

Active Galactic Nuclei: Monsters to Scale or Puzzles to Solve?

Maryam Dehghanian

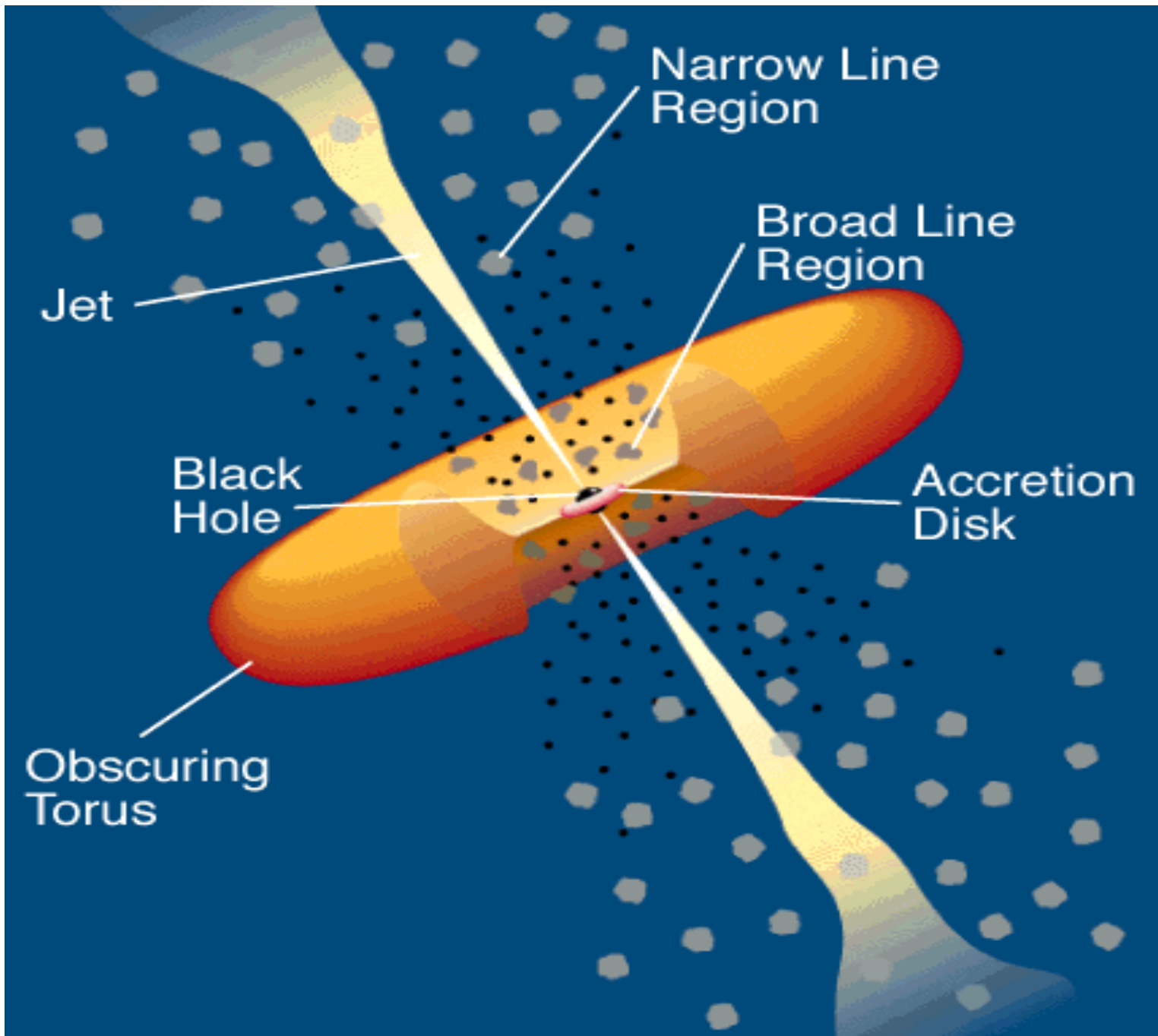
March, 2023

Credit: ESA/Hubble, L. Calçada (ESO)



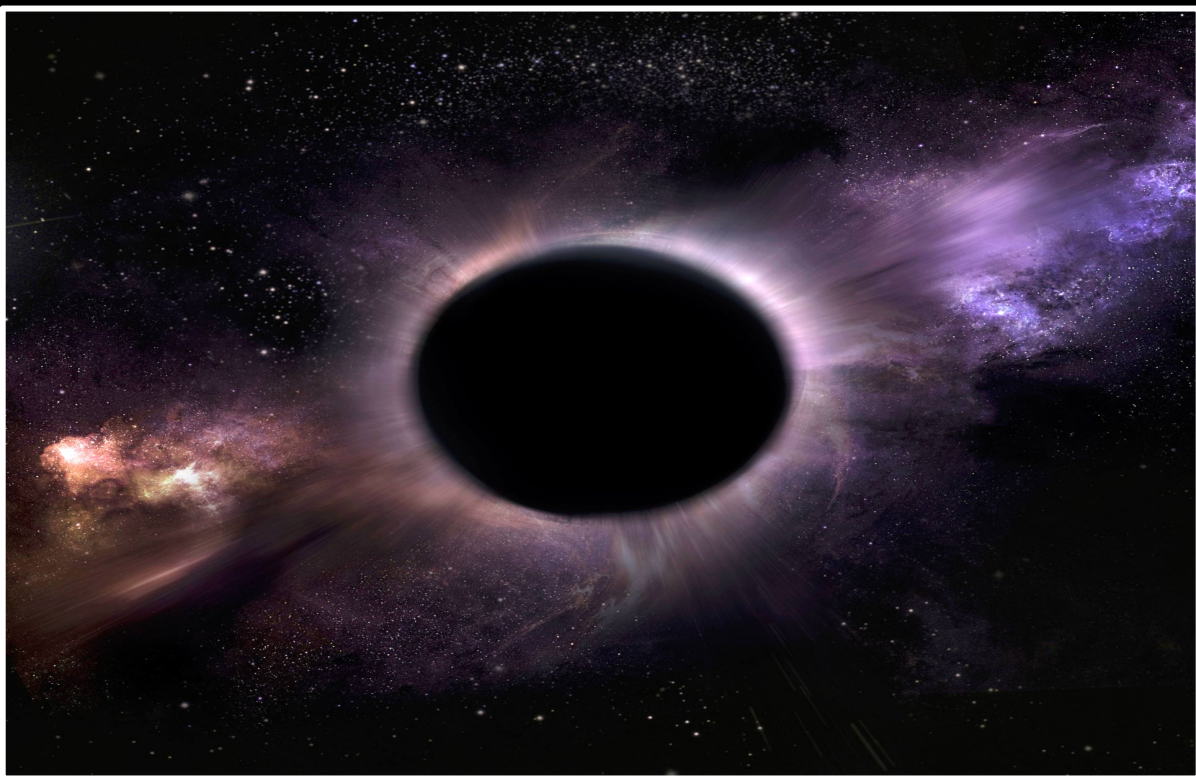
AGN: Active Galactic nucleus

- A compact region at the center of a massive galaxy
- Luminosity is much higher than normal
- This excess luminosity is not produced by stars



Why do we care about them?

Because of the supermassive black holes!

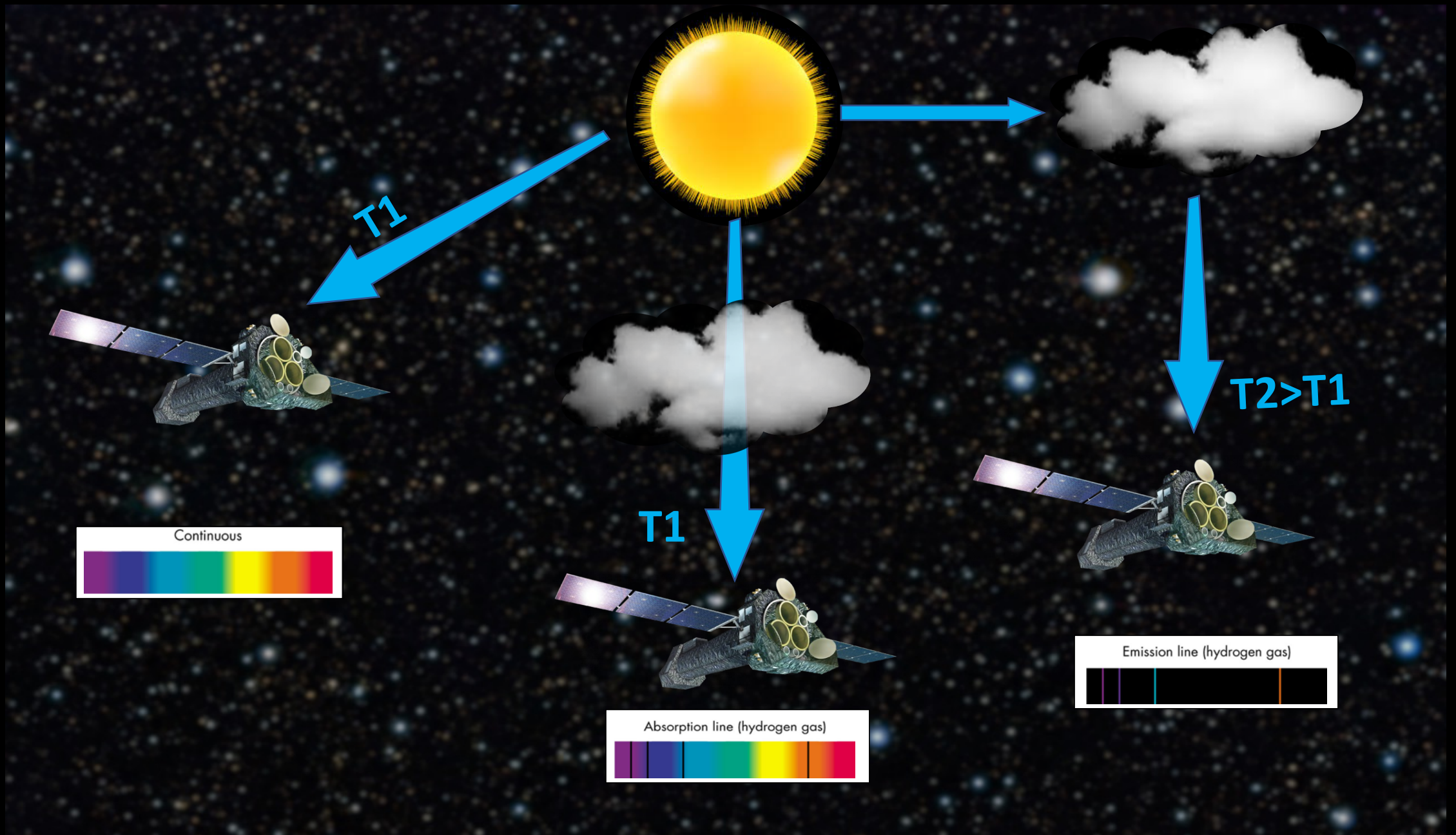


Correlation with galaxy properties

Connection to galaxy mergers

Constraints on accretion models

Probes of the distant Universe



Reverberation Mapping

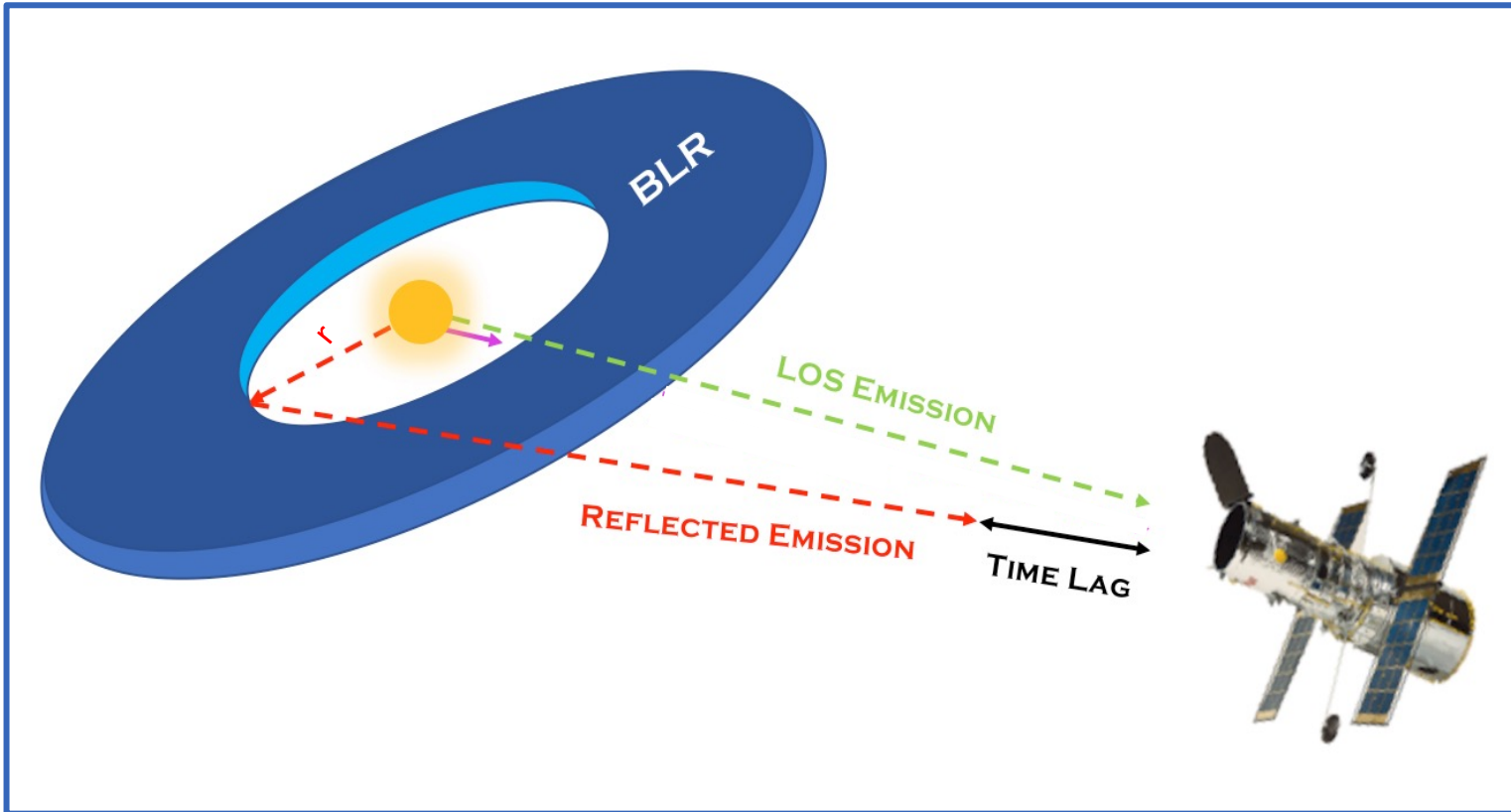
Estimation of AGN's Mass

$$M = \frac{rv^2}{G}$$

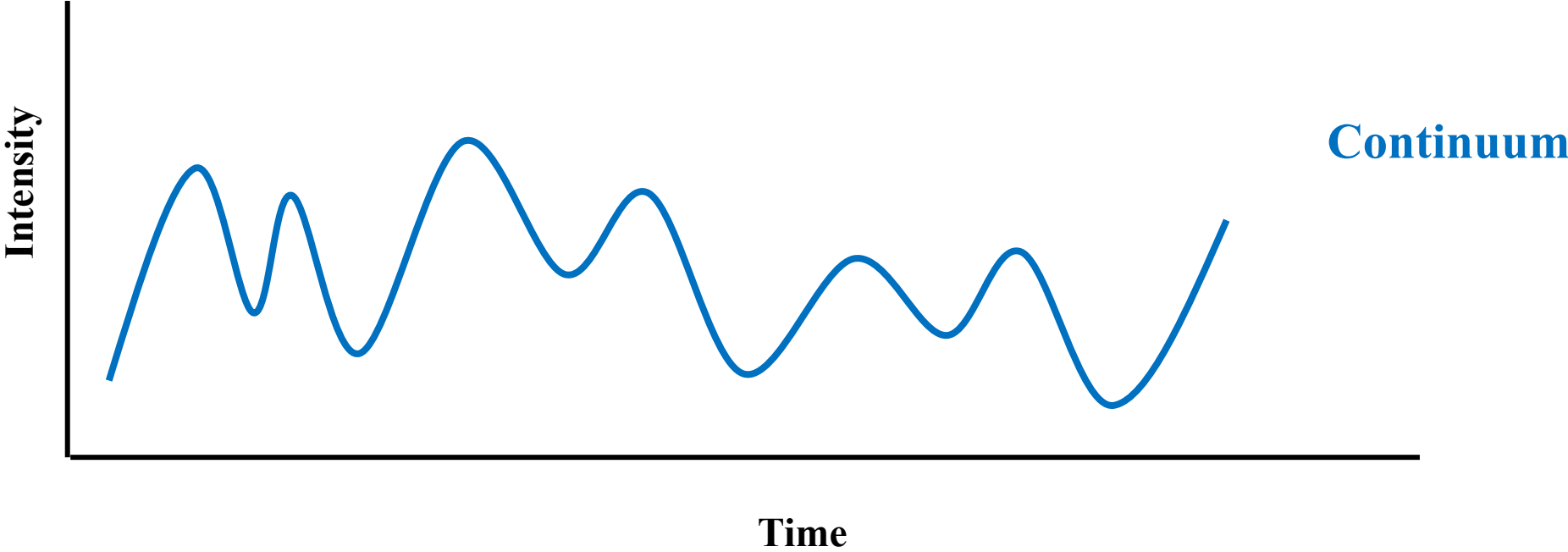
Two parameters needed:

1-**velocity** → from Doppler line broadening!

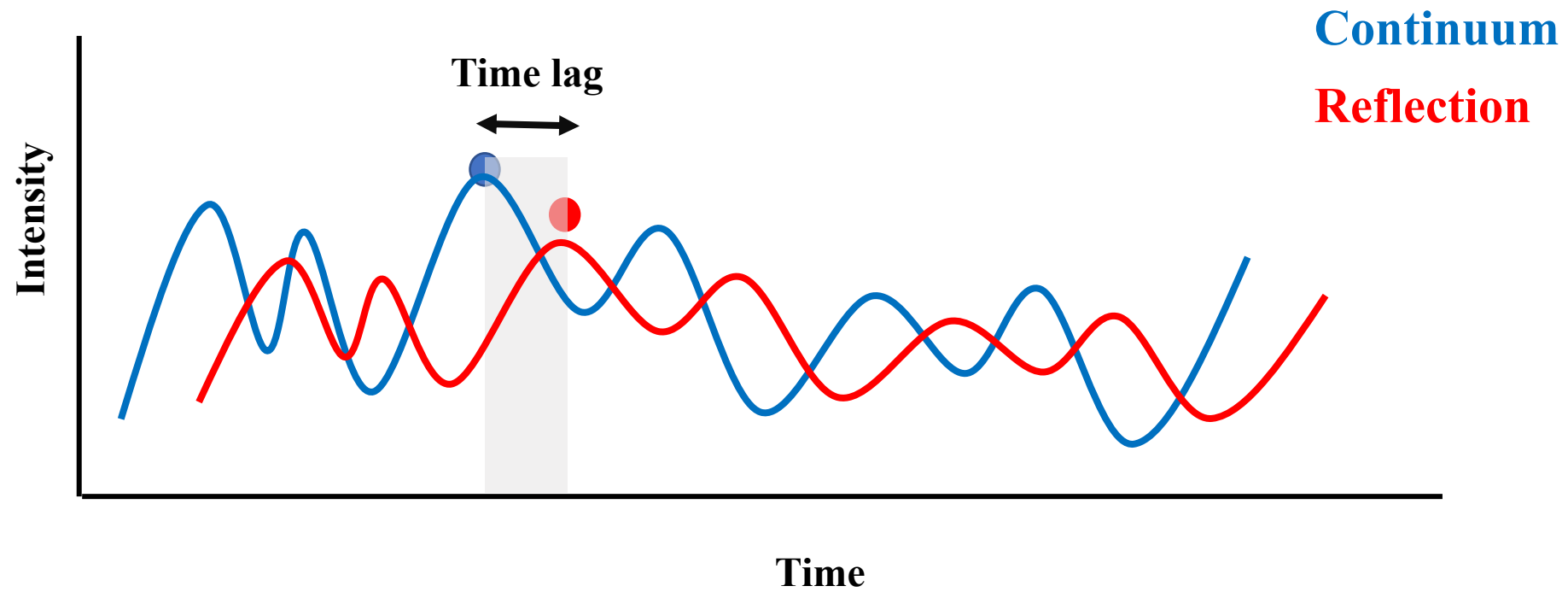
2-**distance** → through “Reverberation Mapping”



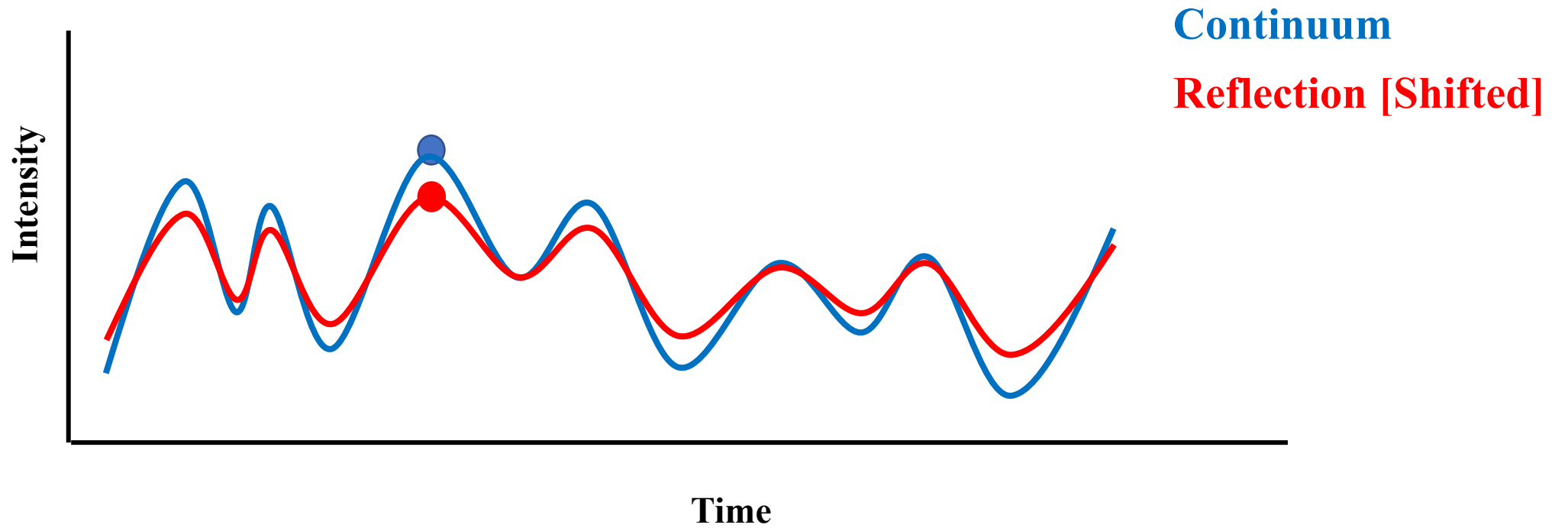
The Time Lag



The Time Lag



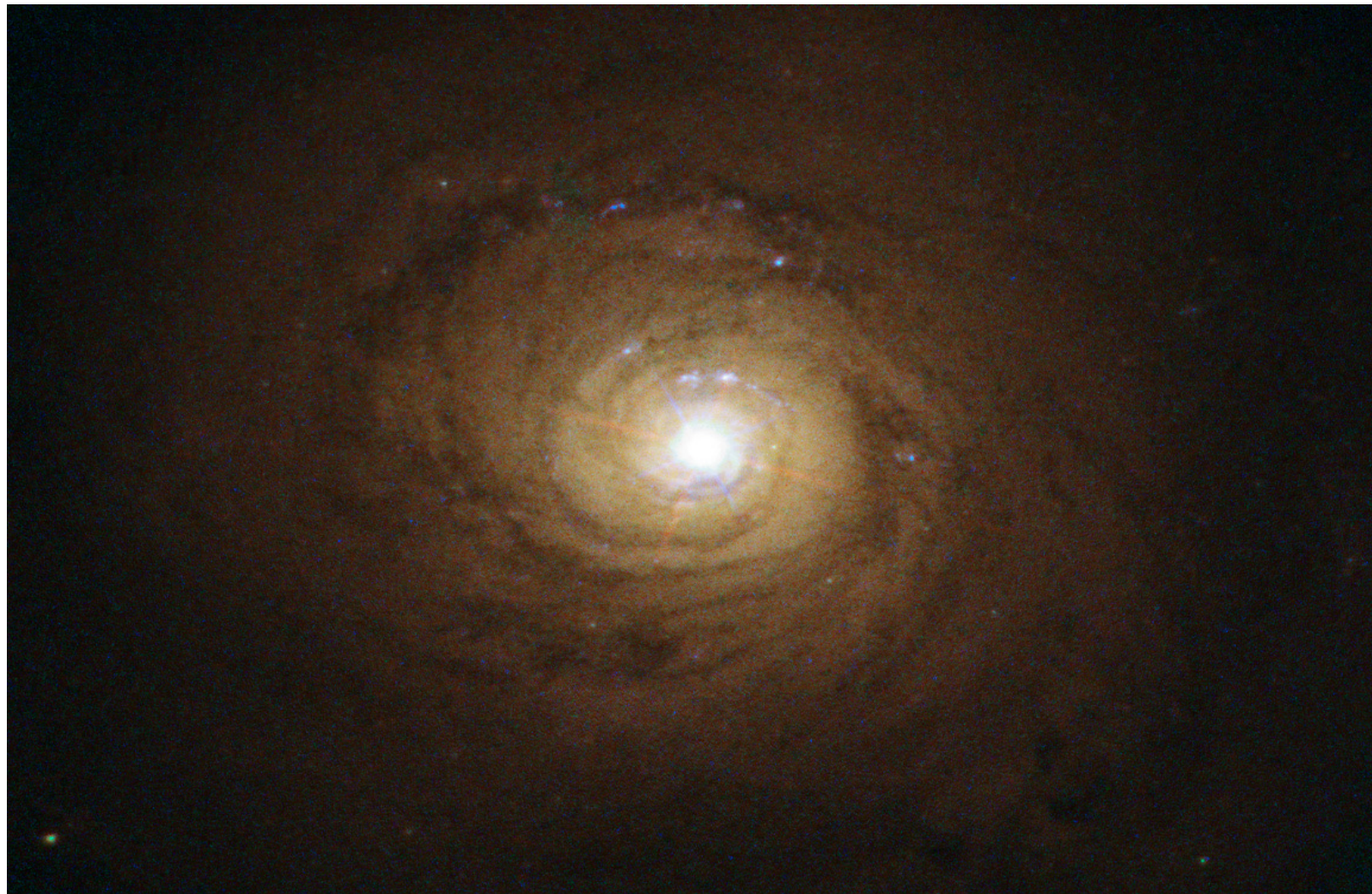
The Time Lag



AGN NGC 5548

Distance: 245 million LY

Mass of BH: $7 \times 10^7 M_{\odot}$



Credit: Hubble Space Telescope

AGN S T O R M Project

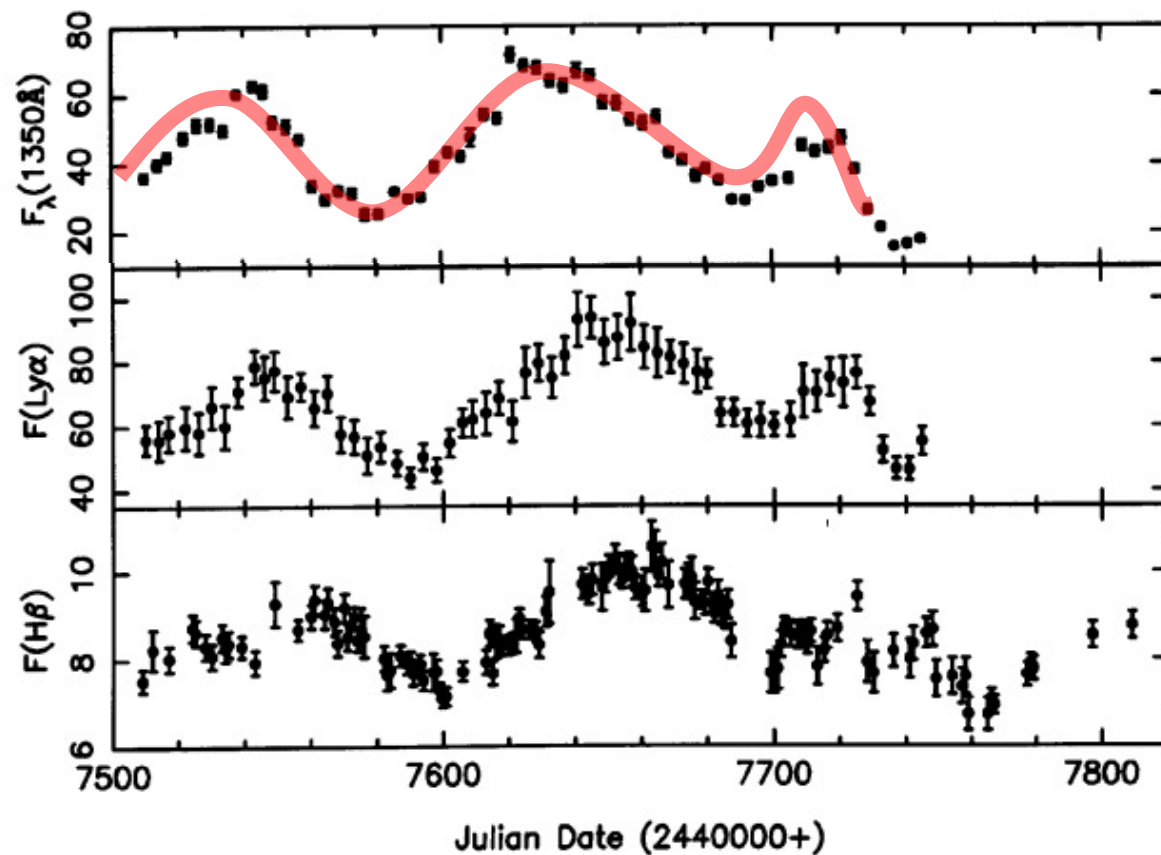
Space Telescope and Optical Reverberation Mapping

- They started the observations in 2014
- 6 space-based telescopes
- 181 orbits of Hubble
- 21 ground-based telescopes
- More than 100 astronomers from US and Europe
- The “Anatomy” campaign (2013)



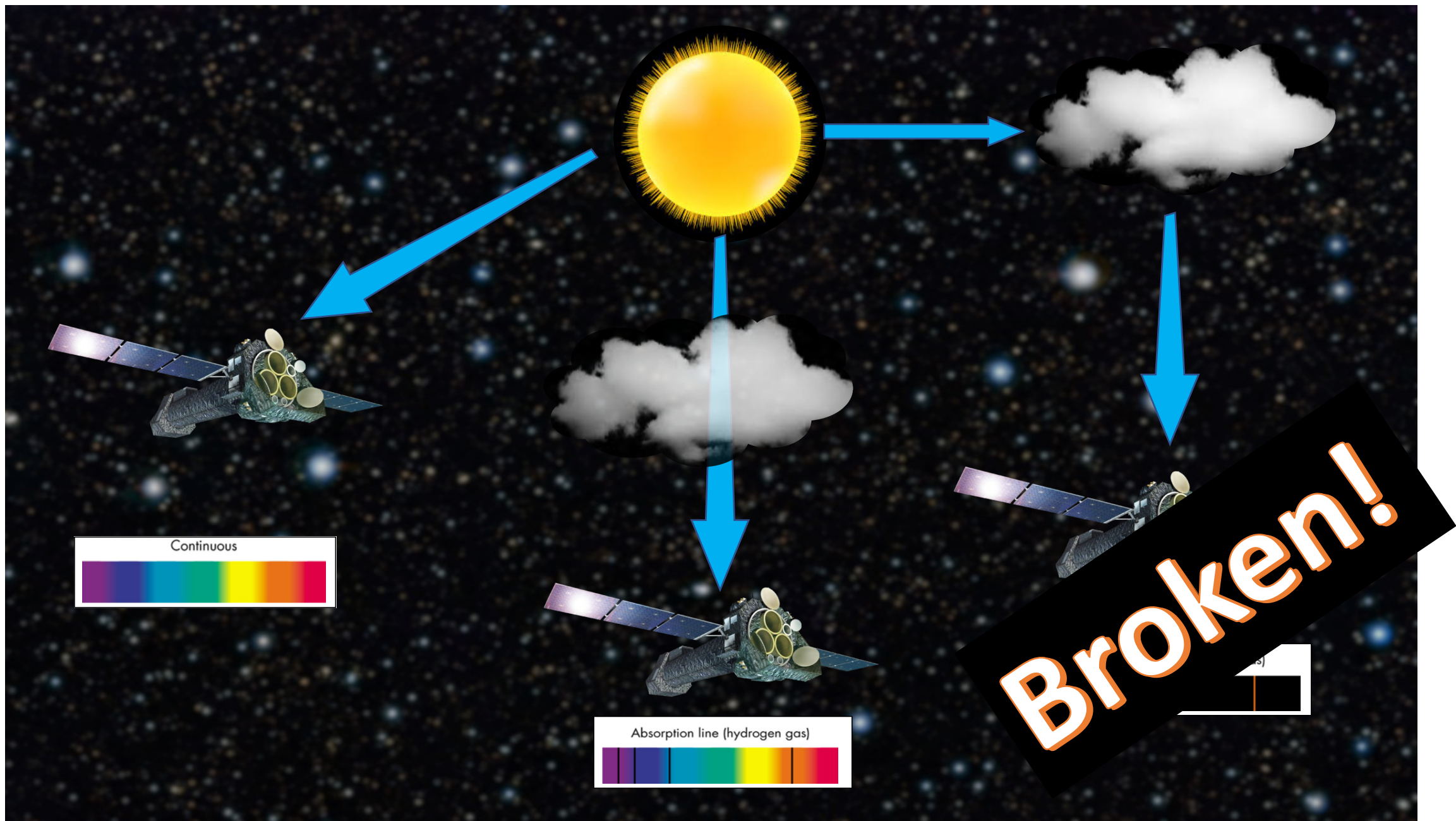
What they expect to see:

Sample light curves for NGC 5548 from 1988-1989

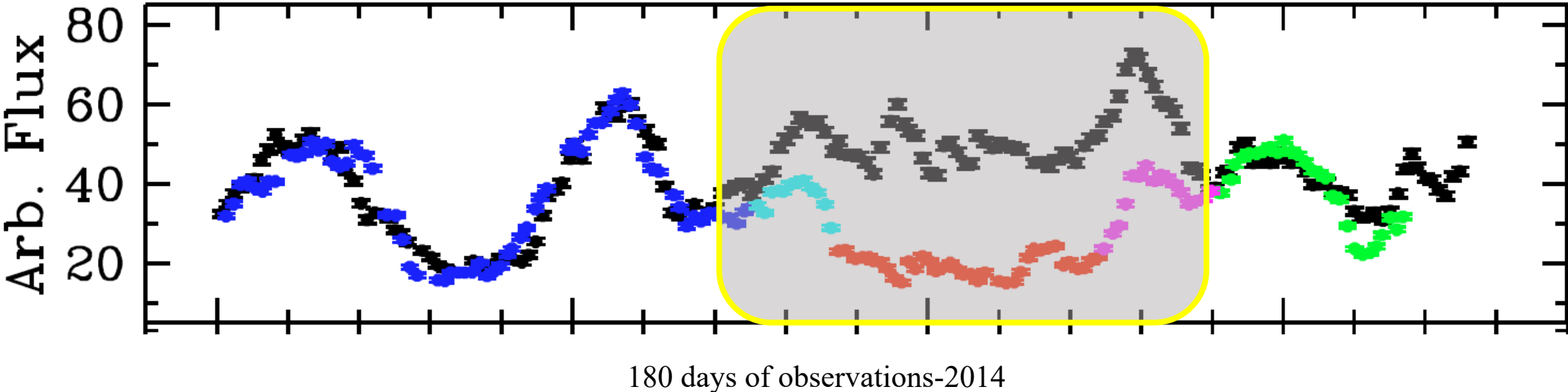


The Continuum

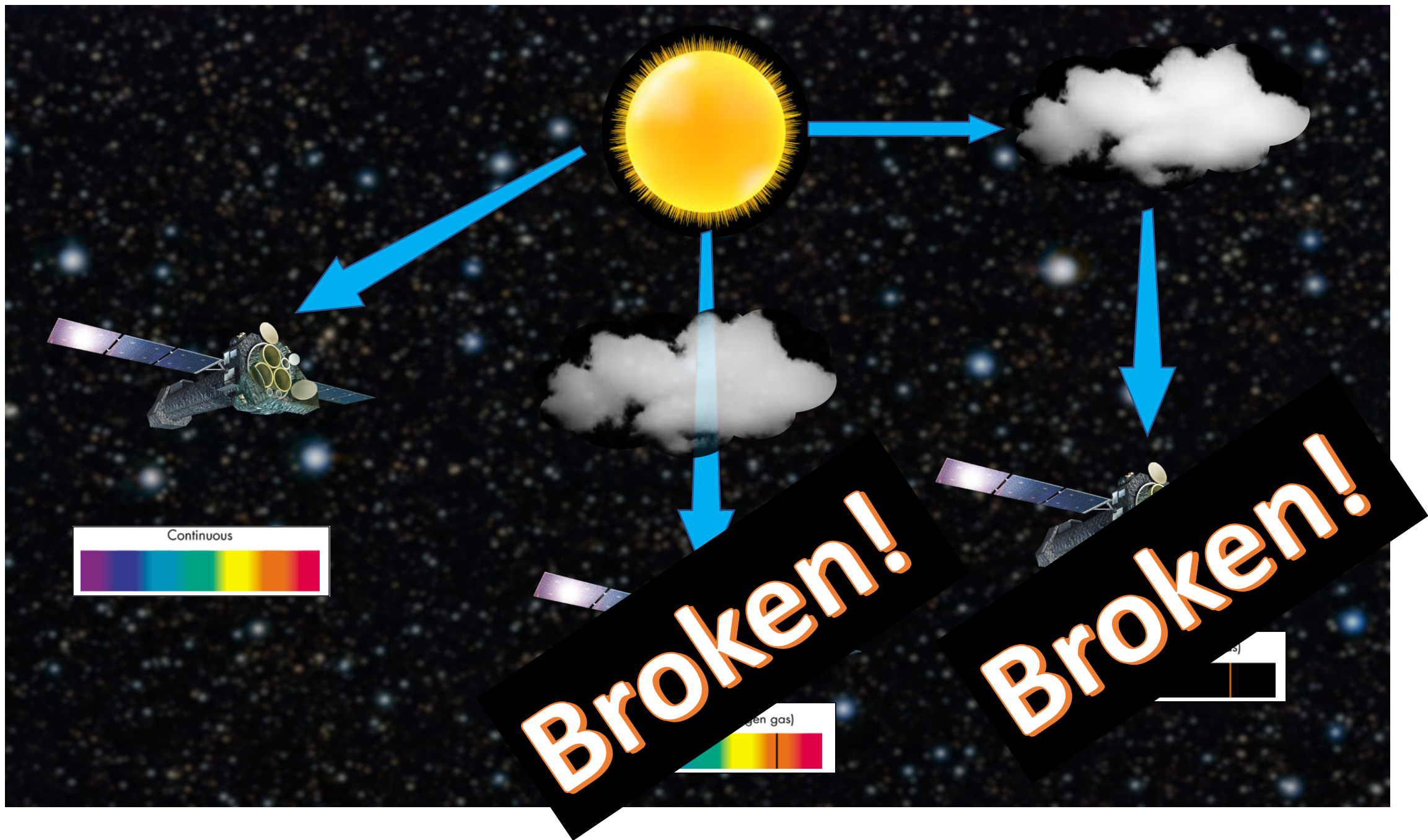
The emission lines



Emission Line Holiday!!

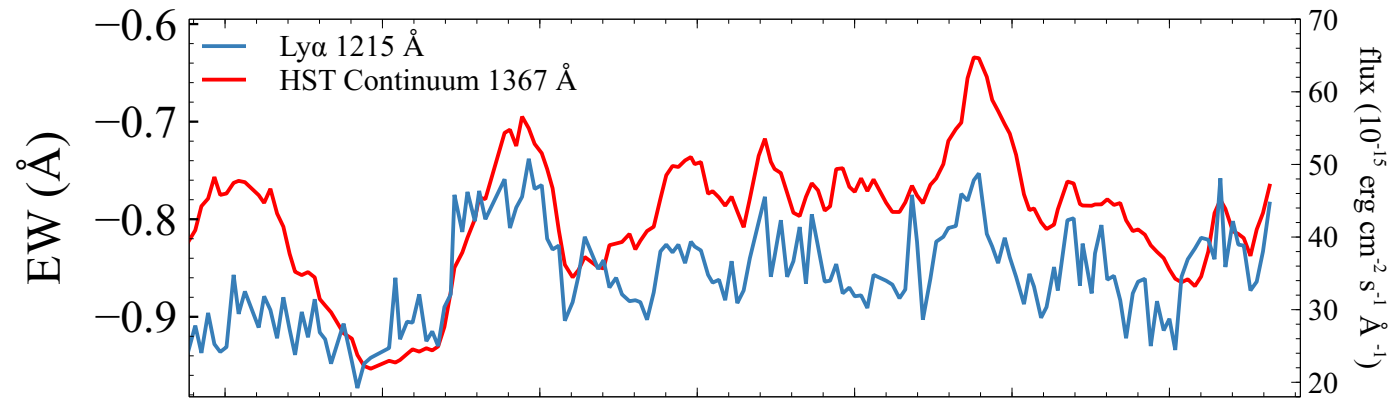


The Continuum Emission Line

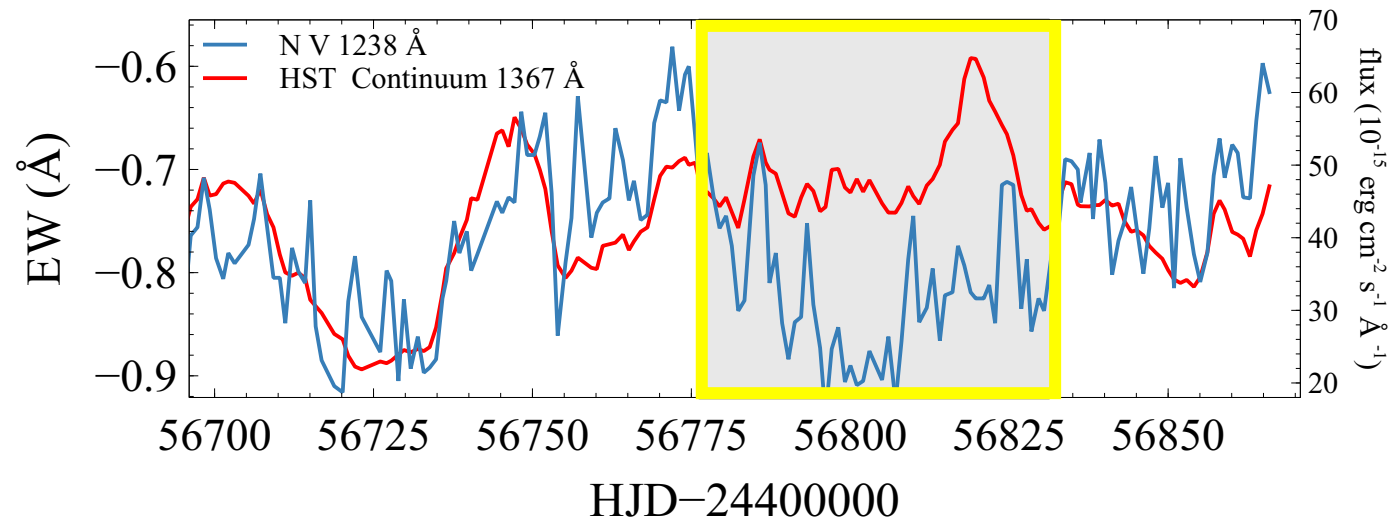


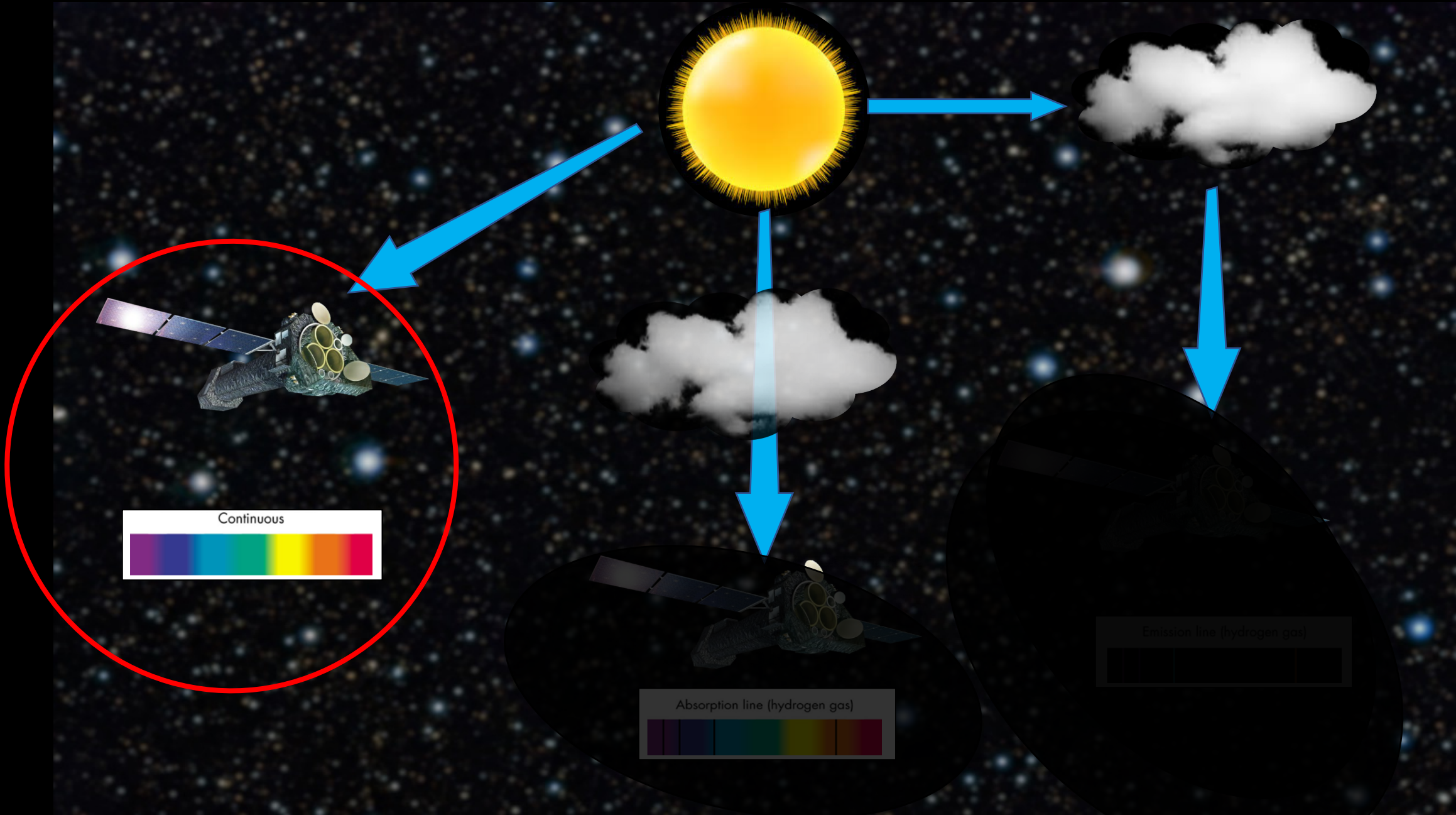
2- Absorption Line Holiday (STORM)

a correlated element

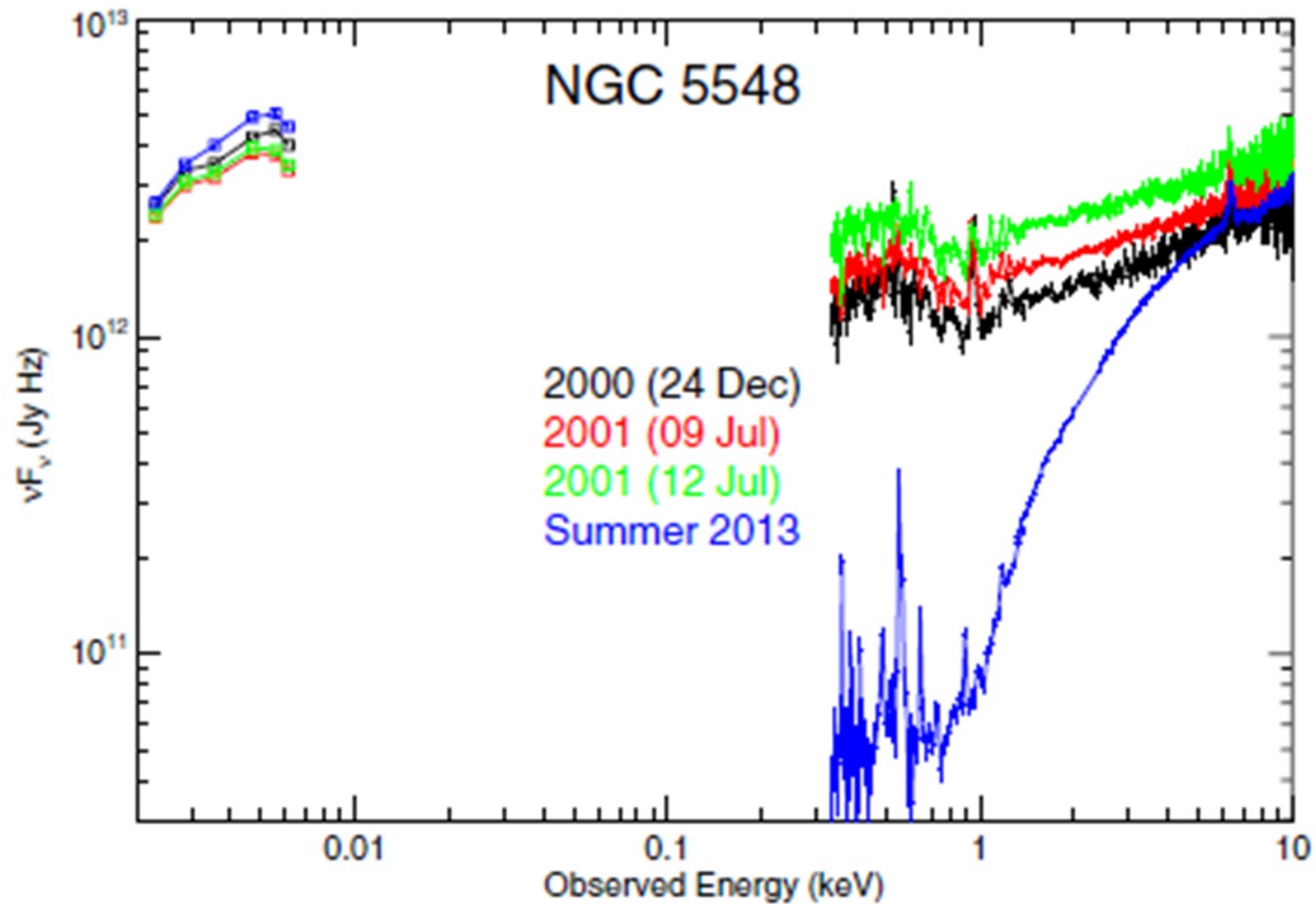


A **d**ecorrelated element

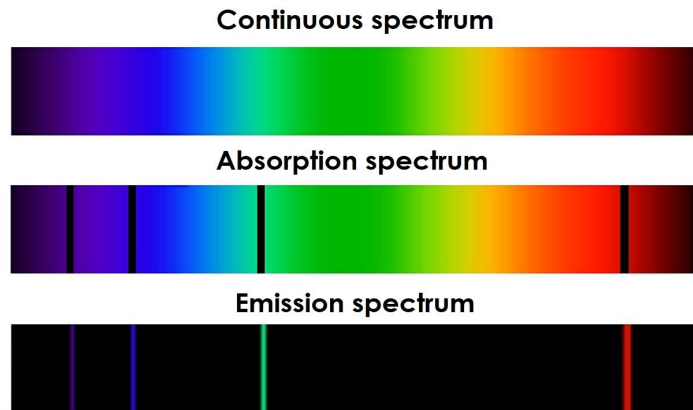




3- Heavy Absorption in X-ray (Anatomy)

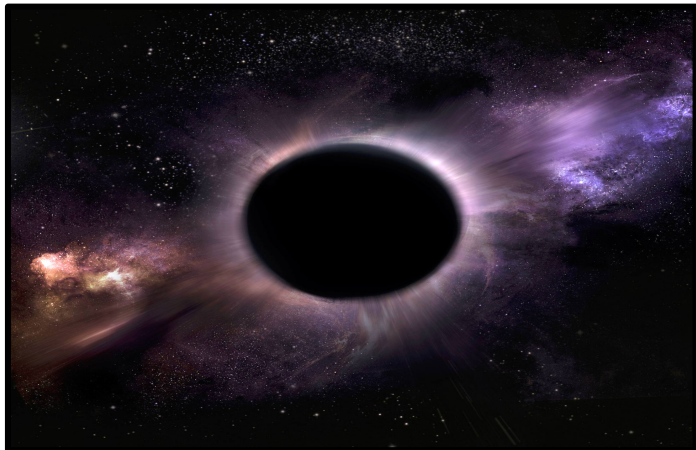
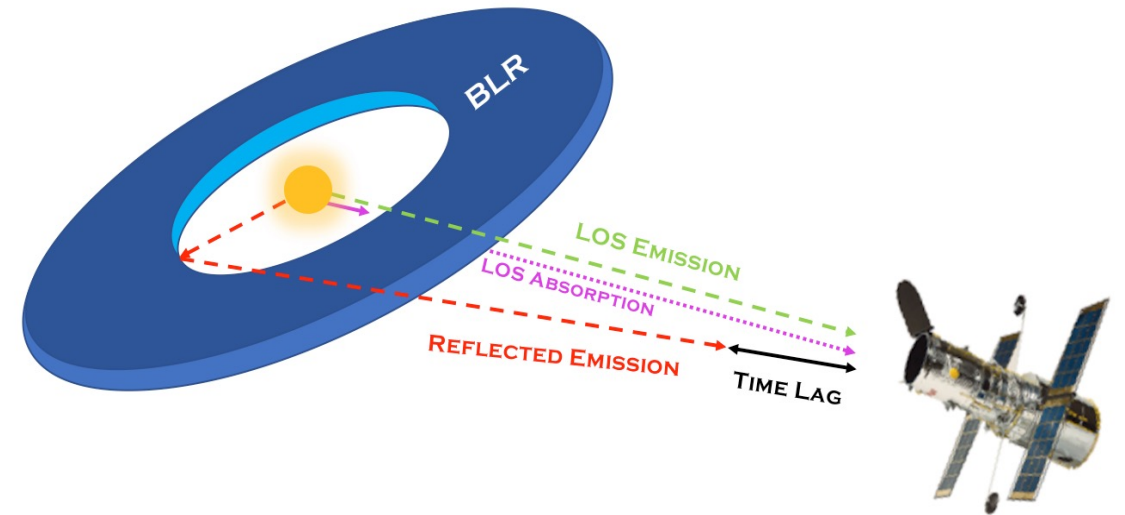


Why are these results so important?



The correlation between the continuum and the emission lines is the basic requirement for the RM method

RM method is the only direct way to measure the mass of black holes

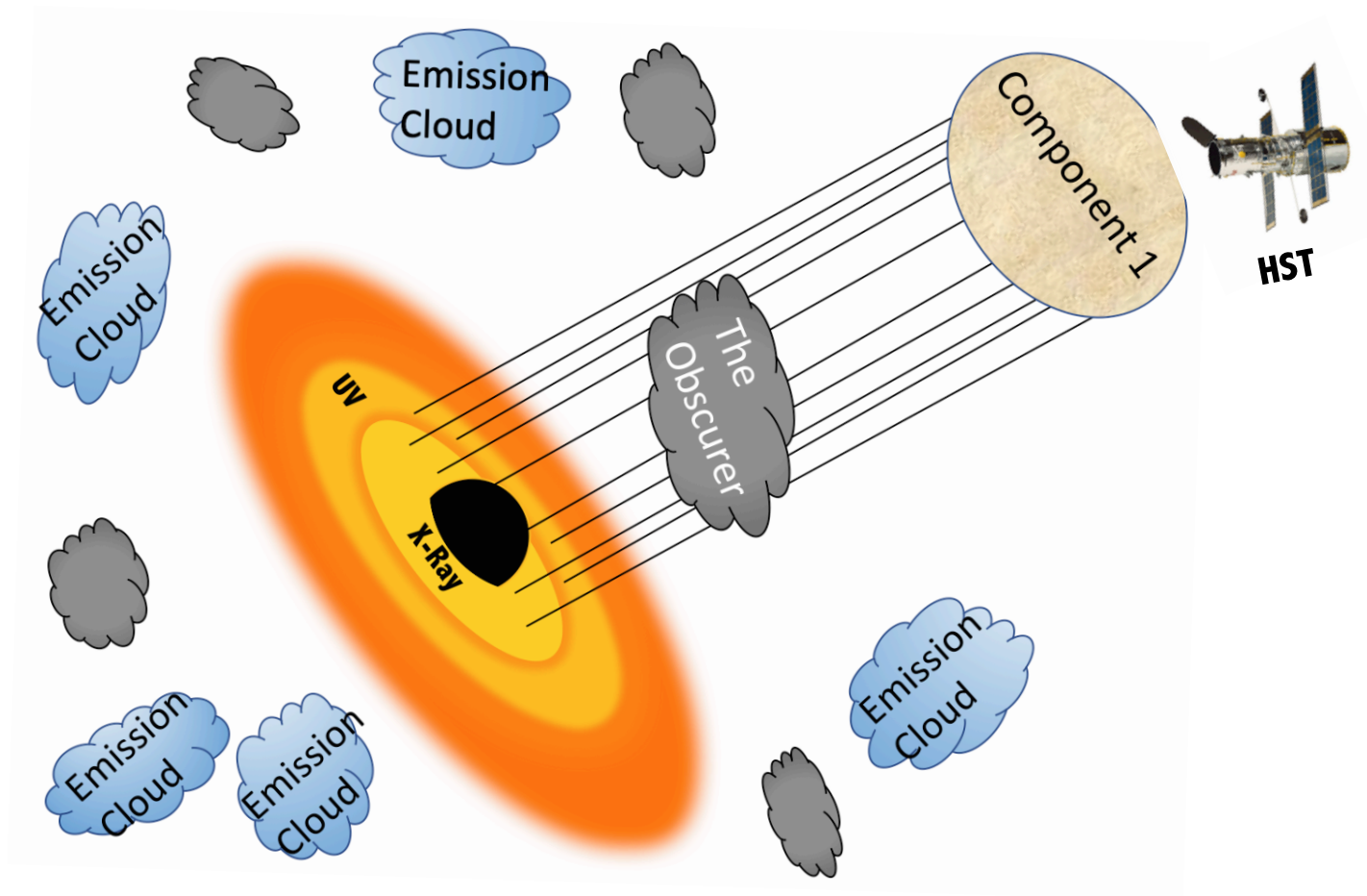


Mass of BH is what everybody wants to know. It controls the galaxy and it teaches us about the evolution of the galaxies.

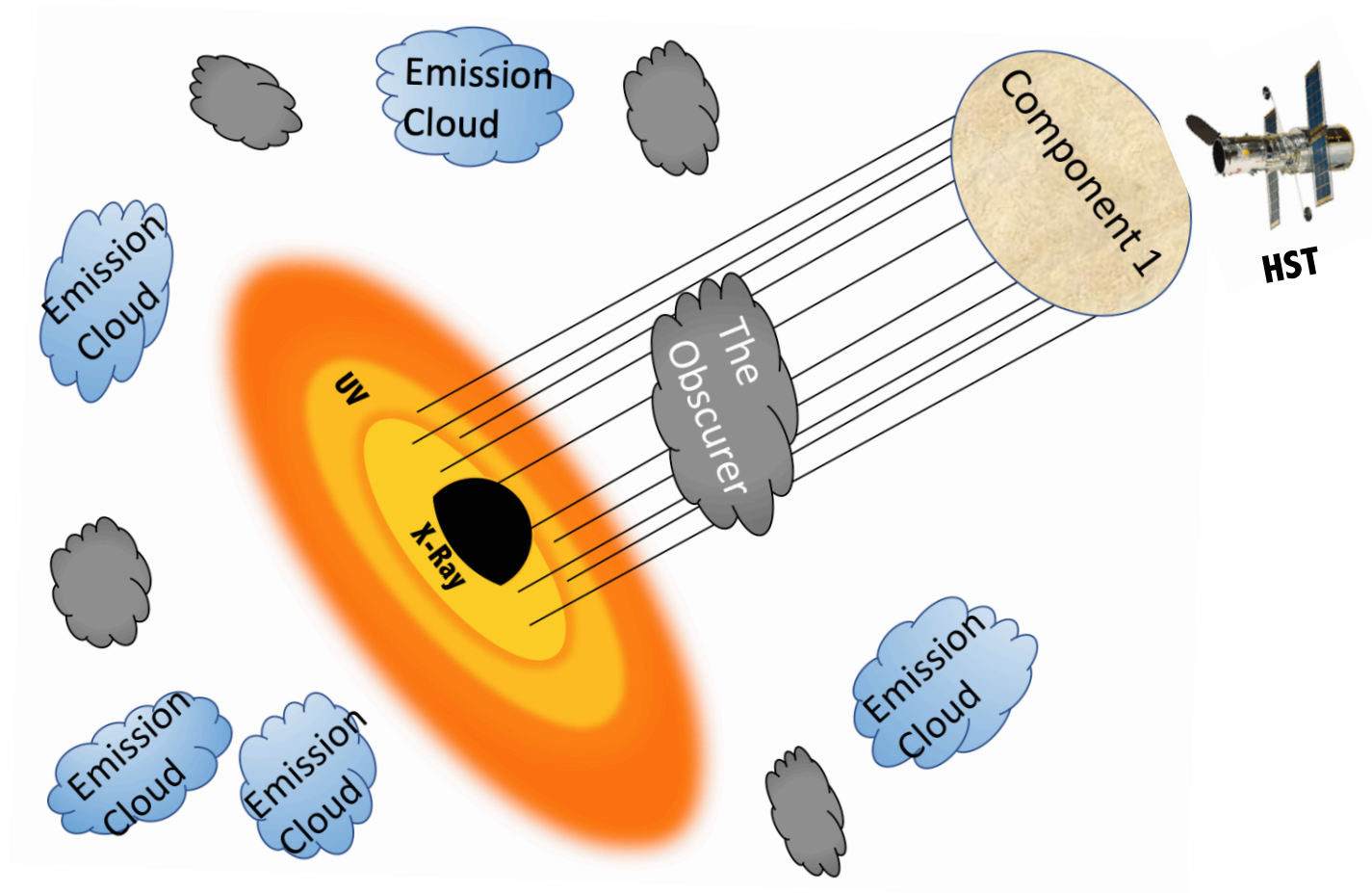
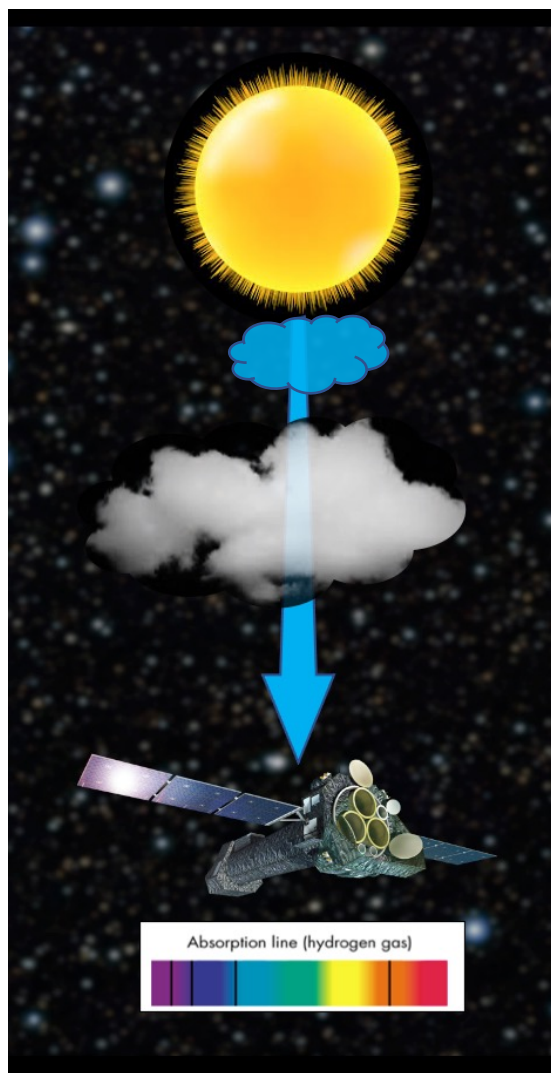
First step: The Absorption-Line Holiday



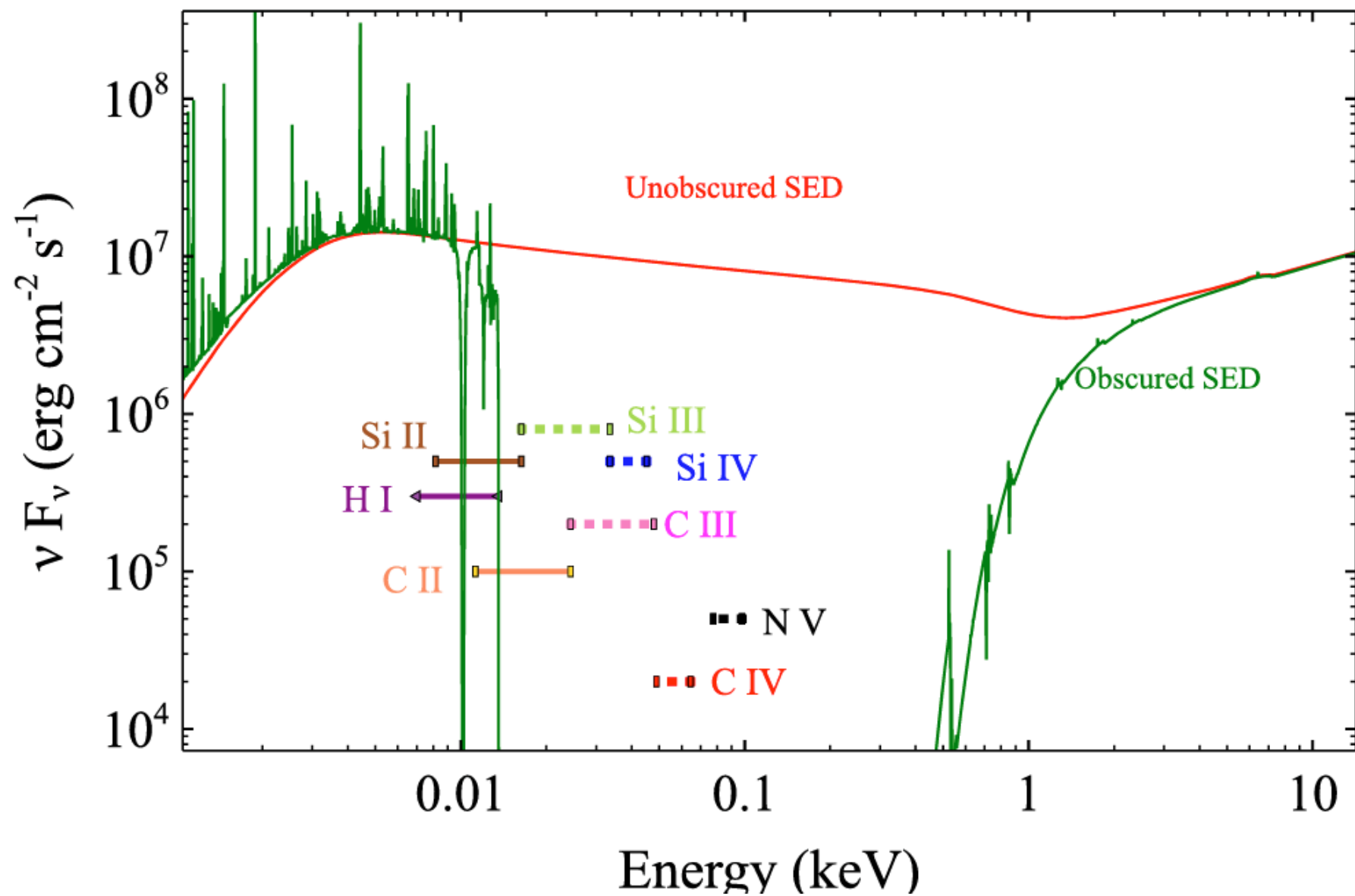
The Absorption-Line Holiday



The Absorption-Line Holiday



Solid lines show the correlated species





There are two possibilities

1- Abs. Holiday is a result of variable luminosity

2- Abs. Holiday is a result of variable shape of SED



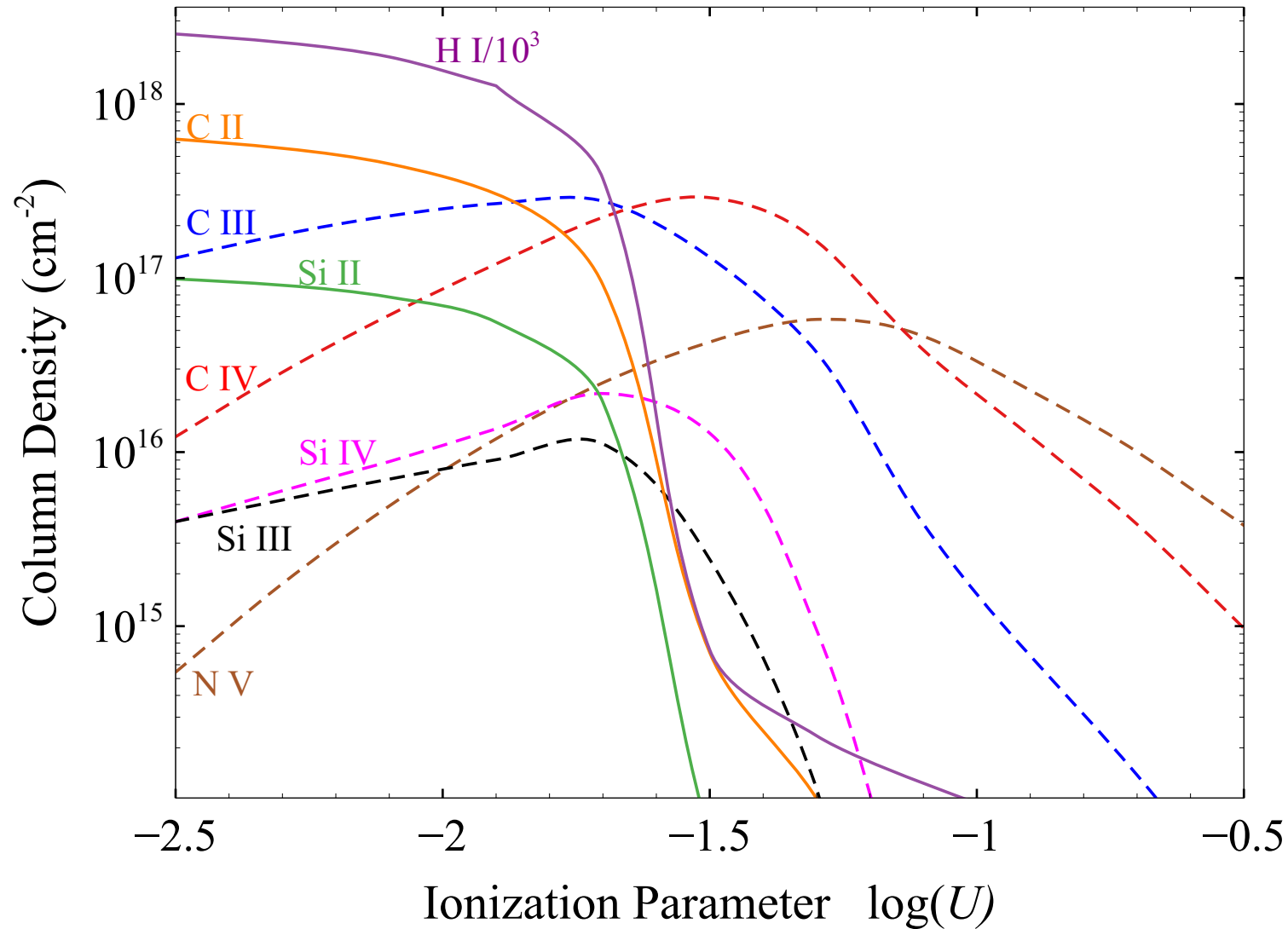
There are two possibilities

1- Abs. Holiday is a result of variable luminosity

2- Abs. Holiday is a result of variable shape



The effects of variable luminosity on the absorption lines





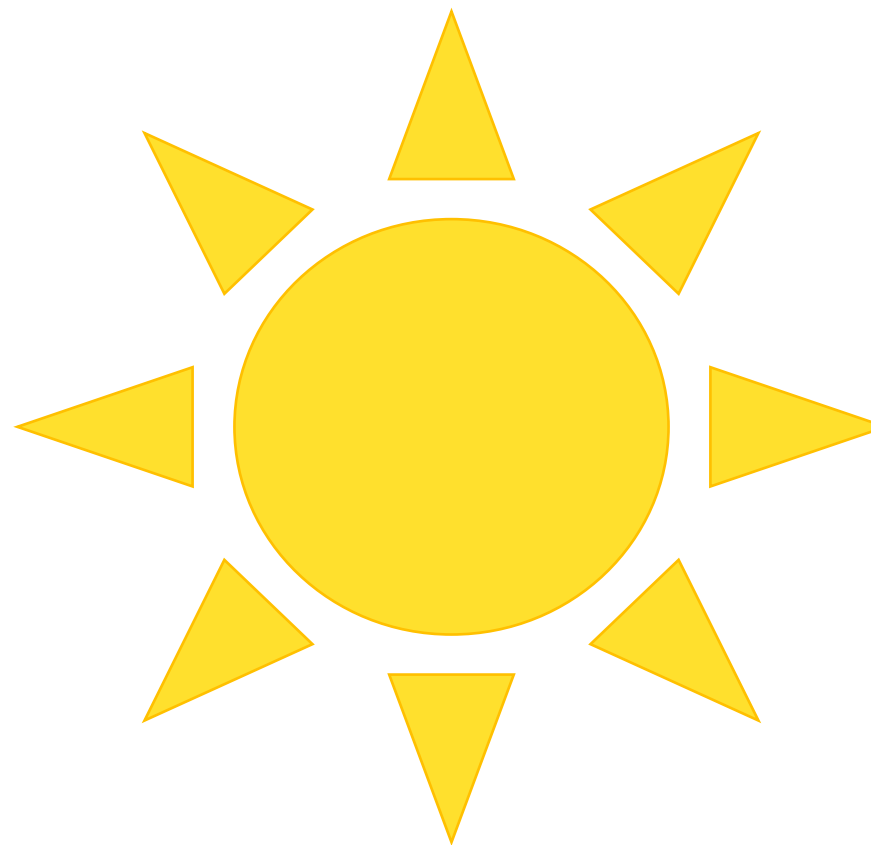
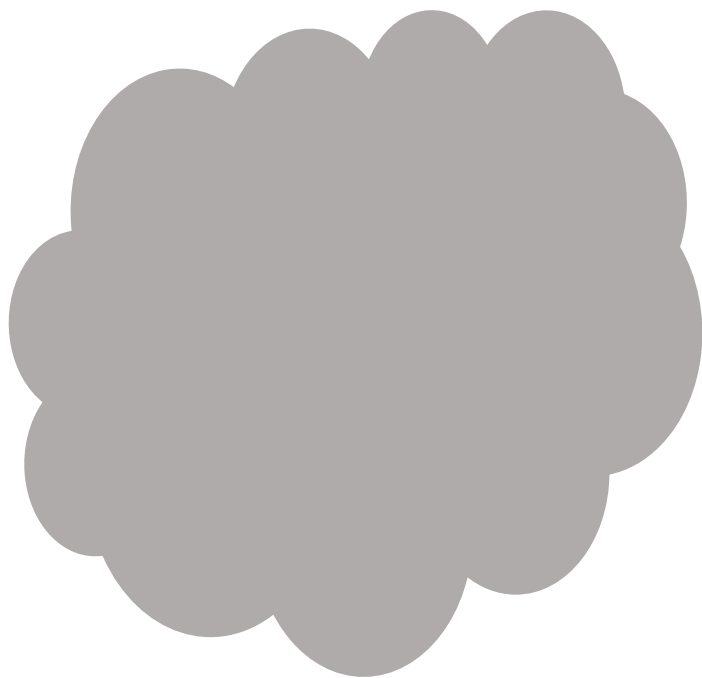
There are two possibilities

~~1- Abs. Holiday is a result of variable luminosity~~

2- Abs. Holiday is a result of variable shape of SED



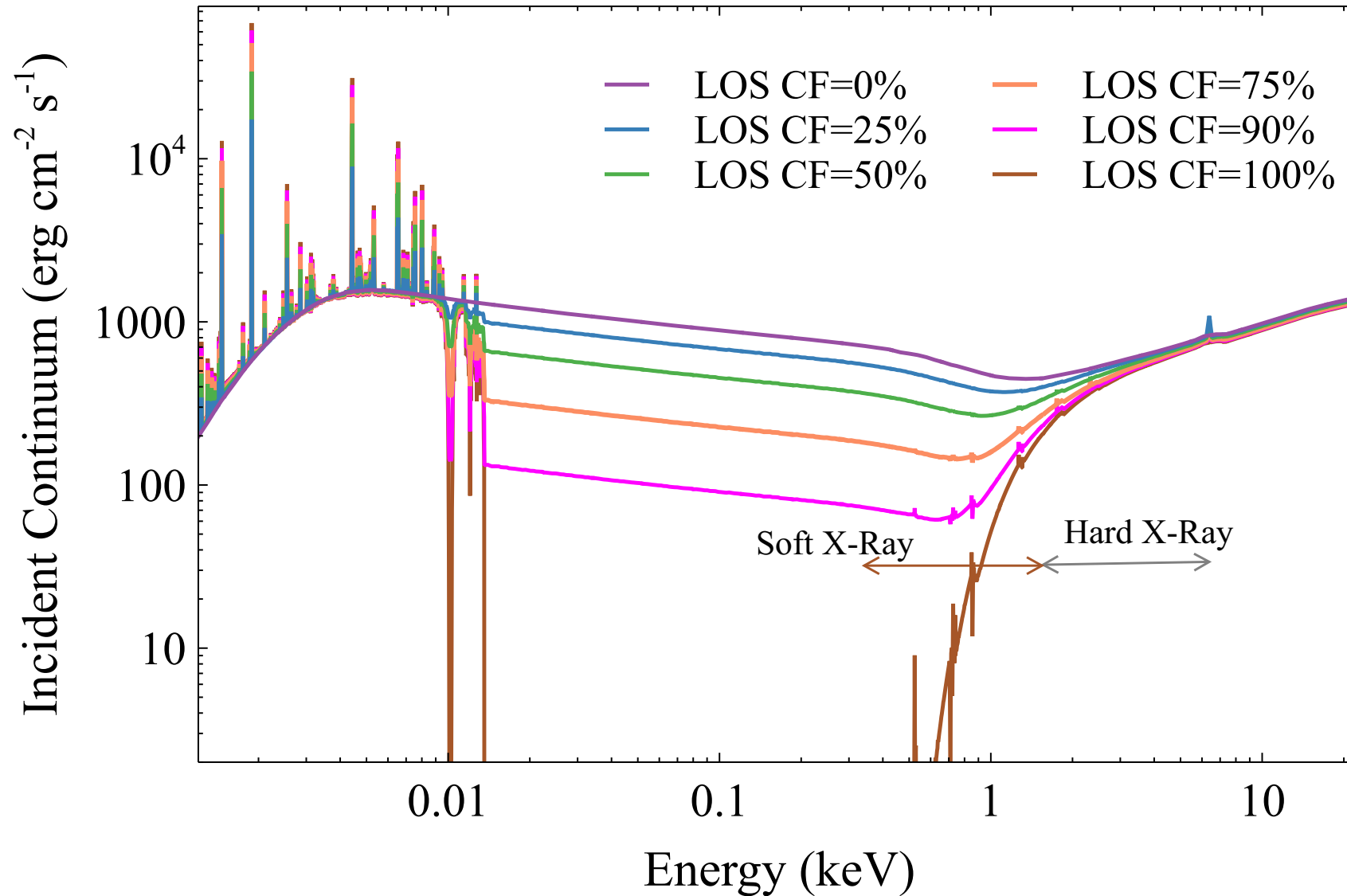
Changes in the obscurer affects the shape of the SED



Line of Sight Covering Factor **100 %**

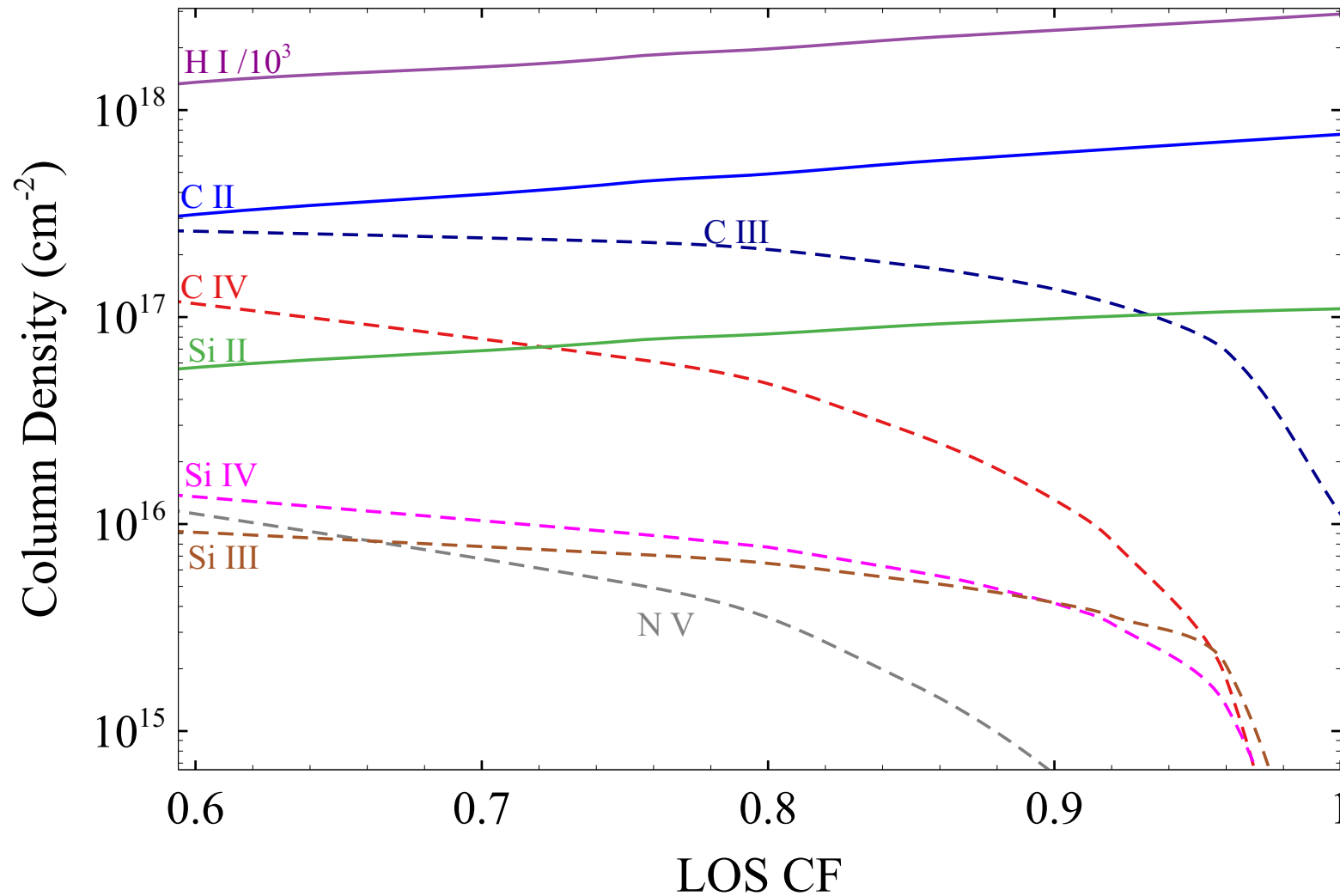


The effects of variable covering factor on the shape of the SED

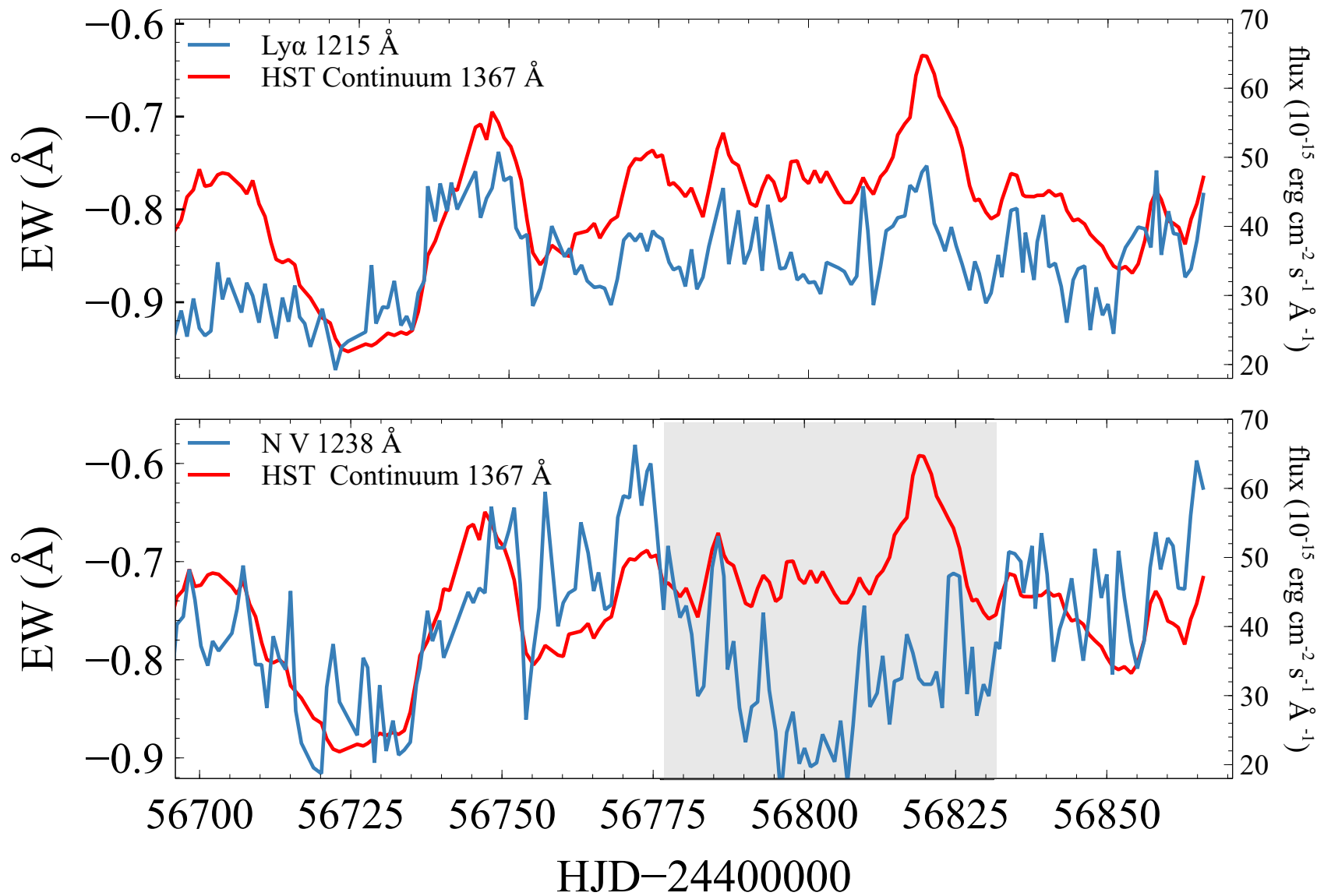




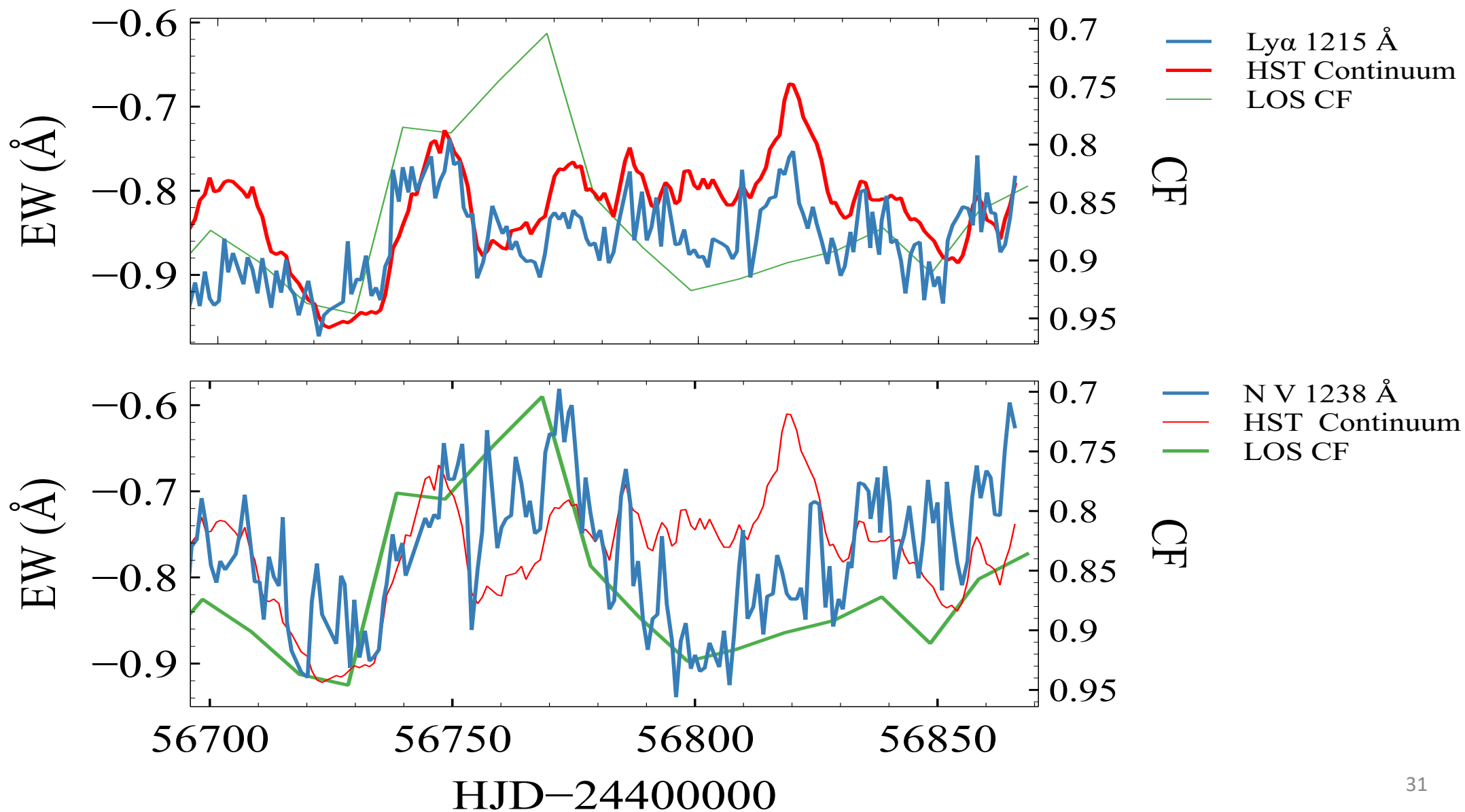
The effects of variable CF on the absorption lines



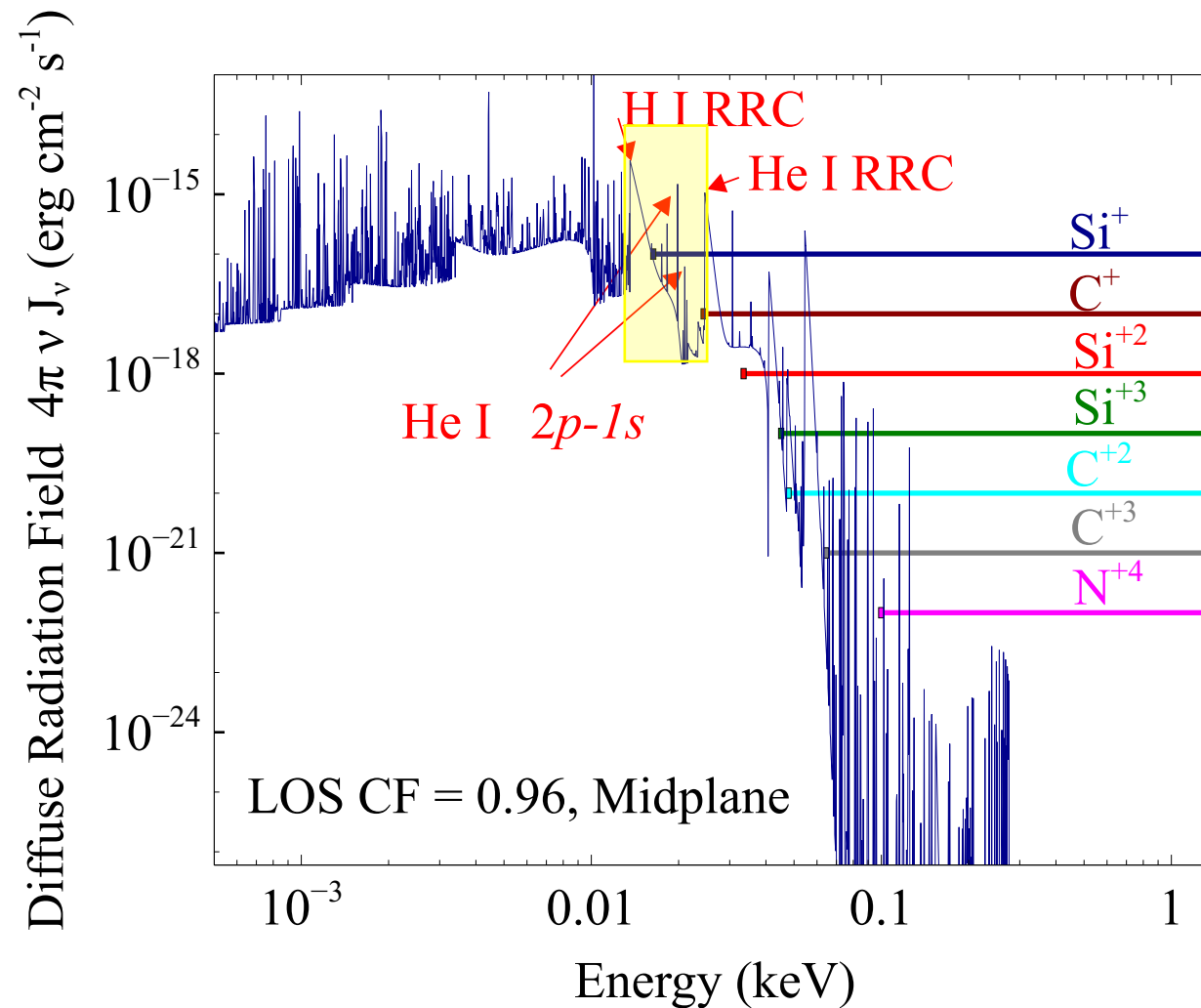
Comparing the results with the observations



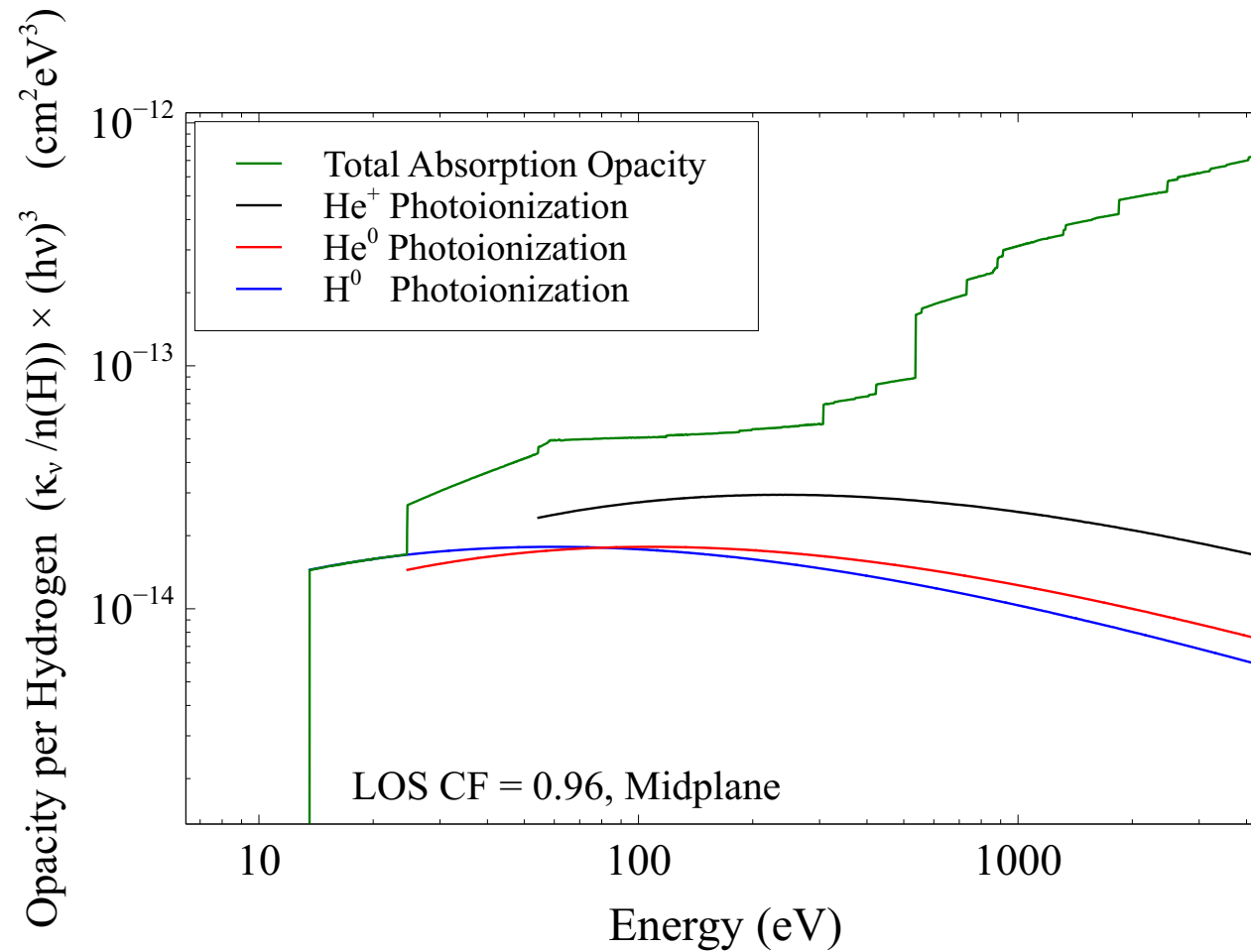
Comparing the results with the observations

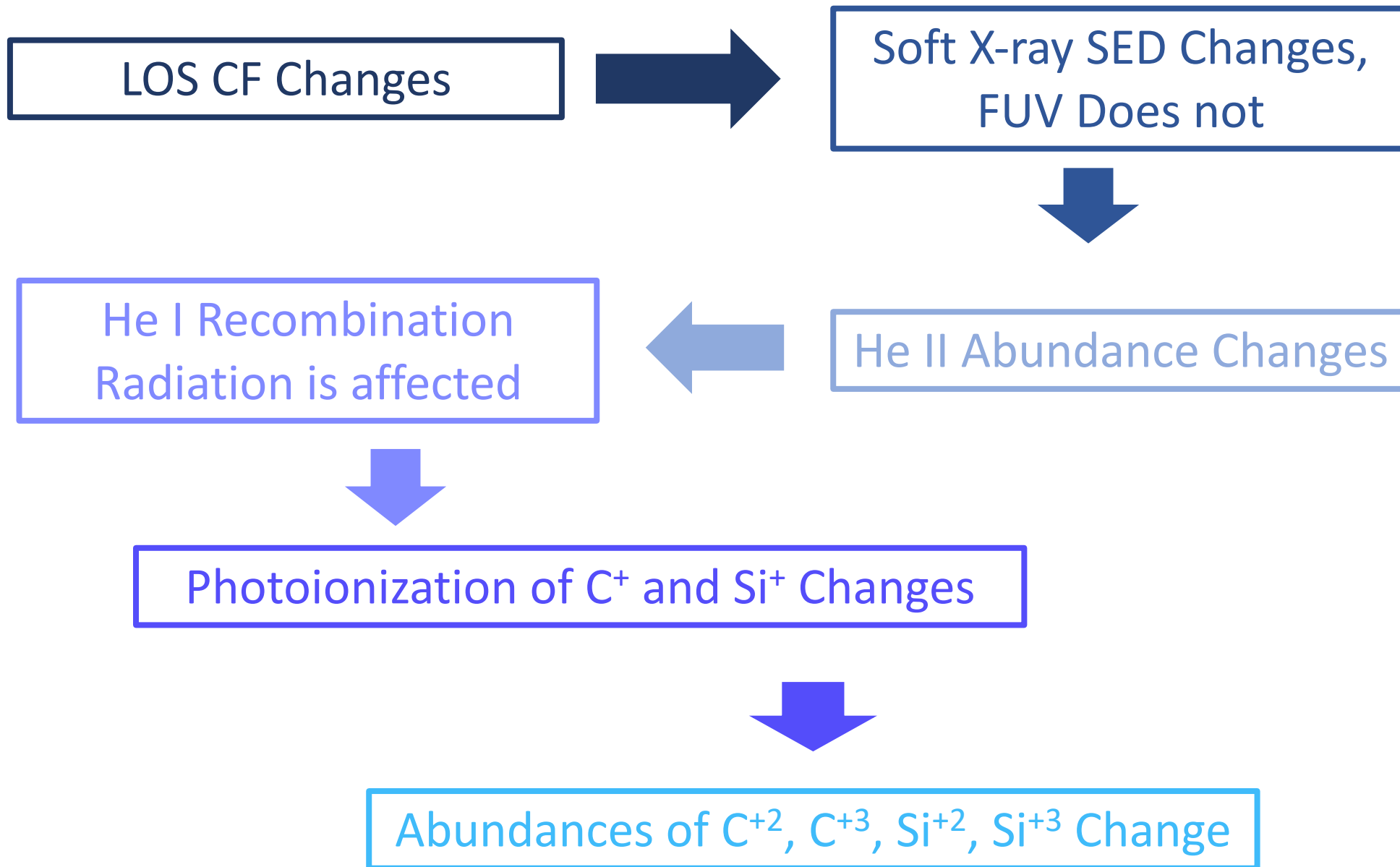


The Absorption-Line Holiday



The Absorption-Line Holiday

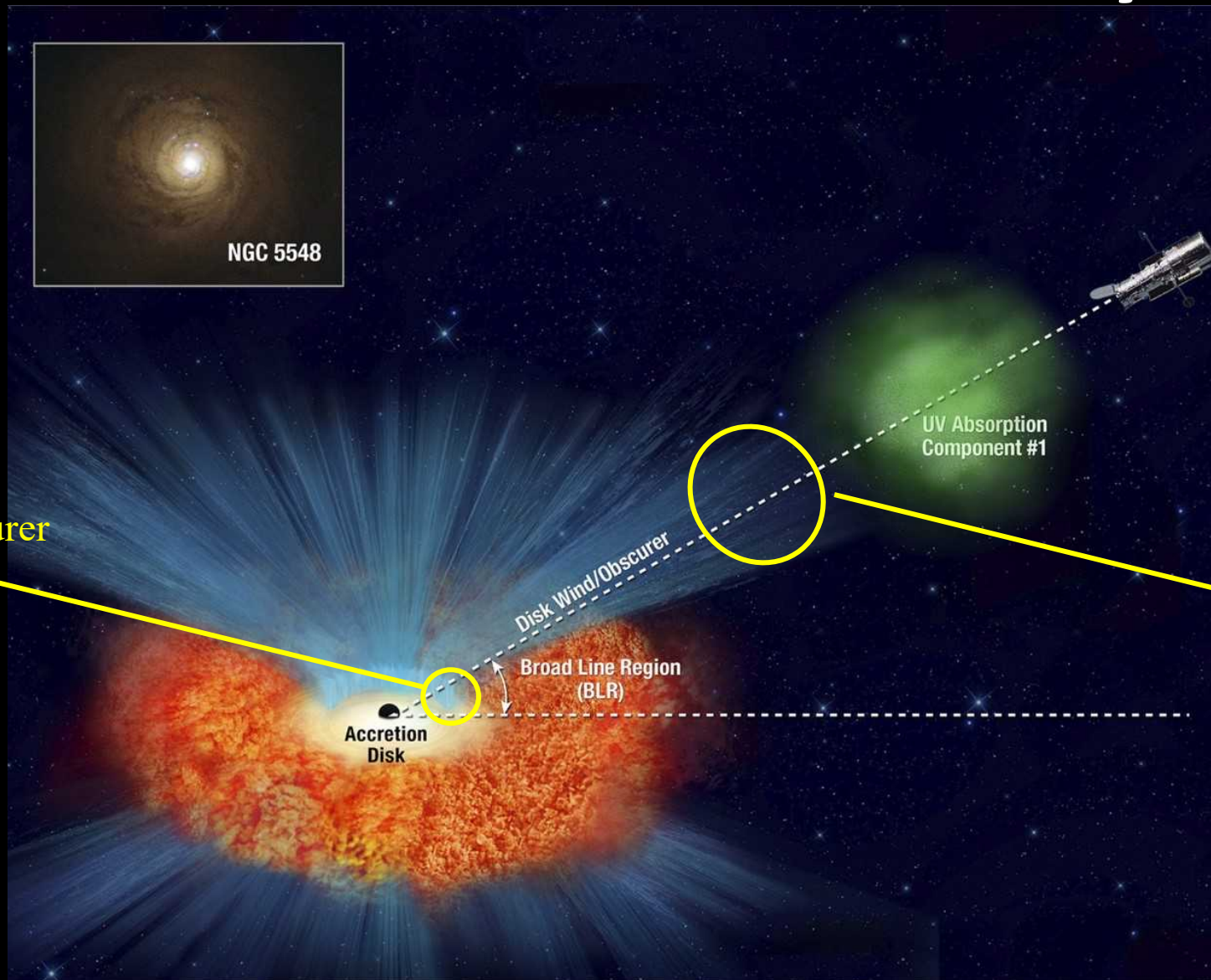




Second Step: The Emission-Line Holiday



The Emission-Line Holiday



The equatorial obscurer

The LOS obscurer



There are two possibilities

1- Emis. Holiday is a result of variable luminosity

2- Emis. Holiday is a result of variable wind

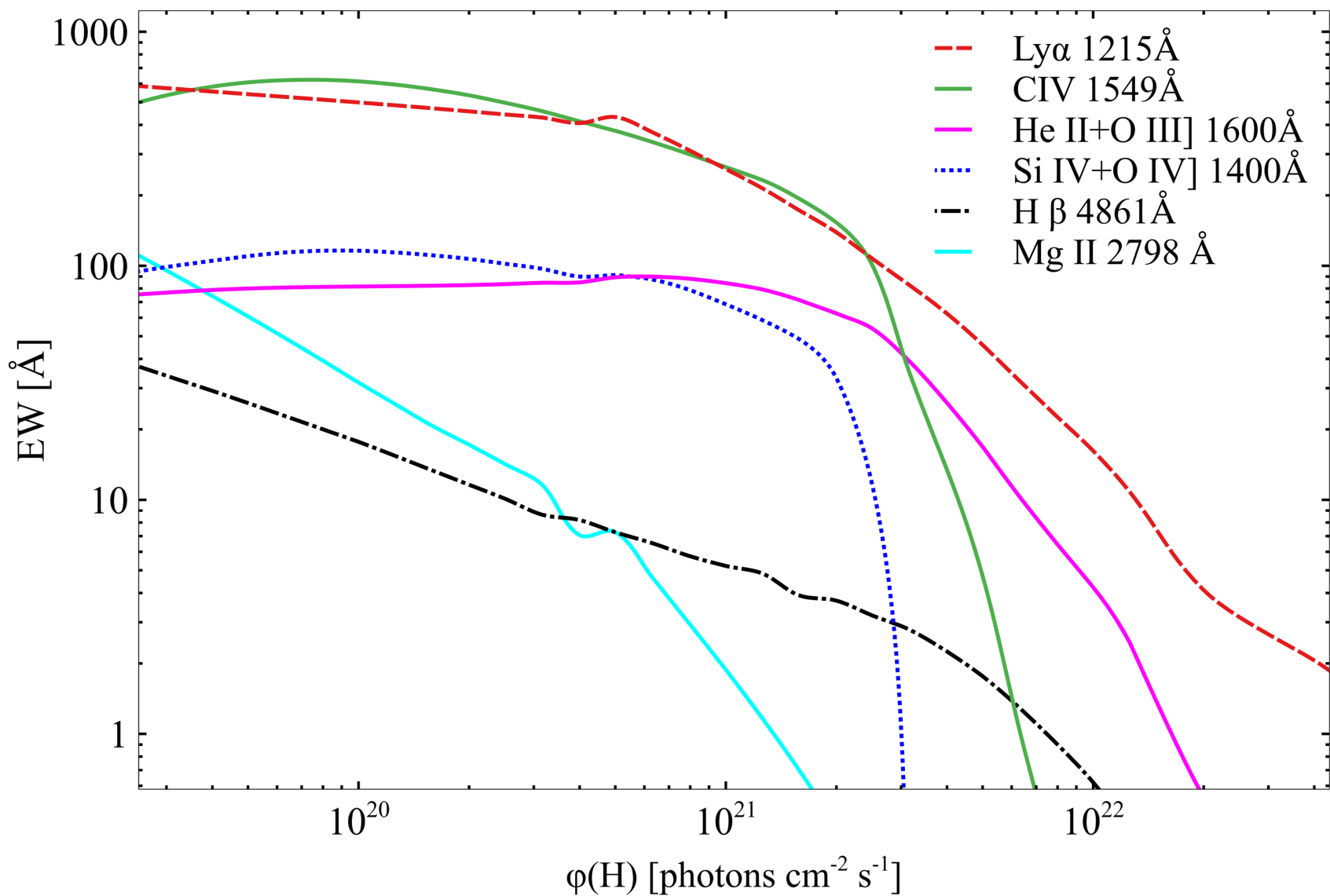


There are two possibilities

1- Emis. Holiday is a result of variable luminosity

2- Emis. Holiday is a result of variable wind

Changes in the BLR- no equatorial obscurer



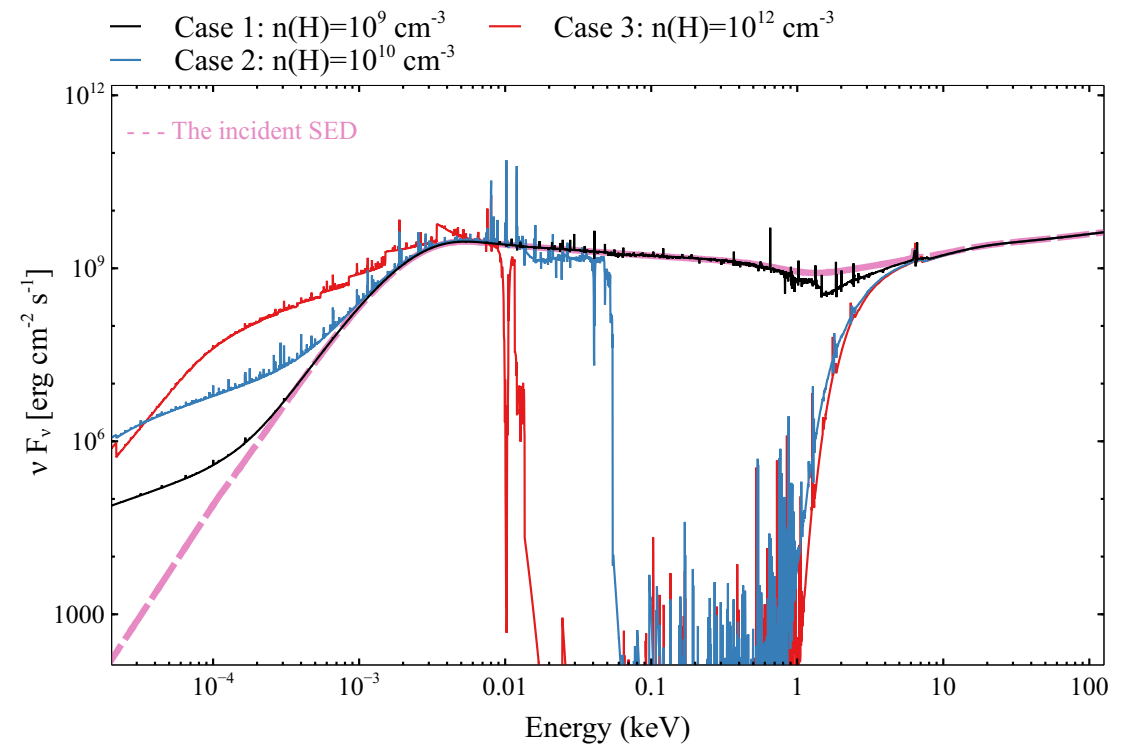
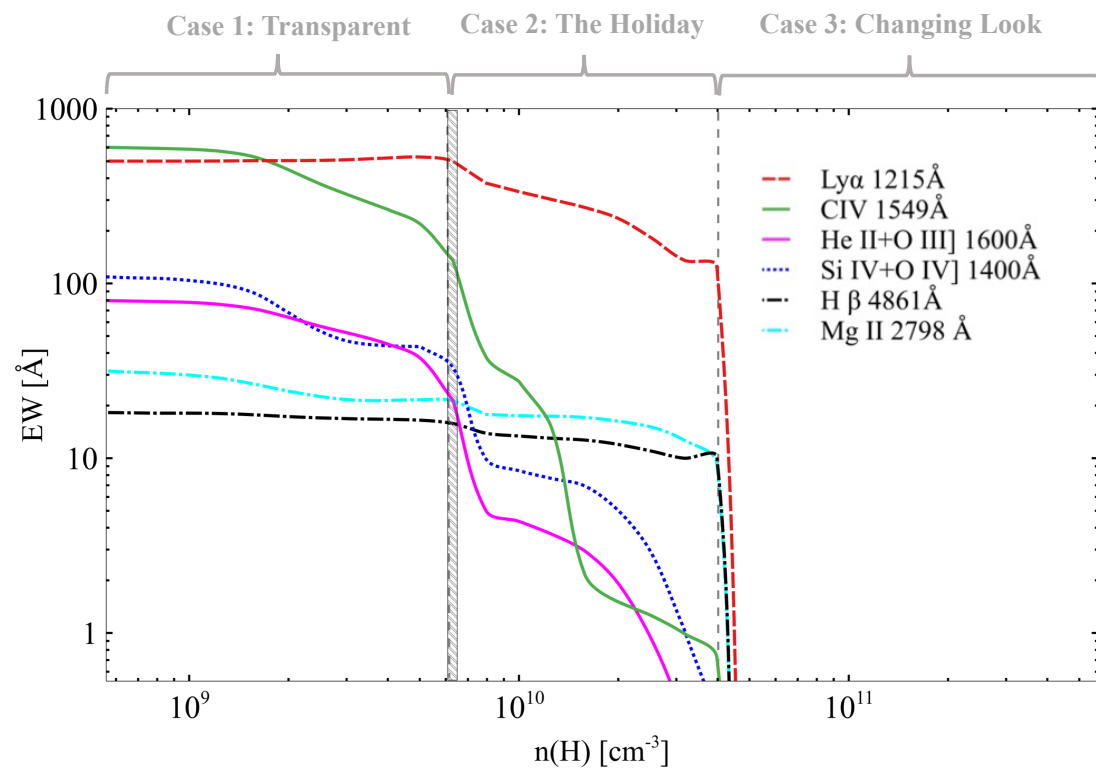


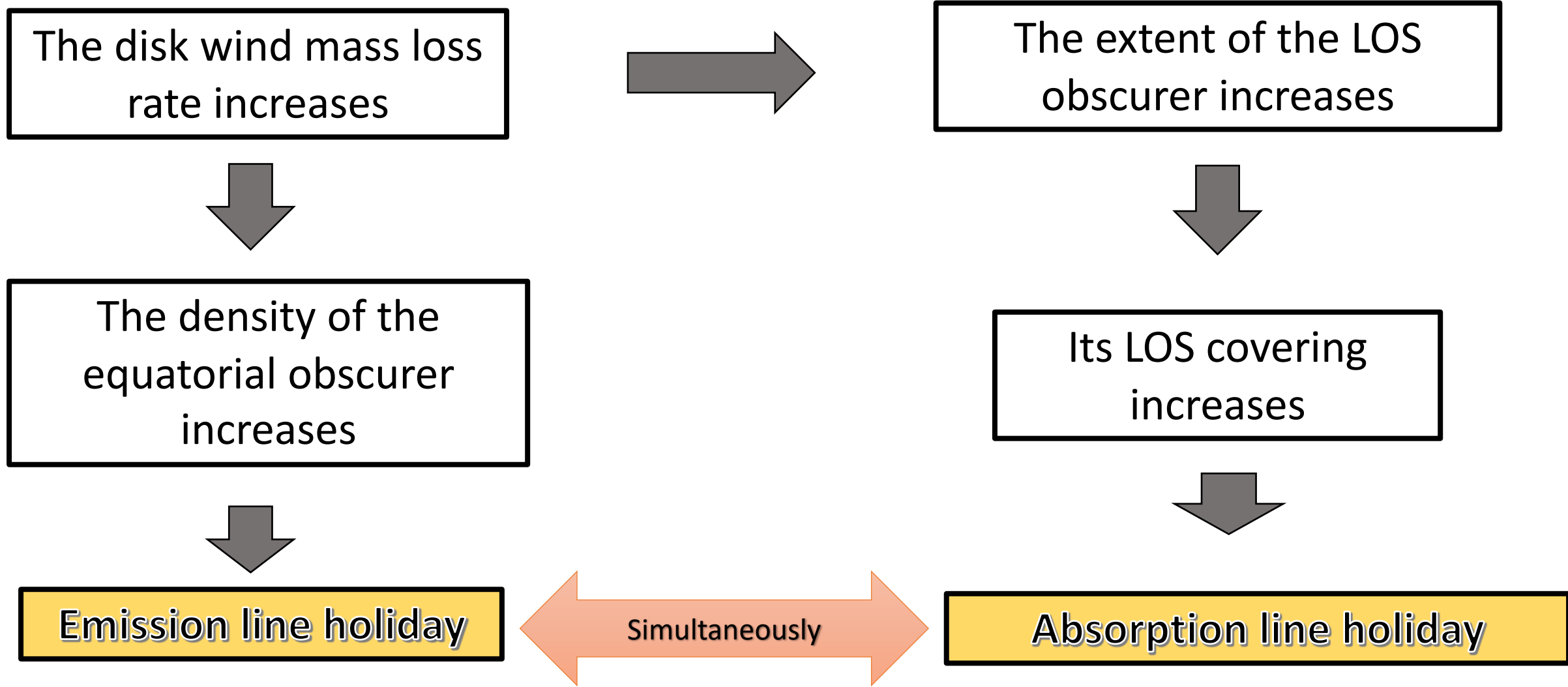
There are two possibilities

~~1- Emis. Holiday is a result of variable
luminosity~~

2- Emis. Holiday is a result of variable wind

Changes in the BLR- considering the equatorial obscurer



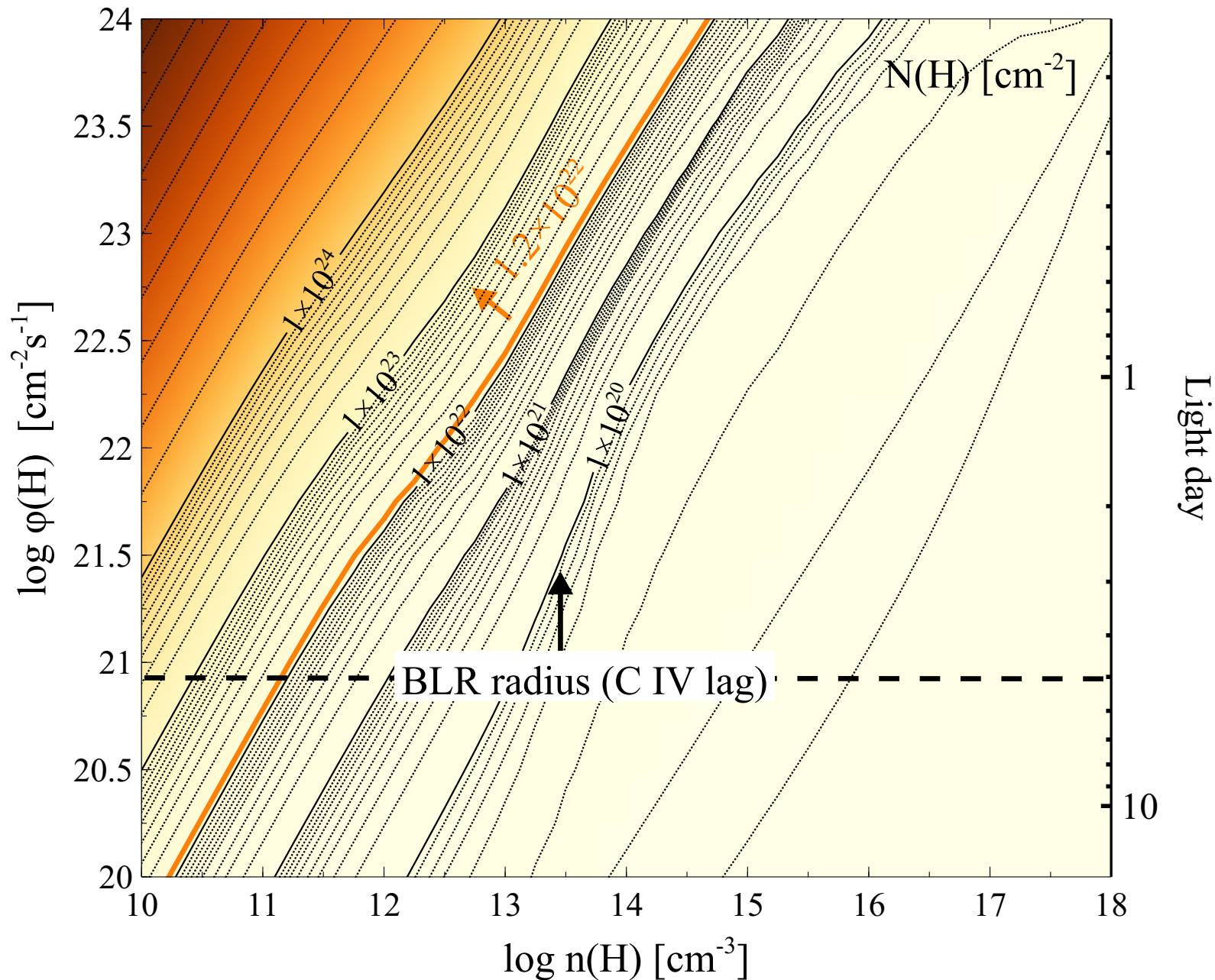


Third Step:

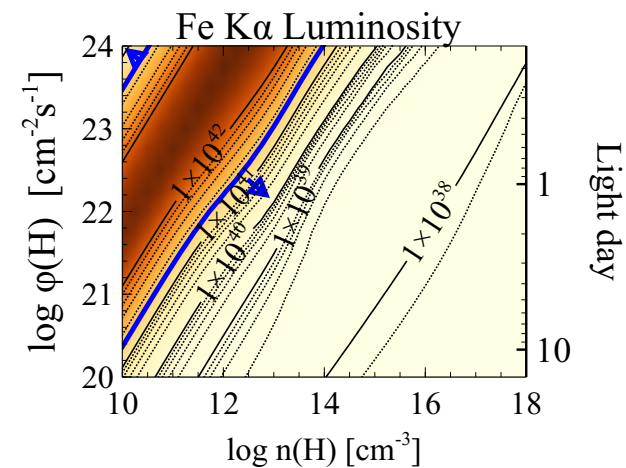
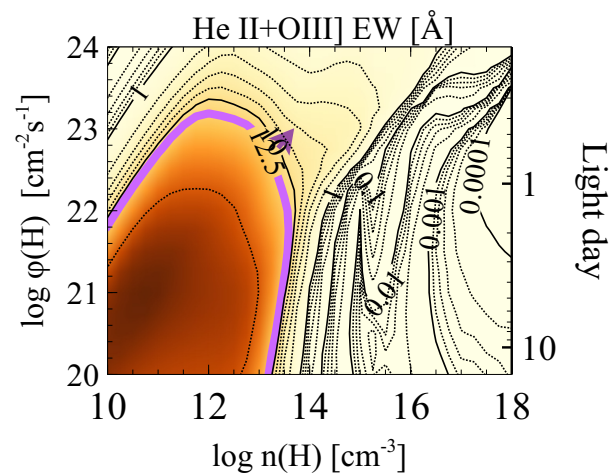
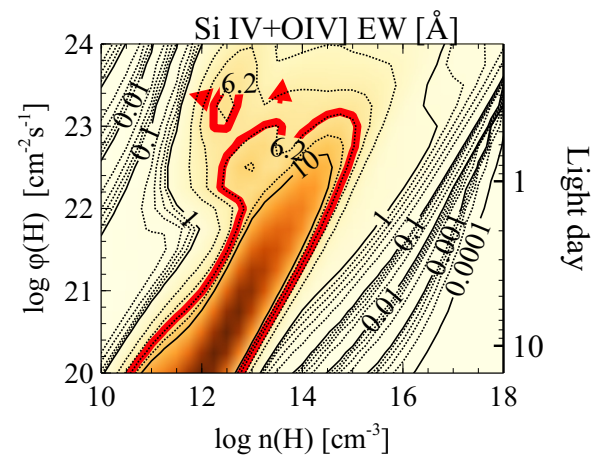
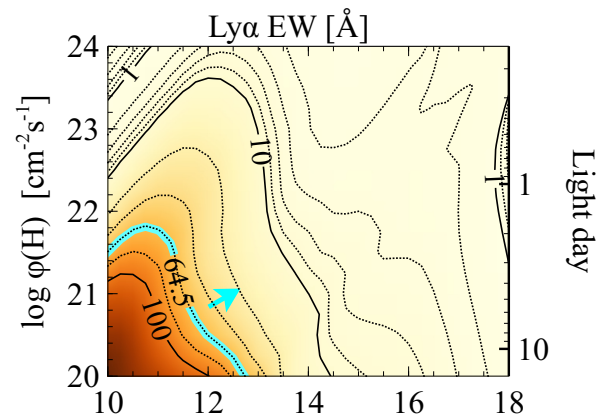
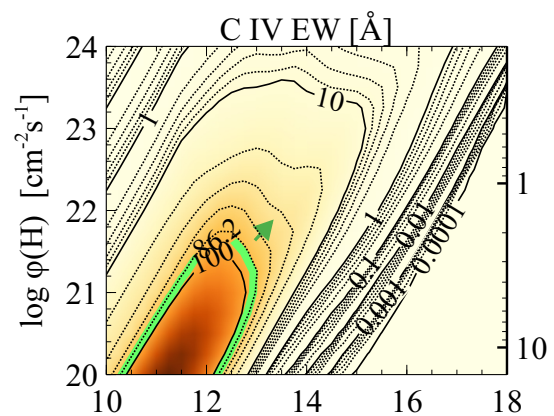
Determine what is the wind!

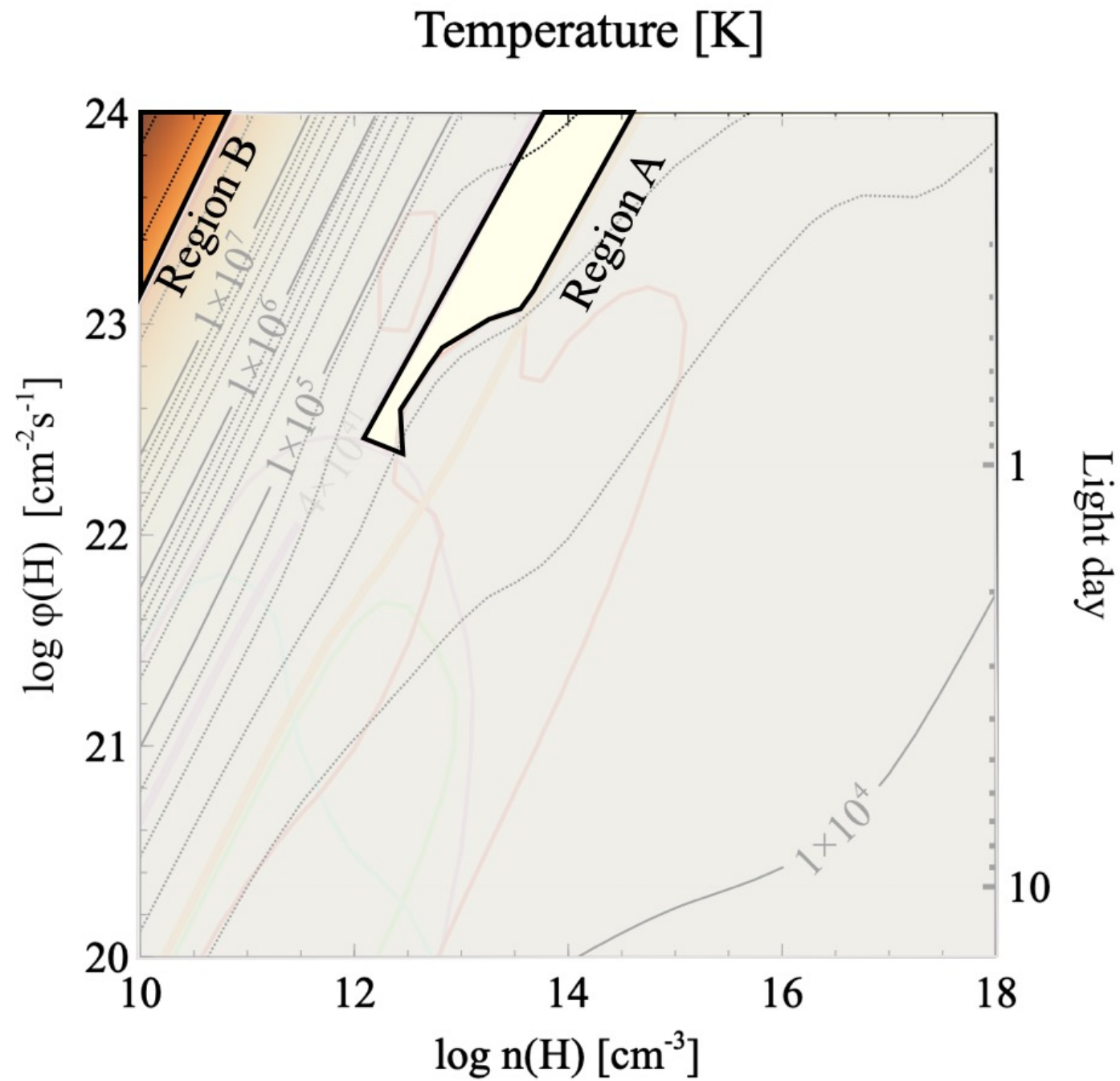


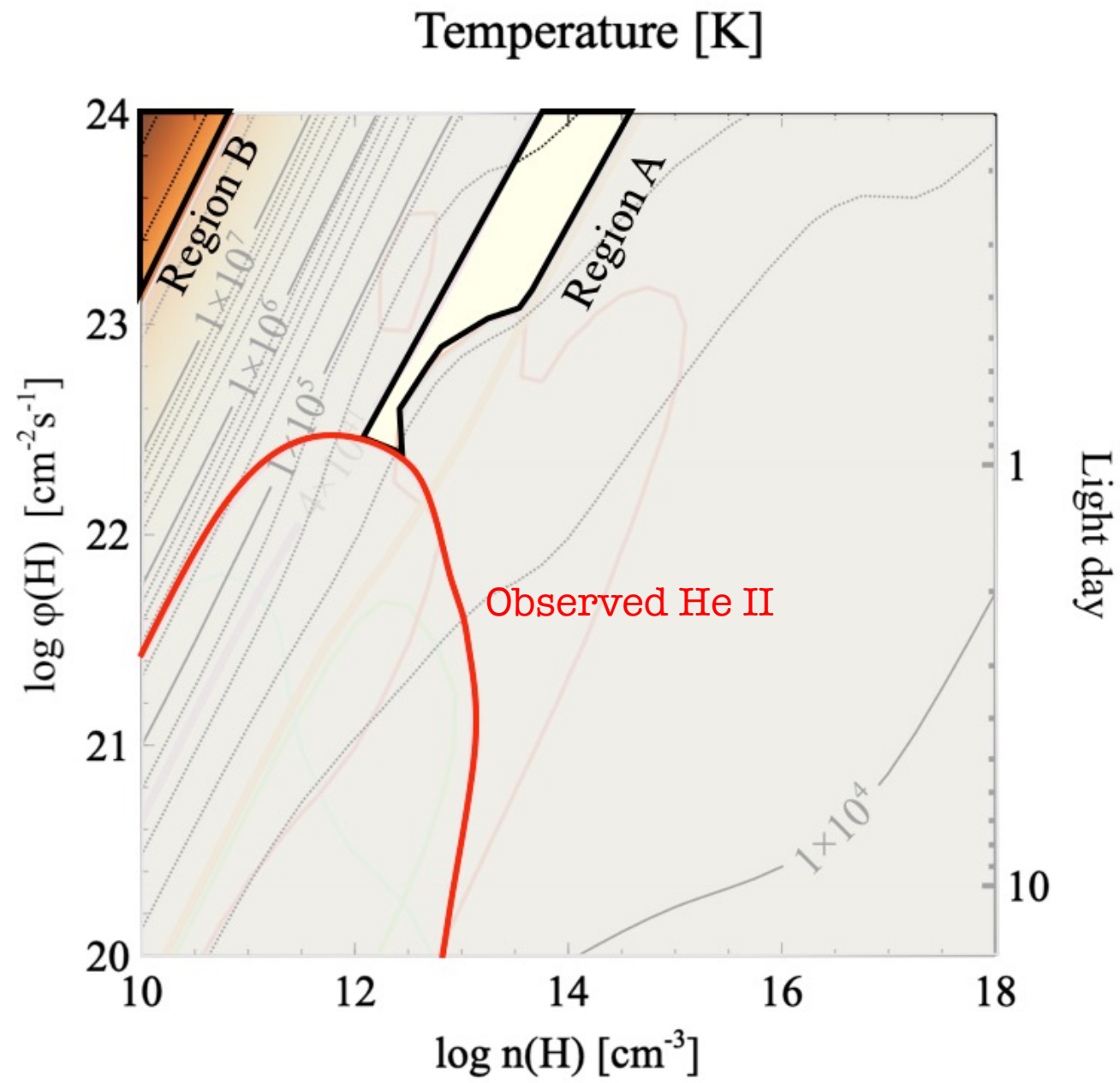
A Novel Approach to Trace the Disk Wind

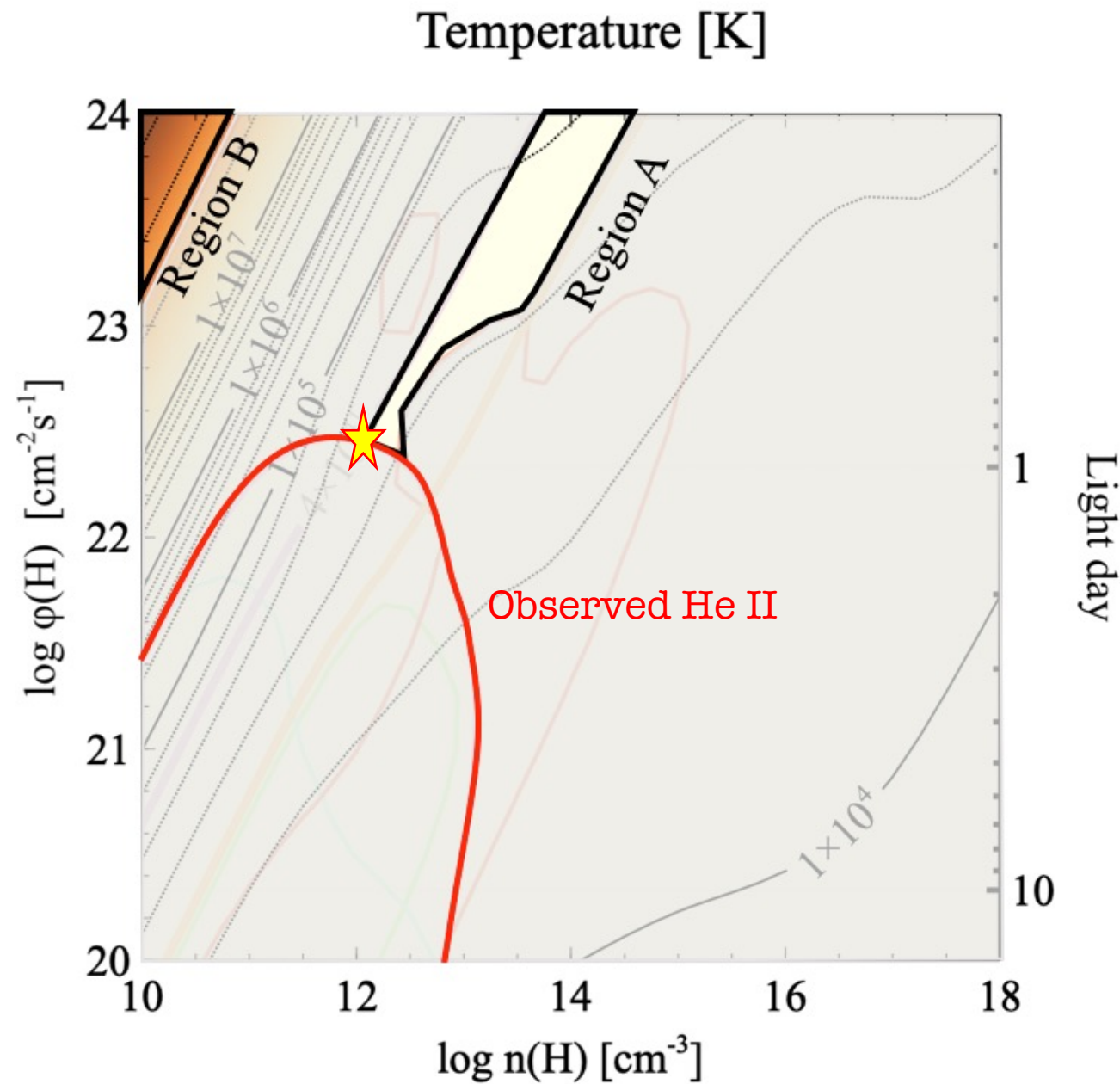


Emission from the disk wind









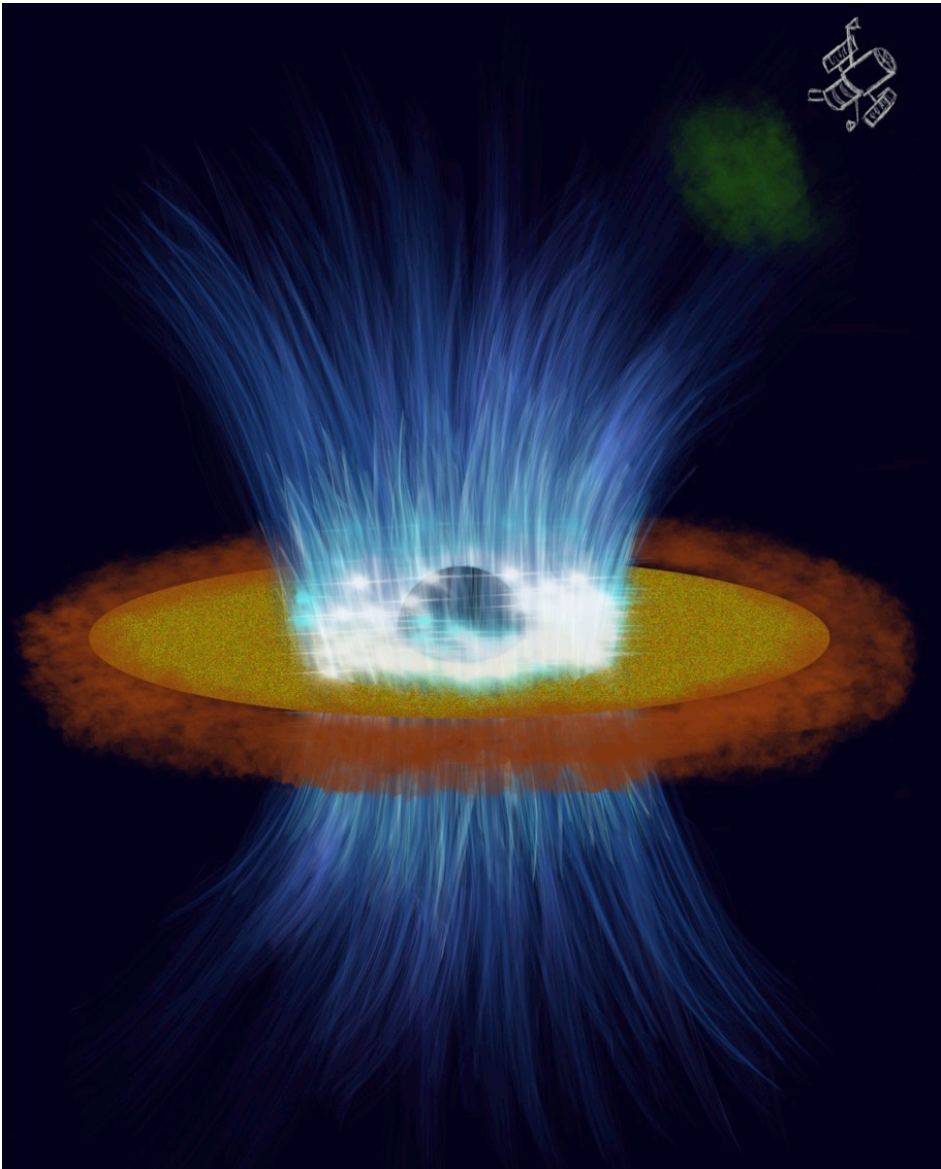
$$n(H) = 12 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$N(H) = 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

$$R = 1 \text{ Light Day}$$

$$T = 5 \times 10^4 \text{ K}$$

$$\xi = 1 \text{ erg cm s}^{-1}$$



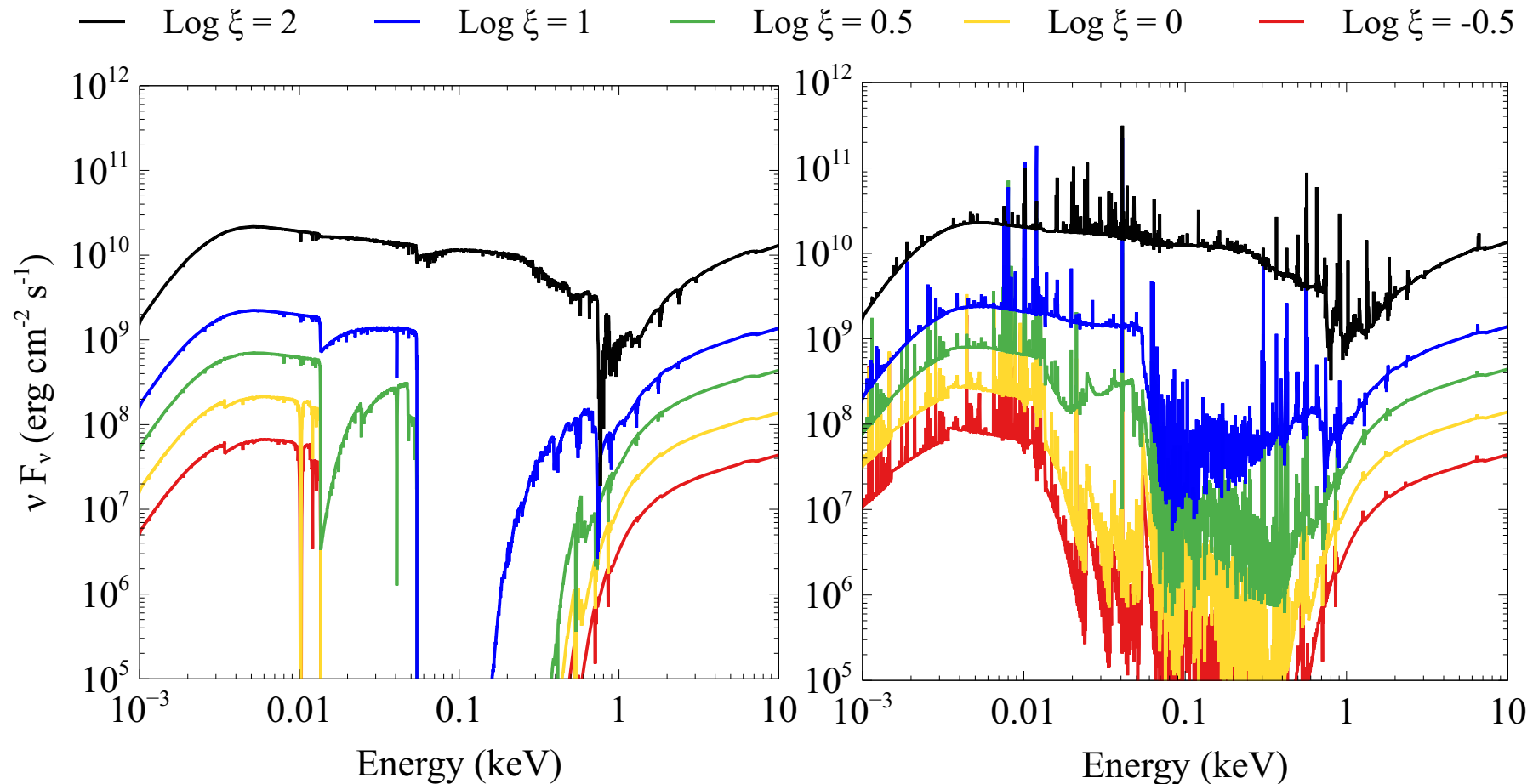


Effects on the field?



An Atlas of UV and X-ray Signature of the Wind

Variable ionization parameter





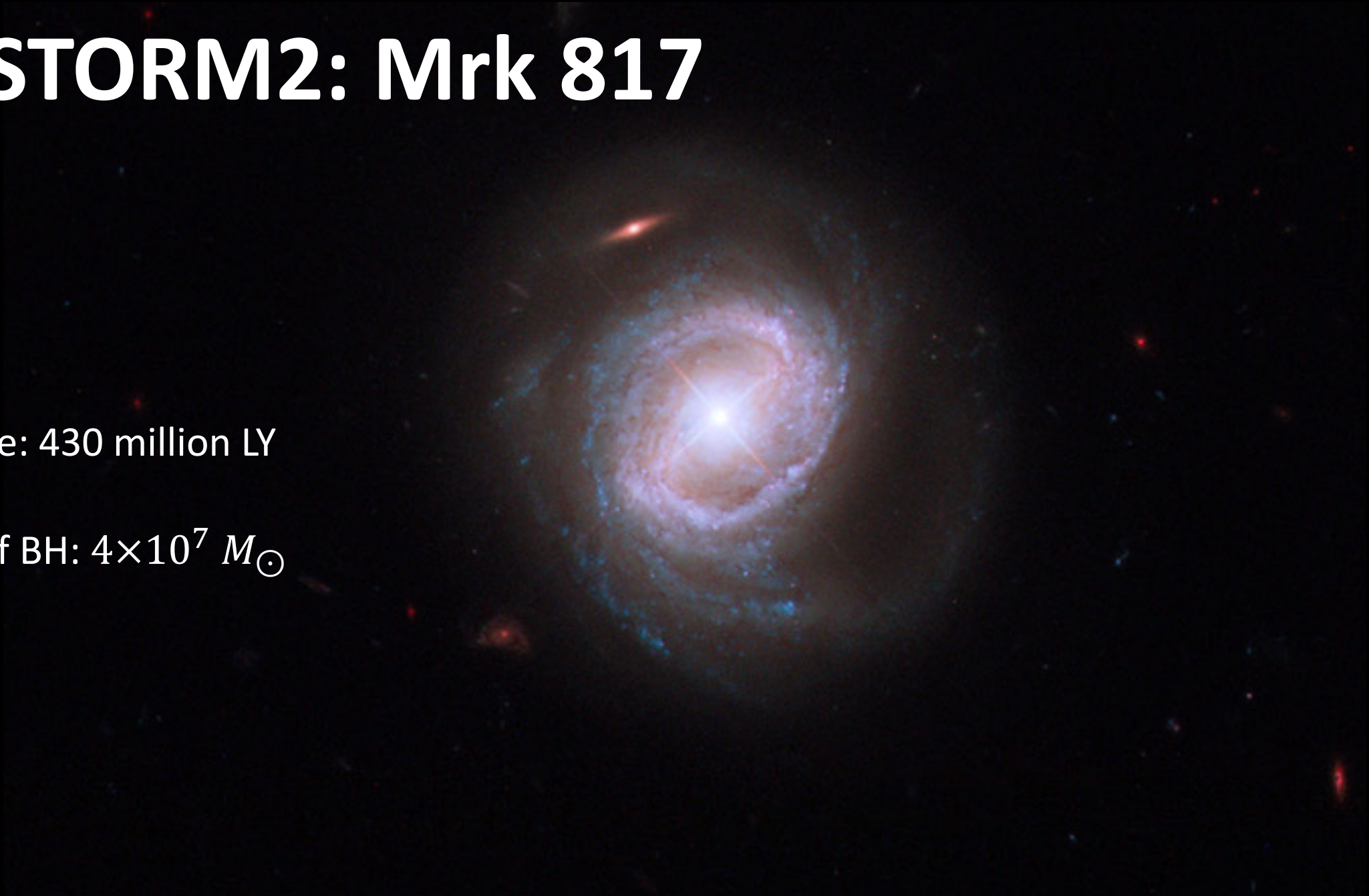
Conclusions

- ✓ A new geometry for the NGC 5548 : Disk Wind
- ✓ The wind can alter the normal behavior: holidays
- ✓ The wind can be a source of emission: very broad lines
- ✓ It is possible to detect and trace the wind: my novel tool
- ✓ Winds can affect the observations in many ways: the atlas
- ✓ All AGN studies must consider the the winds: cloud shadowing

STORM2: Mrk 817

Distance: 430 million LY

Mass of BH: $4 \times 10^7 M_{\odot}$

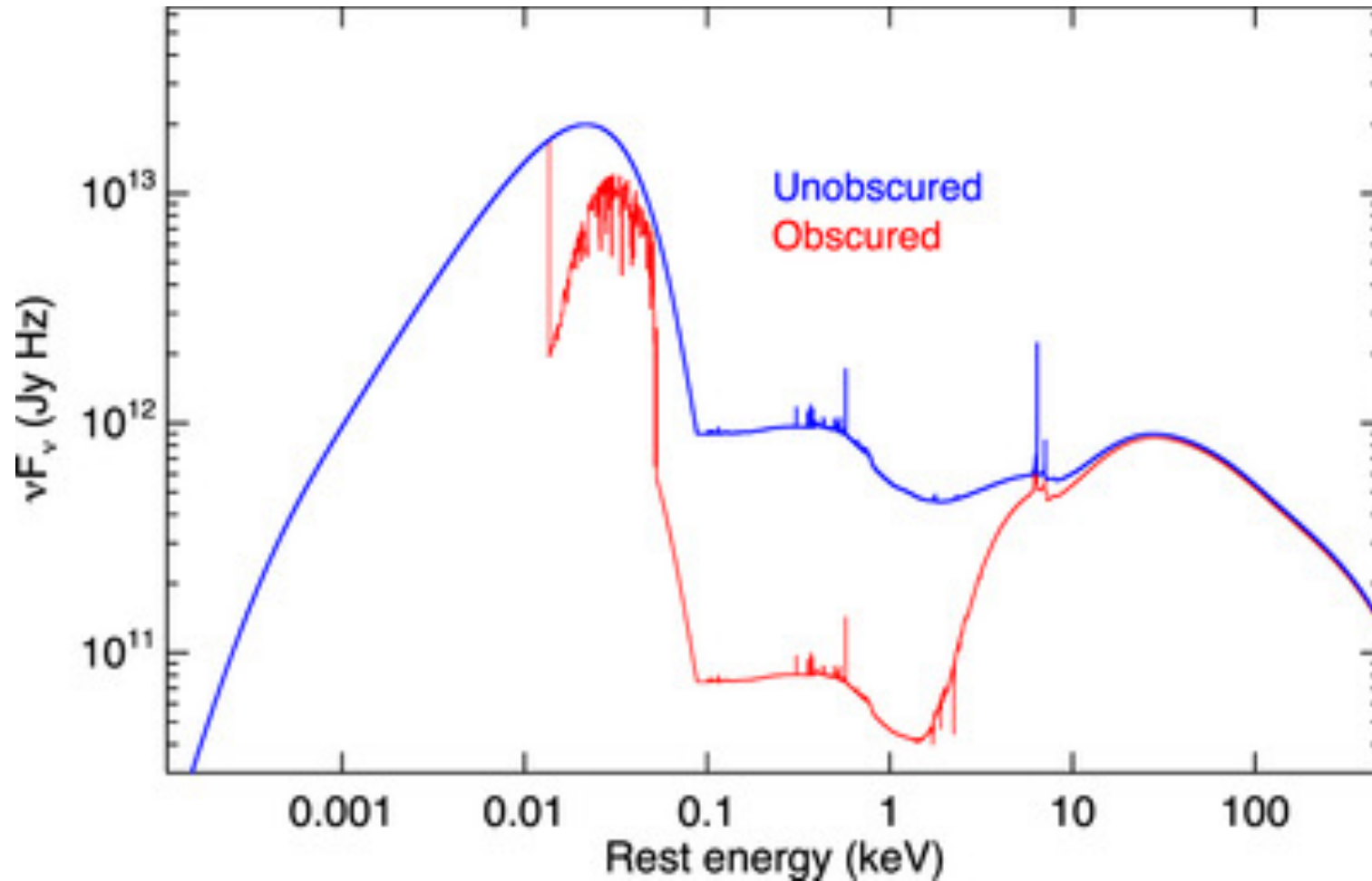


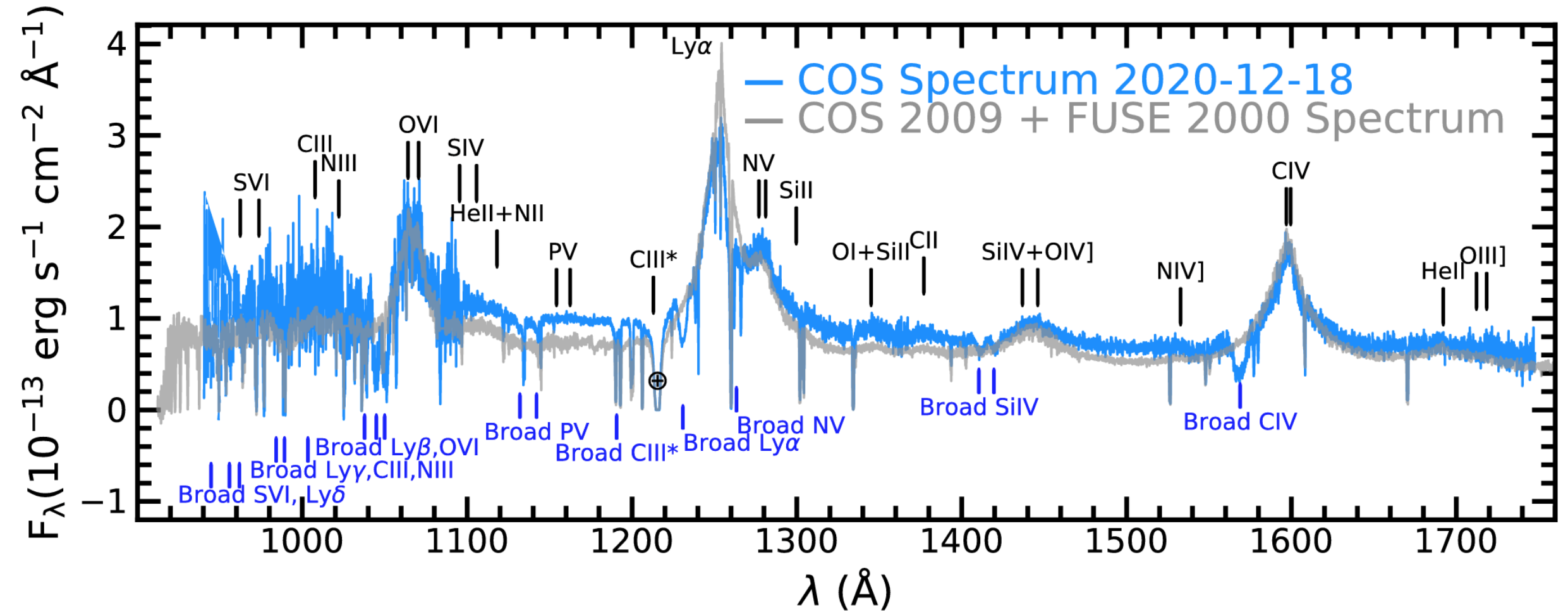
- Carefully selected because it showed no history of strong UV absorption and/or X-ray obscuration.
- Observations reveal the presence of new broad and narrow absorption lines
- X-rays are significantly obscured compared to earlier observations

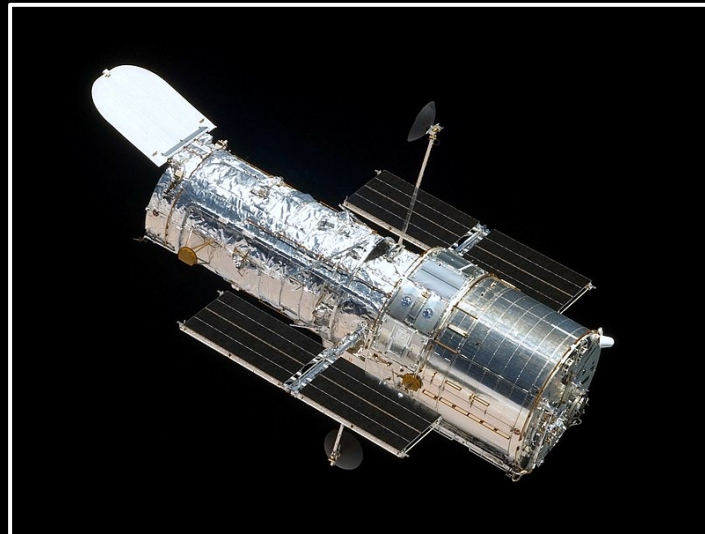
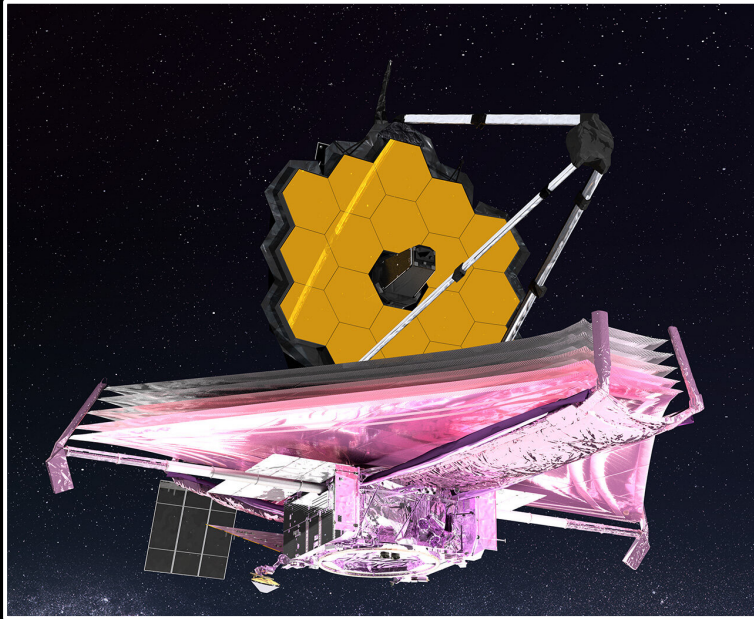


CrossMark

AGN STORM 2. I. First results: A Change in the Weather of Mrk 817







спасибо
danke 謝謝
ngiyabonga
teşekkür ederim
dank je
gracias
tapadh leat
moichchakkeram
go raibh maith agat
arigatō
tak
dakujem
merci
ευχαριστώ
감사합니다
terima kasih
مشكروم
sagolun
sukriya
kop khun krap
grazie
obrigado
bedankt
dziękuję
hvala
mauruuru