

The Galactic Center

Jason Dexter
MPE Garching

with slides from R. Genzel, S. Gillessen, O. Pfuhl, G. Ponti, and the
MPE GC group (mpe.mpg.de/ir/GC)

The Galactic Center

1. Evidence for a massive black hole (today)
2. A paradox of youth (16.11)
3. Sgr A* and the faintest black holes (21.11)
4. Compact objects, dark matter, and the high energy GC (23.11)

Seminar: strong gravity around Sgr A* (23.11)

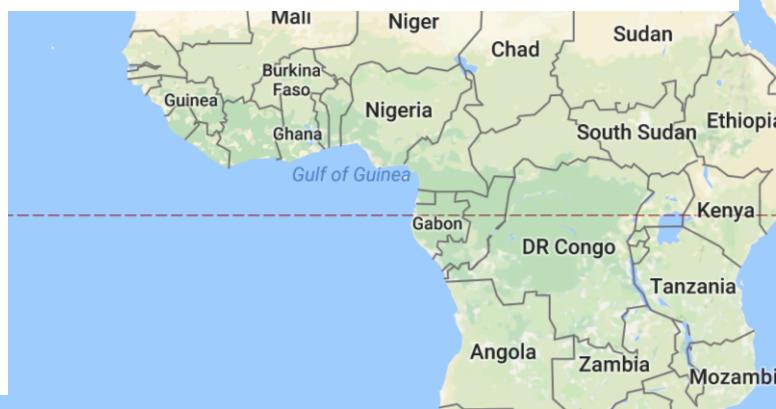
About me



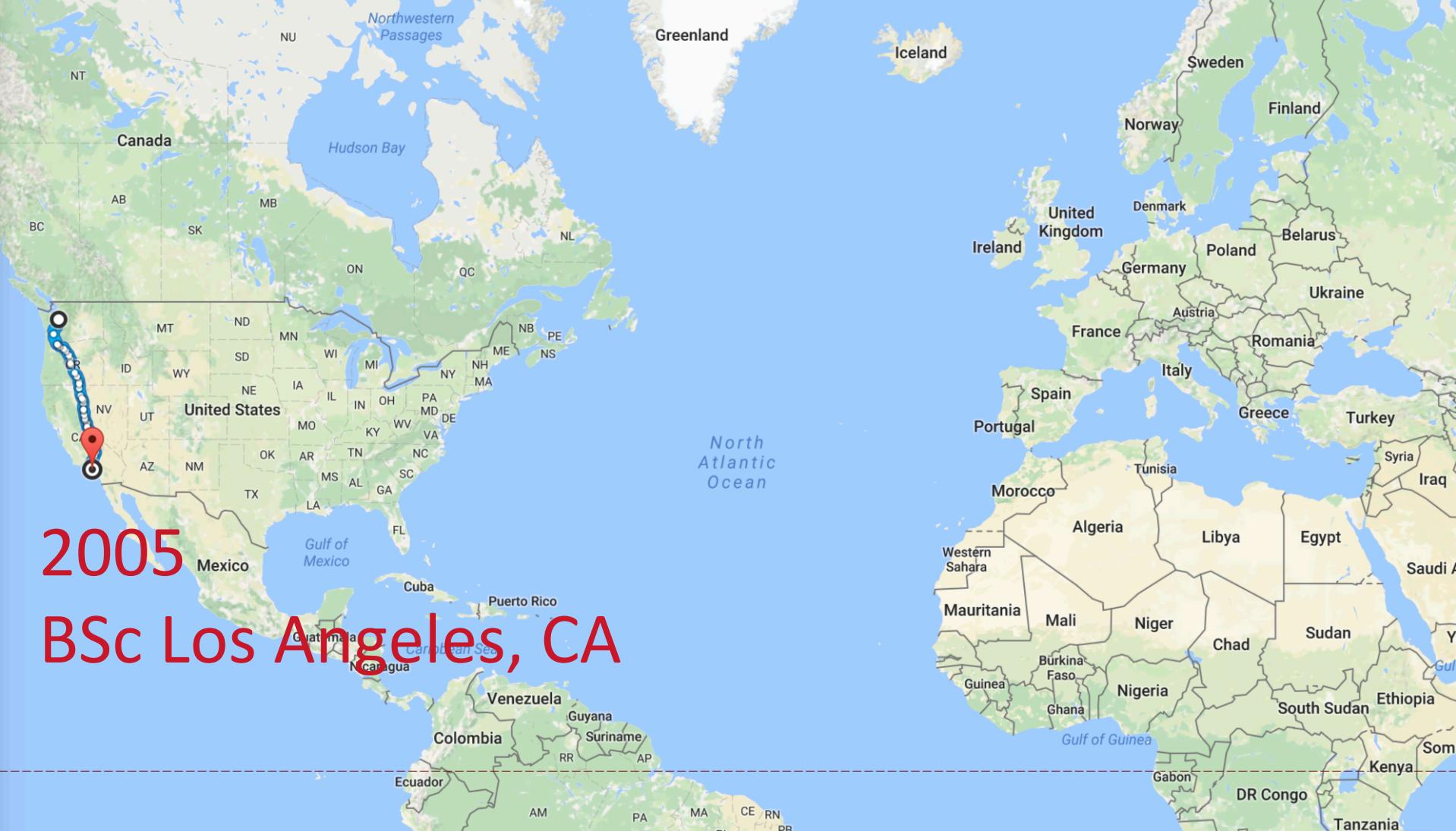
About me



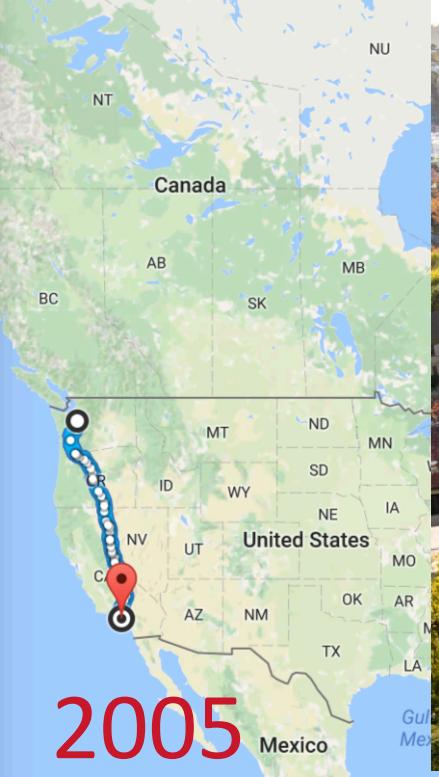
About me



About me



About me

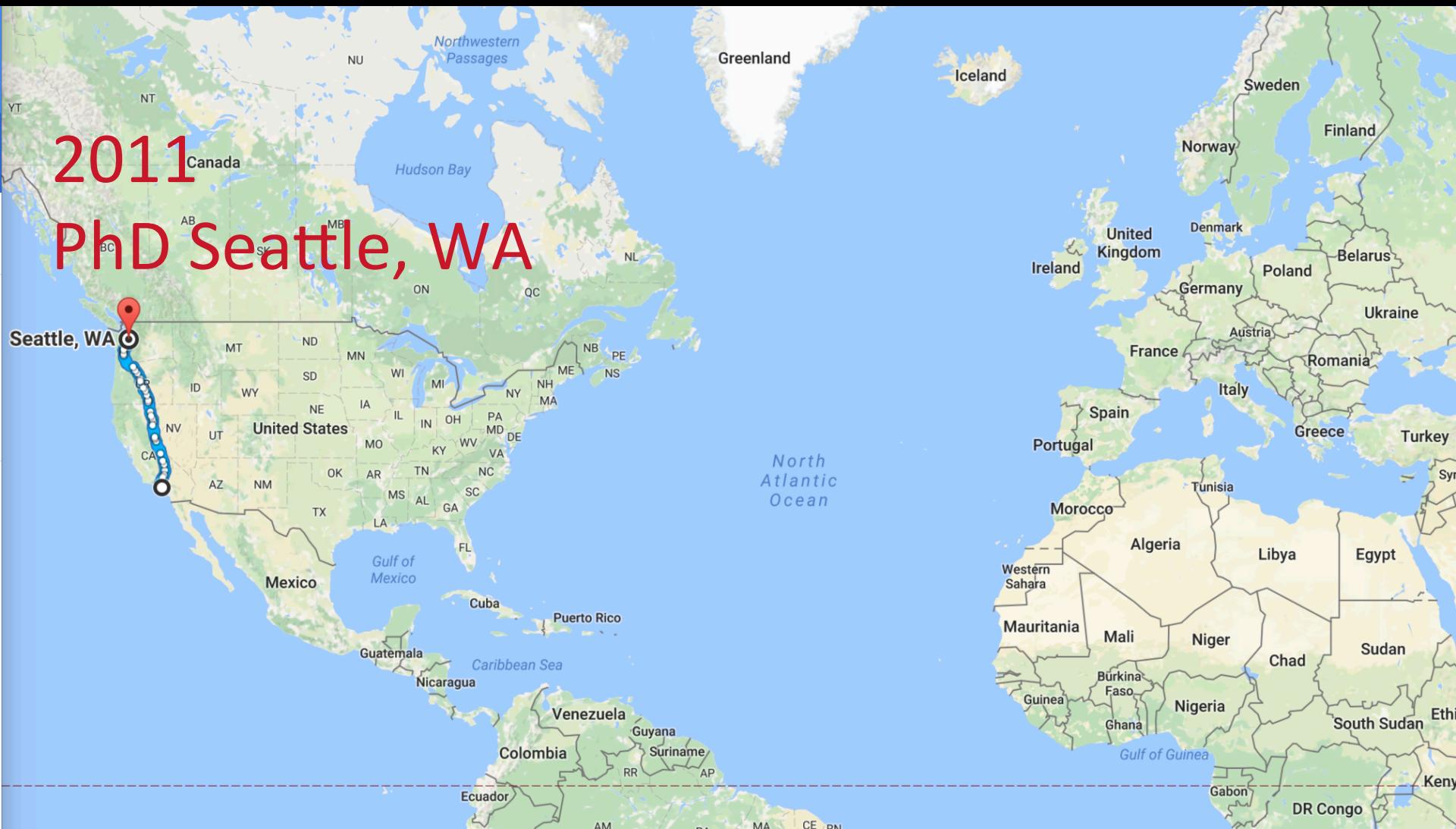


2005

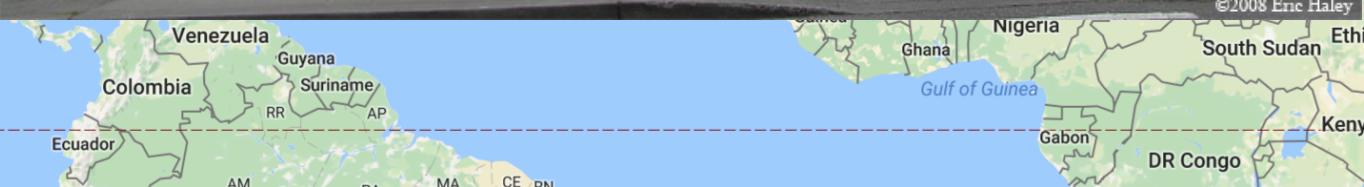
BSc Los Angeles, CA



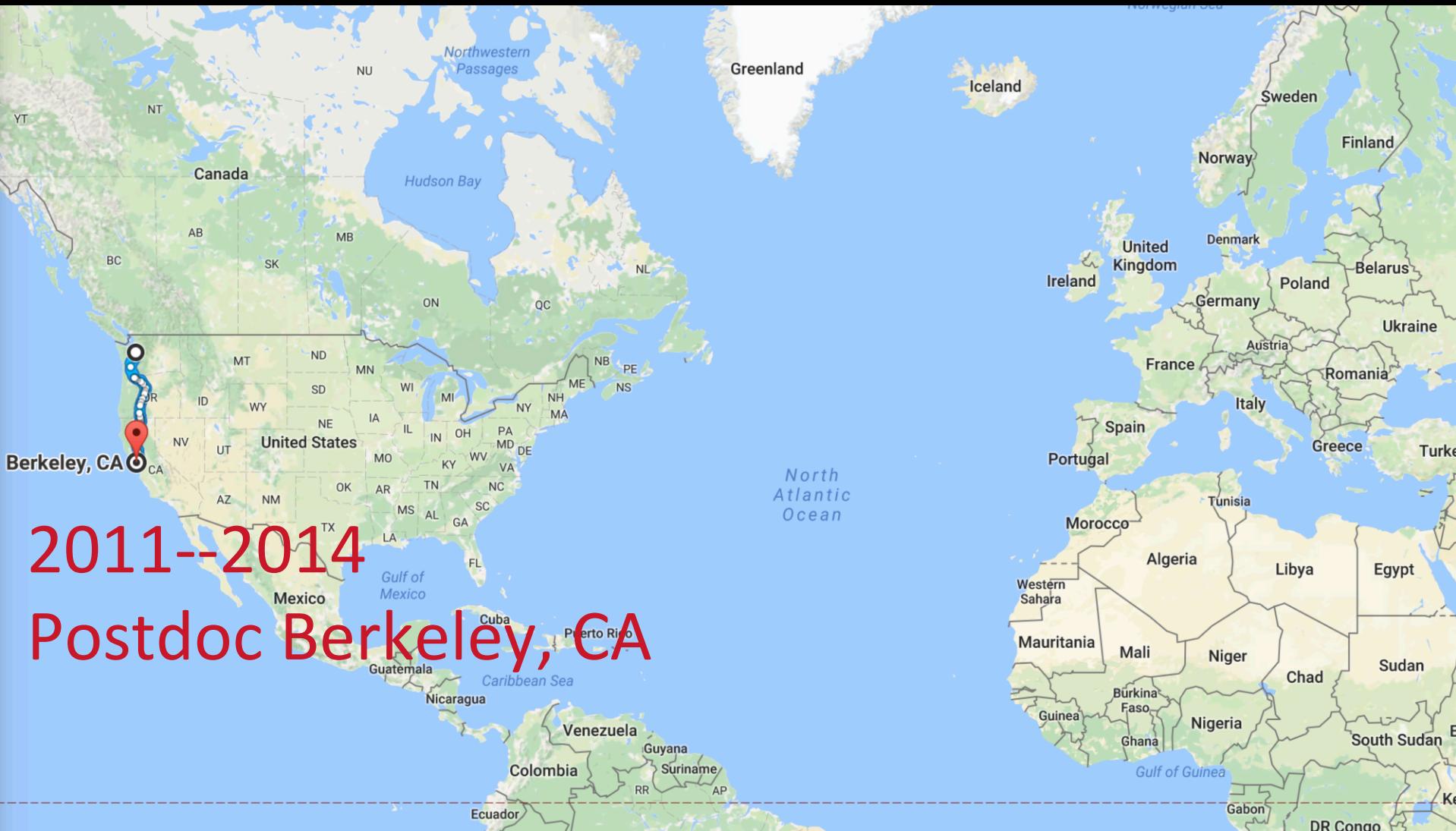
About me

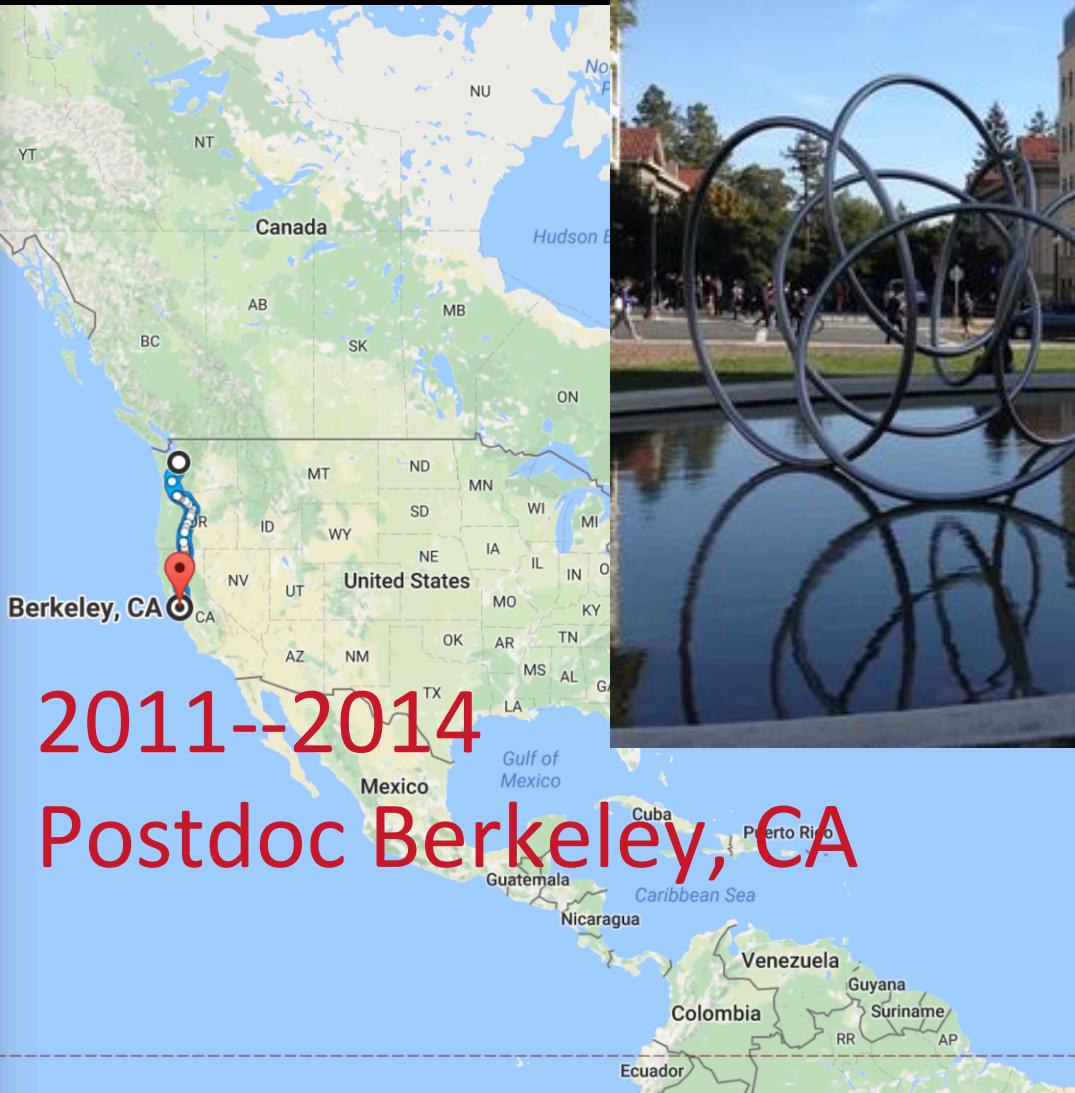


About me



About me

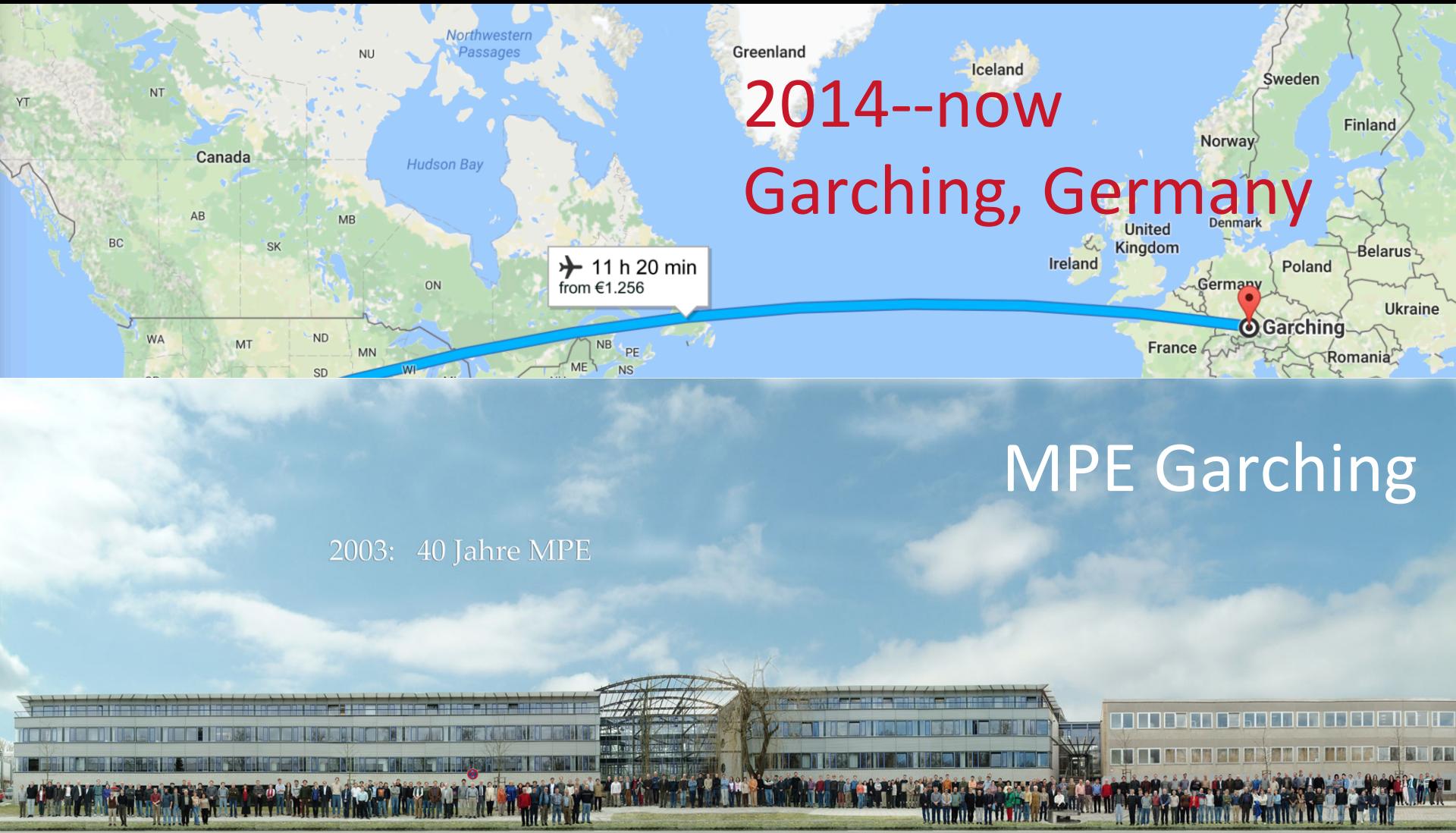




About me



About me



About the lectures

- Selected topics: central parsec, highly biased
- Please ask questions!
- ~1 interactive Q / lecture:
~10 mins to think/calculate, discuss, share
- Further reading: Genzel+2010, Morris+2012,
Falcke & Markoff 2013

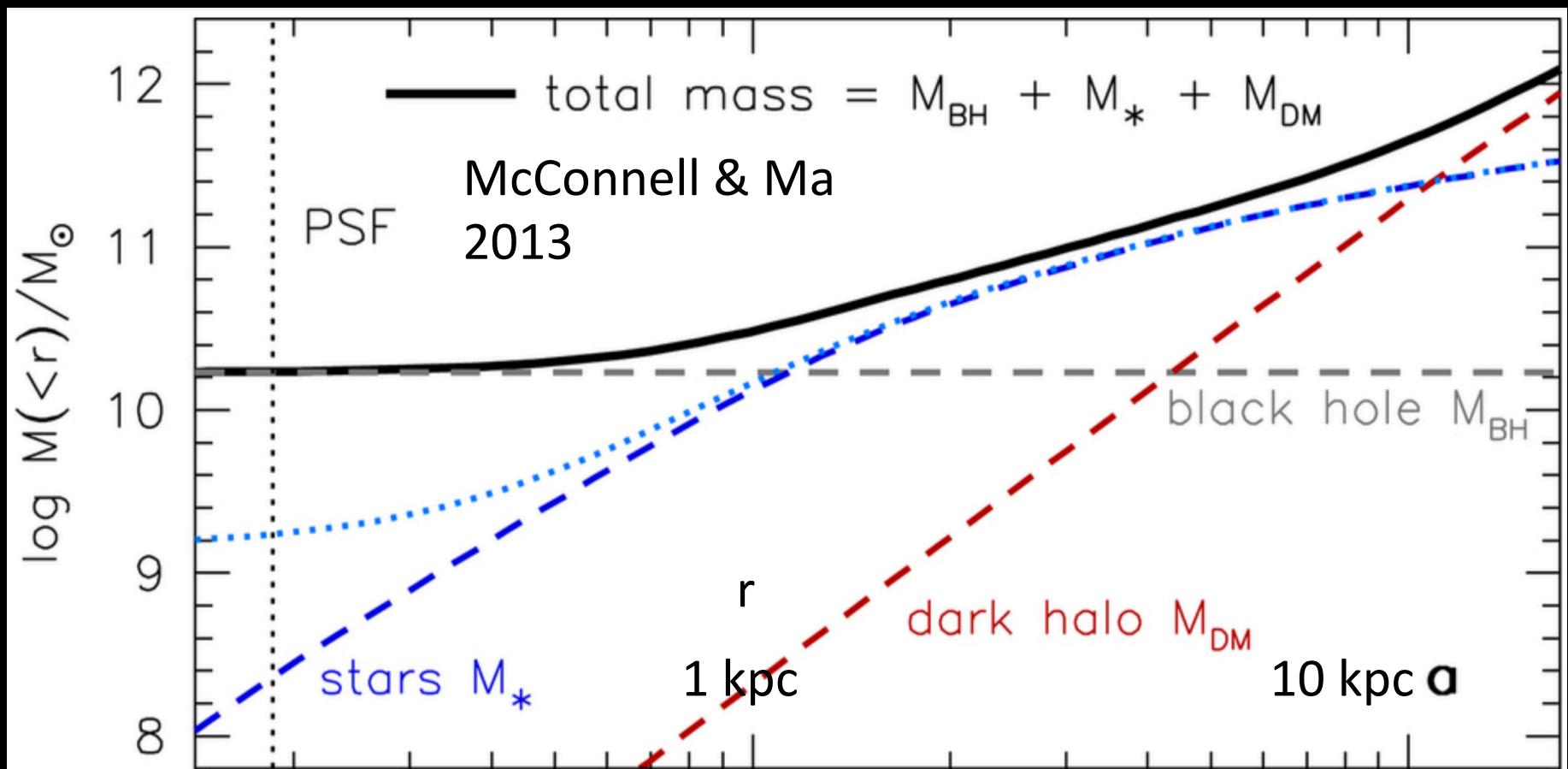


1. The Galactic Center: overview

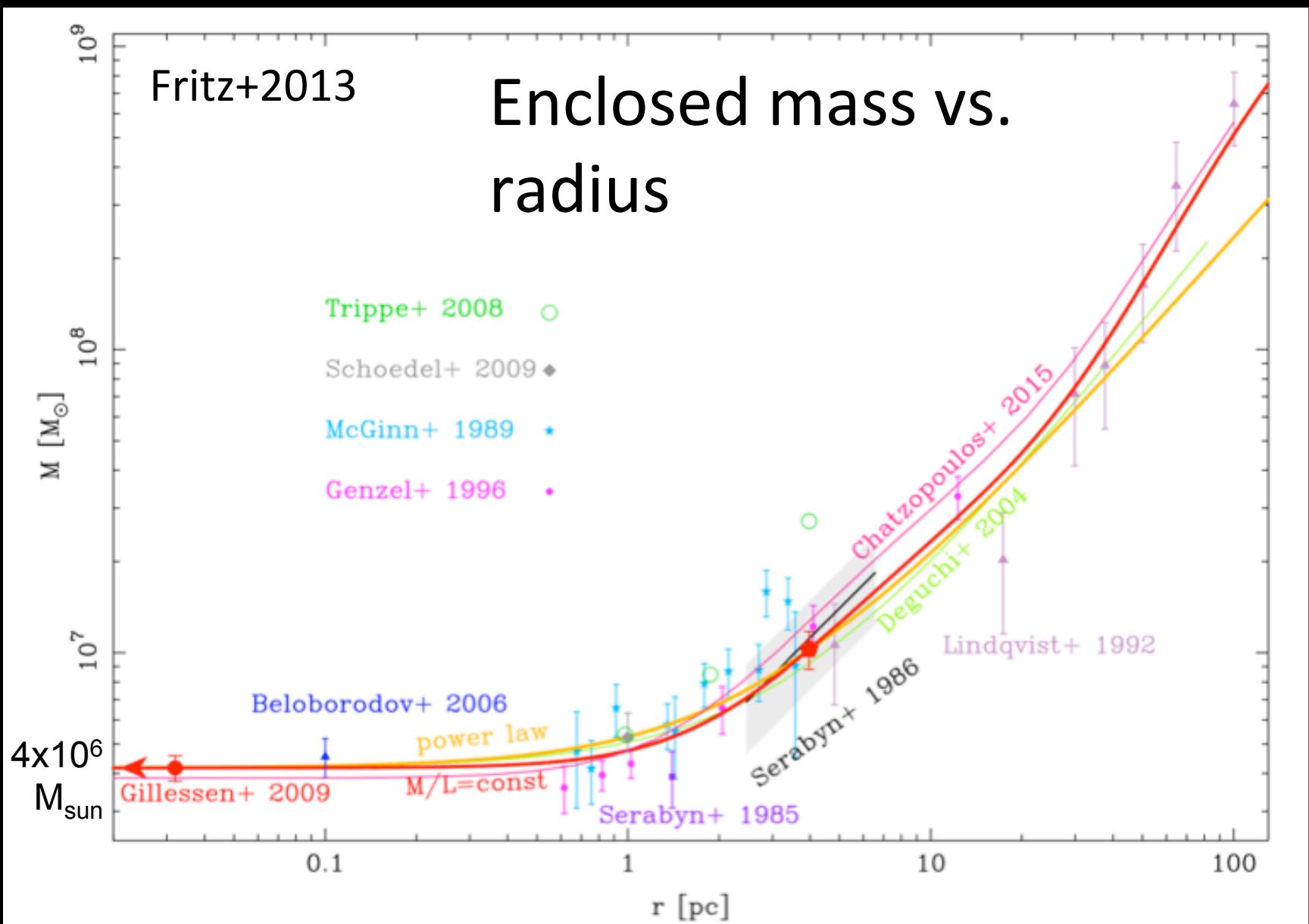
Why study the GC?

Black holes in centers of galaxies

- From modeling spatially resolved spectra
(Bender, Kormendy, Magorrian, Richstone, Tonry, ...)



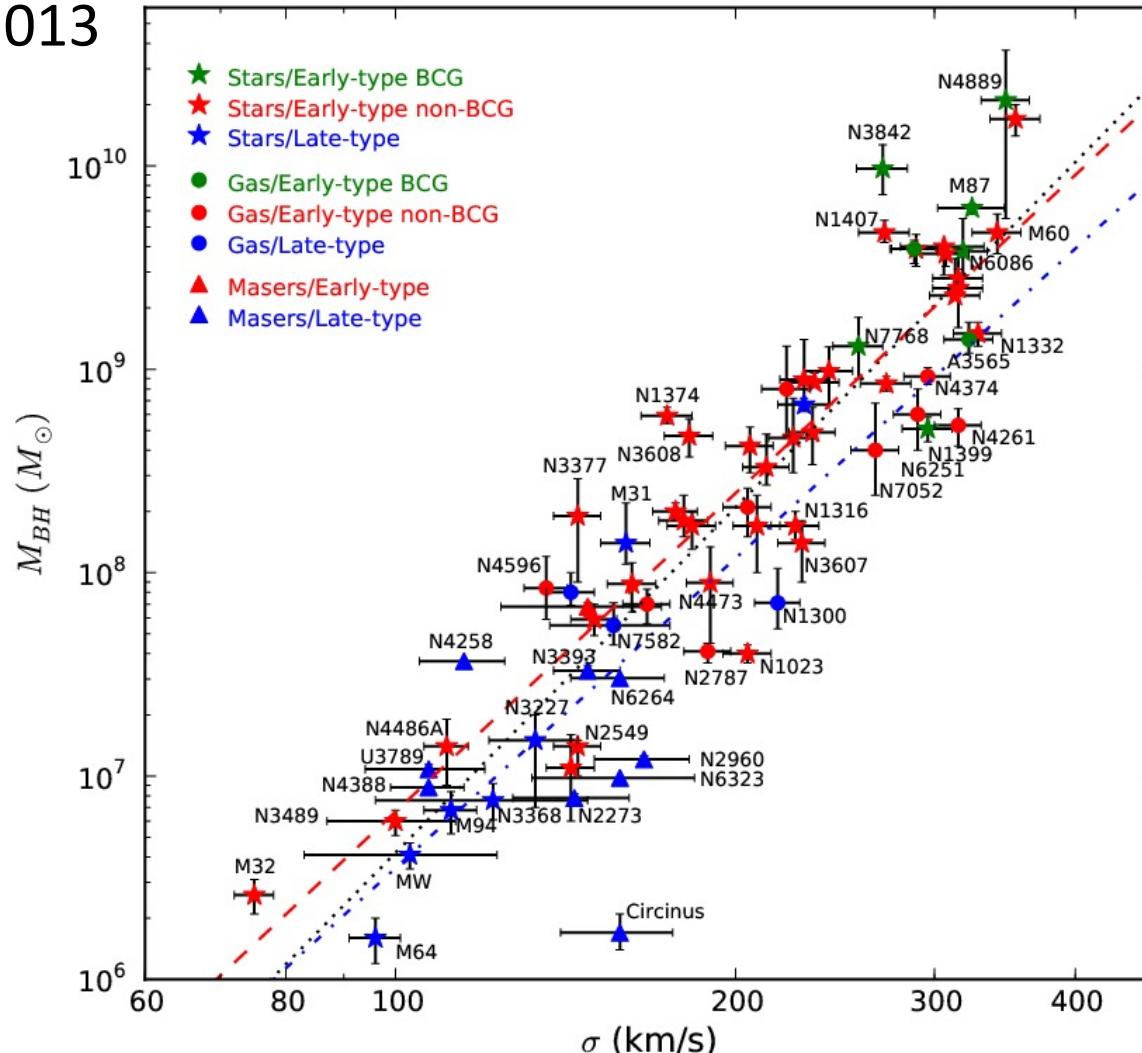
GC: best evidence for an MBH



Galaxies and black holes co-evolve

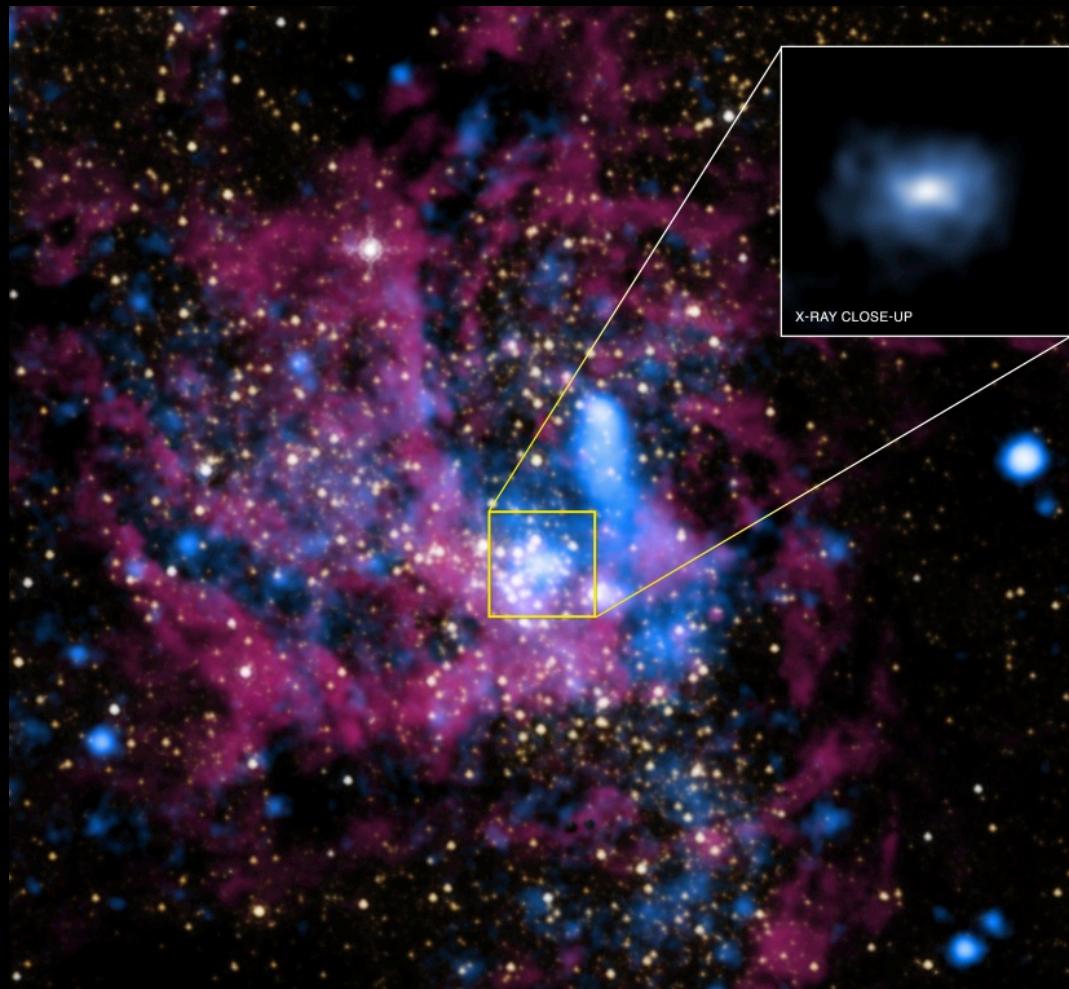
McConnell &
Ma 2013

Richstone & Kormendy 1995, Magorrian+1998,
Ferrarese & Merritt 2000, Kormendy+2000

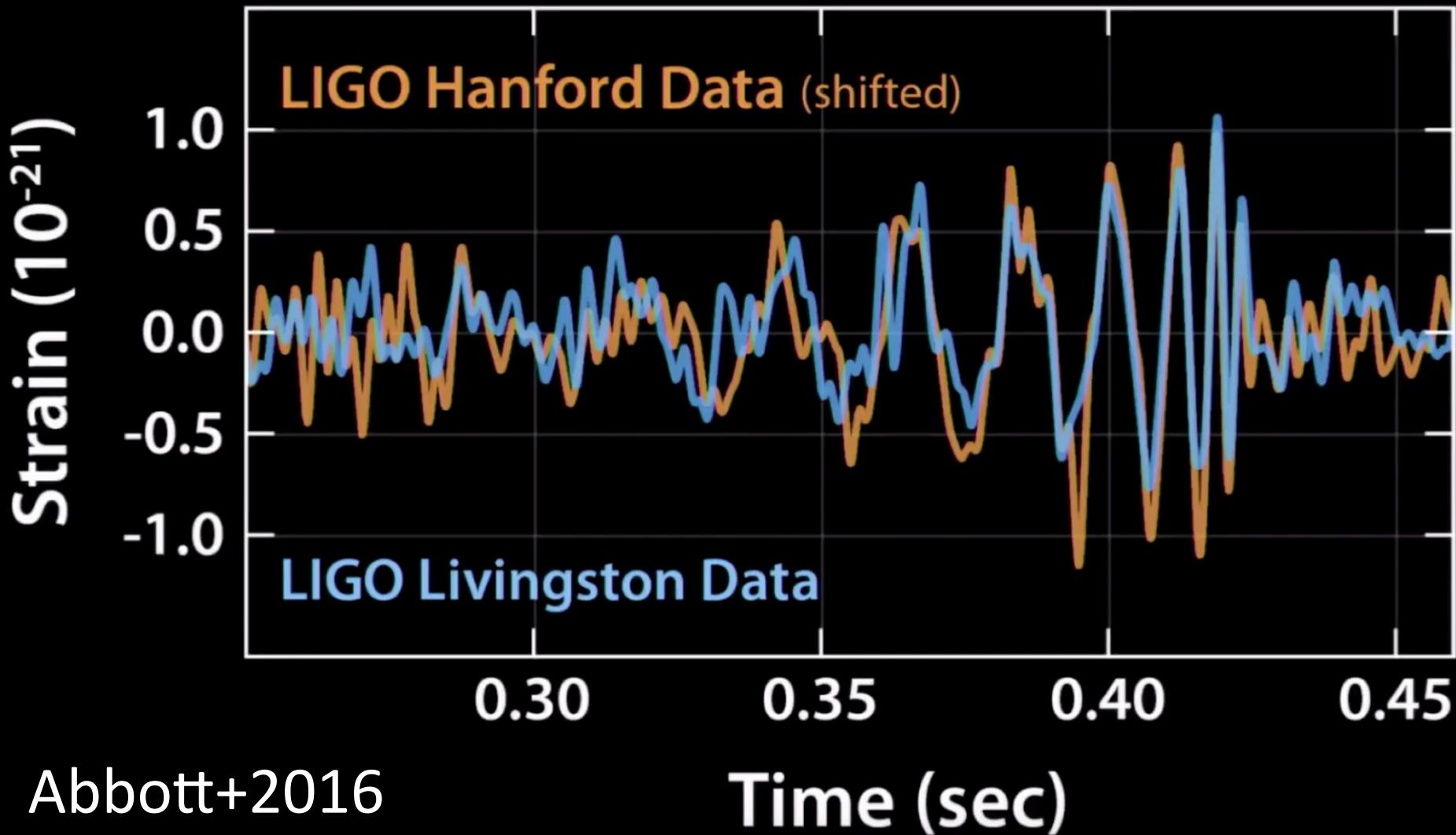


GC: feeding and feedback

- X-ray resolved inflowing gas
- > 99% of gas does not make it to center
(Wang+2013)



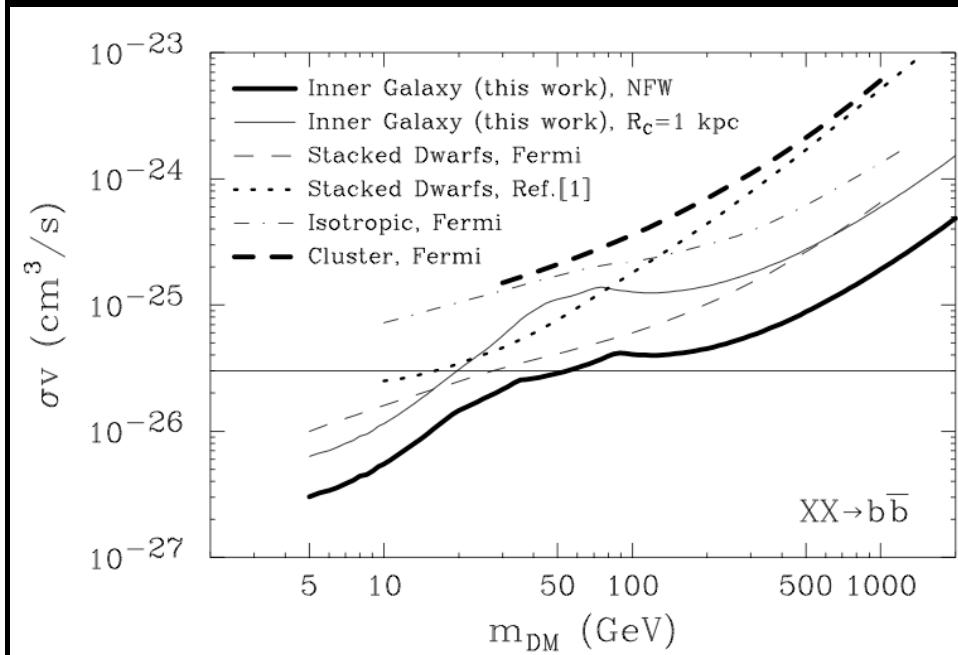
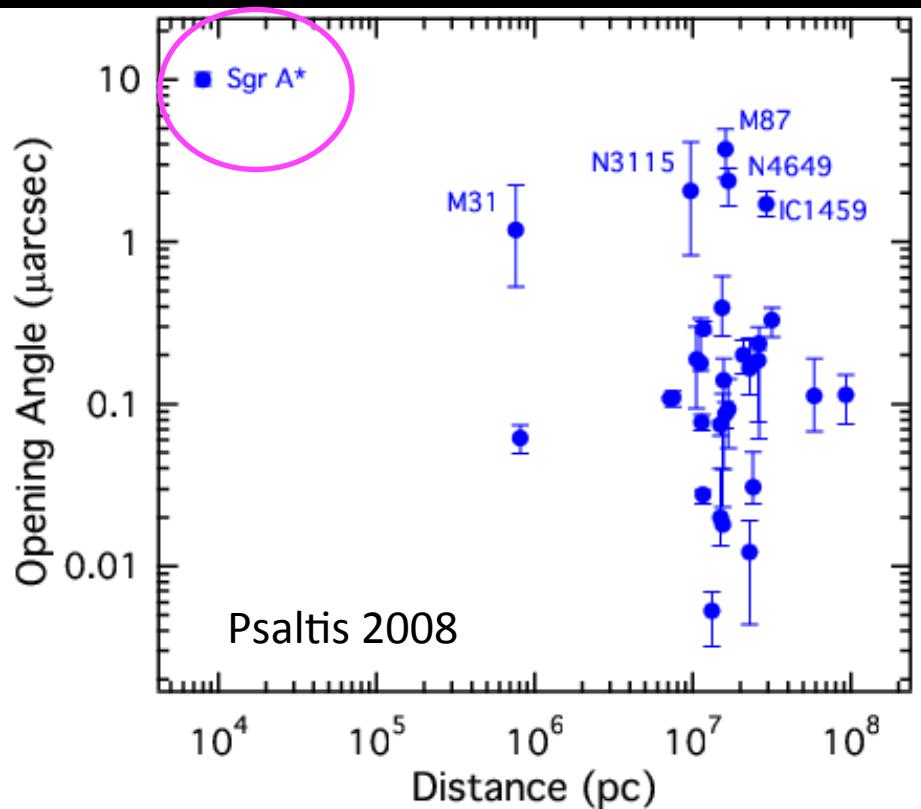
Physics frontiers of strong GR and dark matter



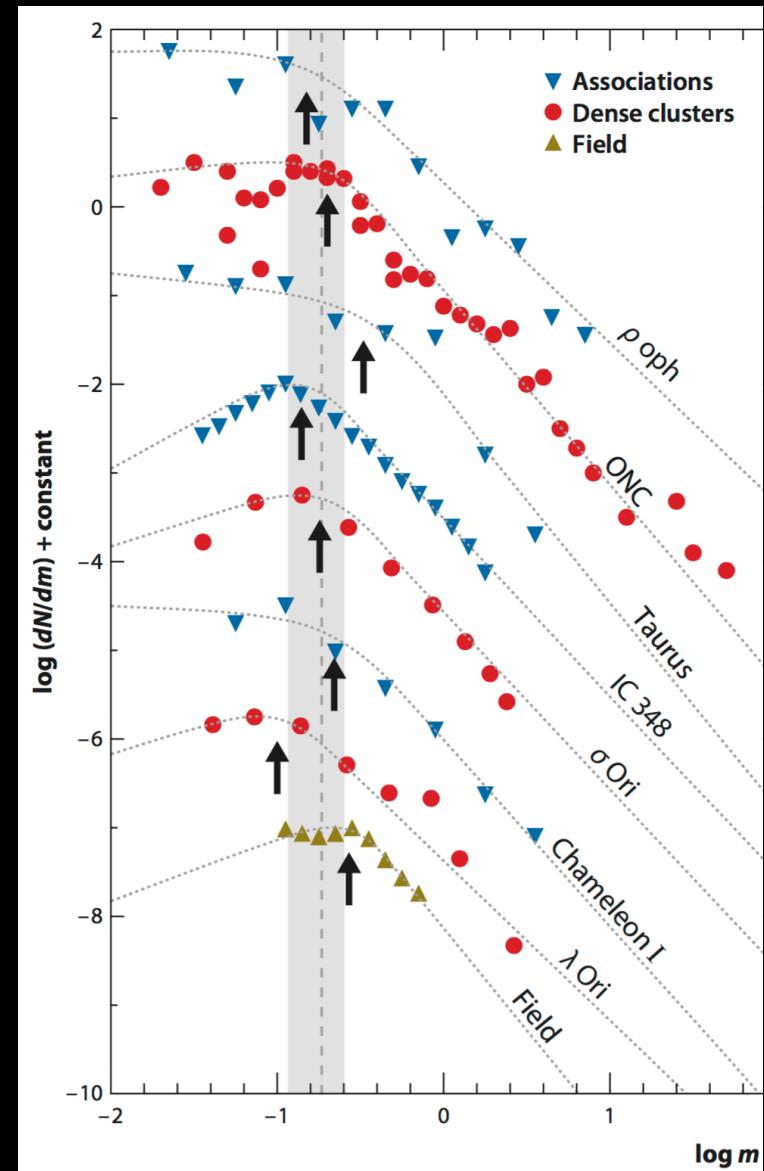
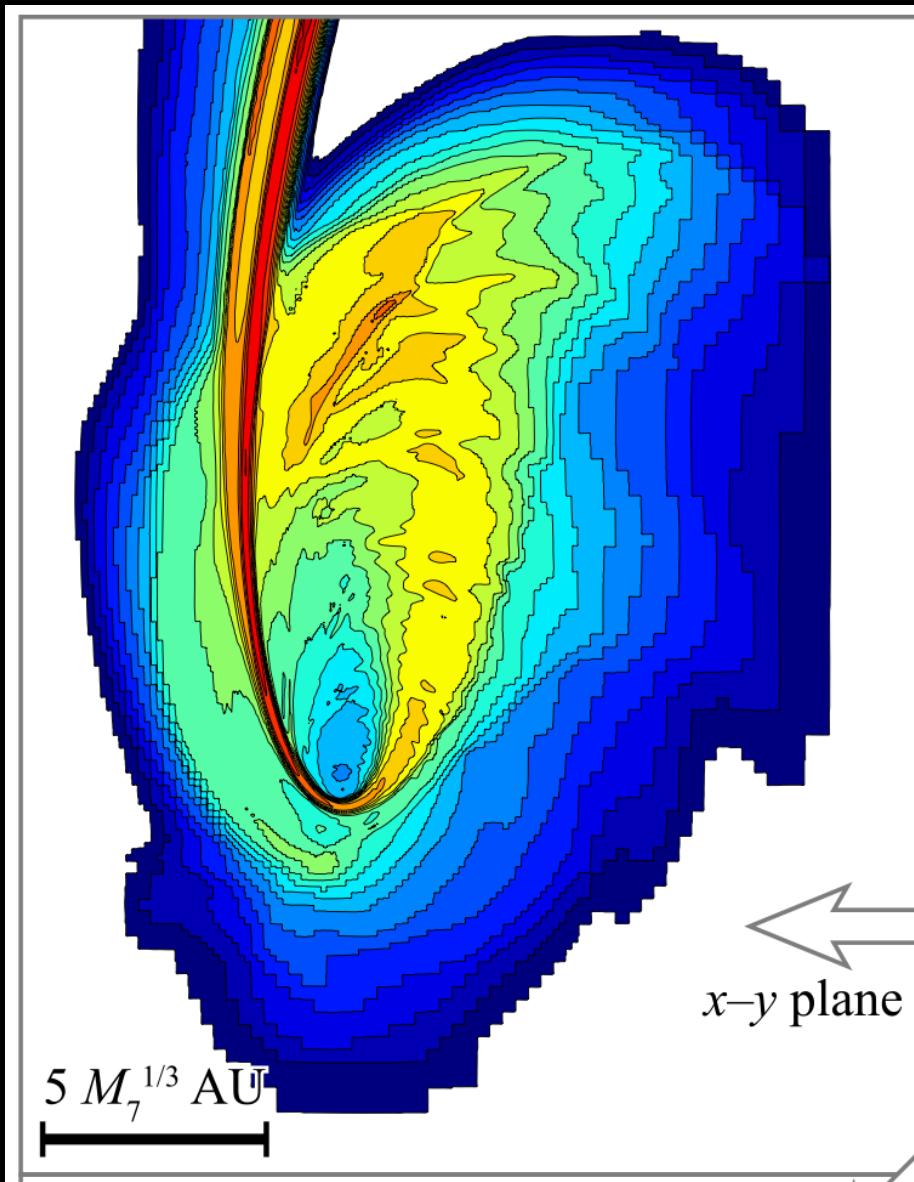
Abbott+2016

GC: physics laboratory

- Biggest black hole event horizon on the sky
- Limits on dark matter annihilation

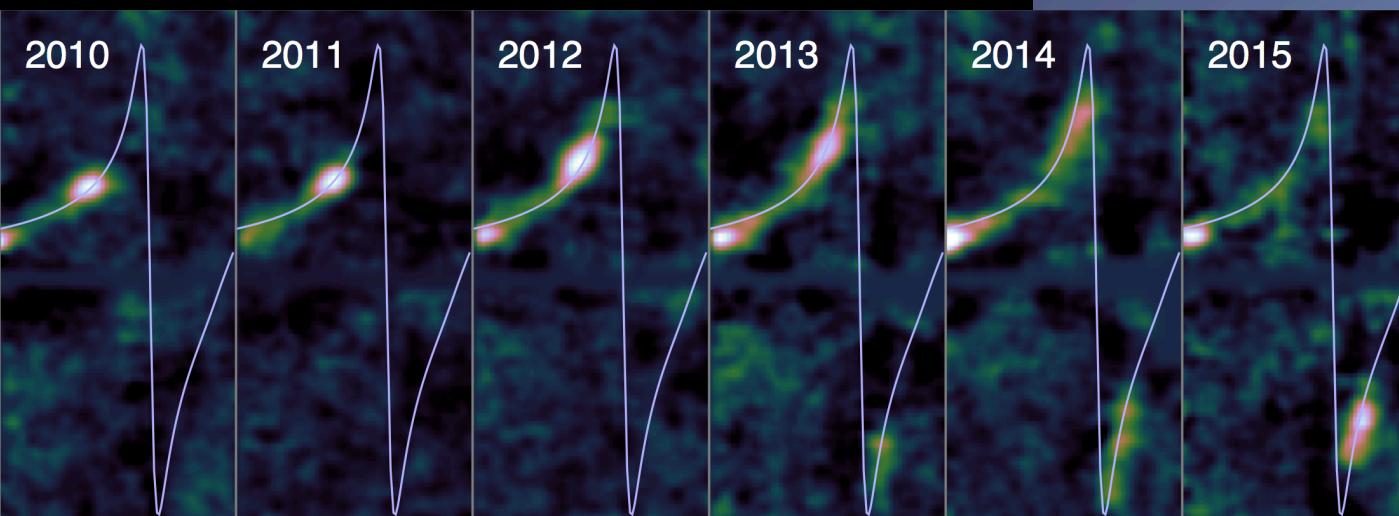
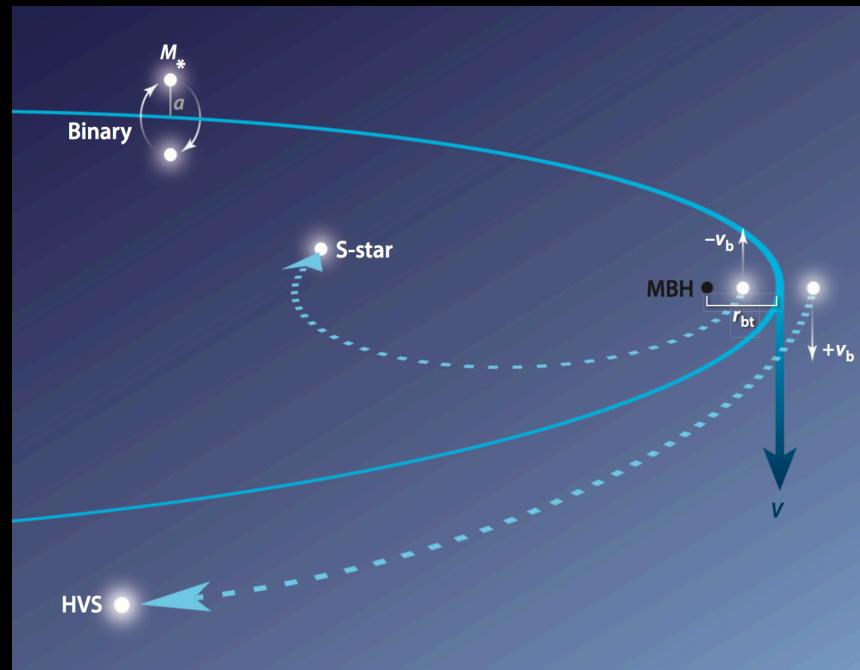


Stellar dynamics and IMF



GC: stellar dynamics around a BH

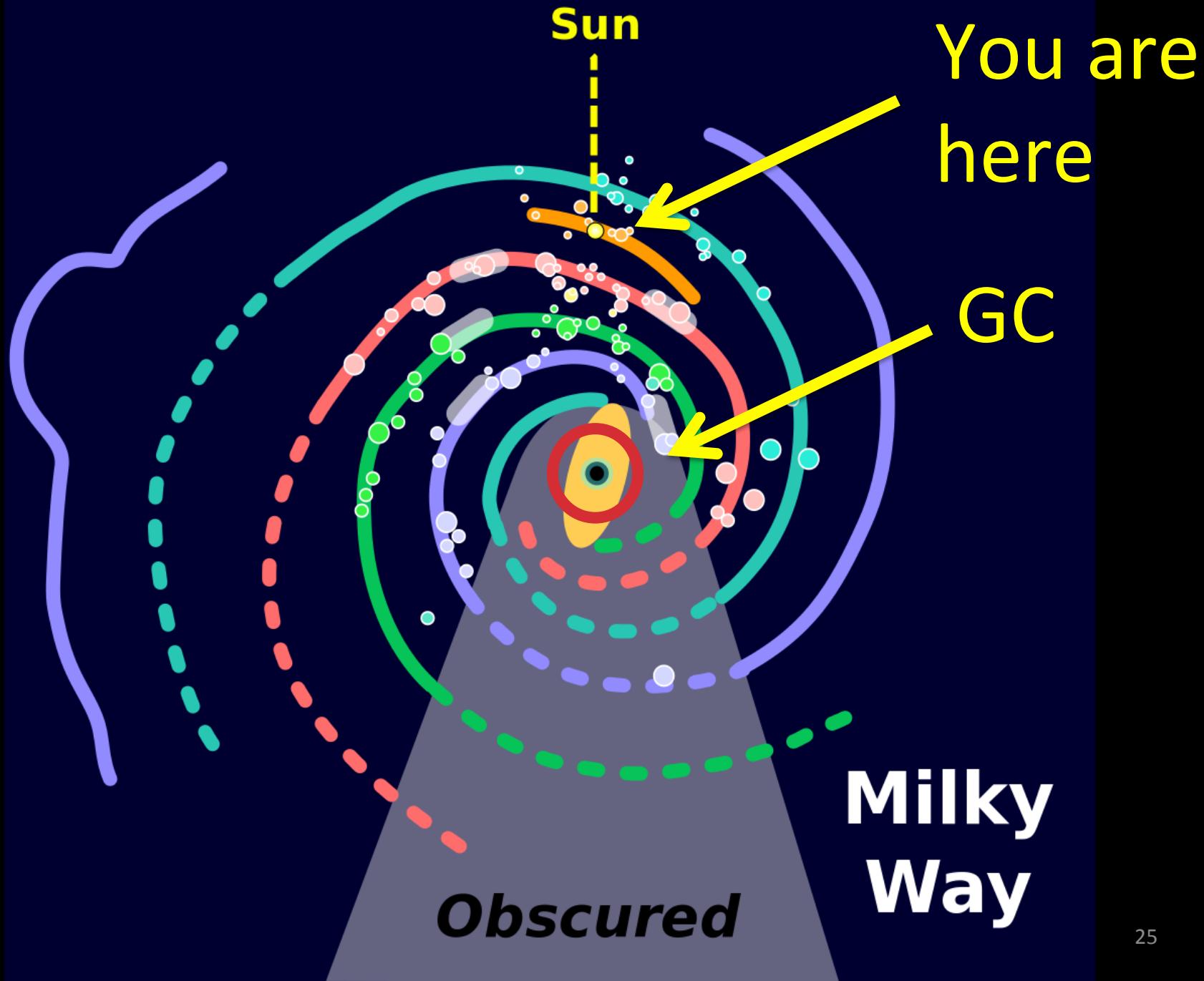
- IMF in extreme environment
- Tidal interactions between black hole and gas, stars





1. The Galactic center

Evidence for a massive black hole

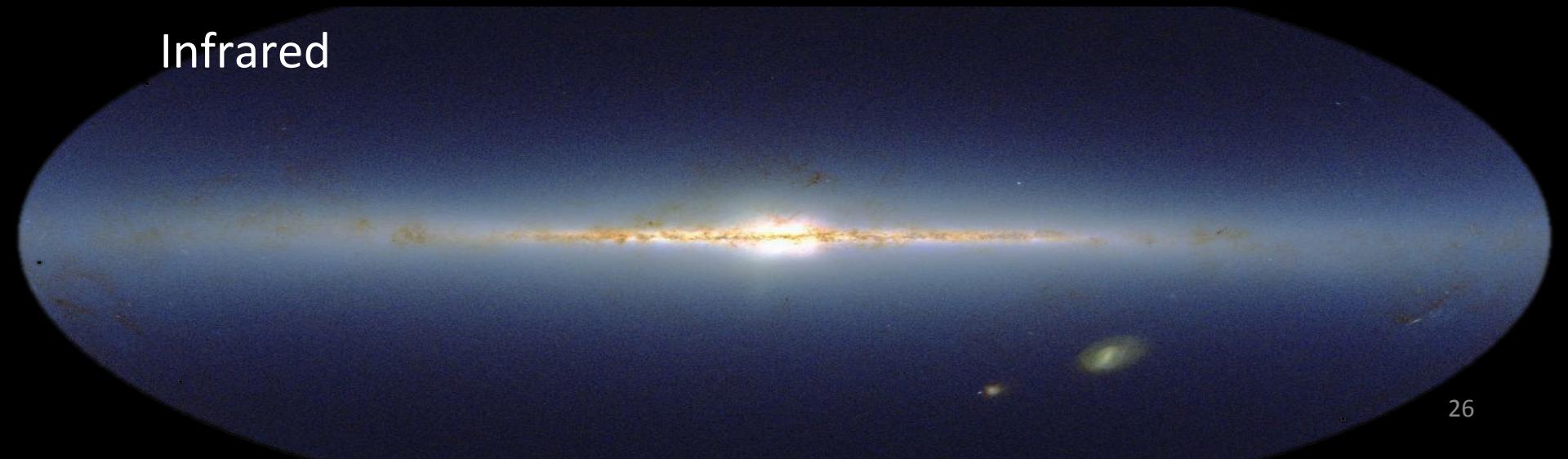


How to study the GC

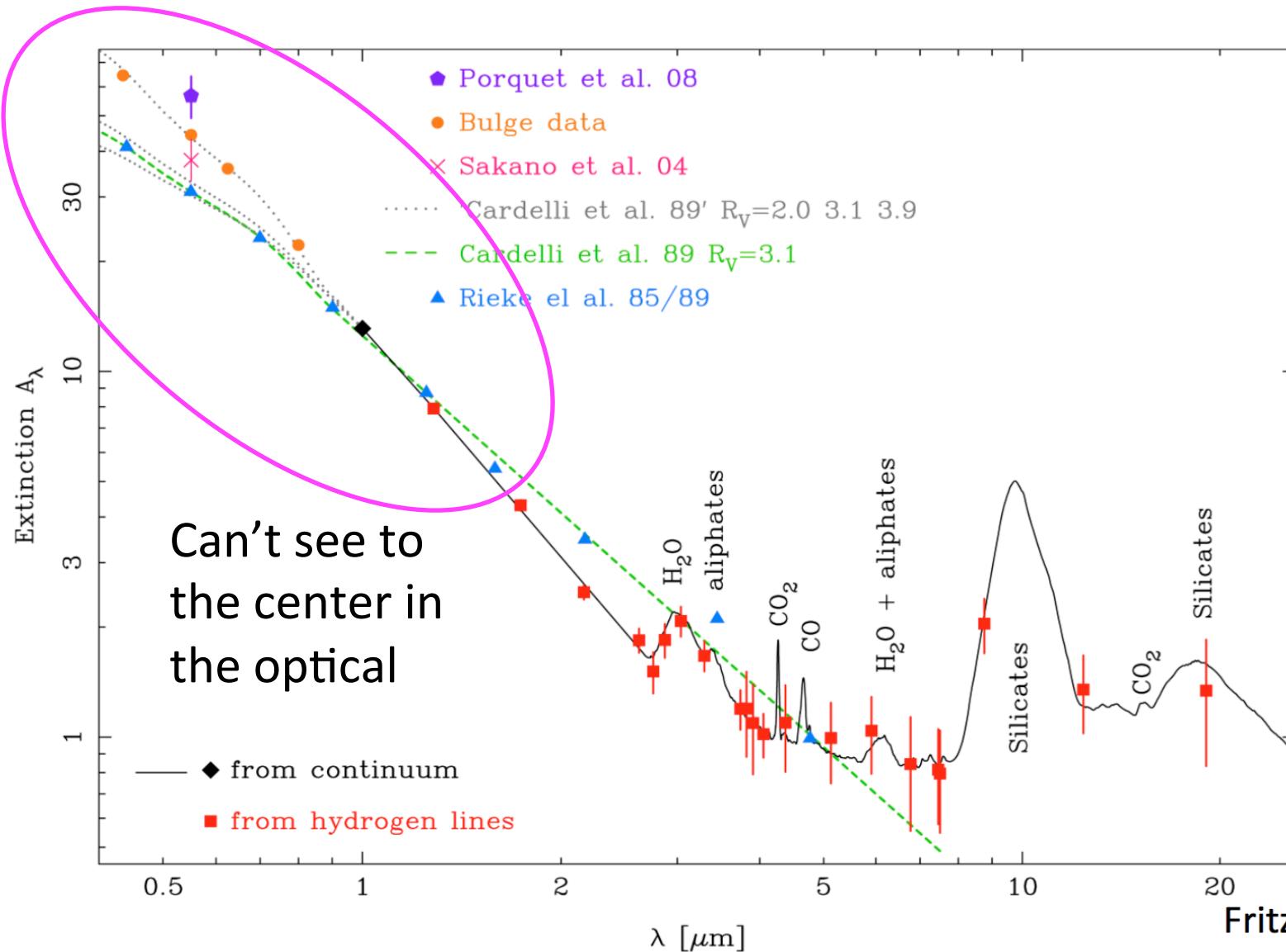
Optical



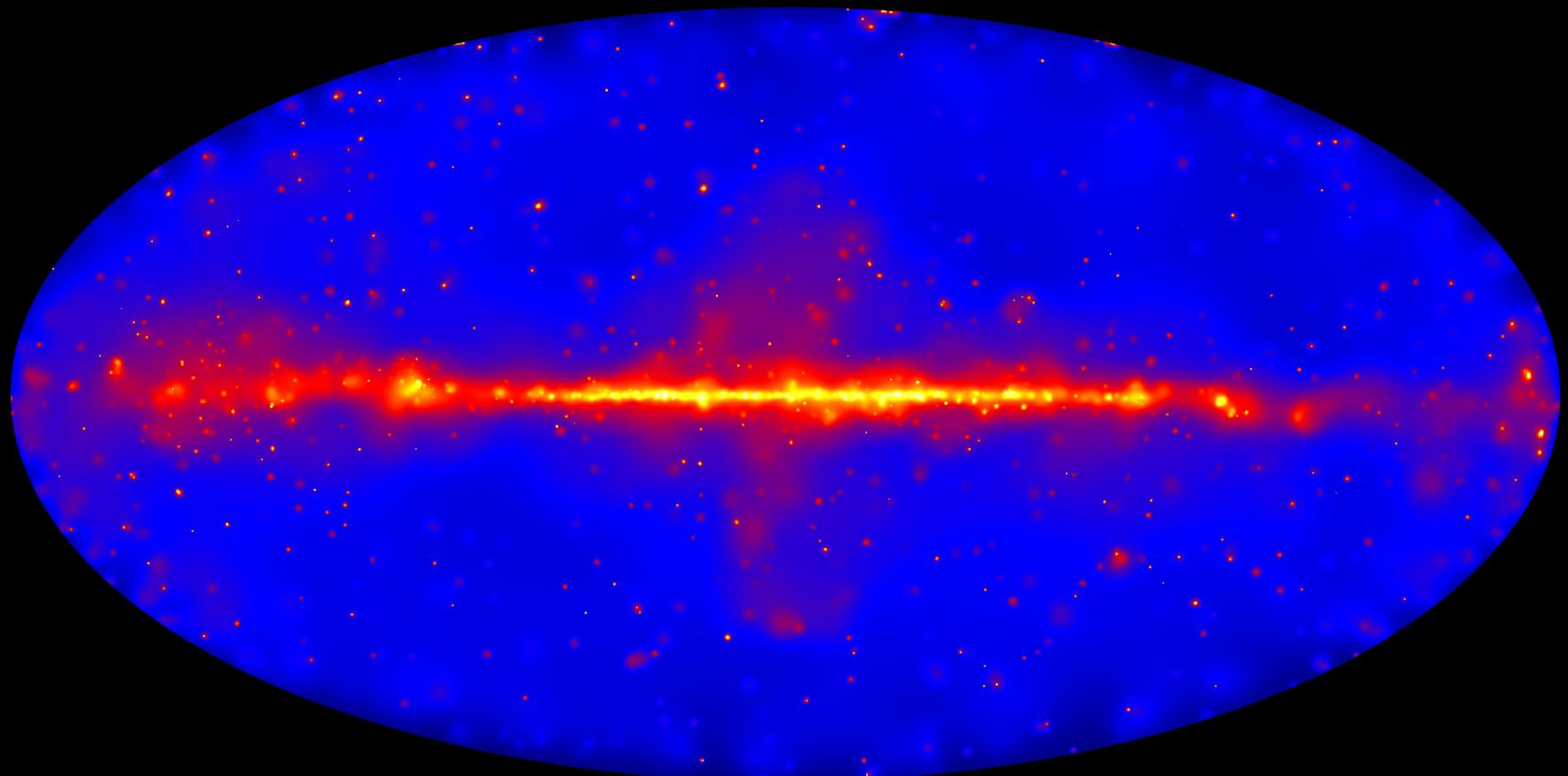
Infrared



More than 30 magnitudes of extinction

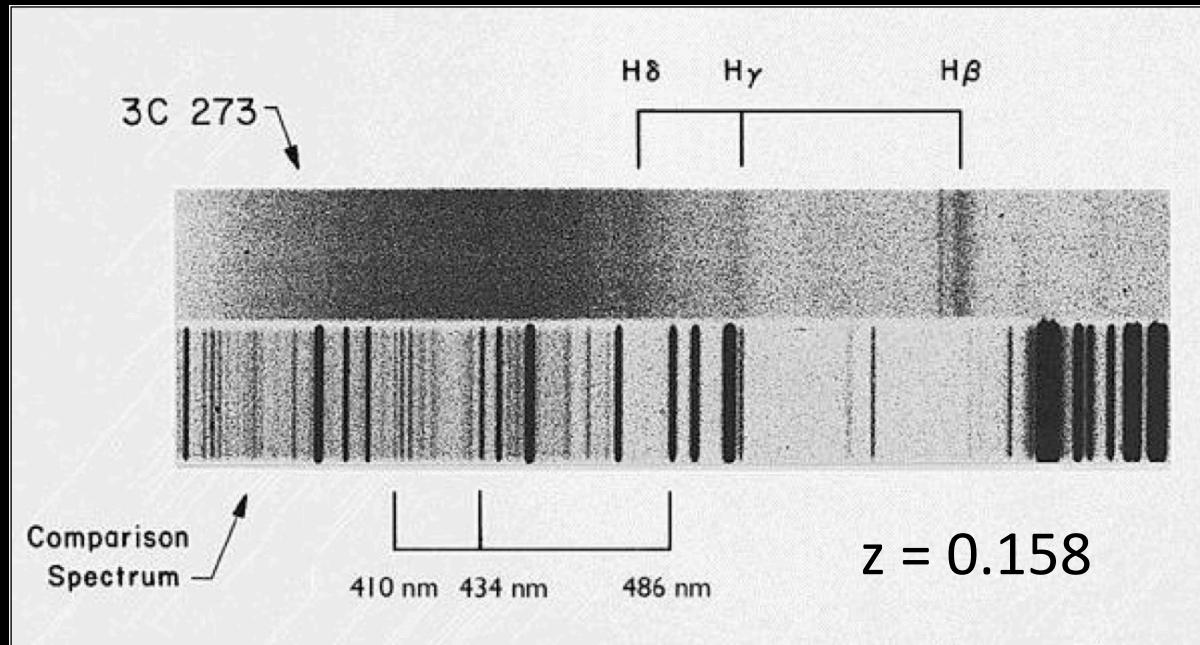


The high energy Galaxy



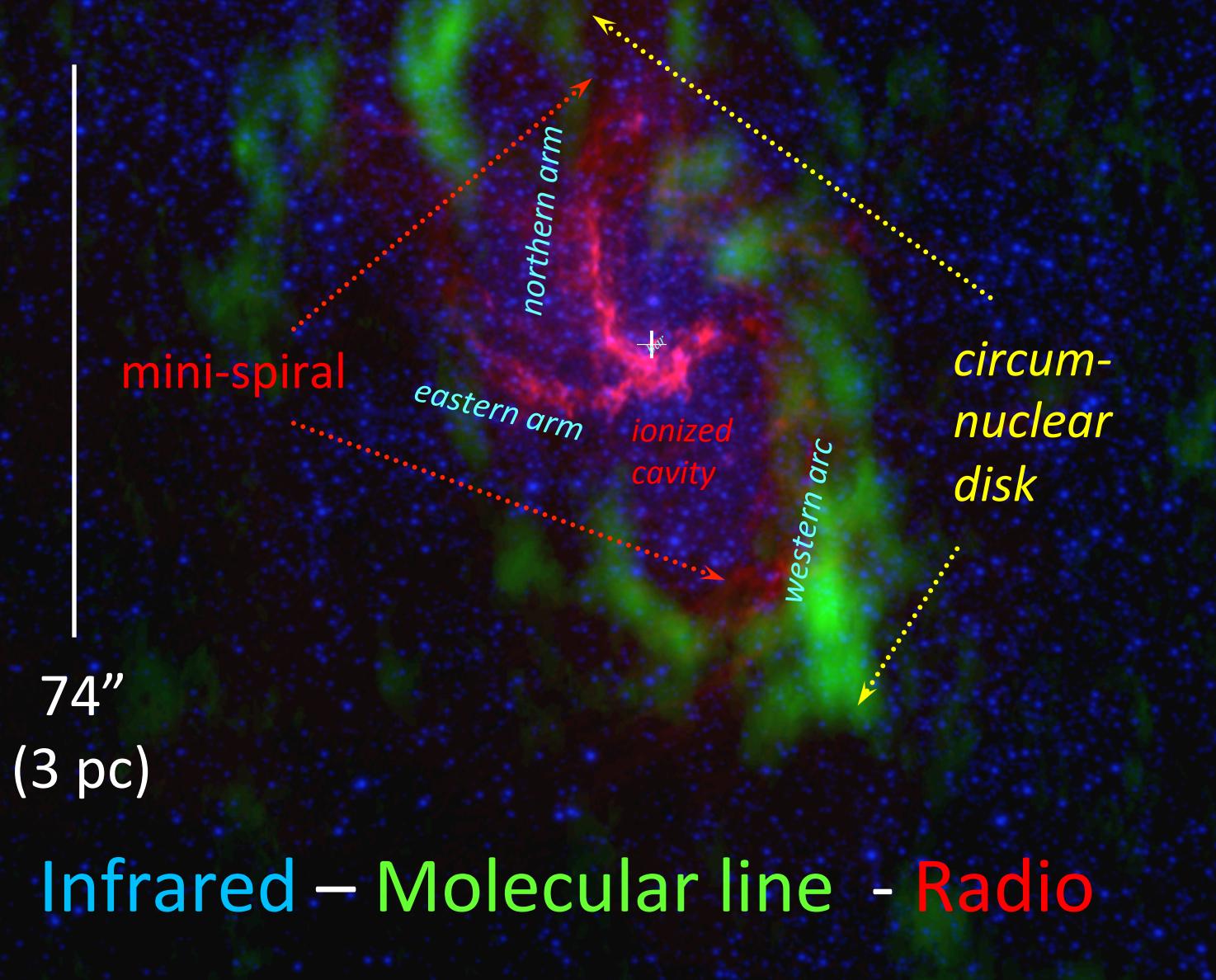
Quasi-stellar objects

- Schmidt 1963

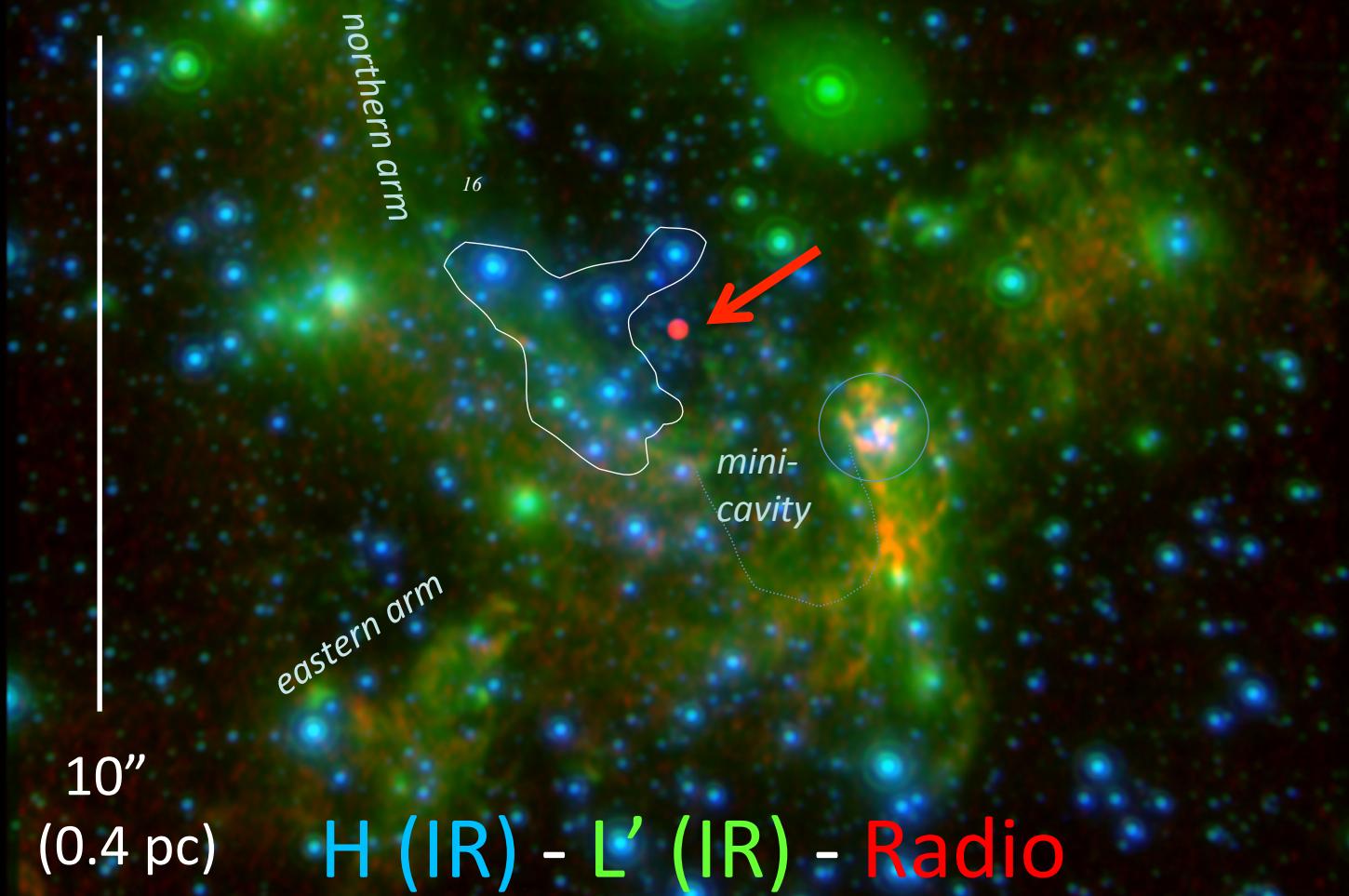


- Lynden-Bell 1969: quasars as huge black holes
- What about the center of our own Galaxy?

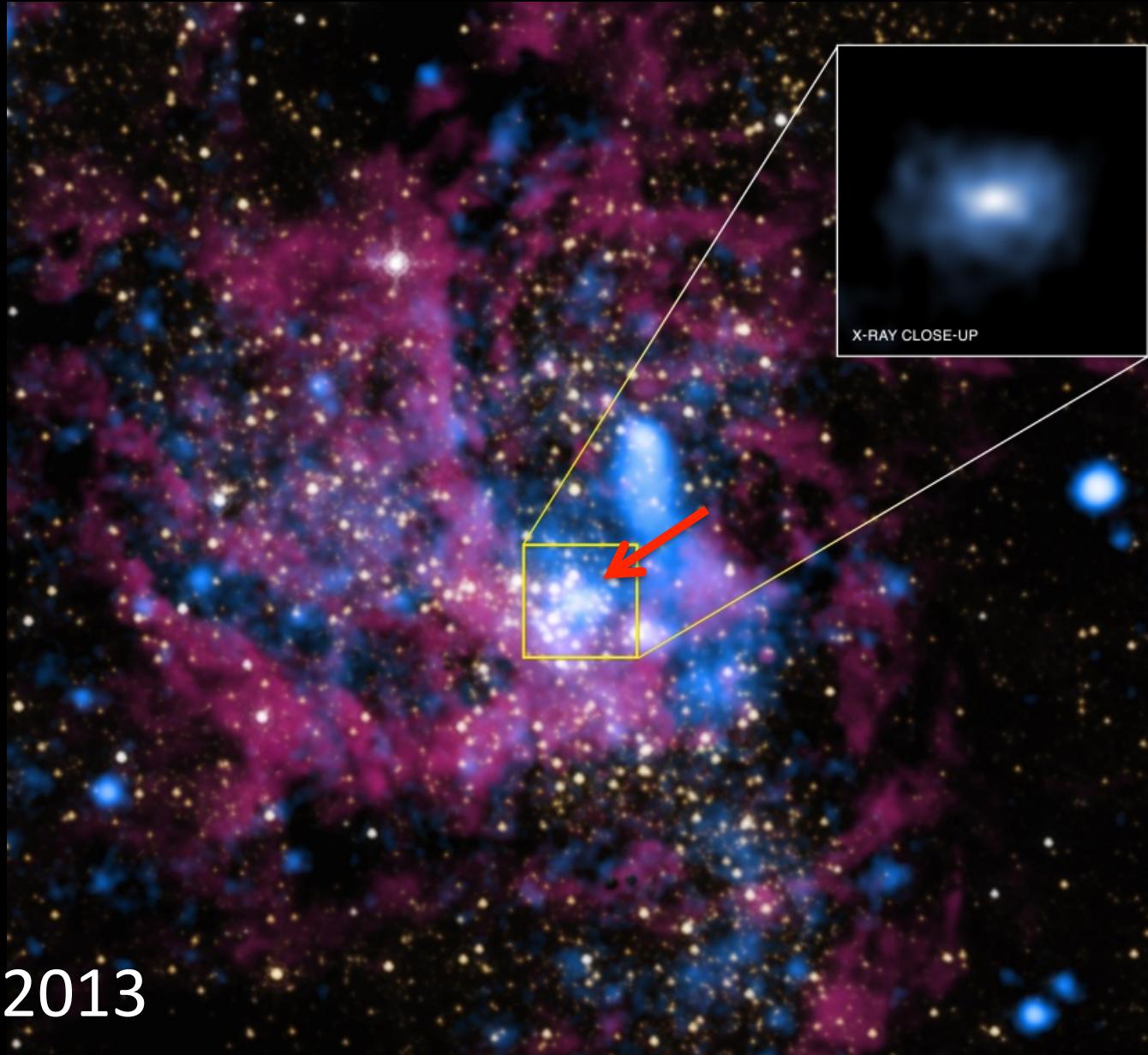
The Galactic center



The central parsec

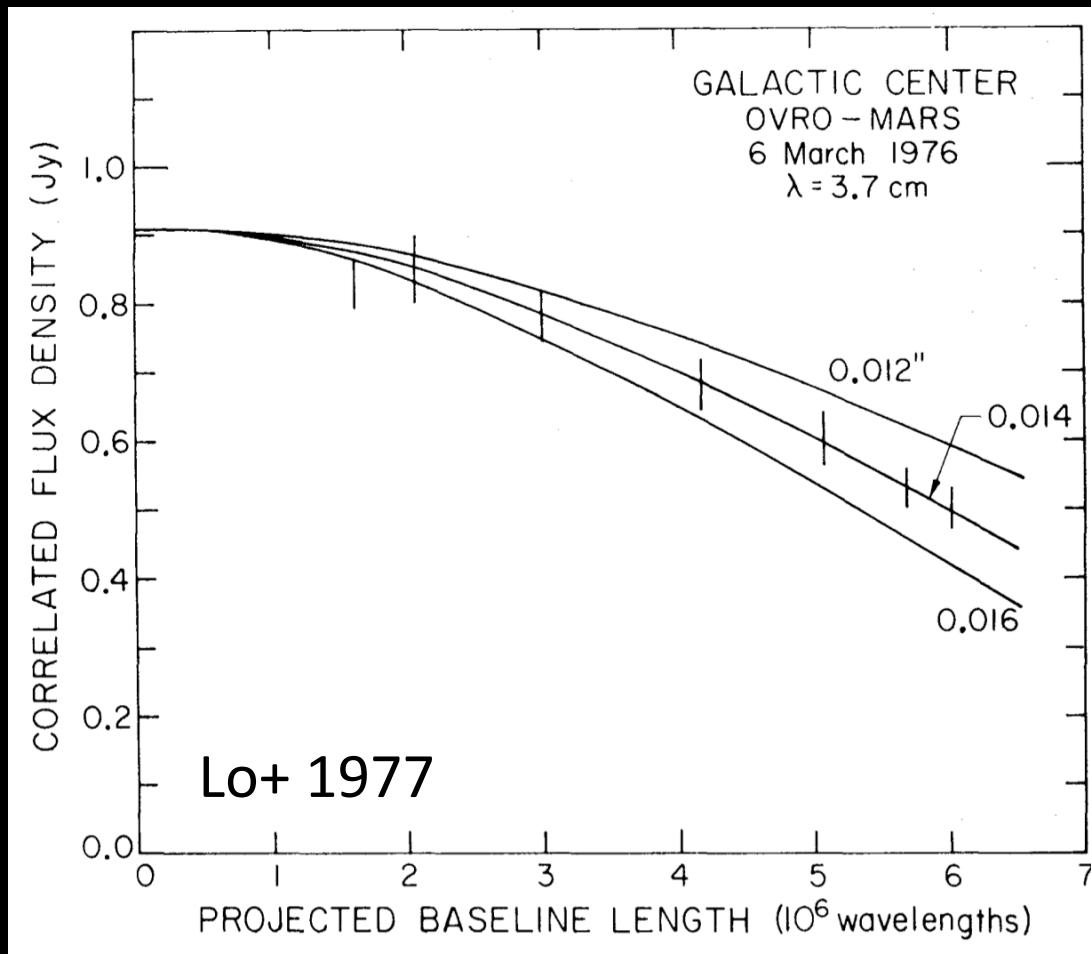


The central parsec in X-rays



Sagittarius A*

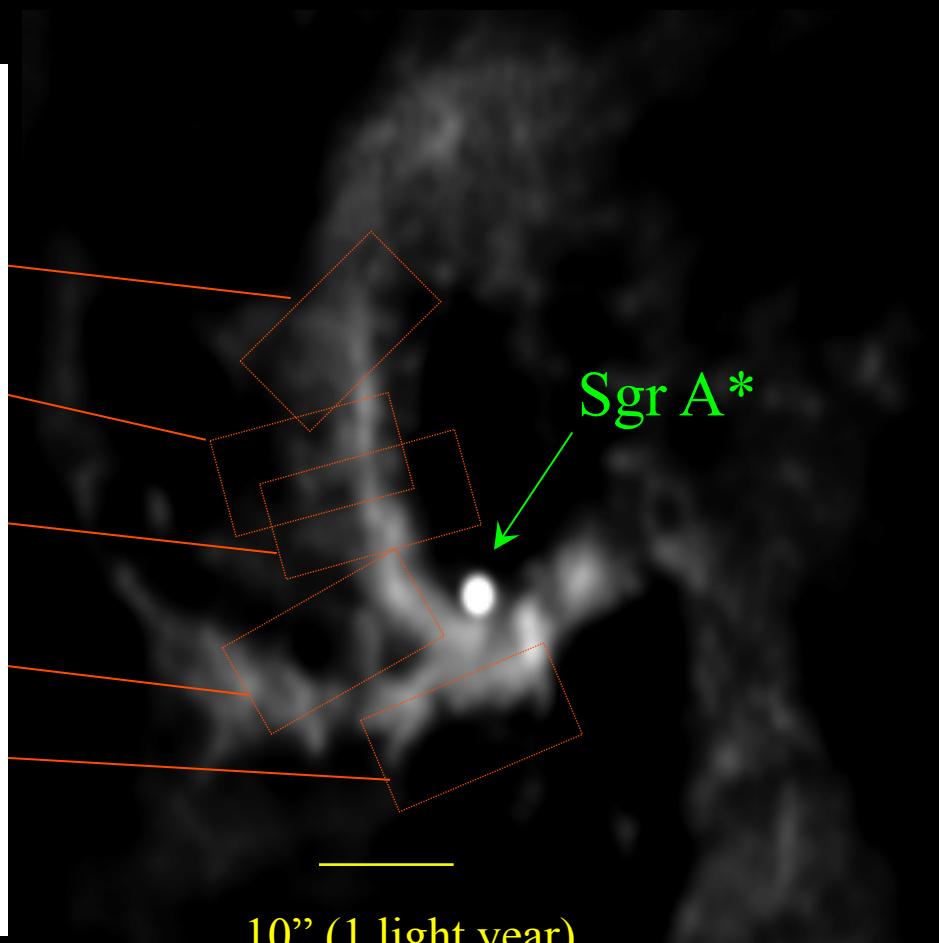
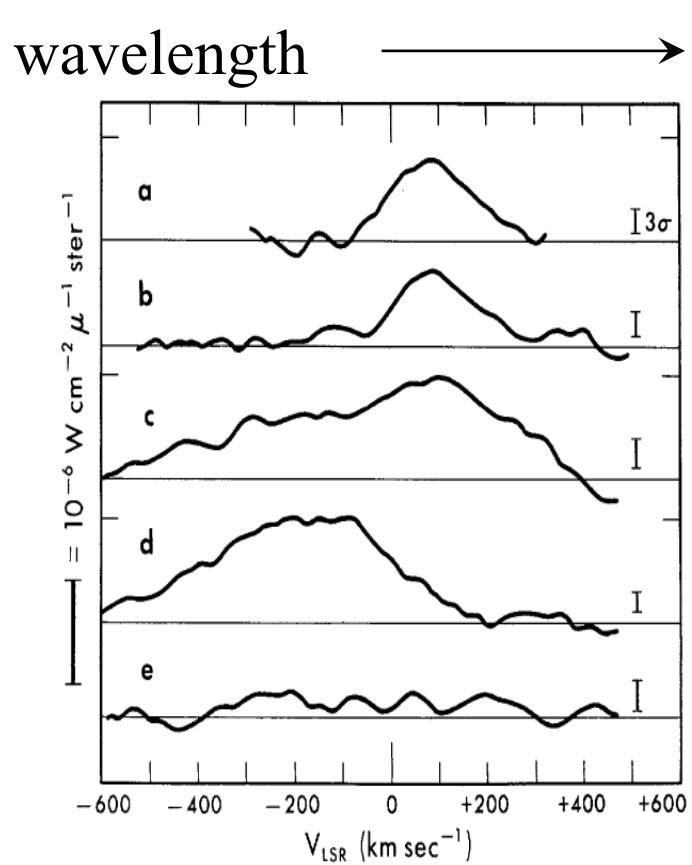
- A compact radio source at the very center
(Balick & Brown 1974)



Black hole sphere of influence

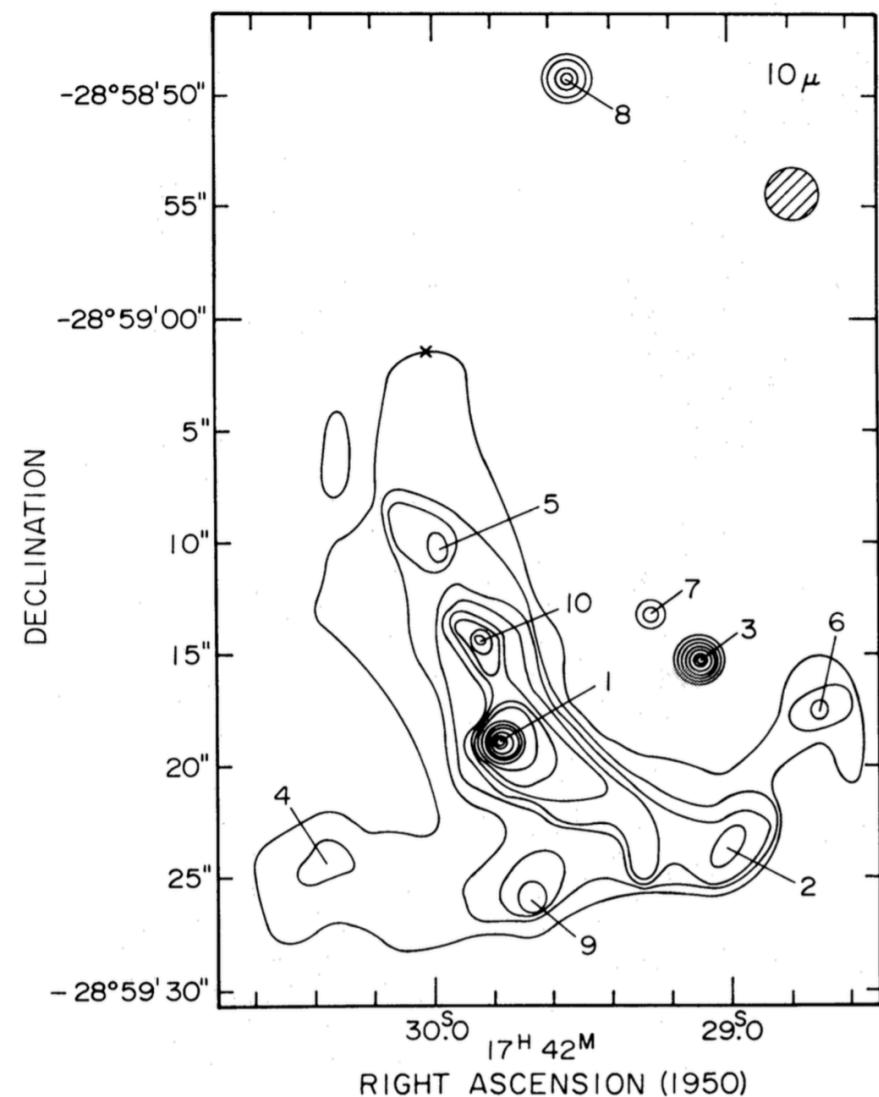
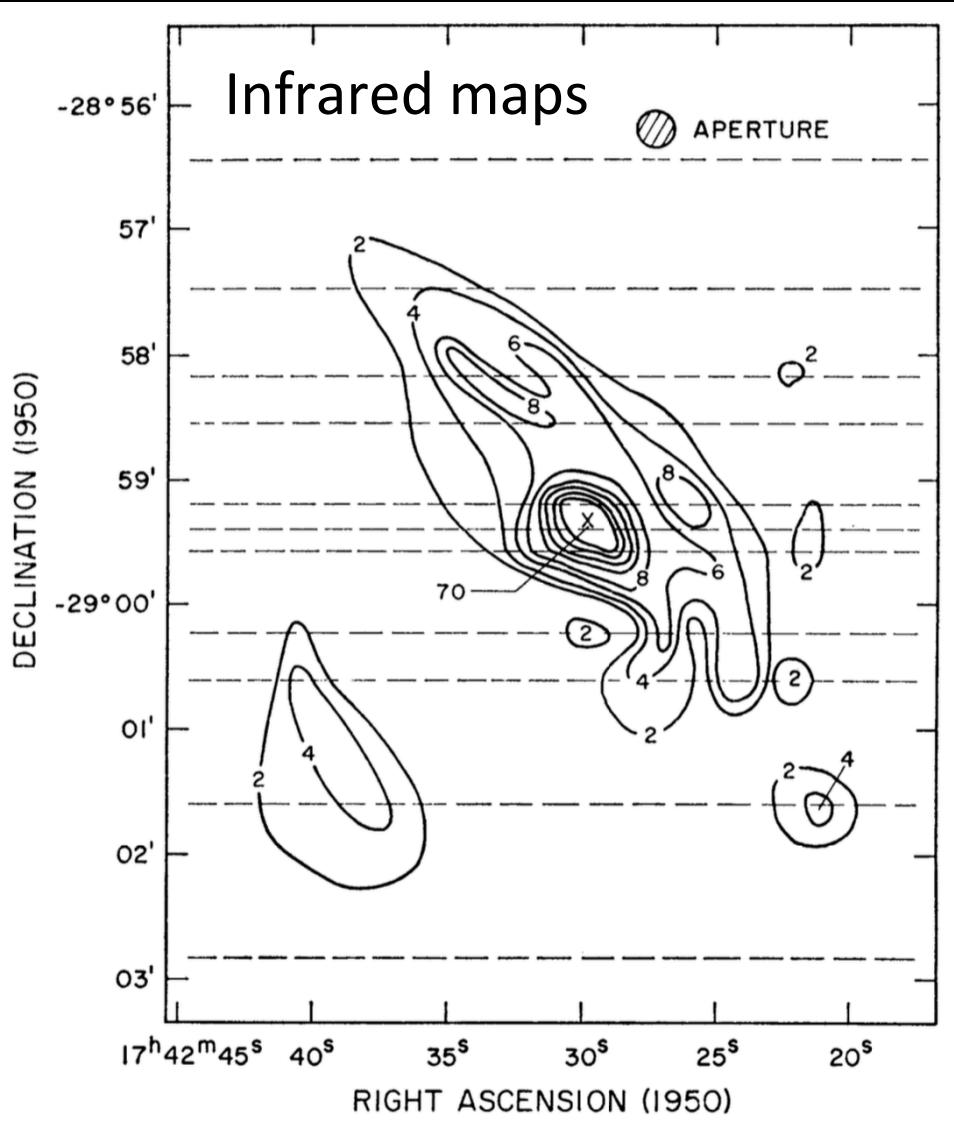
- Measure: (x, y) , v_z , (v_x, v_y)
- At what scale do we see effects of a black hole on stars?
- When $M_*(>r) = M_{BH}$:
 - $G M_{BH} / R > \sigma_*^2$
 - $R < GM_{BH} / \sigma_*^2$; $\sigma_* \sim 100 \text{ km / s}$
 $R \sim 2 \text{ pc } (M_{BH} / 4 \times 10^6 M_{\text{sun}})$
- Need to go to central parsec to look!

Large gas velocities around Sgr A*



Becklin, Townes, Lacy, Serabyn, Wollman
1977-85

Stars in the Galactic center



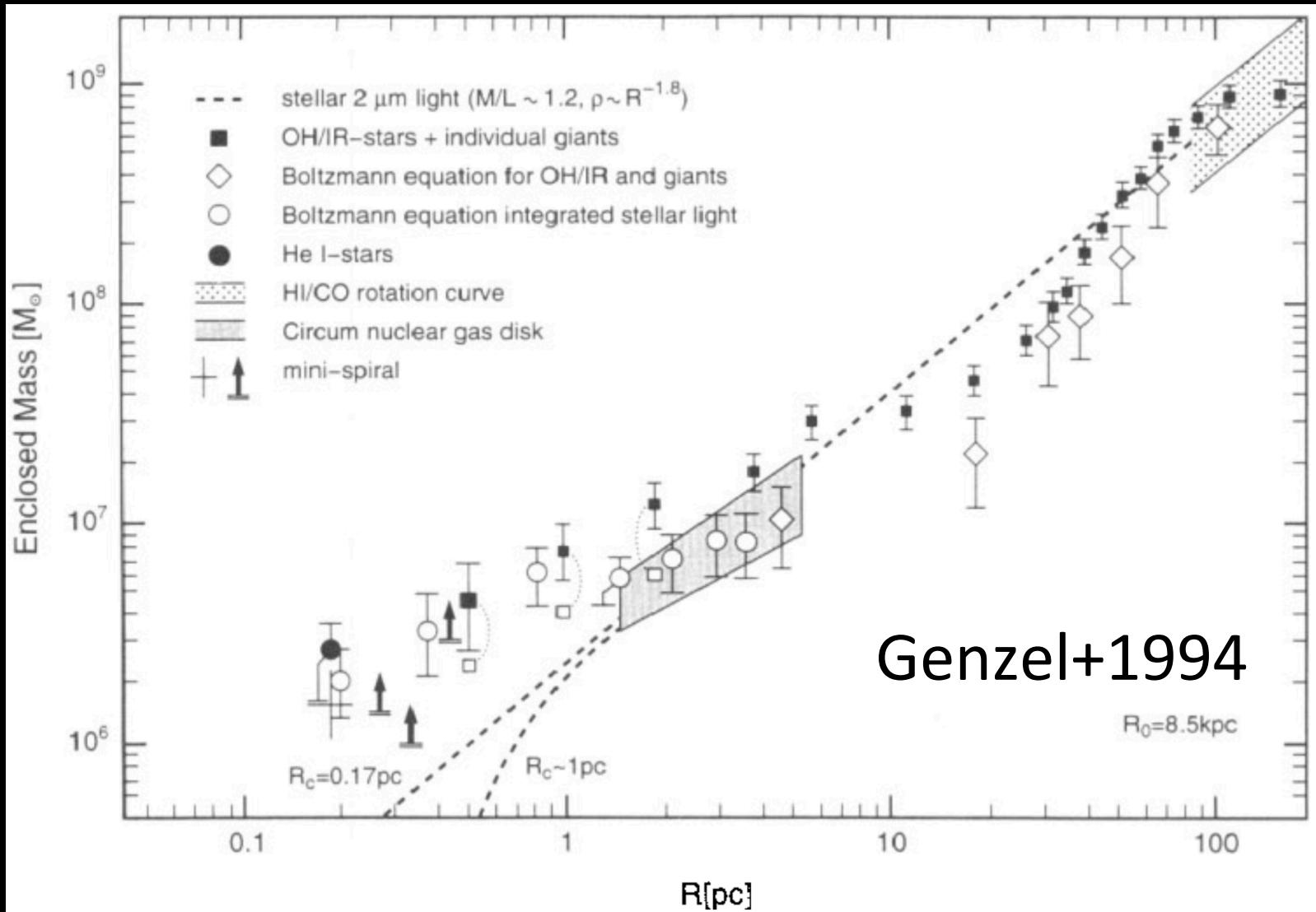
Becklin & Neugebauer 1968

Becklin+1978

Galactic center nuclear star cluster



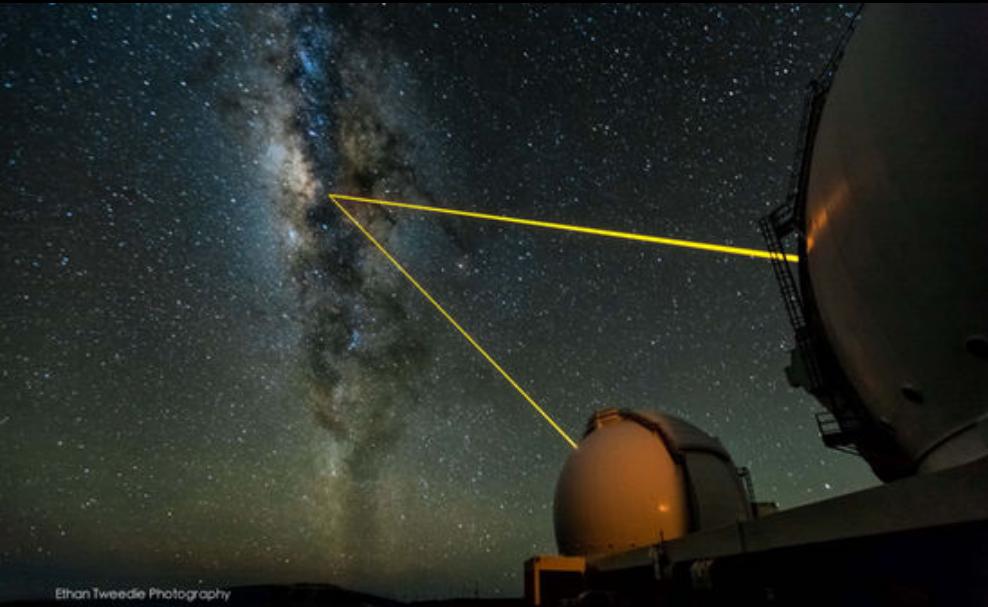
A concentrated dark mass measured from gas and stars



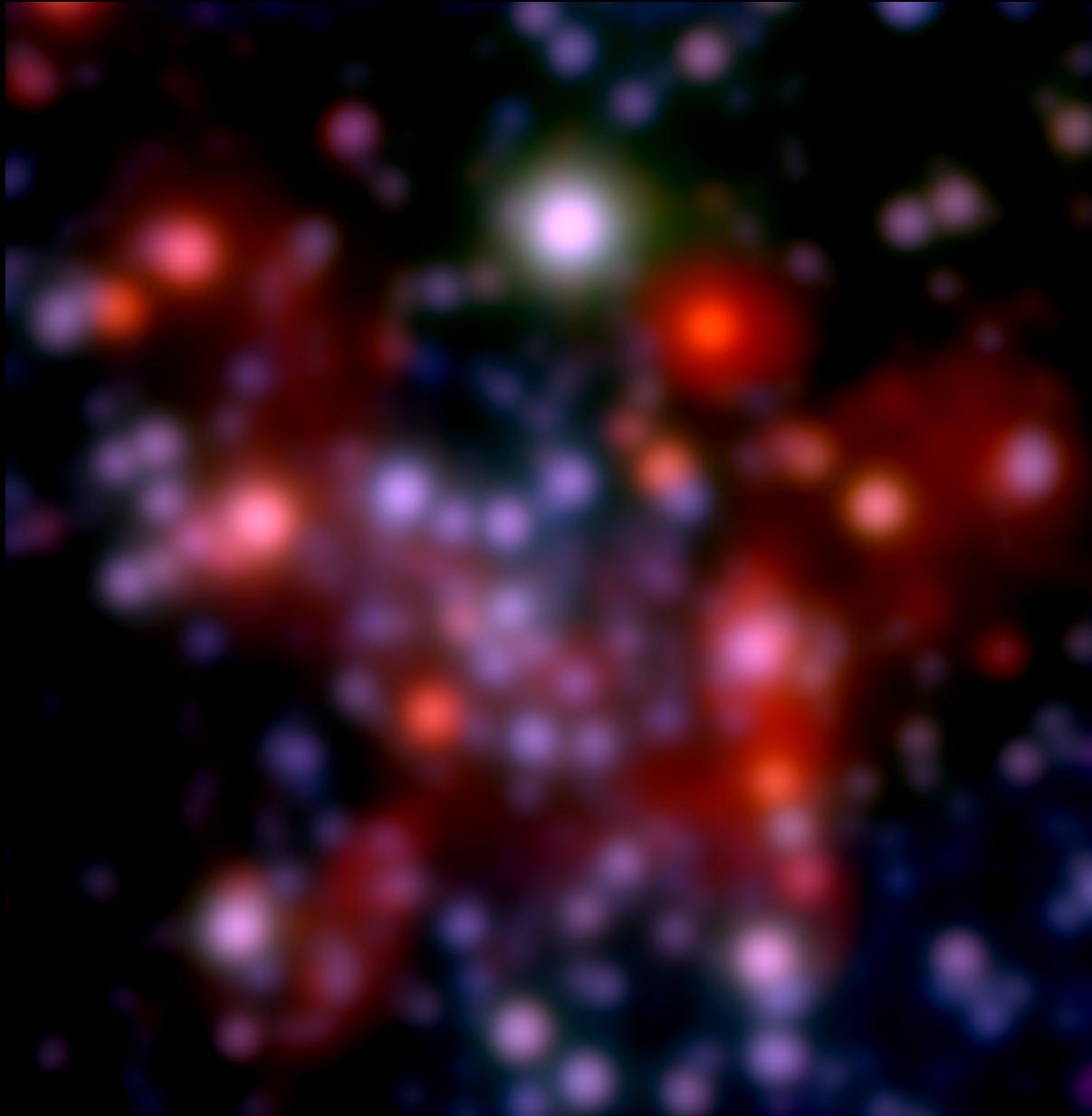
Big telescopes and adaptive optics

- Diffraction limit: $\vartheta_{\min} \sim \lambda/D$
- 8-10m telescopes can resolve ~ 50 mas:
in GC ~ 2 mpc!

Keck



without adaptive optics

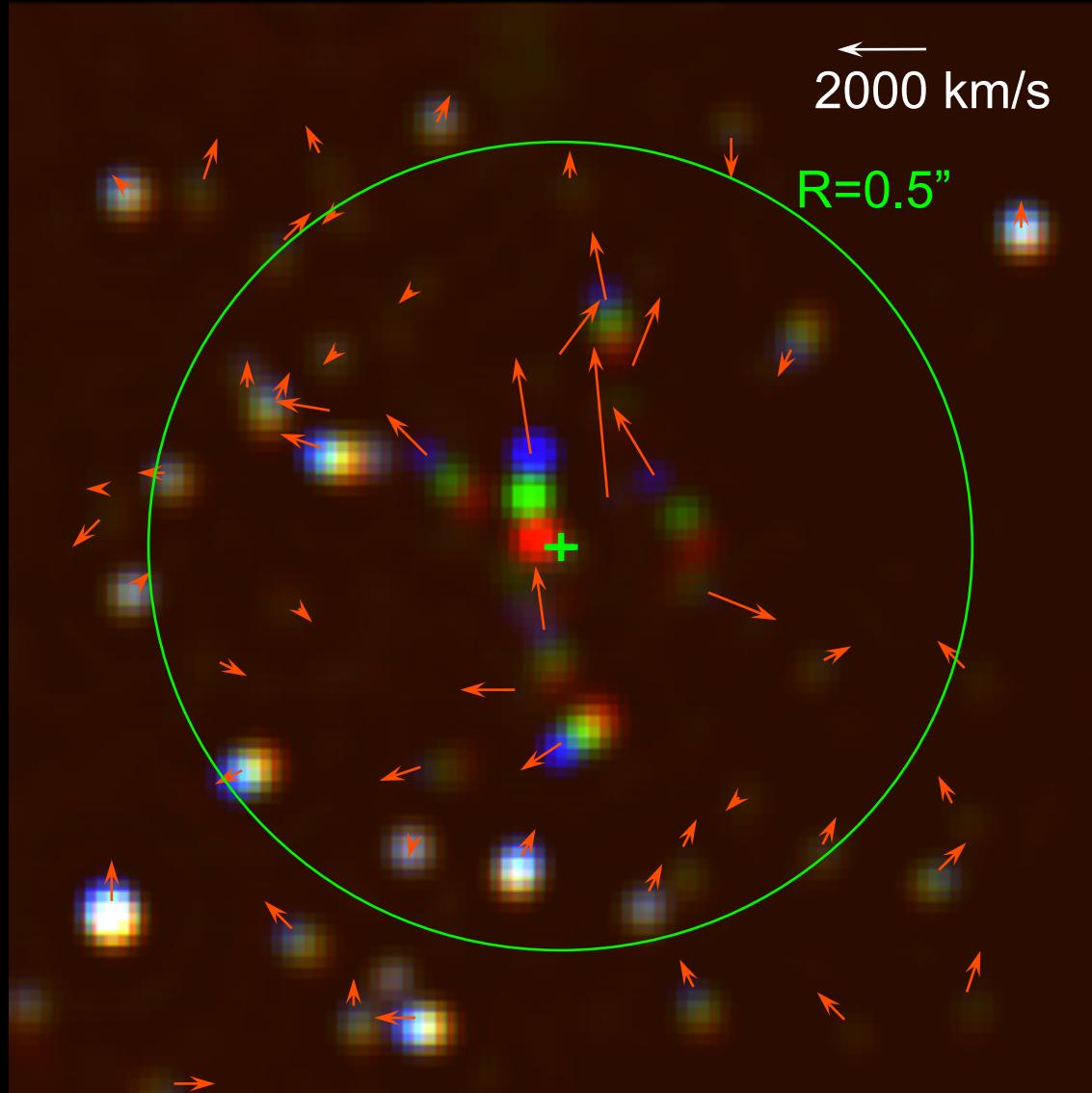


Motions of stars around Sgr A*

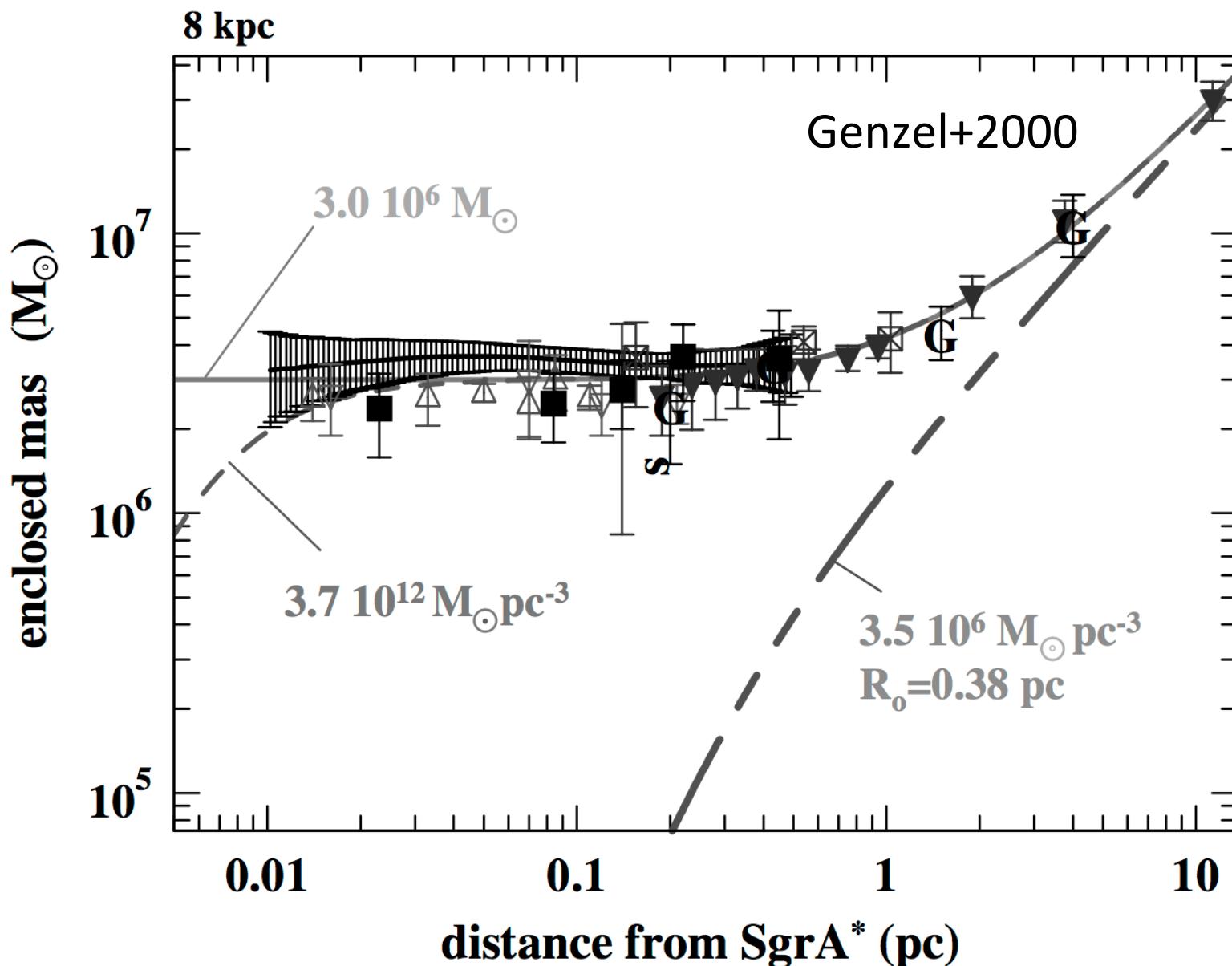


Eckart & Genzel 1996, 1997, Ghez et al. 1998

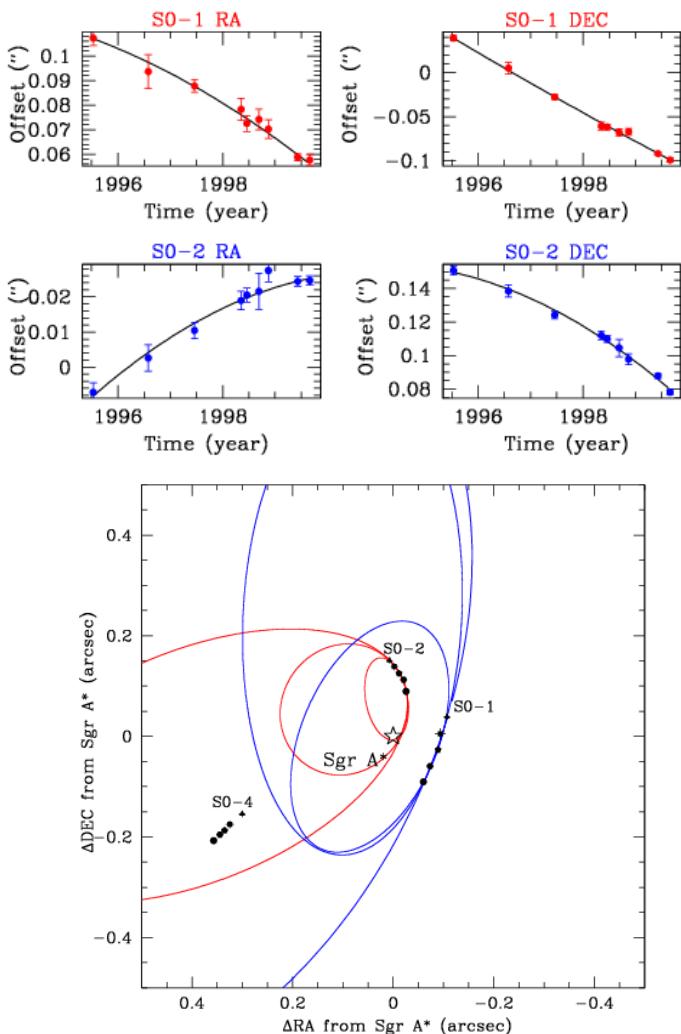
The S stars



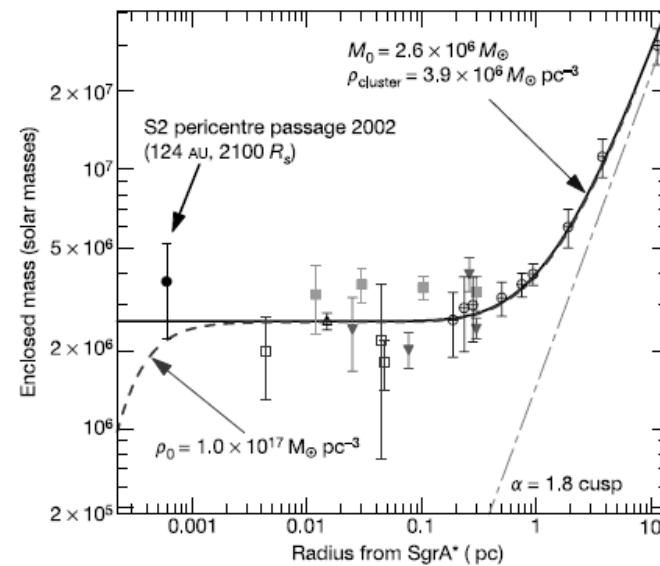
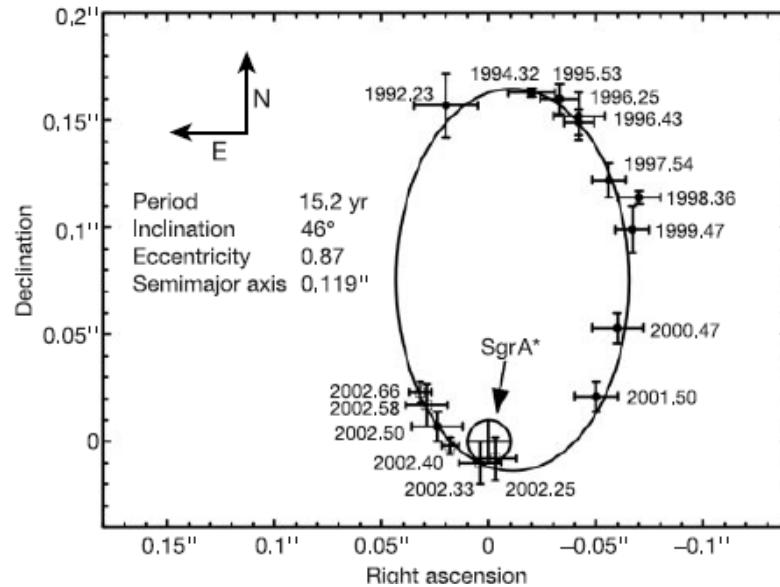
Enclosed mass from proper motions



Accelerations and the first orbit

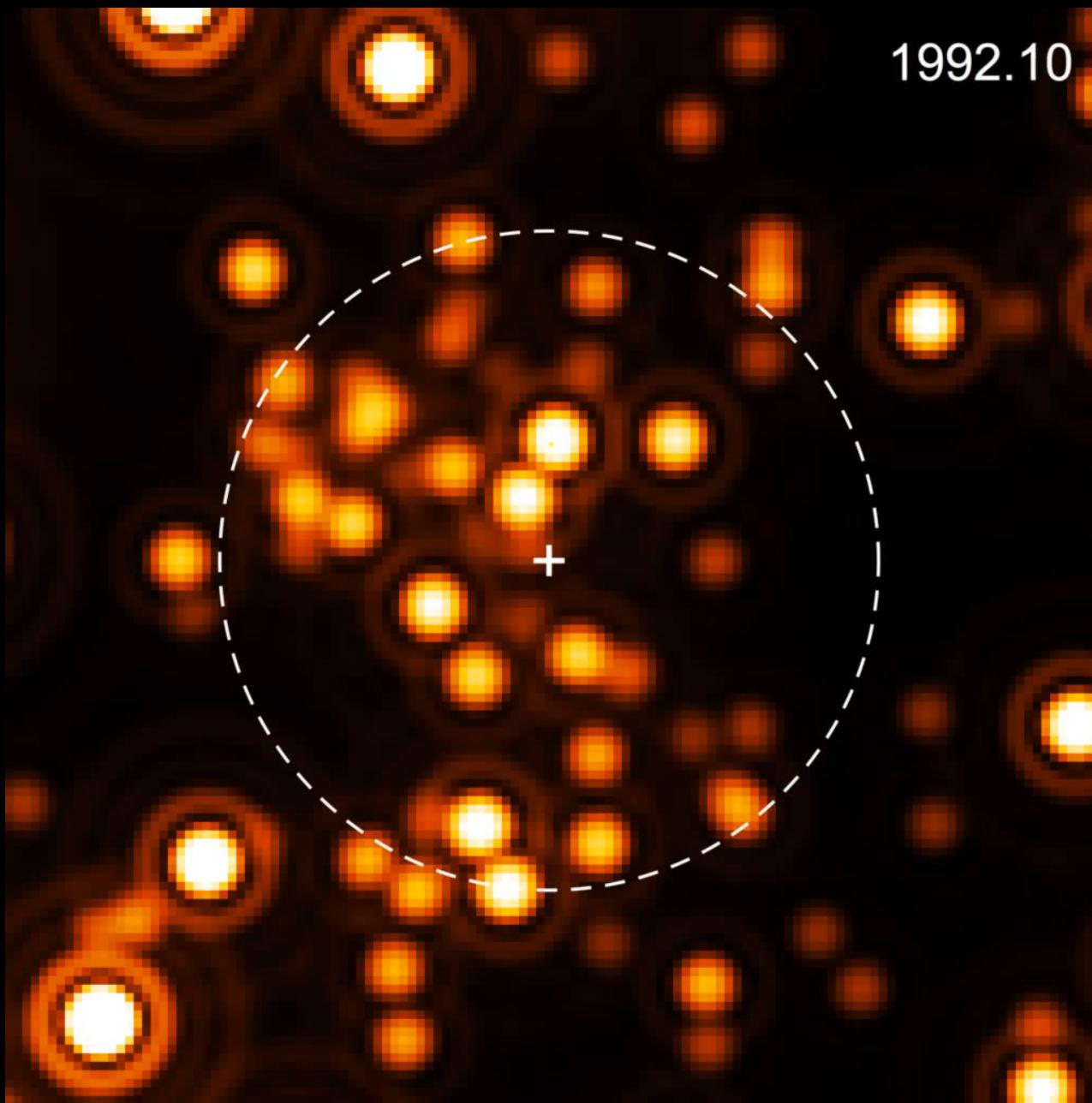


Ghez et al. 2000 (Nature): first accelerations

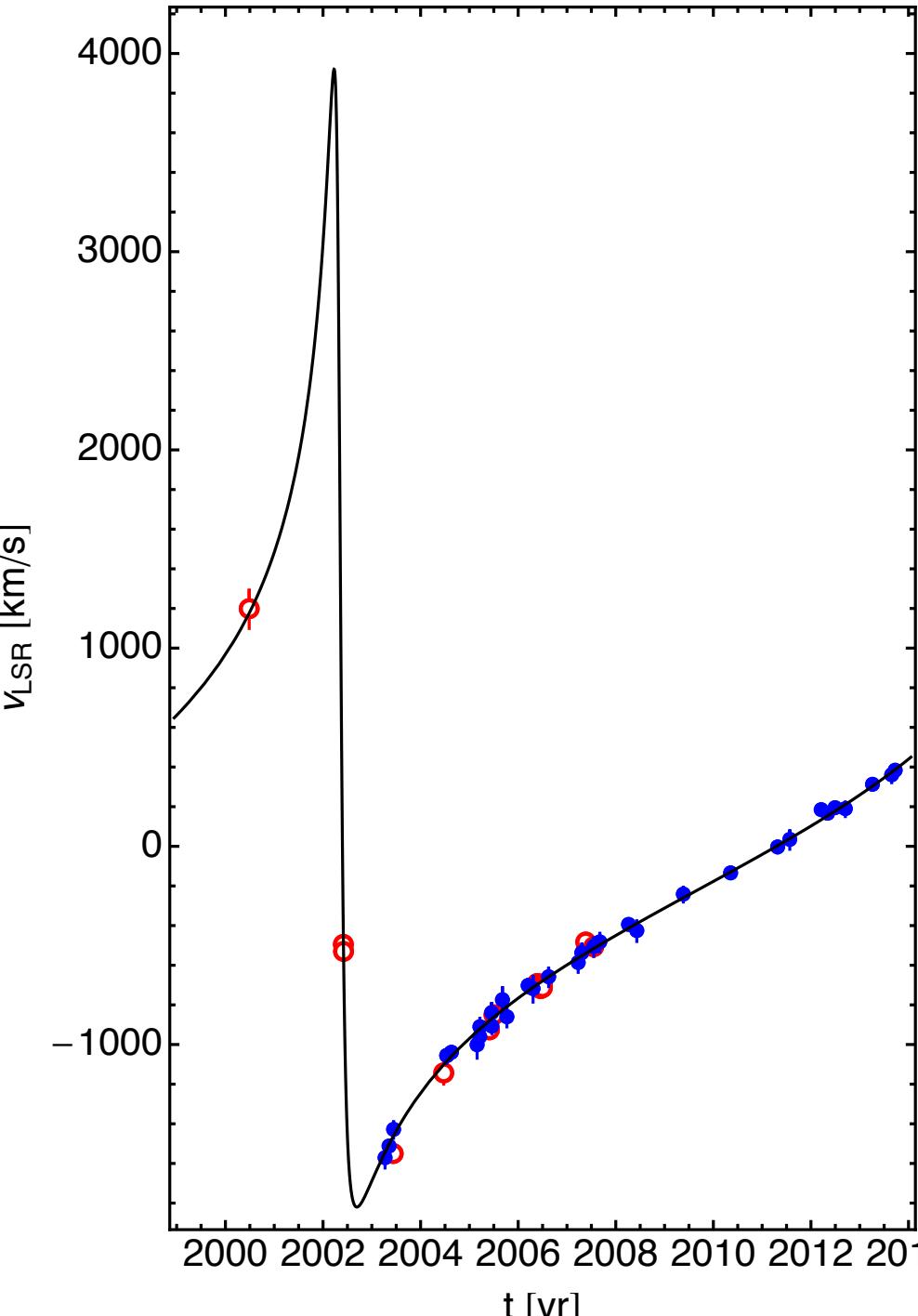


Schoedel 2002 (Nature): first orbit 44

The S stars 20 years later



S2: the showcase star

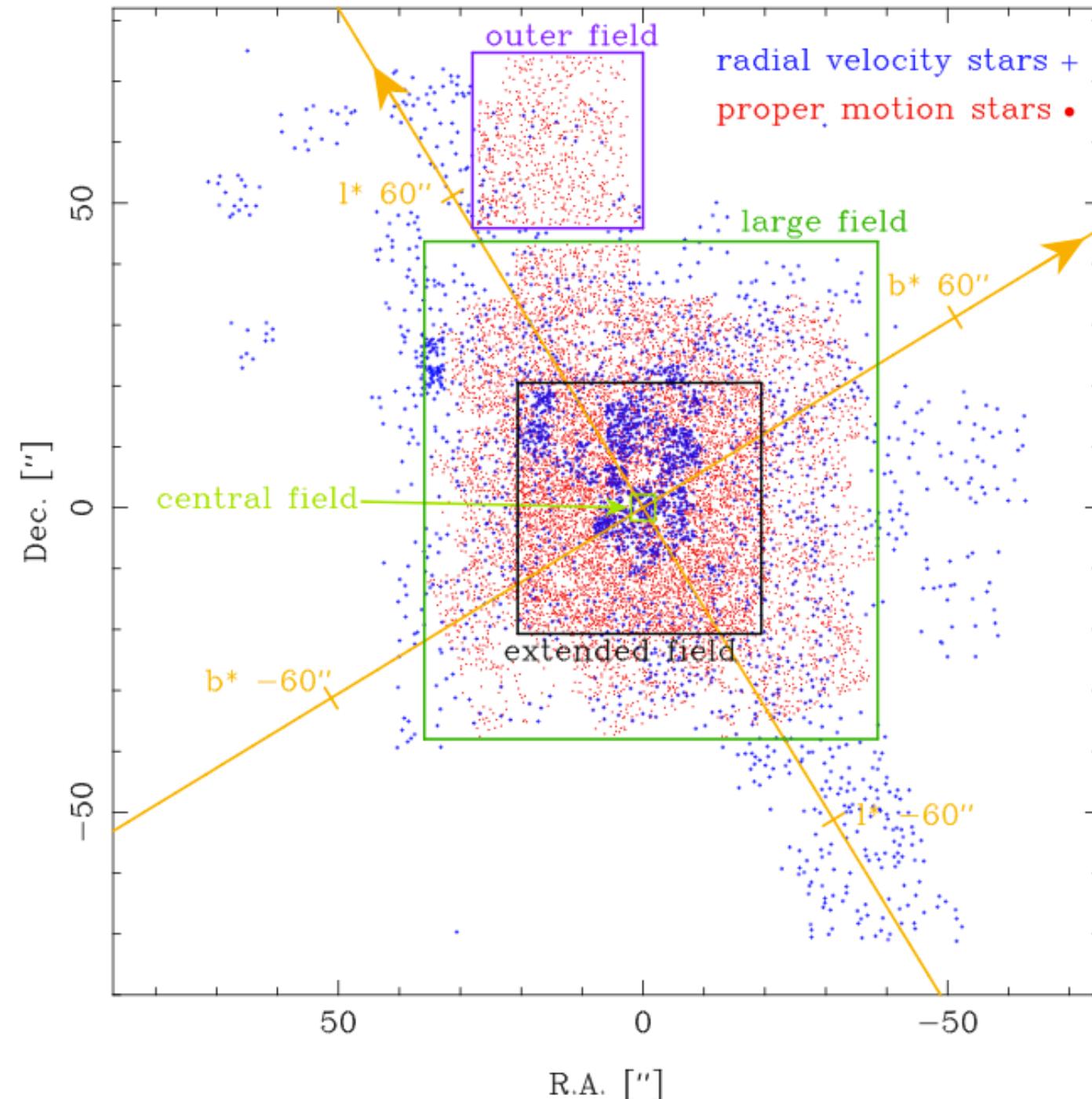


VLT Keck

(Gillessen et al. 2009ab, Ghez et al. 2008,
newer data)

- period: 15.9 years
 - semi major axis: 125 mas
 - eccentricity 0.88
-
- $M = 4.30 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.35 \times 10^6 M_\odot$
 - $R_0 = 8.28 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.30 \text{ kpc}$

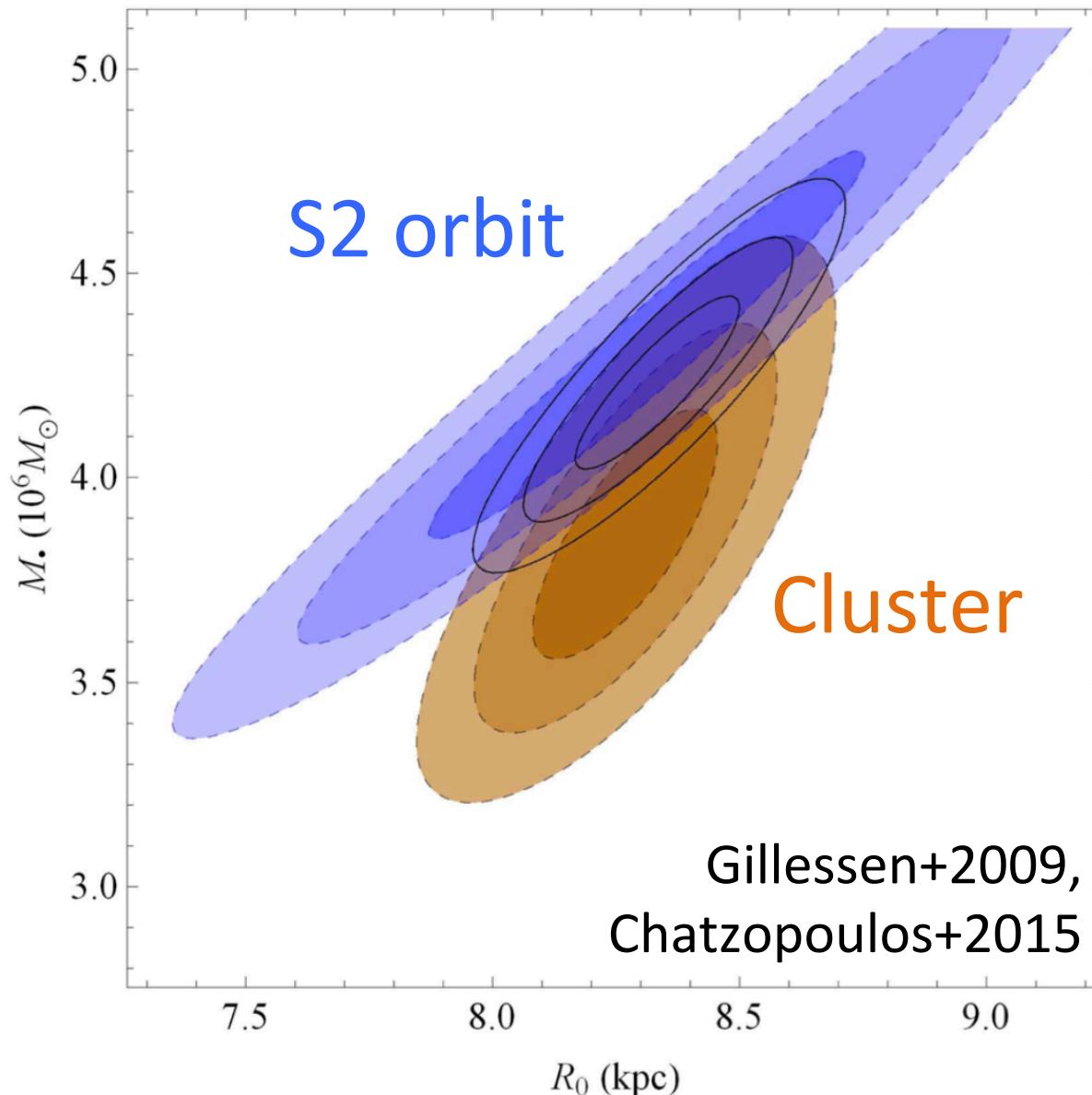
Nuclear cluster : A huge data set



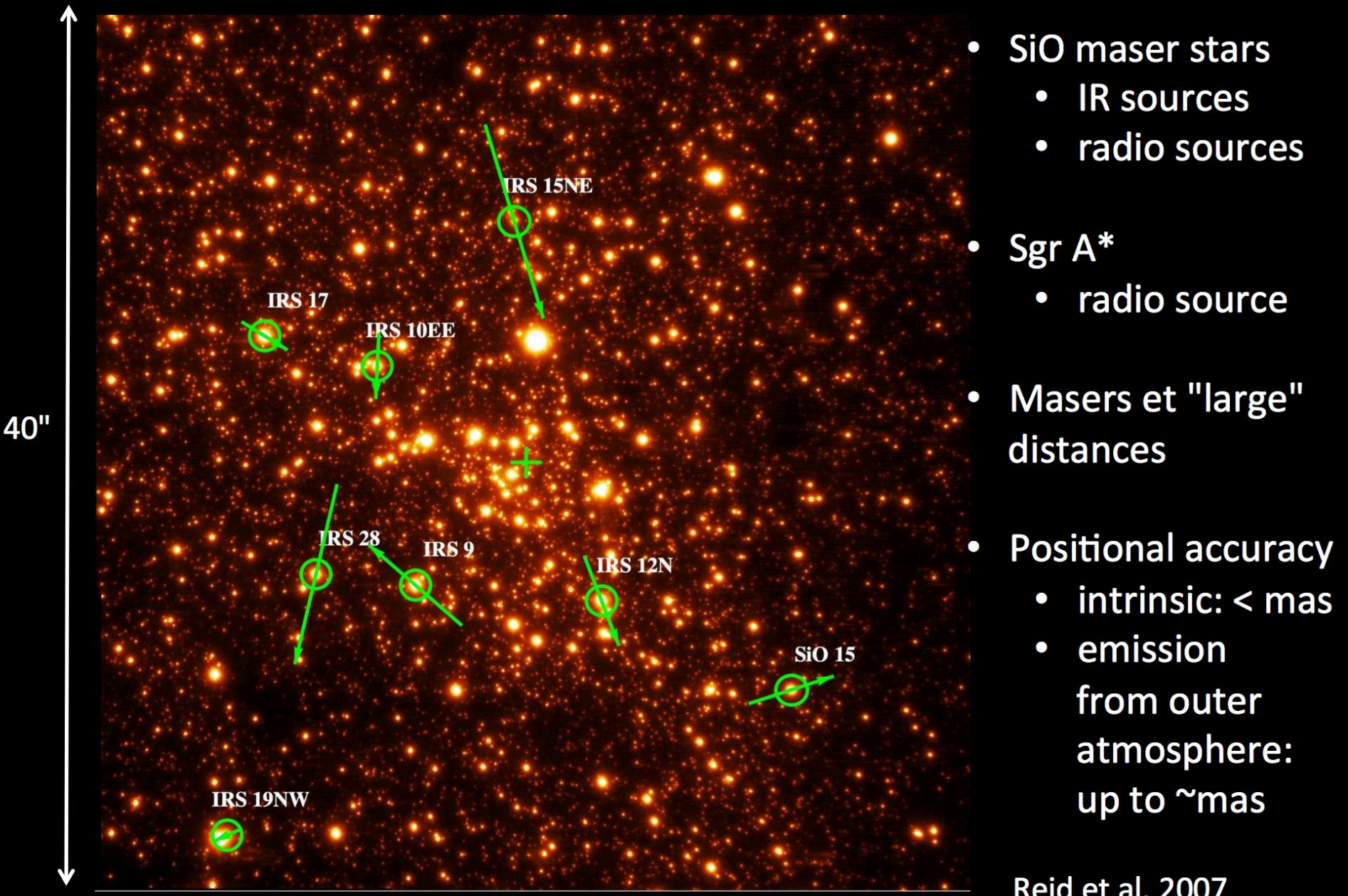
> 10000
proper motions

> 2500
radial velocities

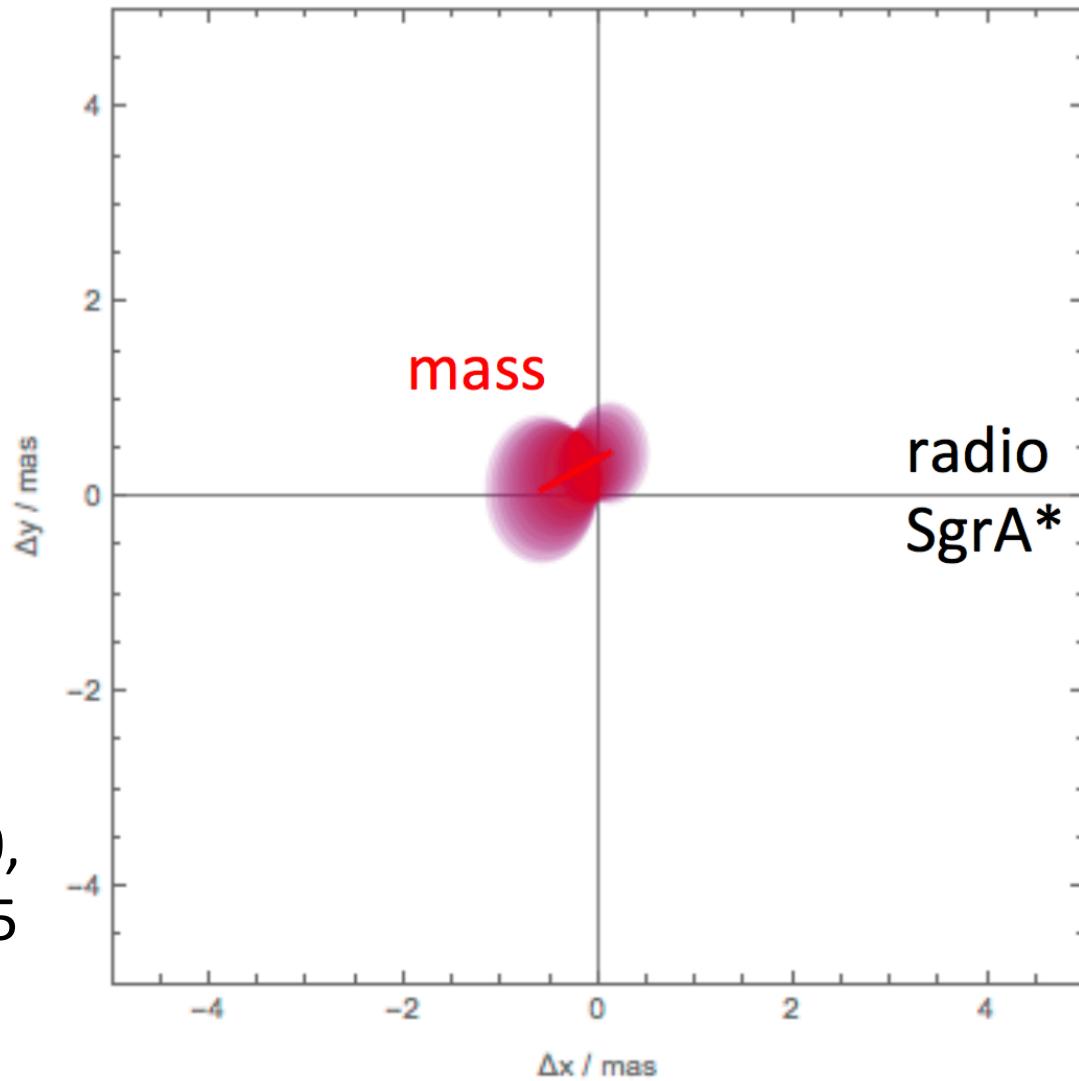
Mass and distance to Sgr A*



We can also locate the mass



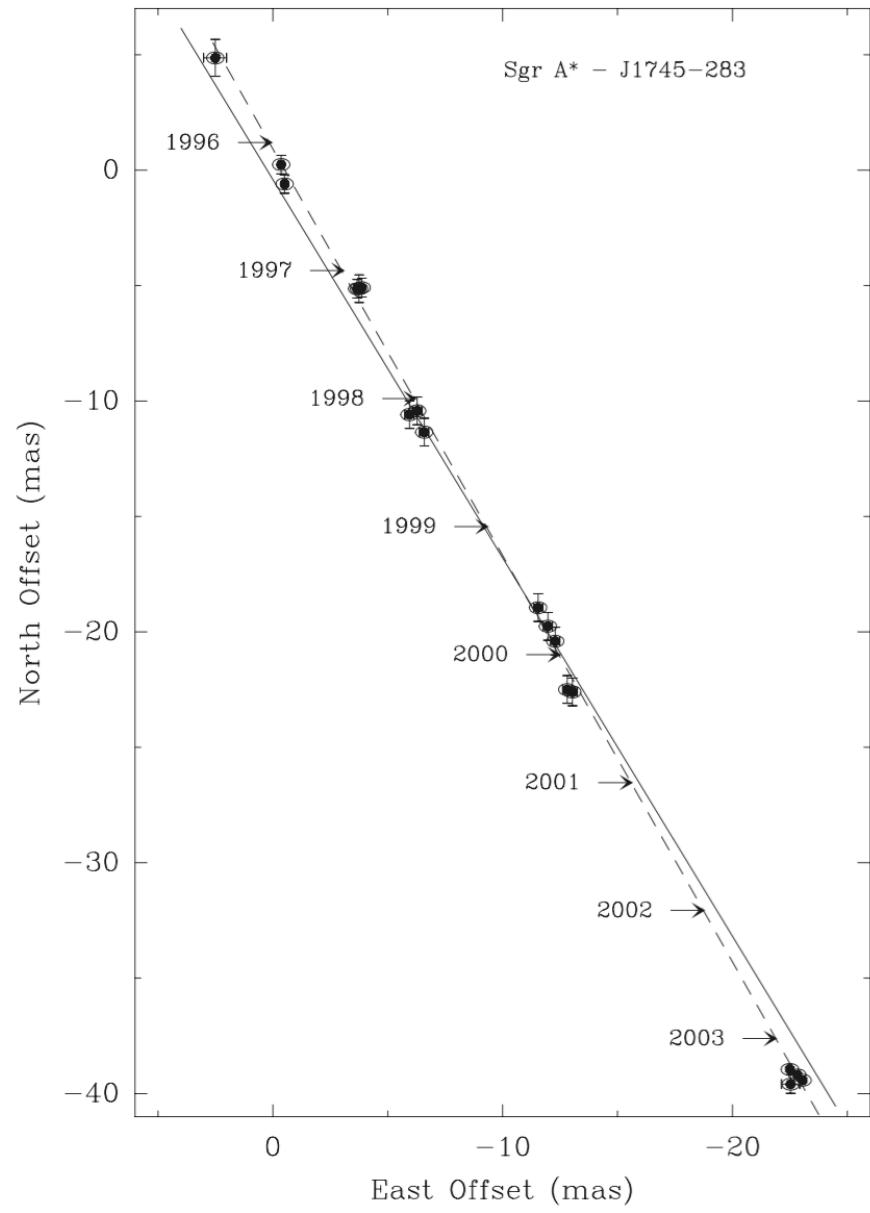
The mass is < 1 mas from Sgr A*



Yelda+2010,
Plewa+2015

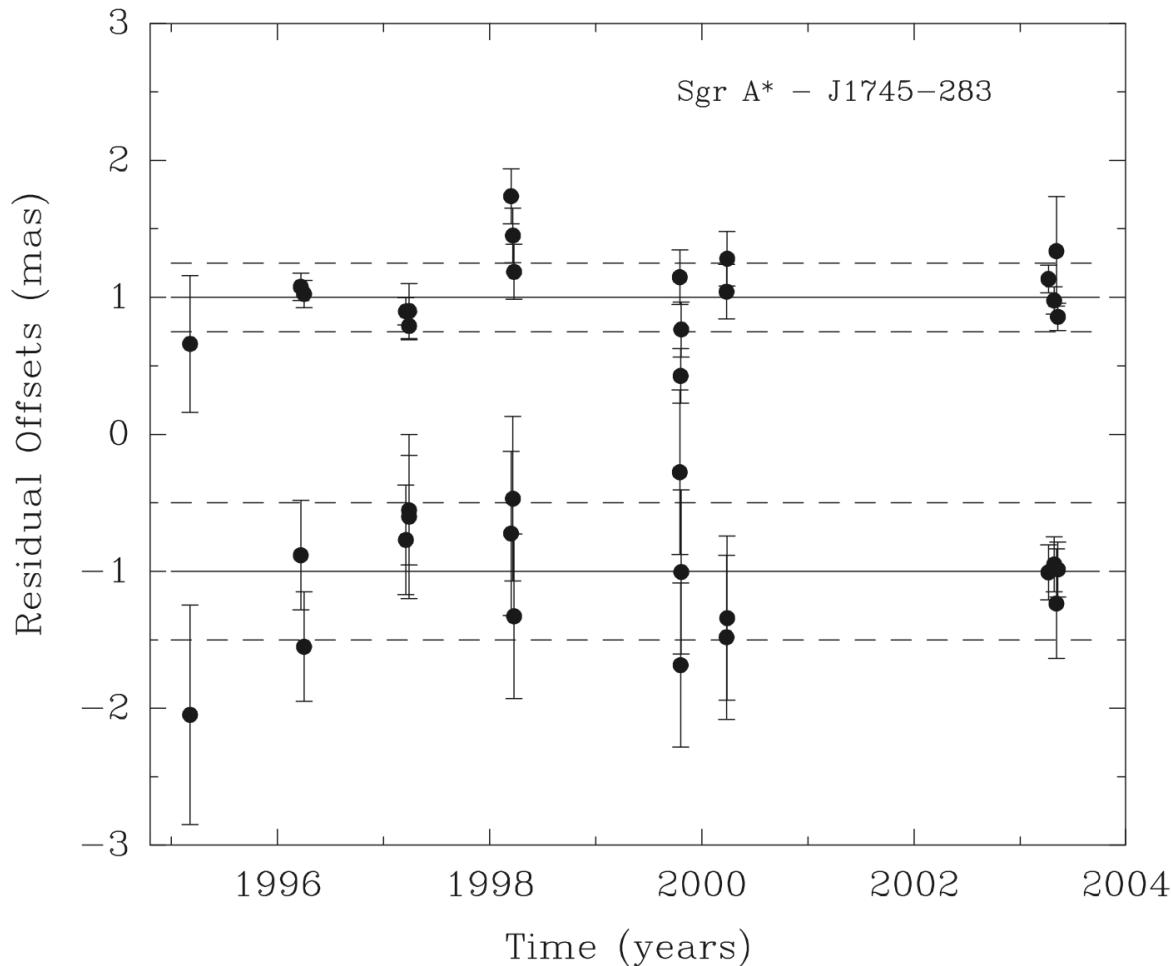
Most or all of the mass is Sgr A*

- Motion of radio Sgr A* relative to background AGN
(Reid & Brunhalter 2004)
- Dashed line: motion of sun through Galaxy



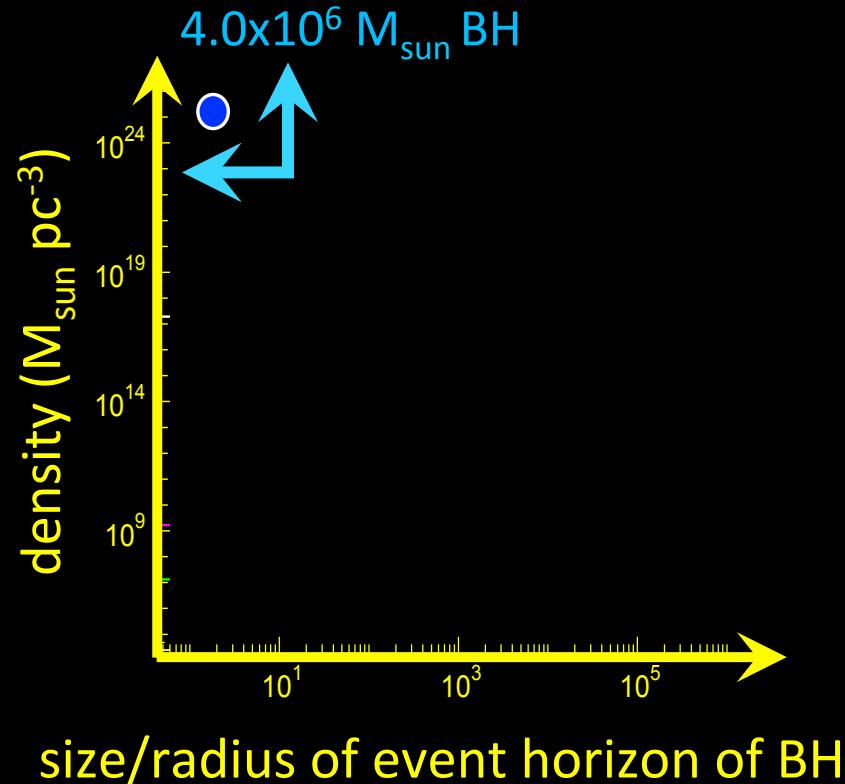
Most or all of the mass is Sgr A*

- Residual: Sgr A* is not moving!
- Radio source: > 10% of central mass

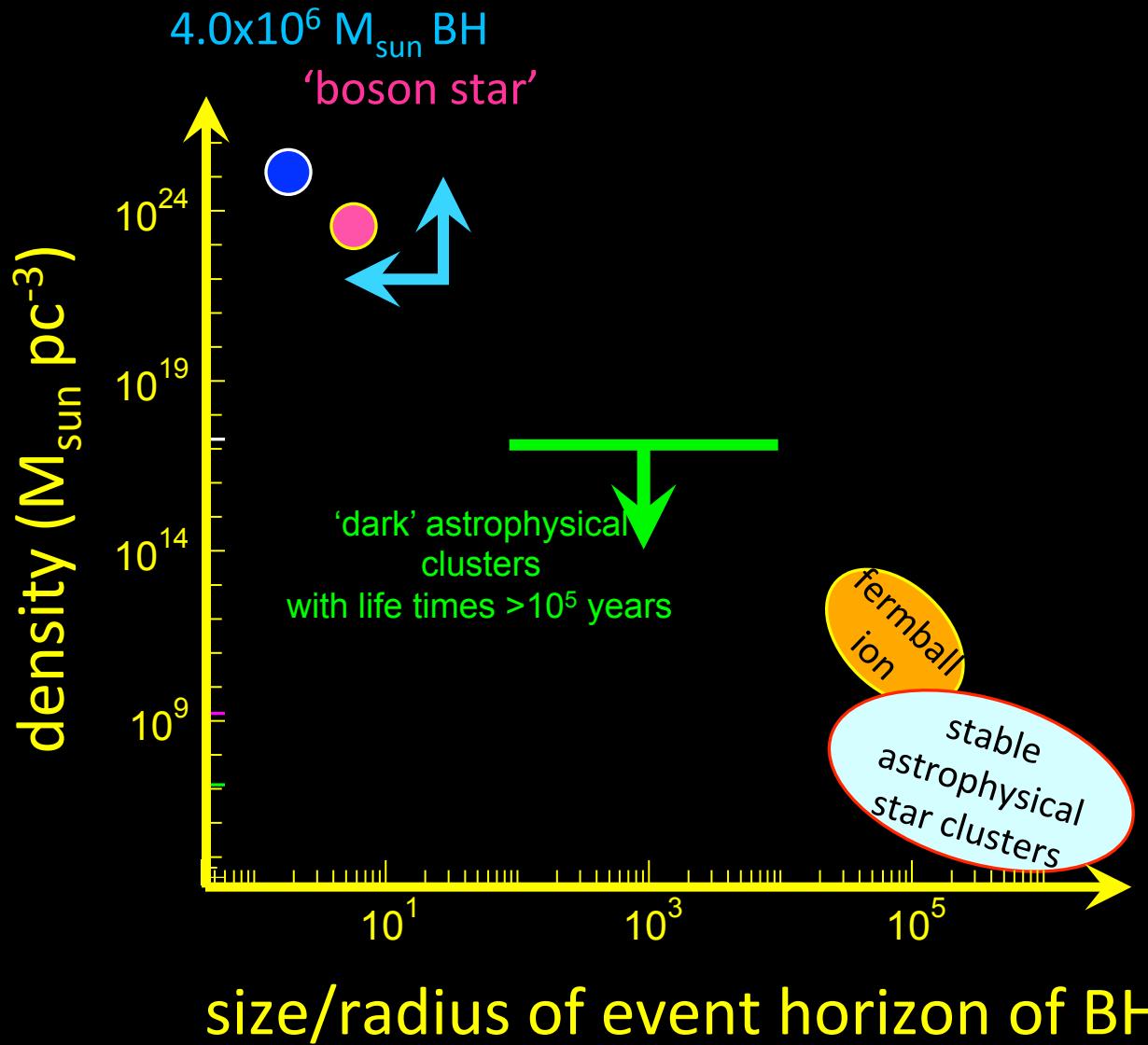


Limits on the density of Sgr A*

- $4.0 \times 10^6 M_{\text{sun}}$ inside of S2
(Schödel+ 2002, Gillessen+ 2009)
- > 10% of this is Sgr A*
(Reid & Brunthaler 2004)
- Sgr A* radio size: $\sim 4 R_s$
(Bower+ 2006, Doeleman+ 2008)
- density: $\sim 10^{-2}$ of black hole

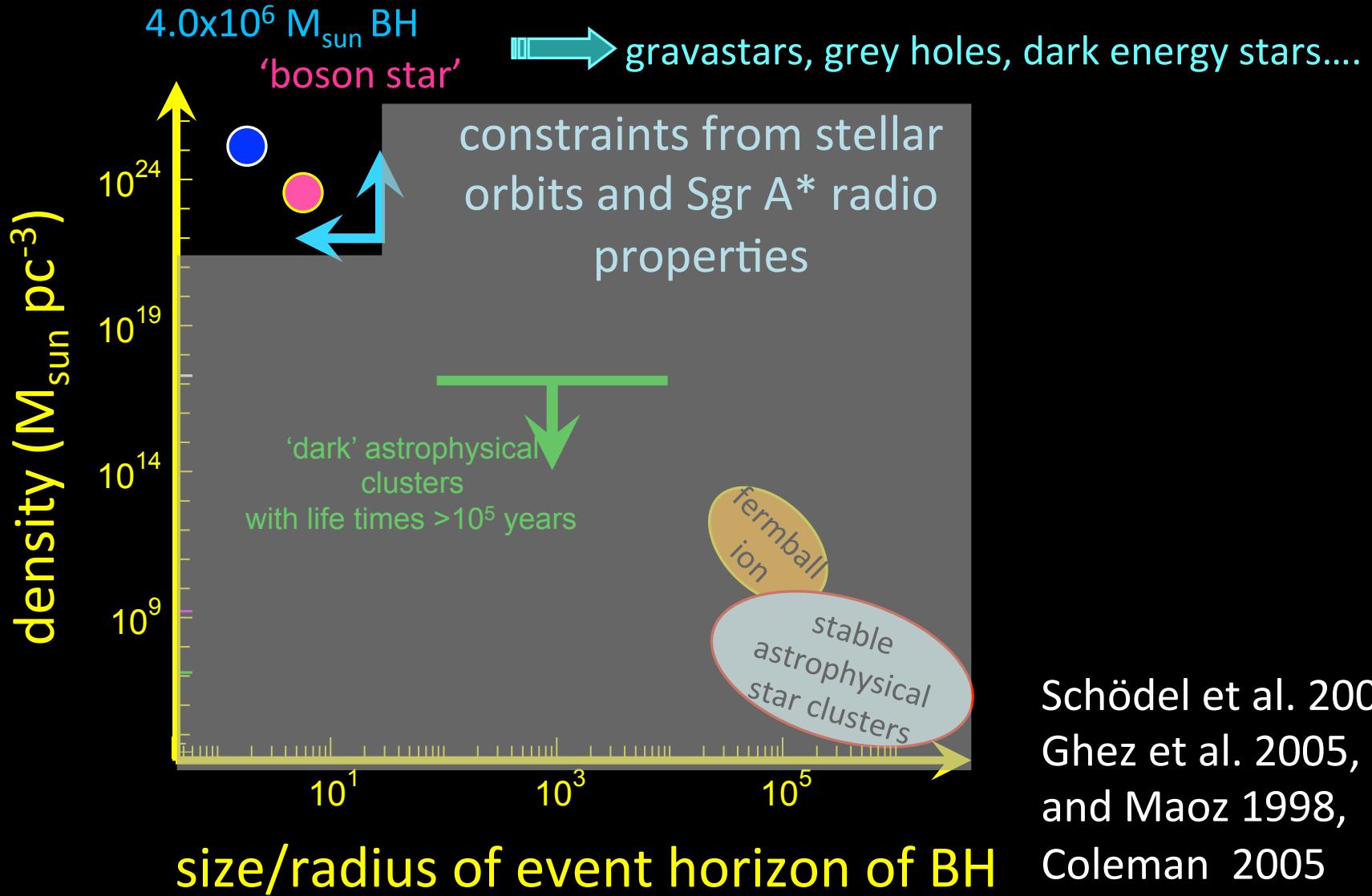


Is Sgr A* a black hole?



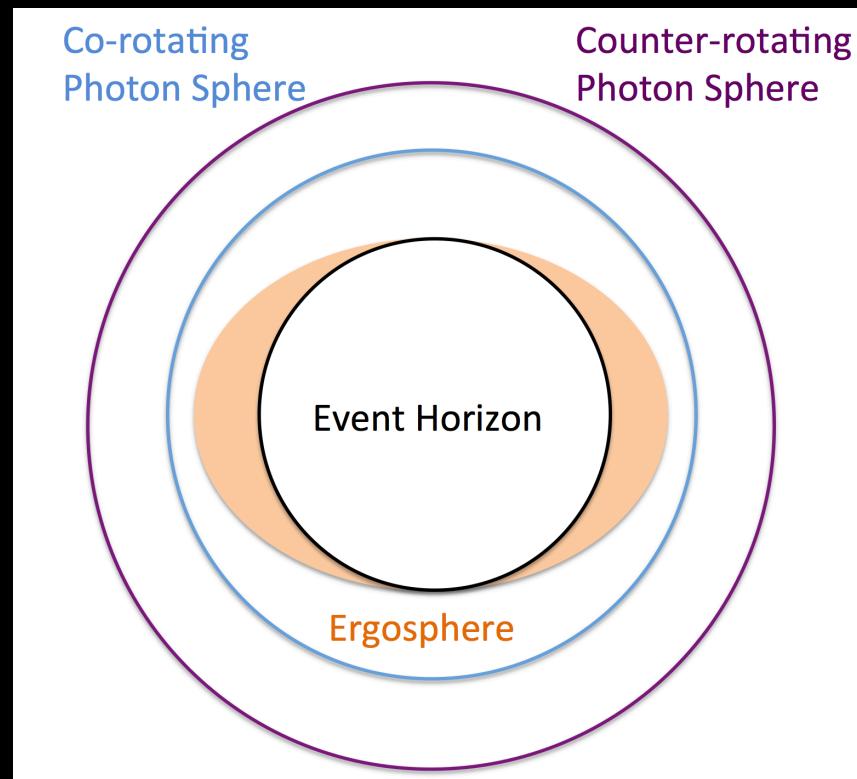
Schödel et al. 2003,
Ghez et al. 2005,
and Maoz 1998,
Coleman 2005

Is Sgr A* a black hole?



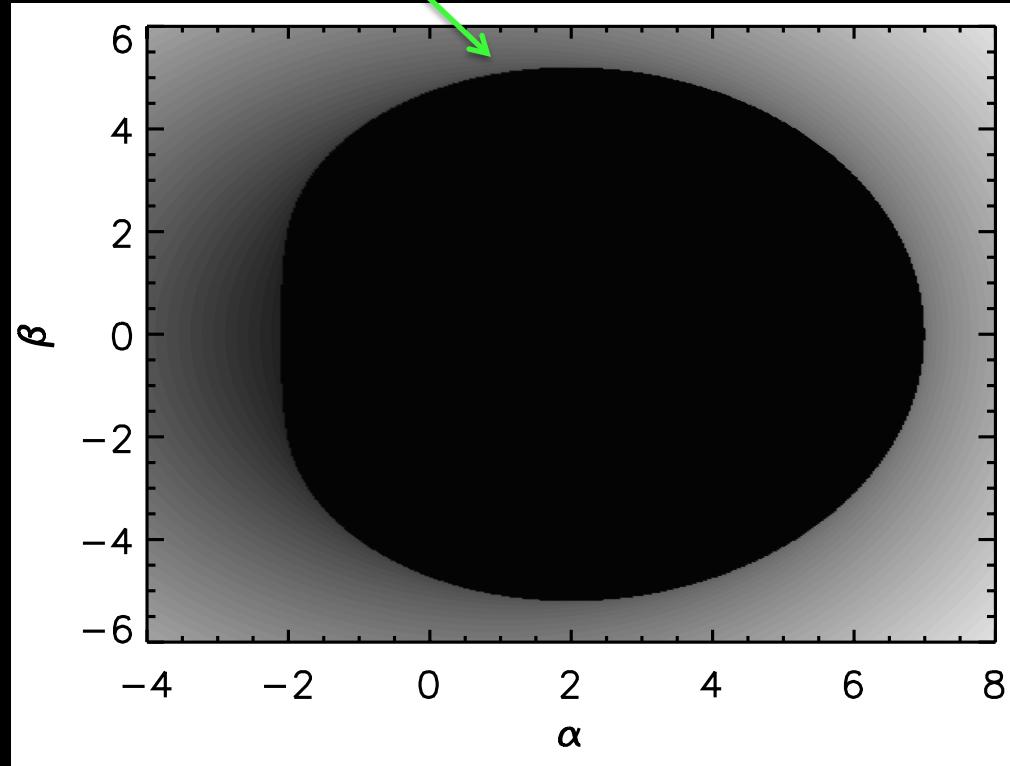
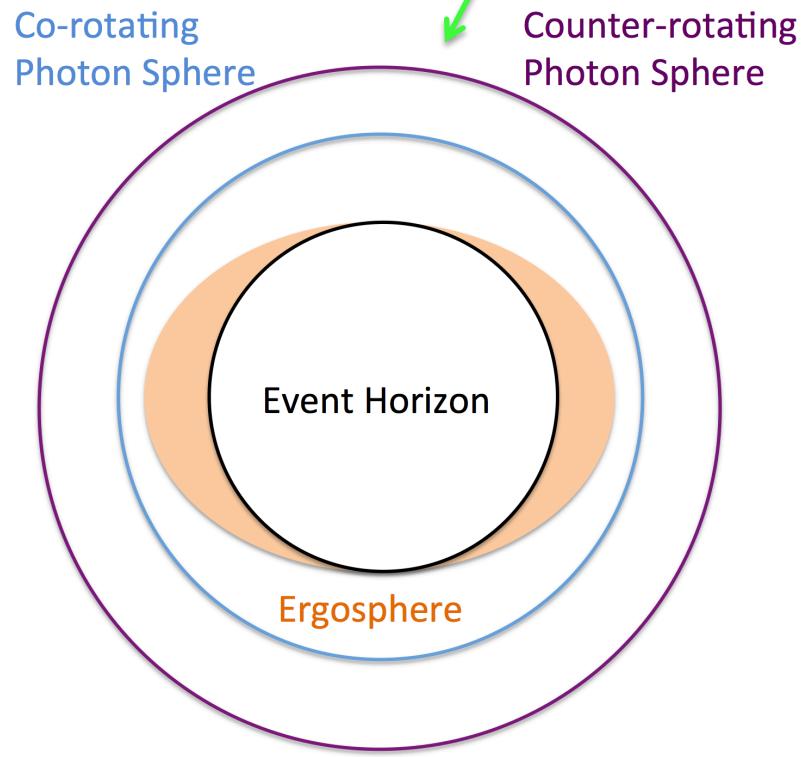
Black hole

- Event horizon: $R_s = 2 GM/c^2 = 2 R_g$
- Innermost stable circular orbit: $1-9 R_g$
- Circular photon orbit: $1-4 R_g$



Black hole shadow

Shadow inside
photon spheres
Size: $\sim 10 R_g$



Bardeen (1973); Dexter & Agol (2009)

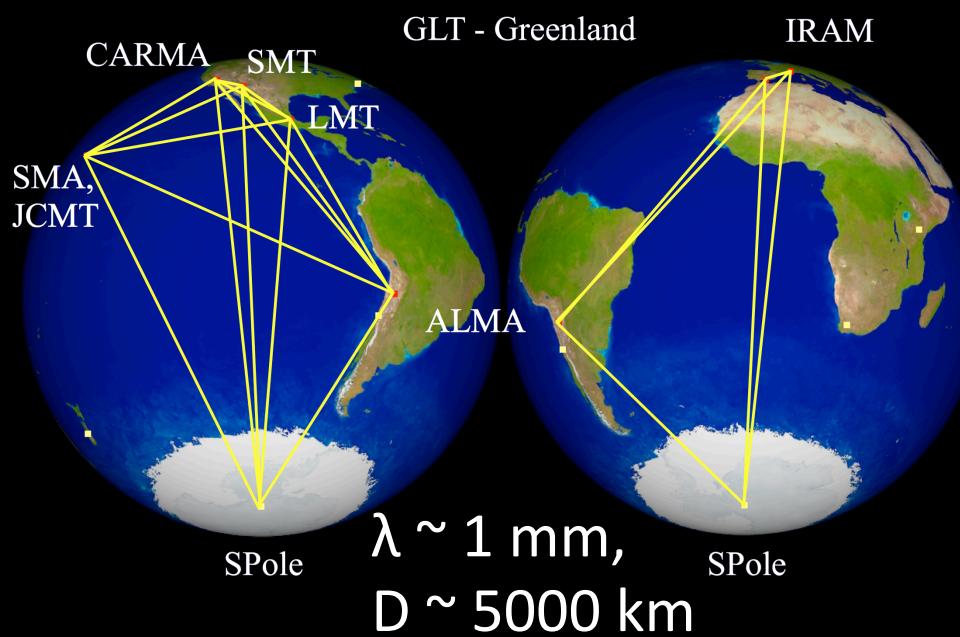
Q: resolving the BH shadow of Sgr A*

- $R_g = GM / c^2$, $M = 4 \times 10^6 M_{\text{sun}}$, $D = 8 \text{ kpc}$
- How large is $10 R_g$ in angular size on sky?
- How large of a telescope do we need to resolve that size at wavelengths of:
 - 1 mm (radio)?
 - 2 micron (IR)?
 - 1 nm (X-ray)?
- Think/calculate, share, then discuss!

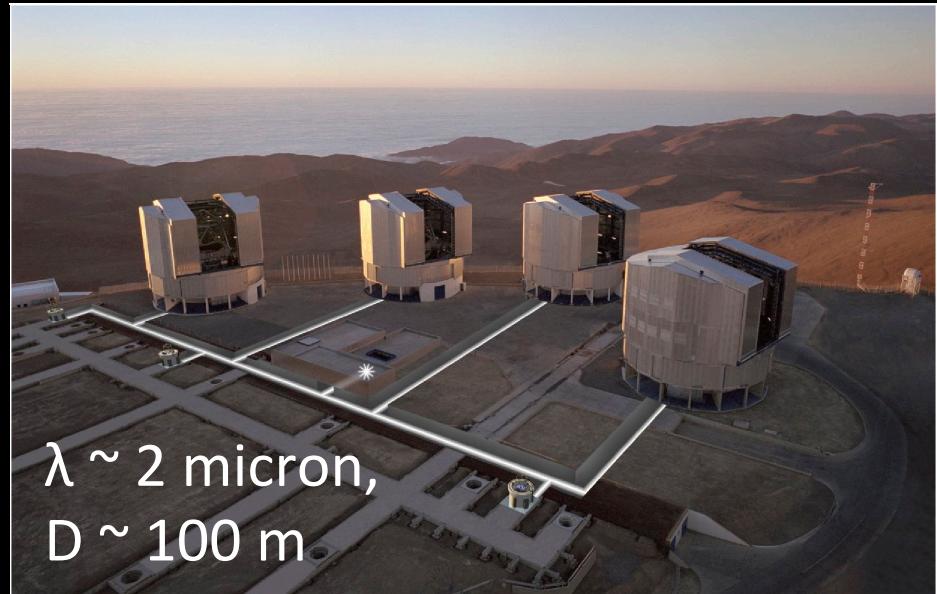
Imaging a black hole

- Two new experiments to resolve gas near Sgr A*
- Resolution: 10-100 μ as

Event Horizon Telescope



VLT GRAVITY



Next time: “a paradox of youth”

- How do we get clusters of young stars near a massive black hole?
- Is star formation near a massive black hole the same as elsewhere in the Universe?