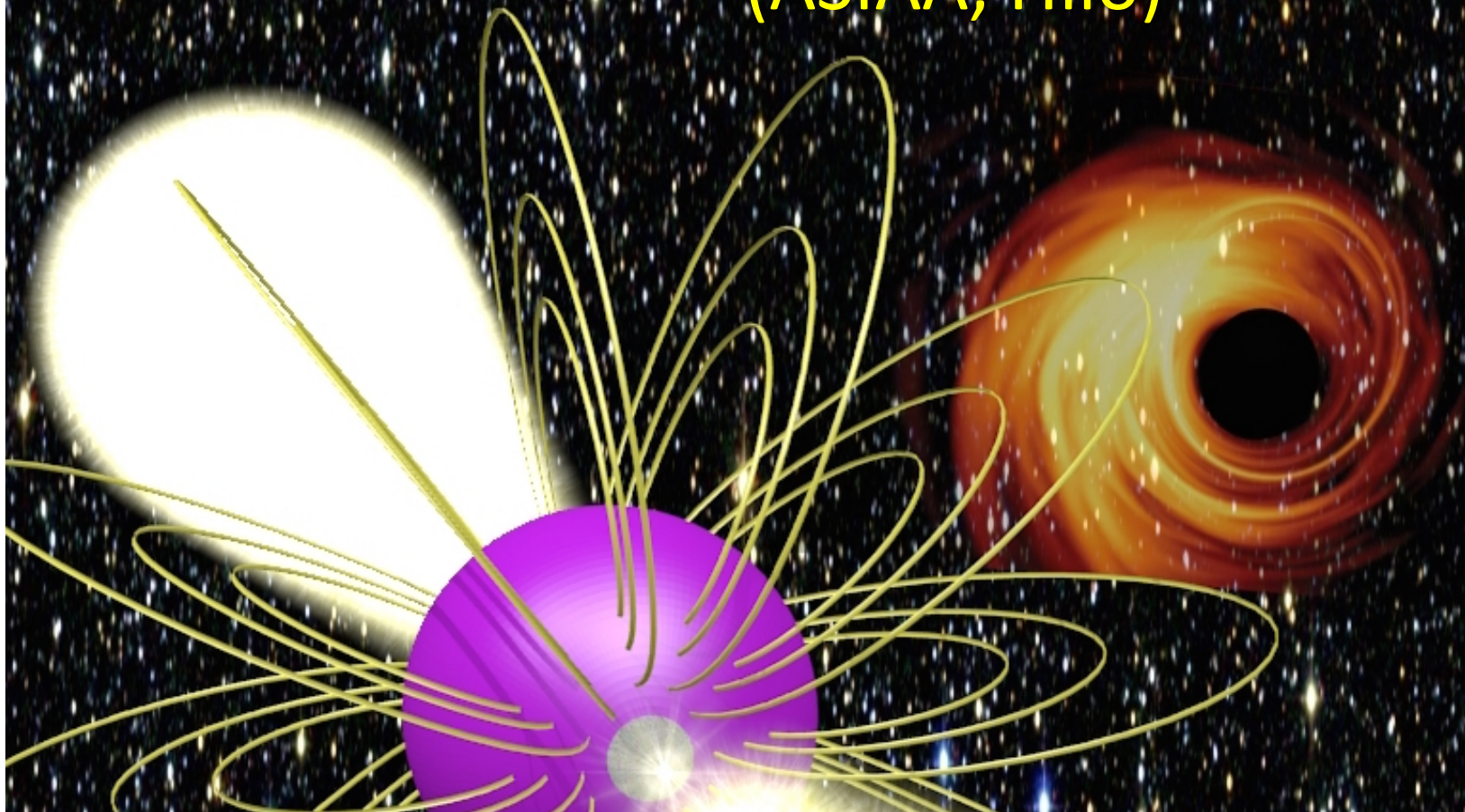
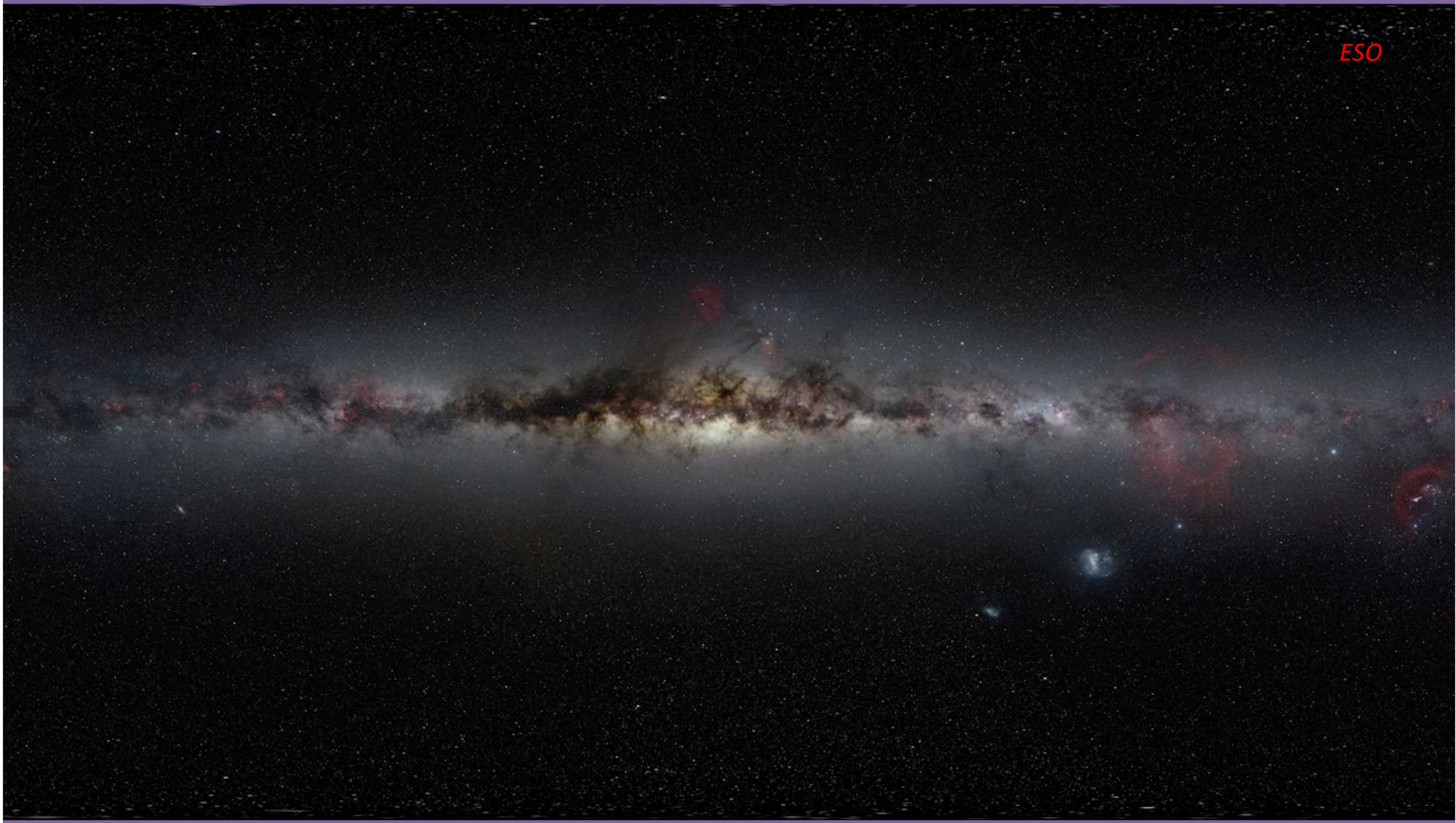
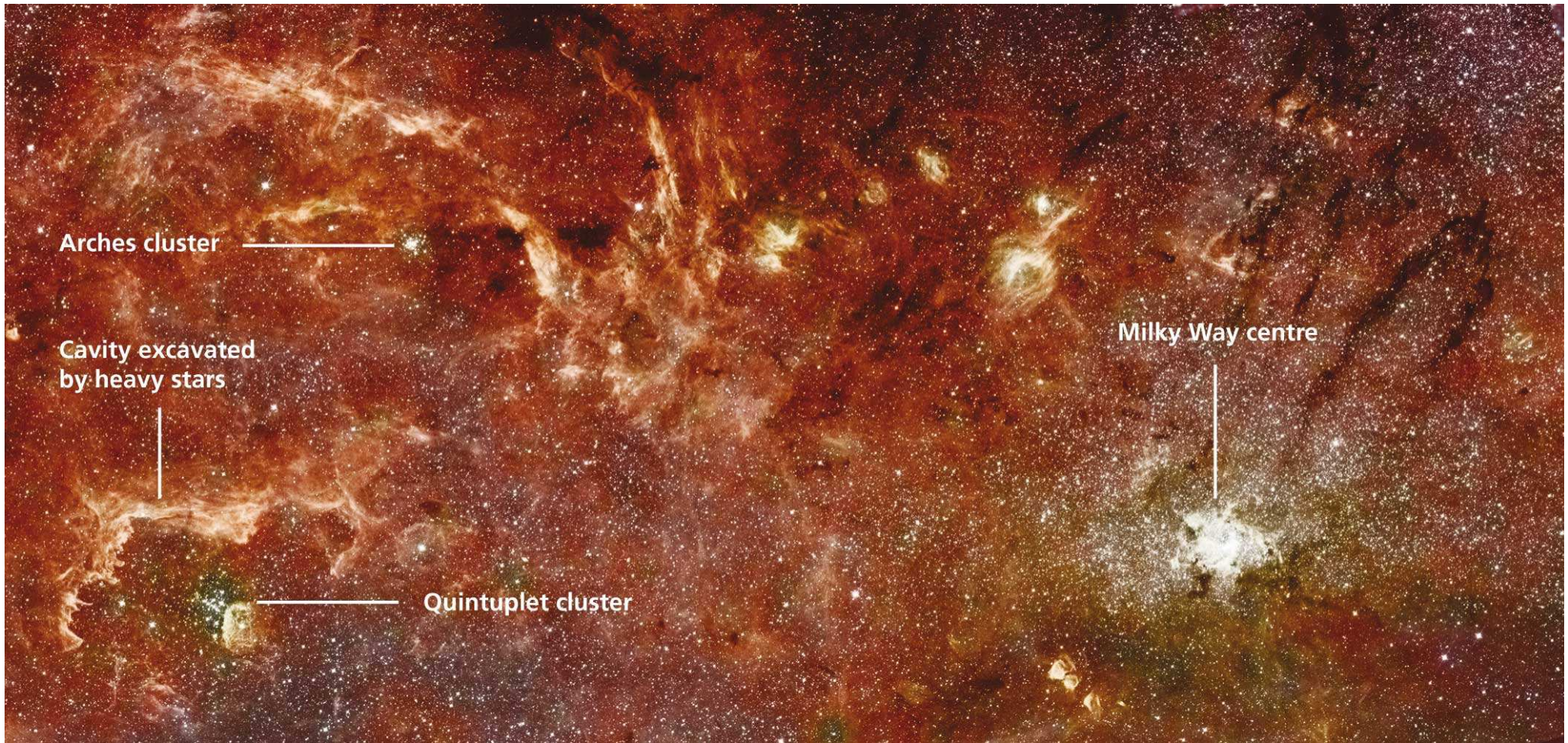


Galactic Center VLBI: Sagittarius A* and the Galactic Center Pulsar

Geoffrey C. Bower
(ASIAA, Hilo)







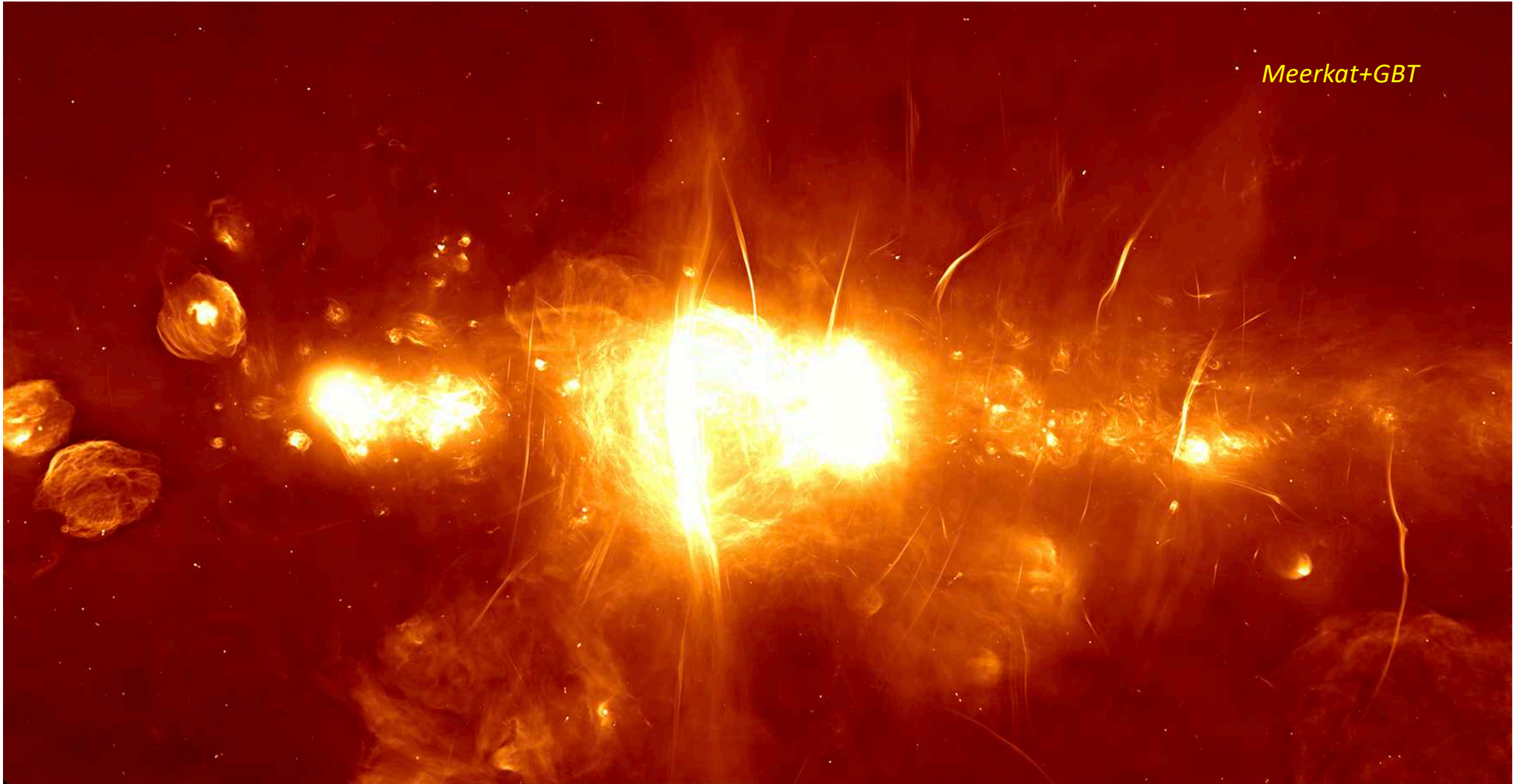
Arches cluster

Cavity excavated
by heavy stars

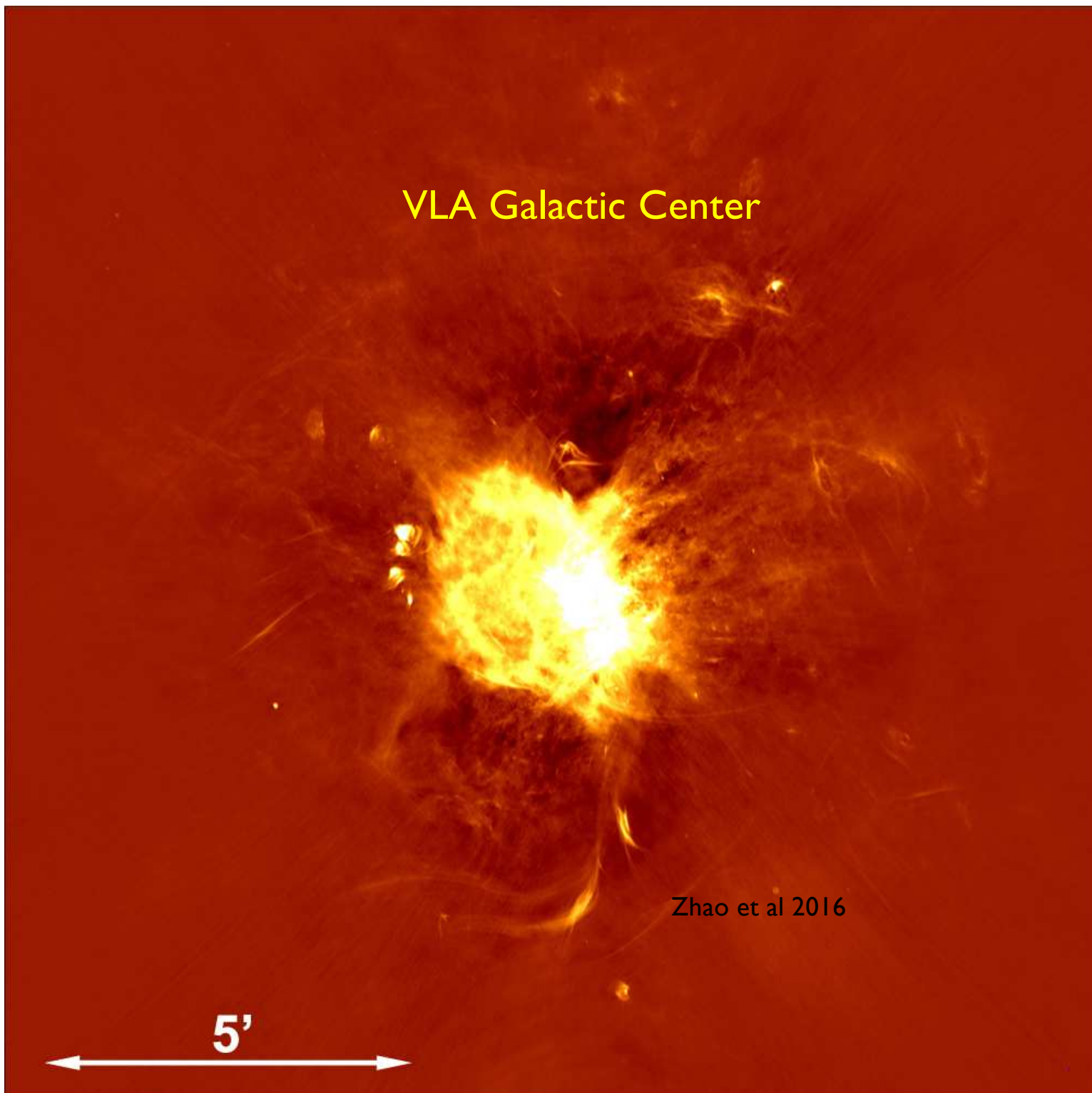
Quintuplet cluster

Milky Way centre

Meerkat+GBT

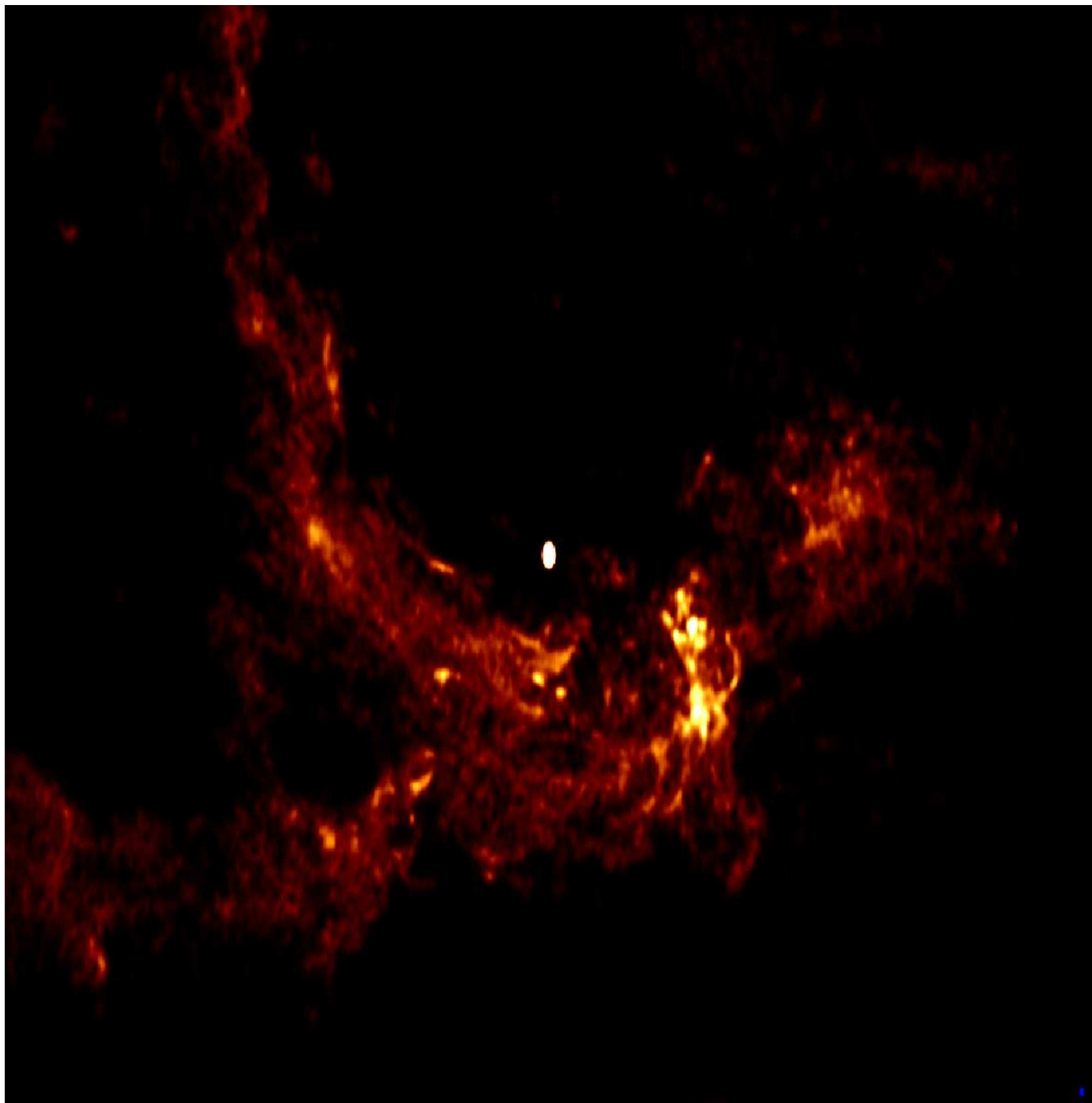


VLA Galactic Center

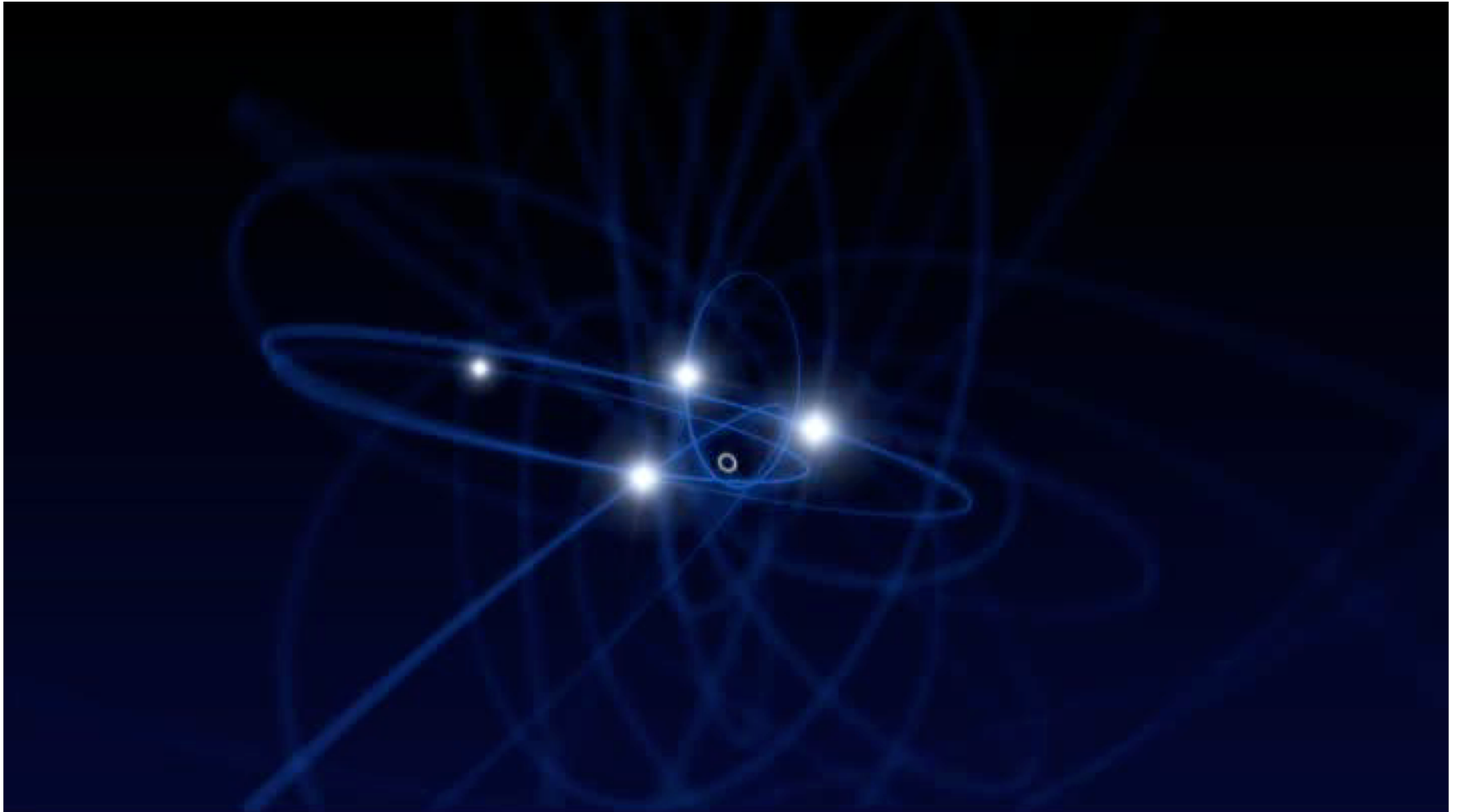


Zhao et al 2016

5'

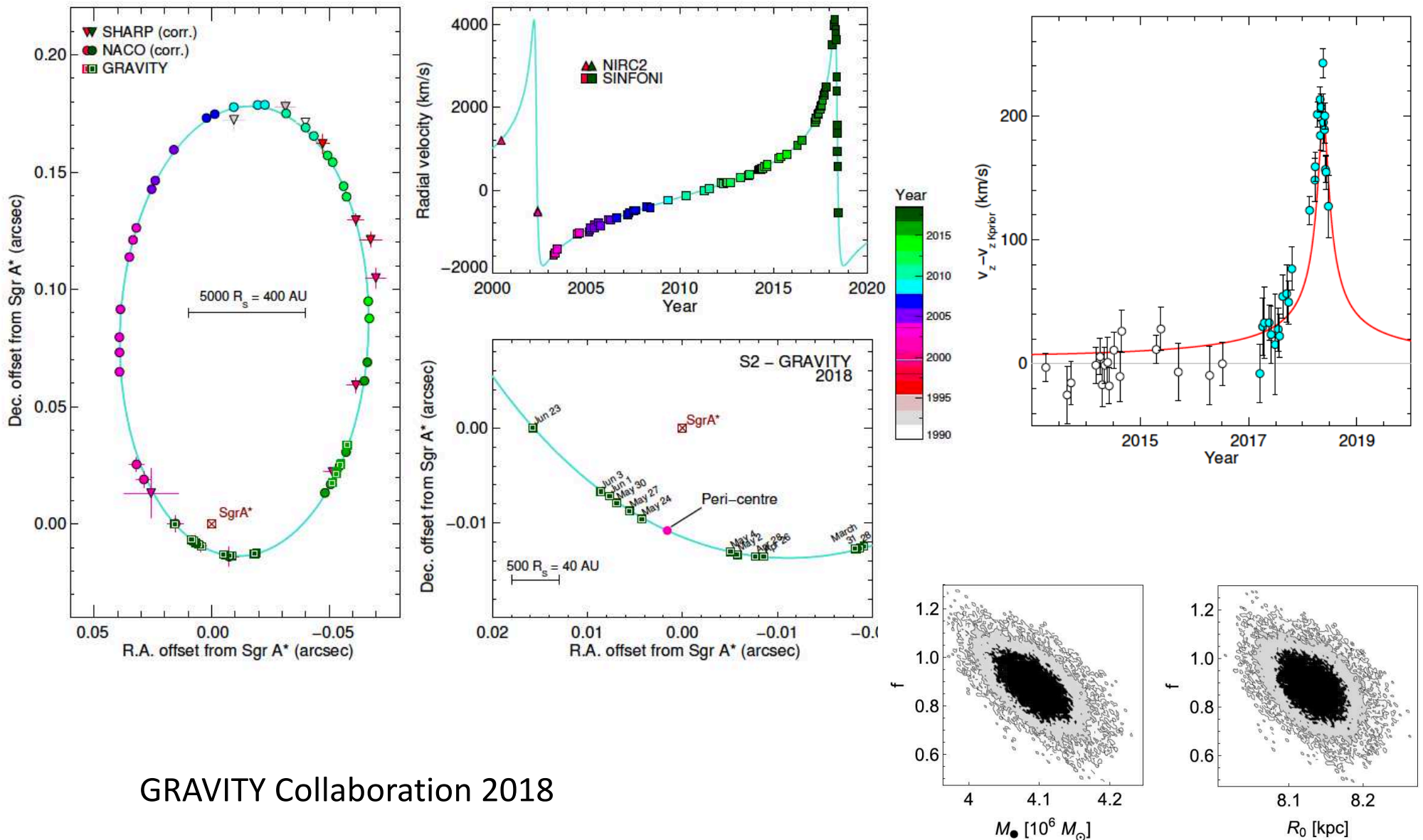


Stellar Orbits Around Sgr A*



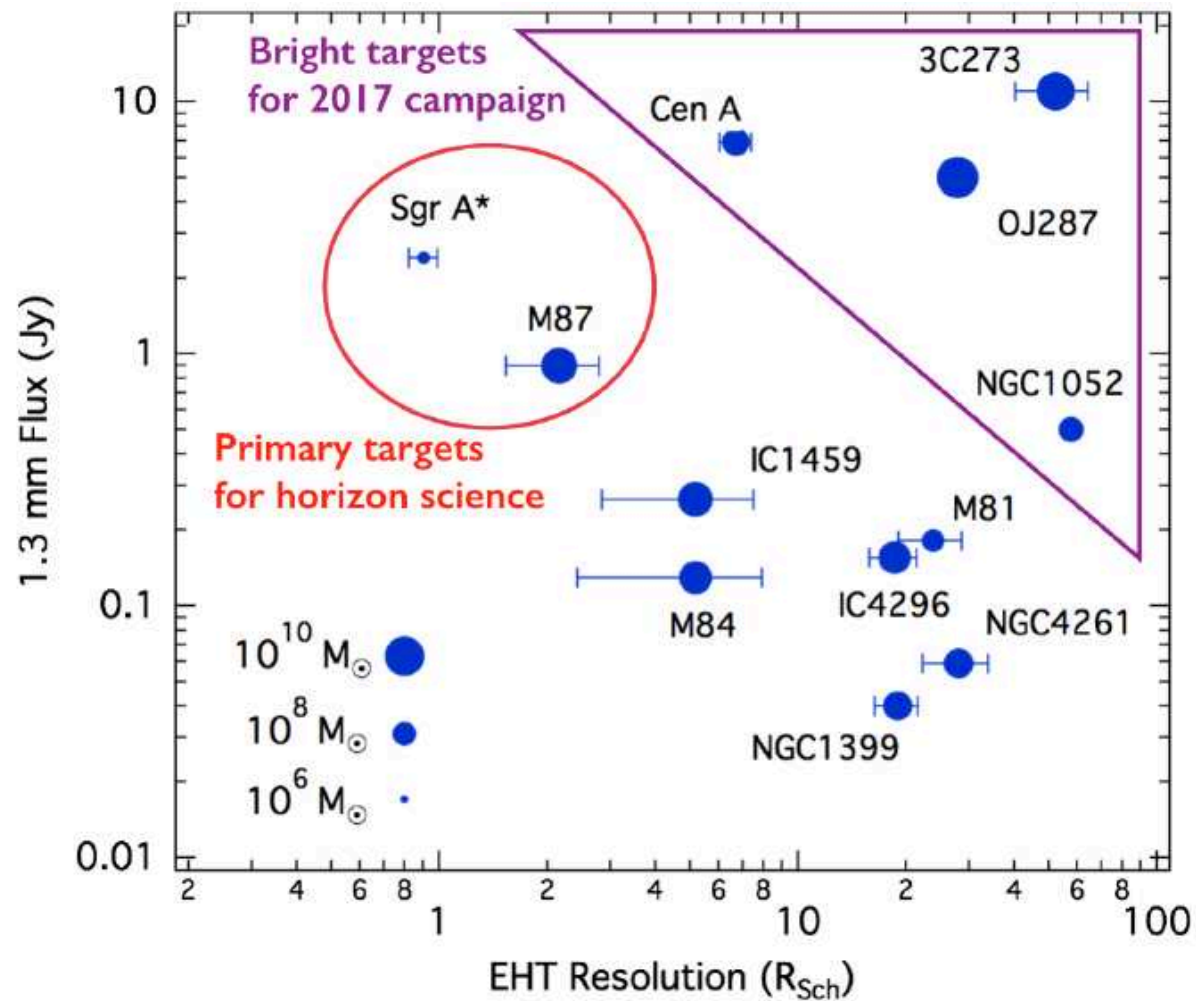
Genzel, Gillessen et al

Strong Evidence for a Black Hole



GRAVITY Collaboration 2018

The Largest Black Holes on the Sky



M87
NGC 4486
HST ACS/WFC

F814W I
F606W V
F475W g

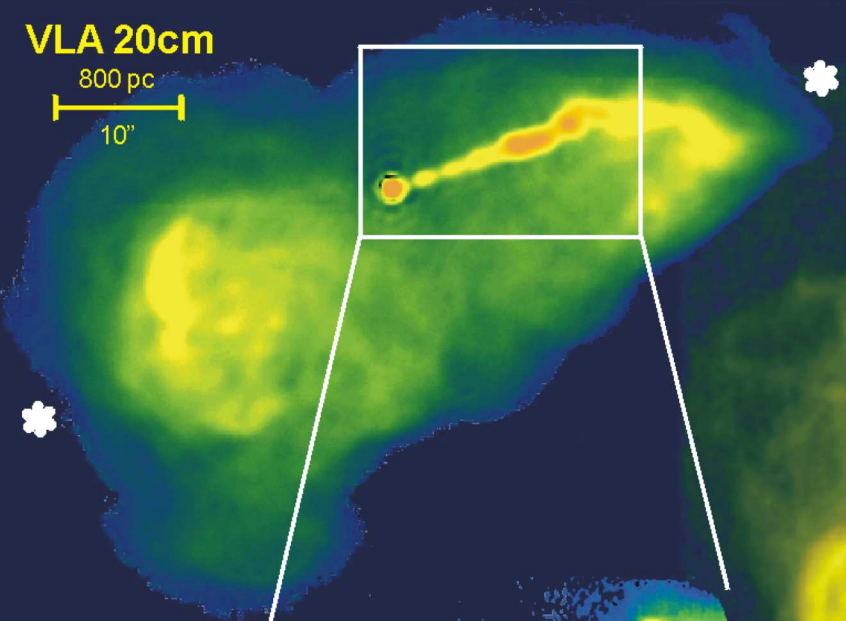
15,000 light-years
4600 parsecs 57"



M87 = Virgo A

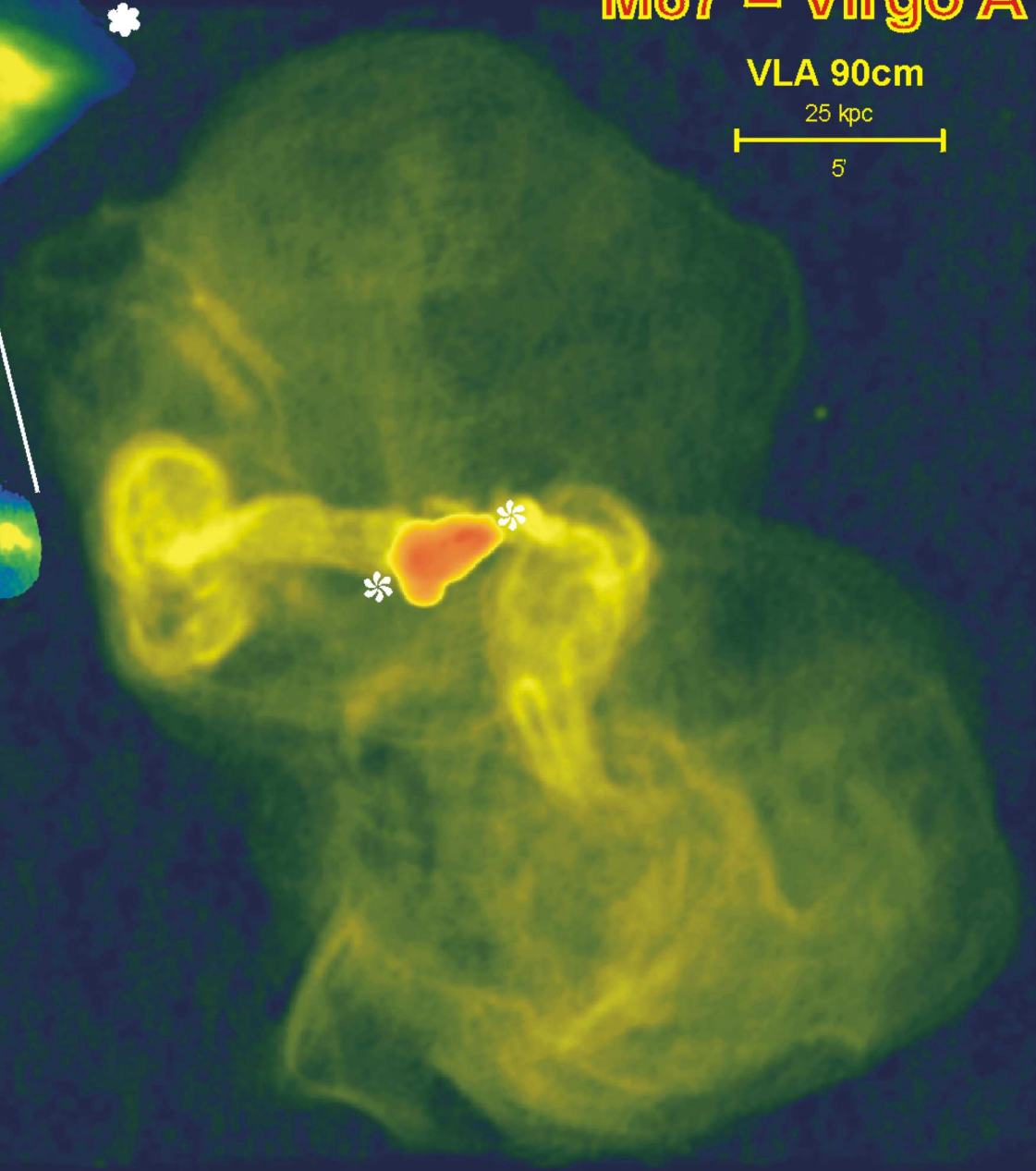
VLA 20cm

800 pc
10"



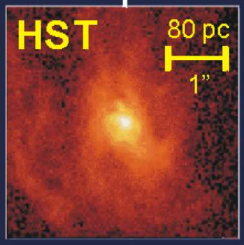
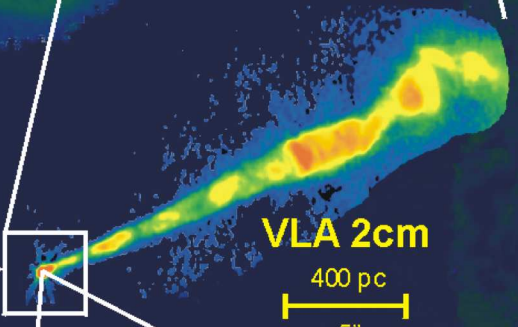
VLA 90cm

25 kpc
5"



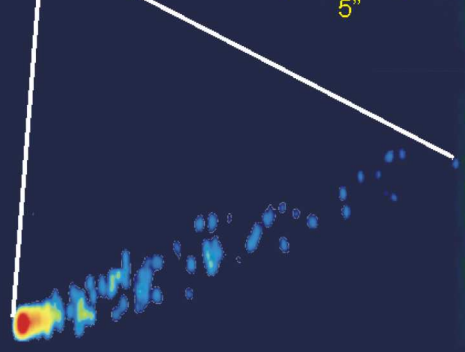
VLA 2cm

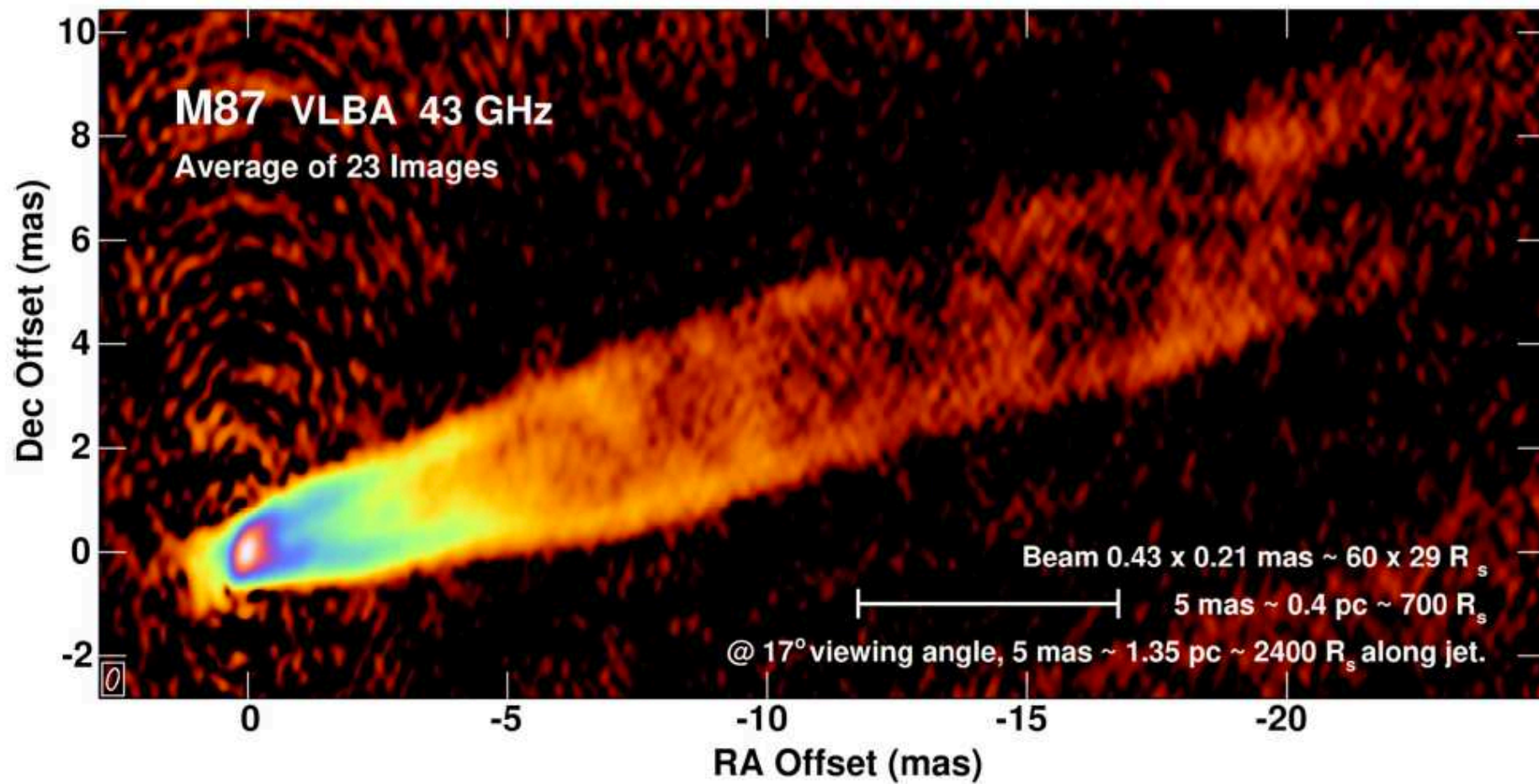
400 pc
5"



VLBA 2cm

0.8 pc
0.01"





Walker et al 2018



M87 INNER JET

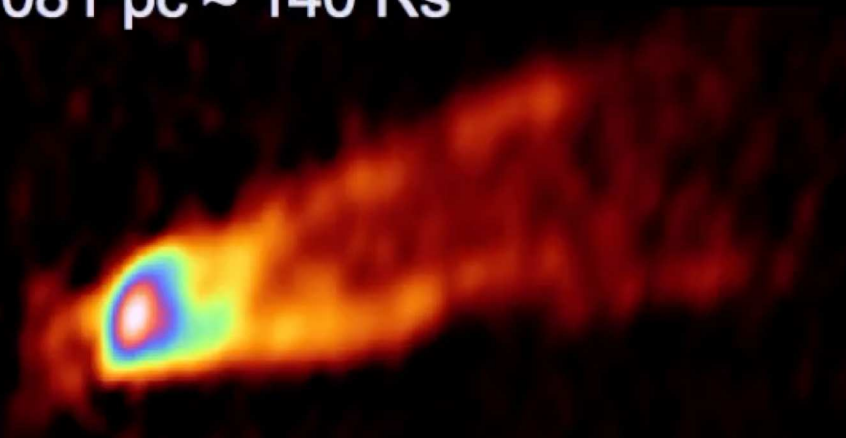
2007: Interval three weeks

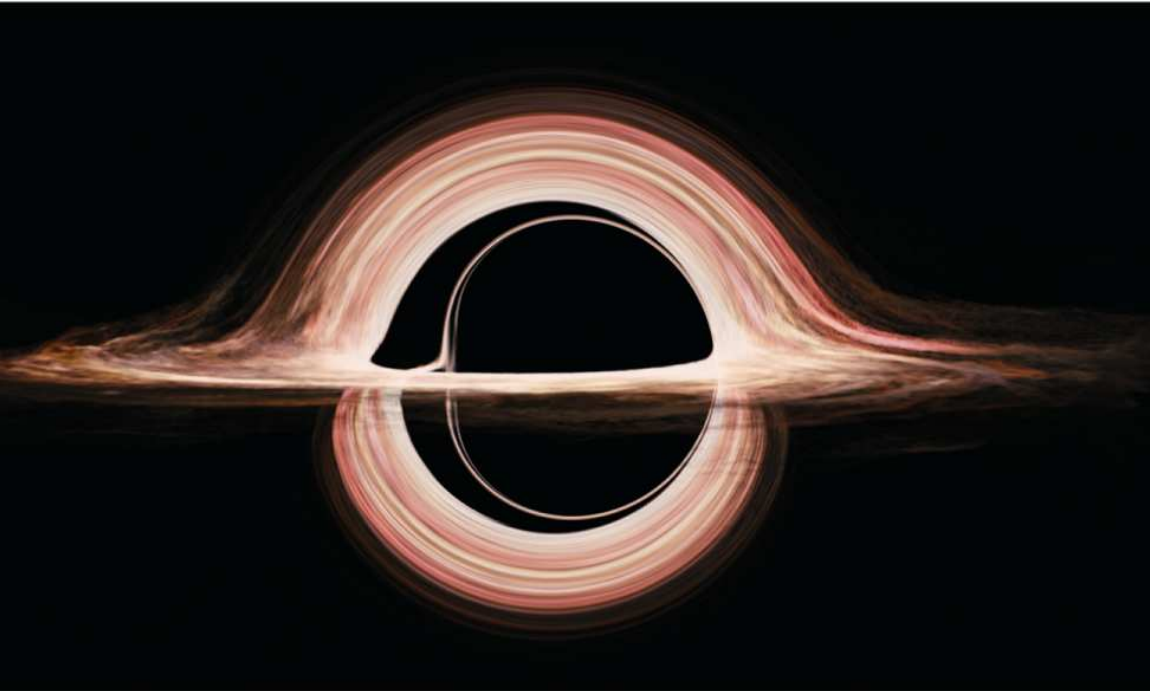
VLBA at 43 GHz

Resolution 0.21 X 0.43 mas

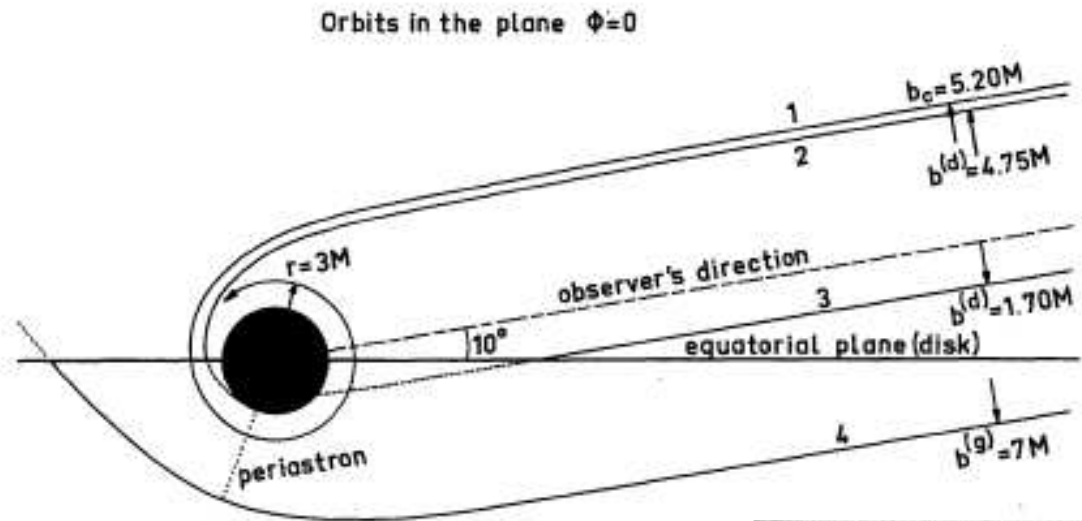
Scale: 1 mas = 0.081 pc \approx 140 Rs

Walker, Hardee, Davies,
Ly, & Junor Ap. J. 2018

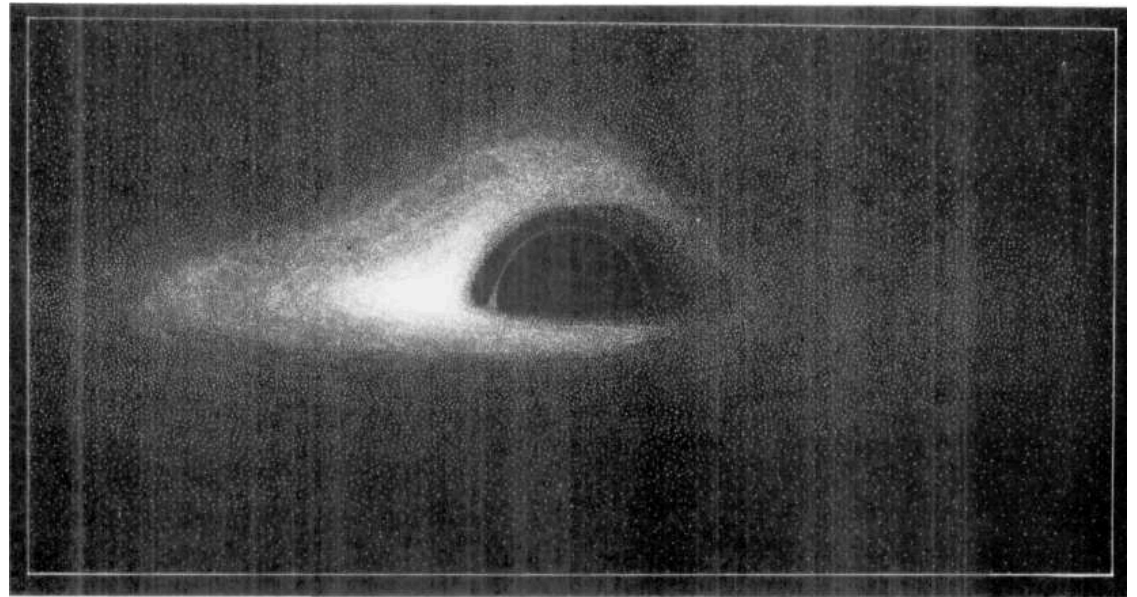




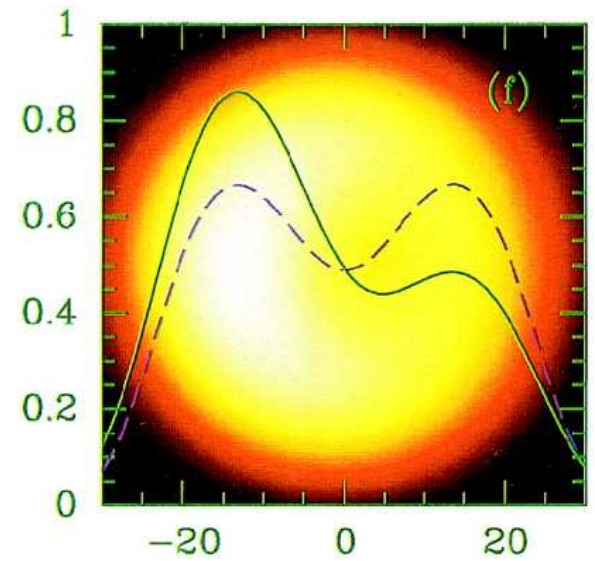
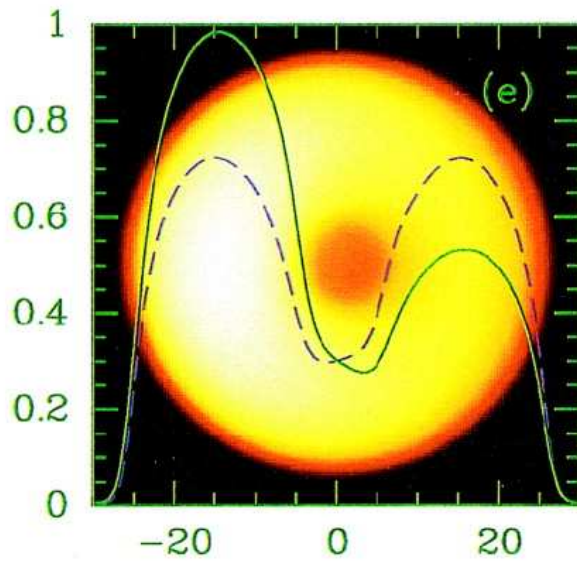
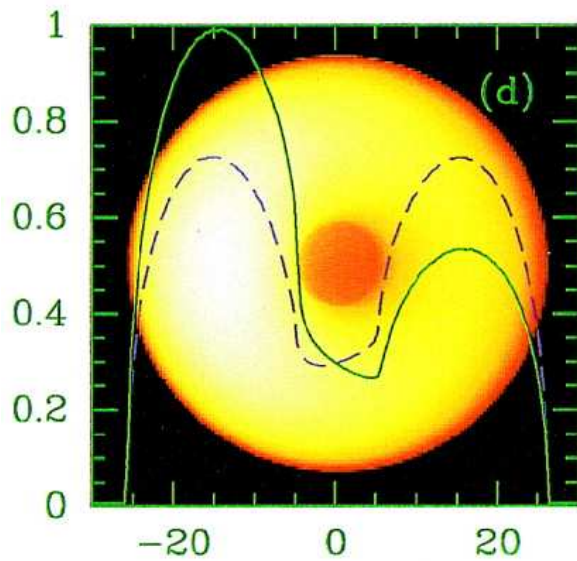
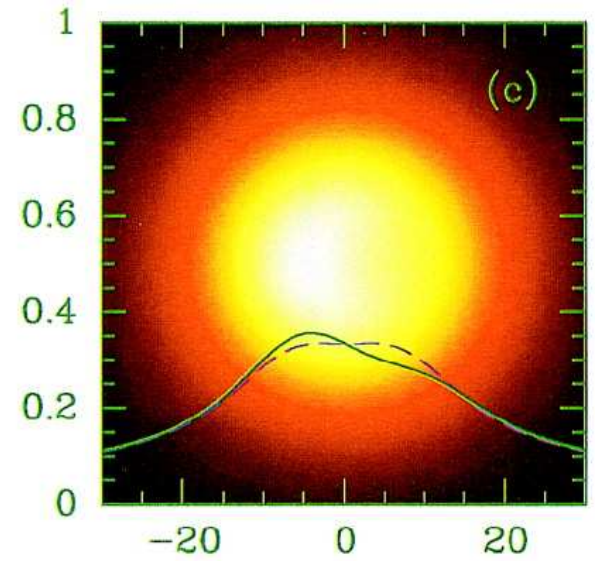
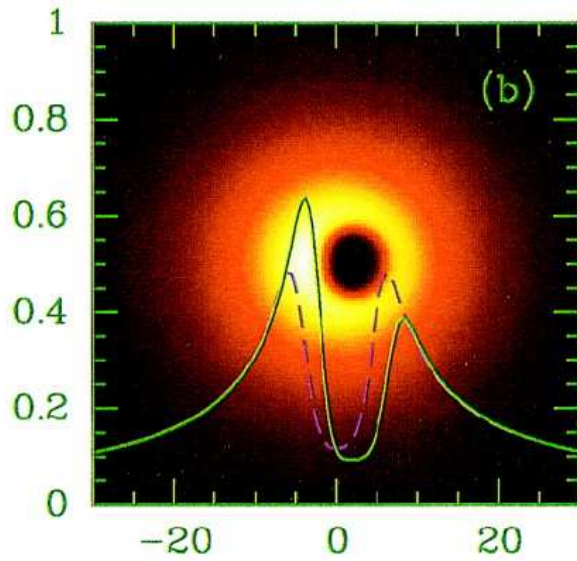
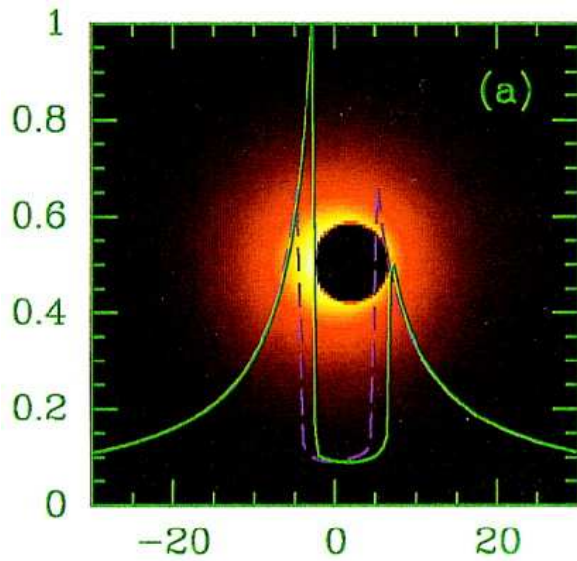
Light Bent by the Black Hole

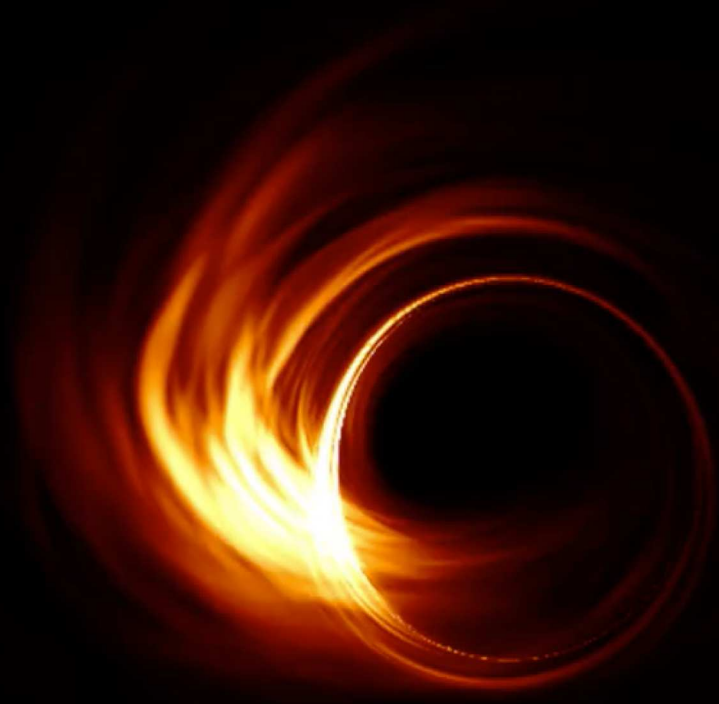


Bardeen 1973
Luminet 1979



The Black Hole Shadow

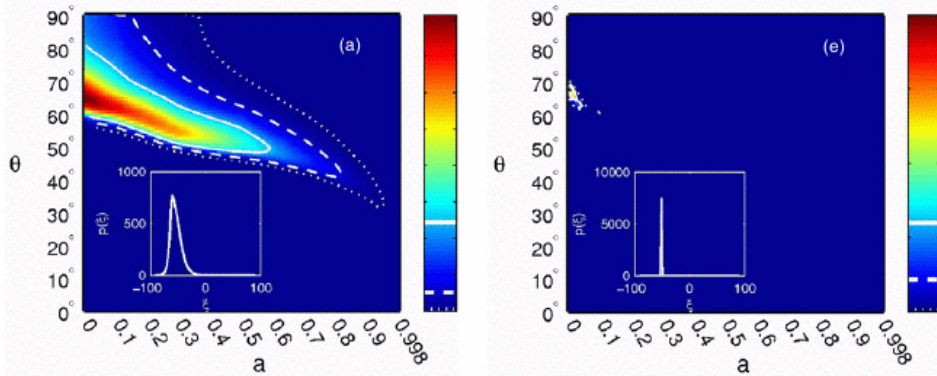




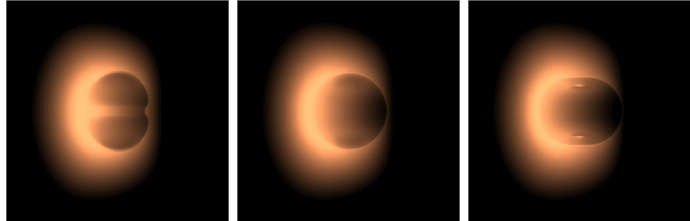
Shiokawa et al

Fundamental Physics with Sgr A*

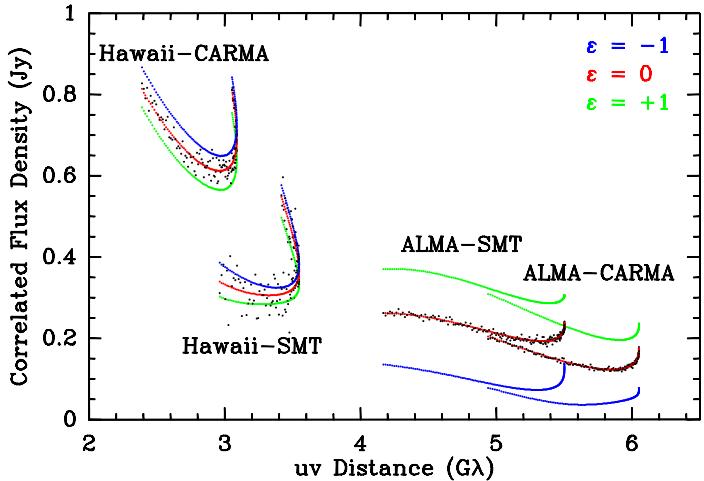
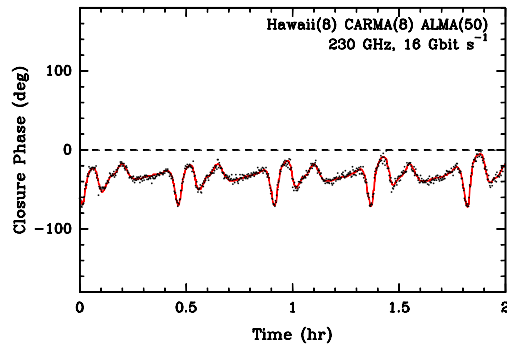
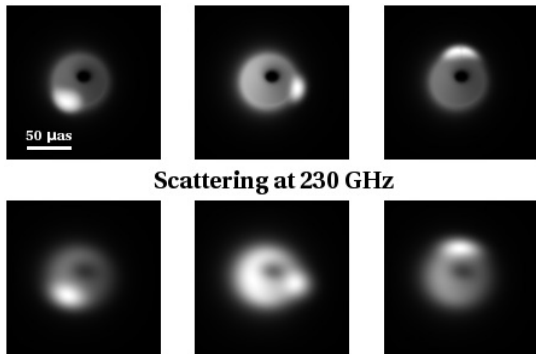
Constraints on Black Hole Spin from images
Broderick et al 2011

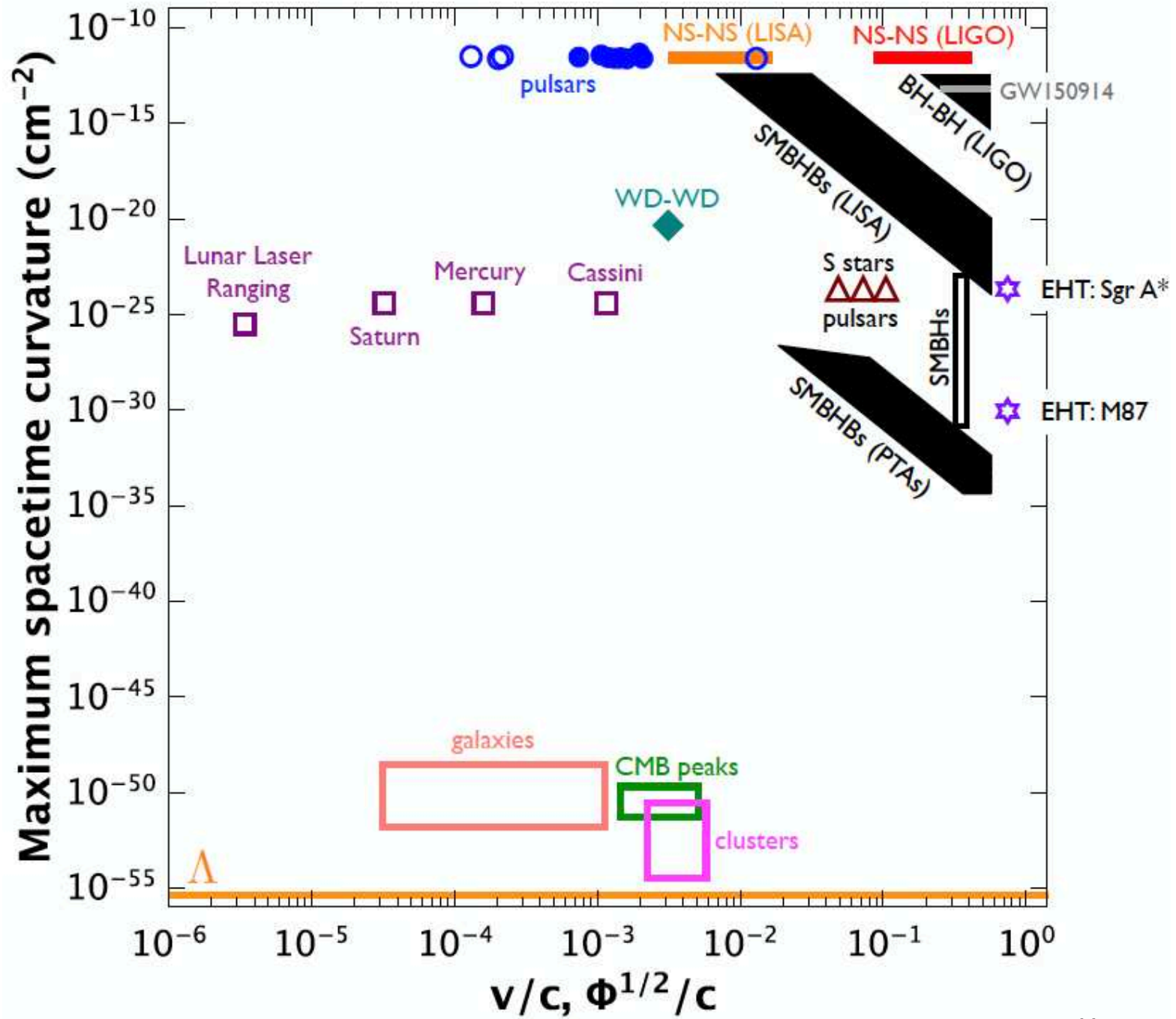


Violations of the No-Hair Theorem
Introduction of Quadrupole Moment
Psaltis and Broderick



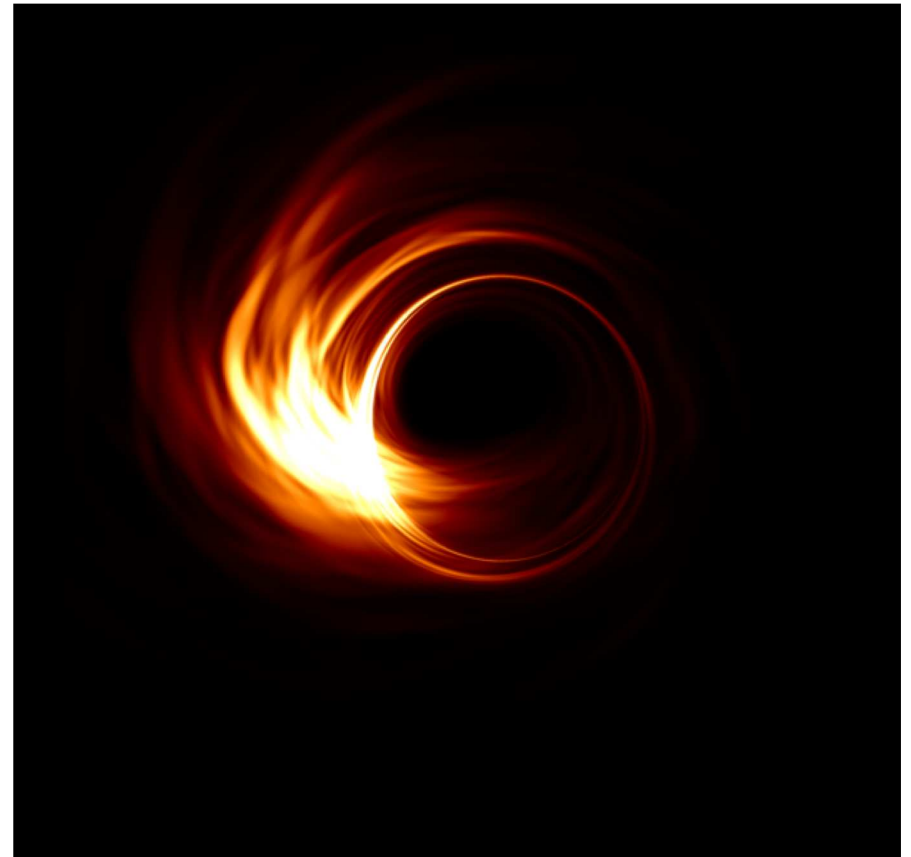
Constraints on Geometry/Mass from Orbiting Hot Spots
Doeleman et al 2009





Event Horizon Telescope

- Global collaboration to observe BHs with resolution comparable to the event horizon
 - >200 members
 - Dozens of institutions
- Ad hoc array operated ~10 days per year
- Technology development



Event Horizon Telescope

Funding Support



Institutions on the EHT Board

Academia Sinica Institute of Astronomy and Astrophysics

University of Arizona

University of Chicago

East Asian Observatory

Goethe-Universität

Institut de Radioastronomie Millimétrique

Large Millimeter Telescope

Max Planck Institute for Radioastronomy

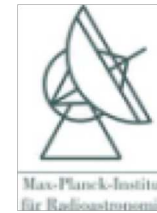
MIT Haystack Observatory

National Astronomy Observatory of Japan

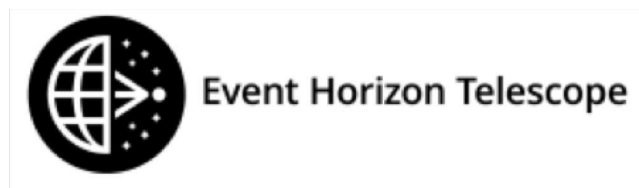
Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics

Radboud University

Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory



Radboud University Nijmegen



Affiliated Institutions

Aalto University
Universiteit van Amsterdam
Arizona Radio Observatory
Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía
Instituto Nacional de Astrofísica, Óptica y Electrónica
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Peking University
Purple Mountain Observatory
University of Science and Technology
University of Science and Technology of China
Seoul National University
Shanghai Astronomical Observatory
Institute of Statistical Mathematics
University of Waterloo
Yunnan Observatory

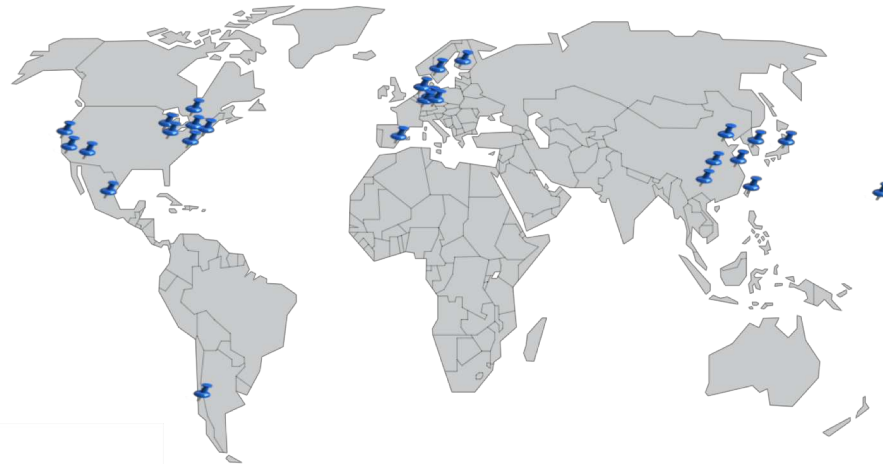


Event Horizon Telescope

Global Team at the EHT2016 Conference



11/2016; Cambridge, MA



Event Horizon Telescope

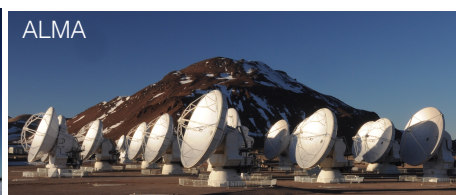
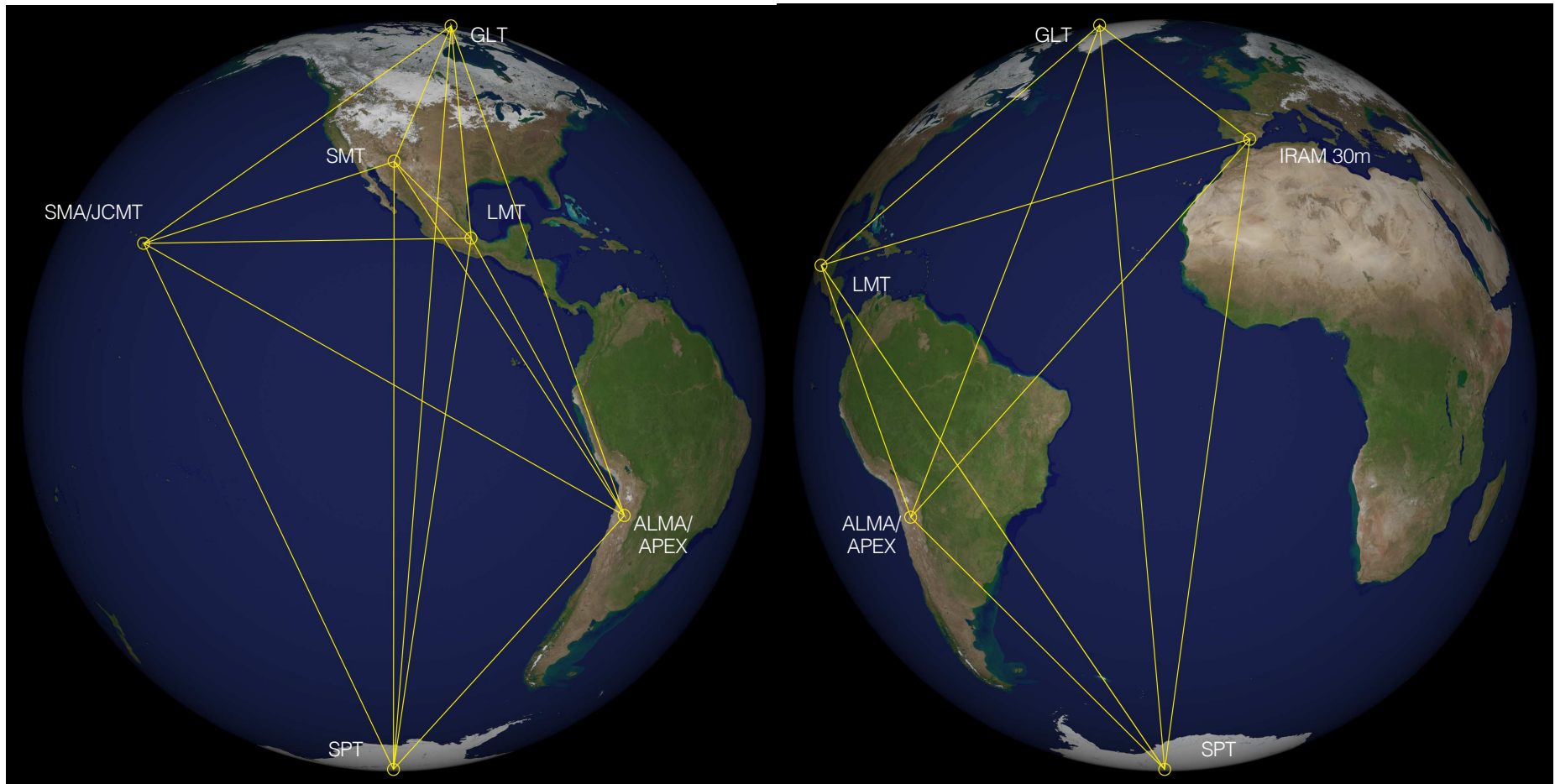
Members of the EHT team at Telescopes



Practical Challenges of BH Shadow Imaging

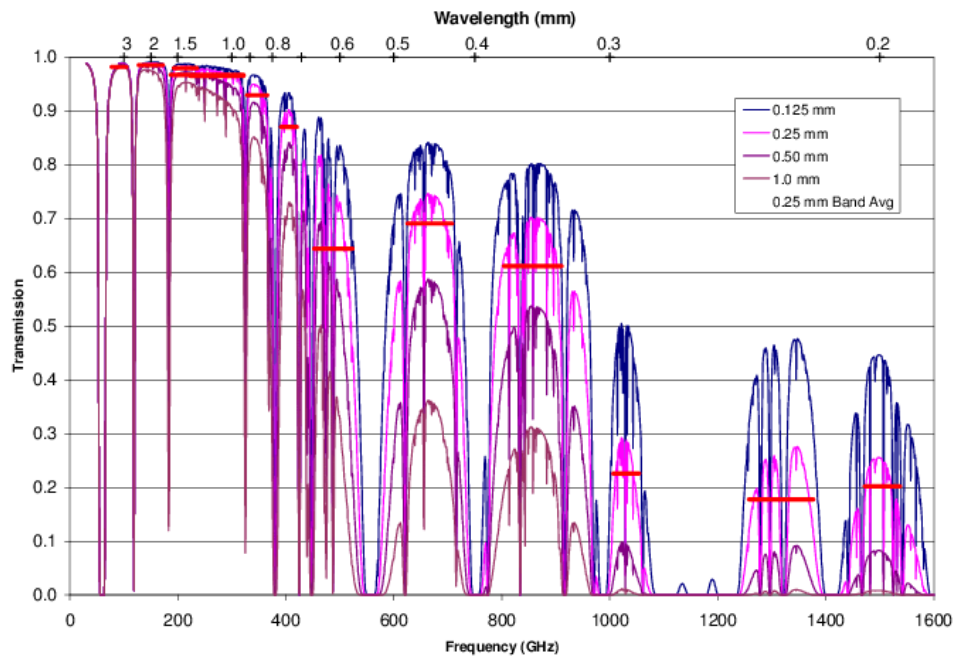
- Shadow is very small
 - $\theta_g = GM/Dc^2 \sim 5 \mu\text{as}$
 - $\theta_{\text{shadow}} \sim 10 GM/Dc^2 \sim 50 \mu\text{as}$
- Need a global mm VLBI array
 - $\theta_{\text{array}} = \lambda/D = 1.3\text{mm}/11000 \text{ km} \sim 20 \mu\text{as}$
- But no such network exists!
 - Need to use an ad hoc network

Event Horizon Telescope in 2018

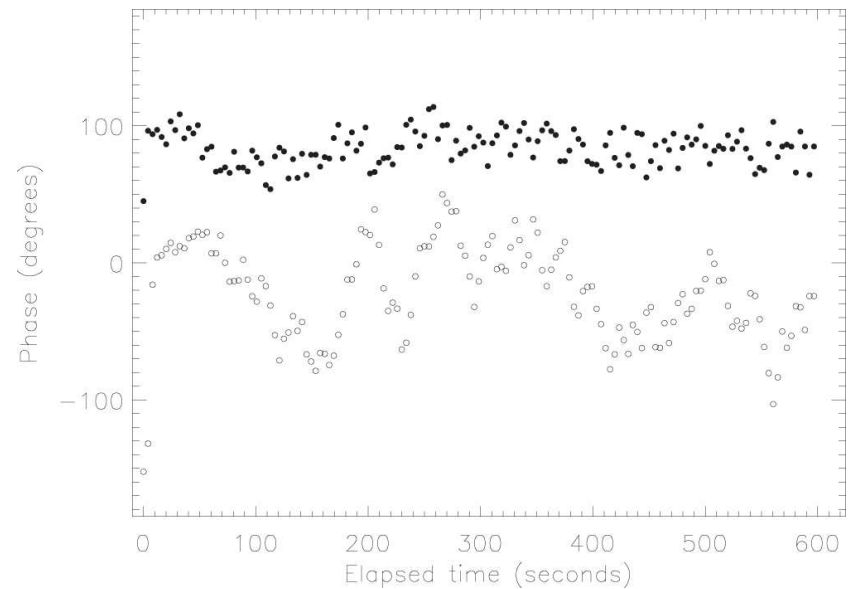


Practical Challenges of BH Shadow Imaging

- Atmosphere at mm wavelengths is difficult



Goldsmith et al

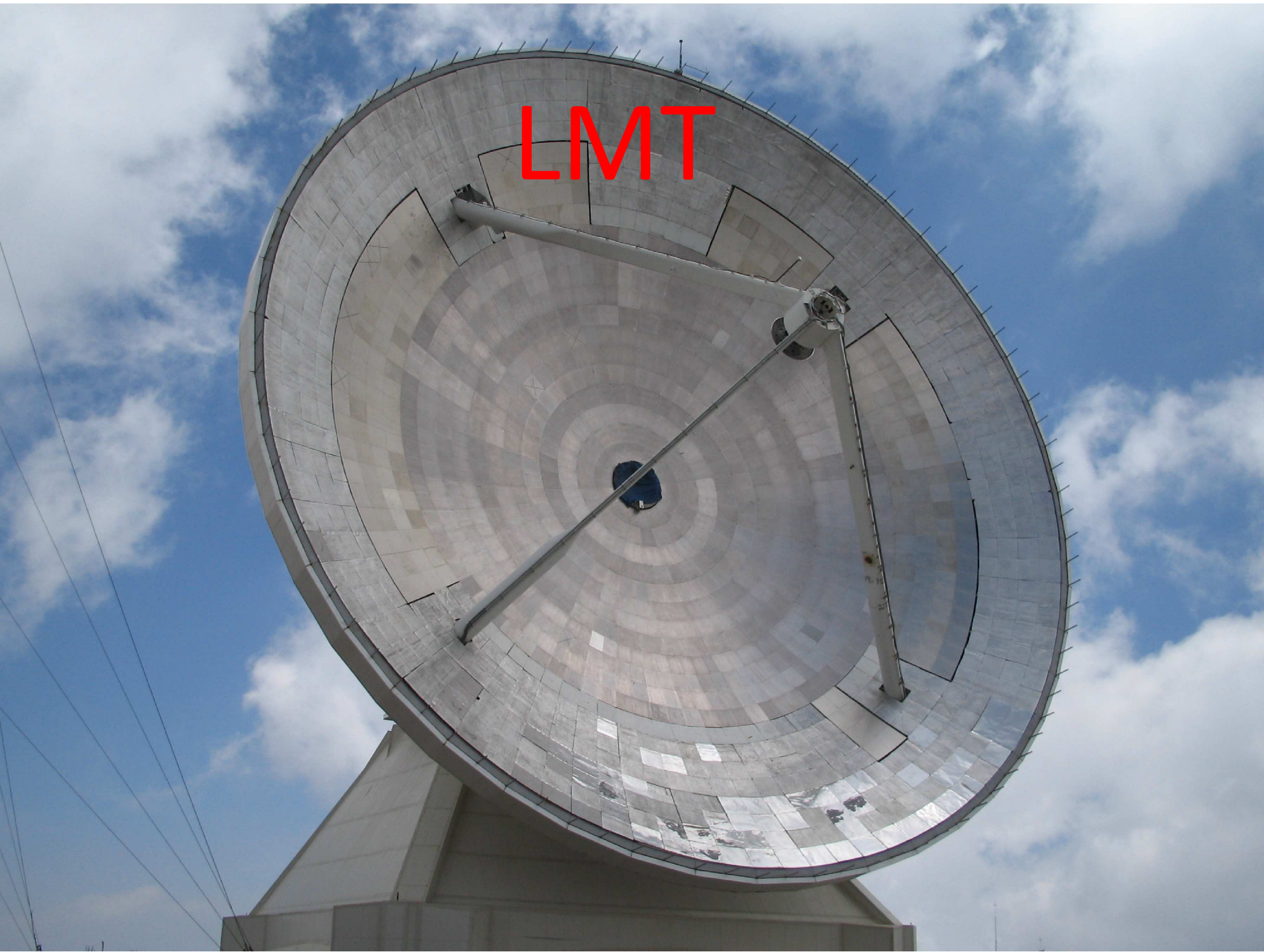


Matthews et al 2018

Practical Challenges of BH Shadow Imaging

- Sources are faint and resolved on long baselines
 - $S \sim 1$ Jy
- Millimeter telescopes are not very sensitive
 - SEFD $\sim 10^4$ Jy
 - $dS = \text{SEFD} / \sqrt{2 * \text{BW} * \tau} \sim 50$ mJy
 - $\text{BW} = 2$ GHz, $\tau = 10$ s
- → New Telescopes
- → Increase BW

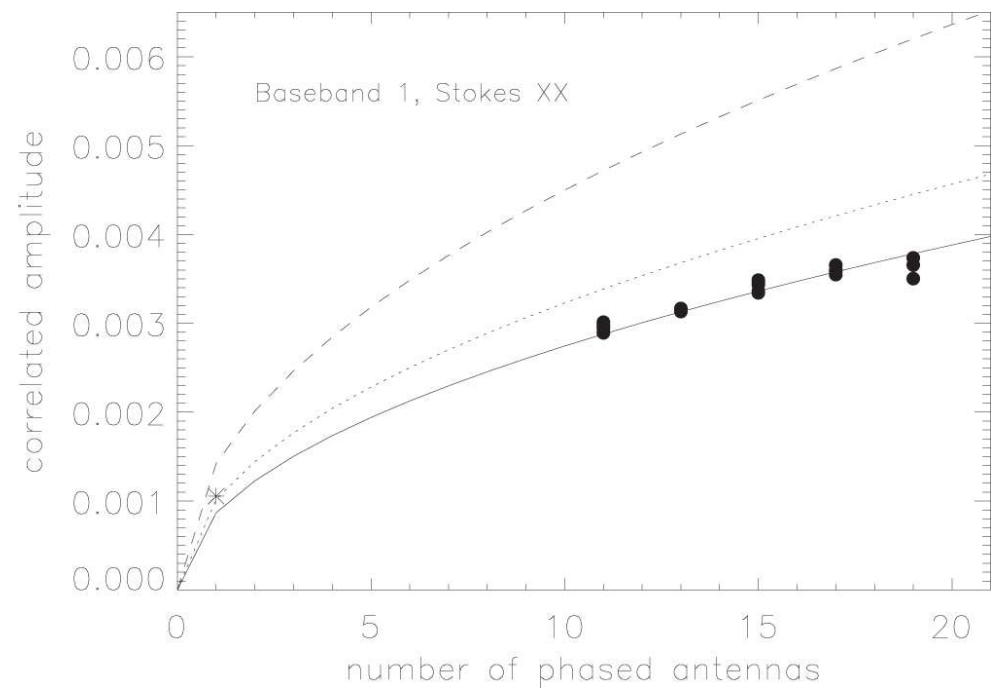
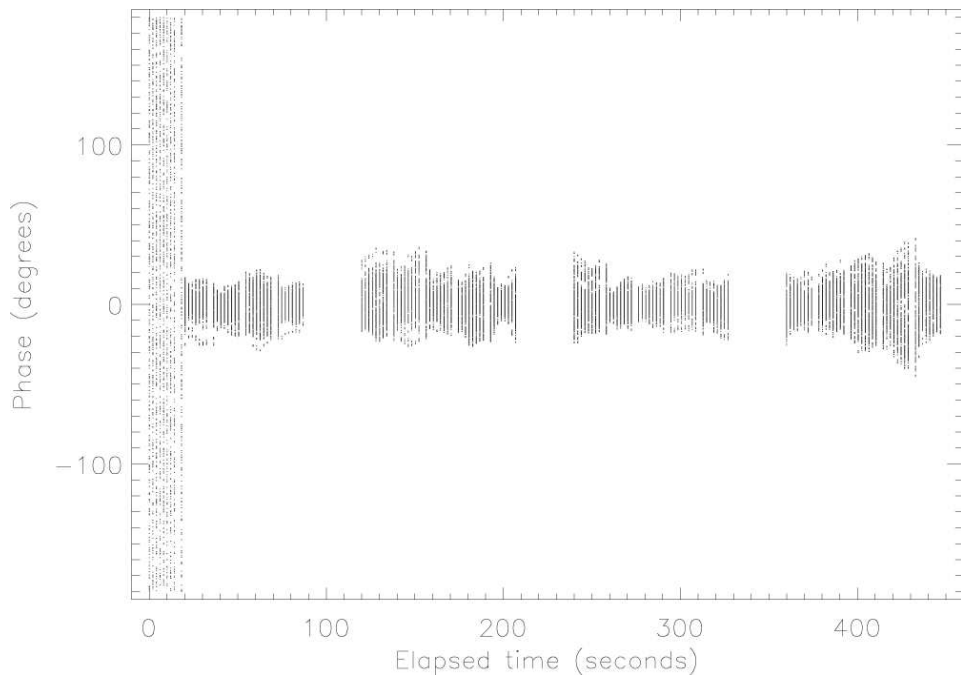
LMT



ALMA

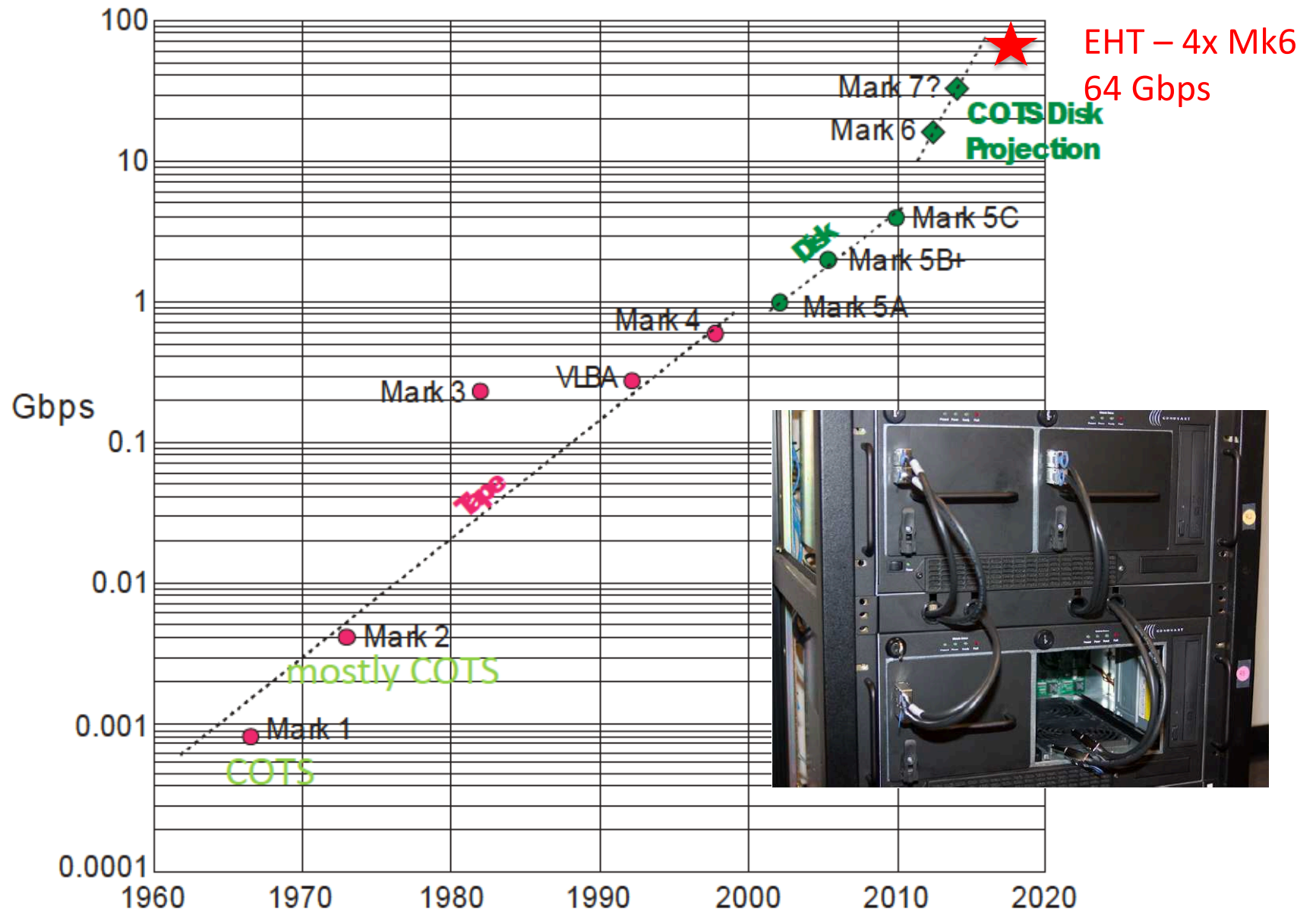


ALMA Phasing



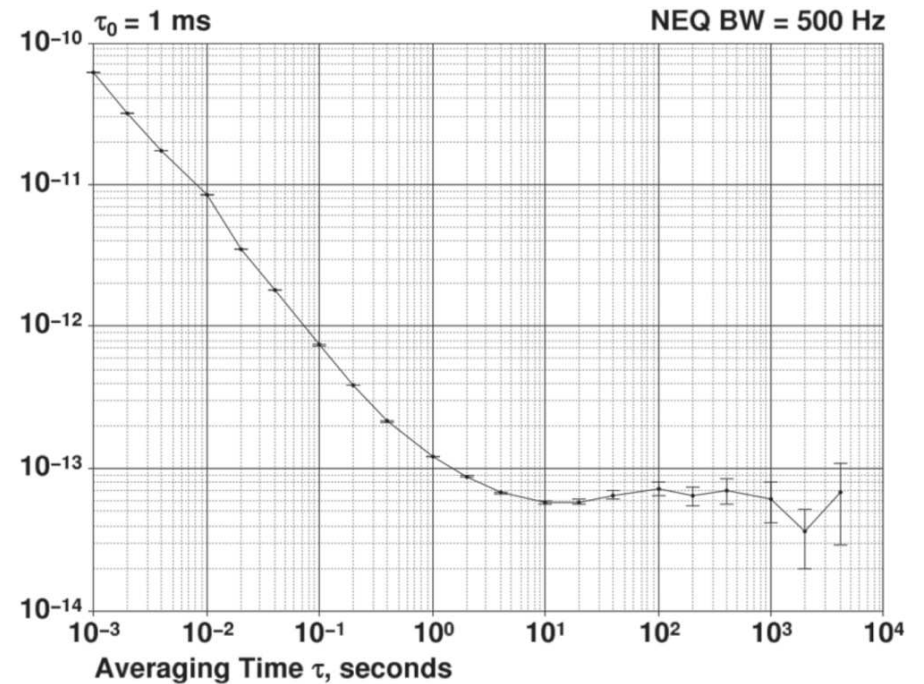
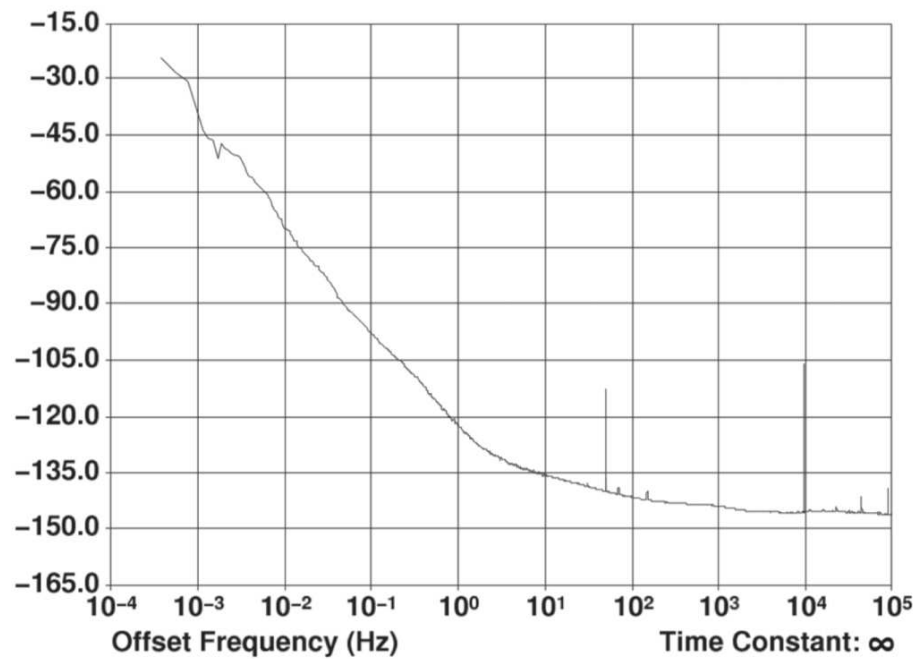
Matthews et al 2018

Recording rate capability vs. time

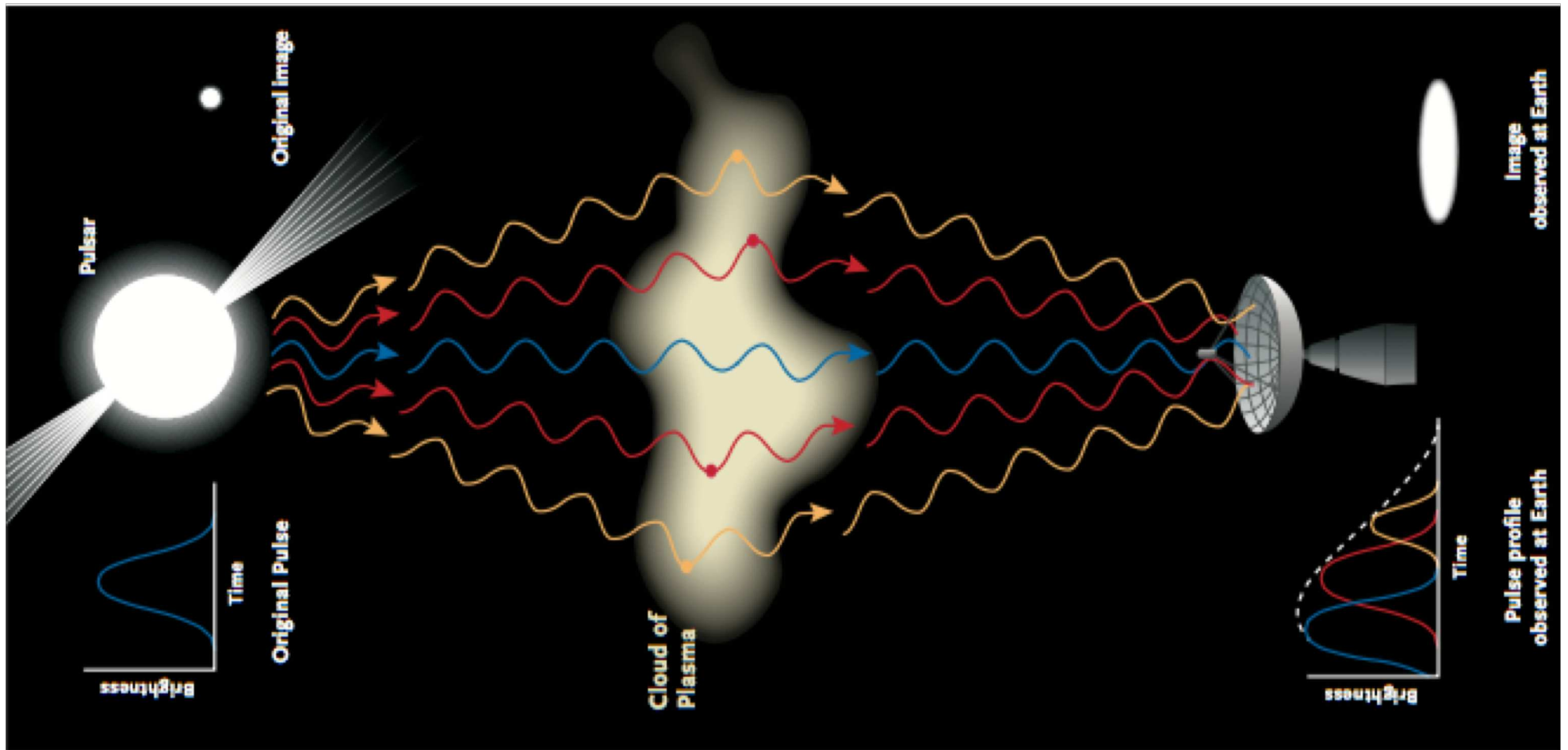


High Frequency Requires High Precision

ALMA Maser Performance
Matthews et al 2018



Scattering Blurs Imaging



Haggard & Bower, Sky & Tel, 2016

SIMULATION



200 μas

M. Mościbrodzka

SCATTERED

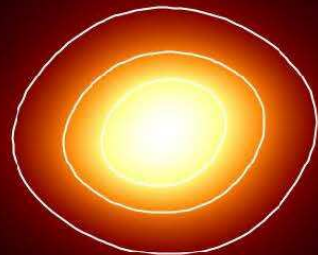


200 μas

M. D. Johnson



UNSCATTERED

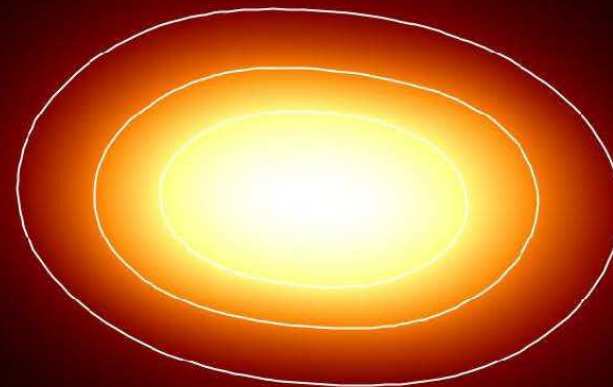


200 μas

S. Issaoun

GMVA+ALMA observations

SCATTERED



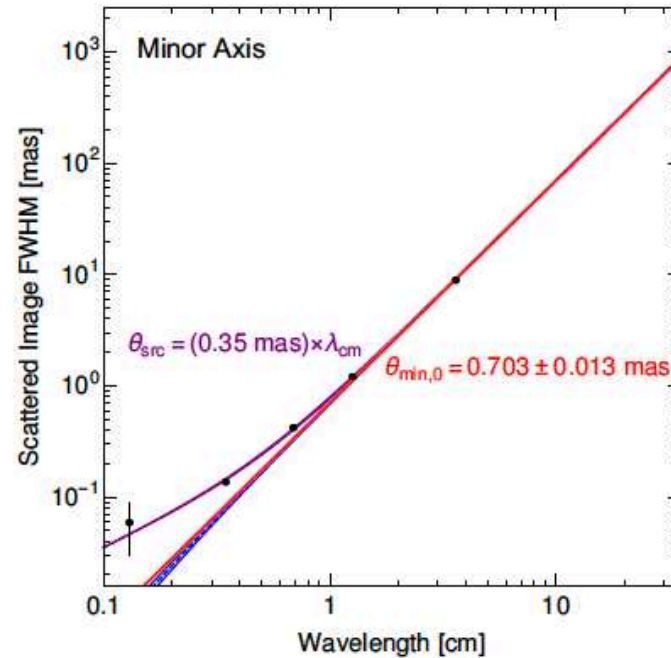
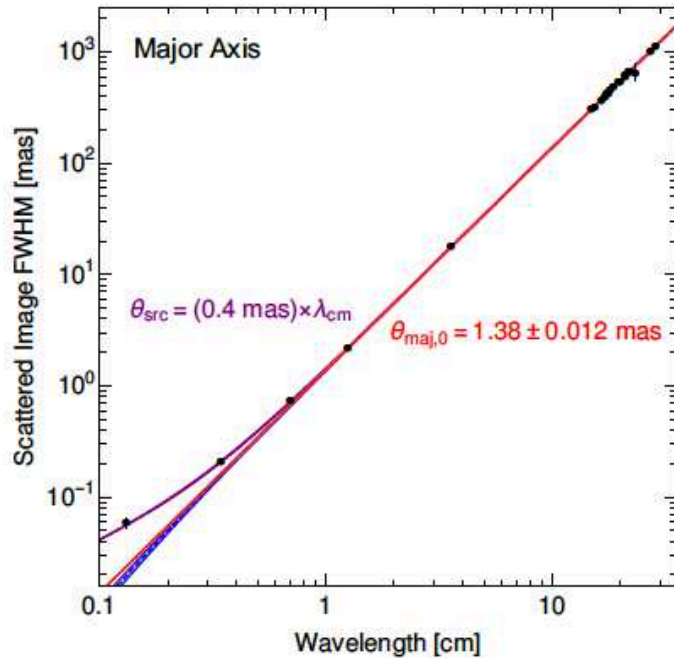
200 μas

S. Issaoun

GMVA+ALMA observations



The Intrinsic Size of Sgr A*

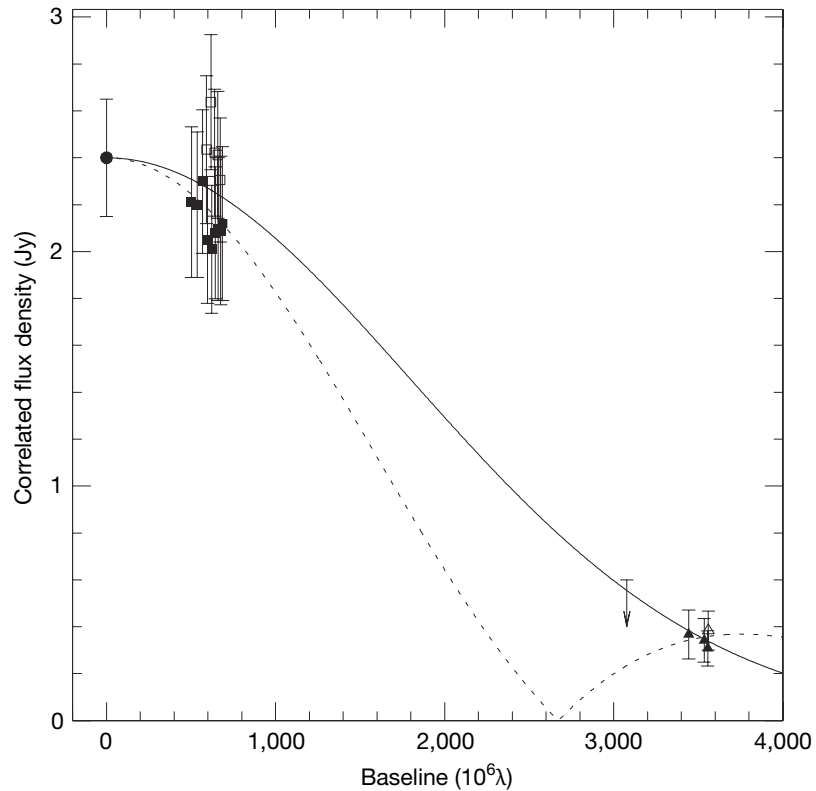


$10^5 R_S$

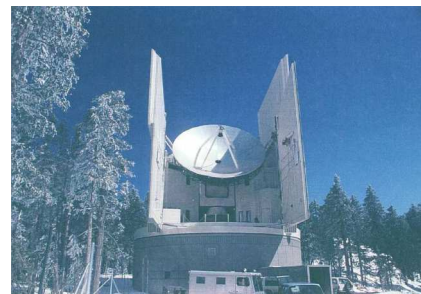
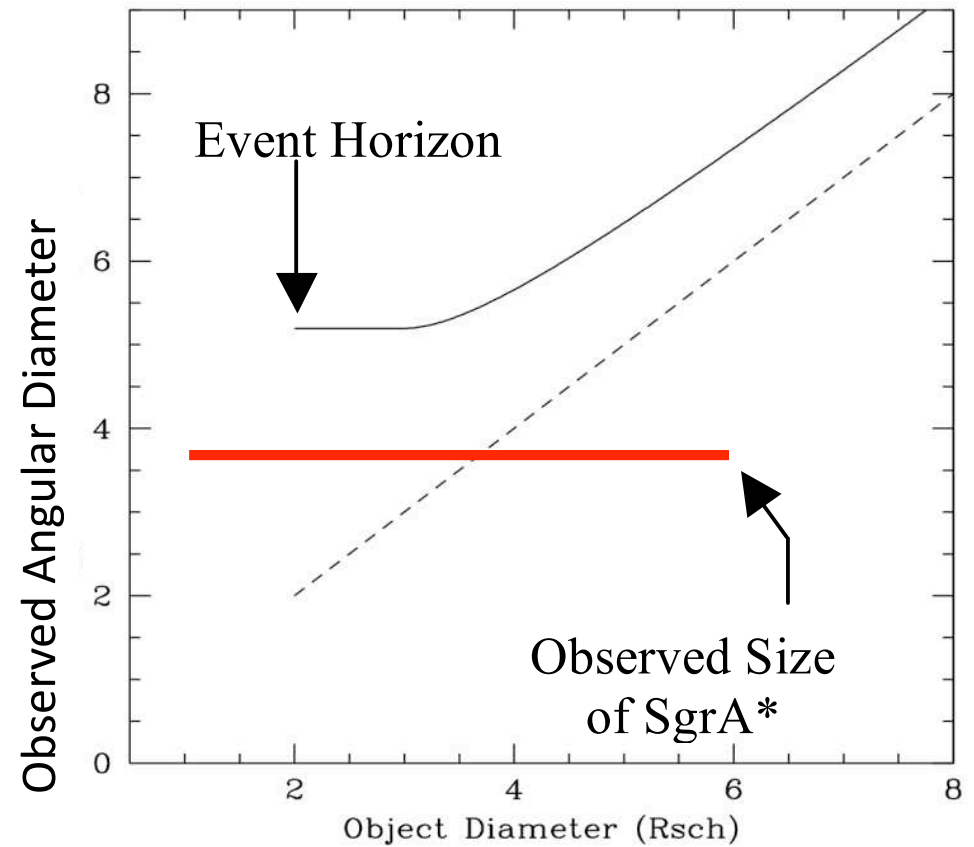
$\sim 5 R_S$

Johnson et al 2018

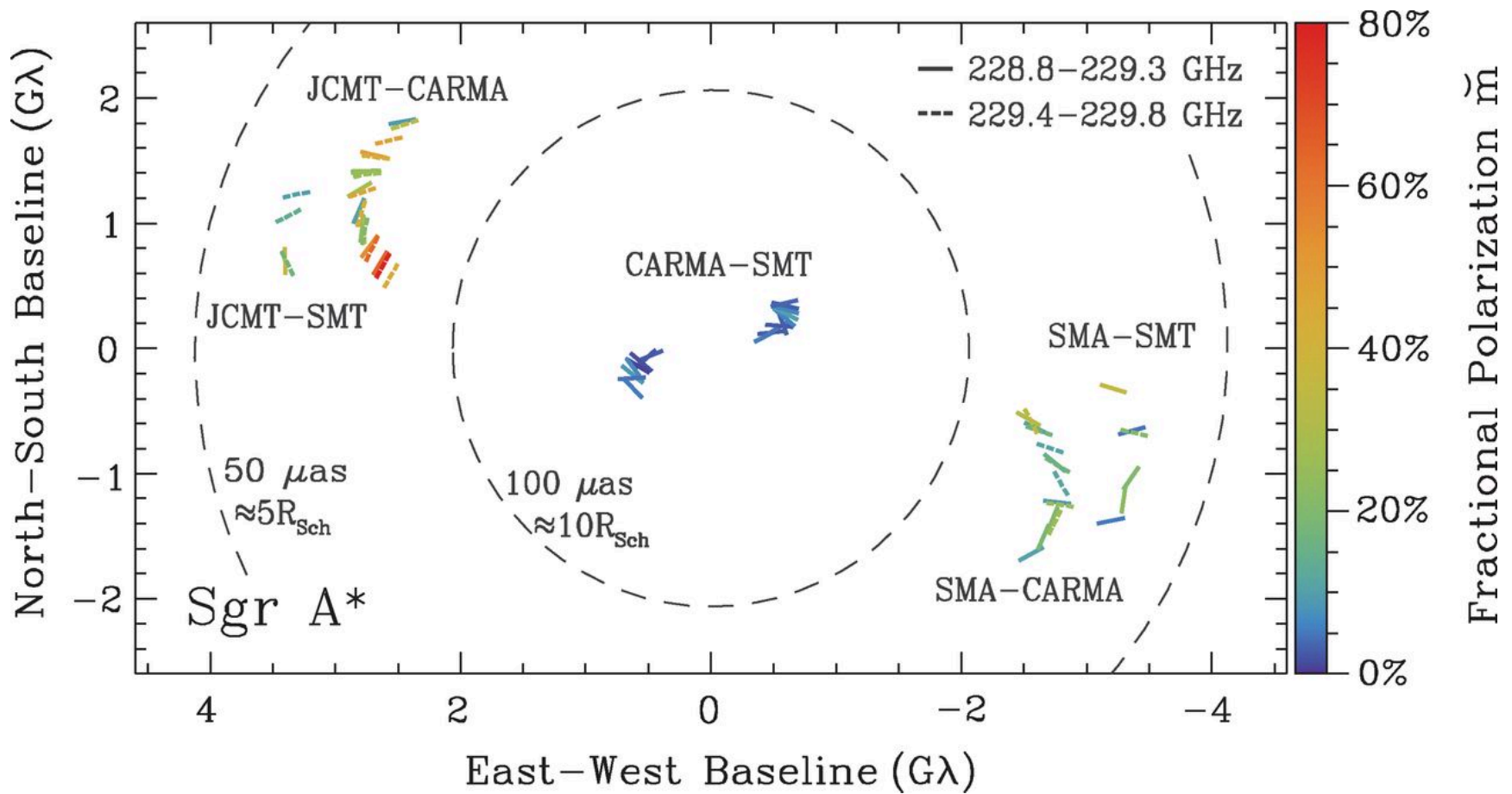
MM VLBI Imaging of Sgr A*



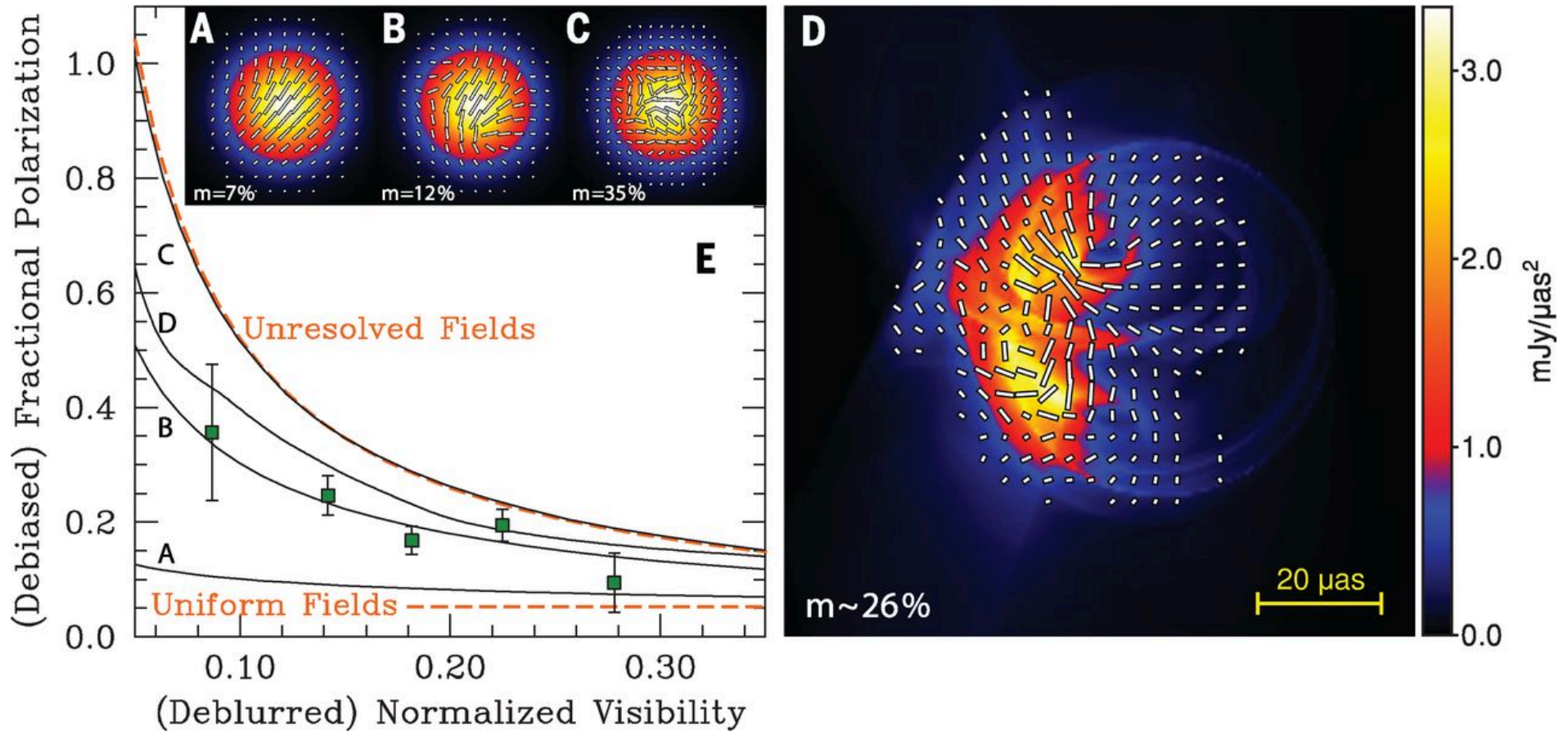
Doeleman et al 2008



EHT Polarization of Sgr A*

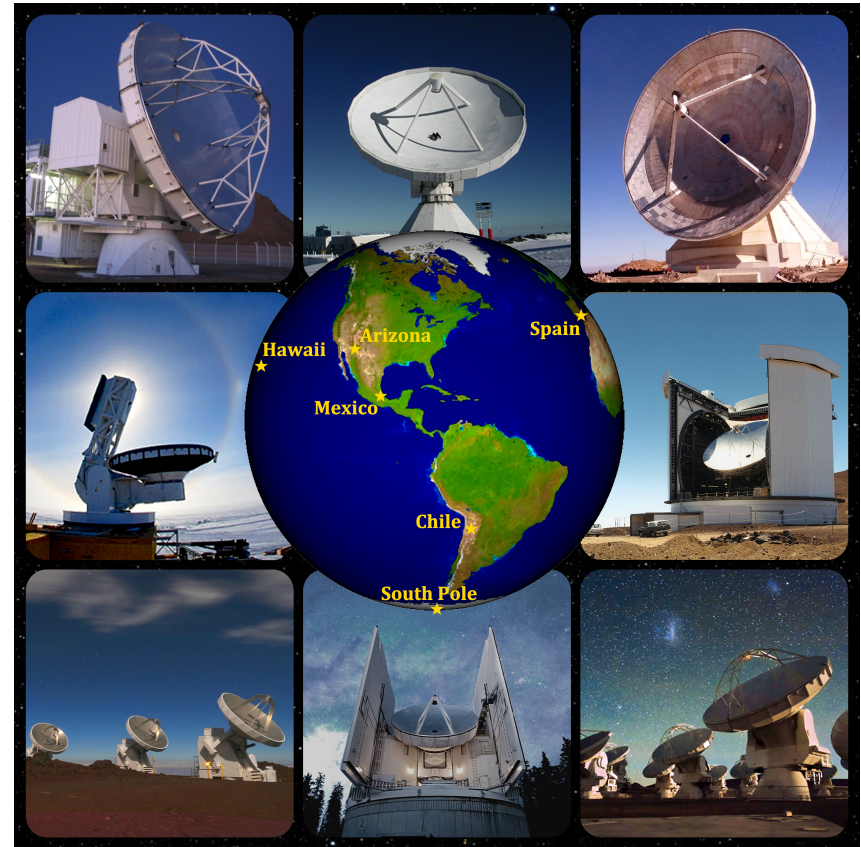


EHT Polarization of Sgr A*

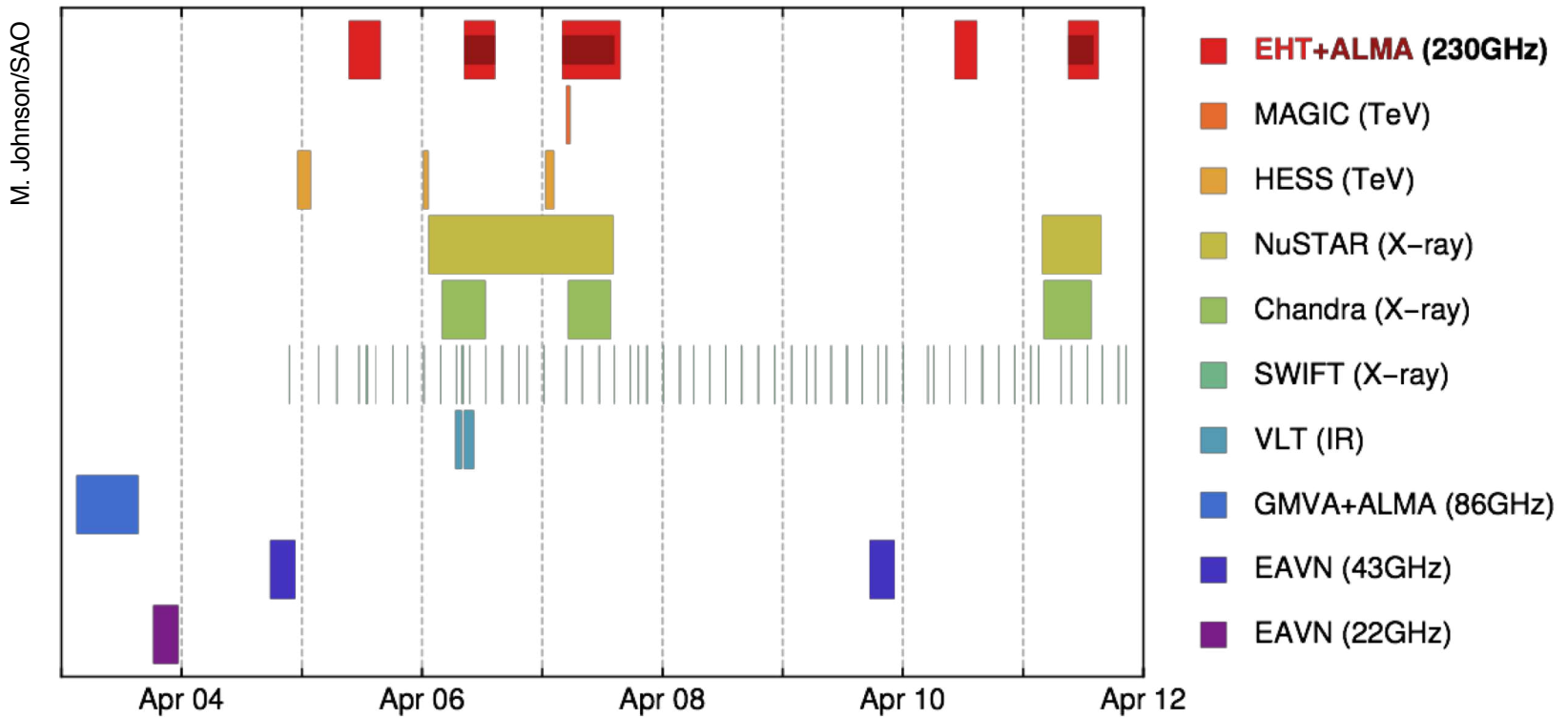


Event Horizon Telescope in 2017

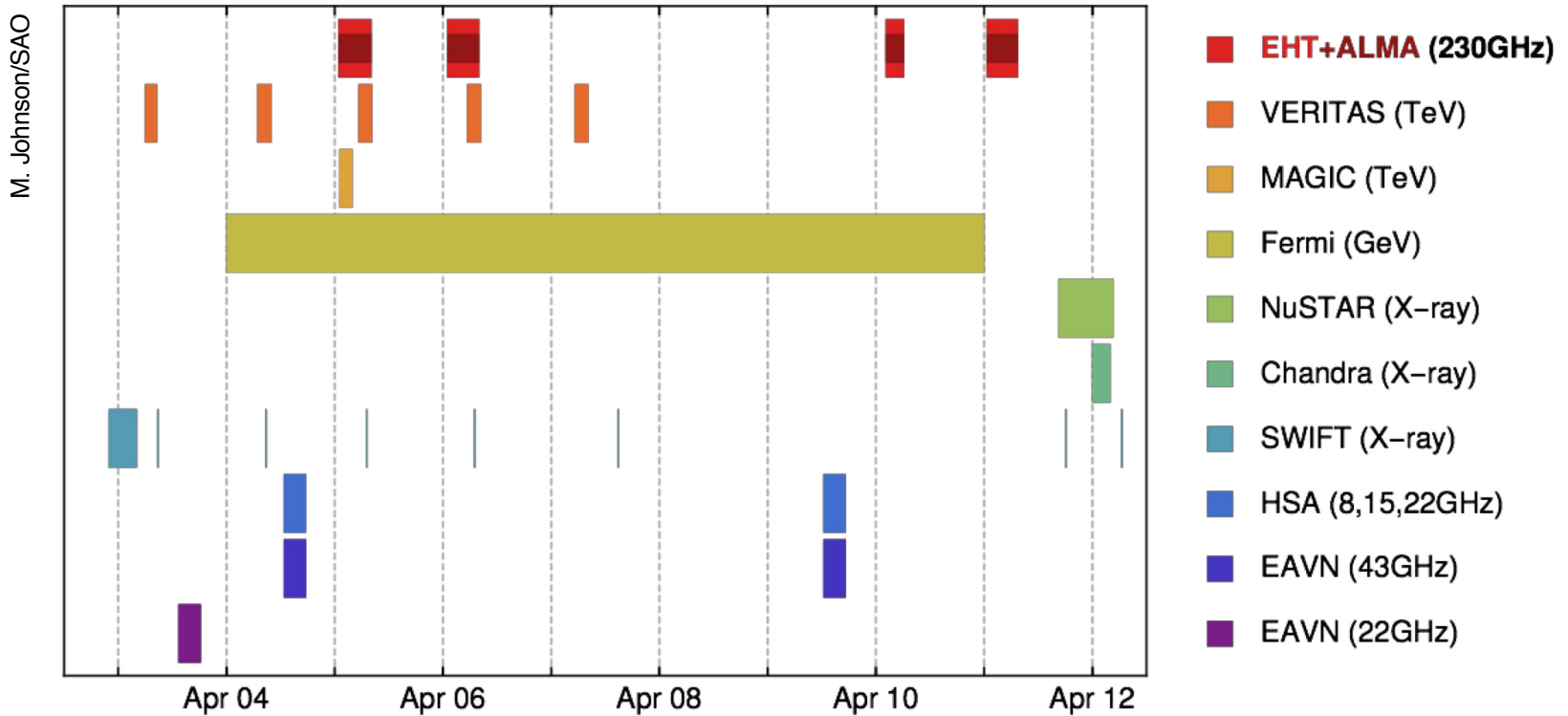
- Atacama Large Millimeter Array (ALMA), Chile
- ALMA Pathfinder Experiment (APEX), Chile
- James Clerk Maxwell Telescope (JCMT), Hawaii
- Large Millimeter Telescope (LMT), Mexico
- IRAM 30-meter Telescope, Spain
- South Pole Telescope (SPT), South Pole
- Submillimeter Array (SMA), Hawaii
- Submillimeter Telescope (SMT), Arizona



Multi-Wavelength Coverage: Sgr A* in April 2017

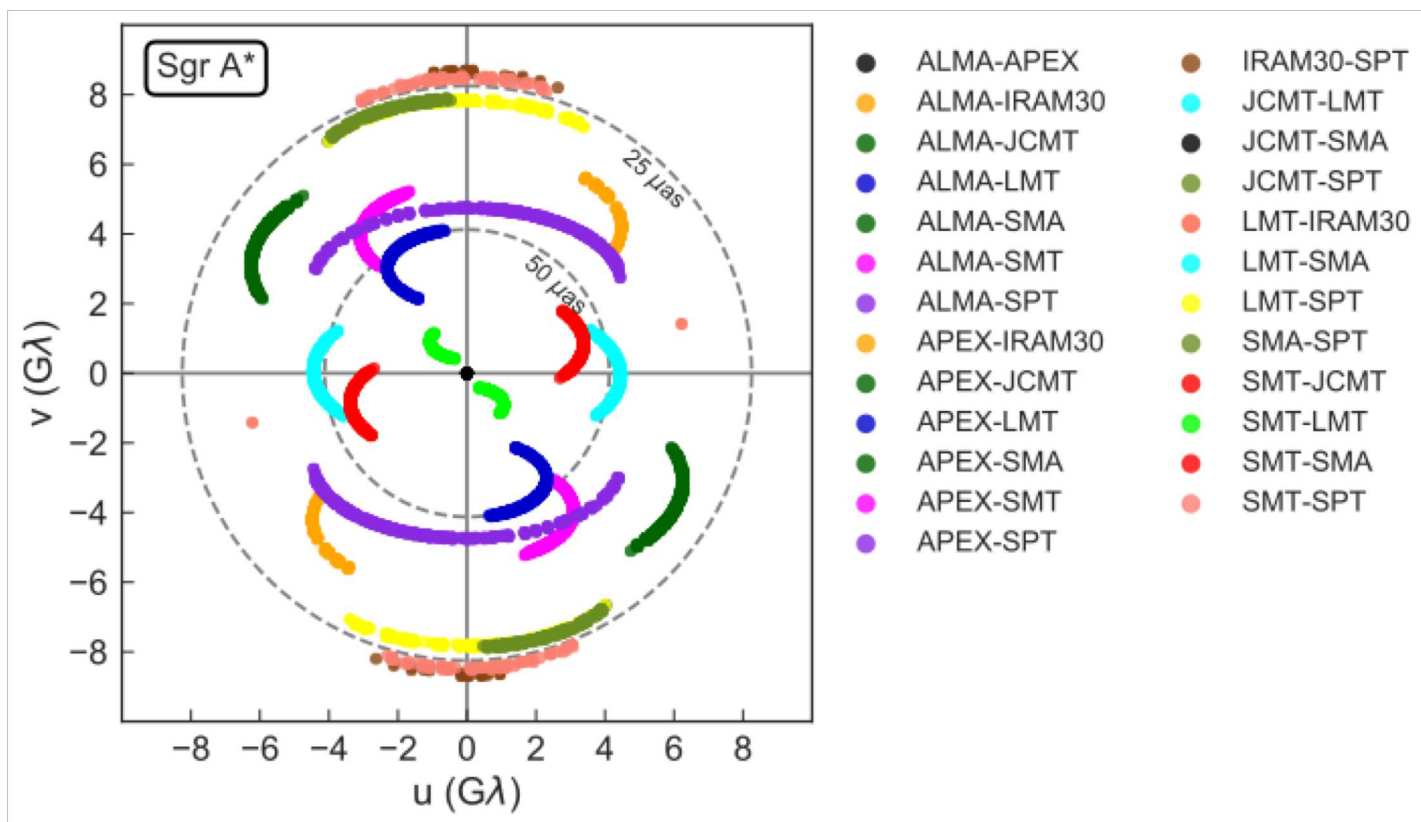


Multi-Wavelength Coverage: M87 in April 2017



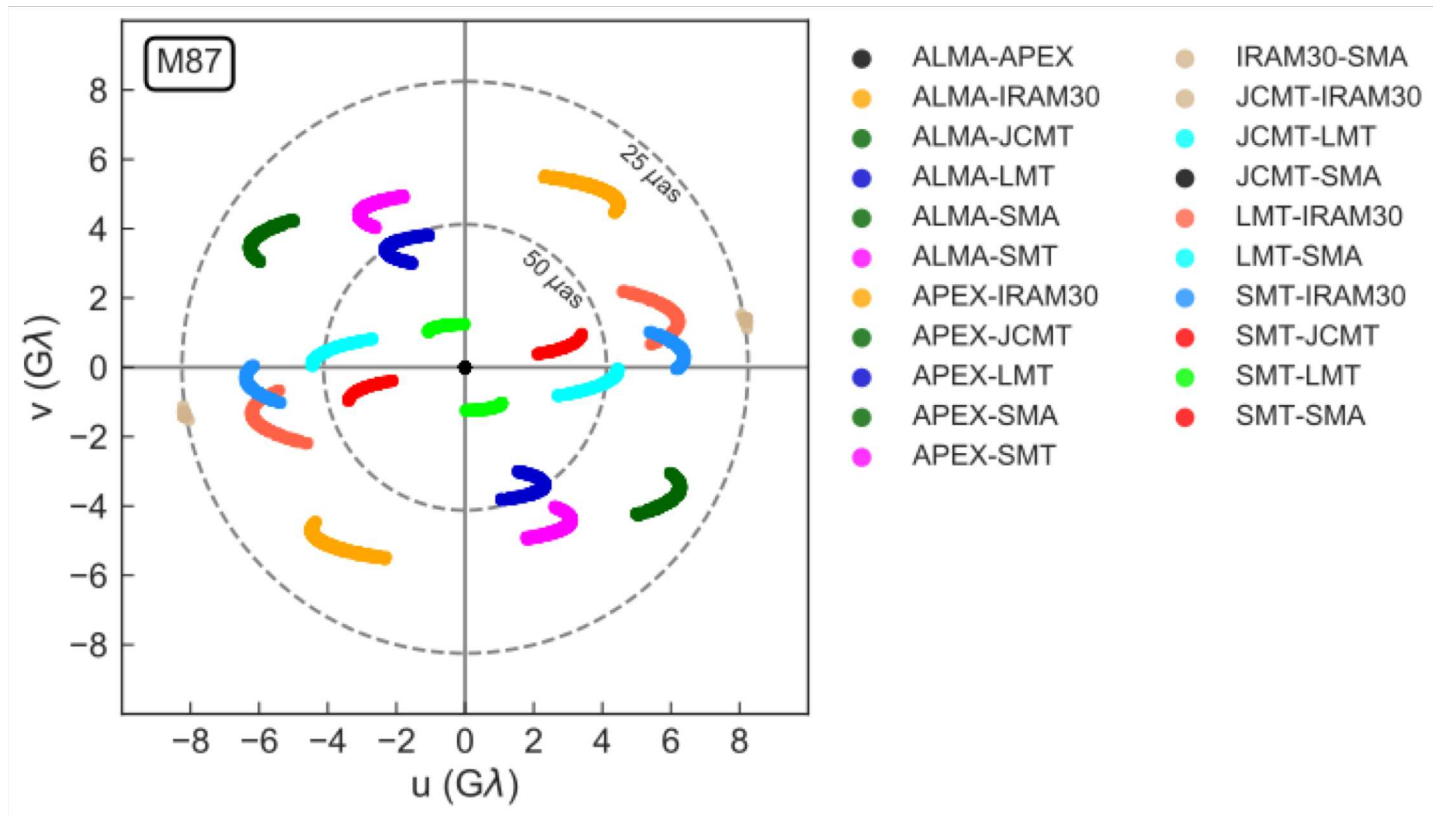
u-v Coverage with EHT 2017: Sgr A*

Calibration & Error Analysis WG

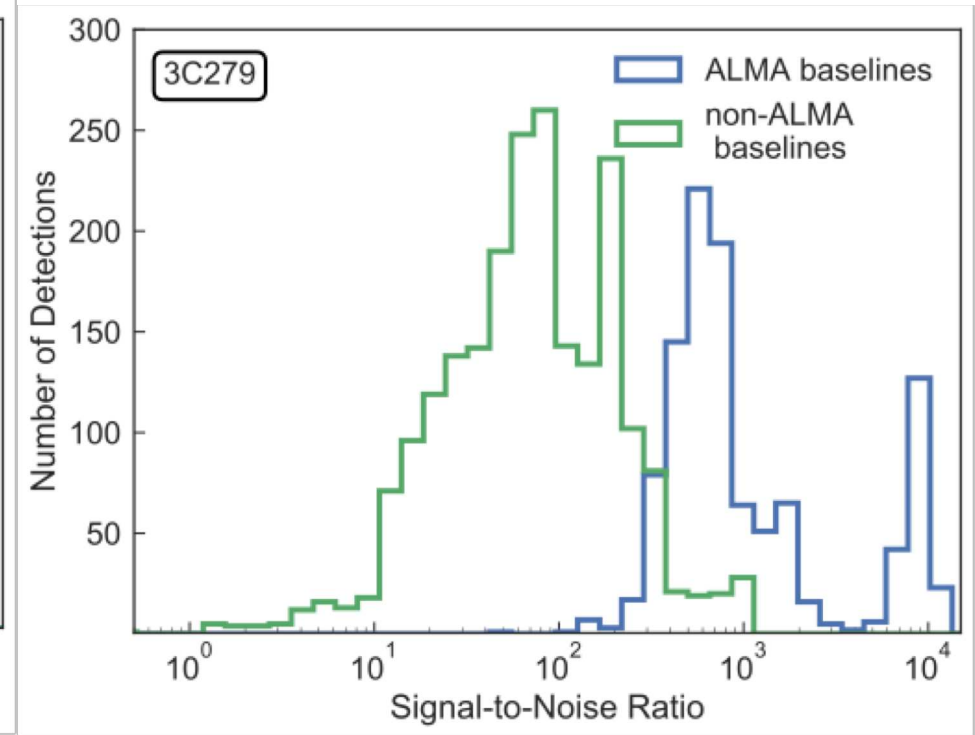
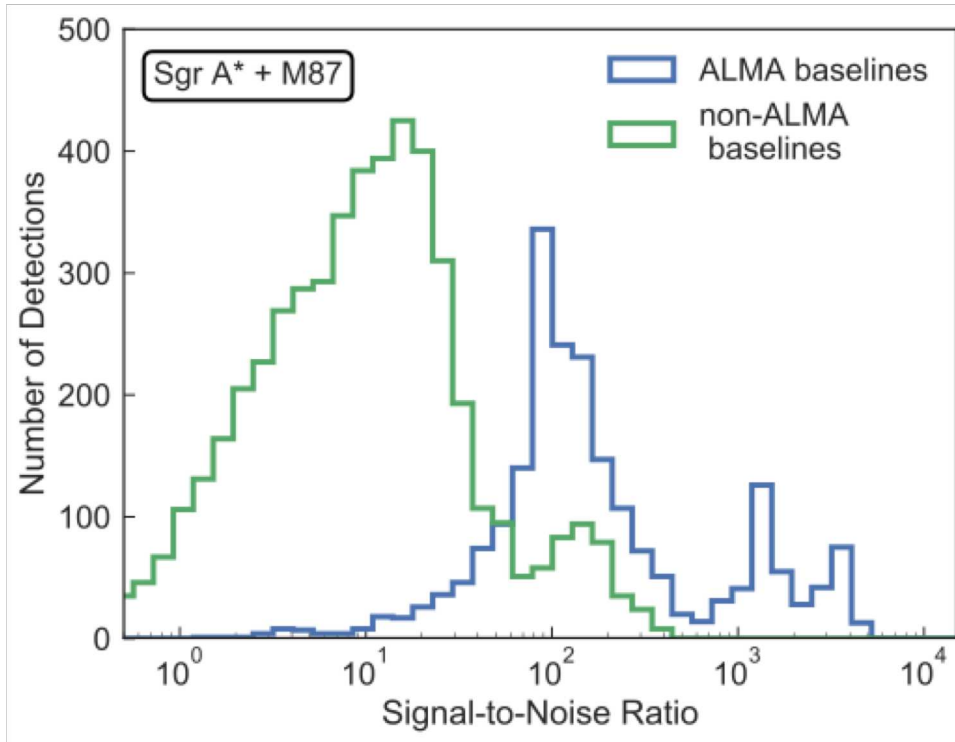


u-v Coverage with EHT 2017: M87

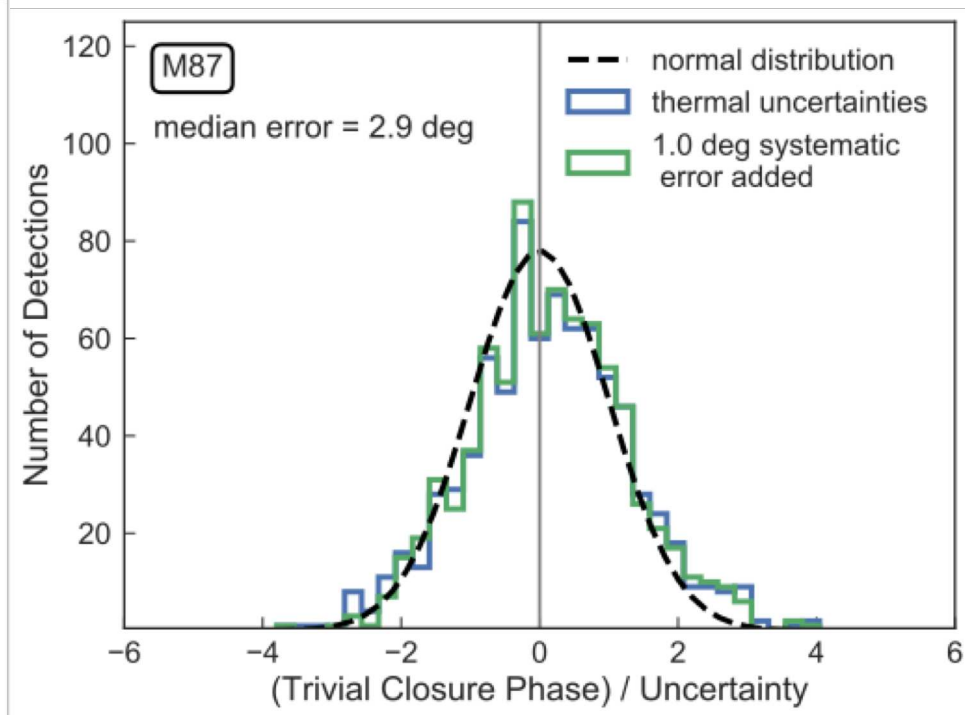
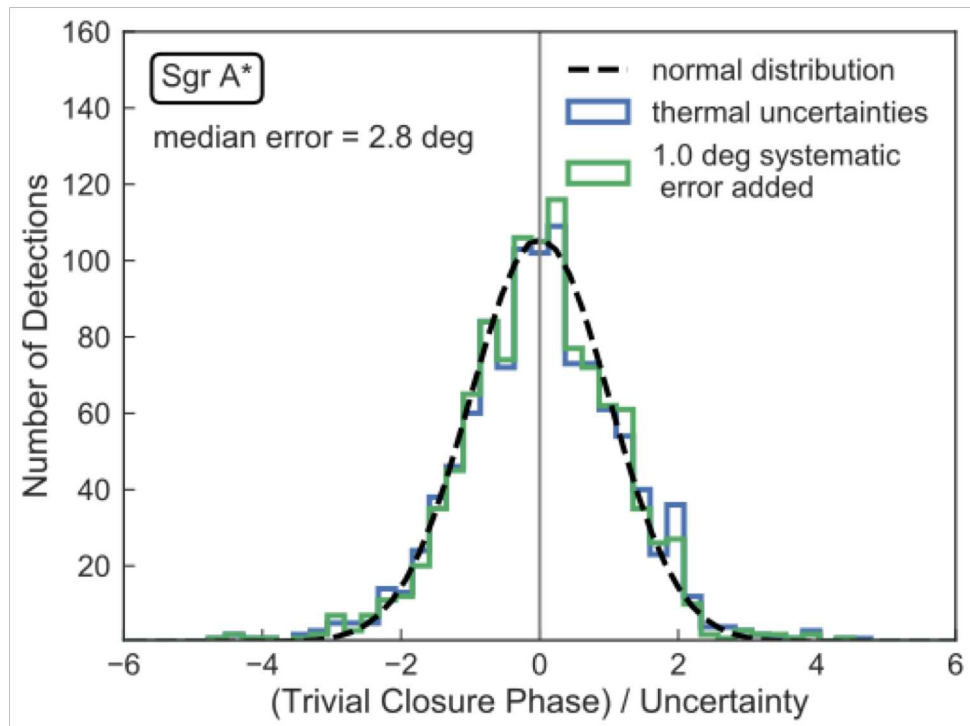
Calibration & Error Analysis WG



EHT2017: A Large Number of Highly Significant Detections

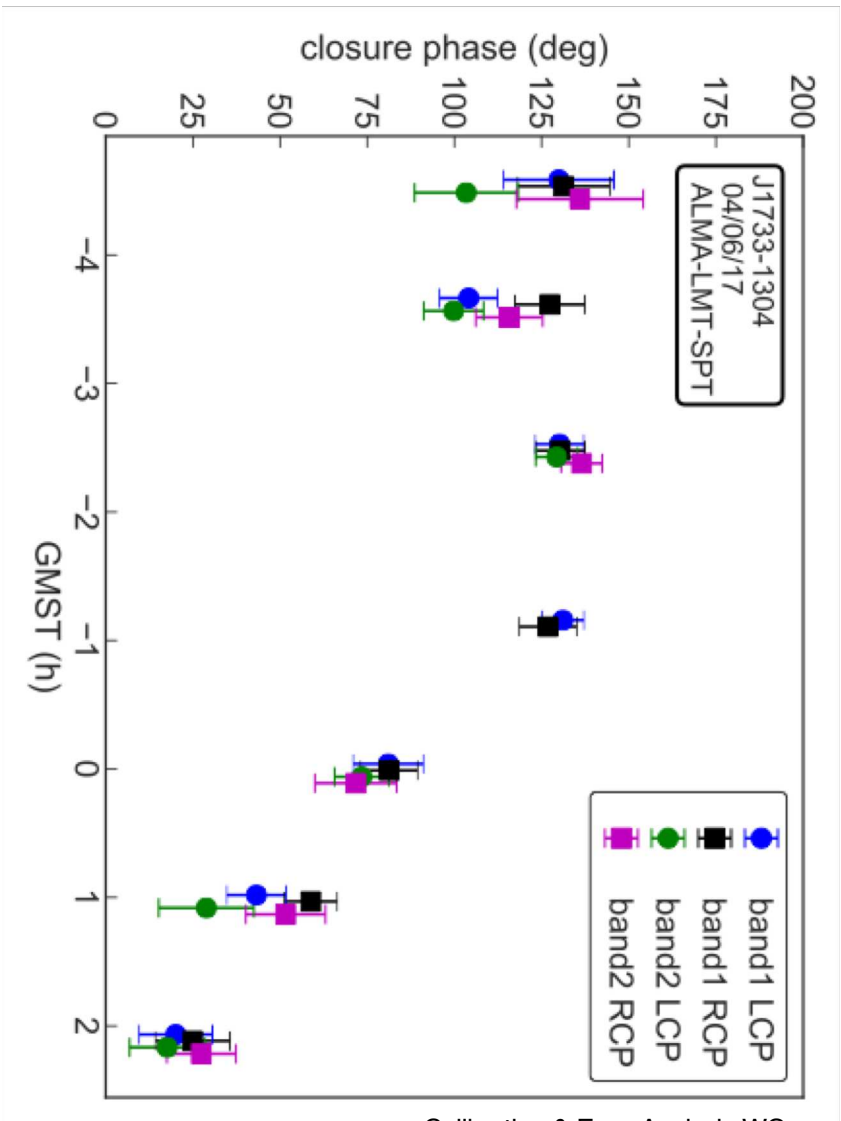


EHT2017: Quantifying and Understanding Measurement Uncertainties

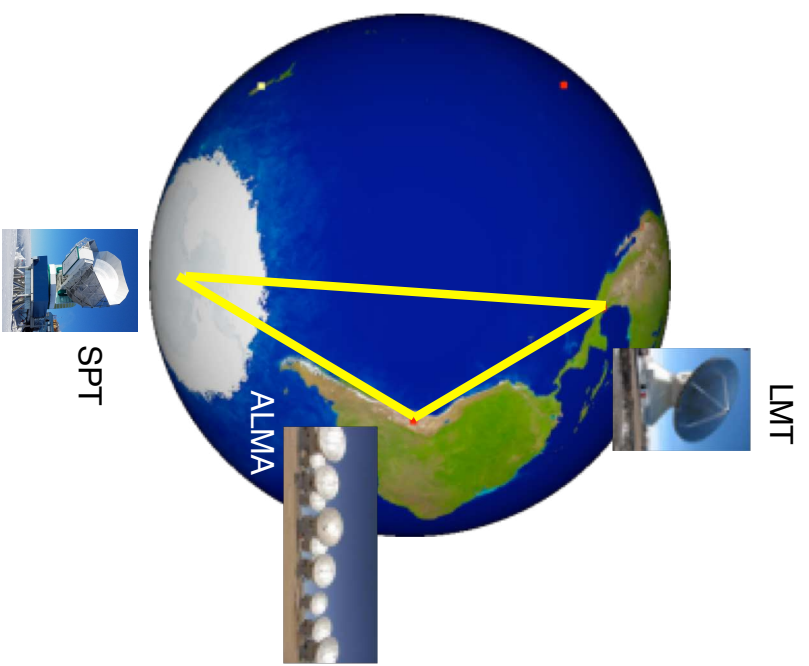


Closure phases along trivial triangles are consistent with zero, within thermal uncertainties

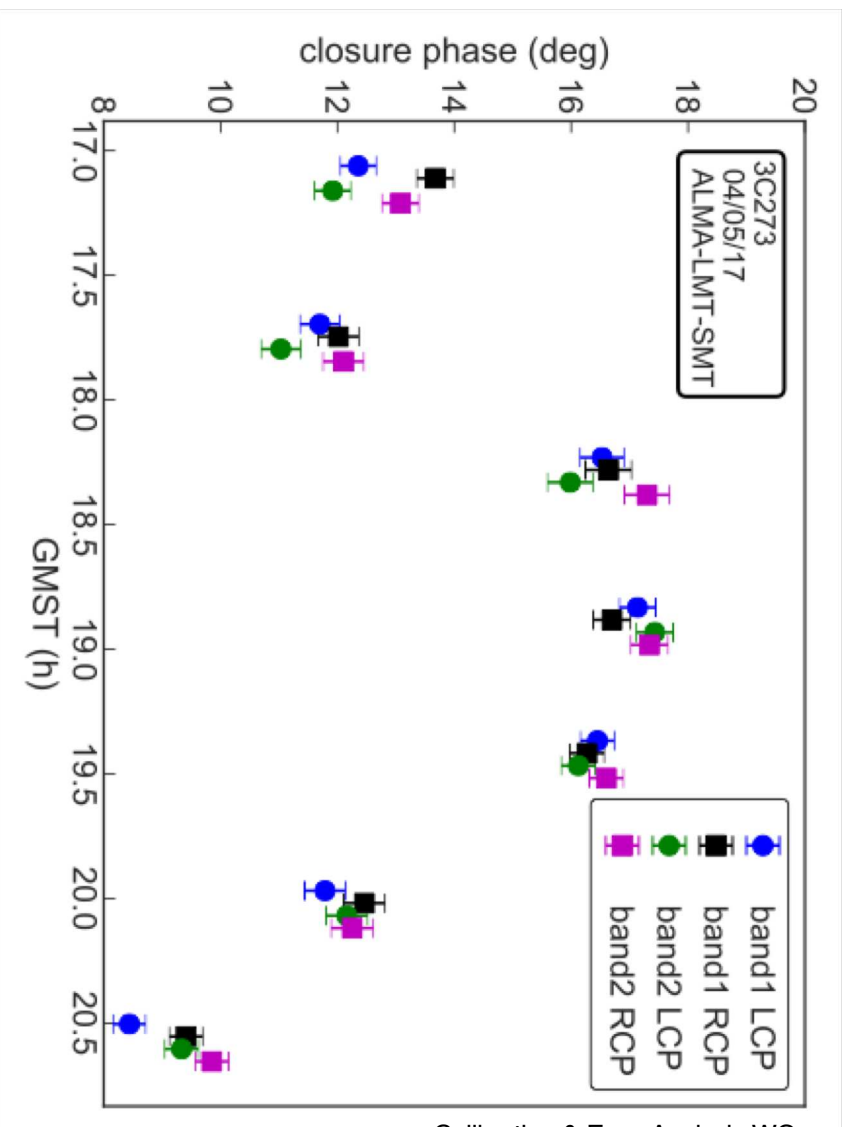
EHT2017: J1733-1304



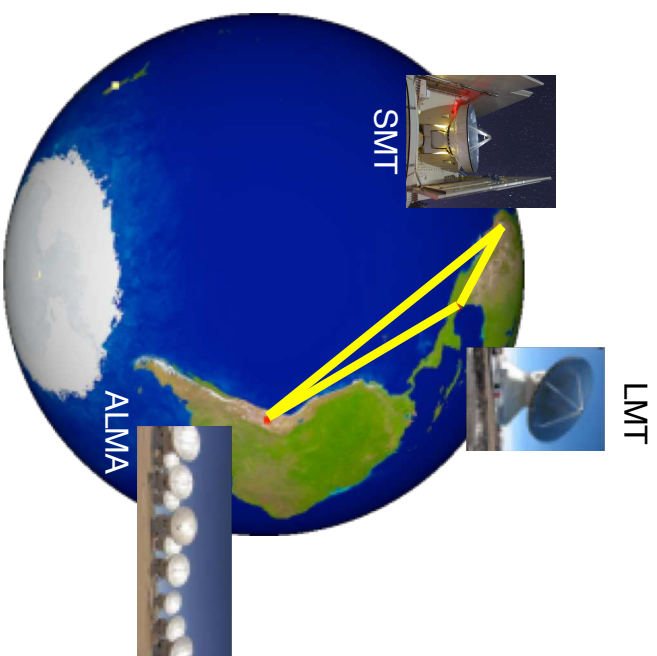
Calibration & Error Analysis WG



EHT2017: 3C273



Calibration & Error Analysis WG



The Event Horizon Telescope

- The highest resolution images of black holes
- Inclusion of ALMA and LMT is a leap in sensitivity and imaging quality
- 2017 data are excellent
- Extreme care is being taken in analysis and imaging
- *Big things to come in 2019 and beyond!*

Follow updates online:



<https://eventhorizontelescope.org>

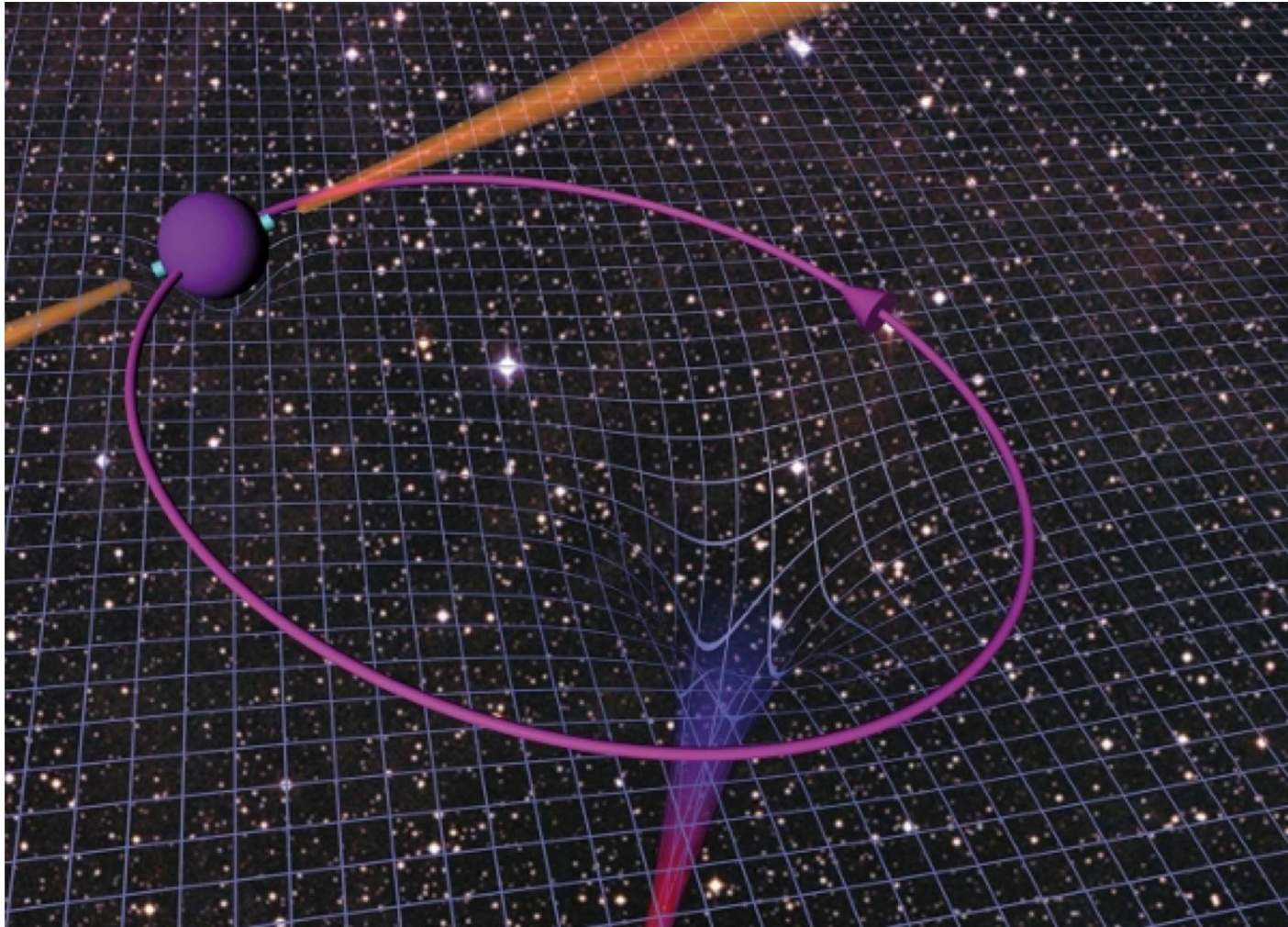


<https://twitter.com/ehtelelescope>



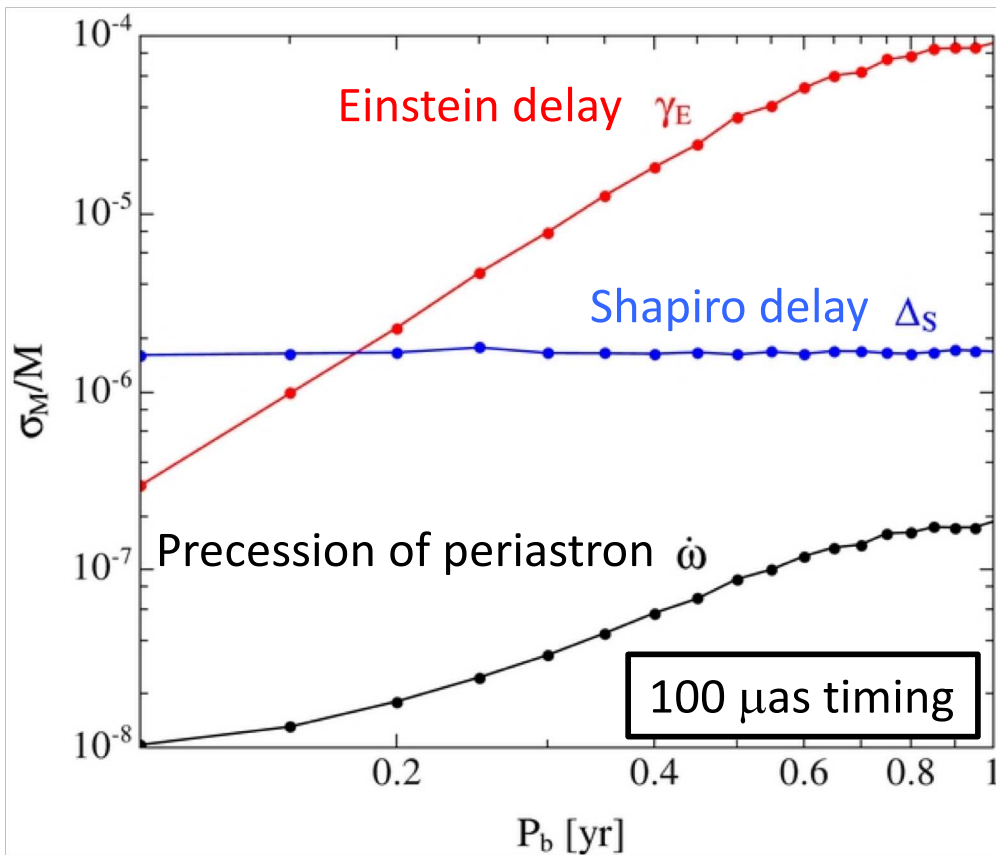
<https://www.facebook.com/ehtelelescope>

A Pulsar in Orbit Around a BH

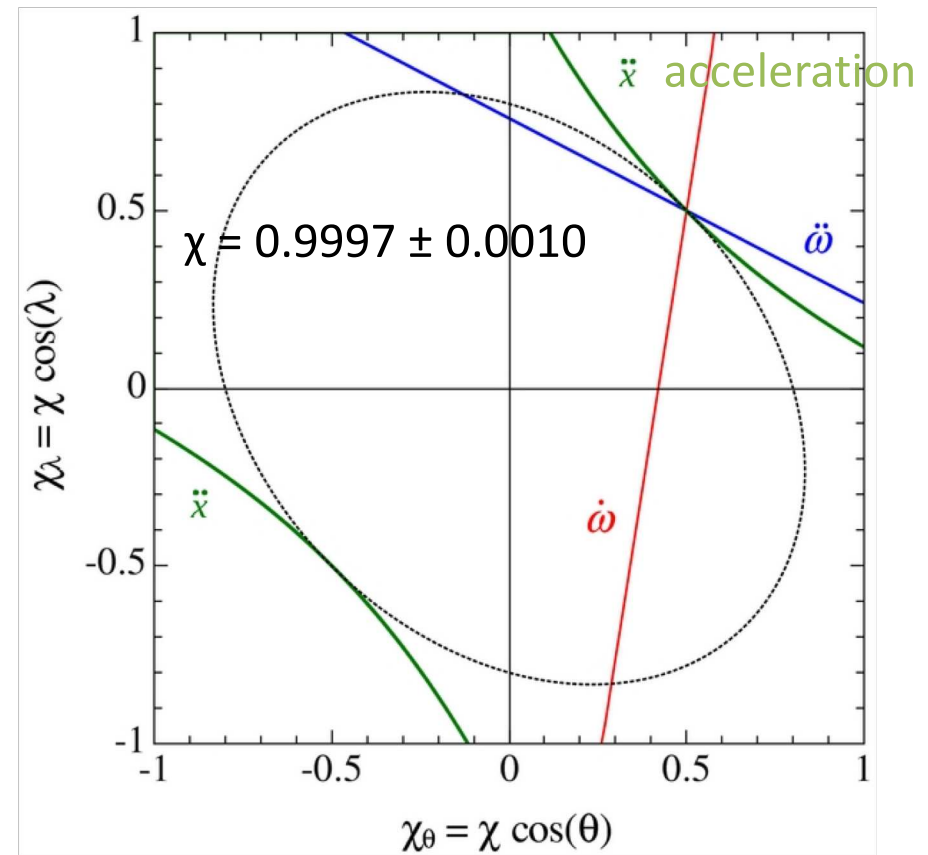


Using Pulsars to Measure Spacetime Around Sgr A*

Black Hole Mass



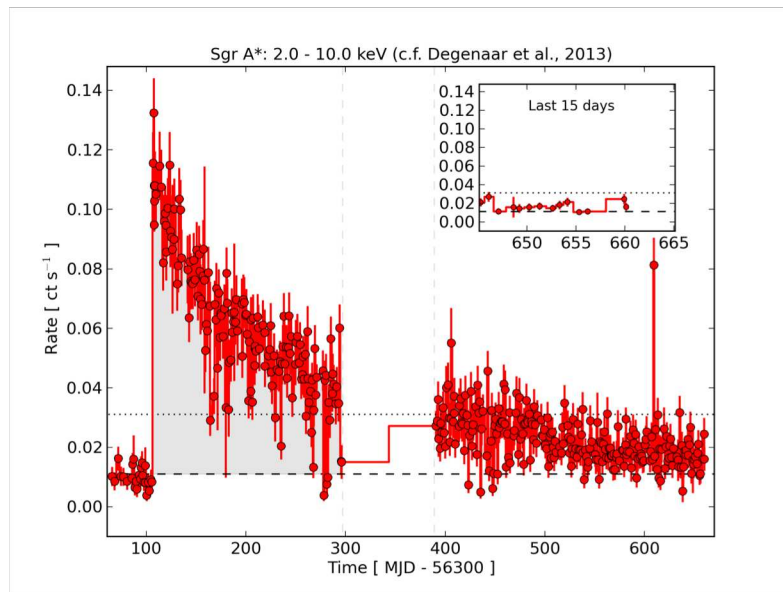
Black Hole Spin



Liu et al 2012

Galactic Center Magnetar Discovery

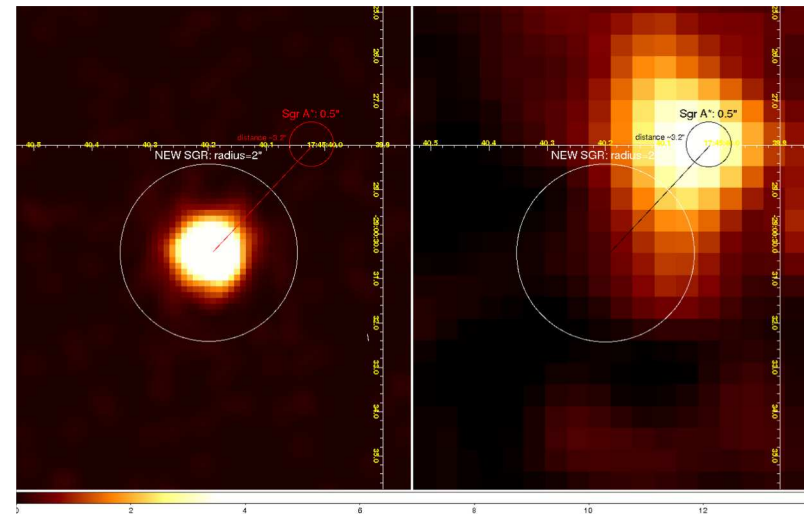
X-Ray Burst



Degenaar et al. 2013
Kennea et al. 2013

SGR J1745-29

X-ray Localization: ~2" to Sgr A*



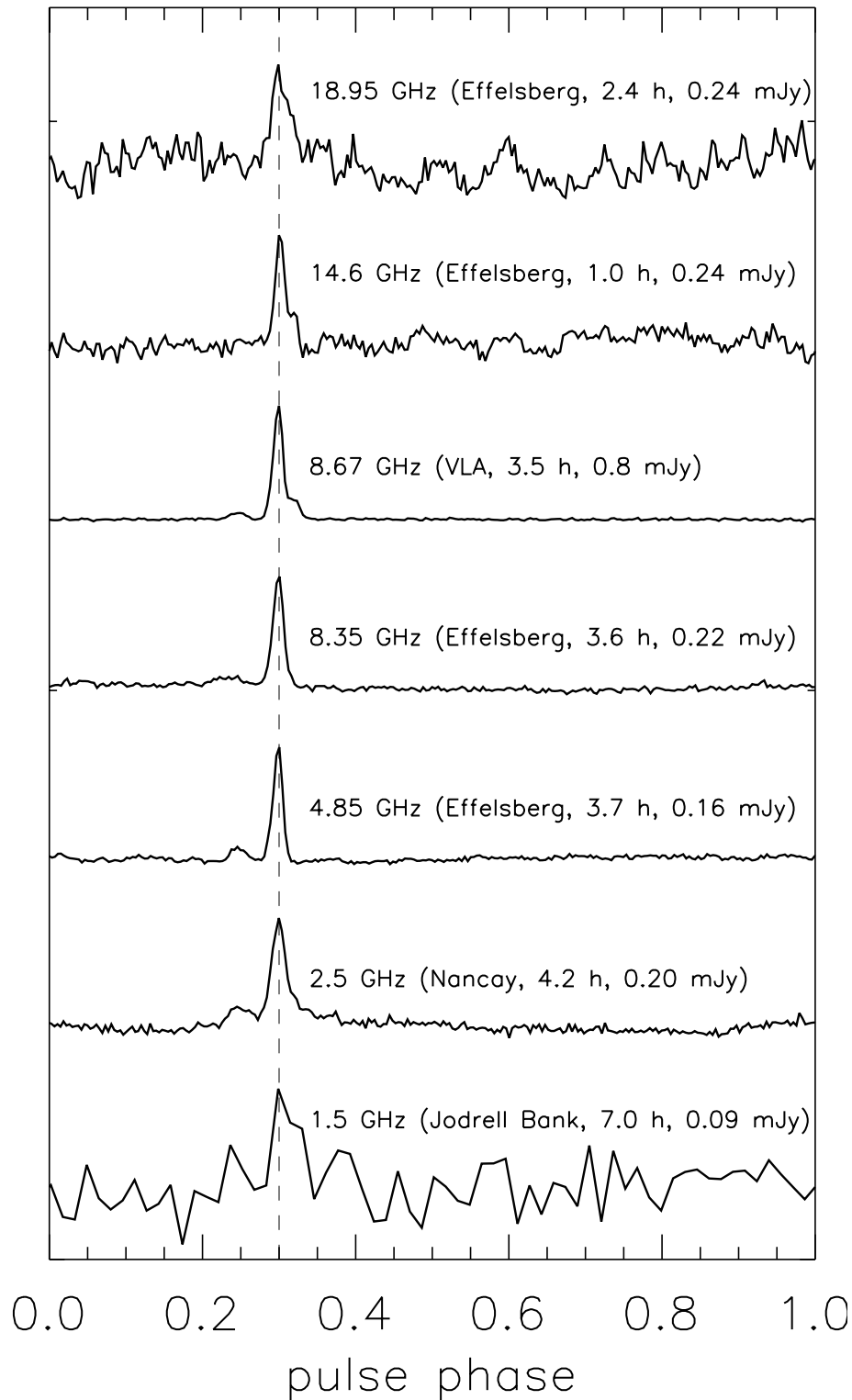
Rea et al. 2013

2" ~ 0.1 pc

Radio Detection

- $P = 3.76354676(2) \text{ s}$
- $P/\dot{P} \rightarrow B \sim 10^{14} \text{ G}$
- $T_{\text{spindown}} \sim 9000 \text{ yrs}$
- $DM = 1778 \pm 3 \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ pc}$
- $RM = -7 \times 10^4 \text{ rad m}^{-2}$
- Flux $\sim 0.2 - 1 \text{ mJy}$
- spectrum \sim flat
- Only 4 radio magnetars known – chance alignment is 10^{-8}

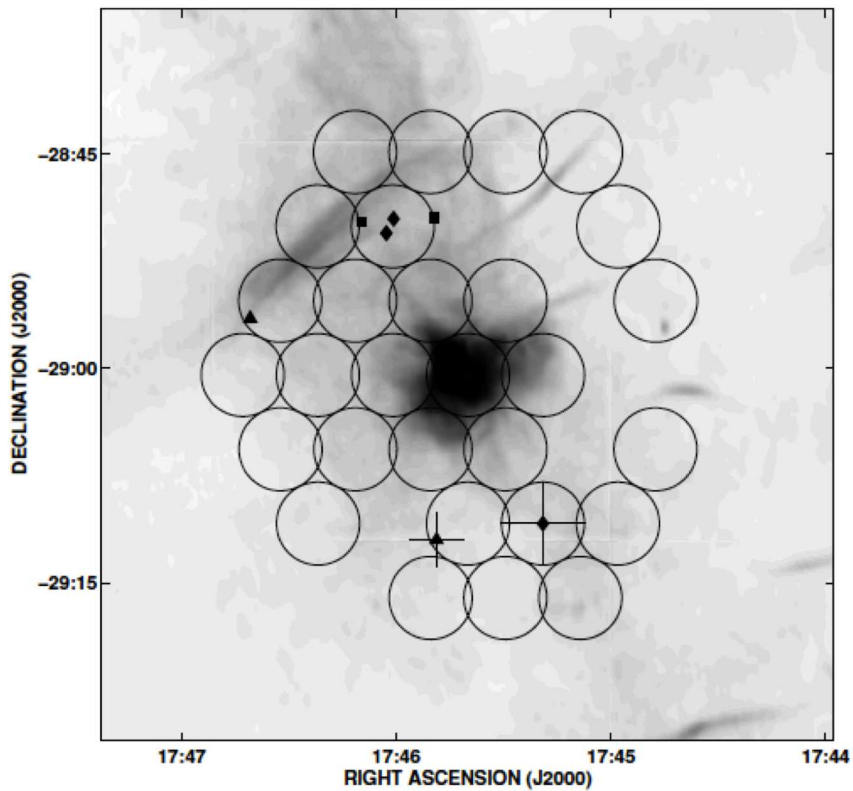
normalised flux



Eatough et al. 2013

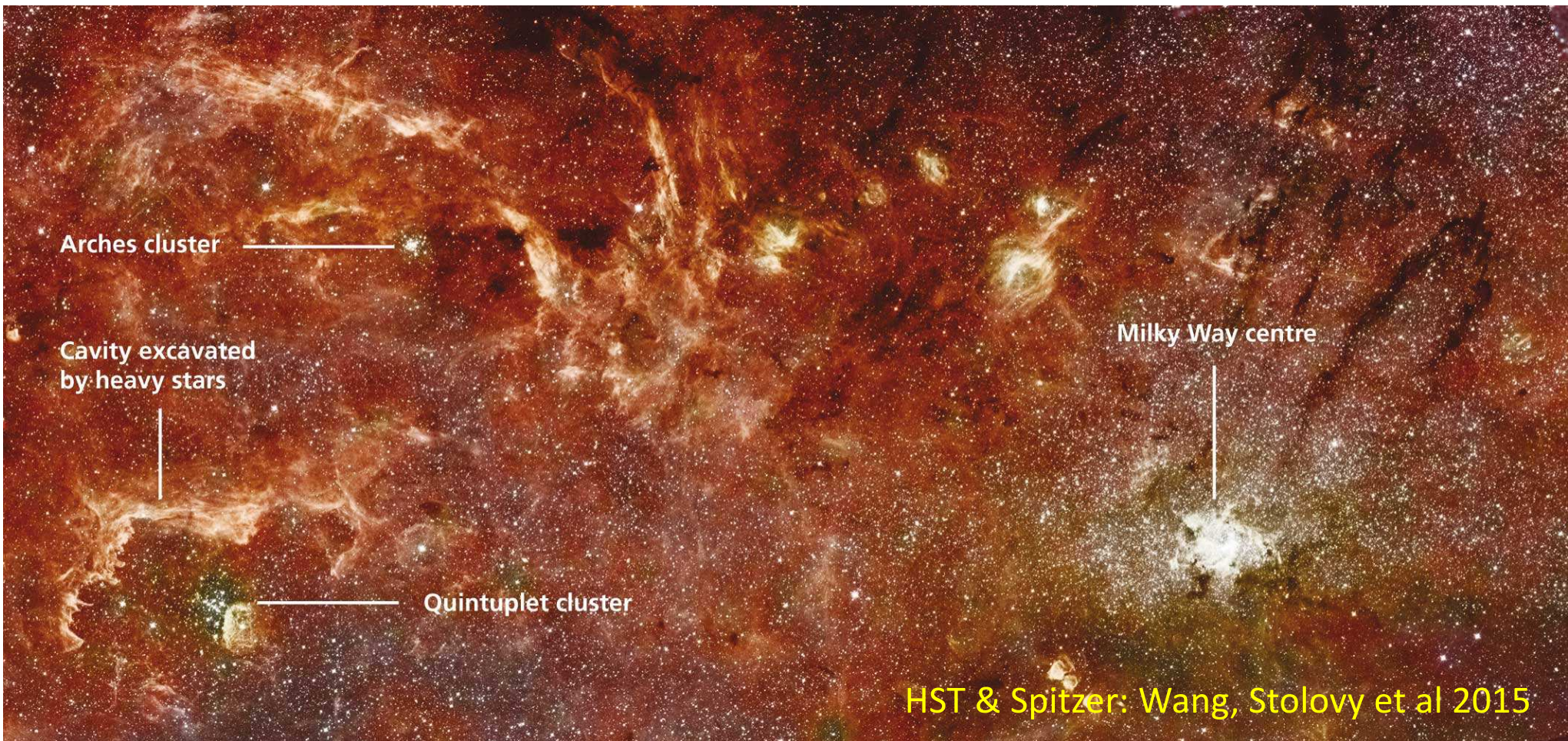
Shannon and Johnston 2013

Known GC Pulsars



PSR	P (ms)	B (10^{12} G)	DM (pc cm^{-3})	τ_{sc} (2 GHz; ms)
1746-2850I	1077	38	962	100
1746-2850II	1478	3	1456	145
1745-2910	982	---	1088	---
1746-2856	945	4	1168	---
1745-2912	187	---	1130	144

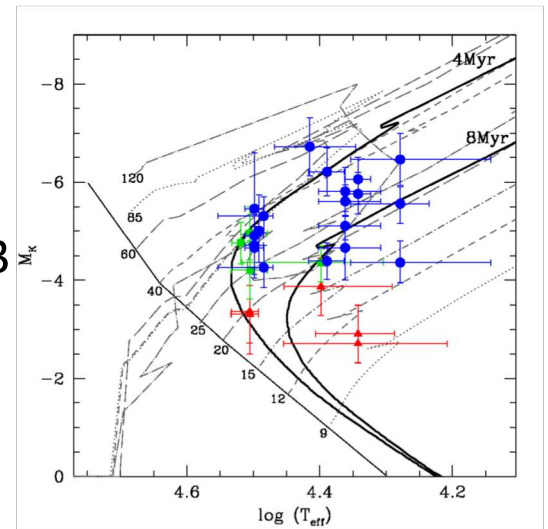
Johnston et al. 2006
Deneva et al. 2009



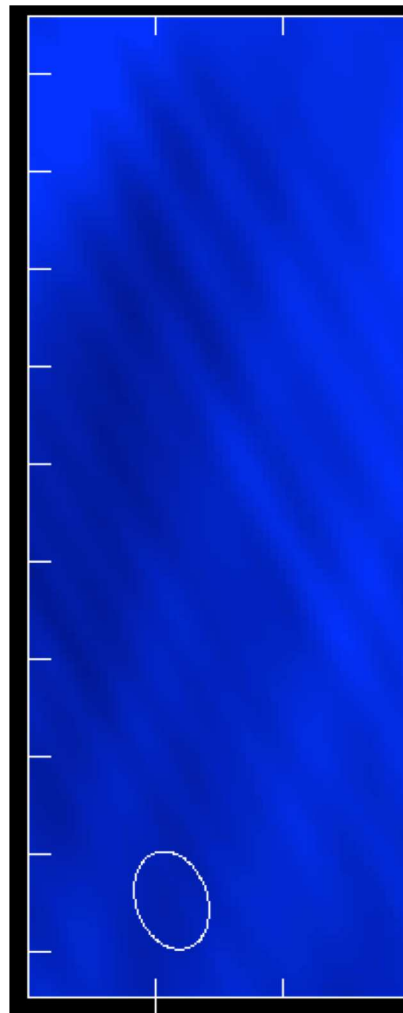
- WR+OB Stars
- $T \sim 2.5 - 5.8$ Myr
- $M \sim 10^4 M_{\text{sun}}$

Paumard et al 2006, Lu et al 2013

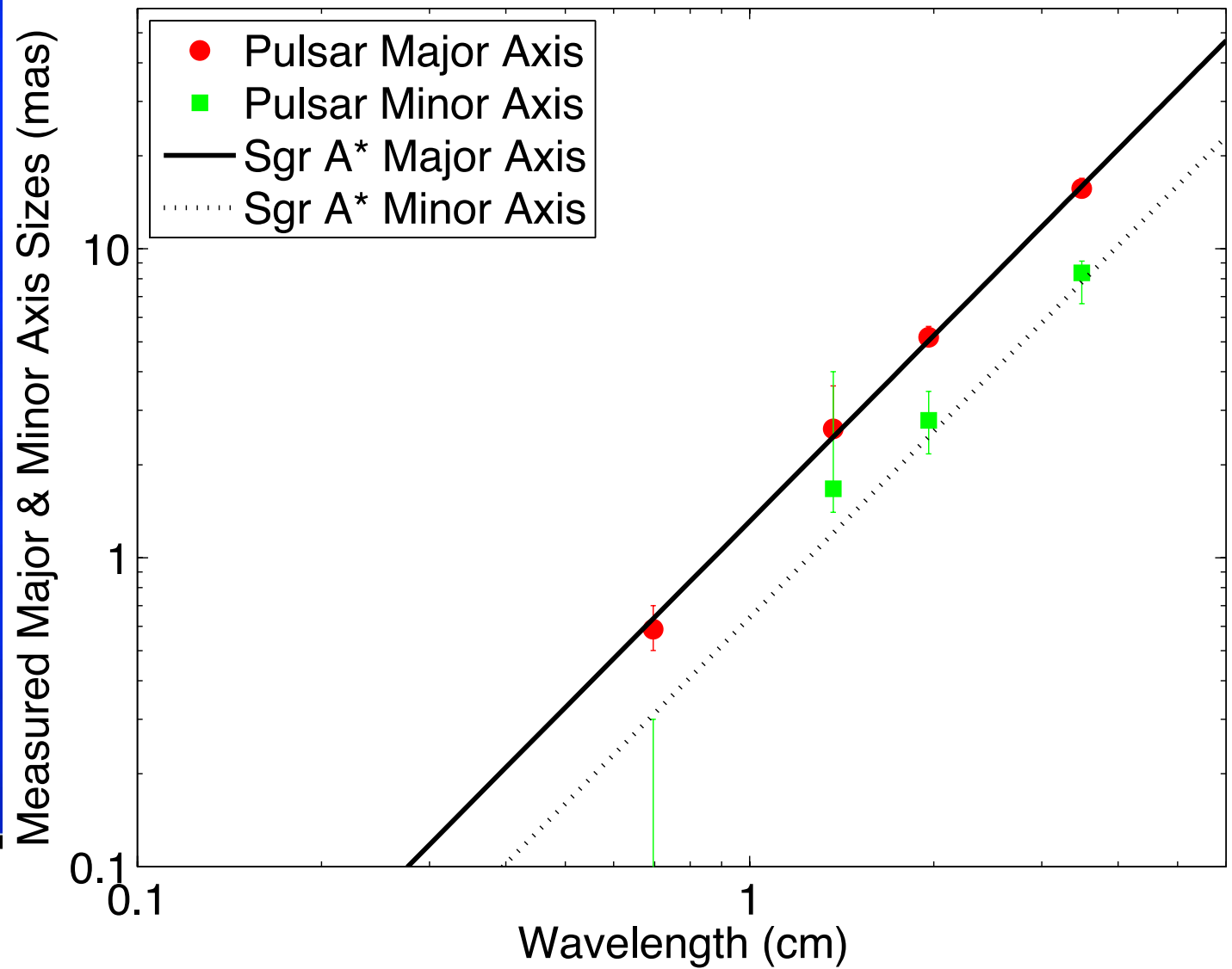
- 10^3 pulsars with $P < 100$ y
- Pfahl & Loeb 2004



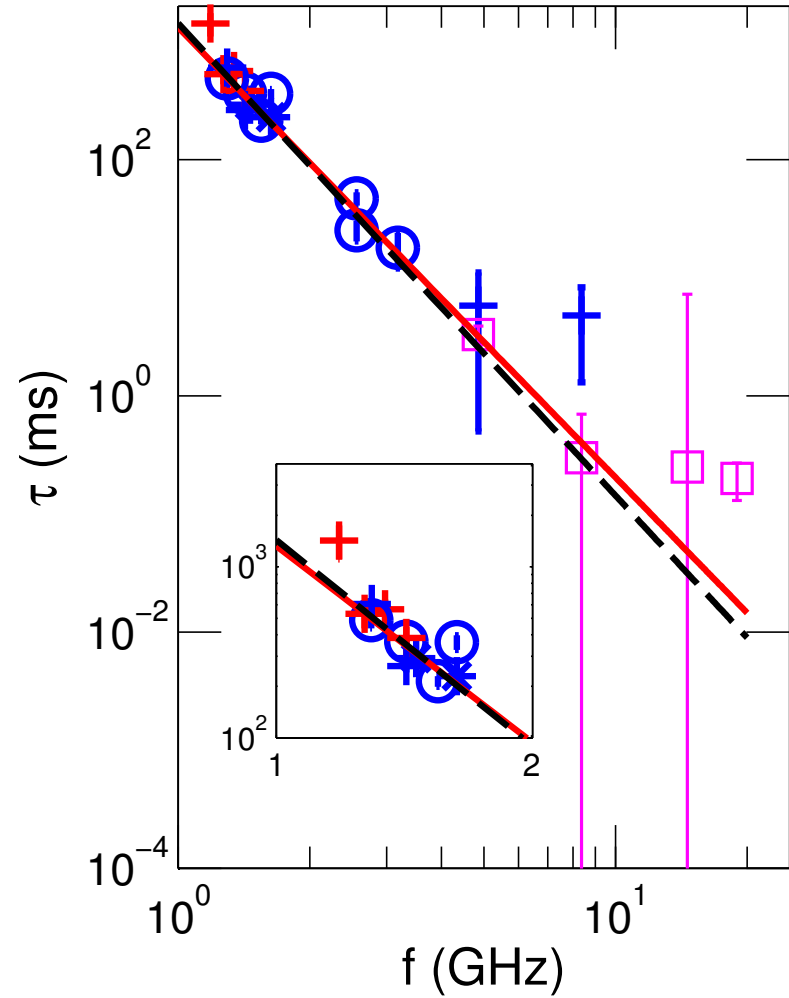
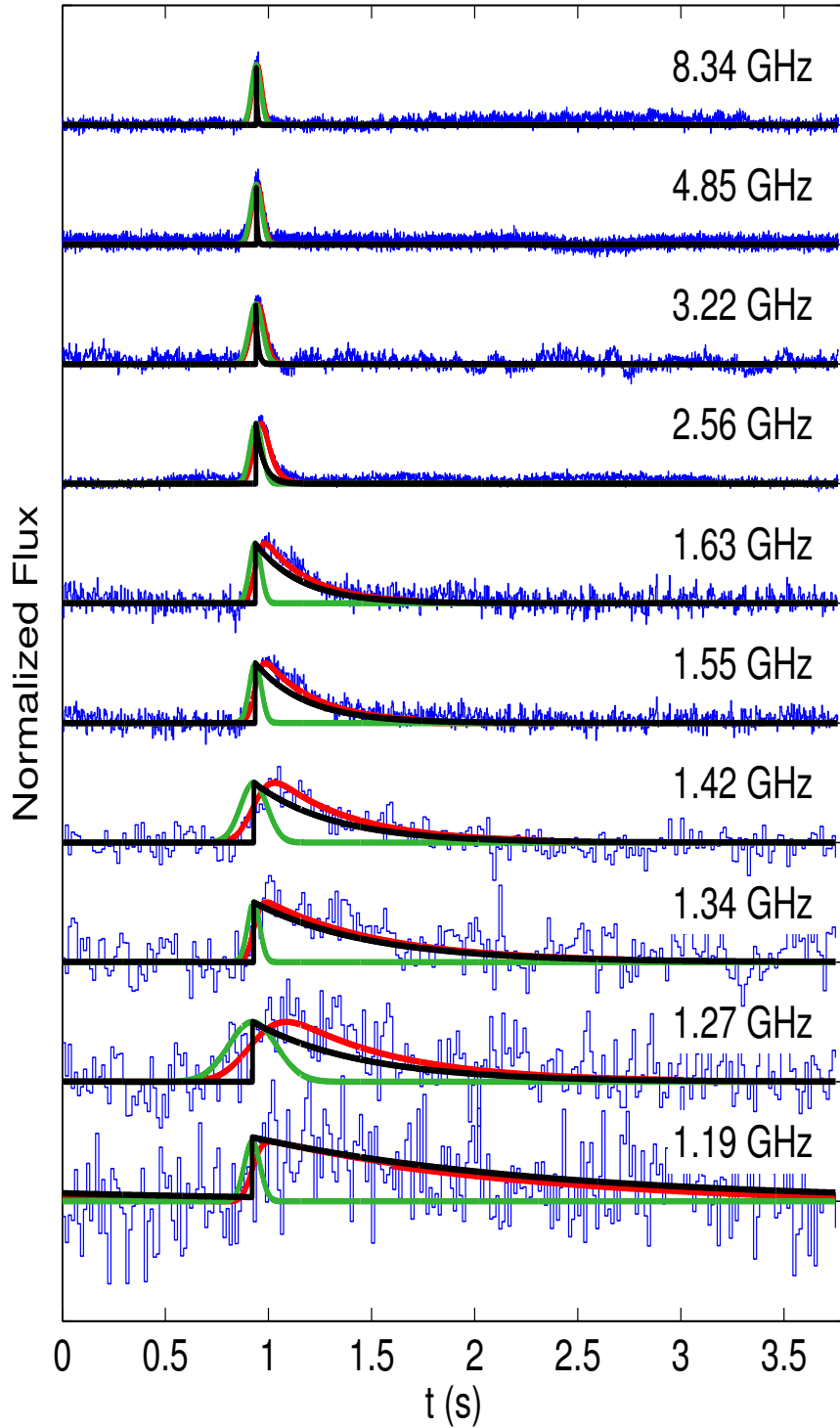
Angular Broadening of the Pulsar



Bower et al. 2014

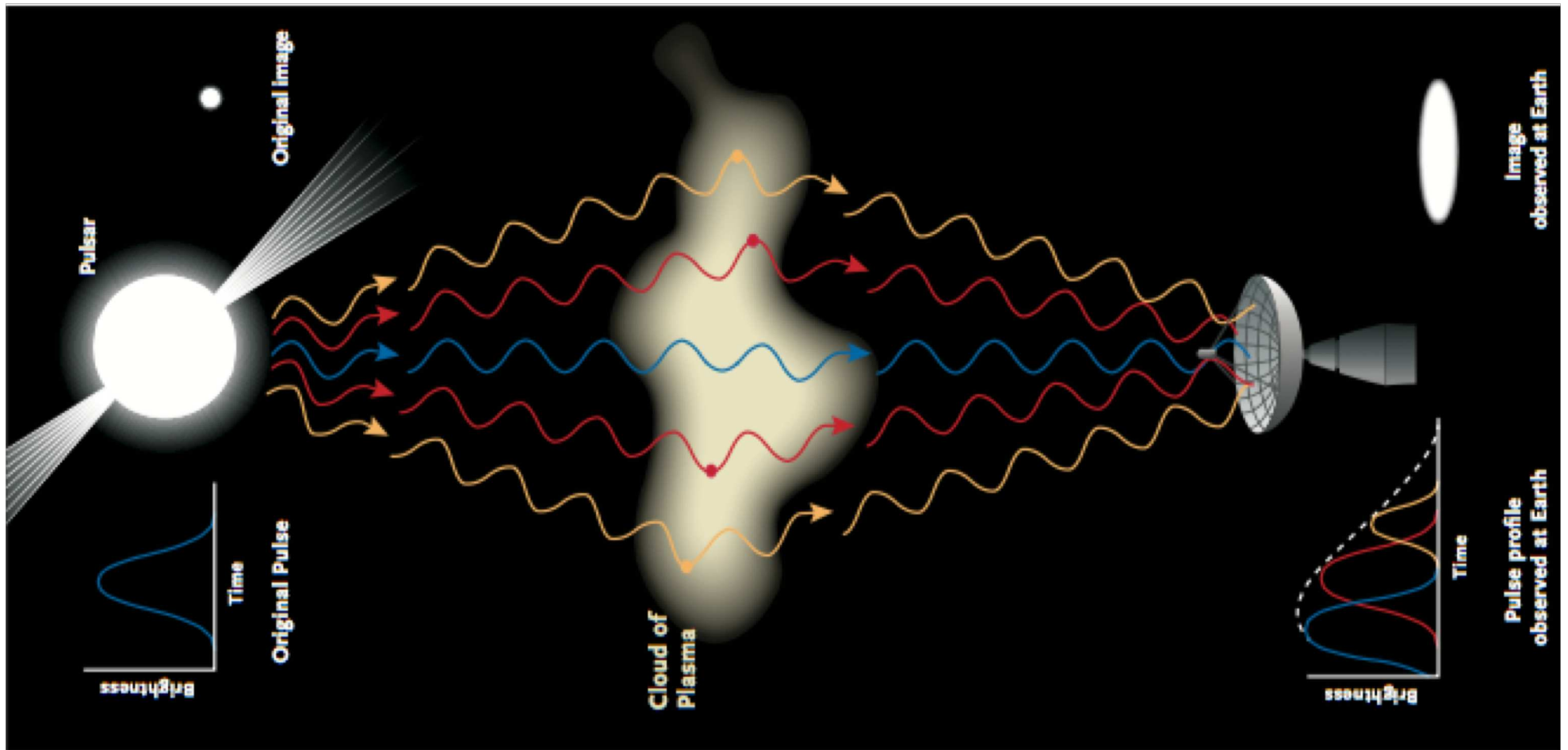


Temporal Scattering



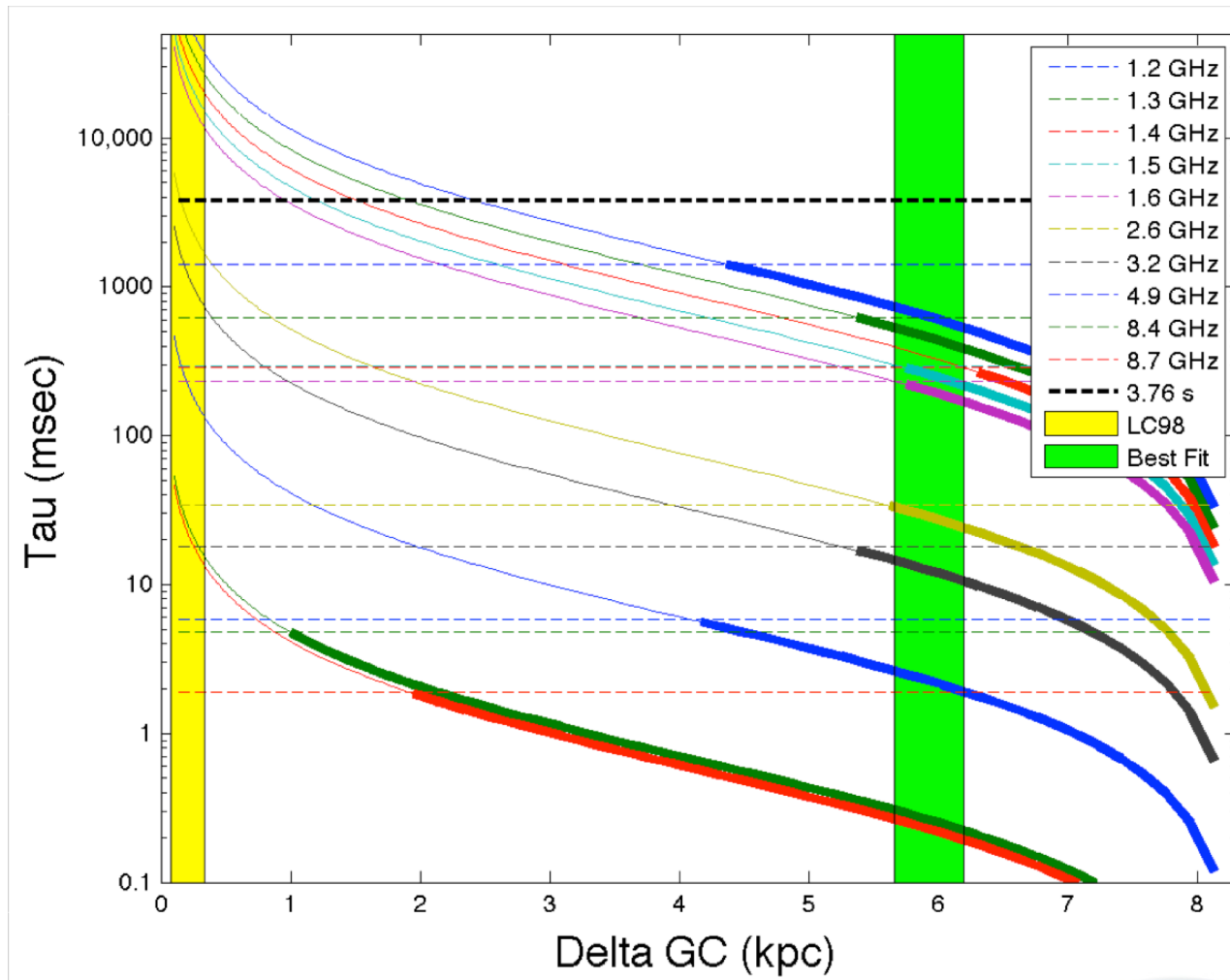
Spitler et al. 2014

Scattering Inhibits Imaging



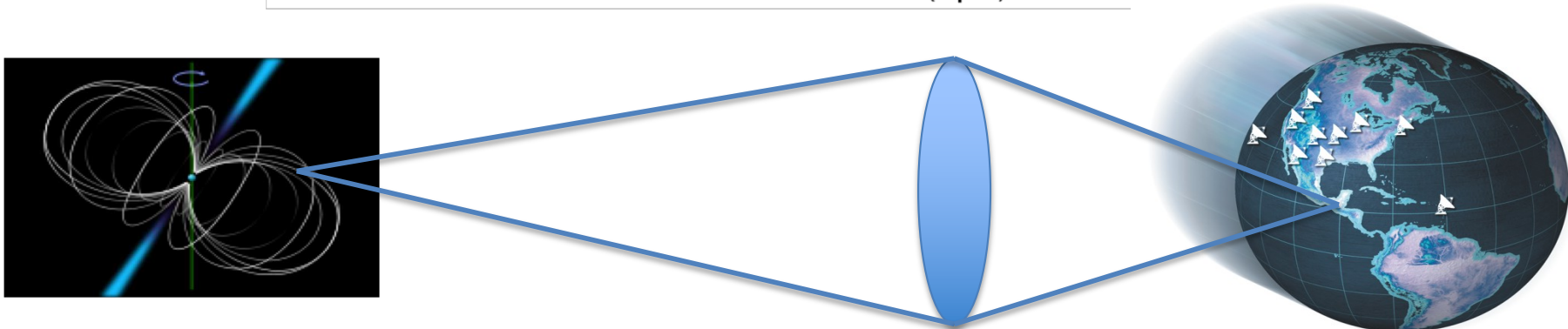
Haggard & Bower, Sky & Tel, 2016

A New Distance for the GC Scattering Screen

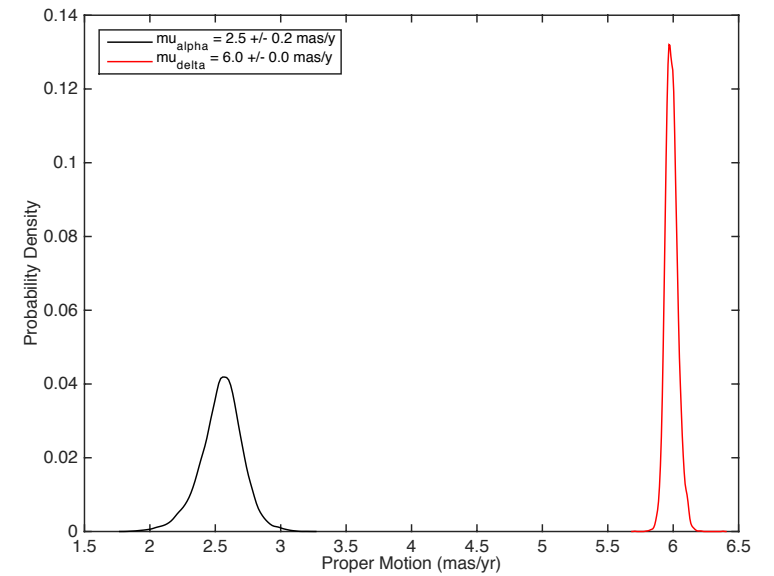
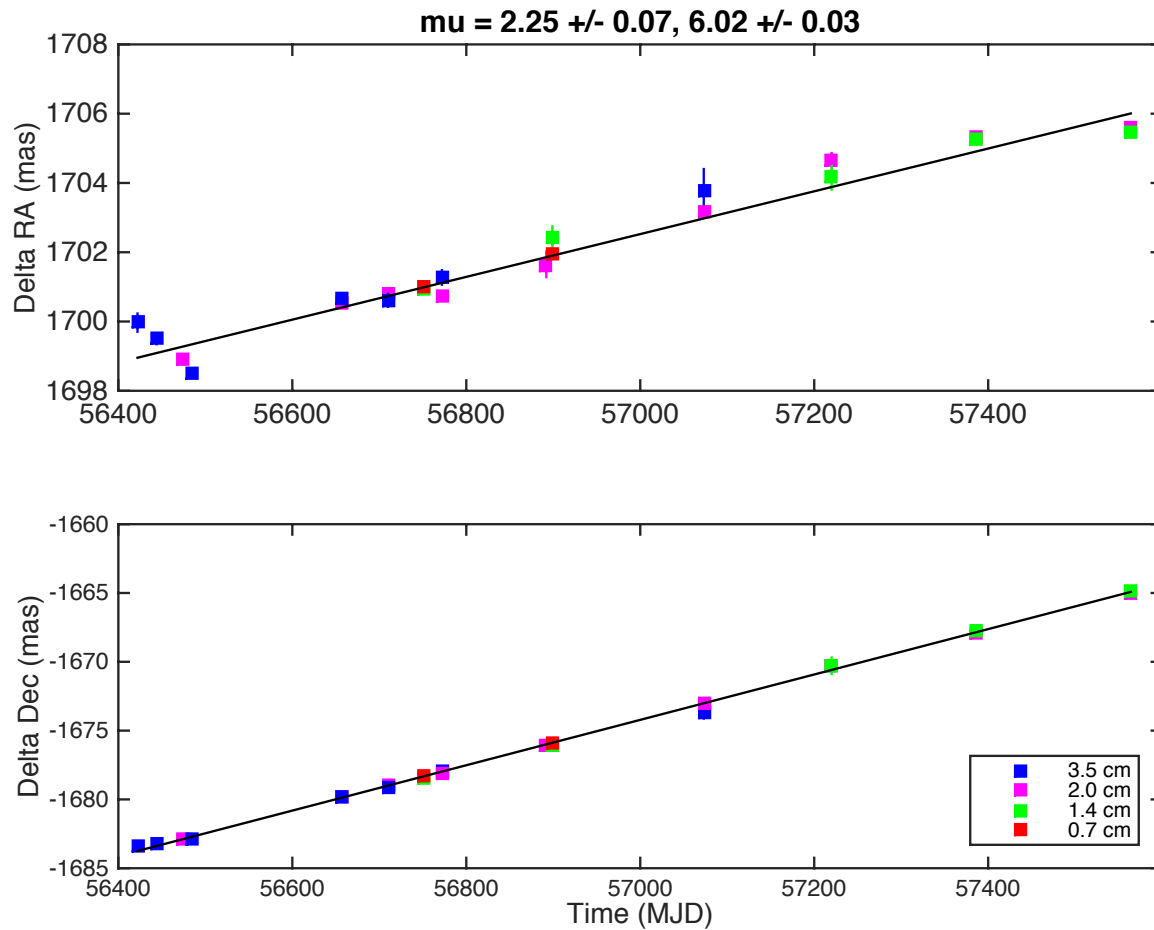


Alternate Solution:
Uniform
Distribution of
scatterers between
GC & Sun

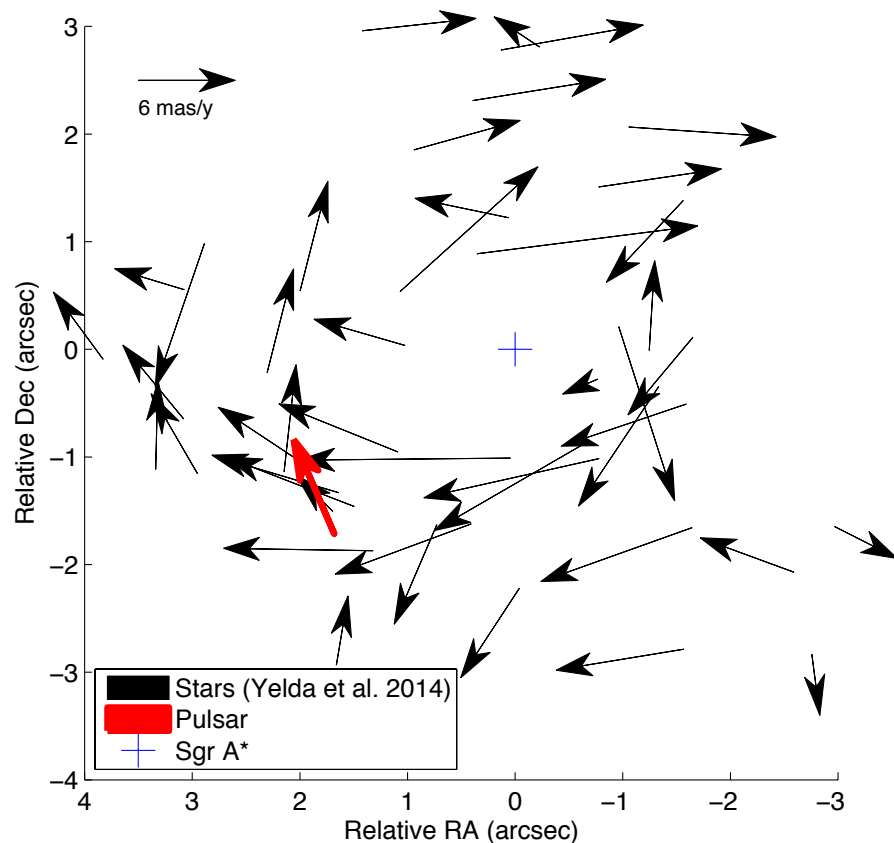
Bower et al. 2014



Astrometry of SGR J1745-29

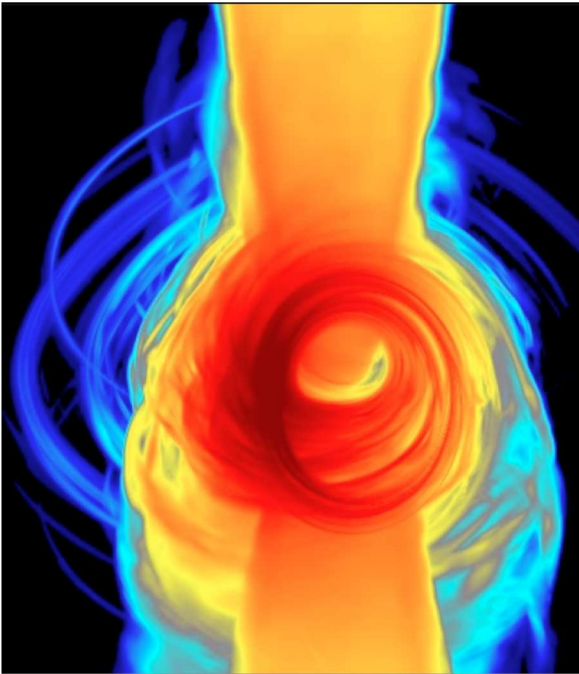


The GC Pulsar Likely Originates in the Clockwise Stellar Disk



- $V_{\text{proj}} = 240 \pm 3 \text{ km s}^{-1}$
- $R_{\text{proj}} = 0.097 \text{ pc}$
- $P > 700 \text{ y}$
- Acceleration measures $|z|$ and would conclusively demonstrate that the PSR is bound to Sgr A*

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