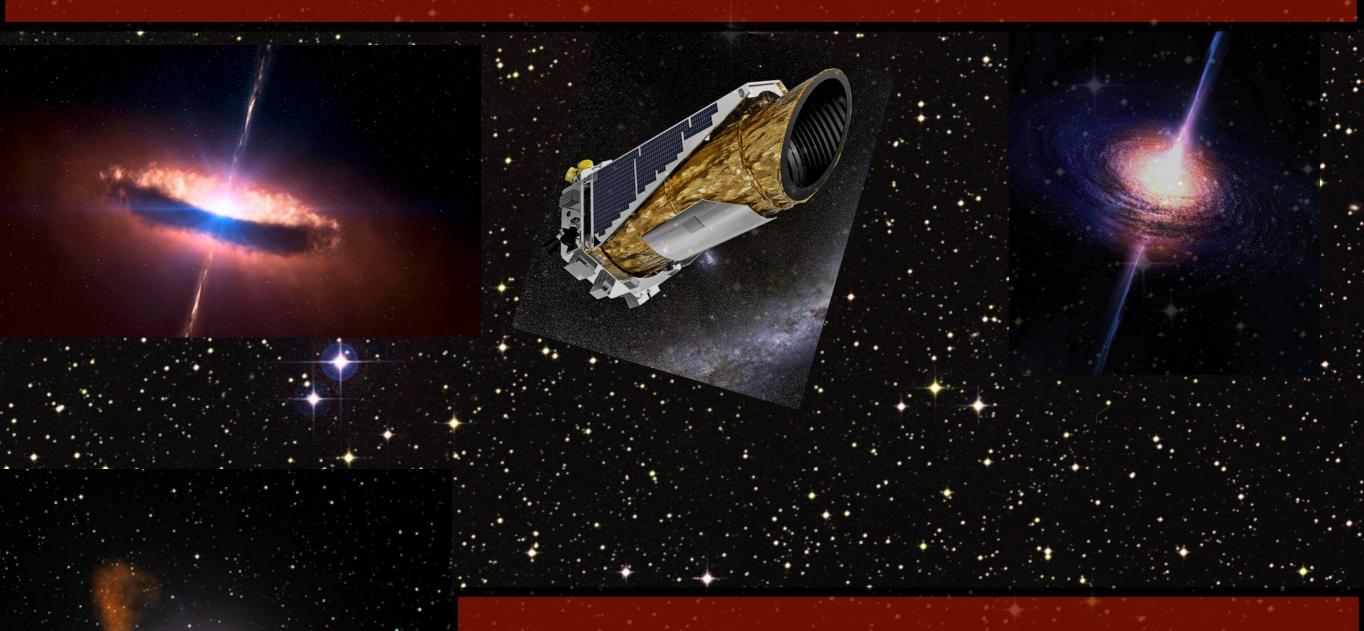
Optical short-time variability properties of AGN



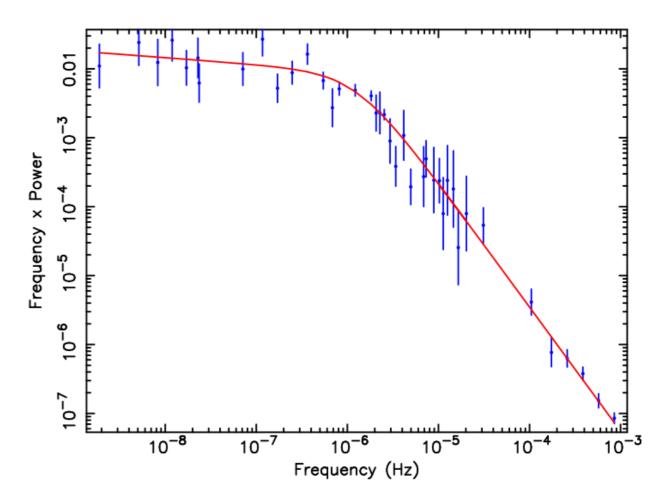
Ester Aranzana

E. Körding, P. Uttley, S. Scaringi



AGN variability

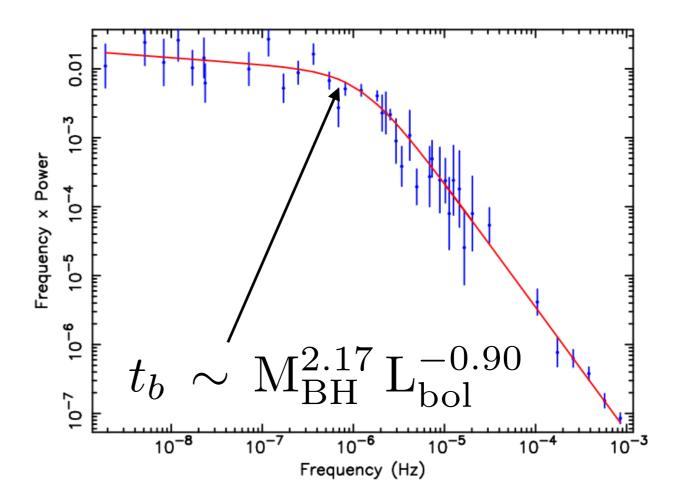
- Characteristic time-scales (different physical mechanisms)
 - Light crossing time-scale ~ hours
 - Dynamical time-scale ~ days
 - Thermal time-scale ~ years
 - Viscous time-scale ~ tens of years



McHardy (2009)

AGN variability

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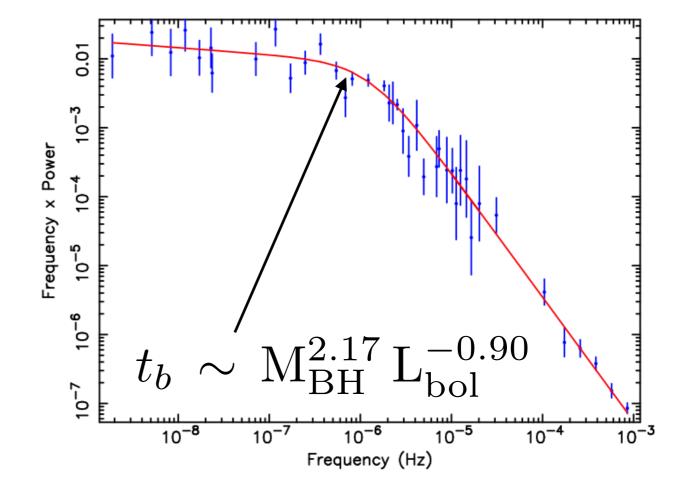
McHardy (2009)

AGN variability

- Characteristic time-scales (different physical mechanisms)
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Amplitude of variability

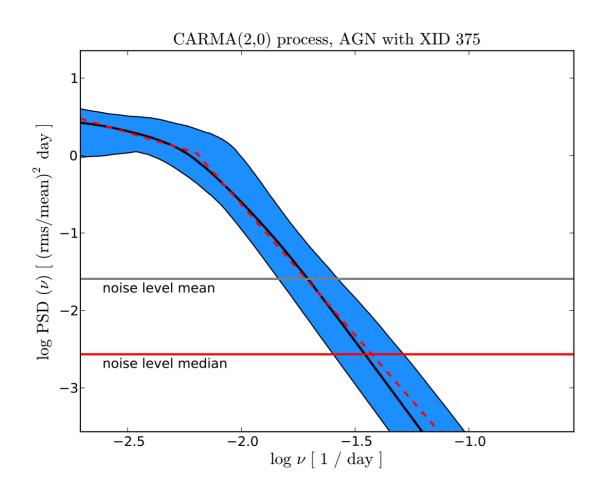
$$\sigma(\%) = \sqrt{\int_{\nu_1}^{\nu_2} \mathbf{P}(\nu) \mathrm{d}\nu}$$



McHardy (2009)

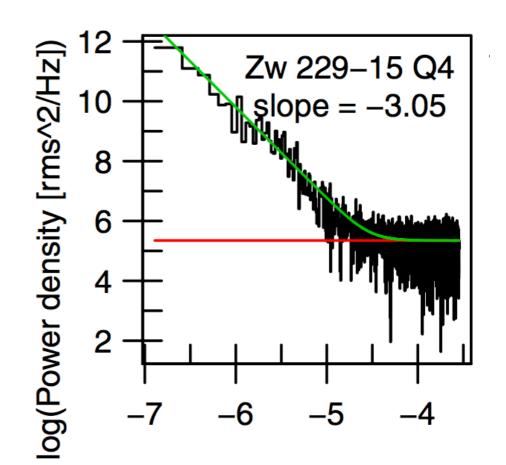
Why studying optical variability of AGN?

 Long-term variability: SDSS, Palomar Green Quasars, PanSTARRS



Simm et al. 2015

 Short-term variability: handful of selected sources with Kepler



Mushotzy et al. 2011

Why studying optical variability of AGN?

Origin of rapid optical variability?

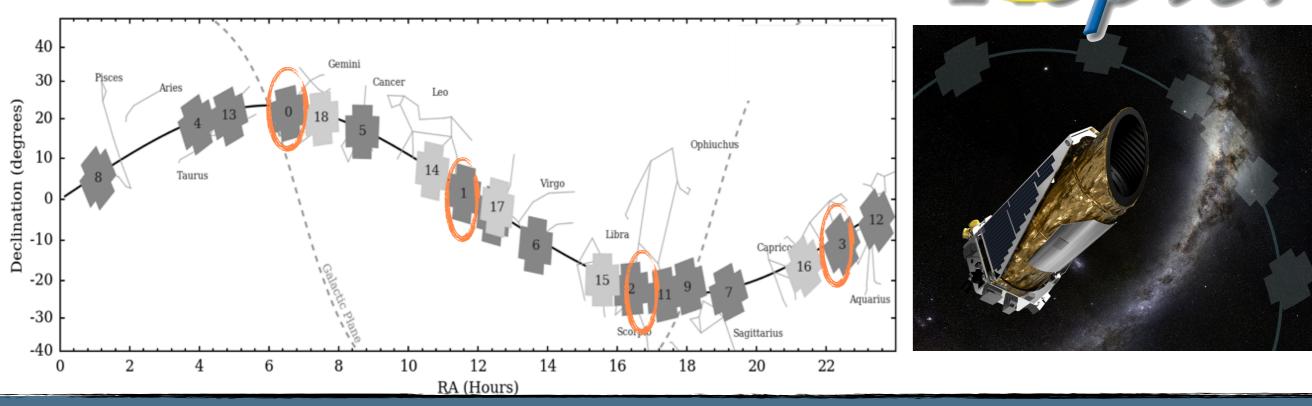
- \star Jet
- ★ Reprocessing of X-rays
- ★ Disc instabilities

Is there a cosmological evolution on the variability properties of the AGN? Accretion states? Variability properties associated to a certain BH mass or luminosity?

Sample selection and observations with K2

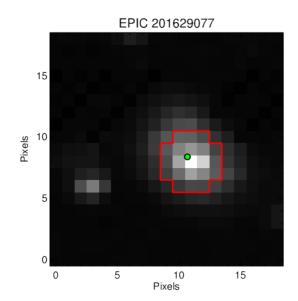
275 AGN selected from the "Million Quasar Catalogue" with R > 19 (Flesch 2013)

Duration: 80 days Cadence: 29.4 min Bandpass: 420-900 nm



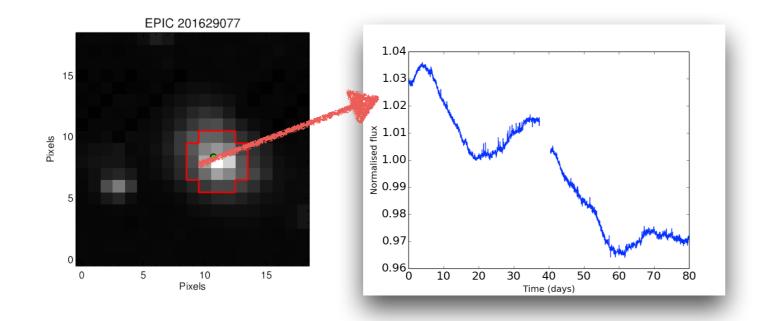
Ester Aranzana

Optical variability properties of AGN



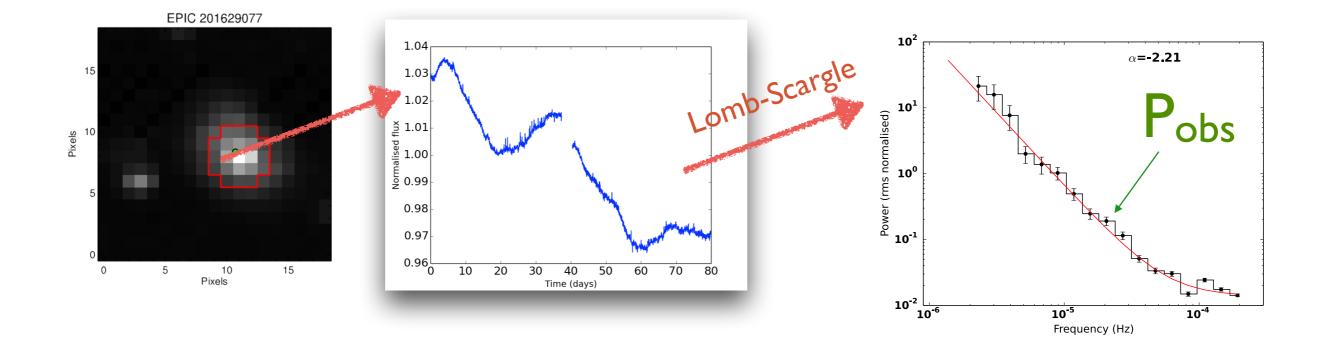


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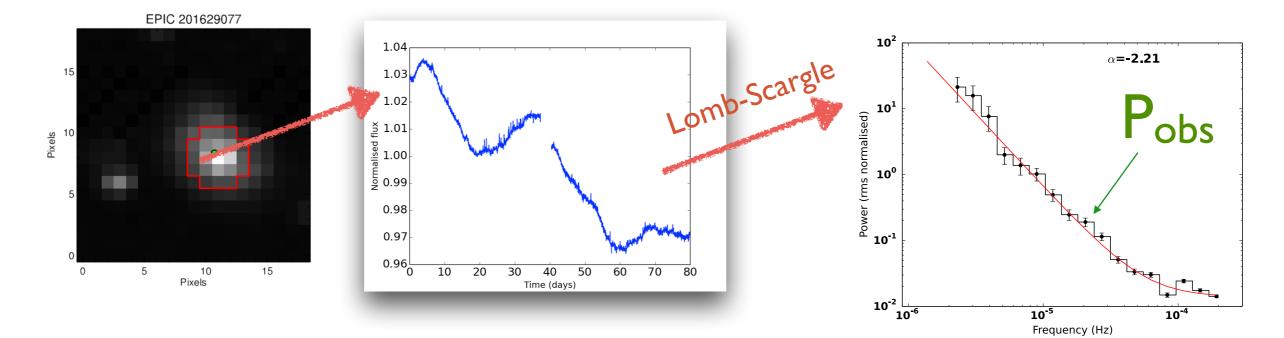


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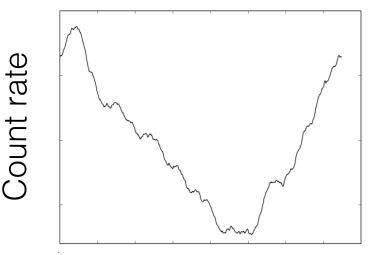


Uttley et al. 2002

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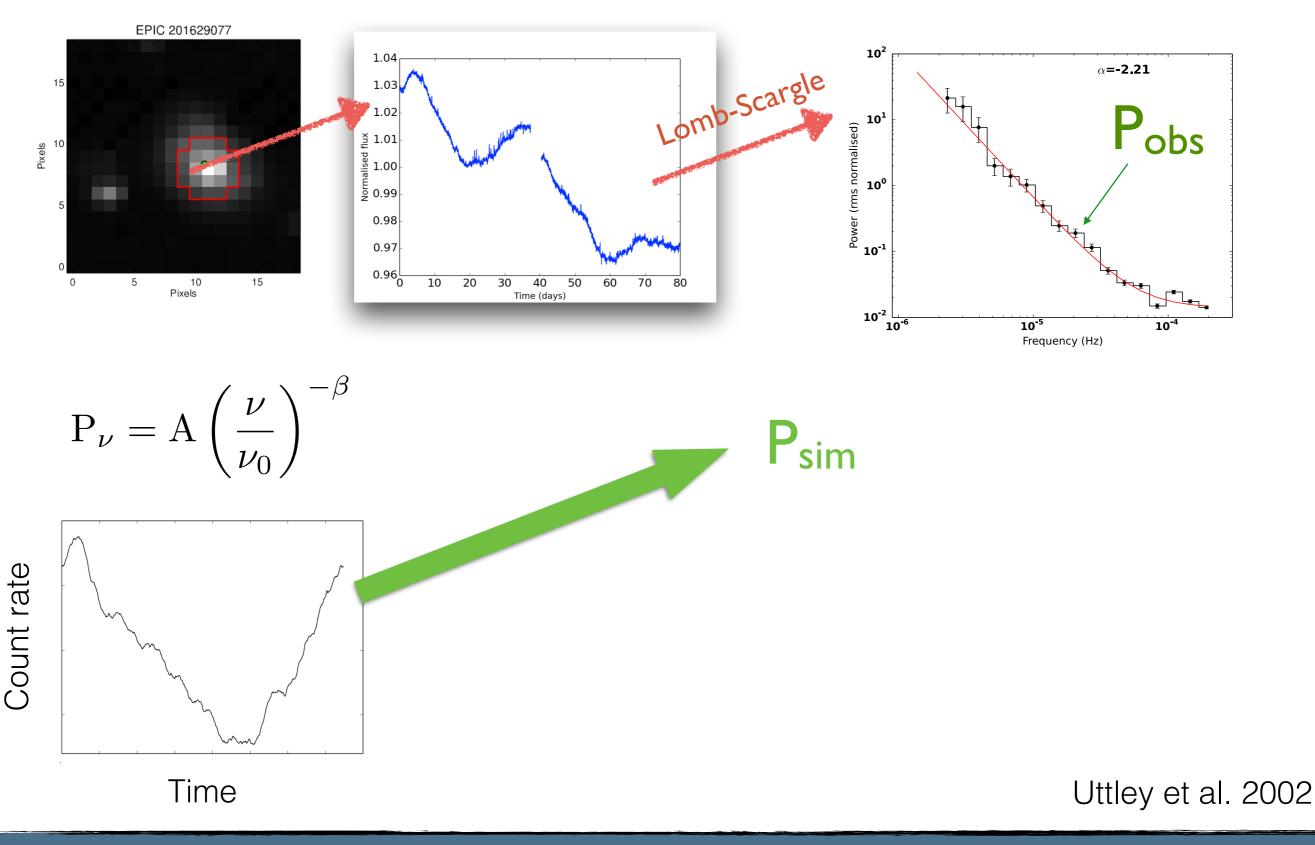


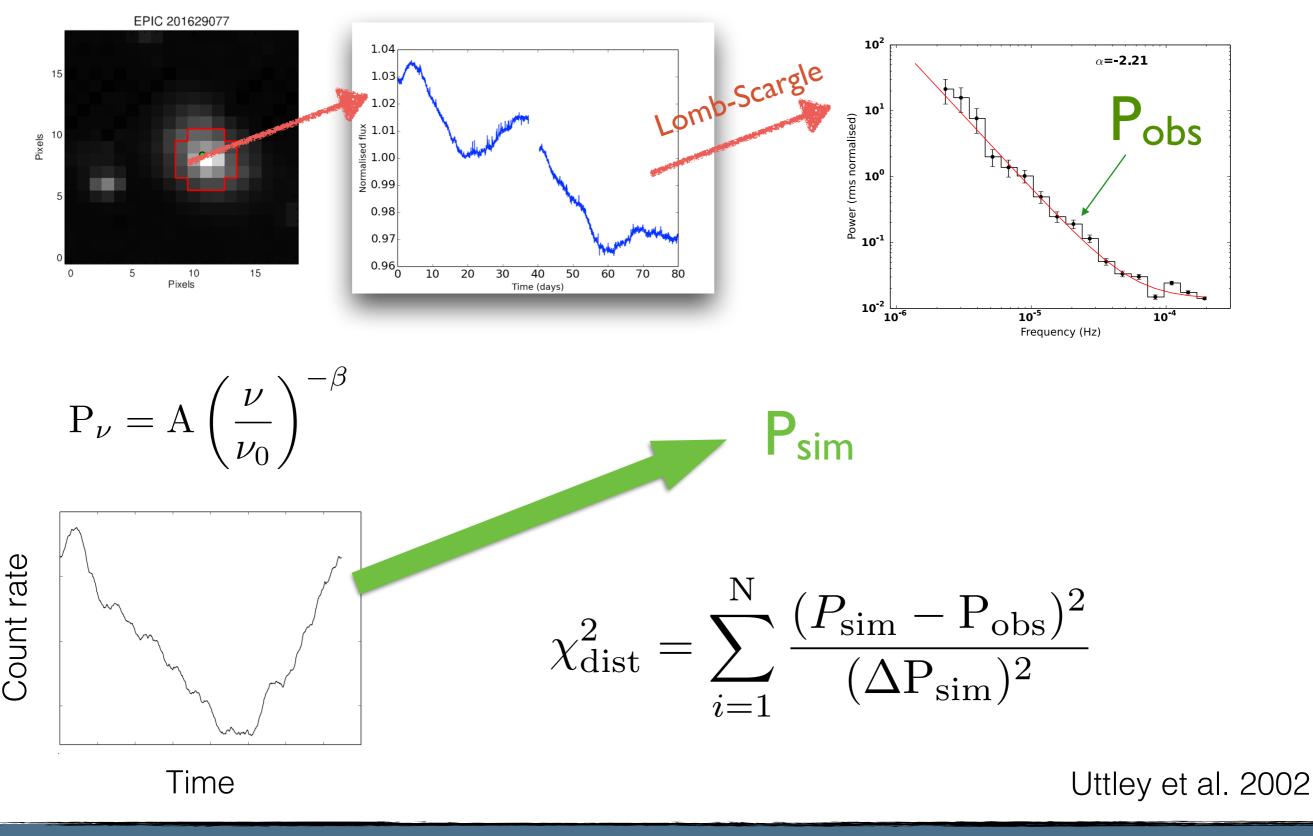
$$\mathbf{P}_{\nu} = \mathbf{A} \left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_0}\right)^{-\beta}$$



Time

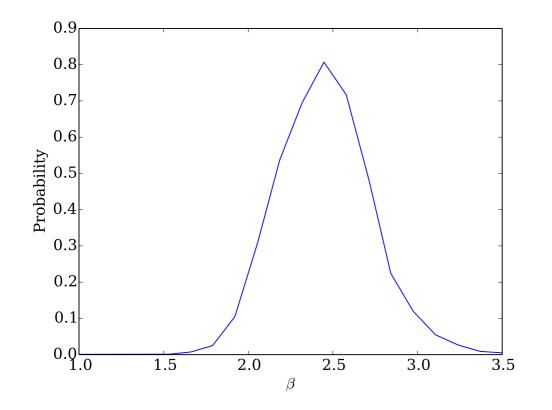
Uttley et al. 2002





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Power-law model

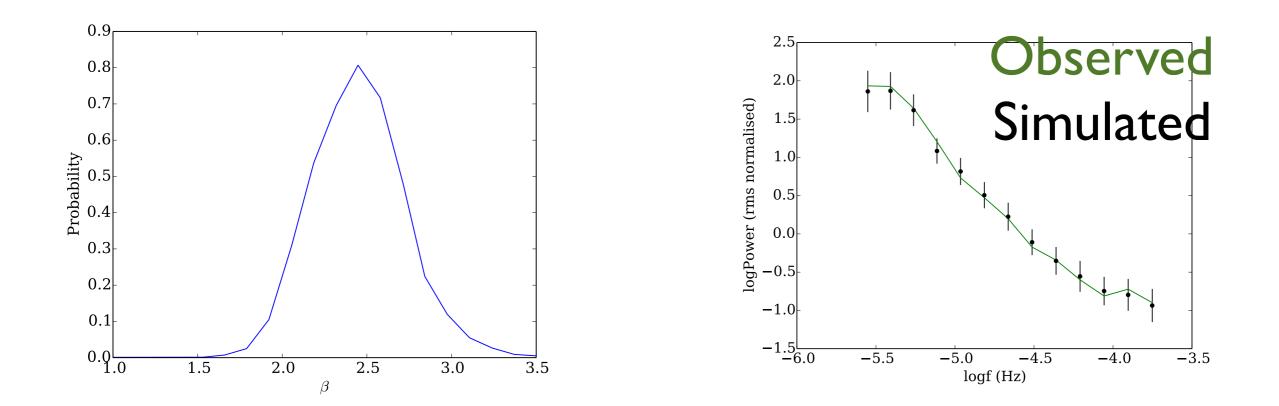


Aranzana et al. 2017 (submitted)

Ester Aranzana

Optical variability properties of AGN

Power-law model

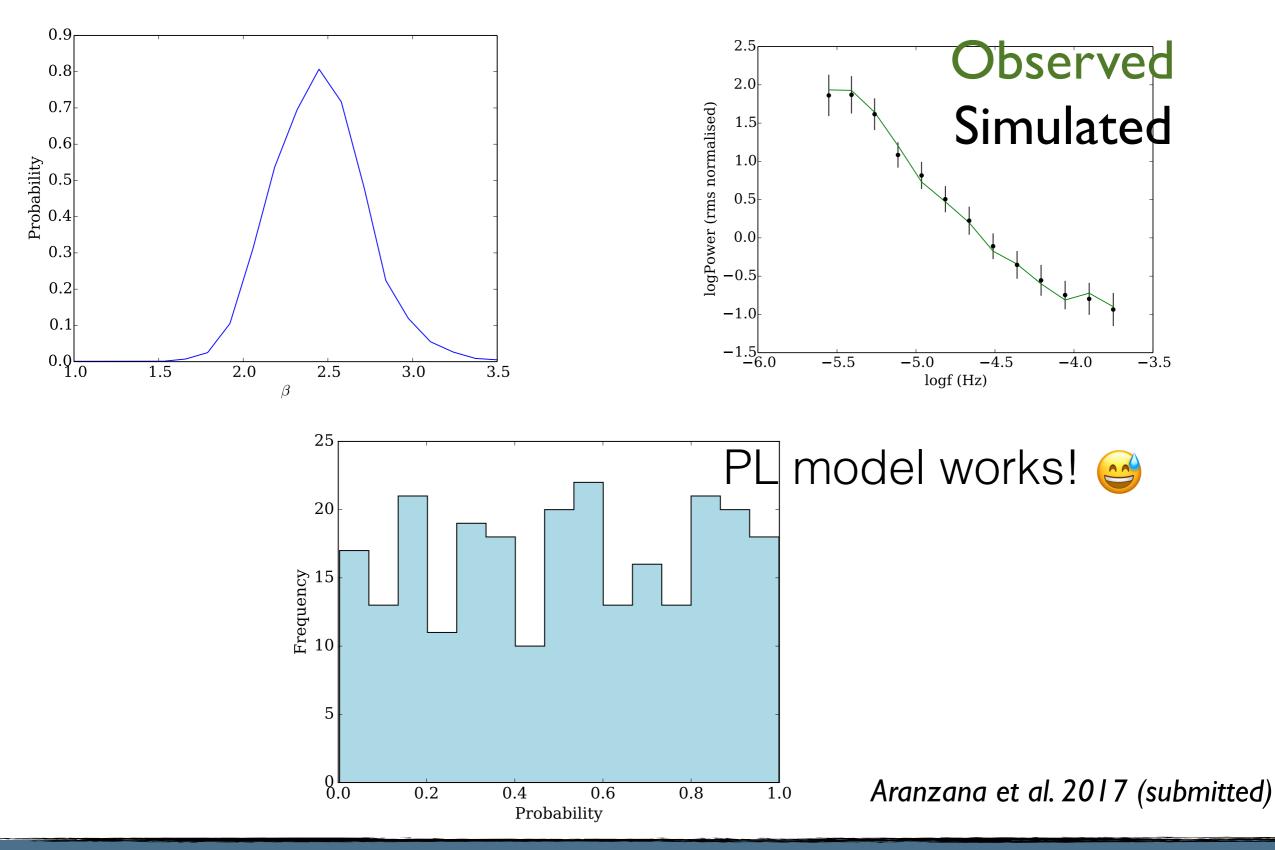


Aranzana et al. 2017 (submitted)

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Optical variability properties of AGN

Power-law model

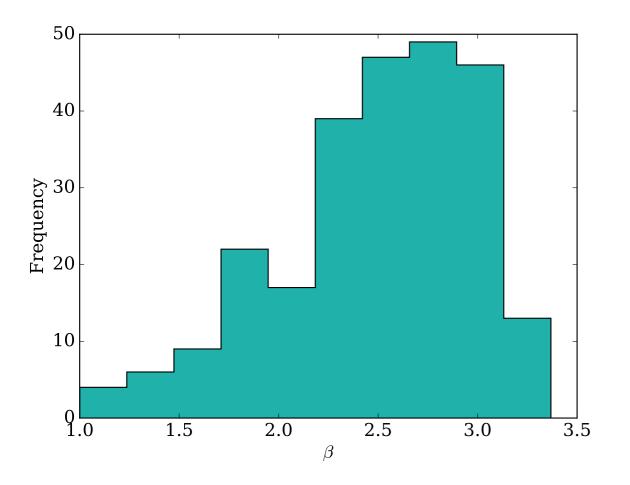


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Optical variability properties of AGN

Results

 Steep PL -2.5, steeper than X-ray PSDs

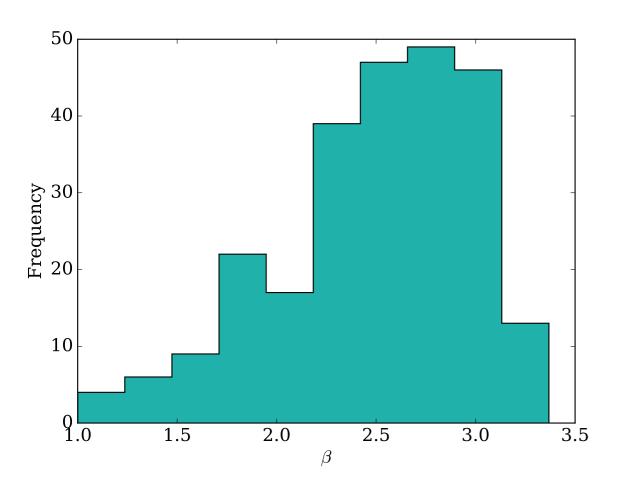


Aranzana et al. 2017 (submitted)

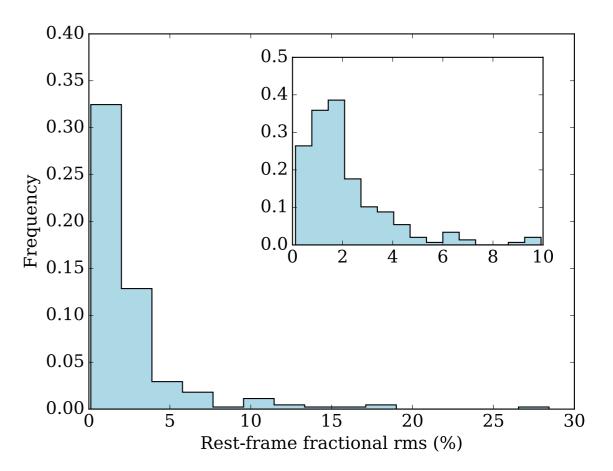
Ester Aranzana

Results

 Steep PL -2.5, steeper than X-ray PSDs



The amplitude of variability is
2.6 %

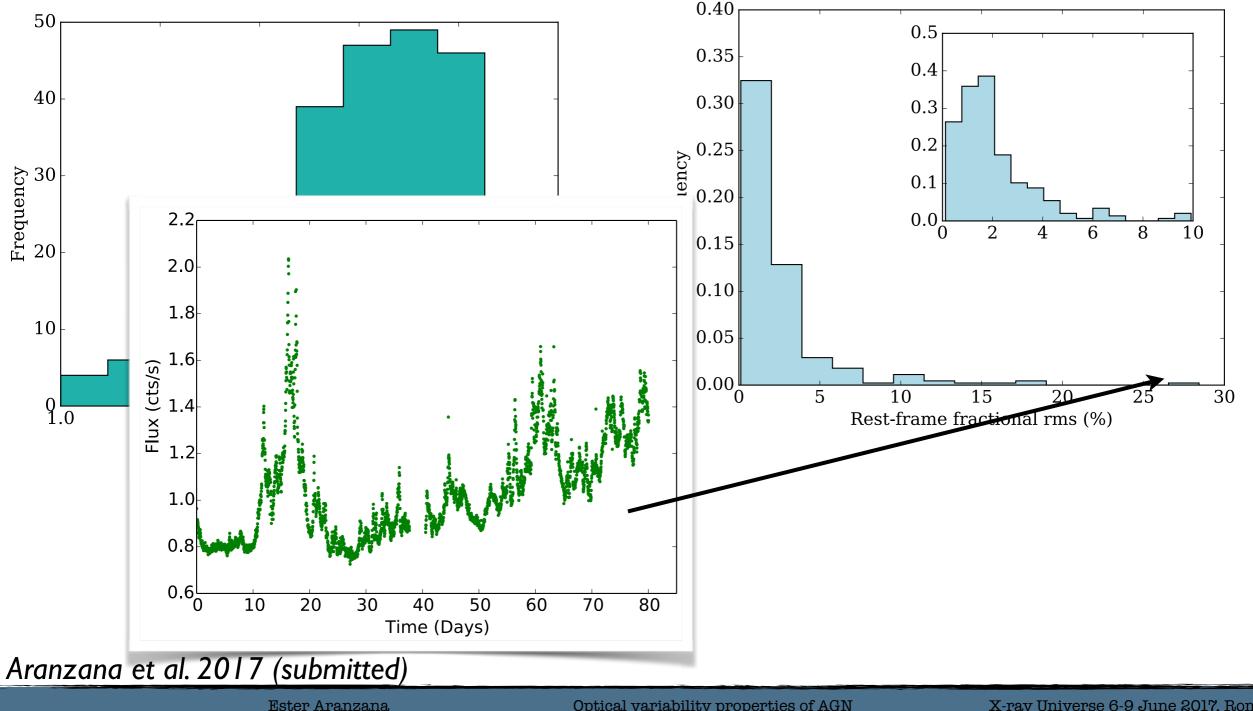


Aranzana et al. 2017 (submitted)

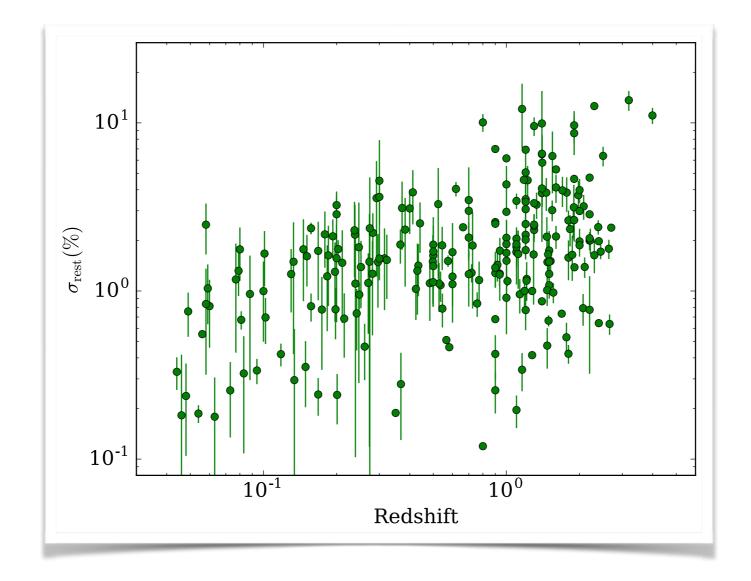
Results

Steep PL -2.5, steeper • than X-ray PSDs

The amplitude of variability is 2.6 %



Cosmological evolution of AGN?



It is attributed to a wavelength dependence of the variability

Aranzana et al. 2017 (submitted)

Summary

- First AGN catalogue with K2
- PSDs of Kepler AGN are well described by a PL model
- PSDs steeper than the PSDs in X-rays
- Correlation amplitude of variability and redshift associated to wavelength dependence
- No anti-correlation found between the variability and the bolometric
 - luminosity
- Short-time optical variability studies are excellent to identify blazars and confirm AGN candidates

Follow-up:

Correlations with black hole mass, radio loudness...

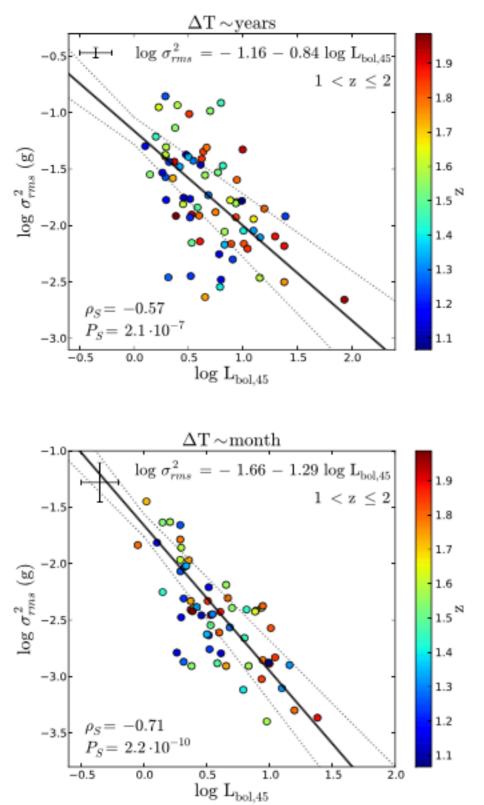
Difference with X-ray PSDs

Associated to two effects:

- Viscous damping of high-frequency fluctuations
- Filtering effect of the extended region observed with Kepler

see Arevalo & Uttley 2006

Anti-correlation with bolometric luminosity?

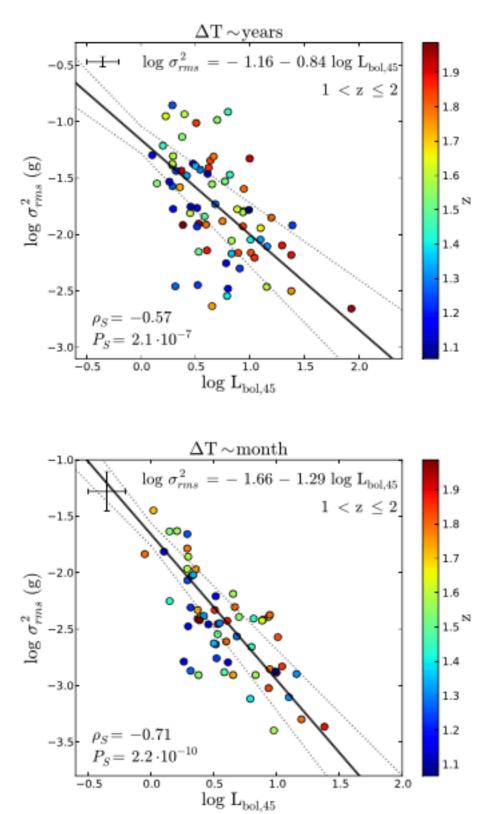


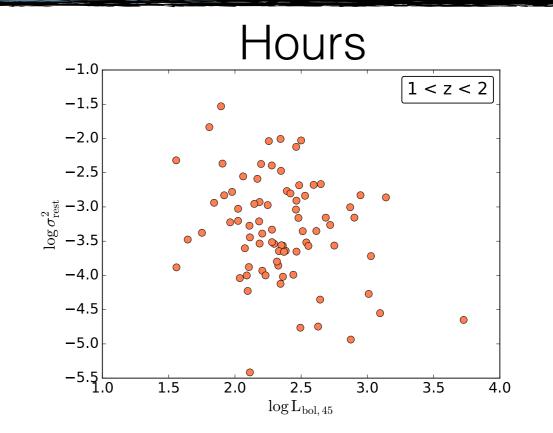
Simm et al. 2015

Aranzana et al. 2017 (submitted)

Ester Aranzana

Anti-correlation with bolometric luminosity?



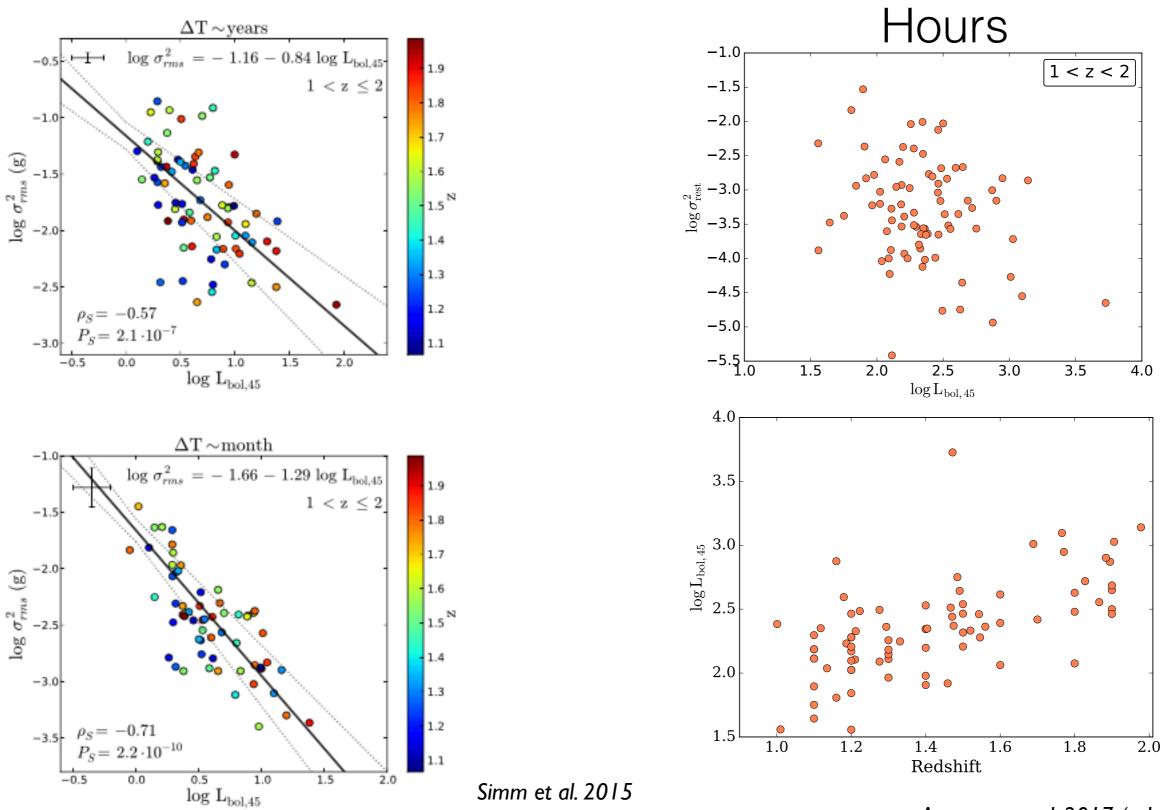


Simm et al. 2015

Aranzana et al. 2017 (submitted)

Ester Aranzana

Anti-correlation with bolometric luminosity?



Aranzana et al. 2017 (submitted)

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