



VEILS Observations of a Flat-Spectrum Radio Source: PKS 0027-426

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VEILS: VISTA Extragalactic Infrared Legacy Survey

- VIRCAM on VISTA at Paranal Observatory
- Repeatedly images 9 deg² over 3 years
- 6 month observing seasons each year
- Aims for ~ 14 day cadences in Ks and J Bands



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Image Credit: https://www.eso.org/sci/facilities/paranal/telescopes/vista

DES: Dark Energy Survey

- DECAM on the Blanco 4-m telescope at CTIO
- Started Observing August 2013
- Optical Counterpart to VEILS from mid 2017 – early 2018
- Aimed for ~ 7 day cadences in griz bands



Image Credit: H. T. Diehl, Fermilab https://www.darkenergysurvey.org/the-desproject/instrument/

VOILETTE: VEILS OptIcal Light Southampton curves of Extragalactic TransienT Events

- OmegaCAM on VLT at Paranal
 Observatory
- Optical Counterpart to VEILS from mid 2018 onwards
- Aims for ~ 10 day cadences in giz bands and ~ 6 day cadence in r band



Image Credit: https://www.eso.org/sci/facilities/paranal/telescopes/vst.html

Preliminary Quasar Detection



- Compared our catalogues to the OzDES Quasar Catalogue:
 - Spectroscopically confirmed Quasars
 - Redshift Range: $\sim 0.3 \le z \le 4$
- Currently constrained it to find only the highest possible cadenced light curves
- So far found ~ 300 AGN in VOILETTE, with ~ 100 also in VEILS

PKS 0027-426



FSRQ Emission Processes





Image Credit: Adapted from G Ghisellini et al. General physical properties of bright Fermi blazars. Mon. Not.R. Astron. Soc, 402:497-518, 2010

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Image Credit: Adapted from G Ghisellini et al. General physical properties of bright Fermi blazars. Mon. Not.R. Astron. Soc, 402:497-518, 2010 Image Credit: Adapted from NED

Multi-Wavelength Variability of FSRQs

- Important for understanding the emission processes in the relativistic jets and central engines
- Time Variability
 - Cross Correlations
- Spectral Variability
 - Colour-Magnitude Plots



Time Variability Analysis of PKS 0027-426

First Method of Interpolation – r and Ks Southampton Interpolating both light curves using the structure function



Cross Correlation Results – r and Ks Southampton



1. Interpolate 1 Light Curve using the Structure Function



2. Extract the matching dates from the interpolated light curve and Light Curve 2



Southam

3. Cross Correlate only these matching dates with o lag



4. Extract the dates from the interpolated light curve which match Light Curve 2 + *lag*, τ , e.g. -100 $\leq \tau \leq$ 100



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5. Cross Correlate with o lag



Cross Correlation – Results

Interpolated Ks band

(extracted r dates)



Interpolated r band (extracted Ks dates)



Auto Correlations- Interpolated Ks

1.0 0.8 0.6 Correlation 0.4 0.2 0.0 CCF r ACF Ks ACF -0.2 1σ 1σ 1σ -0.4 2σ 2σ 2σ -100-5050 100 -100-5050 100 -100-5050 100 0 0 0 Lags (days) Lags (days) Lags (days)

Auto Correlations- Interpolated Ks



Auto Correlations - Interpolated r





Auto Correlations- Interpolated r



Structure Function in r





Structure Function Simulation



- Timmer and Koenig 1995 Method
 - Calculate the power spectrum from observed light curve
 - Use the power spectrum to simulate 100,000 random light curves whilst varying input parameters
 - Calculate the structure function for each light curve
- Results: ~10% of simulations had a dip at 75 days, with no obvious connection between input parameters

Time Variability of PKS 0027-426

- Southampton
- -75 and 75 days lags between r and Ks bands cannot be confirmed at this time
- o day correlation is present in all cross correlation functions
 - Need to study further using smaller timescales



Spectral Variability Analysis of PKS 0027-426

Spectral Variability of Blazars

- Flux variations in Blazars are usually accompanied by changes in the spectral shape
- Spectral changes can be represented by changes in colour
- Typical Colour behaviours include:
 - Bluer When Brighter (BWB) trends
 - Redder When Brighter (RWB) trends

Spectral Variability – RWB trends



- Most Common in FSRQs
- Possible Explanation:
 - 2 Component Model:
 - Redder component (e.g. synchrotron emission from the jet) varies more than the bluer component (e.g. thermal emission from the accretion disk)

Spectral Variability – BWB trends



- Most Common in BL Lacs
- Possible Explanations:
 - 1 Component Synchrotron Model:
 - Increase in energy release boosts the emission to higher frequencies
 - 2 Component Model:
 - Bluer component varies more than the redder component

Colour Variability of Optical – Method

- Calculated colour from quasi-Simultaneous optical observations with DES
- Average time between observations is 6.5 minutes, with a maximum of 18.5 minutes
- Plot colour against the r band magnitude and determine correlation between colour and brightness

Colour Variability of Optical – Results



Colour Variability of Optical – Results

• Shows both BWB and RWB trends for different filters



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Colour Variability of Optical and NIR– Method

- No quasi-simultaneous observations between optical and NIR
- Instead:
 - interpolate the light curves 10,000 times and extract the matching dates
 - Calculate the mean slope of the colour vs r band magnitude plot

Colour Variability of Optical and NIR– Results



Colour Variability of Optical and IR Southampton – Results



Colour Variability of PKS 0027-426 Southampton

- Possible Explanation:
 - Higher frequency emission has a thermal contribution from emission lines which are less variable
 - would need multiple spectra to confirm the role of emission lines

Southampton

Summary

- Time Variability of PKS 0027-426:
 - Correlation between light curves at o days
 - **Future:** Include final year of VEILS in time analysis
 - **Future:** Intra-day light curves for further 0 day correlation analysis
- Spectral Variability of PKS 0027-426:
 - PKS 0027-426 demonstrates both RWB and BWB behaviour depending on filters
 - Future: Multiple spectra needed to compare emission lines to filters