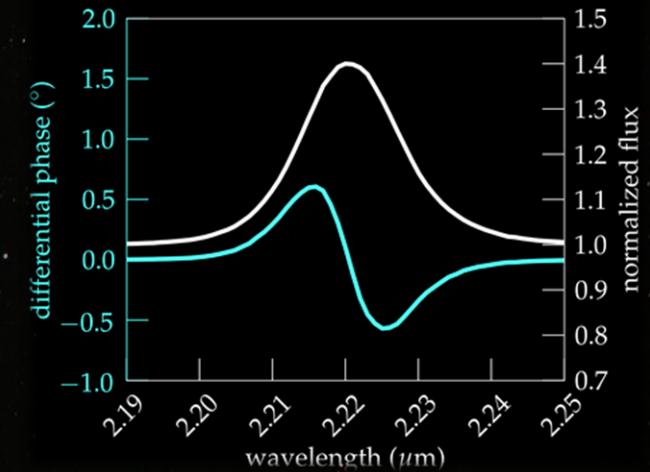




# Spectro-Interferometric Signatures of the Broad Line Regions in Active Galactic Nuclei



*Matthias Raphael Stock*

Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics



TORUS Conference, 10 December 2018

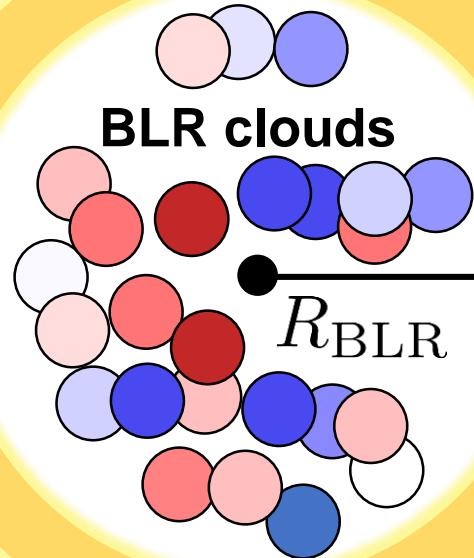


 $R_{\text{BLR}} \lesssim 0.1 \text{ mas}$ 

# GRAVITY at the VLTI

$$\Delta\theta = \frac{\lambda}{B} = \frac{2.2 \text{ }\mu\text{m}}{130 \text{ m}} \sim 3.5 \text{ mas}$$

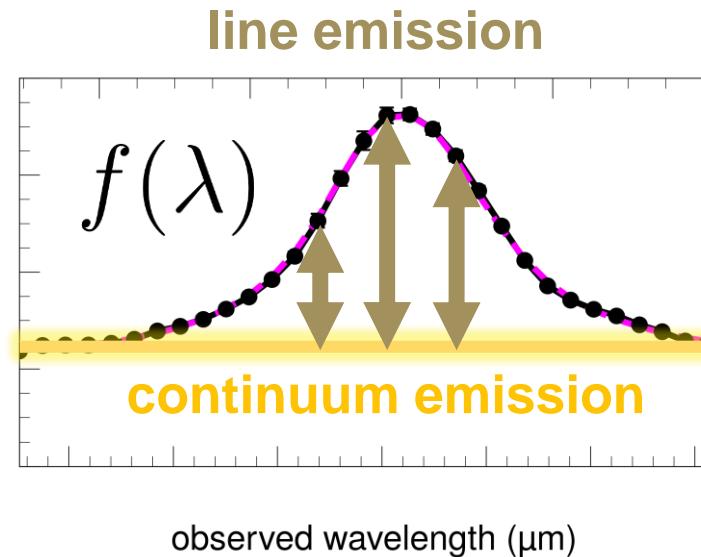
# Spectro-Interferometry: Differential Phase



symmetric continuum

$$\Delta\phi(\lambda) = -2\pi f_{\text{line}}$$

line/continuum  
emission



baseline

$$\left[ \frac{\vec{B}(\lambda)}{\lambda} \cdot \Delta\vec{x}(\lambda) \right]$$

$\frac{100 \text{ m}}{2.2 \text{ } \mu\text{m}} \cdot 100 \text{ } \mu\text{as}$

$$f_{\text{line}} = \frac{f(\lambda)}{1+f(\lambda)}$$

Quasars

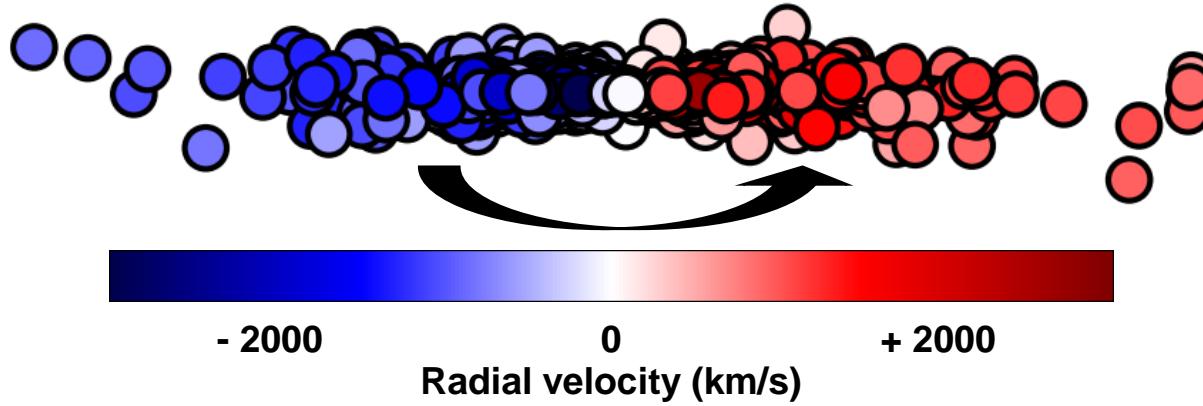
$$f(\lambda) \lesssim 0.5 \rightarrow |\phi| \lesssim 2.7^\circ$$

sensitivity of GRAVITY  $\lesssim 0.5^\circ$   
per baseline per hour

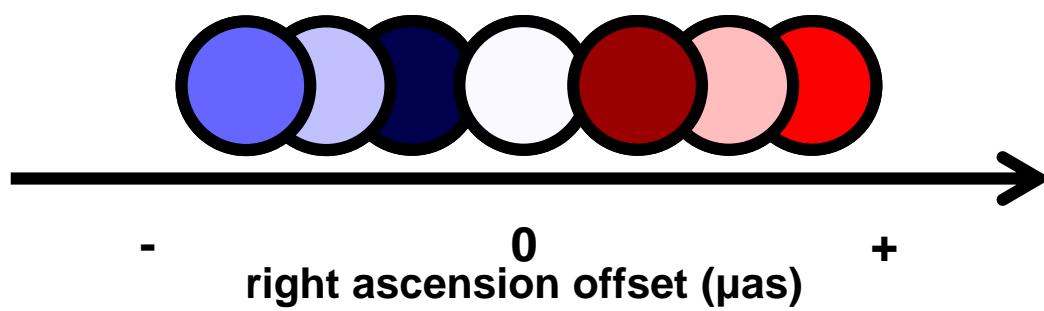
tens of micro-arcseconds  
astrometric precision

Cloud Model:

flat Keplerian disk



Centroids



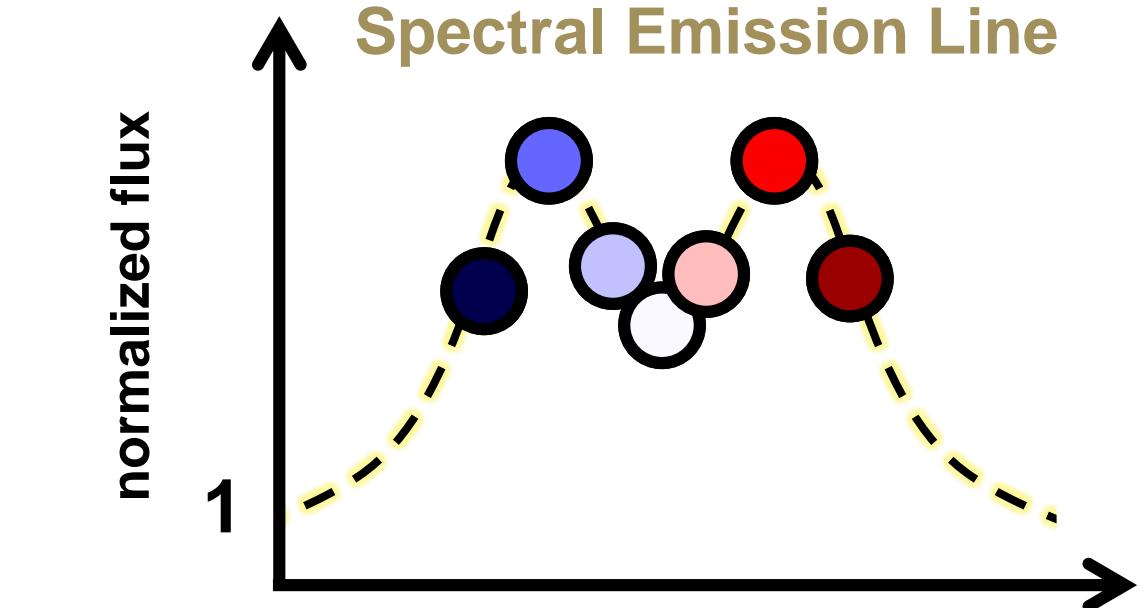
Line Intensity Map



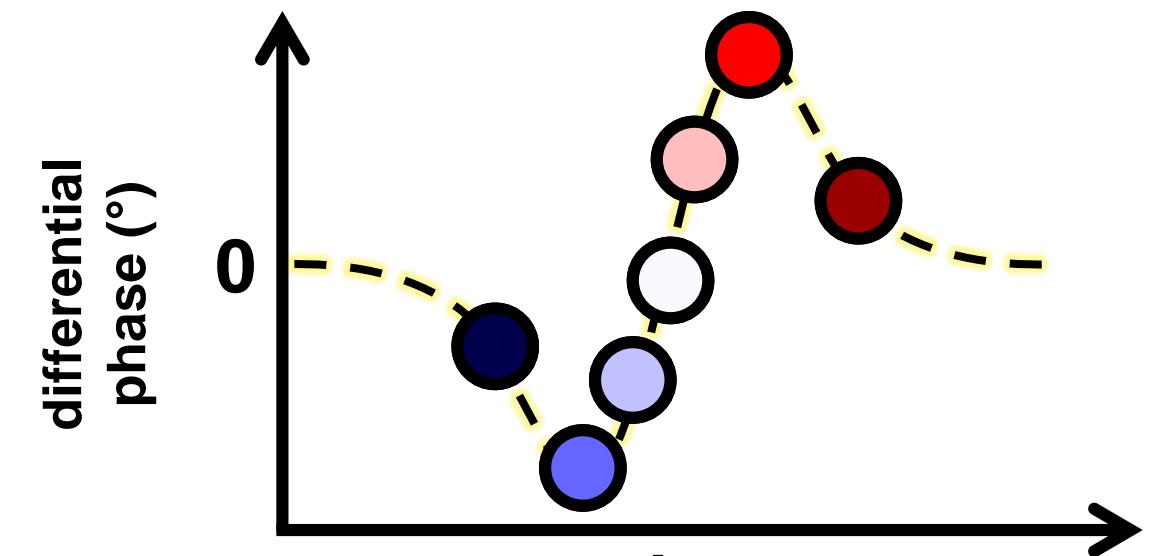
S. Rakshit et al. 2015



Spectral Emission Line

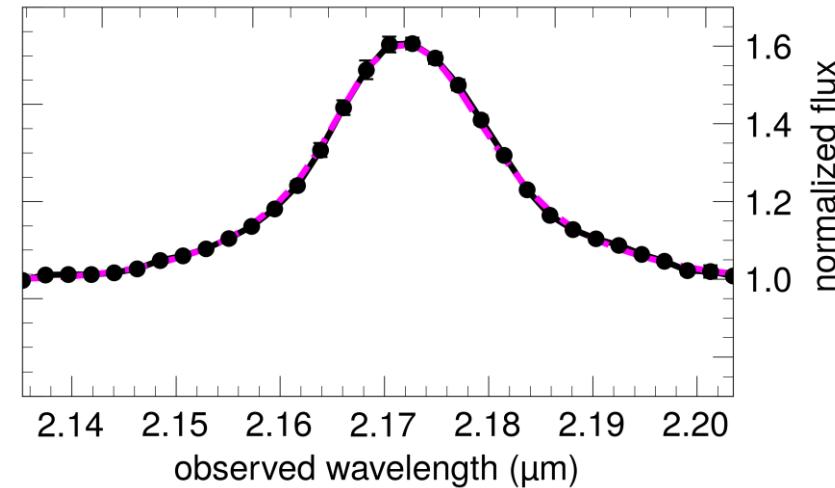
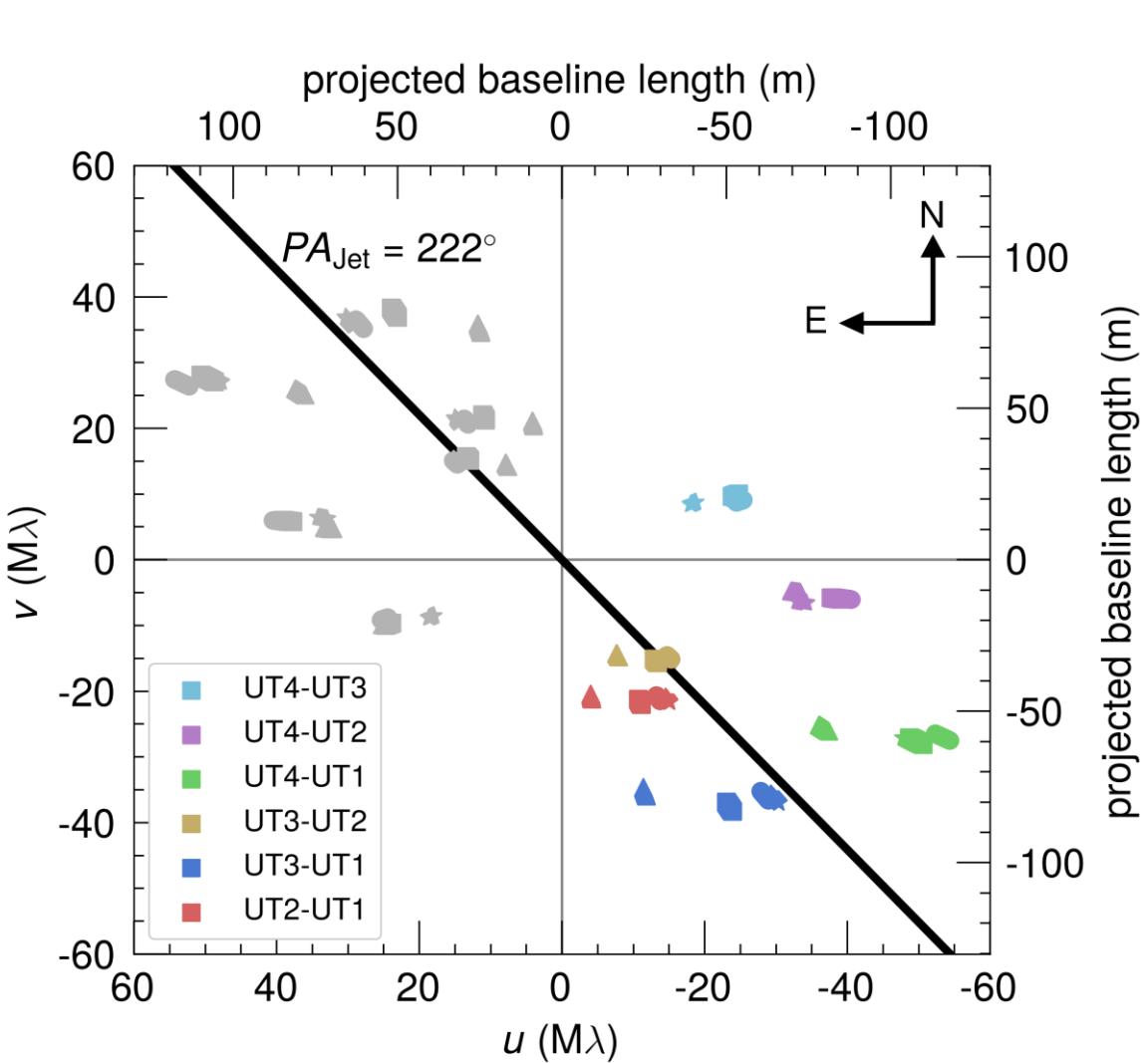


differential  
phase (°)



$\lambda_0$   
observed wavelength (μm)

# Detection of the BLR of the Quasar 3C 273 with VLTI/GRAVITY



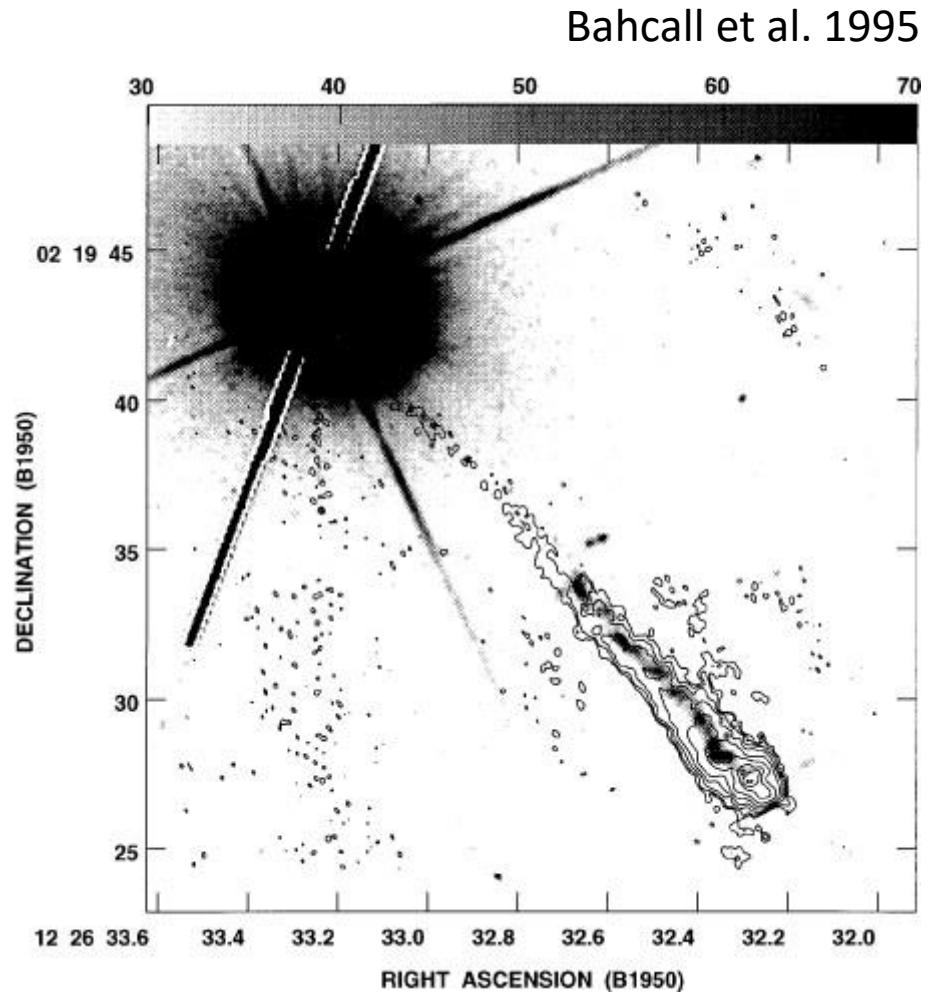
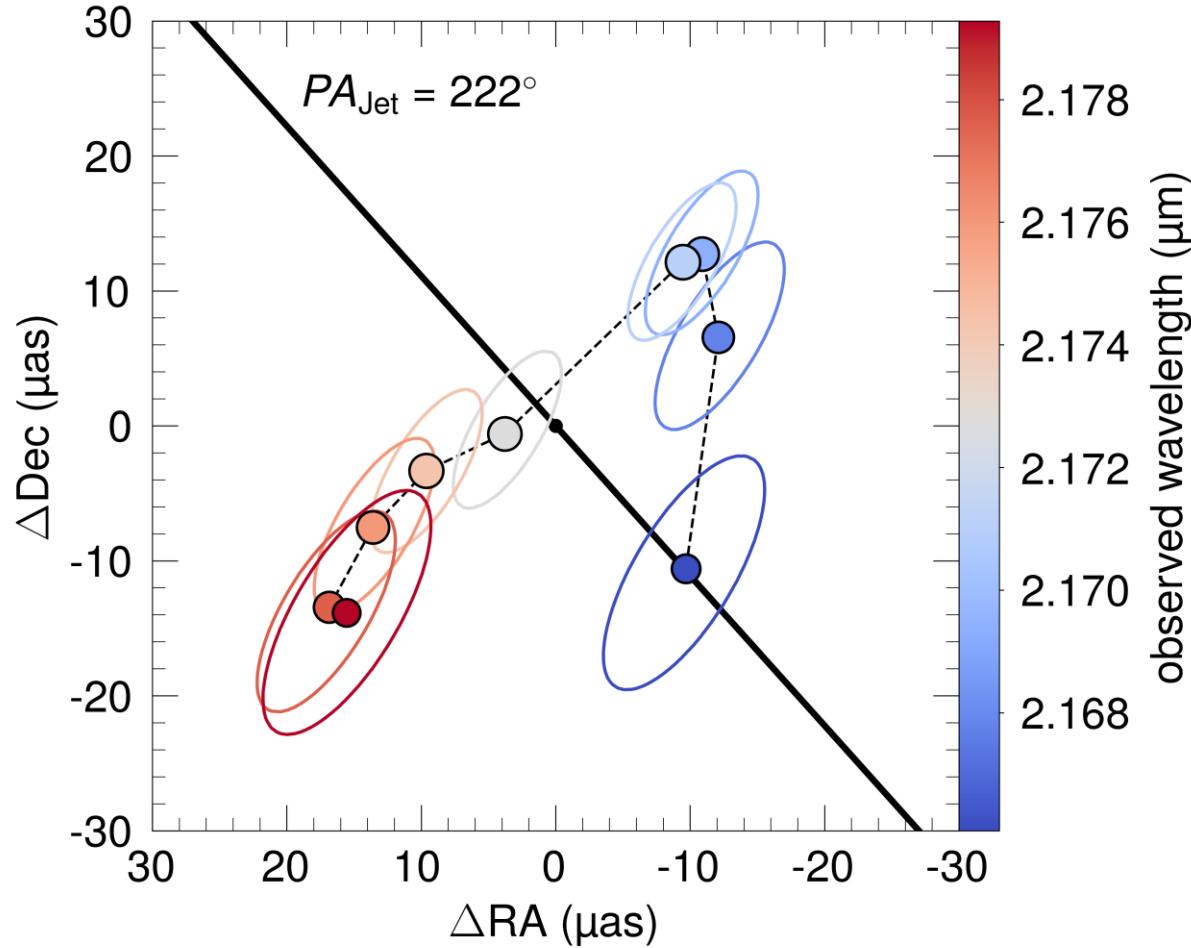
$$\phi_{\text{MC}}(\lambda, \vec{x}) = -2\pi \left( \frac{r(\lambda)}{1+r(\lambda)} \right) (\vec{u} \cdot \vec{x})$$

line/continuum      baseline      centroid

sum over all baselines

$$\chi^2(\lambda, \vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{\text{Bl}} \left( \frac{\phi_{\text{GR}}(\lambda) - \phi_{\text{MC}}(\lambda, \vec{x})}{\Delta\phi_{\text{GR}}(\lambda)} \right)^2$$

# Ordered Rotation in the BLR of the Quasar 3C 273

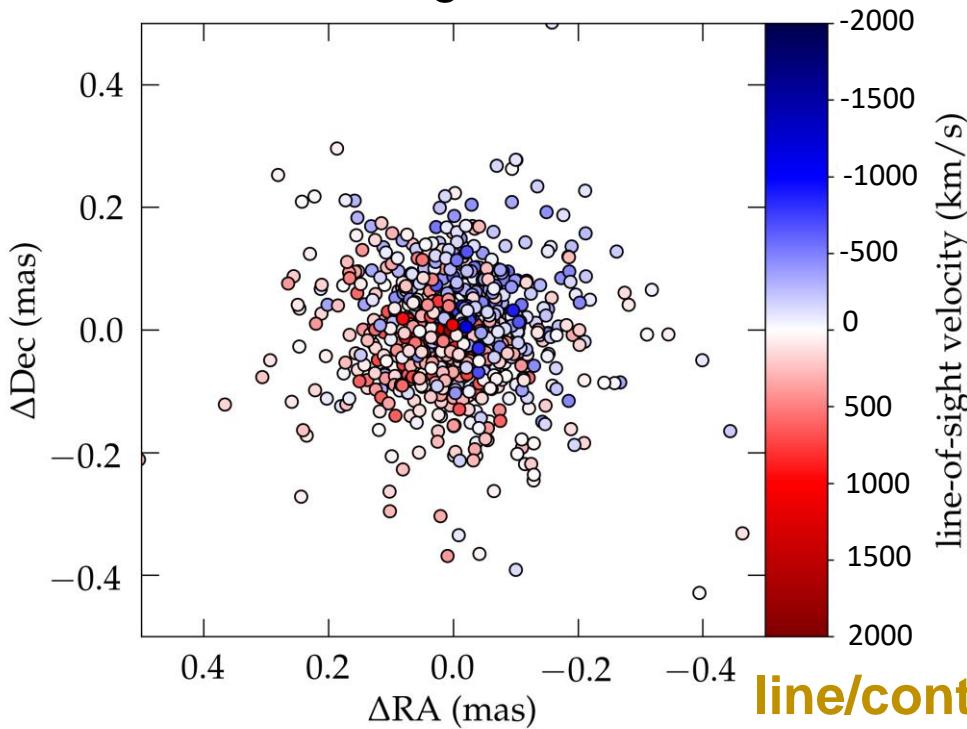


# Phenomenological Model of the BLR

following:

- A. Pancoast et al. 2014: reverberation mapping
- S. Rakshit et al. 2015: interferometric observables

optically thin emission  
from orbiting BLR clouds



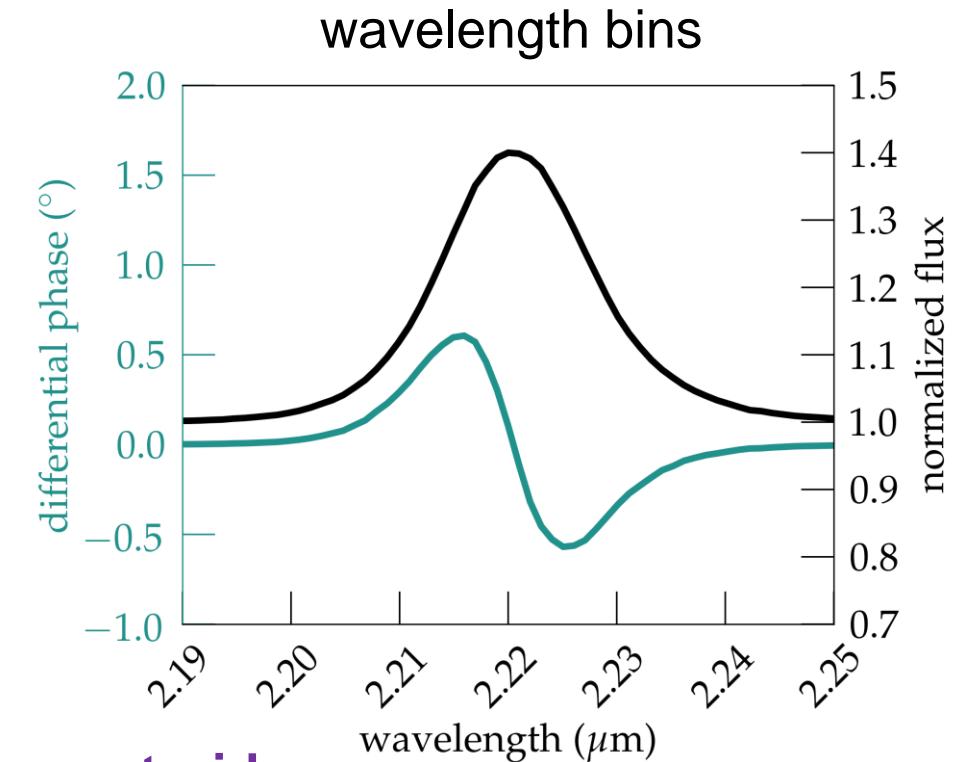
$$\vec{v} \rightarrow \lambda$$

line/continuum  
emission

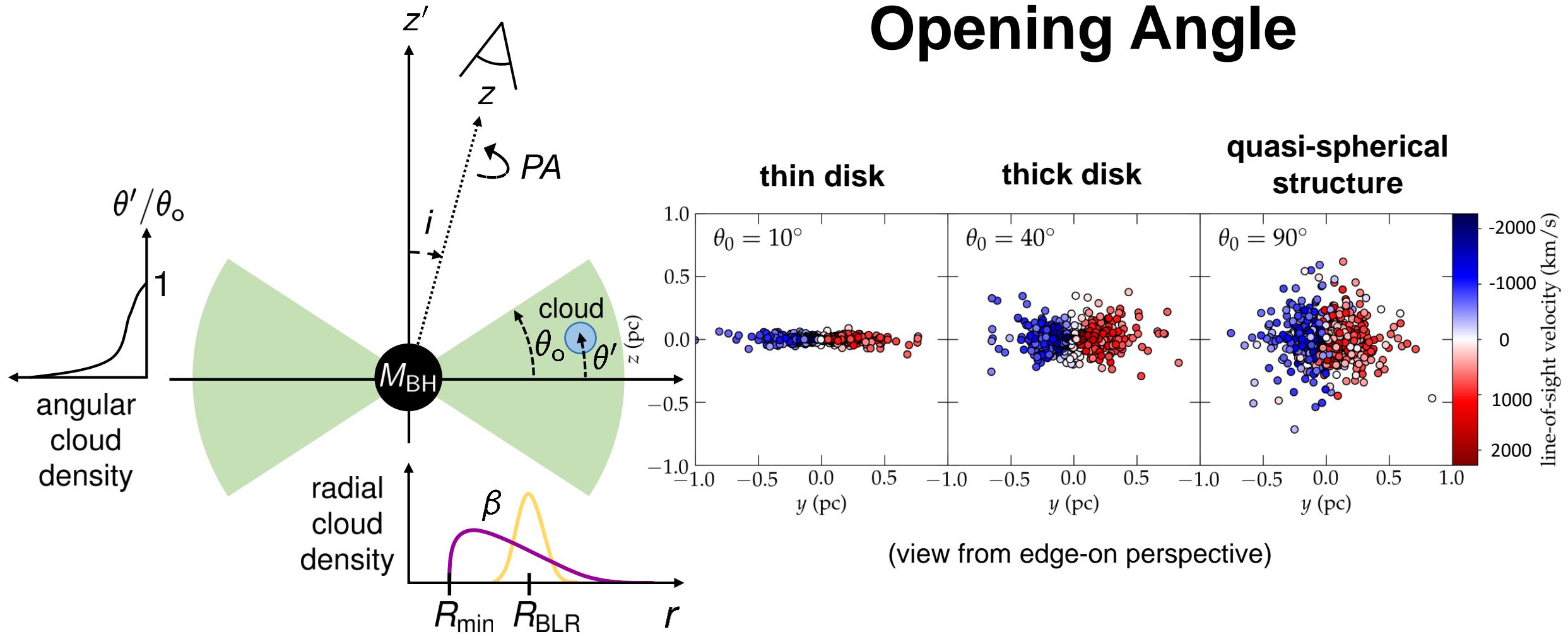
$$\Delta\phi(\lambda) = -2\pi \frac{f(\lambda)}{1+f(\lambda)}$$

baseline

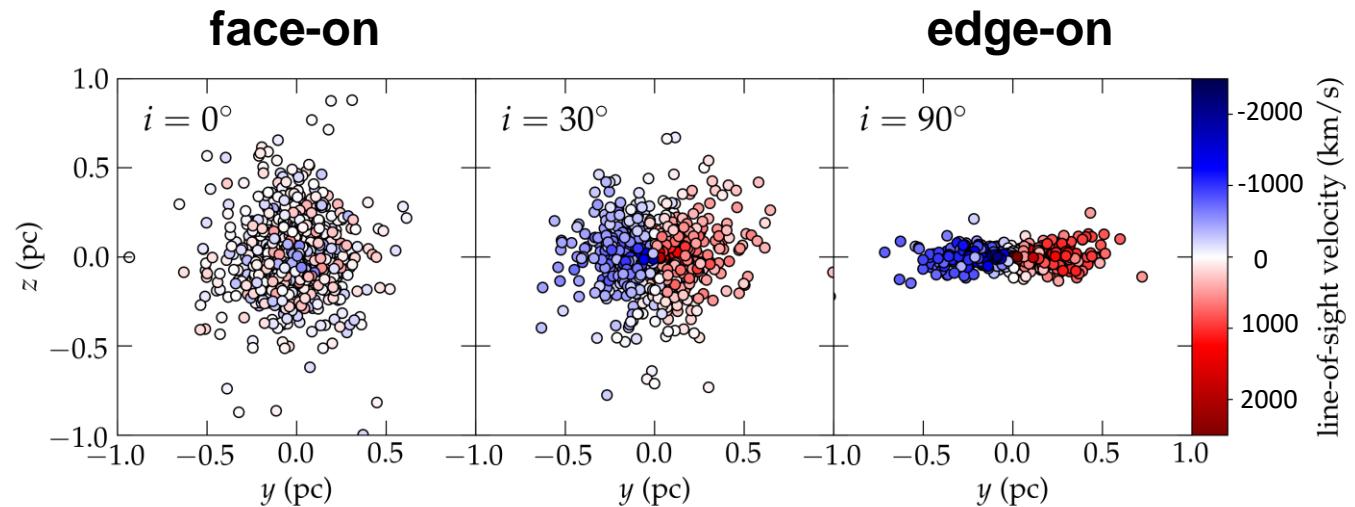
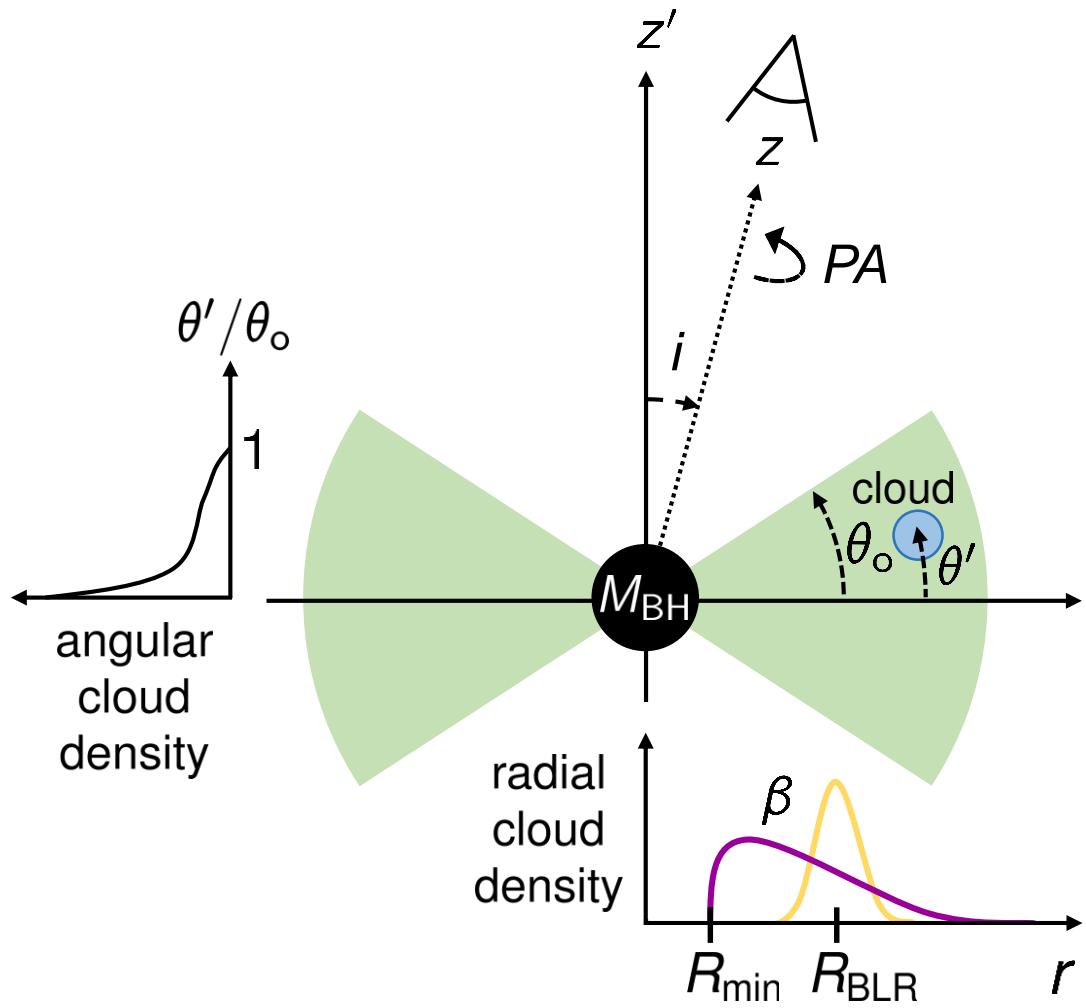
$$[ \vec{u} \cdot \frac{\sum W_j \vec{x}_j}{\sum W_j} ]$$



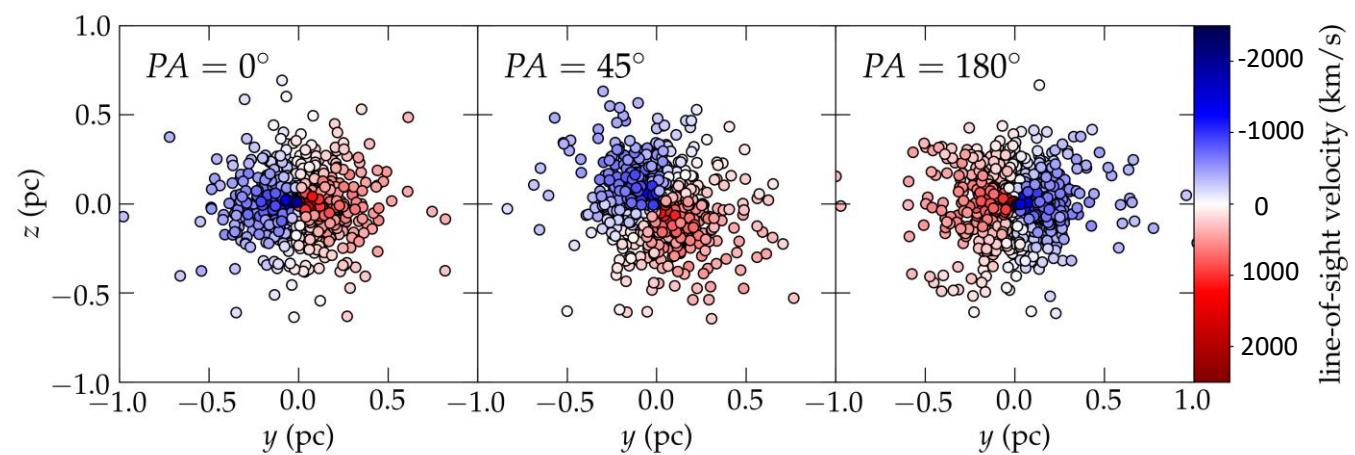
# Opening Angle



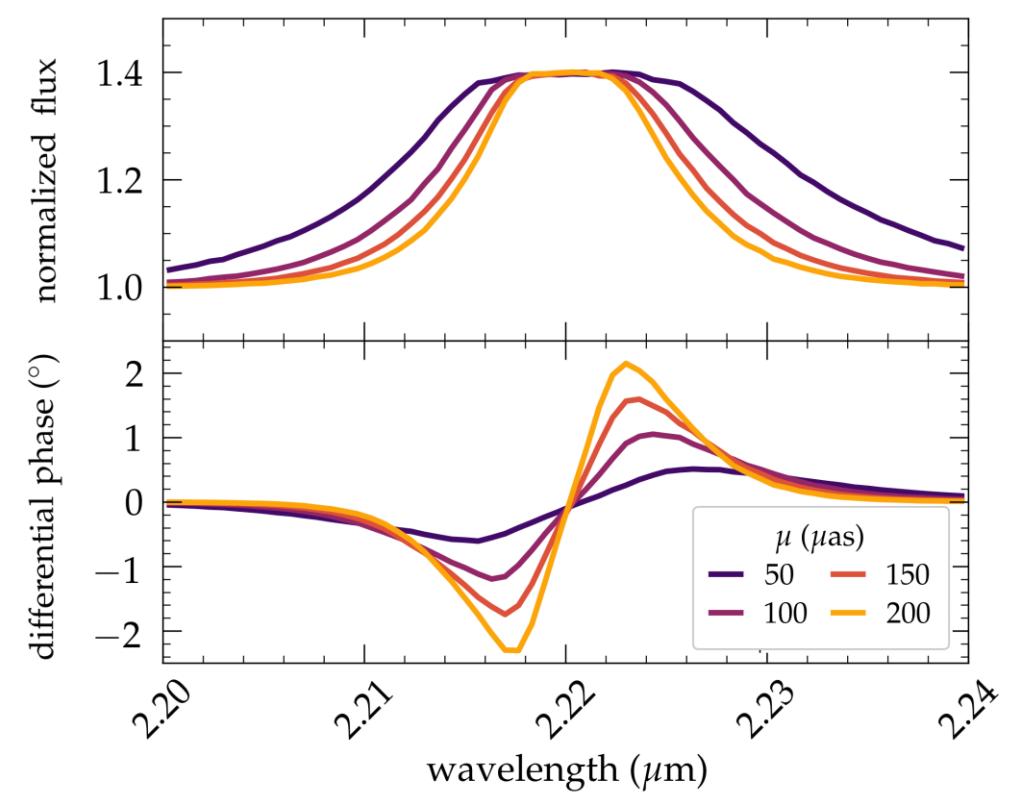
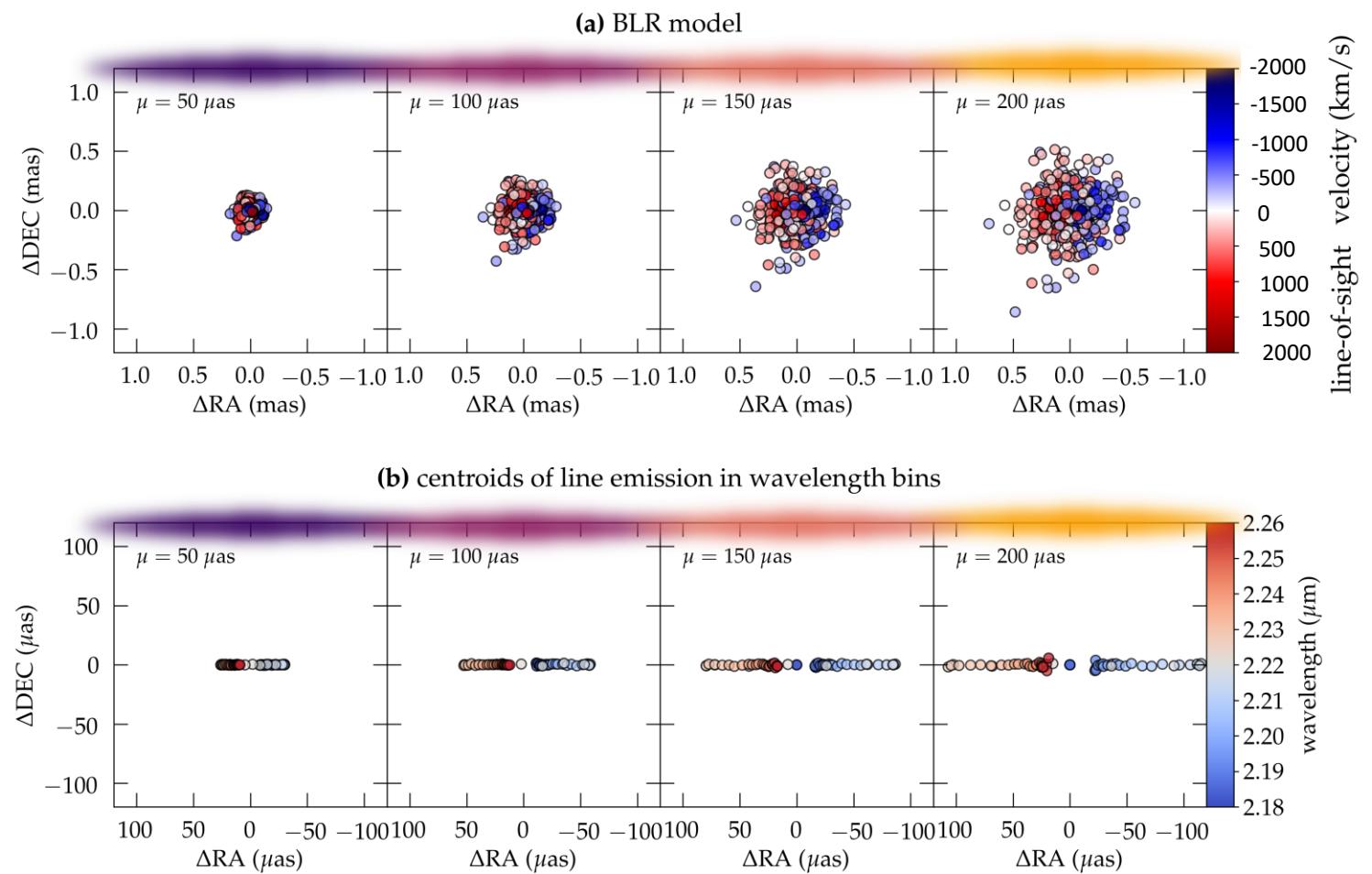
# Inclination Angle



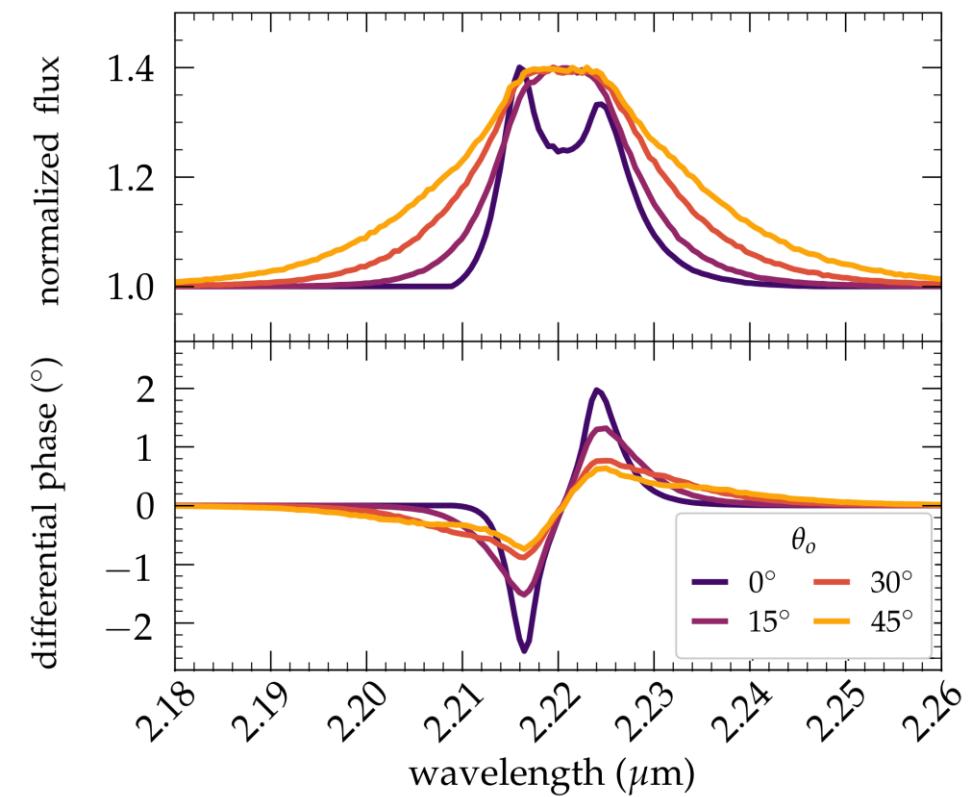
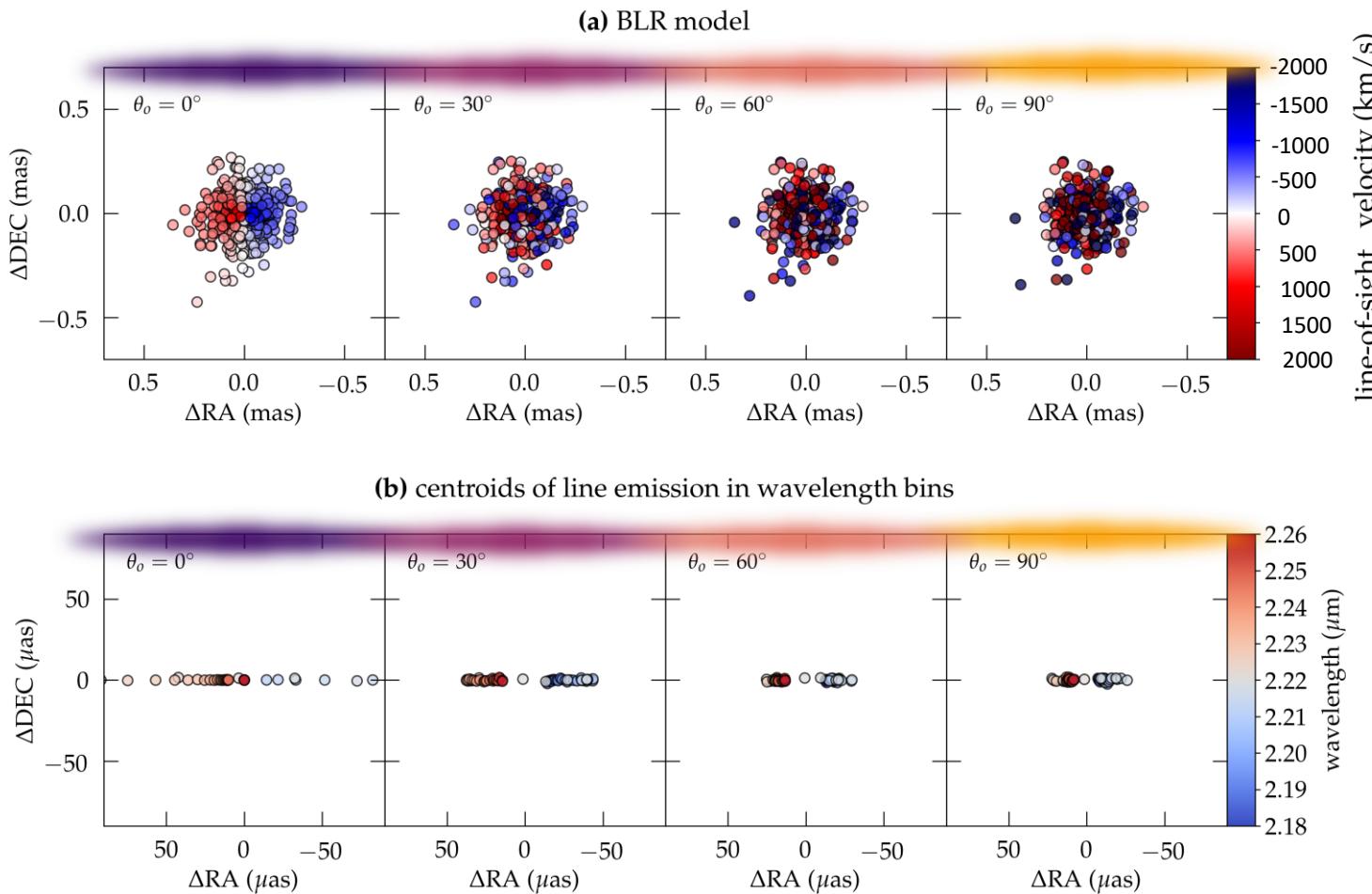
# Position Angle



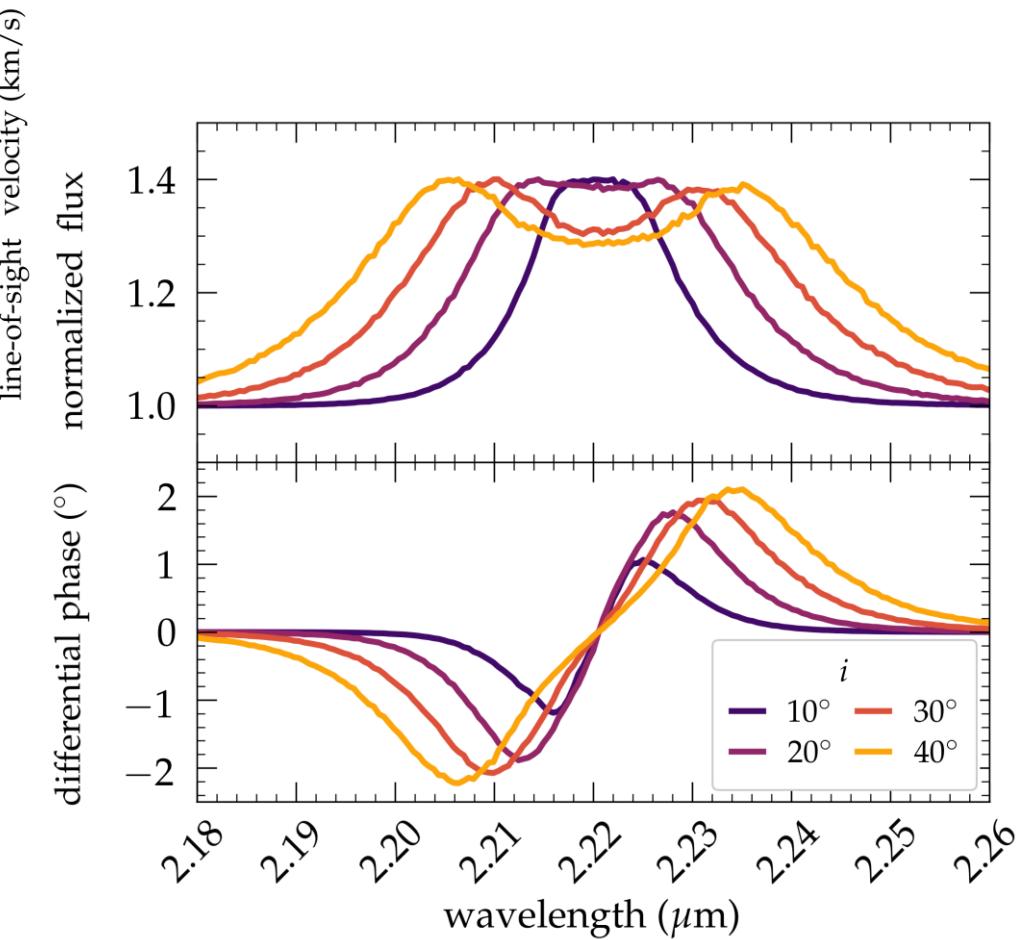
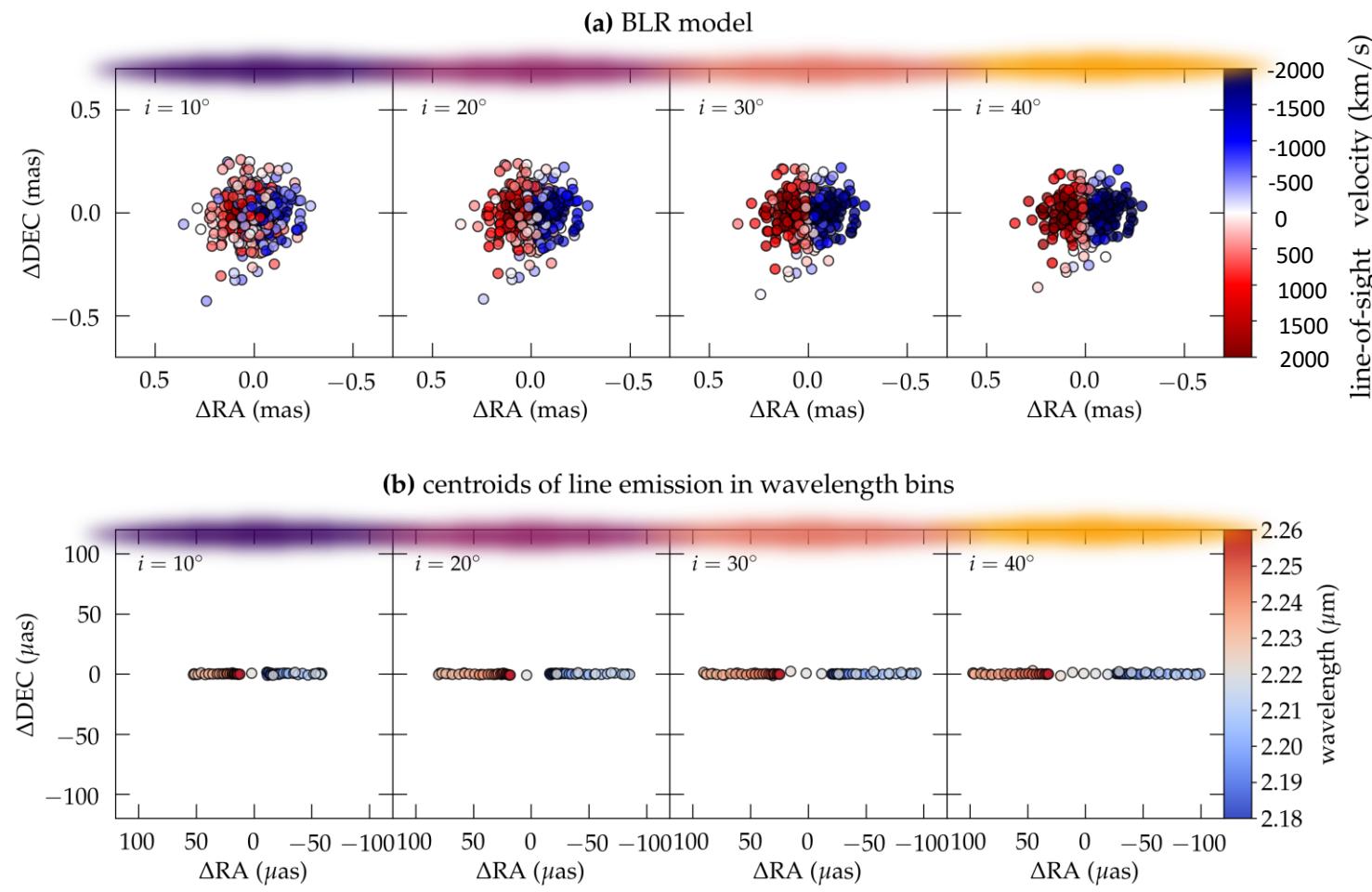
# Mean Radius of the BLR



# Opening Angle



# Inclination Angle

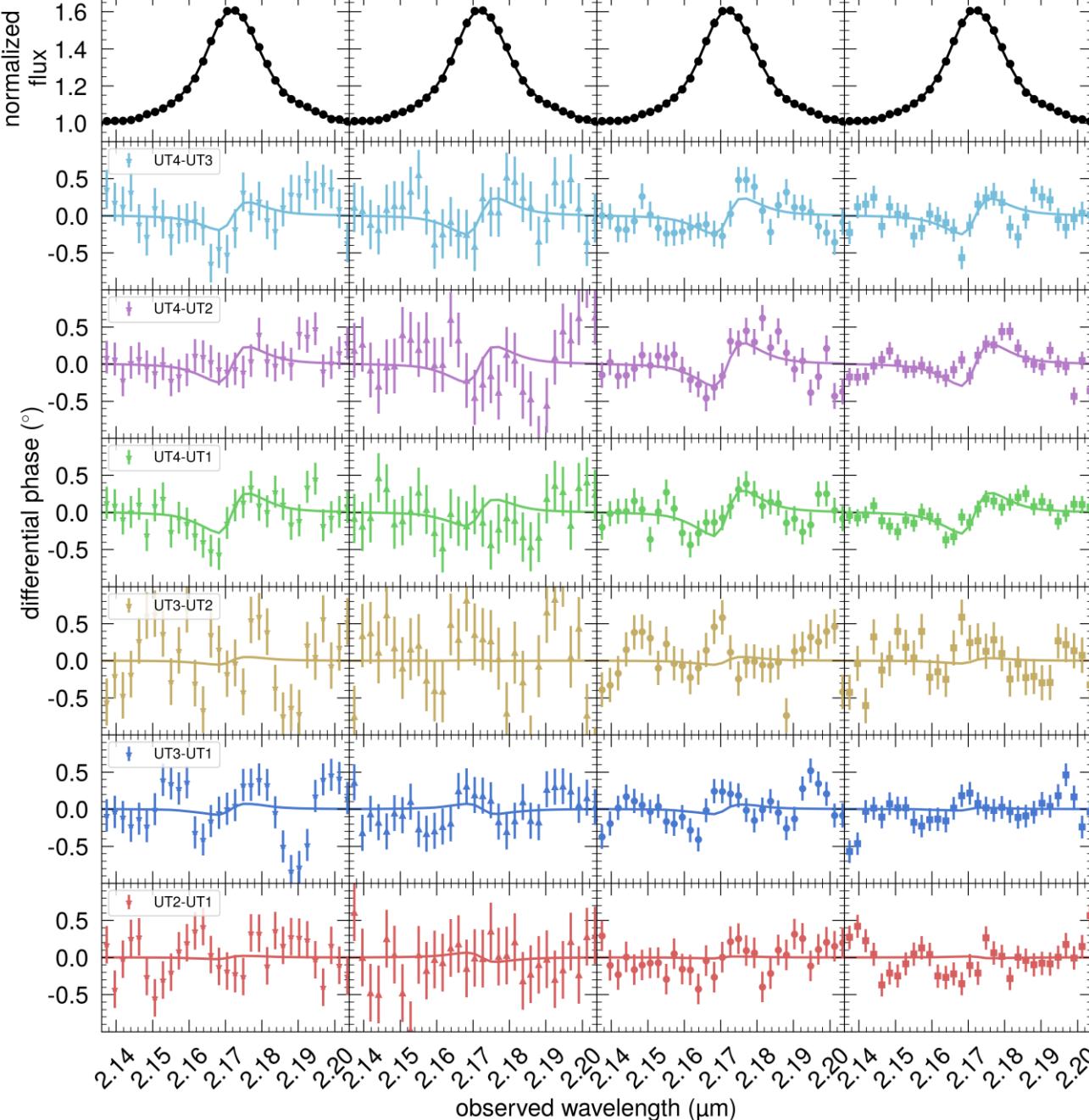


July 2017

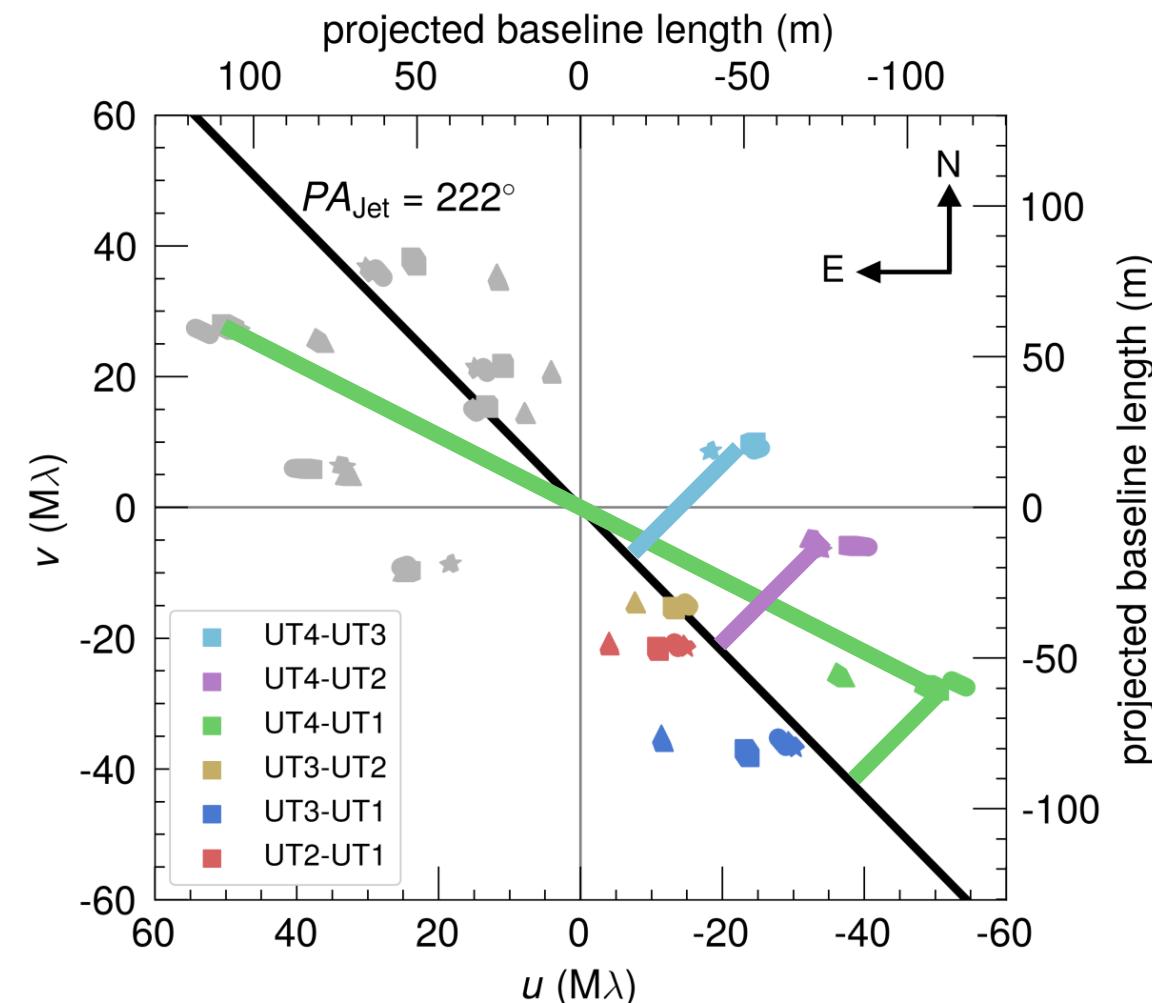
January 2018

March 2018

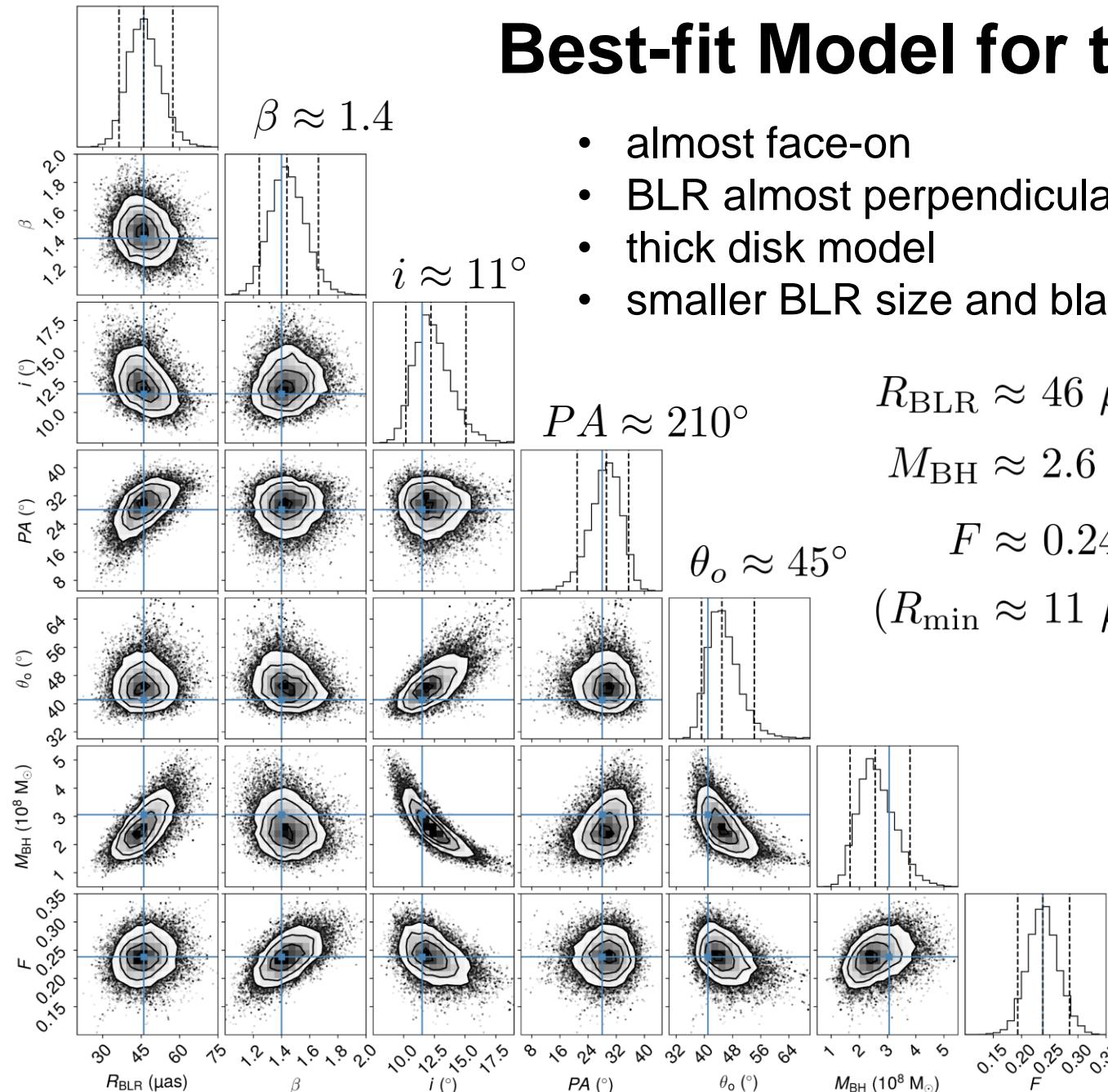
May 2018



# Best-fit Model for the BLR of Quasar 3C 273



# Best-fit Model for the BLR of Quasar 3C 273



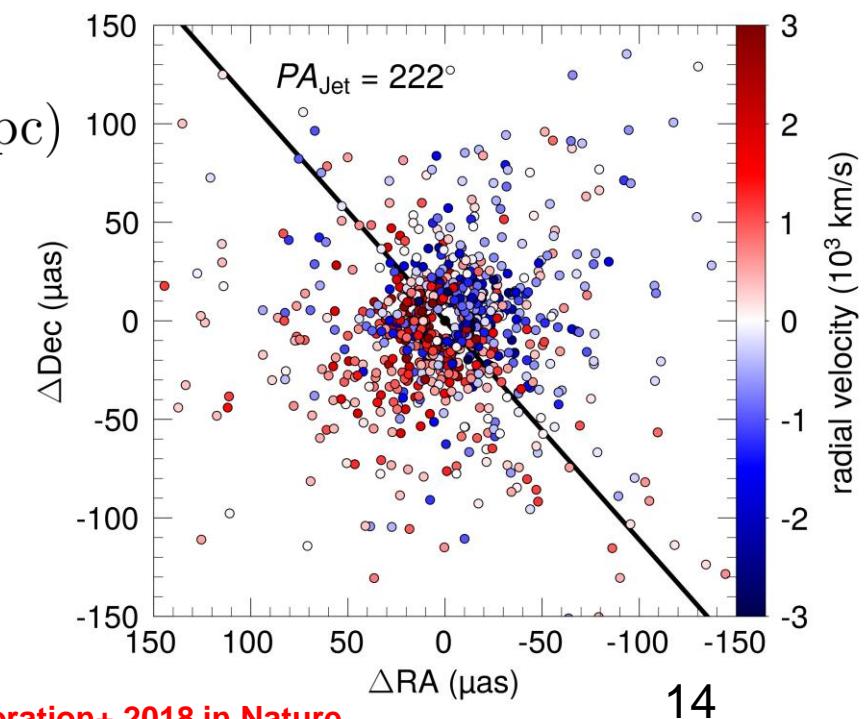
- almost face-on
- BLR almost perpendicular aligned to radio jet
- thick disk model
- smaller BLR size and black hole mass than from reverberation mapping

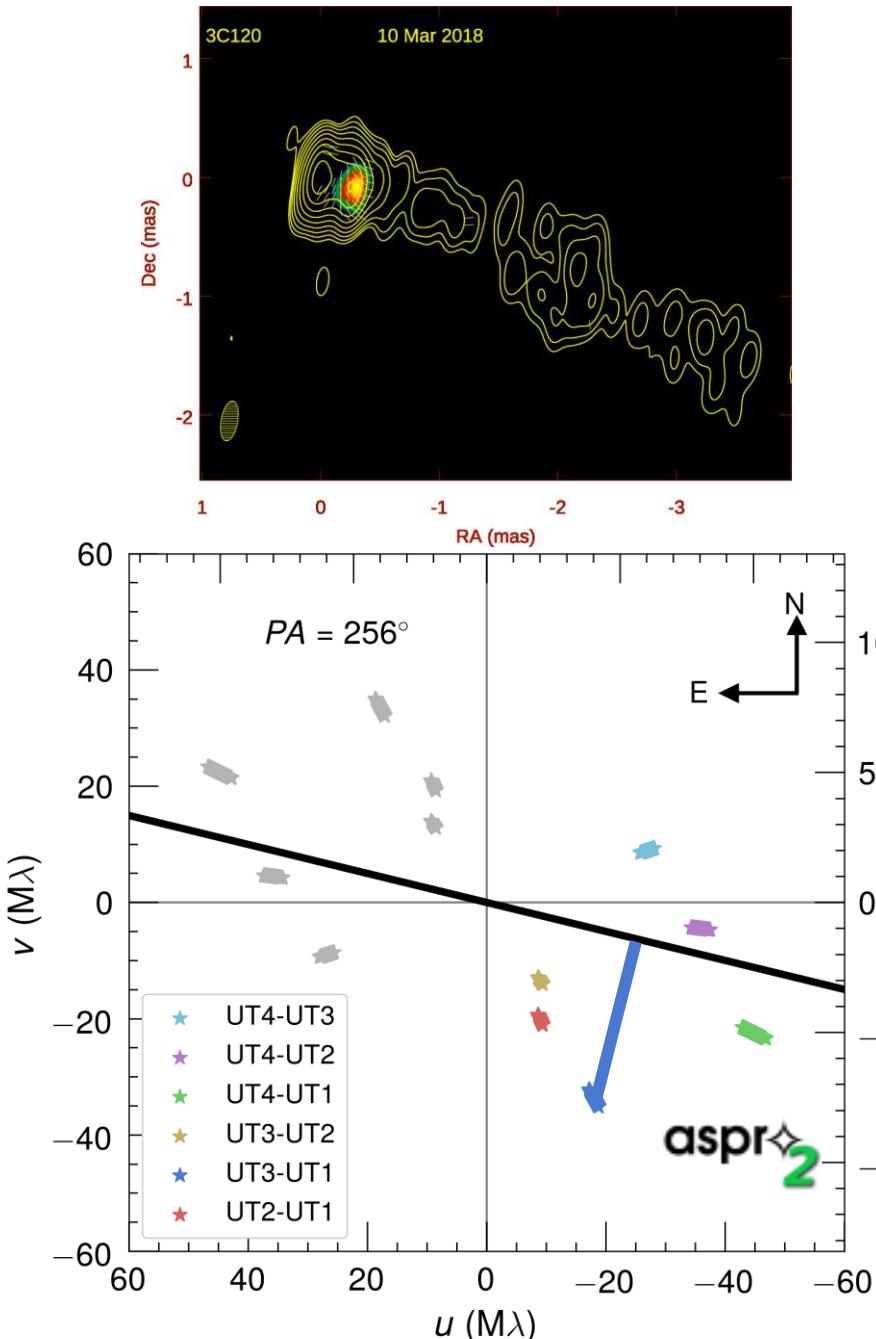
$$R_{\text{BLR}} \approx 46 \text{ } \mu\text{as} \text{ (= 0.13 pc = 150 light-days)}$$

$$M_{\text{BH}} \approx 2.6 \times 10^8 \text{ } M_\odot$$

$$F \approx 0.24$$

$$(R_{\min} \approx 11 \text{ } \mu\text{as} = 0.03 \text{ pc})$$

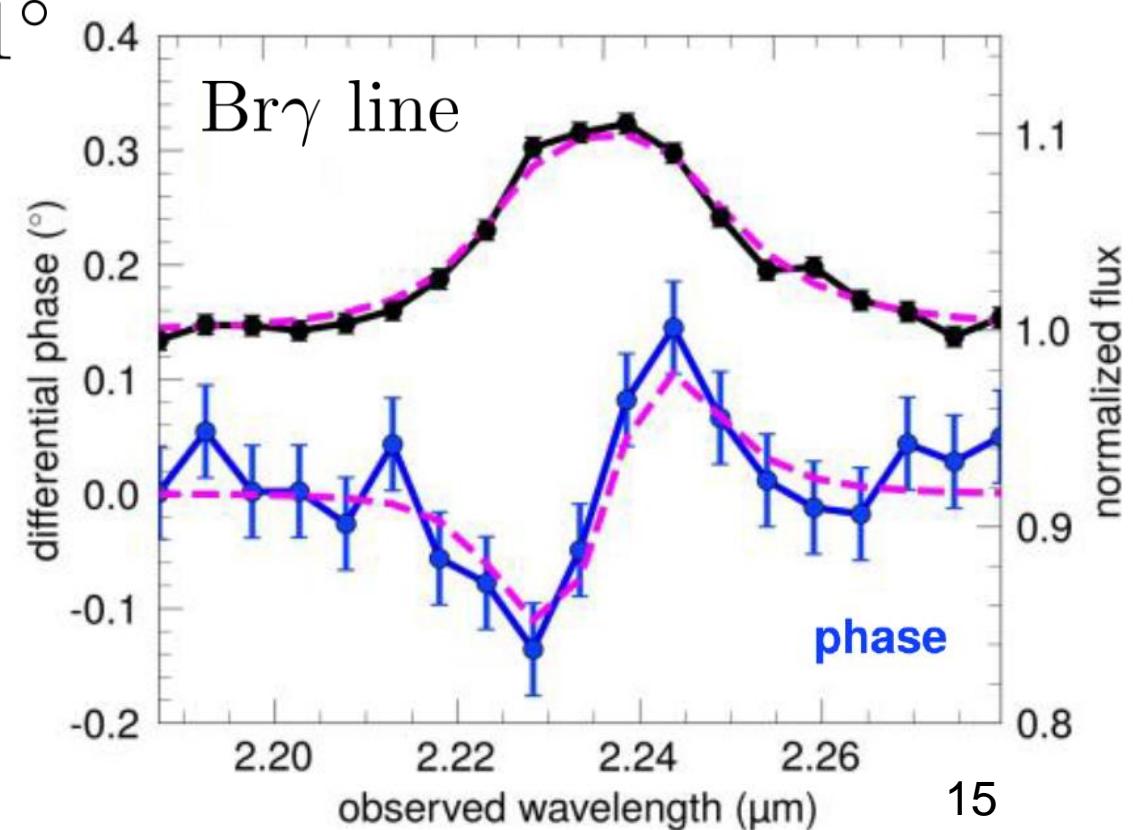




# Predicting Phase Signal for 3C 120

- Interesting target to compare results from reverberation mapping
- Using similar model from Pancoast+ 2014 and reverberation size

$$PA_{\text{BLR}} = PA_{\text{Jet}}$$



# Summary

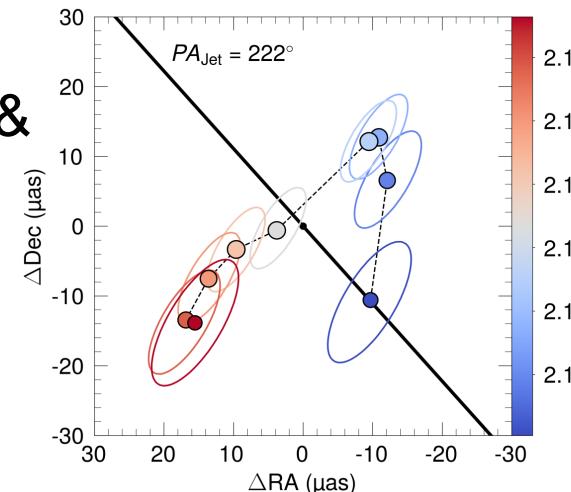
- GRAVITY detected the BLR of a quasar
- Flexible BLR model to predict emission lines & differential phases for observations

## Direct Modeling of the BLR of 3C 273:

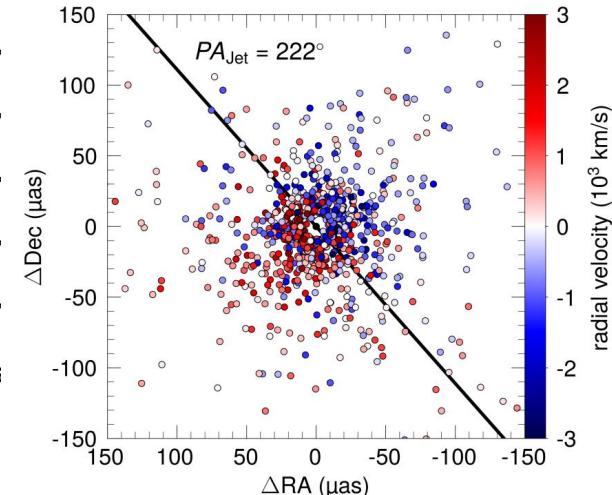
- Small differential phases due to: almost face-on inclined, thick disk structure perpendicular aligned to the jet/ unfortunate uv-coverage
- BLR size and black hole mass are smaller than from reverberation estimates

## Outlook:

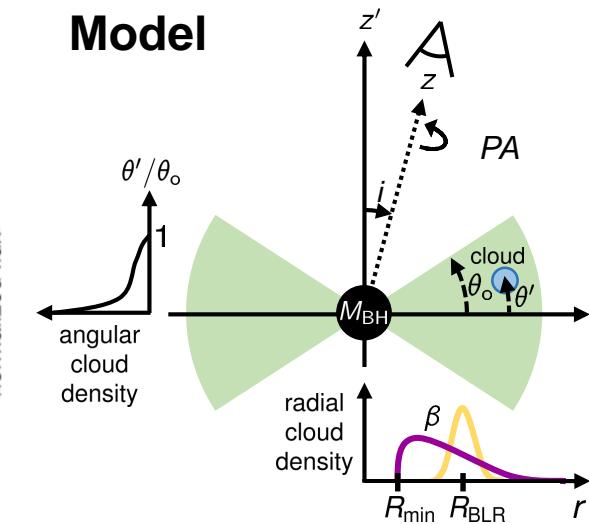
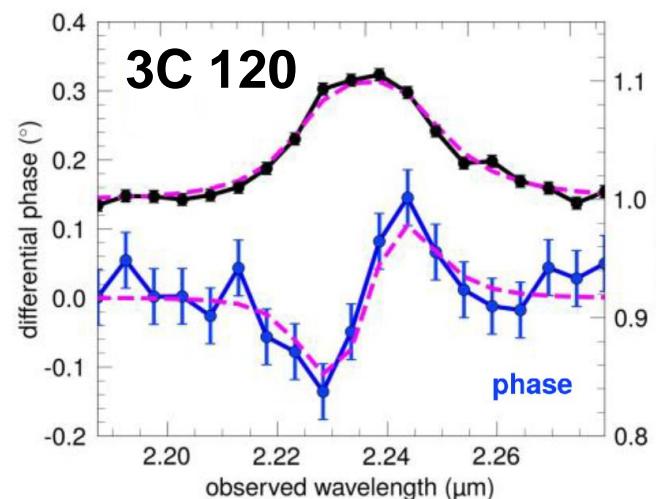
- Test for anisotropic emission etc...
- Developing disk-wind models



3C 273



Model





A dark night sky filled with numerous star trails, indicating long exposure photography. A prominent, very bright yellow vertical beam of light originates from a small cluster of buildings on a dark mountain silhouette at the bottom center. The beam extends upwards through the center of the frame, appearing slightly curved. The surrounding sky is a deep black, with many shorter, lighter blue and white streaks representing other stars or noise.

Thanks for your  
attention!