

Title: Review of Astro

Speakers: Charles Gammie

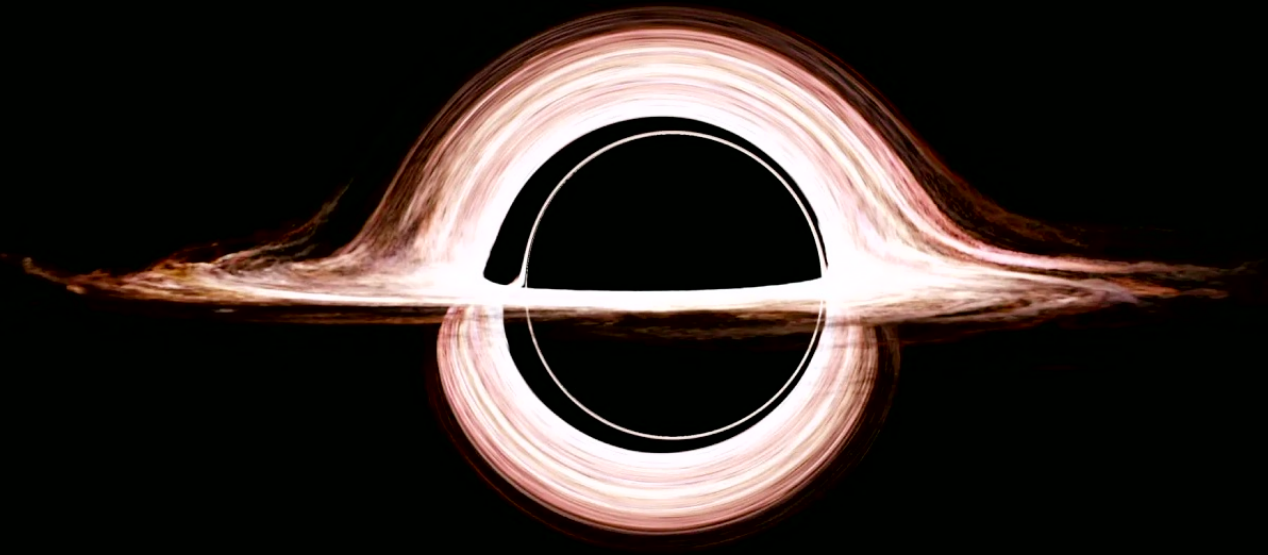
Collection/Series: Future Prospects of Intensity Interferometry

Subject: Cosmology

Date: October 31, 2024 - 1:00 PM

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Astrophysical Applications of Intensity Interferometry



Charles F. Gammie

Perimeter, 31 Oct 2024

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Astrophysical Applications of Intensity Interferometry



M87*

$$M \approx 6 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$$

$$d \approx 17 \text{ Mpc}$$

$$T_{\text{src}} \sim 10^{10} \text{ K}$$

$$\lambda = 1.3 \text{ mm}$$

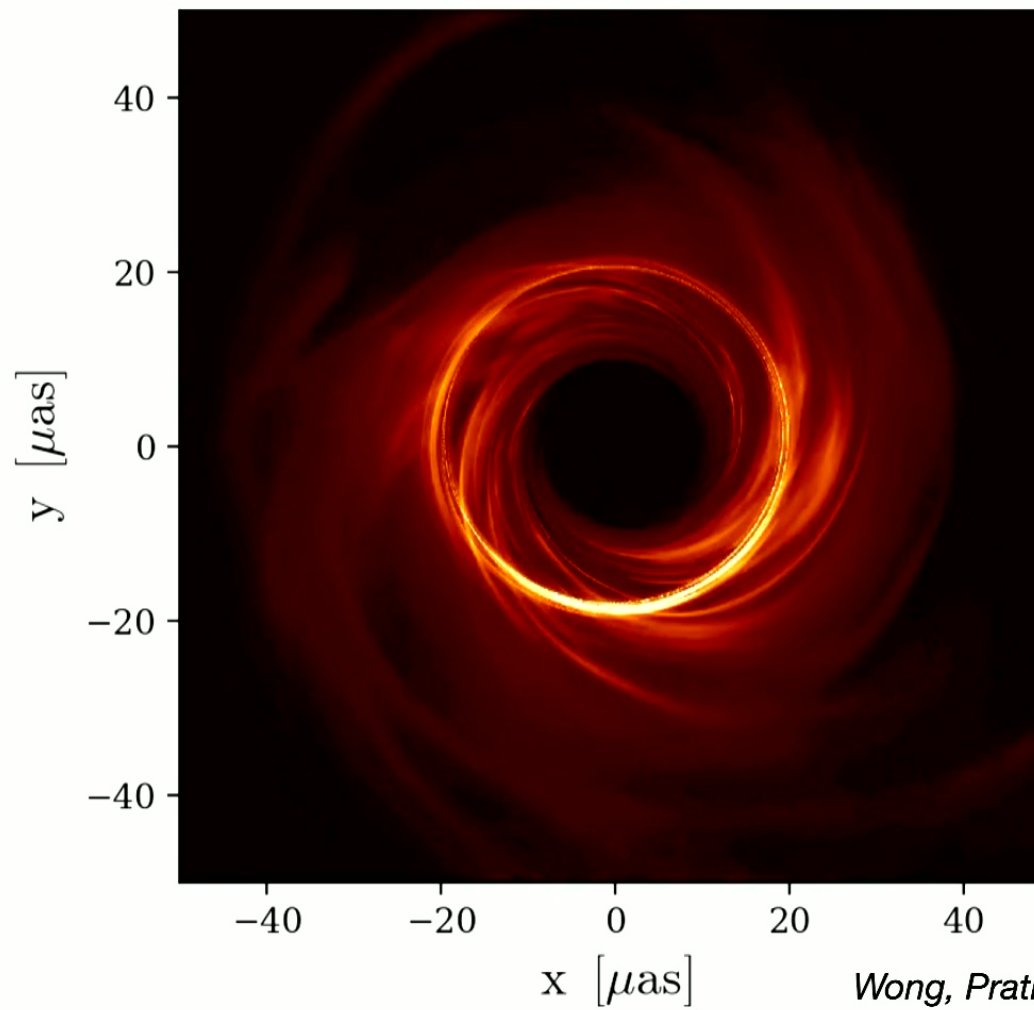
$$D_{\text{ring}} \approx 40 \mu\text{as}$$

EHT et al. 2019

Perimeter, 31 Oct 2024

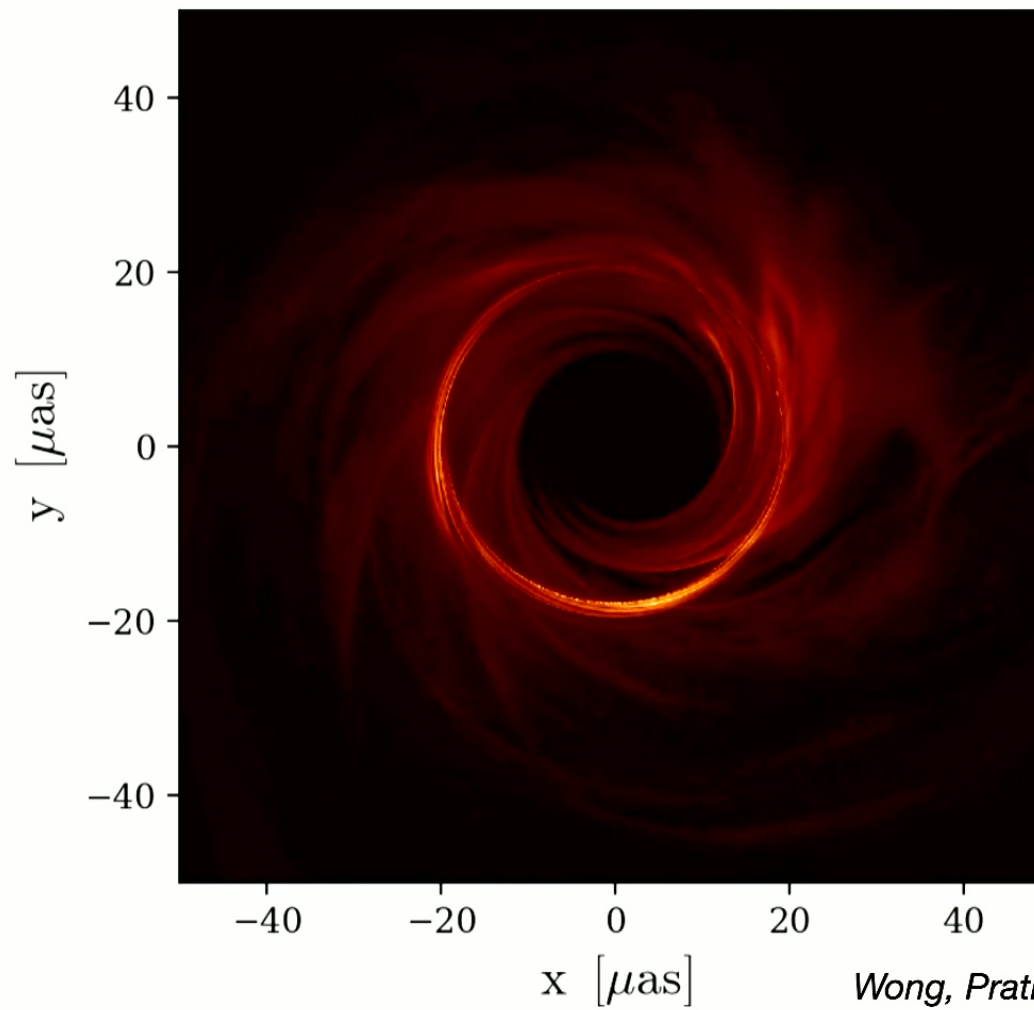
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+ 260.9 days

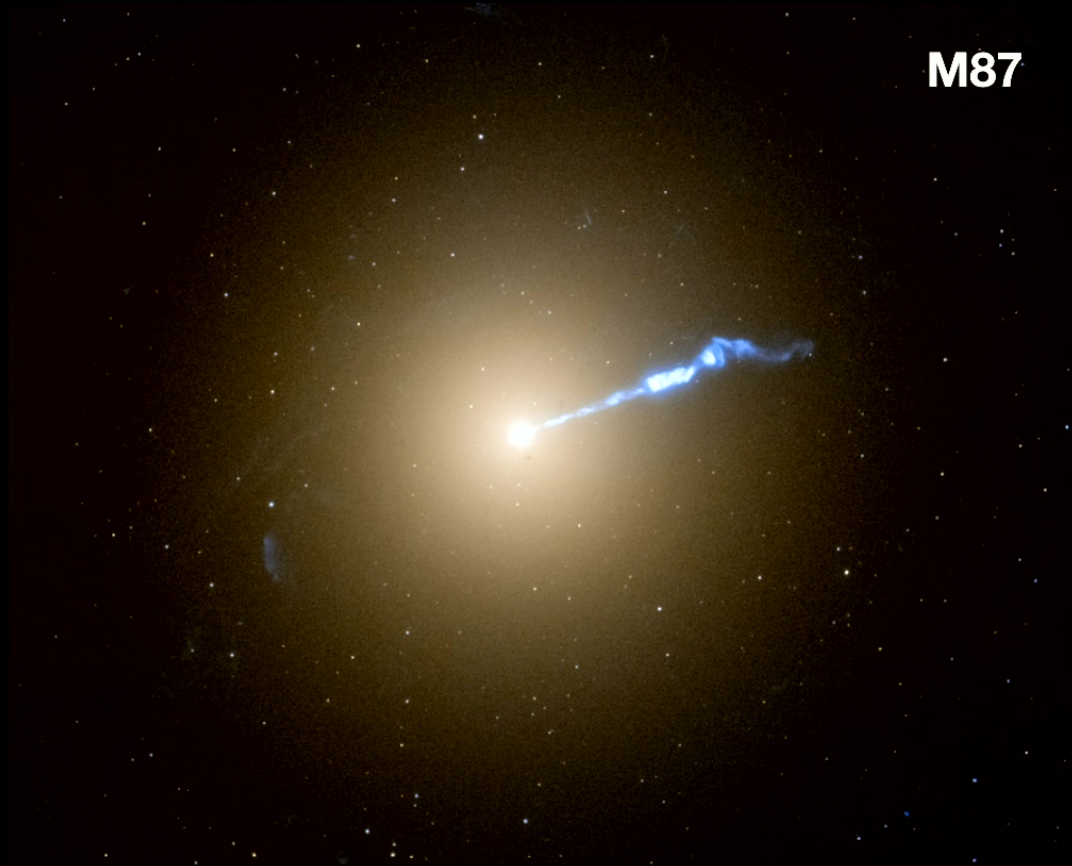


Wong, Prather, Gammie (Illinois)

+ 1418.9 days

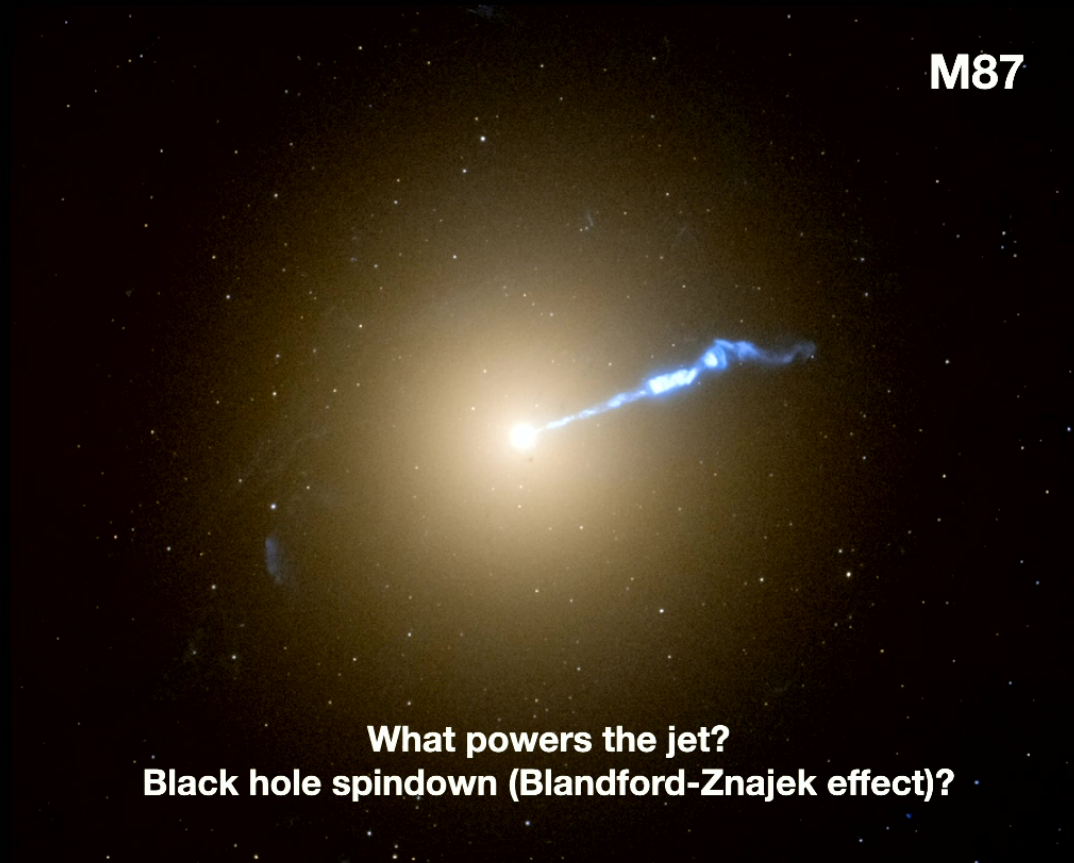


Wong, Prather, Gammie (Illinois)



credit: NASA, ESA, STScI, Alec Lessing (Stanford University), Mike Shara (AMNH)

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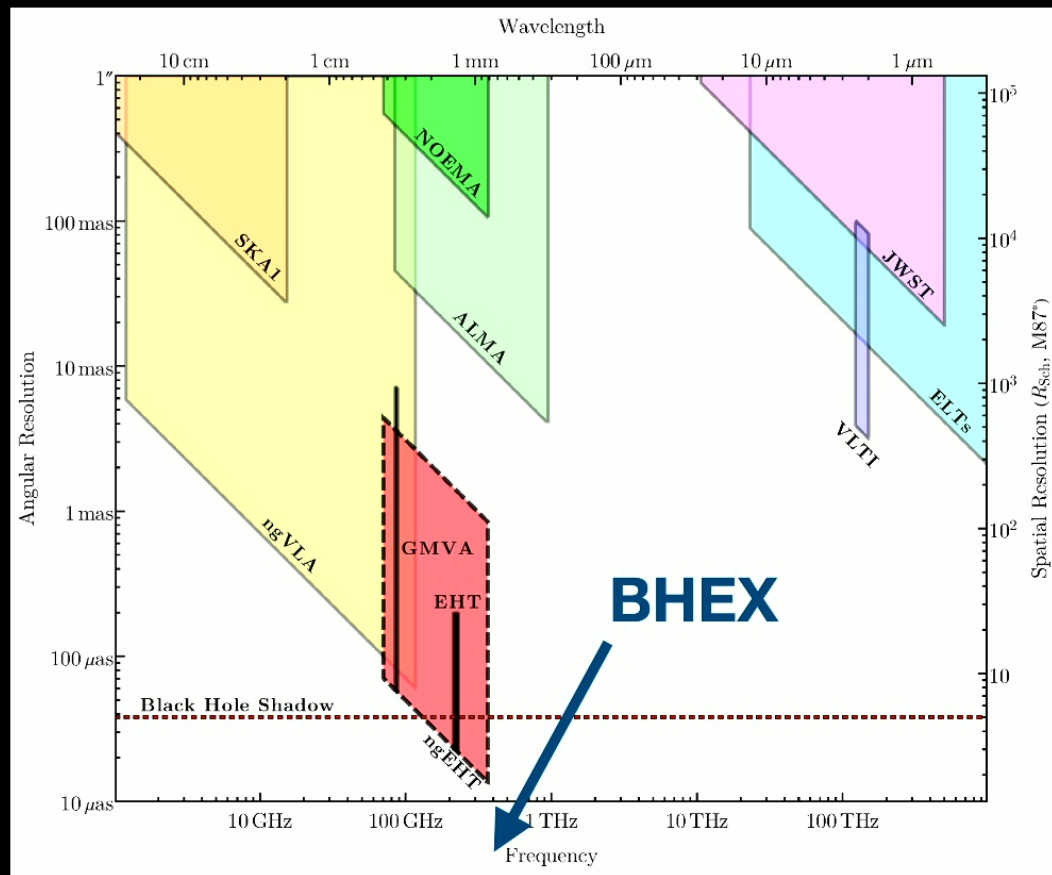
M87

**What powers the jet?
Black hole spindown (Blandford-Znajek effect)?**

credit: NASA, ESA, STScI, Alec Lessing (Stanford University), Mike Shara (AMNH)

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The Resolution Frontier



Johnson et al. 2023

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EHT

BHEX

Simulation



Day 0.0

Simulated BHEX M87* campaign
credit: Paul Tiede and Daniel Palumbo

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EHT

BHEX

Simulation



Day 14.8

Simulated BHEX M87* campaign
credit: Paul Tiede and Daniel Palumbo

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Plan

The resolution frontier

The signal and the noise

Supermassive black holes

Binary supermassive black holes

Accreting white dwarfs

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The Signal and the Noise

Two-Element intensity interferometer (from Dalal, Galanis et al. 2024)

$$\begin{aligned} SNR &= \eta |\mathcal{V}|^2 \left(\frac{AF_\nu}{h\nu_0} \right) \left(\frac{T_{obs}}{\sigma_t} \right)^{1/2} (128\pi)^{-1/4} n_{\text{chan}}^{1/2} \\ &= 0.38\eta |\mathcal{V}|^2 \left(\frac{A}{100\text{m}^2} \right) \left(\frac{T_{obs}}{\text{hr}} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu\text{m}} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{T_{\text{src}}}{10^5\text{K}} \right) \left(\frac{\sigma_t}{13\text{ps}} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\Delta\theta}{1\mu\text{as}} \right)^2 n_{\text{chan}}^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

Two-Element amplitude interferometer

$$\begin{aligned} SNR &= \eta |\mathcal{V}| \left(\frac{AF_\nu}{kT_{\text{sys}}} \right) (T_{obs}\Delta\nu)^{1/2} \\ &= 28\eta |\mathcal{V}| \left(\frac{A}{100\text{m}^2} \right) \left(\frac{T_{obs}}{\text{hr}} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{\Delta\theta_{\text{src}}}{1\mu\text{as}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{T_{\text{src}}}{10^9\text{K}} \right) \left(\frac{\Delta\nu}{\text{GHz}} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\text{mm}} \right)^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

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Plan

The resolution frontier

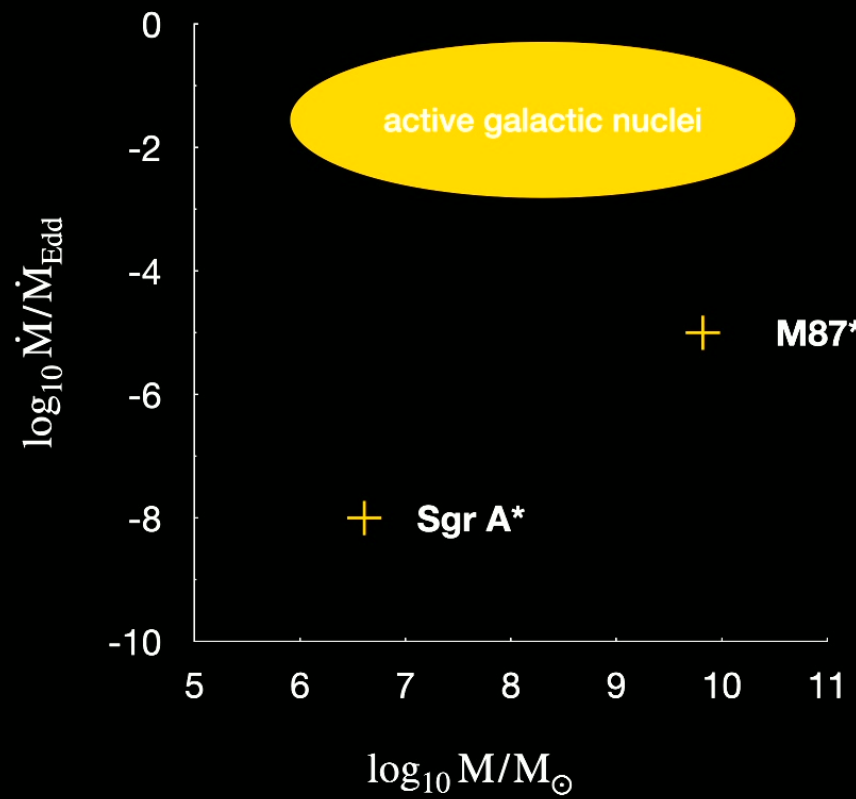
The signal and the noise

Supermassive black holes

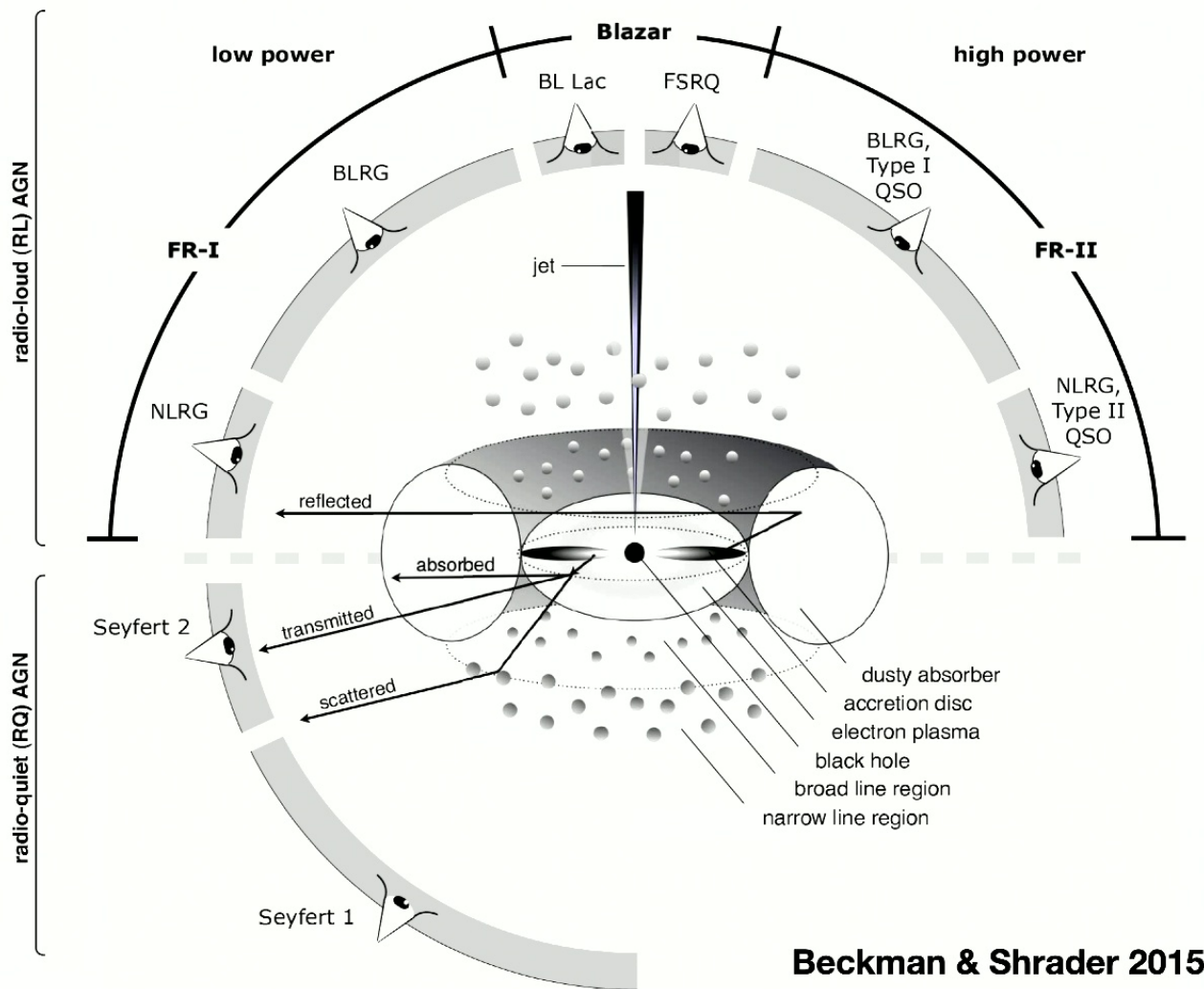
Binary supermassive black holes

Accreting white dwarfs

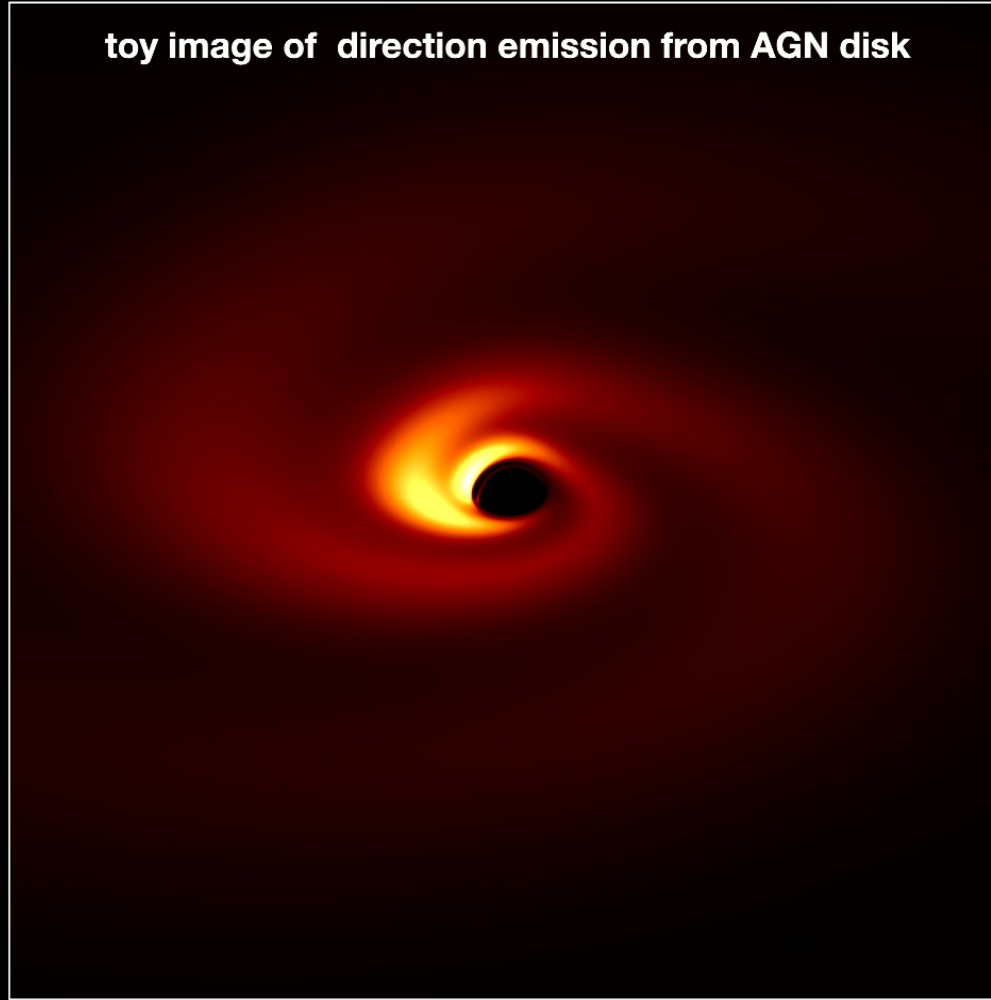
Accreting Supermassive Black Holes



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toy image of direction emission from AGN disk



$10^8 M_{\odot}$ black hole at 10 Mpc; $L/L_{Edd} = 0.1$; $\lambda = 5000 \text{\AA}$

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toy image of direction emission from AGN disk

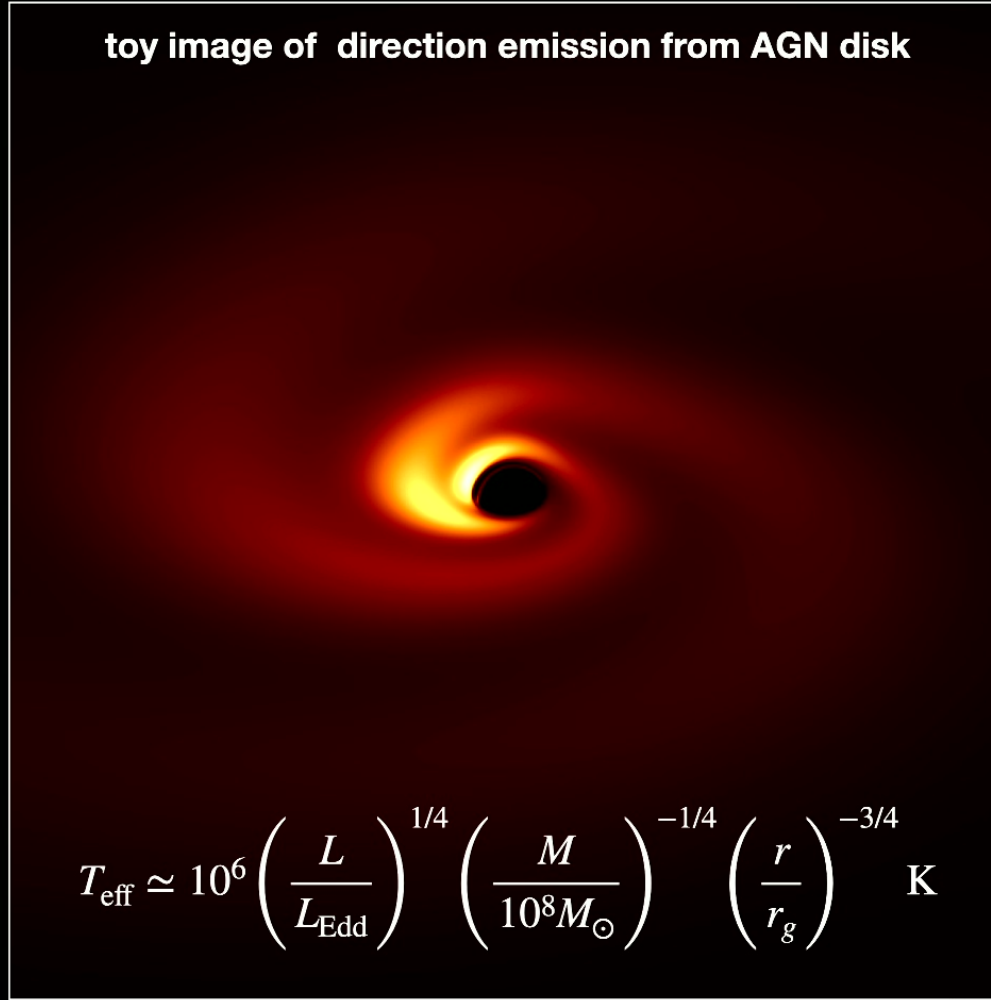


$\sim 10\mu\text{as}$

$10^8 M_{\odot}$ black hole at 10 Mpc; $L/L_{\text{Edd}} = 0.1$; $\lambda = 5000\text{\AA}$

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toy image of direction emission from AGN disk

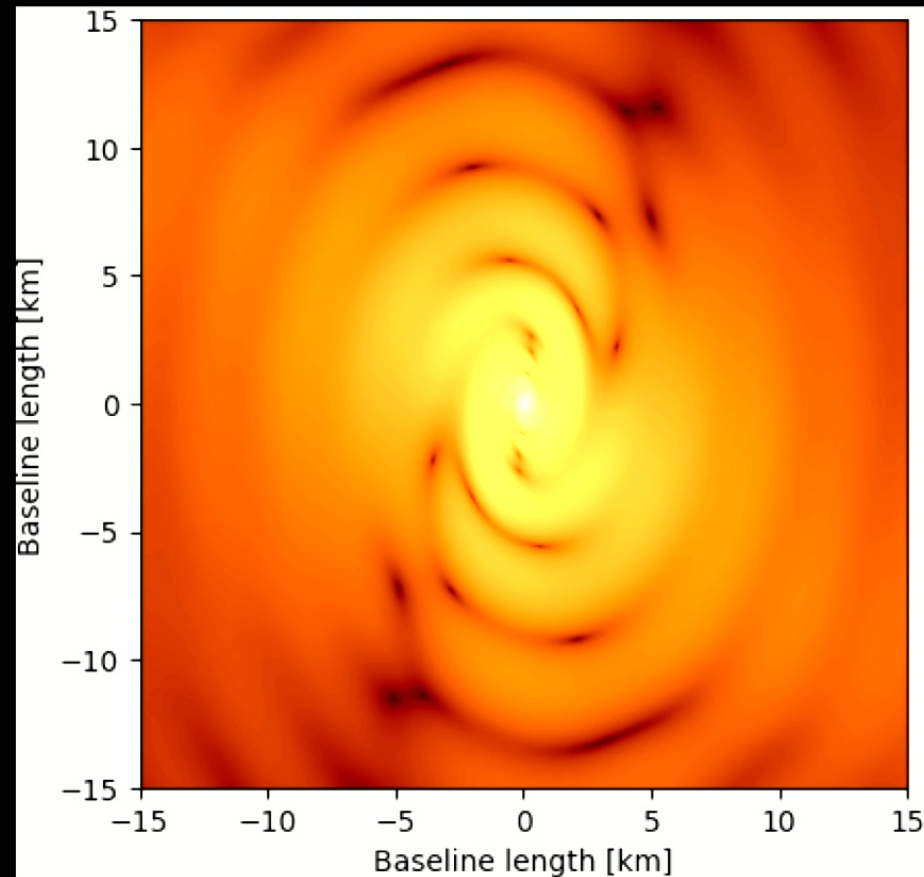


$$T_{\text{eff}} \simeq 10^6 \left(\frac{L}{L_{\text{Edd}}} \right)^{1/4} \left(\frac{M}{10^8 M_{\odot}} \right)^{-1/4} \left(\frac{r}{r_g} \right)^{-3/4} \text{ K}$$

$10^8 M_{\odot}$ black hole at 10 Mpc; $L/L_{\text{Edd}} = 0.1$; $\lambda = 5000 \text{ \AA}$

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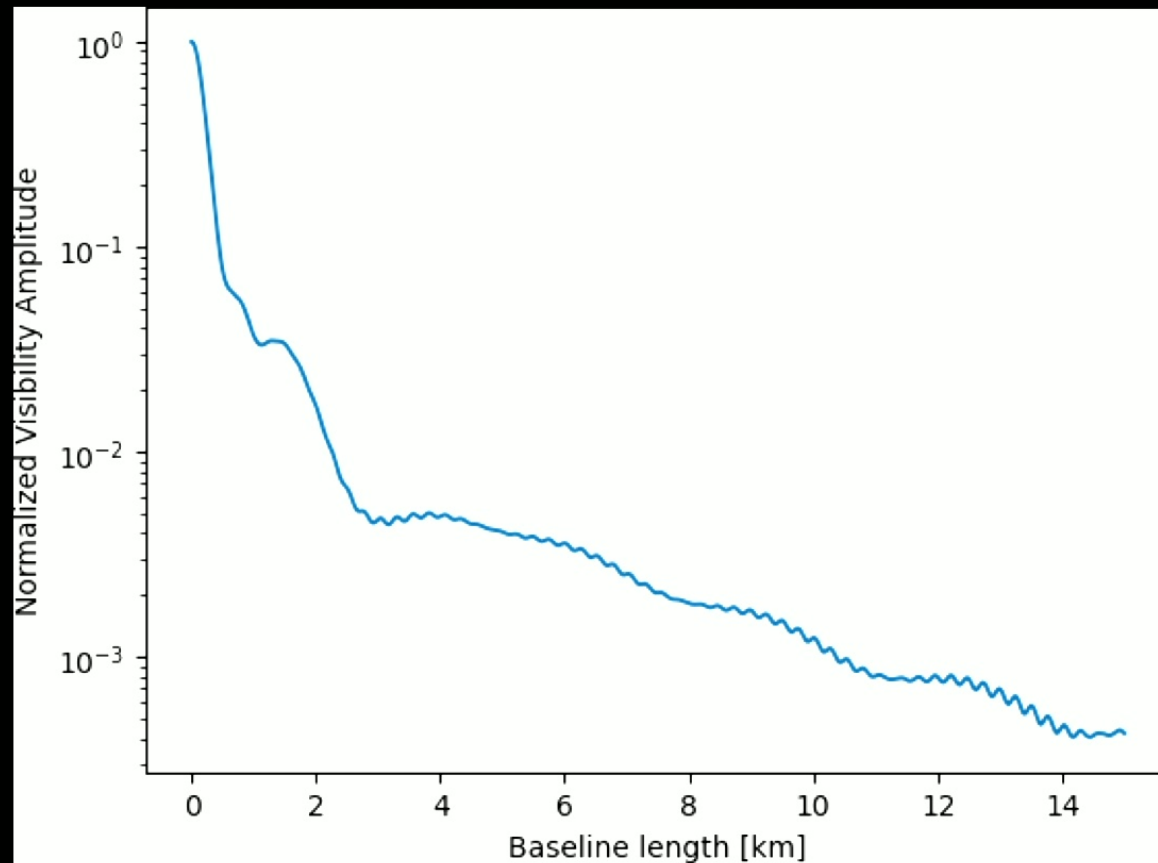
toy image of direction emission from AGN disk



$10^8 M_{\odot}$ black hole at 10 Mpc; $L/L_{Edd} = 0.1$; $\lambda = 5000 \text{\AA}$

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toy image of direction emission from AGN disk



$10^8 M_{\odot}$ black hole at 10 Mpc; $L/L_{Edd} = 0.1$; $\lambda = 5000 \text{ \AA}$

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Supermassive Questions

What is the structure of $r \sim GM/c^2$ flows when $L \sim L_{\text{Edd}}$?

What is the size of AGN disks? Inconsistent with naive disk model (Morgan et al. 2010 microlensing constraint)

How inhomogeneous are AGN disks? May explain size inconsistency (Dexter & Agol 2011)

Are AGN disks flared, warped, twisted?

Plan

The resolution frontier

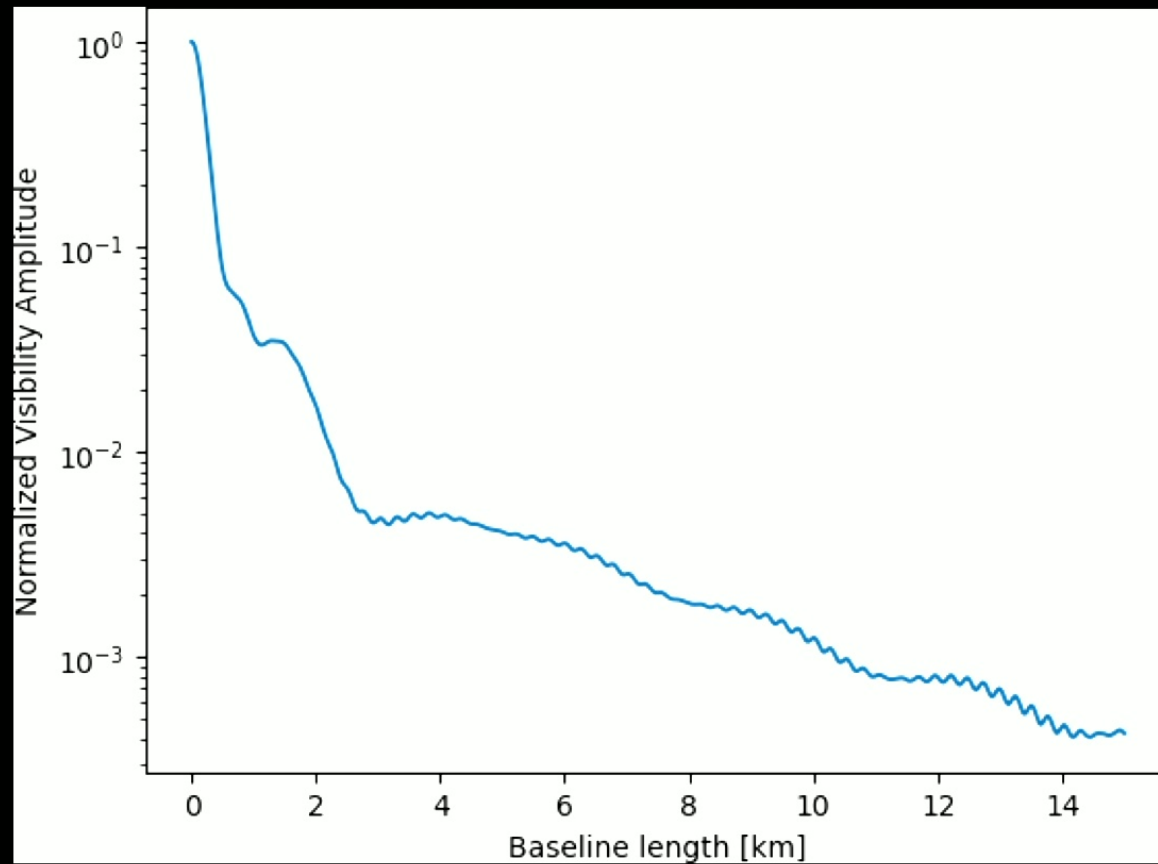
The signal and the noise

Supermassive black holes

Binary supermassive black holes

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toy image of direction emission from AGN disk



$10^8 M_{\odot}$ black hole at 10 Mpc; $L/L_{Edd} = 0.1$; $\lambda = 5000 \text{\AA}$

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**Equal mass black holes, total mass M , separation a ,
gravitational radius $r_g \equiv GM/c^2$**

$$\Delta\theta = 0.1 \left(\frac{a}{r_g} \right) \left(\frac{M}{10^8 M_\odot} \right) \left(\frac{d}{10 \text{ Mpc}} \right)^{-1} \mu\text{as}$$

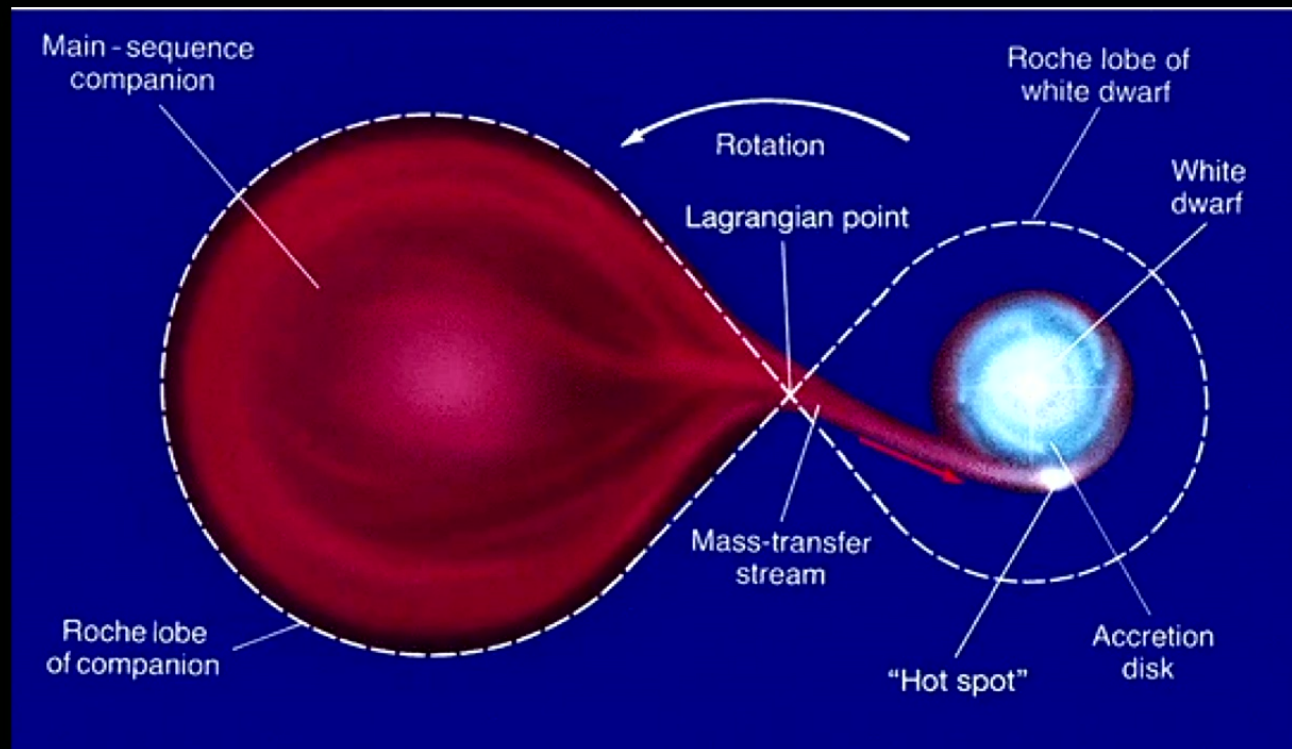
Example:

OJ 287, candidate black hole binary, $M \sim 10^{10} M_\odot$

$$d \sim 1 \text{ Gpc}$$

$$a \sim 10^4 \text{ AU}$$

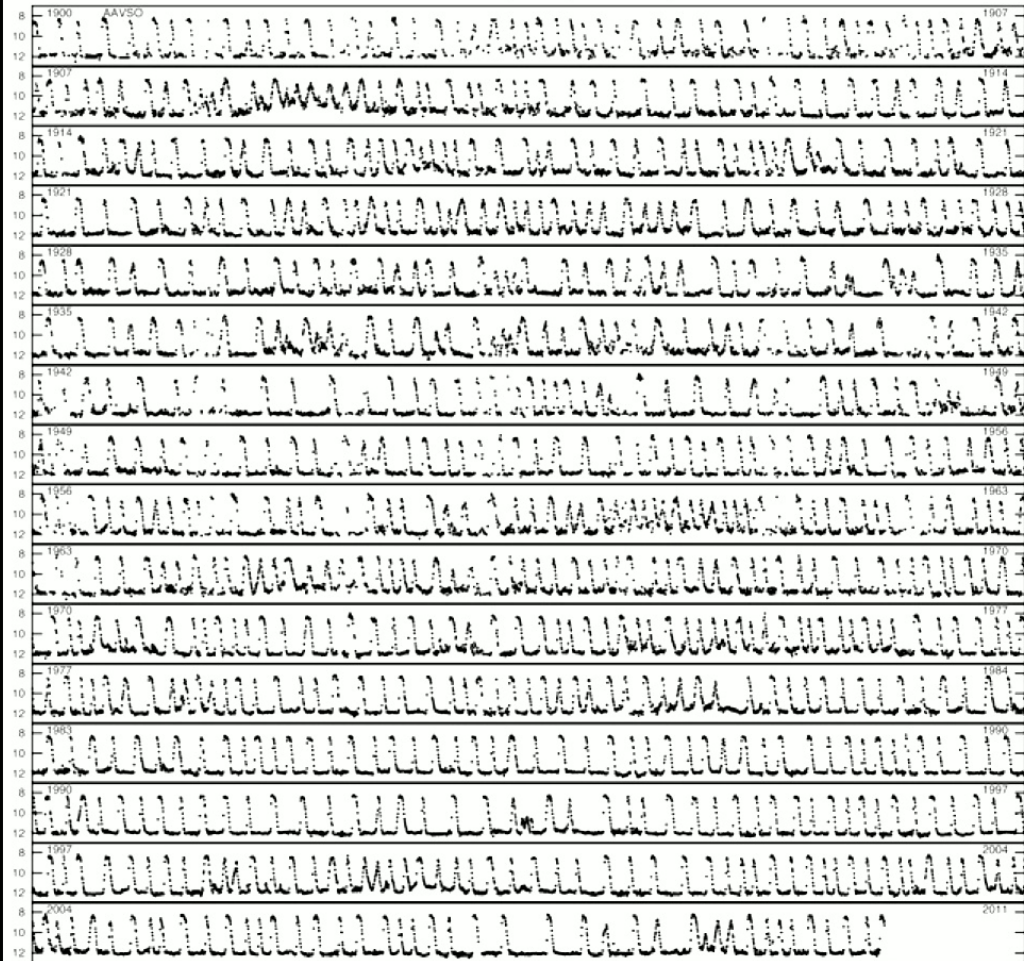
$$\Delta\theta \sim 10 \mu\text{as}$$



Credit: Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc

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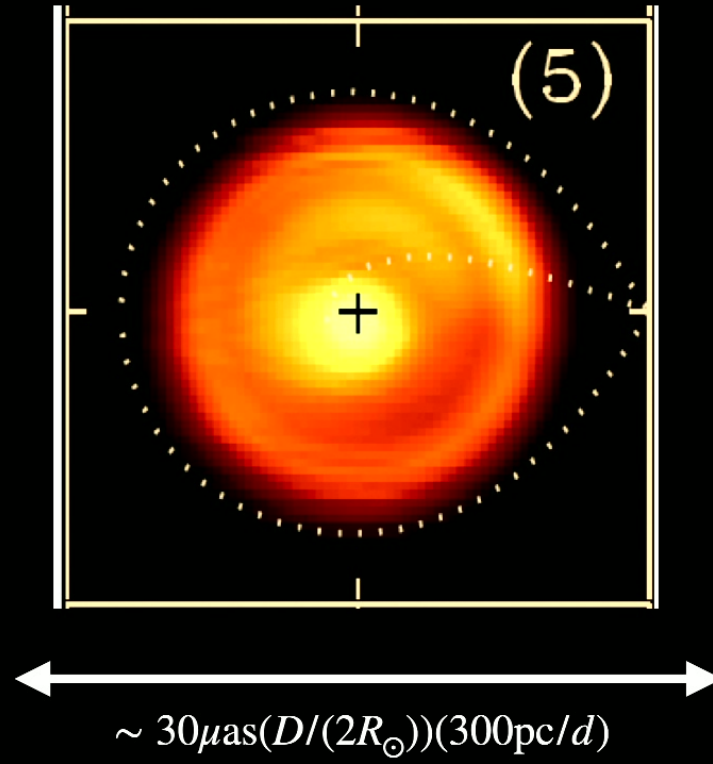
SS Cygni 1900-2010 (1-day means)



AAVSO

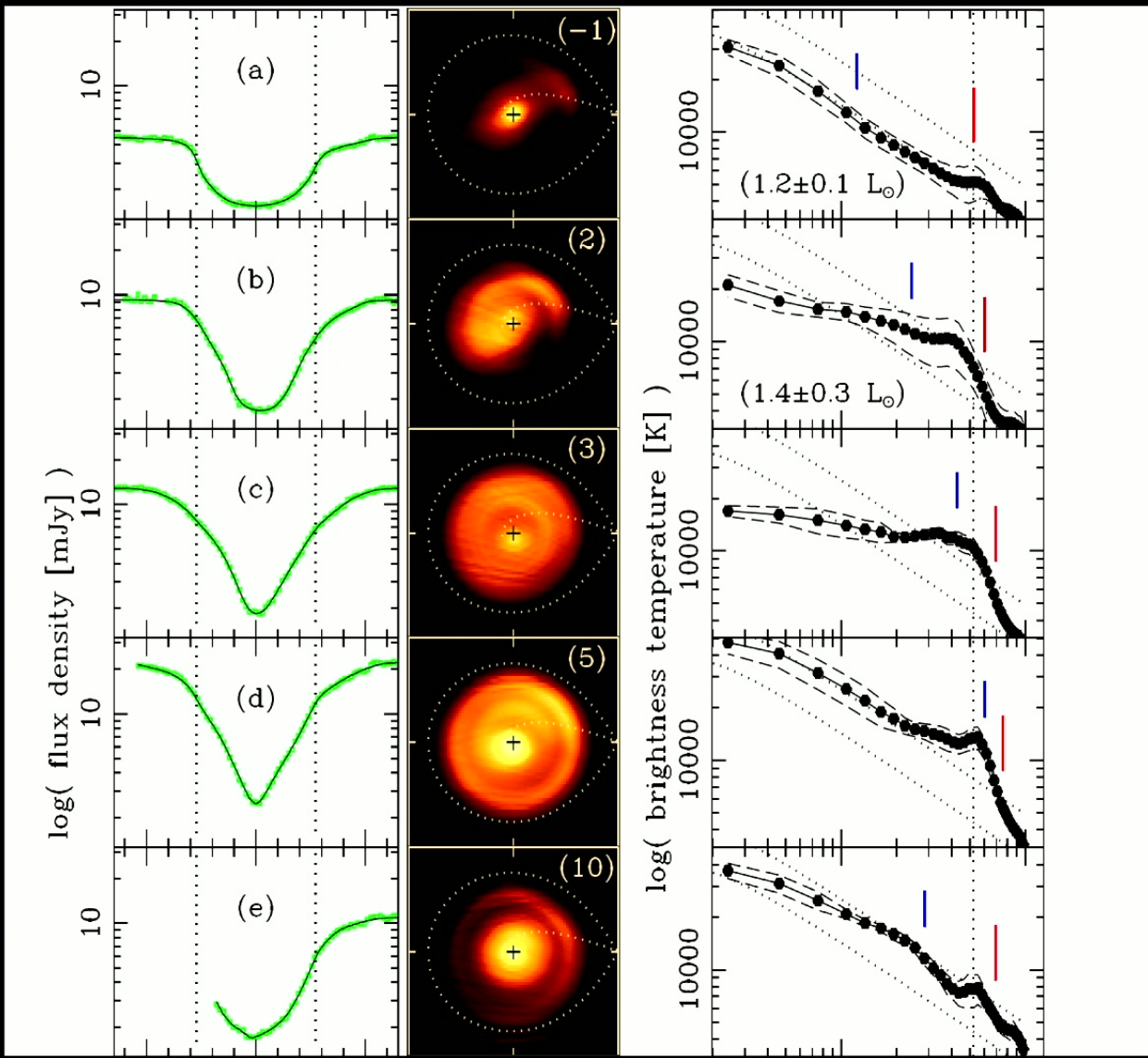
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EX Draconis, Baptista 2015



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EX Draconis, Baptista 2015



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Summary

The resolution frontier: EHT + BHEX

The signal and the noise: AGN, CVs : $m_V \gtrsim 8$; $F_\nu \lesssim 3 \text{ Jy}$

Supermassive black holes: probing relativistic inner disk

Binary supermassive black holes: separating binaries

Accreting white dwarfs: model accretion disks