銀河中心ブラックホール・キャラバン計画

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A First Black Hole Imager at Andes Makoto Miyoshi (National Astronomical Observatory, Japan)

With

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Abstract:

The massive black hole in Sagittarius A* (Sgr A*) at the Galactic center has the largest apparent Schwarzschild radius of 6 $^{-}$ 10 μ as. Relativistic phenomena around the black hole should be observed in very near future (Falcke et al. 2000, Takahashi 2005, Miyoshi et al. 2004, 2007, Doeleman et al. 2008).

We plan to construct a sub-mm VLBI system at Andes dedicated to observe the black hole horizon of Sgr A*. Using two of fixed large radio telescopes and a mobile small radio telescope, we sample sufficient u-v coverage, and aim to detect the horizon of Sgr A* from visibility analysis (and to image with other world radio telescopes).

We now plan to locate the two fixed stations at the Huancayo observatory, IGP in Peru and the Chacaltaya Cosmic-ray Observatory in Bolivia. The NICT has been developed geodetic VLBI mobile stations for 20 years (Ichikawa et al. 2009). Using the technique we make a mobile VLBI station to sample various baseline vectors (u-v cover). The Caravan station moves in Andes, changes observing site position and repeats VLBI observations.

(Because we are in a big monetary crisis that only happens once a century, a cost down of the construction is strongly required.)

If we construct a sub-millimeter wave VLBI array around Andes, we can observe the black hole of SgrA*.

We are planning a three –stations array around Peruvian Andes, dedicated to the detection of the horizon of SgrA*, around US\$ ten-million-level.

The existence of the black hole in the universe was confirmed in the last century.

There are many of black holes.

black holes.

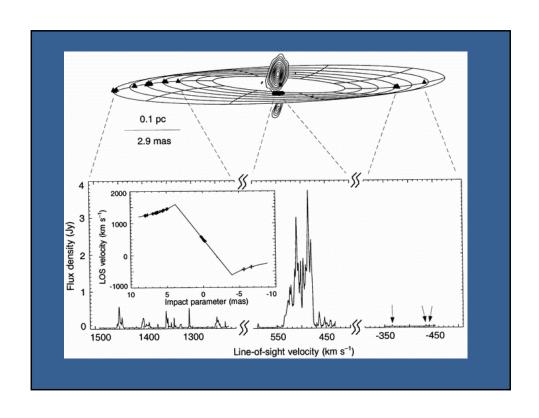
Co観測で、ブラックホールと強く関わることに。

M87

NGC4258 (M106)

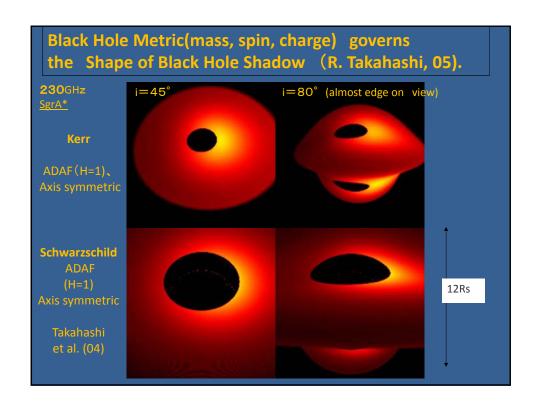
SgrA* (Our Galactic Center)

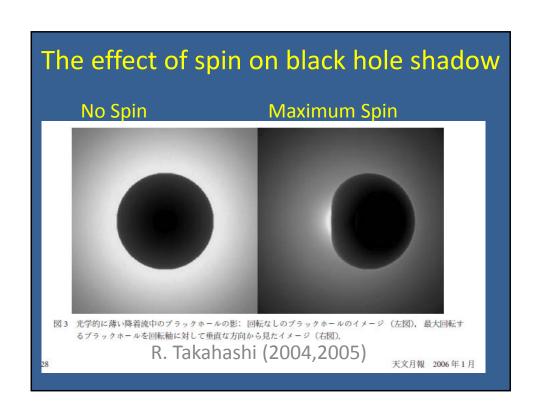
NGC4258, VLBA, MeH=3.9×10⁷M sun Using the VLBA, a high velocity Keplarian disk around the core was found. More than 1000km/sec at the radius of 0.13 pc means that the central mass exceeds 3.9×10⁷Msun. Only within the radius of 0.3 ly 3.9×10⁷ solar mass exists such a high density cannot be explained without black hole. NGC4258の中心核周円盤(3900万太陽質量) 0.5 ly Herrnstein et al. 1999 Miyoshi et al. 1995 Nakai et al. 1993



From the dynamical measurements, all people believe the existence of black holes in the universe today, except relativists. But, no one has observed them.

Observing black hole shadow (black hole horizon) is the conclusive evidence of black hole even relativists can be persuaded and a new approach investigating strong field gravity.





Can we observe black hole?
Yes, we can
with VLBI observations of SgrA*
at sub-millimeter wavelength!

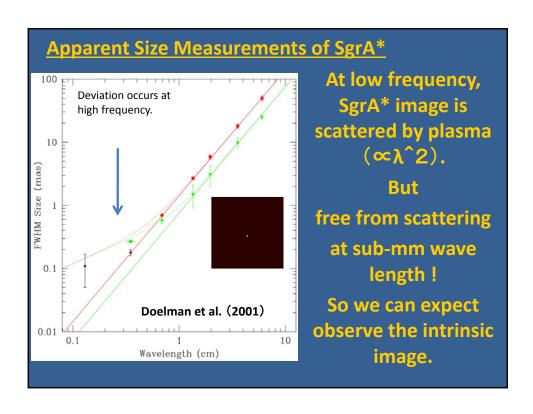
Shadow Size of Black Holes						
	Mass	D		Rs		Shadow Size
~5Rs	(Msun)	(kpc)	(_m)	(au)	(μ as)	(μ as)
StellarBH@po	1.00E+00	0.001	2.95E+03	1.97E-08	0.02	0.10
M82	1.00E+06	3700	2.95E+09	1.97E-02	0.01	0.03
SgrA #@ GC	2.60E+06	8	7.67E+09	5.11E-02	6.39	31.96
SgrA #@ GC	3.70E+06	8	1.09E+10	7.28E-02	9.10	45.48
M31	3.50E+07	800	1.03E+11	6.88E-01	0.86	4.30
NGC4258	3.90E+07	7200	1.15E+11	7.67E-01	0.11	0.53
M87	3.20E+09	16100	9.44E+12	6.29E+01	3.91	19.54

SgrA*, central massive black hole at our galactic center has the biggest apparent size of Rs=6-10µas. (Schwarzschild case)

SgrA* has been investigated by VLBI again and again with cm to mm wave lengths, but all astronomers failed to get the black hole (shadow) image.

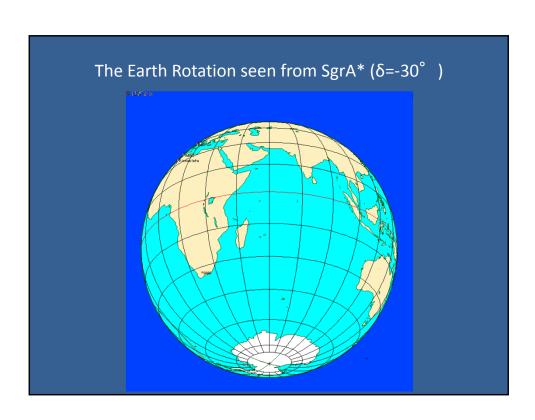
Because the frequency channels they observed were different channel for receiving Black-hole-broadcasting.

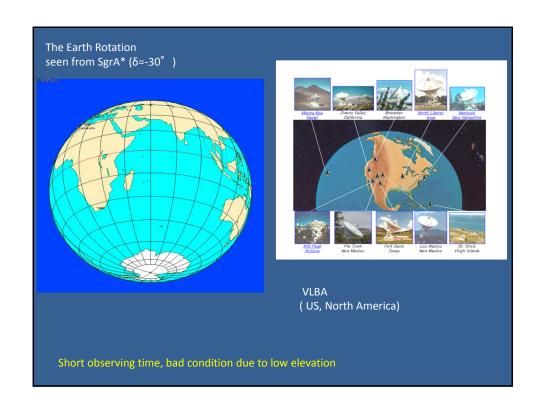
So we only have to select the correct broadcasting black-hole channel.

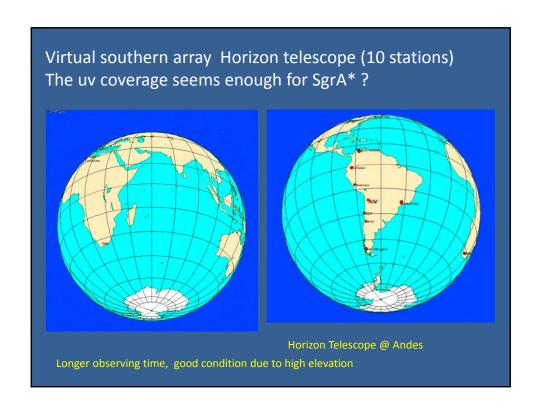


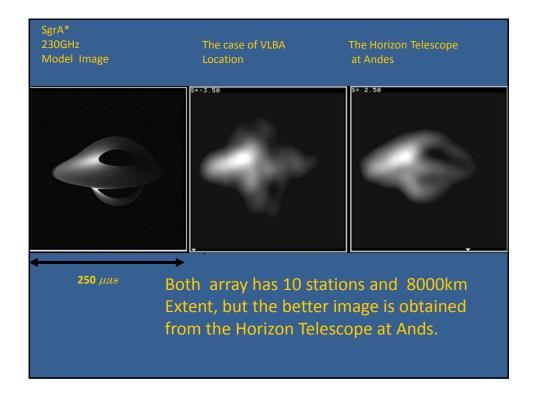
For Imaging a Black Hole:

- The most promising source is SgrA*.
- We need sub-millimeter VLBI observations (230~340GHz) because <u>free from scattering</u> effect.
- We need the southern hemisphere array for good uv coverage for SgrA* (10 stations, 8000km extent @230GHz).
- The required sensitivity is already attainable from the viewpoint of present technology.
- We need good sites like that of ALMA for submillimeter VLBI array.

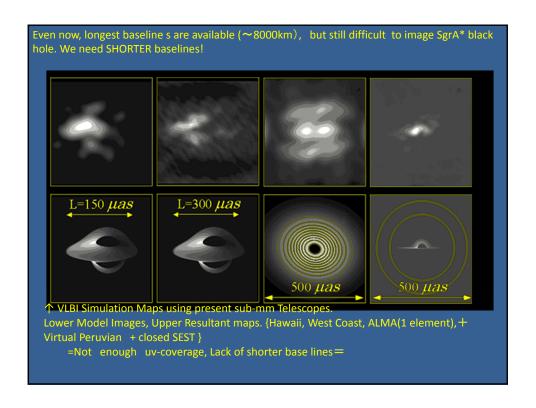




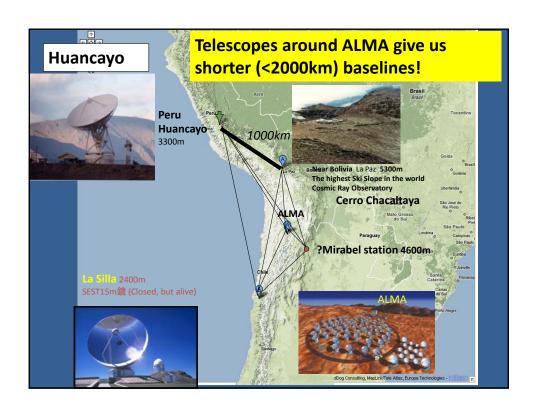




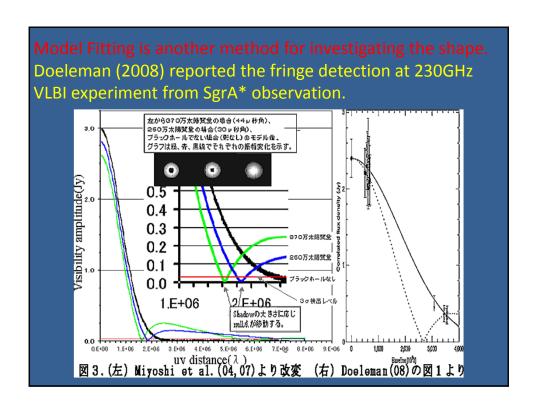
Here,
we emphasize the importance of
shorter baselines
in VLBI SgrA* observations.



Andes around ALMA is suitable place of the sub-mm VLBI network with short baselines for SgrA*.







So constructions of new sub-mm VLBI stations around ALMA are very important for SgrA* Black Hole Imaging & investigation using visibility data.

Cost?!

We are planning 3-stations VLBI with very low cost around 10 million-level, because we are in the big monetary crisis occurred once a century.

「Japan is in a big monetary crisis occurred once a century.」
(2008)



People's livings are

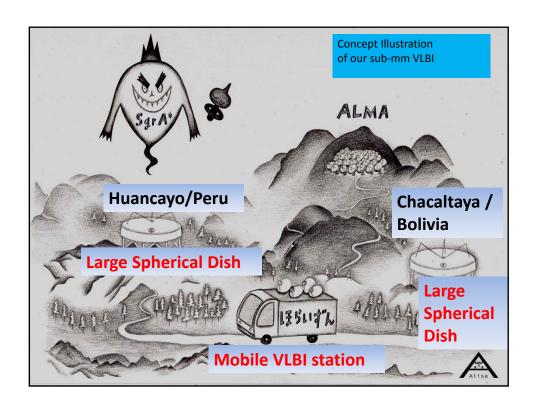
more important than concrete J(2009) presumably "concrete" includes science.

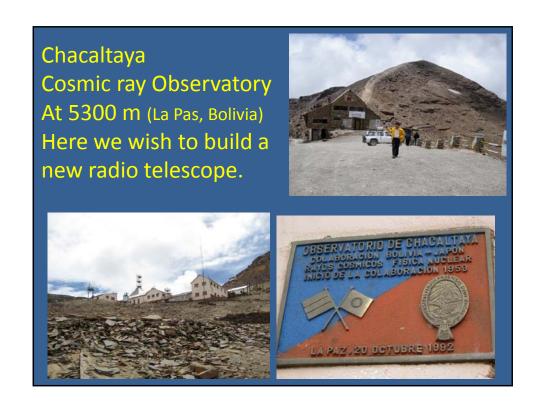
A First Black Hole Imager at Andes:

- (1)Larger Dish for Sensitivity at Chacaltaya & Huancayo. Low cost. Ex, Daishido 30m dish
- (2) Usage of Mobile Small Dish for collecting uvcover

4-m class mobile station around Andes mountains. Experiences of NICT for geodetic mobile VLBI station with small antenna.

(3) Dedicated to SgrA*, aiming at the detection of the black hole shadow (black hole horizon).

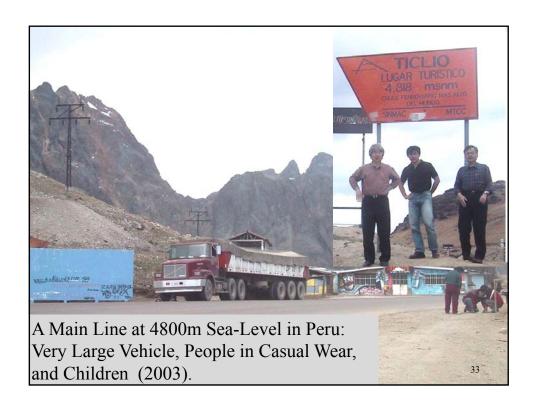






There are Convenient Ways in Peru-Bolivia Andes:

We need no special motor vehicle like a heavy tank or an armored car for transporting our mobile radio telescope. 望遠鏡移動にあたって戦車・装甲車などの特殊車両は必要ありません。





We need drastic Cost down! 固定局を安価に作る方法 (思いつきを含む)

現在の60億円規模の予算額は固定局にALMA12mアンテナと同等のものを購入して、建設する場合の額である。

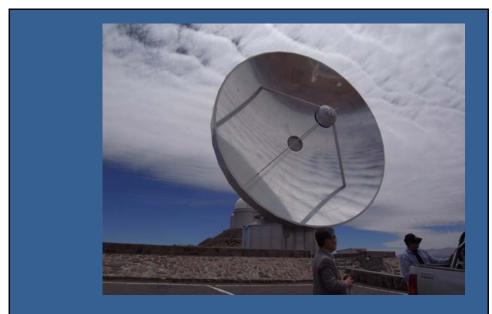
本計画では、実現のため、装置のコストダウンは重要と 認識している。「へら絞り法」アンテナの研究や複合鏡方 式の検討はコストダウン検討の一環である。

固定局のコストダウンについては、全く、思いつきの段階ではあるが、以下の3つを紹介する。

Idea 1: Reuse of SEST15m

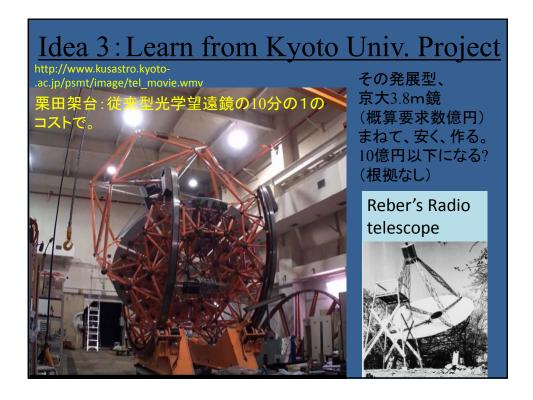
- (1) main mirror seems good, NO-receiver, NO-drive control, Need of repair of controller of sub-reflector at our visit in 2009.
- (2) Repair fee 2億円? (2×10⁸Yen)?? management fee at old days 年2億円(2×10⁸Yen/year) (by Dr. R. Booth in 2004)
- (3) The present site is not so good (h=2400m). Movement to higher site (h>4000 m)

整備、移設で2+2=4億円 (4×108Yen)??



SEST 15m telescope at Li Silla Chili is still alive though closed at 2003. (our visit 2009.11.09)





Cost down of our large fixed VLBI station no concrete idea now.

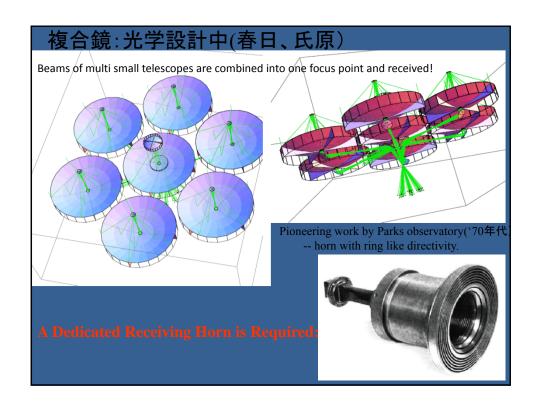
固定局のコストダウン:

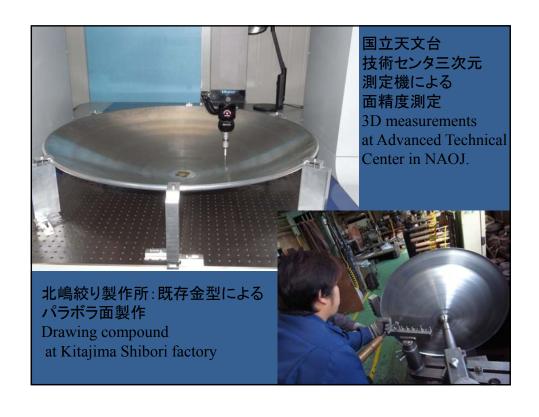
今のところ、未解決

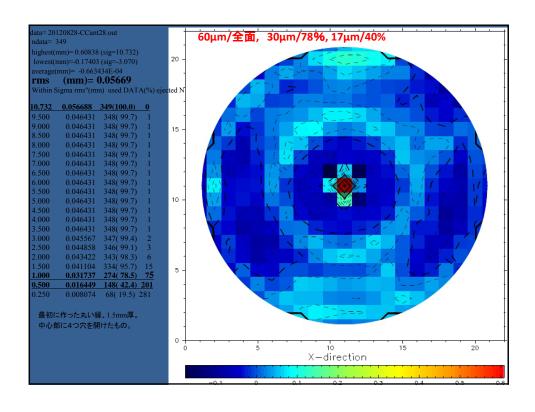
while it becomes
clear how to construct our mobile VLBI
station with low cost.
移動局をコストダウンして作ることが、固定局のコストダウン
へのアイデアを生んでいくと期待。







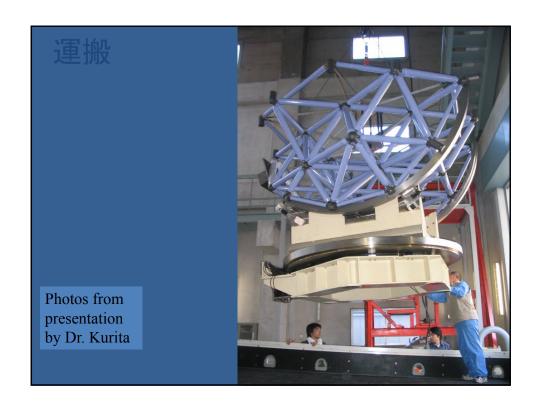






Mount for suitable for our mobile use was already developed in Japan by an optical astronomer!



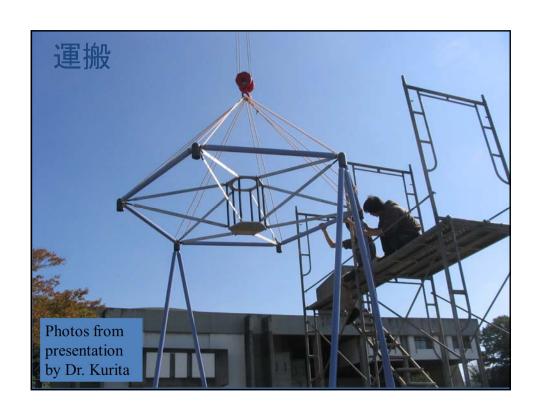




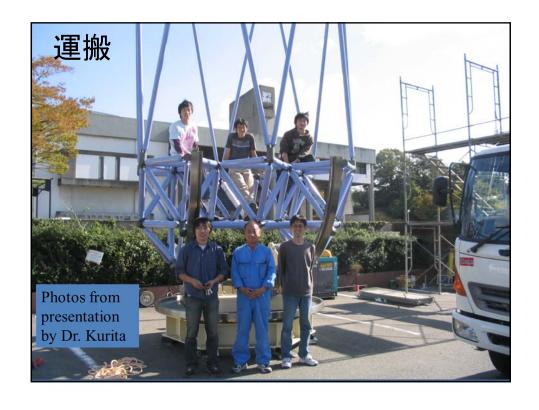












Kurita Mount (ULT — 1)

- Designed for a D=2.5m optical telescope.
- Design with considering mobility.
- Ultra light weight with truss structure
 - -- <5 ton, about 10 % of that of conventional telescope mount --
- Cost Down
 - -3×10^{7} Yen, about 10% of that of conventional mounts
- Tracking accuracy ~0.1asec level.
- Planned 3.8m Optical Telescope (Kyoto Univ.) is a successor of this mount.

Spec of Kurita Mount satisfies requirements of our mobile sub-mm radio telescope. We need no development for our telescope mount.

まず、移動局(試作ゼロ号 機)設計・製作を開始したい。

国内で230GHz帯のVLBI観測実験を行う。今後1~2年のうち。

- *世界初の移動型230GHz帯電波望遠鏡
- *世界初の230GHz帯VLBIを主目的にする電波望遠鏡
- * 国内初の230GHz帯VLBIフリンジ検出を狙う。

時間で借りる"共同利用望遠鏡"でのVLBI実験では、 実験の成功・失敗の要因分析がよくできない (先端VLBI実験でいつも起きる問題点)。

=>構造をよく知った、自前の望遠鏡があれば!

Our First Step

小型移動局アンテナのコストダウン研究

- a.複合鏡方式等の検討。
- b.へら絞り法による鏡面作成
- c.架台部の検討

→Development of the proto type (No zero) mobile sub-mm radio telescope in Japan.

移動局ゼロ号機の設計・製作を重視して、計画を始めたい。