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Where are Compton-thick radio galaxies? A hard X-ray view of three candidates

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ABSTRACT

We present a broad-band X-ray spectral analysis of the radio-loud active galactic nuclei NGC 612, 4C 73.08 and 3C 452, exploiting archival data from *NuSTAR*, *XMM–Newton*, *Swift* and *INTEGRAL*. These Compton-thick candidates are the most absorbed sources among the hard X-ray selected radio galaxies studied in Panessa et al. We find an X-ray absorbing column density in every case below $1.5 \times 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, and no evidence for a strong reflection continuum or iron K α line. Therefore, none of these sources is properly Compton-thick. We review other Compton-thick radio galaxies reported in the literature, arguing that we currently lack strong evidences for heavily absorbed radio-loud AGNs.

Key words: galaxies: active – galaxies: Seyfert – X-rays: galaxies – X-rays: individual: NGC 612, 4C 73.08, 3C 452.

1 INTRODUCTION

A significant fraction of active galactic nuclei (AGNs) are known to be intrinsically obscured by gas and dust surrounding their central engine. According to the unified model, the presence of a torus at pc scales can explain the properties of obscured AGNs and the dichotomy with unabsorbed sources, simply due to a different orientation with respect to the line of sight (e.g. Antonucci & Miller 1985; Antonucci 1993).

Obscured AGNs are considered an important class of sources for two main reasons. First of all, most AGNs in the local Universe are absorbed ($N_{\text{H}} > 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$; e.g. Bassani et al. 1999; Risaliti, Maiolino & Salvati 1999). As shown by different X-ray surveys, the observed fraction of absorbed AGNs generally ranges between 40 and 60 per cent (e.g. Burlon et al. 2011, and references therein). However, their *intrinsic* fraction, i.e. corrected for selection biases, is around 80 per cent (e.g. Malizia et al. 2012). Moreover, obscured AGNs are an important ingredient of both the cosmic X-ray background (e.g. Fabian & Iwasawa 1999; Gilli, Comastri & Hasinger 2007) and of the infrared (IR) background, where most of the absorbed high-energy radiation is re-emitted (e.g. Risaliti, Elvis & Gilli 2002).

In particular, Seyfert 2 galaxies in which the absorbing material has $N_{\text{H}} \geq \sigma_{\text{T}}^{-1} = 1.5 \times 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, where σ_{T} is the Thomson cross-section, are called Compton-thick (CT). Such high column densities produce a photoelectric cut-off at energies of 10 keV or more. Hard X-rays data are thus needed to properly study CT sources (see e.g.

the analysis of *BeppoSAX* data by Matt et al. 2000). A number of local CT AGNs have been detected thanks to recent hard X-ray surveys with *INTEGRAL* (Sazonov et al. 2008; Malizia et al. 2009, 2012) and *Swift* (e.g. Burlon et al. 2011; Ricci et al. 2015). At high redshift, the rest-frame hard X-ray emission becomes observable below 10 keV and CT AGNs have been detected using deep surveys by *XMM–Newton* (e.g. Lanzuisi et al. 2015) and *Chandra* (e.g. Brightman et al. 2014). While the observed fraction of CT AGNs is generally found to be of a few per cent, their intrinsic fraction could be as high as 20–30 per cent. This estimate remains highly uncertain, owing to the difficulties in detecting and classifying such heavily obscured sources.

It is a matter of debate whether differences exist in the absorption properties between different classes of AGNs, depending on their physical parameters (like the accretion rate or the luminosity, e.g. Elitzur & Shlosman 2006). For example, the fraction of obscured AGN is observed to decrease with increasing X-ray luminosity (e.g. Ueda et al. 2003; La Franca et al. 2005; Sazonov, Churazov & Krivonos 2015), although with some uncertainties related to luminous but heavily obscured sources (Mateos et al. 2017), and possibly with decreasing redshift (e.g. La Franca et al. 2005). Radio galaxies are particularly interesting in this respect, because the presence of a jet could have an impact on the circumnuclear environment and on the obscuring medium. Large fractions of X-ray obscured radio galaxies are generally found (e.g. Sambruna, Eracleous & Mushotzky 1999; Evans et al. 2006; Hardcastle, Evans & Croston 2009; Wilkes et al. 2013). In particular, Wilkes et al. (2013) reported a fraction of 20 per cent of CT sources in a high-redshift sample ($1 < z < 2$). However, only a few radio galaxies in the local Universe have been reported as CT: Mrk 668 (Guainazzi

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Table 1. Basic data of the three sources selected from P16.

	NGC 612	4C 73.08	3C 452
Optical classification	Sy2	Sy2	Sy2
Radio morphology	FRI/II	FRII	FRII
Host galaxy type	S0	E	E
Redshift	0.029 771	0.058 100	0.081 100
Galactic N_{H} (10^{20} cm^{-2})	1.85	2.41	11.9

et al. 2004), 3C 284 (Hardcastle, Evans & Croston 2006), 3C 223 (LaMassa et al. 2014; Corral et al. 2014), 3C 321 (Evans et al. 2008; Severgnini, Caccianiga & Della Ceca 2012), 3C 452 (Fioretti et al. 2013), TXS 2021+614 (Siemiginowska et al. 2016) and PKS 1607+26 (Tengstrand et al. 2009; Siemiginowska et al. 2016).

In a recent work, Panessa et al. (2016, P16 hereafter) investigated the role of absorption in radio galaxies. The sample analysed by P16 consisted of 64 AGNs showing extended radio emission, selected from hard X-ray catalogues by Bassani et al. (2016). Being hard X-ray selected, this sample is relatively unbiased towards absorption, at least up to a few $\times 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. P16 derived the column density distribution, and found an observed fraction of absorbed sources of 40 per cent (75 per cent among the type 2s). However, the fraction of CT sources was found to be no more than 2–3 per cent, whereas 7–10 per cent would have been expected (e.g. Malizia et al. 2012).

In this paper, we focus on the most absorbed radio galaxies reported in P16, with the aim of studying their broad-band X-ray spectra and to well constrain their column density. We take advantage of archival *NuSTAR* data, which are very helpful in constraining the spectral shape of absorbed sources thanks to the high-energy coverage (e.g. Baloković et al. 2014). The structure of the paper is as follows. In Section 2, we present the sources and their archival X-ray data used. In Section 3, we present the spectral analysis. We discuss the results in Section 4, and summarize the conclusions in Section 5.

2 OBSERVATIONS AND DATA REDUCTION

We selected the two sources that, according to the results of P16, show an N_{H} consistent with being larger than 10^{24} cm^{-2} . These are NGC 612 and 4C 73.08 (VII Zw 292), for which P16 reported $\log N_{\text{H}} = 24.02 \pm 0.2$ and $23.96^{+0.20}_{-0.16}$, respectively. We also included 3C 452 ($\log N_{\text{H}} = 23.77^{+0.06}_{-0.07}$ according to P16) which has been labelled as a CT candidate by Fioretti et al. (2013).

2.1 The sources

The basic data of NGC 612, 4C 73.08 and 3C 452 are reported in Table 1.

NGC 612 is a rare case of a radio source hosted by a spiral galaxy (e.g. Véron-Cetty & Véron 2001), with a prominent dust lane along the disc (e.g. Ekers et al. 1978; Véron-Cetty & Véron 2001). The optical spectrum is consistent with the presence of a reddened young stellar population of age < 0.1 Gyr (Holt et al. 2007). The IR properties indicate an active star formation taking place in a warped disc (Duah Asabere et al. 2016). The radio morphology is also peculiar, as it shows an eastern radio lobe of type Fanaroff-Riley (FR) II and a western lobe of type FRI (Gopal-Krishna & Wiita 2000). Furthermore, NGC 612 is surrounded by a 140 kpc-wide disc of neutral hydrogen, and an H I bridge is seen towards the neighbour galaxy NGC 619 (Emonts et al. 2008). The AGN in

Table 2. Logs of the *NuSTAR* observations of the sources.

Source	Obs. Id.	Start time (UTC) yyyy-mm-dd	Net exp. (ks)
NGC 612	60061014002	2012-09-14	17
4C 73.08	61060374002	2016-12-05	13
3C 452	60261004002	2017-05-01	52

NGC 612 is optically classified as a Seyfert 2 (e.g. Véron-Cetty & Véron 2006; Parisi et al. 2009) and it is absorbed in the X-rays. Using *Suzaku* data, Eguchi et al. (2009) found $N_{\text{H}} \simeq 1.1 \times 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and suggested a scenario where the X-ray source is obscured by a torus with a half-opening angle of 60–70 deg, seen from a nearly edge-on angle.

4C 73.08 is a giant radio galaxy, with a linear size of around 1 Mpc (e.g. Bassani et al. 2016). It exhibits a complex morphology, but overall consistent with an FRII (e.g. Lara et al. 2001; Strom et al. 2013). The AGN is optically classified as a Seyfert 2 (e.g. Hewitt & Burbidge 1991; Parisi et al. 2014). This source is poorly studied in the X-rays; however, Evans et al. (2008) inferred an absorbing column density of around $9 \times 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ for the nucleus, from the analysis of *XMM-Newton* data.

3C 452 is a radio galaxy with a symmetrical FRII morphology (e.g. Black et al. 1992), optically classified as a Seyfert 2 (e.g. Véron-Cetty & Véron 2006). From *Chandra* data, Isobe et al. (2002) found the nucleus to be absorbed by a column density of around $6 \times 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, and detected a diffuse X-ray emission from the lobes. Similar results were obtained by Evans et al. (2006) with the same data set. Using *XMM-Newton* data, Shelton, Hardcastle & Croston (2011) performed a detailed X-ray study of both the AGN and the lobes, constraining their inverse Compton emission and environmental impact. No significant variations were found from the comparison with the *Chandra* observation, while the absorbing column density was found to be around $4 \times 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ for the AGN. The same column density was reported by Fioretti et al. (2013), who analysed *Suzaku* data. Finally, according to the results of Fioretti et al. (2013), the hard energy band of the X-ray spectrum is dominated by Compton reflection off cold matter, with a reflection fraction (as defined in Magdziarz & Zdziarski 1995) found to be $R > 400$. This unphysical value could be due to an inhomogeneous circumnuclear material, where a significant fraction of the solid angle is covered by a gas thicker than that along the line of sight (Fioretti et al. 2013).

2.2 The X-ray data

For the three sources, we analysed archival *NuSTAR* data. Being sensitive in the 3–79 keV band, *NuSTAR* (Harrison et al. 2013) allows us to constrain both the spectral shape at high energies and the absorbing column density. We also included the average 70-month *Swift*/BAT spectra (Baumgartner et al. 2013)¹ to extend the coverage up to 195 keV, and *INTEGRAL*/IBIS data (Ubertini et al. 2003) for 3C 452. Moreover, to better constrain the column density, we included the soft X-ray spectra by *XMM-Newton* (Jansen et al. 2001) when possible, namely in the case of NGC 612 and 4C 73.08.

We report in Table 2 the logs of the archival *NuSTAR* data sets of the three sources. We reduced the *NuSTAR* data using the standard pipeline (NUPIPELINE) in the *NuSTAR* Data Analysis Software

¹ <https://swift.gsfc.nasa.gov/results/bs70mon/>

(NUSTARDAS, v1.8.0; part of the HEASOFT distribution as of version 6.22), using calibration files from *NuSTAR* CALDB v20170817. We extracted the spectra using the standard tool NUPRODUCTS for each of the two hard X-ray detectors, which reside in the corresponding focal plane modules A and B (FPMA and FPMB). We extracted the source data from circular regions with a radius of 75 arcsec, and the background from a blank area close to the source. The spectra were binned to have a signal-to-noise ratio larger than 3 in each spectral channel, and not to oversample the instrumental resolution by a factor greater than 2.5. The spectra from the two detectors were analysed jointly, but not combined.

The *XMM-Newton* data were processed using the *XMM-Newton* Science Analysis System (SAS v16). We used the EPIC-pn data, because of the much larger effective area of pn than that of the MOS detectors. The source extraction radii and screening for high-background intervals were determined through an iterative process that maximizes the signal-to-noise ratio (see Piconcelli et al. 2004). We extracted the background from circular regions with a radius of 50 arcsec, while the source extraction radii were in the range 20–40 arcsec. We binned the spectra to have at least 30 counts per spectral bin, and not oversampling the instrumental resolution by a factor larger than 3.

The *INTEGRAL* spectrum of 3C 452 consists of ISGRI data from several pointings between revolution 12 and 530 (from the fourth IBIS catalogue; Bird et al. 2010). The data extraction was carried out following the procedure described in Molina et al. (2013).

3 SPECTRAL ANALYSIS

The spectral analysis was carried out with the XSPEC 12.9.1 package (Arnaud 1996), using the χ^2 minimization technique. All errors are quoted at the 90 per cent confidence level. As we explain below, we fitted the 3–79 keV *NuSTAR* spectra and the 14–195 keV *Swift*/BAT spectra simultaneously, leaving the cross-calibration constants free to vary, after checking for consistency. In the case of NGC 612 and 4C 73.08, we included *XMM-Newton*/pn data to extend the broad-band analysis down to 0.3 keV. We did not include *XMM-Newton* data of 3C 452, because the pn spectrum was not consistent with the *NuSTAR* one (see Section 3.3). Finally, in the case of 3C 452 we exploited *INTEGRAL*/IBIS data.

In all cases, we first fitted the data with a phenomenological model including an absorbed power law. Then, we tested a more physical absorption model, i.e. a gas torus (MYTORUS; Murphy & Yaqoob 2009). We always included Galactic absorption, fixing the hydrogen column densities to the values obtained from the H I map of Kalberla et al. (2005, as given by the tool N_{H} in the HEASOFT package). For all models, we adopted the chemical abundances of Anders & Grevesse (1989) and the photoelectric absorption cross-sections of Verner et al. (1996).

In Fig. 1, we plot for comparison the *NuSTAR* spectra of the three sources with the best-fitting power law above 10 keV (with tied parameters), showing the effects of absorption at lower energies.

3.1 NGC 612

NuSTAR observed this source in 2012 with a net exposure of 17 ks, as part of the *NuSTAR* serendipitous survey (Lansbury et al. 2017). *XMM-Newton* observed the source in 2006 (Obs. Id. 0312190201), with a net exposure of 10 ks. Before using the *XMM-Newton*/pn data, we checked the flux variation of the source between the

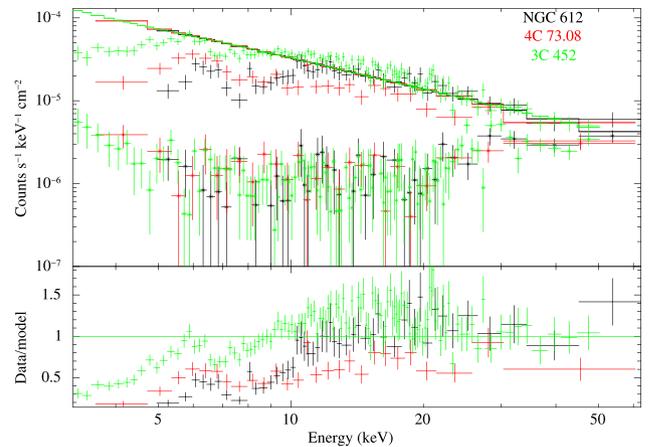


Figure 1. Upper panel: *NuSTAR*/FPMA spectra of NGC 612 (black), 4C 73.08 (red) and 3C 452 (green) plotted with the corresponding background level. Lower panel: residuals when fitting simultaneously the spectra above 10 keV with a simple power law. The data were binned for plotting purposes.

XMM-Newton and *NuSTAR* observations. We thus fitted the *NuSTAR* spectrum with a simple power law modified by photoelectric absorption (ZPHABS model in XSPEC) to derive the 3–10 keV flux, which was found to be $1.15 \pm 0.08 \times 10^{-12}$ erg cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$. The photon index was $\Gamma = 1.60 \pm 0.16$ and the column density $N_{\text{H}} = 84 \pm 12 \times 10^{22}$ cm $^{-2}$. Next, we fitted the *XMM-Newton*/pn spectrum in the 3–10 keV band with the same model with fixed parameters, only allowing for flux variability. The 3–10 keV flux measured by pn was $1.66 \pm 0.11 \times 10^{-12}$ erg cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$. The flux variation is thus of 30–50 per cent. However, given the large error bars and the cross-calibration uncertainties of 10 per cent between *NuSTAR* and *XMM-Newton*/pn (Madsen et al. 2017), we did not consider it a dramatic variation and we fitted the two spectra simultaneously, allowing for a scaling factor between pn and *NuSTAR*. We verified a posteriori that the spectral parameters are consistent with those measured by *NuSTAR* alone (see Table 3). We also included the 70-month *Swift*/BAT spectrum, which is consistent with *NuSTAR* with a cross-normalization constant of 1.25 ± 0.13 .

As a first step, we fitted the *NuSTAR*, *XMM-Newton*/pn and *Swift*/BAT spectra in the 0.3–195 keV range, with a phenomenological model including a power law multiplied by ZPHABS (ZPHABS model). To find a good fit to the pn data, we needed to include further emission components that were not absorbed by ZPHABS, i.e. not originating from the central X-ray source. This ‘soft excess’ above the absorbed power law is ubiquitous in Seyfert 2s (e.g. Turner et al. 1997; Guainazzi, Matt & Perola 2005), and can be due to scattering of the primary continuum in an optically thin region (e.g. Turner et al. 1997; Ueda et al. 2007) and/or photoionization of circumnuclear gas (e.g. Guainazzi & Bianchi 2007). For NGC 612, we included: (i) a secondary power law, with the parameters tied to those of the primary one, to model optically thin scattered continuum; we added a free multiplicative constant corresponding to the scattered fraction f_s , expecting f_s to be of the order of a few per cent or less (e.g. Turner et al. 1997); (ii) a thermal component (APEC in XSPEC), to model photoionized emission. We allowed for free cross-normalization constants between *NuSTAR*/FPMA and FPMB (K_{A-B}), pn (K_{A-pn}) and BAT (K_{A-BAT}). In XSPEC notation, the model reads: CONST*PHABS*(ZPHABS*POWERLAW + POWERLAW + APEC).

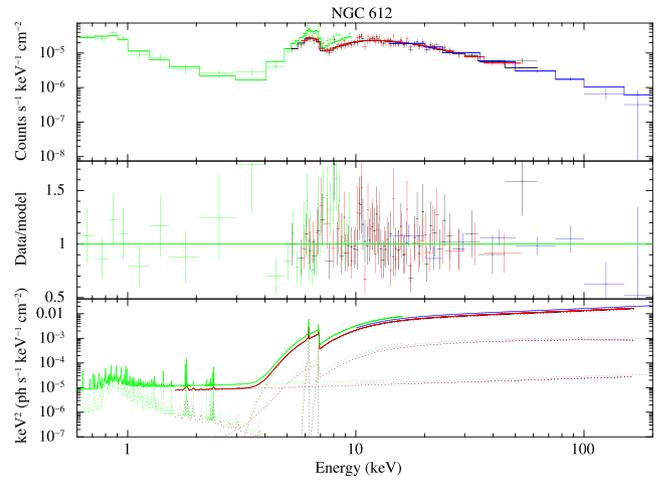
The results are summarized in Table 3. We find a good fit ($\chi^2/\text{dof} = 131/132$) and constraints on the photon index and column density. We tested the presence of an exponential cut-off at

Table 3. Best-fitting parameters of the baseline model (ZPHABS model) and of the MYTORUS model.

	NGC 612	4C 73.08	3C 452
ZPHABS model			
Γ	$1.64^{+0.09}_{-0.19}$	1.61 ± 0.17	1.76 ± 0.07
$N_{\text{POW}} (10^{-3})$	2.7 ± 1.0	$1.2^{+0.8}_{-0.5}$	$3.7^{+1.0}_{-0.8}$
$N_{\text{H}} (10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2})$	93^{+5}_{-8}	40 ± 8	57 ± 6
$f_s (10^{-2})$	$0.27^{+0.15}_{-0.08}$	2 ± 1	9 ± 1
$kT_{\text{APEC}} (\text{keV})$	$0.86^{+0.15}_{-0.19}$	–	–
$N_{\text{APEC}} (10^{-6})$	$3.2^{+1.8}_{-1.4}$	–	–
$F_{2-10\text{keV}} (10^{-12} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1})$	1.11 ± 0.07	1.6 ± 0.1	3.37 ± 0.09
$F_{10-100\text{keV}} (10^{-11} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1})$	3.0 ± 0.2	1.6 ± 0.2	$2.9^{+0.1}_{-0.2}$
$L_{2-10\text{keV}}^{\text{intr}} (10^{43} \text{ erg s}^{-1})$	2.3 ± 0.3	4.2 ± 1.0	19 ± 2
$L_{10-100\text{keV}}^{\text{intr}} (10^{43} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1})$	6.6 ± 0.5	13 ± 2	44 ± 2
$K_{\text{A} - \text{B}}$	1.02 ± 0.07	0.92 ± 0.08	1.04 ± 0.03
$K_{\text{A} - \text{pn}}$	1.50 ± 0.15	0.67 ± 0.11	–
$K_{\text{A} - \text{BAT}}$	1.25 ± 0.13	0.76 ± 0.20	0.9 ± 0.1
$K_{\text{A} - \text{IBIS}}$	–	–	1.3 ± 0.5
χ^2/dof	131/132	145/152	220/242
MYTORUS model			
Γ	$1.71^{+0.09}_{-0.05}$	1.60 ± 0.17	1.79 ± 0.07
$N_{\text{POW}} (10^{-3})$	6 ± 2	$1.4^{+1.2}_{-0.7}$	$6.4^{+1.0}_{-1.6}$
$N_{\text{H}} (10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2})$	94 ± 7	39 ± 8	57 ± 6
$A_{\text{S}} = A_{\text{L}}$	$0.25^{+0.22}_{-0.19}$	<2.4	<0.2
$f_s (10^{-2})$	$0.11^{+0.06}_{-0.04}$	$1.5^{+1.6}_{-0.8}$	$5.4^{+1.2}_{-0.7}$
$L_{2-10\text{keV}}^{\text{intr}} (10^{43} \text{ erg s}^{-1})$	4.7 ± 1.0	5 ± 1	31 ± 5
$L_{10-100\text{keV}}^{\text{intr}} (10^{43} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1})$	12 ± 1	15 ± 3	67 ± 3
χ^2/dof	121/129	140/151	223/241

high energies, but this parameter was unconstrained. We also tested the presence of an Fe K α emission line at 6.4 keV, which is a common feature in the X-ray spectra of obscured AGNs (e.g. Guainazzi et al. 2005), and which can be particularly prominent in CT sources dominated by reflection (e.g. Matt, Brandt & Fabian 1996). Including a narrow Gaussian line, we found a rest-frame energy of 6.31 ± 0.08 keV and a line flux of $2.6 \pm 1.6 \times 10^{-6}$ photons $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$. The fit is improved, albeit not dramatically ($\chi^2/\text{dof} = 124/130$, i.e. $\Delta\chi^2/\Delta\text{dof} = -7/-2$, with a probability of chance improvement of 0.03 calculated with an F -test). The equivalent width (EW) of the line is 110^{+80}_{-60} eV. Then, we tested the presence of a Compton-reflected component by replacing the power law with the PEXRAV model (Magdziarz & Zdziarski 1995). This model includes the continuum reflected off an infinite slab of infinite optical depth, which can be considered an approximation for the reflection off a finite-density torus. We fixed the inclination angle at 60 deg, and we assumed solar abundances. However, the fit is not significantly improved, and the reflection fraction is poorly constrained (we only derive an upper limit of 1.6).

Next, we tested a more physical absorption model by a torus. We replaced the ZPHABS component with the MYTORUS model, which describes absorption with self-consistent Compton reflection and iron fluorescence lines from a gas torus with a half-opening angle of 60 deg (Murphy & Yaqoob 2009; Yaqoob 2012). In this case, we had to use pn data above 0.5 keV, because this is the lower bound for which MYTORUS is valid. The inclination angle of the torus was fixed at 90 deg, with no improvement by leaving it free to vary. We included the scattered and line emission components, linking their


Figure 2. Broad-band X-ray data and best-fitting MYTORUS model for NGC 612 (see Table 3). Upper panel: spectra and folded model from NuSTAR/FPMA (black), FPMB (red), XMM-Newton/pn (green), Swift/BAT (blue). Middle panel: ratio of data to model. Lower panel: best-fitting model $E^2f(E)$, consisting of the absorbed primary power law, the scattered power law, the MYTORUS reflection component and the thermal component APEC.

column densities to that of the absorber (‘coupled’ model). The photon indexes and normalizations of the scattered and line components were tied to those of the primary power law, allowing for a free relative normalization by means of a multiplicative constant.² We assumed the standard MYTORUS configuration $A_{\text{S}} = A_{\text{L}}$, where A_{S} is the scaling factor for the scattered component and A_{L} that of the line component (Yaqoob 2012). In XSPEC notation, the model reads: `CONST1*PHABS*(MYTORUSZ*POWERLAW + APEC + POWERLAW + CONST2*MYTORUSS + CONST2*MYTORUSL)`.

The results for the MYTORUS model are reported in Table 3 (see also the contours in Fig. 3), while in Fig. 2 we show the data, residuals and best-fitting model. The column density is $94 \pm 7 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. The parameters are essentially consistent with those of the ZPHABS model, and the fit is slightly improved ($\chi^2/\text{dof} = 121/129$ i.e. $\Delta\chi^2/\Delta\text{dof} = -10/-3$, but we have two dof less because of the different energy range). The parameter A_{S} is $0.25^{+0.22}_{-0.19}$, i.e. relatively low, indicating a weak Compton-scattered continuum. To further test the significance of this result, we fixed A_{S} to unity, finding a worse fit ($\chi^2/\text{dof} = 142/130$ i.e. $\Delta\chi^2/\Delta\text{dof} = +21/+1$). We note that $A_{\text{S}} = 1$ would correspond to the default, steady-state configuration of MYTORUS, in which the torus has a covering factor of 0.5 (Murphy & Yaqoob 2009). However, A_{S} cannot be immediately related to the covering factor, because it is a simple scalar, while the precise shape of the scattered continuum depends on several parameters, such as the geometry of the system, elemental abundances and putative time delays between the scattered and intrinsic continuum (e.g. Yaqoob 2012). Anyway, the case $A_{\text{S}} = 0$ would correspond to a geometry in which the torus subtends a small solid angle, so that the scattered continuum and the fluorescence emission are negligible. In this case, the MYTORUS model simply consists in photoelectric absorption plus additional attenuation due to Compton scattering. This last effect is not included in models like ZPHABS, and this is the reason why the normalization of the primary power law, as well as the estimated intrinsic luminosity, is larger using MYTORUS.

² The fluxes (or EWs) of the fluorescence lines are not free parameters in MYTORUS, because they are determined by the incident continuum (for a detailed explanation, see Chapter 7 of the MYTORUS manual).

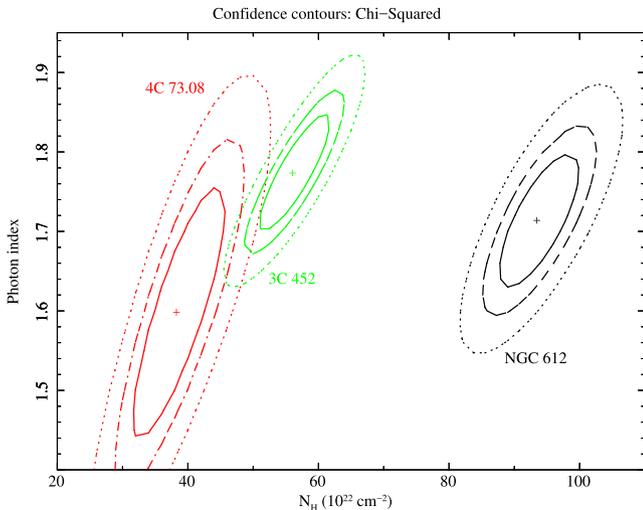


Figure 3. Contour plots of the column density N_{H} versus the photon index of the primary power law (MYTORUS model, see Table 3) for NGC 612 (black), 4C 73.08 (red) and 3C 452 (green). Solid, dashed and dotted lines correspond to 68 per cent, 90 per cent and 99 per cent confidence levels, respectively.

3.2 4C 73.08

This source was observed by *NuSTAR* in 2016 with a net exposure of 13 ks, and by *XMM-Newton* in 2007 (Obs. Id. 0404050601) with a net exposure of 7.5 ks. As for NGC 612, we first fitted the *NuSTAR* data with a power law modified by *ZPHABS*, finding a 3–10 keV flux of $1.5 \pm 0.1 \times 10^{-12}$ erg cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$. The photon index was found to be 1.4 ± 0.2 , and the column density $40 \pm 10 \times 10^{22}$ cm $^{-2}$. Applying this model to the *XMM-Newton*/pn data in the 3–10 keV band, we found a flux of $1.05 \pm 0.15 \times 10^{-12}$ erg cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$. The flux variation is thus of around 50 per cent. Nevertheless, we fitted the pn data jointly with *NuSTAR*, allowing for a free scaling factor and verifying that the spectral parameters were consistent with those measured by *NuSTAR*. Finally, we included the 70-month *Swift*/BAT spectrum, finding a cross-normalization constant of 0.76 ± 0.20 with respect to *NuSTAR*.

Like for NGC 612, we first fitted the *NuSTAR*, *XMM-Newton*/pn and *Swift*/BAT spectra in the 0.3–195 keV range using the *ZPHABS* model. In the case of 4C 73.08, however, we fitted the ‘soft excess’ above the absorbed power law with a secondary power law only, as a thermal component was not needed. The results are summarized in Table 3. The fit is statistically good ($\chi^2/\text{dof} = 145/152$) and, despite the larger error bars compared with NGC 612, the column density is constrained and below 10^{24} cm $^{-2}$. We found no constraint on the high-energy cut-off, and a hint of a narrow Fe K α emission line with rest-frame energy of 6.45 ± 0.15 keV, line flux of $4 \pm 3 \times 10^{-6}$ photons cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$ and EW of 120 ± 100 eV ($\chi^2/\text{dof} = 142/150$, i.e. $\Delta\chi^2/\Delta\text{dof} = -3/-2$, with a probability of chance improvement of 0.2). Then, we tested the presence of a Compton-reflected component with *PEXRAV*, finding no major improvement and a poor constraint on the reflection fraction (the upper limit was 2.2).

Finally, we tested the MYTORUS model (see Table 3 and the contours in Fig. 3) using the same standard setting as for NGC 612. The best-fitting parameters are consistent within the errors with those of the *ZPHABS* model, and the fit is slightly improved ($\chi^2/\text{dof} = 140/151$ i.e. $\Delta\chi^2/\Delta\text{dof} = -5/-1$). In particular, the column density is $39 \pm 8 \times 10^{22}$ cm $^{-2}$. The parameter A_{S} is not

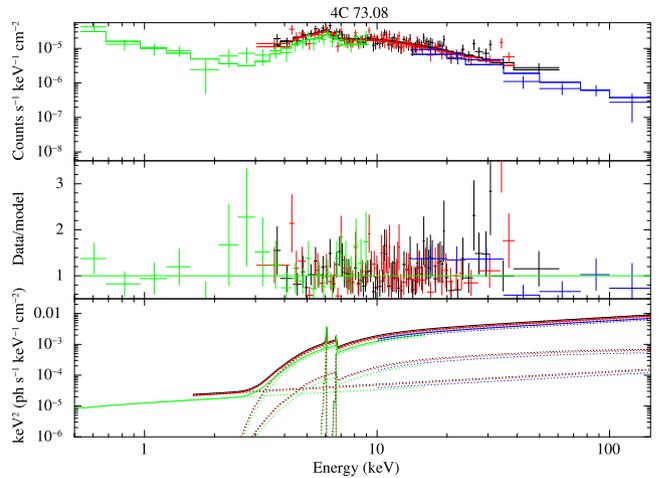


Figure 4. Broad-band X-ray data and best-fitting MYTORUS model for 4C 73.08. Upper panel: spectra and folded model from *NuSTAR*/FPMA (black), FPMB (red), *XMM-Newton*/pn (green) and *Swift*/BAT (blue). Middle panel: ratio of data to model. Lower panel: best-fitting model $E^2 f(E)$, consisting of the absorbed primary power law, the scattered component and the MYTORUS reflection component (which, however, is consistent with zero).

well constrained, as we find only an upper limit of 2.4. The data, residuals and best-fitting model are shown in Fig. 4.

3.3 3C 452

NuSTAR observed this source in 2017 with a net exposure of 52 ks, as part of the *NuSTAR* extragalactic survey. We fitted the *NuSTAR* spectrum jointly with the 70-month *Swift*/BAT spectrum, which had a cross-normalization constant of 0.9 ± 0.1 with respect to *NuSTAR*. 3C 452 was also observed by *INTEGRAL*/IBIS with an exposure of 100 ks, and is part of the fourth *INTEGRAL*/IBIS catalogue (Bird et al. 2010; Malizia et al. 2012). We thus included the IBIS spectrum in the 20–150 keV range, finding a cross-normalization constant of 1.3 ± 0.5 with respect to *NuSTAR*. In the case of 3C 452, we did not use soft X-ray data. Although the source was observed by *XMM-Newton* in 2008 and by *Suzaku* in 2007, the corresponding soft X-ray spectra are not fully consistent with *NuSTAR*. Indeed, for *NuSTAR* we found a photon index of 1.76 ± 0.07 , while Shelton et al. (2011) reported a photon index of $1.26^{+0.32}_{-0.27}$ for *XMM-Newton*/pn, and Fioretti et al. (2013) reported $1.55^{+0.14}_{-0.11}$ for *Suzaku*. However, the *NuSTAR*+*Swift*/BAT+*INTEGRAL* data set was sufficient to yield good constraints on both the photon index and the column density.

Also in this case, we first fitted the spectra with a power law modified by *ZPHABS*. However, the fit was relatively poor ($\chi^2/\text{dof} = 276/243$) with significant residuals in the 3–5 keV band. We found a much better fit ($\chi^2/\text{dof} = 220/242$, i.e. $\Delta\chi^2/\Delta\text{dof} = -56/-1$) by including a secondary power law, with a scattered fraction $f_{\text{s}} = 0.09 \pm 0.01$. Part of this excess could be actually due to extended emission related to the radio structure (Isobe et al. 2002; Fioretti et al. 2013). However, this contamination is relatively small above 3 keV and we do not expect it to affect the measurement of the column density. The best-fitting parameters are reported in Table 3. We did not find any statistical improvement of the fit by adding a narrow Fe K α line at 6.4 keV (the EW being less than 50 eV), nor by adding a reflection component with *PEXRAV*, with an upper limit on the reflection fraction of 0.8. Including an exponential high-energy cut-off results in a minor improvement of the fit ($\chi^2/\text{dof} = 215/241$, i.e. $\Delta\chi^2/\Delta\text{dof} = -5/-1$ and a

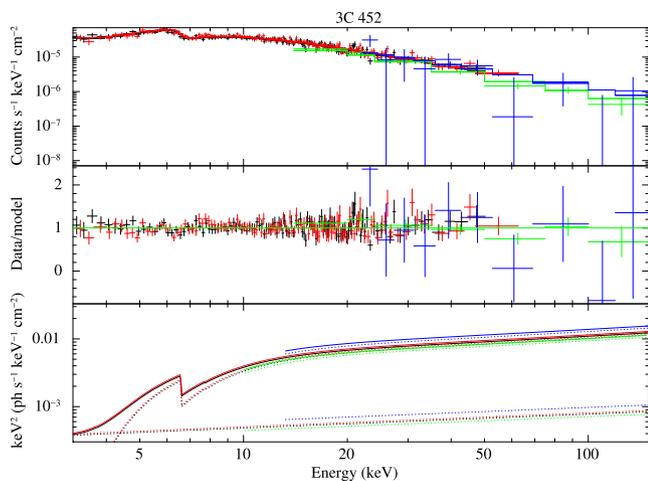


Figure 5. Broad-band X-ray data and best-fitting model for 3C 452. Upper panel: spectra and folded model from *NuSTAR*/FPMA (black), FPMB (red), *Swift*/BAT (green) and *INTEGRAL*/IBIS (blue). Middle panel: ratio of data to model. Lower panel: best-fitting model $E^2f(E)$, consisting of the absorbed primary power law and the scattered component. Only the absorption component of *MYTORUS* is needed, while the reflection component is not significant.

probability of chance improvement of 0.02). Formally, the cut-off energy was found to be 120^{+360}_{-55} keV within the 90 per cent confidence level. To further explore this possibility, we replaced the simple power law with a thermal Comptonization model, namely *NTHCOMP* (Zdziarski, Johnson & Magdziarz 1996; Życki, Done & Smith 1999). We assumed illumination from a disc blackbody with a seed photon temperature of 10 eV. We found a nearly equivalent fit ($\chi^2/\text{dof} = 218/241$; $\Delta\chi^2 = +3$), with $\Gamma = 1.75 \pm 0.06$ and only a lower limit on the electron temperature of 30 keV.

Then, we tested the *MYTORUS* model with the standard setting (see Table 3 and Fig. 3). In this case, we found no improvement relative to the initial *ZPHABS* fit ($\chi^2/\text{dof} = 223/241$, i.e. $\Delta\chi^2/\Delta\text{dof} = +3/-1$). The column density is $57 \pm 6 \times 10^{22}$ cm $^{-2}$, and the parameter A_S is less than 0.2 (fixing A_S to unity gives a worse fit with $\chi^2/\text{dof} = 250/242$, i.e. $\Delta\chi^2/\Delta\text{dof} = +27/+1$). The data, residuals and best-fitting model are shown in Fig. 5.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

We have reported results based on *NuSTAR* observations of the three absorbed radio galaxies NGC 612, 4C 73.08 and 3C 452, selected as possible CT candidates among the sample of P16. We derived constraints on their spectral parameters, first and foremost the absorbing column density N_H . None of these sources is found to be formally CT, i.e. $N_H < 1.5 \times 10^{24}$ cm $^{-2}$ in all three. The most absorbed one is NGC 612, for which we derived $N_H \simeq 1 \times 10^{24}$ cm $^{-2}$.

In all cases, we found no evidence for a strong Compton reflection component, neither in the approximation of reflection off a slab of infinite optical depth, nor assuming a more physical torus model. Moreover, the Fe K α line at 6.4 keV is weak (see Table 4). These results are consistent with what is generally found in radio galaxies, which show weaker X-ray reprocessed features than Seyferts (e.g. Wozniak et al. 1998; Eracleous, Sambruna & Mushotzky 2000; Grandi 2001). In the past few years, *NuSTAR* provided us interesting results on single radio sources. For example, the *NuSTAR* spectra of the broad-line (i.e. type 1) radio galaxies 3C 382 and 3C 390.3

Table 4. Properties of the neutral, narrow Fe K α emission line as found from the *ZPHABS* model. For 3C 452, we fixed the energy at 6.4 keV to test the significance of the line in the *NuSTAR* data.

	NGC 612	4C 73.08	3C 452
Rest-frame energy (keV)	6.31 ± 0.08	6.45 ± 0.15	6.4(f)
Flux (10^{-6} photons cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$)	2.6 ± 1.6	4 ± 3	<3
Equivalent width (eV)	110^{+80}_{-60}	120 ± 100	<50

show a weak reflection component (Ballantyne et al. 2014; Lohfink et al. 2015), and Centaurus A (which is optically a type 2) shows no evidence for reflection at all (Fürst et al. 2016). However, the *NuSTAR* spectrum of Cygnus A (also a type 2) is consistent with significant reflection from CT matter, although the absorption along the line of sight is Compton-thin (Reynolds et al. 2015). The *NuSTAR* spectrum of the radio-loud quasar 4C 74.26 is also consistent with ionized reflection (Lohfink et al. 2017). In general, there can be different explanations for the weak reflection from the accretion disc (which would be expected if the disc is optically thick). In particular, the X-ray corona could be outflowing, so that its radiation is beamed away from the accretion disc and the surrounding material (e.g. Beloborodov 1999; Malzac, Beloborodov & Poutanen 2001). This scenario could be promising for jetted sources, where the corona could be the base of the jet itself (e.g. Lohfink et al. 2013; Fabian et al. 2014). Another possibility is that the inner region of the accretion disc is optically thin, like an advection-dominated accretion flow (e.g. Narayan & Yi 1994). Moreover, if we interpret the absorption in our sources as being due to a pc-scale torus, the accompanying reflection component is small (if any). This might suggest that the torus has a small covering factor, consistently with the spectral modelling with *MYTORUS*. The EW of the Fe K α line alone provides a less model-dependent diagnostics. Following the detailed calculations by Yaqoob et al. (2001), the expected EW of the line can be expressed as

$$\text{EW} \simeq 40 \left(\frac{f_c}{0.35} \right) \left(\frac{N_H}{10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}} \right) \text{ eV}, \quad (1)$$

where f_c is the covering factor of the line-emitting material (spherically distributed), assuming solar Fe abundance and an incident power law with $\Gamma = 1.65$. In the case of NGC 612, for example, we derive a covering factor $f_c < 0.17$ from the constraints on the Fe K α line.

The apparent lack of reflection in the *NuSTAR* spectrum of 3C 452 is at odds with the results of Fioretti et al. (2013), who reported a reflection-dominated spectrum based on the 2007 *Suzaku* data. On the other hand, the absorbing column density is consistent between the two observations. We note that the 2–10 keV flux was found to be 1.85×10^{-12} erg cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$ in the 2007 *Suzaku* observation (Fioretti et al. 2013), while we measured 3.4×10^{-12} erg cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$ in the 2017 *NuSTAR* observation. This difference of a factor of almost 2, combined with the similar absorption, indicates an intrinsic luminosity variation, the source being possibly fainter and reflection-dominated during the 2007 *Suzaku* exposure. This behaviour might resemble that of the so-called changing-look CT AGNs, namely sources undergoing changes from Compton-thin to reflection-dominated states (and vice-versa) likely due to dramatic variations of the nucleus luminosity (e.g. Matt, Guainazzi & Maiolino 2003, and references therein). On the other hand, we might have expected a stronger flux variation in 3C 452 associated with this ‘change of look’. Further observations with *NuSTAR* (which

provides a much higher signal to noise above 10 keV compared with *Suzaku* would be needed to confirm this puzzling behaviour.

Concerning the scattered fraction, we derived a value of 0.2–0.3 per cent for NGC 612, around 2 per cent for 4C 73.08, and around 9 per cent for 3C 452. These values are reduced by a factor of 2 when assuming a more physical torus model. They are also roughly in agreement with previous estimates on NGC 612 (0.55 per cent according to Eguchi et al. 2011) and 4C 73.08 (from the best-fitting parameters of Evans et al. 2008), whereas for 3C 452 Fioretti et al. (2013) reported only an upper limit of 0.5 per cent. As we noted above, this discrepancy can be simply due to the contamination of the *NuSTAR* spectrum by the diffuse emission at energies lower than 5 keV. The scattered fraction f_s could be related with the geometry of the torus. Indeed, a small value of f_s (say below 0.5 per cent) might indicate a ‘hidden’ or ‘buried’ AGN, surrounded by a very geometrically thick torus (Ueda et al. 2007; Winter et al. 2009). However, this is at odds with the lack of strong reflection by the torus itself. It would be probably more reasonable to infer a small amount of scattering material. Furthermore, other interpretations are possible. For example, rather than Compton-thin scattering, the ‘soft excess’ could be due to photoionized mission (Guainazzi & Bianchi 2007). To test this scenario, high-resolution soft X-ray observations would be needed.

From the 2–10 keV luminosities that we derived, we can estimate the Eddington ratio of the sources. We assume for the luminosity the values found with the *MYTORUS* model, which takes into account Compton scattering. NGC 612 has an estimated black hole mass of around 4×10^8 solar masses (from the stellar velocity dispersion; Bettoni et al. 2003), and 3C 452 has a similar black hole mass of around 3×10^8 solar masses (from the host bulge magnitude; Marchesini, Celotti & Ferrarese 2004). We are not aware of estimates of the black hole mass of 4C 73.08. Using the 2–10 keV bolometric corrections of Marconi et al. (2004), we estimate the bolometric luminosities to be $\sim 1.3 \times 10^{45}$ erg s⁻¹ for NGC 612 and $\sim 1.6 \times 10^{46}$ erg s⁻¹ for 3C 452. Given the black hole masses, the Eddington ratios are of the order of 0.02 for NGC 612 and 0.37 for 3C 452, respectively. 3C 452 is thus in a high-luminosity, strongly accreting state. NGC 612 is an order of magnitude less luminous and weaker in terms of accretion rate, but can still be considered a high-luminosity and highly accreting AGN (e.g. Kollmeier et al. 2006; Panessa et al. 2006).

4.1 CT radio galaxies

According to our results, the constraints on the column density indicate that the three sources that we considered are absorbed but not CT, consistently with the lack of strong reflection. We now examine the radio galaxies that have been reported as CT in the literature, and already mentioned in Section 1.

4.1.1 Compact sources

Mrk 668 (OQ+208) is a dust-obscured galaxy (Hwang & Geller 2013; Hwang, Andrews & Geller 2013) hosting a compact, Gigahertz–Peaked Spectrum (GPS) radio source. This AGN has been reported as the first CT broad-line radio galaxy, from the analysis of *XMM–Newton* data (Guainazzi et al. 2004). Indeed, the hard X-ray spectrum was found to be flat and showed a prominent neutral Fe K α line with EW of 600 eV, suggesting a reflection-dominated spectrum, while the absorbing column density was found to be larger than 9×10^{23} cm⁻² (Guainazzi et al. 2004).

PKS 1607+26 is also a GPS, labelled as a compact symmetric object (CSO). From *XMM–Newton* data, Tengstrand et al. (2009) suggested that this source could be CT ($N_H > 6 \times 10^{23}$ cm⁻²). From *Chandra* data, Siemiginowska et al. (2016) later showed that the source is accompanied by a close, secondary X-ray source of uncertain nature that *XMM–Newton* is not capable to resolve. Moreover, Siemiginowska et al. (2016) found that the *Chandra* spectrum is consistent with being essentially unobscured. This might suggest a changing-look scenario, but the presence of the secondary source complicates the interpretation and different scenarios are possible (see Siemiginowska et al. 2016).

TXS 2021+614 is another GPS/CSO. The *Chandra* spectrum is found to be flat ($\Gamma \simeq 0.8$), and is consistent with absorption by $N_H \gtrsim 9.5 \times 10^{23}$ cm⁻² plus reflection (Siemiginowska et al. 2016). However, also given the lack of a significant Fe K α line, an alternative explanation based on non-thermal X-ray lobe emission cannot be ruled out (Siemiginowska et al. 2016).

Incidentally, we note that GPS/CSOs are young sources which could represent an early stage of the evolution of radio galaxies. Their X-ray absorption is not necessarily due to a torus, especially if the X-ray emission is produced by jets and/or lobes, which would rather be absorbed at galactic scales (e.g. Ostorero et al. 2016; Siemiginowska et al. 2016, see also Section 4.2).

4.1.2 Extended sources

Apart from the three compact radio galaxies mentioned above, the situation is even less clear for extended radio galaxies, and only a few of them have been proposed as CT candidates. Among the local objects, these are 3C 284, 3C 223 and 3C 321, in addition to the three sources examined in this paper.

3C 284 is an FR II radio source, hosted by a disturbed elliptical with dust lanes (Floyd et al. 2008). Croston et al. (2004) reported an X-ray absorbing column density $N_H = 2.6^{+1.4}_{-1.0} \times 10^{23}$ cm⁻² from the analysis of *XMM–Newton* data. However, Hardcastle et al. (2006) reported $N_H > 1.2 \times 10^{24}$ from the same data set, ascribing the discrepancy to changes in the *XMM–Newton* calibration files. A similar column density ($N_H = 2.0^{+1.4}_{-0.7} \times 10^{24}$ cm⁻²) was reported by Corral et al. (2014), from the same *XMM–Newton* data.

3C 223 is another FR II radio galaxy, for which Croston et al. (2004) reported a column density smaller than 1×10^{23} cm⁻² based on *XMM–Newton* data. Hardcastle et al. (2006) found $N_H = 5.7^{+7.8}_{-3.6} \times 10^{23}$ cm⁻² from their re-analysis of the same data. Corral et al. (2014) instead suggested that the *XMM–Newton* spectrum is reflection-dominated, estimating a column density larger than 10^{24} cm⁻². Finally, from the same data set LaMassa et al. (2014) suggested that the source is surrounded by a globally Compton-thin medium ($N_H \sim 10^{23}$ cm⁻²), giving rise to the reflection component, while the line-of-sight column density is CT ($N_H > 1.67 \times 10^{24}$ cm⁻²). This would be a rather unique case among absorbed AGNs.

3C 321 is an FR II radio galaxy with a peculiar radio morphology, and in the process of merging with a companion galaxy, which might also host an active nucleus (Evans et al. 2008). Moreover, a dust lane is seen at kpc scales (e.g. Martel et al. 1999). From the analysis of *Chandra* data, Evans et al. (2008) found the nucleus of 3C 321 to be obscured by a column density $\sim 10^{24}$ cm⁻². However, at least part of this obscuration could be due to the complex galaxy environment.

Finally, Wilkes et al. (2013) reported eight CT candidates among the high-redshift ($1 < z < 2$) sources of the 3CRR catalogue (Laing,

Riley & Longair 1983) from the *Chandra* data. Given the low number of counts, this suggestion is not based on spectral fits, but mostly on the X-ray hardness ratio, on the X-ray to radio luminosity ratio, and on the [O III] λ 5007 emission line. The estimated column densities for these eight candidates are $\sim 2 \times 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, but the faintness of the sources makes this result quite uncertain (see the discussion in Wilkes et al. 2013).

Taken together, these findings indicate that a handful of radio galaxies could be consistent with being heavily absorbed. On the other hand, the uncertainties are large, also because of the lack of high-quality data at high energies. As a result, we currently lack clear-cut evidences for formally CT radio galaxies, i.e. with N_{H} well constrained to be larger than $1.5 \times 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. Of course, this threshold is somewhat arbitrary, but it does have a physical meaning, namely the absorbing material becomes optically thick to Compton scattering. In any case, in radio galaxies we seem to have an indication of rare (or even lacking) heavy absorption, i.e. exceeding a few times 10^{24} cm^{-2} , compared with radio-quiet Seyferts (see also P16).

Apart from the few single sources discussed above, from P16 and this work we have no evidence for heavily absorbed sources among the hard X-ray-selected sample of Bassani et al. (2016). An obvious selection bias against CT sources is absorption itself, which can produce a strong reduction of flux. Even at hard X-rays, a CT column density implies significant Compton downscattering to energies where photoelectric absorption dominates (e.g. Matt, Pompilio & La Franca 1999). Therefore, even hard X-ray surveys are not totally immune from the absorption bias (e.g. Malizia et al. 2009; Burlon et al. 2011; Malizia et al. 2012). However, even if the numbers are not large enough to draw definitive conclusions, we have a tentative indication that only a few radio galaxies (if any) are CT. This might hint for a difference between the absorption properties of radio galaxies and radio-quiet Seyferts, which deserves further investigation.

4.2 What is the nature of the absorber?

The neutral absorption seen in radio galaxies, just like radio-quiet Seyferts, is generally ascribed to a putative pc-scale torus (e.g. Urry & Padovani 1995; Hardcastle et al. 2009). The presence of a molecular, dusty torus in Seyferts is also widely invoked to explain the IR emission, which is often interpreted as thermal emission from hot dust (e.g. Pier & Krolik 1993). In recent years, optical/IR interferometry permitted to resolve the pc-scale environment of AGNs and directly observe the torus (e.g. Burtscher et al. 2013, and references therein). The basic tenet of a torus-dominated IR emission has been challenged by the observation of strong mid-IR emission originating from the polar region at 10–100 pc scales, rather than the torus (e.g. Hönig et al. 2013; Asmus, Hönig & Gandhi 2016). On the other hand, the near-IR emission is likely to originate from the equatorial plane (e.g. Hönig et al. 2013). A two-component disc+outflow scenario is thus emerging, where dust clouds are accreted in the disc plane and are in part lifted up by radiation pressure, forming an outflow cone (Hönig & Kishimoto 2017). Future, multiwavelength observations on radio galaxies will be needed to gain further insight on the relation between the mechanisms of accretion (disc/torus) and ejection (jet/outflows). Interestingly, NGC 612, namely the most absorbed source reported in P16 and discussed here, does not show evidence for any mid-IR emission from the nucleus, being dominated by star formation at much larger scales (Asmus et al. 2014; Duah Asabere et al. 2016). This points to a relatively weak AGN, in agreement with the low Eddington ratio (0.02) that we have esti-

mated. Moreover, given the peculiar morphology of this source, we may also speculate that the X-ray absorption is (at least partly) due to a large-scale structure rather than to a pc-scale torus.

In general, it is possible that at least part of the absorption is due to different material than the torus, eventually located further away and even at galactic scales. For example, the presence of dust lanes is ubiquitous in Seyferts (e.g. Malkan, Gorjian & Tam 1998) and it is likely related with Compton-thin X-ray obscuration (Matt 2000; Guainazzi et al. 2005). Furthermore, 21 cm H I absorption is commonly observed in radio AGNs and it can trace rotating discs, outflows or more complex morphologies (e.g. Morganti et al. 2001; Geréb et al. 2015). Recently, Glowacki et al. (2017) and Moss et al. (2017) reported a correlation between X-ray absorption and 21 cm absorption in a sample of obscured radio AGNs. Such a correlation was also found by Ostorero et al. (2010, 2016) for GPS sources, suggesting that the X-ray obscuration might be caused by gas at large scales (Siemiginowska et al. 2016). It remains to be seen whether the 21 cm absorption is due to a pc-scale torus, or to a galactic inflow at a few tens of pc scale, or to a kpc-wide galactic structure (Moss et al. 2017). Interestingly, old, extended radio sources seem to show a lower fraction of 21 cm H I detection than young, compact ones (Chandola, Gupta & Saikia 2013). Then, if the H I and X-ray absorption are truly related, we expect to observe weaker X-ray absorption in extended radio sources. Among the sources discussed in this paper and in Section 4.1.2, H I absorption has been detected in NGC 612 (Emonts et al. 2008, see also Section 1), in 3C 452 (Gupta & Saikia 2006; Chandola et al. 2013) and in 3C 321 (Chandola et al. 2012). The column density is estimated to be $N_{\text{H I}} \simeq 5 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ for NGC 612 (Emonts et al. 2008), $N_{\text{H I}} \simeq 6.4 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ for 3C 452 (Gupta & Saikia 2006) and $N_{\text{H I}} \simeq 9.2 \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ for 3C 321 (Chandola et al. 2012). $N_{\text{H I}}$ seems thus to be much smaller than the column density measured in X-rays ($N_{\text{H}} \sim 10^{23-24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$). However, the inferred $N_{\text{H I}}$ is generally considered a lower limit, because of a degeneracy with the (unknown) spin temperature and covering fraction (Gupta & Saikia 2006; Geréb et al. 2015). Owing to such uncertainties, we cannot rule out a significant contribution to the X-ray column density by atomic hydrogen seen at radio frequencies, and that could reside at distances larger than the pc-scale torus.

5 SUMMARY

We have studied the X-ray spectra of three CT candidates (NGC 612, 4C 73.08 and 3C 452) among the hard X-ray-selected radio galaxies investigated in P16, making use of *NuSTAR*, *XMM-Newton*, *Swift*/BAT and *INTEGRAL* data. Our conclusions can be summarized as follows.

(a) We do not find formally CT sources. NGC 612 is the only source consistent with a column density of around $1 \times 10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. No source shows pieces of evidence for a strong reflection component. Comparing with a past *Suzaku* observation, it is possible that 3C 452 switched from a reflection-dominated to a Compton-thin state over the course of 10 yr.

(b) The lack of strong evidences for CT hard X-ray-selected radio galaxies, also coupled with residual uncertainties on the real nature of the few CT radio galaxies reported in the literature, is quite puzzling. Although we cannot rule out the effect of a selection bias, this result could hint for a discrepancy between the average absorption properties of radio-loud and radio-quiet AGNs.

(c) The origin of the X-ray absorbing medium is not obvious. A significant role could be played by material different from the classical pc-scale torus, such as that traced by 21 cm H I absorption,

which can be located much farther away (e.g. at galactic scales for NGC 612).

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