

A semi-empirical two-component reverberation model of the BLR

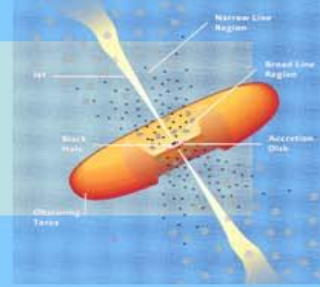
Edi Bon¹,

Nataša Bon¹, Luka Č. Popović^{1,2}, Paola Marziani³ and Swayamtrupta Panda⁴

Motivation

Two-component model

- The **disk** is contributing to the wings of the lines,
- a **spherical medium** around the disk to the core of the lines.



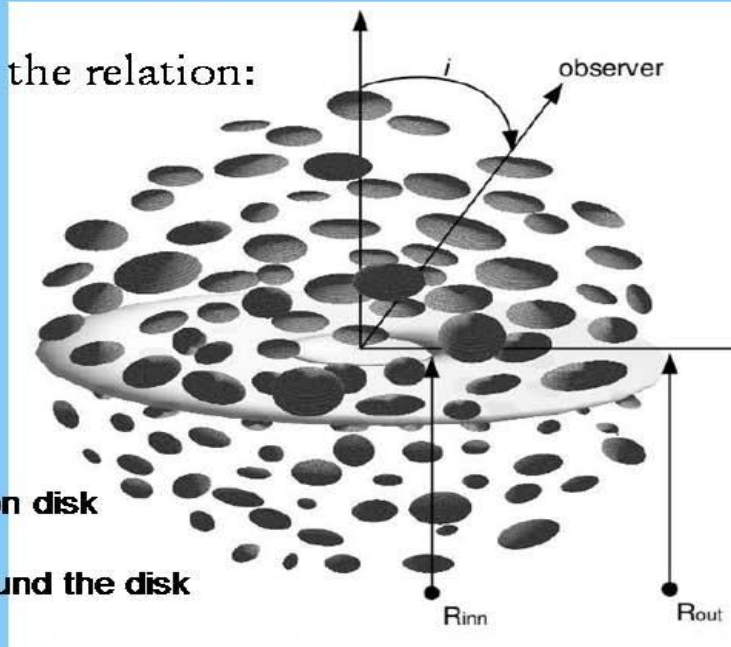
The whole line profile can be described by the relation:

$$I(\lambda) = I_{AD}(\lambda) + I_G(\lambda)$$

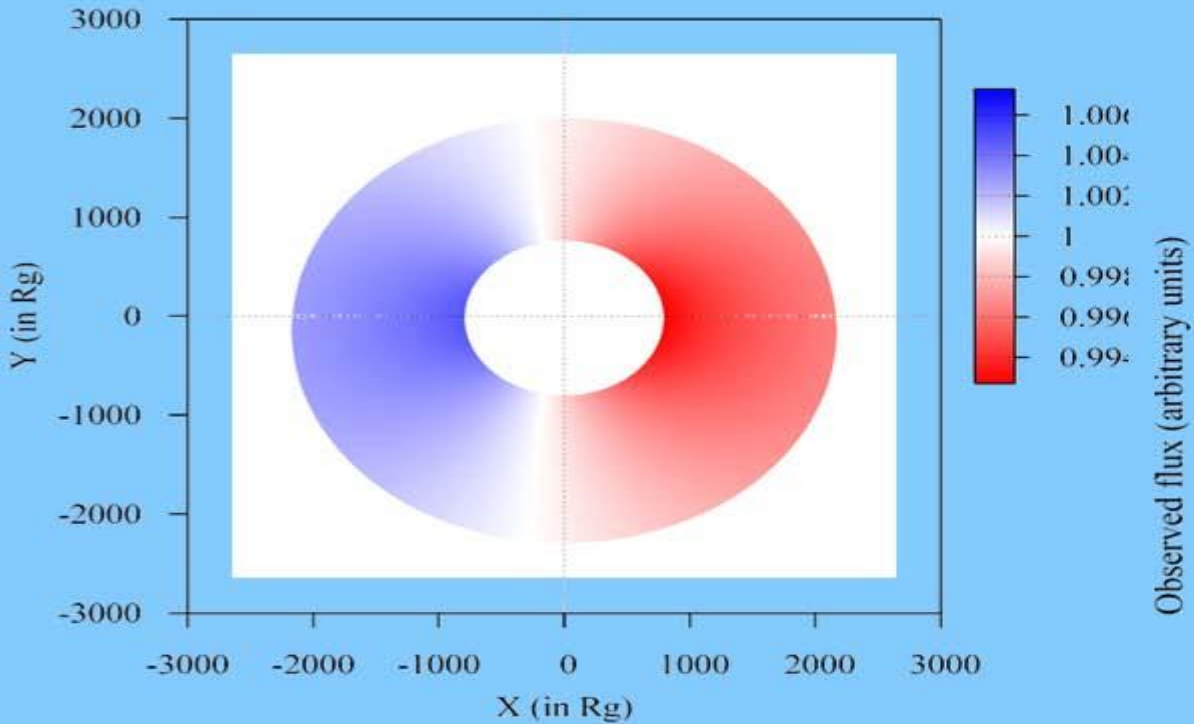
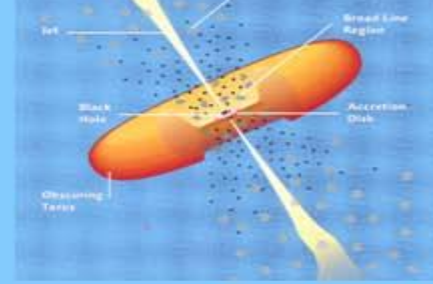
Where:

$I_{AD}(\lambda)$ the emissions of the relativistic accretion disk

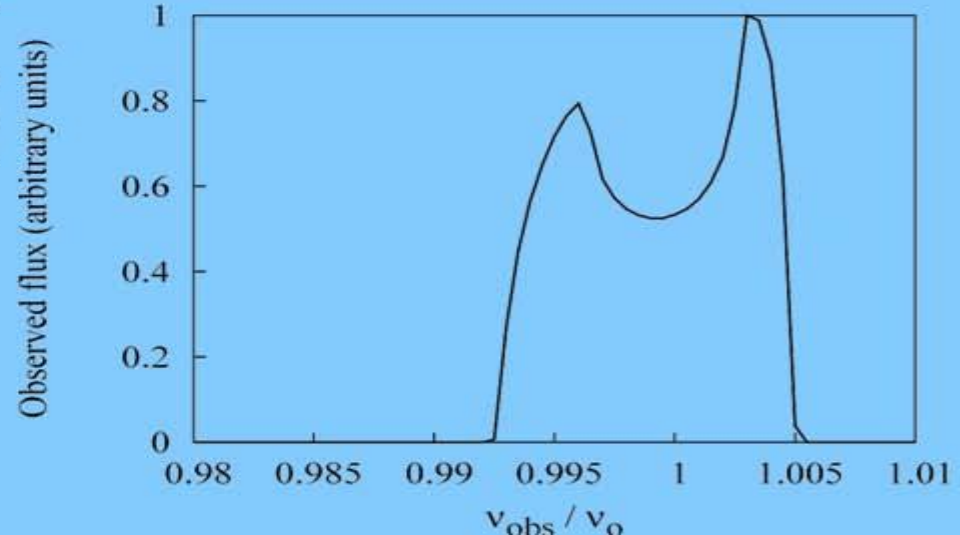
$I_G(\lambda)$ the emissions of the spherical region around the disk



Disk model



Chen & Halpern (1989).



Chen-Halpern disk model

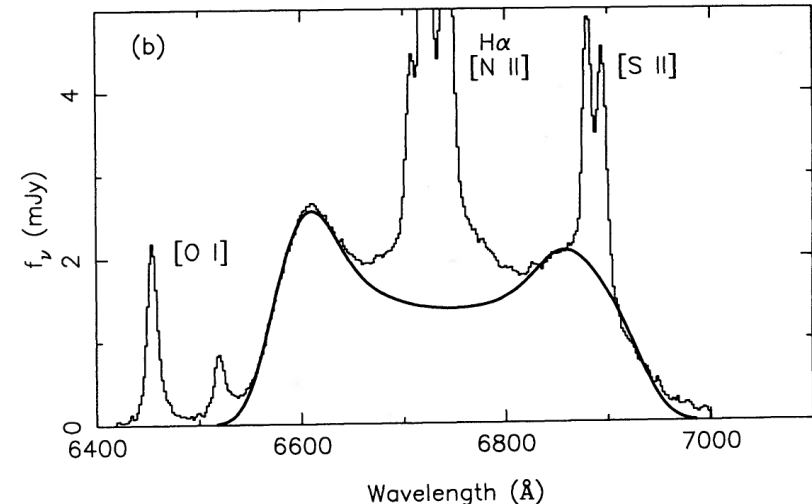
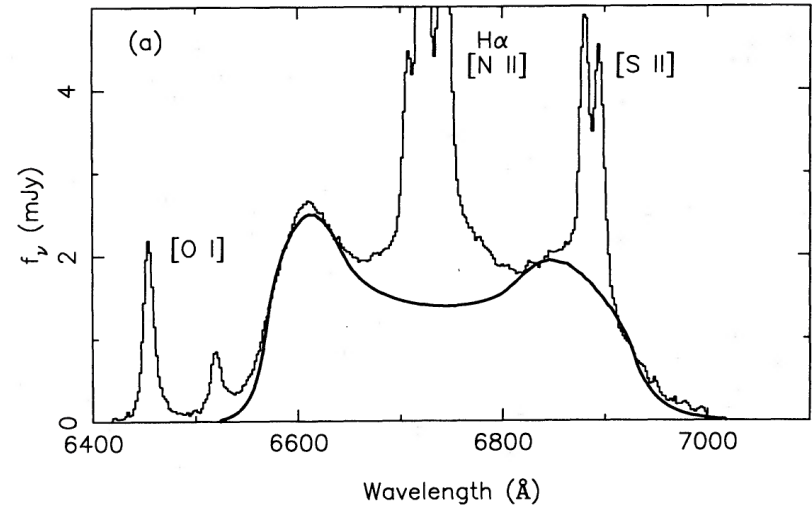
- Arp 102 B case:

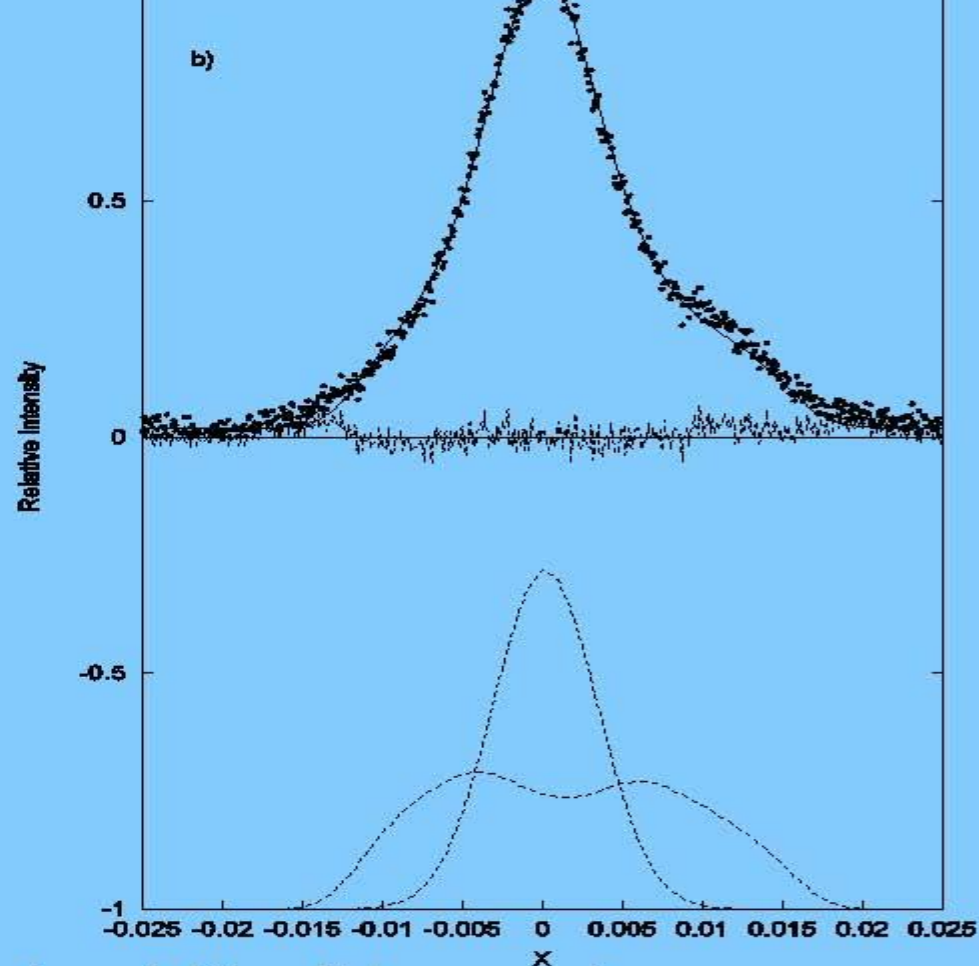
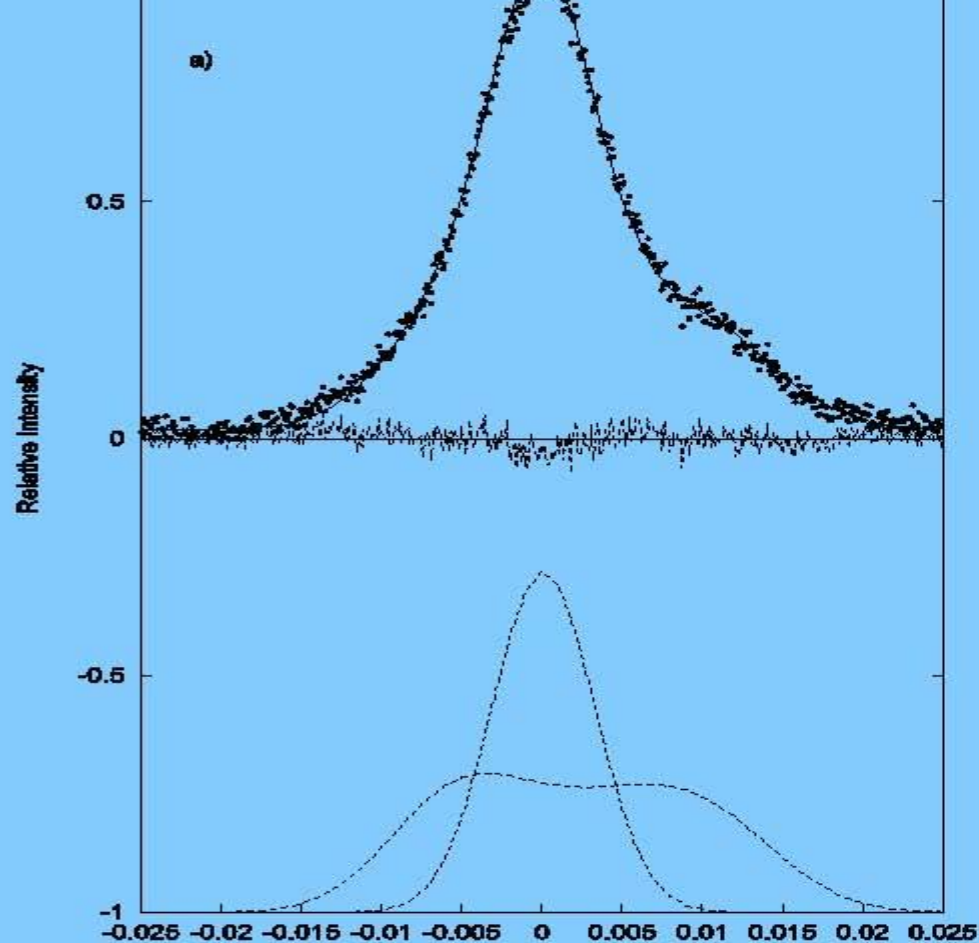
$$F_X = \frac{2\epsilon_0 M^2 \cos i}{4\pi d^2} \frac{v_0}{(2\pi)^{1/2}\sigma} \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\xi d\phi' \exp \left[-\frac{(1+X-D)^2 v_0^2}{2\sigma^2 D^2} \right] D^3 \xi^{1-q} g(D),$$

$$g(D) = 1 + \xi^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2D^2}{D^2 \cos^2 i + \xi [D - (1 - 3/\xi)^{1/2}]^2} - 1 \right\}.$$

Chen, K., & Halpern, J. P. 1989, ApJ, 344, 115

LINE-EMITTING ACCRETION DISKS IN AGNs





Two fits of 3C 273 with the two-component model the disk parameters are:

a) $i = 14^\circ$, $R_{\text{inn}} = 400 R_g$, $R_{\text{out}} = 1420 R_g$, $W_d = 1620 \text{ km/s}$, $p = 3.0$ ($WG = 1350 \text{ km/s}$);

b) $i = 29^\circ$, $R_{\text{inn}} = 1250 R_g$, $R_{\text{out}} = 15000 R_g$, $W_d = 700 \text{ km/s}$, $p = 2.8$ ($WG = 1380 \text{ km/s}$)

Popović, L. Č., Mediavilla, E.G., Bon, E., Ilić, D., 2004, *ApJ*

Model summarized

$$F_{\text{tot}}(\nu, T) = F_{\text{disk}} + \Delta F_{\text{disk}} + F_{\text{core}} + \Delta F_{\text{core}}$$

light
curves

profile
sequence

velocity–delay
map

$$U = \frac{Q_H}{4\pi d^2 c n_H},$$

$$U_{\text{base}}(r) = U_{\text{ref}} \left(\frac{r}{r_0} \right)^{-2} \frac{n_{H,0}}{n_H(r)},$$

$$U_{\text{fl}}(\mathbf{r}, t) = U_{\text{ref}} A_U \frac{[L_{\text{del}}(\mathbf{r}, t) - L_{\text{base}}]_+}{L_{\text{base}}} \left(\frac{r_0}{d_X} \right)^2 \frac{n_{H,0}}{n_H(r)},$$

Gaussian component (line core):

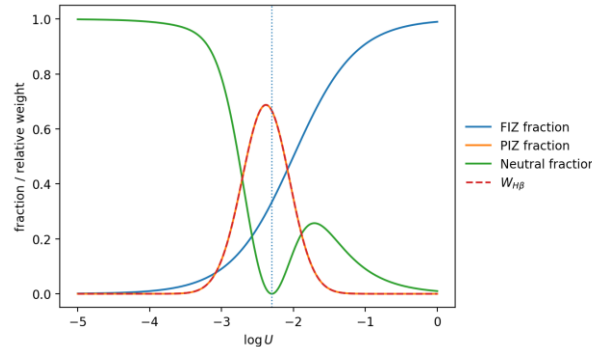
$$G(\nu; \sigma_{\text{core}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{\text{core}}} \exp \left[-\frac{(\nu - \nu_0)^2}{2\sigma_{\text{core}}^2} \right]$$

The perturbed core response is modelled by a set of N_{cl} macro-clouds. A macro-cloud is not a single physical cloud, but a packet representing many unresolved emitters with a local Gaussian velocity kernel.

Each macro-cloud has a local Gaussian kernel of width $h \sigma_{\text{loc}}$:

$$K_i(\nu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_{\text{loc}}} \exp \left[-\frac{(\nu - \nu_i)^2}{2\sigma_{\text{loc}}^2} \right]$$

$$\sigma_{\text{core}}^2 = \sigma_{\text{cl}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{loc}}^2.$$



$$U_{\text{tot}} = U_{\text{base}} + U_{\text{fl}},$$

$$f_{\text{FIZ}} = \frac{(U_{\text{tot}}/U_{\text{FIZ}})^\beta}{1 + (U_{\text{tot}}/U_{\text{FIZ}})^\beta},$$

$$g_{\text{PIZ}} = \exp \left[-\frac{(\log_{10} U_{\text{tot}} - \log_{10} U_{\text{PIZ}})^2}{2\sigma_{\log U}^2} \right],$$

$$f_{\text{PIZ}} = (1 - f_{\text{FIZ}})g_{\text{PIZ}},$$

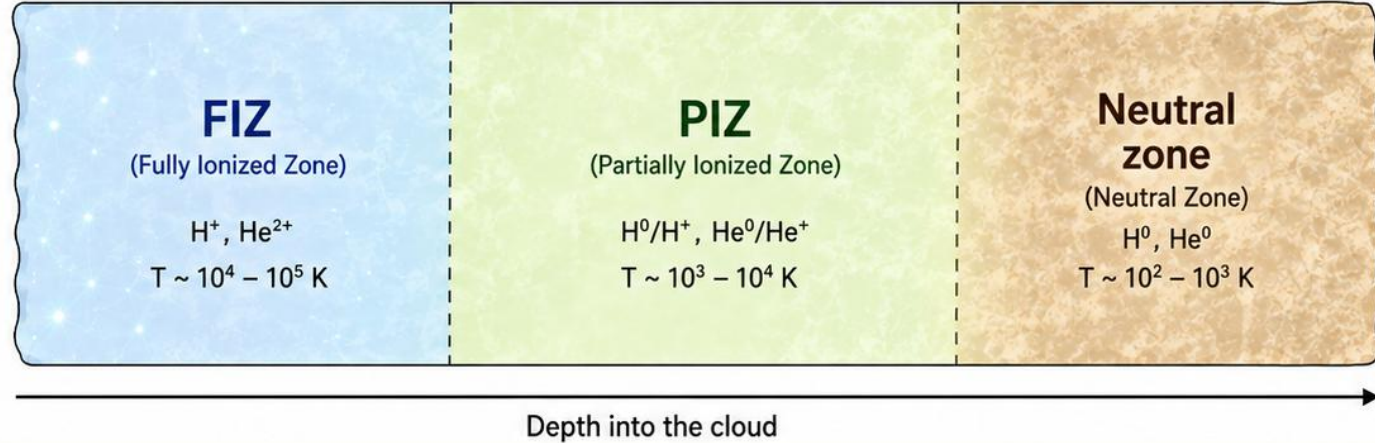
$$f_{\text{neutral}} = 1 - f_{\text{FIZ}} - f_{\text{PIZ}},$$

$$N_i = f_i N_H,$$

$$W_{H\beta} = f_{\text{PIZ}}^\gamma.$$

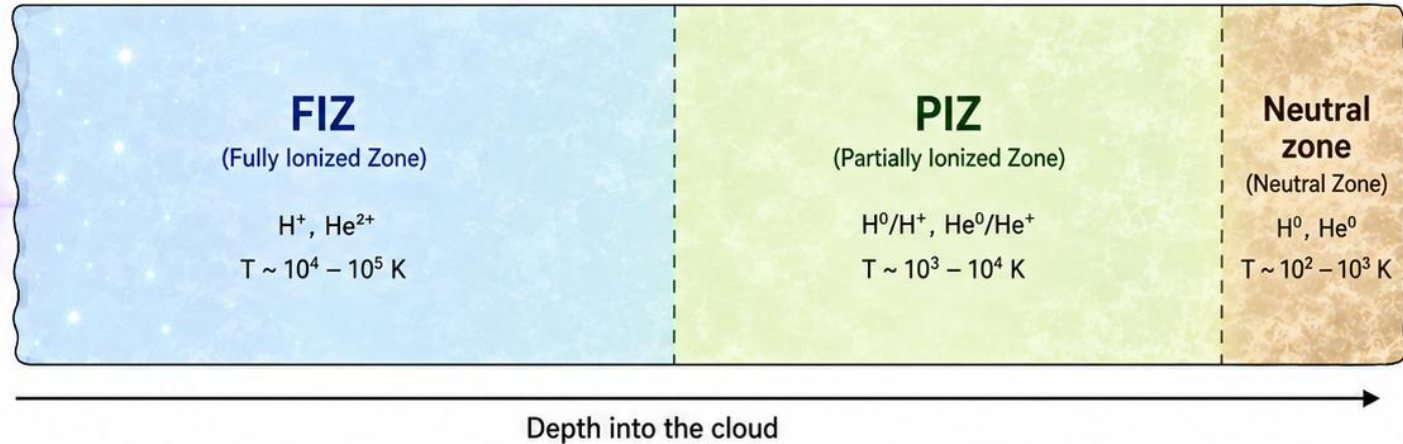
Effect of Increasing Ionizing Flux on BLR Cloud Structure

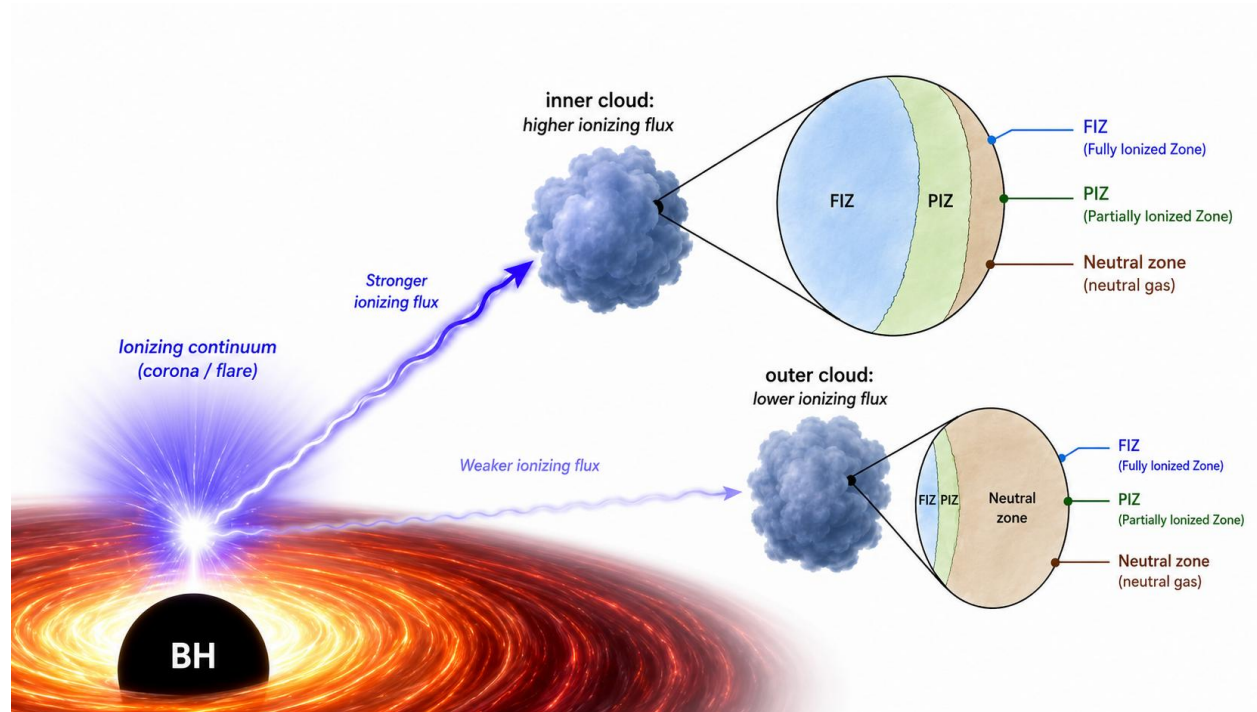
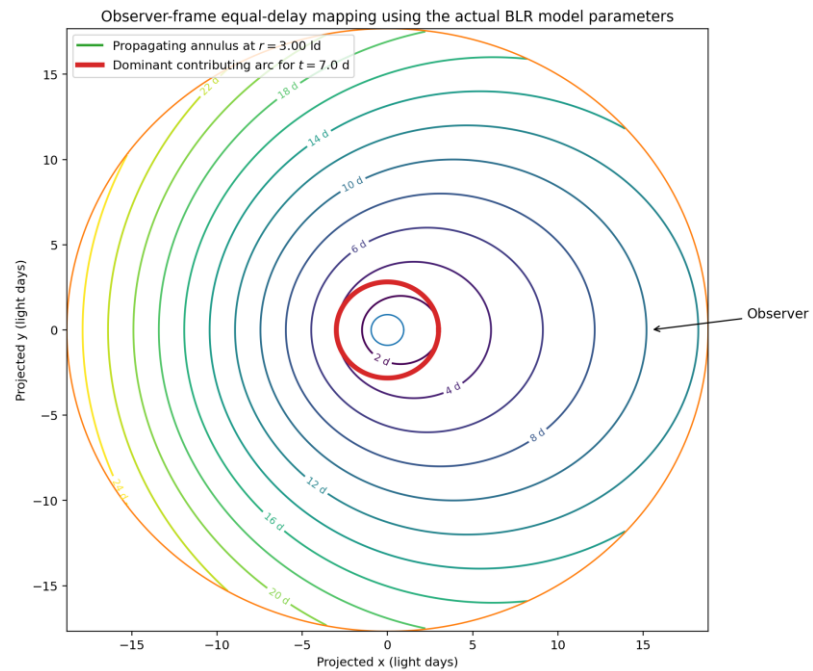
Baseline ionizing flux



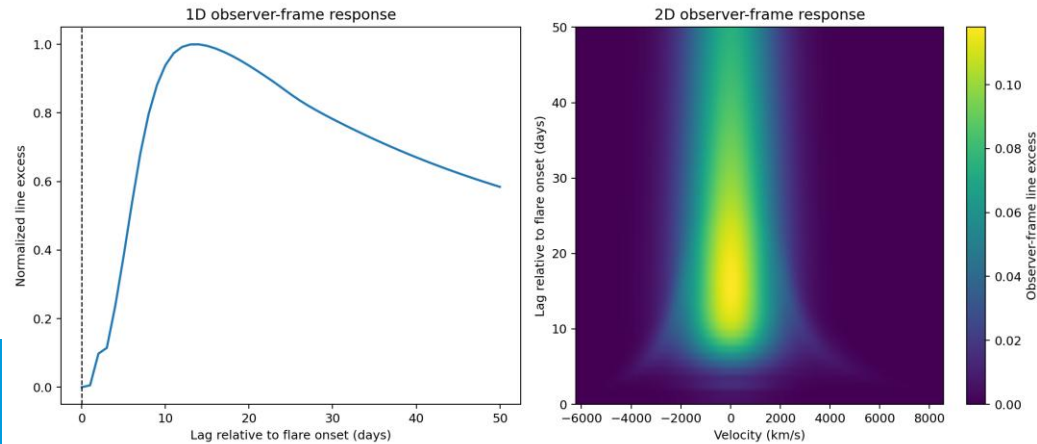
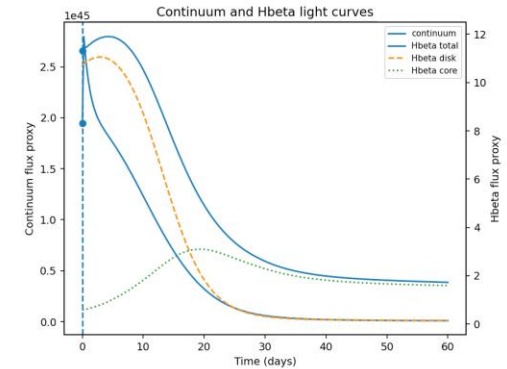
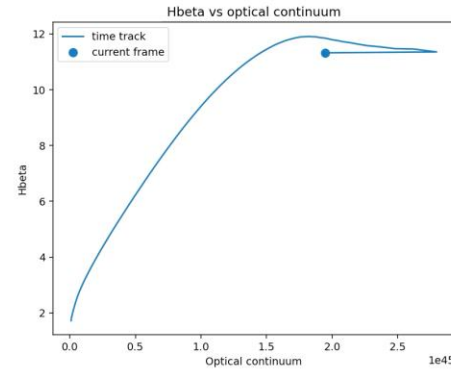
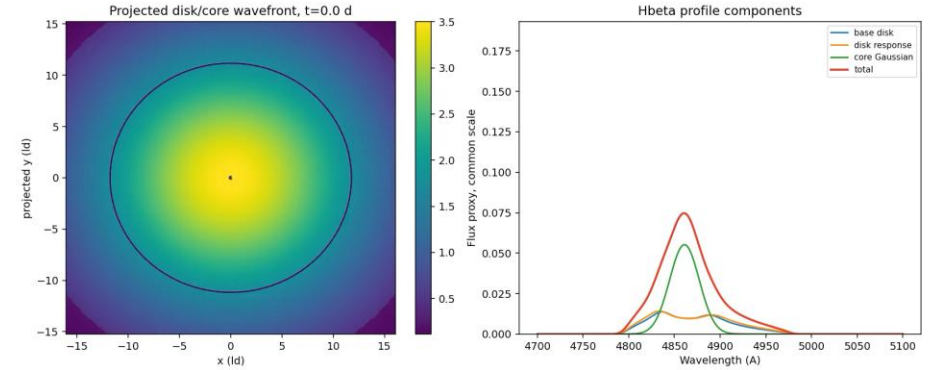
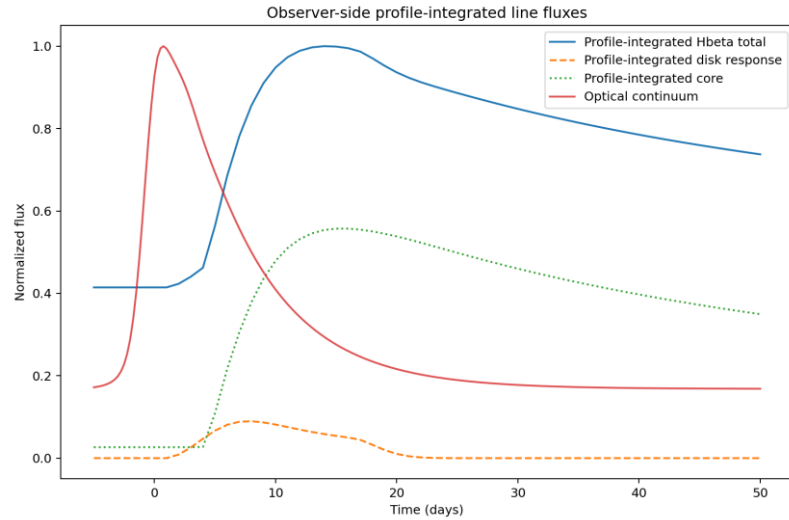
Higher ionizing flux pushes the ionization fronts deeper into the cloud, expanding the FIZ and PIZ while compressing the neutral region.

Higher ionizing flux



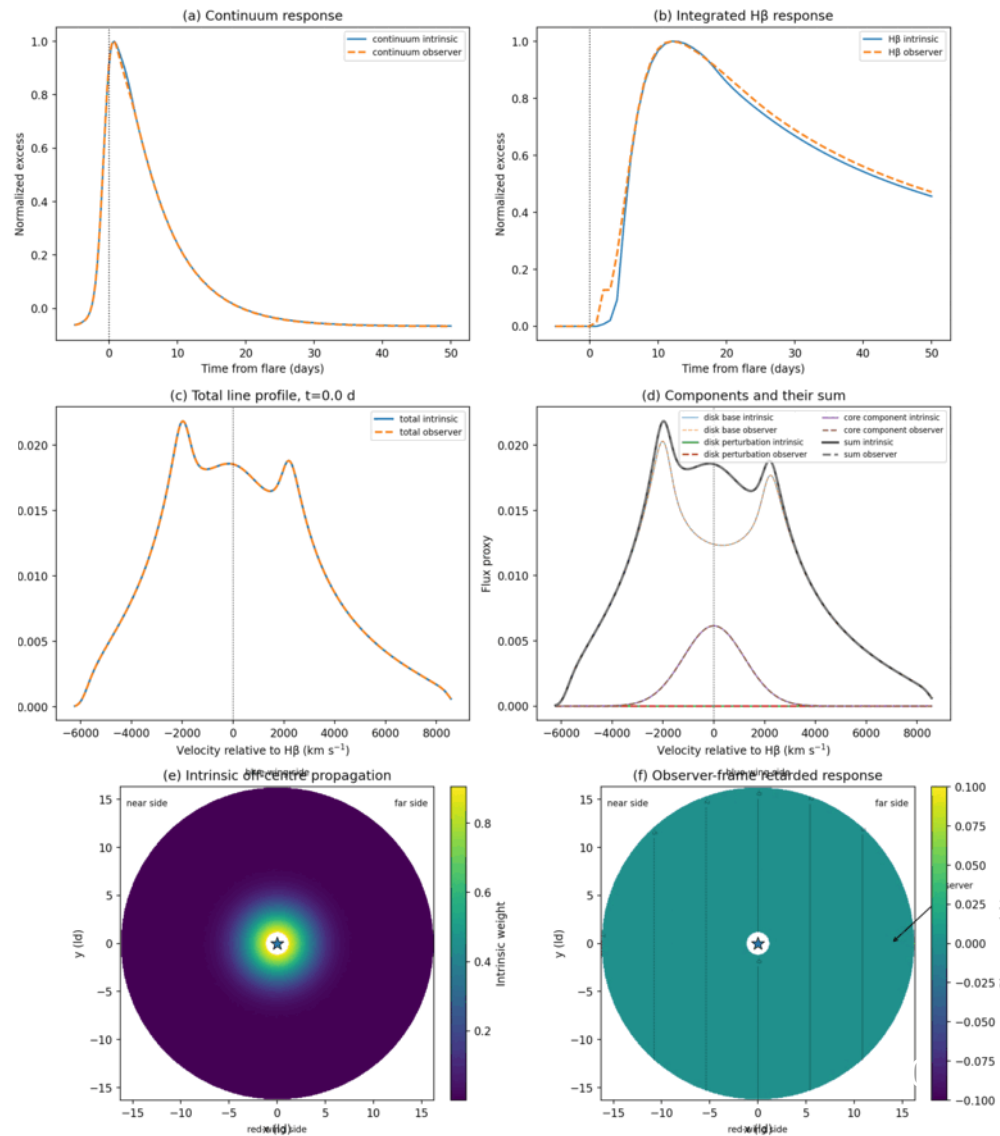
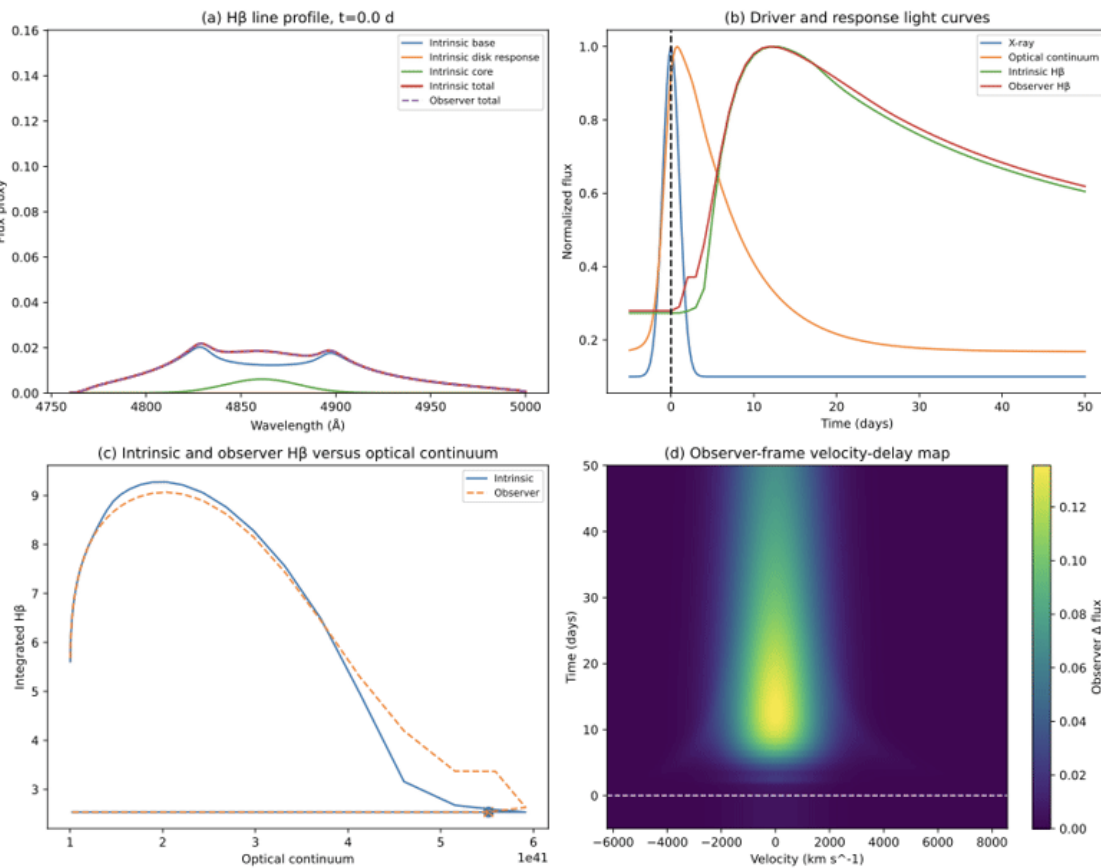


Two component BLR reverberation model



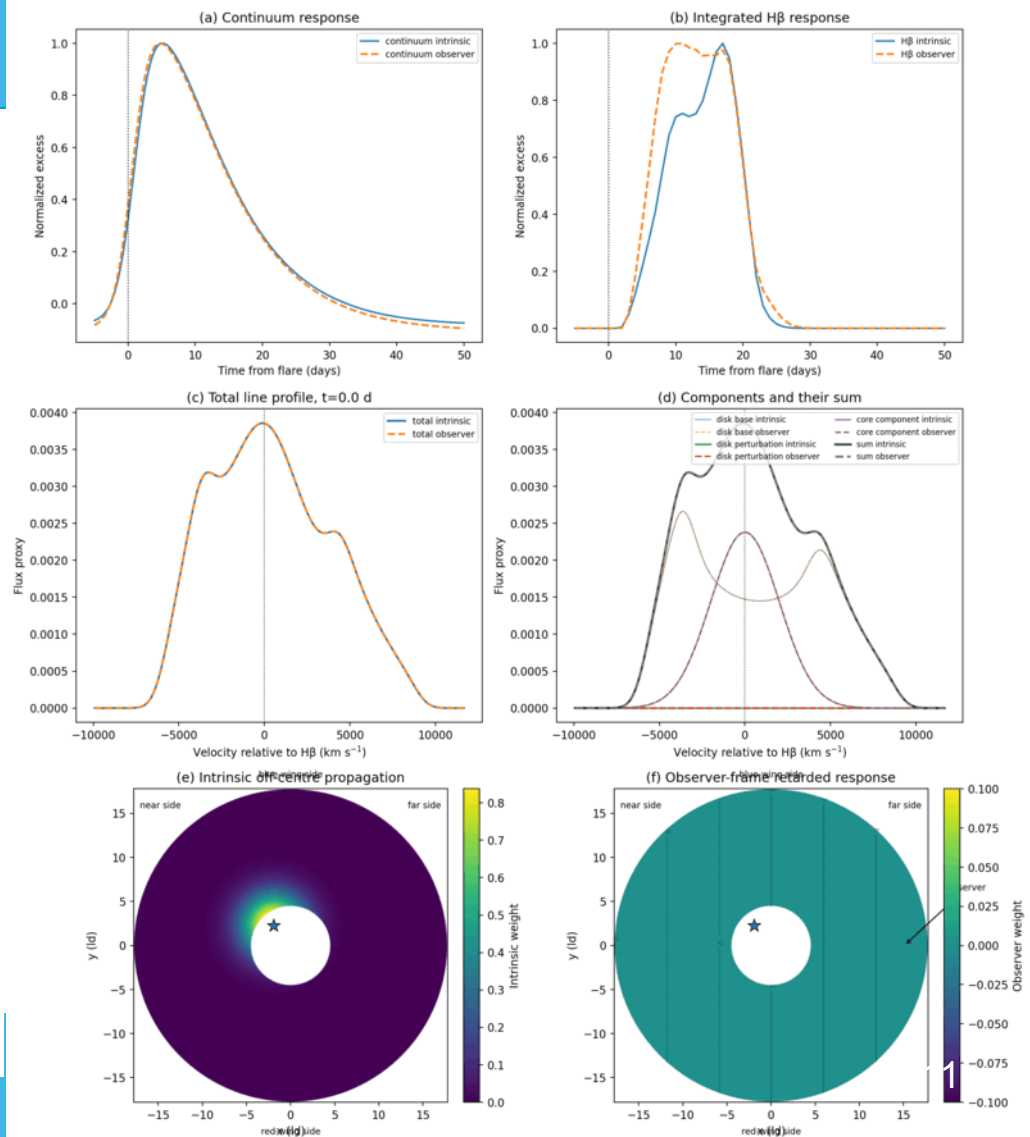
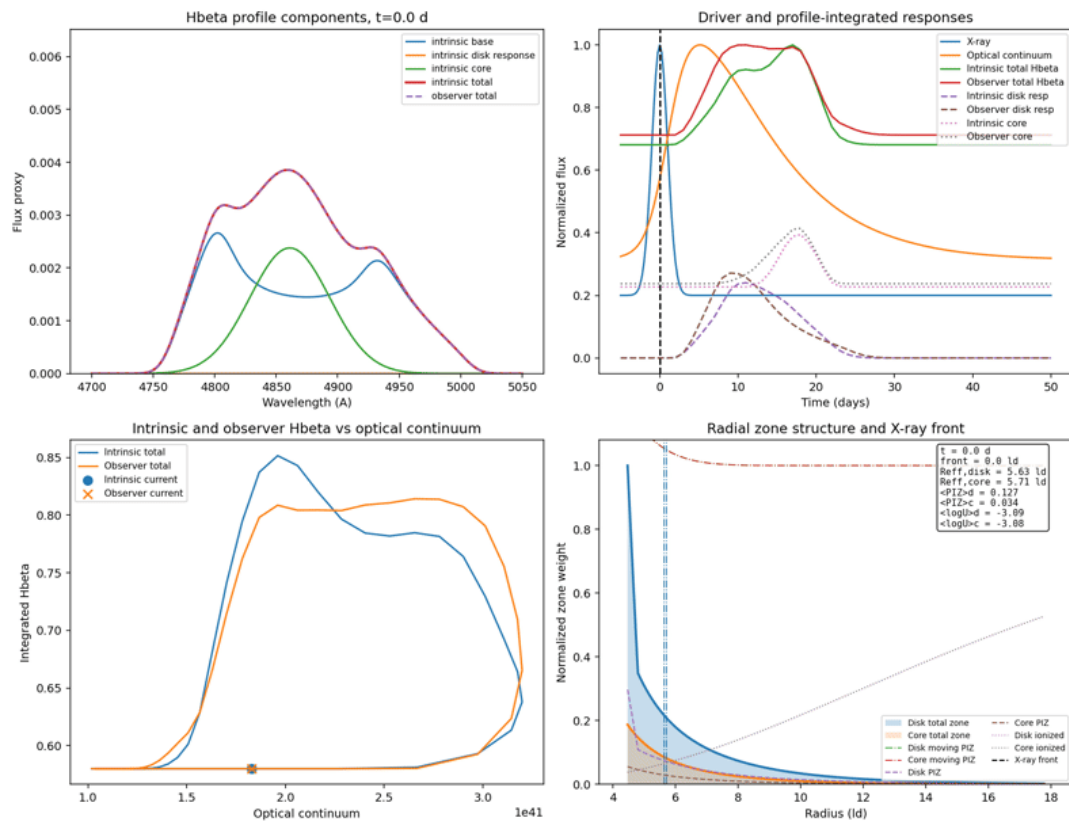
A flare example

Off-centre X-flare model: $t=0.0$ d, $R_X=0.0$ ld, $\phi_X=60^\circ$

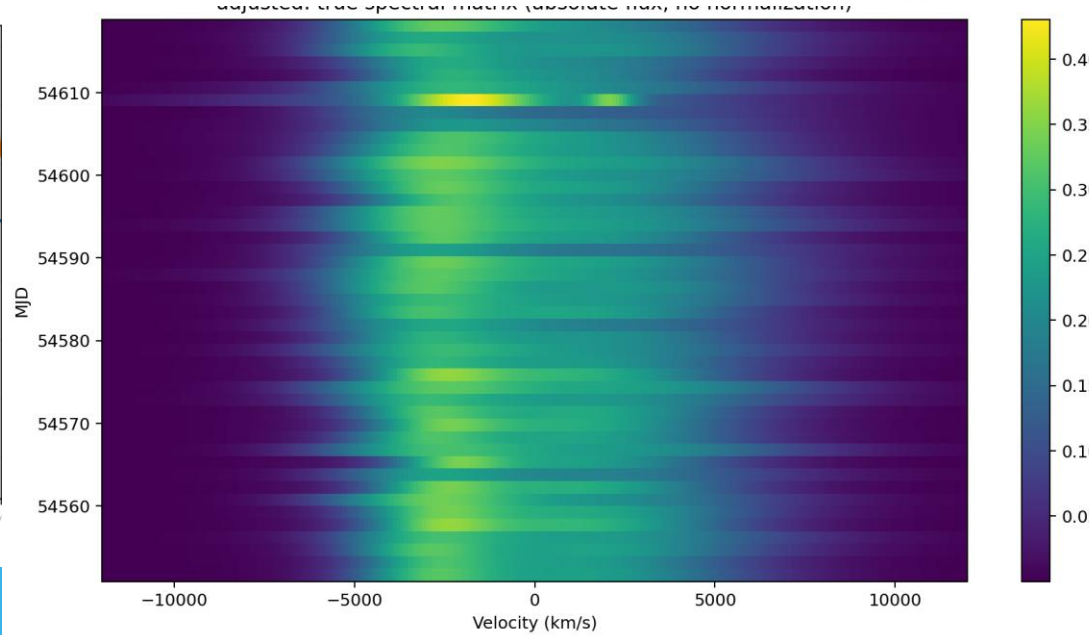
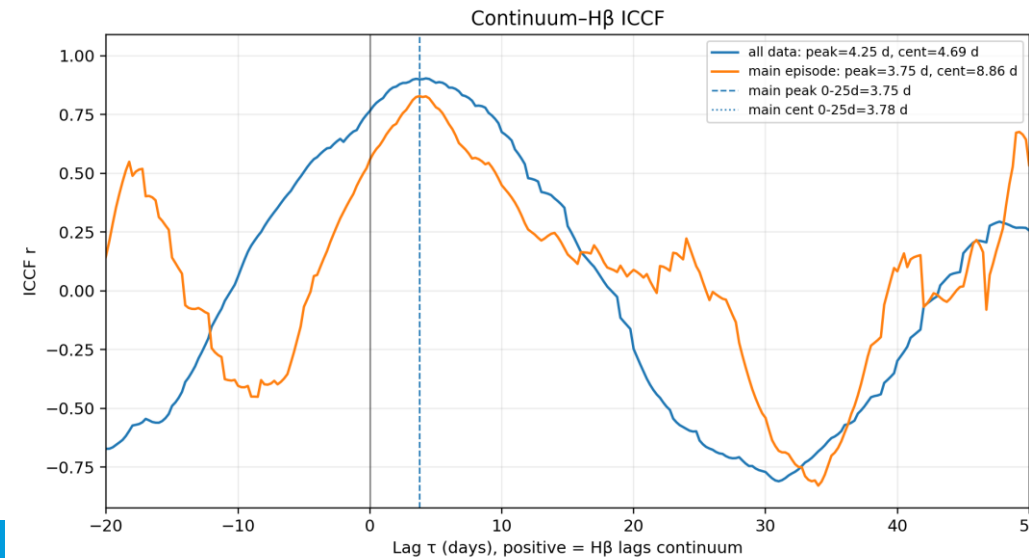
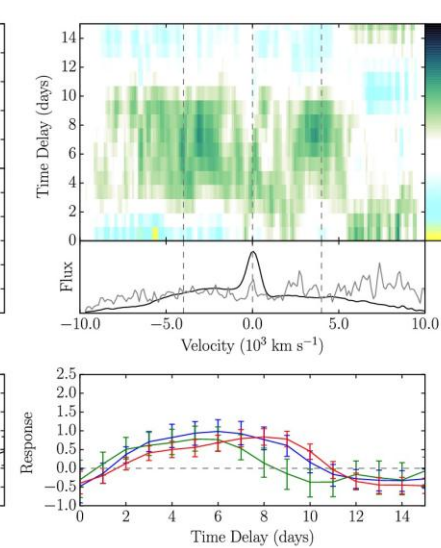
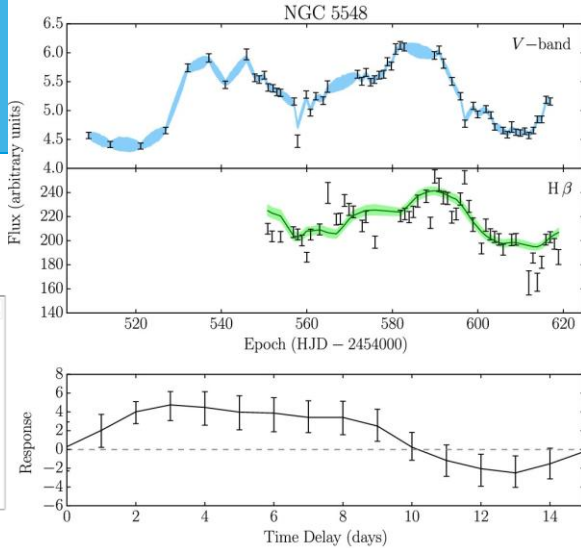
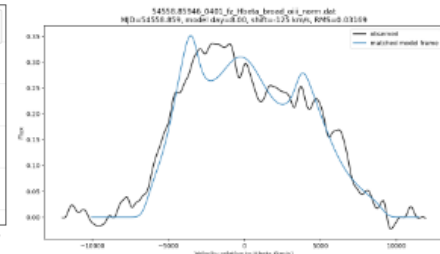
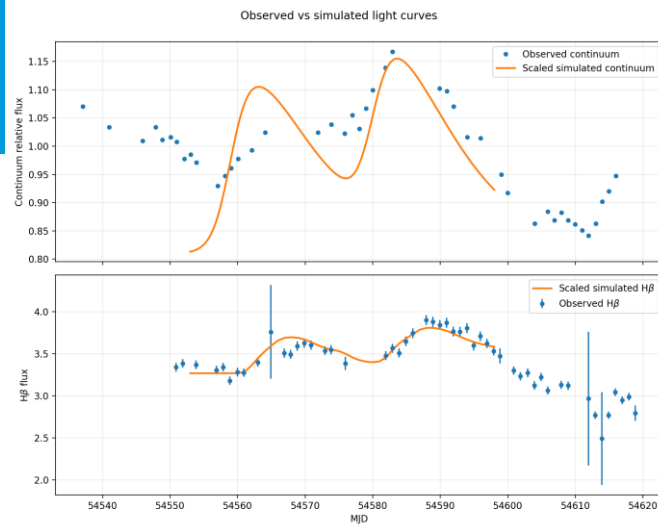


Offcentre flare example

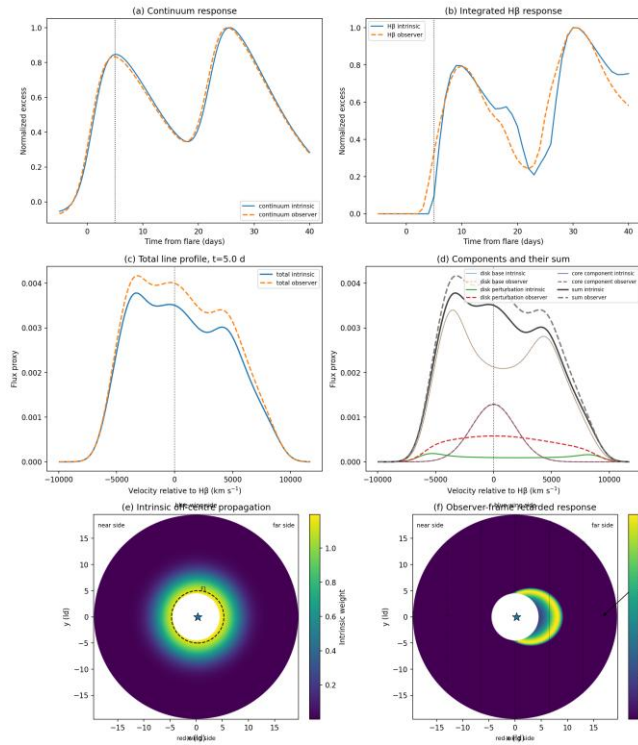
Off-centre X-flare model: $t=0.0$ d, $R_X=3.0$ ld, $\phi_X=130^\circ$



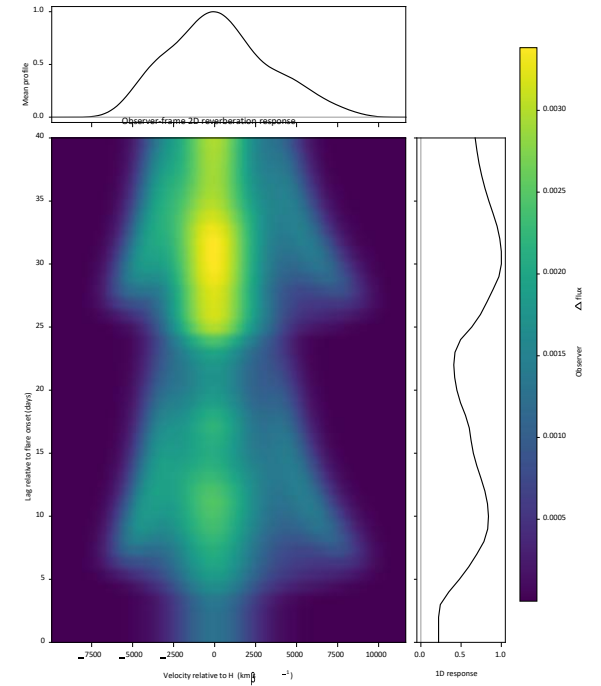
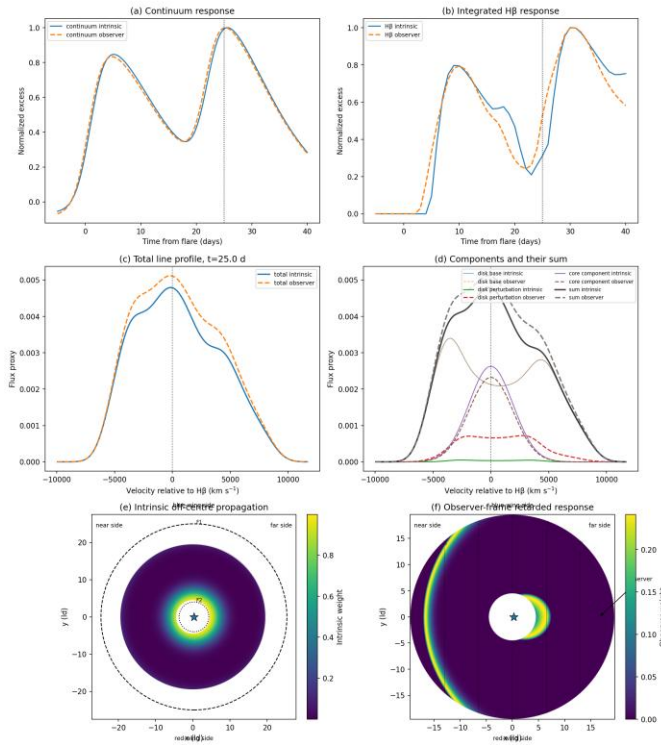
NGC5548



Off-centre X-flare model: $t=5.0$ d, $R_X=0.3$ ld, $\psi_X=0^\circ$

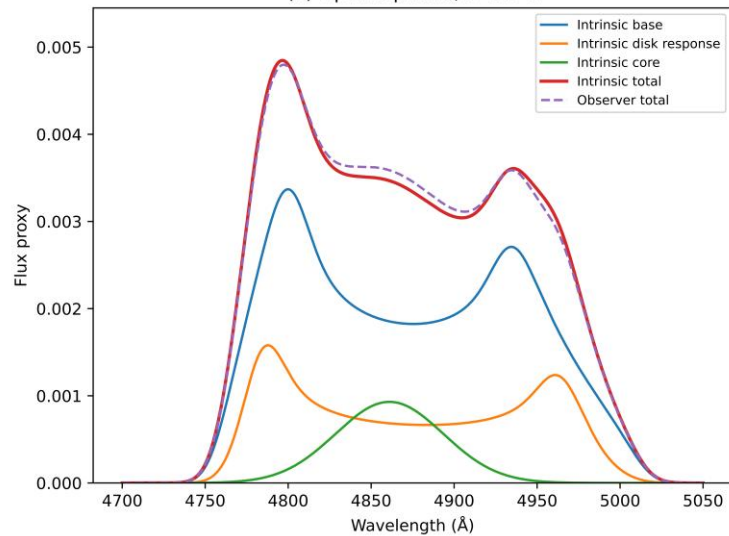


Off-centre X-flare model: $t=25.0$ d, $R_X=0.3$ ld, $\psi_X=0^\circ$

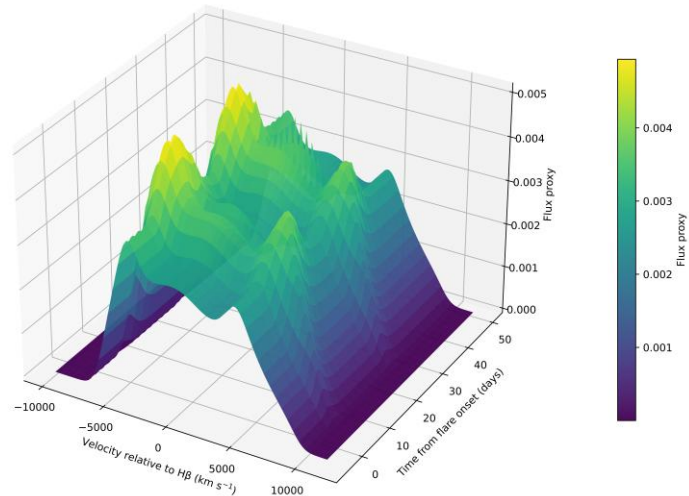


$\beta_{\text{re-}}$

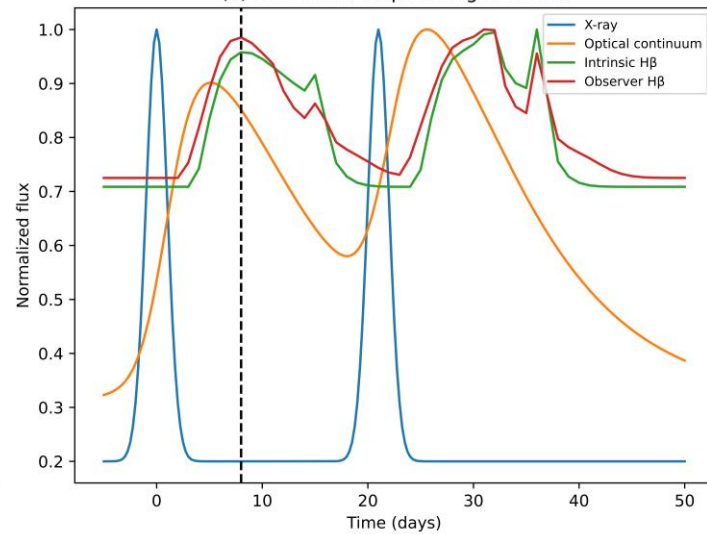
(a) H β line profile, $t=8.0$ d



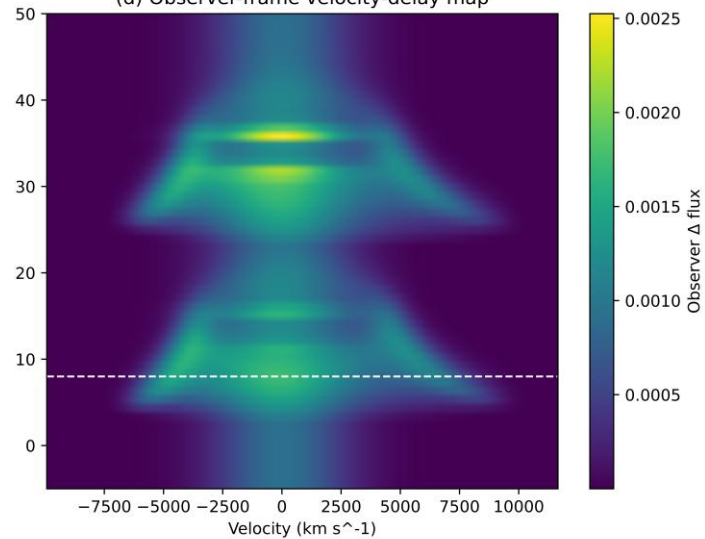
3D observer-frame evolution of the total H β profile



(b) Driver and response light curves



(d) Observer-frame velocity-delay map



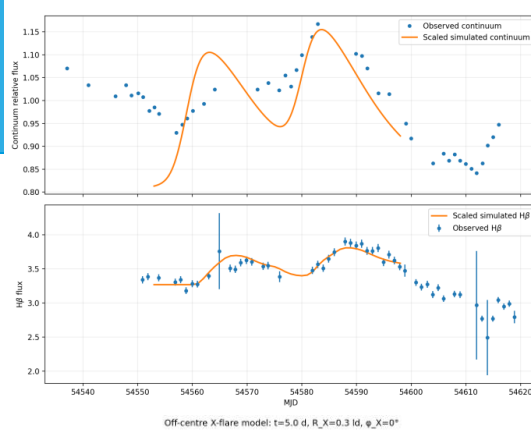
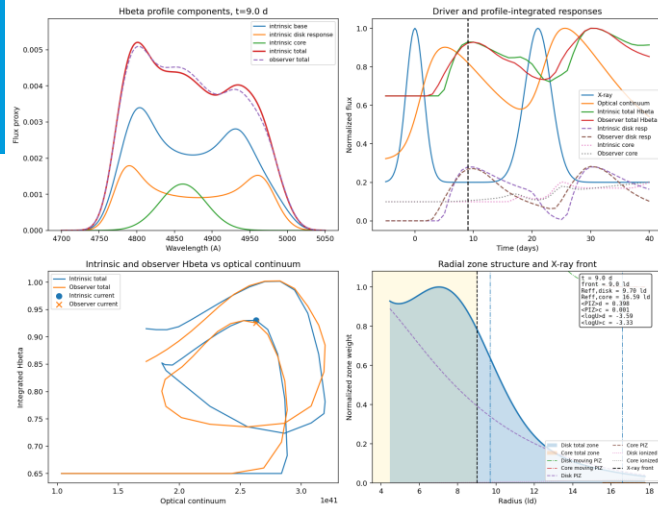
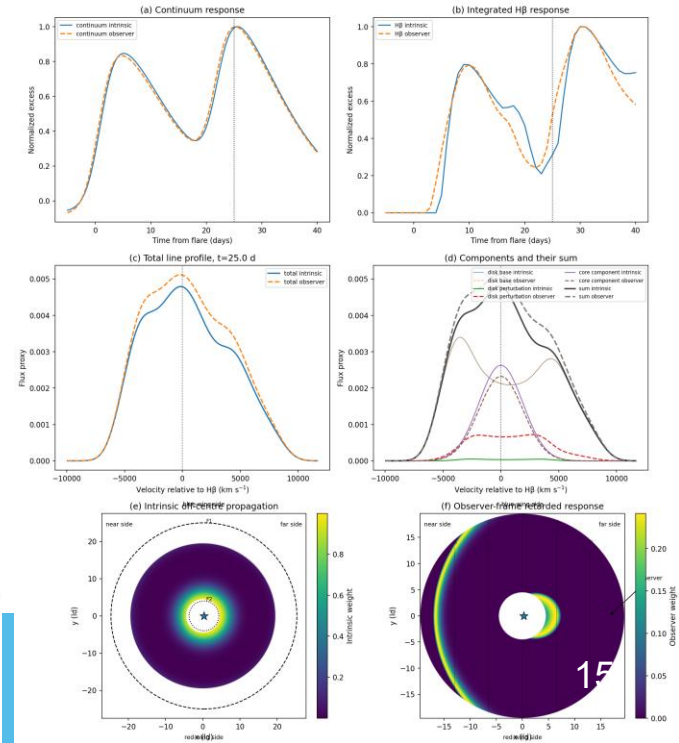
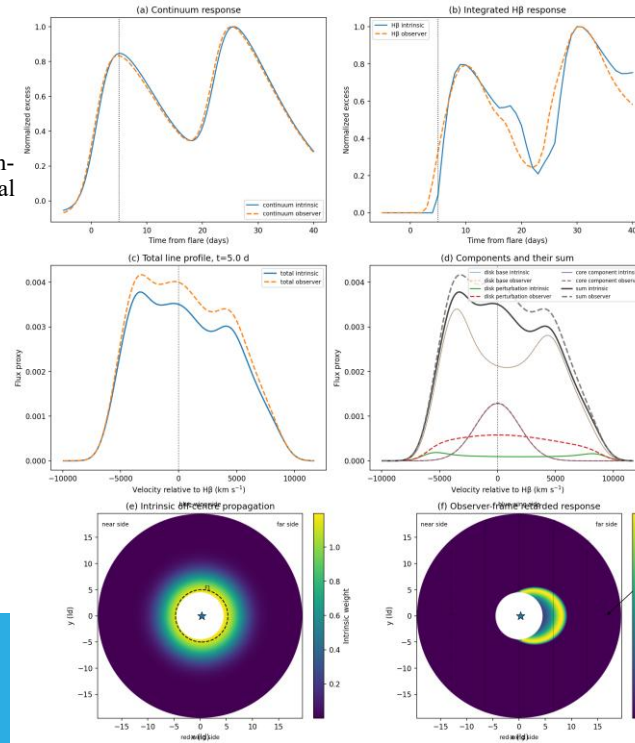
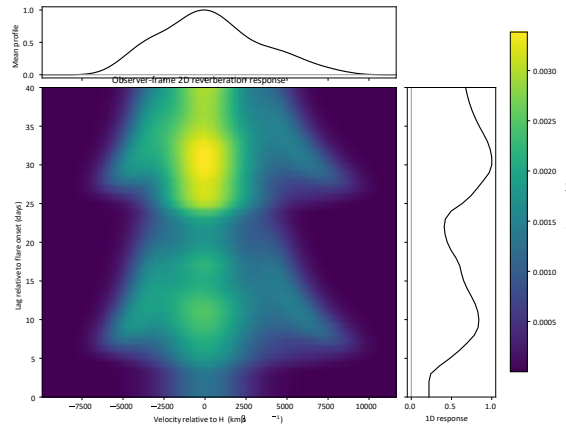
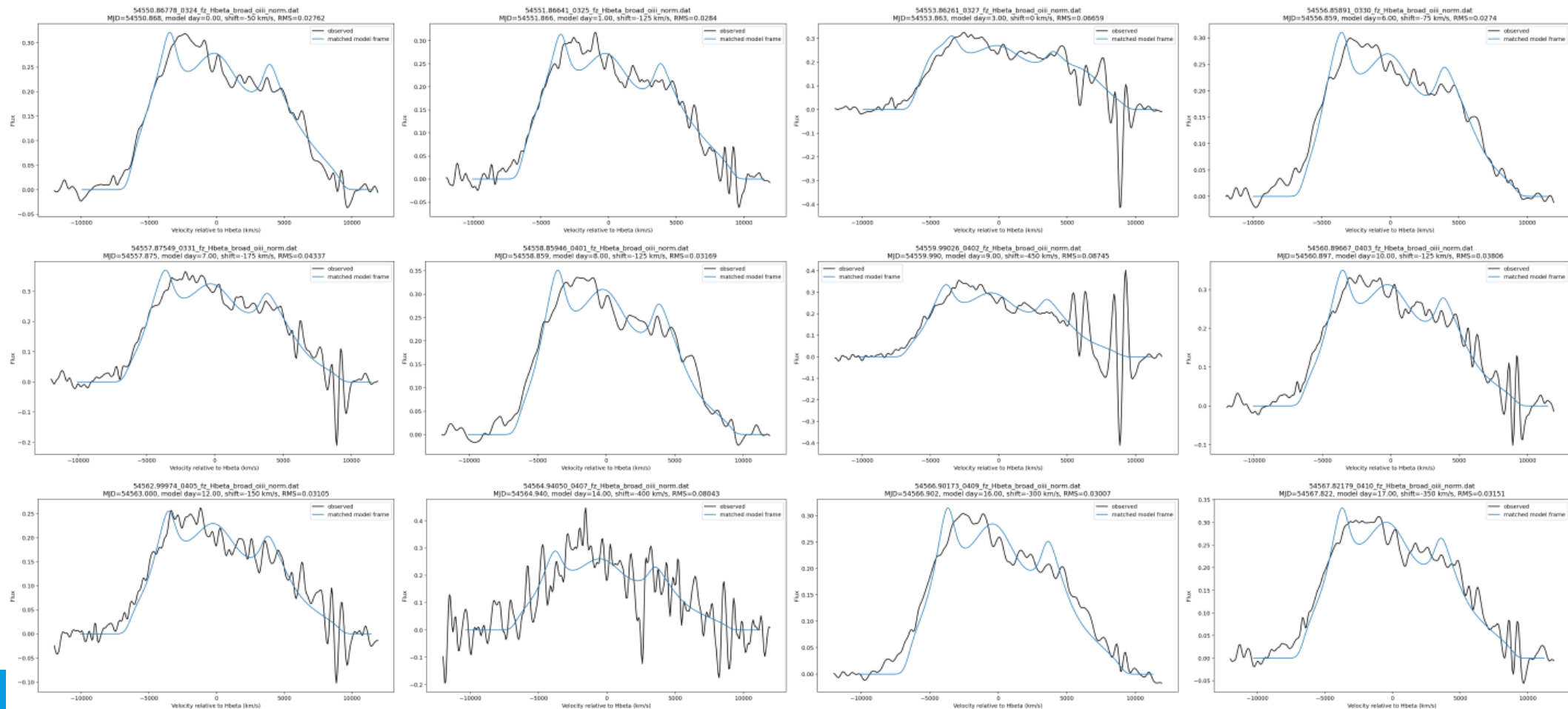
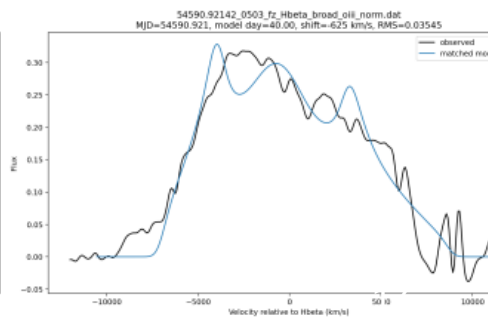
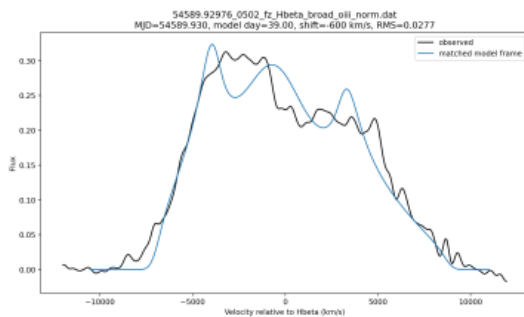
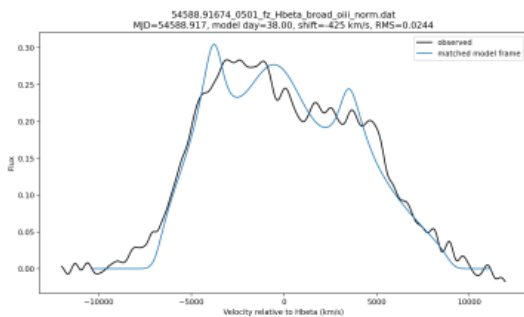
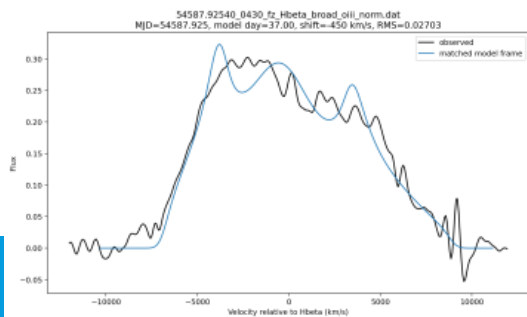
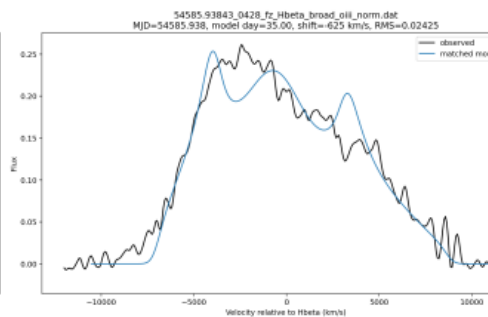
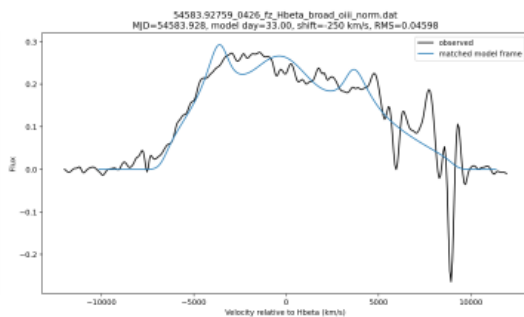
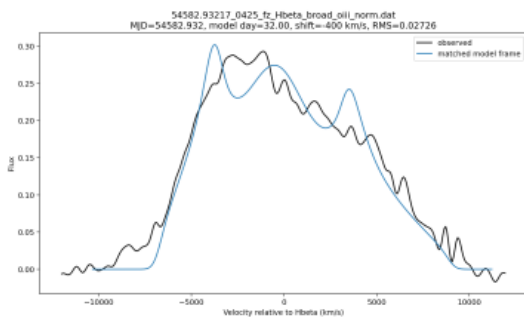
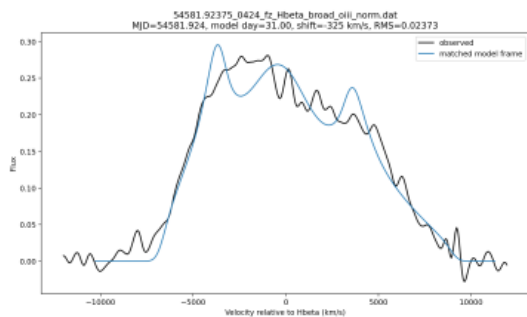
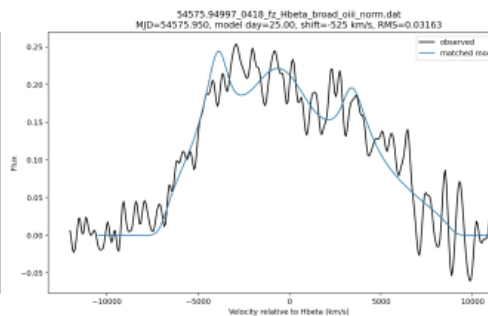
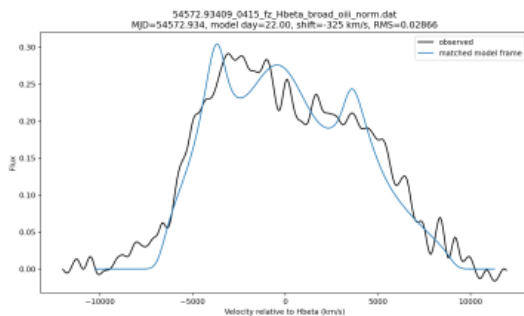
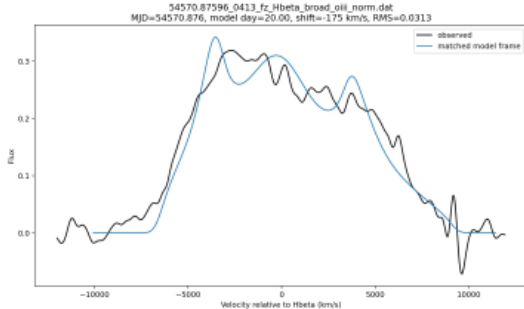
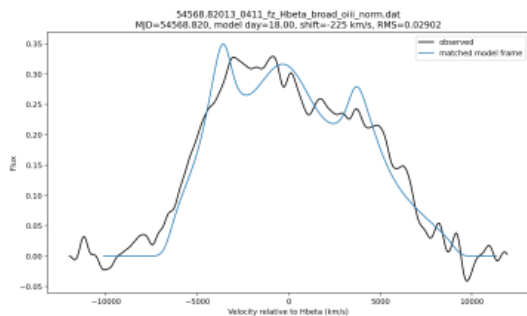


Fig. Representative diagnostic frame from the NGC 5548 sequence. The panels show the line-profile decomposition, the driver and component light curves, the integrated H β response relative to the optical continuum, and the radial ionization/PIZ diagnostics.

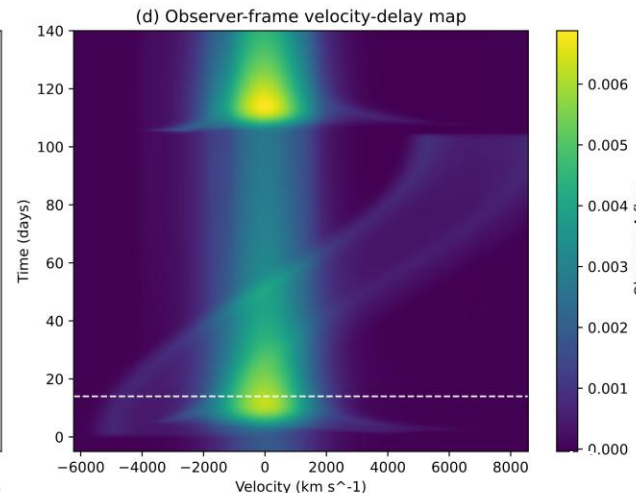
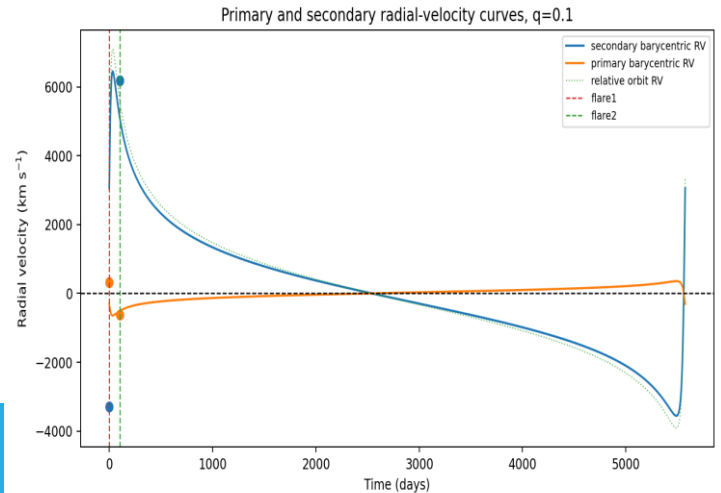
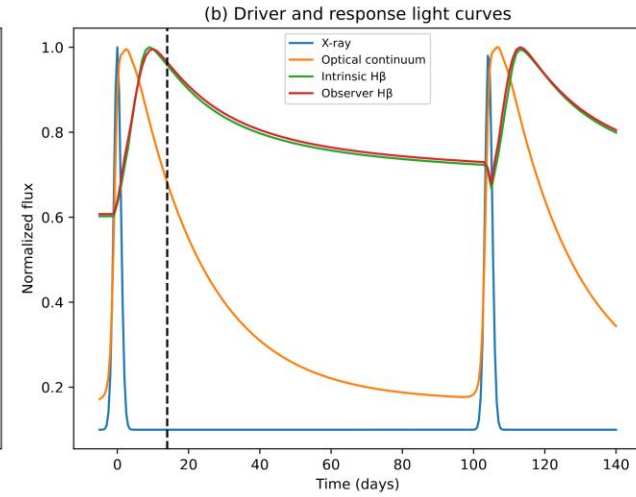
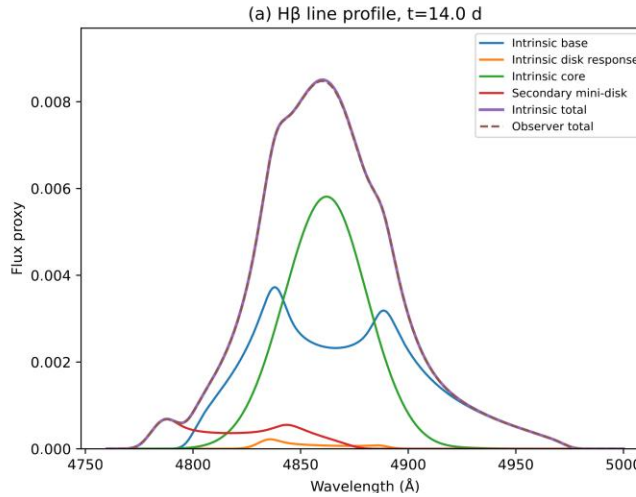
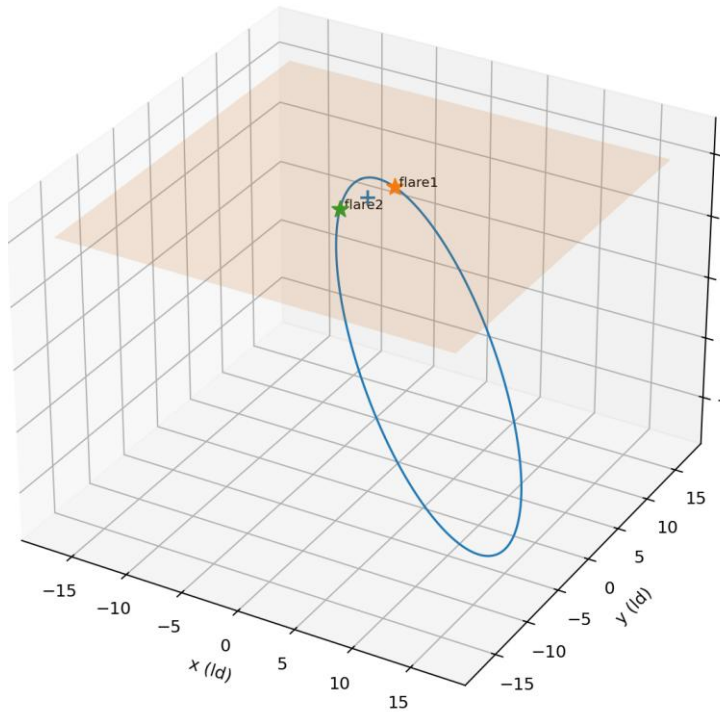


Matched simulated flare with real obs.

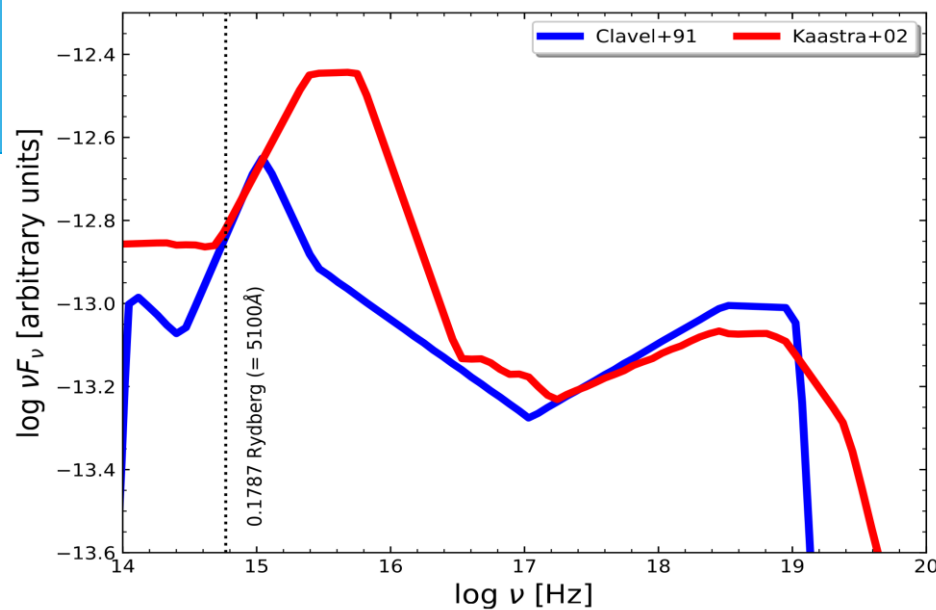
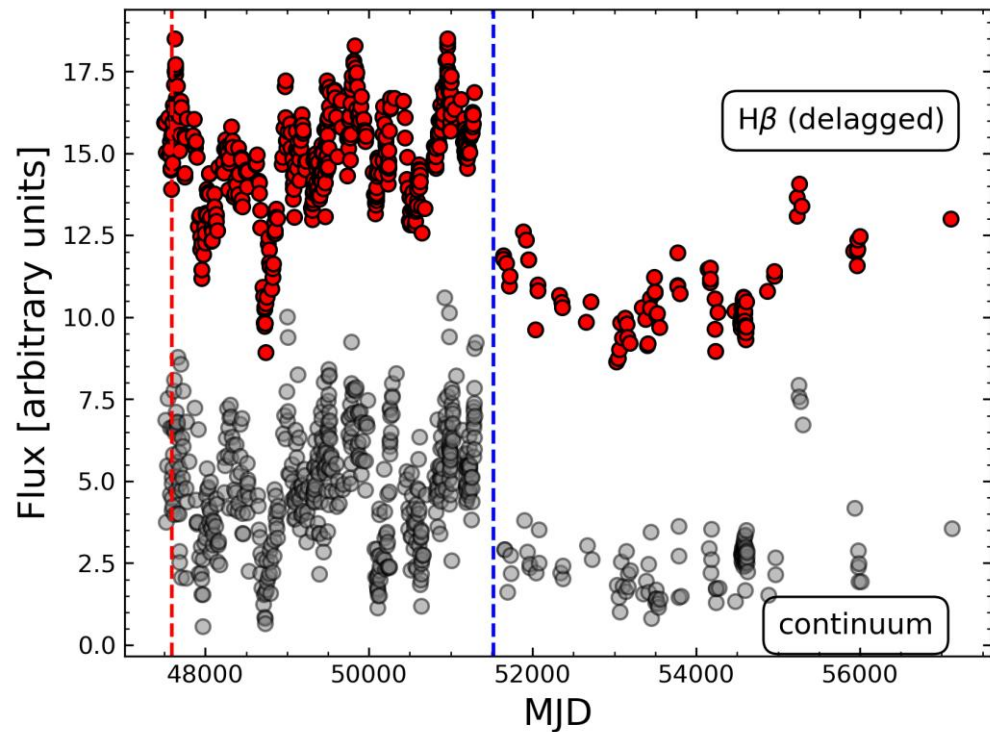




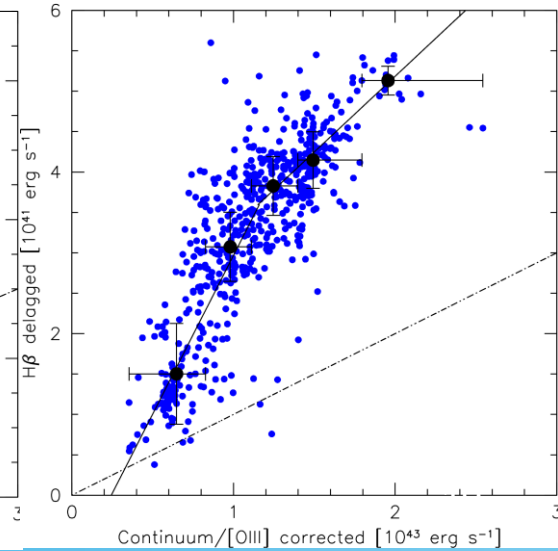
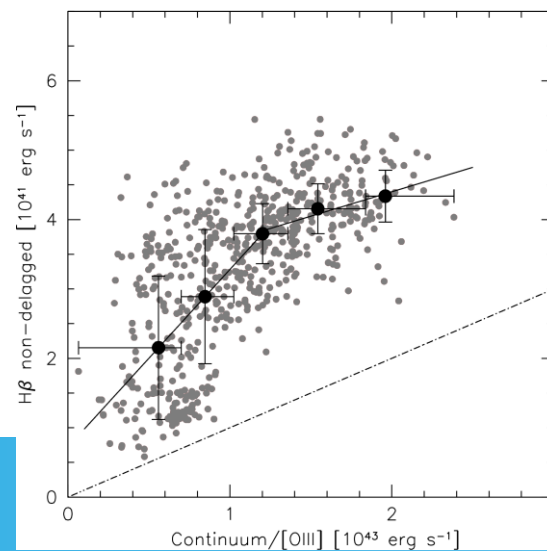
A SMBBH reverberation model



NGC 5548

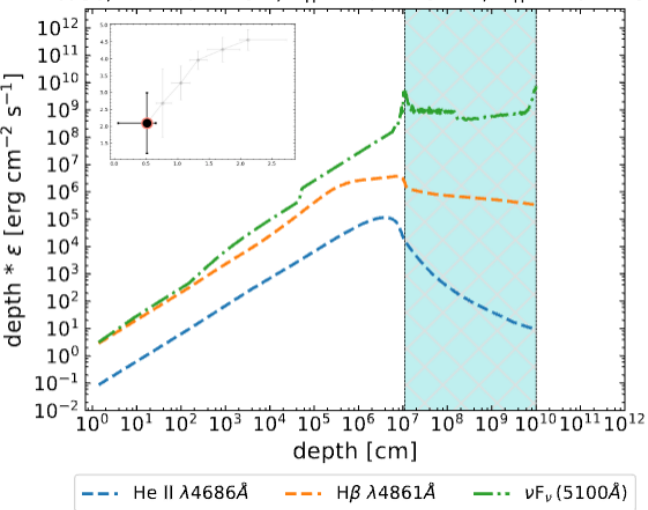


H β time-lag ($\tau_{H\beta}$) versus AGN luminosity (L_{5100}) are compiled in Lu et al. (2022) from 23 reverberation mapping (RM) campaigns.

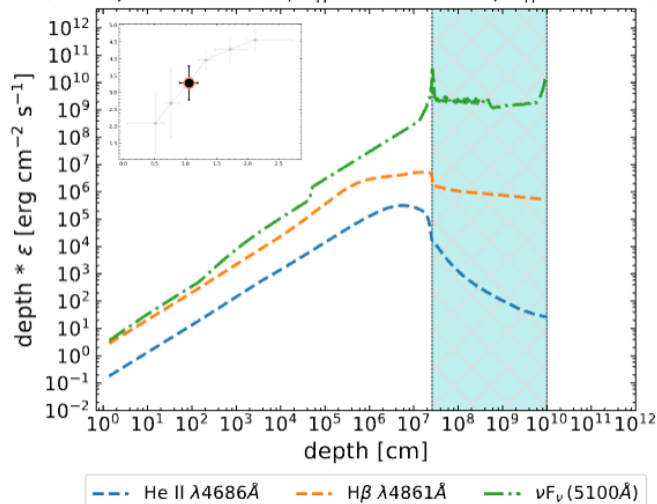


PIZ shrinking

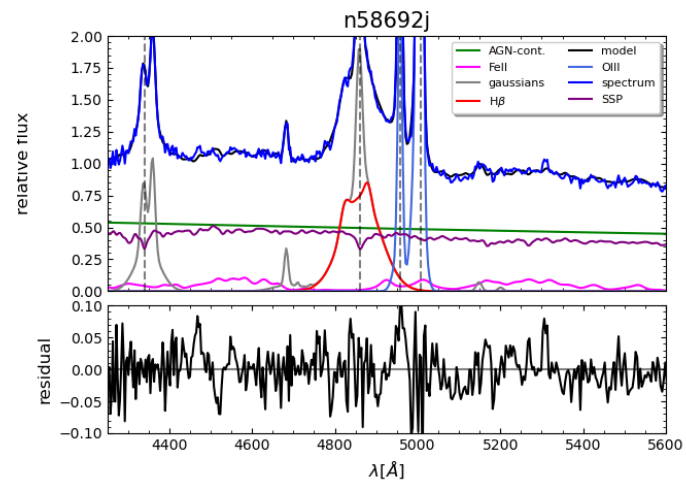
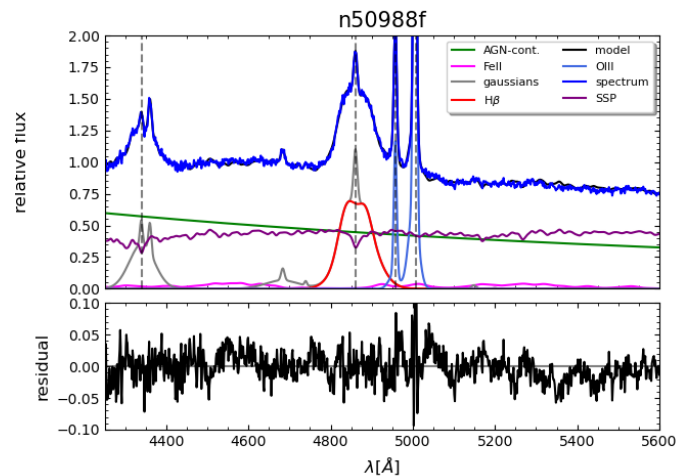
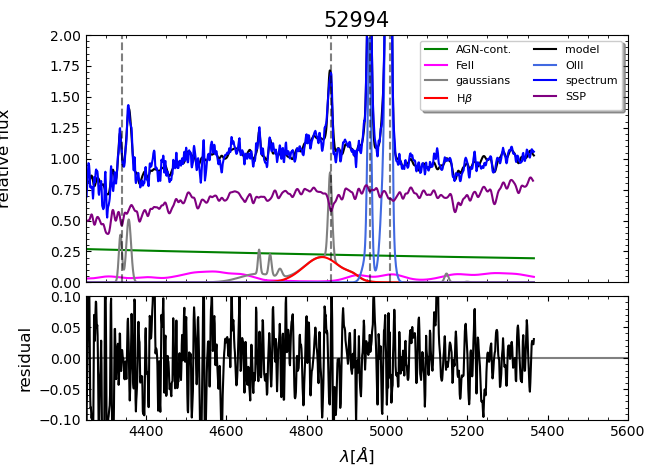
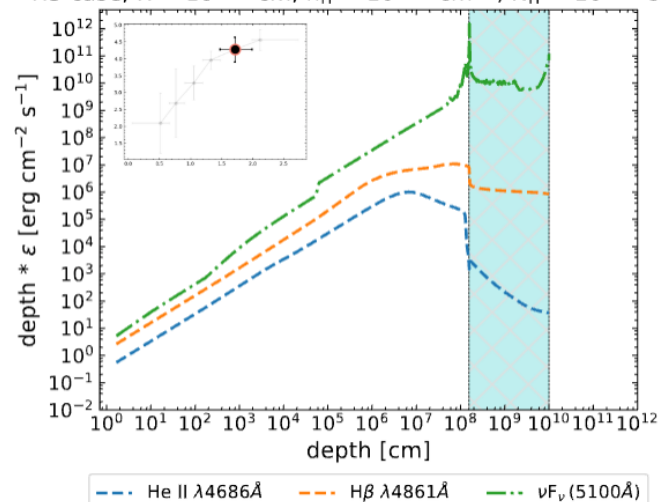
L1 case, $R = 10^{16.6}$ cm, $n_H = 10^{12.5}$ cm $^{-3}$, $N_H = 10^{22.5}$ cm $^{-2}$



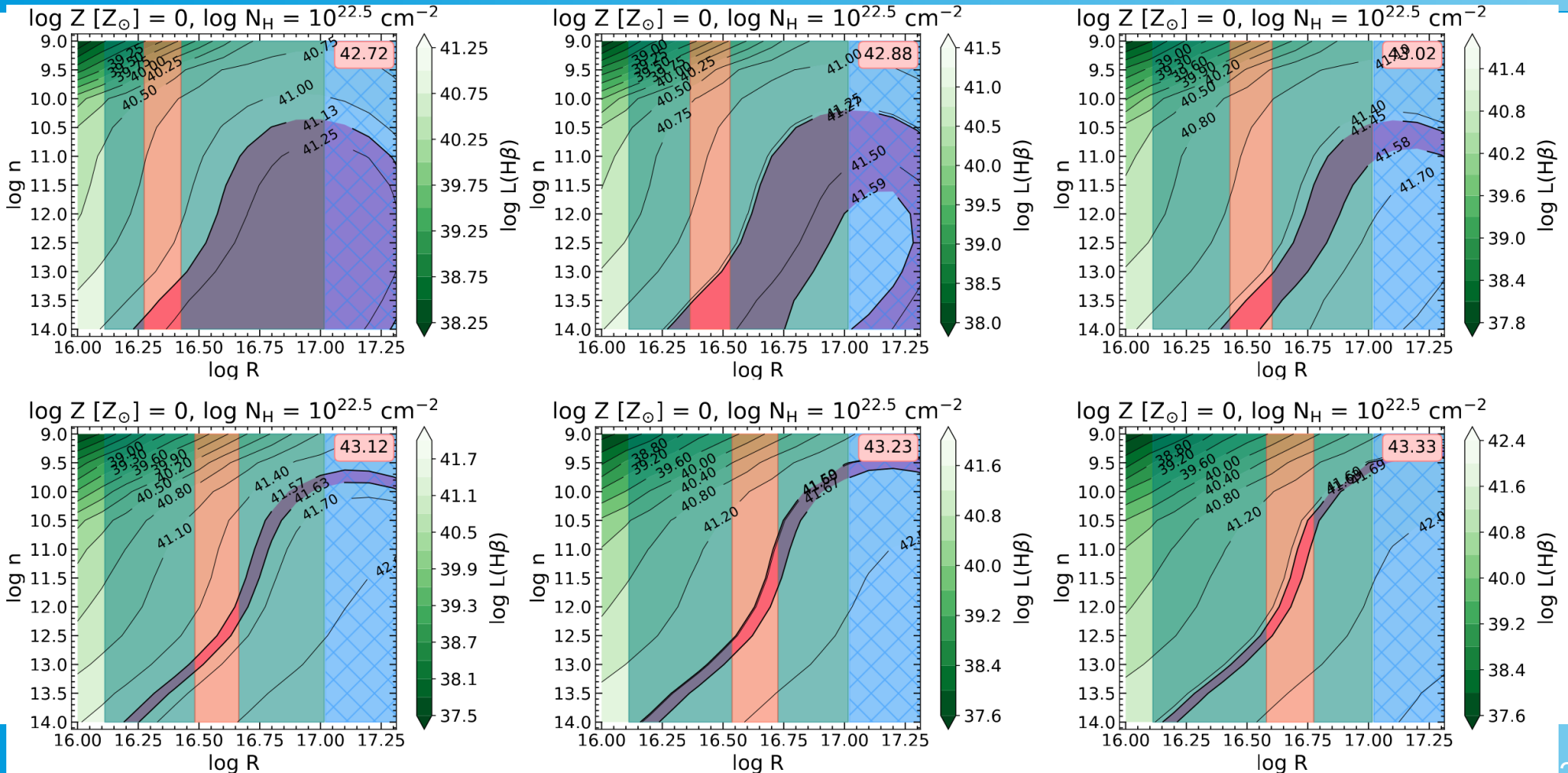
L3 case, $R = 10^{16.6}$ cm, $n_H = 10^{12.5}$ cm $^{-3}$, $N_H = 10^{22.5}$ cm $^{-2}$

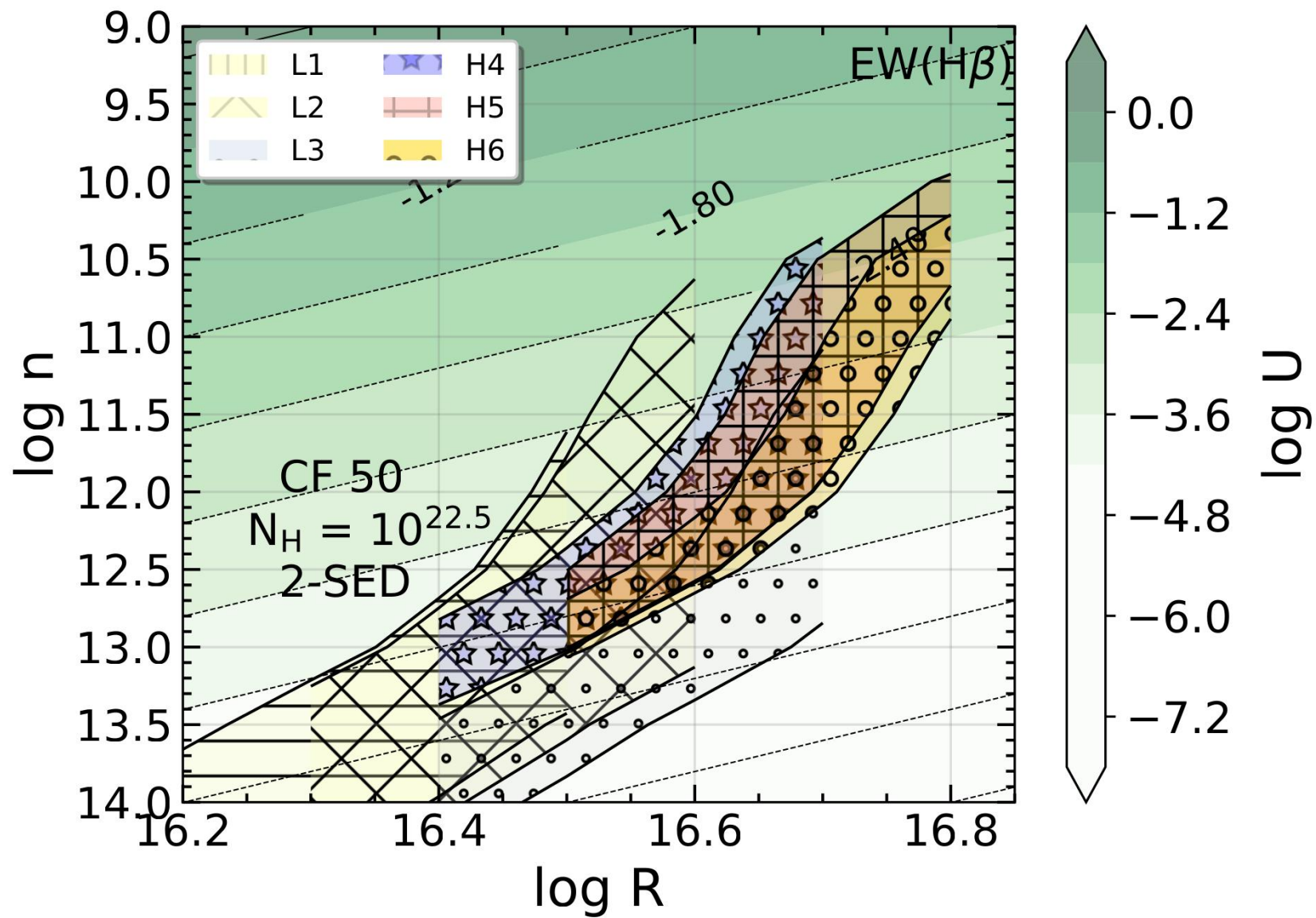


H5 case, $R = 10^{16.6}$ cm, $n_H = 10^{12.5}$ cm $^{-3}$, $N_H = 10^{22.5}$ cm $^{-2}$

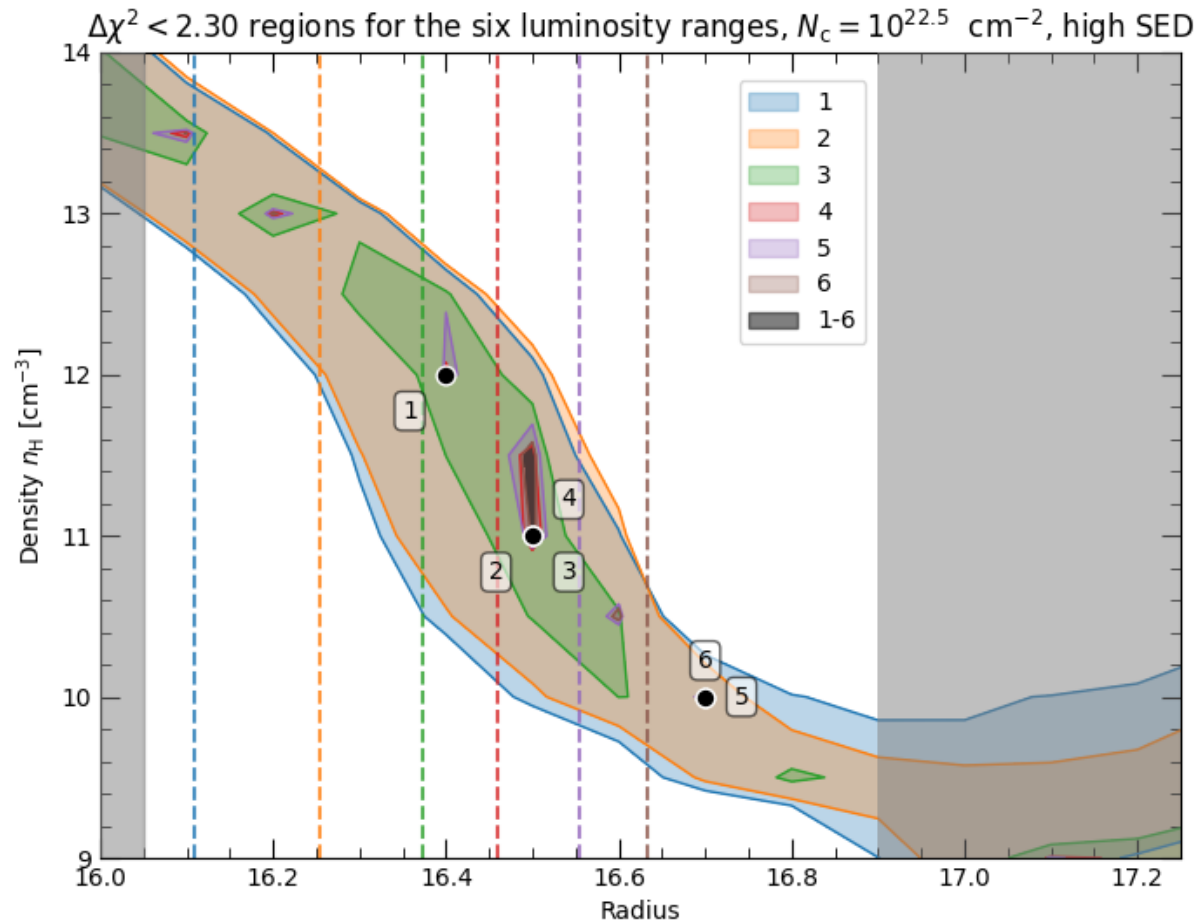


Application to Cloudy grids

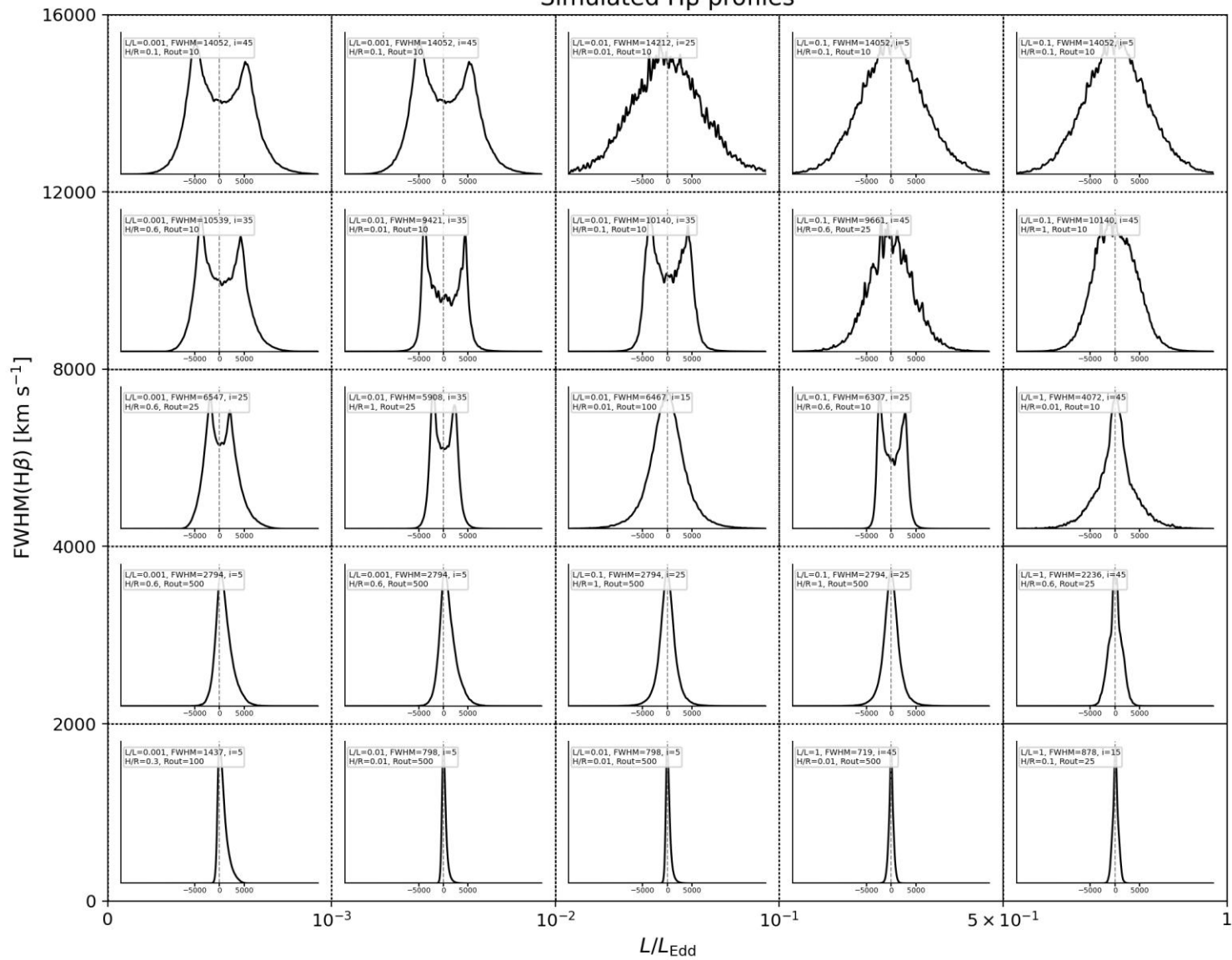


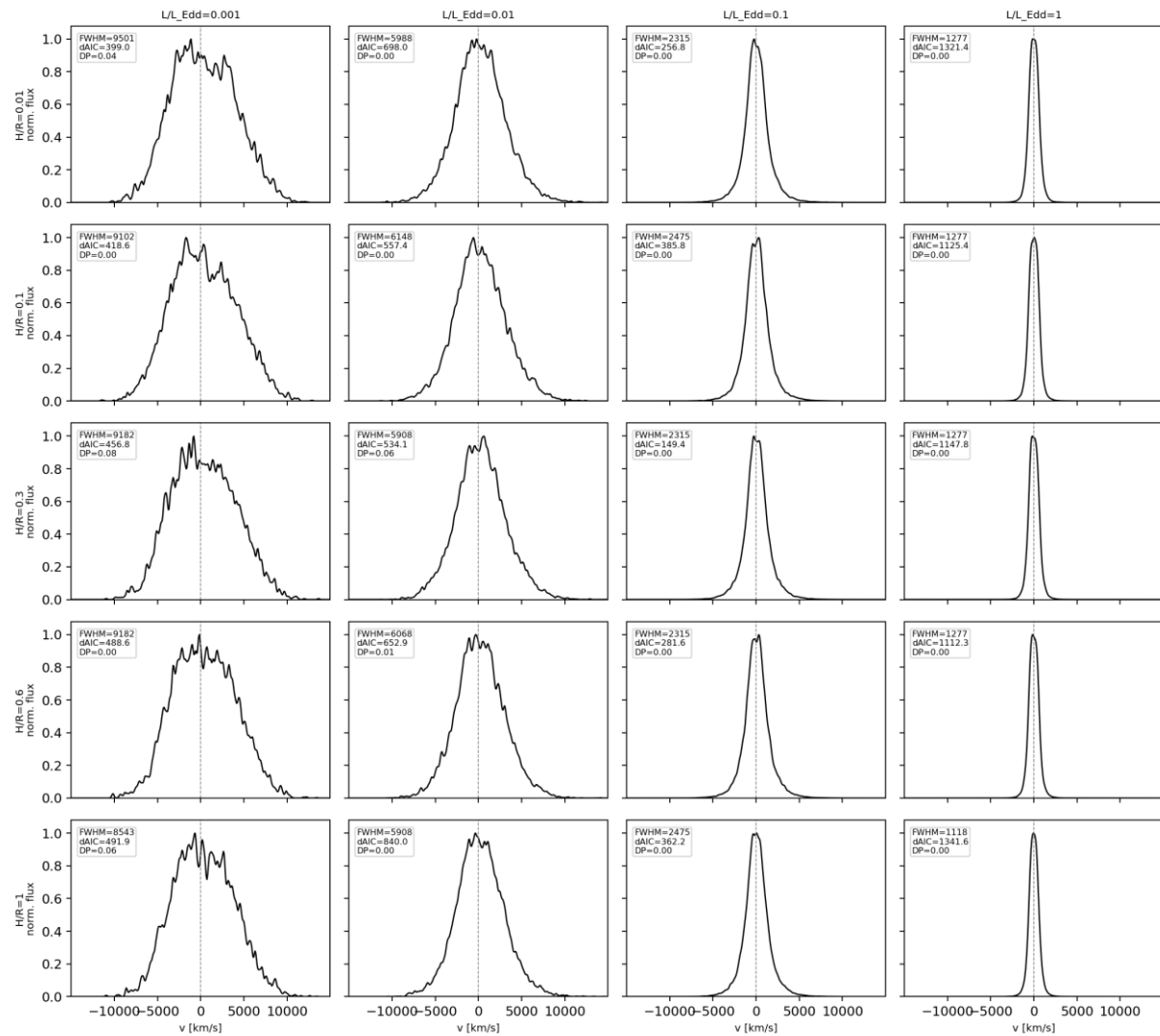


Result from χ^2 maps



Simulated H β profiles





A large, textured sphere, possibly representing a planet or a celestial body, is the central focus. It has a rough, bumpy surface. The left side of the sphere is illuminated with bright blue light, and several blue light rays emanate from this side towards the left edge of the frame. The right side of the sphere is darker, with a network of glowing red and purple energy lines or cracks running across its surface. The background is a solid black.

Thank you for attention