Mrk 110 multiwavalength variability and prospects for THESEUS

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(in collaboration with I. Mc Hardy, E. Cackett, A. Baarth, K. Horne and many others)

AGN powered by SMBH at center of galaxies

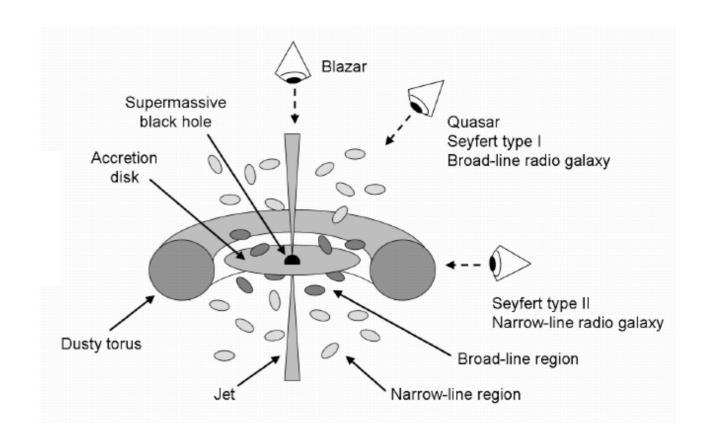
Complex accretion flow, with multiple components (dominating at different energies)

Corona: X-rays
Disk: optical UV

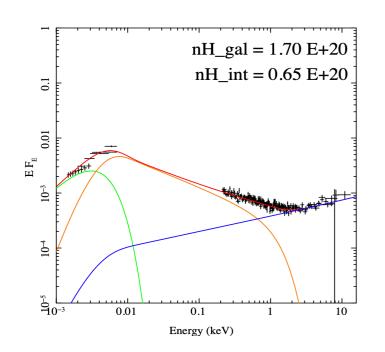
Broad Line region: optical/UV lines

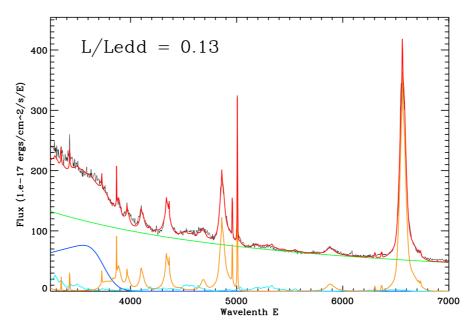
(possible contribution to continuum)

Torus: (IR)



Jin+2011

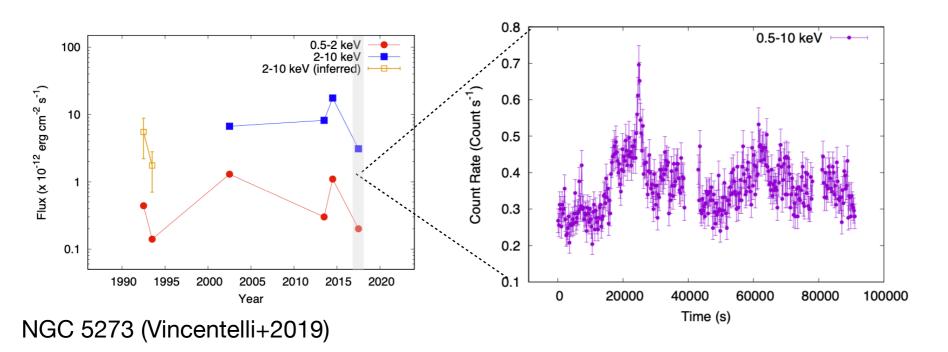




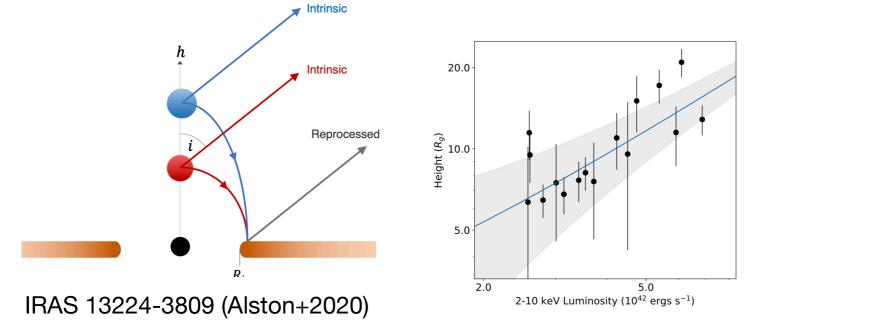
Variability as a probe to constrain geometry

AGN are extremely variable in optical and X-rays

Timescales from ~100 s to years



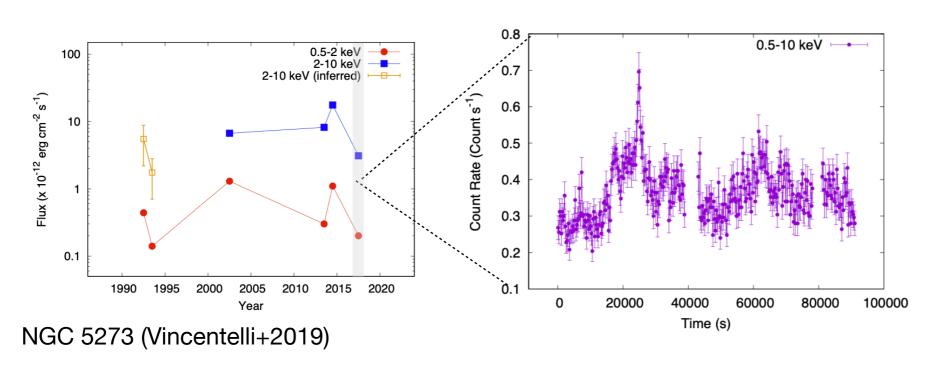
X-ray spectral-timing able to map geometry close to BH



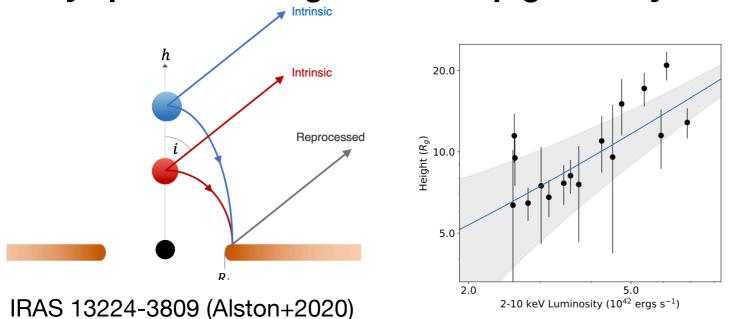
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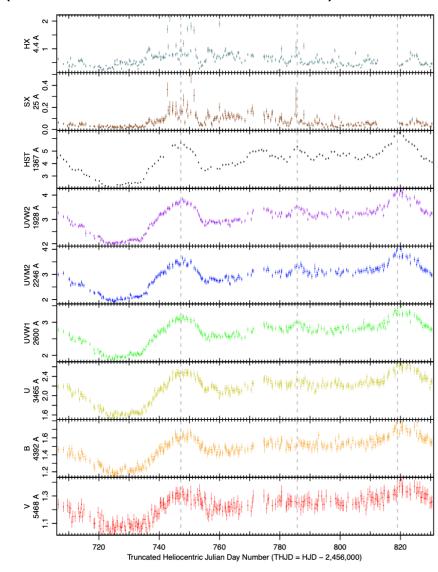
X-ray spectral-timing able to map geometry close to BH



Same Experiment can be done with with X-ray Optical observations!! (outer disk)

Swift role for AGN variability

(NGC 5548, Edelson+2017)



Thanks to Swift schedule flexibility

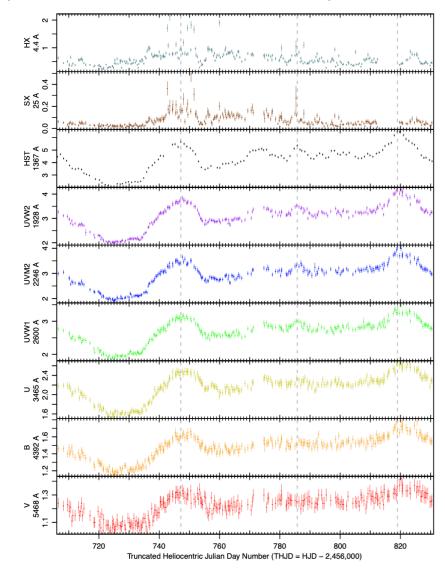
Excellent quality Optical-UV /X-ray monitoring data

~few observations per day for hundreds of days.

Very difficult to obtain from the ground

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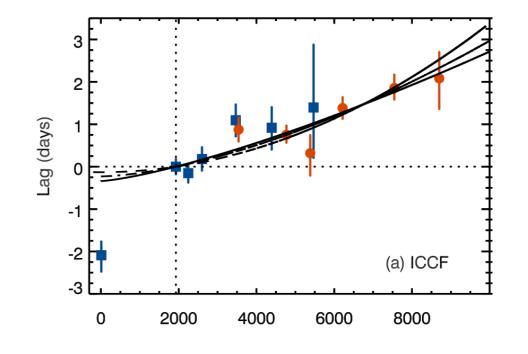
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(Mrk 142, Cackett+2018)

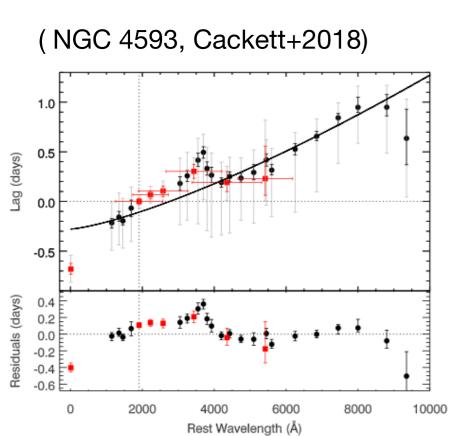
Study of LAGS increased our understanding of disk:

- -not consistent with simple lamp-post model
- uv/optical follow expectations, but x-ray do not



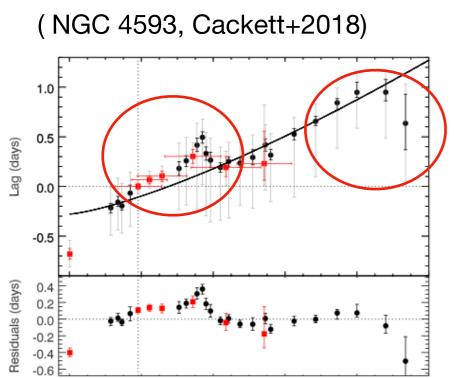
Evidence for BLR also in the continuum

Spectroscopically resolved observations show extra component



Evidence for BLR also in the continuum

Spectroscopically resolved observations show extra component



4000

Rest Wavelength (Å)

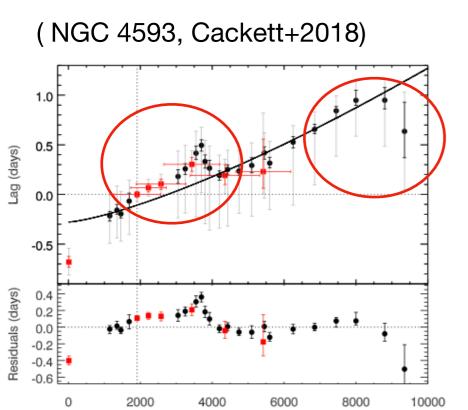
8000

10000

2000

Evidence for BLR also in the continuum

Spectroscopically resolved observations show extra component

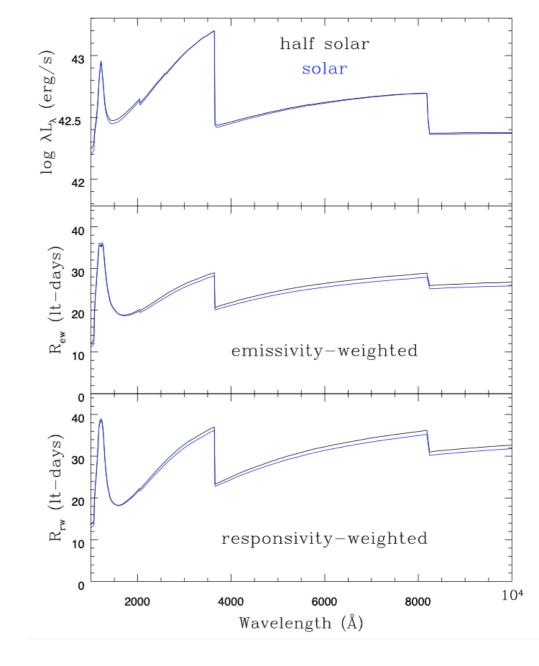


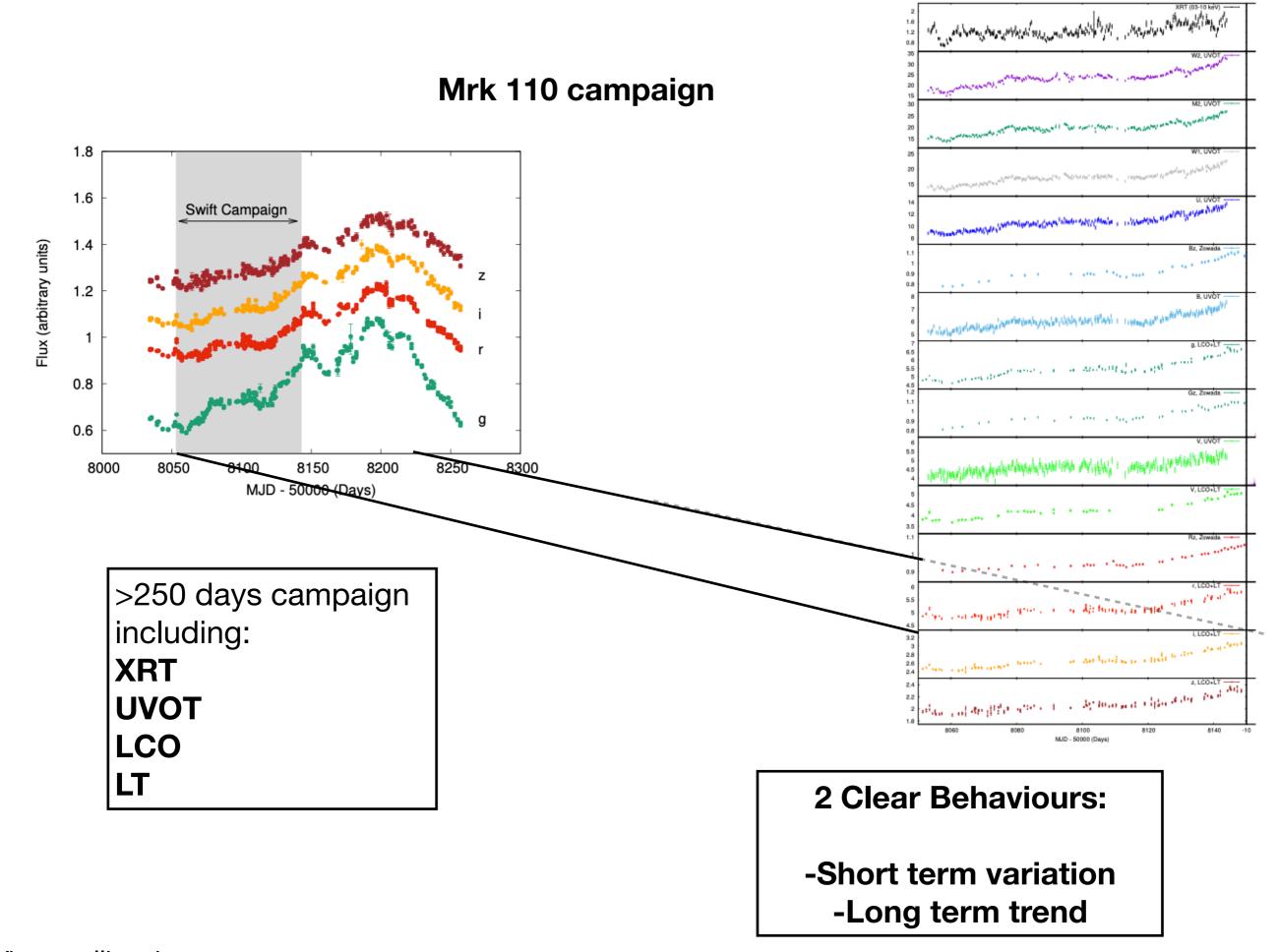
Rest Wavelength (Å)

This can be explained in terms of BLR diffuse continuum!

Not only disk, but also BLR!

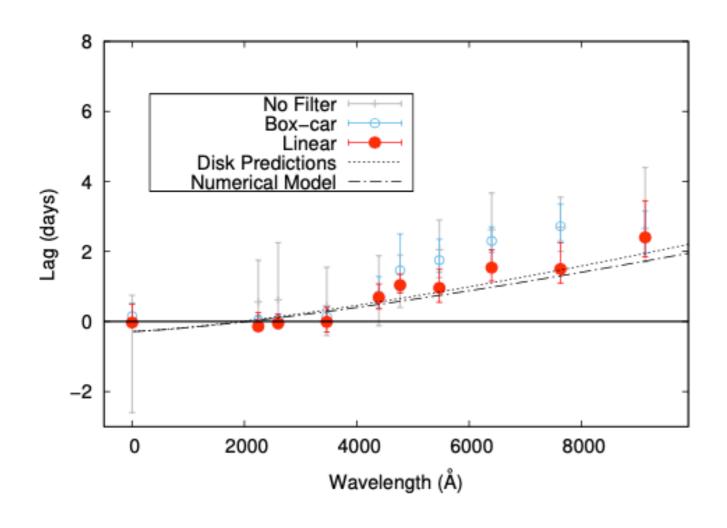
Simulations from Korista & Goad 2019





Vincentelli+subm.

Short term lags



Lags vs UVW2 band (1928 ang.)

Long term trend present in data

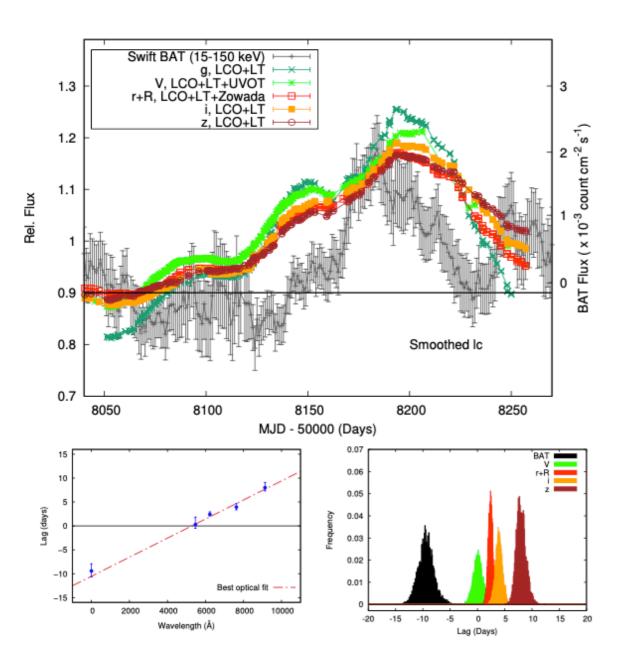
Different methods used to filter it

Lags consistent with disk predictions

ONLY WHEN FILTERING OUT LONG TIMESCALES

X-ray/UV consistent with 0, no UV excess

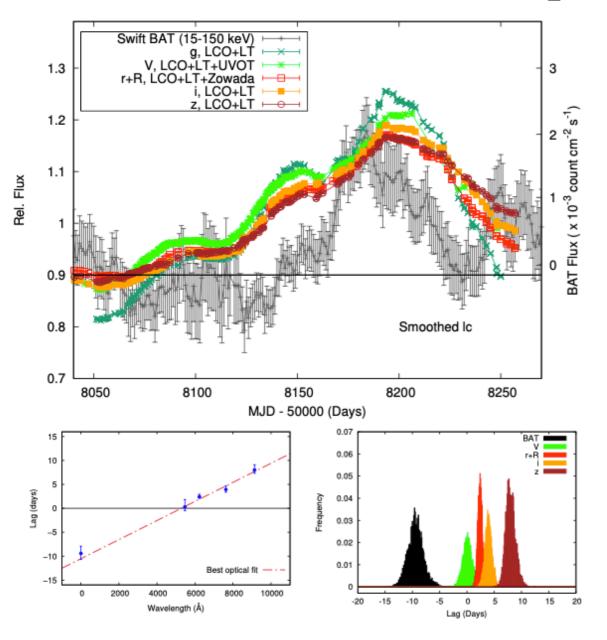
Long term trend



Longer variations show a much longer lag

Not consistent with disk predictions.

Long term trend



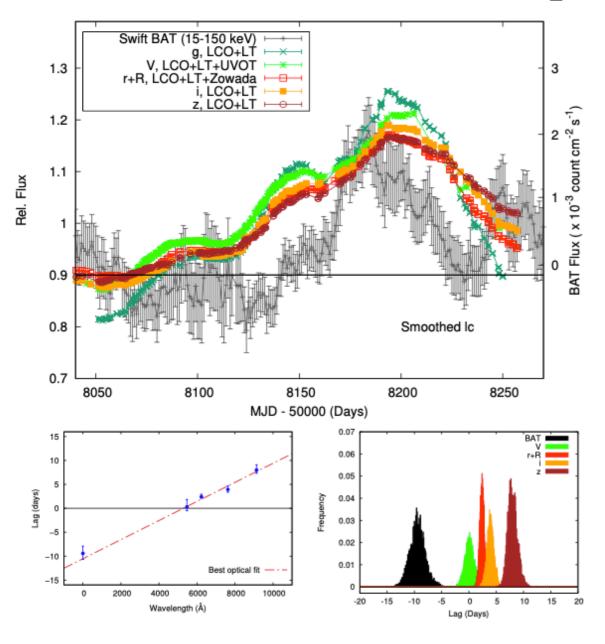
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SED evolves time, flare observed in BAT

This suggests stronger contribution of BLR

Long term trend



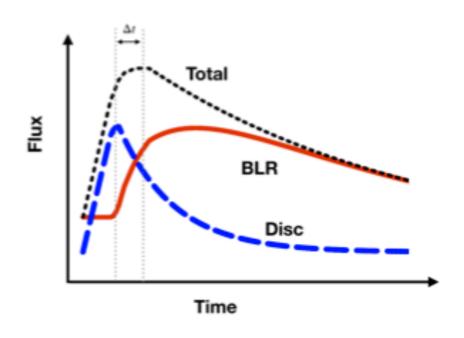
Possible change in inner geometry could trigger it

but no pointed observation to test hypothesis (perfect case for Theseus) Longer variations show a much longer lag

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Why THESEUS can be crucial?

THESEUS is the evolution of Swift

Not only flexibility and sensitivity...but also extension to IR!

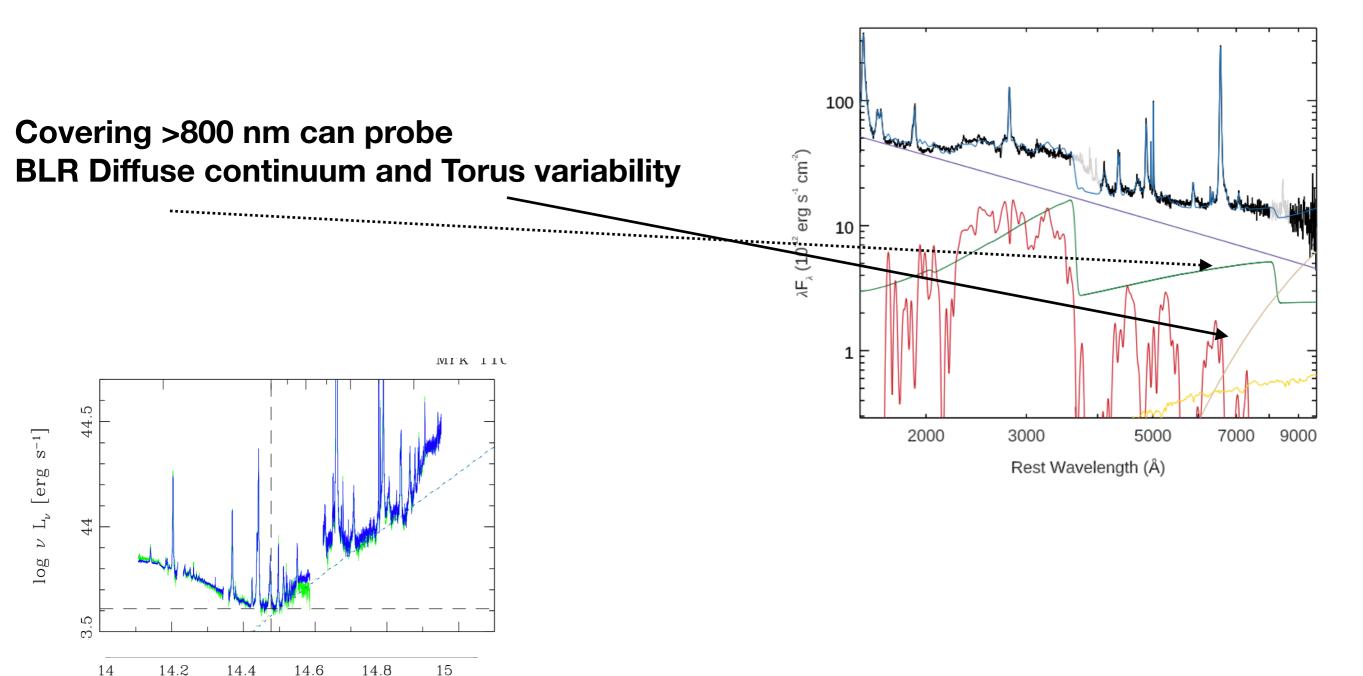
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 $\log \nu_{\rm rest} \, [{\rm Hz}]$

Vincentelli+subm.



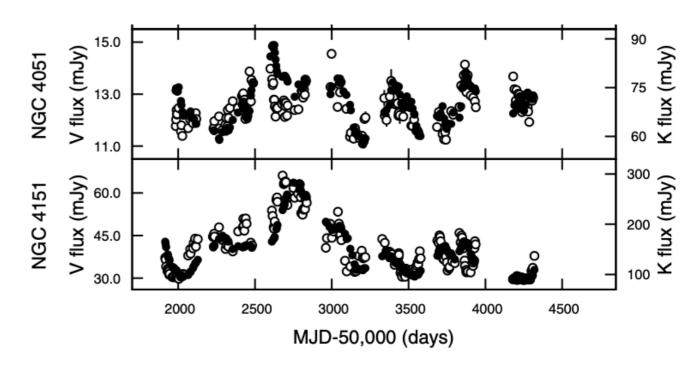
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Covering >800 nm can probe BLR Diffuse continuum and Torus variability

Longer wavelengths lightcuve data are mainly from ground very sparse sampling



THESEUS (as Swift) is able to perform ~few obs. per day

probe with much higher detail the X-ray/IR (depending on the observing window)

CONCLUSIONS

Swift intensive monitoring of AGN is changing our view of AGN accretion flow

A ground base+ Swift campaign of Mrk 110 revealed the presence of multiple components at different timescales

THESEUS thanks to its flexibility and multiwavelength coverage can play a crucial role, especially for the BLR

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