

Supermassive Black Hole Environment Imaging and Possible Wormhole Detections

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Millimetron Science Case

- Supermassive Relativistic Objects
- Water Trail and Life in the Universe
- Cosmology

Uniqueness of the Mmtron Project for SMRO

- Tera-Hertz frequency range
- Unprecedented Angular Resolution
- Unreachable before flux sensitivity

SVLBI: MM + EHT

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| wavelength range | angular resolution | flux sensitivity, 5σ |
| $\sim 750\mu\text{m} - 7\text{ mm}$ | $\sim 0.03 - 0.3\ \mu\text{as}$ | $\sim 1 - 20\ \text{mJy}$ |

SD

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| wavelength range | angular resolution | flux sensitivity, 5σ |
| $\sim 80 - 3000\mu\text{m}$ | $\gtrsim 5\ \text{as}$ | $\sim 0.1 - 1\ \mu\text{Jy}$ |

SMROs. Top priority targets

- Space-time geometry (Sgr A* & post-EHT M87*)
- Plasma physics and radiation around the horizon (Sgr A* & M87*)
- Wormholes

Space-time geometry with MM SVLBI

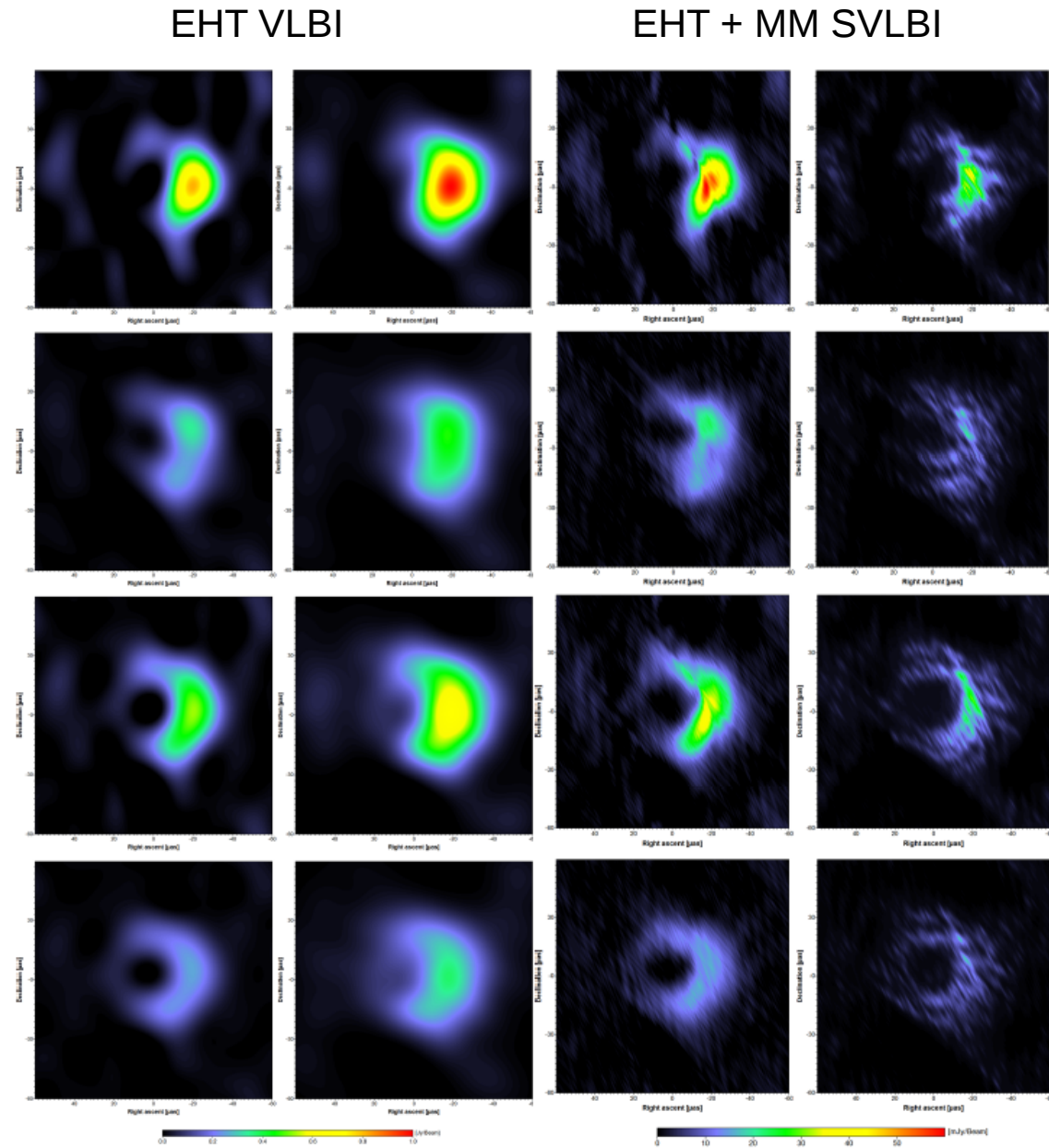
- Nearby SMBHs Sgr A* & M87*

| Sgr A* | M87* |
|---|--|
| $M \simeq 4 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$ | $M \simeq 6 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$ |
| $R_S \simeq 4.3(-2) \text{ au}$ | $R_S \simeq 62 \text{ au}$ |
| $\theta_S \simeq 10 \mu\text{as}$ | $\theta_S \simeq 8 \mu\text{as}$ |
| $L_{bol} \sim 10^{36} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ | $\sim 3 \times 10^{42} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ |
| $F_{470 \mu\text{m}} \sim 3 \text{ Jy}$ | $\sim 0.43 \text{ Jy}$ |

Space-time geometry with EHT+MM

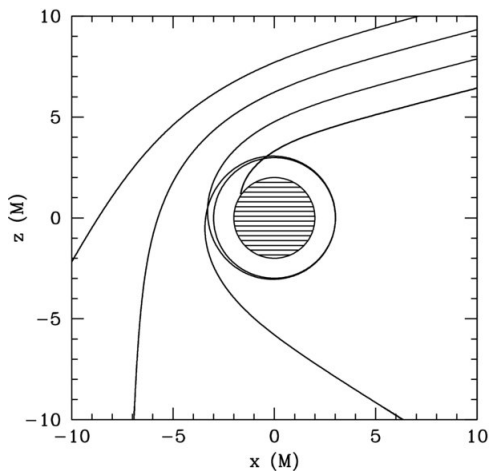
- **M87***

EHT + MM SVLBI, Andrianov +
in prep 2019

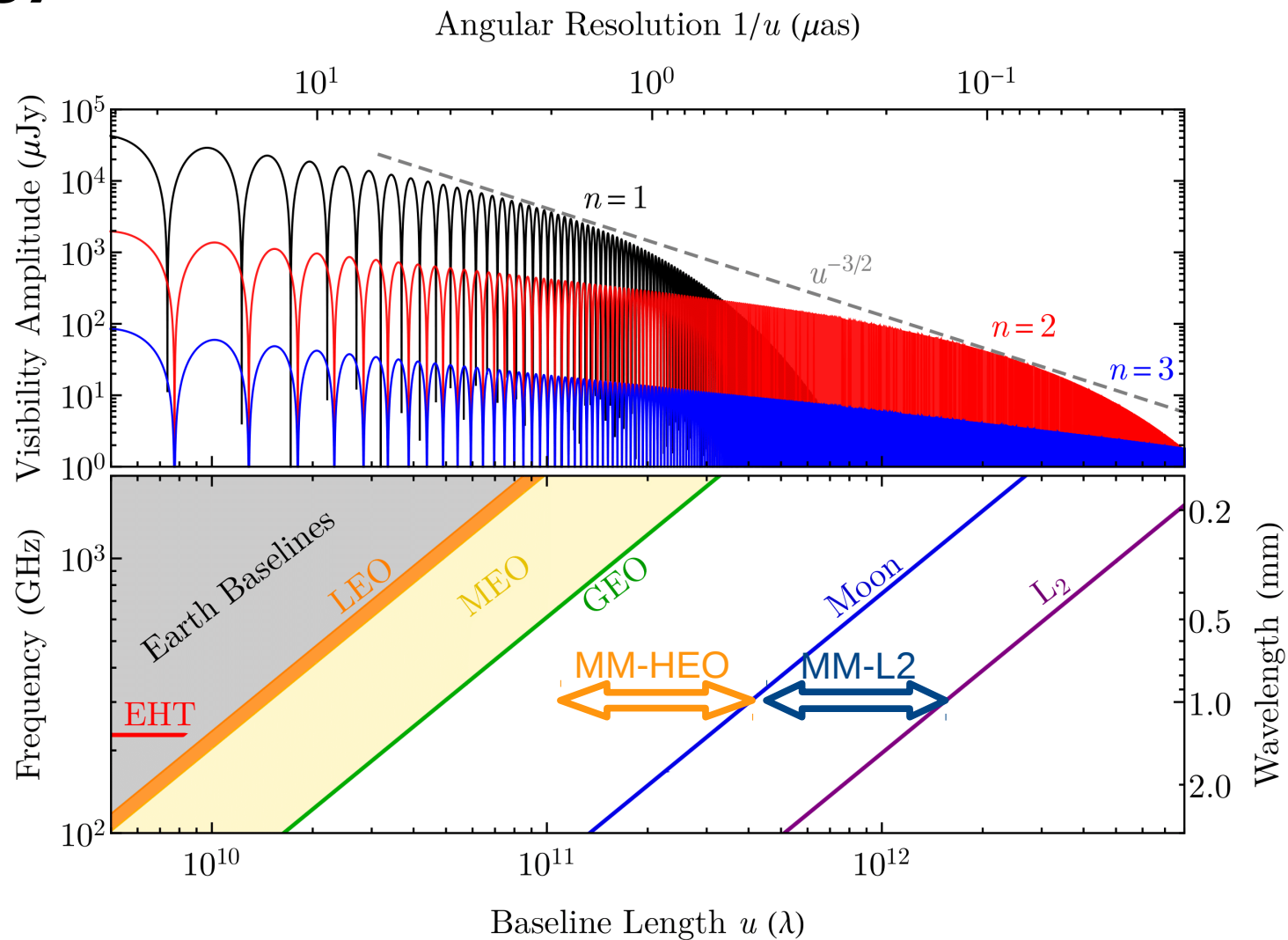


Space-time geometry with MM

- **Sgr A* & M87***



Johannsen & Psaltis
2010

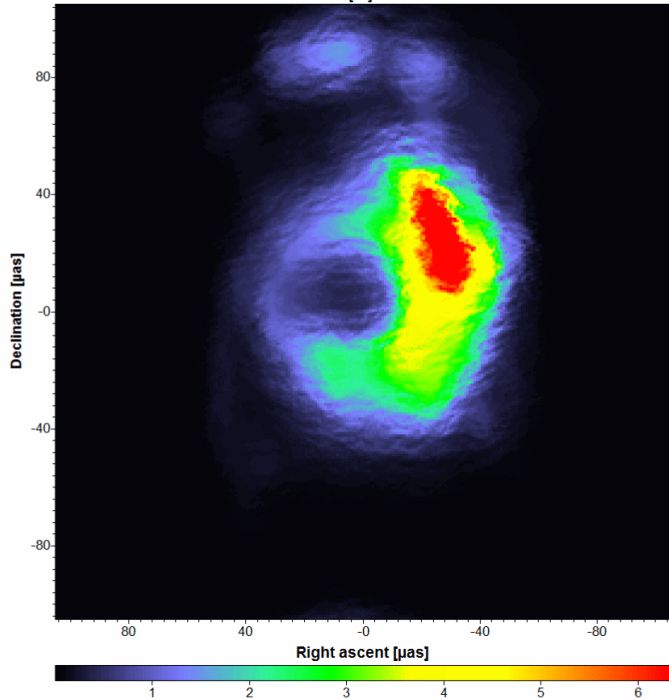


Johnson et al 2019

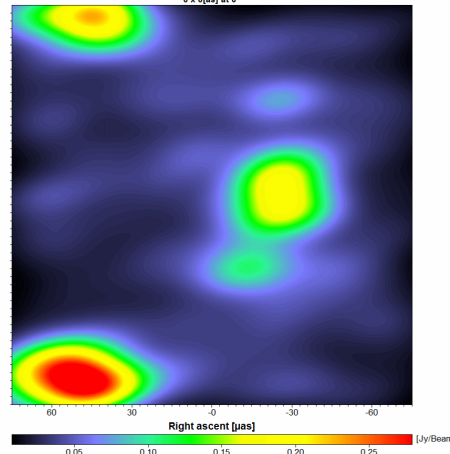
Short time scale domain

- Sgr A* dynamical imaging on Schwarzschild time scales

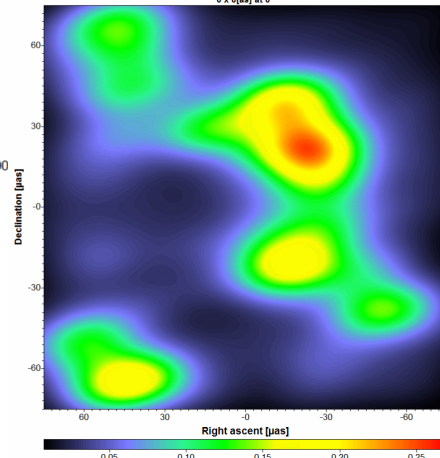
NO-POL, 0MHz Max. value: 0.001156
Center at RA 0:00:00, DEC 0:00:00(0)
0 x 0[μ as] at 0°



SGR_A, RR-POL, 2.30999e+5MHz Max. value: 0.3324 [Jy/Beam]
Center at RA 17:45:40, DEC -29:00:27.9(2000)
0 x 0[μ as] at 0°



SGR_A, RR-POL, 2.30999e+5MHz Max. value: 0.2532 [Jy/Beam]
Center at RA 17:45:40, DEC -29:00:27.9(2000)
0 x 0[μ as] at 0°



EHT, Moscibrodzka + 2014

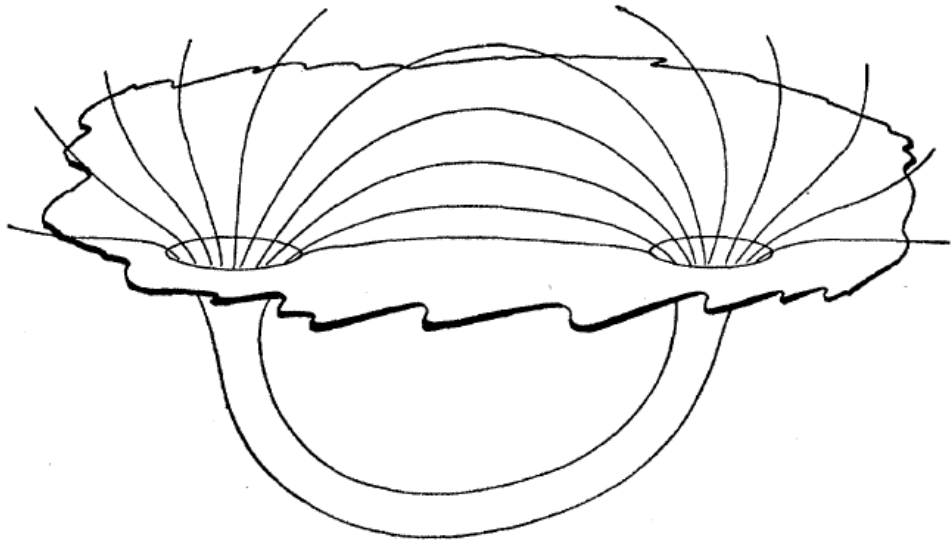
EHT + MM, Andrianov + in prep, 2019, talk by Rudnitsky & Kostenko

Flux sensitivity of *Millimetron* is sufficient to resolve 4 mins – sub-Schwarzschild scale!

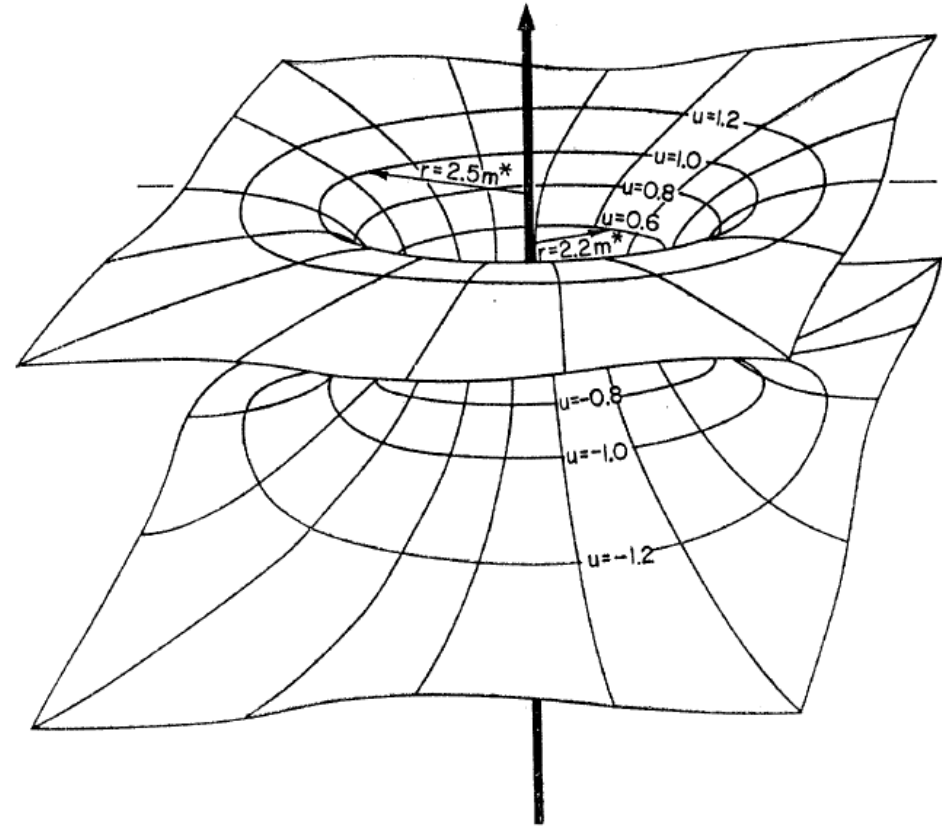
Plasma & radiation near the shadow

- Why the shadow is observed around M87* and not around Sgr A*?
- Magnetic field: topology and strength, RM, plasma beta;
- Determining the accretion rate from Bondi radius to ISCO – how and where the accretion flow is getting lost;
- Measurements flux variability, RM variations (turbulence: spectrum, scales);
- Acceleration of relativistic particles inside the accretion flow region;

Wormholes (Misner & Wheeler 1957)



A WH threaded by force field lines (e.g. magnetic) as drawn by John A. Wheeler 1955.



Einstein-Rosen bridge between two nearly Euclidean spaces as drawn by Fuller & Wheeler 1962.

Wormholes

- WH signatures (sufficient, not necessary)
 - Monopole magnetic field;
 - Luminous objects inside the throat (on the “shadow”): thermal emission from the very early Universe, thermal emission from a neighbor young universe, anomalous primordial chemical composition from other U;
 - Blueshifted emission inside the throat (on the “shadow”);
 - Twin images of the same object beside the WH and through it with different redshifts;
 - Short (less than the Schwatzschild’s) time and spatial variations;

WH **B**: a speculative example

- WH monopole **B**: $B \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{c^4}{G^{3/2} M} \sim 2 \times 10^{10} \left(\frac{10^9 M_\odot}{M} \right) \text{ Gauss}$

The dusty $\sim 0.5 - 5 \text{ pc}$ ring around SgrA*: $B \sim 1 \text{ mG}$ Dowell et al 2019, BAAS, 316.05.

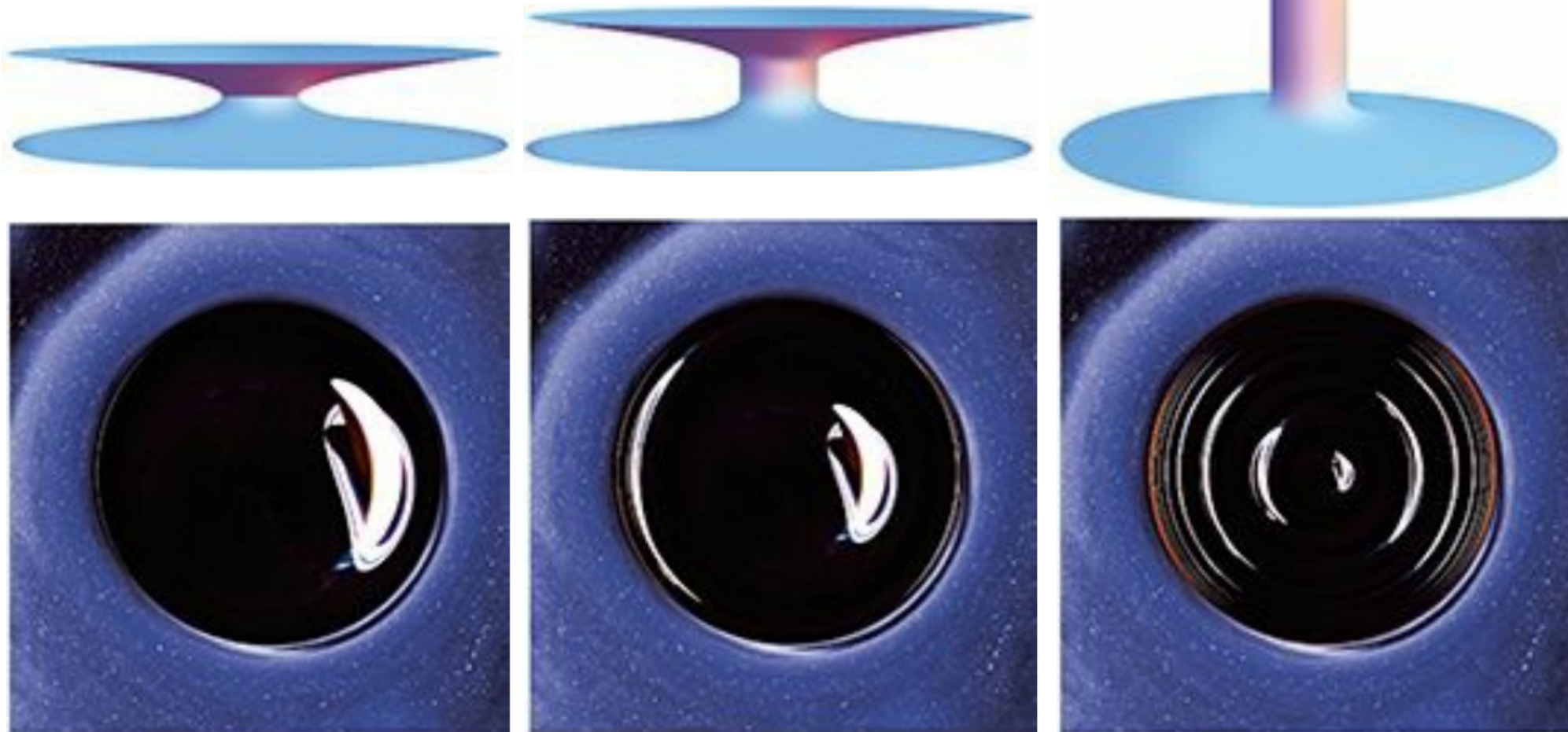
Equipartition would result in unrealistic conditions with density $n \gtrsim 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and optical depth $\tau_V \gtrsim 300$

Conservation of flux would result at the BH horizon in:

$$B_S \sim 1 \text{ mG} \left(\frac{0.5-5 \text{ pc}}{0.1 \text{ au}} \right)^2 \sim 10^9 - 10^{11} \text{ G}$$



WHs: light passing through



WHs: light passing through

- If in Sgr A* and in M87*: angular resolution in SVLBI mode of MM-ALMA $\Delta\theta \sim 0.1\mu\text{as} \ll \theta_S$ is sufficient, provided such light emerges inside the shadow area. Light concentrates towards the throat edge.



SMROs. Related targets: nearby and distant

- Nearby obscured SMBHs in galaxy mergers
- Obscured AGNs in ETGs
- Changing-look and binary AGNs
- SMBHs through cosmic times: BHs & Hosts coevolution, feedbacks, interrelations..

Obscured SMBHs in galaxy mergers

- Dust obscured SMBHs (Arp220 a prototype)

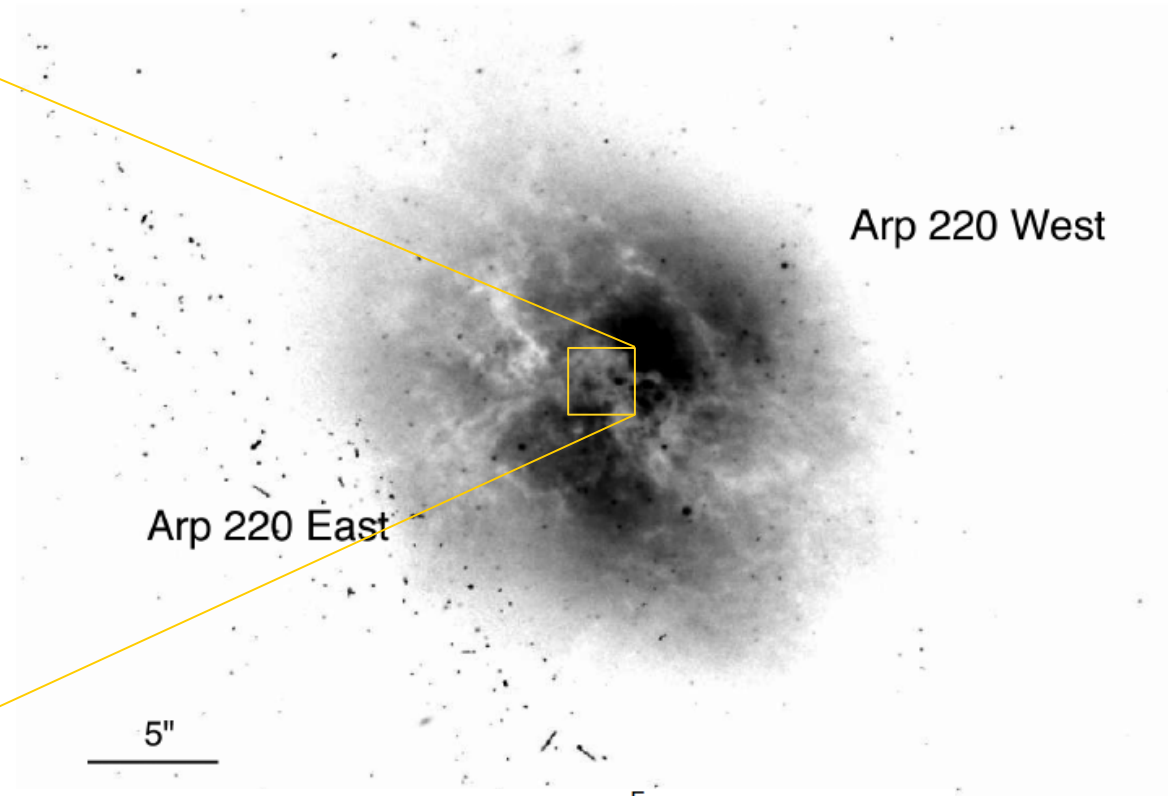
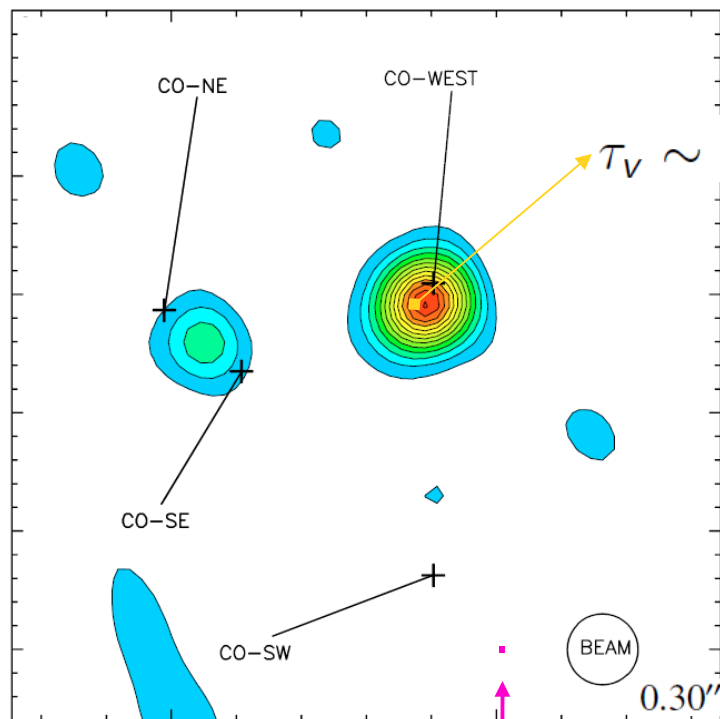
Downes & Eckart 2007

Ricci et al 2017

$$F_{\nu}(1\text{mm}) \sim 100 \text{ mJy}$$

IRAS 15327+2340

D=87 Mpc



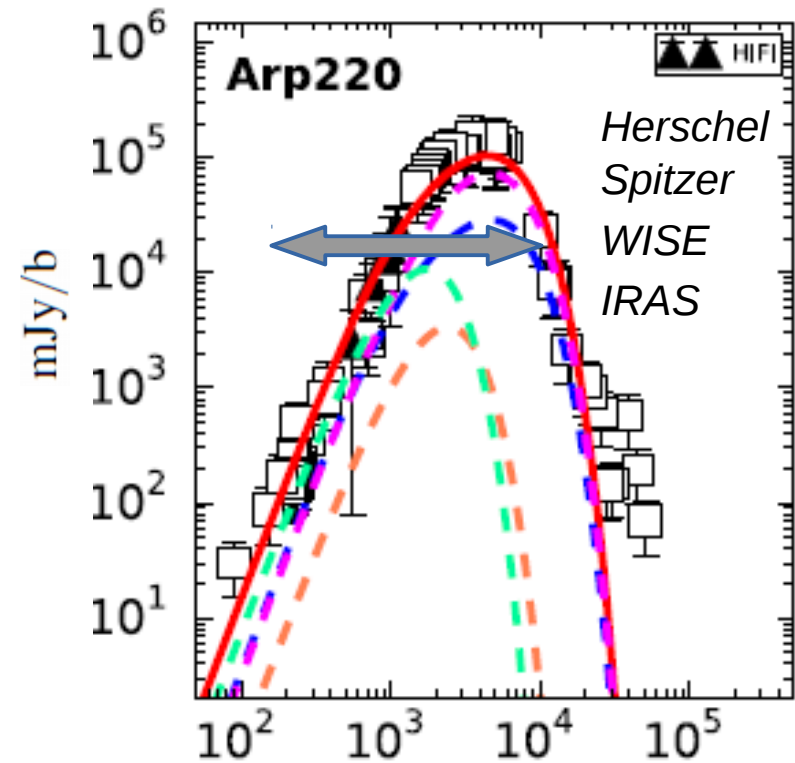
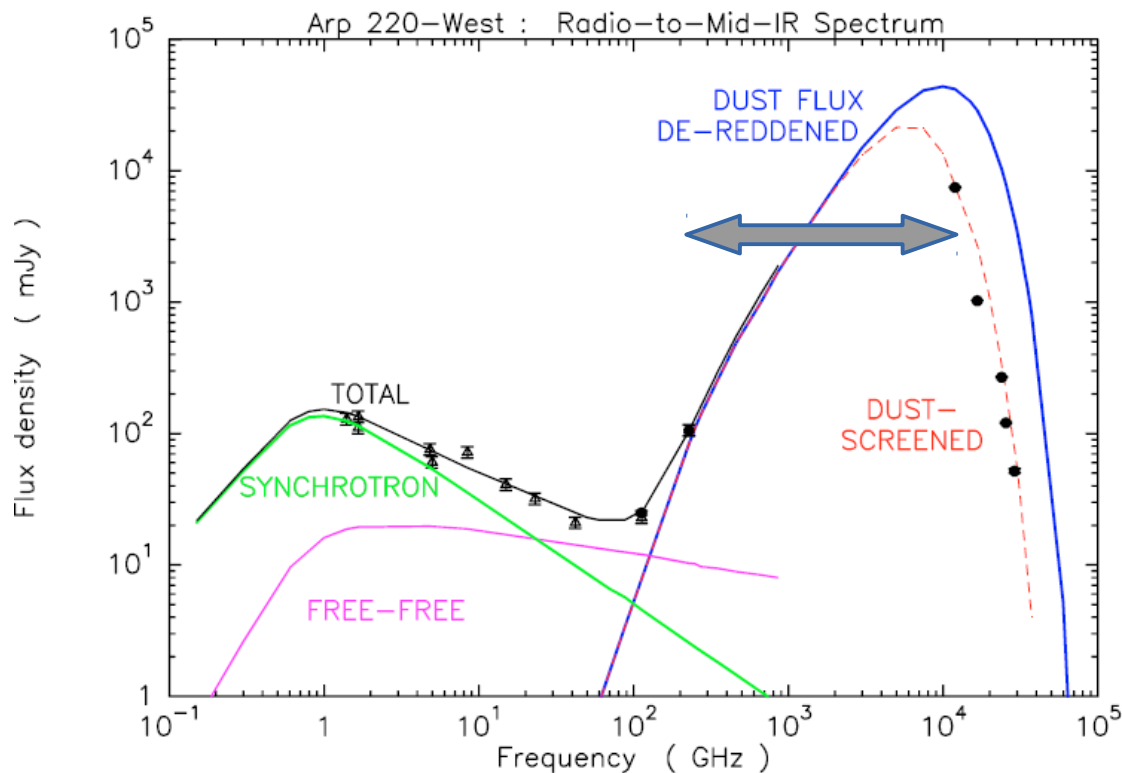
SVLBI MM+ALMA beam $\sim 0.1 \mu\text{as}$ (5×10^{-5} pc at Arp 220)

Obscured SMBHs in galaxy mergers

- Arp220 – what does it look like without MM

Downes & Eckart 2007

L Liu et al 2017



VLBI analysis without THz

THz analysis without VLBI

Obscured SMBHs in galaxy mergers

- Tentative candidates

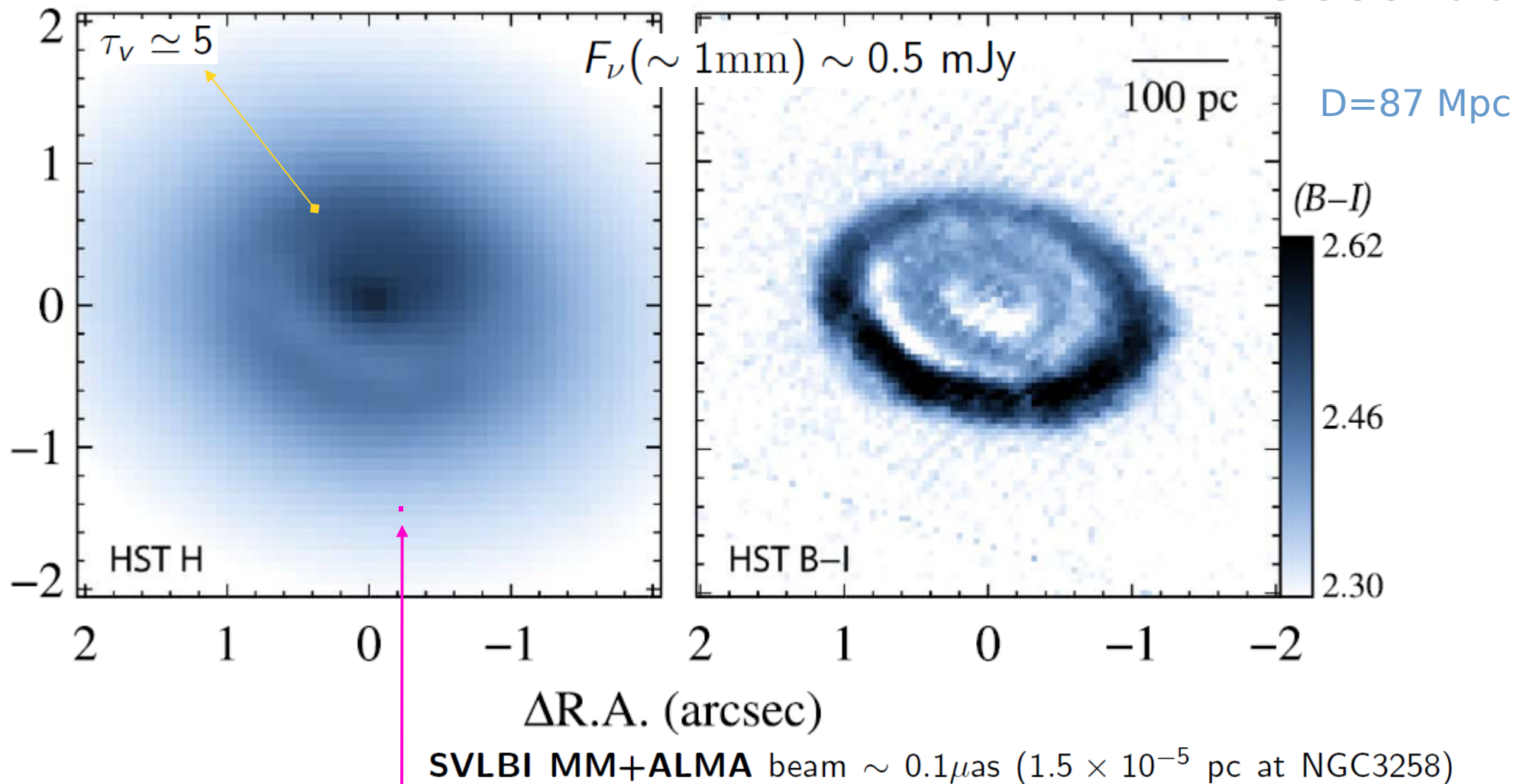
| IC 860 | NGC4418 | NGC 5101 | Mrk 273 | Mrk 231 |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| $\simeq 60$ Mpc | 33 | 170 | 166 | 184 |
| $2e11L_{\odot}$ | $1e11$ | $\sim 1e12$ | $1.5e12$ | $3.4e12$ |
| $\sim 1 - 50$ mJy | $\simeq 0.1$ Jy | ~ 3 Jy | $\sim 0.3 - 1$ Jy | $\sim 0.3 - 1$ Jy |

- All these candidates are of M87* class sources and are good for MM + ALMA VLBI with AU resolution.

Obscured SMBHs in ETGs

- Dust obscured SMBHs (e.g., ETG NGC3258)

Bizelle et al 2019



Obscured SMBHs in ETGs

- Nearby dust obscured ETG SMBHs candidates

| NGC1332 | NGC4374 | NGC6861 | IC 4296 |
|---|---------|-------------|--------------|
| $\simeq 23$ Mpc | 16 | $\simeq 40$ | 50 |
| $F_\nu(236 \text{ GHz}) \simeq 8\text{mJy}$ | 130 | 23 | $\simeq 210$ |

Changing-look & binary AGNs

- Binary AGNs: 0402+379

- They should apparently copiously present, but only few detected → as a rule only one component is active;
- Need pc and sub-pc resolution;

0.3 GHz

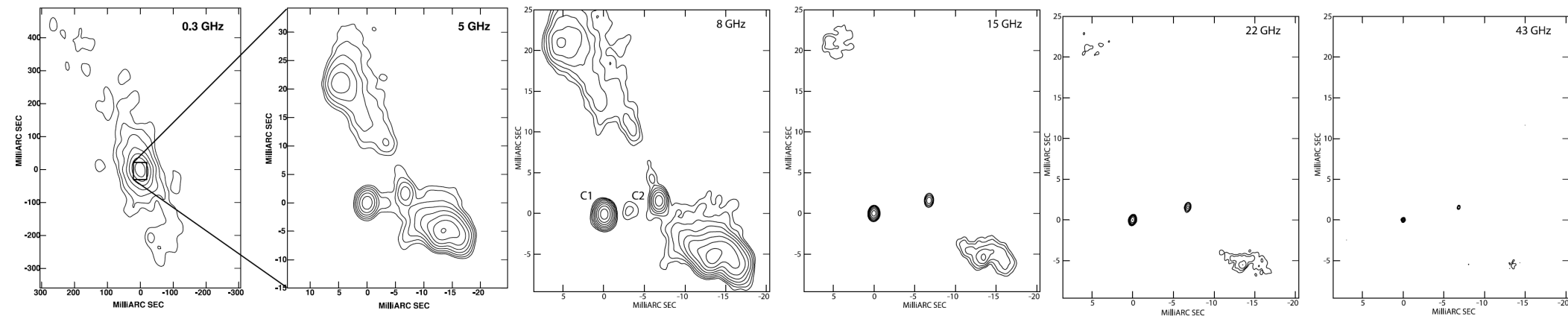
5 GHz

8 GHz

15 GHz

22 GHz

43 GHz



Rodriguez + 2006

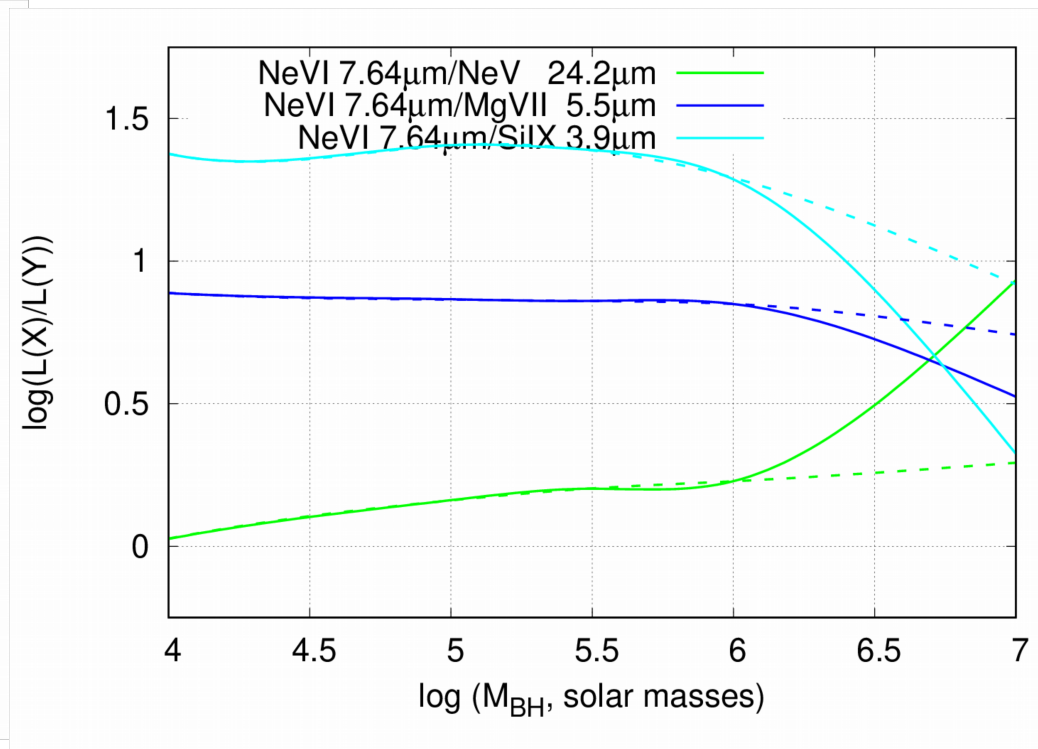
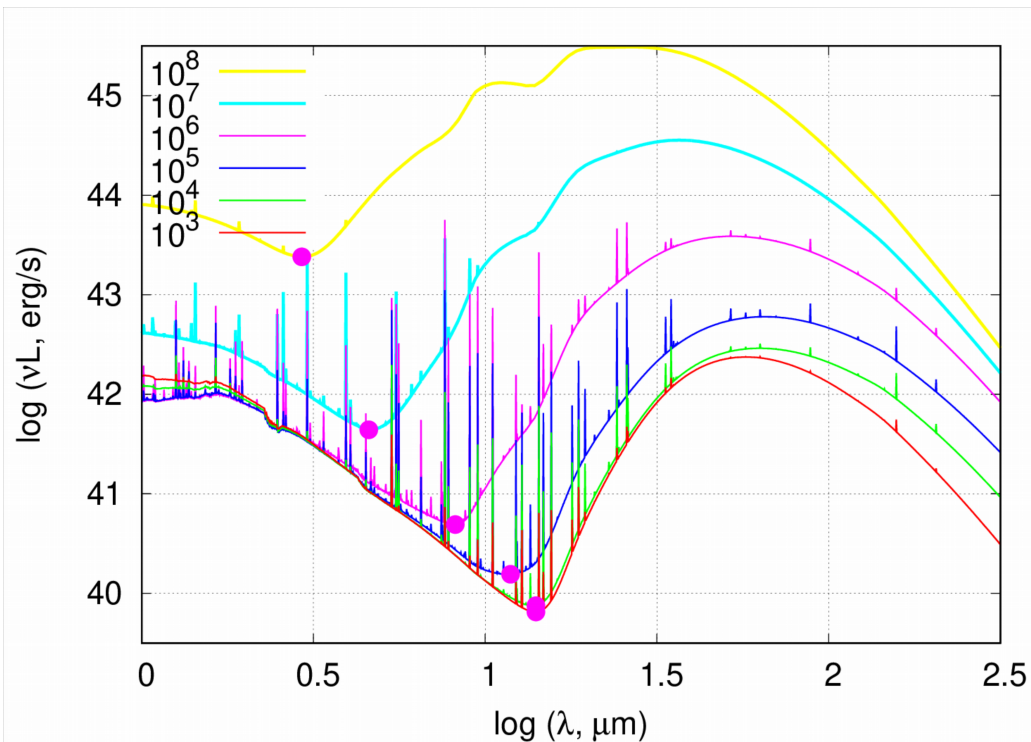
Orbiting BHs with $\sum M_i \sim (1 - 2) \times 10^8 M_\odot$

Flux ~ 1 mJy

SMBHs & Host interplay in a distant U

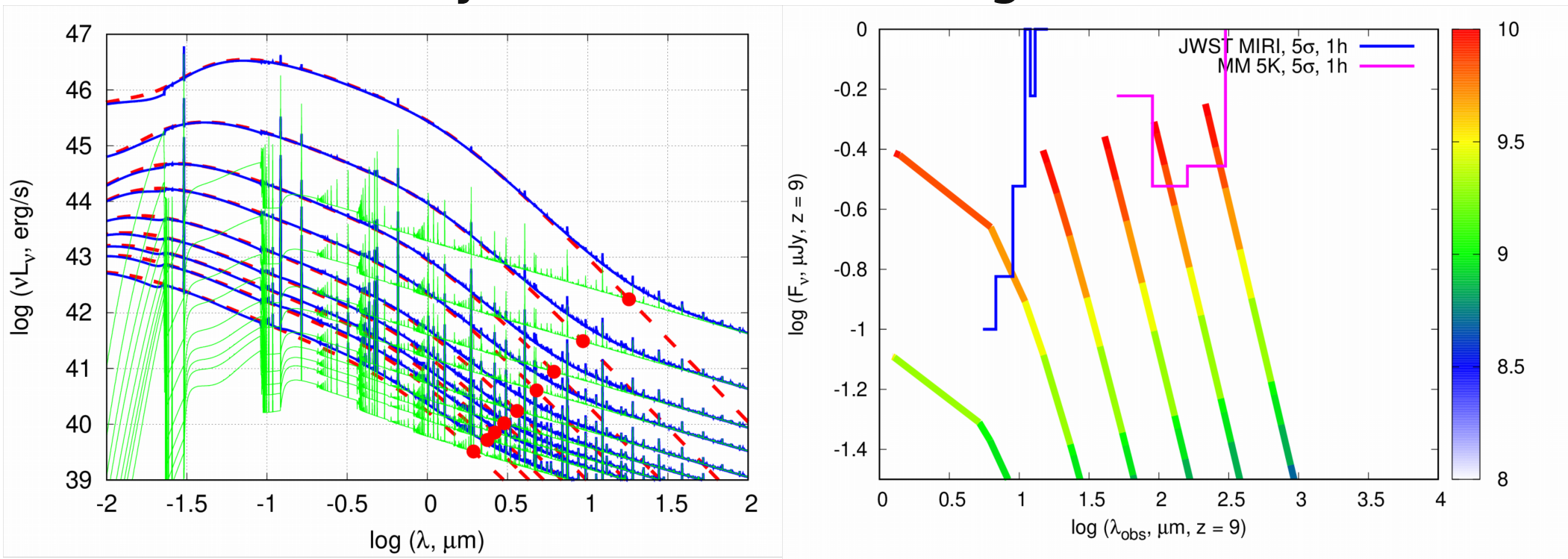
- Probe of SMBHs-Hosts coevolution with Single Dish MM – an example

Vasiliev & YuS, in prep 2019



SMBHs monsters in a very distant Universe

- The first Gyr of the U with Single Dish MM



Left: Red are the SEDs of BH (10^5 at $z \simeq 16$ to $10^{8.7} M_\odot$ at $z \simeq 7$ upwards), blue is nebular emission of gas, green are the sum; $M_\bullet = 0.002 M_{\text{gas}}$

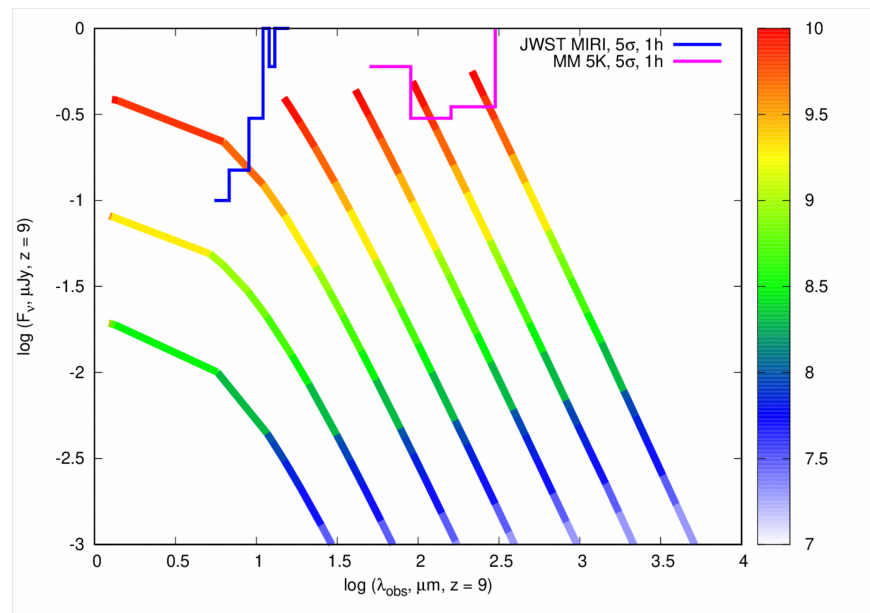
Right: The wide-band ($R = 100$) flux at the kink λ_k emitted at $z = 9$ for BH masses: $10^5 \rightarrow 10^8 M_\odot$ rightwards; color is the $\log(\text{gas mass})$: Vasiliev & YuS

SMBHs in a distant Universe with MM

- Prospective to search BH “monsters” beyond $z > 10$

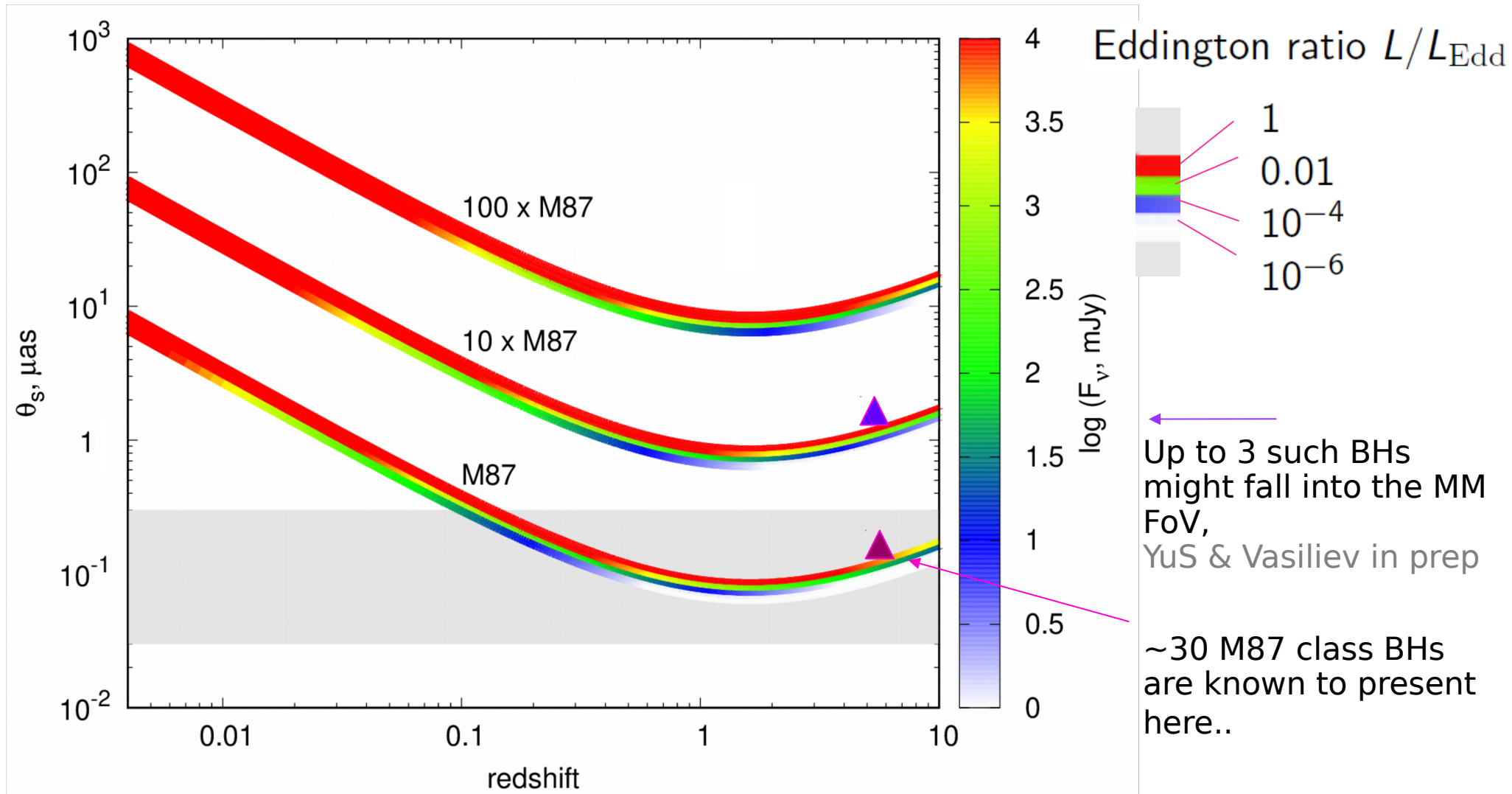
JWST FoV ($2' \times 2'$) $\Rightarrow \Delta N_{\bullet} \geq 0.12 - 4$: at least 1 in 5 random pointings,

MM FoV ($6' \times 6'$) $\Rightarrow \Delta N_{\bullet} \geq 1 - 70$: in 1 random pointing



SMBHs through cosmic time with MMtron

- Distant SMBHs with MM + ALMA SVLBI



SMBHs through cosmic time with MMtron

- Distant SMBHs with SVLBI: tentative list

| | |
|---|---|
| M87* ($z, L/L_{\text{Edd}}$) – all below θ_t | $10\times\text{M87}^*$ – all might be sub-pc resolved |
| 2QZ J002830.4-281706 (2.4, 0.62) | [HB89] 0329-385 (2.4, 0.18) |
| UM667 (3.1, 0.62) | TON618 (2.2, 0.14) |
| 2QZ J023805.8-274337 (2.45, 0.68) | [HB89] 1246-057 (2.2, 0.41) |
| SDSS J02493.42-083454.4 (2.5, 0.25) | 2QZ J222006.7-280324 (2.4, 0.53) |
| [HB89] 1318-113 (2.3, 0.61) | - |
| [HB89] 013-036 (2.4, 0.41) | - |

Conclusions

“*Millimetron*” will mine THz “terra incognita” with an unprecedented sensitivity and angular resolution. Among the topics we expect new fundamental results are:

- Further understanding of the horizon region in M87*, in SgrA*, and unveil physics from ISCO to Bondi scales;
- Recognizing WH;
- ‘SMBH – Host’ synergy;
- Uncover obscured AGNs, changing-look and binary AGNs, including sub-pc scales of the neighbors;
- Probing structures and evolution of high- z BH “monsters”.

Wormholes

- WH: monopole **B** as a possible observational signature:

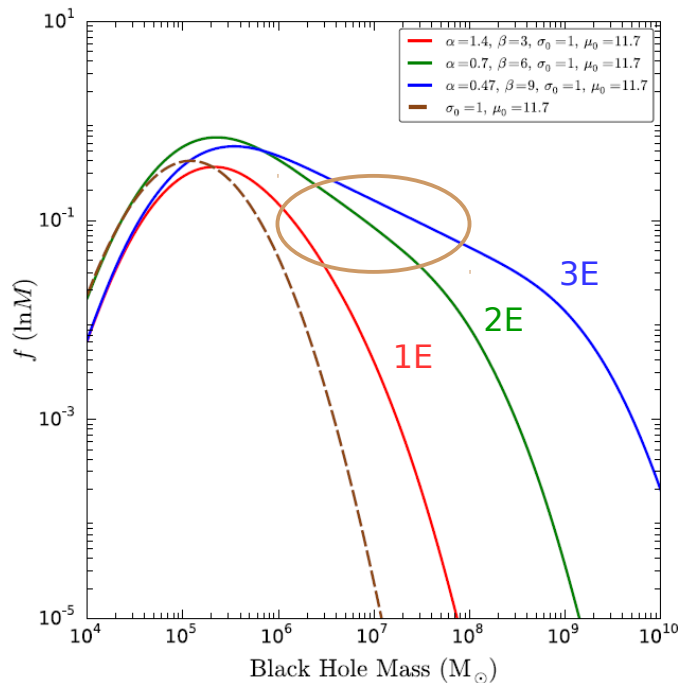
The upper limit on magnetic field at the throat

$$B \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{c^4}{G^{3/2} M} \sim 2 \times 10^{10} \left(\frac{10^9 M_{\odot}}{M} \right) \text{ Gauss}$$

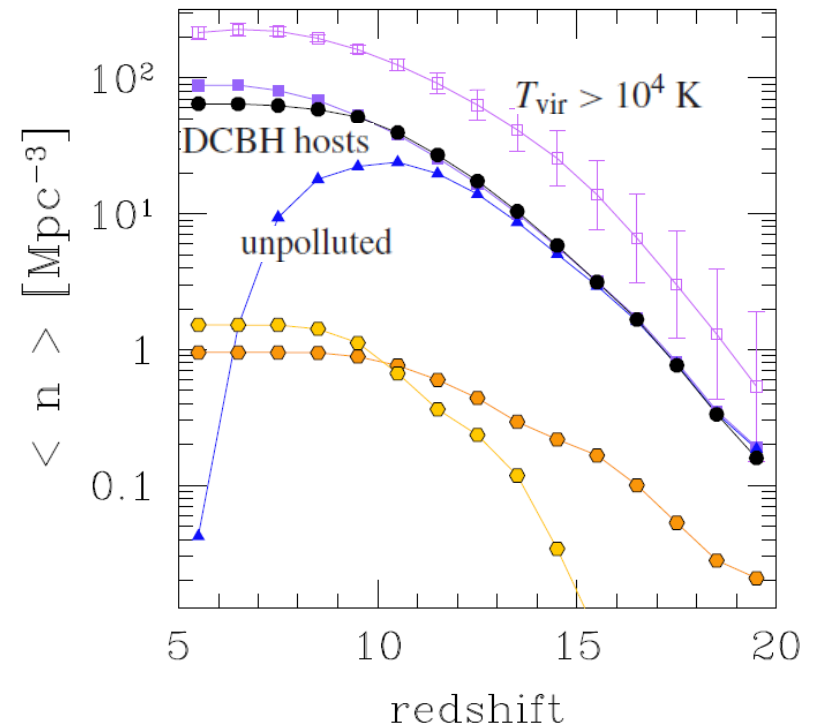
$$\text{Sgr A*}: B \leq 5 \times 10^{12} \text{ Gauss}$$

SMBHs in a distant Universe with MM

- BH “monsters” in the first Gyr



Mass fraction of BH seeds by ~ 0.15 Gyr since BB; Basu & Das 2019



Comoving halos number density evolution; Ferrara et al 2014