



PROBING AGN ACCRETION PHYSICS THROUGH AGN VARIABILITY: INSIGHTS FROM KEPLER

Dissertation Defense
September 1, 2015

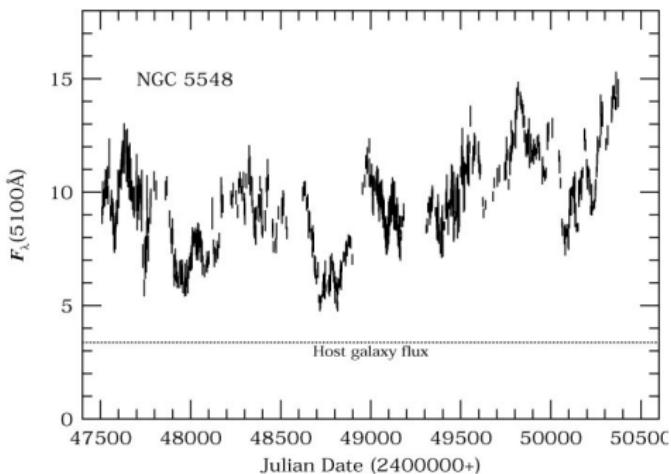
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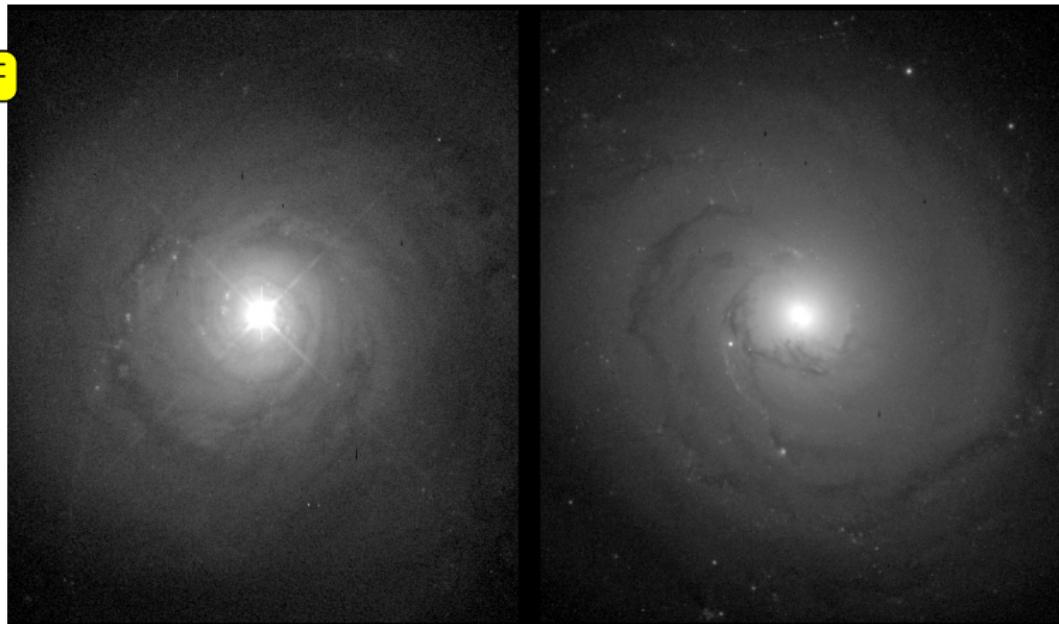
AGN Exhibit Rapid, Stochastic, Luminosity Variations (and we do not know why!)



(Peterson et al. 1999)

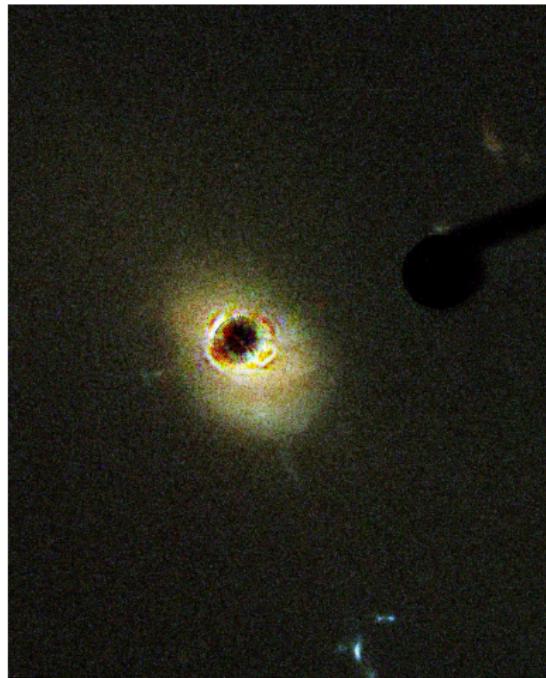
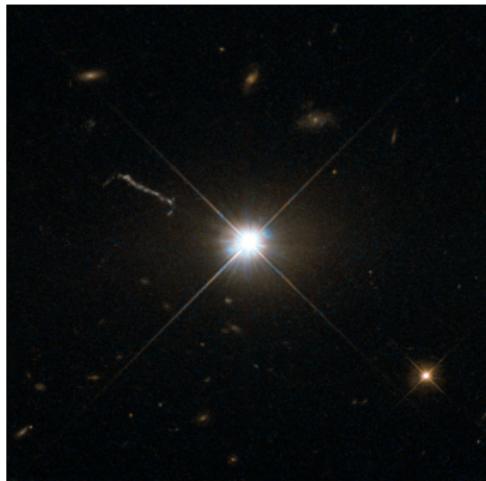
- * $\sim 90\%$ vary (Sesar et al. 2007)
- * Pan-spectral: shorter $\lambda \Rightarrow$ stronger variability
- * Stochastic! (Peterson 1997)
- * longer λ lag shorter λ

Are these galaxies different?



NGC 5548 (AGN Host) v/s NGC 3277 (non-AGN Host)

How bright can AGN be?

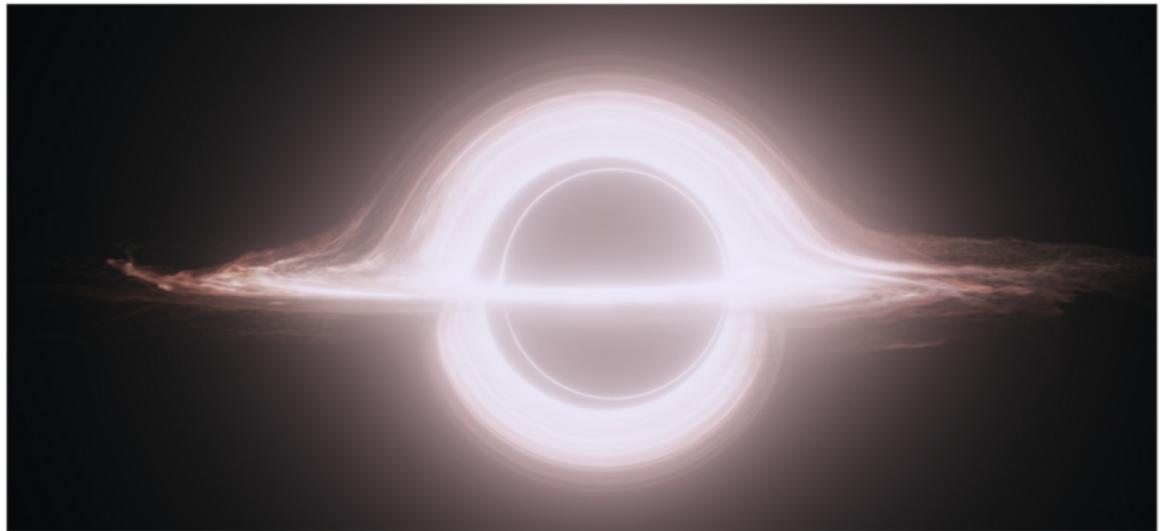


3C 273 Completely Outshines Its Host Galaxy!

So what is an AGN?



In a nutshell...



James, von Tunzelmann, Franklin, & Thorne (2015)

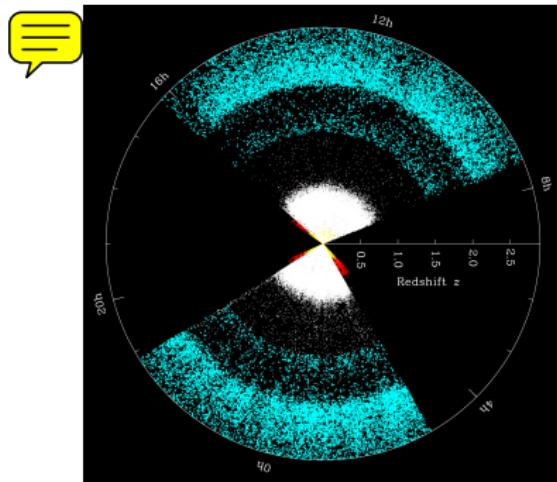
... but a lot less anemic!

More realistically...



James, von Tunzelmann, Franklin, & Thorne (2015)

How common are AGN?

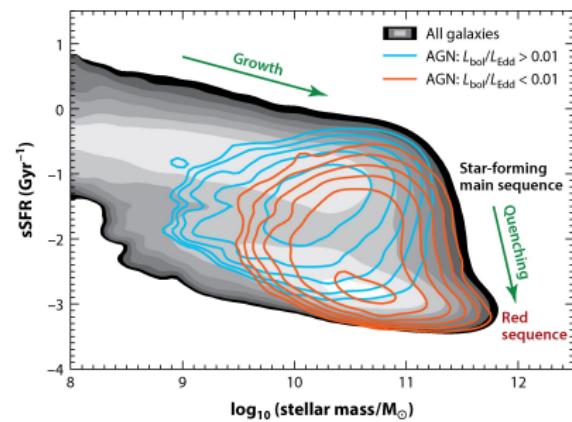
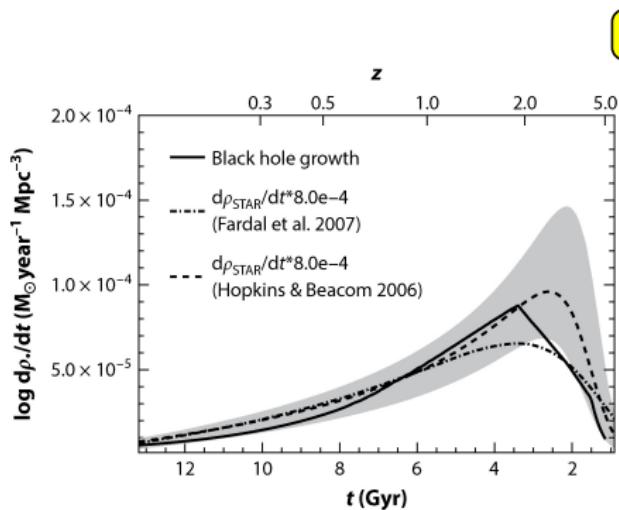


SDSS-III

- * 1 in 50 in local Universe.
- * $\sim 120 \text{ deg}^2$ at SDSS limit
- * $\sim 10000 \text{ deg}^{-2}$ in *Chandra 4Ms Survey* (Netzer 2013)
- * 1 in 4 including LINERS



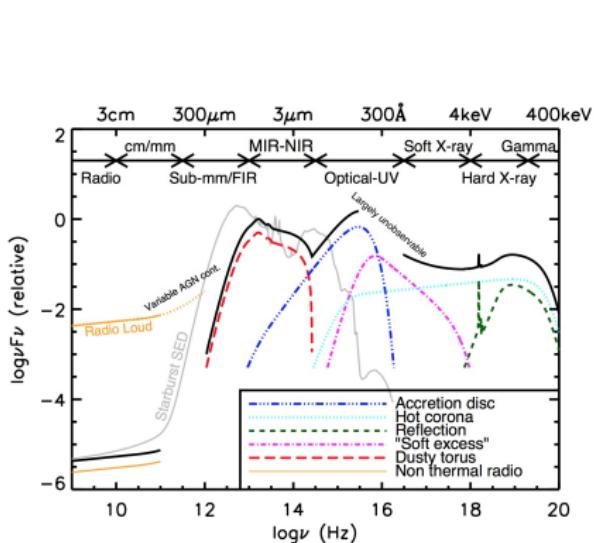
Do AGN dictate the evolution of galaxies?



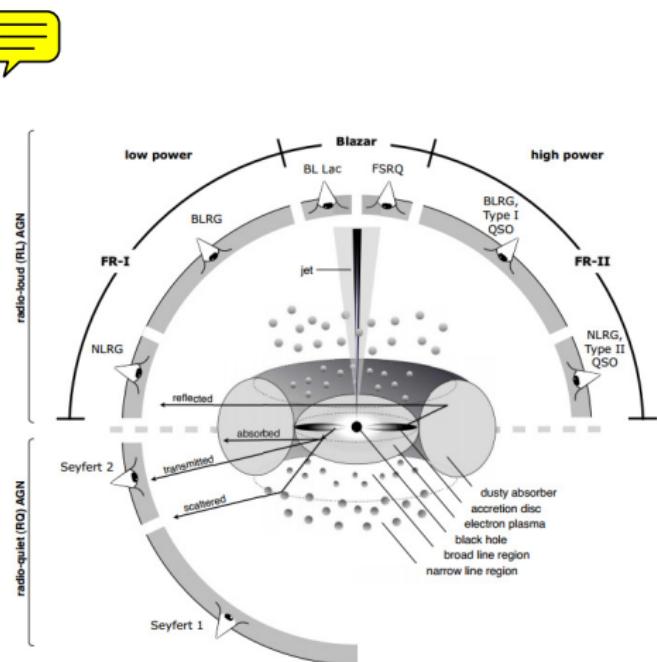
Heckman & Best (2014)

AGN quench star formation in galaxies!

AGN Morphology: Continuum Variations → Origin in Accretion Disk

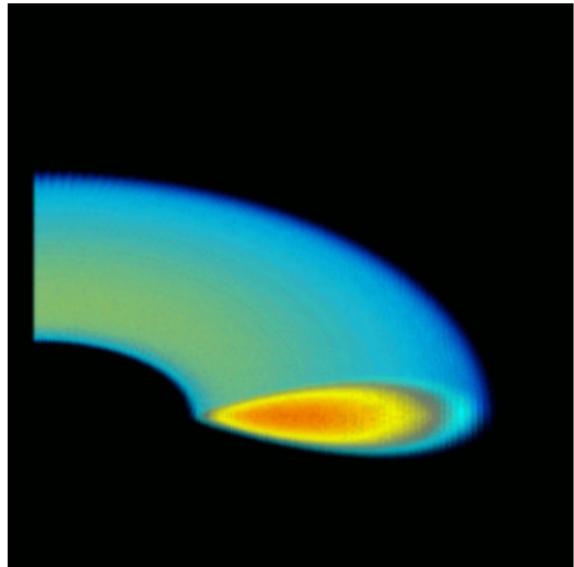
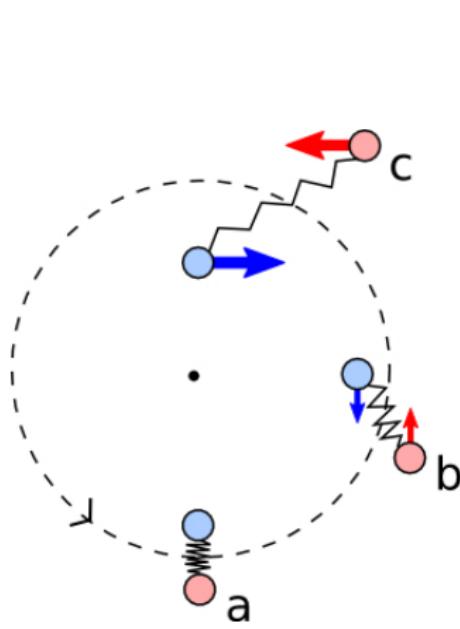


Chris Harrison



<http://arxiv.org/pdf/1302.1397v1.pdf>

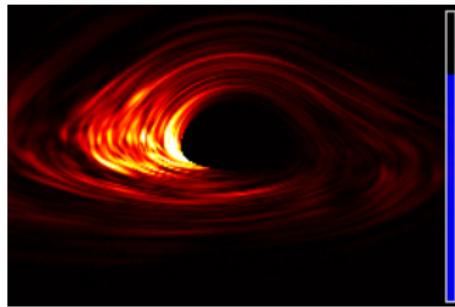
Accretion Mechanism: The MRI



Harvard Astronomy Dept

Hawley & Krolik (2002)

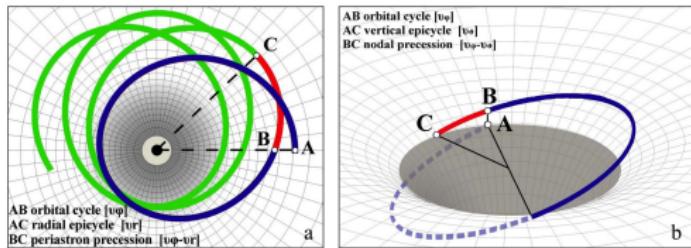
Sources of variability



Armitage & Reynolds (2003)

- ✿ λ dependent (X-Ray partially drives Optical) (Uttley & Casella 2014)
- ✿ Shot noise models unlikely (Uttley et al. 2005)
- ✿ MHD turbulence responsible (Nowak & Wagoner 1995)
- ✿ Coronal X-Ray flares possible (Poutanen & Fabian 1999)
- ✿ Propagating fluctuations (Lyubarskii 1997)
- ✿ Coronal accretion (Janiuk & Czerny 2007)

Timescales that *may* be found in AGN



Belloni & Stella (2014)

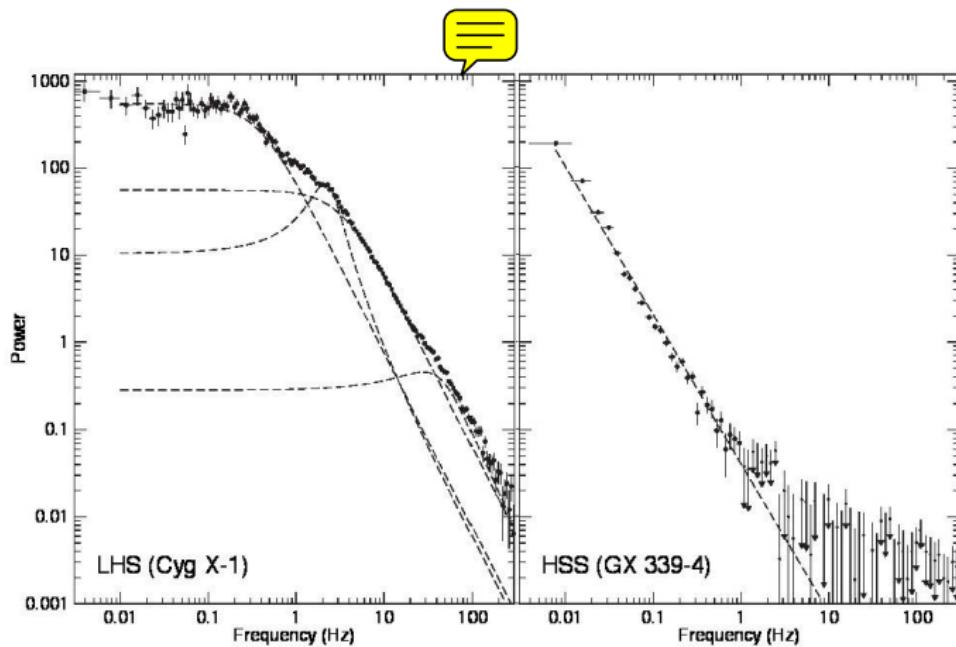
$$\ast \quad t_{\text{dyn}} = \sqrt{\frac{r^3}{GM_{\text{BH}}}} \sim 1-1500 \text{ d}$$



$$\ast \quad t_{\text{therm}} = \frac{t_{\text{dyn}}}{\alpha} \sim 1 \text{ d} - 5 \text{ yr}$$

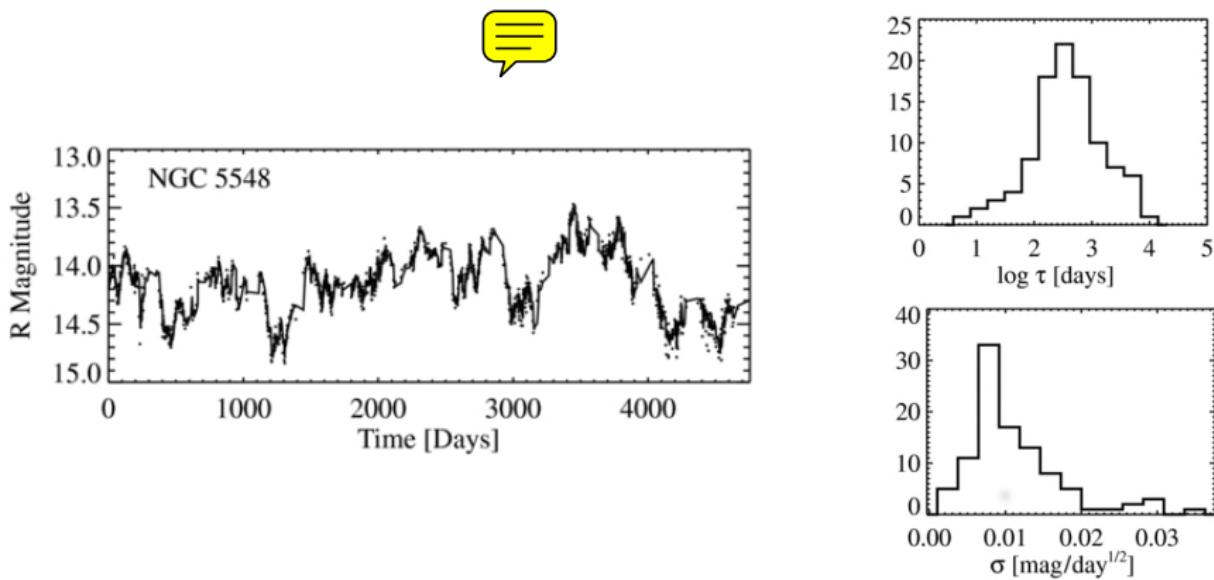
$$\ast \quad t_{\text{visc}} = \frac{t_{\text{dyn}}}{\alpha(H/r)^2} \sim 1-10 \text{ yr}$$

Search for timescales in PSD



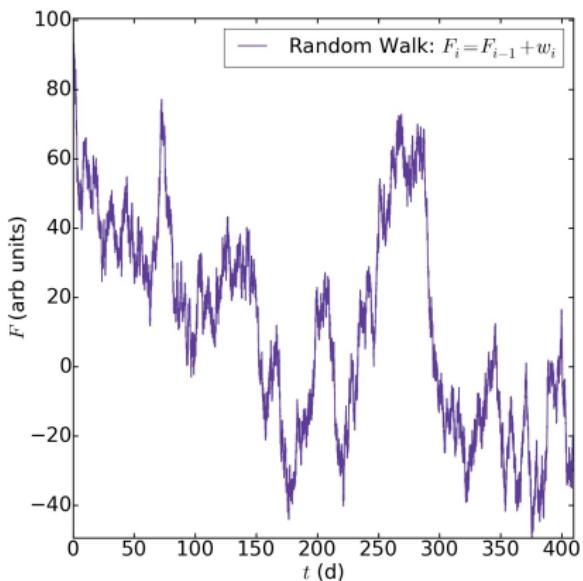
Belloni & Stella (2014)

Kelly et al. (2009): Model variability as DRW



- * Dynamical or thermal processes responsible for variability
- * $\tau \propto M_{\text{BH}} \& L_{\text{AGN}}$ but $\sigma \propto 1/M_{\text{BH}} \& 1/L_{\text{AGN}}$

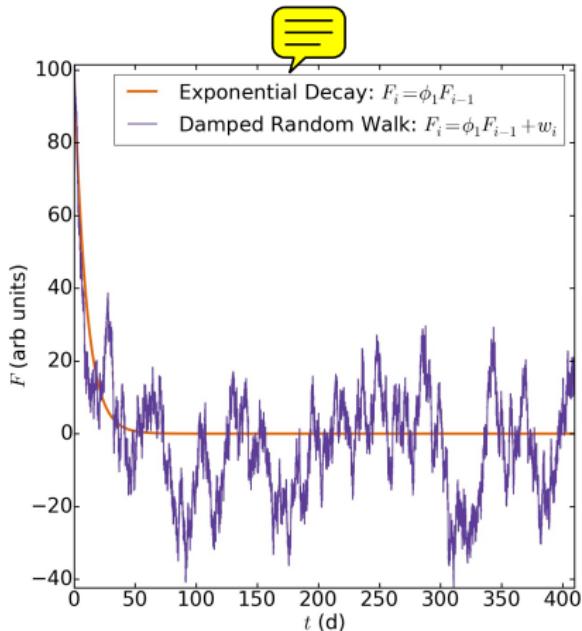
Random Walks



- * Accretion disk: MHD ‘Hot-spots’
- * Random ‘disturbances’
 - * $w_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$
- * $F_{i+1} = F_i + w_i$
- * Not stationary - flux ‘walks away’

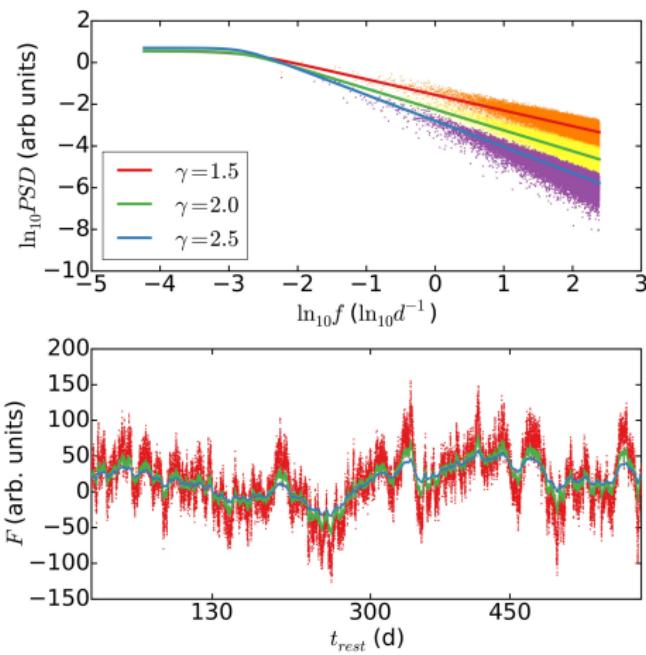


The Damped Random Walk


 $\tau = 1 \text{ d.}$

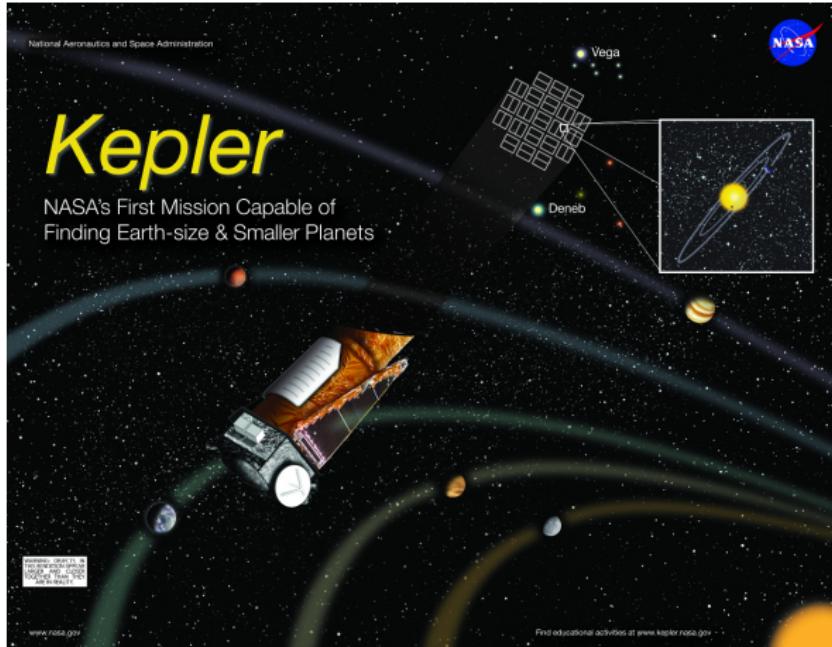
- * Exponential decay
 - * $F_i = \phi_1 F_{i-1}$
 - * $\phi = e^{-\frac{\delta t}{\tau}} < 1$
 - * Decays to asymptotic flux level
- * Damped Random Walk
 - * $F_i = \phi_1 F_{i-1} + w_i$
 - * ‘Walks around’ exponential decay
- * Exponential decay driven by Gaussian noise
- * 1st-Order Linear Stochastic-DE

PSD of the Damped Random Walk

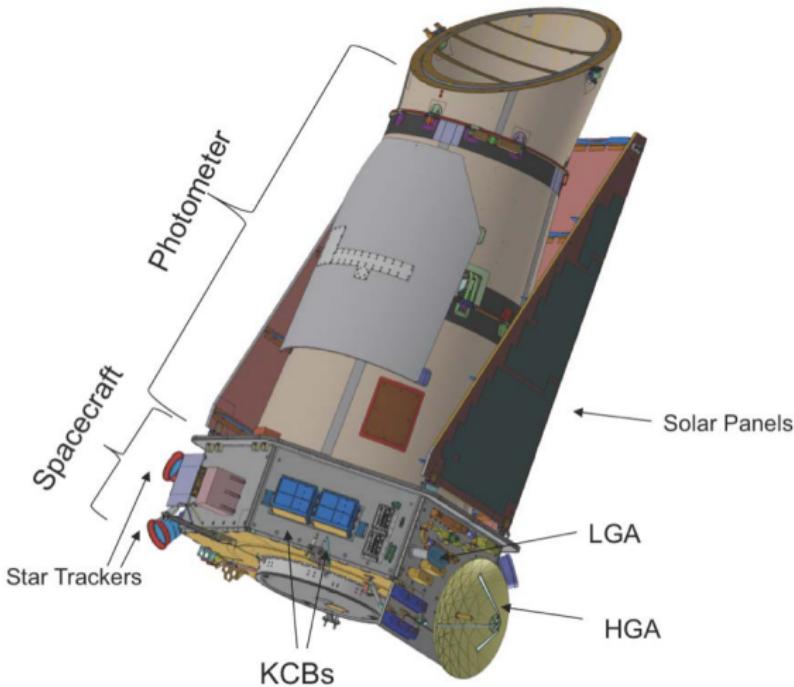


- * $PSD \propto \frac{1}{f^2}$ on short timescales
- * $PSD \propto \frac{1}{f^b} \Rightarrow \sigma_{\alpha-fluc} \propto r^b$
(Lyubarskii 1997)
- * DRW: b is fixed - is this true?
- * Generalize: $PSD \propto \frac{1}{f^\gamma}$ (McHardy et al. 2004)
- * Test with data!

Serendipitous AGN science with Kepler

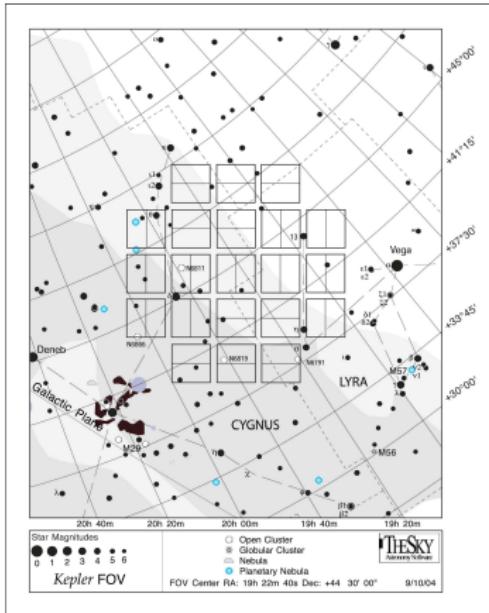


Kepler Instrument Design



- * Schmidt camera
- * 0.95 m clear aperture
- * Fast f/1.473 optics
- * Plate scale
3.98 arcsec/pixel
- * PSF: 95-percent EED
 ~ 6.4 pixel
- * Photometric Precision: 35 ppm (mag 12 star)

What can we learn from Kepler?

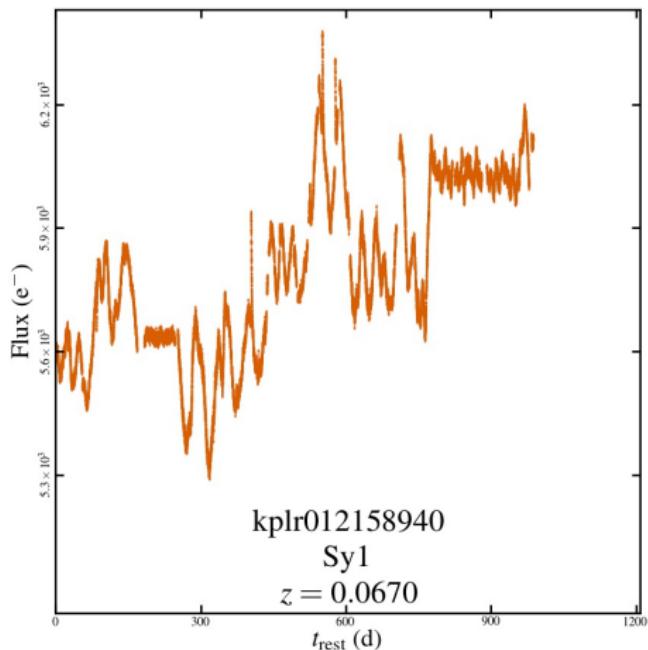


- ✿ Very precise: $S/N \sim 10^5$
 - ✿ Long baseline: $T = 3.5$ yr
 - ✿ Rapid sampling: $\delta t_{\text{obs}} = 29.4$ min
 - ✿ 110 deg 2 FOV
 - ✿ ~ 80 AGN

(Mushotzky et al. 2011; Edelson & Malkan 2012; Carini & Ryle 2012; Wehrle et al. 2013; Shaya et al. 2015)

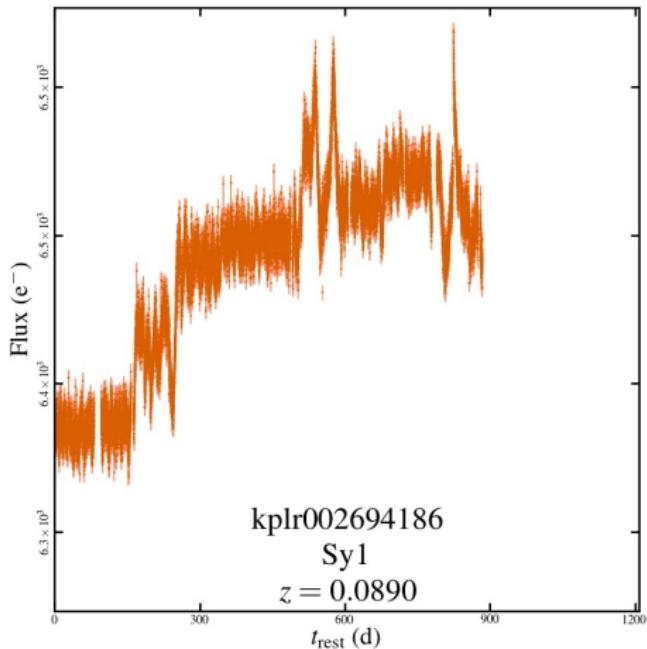
Van Cleve & Caldwell (2009)

AGN sample



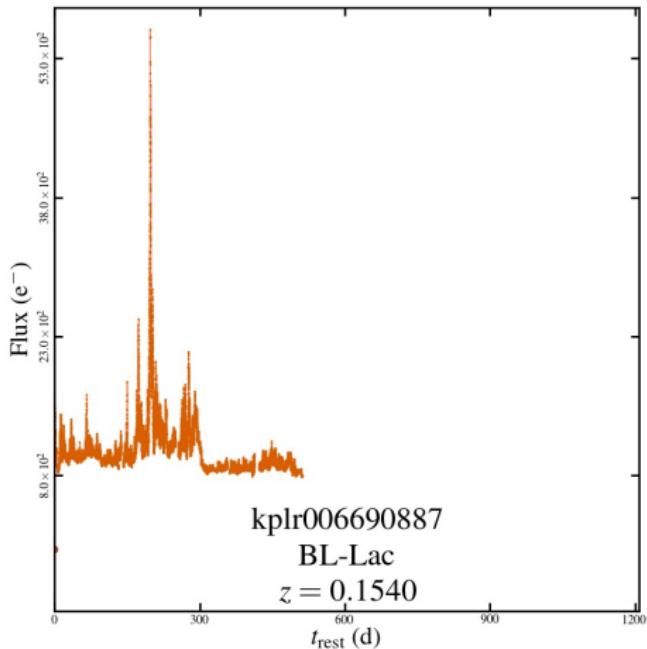
- * Seyfert 1
- * $\delta t_{\text{rest}} \sim 27.5 \text{ min}$
- * $N \sim 50k$
- * Stationary?

AGN sample



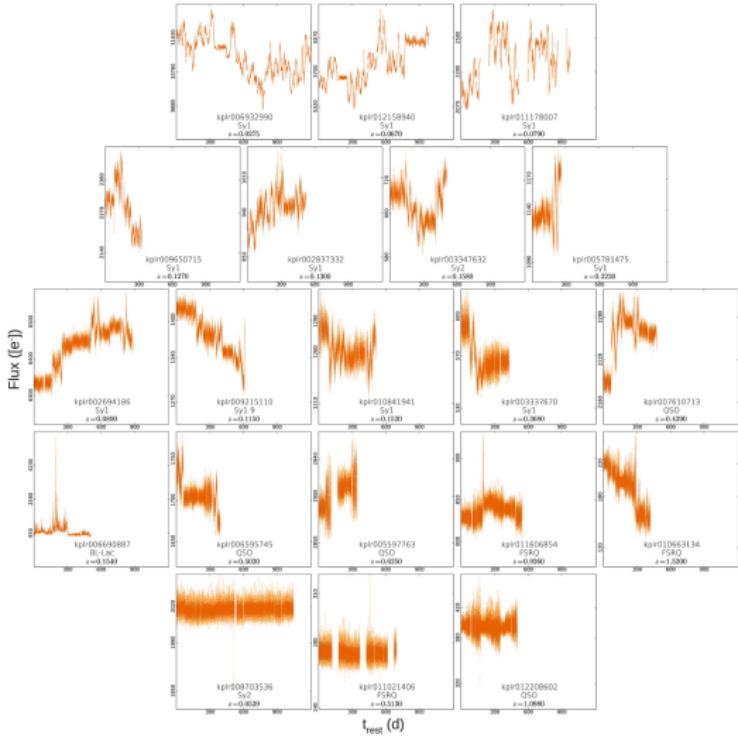
- * Seyfert 1
- * $\delta t_{\text{rest}} \sim 27.0$ min
- * $N \sim 44k$
- * QPO?

AGN sample



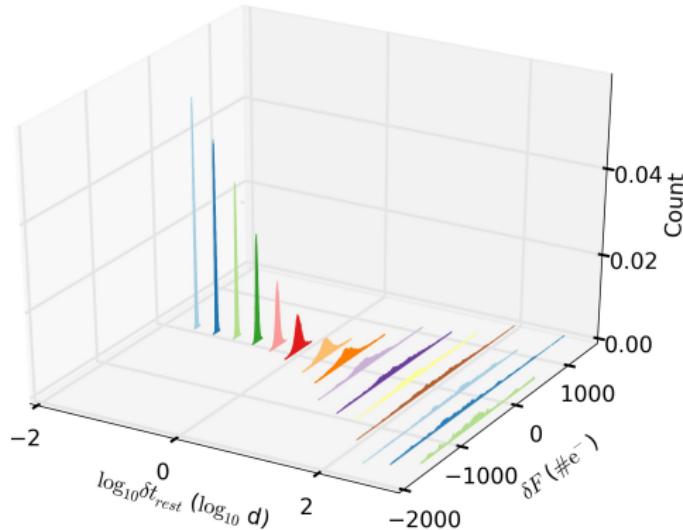
- * BL Lacertae object
- * $\delta t_{\text{rest}} \sim 25.5$ min
- * $N \sim 28k$
- * Flares!

Full AGN sample



- * $z \sim 0.02-1.5$
- * $\delta t_{\text{rest}} \sim 14-28 \text{ min}$
- * $N \sim 16k-60k$
- * Wide variety of behavior!

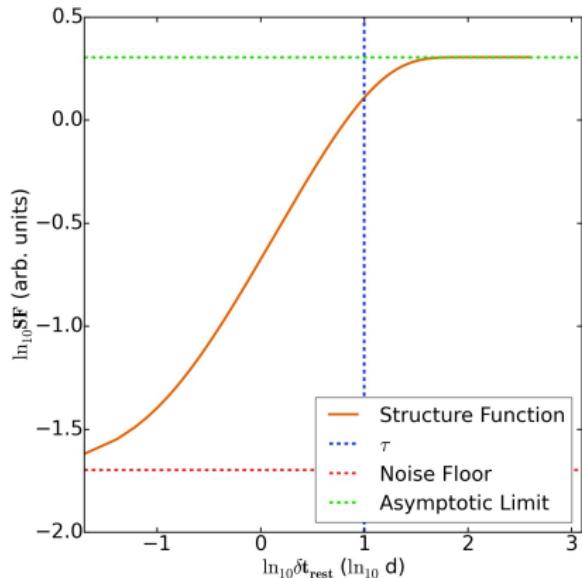
Structure functions



- * $\delta F = F(t + \delta t) - F(t)$
- * $SF(\delta t) = \langle |\delta F|^2 \rangle_t$
- * Insensitive to edge-effects, aliasing etc...

How does variance of δF vary with δt ?

Structure functions

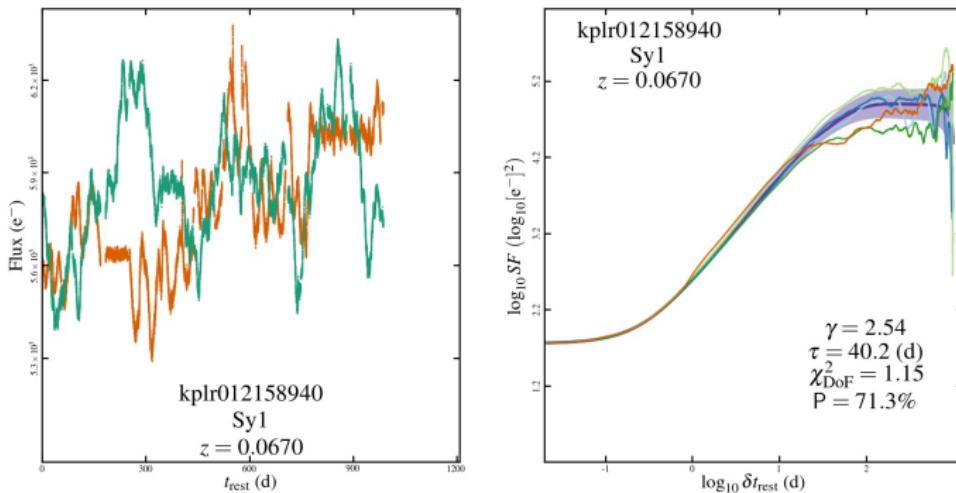


Features in the Structure Function

- * Short δt : ‘Noise floor’
- * Slope $\sim \gamma$
- * Long δt : Turnover
- * Spurious breaks & features

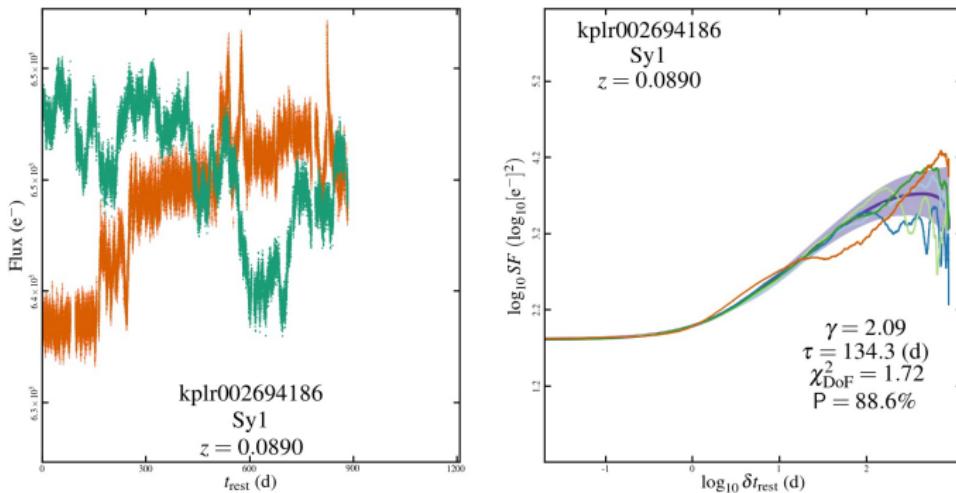
(Emmanoulopoulos et al. 2010)

Monte-Carlo simulations



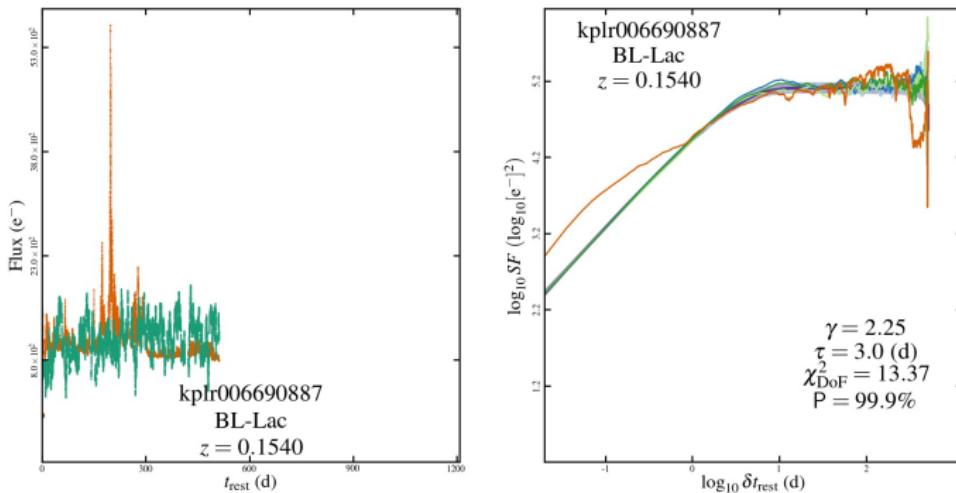
- * Best-fit Parameters: $\gamma = 2.54$ & $\tau = 40.2$ d
 - * Inconsistent with DRW ($\gamma_{DRW} = 2$)
 - * χ^2 of best-fit PSD model $> 71.3\%$ of mocks

Monte-Carlo simulations



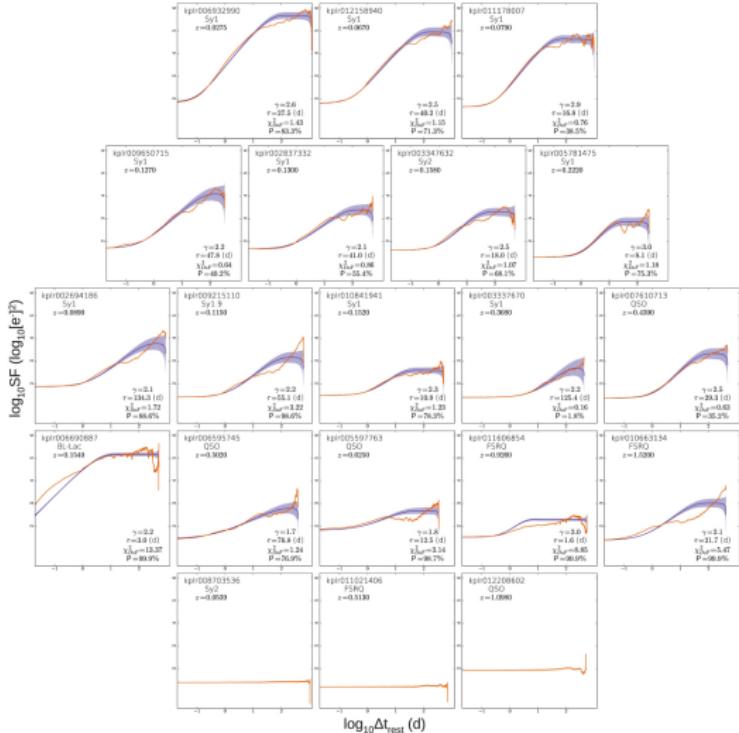
- * Best-fit Parameters: $\gamma = 2.09$ & $\tau = 134.3$ d
 - * Consistent with DRW ($\gamma_{DRW} = 2$)
 - * χ^2 of best-fit PSD model $> 88.6\%$ of mocks

Monte-Carlo simulations



- * Best-fit Parameters: $\gamma = 2.25$ & $\tau = 3.0 \text{ d}$
- * Not well-modelled by a DRW ($\gamma_{DRW} = 2$)
- * χ^2 of best-fit PSD model $> 99.9\%$ of mocks

Structure function fits

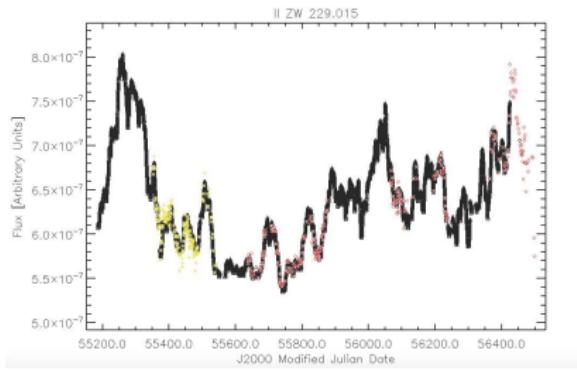


- * Not all AGN \sim DRW
- * PSD model too simple
- * Variability onsets over ~ 1 hr to ~ 1 d

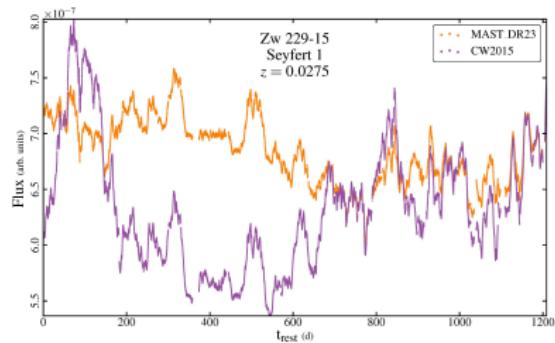


Kasliwal, Vogeley, & Richards (2015a)

Are the MAST light curves accurate?



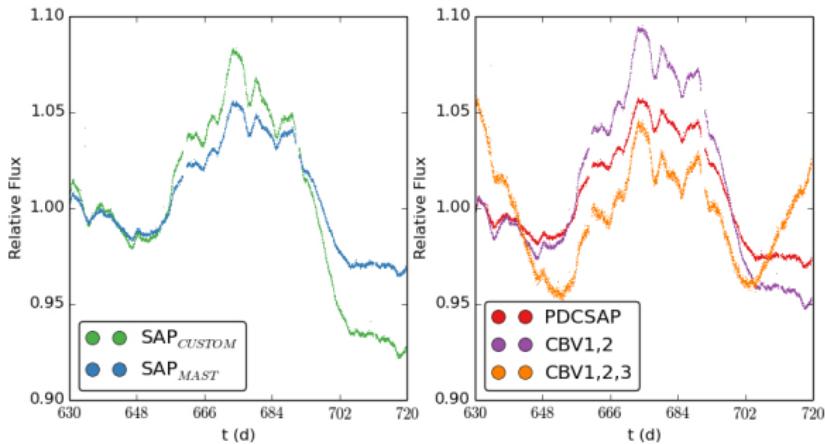
Williams & Carini (2015)



- * Spacecraft induced systematics

- * Incorrect photometric aperture

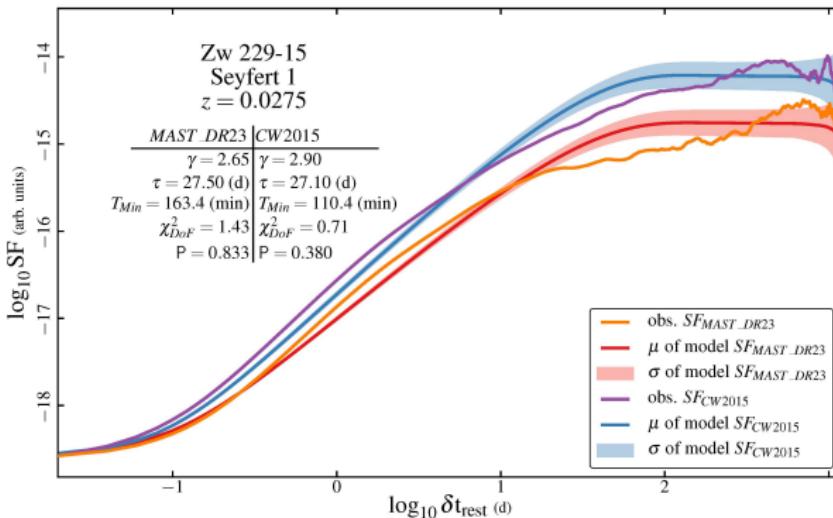
Photometric aperture definition & de-trending



Jackeline Moreno

- * Flux re-extraction possible
- * De-trending can be re-done

Effect on Structure Functions Analysis



- Instrumentation not responsible for non-DRW behavior
- Ground-based supplementary data crucial

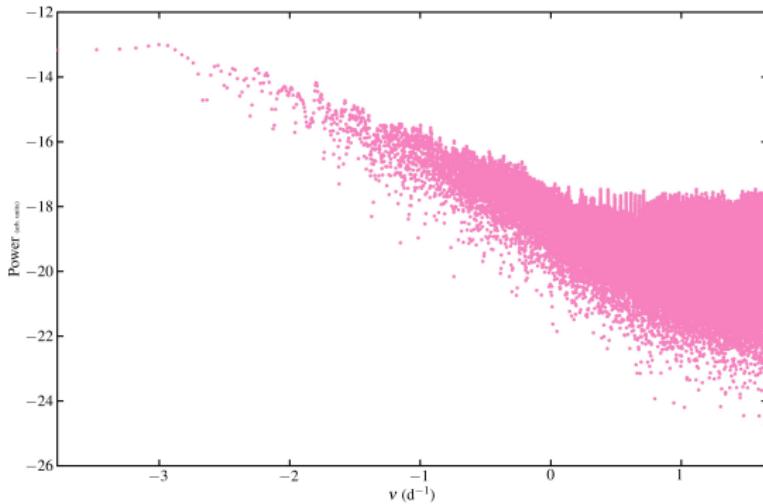


Kasliwal, Vogeley, Richards, Williams, & Carini

(2015b)

Periodogram of Zw 229-15

What model to use?



- * Stochastic model must be flexible
- * Amenable to physical interpretation

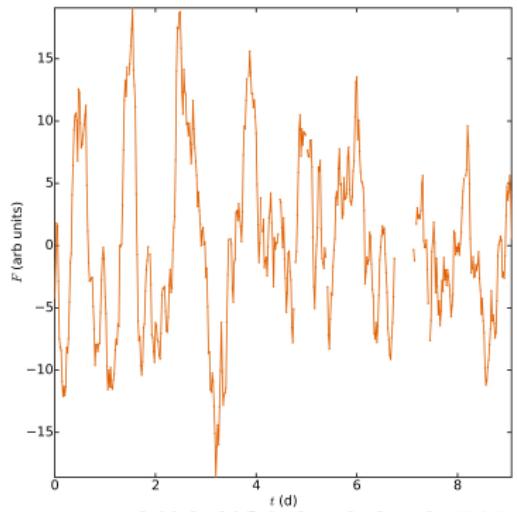
ARMA Stochastic Processes



$$w_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$F_k = \phi_1 F_{k-1} + \dots + \phi_p F_{k-p} + w_k + \theta_1 w_{k-1} + \dots + \theta_q w_{k-q}$$

- * Auto-Regressive Moving Average process Brockwell & Davis (2010)
- * PSD: rational function - arbitrarily complex
- * Not continuous!
- * $F_i = 1.25F_{i-1} - 0.3F_{i-2} + w_i,$
 $w \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 2)$



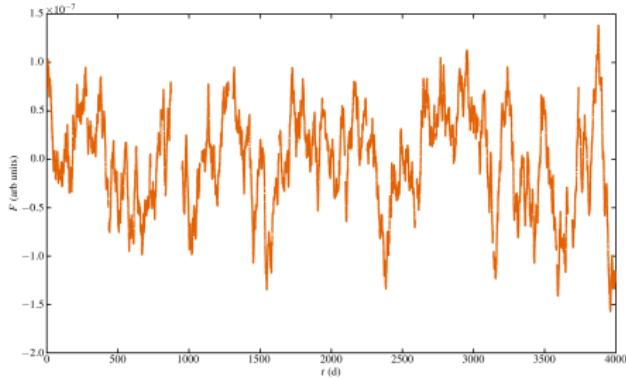
Continuous-time ARMA Processes



$$dW \sim \mathcal{N}(0, dt)$$

$$d^p x + \alpha_1 d^{p-1} x + \dots + \alpha_{p-1} dx + \alpha_p x = \beta_1 d^{p-1}(dW) + \dots + \beta_p (dW)$$

- * Uses Itō calculus Brockwell (2014); Davis (2002); Kelly et al. (2014)
- * Linear perturbations of non-linear DE → LHS
- * C-ARMA → ARMA via sampling
- * $d^2 x + 0.7dx + 0.011x = 7 \times 10^{-9} d(dW) + 1.2 \times 10^{-9} (dW)$

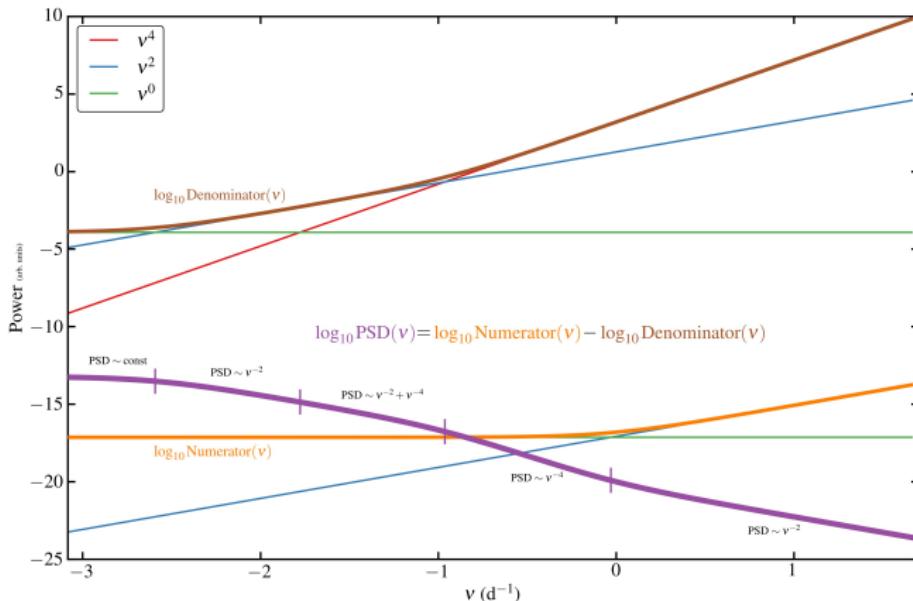


Power Spectral Density

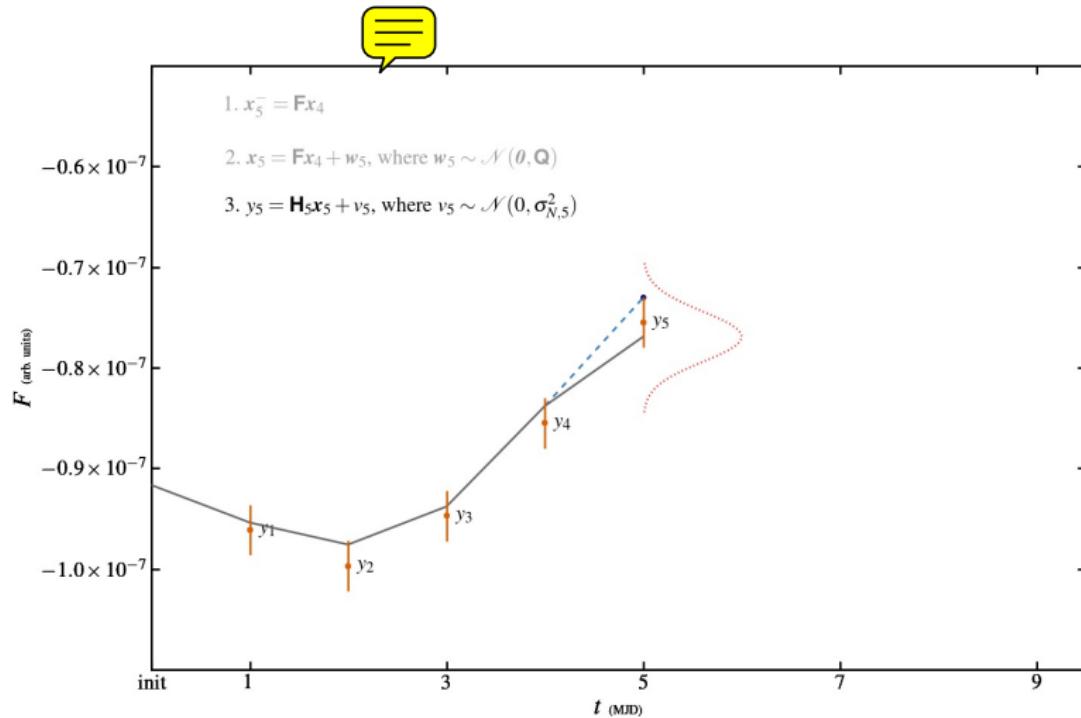
C-ARMA(2,1) case



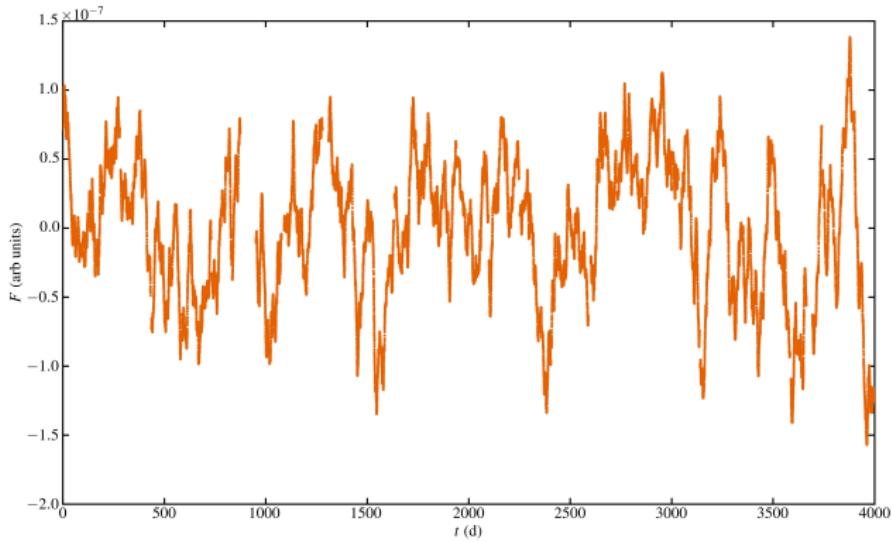
$$d^2x + 2\omega\zeta dx + \omega^2 x = \beta_1 d(dW) + \beta_2 (dW)$$



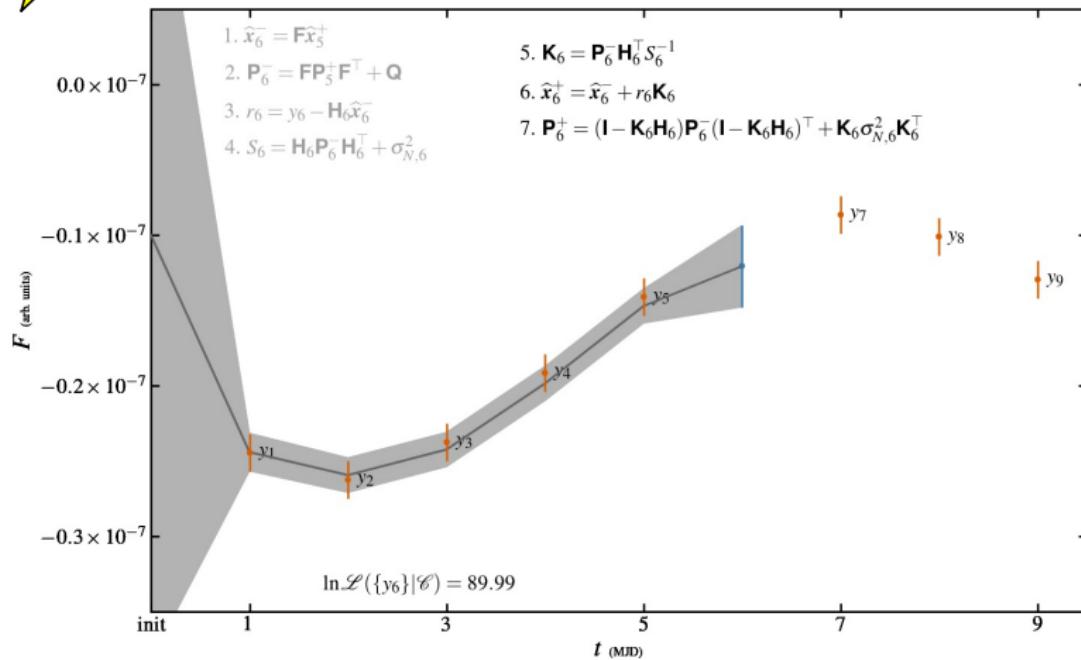
Evolution & observation of light curve state



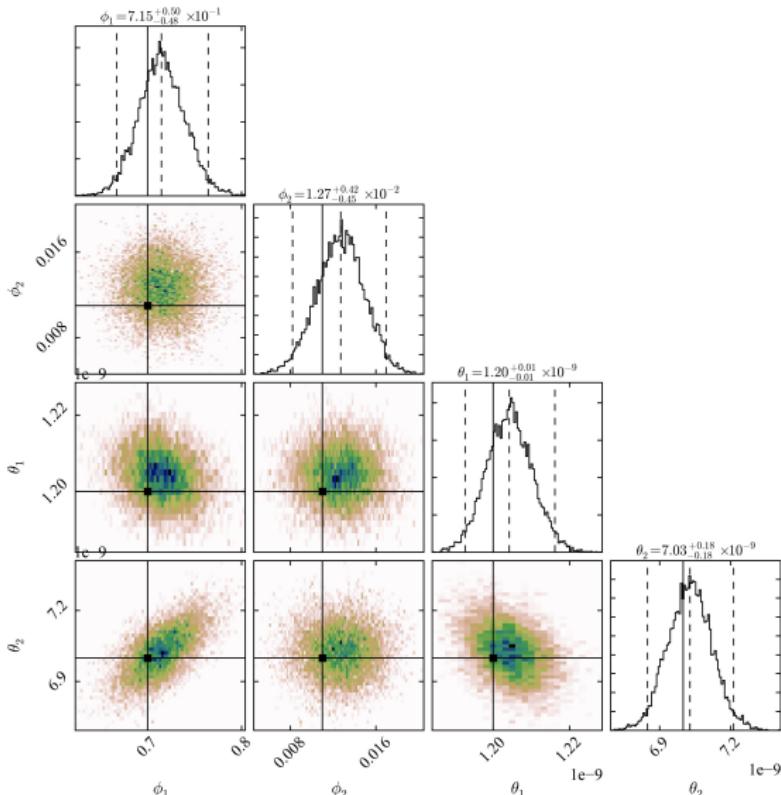
A C-ARMA(2,1) light curve



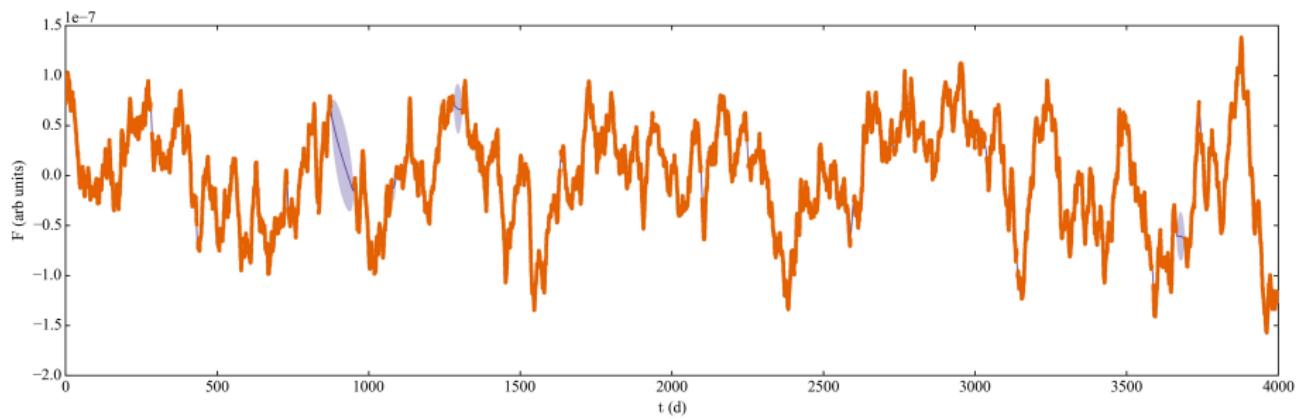
$\ln \mathcal{L}$ via Kalman filter



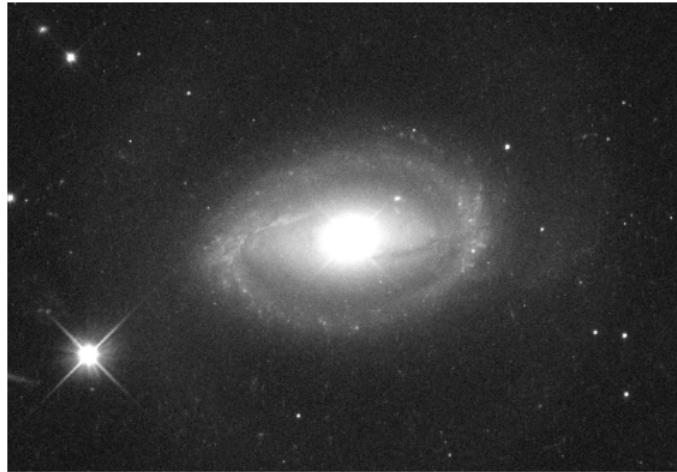
Confidence Interval Estimates



Smoothed Light Curve



Zw 229-15 (kplr006932990)



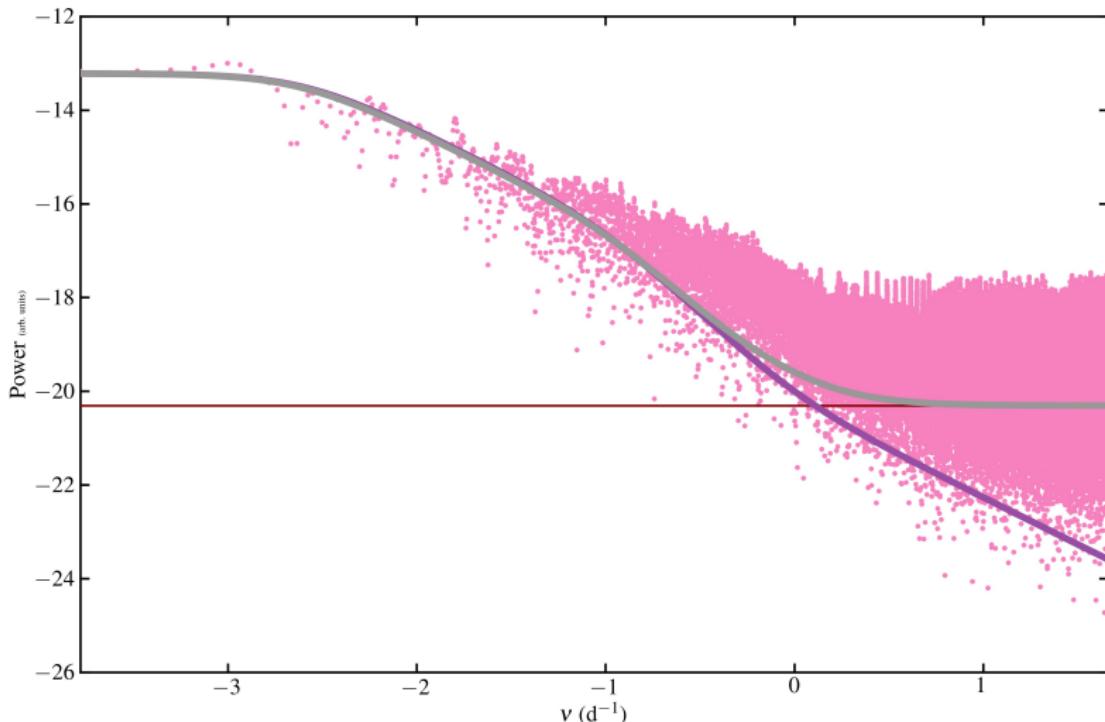
HST Image

- * Sy 1 in Lyra
- * $\Delta T_{H\beta} = 3.86^{+0.69}_{-0.90}$ d
- * mag 15.4
- * $M_{\text{BH}} = 1.00^{+0.19}_{-0.24} \times 10^7 M_{\odot}$

(Barth et al. 2011)

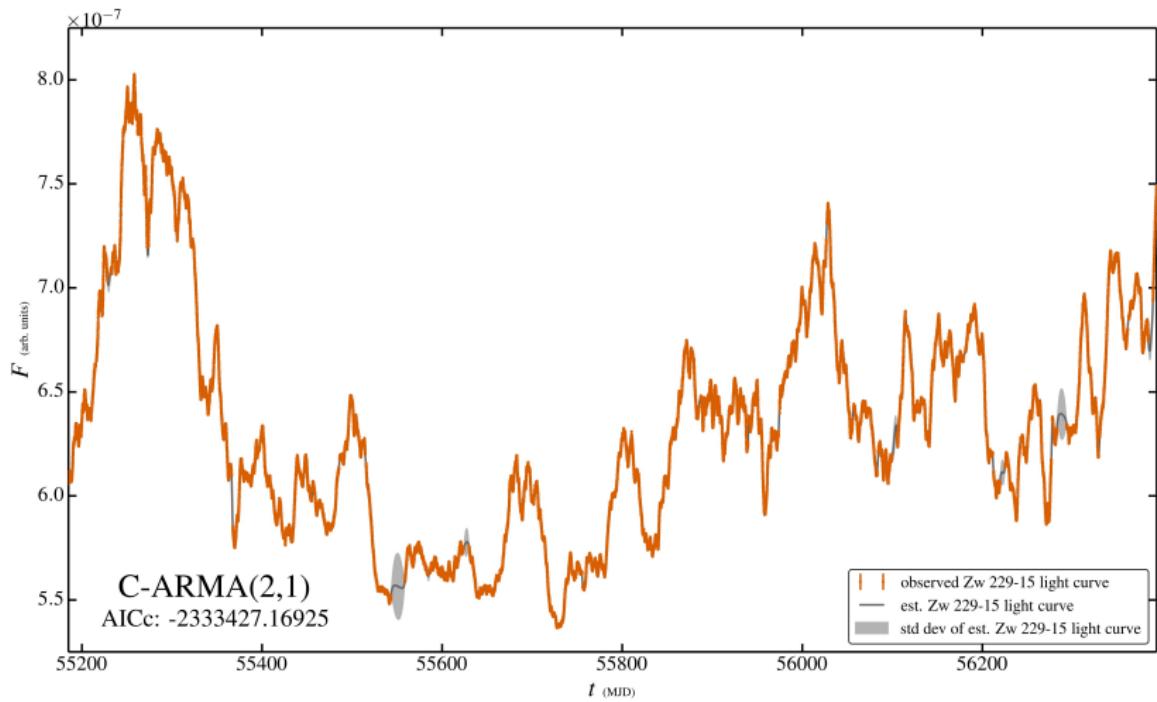
C-ARMA(2,1) model of Zw 229-15

PSD of the light curve



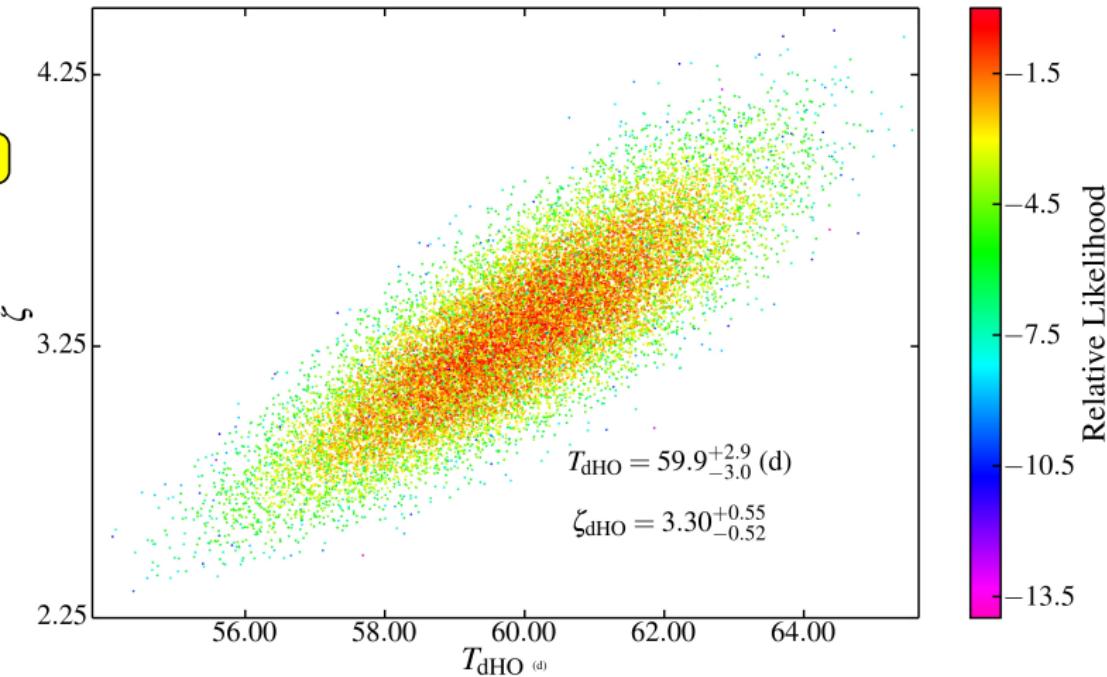
C-ARMA(2,1) model of Zw 229-15

Smoothed light curve



C-ARMA(2,1) model of Zw 229-15

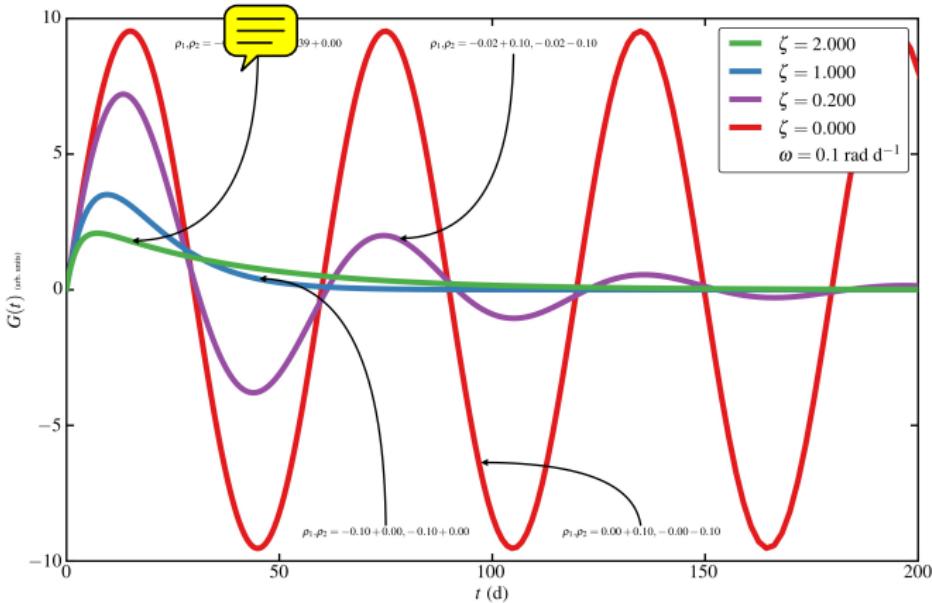
Damped Harmonic Oscillator



Green's Function

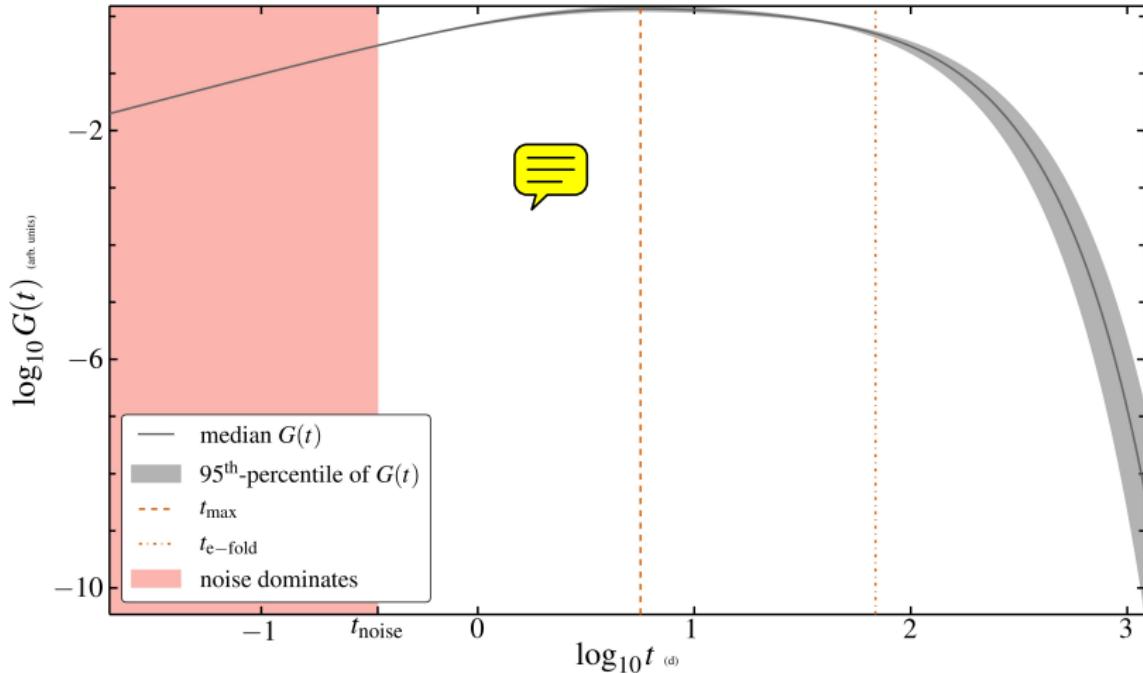
C-ARMA(2,1) case

$$d^2G + 2\omega\zeta dG + \omega^2 G = \delta(0)$$



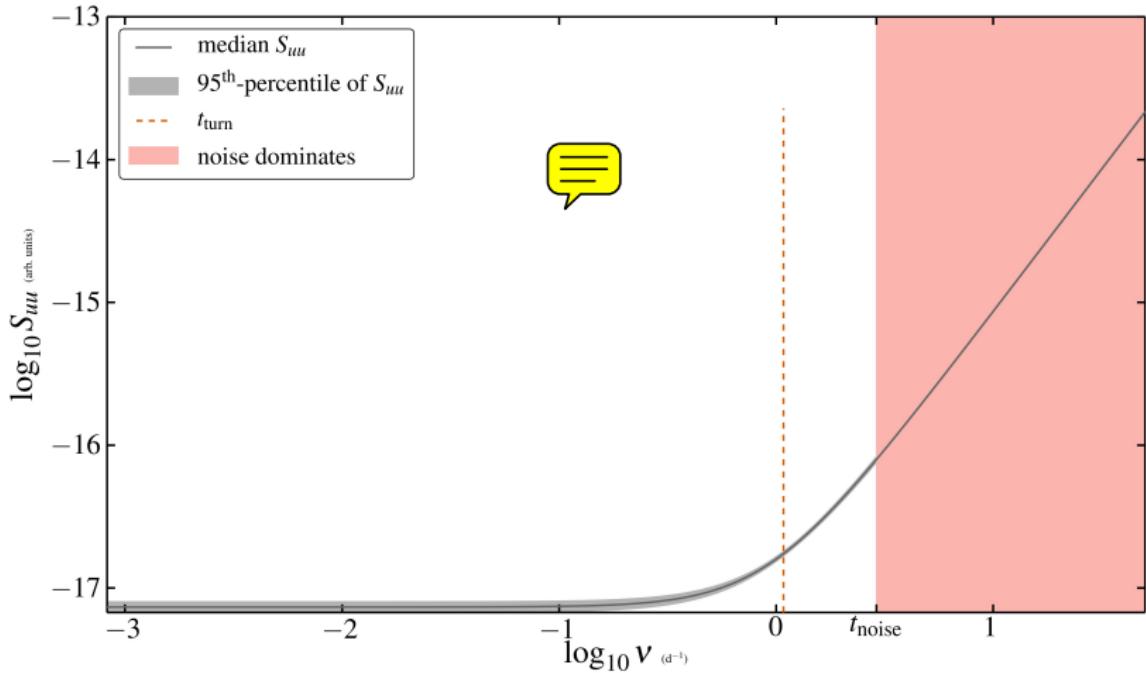
C-ARMA(2,1) model of Zw 229-15

Green's Function



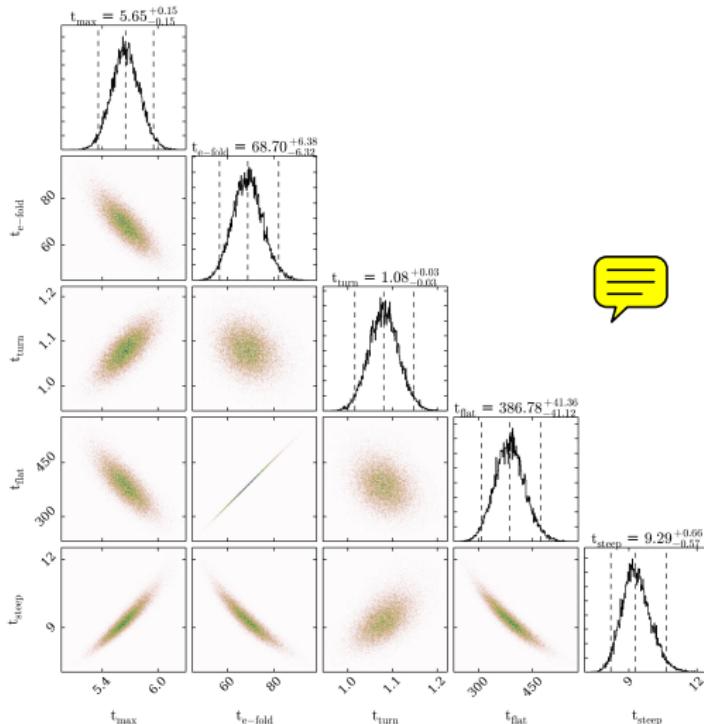
C-ARMA(2,1) model of Zw 229-15

Disturbance PSD



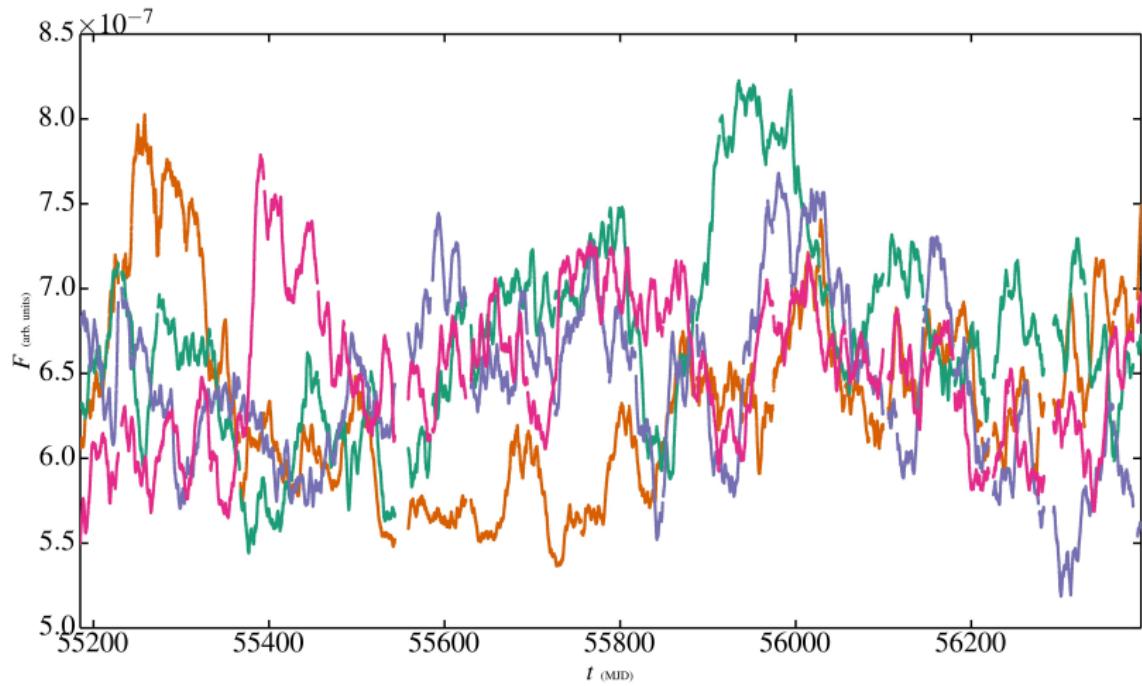
C-ARMA(2,1) model of Zw 229-15

Timescales

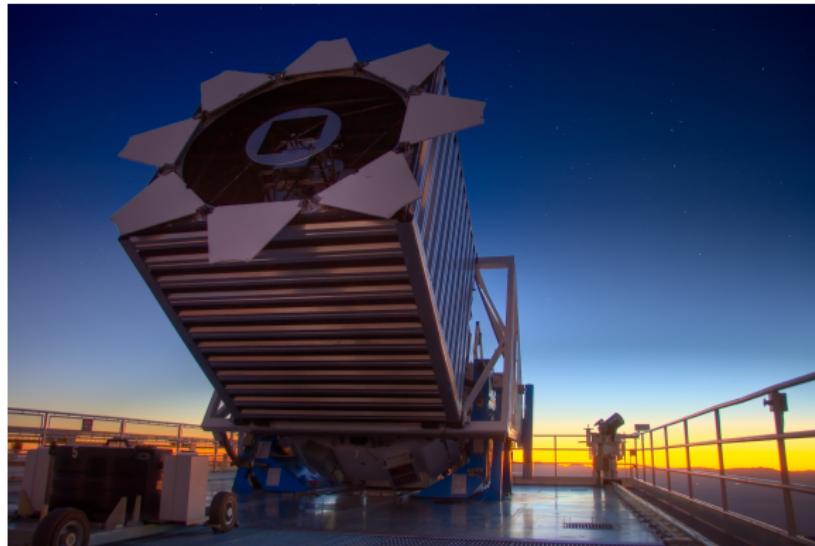


C-ARMA(2,1) model of Zw 229-15

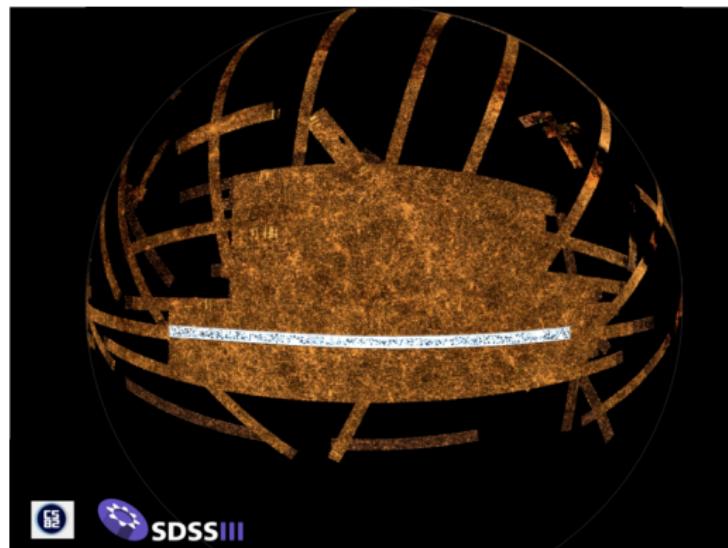
Which is the real light curve?



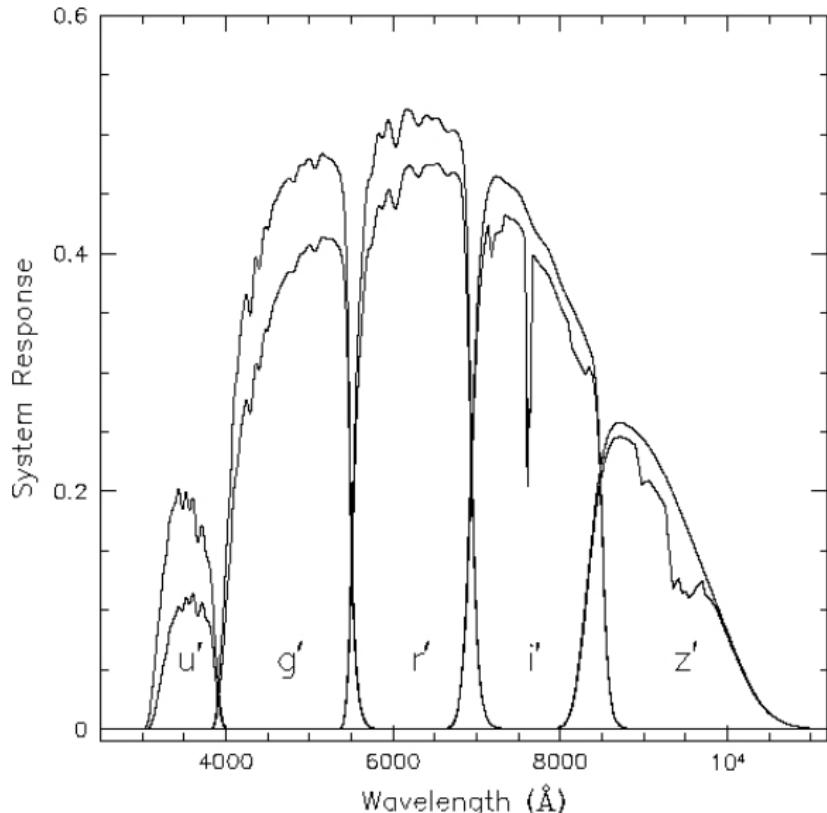
The Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS)



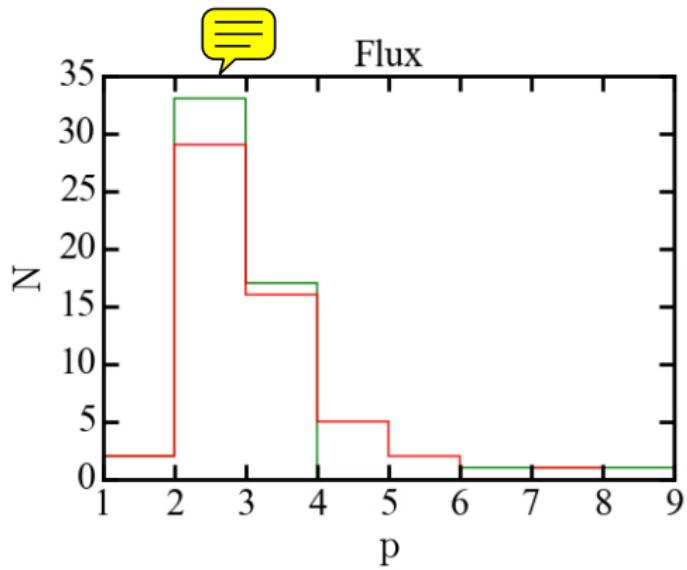
Massive dataset from Stripe82



SDSS Photometric System



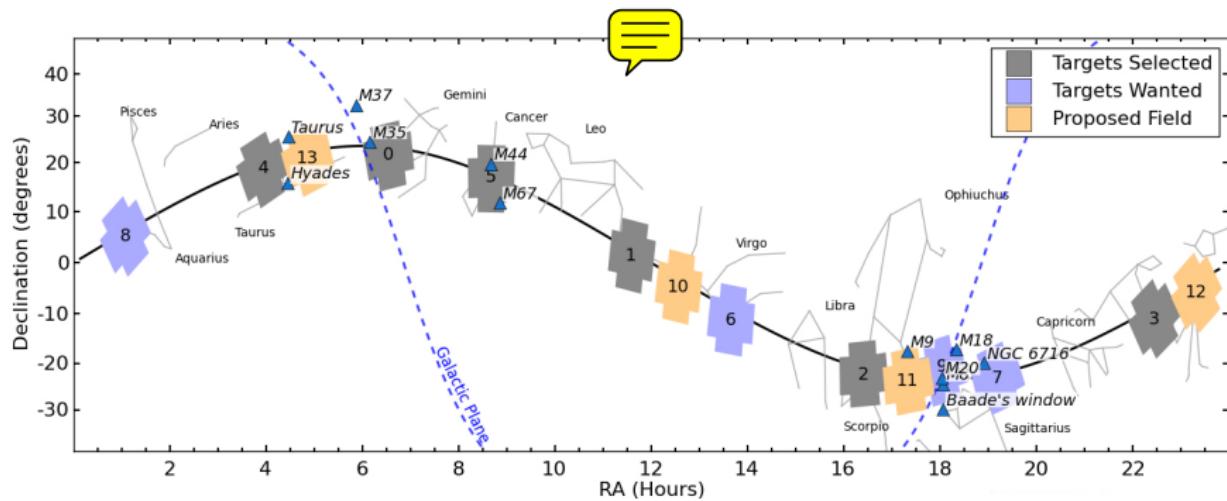
Stripe 82 QSO C-ARMA fits



Jack O'Brien

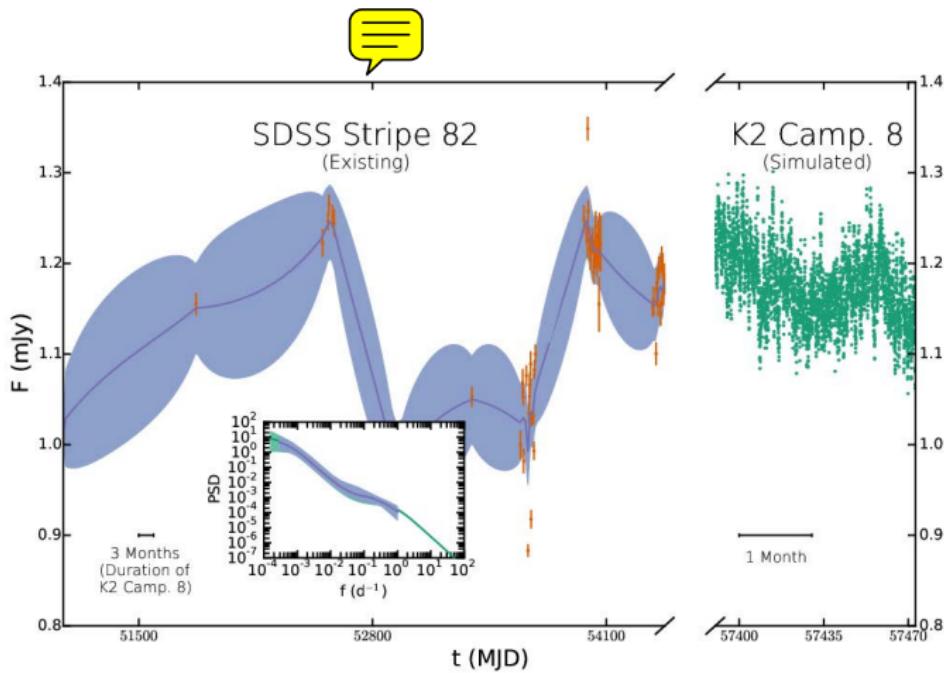
Work in Progress

K2 campaigns



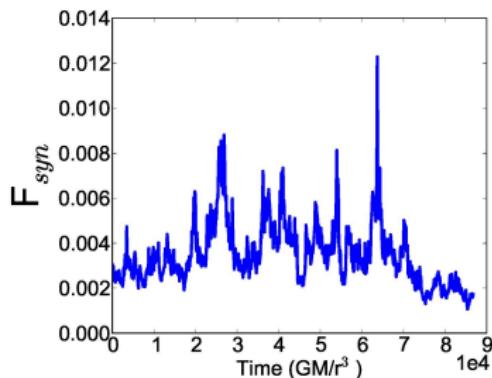
Work in Progress

K2 observations of Stripe 82 QSOs



Work in Progress

- * SDSS Stripe 82 + K2 QSO variability
- * Connection between AGN sub-type and variability
- * Stationarity of AGN light curves
- * More sophisticated time series models
- * Comparing simulations with observations
- * Cadence and periodicity requirements of LSST
- * Multi-wavelength variability



J. Drew Hogg

Conclusions

- * Kepler AGN exhibit a **wide variety** of behavior (flares & possibly QPOs)
- * DRW does **not work** for all AGN
- * Instrumentation **not responsible** for non-DRW behavior
- * AGN variability can be modelled as a C-ARMA process
- * Kalman filter can be used to infer C-ARMA parameters
- * C-ARMA(2,1) process is an **appropriate model** of accretion disk variability
- * AGN act like a **Damped Harmonic Oscillator Driven by Colored Noise**

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- * Dr Stephen McMillan
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- * (Dr.) Frank Jones

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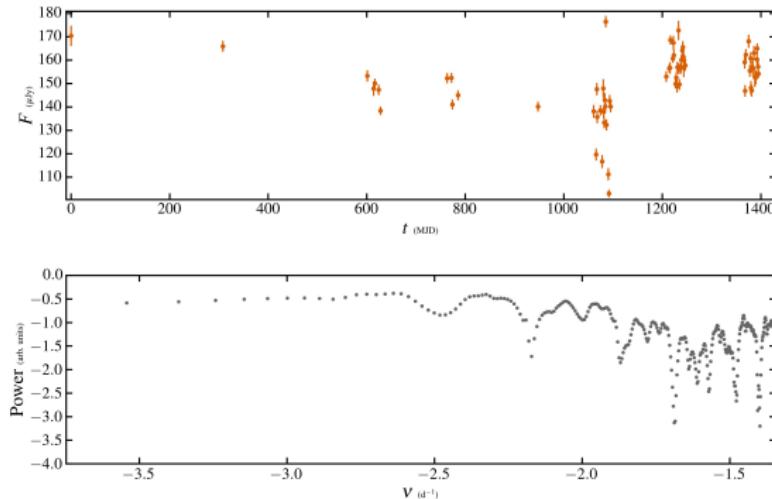
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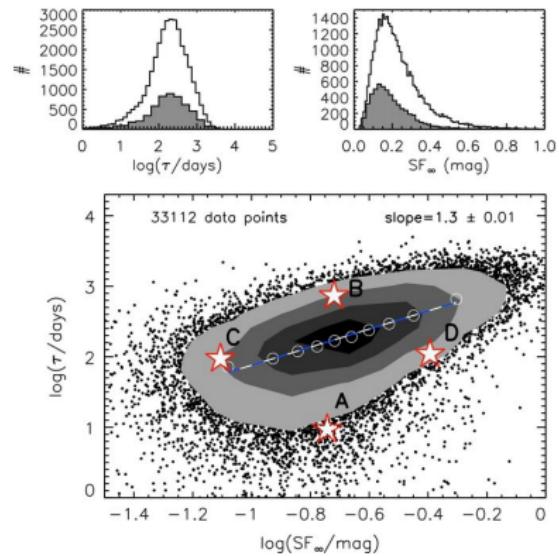
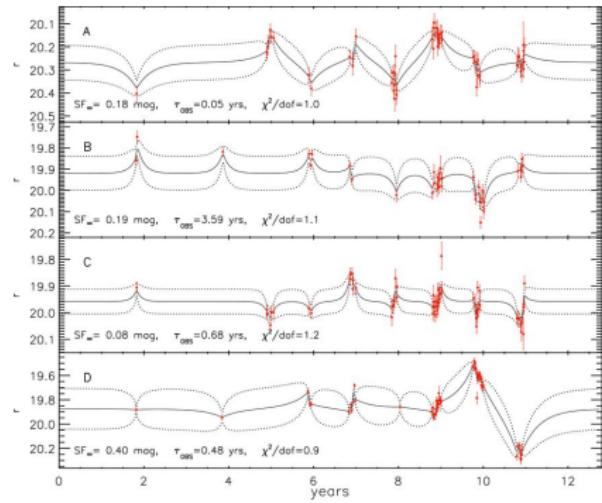
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SDSS light curves



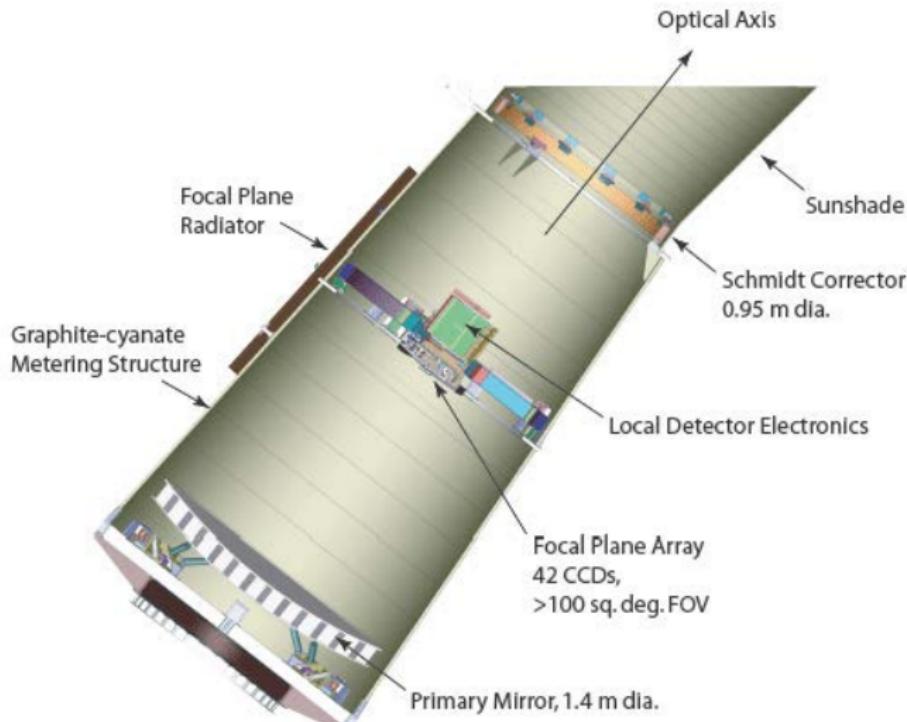
- ✿ Large dataset (~ 10000 AGN)
- ✿ Long temporal baseline (~ 10 yr)
- ✿ Well-characterized photometry
- ✿ Sparse sampling

MacLeod et al. (2010): Apply DRW to SDSS QSOs

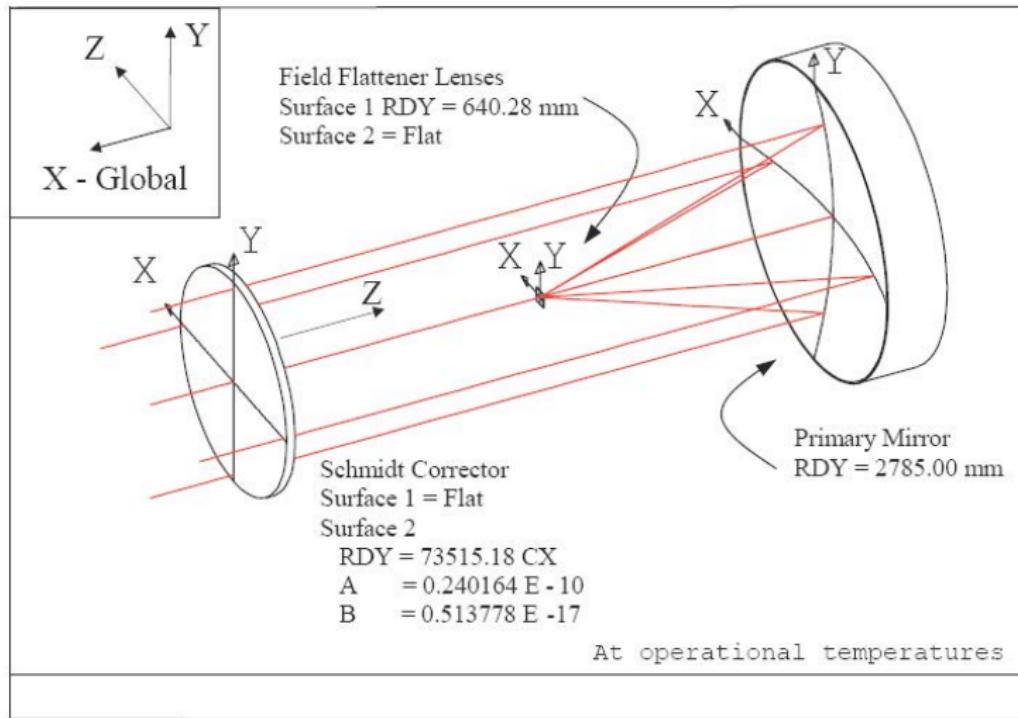


- * Thermal processes responsible for variability
- * No ‘evolution’ over cosmic time.
- * $\tau \sim M_{\text{BH}}$ but not L_{AGN}

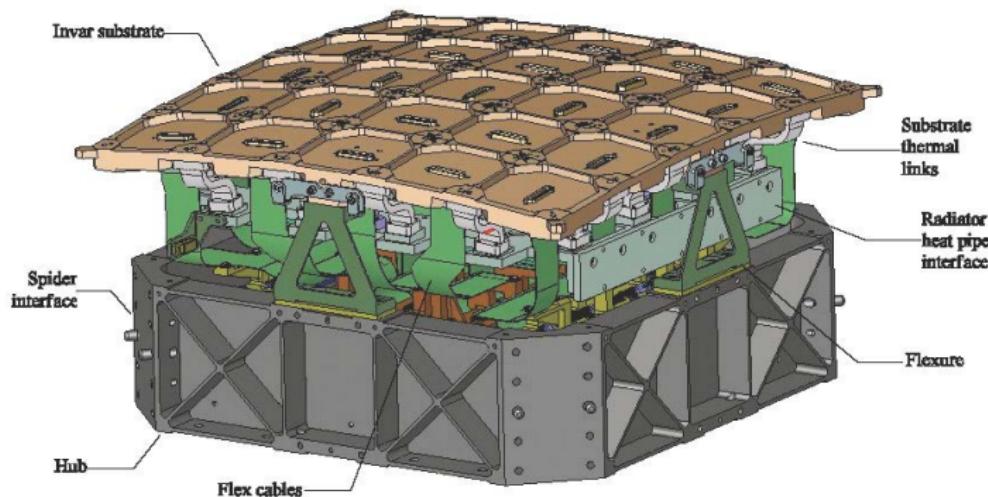
Photometer Design



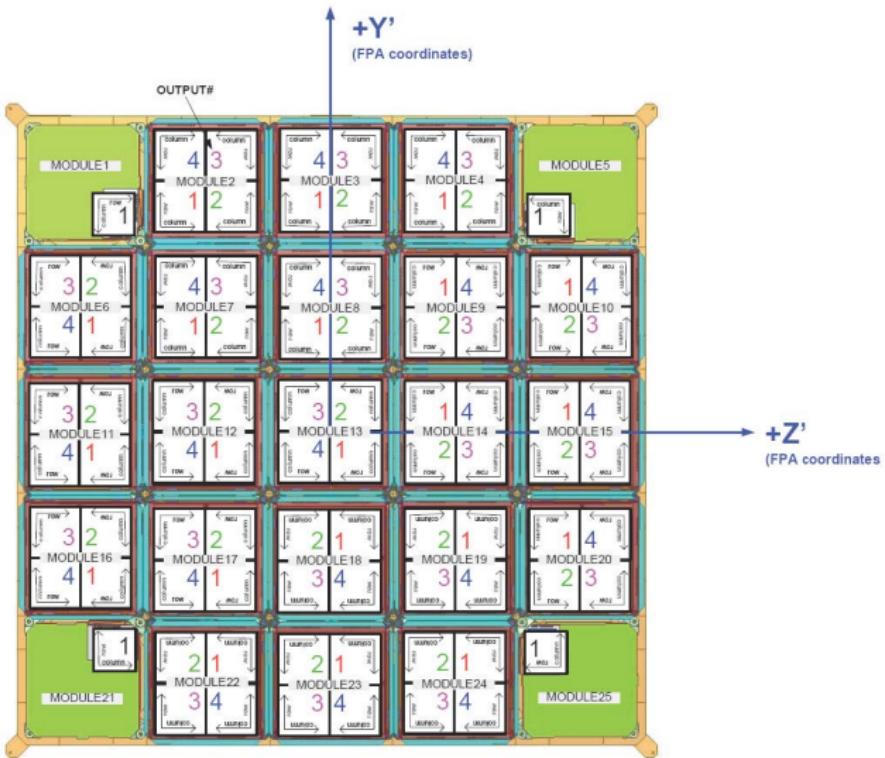
Optical Layout



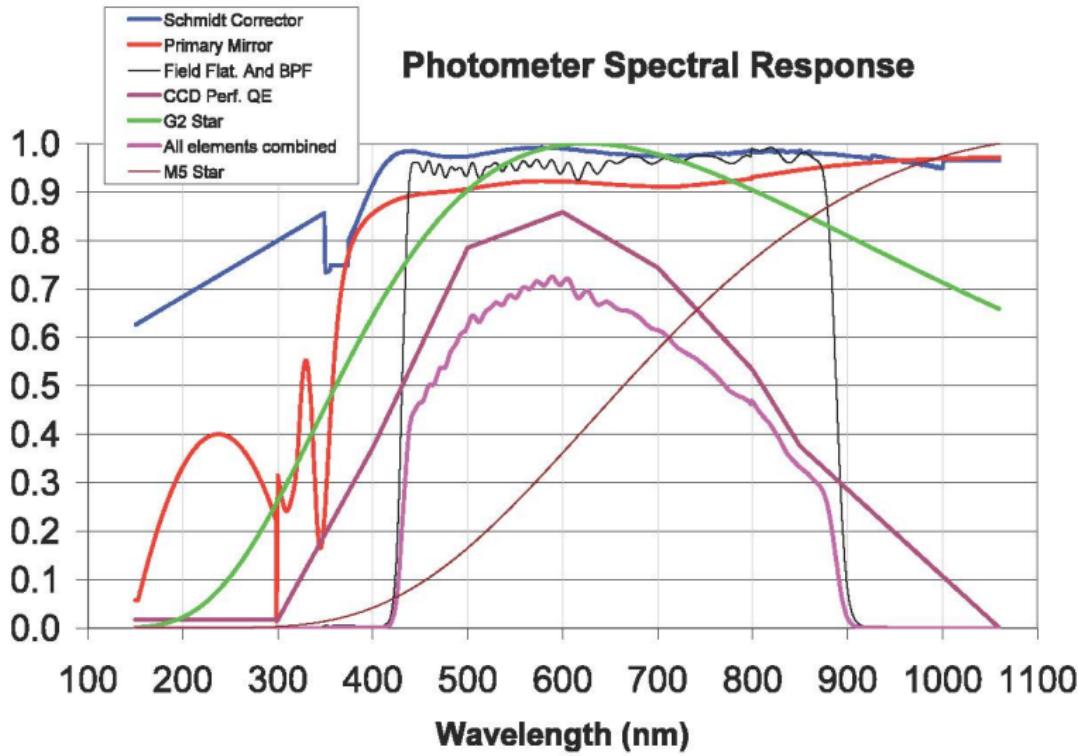
Kepler Focal Plane



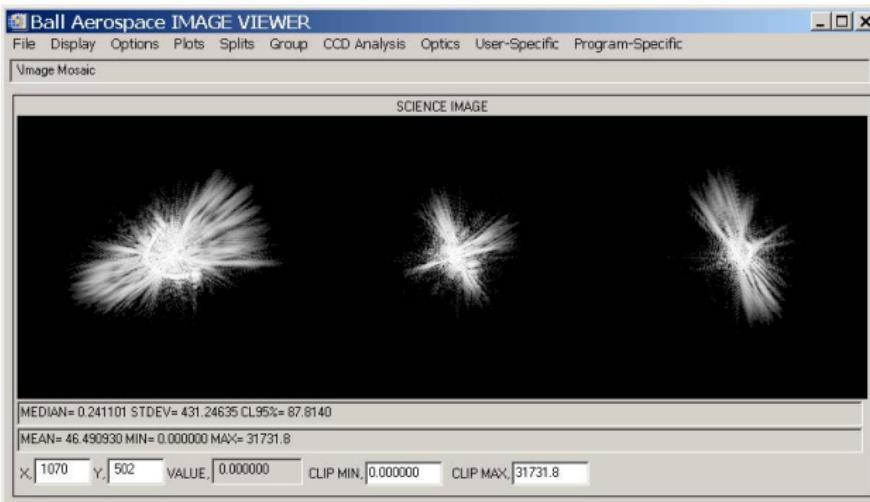
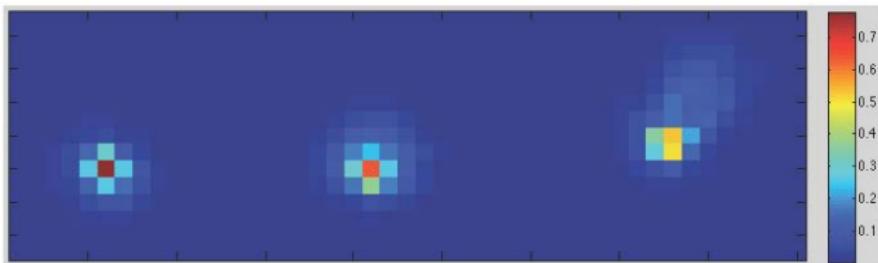
Kepler Focal Plane Layout



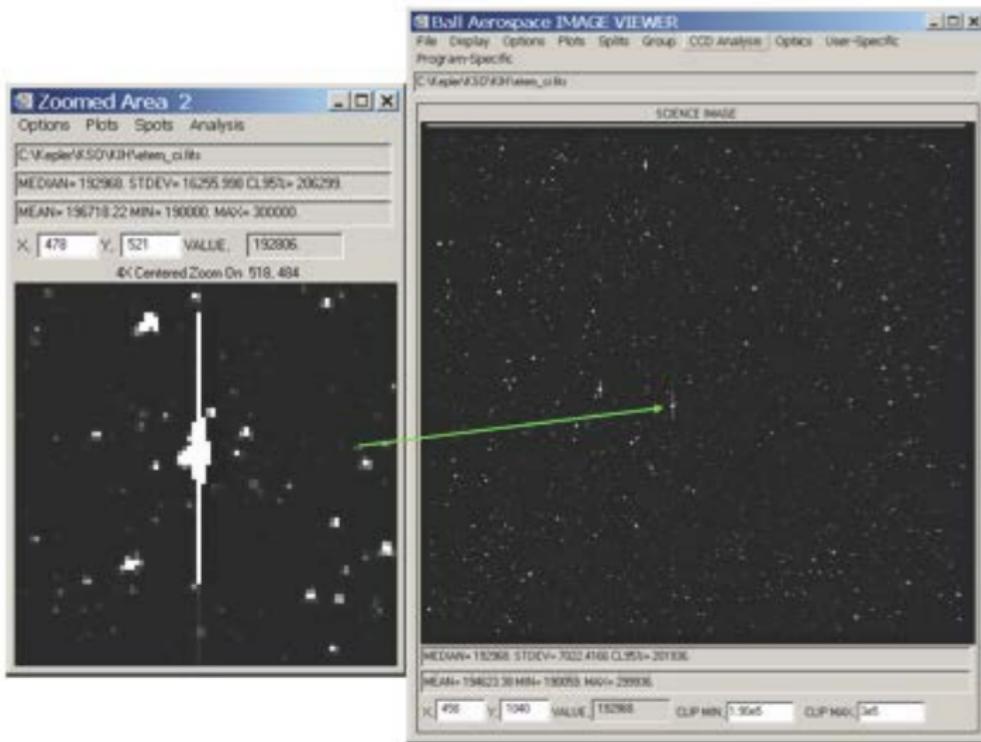
Kepler Bandpass



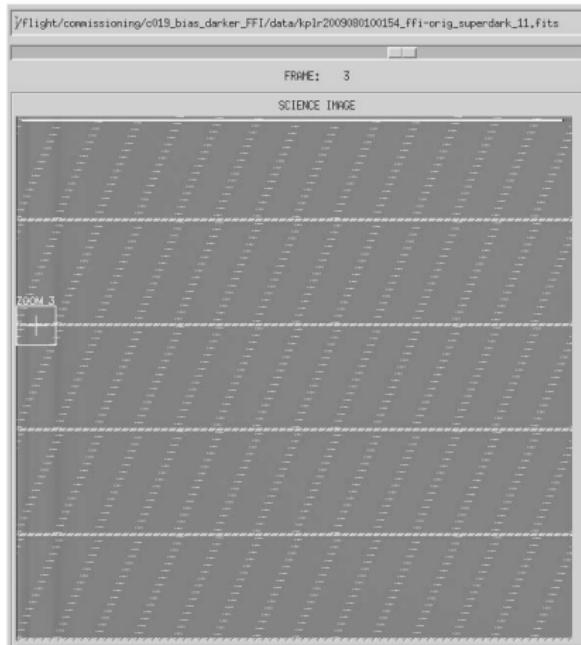
Kepler PRF & Chromatic aberration



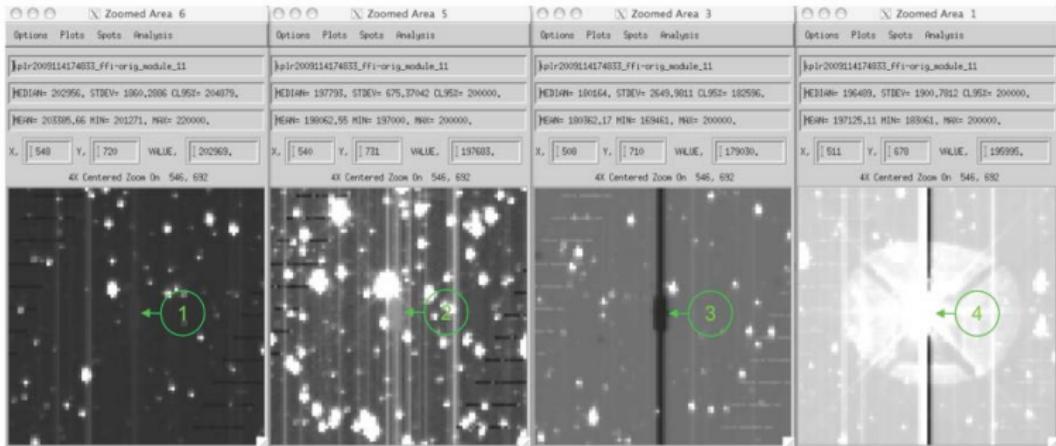
Kepler Image Quality



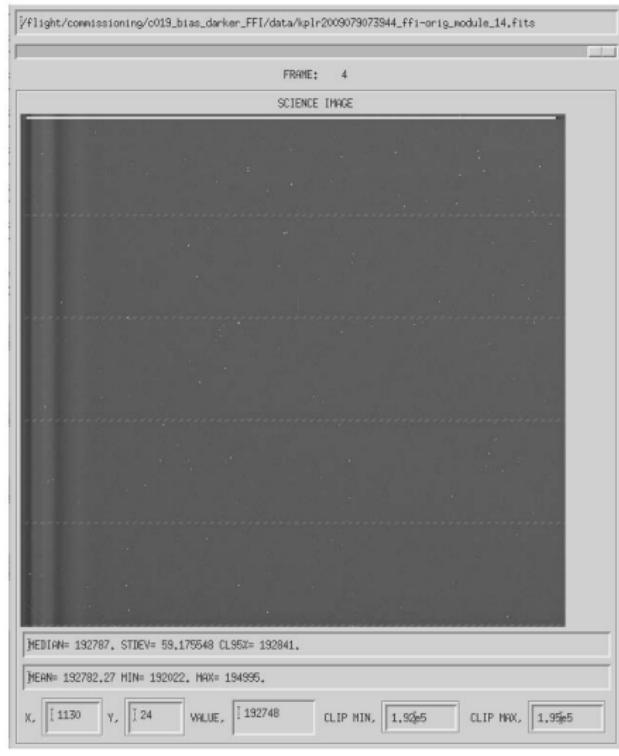
Artifact: FGS Crosstalk (Dark)



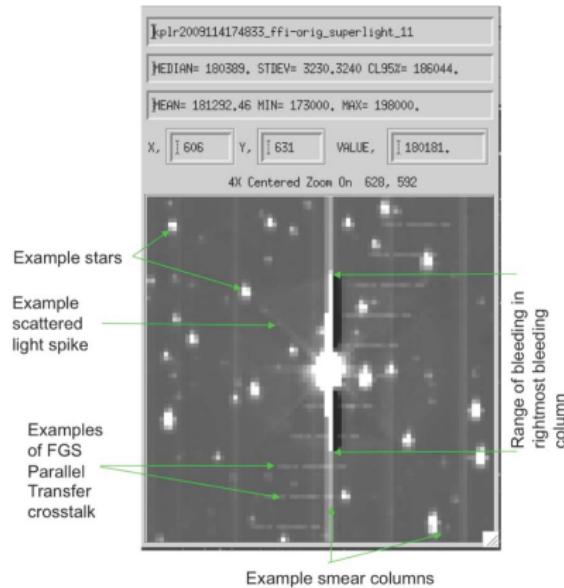
Artifact: Video Crosstalk



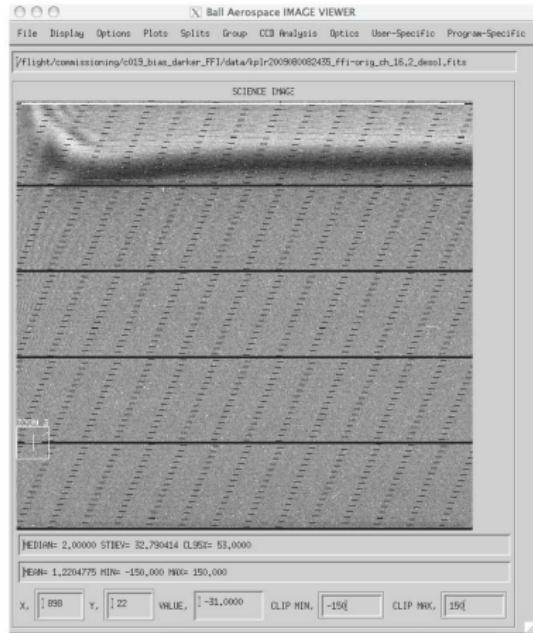
Artifact: Start-of-Line Ringing (SOLR)



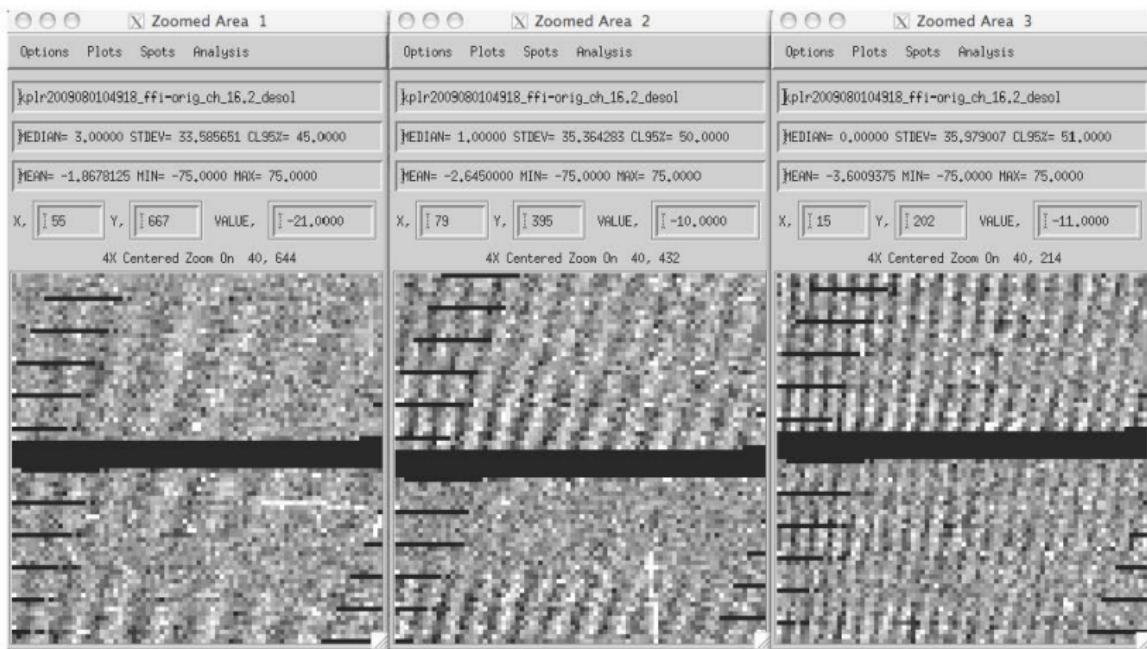
Artifact: Undershoot



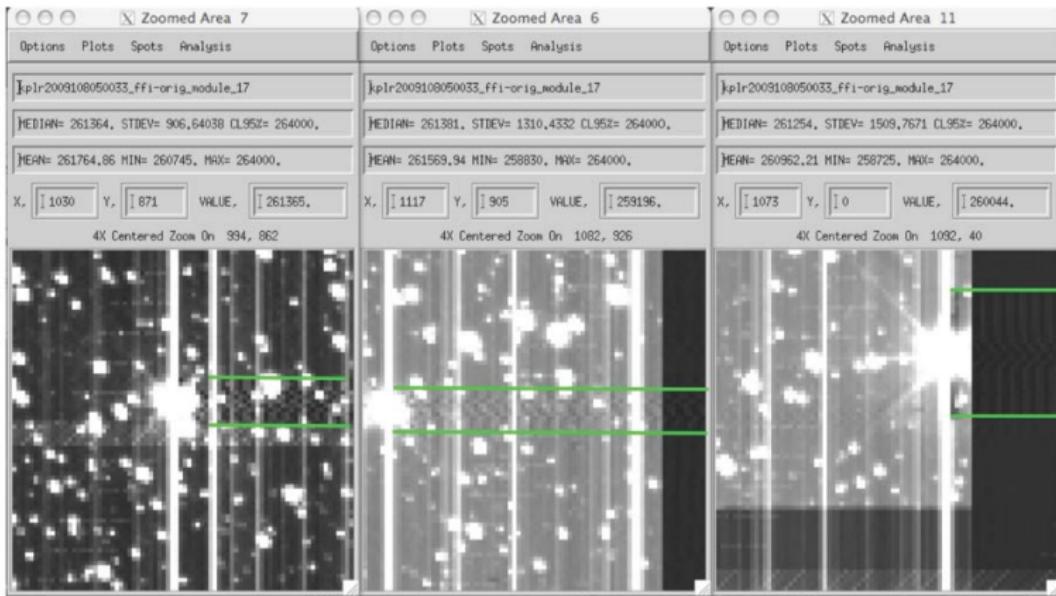
Artifact: Rolling Bands



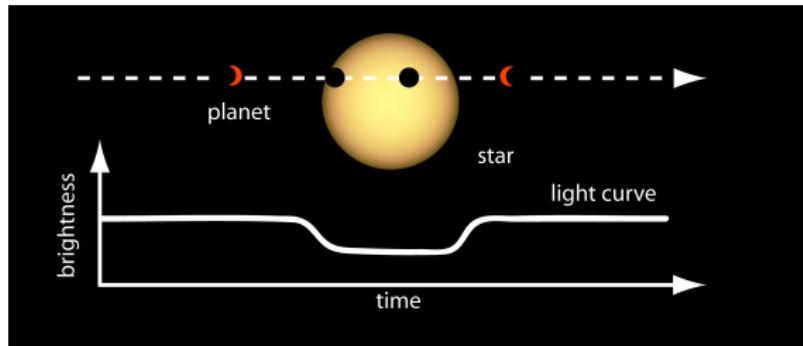
Artifact: Moire Pattern Drift (MPD)



Artifact: Bright Star Induced MPD



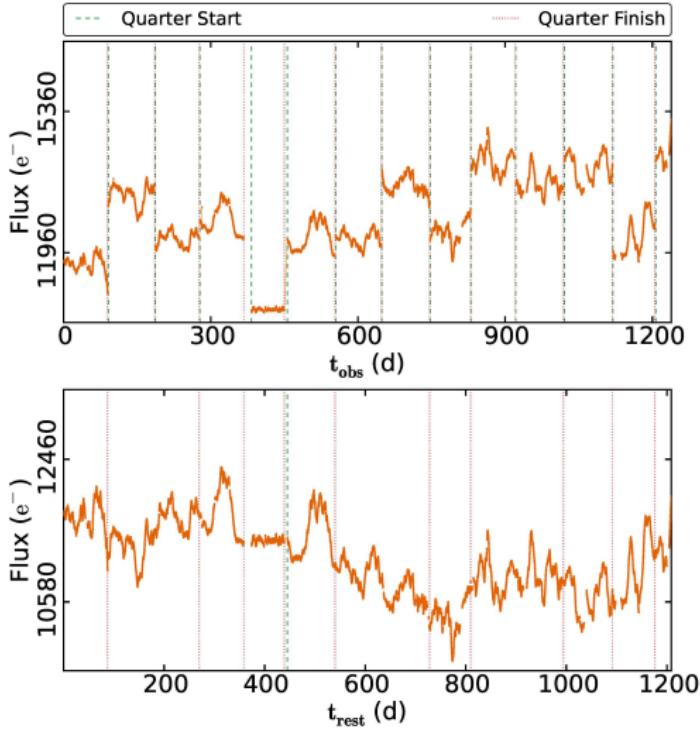
Kepler Mission



- * Required precision ~ 20 ppm
- * Desired lifetime ~ 4 yr
- * Achieved precision ~ 35 ppm
- * Actual lifetime ~ 3.5 yr

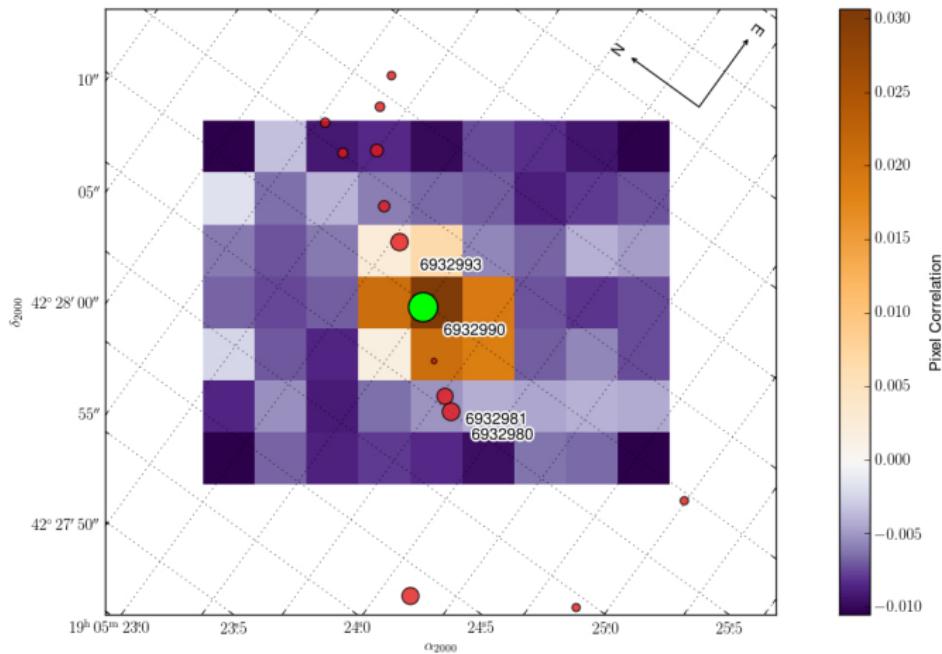
Gilliland et al. (2011); Thompson et al. (2015)

Offsets



- * Inter-quarter
- * Photometric aperture re-definition
- * Stitching: End-match mean (100 obs)

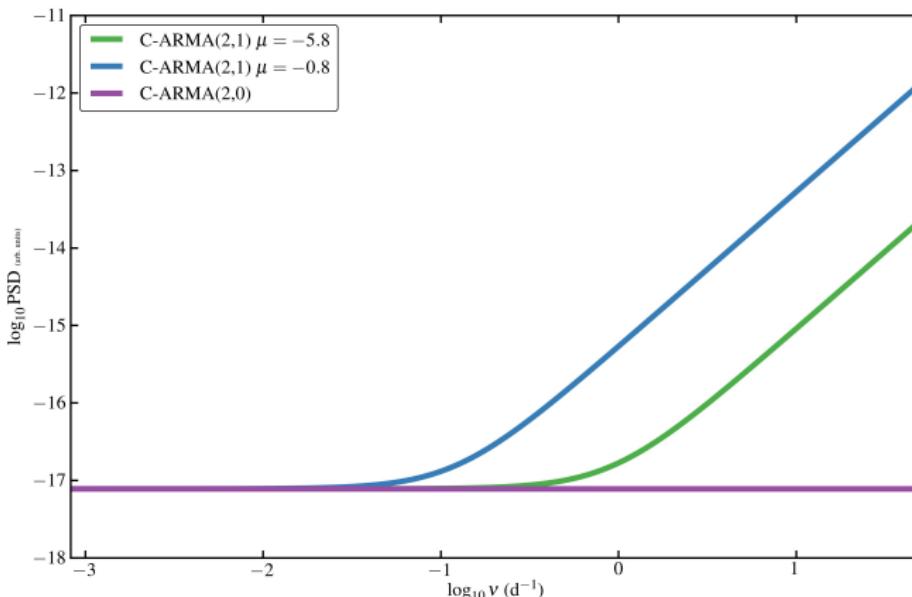
Crowding



Jackeline Moreno

Disturbance PSD C-ARMA(2,1) case

$$u = \beta_1 d(dW) + \beta_2 (dW)$$



State Space Representation

State equation:

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{F}\mathbf{x}_k + \mathbf{w}_k$$

Observation equation:

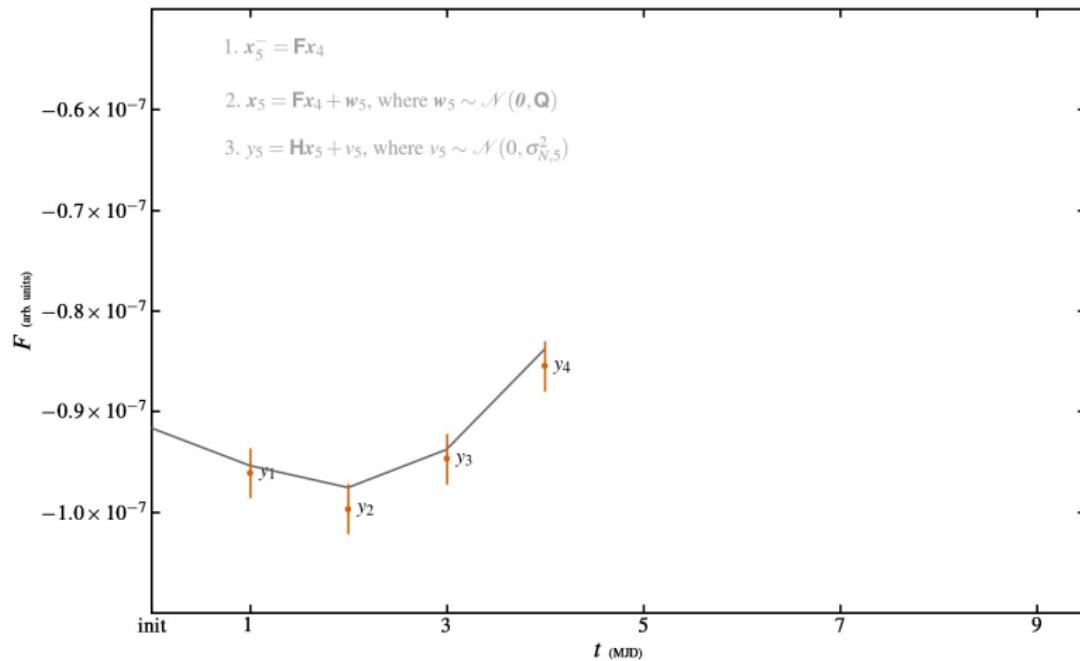
$$y_k = \mathbf{H}_k \mathbf{x}_k + v_k$$

Disturbance & noise properties

$$\mathbf{w}_k \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{Q})$$

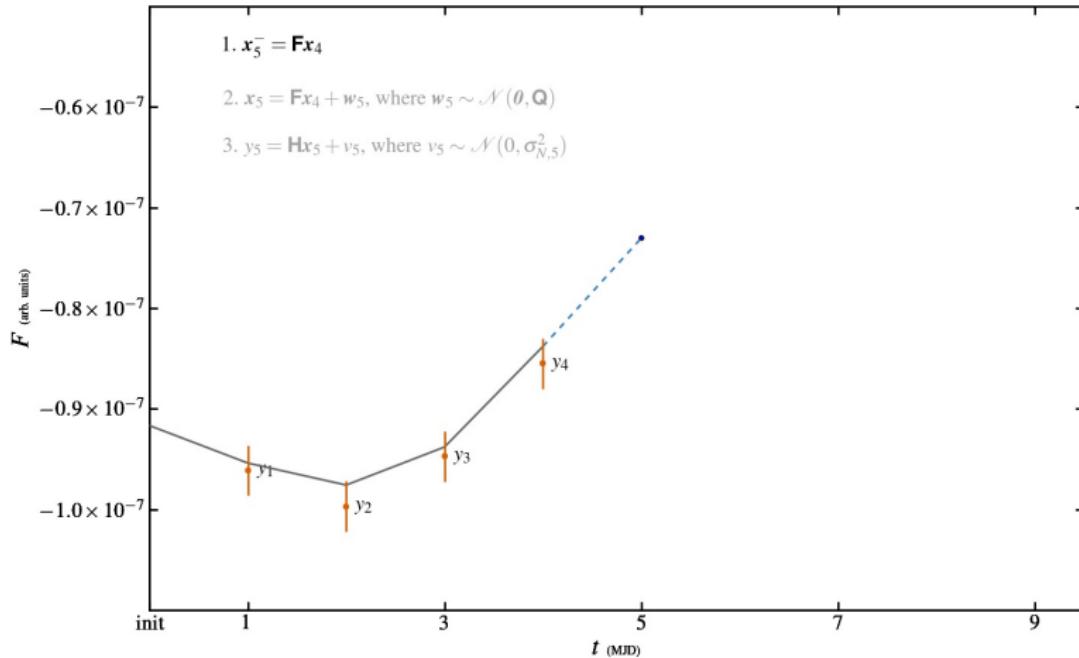
$$v_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_{N,k}^2)$$

Evolution & observation of light curve state



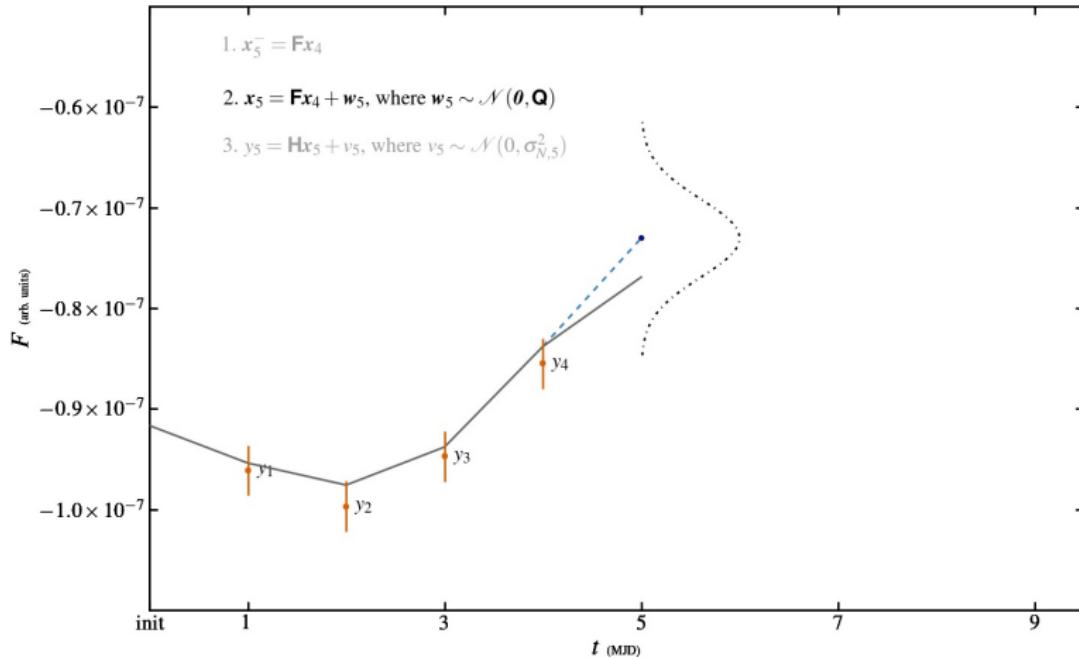
Evolution & observation of light curve state

Evolution without disturbance



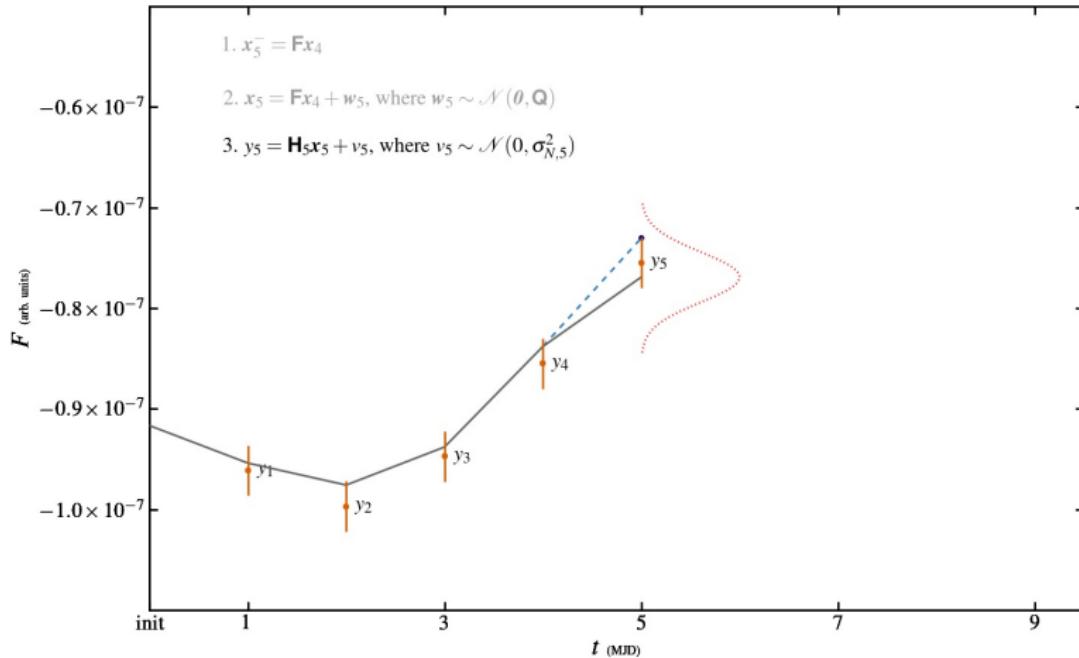
Evolution & observation of light curve state

Effect of the disturbance

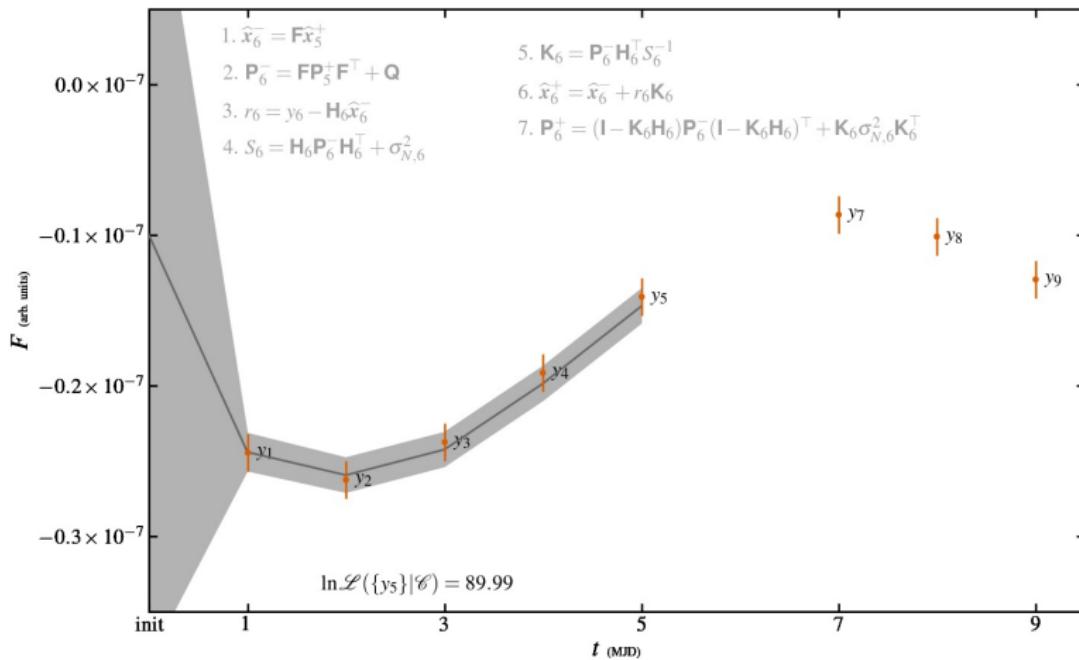


Evolution & observation of light curve state

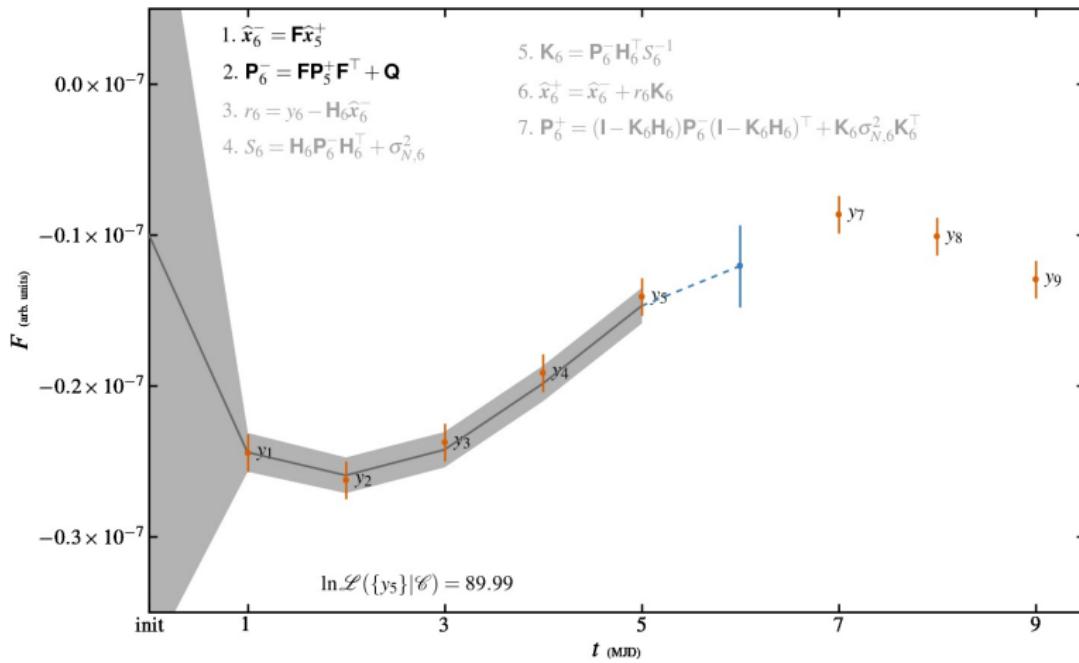
Observing the AGN



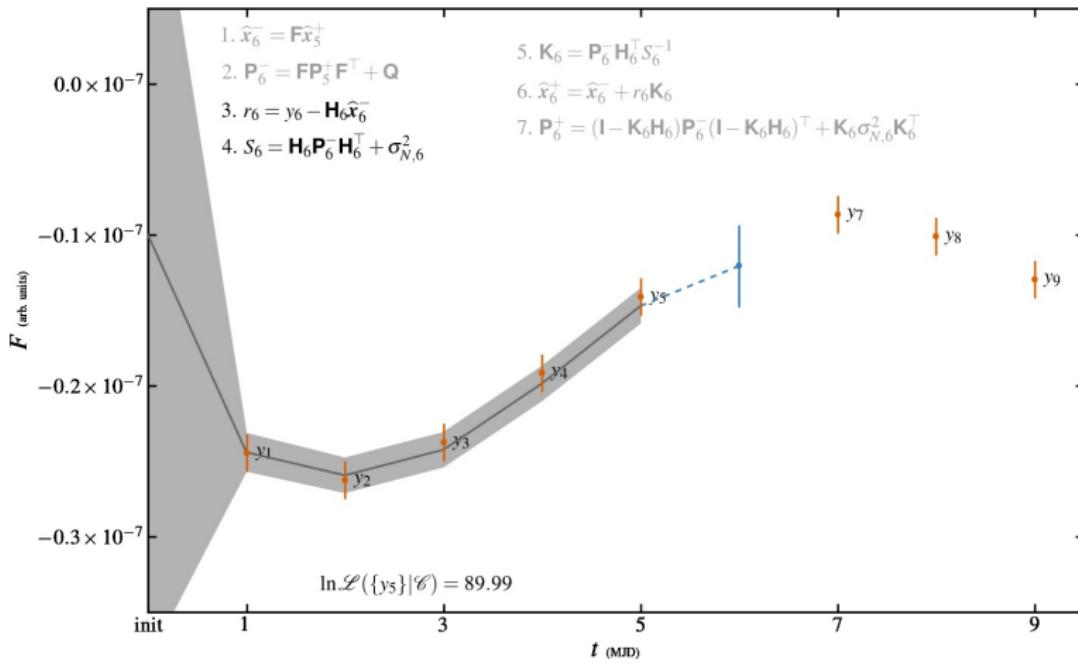
In \mathcal{L} via Kalman filter



In \mathcal{L} via Kalman filter Predict Step

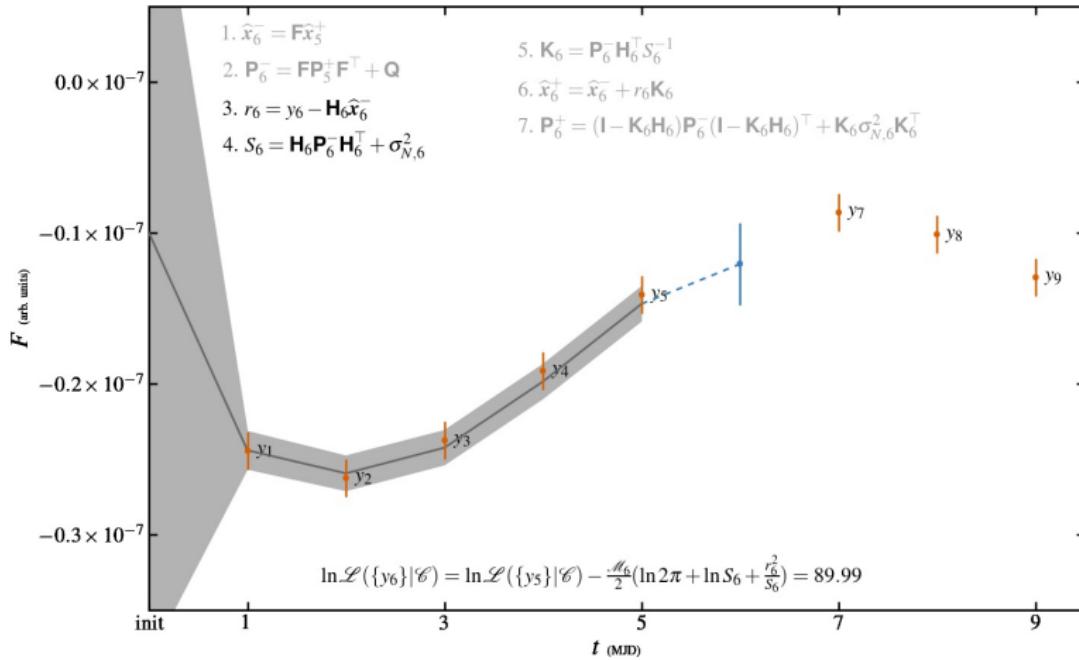


In \mathcal{L} via Kalman filter
Innovation calculation



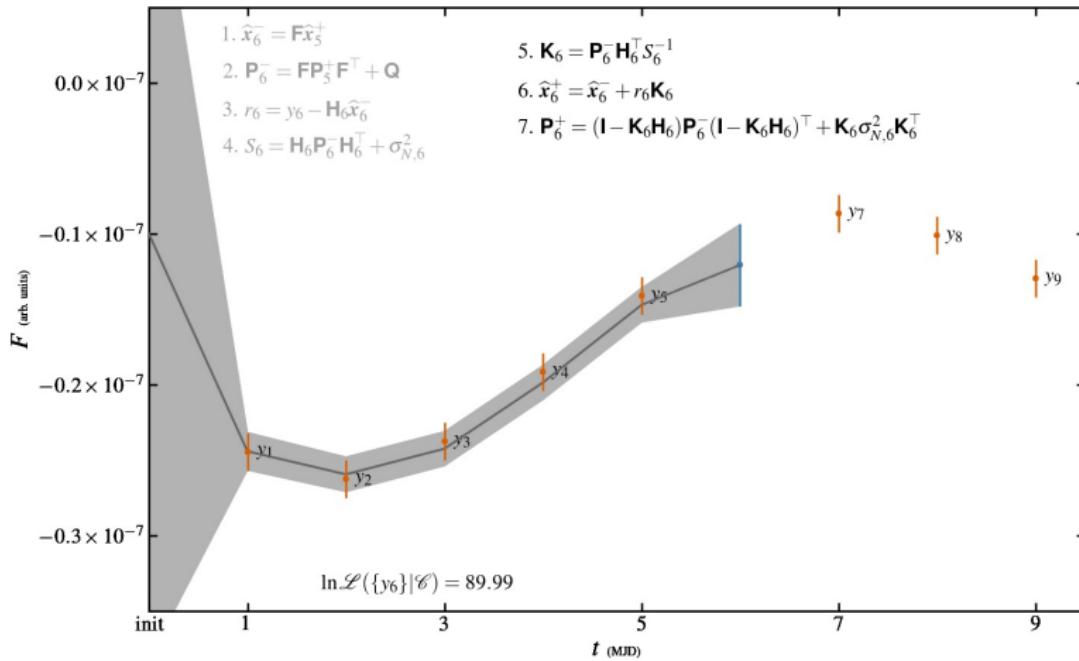
$\ln \mathcal{L}$ via Kalman filter

Update $\ln \mathcal{L}$

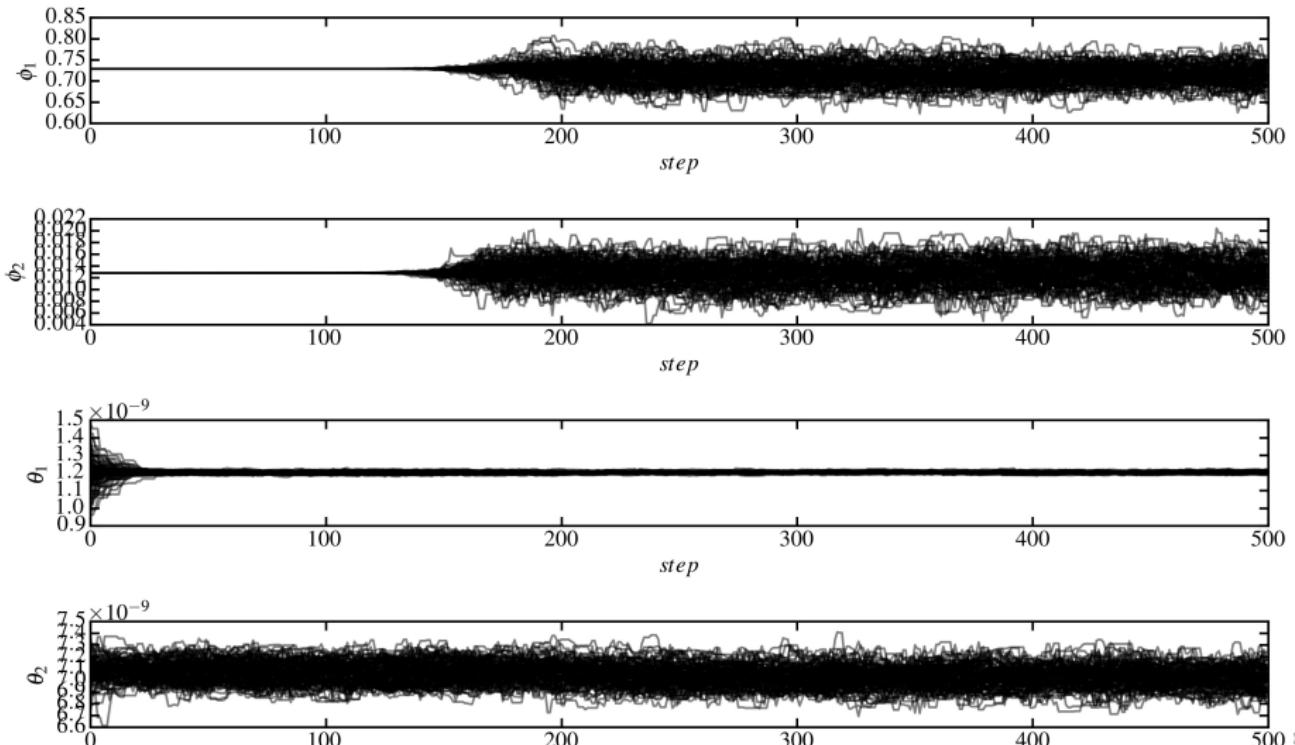


$\ln \mathcal{L}$ via Kalman filter

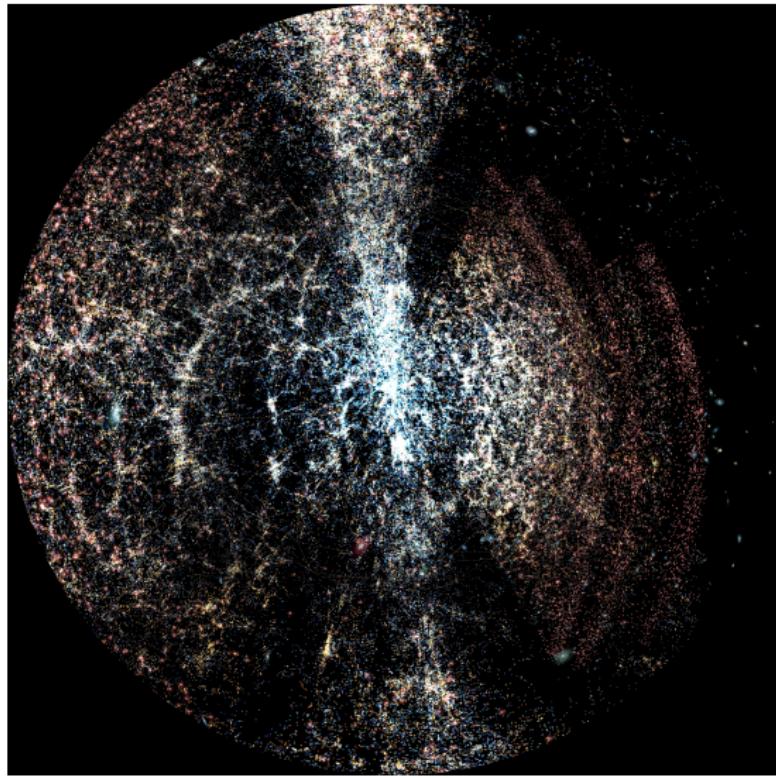
Correct Step



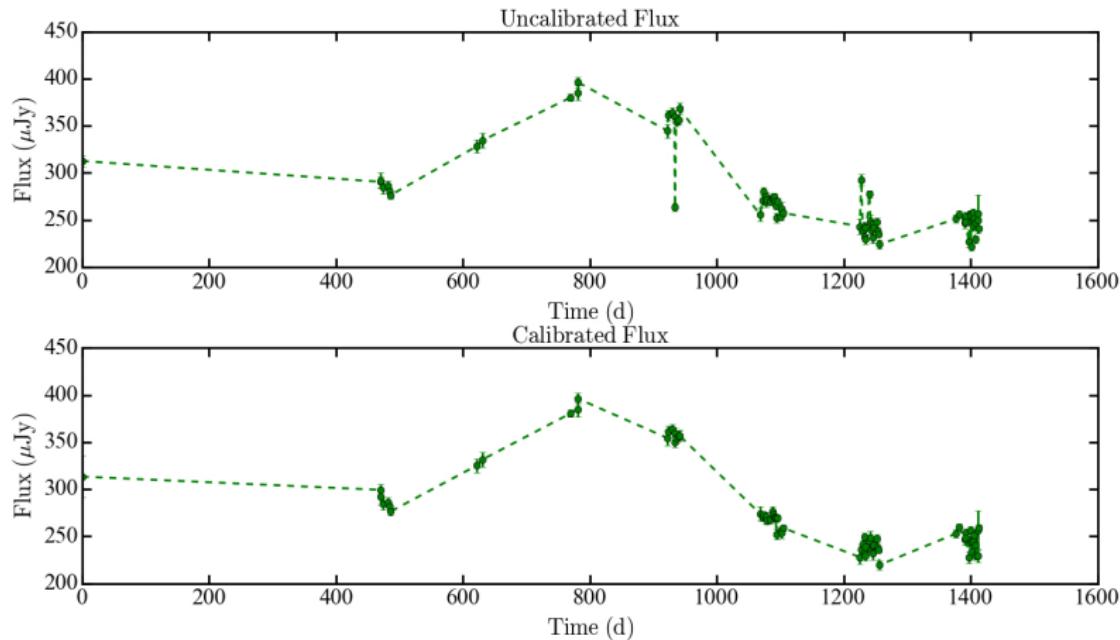
MCMC Estimation



Large Scale Structure of the Universe

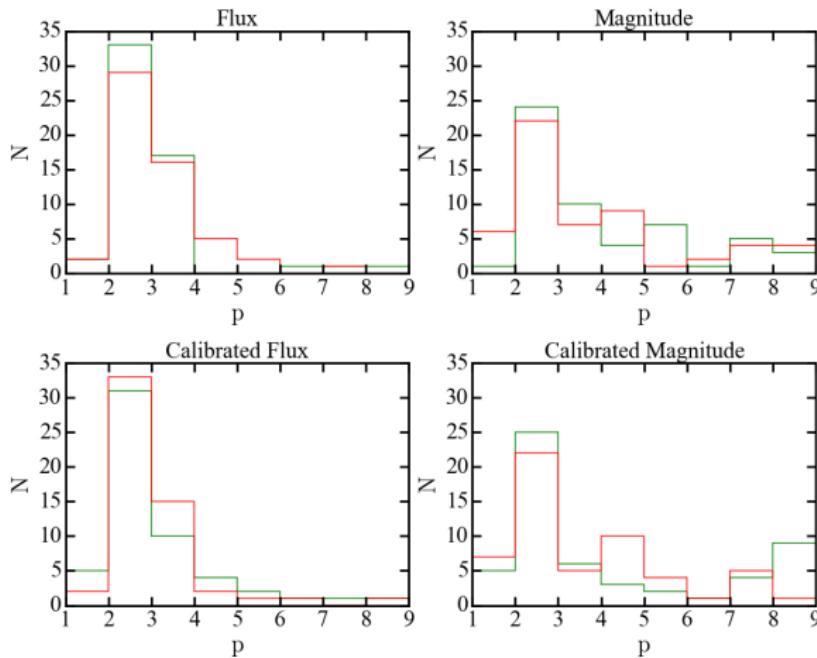


Ivezić Stripe 82 Calibration



Jack O'Brien

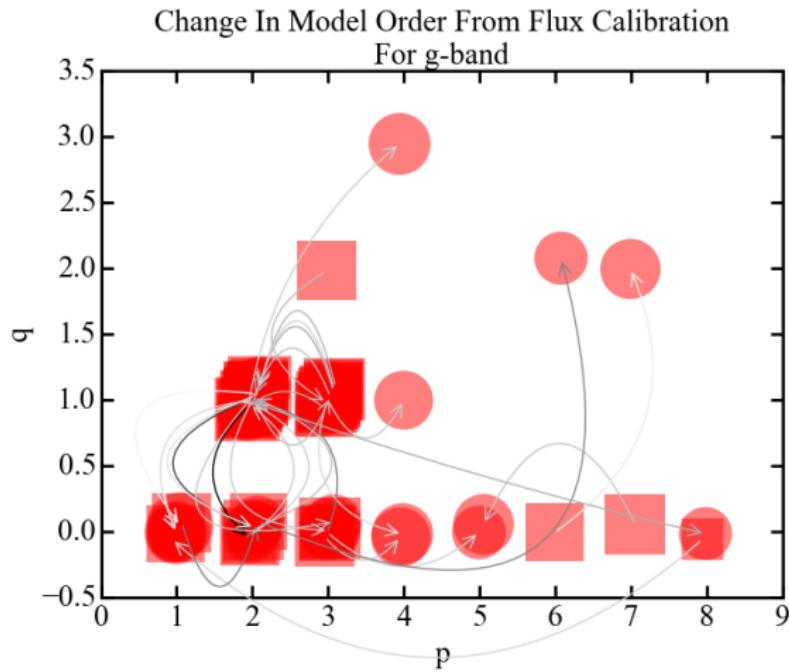
Stripe 82 QSO C-ARMA fits



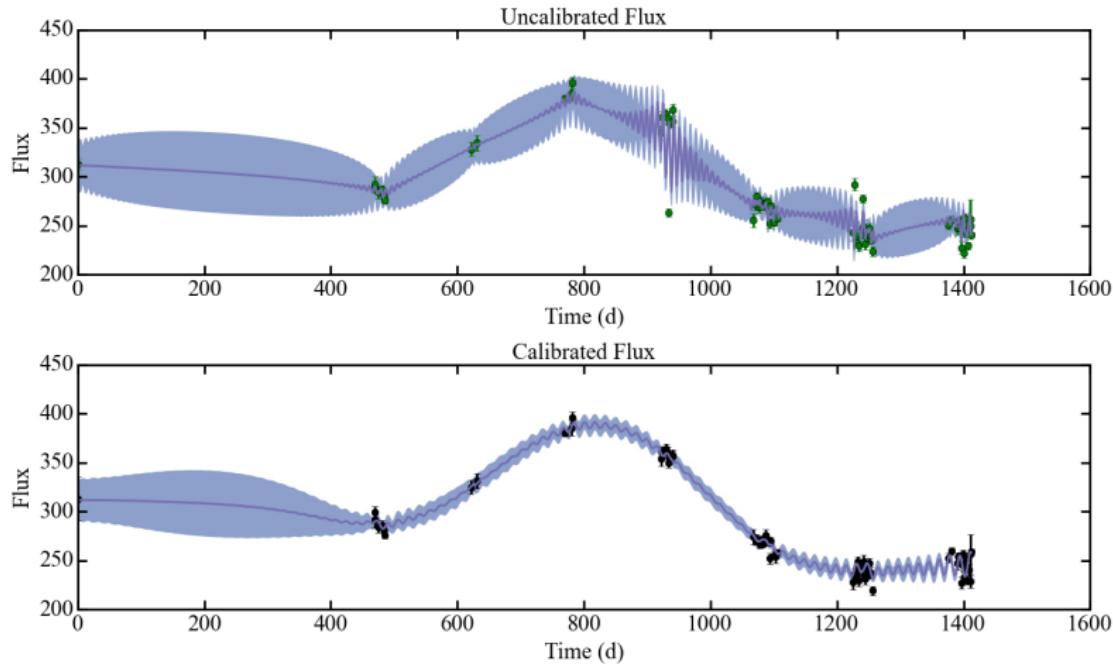
Jack O'Brien

Stripe 82 QSO

Effect of Ivezić calibration



Stripe 82 QSO light curve C-ARMA fit



$C\text{-ARMA}(3,1) \rightarrow C\text{-ARMA}(2,1)$

Work in Progress

K2

