

## INSIDE THE CENTRAL CAVITY

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The Circum-Nuclear Disk (CND) is probably a by-product of the explosive event which created Sgr A East. Its inner edge of radius  $R \sim 1.7$  pc is well developed and comprises the Central Cavity (CC) which is filled with  $\sim 260 M_{\odot}$  of ionized gas. ISM appears to flow through the CND into the Central Cavity at a rate of  $\dot{M} \sim 0.01 M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$ . Dust and Lyman continuum luminosities of the central 1.25 parsec, corrected for photons not absorbed by dust and gas inside the CC are  $\sim 10^8 L_{\odot}$  and  $\sim 10^{51}$  Lyc photons  $\text{s}^{-1}$ , most of which are provided by a cluster of 24 hot and massive stars, which also provide  $\sim \frac{1}{3}$  of the integrated K-band flux density (see the recent review by Mezger *et al.*, 1996). A larger number of cool M- and K-giants and more than a million low-mass MS stars provide the remaining flux density, which comes from a diffuse background emission first seen in our NIR mosaic maps (Zylka *et al.*, 1997).

The compact synchrotron source Sgr A\* with a mass of  $\sim 2\text{-}3 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$  appears to be a starving black hole. It has a well developed radio spectrum but only upper limits for the flux densities in the NIR and X-Ray regimes. The luminosity of Sgr A\* is only a few hundred  $L_{\odot}$ . The true size of the radio source appears to have been resolved by mm-VLBI (Duschl, 1997).

The spectrum integrated over the central parsec is dominated by stellar radiation reprocessed by dust and resembles the spectrum of a Seyfert 2 galaxy. The reprocessed radiation masks completely the radiation associated with Sgr A\*. More details, related specifically to the stellar population within the central 1.25 pc will be presented in a forthcoming paper (Philipp *et al.*, 1997).

**References**

Duschl W.J., 1997, in these proceedings.

Mezger P.G., Duschl W.J., Zylka R., 1996, *A&AR*, 7, 4.

Philipp S., Zylka R., Mezger P.G. et al., 1997, in prep.

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