

Stability and oscillations of disks in the Galactic Center



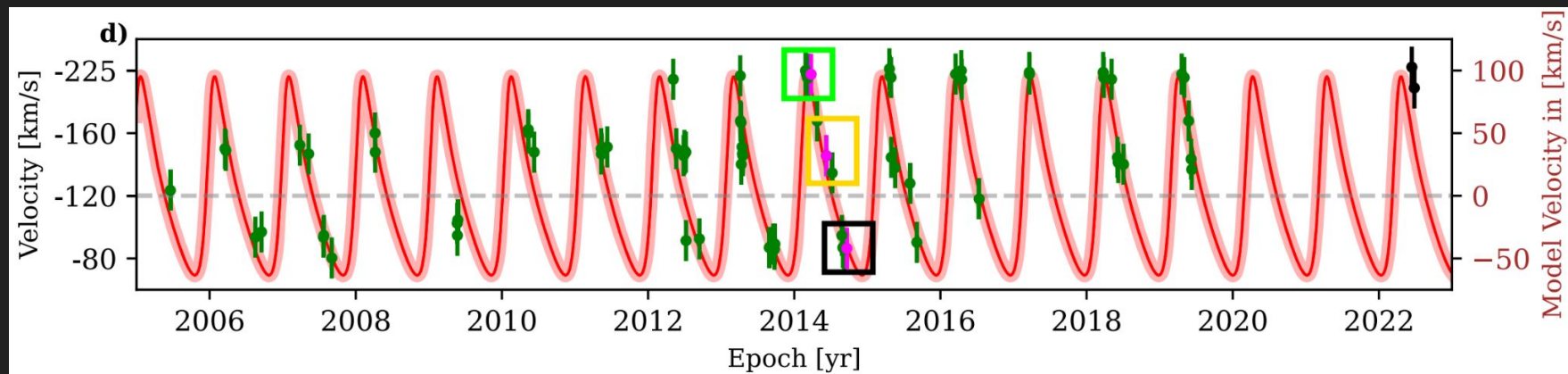
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A binary system in the S cluster close to the supermassive black hole Sagittarius A*

[Florian Peißker](#) , [Michal Zajaček](#), [Lucas Labadie](#), [Emma Bordier](#), [Andreas Eckart](#), [Maria Melamed](#) & [Vladimír Karas](#)

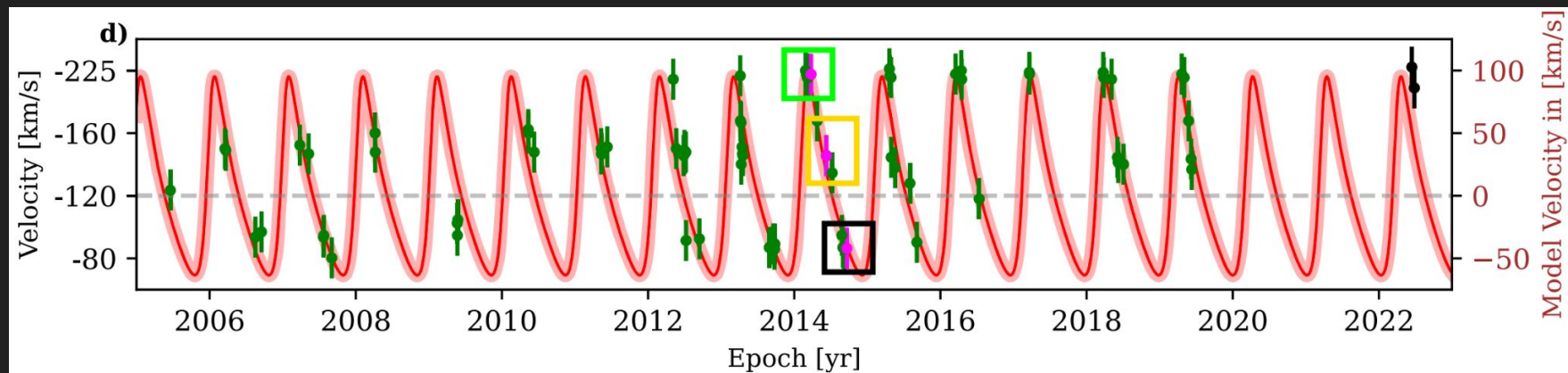
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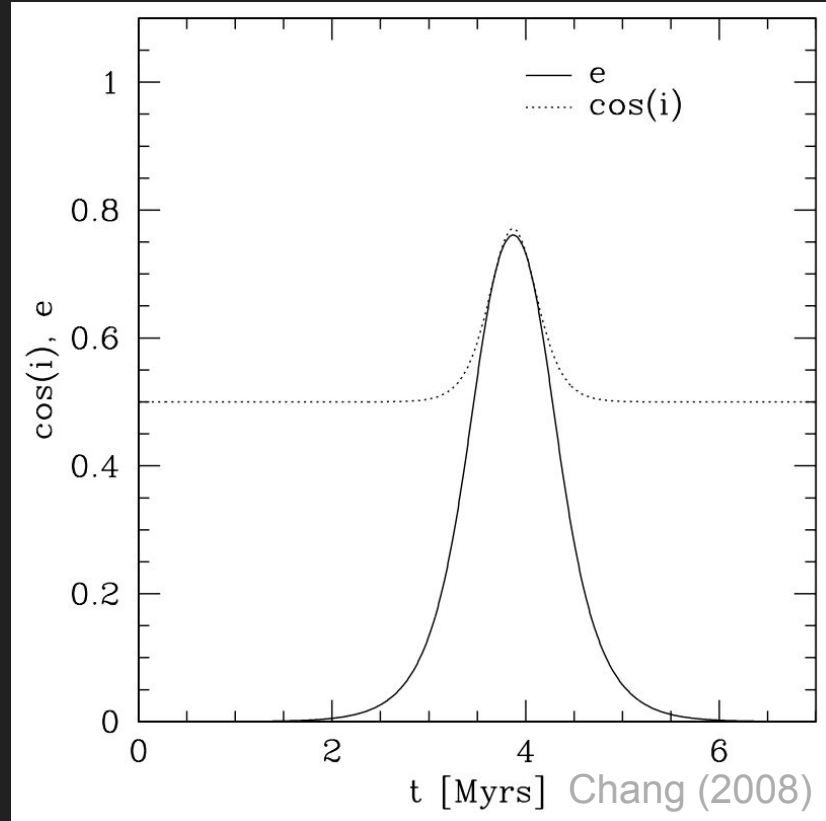
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Circumprimary? Circumbinary?

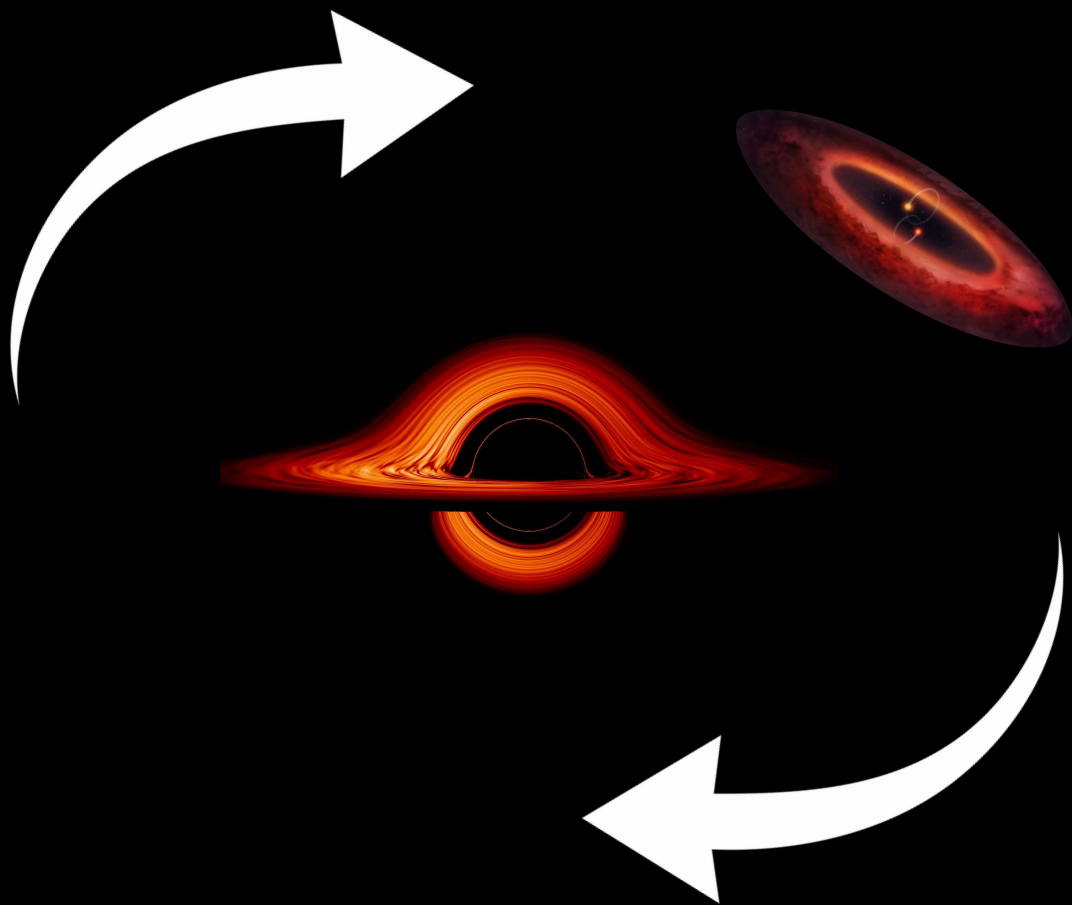
Binary system (D9) + perturber (Sgr A*) = Oscillations



Special moment!

- No merger
- No full evaporation
- Survived the GC
- Survived the Kozai oscillations
- Survived Sgr A*

How stable is this system?



Implementation

- Gravity N-body integrator: Huayno (Jänes et al., 2014)
- Hydrodynamics code: Fi (Hernquist and Katz, 1989; Gerritsen and Icke, 1997; Pelupessy et al., 2004)
- Bridge: AMUSE's classical 2nd-order bridge integrator

Initial conditions

- Values in the table taken from Peißker et al. (2024) and GRAVITY Collaboration et al. (2023)
- Missing: inner and outer radii of the disk

Variable	Value
M_{SgrA^*}	$4.30 \cdot 10^6 M_{\odot}$
M_{D9a}	$2.80 M_{\odot}$
M_{D9b}	$0.73 M_{\odot}$
M_{disk}	$1.6 \cdot 10^{-6} M_{\odot}$
a_{out}	$9.1 \cdot 10^3 \text{ AU}$
e_{out}	0.32
a_{in}	1.59 AU
e_{in}	0.45
i_{mut}	102.55°
ω_{in}	311.75°

Disk radii

- Inner radius: 4.5 AU, from Mardling & Aarseth (2001):

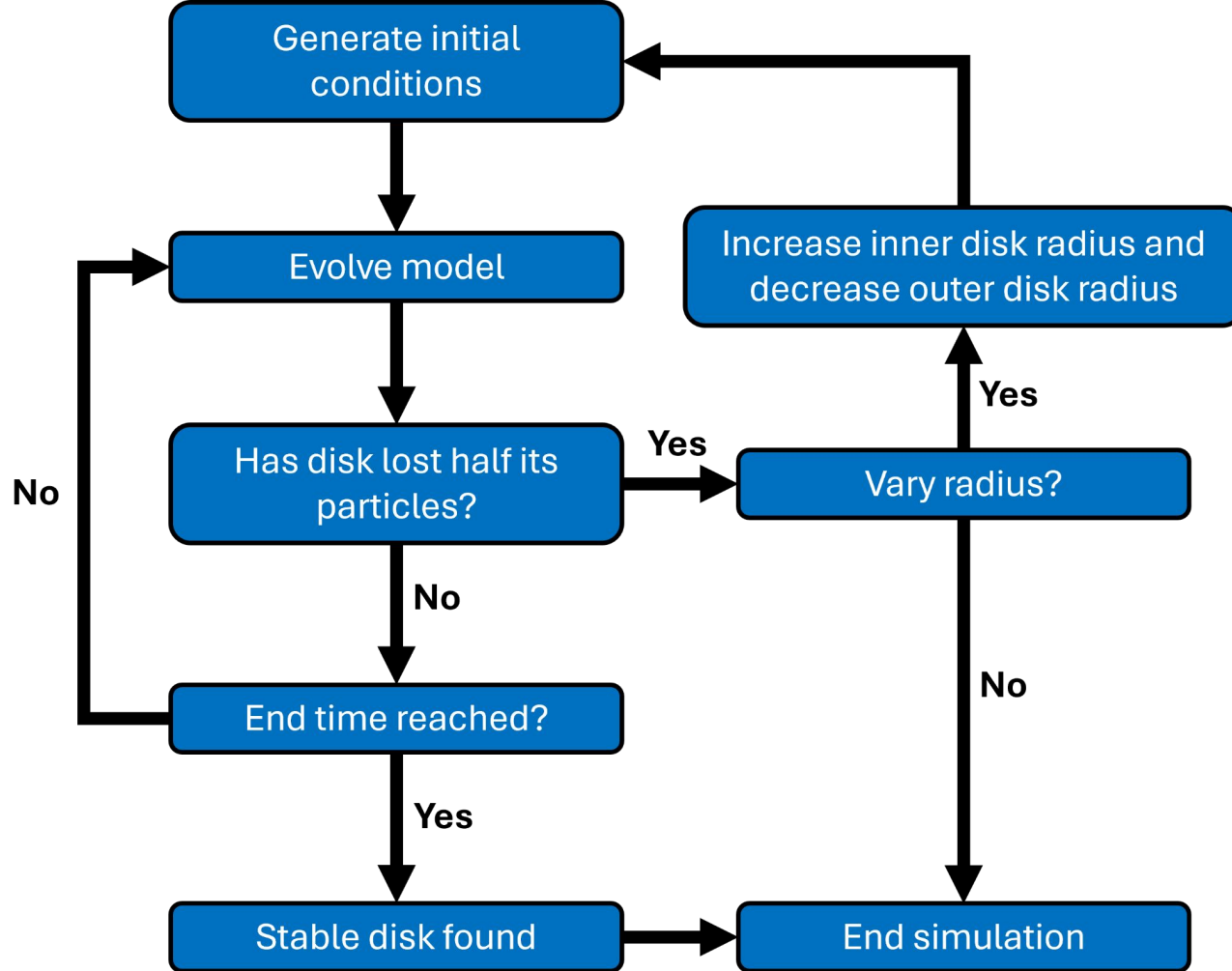
$$a_{\text{out}} > 2.8 \cdot \frac{a_{\text{in}}}{1 - e_{\text{out}}} \cdot \left(1 - 0.3 \frac{i_{\text{mut}}}{180^\circ}\right) \cdot \left[\left(1 + \frac{m_3}{m_{\text{bin}}}\right) \cdot \frac{1 + e_{\text{out}}}{\sqrt{1 - e_{\text{out}}}}\right]^{2/5}$$

- Outer radius: 13.4 AU, which is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Hill Radius:

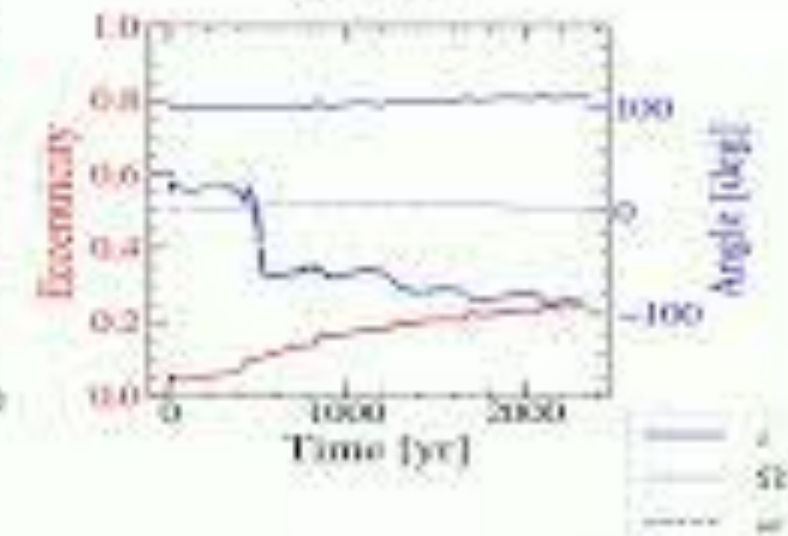
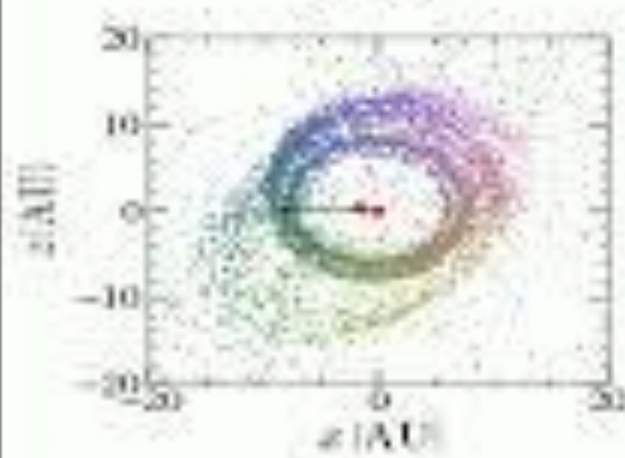
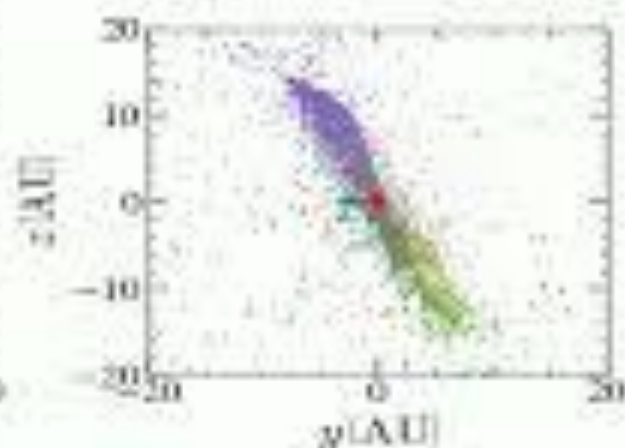
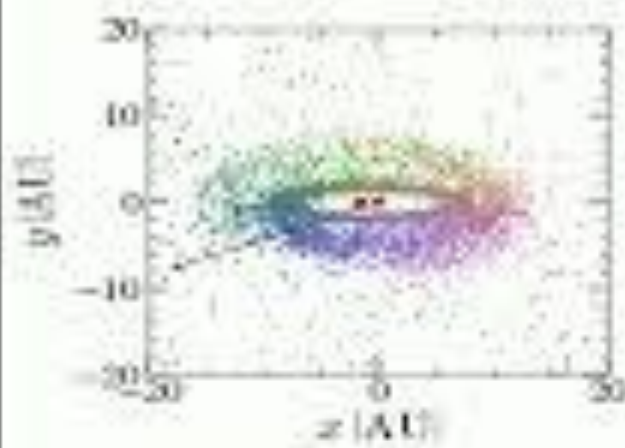
$$R_{\text{H}} = a(1 - e) \left(\frac{m_{\text{bin}}}{m_{\text{bin}} + M_{\text{SMBH}}}\right)^{1/3}$$

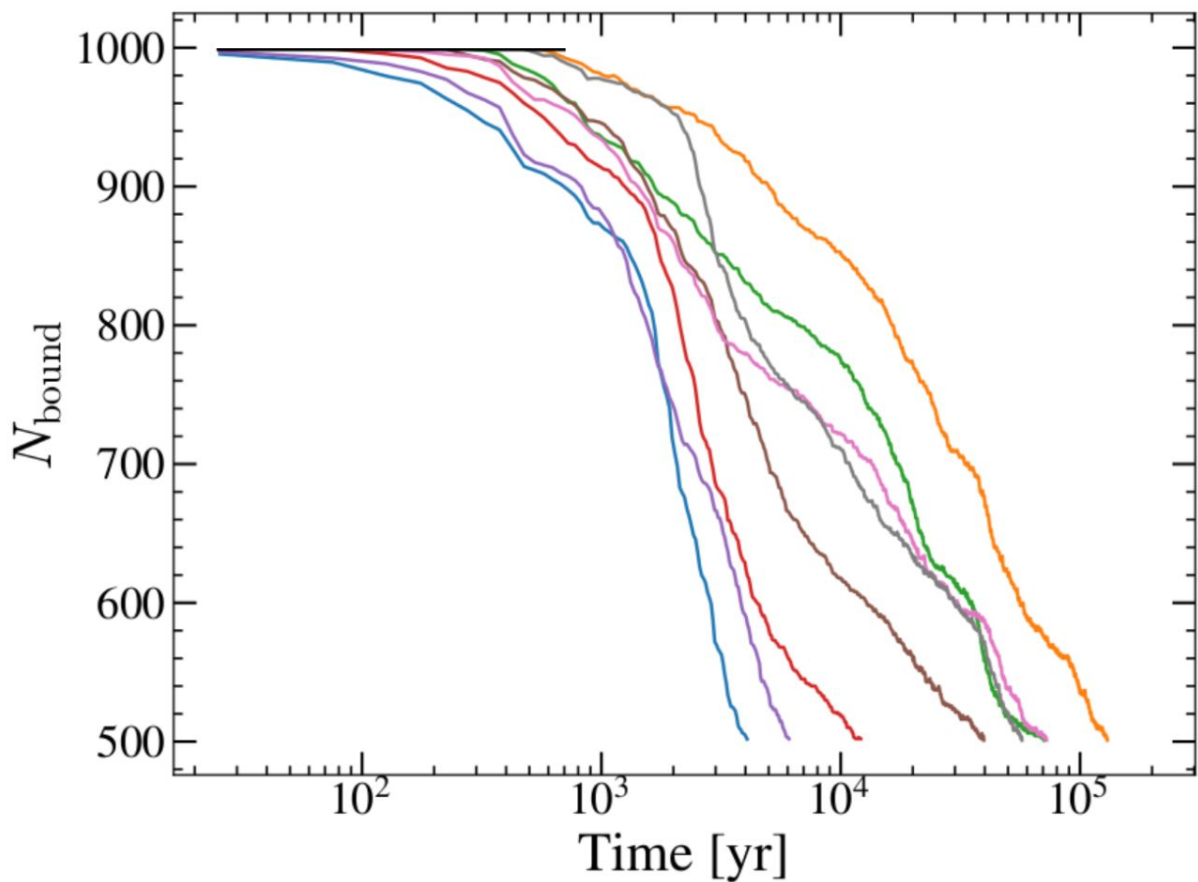
Particle loss in the disk

- Particles lost both at the inner and outer edge of the disk
- Idea: iteratively scale the disk based on the inner and outer particle loss (if so desired)
- Stopping conditions: at most 250,000 years or when half the disk particles lost

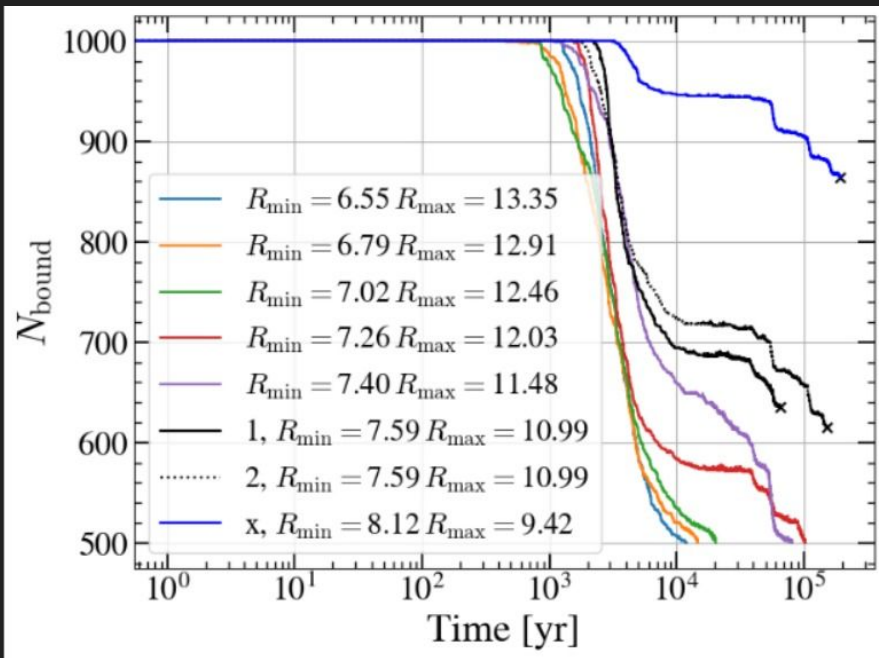


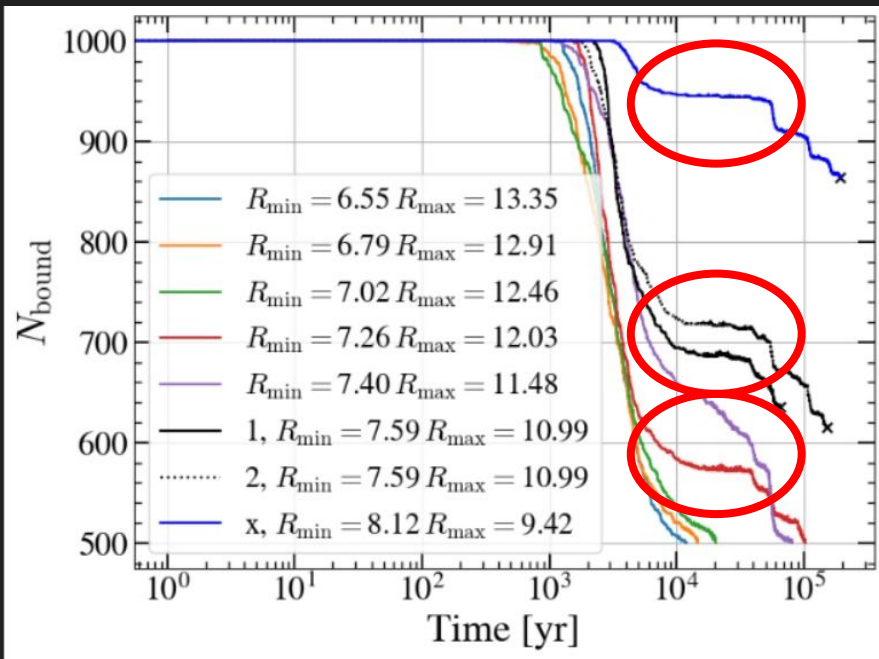
Time = 2342 year

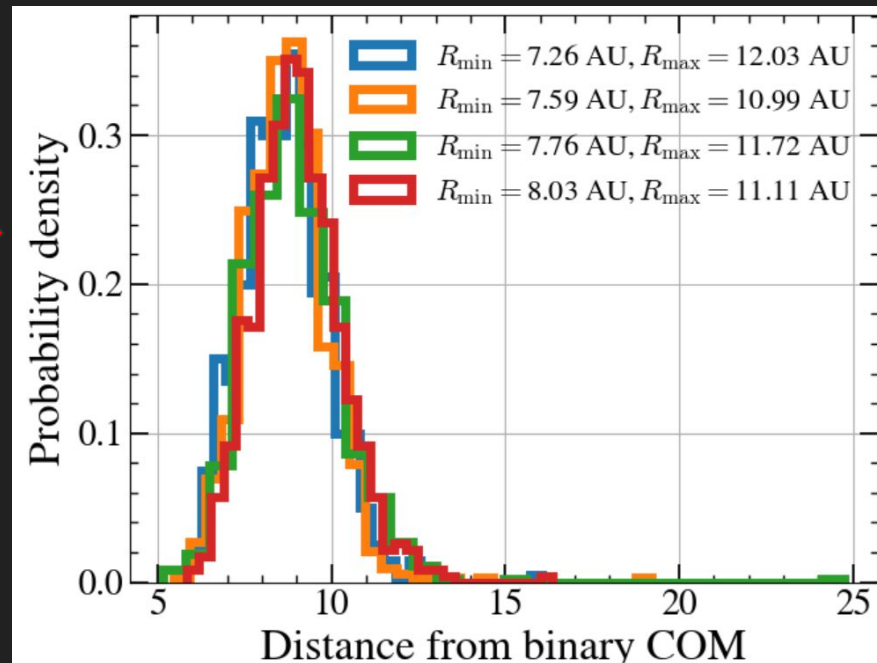
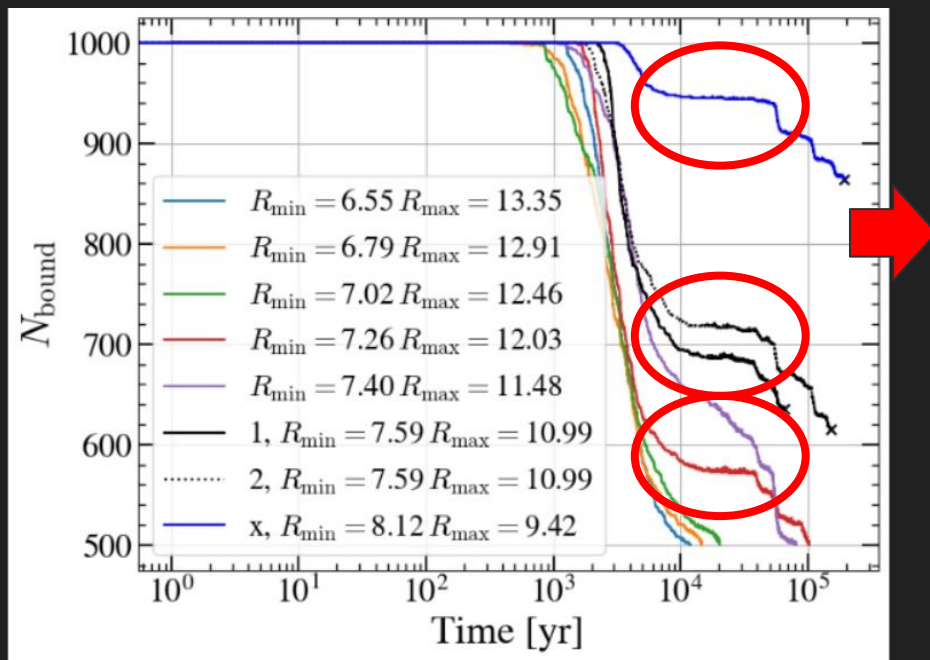


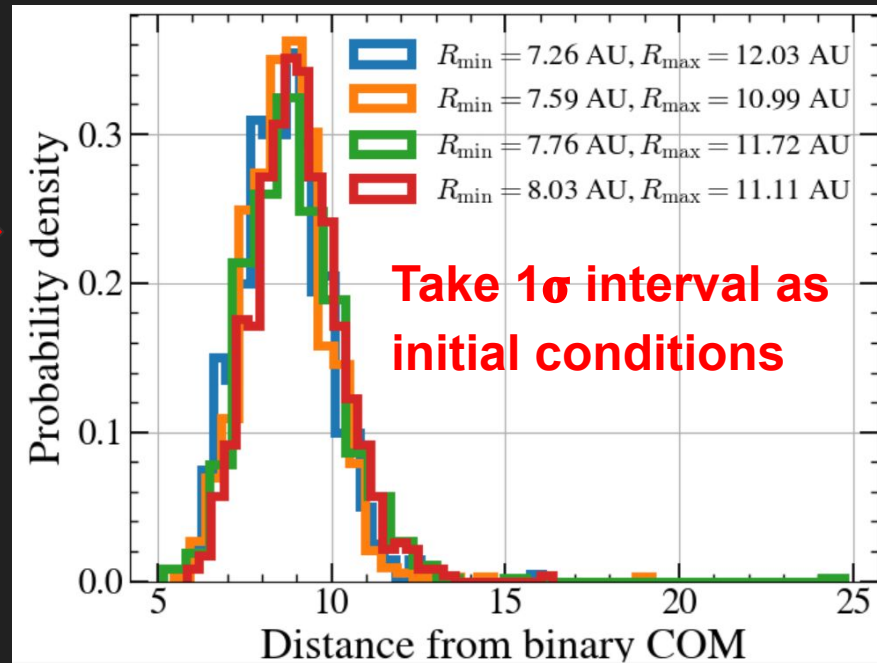
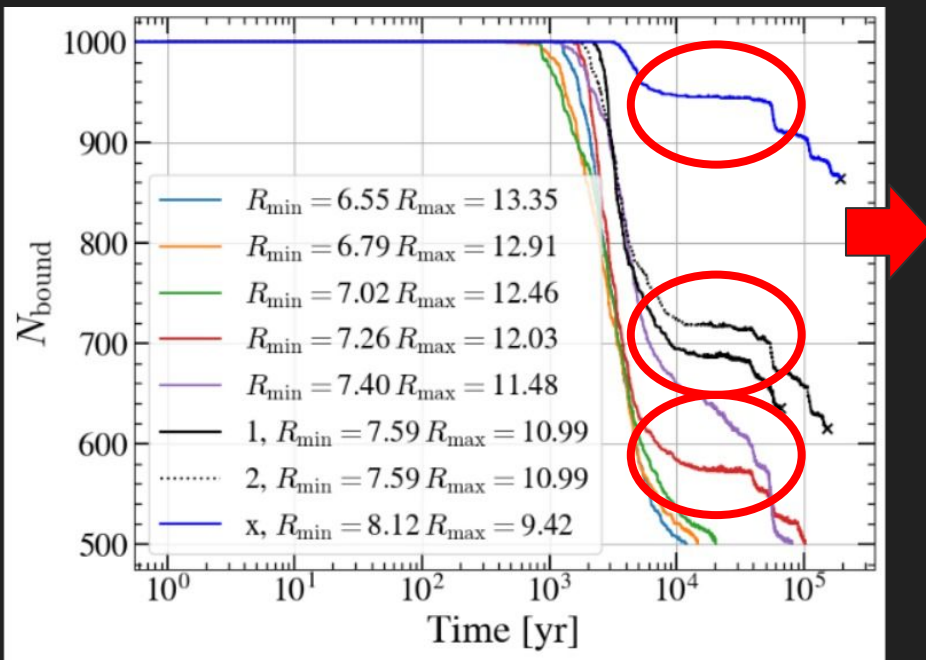


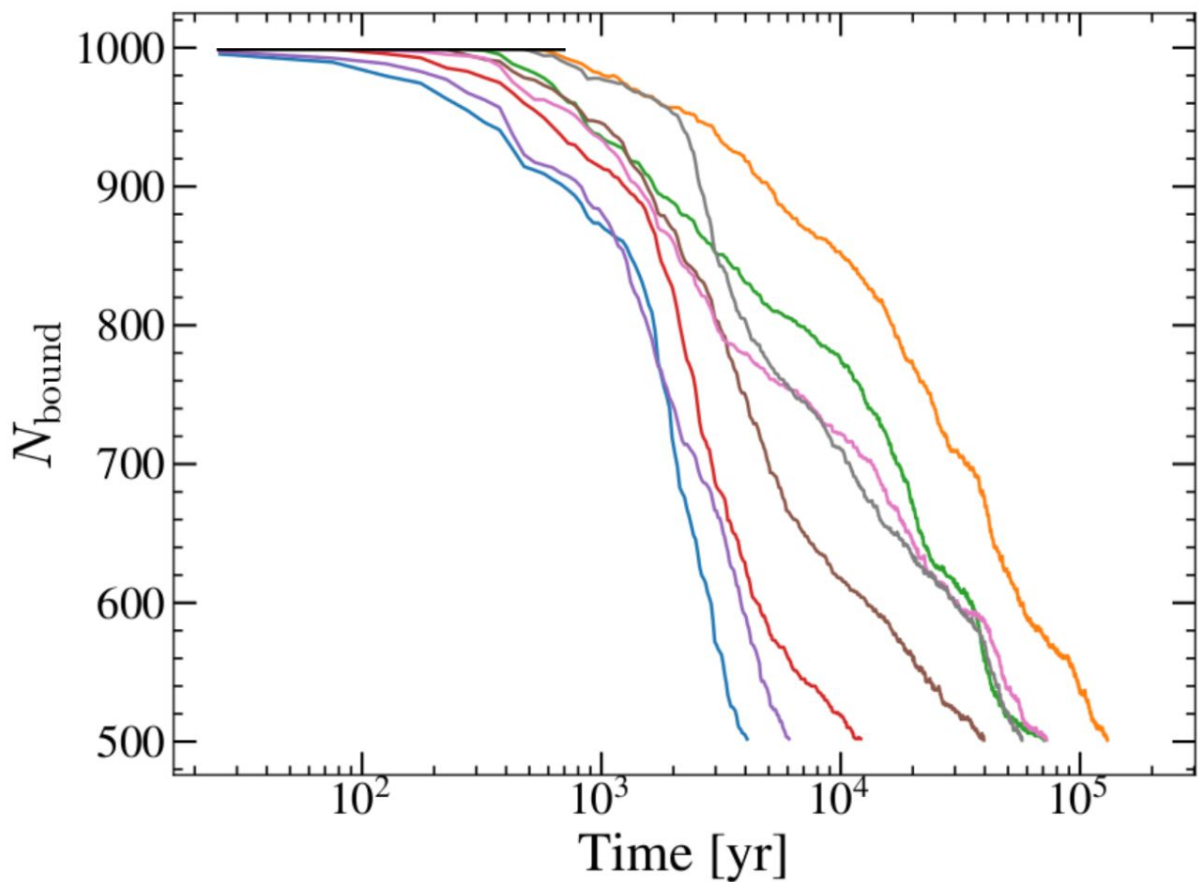
- $R_{\text{min}} = 4.45$ $R_{\text{max}} = 13.35$
- $R_{\text{min}} = 6.02$ $R_{\text{max}} = 9.58$
- $R_{\text{min}} = 6.20$ $R_{\text{max}} = 8.87$
- $R_{\text{min}} = 5.06$ $R_{\text{max}} = 12.18$
- $R_{\text{min}} = 4.72$ $R_{\text{max}} = 12.73$
- $R_{\text{min}} = 5.35$ $R_{\text{max}} = 11.58$
- $R_{\text{min}} = 5.82$ $R_{\text{max}} = 10.27$
- $R_{\text{min}} = 5.58$ $R_{\text{max}} = 10.92$



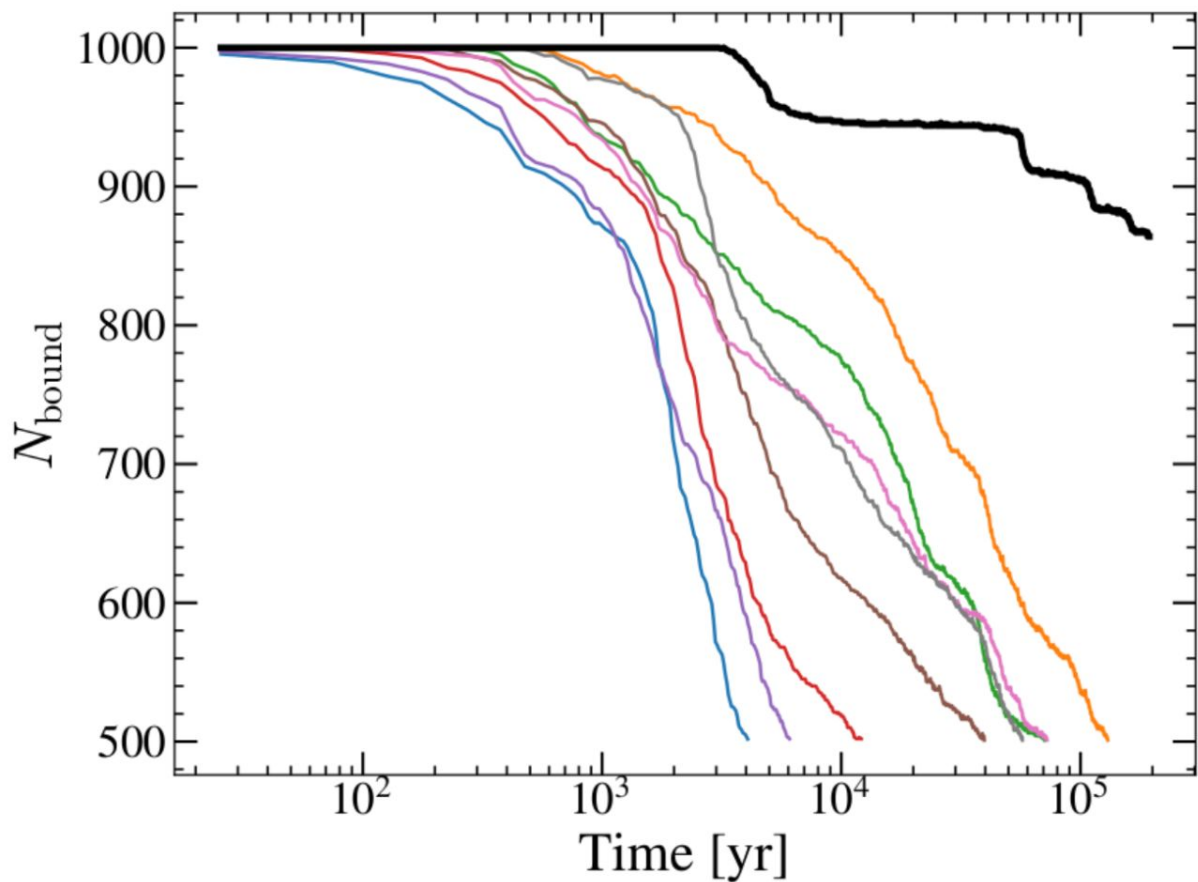




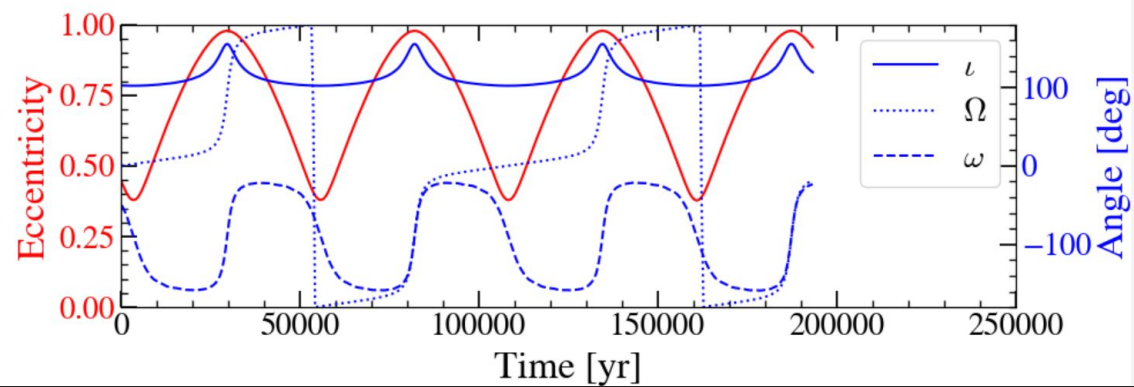


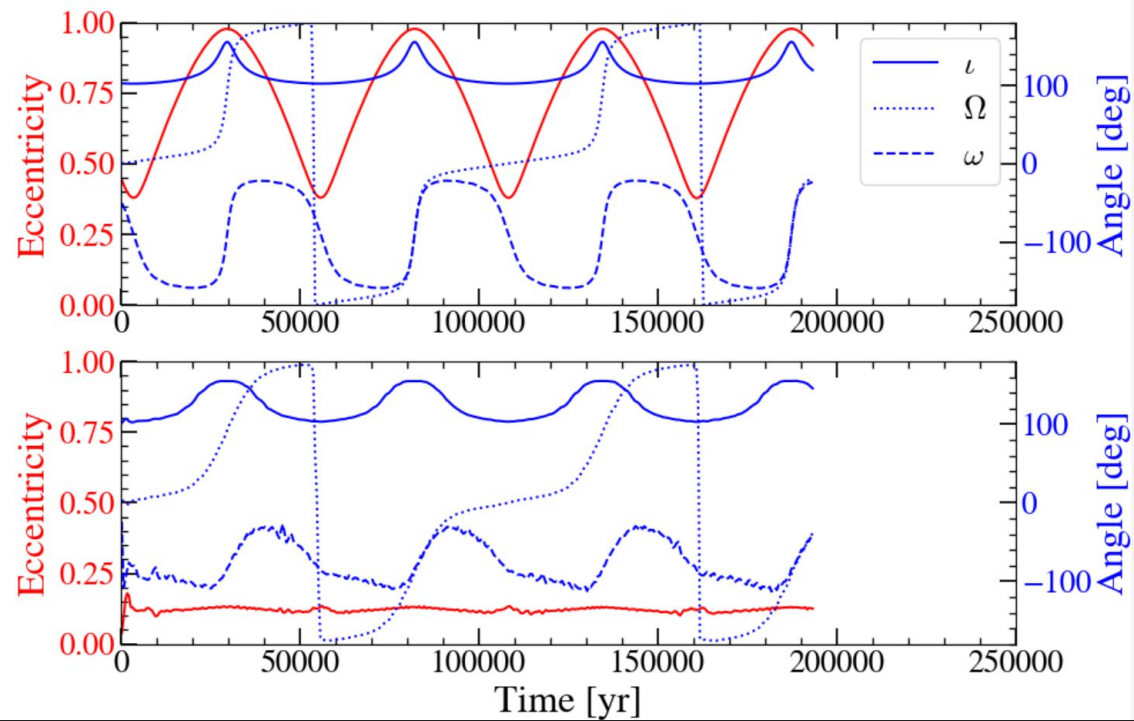


- $R_{\text{min}} = 4.45$ $R_{\text{max}} = 13.35$
- $R_{\text{min}} = 6.02$ $R_{\text{max}} = 9.58$
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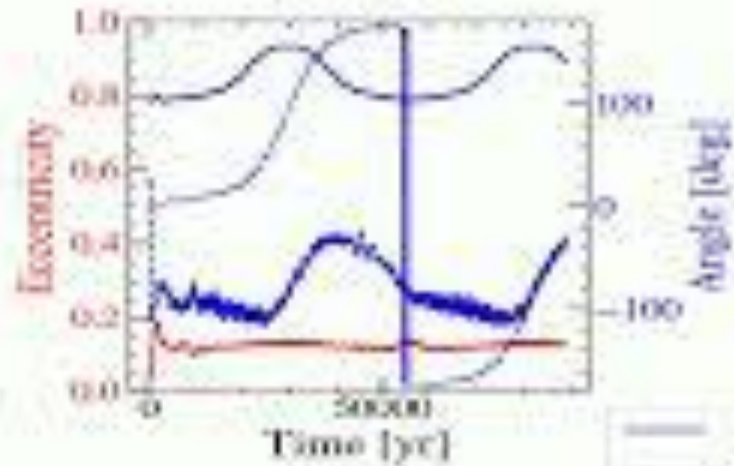
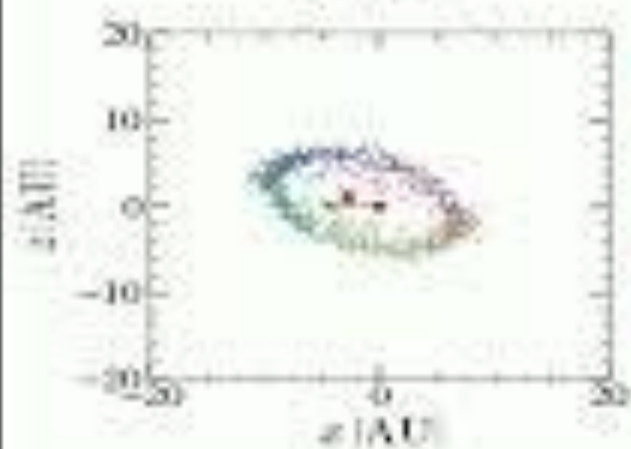
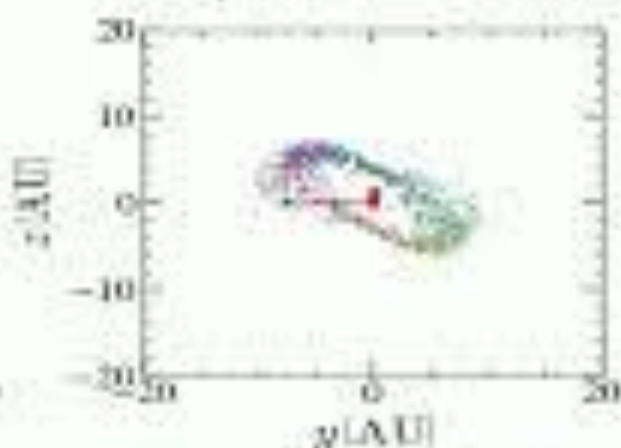
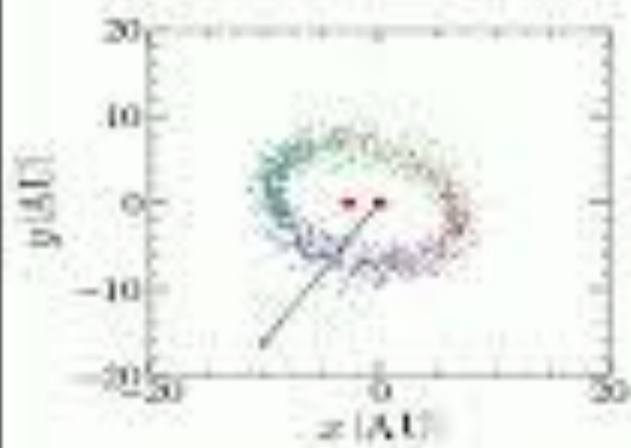


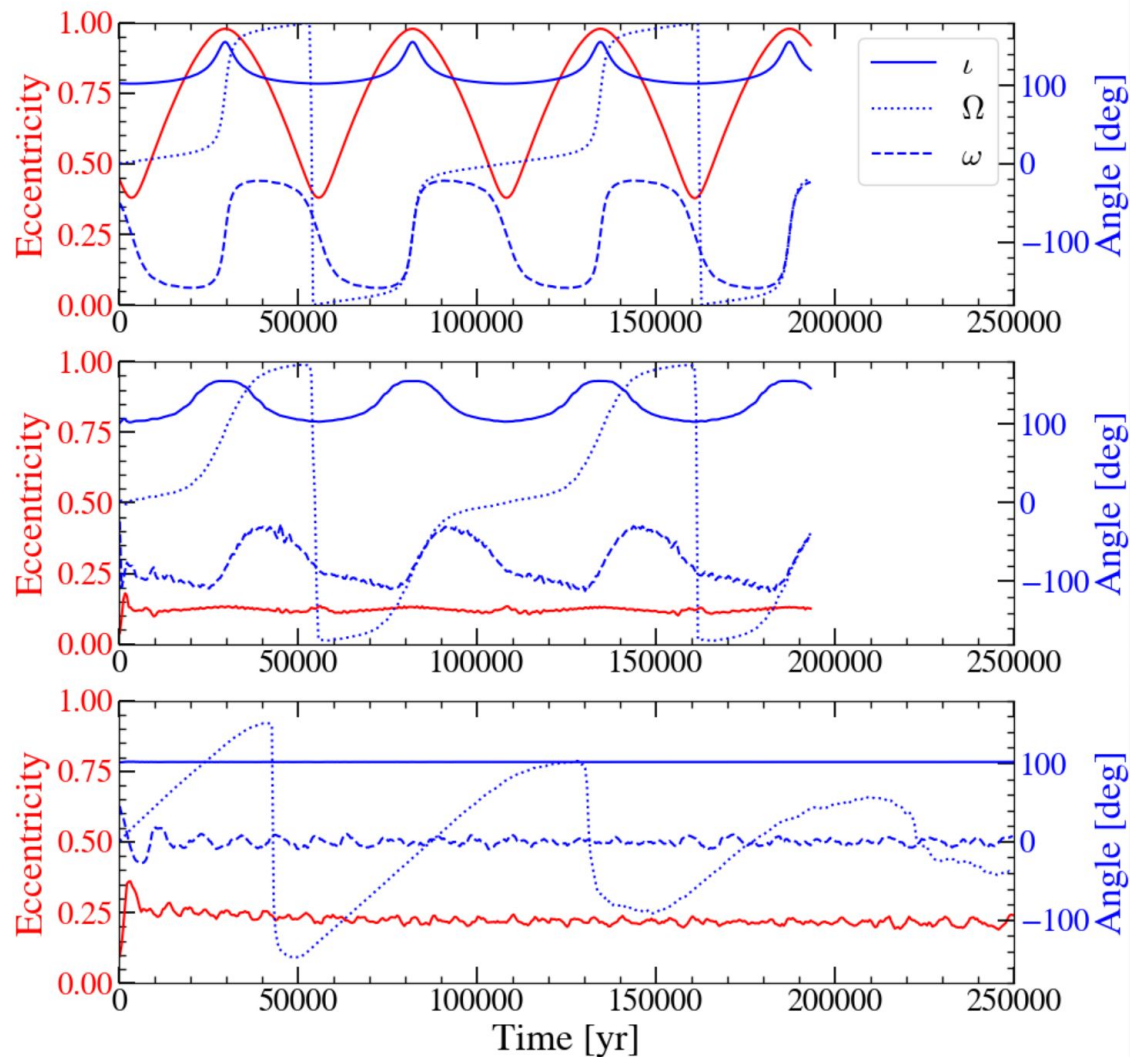
- $R_{\min} = 8.12 \ R_{\max} = 9.42$
- $R_{\min} = 4.45 \ R_{\max} = 13.35$
- $R_{\min} = 6.02 \ R_{\max} = 9.58$
- $R_{\min} = 6.20 \ R_{\max} = 8.87$
- $R_{\min} = 5.06 \ R_{\max} = 12.18$
- $R_{\min} = 4.72 \ R_{\max} = 12.73$
- $R_{\min} = 5.35 \ R_{\max} = 11.58$
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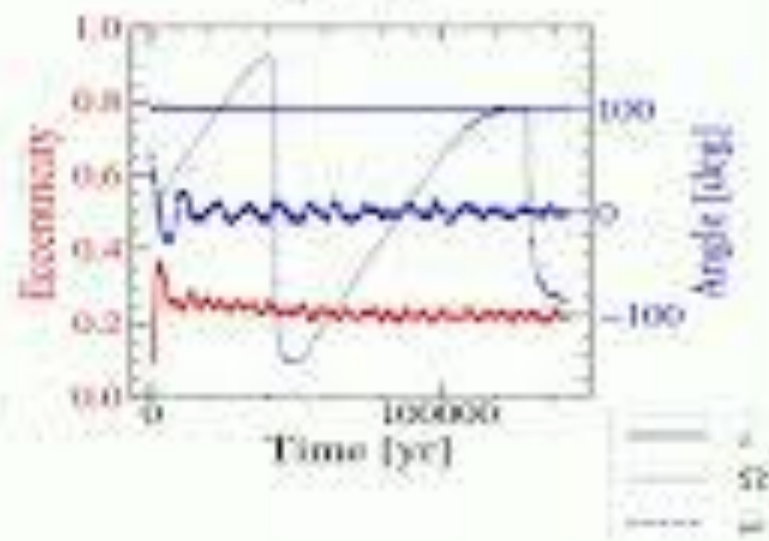
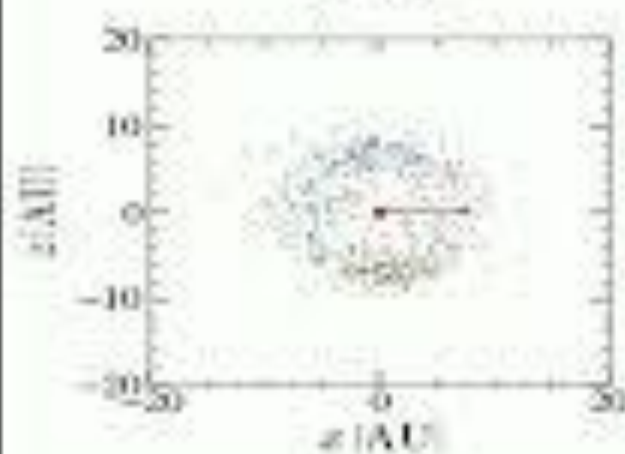
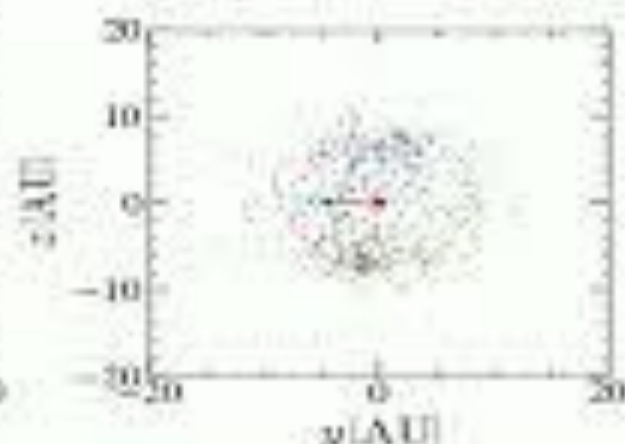
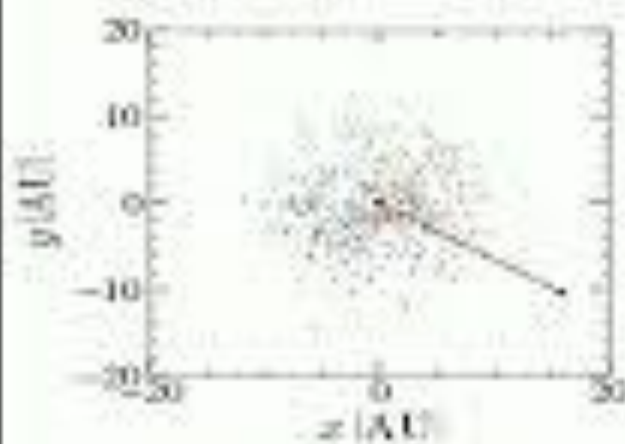


Time = 89150 year





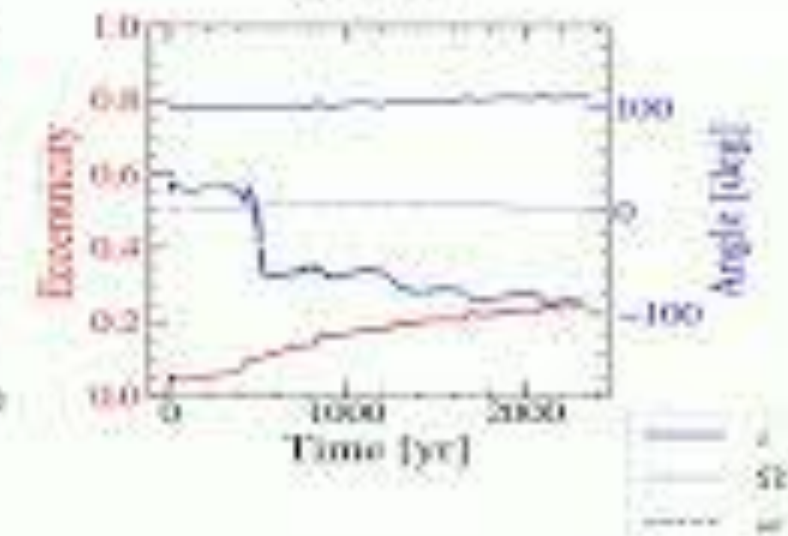
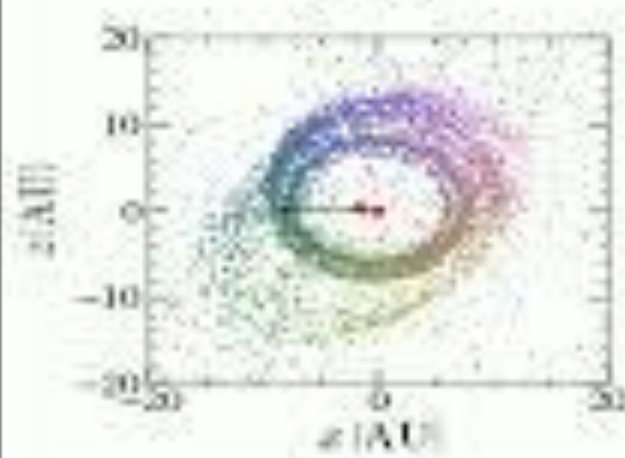
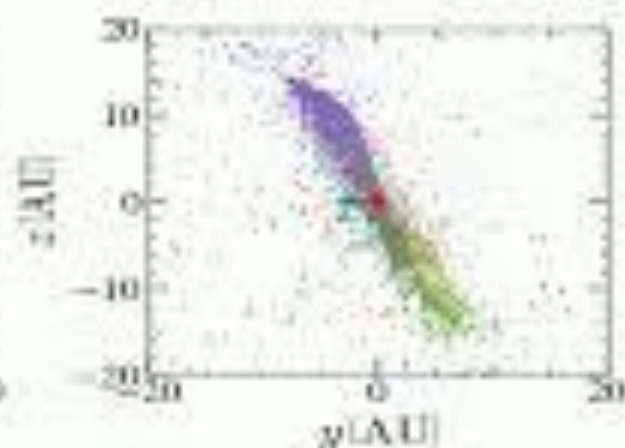
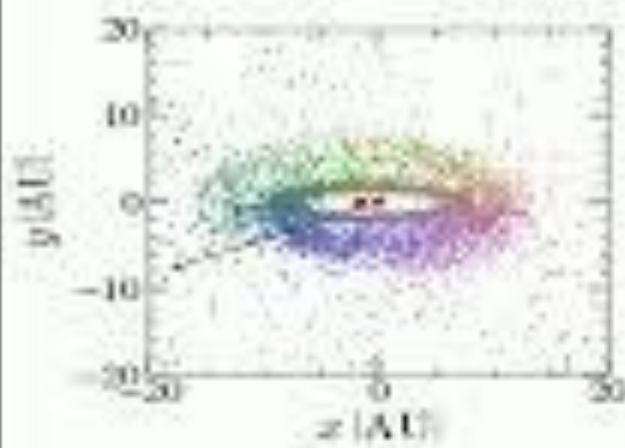
Time = 144700 year



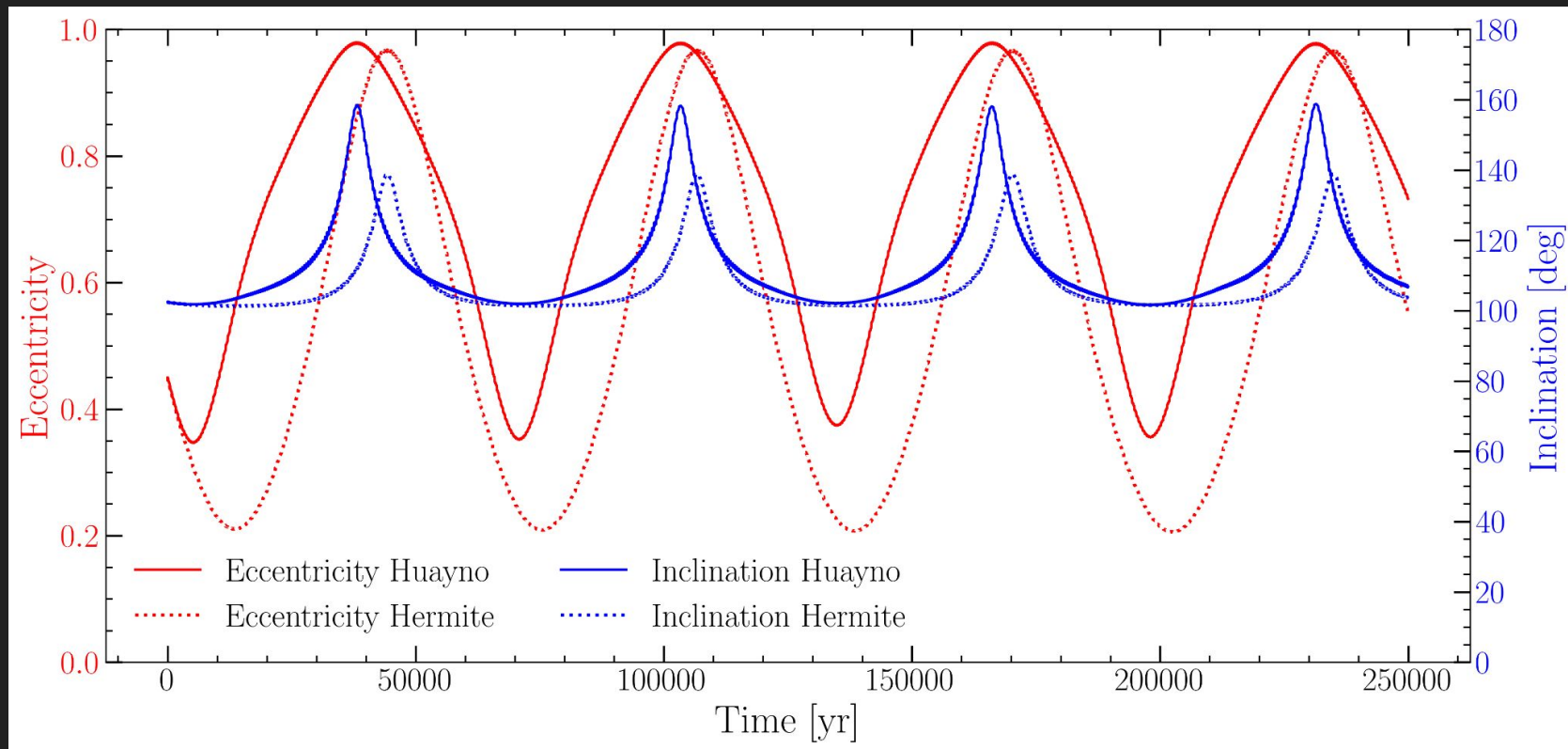
Conclusions

- In the absence of the S-star cluster, there is a quasi-stable configuration for a circumbinary disk close to Sgr. A* on timescales of $\sim 10^5$ years.
- The Kozai oscillations of the disk trace those of the binary
- The binary is necessary in order to keep a flat disk.

Time = 2342 year

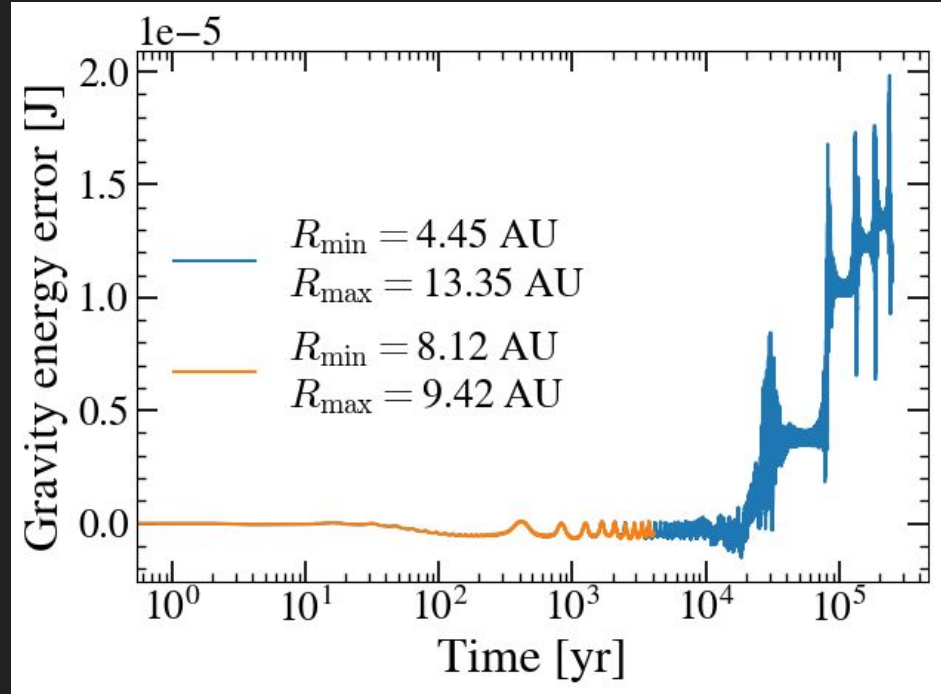


Huayno vs. Hermite



Validation: Energy Error

- Gravity energy error
- Disk mass low, negligible



Validation: Convergence tests

- Two disk sizes
 - MA criterion - $R_H/3$
 - Stable disk

