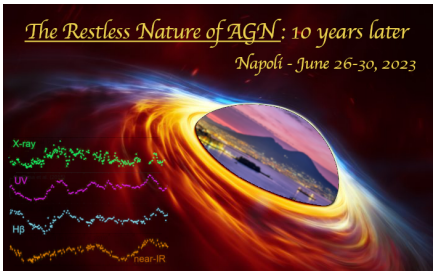

Contribution ID : **67** Type : **Poster**

Quasar accretion disk variability using multi-epoch SDSS-V UV-optical spectroscopic

Quasars (QSO) are variable sources in all wavelengths and in all time scales. Here we study the variability of the QSO accretion disk continuum emission using the new multi-epoch SDSS-V spectroscopic data in timescales of days to months. We use a spectral decomposition method to measure the disk emission and the high cadence spectral data to characterize the disk variability as a function of a power law slope differences and the power law flux differences of consecutive observations and in different line-free emission wavelength bands. Results show that the disk emission is steeper when the flux increases if we measure at UV-wavelengths and the disk emission has a flatten profile if the flux increases when tested in redder wavelengths.

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Session Classification : Poster