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Testing warm Comptonization models for the origin of the soft X-ray excess in AGN

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ABSTRACT

The X-ray spectra of many active galactic nuclei (AGN) show a soft X-ray excess below 1-2 keV on top of the extrapolated high-energy power law. The origin of this component is uncertain. It could be a signature of relativistically blurred, ionized reflection, or the high-energy tail of thermal Comptonization in a warm ($kT \sim 1$ keV), optically thick ($\tau \approx 10$ -20) corona producing the optical/UV to soft X-ray emission.

The purpose of the present paper is to test the warm corona model on a statistically significant sample of unabsorbed, radio-quiet AGN with XMM-newton archival data, providing simultaneous optical/UV and X-ray coverage. The sample has 22 objects and 100 observations. We use two thermal comptonization components to fit the broad-band spectra, one for the warm corona emission and one for the high-energy continuum. In the optical-UV, we also include the reddening, the small blue bump and the Galactic extinction. In the X-rays, we include a WA and a neutral reflection.

The model gives a good fit (reduced $\chi^2 < 1.5$) to more than 90% of the sample. We find the temperature of the warm corona to be uniformly distributed in the 0.1-1 keV range, while the optical depth is in the range ~ 10 -40. These values are consistent with a warm corona covering a large fraction of a quasi-passive accretion disc, i.e. that mostly reprocesses the warm corona emission. The disk intrinsic emission represents no more than 20% of the disk total emission. According to this interpretation, most of the accretion power would be released in the upper layers of the accretion flow.

Key words. galaxies: active – galaxies: Seyfert – X-rays: galaxies

1. Introduction

The origin of the soft X-ray excess is a long standing issue in our understanding of the AGN X-ray emission. This excess, above the extrapolation to low energy of the high energy (> 2 keV) continuum power law fit, has been discovered in the 80's thanks to EXOSAT (Arnaud et al., 1985) and since then has been observed in a large fraction of AGN (e.g. Walter & Fink 1993; Page et al. 2004; Gierlinski & Done 2004; Crummy et al. 2006).

It was realized that its characteristic temperature (when fitted with e.g. a simple black body) was remarkably constant over a wide range of AGN luminosities and black hole masses (e.g. Walter & Fink 1993; Gierlinski & Done 2004; Bianchi et al. 2009; Crummy et al. 2006), favoring an origin through atomic processes instead of purely continuum emission. Different models, assuming either blurred ionised reflection or thermal comptonisation in an optically thick ($\tau > 1$) and warm ($kT \sim 1$ keV) plasma, have been proposed to fit this component and both give acceptable results (Crummy et al., 2006; Magdziarz et al., 1998; Done et al., 2012; Jin et al., 2012b).

The thermal comptonisation modeling of the soft X-ray excess has been carefully tested with the data set from the large broad band campaign on Mrk 509 (Kaastra et al. 2011, Petrucci et al. 2013, P13 hereafter). This campaign is still unique in term of duration, energy coverage and number of observations involved. At the core of this program are ten observations with

XMM-Newton of approximately 60 ks each spaced by four days. INTEGRAL observations were obtained simultaneously, extending the energy coverage up to the hard X-rays. A strong correlation between the UV and the soft X-ray (< 0.5 keV) flux were observed during this campaign, while no correlation was found between the UV and the hard (> 3 keV) X-rays (see Mehdipour et al. 2011). This suggested that the UV and soft X-ray emissions were produced by the same spectral component, this interpretation being supported by a Principal Component Analysis (P13). Combined with the absence of a broad iron line component, which would have been expected if blurred reflection would have been present in this source, the thermal Comptonization appeared naturally as the most plausible scenario.

The data were then fitted with a “two-coronae” model, which assumes two comptonisation model components, one for the UV-Soft X, the so-called warm corona, and one for the hard X, the so-called hot corona (see P13 for more details). Warm absorption and neutral reflection were also included in the fit procedure. The model gave statistically good fits for all the observations of the campaign and it provided very interesting information on each possible corona geometry. The disk-hot corona system agrees with a “photon-starved” configuration, i.e. a disk-corona geometry where the solid angle under which the corona “sees” the accretion disk is small. This is a common result for Seyfert galaxies since it is known that large covering factor coronae (e.g. slabs) cannot reproduce (due to the strong

compton cooling on the disk soft photons) hard X-ray spectra like those observed in Seyfert galaxies (e.g. Haardt 1993; Haardt et al. 1994). In contrast, the analysis of P13 shows that the warm corona agrees very well with a powerful, extended and optically thick plasma covering a passive accretion disk, i.e., all the accretion power would be released in the warm corona! This is a result at odd with the commonly accepted behavior of standard optically thick, geometrically thin accretion flows (Shakura & Sunyaev, 1973), where the gravitational power is believed to be released in the deeper layers.

If true, the consequences are important, with direct impact on e.g. our understanding of the accretion disk vertical equilibrium, the expected spectral emission from such accretion flow, its capacity of producing outflows/jets, etc... Róžańska et al. (2015) did a theoretical study of the existence of such a warm optically thick corona at the surface of a standard accretion disk. By varying the accretion power released into the corona with respect to the underlying disk, as well as the magnetic pressure, this study shows that it is indeed possible to obtain solutions having the required temperature and optical depth (see their Fig. 4). Specifically, the best conditions are obtained when the majority of the power of accretion is released into the corona rather than the disk, in good agreement with the conclusion obtained with the Mkn 509 campaign. Large magnetic to gas pressure is needed (>30) to reach such large optical depth (10-20) while still ensuring hydrostatic balance¹.

The purpose of the present paper is to test more consistently the warm corona model interpretation for the soft X-ray excess in radio quiet AGNs. We present in Sect. 2 the general equations governing the radiating equilibrium in a disk-corona structure. We show how these equations can be used to extract the physical properties of any corona (assuming its emission is dominated by thermal comptonisation) from the spectral fit parameters of its high energy emission (mainly its photon index Γ and cut-off temperature kT). Then, in Sect. 3, we compare these theoretical expectations with the different spectral analyses of the soft X-ray excess done in the literature and show their agreement with a quite extended corona geometry above a passive disk. Yet, none of these published spectral analysis consistently test the “two-coronae” model to a large sample of AGN. This is the goal of Sect. 4 where we describe our sample selection, our methodology and our results before concluding.

2. Disk-Corona radiative equilibrium

2.1. Main equations

In a disk-corona system, the Comptonizing region (i.e. the corona) and the source of soft photons (i.e. the disk) are coupled, as the optically thick disk necessarily reprocesses and reemits part of the Comptonized flux as soft photons which are the seeds for Comptonization. The system must then satisfy equilibrium energy balance equations, which depend mainly on the disk-corona geometry (see e.g. Haardt & Maraschi 1991; Stern et al. 1995). We develop a little in this section what these energy balance equations imply in terms of observables (cf. Appendix of Petrucci et al. (2013) for more details. See also Appendix B of Kubota & Done (2016)).

We assume the accretion disk be mainly neutral, its temperature being rather low in AGNs. From the observed comptonized spectrum, we can deduce an observed photon rate $\dot{n}_{obs}$. By conservation of the number of photons, which characterizes the Compton process², this photon rate is equal to the sum of the seed photons rate crossing the corona without being comptonized $\dot{n}_{s,0}$ and those comptonized in the corona and emitted upward (in direction to the observer) $\dot{n}_{c,up}$. At first order,

$$\dot{n}_{s,0} = \dot{n}_s e^{-\tau} \quad (1)$$

$$\dot{n}_{c,up} = \frac{\dot{n}_s(1 - e^{-\tau})}{2}, \quad (2)$$

where $\dot{n}_s$ is the photon rate emitted by the disk that enters the corona and the factor 1/2 of the last equation assumes the Compton scattering process to be isotropic with half of the comptonized photons being emitted upward, and the other half being emitted downward. The Compton process is certainly not isotropic, especially in the case of an anisotropic seed soft photon field (e.g. Haardt & Maraschi 1991; Haardt 1993; Stern et al. 1995; Henri & Petrucci 1997), but the effect on the photon rate is relatively small.

In consequence, we have

$$\dot{n}_{obs} = \dot{n}_{s,0} + \dot{n}_{c,up} = \frac{\dot{n}_s(1 + e^{-\tau})}{2}, \quad (3)$$

which gives

$$\dot{n}_s = 2 \frac{\dot{n}_{obs}}{(1 + e^{-\tau})}. \quad (4)$$

For an optically thin corona ($\tau \ll 1$), $\dot{n}_s \simeq \dot{n}_{obs}$ (very few soft photons are comptonized). On the other hand, for $\tau \gg 1$, $\dot{n}_s \simeq 2\dot{n}_{obs}$. Then, once the photon rate $\dot{n}_s$ of the accretion disk crossing the corona is known, as well as the accretion disk temperature (deduced from the fit), we have access to the luminosity L_s coming from the disk that cools the corona.

On the other hand, the corona total power L_{tot} is the sum of L_s , the heating power L_h liberated in the corona:

$$L_{tot} = L_h + L_s. \quad (5)$$

Here, L_h and L_s can be divided into upward and downward:

$$L_h = L_{h,u} + L_{h,d} = 2L_{h,u} \quad (6)$$

$$L_s = L_{s,u} + L_{s,d} \quad (7)$$

$$= \underbrace{L_s e^{-\tau}}_{L_{s,u}} + \underbrace{\frac{L_s(1 - e^{-\tau})}{2}}_{L_{s,d}} + \underbrace{\frac{L_s(1 - e^{-\tau})}{2}}_{L_{s,d}} \quad (8)$$

The first equation assumes an isotropic Compton process, and the second equation is obtained with the same reasoning as in Eq. 1 and 2.

Then, being L_{ref} the reflected luminosity at the disk surface, the observed luminosity can be written:

$$L_{obs} = L_{h,u} + L_{s,u} + L_{ref}. \quad (9)$$

² We neglect the pair creation/annihilation process here which is a reasonable assumption for low (<500 keV) temperature plasma. We also neglect the photon rate from the reflection component. For neutral accretion disk, it is negligible in comparison to the disk photon rate.

¹ The presence of outflows would relax this constraint however.

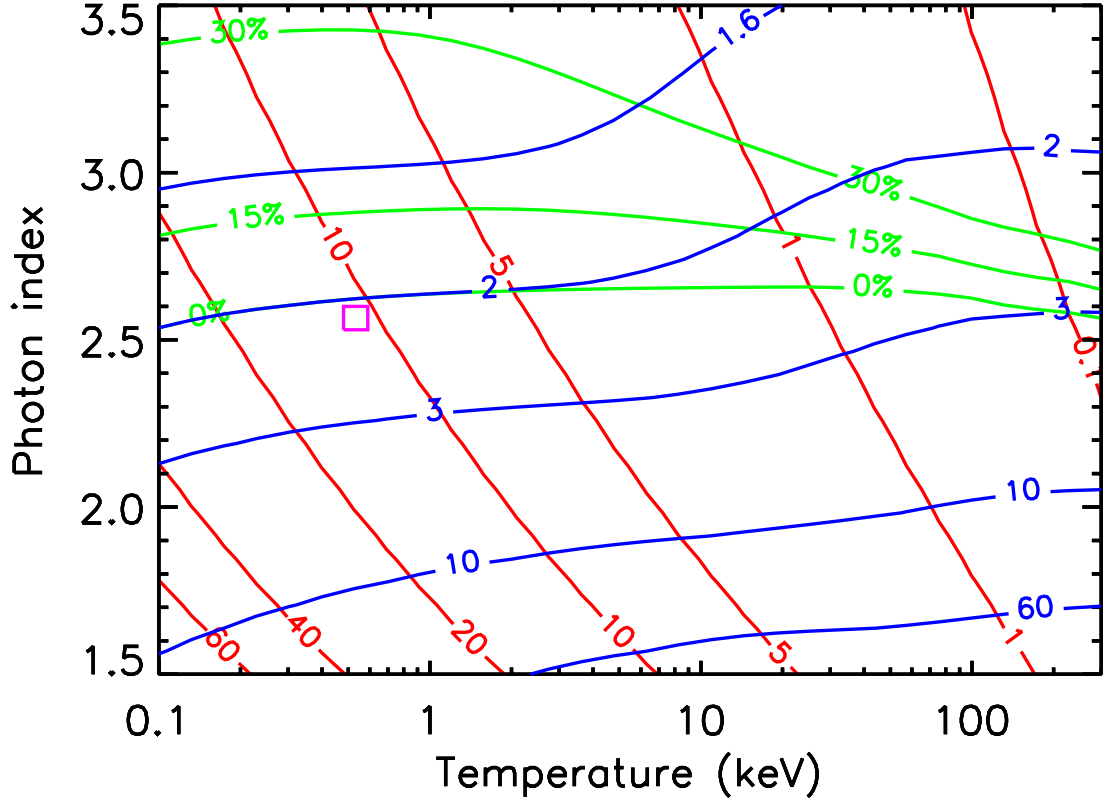


Fig. 1. Contours of the corona optical depth τ in red, the amplification factor A (in blue) and the minimal fraction (in %) of disk intrinsic emission $\left. \frac{L_{disk,intr}}{L_s} \right|_{min}$ (in green) in the corona spectral parameter Γ - kT plane. A slab geometry (i.e. $g = 1$ in Eq. 21) is assumed here. Smaller values of g (i.e. a patchy corona) would move the green contours down. The magenta rectangle corresponds to the Γ and temperature kT_e ranges obtained by P13 for the soft excess in the spectral analysis of the Mkn 509 campaign.

L_{ref} is directly related to the down-scattered corona emission:

$$L_{ref} = a(L_{s,d} + L_{h,d}) \quad (10)$$

$$= a \left(\frac{L_s(1 - e^{-\tau})}{2} + \frac{L_h}{2} \right) \quad (11)$$

where a is the disk albedo. Since we assume the disk to be neutral, the albedo is not expected to be large. As shown by Haardt & Maraschi (1993, see their Fig. 2), in a radiatively-coupled disc-corona system the albedo depends on the corona optical depth and is of the order of 10% for small corona optical depth $\tau \sim 0.1$. It rapidly decreases to 0 as τ increases since the corona spectrum softens and is efficiently absorbed by the neutral disk matter. We take into account the albedo dependency with τ by digitalizing and interpolating the function $a(\tau)$ plotted in Fig. 2 of Haardt & Maraschi (1993) and assuming $a = 0$ for $\tau > 1$.

From Eqs. 6, 8, and 9, we can deduce L_h

$$L_h = 2L_{obs} - L_s(1 + e^{-\tau}) - 2L_{ref}, \quad (12)$$

and finally, from Eq. 5

$$L_{tot} = 2L_{obs} - L_s e^{-\tau} - 2L_{ref}. \quad (13)$$

Let us introduce the comptonisation amplification factor A defined by $L_{tot} = AL_s$. From the above equations we deduce that:

$$A \simeq 2L_{obs}/L_s - 2L_{ref}/L_s - 1, \text{ for } \tau \ll 1 \quad (14)$$

$$A \simeq 2L_{obs}/L_s - 2L_{ref}/L_s, \text{ for } \tau \gg 1 \quad (15)$$

The radiative equilibrium of the disk also implies

$$L_{disk} = (1 - a)(L_{s,d} + L_{h,d}) + L_{disk,intr}. \quad (16)$$

where $(1 - a)(L_{s,d} + L_{h,d})$ is the corona emission reprocessed in the disk and $L_{disk,intr}$ is the intrinsic (i.e. locally generated in the disk) disk emission. Concerning the luminosity L_s , it characterizes the part of the disk emission L_{disk} entering and cooling the corona. It is equal to L_{disk} if the corona covers entirely the accretion disk. But it is lower than L_{disk} in the case of e.g. a patchy corona where part of the disk emission reaches the observer without crossing the corona. So we have

$$L_s < (1 - a)(L_{s,d} + L_{h,d}) + L_{disk,intr} \quad (17)$$

$$= g \left[(1 - a) \left(\frac{L_s(1 - e^{-\tau})}{2} + \frac{L_h}{2} \right) + L_{disk,intr} \right] \quad (18)$$

where g is a geometrical parameter, ≤ 1 , related to the patchiness of the corona. Geometrically, it gives an estimate of the solid angle Ω under which the disk “sees” the corona, i.e. $g = \Omega/2\pi$. In consequence, the heating/cooling ratio is equal to

$$\frac{L_h}{L_s} = A - 1 = \frac{2}{1 - a} \left(\frac{1}{g} - \frac{L_{disk,intr}}{L_s} \right) + (e^{-\tau} - 1). \quad (19)$$

which gives, thanks to Eqs. 11 and 12,

$$\frac{L_{disk,intr}}{L_s} = \frac{1}{g} + \frac{2(1 - a)}{2 + a} \left(e^{-\tau} - \frac{L_{obs}}{L_s} \right) \quad (20)$$

$$\geq 1 + \frac{2(1 - a)}{2 + a} \left(e^{-\tau} - \frac{L_{obs}}{L_s} \right) = \left. \frac{L_{disk,intr}}{L_s} \right|_{min}. \quad (21)$$

In the case of an optically thin ($\tau \ll 1$) corona entirely covering ($g=1$) a passive ($L_{\text{disk, intr}}=0$) and non reflective ($a=0$) disk, we found the well known result $L_h/L_s = 2$ (see e.g. Haardt & Maraschi 1991 and their Eq. 3b with $f=0$ and no disk albedo) and consequently the amplification ratio $A = L_{\text{tot}}/L_s = 3$. On the other hand, for an optically thick corona (still entirely covering a passive disk with no albedo), we find $L_h/L_s = 1$ and $A = L_{\text{tot}}/L_s = 2$. Larger values of A compared to these fiducial values necessarily required $g < 1$ i.e. a patchy corona. On the other hand, lower values of A imply $L_{\text{disk, intr}} > 0$.

2.2. Mapping

For a given geometry, equations 12, 13 and 21 link together the model parameters (L_{obs} and τ) to the intrinsic characteristics ($A=L_{\text{tot}}/L_s$ and $\frac{L_{\text{disk, intr}}}{L_s}\bigg|_{\text{min}}$) of the corona-disk system. It is then possible to “map” one pair of parameters in the 2D-plane of the other pair. This can be done as follows. For this purpose we used the comptonisation model `NTHCOMP` (Zdziarski et al., 1996; Życki et al., 1999) in `XSPEC` (Arnaud, 1996; Arnaud et al., 1999). `NTHCOMP` is characterized by three main parameters, the corona electron temperature kT_e , the disk photon temperature kT_{bb} (we assume a multicolor disk blackbody) and the power law photon index Γ of the Comptonized spectrum. Then we proceed through the following steps.

- We first assume a disk photon temperature kT_{bb} . Let us assume 3 eV but the result is however weakly dependent on this parameter as long as it is of order of a few eVs.
- we choose a set of model parameter values Γ , kT_e and produce a SED.
- from Γ and kT_e we estimate the corresponding optical depth τ using eq. Eq. 13 of Beloborodov (1999)³, i.e. $\Gamma \simeq \frac{9}{4}y^{-2/9}$ with $y = 4[kT_e/m_e c^2 + 4(kT_e/m_e c^2)^2]\tau(\tau + 1)$ the so-called Compton parameter. From the SED integration, we also compute L_{obs} and $\dot{n}_{\text{obs}}$ ⁴.
- then we estimate L_s for the given T_{bb} by assuming photon conservation in slab geometry (Eq. 4)

Following this procedure, and for a given kT_{bb} , we can compute τ , L_{obs} and L_s , or similarly, given Eq. 14, 15 and 21, τ , A and $\frac{L_{\text{disk, intr}}}{L_s}\bigg|_{\text{min}}$ in function of Γ and kT_e . We have reported in Fig. 1 the corresponding contours of the optical depth τ (in red), the amplification factor A (in blue) and the minimal fraction of disk intrinsic emission $\frac{L_{\text{disk, intr}}}{L_s}\bigg|_{\text{min}}$ (in green) in the (Γ, kT_e) plane for Γ varying between 1.5 and 3.5 and kT_e between 0.1 keV and 300 keV.

The contour $\frac{L_{\text{disk, intr}}}{L_s}\bigg|_{\text{min}} = 0\%$ corresponds to the theoretical case of a slab corona above a passive disk. This contour divides Fig. 1 in two parts. Above it, a slab corona-disk geometry can exist, the farther up the larger the disk intrinsic emission. On the other hand, below it the disk-corona geometry is necessarily patchy. Note also that at large optical depth (left part of

the Figure), this contour agrees with an amplification factor of 2 while at low optical depth (right part of the Figure) it agrees with $A=3$, as theoretically expected.

Since observations provide us with Γ and kT_e , we are able to deduce, for a given object, the corresponding values of τ , A and $\frac{L_{\text{disk, intr}}}{L_s}\bigg|_{\text{min}}$.

Interestingly, the contours $\frac{L_{\text{disk, intr}}}{L_s}\bigg|_{\text{min}} = 0\%$ and $A = 2$ correspond, for large optical depths, to corona photon index $\Gamma \sim 2.5$ – 2.6 . This is indeed the photon index values for which $\dot{n}_s \simeq 2\dot{n}_{\text{obs}}$ and $L_s \simeq L_{\text{obs}}$ (Eqs. 4 and 15 respectively with $\tau \gg 1$) are satisfied (see details in App. A). This corresponds also to the situation $L_h = L_s$ i.e. a corona heating of the order of the disk luminosity.

3. Indication of a dominantly dissipating and extended warm corona for the origin of the soft X-ray excess

As said in the introduction, the “two-coronae” model was carefully tested with the optical/UV/X-ray data set from the broad band campaign on Mrk 509 (P13). This spectral analysis showed that the warm corona spectral emission was quite well constrained with a photon index Γ and temperature kT_e varying in the ranges 2.53–2.6 and 0.48–0.59 keV respectively. Looking at Fig. 1, and conformably to the conclusions of P13, these parameter values agree with an optically thick corona (τ between 10 and 20), in a slab geometry ($A \simeq 2$) above a passive disk ($\frac{L_{\text{disk, intr}}}{L_s}\bigg|_{\text{min}} \simeq 0$).

Interestingly, past spectral analyses of the soft X-ray excess on large sample of objects show similar values for Γ and, when included in the modeling, of kT_e . From their analysis of the 0.1–2.4 keV ROSAT spectra of 58 Seyfert 1, Walter & Fink (1993) found photon indices varying between 2.0 and 3.2 with a mean of 2.5 (see their Fig. 2). Similar results for Γ were obtained by Brunner et al. (1997), Laor et al. (1997) or Schartel et al. (1996) from their analysis of the ROSAT spectra of different quasar samples. More recently, Brocksopp et al. (2006) analysed XMM-Newton EPIC-pn and OM observations for 22 Palomar Green quasars. They obtained a reasonable fit of the 0.3–10.0 keV spectra of most of the sources with a broken power law (plus an iron line), the low-energy power law (to fit the soft excess) photon index falling in the 2.0–4.0 range, with an average value around 2.9.

A few years ago, Jin et al. (2012b) presented the broad band (from optical to hard X-rays) spectral analysis of a sample of 51 unobscured Type 1 AGN, fitting together XMM-Newton and Sloan Digital Sky Survey spectra with a model very similar to the “two-coronae” one. It assumes that the gravitational potential energy is emitted as optically thick blackbody emission at each radius down to some specific coronal radius. Below this radius the remaining energy down to the last stable orbit is divided between two coronae that play the same roles of the warm and hot coronae of the “two-coronae” model (the slab geometry is also discussed in the appendix of Done et al. 2012). The main difference with our approach, is that their model assumes, by construction, intrinsic disk emission. Their spectral analysis show that the warm corona temperatures and optical

³ This is an approximative estimate of τ , but it is sufficient for our current purposes

⁴ The unit of L_{obs} and $\dot{n}_{\text{obs}}$ do not matter here because we deal with luminosity and photon rates ratios

depths⁵ of the whole sample cluster around 0.2-0.3 keV and 10-20 respectively. While these parameter values theoretically agree with their assumptions of a patchy warm corona above an intrinsically radiative disk (indeed for $g < 1$ the green contours of $\frac{L_{disk, intr}}{L_s} \Big|_{min}$ move down in Fig. 1), it is quite surprising that they also agree very well with a slab corona above a passive disk.

These studies show that, whatever the model used for the soft X-ray excess, the data constrain the spectral parameters to fall in the region of the $\Gamma - kT$ space that is consistent with a dominantly dissipating and extended warm corona, in good agreement with the conclusions of P13 for Mkn 509. Now, most of the past works used only a phenomenological power law model to fit the soft X-ray excess but did not include the optical-UV data. On the other hand, the detailed spectral analysis of Jin et al. (2012b) do include the optical-UV and Soft X-ray data and use realistic comptonisation modeling, but their model assume intrinsically that a significant part of the optical-UV is directly produced by the accretion disk.

The goal of the following section is to test the results obtained on Mkn 509 on a larger sample of radio quiet AGNs by fitting optical-UV, soft X-ray up to hard X-rays data (10 keV) with the “two-coronae” model. Contrary to past analyses, in the “two-coronae model”, the optical/UV to Soft X-ray emission is entirely due to the warm corona. We want to check, first, if this model can fit reasonably well other AGNs and, second, see how the warm corona best fit parameters compare with the theoretical expectations discussed in Sect. 2.

4. Testing the “two-coronae” model on a sample of AGN

4.1. Sample selection and data reduction

To test the “two-coronae” model we need bright sources with simultaneous data in the optical/UV and X-ray bands. Simultaneity is important here because these sources are generally variable at all wavelength on day/weeks timescales (e.g. Ponti et al. 2012). The capabilities of XMM-Newton are optimal for this task, as it provides both high-quality X-ray spectra with the EPIC-pn camera (Strüder et al., 2001), and optical/UV data with the optical monitor (OM hereafter, Mason et al. 2001). Our sample was thus built starting from the sources observed by XMM-Newton, with public data as of April, 2014, cross-correlated with the AGNs and quasars catalogue of Véron-Cetty & Véron (2010). The sources were further selected using the criteria of the CAIXA catalogue (Bianchi et al., 2009), i.e. the sources are radio-quiet and unobscured ($N_H < 2 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$)⁶.

In addition to this, and in order to have better constraints in the optical/UV range during the fitting procedure, we want the largest number of OM-filters for each source of the sample. Indeed, the variability (in flux and shape) of the sources in the OM band is expected to be small (e.g. Gelbord et al. 2015) so that the different OM-filter measurements could be used simultaneously to give reasonable constraints to the disk emission

(see Sect. 4.2.2 for more details). For this purpose, we first cross-correlate the initial sample with the XMM-Newton/OM serendipitous UV source survey catalogue (OMSUSS v2.1, Page et al. 2012). We then select the largest number of observations per source in order to have at least four OM-filter detections. The complete sample of sources and corresponding ObsIDs is listed in Table B.1. It corresponds to 22 objects and 100 ObsIDs.

The data reduction is identical to the one detailed in Bianchi et al. (2009) i.e. the EPIC-pn data were all reprocessed with the most updated versions of the SAS software (Gabriel et al., 2004). For the observations performed in Small Window mode, background spectra were generated using blank-field event lists, according to the procedure presented in Read & Ponman (2003). In all other cases, background spectra were extracted from source-free regions close to the target in the observation event file. Source extraction radii and screening for intervals of flaring particle background were performed via an iterative process that leads to a maximization of the signal-to-noise ratio, similar to what described in Piconcelli et al. (2004). Spectra were binned in order to oversample the intrinsic instrumental energy resolution by a factor not lower than 3 and to have spectral bins with at least 25 background-subtracted counts. This ensures the applicability of the χ^2 statistics.

4.2. Methodology

4.2.1. The model components

We describe in this Section the different model components we use to fit our sample of optical/UV-X-ray spectra. Since we are mostly interested in the continuum spectral parameters, we do not need a very precise description of the data and we make the choice of fitting with a limited number, but physically motivated, spectral components. The main assumption of the “two-coronae” model is that the optical/UV emission is the signature of an optically thick multi-color accretion disk whose optical/UV photons are comptonised in two different media: the first one (the so-called warm corona) producing the soft X-ray excess and the second one (the so-called hot corona) the high-energy continuum emission. The different model components described below are also reported in Tab. 1. We also indicate in this table the parameters of each component that are let free to vary (or not) during the fitting procedure.

Continuum: We used the `NTHCOMP` model of `XSPECTO` model each of the corona comptonisation emission. As said before, the free parameters of `NTHCOMP` are the electron temperature of the corona kT_e , the soft-photon temperature kT_{bb} and the asymptotic power-law index Γ . In the following we will use the subscripts “wc” for the warm corona parameters and “hc” for the hot corona ones. Due to the lack of data above 10 keV, the temperature of the hot corona is fixed to 100 keV. We also assume the same soft-photon temperature for the two coronae.

Reflection component: We include a reflection component (the `XILLVER` model in `XSPEC`, García & Kallman 2010) leaving only the normalization as a free parameter. Indeed, the main feature of `XILLVER` in the 0.3-10 keV band is the Fe K_α line, plus some contribution to the continuum above 8 keV. Therefore, the spectral shape of the illuminating radiation of `XILLVER` is not crucial. We thus fixed the photon index of `XILLVER` to the arbitrary value of 1.9 and assumed an iron abundance of 1 and an ionization

⁵ Their comptonisation model for the warm corona is `COMPTT` in `XSPEC`. `COMPTT` has the temperature and optical depth as corona parameter

⁶ At this selection step, sources like 1H 0707-495 and Mrk 766 have been discarded from the sample due to their known complex absorption/reflection components (e.g. Gallo et al. 2004; Sako et al. 2003).

parameter $\log \xi = 0$. We checked that linking the photon index of *xillver* to that of the primary continuum does not alter much the results. We also fixed the power law cut-off energy to $E_c = 3kT_e = 300$ keV (Petrucci et al., 2001).

Neutral and warm absorption: Concerning the presence of absorption, we first assume a Galactic neutral hydrogen column density N_h (TBABS model of *XSPEC*), appropriate for the sky coordinates of the source, from Kalberla et al. (2005). N_h is fixed during the fitting procedure. We add a WA component modeled with a CLOUDY table, leaving free the column density and the ionization parameter (“cloudytable” model component in Tab. 1. See Cappi et al. (2016) for more details on this CLOUDY table.).

Reddening, small Blue Bump and Galactic emission: Since we use optical/UV data, we must take into account two main components that can give a significant contribution in the optical/UV band. One is the host galaxy (“galaxy” model component in Tab. 1), especially in the optical band, its UV emission being expected to be negligible. The second main component is the Broad Line Region, which is responsible for the so-called small blue bump around 3000 Å (“smallBB” model component in Tab. 1). We refer the reader to Mehdipour et al. (2015) for a detailed description of these contributions in the case of the NGC 5548 XMM-NuSTAR campaign (Kaastra et al., 2014). For the galaxy contribution, we assumed the same template spectrum as the one used by Mehdipour et al. (2015) for NGC 5548, the precise spectral shape being of weak importance when using only six broad-band filters. Finally, we included the reddening (REDDEN model in *XSPEC*), calculated from the Galactic extinction following Güver & Özel (2009). The reddening is fixed during the fitting procedure.

The complete model we used, in *XSPEC* terms, is then:

$$tbabs \times redden \times mtable\{cloudytable\} \times (nthcomp_{wc} + nthcomp_{hc} + atable\{smallBB\} + atable\{galaxy\} + xillver) \quad (22)$$

This model has 9 free parameters (see Tab. 1). For each source, the redshift is taken from the NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database (NED) or from the SIMBAD database operated at CDS, Strasbourg.

In several cases however, our best fits show residuals of emission/absorption line-like features below 1 keV and around 2 keV. Albeit rather weak (typically a few eV equivalent width), they can be statistically significant depending on the statistics of the data. Part of the residuals are due to calibration issues (see Cappi et al. 2016 for a detailed discussion). Those around 2 keV are probably ascribed to remaining systematic calibration uncertainties owing to the detector quantum efficiency at the Si K-edge (1.84 keV) and mirror effective area at the Au M-edge (~2.3 keV). It was then decided to cut the 1.8-2.4 keV part of the spectrum out. Features at energies lower than ~1.5 keV could be modeled by a combination of a few narrow absorption and/or emission lines at energies around ~0.5-0.6 keV and 1-1.1 keV, and EW variable between ~8-15 eV, depending on the line and observation considered. We estimate that the origin of these features could be ascribed to either remaining uncertainties in the CTI-energy scale at low energies in the pn data, or to an improper (or approximate) modeling of the emission and absorption lines.

Another part of the residuals can also be due to a bad modeling of the WA features. The goal here however is not to

Model component ¹ in <i>xspec</i>	Free parameters	Fixed parameters
tbabs	-	N_h
reddden	-	E(B-V)
cloudytable	N_h, ξ	$v_{turb} = 100$
smallBB	-	norm
galaxy	-	norm
nthcomp _{wc}	$\Gamma_{wc}, T_{e,wc}$ $T_{bb,wc}, norm_{wc}$	-
nthcomp _{hc}	$\Gamma_{hc}, norm_{hc}$	$T_{e,hc} = 100keV$ $T_{bb,hc} = T_{bb,wc}$
xillver	norm	$\Gamma = 1.9, \xi = 1$ $E_c = 300$ keV $i = 30^\circ, A_{Fe} = 1$

Table 1. Model component and parameters of the “two-coronae” model described in Sect. 4.2.1. The normalisations of the “smallBB” and the “galaxy” templates are fixed to their best fit values obtained when fitting the OM data only (see Sect. 4.2.2 for more details on the fitting procedure)

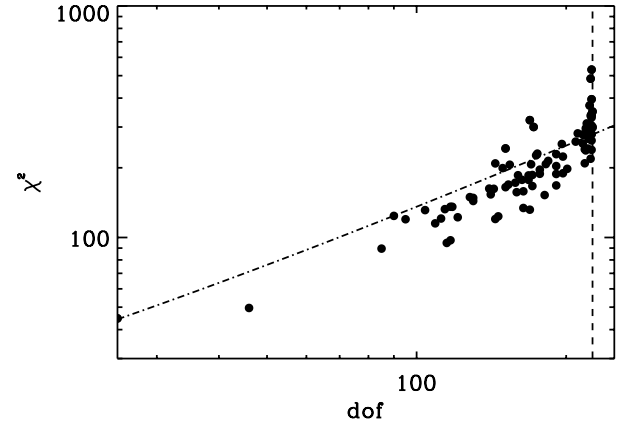


Fig. 2. Distribution of our best fit χ^2 in function of the degree of freedom (dof) of each observation of our sample. The dot-dashed curve indicates the χ^2 value corresponding to a 99% null hypothesis probability for the corresponding dof value. The vertical dashed line represents the 226 dof limit of our sample.

obtain a precise fit of the WA. We are rather interested by the continuum and we believe that our results are not significantly impacted by the WA modeling. We discuss this point in more detail in Sect. 4.3.1. This is also supported by the fact that our methodology applied to Mkn 509 give results in good agreement with those obtained by P13 where the WA was precisely taken into account. In some cases however, and if the improvement is indeed significant, we added another WA component (see next section).

It is important to point out that no link between the Comptonized spectrum and the soft UV emission is imposed a priori in our modeling. The “two-coronae” model simply adjusts its parameters, independently of each other, to fit the data. It is only a posteriori that the resulting best-fit values of the coronae characteristics can be interpreted in a physically motivated scenario.

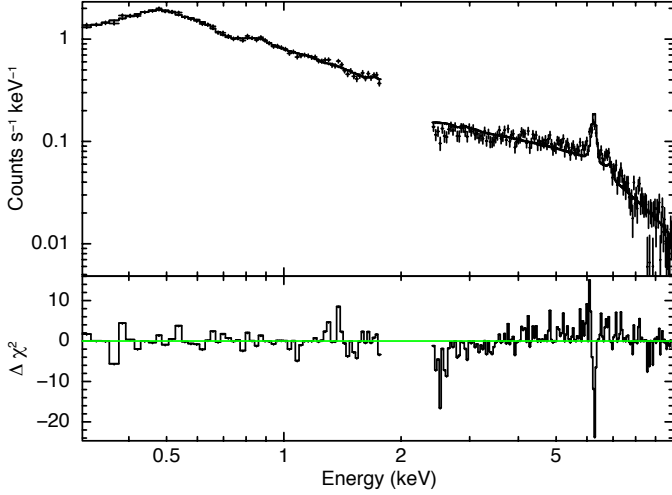


Fig. 3. “Best fit” for UGC 3973/ObsID:0502091001 the worst fit obtained with our automatic fitting procedure. The presence of a feature close to the iron line is clearly visible.

4.2.2. Fitting procedure

Given the large amount of observation data sets, we developed an automatic fitting procedure that we describe below. For each object, the main steps are:

1. fit all the OM-filters of all the ObsIDs of the same object with a model composed by a disk black body (DISKBB in XSPEC), the “smallBB” and the “galaxy” template. The temperature of the disk, the “smallBB” and “galaxy” normalizations are let free to vary but tied between the different ObsID, while the disk normalisations are let free to vary between all the ObsIDs. We also include the reddening estimated as explained in the previous section. From the resulting best fit, we extract the normalisations of the “smallBB” and “galaxy”, as well as the disk temperature
2. fit the OM+PN data of all the ObsIDs of the same object with the “two-coronae” model, fixing the disk temperature in the NTHCOMP models and the normalisations of the “smallBB” and “galaxy” components to the values obtained at the precedent step. A first fit is done and then we let the disk temperature free to vary and refit the data again.

This procedure provides us with the “two-coronae” model best fits of all the ObsIDs of a given object. While we obtain statistically acceptable best fits for a significant number of observations, a part of the sample give quite poor results, the script converging to unrealistic parameter values, e.g. too small Γ_{hc} , of the order of unity 1, or too high disk temperature $T_{bb} > 0.1$ keV. A one-by-one analysis was done then. The too high disk temperature generally occurred when the optical-UV data of the OM filters do not enable to well constrain T_{bb} and we need to fix it to its best fit value obtained in step 1 to successfully fit the OM+PN data together. Strong residuals of emission/absorption line-like features may also be present below 1 keV, and we add 2 Gaussian lines as explained in Sect. 4.2.1. In a very limited number of cases, we also add another WA component (still using a CLOUDY table). This is generally the case for objects with known complex warm absorption (see the Appendix section D for discussion about these particular model fitting procedures).

4.3. Results

4.3.1. Goodness of fits

The final distribution of the χ^2 values we obtained as a function of the degrees of freedom (dof) of each observation is shown in Figure 2. The region where the adopted model can be considered correct at the 99% confidence level is delimited by the dot-dashed curve which corresponds, for each dof value, to a 1% probability of getting a value of χ^2 as high or higher than the one we found if the model is correct. Two thirds of our fits (60%) lie under this curve, confirming the reasonable quality of the derived spectral parameter (90% of our sample has $\chi^2/dof < 1.5$). Not surprisingly, most of the observations of the one third left have very large dof values due to their high SNR spectra.

The reasons of the poor fit quality are generally twofold: either a poor fit of the iron line complex and/or the presence of strong residuals in the soft X-ray part of the spectrum, where the effects of absorption from ionized matter are only roughly taken into account by our modeling. We have checked that the addition of further spectral components (WA, absorption/emission lines as explained in Sect. 4.2) indeed improves the fit without modifying significantly the spectral properties of the continuum. As an example, we show in Fig. 3 the “best fit” data for UGC 3973 (ObsID=0502091001) whose reduced χ^2 (530/225) is among the worst of the sample. While the other data sets of UGC 3973 give acceptable fits (see Table C.1 in Appendix C), this ObsID shows a clear absorption feature close to the FeK α line. The addition of a narrow ($\sigma=0$ keV) gaussian line in absorption improves drastically the fit ($\Delta\chi^2=160$ for two dof less) with a gaussian best fit energy $E_{gau}=6.40\pm0.01$ keV (rest frame) and $EW=180\pm30$ eV. After the addition of this absorption line, the best fit parameter values for the warm and hot corona become $\Gamma_{wc}=2.44\pm0.03$, $kT_{wc}=0.23\pm0.15$ keV and $\Gamma_{hc}<1.65$. This absorption feature suggests a bad fit of the iron line profile. So we also test a more physical model by blurring (KDBLUR model in XSPEC) the reflection component given by XILLVER. The inner disk radius and the inclination of KDBLUR are let free to vary in the fit. The new best fit is better ($\Delta\chi^2=103$ for two dof less⁷), in a smaller extend however compared to the absorption gaussian line. This could indicate an even more complex iron line profile whose precise modeling is out of the scope of the present analysis. The best fit parameter values for the warm and hot corona become $\Gamma_{wc}=2.41\pm0.03$, $kT_{wc}=0.20\pm0.01$ keV and $\Gamma_{hc}<1.55$. These values should be compared to the ones obtained with the automatic procedure i.e. $\Gamma_{wc}=2.40\pm0.03$, $kT_{wc}=0.19\pm0.01$ keV and $\Gamma_{hc}=1.5^{+0.14}_{-0}$. Since the present analysis is focusing on the continuum, we safely conclude that, even when the statistical significance of the best fit is low, the values of the X-ray parameters derived from the fit are still very reliable and can be used to properly characterize the source continuum.

This is the first important result of the application of the “two-coronae” model to a large sample of optical/UV/X-rays AGN spectra. The “two-coronae” model assumes that the optical/UV to soft X-ray emission is entirely explained by a unique warm corona component. And this model fully agrees, statistically, with the optical/UV/X-rays spectra of several AGNs with-

⁷ The best fit parameter values of KDBLUR are $R_{in} = 100^{+110}_{-40}$ and $i = 19^{+3}_{-6}$

out the need of an additional disk component in the optical/UV band.

We have reported three examples among our “best” fits in Fig. 4. On top of each figure we have reported the OM and PN data with the unfolded best fit model as well as the corresponding data/model ratios at the bottom. These correspond to observations of three different objects with different warm corona photon indexes covering the range of Γ_{wc} obtained in our sample, i.e., 2.24, 2.68 and 2.99 for PG1114+445, LBPQS1228+1116 and PG1116+215 respectively.

4.3.2. The warm corona physical properties

The best fit parameter values of the warm corona (i.e. photon index Γ_{wc} and temperature $kT_{e,wc}$) as well as the hot corona photon index Γ_{hc} , the reduced χ^2 and the degrees of freedom are reported in Table C.1 of Appendix C. The warm corona photon index and temperature are also reported in Fig. 5 for all the sources of our sample and the histograms of their distribution are shown in Fig. 6. The optical depth contour plots (from Fig. 1) are overplotted in Fig. 5 to ease the comparison.

The Γ_{wc} values are distributed between 2 and 3, with a clear preferential value around 2.6-2.7. The warm corona temperature $kT_{e,wc}$ is in the 0.1-1 keV range, but it is preferentially smaller than 0.4 keV. This corresponds to a region of the Γ - kT plane with large optical depths, most of the sources agreeing with $\tau_{warm} > 10$. This is in agreement with similar spectral analysis published in the literature (e.g. Petrucci et al. 2013; Jin et al. 2012b). The dashed (blue) histograms in Fig. 6 correspond to the histograms of the averaged values of Γ_{wc} and $kT_{e,wc}$ for each objects of our sample. They show roughly the same trends as those observed for the whole observation sample.

For comparison we have overplotted in Fig. 5 the best fit photon indexes of the hot coronae Γ_{hc} (black circles on the right). The temperature of the hot corona being fixed to 100 keV in the fits, they are all aligned vertically. The histogram of the Γ_{hc} values is overplotted in Fig. 6. It peaks between 1.5 and 2. We have also reported in Fig. 5, with gray filled circles, the best fit parameters of the hot coronae from Fabian et al. (2015). The warm and hot coronae parameters are clearly separated, the hot coronae parameters clustering at the bottom right part of the figure with harder spectra ($\Gamma < 1.9$) and higher temperature ($kT > 20$ keV) characteristic of the high energy emission of type 1 objects. The hot corona optical depths are also of the order of unity as generally observed (e.g. Petrucci et al. 2001; Matt et al. 2014; Brenneman et al. 2014a,b).

4.3.3. A slab-like geometry above a passive accretion disk

We have reported our best fit parameter values for the warm corona in Fig. 7 and 8 where the contours of, respectively, the amplification factor and $\left. \frac{L_{disk,intr}}{L_s} \right|_{min}$ (from Fig. 1) have been overplotted. The warm corona amplification ratios are distributed between 1.6 and 3, with a peak (corresponding to the peak of the photon index around 2.6-2.7 in Fig. 6) close to 2. This is precisely the theoretical value of a thick corona in slab geometry and in radiative equilibrium with a passive disk as discussed in Sect. 2.1.

This is also shown in Fig. 8, since all the objects agree with an intrinsic disk emission lower than $\sim 20\%$, i.e. the disk is mostly passive, radiating only through the reprocessing of the

warm corona emission. As already suggested in the dedicated analysis of Mkn 509 (P13), a warm corona above a passive disk appears as a reasonable (from a statistical point of view) explanation of the soft X-ray excess in AGN.

About half of our sample however are below the contour $\left. \frac{L_{disk,intr}}{L_s} \right|_{min} = 0\%$ with an amplification ratio larger than 2, in between 2 and 3. As discussed in Sect. 2.1, this suggests a patchy warm corona. In the case of a corona above the accretion disk, we could use Eq. 19 to give some constraints on the corona “patchiness”. Indeed we have:

$$g = \frac{2}{A - e^{-\tau} + 2 \frac{L_{disk,intr}}{L_s}}. \quad (23)$$

Assuming a passive disk (and large τ as estimated for the warm corona), we obtain $2/3 < g < 1$ for A between 2 and 3. In term of solid angle sustained by the warm corona, this translates to $4\pi/3 < \Omega_{wc} < 2\pi$, i.e., a slightly patchy corona with respect to the slab.

By comparison, and as commonly observed, the hot corona parameters agree with large amplification ratios (mainly above 10), signature of a very photon-starved geometry. Using again the above expression (still assuming a passive disk but now with a corona optical depth $\tau = 1$), we indeed find $g < 0.2$ for $A > 10$, or $\Omega_{hc} < 2\pi/5$.

While crude and limited to the “two-coronae” framework, these estimates of the warm and hot coronae “patchiness” support a disk-coronae geometry where the hot corona is localized in the inner part of the accretion flow (where the hottest temperatures are expected to be reached) while the warm corona largely covers the outer part of an optically thick accretion disk (see e.g. Fig. 10 of P13). The “lamppost” geometry, where the hot corona lies above the black hole and illuminates an accretion disk covered by a warm corona is also consistent with these estimates. This is however different from the geometries proposed by e.g. Done et al. (2012) in which, by construction, the accretion disk is intrinsically luminous, which implies a smaller solid angle sustained by the warm corona.

4.3.4. Correlation

We do not find any significant correlations between the different best fit spectral parameters. We check also for correlations with the black hole mass and the UV/X-ray luminosity L_{UV-X} . We estimate the latter by integrating the flux of our unabsorbed SEDs. Using the estimate of the black hole mass for a large part of our sample (see Tab. B.1 and Bianchi et al. (2009) for the references. Only HB890405-123 and LBQS1228+1116 have no BH mass estimates) we can then estimate L_{UV-X}/L_{Edd} . These values have been reported in Tab. C.2. Interestingly, a strong correlation (with a linear Pearson correlation coefficient equal to 0.47, which corresponds to a $>99\%$ confidence level for its significance) is found between Γ_{wc} and L_{UV-X}/L_{Edd} . It is reported in Fig. 9. A log-linear fit gives:

$$\Gamma_{wc} = (2.95 \pm 0.01) + (0.38 \pm 0.01) \log \left(\frac{L_{UV-X}}{L_{Edd}} \right) \quad (24)$$

and is overplotted in the figure with a solid line. The slope is quite small and indicate a rather smooth dependency. The standard deviation of all the points with respect to the best fit relation

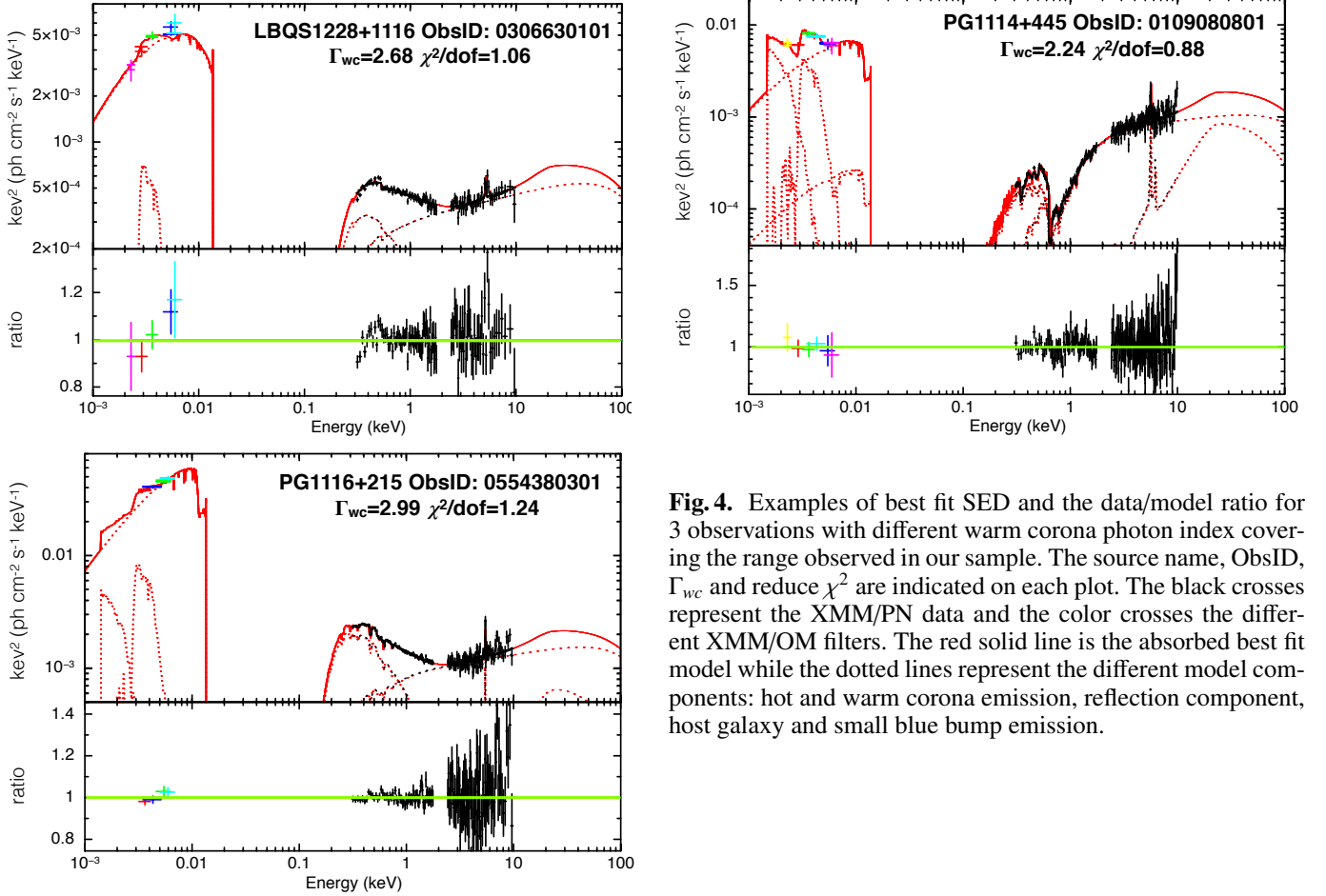


Fig. 4. Examples of best fit SED and the data/model ratio for 3 observations with different warm corona photon index covering the range observed in our sample. The source name, ObsID, Γ_{wc} and reduce χ^2 are indicated on each plot. The black crosses represent the XMM/PN data and the color crosses the different XMM/OM filters. The red solid line is the absorbed best fit model while the dotted lines represent the different model components: hot and warm corona emission, reflection component, host galaxy and small blue bump emission.

is ~ 0.2 , slightly smaller than the dispersion of the warm corona photon index (~ 0.3). Anyway, since large $\Gamma_{wc} (> 2.6)$ agree, in our two-coronae model, with larger intrinsic disk emission, this correlation suggests that high accretion rate systems would go with more intrinsic disk dissipation.

5. Concluding remarks

In this study we discuss the theoretical expectations of the spectral parameters (i.e. photon index Γ and temperature kT_e) of the comptonisation emission of a thermal corona in radiative equilibrium with the accretion disc. We detail how the corona optical depth τ , its amplification factor A and the minimal intrinsic disk emission $\left. \frac{L_{disk, intr}}{L_s} \right|_{min}$ can be mapped in the Γ - kT_e plane.

Then, we show that the spectral constraints published in the literature for the soft X-ray excess suggest an optically thick ($\tau \sim 10$ -20), extended (amplification factor $A \simeq 2$) thermal corona in radiative equilibrium above a weakly dissipative disc. On the contrary, and as a well known result, the hard X-ray emission agrees with an optically thin ($\tau \sim 1$) and patchy ($A \gg 1$) thermal corona.

To better test this “two-coronae” dichotomy, we apply the “two-coronae” model to a large sample of AGN with simultaneous optical/UV and X-ray data from XMM-Newton. Our sample is composed by 22 AGN and 100 ObsID. In the “two-coronae”

model, the warm corona reproduces the entire optical/UV and soft X-ray emission while the hot corona explains the high energy (> 2 keV) emission.

The “two-coronae” model gives a statistically reasonable fit to the optical/UV/X-ray data of our sample. Our best fit physical parameters for the warm corona indicate an optical depth $\tau \sim 10$ -40 and an electron temperature $kT \sim 0.1$ -1 keV. In comparison, the hot corona is optically thin ($\tau \sim 1$) and hot ($kT > 20$ keV). More interestingly, we confirm that the warm corona parameters agree well with a quite extended corona above a passive disk, i.e. most of the accretion power would be released in the warm corona while the disk would only reradiate the emission coming from the corona. This result was firstly suggested by P13 who apply the “two-coronae” model to the monitoring of Mkn 509. The present study shows that this interpretation could apply to a large number of objects suggesting a geometry similar to Fig. 10 of P13 for the inner accretion flow.

If this interpretation seems qualitatively correct, the observed dispersion, in the sample, of the warm corona parameter values may indicate a true dispersion in the intrinsic disc and disc/corona geometry properties. Some objects like, e.g., RE1034+396, show a quite steep warm corona photon index ~ 3 suggesting a more active underlying disc than the other sources, consistent with the known high L/L_{Edd} in this object (see Tab. C.2 but also Jin et al. 2012a; Done et al. 2012). On the contrary, other objects like, e.g., PG1114+445, have a quite hard warm corona photon index ~ 2.2 producing a weak “bend” (and conse-

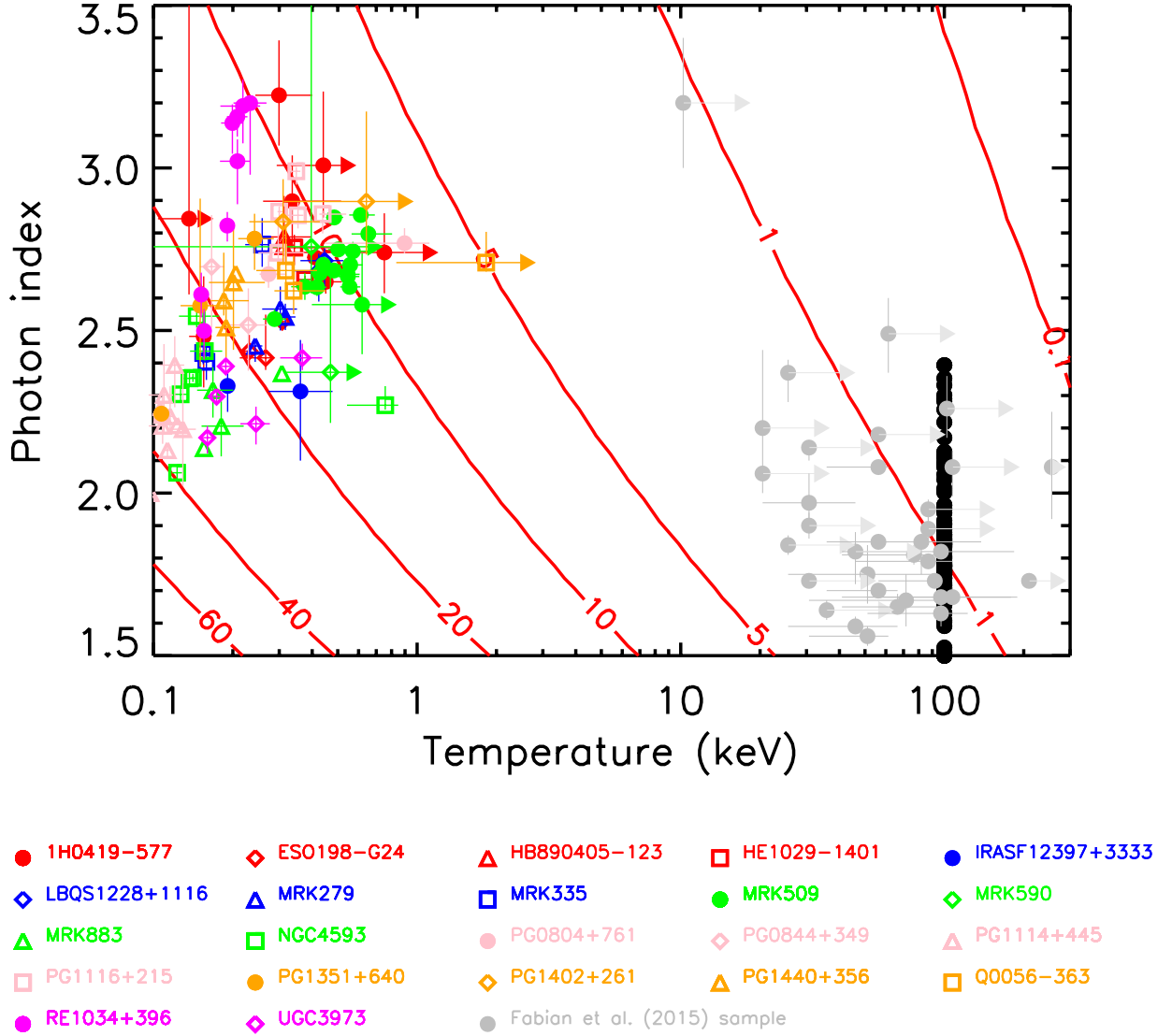


Fig. 5. Best fit temperature and photon index of the warm corona of the different objects of our sample. Different colored symbols are used for each object. They cluster in the left part of the figure, and agree with large (>5) optical depths. For comparison, we have also reported the best fit photon indexes of the hot corona (black circles on the right). The temperature of the hot corona being fixed to 100 keV in the fits, they are all aligned vertically. The gray filled circles correspond to the best fit parameters of the hot corona from Fabian et al. (2015). The hot corona parameters cluster in the bottom right part of the figure where the optical depth is close to unity.

quently a weak soft X-ray excess) with respect to the hard X-ray power law. Alternatives for the soft X-ray excess, as for example blurred reflection and/or absorption, could play a significant role here (see similar discussion in Done et al. 2012; Jin et al. 2012a). A more careful modelling, out of the scope of the present paper, would be required to test these hypotheses.

Our modeling of the hot and warm coronae with a one-temperature plasma is also certainly crude. A temperature distribution is expected, globally decreasing with radius. Thus, if the warm corona could be radially elongated, as suggested by our results, it is probably not covering the entire disk and part of the observed optical emission could come from the outer part of the disk. Optical/UV reverberation studies also suggest that the accretion flow geometry could be quite complex and that the optical/UV emission could be produced by more than

a single component (e.g. Gardner & Done 2016 and references therein). The addition of a model component in the optical in our study would naturally imply a less extended warm corona, more localized in the inner (UV/FUV emitting) region of the accretion flow, and, consequently, a larger intrinsic disk emission to explain the observed values of warm corona temperature and photon index. While we do not expect this effect to significantly change our conclusion, its precise estimate would also require a detailed modeling of the optical/UV emission out of the scope of the present paper given the spectral limitation of the use of the XMM/OM large band filters.

Some radio-quiet AGN show clear signatures of relativistic iron lines, while the absence of such component in the others could be due to a lack of statistics (e.g. Brenneman & Reynolds

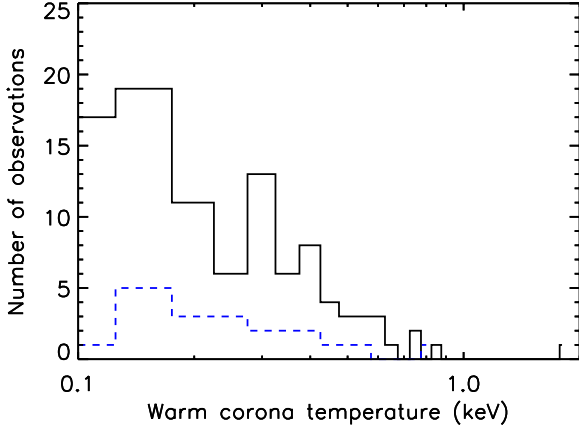
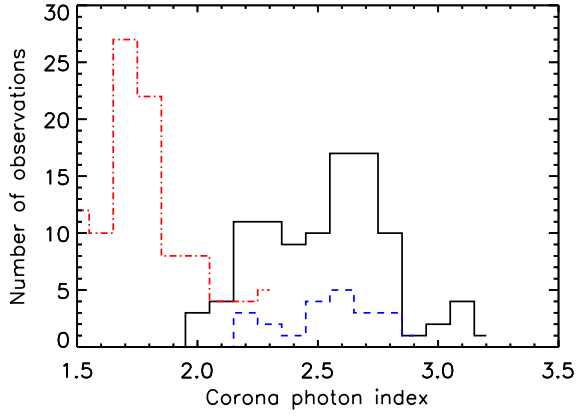


Fig. 6. Histogram of the warm corona photon index Γ_{wc} (top) and temperature kT_{wc} (bottom) of the warm corona model for the different objects of our sample. The black solid histograms correspond to the whole observations. The dashed (blue) histogram correspond to the average values of Γ_{wc} and kT_{wc} for each object. On the top figure, we have also overplotted in dot-dashed (red) line, the histogram of the hot corona photon index Γ_{hc} .

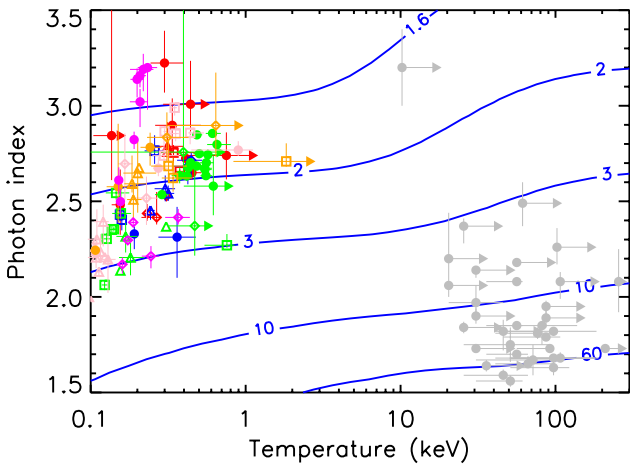


Fig. 7. Contours of the amplification factor A in the corona spectral parameter Γ - kT plane. The colored symbols and the gray filled circles correspond to the same legends as in Fig. 1

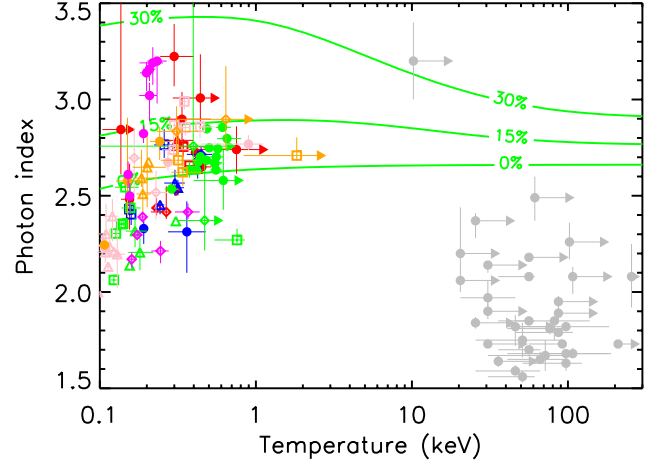


Fig. 8. Contours of the minimal fraction (in %) of disk intrinsic emission $\left. \frac{L_{disk, intr}}{L_s} \right|_{min}$ in the corona spectral parameter Γ - kT plane. The colored symbols and the gray filled circles correspond to the same legends as in Fig. 1

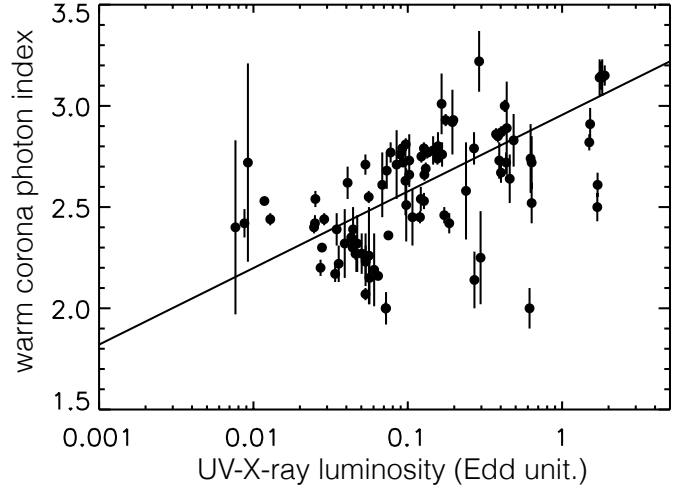


Fig. 9. Plots of the warm corona photon index versus the UV/X-ray luminosity (in Edd. unit) for all the observations of our sample but those of HB890405-123 and LBQS1228+1116 for which we do not have black hole mass estimates. The solid line corresponds to the log-linear best fit. .

2009; de La Calle Pérez et al. 2010; Mantovani et al. 2016). Relativistically blurred ionized reflection can produce significant emission in the soft X-rays and could even explain a large part of the soft X-ray excess (e.g. Crummy et al. 2006). Due to the additional complexity, our fits do not include a relativistic reflection. Our reduced χ^2 are also reasonable good and do not require the addition of such component. Now, if it was present, it would produce soft X-ray emission and, consequently, it is expected to weaken the amount of soft X-ray emission coming from the warm corona. The fits would compensate with a larger values of Γ_{wc} , moving our sample to the top of Fig. 1 i.e. the minimal fraction of the disk intrinsic emission would increase with respect to the present estimates. We do not expect, however, drastic changes of Γ_{wc} . And we believe that the data would still agree with a quite low fraction of disk intrinsic emission ($<50\%$), most of the accretion power being still released in the

warm corona.

The presence of such a corona above the accretion disk may have important consequences, with direct impact on e.g. our understanding of the accretion disk vertical equilibrium, the expected spectral emission from such accretion flow or its capacity of producing outflows/jets, etc... Moreover it would certainly have some impacts on the spectral shape of the reflection component. In the case of a hot ($kT \approx 100$ keV) and optically thin ($\tau < 1$) corona, the reflection component is expected to be partly smeared out when crossing the corona, modifying the shape of the reflection hump and the iron line equivalent width measurements (e.g. Petrucci et al. 2001; Steiner et al. 2017). Similar effects are expected in the warm corona. The cooler temperature will rather produce the down scattering of the illuminating photons (e.g. the iron line should be redshifted) but some broadening should be present too. On the other hand, the warm corona temperature of the order of 0.5-1 keV is such that several ionized lines should be produced and potentially observed. These are important signatures that has to be tested with accurate radiative transfer codes in order to confirm or rule out the presence of such a warm plasma in the inner part of the accretion flow.

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Appendix A: The spectral index of the compton emission from a slab and optically thick corona above a passive disk

We demonstrate here that the constraints on the photon rate and the amplification factor (see Sect. 2.1) impose the corona photon index to be close to 2.6. For simplification, let us assume the corona to be spherical, with radius R , and the disk emission spectral density to have a black body distribution (instead of a disk black body distribution), characterized by a temperature T_{bb} , homogeneously distributed inside the corona. This is different from a slab geometry where the disk emission comes from below the corona. For a spherical, optically thick corona, Eqs. 4 and 15 becomes:

$$\dot{n}_s \simeq \dot{n}_{obs} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

$$L_s \simeq L_{obs} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

Then, from the integration of the black body distribution, the disk photon rate $\dot{n}_s$ and luminosity L_s are given by:

$$\dot{n}_s = \frac{16\pi\zeta(3)k^3}{h^3c^3}T_{bb}^3 4\pi R^2 c \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$$= 2.029 \times 10^7 T_{bb}^3 4\pi R^2 c \quad \text{ph.s}^{-1} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

$$L_s = \frac{8\pi^5 k^4}{15h^3c^3}T_{bb}^4 4\pi R^2 c \quad (\text{A.5})$$

$$= 7.6 \times 10^{-16} T_{bb}^4 4\pi R^2 c \quad \text{J.s}^{-1} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

with $\zeta(3)$, the Apéry constant (equal to ~ 1.2).

On the other hand, approximating the Compton corona spectrum by a simple power law, $F_E = N_0 E^{-\Gamma}$, between $E_{bb} = kT_{bb}$ and a cut-off energy E_c , the observed corona photon rate $\dot{n}_{obs}$ and luminosity L_{obs} are given by:

$$\dot{n}_{obs} = \frac{N_0}{1-\Gamma} (E_c^{1-\Gamma} - E_{bb}^{1-\Gamma}) \quad (\text{A.7})$$

$$L_{obs} = \frac{N_0}{2-\Gamma} (E_c^{2-\Gamma} - E_{bb}^{2-\Gamma}). \quad (\text{A.8})$$

Combining these different equations (from A.1 to A.8) and assuming $E_c \gg E_{bb}$ (i.e. neglecting $E_c^{1-\Gamma}$ and $E_c^{2-\Gamma}$ with respect to $E_{bb}^{1-\Gamma}$ and $E_{bb}^{2-\Gamma}$ respectively) we obtain a simple relation on Γ :

$$\frac{1-\Gamma}{2-\Gamma} \simeq 2.7 \text{ i.e. } \Gamma \simeq 2.6. \quad (\text{A.9})$$

Appendix B: The sample

Source	RA	Dec	Redshift	$\log M_{bh}$	E(B-V)	ObsID	Available OM filters
1H0419-577	66.5030	-57.2002	0.1040	8.580	0.0296	0148000201	U, B, V, W1, W2
						0148000301	U, B, V, W1, W2
						0148000401	U, B, V, W1, W2
						0148000501	U, B, V, W1, W2
						0148000601	U, B, V, W1, W2
						0604720301	B, W1, M2, W2
						0604720401	B, W1, M2, W2
						0112600401	W1,
ESO198-G24	39.5818	-52.1923	0.0455	8.48	0.0456	0305370101	U, B, W1, M2, W2
						0112910101	U,
						0067190101	W1, W2
HB890405-123	61.9517	-12.1935	0.5725	-	0.0556	0202210401	U, W1, W2
						0202210301	U, W1, W2
HE1029-1401	157.976	-14.2808	0.0858	8.73	0.0954	0203770101	U, V, W1, M2, W2
						0110950101	W2
IRASF12397+3333	190.544	33.2840	0.0435	6.66	0.0194	0202180301	U, B, W1, M2,
						0202180201	U, B, V, W1, M2, W2
LBQS1228+1116	187.725	11.0031	0.2362	-	0.0313	0306630201	U, B, V, W1, M2, W2
						0306630101	U, B, V, M2, W2
MRK279	208.264	69.3082	0.0304	7.54	0.0259	0302480501	U, W1, M2, W2
						0302480601	U, W1, M2, W2
						0302480401	U, W1, M2, W2
MRK335	1.58130	20.2029	0.0257	7.15	0.0582	0600540601	U, B, V, W1, M2, W2
						0600540501	U, B, V, W1, M2, W2
						0510010701	U, B, W1, M2, W2
MRK509	311.0405	-10.7234	0.0343	8.16	0.0600	0601390201	U, B, V, W1, M2, W2
						0601390301	U, B, V, W1, M2, W2
						0601390401	U, B, V, W1, M2, W2
						0601390501	U, B, V, W1, M2, W2
						0601390601	U, B, V, W1, M2, W2
						0601390701	U, B, V, W1, M2, W2
						0601390801	U, B, V, W1, M2, W2
						0601390901	U, B, V, W1, M2, W2
						0601391001	U, B, V, W1, M2, W2
						0601391101	U, B, V, W1, M2, W2
						0306090101	W1,
						0306090201	M2, W2
						0306090301	W1, M2, W2
						0306090401	W1, M2, W2
						0130720101	M2, W2
						0130720201	U, W1, W2
MRK590	33.6398	-0.766600	0.0263	7.68	0.0391	0109130301	U, B, V, W1, M2, W2
						0201020201	U, B, W1, M2, W2
MRK883	247.470	24.4439	0.0374	7.28	0.0579	0652550201	U, B, W1,
						0302260701	U, B, W1, M2, W2
						0302261001	U, B, W1, M2, W2
						0302260101	U, B, W1, M2, W2
NGC4593	189.9142	-5.3442	0.0090	6.729	0.0337	0740920201	U, W1, W2
						0740920301	U, W1, W2
						0740920401	U, W1, W2
						0740920501	U, W1, W2
						0740920601	U, W1, W2
						0109970101	W1, W2
						0059830101	W1, M2, W2
PG0804+761	122.744	76.0451	0.1000	8.24	0.0435	0605110101	U, V, W1, M2,
						0605110201	U, V, W1, M2,
PG0844+349	131.927	34.7512	0.0640	7.97	0.0480	0554710101	U, B, V, W1, M2, W2
						0103660201	U,
PG1114+445	169.277	44.2259	0.1438	8.59	0.0264	0651330201	W1, M2, W2
						0651330101	W1, M2, W2
						0651330301	W1, M2, W2
						0651330401	W1, M2, W2

Table B.1. continued.

Source	RA	Dec	Redshift	$\log M_{bh}$	E(B-V)	ObsID	Available OM filters
PG1116+215	169.786	21.3216	0.1765	8.53	0.0186	0651330601	W1, M2, W2
						0651330901	W1, M2, W2
						0651330801	W1, M2, W2
						0651331001	W1, M2, W2
						0651330501	W1, M2, W2
						0109080801	U, B, V, W1, M2, W2
						0651330701	W1, M2, W2
						0651331101	W1, M2, W2
						0201940101	U, B, V, W1, M2,
						0201940201	M2,
PG1351+640	208.316	63.7626	0.0882	7.66	0.0313	0554380201	U, W1, M2, W2
						0554380301	U, W1, M2, W2
						0554380101	U, W1, M2, W2
						0205390301	U, B, V, W1, M2,
PG1402+261	211.318	25.9261	0.1640	7.94	0.0214	0556230201	W1, M2, W2
						0556230101	W1, M2,
						0400200201	U, W1, M2, W2
PG1440+356	220.531	35.4397	0.0790	7.47	0.0150	0400200101	U, W1, M2, W2
						0005010301	W1, W2
						0107660201	U, V, W1, M2, W2
Q0056-363	14.6556	-36.1013	0.1641	8.95	0.0281	0005010201	W1, W2
						0005010101	W1, W2
						0205680101	U, W1, M2, W2
						0401930101	W1, M2, W2
RE1034+396	158.661	39.6411	0.0424	6.41	0.0214	0102040701	W2
						0506440101	U, B, V, W1, W2
						0675440201	W1,
						0675440101	W1,
						0109070101	U, W1, M2, W2
						0655310101	W1,
						0675440301	W1,
UGC3973	115.637	49.8096	0.0221	7.72	0.0829	0561580201	W1,
						0655310201	W1,
						0103862101	W2
						0400070401	W1, W2
						0502091001	B, W1, M2, W2
						0400070201	W1, W2
						0400070301	W1, W2

Table B.1. List of objects of our sample. The reddening E(B-V) is calculated from the Galactic extinction following Güver & Özel (2009) unless specified

Appendix C: The best fit parameter and bolometric luminosity values

Source	ObsID	Γ_{wc}	kT_{wc} (keV)	Γ_{hc}	kT_{bb} (eV)	χ^2_{red}	dof
1H0419-577	0148000201	2.48± 0.17	0.16± 0.01	1.50± 0.04	3.5± 1.4	1.29	196
	0148000301	2.84± 0.44	0.14± 4.95	1.76± 0.08	4.5± 2.9	1.32	175
	0148000401	3.22± 0.16	0.30± 0.08	1.77± 0.06	13.3± 2.0	0.98	201
	0148000501	3.01± 0.19	0.44± 4.85	1.68± 0.13	7.3± 2.3	1.13	197
	0148000601	2.74± 0.12	0.75± 4.85	1.63± 0.13	3.9± 0.8	0.96	197
	0604720301	2.72± 0.03	0.41± 0.03	1.61± 0.03	5.8± 0.3	1.29	221
	0604720401	2.65± 0.04	0.45± 0.06	1.59± 0.04	4.4± 0.3	1.10	221
	0112600401	2.90± 0.14	0.34± 0.13	1.85± 0.08	6.3± 1.2	0.84	181
ESO198-G24	0305370101	2.53± 0.02	0.31± 0.02	1.72± 0.02	3.0 (f)	1.55	226
	0112910101	2.42± 0.09	0.27± 0.03	1.85± 0.04	-	1.16	184
	0067190101	2.44± 0.04	0.23± 0.01	1.83± 0.01	-	1.30	222
HB890405-123	0202210401	2.79± 0.08	0.31± 0.06	1.76± 0.02	2.1± 0.2	1.10	219
	0202210301	2.76± 0.03	0.31± 0.02	1.75± 0.03	2.1± 0.1	0.96	218
HE1029-1401	0203770101	2.66± 0.01	0.38± 0.03	1.81± 0.03	2.5 (f)	1.33	226
	0110950101	2.75± 0.05	0.34± 0.11	1.95± 0.09	-	1.06	168
IRAS F12397+3333	0202180301	2.31± 0.19	0.36± 0.10	2.06± 0.14	8.0± 3.4	0.99	159
	0202180201	2.33± 0.06	0.19± 0.01	2.30± 0.03	20.0± 0.5	1.32	226
LBQS1228+1116	0306630201	2.71± 0.06	0.45± 0.08	1.86± 0.08	2.5± 0.3	1.20	191
	0306630101	2.68± 0.07	0.42± 0.08	1.84± 0.10	2.3± 0.4	1.06	177
MRK279	0302480501	2.45± 0.03	0.24± 0.01	1.79± 0.02	2.8± 0.3	1.31	224
	0302480601	2.57± 0.07	0.30± 0.05	1.86± 0.03	3.4± 0.6	0.98	224
	0302480401	2.54± 0.04	0.32± 0.03	1.85± 0.02	3.3± 0.4	1.37	224
MRK335	0600540601	2.43± 0.04	0.15± 0.00	1.94± 0.03	2.6± 0.3	1.50	224
	0600540501	2.40± 0.05	0.16± 0.01	1.96± 0.03	2.8± 0.4	1.41	220
MRK509	0510010701	2.76± 0.07	0.26± 0.04	1.52± 0.06	2.2± 0.3	1.74	172
	0601390201	2.74± 0.03	0.57± 0.07	1.75± 0.03	4.0± 0.2	1.06	225
	0601390301	2.67± 0.02	0.55± 0.05	1.76± 0.03	3.5± 0.2	1.33	225
	0601390401	2.80± 0.03	0.65± 0.12	1.77± 0.04	5.0± 0.2	1.24	225
	0601390501	2.86± 0.02	0.61± 0.07	1.72± 0.03	5.6± 0.2	1.49	225
	0601390601	2.85± 0.02	0.48± 0.04	1.80± 0.03	6.2± 0.2	1.46	225
	0601390701	2.75± 0.02	0.50± 0.05	1.78± 0.03	4.6± 0.2	1.76	225
	0601390801	2.70± 0.02	0.56± 0.06	1.77± 0.03	4.2± 0.2	1.32	225
	0601390901	2.63± 0.02	0.55± 0.05	1.78± 0.03	3.6± 0.2	1.24	225
	0601391001	2.70± 0.02	0.44± 0.03	1.80± 0.02	4.1± 0.2	1.51	225
	0601391101	2.68± 0.02	0.48± 0.04	1.76± 0.02	3.9± 0.2	1.35	225
	0306090101	2.58± 0.16	0.62± 4.80	1.71± 0.16	2.9± 0.9	1.07	191
	0306090201	2.67± 0.02	0.55± 0.05	1.72± 0.03	5.0± 0.2	1.20	222
	0306090301	2.68± 0.03	0.43± 0.04	1.78± 0.03	5.1± 0.3	1.24	223
	0306090401	2.63± 0.03	0.42± 0.03	1.74± 0.02	3.7± 0.2	1.35	223
	0130720101	2.60± 0.01	0.32± 0.05	1.70± 0.03	<2.5	1.20	222
	0130720201	2.63± 0.04	0.38± 0.05	1.78± 0.03	3.4± 0.3	1.67	223
MRK590	0109130301	2.37± 0.23	0.47± 4.84	1.68± 0.18	1.1± 0.8	0.83	144
	0201020201	2.76± 0.44	0.40± 4.98	1.77± 0.03	1.0± 0.1	1.17	225
MRK883	0652550201	2.32± 0.08	0.17± 0.03	1.87± 0.11	1.0± 0.1	1.17	128
	0302260701	2.21± 0.08	0.18± 0.03	1.74± 0.14	1.0± 0.2	1.26	104
	0302261001	2.14± 0.21	0.16± 0.11	1.91± 0.23	1.0± 0.2	1.16	114
NGC4593	0302260101	2.37± 0.10	0.31± 0.16	1.50± 0.06	1.0± 0.2	1.26	95
	0740920201	2.27± 0.04	0.76± 0.15	1.50± 0.10	1.7 (f)	1.61	151
	0740920301	2.54± 0.04	0.15± 0.03	1.69± 0.03	-	1.13	143
	0740920401	2.44± 0.03	0.16± 0.02	1.78± 0.03	-	1.45	144
	0740920501	2.30± 0.02	0.13± 0.01	1.84± 0.02	-	1.34	149
	0740920601	2.35± 0.02	0.14± 0.01	1.88± 0.02	-	1.34	154
	0109970101	2.06± 0.03	0.12± 0.01	1.87± 0.02	-	1.27	222
	0059830101	2.35± 0.01	0.14± 0.00	1.89± 0.01	-	2.17	224
PG0804+761	0605110101	2.67± 0.05	0.27± 0.03	2.00± 0.07	2.5± 0.3	1.18	216
	0605110201	2.77± 0.04	0.90± 0.33	1.50± 0.20	3.0± 0.2	1.33	211
PG0844+349	0554710101	2.70± 0.17	0.17± 0.02	1.50± 0.02	2.6± 1.0	1.05	85
	0103660201	2.52± 0.13	0.23± 0.04	2.13± 0.07	2.4± 0.9	1.14	182
PG1114+445	0651330201	2.00± 0.06	0.10± 0.01	1.76± 0.14	2.6 (f)	0.82	115
	0651330101	2.24± 0.13	0.10± 0.01	1.51± 0.05	-	1.09	158
	0651330301	2.21± 0.25	0.12± 0.02	1.68± 0.13	-	1.16	140

Table C.1. continued.

Source	ObsID	Γ_{wc}	kT_{wc} (keV)	Γ_{hc}	kT_{bb} (eV)	χ^2_{red}	dof
PG1116+215	0651330401	2.00± 0.03	0.10± 0.01	1.96± 0.09	-	1.10	168
	0651330601	2.13± 0.02	0.11± 0.00	1.76± 0.06	-	1.11	177
	0651330901	2.25± 0.10	0.11± 0.01	1.74± 0.09	-	1.09	171
	0651330801	2.30± 0.14	0.11± 0.01	1.65± 0.07	-	1.22	170
	0651331001	2.39± 0.11	0.12± 0.01	1.67± 0.08	-	0.82	164
	0651330501	2.20± 0.18	0.13± 0.01	1.84± 0.10	-	1.11	153
	0109080801	2.24± 0.08	0.11± 0.01	1.87± 0.05	-	0.88	191
	0651330701	2.24± 0.07	0.12± 0.01	1.70± 0.08	-	0.98	171
	0651331101	2.21± 0.02	0.11± 0.01	1.60± 0.05	-	1.09	151
	0201940101	2.85± 0.04	0.35± 0.03	1.92± 0.05	3.3± 0.4	1.34	225
	0201940201	2.74± 0.07	0.30± 0.06	2.09± 0.13	1.0± 0.5	1.06	109
	0554380201	2.87± 0.02	0.30± 0.01	1.84± 0.03	3.6± 0.1	1.27	218
	0554380301	2.99± 0.03	0.35± 0.01	1.85± 0.04	4.3± 0.4	1.24	209
	0554380101	2.86± 0.03	0.44± 0.06	1.84± 0.03	4.0± 0.3	1.10	218
	0205390301	2.78± 0.09	0.24± 0.04	2.01± 0.12	2.1± 0.4	1.11	130
PG1351+640	0556230201	2.58± 0.26	0.15± 0.03	1.50± 0.10	2.2± 1.1	1.08	46
	0556230101	2.24± 0.19	0.11± 0.02	1.50± 0.08	1.9± 1.0	1.79	25
	0400200201	2.90± 0.22	0.64± 4.84	1.86± 0.32	3.2± 1.2	1.08	112
PG1402+261	0400200101	2.83± 0.13	0.31± 0.10	2.04± 0.13	3.4± 0.9	0.97	164
	0005010301	2.59± 0.10	0.18± 0.03	2.33± 0.09	2.1± 0.8	1.09	141
PG1440+356	0107660201	2.51± 0.10	0.19± 0.02	2.39± 0.08	2.5± 0.6	0.78	169
	0005010201	2.68± 0.18	0.21± 0.07	2.22± 0.15	3.6± 1.2	1.09	163
	0005010101	2.65± 0.19	0.20± 0.05	2.29± 0.09	3.5± 1.4	1.30	174
Q0056-363	0205680101	2.71± 0.06	1.83± 4.58	1.51± 0.12	3.2± 0.4	1.29	216
	0401930101	2.62± 0.09	0.34± 0.08	1.95± 0.07	2.0± 0.6	0.98	191
	0102040701	2.68± 0.10	0.32± 0.09	2.08± 0.11	1.0± 0.7	0.85	146
RE1034+396	0506440101	2.82± 0.05	0.19± 0.01	2.39± 0.04	12.9± 0.5	1.90	169
	0675440201	3.20± 0.11	0.23± 0.03	2.01± 0.20	20.0± 0.5	0.83	117
	0675440101	3.16± 0.05	0.21± 0.02	2.12± 0.18	20.0± 0.3	1.16	117
	0109070101	3.02± 0.10	0.21± 0.03	2.28± 0.13	17.9± 1.4	1.38	90
	0655310101	3.14± 0.08	0.20± 0.02	2.26± 0.14	19.7± 0.7	1.01	121
UGC3973	0675440301	2.50± 0.08	0.16± 0.01	2.11± 0.12	14.3± 1.4	1.15	118
	0561580201	2.61± 0.07	0.15± 0.01	2.35± 0.11	15.7± 1.1	1.14	130
	0655310201	3.19± 0.10	0.22± 0.04	2.17± 0.18	19.3± 0.9	1.13	141
	0103862101	2.21± 0.06	0.24± 0.03	1.84± 0.10	1.9 (f)	1.16	160
	0400070401	2.30± 0.02	0.17± 0.01	1.90± 0.03	-	1.35	219
	0502091001	2.39± 0.03	0.19± 0.01	1.50± 0.00	-	2.36	225
	0400070201	2.17± 0.04	0.16± 0.01	2.09± 0.03	-	1.32	223
	0400070301	2.42± 0.04	0.37± 0.07	1.82± 0.05	-	1.09	219

Table C.1. Best fit parameters of each observation of our sample. The (f) means that the parameter is frozen during the fitting procedure.

Appendix D: Particular model fitting procedure

For 13 objects of our sample, HB890405-123, LBQS1228+1116, MRK 279, MRK 883, PG0804+761, PG0844+349, PG1116+215, PG1351+640, PG1402+261, PG1440+356, Q0056-363, RE1034+396 and PG1114+445 the fitting procedure explained in Sect. 4.2.2 gives good fits. For the other objects however, additional model components significantly improve the fit. For IRASF12397+3333, MRK509, MRK590, ESO198-G24, HE1029-1401, NGC4593 and UGC3973 we add two narrow Gaussian lines to fit the strong residuals of emission/absorption line-like features below 2 keV. For 1H0419-577 and MRK335 we add a second CLOUDY table to fit the residual WA features. In the case of PG1114+445, ESO198-G24, HE1029-1401, NGC4593 and UGC3973 the disk temperature is also fixed during the fitting procedure.

Source	ObsID	L_{bol}/L_{Edd}	Source	ObsID	L_{bol}/L_{Edd}
1H0419-577	0148000201	0.098	PG0804+761	0605110101	0.402
	0148000301	0.097		0605110201	0.434
	0148000401	0.290		Average	0.418
	0148000501	0.166	PG0844+349	0554710101	0.085
	0148000601	0.102		0103660201	0.107
	0604720301	0.156		Average	0.096
	0604720401	0.128	PG1114+445	0651330201	0.072
	0112600401	0.195		0651330101	0.053
	Average	0.154		0651330301	0.056
ESO198-G24	0305370101	0.012		0651330401	0.072
	0112910101	0.009		0651330601	0.064
	0067190101	0.013		0651330901	0.050
	Average	0.011		0651330801	0.047
HE1029-1401	0203770101	0.102		0651331001	0.044
	0110950101	0.090		0651330501	0.061
	Average	0.096		0109080801	0.046
IRASF12397+3333	0202180201	0.615		0651330701	0.053
	0202180301	0.270		0651331101	0.056
	Average	0.443		Average	0.056
MRK279	0302480501	0.120	PG1116+215	0201940101	0.384
	0302480601	0.121		0201940201	0.392
	0302480401	0.127		0554380201	0.373
MRK335	Average	0.123		0554380301	0.425
	0600540601	0.172		0554380101	0.404
	0600540501	0.186	PG1351+640	Average	0.395
	0510010701	0.167		0205390301	0.269
MRK509	Average	0.175		0556230201	0.238
	0601390201	0.127		0556230101	0.296
	0601390301	0.123		Average	0.268
	0601390401	0.157	PG1402+261	0400200201	0.438
	0601390501	0.176		0400200101	0.485
	0601390601	0.197		Average	0.461
	0601390701	0.157	PG1440+356	0005010301	0.458
	0601390801	0.146		0107660201	0.635
	0601390901	0.131		0005010201	0.625
	0601391001	0.135		0005010101	0.635
	0601391101	0.134		Average	0.588
	0306090101	0.068	Q0056-363	0205680101	0.053
	0306090201	0.093		0401930101	0.041
	0306090301	0.097		0102040701	0.073
	0306090401	0.092		Average	0.056
	0130720101	0.056	RE1034+396	0506440101	1.500
	0130720201	0.077		0675440201	1.819
	Average	0.123		0675440101	1.889
MRK590	0109130301	0.008		0109070101	1.519
	0201020201	0.009		0655310101	1.804
	Average	0.008		0675440301	1.691
MRK883	0652550201	0.044	UGC3973	0561580201	1.698
	0302260701	0.036		0655310201	1.750
	0302261001	0.039		Average	1.709
	0302260101	0.035		0103862101	0.027
	Average	0.038		0400070401	0.028
NGC4593	0740920201	0.046		0502091001	0.025
	0740920301	0.025		0400070201	0.034
	0740920401	0.029		0400070301	0.025
	0740920501	0.044		Average	0.028
	0740920601	0.043			
	0109970101	0.053			
	0059830101	0.075			
	Average	0.045			

Table C.2. Bolometric luminosities (in Eddington unit) for the different observations of the sample for which an estimation of the object black hole mass is known (see Tab. B.1). We have also reported the average bolometric luminosities for each object.