The XMM-\textit{Newton} view of Mrk 3 and IXO 30

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\textbf{ABSTRACT}

We present the analysis of the XMM-\textit{Newton} EPIC pn spectrum of the Seyfert 2 galaxy, Mrk 3. We confirm that the source is dominated by a pure Compton reflection component and an iron K$\alpha$ line, both produced as reflection from a Compton-thick torus, likely responsible also for the large column density ($1.36^{+0.23}_{-0.24} \times 10^{24}$ cm$^{-2}$) which is pierced by the primary powerlaw only at high energies. A low inclination angle and an iron underabundance of a factor $\sim 0.82$, suggested by the amount of reflection and the depth of the iron edge, are consistent with the iron K$\alpha$ line EW with respect to the Compton reflection component, being $610^{+30}_{-50}$ eV. Moreover, the iron line width, $\sigma = 32^{+13}_{-14}$ eV, if interpreted in terms of Doppler broadening due to the Keplerian rotation of the torus, puts an estimate to the inner radius of the latter, $r = 0.6^{+0.3}_{-0.2} \sin^2 i$ pc. Finally, two different photoionised reflectors are needed to take into account a large number of soft X-ray emission lines from N, O, Ne, Mg, Si, Fe L and the Fe XXV emission line at $6.71^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$ keV. RGS spectra show that the soft X-ray spectrum is dominated by emission lines, while the underlying continuum is best fitted by an unabsorbed powerlaw with the same photon index of the primary continuum, produced as reflection by a photoionised material with a column density of a few $10^{22}$ cm$^{-2}$. We also present the first X-ray spectrum of ROSAT source IXO 30, which shows a huge iron line at $6.5^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$ keV and is well represented either by an absorbed powerlaw with $\Gamma \simeq 1.8$ or bremsstrahlung emission at a temperature of $7.5^{+2.1}_{-1.6}$ keV. Its spectral properties point to a likely identification in terms of a weak Galactic Cataclysmic Variable, but the lack of any optical counterpart precludes excluding other possibilities, like an ULX at the distance of Mrk 3.

\textbf{Key words:} galaxies: active - galaxies: Seyfert - X-rays: individual: Mrk3 - X-rays: individual: IXO30

1 INTRODUCTION

Mrk 3 ($z=0.0135$) is a prototypical Seyfert 2 galaxy, the optical broad lines of which are seen only in polarised light (Miller & Goodrich 1990; Tran 1995). As soon as it was observed in X-rays by GINGA, it was clear that the source was heavily absorbed and presented a strong iron K$\alpha$ line (Awaki et al. 1990, 1991). Moreover, a soft excess was detected by Einstein (Kruper et al. 1990) and ROSAT (Turner et al. 1993). Iwasawa et al. (1994) suggested that it could originate in an extended region, likely dominated by scattering of the intrinsic continuum, on the basis of the ASCA observation, which also indicated a significant flux variability above 4 keV with respect to the previous data.

The availability of broad band observations, due to RXTE (Georganopoulos et al. 1999) and, in particular, BeppoSAX (Cappi et al. 1999a), allowed these authors to disentangle three different components: an heavily absorbed powerlaw, an unabsorbed Compton reflection component associated to the iron line and a constant soft X-ray emission. The latter component was later found to be spatially extended along the [O III] cone and likely produced in a warm photoionised material, as shown by the high spatial and energy resolution observation by Chandra (Sako et al. 2004).

In this paper, we analyse the XMM-\textit{Newton} EPIC pn and the RGS spectra of Mrk 3, comparing the results with the long X-ray history of the source, with the aim to estimate some properties of the material around its nucleus.
2 DATA REDUCTION

2.1 XMM-Newton

Mrk 3 was observed by XMM-Newton between 2000 October 19 and 20, with all the EPIC CCD cameras, the pn (Strüder et al. 2001) and the two MOS (Turner et al. 2001), operating in Full Frame and Medium filter. This paper deals only with pn data, the count rate of which is well below the maximum for 1 per cent pileup (see Table 3 of the XMM-Newton Users’ Handbook). SAS 6.0.0 was used to reduce data, with a total net exposure time of 52 ks, after screening for intervals of flaring particle background, applying the procedure to maximise the signal-to-noise ratio introduced by Piconcelli et al. (2004). An extraction radius of 40 arcsec was used for the single and double pattern spectra. After a consistency check by fitting the two spectra separately, we decided to extract a single spectrum, with all patterns from 0 to 4. A weak source is apparent in the pn image just outside our extraction region. However, its flux (measured from the Chandra spectrum; see below) is completely negligible with respect to Mrk 3. RGS1 and RGS2 spectra of Mrk 3 were also extracted, adopting standard procedures, with total exposure times of 60 and 58 ks, respectively.

Finally, another source lies at z = 1.6 arcmin from the nucleus, corresponding to ROSAT source IXO 30 (Colbert & Ptak 2002). We extracted EPIC pn, MOS1 and MOS2 spectra for this object, adopting extraction radii of 19 arcsec, for total exposure times of 47, 49 and 52 ks, respectively, again after applying the Piconcelli et al. (2004) procedure. In the following fits, the two MOS spectra were furthermore added into a single spectrum. Moreover, in order to study the flux variability of this source, we analysed all the available EPIC pn observations of the Mrk 3 field (listed in Table 5), with the only exception of observation 0009220901, where IXO 30 lies partly in the chip gap.

2.2 Chandra

Chandra observed Mrk 3 with the ACIS-S HETG between 2000 March 18 and 19, for ≃ 100 ks. The data were already analysed by Sako et al. (2000). However, in order to better compare them to pn data, we re-extracted first order HEG and MEG spectra with CIAO 3.1 and CALDB 2.27, following standard procedures.

The 0th order spectrum of a source (α2000 = 06°15′29″.7, δ2000 = +71°01′40″.9) lying at ≃ 45 arcsec from the nucleus was extracted, to verify if it could contaminate the pn spectrum (see above). An extraction region with a radius of 3 arcsec was used. The resulting spectrum has a 2-10 keV flux of ≃ 2.5 × 10^{-14} erg cm^{-2} s^{-1}, thus being 200 times weaker than Mrk 3.

Finally, the 0th order spectrum of IXO 30 (α2000 = 06°15′15″, δ2000 = +71°02′05″) was also extracted, adopting an extraction region with a radius of 3 arcsec.

All spectra were analysed with XSPEC 11.3.1. In the following, errors correspond to the 90% confidence level for one interesting parameter (Δχ^2 = 2.71), where not otherwise stated. The cosmological parameters used throughout this paper are H_0 = 70 km s^{-1} Mpc^{-1}, Ω_0 = 0.73 and q_0 = 0.

| Table 1. Best fit parameters for the continuum (see text for details.) |
|----------------|----------------|
| \( N_H \) (cm^{-2}) | 1.36_{-0.04}^{+0.03} \times 10^{24} |
| \( \Gamma \) | 1.77 ± 0.01 |
| \( A_F \) | 0.82_{-0.08}^{+0.10} |
| \( \cos i \) | 0.45 |
| \( F_{0.5-2\text{keV}} \) (erg cm^{-2} s^{-1}) | 6.3 × 10^{-13} |
| \( F_{2-10\text{keV}} \) (erg cm^{-2} s^{-1}) | 5.9 × 10^{-12} |
| \( L_{0.1-150\text{keV}} \) (erg s^{-1}) | 1.1 × 10^{44} |
| \( \chi^2/d.o.f. \) | 249/208 |

a XSPEC default value - b Absorption-corrected extrapolated luminosity.

3 DATA ANALYSIS

3.1 Temporal behaviour

Figure 1(a) shows the EPIC pn lightcurve of Mrk 3, along with the lightcurve of the background. We can conclude that there is no evidence for significant variability during the observation. Moreover, soft and hard X-rays lightcurves are plotted in Figure 1(b) along with their ratio. Again, taking into account systematic errors due to the subtraction of the background, no variability is apparent in the observation. As a consequence, we use the whole available exposure time in the following spectral analysis.

3.2 Spectrum

We fitted the 0.5-13 keV spectrum with the model adopted by Cappi et al. (1999) for the broadband BeppoSAX data, which includes a strongly absorbed powerlaw and the components arising from reprocessing of this primary continuum from a Compton-thick material, that is a pure Compton reflection with the same photon index (model PEXRAV: Magdziarz & Zdziarski 1995) and an iron Kα line. Moreover, a steeper, unabsorbed, powerlaw is used to model the soft excess. A column density of 8 × 10^{24} cm^{-2} was included in the model, to take into account the Galactic absorption (Dickey & Lockman 1990).

The resulting fit is unacceptable (\( \chi^2 = 1074/251 \) d.o.f.), mainly because of large residuals in the soft X-ray spectrum, likely due to emission lines. Moreover, in order to better study the flux variability of this source, we analysed all the available EPIC pn observations of the Mrk 3 field (listed in Table 5), with the only exception of observation 0009220901, where IXO 30 lies partly in the chip gap.

Therefore, we examined the RGS spectra, before improving the pn fit. We found that the soft X-ray spectrum is dominated by emission lines, in particular O vii and O viii Kα lines between 0.5-0.7 keV. Including these lines greatly improves the soft X-ray fit of the lower resolution pn spectrum. We identified each single line with known transitions: when the identification was likely affected by a blend of lines, we tried to include each line in the model, but only when these features improved the reduced \( \chi^2 \). A powerlaw component is still required by the data, but now its...
The Compton reflection component and the strong iron Kα line are clear signatures of reflection from a Compton-thick, fairly neutral, material. It is then natural to assume that the absorber and the reflector are one and the same material, the torus, as usually found in other Compton-thick Seyfert galaxies. It is interesting to note that we also detected a line consistent with emission from Si less ionised than Si viii (see Table 2), thus likely being another product of reflection from the torus. This feature was also found in the Chandra spectrum (Sako et al. 2000).

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 The torus

The Compton reflection component and the strong iron Kα line are clear signatures of reflection from a Compton-thick, fairly neutral, material. It is then natural to assume that the absorber and the reflector are one and the same material, the torus, as usually found in other Compton-thick Seyfert galaxies. It is interesting to note that we also detected a line consistent with emission from Si less ionised than Si viii (see Table 2), thus likely being another product of reflection from the torus. This feature was also found in the Chandra spectrum (Sako et al. 2000).

4.1.1 The Compton reflection

The 2-10 keV flux of the Compton reflection component only is $3.4 \times 10^{-12}$ erg cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$, completely consistent with the intrinsic, unabsorbed luminosity (0.1-150 keV) of Mrk 3 changed between the XMM-Newton and Chandra observations and with respect to the BeppoSAX one, the values being $1.1 \times 10^{44}$, $0.8 \times 10^{44}$ and $1.3 \times 10^{44}$ erg s$^{-1}$, respectively. However, it should be stressed that this luminosity is driven by the normalization of the strongly absorbed power-law, so the measures with XMM-Newton and, in particular, Chandra are much less reliable than the one obtained with the broadband spectrum of BeppoSAX.

This is also supported by some indications that the intrinsic, unabsorbed luminosity (0.1-150 keV) of Mrk 3 changed between the XMM-Newton and Chandra observations and with respect to the BeppoSAX one, the values being $1.1 \times 10^{44}$, $0.8 \times 10^{44}$ and $1.3 \times 10^{44}$ erg s$^{-1}$, respectively. However, it should be stressed that this luminosity is driven by the normalization of the strongly absorbed power-law, so the measures with XMM-Newton and, in particular, Chandra are much less reliable than the one obtained with the broadband spectrum of BeppoSAX.

Finally, an estimate of the angle $i$ can be made on the basis of the amount of Compton reflection with respect to the incident nuclear continuum which is quite large ($R \approx 1$; Cappi et al. 1999), thus requiring an inclination not very high to avoid self-obscuration of the torus.
The latter two values are those reported by Sako et al. (2000) and Cappi et al. (1999), corrected to have the same choice of cosmological parameters adopted in this paper.

The iron Kα line width can be in principle explained by several means.

One effect that should be in principle taken into account is that the neutral iron line is indeed composed of a doublet, Kα1 at 6.404 keV and Kα2 at 6.391 keV, with a flux ratio of 2:1 (Bearden 1967). The difference between the two lines, being lower than the spectral resolution of present X-ray detectors, is generally ignored and a weighted mean of 6.400 keV is commonly used. Yaqoob et al. (2001) already noted that a fit with two Gaussian lines does not vary significantly the measure of the total line width in Chandra gratings data. We performed the same test with our high statistics EPIC pn spectrum, fitting the neutral iron line with a Kα1 and a Kα2, whose energies and relative intensities were fixed to the atomic values, while their width was constrained to vary together. The resulting, common width is σ = 35±14 eV, in full agreement with the value found with a single Gaussian line.

On the other hand, since the line is produced by reprocessing from a Compton-thick material, a Compton Shoulder (CS) is expected on theoretical grounds (Matt et al. 2002), as a result of Compton scattering of the line photons on the same material where they originate. Indeed, the iron line profiles of Circinus and NGC 1068 are successfully modelled with a narrow core and a CS both in XMM-Newton and Chandra spectra (Bianchi et al. 2003, Molendi et al. 2003, Matt et al. 2004, Oggle et al. 2003), with a better statistical significance with respect to a single Gaussian line with a resolved width. Therefore, another possibility is that the observed FWHM is the result of a bad modelling of the overall profile, which does not include the CS. To parametrise this component, we added a further Gaussian line, with centroid energy at 6.3 keV.

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Note that in order to achieve a fit statistically equivalent to the one with a single Gaussian line (whose best fit energy was significantly higher than that of neutral iron), we froze the energy separation between the two transitions (13 eV, appropriate for neutral iron), but allowed the Kα1 energy to vary. The resulting best fit value for the Kα1 energy is around 6.418 keV, i.e. well above the one expected for Fe Kα (see e.g. Palmeri et al. 2003, for the theoretical energies of the iron doublet for some Fe ions).
keV and $\sigma = 40 \text{ eV}$ (Matt 2002). The CS is not required on statistical grounds ($\Delta \chi^2 \approx 0$ for 1 d.o.f. less), but the CS flux, even if low, is consistent with production from a Compton-thick material, being $10^{4.2} \pm 2\%$ that of the line core, and the iron line width is now unresolved (the upper limit being 50 eV). We then tested if this model applies well also to the Chandra HETG data. However, this is not the case. An unresolved line core plus a CS gives a significantly worse fit with respect to a single, resolved Gaussian ($\Delta \chi^2 = 13$ for the same d.o.f.). On the other hand, if the line core width is left free to vary (with a best fit value of $\sigma = 29_{-8}^{+10}$), we get an upper limit to the CS flux of 13%, still compatible with the expectations, but not explaining the FWHM of the line.

A more likely possibility is that we are not observing a line from purely neutral iron. If this is the case, the iron Kα line is expected to be actually the blend of a number of emission features from different ionic species, each composed by a doublet, whose transitions are separated by energies of tens eV. Indeed, the best fit value of the centroid energy for the line in the EPIC pn spectrum suggests that iron is ionised in the range Fe XII-XVI (House 1969). However, the $K\beta/K\alpha$ flux ratio is $0.12^{+0.06}_{-0.05}$. This value does not depend only on the ratio between the fluorescence yields of the two transitions (1:8), but also on the different total flux of the continuum and photoabsorption cross sections at the energies of the two lines. To account for all these effects, Molendi et al. (2003) used the Basko (1978) formulae and obtained for neutral iron a ratio of 0.155-0.160, depending on the inclination angle. Therefore, the measured value in Mrk 3, albeit smaller than the expected value, is fully consistent with a production from neutral iron. Moreover, the $K\beta$ fluorescent yield decreases with the ionisation stage, until it becomes null for Fe XVII, when the M shell is completely void and the transition is impossible. Therefore, taking into account the above-mentioned value for neutral iron and scaling it with the fluorescent yields calculated by Kaastra & Mewe (1993), we can estimate that the observed value for the $K\beta/K\alpha$ flux ratio is appropriate for Fe X-XI, but is inconsistent with iron more ionised than Fe X-XII, just marginally in agreement with the centroid energy of the line as observed by the pn.

Finally, if we assume that the torus rotates around the Black Hole (BH) with a Keplerian velocity, it is easy to show that the expected FWHM for a line produced in its inner walls is approximately $2v_\kappa \sin i \approx 1.300 (M_\star/r_{pc})^{1/2} \sin i \text{ km s}^{-1}$, where the mass is in units of $10^8 M_\odot$, the inner radius in parsec and $i$ is the angle between the torus axis and the line of sight. The BH mass of Mrk 3 is estimated by means of stellar velocity dispersion to be $4.5 \times 10^8 M_\odot$ (Woo & Urry 2002). This means that the expected FWHM for the iron line in this source is $2770_{-1300}^{+1400} \text{ km s}^{-1}$, i.e. approximately 4 months. This means that a variation of the torus of 1 pc, the resulting $t_{ph}$ is of the order of $10^7$ s, i.e. approximately 4 months. This means that a variation of the photoionisation structure of the inner wall of the torus is perfectly reasonable in a time span of 7 months, which separates the two observations.

\[ t_{ph} \approx 1.2 \times 10^9 \frac{R_{16}^2}{L_{43}} \text{ s} \quad (1) \]

where $R = 10^{16} \text{ cm}$ is the distance of the material from a source with ionising luminosity ($E > 13.6 \text{ eV}$) of $L = 10^{43} L_{43} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$. Adopting an approximate ionising luminosity of $10^{44} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ (see Table 1), we find that, for a distance of the torus of 1 pc, the resulting $t_{ph}$ is of the order of $10^7$ s, i.e. approximately 4 months. This means that a variation of the photoionisation structure of the inner wall of the torus is perfectly reasonable in a time span of 7 months, which separates the two observations.

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### Table 3. List of the emission lines originating from an ionised material included in the best fit model, along with their fluxes and their likely identifications (see text for details).

| EPIC pn Energy (keV) | Flux $^a$ | RGS Energy (keV) | Flux $^a$ | Id. | $E_T$ $^b$ (keV) |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----|------------------|
| – – | $0.43^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$ | $2.7^{+1.9}_{-1.2}$ | N VI Kα | 0.420 (f) |
| – – | $0.50^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$ | $1.4^{+1.2}_{-0.4}$ | N VII Kα | 0.500 |
| 0.565$^{+0.003}_{-0.004}$ | $14.4^{+1.0}_{-0.8}$ | $0.562 \pm 0.001$ | $6.3^{+1.3}_{-2.2}$ | O VII Kα | 0.561 (f) |
| 0.661$^{+0.005}_{-0.004}$ | $6.2^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$ | $0.655 \pm 0.005$ | $3.2^{+0.6}_{-0.8}$ | O VII Kβ | 0.664 |
| 0.735$^{+0.005}_{-0.006}$ | $3.7^{+0.5}_{-0.3}$ | $0.741^{+0.005}_{-0.008}$ | $2.8^{+0.7}_{-1.1}$ | O VII RRC | > 0.739 |
| 0.780$^{+0.009}_{-0.011}$ | $1.9^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$ | $0.775^*$ | $0.8^{+0.4}_{-0.7}$ | O VIII Kβ | 0.775 |
| 0.822 $\pm 0.006$ | $3.2 \pm 0.3$ | $0.827 \pm 0.002$ | $1.1^{+0.7}_{-0.3}$ | Fe XVII L | 0.826 |
| 0.904$^{+0.003}_{-0.002}$ | $6.4 \pm 0.3$ | $0.91^{+0.01}_{-0.03}$ | $1.8^{+0.4}_{-0.8}$ | Ne IX Kα | 0.905 (f) |
| 0.924 $\pm 0.002$ | $1.8^{+0.4}_{-1.0}$ | $0.924 \pm 0.002$ | $1.8^{+0.4}_{-1.0}$ | Ne IX Kβ | 0.922 (r) |
| 0.973 $\pm 0.009$ | $1.4^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$ | $1.00^{+0.01}_{-0.02}$ | $1.4^{+0.5}_{-0.8}$ | Fe XX L | 0.965 |
| 1.009 $\pm 0.005$ | $2.5 \pm 0.2$ | $1.02^{+0.05}_{-0.01}$ | $1.9^{+0.4}_{-0.9}$ | Ne X Kα | 1.022 |
| 1.09$^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$ | $0.4 \pm 0.2$ | $1.08^{+0.01}_{-0.03}$ | $1.0^{+0.8}_{-0.6}$ | Fe XXII L | 1.053 |
| 1.10$^{+0.02}_{-0.01}$ | $0.6^{+0.2}_{-0.1}$ | $1.128^*$ | < 0.5 | Fe XXIII L | 1.128 |
| 1.16 $\pm 0.01$ | $0.9^{+0.2}_{-0.1}$ | $1.170^*$ | $0.8^{+0.8}_{-0.4}$ | Fe XXIV L | 1.170 |
| 1.21$^{+0.010}_{-0.007}$ | $1.0 \pm 0.1$ | $1.24^{+0.02}_{-0.04}$ | $0.8^{+0.6}_{-0.3}$ | Ne X Kβ | 1.211 |
| 1.316$^{+0.007}_{-0.006}$ | $1.3 \pm 0.1$ | $1.34^{+0.01}_{-0.04}$ | $0.8^{+0.7}_{-0.3}$ | Mg XI Kα | 1.331 (f) |
| 1.36$^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$ | $0.7^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$ | $1.36^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$ | $0.7^{+0.7}_{-0.3}$ | Mg XI Kα | 1.344 (i) |
| 1.44 $\pm 0.01$ | $0.7 \pm 0.1$ | $1.47^{+0.01}_{-0.02}$ | $0.8^{+0.8}_{-0.4}$ | Mg XII Kα | 1.472 |
| 1.57$^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$ | $0.3 \pm 0.1$ | – | – | Mg XII Kβ | 1.578 |
| 1.866$^{+0.012}_{-0.003}$ | $0.6 \pm 0.1$ | – | – | Si XIX Kα | 1.840 (f) |
| 1.99$^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$ | $0.2 \pm 0.1$ | – | – | Si XXIV Kα | 2.005 |
| 2.37$^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$ | $0.4 \pm 0.1$ | – | – | Si XXIV Kβ | 2.376 |

$^a$ $10^{-5}$ ph cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$

$^b$ Theoretical energies for the transitions. For He-like ions, forbidden, intercombination and resonant lines are separately listed, while the photoionisation threshold is listed in the case of RRC (data from NIST: [Rakchenko et al. 2004](#)), and references in the article.

* Fixed
estimate of the column density of this material can be calculated on the basis of the ratio between the fluxes of the reflection component and the primary emission, which is \( \approx 1\% \). Assuming a covering factor of 0.5, just to have an order of magnitude estimate, the column density of the photoionized gas would be approximately \( 3 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2} \). As already noted by Iwasawa et al. (2002) and Guainazzi et al. (2004, but see also references therein), it may well be that low resolution spectra of highly absorbed Seyfert galaxies are often affected by a blending of strong emission lines which mimic a continuum component, and only high resolution spectroscopy can unveil the real nature of this kind of soft excess.

Table 4 lists all the emission lines likely produced in this material which were included in the fit, both in the RGS and in the EPIC pn spectra. All the line widths are unresolved, so they are assumed as \( \delta \) functions. Along with lines identified with H-like emission from N, O, Ne, Mg, and Si, lines compatible with blends of He-like complexes of the same ionic species are detected. However, the EPIC pn moderate energy resolution does not allow to resolve any of them, while only the O\( \text{vii} \), Ne\( \text{ix} \) and Mg\( \text{xii} \) systems are actually separated into their forbidden and resonant components in the RGS spectra. In these cases (taking tentatively also into account the EPIC pn centroid energies of the blends), the results suggest an important role of the forbidden line, which is usually interpreted as the signature of emission predominantly from photoionised rather than collisional plasmas (e.g. Porquet & Dubau 2000). Moreover, the very presence of the O\( \text{vii} \) and O\( \text{viii} \) Radiative Recombination Continua (RRC) argues against a collisional plasma, since in that case this feature would be much broader and very difficult to detect (Liedahl 1999, Liedahl & Paerels 1999).

In the Chandra HETG data, some of the He-like complexes are resolved, showing possibly a larger contribution from the resonant line (except for O\( \text{vii} \)) that was interpreted in terms of photoexcitation of resonant transitions, expected to occur in photoionised plasmas (Sako et al. 2003). These authors argued against the presence of an additional collisionally ionized plasma component (that could explain the anomalous strong resonance lines) because strong Fe L-shell emission is lacking, a result which appears to be confirmed by the XMM-Newton spectrum.

Therefore, plasma diagnostics with both Chandra and XMM-Newton seems to confirm that emission from a photoionised material dominates the soft X-ray spectrum of Mrk 3. The (tentative) difference between the role of forbidden and resonance lines in the two spectra may be due to the spatial resolution of the two instruments, which could also play a relevant role, given that the Chandra observation showed extended emission which is not spatially resolved by XMM-Newton. The XMM-Newton data might simply indicate the importance of photoionisation not only in the innermost nuclear region (as shown by Chandra data) but also at larger radii, corresponding to the extended emission revealed by Chandra. In the nucleus, low column densities may be the origin of stronger resonant lines, while larger column densities in the extended region could be responsible for predominant forbidden lines (see e.g. Bianchi et al. 2002 for a full discussion on the relative role of the He-like transitions as a function of the column density).

### 4.2.2 The ionised iron lines

A Fe\( \text{xxv} \) K\( \alpha \) line is required in the EPIC pn spectrum, with a centroid energy of 6.71\( ^{+0.03}_{-0.02} \) keV (see Table 4). This line is actually composed of four transitions, the resonance line (\( w \): 6.700 keV), two intercombination lines (\( x \) and \( y \): mean energy 6.675 keV) and the forbidden line (\( z \): 6.637 keV). The best fit energy in our data suggests that the dominant transition is the resonance \( w \). This is generally taken as a sign that the gas is mainly in collisional equilibrium (see e.g. Porquet & Dubau 2000). However, the \( w \) line can be significantly enhanced by resonant scattering, which is expected to occur in photoionised plasma. This process is very effective at low column densities and the resulting resonance line becomes the strongest in the He-like iron spectrum (see e.g. Matt et al. 1996, Bianchi et al. 2002, and references therein). In NGC 1068, the Fe\( \text{xxv} \) \( w \) and \( z \) lines were actually resolved and the large ratio between the former to the latter allowed Bianchi et al. (2002) to estimate a column density of a few \( 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2} \). A similar estimate can be done for Mrk 3, if the centroid energy of the blend of the He-like iron lines is indeed interpreted as the result of a dominant \( w \) line.

| Energy (keV) | Flux\(^{a}\) | Id. | \( E_T \)\(^{b}\) (keV) |
|-------------|-------------|-----|------------------|
| 6.71\( ^{+0.03}_{-0.02} \) | 0.4 \( \pm 0.2 \) | Fe\( \text{xxv} \) K\( \alpha \) | \( 6.637 \) (f) |
| 6.97\( ^{\ast} \) | < 0.1 | Fe\( \text{xxvi} \) K\( \alpha \) | 6.966 |
| 7.60 \( \pm 0.05 \) | 0.4\( ^{+0.1}_{-0.2} \) | Ni\( \text{xxi} \)-\( \text{xxiv} \) K\( \alpha \) | 7.550-7.668 |

\( ^{a} \) \( 10^{-5} \) \text{ ph cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \\
\( ^{b} \) Theoretical energies for the transitions. For He-like ions, forbidden, intercombination and resonant lines are separately listed (data from NIST: Ralchenko et al. 2004 and references therein) \\
\( ^{\ast} \) Fixed
A line from highly ionised Ni is also detected, possibly associated with the same reflector, while we only found an upper limit for a Fe XXVI line (see Table 5). A much stronger He-like iron line suggests that the ionisation parameter of the gas is likely lower than log $U_e \simeq -0.5$ (see Bianchi et al. 2002 for details). On the other hand, the ionisation parameter appropriate for the observed Fe XXV is much higher than the one consistent with the production of the other lines found in the soft X-ray spectrum, requiring at least two different ionised reflecting materials in the circumnuclear region of Mrk 3, similarly to what found, for example, for NGC 1068 (Matt et al. 2004, and references therein).

5 IXO 30

As shown in figure 5, a bright source is apparent $\simeq 1.6$ arcmin southeast of the nucleus. The much better astrometry of Chandra allows us to locate it at $\alpha_{2000} = 06^h 15^m 15^s$, $\delta_{2000} = +71^\circ 02^\prime 03^\prime\prime$, fully consistent with ROSAT source IXO 30 (Colbert & Ptak 2002).

This source was first detected by ROSAT and discussed by Turner et al. (1993) and Morse et al. (1995). We present here the first X-ray spectrum for IXO 30. A combined pn-MOS fit with a simple absorbed powerlaw leads to an acceptable fit ($\chi^2 = 86/75$ d.o.f.), but the addition of an unresolved ($\sigma < 600$ eV) gaussian line at $6.5^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$ keV is required at the 97% confidence level, according to F-test. The flux of this feature, likely identified as an iron line, even if the large errors prevent us from stating whether it is ionised or not, is $(8 \pm 6) \times 10^{-7}$ ph cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$, corresponding to a very large EW of 1.0 $\pm$ 0.8 keV. The final fit is good ($\chi^2 = 76/72$ d.o.f.), with $N_H = (1.7 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{21}$ cm$^{-2}$ and $\Gamma = 1.77^{+0.13}_{-0.10}$ (see figure 6). A fit of comparable quality ($\chi^2 = 77/73$ d.o.f.) is achieved by a bremsstrahlung component at a temperature of $7.5^{+2.1}_{-1.6}$ keV, absorbed only by the Galactic column density, plus an iron line with the same properties as for the previous model. Finally, we have also tried a single temperature plasma component (model MEKAL, assuming Solar metallicity), which gives a good fit ($\chi^2 = 83/76$ d.o.f.) with a temperature, $8.2^{+1.5}_{-1.2}$ keV, which is enough to take into account the iron line without any further component.

The observed 2-10 keV flux (for all the models) is $\simeq 8.5 \times 10^{-14}$ erg cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$, corresponding to a luminosity of around $3.5 \times 10^{39}$ erg s$^{-1}$, if IXO 30 lies at the same distance of Mrk 3, in good agreement with what reported by Turner et al. (1993) for the ROSAT observation. We found a somewhat higher flux, $\simeq 1.2 \times 10^{-13}$ erg s$^{-1}$, in the Chandra spectrum of the source, but the fit parameters are loosely constrained by the poor statistics, being $N_H = (1.9^{+1.1}_{-1.0}) \times 10^{21}$ cm$^{-2}$ and $\Gamma = 1.9^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$ for the power-law model, with an upper limit of 1.3 keV to the EW of the iron line. On the other hand, the analysis of all the available EPIC pn observations does not display any significant variability of the source flux within a time span of almost two years (see Fig. 8 and Table 6). However, it is interesting to note that the only observation long enough to allow some spectral analysis (observation 3 in Table 5) suggests a possible variation of the absorbing column density, since a larger value, $N_H = 7.2^{+1.9}_{-1.6} \times 10^{21}$ cm$^{-2}$, is required by the data. Finally, no clear evidence for short-term variability is present in the EPIC pn lightcurve of IXO 30 (see figure 7), considering that the high background periods (filtered for the extraction of the spectra) are comparable to the source flux and are not easily subtracted from the lightcurve.

We have searched for an optical counterpart of IXO 30 in the Digitized Sky Survey, but we did not find any possible companion neither in the POSS-II Red nor in the Blue plate, so implying that the source is fainter than $R \simeq 21$ and $B_J \simeq 22.5$. It is therefore quite difficult to guess its real nature. A possible interpretation is in terms of an AGN, which
must be a background object, otherwise its luminosity would be too low. In any case, the presence of an iron line allows us to put an upper limit on the redshift of the source, assuming that the line comes from H-like iron: this limit, being approximately \( z < 0.1 \), implies that the 2-10 keV luminosity of the source cannot be larger than \( \approx 2 \times 10^{32} \) erg s\(^{-1}\), quite low for an AGN. Moreover, the EW of the iron line, though determined with large uncertainty, would be typical of a Compton-thick object, but this would be at odds with the observed photon index.

On the other hand, if associated with the Mrk 3 galaxy, its luminosity is comparable with that usually found for Ultra Luminous X-ray sources (ULXs) often detected in the vicinity of an AGN and possibly related to Intermediate-Mass Black Holes (see e.g. Colbert & Miller 2004). If the latter interpretation is correct, at least a mass of \( \approx 300 \) M\(_{\odot}\) is required, if the source is emitting near the Eddington limit. However, the origin of the huge iron line remains obscure, even if at least another ULX was recently found in M82, showing a similar feature (Strohmayer & Mushotzky 2003). Furthermore, a separation of 1.6 arcmin at the redshift of Mrk 3 would imply a large distance of the source from the nucleus, being \( \approx 25 \) kpc, which is very close to the optical \( D_{25} \) diameter of the host galaxy (de Vaucouleurs et al. 1991), so that the probability of contamination from background/foreground objects is significant (see e.g. Ptak & Colbert 2004).

Finally, it is possible an interpretation in terms of a Galactic source, like a Cataclysmic Variable (CV). This scenario is favoured by the spectral analysis, since a bremsstrahlung component and a huge iron line are generally the main ingredients to model these objects (see e.g. Mukai & Shiokawa 1993). At a distance of \( \approx 500 \) pc from the Earth, a 2-10 keV luminosity of \( \approx 2 \times 10^{30} \) erg s\(^{-1}\) would make IXO 30 a weak CV, but still in the observed range (see e.g. Mukai & Shiokawa 1993). On the other hand, if we assume, as it is generally found, that the secondary of this system is a typical M red dwarf, we can get a lower limit on the distance of the CV, based on the upper limit we have on its apparent R magnitude. The resulting distance, approximately \( d > 4 \) kpc, is in agreement with an origin of the source in the Galactic disc, taking also into account its Galactic coordinates. This would imply a 2-10 keV luminosity larger than \( 10^{32} \) erg s\(^{-1}\), which is within the observed range in CVs.

6 CONCLUSIONS

We have analysed the first XMM-Newton spectrum of Mrk 3. The analysis confirm previous results, showing a spectrum composed by three main components: a strongly absorbed powerlaw, a pure Compton reflection with the same photon index associated to an iron K\( \alpha \) line, both produced as reflection from a Compton-thick torus, and an unabsorbed powerlaw, again with the same photon index of the primary continuum, associated to a large number of emis-

Figure 5. Left: EPIC pn image of the Mrk 3 field. Right: Chandra image of the rectangular region shown aside, together with the identification of Mrk 3 and IXO 30.

Figure 8. The history of the observed flux of IXO 30 among the available EPIC pn observations (listed in Table 5). All spectra were fitted with an absorbed powerlaw, adopting the best fit values of the longest observation.
sion lines, likely produced as reflection from a Compton-thin, photoionised material.

The iron Kα line EW with respect to the Compton reflection component, being only 610$^{+390}_{-350}$ eV, is consistent with a low inclination angle and an iron underabundance of a factor $\approx 0.82$, properties independently derived for the torus, via the amount of Compton reflection and the depth of the iron edge. The iron line width is actually resolved in the EPIC pn spectrum, with $\sigma = 32^{+13}_{-14}$ eV, corresponding to FWHM=$3500^{+1200}_{-1500}$ km s$^{-1}$ if produced by Doppler broadening, thus putting an estimate to the inner radius of the torus, $r = 0.6^{+1.3}_{-0.3}$ sin$^2 i$ pc. Moreover, a possible variation on a timescale of $\approx 7$ months of the ionisation stage of iron between the Chandra and the XMM-Newton observations is fully compatible with the photoionisation time for iron at a distance of around 1 pc.

The soft X-ray spectrum of Mrk 3 is dominated by emission lines of H– and He–like from the most abundant metals, superimposed over an unabsorbed powerlaw with the same photon index of the primary continuum. It is important to note that the full resolution of these lines in the RGS spectra was required before correctly fitting this part of the spectrum in the lower resolution pn data, thus preventing the adoption of a much steeper ($\Gamma > 3$) powerlaw, whose physical interpretation would have been less straightforward. From the ratio between the fluxes of the reflected component and the primary continuum, a column density of a few $10^{22}$ cm$^{-2}$ can be derived for the photoionised material. However, it must be noted that at least two different ionised reflectors are needed to take into account the emission lines from lighter metals and the Fe xxv emission line at 6.71$^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$ keV.

We have also presented the first X-ray spectrum of ROSAT source IXO 30, which shows a huge iron line at 6.5$^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$ keV and is well represented either by an absorbed powerlaw with $\Gamma \approx 1.8$ or bremsstrahlung emission at a temperature of 7.5$^{+2.1}_{-1.0}$ keV. Even if the lack of any optical counterpart precludes excluding other possibilities, such as an ULX at the distance of Mrk 3, its spectral properties point to a likely identification in terms of a Galactic CV.

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