

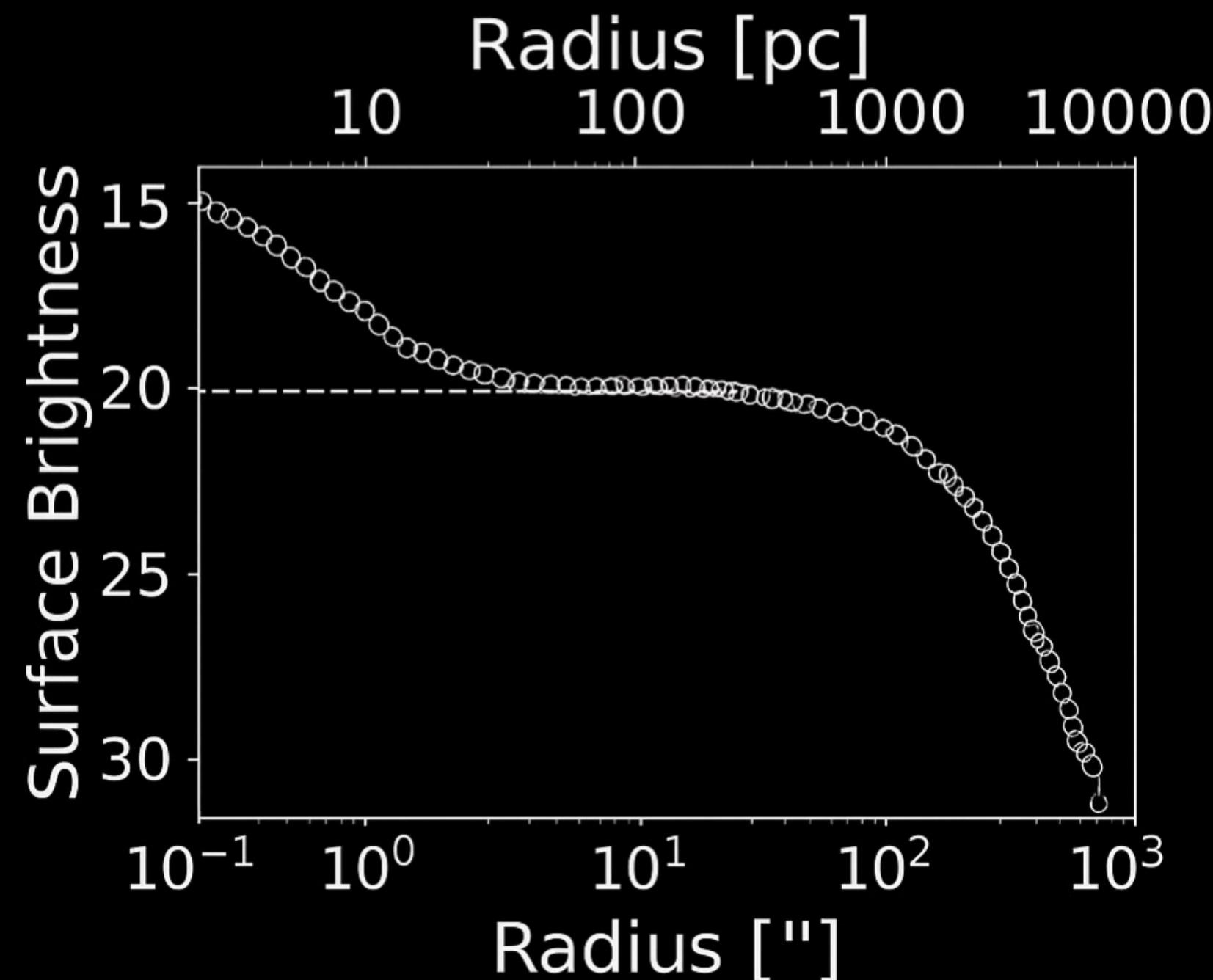
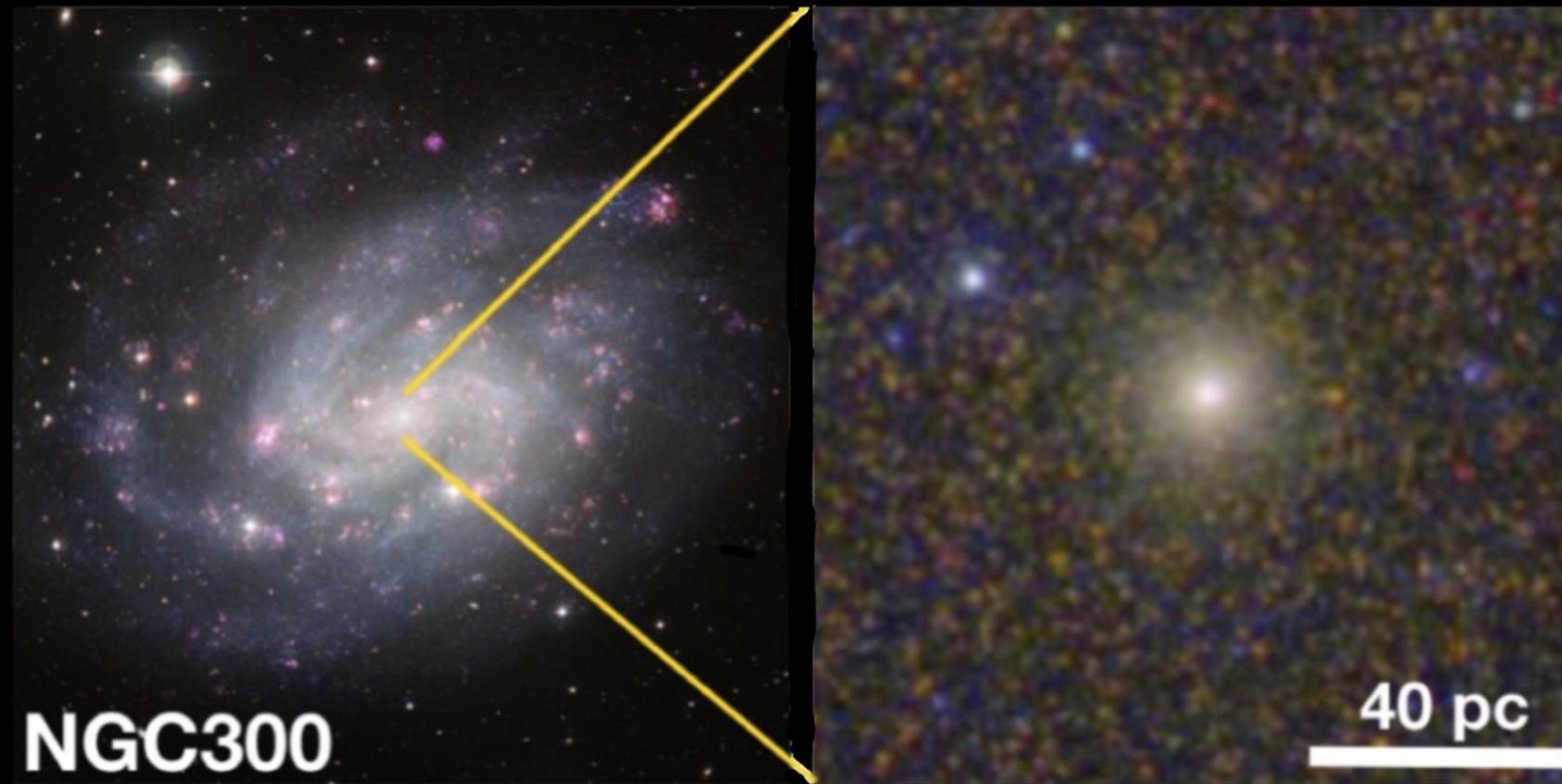
# Semi-analytic prescriptions for black hole seeding in nuclear star clusters

**Matias Liempi, PhD student**  
**Supervisor: Dr. Dominik Schleicher**



**SAPIENZA**  
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

# Nuclear star clusters (NSCs)

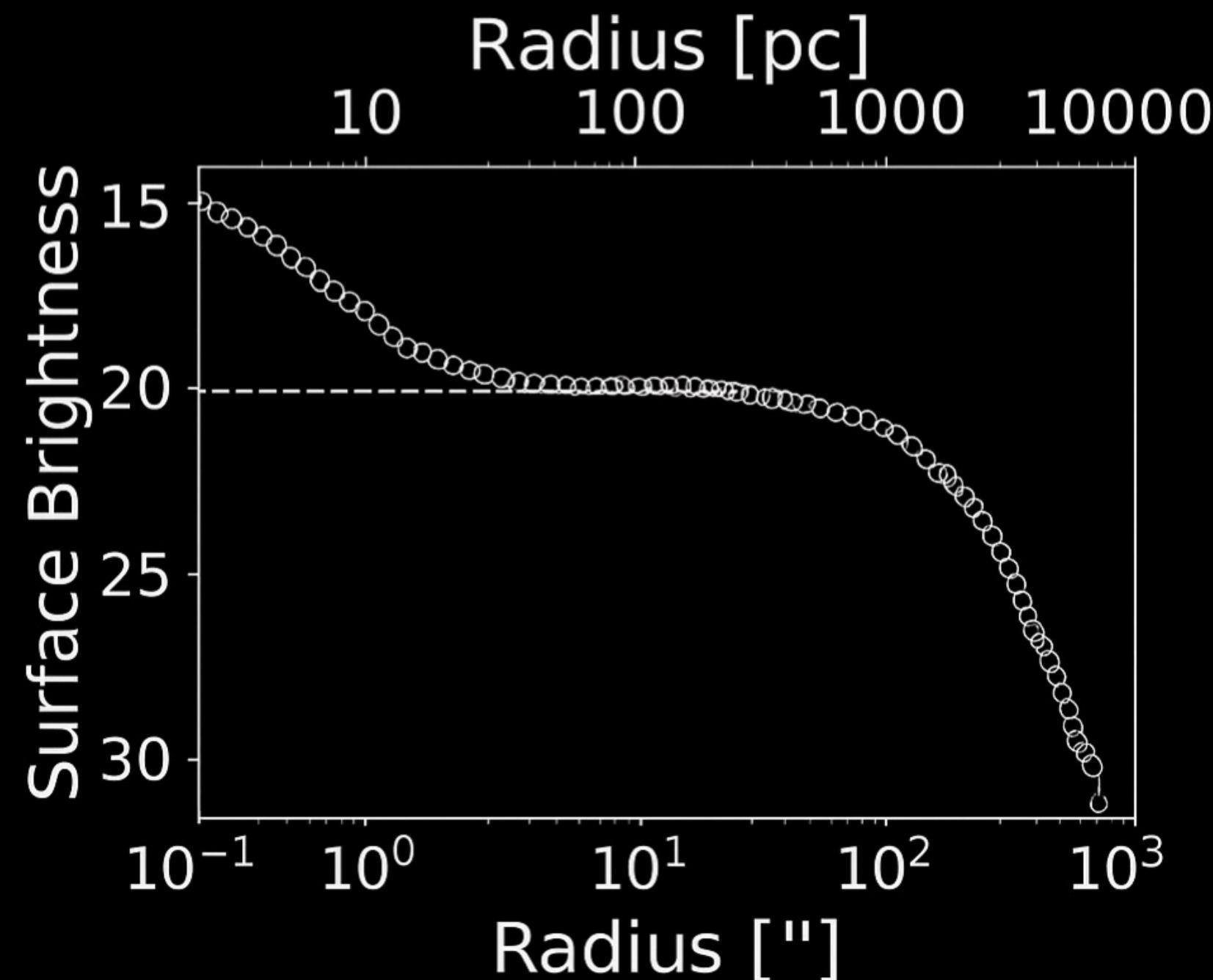
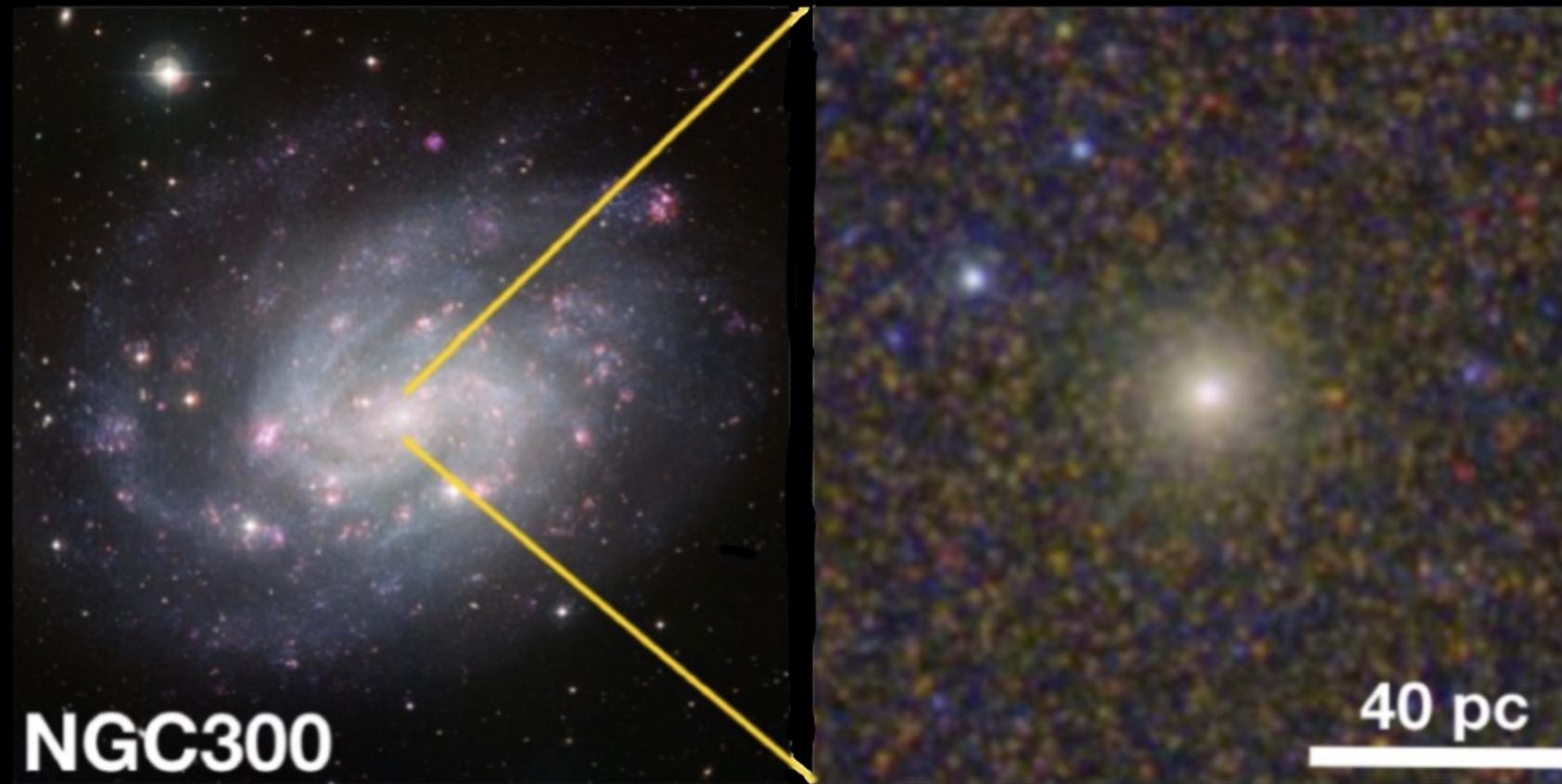


gravitationally bounded stellar system

observed masses  $\sim 10^5 - 10^9 M_\odot$

mean sizes  $\sim 3.3$  pc

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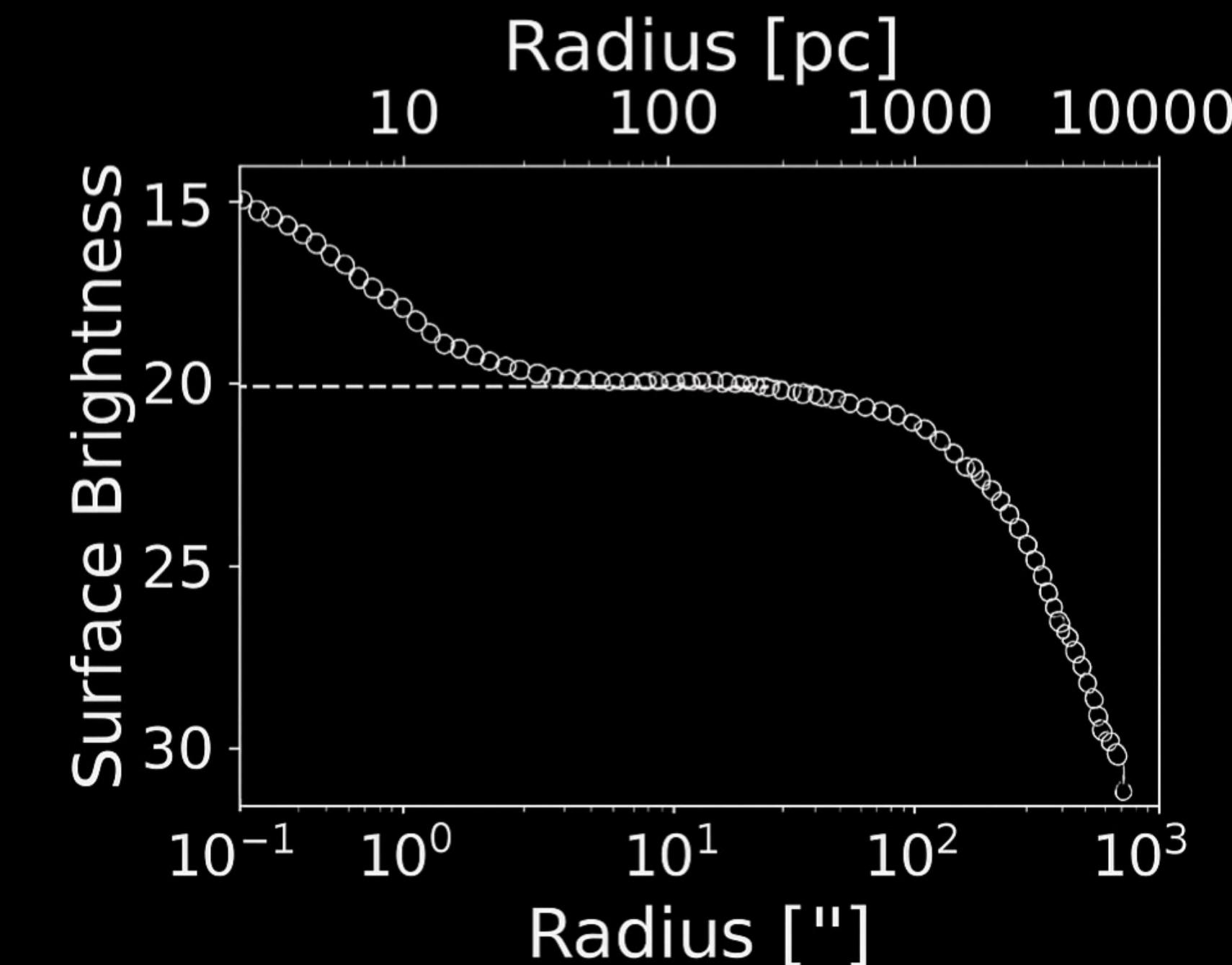
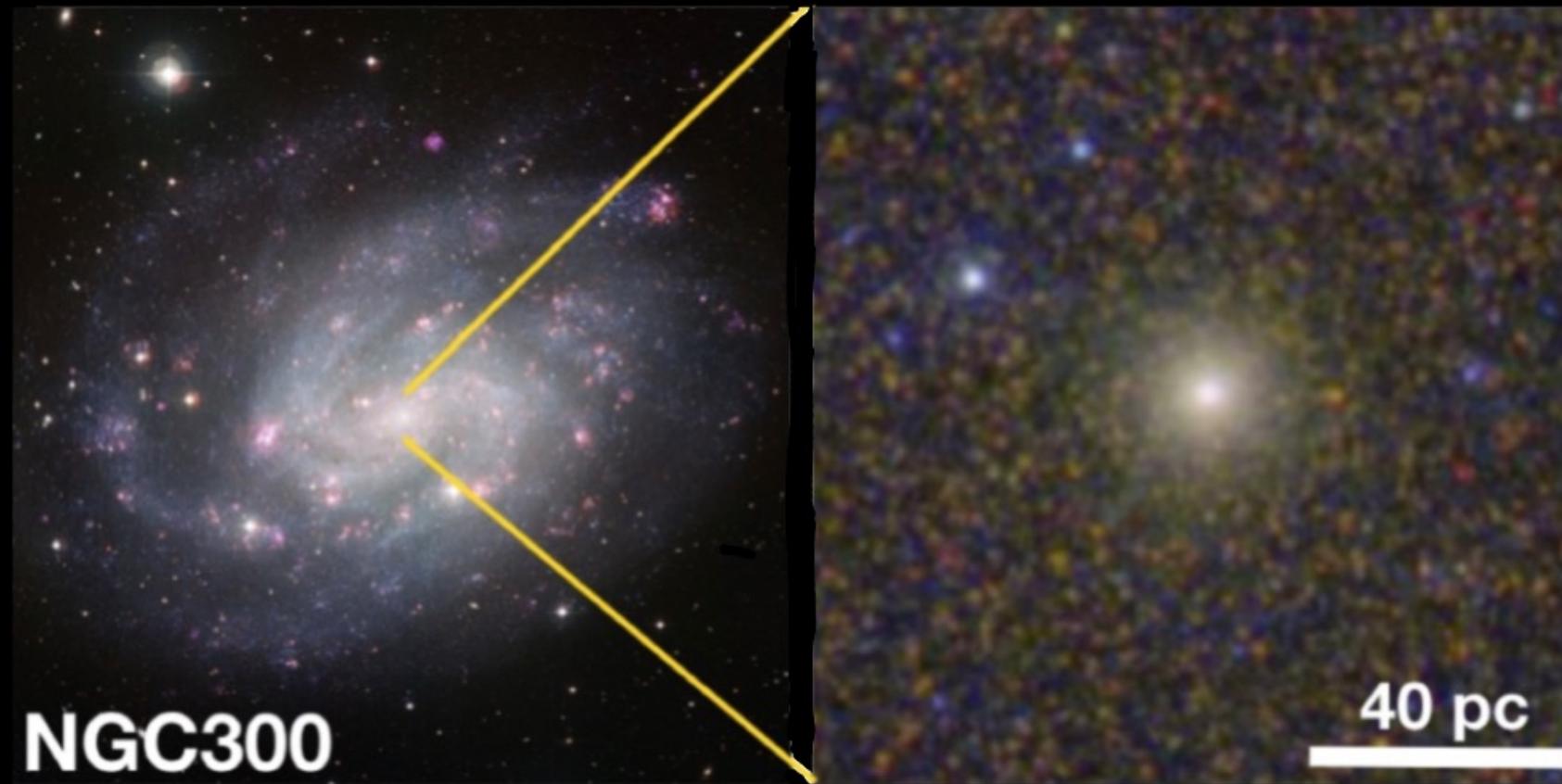


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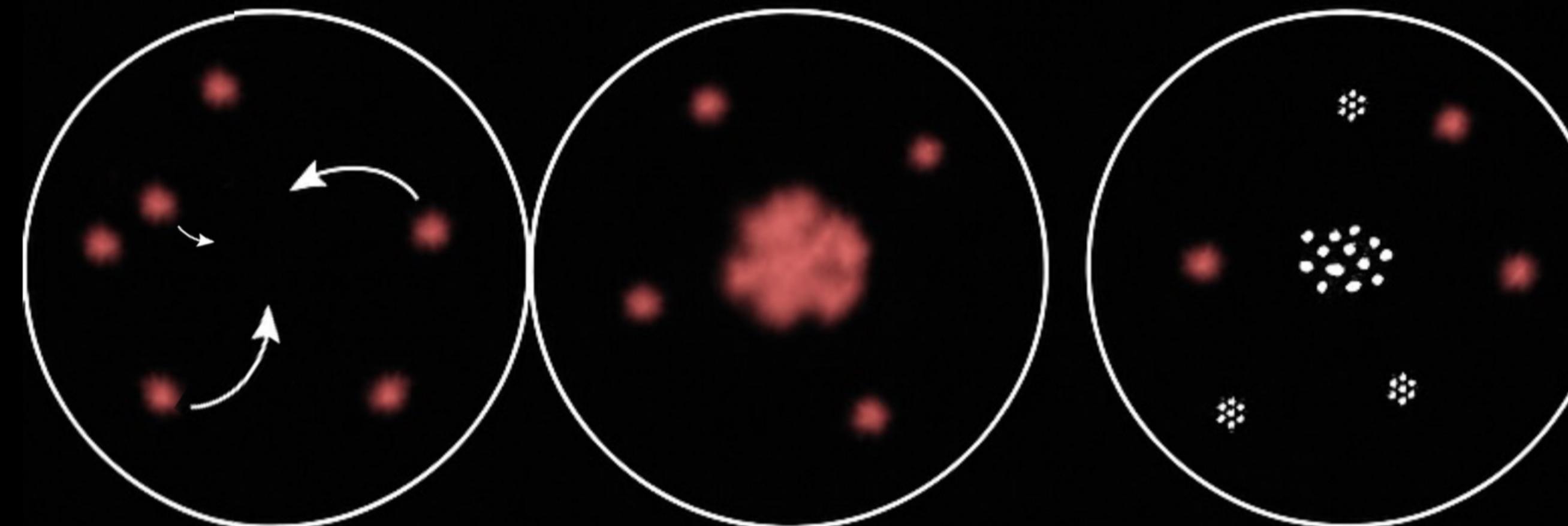


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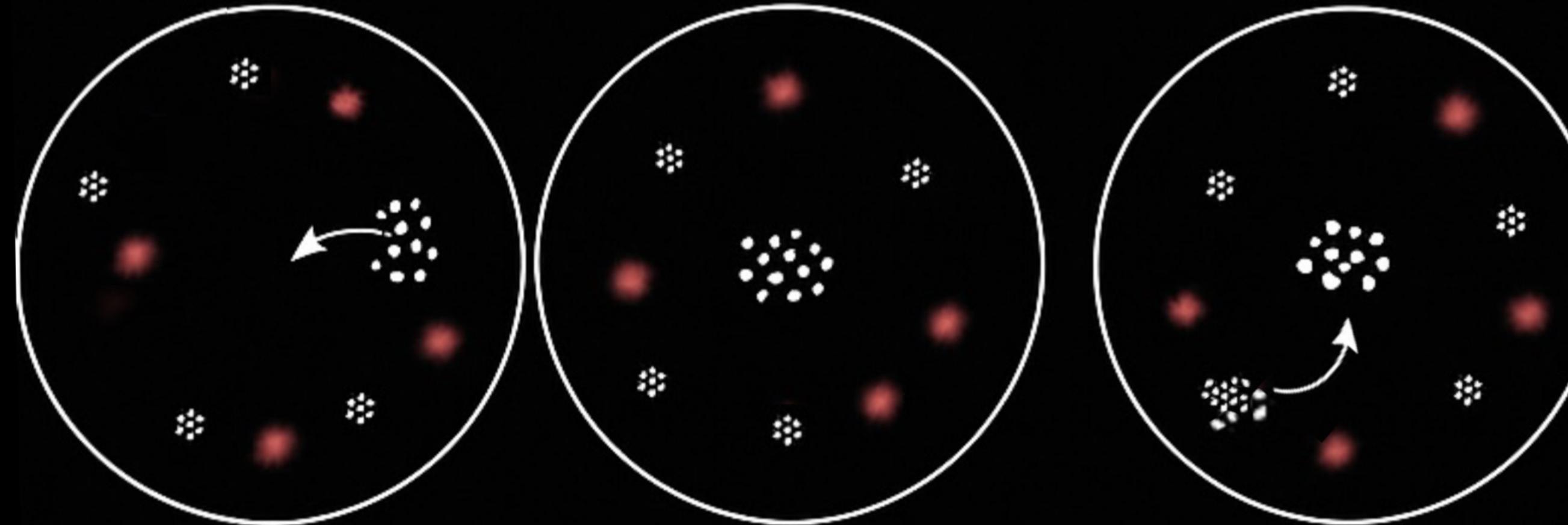
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# Formation of NSCs



In-situ scenario

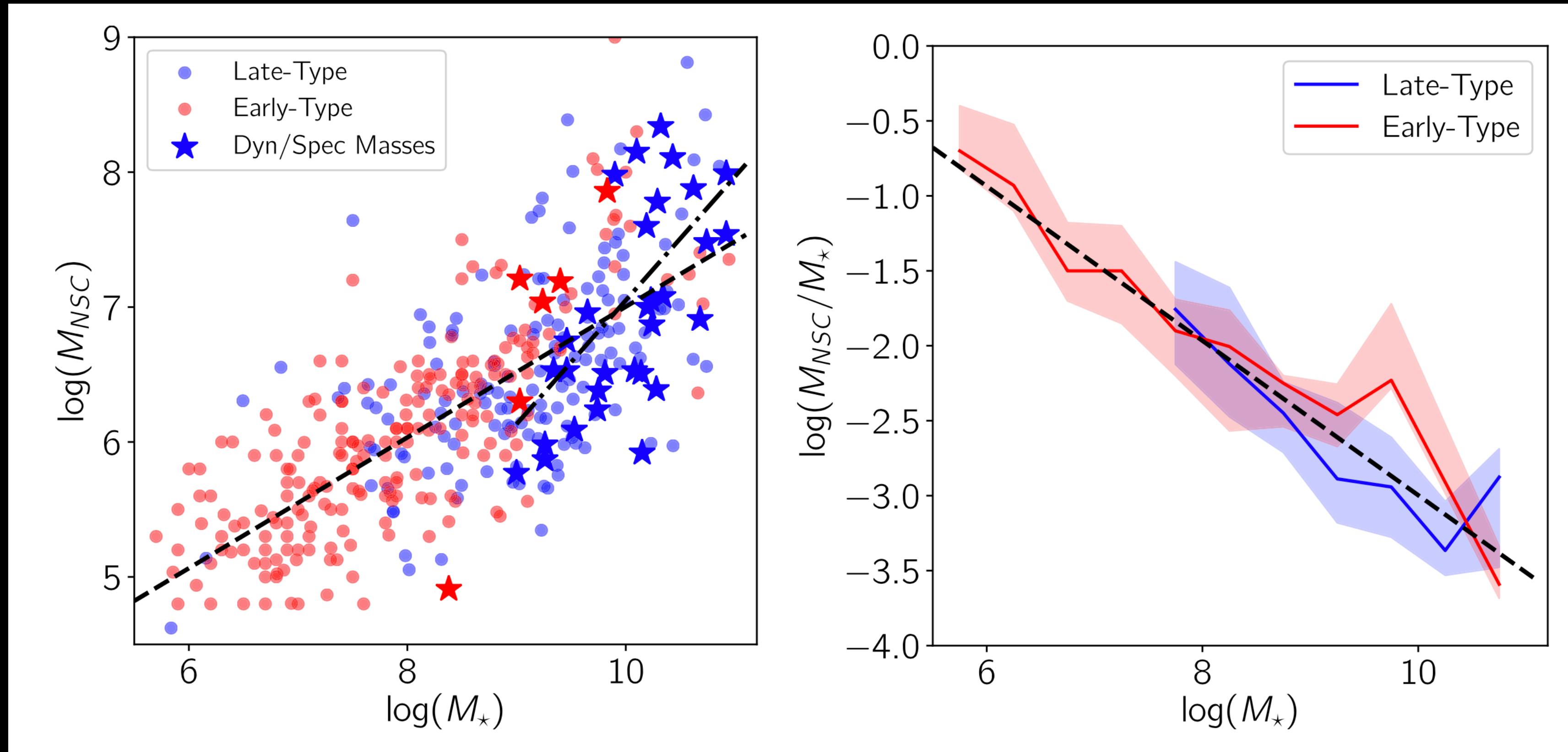
- 1) gas inflow
- 2) nuclear-cloud
- 3) in-situ cluster formation



Migration scenario

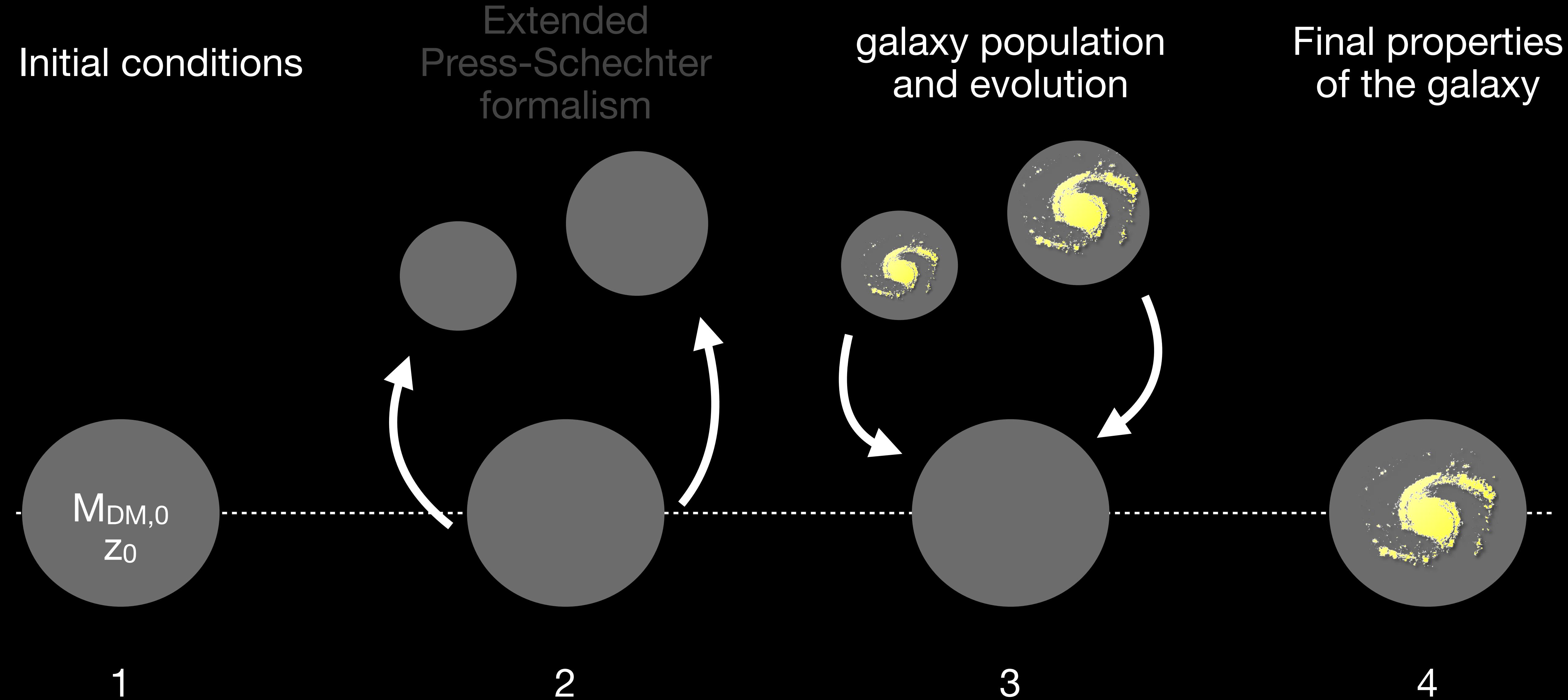
- 1) ex situ star cluster
- 2) cluster migration
- 3) possible dry merger other clusters

# NSCs & host galaxies

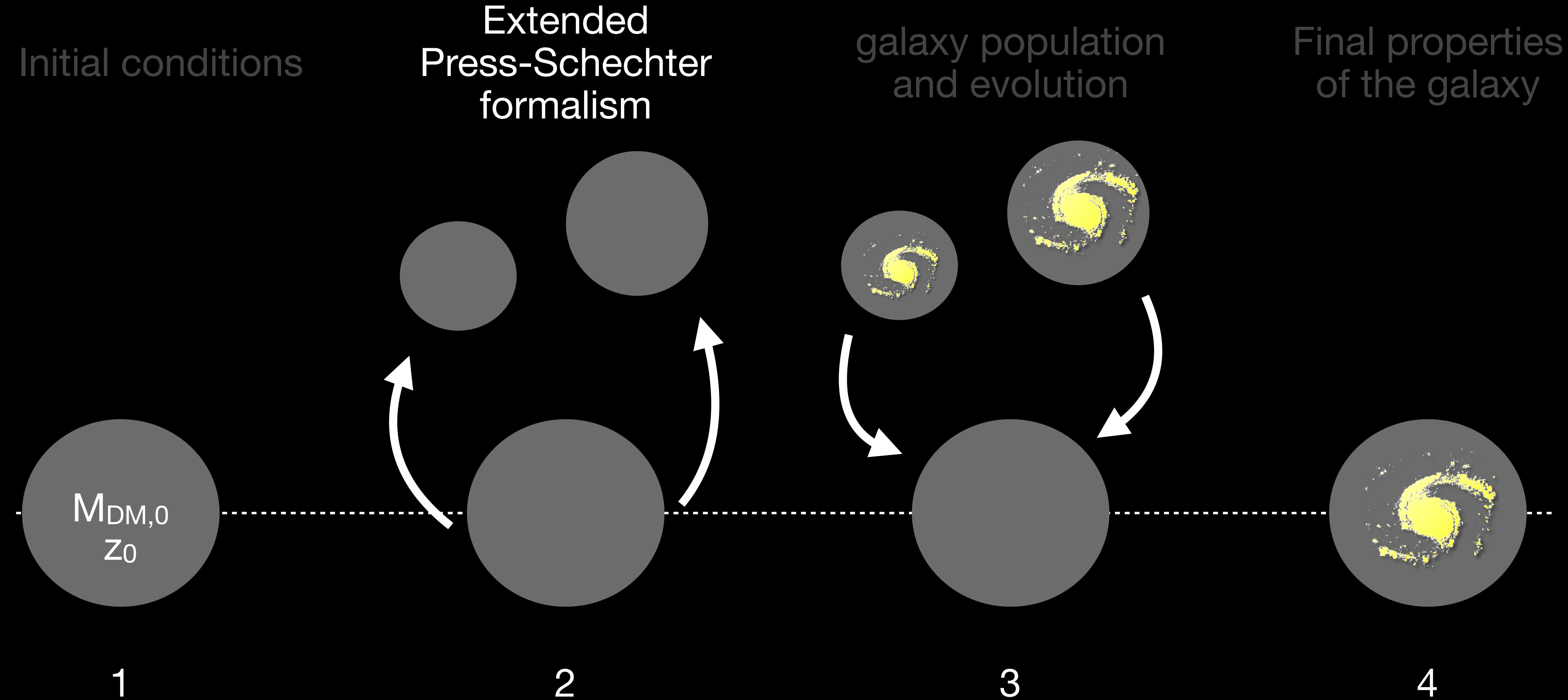


Neumayer et al. (2020)

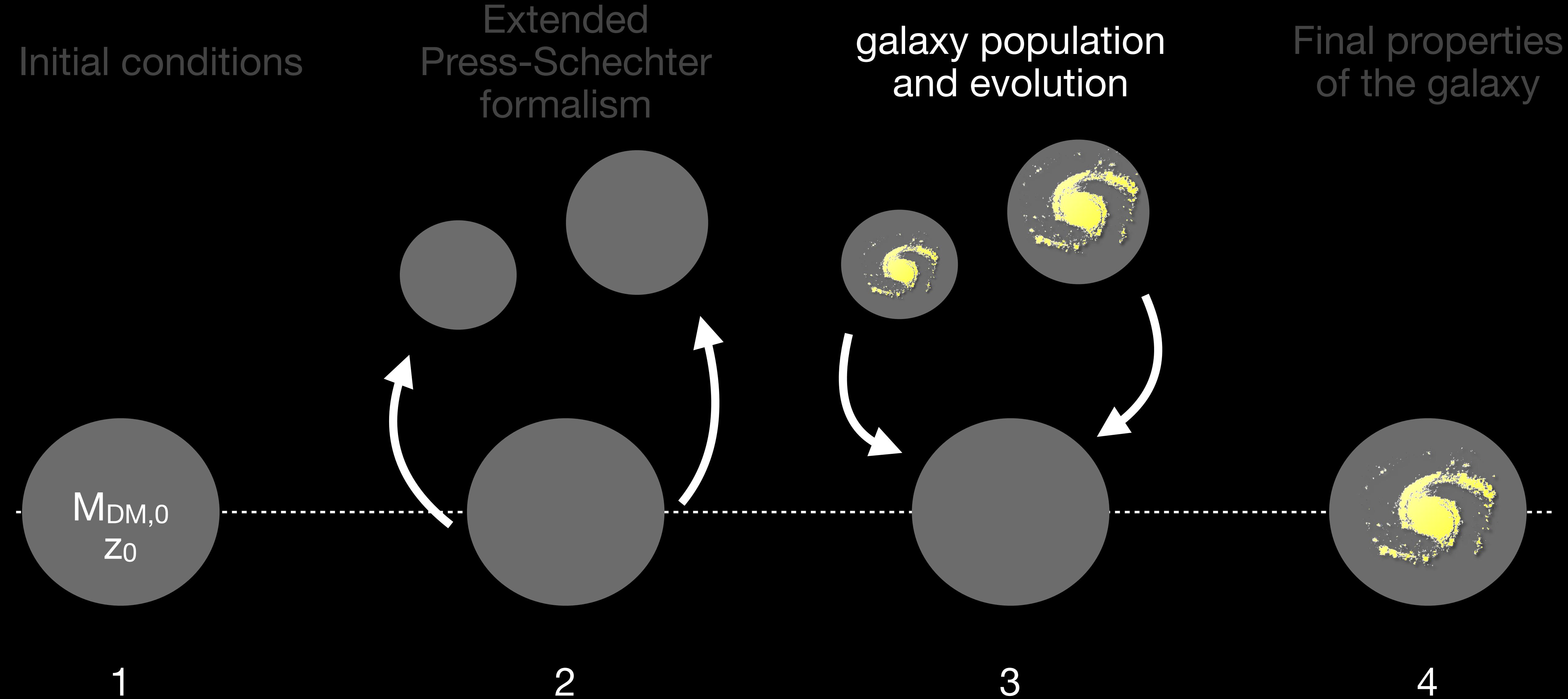
# Galacticus: Semi-analytic model of galaxy formation and evolution



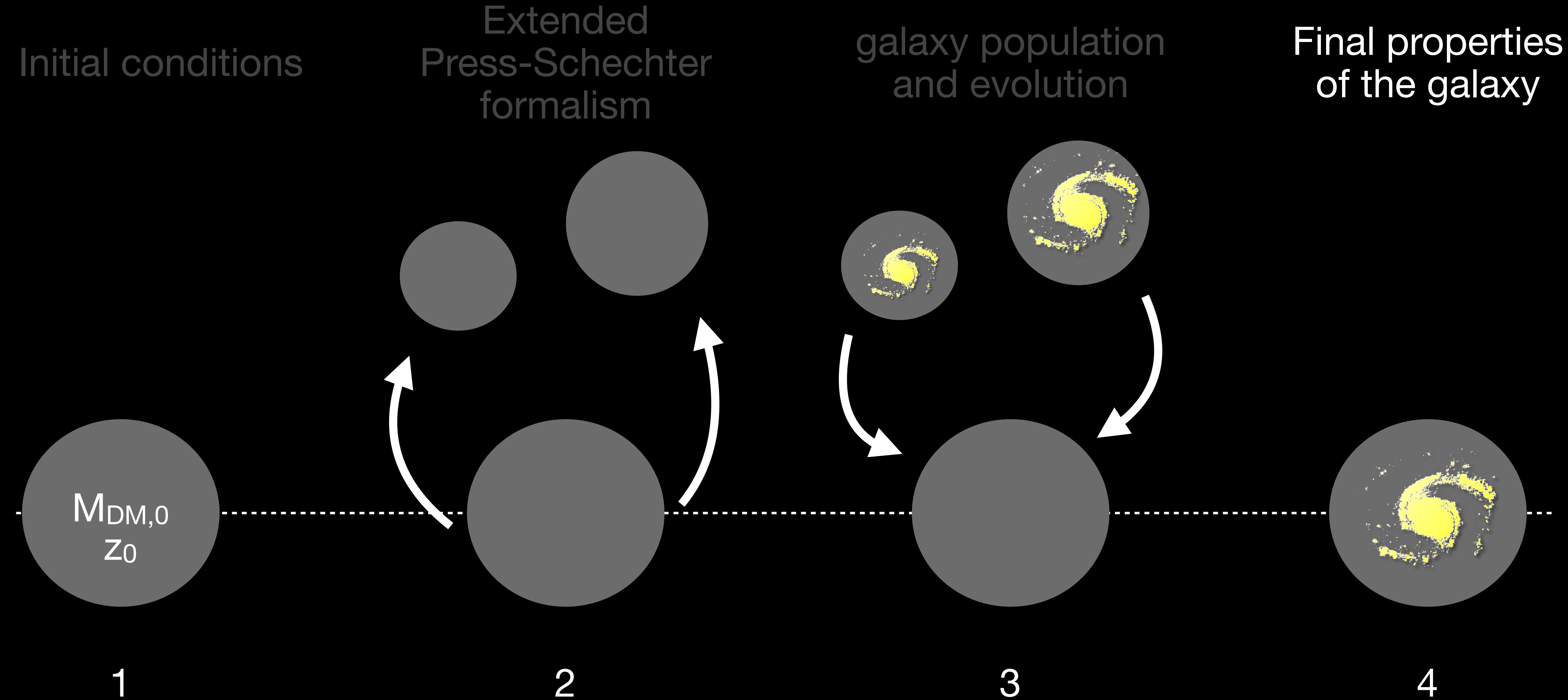
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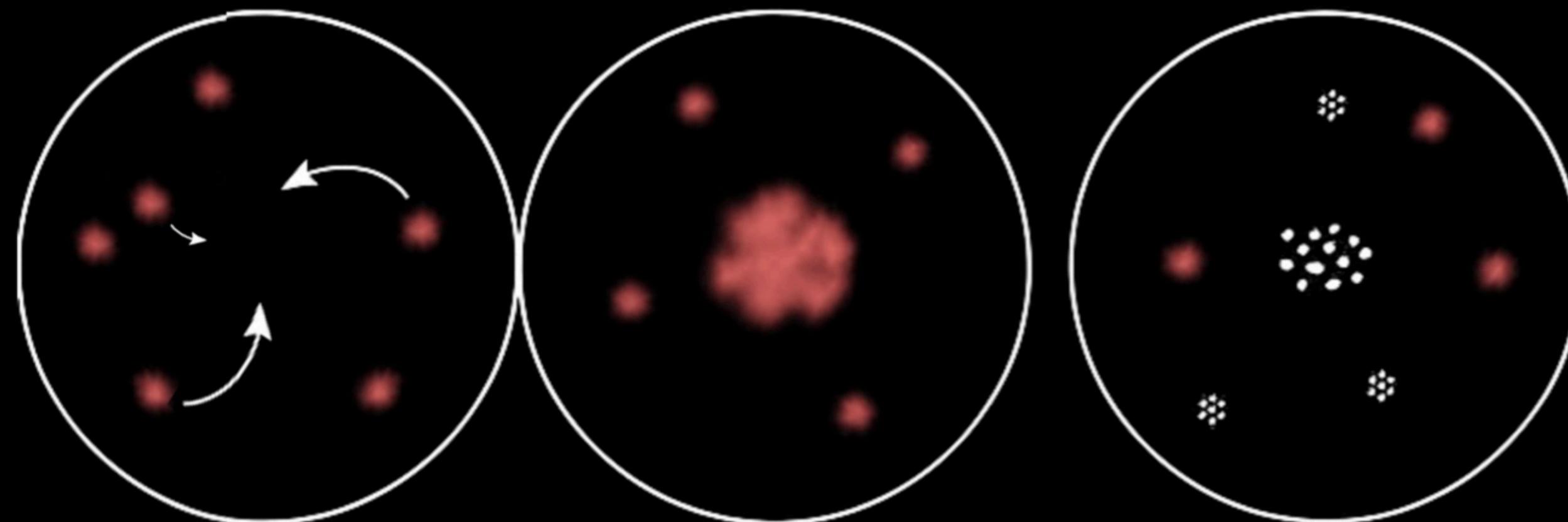
# Galacticus: Semi-analytic model of galaxy formation and evolution



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# NSC model in Galacticus



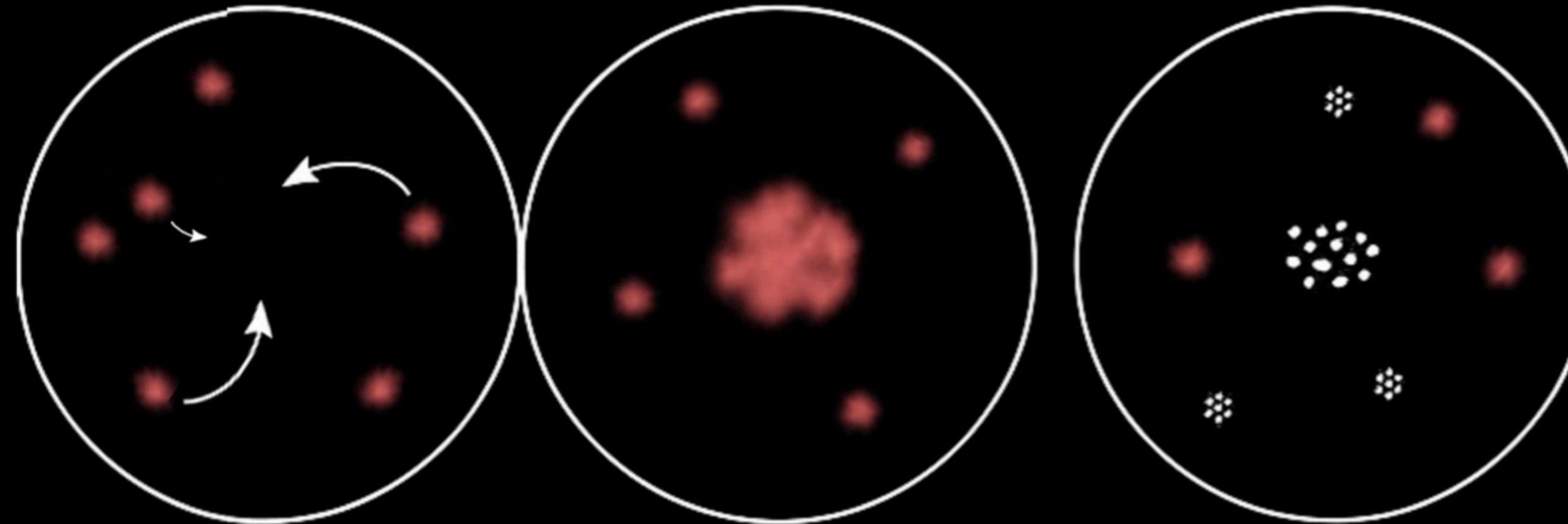
In-situ scenario

- 1) gas inflow
- 2) nuclear-cloud
- 3) in-situ cluster formation

$$\dot{M}_{\text{NSC}}^{\text{gas}} = A_{\text{reservoir}} \dot{M}_{\text{spheroid}}^{\text{stellar}}$$

Antonini et al. (2015)

# NSC model in Galacticus



In-situ scenario

- 1) gas inflow
- 2) nuclear-cloud
- 3) in-situ cluster formation

$$\dot{M}_{\text{NSC}}^{\text{gas}} = A_{\text{reservoir}} \dot{M}_{\text{spheroid}}^{\text{stellar}}$$

Antonini et al. (2015)

$$\dot{M}_{\text{stellar}}^{\text{NSC}} = f_c \frac{M_{\text{gas}}^{\text{NSC}}}{t_{\text{SF}}}$$

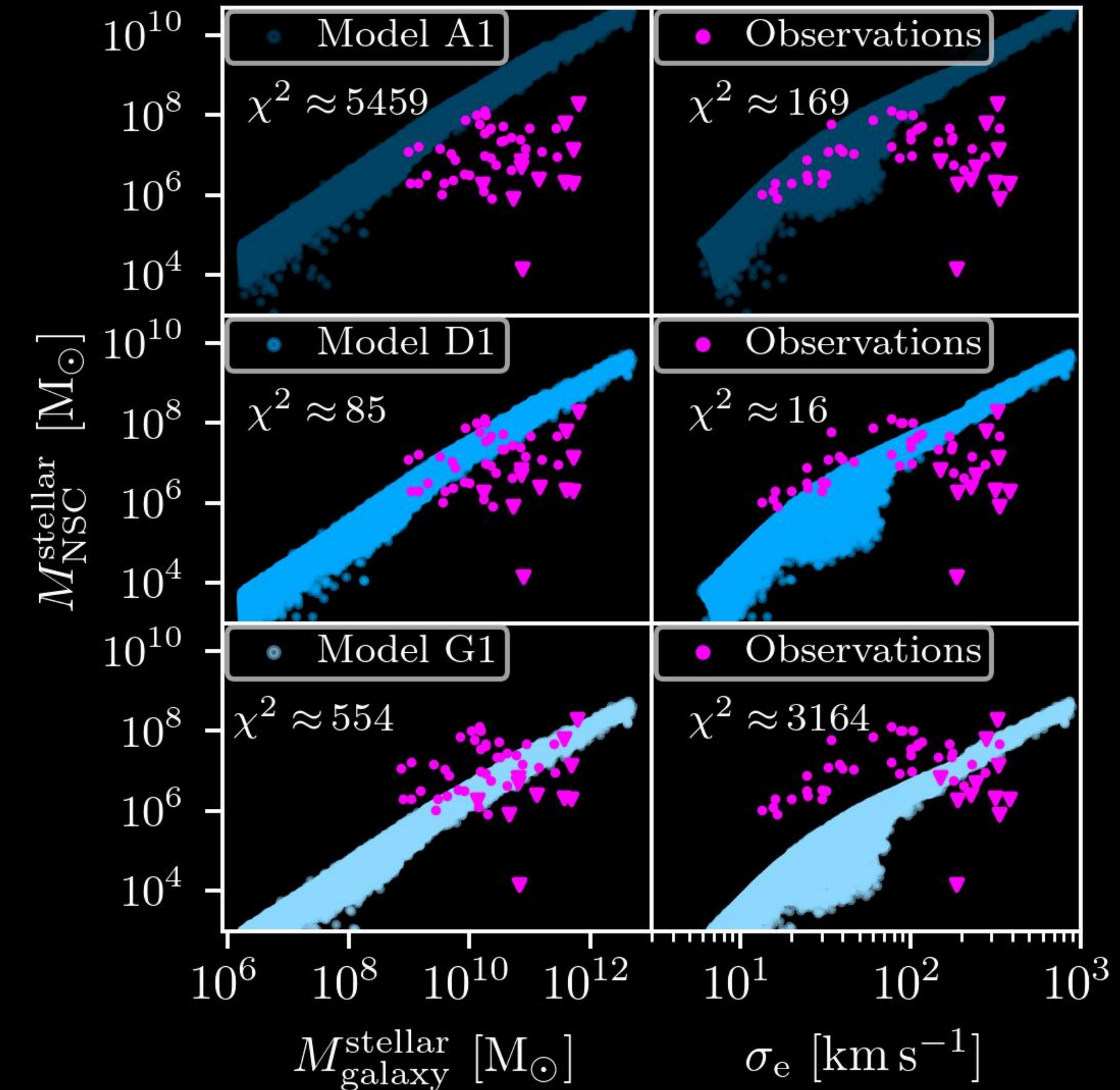
Krumholz et al. (2009)

Model	$A_{\text{reservoir}}$
A1	$10^{-1}$
D1	$10^{-2}$
G1	$10^{-3}$

**Model D1** is closer to observations,  
but not good enough.

In agreement with values reported  
by Antonini et al. (2015)

Liempi et al. (2025)

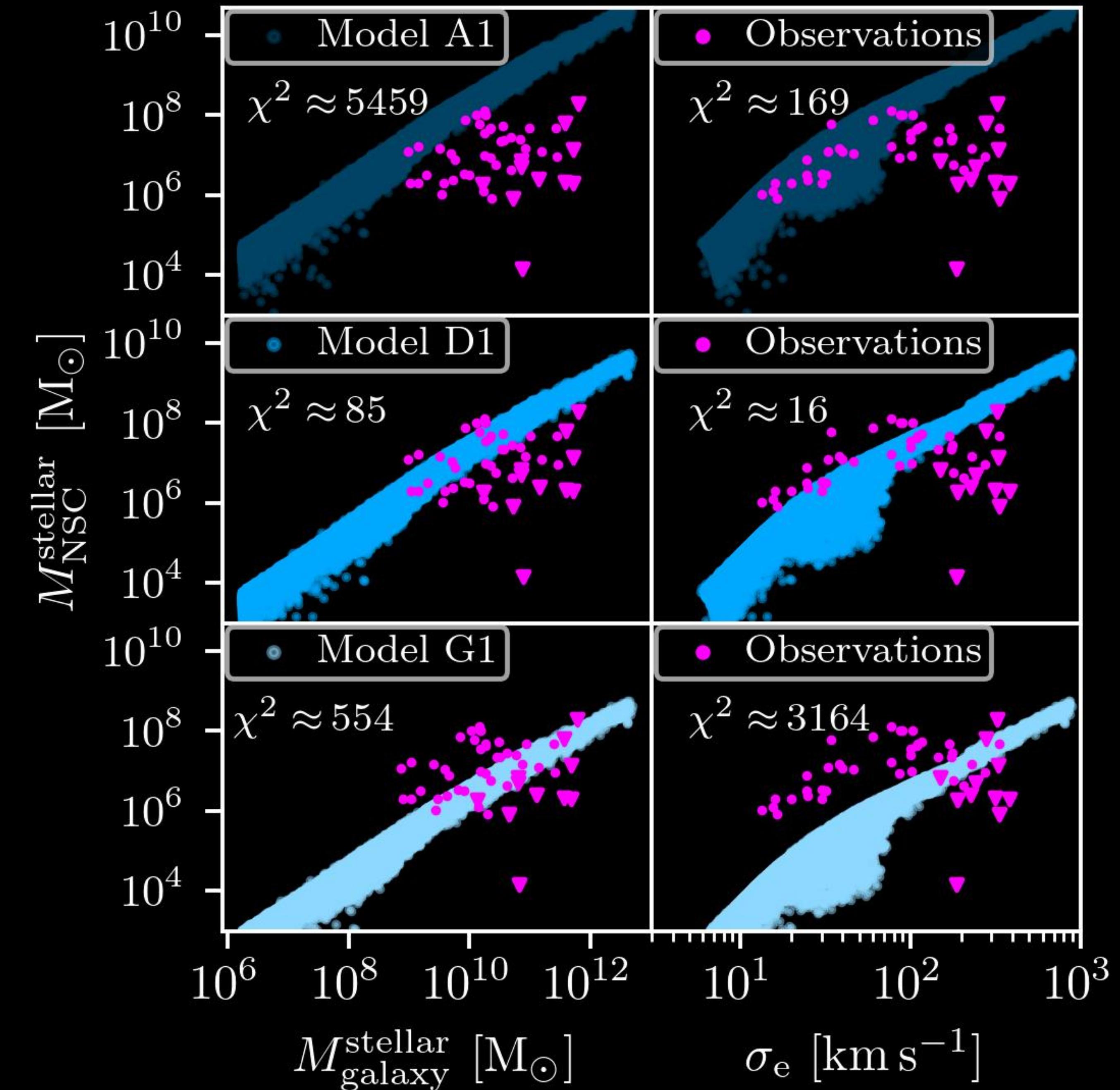


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# Scenario I: Runaway stellar collisions

$$M_{\text{crit}}(r_{\text{NSC}}) = r_{\text{NSC}}^{\frac{7}{3}} \left( \frac{4\pi M_\star}{3\Sigma_0 t_H G^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

Vergara et al. (2023,2024)

# Scenario I: Runaway stellar collisions

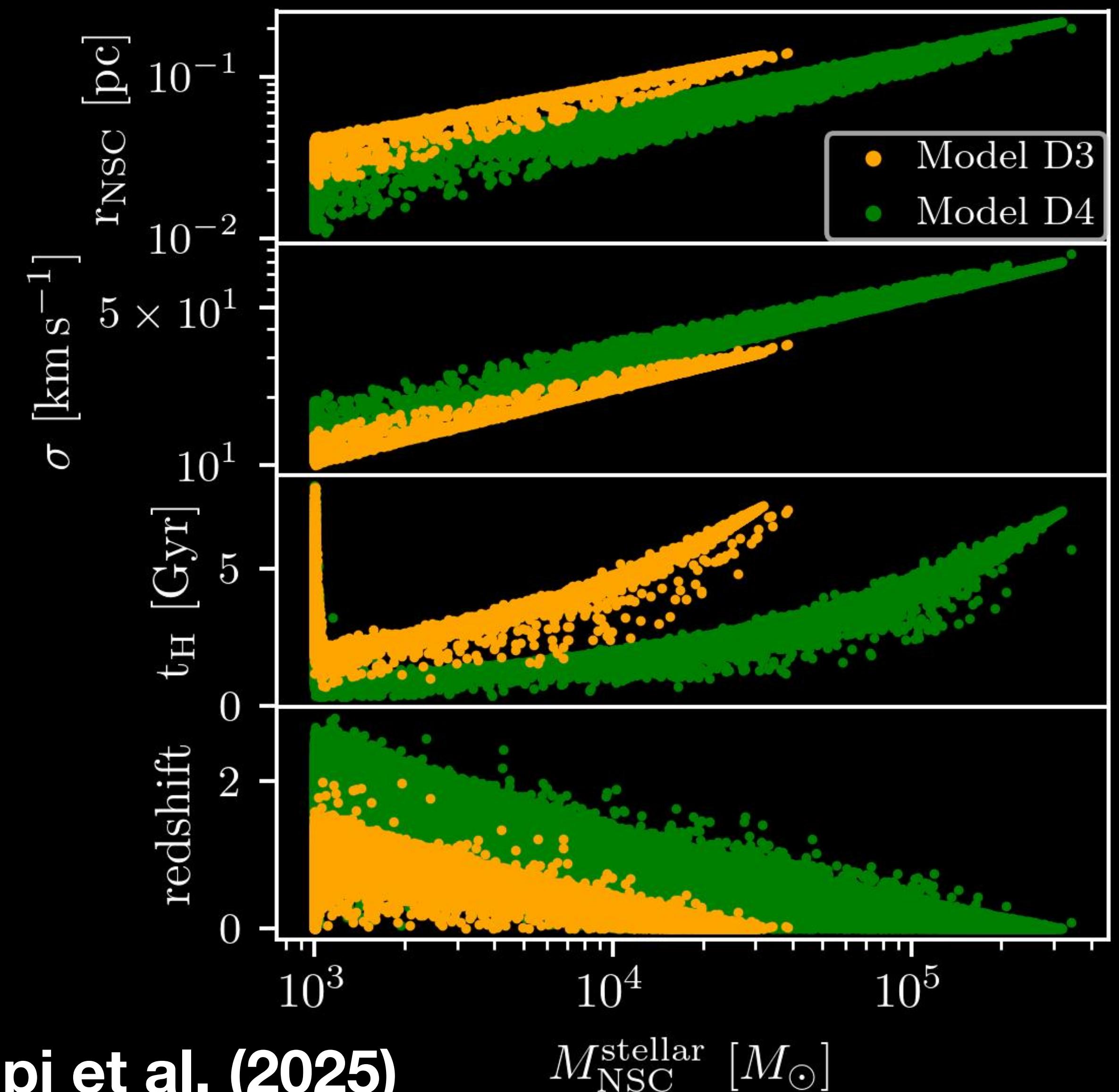
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Vergara et al. (2023,2024)

$$r_{\text{NSC}} = 3.3 \text{ pc} \left( \frac{M_{\text{dyn}}}{10^6 M_\odot} \right)^{0.5}$$

observed correlation

Liempi et al. (2025)



$M_{\text{NSC}}^{\text{stellar}}$  [ $M_\odot$ ]

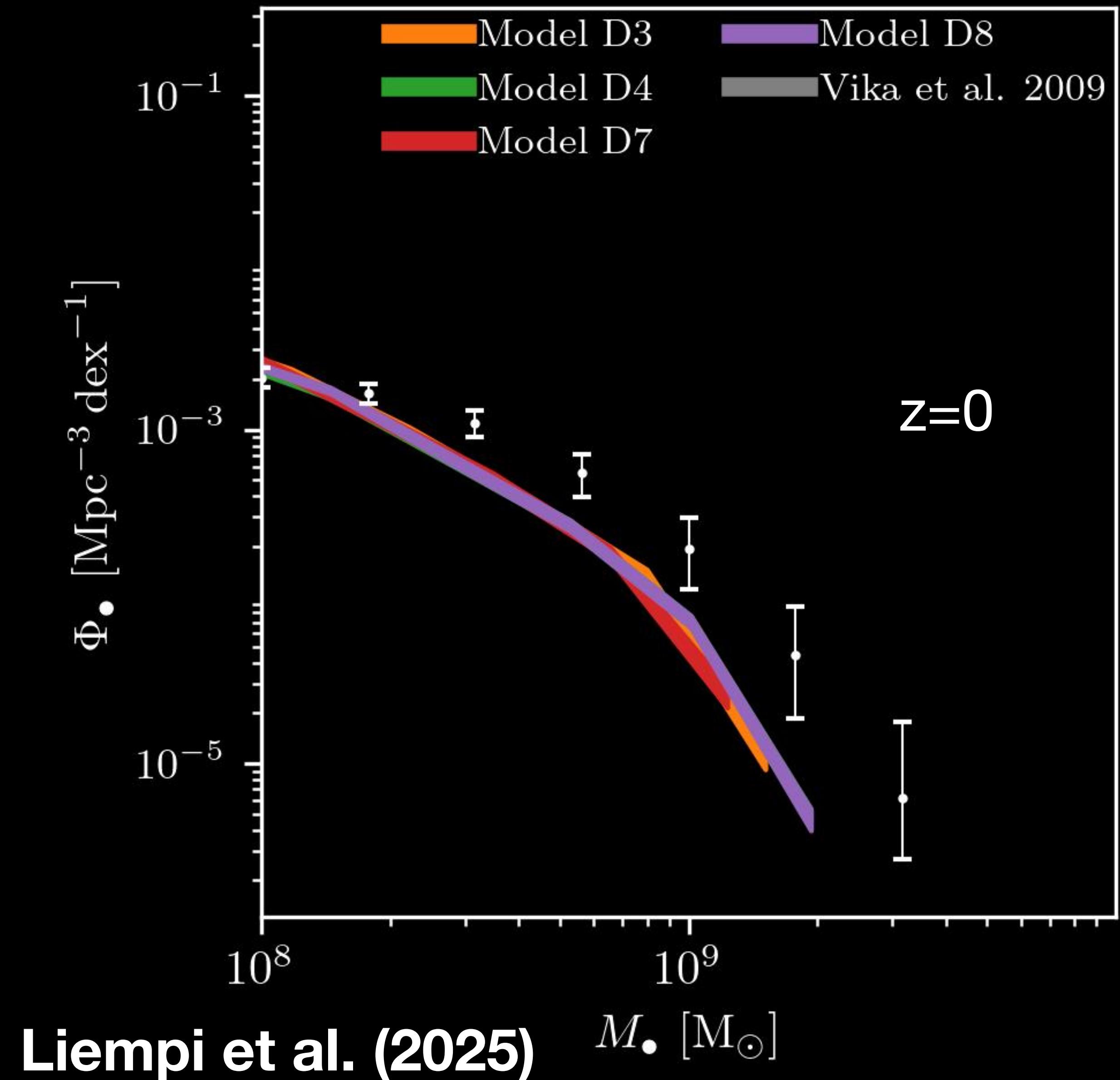
# Scenario I: Runaway stellar collisions

Model D3-D7 ->  $r_{\text{NSC}} = 0.2 r_{\text{NSC}}$

Model D4-D8 ->  $r_{\text{NSC}} = 0.1 r_{\text{NSC}}$

Different models, more compact NSCs

$$r_{\text{NSC}} = 3.3 \text{ pc} \left( \frac{M_{\text{dyn}}}{10^6 M_{\odot}} \right)^{0.5}$$



# Scenario II: Very massive stars

**Rapid formation of a very massive star  $>50000 M_{\odot}$  and subsequently  
an IMBH from runaway collisions**

**Direct  $N$ -body and Monte Carlo simulations of dense star clusters**

Marcelo C. Vergara<sup>1</sup>★, Abbas Askar<sup>2</sup>★★, Albrecht W. H. Kamlah<sup>3, 1</sup>, Rainer Spurzem<sup>1, 4, 5</sup>, Francesco Flammini Dotti<sup>1</sup>,  
Dominik R.G. Schleicher<sup>6, 7</sup>, Manuel Arca Sedda<sup>8, 9, 10, 11</sup>, Arkadiusz Hypki<sup>12, 2</sup>, Mirek Giersz<sup>2</sup>, Jarrod Hurley<sup>13, 14</sup>,  
Peter Berczik<sup>2, 15, 16</sup>, Andres Escala<sup>17</sup>, Nils Hoyer<sup>3, 18, 19</sup>, Nadine Neumayer<sup>3</sup>, Xiaoying Pang<sup>20, 21</sup>,  
Ataru Tanikawa<sup>22, 23</sup>, Renyue Cen<sup>24, 25</sup>, and Thorsten Naab<sup>26</sup>

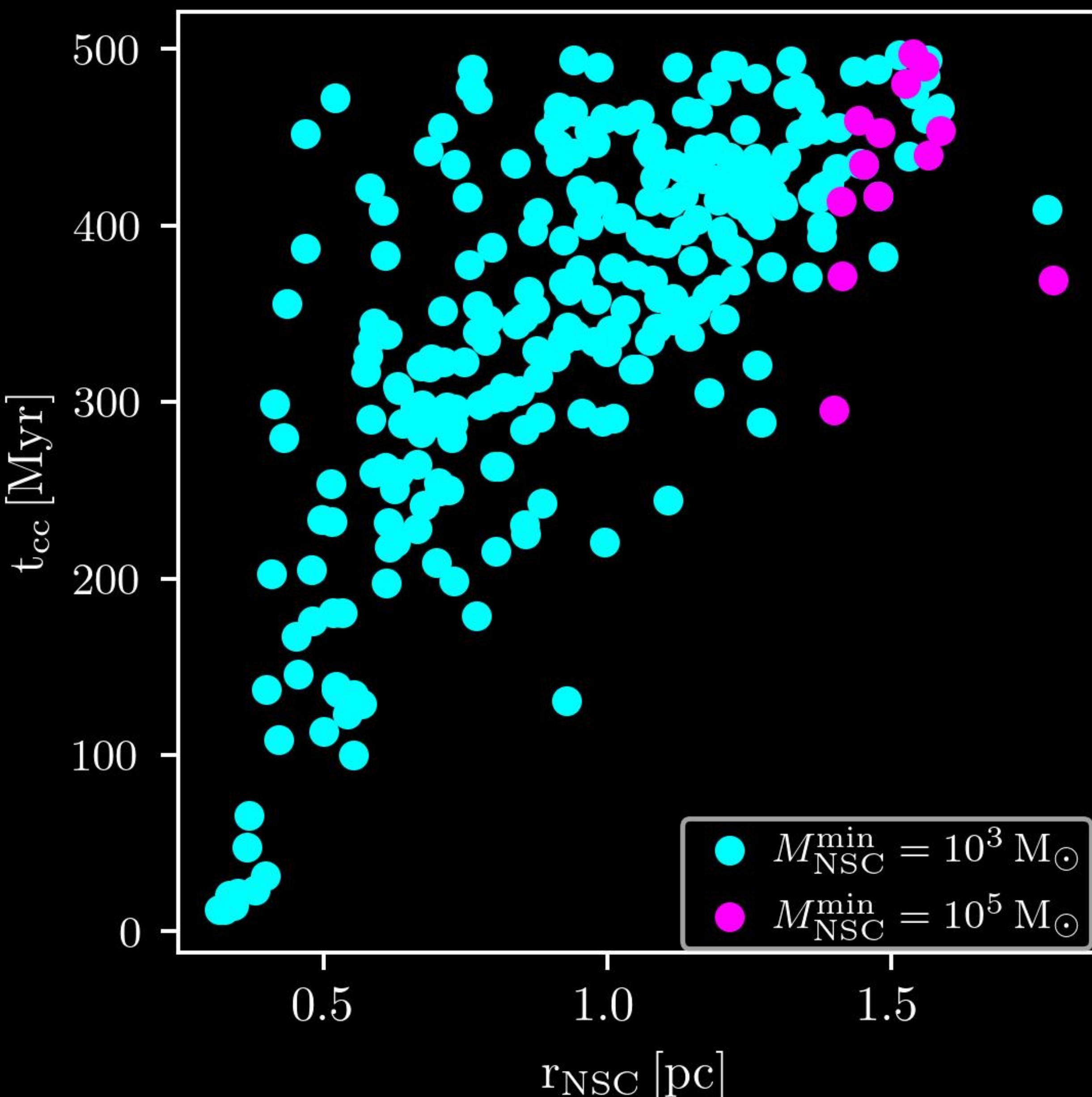
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2505.07491>

Vergara et al., submitted

# Scenario II: Very massive stars

We seed NSCs with ages less than 500 Myr,  
and with core collapse timescales shorter  
than the age

$$t_{\text{cc}} \sim 0.2 t_{\text{relax}}$$



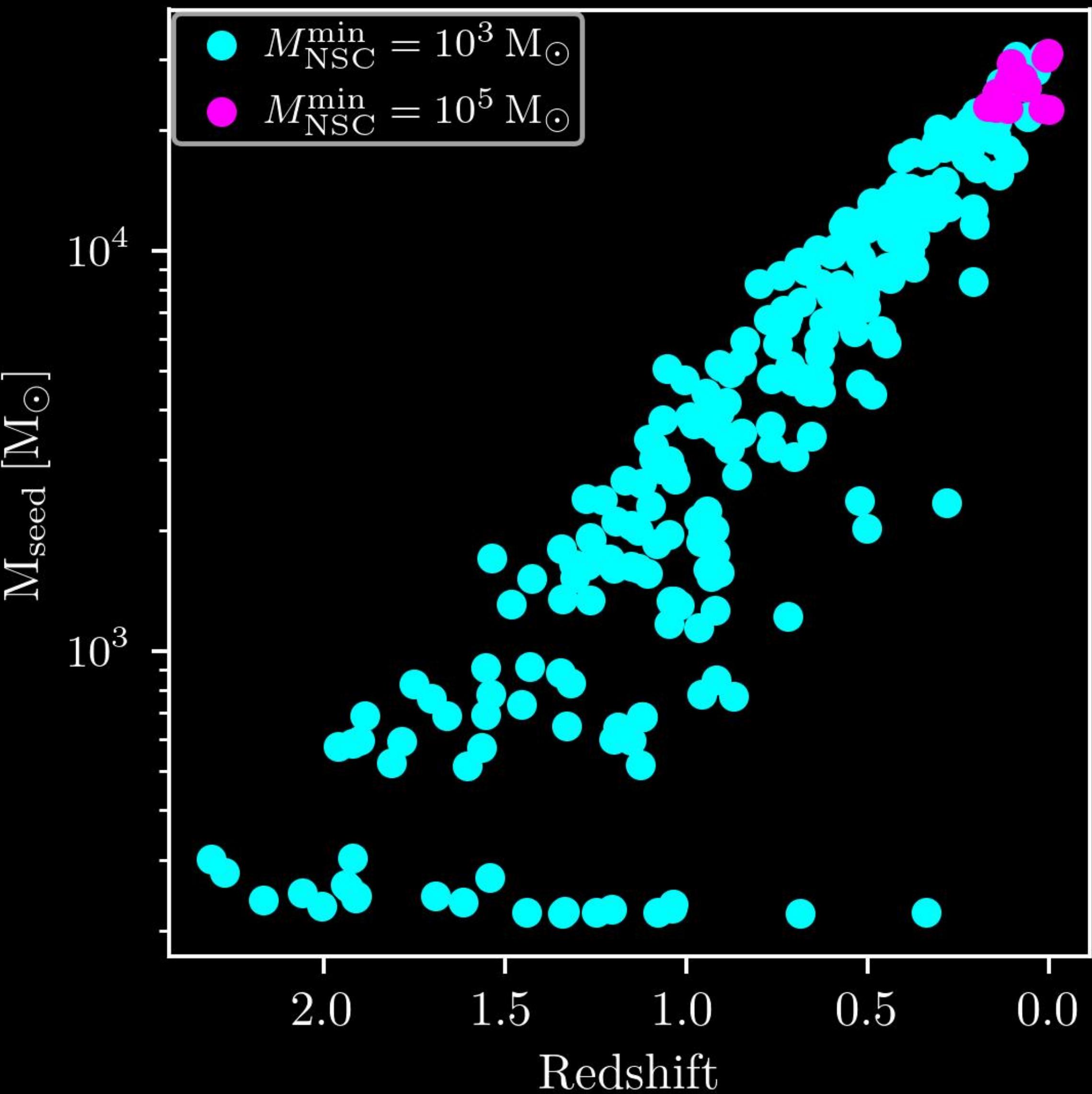
# Scenario II: Very massive stars

We seed NSCs with ages less than 500 Myrs

for a Kroupa initial mass function,

$$f_{>3.5 M_\odot} = \frac{\int_{3.5 M_\odot}^{125 M_\odot} \Phi(M) M dM}{\int_{0.01 M_\odot}^{125 M_\odot} \Phi(M) M dM} \approx 0.22$$

$$M_{\text{seed}} = f_{>3.5 M_\odot} M_{\text{stellar}}^{\text{NSC}}$$



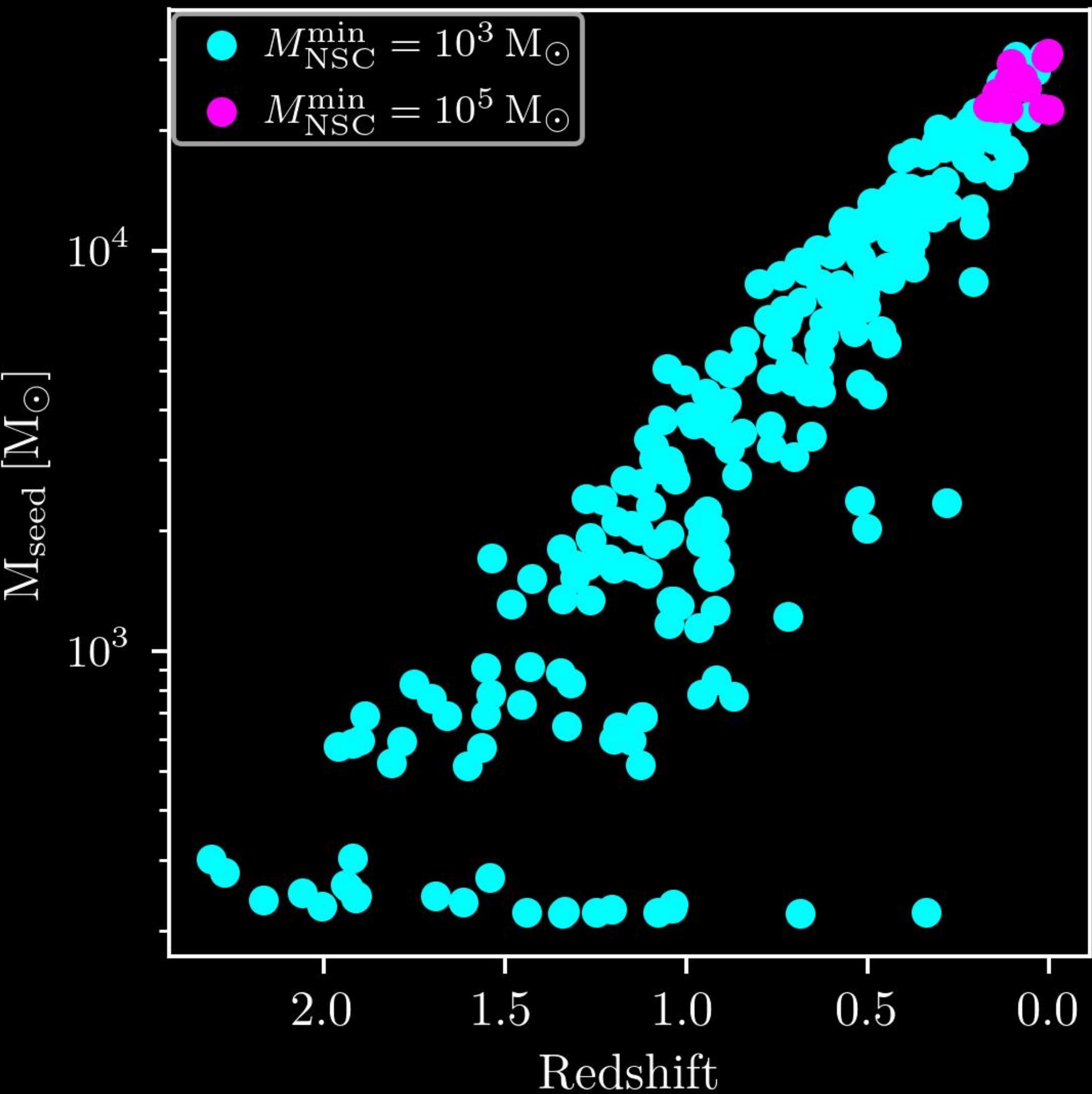
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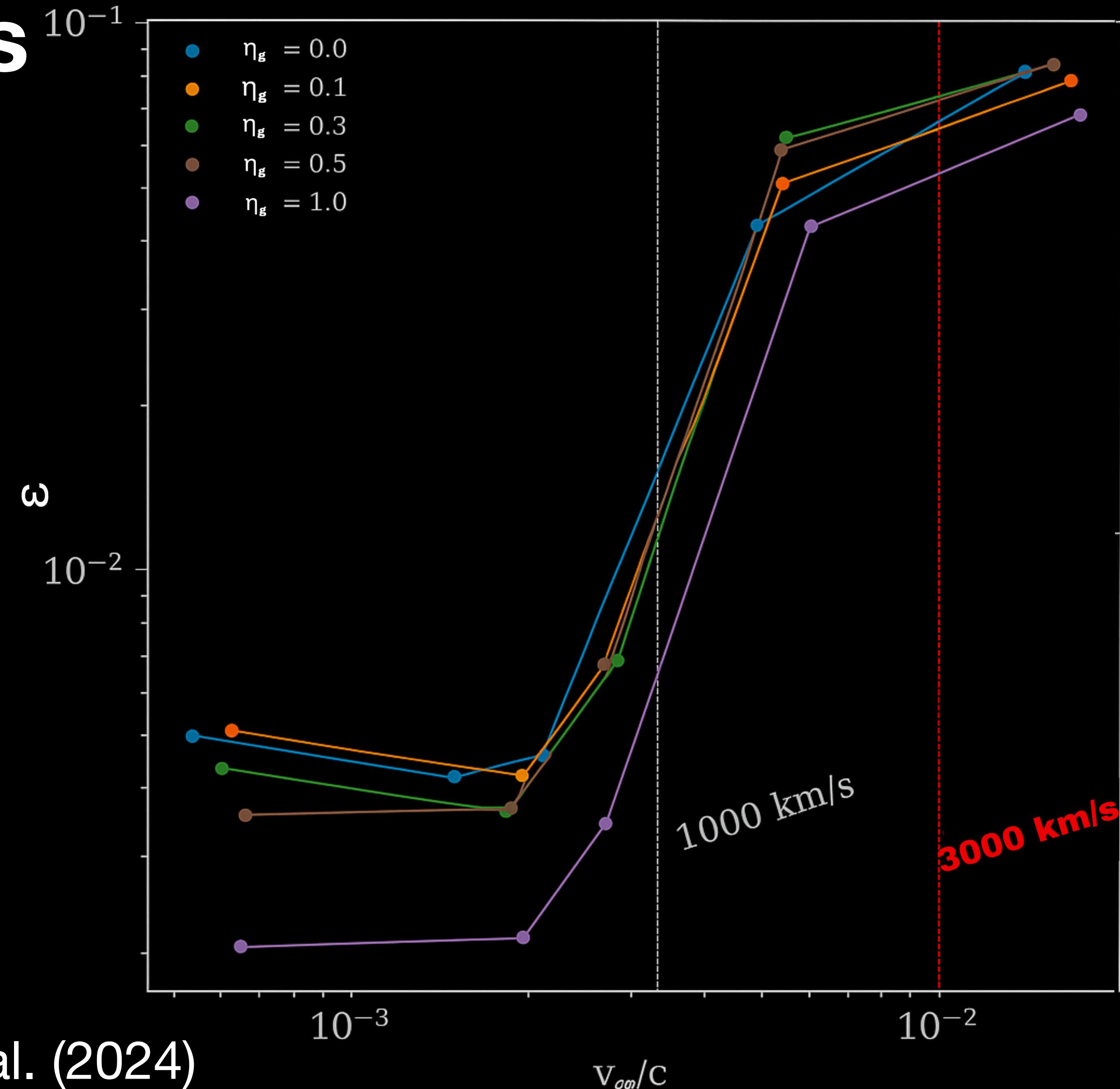


# Scenario III: Dark cores

Stellar-mass black holes sub-clusters  
within NSC.

Formation of BH seeds of at least  $10^3$   
 $M_\odot$  if the cluster is relativistic, in sub-  
clusters with initial mass equals  $10^5$   
 $M_\odot$ .

Gaete et al. (2024)

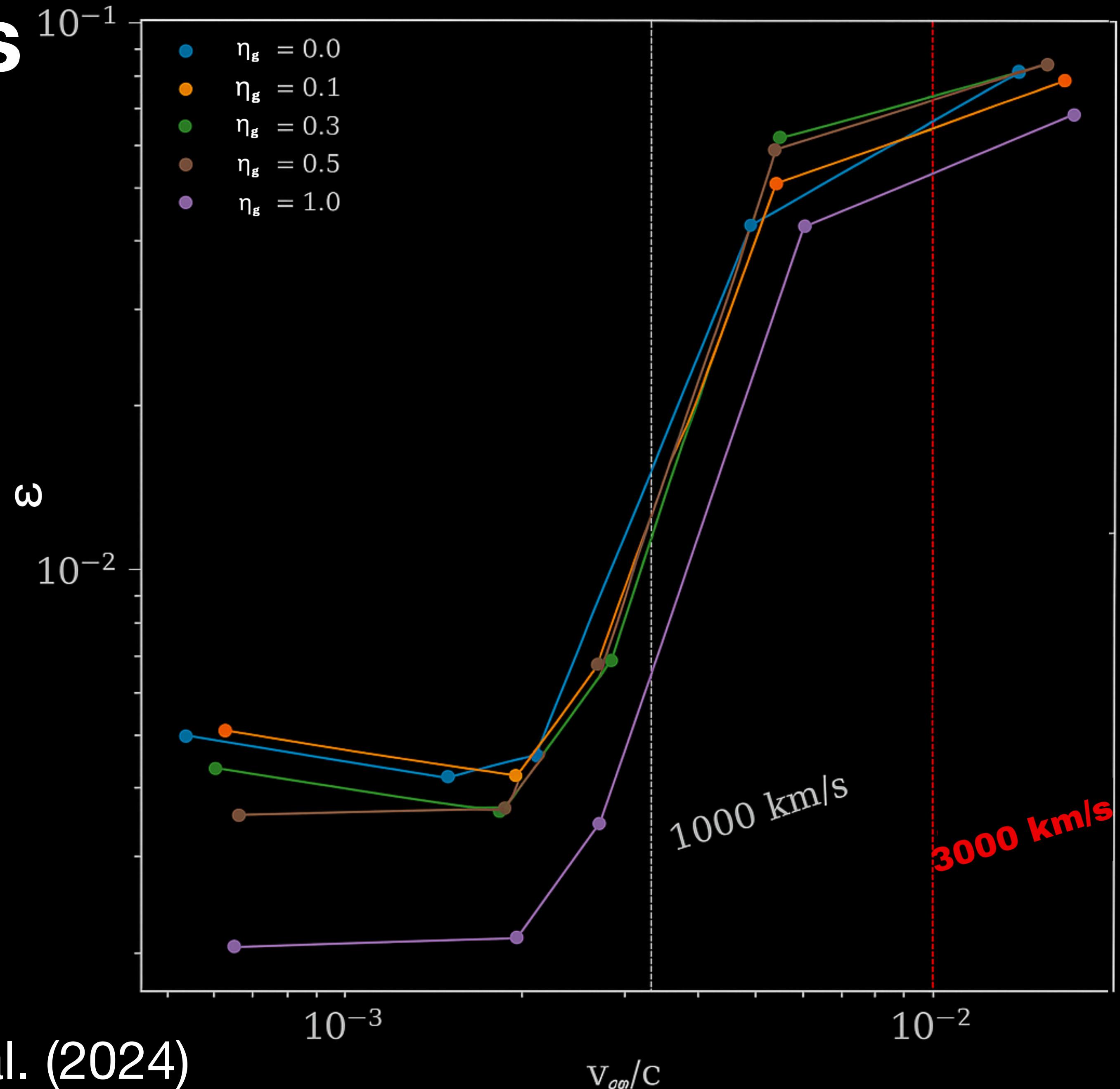


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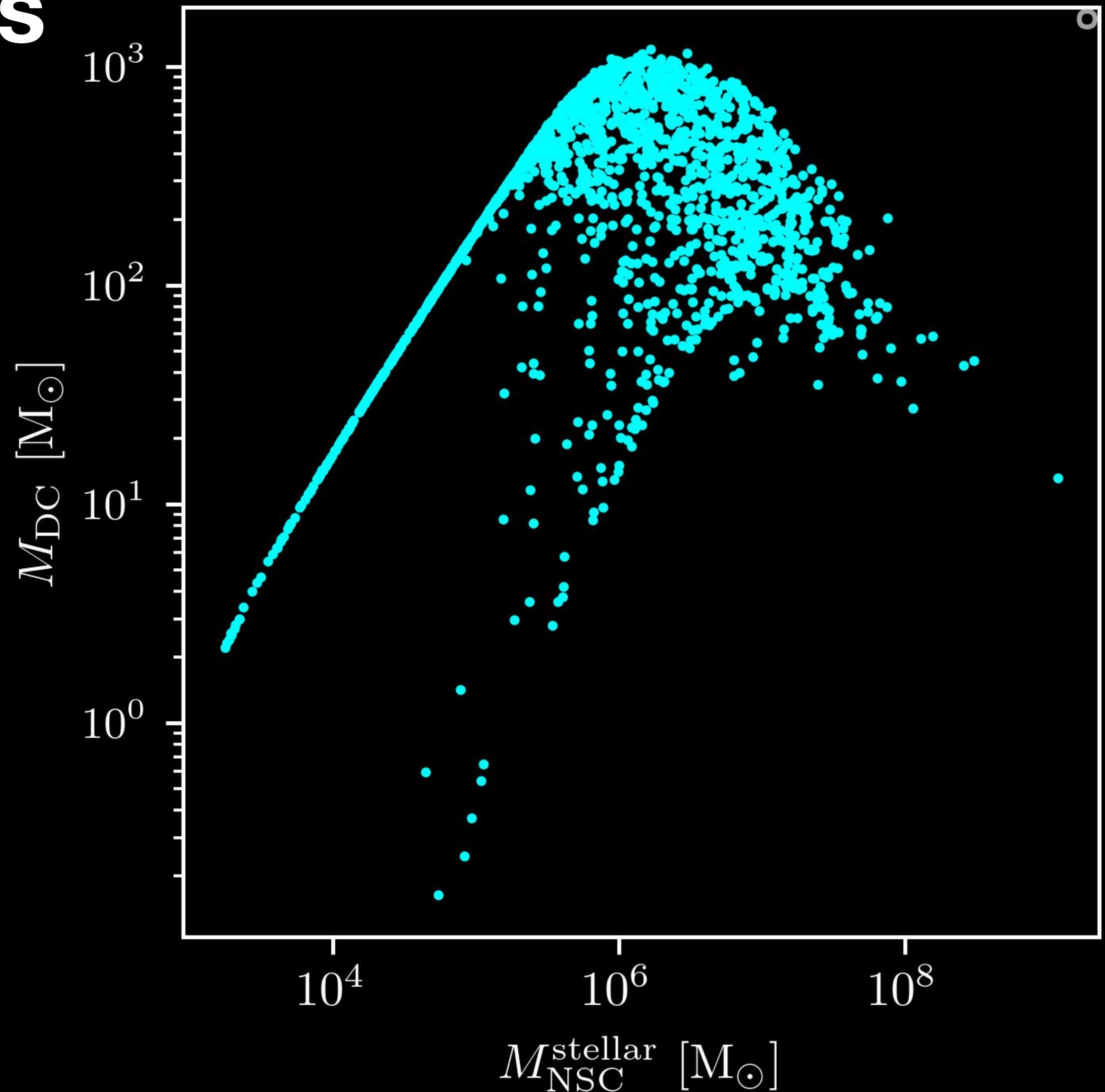
# Scenario III: Dark cores

$$\dot{M}_{\text{BHs}}^{\text{NSC}} = \epsilon_{\bullet} \dot{M}_{\text{stellar}}^{\text{NSC}}$$

for a Kroupa initial mass function,

$$\epsilon_{\bullet} = 1.6 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\dot{M}_{\text{DC}}^{\text{NSC}} = \frac{M_{\text{BHs}}^{\text{NSC}}}{t_{\text{cc}}}$$



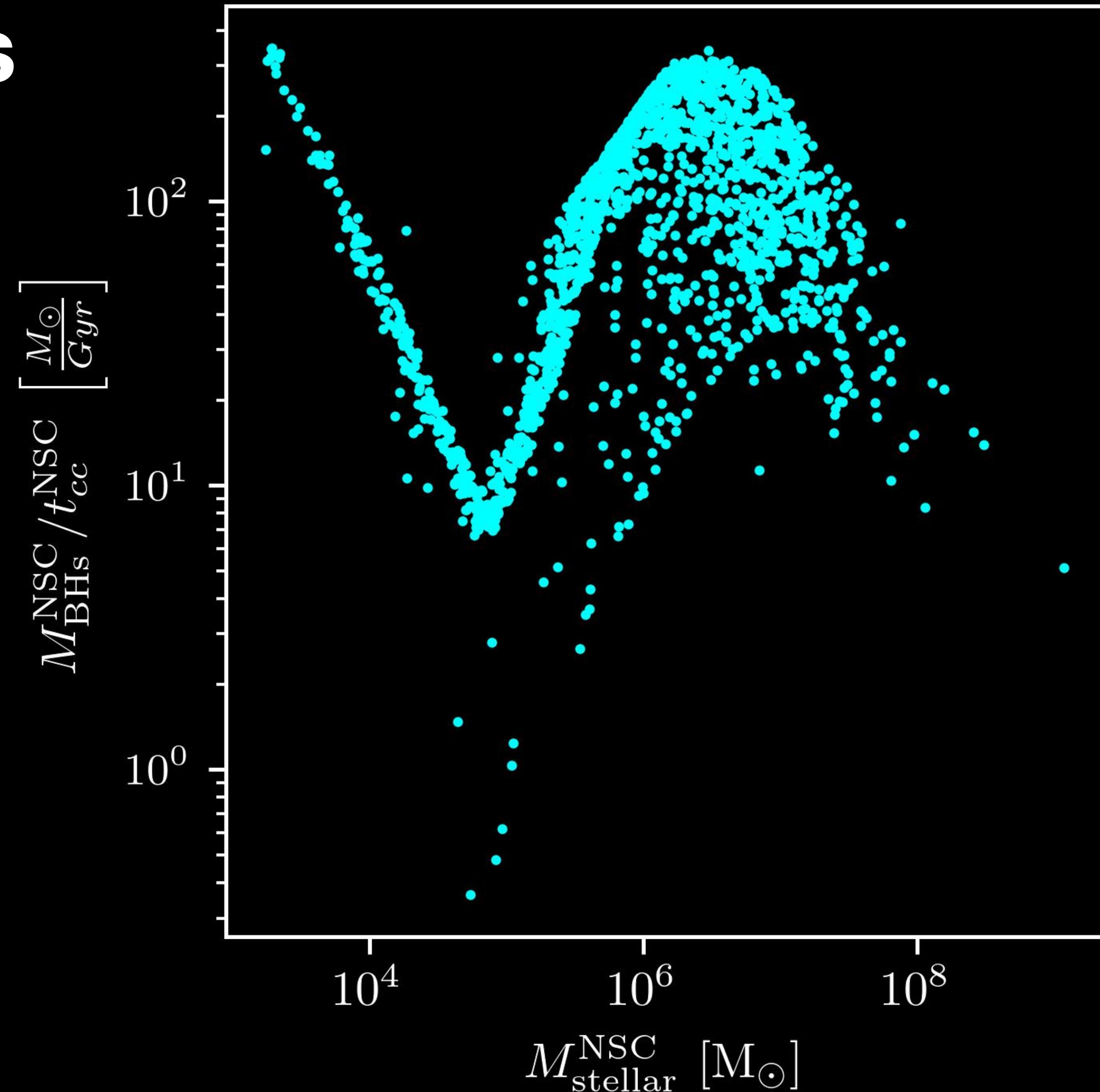
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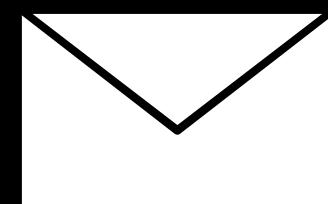
# Summary

We are developing a semi-analytic nuclear star cluster model.

We are applying seeding prescriptions from N-body simulations in a galaxy evolution context. Formation of seeds above  $10^3 M_\odot$  (up to  $\sim 10^5 M_\odot$ )

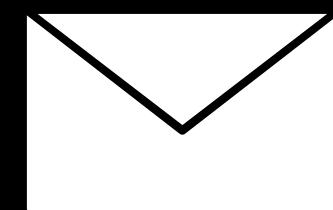
We plan to incorporate all the BH formation prescriptions in one single model!

Implementation of the Globular migration scenario under test and profiling.



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# Thank you!



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