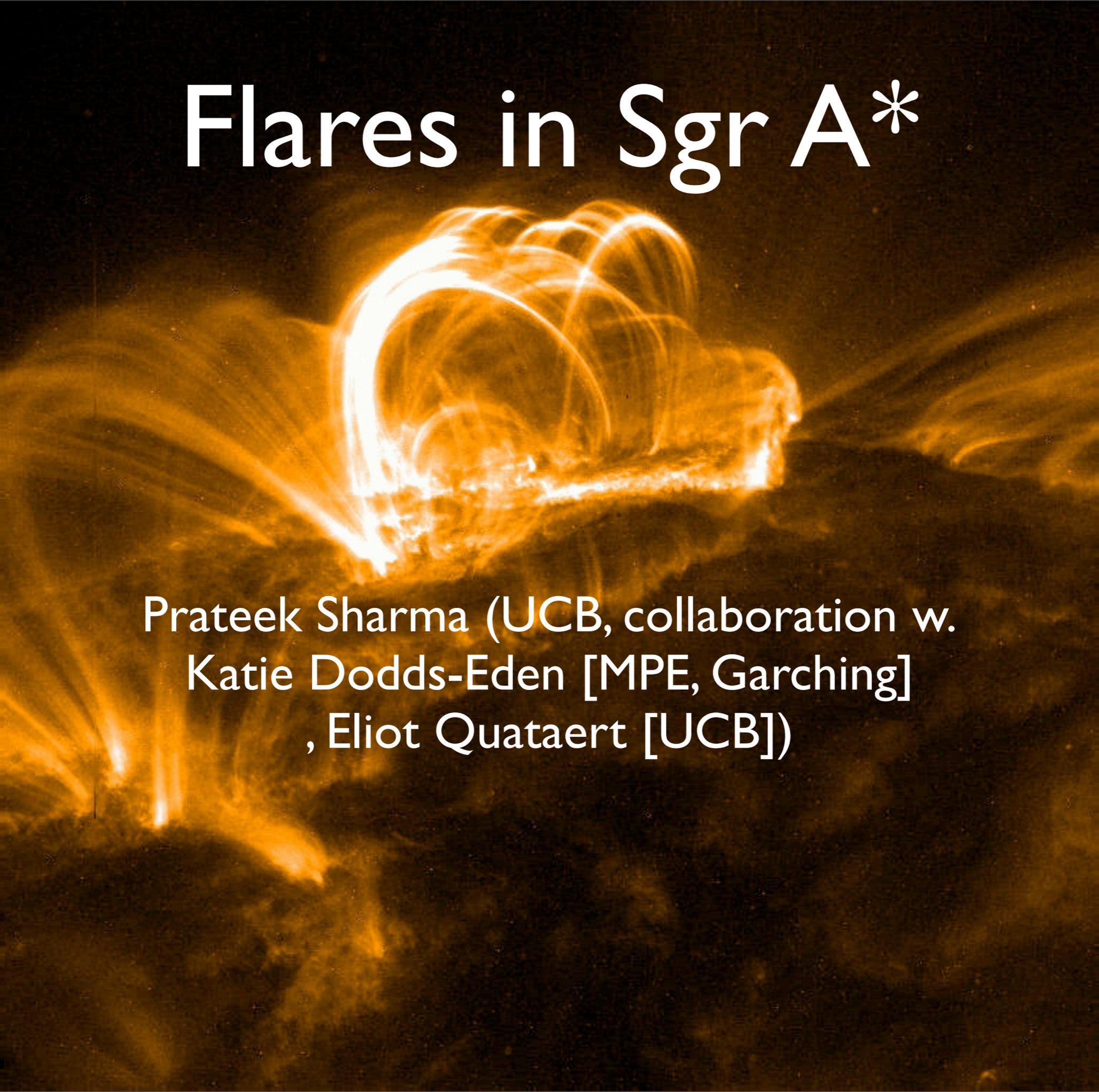


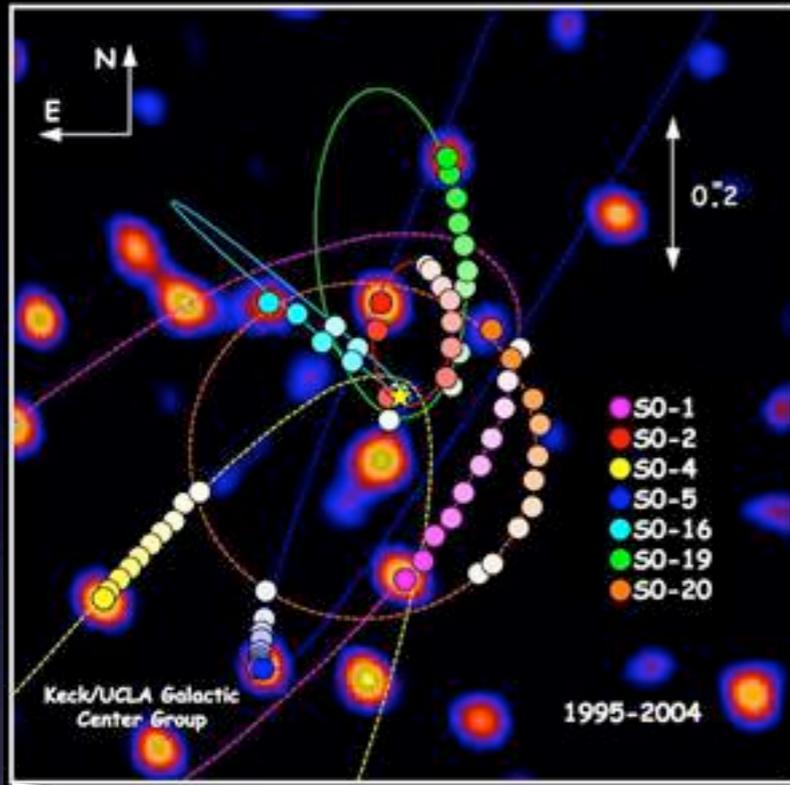
# Flares in Sgr A\*



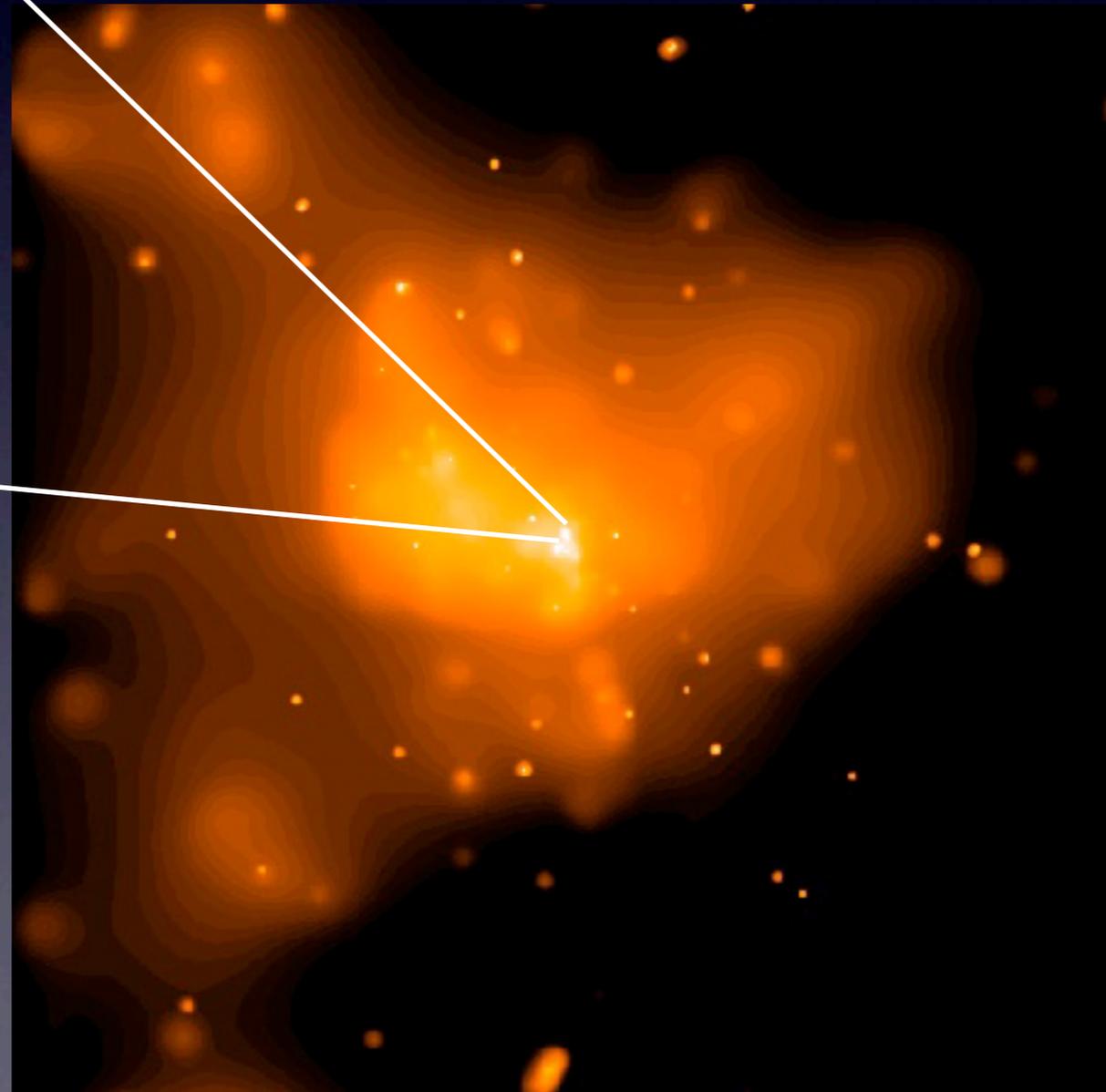
Prateek Sharma (UCB, collaboration w.  
Katie Dodds-Eden [MPE, Garching]  
, Eliot Quataert [UCB])

# Sgr A\*

[UCLA group, Genzel et al.]



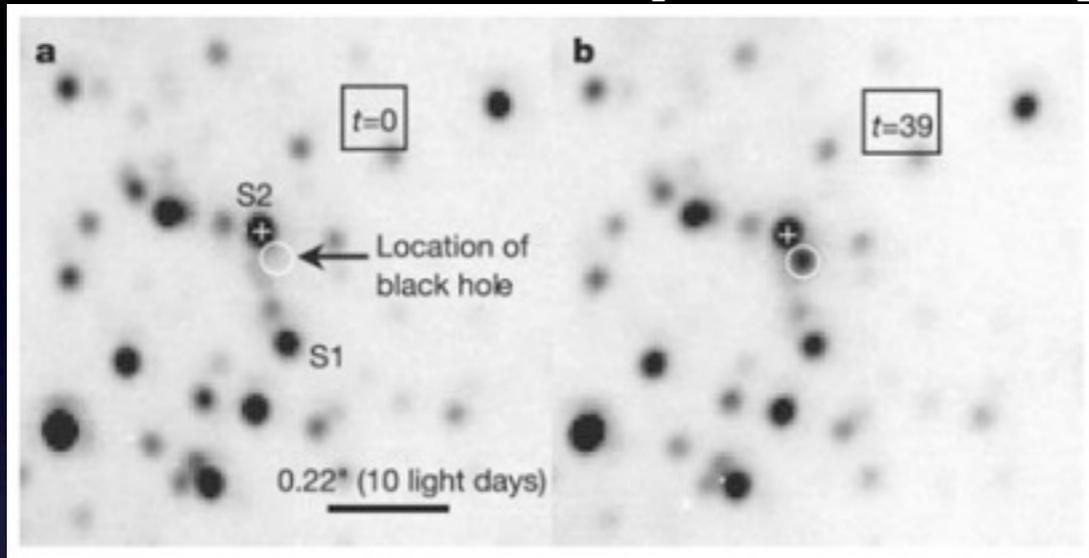
Galactic supermassive BH ( $4 \times 10^6 M_{\text{sun}}$ )



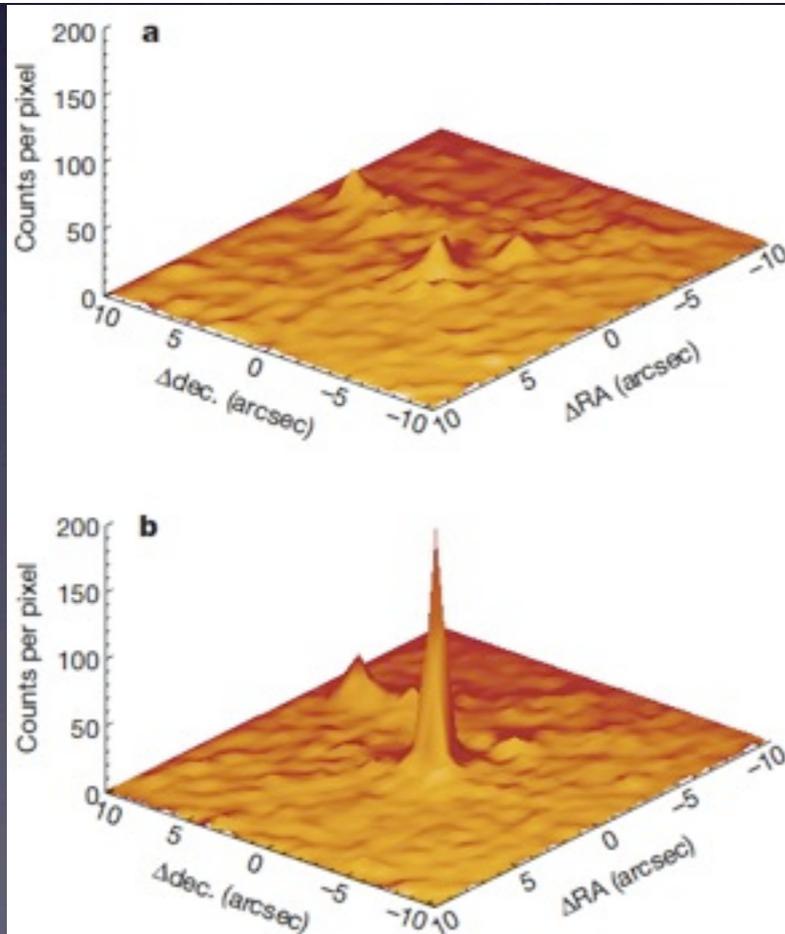
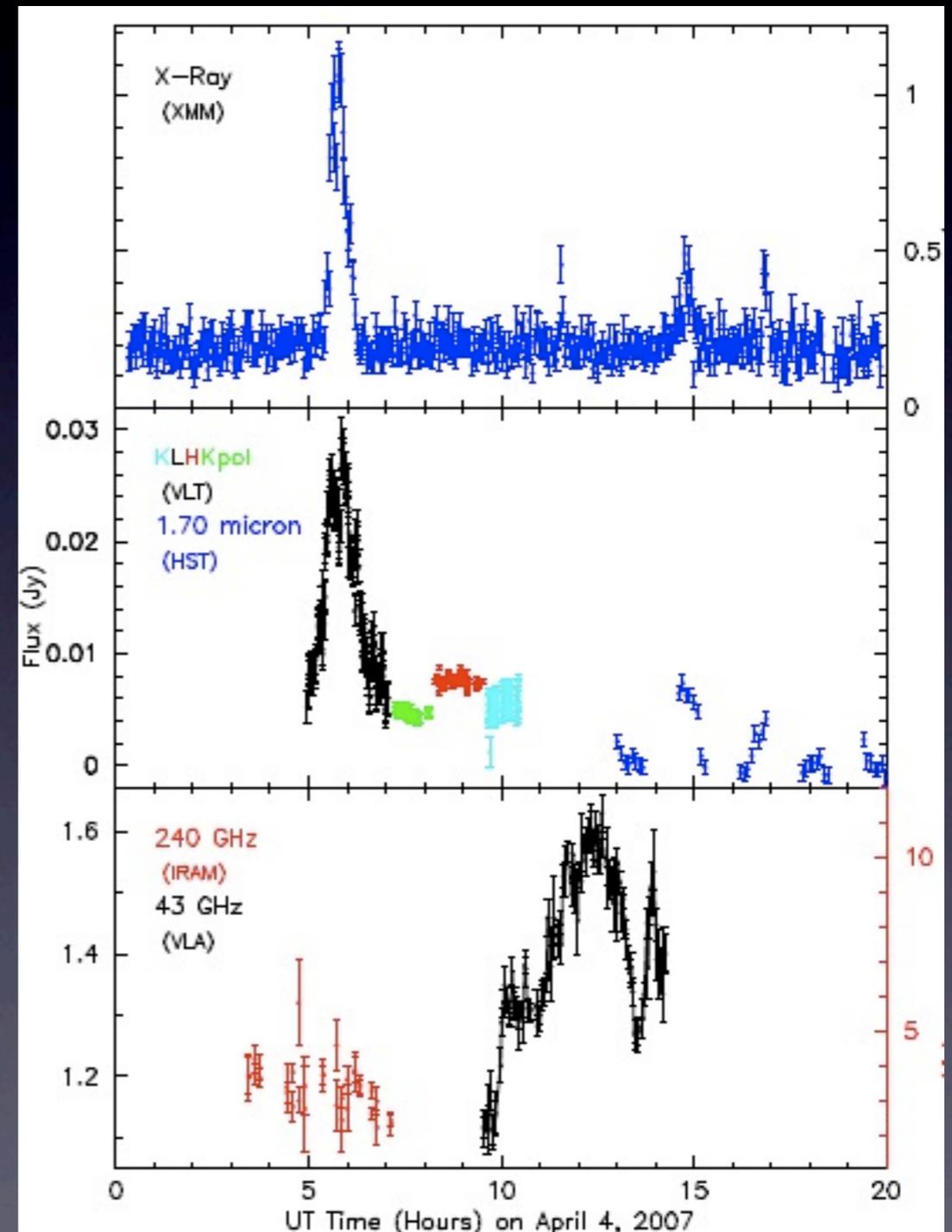
unremarkable in X-ray lum.  
quiescent  $L \sim 10^{36}$  erg/s (radio dom.)  
barely resolved by *Chandra*

# Flares from Sgr A\*

IR [Genzel et al. 2003]



[Yusef-Zadeh et al. 2009]

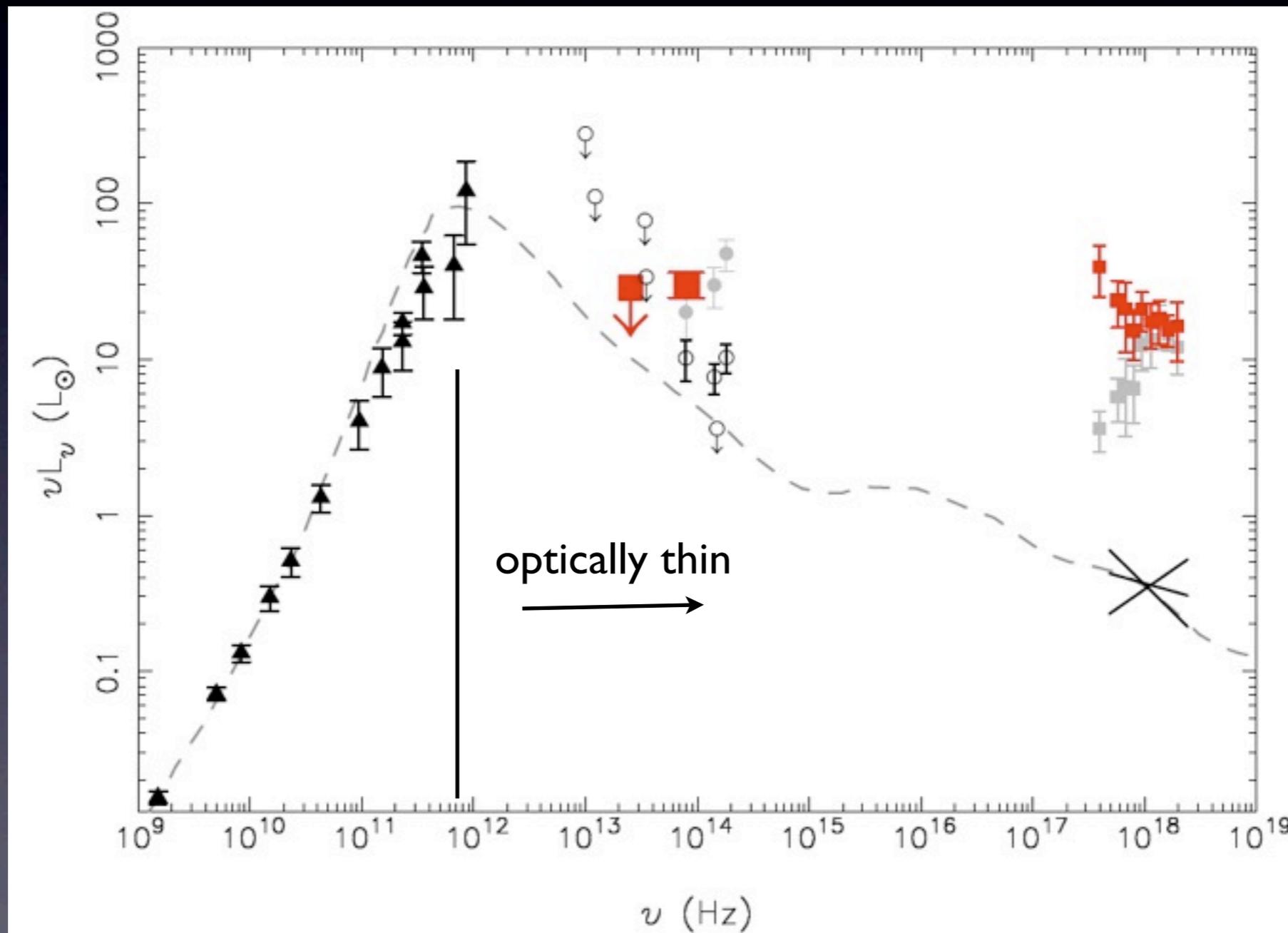


X-ray [Baganoff et al. 2001]

upto few/night  
brighter rare

# Spectrum

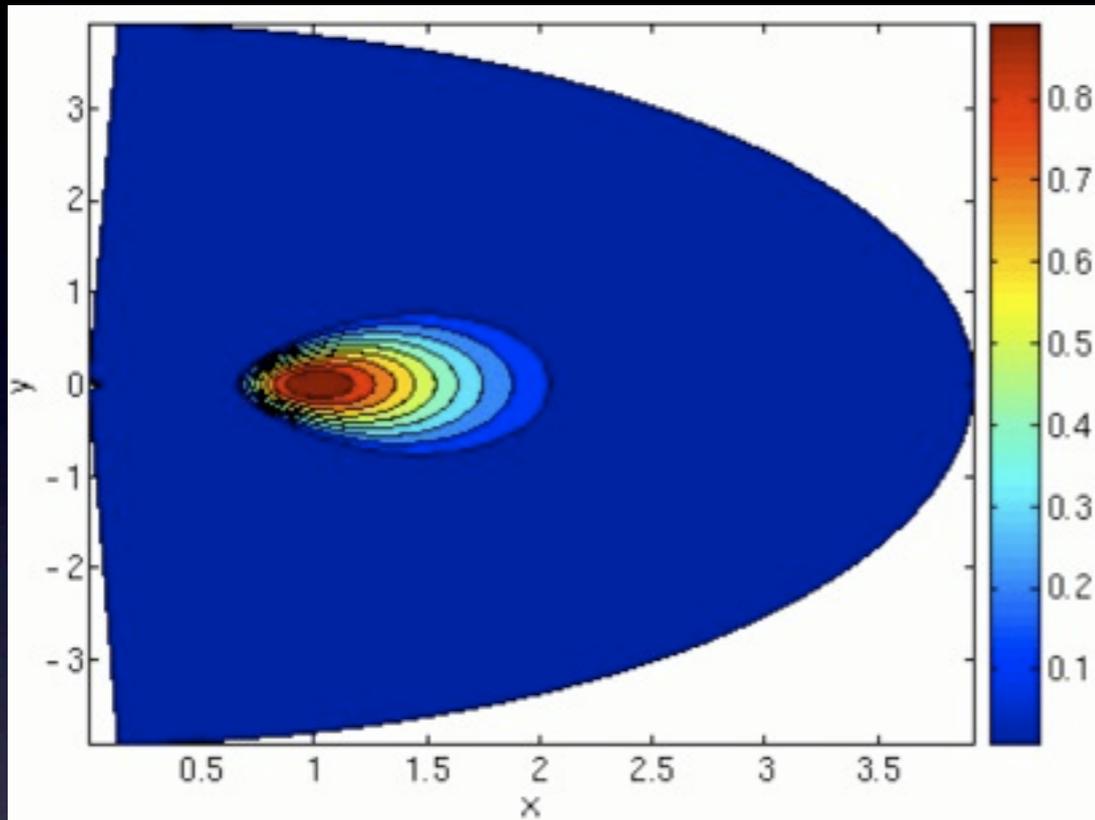
[Dodds-Eden et al. 2009]



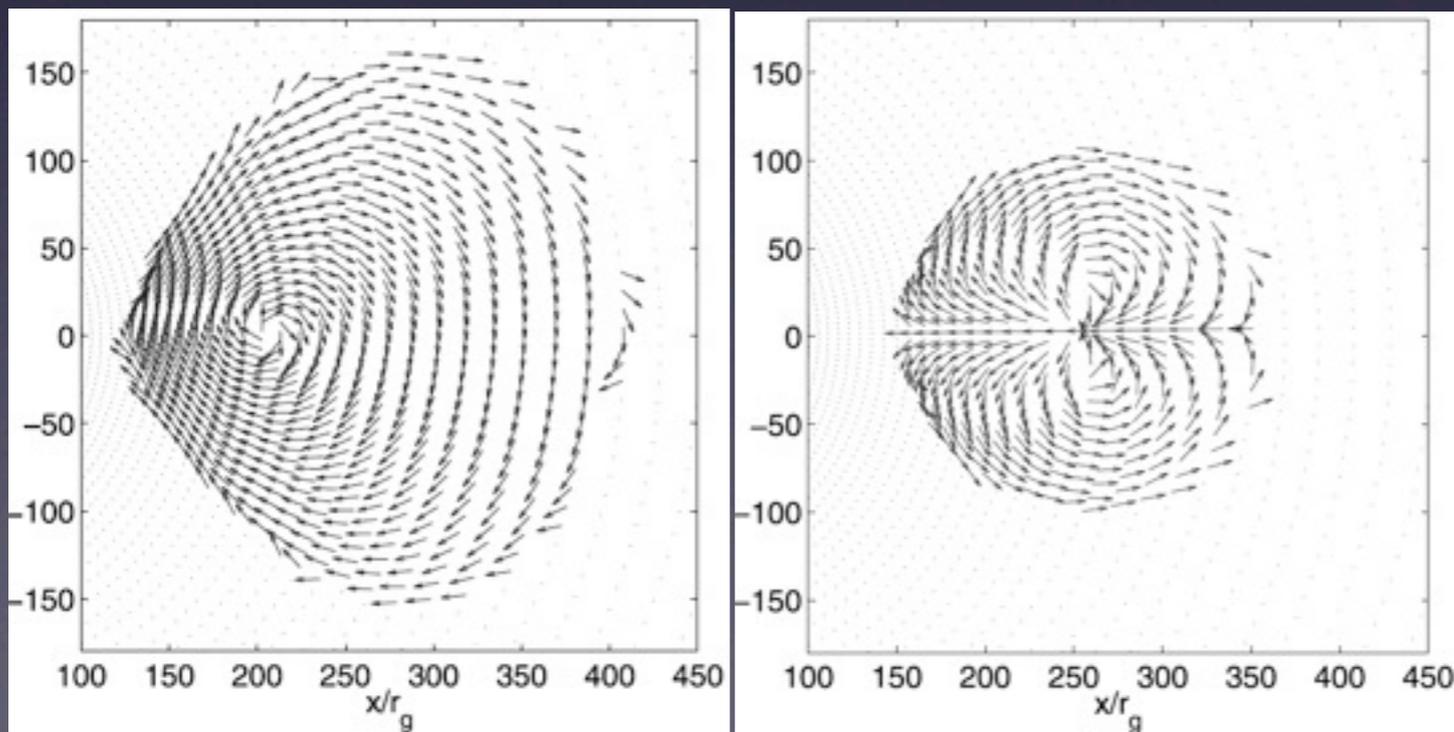
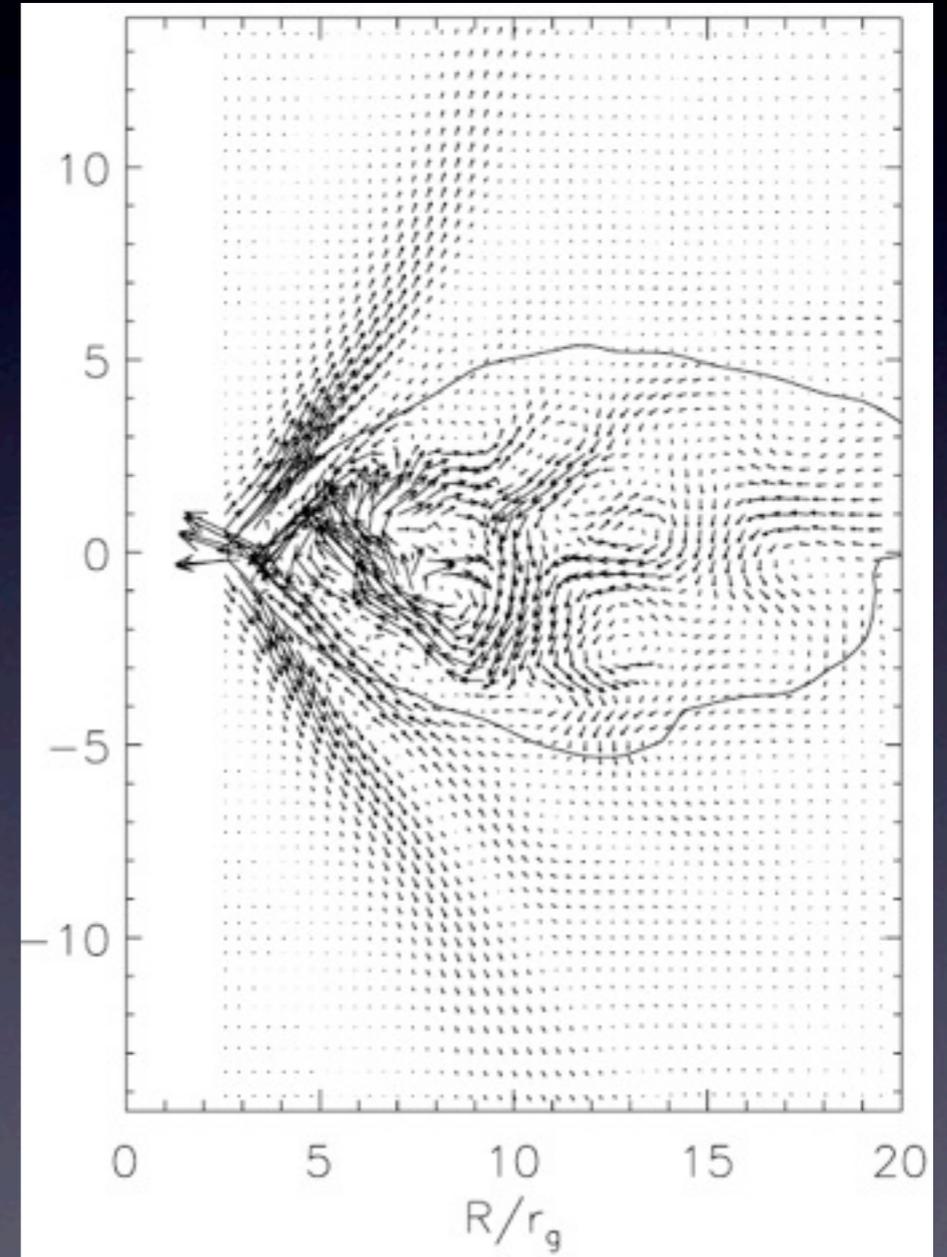
# Generic Features

- IR flares most common; X-ray $\Rightarrow$ IR, not vice-versa
- only few simultaneous broad-band flares
- amplitude  $\downarrow$  as  $\nu$   $\downarrow$ ; highest amp. in X-ray, then IR, mm
- X-ray flare (20 min)  $\leq$  IR (40 min)  $\leq$  mm (few hrs)
- polarized IR ( $\Rightarrow$ synchrotron), change in PA after peak

# Hot Accretion sims.

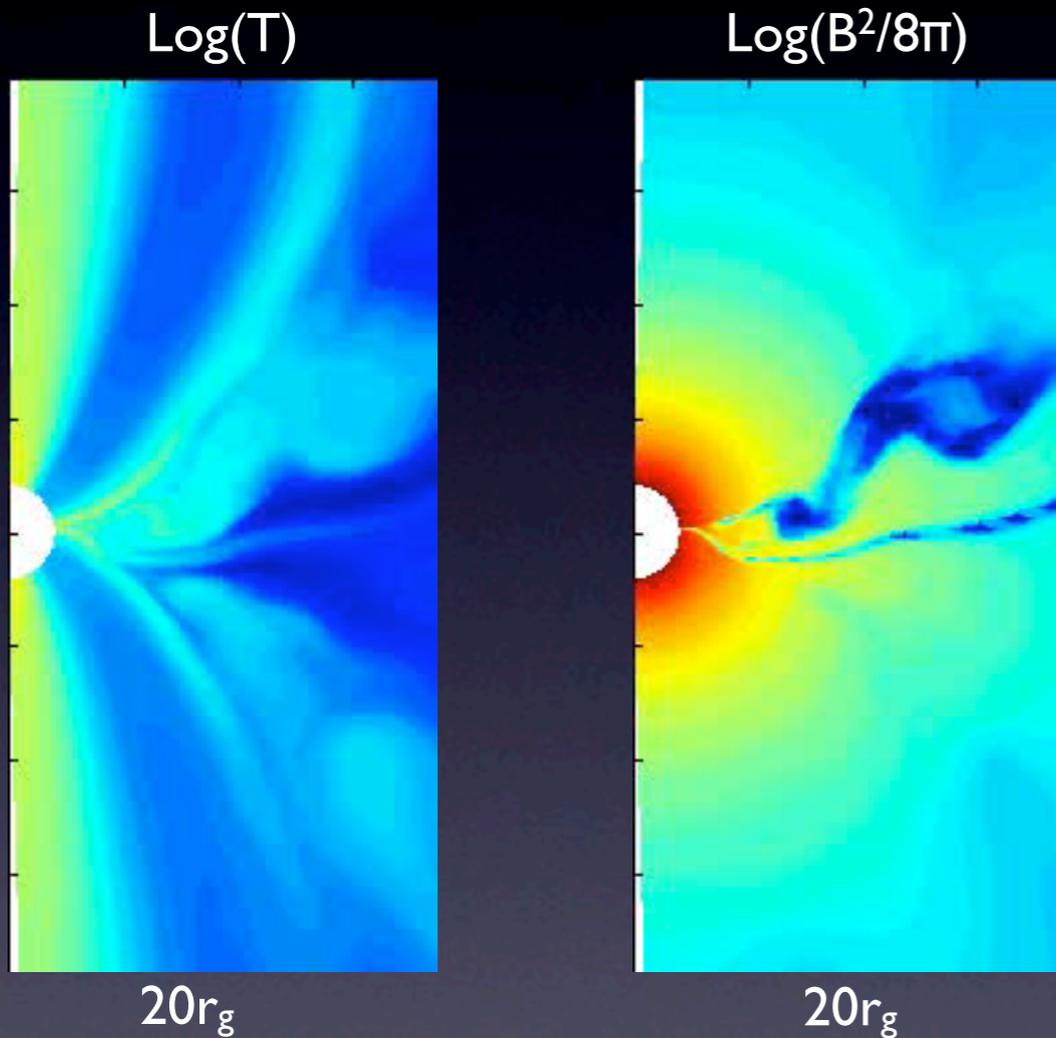


[Hawley & Balbus 2002]

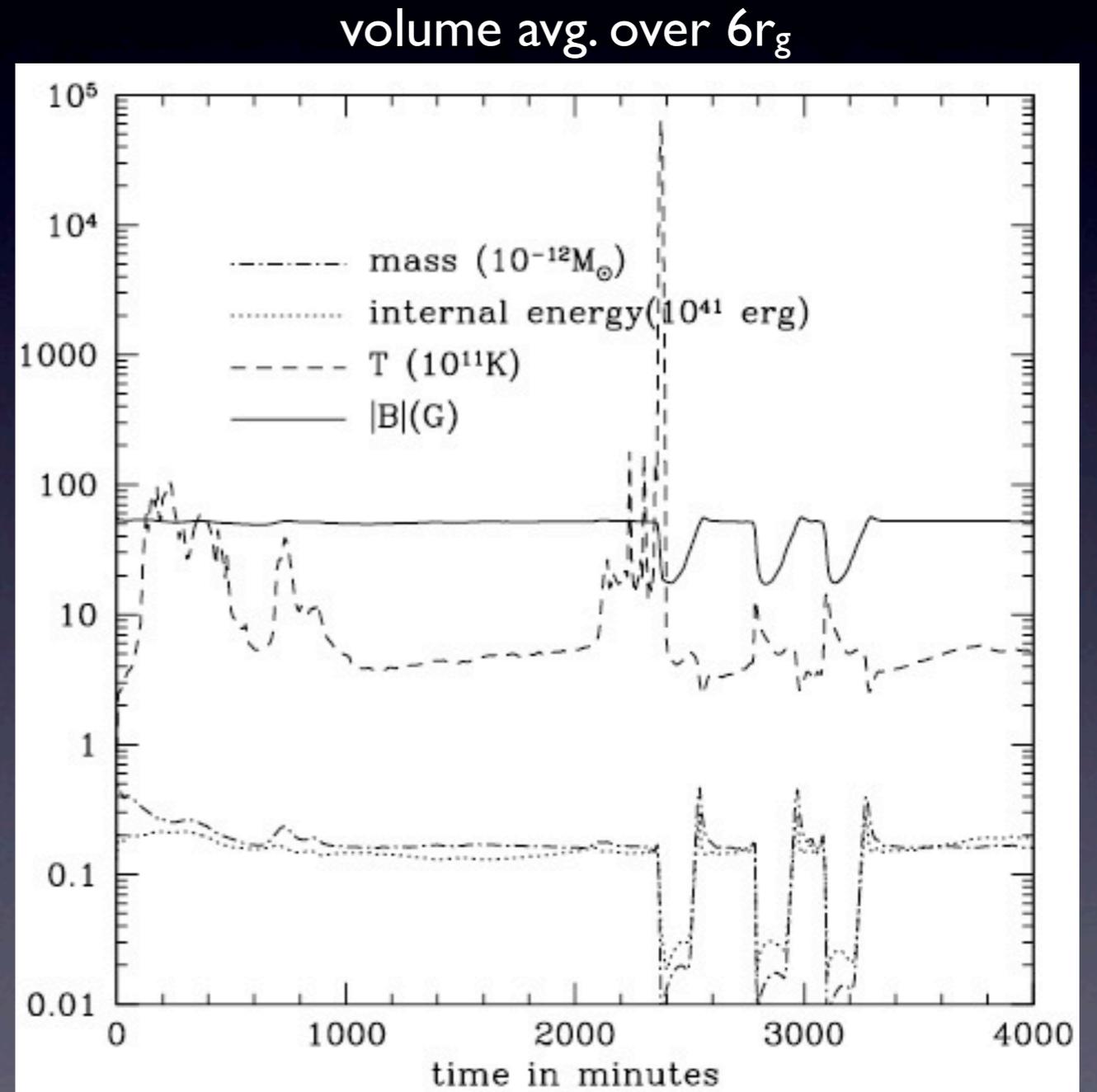


MHD turbulence & transport

# Flares in MHD sims?

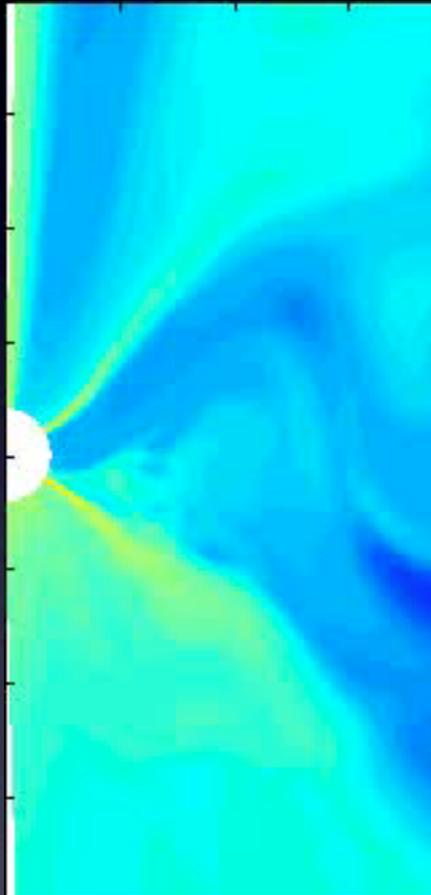


single initial loop, current sheet at equator  
must look at short time (sampled at 8  
min.), small volume

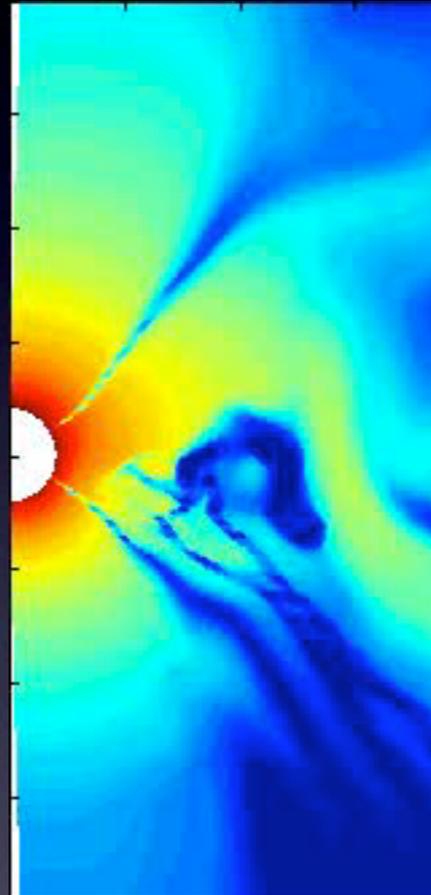


# Initial B-geometry

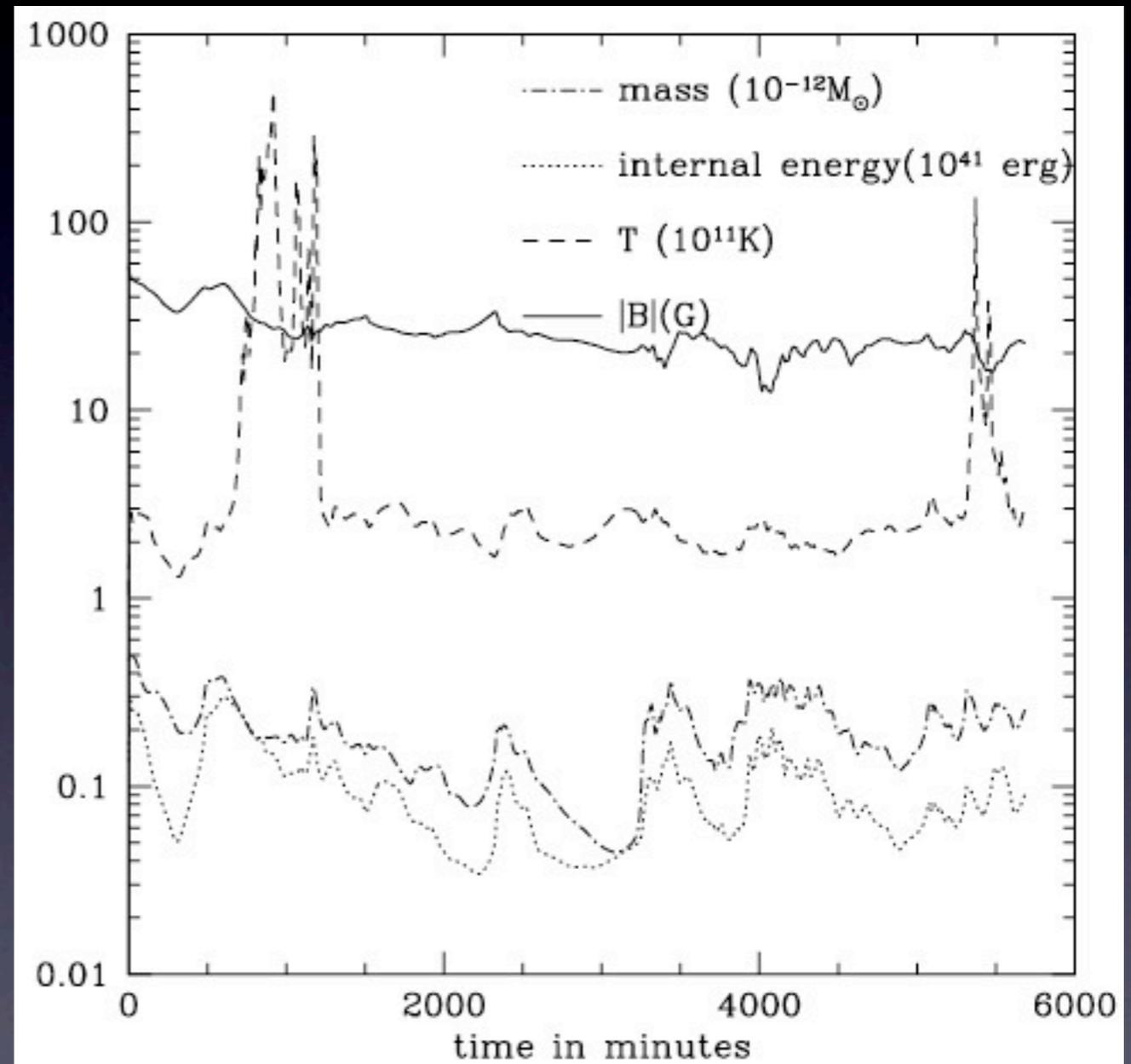
Log(T)



Log(B<sup>2</sup>/8π)



two initial loops, current sheets above/below equator  
much more turbulent, thicker disk  
less dramatic flares, still related to drop in B & rise in T

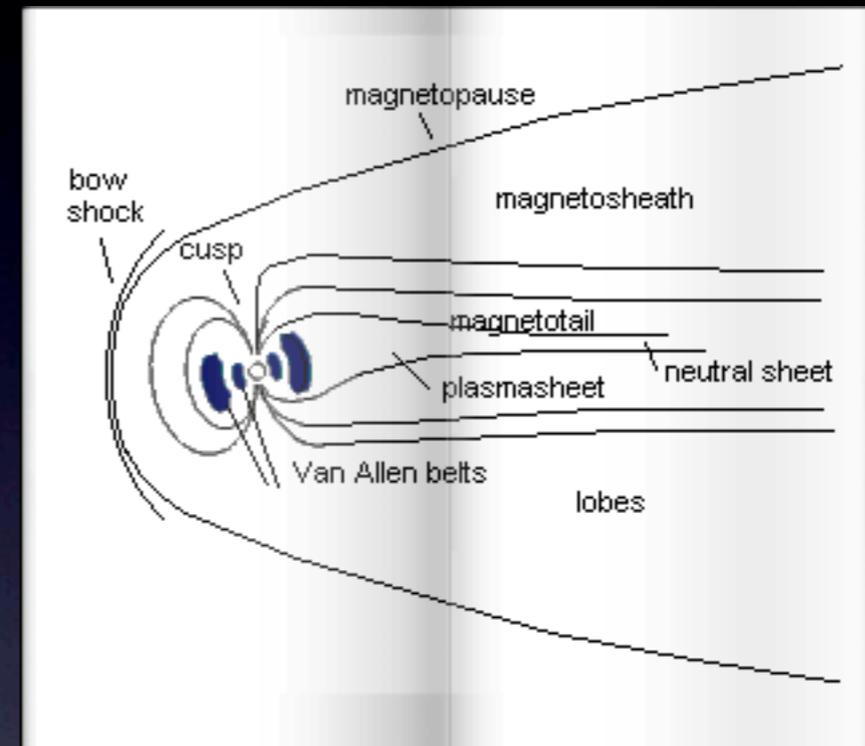
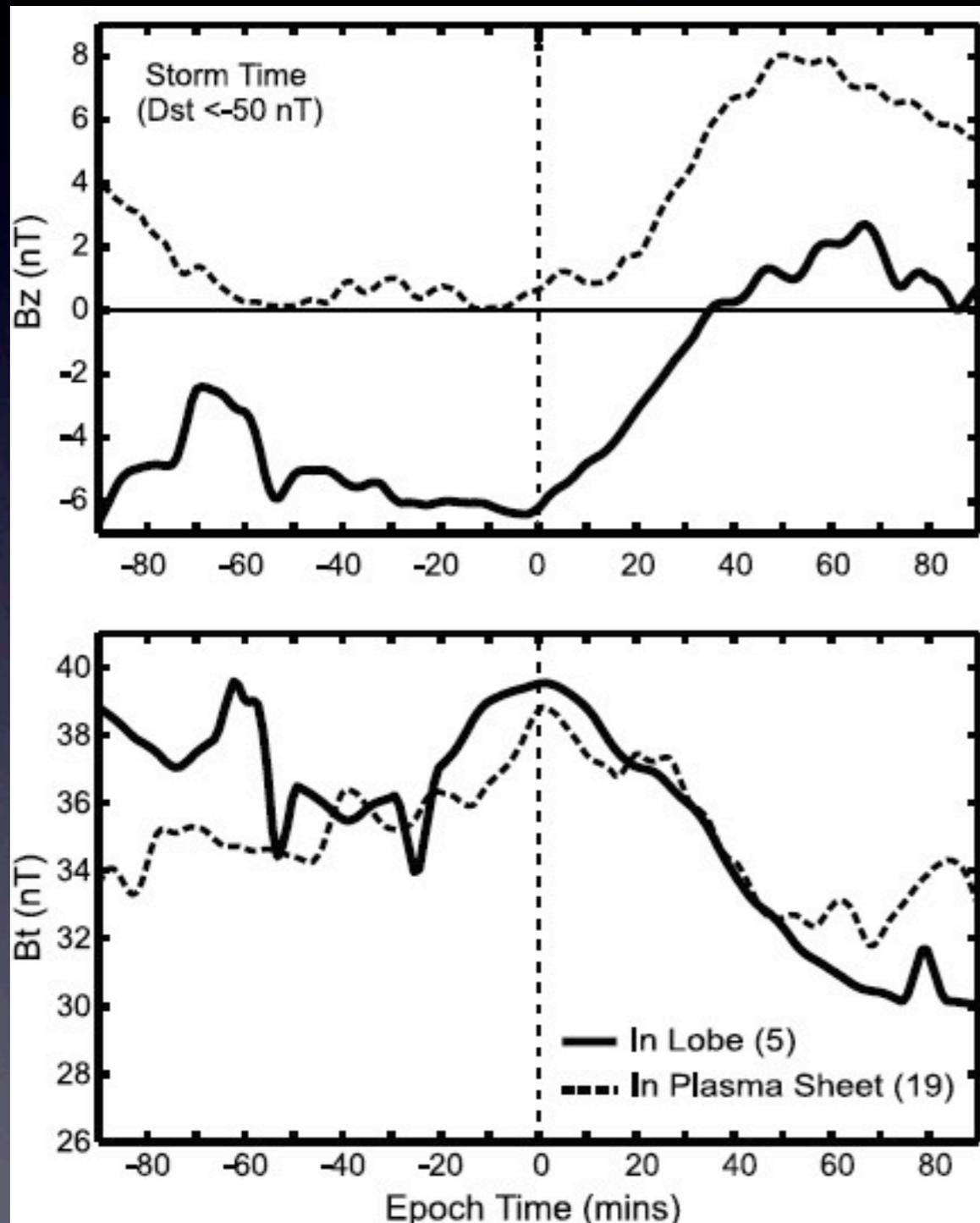






# Tail reconnection

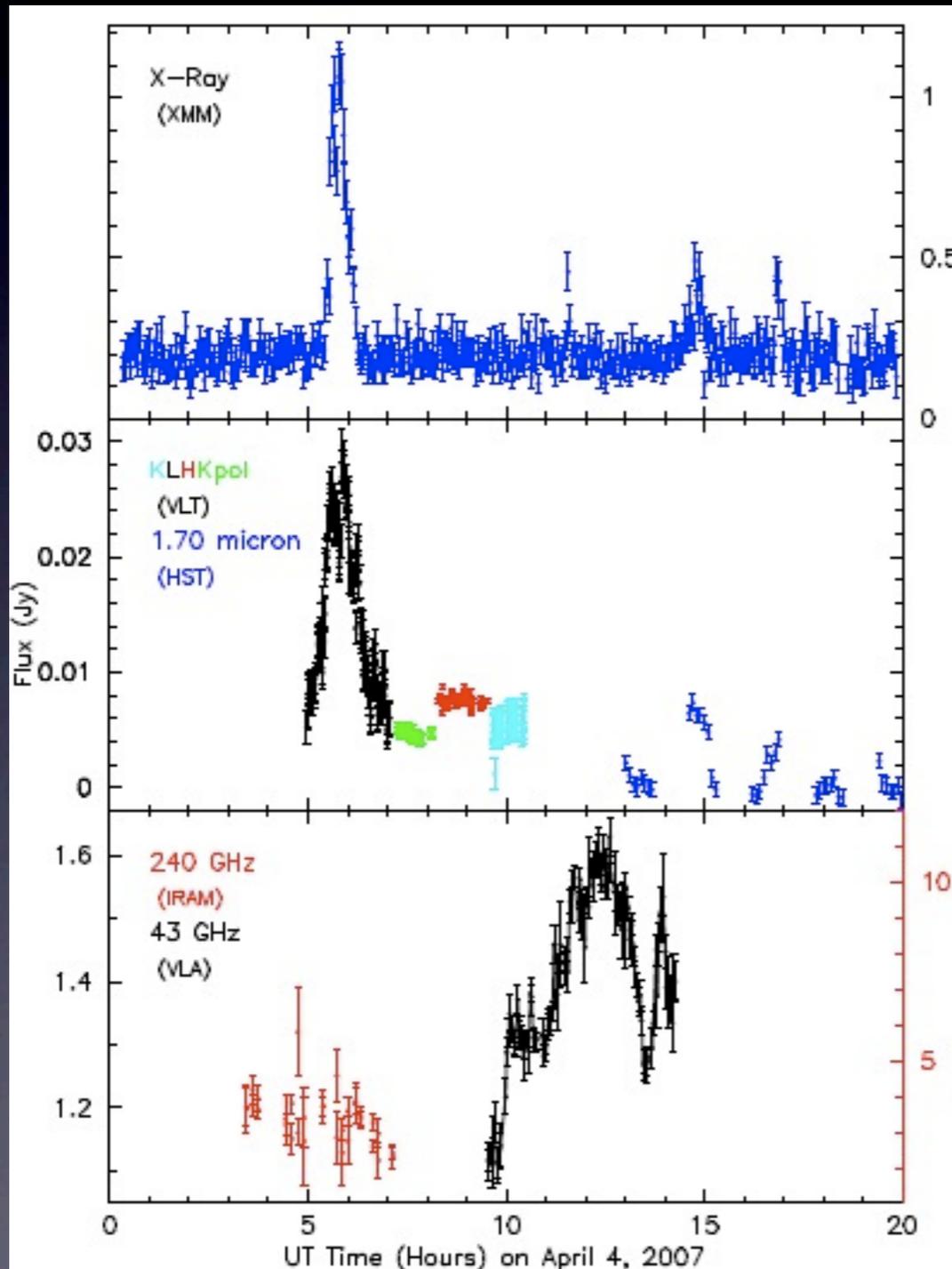
[McPherron & Hsu]



energy stored in B, suddenly released  
change in B-geometry ( $B_z$ )  
almost like the accretion flare!

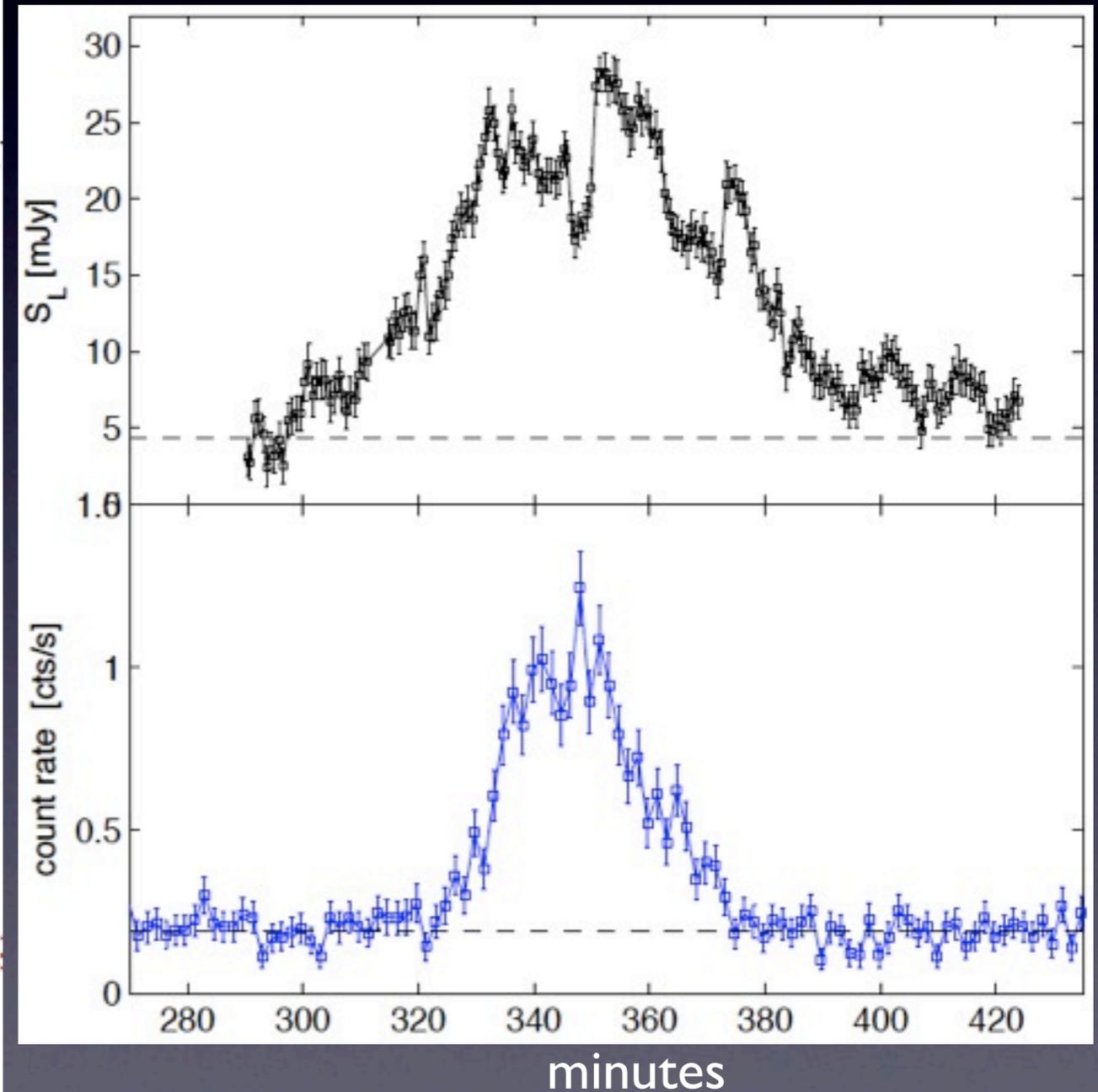
# A multi- $\lambda$ flare

[Yusef-Zadeh et al. 2009]



short  $\Delta t \Rightarrow R_F \leq R_S$

[Dodds-Eden et al. 2009]



# Modeling

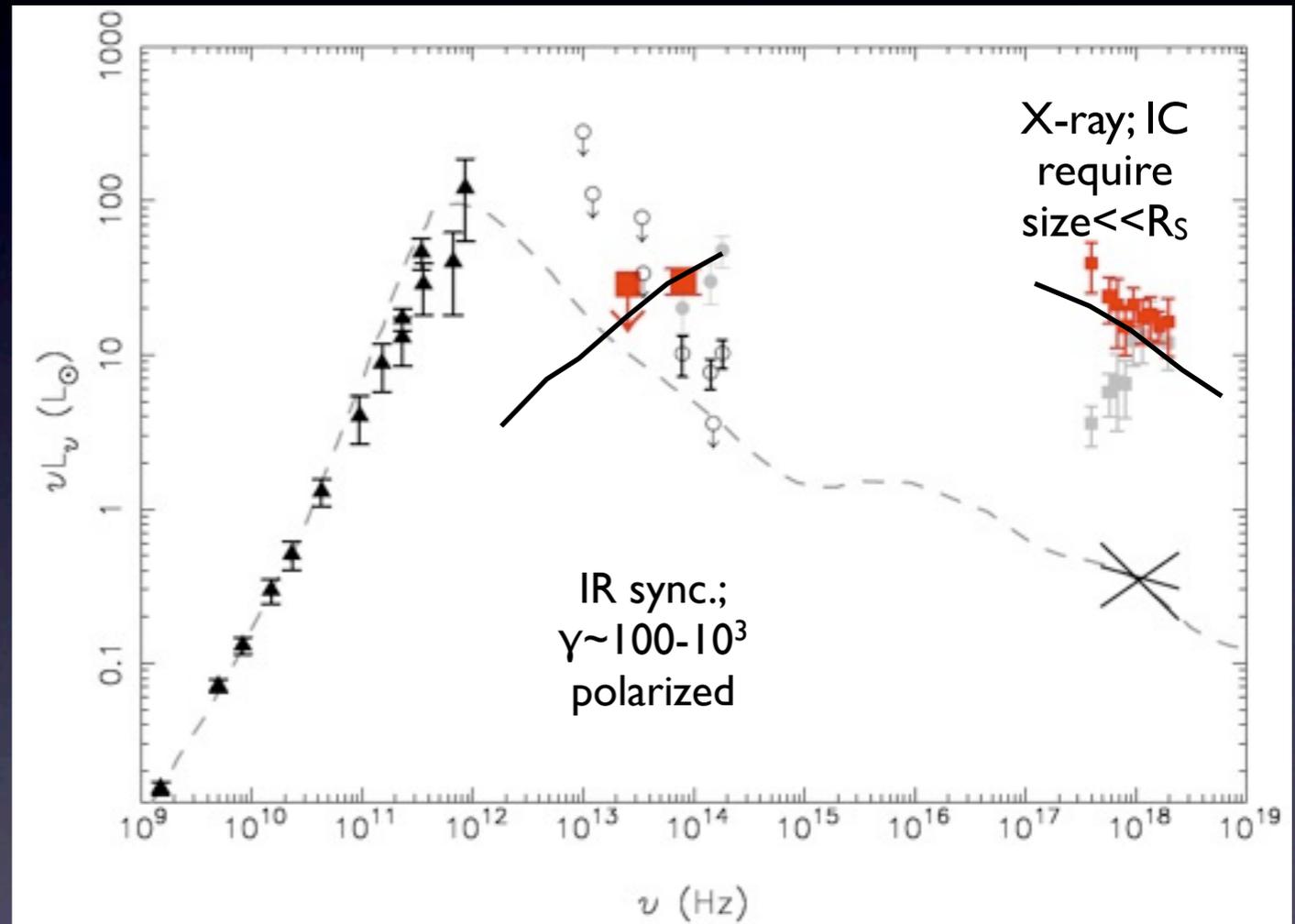
$$L_{\text{synch}} \propto N \theta_E^2 B^2$$

$$L_{\text{IC}} \propto N \theta_E^2 R_Q^{-2}$$

$$L_{\text{SSC}} \propto N^2 \theta_E^4 B^2 R_F^{-2}$$

$$\nu_{\text{IC}} = \gamma^2 \nu_{\text{seed}}$$

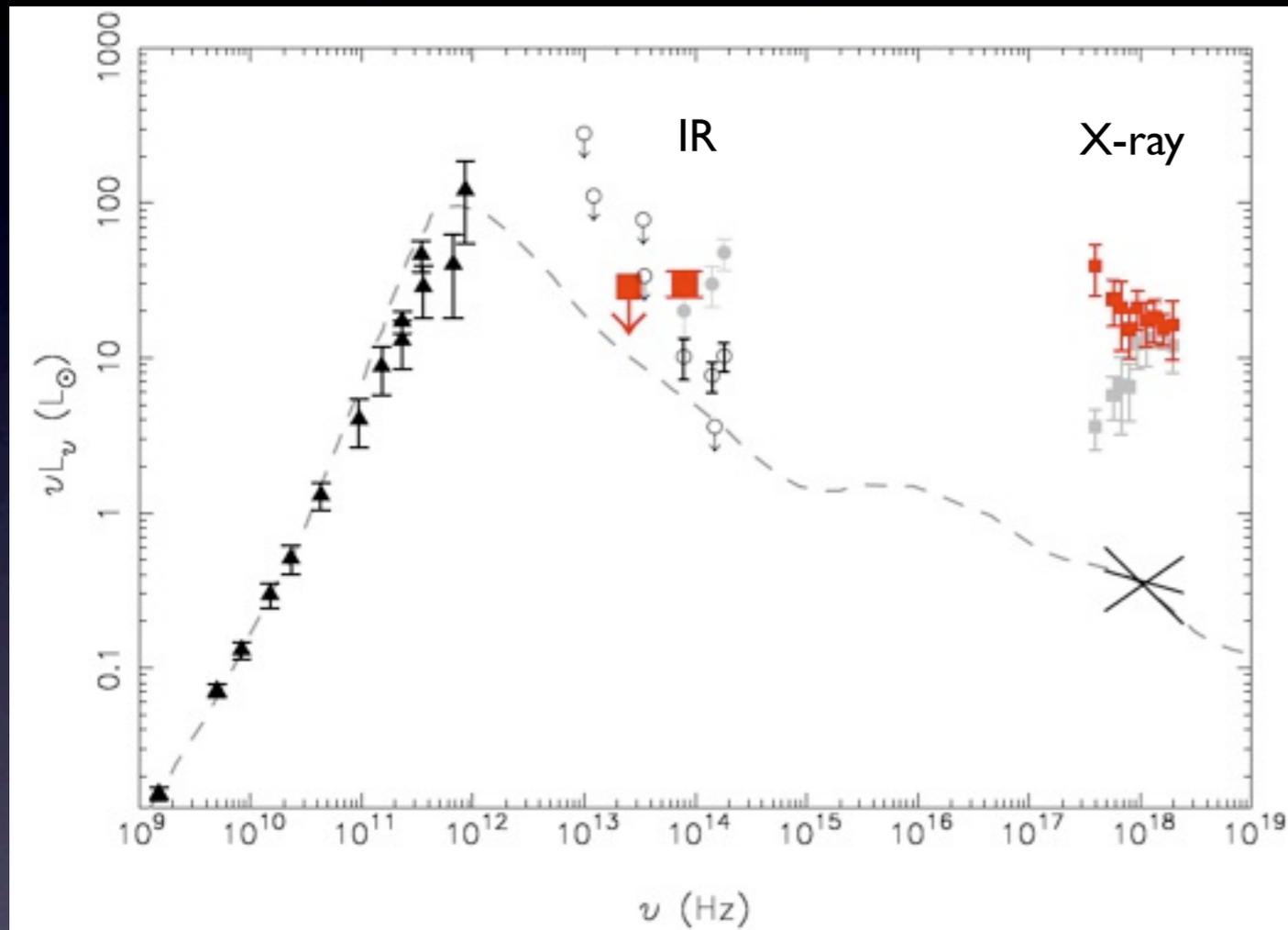
$$\nu_c = 4.2 \times 10^6 B \gamma^2$$



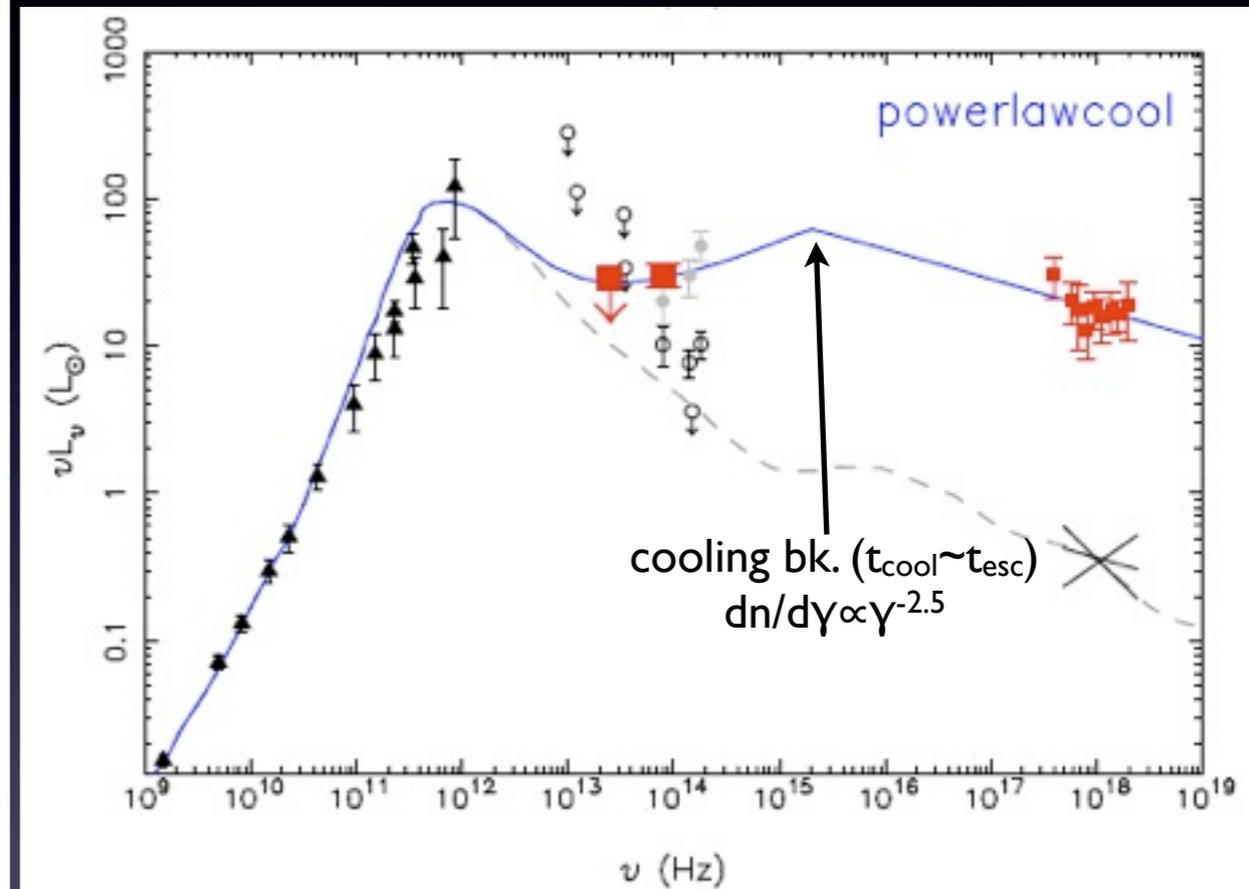
IC:  $R_Q$  too small (contradicts size mm.),  $\ll R_s$   
 SSC:  $B$  too large

IC/SSC may apply for other flares where IR is softer and X-ray harder

# Synchrotron+cooling



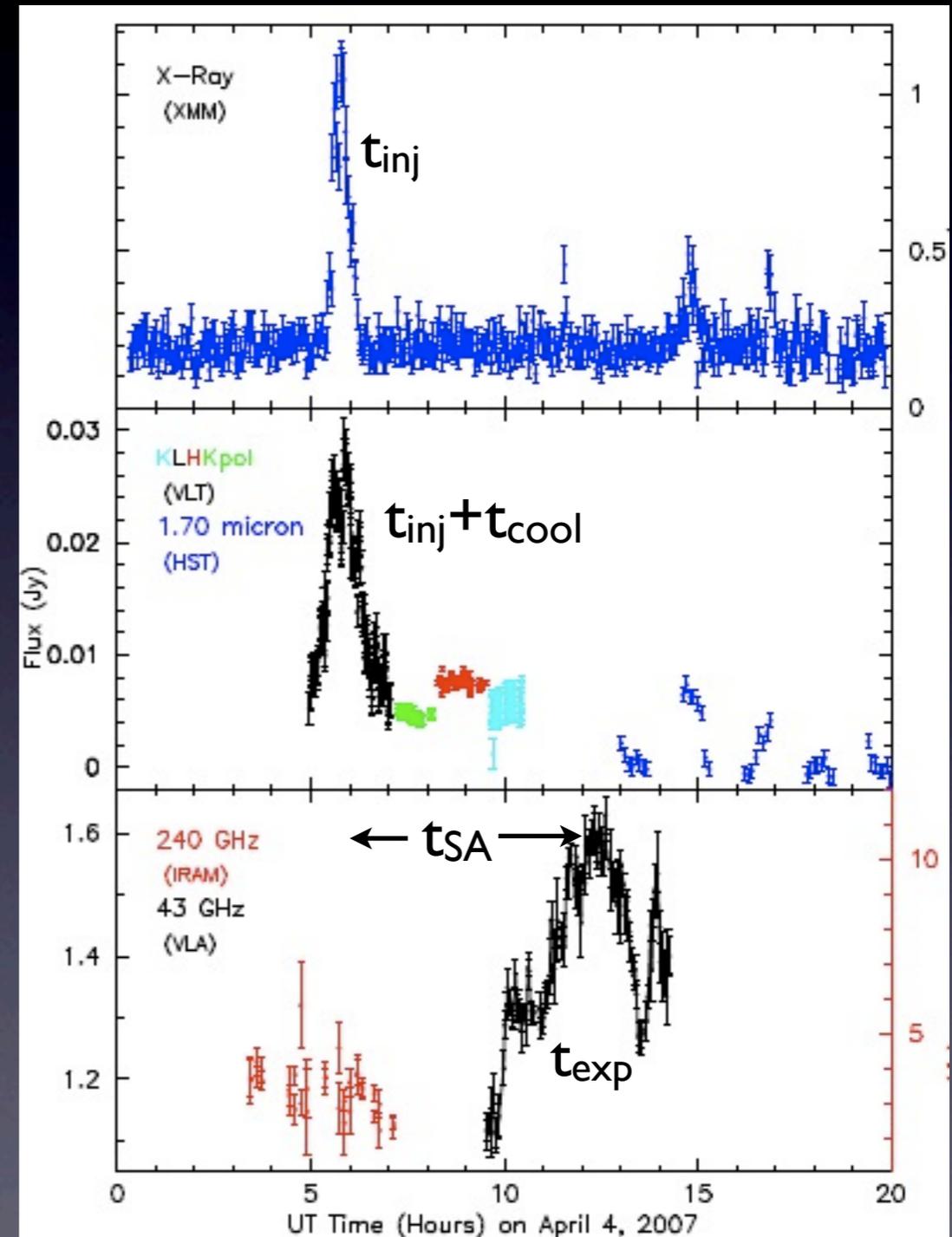
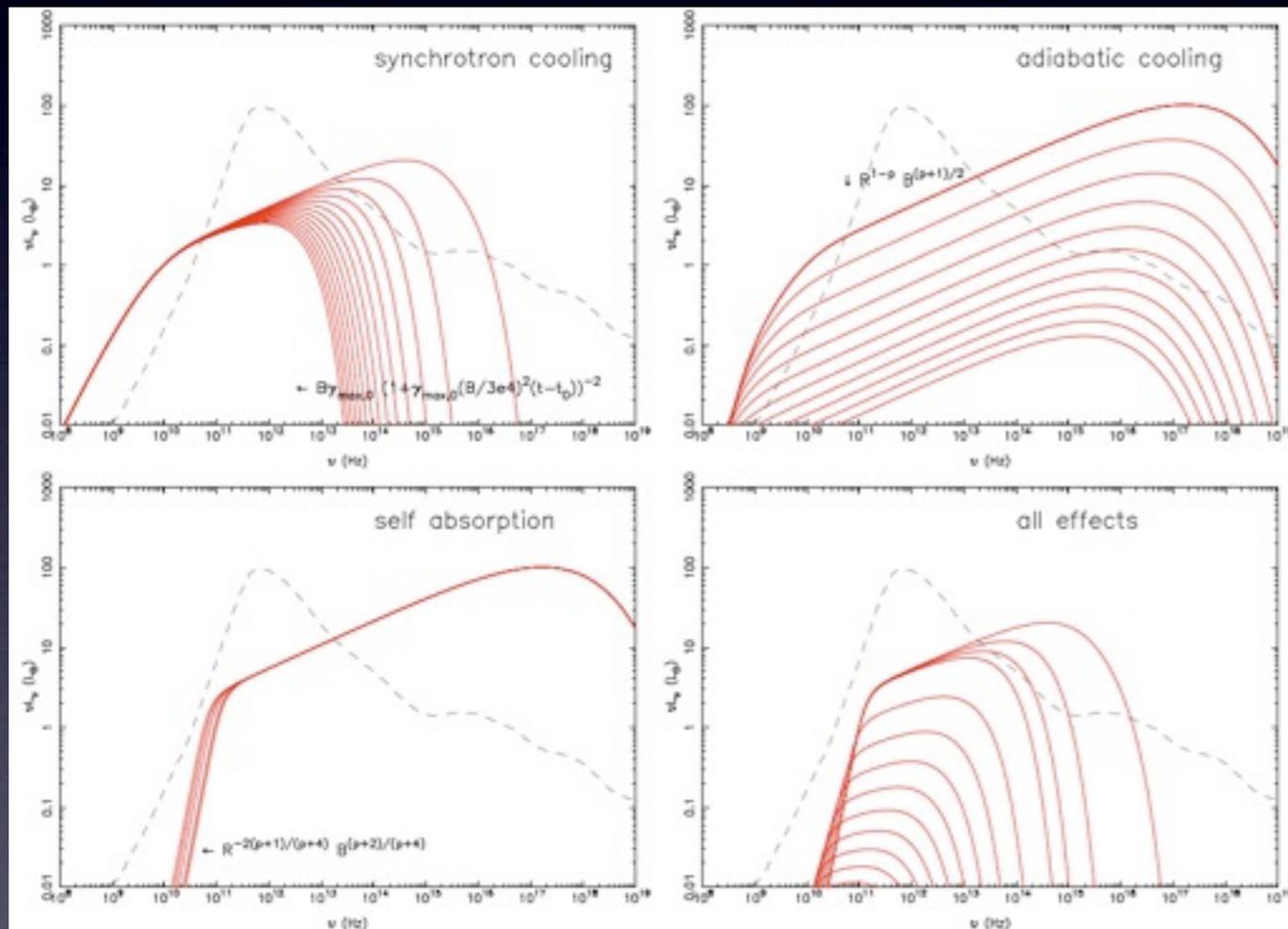
[Dodds-Eden et al. 2009]



B~30G from Faraday RM constrains  
 agree w. global MHD sims.  
 constrains on peaks of IR/X-ray spec. =>  
 optically thin synchrotron from IR to X-ray

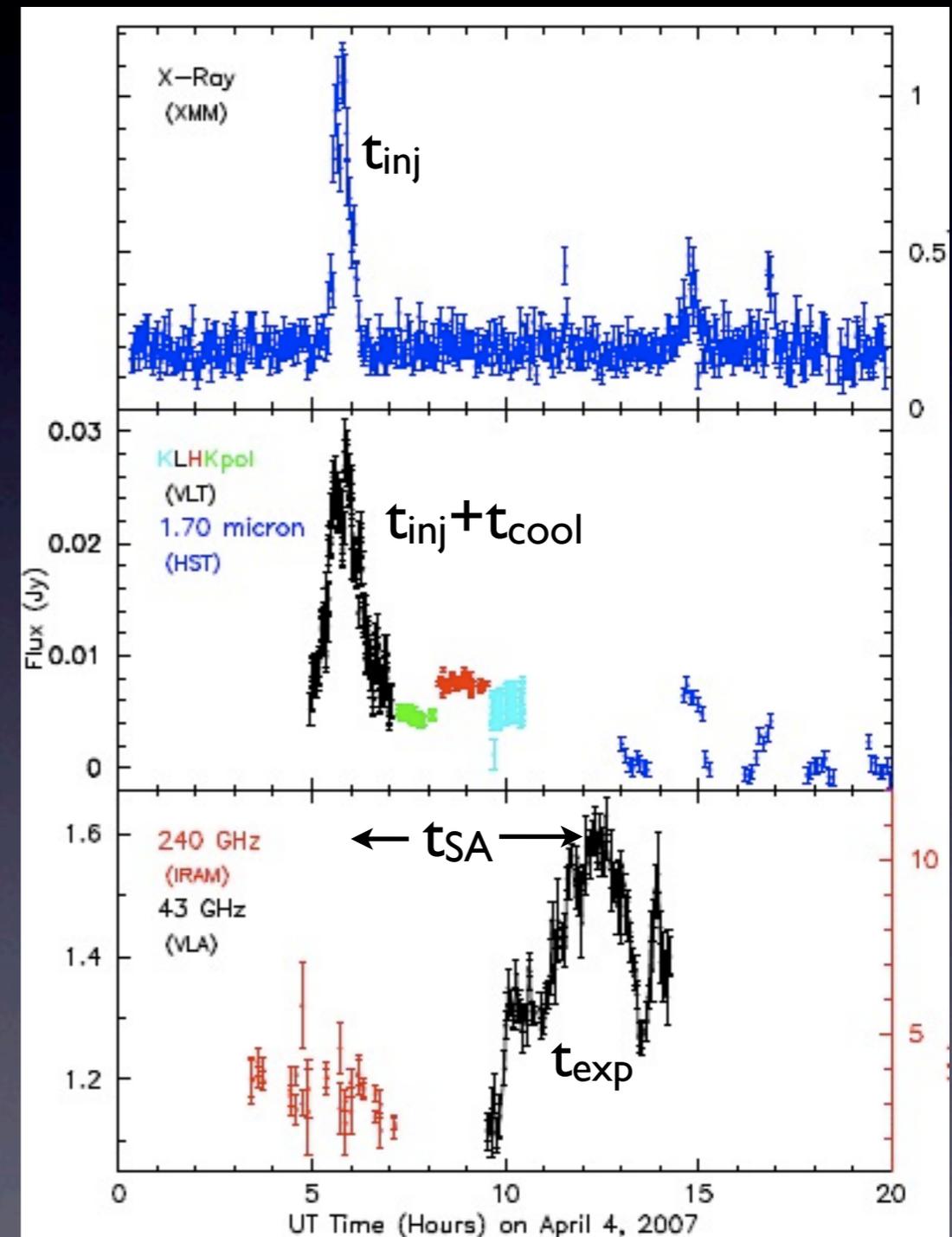
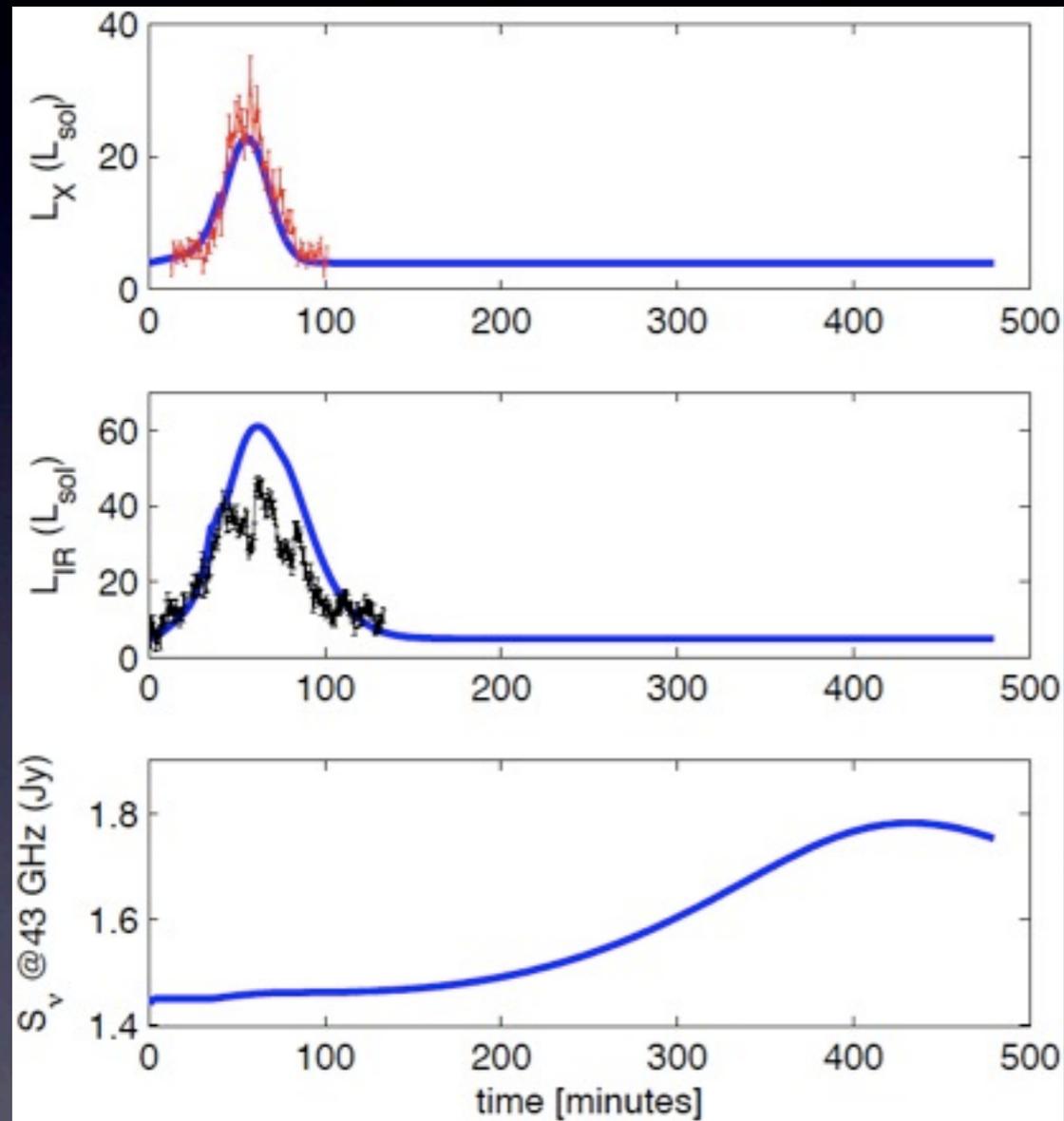
$$\tau_{cool} = 8 \left( \frac{B}{30 \text{ G}} \right)^{-3/2} \left( \frac{\nu}{10^{14} \text{ Hz}} \right)^{-1/2} \text{ min}$$

# Time-dependent model



# Time-dependent model

[preliminary]



# Future

- Modeling:
  - GRMHD flares in 3-D; resistivity??
  - better radiation transfer; GR, inclination/spin effects
  - effect of initial B-field configurations
- Observations:
  - time resolved spectra of bigger flares
  - better statistics; is sync. soft X-ray blue IR or IC/SSC needed?
  - polarization, Faraday rotation during flares
  - X-ray, IR cleaner than radio/sub-mm (turbulent fluctuations, association w. X-ray, IR flares?)