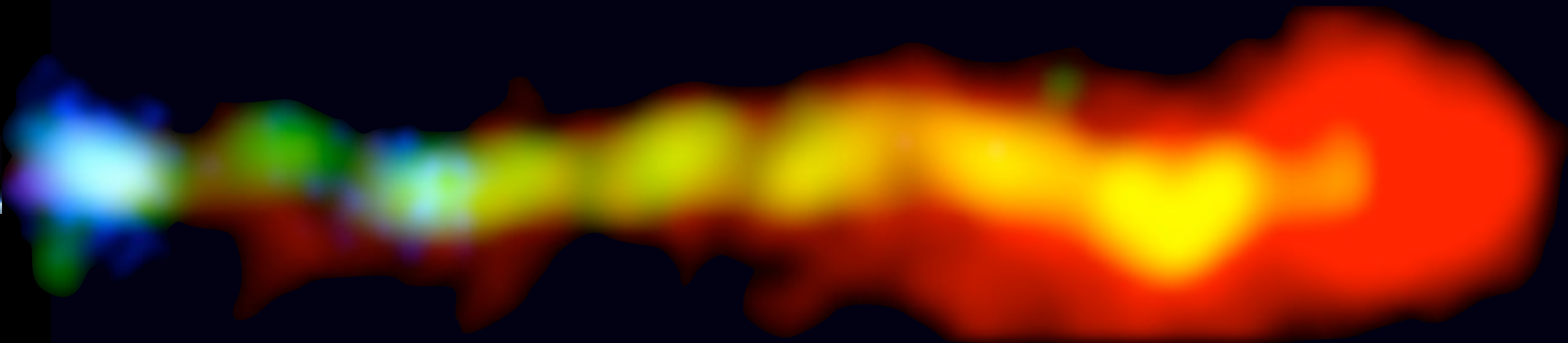
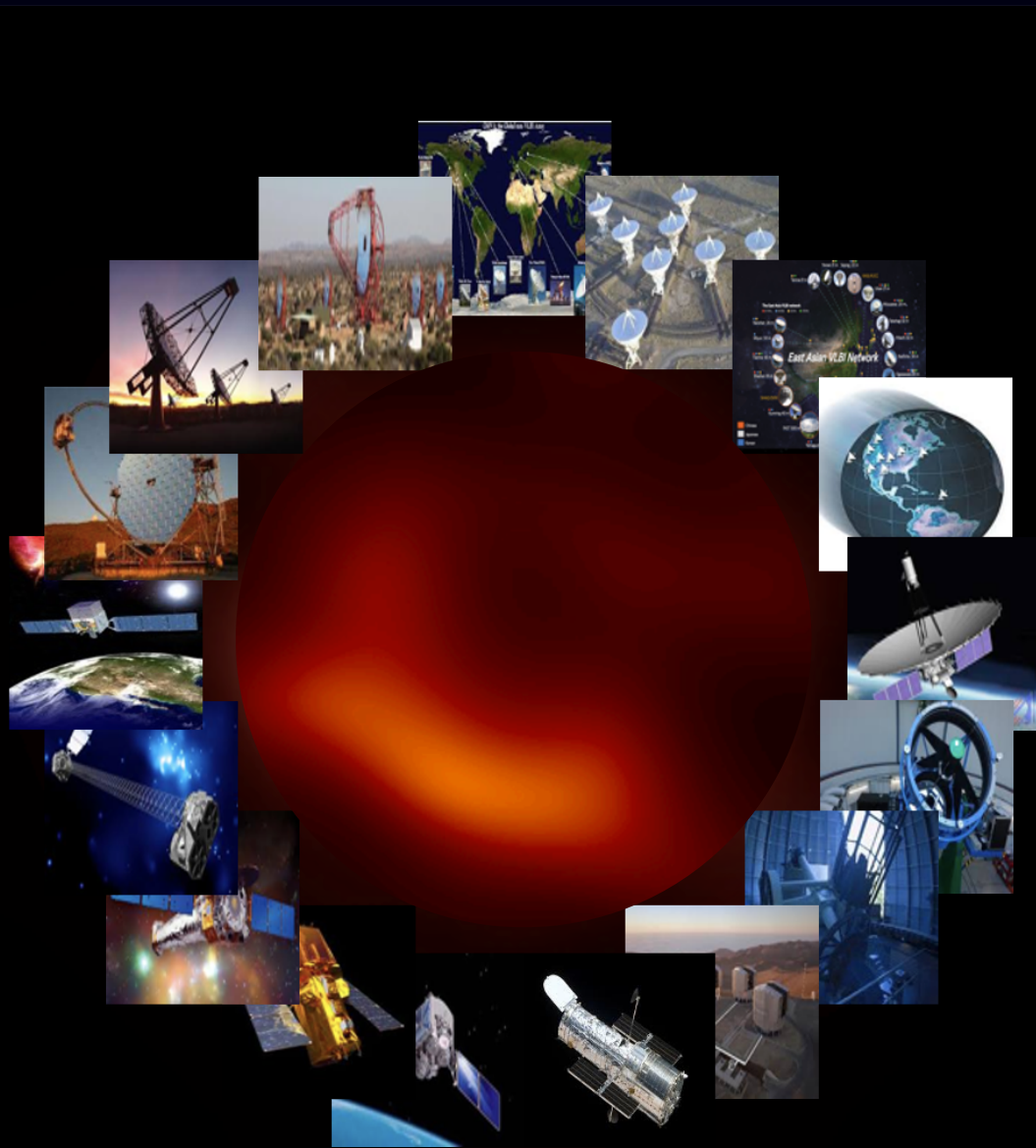


# EHT(+++) in the era of multi-messenger transients



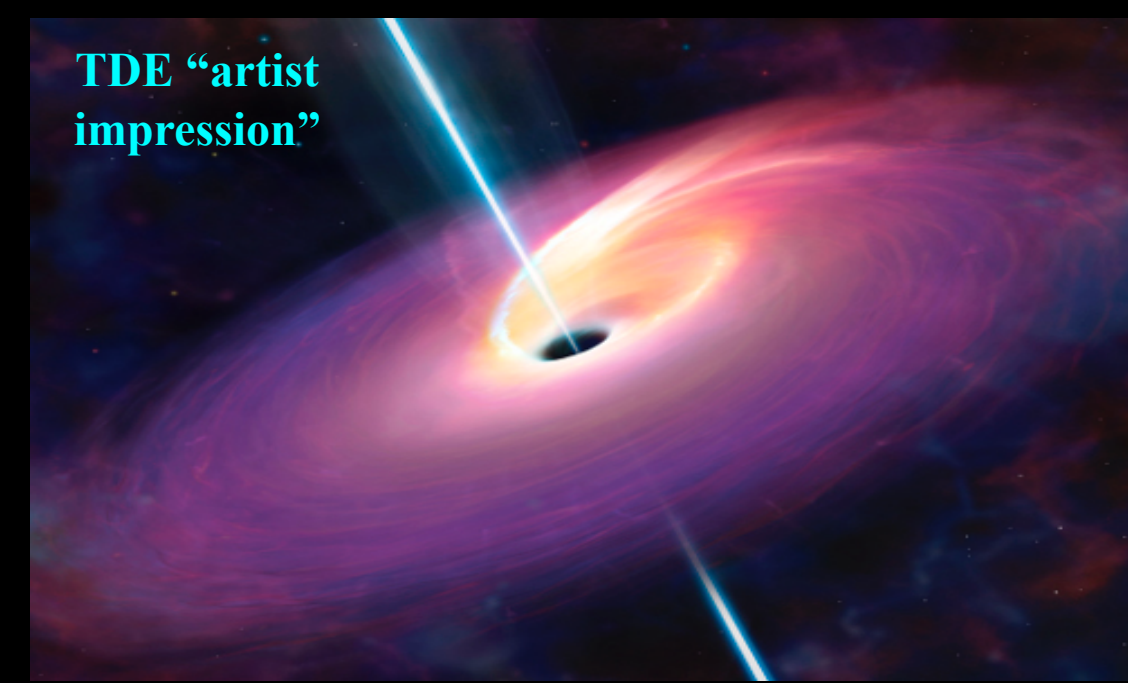
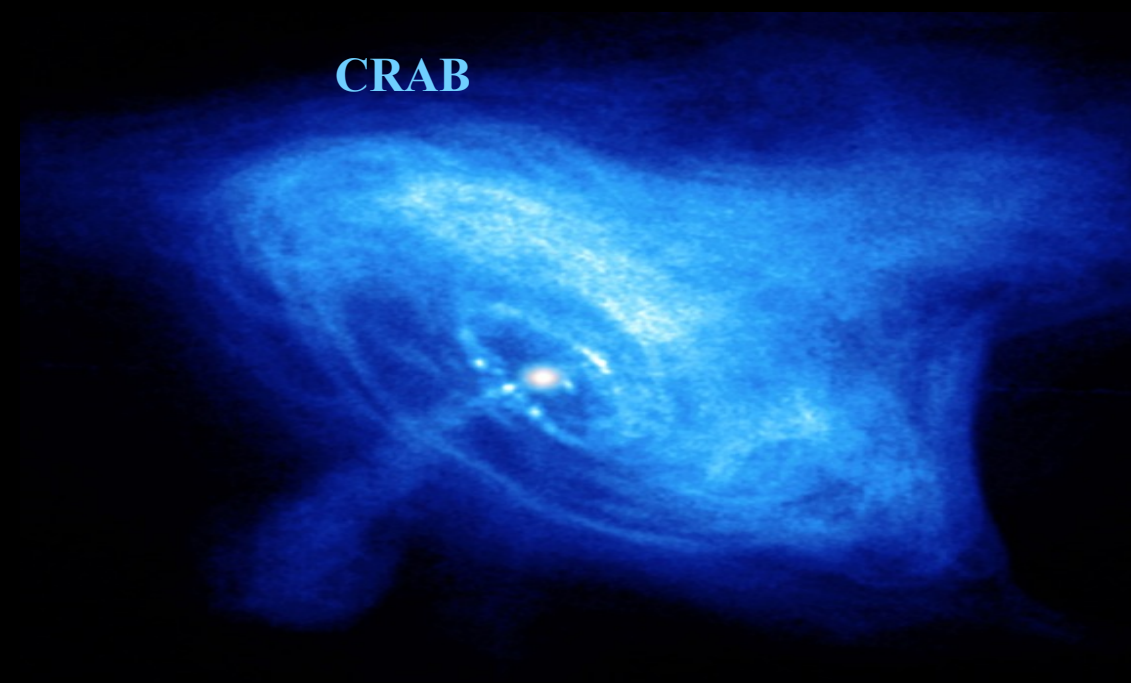
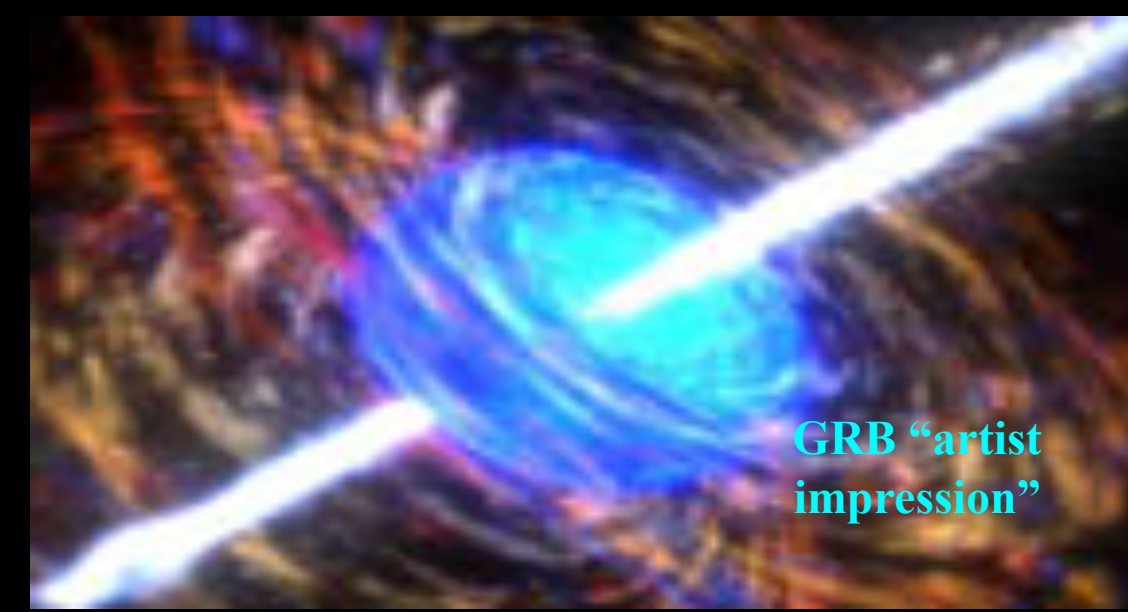
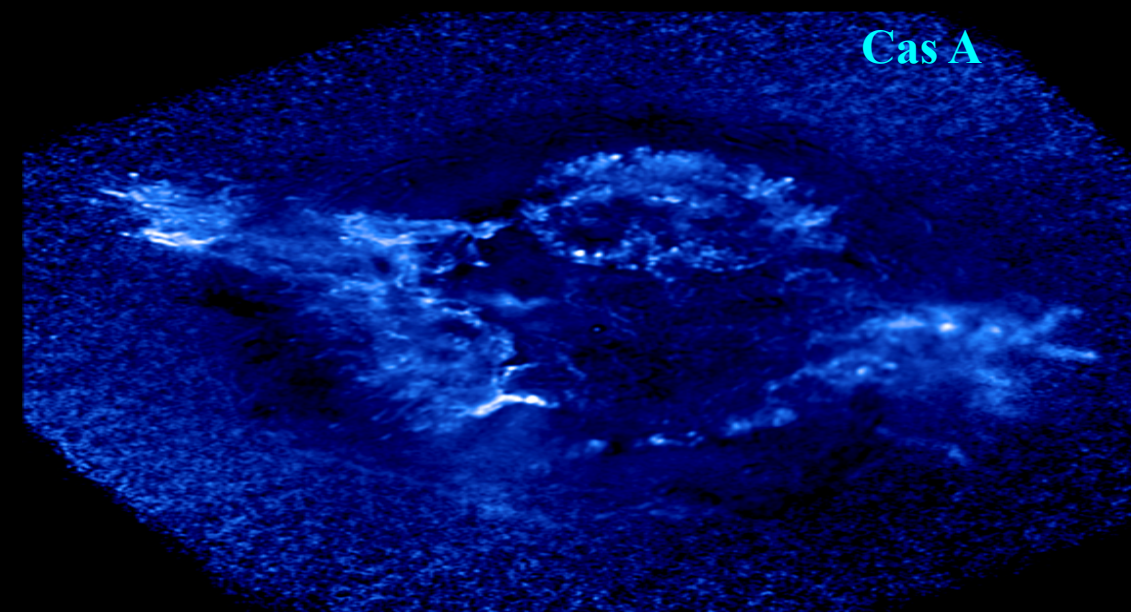
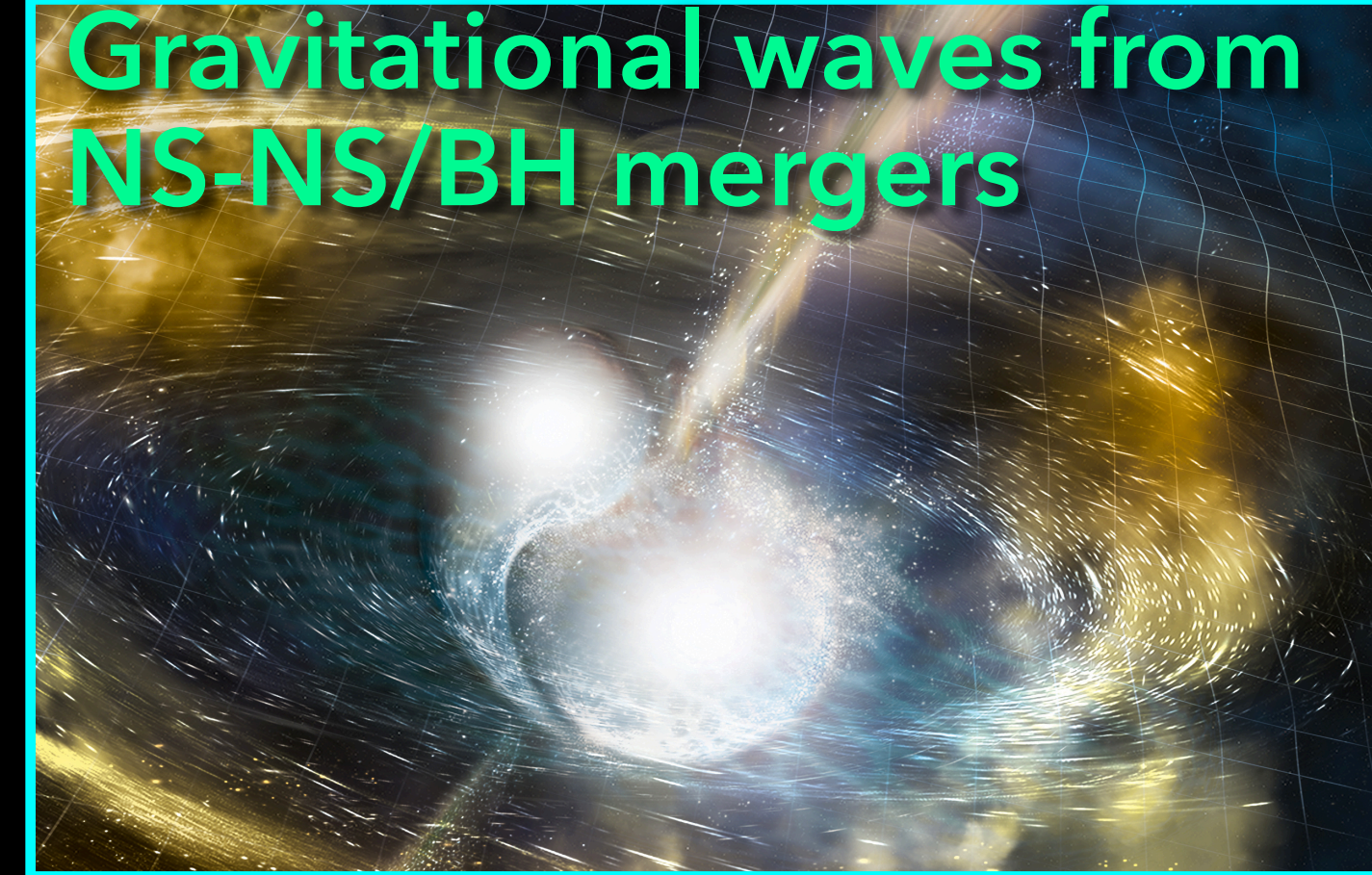
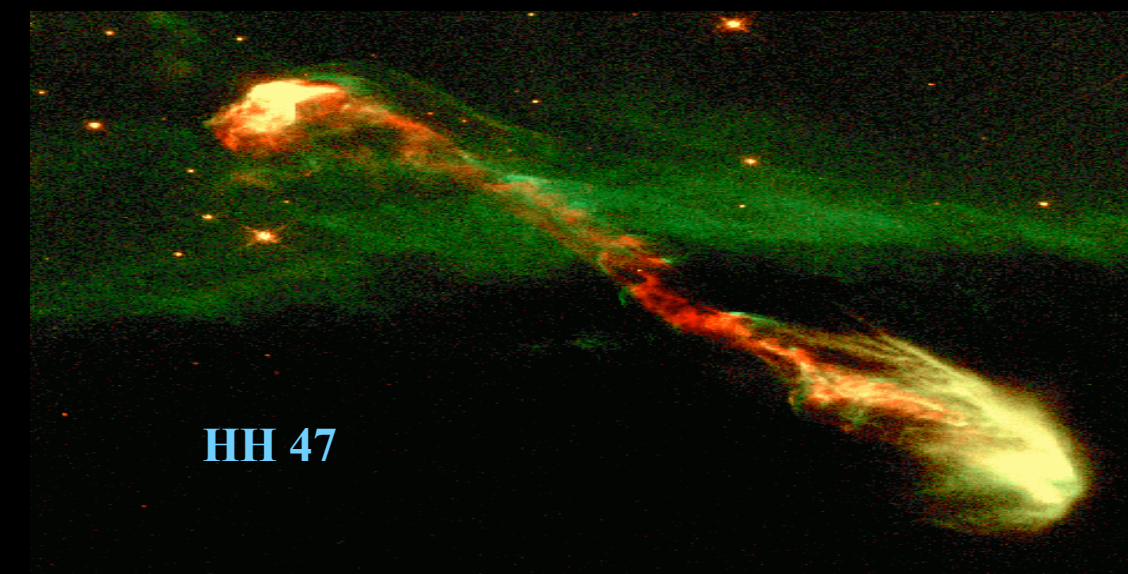
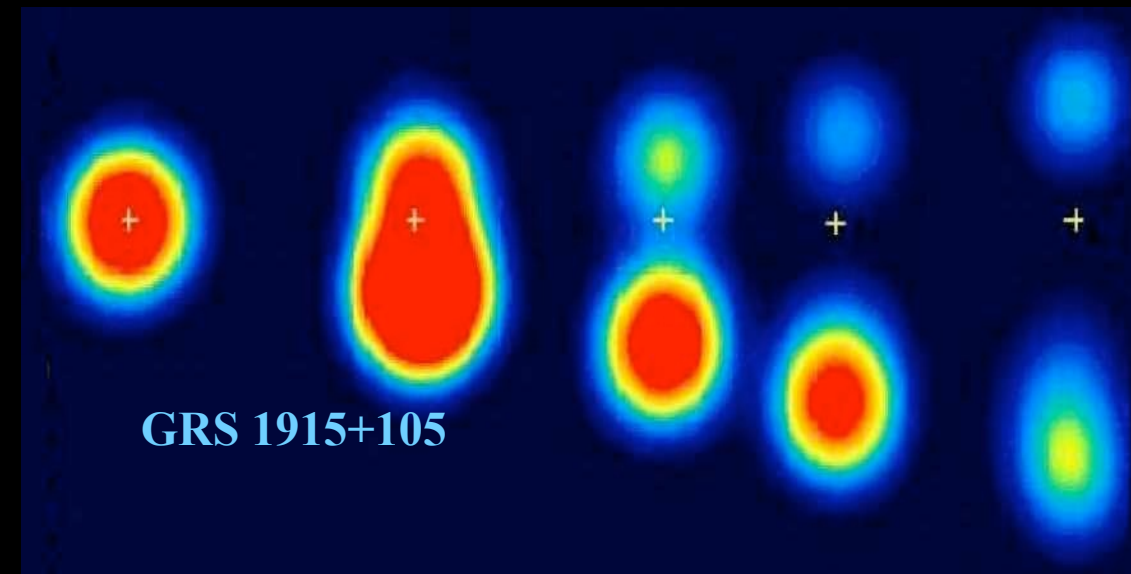
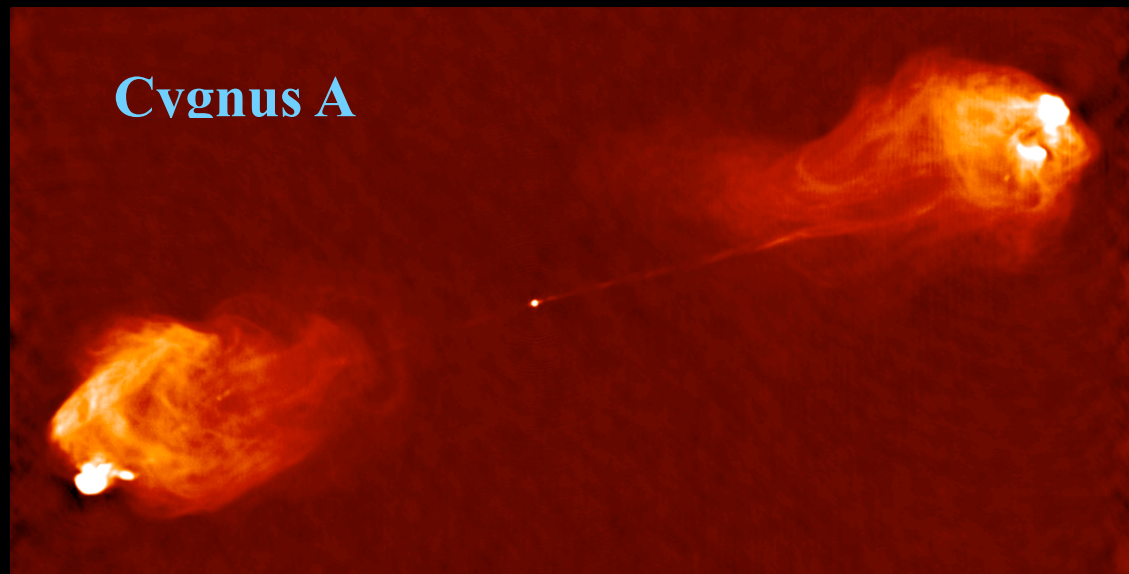
3C273 (Jester++2006):

Blue: X-rays (Chandra), Green: Optical (HST), Yellow: Optical & Peak Radio, Red: Radio (VLA)

**Sera Markoff (API/GRAPPA, University of Amsterdam)**

Co-coordinator: EHT Multiwavelength Science WG & ngEHT Transients Science WG + Member CTAC  
+ several current/former members of the 'jetsetters' group @ U Amsterdam (K. Chatterjee, D. v. Eijnatten, C. Hesp, M. Liska, M. Lucchini, W. Mulaudzi, G. Musoke, R. Plotkin, L. Sosapanta Salas, D.-S. Yoon)  
+ J. Davelaar, S. Phillipov, B. Ripperda, S. Tchekhovskoy, Z. Younsi

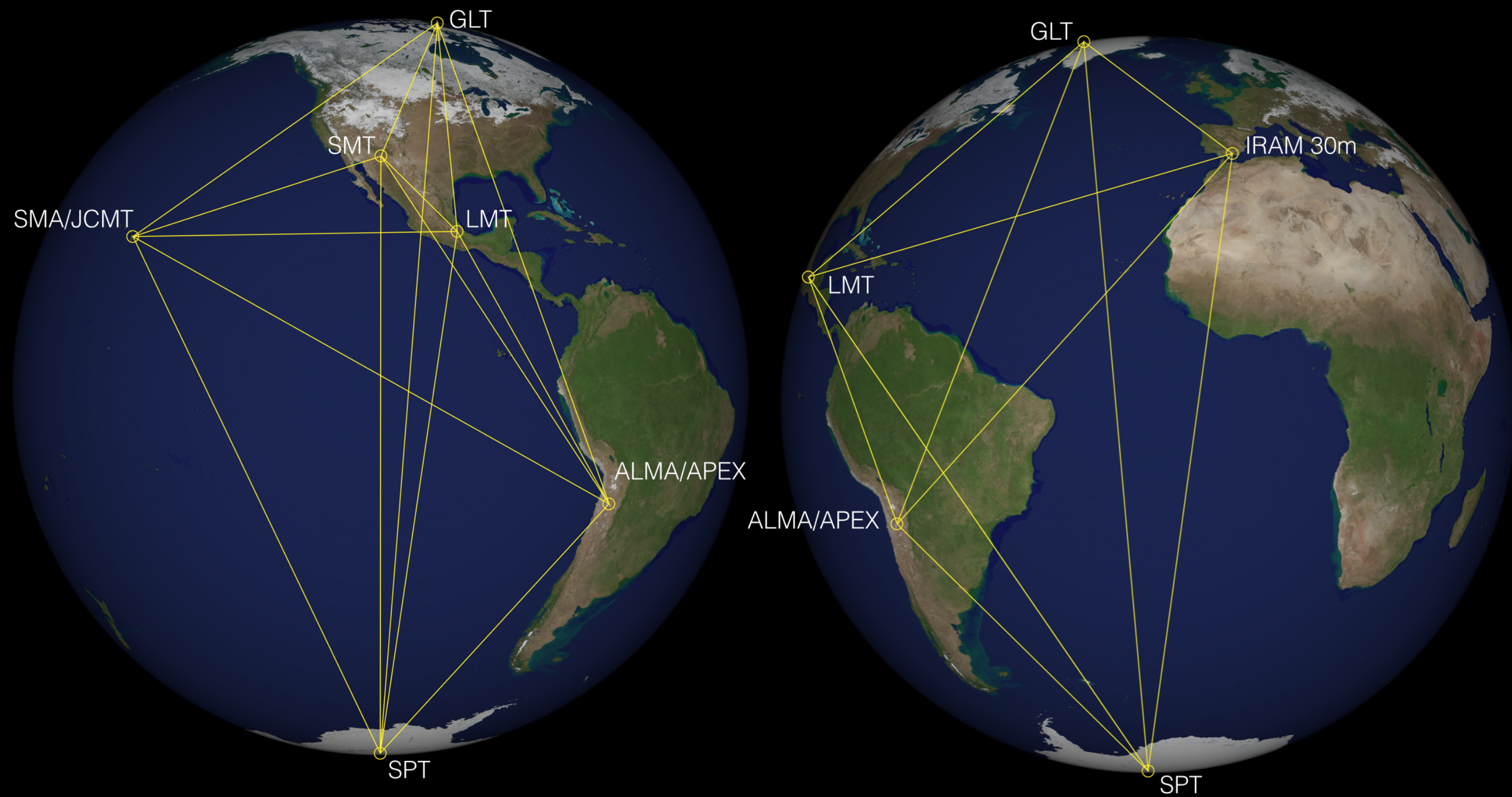
# For all high-energy classes, "core problem" is macroscopic $\Leftrightarrow$ microscopic coupling



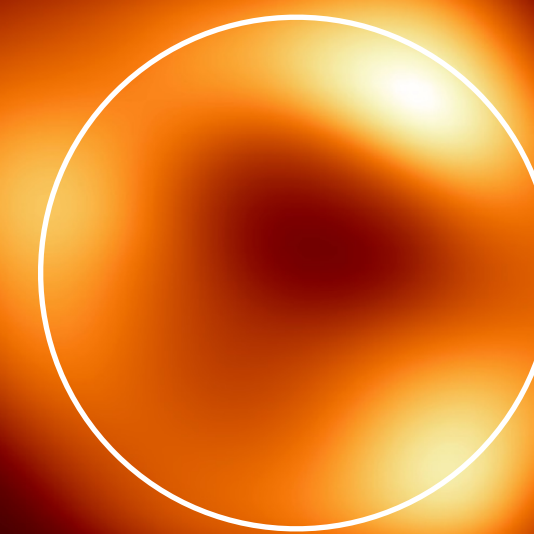
# How does the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) factor in??



Event Horizon Telescope



**M87\***  
ring  $\approx 42 \mu\text{as}$



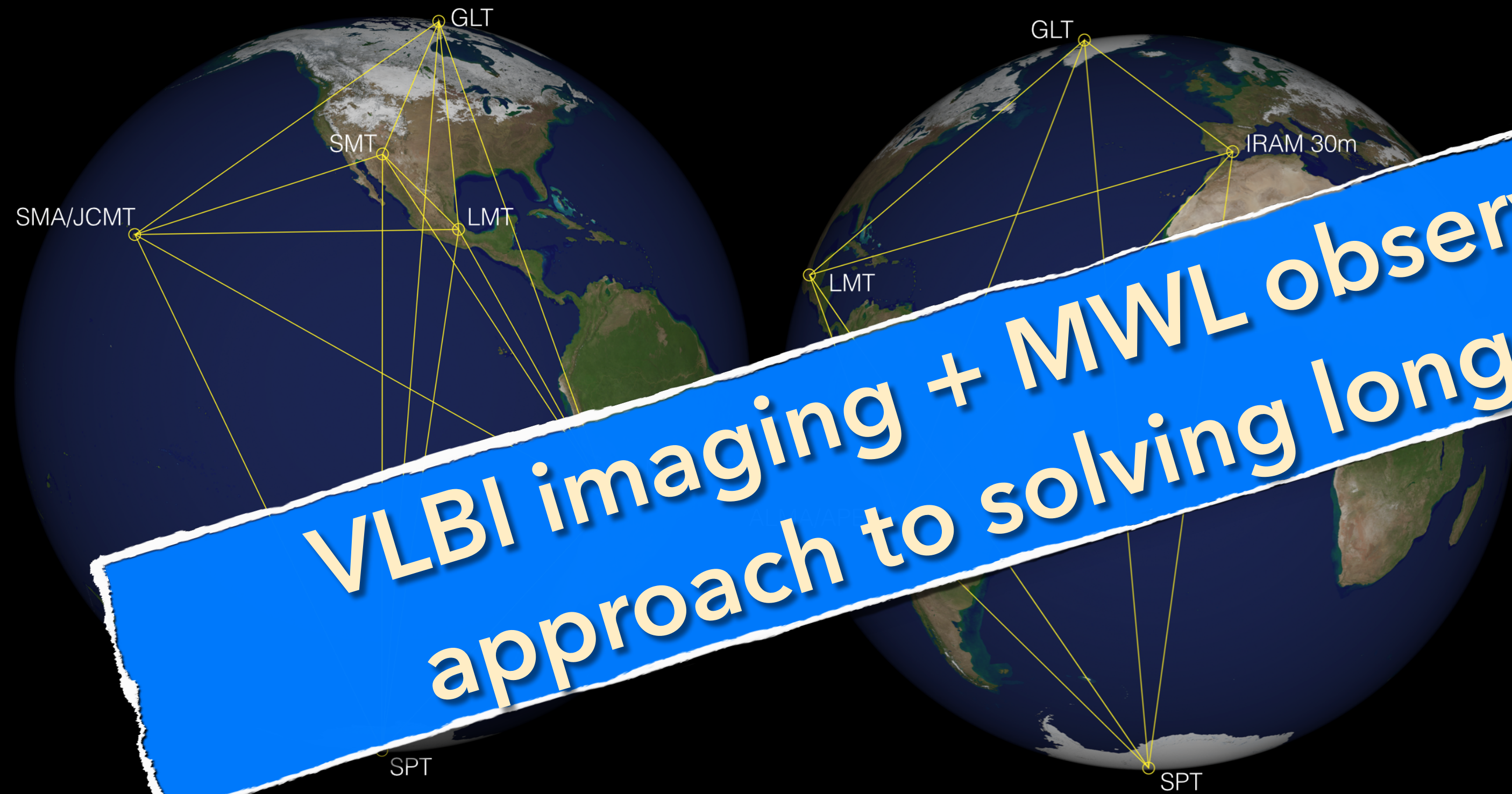
**Sgr A\***  
ring  $\approx 52 \mu\text{as}$



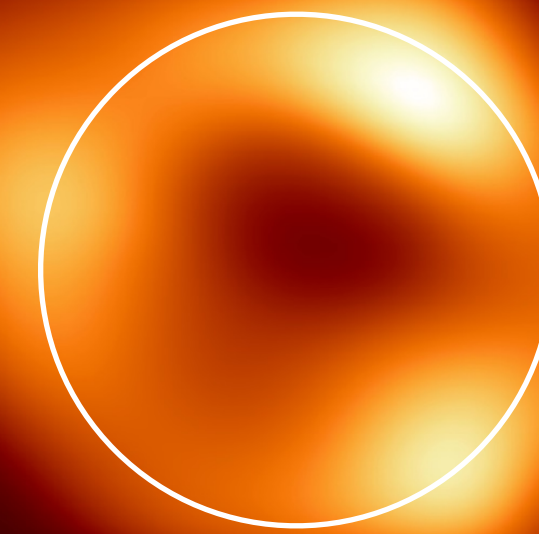
# How does the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) factor in??



Event Horizon Telescope



VLBI imaging + MWL observations offers a new approach to solving longstanding questions



Sgr A\*  
ring  $\approx 52 \mu\text{as}$

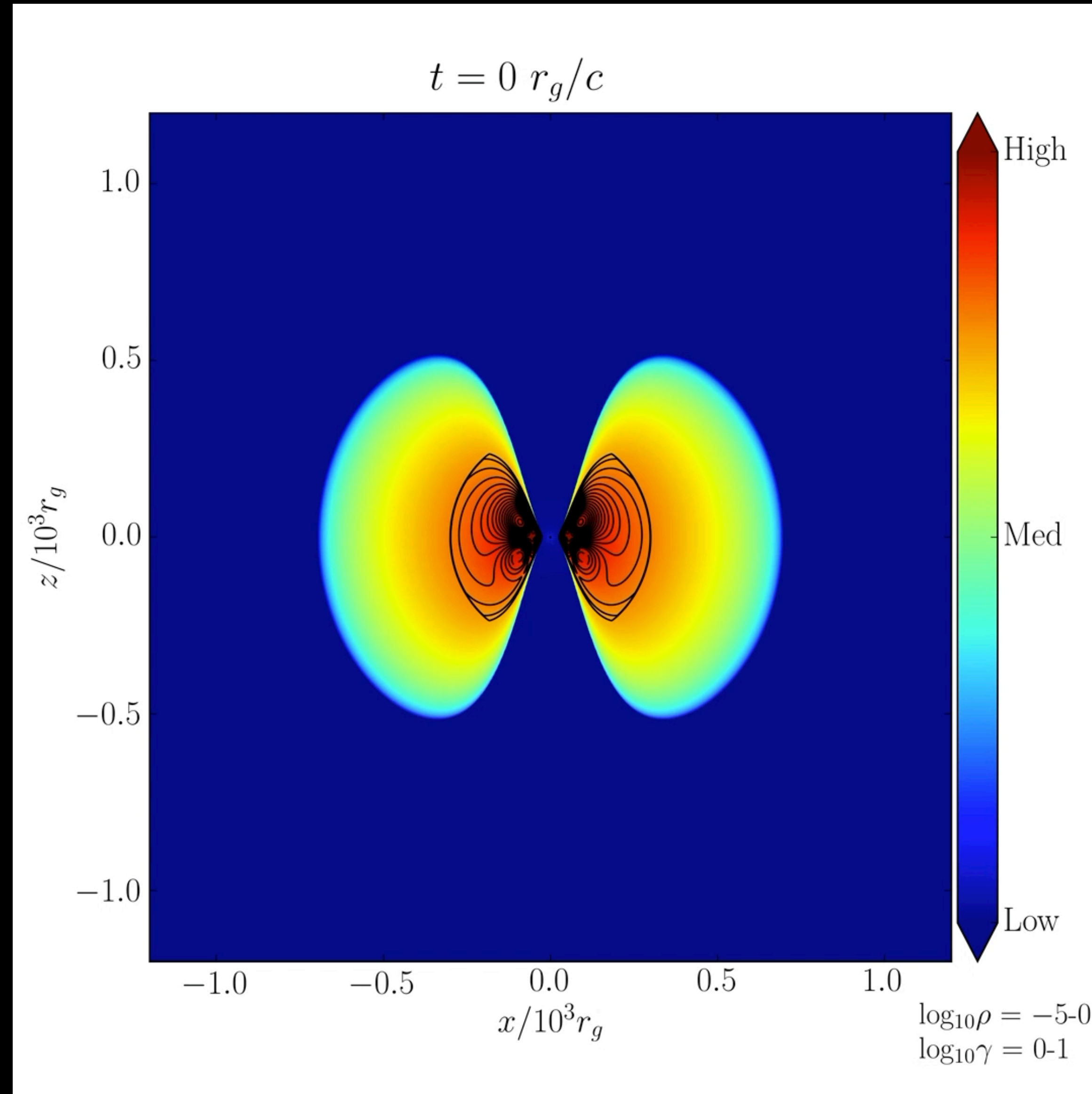


The Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) Collaboration is comprised of >300 members from >80 institutes...



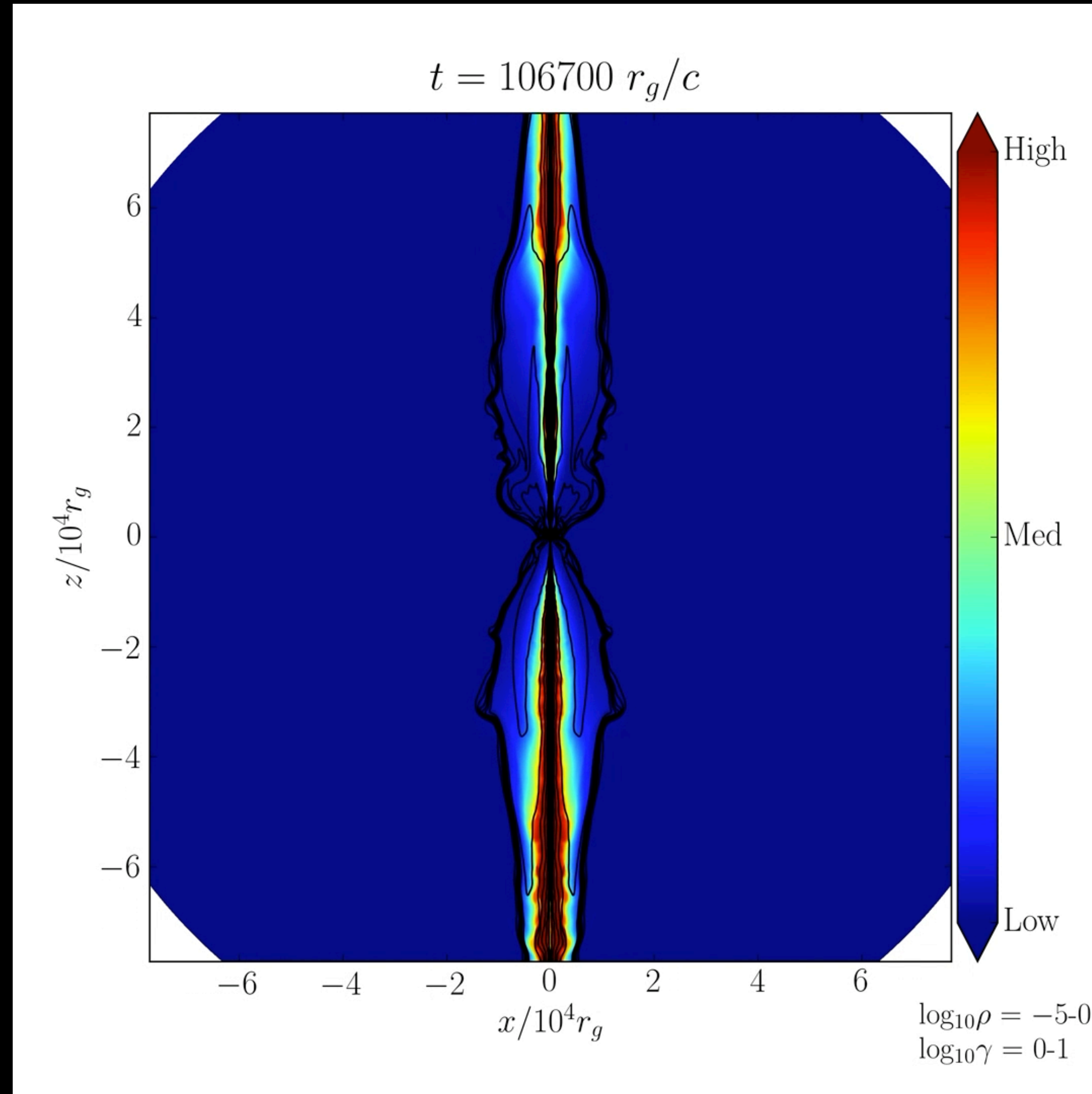
...across 19 time zones!

# GRMHD simulations + GR ray-tracing $\Rightarrow$ synthetic EHT images



(2D  $6000 \times 8000$  resolution, Chatterjee, Li, Tchekhovskoy & SM 2019, using H-AMR; Li, Chatterjee, Tchekhovskoy & 2019)

# GRMHD simulations + GR ray-tracing $\Rightarrow$ synthetic EHT images

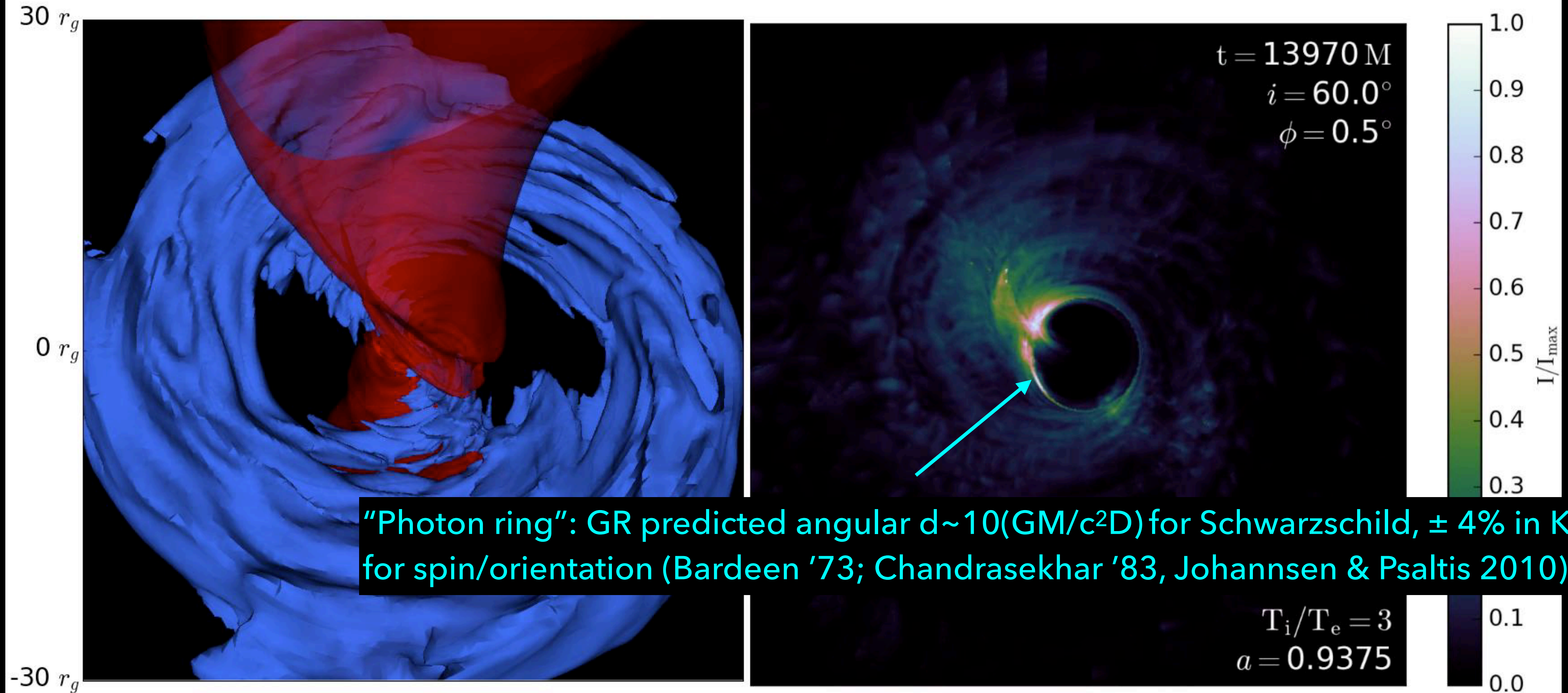


(2D  $6000 \times 800 \times 1$  resolution, Chatterjee, Li, Tchekhovskoy & SMC 2019, using H-AMR; Li, Chatterjee, Tchekhovskoy & 2019)

# GRMHD simulations + GR ray-tracing $\Rightarrow$ synthetic EHT images

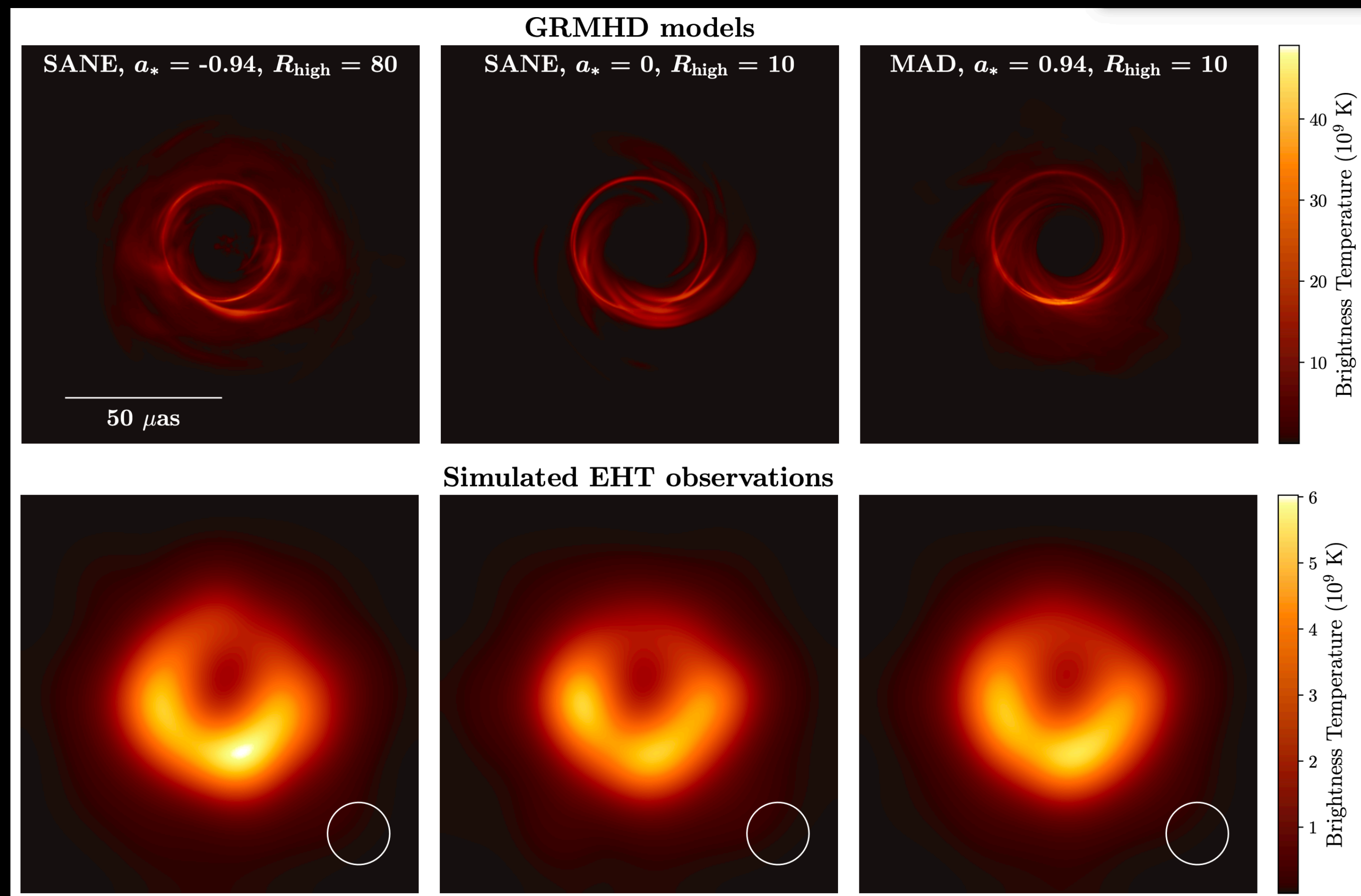
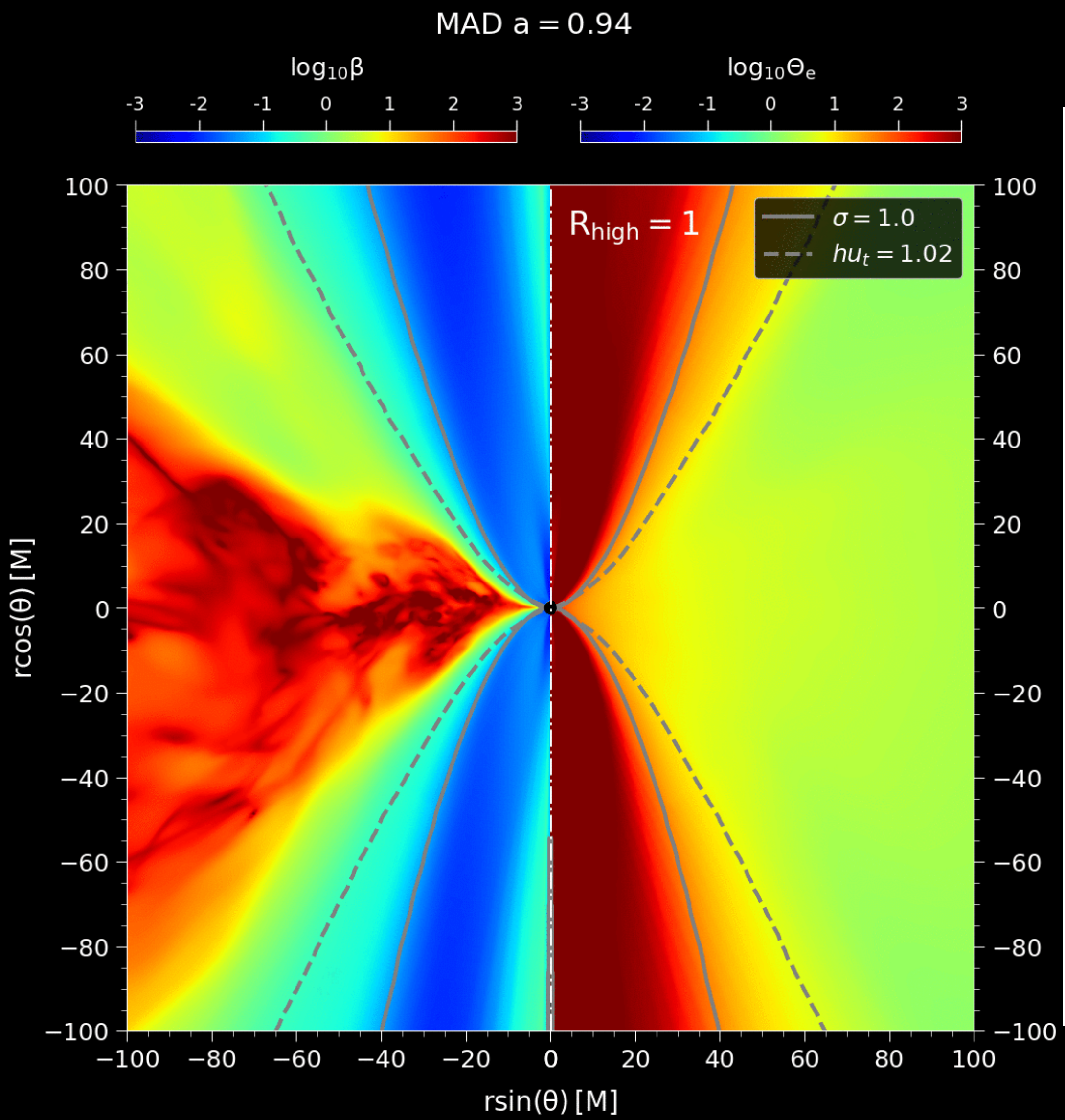
disk: blue ( $\rho/\rho_{max} = 0.7$ ), jet: red ( $rB^2/\rho = 10$ )

disk emission

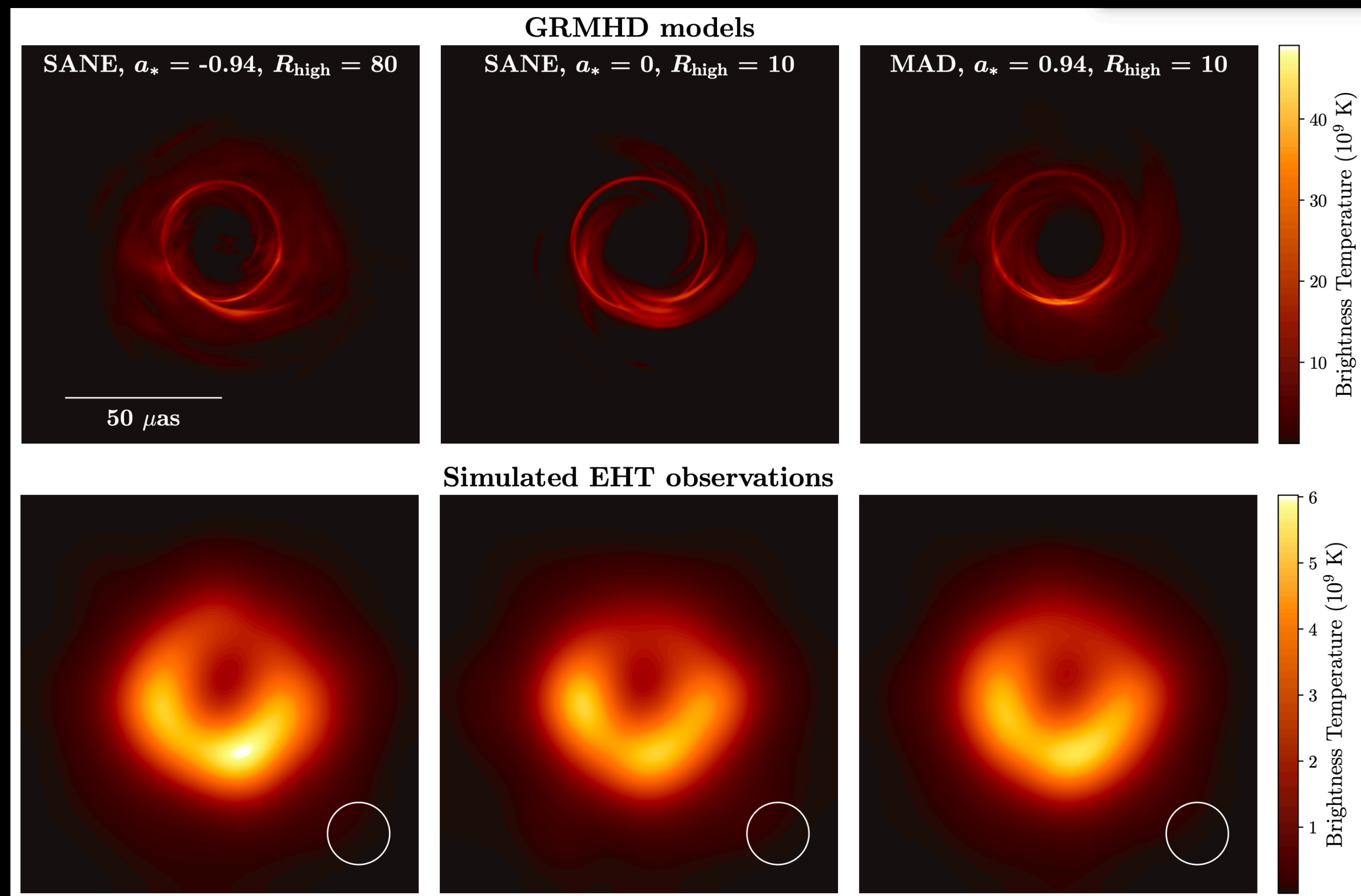
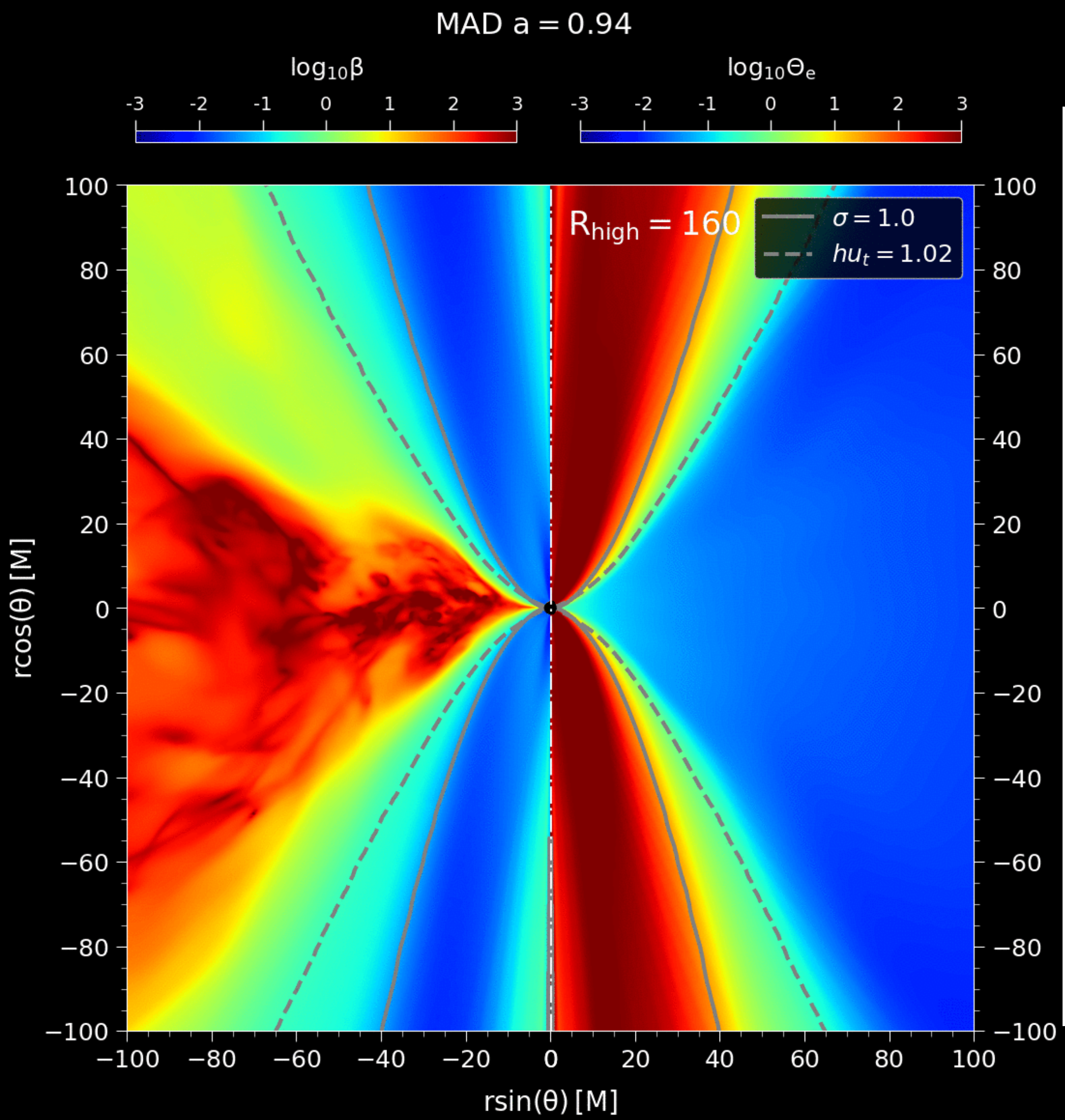




# Degeneracy introduced by models for electron microphysics



# Degeneracy introduced by models for electron microphysics

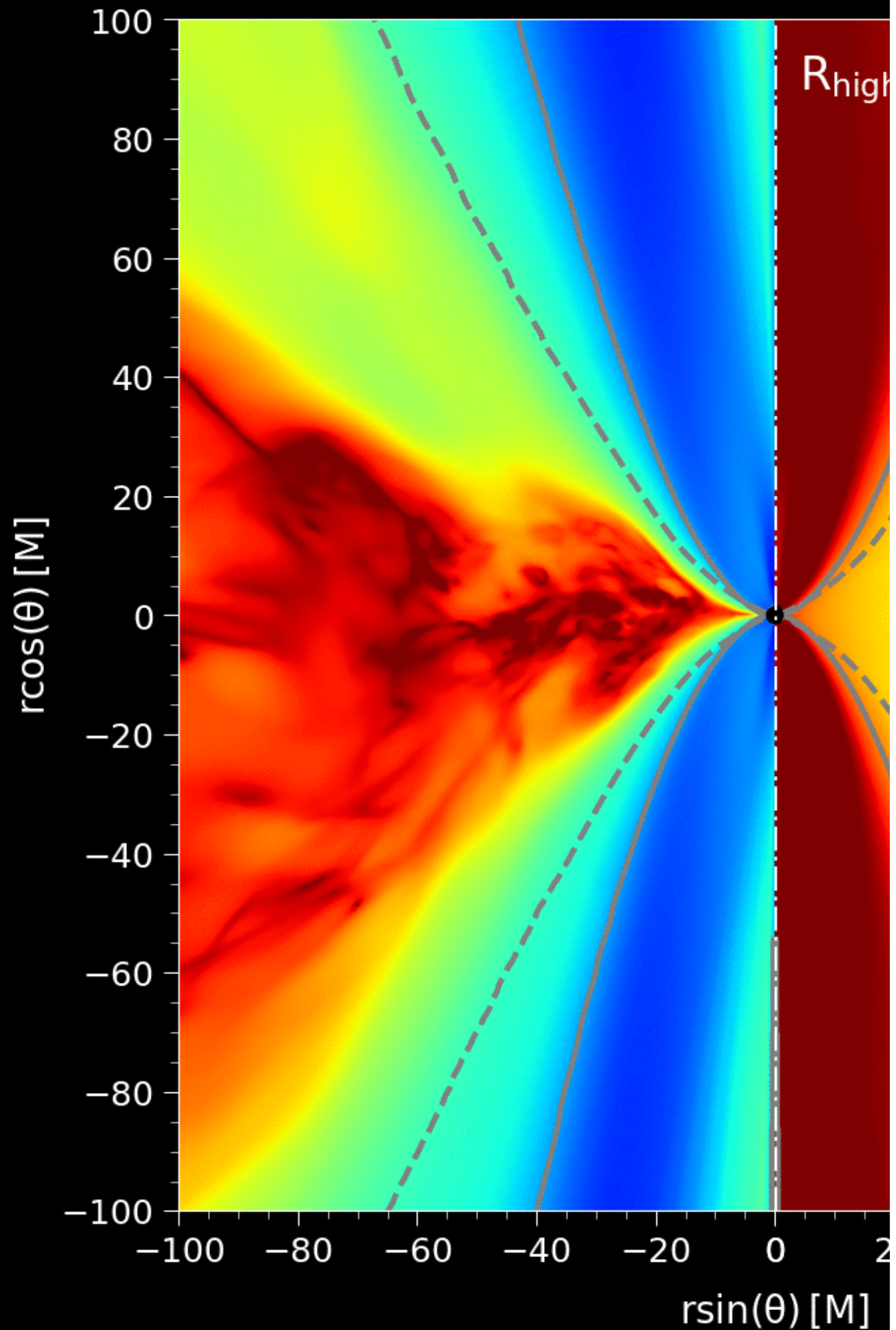
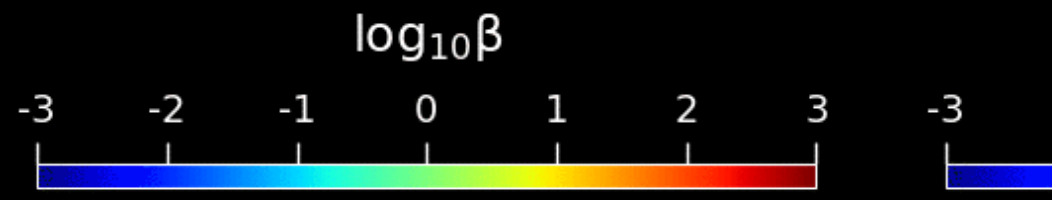


(Mizuno, Fromm, Younsi++21)

EHT Collaboration 2019, Papers V-VI

# Degeneracy in

MAD  $a_* = 0.94$



(Mizuno, Fromm, Younsi++21)

## (Paper V; EHT Collaboration 2019)

Table 2. Rejection Table

flux <sup>1</sup>	$a_*$ <sup>2</sup>	$R_{\text{high}}$ <sup>3</sup>	AIS <sup>4</sup>	$\epsilon$ <sup>5</sup>	$L_X$ <sup>6</sup>	$P_{\text{jet}}$ <sup>7</sup>		
SANE	-0.94	1	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
SANE	-0.94	10	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
SANE	-0.94	20	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
SANE	-0.94	40	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
SANE	-0.94	80	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
SANE	-0.94	160	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
SANE	-0.5	1	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	-0.5	10	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	-0.5	20	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	-0.5	40	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	-0.5	80	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	-0.5	160	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	0	1	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	0	10	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	0	20	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	0	40	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	0	80	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	0	160	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	+0.5	1	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	+0.5	10	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	+0.5	20	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	+0.5	40	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	+0.5	80	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	+0.5	160	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	+0.94	1	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	+0.94	10	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	+0.94	20	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	+0.94	40	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	+0.94	80	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
SANE	+0.94	160	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	-0.94	1	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
MAD	-0.94	10	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
MAD	-0.94	20	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
MAD	-0.94	40	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
MAD	-0.94	80	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
MAD	-0.94	160	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
MAD	-0.5	1	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	-0.5	10	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	-0.5	20	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

Table 2 (continued)

flux <sup>1</sup>	$a_*$ <sup>2</sup>	$R_{\text{high}}$ <sup>3</sup>	AIS <sup>4</sup>	$\epsilon$ <sup>5</sup>	$L_X$ <sup>6</sup>	$P_{\text{jet}}$ <sup>7</sup>		
MAD	-0.5	40	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	-0.5	80	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	-0.5	160	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	0	1	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	0	10	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	0	20	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	0	40	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	0	80	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	0	160	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	+0.5	1	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	+0.5	10	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	+0.5	20	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	+0.5	40	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	+0.5	80	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	+0.5	160	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	+0.94	1	Pass	Fail	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail
MAD	+0.94	10	Pass	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
MAD	+0.94	20	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	+0.94	40	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	+0.94	80	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	+0.94	160	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

<sup>1</sup> flux: net magnetic flux on the black hole (MAD, SANE).

<sup>2</sup>  $a_*$ : dimensionless black hole spin.

<sup>3</sup>  $R_{\text{high}}$ : electron temperature parameter, see equation (8).

<sup>4</sup> Average Image Scoring (THEMIS-AIS), models are rejected if  $p \leq 0.01$ , see Section 4 and Table 1.

<sup>5</sup>  $\epsilon$ : radiative efficiency, models are rejected if  $\epsilon$  is larger than the corresponding thin disk efficiency, see Section 6.1.

<sup>6</sup>  $L_X$ : X-ray luminosity; models are rejected if  $\langle L_X \rangle 10^{-2\sigma} > 4.4 \times 10^{40} \text{ erg sec}^{-1}$ . See Section 6.2.

<sup>7</sup>  $P_{\text{jet}}$ : jet power, models are rejected if  $P_{\text{jet}} \leq 10^{42} \text{ erg sec}^{-1}$ , see Section 6.3.

### 7. DISCUSSION

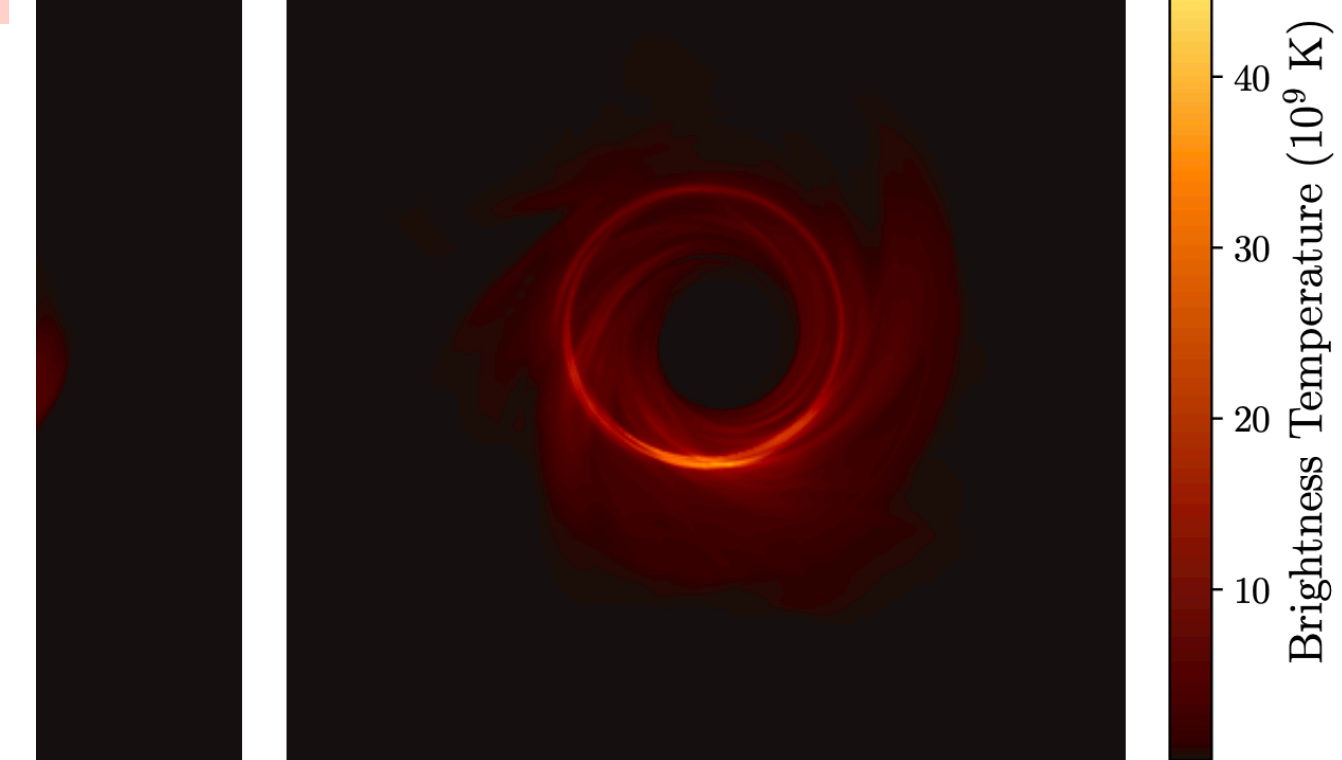
We have interpreted the EHT2017 data using a limited library of models with attendant limitations. Many of the limitations stem from the GRMHD model, which treats the plasma as an ideal fluid governed by equations that encode conservation laws for particle number, momentum, and energy. The eDF, in particular, is de-

# microphysics

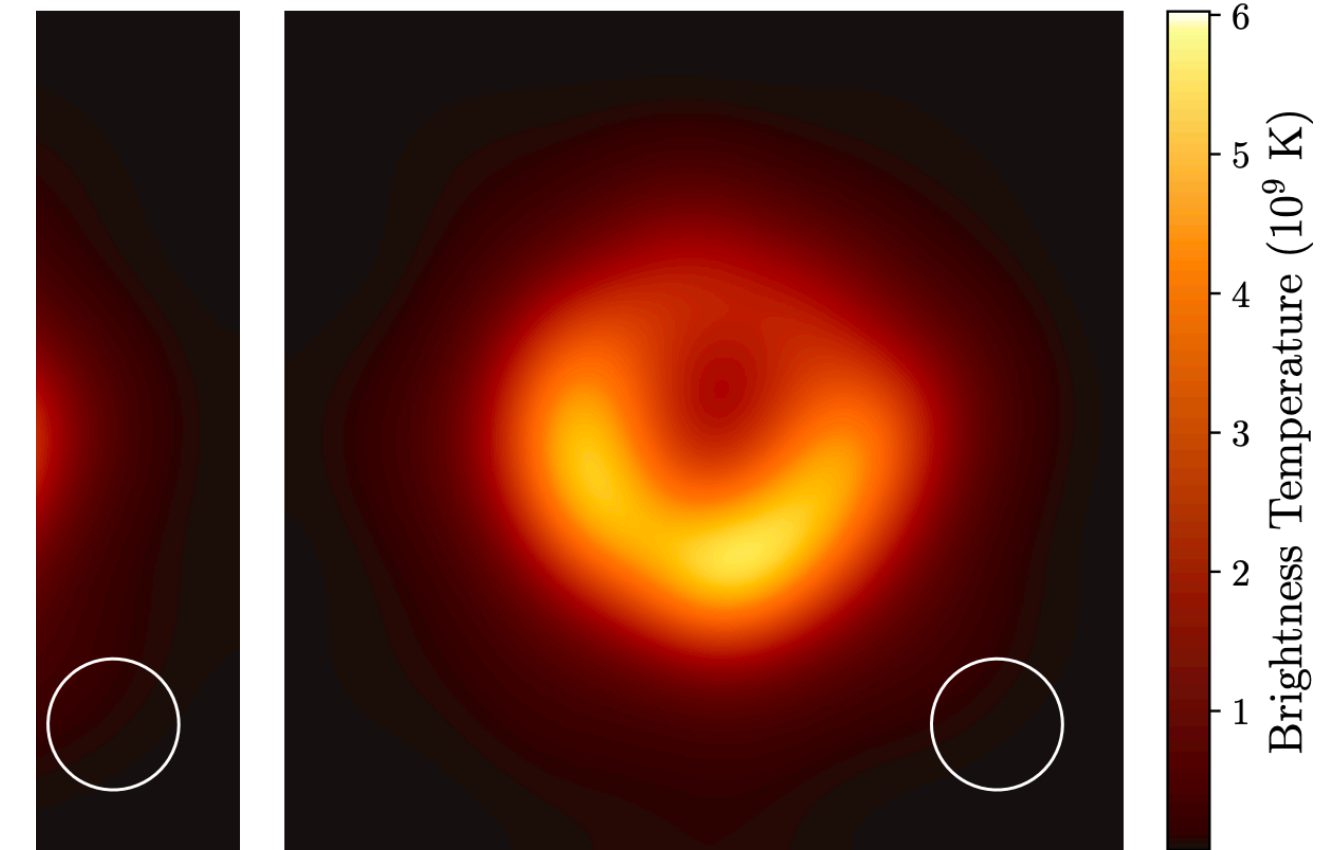
S

= 10

MAD,  $a_* = 0.94$ ,  $R_{\text{high}} = 10$



variations

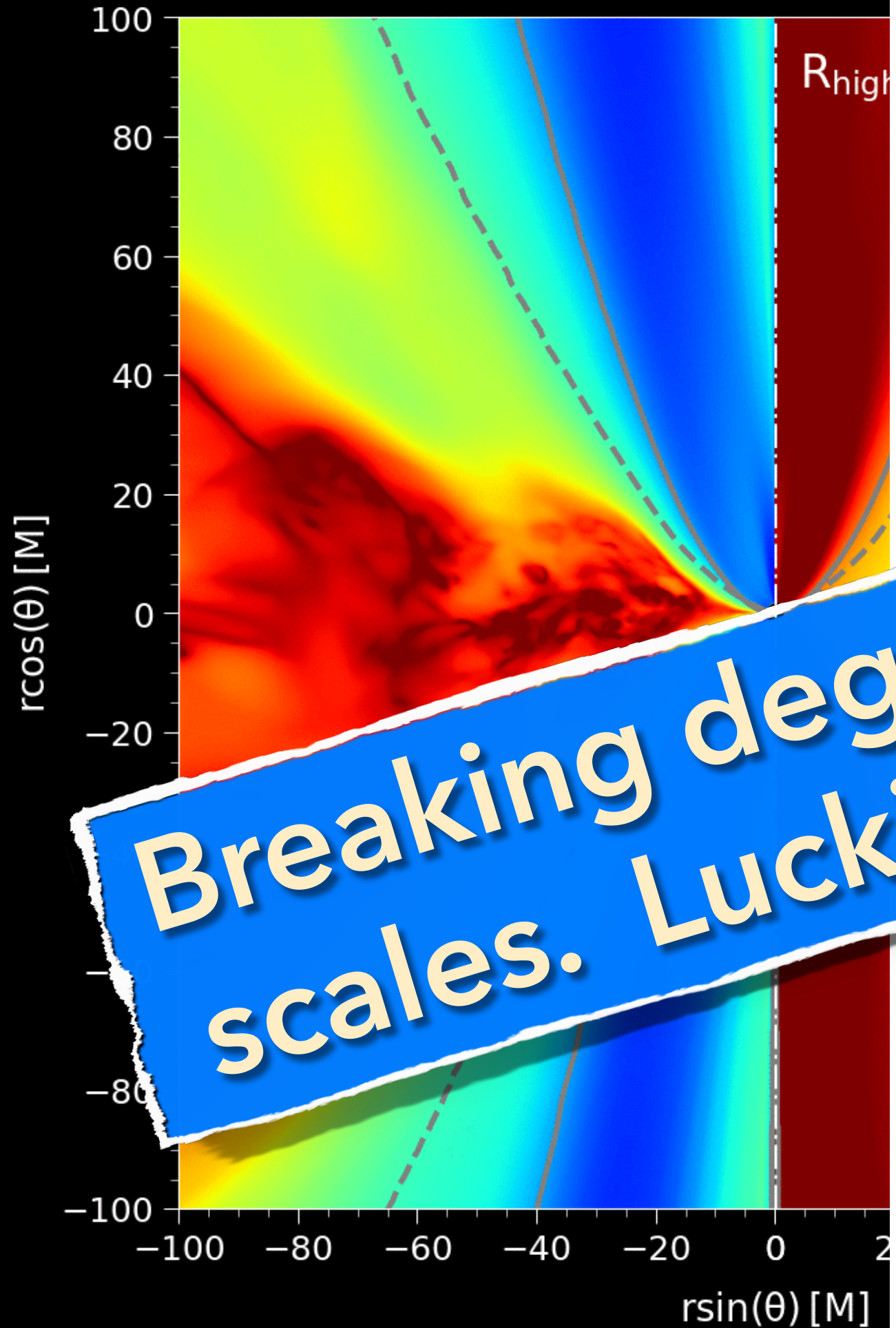


19, Papers V-VI

# Degeneracy in

MAD  $a = 0.94$

$\log_{10}\beta$



(Mizuno, Fromm, Younsi++21)

(Paper V; EHT Collaboration 2019)

Table 2. Rejection Table

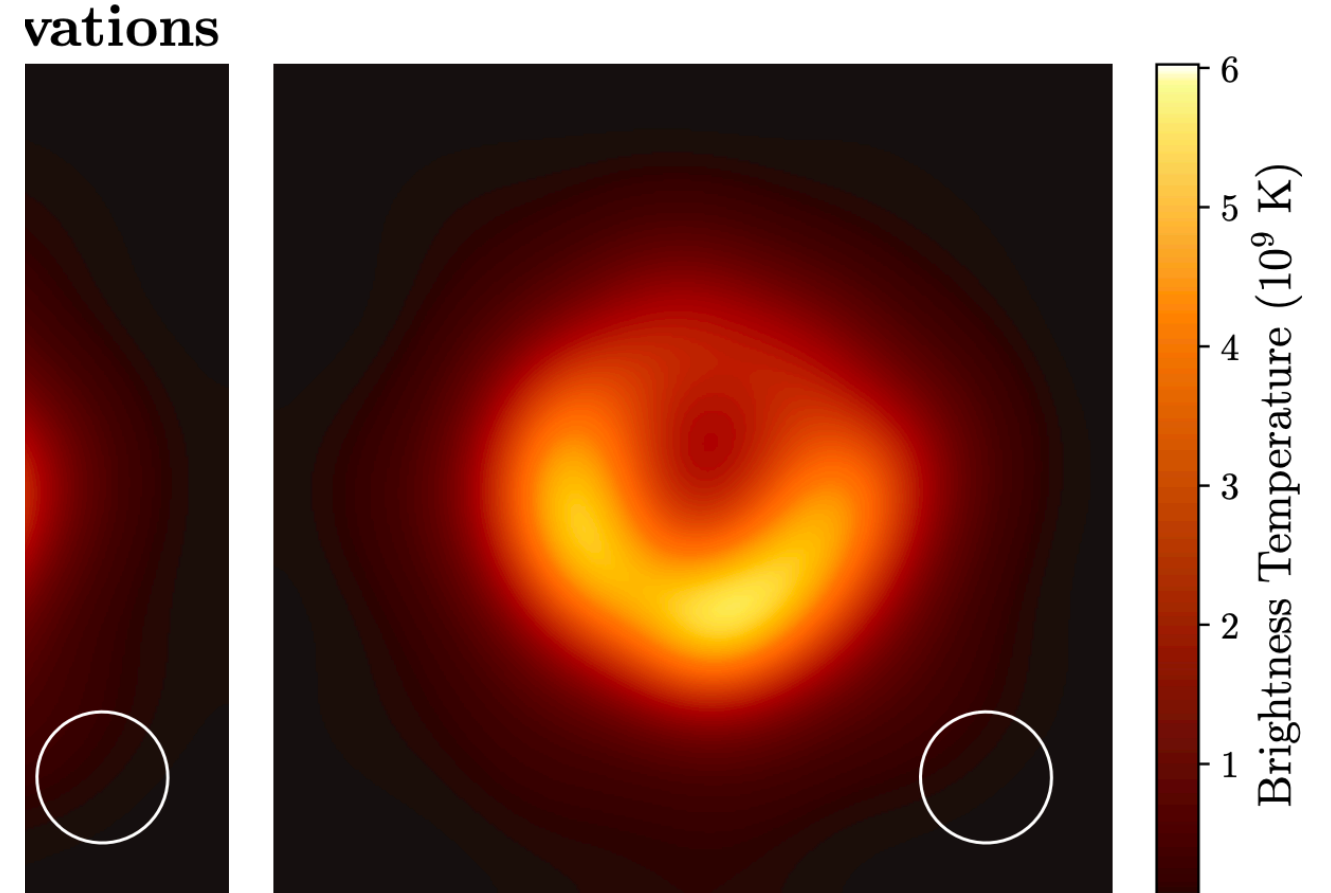
flux <sup>1</sup>	$a_*$ <sup>2</sup>	$R_{\text{high}}^3$	AIS <sup>4</sup>	$\epsilon^5$	$L_X^6$	$P_{\text{jet}}^7$		
SANE	-0.94	1	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
SANE	-0.94	10	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
SANE	-0.94	20	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
SANE	-0.94	40	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
SANE	-0.94	80	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
SANE	-0.94	160	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
SANE	-0.5	1	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	-0.5	10	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	-0.5	20	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	-0.5	40	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	-0.5	80	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	-0.5	160	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	0	1	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	0	10	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	0	20	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	0	40	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	0	80	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	0	160	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	+0.94	1	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	+0.94	10	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	+0.94	20	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	+0.94	40	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
SANE	+0.94	80	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
SANE	+0.94	160	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	-0.94	1	Fail	Fail	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
MAD	-0.94	10	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
MAD	-0.94	20	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
MAD	-0.94	40	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
MAD	-0.94	80	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
MAD	-0.94	160	Fail	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail
MAD	-0.5	1	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	-0.5	10	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	-0.5	20	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

Table 2 (continued)

flux <sup>1</sup>	$a_*$ <sup>2</sup>	$R_{\text{high}}^3$	AIS <sup>4</sup>	$\epsilon^5$	$L_X^6$	$P_{\text{jet}}^7$		
MAD	-0.5	40	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	-0.5	80	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	-0.5	160	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	0	1	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	0	10	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	0	20	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	0	40	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	0	80	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	0	160	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	+0.5	1	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	+0.5	10	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	+0.5	20	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	+0.5	40	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	+0.5	80	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	+0.5	160	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	0	1	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	0	10	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	0	20	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	0	40	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	0	80	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	0	160	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	+0.94	1	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	+0.94	10	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	+0.94	20	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	+0.94	40	Pass	Pass	Pass	Fail	Fail	Fail
MAD	+0.94	80	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
MAD	+0.94	160	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

Breaking degeneracy crucial to connecting to larger scales. Luckily we also have multiwavelength data!

# microphysics



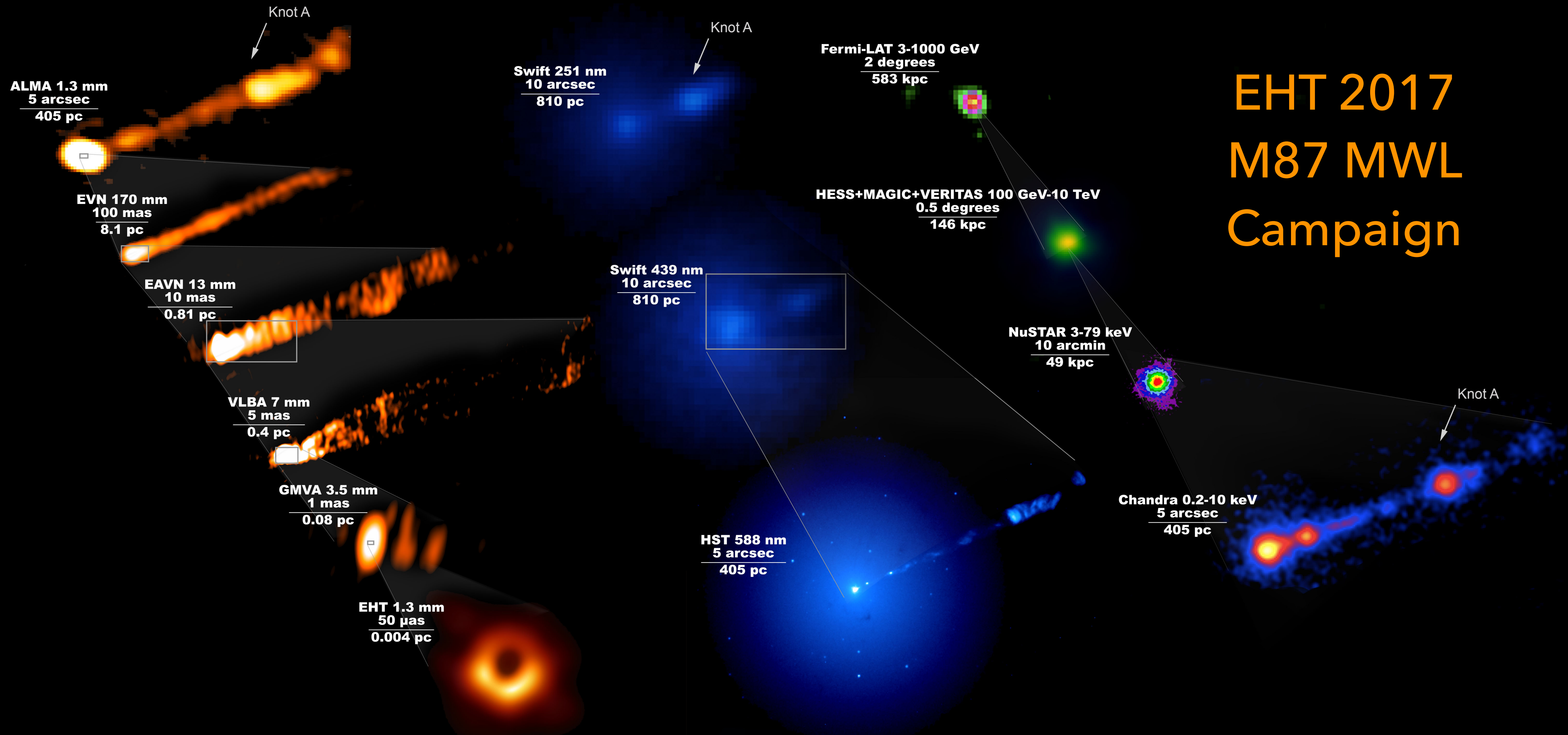
<sup>1</sup> flux on the black hole (MAD, SANE).  
<sup>2</sup> dimensionless black hole spin.  
<sup>3</sup>  $R_{\text{high}}$ : electron temperature parameter, see equation (8).  
<sup>4</sup> Average Image Scoring (THEMIS-AIS), models are rejected if  $p \leq 0.01$ , see Section 4 and Table 1.  
<sup>5</sup>  $\epsilon$ : radiative efficiency, models are rejected if  $\epsilon$  is larger than the corresponding thin disk efficiency, see Section 6.1.  
<sup>6</sup>  $L_X$ : X-ray luminosity; models are rejected if  $\langle L_X \rangle 10^{-2\sigma} > 4.4 \times 10^{40} \text{ erg sec}^{-1}$ . See Section 6.2.  
<sup>7</sup>  $P_{\text{jet}}$ : jet power, models are rejected if  $P_{\text{jet}} \leq 10^{42} \text{ erg sec}^{-1}$ , see Section 6.3.

## 7. DISCUSSION

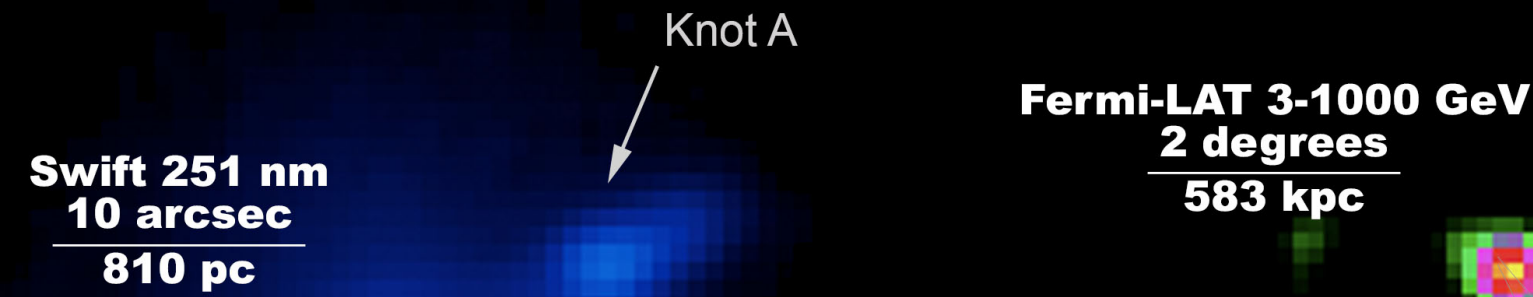
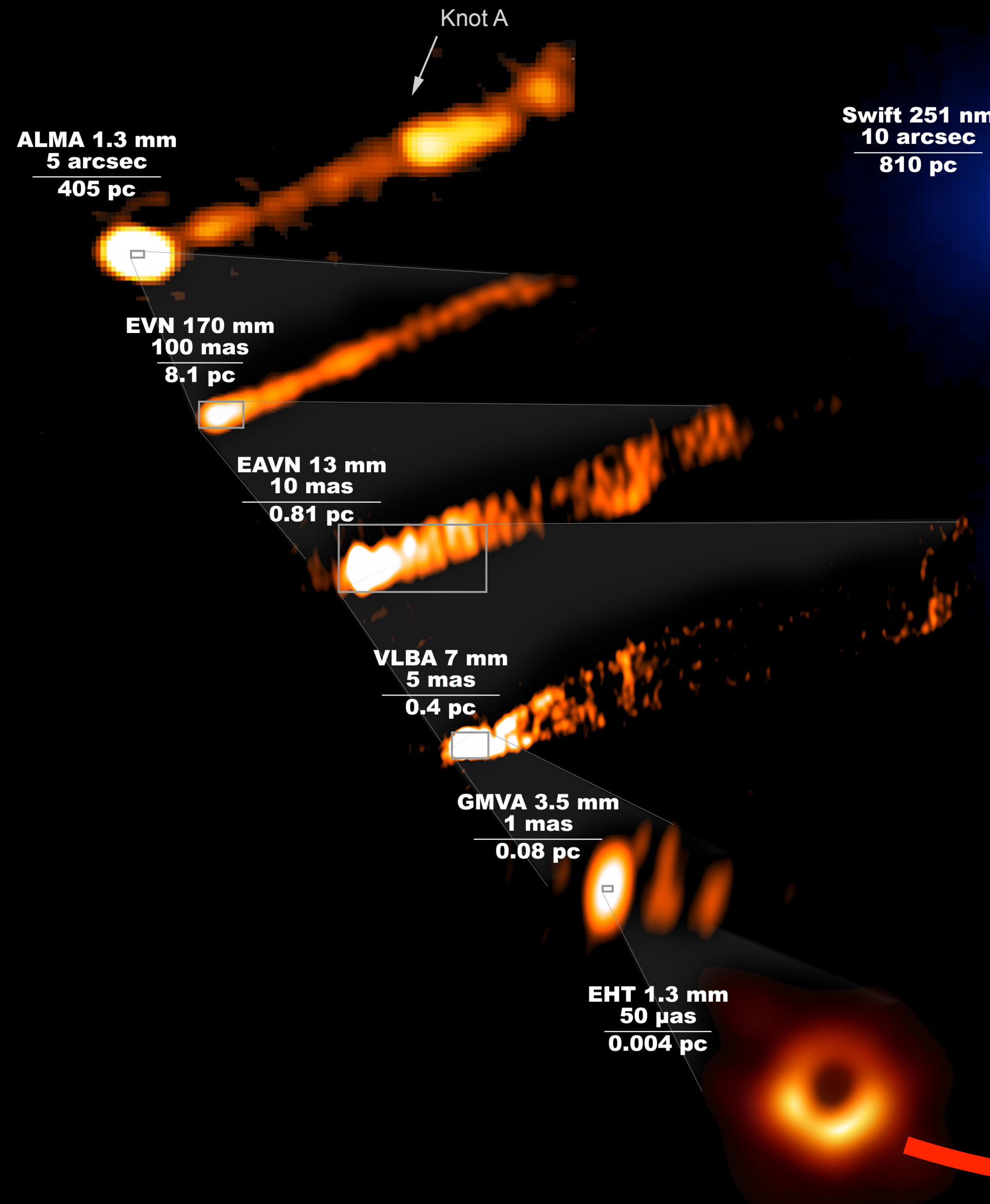
We have interpreted the EHT2017 data using a limited library of models with attendant limitations. Many of the limitations stem from the GRMHD model, which treats the plasma as an ideal fluid governed by equations that encode conservation laws for particle number, momentum, and energy. The eDF, in particular, is de-

19, Papers V-VI

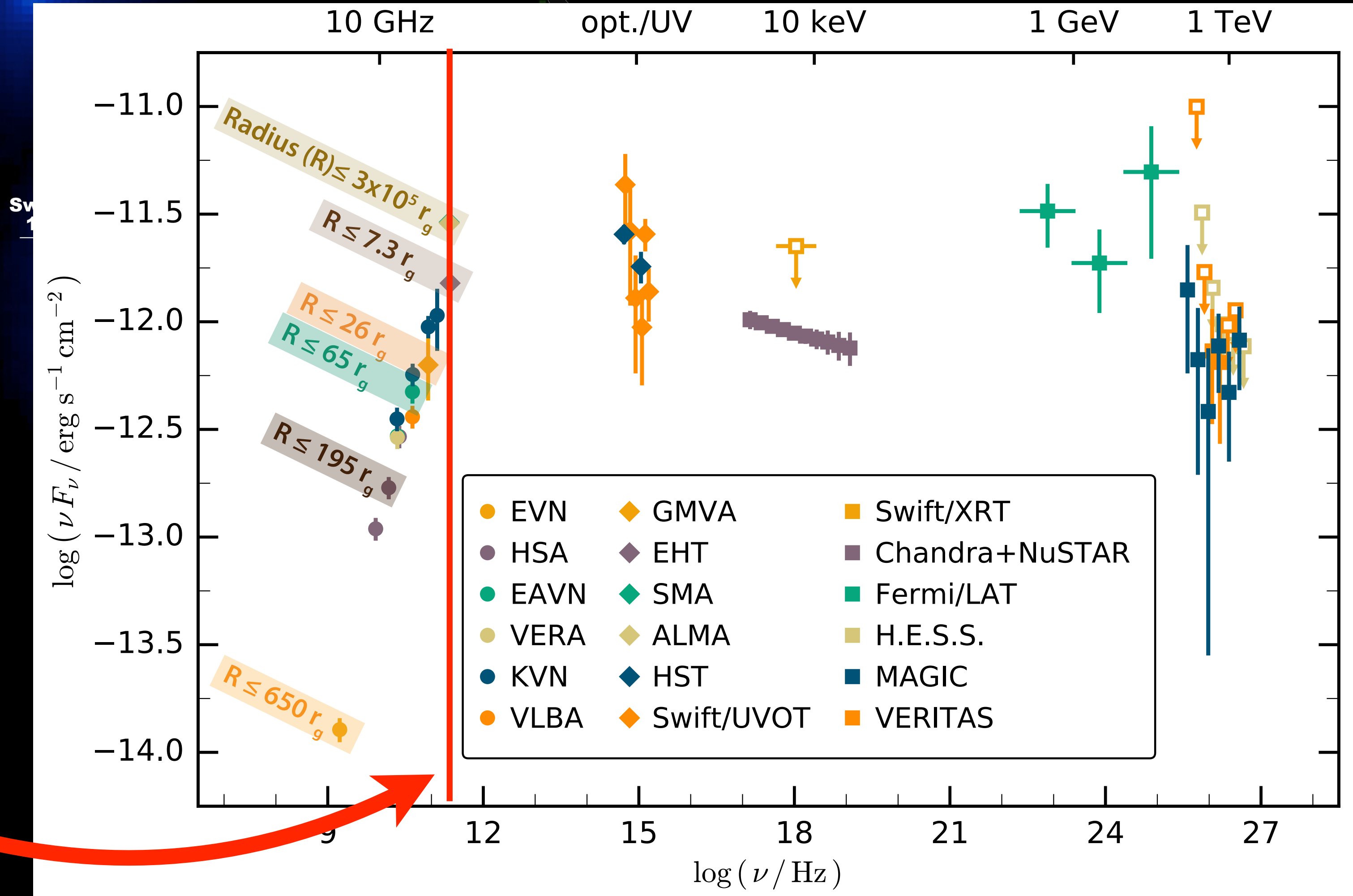
# Next: simultaneous EHT/VLBI image + multiwavelength modelling



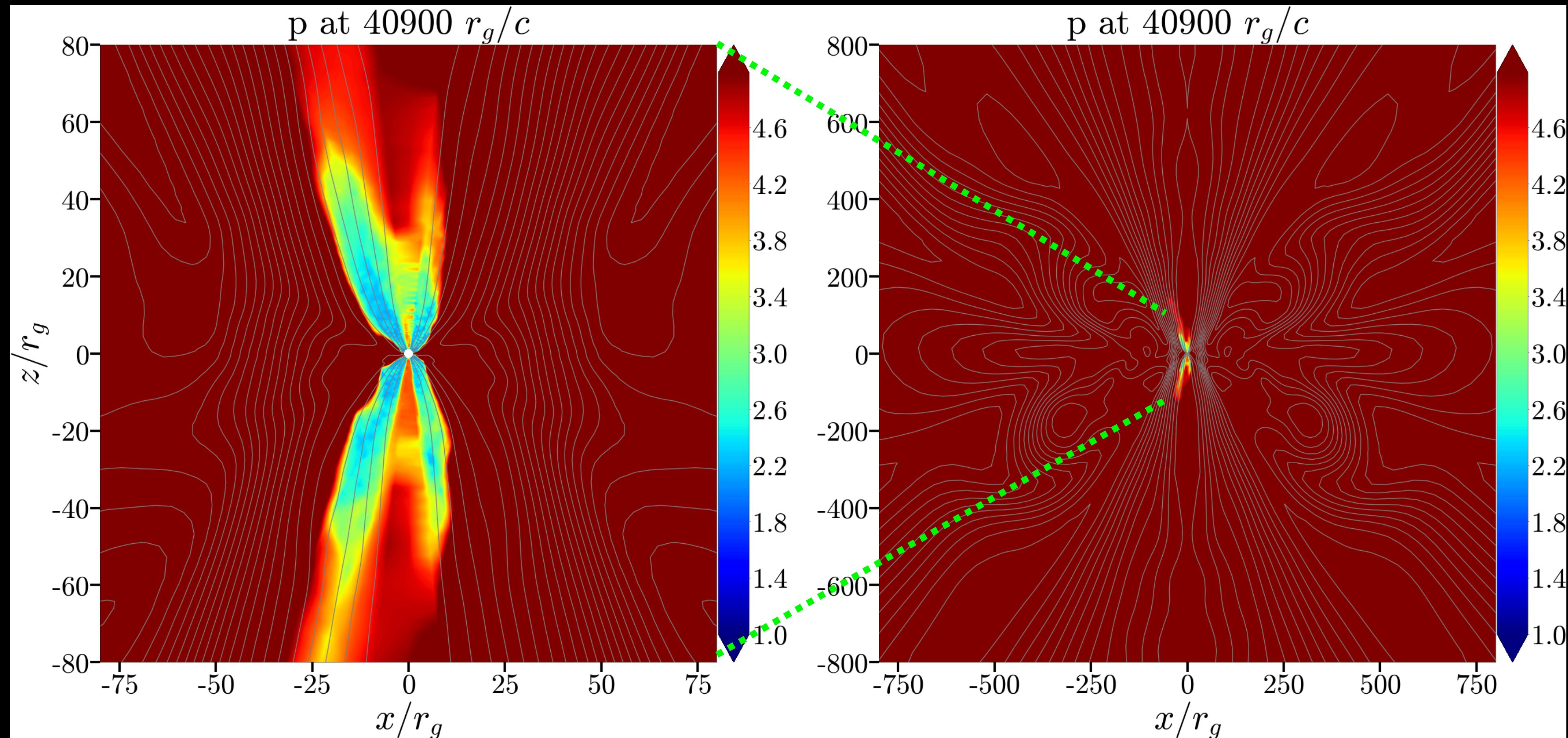
# Next: simultaneous EHT/VLBI image + multiwavelength modelling



EHT 2017

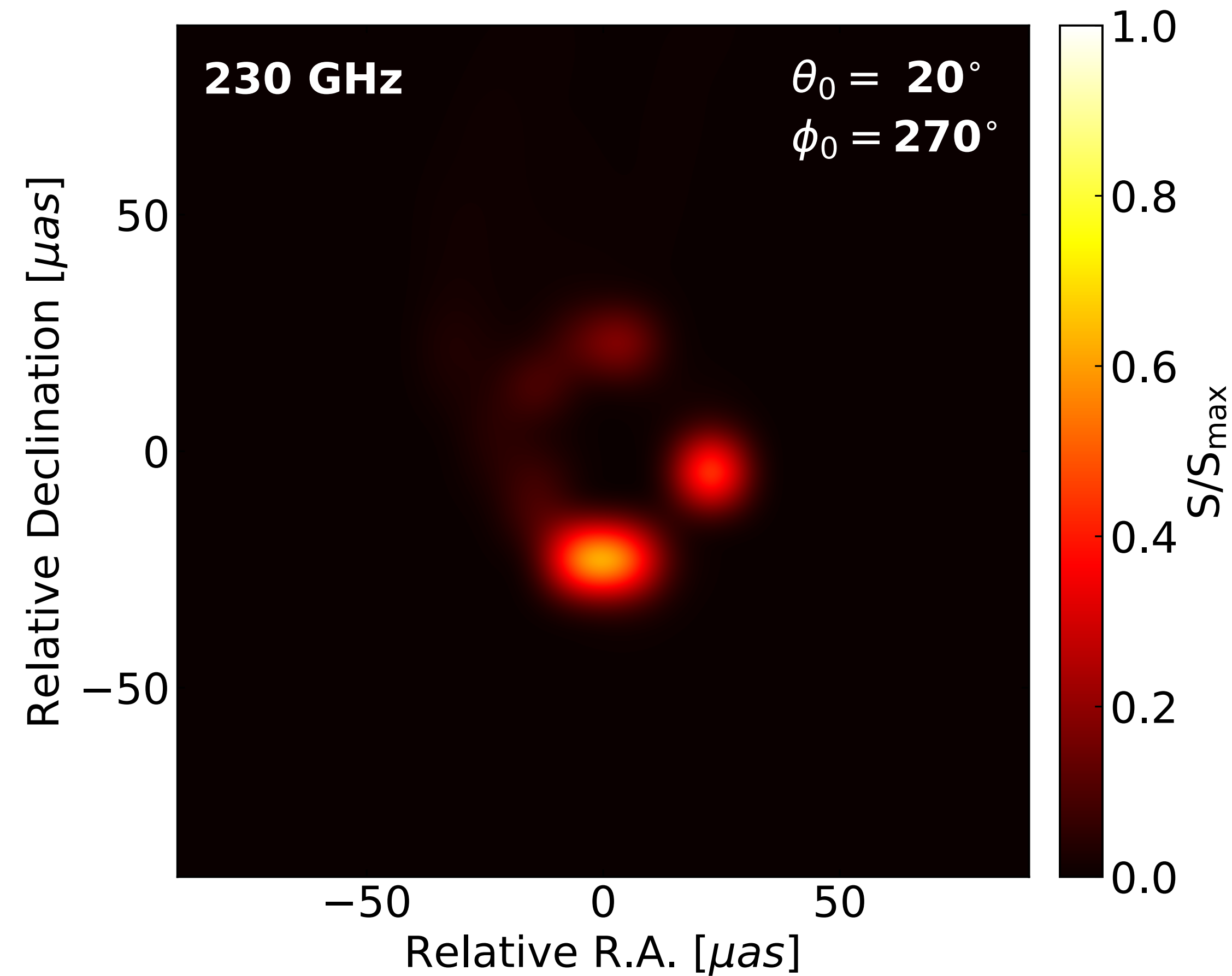
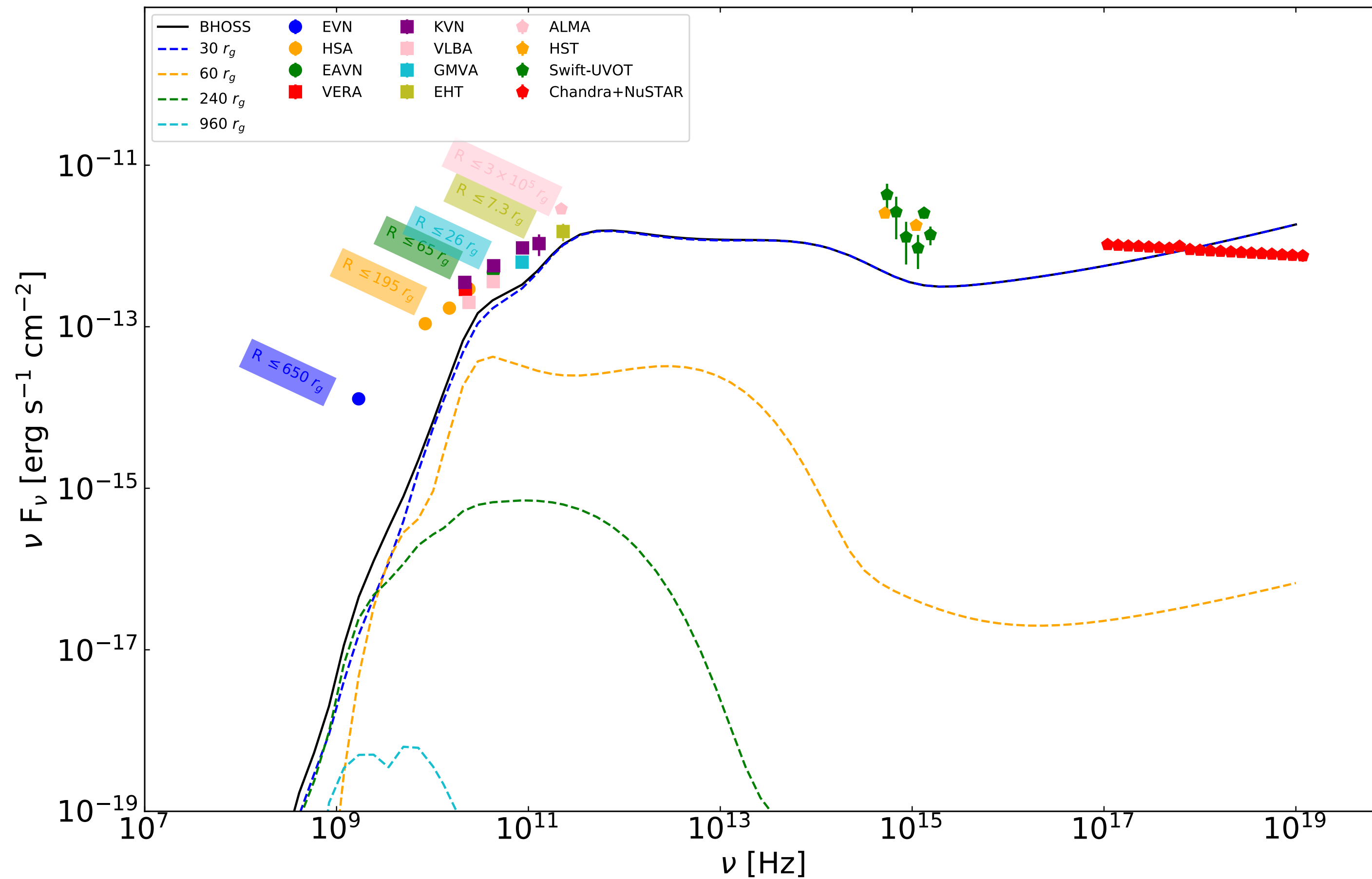
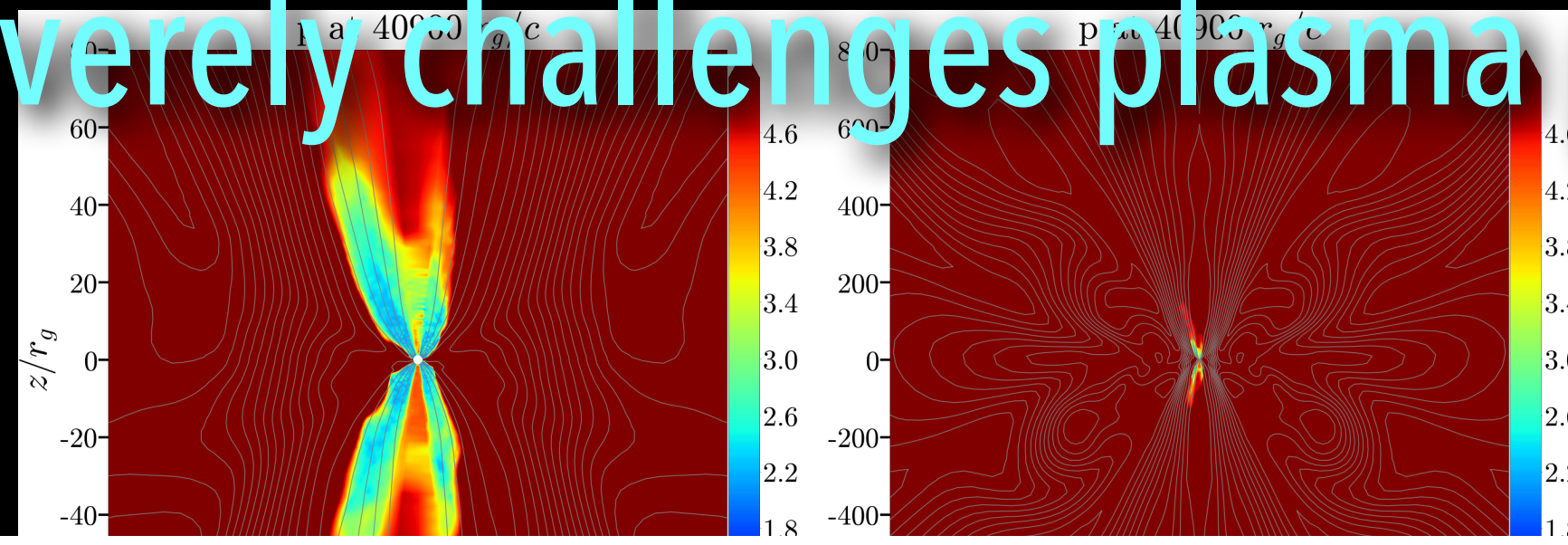


# Fitting all constraints severely challenges plasma physics-inspired models



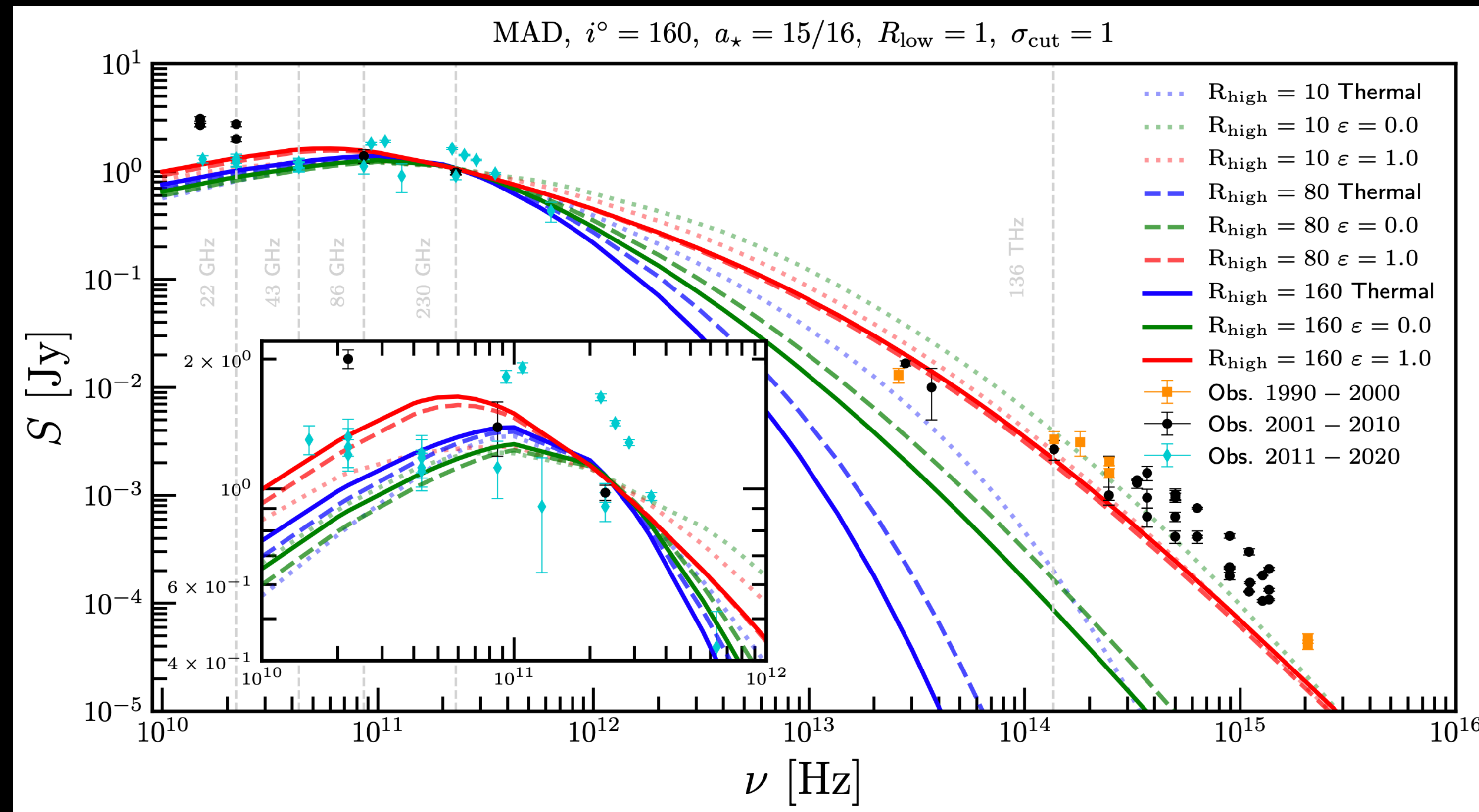
(Work in progress by UvA PhD student **Wanga Mulaudzi**)

# Fitting all constraints severely challenges plasma physics-inspired models

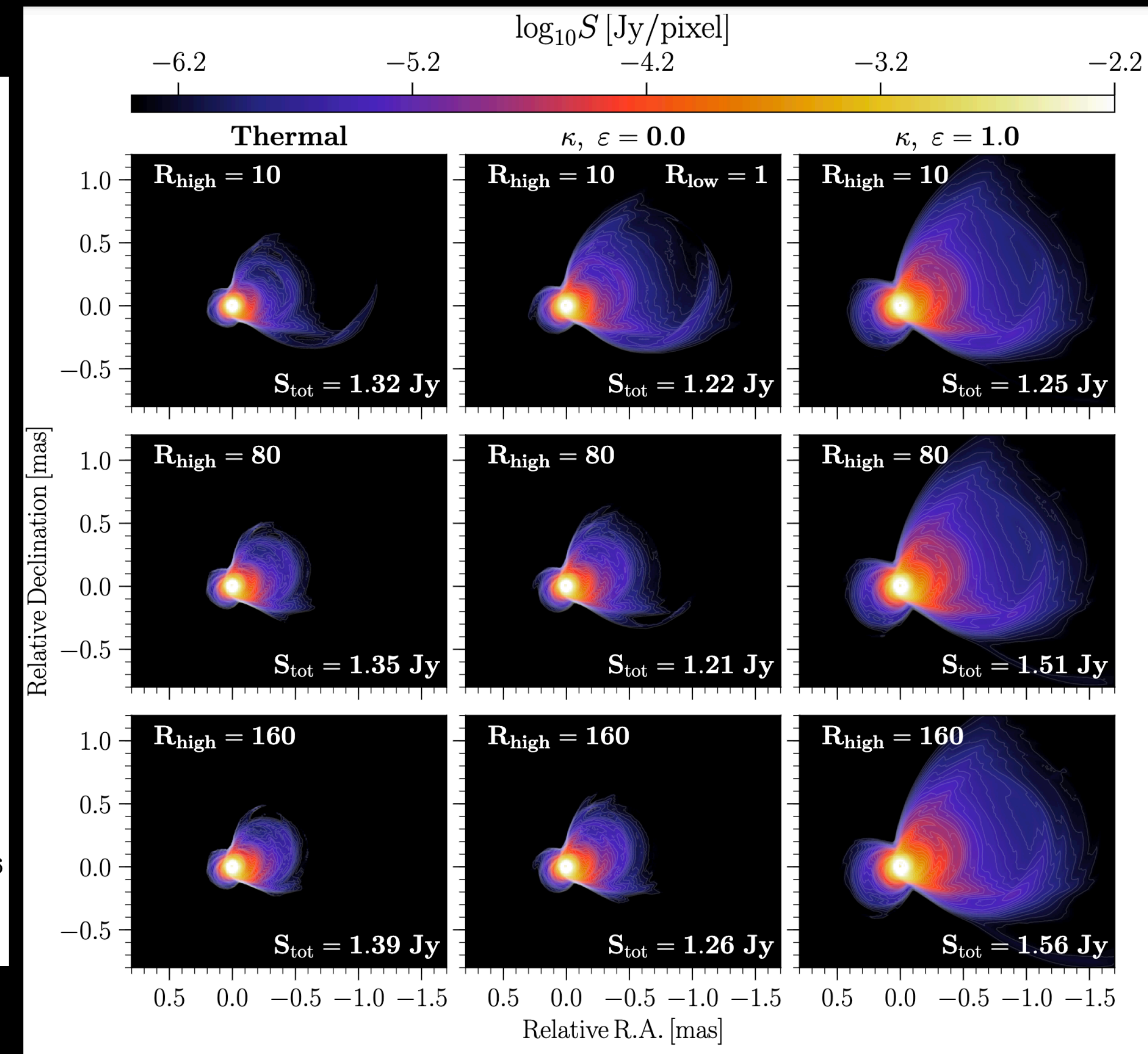




# The new horizon: combined image + SED modelling



Radio to optical SED fitting by Fromm++22



# Sgr A\*: much better prior information compared to M87\*

Illustrations: Niklas Elmehed

THE NOBEL PRIZE  
IN PHYSICS 2020



**Roger Penrose**

“for the discovery that black hole formation is a robust prediction of the general theory of relativity”

**Reinhard  
Genzel**

“for the discovery of a supermassive compact object at the centre of our galaxy”

**Andrea  
Ghez**

THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

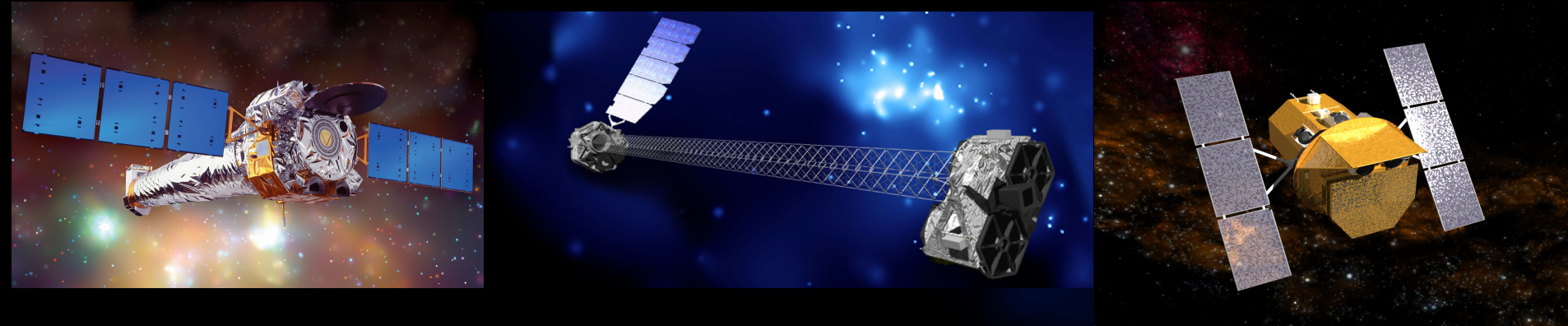


**Keck Observatory**



# Sgr A\* has exquisite multi-wavelength constraints

X-ray flare from NASA's Chandra X-ray Observatory, + NuSTAR & Swift (space)



Infrared flare from the Keck Observatory + VLT/GRAVITY (ground)

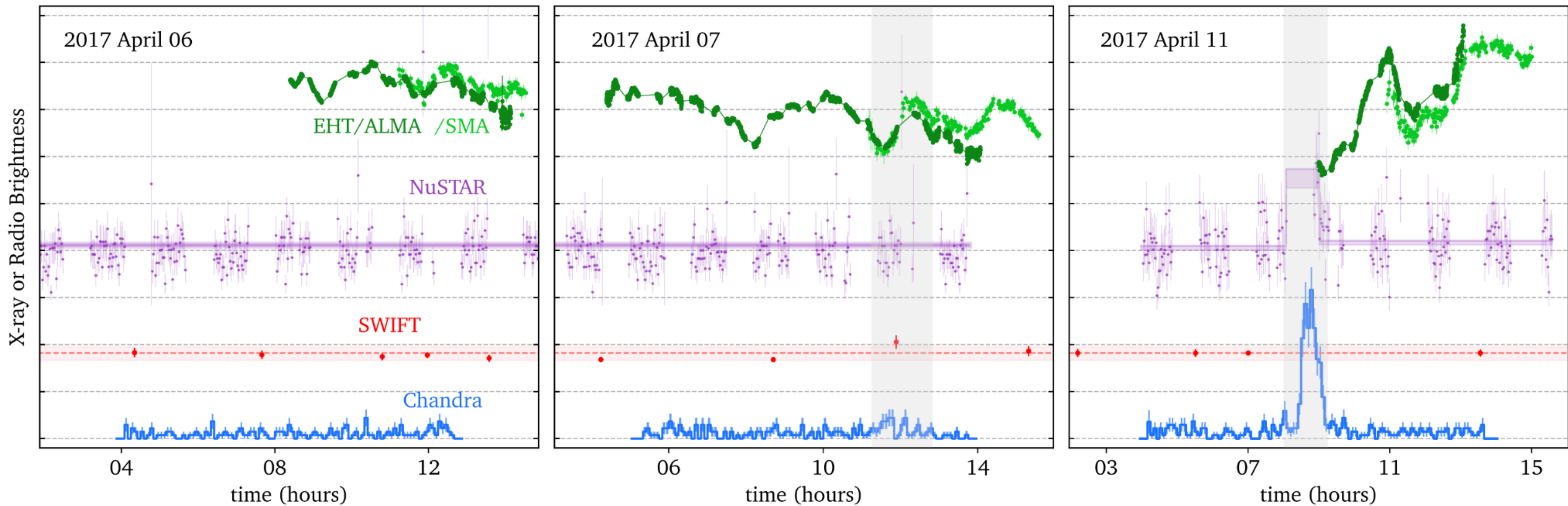
10:38:57.11 UT



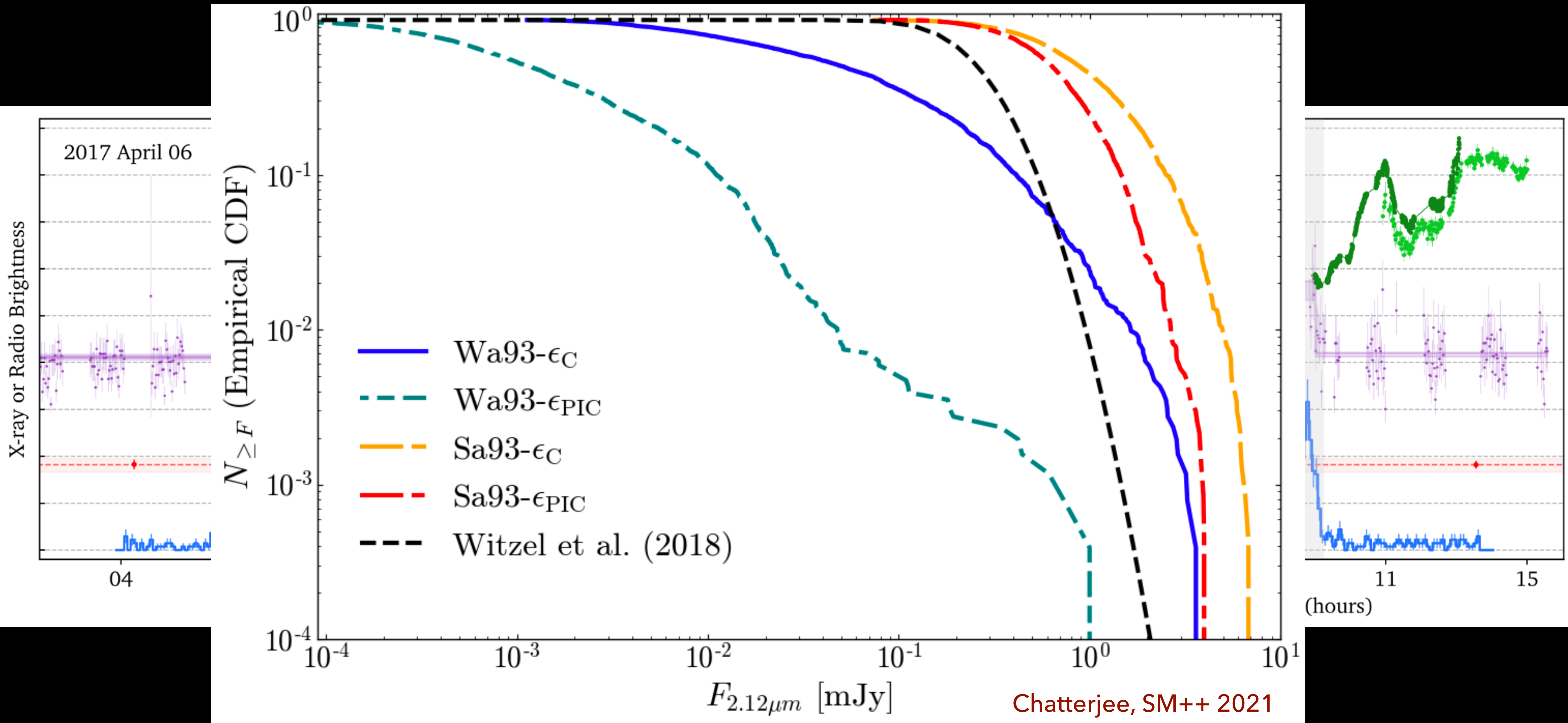
Credit: NASA/CXC/Amherst College/D.Haggard et al.

T. Do, Keck/UCLA Galactic Center Group

# Sgr A\* has exquisite multi-wavelength constraints

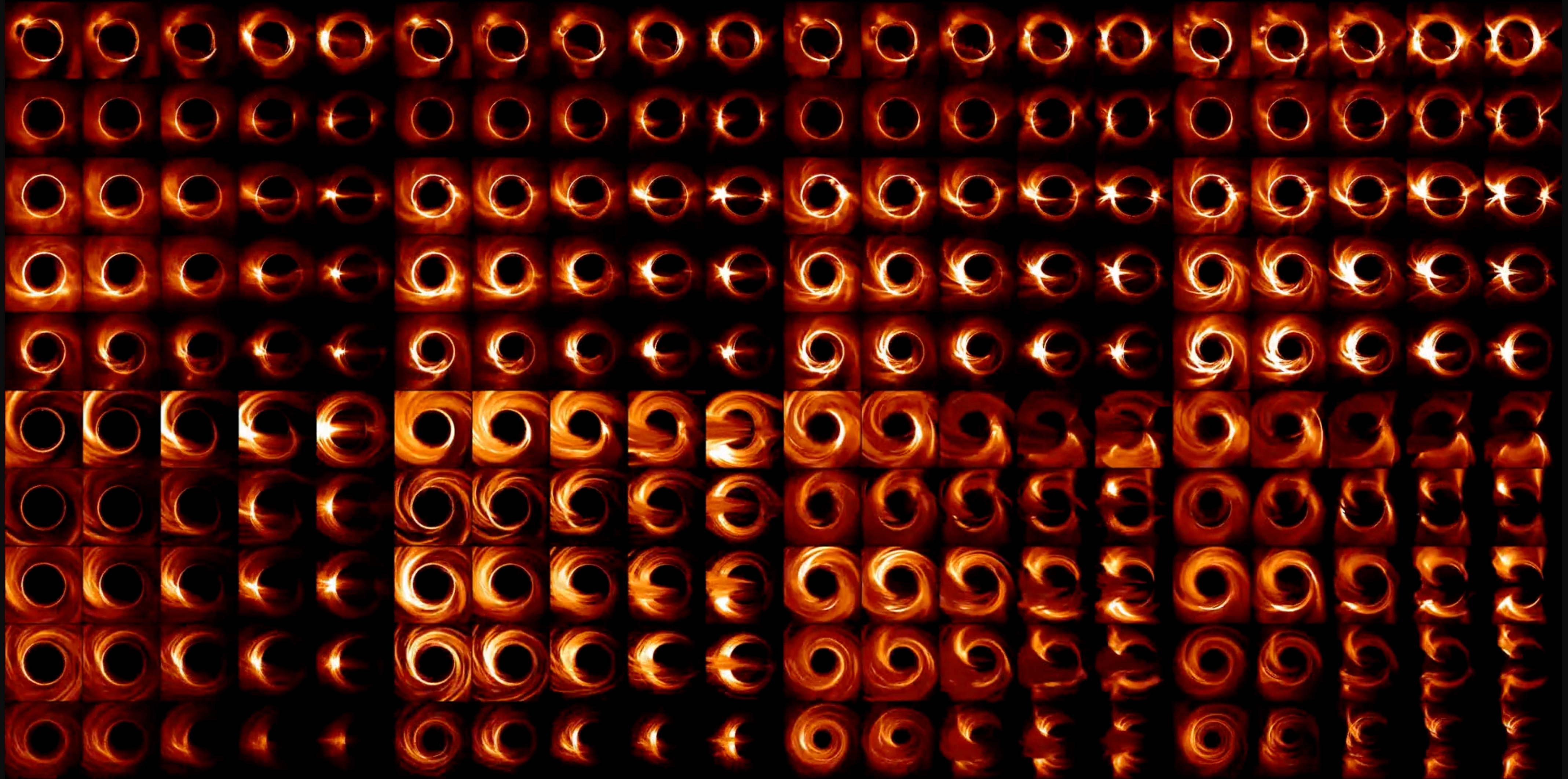


# Sgr A\* has exquisite multi-wavelength constraints



# Sgr A\*: Over 200 simulations, 1.8 Million images, ~PByte of data!

11 Constraints of 3 types : EHT images + Multi-wavelength + Variability



Visualization credit: Ben Prather, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Image library credit: EHT Theory Working Group, CK Chan. EHTC Sgr A\* Paper I, Paper V (2022)

# Sgr A\*: Over 200 simulations, 1.8 Million images, ~PByte of data!

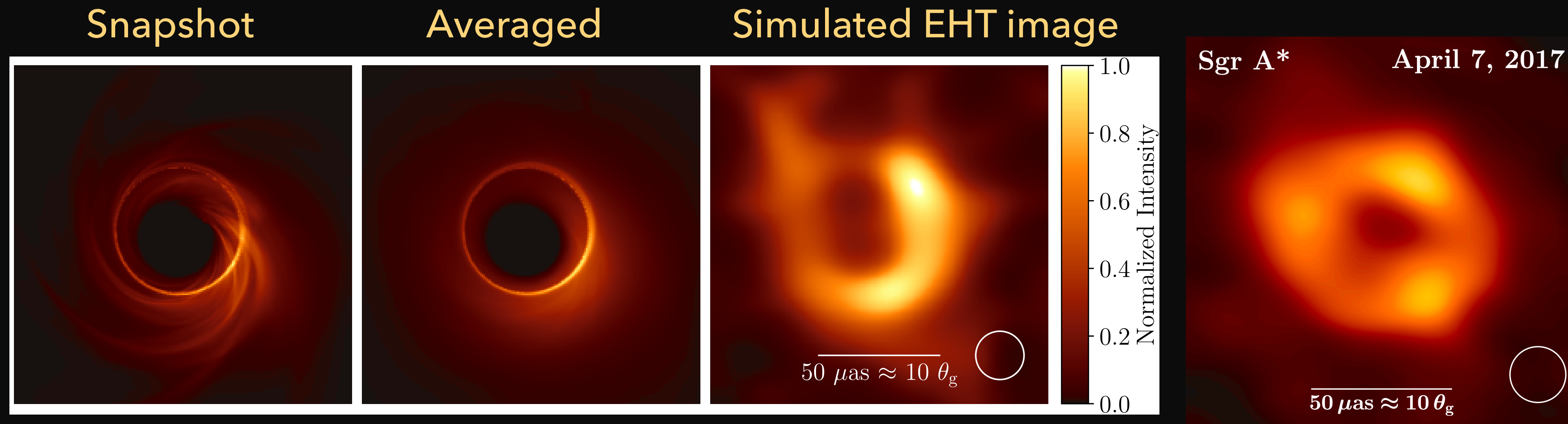
11 Constraints of 3 types : EHT images + Multi-wavelength + Variability



Visualization credit: Ben Prather, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Image library credit: EHT Theory Working Group, CK Chan. EHTC Sgr A\* Paper I, Paper V (2022)

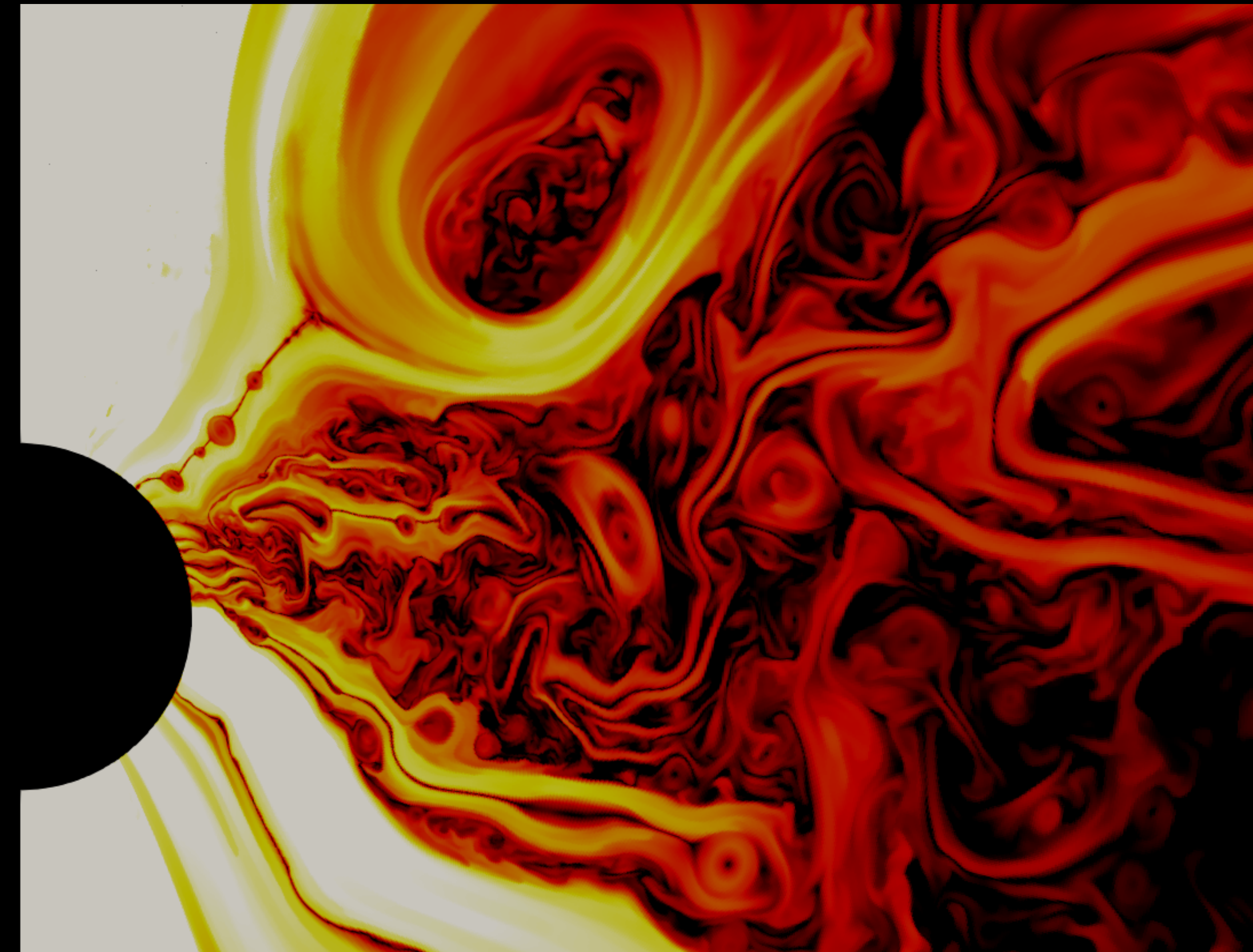
# Sgr A\*: Over 200 simulations, 1.8 Million images, ~PByte of data!



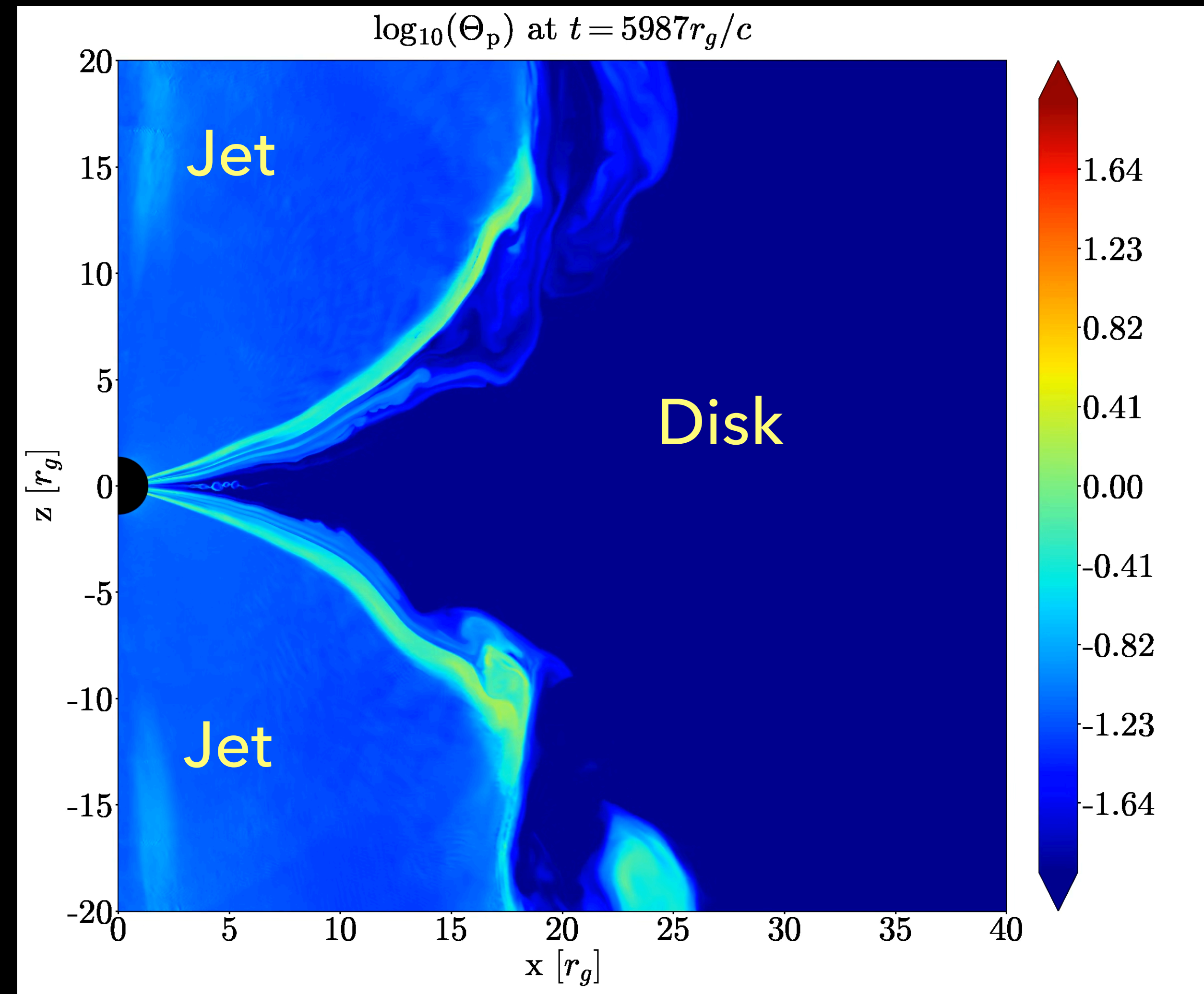
- “Best bet models” favour a prograde spin ( $a \sim 0.5-9.4$ ), lower inclination ( $\leq 30^\circ$ ), cool electrons compared to ions, and turbulent, strongly magnetised accretion flows (similar to M87\*?!)  $\Rightarrow$  jets??



We now have tools to study sites/mechanisms (*not hadronic accel. yet...*)

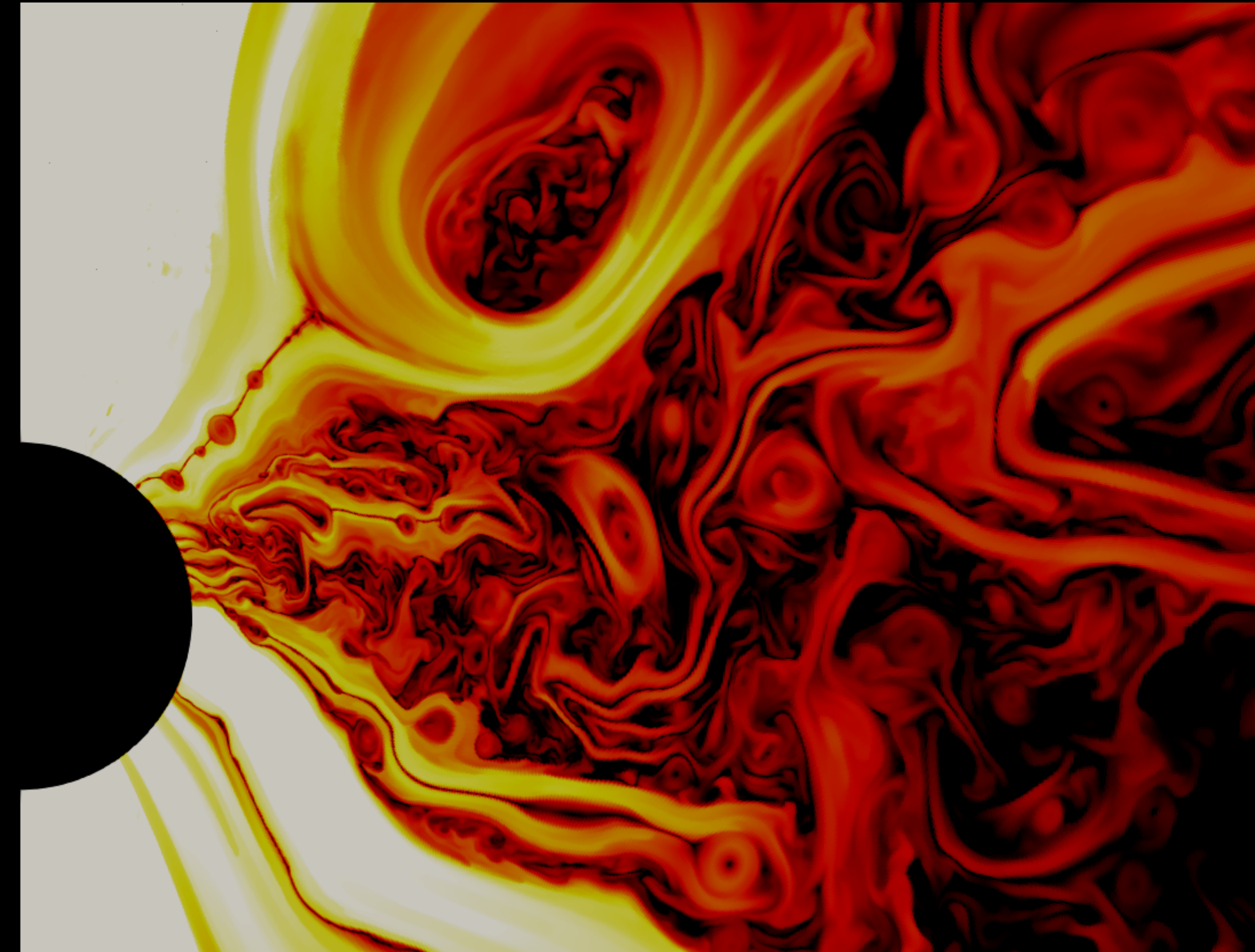


Ripperda, Bacchini & Philippov 2020, resistive 2D GRMHD w/  
effective resolution of 12288x6144

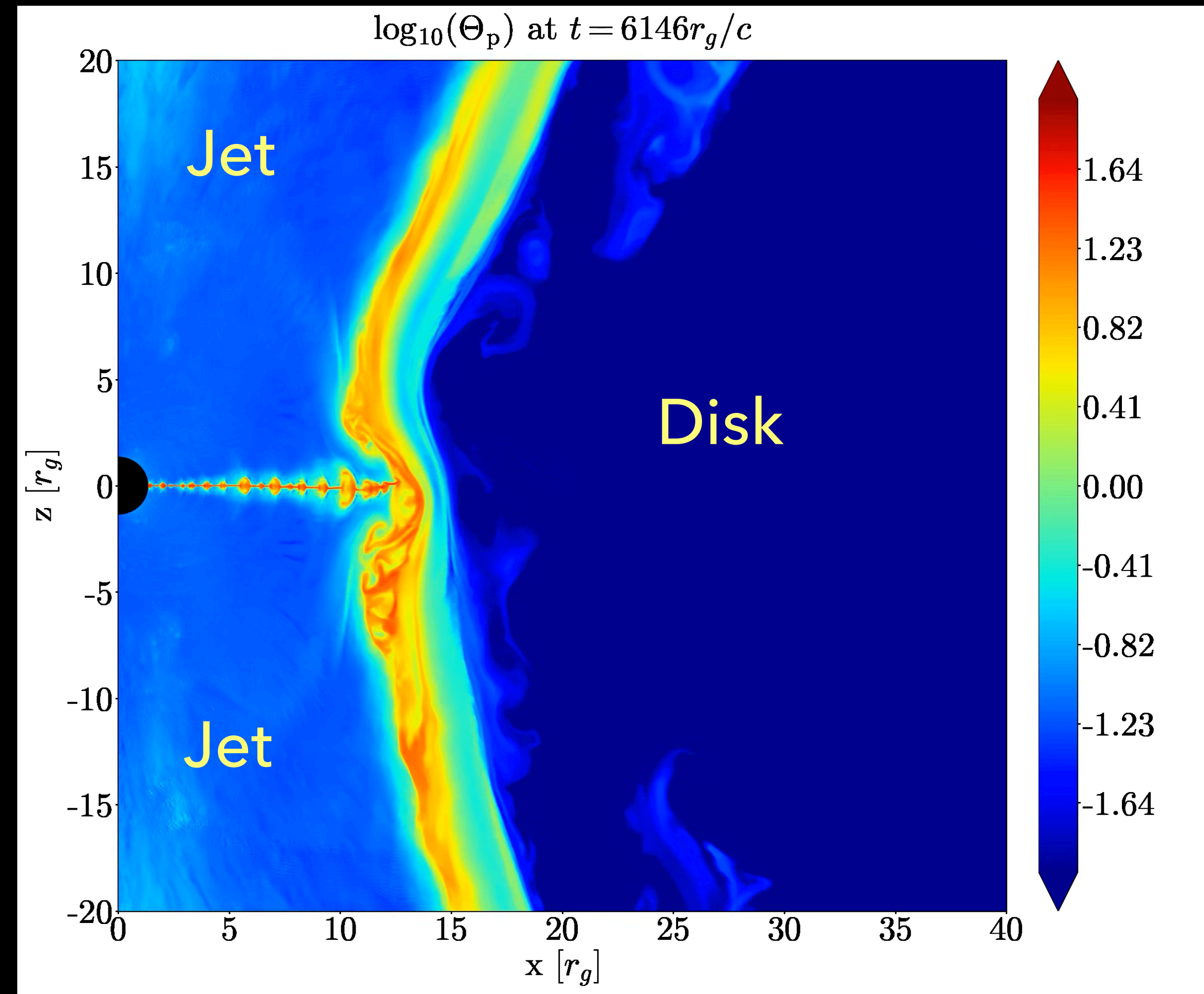


(5400x2300x2300) with H-AMR (Liska++ 2019) yields similar results:  
Ripperda, Liska, Chatterjee, Musoke, Philippov, SM++ 2022

We now have tools to study sites/mechanisms (*not hadronic accel. yet...*)

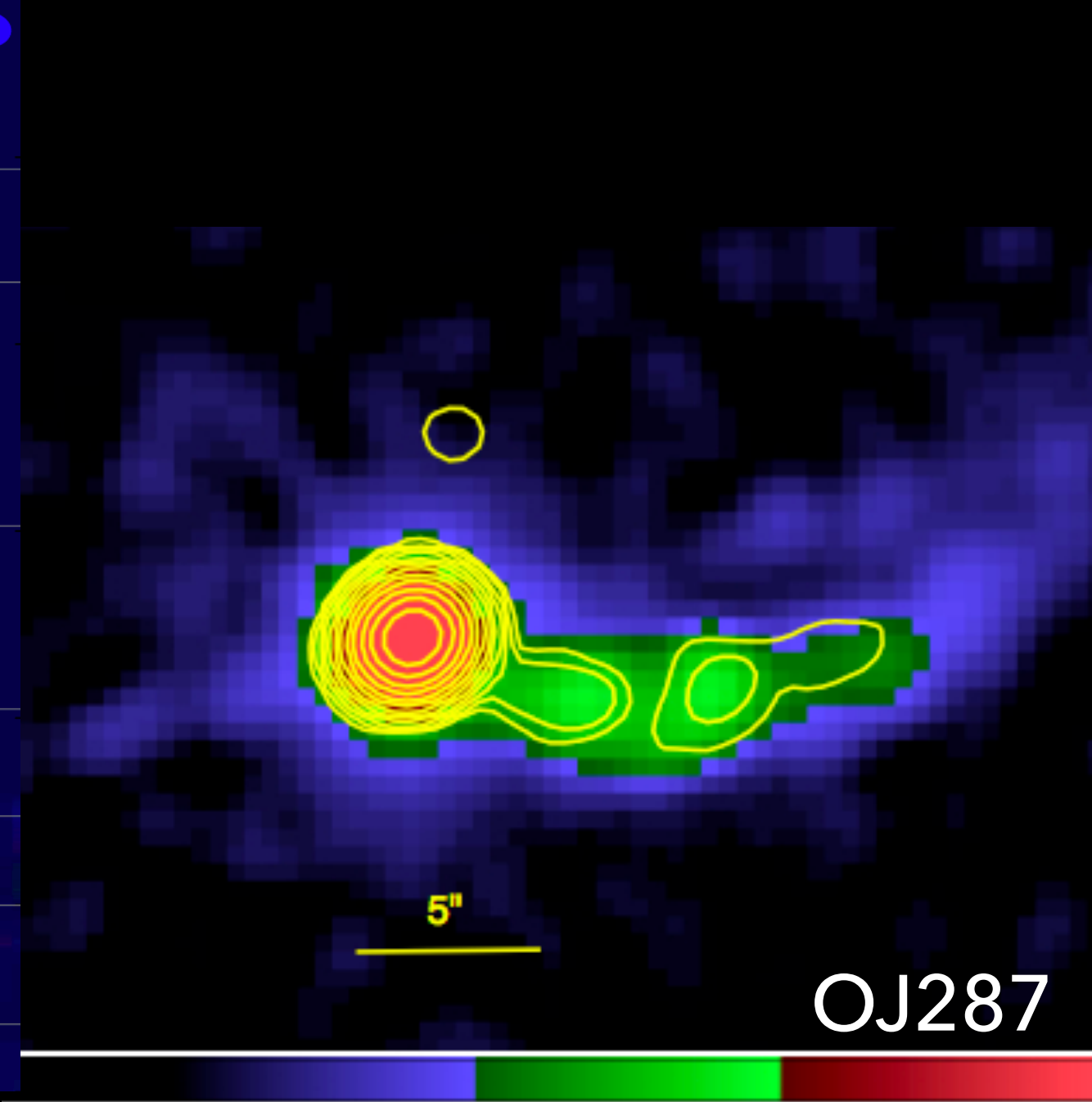
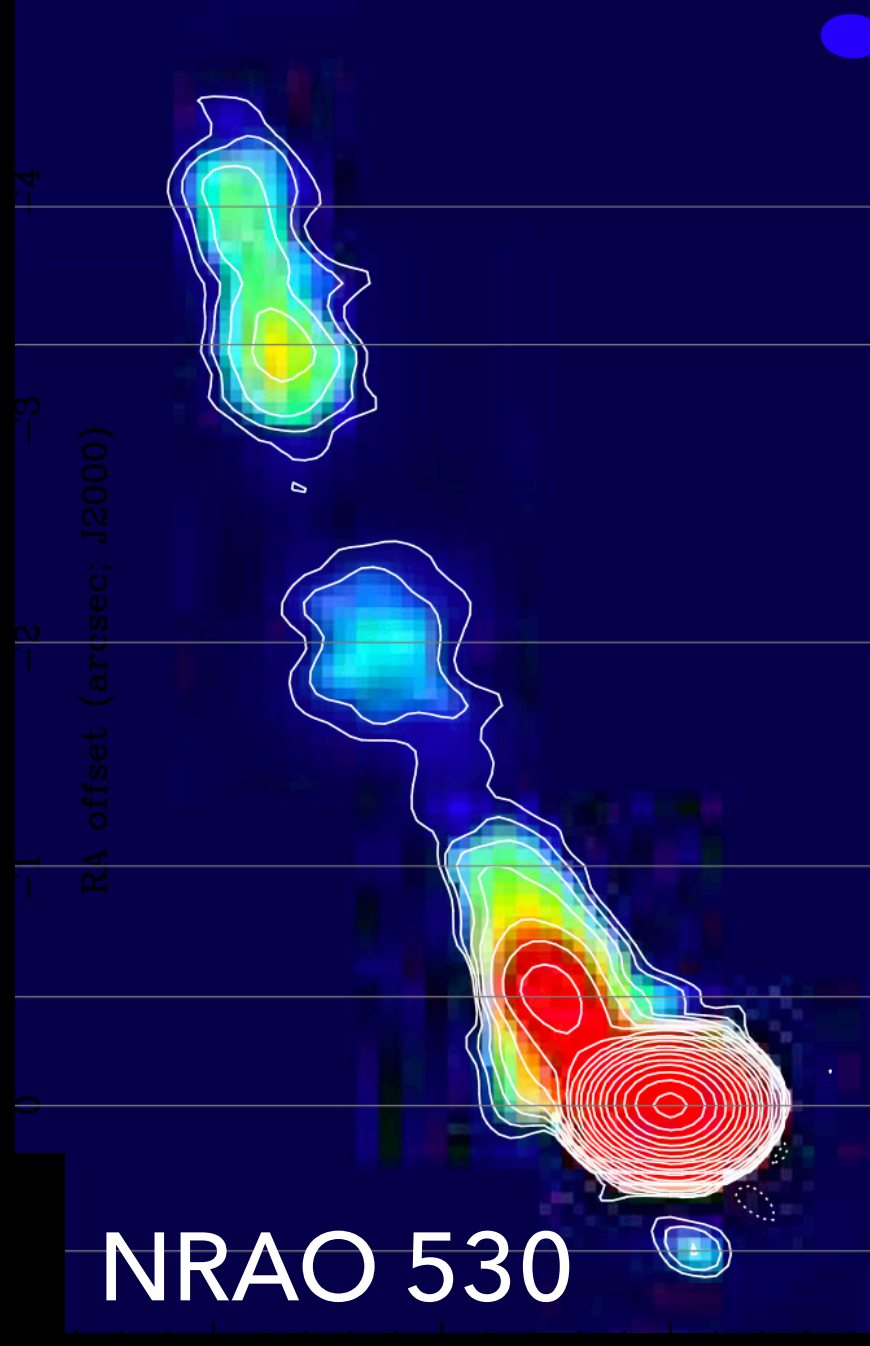
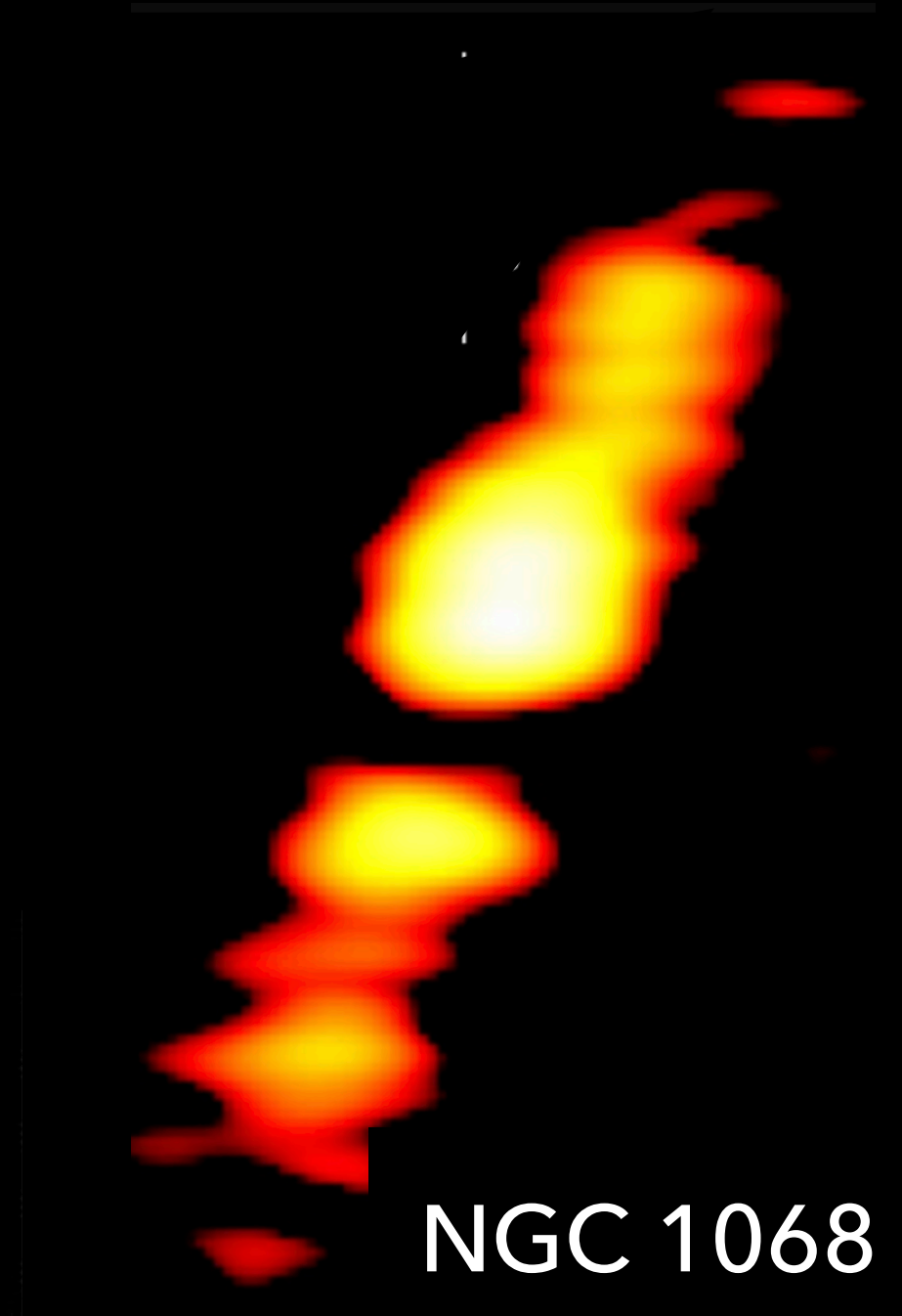
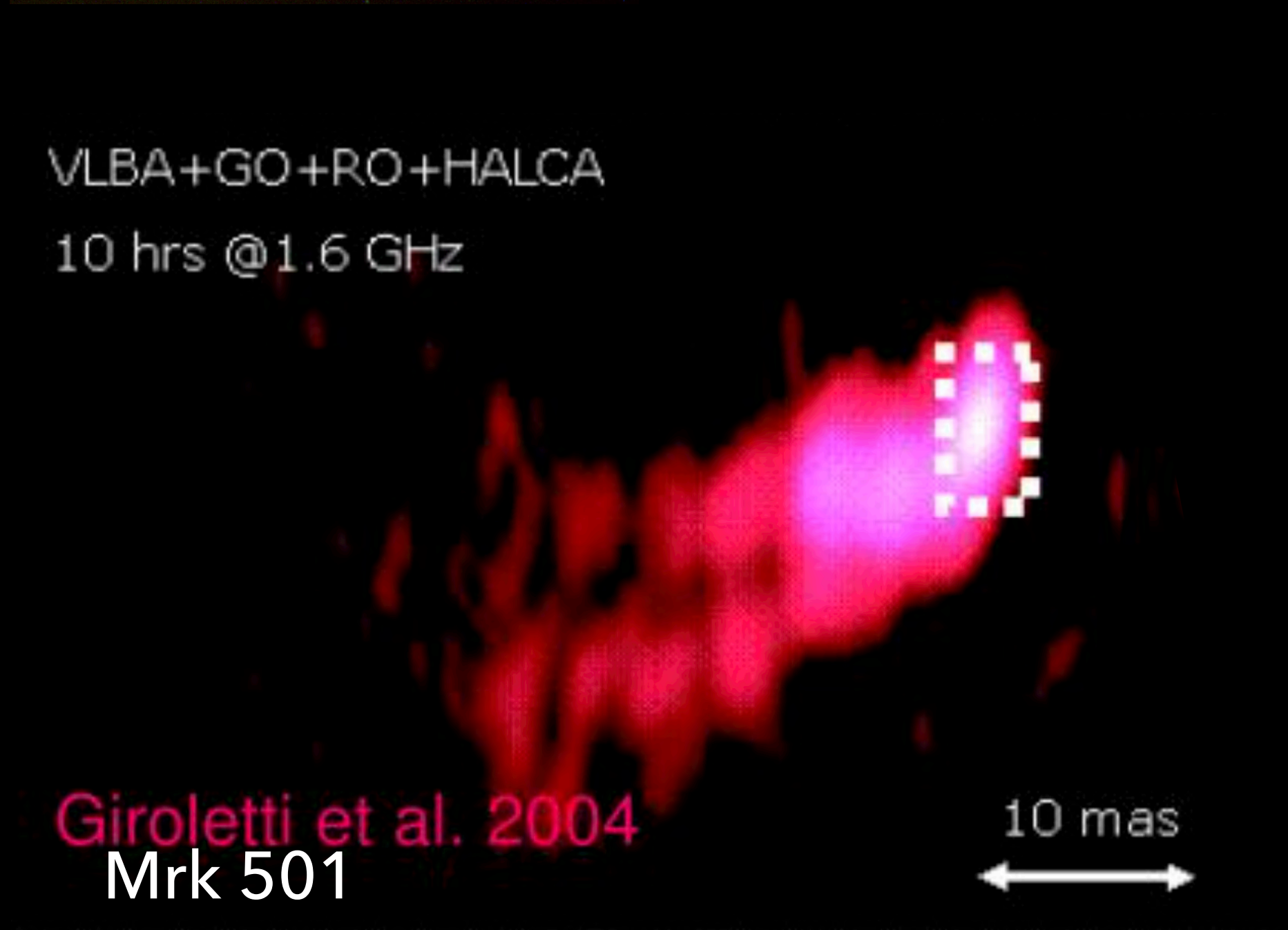
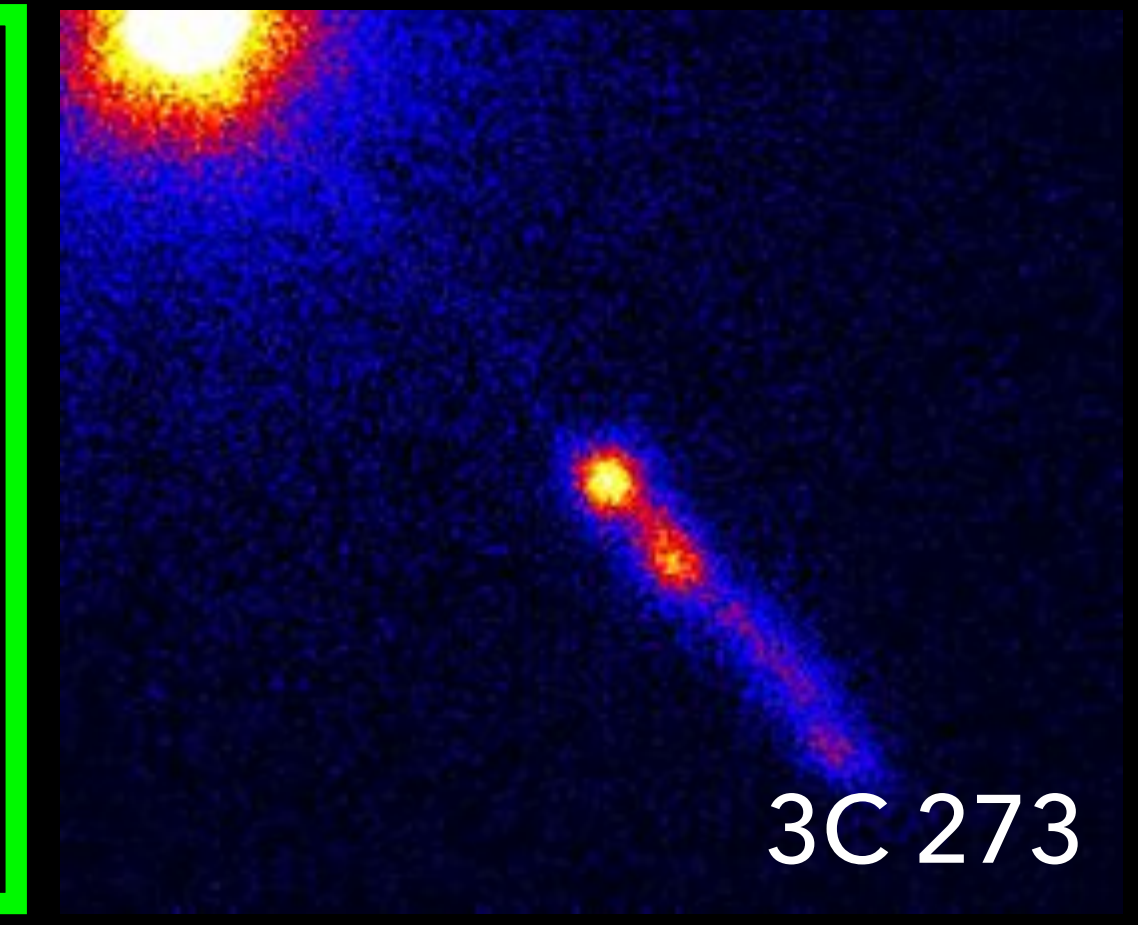
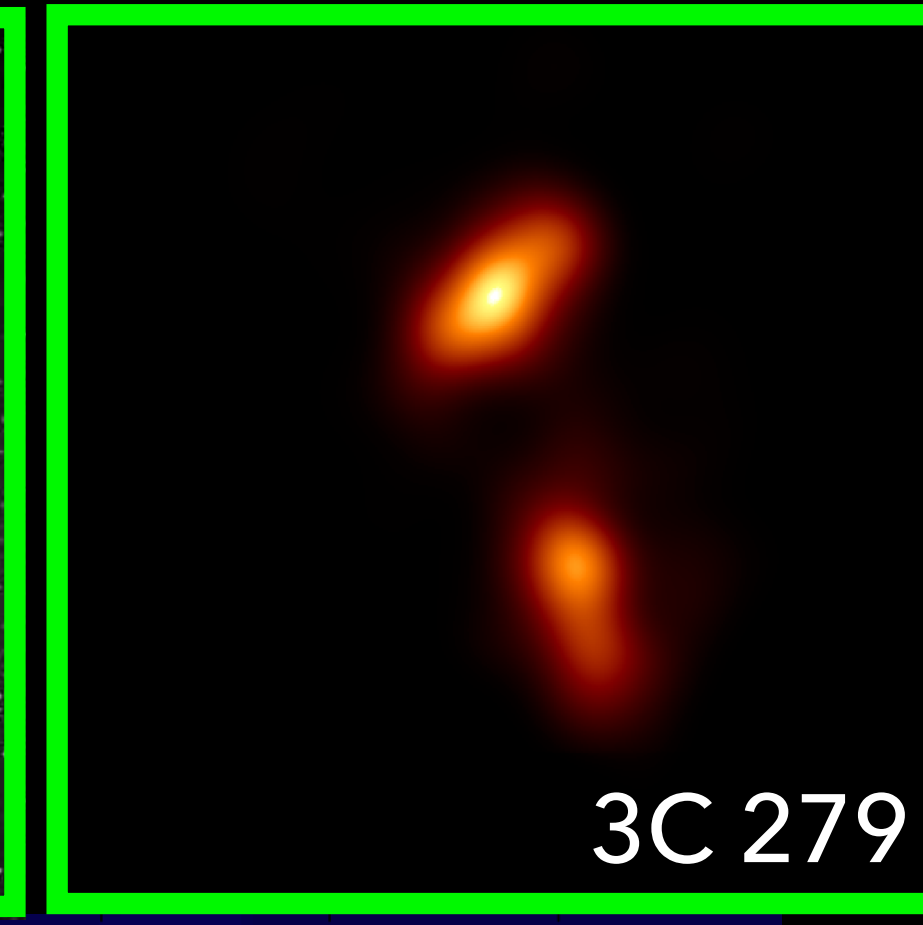
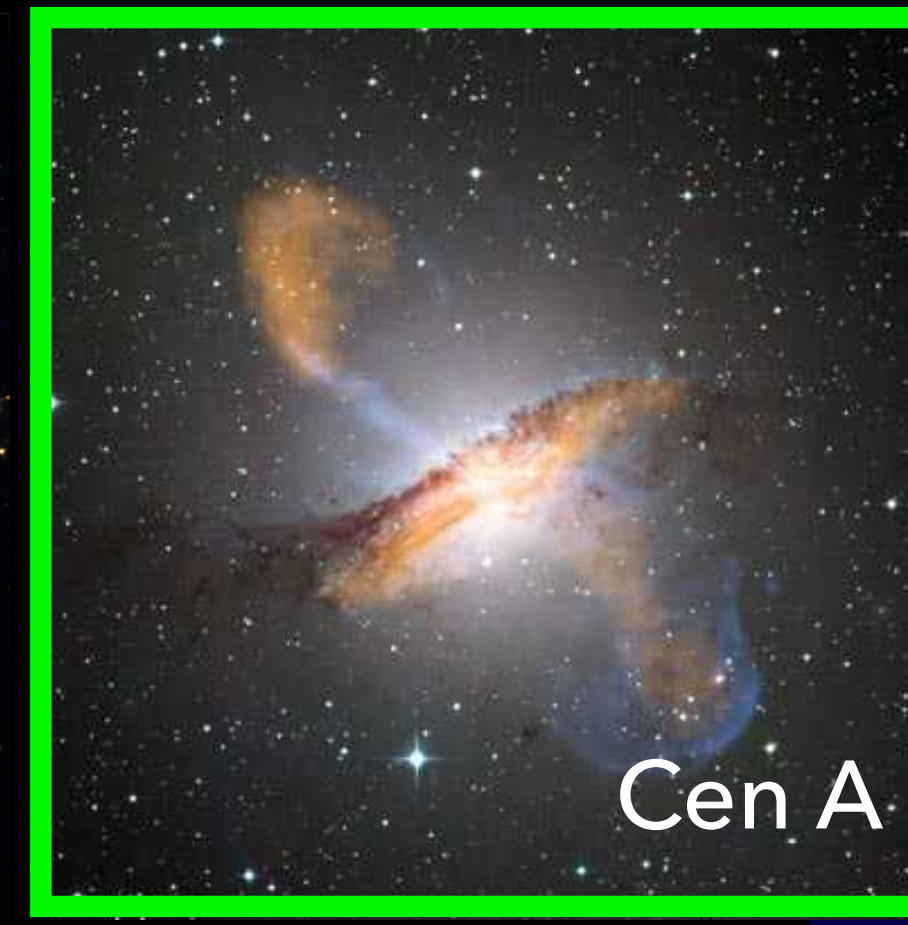
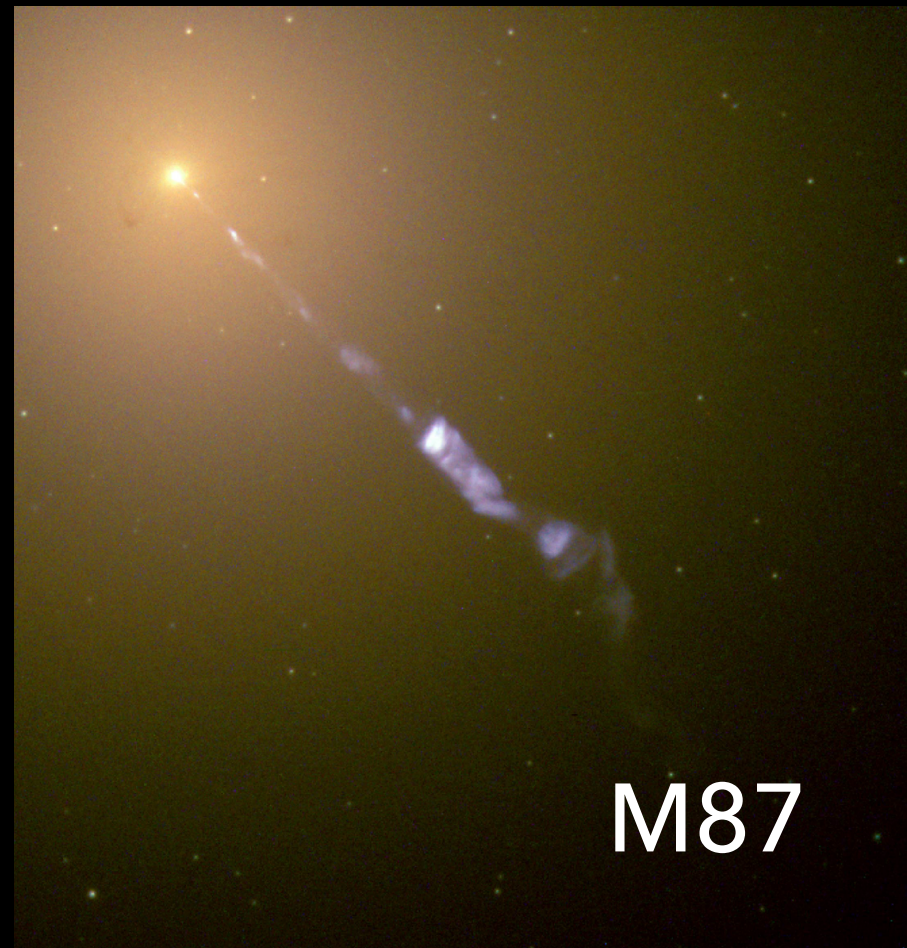


Ripperda, Bacchini & Philippov 2020, resistive 2D GRMHD w/  
effective resolution of 12288x6144



(5400x2300x2300) with H-AMR (Liska++ 2019) yields similar results:  
Ripperda, Liska, Chatterjee, Musoke, Philippov, SM++ 2022

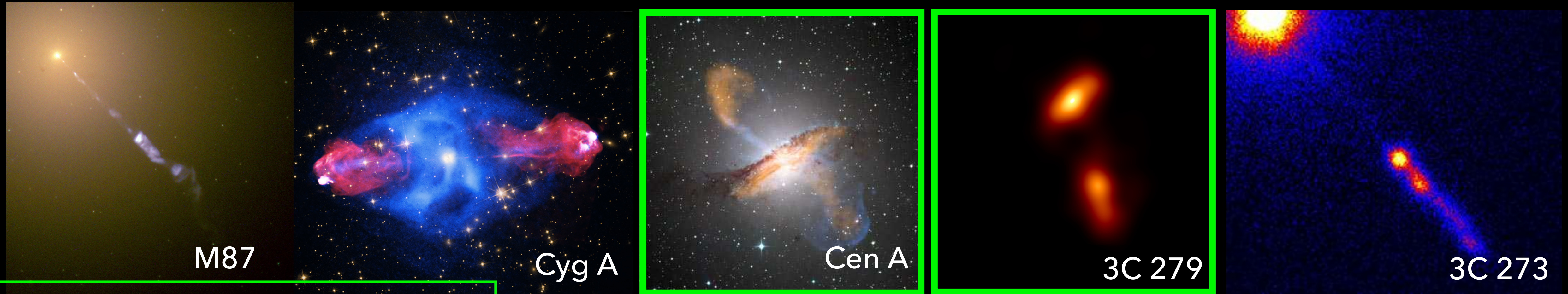
# Next decade(s): EHT++ + MWL monitoring for many AGN!



Credits: (M87: HST), (Cyg A: Chandra/HST/VLA (Cyg A)), (Cen A: ESO/WFI (Optical); MPIfR/ESO/APEX/A.Weiss++(Submillimetre); NASA/CXC/CfA/R.Kraft et al. (X-ray)), (NGC 1265: M. Gendron-Marsolais++; S. Dagnello, NRAO/AUI/NSF; SDSS), (3C279, EHT), (3C293, Chandra), (Mrk501, Giroletti/VLBA/HO/RO/HALCA), (NGC1068; Kadler/VLBA), (NRAO530, Zhao++/JVLA), (OJ287, Marscher&Jorstad/Chandra/VLA)

(Slide adapted from M. Moscibrodzka)

# Next decade(s): EHT++ + MWL monitoring for many AGN!



M87

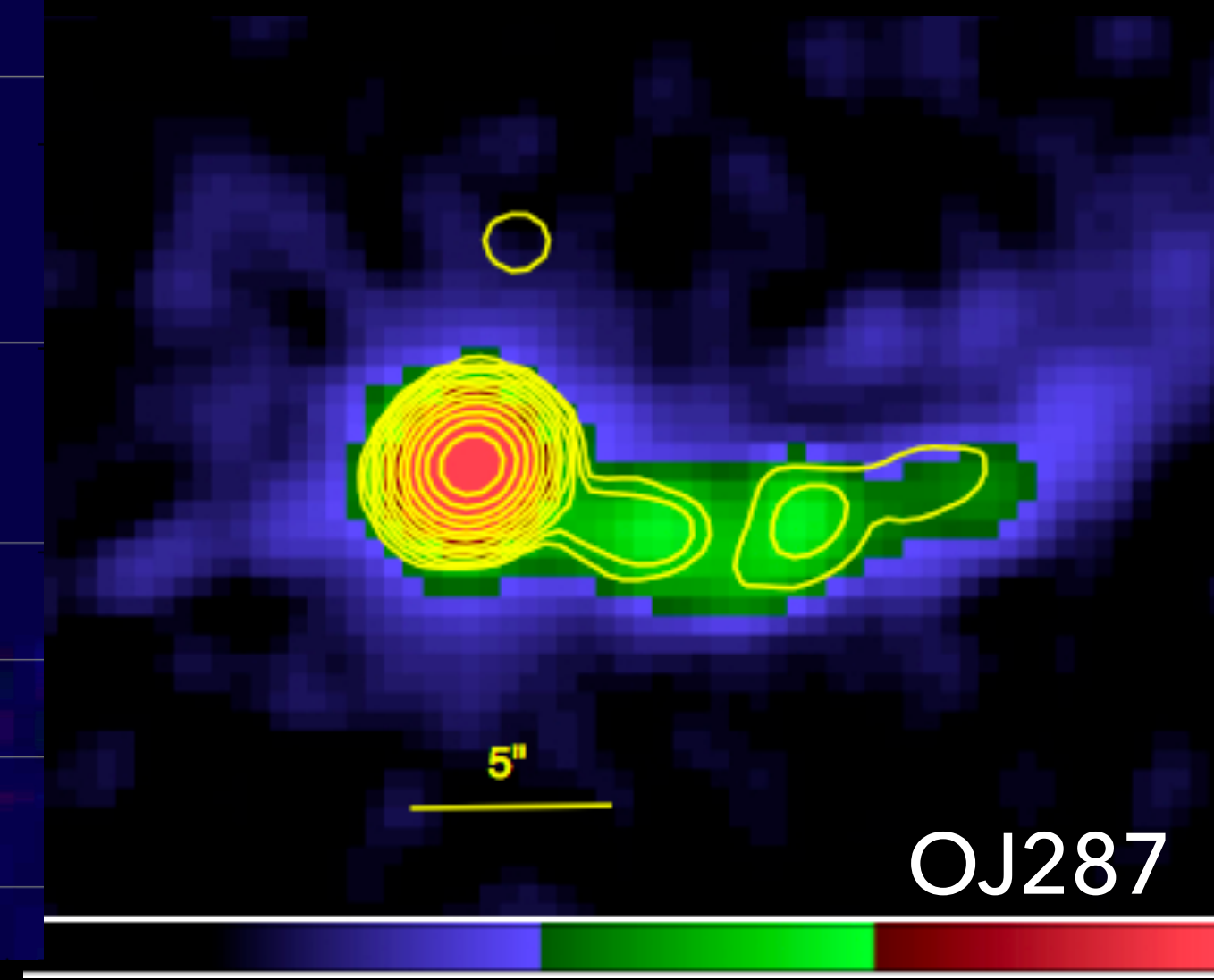
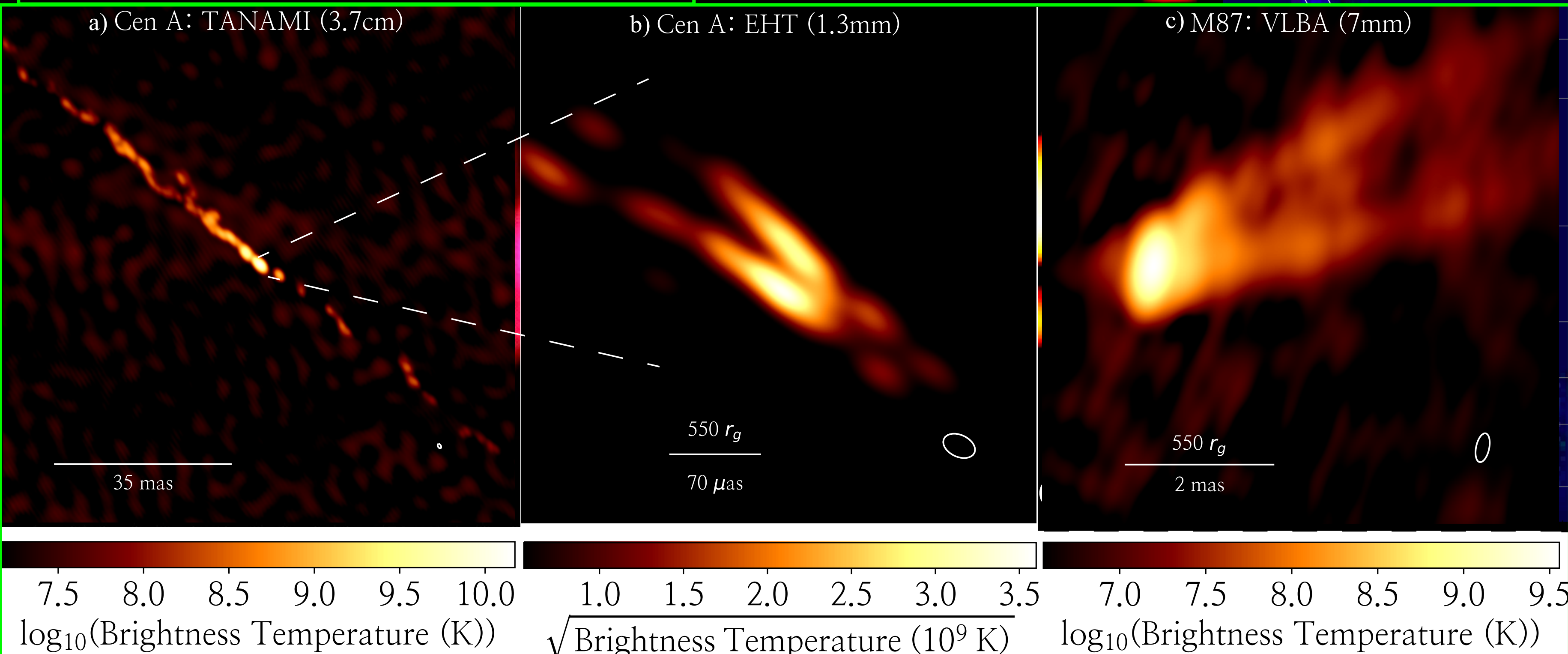
Cyg A

Cen A

3C 279

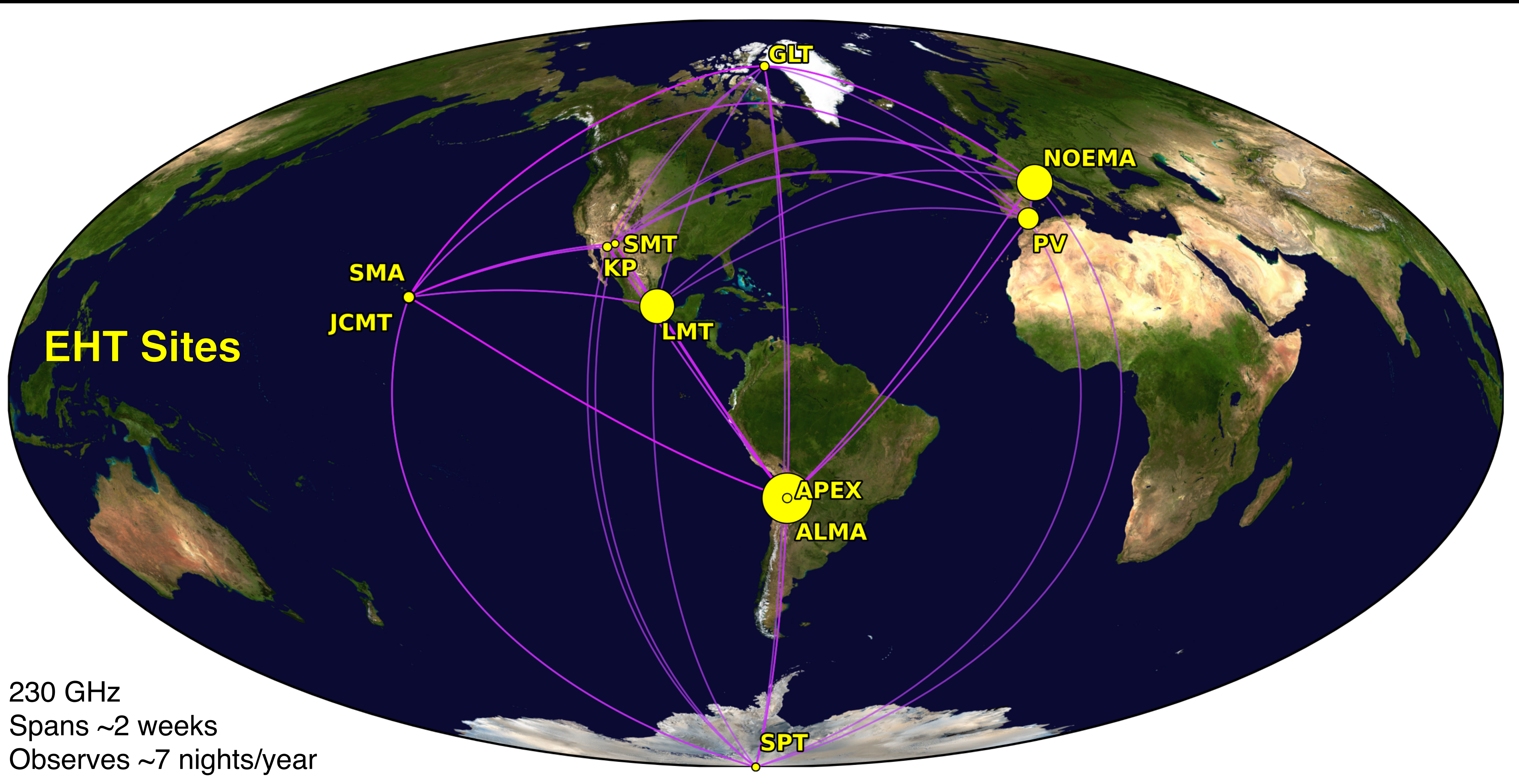
3C 273

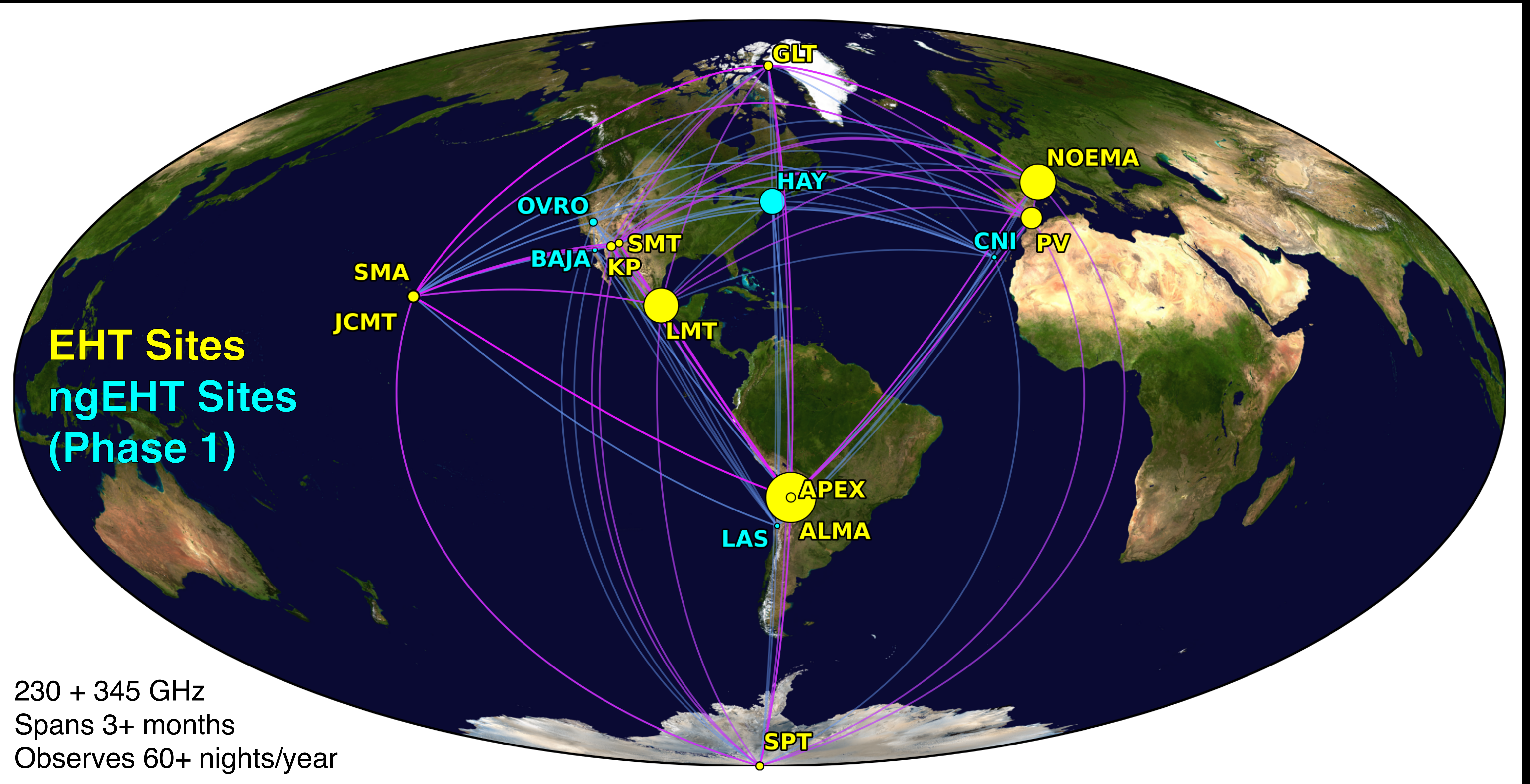
Janssen++2021, Nat.Astro



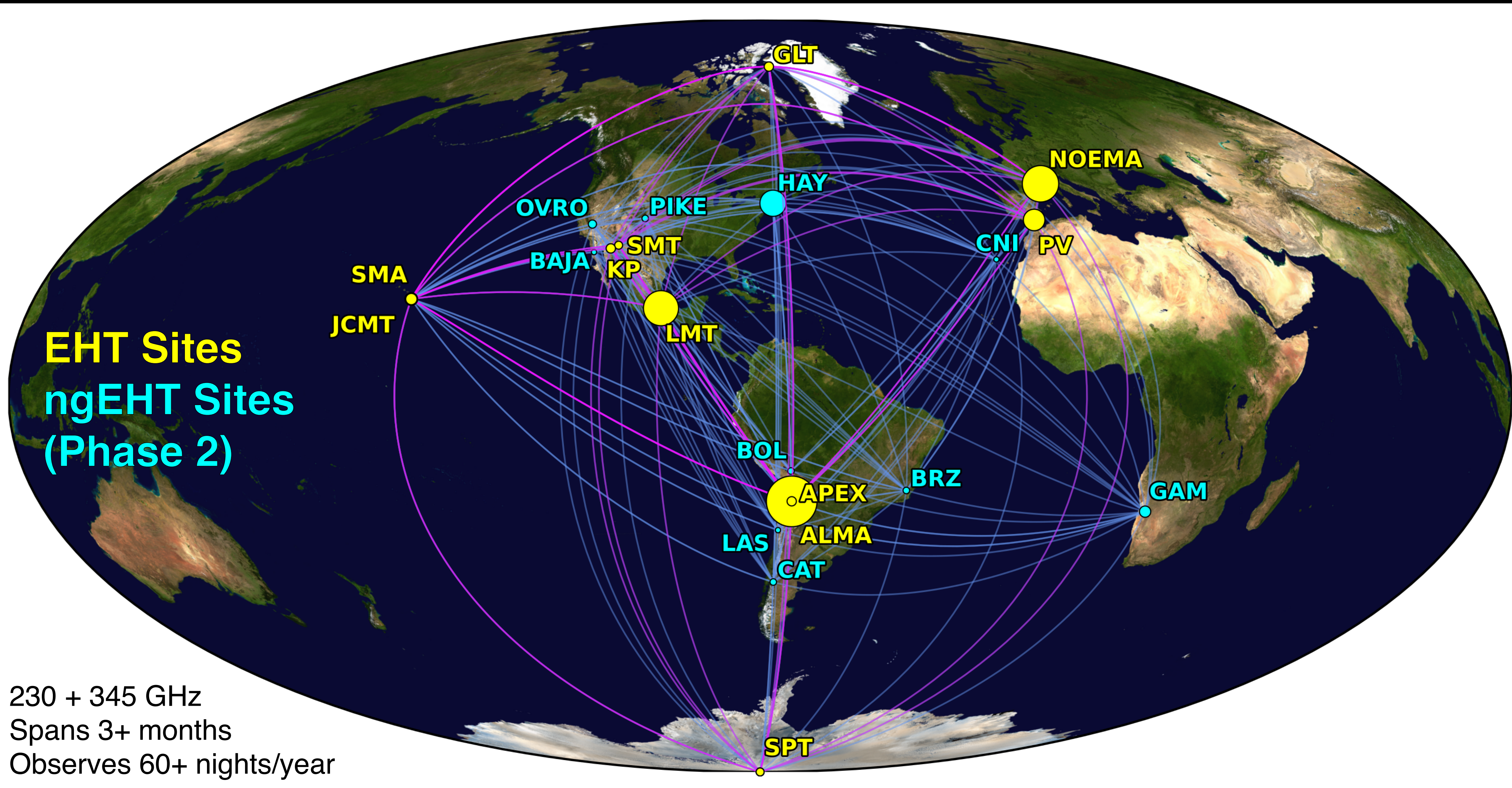
(NGC 1265: M. Gendron-Marsolais++; S. Dagnello, NRAO/Orsted/Chandra/VLA)

(Slide adapted from M. Moscibrodzka)





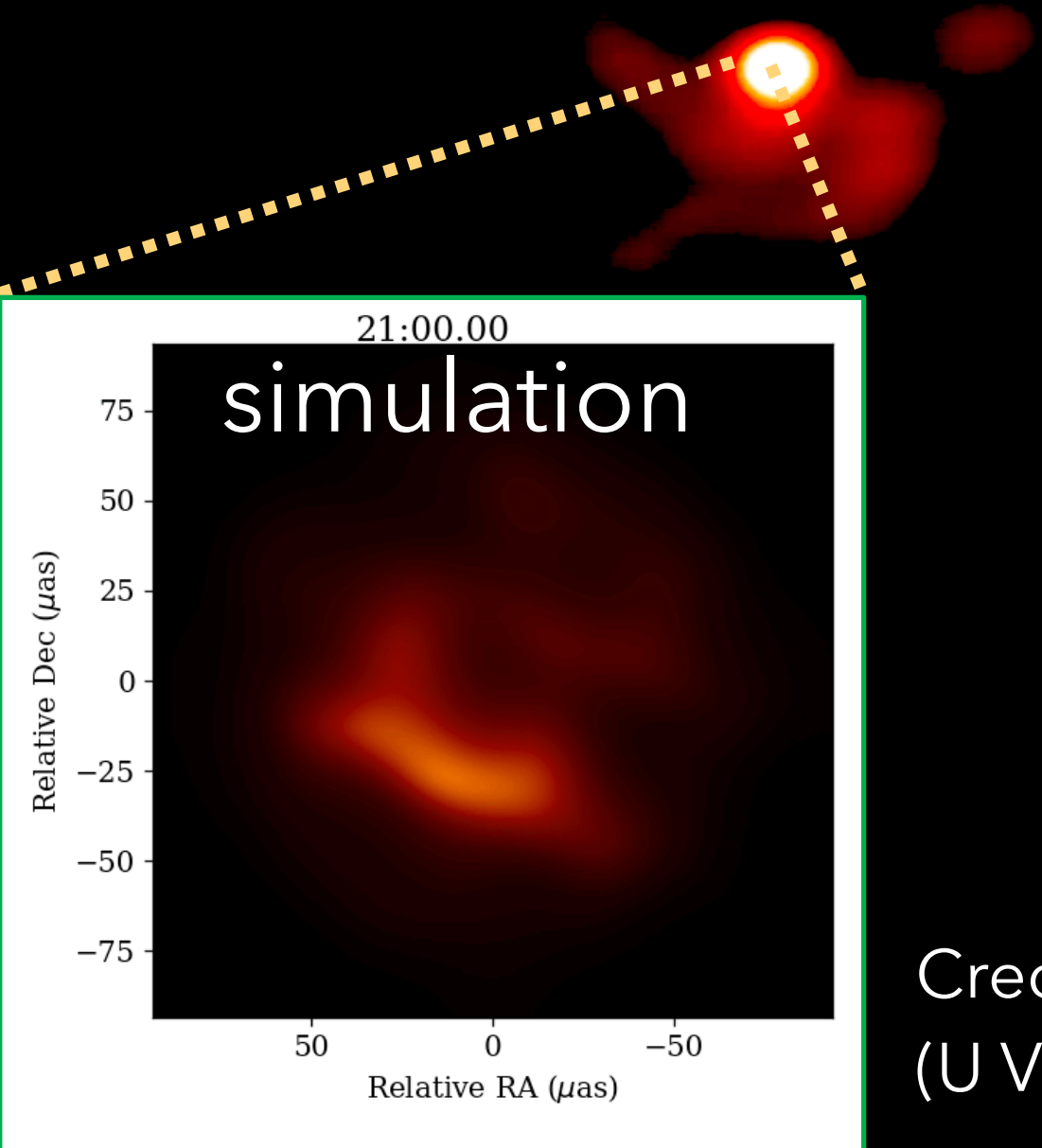
230 + 345 GHz  
Spans 3+ months  
Observes 60+ nights/year



# EHT expansion: dynamical movies (example for Sgr A\*)

mm-radio (ALMA)

SgrA\* with ALMA on 2017 April 7



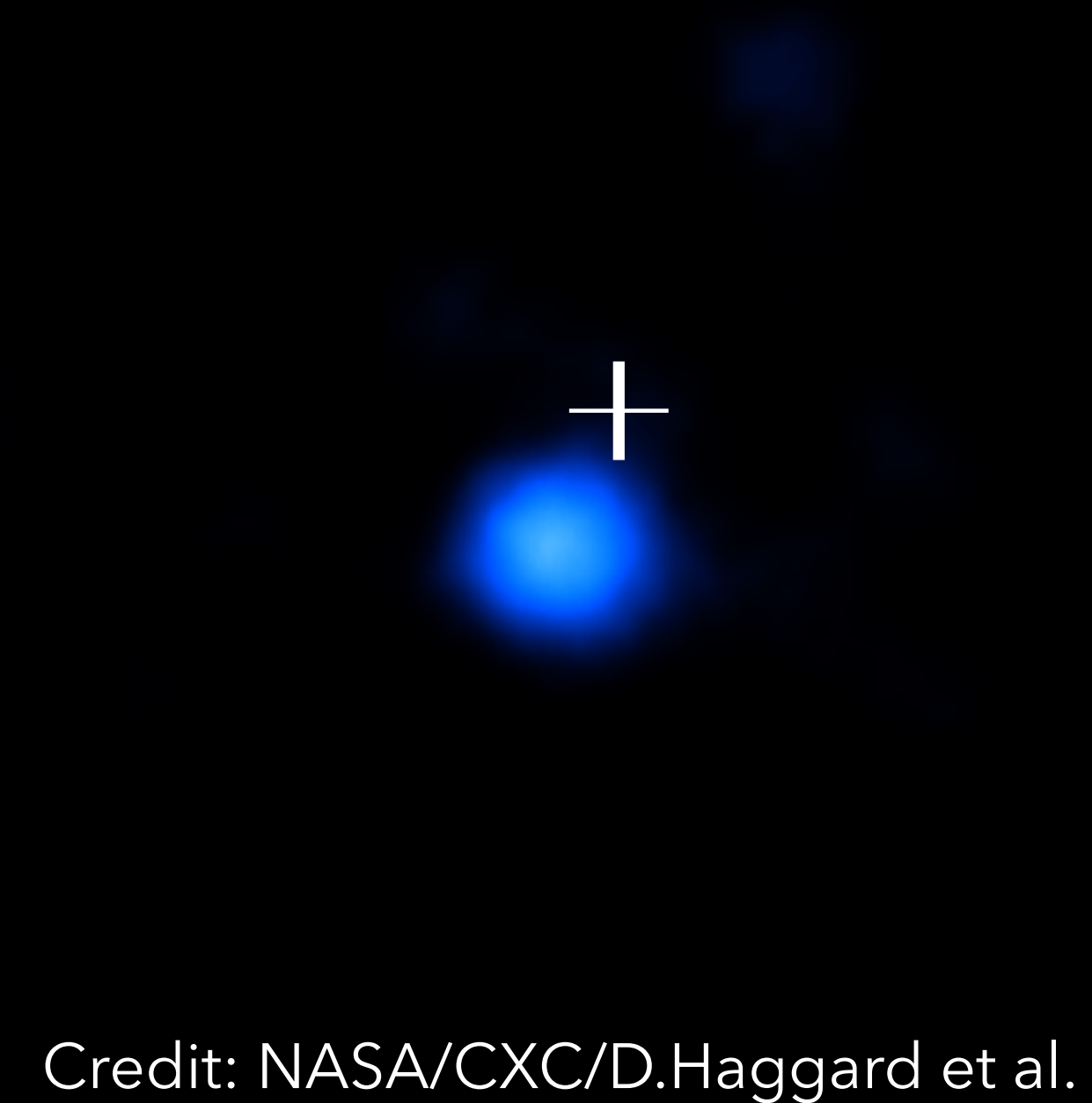
Credit: I. Marti-Vidal  
(U Valencia)

NIR (Keck & VLT/Gravity)



T. Do, Keck/UCLA Galactic Center Group

X-ray (Chandra, NuSTAR, Swift)

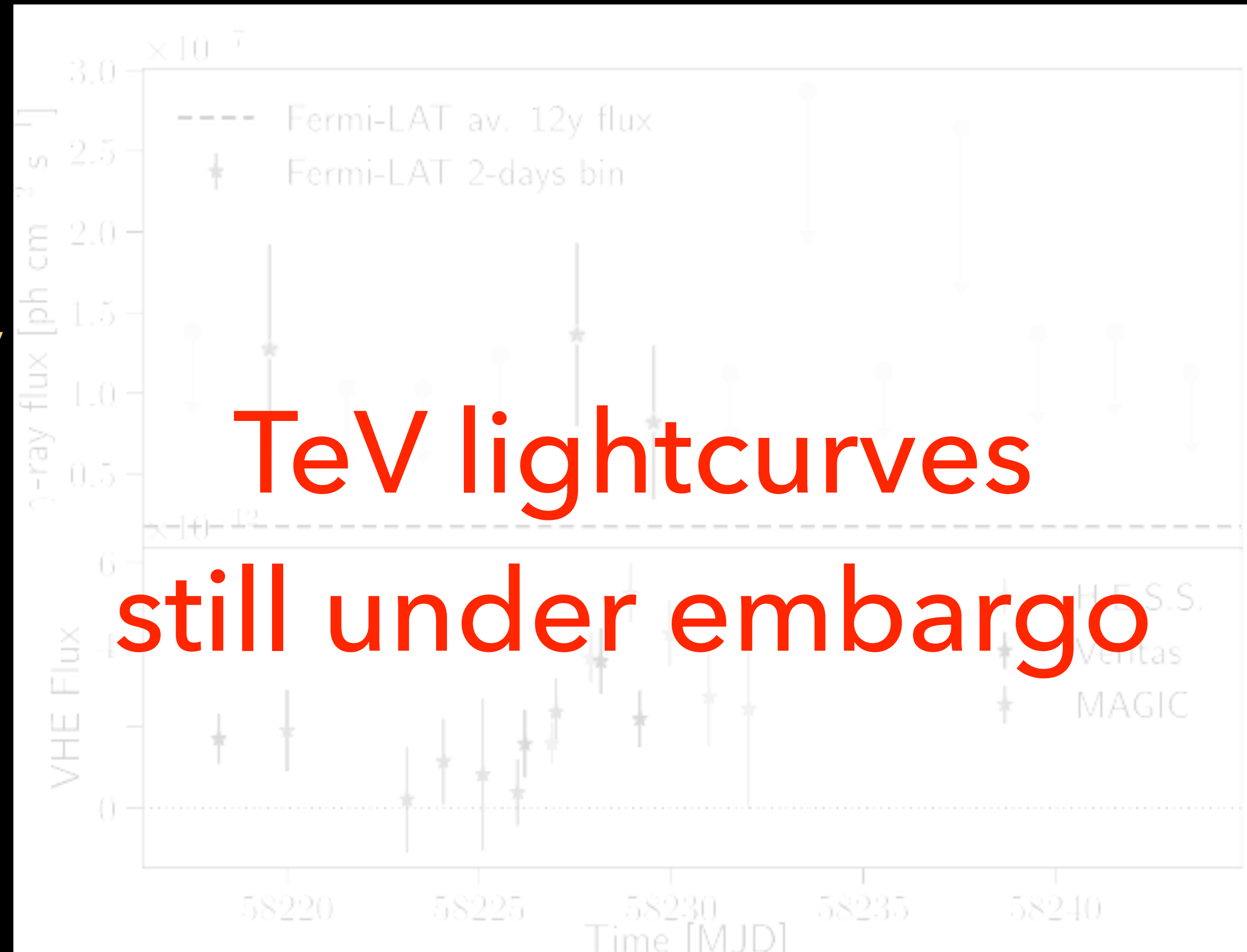


Credit: NASA/CXC/D.Haggard et al.



# M87 2018 MWL paper: localising $\gamma$ -ray flares??

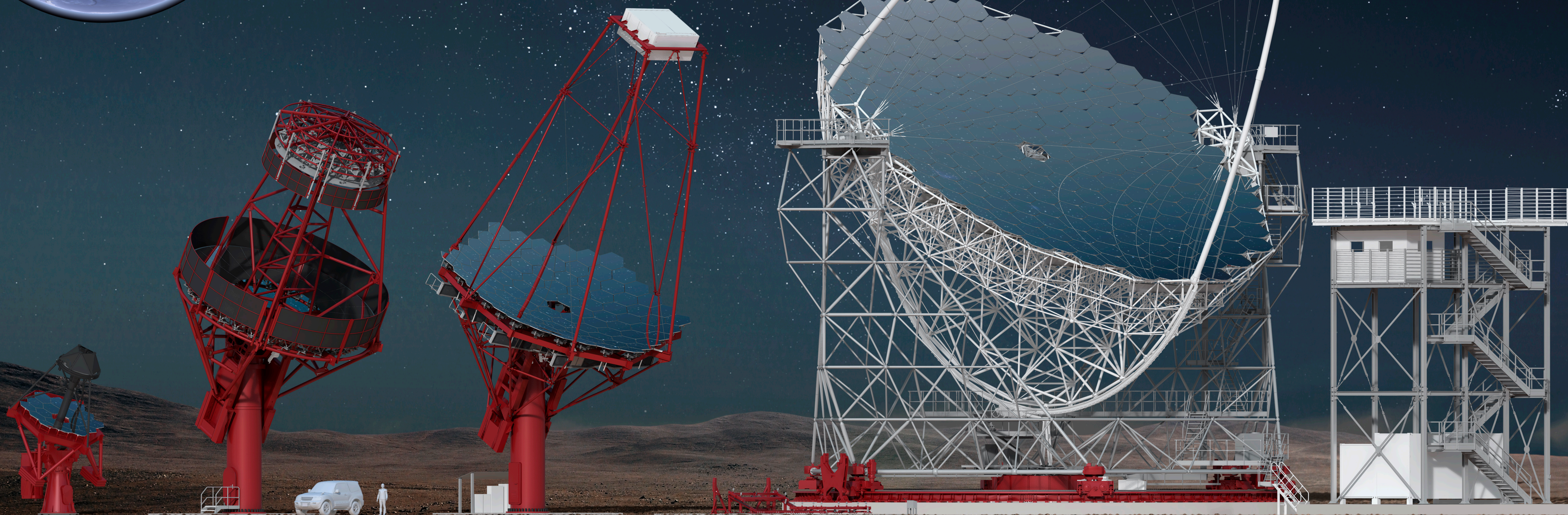
- ▶ Most significant  $\gamma$ -ray flare since 2010! (tho sampling is not great...)
- ▶ Enhanced activity in higher energy bands overall, in core not knots
- ▶ Waiting on M87 imaging to know if anything interesting happened in EHT images/core flux
- ▶ SED modeling/comparisons with 2017 to come



# Cherenkov Telescope Array (CTA): Full N/S sky coverage with unprecedented sensitivity

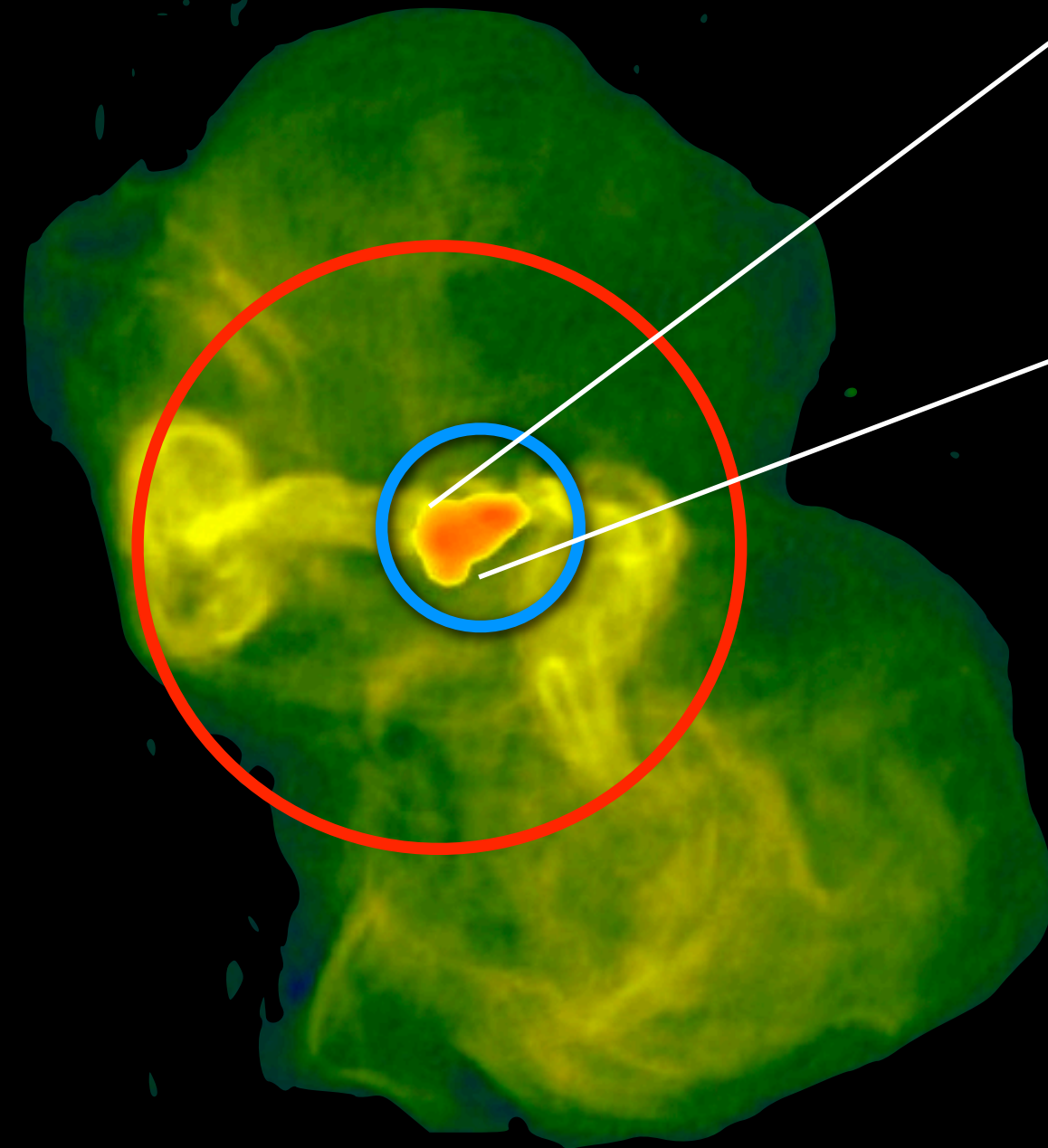


- 10x more sensitive, 3-5x better pointing accuracy, 2.5x larger FoV, and many orders of magnitude better at detecting fast transients!
- Largest (open) observatory in the VHE gamma-rays with two sites in both hemispheres for full sky access (~2027)

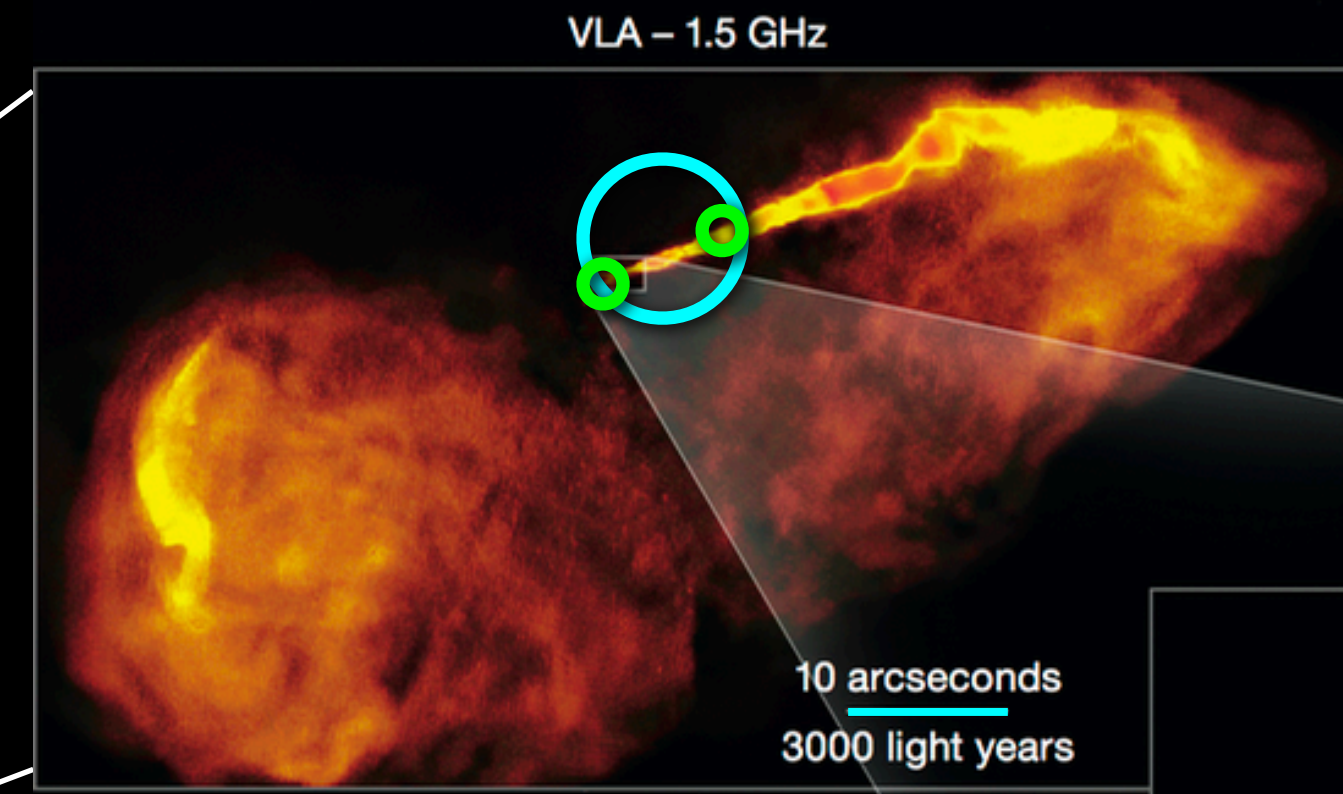


# Understanding = localising!

M87



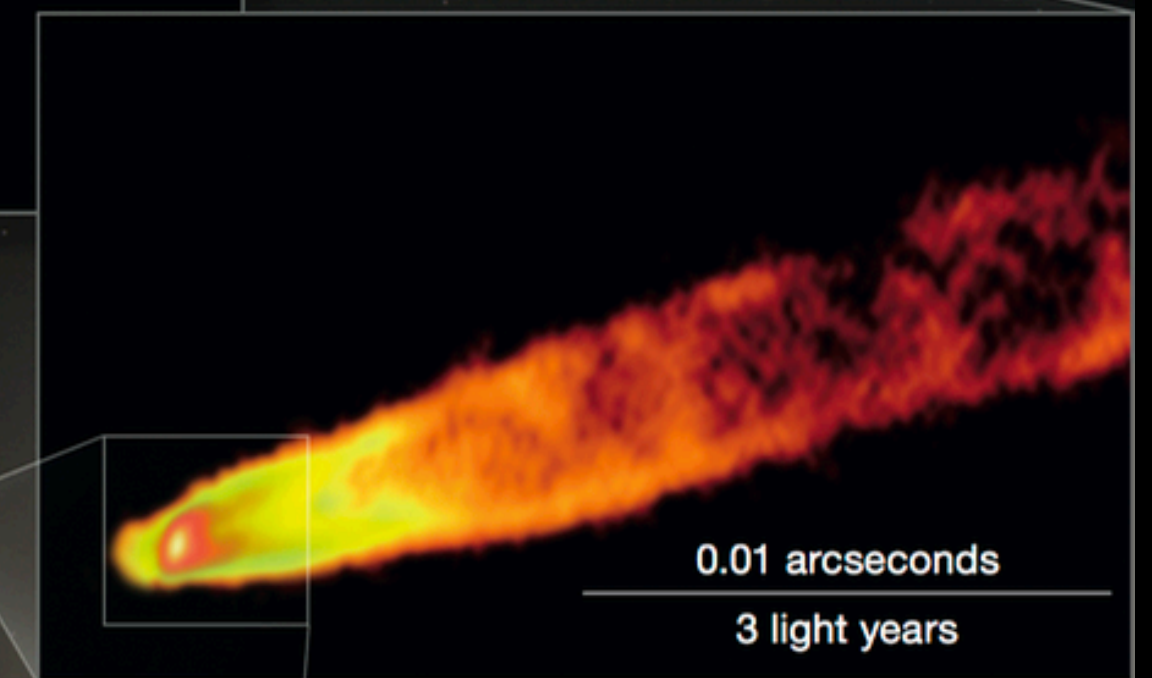
NRAO/VLA 90cm image



VLA - 1.5 GHz

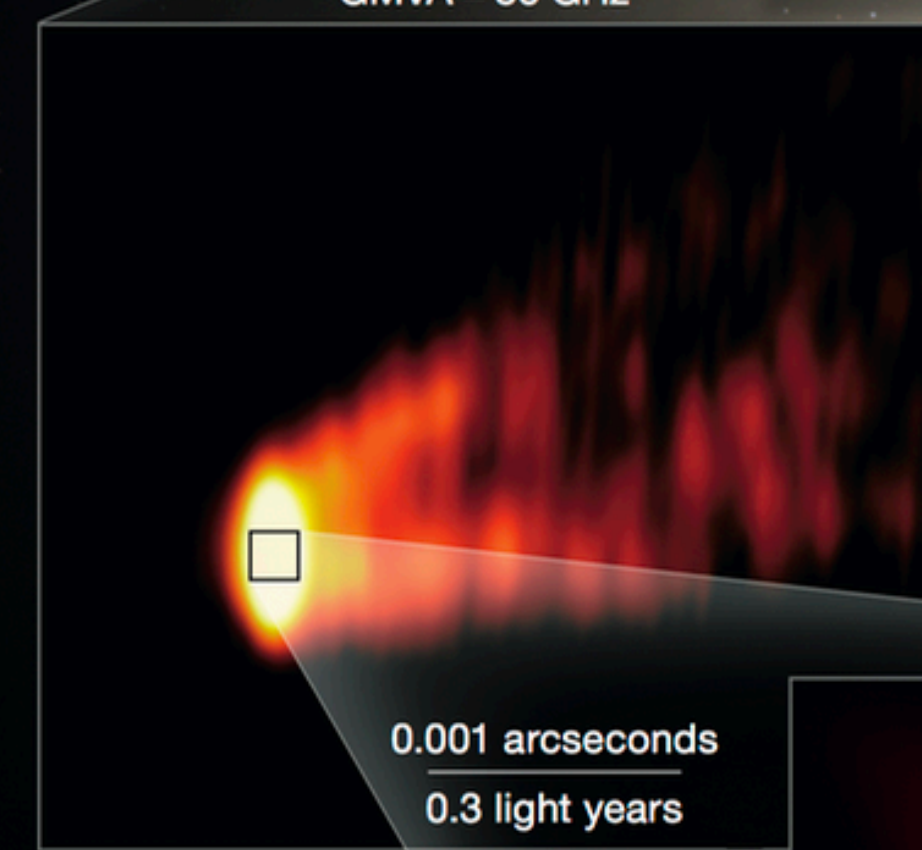
10 arcseconds  
3000 light years

HESS pointing accuracy ~10"  
CTA pointing accuracy ~ 1-3"



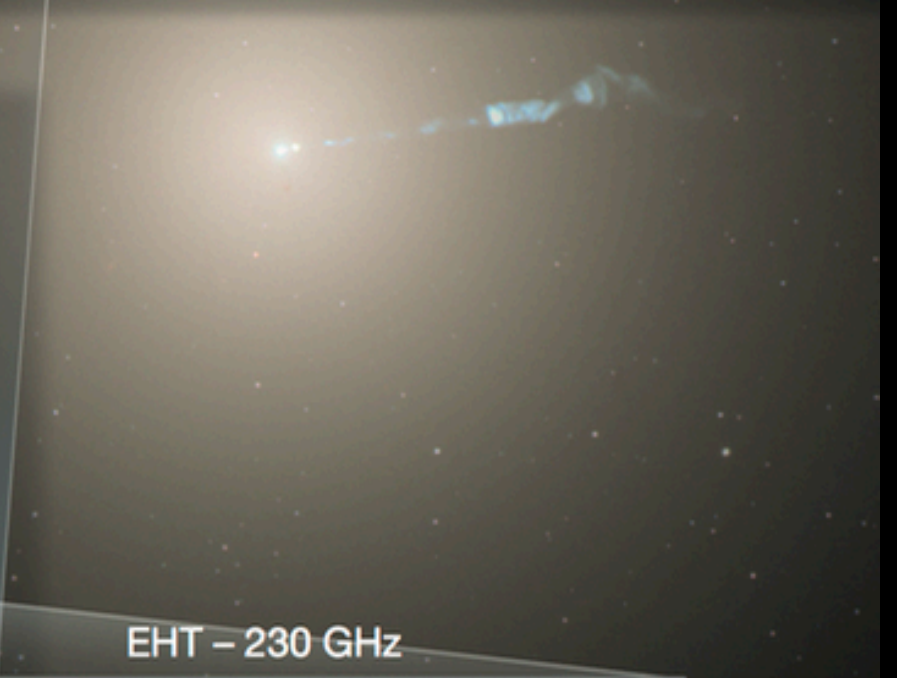
VLBA - 43 GHz

0.01 arcseconds  
3 light years



GMVA - 86 GHz

0.001 arcseconds  
0.3 light years



EHT - 230 GHz

0.00001 arcseconds  
0.003 light years

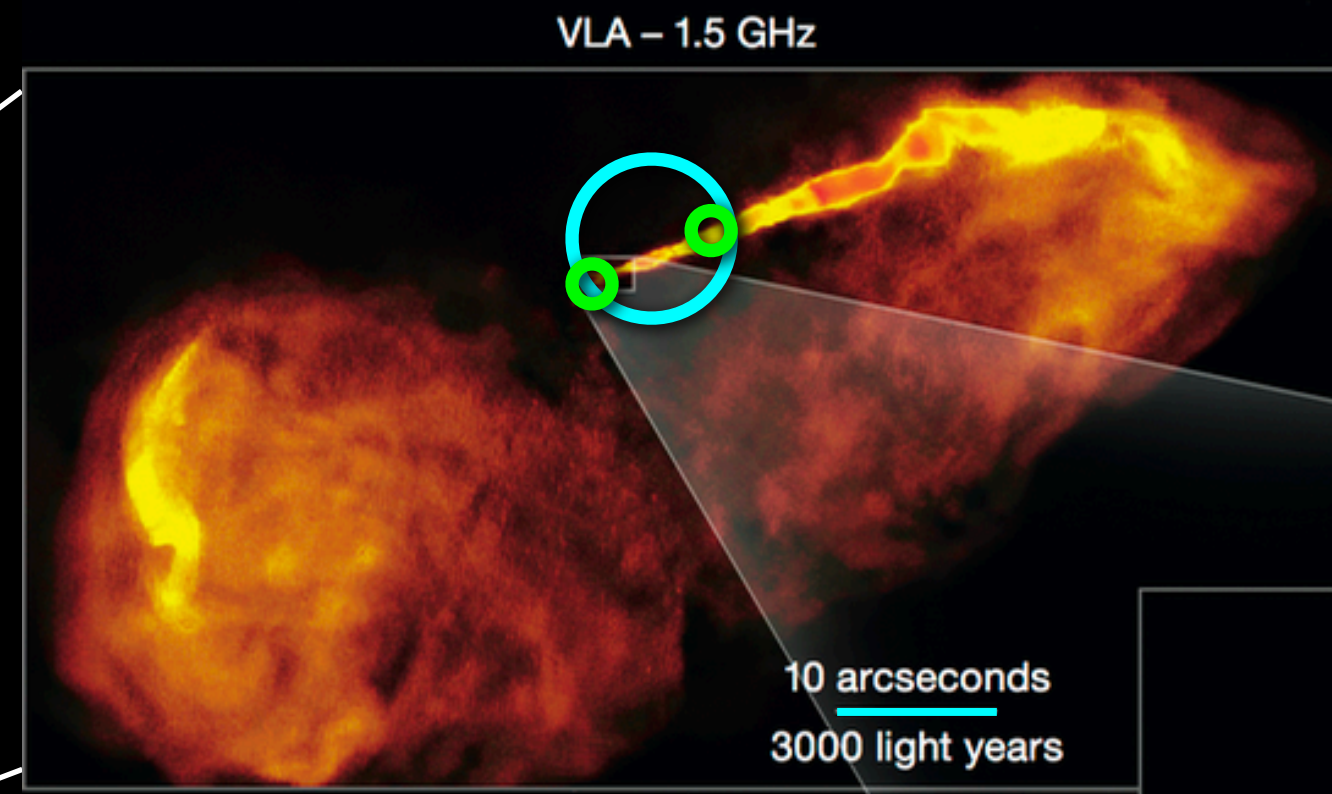
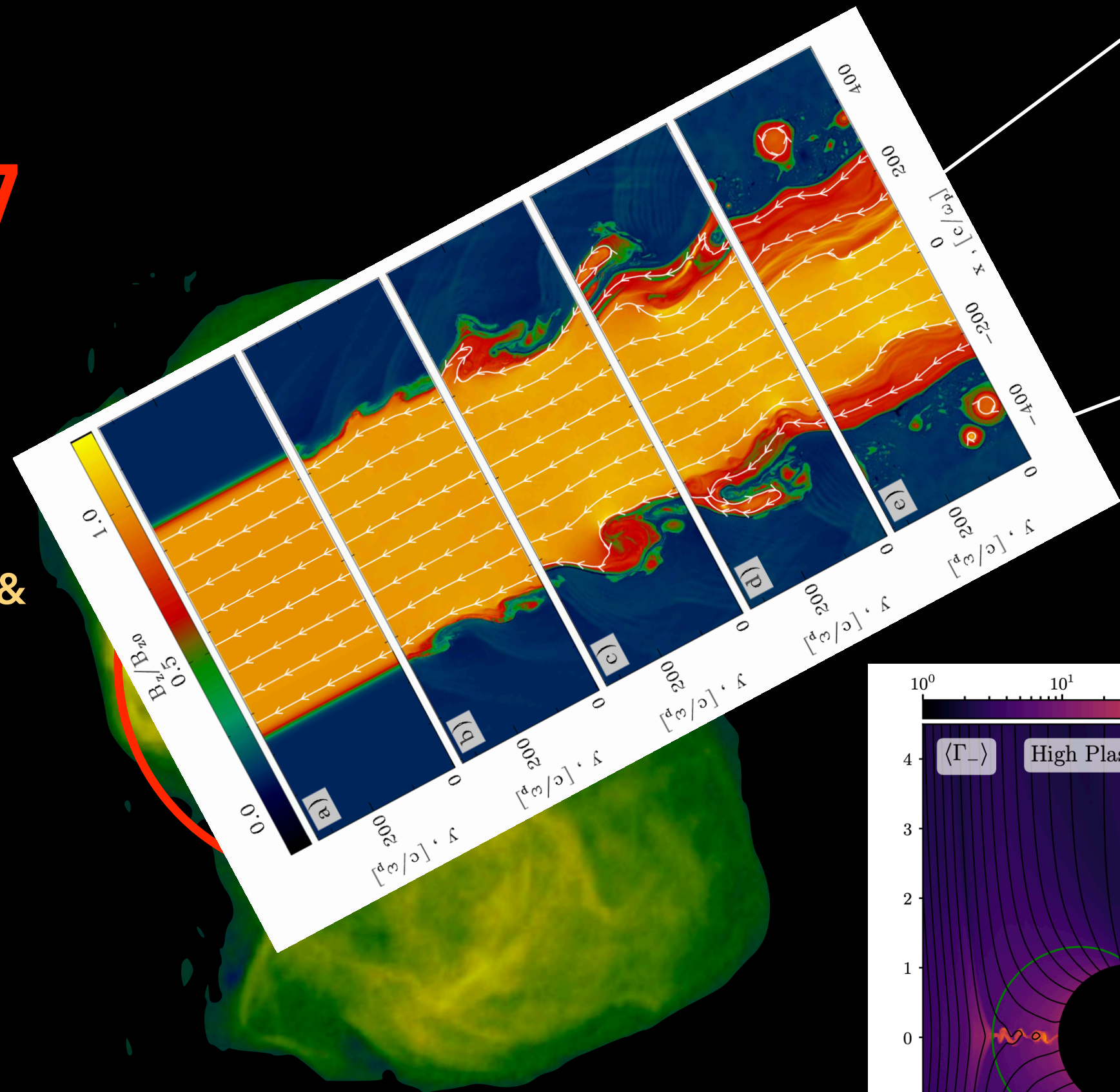
Hess/Magic/Veritas (TeV) angular resolution

CTA (TeV) angular resolution

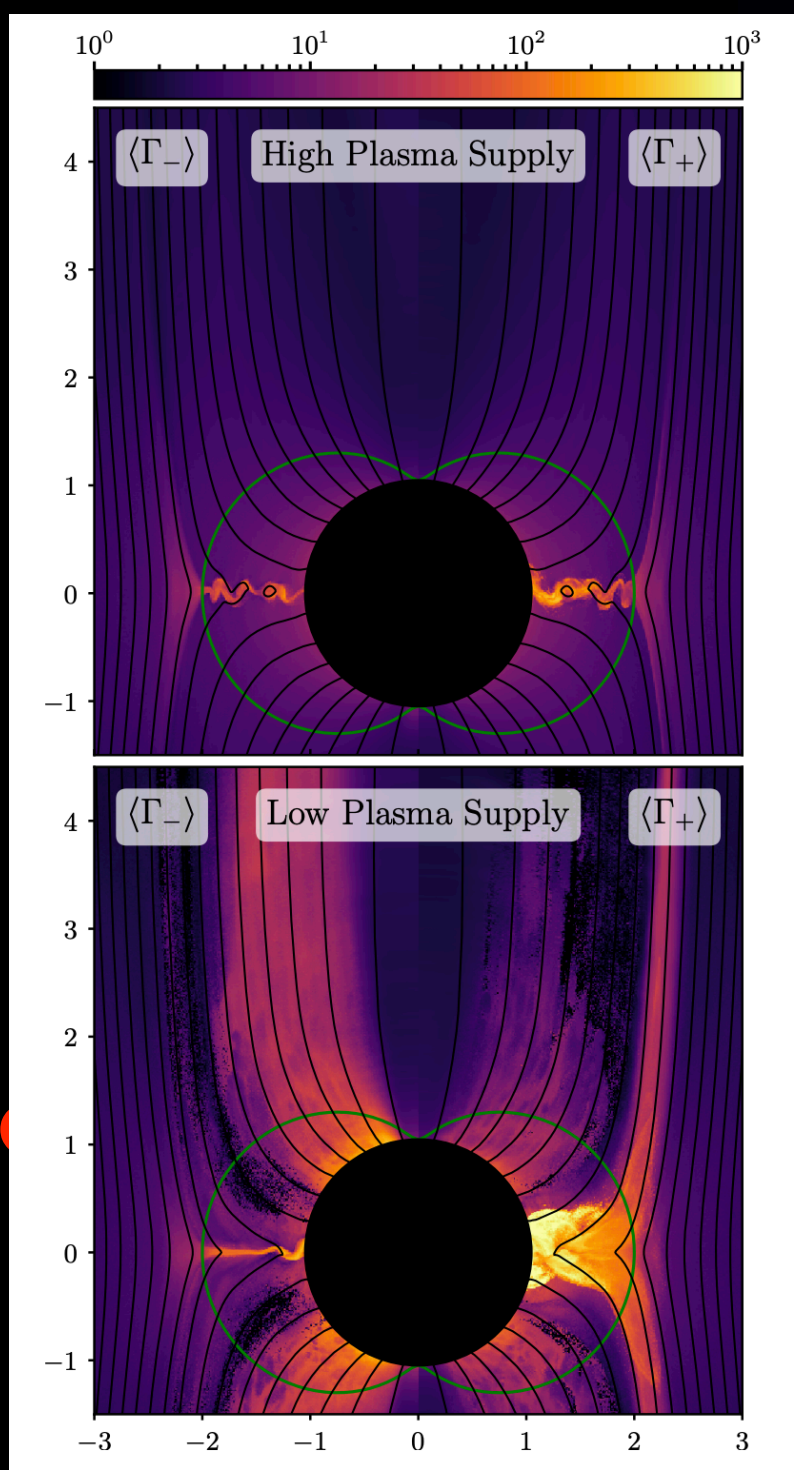
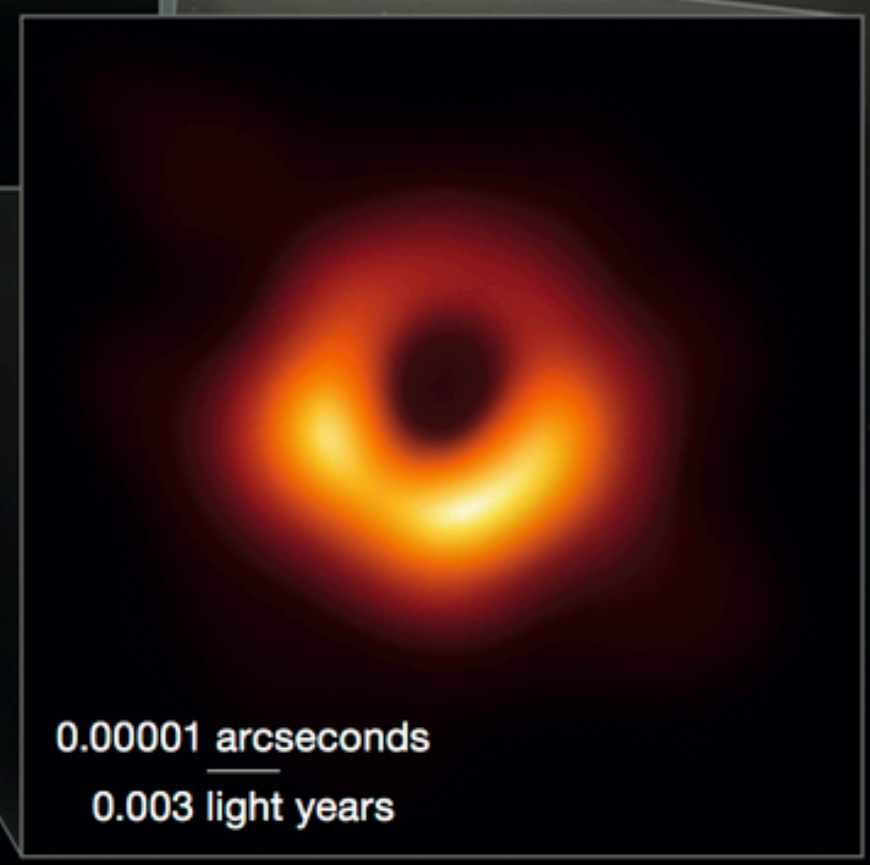
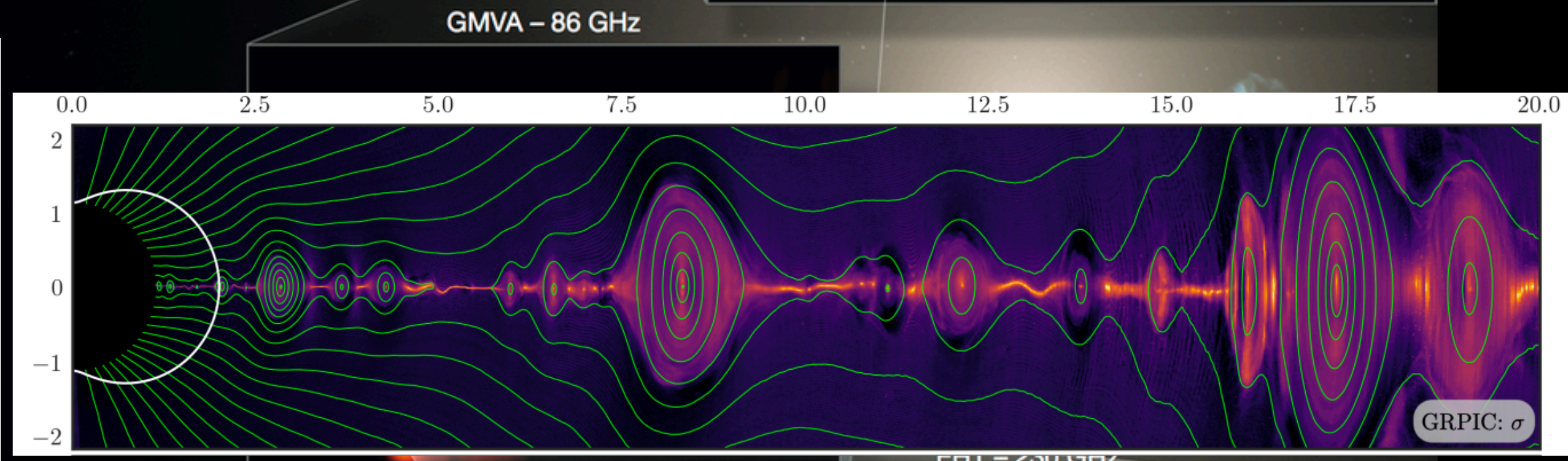
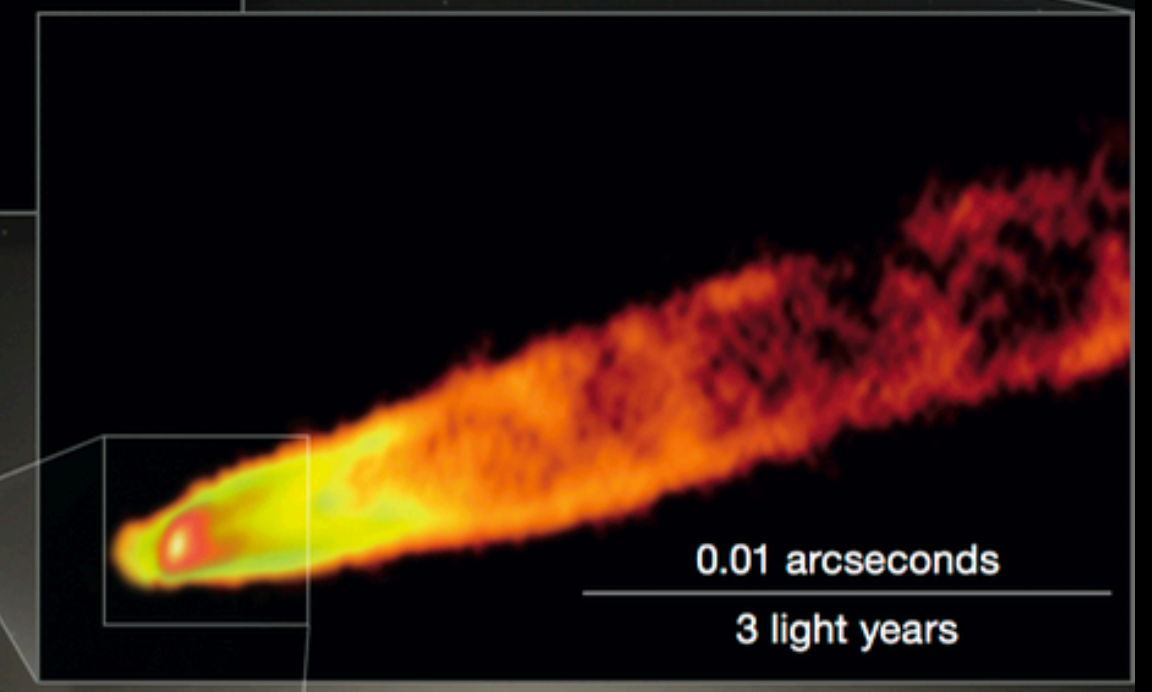
# Understanding = localising!

M87

Sironi, Brown & Narayan 2021



HESS pointing accuracy  $\sim 10''$   
CTA pointing accuracy  $\sim 1-3''$



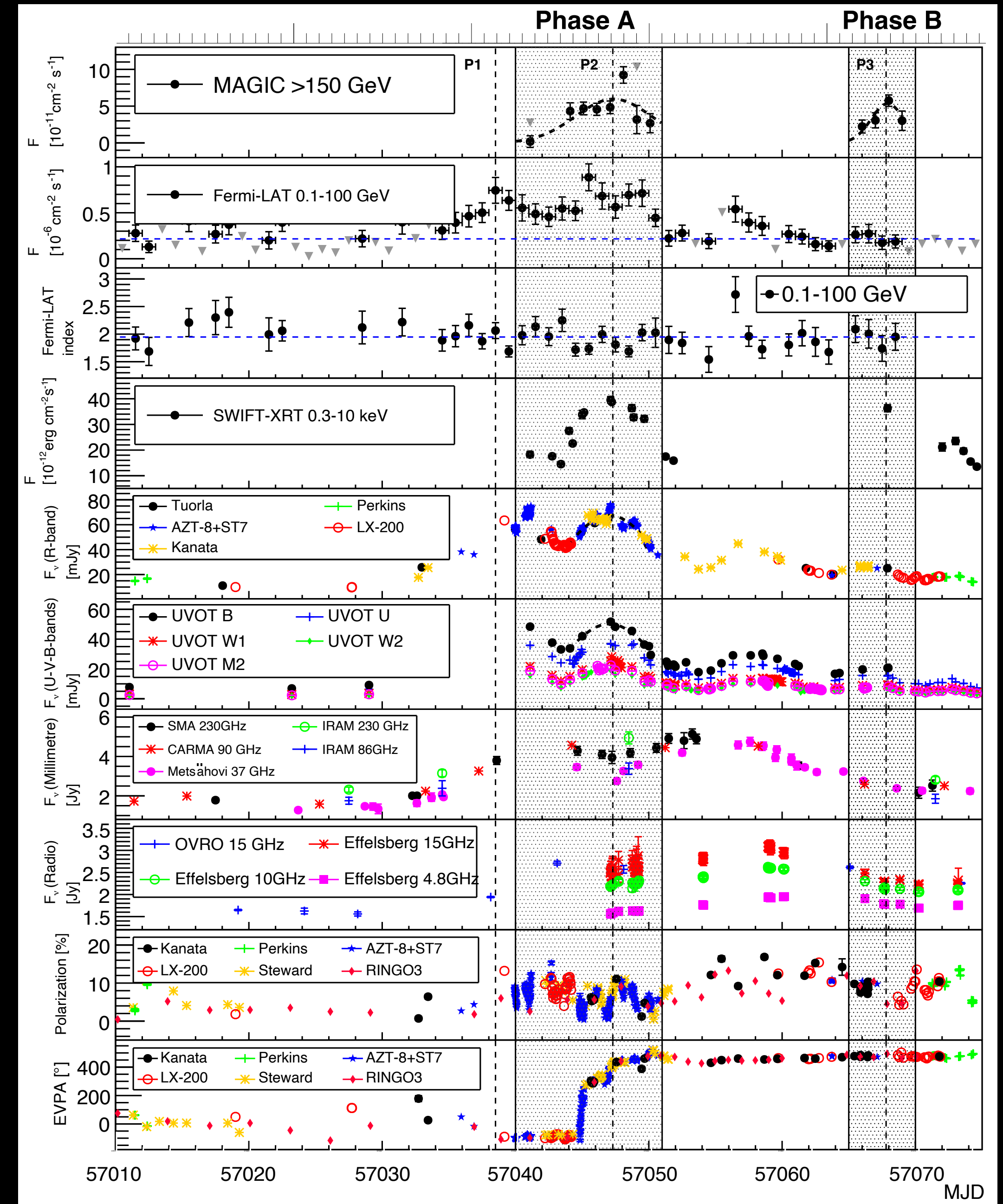
Hess/Magic/Veritas (TeV) angular resolution  
Parfrey, Philippov & Cerutti 2019,  
Crinquand, Cerutti++2020,  
CTA (TeV) angular resolution  
Bransgrove, Ripperda & Philippov 2021,

Goddi++2019; EHTC++2019

# Thinking ahead to EHT++: A high cadence month in the life of S5 0716+714

- ▶ Complex stochastic behavior, requires many samples to resolve (EHT 2017 Sgr A\* data is case in point!): weekly over years!
- ▶ Different particle acceleration methods predict different variability signatures
- ▶ Illustrates the need for agile observing, ToO capabilities, automated/dynamical scheduling
- ▶ ngEHT++ AGN plans should optimise overlap with CTA/optical (with polarisation!) monitoring programs!

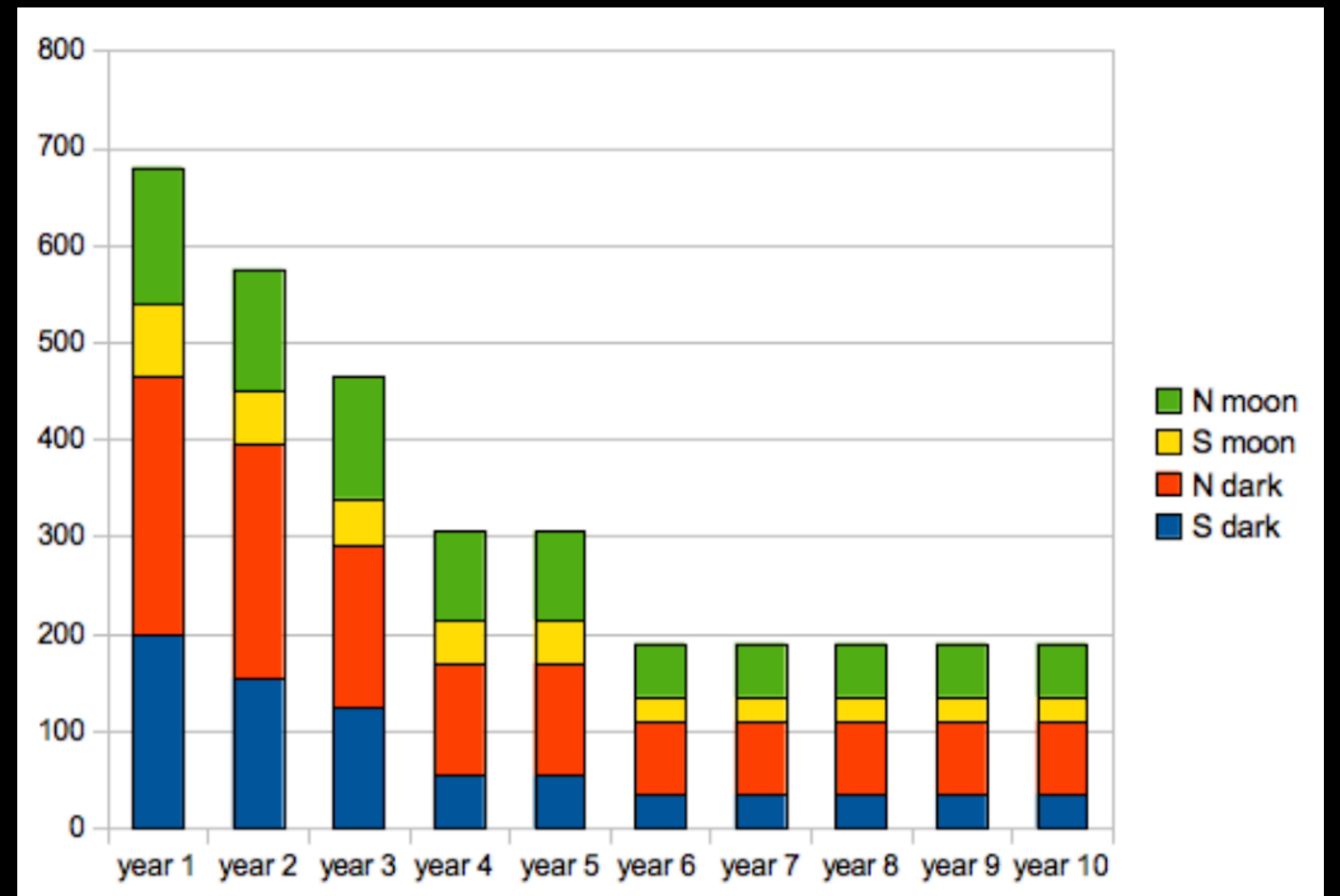
(MAGIC collaboration 2018)



# The CTA AGN KSP: a decade of intense VHE $\gamma$ -ray monitoring

- ▶ **Deep exposures:** M87 (100 hrs) and Cen A (150 hrs)
- ▶ **Longterm monitoring:** 2-3 sources per AGN class, 15-20 total “prominent” VHE AGN (mostly blazars/radio galaxies/LLAGN), spectra at least weekly for 30 minutes, for ~10 years
- ▶ **AGN Flares:** triggered externally or internally (CTA realtime analysis mode, regular 12min snapshots of ~80 AGN)
- ▶ **High quality spectra:** ~80 sources
- ▶ Many of these also potential neutrino sources monitored by eg. MOJAVE

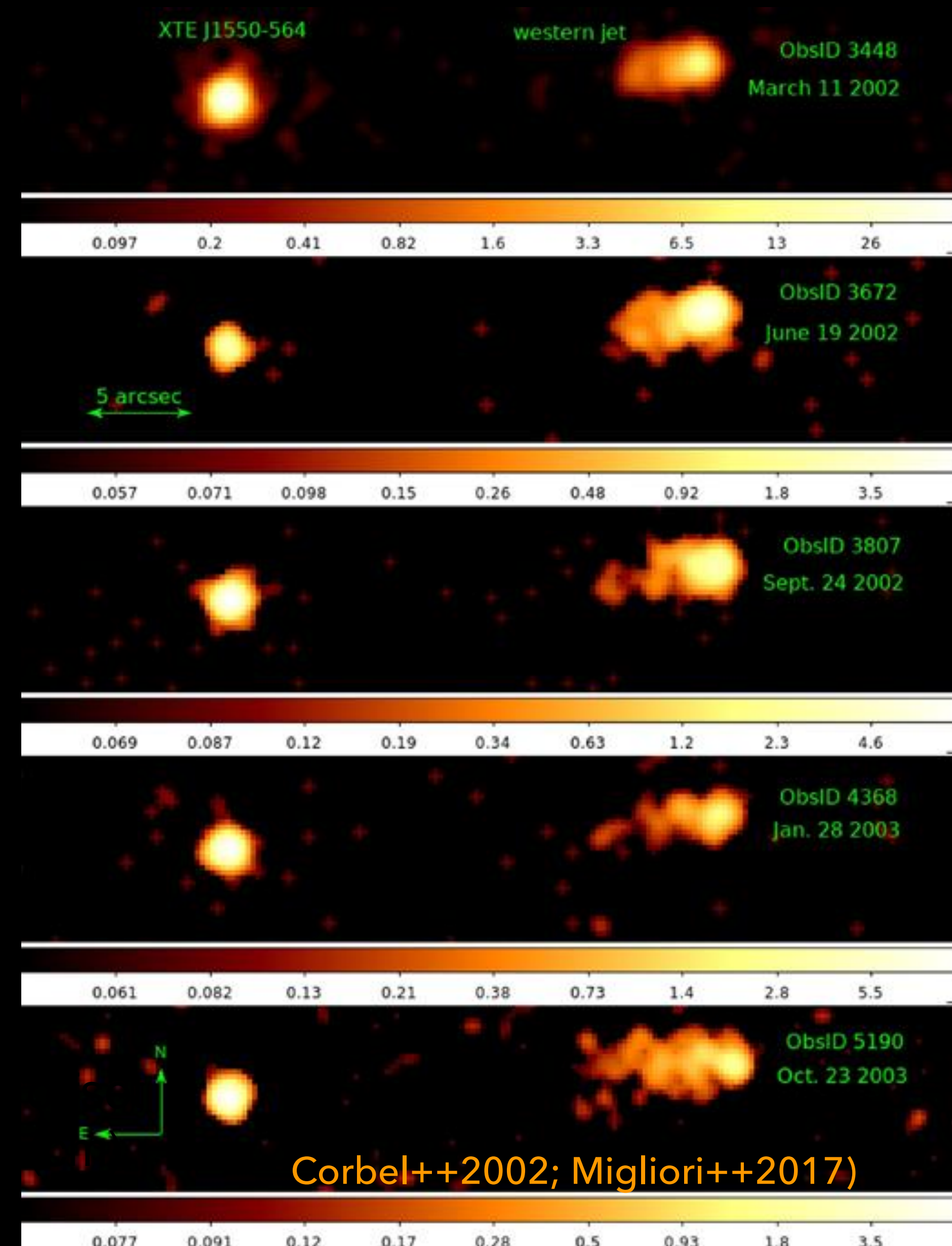
Programme	total N [h]	total S [h]	duration [yr]	observation mode
<b>Long-term monitoring</b>	1110	390	10 †	full array
<b>AGN flares</b>				
snapshots	1200	475	10 *	LSTs
snapshots	138	68	10 *	MSTs (assuming 10 sub-arrays)
verification ext. trig.	300	150	10 *	LSTs or MST sub-arrays
follow-up of triggers	725	475	10 *	full array
<b>High-quality spectra</b>				
redshift sample	195	135	3	full array
M87 and Cen A	100	150	3	full array





# Transient XRBs reveal jet dynamics from launch to termination

Before 2018 only source seen to decelerate but not tracked from launch: XTE J1550-564



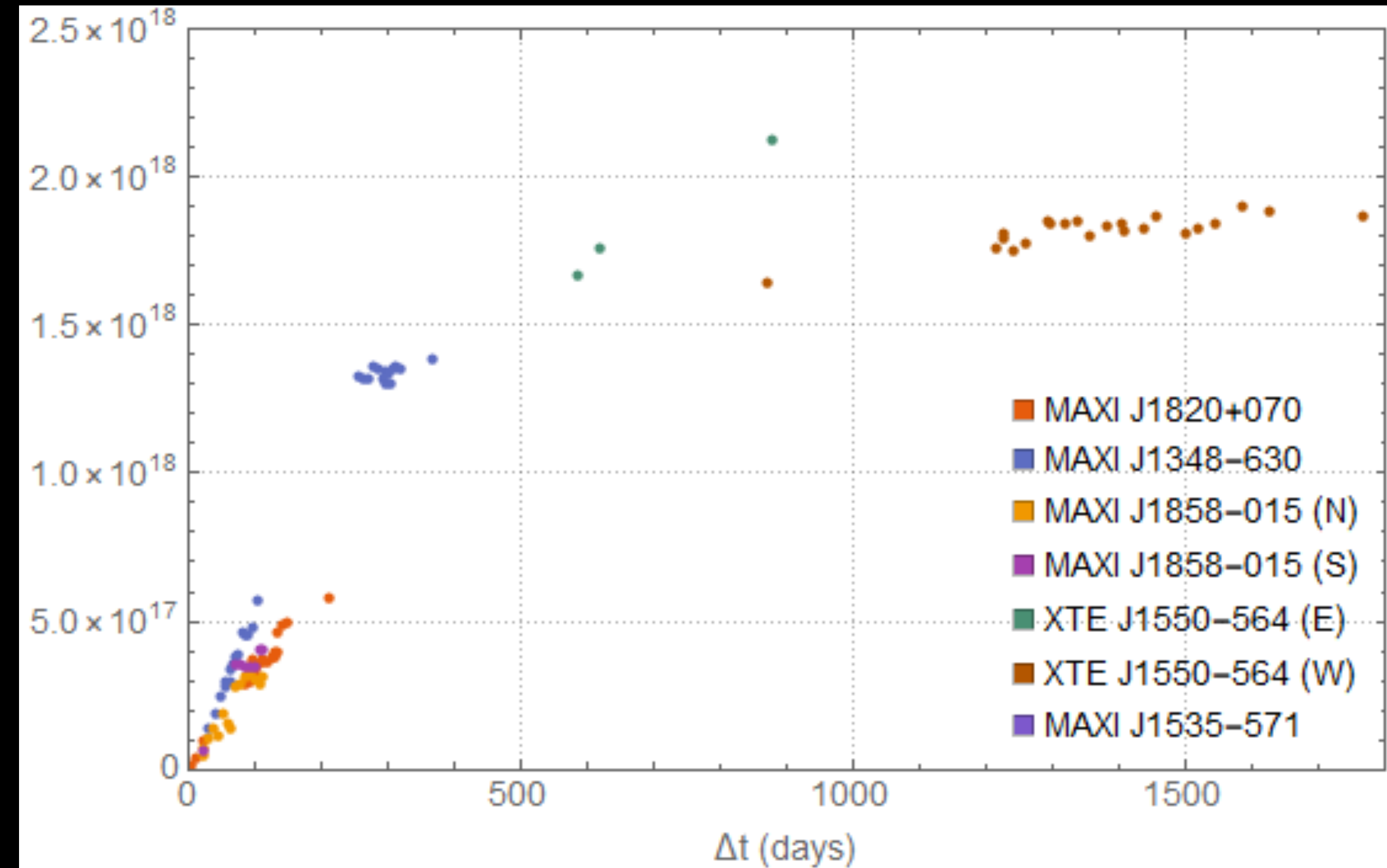
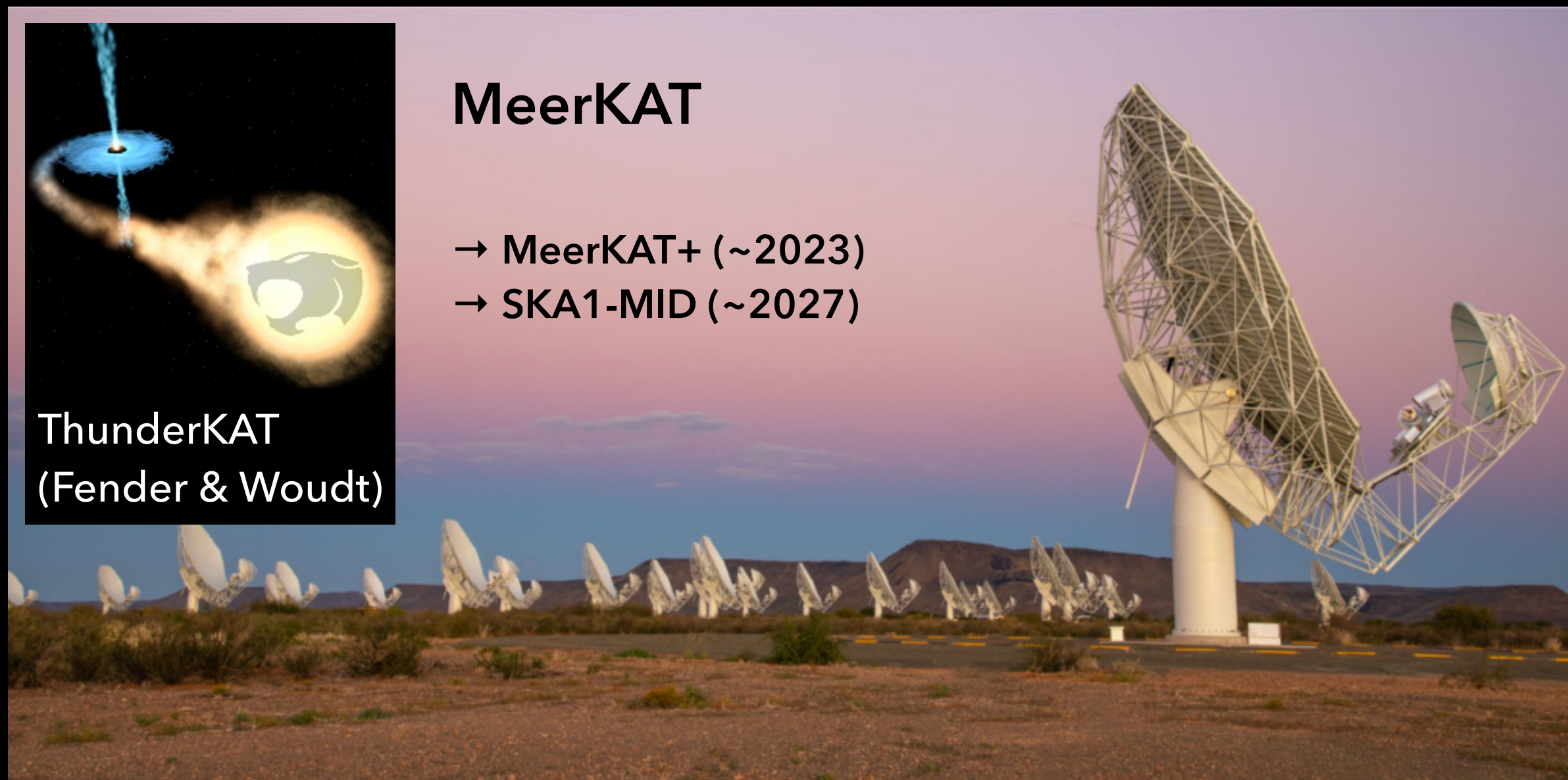
(Slide adapted fr Rob Fender, [see ngEHT Transients WP soon....](#))



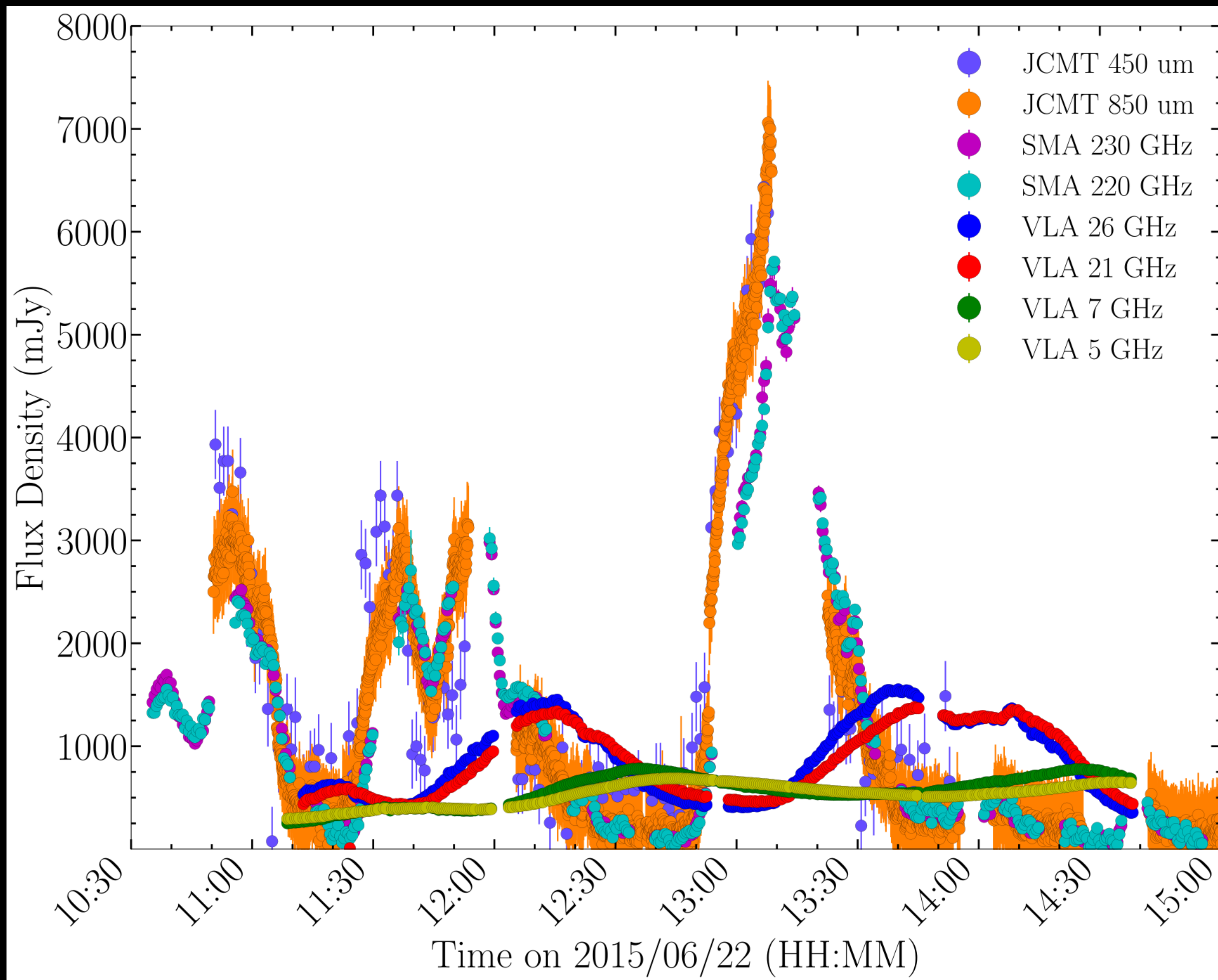
# Transient XRBs reveal jet dynamics from launch to termination

Before 2018 only source seen to decelerate but not tracked from launch: XTE J1550-564

Since ThunderKAT already > 4 new sources tracked from launch (Russell++2019; Bright+2020; Espinasse++2020; Wood++2021; Carotenuto++2021, 2022; Tremou++2022)



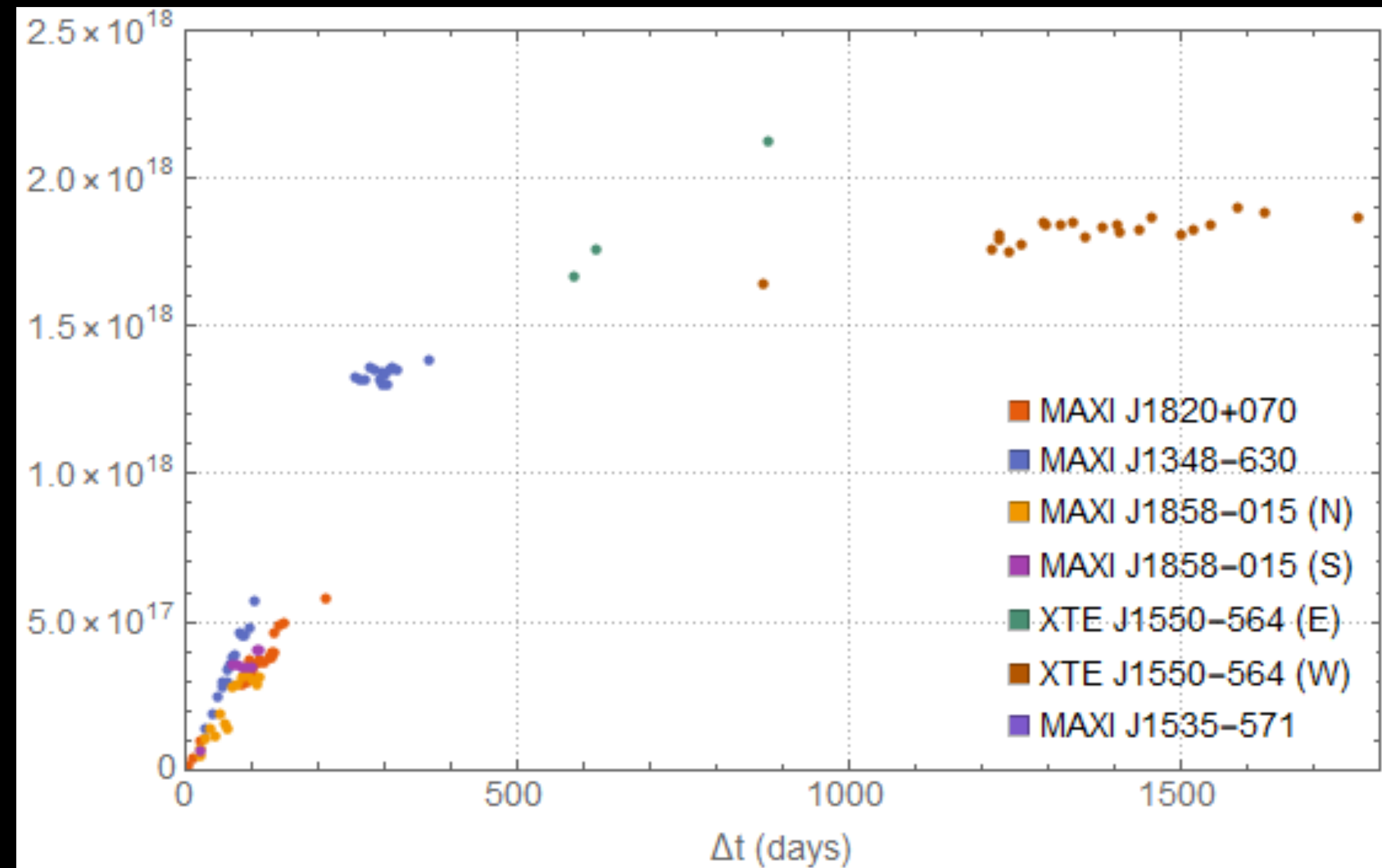
# Transient XRBs reveal jet dynamics from launch to termination



Miller-Jones++2019; Tetarenko++2017, 2019

(Slide adapted fr Rob Fender, [see ngEHT Transients WP soon....](#))

Since ThunderKAT already > 4 new sources tracked from launch (Russell++2019; Bright+2020; Espinasse++2020; Wood++2021; Carotenuto++2021, 2022; Tremou++2022)



# Summary

- ★ To accurately model, and eventually predict, MWL/MM transients we need improved understanding of macro/micro coupling
- ★ Combining global mm-VLBI imaging (EHT) with MWL monitoring, can break current degeneracies for SMBHs, but key for all sources!
- ★ EHT++ (ngEHT, etc.) aims for agile/subarray operations, ToOs and MWL-coordination. CTA is a key strategic partner for pinpointing particle acceleration, hadronic content, jet power
- ★ EHT++/ngEHT will give us access to a population of black hole systems, both supermassive (and stellar mass!)