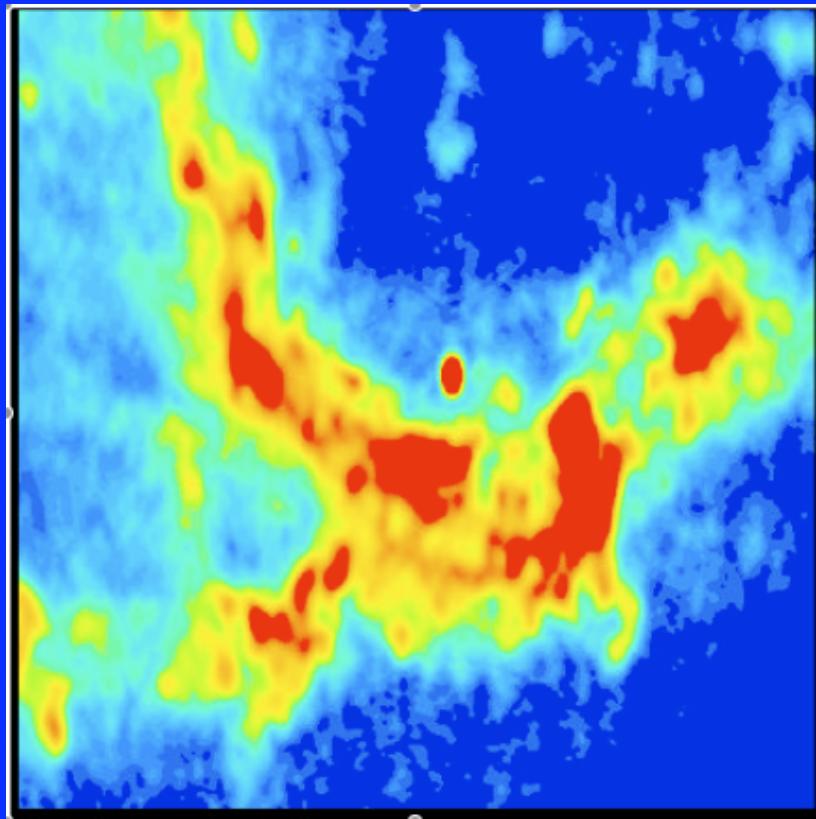
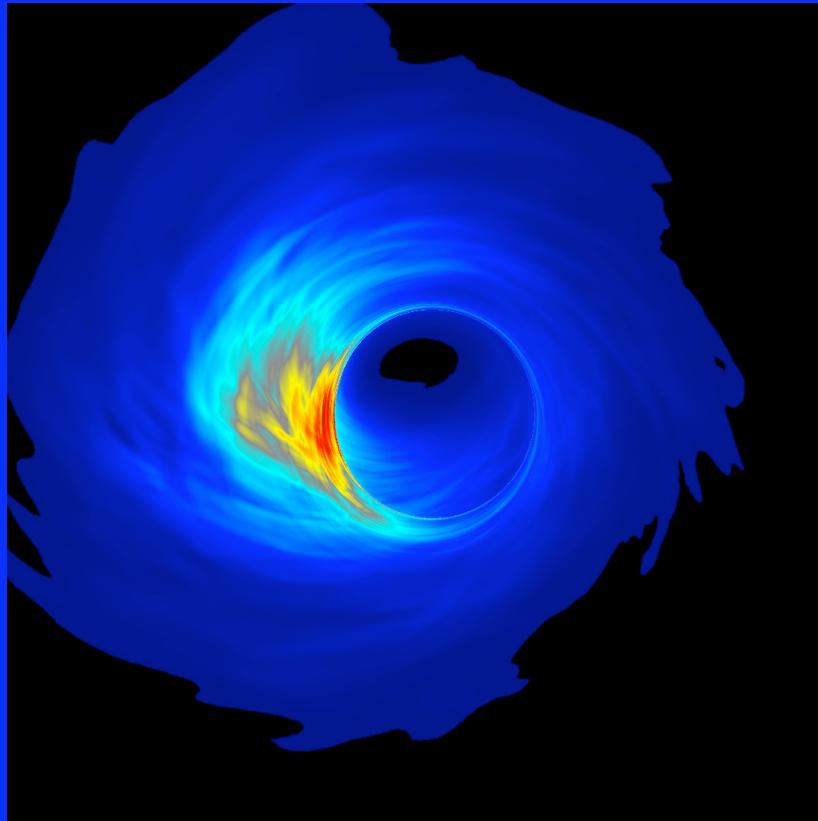


VLBI with the SMA: Observing an Event Horizon



Sheperd Doeleman
MIT Haystack Observatory

VLBI with the SMA: Observing an Event Horizon



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SgrA*: Best Case for a SMBH

• SgrA* is a supermassive black hole candidate at the center of the Sagittarius A* galaxy.

• It has a mass of approximately $4 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$.

• It is located at a distance of about 26,000 light-years from Earth.

• It is surrounded by a dense cloud of gas and dust.

• It is a source of intense radio and X-ray emission.

• It is a candidate for a supermassive black hole because it has a very strong gravitational pull.

• It is also a candidate for a supermassive black hole because it has a very high density.

• It is also a candidate for a supermassive black hole because it has a very high temperature.

• It is also a candidate for a supermassive black hole because it has a very high luminosity.

• It is also a candidate for a supermassive black hole because it has a very high mass.

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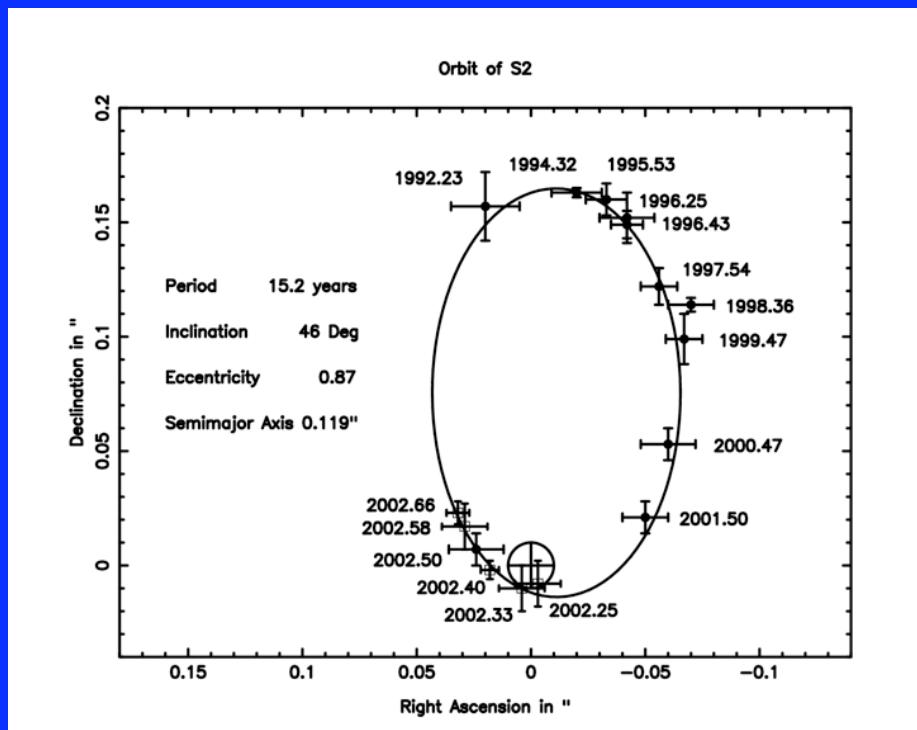
• It is also a candidate for a supermassive black hole because it has a very high temperature.

• It is also a candidate for a supermassive black hole because it has a very high luminosity.

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SgrA*: Best Case for a SMBH

- Stellar orbits approaching within 45 AU.



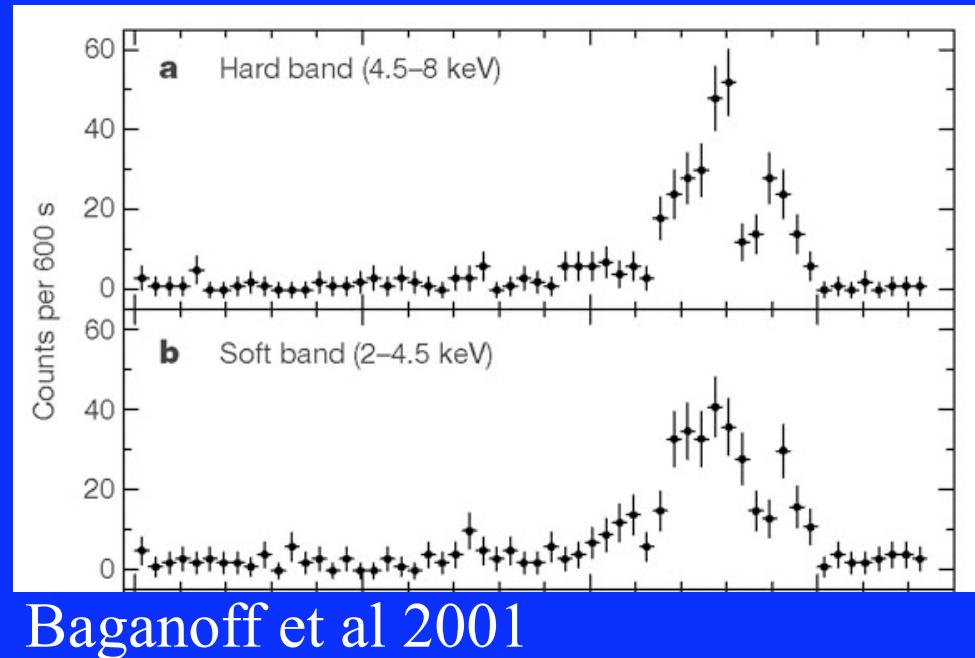
Schoedel et al 2002

SgrA*: Best Case for a SMBH

- Stellar orbits approaching within 45 AU.
- Proper motions < 1km/s: $M > 10^5 M_{\odot}$
(Backer & Sramek 1999, Reid & Brunthaler 2004)

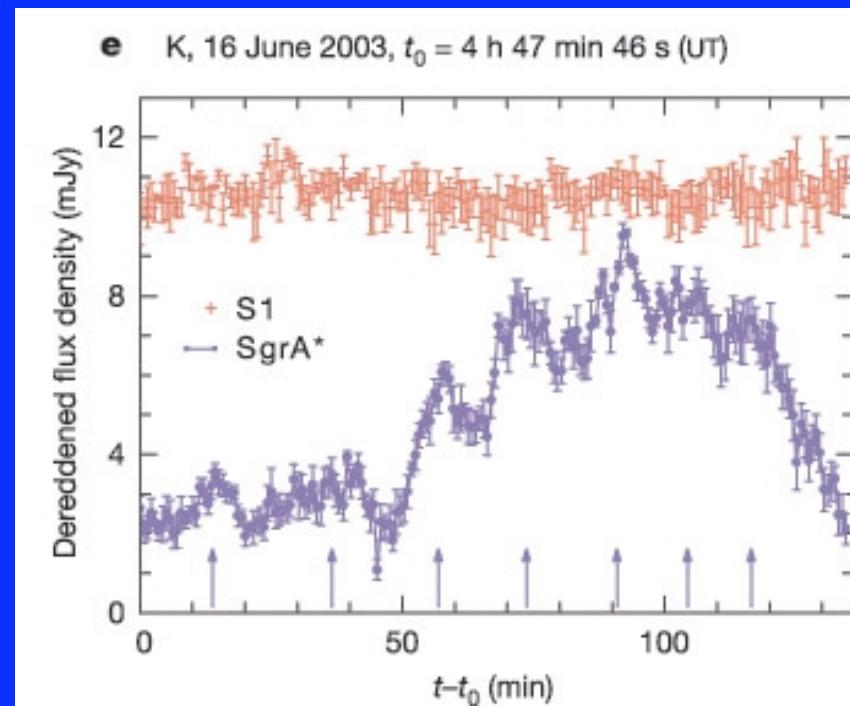
SgrA*: Best Case for a SMBH

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- Short time scale X-ray flares (300 sec rise).



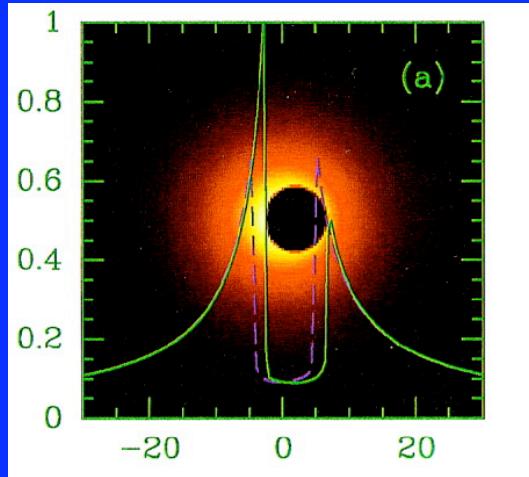
SgrA*: Best Case for a SMBH

- Stellar orbits approaching within 45 AU.
- Proper motions < 1km/s: $M > 10^5 M_{\odot}$ (Backer & Sramek 1999, Reid & Brunthaler 2004)
- Short time scale X-ray flares (300 sec rise).
- IF flares with modulation ($a > 0$).

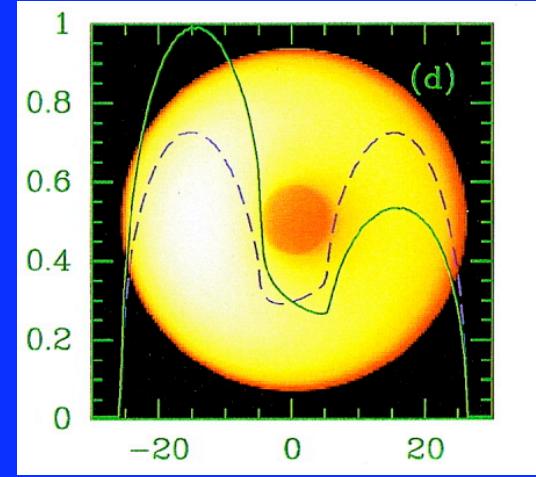


VLT: Genzel et al 2003

Resolving Rsch-scale structures



Spinning ($a=1$)

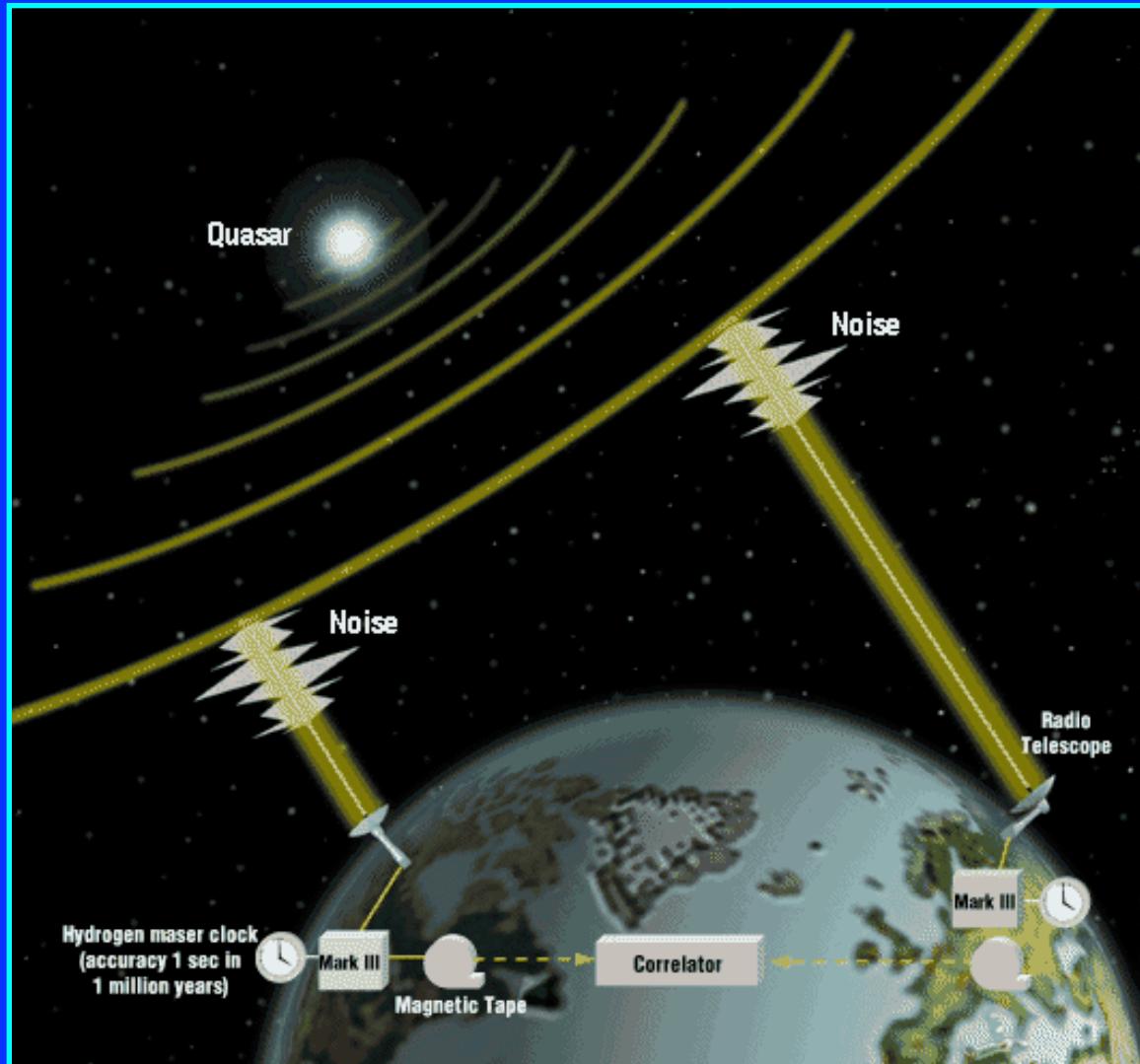


Non-spinning ($a=0$)

Falcke
Melia
Agol

- SgrA* has the largest apparent Schwarzschild radius of any BH candidate.
- $R_{\text{sch}} = 10 \mu\text{as}$
- Shadow = 5.2 R_{sch} (non-spinning)
= 4.5 R_{sch} (maximally spinning)

Short Wavelength VLBI



Resolution:

$$\lambda/D \text{ (cm)} \sim 0.5 \text{ mas}$$

$$\lambda/D \text{ (1.3mm)} \sim 30 \mu\text{as}$$

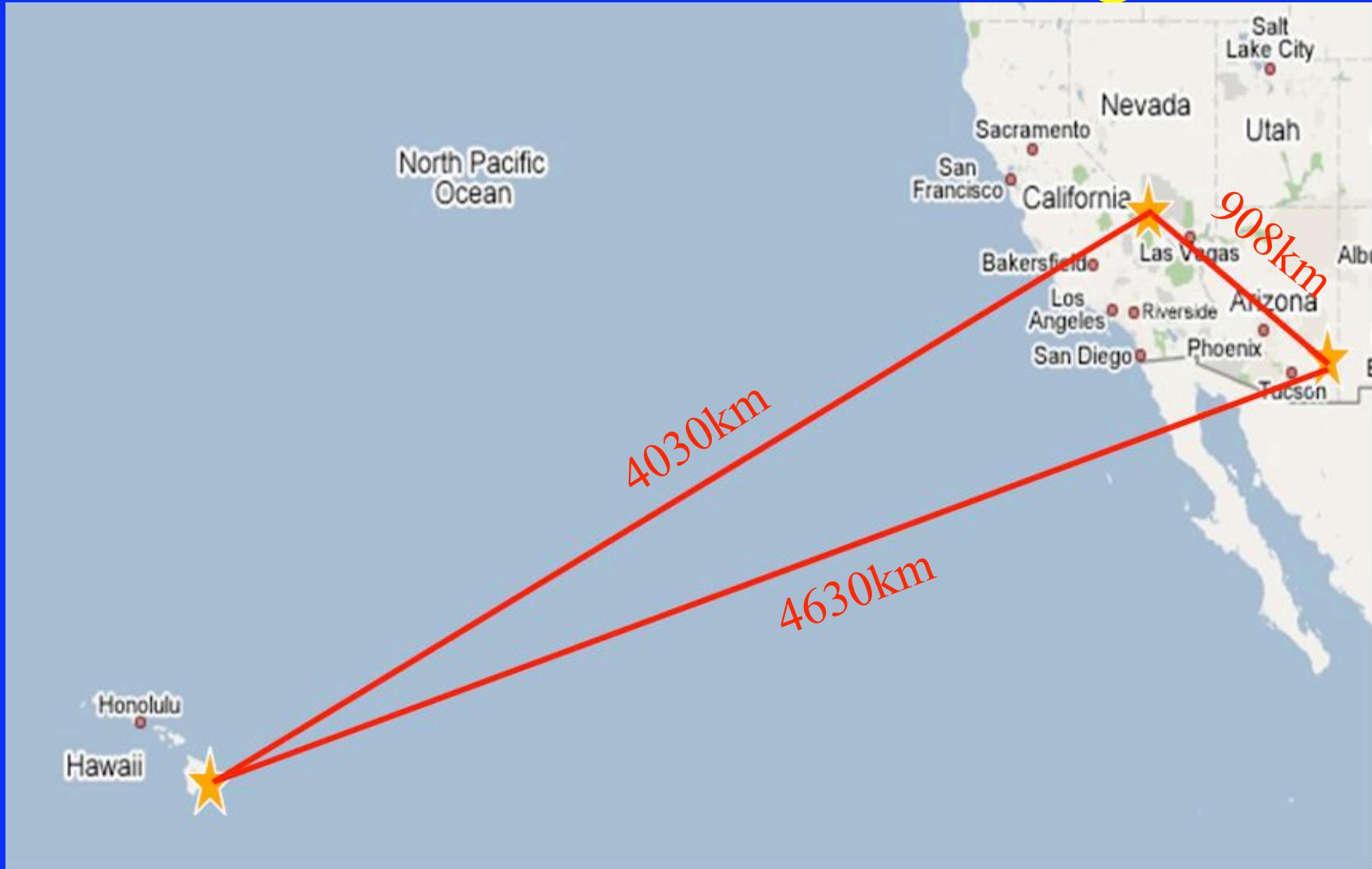
$$\lambda/D \text{ (0.8mm)} \sim 20 \mu\text{as}$$

ISM Scattering:

$$\Theta_{\text{scat}} \sim \lambda^2$$

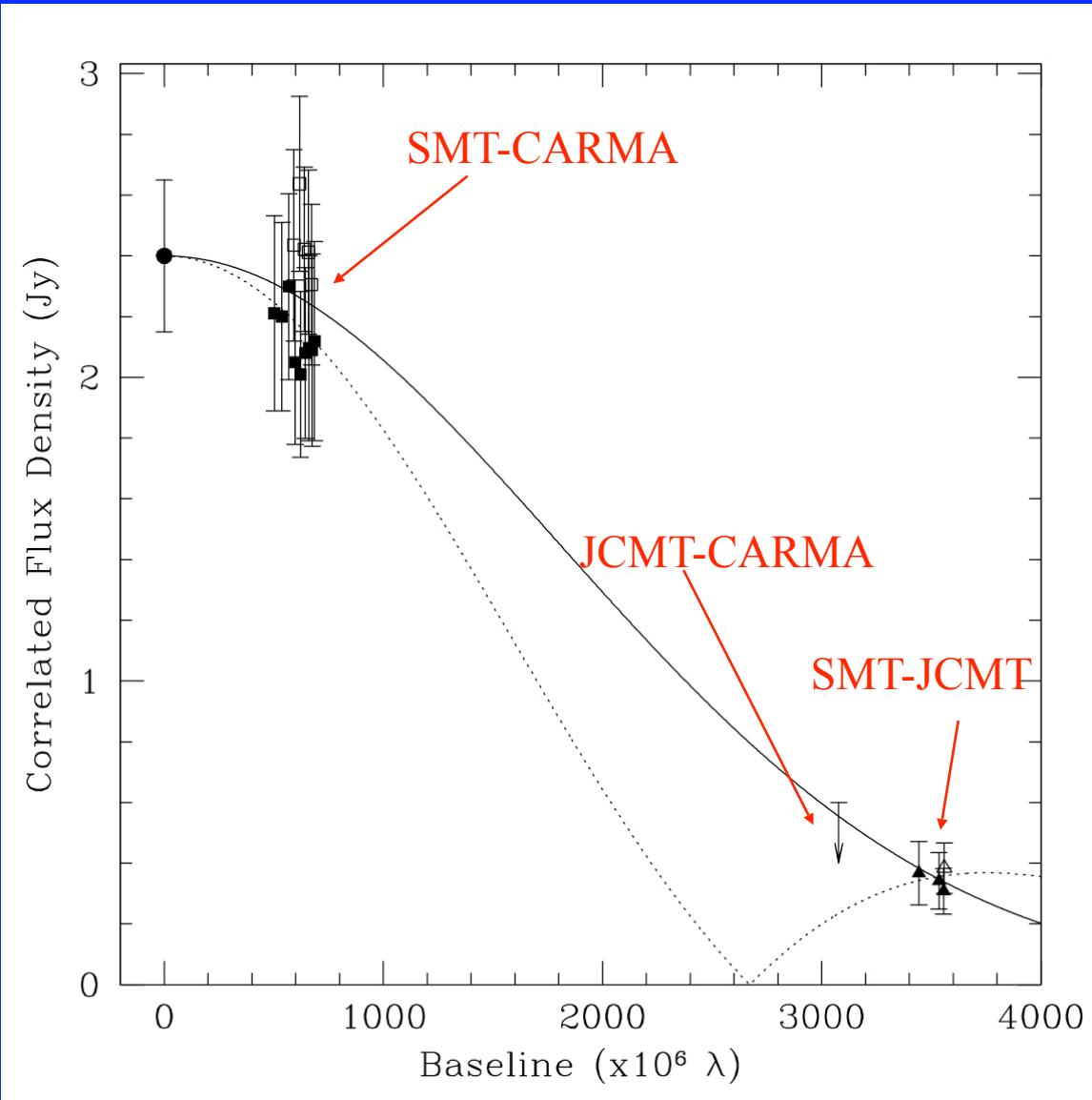
Sensitivity is critical.

1.3mm λ Observations of SgrA*



Builds on long history of SgrA* VLBI and mmVLBI.

Determining the size of SgrA*



$$\theta_{\text{OBS}} = 43 \mu\text{as} (+14, -8)$$

$$\theta_{\text{INT}} = 37 \mu\text{as} (+16, -10)$$

$$\theta_{\text{OBS}} = \sqrt{\theta_{\text{INT}}^2 + \theta_{\text{SCAT}}^2}$$

$$1 \text{ Rsch} = 10 \mu\text{as}$$

$$\rho = 10^{23} M_{\odot} pc^{-3}$$

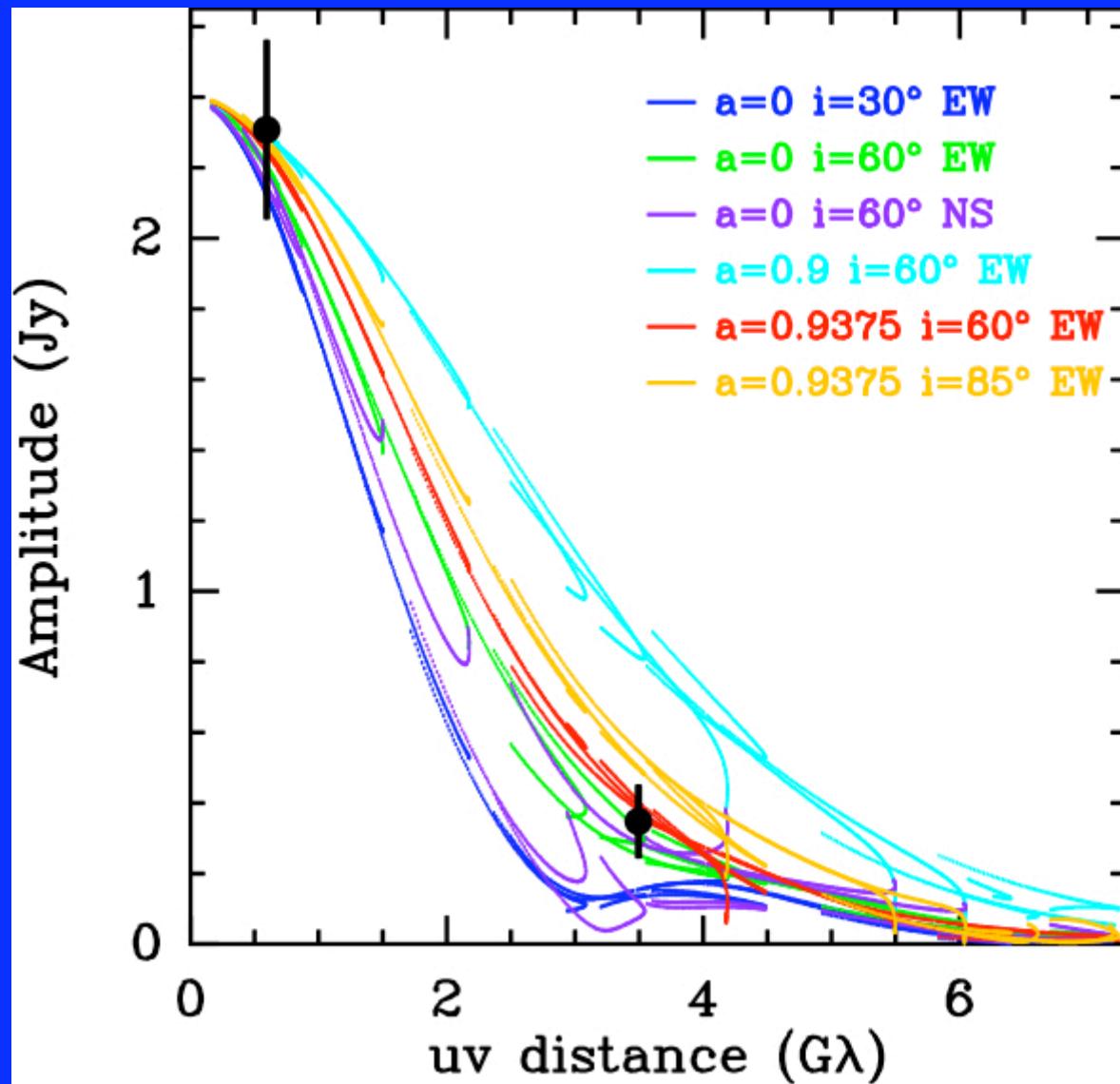
Alternatives to a MBH

- Most condensations of smaller mass objects evaporate on short timescales. Current obs imply $T_{\text{evap}} < 500$ yrs.
- Boson Star is a remaining ‘exotic’ possibility where $R = R_{\text{sch}} + \epsilon$. Depends on Boson mass.

Proof of an Event Horizon?

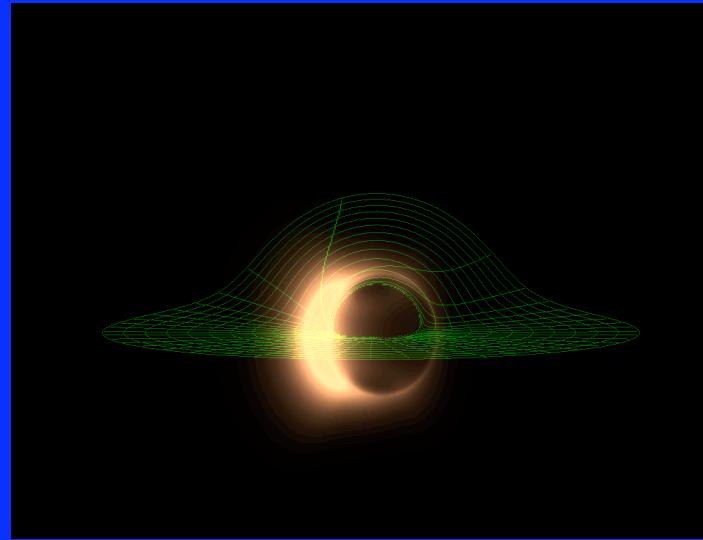
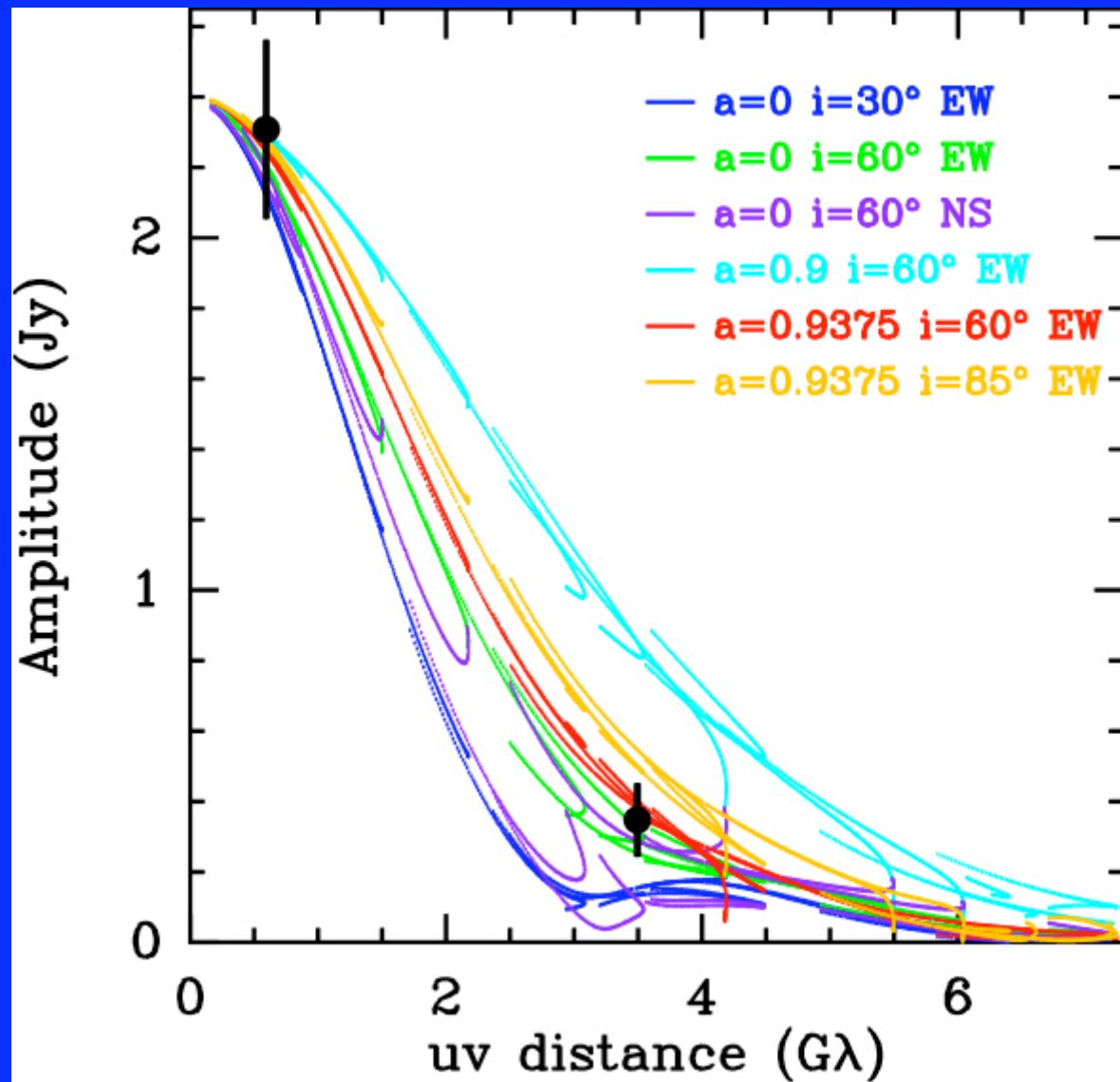
- If no EH, then the ‘surface’ will radiate in the NIR, but none seen. (Broderick, Loeb, Narayan 2009)

Model Correlated Flux Density



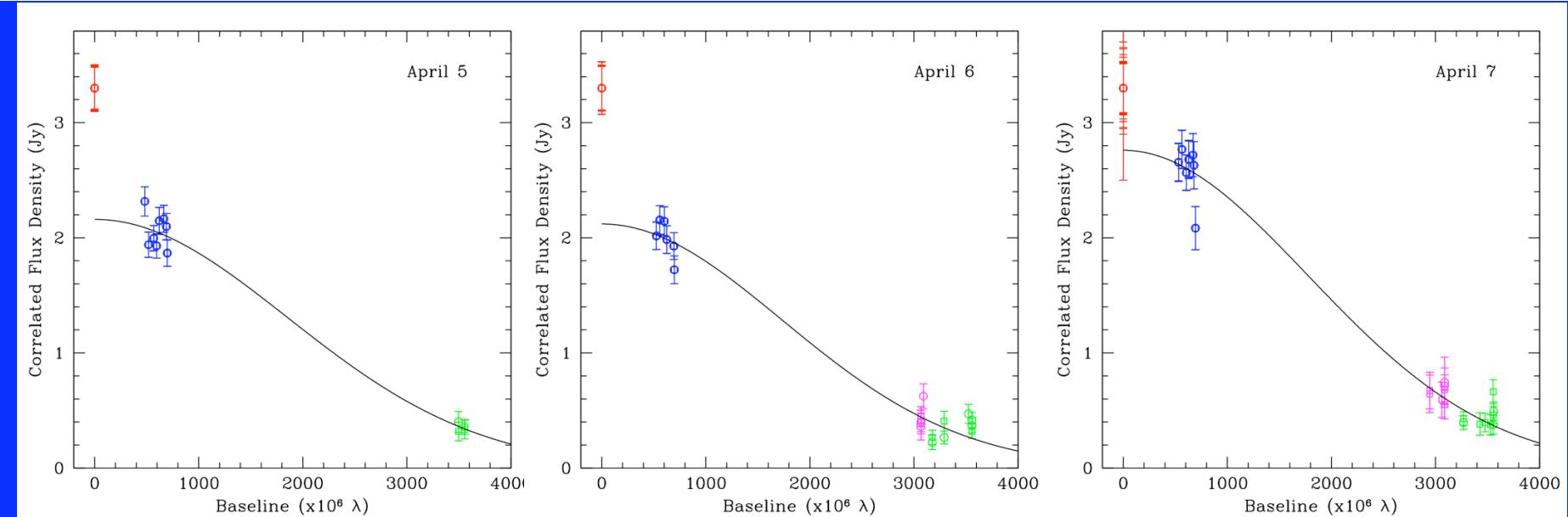
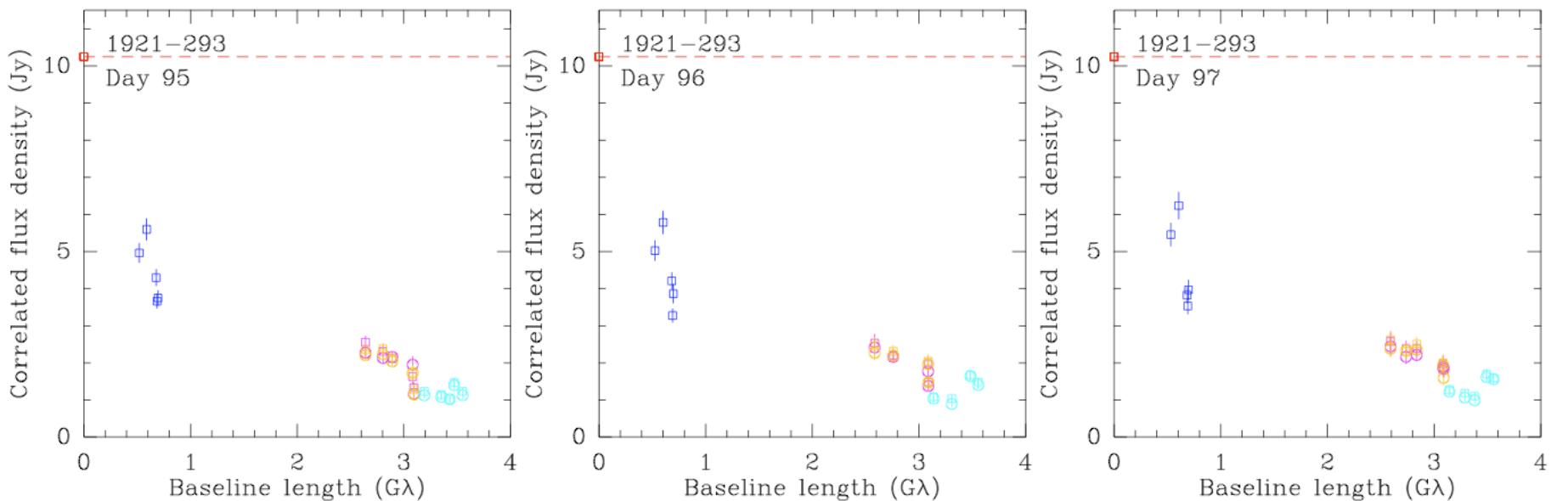
Broderick, Fish, Doeleman & Loeb (2009)

Model Correlated Flux Density



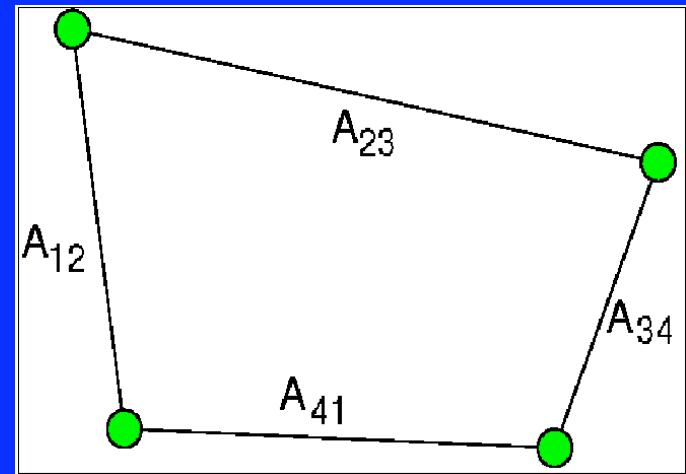
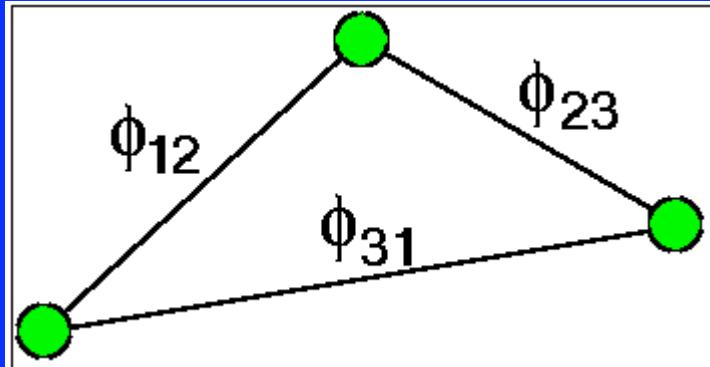
Broderick, Fish, Doeleman & Loeb (2009)

April 2009: SgrA* Flare on Rsch scales



Time Variable Structures

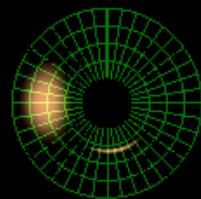
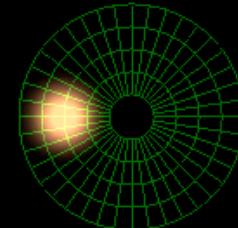
- Variability in NIR, x-ray, submm, radio.
- Probe of metrics near BH, and of BH spin.
- Violates Earth Rotation aperture synthesis.
- Use ‘good’ closure observables to probe structure as function of time.
- Work with Avery Broderick and Avi Loeb.



Hot Spot Model for SgrA* Flares

Hot Spot Model for SgrA* Flares

$a=0, r=6M$



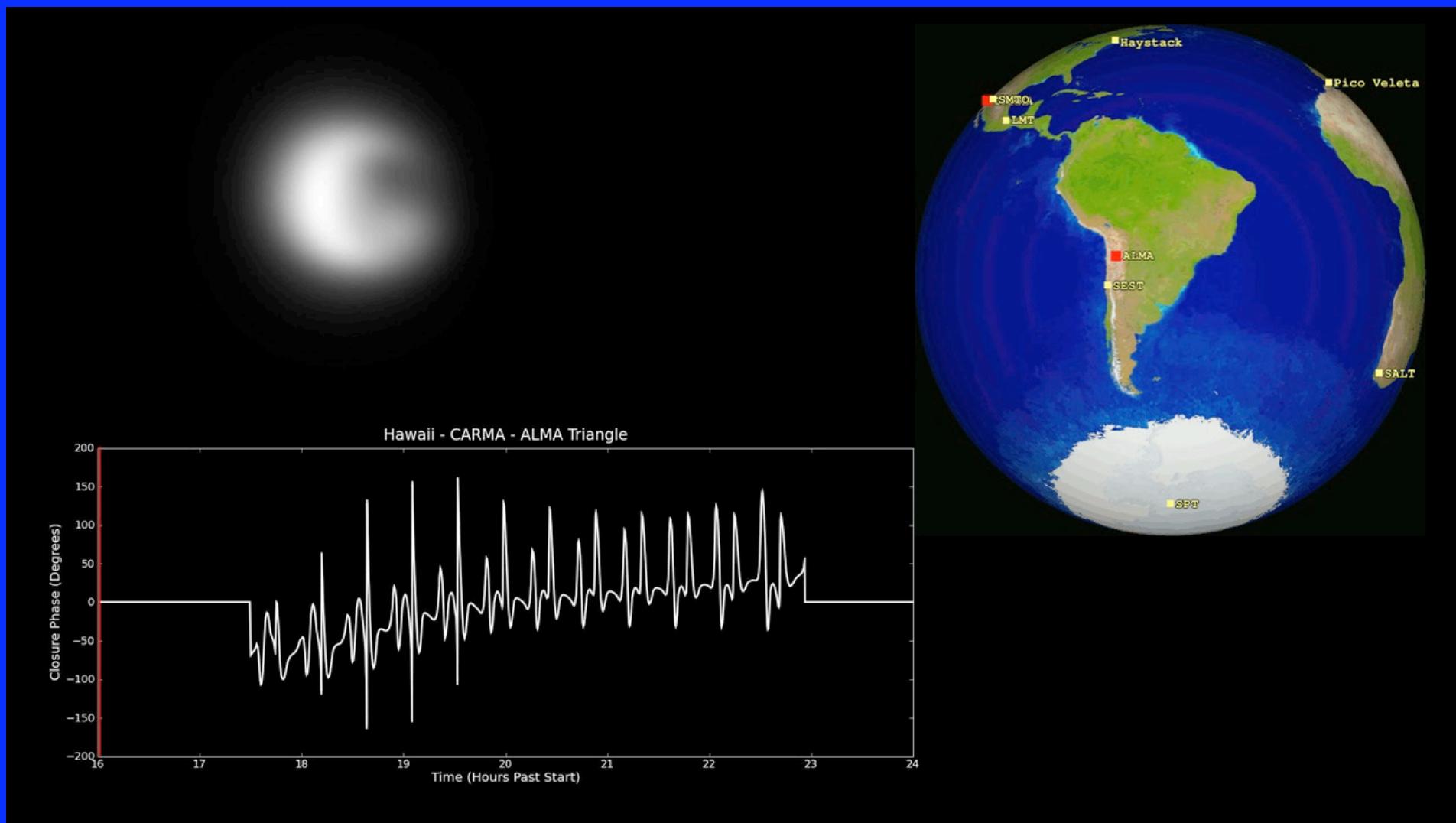
F_{LP}



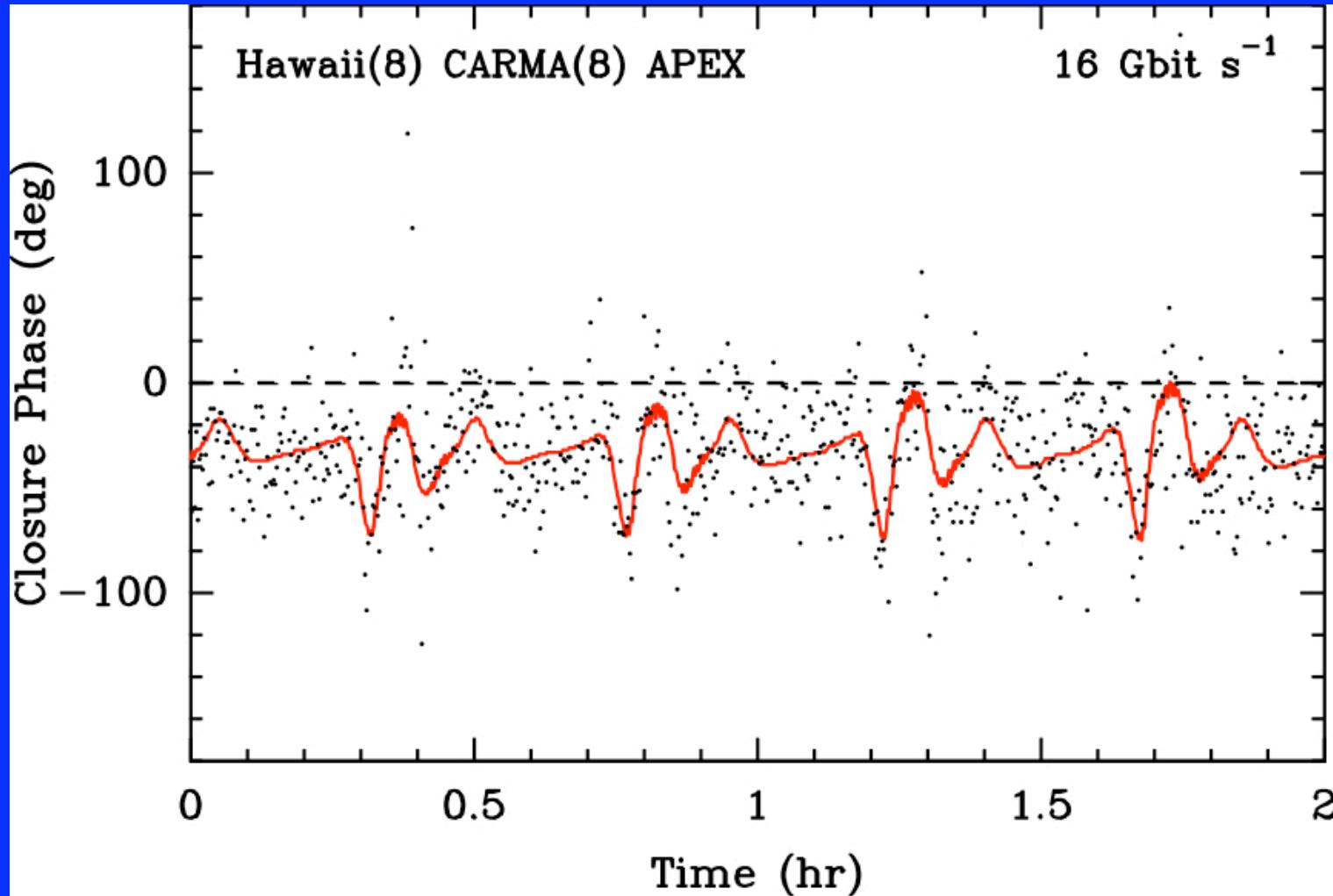
F_{tot}



Tracing Black Hole Orbits with VLBI

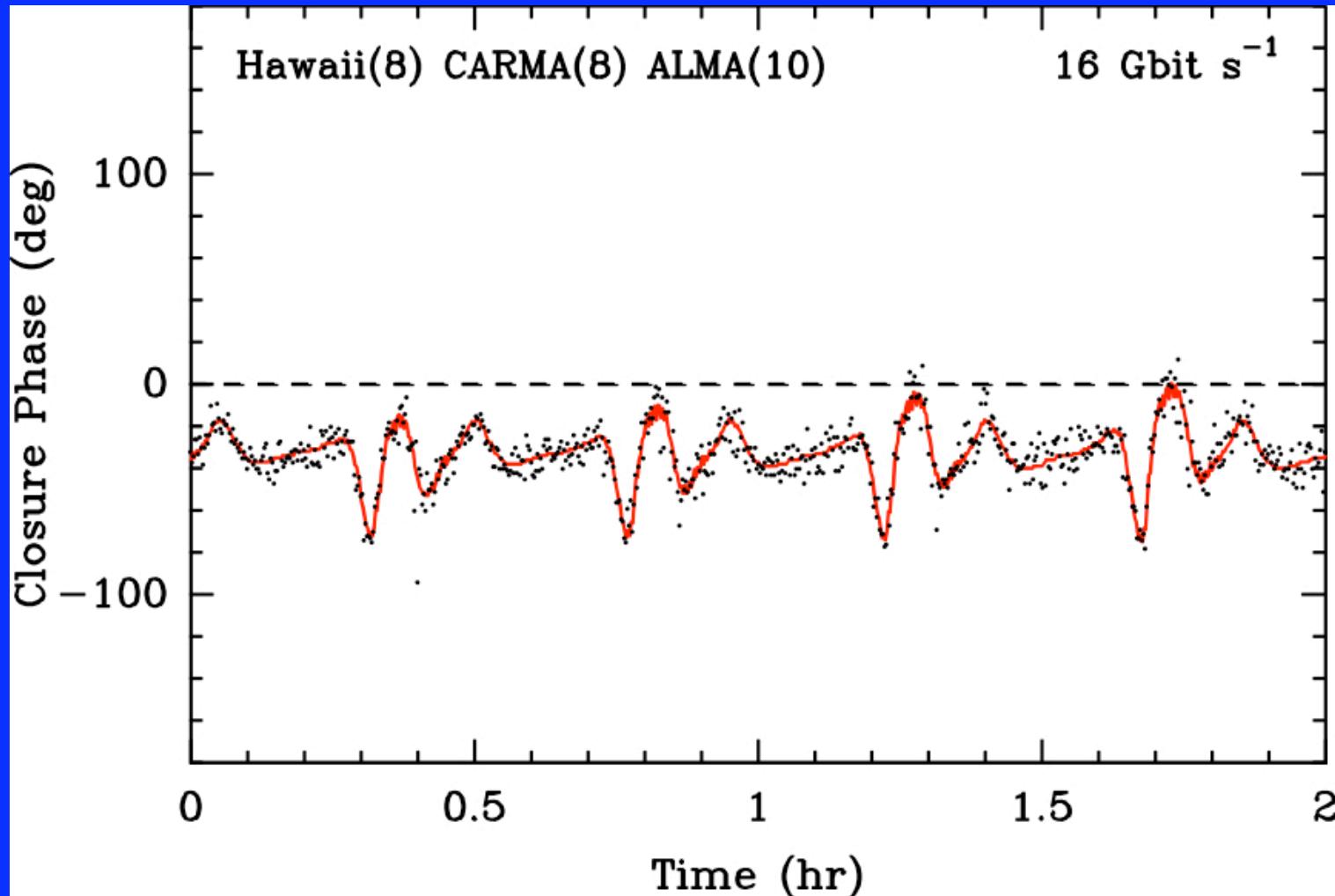


Measuring Black Hole Orbits with VLBI



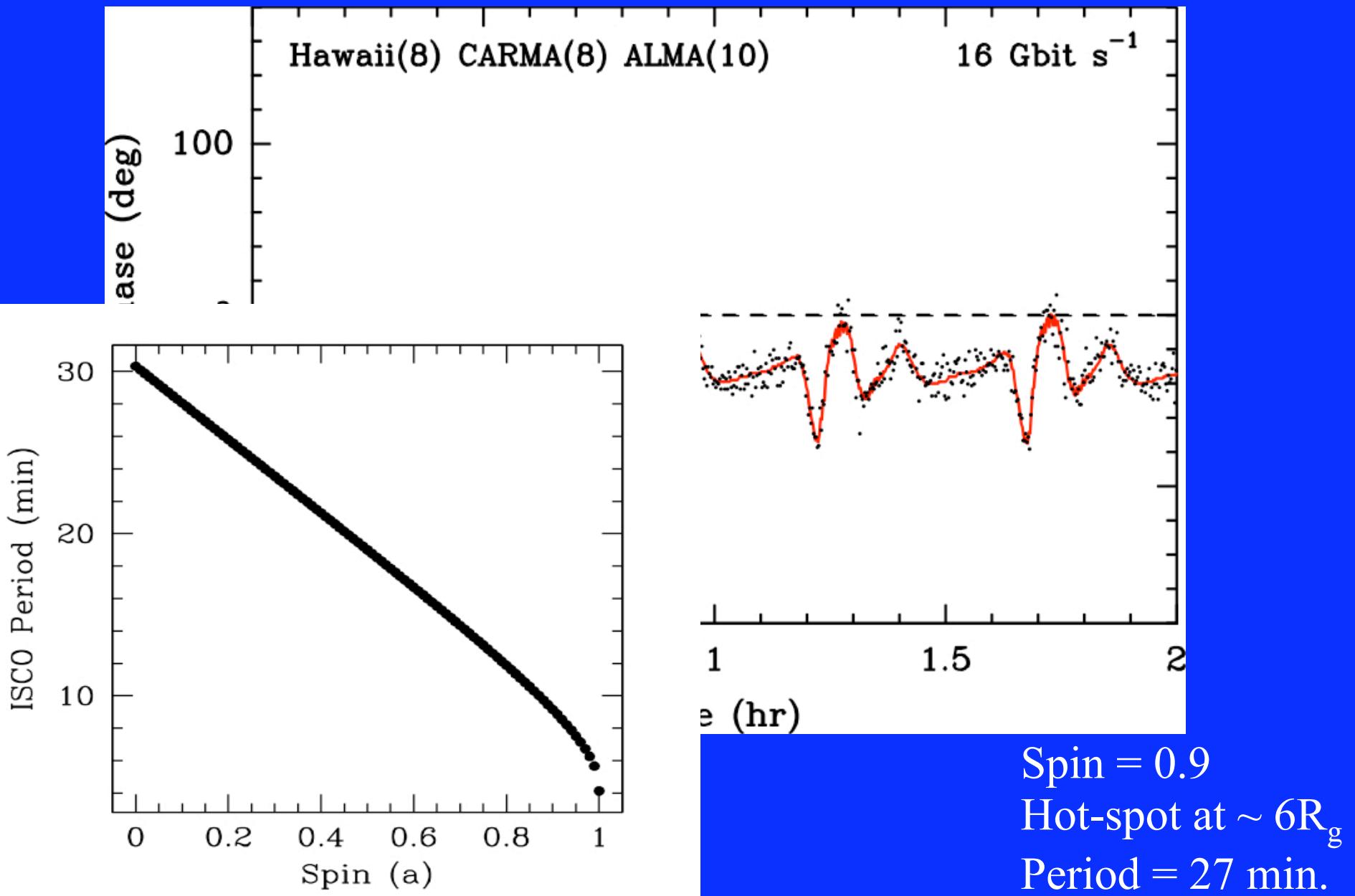
Spin = 0.9
Hot-spot at $\sim 6R_g$
Period = 27 min.

Measuring Black Hole Orbits with VLBI



Spin = 0.9
Hot-spot at $\sim 6R_g$
Period = 27 min.

Measuring Black Hole Orbits with VLBI



VLBA Movie of M87 @ 43 GHz (7 mm)

Craig Walker et al. 2008

More luminous class of AGN with more massive central BH
Eg M87, half the apparent size of SgrA* (1000 x more massive)

Beam: 0.43×0.21 mas

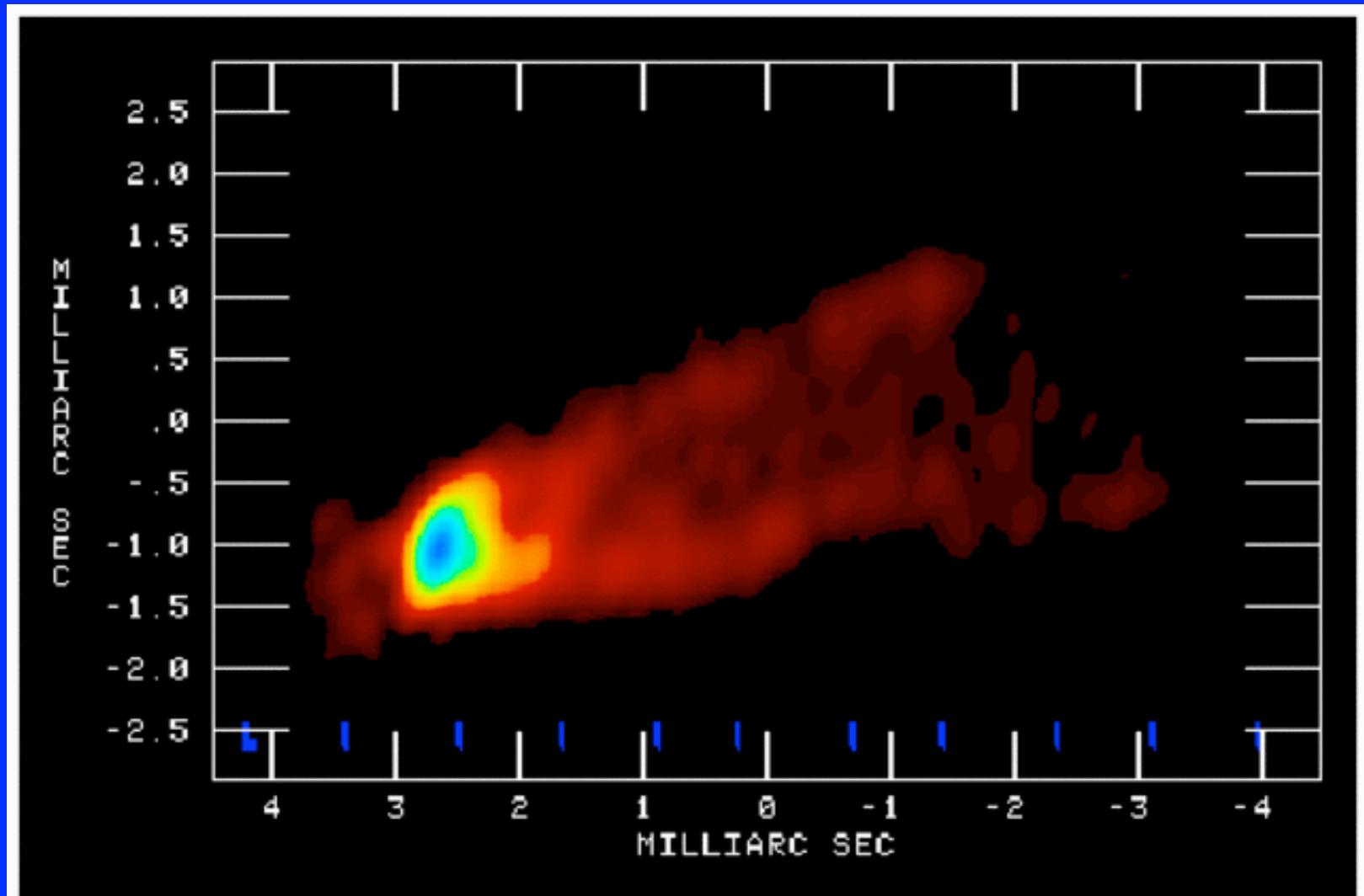
$0.2\text{mas} = 0.016\text{pc} = 60R_s$

$1\text{mas/yr} = 0.25c$

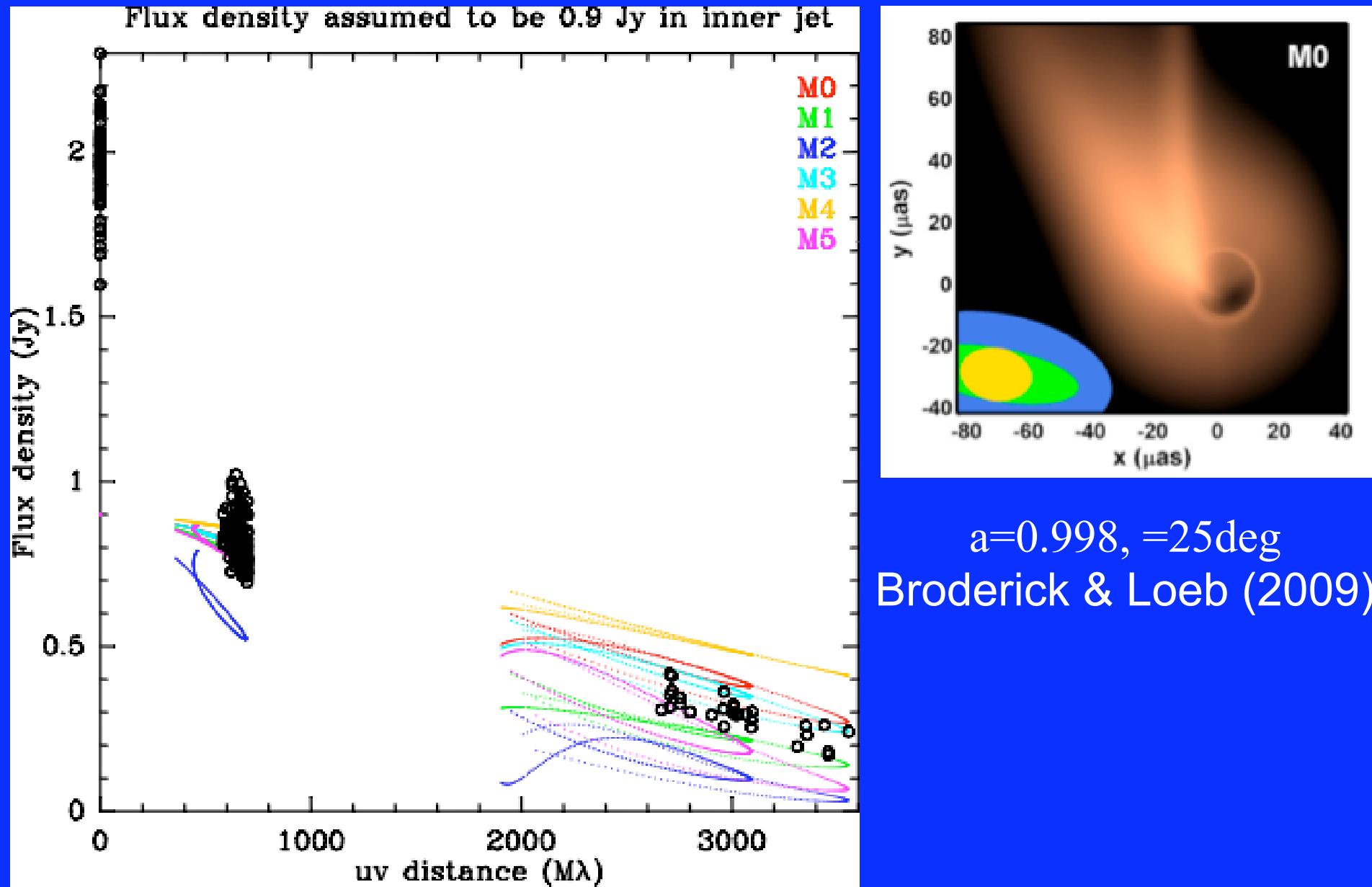
VLBA Movie of M87 @ 43 GHz (7 mm)

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Comparison with Jet Models



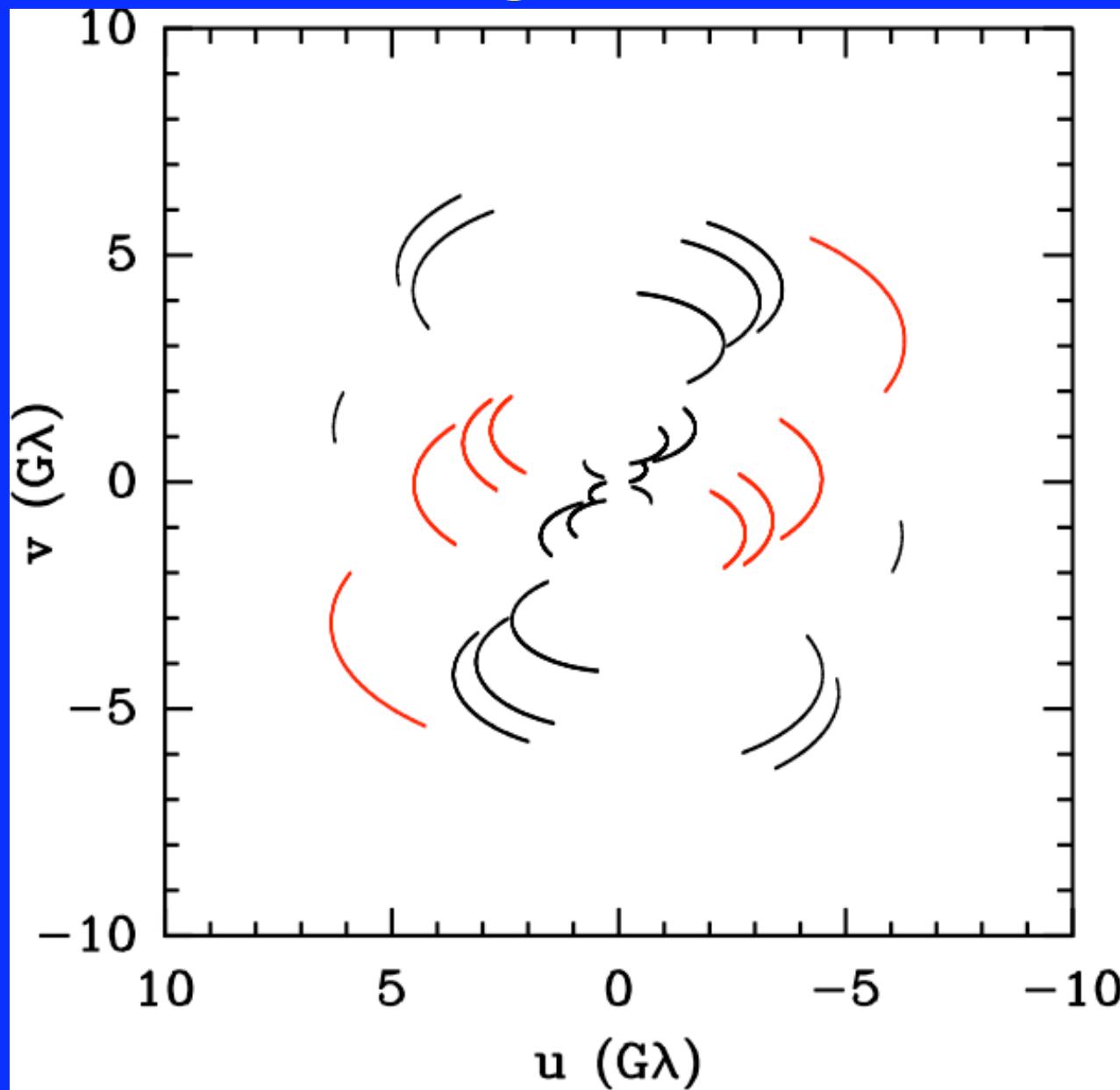
Building the Event Horizon Telescope

Astro2010 Roadmap Phase I

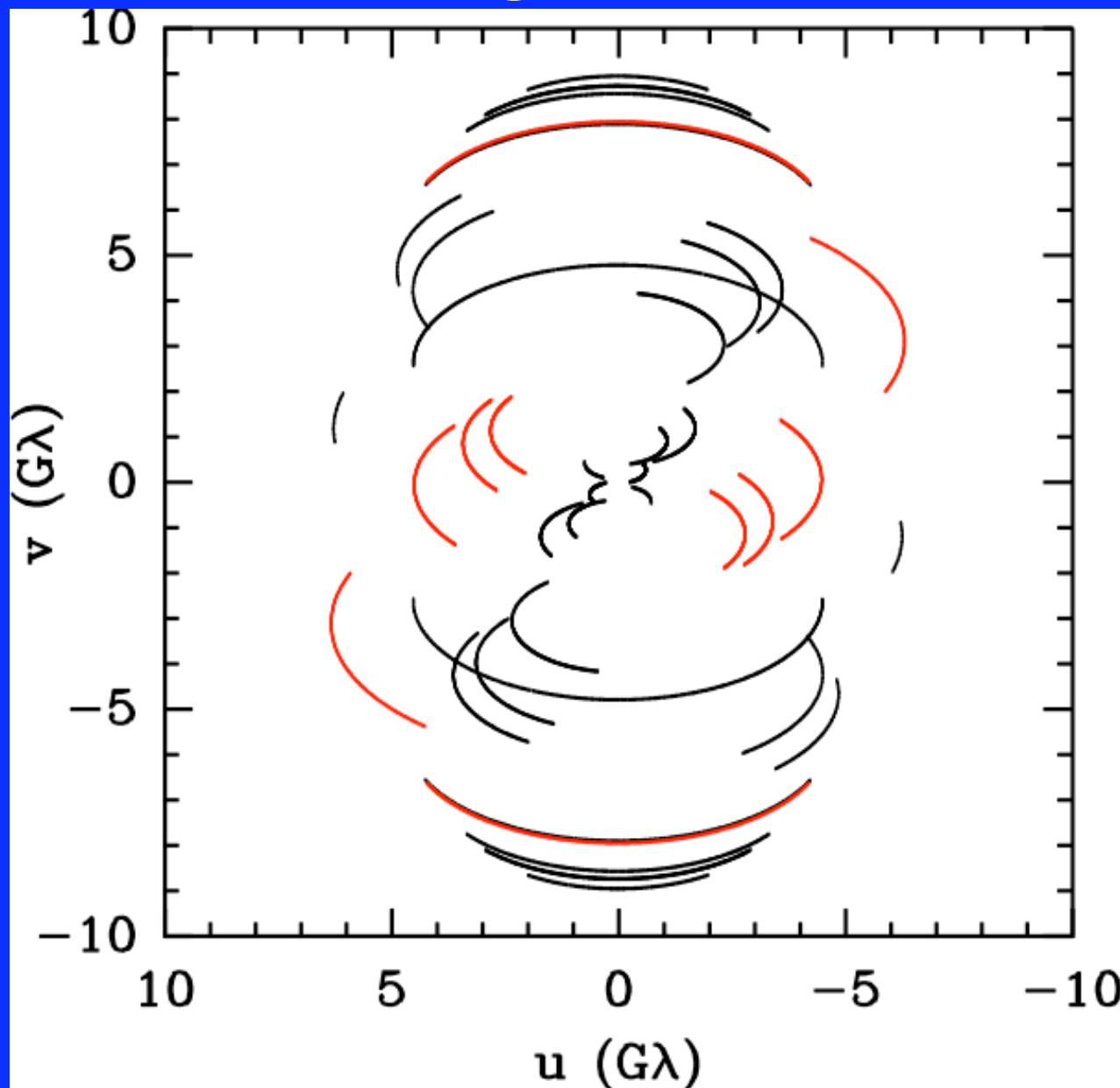
- Adding Telescopes: 7 station array.
- VLBI backends/recorders that support > 8Gb/s.
- Central wideband correlator (up to 64Gb/s).
- Phased Array processors (SMA, ALMA, PdeBure, CARMA)
- Begin work on low noise, dual pol receivers.
- Low noise freq. references: H-Masers/CSO's
- Recording media for 7-station 8Gb/s array
- New site studies
- Turn-key operations: remote operations
- Project management, operations.

- Endorsed by RMS Panel of US Decadal Review

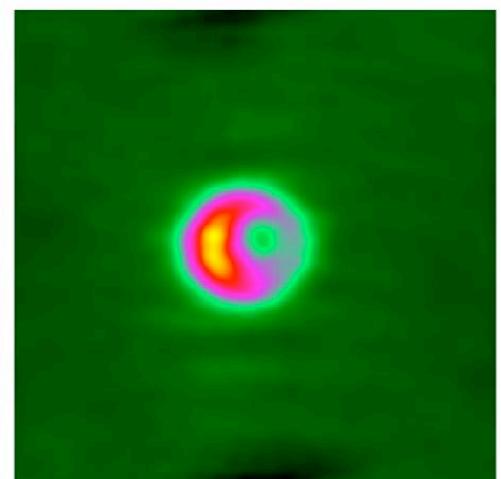
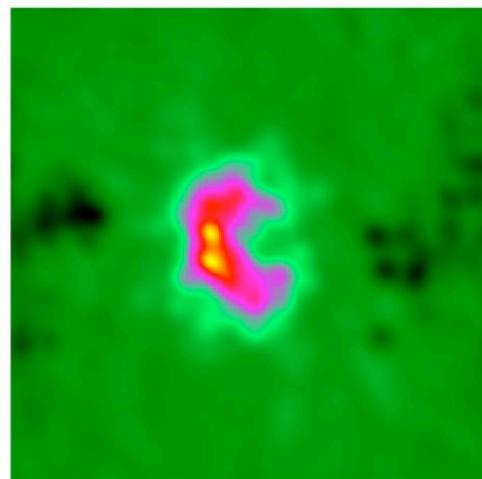
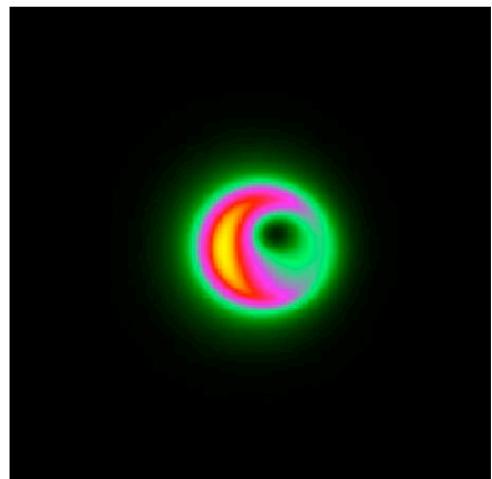
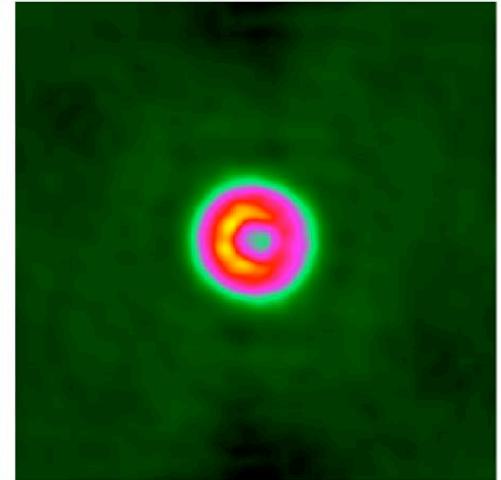
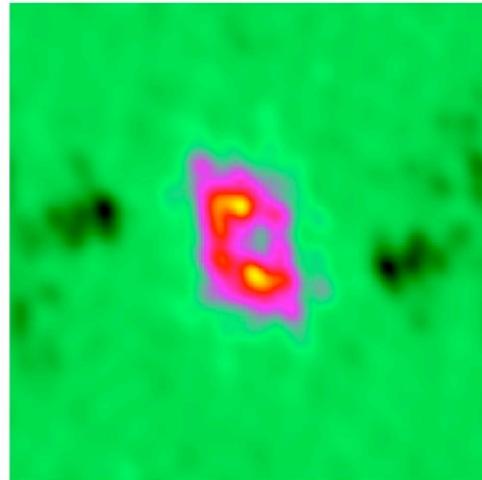
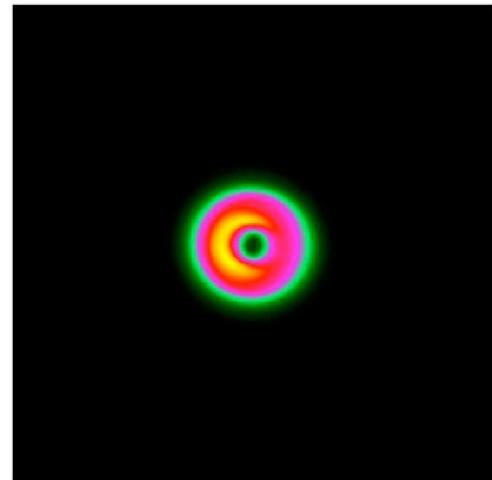
Adding Stations



Adding Stations



Progression to an Image



GR Model

7 Stations

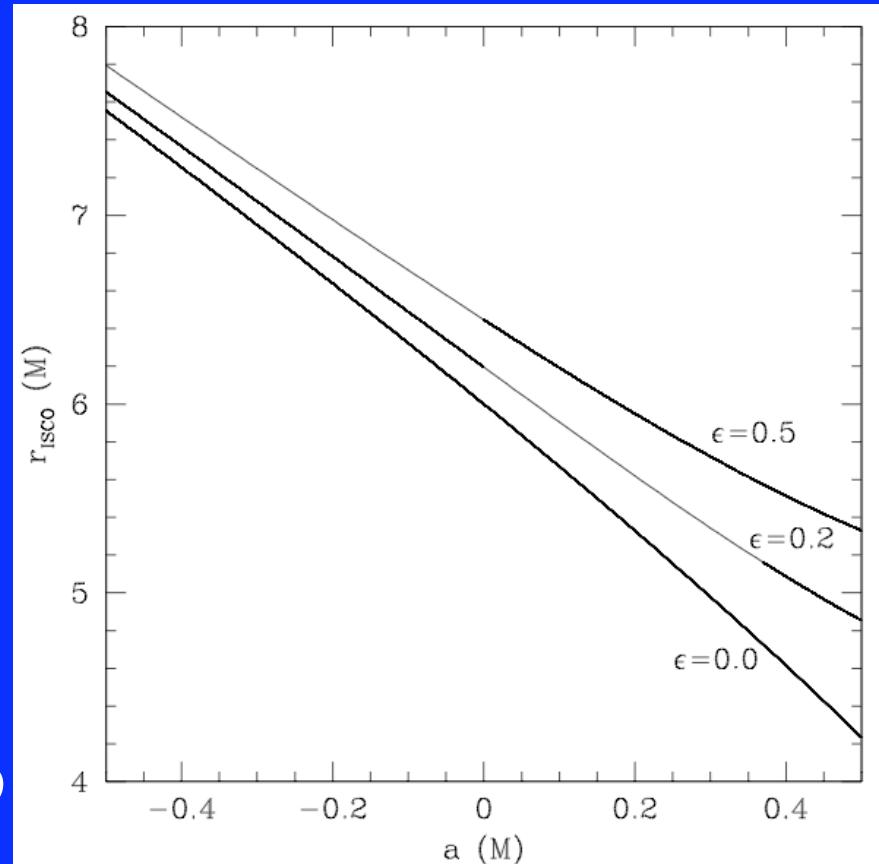
13 Stations

Testing the No Hair Theorem

- BH defined solely by spin and mass.
- Test by perturbing quadrupole: $Q' = -a^2/M^2 + e$
- ‘Shadow’ size, ISCO, orbital period, all now depend on M, a, e .

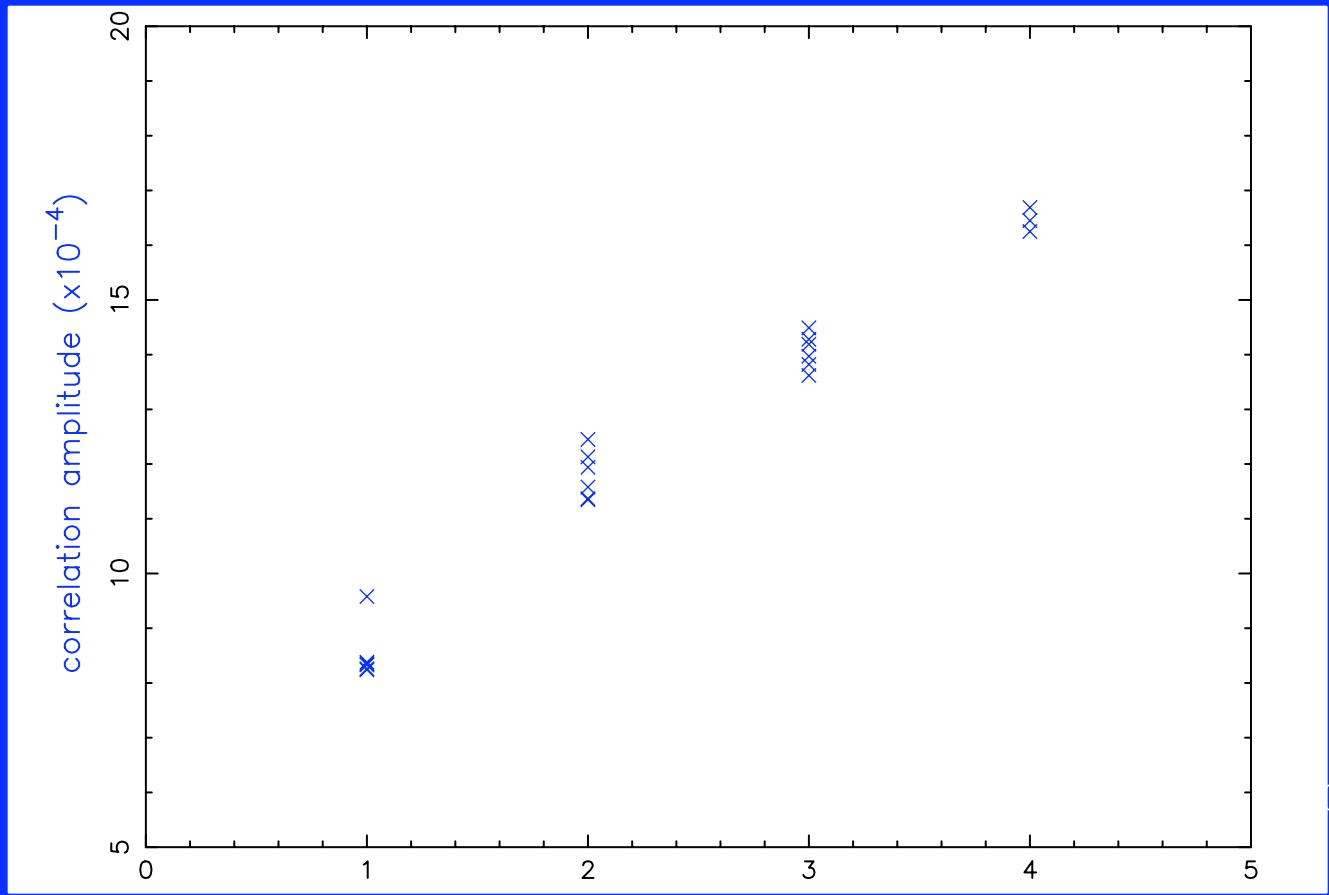
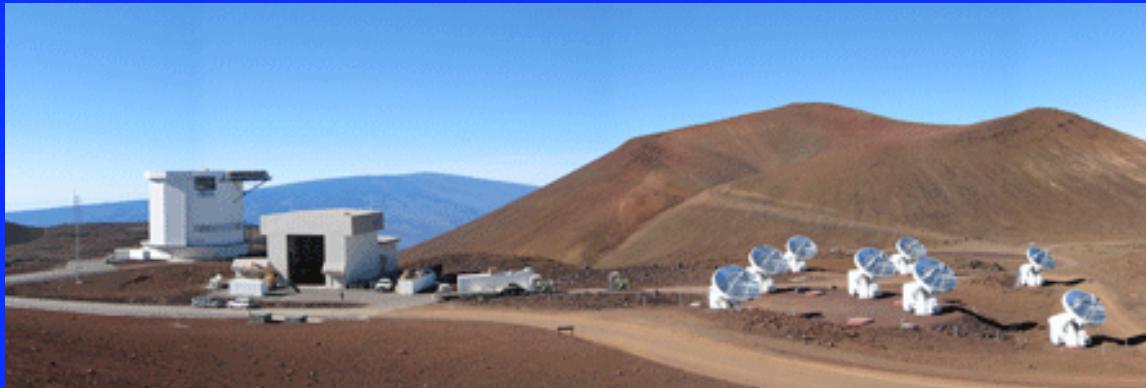
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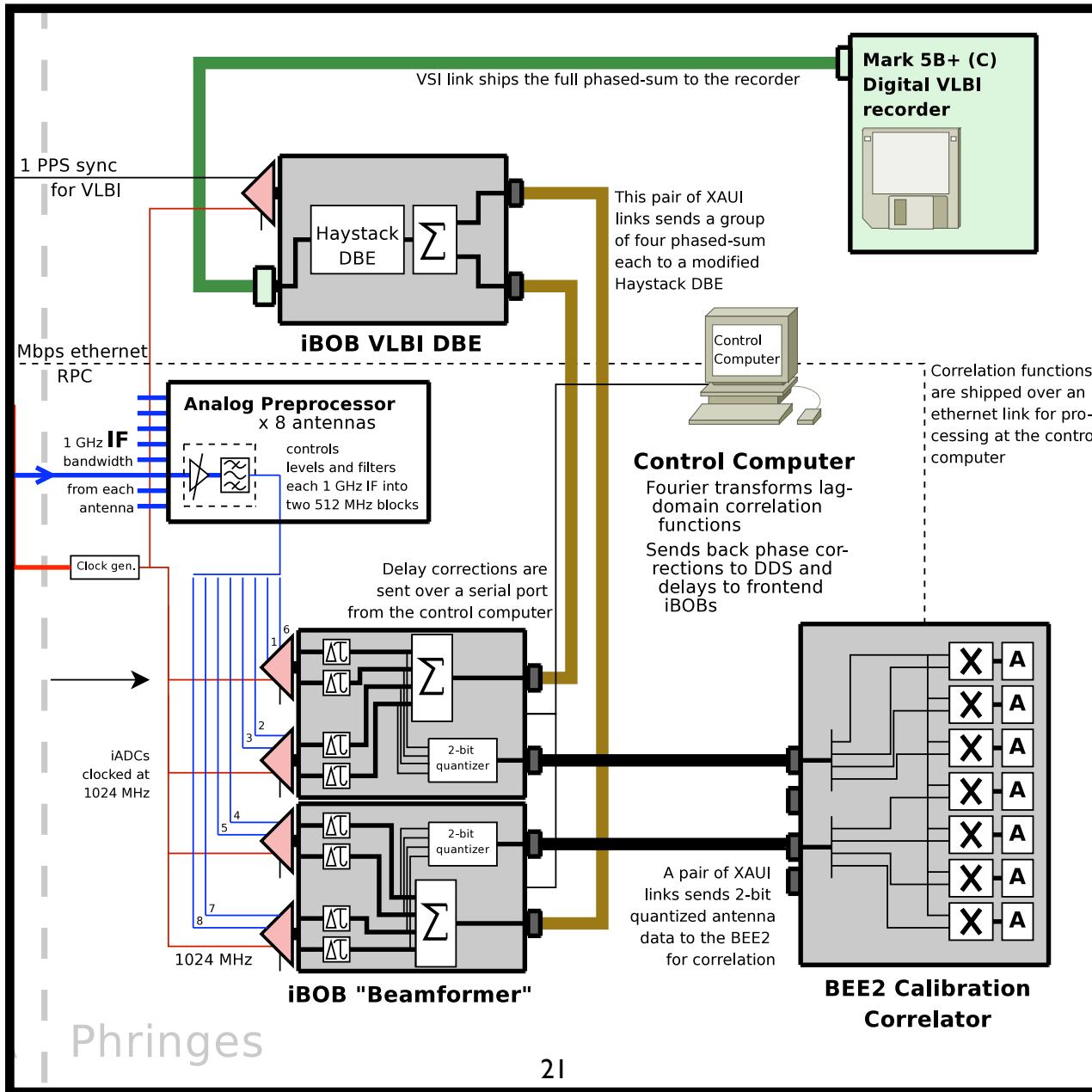


Johannson & Psaltis 2009

Phasing up the SMA



CASPER Phased Array (Weintroub et al)



mm/submm VLBI Collaboration

MIT Haystack: Alan Rogers, Vincent Fish, et al

Harvard CfA: Jonathan Weintroub, Jim Moran, Rurik Primiani, Ken Young, Ray Blundell, Mark Gurwell, et al

MPIfR: Thomas Krichbaum, Anton Zensus, Alan Roy

U. Arizona Steward Obs: Lucy Ziurys, Robert Freund, Dan Marrone

CARMA: Dick Plambeck, Mel Wright, David Woody, Geoff Bower

James Clerk Maxwell Telescope: Remo Tilanus, Per Friberg

UC Berkeley SSL: Dan Werthimer

Caltech Submillimeter Observatory: Richard Chamberlin

ASIAA: Paul Ho, Makoto Inoue

NAOJ: Mareki Honma

IRAM: Michael Bremer

NRAO: John Webber, Ray Escoffier, Rich Lacasse



VLBI and the SMA

- 2006/2007: H-Maser and LO ref for JCMT
- 2009: Tests of phased array (SMA+CSO+JCMT)
- 2010: Astronomical obs. with phased SMA, including polarimetry.
- 2011: Phased Mauna Kea, CARMA, SMT, APEX, IRAM + XMM and Chandra
- Next generation phased array (more bandwidth, new hardware)
- Application of SMA phasing techniques to CARMA, ALMA.

Summary

- SMA is pivotal contributor to 1.3mm VLBI array.
- Results confirm $\sim 4R_{\text{Sch}}$ diameter for SgrA*
- Similar compact structure observed in M87 Jet.
- Imaging an Event Horizon and observing BH orbits are within reach in <5 years.
- Pioneering work at SMA (Weintroub et al) on FPGA approach to array phasing.
- EHT highlighted in RMS Panel Report.
- SMA's role will be enhanced with broadband upgrades and emergence of ALMA.