



Chandra/VLA Update on Sgr A* and G2

Daryl Haggard
Amherst College

Collaborators

Baganoff, Frederick

Bower, Geoffrey

Brinkerink, Christaan

Bushouse, Howard

Corales, Lia

Coti-Zelati, Francesco

Degenaar, Nathalie

Dexter, Jason

Dibi, Salome

Falcke, Heino

Fragile, P. Chris

Ghez, Andrea

Gillessen, Stefan

Grosso, Nicolas

Heinke, Craig

Kosack, Karl

Law, Casey

Markoff, Sera

Morris, Mark

Neilsen, Joey

Nowak, Michael

Ponti, Gabriele

Porquet, Delphine

Rea, Nanda

Roberts, Douglas

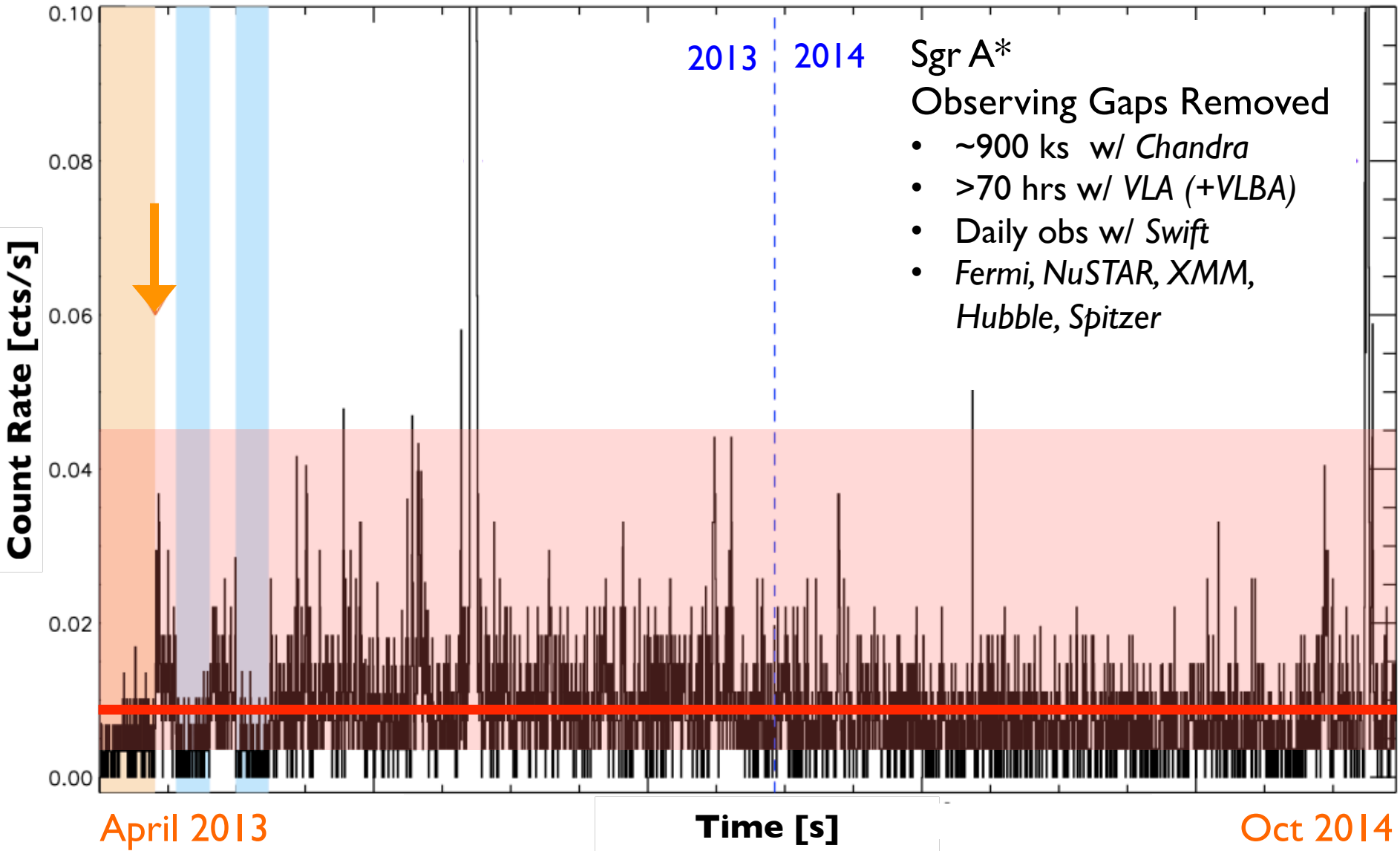
Wang, Q. Daniel

Willner, Steven

Yusef-Zadeh, Farhad

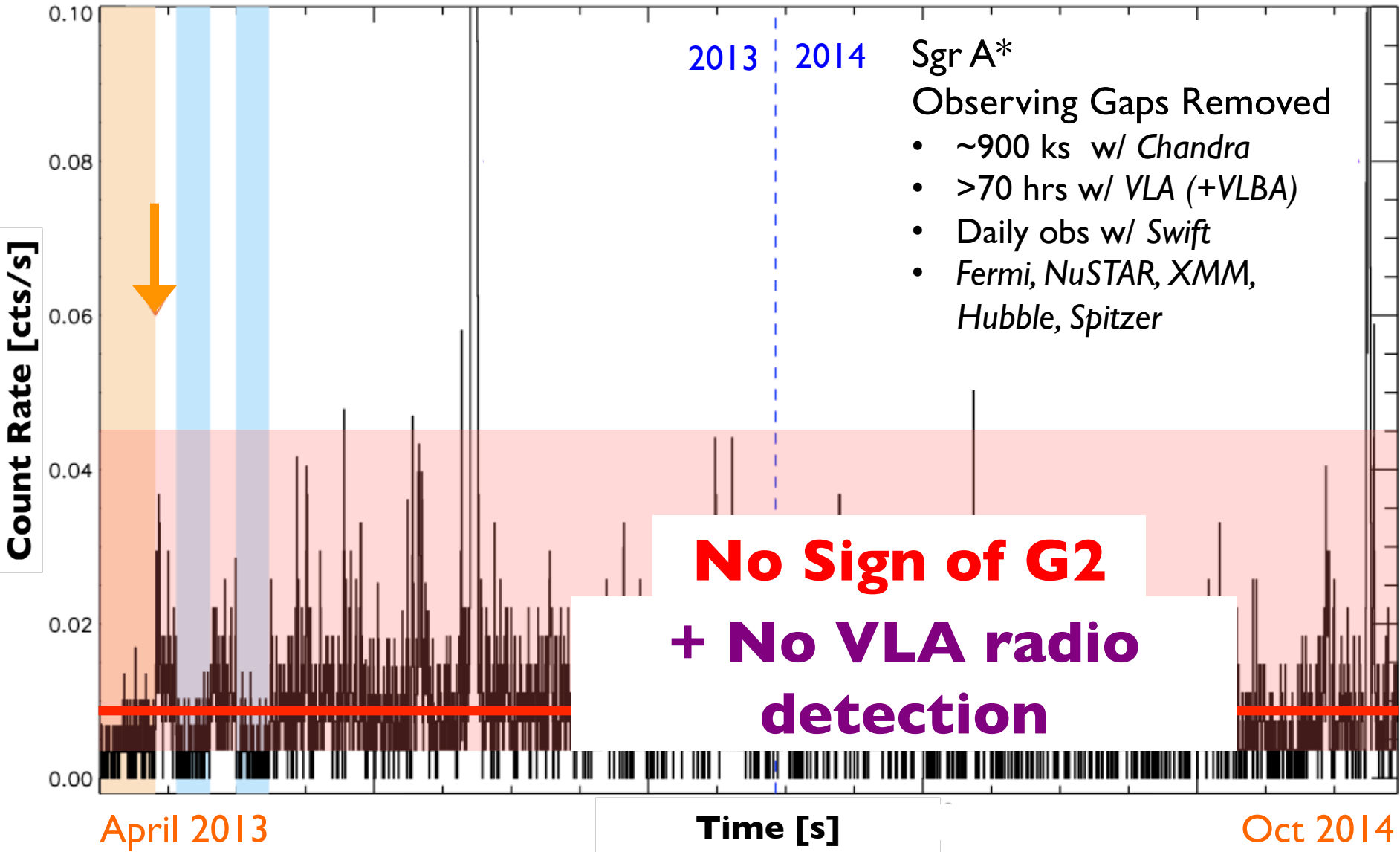
Sgr A* X-ray Light Curve

[Haggard et al, Atel #6242; Haggard, et al. *in prep*]



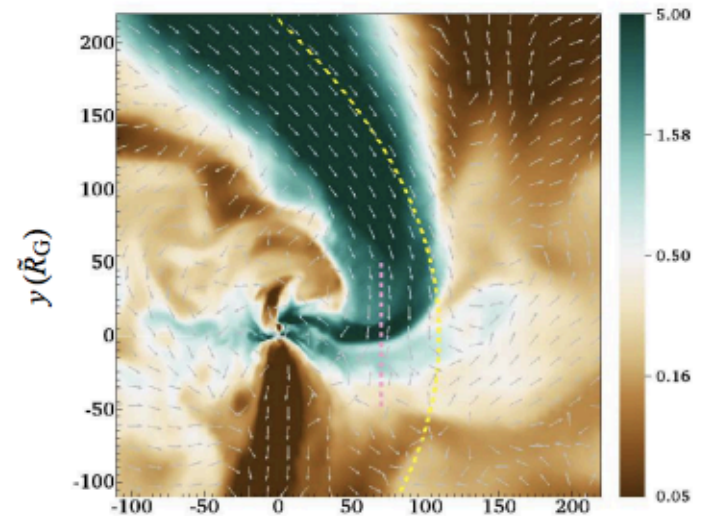
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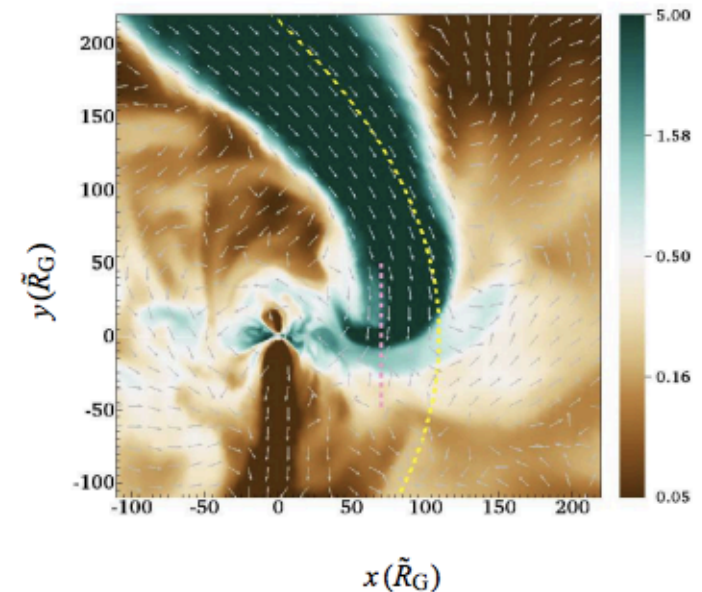


No X-ray or Radio Signature

- No shock front
 - G2 is clumpy and/or the accretion flow is clumpy (G2 fell through a “void”)
 - G1 already cleared the path
 - Accretion flow is lower density than expected
 - Non-detection may be constraining
- Uncertain viscosity and accretion timescale
 - Years vs. months
 - Continued monitoring may tell...

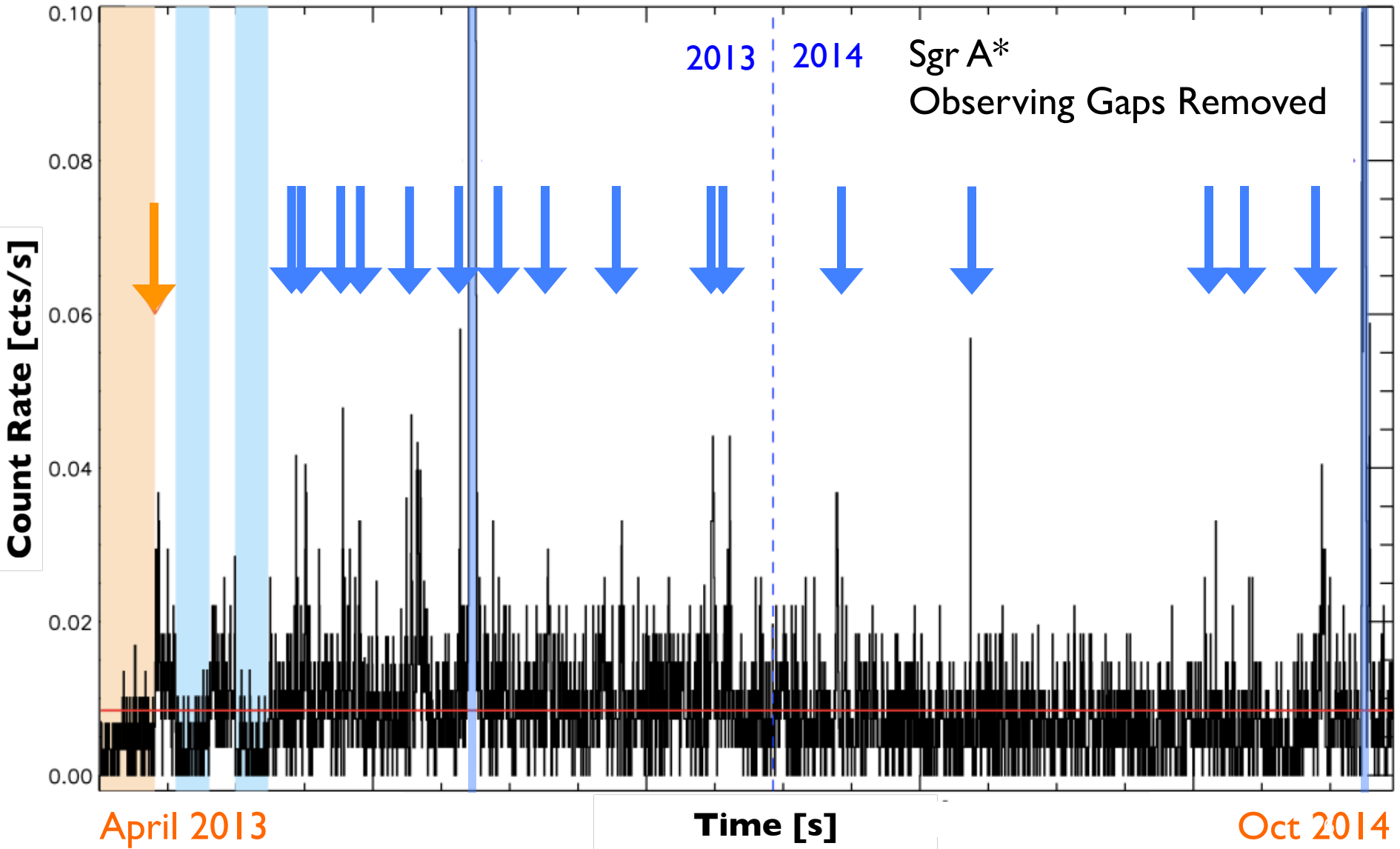


[Sadowski et al, 2013]



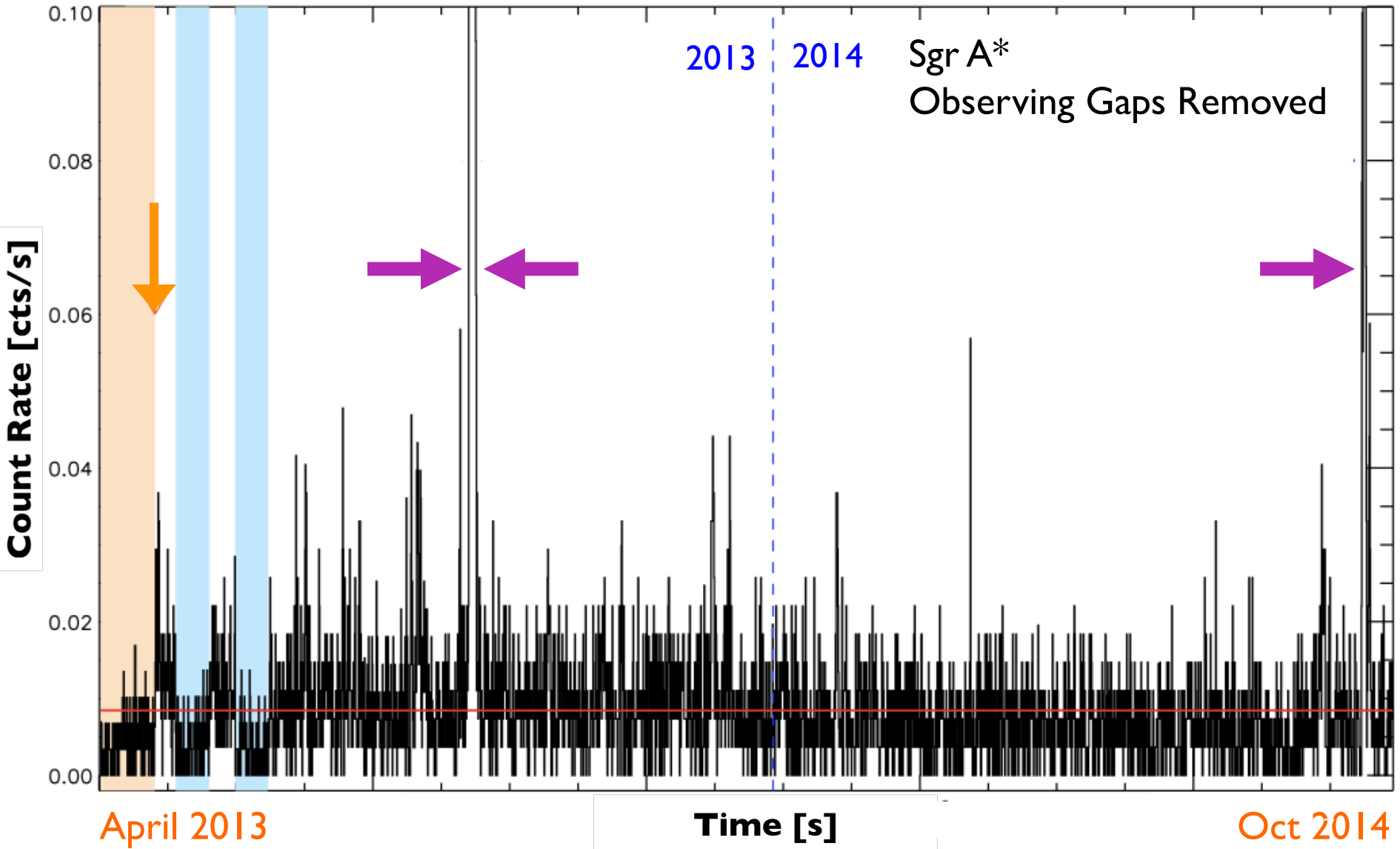
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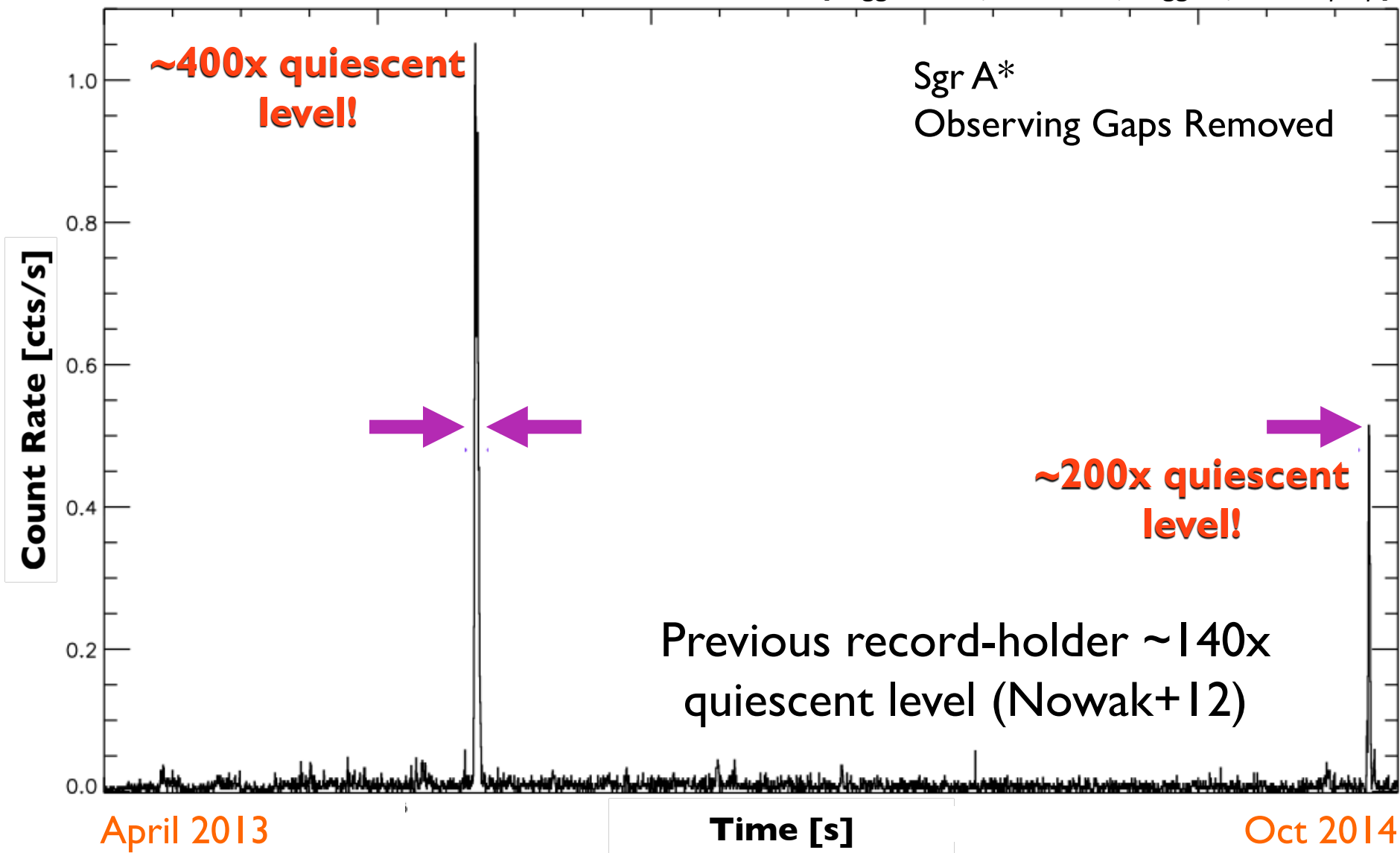
Sgr A* X-ray Light Curve

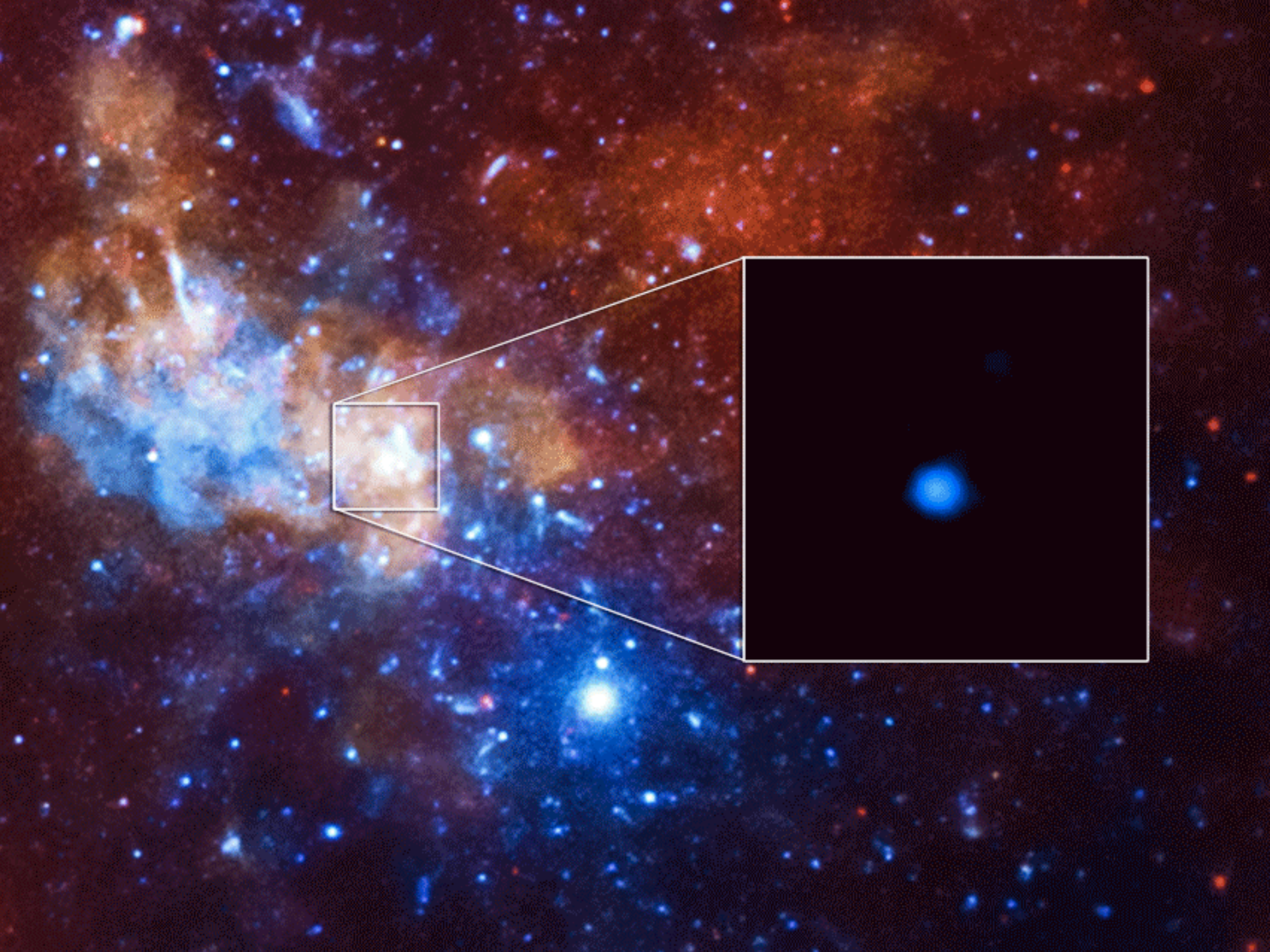
[Haggard et al, Atel #6242; Haggard, et al. *in prep*]



Sgr A* Bright (!) Flares

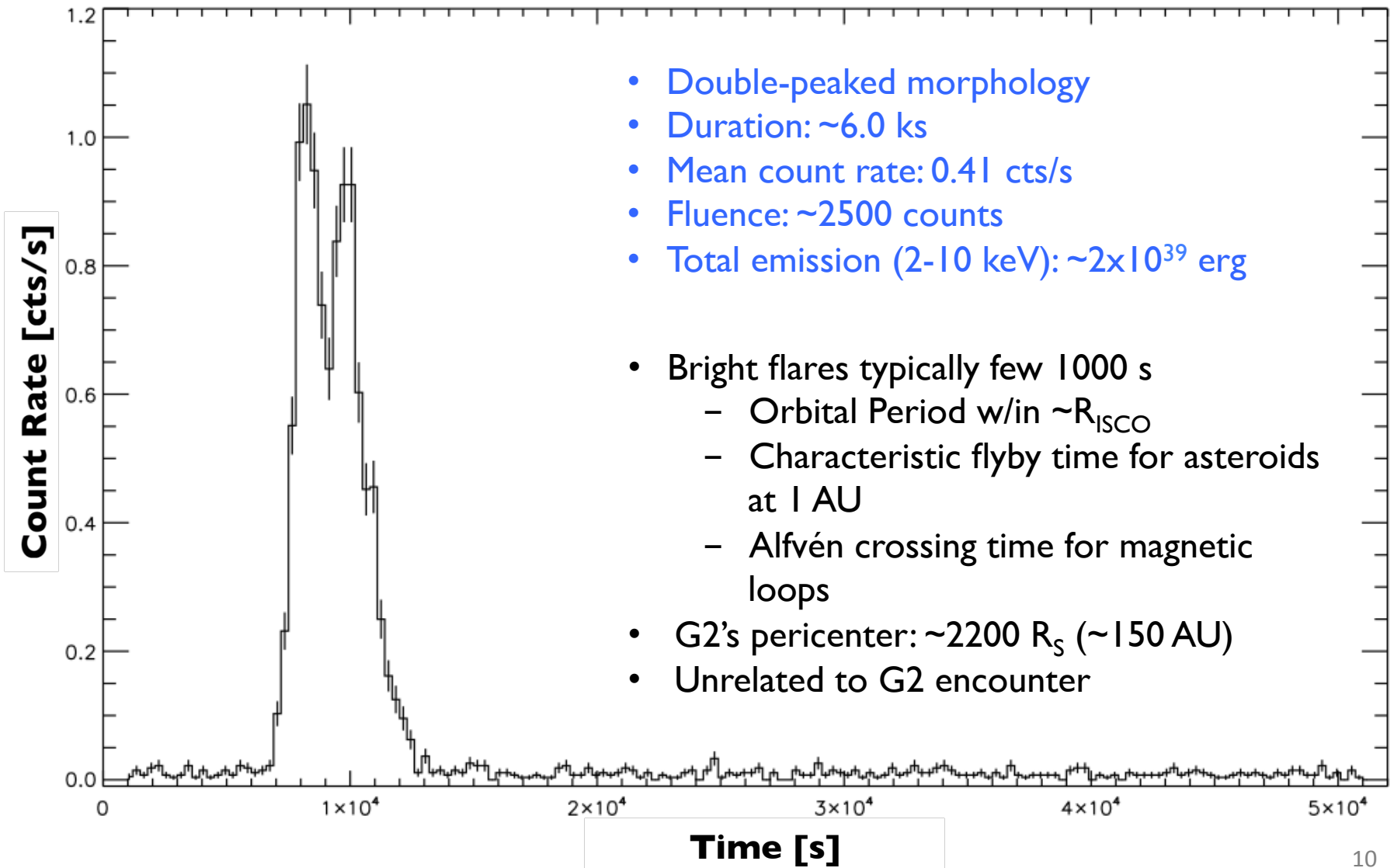
[Haggard et al, Atel #6242; Haggard, et al. *in prep*]





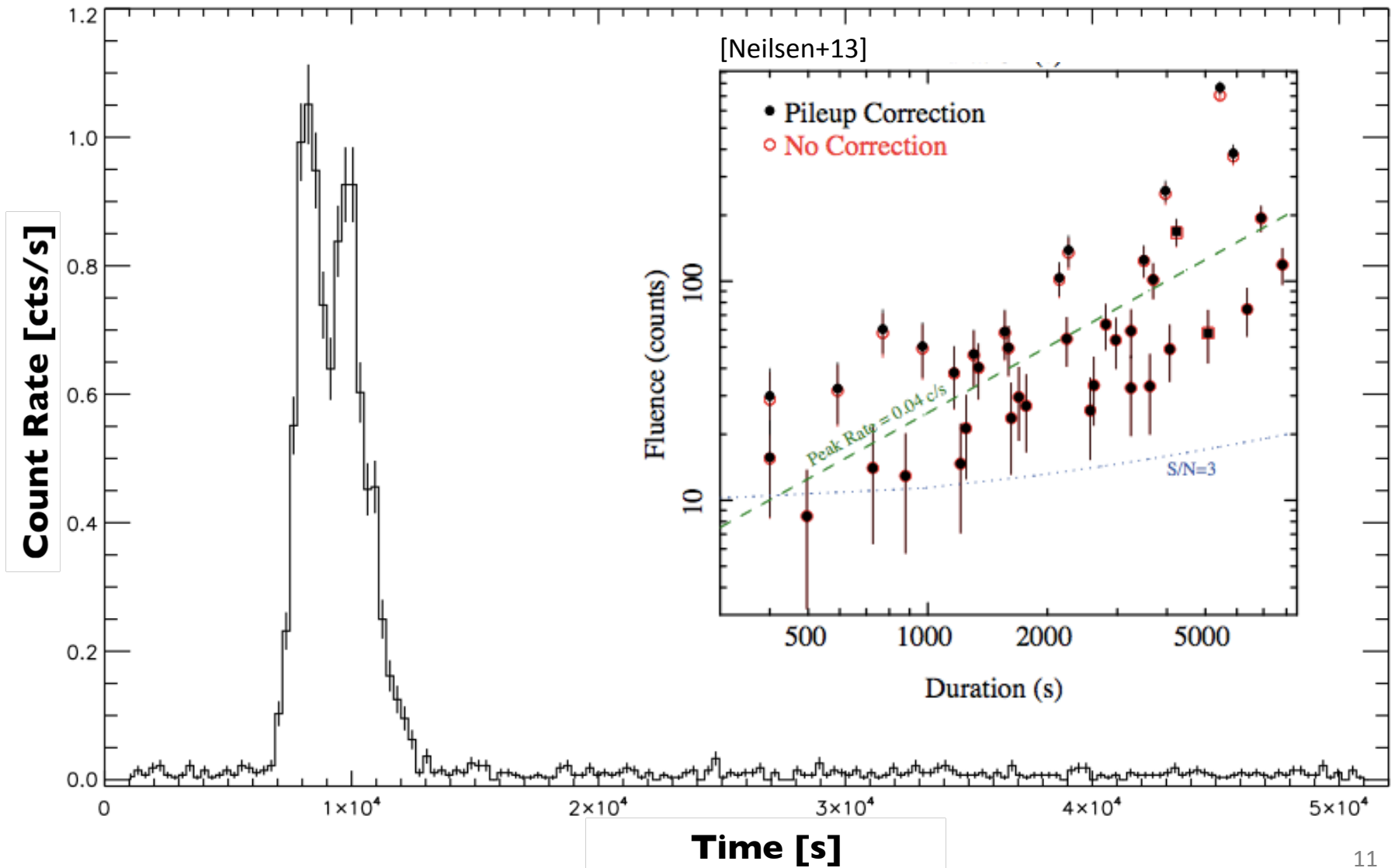
2013 Bright Flare

[Haggard, et al. *in prep*]



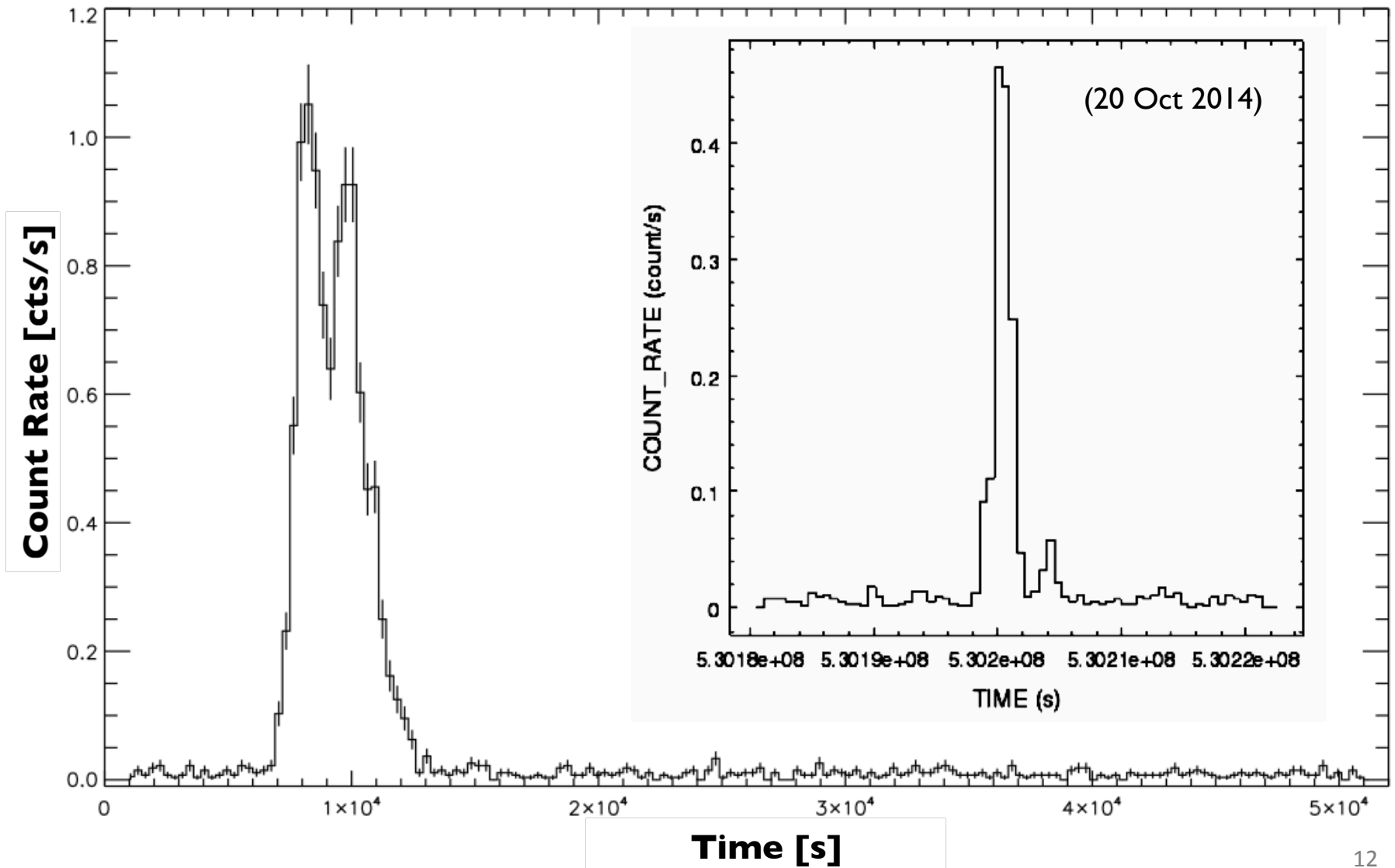
2013 Bright Flare

[Haggard, et al. *in prep*]

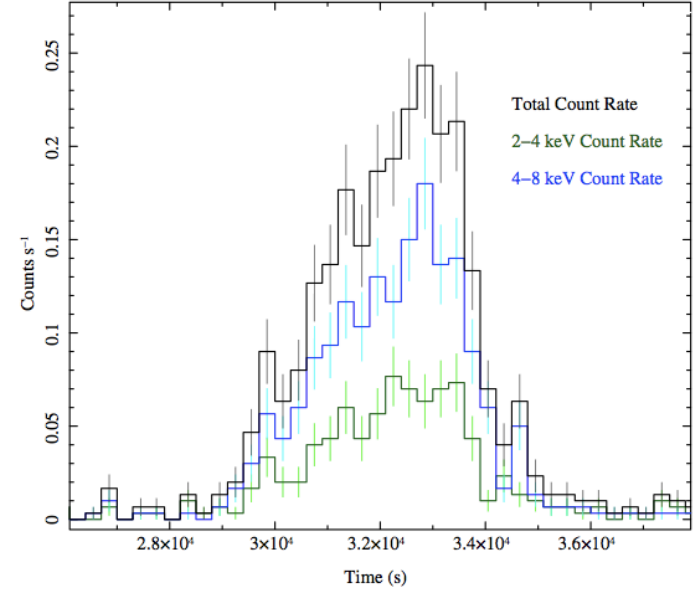
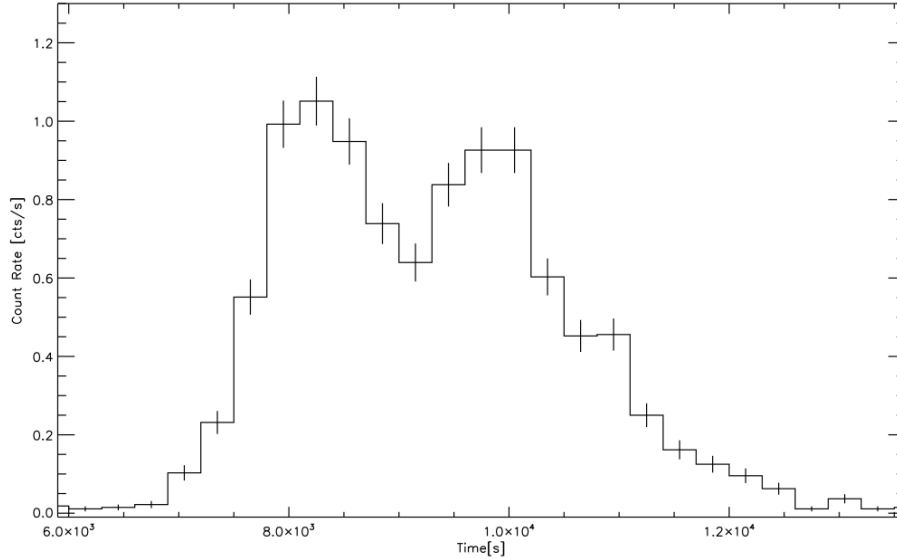


2013 Bright Flare

[Haggard, et al. *in prep*]



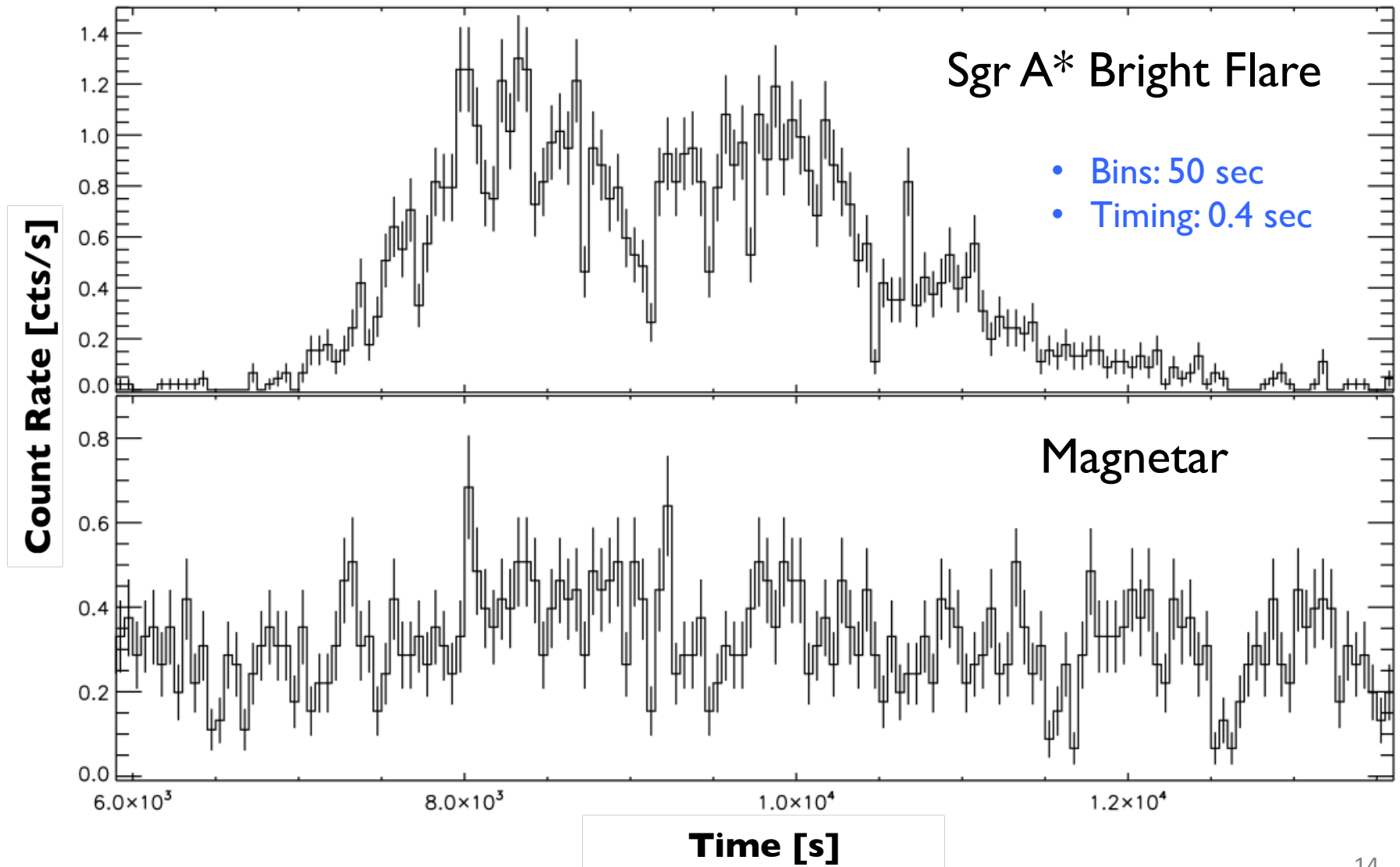
Bright Flare Comparison



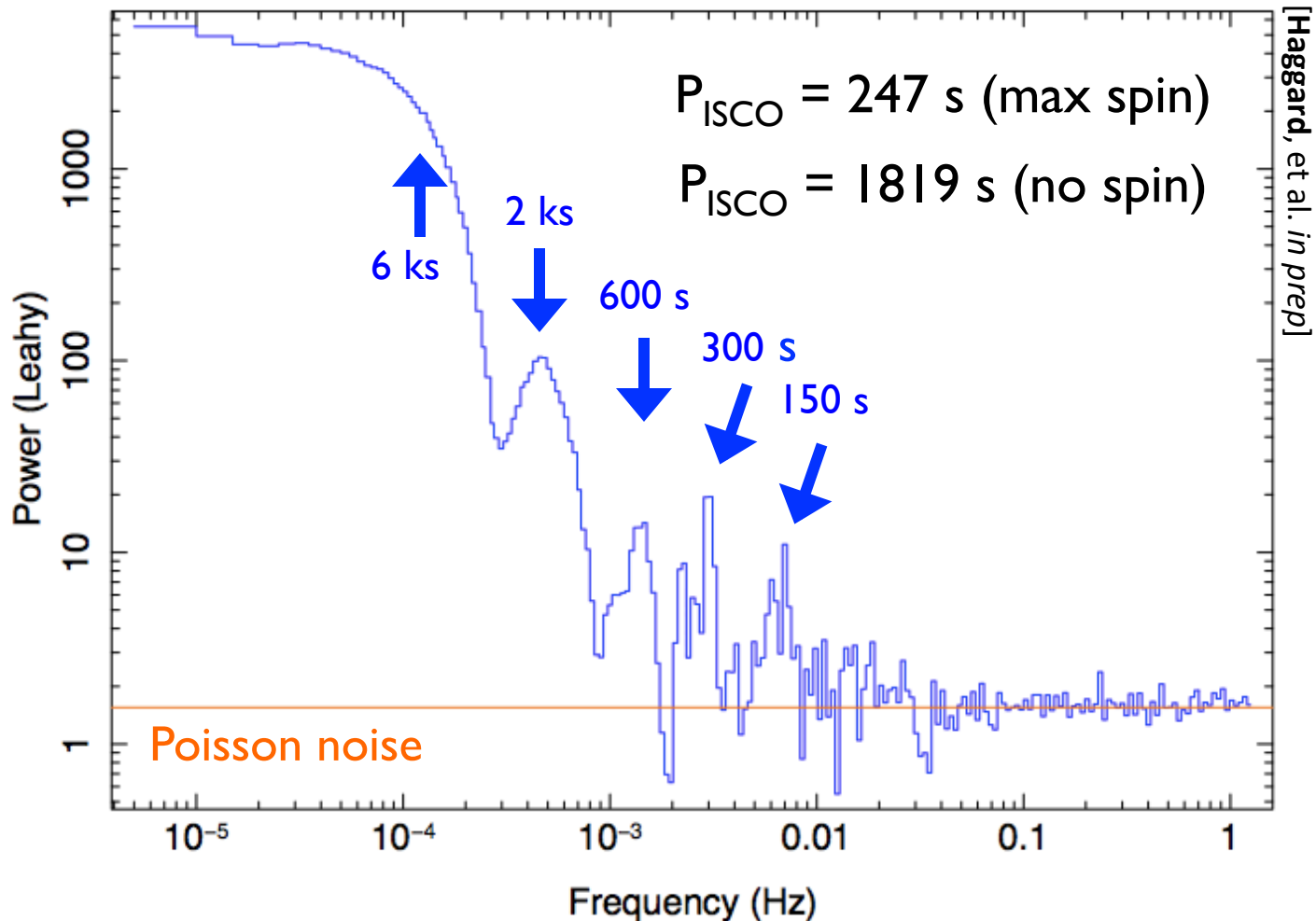
Flare	NH [10^{23} cm^{-2}]	Γ	fx (2-8 keV, abs) [erg/cm ² /s]	Duration [ks]	Fluence [erg/cm ²]	Energy (2-10keV) [erg]
Haggard+	$1.43_{-1.5}^{+0.69}$	$2.1_{-0.3}^{+0.1}$	$2.1_{-0.3}^{+0.4} \times 10^{-11}$	6.6	$1.4 \pm 0.3 \times 10^{-7}$	1.7×10^{-39}
Nowak+12	$1.43_{-3.6}^{+4.4}$	$2.0_{-0.6}^{+0.7}$	$8.5 \pm 0.9 \times 10^{-12}$	5.6	$4.7 \pm 0.5 \times 10^{-8}$	1.0×10^{-39}
Porquet+08 (Nowak+12)	$1.63_{-2.6}^{+3.0}$	$2.4_{-0.3}^{+0.4}$	$4.8_{-0.3}^{+0.2} \times 10^{-12}$	2.9	$1.4 \pm 0.1 \times 10^{-8}$	3.5×10^{-38}
Porquet+03 (Nowak+12)	$1.61_{-2.2}^{+1.9}$	2.3 ± 0.3	$7.7 \pm 0.3 \times 10^{-12}$	2.8	$2.2 \pm 0.1 \times 10^{-8}$	5.3×10^{-38}

Morphology & Timing

[Haggard, et al. *in prep*]

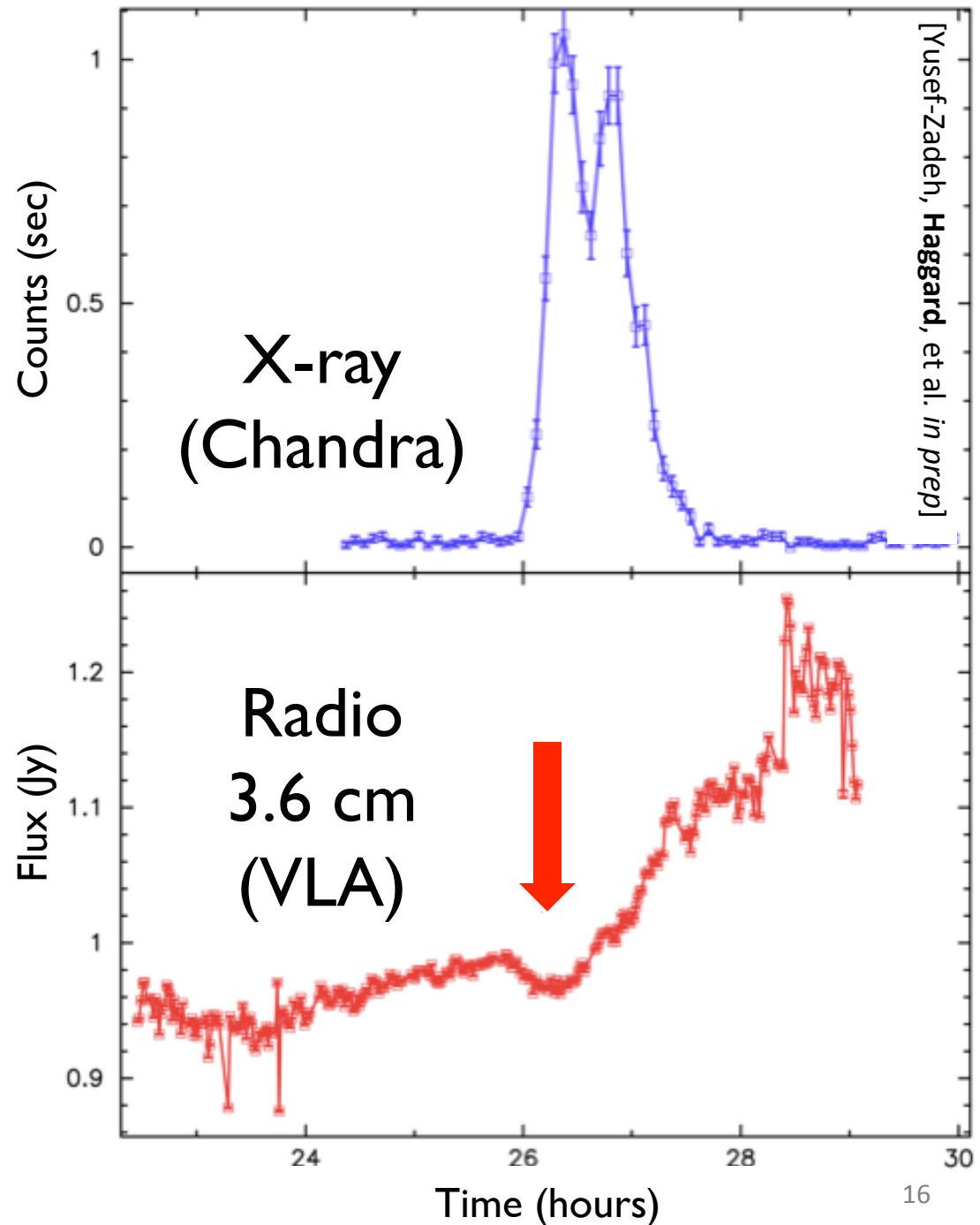


Power Spectral Distribution



Radio View

- Continuous coverage
- Radio (3.6 cm) flux increase of 25%
- Cross correlation peak > 130 min
- Consistent with previous time delay estimates
- Anti-correlation radio-X-ray peak



What's Causing the Flares?

Magnetic
Reconnection

Asteroid
Disruption

**This is an *unsolved*
mystery...**

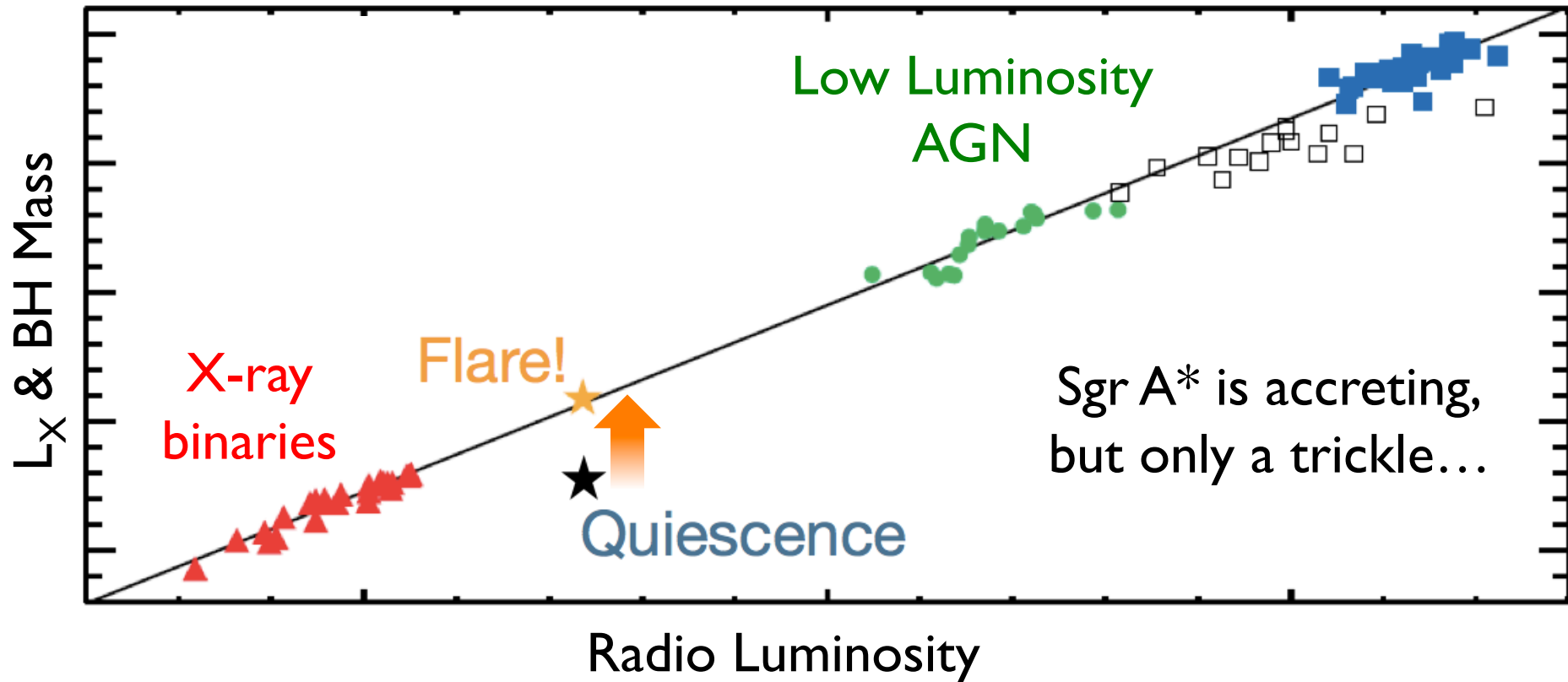
Markoff et al. 2001; Liu & Melia 2002; Liu et al. 2004; Yuan et al. 2003, 2004; Eckart et al. 2004, 2006; Marrone et al. 2008; Cadez et al. 2008; Kostic et al. 2009; Dodds-Eden et al. 2009; Yuan et al. 2009a; Zubovas et al. 2012; Witzel et al. 2012; Yusef-Zadeh et al. 2012; Nowak et al. 2012; Neilsen et al. 2013

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ASTEROID IS VAPORIZED AND FLARE OCCURS

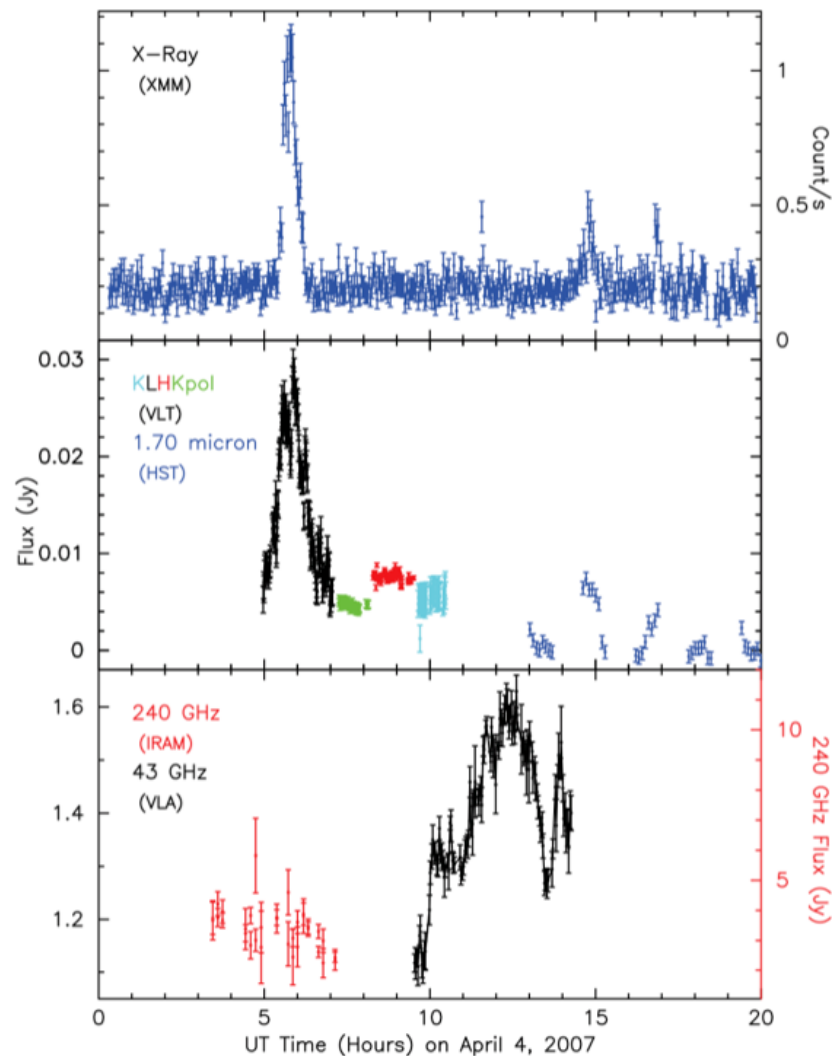
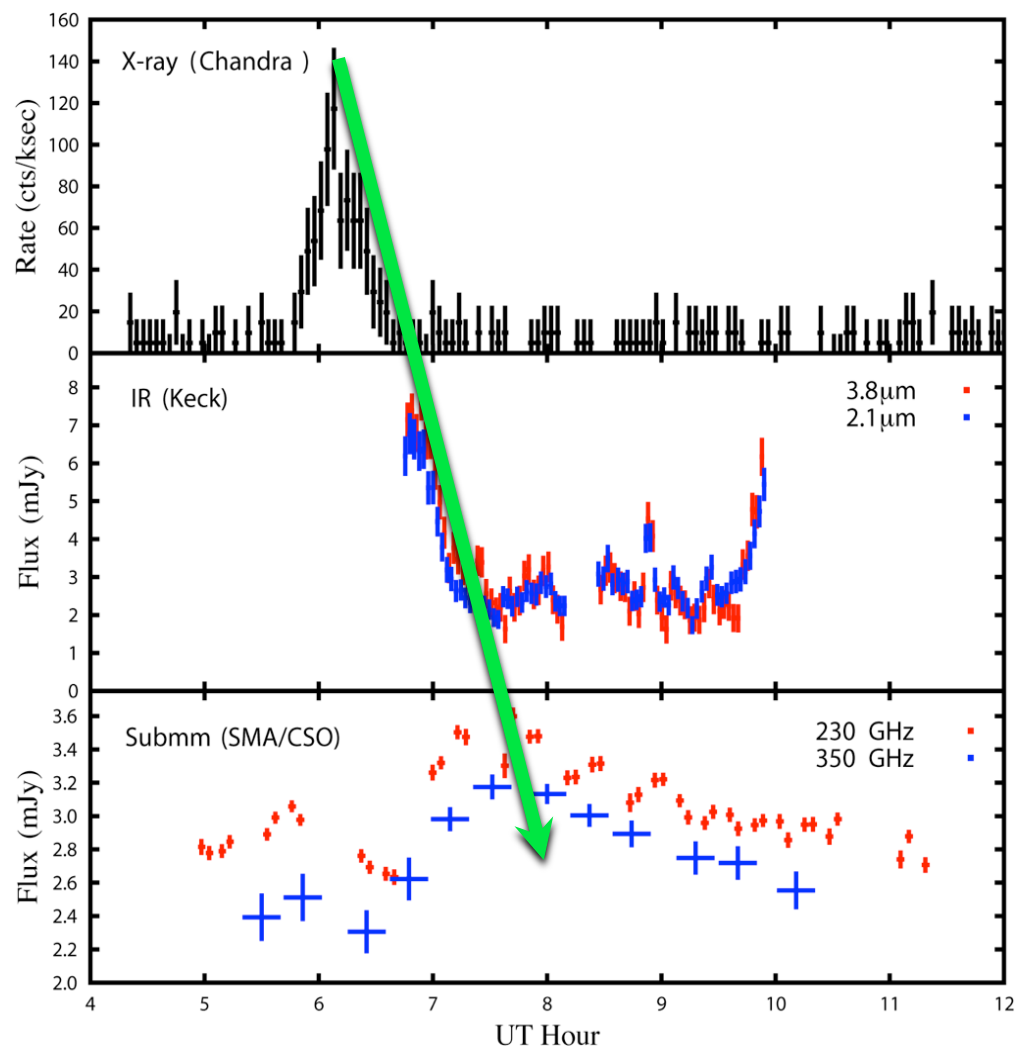
Black Hole “Fundamental Plane”

[Plotkin, et al. 2012]



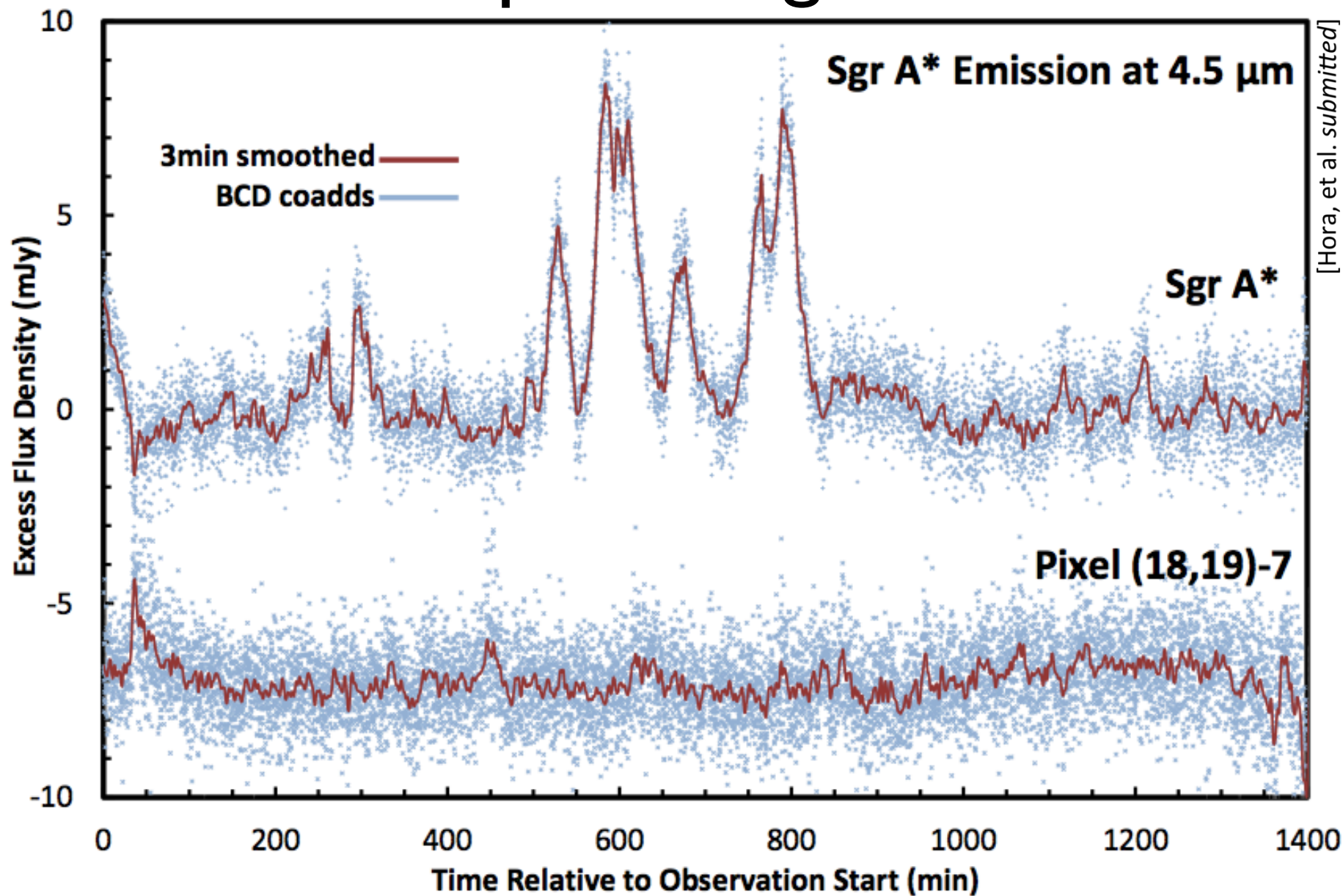
Does Sgr A* reside on the BH fundamental plane?

We need more *simultaneous* radio/submm/IR/X-ray flares!!!

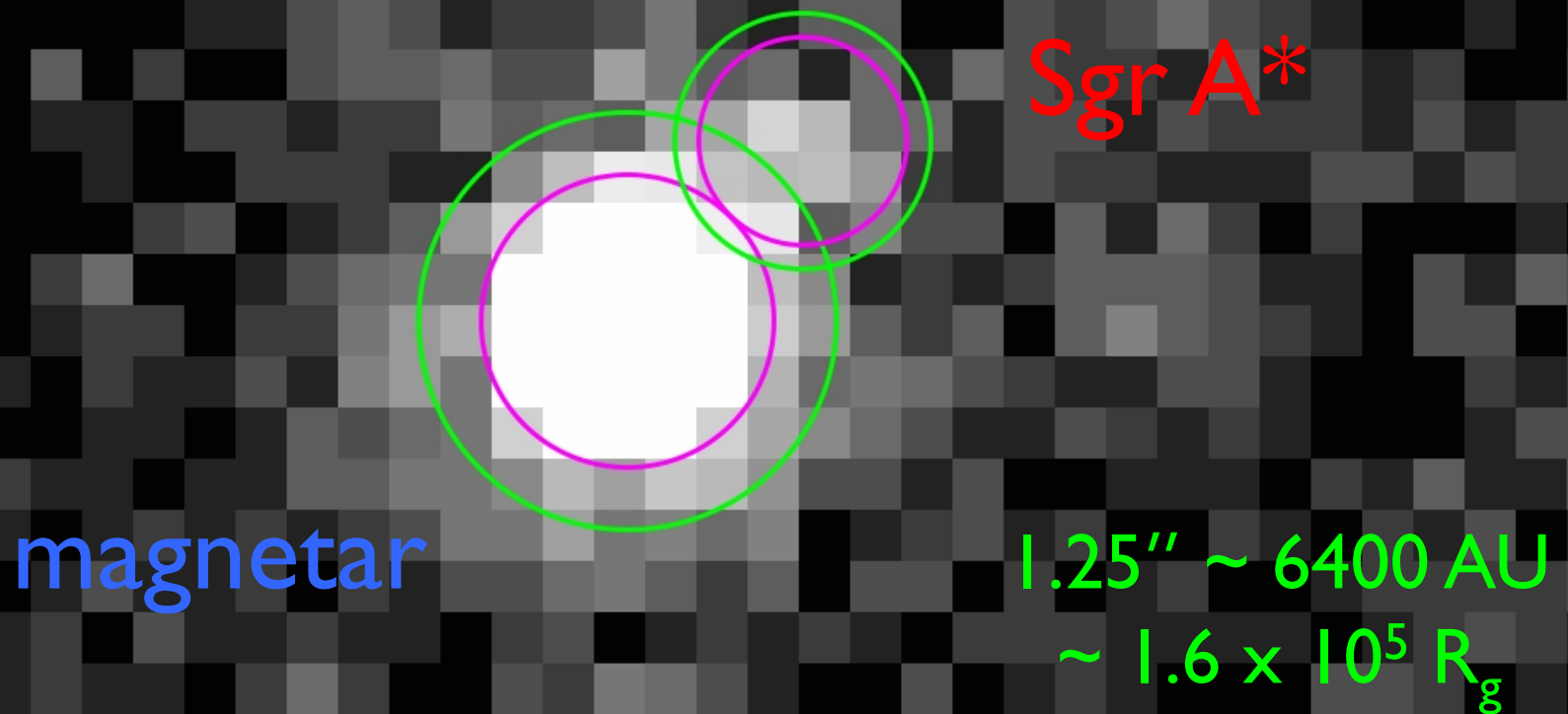


[Marrone, et al. 2008, Yusef-Zadeh et al. 2009]

New Spitzer Lightcurve



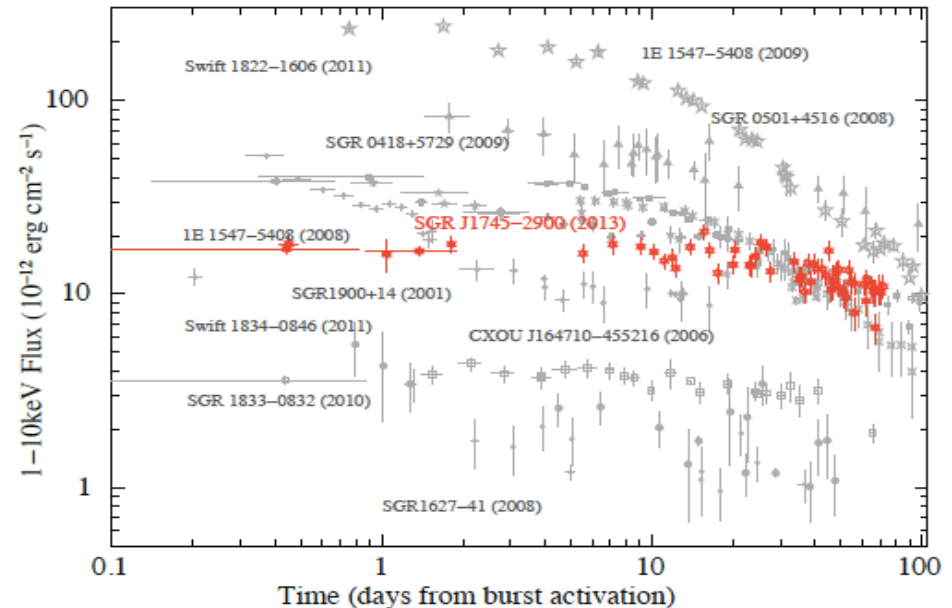
Expect the Unexpected



Magnetar SGR J1745

[Rea, et al. 2013]

- $2.4'' \pm 0.3''$ from Sgr A*
- Slow decay relative to other known magnetars
- 90% prob. of being bound to Sgr A* w/ orbital period 500 yr to several kyr
- Previous outburst from this or other magnetars may contribute to Fe K fluorescence/echos



$$P = 3.7635537 \text{ s}$$

Thermal spectrum

$$\dot{P} = 6.61 \times 10^{-12} \text{ s/s}$$

$$kT = 0.99 \text{ keV}$$

$$B_{\text{dip}} = 1.6 \times 10^{14} \text{ G}$$

$$N_h = 0.98 \times 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

$$\dot{E} = 5 \times 10^{33} \text{ erg/s}$$

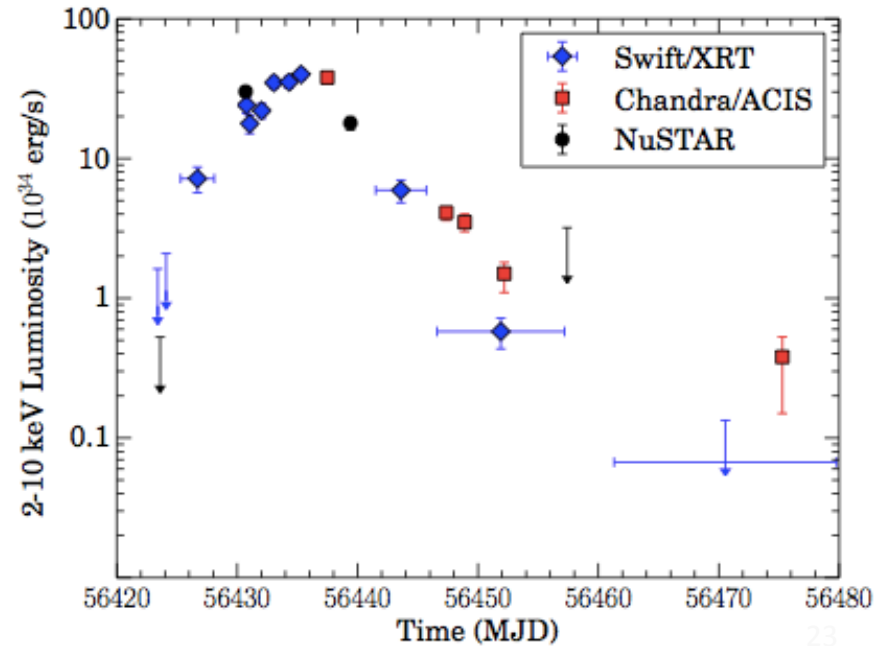
$$\tau_c = 9 \text{ kyr}$$

[Swift (Kennea+13), NuSTAR (Mori+13, Kaspi+14), Chandra (Rea+13, Coti Zelati+in prep) + radio (Eatough+13, Bower+13, Spitler+13, Shannon+13)]

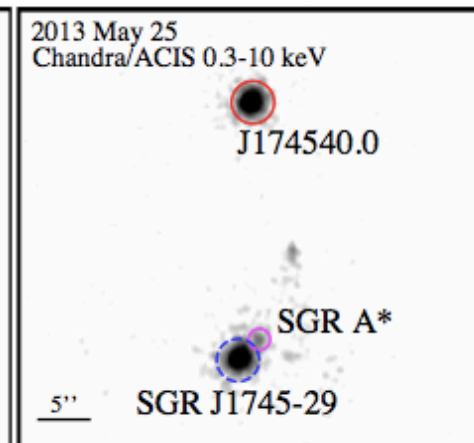
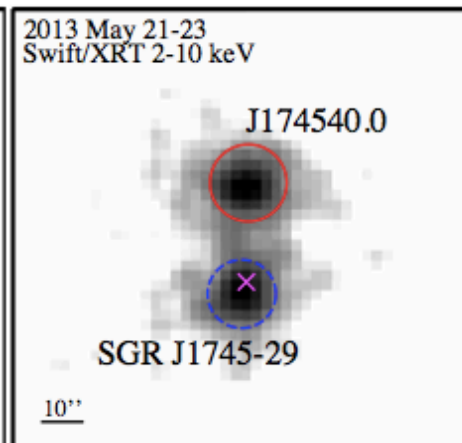
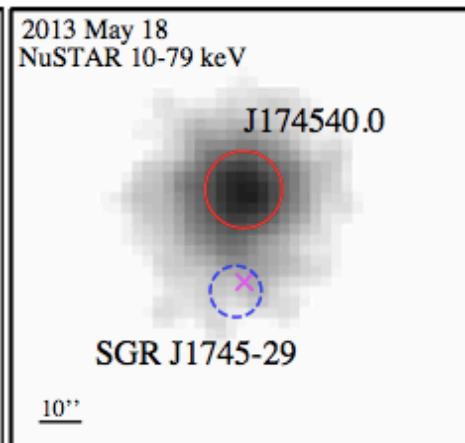
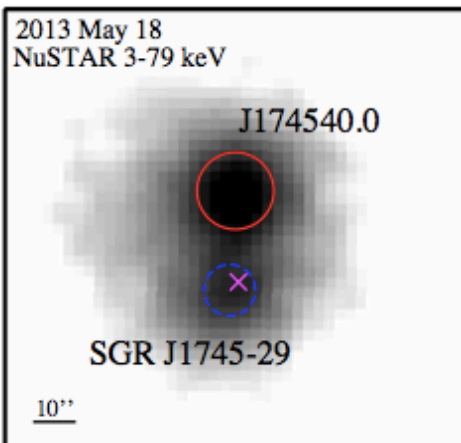
CXO J1745-2900

- Best-studied outburst from a very faint X-ray transient (VFXT)/LMXB ($L_x < 10^{36}$ erg/s)
- Chandra, Swift, and NuSTAR data above 10^{34} erg/s fit by PL with $\Gamma \sim 1.7$ (from 2 to 70 keV)
- Chandra obs at 4×10^{33} erg/s substantially softer; suggests a thermal blackbody-like component

[Koch, et al. 2014]



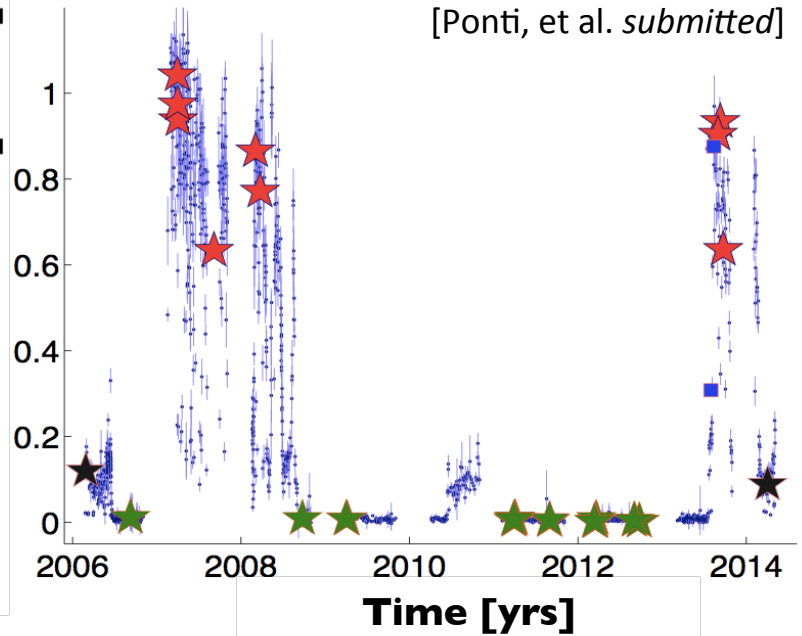
23



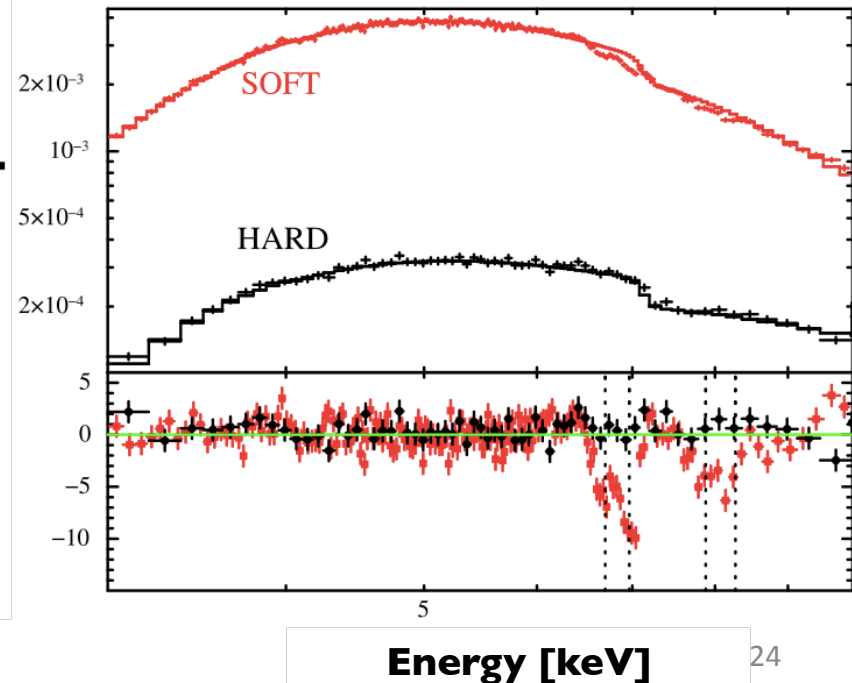
AX J1745.6-2901

- High-inclination (eclipsing) neutron star Low Mass X-ray Binary (LMXB)
- Less than ~ 1.5 arcmin from Sgr A*
- >8 years of *Swift*, *XMM-Newton* and *NuSTAR* obs; 40 *XMM* obs, 12 in outburst
- Fe K absorption clearly seen in the soft-state, but disappears during the hard state
- Evidence for connection between the wind-Fe K absorber and the accretion state of the binary

Swift Count Rate [cts/s]

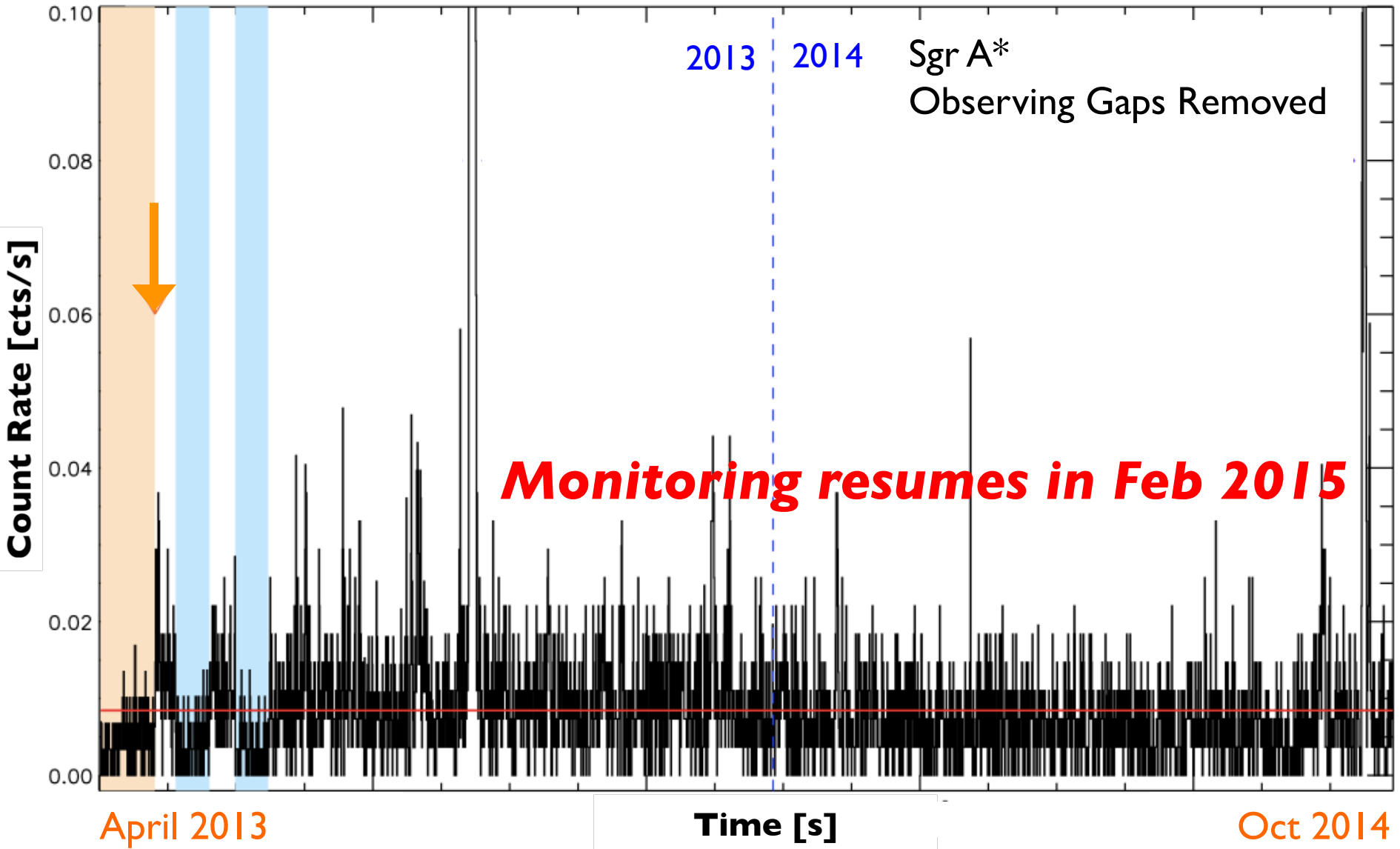


XMM & NuSTAR Spectrum



Sgr A* X-ray Light Curve

[Haggard et al, Atel #6242; Haggard, et al. *in prep*]



Sgr A*/G2++ Summary

- No X-ray or radio G2 sighting ... yet?
- Monitoring will distinguish G2's origin and fate
- Sgr A* flares detected by *Chandra*
 - Faint and one **very** bright flare
 - Bright flare: spectrum comparable to other bright flares, double-peaked morphology, detailed timing, radio lag
 - Flare rate: TBD, but not enormously enhanced
- Other Excellent X-ray + Multiwavelength Science
 - XMM & Swift: lightcurves, spectroscopy
 - VLA/VLBA: lightcurves, astrometry, polarization
 - Absorption measure along Sgr A* line of sight
 - X-ray transients: Magnetar, CXO J1745, AX J1745.6

The background of the slide is a deep space scene. It features a dark, star-filled sky with a prominent, glowing orange and red nebula on the left side. Overlaid on this scene are numerous thin, blue, elliptical lines that represent celestial orbits or paths. Several bright, white stars are scattered across the image, some of which are partially obscured by the blue lines. The overall composition is dynamic and evokes a sense of cosmic exploration and mystery.

Questions?