# Detection of Seven High-Energy X-ray Flares from the Galactic Center Supermassive Black Hole Sgr A\*

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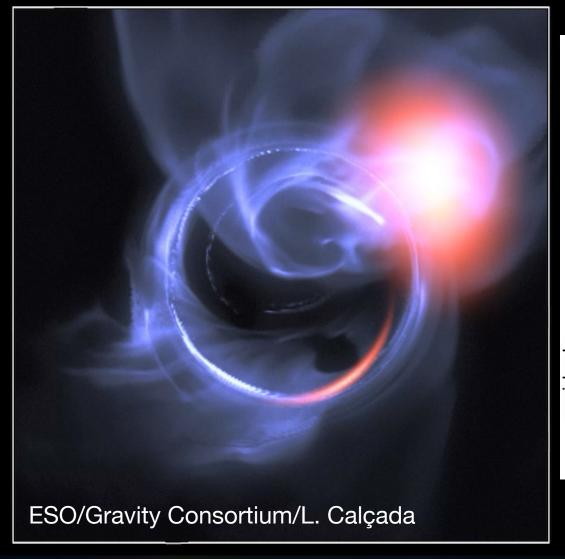
# Supermassive Black Hole Sagittarius A\* (Sgr A\*)

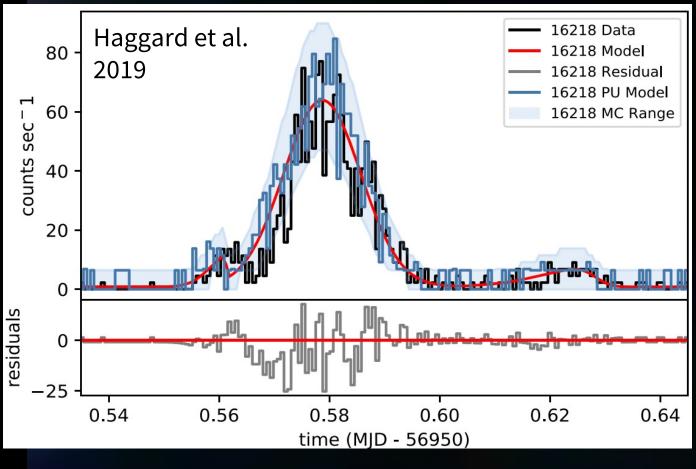
- Located at the dynamical center of the Milky Way Galaxy
- Closest supermassive black hole with 4 million times the mass of Sun
- One of the most inactive supermassive black holes known



IR: NASA/STScI

# **Mysterious Sgr A\* X-ray Flares**



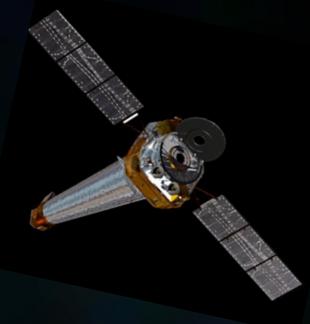


Chandra Sgr A\* light curve on Oct 20, 2014.

# **NuSTAR Sgr A\* Observation Campaign from 2012-2022**



| Year               | Instruments                  | NuSTAR<br>Exposure |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2012               | NuSTAR + Chandra/Keck        | 335 ks             |
| 2013               | NuSTAR                       | 367 ks             |
| 2014               | NuSTAR + Chandra/Spitzer/XMM | 227 ks             |
| 2015               | NuSTAR + XMM                 | 92 ks              |
| 2016               | NuSTAR                       | 151 ks             |
| 2017               | NuSTAR + EHT/Chandra         | 196 ks             |
| 2018               | NuSTAR + EHT/Chandra         | 81 ks              |
| 2019               | NuSTAR + Gravity/Chandra/XMM | 466 ks             |
| 2 <mark>020</mark> | NuSTAR + Gravity/EHT         | <b>72 ks</b>       |
| 2021               | NuSTAR + EHT                 | 276 ks             |
| 2022               | NuSTAR + EHT                 | 157ks              |
| Total              | 2.3 Ms                       |                    |

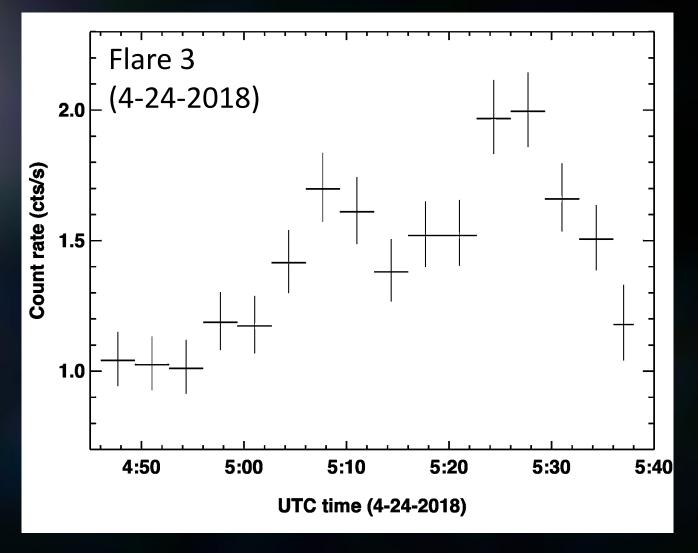


Chandra image credit: NASA

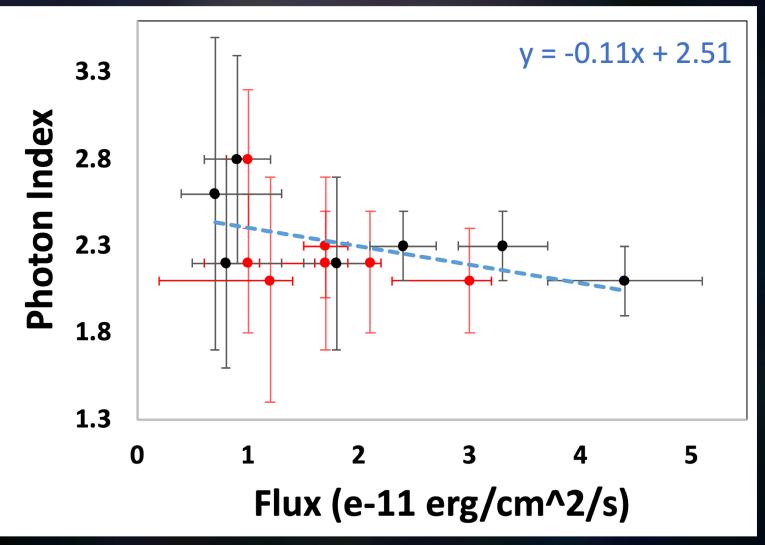
**EHT** image credit: ESO/M. Kornmesser

#### <sub>1.8</sub> Flare 1 (8-20-2019)1.2 8.0 0.6 1:00 3:00 5:00 7:00 8:00 6:00 **UTC time (8-20-2019)** Flare 2 (4-19-2022)0.5 13:00 14:00 15:00 16:00 17:00 UTC time (4-19-2022)

# Seven New Sgr A\* Flares Detected during 2016-2022



### Do Bright Flares and Faint Flares Share the Same Origin?



- Investigated flare spectra dependence on their brightness
- Found a trend that brighter flares have harder spectra at  $2\sigma$  confidence level
- It suggests that bright and faint flares might have different origins, but it calls for more flare samples to confirm or reject this trend.

Black: 7 hard X-ray Sgr A\* flares during 2012-2015 (Zhang et al. 2017)

**Red**: 7 newly detected hard X-ray Sgr A\* flares during 2016-2022 (this work)

## Summary

- Detected 7 bright high-energy X-ray Sgr A\* flares using NuSTAR X-ray observations from 2016 to 2022, totaling 1.3 Ms exposure time.
- Doubled previously known bright Sgr A\* high-energy X-ray flares.
- Found a trend that bright flares have harder spectra compared to fainter flares, which needs more data to confirm.

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