AGN Cosmology

a new perspective for VLTI in the E-ELT and LSST era —

Sebastian F. Hoenig School of Physics & Astronomy / University of Southampton



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Extragalactic priorities in the 2020s

- Nature of Dark Energy (LSST and E-ELT primary science goals)
- black holes masses / sphere of influence (E-ELT DRM science case)
- Both cases require **precise distances** Hubble diagram; absolute radii





(Riess+98)

Precise geometric distances to AGN

via "Dust (and Quasar) Parallaxes"

Dust Parallaxes: Idea (1/2)

• Standard Ruler: Invert the parallactic triangle



M. Elvis, Nature News & Views

Dust Parallaxes: Idea (2/2)

• Geometric distance:



- As reference, one may use:
 - broad line region of AGN (Elvis & Karovska 02)
 - → difficult for VLTI, but potentially possible (Rakshit+15, Petrov+15)
 - \rightarrow have to work out gas physics (models)
 - the **hot dusty ring** at the inner edge of the torus (Hoenig 2014)
 - → successfully shown! (Hoenig+14, Nature, 515, 528)

Dust Parallaxes: Angular Size

(Instrinsic) angular size from near-IR interferometry



Weigelt+12, Hoenig+13



- Important: **De-projection** using geometric constraints from...
 - ... well-covered uv-plane
 - ... gas dynamics on 10+pc scales \rightarrow E-ELT, ALMA
 - ... (spectro-)polarimety \rightarrow E-ELT
 - ... radio jet
- Dust distribution from **multi-band interferometry**... or **see next slide**

Dust Parallaxes: Physical Size

- (Instrinsic) physical size from optical/near-IR photometric monitoring
- Idea: dust reprocesses UV-optical emission → optical-IR time-lag = physical size



P. Lira, priv. comm.

• Dust distribution from near-IR transfer function

→ in principle also useable for inclination (high cadence, photometric quality)

• NB: In favour of a near-IR photometric survey telescope

Dust Parallaxes: Precision



- NGC 4151 non-optimised data: **12-13% including all systematics!!!**
- better uv-coverage and photometric monitoring: <10%
- combining constraints from multiple objects: 3% (11 AGN); 1.5% (44 AGN)

Dust and candles (1/2)

How to connect to LSST?



Relative Contributions of Hot Dust to Wavebands at Different Redshifts

Redshift	z = 0	z = 0.05	z = 0.1	z = 0.2	z = 0.3
<i>i</i> band	0.019	0.012	0.007	0.003	
z band	0.073	0.052	0.031	0.014	0.004
y band $(y3)$	0.206	0.158	0.109	0.053	0.020
y band (y4)	0.168	0.126	0.085	0.041	0.015



Dust and candles (2/2)

• Dust is also standard candle!!! (e.g. Oknyanskij & Horne 01; Yoshi+04,14)



- With LSST: 10³⁻⁵ suitable AGN to z<0.2
- AGN = Standard candle + standard ruler

The broad-line region

• Similar combination **possible for BLR**!!! (Elvis & Karovska 01; Watson+11; Haas+11)



- Again: the **BLR monitoring by LSST** (Chellouche+14)
- alternatively: **spectroscopic survey telescope**

Summary: AGN Cosmology

• VLTI can be used to measure ...

accurate geometric distances to extragalactic objects from 10 Mpc to ~1000 Mpc

- Useful for:
- → high-precision H₀ in the local universe
 - → testing "universality" of cosmological parameters
 - → establishment of AGN as independent branch of distance ladder
 - → precise dynamical black hole mass measurements
 - → constrain peculiar velocities
- Complementary approach to BAO
- Direct connection to LSST (dust reverberation mapping), E-ELT (black hole masses)
- Wishlist: (1) sensitivity, (2) simple IR imaging instrument, (3) near-IR survey
 - \rightarrow not necessarily longer baselines
 - → well-performing Fringe Tracker inevitable
- (4) add optical and spectral resolution
 - → VLTI a one-stop shop of cosmology and BH masses

Summary: AGN Cosmology

"This opens up the prospect of extending AGN size and distance measurements out to the earliest cosmic times, and thus of measuring cosmological properties at distances far beyond where supernovae can take us. [...]

[W]e may now have to consider whether **some of our resources** should soon be put into **building a next generation of optical interferometers.**"



- Martin Elvis, Harvard CfA, Nature News & Views, 2014

Dust parallax Hubble diagram 2015-2020 based on 1st gen. instruments