

University Federico II Naples Italy  
INFN Naples Italy

# AGN optical variability in the VST surveys of the COSMOS and CDFS areas

Serena Falocco

26/09/2014

Authors

**S. Falocco, D. De Cicco, M. Paolillo, G. Covone, G. Longo,  
F. Vagnetti, D. Trevese and the VST-VOICE-SUDARE team**

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Approach and method of analysis
- 3 Results
- 4 Conclusions and future work

# Variability of AGN

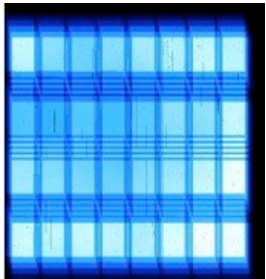
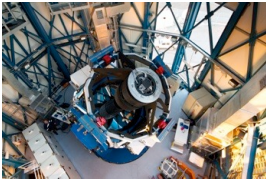
All AGN vary in different wavebands: this adds an excellent selection criterium, useful to:

- include highly variable sources in the current AGN census
- extend the demography of faint objects (e.g. Trevese+2008)
- if the sampling time is long enough (years), it is possible to reach a good completeness and low contamination (e.g. Sesar+2007)
- distinguish AGN from other astrophysical sources of similar colors

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Approach and method of analysis**
- 3 Results
- 4 Conclusions and future work



# VST telescope



- VLT Survey Telescope (VST): 2.6 mt, 1 sq deg f.o.v. optical telescope equipped with 32 CCD OmegaCAM detector
- with one pointing it allows to cover entire fields such as COSMOS ( $1\text{deg}^2$ )
- The dataset is part of: VST SUDARE: SUpernova Diversity And Rate Evolution (SUDARE, PI: E. Cappellaro) survey; VST Optical Imaging of the CDFS and ES1 (VOICE, PI: G. Covone) and the COSMOS extension (PI G. Pignata)
- $r$  band every 3 days,  $g$  and  $i$  every 10 days for a total of  $\sim 30$  epochs per field

# COSMOS coverage (De Cicco et al. 2014 subm.)

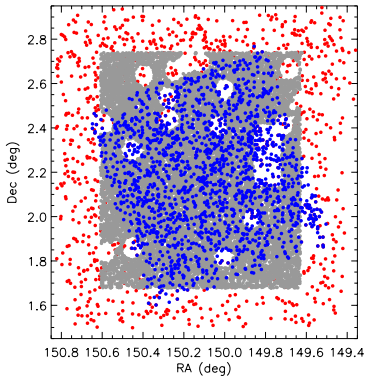


Figure : Complete multi-band coverage. VST (one pointing) Chandra (Civano2012), XMM-Newton (Brusa+2010)

# CDFS coverage (Falocco et al. 2014, close to subm.)

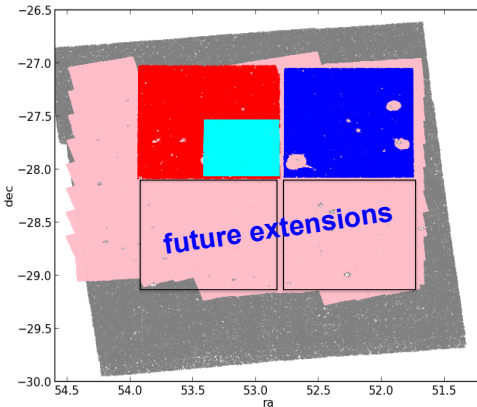


Figure : VST-CDFS1, VST-CDFS2, SWIRE (Lonsdale+2004), SERVS (Maduit+2012), ECDFS (Hsu+2014)

# Variability selection

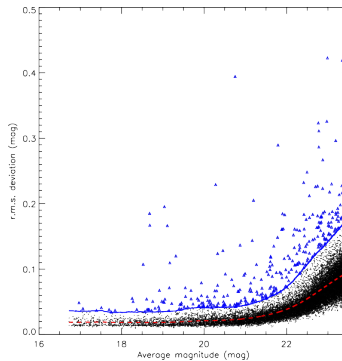
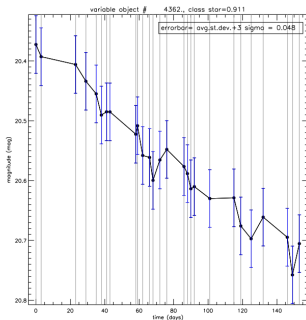


Figure : CDFS2 selection. Faint end: statistical uncertainties; bright end: systematics

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Approach and method of analysis
- 3 Results**
- 4 Conclusions and future work



# Results

# X/O (for COSMOS, De Cicco+2014)

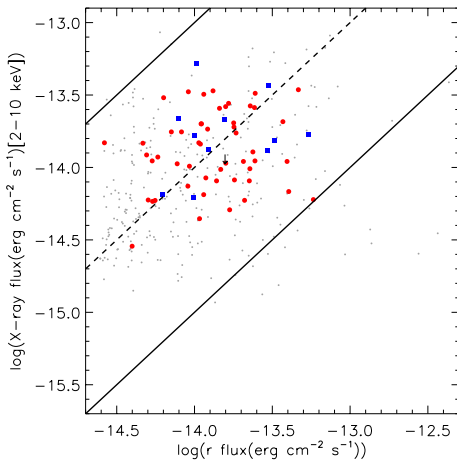
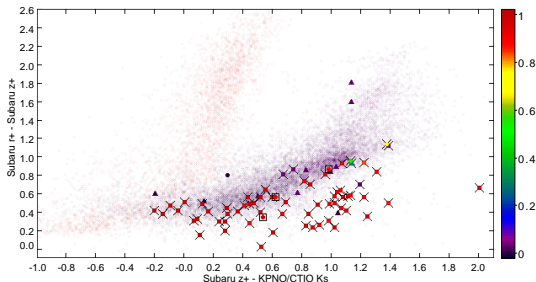


Figure : X/Op. diagnostic (e.g. Mainieri+2002) XMM-Newton, Chandra.

# Diagnostic z - k versus r - z (COSMOS, De Cicco+2014)

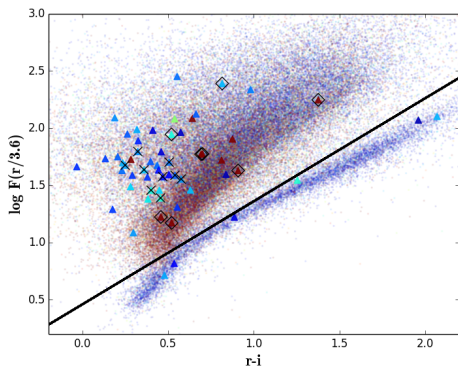


**Figure :** Cross: AGN; triangles: SN, boxes: new QSOs.

- extended sources; pointlike sources
- small points: VST master catalogue (background population)
- Background population: stars, galaxies and QSOs are visually segregated
- VST variable population: in the QSO region



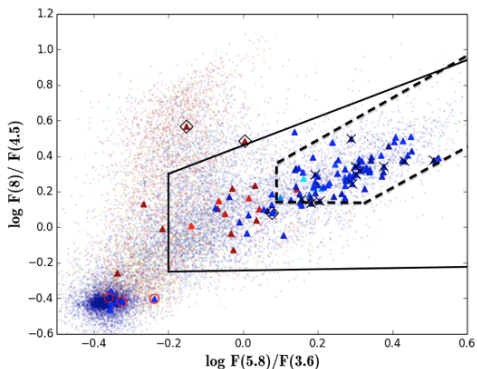
# r.-3.6 versus r-i diagnostic (for the CDFS, Falocco+2014)



- pointlike sources; extended sources
- small points: SERVS+SWIRE. Bigger symbols: VST variable objects
- Background population: stars, galaxies and QSOs are visually separated
- The majority of the variable sources are in the QSO area
- The power of this plot is to identify stars

Figure : Diamonds: SN, Crosses: X-ray detected sources (following slides)

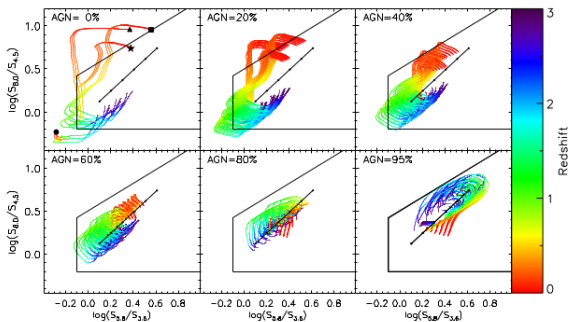
# IRAC diagnostic (for the CDFS, Falocco+2014)



**Figure :** Diamonds: SN, Crosses: X-ray detected sources (following slides)

- Background population (SERVS+SWIRE): stars, galaxies and QSOs visually separated
- contamination of Starbursts inside the AGN area (solid line)
- X-ray detected sources typically inside the box of Lacy+2004
- redefined AGN area (dashed line) by Donley+2012:
  - includes most of X-ray sources
  - excludes most of extended sources
- galaxies powered or not by active nuclei (see next slide) are found inside or outside the wedge

# IRAC diagnostic (simulations by Donley+2012)

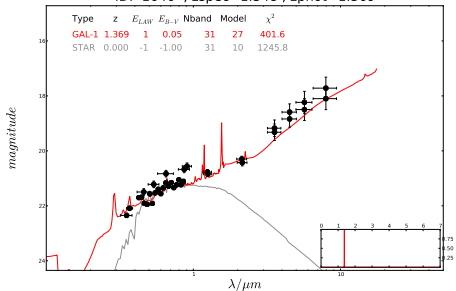


# SED and X-ray detections (CDFS, Falocco+2014)

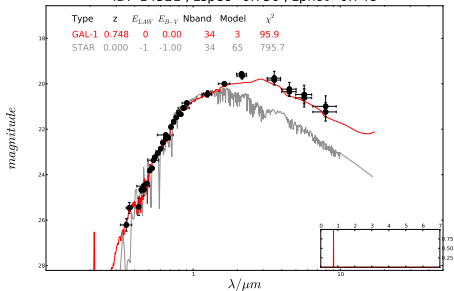
- 15 sources with SED and X-ray information (Hsu et al. 2014)
- 12 have X-ray detections and AGN SED
- 3 not X-ray detected, have galactic SED and SN lightcurves

# SED (Hsu, Salvato et al. 2014, subm.)

ID: 1646 , zspec=1.348 , zphot=1.369



ID: 14321 , zspec=0.736 , zphot=0.748



- 1 Introduction
- 2 Approach and method of analysis
- 3 Results
- 4 Conclusions and future work**

# Confirmation of the variable sources in COSMOS (83) and in CDFS (137)

In COSMOS:

- $80\pm 4\%$  efficiency of detecting AGN
- $14\pm 4\%$  contamination by SN

In CDFS:

- $75\pm 4\%$  efficiency of AGN selection
- $6\pm 2\%$  SN contamination
- $4\pm 2\%$  of contamination by stars

# Purity and completeness

- purity:  $>85\%$  in CDFS,  $94\%$  in COSMOS: this value increases with the quantity of information in the region
- completeness:  $>22\%$  in CDFS,  $>15\%$  in COSMOS: this value increases with the sampling time

For more details see the poster (by De Cicco et al.)



# Future perspectives

- extension of the sampled time to reach higher efficiency and completeness
- application to future datasets (LSST)
- finding *rare AGN* (jet-powered, highly variable, low luminosity AGN, AGN with strong starbursts, LINERs, etc.)
- this is possible only if the timescale is extended

University Federico II Naples  
INFN Naples

# AGN optical variability in the VST surveys of the COSMOS and CDFS areas

Serena Falocco

26/09/2014

Authors

**S. Falocco, D. De Cicco, M. Paolillo, G. Covone, G. Longo,  
F. Vagnetti, D. Trevese and the VST-VOICE-SUDARE team**