RUB

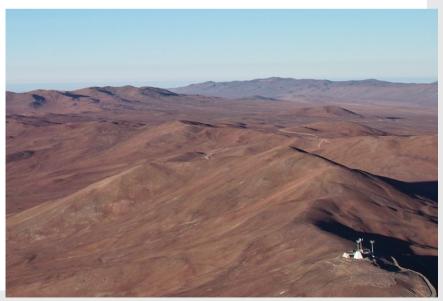
PHOTOMETRIC REVERBERATION MAPPING OF 3C120

BBH & Dual AGN: Workshop in Memory of David S. De Young

Michael Ramolla, Francisco Pozo Nuñez, Christoph Bruckmann, Christian Westhues, Martin Haas, Rolf Chini, Katrien Steenbrugge, Miguel Murphy

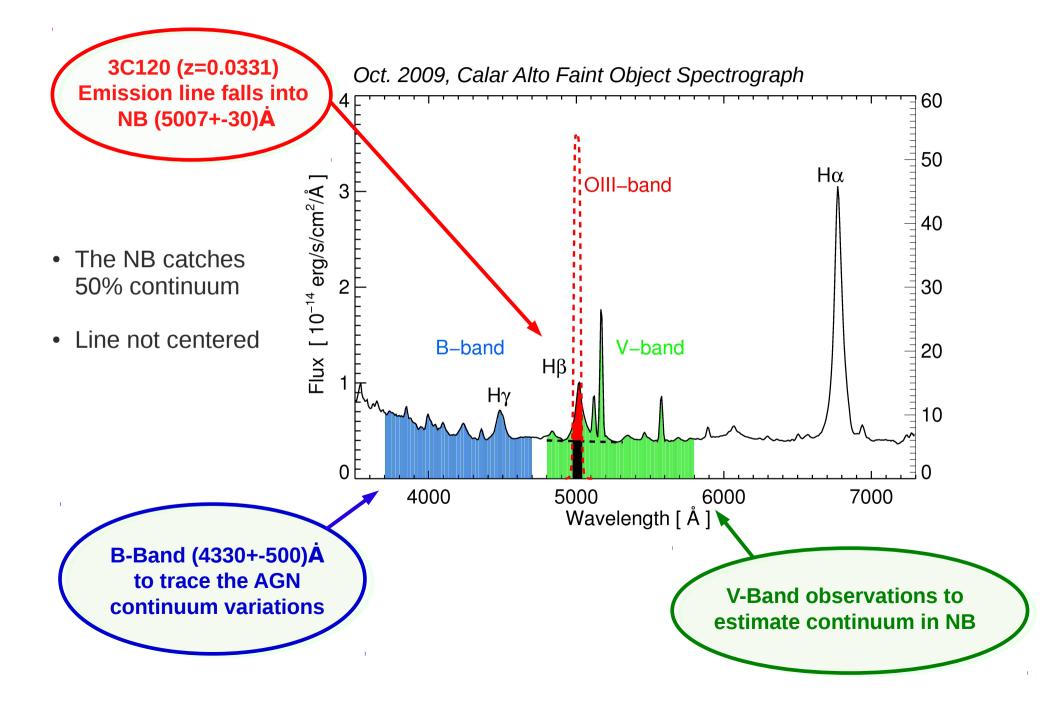


Robotic 6" telescope

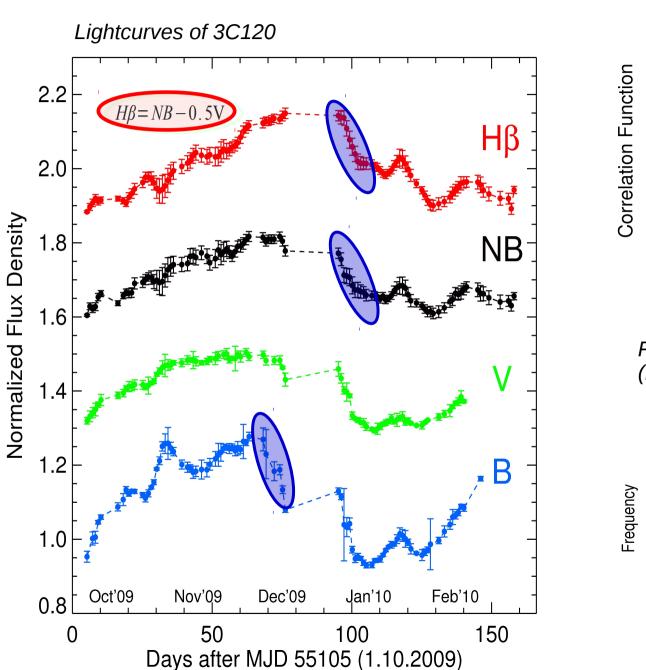


Observatory of the RUB, Cerro Armazones

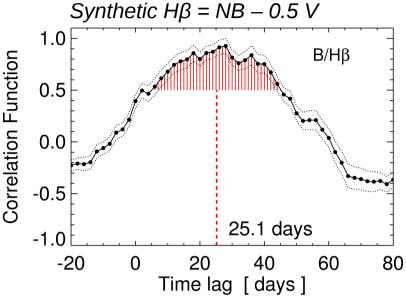
Principle of Photometric Reverberation Mapping



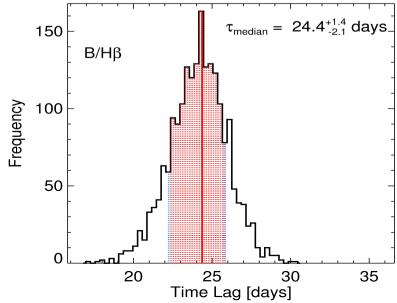
Light curves and BLR size



Discrete Correlation Function (DCF, Edelson & Krolik 1988)

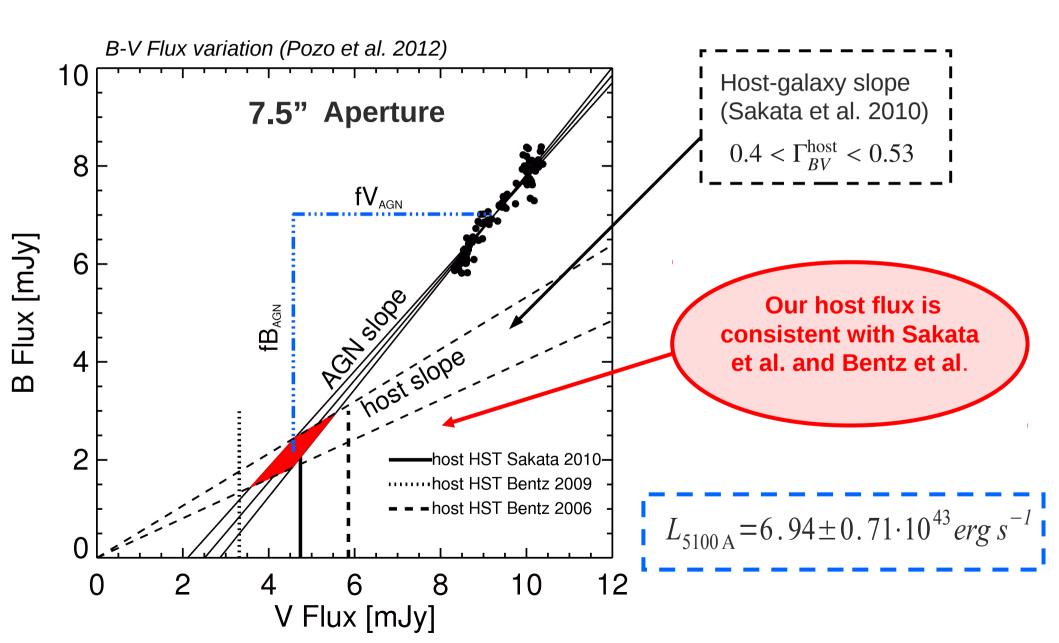


Flux Randomization / Random Subset (FR /RSS, Peterson 1998)

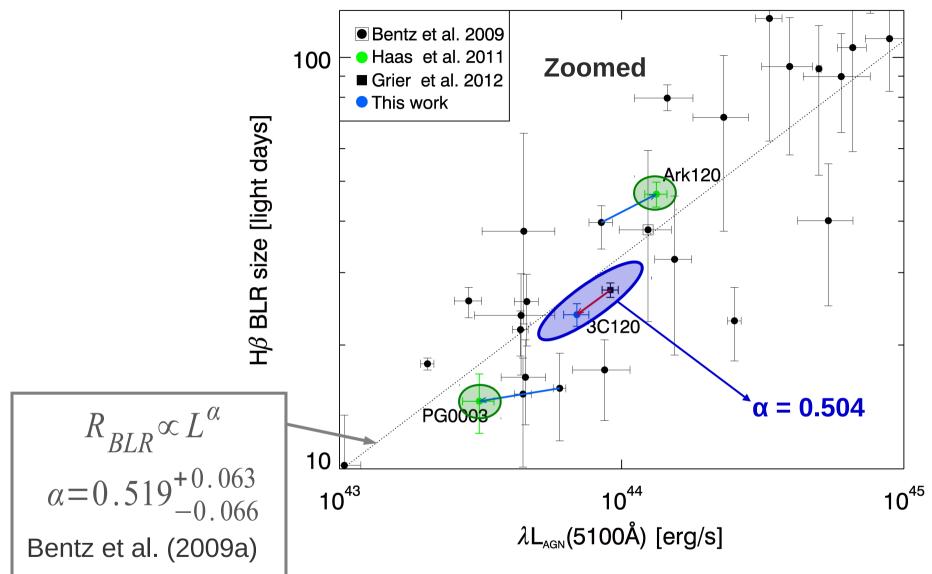


Host subtracted AGN luminosity

The varying total fluxes follow a linear gradient! (Choloniewski 1981, Winkler et al. 1992)



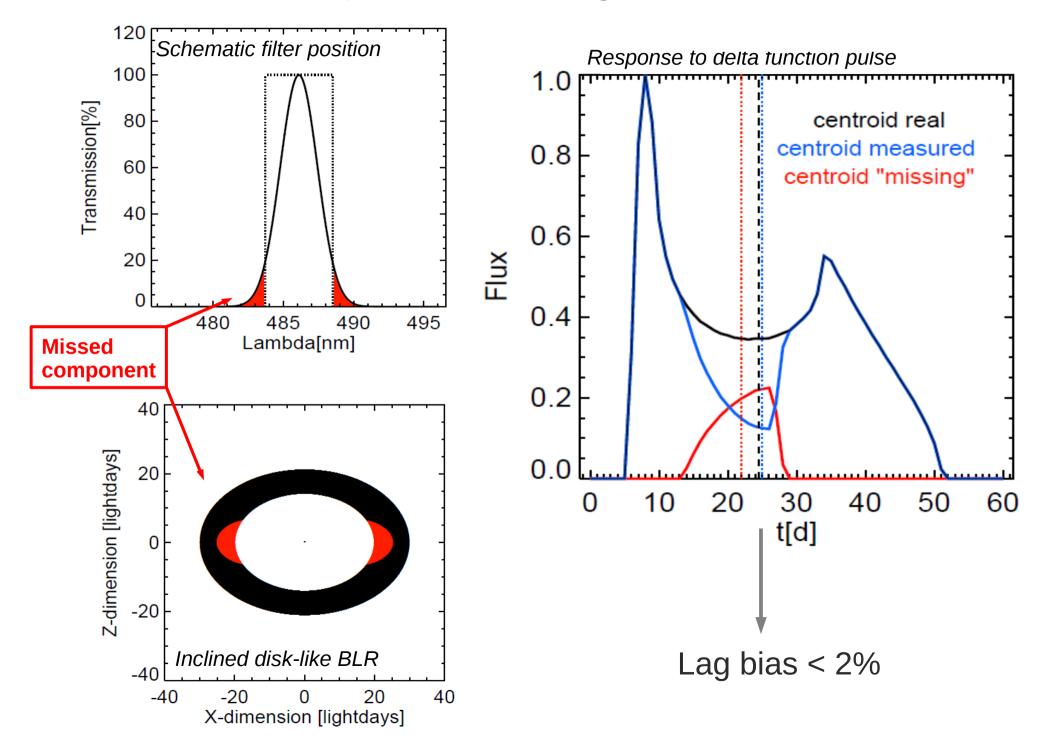
The Radius – Luminosity Relationship



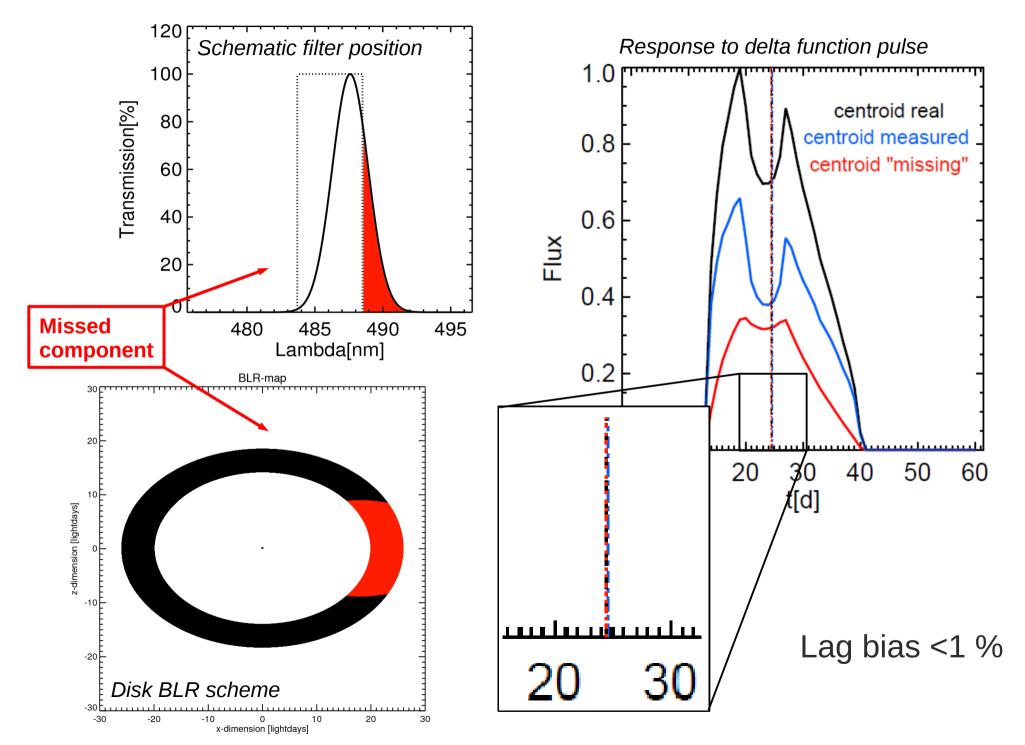
During the brightness changes, 3C120 moves parallel to the theoretically expected slope. (Pozo et al. 2012 A&A).

R-L relationship to determine quasar distances? (Haas et al. 2011; Watson et al. 2011)

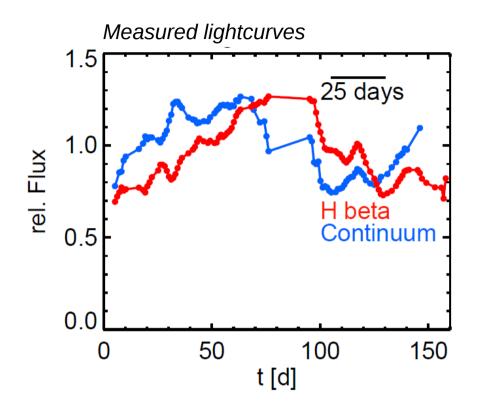
Effect of incomplete line coverage – line centered case



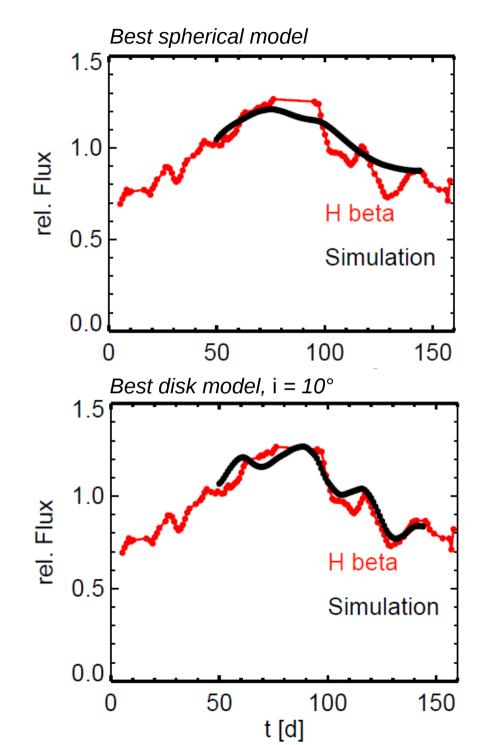
Effect of incomplete line coverage – asymmetric 3C120 case



Modelling the BLR geometry of 3C120



- Pronounced variability pattern
- Model echo of continuum
 - Sphere : echo too smooth
 - Disk-like : best fit, i=(10 +/- 5)°



Summary and Outlook

- Photometric Reverberation Mapping:
 - BLR size and AGN luminosity
 - Very efficient with small telescopes



- Effect of incomplete line-coverage by the narrow-band:
 - Symmetric: Lag bias <2%
 - Asymmetric: Lag bias <1%
- BLR of 3C 120:
 Evidence for disk-like BLR
- Outlook:

Tighten the R – L relationship

