

*ASTROSAT Baseline Science Meeting  
IIA, 6 – 7 February 2014*

# *AGN (Seyferts, Blazars etc.)*

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1. Disc – Corona connection in AGN: looking for correlated optical and X-ray flux variations in radio-quiet AGN
  2. Echo mapping of AGN (Spectroscopic reverberation)
  3. Echo mapping of AGN (photometric reverberation)
  4. SED modeling of blazars
  5. X-ray flux variations in AGN
  6. Optical/UV flux variations in AGN (colour variations, variability amplitudes and its correlation with various physical parameters, existence of lags between different bands, bluer when brighter v/s redder when brighter trend in blazars)
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# ***(1.) Disc – Corona Connection in AGN***

- To probe relationship between cool optically thick accretion disk and hot optically thin corona
- Such as study was possible since the launch of RXTE in 1995

***Few sources have been studied with varied results***

- Correlation / No-correlation
- X-ray leading optical
- Optical leading X-rays

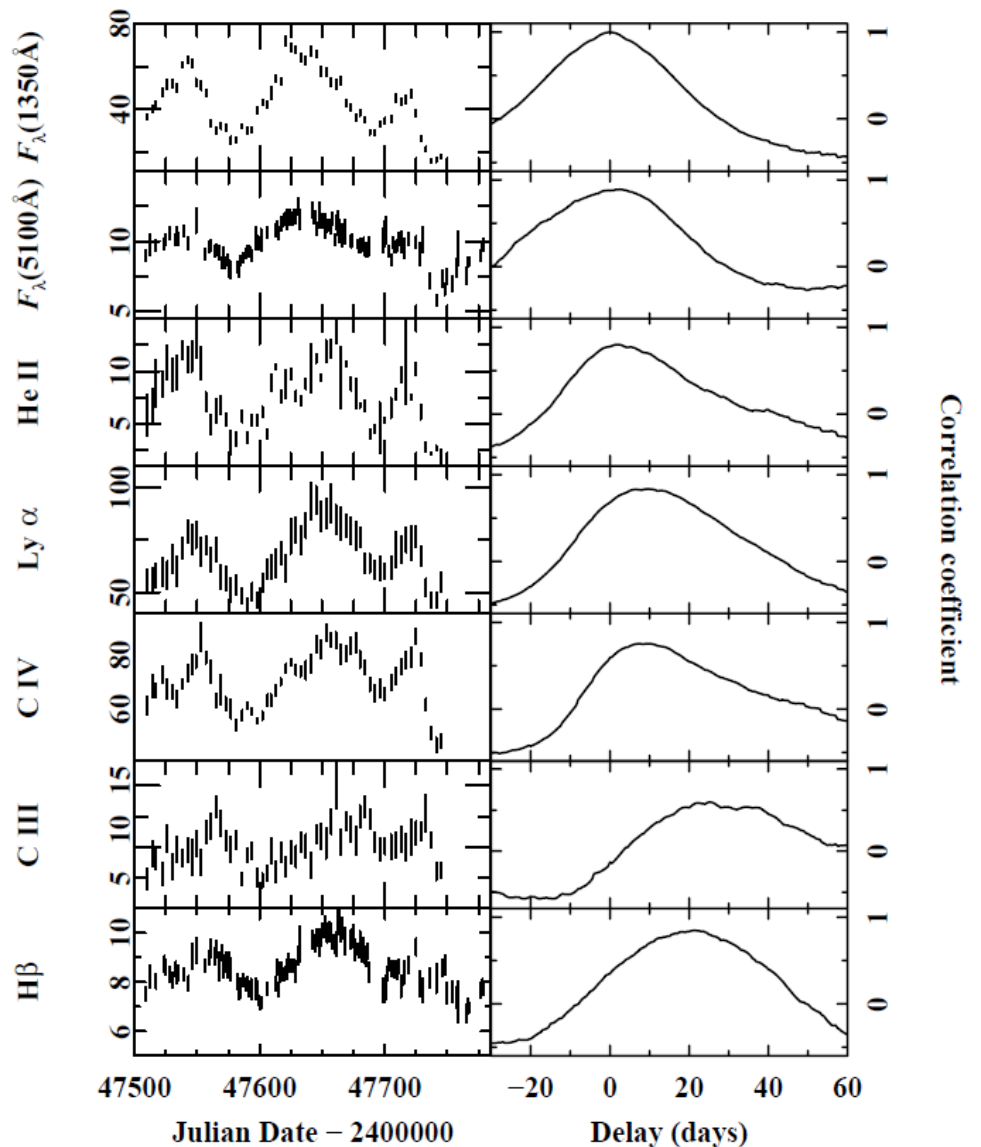
***Co-ordinating between different facilities tough. It will be easier with the simultaneous UV/X-ray capabilities of ASTROSAT***

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## (2.) Echo-mapping of AGN (Spectroscopic reverberation)

Light curves and CCFs for NGC 5548  
1988–89.



Constrain BLR structure and BH masses by measuring emission line response to continuum variations

$$R_{\text{BLR}} = c \cdot \Delta T$$

$$M_{\text{BH}} = f \cdot R_{\text{BLR}} \cdot (\Delta V)^2 / G$$

The continuum fluxes are in  $10^{-15}$  e/s/cm $^{-2}$ /Å

Line fluxes are in  $10^{-13}$  e/s/cm $^{-2}$ .

The CCFs are computed relative to the UV continuum at the top; the top panel is the UV continuum ACF.

Reverberation based mass estimates known for about 40 AGN (using H $_{\beta}$ , H $_{\alpha}$ )

Can use CIV line

## What if NGC 4395 is observed?

		Cnts/sec	Exp (secs; for S/N of 5)
FUV	CaF2-1	5.47	4.57
FUV	BaF2	4.56	5.48
FUV	Sapphire	3.58	6.99
FUV	Silica	0.72	35.0
FUV	CaF2-2	5.26	4.75
NUV	Silica	35.89	0.70
NUV	B15	2.04	12.00
NUV	B13	14.35	1.74
NUV	B4	11.91	2.10
NUV	N2	3.38	7.39
VIS	3	41.20	0.61
VIS	2	11.14	2.24
VIS	1	11.66	2.14
VIS	ND1	0.96	26.00
VIS	BK-7	66.51	0.38

➤ Lag between X-ray and optical/UV variations

➤ Spectroscopic reverberation

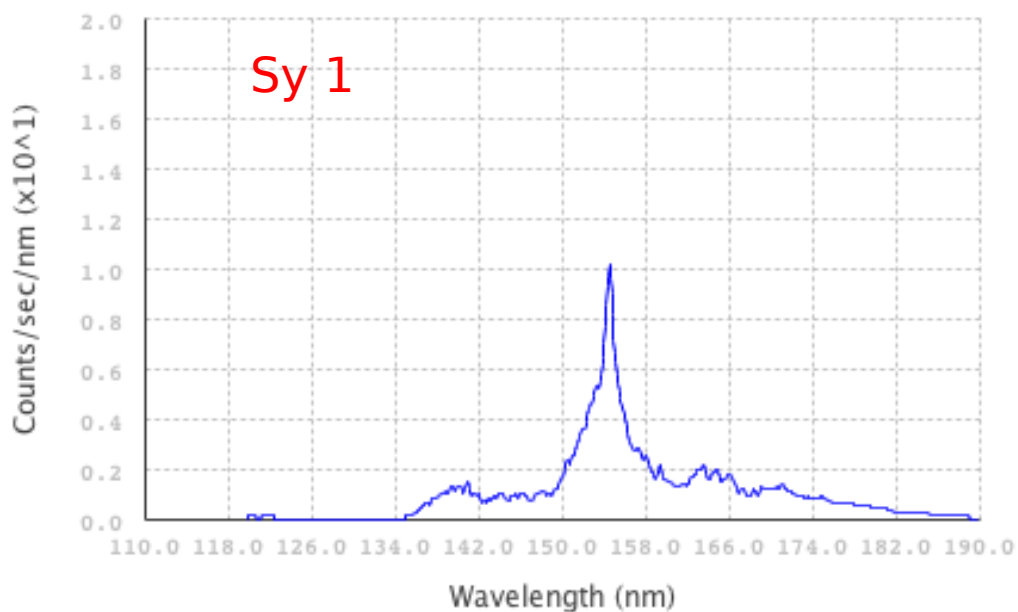
➤ Using STIS 1 hour lag found between CIV and continuum (Peterson et al. 2006)

➤ Other targets; NGC 4151; known lag = 6.6 days

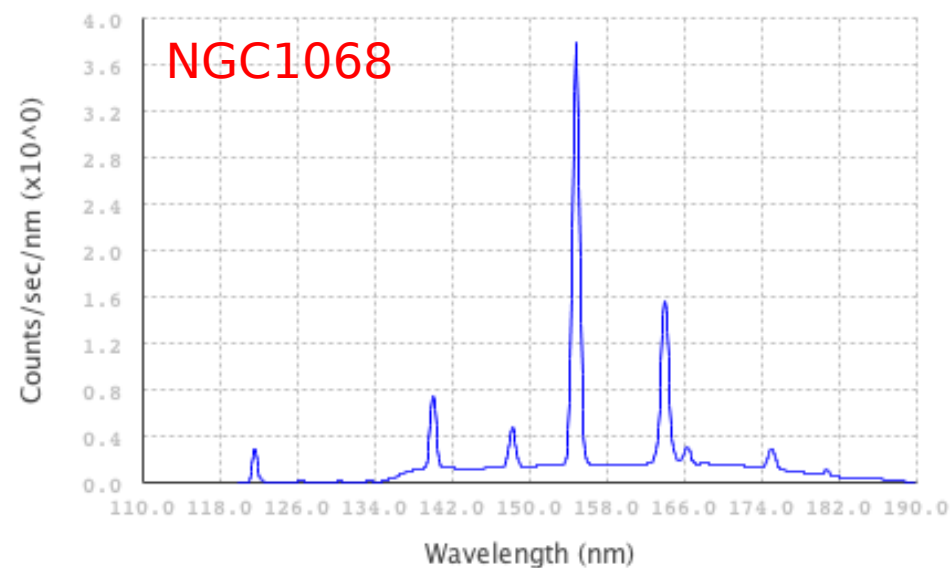
➤ For other targets, lags range between 3 – 300 days

# Spectroscopic reverberation: What UVIT will see?

Counts on Detector



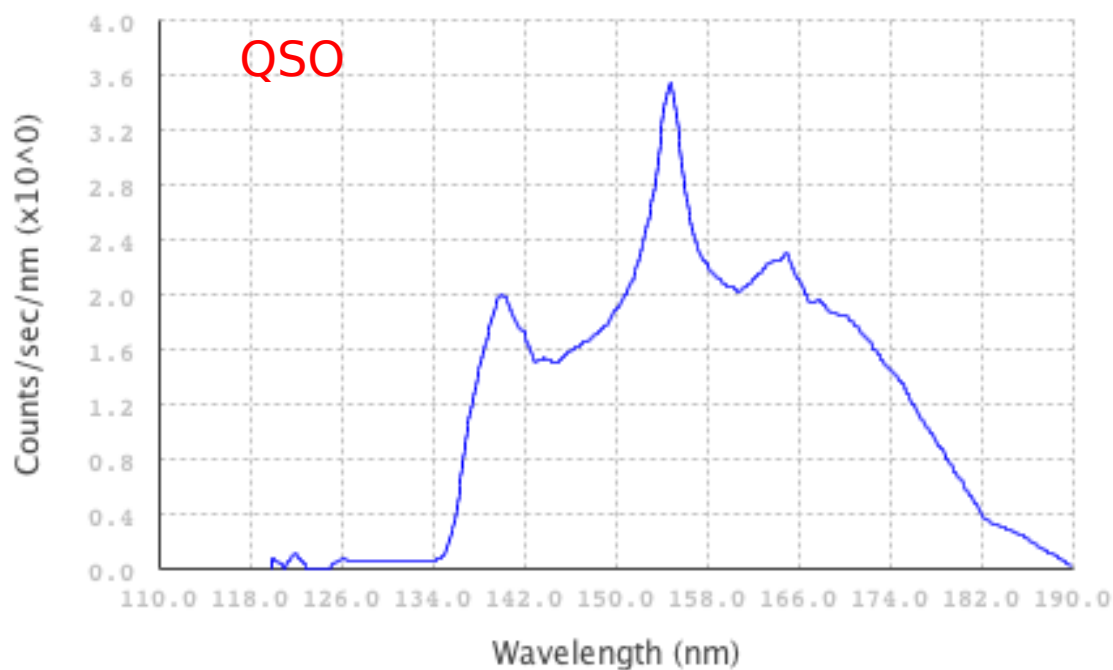
Counts on Detector



UVIT counts for FUV  
For  $m_v = 12.5$

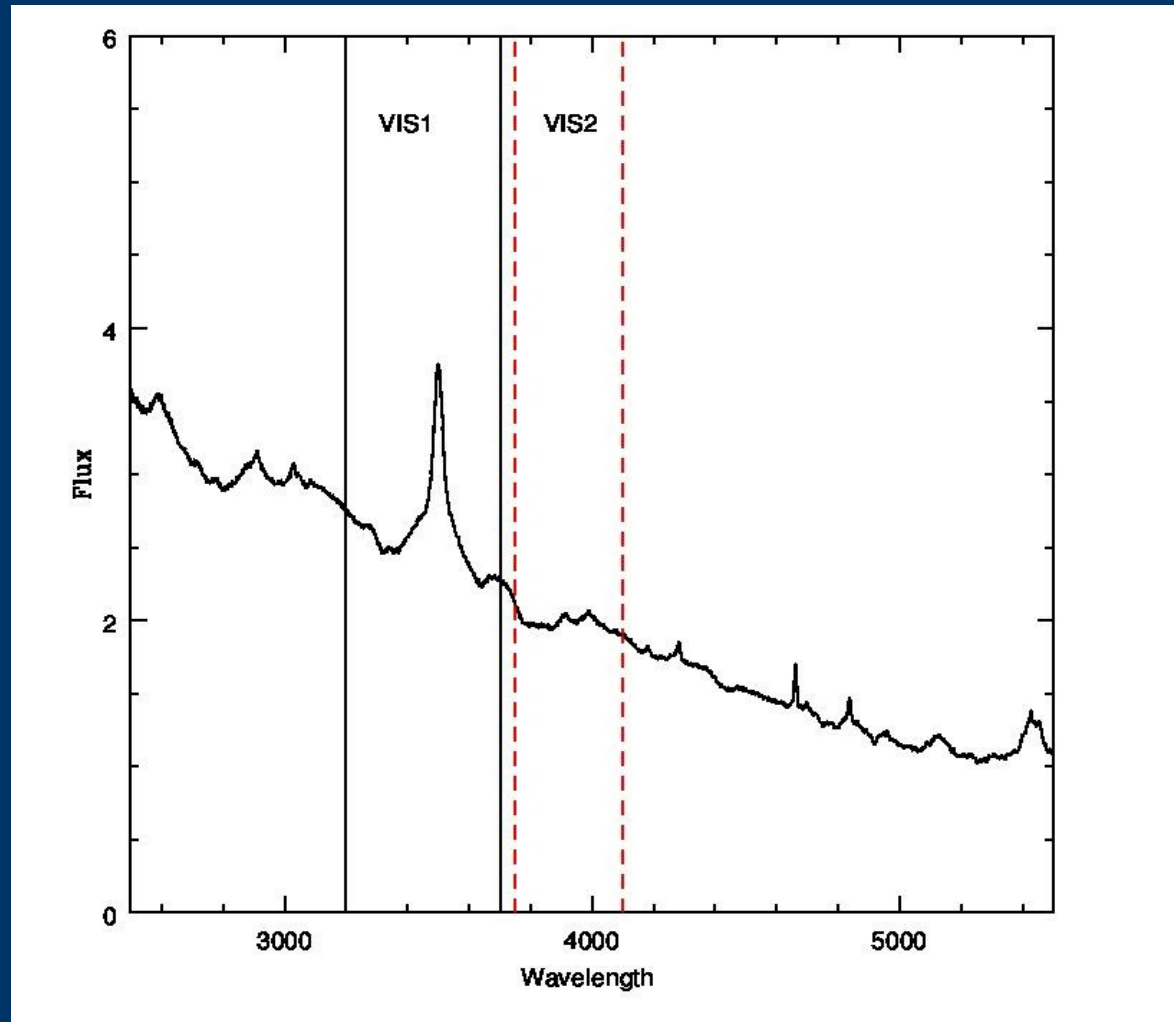
Grating counts about  
40% of these

Counts on Detector



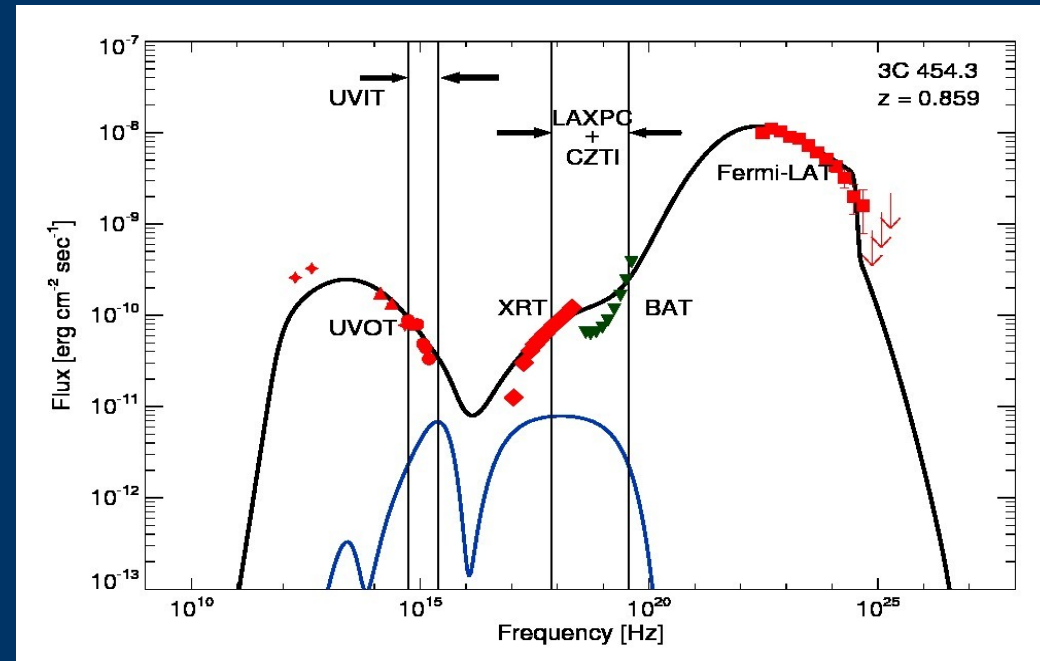
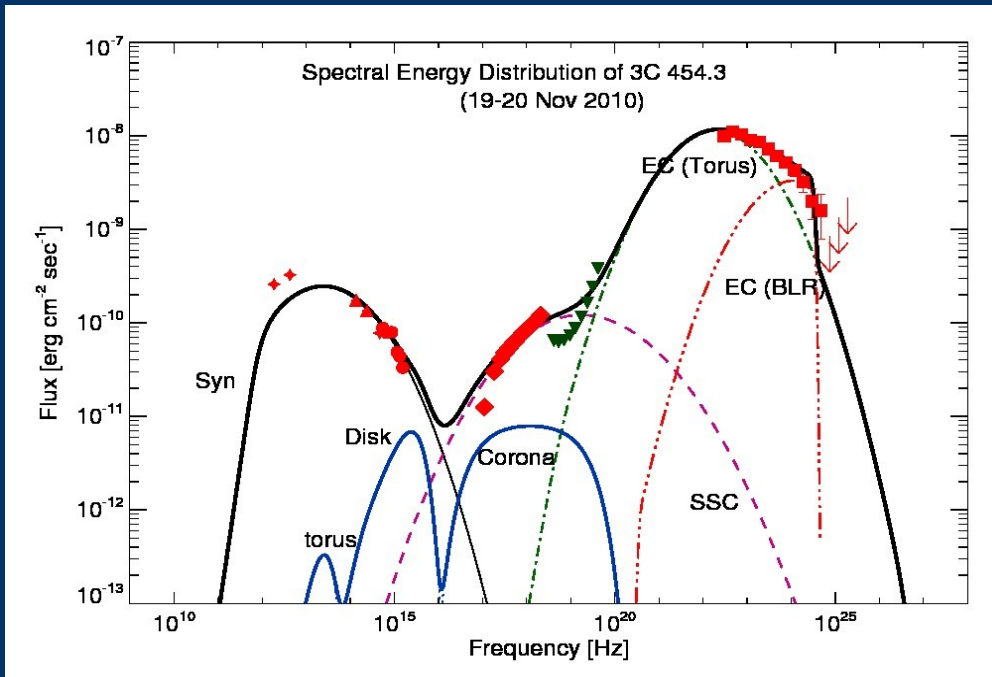
### (3.) Echo Mapping (Photometric reverberation)

- An alternative to line resolved spectroscopy
- Photometric reverberation



Composite SDSS quasar spectra red-shifted to 0.25; VIS1 images the line and VIS2 images the continuum.

## (4.) SED modeling of Blazars



## (5.) X-ray variability:

(6.) UV variability (colour variations; correlation with various physical parameters of the AGN, bluer when brighter v/s redder when brighter)