

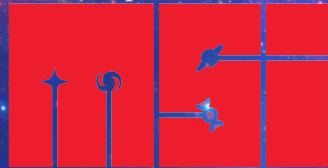
Black Holes Across the EM Spectrum

KISS Study Program 2019:

Beyond Interstellar - Extracting Science from Black
Hole Images



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McGill Space Institute

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**How do we connect horizon-scale findings
with “the rest” of BH science?**

What are the big/open questions?

Chat with your neighbor for 3-5 mins...

What are the big/open questions?

1. *How do contemporaneous EM observations of SMBH variability trend with horizon-scale variability (traced by EHT, GRAVITY, etc.)?*

- Will these trends for M87 and Sgr A* apply to populations of LLAGN?
- What about higher accretion rate systems?
- Stars vs. gas vs. photons as probes of the event horizon...
- Accretion!!!

What are the big/open questions?

2. How do we use other probes of BH mass (stellar/gas dynamics, LIGO/Virgo, LISA, pulsar timing) with horizon scale measures to expand our understanding of BH astrophysics?

- BH scaling relations
- BH and SMBH variability (AGN structure function, BH hysteresis, flares/flickering)
- BH spins ??

What are the big/open questions?

3. *Is the formation of primordial black holes a main driver for this science case (for future proposals, missions, etc.)?*

- Occupation fraction
- Formation and accretion theory

4. *What are the most important timescales and how do they connect?*

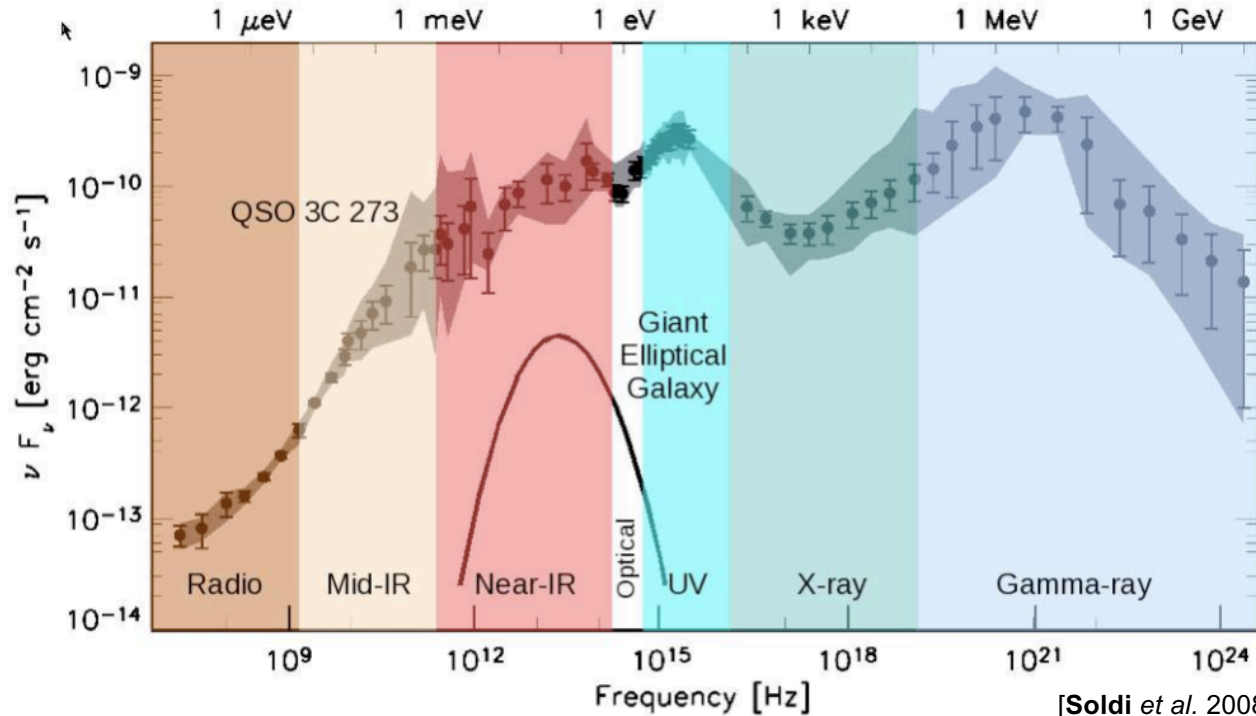
- formation time for small vs. large BH
- for SMBH is this really the "evolution timescale"
- time to grow mass vs. sink to center of gravitational potential

What are the big/open questions?

5. *How important is it that GW experiments rely on binaries, while other tracers (and trends) look at single systems?*

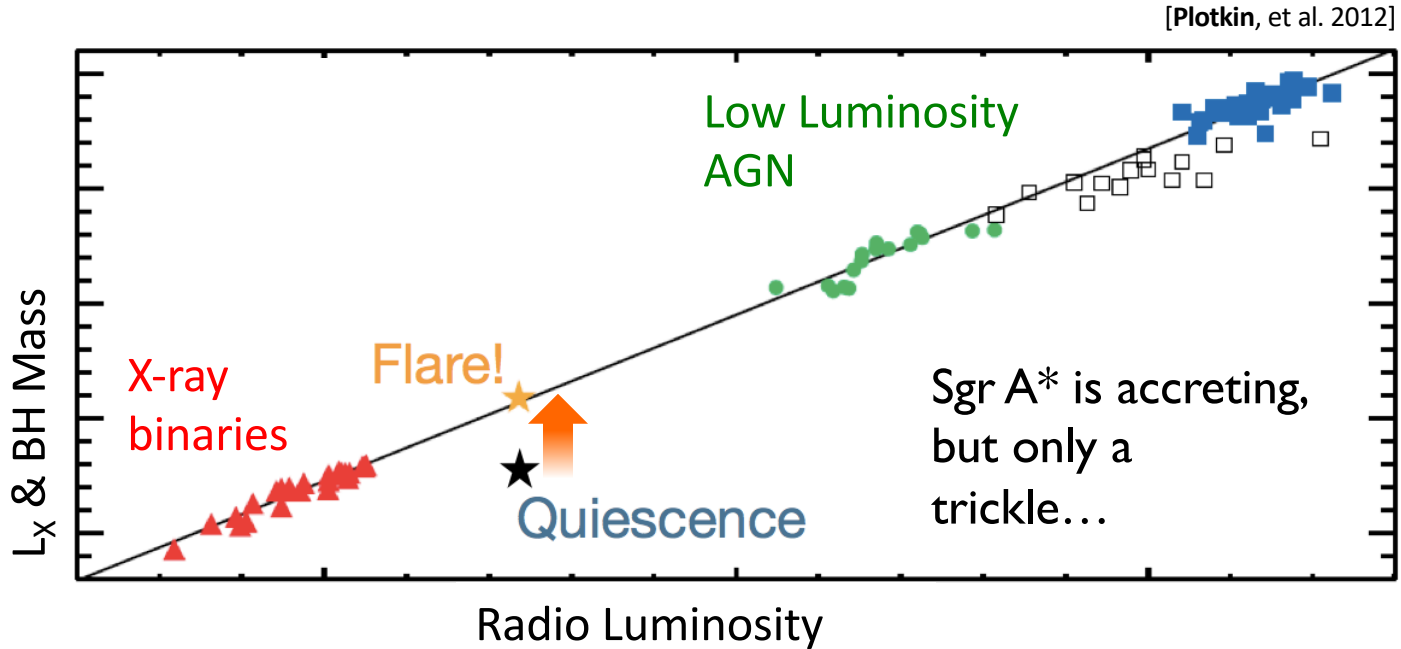
- Why don't we see an EM counterpart to LIGO BH mergers?
- What's the likelihood that of a GW source at the Galactic Center?
One in M87?

QSO/AGN Spectral Energy Distribution (SED)



[Soldi *et al.* 2008]

Black Hole “Fundamental Plane”



Does Sgr A* reside on the BH fundamental plane?

**Accretion:
the Disk/Jet Connection**

$$\dot{M} \sim 0.1 \dot{M}_{\text{Edd}}$$

Black Hole

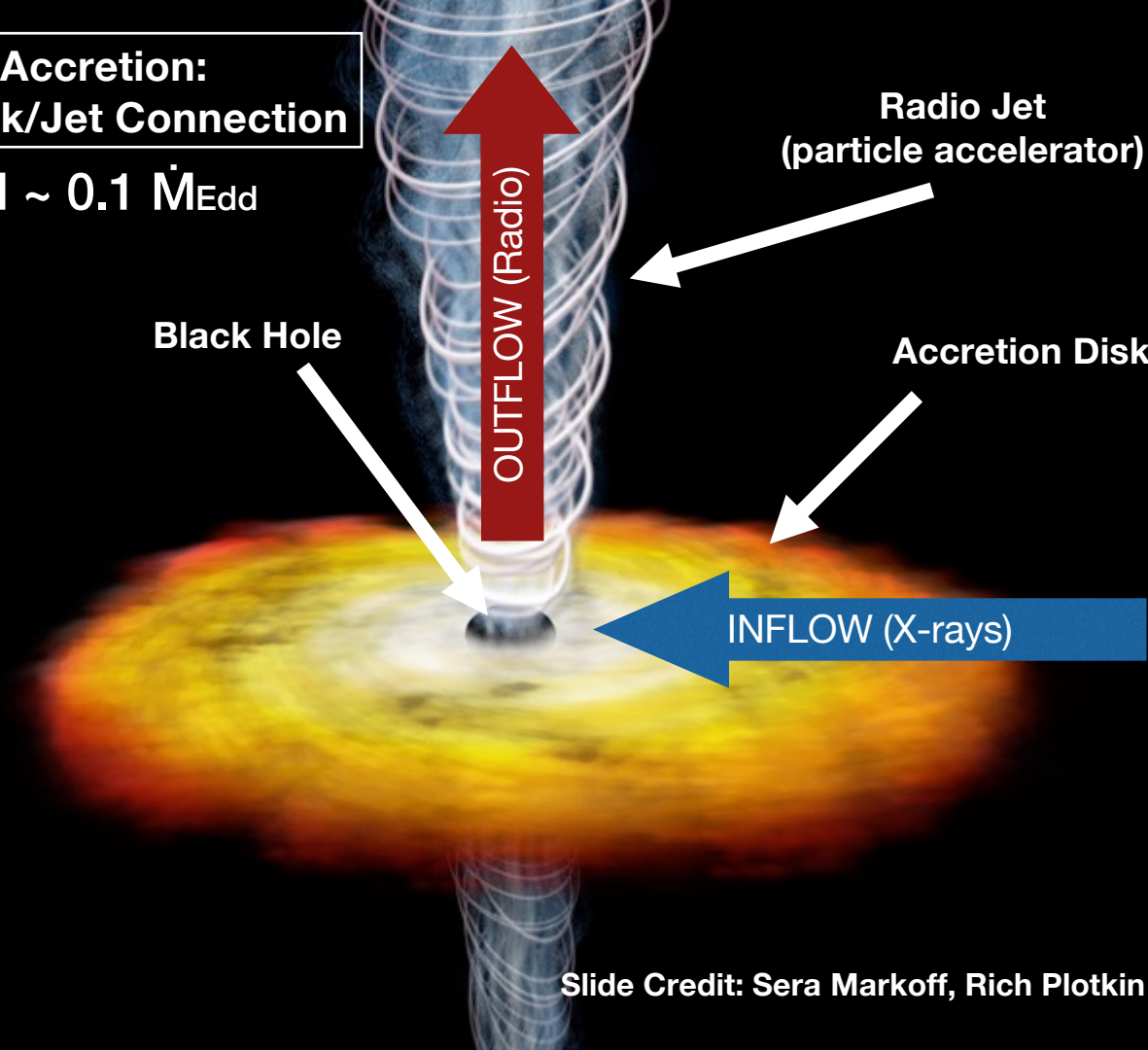
OUTFLOW (Radio)

Radio Jet
(particle accelerator)

Accretion Disk

INFLOW (X-rays)

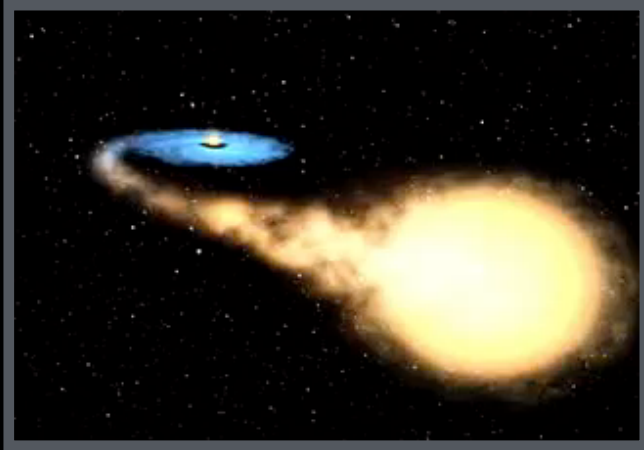
Slide Credit: Sera Markoff, Rich Plotkin



X-ray Binaries as Scale Models

X-ray Binaries

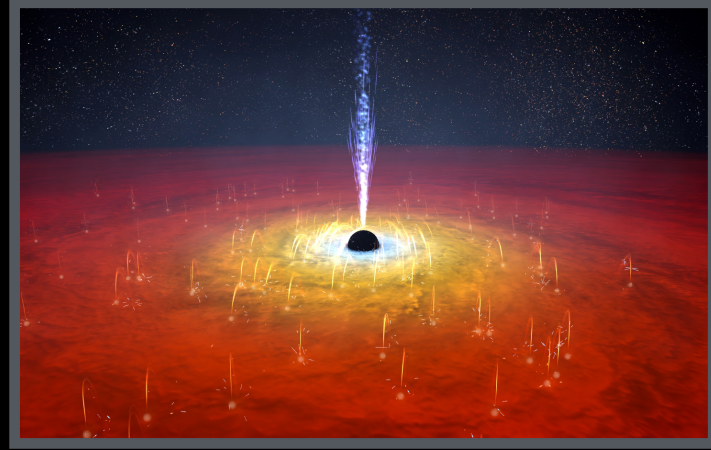
$M_{\text{BH}} \sim 10 M_{\text{Sun}}$



Credit: NASA/STSCI

Active Galactic Nuclei

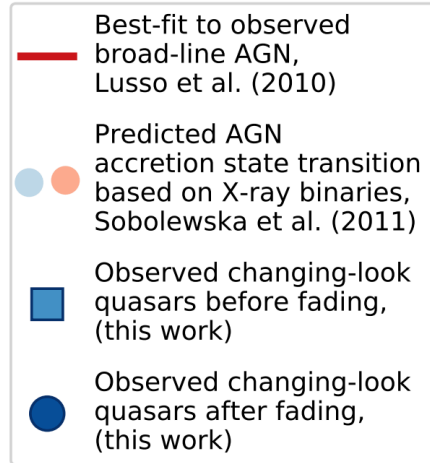
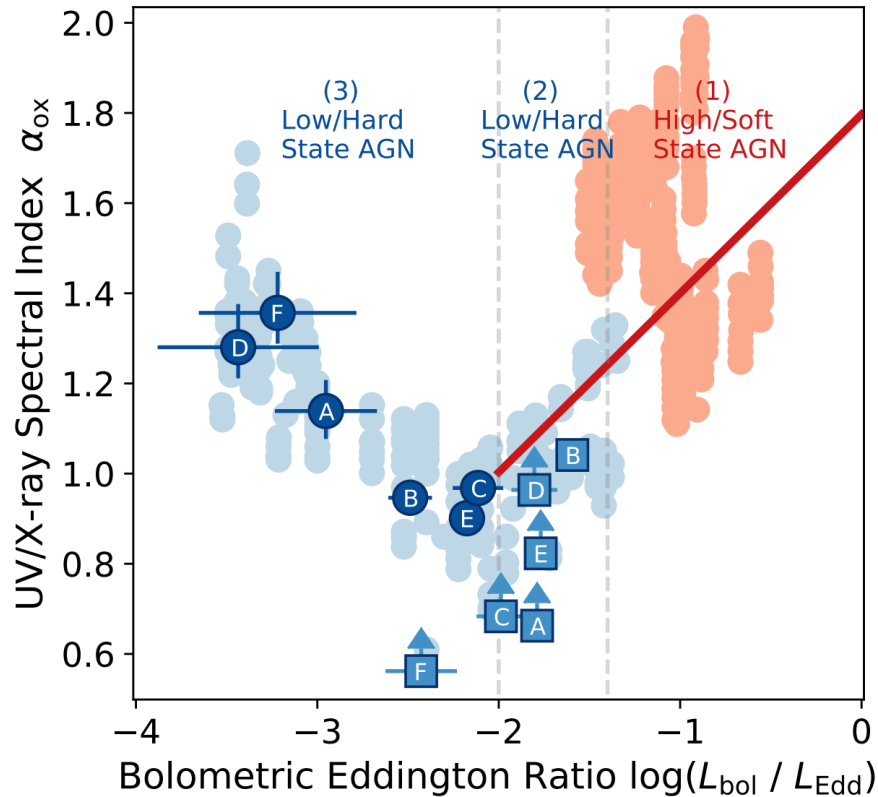
$M_{\text{BH}} \sim 10^6 - 10^9 M_{\text{Sun}}$



Credit: Tr'Ehnl & Brandt (2017)

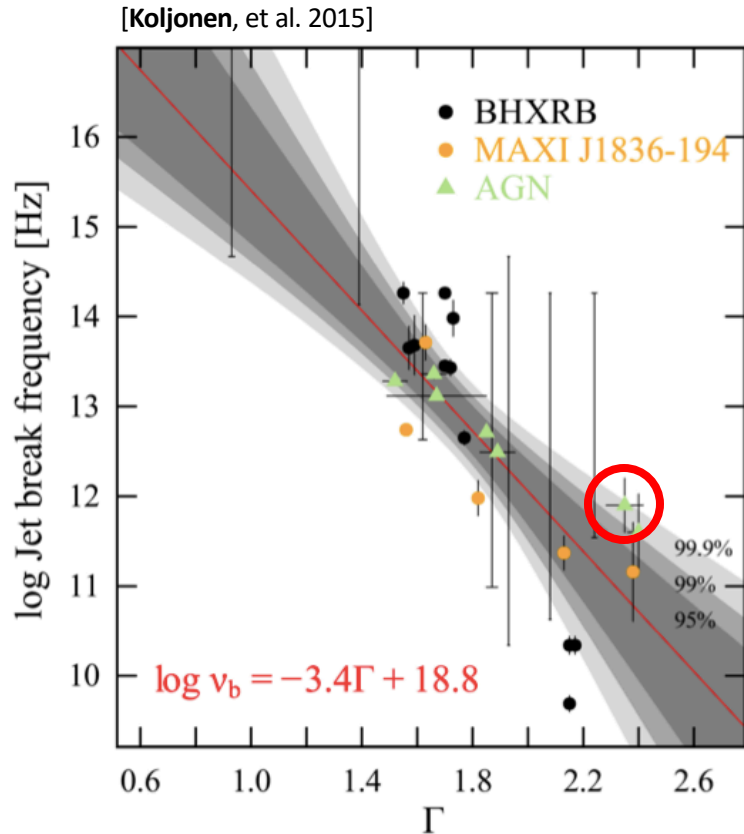
Slide Credit: Rich Plotkin

BH Accretion Transitions



[Ruan et al. 2019]

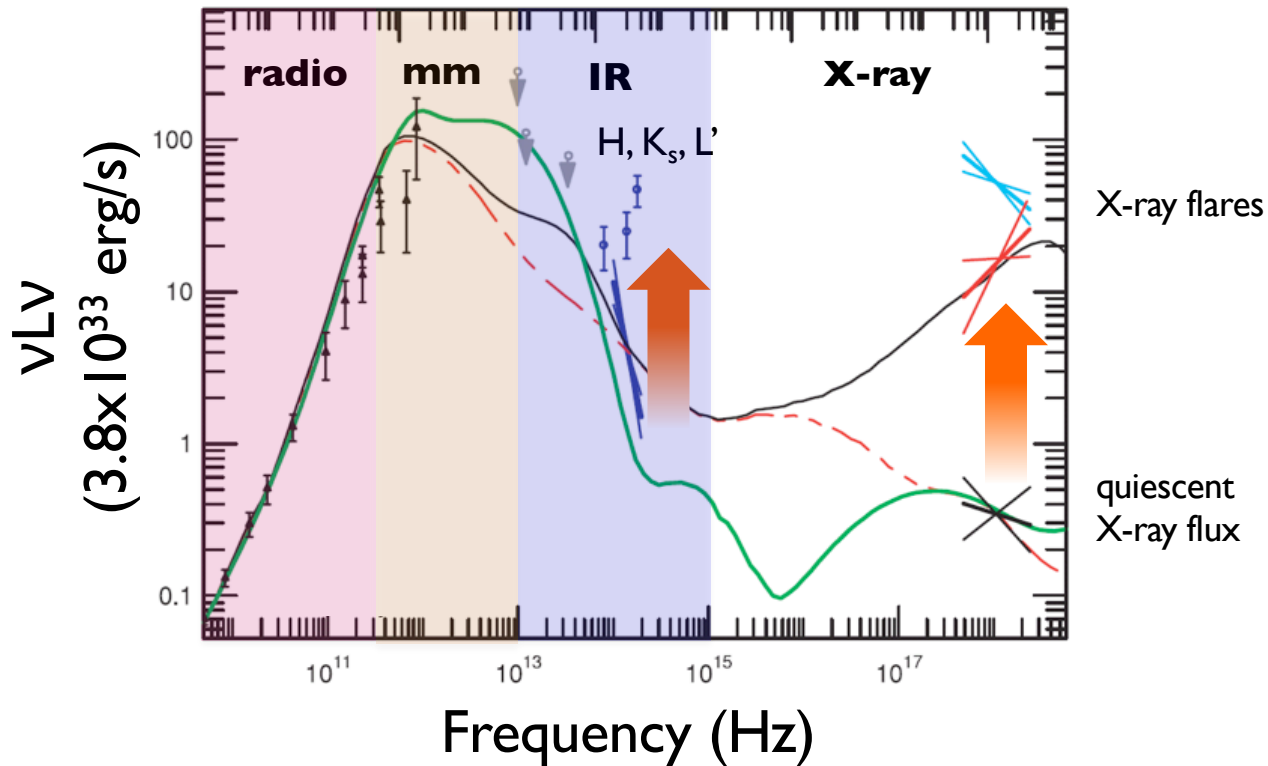
Plasma Conditions & Jets



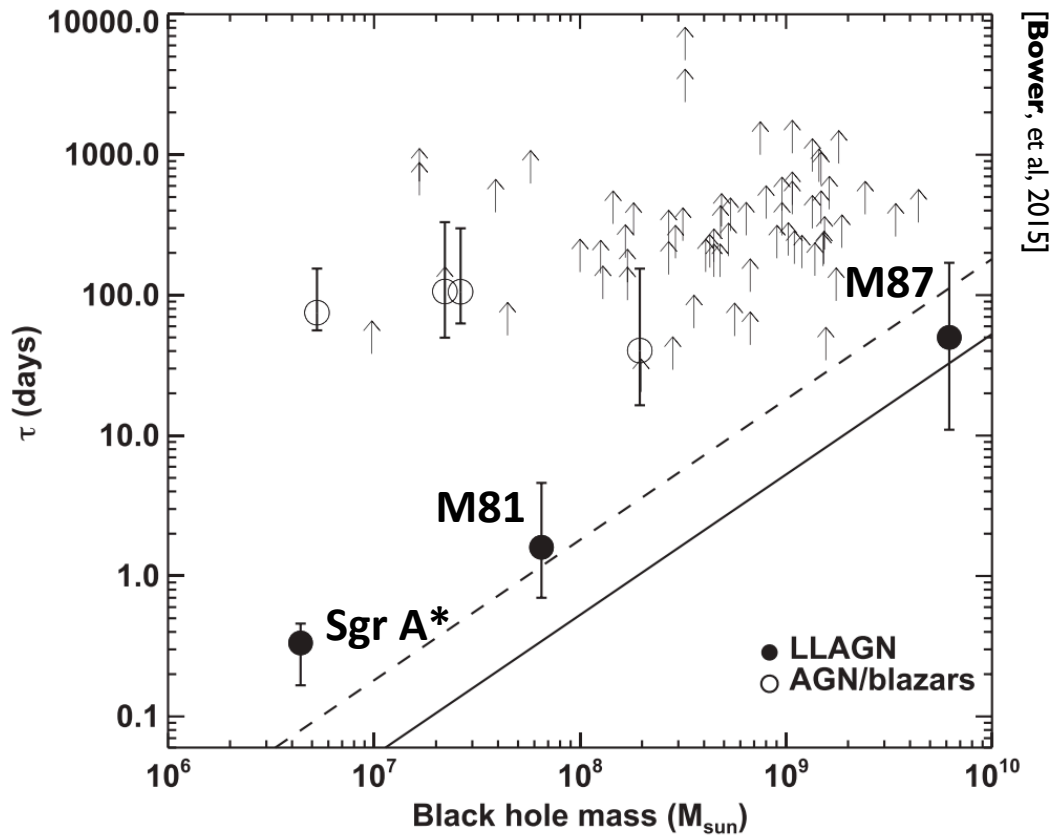
- Multi-wavelength SEDs from core of the compact jet in XRBs & SMBHs w/ \sim simultaneous X-ray
- Correlation between jet-break frequency (transition to low τ) and X-ray PL index (hot corona)
- Suggests intrinsic connection between the plasma close to the BH and the outflow

Sgr A*: Highly Variable Source

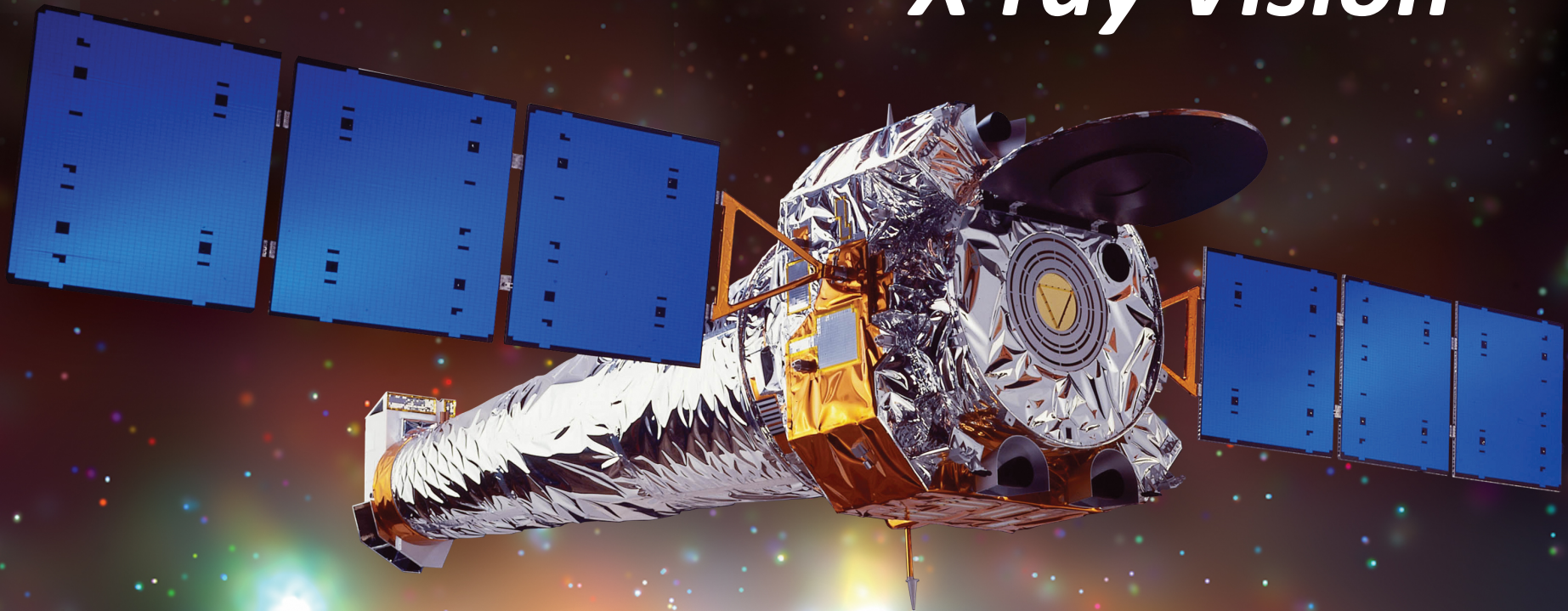
[Genzel, et al. 2003; Yuan et al. 2004]



Variability Timescales

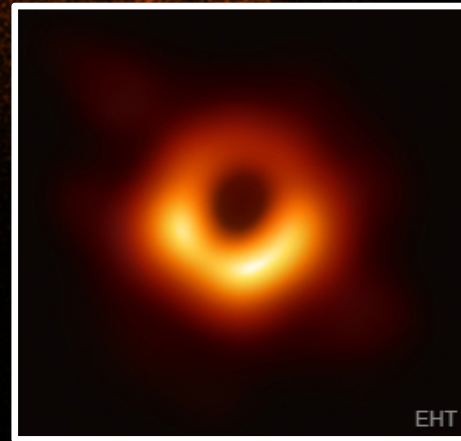
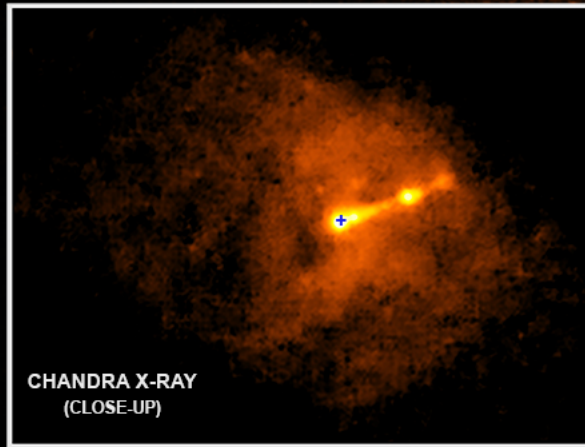
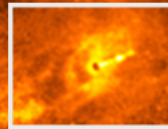


X-ray Vision



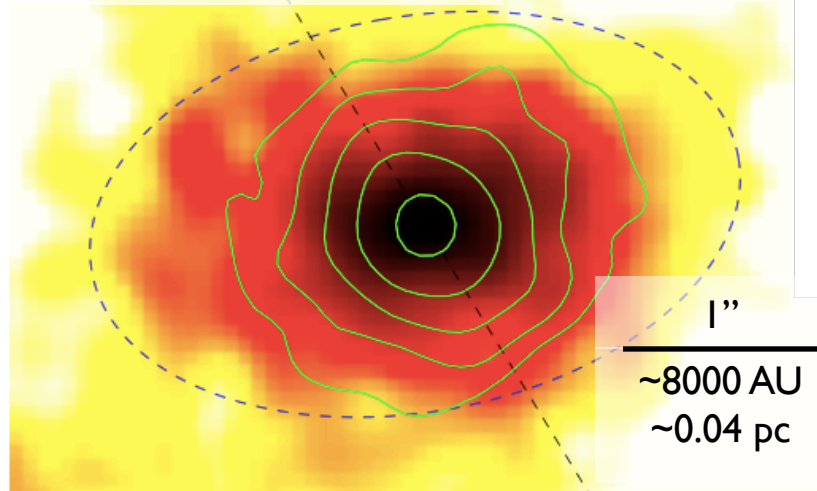
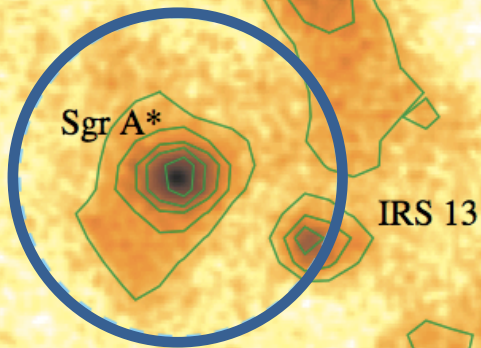
M87 w/ EHT & Chandra

And... Sgr A*?

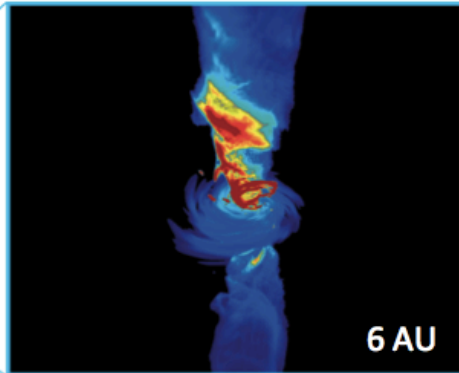
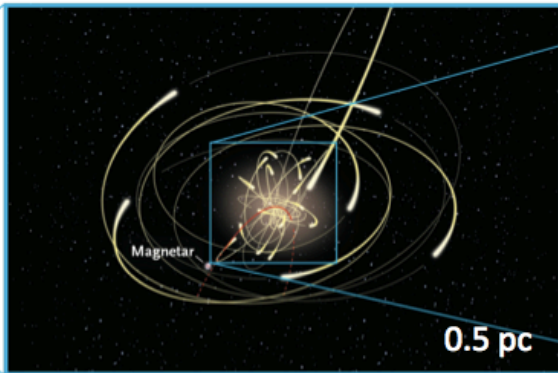
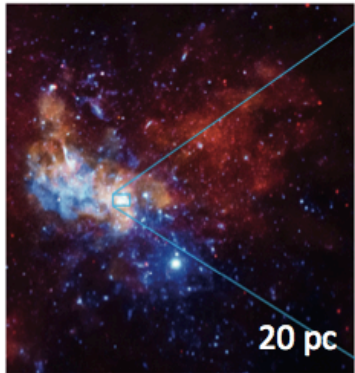


Sgr A*: Accretion & Outflow

[Wang, et al., Science, 2013]

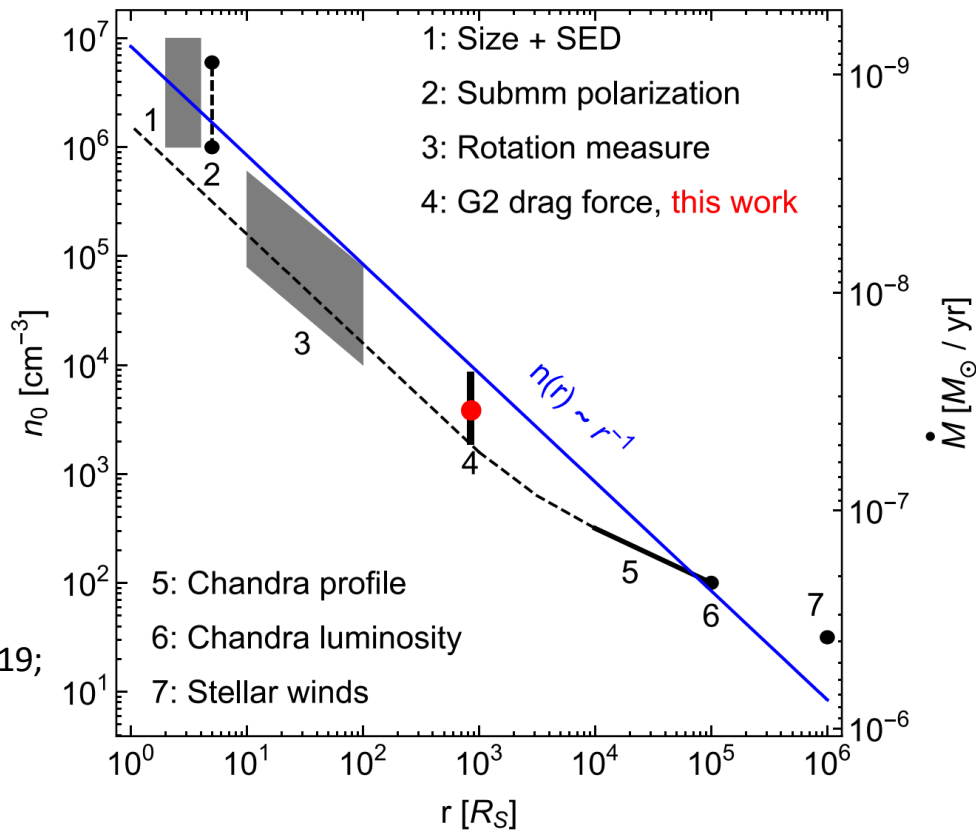


[DH & Bower, Sky & Tel, 2016]

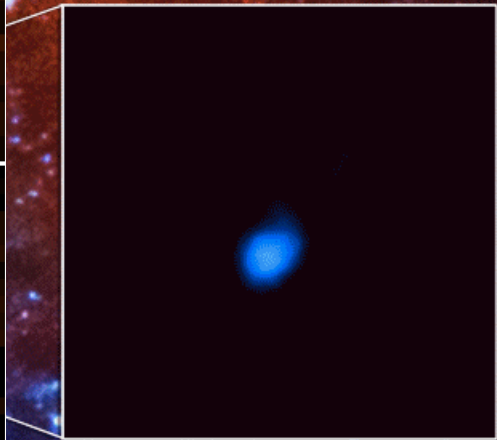
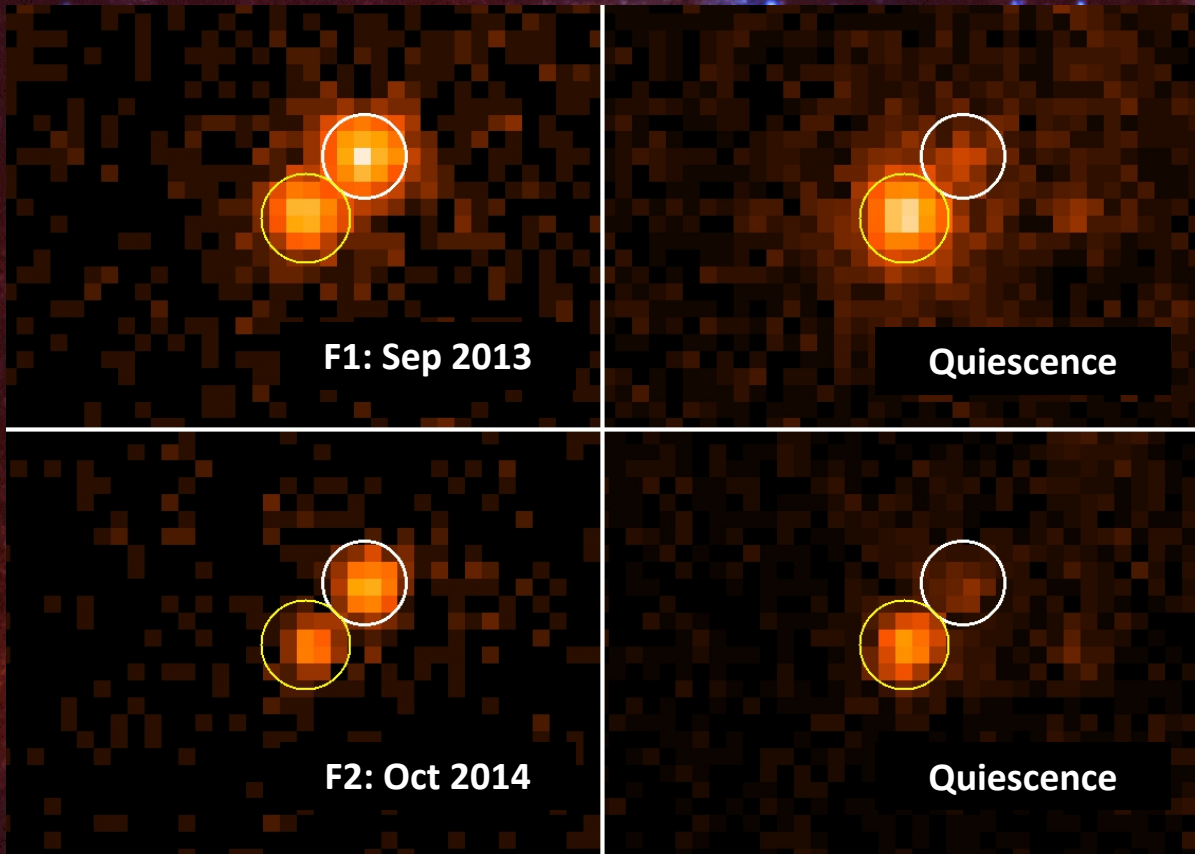


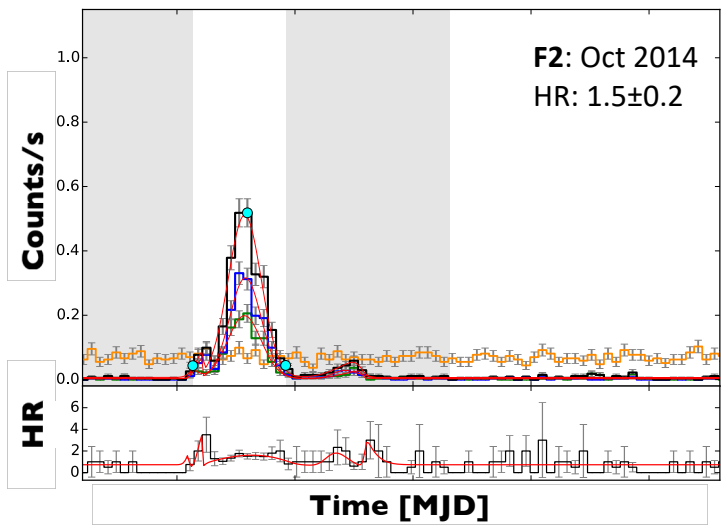
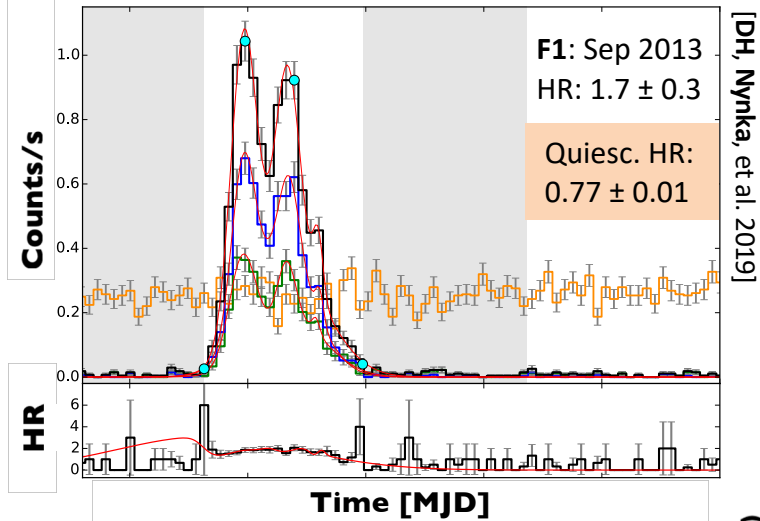
Sgr A*: Bondi to the Event Horizon

$$\dot{M} \sim n v R^2 \sim R^{3/2-a} \text{ for } n \sim R^{-a}, v \sim R^{-1/2}$$

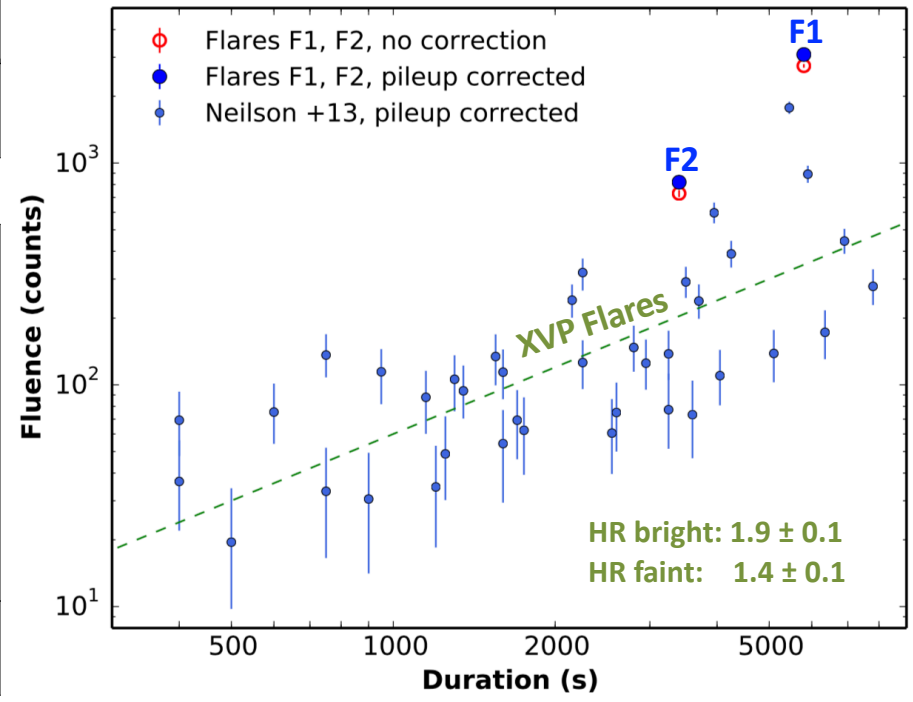


Gillessen+2019;
Pfuhl+2015,
Plewa+2017





Sgr A* Bright Chandra Flares

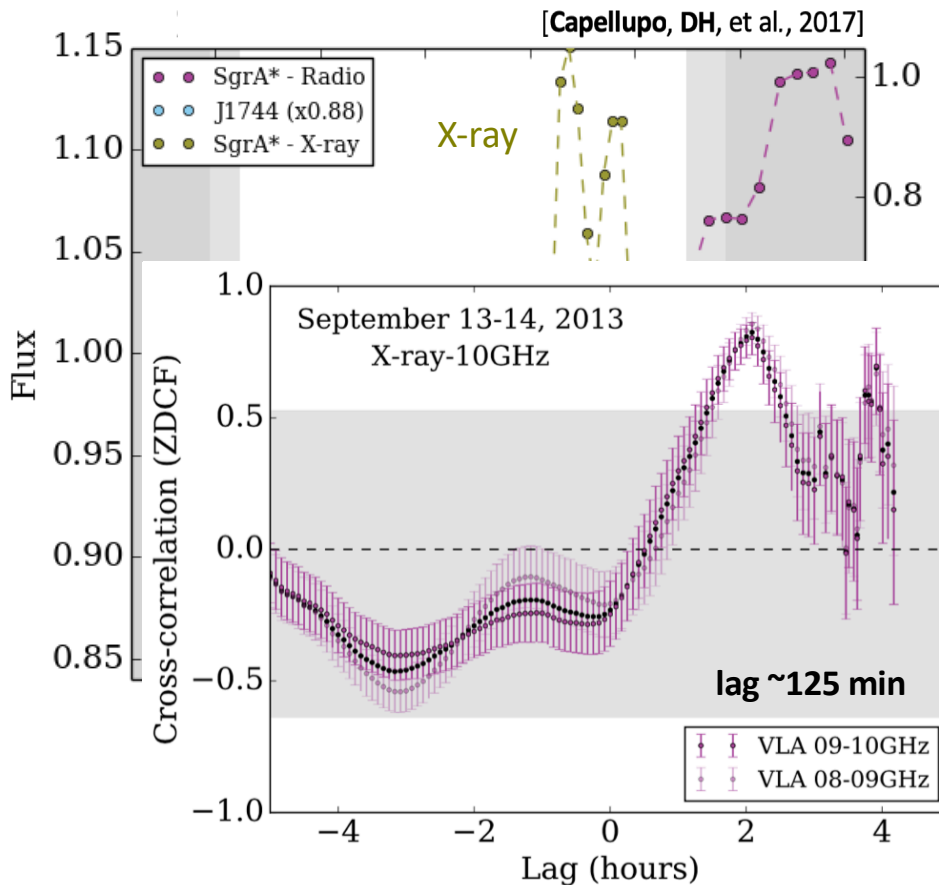


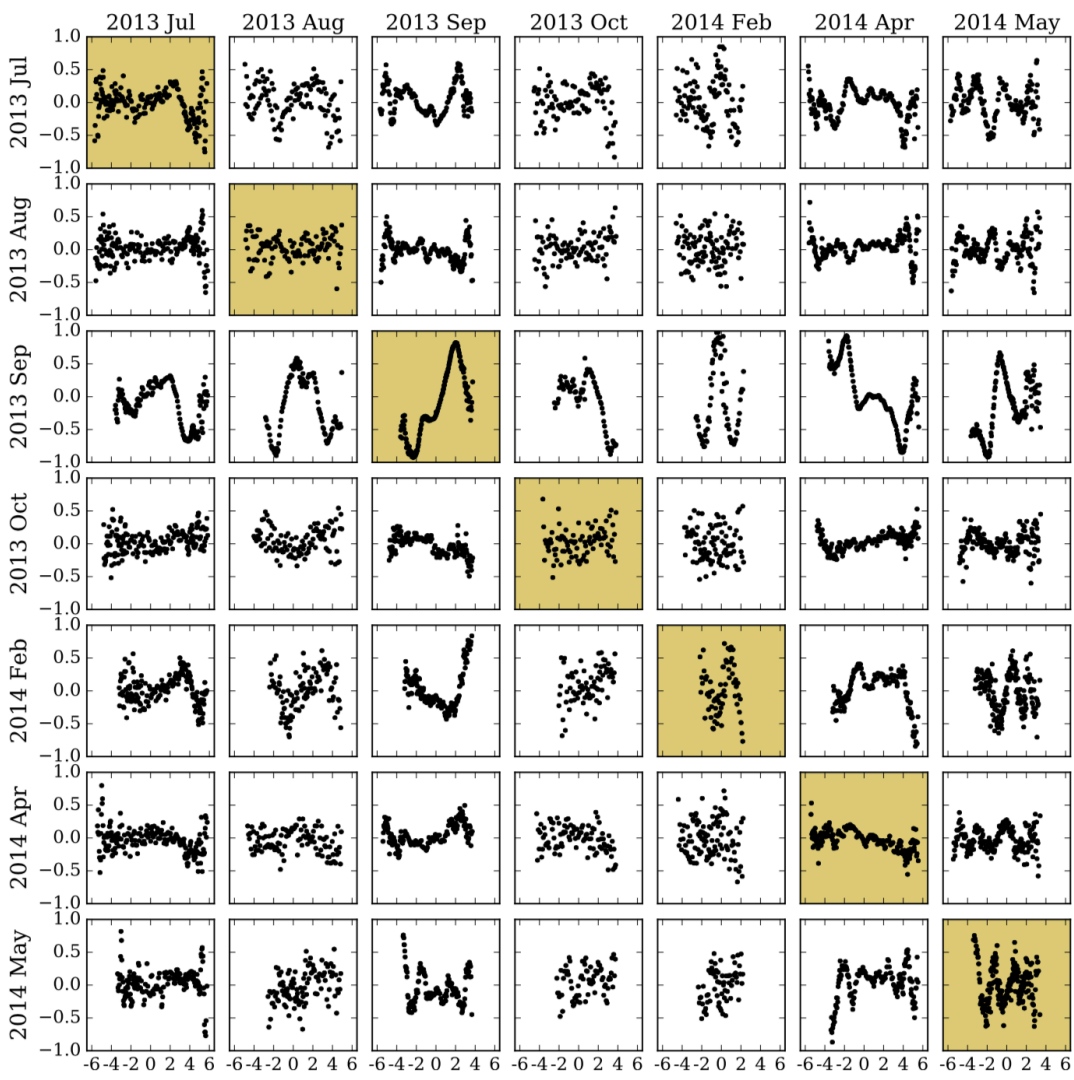
Plus Radio Eyes



Simultaneous *Chandra*/VLA Obs

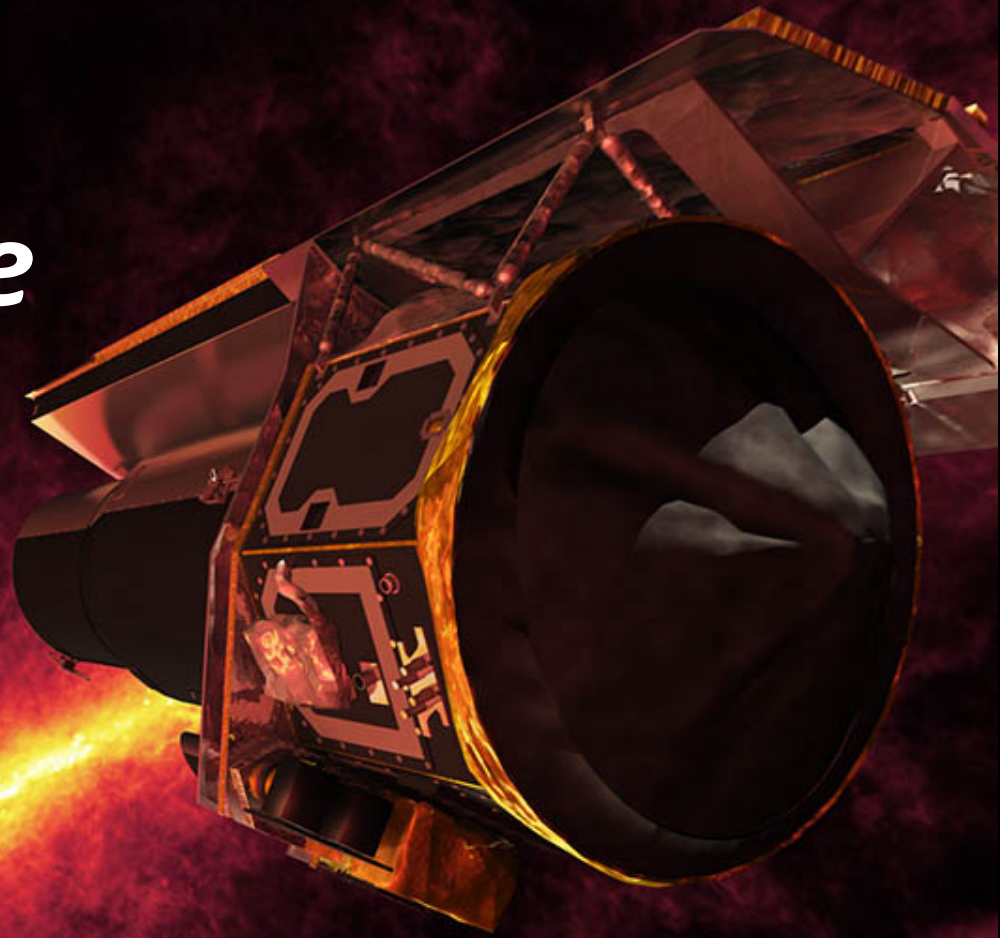
- Simultaneous *Chandra* + VLA data
- Radio flux increase of 25% (3.6 cm; 8-10 GHz)
- Anti-correlation at X-ray rise? (e.g., Dodds-Eden+2009)
- Cross correlation peak ~ 125 min
- Consistent with previous time delay estimates



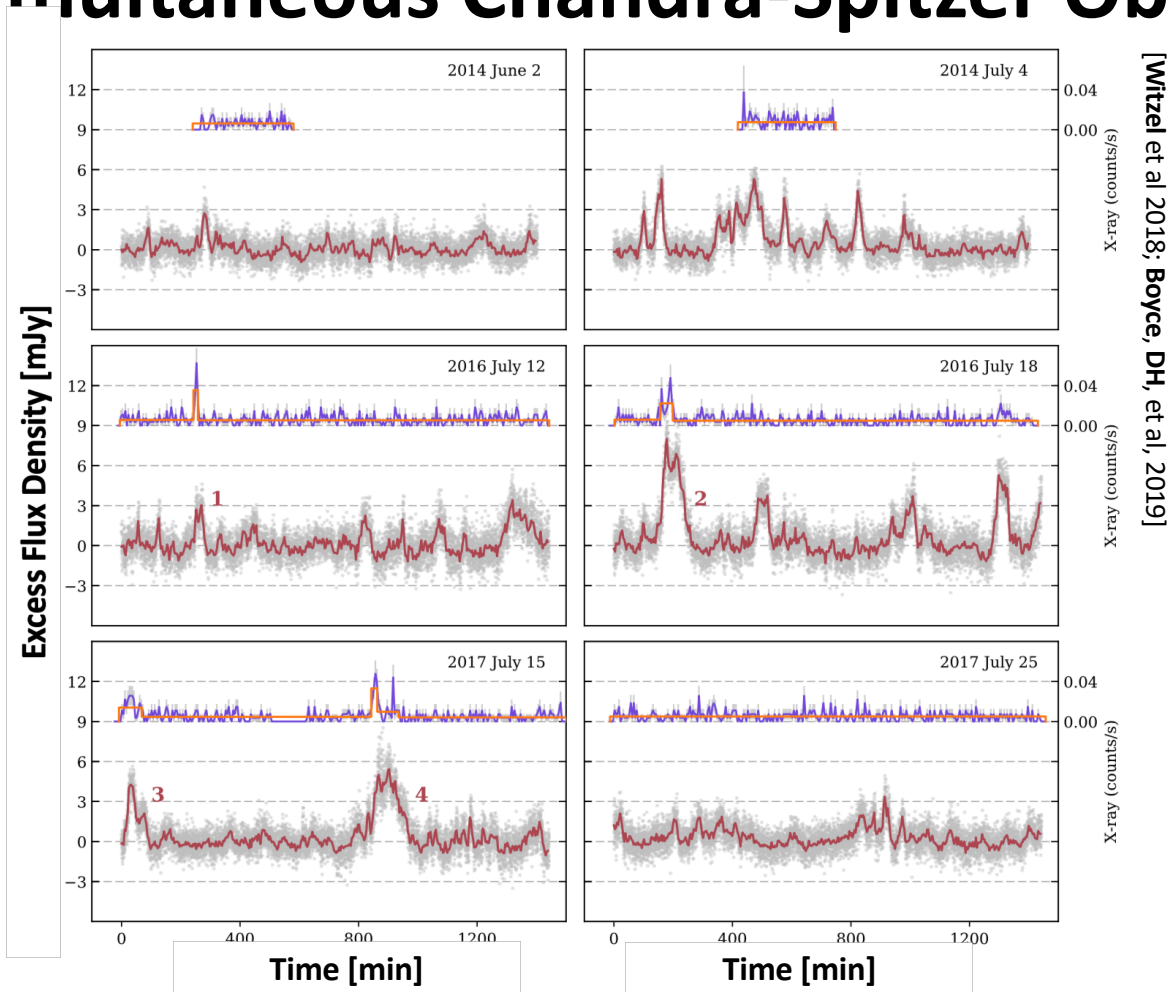


[Capellupo, DH, et al., 2017]

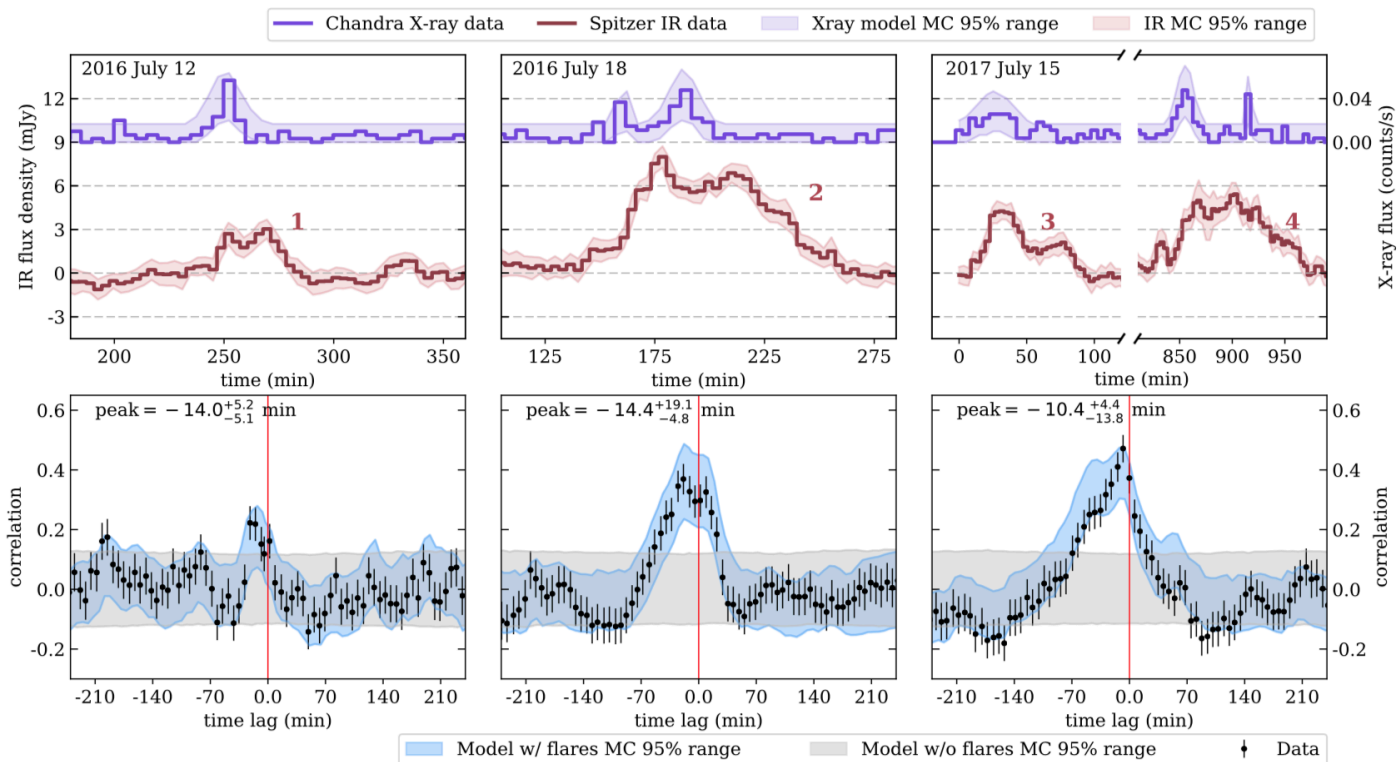
The IR Perspective



Simultaneous Chandra-Spitzer Obs

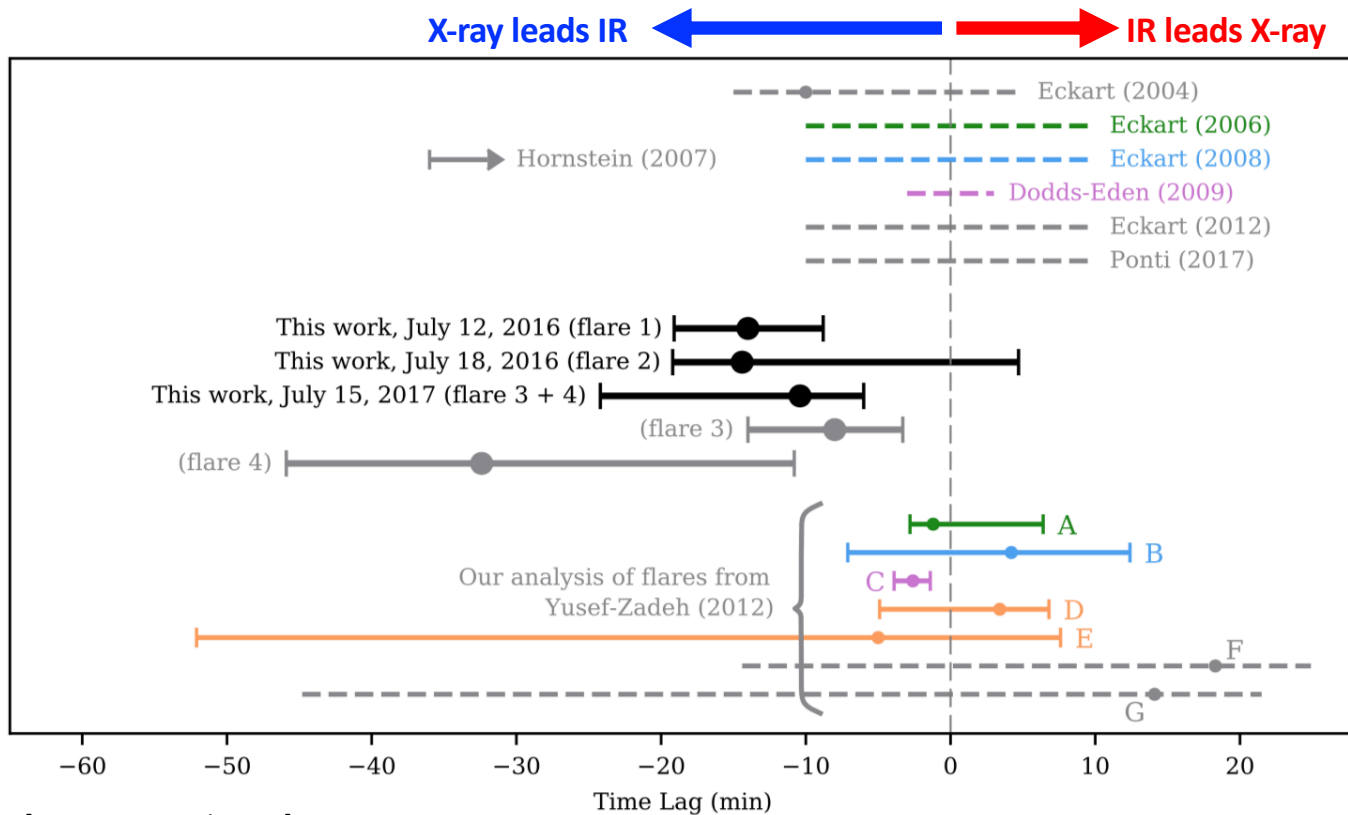


X-ray/IR Cross-Correlations (ZDCF)



[Boyce, DH, et al, 2019]

X-ray/IR Timelags



[Boyce, DH, et al, 2019]

*And Now to the
Event Horizon*



Approaching the Event Horizon

- Known Mass & Distance: BH shadow ~ 50 microarcseconds
- High S/N on timescales $\sim r_g/c$ (20 sec)

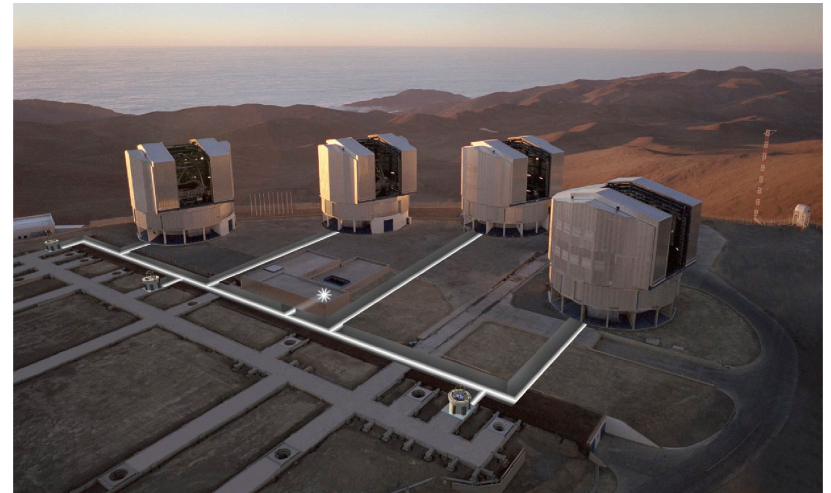
Slide credit:
J. Dexter

Event Horizon Telescope



$\lambda \sim 1$ mm, $B \sim 10000$ km
 $\theta \sim 20$ μ as

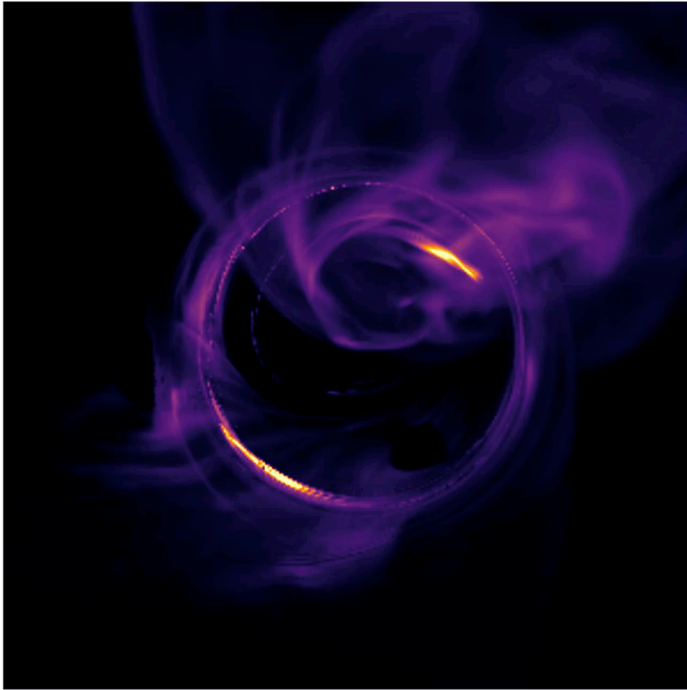
VLT GRAVITY



$\lambda \sim 2$ micron, $B \sim 100$ m
 $\theta \sim 4$ mas

New Sgr A* VLT/GRAVITY NIR Flares

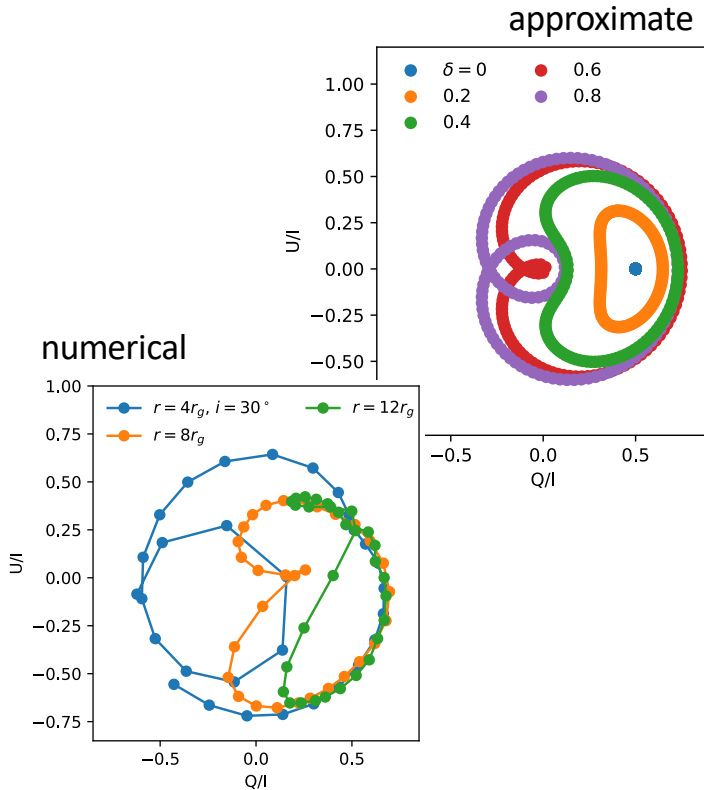
GRAVITY Collaboration 2018



Direct measure of Sgr A*'s black hole event horizon/ISCO???

- Monitoring S0-2 during periapse
- 3 NIR flares detected from Sgr A*'s accretion flow
- Energetics consistent with magnetic reconnection or mag. shocks between e^- and hot gas near ISCO
- Flare durations 30-90 minutes, similar to e^- cooling time or dispersal due to diff. rotation
- Peak flux 2x Sgr A*'s median K_s -band flux (similar to S0-2)

NIR Flare Orbital Models

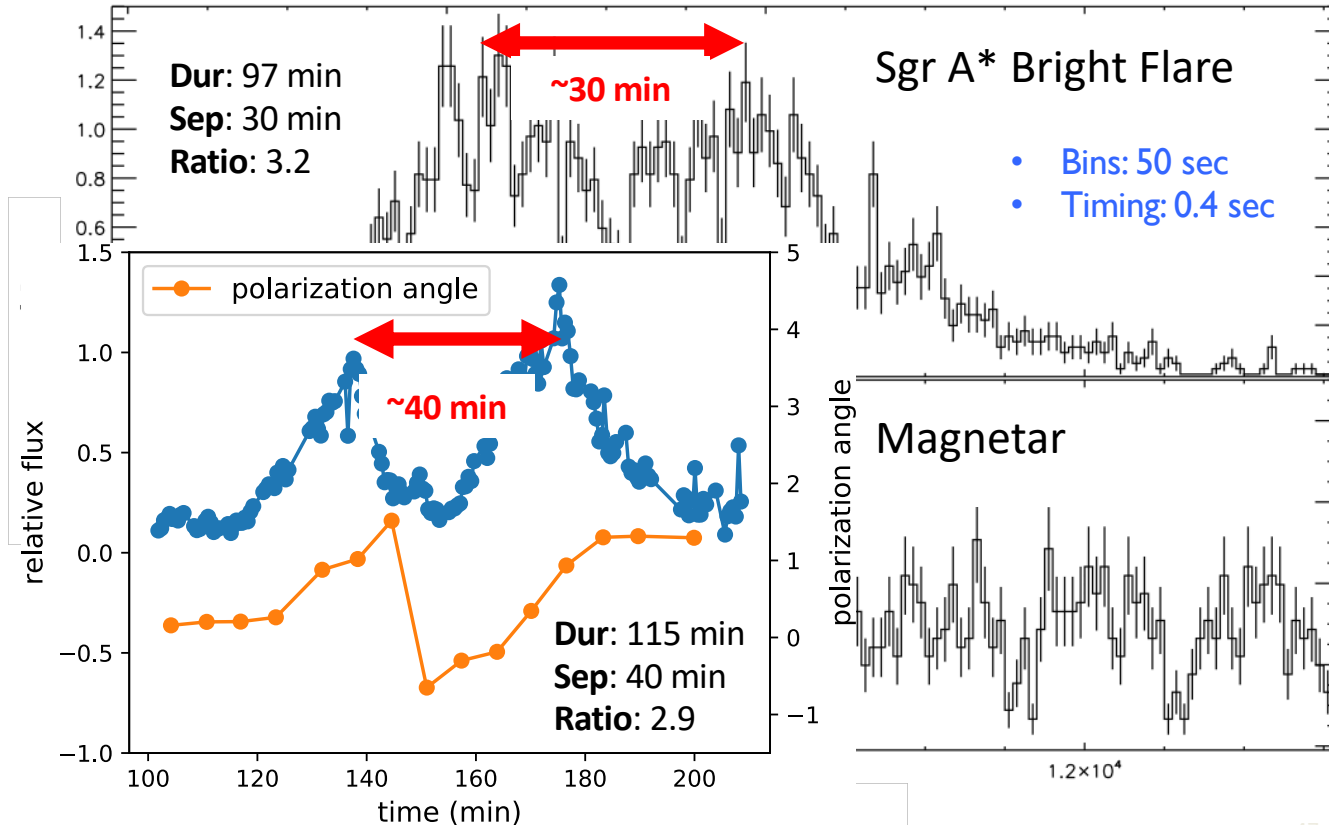


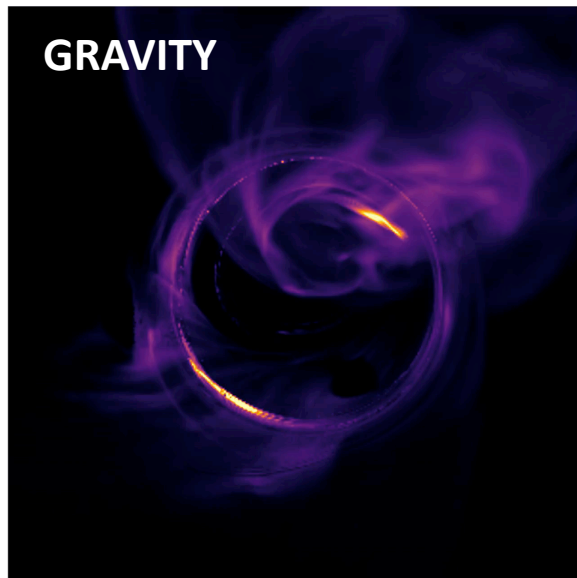
GRAVITY Collaboration 2018

- Long flares allow GRAVITY to trace more than $\frac{1}{2}$ closed orbit
- Hot spots moving at $\sim 0.3 c$
- Orbital solutions consistent with face-on orbit (!?!)
- All three flare orbits fit with same orbital model for Kerr BH (spin=0) with $M_{\text{BH}} = 4 \times 10^6 M_{\text{sun}}$
- Orbital radius 6-10 r_g for periods 33-65 min
- High BH spin solution also allowed, but would imply retrograde orbits

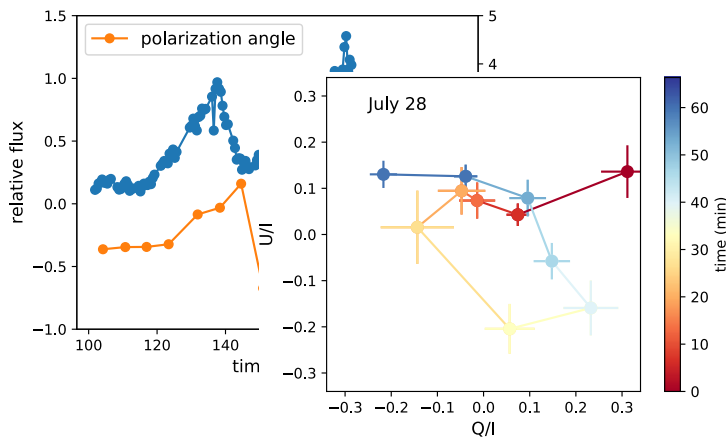
F1 Morphology & Timing

[DH, Nynka, et al. 2019]

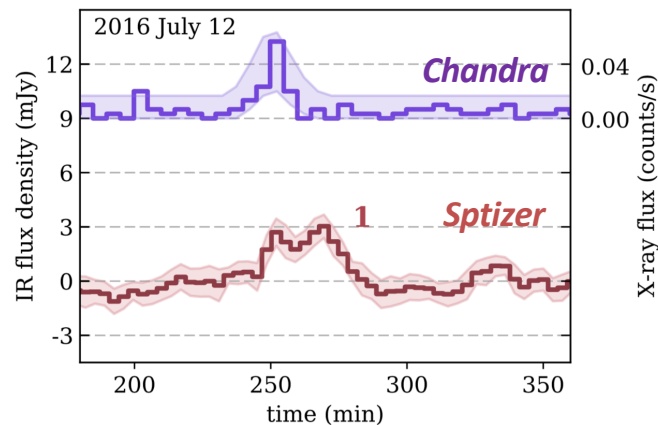


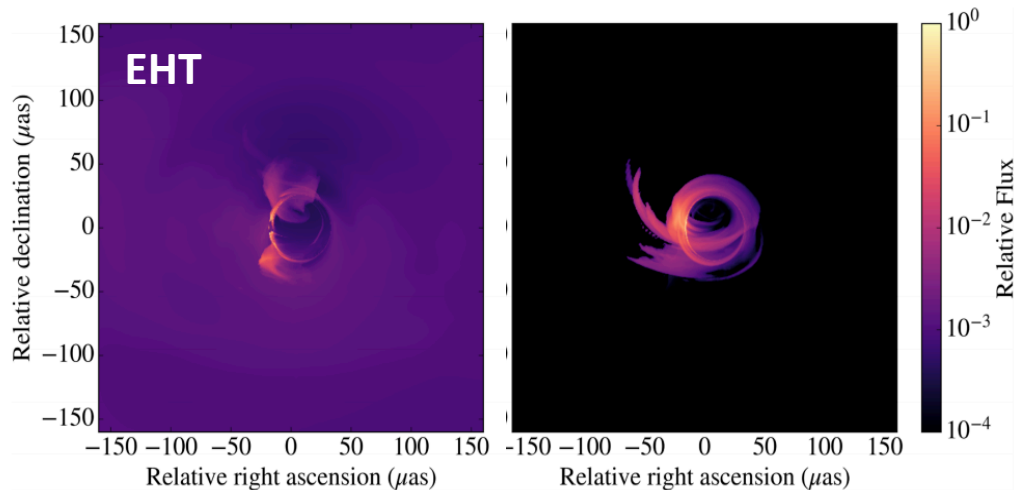


- Multiwavelength Coordination with the **Chandra**, **Spitzer**, **VLA** and **GRAVITY**?!
 - Changes in radiative output \leftrightarrow changes in structure **at the event horizon**



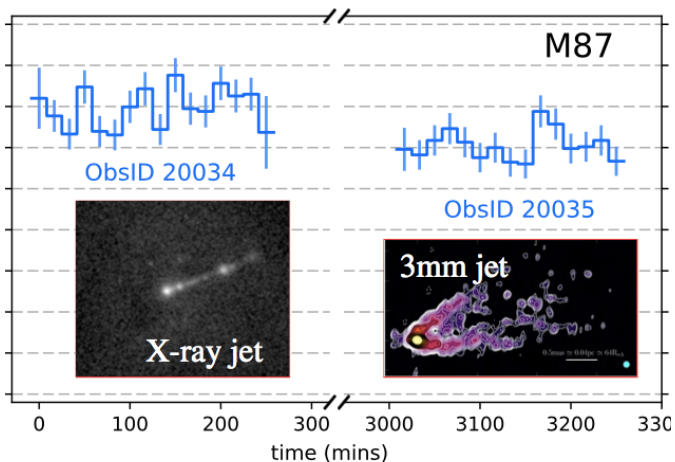
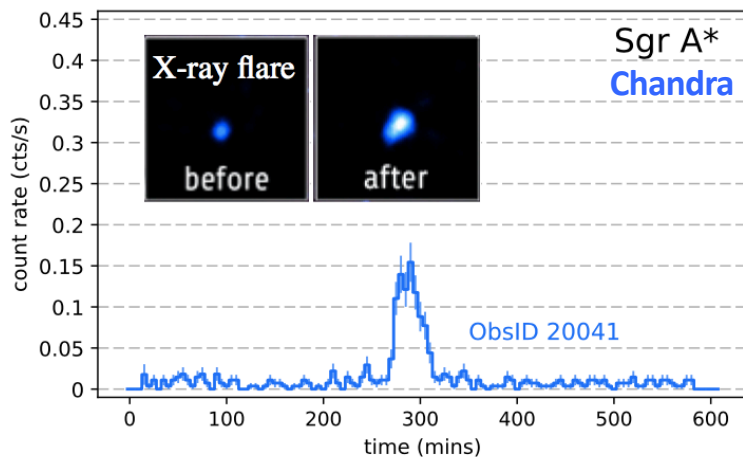
[GRAVITY Collab 2018; Boyce et al. 2018]

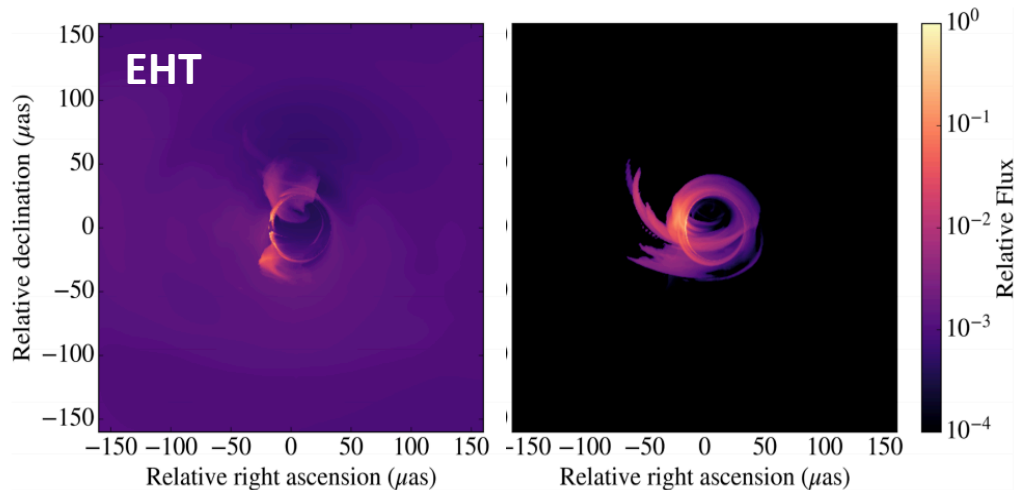




- Multiwavelength Coord. 2017/2018 w/ **EHT**, **Chandra**, **NuSTAR**, **VLT**, ++
- Campaigns are ongoing:
 - Chandra, NuSTAR, GRAVITY Apr 2019
 - Chandra, Spitzer Jul 2019
 - Joint w/ EHT Mar 2020

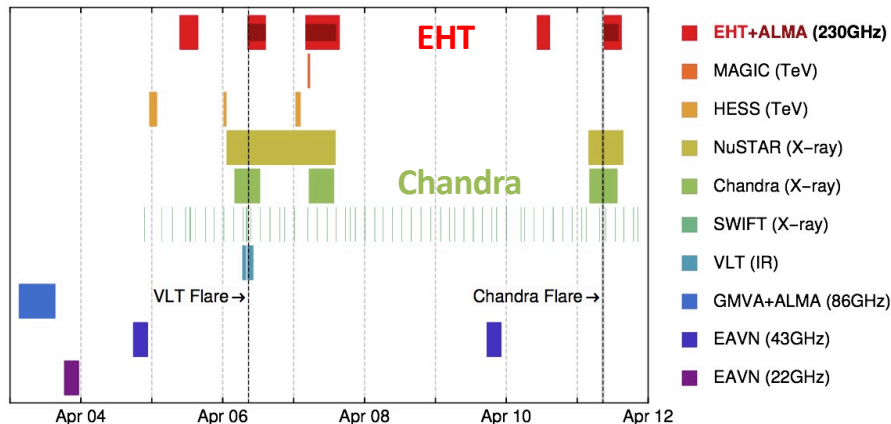
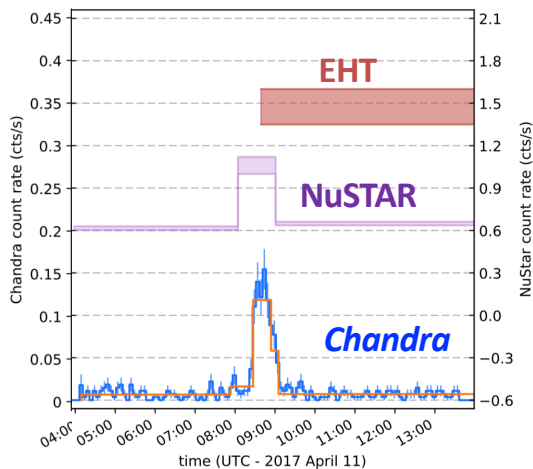
[Ball, et al. 2016; Boyce et al. 2018; M. Johnson for EHT MWL WG (Markoff & Hada) 2018]





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[Ball, et al. 2016; Boyce et al. 2018; M. Johnson for EHT MWL WG (Markoff & Hada) 2018]



A vibrant, multi-colored nebula with the word "THANKS!" overlaid in white. The nebula features a complex structure of glowing filaments and clouds in shades of red, orange, yellow, and blue, set against a dark background filled with numerous stars of various colors. The word "THANKS!" is centered in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

THANKS!