Quasars as high redshift standard candles The L_x-L_{uv} relation at high redshift

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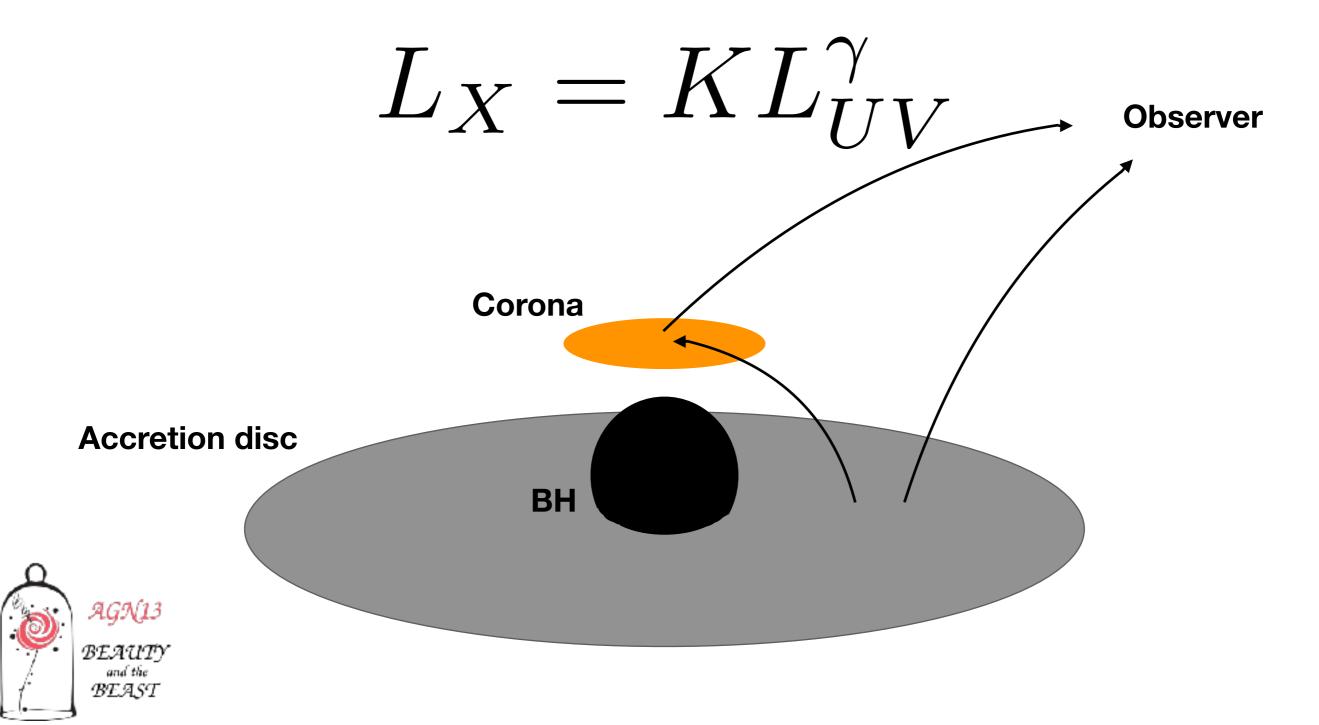






The L_X - L_{UV} relation: why?

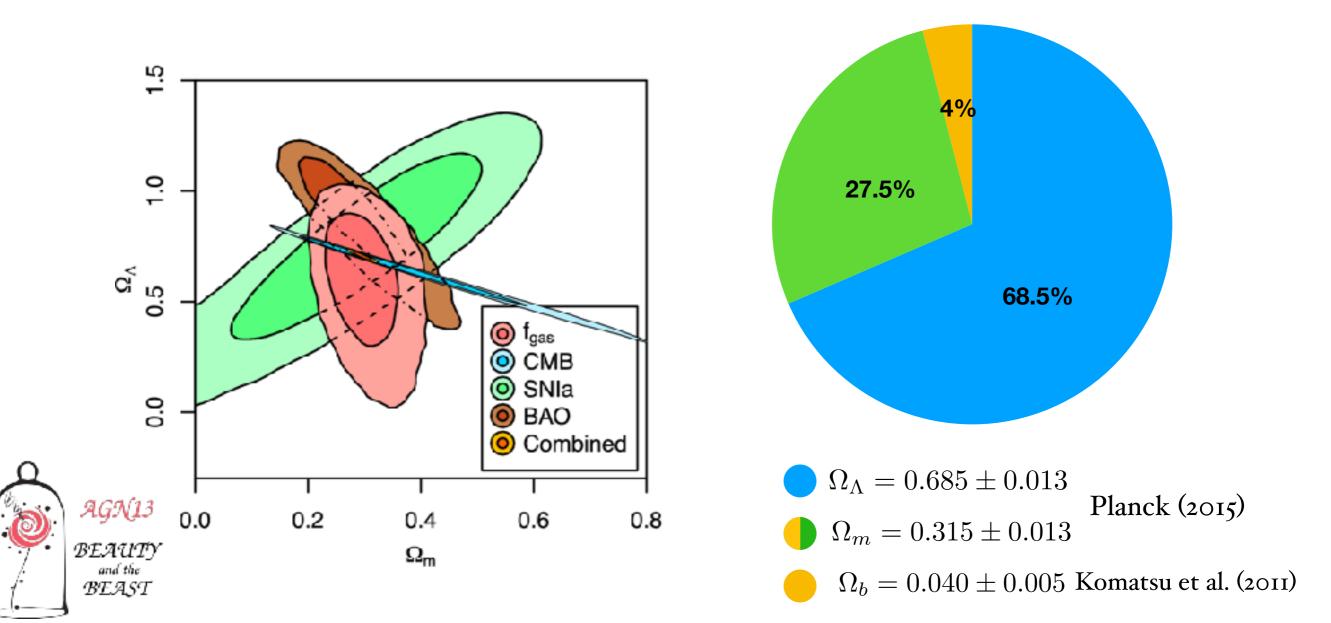
1. Where does it come from?



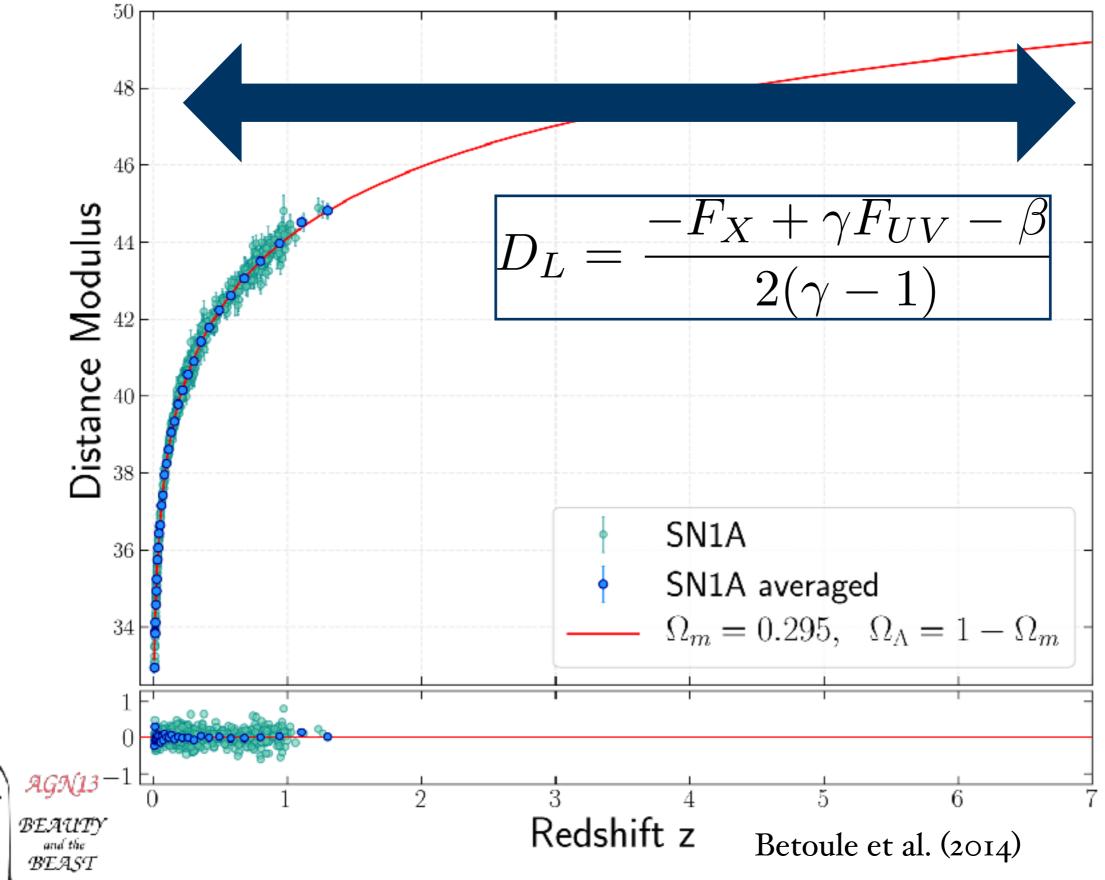
The L_X - L_{UV} relation: why?

1. Constraints on the unknown physical mechanism

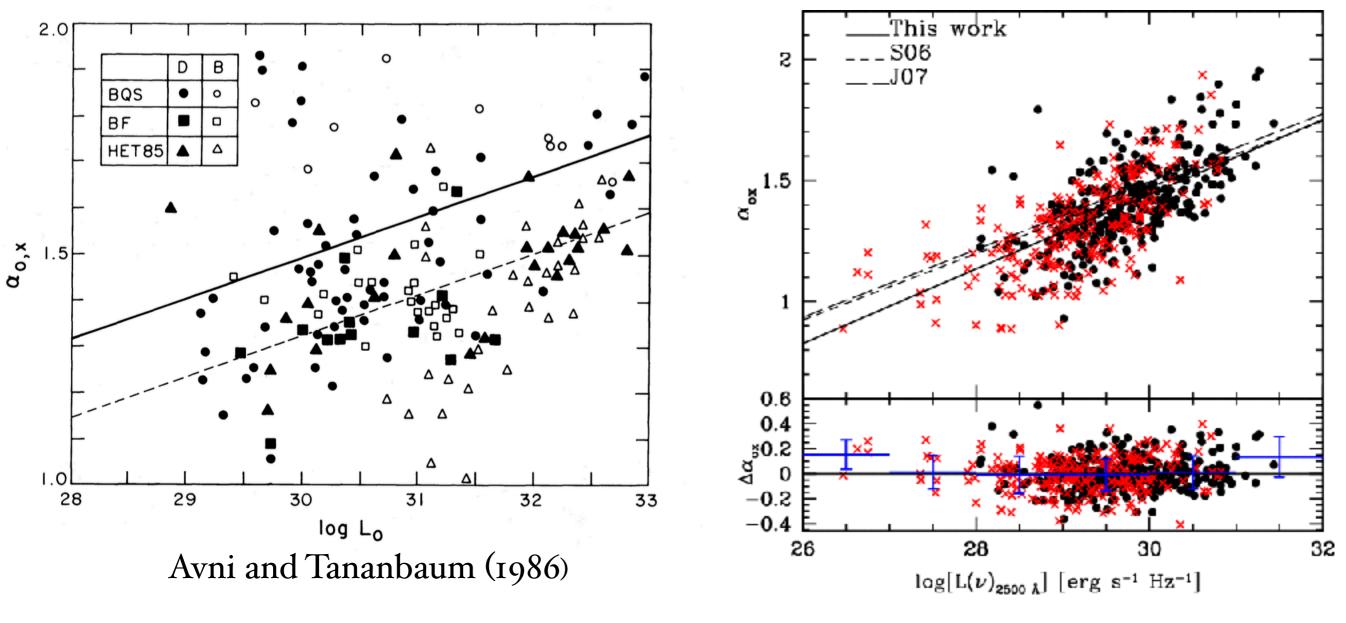
2. Quasars as Standard Candles



Hubble Diagram of SN1A



The L_X - L_{UV} relation



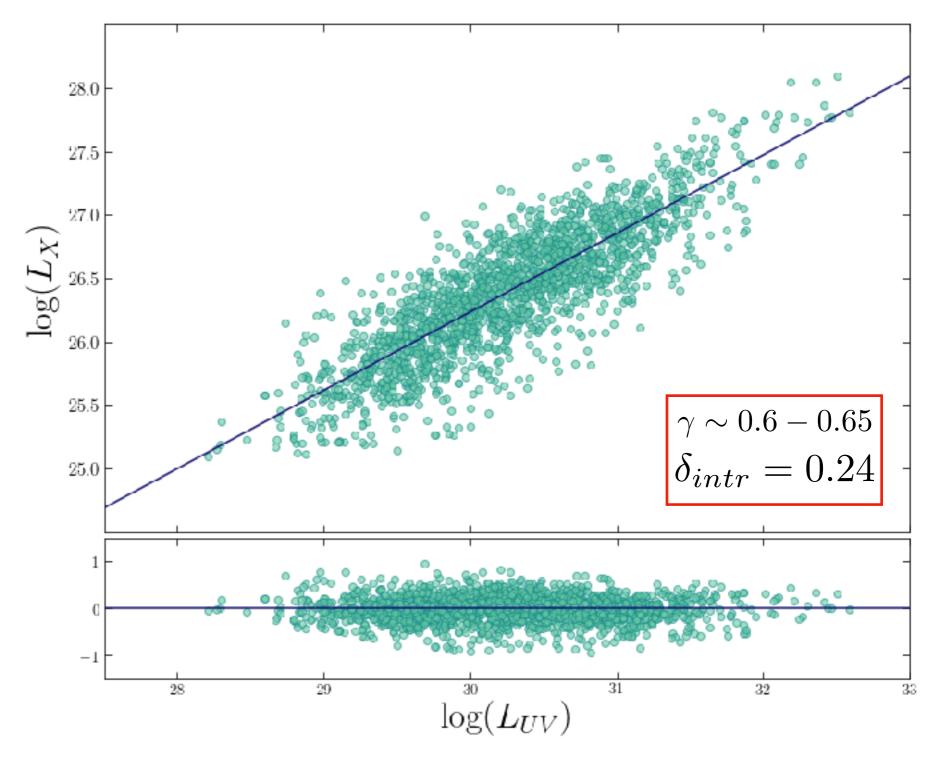
Lusso et al. (2010)



 $\delta_{intr} \sim 0.35 - 0.40 \ dex$

The L_X - L_{UV} relation

- SDSS DR7 (Shen et al. 2011)
- ► 3XMM-DR5
- No BAL sources
- Radio Quiet
- ▶ 1.6 < Γ_X < 2.8
- 2153 sources
- ▶ 0.065 < *z* < 4.925



Lusso and Risaliti (2016)



The sample

- SDSS DR7 (Shen et al. 2011)
 & DR12 (for z<5.3)
- No BAL sources
- Radio Quiet

Accurate selection

Accurate X-ray

- Archival Chandra and XMM-Newton observations
- No X-ray flux upper limit
- ► 4.0 < *z* <7.08

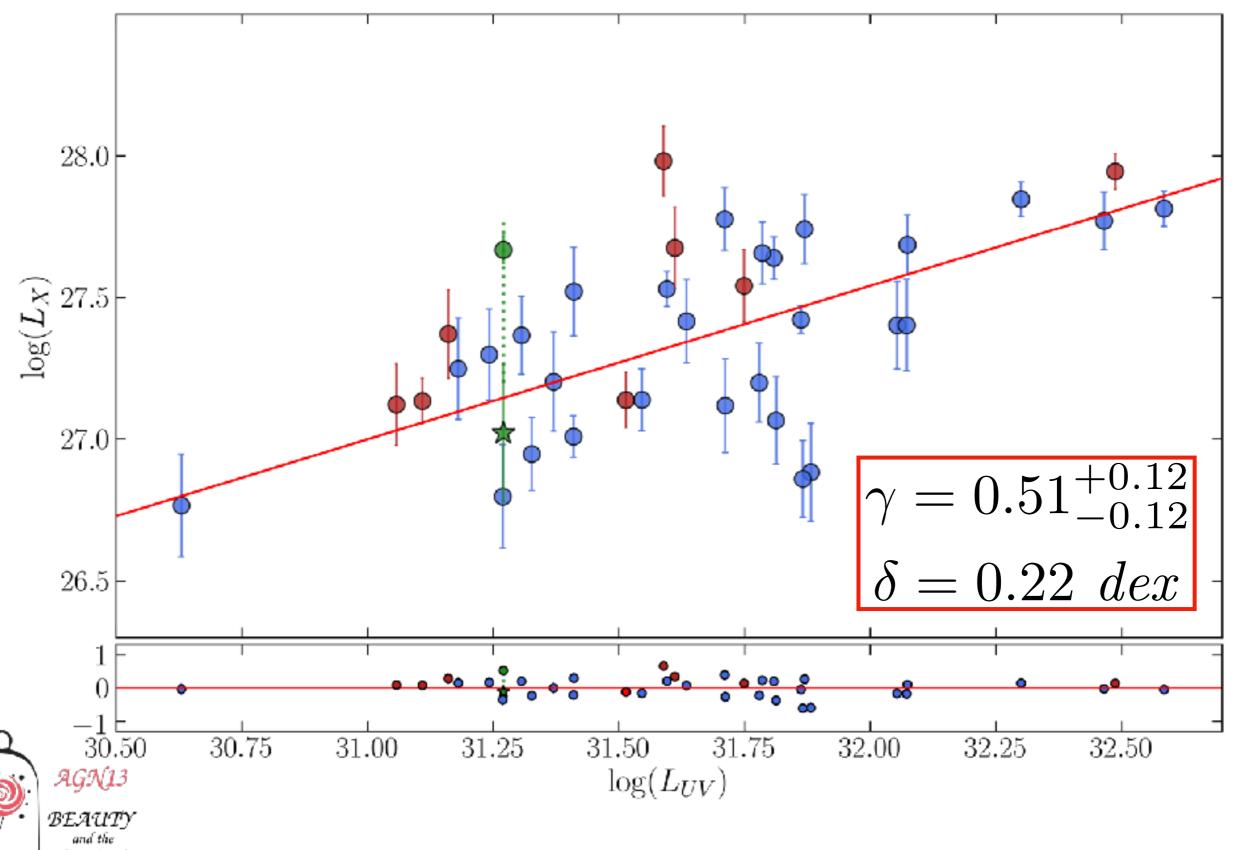
analysis

Evolution with redshift?



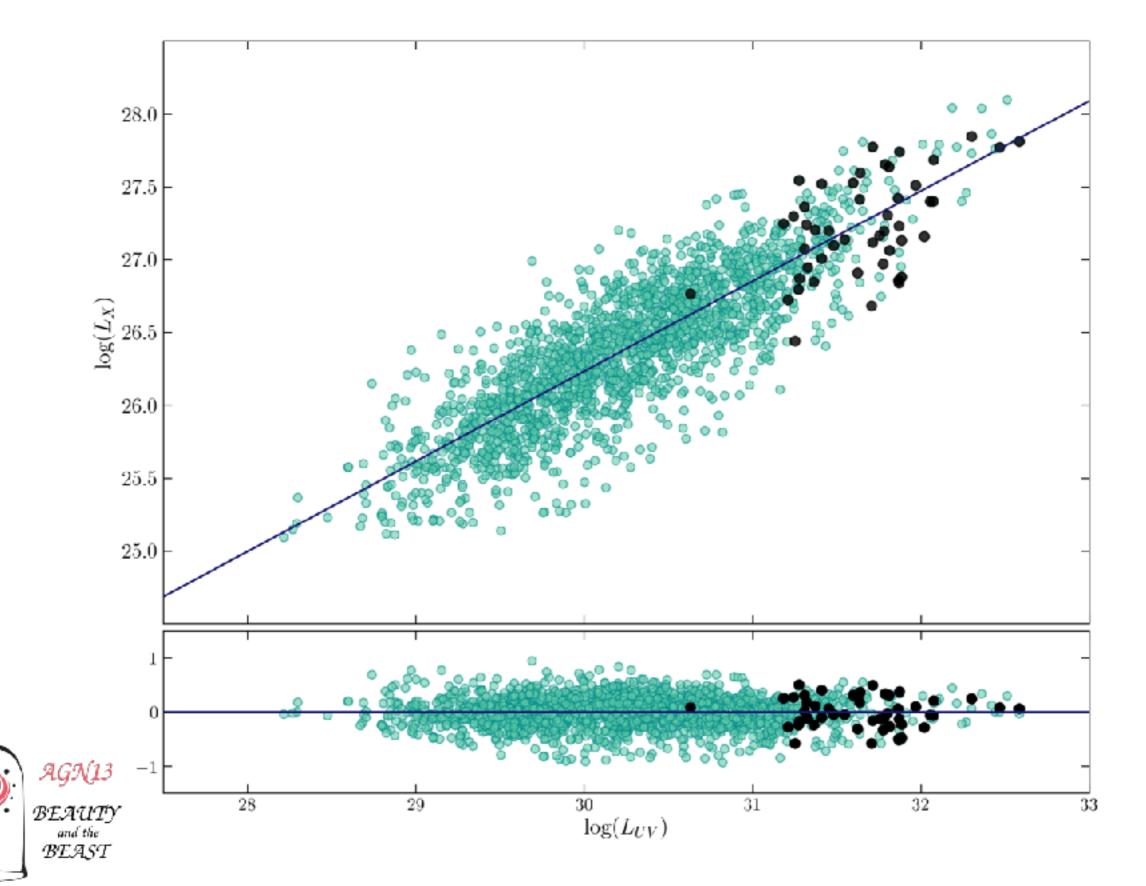
More details in: Salvestrini et al. in prep.

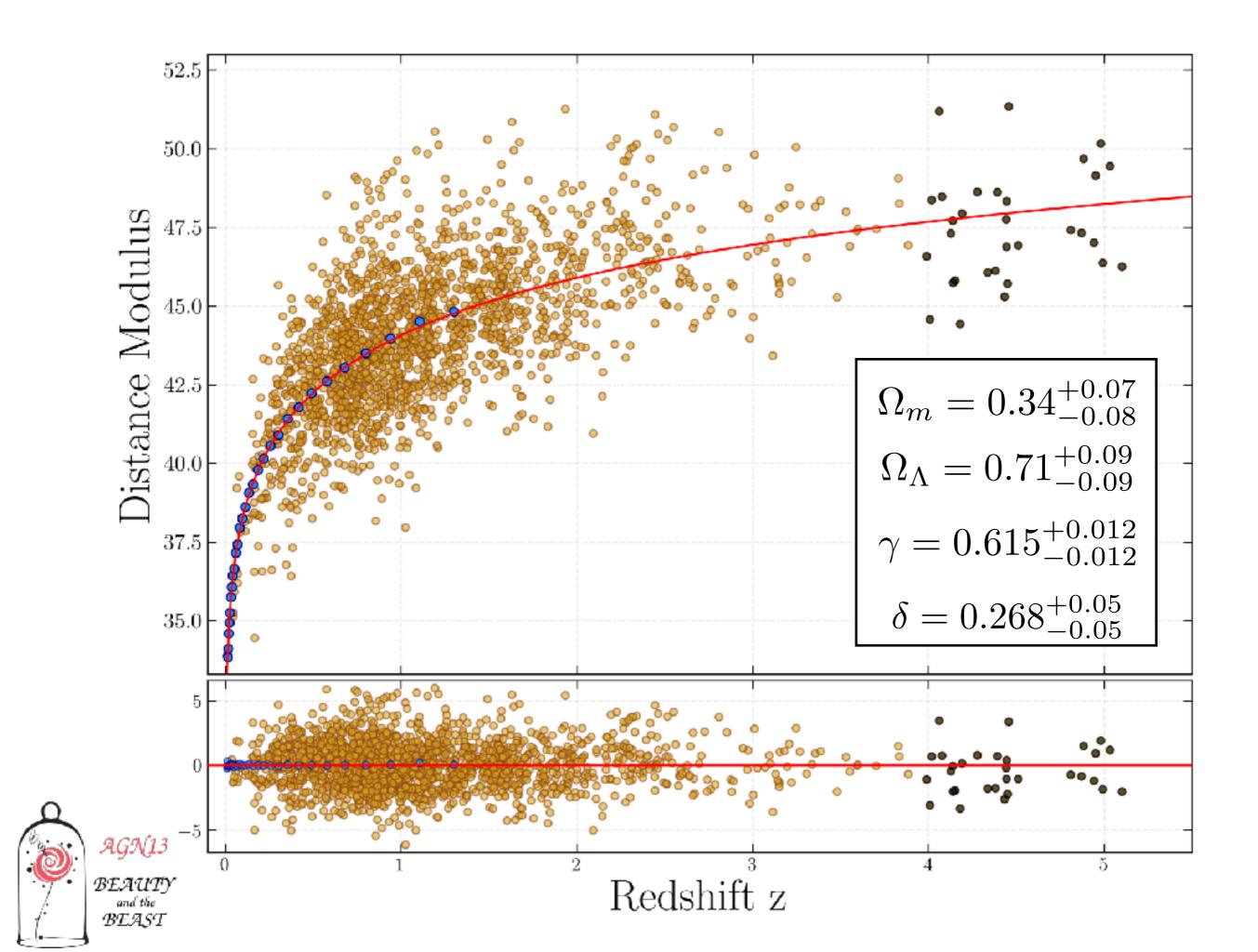
 $\log(L_X) = \gamma \log(L_{UV}) + \beta$



BEAST

Consistency with lower redshift results





Conclusions

- **1.** L_{UV} L_X relation
 - Accurate sample selection
 - More reliable flux estimates _



- No evidence of evolution with redshift
- 2. Hubble Diagram of quasars
 - ► Test of the **Λ**CDM model
 - Test on possible extensions to standard model
 AGN13
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Thank you!