ORBITS OF BLACK HOLES IN GALACTIC TRIAXIAL POTENTIALS

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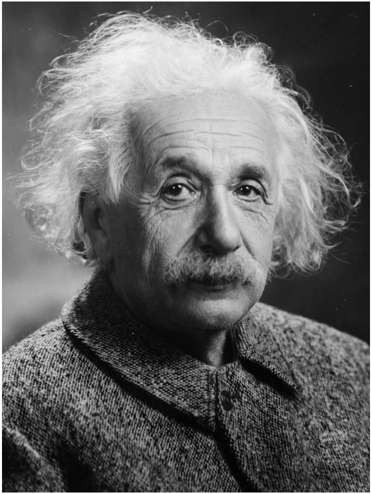
Introduction

Introduction



- Theory of General Relativity, 1916
- More than 100 years have passed since the publication of the theory
- Today there are gaps in the understanding and implications of Einstein's equations

Introduction

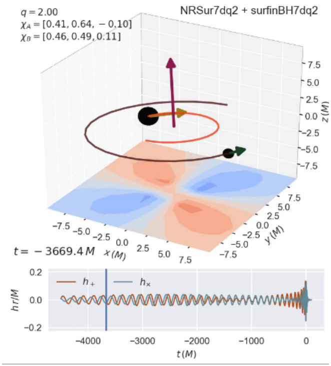


Figure: Binary black hole merger simulation

Vijay Varma, Leo C Stein, and Davide Gerosa. "The binary black hole explorer: on-the-fly visualizations of precessing binary black holes". In: *arXiv preprint arXiv:1811.06552* (2018)

Objectives

Study the effect of different triaxial potentials, and initial velocities, on the times required by black holes to return to their initial position, after experiencing a recoil, as well as to quantify how chaotic its trajectory is

- Obtain probability distributions for the return properties of the black holes, based on the magnitude and direction of the initial velocity
- Study the chaotic behavior of orbits using Lyapunov exponents

Methodology

Galactic setup

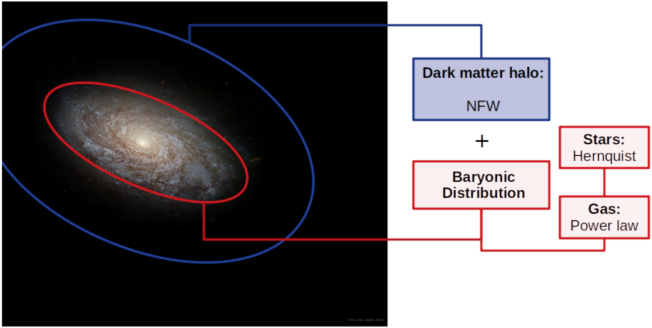


Figure: NGC4414 galaxy as seen by the Hubble telescope.

Mass distributions

1. Dark matter (NWF):

$$\rho_{\mathrm{DM}}(r) = \frac{\rho_0^{\mathrm{DM}}}{\frac{r}{R_s}\left(1 + \frac{r}{R_s}\right)^2} \tag{1}$$

2. Stellar density (Hernquist):

$$\rho_s(r) = \frac{f_s f_b M_T \mathcal{R}_s}{2\pi r (r + \mathcal{R}_s)^3} \tag{2}$$

3. Gas density (Dobule power law):

$$\rho_{\mathrm{gas}}(r) = \frac{\rho_0^{\mathrm{gas}}}{\left(1 + \frac{r}{r_0}\right)^n} \tag{3}$$

Equation of motion

Trajectories of the kicked black holes are obtained by numerically solving the equation of motion.

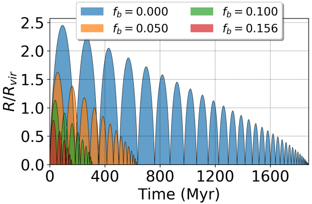
$$\ddot{\vec{x}} = -a_{\text{grav}}(\vec{x})\hat{x} + \left(a_{\text{DF}}(\vec{x}, \dot{\vec{x}}) - \dot{x}\frac{\dot{M}_\bullet(x, \dot{x})}{M_\bullet} \right) \dot{\hat{x}} \tag{4}$$

where $M_\bullet$ is the black hole mass

- Dark matter, stars and gaseous materials from the medium interact with the black hole adding a drag force
- The black hole accretes matter from the surroundings

Results

Spherical potentials



⟵ Baryonic fraction

- Stellar fraction

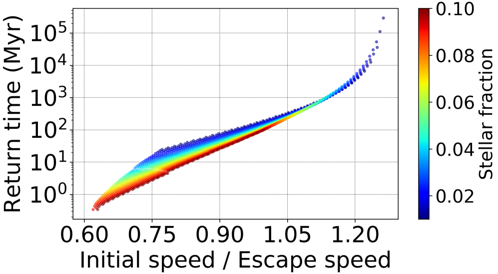
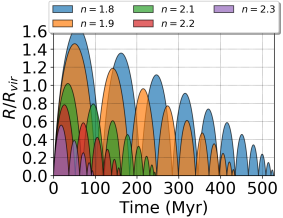


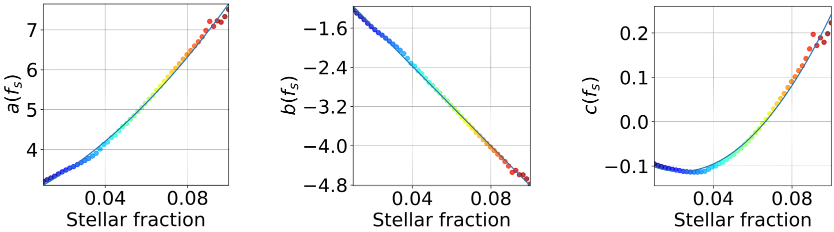
Figure: Return time for different initial speeds



⟵ Power law exponent

Effect of the stellar fraction

$$\log_{10}(T_{\text{return}}) = [a(f_s)v + b(f_s)] + \frac{c(f_s)}{v - 1.3} \tag{5}$$



$$a(f_s) = 232f_s^2 + 25f_s + 2.83 \tag{6}$$

$$b(f_s) = -40.7f_s - 0.75 \tag{7}$$

$$c(f_s) = 60f_s^2 - 2.8f_s - 0.080 \tag{8}$$

Effect of the stellar fraction

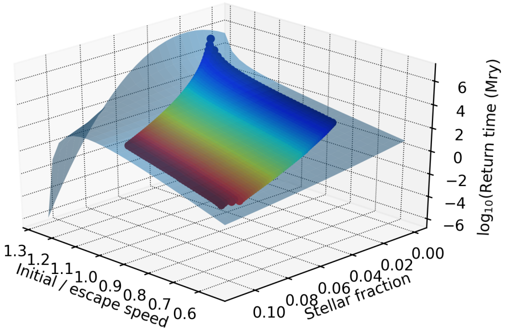
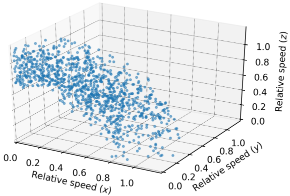
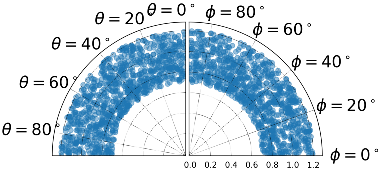


Figure: Generated surface with the proposed fitting curve

Initial conditions



(A) Cartesian



(B) Polar

Figure: Distributions of initial speeds for the triaxial lunches. θ describes the polar angle and ϕ the azimuth.

Triaxial: Initial conditions

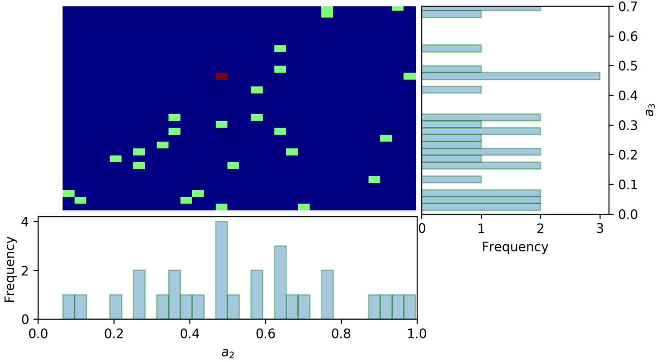


Figure: Distribution of the 28 pair of values for the y and z semiaxis.

Results

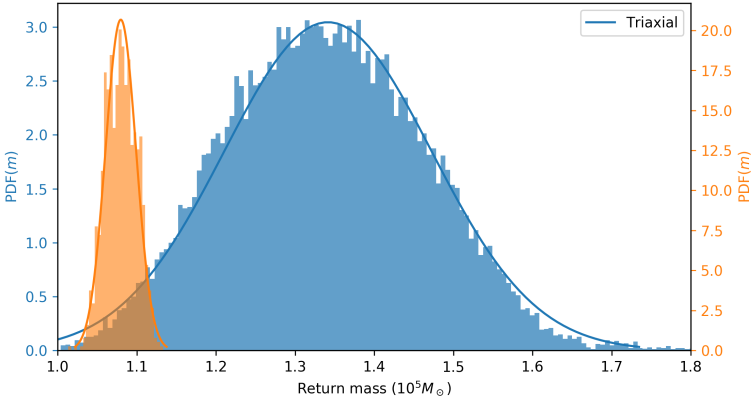


Figure: Mass distributions of the returned black holes

ULAS J1342+0928

Figure: ULAS J1342+0928 representation

- Most distant and oldest known SMBH
- $Z = 7.54$
- $M = 8 \times 10^8\ M_\odot$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z = 7.54 & & Z = 20.00 \\ \downarrow & \Lambda - \text{CDM} & \downarrow \\ 692\text{Myr} & - & 180\text{Myr} \\ \hline & 512\text{Myr} & \end{array}$$

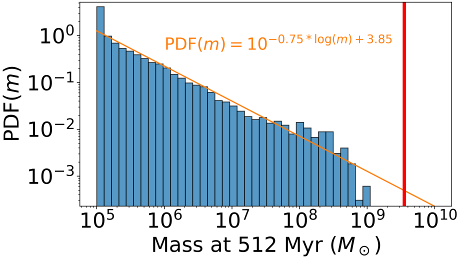


Figure: Mass distribution at 512 Myr

Return times

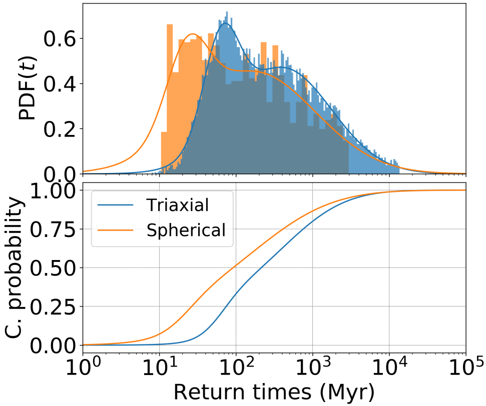


Figure: Return time distributions

Results

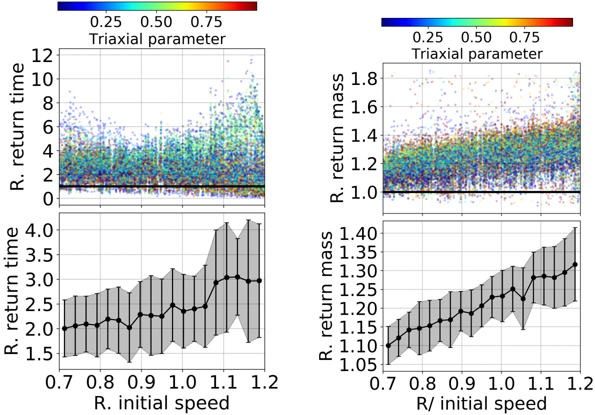


Figure: Distributions of the relative return properties.

Results

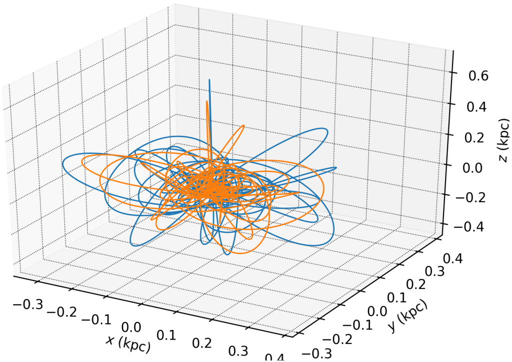
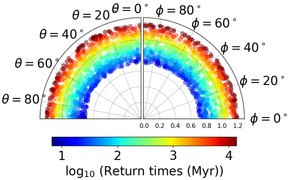
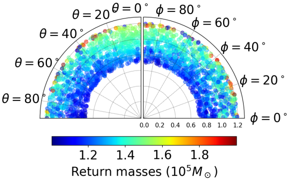


Figure: Orbits with a difference in the initial conditions of 1.9 %.

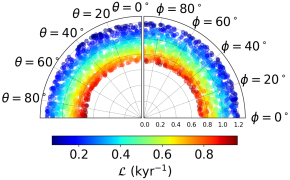
Spherical galaxy



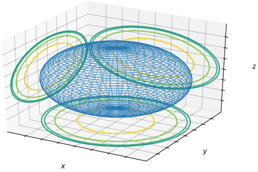
(A) Return times



(B) Return masses



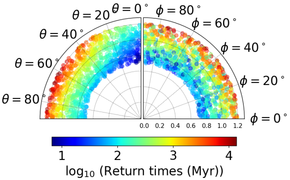
(C) Lyapunov exponent



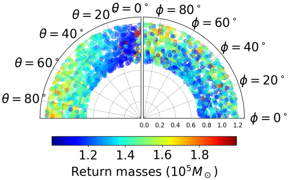
(D) Geometry

Figure: Distribution of the different properties for the galaxy with $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 9.6 \times 10^{-1}$, $a_3 = 7.0 \times 10^{-1}$.

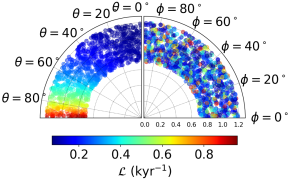
Disc galaxy



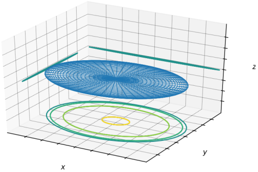
(A) Return times



(B) Return masses



(C) Lyapunov exponent



(D) Geometry

Figure: Distribution of the different properties for the galaxy with $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 6.9 \times 10^{-1}$, $a_3 = 1.2 \times 10^{-2}$.

Bar galaxy

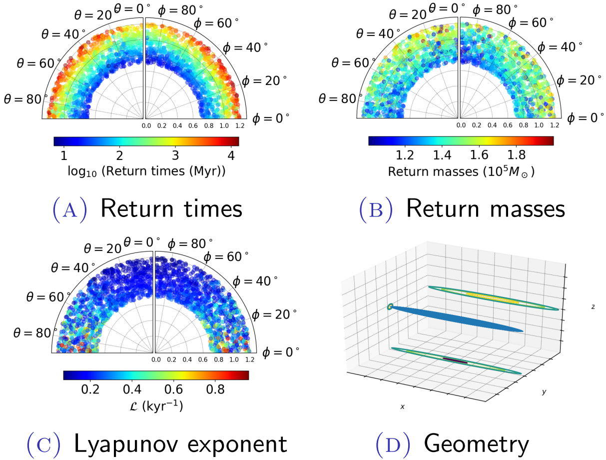


Figure: Distribution of the different properties for the galaxy with $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 6.6 \times 10^{-2}$, $a_3 = 6.1 \times 10^{-2}$.

Conclusions

Conclusions

- Including triaxiality in galaxies can shift the predictions from previous spherical studies
  - On average, return times for triaxial studies are 2.6 times longer than those expected in spherical galaxies
  - Masses, on the other hand, show an average increase of 24 %
- Person correlation between the return properties (time and mass) has been quantified at 0.63
- The probability of finding a black hole such as the ULAS J1342+0928 quasar in the simulations is 0.34 %
- The baryonic fraction of the galaxy, the power law exponent of the gas profile, and the amount of stars drastically alter the return properties of a black hole

Conclusions

- Lyapunov exponents show that there is a proportional dependency with the magnitude of the initial velocity
- More chaotic orbits are related with the highest potential axis (major semiaxis)

Thank you

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