

Using vo tools to iNvestlgate Quasar Spectra (UNIQS)

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The work initially started as a test to retrace the Quasar Main Sequence diagram [13] using TOPCAT, where they (and references therein) claimed that the parameter R_{FeII} , which defines the Eigenvector 1 (EV1) is driven by the Eddington ratio alone. We subsequently construct a refined (error and redshift limited) sample from the original QSO catalog [12]. Based on our hypothesis - the main driver of the Quasar Main Sequence is the maximum of the accretion disk temperature (T_{BBB}) defined by the Big Blue Bump on the Spectral Energy Distribution. We select five extreme sources that have $R_{\text{FeII}} \geq 4.0$ and use the SED modelling code CIGALE to fit the multi-band photometric data obtained using [Vizier photometric viewer](#) and available in literature for these sources. Incorporating the prescription for broad emission-line species dependent virial factors, we derive the black hole masses for the entire QSO catalog and compare their distribution with the black hole masses in the original catalog. Here, we show the results of our analysis for one of the 5 extreme sources, SDSSJ082358.30+213545.2. We also show the detailed modeling, including the Fe II pseudo-continuum to estimate and compare the value of R_{FeII} for this object.

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A Quasar Main Sequence diagram

Quasars are rapidly accreting supermassive black holes at the centres of massive galaxies. Their dependence on a broad range of parameters, many of which are highly correlated, across all wavelengths reflects the diversity in the physical conditions of the regions in the vicinity of the central core. This problem is analogous to the problem of identifying what governs the stellar main sequence on the Hertzsprung-Russel diagram [15] when the classification was based purely on spectral properties of the stellar atmospheres or plots were done in color-color diagrams.

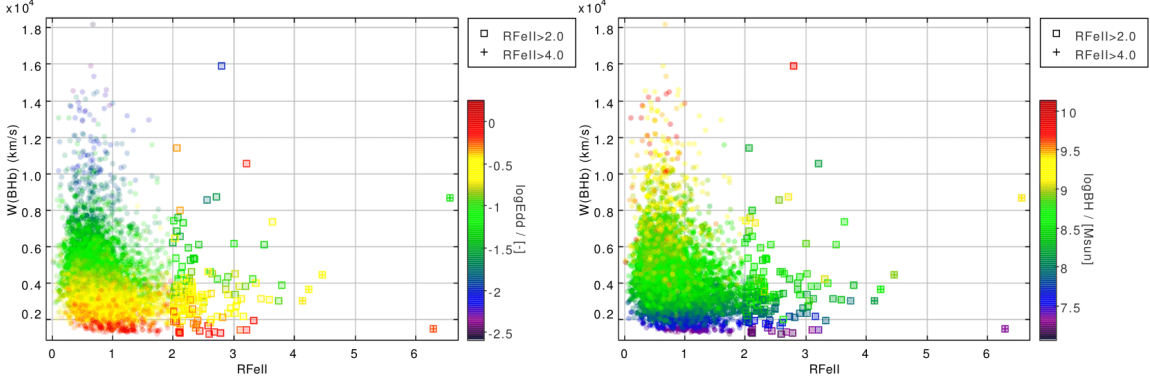


Figure 1: FWHM($H\beta$) - R_{FeII} distributions for error-corrected and z-limited sample of 4989 quasars with auxiliary axis (i) Eddington ratio; and (ii) Black Hole Mass. The filled circles are all the quasars in the sample, the open squares is the subset with $R_{FeII} \geq 2$ (157 sources) and the pluses is the subset with $R_{FeII} \geq 4$ (5 sources)

The test case: SDSSJ082358.30+213545.2

A FWHM($H\beta$) - R_{FeII} diagram for $\sim 20,000$ SDSS quasars was presented in [13] using the QSO catalog [12], where the relative FeII strength ($R_{FeII} = EW_{FeII}/EW_{H\beta}$) is considered for the FeII emission within 4434-4684 Å [1]. To remove line widths with large errors, we limit the catalog by selecting only objects with $<20\%$ error in the FWHMs and the EWs using TOPCAT [16]. This gives us our base sample with 4989 quasars. Selecting sub-samples with $R_{FeII} \geq 4.0$, gives us 5 sources with the maximum $R_{FeII} = 6.56$ which is almost a factor 3 more than the maximum shown in Fig.1 of [13].

Maximum of the Big Blue Bump

In [10], we postulated that the true driver behind the EV1 is the maximum of the temperature in a multicolor accretion disk which is also the basic parameter determining the broad band shape of the quasar continuum emission:

$$T_{BBB} = 1.732 \times 10^{19} \left(\frac{\dot{M}}{M^2} \right)^{0.25} \quad (1)$$

We expect that this maximum temperature depends on the ratio of the Eddington ratio to the black hole mass (or, equivalently, on the ratio of the accretion rate to square of the black hole

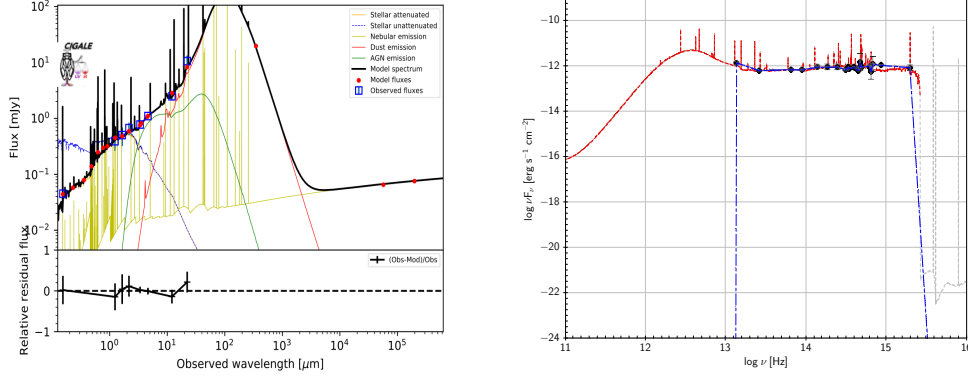


Figure 2: (a) CIGALE [9] best model fitting for SDSSJ082358.30+213545.20 at $z = 0.248$. Reduced $\chi^2 = 0.86$. The lower panel shows the relative residual flux; (b) The CIGALE model SED: The grey curve shows the total SED from the best fit. The red curve is the total (line+continuum) emission beyond the Lyman break ($\sim 912 \text{ \AA}$) removed. The black circles are the photometric data points with errorbars. The fit in the blue is the interpolation from CLOUDY [5].

mass). The dependence of the quasar main sequence on Eddington ratio and the black hole mass is clearly seen from the Fig.1. Using multi-wavelength photometric data, we produce the best fit for this source using CIGALE (Fig.2a). To construct the SED, we used [Vizier photometric viewer](#) and available literature to procure the data points. The SED is shown in Fig.2b along with a CLOUDY interpolation on the overplotted data with respective errorbars.

Description of the CIGALE parameters used:

- *sfhdelayedplusExpburst* - This module implements a star formation history (SFH) described as a delayed rise of the SFR up to a maximum, first followed by an exponential decrease; then followed by an exponential starburst activity.
- *bc03* - This module implements the [2] Single Stellar Populations.
- *nebular* - Module computing the nebular emission from the ultraviolet to the near-infrared. It includes both the nebular lines and the nebular continuum. It takes into account the escape fraction and the absorption by dust.
- *dustatt_calzleit* - This module implements the [3] and [7] attenuation formulae, adding an UV-bump and a power law.
- *dl2014* - This module implements the [4] infra-red models.
- *fritz2006* - [6] AGN dust torus emission.

Line dependent M_{BH} distribution

Taking the prescription from [8], we derived the black hole masses from the respective line widths ($H\alpha$, $H\beta$, $MgII$) incorporating the line-dependent virial factors (Fig.3,4b). Using the inferred line-widths from the [12] QSO catalog, we show the distribution of black hole masses as estimated from their respective broad emission lines, and compare them with the fiducial mass estimates from the catalog. In Fig.3, the lower panel shows the spread in the T_{BBB} distribution and a similar comparison with the T_{BBB} derived from the fiducial mass estimates. For all the cases, we have used the mass accretion rate (\dot{M}) from the QSO catalog and the accretion efficiency, $\eta = 0.08\bar{3}$.

A semi-automatic spectral fitting procedure

Using the approach from [14], we show a detailed modeling of the quasar spectrum which includes the Fe II pseudo-continuum (Fig.4a). Owing to our fitting procedure that takes into account

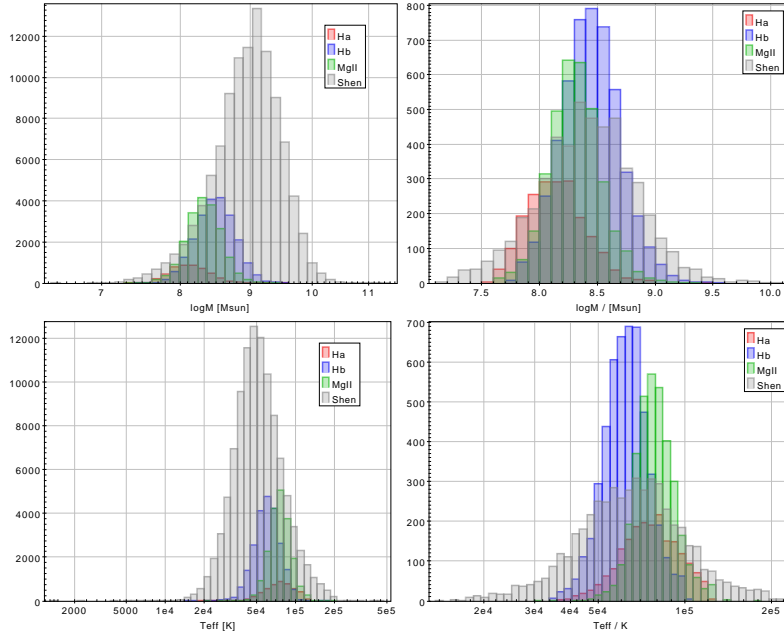


Figure 3: (top panel left): broad emission line-dependent M_{BH} distribution compared with the fiducial M_{BH} estimates from [12] QSO catalog for all available line widths in the catalog. (top panel right): similar distribution for the our error-corrected sample of 4989 quasars. (bottom panel left, right): The derived T_{BBB} distribution for the entire catalog and for our sample.

the Balmer continuum, starlight contamination and several FeII templates, the value of R_{FeII} thus estimated, is 4.045. This value quoted in the [12] QSO catalog is 6.56. Sources with strong Fe II emission are very difficult to model reliably, particularly the determination of the stellar content and the [OIII] line intensity is difficult due to strong Fe II contamination. These issues require careful analysis making a fully-automatic procedure relatively unreliable.

Discussions

We are currently working to automate this procedure to incorporate the CIGALE SED modeling, the CLOUDY interpolation and the semi-automatic spectral fitting. This will allow to put finer constraints on the estimates of T_{BBB} and simultaneously provide a more reliable value to their R_{FeII} . One of our immediate goals is to see the distribution of these derived values of R_{FeII} against those in the catalog. With availability of newer and more reliable data (especially in the radio – to study the distribution of RL/RQ in the context of these extreme objects, and X-rays - to model the optical-UV bump more accurately) the modeled SED structure will be refined. We will also test the line-dependent mass distribution replacing FWHM with a relatively better line-width parameter - the line dispersion, σ_{line} [11]. We would like to test our CLOUDY generated SED that considers emission from a constant density single cloud (Panda et al. in prep) to these SEDs.

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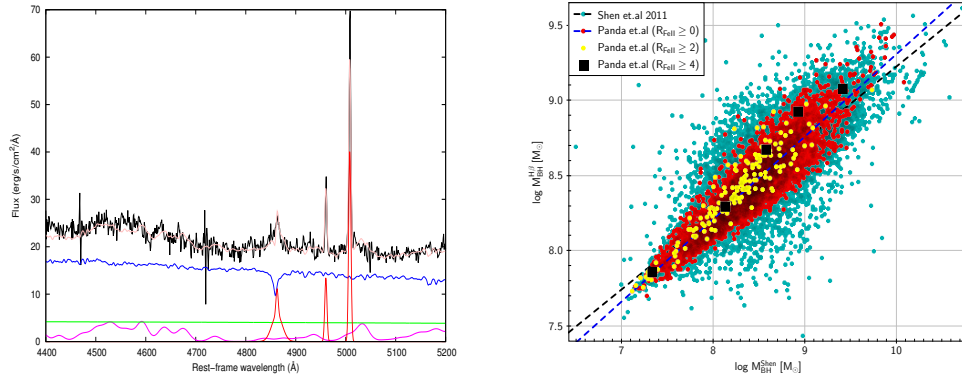


Figure 4: (a) The expanded region of the $H\beta$ line of the source (pink line). Fit components: total flux (black line), starlight (blue line), power law (green dashed line), total line contribution (red line), and lower magenta line shows shape of the Fe II template d11-5-m20-20-5-mod broadened with a Gaussian of 700 km s^{-1} ; (b) Comparing M_{BH} distribution: M_{BH} estimates from the [8] prescription against the fiducial M_{BH} from [12] QSO catalog. The linear fits in black (QSO catalog: $m(\text{slope})=0.49$, $r=0.85$) and blue (our sample: $m=0.54$, $r=0.91$)

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