

Light echo studies of the accretion disk and the broad line region in active galactic nuclei

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Collaborators:

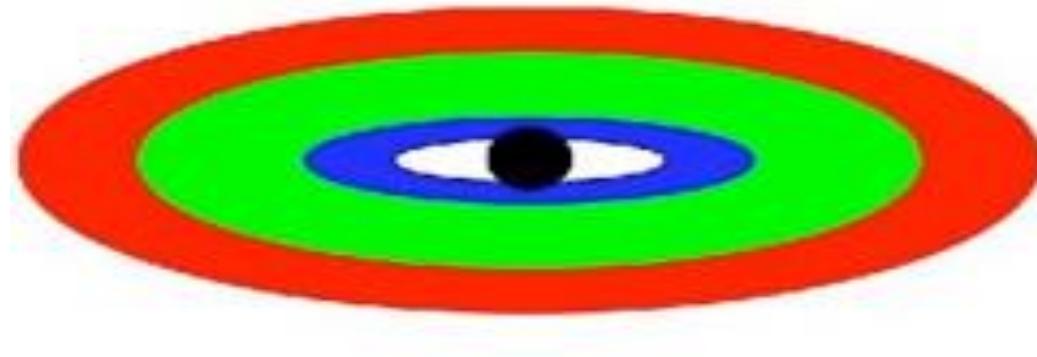
Dr. Raj Prince (Center for Theoretical Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences)

Dr. Swayamtrupta Panda (Laboratório Nacional de Astrofísica)

Accretion Disk

- Flux emitted through disk surface at a given radius(r).

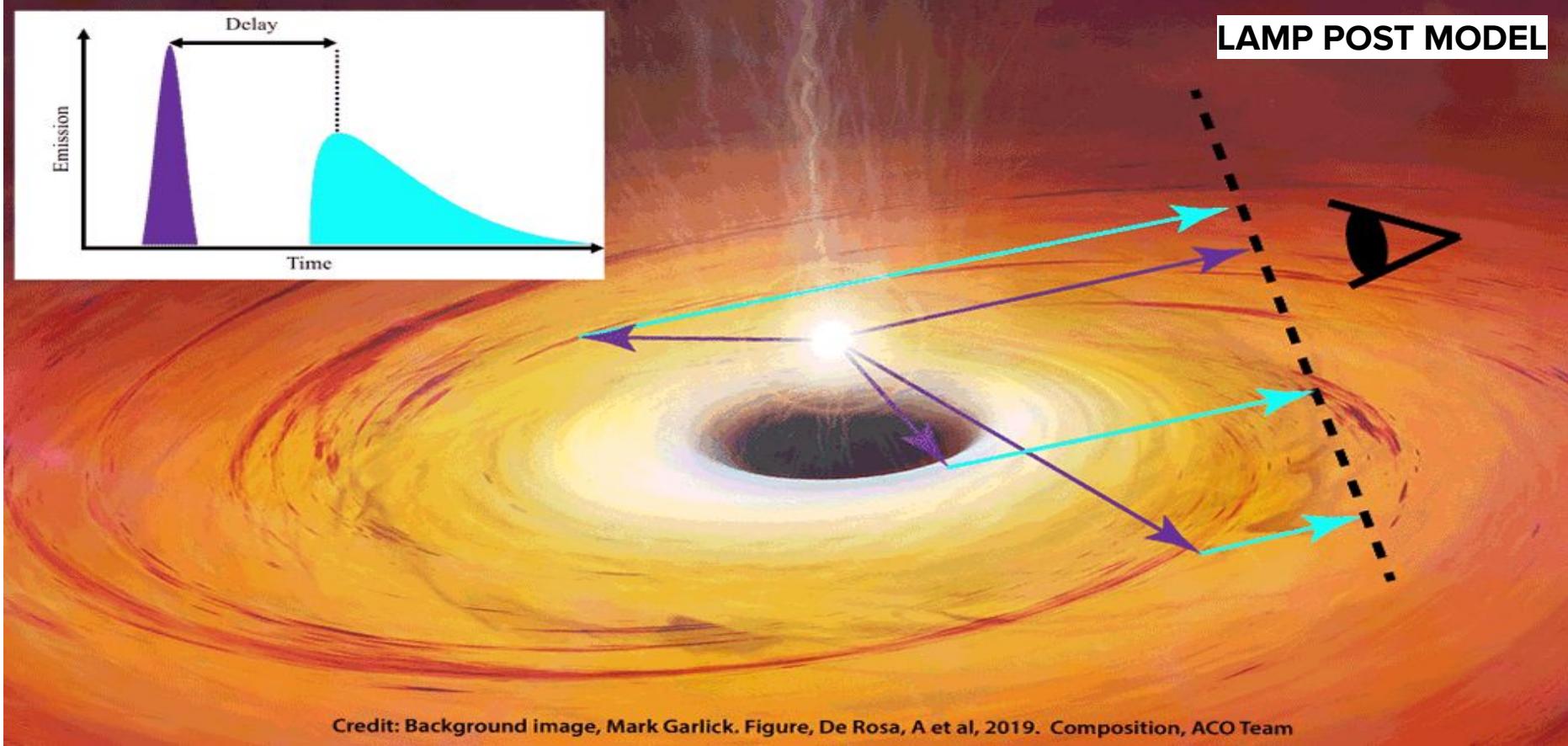
$$F(r) = \frac{3GM_{bh}\dot{M}}{8\pi r^3} \sqrt{1 - \frac{6}{r}}$$



- Temperature of disk at given radius.

$$T(r) = \left[\frac{3GM_{bh}\dot{M}}{8\pi r^3 \sigma} \sqrt{1 - \frac{6}{r}} \right]^{1/4}$$

LAMP POST MODEL



Credit: Background image, Mark Garlick. Figure, De Rosa, A et al, 2019. Composition, ACO Team

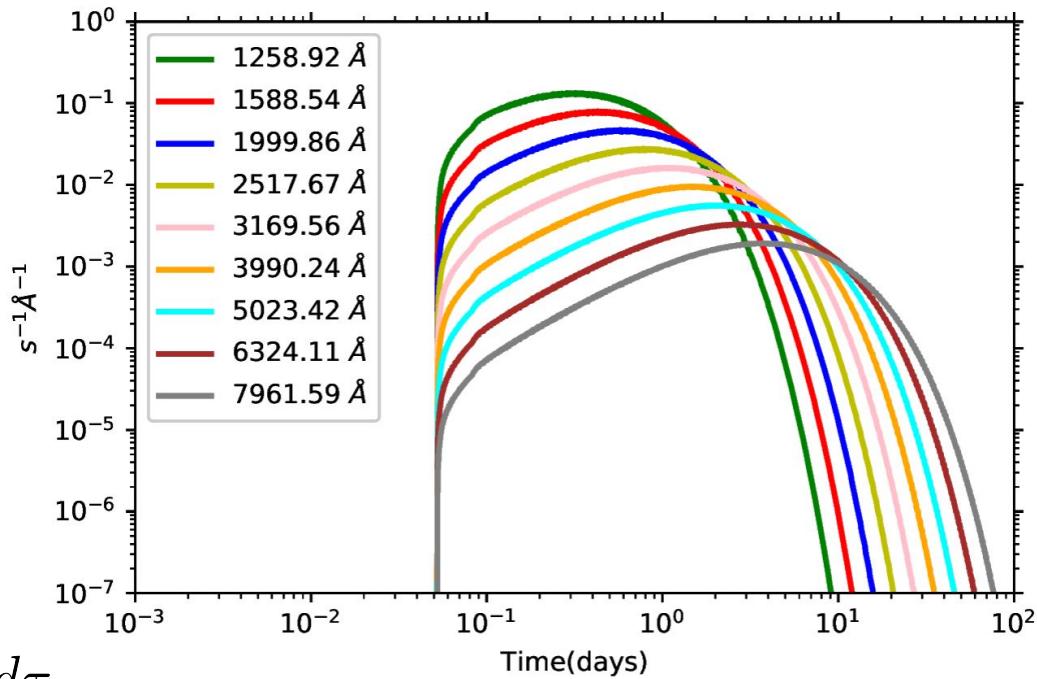
$$F_{new}(r) = \frac{3GM_{bh}\dot{M}}{8\pi r^3} \sqrt{1 - \frac{6}{r}} + \frac{L_x h}{4\pi r^3}$$

$$T_{new}(r) = \left[\frac{3GM_{bh}\dot{M}}{8\pi r^3 \sigma} \sqrt{1 - \frac{6}{r}} + \frac{L_x h}{4\pi \sigma r^3} \right]^{1/4}$$

Response Function

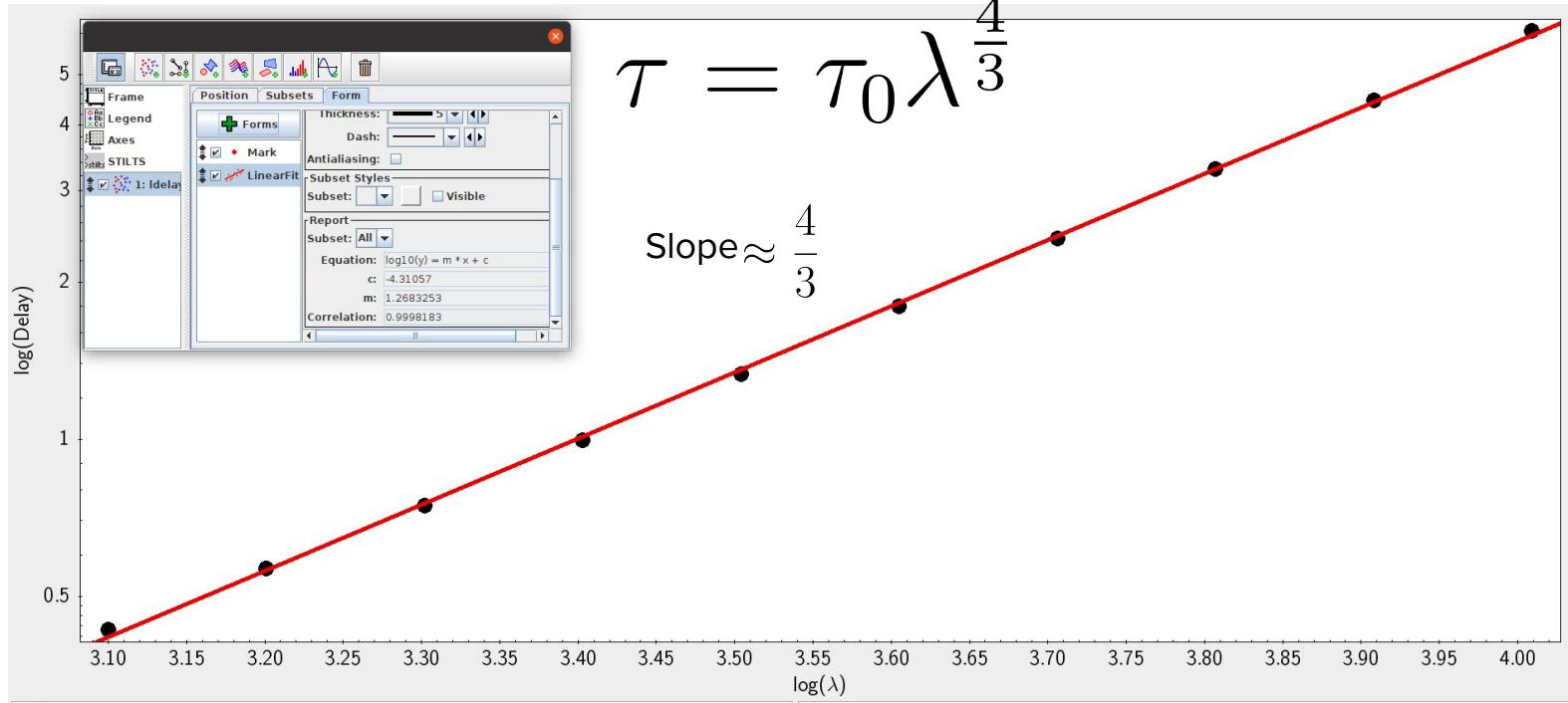
- ❑ Black Hole Mass= $10^8 M_\odot$
- ❑ Eddington ratio= 1.0
- ❑ Corona Height= $5R_g$
- ❑ Inner radius= $6R_g$
- ❑ Outer radius= $10000R_g$
- ❑ Inclination Angle= 30°

$$L(\lambda, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(\lambda, \tau) C(t - \tau) d\tau$$



NO GR EFFECT
NO REFLECTION

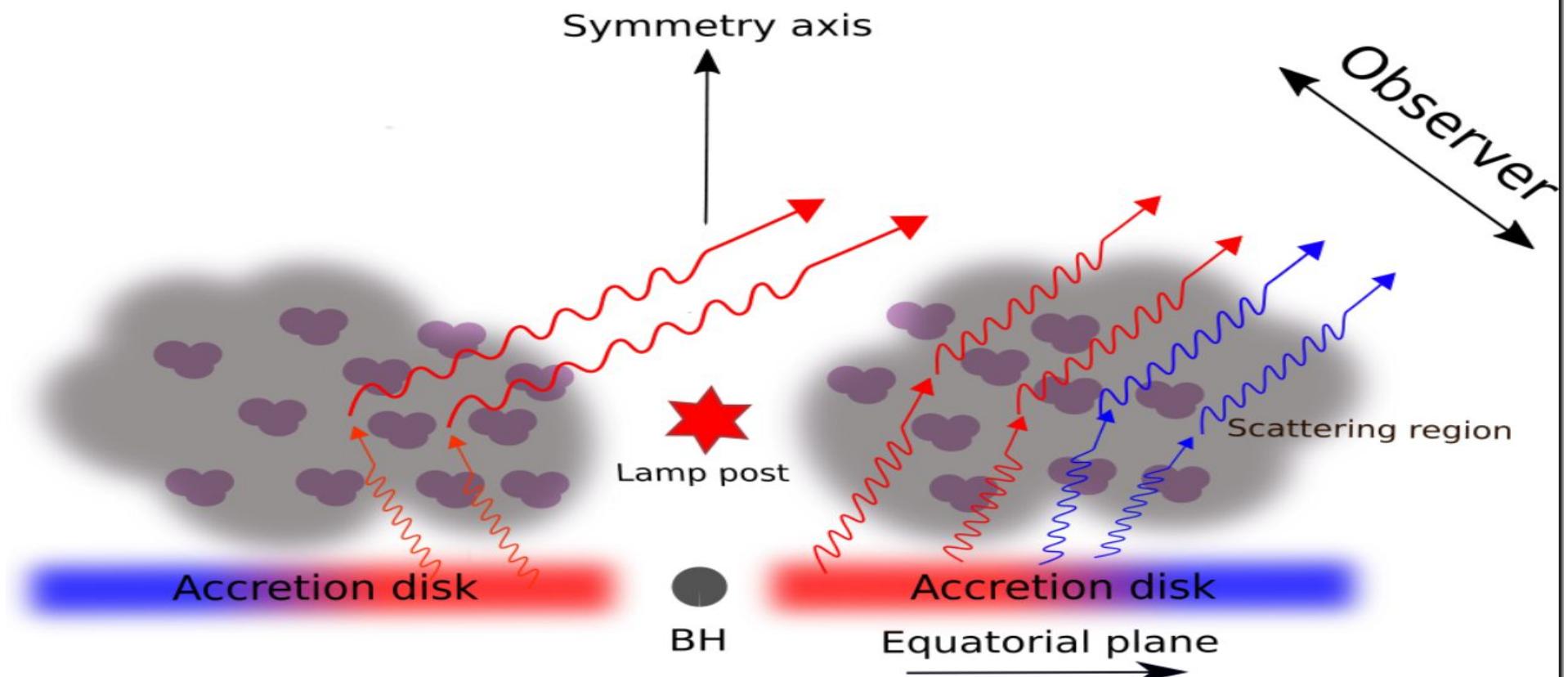
Delay Plot



$$\tau(\lambda) = \frac{\int t\psi(t, \lambda)dt}{\int \psi(t, \lambda)dt}$$

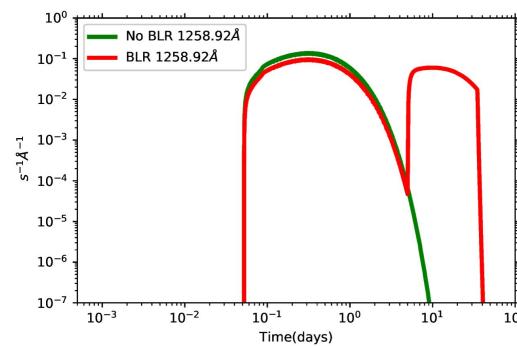
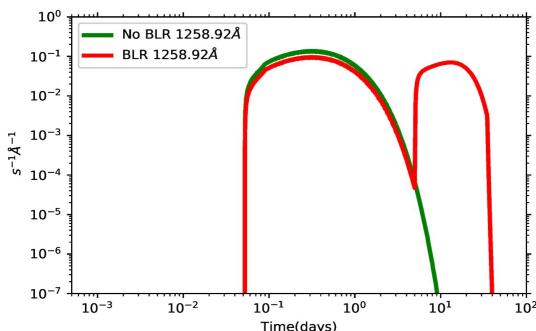
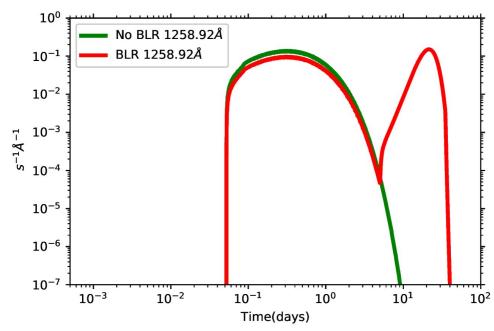
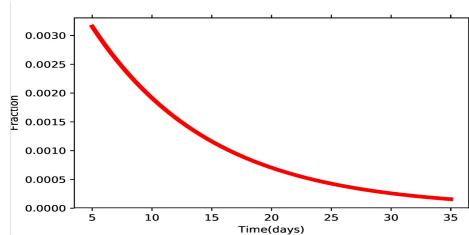
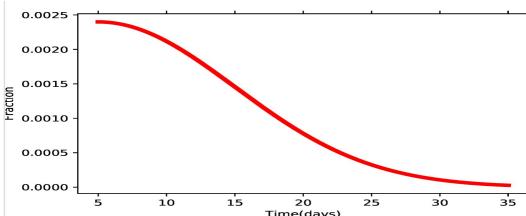
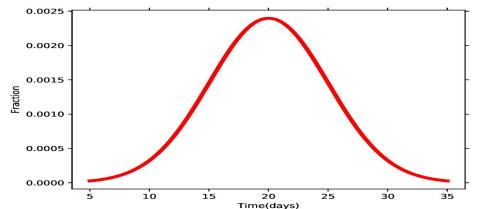
Collier et al. 1999

Including BLR Contribution



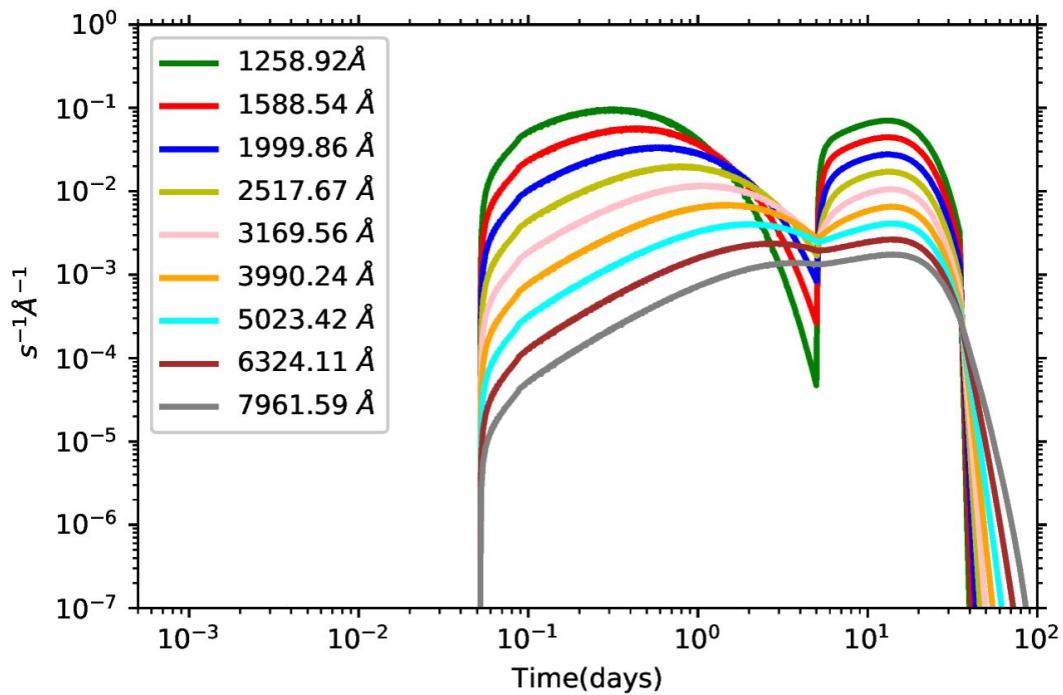
Credit: Dr. Raj Prince

BLR Contribution(30 percent)

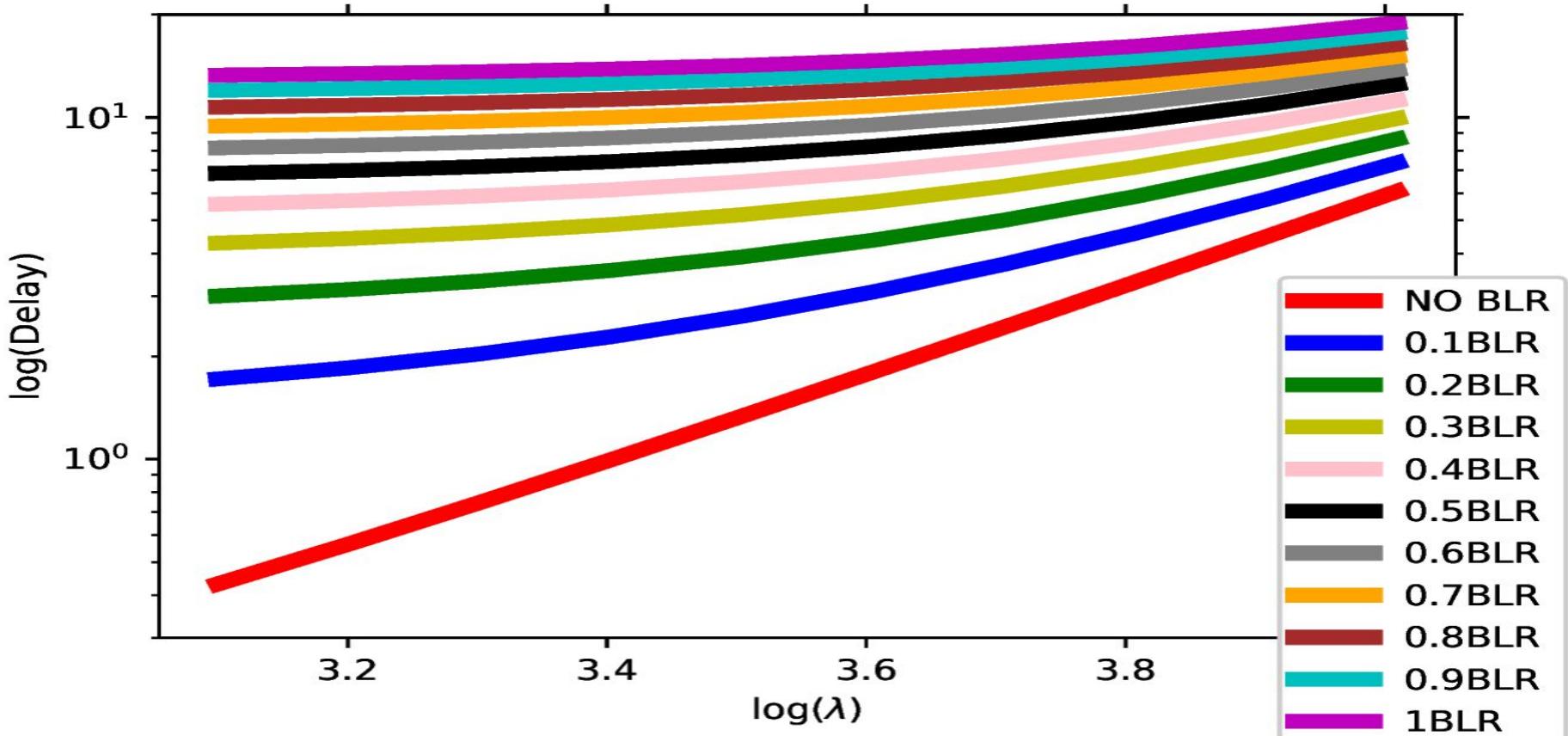


Disk+BLR Response Function for Multiple Wavelengths

- ❑ Black Hole Mass= $10^8 M_{\odot}$
- ❑ Eddington ratio= 1.0
- ❑ Corona Height= $5R_g$
- ❑ Inner radius= $6R_g$
- ❑ Outer radius= $10000R_g$
- ❑ Inclination Angle= 30°
- ❑ BLR Percentage = 30%
- ❑ BLR Response= Half Gaussian

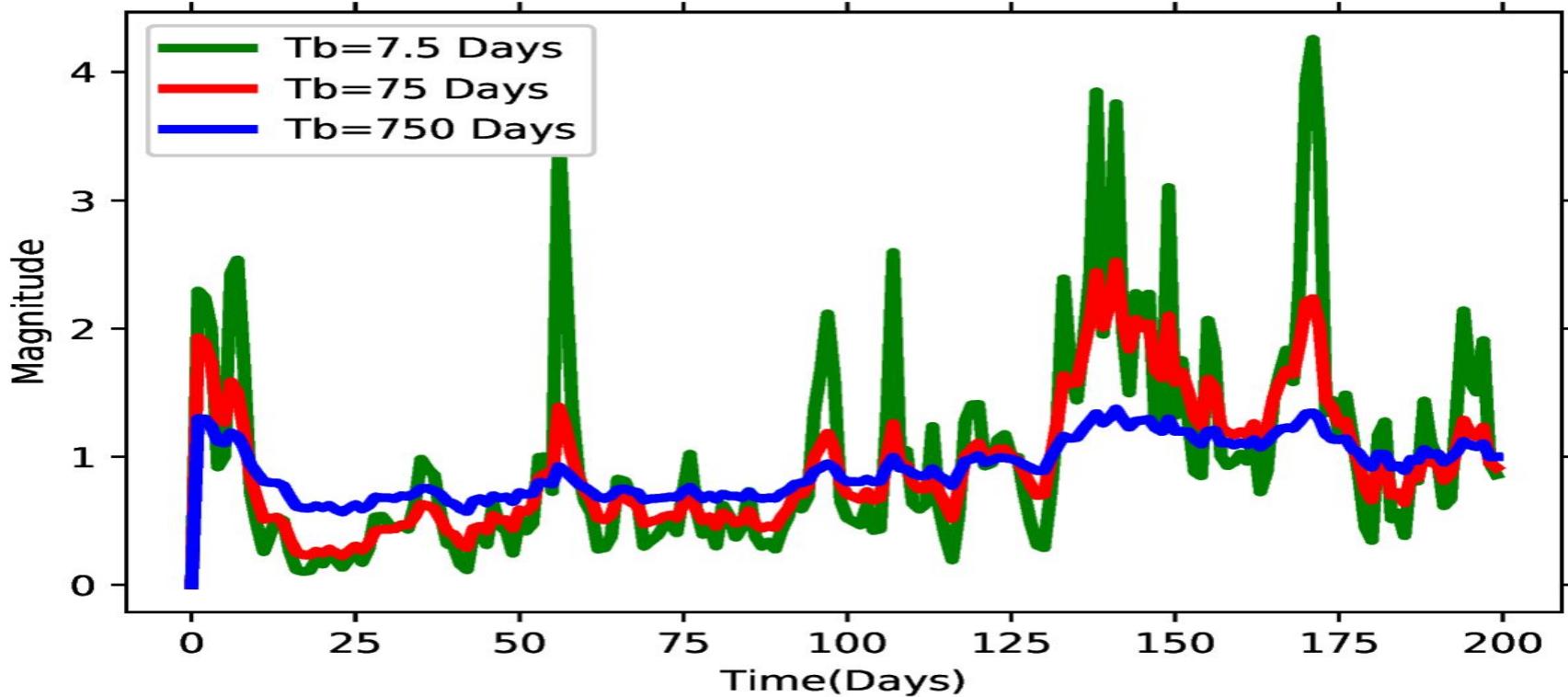


Delay Vs Wavelength

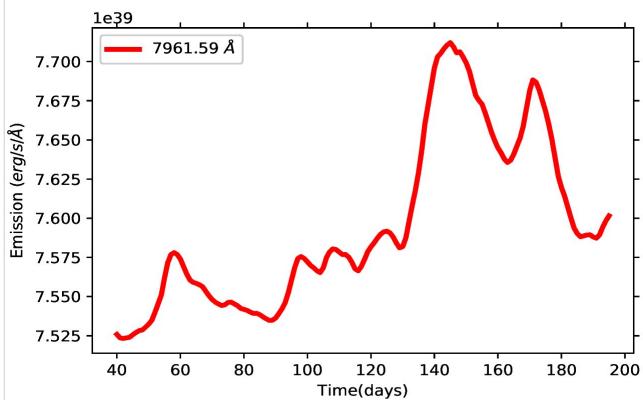
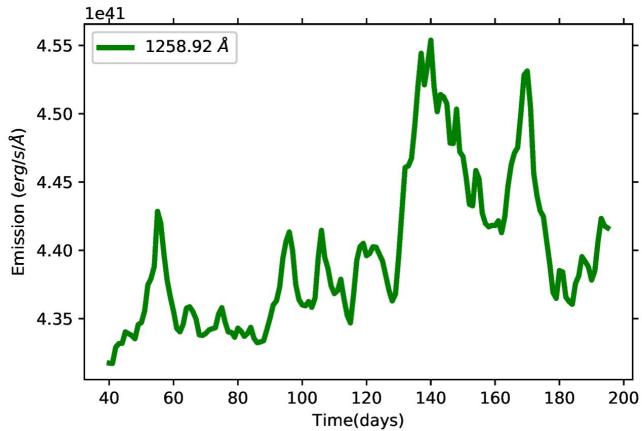


X-Ray Light Curves from Corona

$$L(\lambda, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(\lambda, \tau) C(t - \tau) d\tau$$

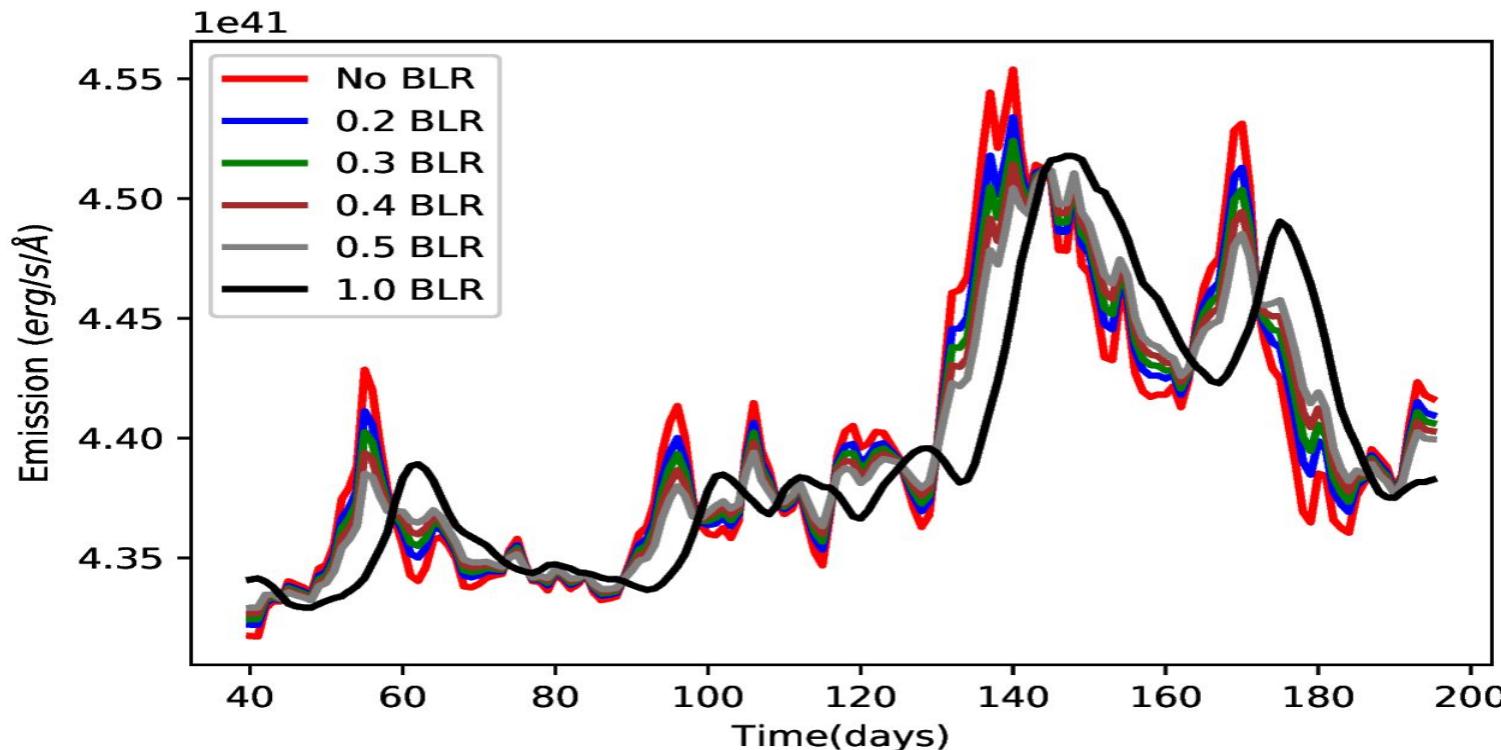


Accretion Disk Light Curve(No BLR Contribution)

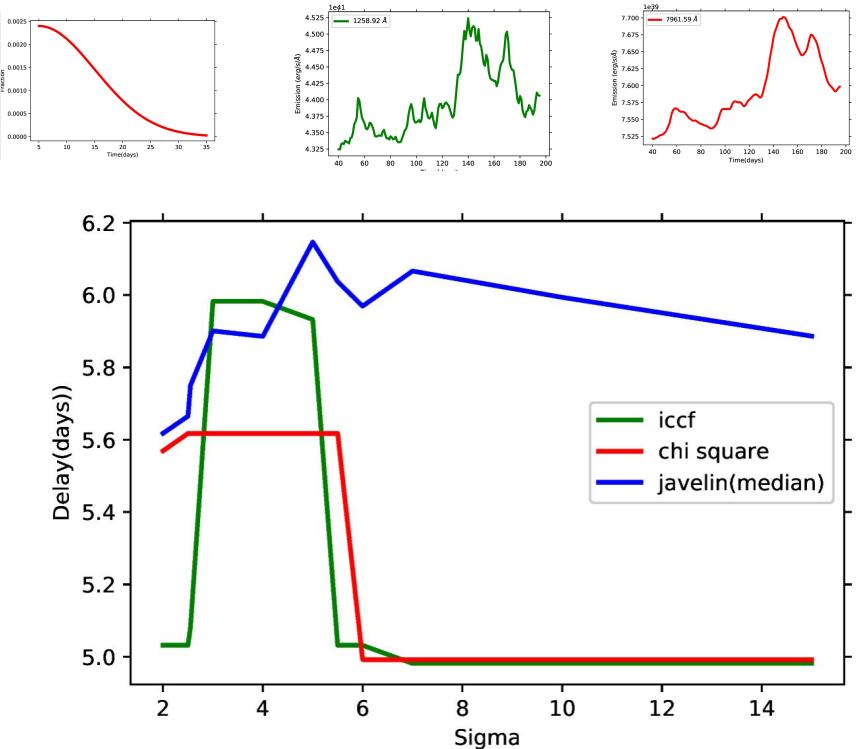


ICCF Delay=5.93241 days
Chi Square Delay=5.61723 days
Javelin Delay=6.1467206 days

Disk + BLR Light Curve (With Different BLR Contribution)



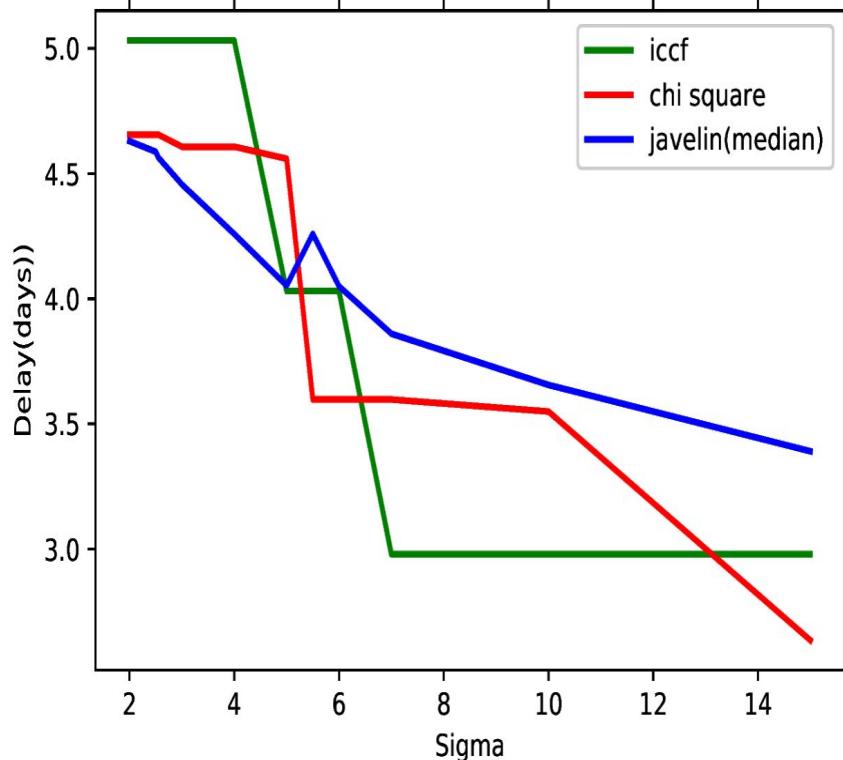
Disk + BLR(Tb=75 Days)



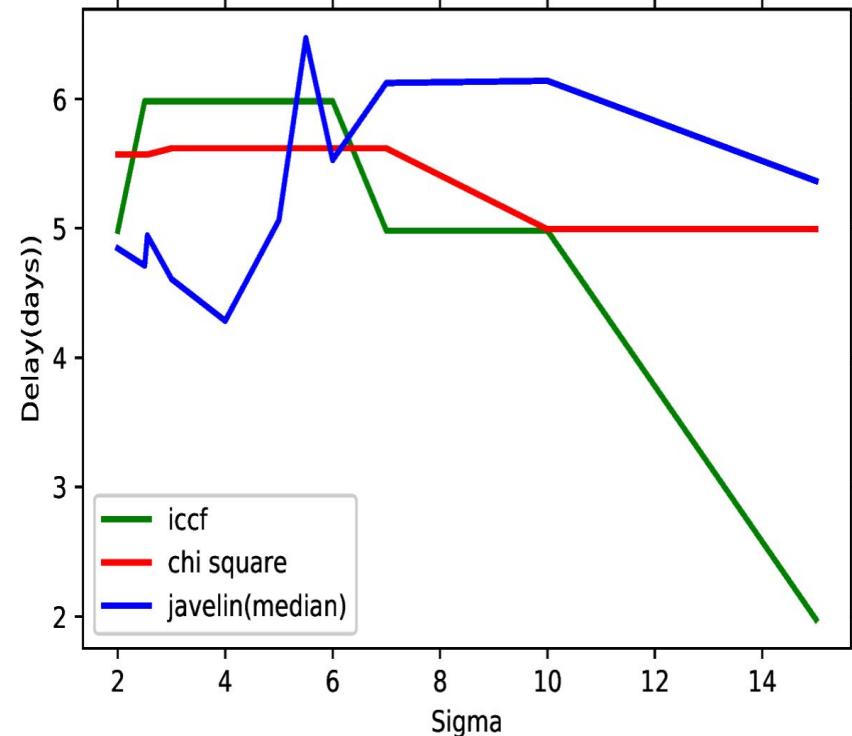
Width	End points	ICCF	Chi sq	Javelin
5	5-35	5.93241	5.61723	6.14672
10	5-35	4.98122	4.9919	5.99363
3	5-35	5.98247	5.61723	5.90079
7	5-35	4.98122	4.99198	6.066417
15	5-35	4.981225	4.99198	5.886415
2	5-35	5.031288	5.56913	5.617664
4	5-35	5.982477	5.61723	5.885771
6	5-35	5.031288	4.99198	5.96935
2.5	5-35	5.031288	5.61723	5.665034
2.55	5-35	5.081352	5.61723	5.75010
5.5	5-35	5.031288	5.61723	6.03699

Disk + BLR Continue....

T_b=7.5 Days



T_b=750 Days



COSMOLOGY

$$D = 3.3 Mpc \left(\frac{\tau}{days} \right) \left(\frac{\lambda}{10^4 \text{ \AA}} \right)^{-3/4} \left(\frac{f_\nu / cosi}{J_y} \right)^{-1/2} \left(\frac{X}{4} \right)^{-4/3}$$

$$H_0 = 89.6 \frac{km s^{-1}}{Mpc} \left(\frac{\lambda}{10^4 \text{ \AA}} \right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{z}{0.001} \right) \left(\frac{\tau}{days} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{f_\nu / cosi}{J_y} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{X}{4} \right)^{4/3}$$

Collier et al. 1999

Questions and Comments

Thank you
