

'Probing AGN and their Surroundings with Ly- α '

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Lyman alpha 'blobs':

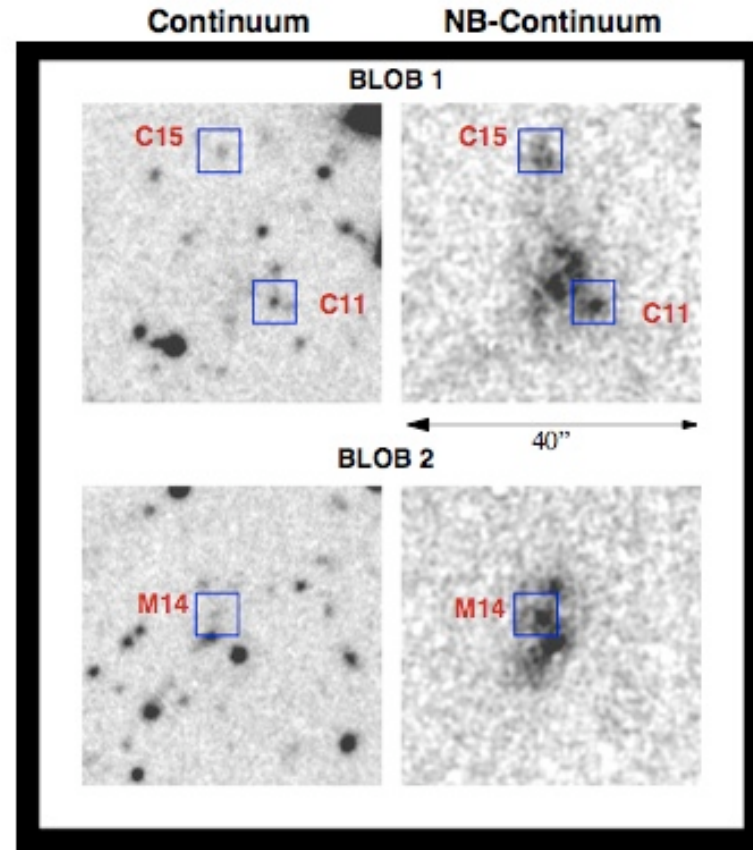
- *spatially extended Ly α emission (H Lyman alpha, $E=1e-2$ keV, $\lambda=1216$ Å)*
- *emission- observed between $z=3$ to 5 often with no clear excitation mechanism.*

Conclusions

- The Lyman alpha spectrum can reveal the Ly α excitation mechanism, as well as the gas dynamics through which the Ly α is scattering.
 - e.g. scattering of Lyman alpha through optically thick collapsing/expanding gas results in a blueshift/redshift.
- Existing Ly α surveys can be used to constrain the number density of quasars at $z>4.5$ that are 7-12 magnitudes fainter than those discovered in the SDSS.

Lyman Alpha 'Blobs'

- Spatially extended Ly α emission up to ~ 100 - 200 kpc.
- Several tens have been discovered at $z=3$ - 5 . (e.g. Matsuda et al, 2004; Saito et al, 2006/2007)
- Luminosities $\sim 1e42$ - $1e44$ erg/s
- What powers Ly α radiation:
 - (Hidden) AGN?
 - Cooling radiation?
 - Pop III stars?

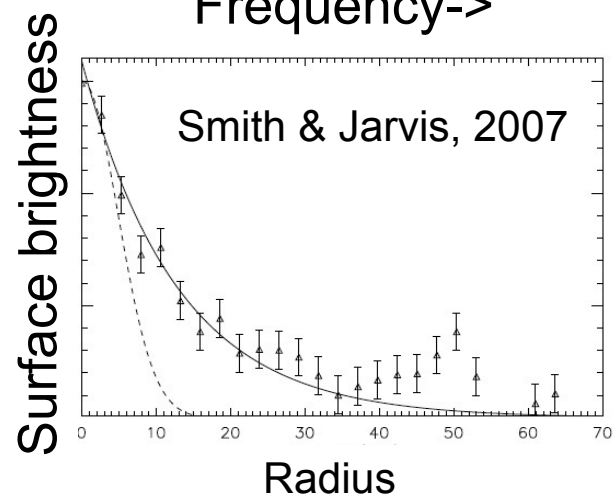
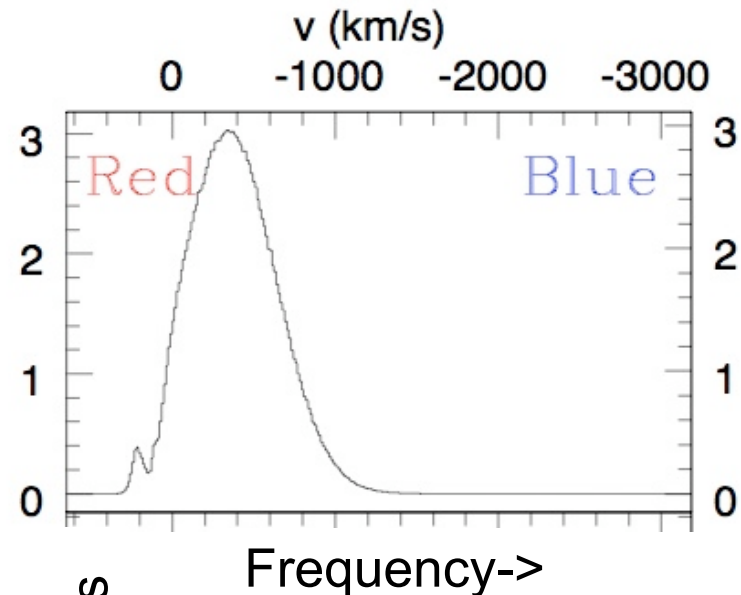


Steidel et al. (2000)

Lyman Alpha 'Blobs'

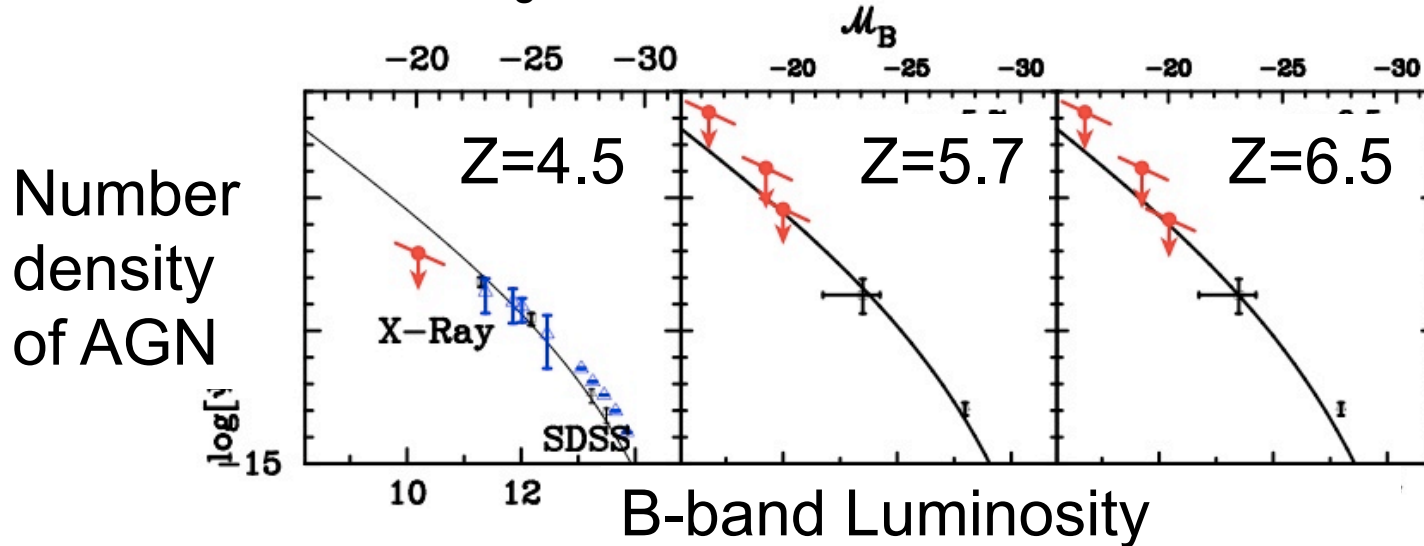
- Understand some basic Ly α radiative transfer.
- Use Monte-Carlo method: Follow individual photons through gas cloud with user-specified density+velocity field
- Calculate emerging Ly α spectrum +surface brightness profiles
- Results: Radiative Transfer of Ly α through collapsing (optically thick) gas results in a blueshift of the line. The opposite is true for outflows.
- **Frequency off-set of Ly α -line constrains gas motion.**

BLUE = collapse



Constraints on the Faint End of the Quasar LF

- Empirically for $z \sim 4.5$ AGN (Fan et al, 2001) $\frac{L_{Ly\alpha}}{L_B} = 0.7^{+1.2}_{-0.4}$ (2σ -error)
- Narrowband widefield surveys for high- z Ly α emitting galaxies on performed on 8 m telescopes (e.g. Hu et al.; Rhoads et al; Taniguchi et al.).
- No AGN have been found. Put upper limit on number density of AGN.
- **Results:** Constrain QLF at $M_B > -20$! Faintest constraints to date. Some evidence for a flattening of the QLF at $z=4.5$.



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Conclusions

- The spectral shape of the Ly α line in 'LAB's can reveal the mechanism powering the emission, as well as the gas dynamics through which the Ly α is scattering.
 - E.g. scattering of Lyman alpha through optically thick collapsing/expanding gas results in a blueshift/redshift.
- Existing Ly α surveys could be used to constrain the number density of quasars at $z > 4.5$ that are 7-12 magnitudes fainter than those discovered in the SDSS.
 - Faintest constraints to date
 - Some indication for a flattening B-band Quasar Luminosity Function at $z=4.5$ at low luminosities.