

S03a **Broadband Multi-wavelength Properties of M87 during the 2017 Event Horizon Telescope Campaign**

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In 2017, the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) Collaboration succeeded in capturing the first direct image of the center of the M87 galaxy. The EHTC also partnered with several international facilities in space and on the ground, to arrange an extensive, quasi-simultaneous multi-wavelength (MWL) campaign. In this presentation we will discuss the results and analysis of this campaign, as well as the MWL data. We captured M87 in a historically low state, and the core flux dominates over HST-1 at high energies, making it possible to combine core flux constraints with the more spatially precise very long baseline interferometry data. Through the modeling of the MWL data we can exclude that the simultaneous  $\gamma$ -ray emission is produced via inverse Compton emission in the same region producing the EHT mm-band emission, and further conclude that the  $\gamma$ -rays can only be produced in the inner jets (inward of HST-1) if there are strongly particle-dominated regions.