

# Stability and oscillations of disks in the Galactic Center



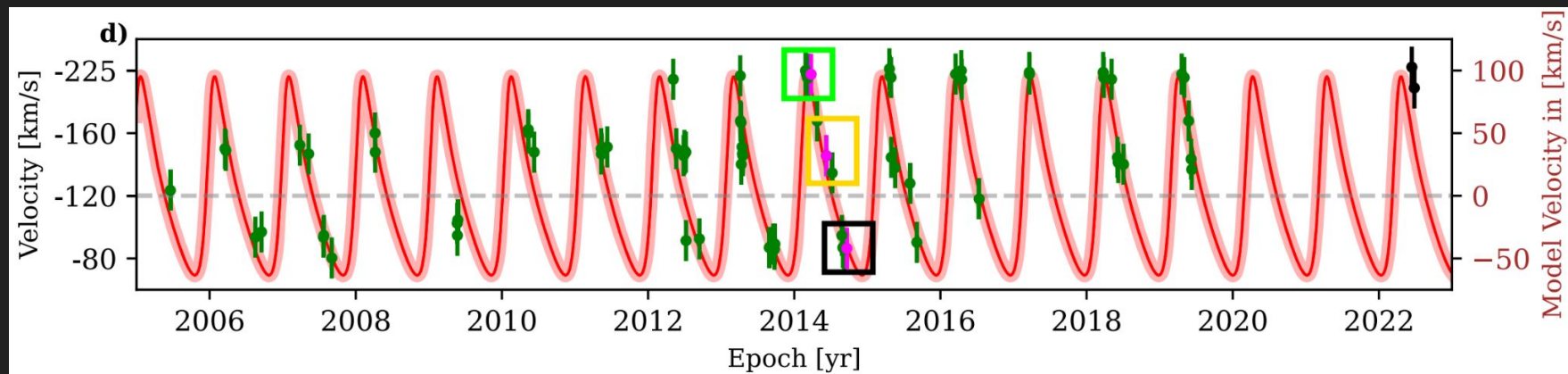
Lucas Pouw, Tim van der Vuurst, Yannick Badoux

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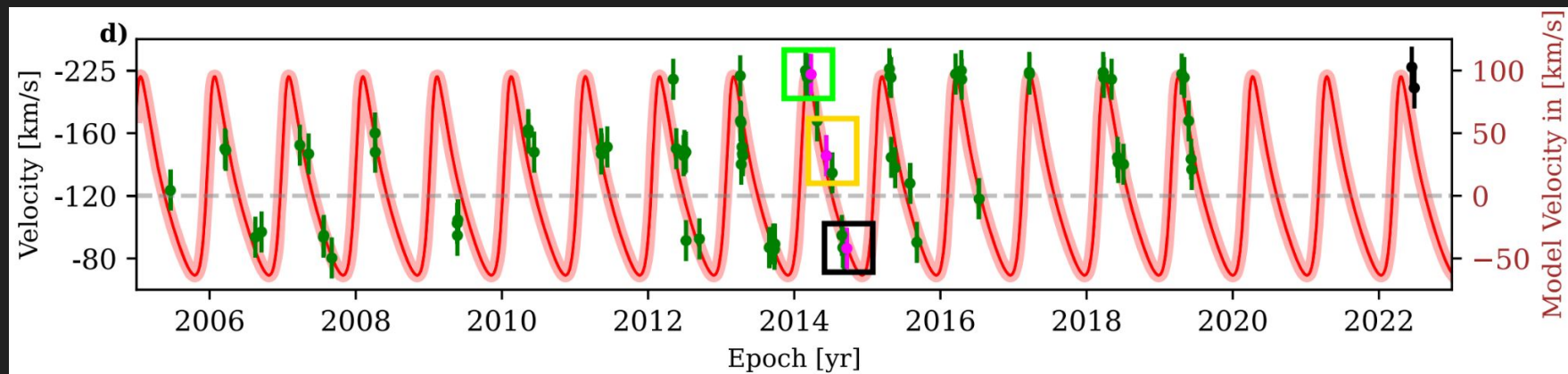
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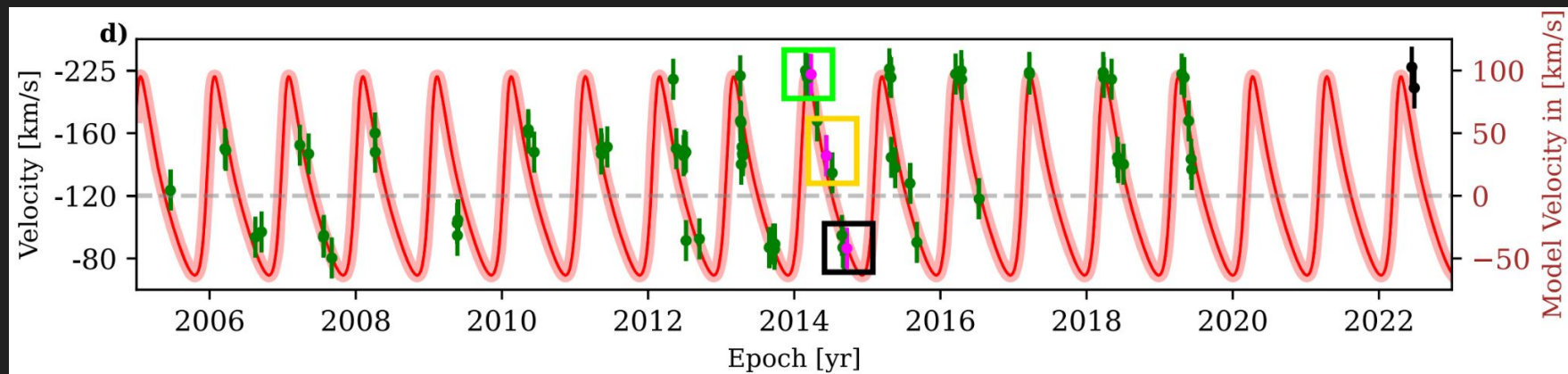
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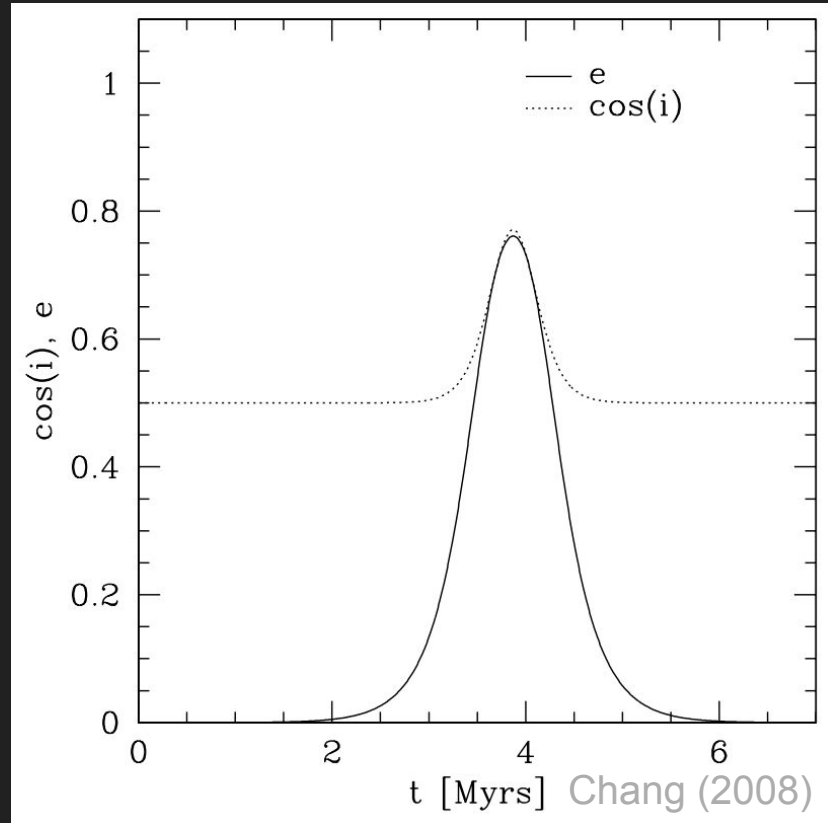
# A binary system in the S cluster close to the supermassive black hole Sagittarius A\*

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Circumprimary? Circumbinary?

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

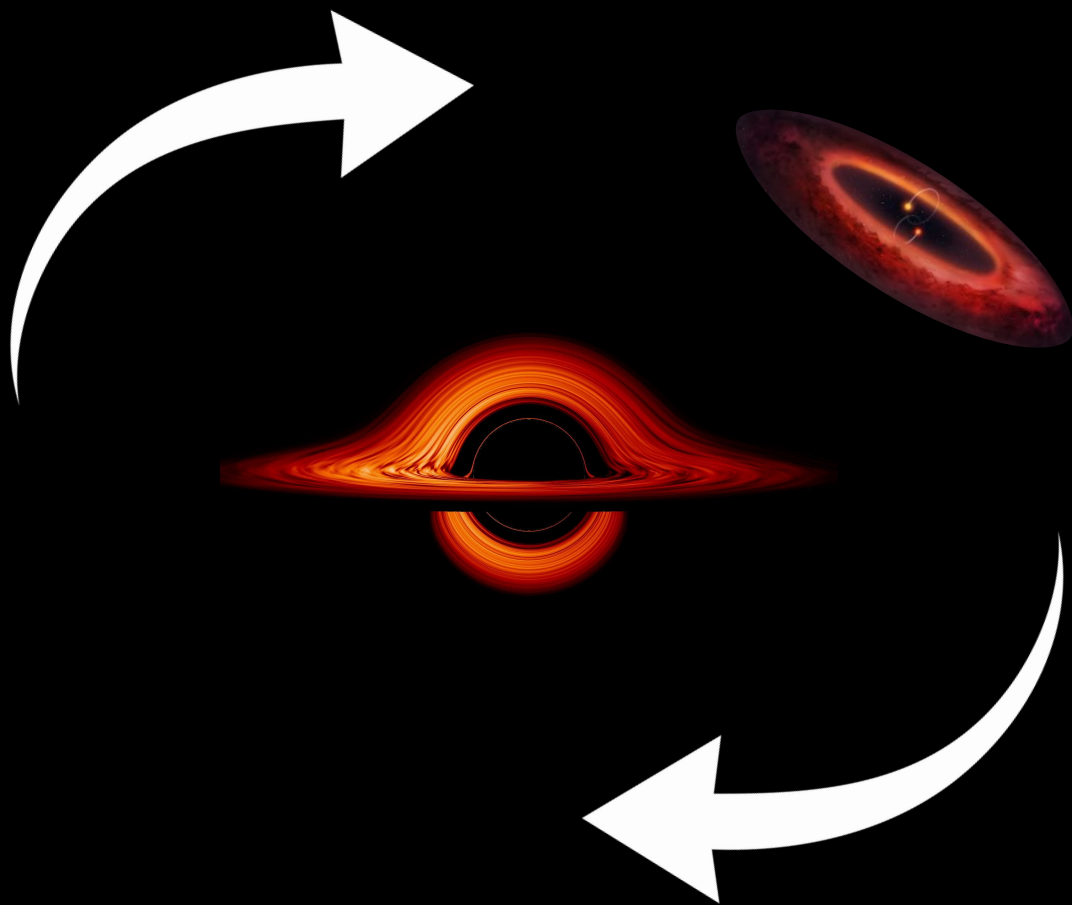


# Special moment!

- 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 2<sup>nd</sup>-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
$M_{\text{SgrA}^*}$	$4.30 \cdot 10^6 M_{\odot}$
$M_{\text{D9a}}$	$2.80 M_{\odot}$
$M_{\text{D9b}}$	$0.73 M_{\odot}$
$M_{\text{disk}}$	$1.6 \cdot 10^{-6} M_{\odot}$
$a_{\text{out}}$	$9.1 \cdot 10^3 \text{ AU}$
$e_{\text{out}}$	0.32
$a_{\text{in}}$	1.59 AU
$e_{\text{in}}$	0.45
$i_{\text{mut}}$	$102.55^\circ$
$\omega_{\text{in}}$	$311.75^\circ$

# Disk radii

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

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

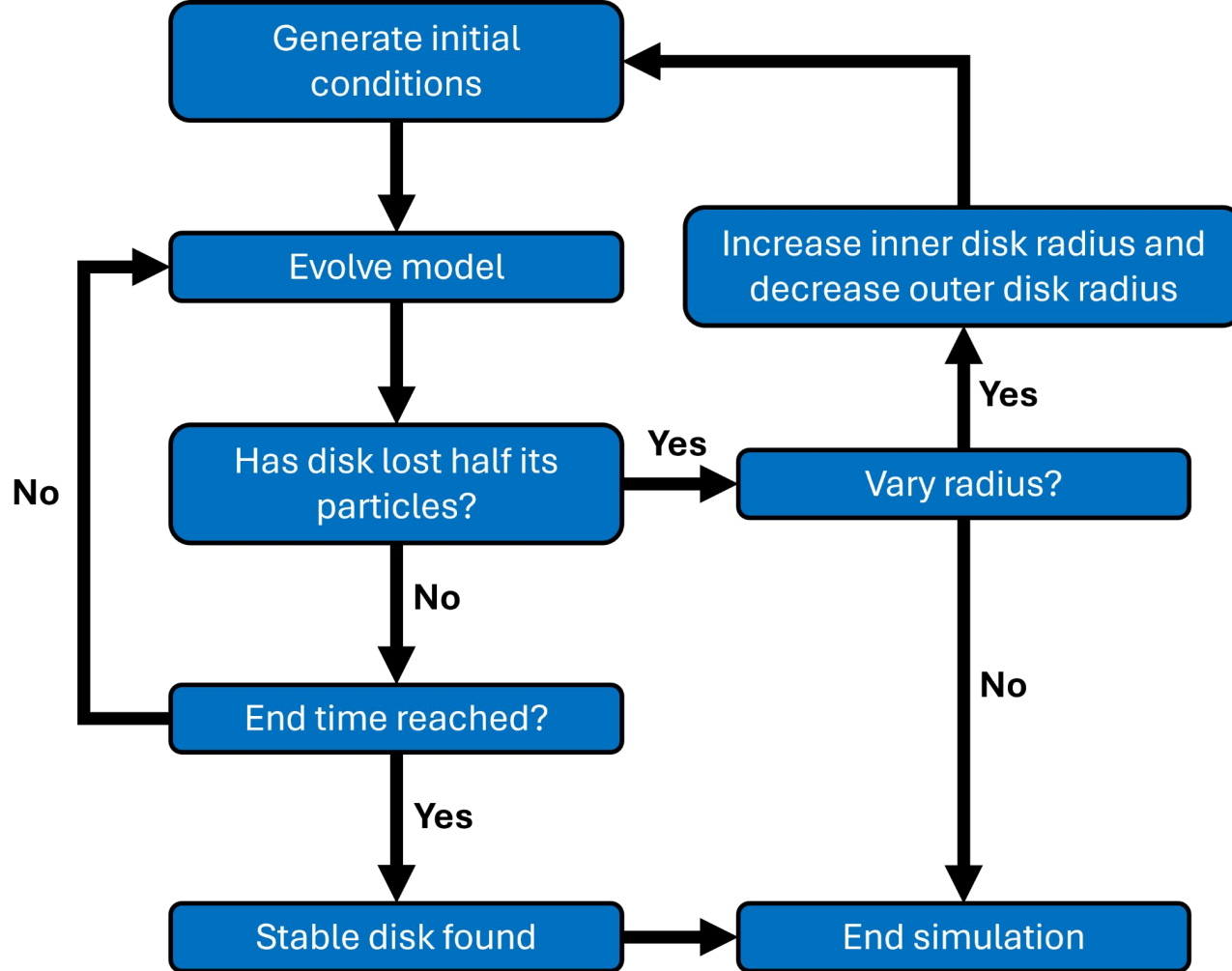
- Outer radius: 13.4 AU, which is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the Hill Radius:

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

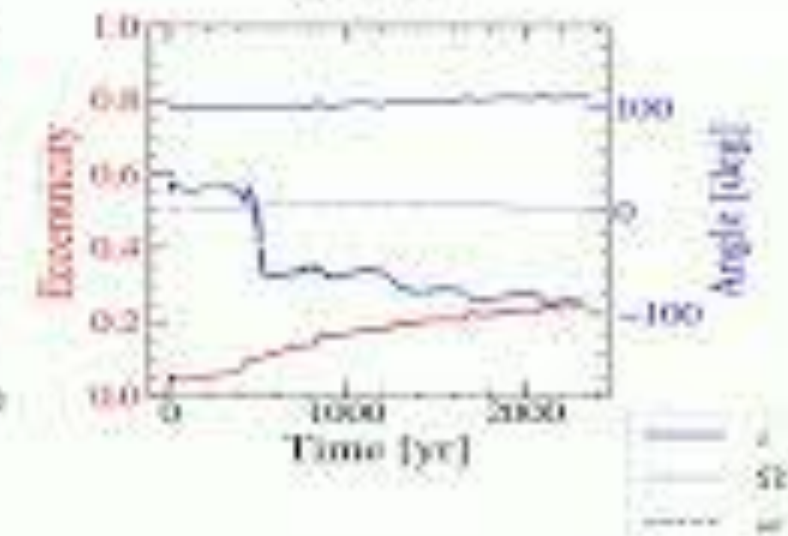
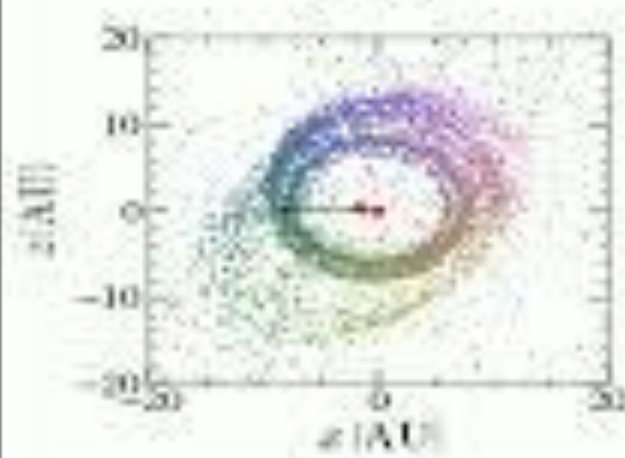
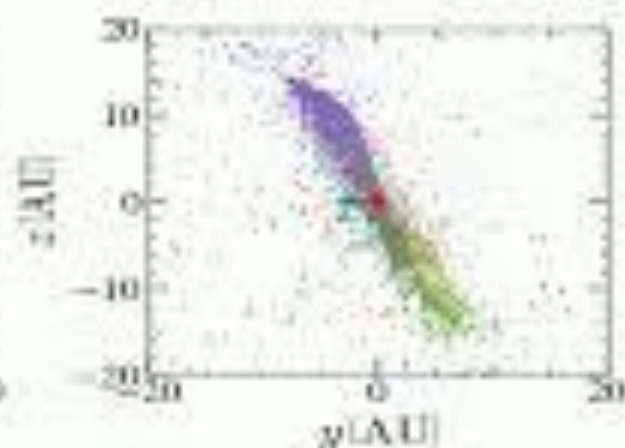
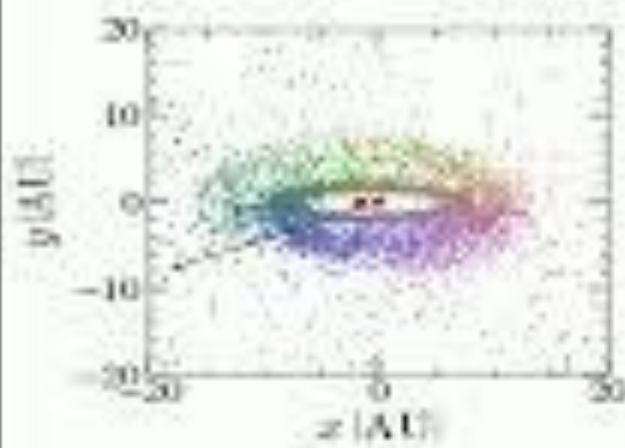
# Particle loss in the disk

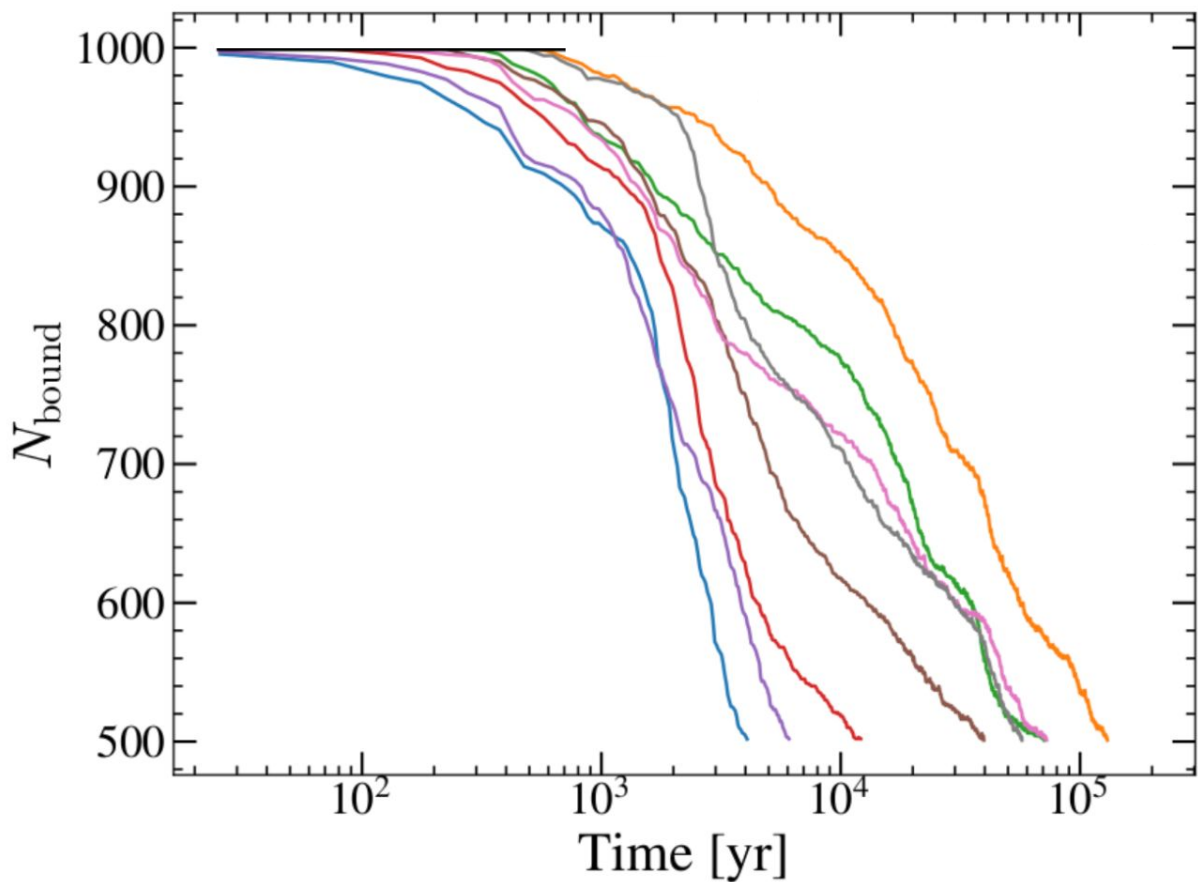
- Particles lost both at the inner and outer edge of the disk
- Idea: iteratively scale the disk based on the inner and outer particle loss (if so desired)
- Stopping conditions: at most 250,000 years or when half the disk particles lost



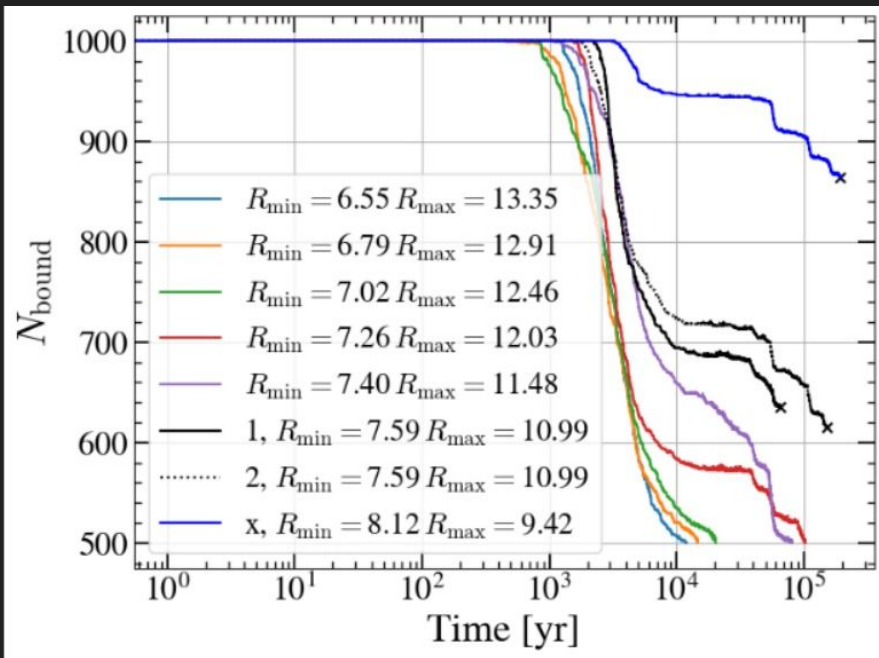


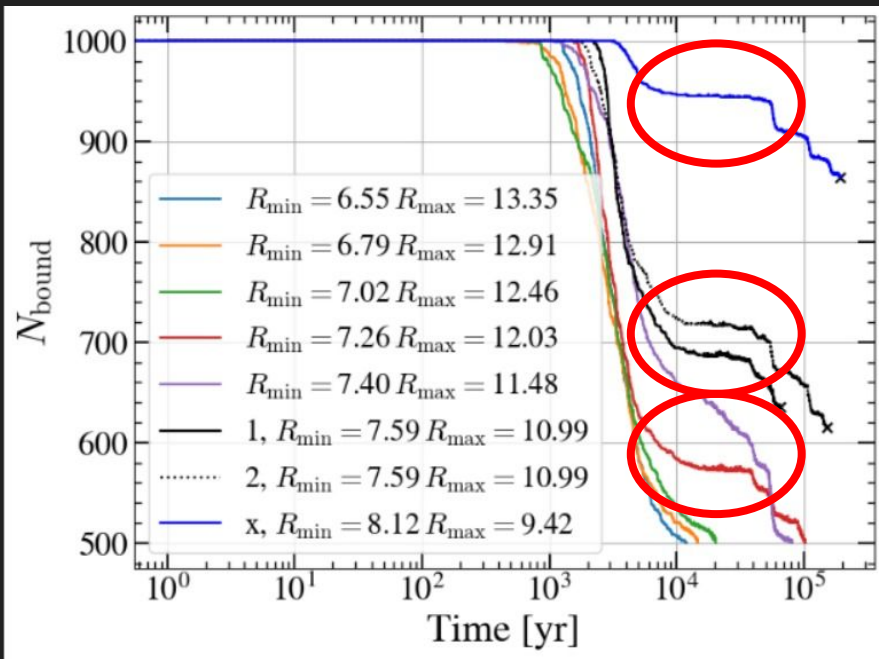
Time = 2342 year



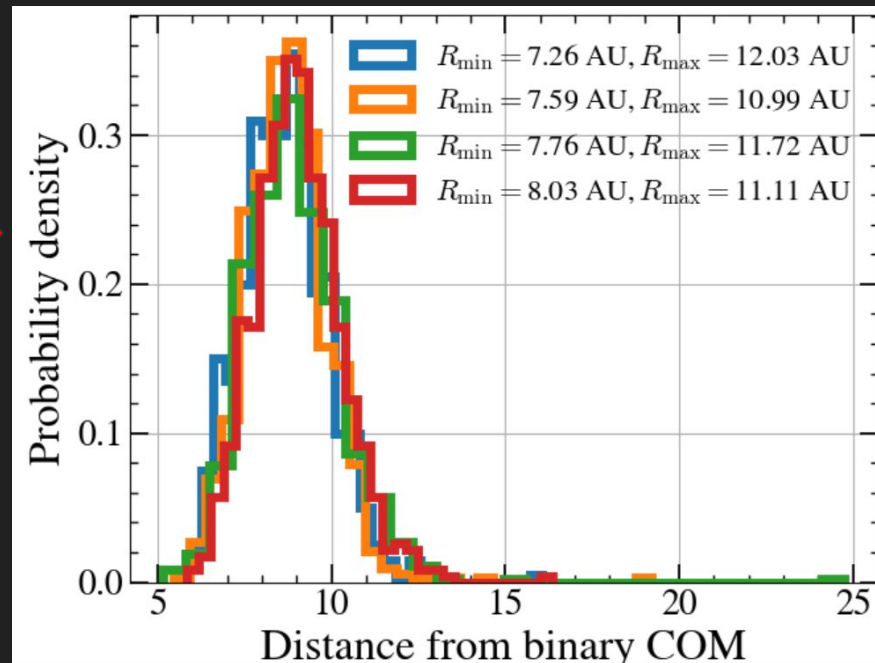
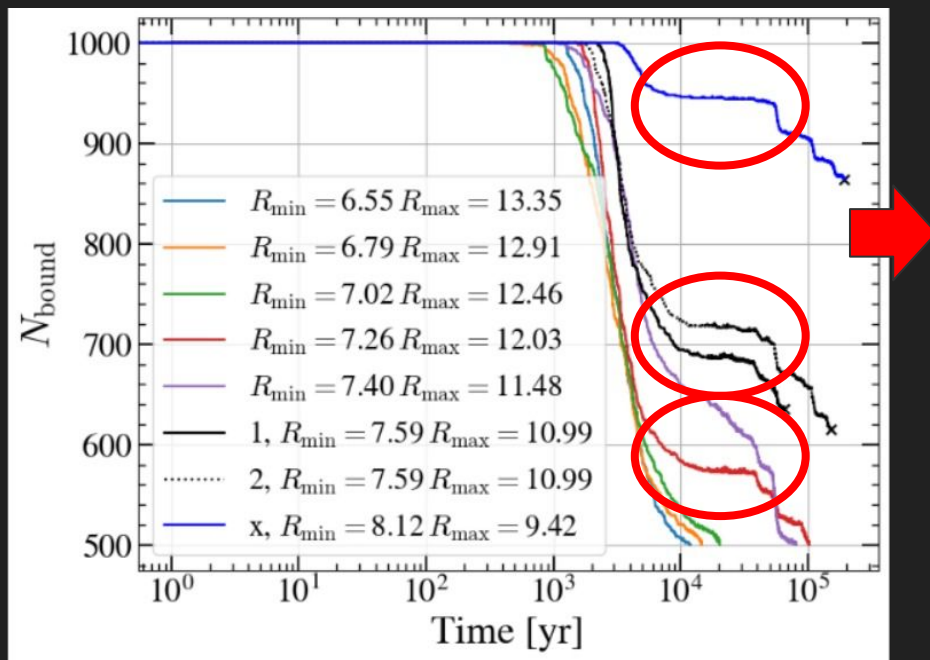


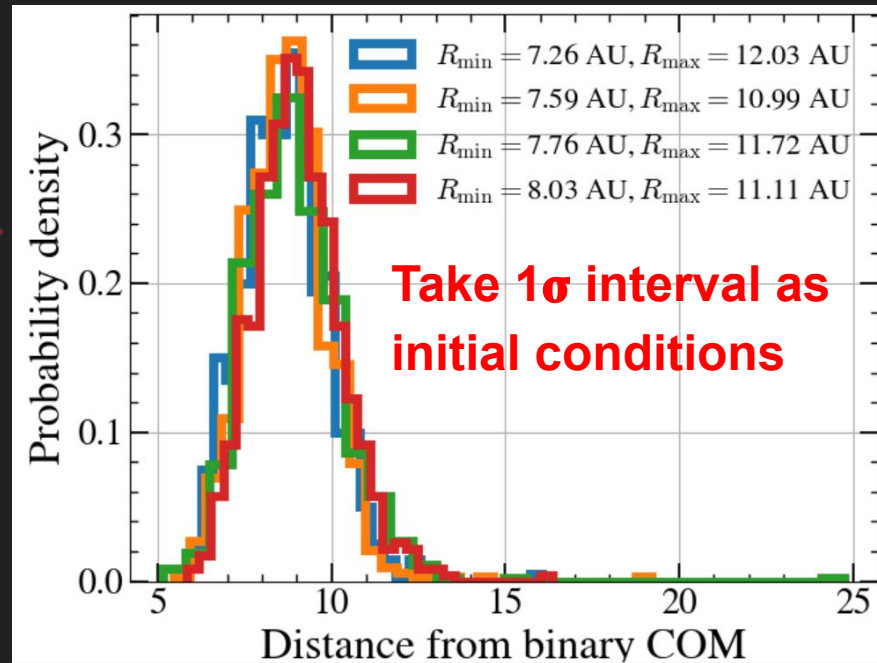
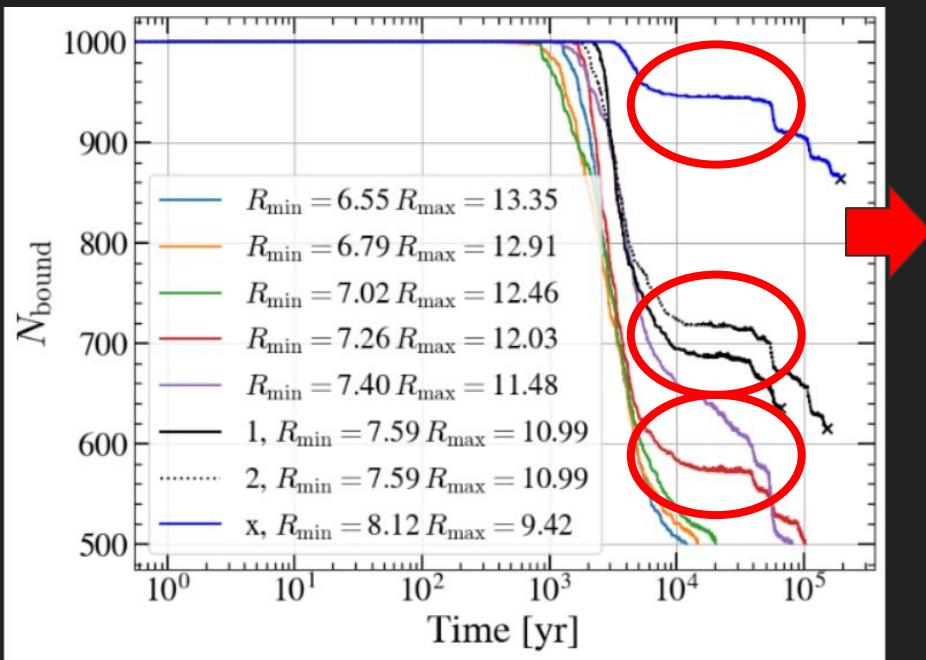
- $R_{\text{min}} = 4.45$   $R_{\text{max}} = 13.35$
- $R_{\text{min}} = 6.02$   $R_{\text{max}} = 9.58$
- $R_{\text{min}} = 6.20$   $R_{\text{max}} = 8.87$
- $R_{\text{min}} = 5.06$   $R_{\text{max}} = 12.18$
- $R_{\text{min}} = 4.72$   $R_{\text{max}} = 12.73$
- $R_{\text{min}} = 5.35$   $R_{\text{max}}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

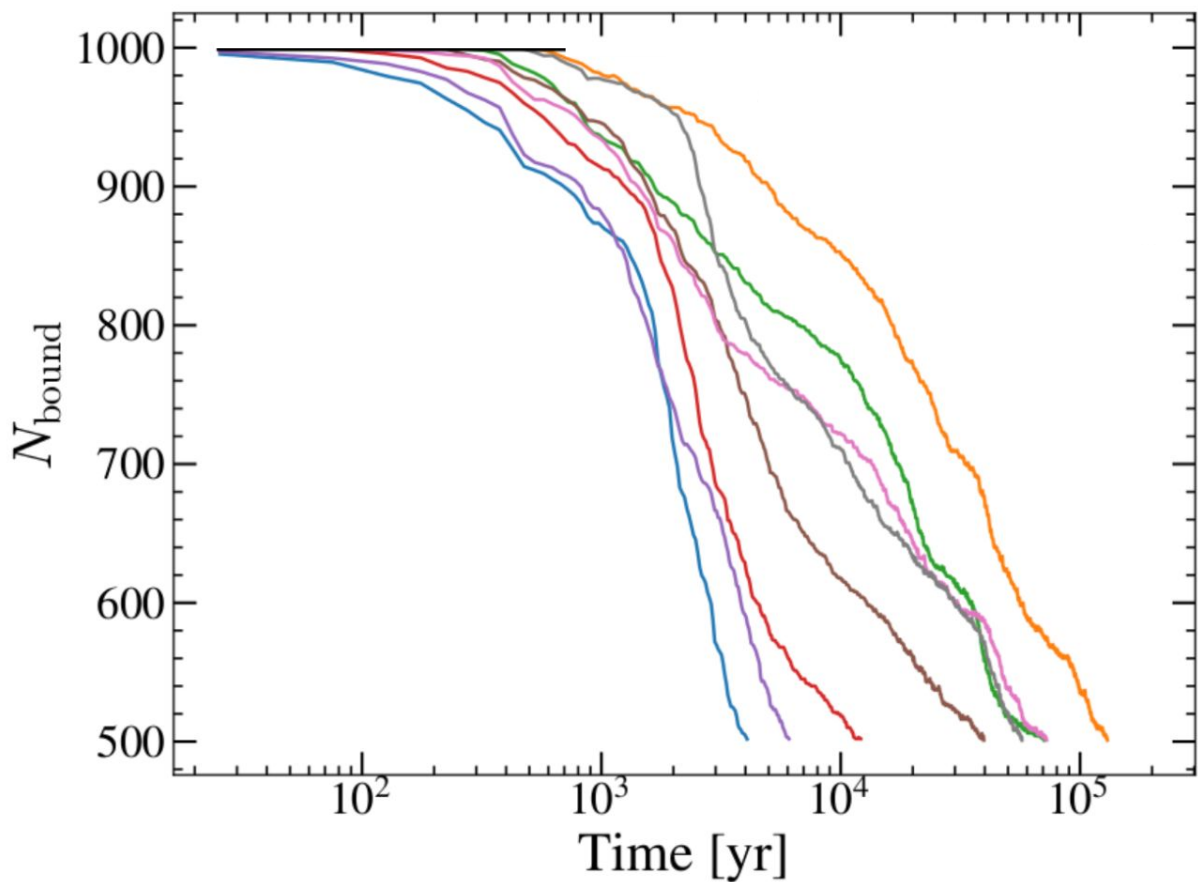




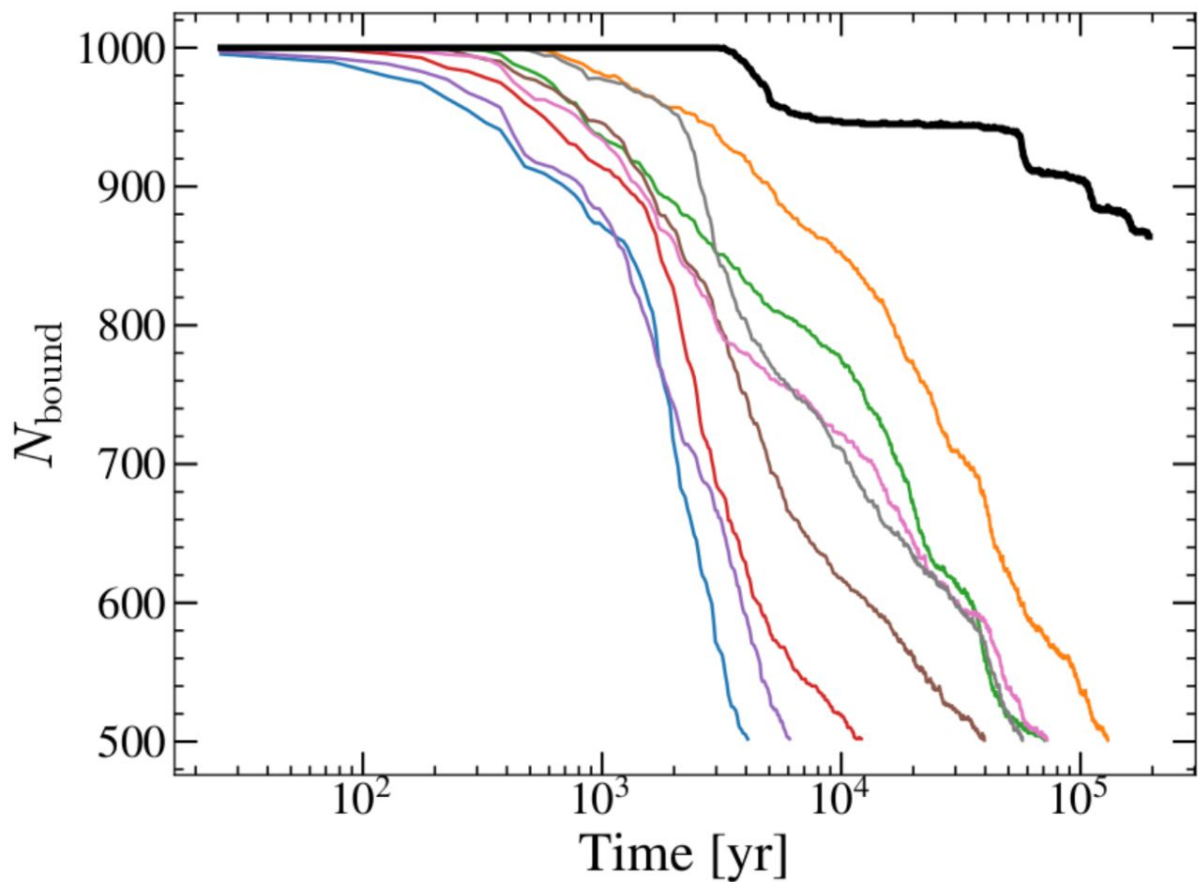




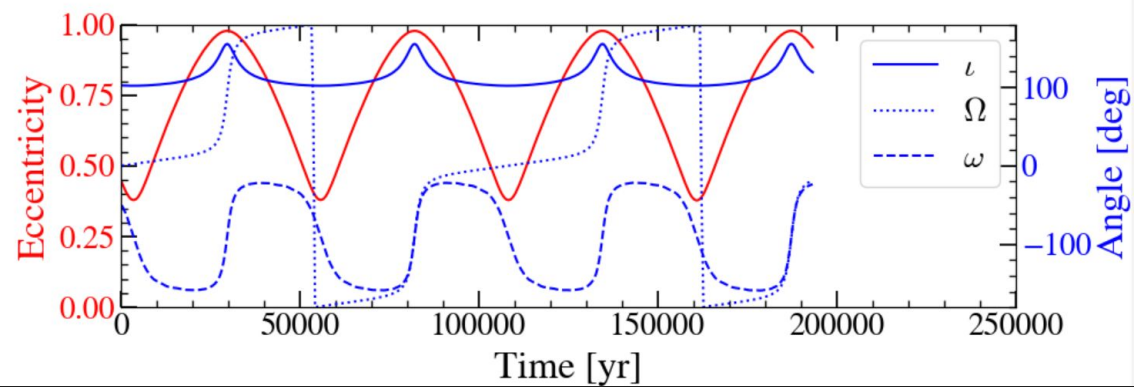




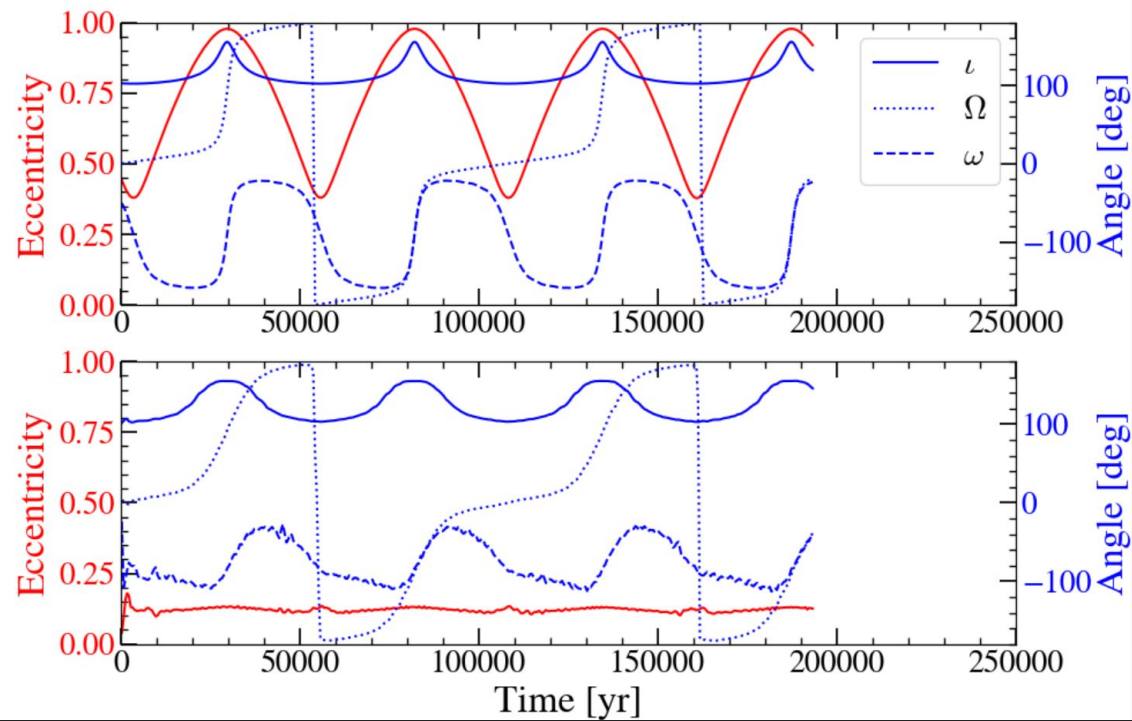
- $R_{\text{min}} = 4.45$   $R_{\text{max}} = 13.35$
- $R_{\text{min}} = 6.02$   $R_{\text{max}} = 9.58$
- $R_{\text{min}} = 6.20$   $R_{\text{max}} = 8.87$
- $R_{\text{min}} = 5.06$   $R_{\text{max}} = 12.18$
- $R_{\text{min}} = 4.72$   $R_{\text{max}} = 12.73$
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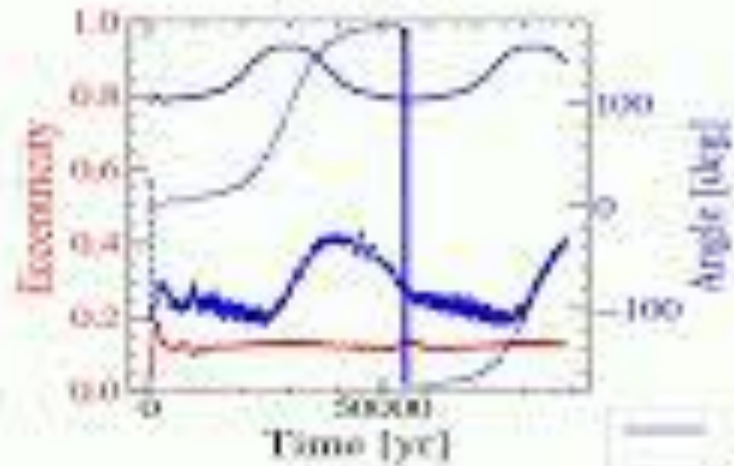
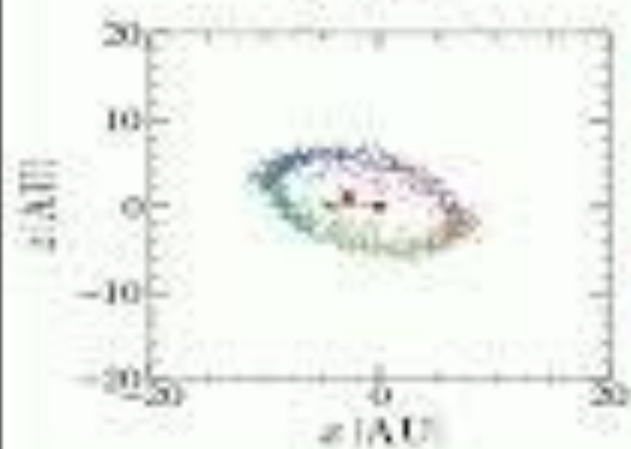
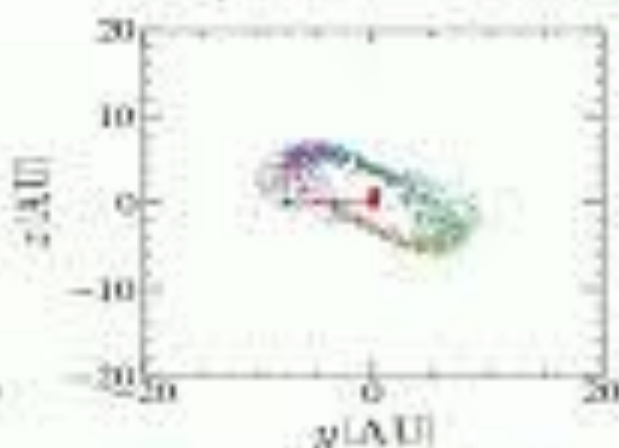
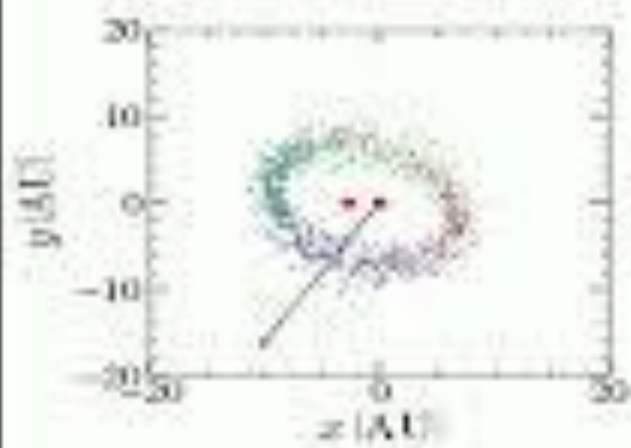
- $R_{\min} = 8.12 \ R_{\max} = 9.42$
- $R_{\min} = 4.45 \ R_{\max} = 13.35$
- $R_{\min} = 6.02 \ R_{\max} = 9.58$
- $R_{\min} = 6.20 \ R_{\max} = 8.87$
- $R_{\min} = 5.06 \ R_{\max} = 12.18$
- $R_{\min} = 4.72 \ R_{\max} = 12.73$
- $R_{\min} = 5.35 \ R_{\max} = 11.58$
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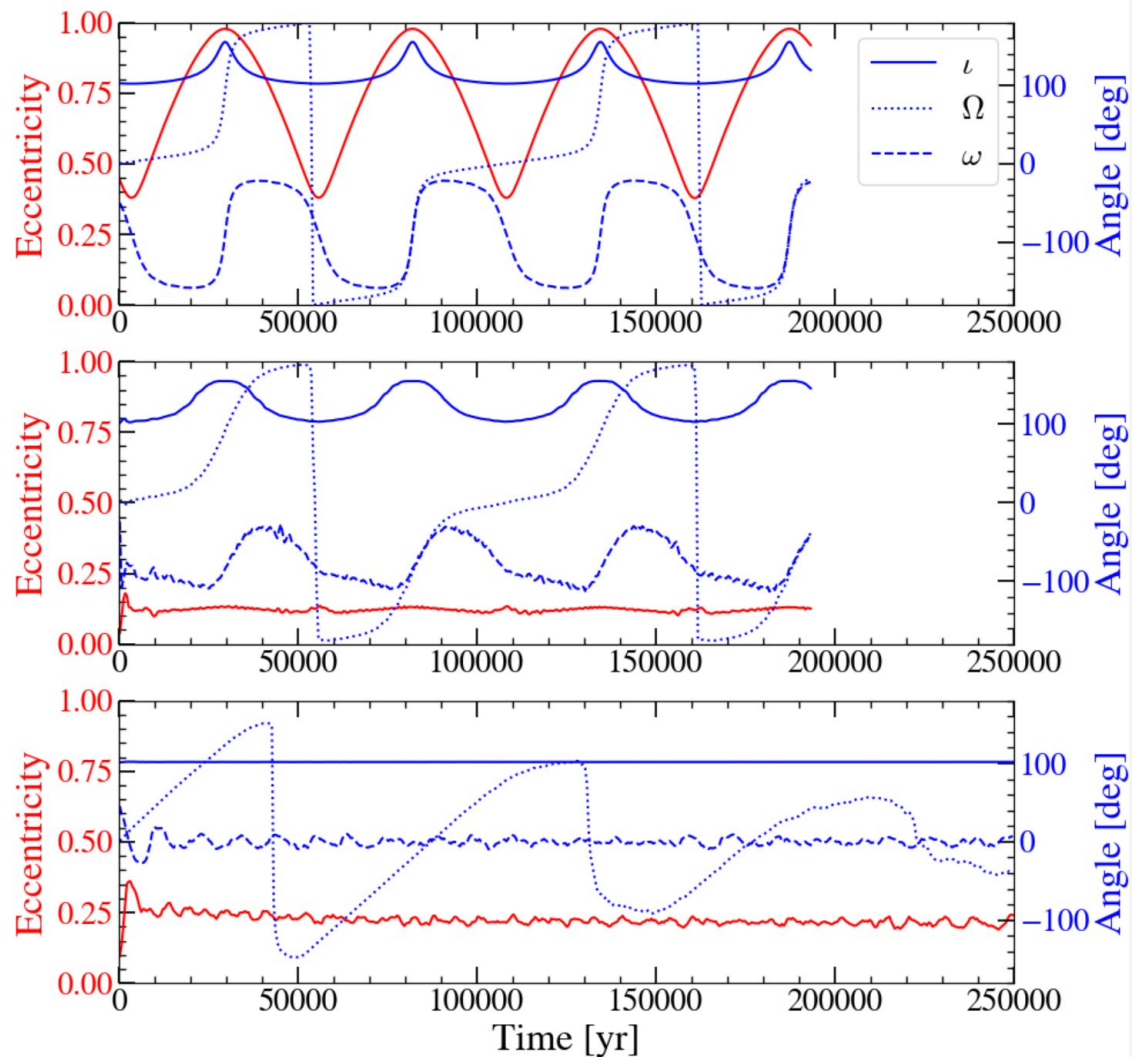




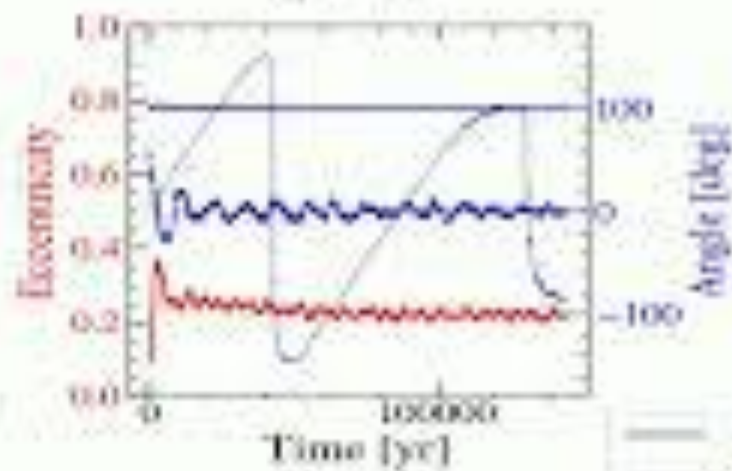
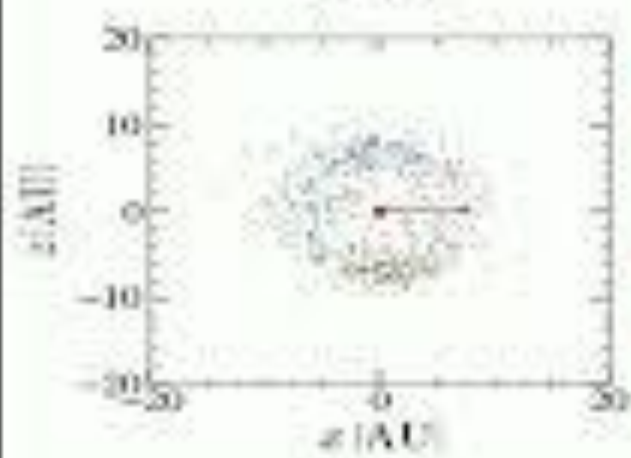
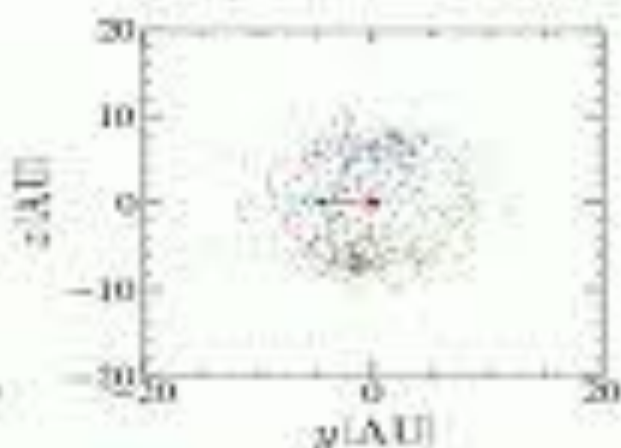
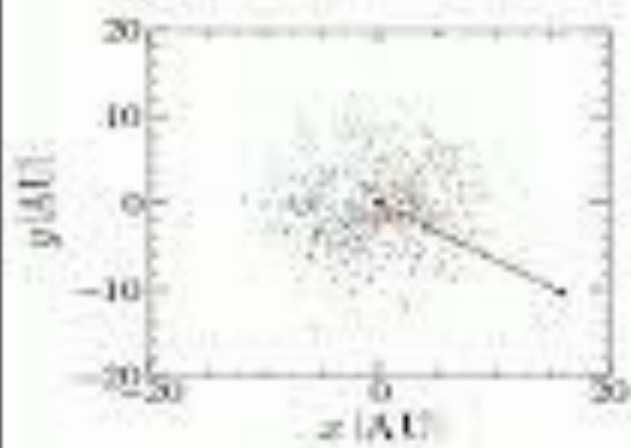


Time = 89150 year





Time = 144700 year

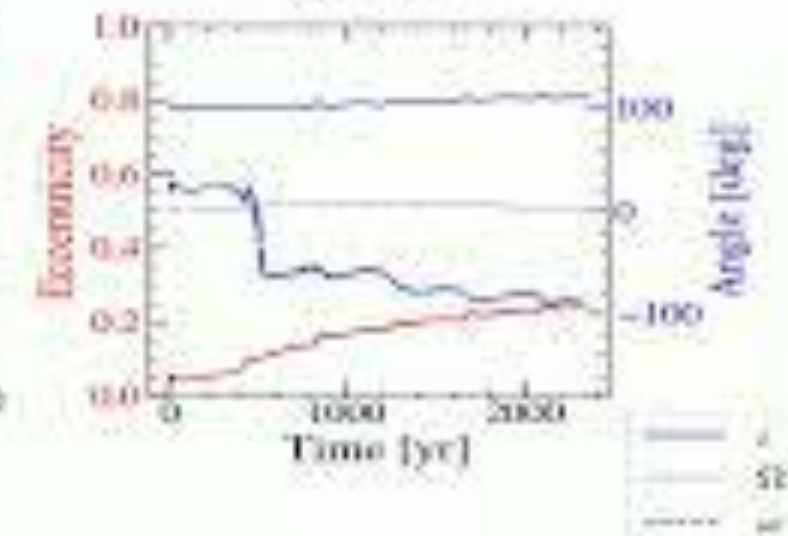
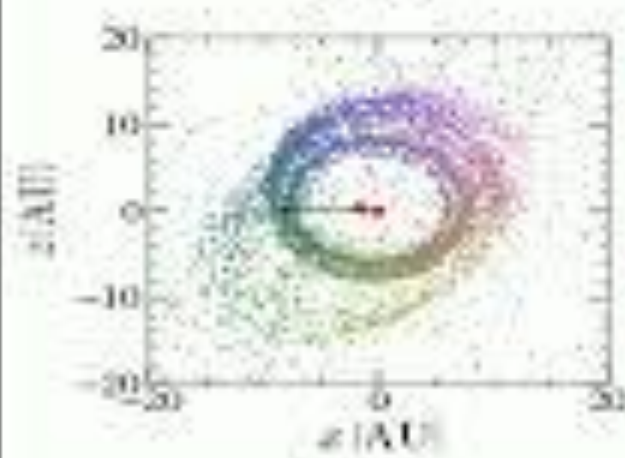
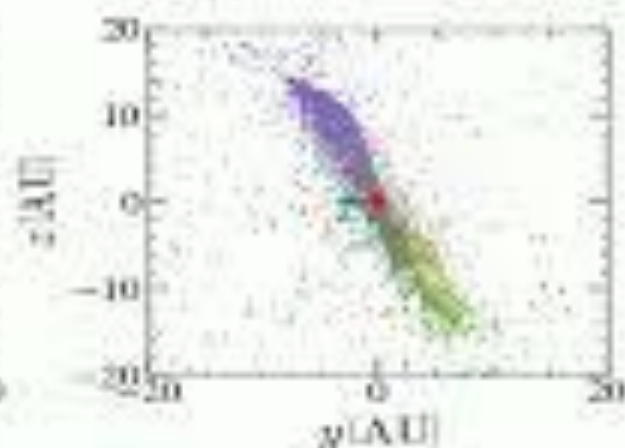
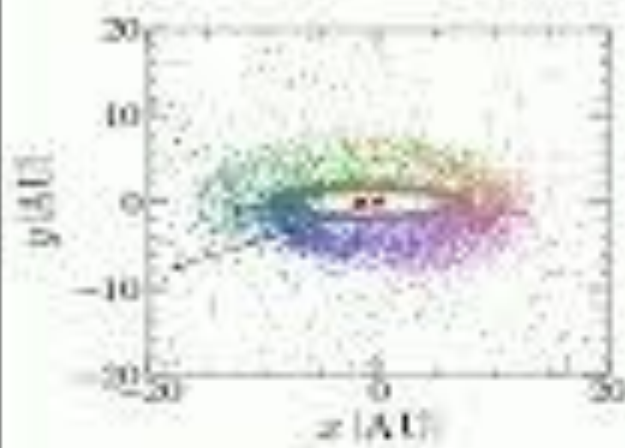


# Conclusions

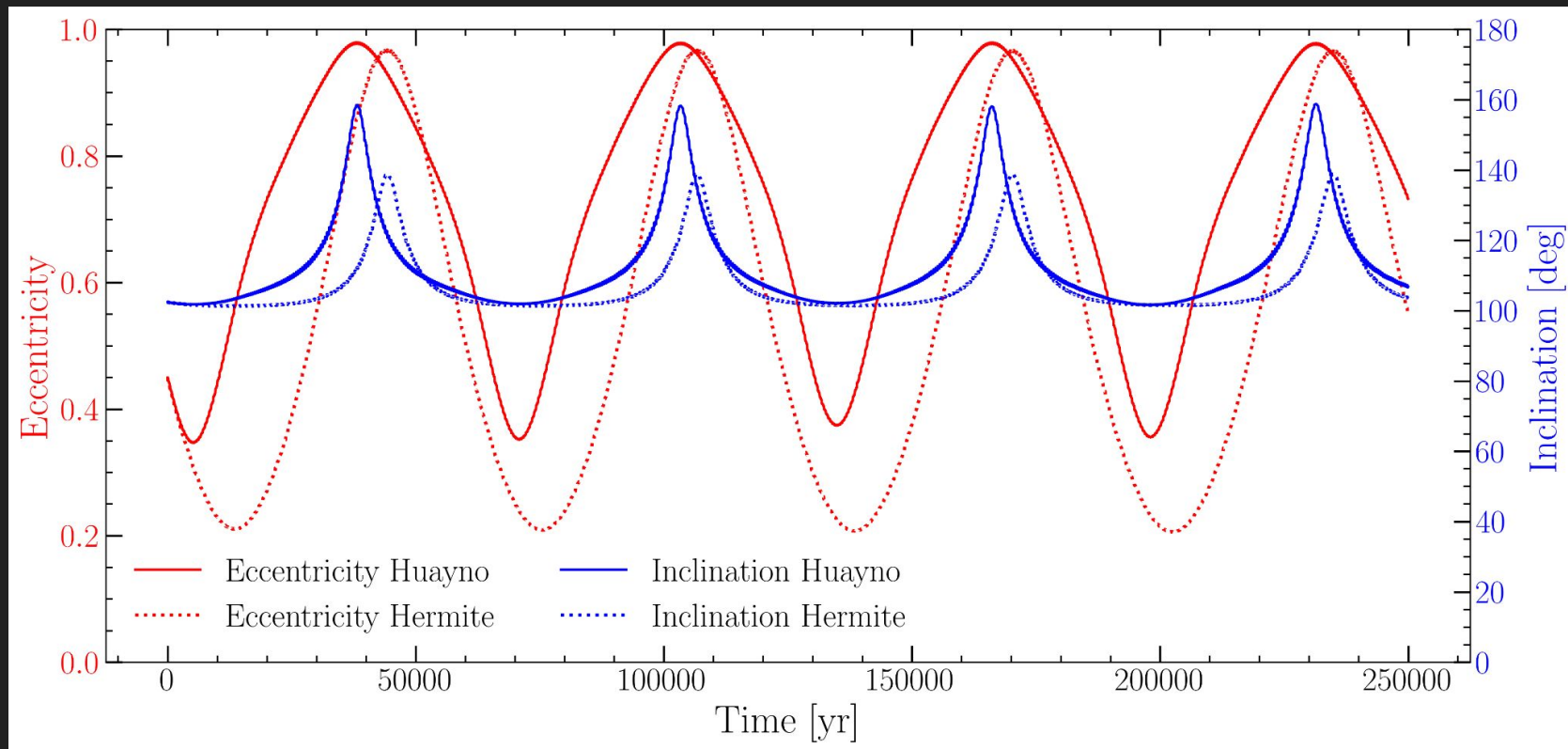
- In the absence of the S-star cluster, there is a stable configuration for a circumbinary disk close to Sgr. A\*.
- The Kozai oscillations of the disk trace those of the binary and are absent if there is no binary.
- The binary is necessary in order to keep a flat disk.



Time = 2342 year

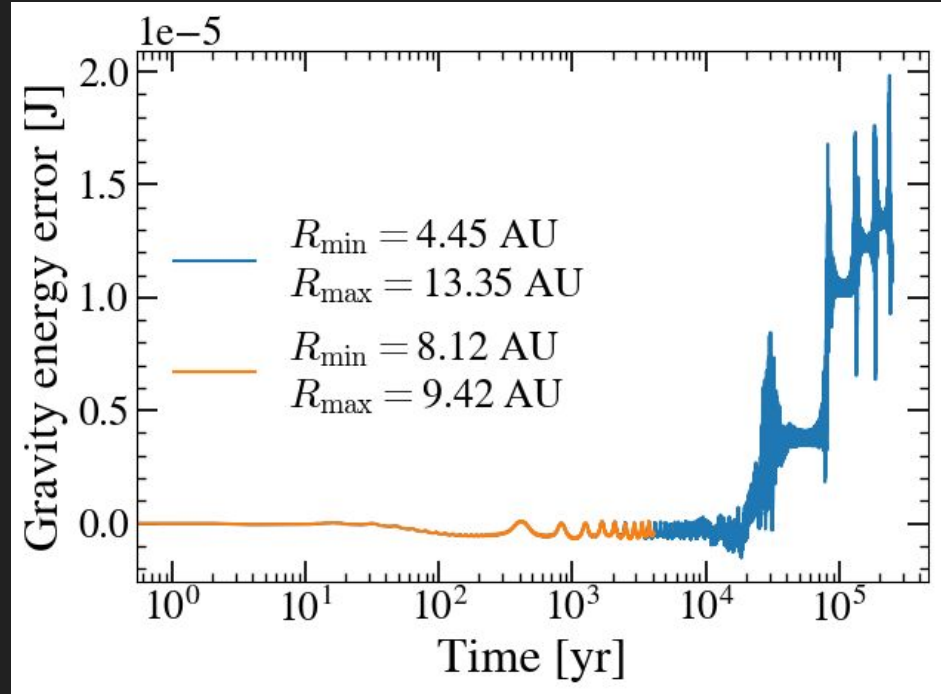


# Huayno vs. Hermite



# Validation: Energy Error

- Gravity energy error
- Disk mass low, negligible



# Validation: Convergence tests

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

