

GRAVITATIONAL REDSHIFT OF EMISSION LINES IN THE AGN SPECTRA

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Gravitationally redshifted emission line

Popović et al. 1995

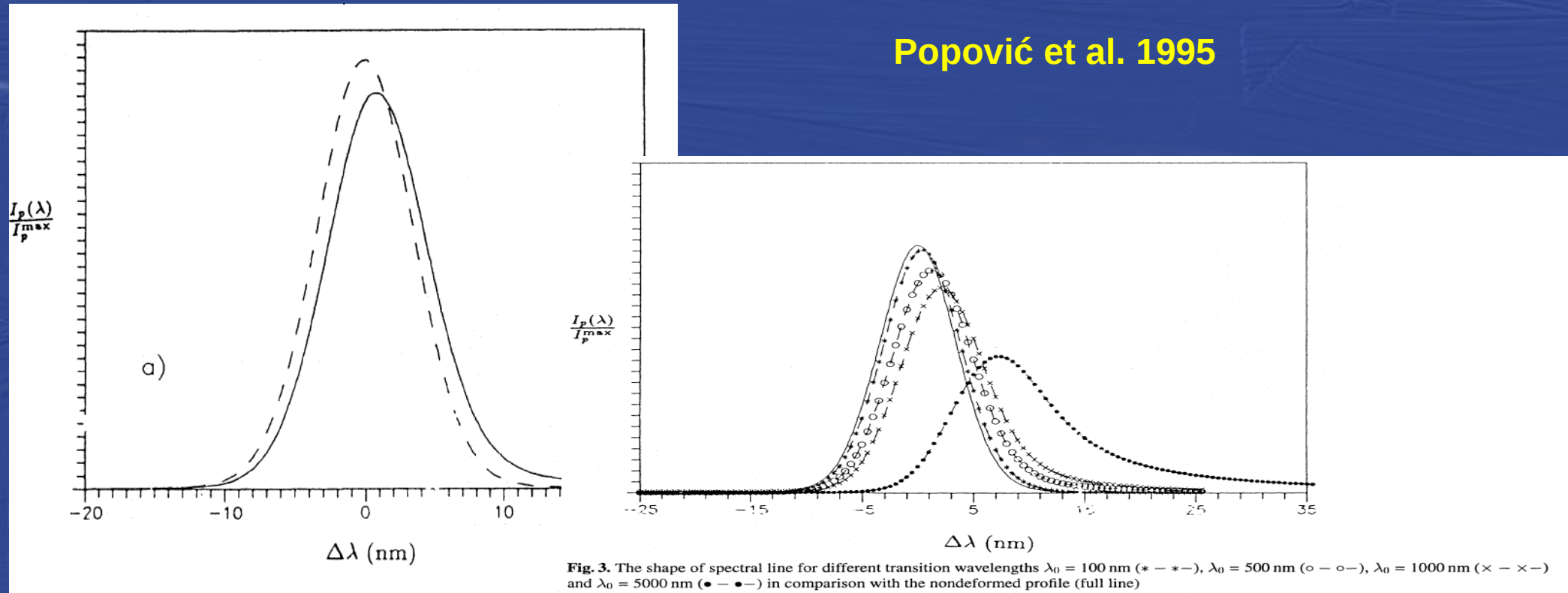
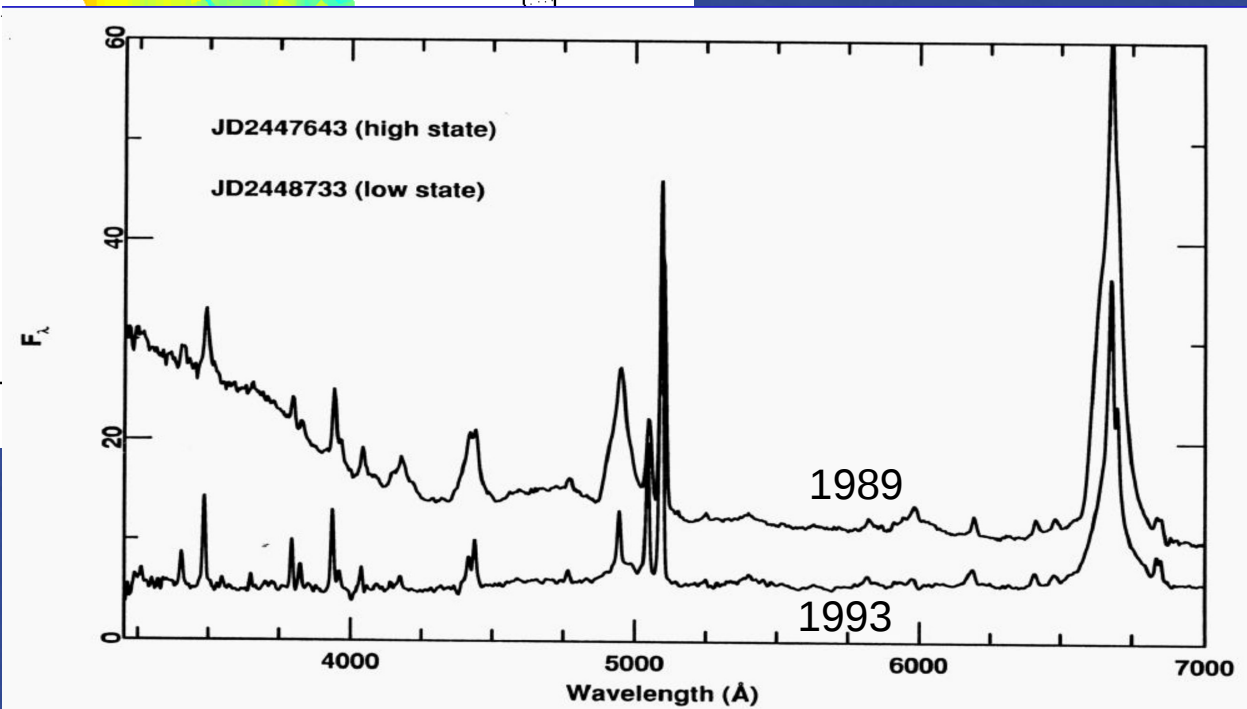
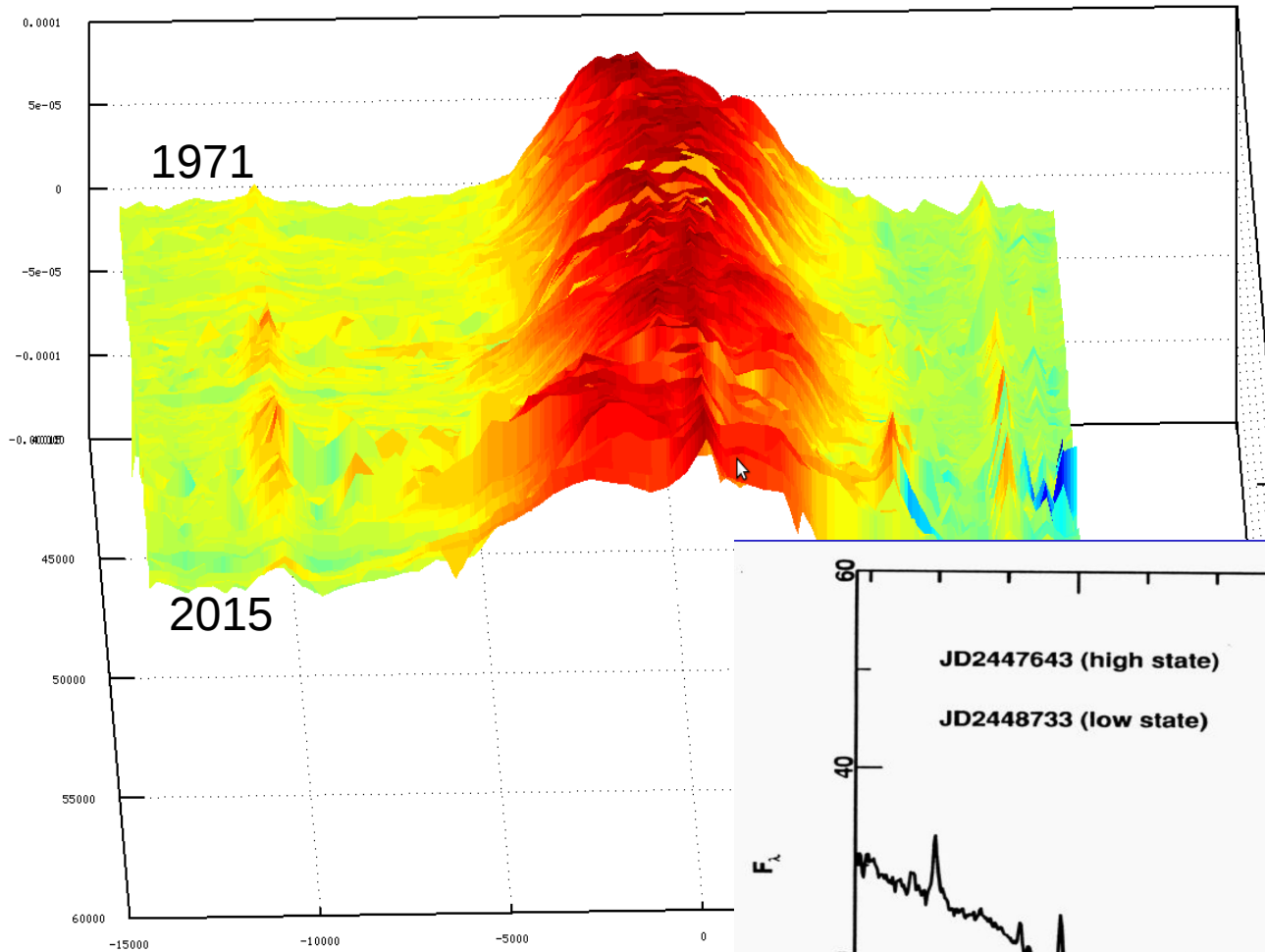


Fig. 3. The shape of spectral line for different transition wavelengths $\lambda_0 = 100$ nm (* - * -), $\lambda_0 = 500$ nm (o - o -), $\lambda_0 = 1000$ nm (x - x -) and $\lambda_0 = 5000$ nm (• - • -) in comparison with the nondeformed profile (full line)

Gravitationally deformed H β line profile (full line) in comparison with the non-deformed Voigt profile (dashed line) for the typical broad emission line

Variability of AGN emission lines

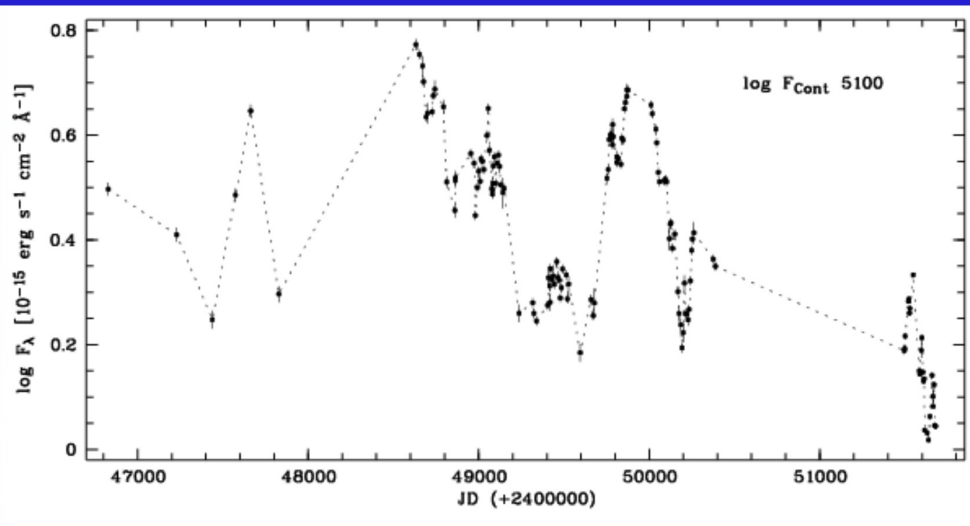
NGC 5548



Variability of AGN emission lines

HET variability campaign of MRK 110 (Kollatschny et al. 2001)

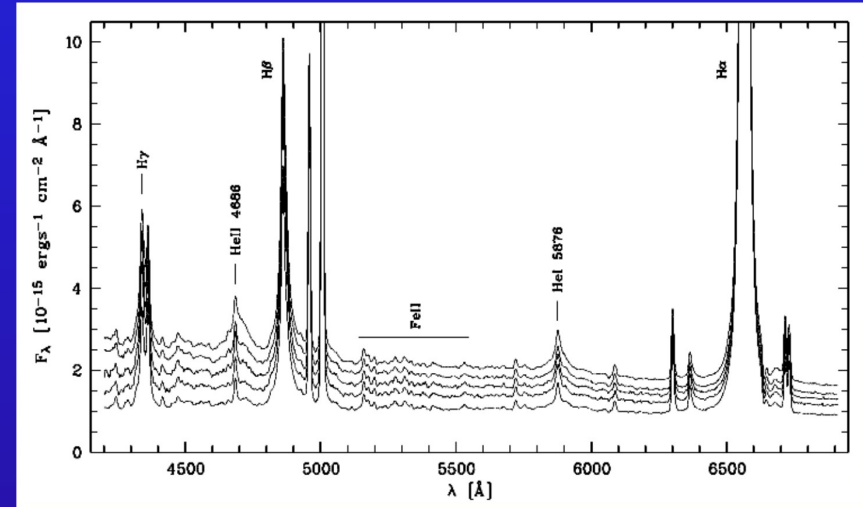
long-term continuum light curve



1987

2000

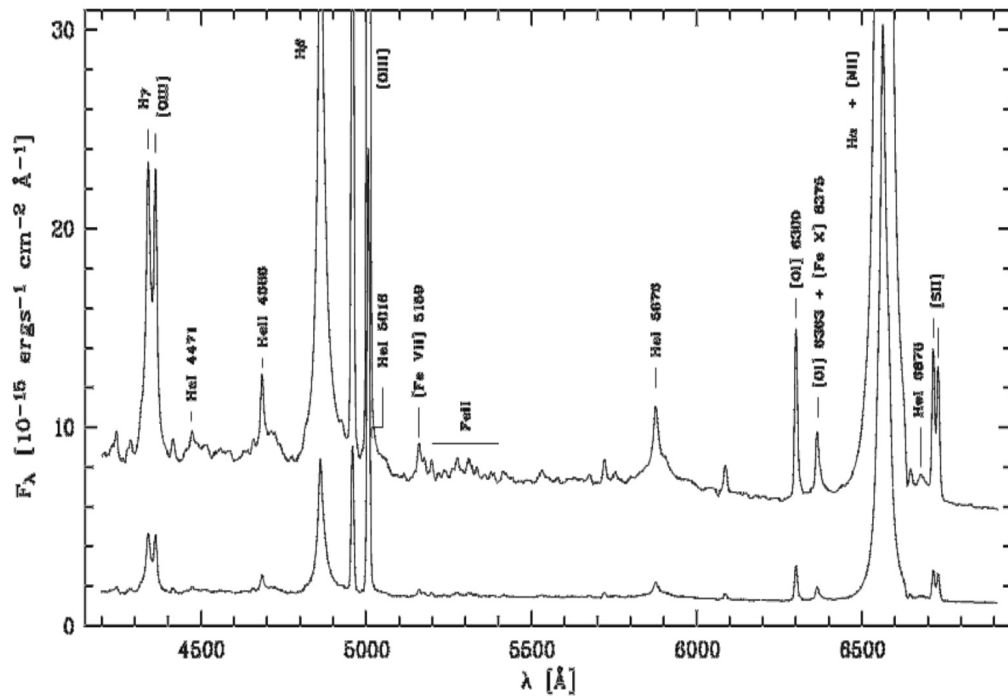
Mrk110 spectra taken between 1999 Nov. and 2000 May



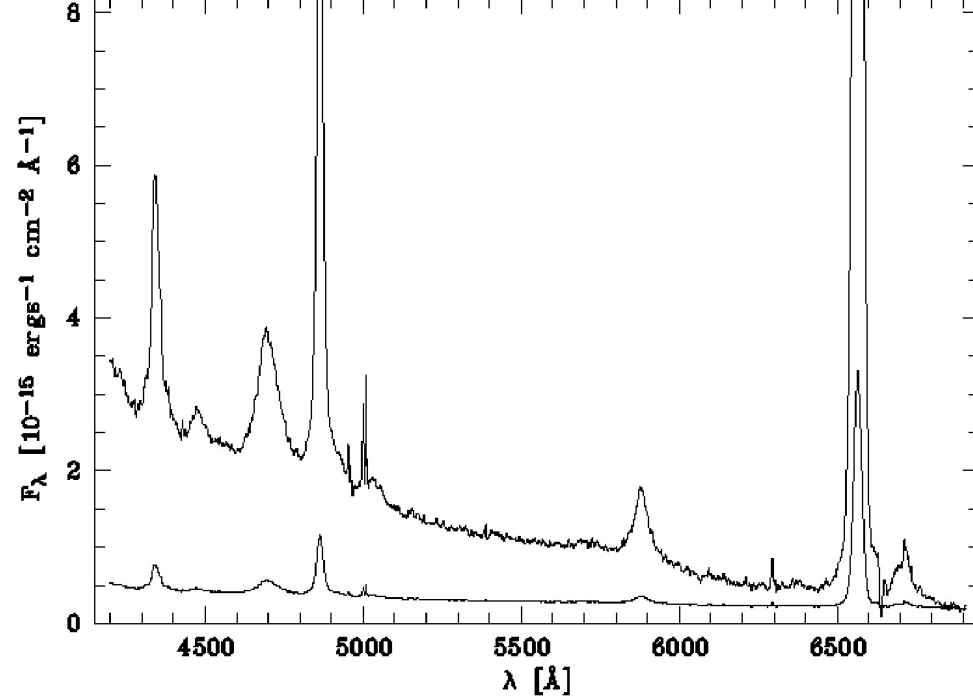
9.2m Hobby-Eberly Telescope at
McDonald Observatory
S/N >100

Variability of AGN emission lines

HET variability campaign of Mrk 110 (Kollatschny et al. 2001)



Mean spectrum of Mrk110
for 24 epochs from Nov. 1999 through May
2000

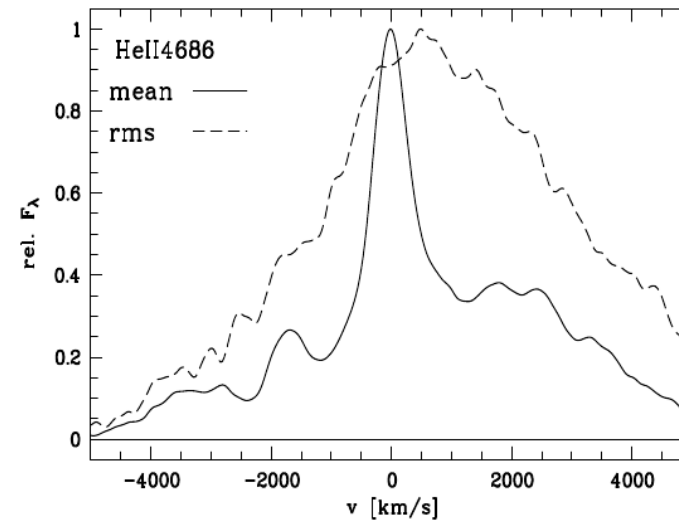
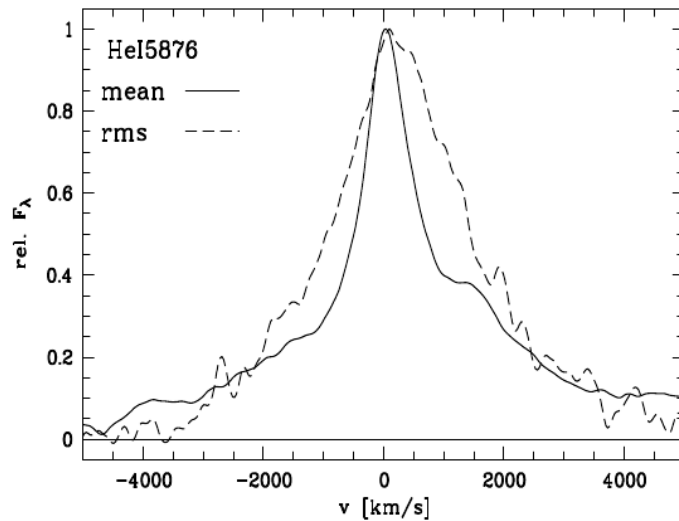
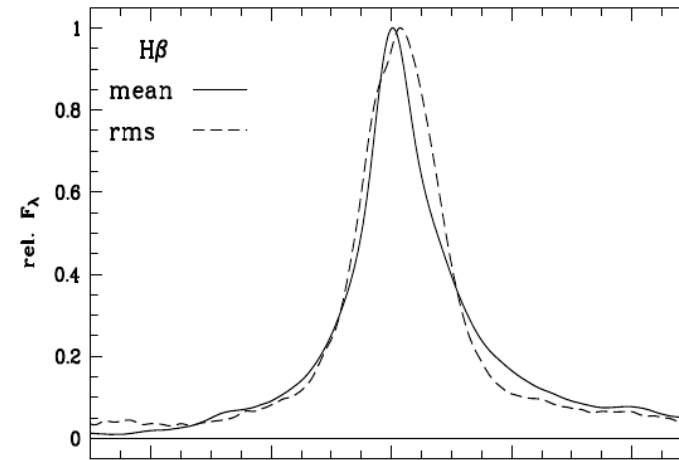
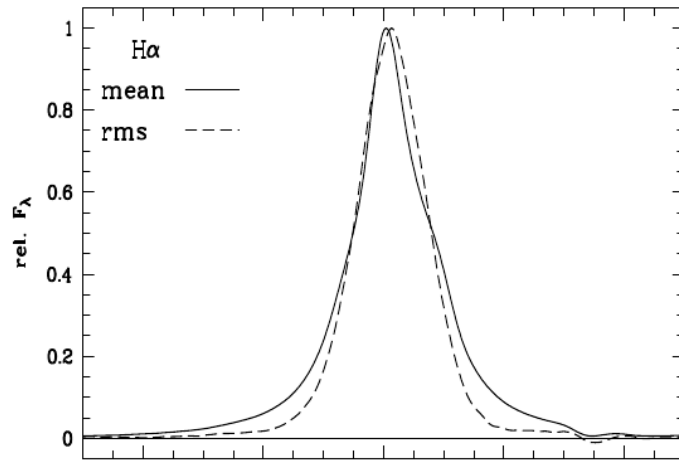


Rms spectrum

- the rms spectrum shows the
variable part of the spectrum

Variability of AGN emission lines

HET variability campaign of MRK 110 (Kollatschny et al. 2003)



Normalized mean (dashed lines) and rms (solid lines) Balmer and Helium emission line profiles.

Black hole mass estimation

- Inclination dependent:

$$M_{\text{orbital}} = f v^2 G^{-1} R.$$

$$M_{\text{orbital}} = 1.8 \pm 0.4 \times 10^7 M_{\odot}.$$

Table 1. Rms line widths (FWHM) of our strongest emission lines: H α , H β , HeI λ 5876, and HeII λ 4686; differential redshift of rms line centers $\Delta v_{\text{cent}}(\text{rms})$; cross-correlation lags τ and central black hole mass estimation M_{grav} derived from gravitational redshift.

Line	FWHM(rms) [km s ⁻¹]	$\Delta v_{\text{cent}}(\text{rms})$ [km s ⁻¹]	τ [days]	M_{grav} [10 ⁷ M _⊙]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
HeII	4444 ± 200	541 ± 60	3.9 ± 2	13 ± 3
HeI	2404 ± 100	186 ± 60	10.7 ± 6	12 ± 4
H β	1515 ± 100	118 ± 50	24.2 ± 4	17 ± 4
H α	1315 ± 100	74 ± 50	32.3 ± 5	14 ± 5

- Inclination independent –

from the redshift (Zheng & Sulentic 1990, ApJ 350, 512):

$$M_{\text{grav}} = c^2 G^{-1} R \Delta z.$$

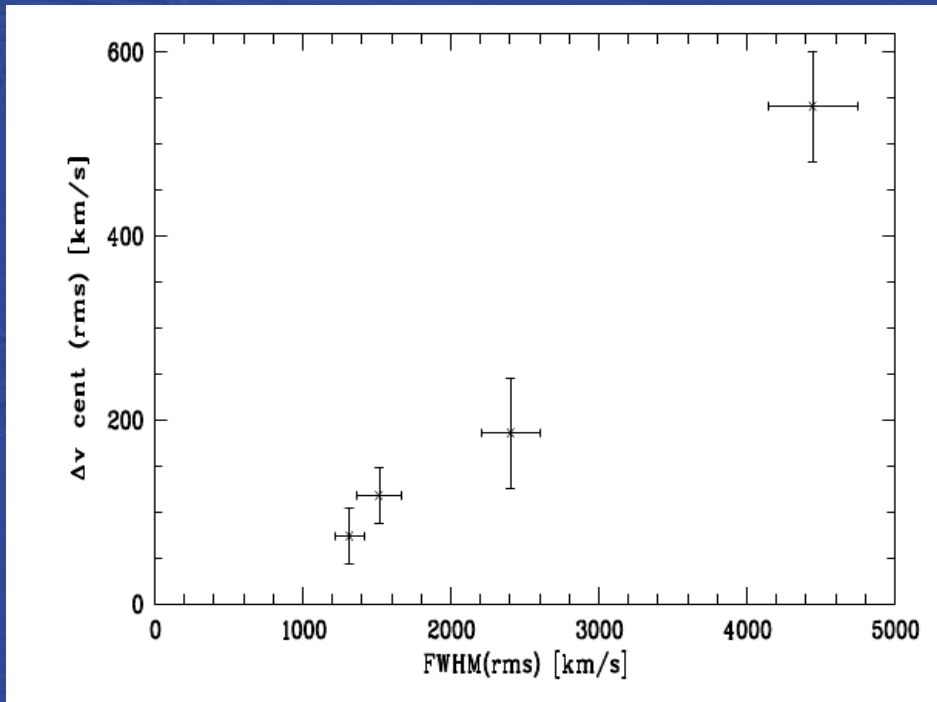
$$M_{\text{grav}} = 14 \pm 3 \times 10^7 M_{\odot}.$$



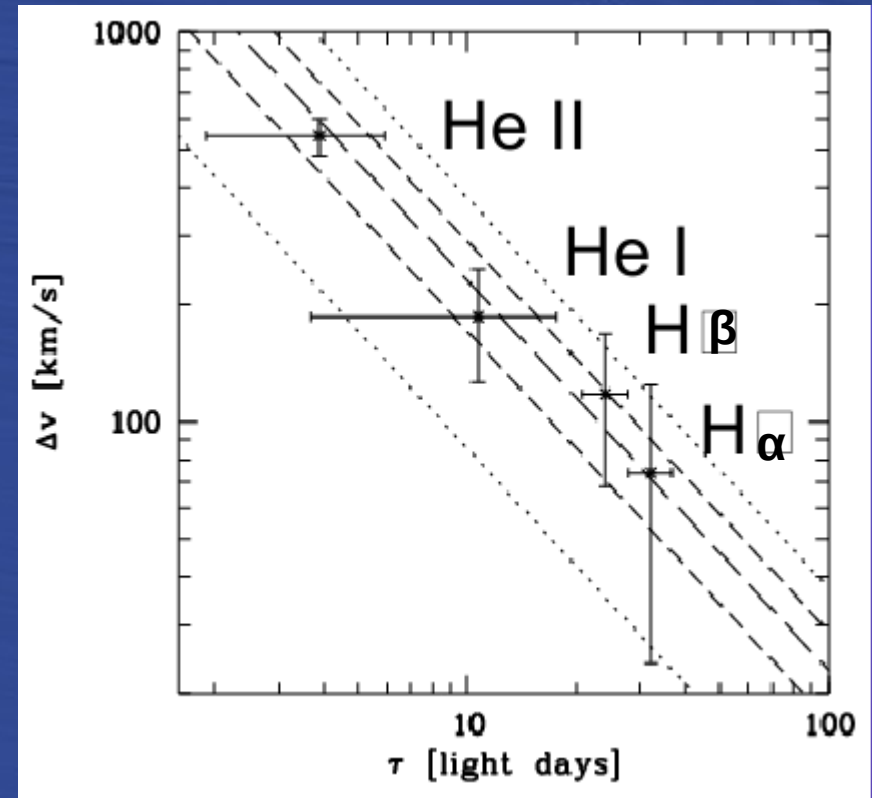
$$M_{\text{orbital}} / M_{\text{grav}} = \sin^2 i.$$

Variability of AGN emission lines

HET variability campaign of MRK 110 (Kollatschny et al. 2003)



Relative redshift of $H\alpha$, $H\beta$, $HeI\lambda 5876$, and $HeI\lambda 4686$ rms line centers as a function of rms line width (FWHM).



Line shift vs. distance

Dotted and dashed curves: computed lines of gravitational redshift for masses of $5 \cdot 22 \cdot 10^7 M_{\odot}$ (from bottom to top).

Variability of AGN emission lines

WHT and INT variability campaign of NGC 4593 (Kollatschny et al. 1997, A & A, 323,5)

M_{grav} :

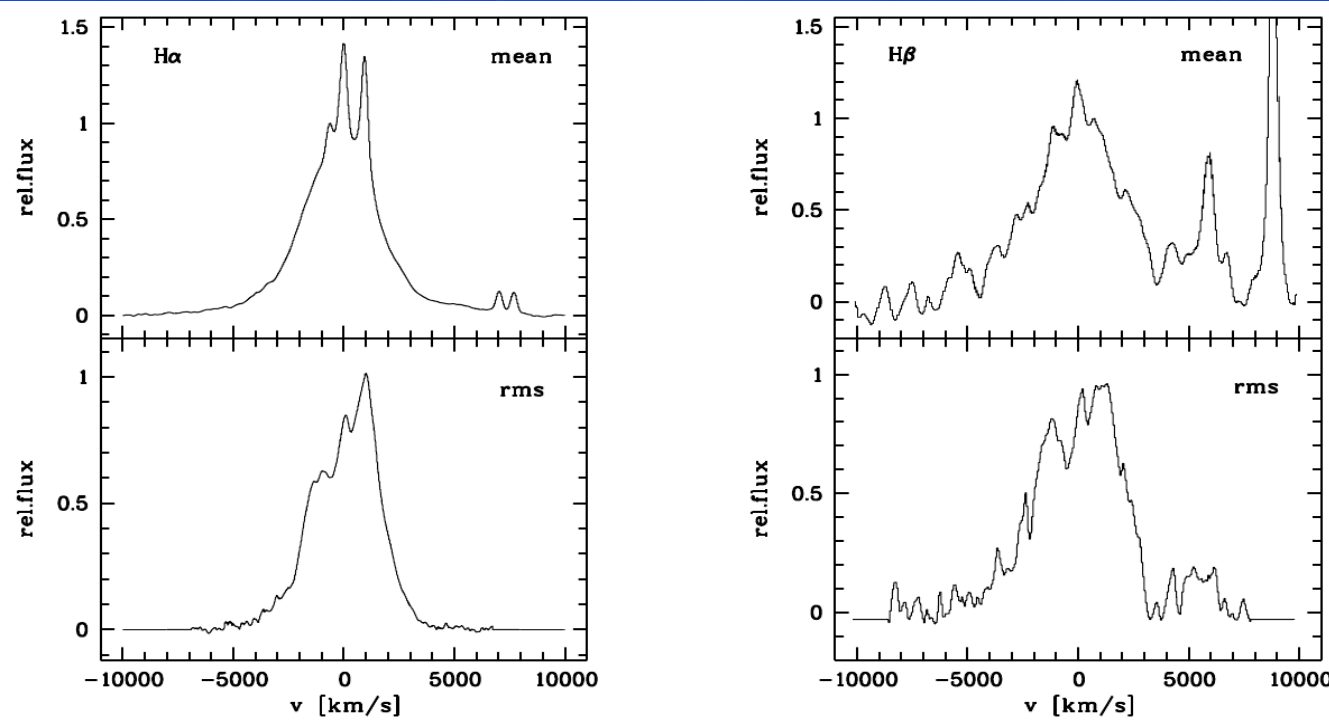
$$M \leq c^2 G^{-1} R \Delta z$$

$$M \leq 2.3 \cdot 10^7 M_{\odot}$$

M_{orbit} :

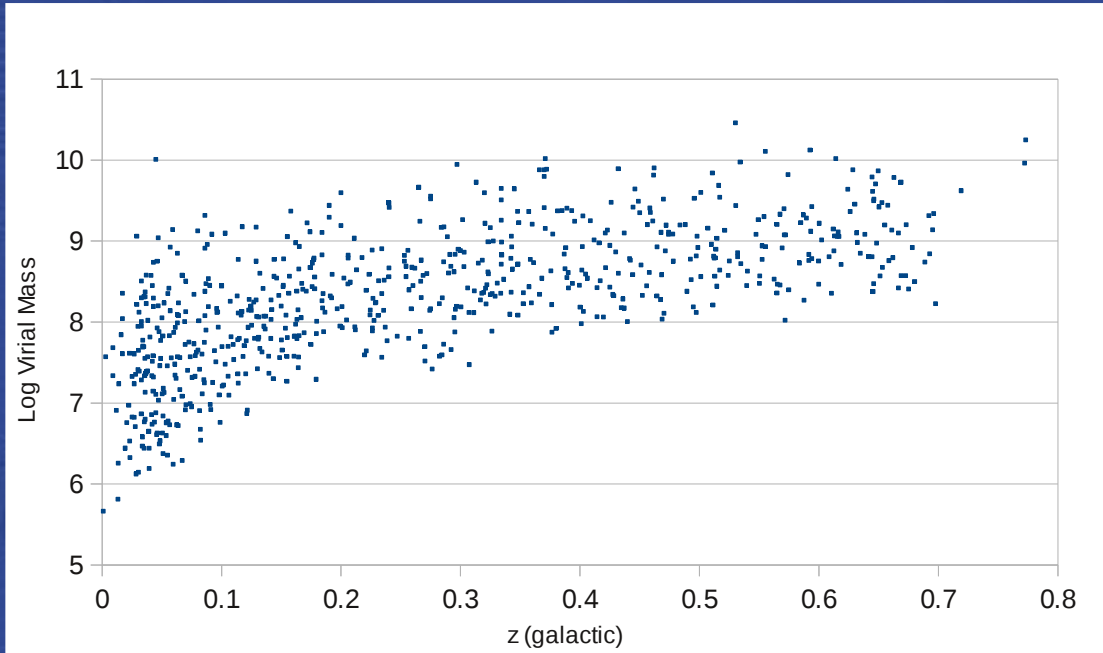
$$M = \frac{3}{2} v^2 G^{-1} R$$

$$M = 1.4 \cdot 10^7 M_{\odot}$$



Black hole mass vs. galactic (systematic) redshift

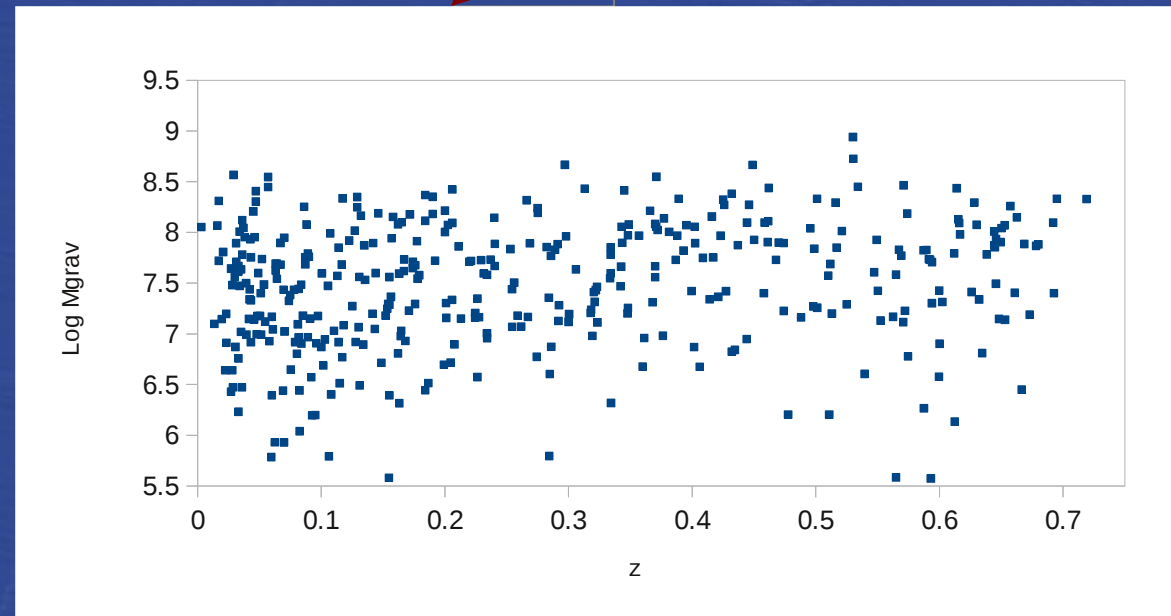
Pop A+Pop B



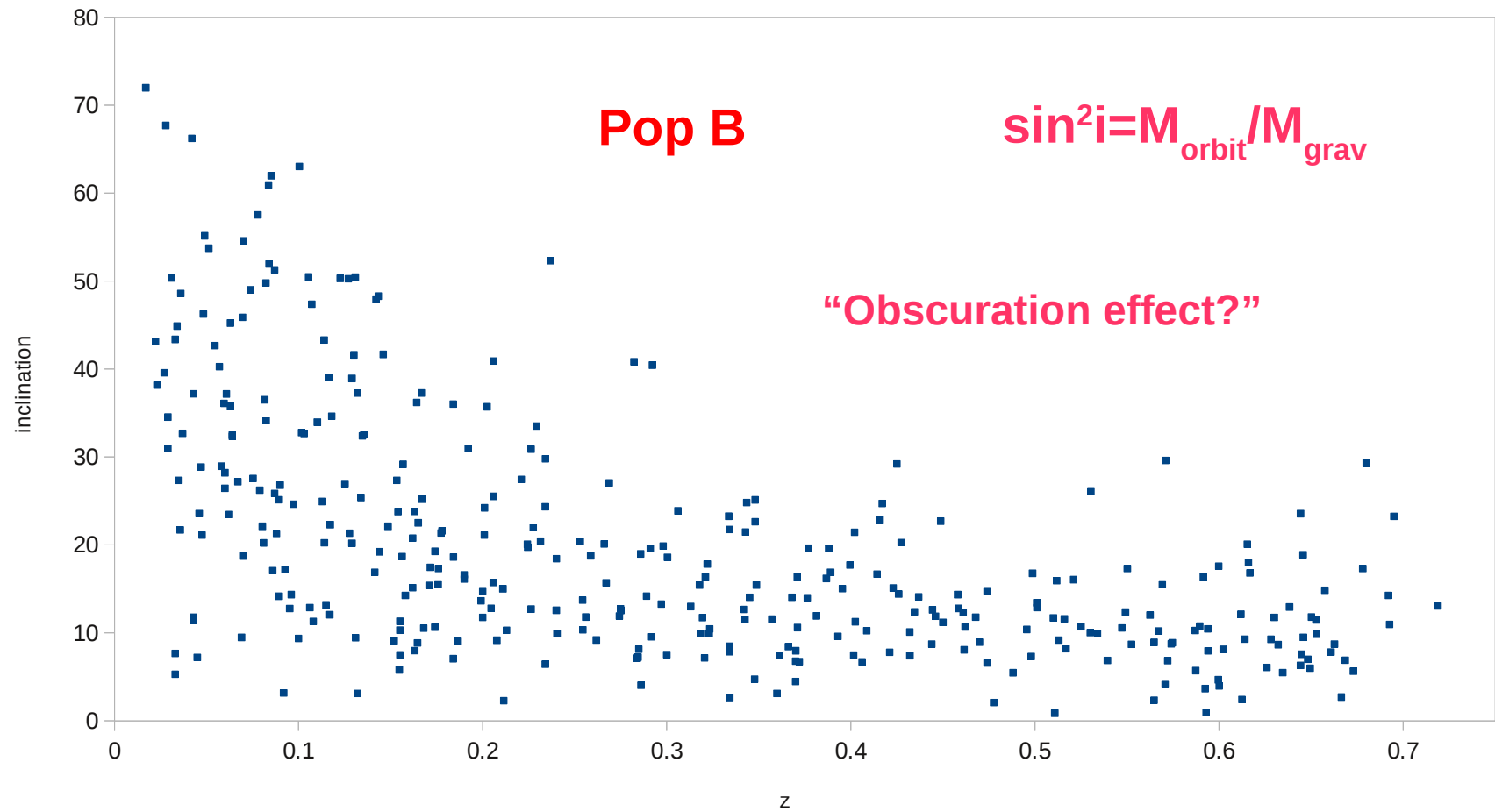
Virial Mass(Sulentic & Marziani)

Mass from gravitational redshift

$$M_{grav} = c^2 G^{-1} R \Delta z$$



Orientation of the accretion disk



Summary

Variable emission line component that originate close to a black hole might show the redshift that can be explained as a gravitational redshift.

Gravitational redshift can be used to estimate the mass of a super-massive black hole in the center of a galaxy, that represent an estimation independent on the geometry and an inclination of the accretion disk, in a difference to the orbital mass obtained from the width of the emission line.

The ratio between the masses obtained using gravitation redshift and FWHM of the line, can give the orientation angle i of the accretion disk and therefore the spin orientation of the galaxy.