# School of Physics and Astronomy



## Senior Honours Project Astrophysics

# Deep Stacking of AGN Hypervariables

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#### Abstract

In this project, I examine the unusual luminosity of the galactic nucleus SDSS J094511 located at redshift Z=? using data gathered with the Liverpool Telescope on Las Palmas between 2012 and 2018. I develop several algorithms for centroiding on the object, for resampling to obtain higher resolution, and for stacking images to increase the S/N ratio in the frame. I extract radial and linear cross sections from the object and compare these to the point-spread-function of the Liverpool Telescope CCD to corroborate the hypothesis that linear increases in the luminosity are *not* due to instability of the viscous AGN accretion disk, but a gravitational microlensing event by a star in an intervening galaxy or dwarf galaxy.

#### Declaration

I declare that this project and report is my own work.

Signature: Date: April 1, 2020

Supervisor: Professor A. Lawrence, FRSE, FRaS 12 Weeks

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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 AGNs and the Viscous Accretion Disc

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## 1.2 The Pan-STARRS Survey

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## 2 The Liverpool Telescope Data

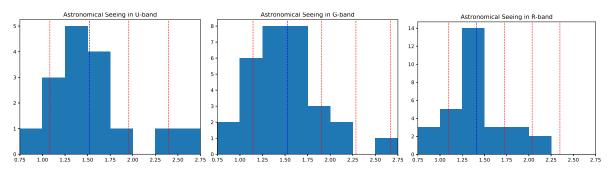


Figure 1: Astronomical seeing of the LT data in Johnson UGR bands.

There are several technical problems associated with the Liverpool Telescope (LT) data. In many frames, astronomical seeing is very poor. All frames, particularly in the U-band, are littered with hot pixels or cosmic rays detections.

A single image of J094511 in the U-band has a seeing of  $r_0 = 999.0''$ , which is likely an error. For this reason, the image has been thrown out and its seeing parameter excluded from the calculation of the mean and standard deviation of the seeing data.

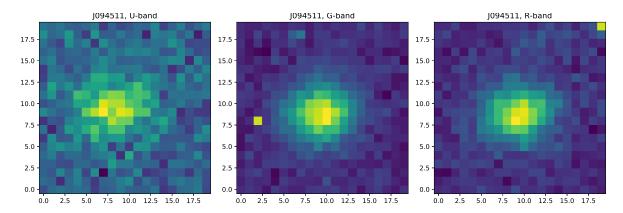


Figure 2: Image stack of J094511 in the Johnson UGR bands.

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Appendix A: Alignment Algorithm