



Reinhard Genzel

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*The Massive Black Hole & Nuclear Star Cluster at
the Center of the Milky Way*

a laboratory of gravitational physics

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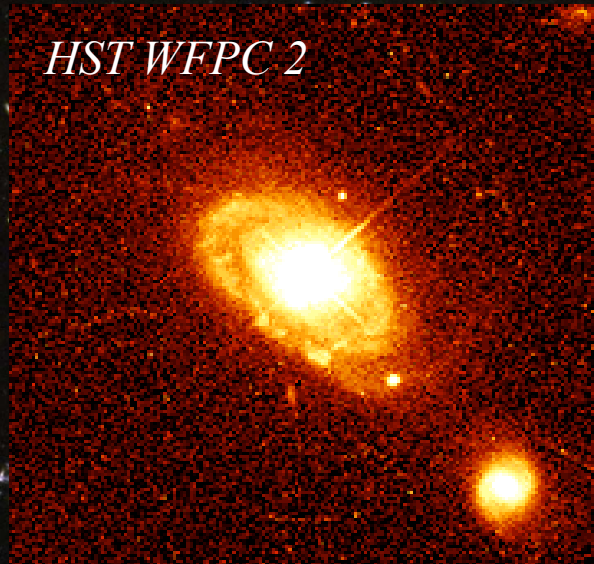
- 
- *star formation near a black hole:
'paradox of youth'*
 - *testing the black hole paradigm*
 - *the central accretion zone*

massive black holes in galactic nuclei



massive black holes in galactic nuclei

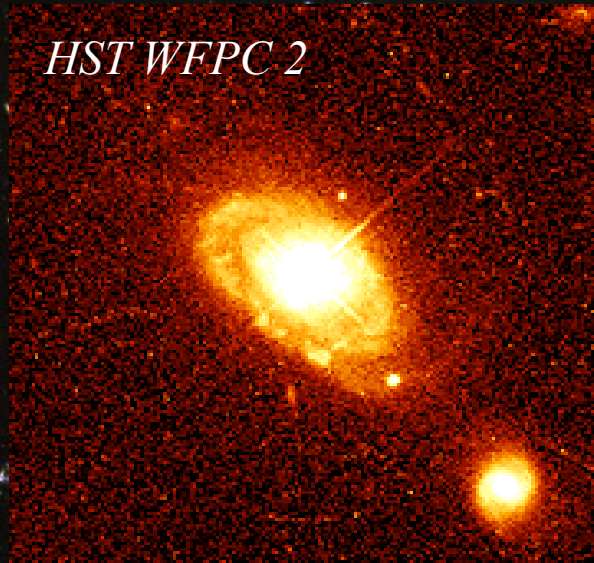
QSOs
variable X- & γ -rays
relativistic radio jets



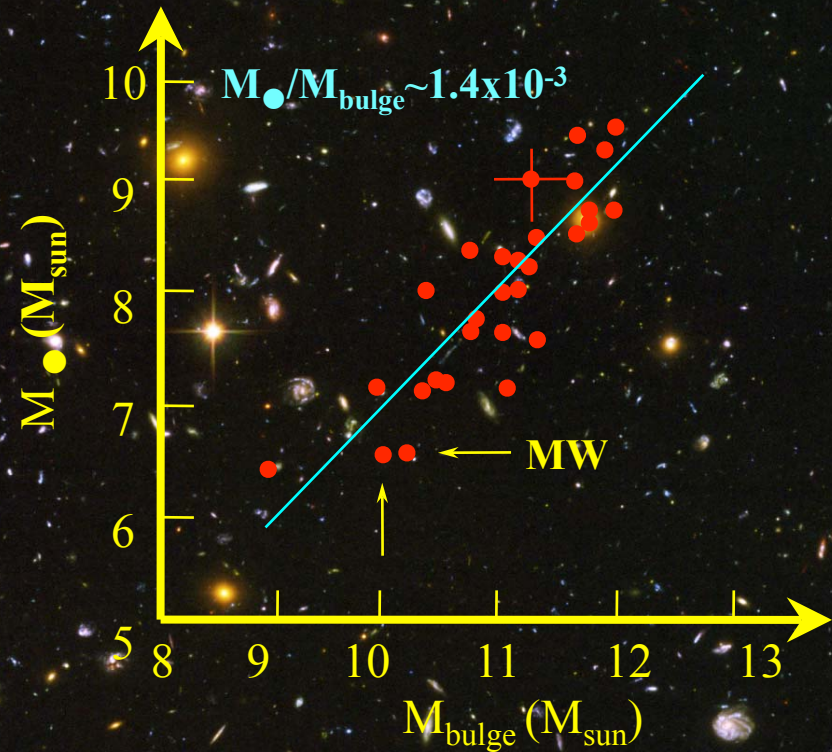
Schmidt, Lynden-Bell, Rees 1963-71

massive black holes in galactic nuclei

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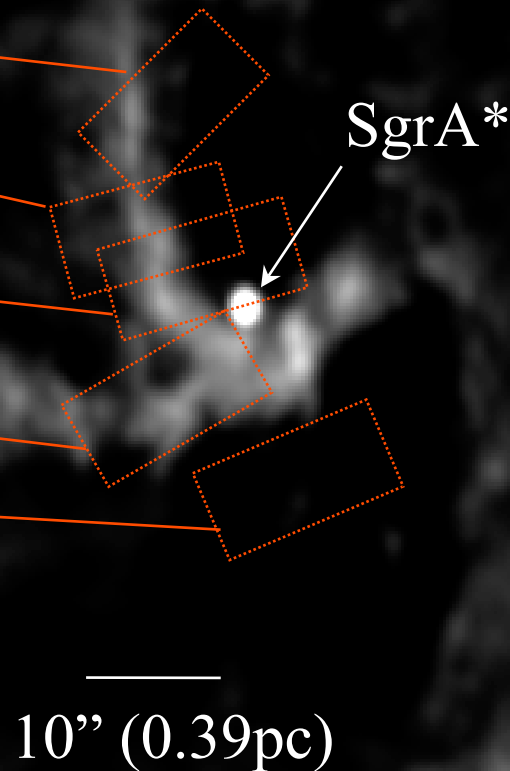
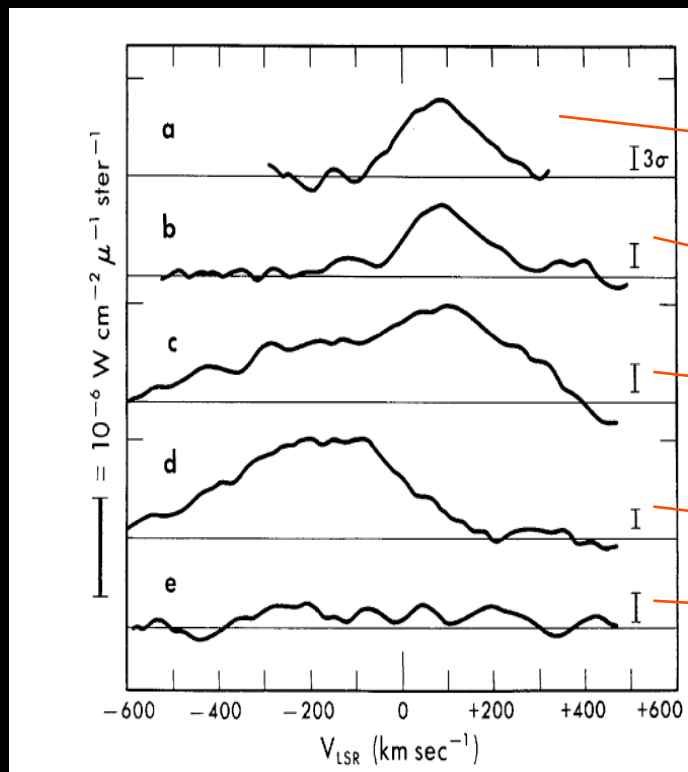
dynamical evidence for dark
central masses in nearby
galaxy nuclei



Schmidt, Lynden-Bell, Rees 1963-71

Miyoshi et al. 1995, Kormendy & Richstone 1995,
Gebhardt et al. 2000, Ferrarese & Merritt 2000,
Tremaine et al. 2002, Bender et al. 2002, 2005

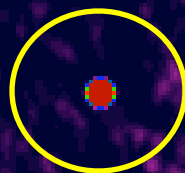
early evidence for a central mass concentration



Balick & Brown 1974, Lo et al. 1975, Wollman et al. 1977, Lacy et al. 1980, 1982

*SgrA**

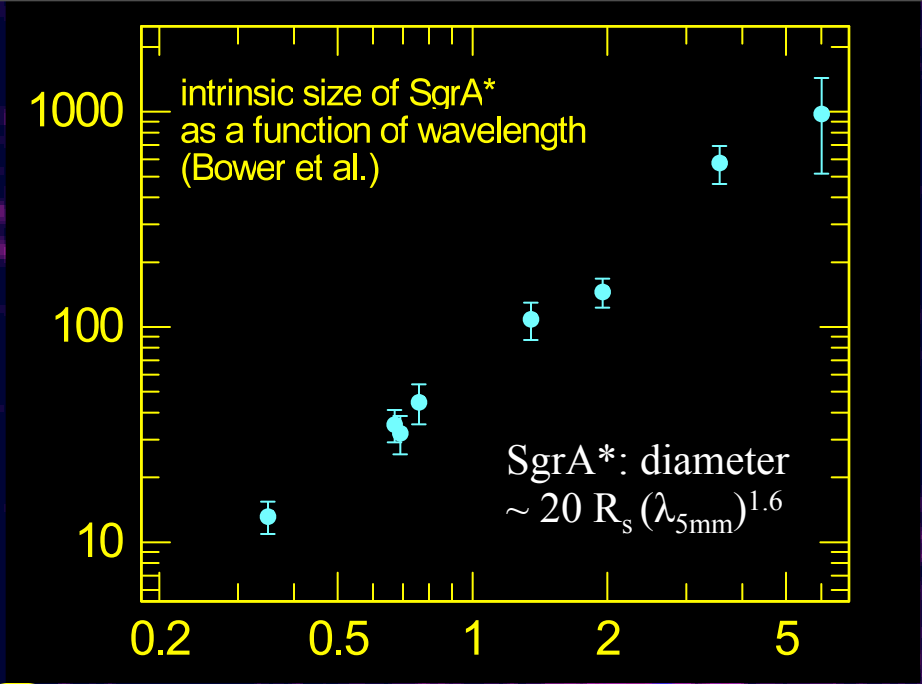
0.1pc



Backer & Sramek 1996, Bower et al. 2003, 2005, Reid & Brunthaler 2004, Shen et al. 2005, Baganoff et al. 2001, 2003, Aharonian et al. 2004-06

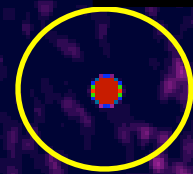
*SgrA**

R/R_s



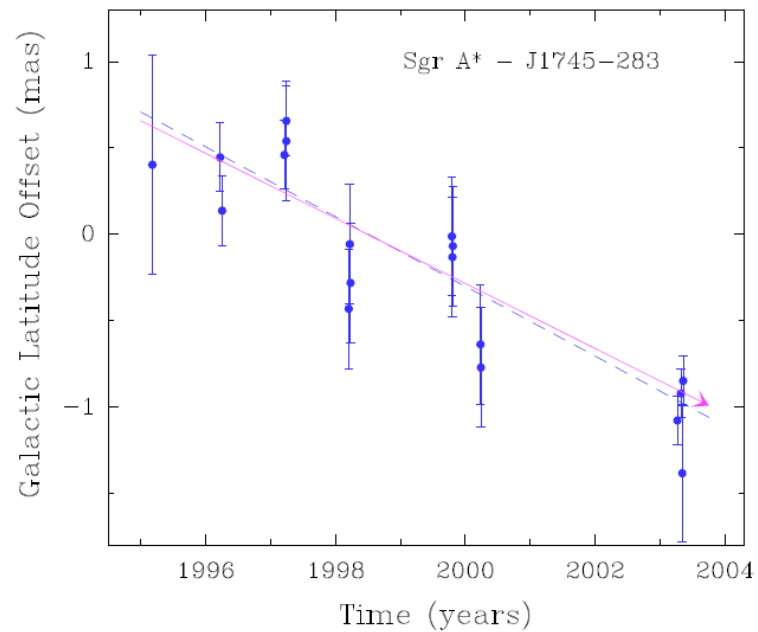
λ (cm)

0.1pc



Backer & Sramek 1996, Bower et al. 2003, 2005, Reid & Brunthaler 2004, Shen et al. 2005, Baganoff et al. 2001, 2003, Aharonian et al. 2004-06

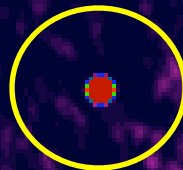
Sgr A*



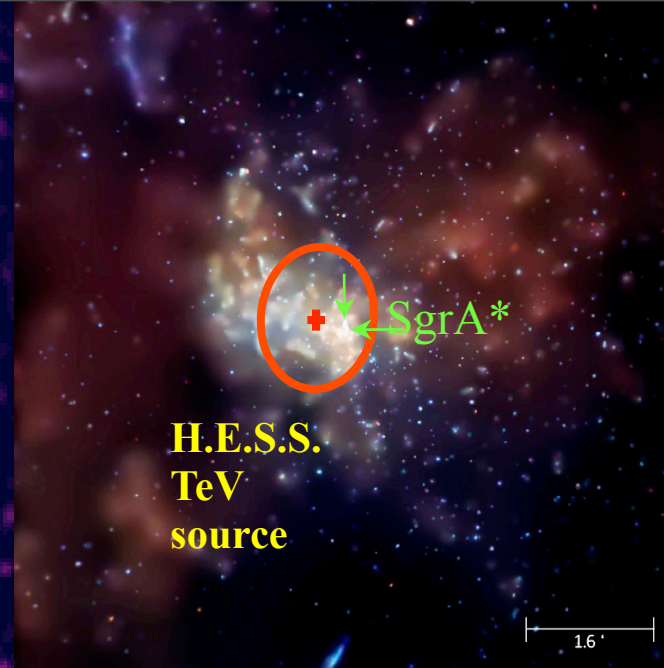
0.1pc

$v_{pm} \leq 2, 20 \text{ km/s}$

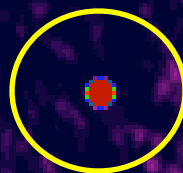
(50 μ arcseconds/year !)



*SgrA**



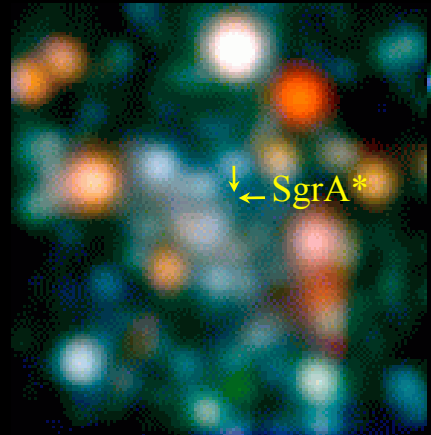
0.1pc



15 years progress in high resolution IR imaging

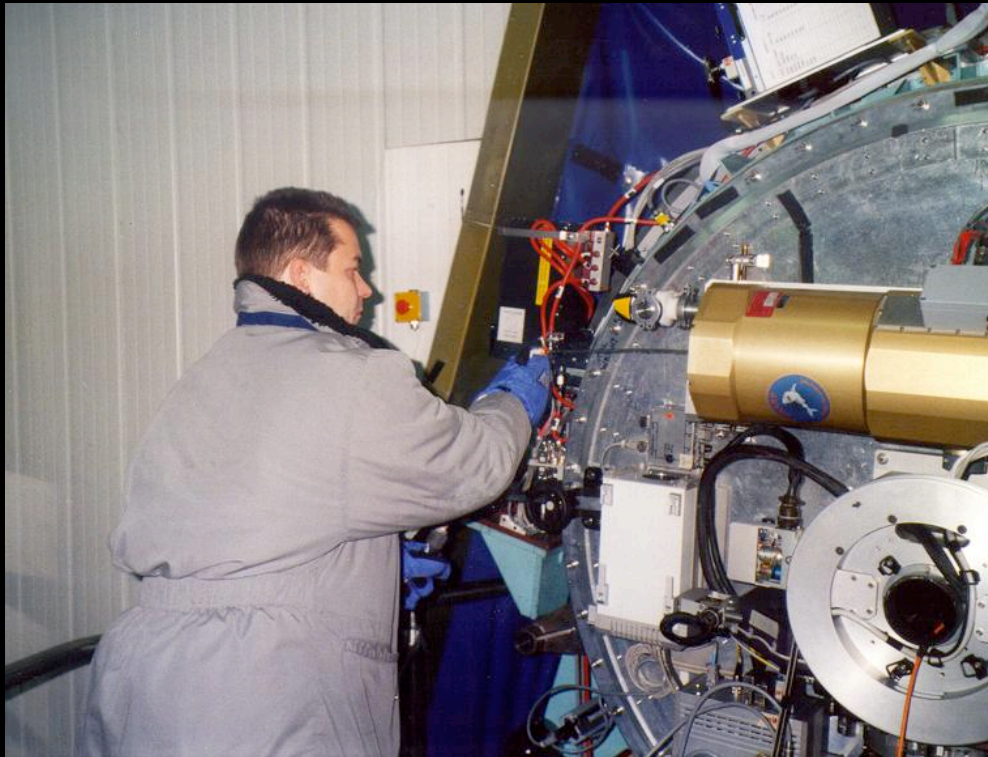
seeing limited (1990)

5''
(0.2
pc)

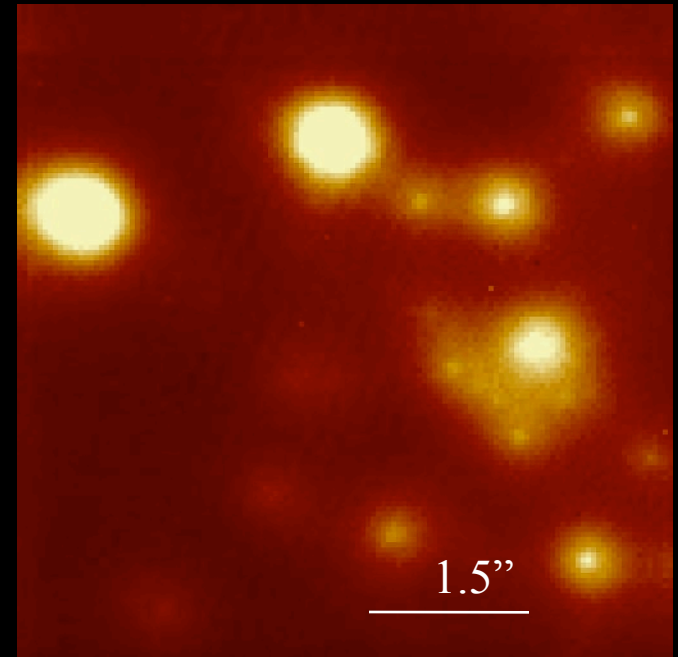


15 years progress in high resolution IR imaging

'SHARP' at the 3.5m NTT



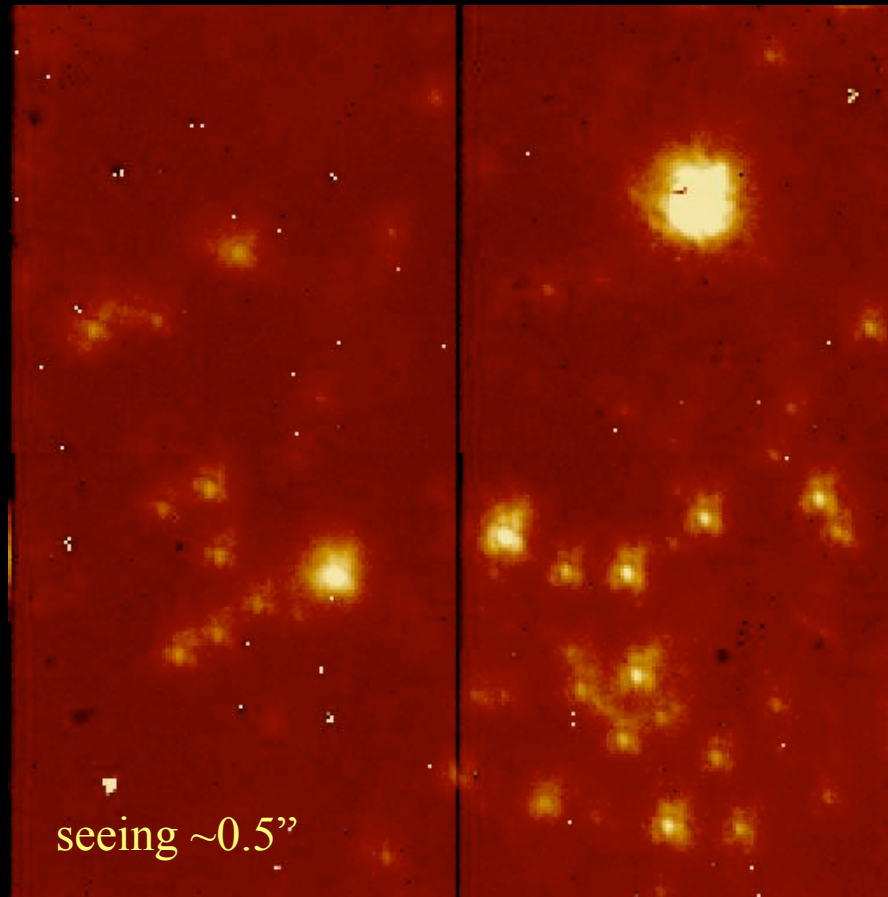
first images 1991



DePoy & Sharp 1991, Eckart et al. 1993, 1995, Genzel et al. 2003, Ghez et al. 2005

15 years progress in high resolution IR imaging

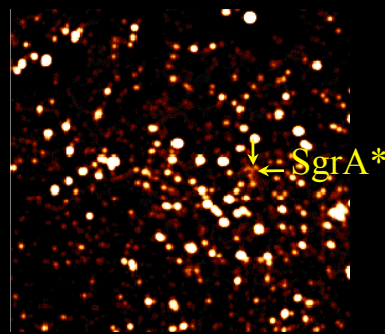
single 'speckle' frame with SHARP



DePoy & Sharp 1991, Eckart et al. 1993, 1995, Genzel et al. 2003, Ghez et al. 2005

15 years progress in high resolution IR imaging

5''
(0.2
pc)



speckle imaging NTT
(1992)

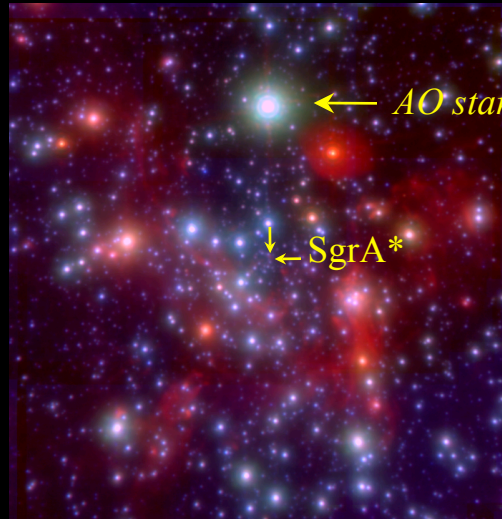
15 years progress in high resolution IR imaging

Adaptive Optics at Keck & VLT



15 years progress in high resolution IR imaging

5''
(0.2
pc)



natural star IR-AO (2003)

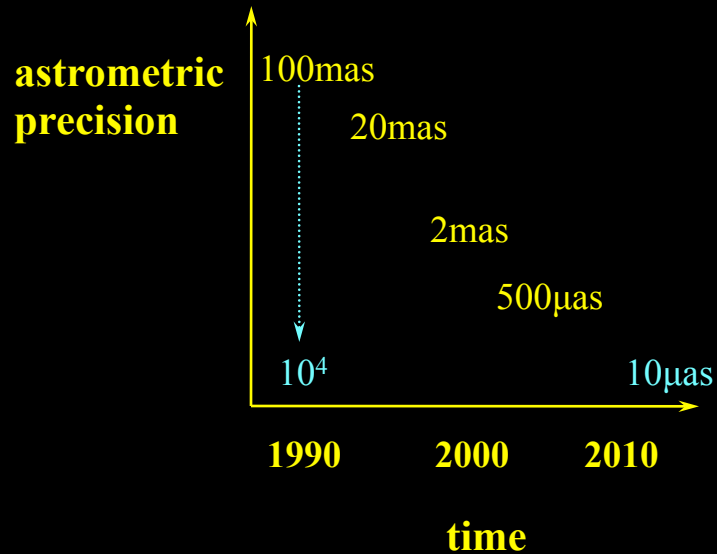
15 years progress in high resolution IR imaging

5''
(0.2
pc)

laser AO (2005/2006)

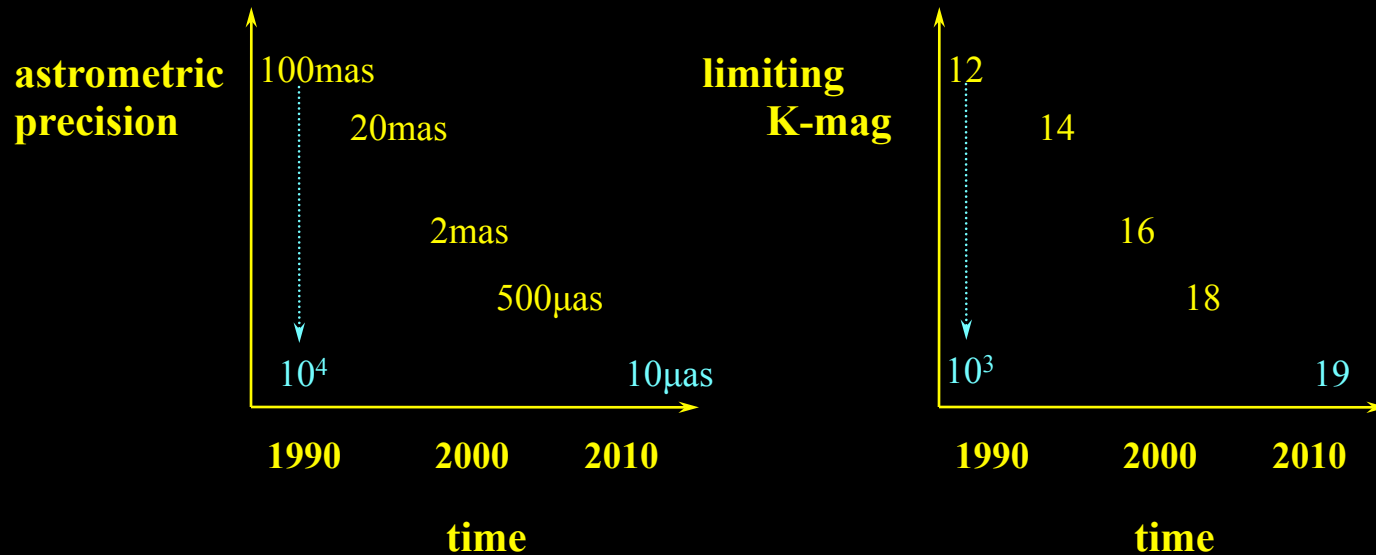


15 years progress in high resolution IR imaging



DePoy & Sharp 1991, Eckart et al. 1993, 1995, Genzel et al. 2003, Ghez et al. 2005

15 years progress in high resolution IR imaging



DePoy & Sharp 1991, Eckart et al. 1993, 1995, Genzel et al. 2003, Ghez et al. 2005



0.1 pc

$Sgr A^*$



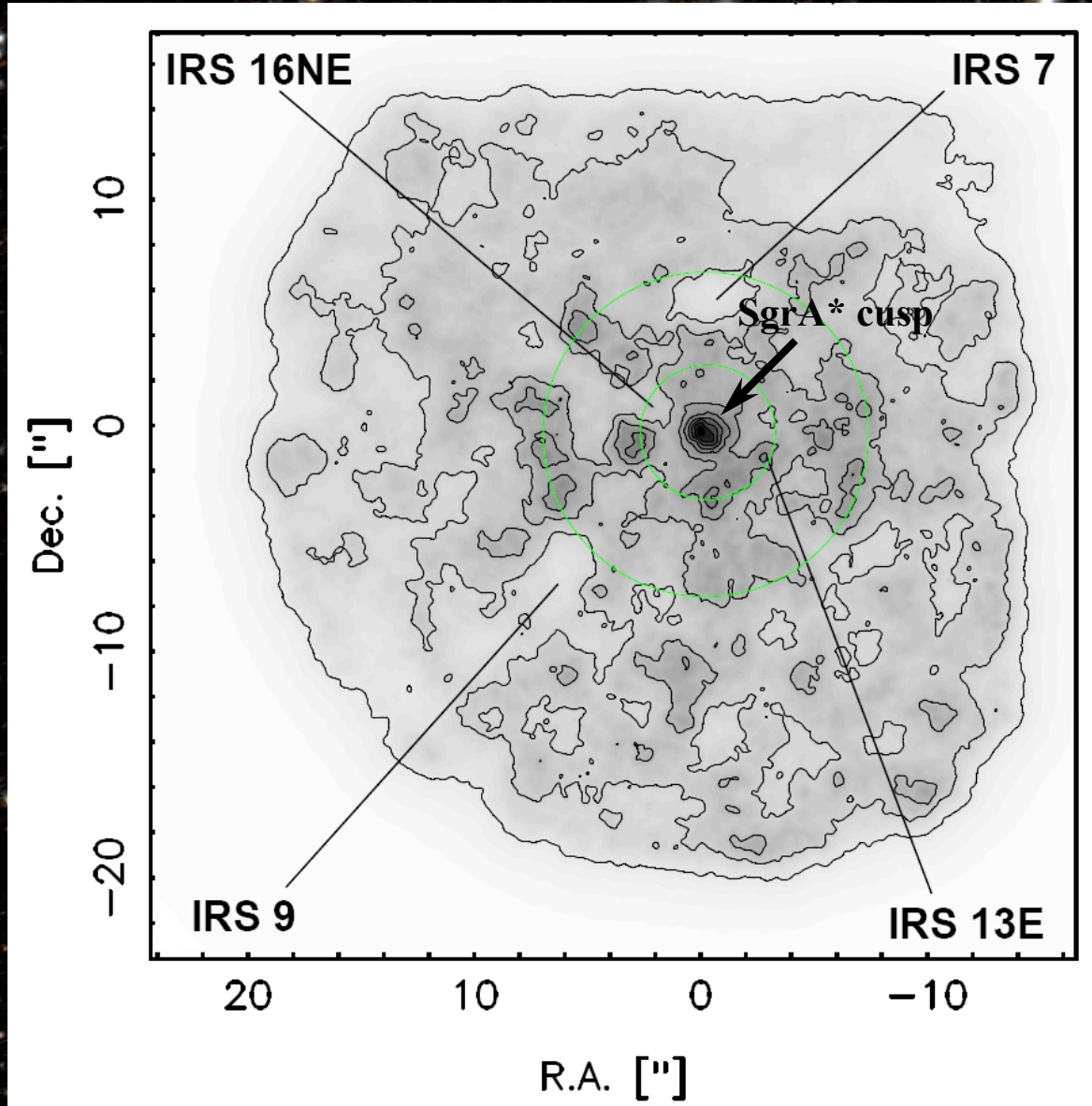


0.1 pc

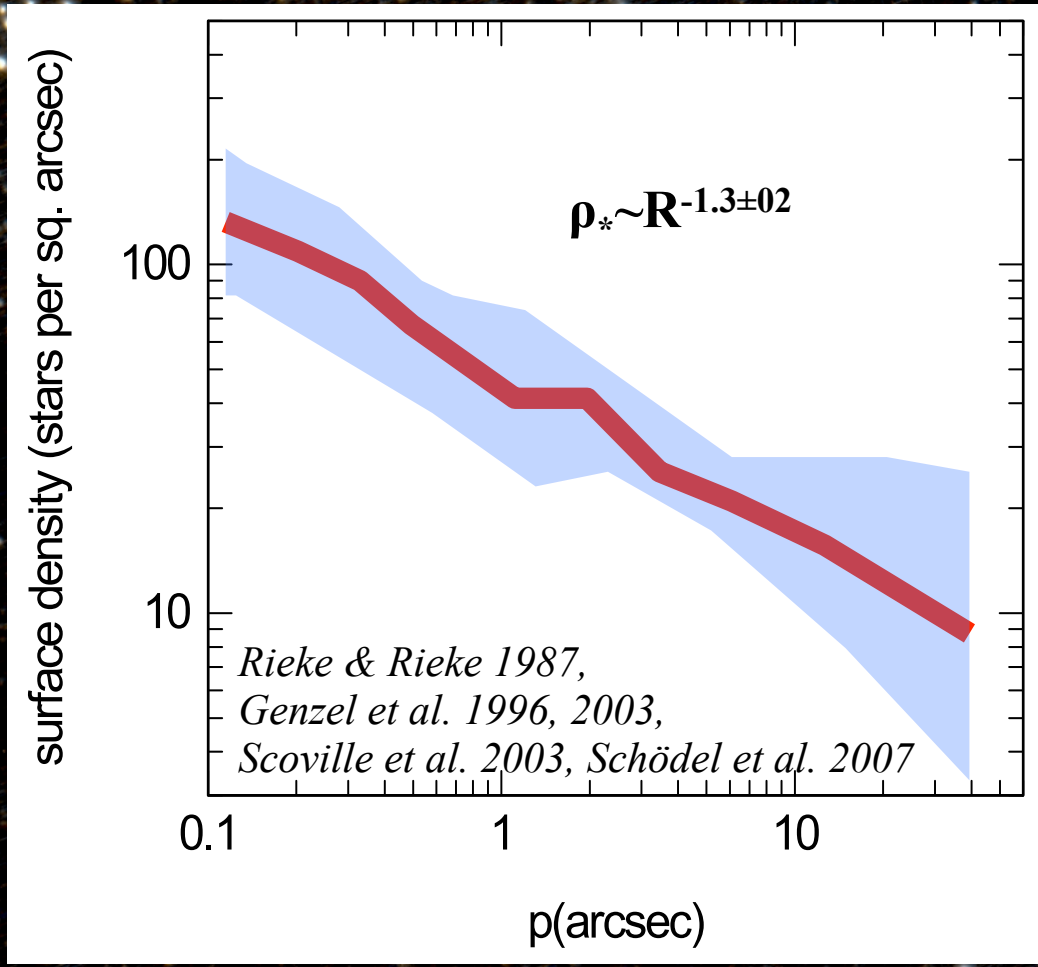
*Sgr A**

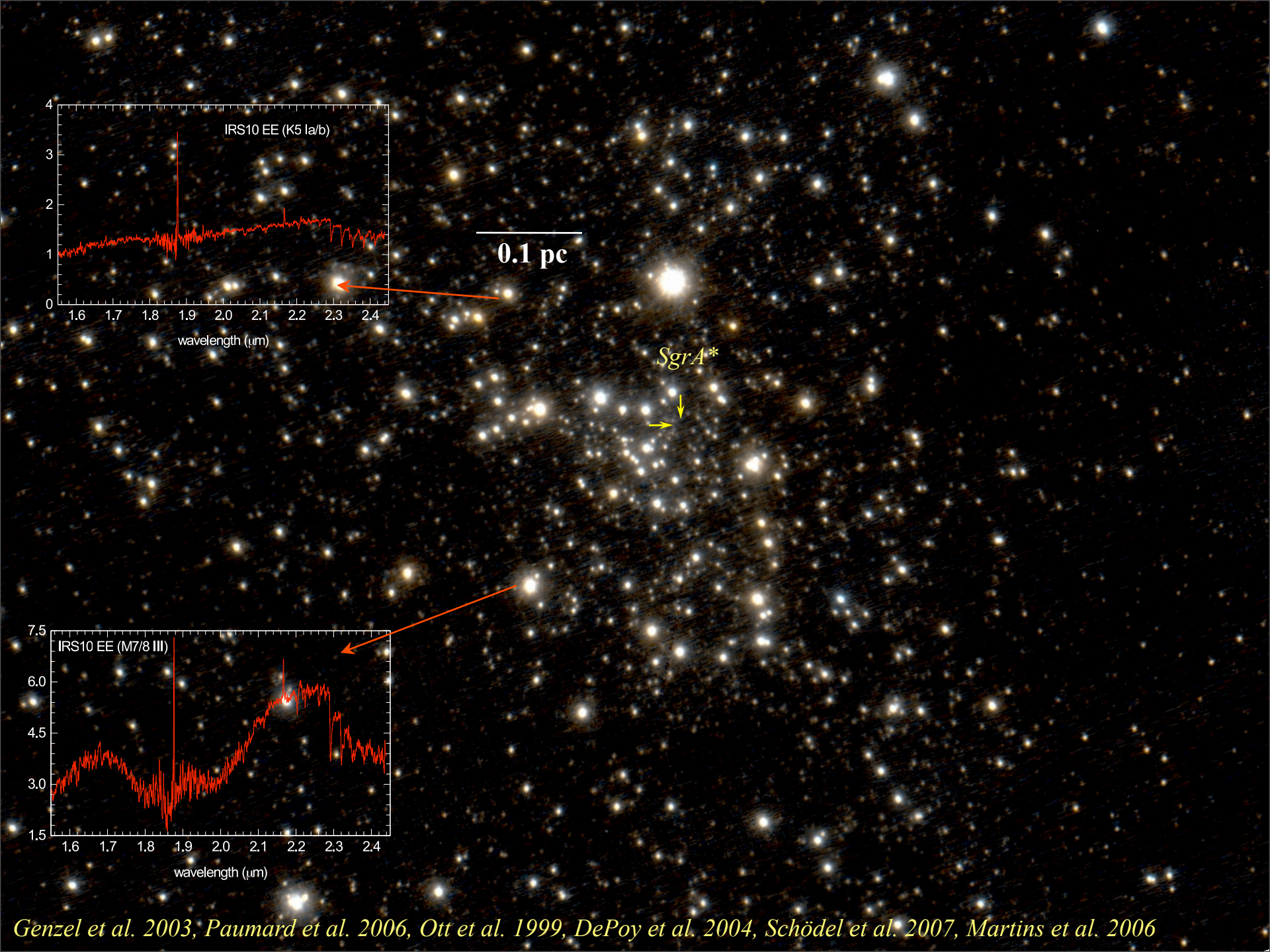
*nuclear star cluster
and cusp:*

Ghez et al. 2005, Keck laser guide star AO



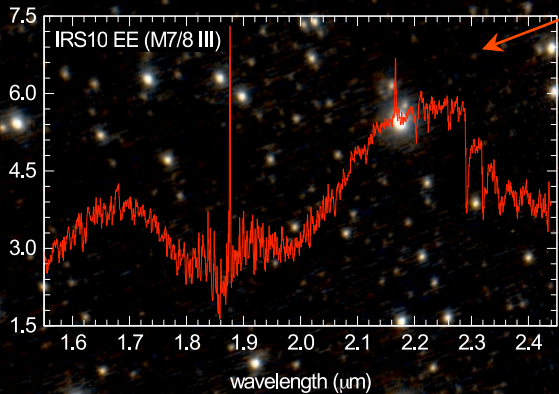
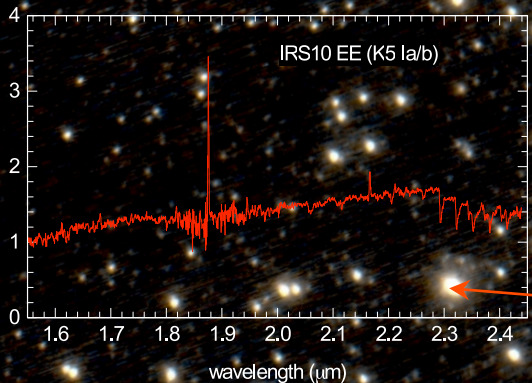
Genzel et al. 2003, Paumard et al. 2006, Ott et al. 1999, DePoy et al. 2004, Schödel et al. 2007, Martins et al. 2006





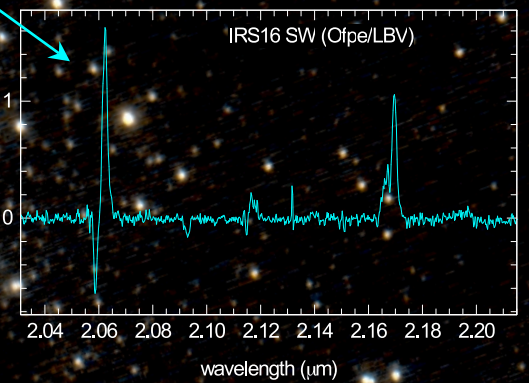
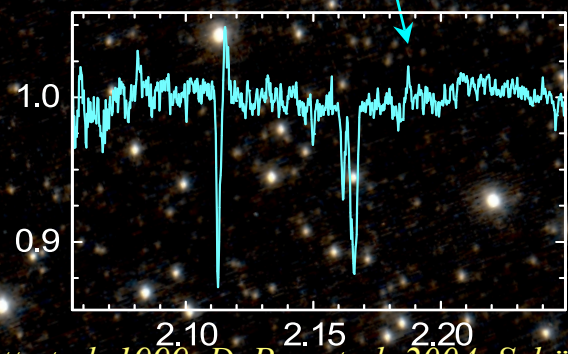
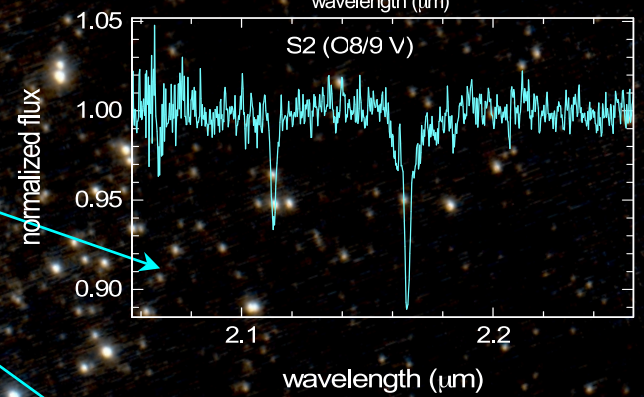
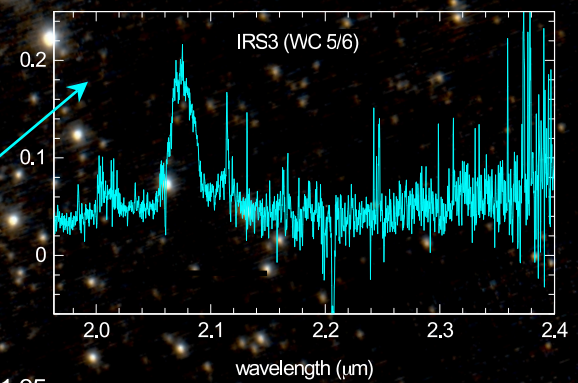
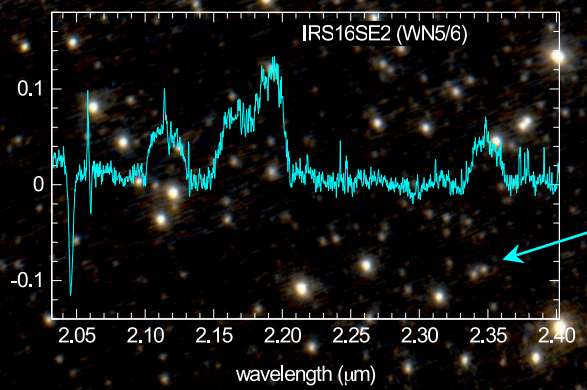
0.1 pc

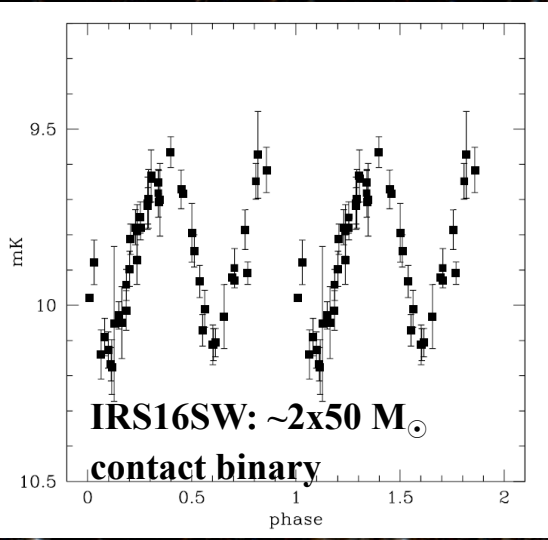
*Sgr A**



0.1 pc

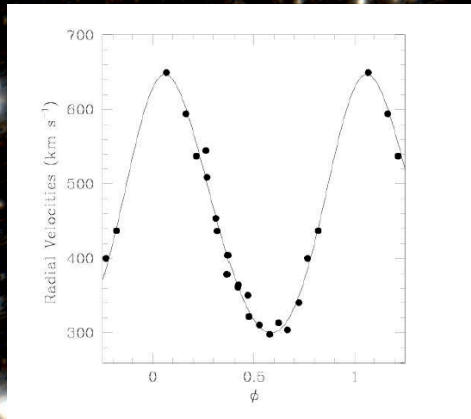
*SgrA**



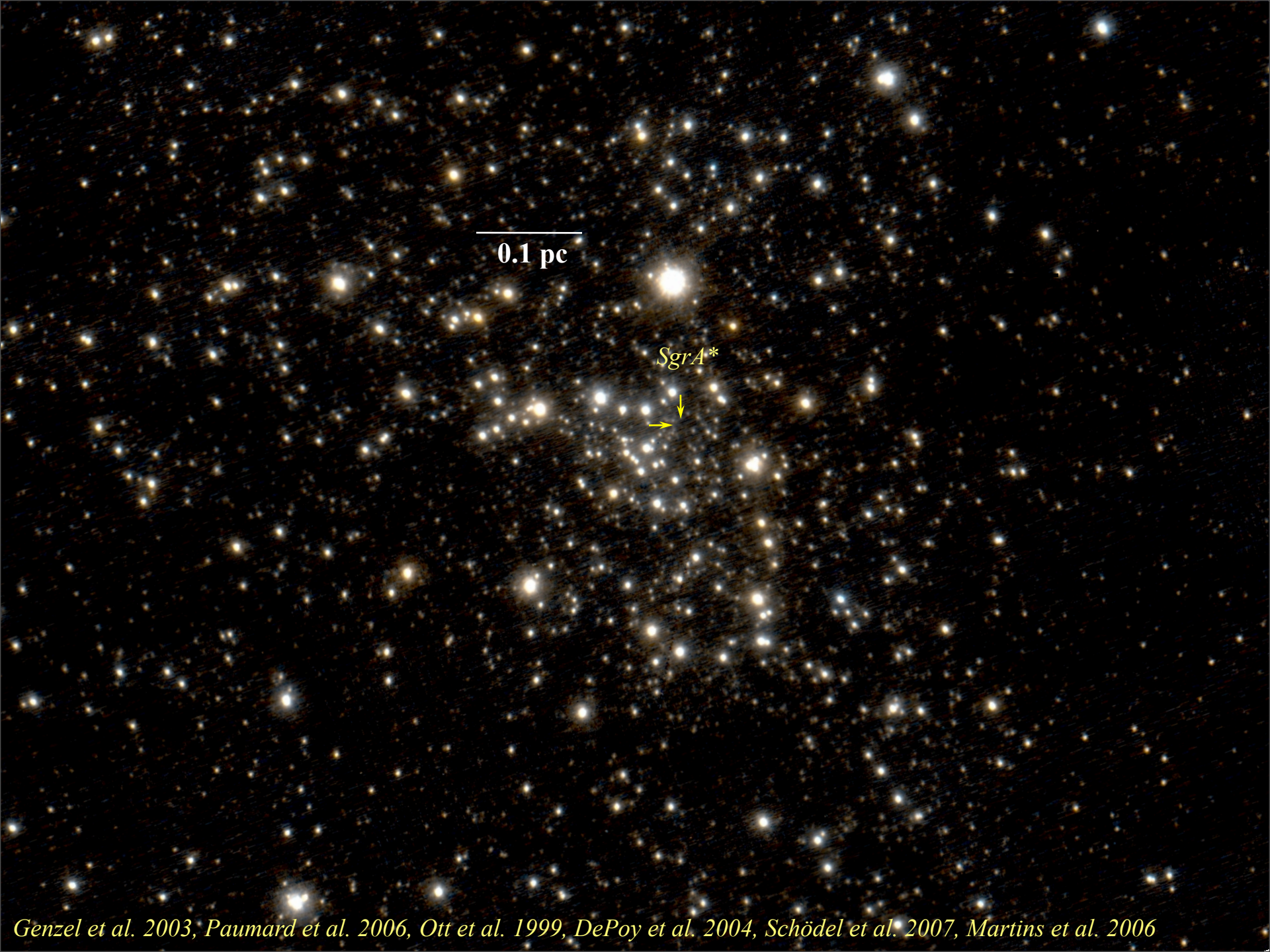


flux variations

*SgrA**



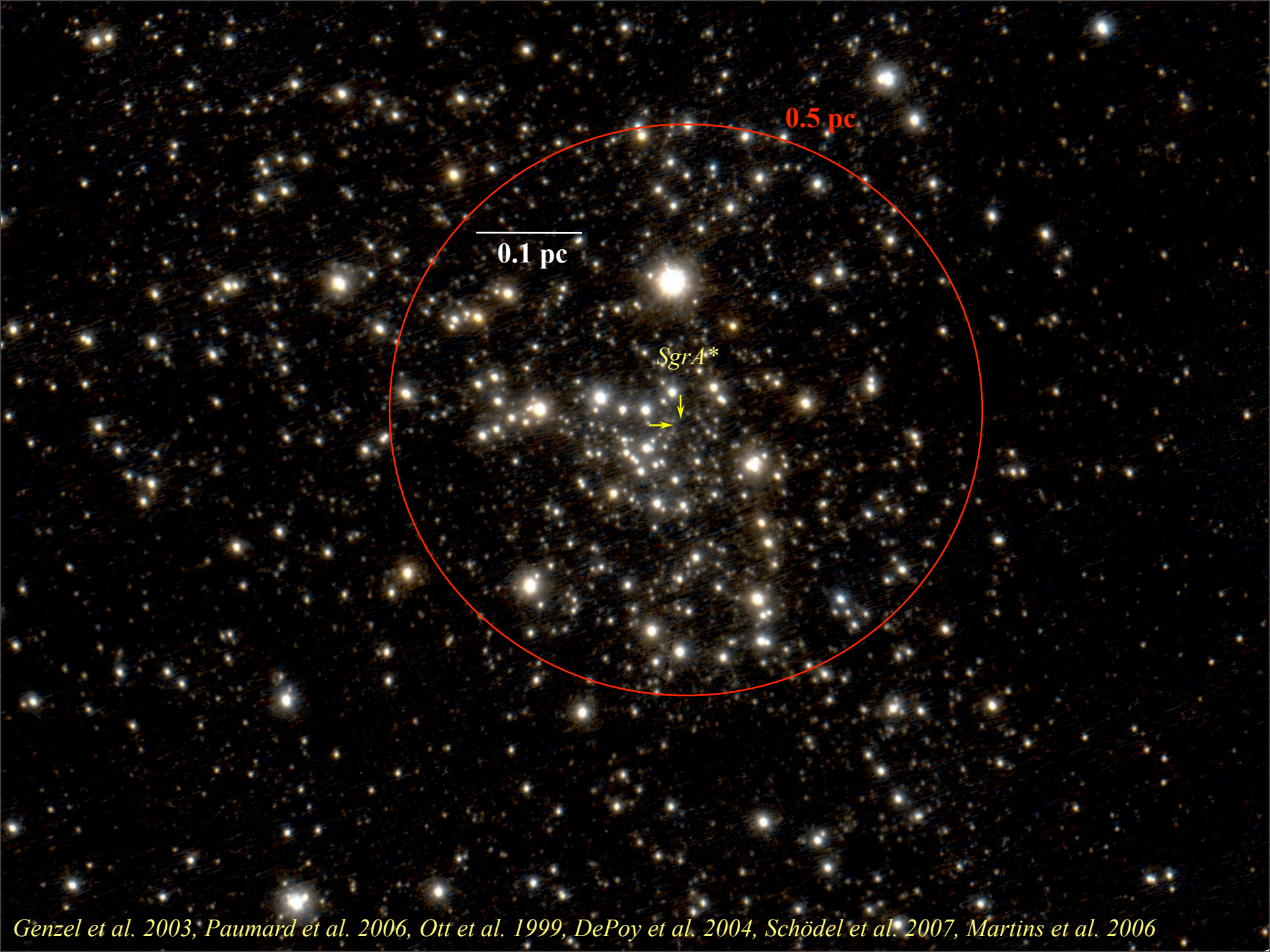
radial velocity variations



0.1 pc

$Sgr A^*$



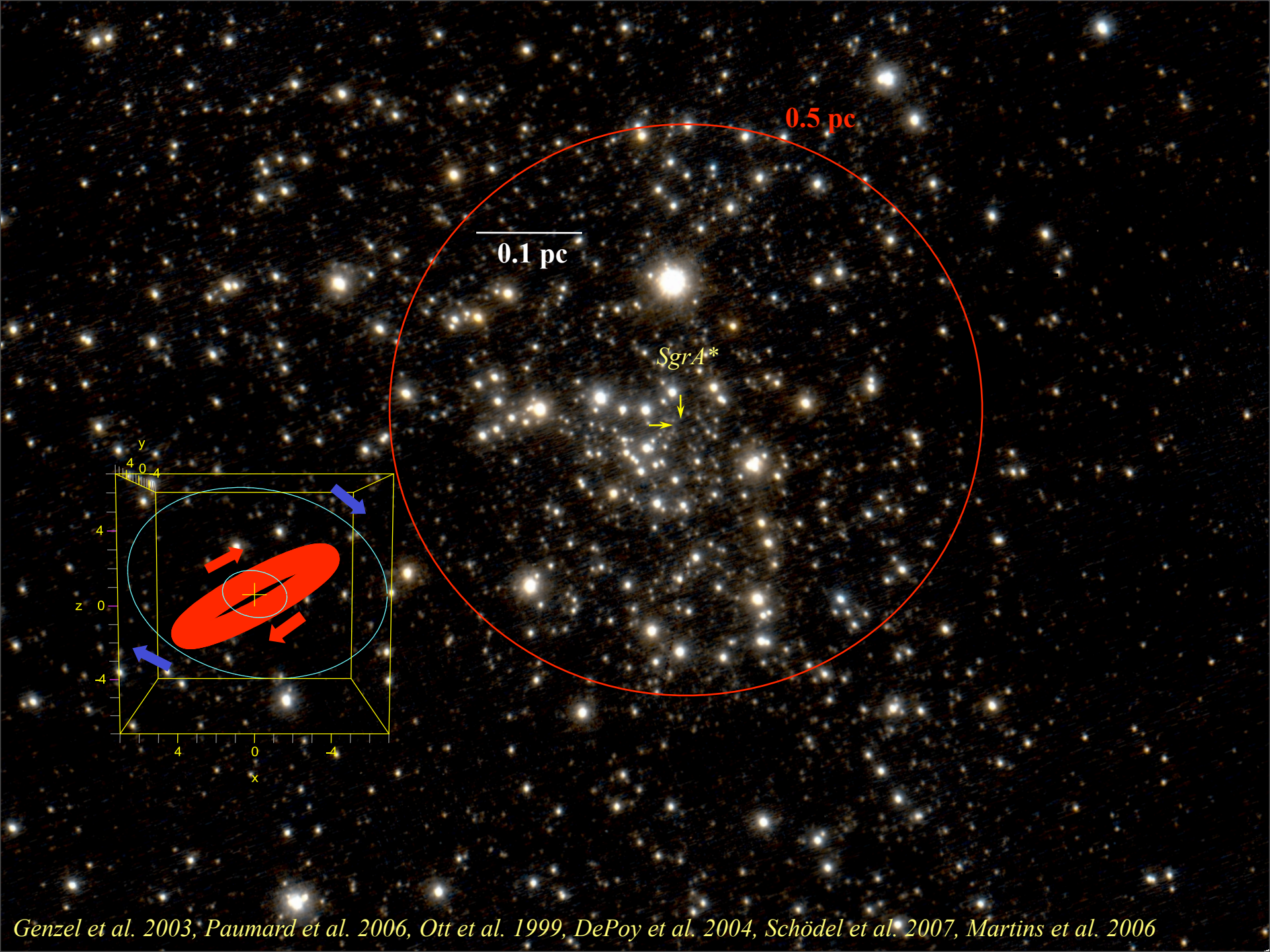


0.1 pc

0.5 pc

*Sgr A**





Genzel et al. 2003, Paumard et al. 2006, Ott et al. 1999, DePoy et al. 2004, Schödel et al. 2007, Martins et al. 2006

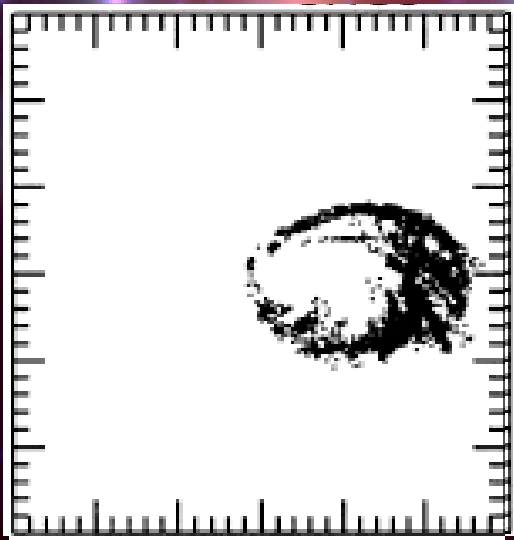
How did the young stars get into the central light year?

'normal' non-coherent, two body relaxation is too slow to allow stars with mass $>2 M_{\odot}$ to migrate into the central parsec

Morris 1993, Rauch & Tremaine 1996, Sanders 1998, Levin & Beloborodov 2003, Gerhard 2001, Gould & Quillen 2003, Levin & Beloborodov 2003, Hansen & Milosavljevic 2003, Portegies Zwart et al. 2003, 2005, Kim et al. 2004, Milosavljevic & Loeb 2004, Davies & King 2005, Nayakshin & Cuadra 2005, Alexander 2005, Levin et al. 2005, Gürkan & Rasio 1005

How did the young stars get into the central light year?

*local star formation:
tidally disrupted 'dispersion ring' evolving
into a star forming accretion disk:
problem: very high densities*



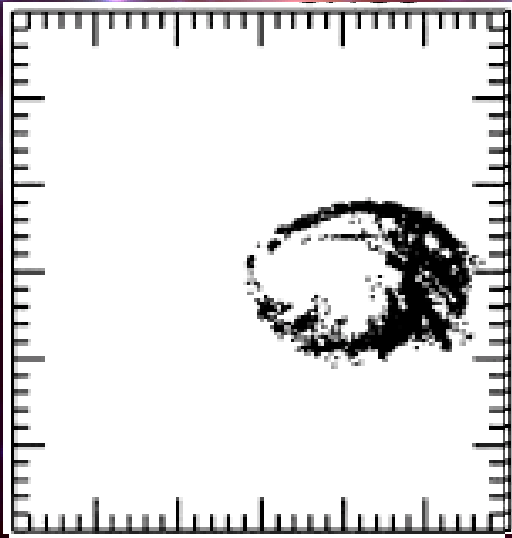
Morris 1993, Rauch & Tremaine 1996, Sanders 1998,
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How did the young stars get into the central light year?

local star formation:

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problem: very high densities



external formation:

transport by in-spiraling massive cluster

problem: very large cluster mass and density



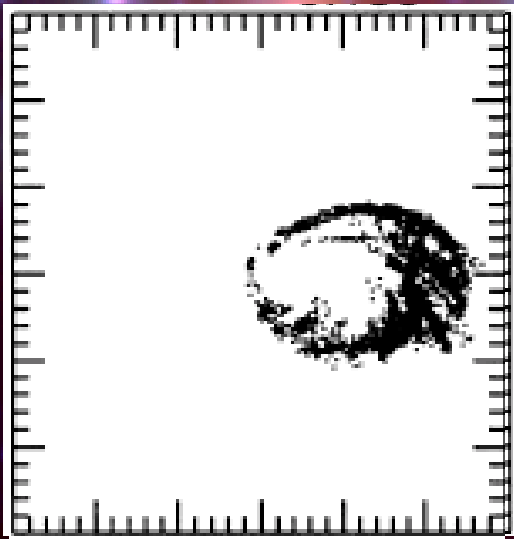
Morris 1993, Rauch & Tremaine 1996, Sanders 1998,
Levin & Beloborodov 2003, Gerhard 2001, Gould &
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Milosavljevic 2003, Portegies Zwart et al. 2003, 2005,
Kim et al. 2004, Milosavljevic & Loeb 2004, Davies &
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How did the young stars get into the central light year?

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problem: very high densities



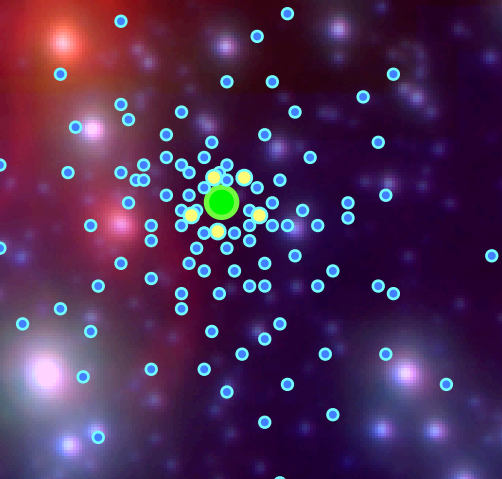
external formation:

transport by in-spiraling massive cluster

problem: very large cluster mass and density



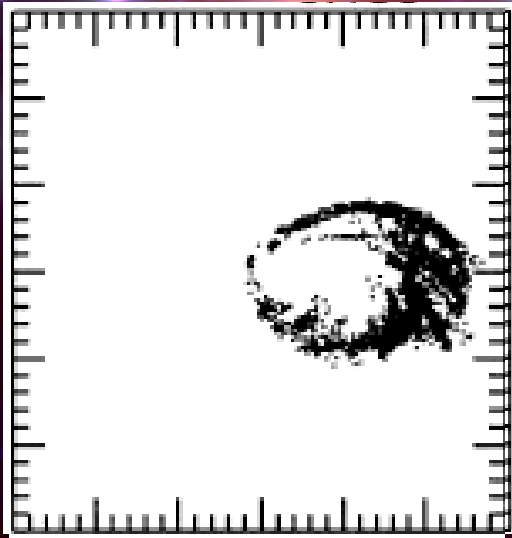
*transport by scattering:
star-stellar BH scattering
stripping/re-juvenation
resonant relaxation
problem: rates and cross-sections*



Morris 1993, Rauch & Tremaine 1996, Sanders 1998, Levin & Beloborodov 2003, Gerhard 2001, Gould & Quillen 2003, Levin & Beloborodov 2003, Hansen & Milosavljevic 2003, Portegies Zwart et al. 2003, 2005, Kim et al. 2004, Milosavljevic & Loeb 2004, Davies & King 2005, Nayakshin & Cuadra 2005, Alexander 2005, Levin et al. 2005, Gürkan & Rasio 1005

How did the young stars get into the central light year?

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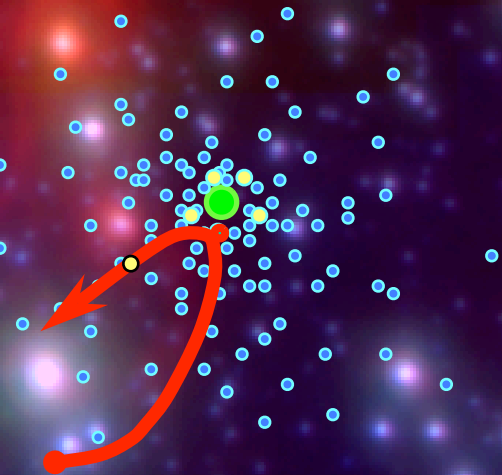


*external formation:
transport by in-spiraling massive cluster
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Levin & Beloborodov 2003, Gerhard 2001, Gould &
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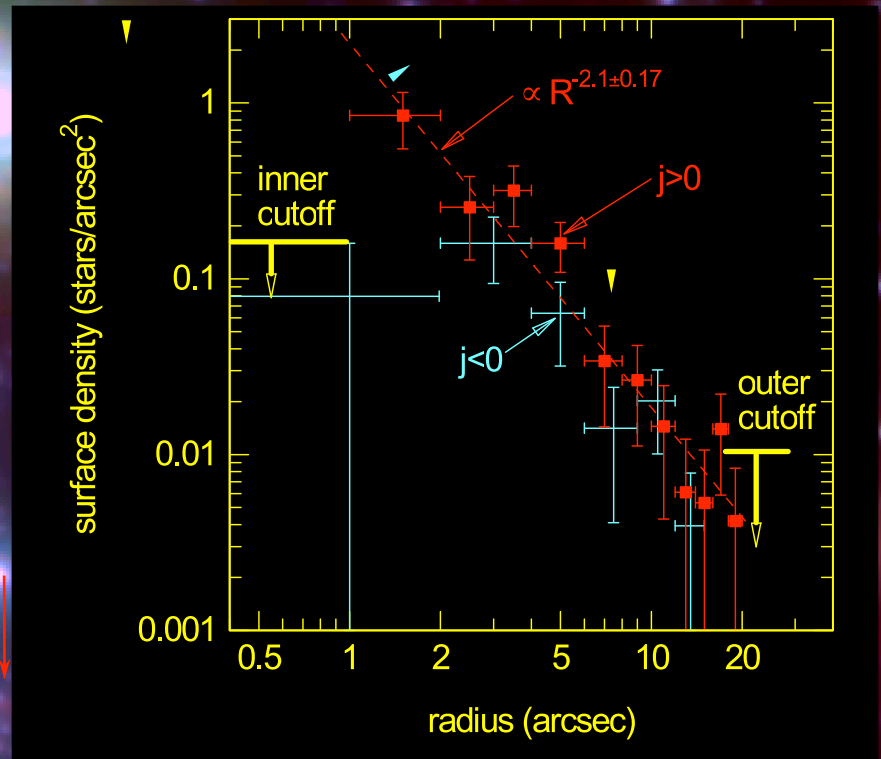




*surface density
distribution, stellar mass*

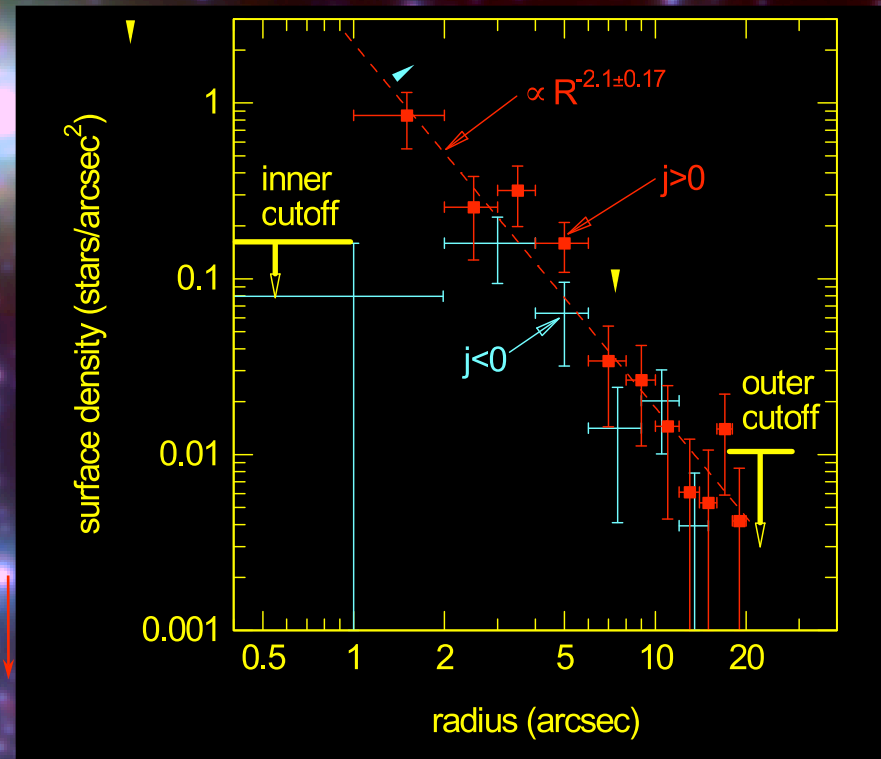
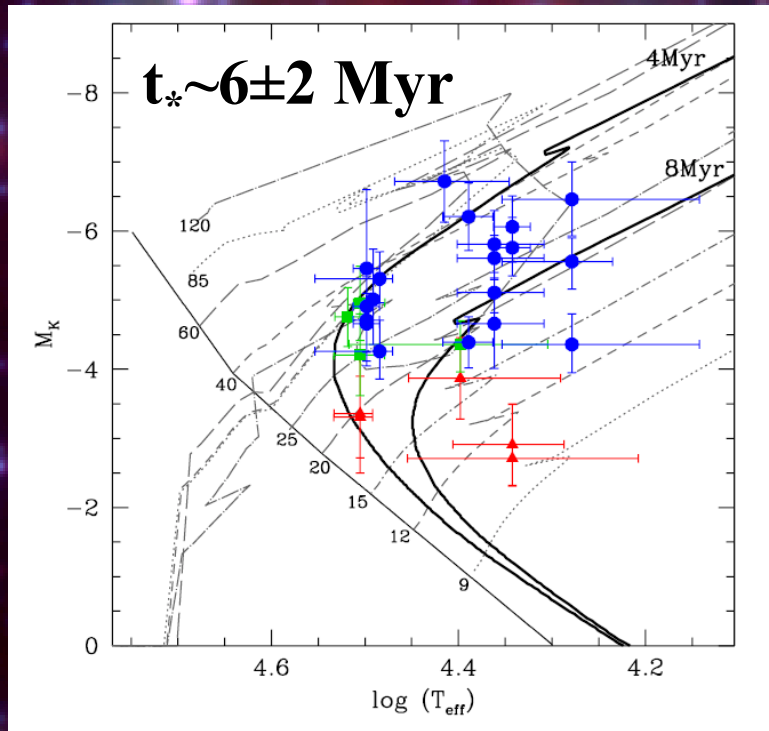
*Tamblyn & Rieke 1993, Navarro et al. 1994, 1997, Krabbe et al. 1995, Nayakshin et al. 2005,
Nayakshin & Sunyaev 2005, Paumard et al. 2006, Martins et al. 2007, Berukoff & Hansen 2007*

surface density distribution, stellar mass



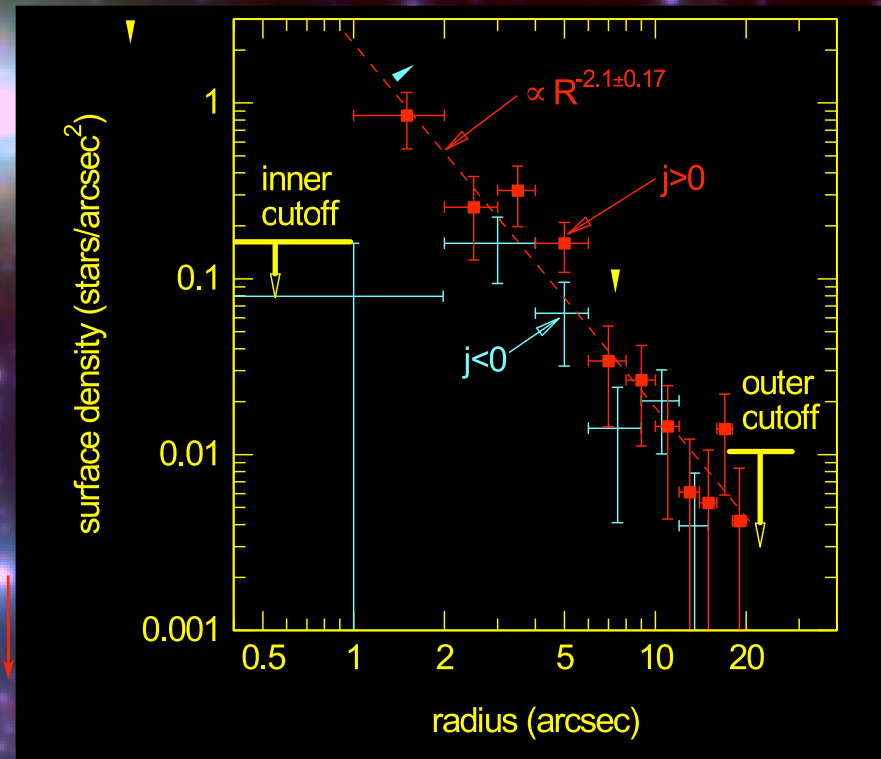
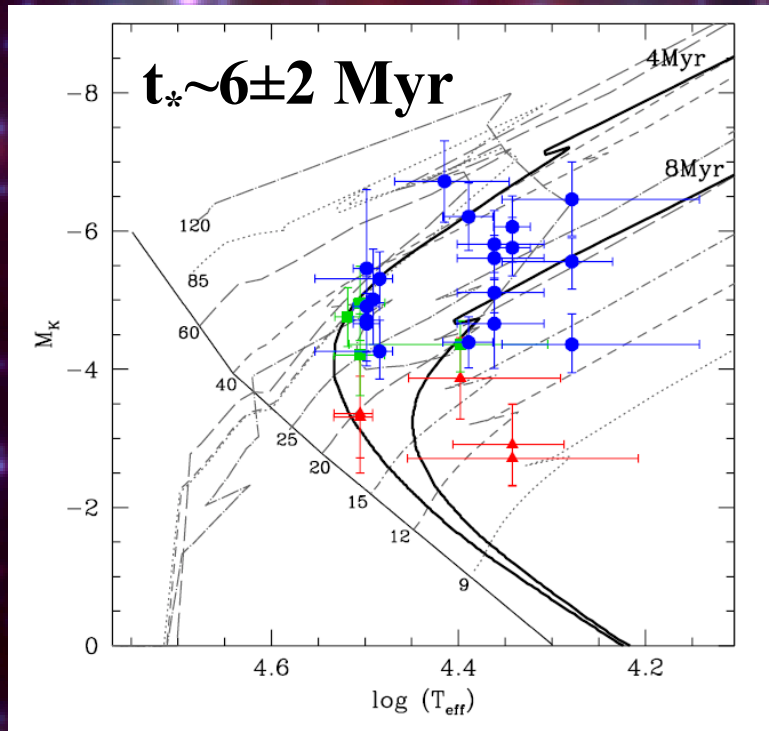
Tamblyn & Rieke 1993, Navarro et al. 1994, 1997, Krabbe et al. 1995, Nayakshin et al. 2005, Nayakshin & Sunyaev 2005, Paumard et al. 2006, Martins et al. 2007, Berukoff & Hansen 2007

surface density distribution, stellar mass



Tamblyn & Rieke 1993, Navarro et al. 1994, 1997, Krabbe et al. 1995, Nayakshin et al. 2005, Nayakshin & Sunyaev 2005, Paumard et al. 2006, Martins et al. 2007, Berukoff & Hansen 2007

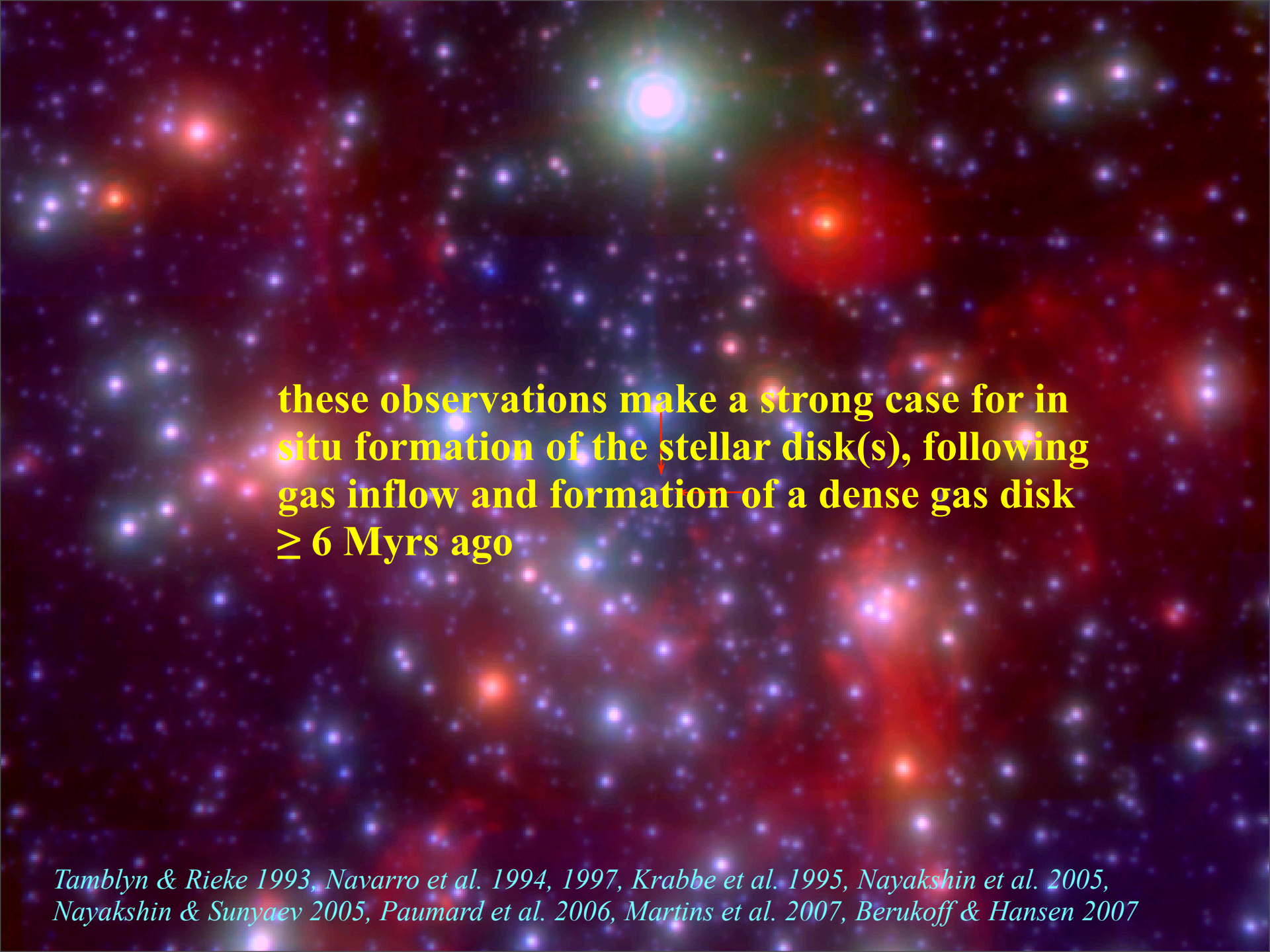
surface density distribution, stellar mass



stellar content of star disks $\sim 10^4 M_{\odot}$:

- from K-band luminosity function and flat IMF
- from N-body simulations of thickness and age
- from limit to X-ray emission of T-Tau stars

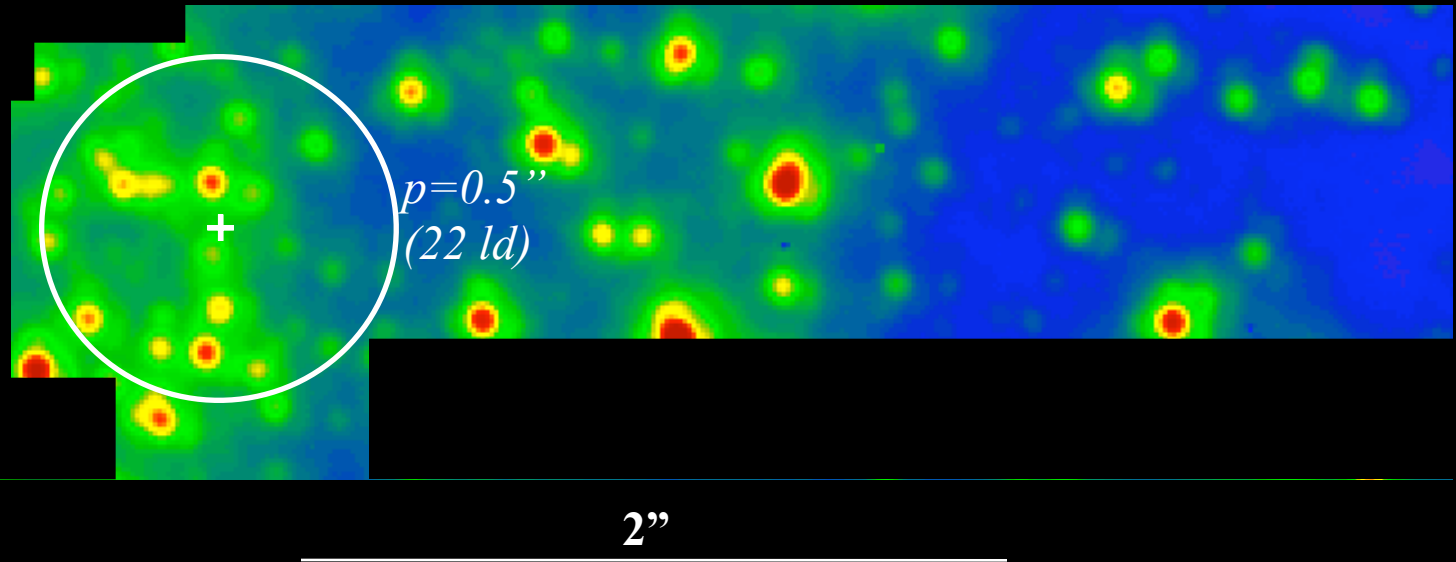
Tamblyn & Rieke 1993, Navarro et al. 1994, 1997, Krabbe et al. 1995, Nayakshin et al. 2005, Nayakshin & Sunyaev 2005, Paumard et al. 2006, Martins et al. 2007, Berukoff & Hansen 2007

A field of stars with a prominent blue star at the top center. The stars are scattered across the frame, with some appearing larger and brighter than others. The colors range from blue to red, with a mix of white and yellow stars as well.

these observations make a strong case for in situ formation of the stellar disk(s), following gas inflow and formation of a dense gas disk ≥ 6 Myrs ago

Tamblyn & Rieke 1993, Navarro et al. 1994, 1997, Krabbe et al. 1995, Nayakshin et al. 2005, Nayakshin & Sunyaev 2005, Paumard et al. 2006, Martins et al. 2007, Berukoff & Hansen 2007

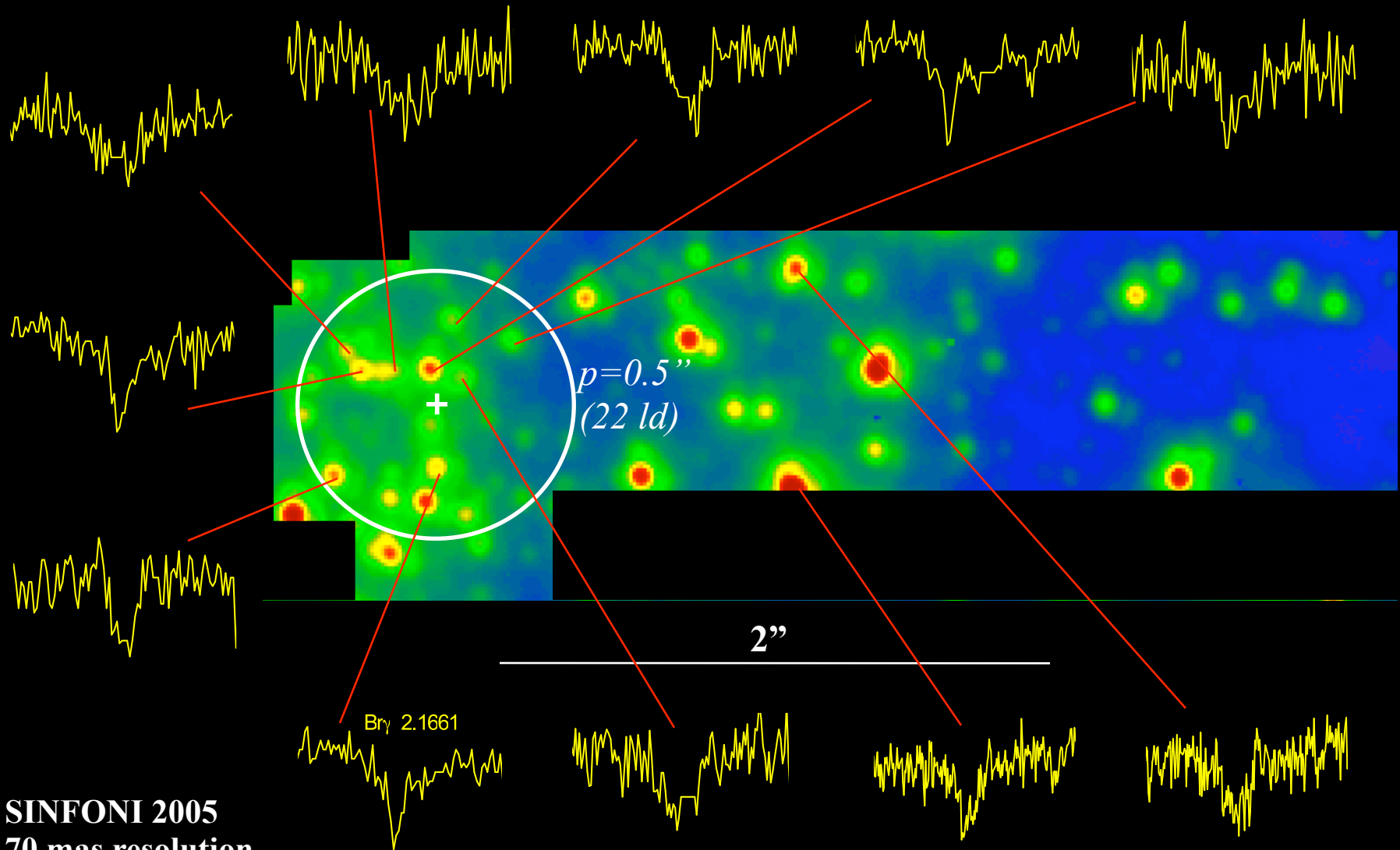
'Paradox of Youth': young massive stars in the central cusp



SINFONI 2005
70 mas resolution

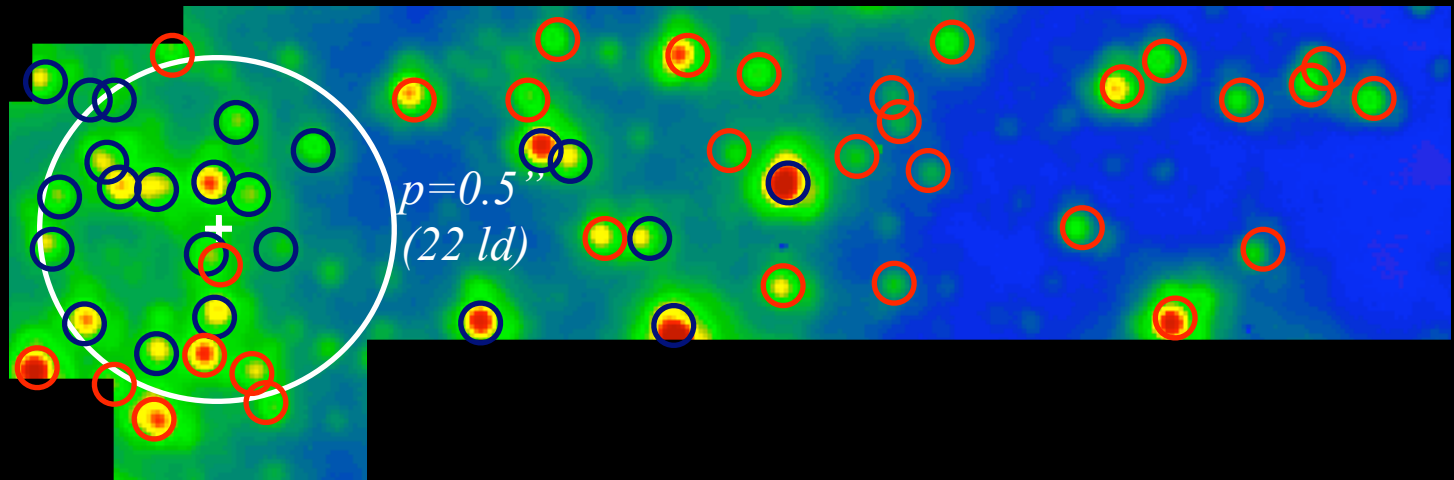
Ghez et al. 2003, Eisenhauer et al. 2005, Paumard et al. 2006, **see Tal Alexander's talk**

'Paradox of Youth': young massive stars in the central cusp



SINFONI 2005
70 mas resolution

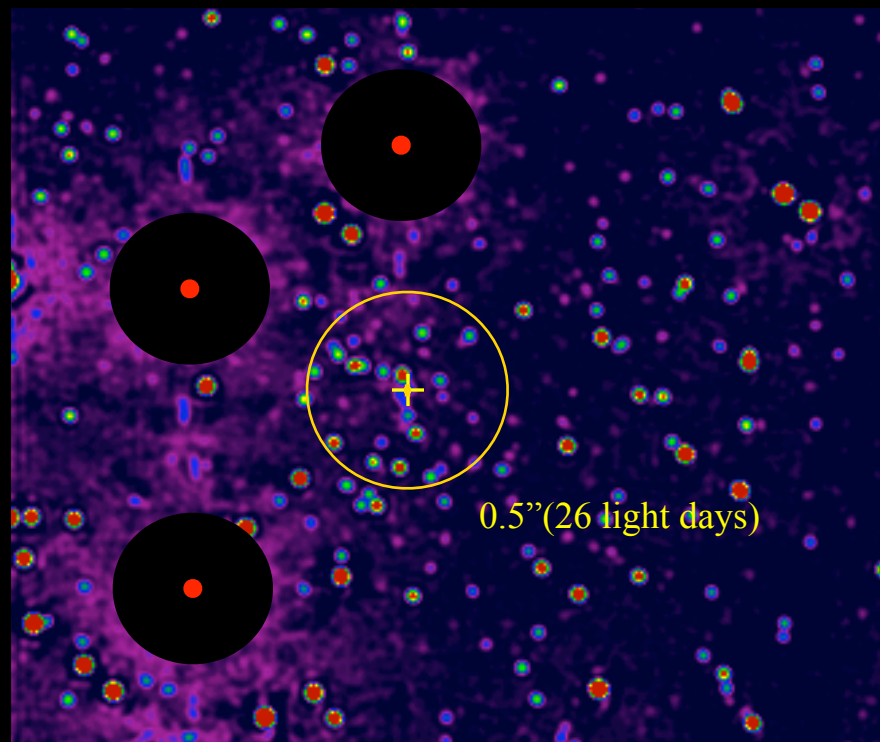
'Paradox of Youth': young massive stars in the central cusp



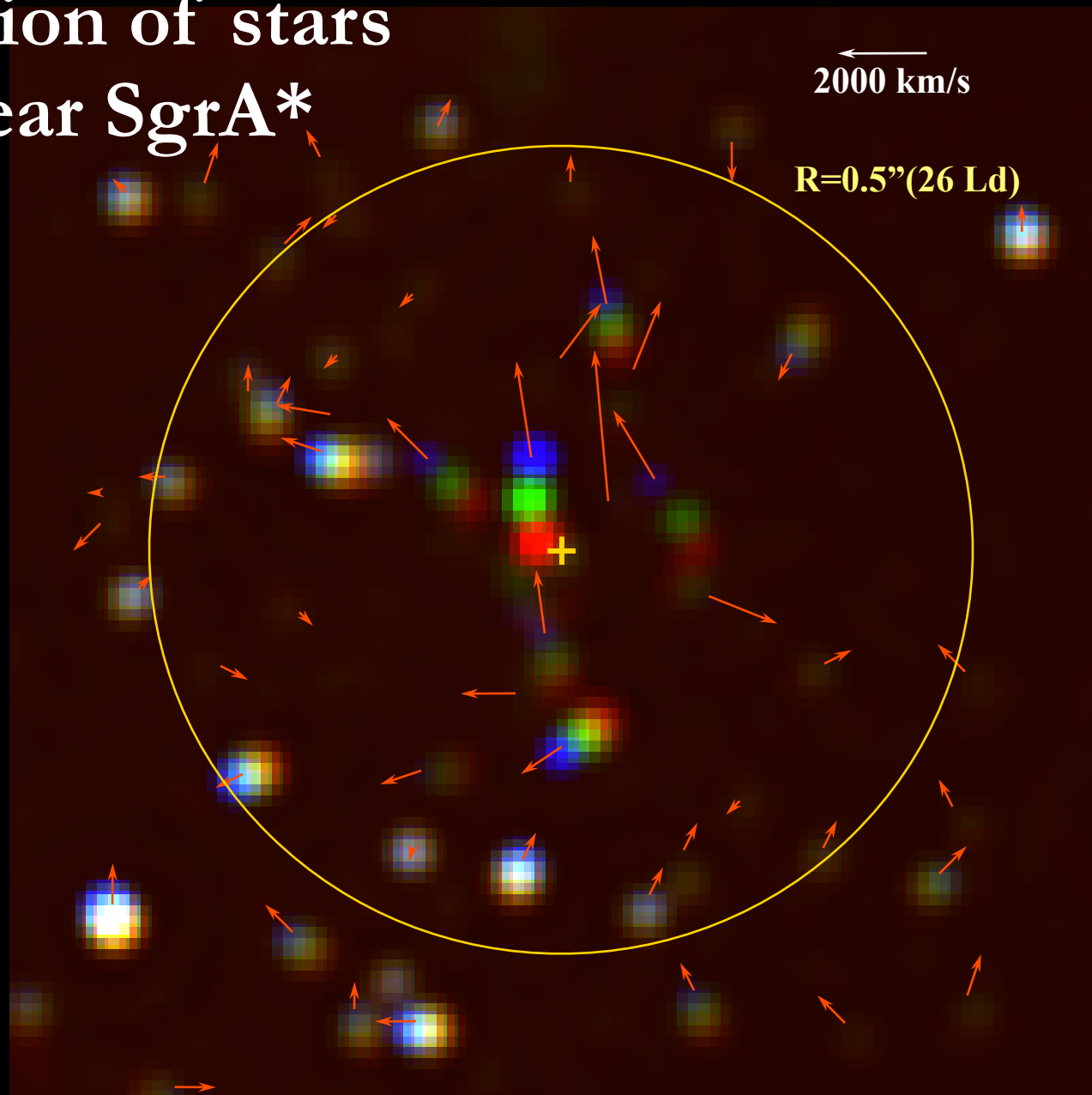
>90% of all $K < 16$ stars in the central light month are young main sequence B stars

SINFONI 2005
70 mas resolution

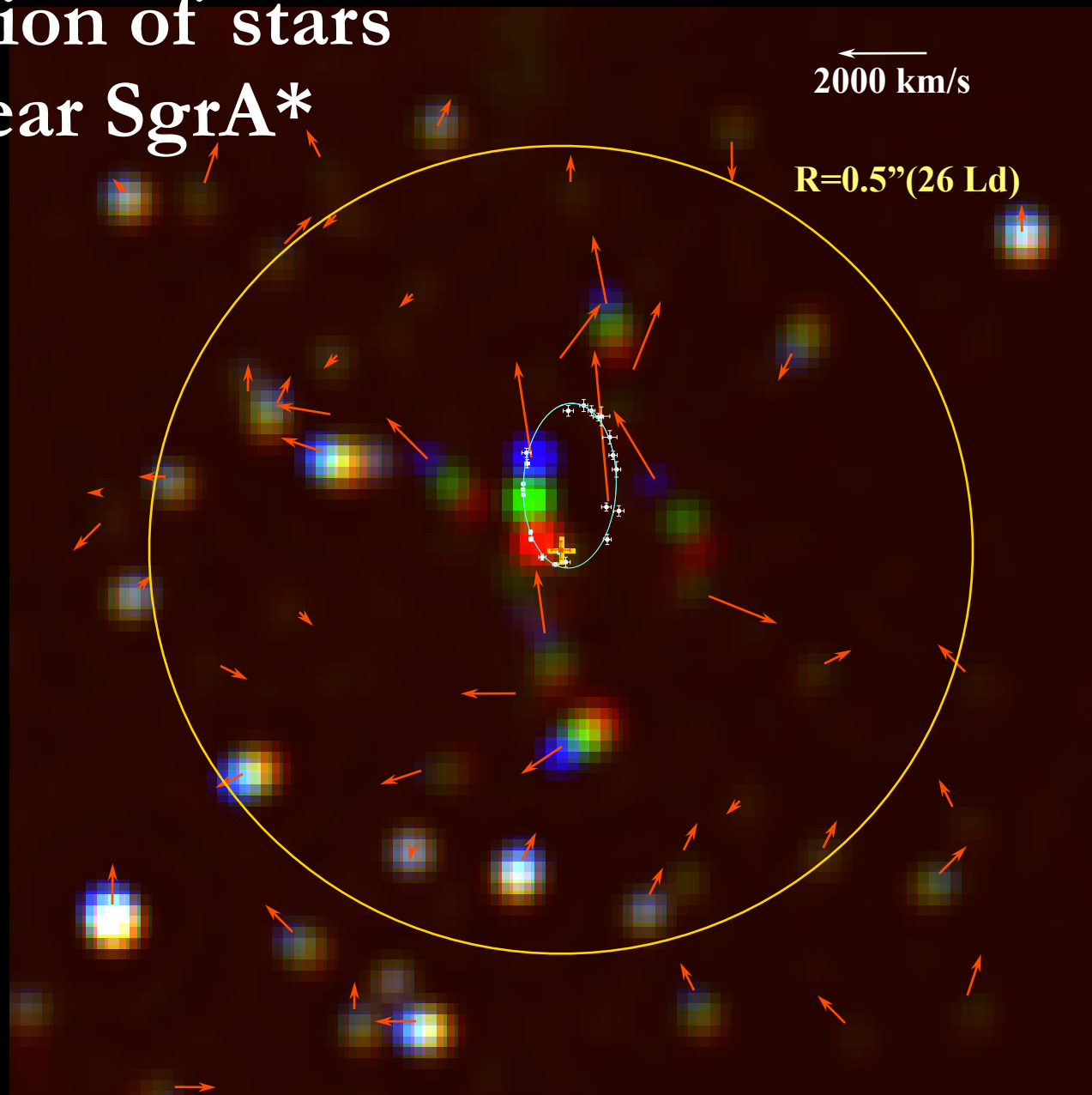
Motion of stars near SgrA*



Motion of stars near SgrA*

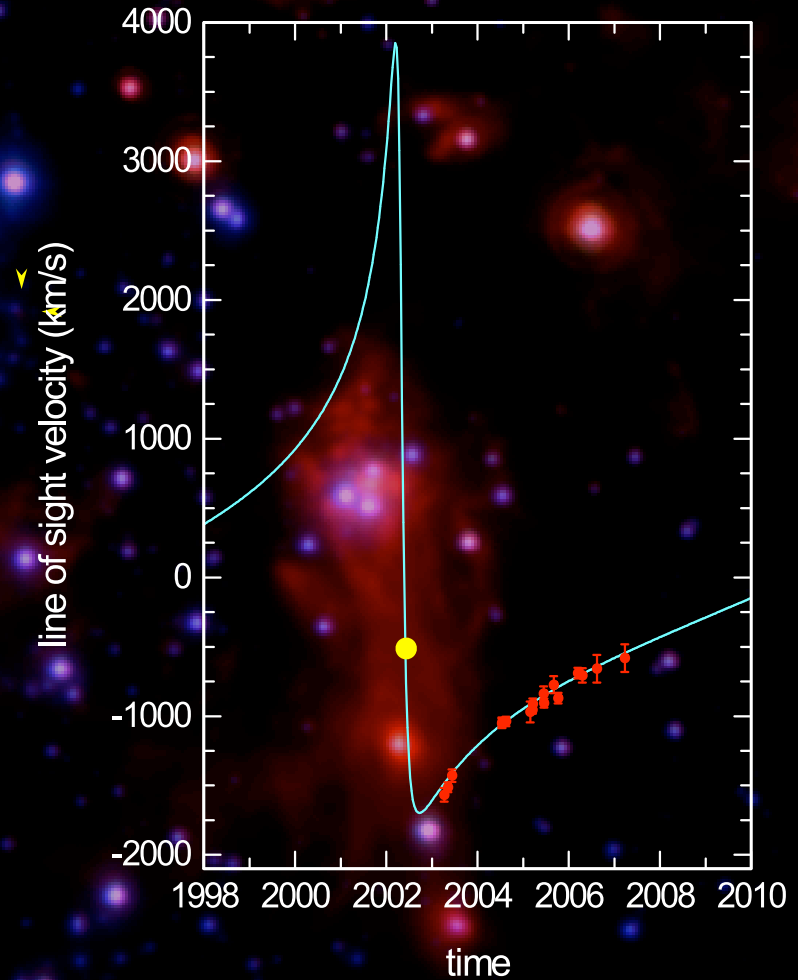
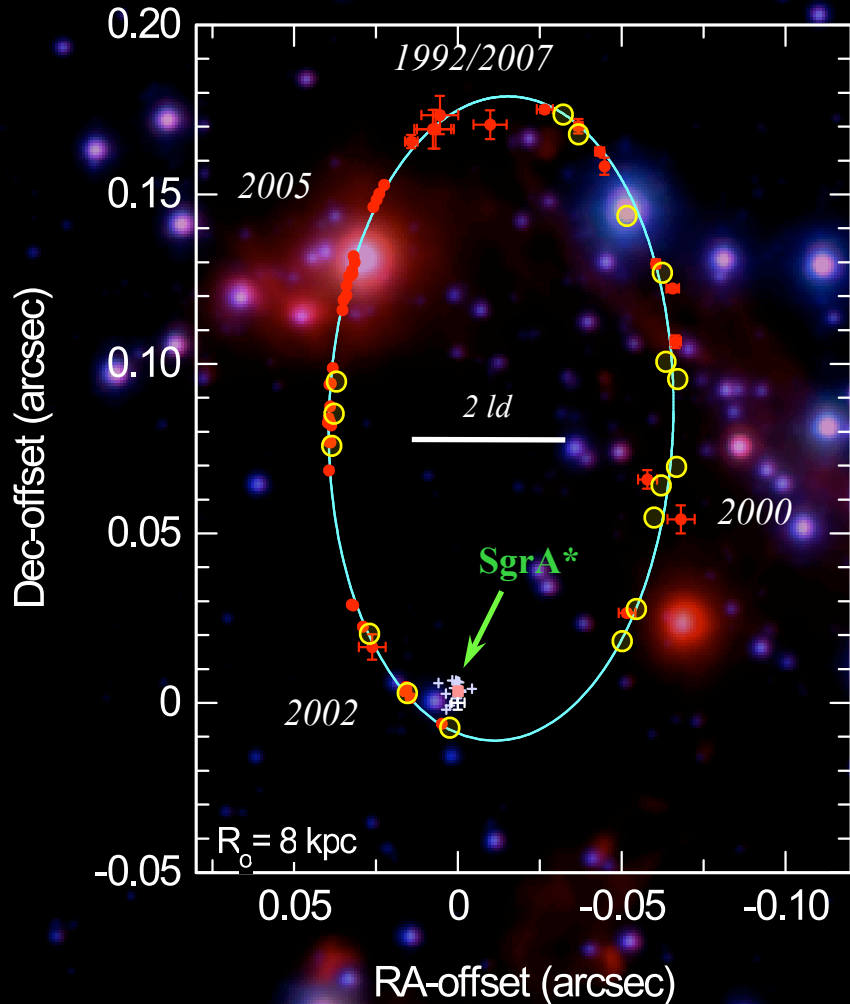


Motion of stars near SgrA*



15 years of tracking stellar orbits

MPE (VLT)
Univ. California Los Angeles (Keck)



status of BH hypothesis

- compelling evidence for point mass hypothesis

$$M_{\bullet} = 3.76 (\pm 0.05) (\pm 0.2) \times 10^6 (R_0/8)^{2.94} M_{\odot}$$

(mass contained within a few light hours of SgrA*)

- combined with radio: $\langle \rho \rangle \geq 10^{20-22} M_{\odot} \text{pc}^{-3}$: must be BH, beyond any reasonable doubt if GR is applicable
- extended mass within S2-orbit <a few % of point mass ($< 10^5 M_{\odot}$)
- SR- and GR-effects can be measured within next 5-10 years: $\beta \sim 0.06$
- big next step: astrometric interferometry

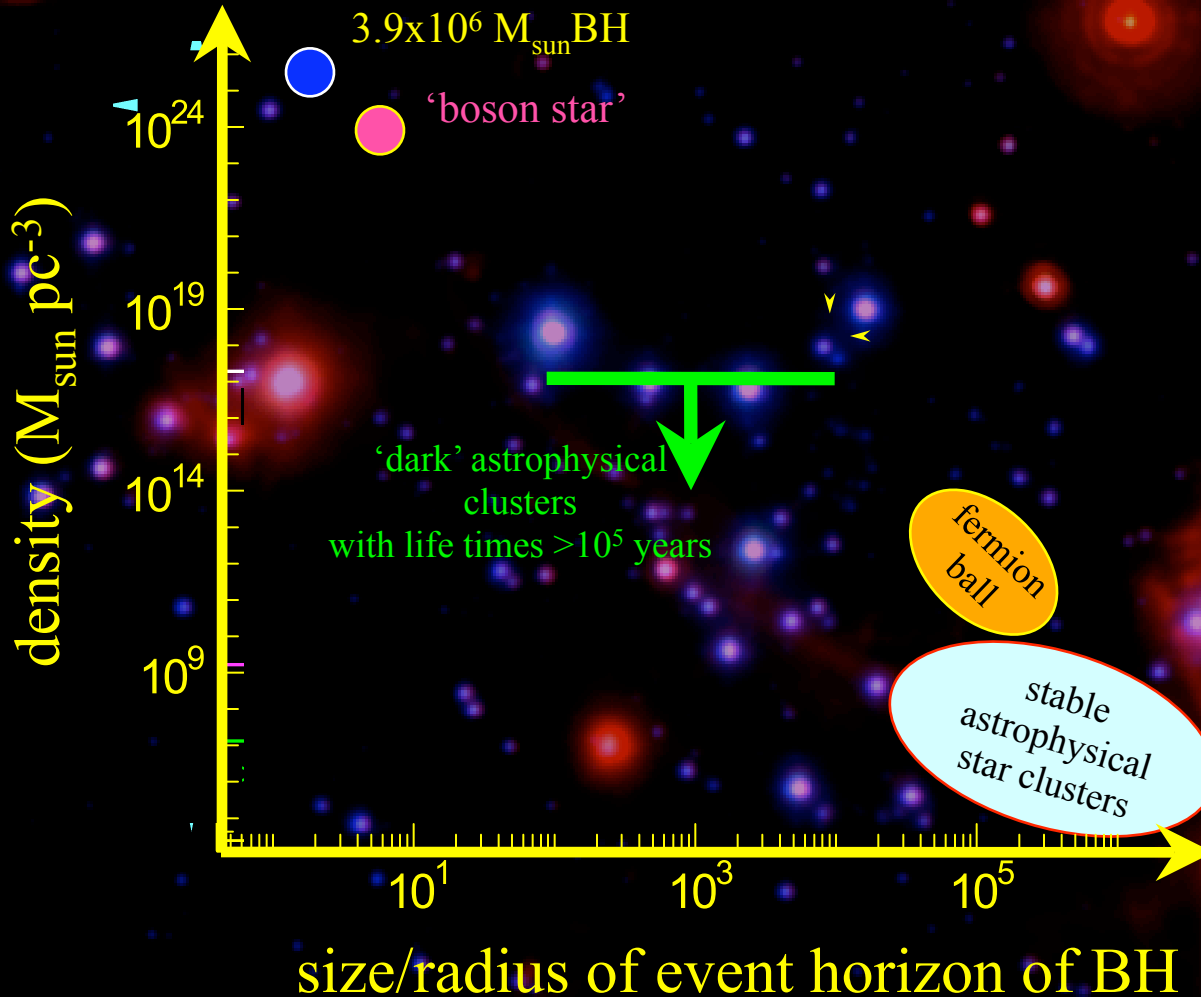
orbits of central 'S'-star cluster



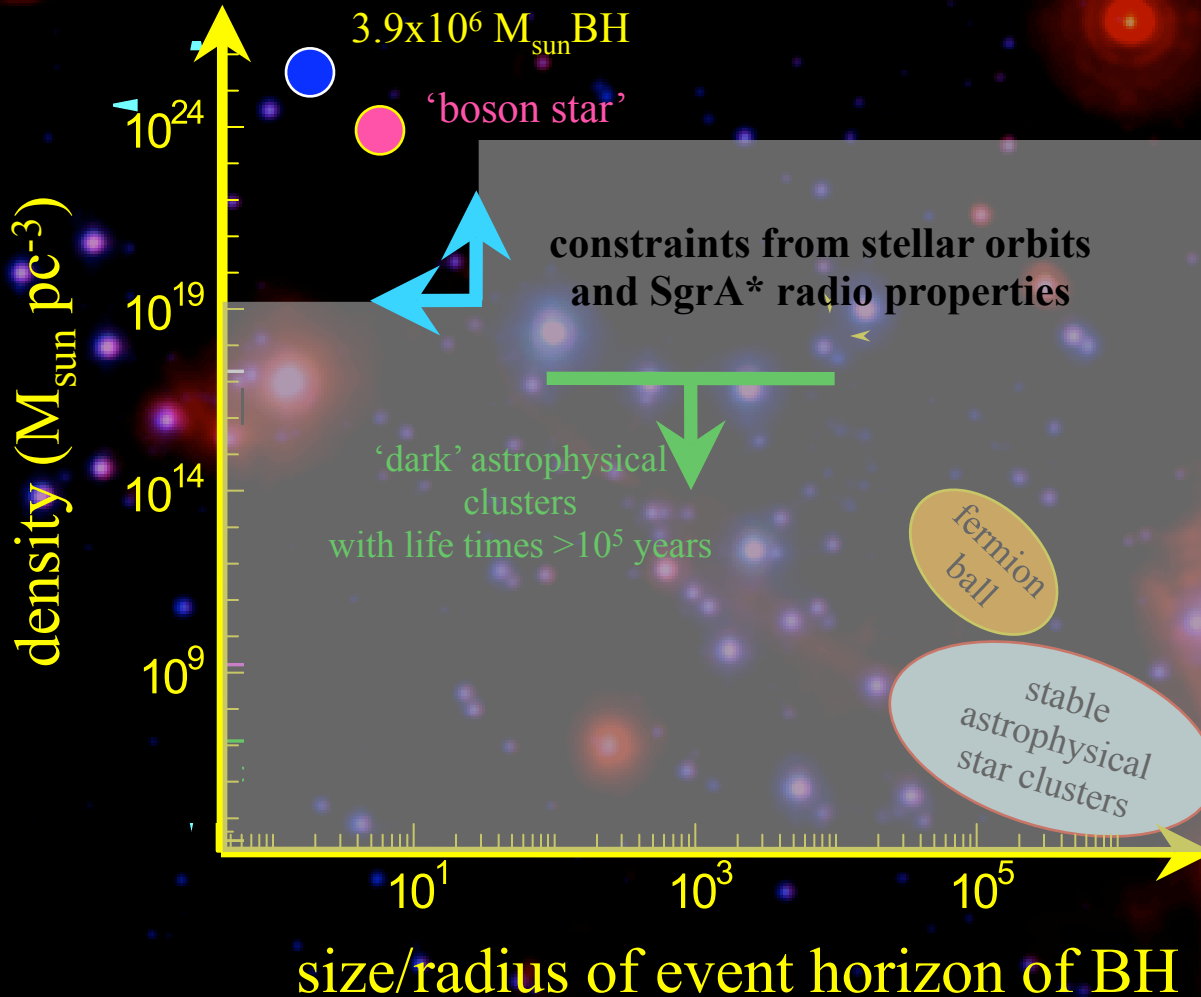
0.6''
(1 light
month)

*Schödel et al. 2002, 2003, Ghez et al. 2003, 2005, Eisenhauer et al. 2005,
Gillessen et al. 2007*

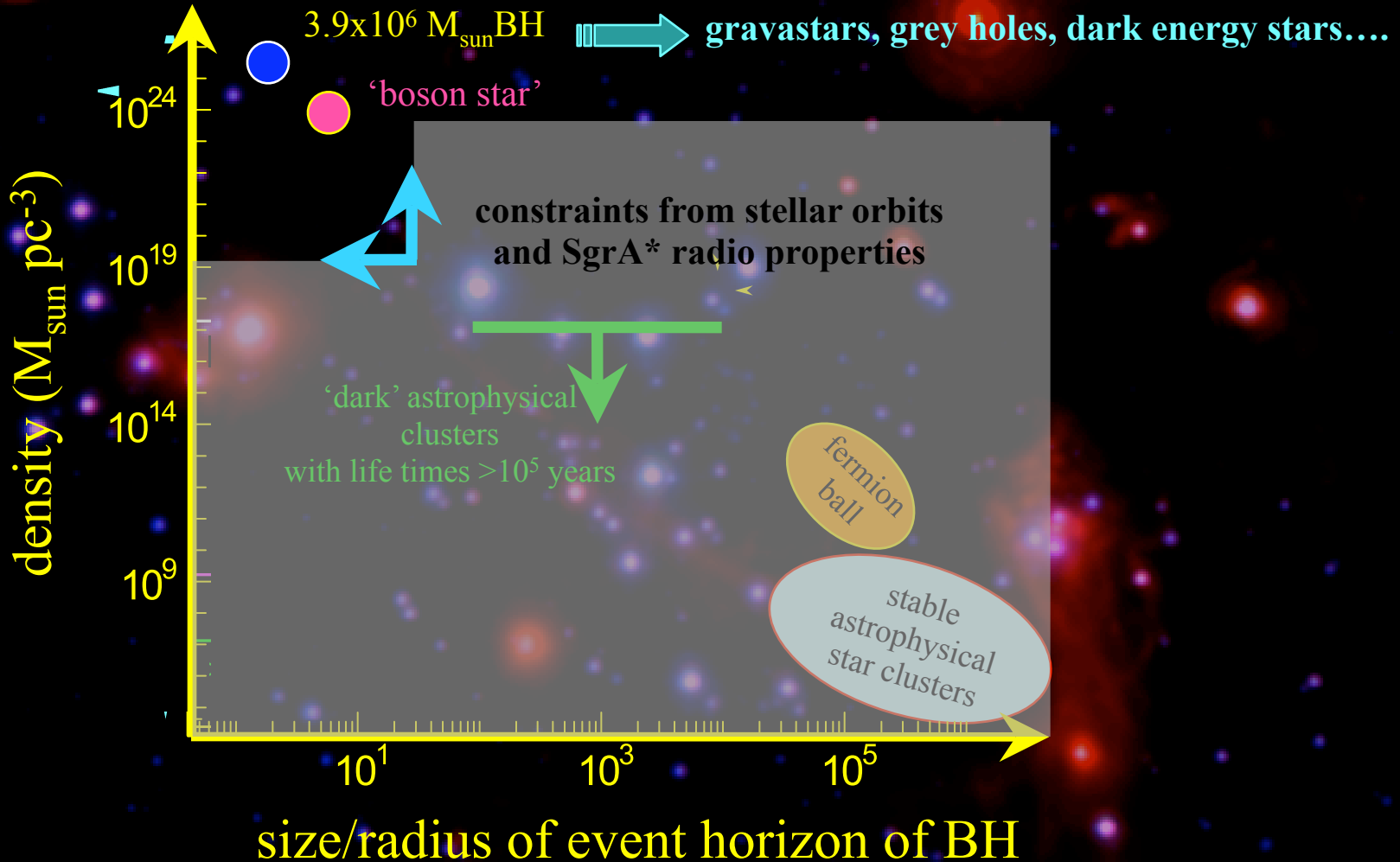
Is SgrA a black hole ?*



Is SgrA a black hole ?*

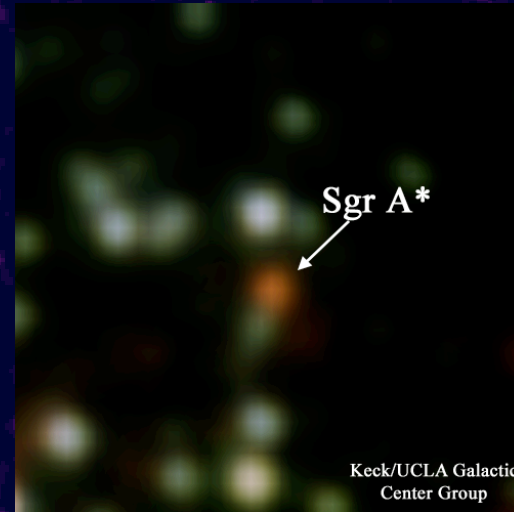


Is SgrA a black hole ?*

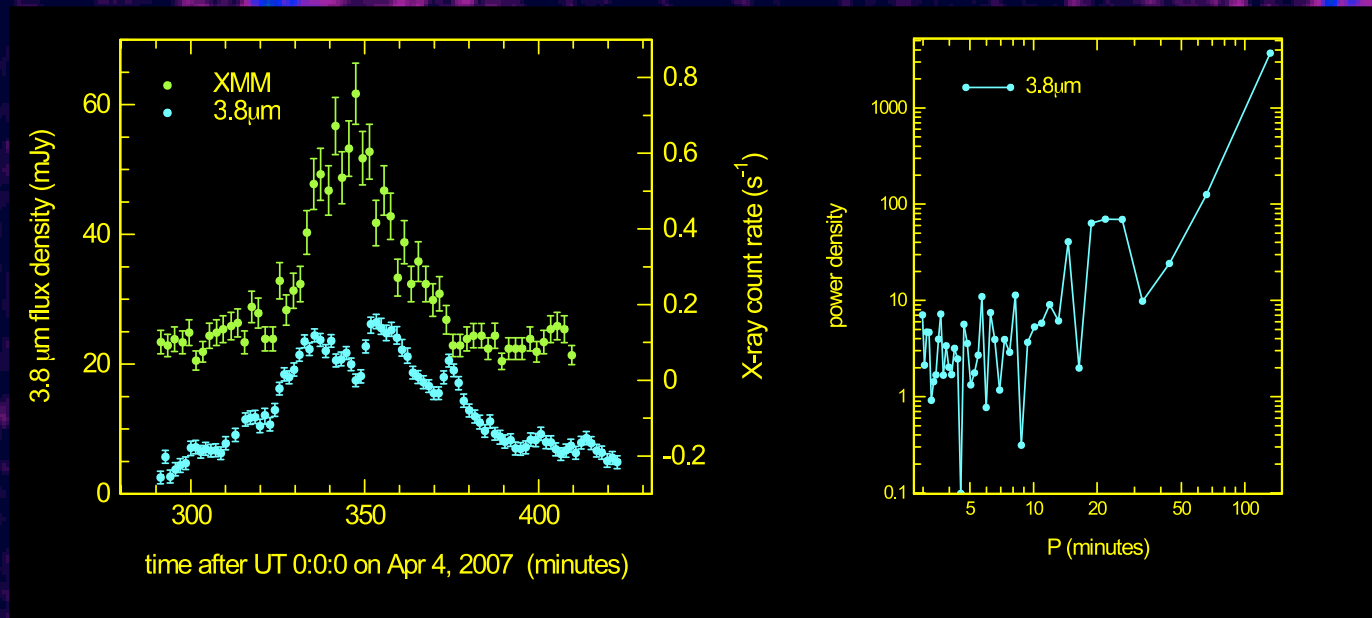
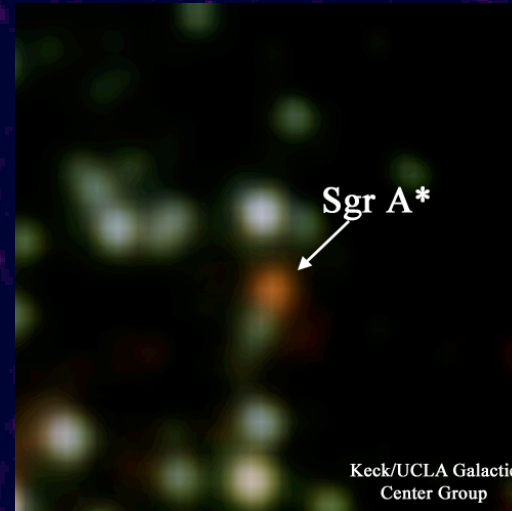
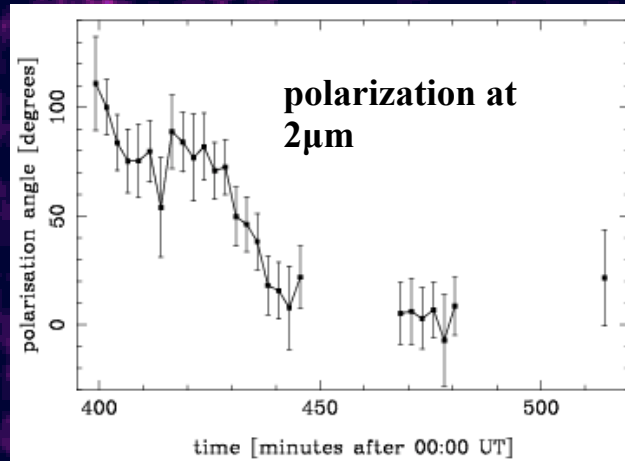


Sgr A : accretion onto the hole*

*key issue:
'dimness' of emission:
 $L \sim 10^{-5 \dots 8} L_{\text{Edd}}$*

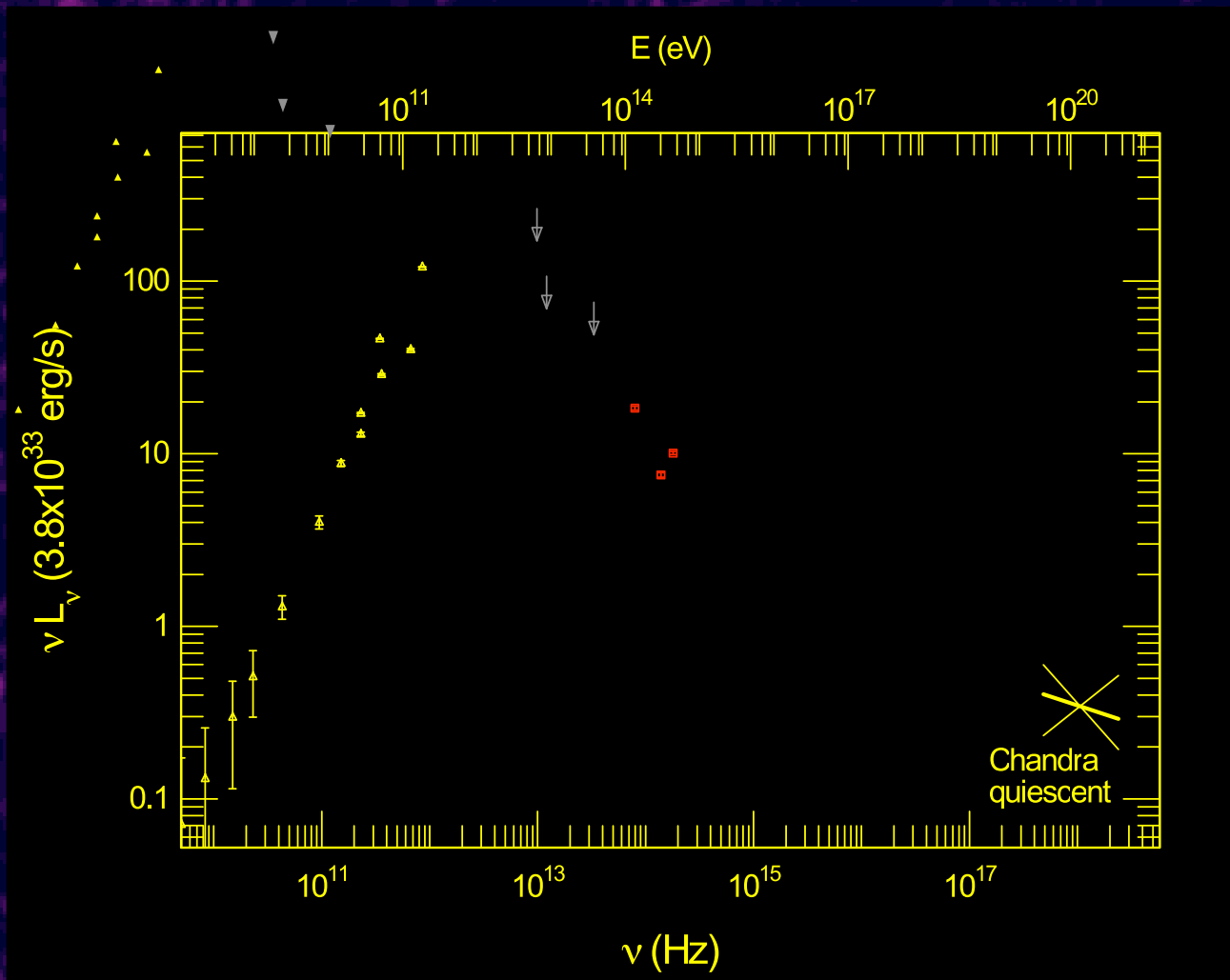


Sgr A accretion onto the hole*



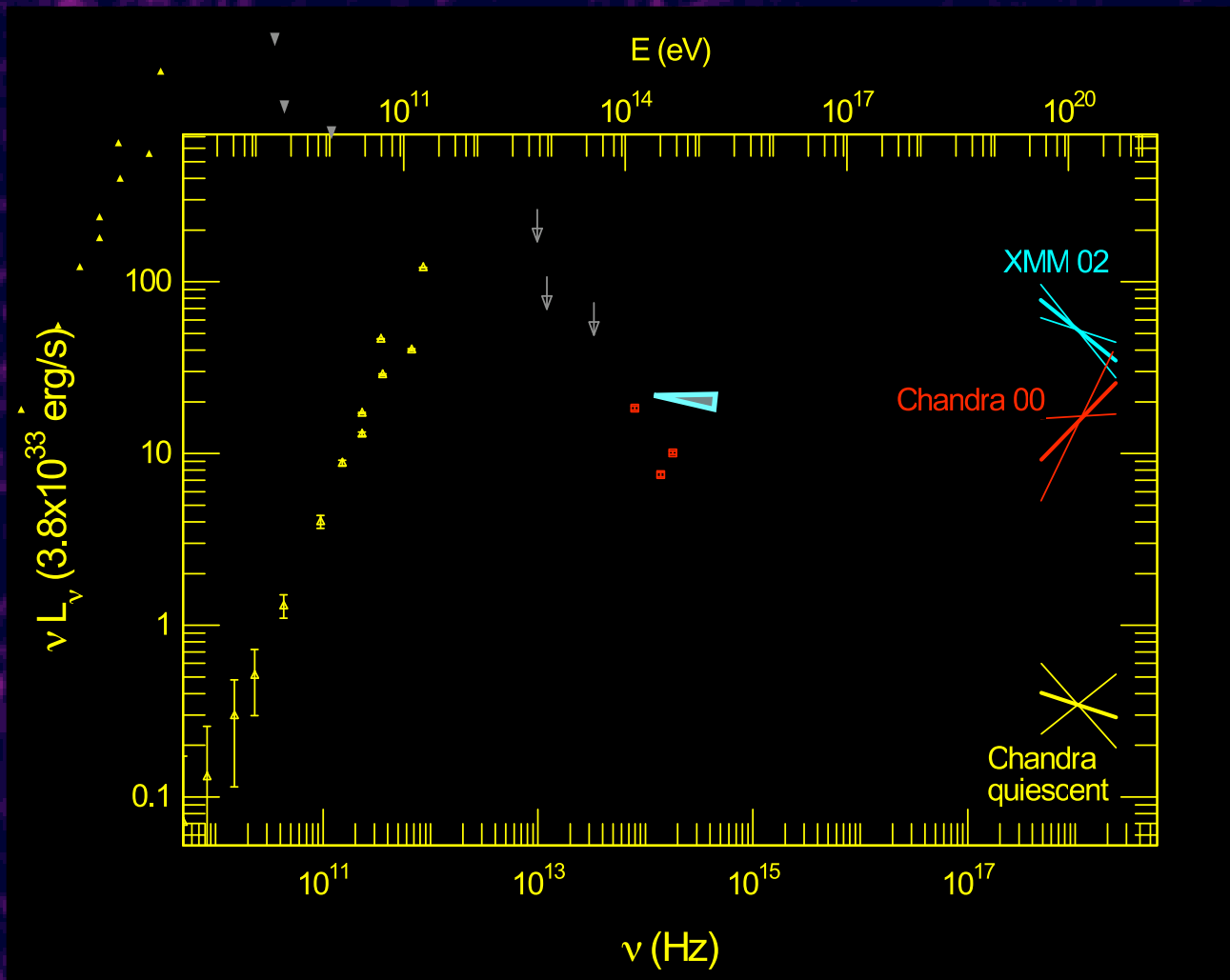
Baganoff et al. 2001, Genzel et al. 2003,, Ghez et al. 2004, 2005, Eisenhauer et al. 2005, Gillessen et al. 2006, Eckart et al. 2005, 2006a/b, Trippe et al. 2007, Meyer et al. 2007, Porquet et al. 2007

SgrA spectral energy distribution*



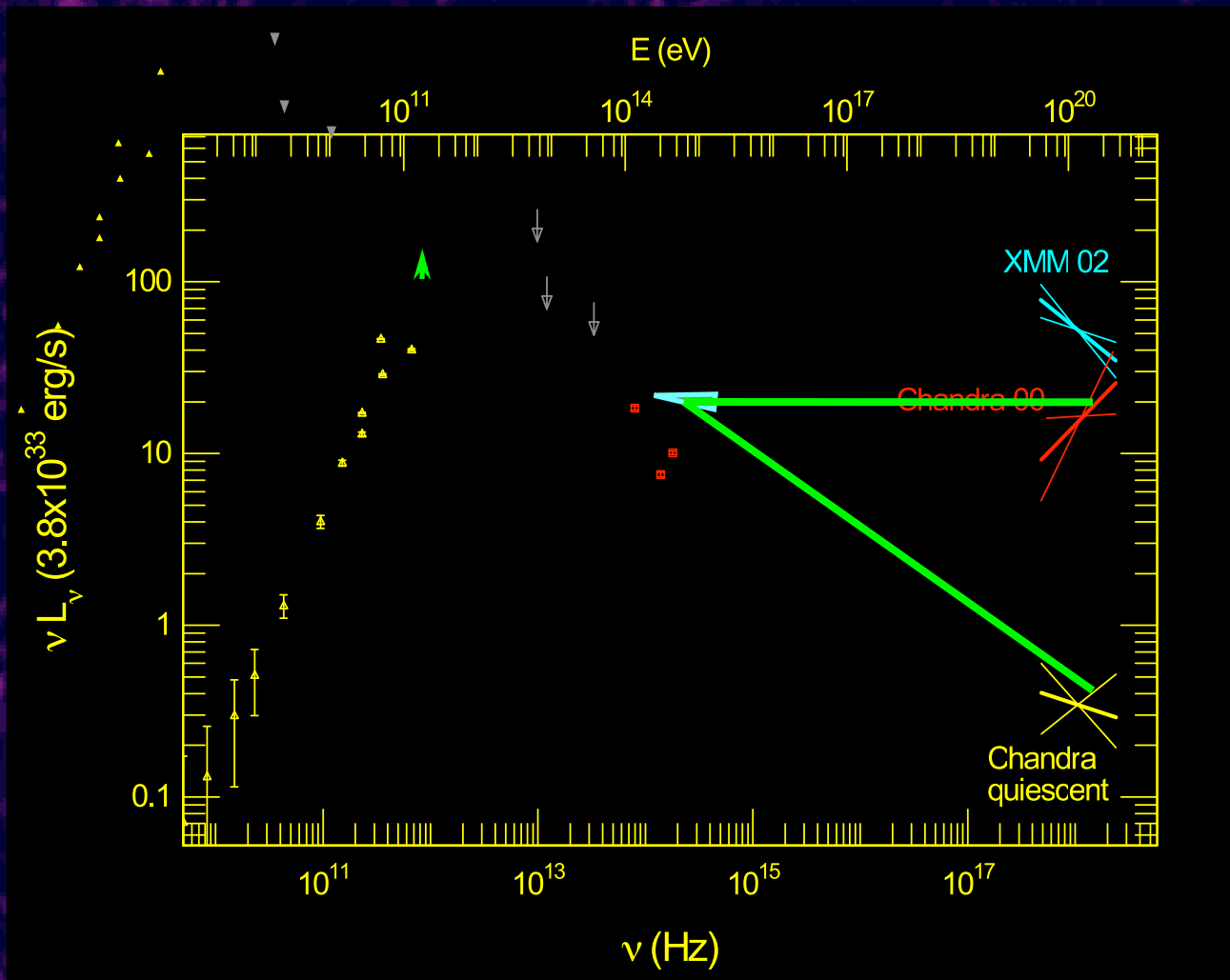
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SgrA spectral energy distribution*



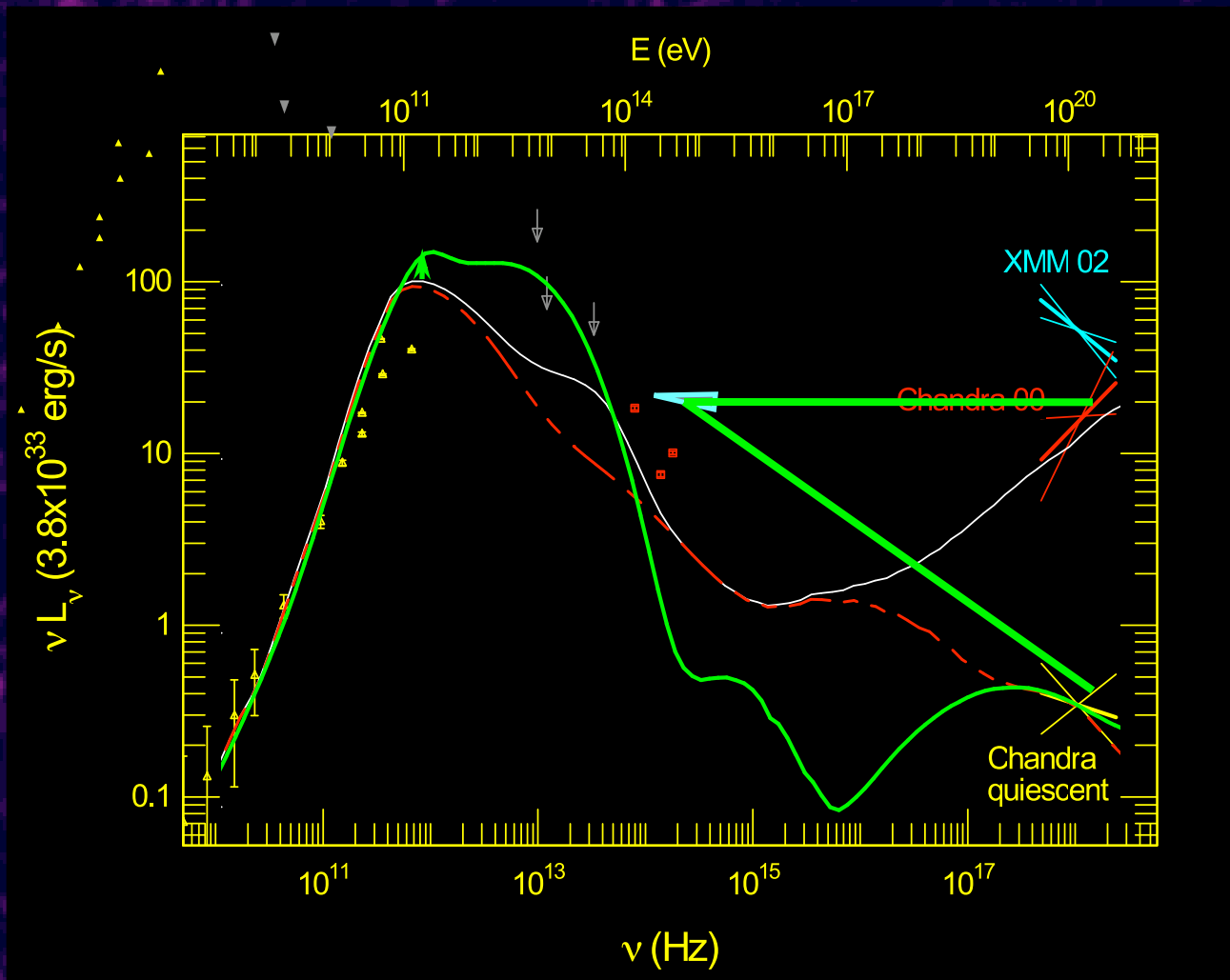
Falcke et al. 1999, Morris et al. 2001, Zhao et al. 2004, Markoff et al. 2001, Genzel et al. 2003, Ghez et al. 2004,2005, Eisenhauer et al. 2005, Baganoff et al. 2001, 2003, Bower et al. 2003, 2004, Goldwurm et al. 2003, Porquet et al. 2003, Eckart et al. 2004, 2005, Markoff et al. 2001, Yuan et al. 2001, 2003, 2004, Liu et al. 2004,2005, Gillessen et al. 2006, Marrone et al. 2006, Krabbe et al. 2006

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SgrA spectral energy distribution*

most likely scenario:

- **reconnection event transiently heats a few % of the virialized electrons to $\gamma \sim 10^3$ (NIR synchrotron emission)**
- **$\gamma \sim 10^3$ electrons upscatter photons in submm 'bump' to $\sim 10^{17} \dots 10^{18}$ Hz (X-ray emission)**

accretion onto the BH



Cuadra et al. 2006, Bower et al. 2005, Marrone et al. 2006,
Revnitsev et al. 2005, Begelman, Blandford, De Villiers,
Hawley, Krolik, Liu, Narayan, Quataert, Melia, Markoff,
Rees, Stone, Yuan 1995-2006

accretion onto the BH

➤ $dM/dt: \sim 10^{-3} M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$ at $R \sim 50 \text{ pc}$ ▼

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- $dM/dt \sim 10^2$ times greater $\sim 10^{2.5}$ years ago

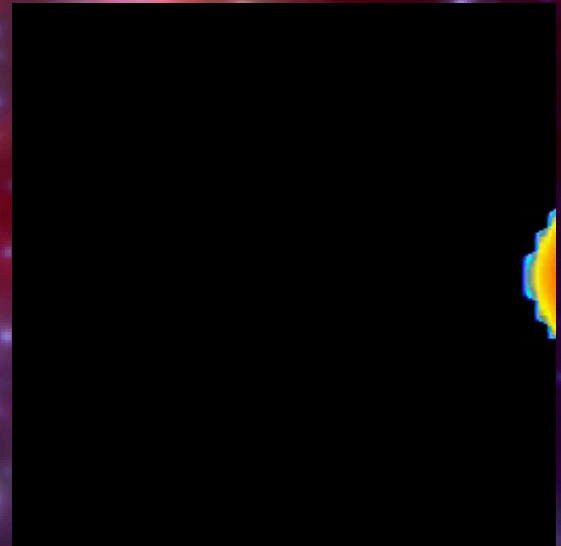
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accretion onto the BH



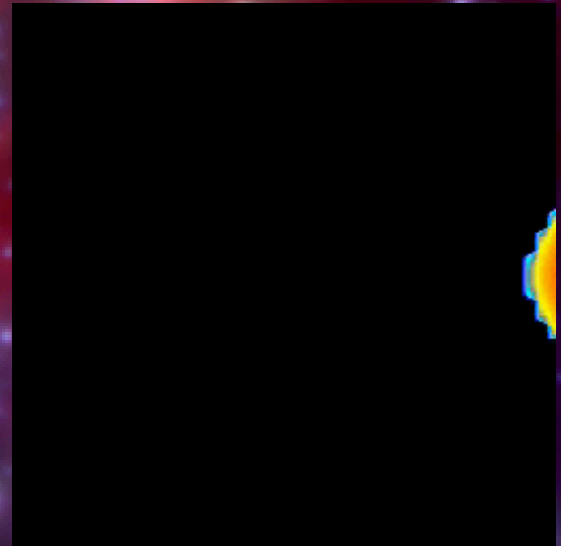
Cuadra et al. 2006, Bower et al. 2005, Marrone et al. 2006,
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accretion onto the BH

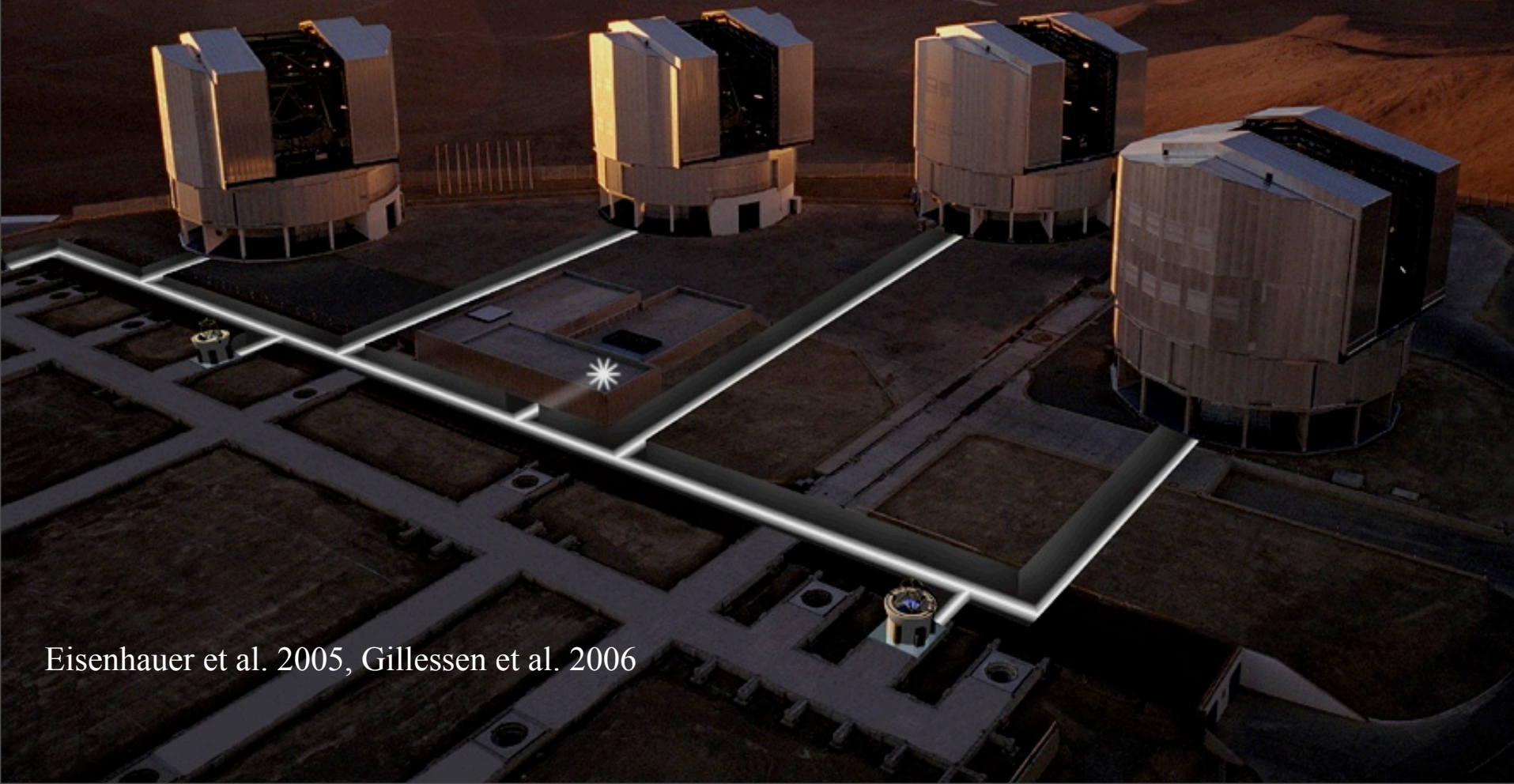
low L/L_{Edd} is a combination of:

- *low accretion rate at Bondi radius*
- *low efficiency angular momentum transport*
- *low efficiency energy transfer protons to electrons*
- *most of the gas arriving at a few R_s ejected back out*

Cuadra et al. 2006, Bower et al. 2005, Marrone et al. 2006, Revnitsev et al. 2005, Begelman, Blandford, De Villiers, Hawley, Krolik, Liu, Narayan, Quataert, Melia, Markoff, Rees, Stone, Yuan 1995-2006

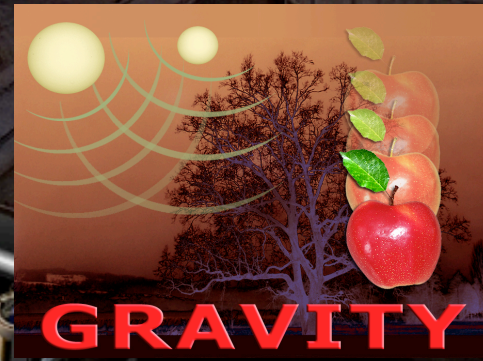


*the next big step: 10 μ -arcsecond
astronomy with VLTI (& Keck-I)*



Eisenhauer et al. 2005, Gillessen et al. 2006

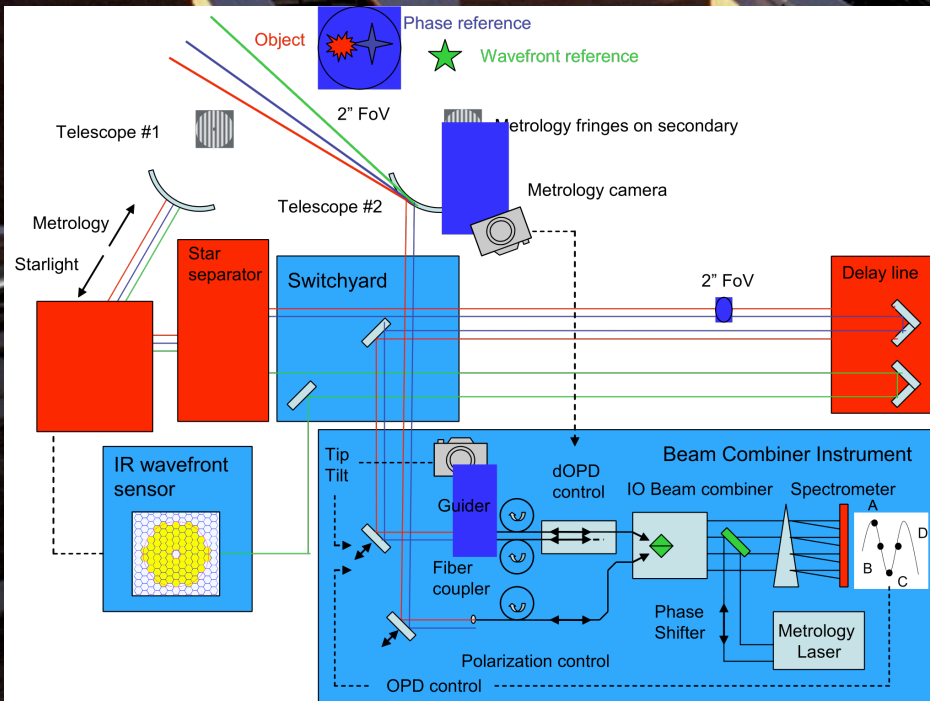
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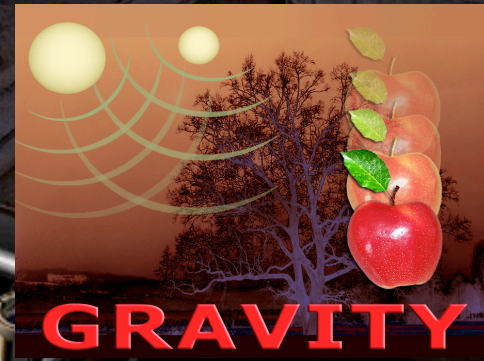
Eisenhauer et al. 2005, Gillessen et al. 2006

MPE, Paris-LESIA, MPIA, Uni Köln
PI Frank Eisenhauer (MPE)

the next big step: 10 μ -arcsecond astronomy with VLTI (& Keck-I)



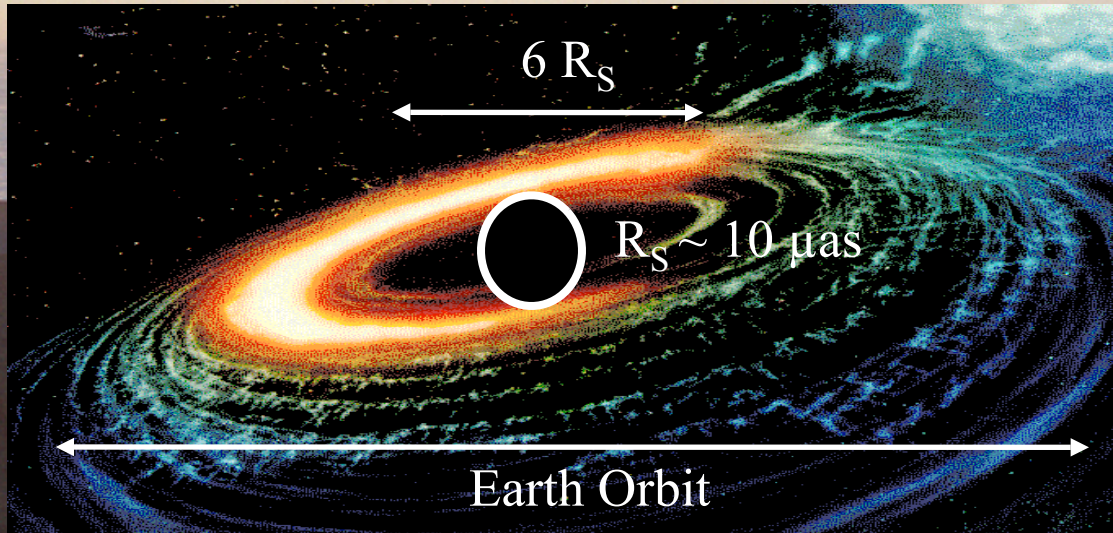
- dual beam astrometric interferometric imager
- K>19: high throughput integrated optics on 3-4 UTs, efficient IR wave front sensing, active laser metrology
- 10 μ arcsec astrometry: phase/fringe tracking on nearby star (< 5nm rms)



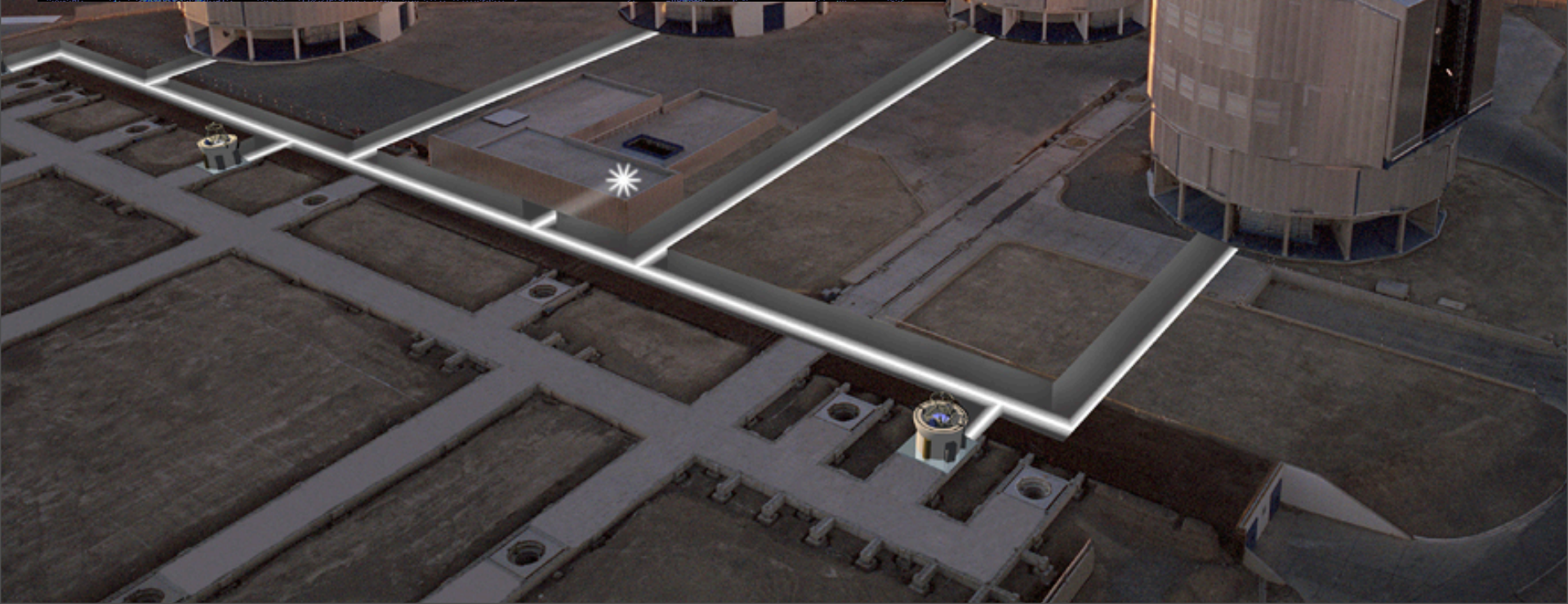
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MPE, Paris-LESIA, MPIA, Uni Köln
 PI Frank Eisenhauer (MPE)

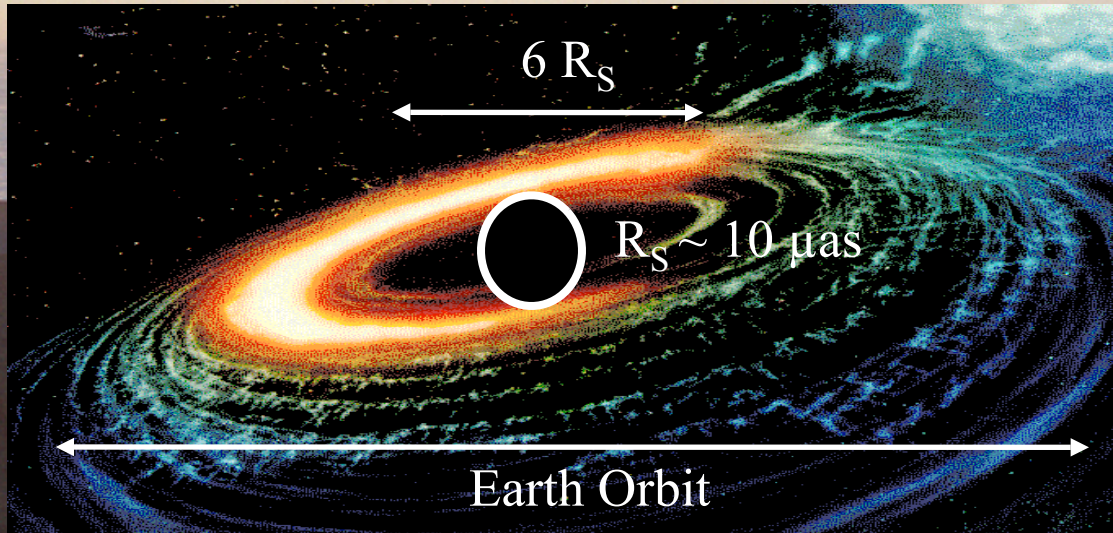
GRAVITY and strong gravity in GC



GRAVITY will measure the motion of gas close to the event horizon of the Galactic Center black hole

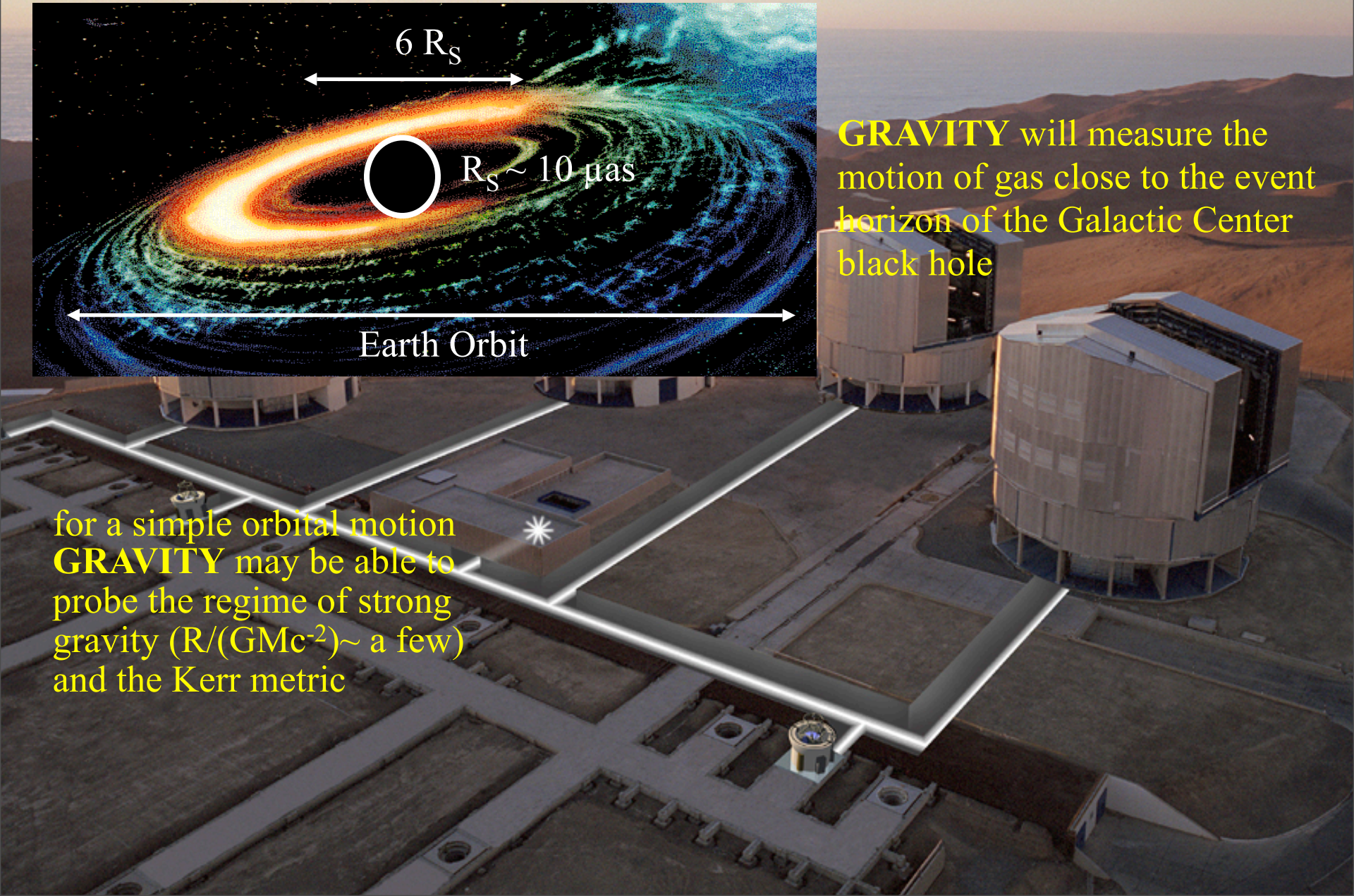


GRAVITY and strong gravity in GC



GRAVITY will measure the motion of gas close to the event horizon of the Galactic Center black hole

for a simple orbital motion
GRAVITY may be able to probe the regime of strong gravity ($R/(GMc^2) \sim \text{a few}$) and the Kerr metric



Summary

- *The Milky Way center harbors a ~3-4 million solar mass black hole, beyond any reasonable doubt*
- *disk(s) of young massive stars formed ~6 Myrs ago: most probably cloud infall and in situ star formation in accretion disk, top-heavy IMF*
- *stellar cusp around BH: paradox of youth*
- *X-/IR-/submm flares from SgrA*: 'MHD weather' in the central accretion zone and probe of the space- time on a few R_s ?*