AGN in the LSST Era



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PoC: LSST-UK AGN SWG





The Time-Domain Niche

- Reverberation mapping in Seyferts
- Radio loud quasars
- Optically violent variables
- X-ray timing
- Optical continuum monitoring of blazars



Multi-messenger Landscape Next decade and beyond



aLIGO/Virgo (GW)



SKA (radio)



LSST (optical – survey)



Swift satellite(γ, X, optical Discovery & response)



Optical – rapid response



New Big Picture

- Active galactic nuclei by power
 - Outflows, star formation and environment
- Illuminating inactive BHs
 - Flares and tidal disruptions
- The time domain challenge
 - Discovery & follow-up
 - Technology and politics
- The multi-messenger landscape

AGN in Context



-20 -22 1.8 2.0

-14 -16

–18 – M_{B.bulge} 2.2 2.4 2.6

 $\log \sigma_{\rm e}~({\rm km~s^{-1}})$

First Direct Black-Hole Mass



• Masers in NGC4258 -> thin warped gas disk around BH $M_{\bullet} = 4 \times 10^7 M_{\odot}$ in r < 0.7 light year

• First direct measurement of black hole influence and mass

Black Holes biases

- BH mass bulge relation biased high
 - BH masses in AGN reduced
 - BH densities reduced
 - Radiative efficiencies/BH spin increased



Black Holes biases

- BH mass bulge relation biased high
 - BH masses in AGN reduced
 - BH densities reduced
 - Radiative efficiencies/BH spin increased
- Episodic activity
 - AGN lifetime reduced
 - Duty cycles/BH growth extended

Barth et al. 2016; Greene et al. 2016; Shankar et al. 2016; Wang et al. 2011

Feedback & AGN Duty Cycles

- Chandra soft X-ray emission to R = 2 kpc, L(0.5-2keV)~10³⁹ erg/s (Wang et al. 2010)
- *Recent AGN:host interaction
 - Mechanical energy deposited
 < 10⁵ years or
 - * Eddington-limited outburst luminosity ~ 10,000 yr ago
- * Live systems c.f. Milky Way
- Short timescale outbursts > 1% AGN lifetime



Radio-Continuum Jet

NGC 4151 Wang+ 2010, ApJ, 719, L208; Mundell et al. 2003

HI ring inferred from absorption



Fueling black holes



















SD55 (034547.53-000047.3 SDSS (032519.40-003739.4















SDSS J090040.66-002902.3 MCG+00-02-006

LIGC 05226







NOC 3750



















ESO 399-IG 020



5055 (215259.07-000903.4



INCC 1814

SDSS (156026.67+020405.8











5055 (203939.41-062533.4













NGC 5740 Flux



Stars

Hα





V



σ





-1

accsec

0

1

2

-2



-2

-1





- Seyfert 2 8
- SABb 8
- z = 0.0052 8
- ~300 pc

∕

- Features: 8
- Bar 8
- **Global rotation** 8
- Gas-streaming or outflow? 8







- Sy 1.5 / SB
- S0a
- [♣] z = 0.031
- Hydrogen disk damaged by outflow
- Oxygen flow speed: 300 km/s
- Extent: ~2 kpc

SDSS J033955.68-063237.5

-2

-2

-1

Ver

-1

V

V_{stors} -160/160

0

-170/170

0

0

Flux



-2 -1 0 1

Stars

Ηα





-2 -1





-2

-1

σ

a_{stors} 0/200

0

σ_{Ha} 0/150

- NLAGN 8
- S0a 8
- z = 0.031 8
- Rotating SF disk 8
- Oxygen flow speed 8 200km/s
- Extent: ~2kpc 8



Results

- Gas necessary, but not sufficient (also Mulchaey & Regan 98; Martini+ 03; Simoes Lopes+ 07)
- Ionised gas: AGN 100%, Inactives 35%
- Quiescent, star-forming rotating disks (H α)
- Extensive, high-speed outflows ([OIII])
 - Not typical in local galaxies
 - Evolution in AGN feedback already at z=0.05
 - No host stellar evolution to z<1, but *rapid gas evolution*
 - Extend IFU study to z=0.1 and beyond

Westoby+2007, ApJ, 382, 1541; Westoby+2012 ApJS, 199, 1

Galactic outflows through cosmic time



Gas regulator model > 600 deep galaxy cubes 0.6 < z < 2.6Outflows ubiquitous but what dependence on SFR, Mstar, Mdyn ... ?

Luminous Quasar Systems



Bayesian MCMC spectral decomposition of luminous quasars ($L_{bol} = 10^{45}$ erg/s)

Villforth, Wild, Hewett et al. in prep

Luminous Quasar Systems



Timescales & lifetimes: SF vs accretion vs feedback vs duty cycles

>4000 SDSS quasars analysed so far

Villforth et al. in prep

Real-time variability



Precursor predictions for γ-ray flares?

Jermak et al. 2016



Correlations from long-term monitoring

Jermak et al. 2016

AGN as Transients

- Gamma-ray flare triggers optical follow-up
- CTA + LSST
- Also GW + LSST
- LSST transients self-triggers more challenging
 - Filtering, classification, optimisation
- Other communities developing strategies

Tracing quiescent black holes TDEs

- small number discovered so far; some puzzles
- Optical (non-relativistic?) abundances patterns, origin of UV/optical from large r, low X-ray columns, post-starburst hosts, spectra could reveal type & mass of disrupted star (Cenko et al)
- 3D AMR flash simulations for feeding rate
- Stellar tidal radius of M-S star inside R_{Sch}
- Peak timescale + peak mag estimate type of disrupted star (Ramirez-Ruiz et al.)

Tracing guiescent black holes

LSST will find thousands

Classification &
follow-up vital but challenging

Loss cone depleted for high BH mass, but full for low mass > search dwarf galaxies?

S,

High-energy (relativistic) TDEs rare
Multiwavelength co-ordination
TDE unification scheme?!

disrupted star

Tracing Quiescent Black Holes



- NGC4708
- 3-mag nuclear flare (ATLAS 0.5m detection – Tonry+2016 Atel #9151)
- Liverpool Telescope follow-up
- Multi-colour imaging, spectroscopy, polarimetry
- Small bulge, good contrast
- Pre-peak SN 1a (Mundell +2016 Atel #9165)

*IR TDE flare – reprocessed dust at 0.1pc Van Velzen+17 AAS Meeting #229, id.207.03 *Superluminal components Perlman+17 AAS Meeting #229, id.250.58 +many other TDE abstracts

Variability Selected AGN in Difference Images



SF for X-ray selected point sources Colour coded by g-band mag Faint sources = shorter timescales

Choi et al. 2014

SDSS IV eBOSS - TDSS

- Spectroscopic ID of 220,000 luminosity-variable objects across 7500 deg²
- Variability complements colour selection
- Additional redder quasars
- Mitigates redshift biases
- More higher blazars BALQSO than from color-selected samples.



(Morganson+16)

ESO – VISTA 4MOST



- ESO MOS on the 4-m VISTA telescope (Paranal) to be commissioned by 2022.
- Galactic & extragalactic surveys
 - UK consortium buy-in to lead TiDES 250,000 fibre hours + TiDES core mission: follow-up and supplement LSST
 - 'Live' transients, monitoring etc
 - ESO operations mode change needed
 - Community developing follow-up strategy now



Instrument Specification



ΔΤΡ	_	
	Specification	Concept Design value
	Field-of-View (hexagon)	>4.0 degree ² (ø>2.5°)
	Multiplex fiber positioner	~2400
	Medium Resolution Spectrographs # Fibres Passband Velocity accuracy	R~5000-8000 1600 fibres 390-930 nm < 2 km/s
	High Resolution Spectrograph # Fibres Passband Velocity accuracy	R~20,000 800 fibres 395-456.5 & 587-673 nm < 1 km/s
	# of fibers in ∅=2' circle	>3
	Area (5 year survey)	>2h x 16,000 deg ²
	Number of 20 min science spectra (5 year)	~100 million

Roelof de Jong | 4MOST

Dust reverberation mapping

- Wien tail of hot dust emission reaches into (red) optical bands
 - decompose ugrizy into disk and dust light curves
 - use techniques similar to photometric emission line reverberation mapping (e.g. Chellouche & Daniel 2012; Chellouche & Zucker 2013)

AGN hot dust lags with LSST



Relative Contributions of Hot Dust to Wavebands at Different Redshifts

Redshift	z = 0	z = 0.05	z = 0.1	z = 0.2	z = 0.3
<i>i</i> band	0.019	0.012	0.007	0.003	
z band	0.073	0.052	0.031	0.014	0.004
y band $(y3)$	0.206	0.158	0.109	0.053	0.020
y band (y4)	0.168	0.126	0.085	0.041	0.015
y band (y4)	0.168	0.126	0.085	0.041	



Dust reverberation mapping

- Dust lag-luminosity relation now used as a standardisable candle (e.g. Hoenig et al. 2017, MNRAS 464, 1639)
 —> requires local set of AGN
- Immediate action: Need to adjust AGN simulator to include dust as a variable source, not just constant (Hoenig- work in progress)

Reverberation Mapping

- Reverberation mapping campaign within TiDES: monitor about 1,000 AGN for broad-line reverberation mapping; 0 < z < 4 (mostly at z < 2.5)
- Determine kinematic black hole masses into early universe, e.g. galaxy evolution



Reverberation Mapping

- Broad-line lag-luminosity relation now used as standardisable candle (e.g. Watson et al. 2011; King et al. 2014, 2015; Shen et al. 2015)
- ~12,000 TiDES fibre hours reserved LSST complements with high-quality multi-band continuum light curves with systematics *independent* of TiDES

Challenges

Precursor surveys

- AGN identification and classification
- Alerts into and out of LSST
- Dynamic range AGN accute problem
- PSF, faint features, variability, LCs
- Addition of spectroscopic information
- Feasible in real time?

Summary

- AGN with LSST perhaps most diverse technical/scientific case
- Host galaxy to nucleus + dynamic range
- Variability + spectroscopy helps
- Fast transients AGN flares, TDEs probe new physics
- Autonomous follow-up after filtering
- Community co-ordination key

LSST-UK AGN

- Carole Mundell
- Dave Alexander
- Manda Banerji
- Mark Birkinshaw
- Katherine Blundell
- Garret Cotter
- Julien Devriendt
- Chris Done
- Martin Hardcastle
- Nina Hatch

- Paul Hewett
- Keith Horne
- Matt Jarvis
- Sugata Kaviraj
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- Daniel Mortlock
- Richard McMahon
- James Mullaney
- Paul O'Brien
- Mathew Page

- Francesco Shankar
- Adrianne Slyz
- Aprajita Verma
- Martin Ward
- Steve Warren
- Vivienne Wild
- Diana Worrall
- Andy Young



UK Community

- Observational (static)
 - Strong multi-wavelength leadership
 - Imaging & spectroscopic surveys
 - Local galaxies
 - Kinematics
 - AGN and galaxy evolution

UK Community

- Observational (time domain)
 - Strong multi-wavelength leadership
 - Imaging & spectroscopic surveys
 - Rapid-response follow-up
 - High-energy nuclear flares
 - TDEs will trace quiescent black hole population cf GW BHs
 - Reverberation mapping
 - AGN for cosmology (RM to z~2.5; z'-band dropouts to z~6.5-7.5)

UK Community

- Theoretical
 - Major simulation frameworks
 - Key for embedding new data
 - Predictions for optimisation of obs. strategy
 - BH growth, accretion & duty cycles
- Machine learning, obs-theory interface
 - AGN ID/classification cf SN (ISSC)
 - Response to alerts (10 million per night?)

Thank you!