

Average Iron Line Emission from Distant AGN

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Abstract We have developed a new method to construct a high SNR X-ray average spectrum for type 1 and type 2 AGN in order to measure the main properties of the Fe $K\alpha$ emission line. Our method takes into account all the possible contributions to the continuum around the emission line, and an estimate of the significance of any excursion above this continuum can be obtained from it. We applied this method to the identified AGN within AXIS and XWAS, 606 type 1 and 117 type 2 AGN, and obtained average spectra for both AGN types. We found an unresolved emission line on the final average spectrum of type 1 and 2 AGN with an $EW \sim 100$ eV, corresponding to neutral or low-ionization Fe $K\alpha$ emission, thus emitted far from the central source. We also found that the EW of this narrow line becomes weaker as the luminosity increases, the so-called Iwasawa–Taniguchi effect. A clear relativistic component in the Fe $K\alpha$ line is not present in the average spectra and the continuum is best represented by a mixture of absorbed power laws plus a moderate reflection component for type 1 AGN. In the case of type 2 AGN, the statistics turned out to be insufficient to distinguish between a reflection component and a relativistic line. We estimated the EW of any relativistic contribution to be <400 eV and <300 eV at 3σ confidence level for type 1 and type 2 AGN, respectively. Our results are in excellent agreement with studies of local AGN, whereas we obtain a much lower value for the relativistic line EW than studies at higher redshifts.

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