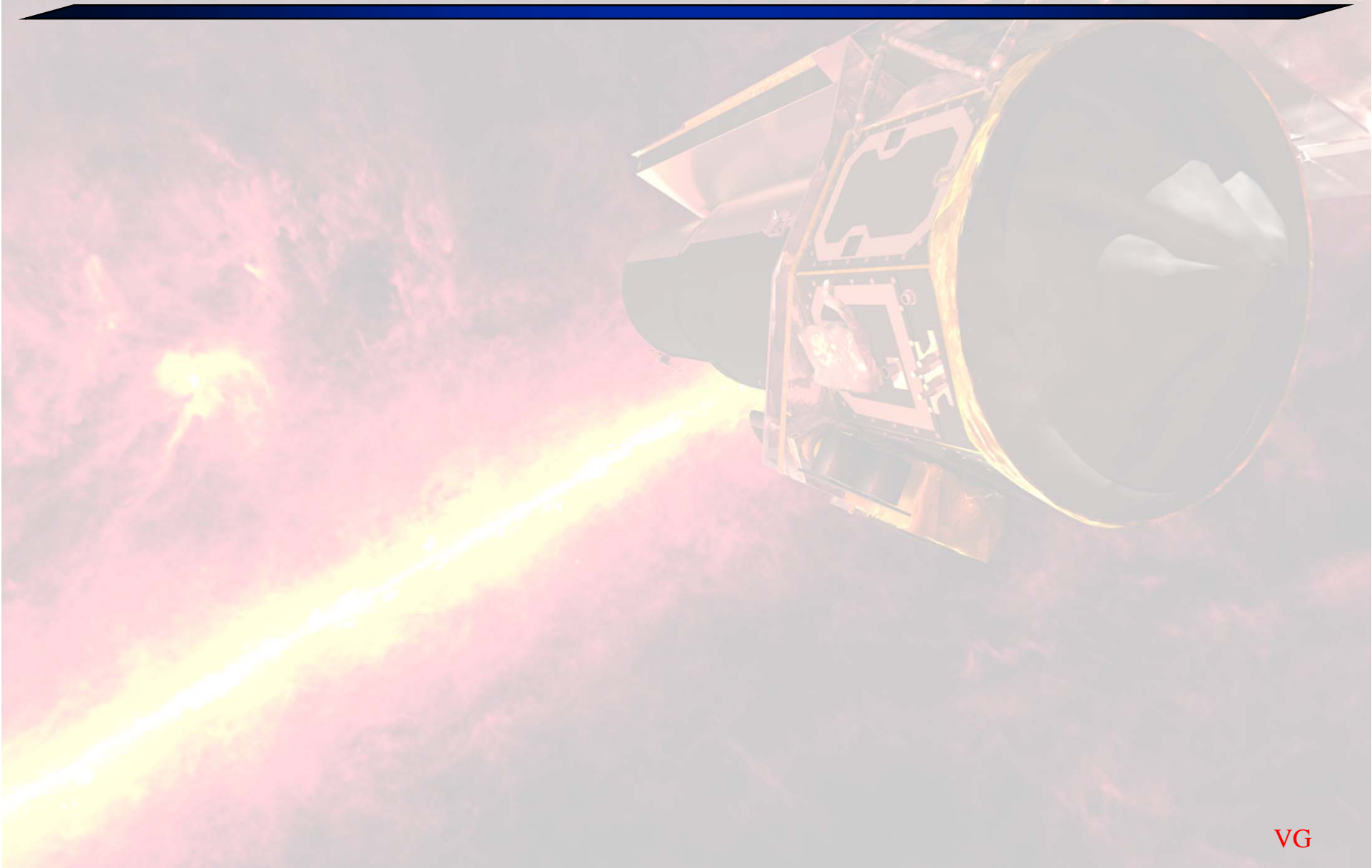
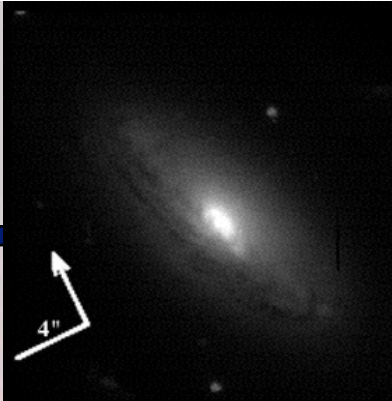


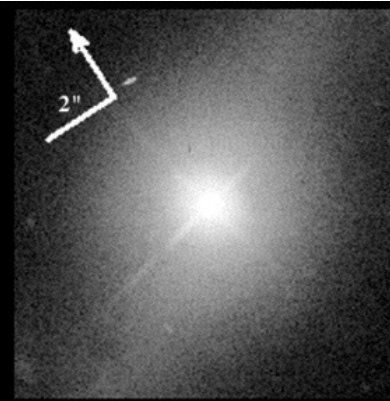
# Reverberation Mapping: Trading Time for Spatial Resolution

By Varoujan Gorjian

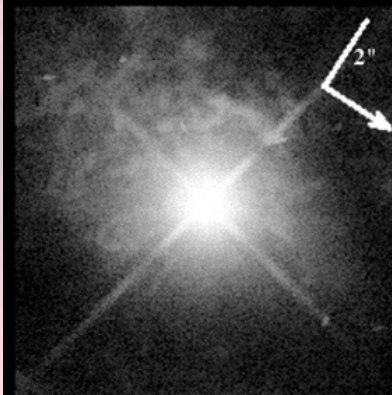




F 1146\* (929 pc<sup>2</sup>)



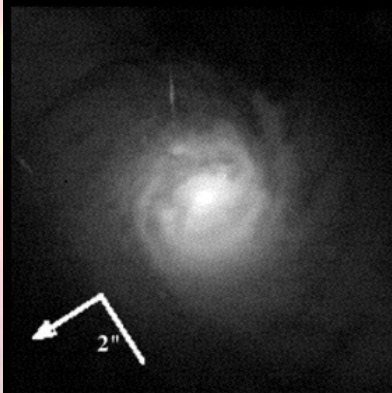
HEAO 1-0307-730 (813 pc<sup>2</sup>)



HEAO 1143-181 (958 pc<sup>2</sup>)



HEAO 2106-098 (784 pc<sup>2</sup>)

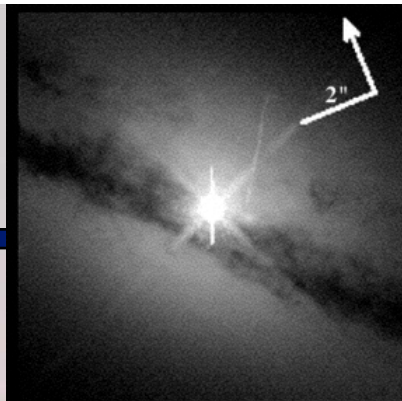


IC 1816 (493 pc<sup>2</sup>)

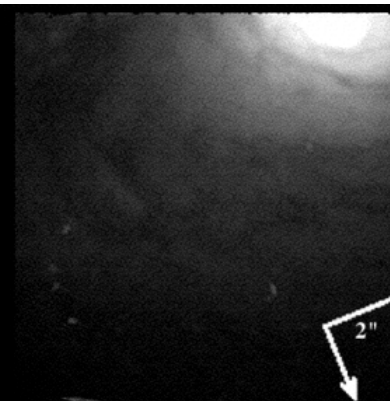


IC 4218 (551 pc<sup>2</sup>)

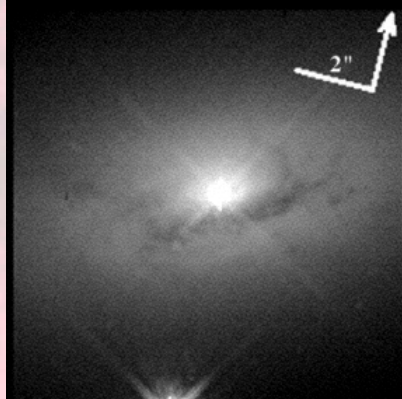
VG



IC 4329a (464 pc<sup>'''</sup>)



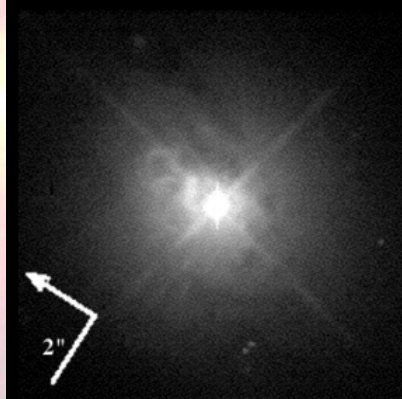
IR 1319-164 (493 pc<sup>'''</sup>)



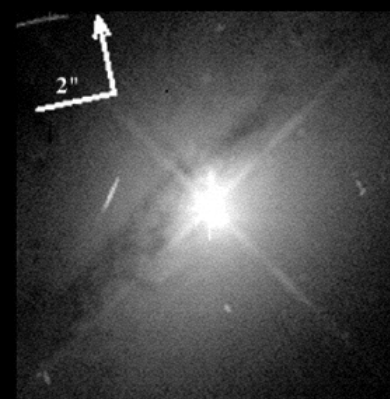
IR 1333-340 (232 pc<sup>'''</sup>)



MCG 6-26-12 (929 pc<sup>'''</sup>)



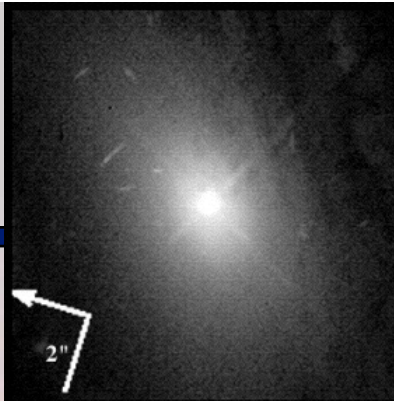
MCG 8-11-11 (580 pc<sup>'''</sup>)



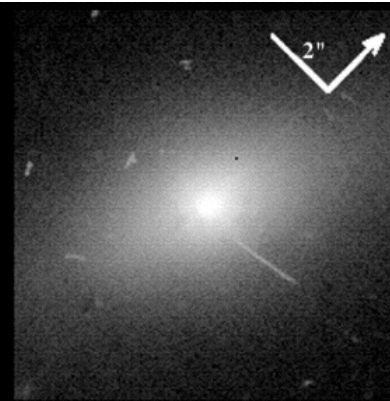
MRK 6 (551 pc<sup>'''</sup>)

VG

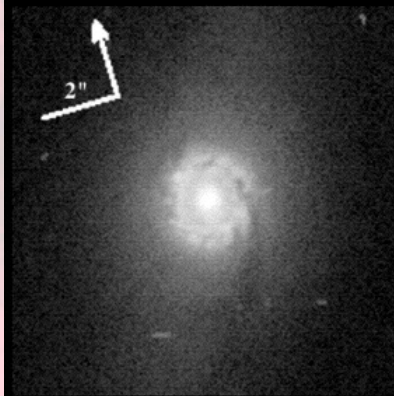




MRK 10 (871 pc/')



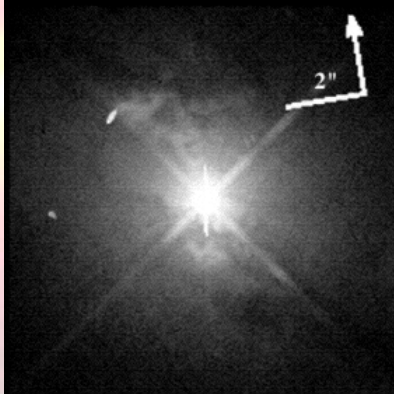
MRK 40 (580 pc/')



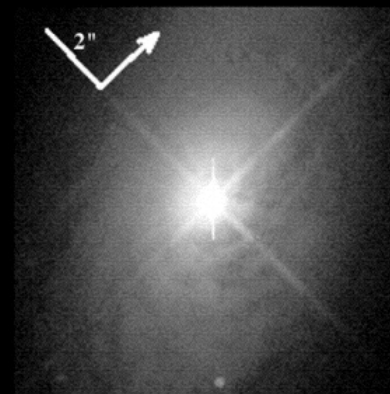
MRK 42 (696 pc/')



MRK 50 (667 pc/')



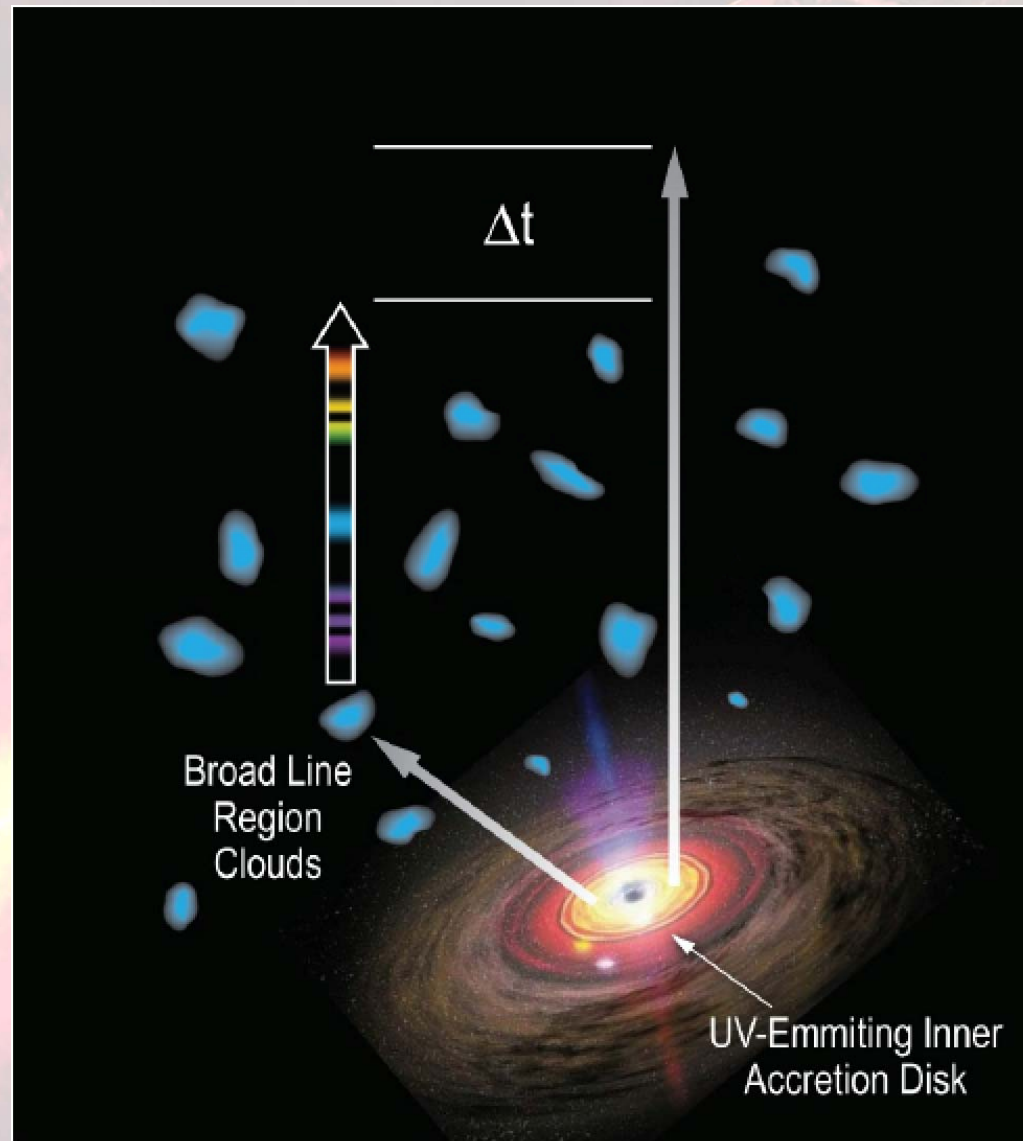
MRK 79 (638 pc/')



MRK 279 (900 pc/')

VG

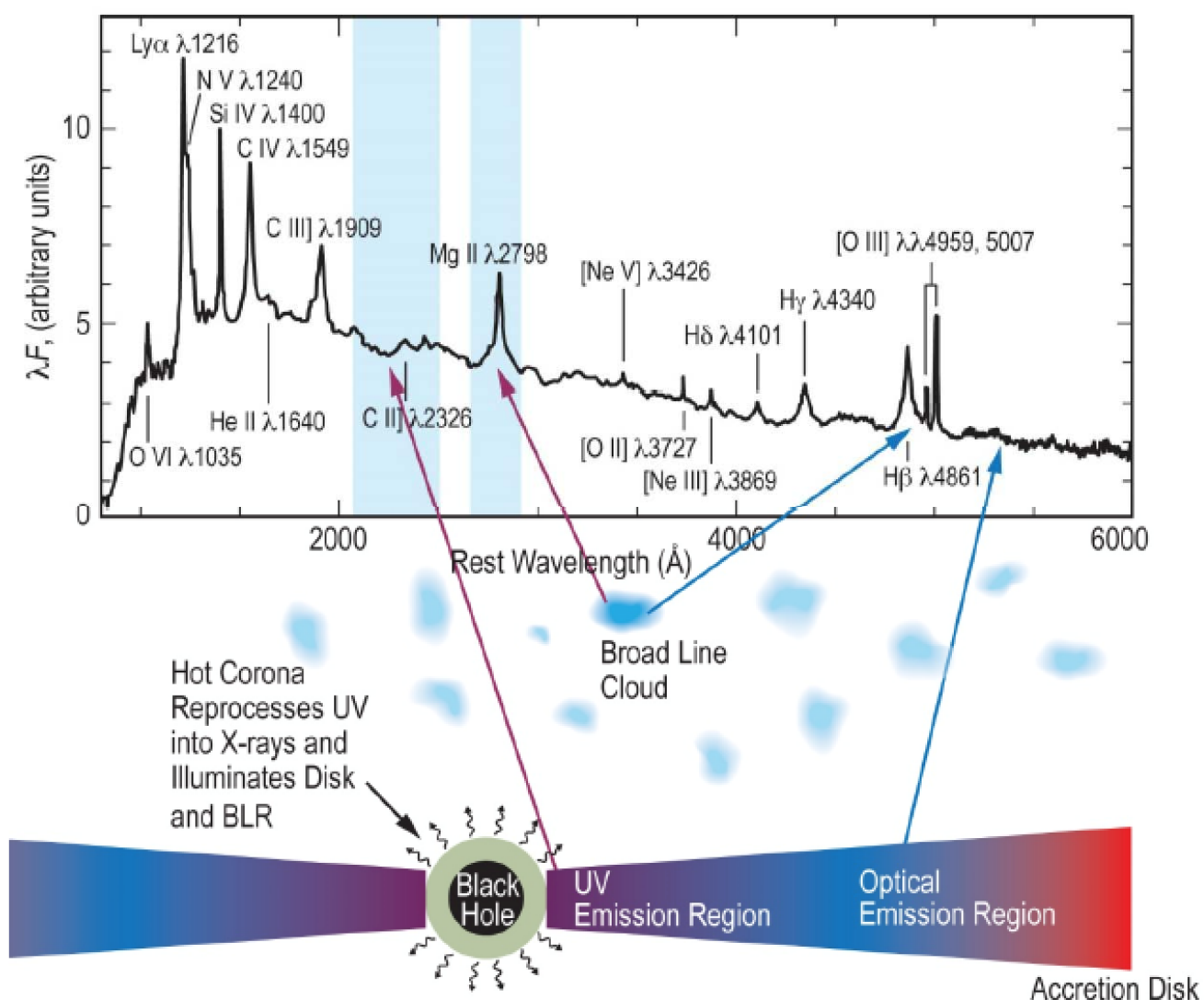
# Reverberation Mapping: Trading Time for Spatial Resolution



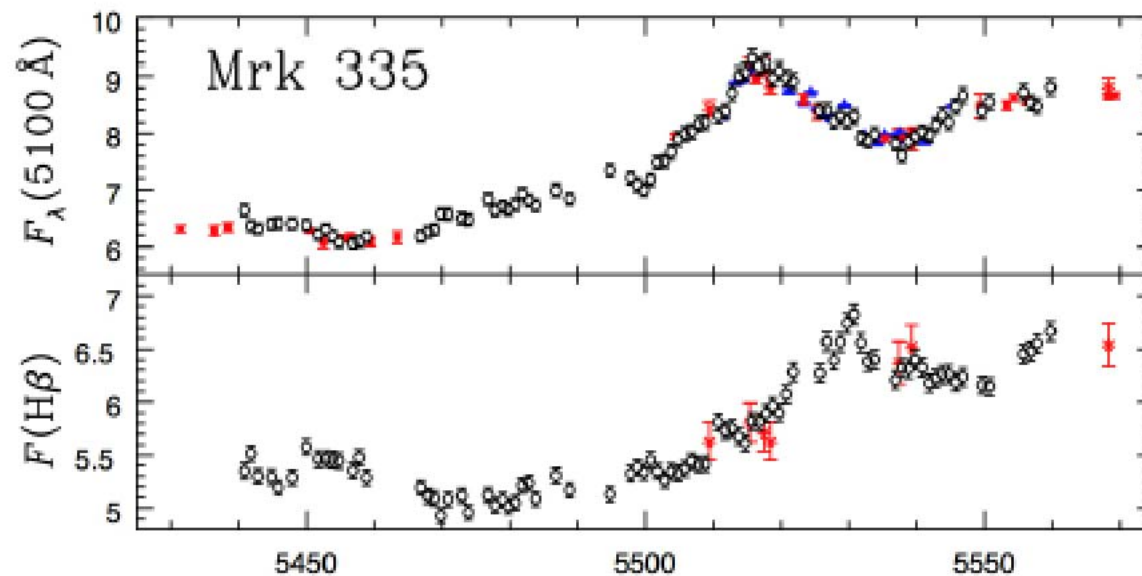
Not to scale

VG

# Reverberation Mapping: Trading Time for Spatial Resolution

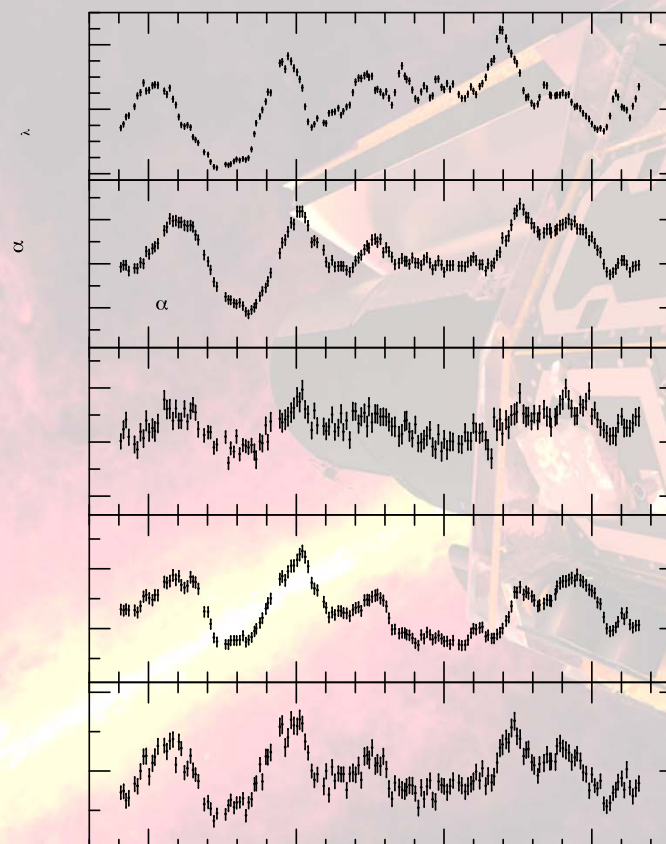


Not to scale



**Figure 1.1-3.** Optical continuum (top) and broad H $\beta$  line emission (bottom) light curve for Mrk 335. The line emission lags the continuum by  $13.9 \pm 0.9$  days. (Grier et al 2012).





**Figure 3.** Integrated light curves. The continuum flux at 1367 Å is in units of  $10^{-15} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ Å}^{-1}$  and the line fluxes are in units of  $10^{-13} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  and are in the observed frame. Flux uncertainties include both statistical and systematic errors.

De Rosa et al. 2015

VG



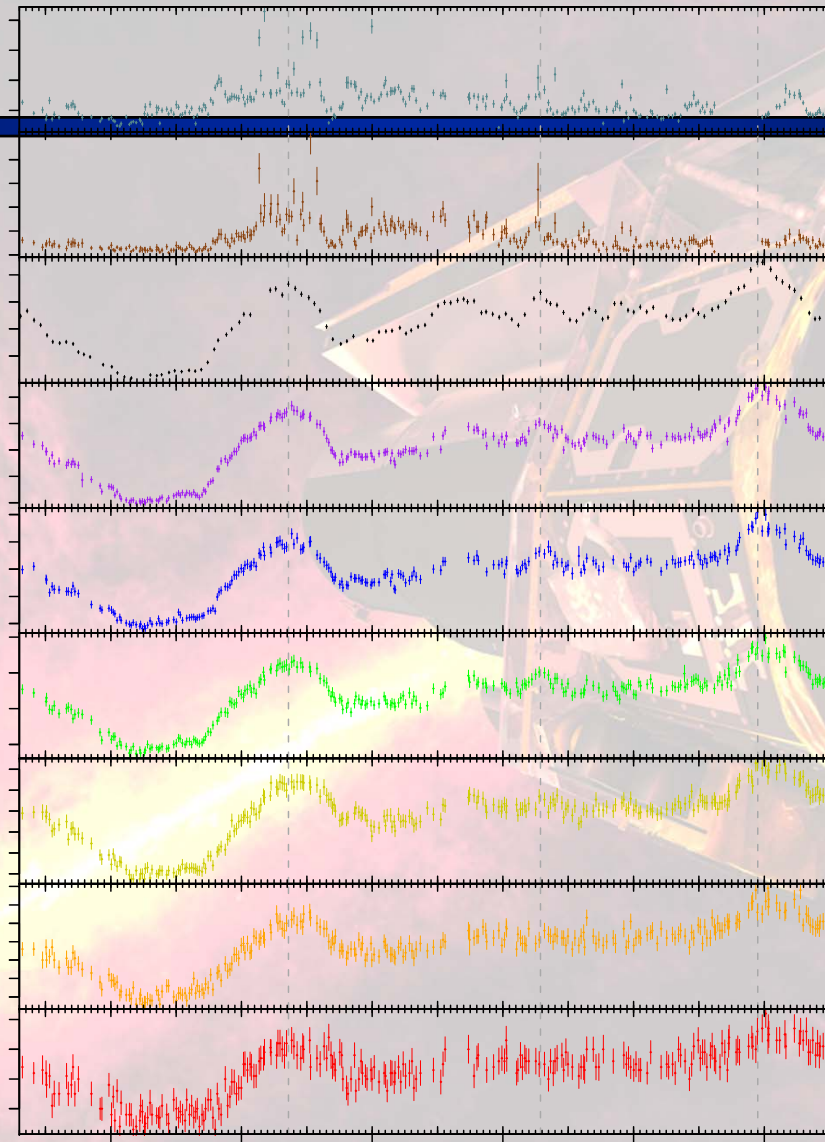


FIG. 2.— Light curves for the intensive monitoring period (HJD 2,456,706-2,456,831), going from shortest wavelength (top) to longest (bottom). The band name and central wavelength are given on the left of each panel. Top two panels show the *Swift* hard and soft X-ray (HX and SX respectively) light curves, in units of  $c/s$ . Third panel shows the *HST* light curve, in units of  $10^{-14} \text{ ergs}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ . Error bars for this light curve are typically  $\sim 1.5\%$ , just barely visible in the plot. The bottom six panels show the *Swift* light curves, again in units of  $10^{-14} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ . Dashed gray lines show times THJD 747.179, 785.752 and 818.993, three local maxima of the *HST* light curve.

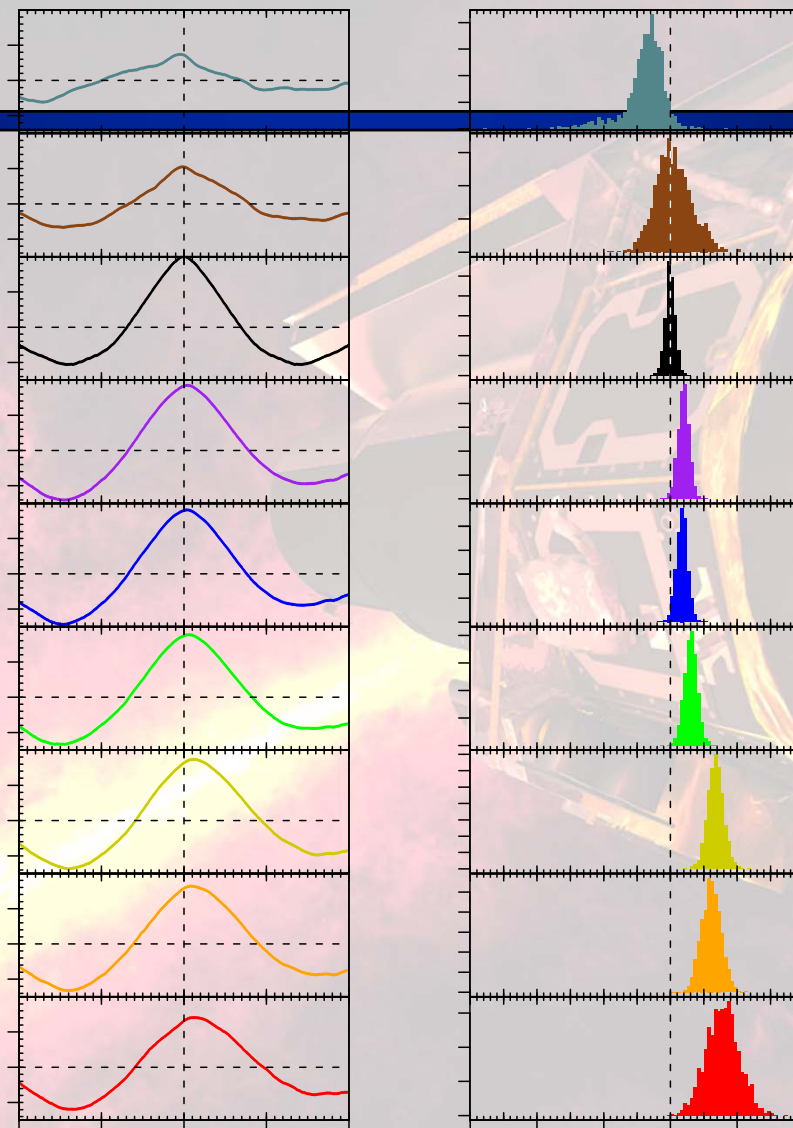
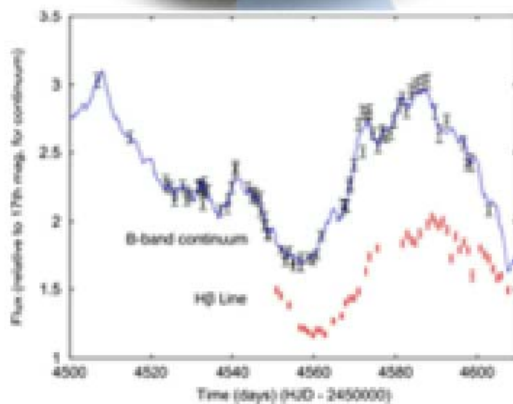
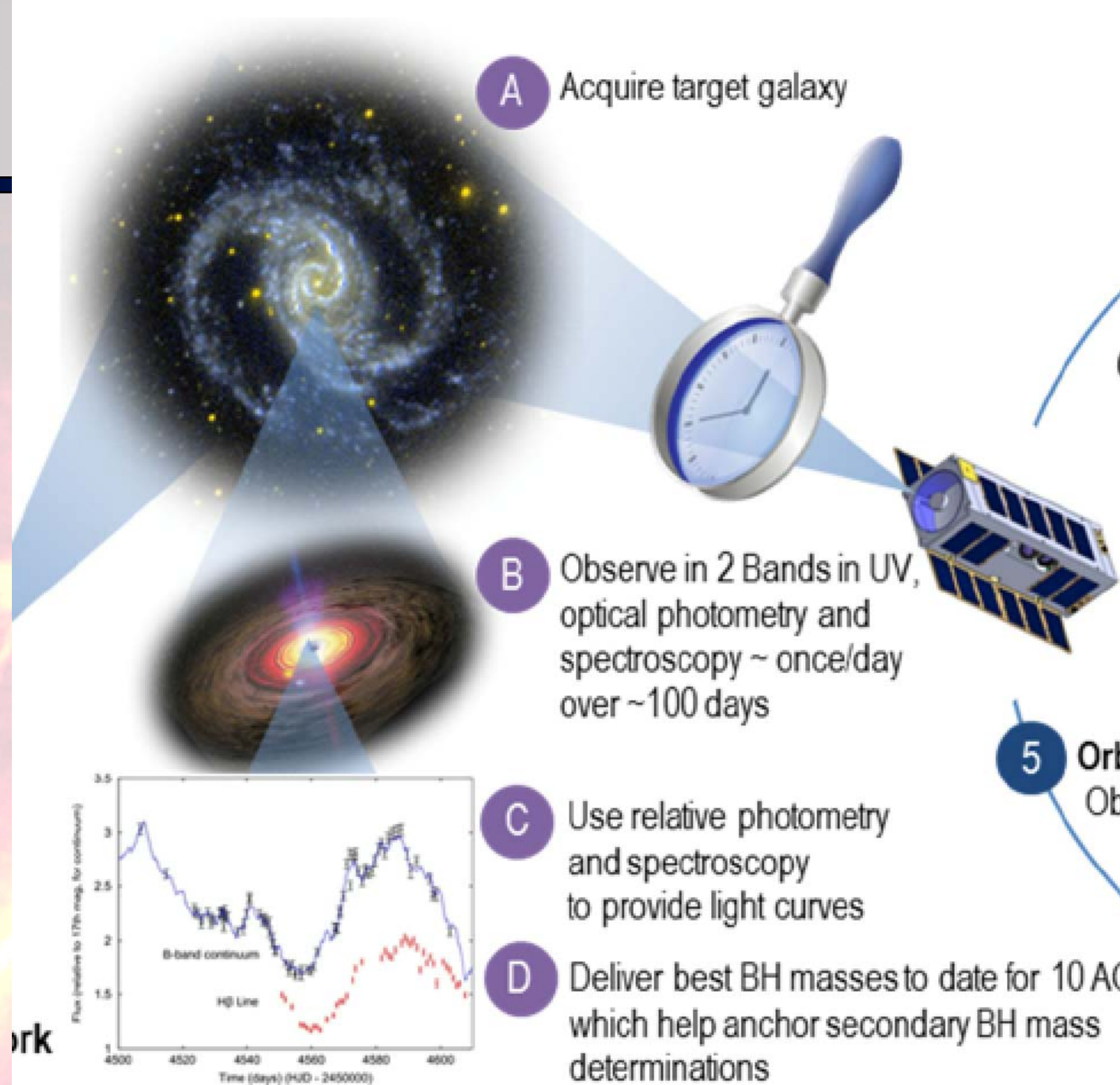
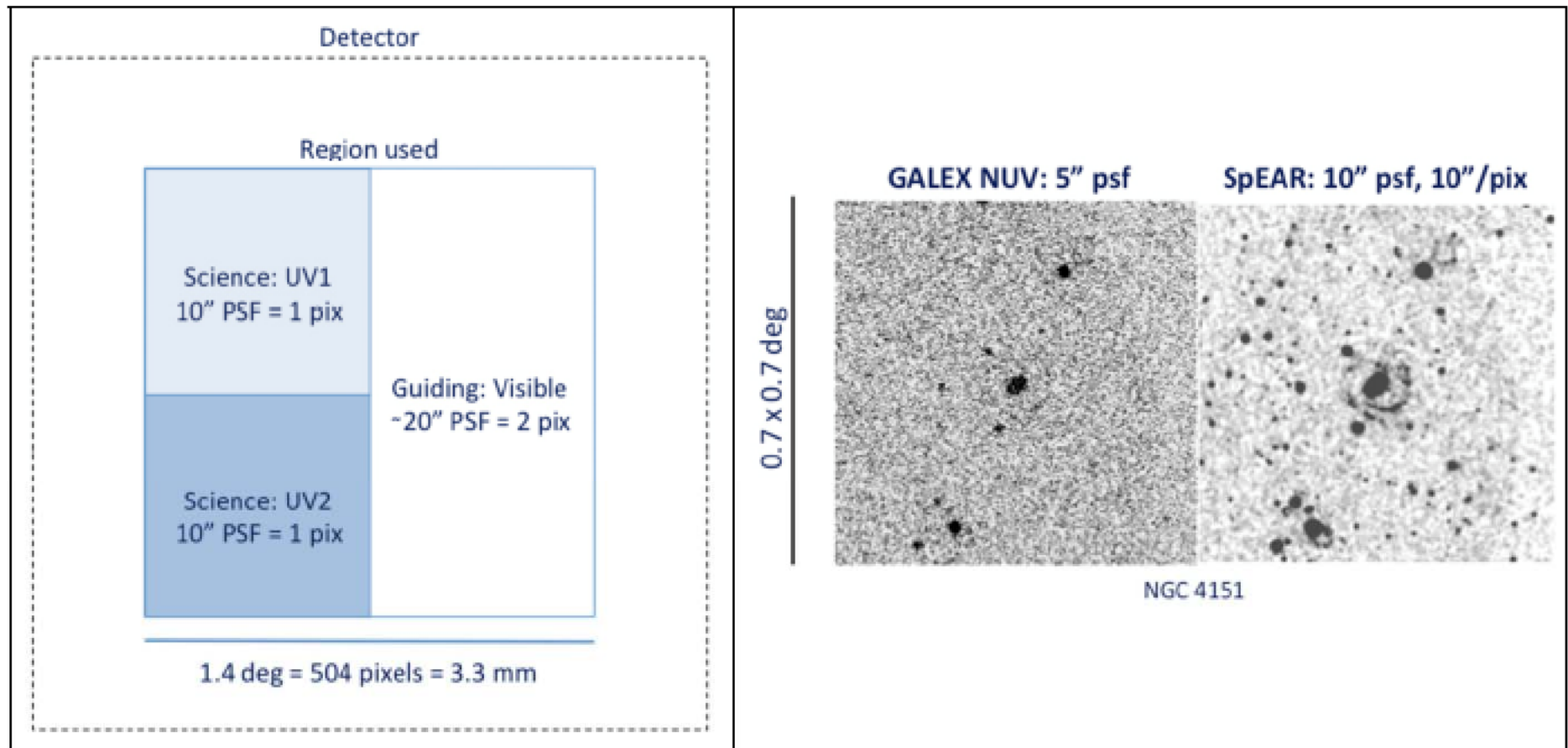


FIG. 3.— (3a) Interpolated cross-correlation functions for the intensive monitoring period light curves (Figure 2), with all correlations measured relative to the *HST* light curve, after removing long term trending (see Section 3). The band name and central wavelength are given on the left of each panel. Note that the interband lag goes from negative to increasingly positive as the band's wavelength increases. Note also that the UV/optical correlations are all strong ( $r_{max} = 0.57 - 0.90$ ) but the X-ray/UV correlations are much weaker, ( $r_{max} < 0.45$ ). (3b) Cross-correlation centroid histograms derived from the CCFs as discussed in the text. The band name and central wavelength are given on the left of each panel. All distributions except HX appear consistent with a Gaussian.

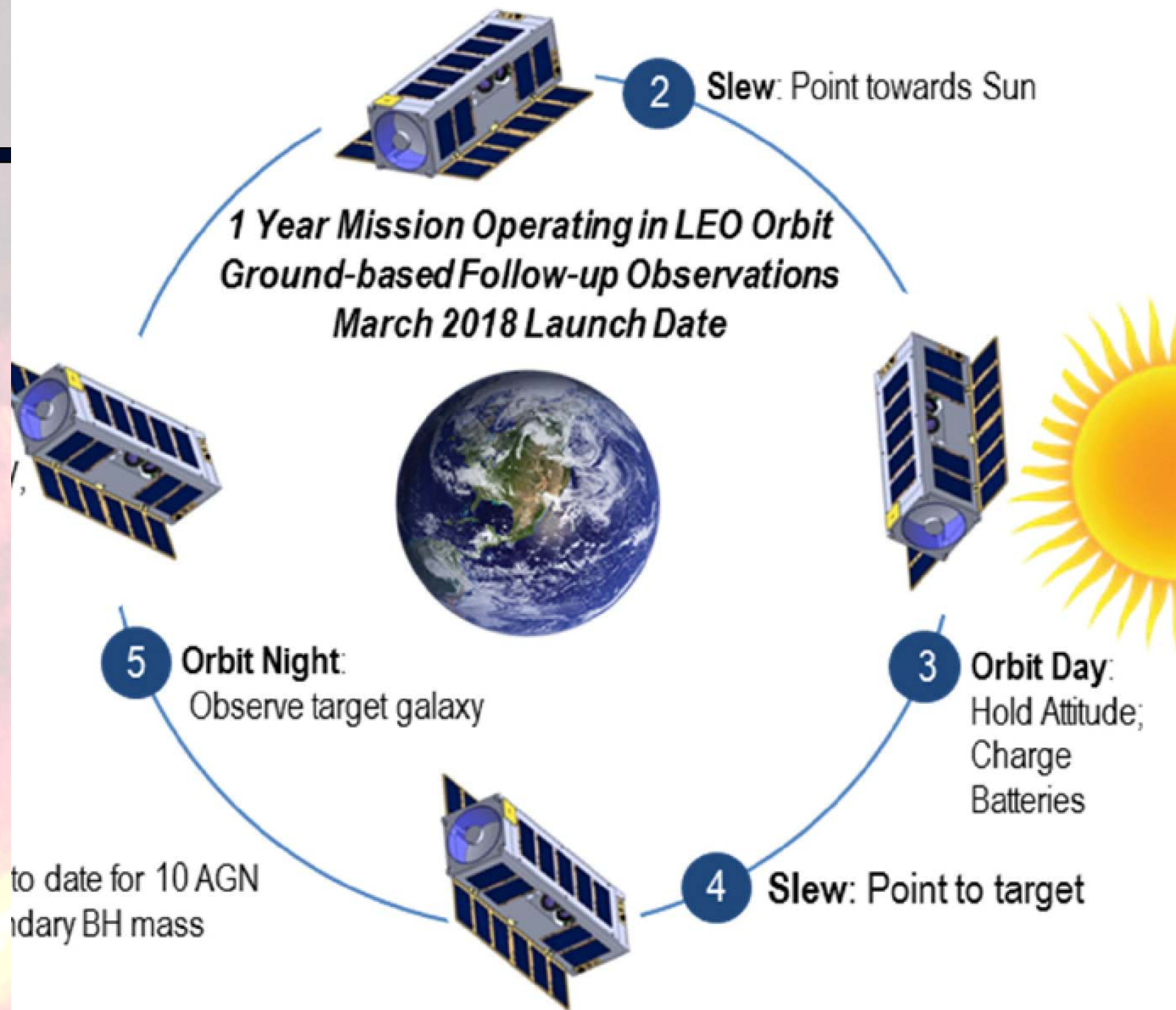


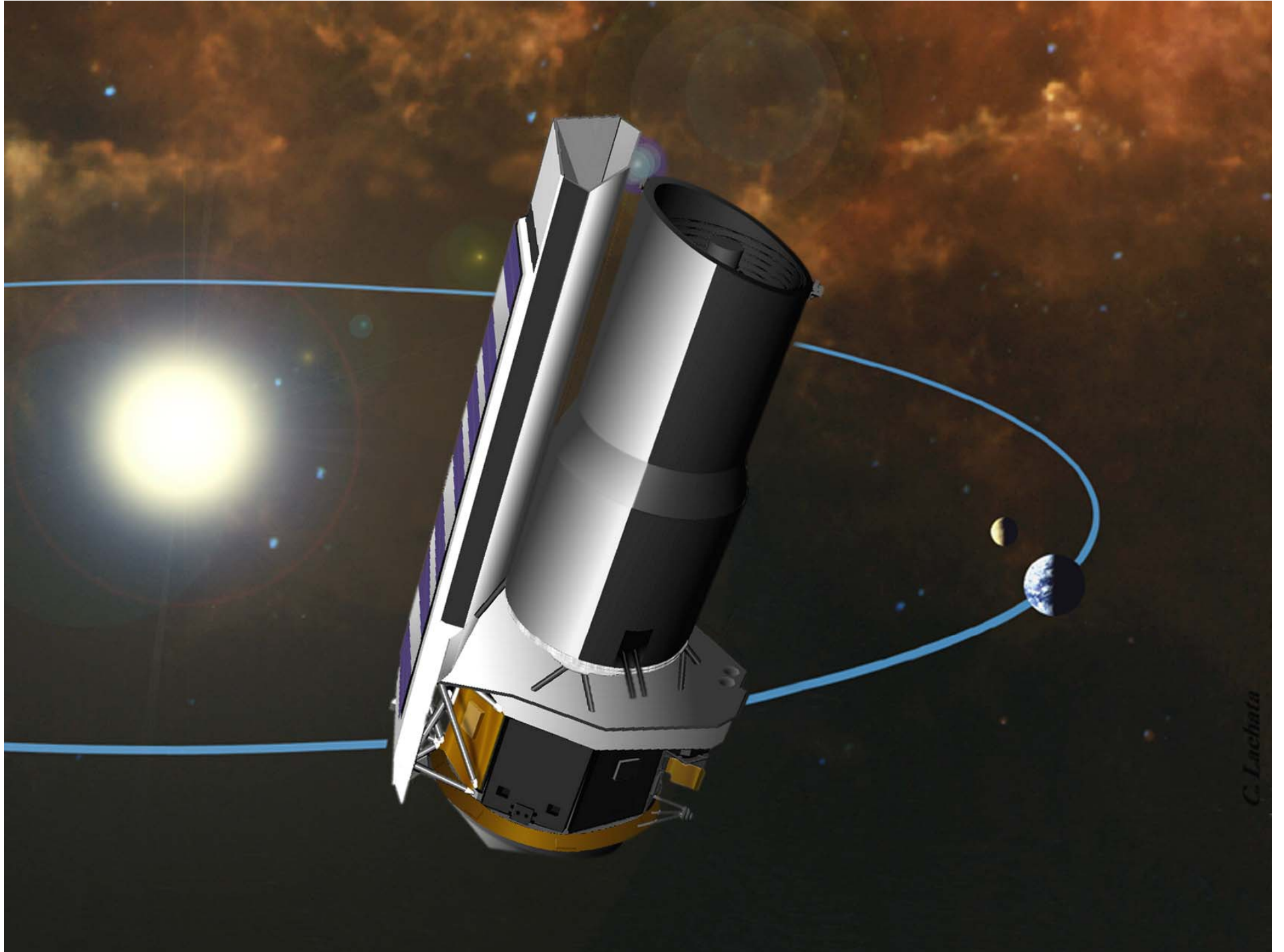


# Making the most of a single detector



**Figure 1.2-2. Left:** SpEAR's CMOS detector provides two science fields and guides our precision pointing. **Right:** SpEAR's large FOV allows for additional ancillary science on M-dwarf variability.





*C. Lachata*



# Solar Orbit: A chain of observatories



*Why a Better Choice?*

**Better Thermal Environment  
(allows passive cooling)  
No Need for Earth-Moon  
Avoidance  
(Maximizes observing time)  
No Earth Radiation Belt  
(no damage to detectors or  
electronics)**

**... AND easier to get into Earth  
Trailing than GEO or L2**



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