

Dense Star Clusters as Binary Black Hole Factories

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Dense Star Clusters

Open Clusters

Globular Clusters

Nuclear Star Clusters



M30

(NASA/ACS Survey)

Globular Clusters

- Old (~12 billion years)
- Massive (~100,000 to ~1 million stars)
- Compact



M30
(NASA/ACS Survey)



47 Tuc
(NASA/HST)

Globular Clusters

- Found in almost all galaxies



Milky Way

NASA/Adler/U. Chicago/Wesleyan/JPL-Caltech

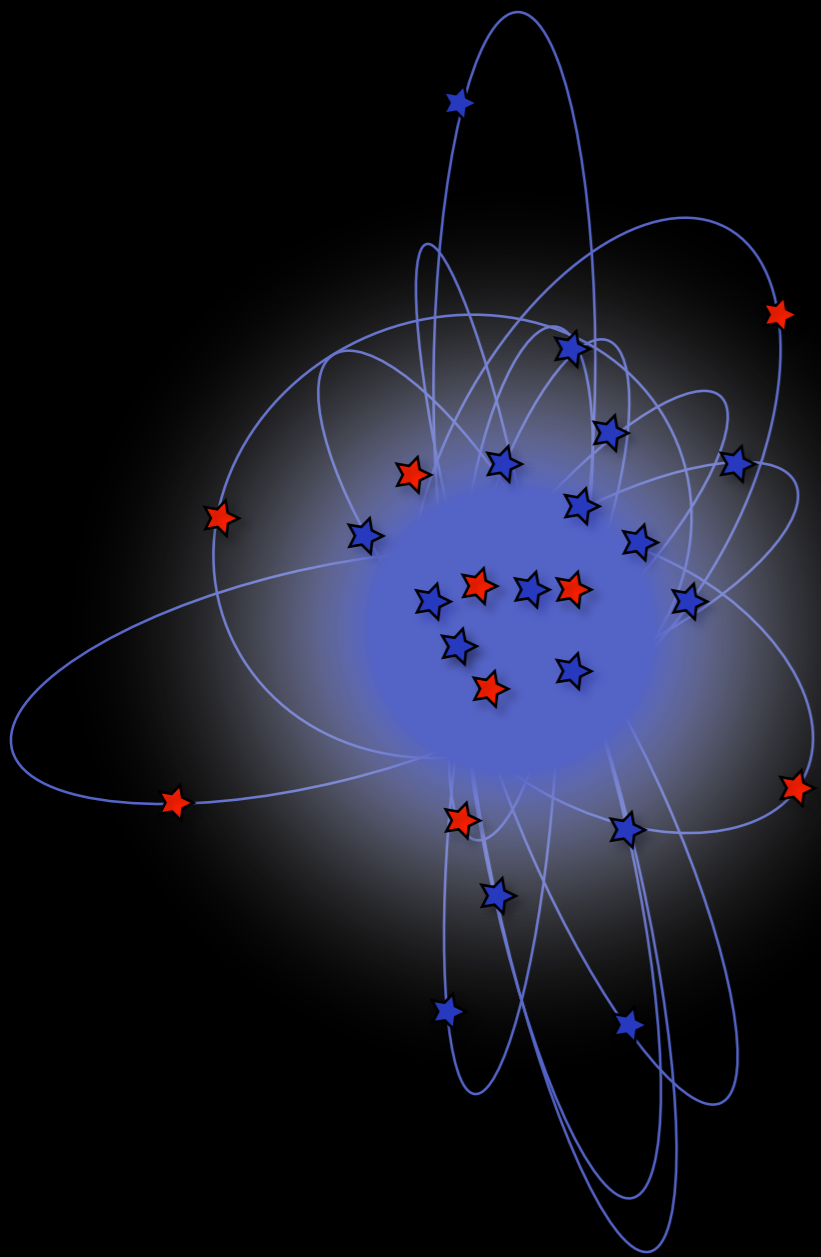


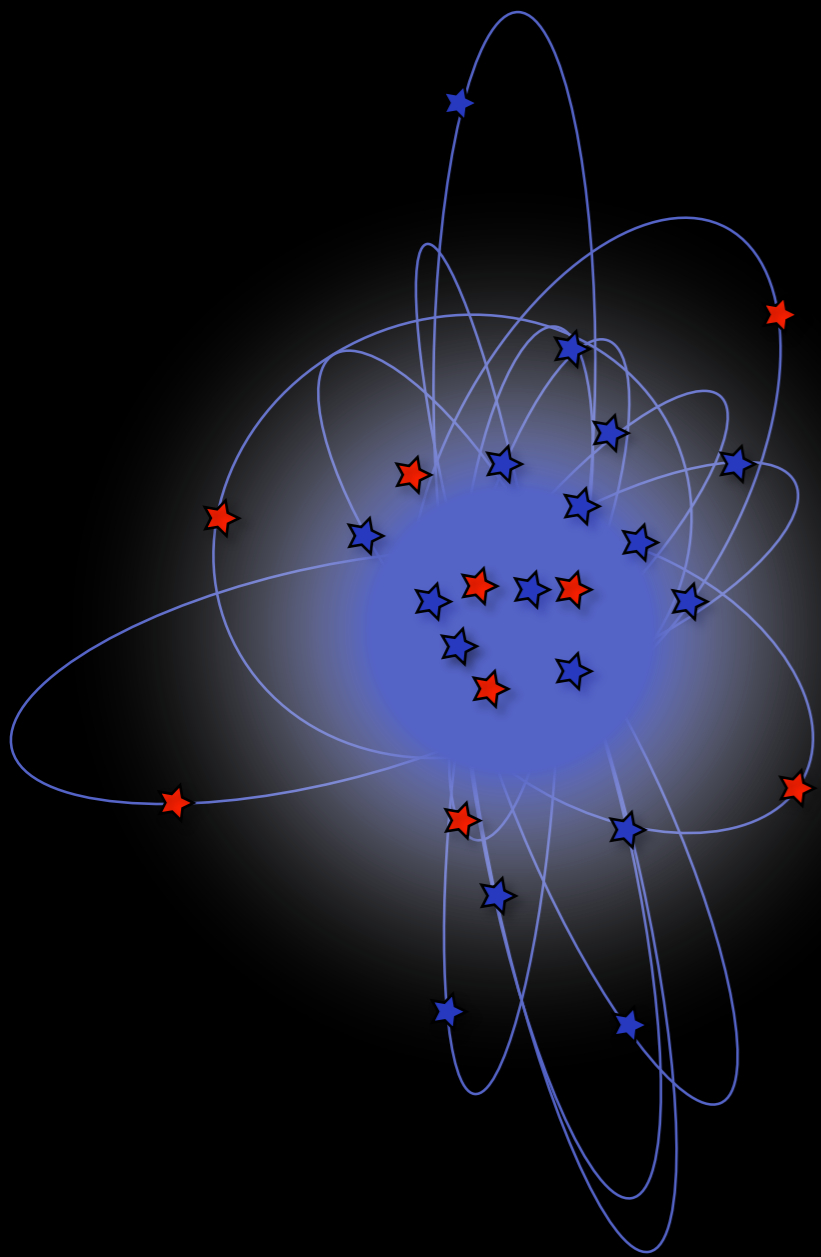
M87

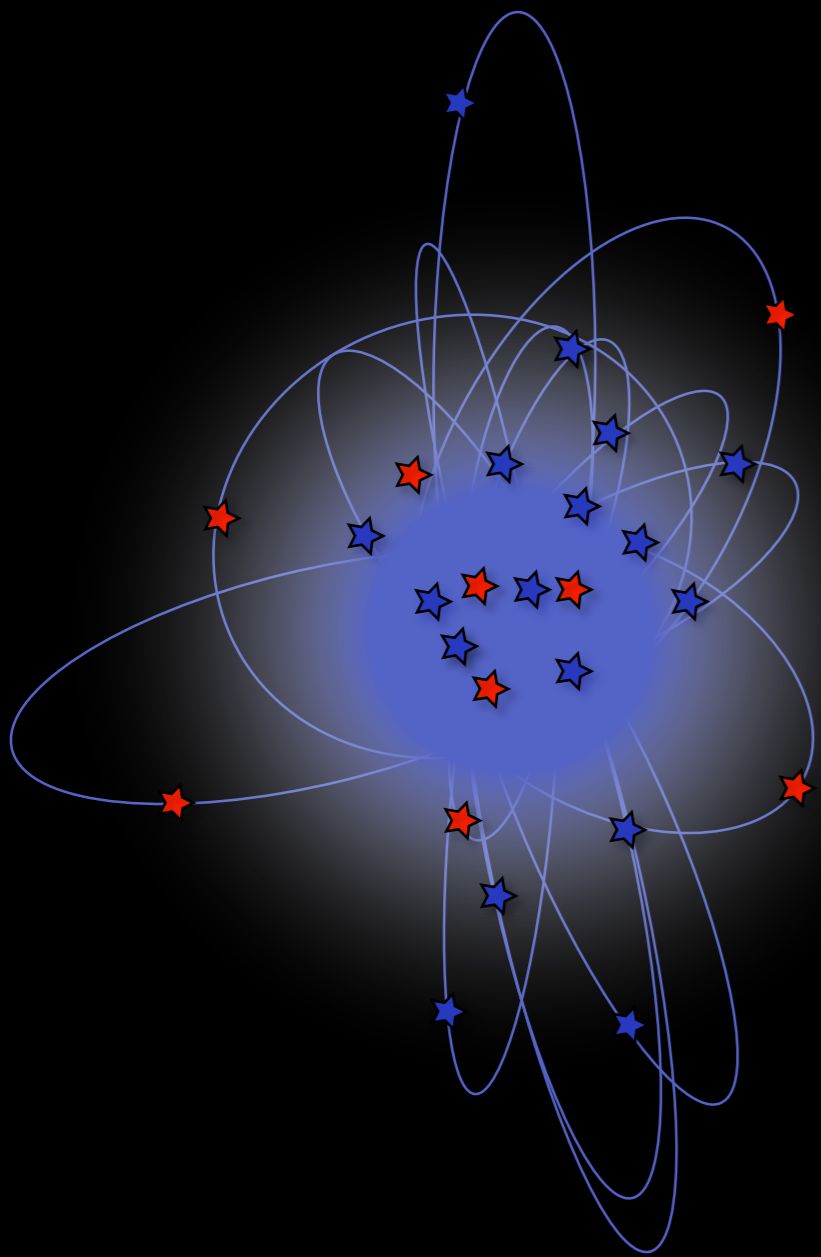
Adam Block/Mt. Lemmon SkyCenter/U. Arizona

Globular Clusters



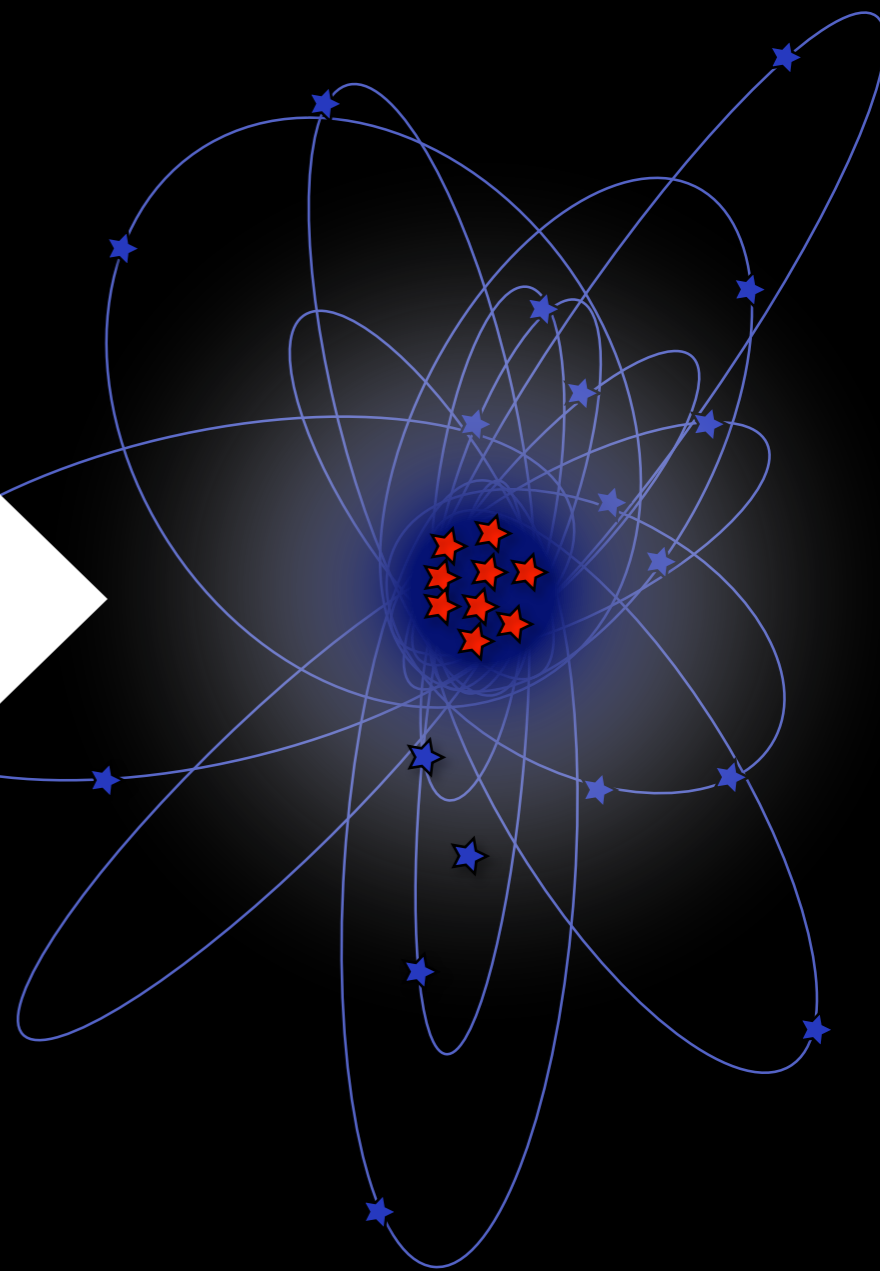




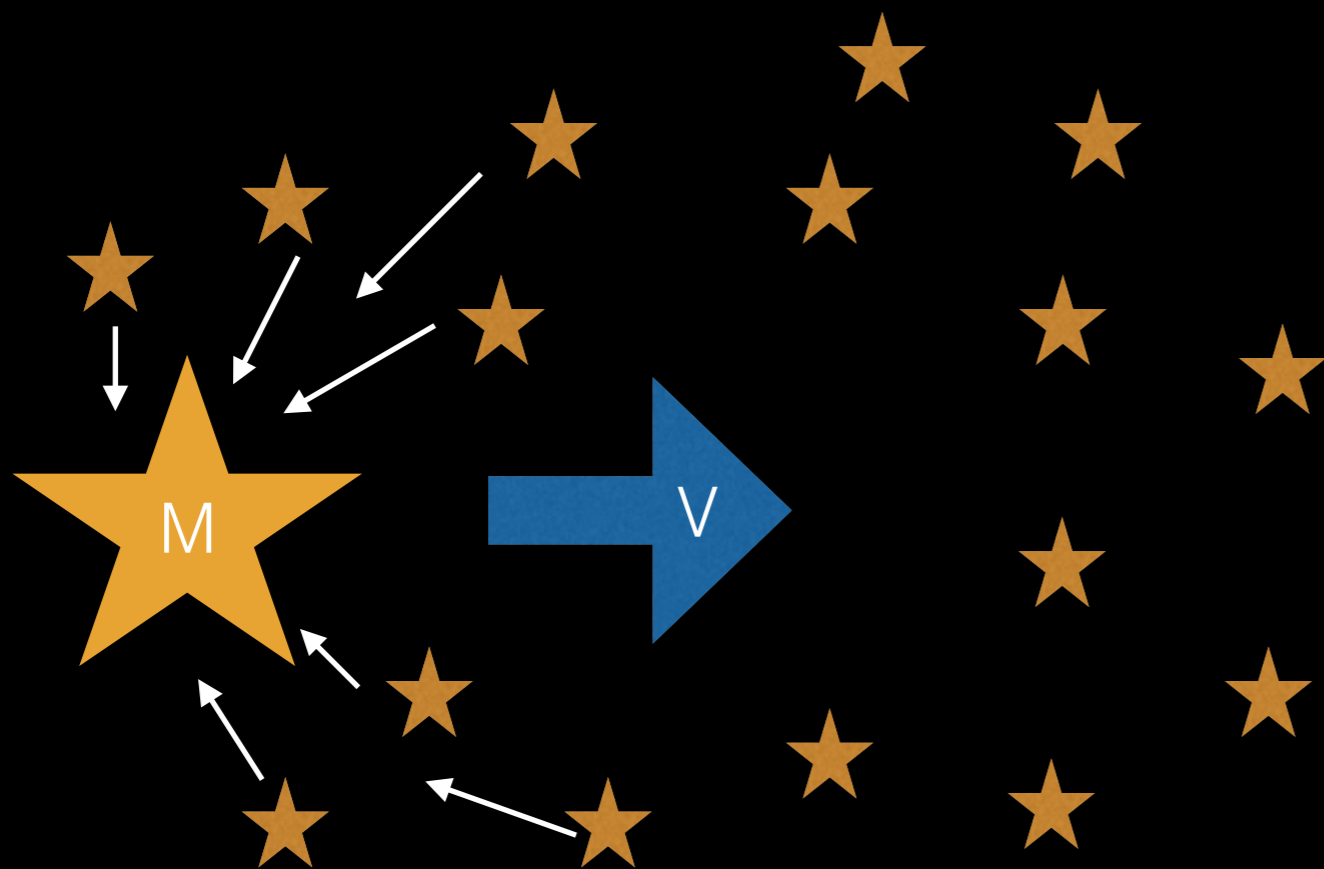


Core Collapse

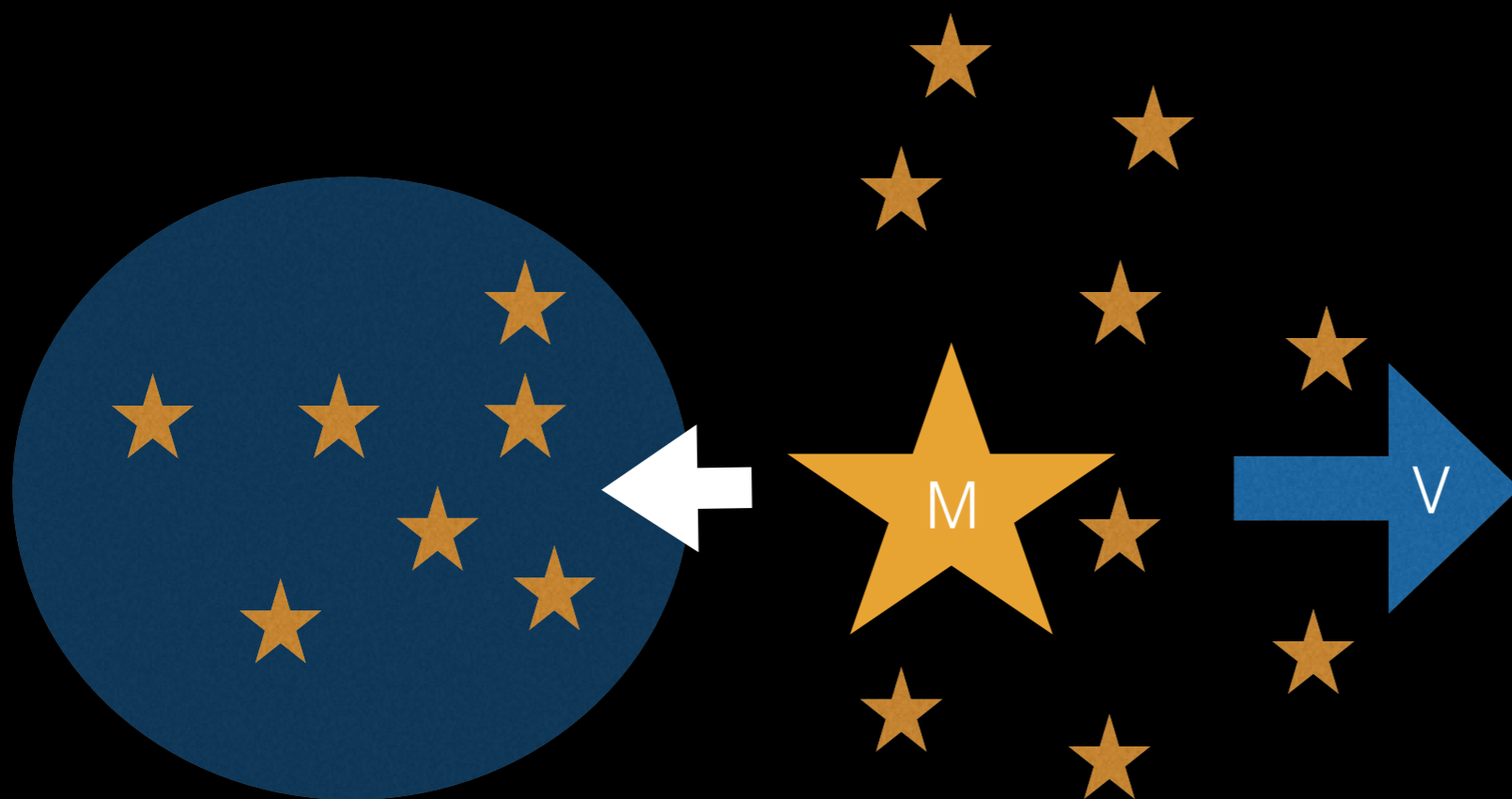
$\sim 16 t_{\text{relax}}$



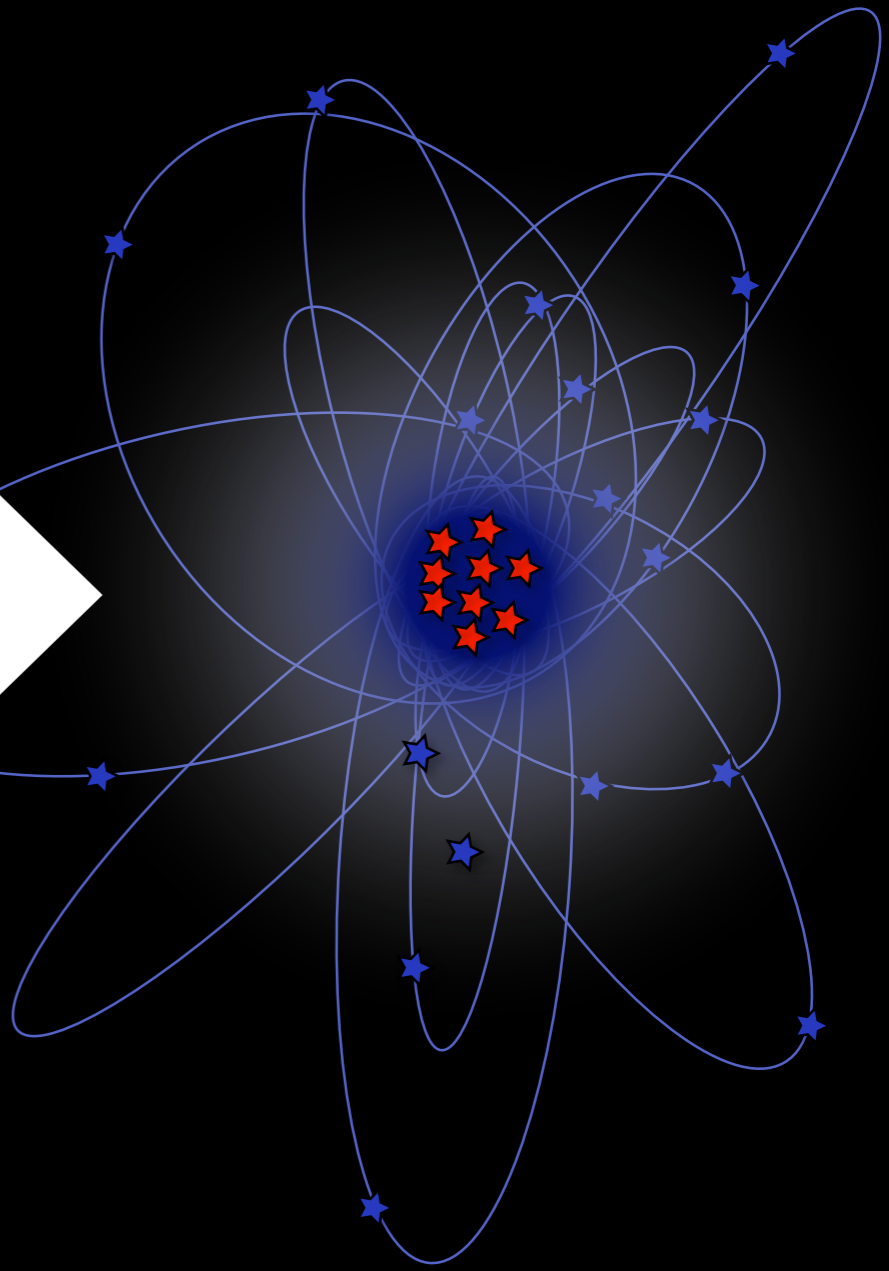
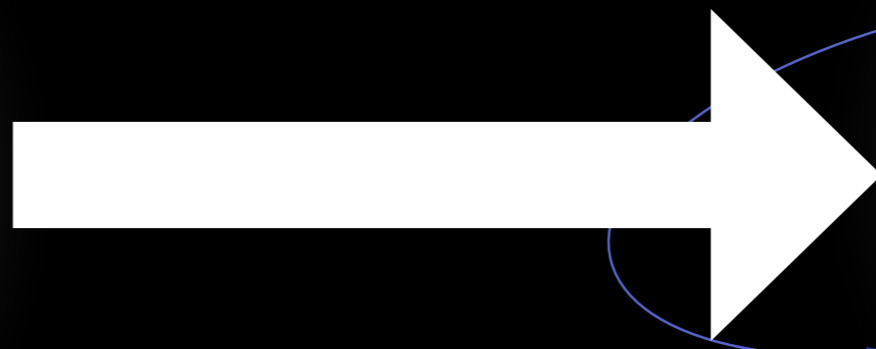
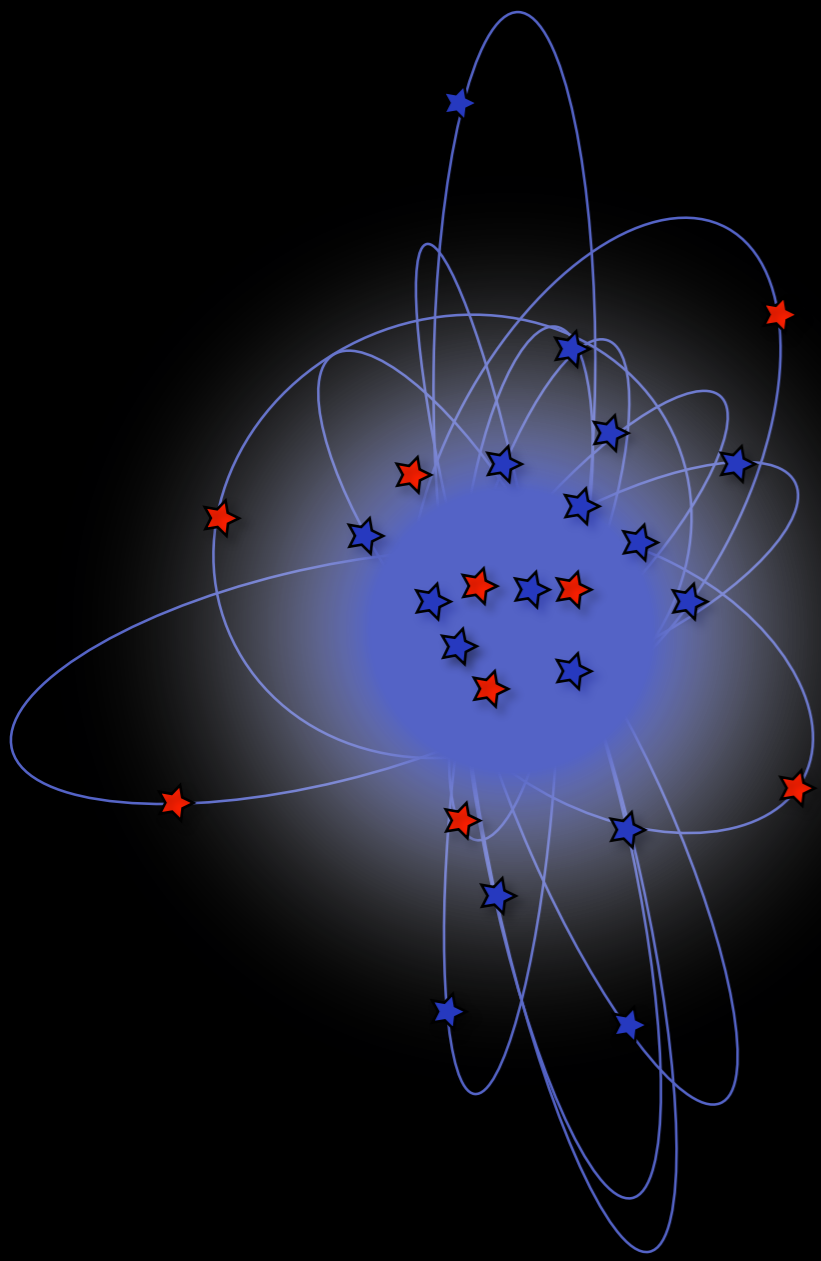
Dynamical Friction

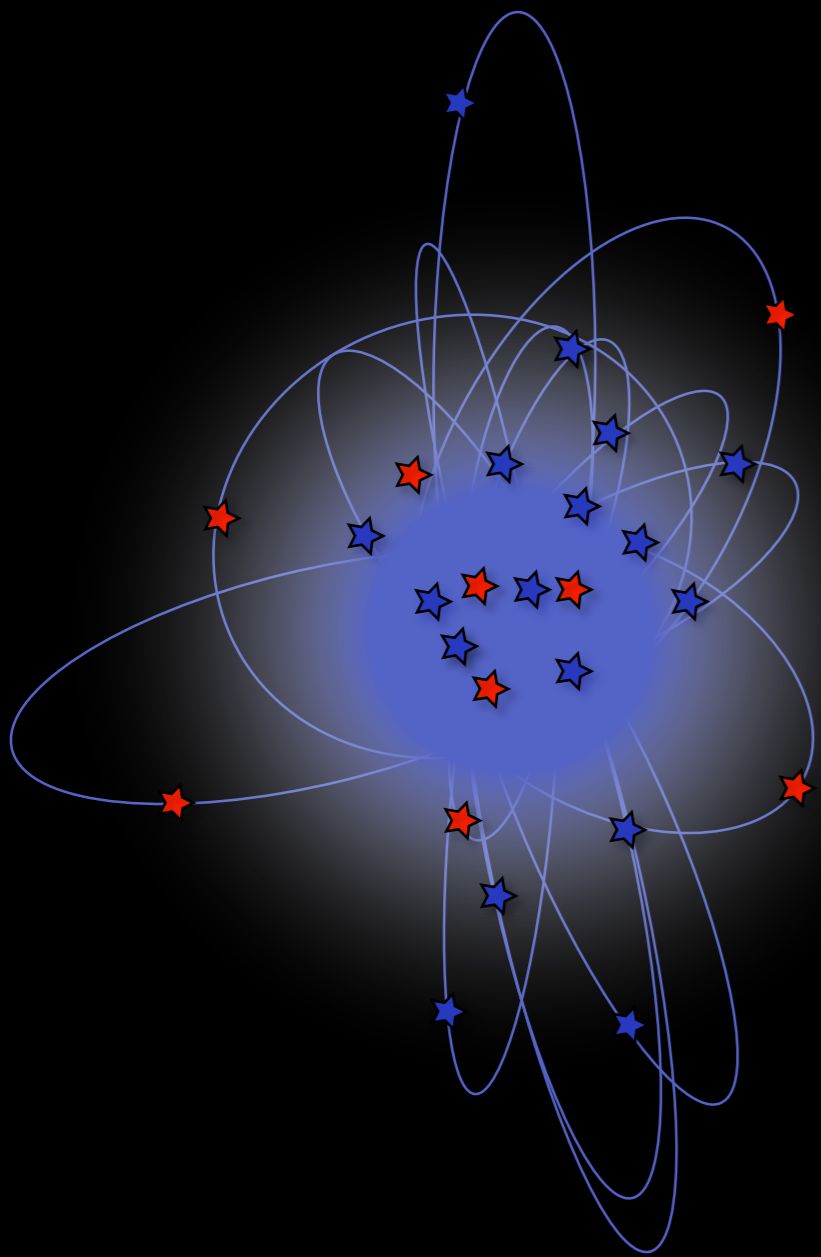


Dynamical Friction



Massive particles will
“segregate” into center
of the cluster

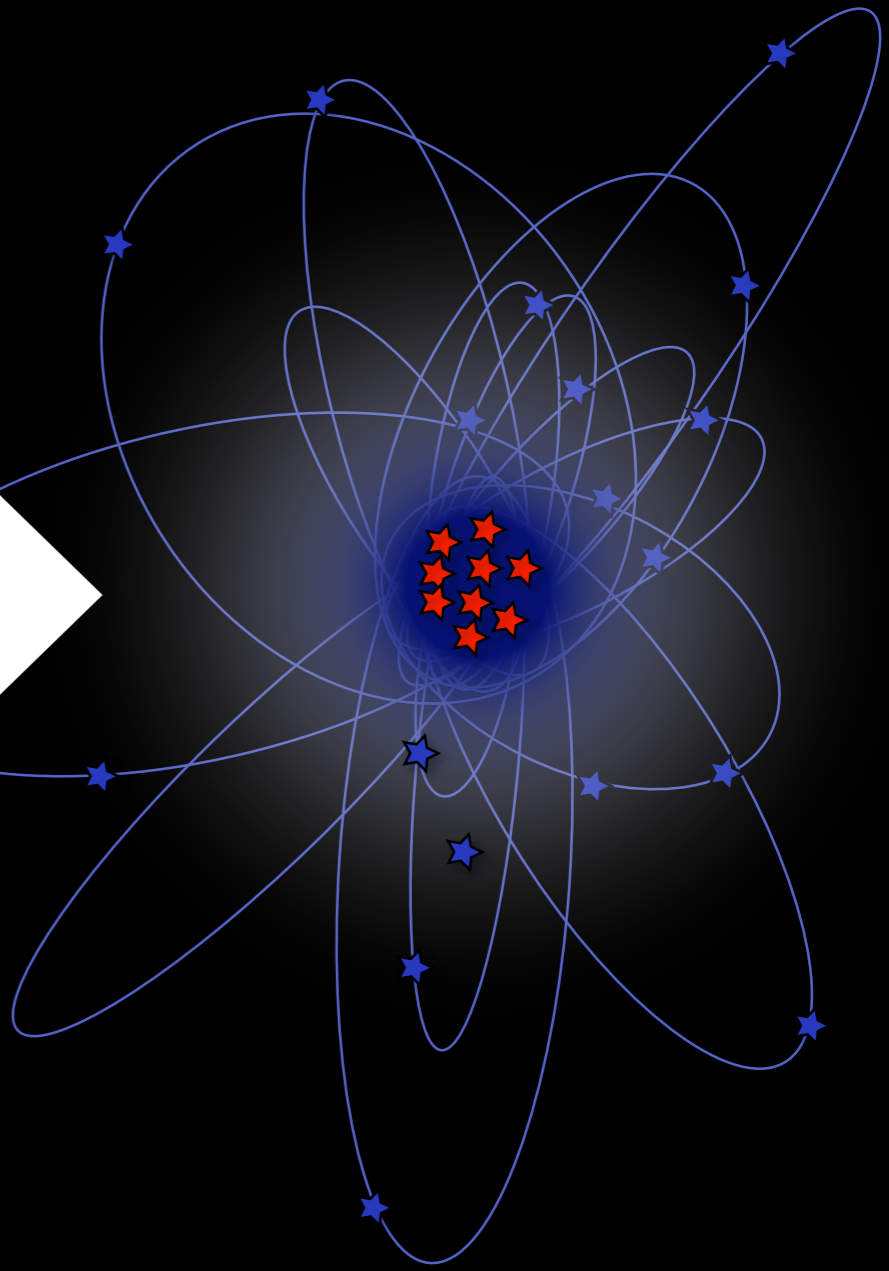




$\sim 16 t_{\text{relax}}$

$$t_{\text{seg.}} \sim \frac{\langle m \rangle}{M} t_{\text{relax}}$$

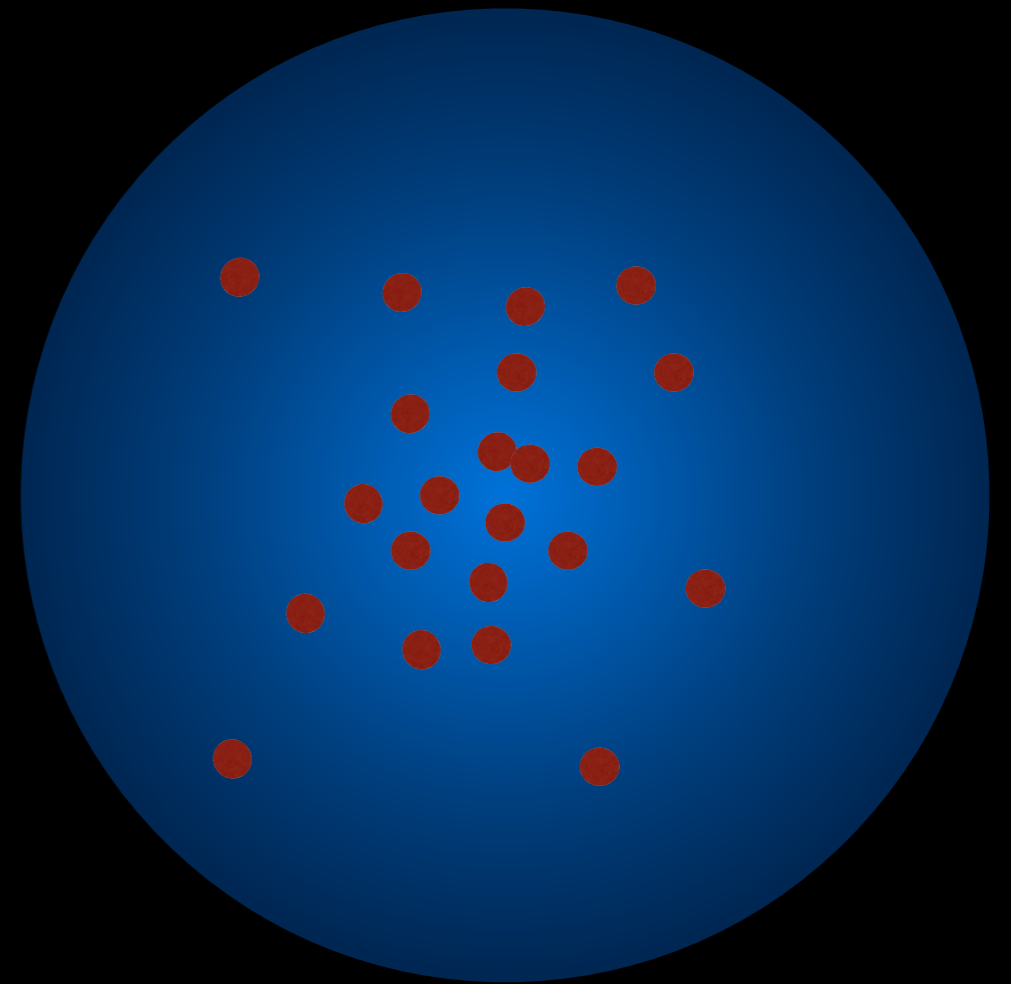
~ 100 Million Years



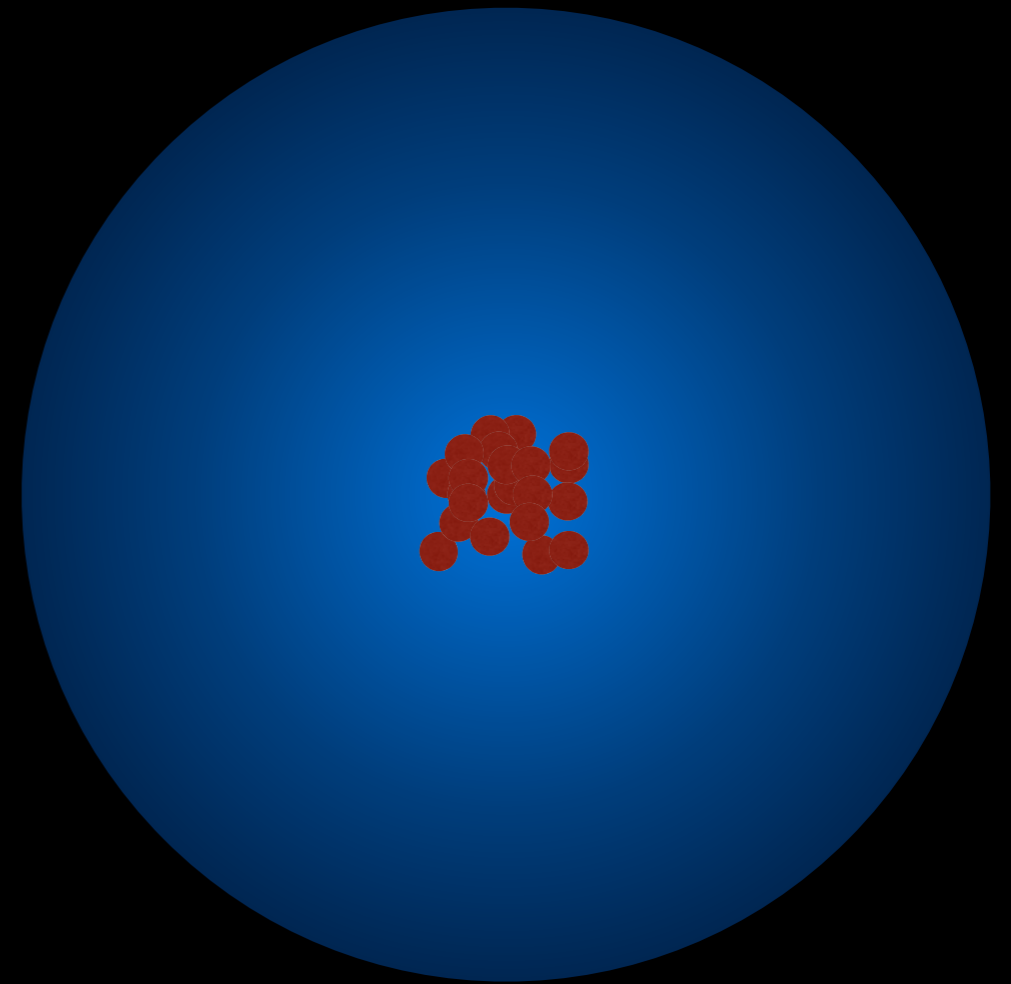
Black holes in Globular Clusters



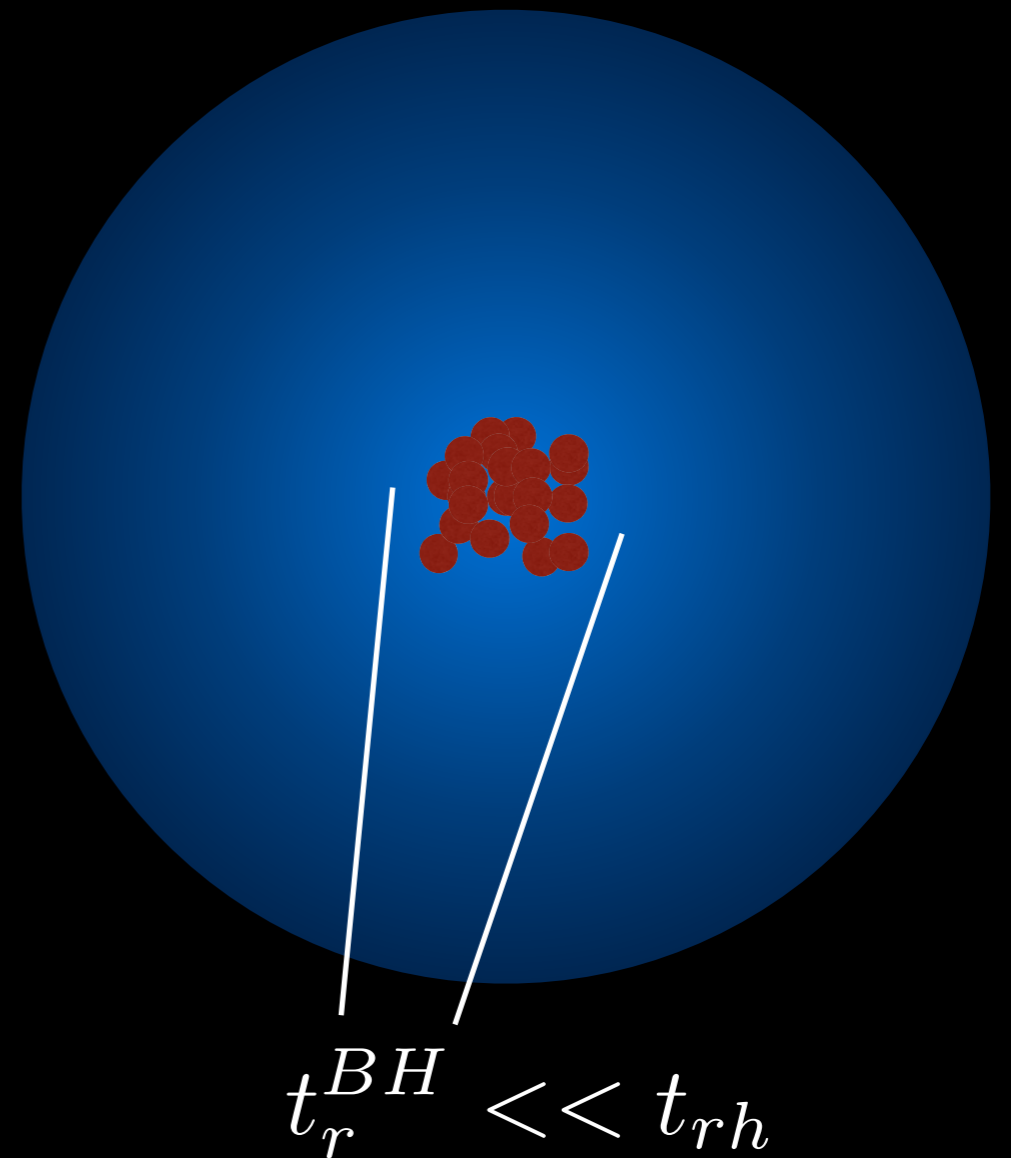
Black holes in Globular Clusters



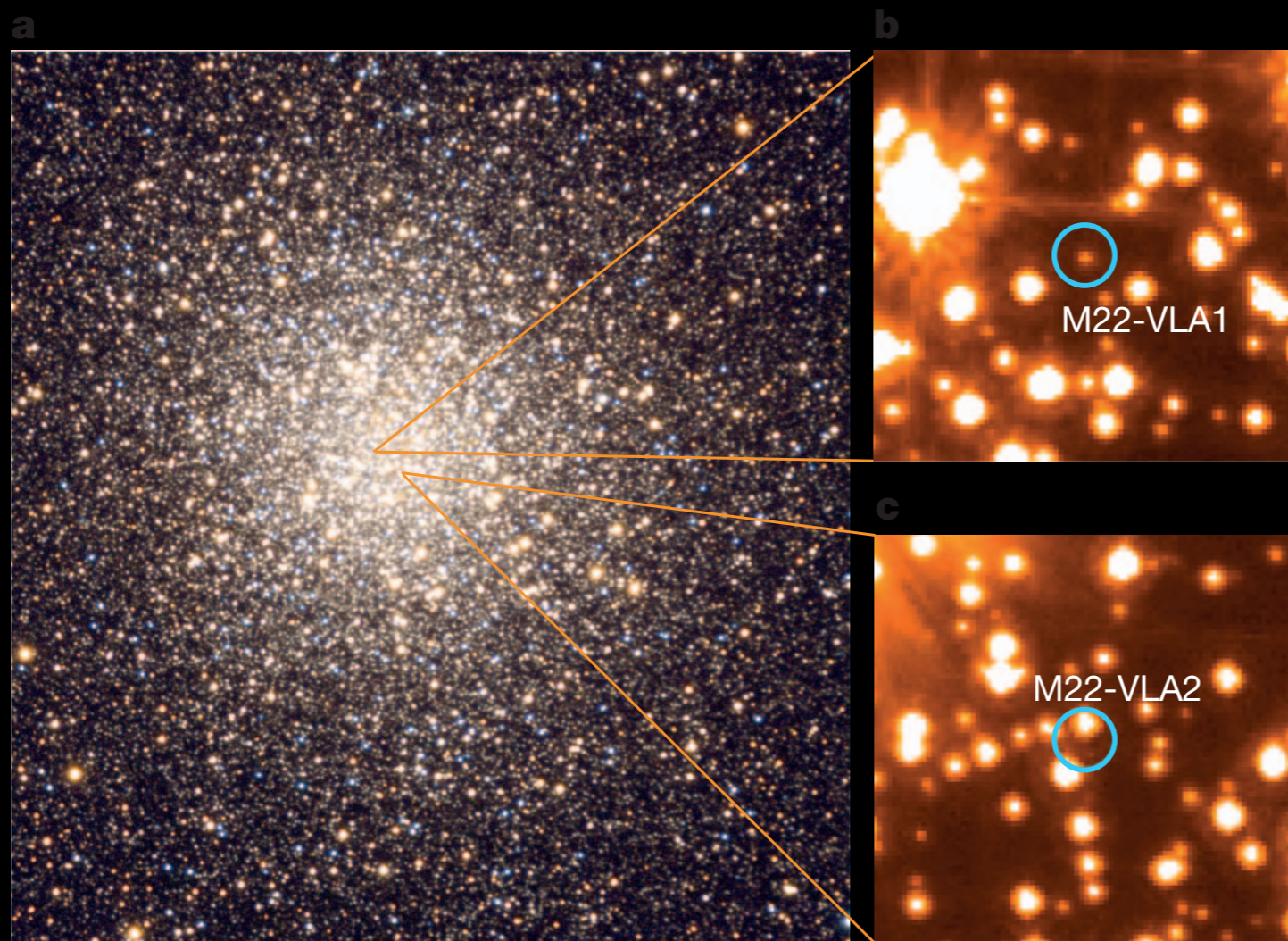
Black holes in Globular Clusters



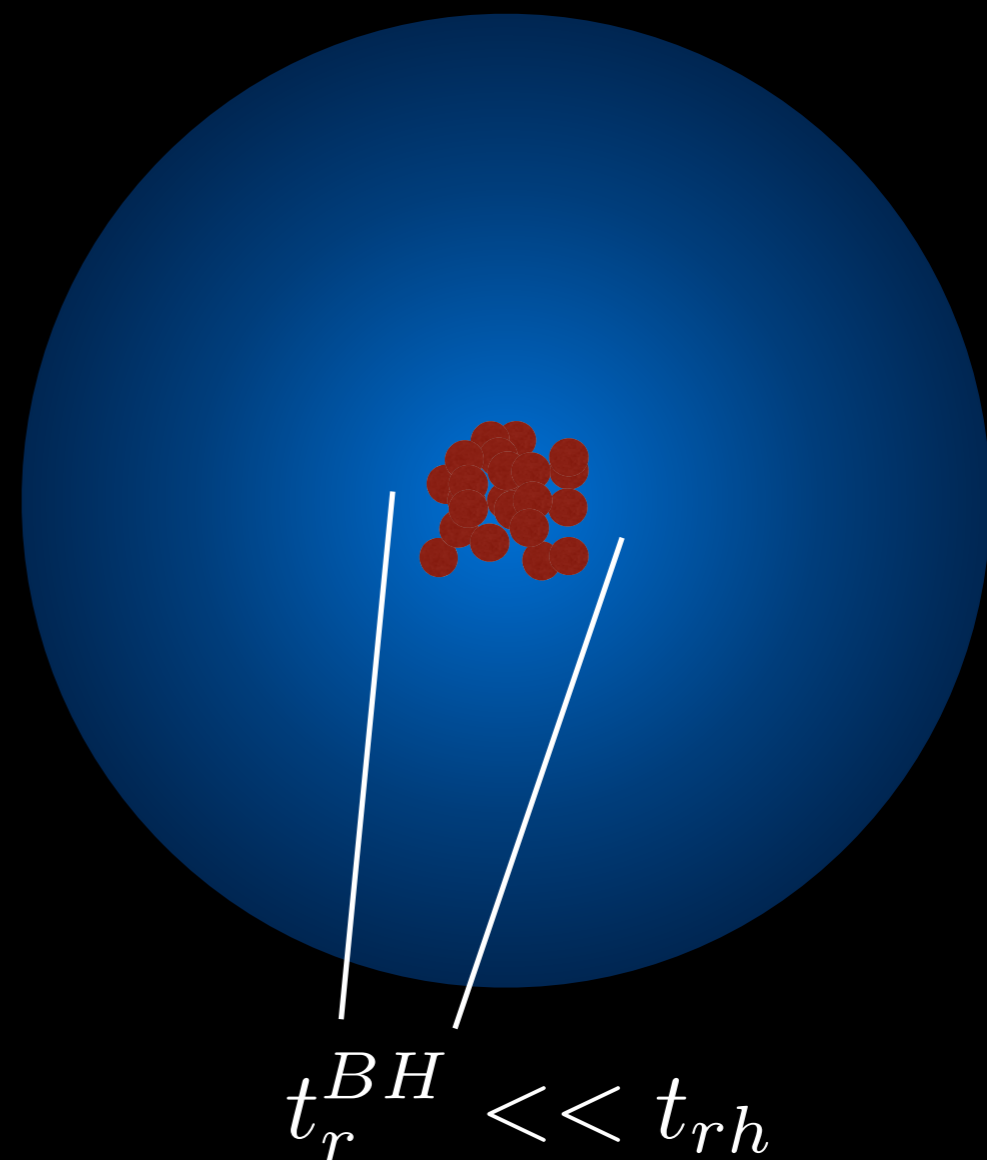
Black holes in Globular Clusters

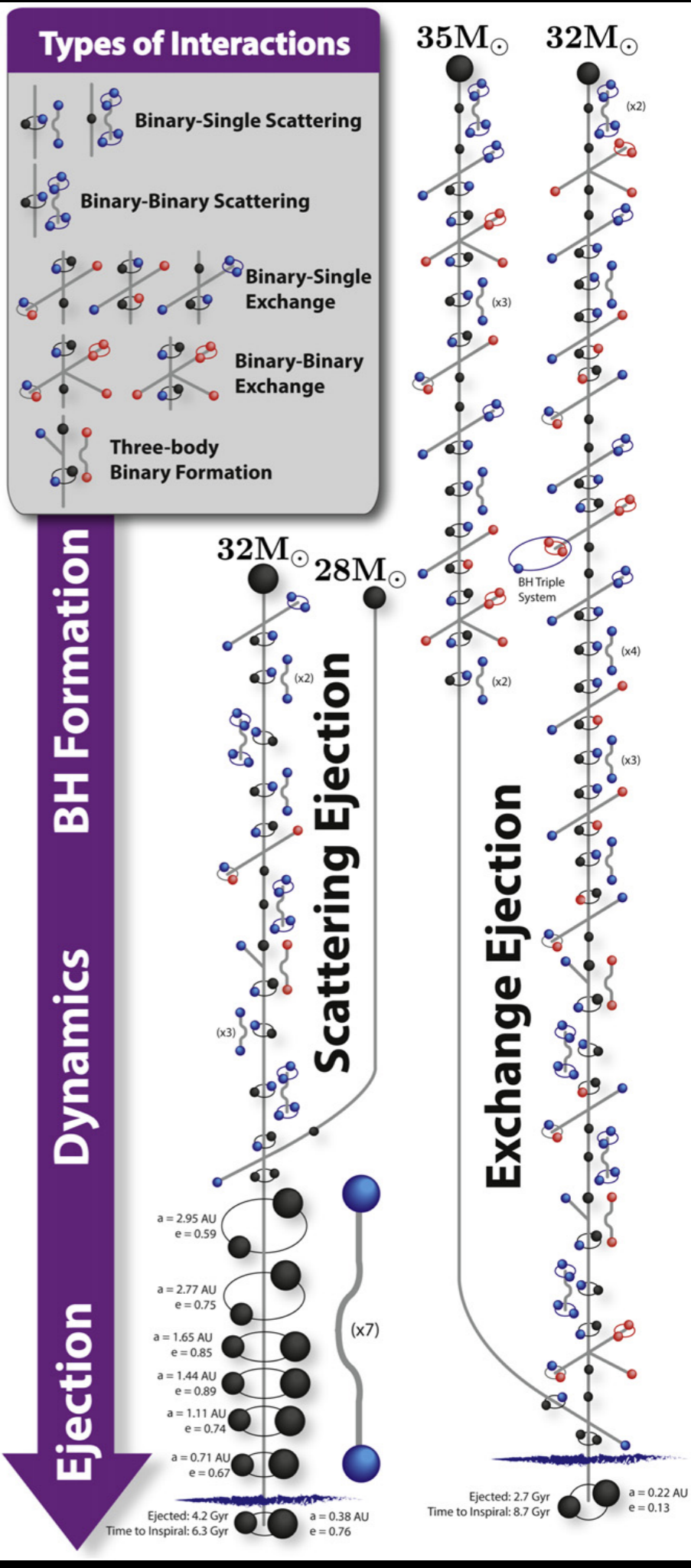
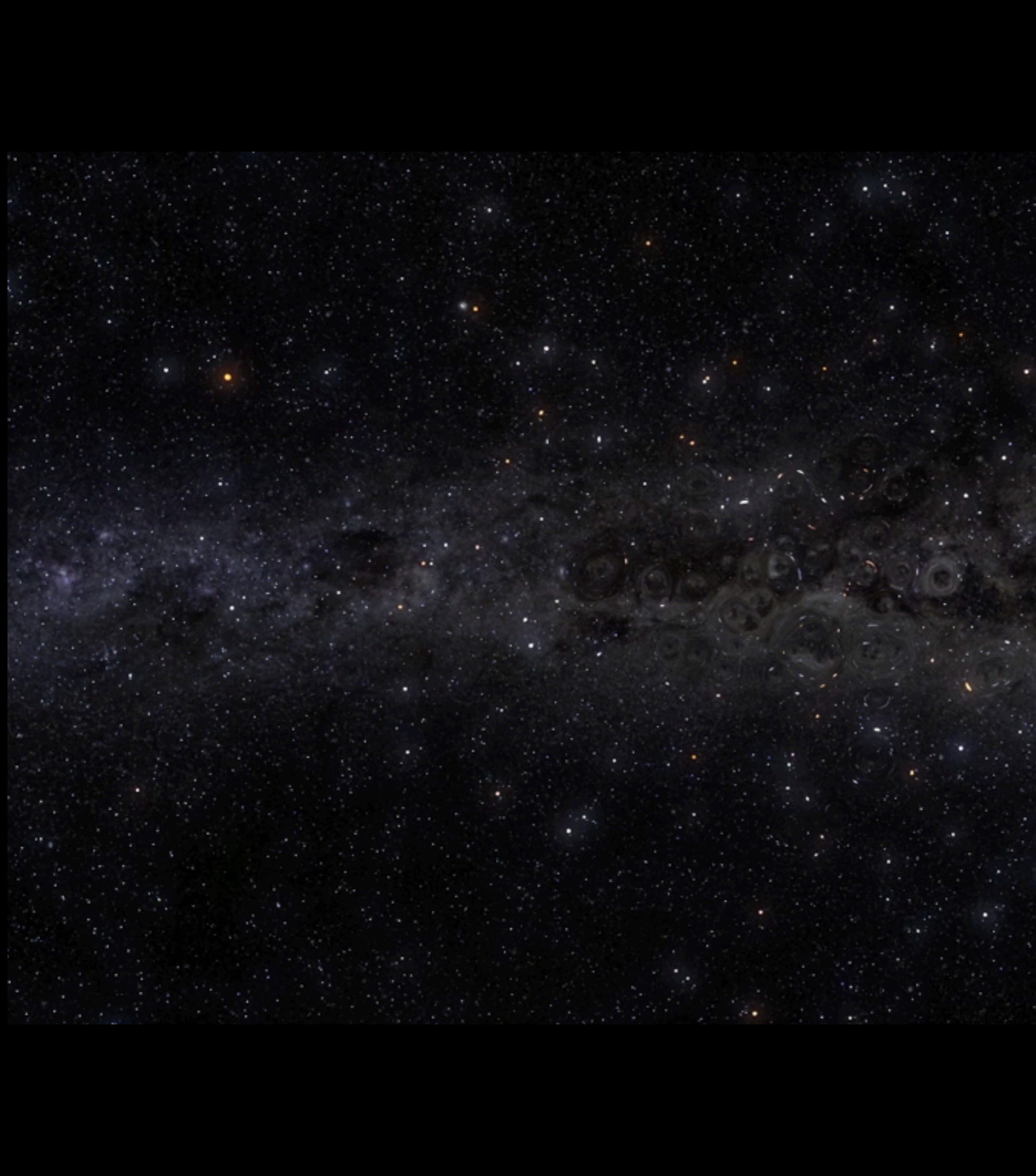


Black holes in Globular Clusters

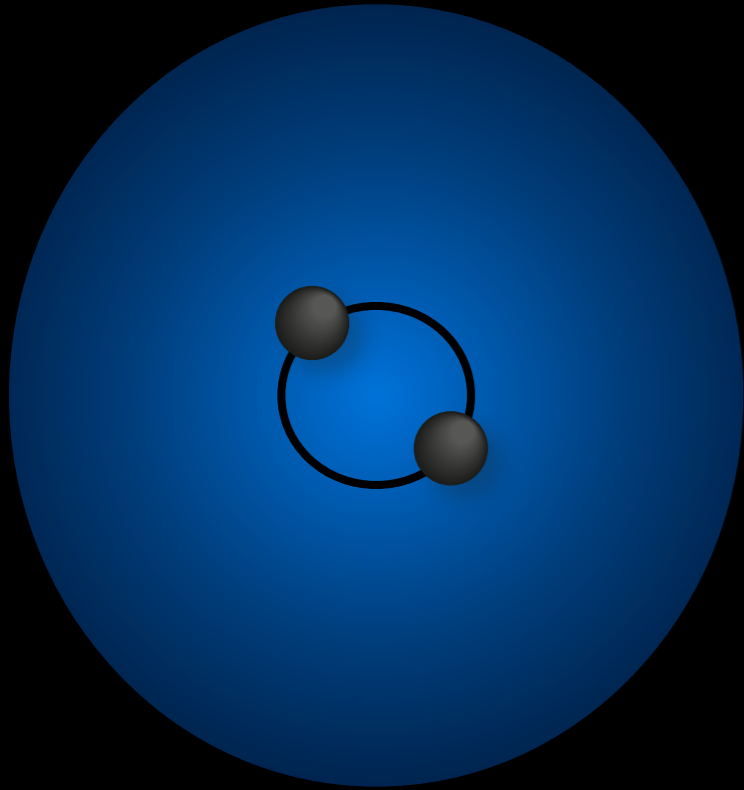


Strader et al., 2012



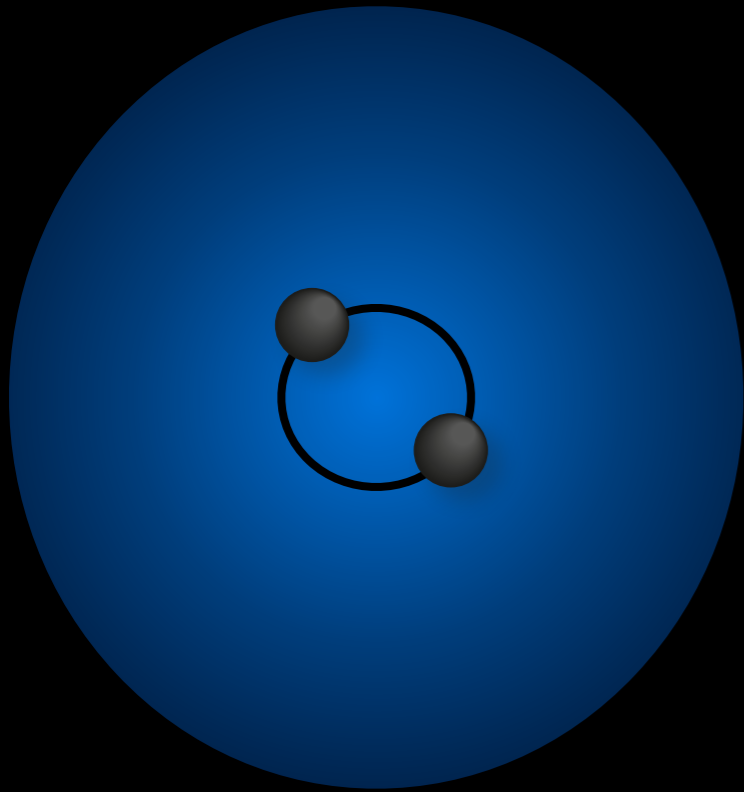


Chaotic Interactions



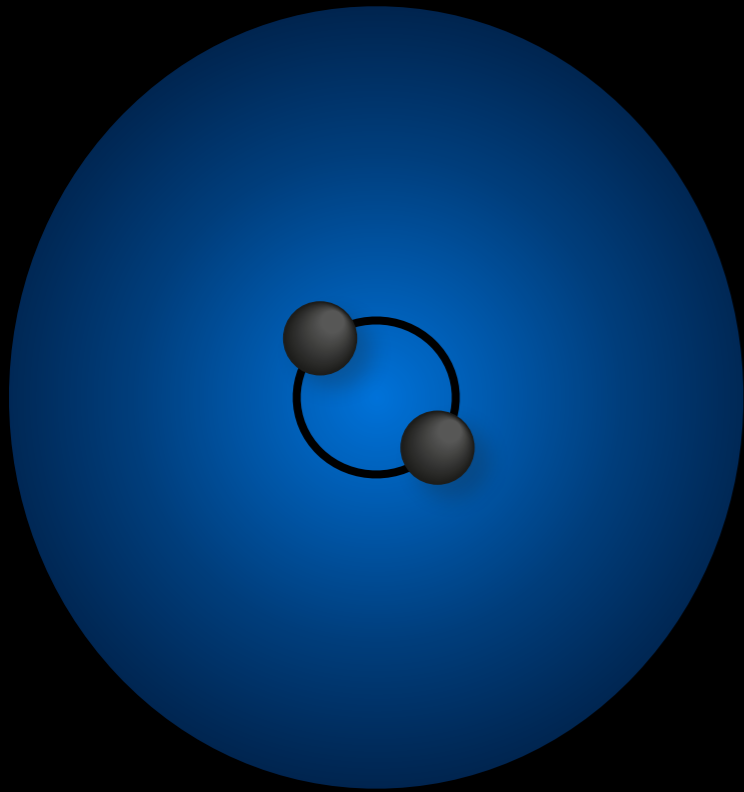


Chaotic Interactions



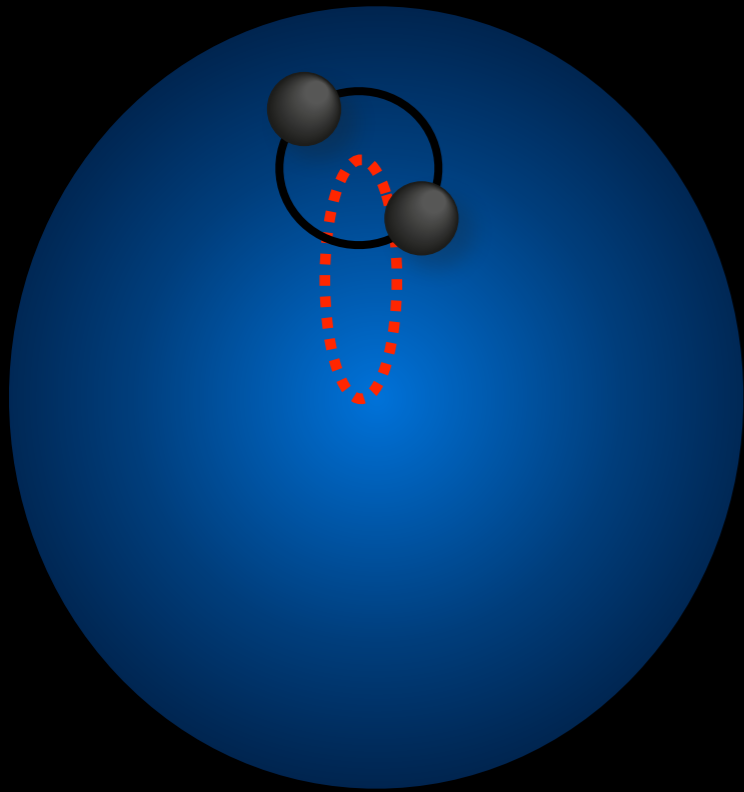


Chaotic Interactions



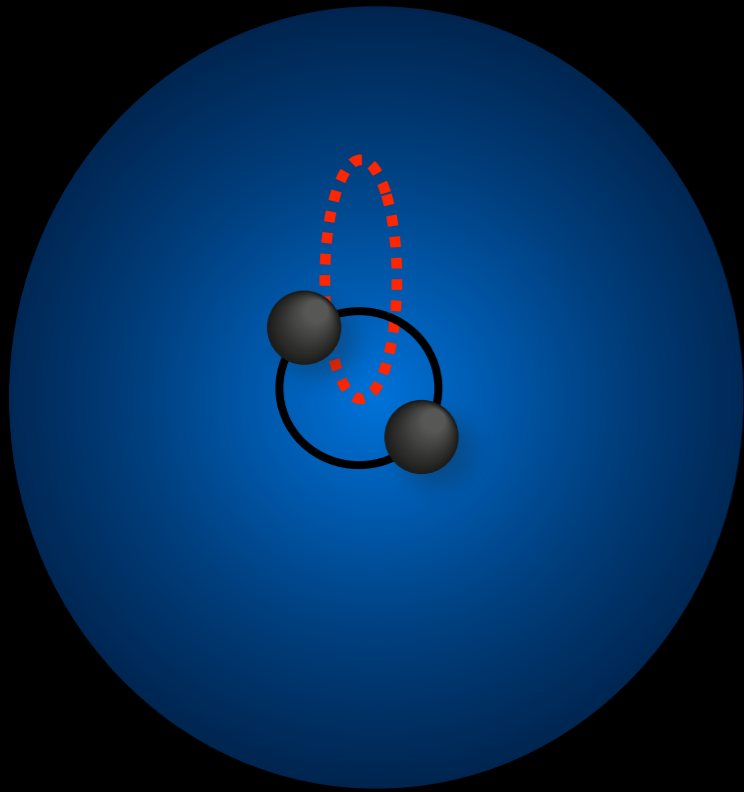


Chaotic Interactions



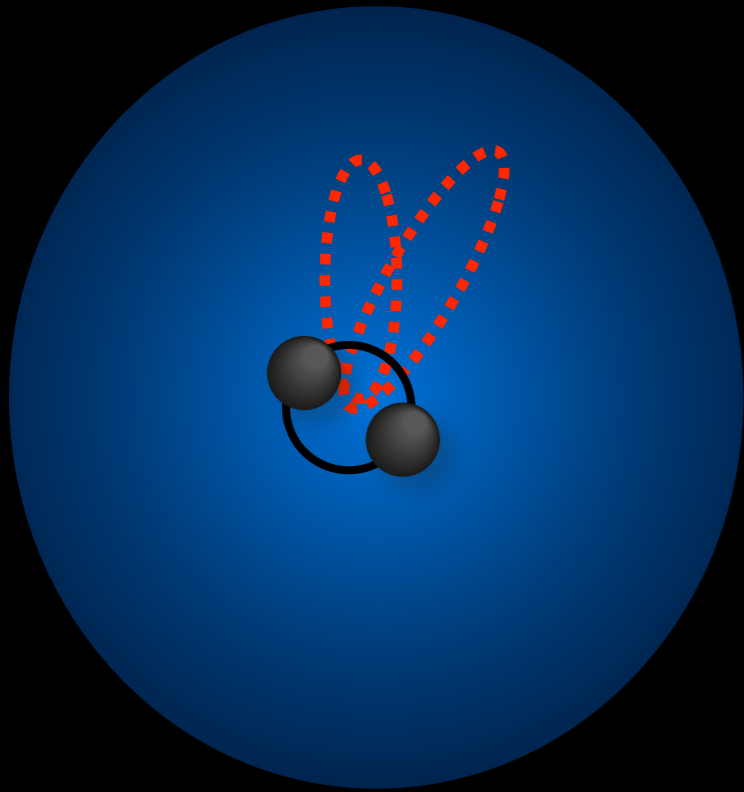


Chaotic Interactions



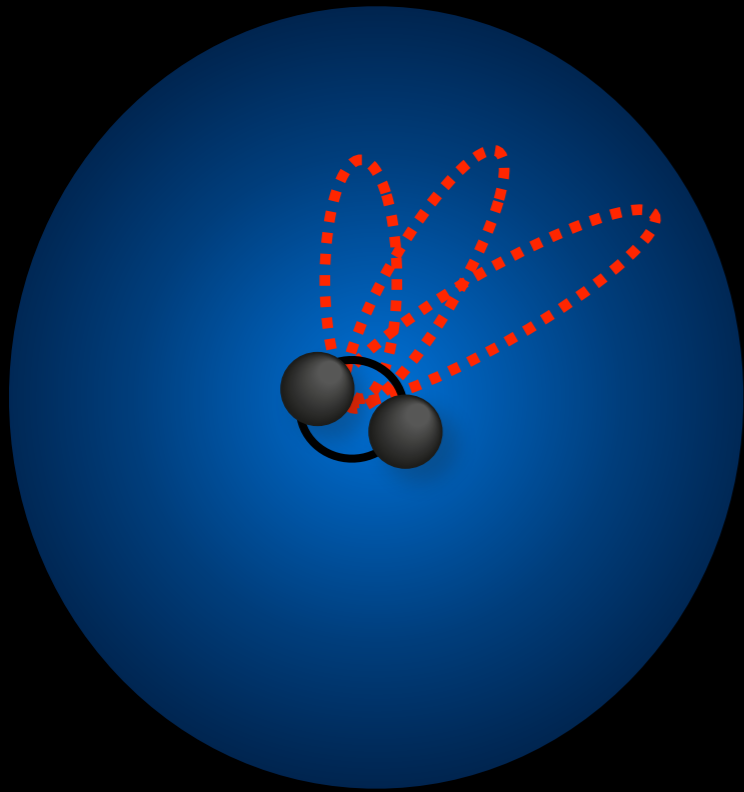


Chaotic Interactions



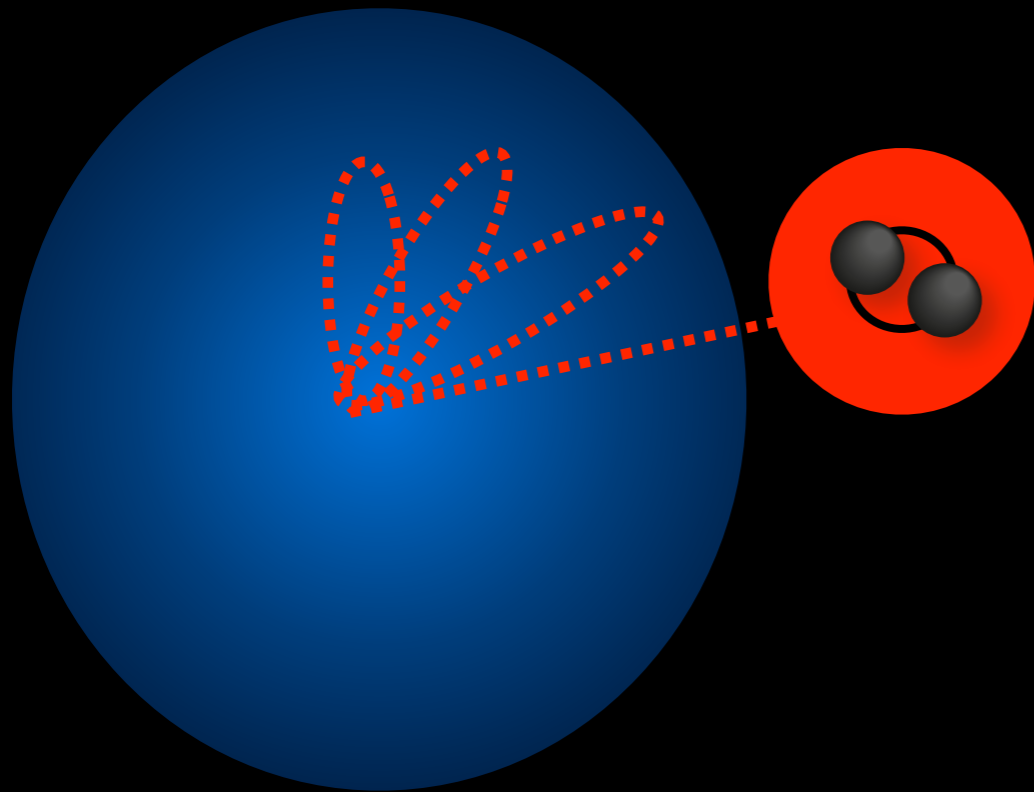


Chaotic Interactions



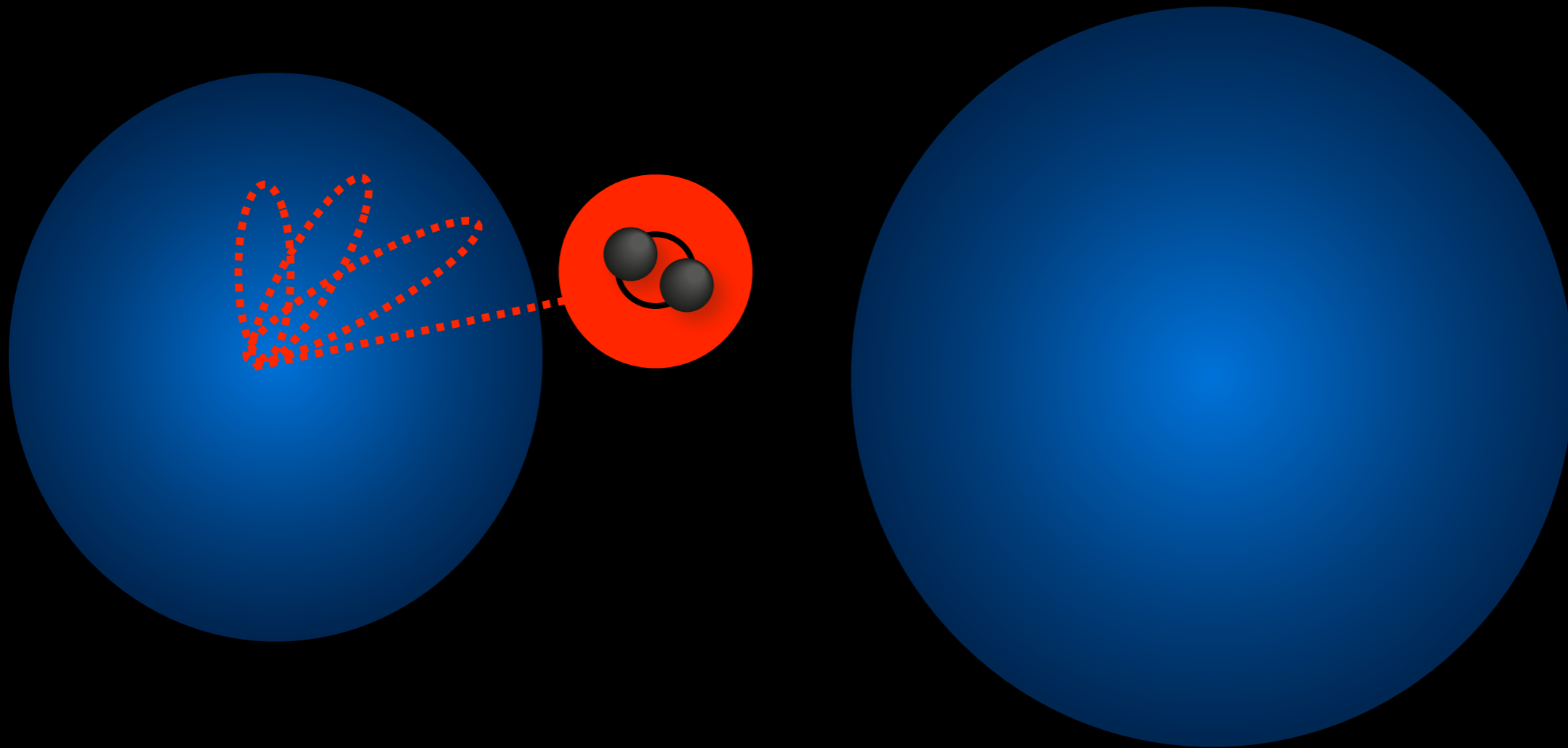


Chaotic Interactions



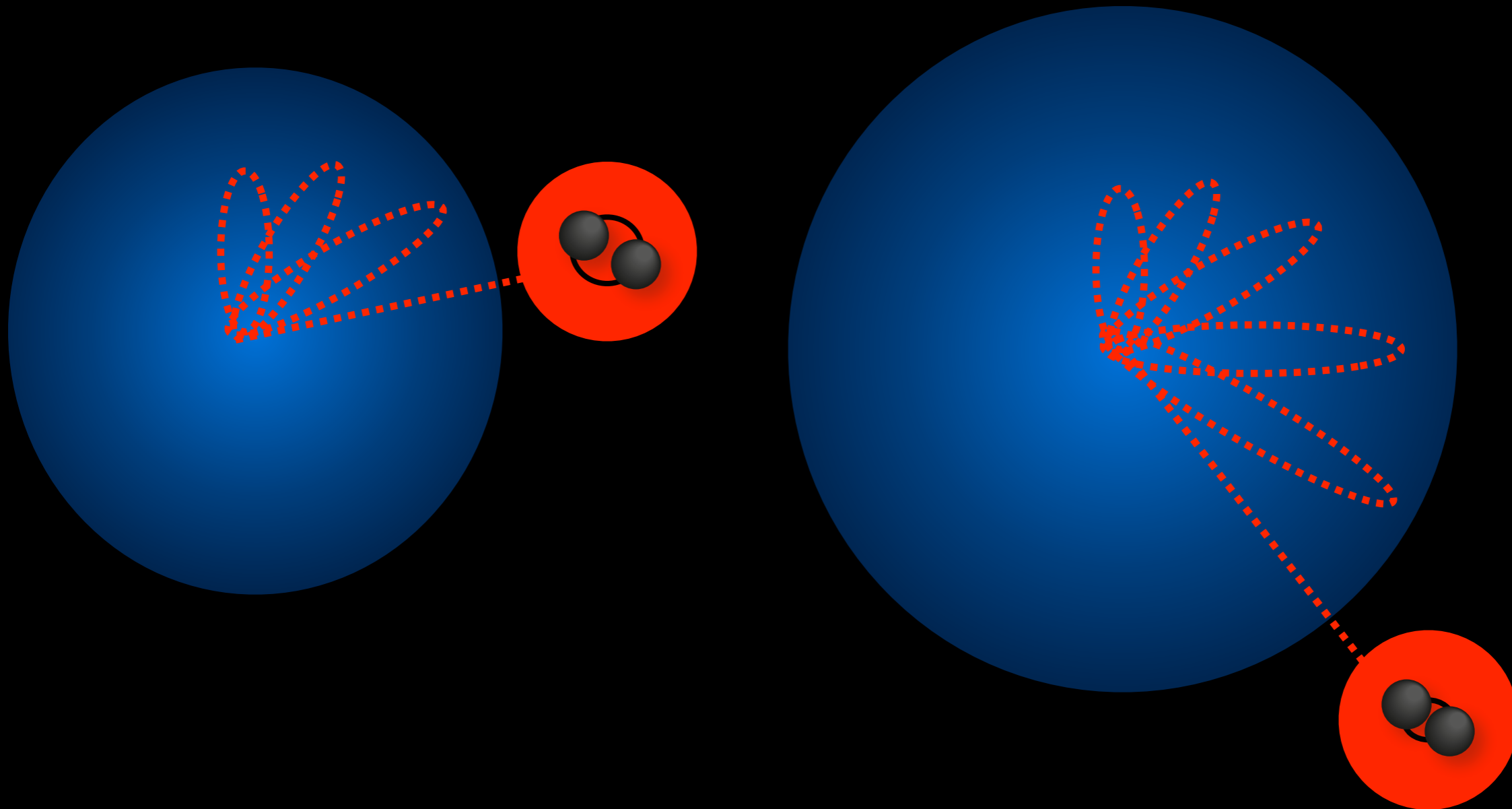


Chaotic Interactions

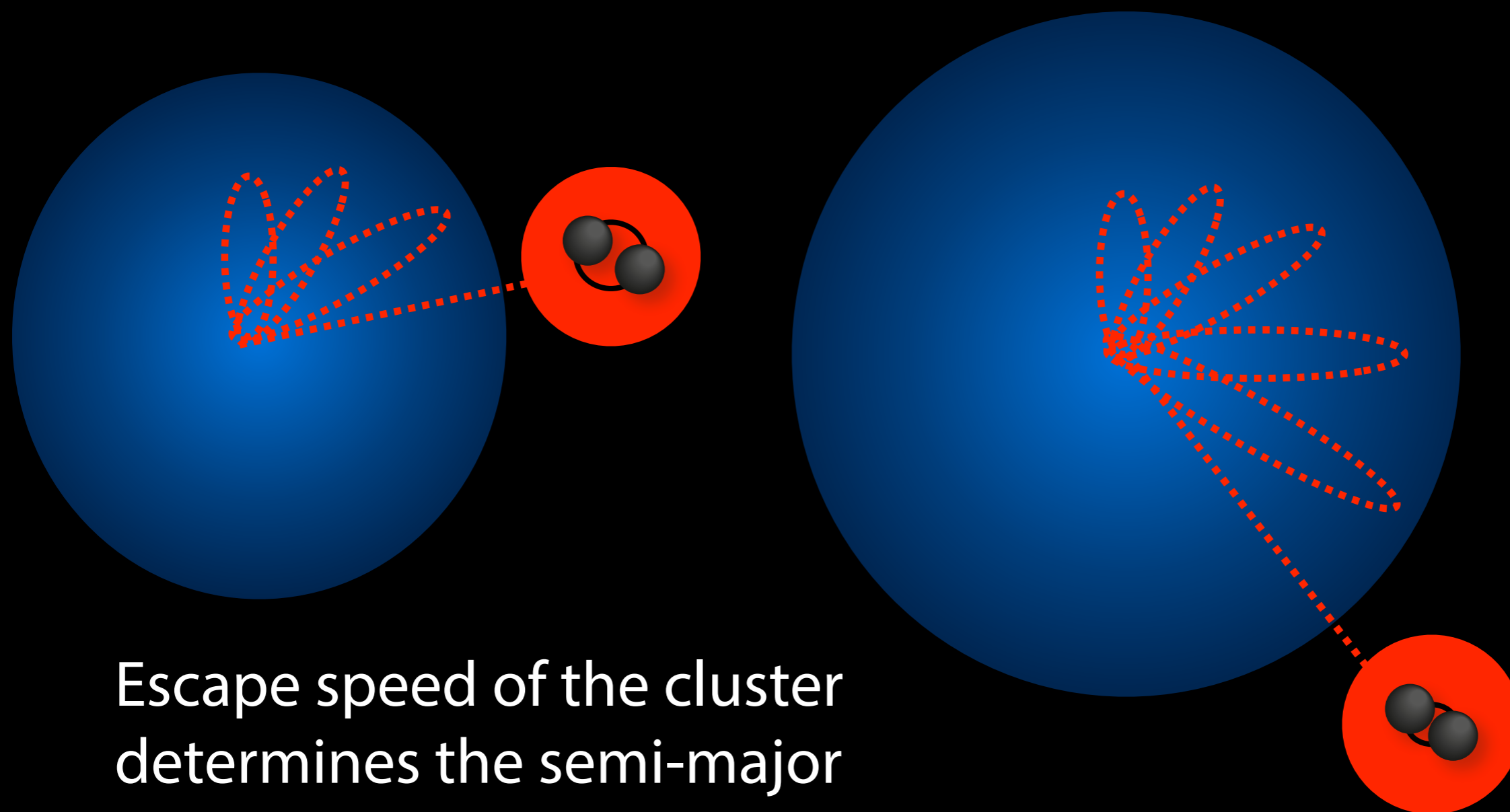




Chaotic Interactions

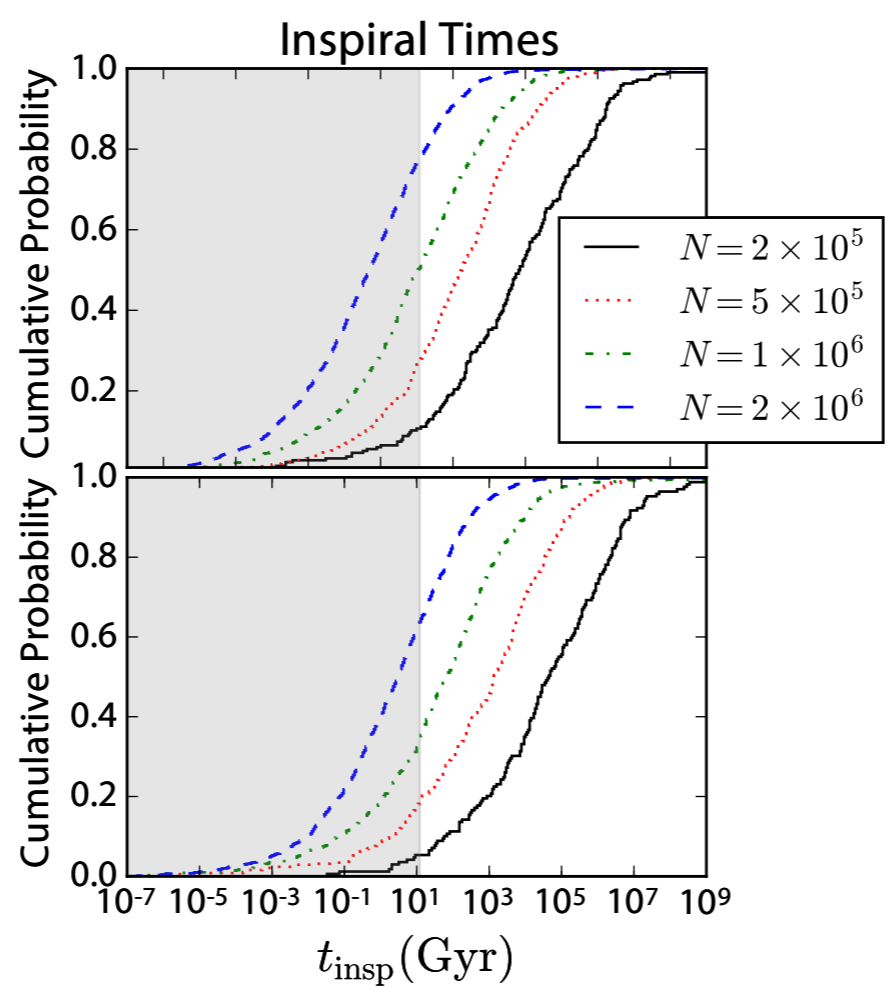
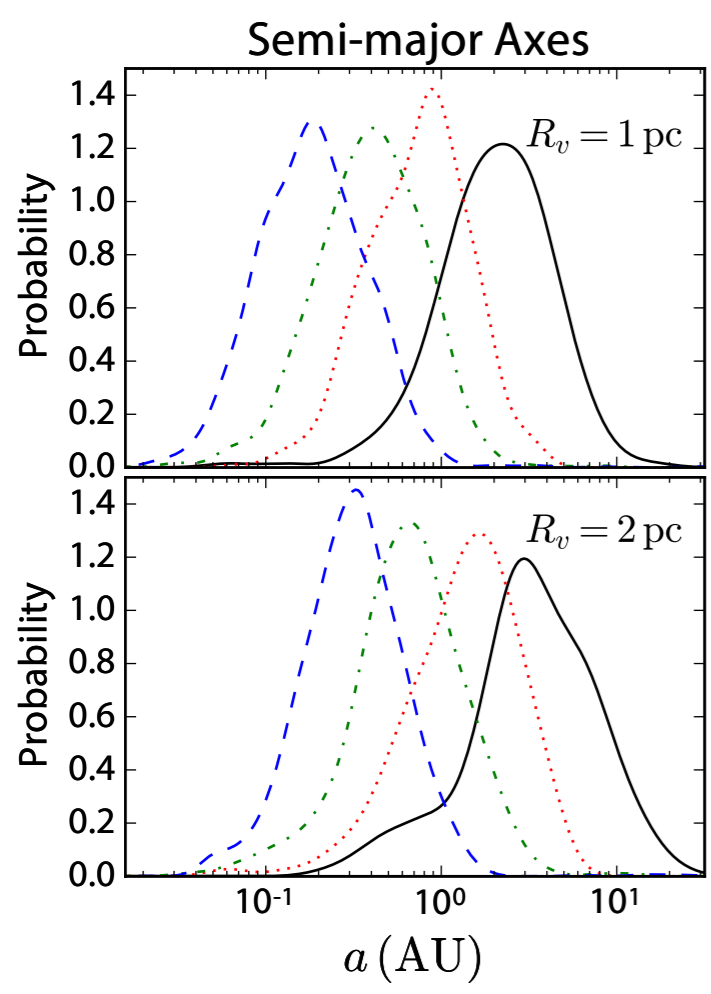


Chaotic Interactions

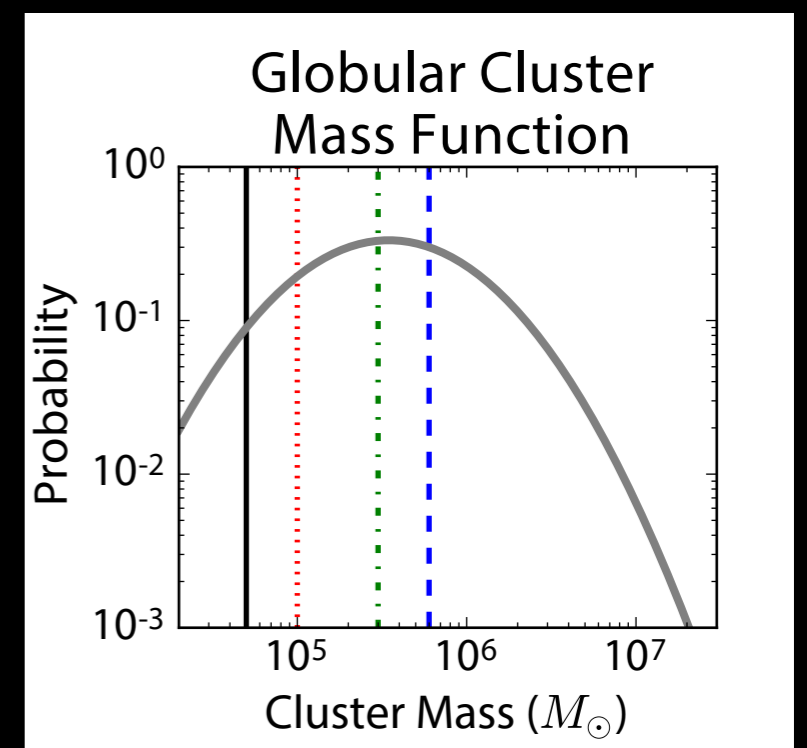


Escape speed of the cluster
determines the semi-major
axis of the ejected binaries

Chaotic Interactions



from Harris, 2014



Cluster Mass (M_{\odot})



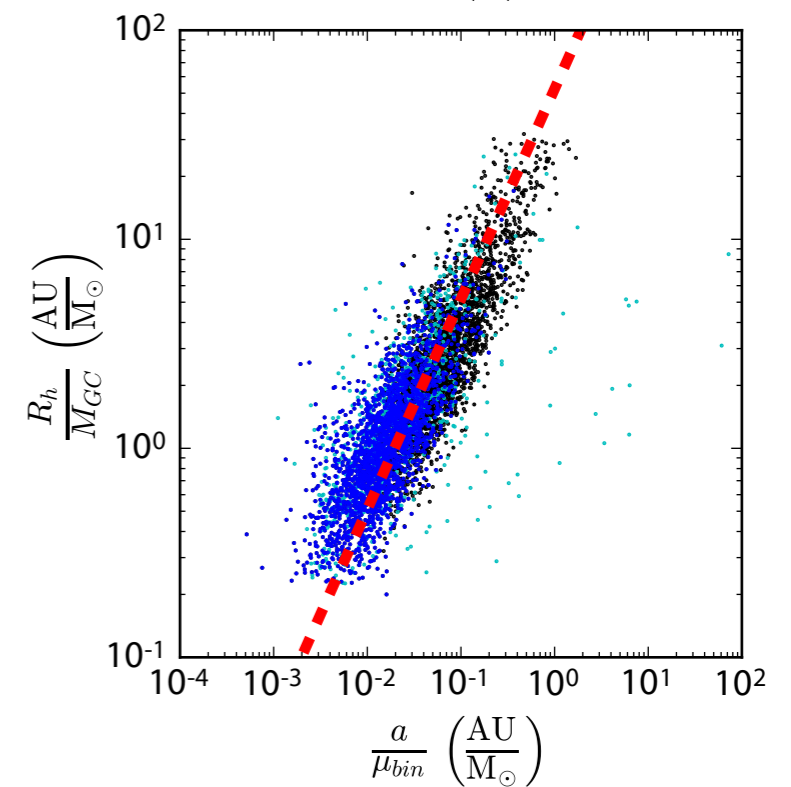
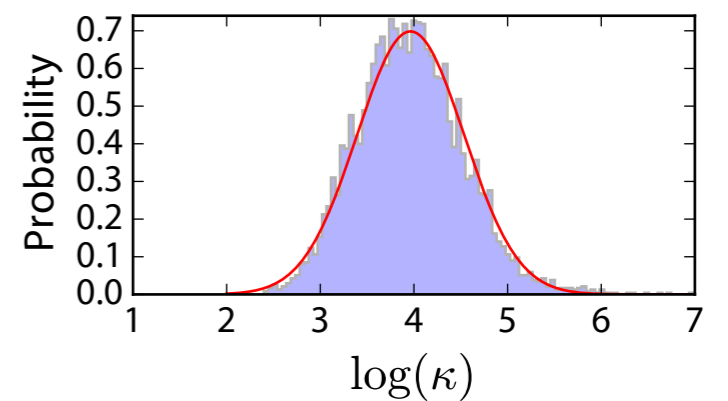
Chaotic Interactions

$$\frac{M_{GC}}{R_h} \propto \frac{\mu_{bin}}{a}$$

$$P(e) de = 2e de$$

$$P(a|M_{GC}, R_h, \mu_{bin}) da = \frac{1}{a\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \times$$

$$\exp \left[-\frac{\left(\log \frac{\mu_{bin} R_h}{a M_{GC}} - a^* \right)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right] da$$



$$\frac{r_{HPW}}{\sigma} \left(\frac{M_{\odot}}{M_{\odot}} \right)$$

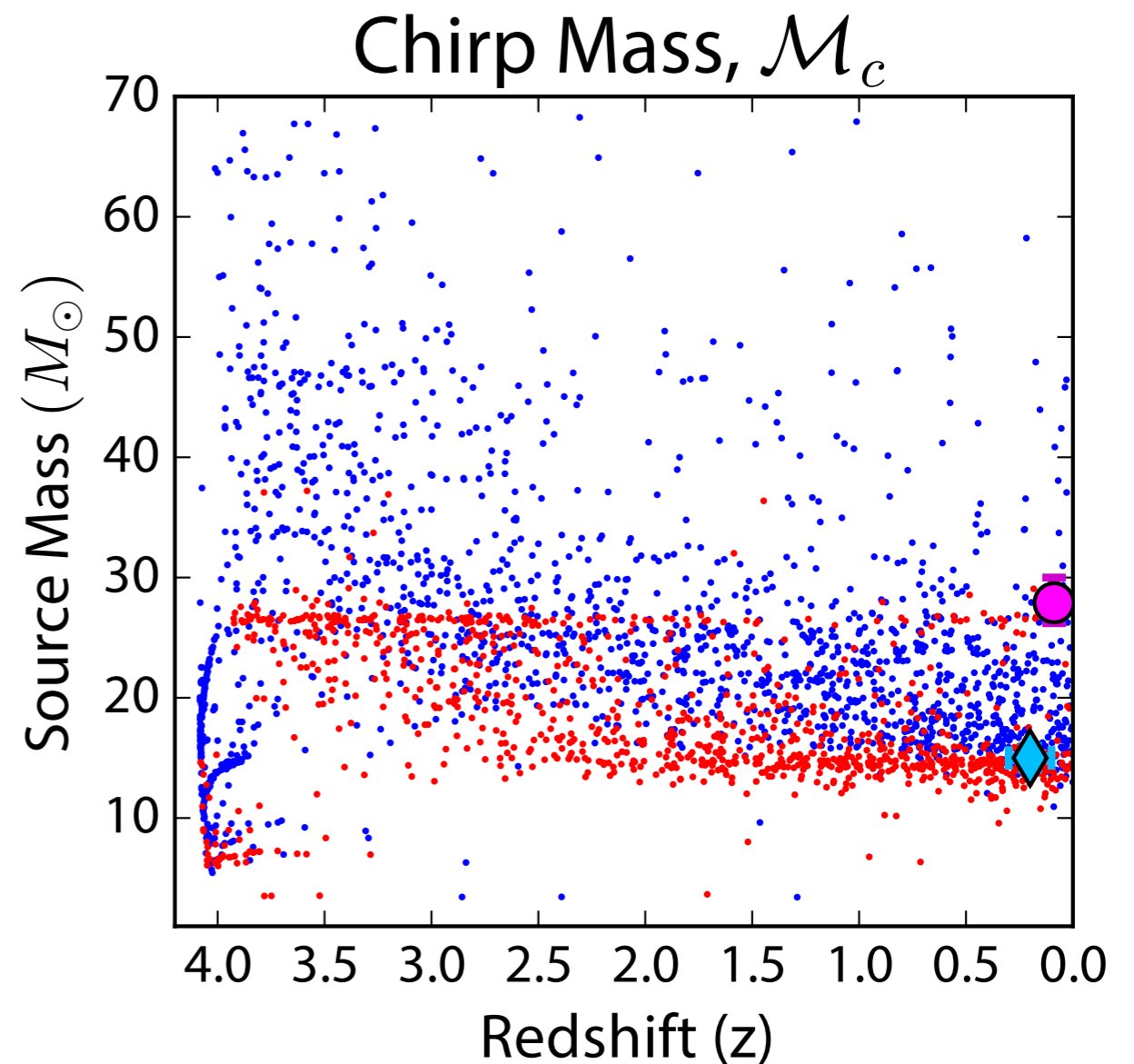
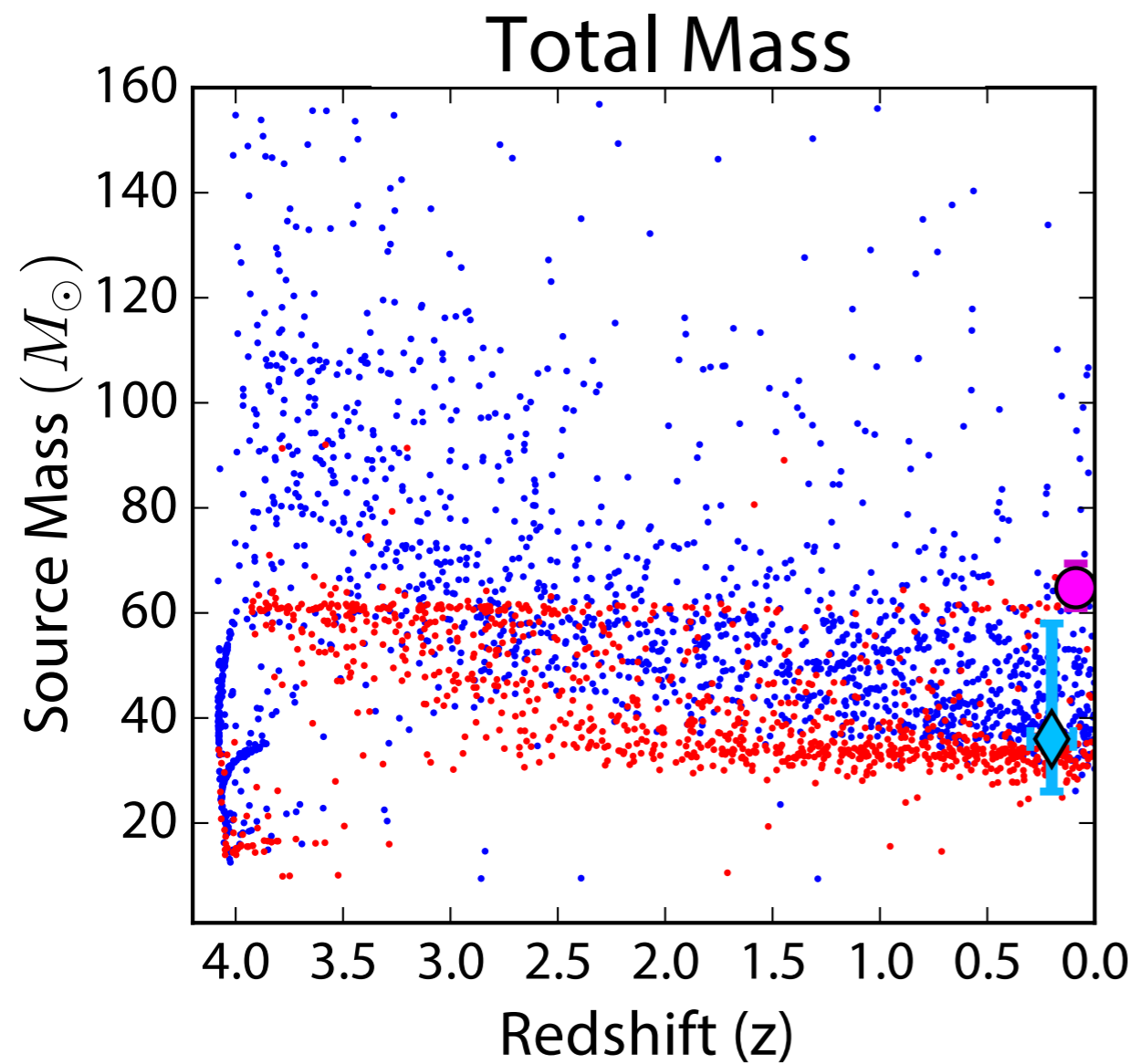




Binary Masses

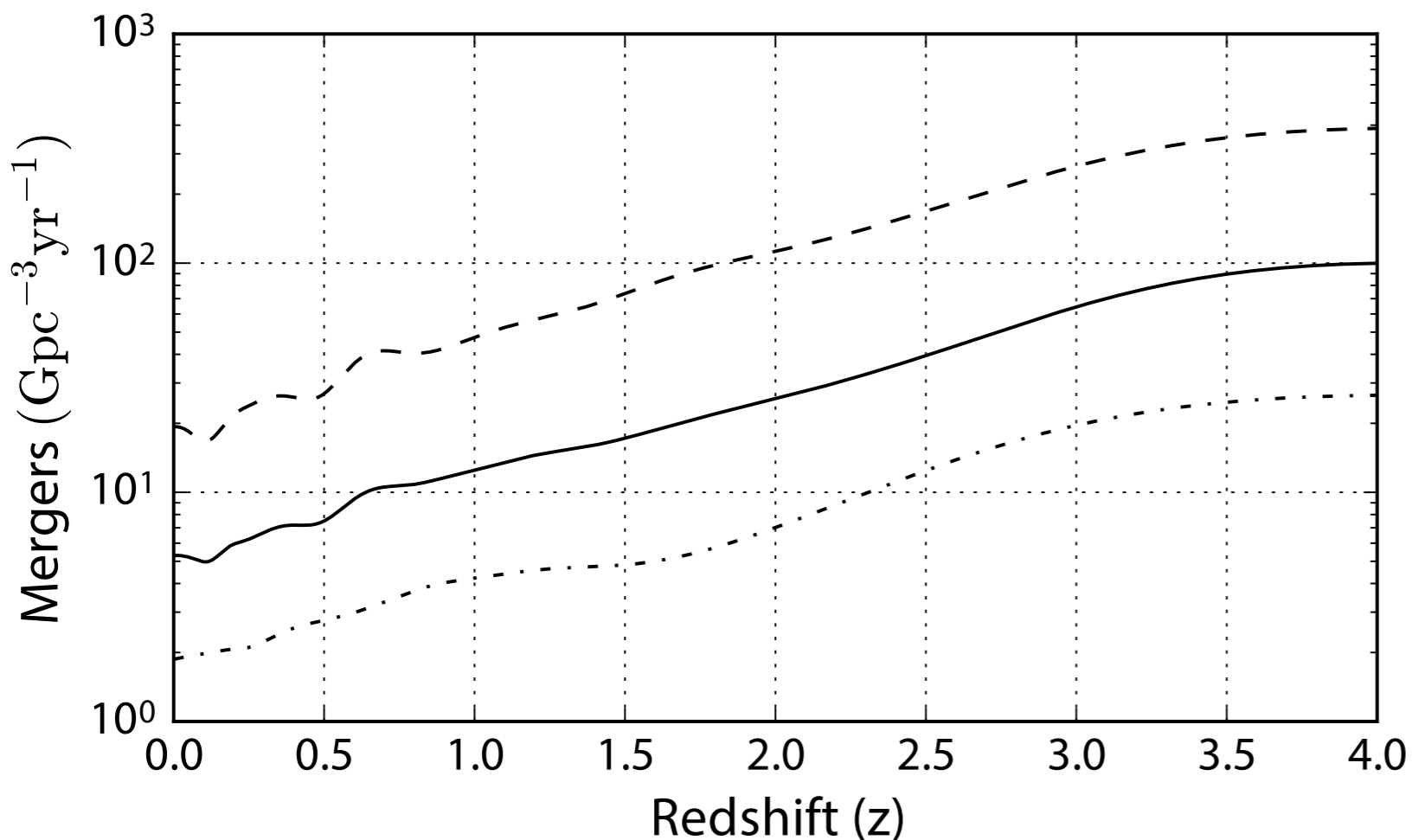
- Low Z
- High Z

- GW150914
- LVT151012



Merger Rates

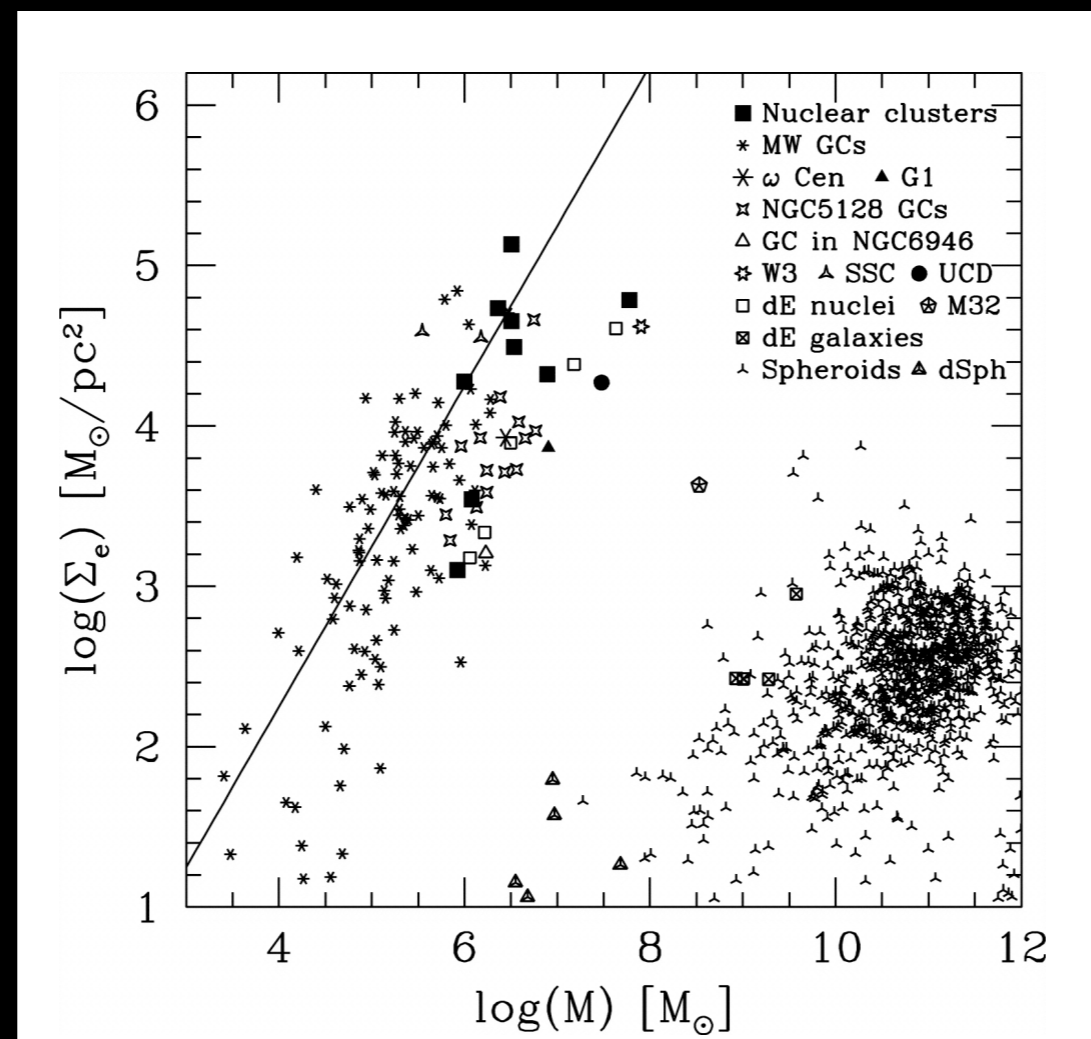
Merger	Pessimistic	Realistic	Optimistic
O1 (Detections / 16 Days)	0.05	0.2	0.7
O1 (Detections / 50 Days)	0.2	0.5	2
O2 (Detections / Year)	4	15	60
Design Sensitivity (Detections / Year)	30	100	400



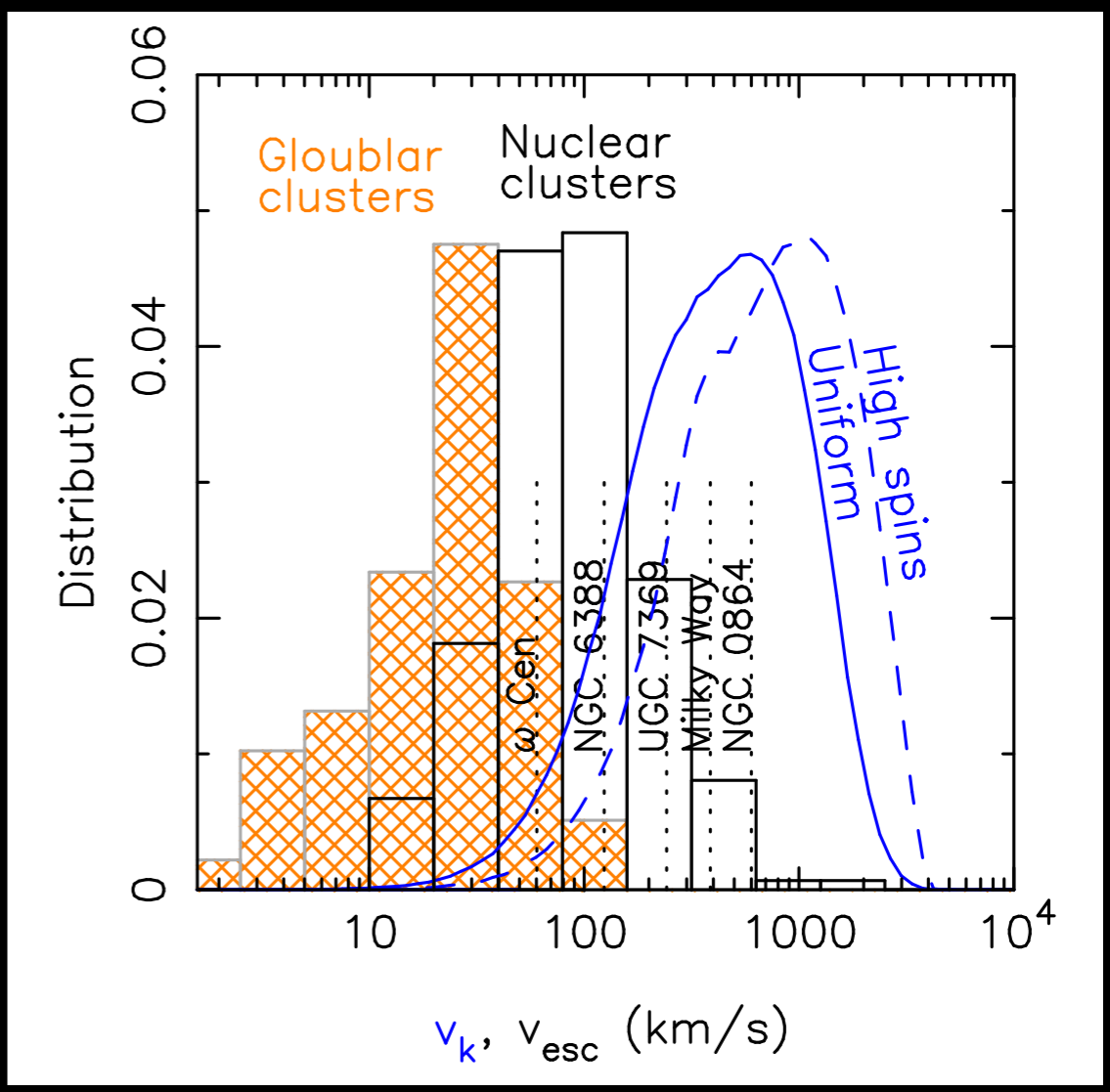
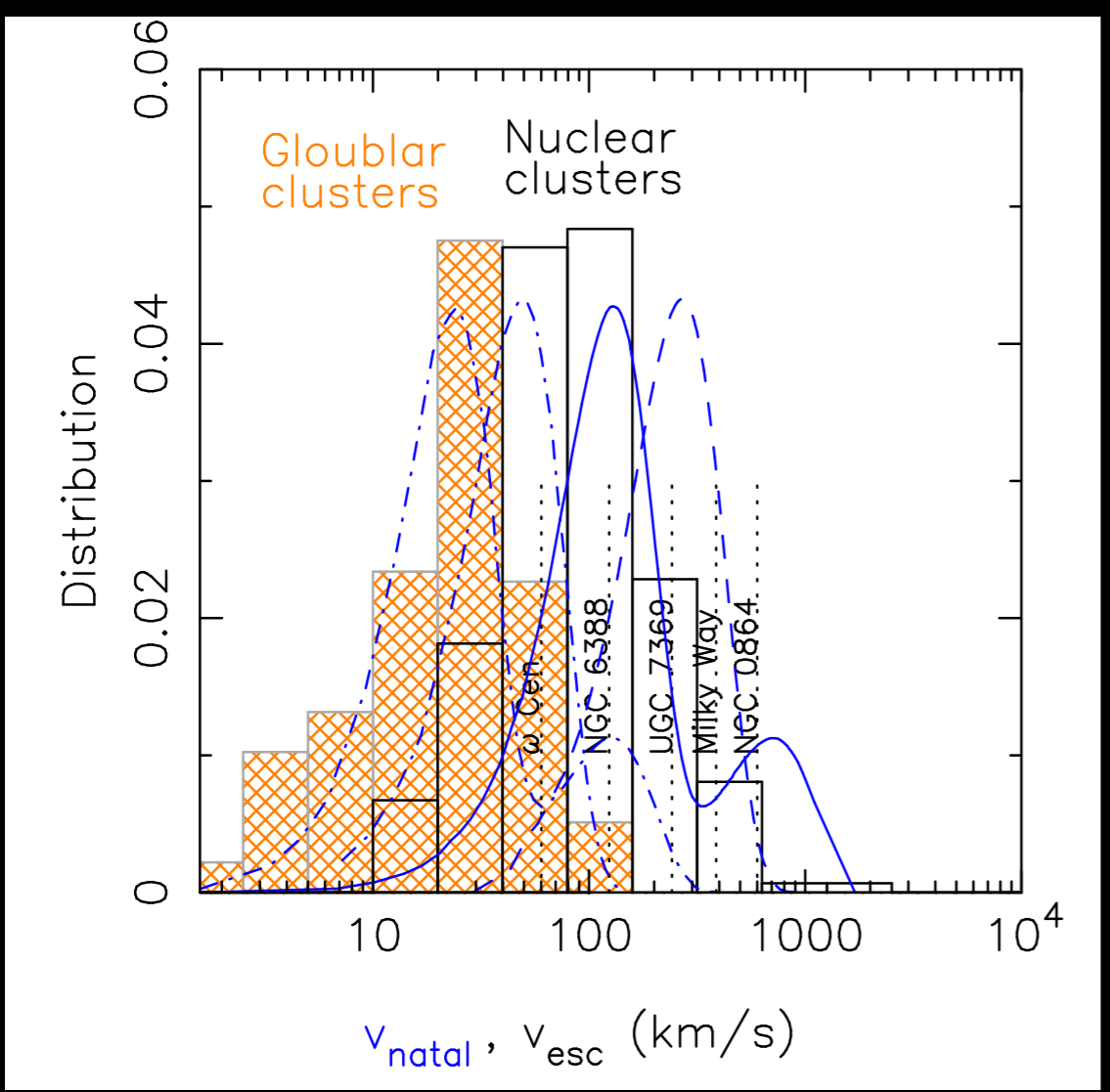
$5 \text{ Gpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

Nuclear Star Clusters

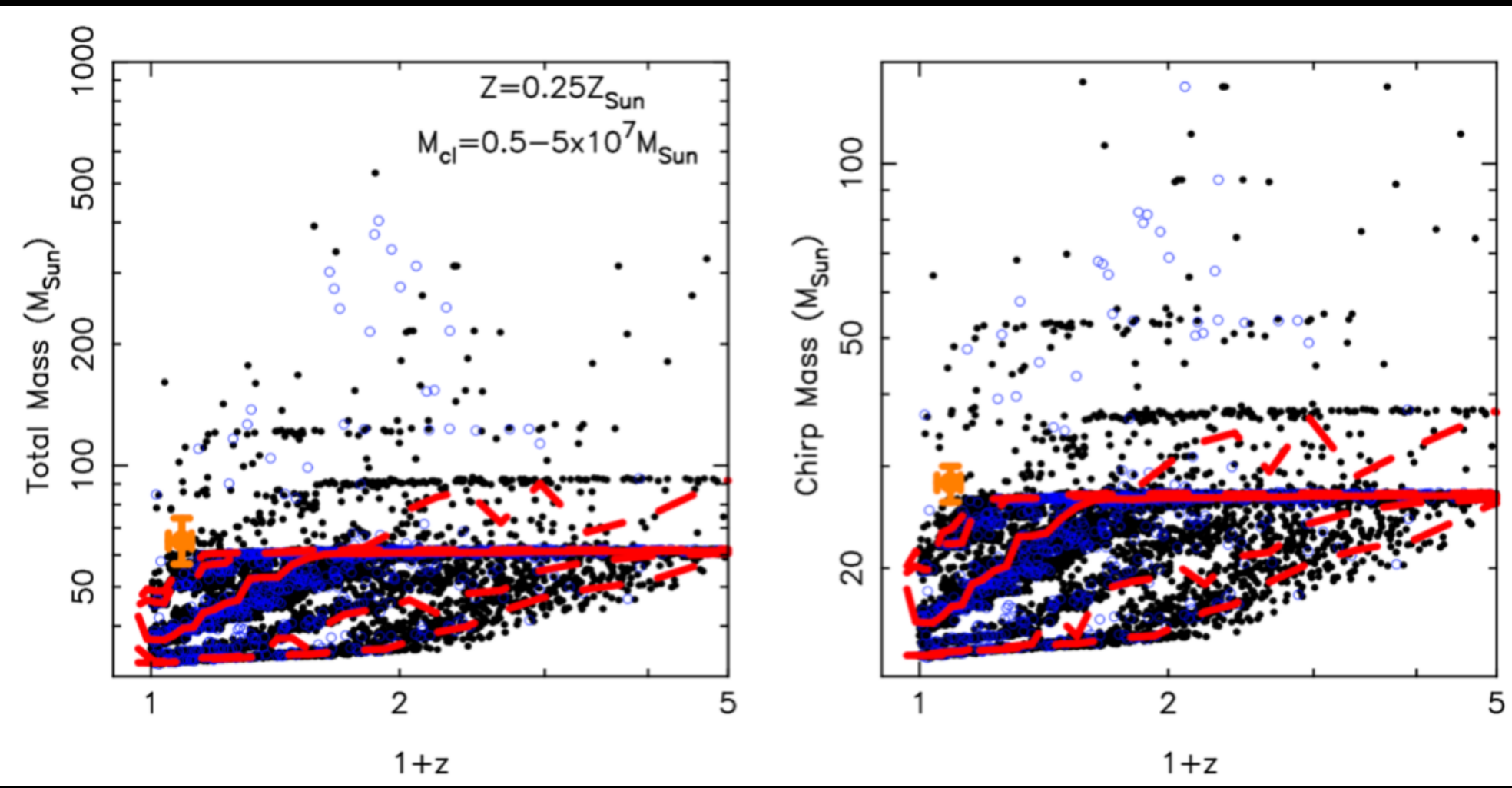
- **Extremely Massive** ($10^7 - 10^8$ stars)
- Compact
- Continuous star formation
- ~~Central massive black hole (sometimes)~~



Nuclear Star Clusters



Nuclear Star Clusters



Multiple BH
 Mergers
 Spins ~ 0.7

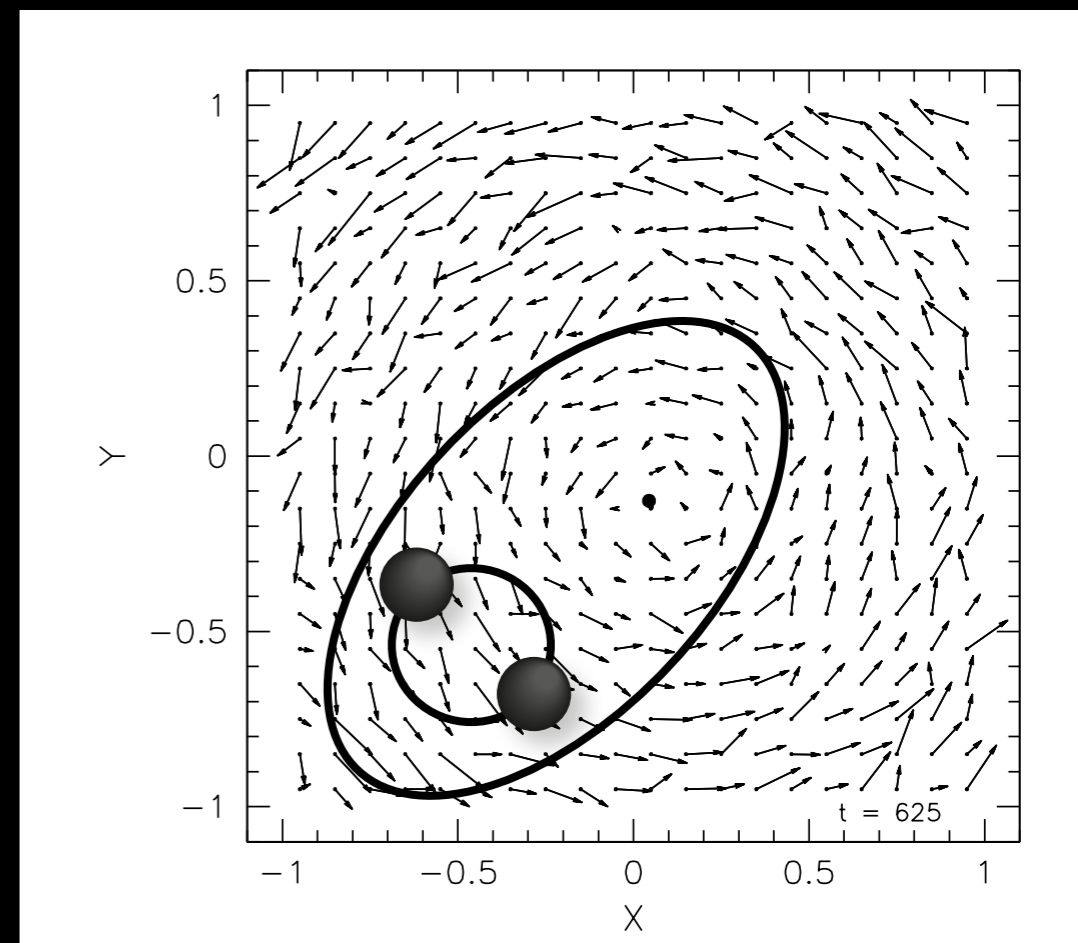
 Highest Mass
 BHs

Antonini and Rasio 2016

$$1.5 \text{ Gpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

Nuclear Star Clusters (with central MBHs)

- Single-Single Capture
 - $0.001 - 0.01 \text{ Gpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
- AGN disk induced inspiral
 - $3 \text{ Gpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
- Lidov-Kozai driven merger
 - $100 \text{ Gpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ (?!)



Gualandris and Merritt 2011

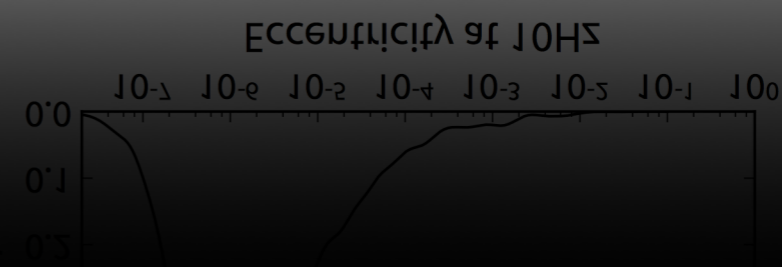
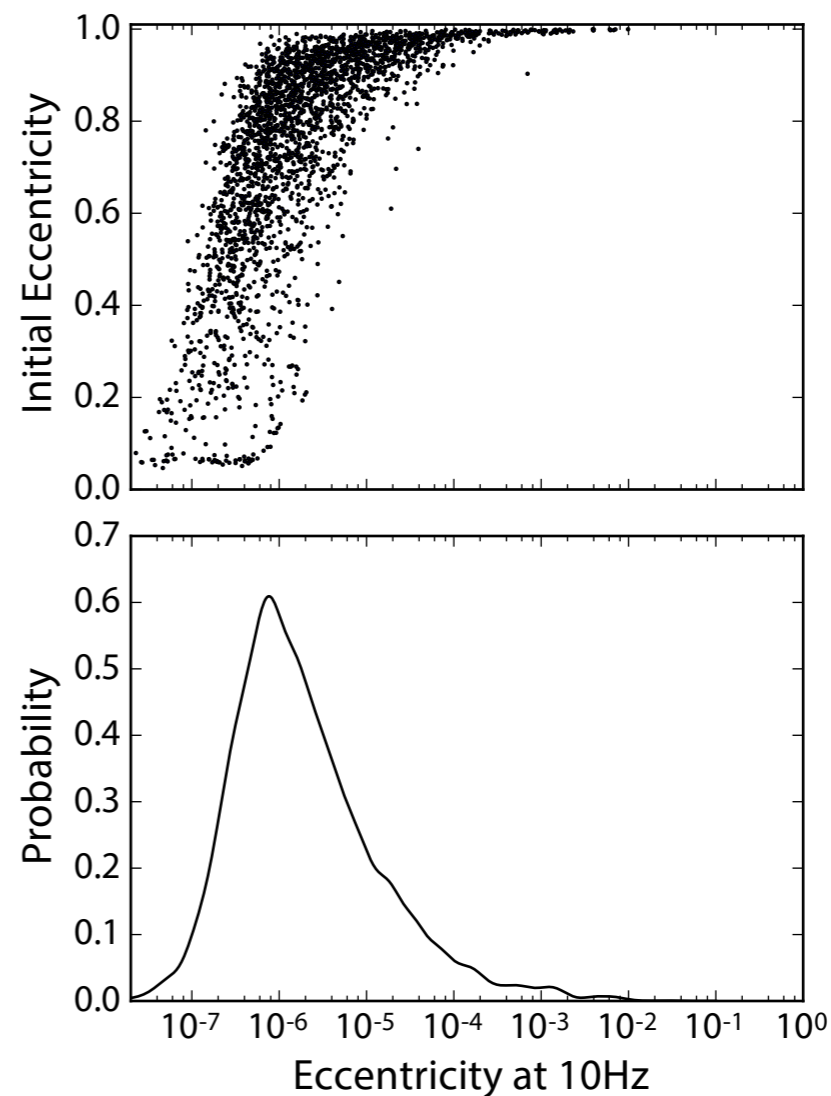
Tsang 2013, Stone 2016, VanLandingham 2016

Field vs. Clusters

- Masses
- Mass ratios
- Eccentricity
- Spins

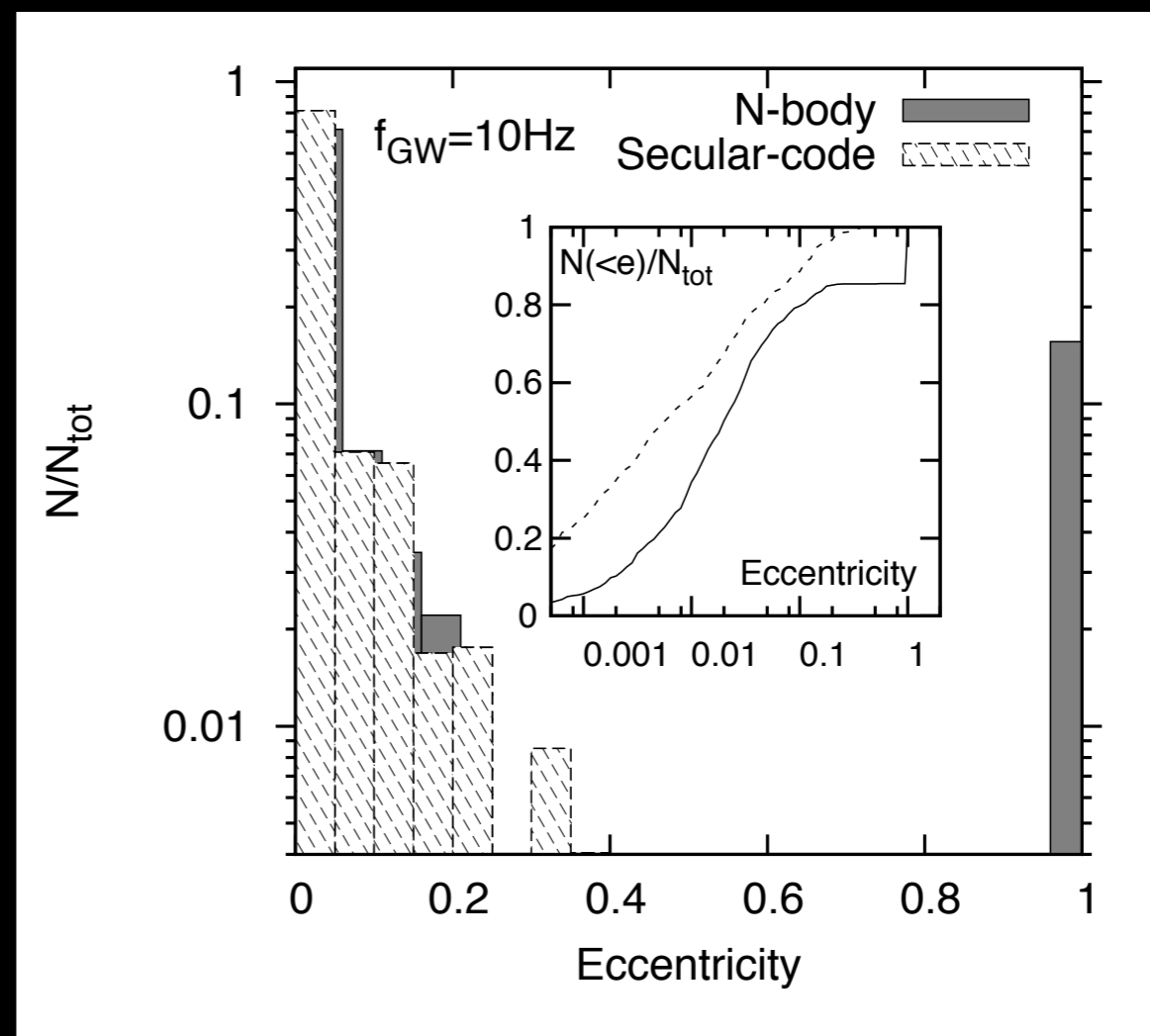
Field vs. Clusters

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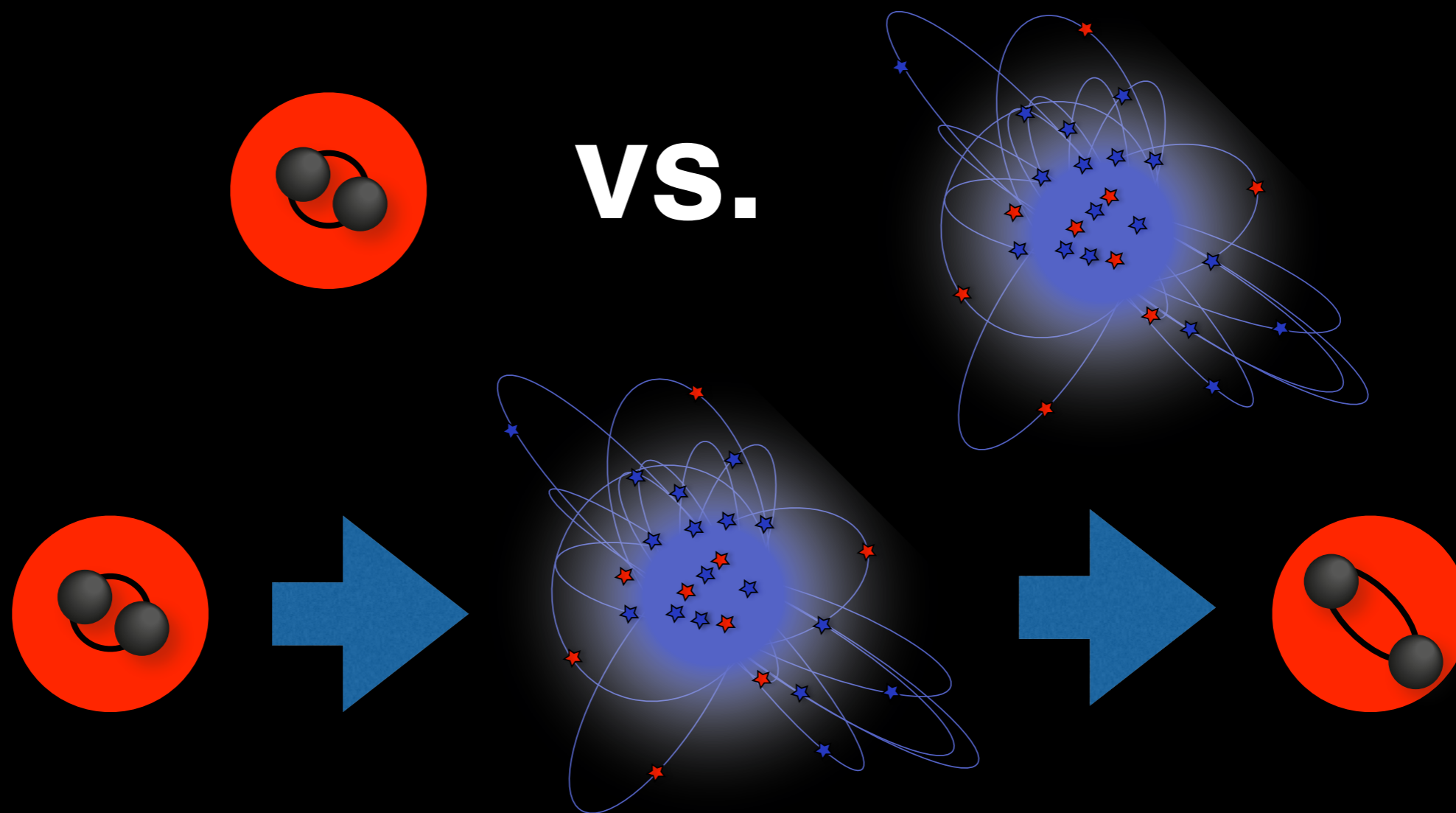
Field vs. Clusters

- Masses
- Mass ratios
- Eccentricity
- Spins



Antonini et al. 2015

What is the field?



VS.

Disrupting open clusters? $3.5 \text{ Gpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ Ziosi et al., 2014