

Apples to Apples: Comparing the Cores of Nearby Galaxies



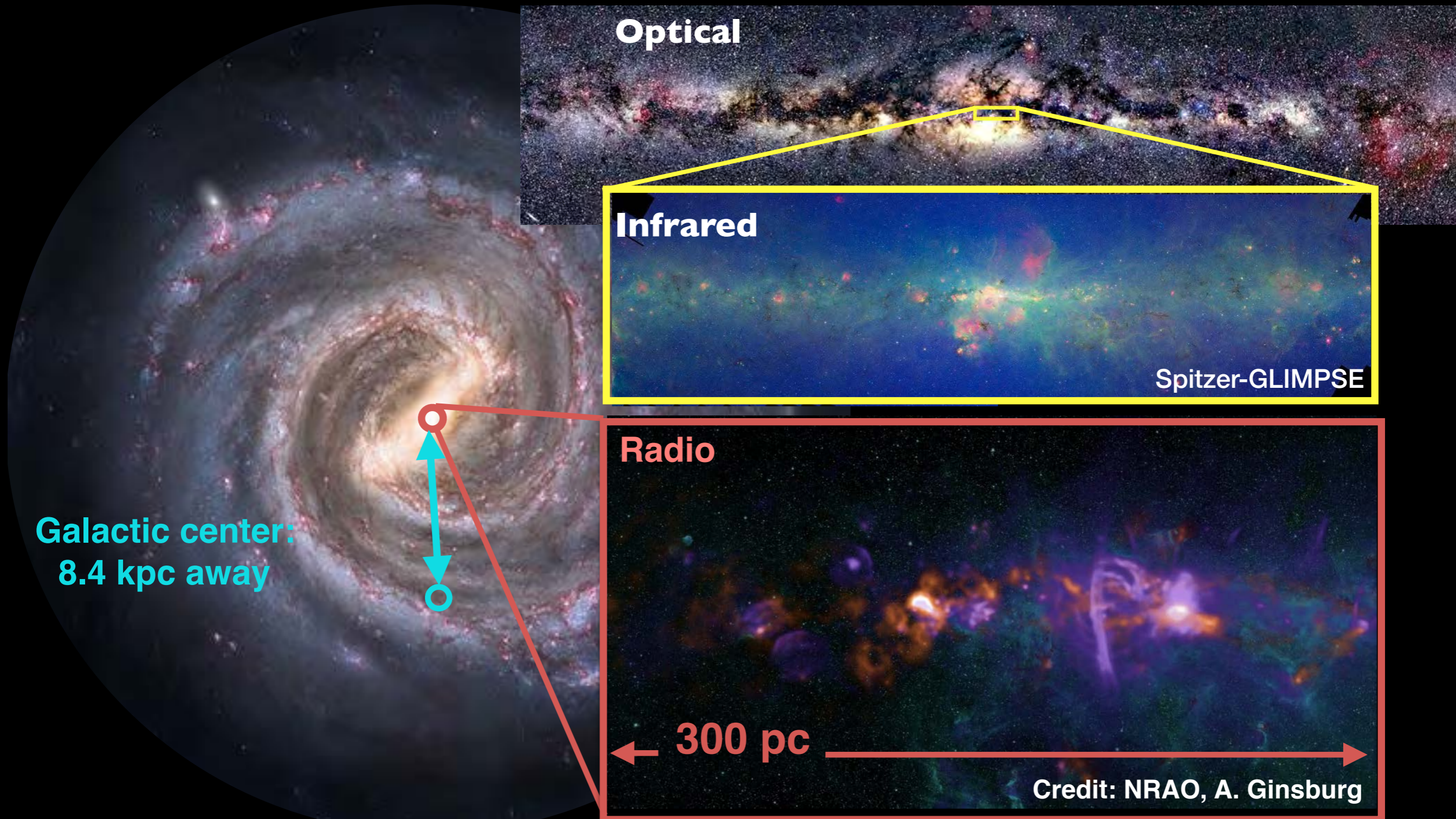
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The Milky Way center: the nearest galaxy nucleus



Artist's conception of the Milky Way. Credit: Nick Risinger



Millimeter : cold dust/gas

Infrared : hot dust, stars

Radio : hot gas, plasma

The Galactic Center

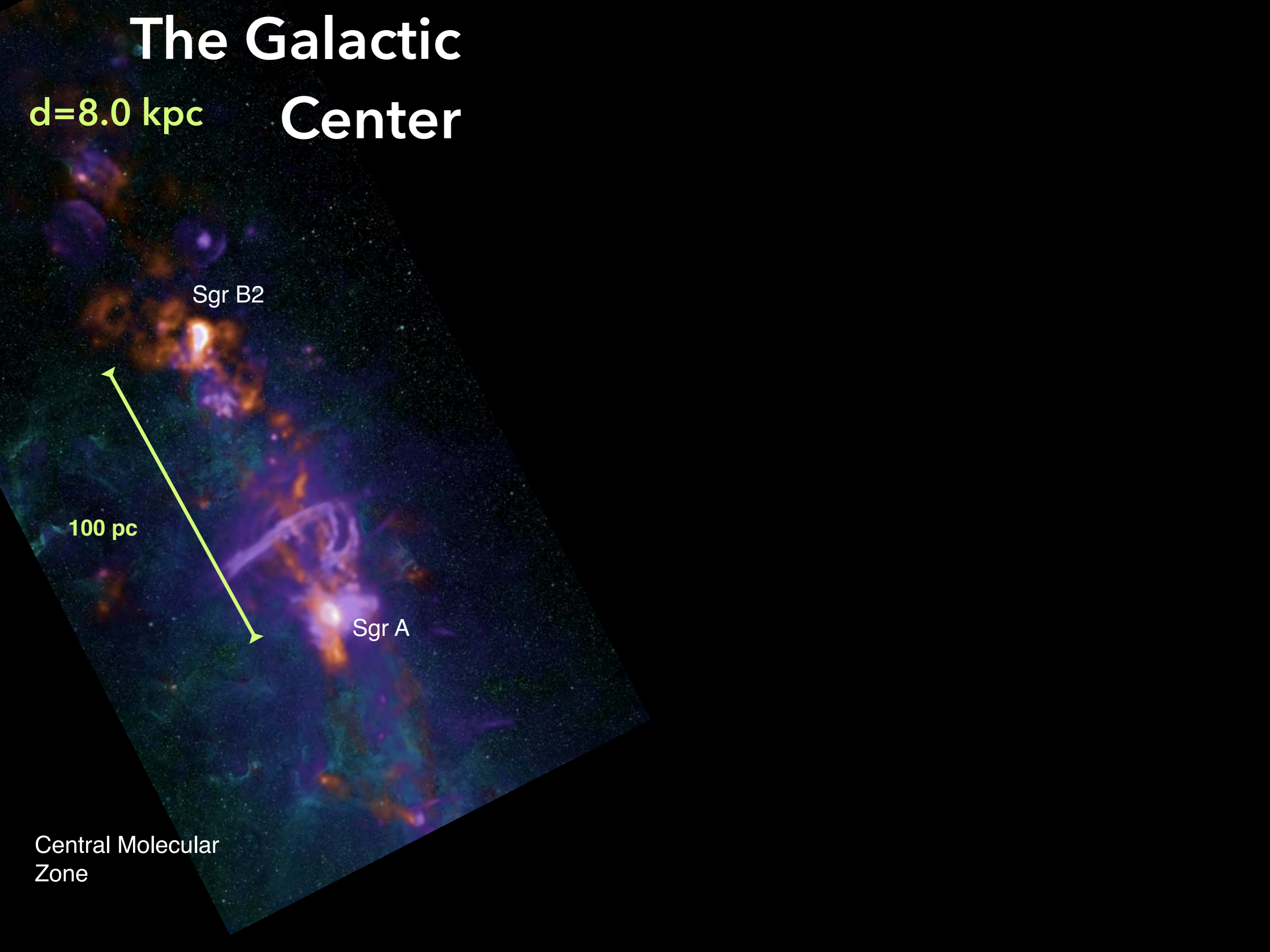
d=8.0 kpc

Sgr B2

Sgr A

100 pc

Central Molecular Zone



The Galactic Center

d=8.0 kpc

Sgr B2

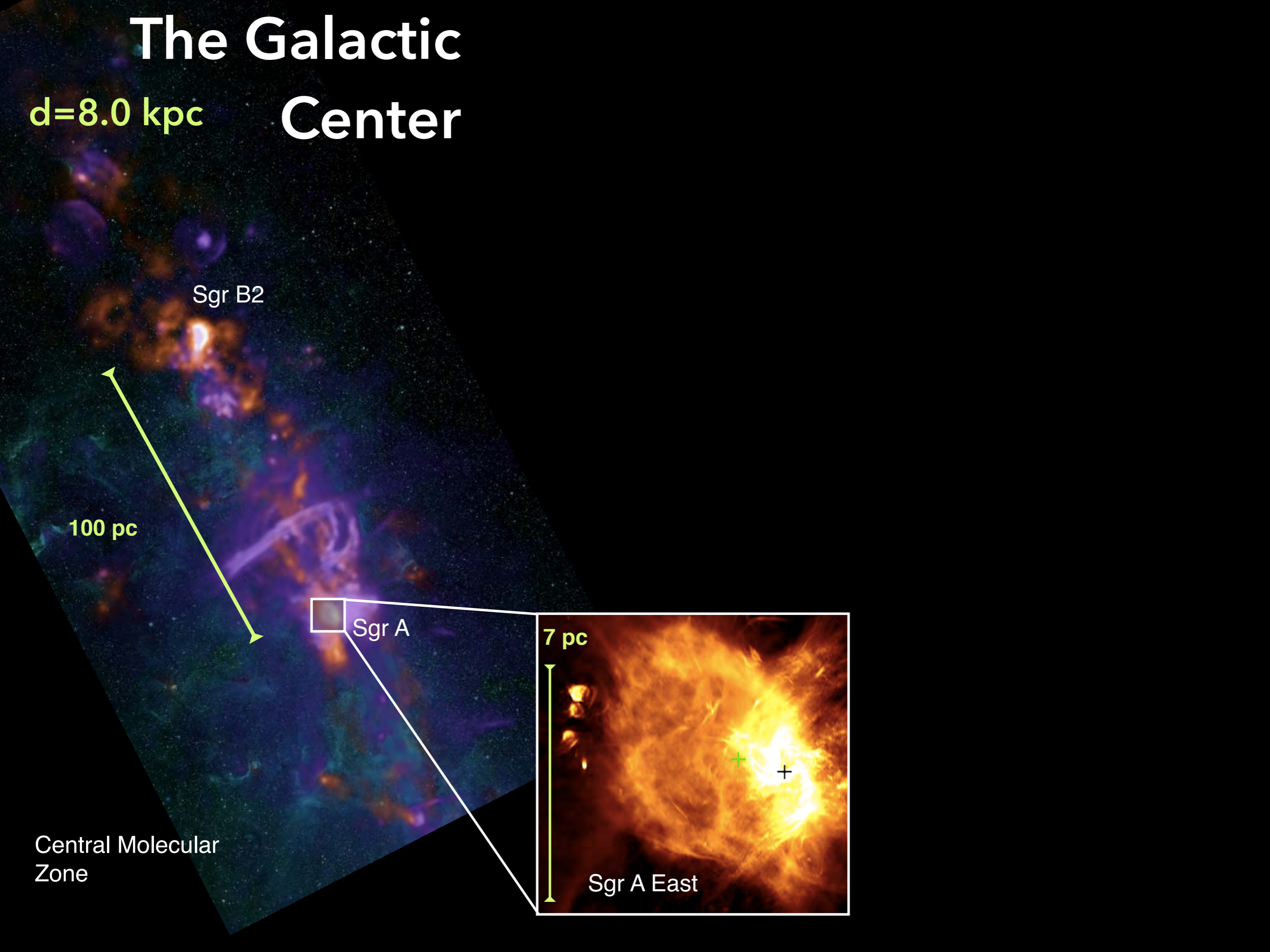
100 pc

Sgr A

7 pc

Sgr A East

Central Molecular Zone



The Galactic Center

d=8.0 kpc

Sgr B2

100 pc

Sgr A

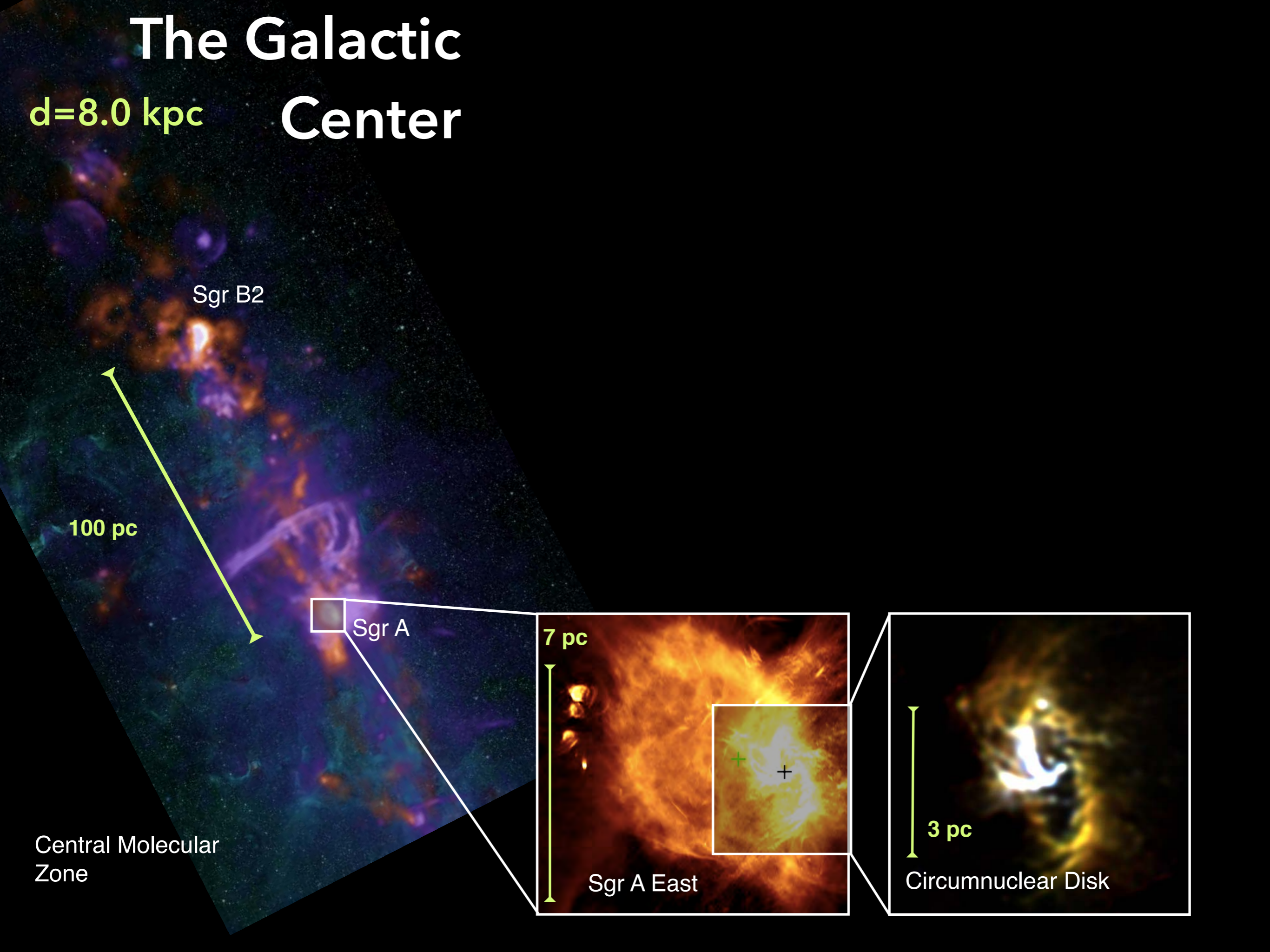
7 pc

Sgr A East

3 pc

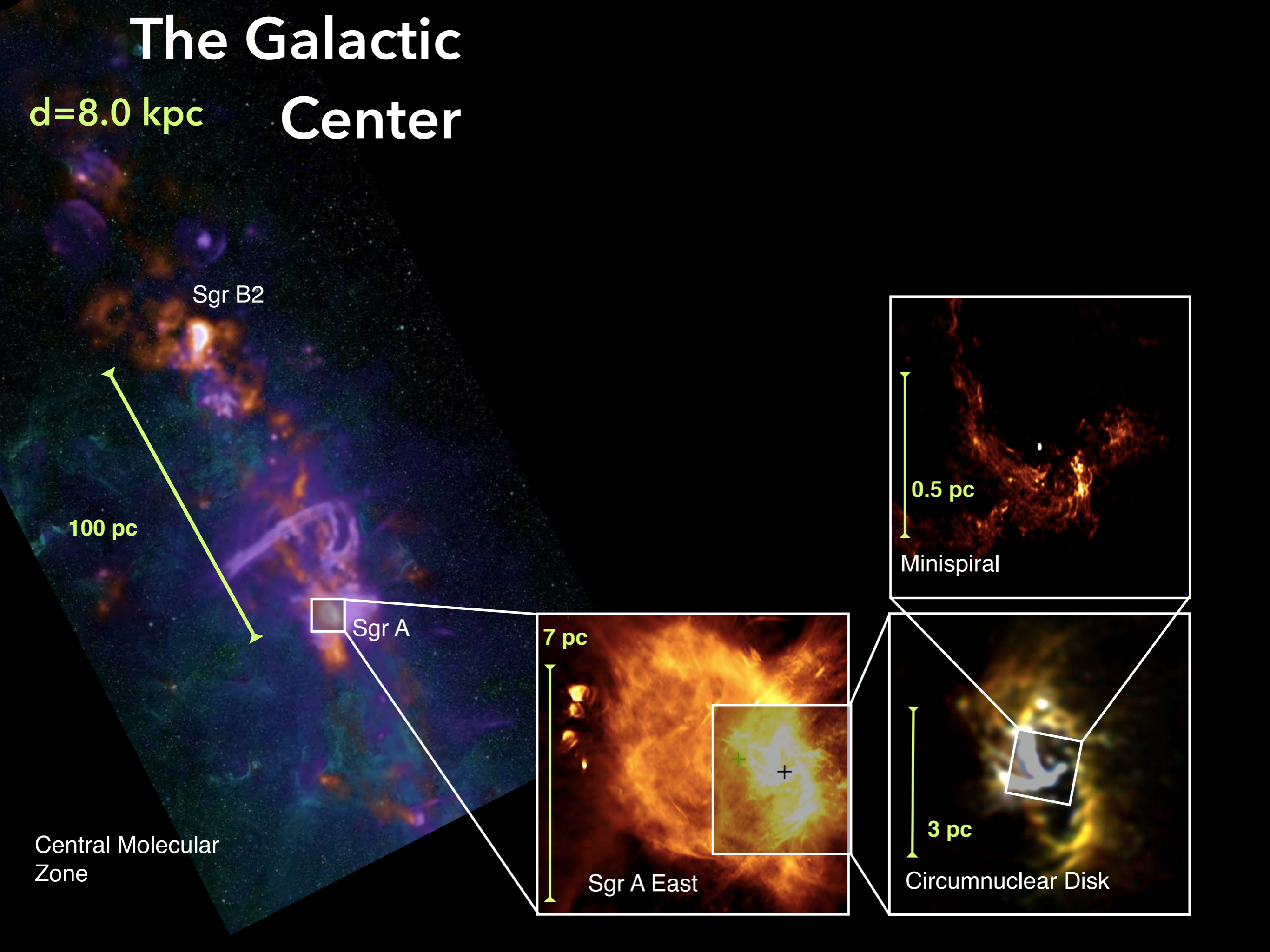
Circumnuclear Disk

Central Molecular Zone



The Galactic Center

d=8.0 kpc



Sgr B2

100 pc

Sgr A

0.5 pc

Minispiral

7 pc

Sgr A East

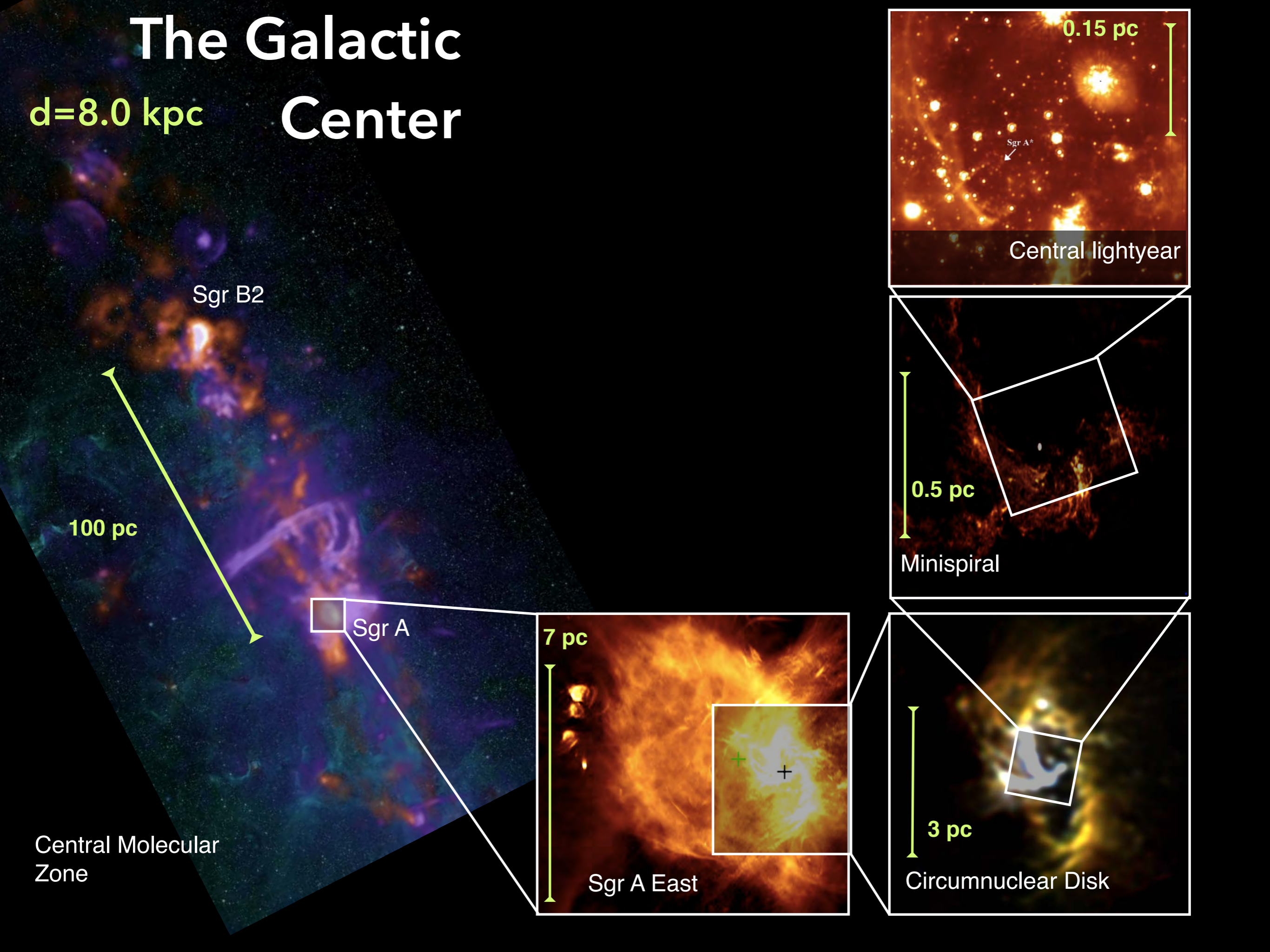
3 pc

Circumnuclear Disk

Central Molecular Zone

The Galactic Center

d=8.0 kpc



Sgr B2

100 pc

Sgr A

Central Molecular Zone

0.15 pc

Sgr A*

Central lightyear

0.5 pc

Minispiral

7 pc

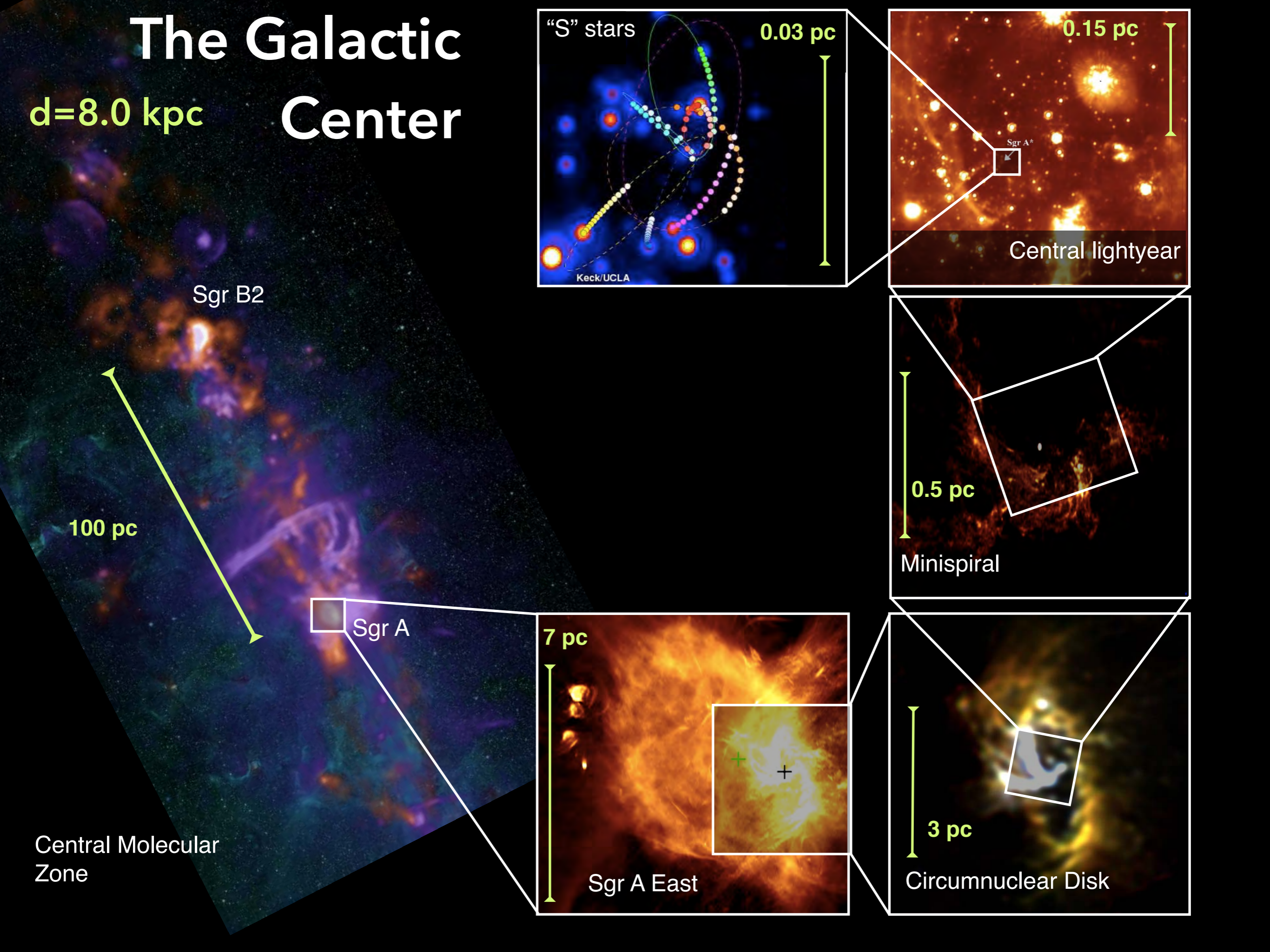
Sgr A East

3 pc

Circumnuclear Disk

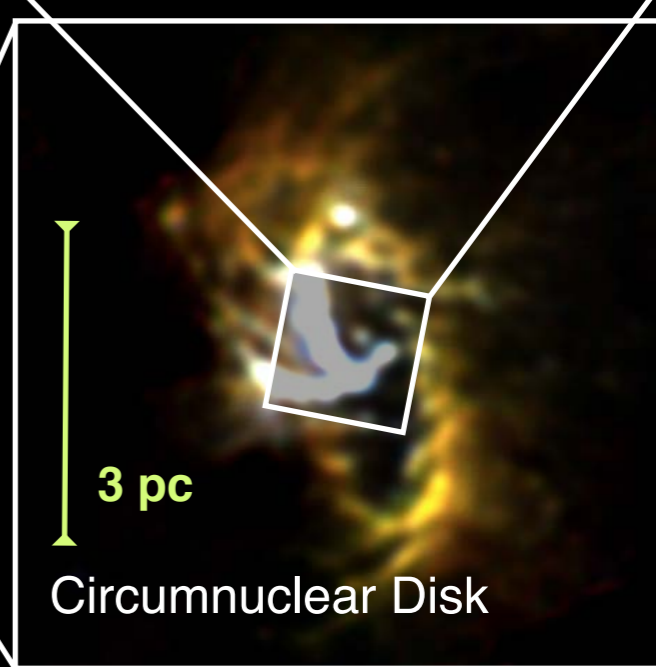
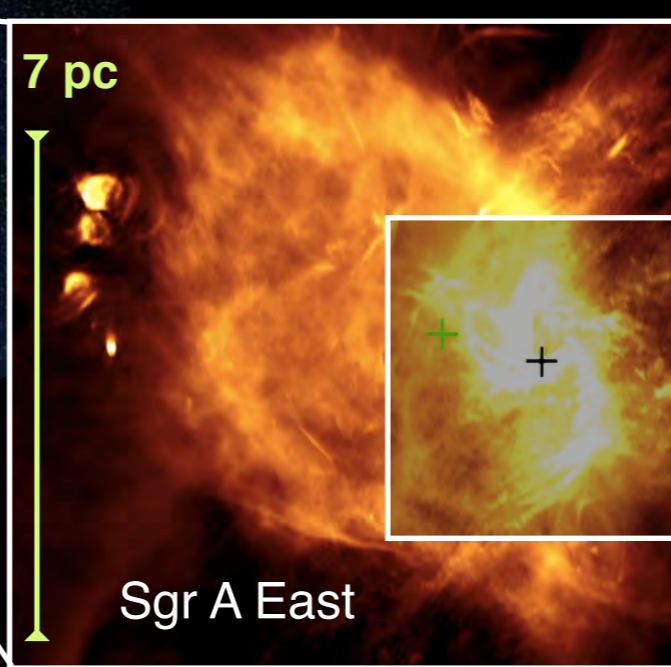
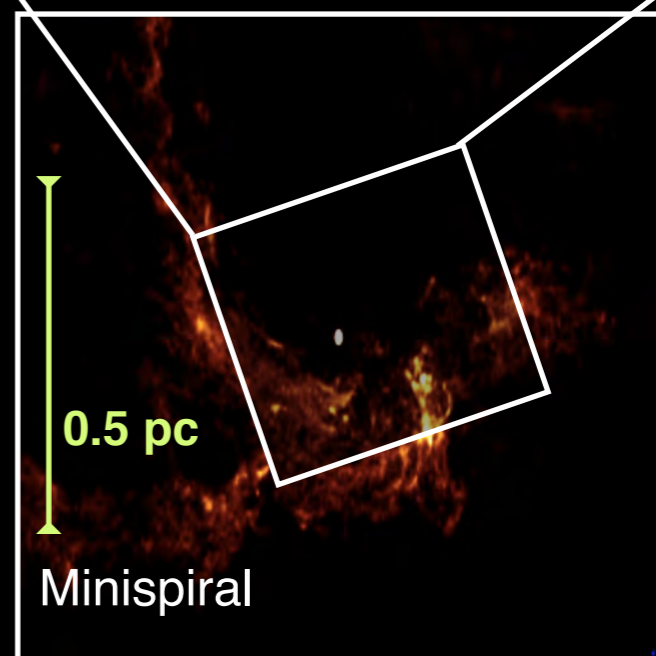
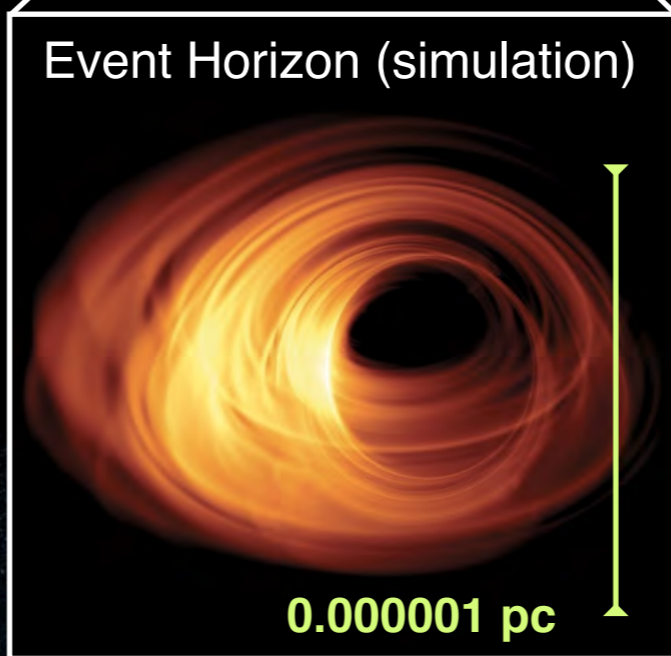
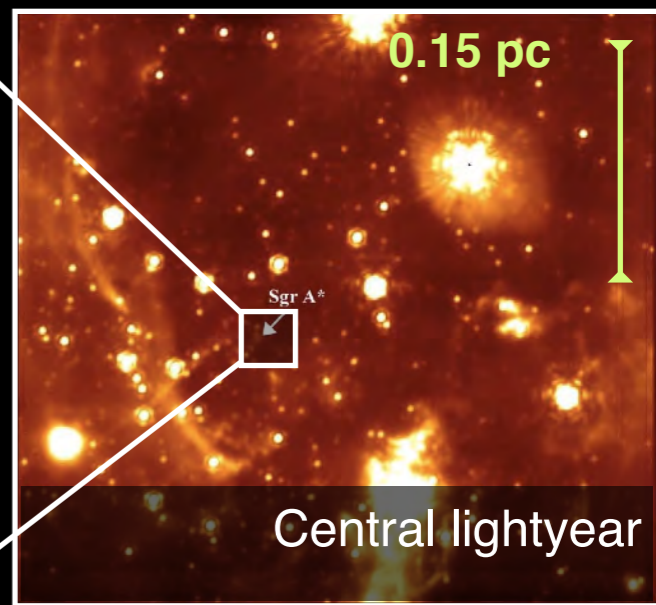
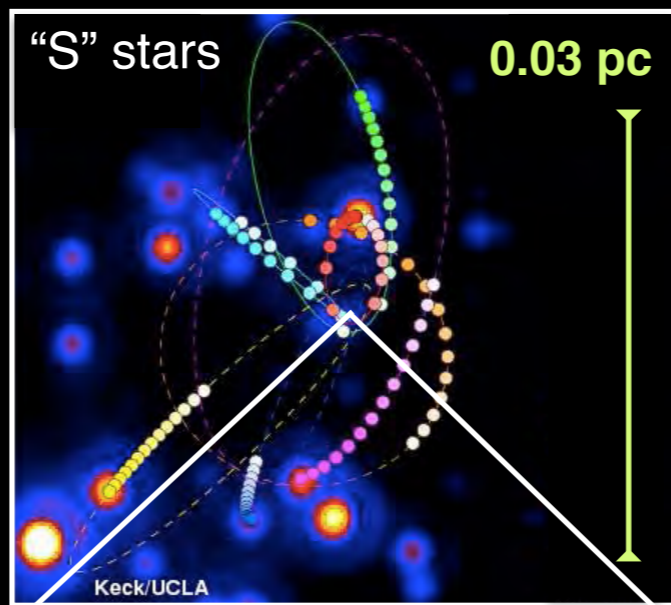
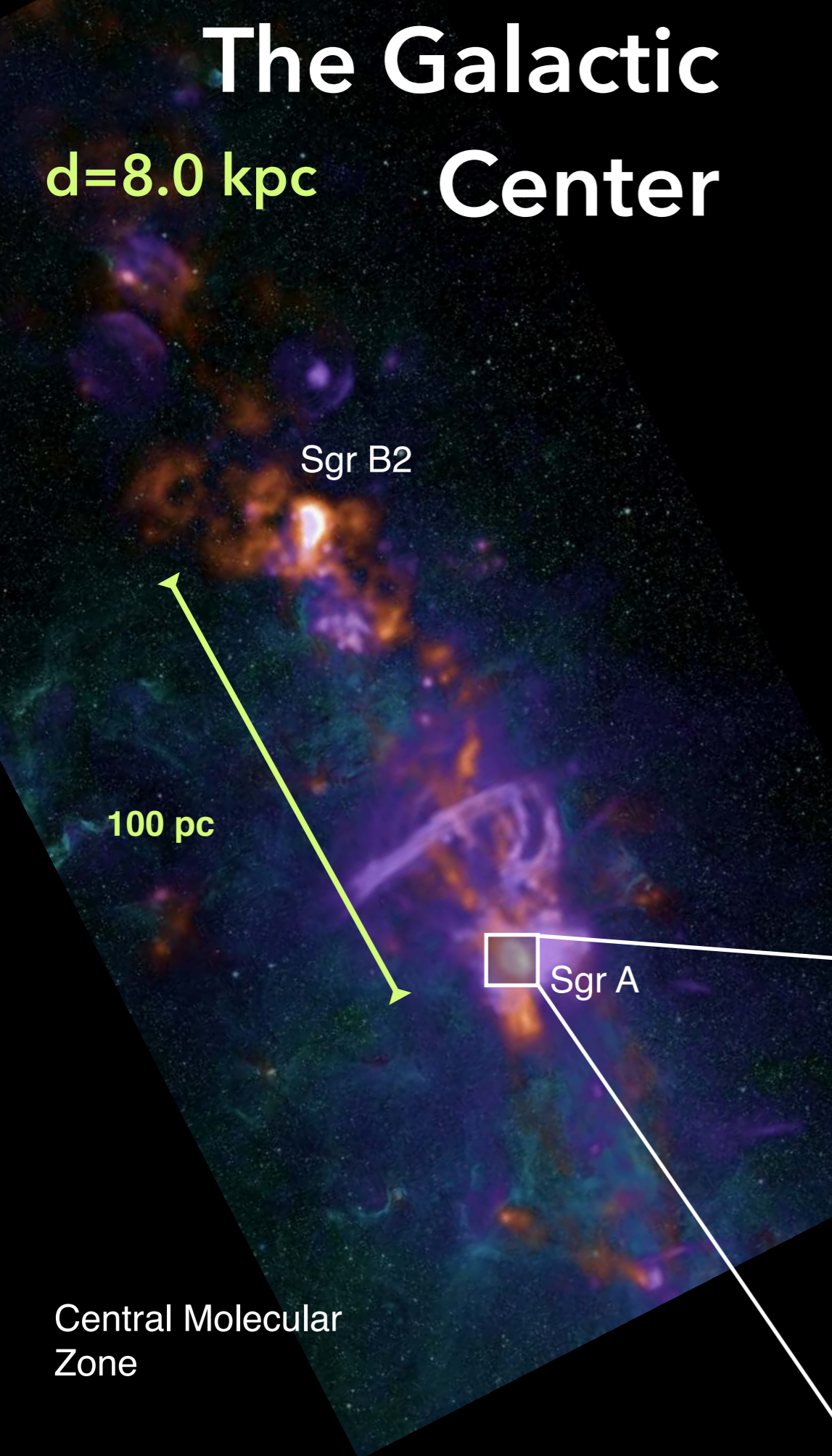
The Galactic Center

$d=8.0$ kpc



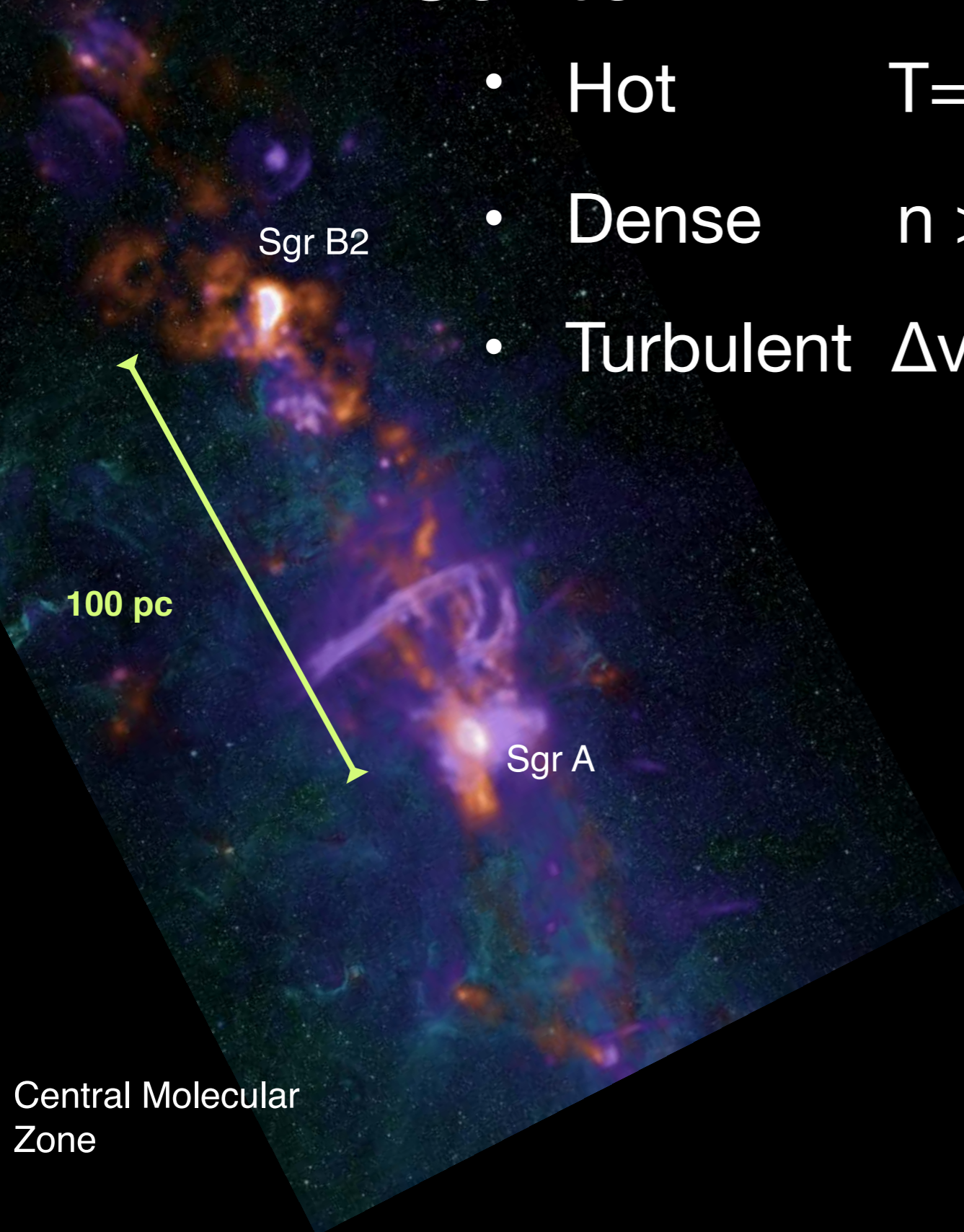
The Galactic Center

$d=8.0$ kpc



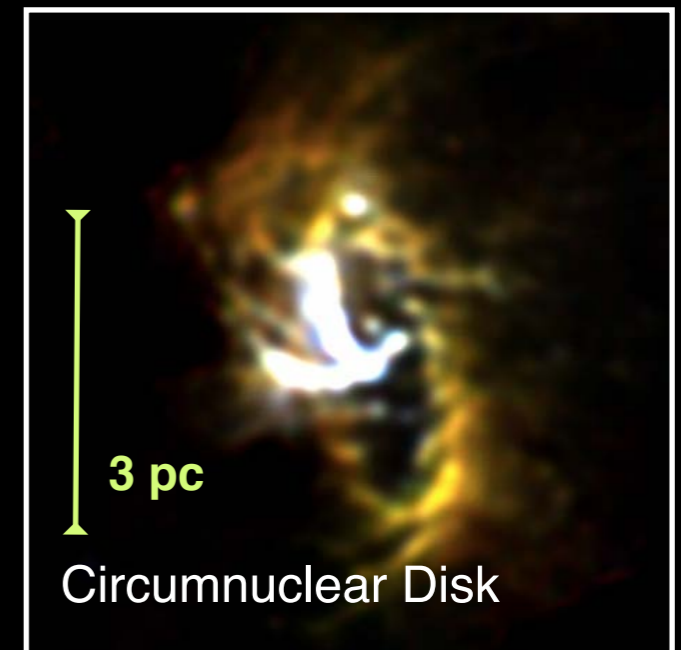
The Galactic Center

d=8.0 kpc



- Hot $T= 50 -150 \text{ K}$ (Guesten et al. 1985, Huettemeister et al. 1993)
- Dense $n > 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (Guesten et al. 1982)
- Turbulent $\Delta v \sim 15-50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ (Bally et al. 1987)

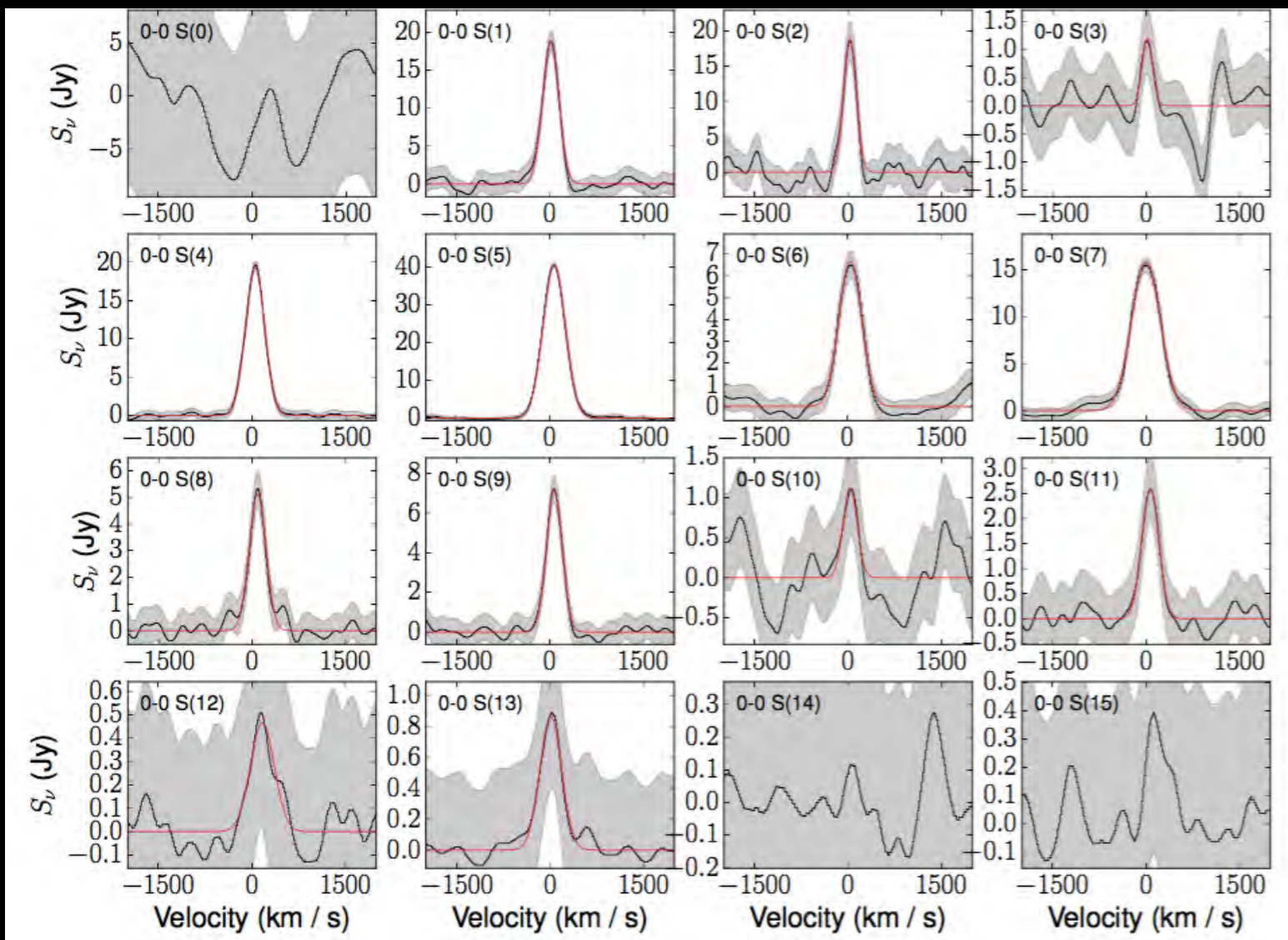
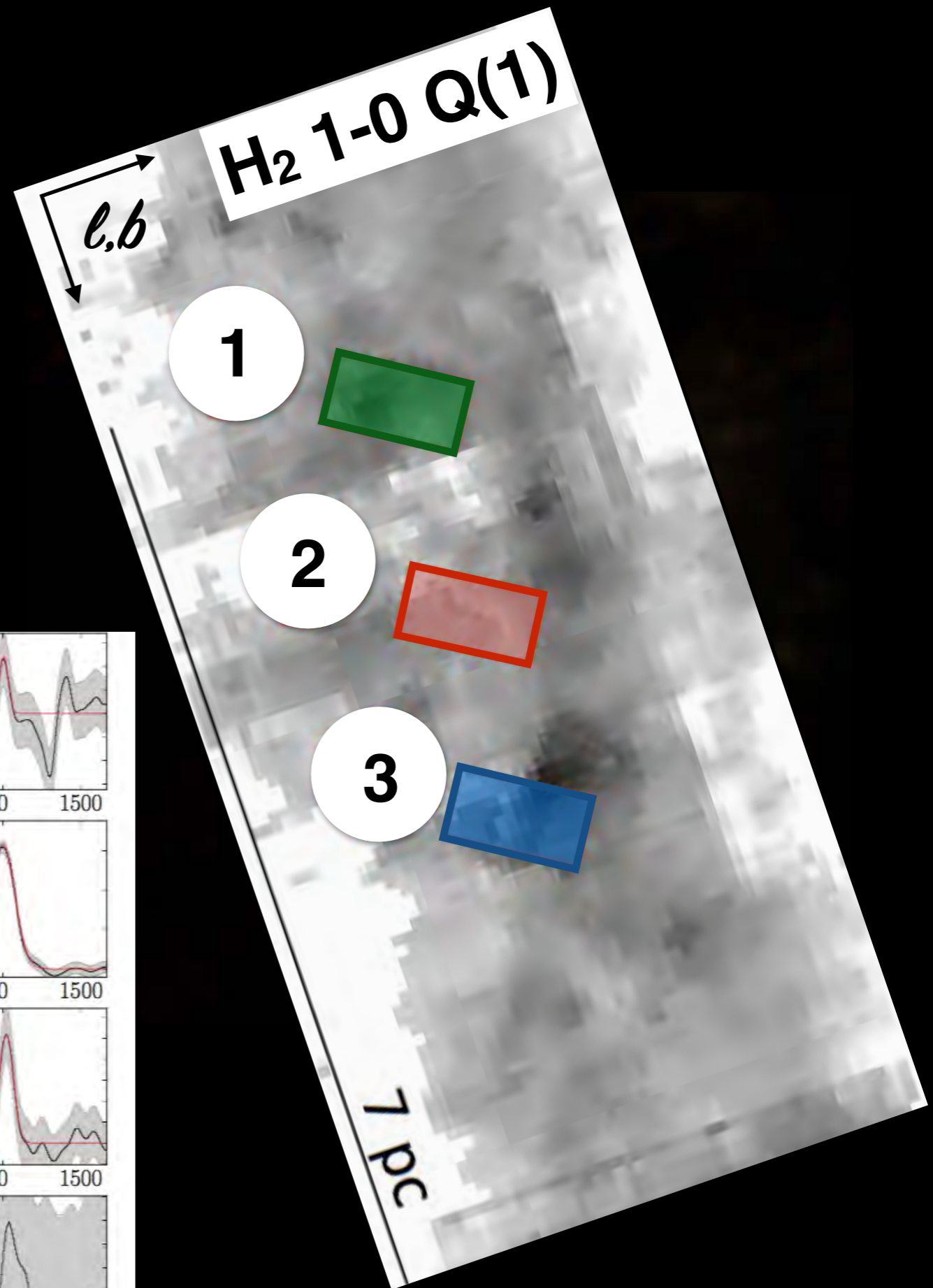
What about gas closer to the black hole?



Central Molecular Zone

Circumnuclear Disk

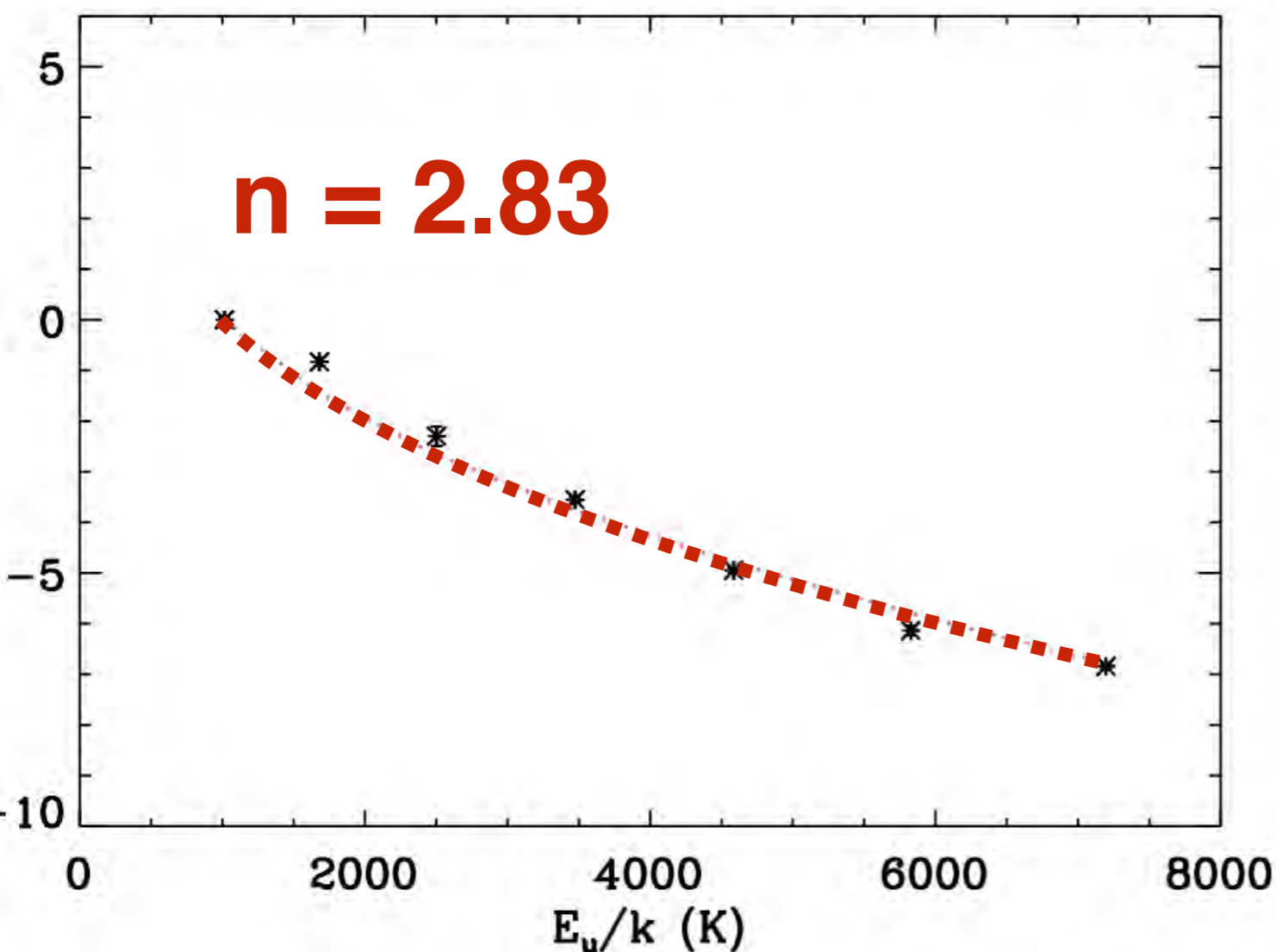
Analyze archival ISO spectra of H₂ toward 3 positions in the CND to measure temperatures



Fit a power-law distribution of temperatures

$$dN \propto T^{-n} dT$$

Region 3 (Southwest region)



Other Galactic center clouds:

$$n = 4.7 - 5.0$$

Gas within a parsec of the supermassive black hole is significantly hotter than gas > 50 pc from the center

NGC 253

Barred Spiral

Total mass: $10^{11} M_{\text{sun}}$

Black hole mass: $5 \times 10^6 M_{\text{sun}}$

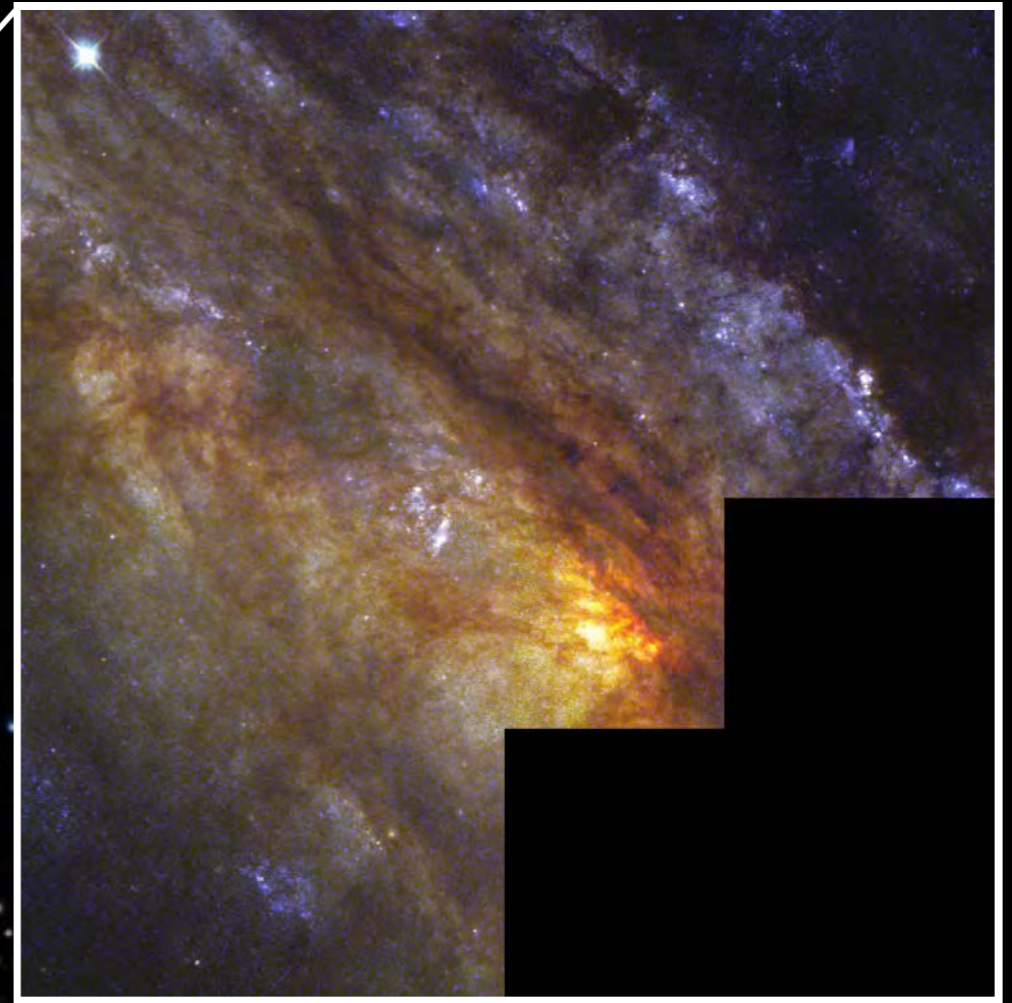
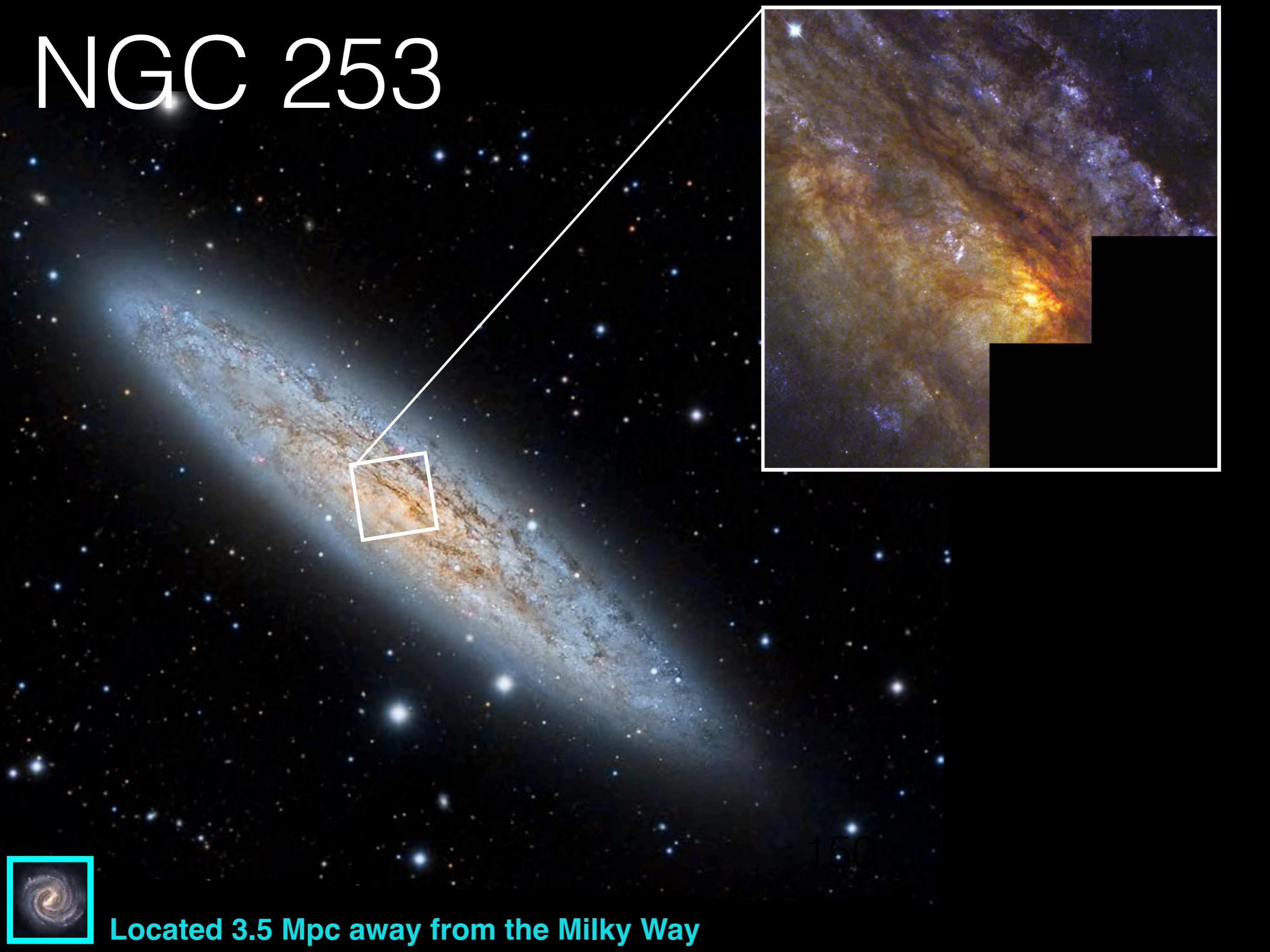
Nuclear Starburst

Star Formation Rate: $2.8 M_{\text{sun}}/\text{yr}$



Located 3.5 Mpc away from the Milky Way

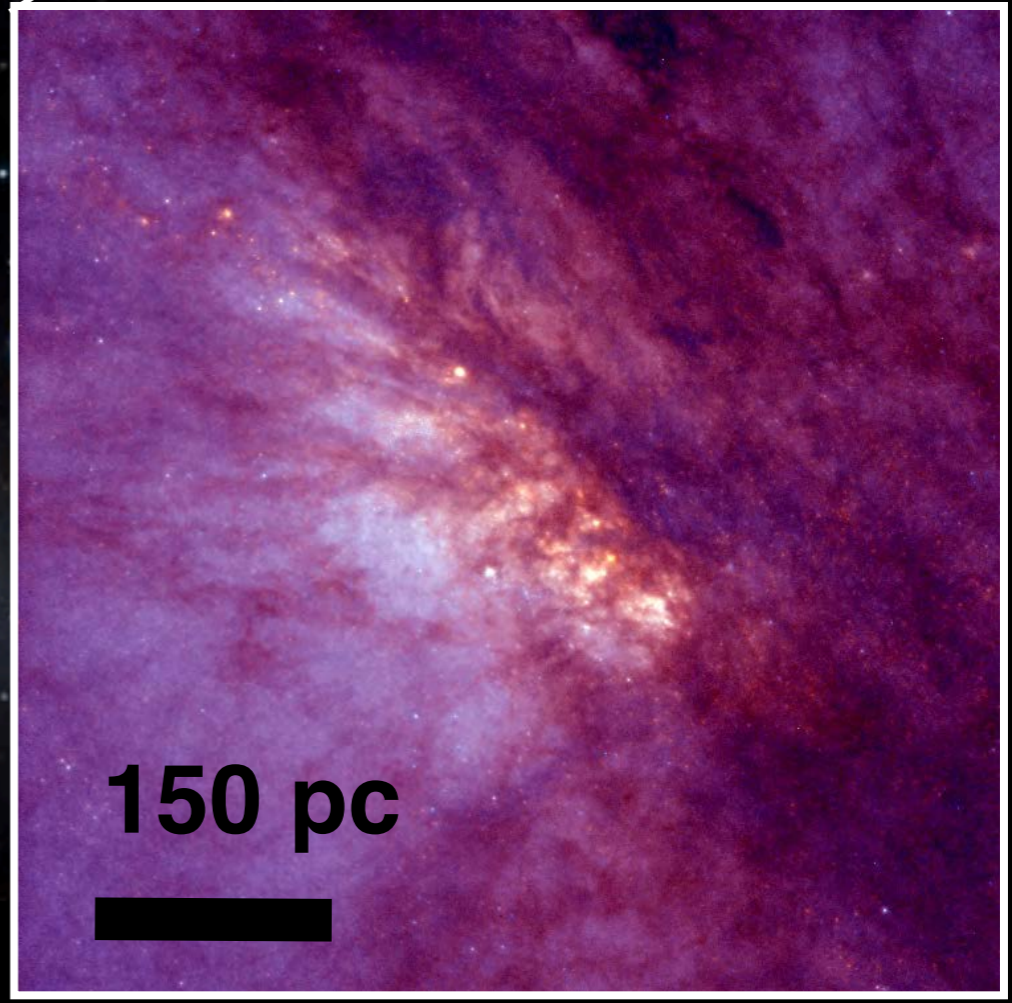
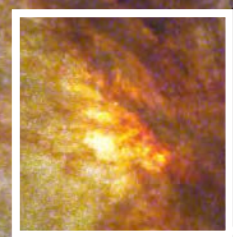
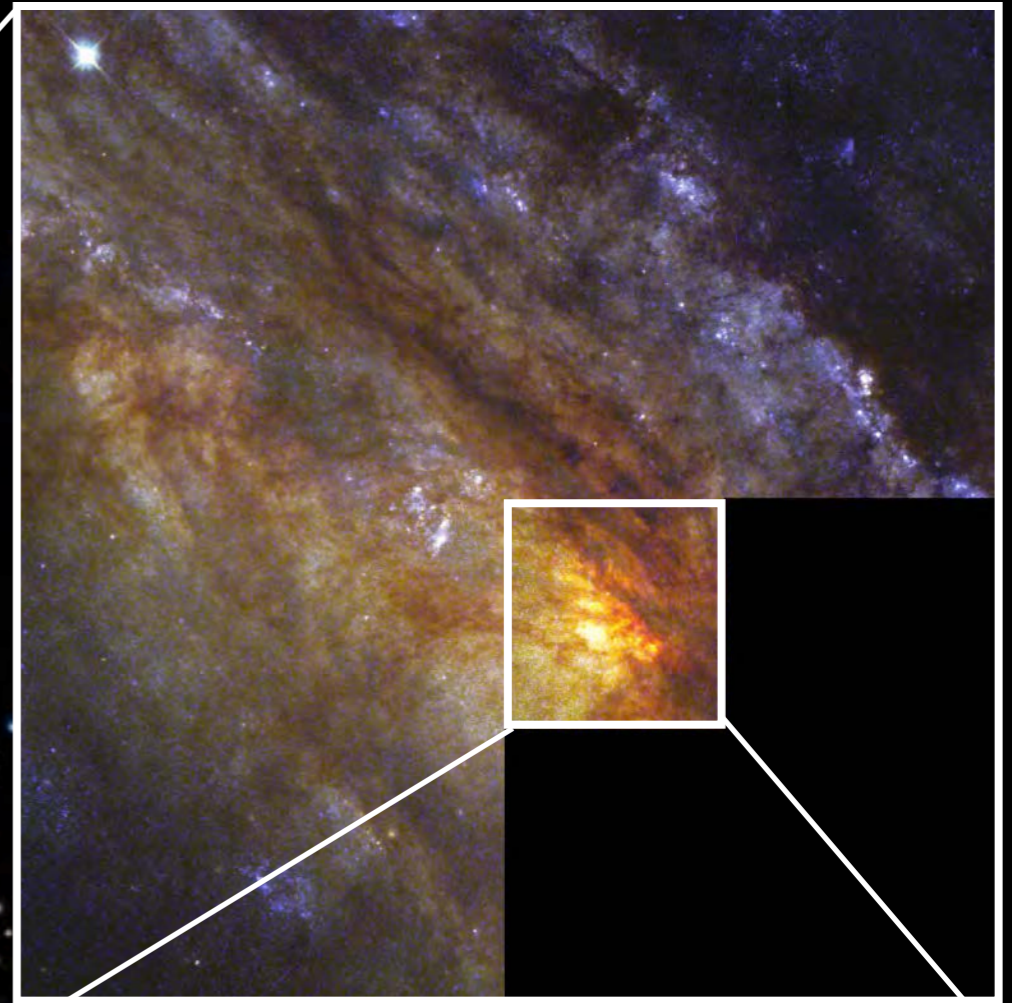
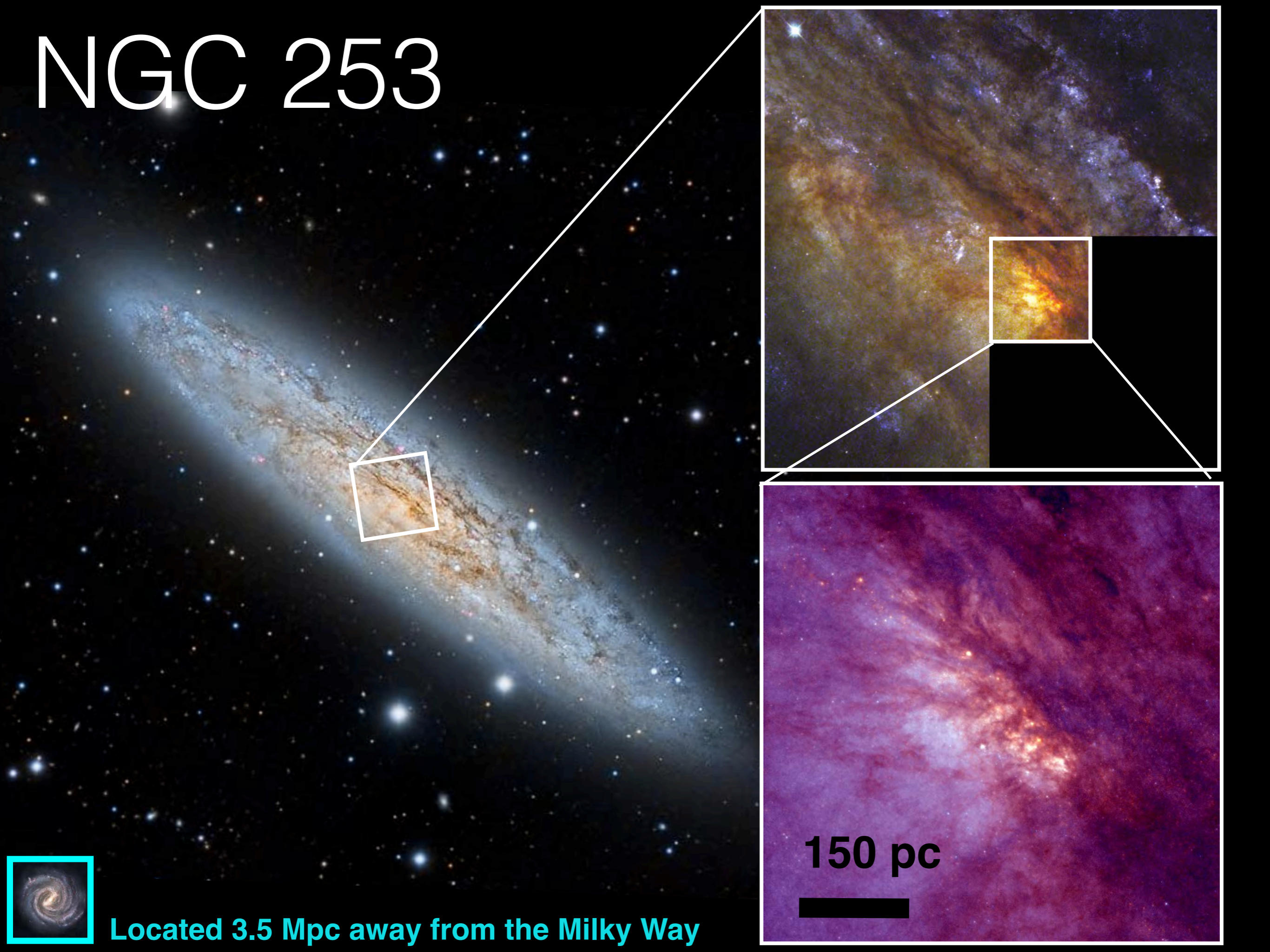
NGC 253



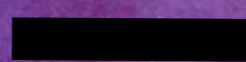
Located 3.5 Mpc away from the Milky Way

150 pc

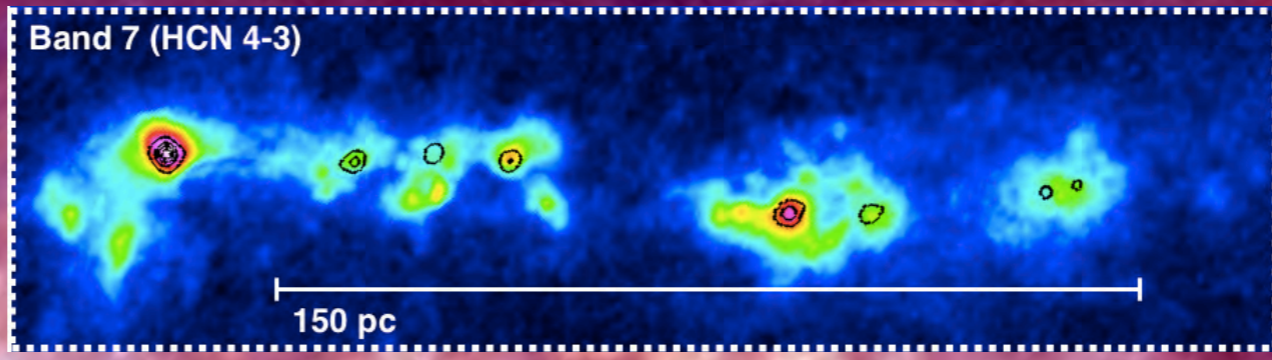
NGC 253



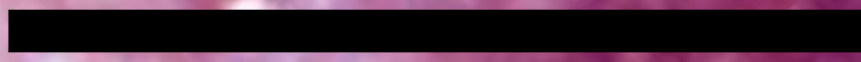
150 pc



Located 3.5 Mpc away from the Milky Way



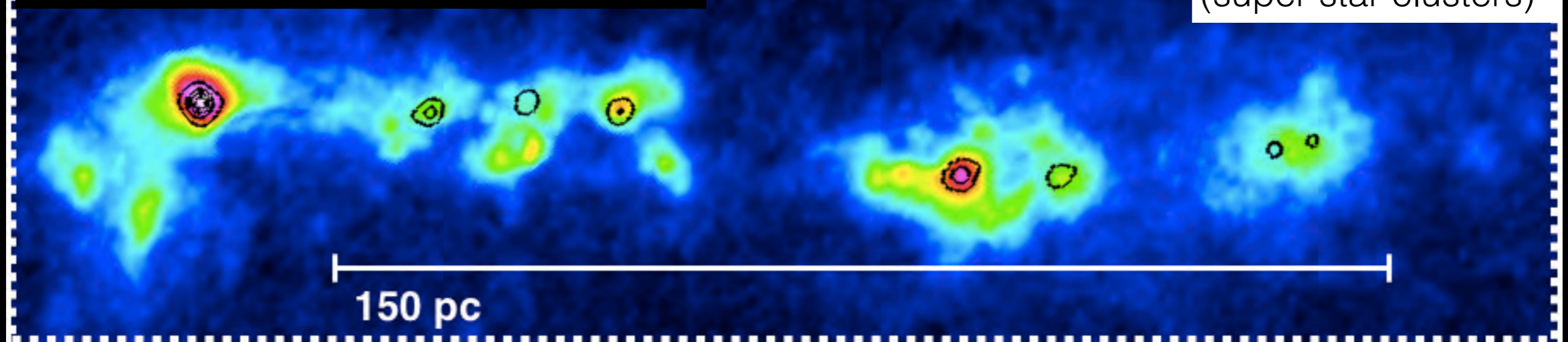
150 pc



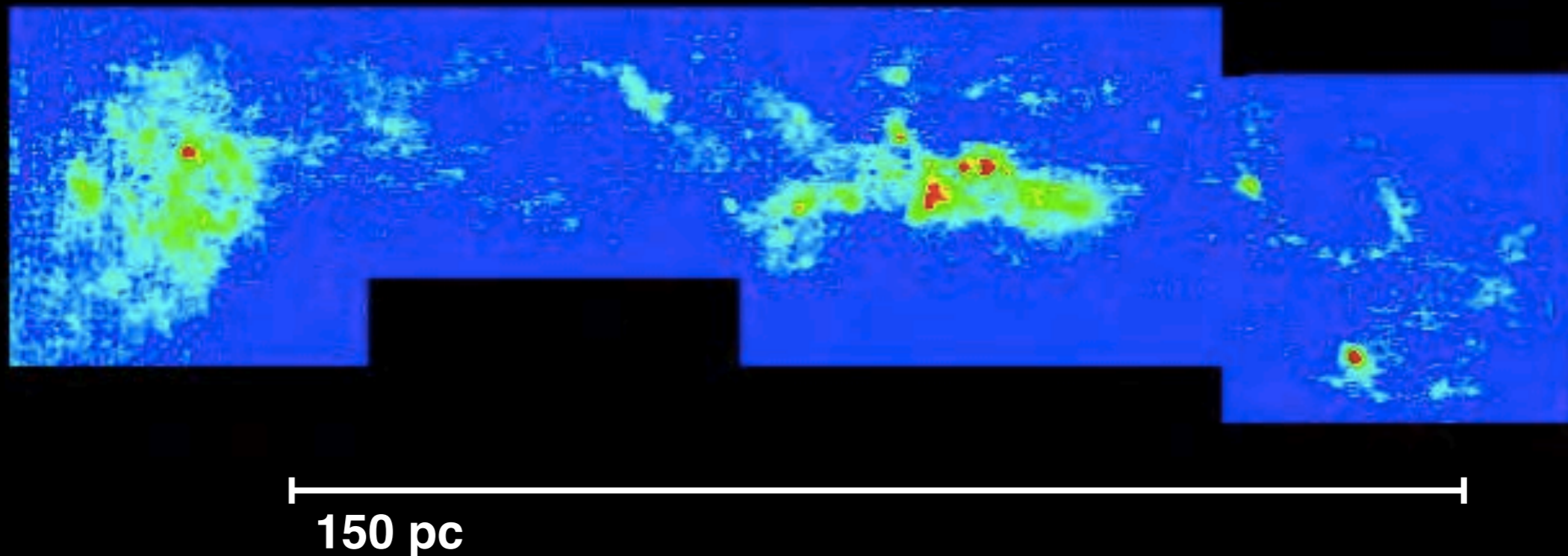
NGC253:

An order of magnitude higher molecular mass

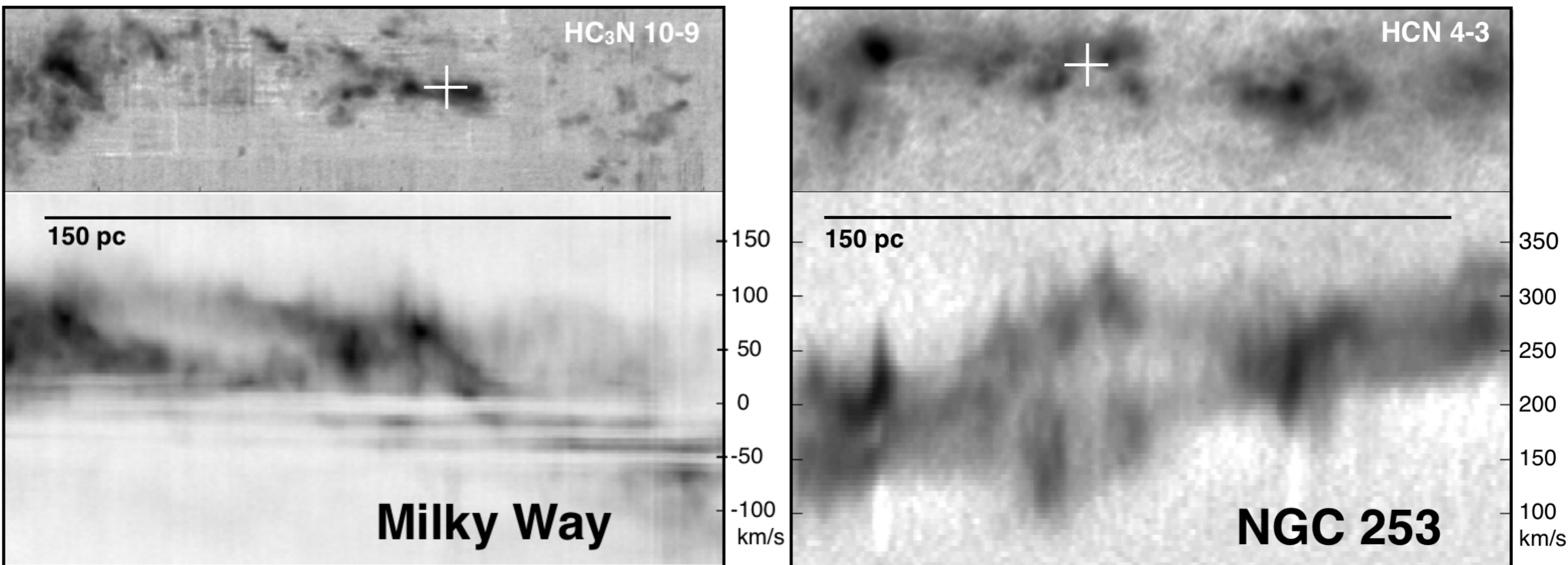
NGC 253 HCN 4-3 (ALMA)



Galactic Center HCN 4-3 (ASTE, K. Tanaka et al.)



With ALMA, can now compare the centers of these galaxies at identical resolutions; working on building up a suite of identical tracers



So far:

- Appears to have a nearly identical orbital stream structure
- Broader line widths

Comparing NGC 253 and the Galactic center

Begin to isolate the effects of an active starburst (minus an AGN) on the gas reservoir

Contrast with 'initial' conditions of just gas accretion, without a starburst or AGN