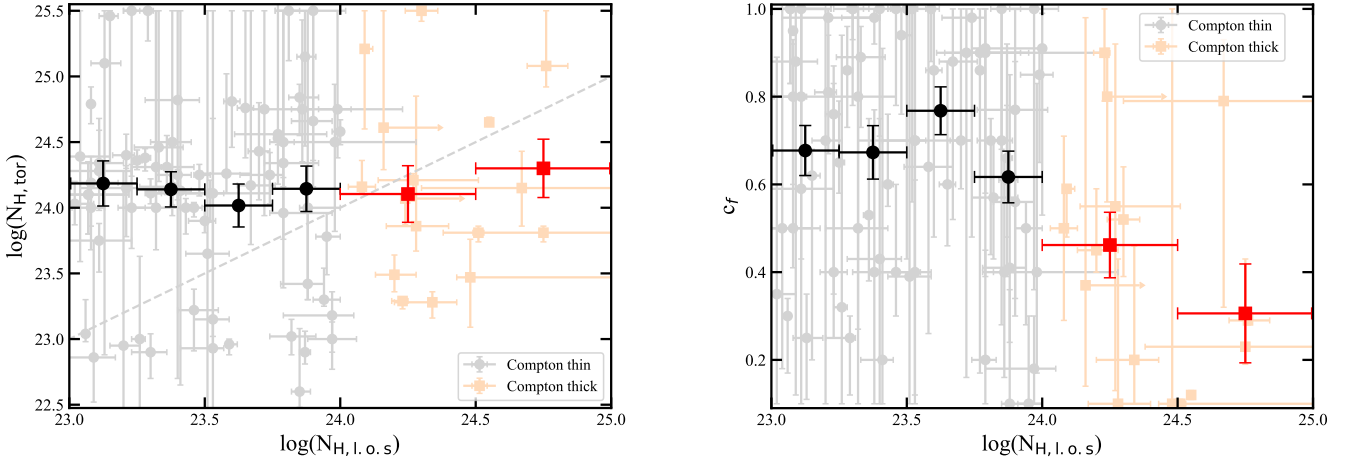


Fig. 2. Torus column density $\log(N_{\text{H,tor}})$ (left) and torus covering factor c_f (right) as a function of line-of-sight column density, $\log(N_{\text{H,l.o.s}})$. Compton-thin sources are plotted in light gray points, while CT sources are plotted in light red squares. The average and 1σ standard error of the torus column densities and torus covering factors in different line-of-sight column density bins are plotted in black points for Compton-thin sources and red squares for CT sources, respectively. *Left panel:* $N_{\text{H,tor}} = N_{\text{H,l.o.s}}$ is plotted as a light-gray dashed line. The low covering factors of the CT sources are due to the bias explained in Sect. 3.

line-of-sight column densities, suggesting that Compton-thin AGNs are usually observed through an under-dense region in their tori. Conversely, the average column densities of the tori of CT-AGNs are always smaller than their line-of-sight column densities, suggesting that CT-AGNs are observed through an over-dense region in their tori; although we cannot exclude the possibility that the additional obscuration along the line of sight of sources (especially when observed face-on) with $N_{\text{H,tor}} < N_{\text{H,l.o.s}}$ is due to polar outflows (Hönig et al. 2013).

- Compton-thin AGNs and CT-AGNs have (statistically) different covering factors, with the former having larger ($c_f > 0.5$) covering factors than the latter ($c_f < 0.5$), as shown in Fig. 1 (bottom left). Interestingly, the average torus covering factor of Compton-thin AGNs is $c_{f,\text{ave}} \sim 0.67$. In contrast, the average torus covering factor decreases significantly when the line-of-sight column density reaches the CT regime, as shown in Fig. 2 (right). The low- c_f found in the CT sample might reflect the fact that the CT sample is significantly biased. The detected CT-AGNs in the BAT sample are the intrinsically most luminous sources, which typically have a lower c_f compared with the intrinsically fainter AGNs (Burlon et al. 2011; Ricci et al. 2017b; Marchesi et al. 2019), suggesting that BAT samples only the low- c_f CT-AGNs even in the nearby Universe. Indeed, Ricci et al. (2015) measured a $c_f \approx 0.70$ for AGNs in the local Universe using a statistical method (the fraction of the absorbed AGNs is used as a proxy for the mean torus covering factor of the AGNs in the sample). Their result is in good agreement with the average covering factor measured in our unbiased Compton-thin sample.
- The obscuring material in the torus of AGNs is significantly inhomogeneous. The torus average column densities of the majority of Compton-thin AGNs and CT-AGNs are at least three times smaller or larger than their line-of-sight column densities, as shown in Fig. 1 (bottom right). Moreover, for $\sim 30\%$ of sources in the sample, their torus average column densities are different from their line-of-sight column densities by more than a factor of ten. A similarly inhomogeneous torus result was found by Laha et al. (2020), who studied a sample of 20 Compton-thin AGNs.

- The distributions of the torus column density contrast ratio ($\text{CR} = N_{\text{H,tor}}/N_{\text{H,l.o.s}}$ which shows how inhomogeneous the torus is) observed in Compton-thin AGNs and CT-AGNs are different (see, Fig. 1 bottom right). We consider that the overall distribution of the torus column density contrast ratio of different AGN types should be a combination of the CR distribution of both Compton-thin AGNs and CT-AGNs. To combine the two distributions, we rescale the torus column density contrast ratio distribution of CT-AGNs before producing the overall distribution because we are biased against the detection of CT-AGNs, that is, we need to consider the intrinsic number of Compton-thin AGNs and CT-AGNs. Here, we assume that the numbers of Compton-thin AGNs and CT-AGNs are similar, which is in agreement with the results of previous works and those found here, as discussed further in Sect. 4. After rescaling, we find that the torus column density contrast ratio is rather flat over $\text{CR} = [0.03, 30]$ (Fig. 1 bottom right), suggesting that for a given torus column density, an AGN can be observed with different line-of-sight column densities with equal probabilities.

In the Compton-thin sample, the effect of the biases discussed above are much weaker than in the CT sample, because the reprocessed component does not dominate the hard band emission of Compton-thin AGNs. Therefore, there is less bias in the sampling method against the tori properties measured in the Compton-thin sample. We use only these measurements to derive the intrinsic $N_{\text{H,l.o.s}}$ distribution of AGNs in the local Universe in Sect. 4.

4. Intrinsic line-of-sight column density distribution of AGNs

The line-of-sight column density distribution of AGNs in the local Universe has been measured in recent years (e.g., Burlon et al. 2011; Ricci et al. 2015). However, the observed line-of-sight column density distribution is significantly affected by selection bias. Therefore, the intrinsic distribution of the AGN line-of-sight column density depends heavily on the absorption correction used, particularly for $N_{\text{H,l.o.s}} > 10^{23.5} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. To investigate the actual intrinsic line-of-sight column density distribution of AGNs in the local Universe, we developed a Monte Carlo

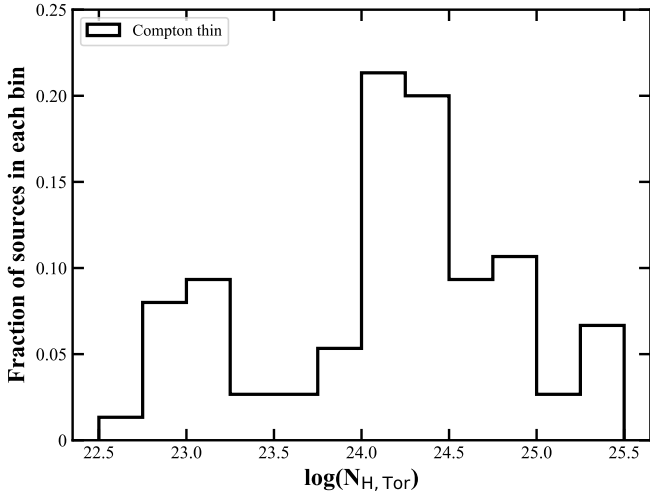


Fig. 3. Distribution of the average column density of the tori of the sources in our unbiased Compton-thin AGN sample. The histogram describes the same sample as in the upper right panel of Fig. 1 but with different grouping bins.

method based on the measured properties of the obscuring tori in our unbiased sample from Sect. 3. Here we assume that different types of AGNs possess tori with similar properties (Antonucci 1993; Urry & Padovani 1995). The details of our method are as follows:

1. We randomly draw a torus average column density $N_{\text{H,tor}}$ from the distribution shown in Fig. 3.
2. We then assign a random contrast ratio in the range of [0.03–30] to each $N_{\text{H,tor}}$ (only a small fraction of sources have extremely inhomogeneous torus with a contrast ratio outside of this range), and therefore the line-of-sight column density of each torus is $N_{\text{H,los}} = N_{\text{H,tor}}/\text{CR}$;
3. We assume a 33% fraction of unobscured AGNs because the average covering factor of the torus in our sample is $c_{\text{f,ave}} \sim 0.67$, and therefore the lines of sight of 33% of the AGNs do not intersect their torus. We presume that the distribution of $N_{\text{H,los}}$ between 10^{20} cm^{-2} and 10^{22} cm^{-2} is flat.

A discrepancy in the intrinsic line-of-sight column density distribution between the previous observational results obtained using *Swift*-BAT (e.g., Burlon et al. 2011; Ricci et al. 2015) and constraints from different population synthesis models (e.g., Gilli et al. 2007; Ueda et al. 2014; Buchner et al. 2015; Ananna et al. 2019) still exists. We compare our derived intrinsic line-of-sight column density distribution with the results of these authors⁵ in Table 1 and Fig. 4.

When comparing to the *Swift*-BAT observed column density distributions (Burlon et al. 2011; Ricci et al. 2015), our method predicts a larger fraction of CT-AGNs (see, Table 1), which is likely because of the difficulty that *Swift*-BAT has in detecting extremely heavily obscured AGNs. Our predictions are in good agreement with the column density distribution used in the population synthesis model in Ueda et al. (2014), which is also based on a low-redshift *Swift*-BAT-selected sample. It is worth noting that the column density distribution is luminosity (and redshift) dependent (see, e.g., Buchner et al. 2015). Different works adopt different samples of AGNs with different luminosity and redshift

⁵ The reported observational column density distributions are those that have been corrected for selection bias and for the bias against detecting extremely absorbed sources. The average redshifts of the sources in the samples used in Burlon et al. (2011) and Ricci et al. (2015) are $\langle z \rangle = 0.03$ and 0.055 , respectively.

Table 1. Distribution of the intrinsic line-of-sight column densities derived from our new method compared with previous results from observational works and from population synthesis models.

| | $10^{20}\text{--}10^{22}$ | $10^{22}\text{--}10^{26}$ | $10^{22}\text{--}10^{24}$ | $10^{24}\text{--}10^{26}$ |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Our work | 33% | 67% | 30% | 37% |
| Observations | | | | |
| | $10^{20}\text{--}10^{22}$ | $10^{22}\text{--}10^{25}$ | $10^{22}\text{--}10^{24}$ | $10^{24}\text{--}10^{25}$ |
| Burlon+11 | 38% | 62% | 43% | 19% |
| Ricci+15 | 22% | 78% | 46% | 32% |
| Population synthesis model | | | | |
| | $10^{20}\text{--}10^{22}$ | $10^{22}\text{--}10^{26}$ | $10^{22}\text{--}10^{24}$ | $10^{24}\text{--}10^{26}$ |
| Gilli+07 | 13% | 87% | 42% | 45% |
| Ueda+14 | 33% | 67% | 34% | 33% |
| Buchner+15 | 25% | 75% | 37% | 38% |
| Ananna+19 | 9% | 91% | 41% | 50% |

ranges when deriving the column density distribution. In particular, our work provides a constraint on the line-of-sight column density distribution of AGNs with a median 2–10 keV intrinsic luminosity of $\langle L_{\text{int},2-10} \rangle = 1.20 \times 10^{43} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ in the local Universe ($z < 0.15$). The listed column density distributions of each of the studies in Table 1 are the values at $z \sim 0$. We note that the fraction of unobscured AGNs derived in our work at $z \sim 0$ is larger than those obtained in Gilli et al. (2007), Buchner et al. (2015), Ananna et al. (2019). Therefore, an overestimation of the CXB at the soft X-ray band might occur if the fraction of unobscured AGNs is consistent at different redshifts, suggesting that the unobscured AGN fraction should significantly decrease, moving towards higher redshifts, as discovered in observations (e.g., Lanzuisi et al. 2018).

Figure 5 shows a comparison of the average torus properties obtained from our unbiased sample (left side) and the intrinsic line-of-sight column density distribution derived from our method.

5. Conclusions

We study the obscuring tori of AGNs by analyzing the broadband X-ray spectra of a large and unbiased sample of heavily obscured AGNs in the local Universe. We find that Compton-thin AGNs and CT-AGNs may possess similar tori, whose average column density is Compton thick ($N_{\text{H,tor,ave}} \approx 1.4 \times 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$), but that they are observed through different (under-dense or over-dense) regions of the tori. The average torus covering factor of the Compton-thin sample is $c_{\text{f}} = 0.67$, suggesting that the fraction of unobscured AGNs is $\sim 33\%$. We also find that the obscuring tori of most AGNs are significantly inhomogeneous. Using the obtained properties of the obscuring torus and a Monte Carlo method, we calculate the intrinsic line-of-sight column density distribution of AGNs in the nearby Universe, finding good agreement with recent AGN population synthesis models. Our results may help understand the properties of the obscuring materials surrounding the SMBH in the local Universe and help to constrain the future population synthesis study of the CXB. In the future, new X-ray missions such as *Athena* and the proposed Lynx and AXIS facilities will detect a large sample of obscured AGNs at high redshift (see, e.g., Marchesi et al. 2020), which could help us to further constrain the evolution of AGN obscuration and SMBH growth over cosmic time.

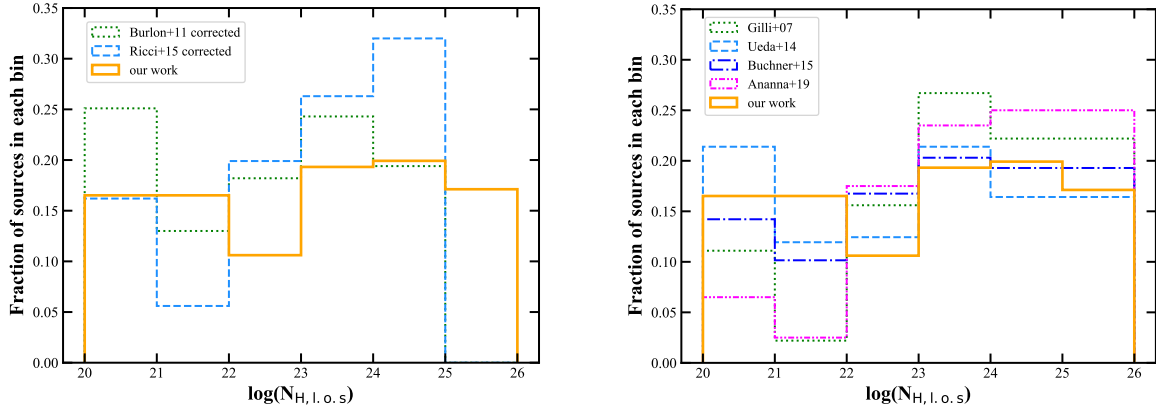


Fig. 4. Comparison between the distributions of intrinsic line-of-sight column density derived from our new developed method with previous observational results (*left*) and those used in different population synthesis models (*right*). The extremely obscured sources with $\log(N_{\text{H,los}}) > 26$ are included in the $25 < \log(N_{\text{H,los}}) < 26$ bin.

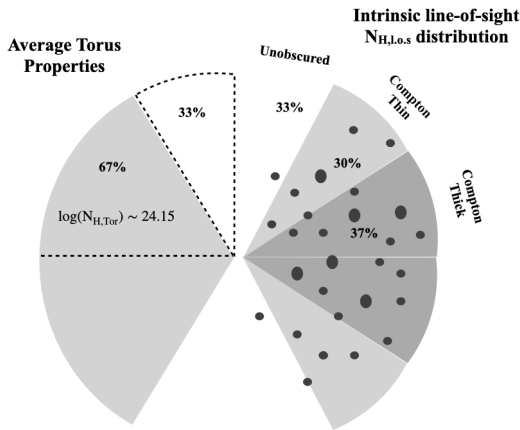


Fig. 5. Average torus properties of our unbiased Compton-thin sample (*left*) and intrinsic line-of-sight column density distribution derived from our new developed method (*right*).

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Appendix A: Data reduction and spectral analysis results

Information about the observations adopted when analyzing each source is listed in Tables A.1. The redshift of each source is adopted from NED⁶ and SIMBAD⁷, except for 2MASX J00502684+8229000, for which there is no redshift record; we therefore let the redshift of this source free to vary when fitting its spectra obtain a best-fit redshift of $z \sim 0.03817$.

The *NuSTAR* data of both FPMA and FPMB are calibrated, cleaned, and screened using the *nupipeline* script version 0.4.6 and calibration database (CALDB) version 20181030. The sources spectra, ancillary response files (ARF), and response matrix files (RMF) are obtained using the *nuproducts* script version 0.3.0. The source spectra are extracted from a 75'' circular region, and the background spectra are extracted using a 75'' circular region near the source but avoiding contamination from the source.

The *XMM-Newton* data from two MOS cameras (Turner et al. 2001) and one EPIC CCD camera (pn; Strüder et al. 2001) onboard *XMM-Newton* are utilized in the spectral analysis. The *XMM-Newton* data are reduced using the Science Analysis System (SAS; Jansen et al. 2001) version 17.0.0 following standard procedures. The flares are removed by visually inspecting the high-energy light curve (10–12 keV) when the count rates exceed 0.35 cts s⁻¹ for MOS and 0.4 cts s⁻¹

for pn. The source spectra are extracted from a circular region with a radius of 15''; the background spectra are extracted from a circle nearby the source with the same radius as the source spectra but avoiding contamination from sources.

Chandra data, focused on the 0.3–7 keV energy band, are used in our spectral analysis when *XMM-Newton* data are not available. We reduced the *Chandra* data using the *Chandra*'s data analysis system, CIAO software package (Fruscione et al. 2006) version 4.11 and *Chandra* CALDB version 4.8.2. The level=1 data are reprocessed using the CIAO *chandra_repro* script. The source spectrum is extracted from a circular region with a radius of 5''; the background spectrum is extracted from a circular region near the source with a radius of 10''. The CIAO *specextract* tool is used to extract both source and background spectra, ARF, and RMF files following standard procedures.

Given the smaller effective area in soft X-ray band (eight times smaller than *XMM-Newton* pn and four times smaller than *Chandra* at 3 keV), *Swift*-XRT data are used only when neither *XMM-Newton* nor *Chandra* data are available. The spectra are obtained from the online *Swift* product generator⁸ (see also Evans et al. 2009). In the case of variability, we did not stack multiple observations of the same source. The *Swift*-XRT spectra are rebinned with a minimum of 5 counts per bin because of the limited number of counts using the HEASoft task *grppha*, while the *NuSTAR*, *XMM-Newton*, and *Chandra* spectra are rebinned with a minimum of 20 counts per bin.

Table A.1. 93 BAT selected sources with archival *NuSTAR* observations.

| Source | z | <i>NuSTAR</i> date | <i>NuSTAR</i> ks | XMM date | XMM ks | <i>Chandra</i> date | <i>Chandra</i> ks | XRT date | XRT ks |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 2MASX J00502684+8229000 | N/A ^(a) | 2018 Aug 25 | 54 | | | | | 2018 Aug 25 | 7 |
| 2MASX J01073963–1139117 | 0.04746 | 2016 Sep 16 | 42 | | | 2019 May 21 | 10 | | |
| 2MASX J06411806+3249313 | 0.04700 | 2018 Dec 31 | 36 | 2006 Mar 11 | 17 | | | | |
| 2MASX J09235371–3141305 | 0.04237 | 2014 Apr 20 | 42 | | | | | 2014 Apr 19 | 7 |
| 2MASX J11140245+2023140 | 0.02615 | 2014 Jan 17 | 48 | | | | | 2014 Jan 17 | 6 |
| 3C 105 | 0.08900 | 2016 Aug 21 | 42 | 2008 Feb 25 | 34 | | | | |
| 3C 403 | 0.05900 | 2013 May 25 | 40 | | | 2002 Dec 07 | 49 | | |
| 3C 445 | 0.05588 | 2016 May 15 | 40 | 2001 Dec 06 | 57 | | | | |
| 3C 452 | 0.08110 | 2017 May 01 | 104 | 2008 Nov 30 | 194 | | | | |
| 4C +29.30 | 0.06471 | 2013 Nov 08 | 42 | 2008 Apr 11 | 62 | | | | |
| 4C +73.08 | 0.05810 | 2016 Dec 05 | 26 | | | 2009 July 11 | 29 | | |
| CASG218 | 0.05395 | 2016 Dec 31 | 40 | | | 2016 Dec 26 | 23 | | |
| Cen A | 0.00183 | 2013 Aug 06 | 102 | 2013 Aug 07 | 29 | | | | |
| CGCG 427-028 | 0.03033 | 2014 Dec 10 | 52 | 2014 Dec 10 | 84 | | | | |
| ESO 21-4 | 0.00984 | 2015 May 05 | 42 | | | | | 2019 Dec 22 | 6 |
| ESO 103-35 | 0.01329 | 2017 Oct 15 | 88 | 2002 Mar 15 | 30 | | | | |
| ESO 119-8 | 0.02294 | 2016 Jun 27 | 52 | | | 2016 July 09 | 10 | | |
| ESO 121-28 | 0.04052 | 2014 Aug 08 | 44 | | | | | 2014 Aug 08 | 7 |
| ESO 231-26 | 0.06254 | 2015 Mar 13 | 48 | | | | | 2009 Jun 19 | 2 |
| ESO 263-13 | 0.03354 | 2015 Oct 13 | 46 | 2007 Jun 14 | 61 | | | | |
| ESO 317-41 | 0.01932 | 2018 May 27 | 62 | 2018 May 27 | 72 | | | | |
| ESO 383-18 | 0.01241 | 2016 Jan 20 | 213 | 2006 Jan 10 | 45 | | | | |
| ESO 439-G009 | 0.02389 | 2015 Dec 20 | 46 | 2015 Jun 07 | 34 | | | | |
| ESO 464-16 | 0.03635 | 2016 Apr 13 | 44 | 2016 Apr 11 | 55 | | | | |
| ESO 500-34 | 0.01222 | 2017 Dec 15 | 36 | | | 2016 Feb 08 | 10 | | |
| ESO 505-30 | 0.03971 | 2018 Jan 28 | 44 | | | | | 2018 Jan 28 | 7 |
| ESO 553-43 | 0.02776 | 2016 Aug 16 | 43 | | | | | 2010 May 16 | 10 |
| Fairall 272 | 0.02182 | 2014 Jan 10 | 48 | 2007 Oct 14 | 30 | | | | |
| IC 751 | 0.03120 | 2014 Nov 28 | 52 | 2014 Nov 28 | 64 | | | | |
| IC 1657 | 0.01195 | 2017 Jan 15 | 90 | | | | | 2008 Nov 03 | 2 |

Notes. Column 2: redshift of the source. Columns 3–4: *NuSTAR* observation date and exposure time. Columns 5–6: *XMM-Newton* observation date and exposure time. Columns 7–8: *Chandra* observation date and exposure time. Columns 9–10: XRT observation date and exposure time.
^(a)No redshift record is found for 2MASX J00502684+8229000 in either NED or SIMBAD, so we let the redshift free to vary when fitting the spectra. The best-fit redshift is $z \sim 0.03817$.

⁶ <https://ned.ipac.caltech.edu>

⁷ <http://simbad.u-strasbg.fr/simbad/>

⁸ https://www.swift.ac.uk/user_objects/

Table A.1. continued.

| Source | z | <i>NuSTAR</i> date | <i>NuSTAR</i> ks | XMM date | XMM ks | <i>Chandra</i> date | <i>Chandra</i> ks | XRT date | XRT ks |
|--------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------|
| IC 4709 | 0.01690 | 2013 July 24 | 40 | | | | | 2006 Oct 28 | 2 |
| IC 4518A | 0.01626 | 2013 Aug 02 | 16 | 2006 Aug 07 | 22 | | | | |
| IC 5063 | 0.01135 | 2013 July 08 | 36 | | | 2007 Jun 15 | 34 | | |
| IRAS 05581+0006 | 0.11470 | 2015 Dec 12 | 42 | | | | | 2010 May 07 | 10 |
| IRAS 16288+3929 | 0.03056 | 2012 Sep 19 | 32 | 2011 Sep 08 | 78 | | | | |
| IRAS 20247-7542 | 0.11394 | 2019 Feb 18 | 70 | | | | | 2010 July 02 | 7 |
| LEDA 15023 | 0.04500 | 2012 July 24 | 12 | | | 2012 Oct 20 | 19 | | |
| LEDA 2265450 | 0.02678 | 2014 Dec 23 | 40 | | | | | 2006 Jan 04 | 6 |
| LEDA 259433 | 0.09001 | 2019 Mar 01 | 44 | | | | | 2009 Dec 31 | 7 |
| LEDA 2816387 | 0.10756 | 2016 May 06 | 53 | 2017 Nov 20 | 50 | | | | |
| LEDA 46599 | 0.03194 | 2016 Jan 09 | 42 | | | | | 2016 Jan 09 | 6 |
| LEDA 511869 | 0.07661 | 2016 May 25 | 44 | 2018 Feb 09 | 41 | | | | |
| LEDA 549777 | 0.06100 | 2014 Jan 21 | 44 | | | | | 2006 Jun 23 | 12 |
| MCG -01-05-047 | 0.01720 | 2012 Nov 30 | 26 | 2009 July 24 | 30 | | | | |
| MCG -02-09-040 | 0.01499 | 2015 Feb 25 | 44 | 2015 Feb 25 | 26 | | | | |
| MCG -02-15-004 | 0.02897 | 2018 Nov 13 | 40 | | | | | 2010 May 05 | 6 |
| MCG -03-34-064 | 0.01654 | 2016 Jan 17 | 157 | 2016 Jan 17 | 372 | | | | |
| MCG +11-11-32 | 0.03625 | 2016 Feb 18 | 8 | | | | | 2015 Dec 14 | 7 |
| Mrk 3 | 0.01351 | 2015 Apr 08 | 50 | 2015 Apr 08 | 8 | | | | |
| Mrk 18 | 0.01109 | 2013 Dec 15 | 40 | 2006 Mar 23 | 36 | | | | |
| Mrk 273 | 0.03778 | 2013 Nov 04 | 140 | 2013 Nov 04 | 19 | | | | |
| Mrk 348 | 0.01503 | 2015 Oct 28 | 42 | 2002 July 18 | 76 | | | | |
| Mrk 417 | 0.03276 | 2017 Feb 20 | 42 | 2006 Jun 15 | 24 | | | | |
| Mrk 477 | 0.03773 | 2014 May 15 | 36 | 2010 July 21 | 30 | | | | |
| ... | ... | 2014 May 24 | 34 | ... | ... | | | | |
| Mrk 1210 | 0.01350 | 2012 Oct 05 | 30 | 2001 May 05 | 18 | | | | |
| Mrk 1498 | 0.05470 | 2015 May 11 | 48 | 2007 Jun 23 | 21 | | | | |
| NGC 454E | 0.01213 | 2016 Feb 14 | 48 | 2009 Nov 05 | 76 | | | | |
| NGC 612 | 0.02977 | 2012 Sep 14 | 30 | 2006 Jun 26 | 71 | | | | |
| NGC 788 | 0.01360 | 2013 Jan 28 | 30 | 2010 Jan 15 | 71 | | | | |
| NGC 835 | 0.01359 | 2015 Sep 13 | 42 | 2000 Jan 23 | 91 | | | | |
| NGC 1142 | 0.02885 | 2017 Oct 14 | 41 | 2006 Jan 28 | 32 | | | | |
| NGC 1229 | 0.03629 | 2013 July 05 | 50 | | | | | 2010 Oct 19 | 7 |
| NGC 2655 | 0.00467 | 2016 Nov 10 | 32 | 2005 Sep 04 | 16 | | | | |
| NGC 3281 | 0.01067 | 2016 Jan 22 | 46 | 2011 Jan 05 | 64 | | | | |
| NGC 4102 | 0.00282 | 2015 Nov 19 | 42 | | | 2016 Jun 17 | 29 | | |
| NGC 4258 | 0.00149 | 2016 Jan 10 | 208 | 2006 Nov 17 | 142 | | | | |
| NGC 4388 | 0.00842 | 2013 Dec 27 | 42 | | | 2008 Apr 16 | 171 | | |
| NGC 4500 | 0.01038 | 2015 Aug 30 | 42 | | | | | 2015 Aug 30 | 7 |
| NGC 4507 | 0.01180 | 2015 Jun 10 | 68 | 2010 Aug 03 | 29 | | | | |
| NGC 4785 | 0.01227 | 2014 Aug 20 | 98 | 2014 Aug 20 | 72 | | | | |
| NGC 4939 | 0.01037 | 2017 Feb 17 | 44 | | | 2010 Jun 09 | 14 | | |
| NGC 4941 | 0.00370 | 2016 Jan 19 | 42 | | | 2011 Mar 07 | 5 | | |
| NGC 4992 | 0.02514 | 2015 Jan 27 | 46 | 2006 Jun 27 | 45 | | | | |
| NGC 5283 | 0.01040 | 2018 Nov 17 | 66 | | | 2003 Nov 24 | 9 | | |
| NGC 5728 | 0.00935 | 2013 Jan 02 | 48 | | | 2003 Jun 27 | 19 | | |
| NGC 5899 | 0.00855 | 2014 Apr 08 | 48 | 2011 Feb 13 | 62 | | | | |
| NGC 5972 | 0.02974 | 2018 Mar 20 | 83 | | | 2017 Dec 18 | 24 | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 2017 Dec 19 | 24 | | |
| NGC 6300 | 0.00370 | 2016 Aug 24 | 48 | 2001 Mar 02 | 128 | | | | |
| NGC 6232 | 0.01480 | 2013 Aug 17 | 38 | | | | | 2011 Apr 29 | 3 |
| NGC 7319 | 0.02251 | 2017 Sep 27 | 84 | 2001 Dec 07 | 121 | | | | |
| PKS 2356-61 | 0.09631 | 2014 Aug 10 | 46 | 2011 Oct 19 | 22 | 2010 Mar 04 | 20 | | |
| SDSS J135429.05+132757.2 | 0.06332 | 2019 Mar 14 | 39 | | | 2014 Jun 25 | 9 | | |
| SDSS J165315.05+234942.9 | 0.10342 | 2018 Jan 19 | 56 | 2011 Mar 09 | 35 | | | | |
| UGC 3157 | 0.01541 | 2014 Mar 18 | 40 | | | | | 2010 Oct 22 | 6 |
| UGC 3752 | 0.01569 | 2013 Dec 03 | 48 | | | | | 2013 Dec 03 | 7 |
| UGC 3995B | 0.01597 | 2014 Nov 08 | 46 | | | 2014 Feb 07 | 11 | | |
| UGC 4211 | 0.03443 | 2017 Mar 11 | 40 | | | 2019 Feb 08 | 10 | | |
| VII Zw 73 | 0.04133 | 2012 Nov 08 | 34 | 2011 Mar 04 | 27 | | | | |
| Was 49b | 0.06400 | 2014 July 15 | 40 | | | 2014 July 15 | 6 | | |
| WISE J144850.99-400845.6 | 0.12323 | 2019 Mar 12 | 40 | 2014 Feb 16 | 67 | | | | |
| Z319-7 | 0.04400 | 2014 May 01 | 30 | | | | | 2014 May 01 | 7 |
| Z333-49 | 0.03358 | 2015 Jan 15 | 50 | | | | | 2009 Jan 14 | 10 |
| Z367-9 | 0.02392 | 2014 Dec 21 | 60 | | | | | 2007 May 30 | 10 |

Table A.2. Best-fit results of the sources with *NuSTAR* (3–78 keV) data and *XMM-Newton* (1–10 keV) data.

| Source | $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$ | Γ | $N_{\text{H,los}}$ | $N_{\text{H,tor}}$ | $\cos(\theta_{\text{inc}})$ | c_f | Norm | Flux _{2–10} | $L_{\text{int,2–10}}$ |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| 2MASX J06411806+3249313 | 382/371 | 1.60 ^{+0.09} _{-0.08} | 23.09 ^{+0.08} _{-0.10} | 22.86 ^{+0.89} _{-0.34} | 0.95 ^{+u} _{-u} | 0.88 ^{+u} _{-0.76} | 0.16 ^{+0.04} _{-0.03} | -11.27 ^{+0.04} _{-0.08} | 43.70 ^{+0.05} _{-0.05} |
| 3C 105* | 205/232 | 1.53 ^{+0.13} _{-0.13} | 23.65 ^{+0.03} _{-0.03} | – | – | – | 0.25 ^{+0.10} _{-0.07} | -12.03 ^{+0.02} _{-0.05} | 43.97 ^{+0.07} _{-0.07} |
| 3C 445 | 885/913 | 1.56 ^{+0.05} _{-0.14} | 23.08 ^{+0.05} _{-0.07} | 24.00 ^{+0.11} _{-0.32} | 0.95 ^{+u} _{-0.08} | 0.80 ^{+0.12} _{-0.20} | 0.22 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02} | -11.27 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02} | 43.76 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01} |
| 3C 452 | 1206/1177 | 1.49 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02} | 23.59 ^{+0.03} _{-0.01} | 22.96 ^{+0.04} _{-0.08} | 0.95 ^{+u} _{-0.09} | 1.00 ^{+u} _{-0.12} | 0.26 ^{+0.02} _{-0.01} | -11.51 ^{+0.01} _{-0.02} | 44.36 ^{+0.02} _{-0.01} |
| 4C +29.30 | 168/176 | 1.46 ^{+0.21} _{-u} | 23.50 ^{+0.04} _{-0.06} | 23.90 ^{+0.11} _{-0.09} | 0.55 ^{+u} _{-u} | 1.00 ^{+u} _{-0.57} | 0.05 ^{+0.04} _{-0.01} | -12.00 ^{+0.01} _{-0.51} | 43.35 ^{+0.13} _{-0.05} |
| Cen A | 5100/4781 | 1.81 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01} | 23.06 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01} | 23.04 ^{+0.26} _{-0.06} | 0.35 ^{+0.15} _{-0.04} | 0.30 ^{+0.04} _{-0.13} | 9.95 ^{+0.07} _{-0.14} | -9.36 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01} | 42.82 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01} |
| CGCG 427-028 | 463/470 | 1.76 ^{+0.03} _{-0.09} | 23.15 ^{+0.03} _{-0.04} | 25.46 ^{+u} _{-1.12} | 0.60 ^{+0.31} _{-0.40} | 0.62 ^{+0.06} _{-0.42} | 0.11 ^{+0.01} _{-0.02} | -11.66 ^{+0.02} _{-0.03} | 42.99 ^{+0.03} _{-0.03} |
| ESO 103-35 | 2006/1907 | 1.70 ^{+0.10} _{-0.08} | 23.25 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02} | 24.36 ^{+0.08} _{-0.07} | 0.51 ^{+0.16} _{-0.05} | 0.65 ^{+0.14} _{-0.07} | 1.73 ^{+0.34} _{-0.16} | -10.74 ^{+0.01} _{-0.06} | 43.37 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02} |
| ESO 263-13 | 410/444 | 1.64 ^{+0.12} _{-0.12} | 23.85 ^{+0.04} _{-0.03} | 22.60 ^{+0.48} _{-0.12} | 0.64 ^{+0.20} _{-u} | 0.70 ^{+u} _{-0.42} | 0.24 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01} | -11.87 ^{+0.01} _{-0.07} | 43.50 ^{+0.04} _{-0.05} |
| ESO 317-41 | 158/156 | 1.76 ^{+0.31} _{-0.21} | 23.90 ^{+0.07} _{-0.08} | 24.66 ^{+u} _{-0.50} | 0.45 ^{+0.36} _{-u} | 0.56 ^{+u} _{-0.26} | 0.12 ^{+0.16} _{-0.07} | -12.36 ^{+0.17} _{-0.29} | 42.60 ^{+0.18} _{-0.29} |
| ESO 383-18 | 1367/1343 | 1.58 ^{+0.04} _{-0.05} | 23.28 ^{+0.03} _{-0.02} | 24.38 ^{+0.07} _{-0.10} | 0.84 ^{+0.07} _{-0.15} | 0.86 ^{+0.10} _{-0.13} | 0.39 ^{+0.04} _{-0.04} | -11.34 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02} | 42.54 ^{+0.03} _{-0.02} |
| ESO 439-G009 | 173/180 | 1.77 ^{+0.26} _{-0.19} | 23.58 ^{+0.09} _{-0.09} | 24.26 ^{+u} _{-0.15} | 0.10 ^{+0.67} _{-u} | 0.64 ^{+u} _{-0.38} | 0.16 ^{+0.16} _{-0.07} | -11.93 ^{+0.17} _{-0.35} | 42.89 ^{+0.14} _{-0.16} |
| ESO 464-16 | 137/131 | 1.46 ^{+0.30} _{-u} | 23.79 ^{+0.18} _{-0.05} | 23.96 ^{+0.27} _{-0.20} | 0.74 ^{+0.11} _{-u} | 0.91 ^{+u} _{-0.52} | 0.04 ^{+0.05} _{-0.09} | -12.27 ^{+0.08} _{-u} | 42.97 ^{+0.19} _{-0.10} |
| Fairall 272 | 559/594 | 1.51 ^{+0.11} _{-0.08} | 23.23 ^{+0.05} _{-0.05} | 24.00 ^{+0.33} _{-0.31} | 0.37 ^{+0.21} _{-u} | 0.40 ^{+0.47} _{-0.15} | 0.18 ^{+0.06} _{-0.04} | -11.19 ^{+0.06} _{-0.20} | 43.10 ^{+0.06} _{-0.04} |
| IC 4518A | 188/186 | 1.72 ^{+0.15} _{-0.18} | 23.11 ^{+0.12} _{-0.16} | 24.28 ^{+0.40} _{-0.30} | 0.75 ^{+0.16} _{-u} | 0.80 ^{+u} _{-0.37} | 0.20 ^{+0.09} _{-0.06} | -11.37 ^{+0.03} _{-0.09} | 42.75 ^{+0.06} _{-0.09} |
| IC 751 | 280/257 | 2.06 ^{+0.15} _{-0.14} | 23.60 ^{+0.03} _{-0.03} | 24.76 ^{+u} _{-0.30} | 0.59 ^{+0.27} _{-u} | 0.72 ^{+u} _{-0.24} | 0.28 ^{+0.09} _{-0.10} | -11.93 ^{+0.07} _{-0.07} | 43.20 ^{+0.06} _{-0.09} |
| IRAS 16288+3929 | 187/196 | 1.72 ^{+0.12} _{-0.17} | 23.88 ^{+0.06} _{-0.10} | 23.42 ^{+0.69} _{-0.12} | 0.26 ^{+0.47} _{-u} | 0.41 ^{+0.44} _{-0.17} | 0.23 ^{+0.11} _{-0.11} | -12.06 ^{+0.06} _{-0.07} | 43.28 ^{+0.17} _{-0.19} |
| LEDA 2816387* | 243/232 | 1.33 ^{+0.13} _{-0.12} | 23.76 ^{+0.05} _{-0.07} | – | – | – | 0.08 ^{+0.04} _{-0.03} | -12.00 ^{+0.01} _{-0.09} | 44.24 ^{+0.11} _{-0.10} |
| LEDA 511869 | 157/155 | 1.49 ^{+0.18} _{-u} | 23.88 ^{+0.12} _{-0.03} | 24.00 ^{+u} _{-0.70} | 0.13 ^{+0.13} _{-0.06} | 0.10 ^{+0.26} _{-u} | 0.22 ^{+0.23} _{-0.05} | -11.24 ^{+0.03} _{-0.61} | 43.92 ^{+0.07} _{-0.06} |
| MCG -01-05-047 | 251/261 | 1.89 ^{+0.10} _{-0.12} | 23.33 ^{+0.09} _{-0.09} | 24.46 ^{+u} _{-0.26} | 0.89 ^{+0.05} _{-0.20} | 0.89 ^{+0.07} _{-0.16} | 0.30 ^{+0.08} _{-0.07} | -11.58 ^{+0.04} _{-0.06} | 42.68 ^{+0.04} _{-0.04} |
| MCG -02-09-040 | 111/92 | 1.95 ^{+0.39} _{-0.15} | 23.90 ^{+0.12} _{-0.14} | 25.50 ^{+u} _{-1.14} | 0.86 ^{+u} _{-0.52} | 0.77 ^{+0.11} _{-0.43} | 0.12 ^{+0.38} _{-0.07} | -12.31 ^{+0.31} _{-u} | 42.26 ^{+0.24} _{-0.34} |
| MCG -03-34-064 | 1920/1460 | 1.92 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02} | 23.77 ^{+0.02} _{-0.01} | 24.53 ^{+0.03} _{-0.05} | 0.85 ^{+0.01} _{-0.00} | 0.86 ^{+0.04} _{-0.00} | 0.48 ^{+0.01} _{-0.03} | -11.68 ^{+0.02} _{-0.06} | 42.92 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01} |
| Mrk 3 | 1056/1073 | 1.48 ^{+0.11} _{-u} | 23.94 ^{+0.06} _{-0.04} | 23.30 ^{+0.24} _{-0.05} | 0.47 ^{+0.16} _{-0.07} | 0.50 ^{+0.06} _{-0.22} | 1.42 ^{+0.51} _{-0.22} | -11.01 ^{+0.01} _{-1.05} | 43.42 ^{+0.05} _{-0.04} |
| Mrk 18 | 212/204 | 1.70 ^{+0.15} _{-0.23} | 23.13 ^{+0.06} _{-0.05} | 25.10 ^{+u} _{-2.22} | 0.95 ^{+u} _{-0.63} | 0.25 ^{+0.10} _{-0.14} | 0.07 ^{+0.02} _{-0.01} | -11.97 ^{+0.03} _{-0.23} | 41.76 ^{+0.05} _{-0.05} |
| Mrk 273 | 339/359 | 1.76 ^{+0.20} _{-0.20} | 23.52 ^{+0.05} _{-0.09} | 24.11 ^{+0.10} _{-0.22} | 0.15 ^{+u} _{-u} | 1.00 ^{+u} _{-0.44} | 0.06 ^{+0.00} _{-0.03} | -12.09 ^{+0.01} _{-0.27} | 42.90 ^{+0.14} _{-0.12} |
| Mrk 348 | 2702/2583 | 1.66 ^{+0.03} _{-0.03} | 22.92 ^{+0.03} _{-0.04} | 24.48 ^{+0.48} _{-0.54} | 0.21 ^{+0.02} _{-0.03} | 0.17 ^{+0.08} _{-u} | 1.33 ^{+0.09} _{-0.08} | -10.43 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01} | 43.48 ^{+0.04} _{-0.08} |
| Mrk 417 | 314/326 | 1.57 ^{+0.08} _{-0.09} | 23.53 ^{+0.06} _{-0.07} | 23.15 ^{+1.53} _{-0.25} | 0.15 ^{+0.26} _{-u} | 0.40 ^{+0.21} _{-u} | 0.23 ^{+0.04} _{-0.05} | -11.51 ^{+0.01} _{-0.05} | 43.46 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01} |
| Mrk 477 | 673/539 | 1.58 ^{+0.09} _{-0.07} | 23.30 ^{+0.06} _{-0.07} | 22.90 ^{+0.14} _{-0.20} | 0.95 ^{+u} _{-u} | 1.00 ^{+u} _{-0.22} | 0.16 ^{+0.05} _{-0.03} | -11.47 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01} | 43.36 ^{+0.05} _{-0.05} |
| Mrk 1210 | 679/669 | 1.77 ^{+0.06} _{-0.03} | 23.30 ^{+0.04} _{-0.02} | 24.11 ^{+0.11} _{-0.08} | 0.95 ^{+u} _{-u} | 1.00 ^{+u} _{-0.07} | 0.74 ^{+0.15} _{-0.11} | -11.12 ^{+0.01} _{-0.02} | 42.92 ^{+0.03} _{-0.03} |
| Mrk 1498 | 811/815 | 1.67 ^{+0.04} _{-0.04} | 23.26 ^{+0.02} _{-0.03} | 23.00 ^{+0.63} _{-0.70} | 0.95 ^{+u} _{-0.62} | 0.32 ^{+0.62} _{-u} | 0.42 ^{+0.05} _{-0.05} | -11.10 ^{+0.01} _{-0.02} | 44.12 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02} |
| NGC 454E | 344/310 | 1.81 ^{+0.11} _{-0.11} | 23.86 ^{+0.04} _{-0.04} | 24.75 ^{+0.68} _{-0.40} | 0.43 ^{+0.16} _{-0.11} | 0.40 ^{+0.26} _{-0.24} | 0.16 ^{+0.06} _{-0.03} | -12.18 ^{+0.02} _{-0.15} | 42.26 ^{+0.04} _{-0.04} |
| NGC 612 | 176/195 | 1.54 ^{+0.12} _{-0.08} | 23.95 ^{+0.05} _{-0.04} | 23.78 ^{+0.18} _{-0.29} | 0.05 ^{+0.01} _{-u} | 0.10 ^{+0.20} _{-u} | 0.53 ^{+0.30} _{-0.02} | -11.96 ^{+0.02} _{-0.21} | 43.56 ^{+0.14} _{-0.02} |
| NGC 788 | 303/290 | 1.56 ^{+0.14} _{-0.16} | 23.79 ^{+0.04} _{-0.05} | 24.50 ^{+u} _{-1.11} | 0.26 ^{+0.08} _{-0.33} | 0.20 ^{+0.25} _{-u} | 0.45 ^{+0.18} _{-0.15} | -11.71 ^{+0.01} _{-0.25} | 42.97 ^{+0.07} _{-0.10} |
| NGC 835 | 104/124 | 1.40 ^{+0.25} _{-u} | 23.46 ^{+0.09} _{-0.06} | 23.22 ^{+0.16} _{-0.31} | 0.05 ^{+0.34} _{-u} | 0.40 ^{+0.20} _{-0.10} | 0.04 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01} | -12.09 ^{+0.01} _{-0.58} | 41.81 ^{+0.02} _{-0.08} |
| NGC 1142 | 225/255 | 1.48 ^{+0.16} _{-u} | 24.20 ^{+0.08} _{-0.07} | 23.49 ^{+0.15} _{-0.13} | 0.05 ^{+0.28} _{-u} | 0.45 ^{+0.14} _{-0.05} | 0.36 ^{+0.07} _{-0.08} | -12.10 ^{+0.04} _{-0.16} | 43.44 ^{+0.13} _{-0.11} |
| NGC 2655 | 123/120 | 2.12 ^{+0.23} _{-0.17} | 23.51 ^{+0.08} _{-0.08} | 23.65 ^{+u} _{-u} | 0.15 ^{+0.64} _{-u} | 0.39 ^{+u} _{-u} | 0.22 ^{+0.02} _{-0.10} | -11.96 ^{+0.07} _{-2.54} | 41.37 ^{+0.18} _{-0.16} |
| NGC 3281 | 506/495 | 1.77 ^{+0.12} _{-0.09} | 24.30 ^{+0.06} _{-0.06} | 25.50 ^{+u} _{-0.08} | 0.55 ^{+0.13} _{-0.09} | 0.52 ^{+0.12} _{-0.13} | 0.68 ^{+0.31} _{-0.19} | -11.72 ^{+0.10} _{-0.23} | 42.98 ^{+0.11} _{-0.10} |
| NGC 4258 | 1577/1582 | 1.92 ^{+0.08} _{-0.05} | 22.94 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02} | 23.49 ^{+0.26} _{-0.15} | 0.95 ^{+u} _{-0.05} | 0.90 ^{+0.05} _{-0.05} | 0.21 ^{+0.03} _{-0.02} | -11.66 ^{+0.01} _{-0.03} | 40.23 ^{+0.02} _{-0.01} |
| NGC 4507 | 1383/1355 | 1.63 ^{+0.05} _{-0.04} | 23.87 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02} | 22.90 ^{+0.16} _{-0.09} | 0.51 ^{+0.11} _{-u} | 0.66 ^{+0.12} _{-0.18} | 1.49 ^{+0.32} _{-0.20} | -10.97 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01} | 43.33 ^{+0.03} _{-0.04} |
| NGC 4785 | 402/364 | 1.96 ^{+0.15} _{-0.15} | 23.70 ^{+0.04} _{-0.04} | 24.43 ^{+0.37} _{-0.37} | 0.63 ^{+0.22} _{-0.05} | 0.70 ^{+u} _{-0.11} | 0.21 ^{+0.12} _{-0.08} | -12.04 ^{+0.12} _{-0.07} | 42.32 ^{+0.07} _{-0.12} |
| NGC 4992 | 480/449 | 1.50 ^{+0.03} _{-0.05} | 23.46 ^{+0.03} _{-0.03} | 24.00 ^{+0.04} _{-0.07} | 0.25 ^{+u} _{-u} | 1.00 ^{+u} _{-0.22} | 0.18 ^{+0.05} _{-0.03} | -11.54 ^{+0.01} _{-0.14} | 43.10 ^{+0.04} _{-0.06} |
| NGC 5899 | 820/866 | 1.99 ^{+0.03} _{-0.02} | 23.08 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01} | 24.79 ^{+0.13} _{-0.15} | 0.95 ^{+u} _{-0.02} | 0.95 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01} | 0.43 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01} | -11.27 ^{+0.01} _{-0.02} | 42.26 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01} |
| NGC 6300 | 863/952 | 1.90 ^{+0.05} _{-0.08} | 23.21 ^{+0.03} _{-0.05} | 24.40 ^{+0.16} _{-0.10} | 0.73 ^{+0.13} _{-0.14} | 0.81 ^{+0.13} _{-0.14} | 0.11 ^{+0.02} _{-0.02} | -10.81 ^{+0.03} _{-0.01} | 42.08 ^{+0.02} _{-0.03} |
| NGC 7319 | 387/346 | 1.71 ^{+0.09} _{-0.21} | 23.81 ^{+0.04} _{-0.05} | 25.50 ^{+u} _{-0.38} | 0.69 ^{+0.20} _{-0.08} | 0.70 ^{+0.05} _{-0.26} | 0.27 ^{+0.10} _{-0.12} | -12.39 ^{+0.08} _{-0.15} | 42.56 ^{+0.08} _{-0.10} |
| PKS 2356-61 | 296/294 | 1.90 ^{+0.04} _{-0.09} | 23.23 ^{+0.03} _{-0.03} | 25.50 ^{+u} _{-1.26} | 0.76 ^{+0.17} _{-0.08} | 0.76 ^{+0.07} _{-0.41} | 0.21 ^{+0.02} _{-0.05} | -11.57 ^{+0.01} _{-0.06} | 44.26 ^{+0.03} _{-0.03} |
| SDSS J165315+234942 | 307/350 | 1.50 ^{+0.09} _{-0.06} | 23.20 ^{+0.06} _{-0.05} | 22.95 ^{+1.33} _{-0.65} | 0.95 ^{+u} _{-0.80} | 0.70 ^{+u} _{-u} | 0.08 ^{+0.02} _{-0.01} | -11.70 ^{+0.07} _{-0.05} | 44.01 ^{+0.04} _{-0.05} |
| VIIZw73* | 93/96 | 1.78 ^{+0.27} _{-0.26} | 23.81 ^{+0.08} _{-0.09} | – | – | – | 0.21 ^{+0.28} _{-0.12} | -12.17 ^{+0.20} _{-0.31} | 43.49 ^{+0.20} _{-0.19} |
| WISE J144850.99-400845.6* | 1247/1099 | 1.60 ^{+0.03} _{-0.04} | 22.45 ^{+0.03} _{-0.03} | – | – | – | 0.12 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01} | -11.28 ^{+0.01} _{-0.01} | |

Table A.3. Best-fit results of the sources with *NuSTAR* (3–78 keV) data and *Chandra* (1–7 keV) data.

| Source | $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$ | Γ | $N_{\text{H,los}}$ | $N_{\text{H,tor}}$ | $\cos(\theta_{\text{inc}})$ | c_f | Norm | Flux _{2–10} | $L_{\text{int,2–10}}$ |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2MASX J01073963-1139117 | 10/18 | $1.82^{+0.50}_{-0.20}$ | $24.48^{+u}_{-0.05}$ | $23.47^{+0.29}_{-0.38}$ | 0.05^{+u}_{-u} | 0.10^{+u}_{-u} | $1.13^{+4.69}_{-0.12}$ | $-12.33^{+0.15}_{-0.93}$ | $44.30^{+1.44}_{-0.93}$ |
| 3C 403 | 358/305 | $2.11^{+0.09}_{-0.11}$ | $23.65^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$ | $24.76^{+u}_{-0.38}$ | $0.56^{+0.25}_{-0.15}$ | $0.60^{+0.28}_{-0.14}$ | $0.67^{+0.19}_{-0.18}$ | $-11.64^{+0.05}_{-0.03}$ | $44.09^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$ |
| 4C +73.08 | 139/135 | $1.40^{+0.12}_{-u}$ | $23.53^{+0.04}_{-0.12}$ | $22.93^{+0.21}_{-0.47}$ | 0.05^{+u}_{-u} | $0.70^{+u}_{-0.31}$ | $0.08^{+0.00}_{-0.01}$ | $-11.81^{+0.10}_{-0.31}$ | $43.60^{+0.02}_{-0.05}$ |
| CASG 218 | 201/209 | $1.60^{+0.19}_{-0.14}$ | $23.41^{+0.04}_{-0.08}$ | $24.13^{+u}_{-1.48}$ | 0.35^{+u}_{-u} | $0.20^{+0.71}_{-u}$ | $0.11^{+0.06}_{-0.04}$ | $-11.73^{+0.04}_{-0.15}$ | $43.55^{+0.08}_{-0.10}$ |
| ESO 119-8* | 91/106 | $1.66^{+0.18}_{-0.17}$ | $23.17^{+0.09}_{-0.09}$ | – | – | – | $0.03^{+0.02}_{-0.01}$ | $-12.19^{+0.03}_{-0.07}$ | $42.25^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$ |
| ESO 500-34 | 115/120 | $2.34^{+0.25}_{-0.43}$ | $23.67^{+0.09}_{-0.05}$ | $24.17^{+u}_{-0.45}$ | $0.15^{+0.71}_{-u}$ | $0.88^{+u}_{-0.68}$ | $0.62^{+0.72}_{-0.42}$ | $-11.92^{+0.15}_{-0.56}$ | $42.52^{+0.17}_{-0.27}$ |
| IC 5063 | 732/742 | $1.77^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$ | $23.36^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$ | $24.31^{+0.24}_{-0.21}$ | $0.48^{+0.16}_{-0.11}$ | $0.53^{+0.22}_{-0.15}$ | $0.71^{+0.14}_{-0.12}$ | $-11.06^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$ | $42.87^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$ |
| LEDA 15023 | 78/77 | $1.91^{+0.25}_{-0.25}$ | $23.97^{+0.08}_{-0.18}$ | $23.18^{+0.18}_{-0.28}$ | 0.05^{+u}_{-u} | $0.18^{+0.12}_{-u}$ | $0.88^{+1.23}_{-0.51}$ | $-11.86^{+0.03}_{-0.52}$ | $44.09^{+0.10}_{-0.11}$ |
| NGC 4102 | 297/300 | $1.74^{+0.12}_{-0.08}$ | $23.87^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$ | $25.15^{+u}_{-0.68}$ | $0.53^{+0.16}_{-0.24}$ | $0.61^{+0.31}_{-0.22}$ | $0.46^{+0.22}_{-0.12}$ | $-11.84^{+0.31}_{-0.04}$ | $41.49^{+0.09}_{-0.06}$ |
| NGC 4388 | 953/871 | $1.64^{+0.05}_{-0.08}$ | $23.43^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$ | $24.00^{+0.07}_{-0.20}$ | $0.60^{+0.15}_{-0.04}$ | $0.60^{+0.16}_{-0.05}$ | $0.49^{+0.06}_{-0.09}$ | $-11.14^{+0.01}_{-0.02}$ | $42.52^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$ |
| NGC 4939 | 228/234 | $1.69^{+0.19}_{-0.15}$ | $23.82^{+0.09}_{-0.08}$ | $23.02^{+0.13}_{-0.14}$ | $0.05^{+0.45}_{-u}$ | $0.57^{+0.13}_{-0.14}$ | $0.31^{+0.30}_{-0.13}$ | $-11.80^{+0.10}_{-0.15}$ | $42.49^{+0.16}_{-0.13}$ |
| NGC 4941 | 106/111 | $1.40^{+0.31}_{-u}$ | $23.98^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$ | $24.50^{+0.44}_{-0.68}$ | $0.65^{+u}_{-0.20}$ | $0.40^{+0.43}_{-0.23}$ | $0.06^{+0.01}_{-0.03}$ | $-12.28^{+0.06}_{-0.46}$ | $41.04^{+0.43}_{-0.46}$ |
| NGC 5283 | 343/302 | $1.81^{+0.16}_{-0.17}$ | $23.04^{+0.11}_{-0.09}$ | $24.39^{+u}_{-0.80}$ | $0.60^{+u}_{-0.19}$ | $0.50^{+u}_{-0.32}$ | $0.13^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$ | $-11.62^{+0.01}_{-0.11}$ | $42.02^{+0.06}_{-0.06}$ |
| NGC 5728 | 417/446 | $1.80^{+0.02}_{-0.10}$ | $24.09^{+0.03}_{-0.01}$ | $25.21^{+u}_{-0.61}$ | $0.52^{+0.21}_{-0.01}$ | $0.59^{+0.00}_{-0.11}$ | $1.80^{+0.92}_{-0.03}$ | $-11.78^{+0.52}_{-0.15}$ | $43.08^{+0.09}_{-0.04}$ |
| NGC 5972 | 177/188 | $1.75^{+0.36}_{-0.21}$ | $23.79^{+0.13}_{-0.07}$ | $24.34^{+u}_{-0.18}$ | $0.85^{+0.03}_{-0.33}$ | $0.90^{+u}_{-0.32}$ | $0.08^{+0.22}_{-0.03}$ | $-12.35^{+0.10}_{-0.09}$ | $42.79^{+0.07}_{-0.09}$ |
| SDSS J135429.05+132757.2* | 113/149 | $1.61^{+0.16}_{-0.15}$ | $23.45^{+0.09}_{-0.11}$ | – | – | – | $0.11^{+0.07}_{-0.04}$ | $-11.83^{+0.01}_{-0.07}$ | $43.67^{+0.11}_{-0.10}$ |
| UGC 3995B | 234/258 | $1.61^{+0.05}_{-0.09}$ | $23.48^{+0.04}_{-0.02}$ | $24.25^{+0.08}_{-0.16}$ | $0.87^{+0.05}_{-u}$ | $0.94^{+u}_{-0.18}$ | $0.15^{+0.07}_{-0.03}$ | $-11.68^{+0.02}_{-0.19}$ | $42.58^{+0.03}_{-0.15}$ |
| UGC 4211 | 295/304 | $1.77^{+0.11}_{-0.09}$ | $22.95^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$ | $23.43^{+0.41}_{-0.58}$ | 0.05^{+u}_{-u} | $0.70^{+u}_{-0.60}$ | $0.15^{+0.07}_{-0.03}$ | $-11.38^{+0.01}_{-0.13}$ | $43.28^{+0.04}_{-0.05}$ |
| Was49b* | 215/171 | $1.49^{+0.13}_{-0.12}$ | $23.30^{+0.11}_{-0.10}$ | – | – | – | $0.08^{+0.04}_{-0.02}$ | $-11.69^{+0.07}_{-0.06}$ | $43.65^{+0.10}_{-0.09}$ |

Table A.4. Best-fit results of the sources with *NuSTAR* (3–78 keV) data and *Swift*-XRT (1–10 keV) data.

| Source | Cstat/d.o.f. | Γ | $N_{\text{H,los}}$ | $N_{\text{H,tor}}$ | $\cos(\theta_{\text{inc}})$ | c_f | Norm | Flux _{2–10} | $L_{\text{int,2–10}}$ |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2MASX J00502684+8229000 | 128/160 | $2.02^{+0.21}_{-0.22}$ | $23.21^{+0.19}_{-0.17}$ | $24.15^{+0.17}_{-0.37}$ | 0.95^{+u}_{-u} | $0.98^{+u}_{-0.17}$ | $0.17^{+0.15}_{-0.07}$ | $-11.72^{+0.05}_{-0.19}$ | $43.13^{+0.48}_{-0.27}$ |
| 2MASX J09235371–3141305* | 183/148 | $1.37^{+0.14}_{-0.13}$ | $23.67^{+0.07}_{-0.08}$ | – | – | – | $0.13^{+0.08}_{-0.05}$ | $-11.81^{+0.02}_{-0.06}$ | $43.56^{+0.11}_{-0.11}$ |
| 2MASX J11140245+2023140* | 106/109 | $1.53^{+0.27}_{-0.25}$ | $23.70^{+0.11}_{-0.13}$ | – | – | – | $0.08^{+0.12}_{-0.05}$ | $-12.18^{+0.01}_{-0.68}$ | $42.83^{+0.21}_{-0.19}$ |
| ESO 21-4* | 215/180 | $1.57^{+0.15}_{-0.14}$ | $23.43^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$ | – | – | – | $0.12^{+0.08}_{-0.04}$ | $-11.75^{+0.02}_{-0.05}$ | $42.11^{+0.11}_{-0.10}$ |
| ESO 121-28 | 289/303 | $2.07^{+0.08}_{-0.08}$ | $23.40^{+0.05}_{-0.08}$ | $24.25^{+0.04}_{-0.19}$ | 0.35^{+u}_{-u} | $1.00^{+u}_{-0.29}$ | $0.53^{+0.15}_{-0.20}$ | $-11.47^{+0.02}_{-0.08}$ | $43.67^{+0.05}_{-0.10}$ |
| ESO 231-26 | 296/309 | $1.74^{+0.18}_{-0.14}$ | $23.37^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$ | $24.52^{+u}_{-0.49}$ | $0.26^{+0.34}_{-u}$ | $0.40^{+0.37}_{-u}$ | $0.27^{+0.15}_{-0.12}$ | $-11.50^{+0.04}_{-0.06}$ | $43.96^{+0.09}_{-0.10}$ |
| ESO 505-30 | 292/299 | $1.84^{+0.05}_{-0.14}$ | $23.10^{+0.08}_{-0.09}$ | $24.20^{+0.20}_{-0.33}$ | $0.05^{+0.53}_{-u}$ | $0.50^{+0.43}_{-0.19}$ | $0.19^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$ | $-11.41^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$ | $43.48^{+0.06}_{-0.06}$ |
| ESO 553-43* | 488/493 | $1.63^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$ | $23.18^{+0.06}_{-0.04}$ | – | – | – | $0.34^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$ | $-11.19^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$ | $43.42^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$ |
| IC 1657 | 161/143 | $1.58^{+0.36}_{-u}$ | $23.53^{+0.21}_{-0.21}$ | $24.11^{+u}_{-1.09}$ | $0.67^{+0.24}_{-0.36}$ | $0.70^{+u}_{-0.58}$ | $0.07^{+0.06}_{-0.03}$ | $-11.94^{+0.04}_{-0.19}$ | $42.00^{+0.28}_{-0.19}$ |
| IC 4709 | 353/326 | $1.81^{+0.16}_{-0.15}$ | $23.38^{+0.02}_{-0.12}$ | $24.16^{+0.08}_{-0.22}$ | 0.95^{+u}_{-u} | $0.98^{+u}_{-0.06}$ | $0.32^{+0.21}_{-0.11}$ | $-11.42^{+0.04}_{-0.09}$ | $42.77^{+0.07}_{-0.05}$ |
| IRAS 05581+0006 | 201/199 | $1.47^{+0.22}_{-u}$ | $23.32^{+0.11}_{-0.12}$ | $24.00^{+u}_{-0.32}$ | $0.35^{+0.44}_{-u}$ | 0.50^{+u}_{-u} | $0.08^{+0.05}_{-0.02}$ | $-11.72^{+0.04}_{-0.51}$ | $44.15^{+0.12}_{-0.08}$ |
| IRAS 20247–7542 | 446/401 | $1.62^{+0.07}_{-0.11}$ | $23.02^{+0.07}_{-0.08}$ | $24.03^{+0.17}_{-0.16}$ | $0.90^{+u}_{-0.41}$ | $0.35^{+0.54}_{-u}$ | $0.11^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$ | $-11.49^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$ | $44.23^{+0.04}_{-0.05}$ |
| LEDA 2265450* | 222/224 | $1.66^{+0.11}_{-0.11}$ | $23.46^{+0.06}_{-0.06}$ | – | – | – | $0.22^{+0.09}_{-0.06}$ | $-11.62^{+0.01}_{-0.03}$ | $43.18^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$ |
| LEDA 46599 | 299/263 | $1.88^{+0.21}_{-0.26}$ | $23.40^{+0.08}_{-0.12}$ | $24.82^{+u}_{-2.12}$ | $0.91^{+u}_{-0.38}$ | $0.43^{+0.32}_{-u}$ | $0.26^{+0.10}_{-0.07}$ | $-11.54^{+0.01}_{-0.11}$ | $43.35^{+0.11}_{-0.11}$ |
| LEDA 259433 | 190/196 | $1.80^{+0.18}_{-0.01}$ | $23.07^{+0.15}_{-0.21}$ | $24.10^{+0.25}_{-0.30}$ | 0.05^{+u}_{-u} | $1.00^{+u}_{-0.17}$ | $0.12^{+0.08}_{-0.05}$ | $-11.65^{+0.01}_{-0.17}$ | $43.93^{+0.09}_{-0.08}$ |
| LEDA 549777* | 196/187 | $1.58^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$ | $23.11^{+0.07}_{-0.11}$ | – | – | – | $0.07^{+0.03}_{-0.01}$ | $-11.75^{+0.01}_{-0.03}$ | $43.39^{+0.06}_{-0.05}$ |
| MCG+11-11-32 | 117/133 | $1.88^{+0.09}_{-0.10}$ | $23.11^{+0.09}_{-0.07}$ | $24.34^{+0.25}_{-0.19}$ | 0.65^{+u}_{-u} | $1.00^{+u}_{-0.32}$ | $0.50^{+0.16}_{-0.12}$ | $-11.16^{+0.03}_{-0.08}$ | $43.67^{+0.04}_{-0.07}$ |
| MCG–02-15-004 | 127/120 | $2.14^{+0.42}_{-0.07}$ | $23.74^{+0.05}_{-0.11}$ | $24.25^{+0.17}_{-0.22}$ | 0.87^{+u}_{-u} | $0.98^{+u}_{-0.50}$ | $0.46^{+0.08}_{-0.02}$ | $-11.77^{+0.09}_{-u}$ | $43.30^{+0.15}_{-0.09}$ |
| NGC 1229 | 115/135 | $1.45^{+0.34}_{-u}$ | $23.32^{+0.14}_{-0.09}$ | $24.31^{+u}_{-0.28}$ | $0.86^{+u}_{-0.37}$ | $0.80^{+u}_{-0.53}$ | $0.03^{+0.08}_{-0.00}$ | $-12.11^{+0.03}_{-u}$ | $42.77^{+0.20}_{-0.09}$ |
| NGC 4500 | 40/30 | $1.54^{+0.58}_{-u}$ | $23.36^{+0.21}_{-0.46}$ | $23.52^{+0.78}_{-u}$ | 0.95^{+u}_{-u} | 0.71^{+u}_{-u} | $0.01^{+0.02}_{-0.01}$ | $-12.41^{+0.03}_{-u}$ | $41.24^{+0.58}_{-0.18}$ |
| NGC 6232 | 14/14 | $1.40^{+0.59}_{-u}$ | $23.72^{+0.51}_{-0.08}$ | $24.75^{+u}_{-0.81}$ | 0.55^{+u}_{-u} | $0.90^{+u}_{-0.74}$ | $0.01^{+0.00}_{-0.01}$ | $-12.68^{+0.69}_{-u}$ | $41.56^{+0.09}_{-0.60}$ |
| UGC 3157 | 121/134 | $2.21^{+0.34}_{-0.26}$ | $23.85^{+0.07}_{-0.04}$ | $24.84^{+0.10}_{-0.29}$ | $0.91^{+u}_{-0.06}$ | $1.00^{+u}_{-0.32}$ | $0.82^{+1.44}_{-0.03}$ | $-11.93^{+0.07}_{-u}$ | $42.91^{+0.16}_{-0.02}$ |
| UGC 3752 | 149/129 | $2.03^{+0.01}_{-0.02}$ | $24.00^{+0.01}_{-0.03}$ | $24.58^{+0.09}_{-0.10}$ | $0.90^{+0.02}_{-0.01}$ | $0.91^{+0.08}_{-0.38}$ | $0.43^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$ | $-12.22^{+0.05}_{-u}$ | $42.77^{+0.01}_{-0.02}$ |
| Z319-7* | 133/113 | $1.39^{+0.17}_{-0.15}$ | $23.18^{+0.14}_{-0.23}$ | – | – | – | $0.05^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$ | $-11.82^{+0.03}_{-0.09}$ | $43.14^{+0.11}_{-0.09}$ |
| Z333-49* | 213/192 | $1.67^{+0.13}_{-0.12}$ | $23.20^{+0.10}_{-0.09}$ | – | – | – | $0.10^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$ | $-11.77^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$ | $43.02^{+0.07}_{-0.07}$ |
| Z367-9 | 196/203 | $1.66^{+0.13}_{-0.16}$ | $23.11^{+0.12}_{-0.21}$ | $23.75^{+0.13}_{-0.24}$ | 0.05^{+u}_{-u} | 0.59^{+u}_{-u} | $0.04^{+0.02}_{-0.01}$ | $-11.89^{+0.01}_{-0.14}$ | $42.41^{+0.05}_{-0.08}$ |

Notes. Column 2: Reduced C statistic.

Table A.5. Reanalysis best-fit results of the CT-AGN in [Marchesi et al. \(2019\)](#).

| Source | Statistics | Γ | $N_{\text{H,los}}$ | $N_{\text{H,tor}}$ | $\cos(\theta_{\text{inc}})$ | c_f | Norm | Flux _{2–10} | $L_{\text{int,2–10}}$ |
|----------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| CGCG 164-19 | 38/37 | $1.67^{+0.34}_{-u}$ | $23.77^{+0.18}_{-0.16}$ | $24.56^{+u}_{-0.38}$ | 0.89^{+u}_{-u} | $0.90^{+u}_{-0.73}$ | $0.05^{+0.10}_{-0.05}$ | $-12.36^{+0.33}_{-u}$ | $42.61^{+0.17}_{-0.34}$ |
| ESO 005-G004 | 59/47 | $1.90^{+u}_{-0.40}$ | $24.67^{+0.37}_{-0.37}$ | $24.15^{+0.28}_{-0.29}$ | $0.78^{+0.15}_{-0.45}$ | $0.79^{+0.14}_{-0.47}$ | $0.32^{+2.78}_{-0.32}$ | $-12.27^{+0.06}_{-u}$ | $41.92^{+0.49}_{-0.23}$ |
| ESO 201-004 | 99/92 | $1.97^{+0.28}_{-0.35}$ | $24.34^{+0.09}_{-0.14}$ | $23.28^{+0.08}_{-0.12}$ | $0.05^{+0.18}_{-u}$ | $0.20^{+0.26}_{-u}$ | $0.99^{+1.23}_{-0.63}$ | $-12.38^{+0.03}_{-u}$ | $43.90^{+0.45}_{-0.32}$ |
| MCG +08-03-018 | 125/131 | $1.98^{+0.09}_{-0.12}$ | $23.97^{+0.09}_{-0.09}$ | $23.00^{+0.13}_{-0.23}$ | 0.55^{+u}_{-u} | $1.00^{+u}_{-0.64}$ | $0.49^{+0.22}_{-0.30}$ | $-11.89^{+0.07}_{-0.13}$ | $43.08^{+0.10}_{-0.29}$ |
| NGC 424 | 422/335 | $2.12^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$ | $24.51^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$ | $23.81^{+0.05}_{-0.07}$ | $0.06^{+0.01}_{-u}$ | $0.10^{+0.01}_{-2.76}$ | $5.27^{+1.59}_{-2.76}$ | $-12.00^{+0.12}_{-0.64}$ | $43.54^{+0.06}_{-0.06}$ |
| NGC 1194 | 275/267 | $1.91^{+0.11}_{-0.18}$ | $23.99^{+0.05}_{-0.07}$ | $24.75^{+u}_{-0.37}$ | $0.86^{+0.07}_{-0.16}$ | $0.85^{+0.06}_{-0.20}$ | $0.39^{+0.16}_{-0.20}$ | $-11.97^{+0.04}_{-u}$ | $42.71^{+0.07}_{-0.09}$ |
| NGC 3079 | 111/111 | $2.04^{+0.20}_{-0.22}$ | $24.75^{+u}_{-0.37}$ | $23.81^{+0.05}_{-0.07}$ | $0.15^{+0.18}_{-0.10}$ | $0.23^{+0.20}_{-0.04}$ | $4.07^{+8.00}_{-4.07}$ | $-12.28^{+0.44}_{-u}$ | $42.71^{+0.45}_{-1.10}$ |
| NGC 3393 | 120/110 | $1.60^{+0.20}_{-0.17}$ | $24.27^{+0.24}_{-0.13}$ | $24.21^{+0.05}_{-0.16}$ | $0.05^{+0.64}_{-u}$ | $0.55^{+0.37}_{-0.42}$ | $0.43^{+0.40}_{-0.20}$ | $-12.43^{+0.18}_{-2.51}$ | $42.85^{+0.80}_{-0.67}$ |
| NGC 4945 | 1144/1167 | $1.92^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$ | $24.55^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$ | $24.65^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$ | $0.05^{+0.01}_{-u}$ | $0.12^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$ | $76.86^{+0.76}_{-0.76}$ | $-11.54^{+0.10}_{-0.15}$ | $43.24^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$ |
| NGC 5100 | 178/171 | $1.69^{+0.04}_{-0.13}$ | $23.29^{+0.02}_{-0.09}$ | $25.50^{+u}_{-0.23}$ | $0.95^{+u}_{-0.52}$ | $0.25^{+0.05}_{-0.13}$ | $0.17^{+0.06}_{-0.01}$ | $-11.53^{+0.23}_{-0.09}$ | $43.21^{+0.06}_{-0.04}$ |
| NGC 5643 | 191/173 | $1.63^{+0.16}_{-0.14}$ | >24.24 | $24.07^{+0.06}_{-0.20}$ | $0.95^{+u}_{-0.59}$ | $0.80^{+0.11}_{-0.24}$ | $0.12^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$ | $-12.13^{+0.11}_{-2.04}$ | $41.35^{+0.06}_{-0.02}$ |
| NGC 5728 | 417/446 | $1.80^{+0.02}_{-0.10}$ | $24.09^{+0.03}_{-0.01}$ | $25.21^{+u}_{-0.61}$ | $0.52^{+0.21}_{-0.01}$ | $0.59^{+0.00}_{-0.11}$ | $1.80^{+0.92}_{-0.03}$ | $-11.78^{+0.52}_{-0.15}$ | $43.08^{+0.09}_{-0.04}$ |
| NGC 6240 | 494/476 | $1.69^{+0.08}_{-0.05}$ | $24.08^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$ | $24.16^{+0.20}_{-0.04}$ | $0.25^{+0.21}_{-u}$ | $0.50^{+0.21}_{-0.21}$ | $0.73^{+0.26}_{-0.15}$ | $-11.64^{+0.23}_{-0.14}$ | $43.67^{+0.15}_{-0.12}$ |
| NGC 7130 | 81/81 | $1.71^{+0.43}_{-u}$ | >24.16 | $24.61^{+u}_{-0.32}$ | $0.28^{+0.62}_{-0.17}$ | $0.37^{+1.63}_{-0.23}$ | $0.37^{+0.61}_{-0.33}$ | $-12.67^{+0.06}_{-1.31}$ | $42.93^{+0.66}_{-u}$ |
| NGC 7212 | 110/106 | $2.22^{+0.04}_{-0.29}$ | $24.28^{+0.12}_{-0.11}$ | $23.86^{+0.99}_{-0.19}$ | $0.15^{+0.02}_{-0.06}$ | $0.10^{+0.33}_{-u}$ | $2.36^{+3.83}_{-0.61}$ | $-12.25^{+0.01}_{-1.97}$ | $43.78^{+0.12}_{-0.24}$ |
| NGC 7479 | 195/165 | $2.29^{+0.26}_{-0.25}$ | $24.76^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$ | $25.08^{+u}_{-0.16}$ | $0.15^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$ | $0.29^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$ | $46.80^{+49.59}_{-24.72}$ | $-12.62^{+0.19}_{-2.37}$ | $44.18^{+0.17}_{-0.22}$ |
| NGC 7582 | 1708/1544 | $1.64^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$ | $24.23^{+0.02}_{-0.04}$ | $23.29^{+0.02}_{-0.06}$ | $0.25^{+0.07}_{-0.06}$ | $0.90^{+u}_{-0.11}$ | $0.76^{+0.01}_{-0.07}$ | $-11.30^{+0.06}_{-0.06}$ | $42.57^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$ |

Notes. Column 2: $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$ for sources using *XMM-Newton* and *Chandra* data and cstat/d.o.f. for sources using *Swift-XRT* data.

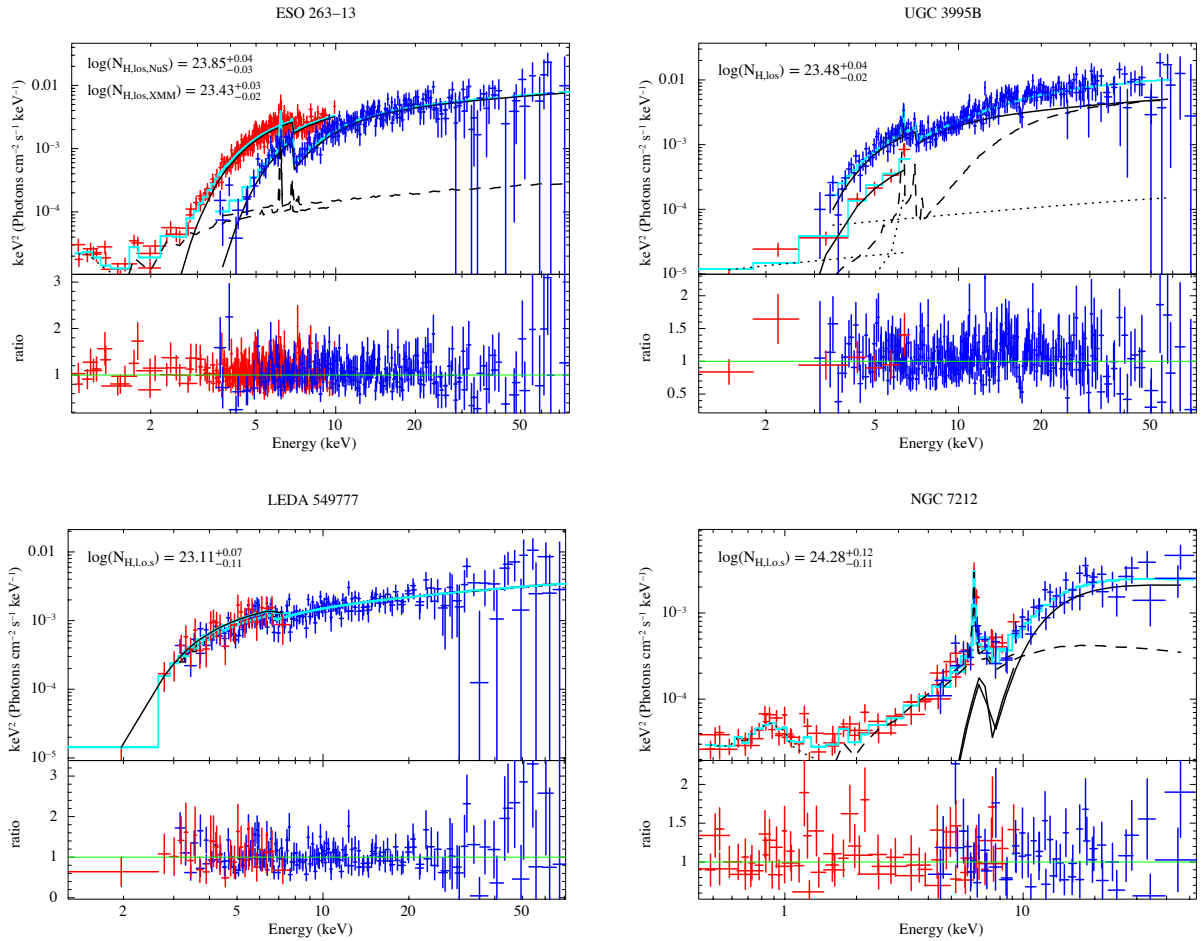


Fig. A.1. Spectra and ratio (between the data and model predictions) of ESO 263-13 (*XMM-Newton*+*NuSTAR*), UGC 3995B (*Chandra*+*NuSTAR*), LEDA 549777 (*Swift-XRT*+*NuSTAR*) and NGC 7212 (in M19 sample). *NuSTAR* and soft X-ray data are plotted in blue and red, respectively. The total best-fit model predictions and different components of the models of are plotted in cyan and black, respectively. The reprocessed component, line-of-sight component, and scattered (and Mekal) component are plotted in dashed, solid, and dotted lines, respectively. Significant flux variabilities are found in ESO 263-13 and UGC 3995B.

Appendix B: Variability analysis**Table B.1.** Best-fit results of sources with flux variabilities in our sample and M19 sample.

| Source | $C_{\text{soft}/\text{NuS}}$ | $N_{\text{H,los,NuS}}$ | $N_{\text{H,los,soft}}$ | $\Delta N_{\text{H,los}}$ | ΔT |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| 2MASX J06411806+3249313 | $0.75^{+0.12}_{-0.10}$ | $23.09^{+0.08}_{-0.10}$ | $23.27^{+0.06}_{-0.07}$ | $0.18^{+0.12}_{-0.11}$ | 12.80 |
| 3C 105* | $2.63^{+0.23}_{-0.19}$ | $23.65^{+0.10}_{-0.03}$ | – | – | 8.34 |
| 3C 445 | $1.43^{+0.09}_{-0.08}$ | $23.08^{+0.05}_{-0.07}$ | $23.21^{+0.02}_{-0.04}$ | $0.13^{+0.07}_{-0.06}$ | 14.44 |
| 3C 452 | $1.30^{+0.11}_{-0.02}$ | $23.59^{+0.03}_{-0.01}$ | $23.82^{+0.06}_{-0.01}$ | $0.23^{+0.06}_{-0.03}$ | 8.42 |
| 4C +29.30 | 1^f | $23.50^{+0.04}_{-0.06}$ | $23.68^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$ | $0.18^{+0.07}_{-0.05}$ | 5.58 |
| 4C +73.08 | 1^f | $23.53^{+0.04}_{-0.12}$ | $23.70^{+0.03}_{-0.05}$ | $0.17^{+0.12}_{-0.06}$ | 7.40 |
| ESO 21-4* | 1^f | $23.43^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$ | $23.67^{+0.13}_{-0.13}$ | $0.24^{+0.16}_{-0.16}$ | 4.63 |
| ESO 103-35 | $1.33^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$ | $23.25^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$ | $23.28^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$ | $0.03^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$ | 15.58 |
| ESO 119-8* | $2.01^{+0.34}_{-0.30}$ | $23.17^{+0.09}_{-0.09}$ | – | – | 0.03 |
| ESO 263-13 | $0.81^{+0.08}_{-0.08}$ | $23.85^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$ | $23.43^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$ | $0.42^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$ | 1.67 |
| ESO 383-18 | $1.43^{+0.06}_{-0.02}$ | $23.28^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$ | $23.32^{+0.01}_{-0.03}$ | $0.04^{+0.02}_{-0.04}$ | 10.03 |
| ESO 439-G009 | 1^f | $23.58^{+0.09}_{-0.09}$ | $23.69^{+0.07}_{-0.05}$ | $0.11^{+0.11}_{-0.10}$ | 0.54 |
| ESO 553-43* | $0.63^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$ | $23.18^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$ | – | – | 5.75 |
| Fairall 272 | $0.83^{+0.09}_{-0.09}$ | $23.23^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$ | $23.51^{+0.03}_{-0.06}$ | $0.27^{+0.06}_{-0.08}$ | 6.24 |
| IC 1657 | $3.11^{+1.06}_{-0.83}$ | $23.53^{+0.21}_{-0.21}$ | – | – | 8.20 |
| IC 4518A | $0.81^{+0.15}_{-0.13}$ | $23.11^{+0.12}_{-0.16}$ | $23.36^{+0.07}_{-0.04}$ | $0.25^{+0.17}_{-0.13}$ | 6.99 |
| IC 4709 | $2.43^{+0.49}_{-0.43}$ | $23.38^{+0.02}_{-0.12}$ | – | – | 6.74 |
| IRAS 16288+3929 | 1^f | $23.88^{+0.06}_{-0.10}$ | $23.75^{+0.06}_{-0.11}$ | $0.13^{+0.13}_{-0.12}$ | 1.03 |
| LEDA 259433 | 1^f | $23.05^{+0.17}_{-0.24}$ | $23.34^{+0.12}_{-0.28}$ | $0.29^{+0.27}_{-0.29}$ | 1.54 |
| LEDA 2816387* | 1^f | $23.76^{+0.05}_{-0.07}$ | $23.87^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$ | $0.11^{+0.08}_{-0.06}$ | 1.54 |
| LEDA 511869 | $2.17^{+0.21}_{-0.25}$ | $23.88^{+0.07}_{-0.03}$ | – | – | 1.71 |
| MCG -01-05-047 | $1.23^{+0.16}_{-0.15}$ | $23.33^{+0.09}_{-0.09}$ | $23.23^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$ | $0.10^{+0.10}_{-0.09}$ | 3.35 |
| MCG +11-11-32 | $0.68^{+0.14}_{-0.12}$ | $23.11^{+0.09}_{-0.07}$ | – | – | 0.18 |
| Mrk 348 | $0.93^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$ | $22.92^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$ | $23.14^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$ | $0.22^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$ | 13.28 |
| Mrk 417 | 1^f | $23.53^{+0.06}_{-0.07}$ | $23.81^{+0.04}_{-0.05}$ | $0.28^{+0.07}_{-0.08}$ | 10.68 |
| Mrk 477 | 1^f | $23.30^{+0.06}_{-0.07}$ | $23.70^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$ | $0.40^{+0.07}_{-0.07}$ | 3.82 |
| Mrk 1210 | $1.30^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$ | $23.30^{+0.04}_{-0.02}$ | – | – | 11.42 |
| NGC 454E | 1^f | $23.86^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$ | $23.37^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$ | $0.49^{+0.05}_{-0.06}$ | 6.27 |
| NGC 612 | $1.49^{+0.15}_{-0.08}$ | $23.95^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$ | – | – | 6.22 |
| NGC 788 | $1.59^{+0.10}_{-0.10}$ | $23.79^{+0.04}_{-0.05}$ | – | – | 3.04 |
| NGC 835 | 1^f | $23.46^{+0.09}_{-0.06}$ | $24.06^{+0.14}_{-0.08}$ | $0.60^{+0.17}_{-0.12}$ | 15.64 |
| NGC 1142 | $1.43^{+0.39}_{-0.37}$ | $24.20^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$ | $23.75^{+0.07}_{-0.05}$ | $0.45^{+0.09}_{-0.10}$ | 11.71 |
| NGC 3281 | $0.65^{+0.07}_{-0.07}$ | $24.30^{+0.06}_{-0.06}$ | $23.90^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$ | $0.40^{+0.07}_{-0.08}$ | 5.05 |
| NGC 4388 | $1.89^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$ | $23.43^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$ | – | – | 5.70 |
| NGC 4507 | $0.68^{+0.01}_{-0.00}$ | $23.88^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$ | – | – | 4.85 |
| NGC 4939 | 1^f | $23.82^{+0.09}_{-0.08}$ | $23.69^{+0.09}_{-0.08}$ | $0.13^{+0.12}_{-0.12}$ | 6.69 |
| NGC 4941 | 1^f | $23.98^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$ | $23.58^{+0.32}_{-0.24}$ | $0.40^{+0.38}_{-0.38}$ | 6.69 |
| NGC 4992 | $1.12^{+0.11}_{-0.10}$ | $23.46^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$ | $23.67^{+0.03}_{-0.01}$ | $0.21^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$ | 10.58 |
| NGC 5283 | $0.64^{+0.07}_{-0.07}$ | $23.04^{+0.11}_{-0.09}$ | – | – | 14.98 |
| NGC 6300 | $0.085^{+0.008}_{-0.006}$ | $23.21^{+0.03}_{-0.05}$ | $23.34^{+0.03}_{-0.01}$ | $0.13^{+0.06}_{-0.03}$ | 15.48 |
| NGC 7319 | $3.33^{+0.24}_{-0.20}$ | $23.81^{+0.04}_{-0.05}$ | – | – | 15.80 |
| UGC 3995B | $0.30^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$ | $23.48^{+0.04}_{-0.02}$ | – | – | 0.75 |
| Z367-9 | $4.03^{+0.50}_{-0.46}$ | $23.11^{+0.12}_{-0.21}$ | – | – | 7.56 |
| CGCG 164-19 | 1^f | $23.77^{+0.18}_{-0.16}$ | $23.41^{+0.27}_{-0.35}$ | $0.36^{+0.39}_{-0.31}$ | 2.80 |
| ESO 201-004 | 1^f | $24.34^{+0.09}_{-0.14}$ | $24.19^{+0.08}_{-0.14}$ | $0.15^{+0.17}_{-0.15}$ | 7.07 |
| NGC 7479 | $0.78^{+0.14}_{-0.11}$ | $24.76^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$ | $24.56^{+0.04}_{-0.06}$ | $0.20^{+0.10}_{-0.08}$ | 2.05 |
| NGC 7582 | $0.56^{+0.06}_{-0.01}$ | $24.23^{+0.02}_{-0.04}$ | $23.58^{+0.02}_{-0.01}$ | $0.65^{+0.02}_{-0.04}$ | 3.66 |

Notes. Column 2: Cross-calibration factor between the soft X-ray spectra and *NuSTAR* spectra. Column 3: Logarithm of “line-of-sight” column density of *NuSTAR* observation in cm^{-2} . Column 4: Logarithm of “line-of-sight” column density of soft X-ray observation in cm^{-2} . Column 5: Absolute difference between $N_{\text{H,los,NuS}}$ and $N_{\text{H,los,soft}}$. Column 6: Time interval between the *NuSTAR* observation and the soft X-ray observation in years. Sources labeled with asterisks are those fitted with only the line-of-sight component and the scattered component.

To properly characterize the spectra of the sources observed with flux variation between the *NuSTAR* observations and soft X-ray observations (2–10 keV flux variation >20 percent), we fit them three times: 1. First we allow the cross-calibration factor between the soft X-rays spectra and *NuSTAR* spectra, $C_{\text{soft}/\text{NuS}}$, free to vary, assuming the flux variability is caused by the intrinsic emission variation. The sources whose flux variabilities are thought to be caused by intrinsic emission variations are those with $C_{\text{soft}/\text{NuS}}$ different from unity at 90% confidence level. 2. Second, we fix $C_{\text{soft}/\text{NuS}} = 1$, and disentangling the line-of-sight column densities of the soft-X-ray observations, $N_{\text{H,los,soft}}$ and *NuSTAR* observations, $N_{\text{H,los,NuS}}$, assuming the flux variability is caused by $N_{\text{H,los}}$ variations. The sources whose flux variabilities are caused by $N_{\text{H,los}}$ variations are those whose $N_{\text{H,los,NuS}}$ are different from their $N_{\text{H,los,soft}}$ at 90% confidence level. 3. Finally, we allow $C_{\text{soft}/\text{NuS}}$ free to vary and disentangling the $N_{\text{H,los,soft}}$ and $N_{\text{H,los,NuS}}$, assuming the flux variability is caused by both

the intrinsic emission and $N_{\text{H,los}}$ variations. If the improvement in the fit is >90% confidence level using the `f-test` in XSPEC with respect to the previous two scenarios the first two scenarios, we assume that the flux variability of this source is the result of both intrinsic emission and $N_{\text{H,los}}$ variations. Otherwise, the cause of the flux variation of this source is determined by comparing the reduced statistics ($\chi^2/\text{d.o.f}$ or `cstat/d.o.f`) of the best-fit of the first two scenarios. For sources whose flux variabilities are caused by the $N_{\text{H,los}}$ variations only, we fix their cross-calibration factors at $C_{\text{soft}/\text{NuS}} = 1$ to better constrain the other parameters. Here, we assume a consistent reprocessed component and scattered component between different observing epochs, considering that the global structure and properties of the obscuring torus is stable over a timescale of a few years. We summarize the best-fit results of the sources with observed flux variability (including four variable sources from M19 sample) in Table B.1.