

Poster

## SPECTROSCOPING MONITORING OF AGN AT ROZHEN OBSERVATORY

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We started a program to monitor spectroscopically selected Type I AGN. The objects are mostly bright and nearby but in the same time – rarely studied. Our goal is mostly twofold: First to study the emission line profile changes and secondly – to identify suitable for reverberation mapping campaigns objects. For the later objective, we conduct also a broadband photometric study to reveal the most variable objects. In this poster we present our first results.

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## PHOTOIONIZATION ESTIMATES OF BROAD LINE REGION SIZE IN HIGH REDSHIFT QUASARS

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We use a "photoionization method" to estimate the radius of the broad line region ( $r_{BLR}$ ) for eight quasars at  $z \sim 3$  using high S/N UV spectra obtained with VLT/FORS. The spectra enable us to analyze in detail the emission features in the rest-frame range 1300-2000 Å (C III] $\lambda$ 1909, Si III] $\lambda$ 1892, Al III] $\lambda$ 1860, Si II] $\lambda$ 1814, C IV] $\lambda$ 1549 and blended Si IV] $\lambda$ 1397+O IV] $\lambda$ 1402). Our photoionization method uses the flux ratios Al III] $\lambda$ 1860/Si III] $\lambda$ 1892, C IV] $\lambda$ 1549/Al III] $\lambda$ 1860, Si IV] $\lambda$ 1397+O IV] $\lambda$ 1402)/Si III] $\lambda$ 1892 and Si IV] $\lambda$ 1397+O IV] $\lambda$ 1402)/C IV] $\lambda$ 1549 to compute the product of ionization parameter and hydrogen number density, and hence the  $r_{BLR}$  from the definition of the ionization parameter itself. We compare our results with previous estimates obtained from the  $r_{BLR}$  – luminosity correlation customarily employed to estimate black hole masses of high redshift quasars.