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Nuclear activity in nearby quasars

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Nuclear activities of 67 nearby quasars show the bolometric correction factor is correlated with their accretion rate, both in infrared (IR), optical, and X-ray. We present a comprehensive study of the full AGN intrinsic spectral energy distributions (SEDs) of 67 redshift < 0.5 quasars selected from the Palomar-Green sample, using spectroscopies from XMM-Newton, HST , SDSS and photometric measurements from the Optical Monitor (OM) of XMM-Newton . The properties of the underlying accretion disc are studied after the proper subtraction from emission lines, pseudo-continuum and host galaxy. By imposing more physical conditions for the modeling, this approach can estimate the black-hole accretion rate more robustly, which is crucial to study the coevolution of black holes and galaxies.

Topic

Active Galactic Nuclei: accretion physics and evolution across cosmic time

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