

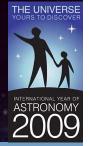
THE GEOMETRY OF THE BROAD LINE REGION OF ACTIVE GALACTIC NUCLEI

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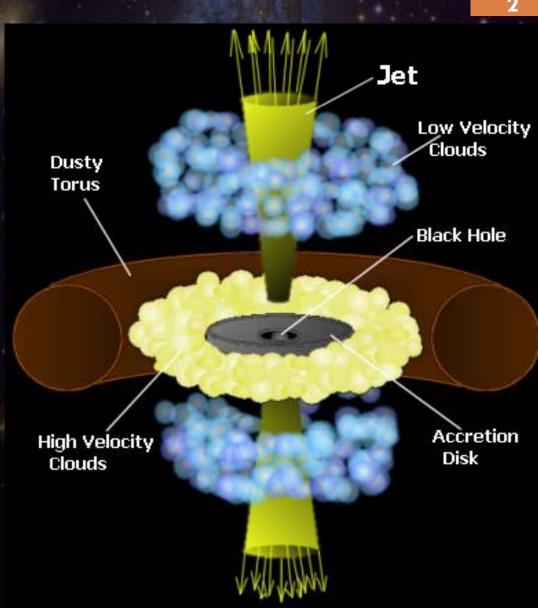
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Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN)

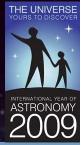


- □ massive black hole
- □ accretion disk
- □ Broad Line Region= **BLR**
- □ Narrow Line Region = **NLR**
 - □ torus
 - □ jets





Broad Line Region (BLR)

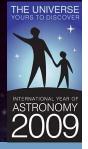


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- \square FWHM \sim up to 10,000 km/s;
- □ Dimensions ~ It-days up to It-month
- complex line shapes (large widths; double-peak lines; asymmetry) => complex and stratified region (at least 2 subregions)
- geometry not known: more than one proposed model (eg. Biconical ejection, two-component model, the rotational accretion disk model...)



OUTFLOW MODEL



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- accelerating outflow in emission region starts
 very close to the massive black
- □ take into account the gravitational redshift
- randomvelocitycomponent

Accretion Disc (continuum source)

contributes to the far red wing of the line (photoionization)

acceleration deacceleration
R_a

contributes to the far blue wing of the line (shock)

Line Profile:

$$I(\lambda) = \frac{1}{R_0 - R_i} \int_{R_i}^{R_0} \varepsilon(r) \cdot \exp\left(-\left(\frac{\lambda - \lambda_0 - \Delta \lambda_r(r) - \Delta \lambda_g(r)}{w(r)}\right)^2\right) dr$$

Radial velocity:

Gravitational redshift:

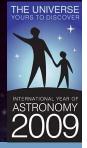
Random velocity:

$$\Delta \lambda(r) = \frac{Vr}{c} \lambda_0 \quad \Delta \lambda_g(r) = \frac{Vg}{c} \cdot \lambda_0 = \left(-1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{r}}\right) \cdot \lambda_0 \quad w(r) = \frac{V_{ran}(r)}{c} \lambda_0$$

1st AWD, Platamonas, Greece, Sept 3-8 2



Model vs. observations



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- applied to the average Hα of NGC 4151 from three characteristic periods (for data see Shapovalova et al. 2008)
- the model can describe well the observed emission line profiles from all three periods
- □ the predicted radius of acceleration is in good agreement with theoretical model of radio-jet formation: the acceleration of radio-jet is in the same range of Rg (Marscher 2005, Lobanov 2007).



NGC 4151 (Ilić et al, in prep)



THE UNIVERSE

