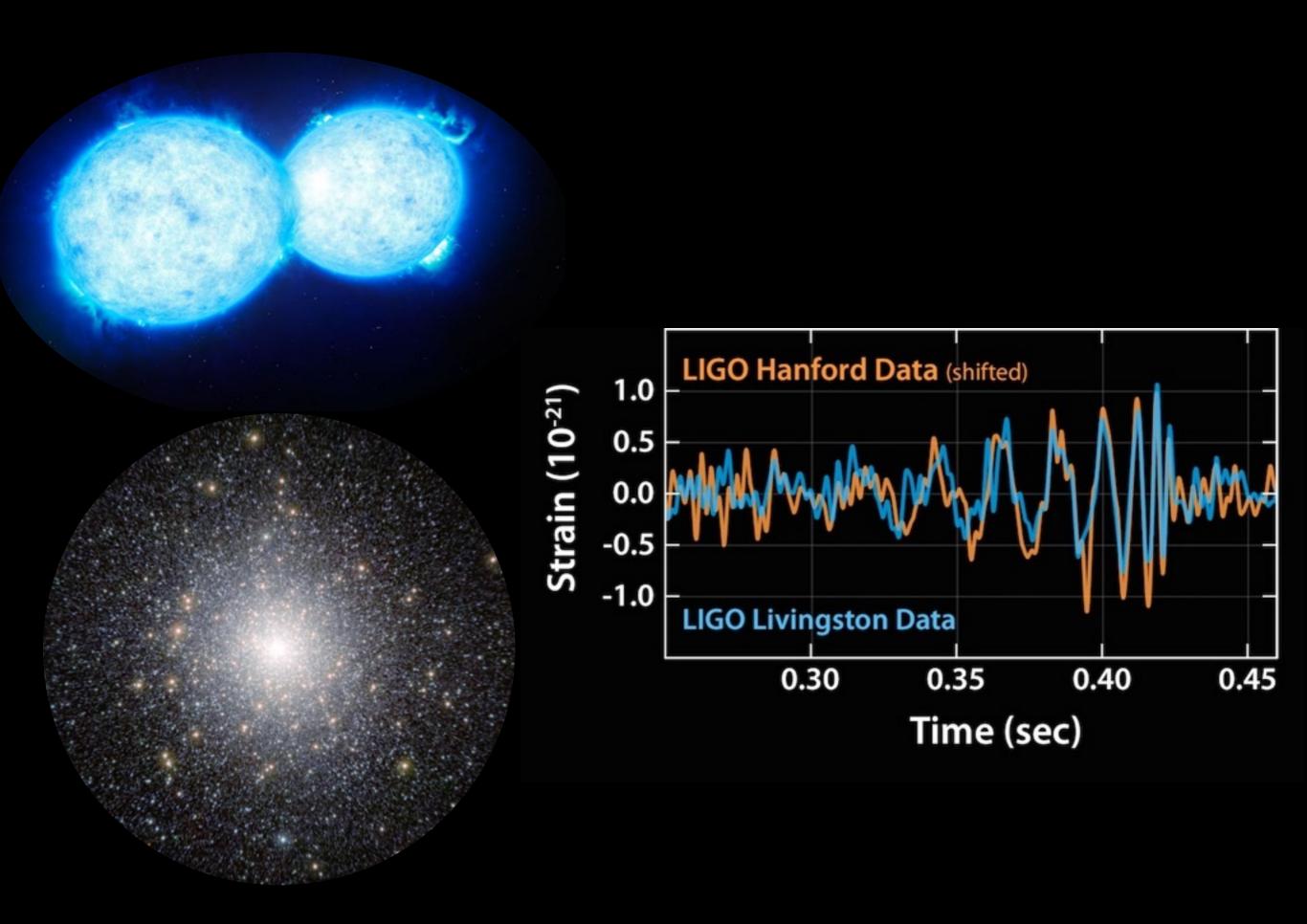


Dense Star Clusters as Binary Black Hole Factories

Carl Rodriguez, Sourav Chatterjee, Fabio Antonini, Meagan Morscher, Bharath Pattabirimin, Carl-Johan Haster, Mike Zevin, Chris Pankow, Katie Breivik, Shane Larson, Vicky Kalogera, Fred Rasio

Siggurdson & Hernquist 1993, Kulkarni 1993, Portegies Zwart & McMillan 2000, Gültekin et al. 2004, 2006, Kocsis et al. 2006, O'Leary et al. 2006, 2007. Sadowski et al. 2008, Banerjee et al. 2010, Downing et al. 2010, 2011, Bae et al. 2014, Ziosi et al. 2014, 2016, Morscher et al. 2013; 2015, Rodriguez et al. 2015,2016a,b,c, Mapelli 2016, Abbas et al. 2016, Banerjee 2017



Globular Clusters (GCs)

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



MIT KAVL

INST

M30 (NASA/ACS Survey)

Globular Clusters (GCs)

Found in almost all galaxies

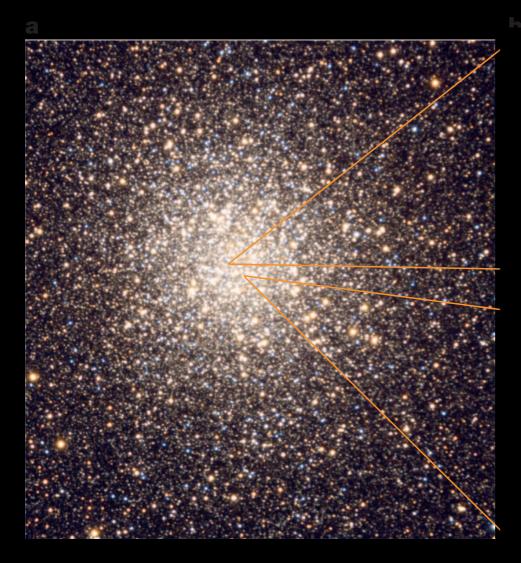


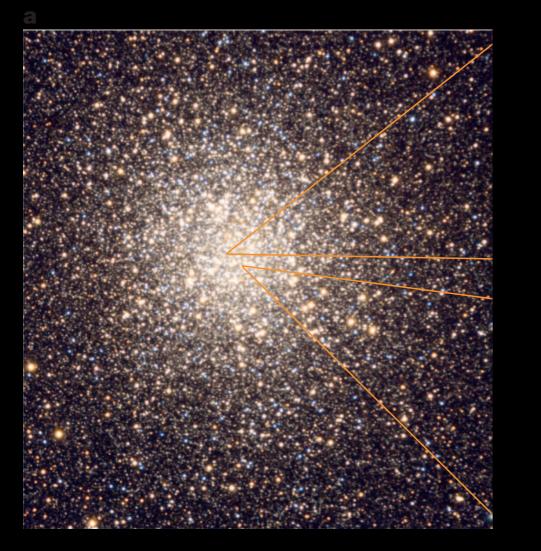


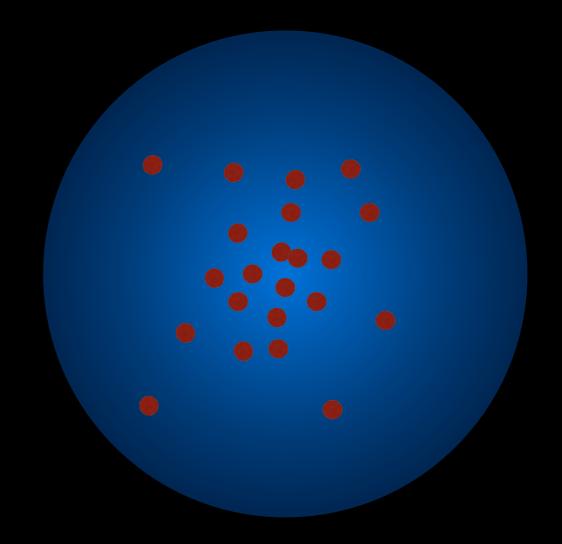
Milky Way

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

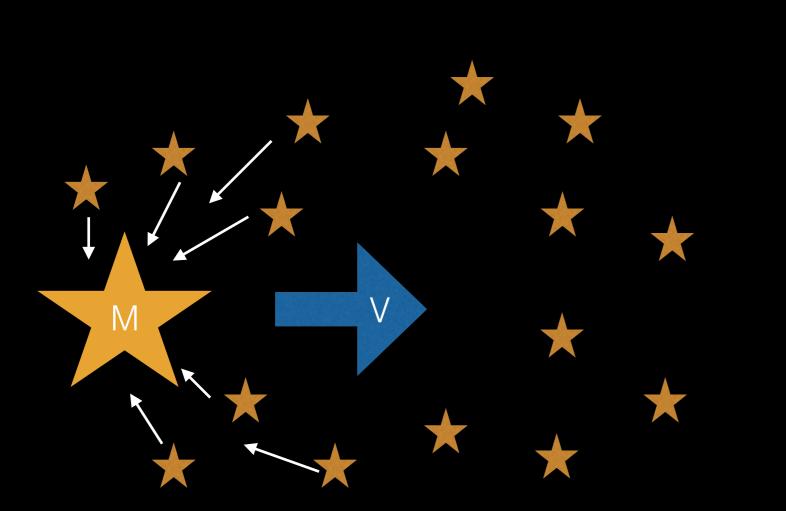
Adam Block/Mt. Lemmon SkyCenter/U. Arizona







Dynamical Friction

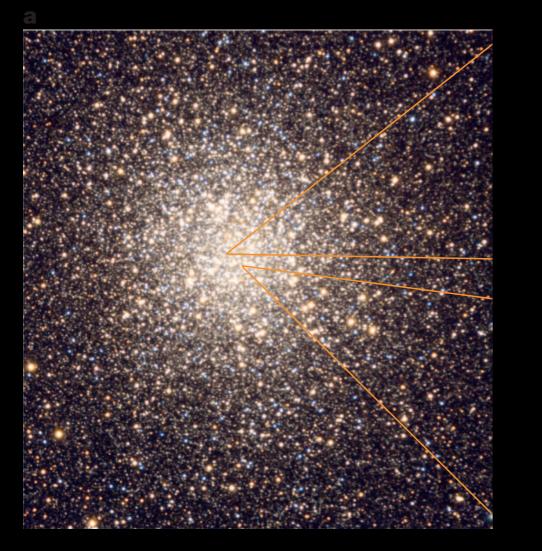


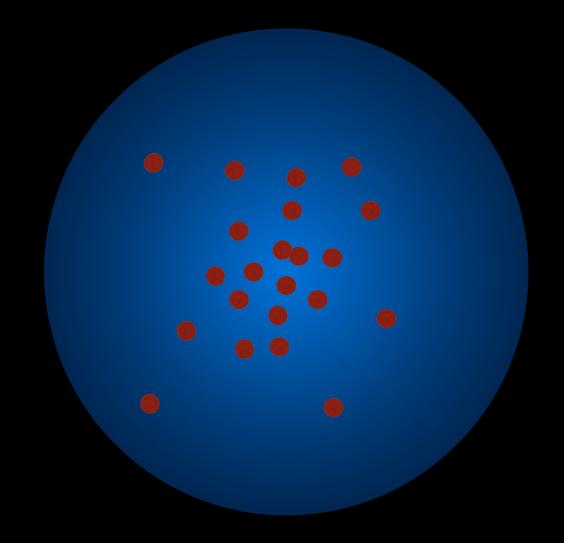
Dynamical Friction

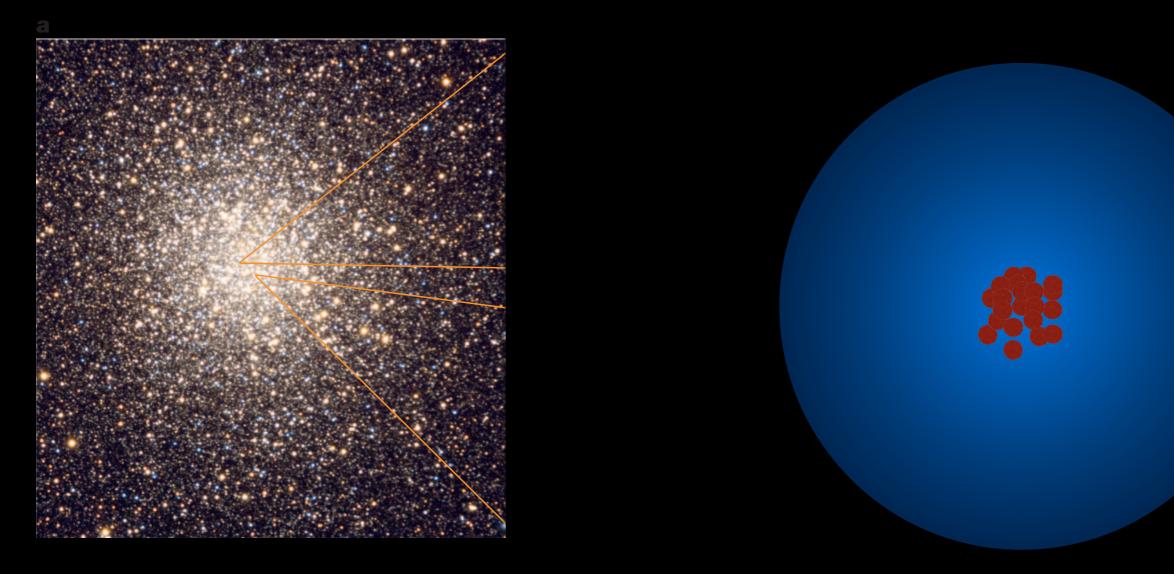
Massive particles will "segregate" into center of the cluster

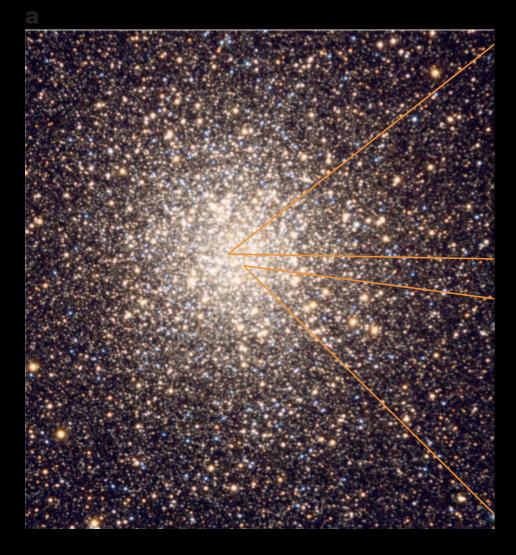
 \bigvee

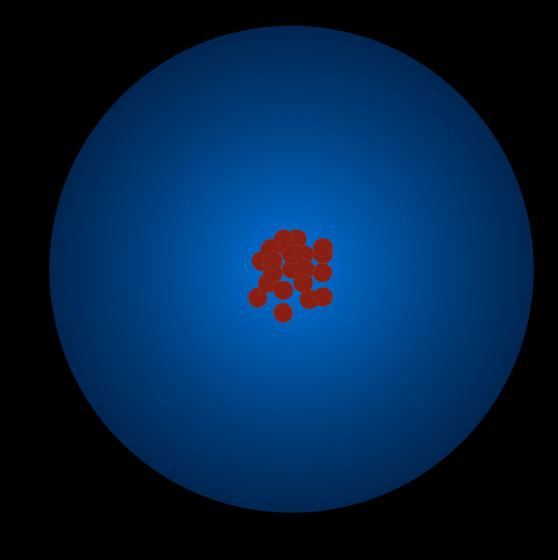
S1





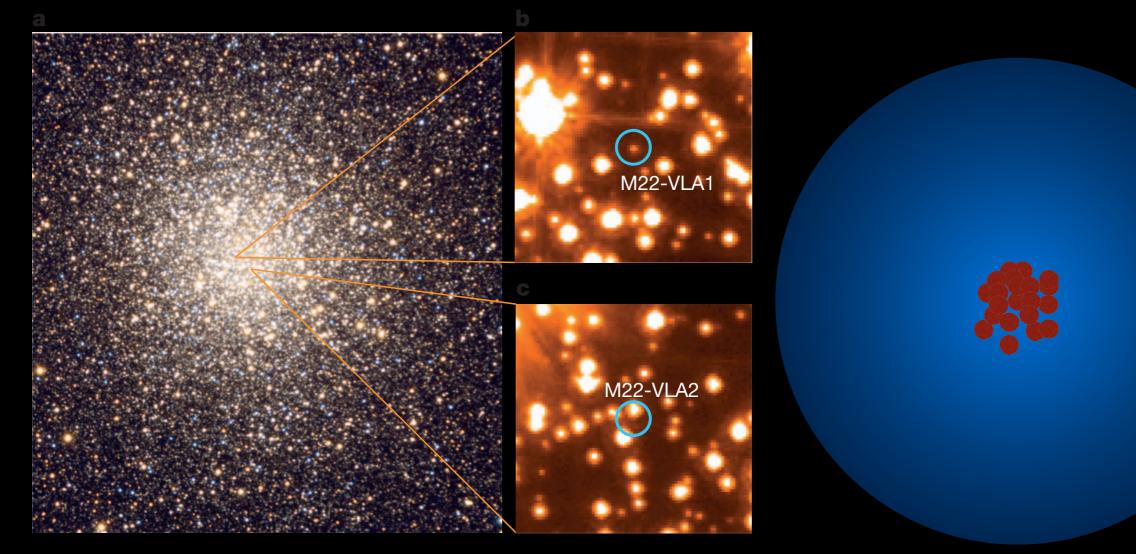






MIT KAVLI INSTITUTE

 $\sim 100 {
m Myr}$



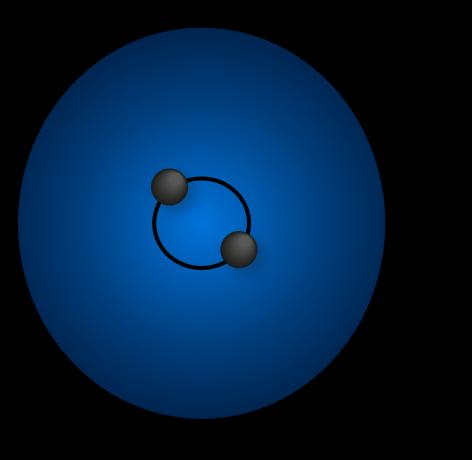
Strader et al., 2012





MIT

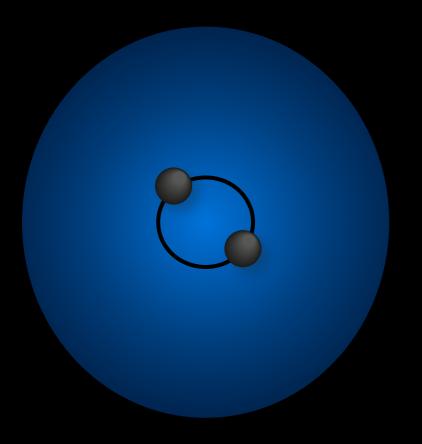
KAVL



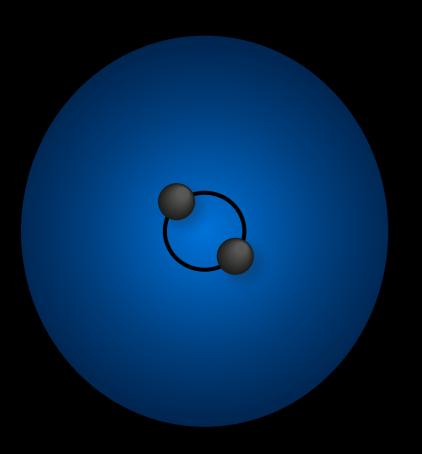


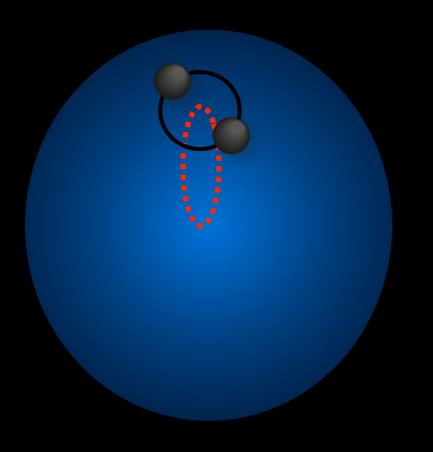
MIT KAVLI

*

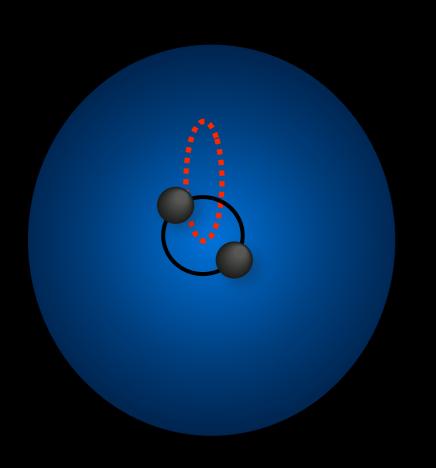


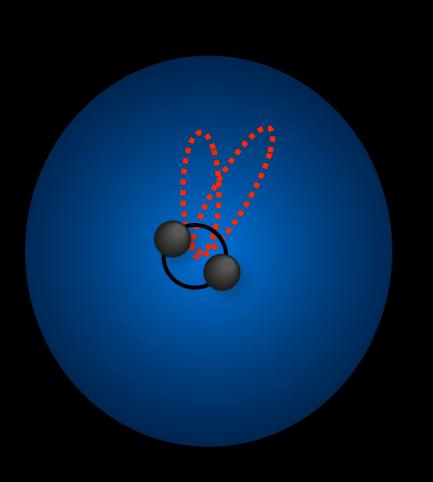






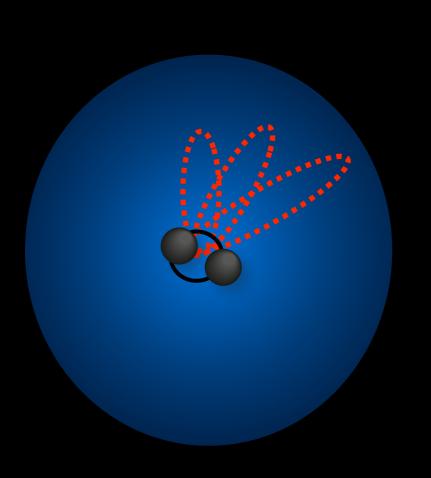
MIT KAVLI





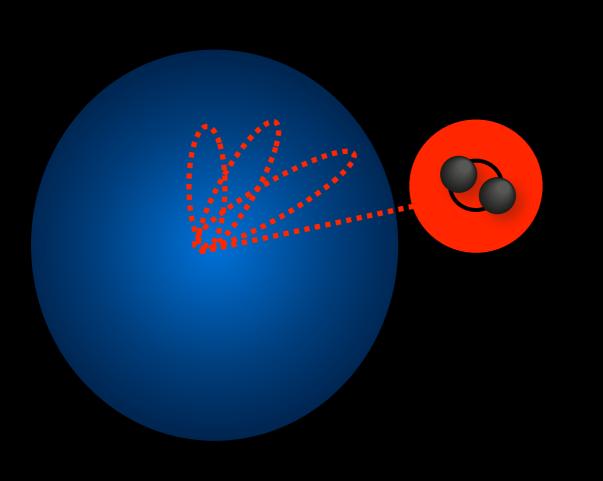


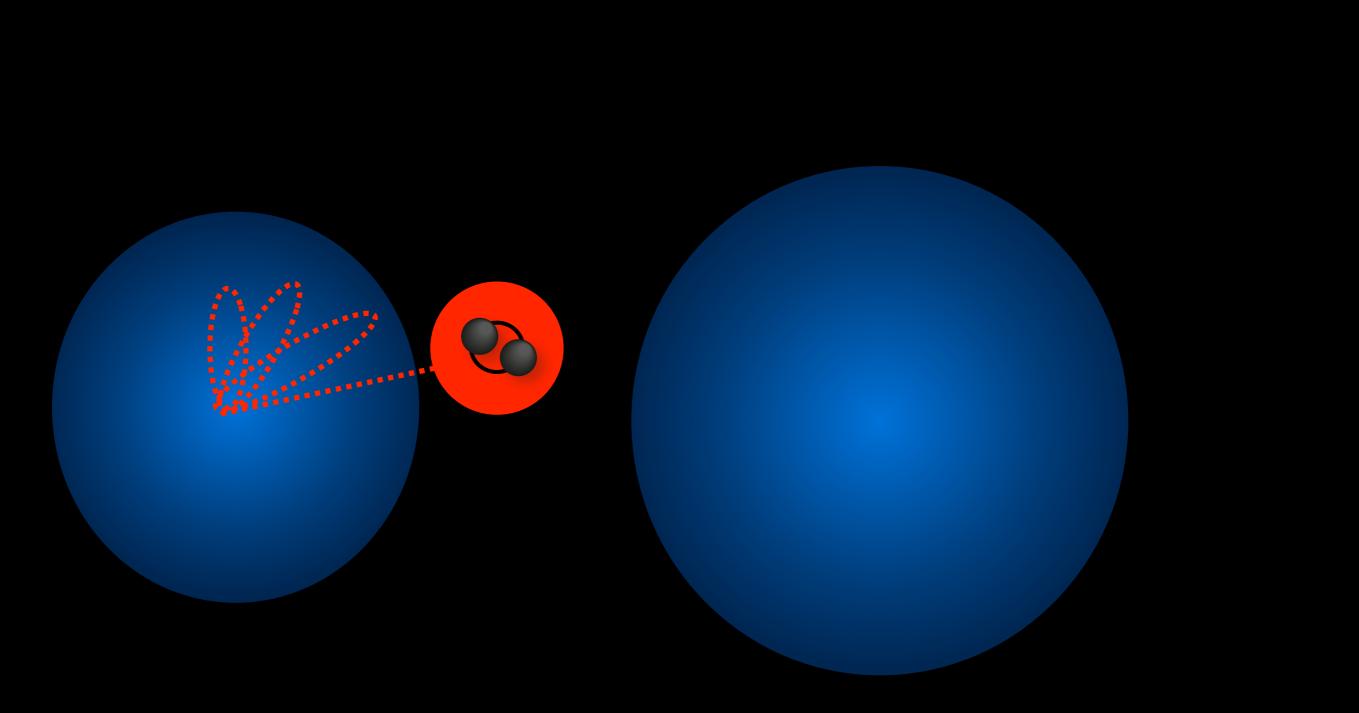
MIT KAVLI



MIT

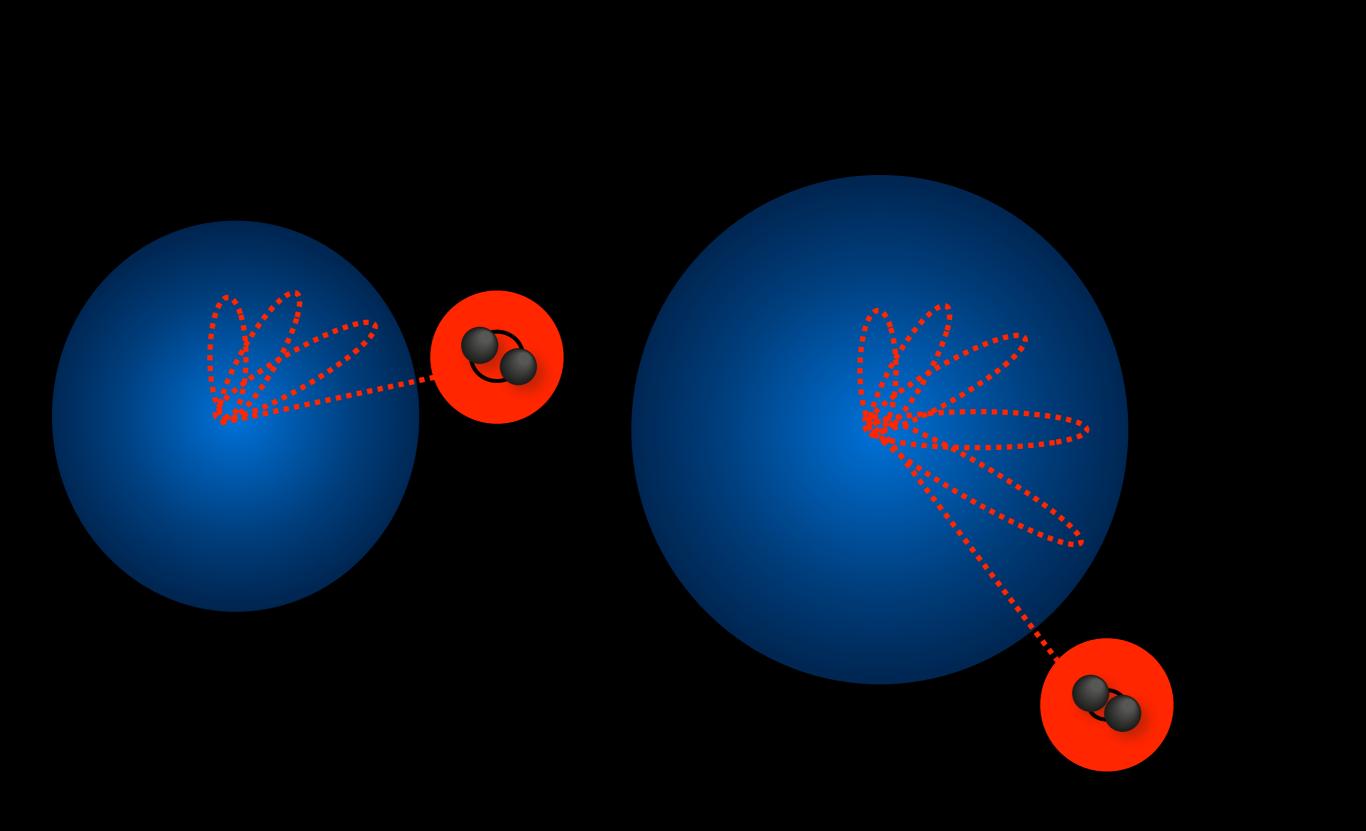
KAVL





MIT

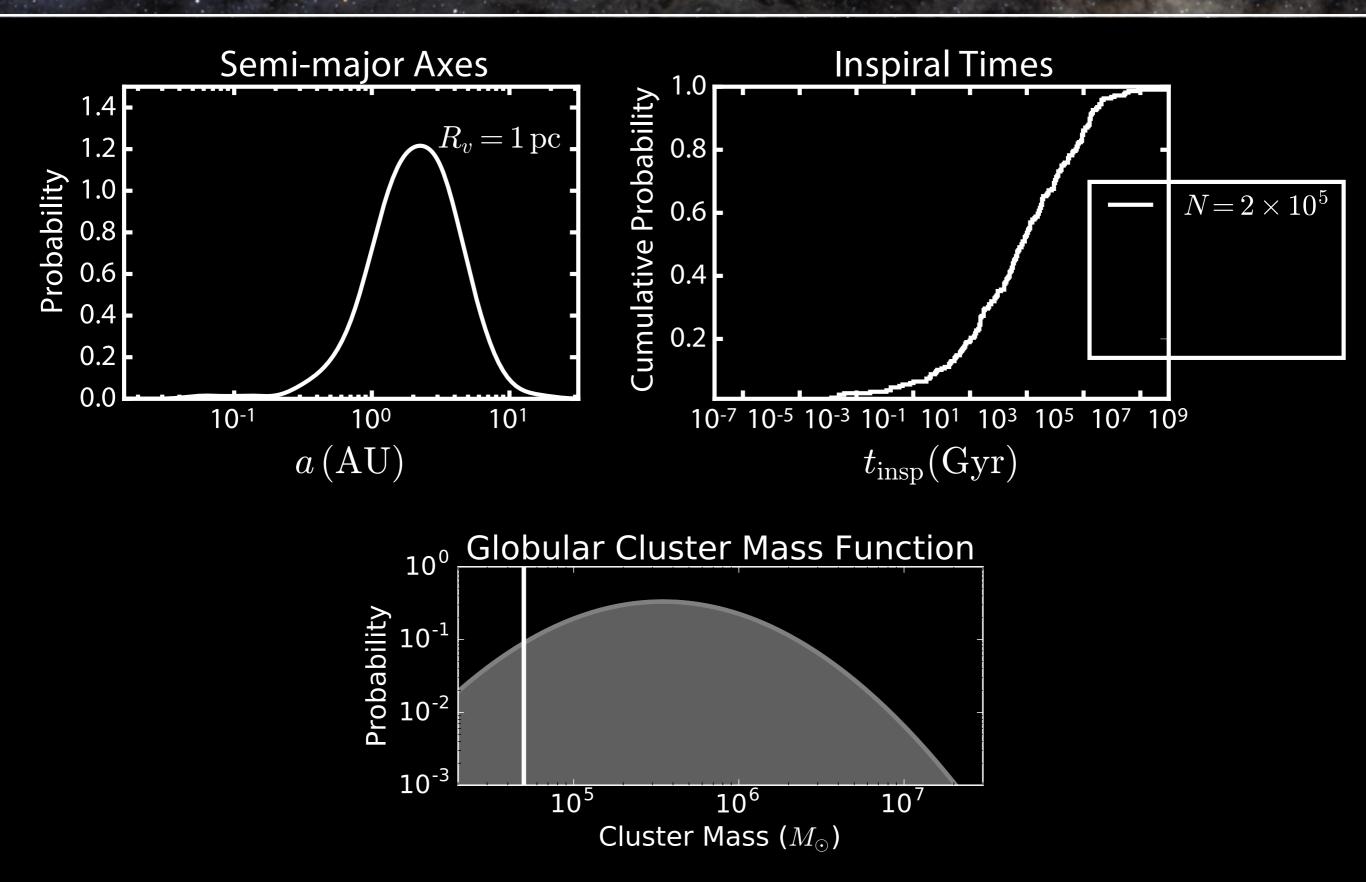
KAVL

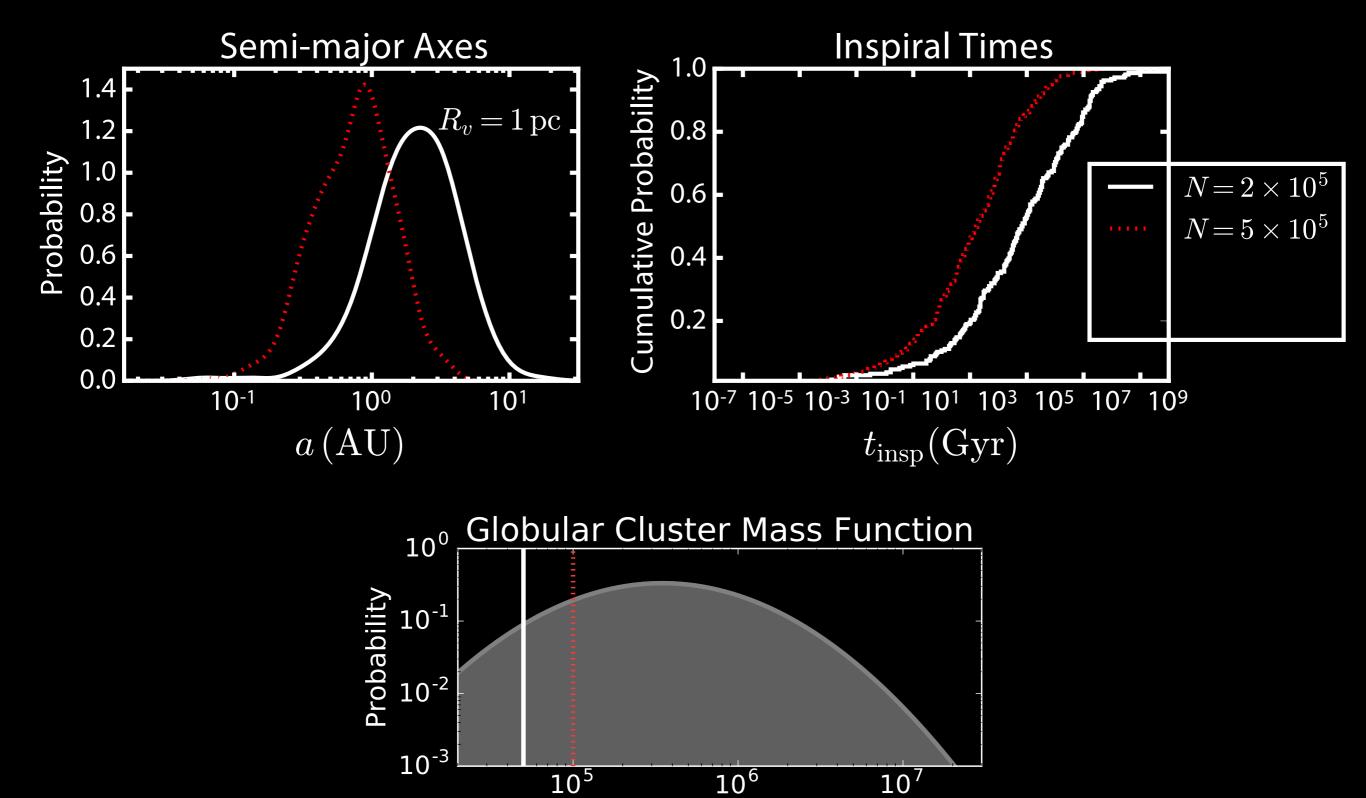


MIT

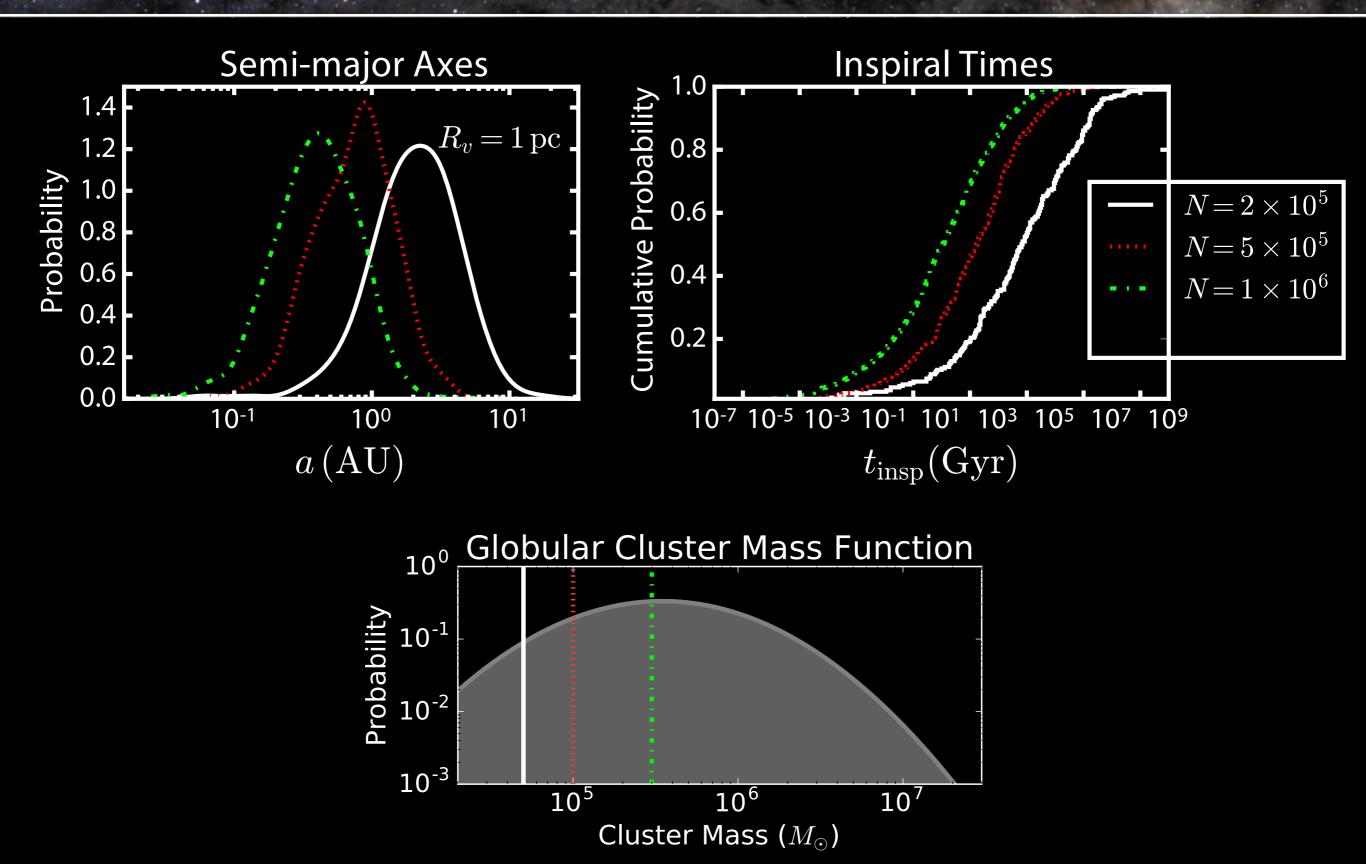
KAVL

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



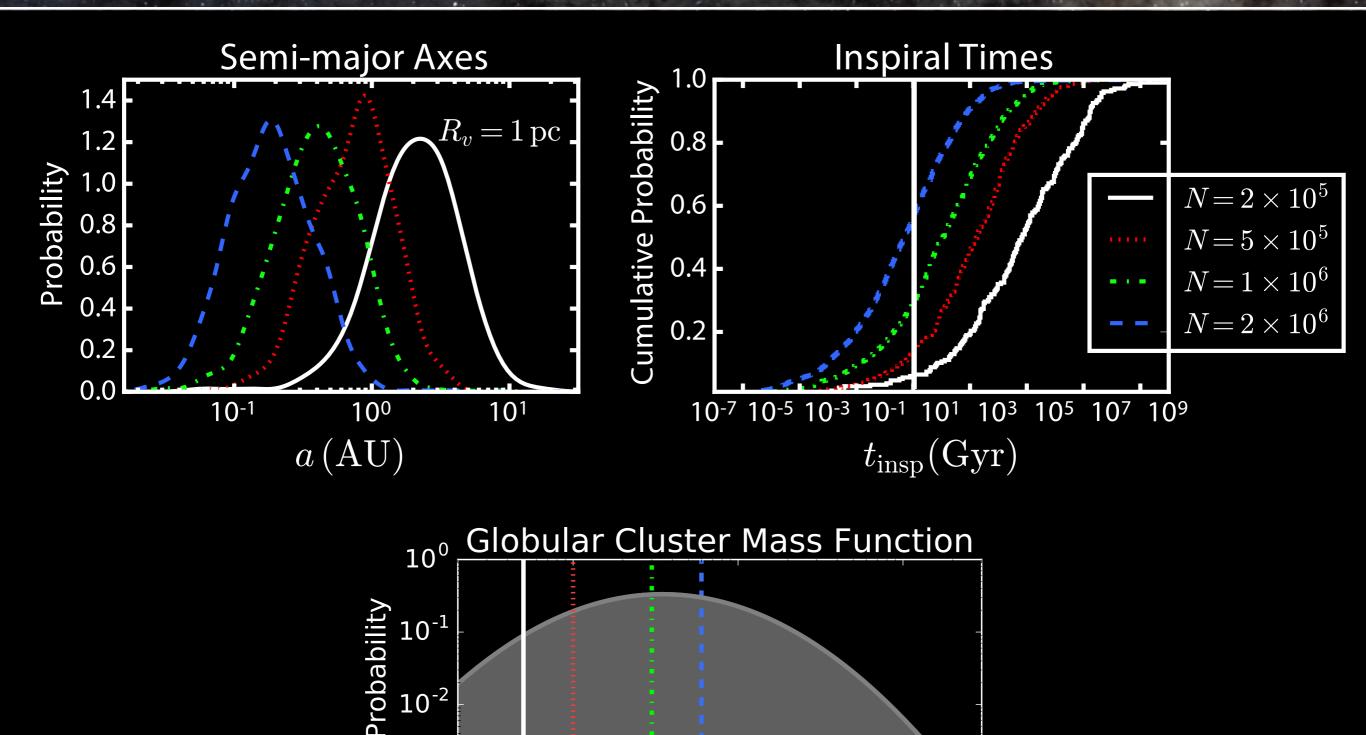


Cluster Mass (M_{\odot})



INST

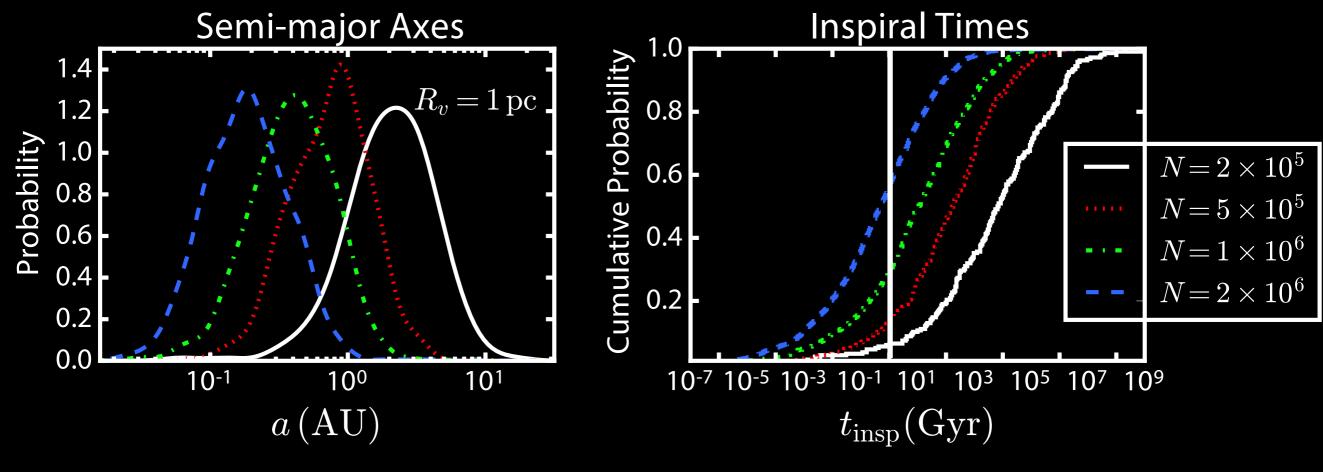
10⁻³



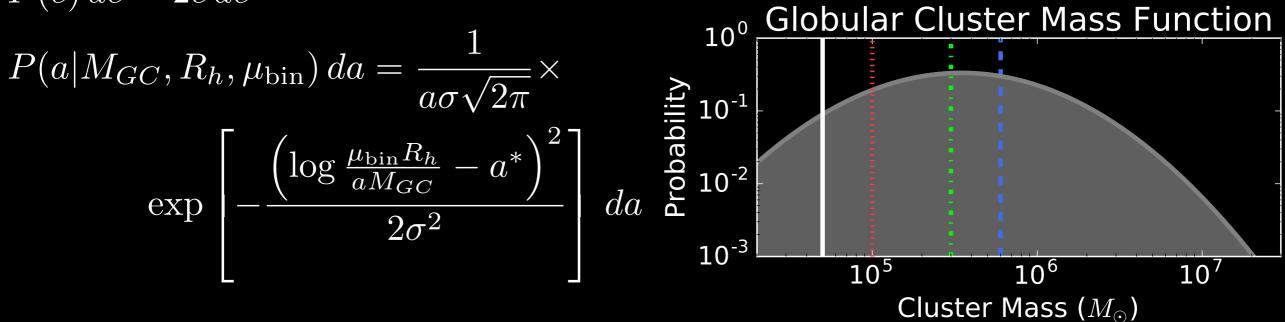
INST

 10^5 10^6 Cluster Mass (M_{\odot})

 10^{7}



P(e) de = 2e de

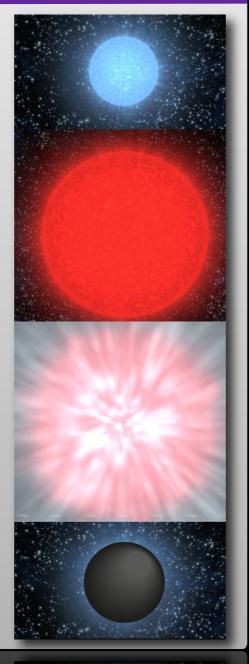


Monte Carlo Stellar Dyn.

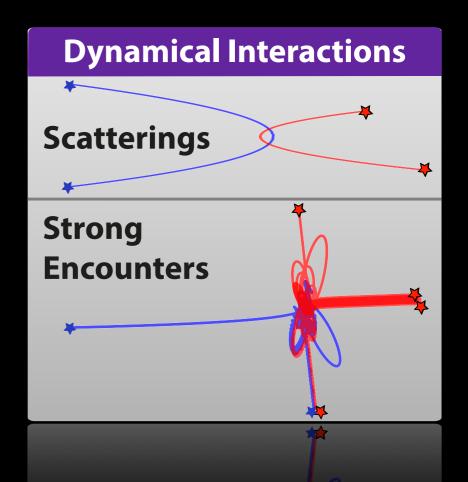
 $\rho(r)$

Positions and velocities determined by sampling orbits in a spherical potential

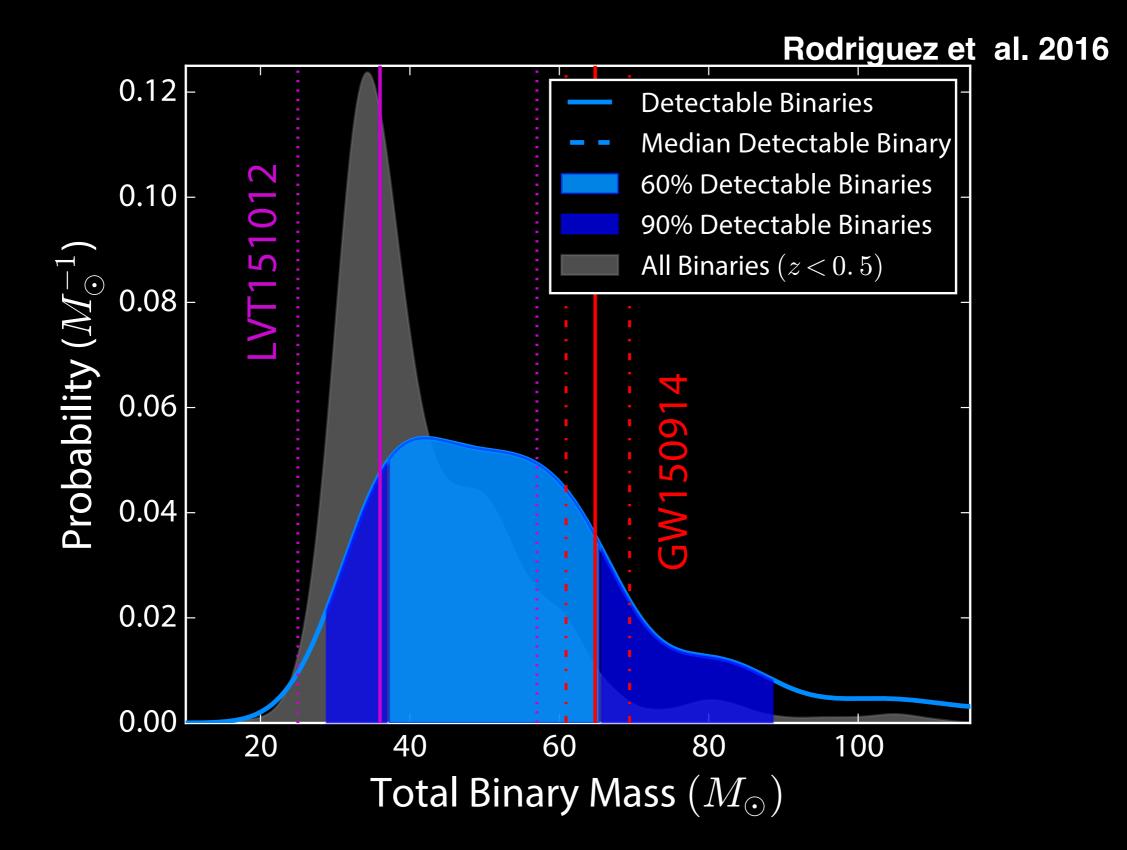
Stellar Evolution



Cluster Monte Carlo code (CMC) allows us to simulate massive, dense star clusters (~10⁶ particles) with all the relevant physics



Masses from GCs

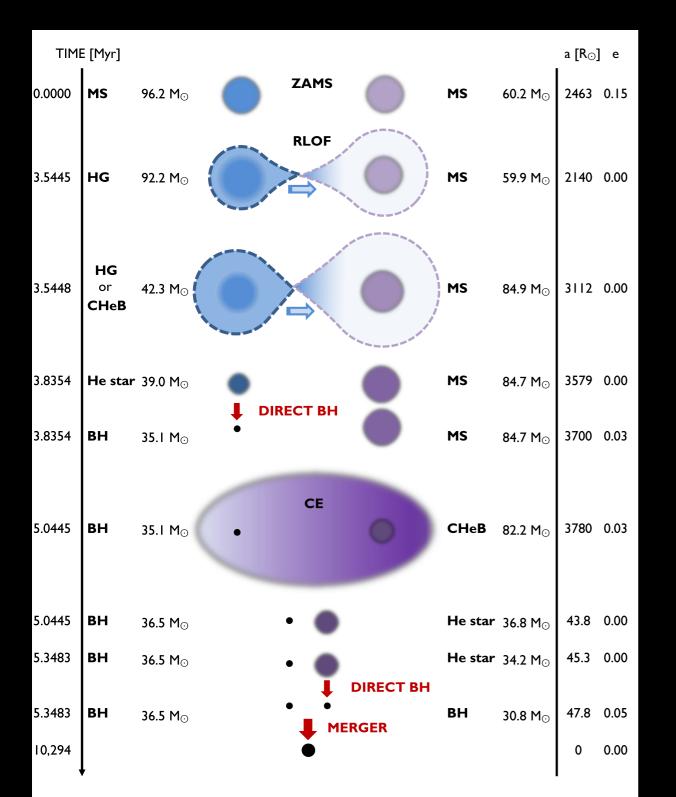


NST

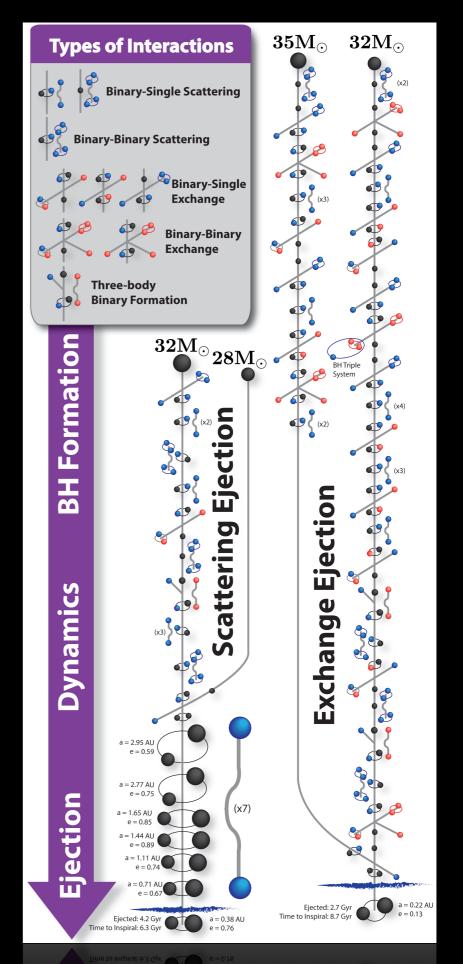
Merger Rates

Abbott et al. 2016 0.6Event Based GW150914 0.5 -LVT151012 5^{+15}_{-3} Gpc⁻³yr-1 GW151226 0.4 -Rodriguez et al. 2016 $_{{\mathfrak c}}^{R \, p(R)} R _{{\mathfrak c}}^{n}$ $5.4 \,\,{\rm Gpc}^{-3}{\rm yr}^{-1}$ 0.2 · Abbas et al. 2016 0.1 -0.0 10^{0} 10^{1} 10^{2} 10^{-1} $R \,({\rm Gpc}^{-3}\,{\rm yr}^{-1})$

Isolated Binary - Belczynski et al., 2016



Cluster - Rodriguez et al., 2016



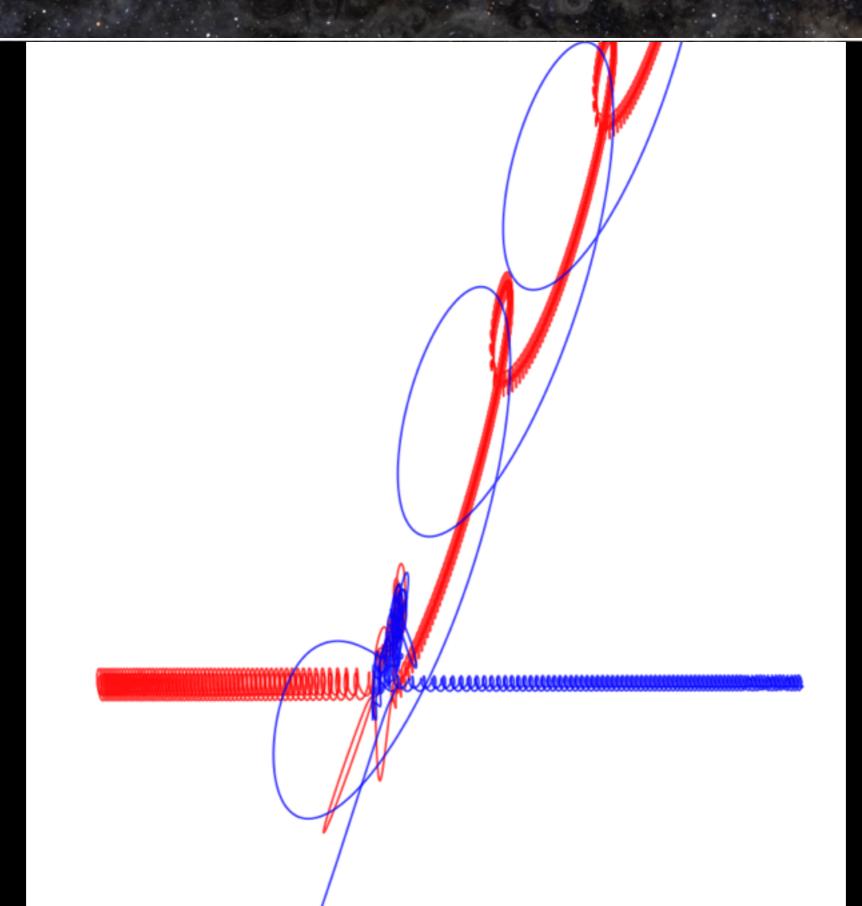
Field vs Clusters

MIT KAVLI

- Masses
- Merger Rates
- Eccentricity
- Spins

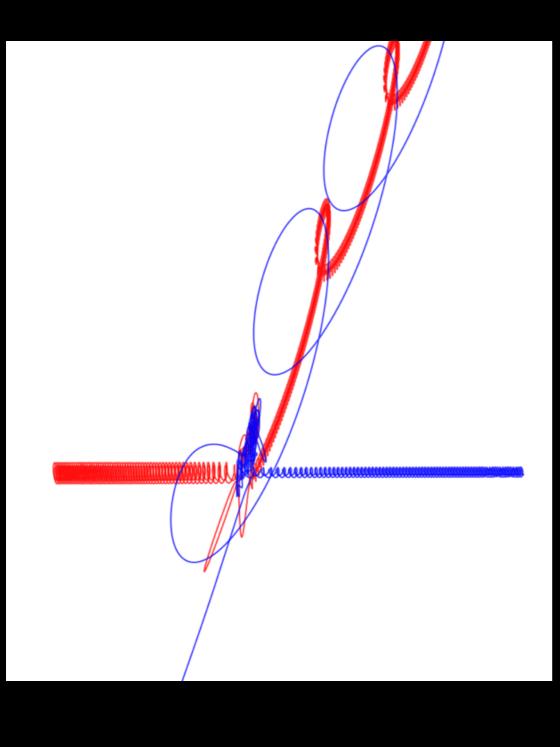
Eccentricities

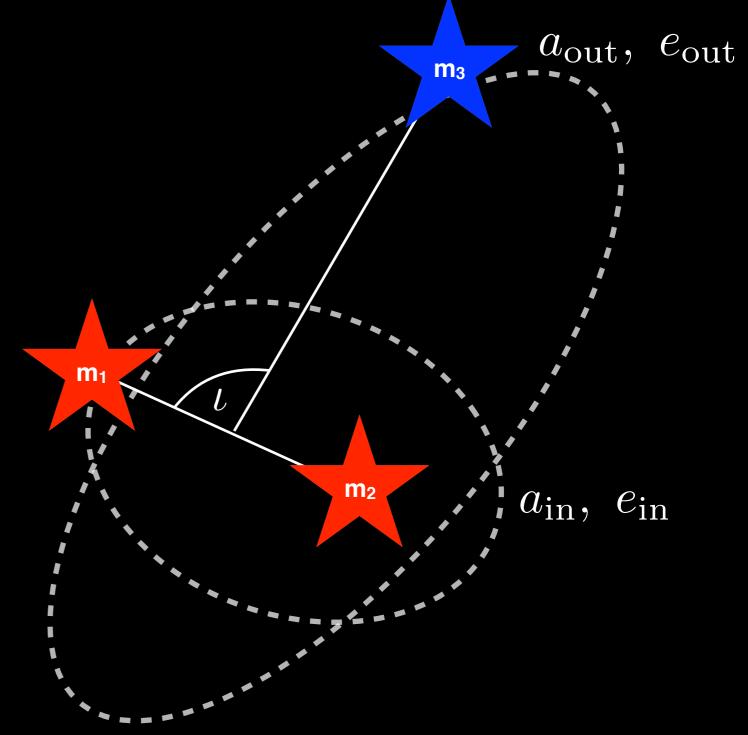




Eccentricities

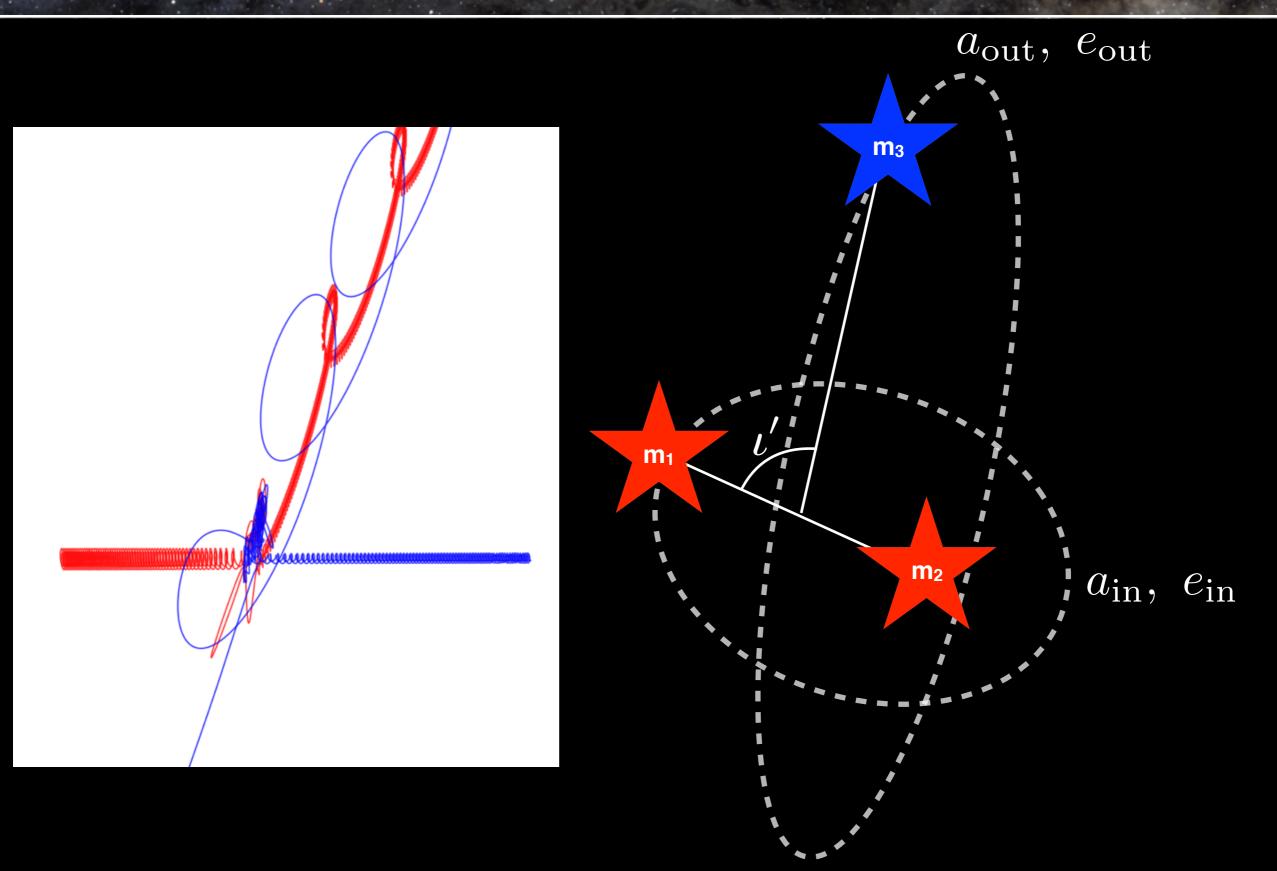






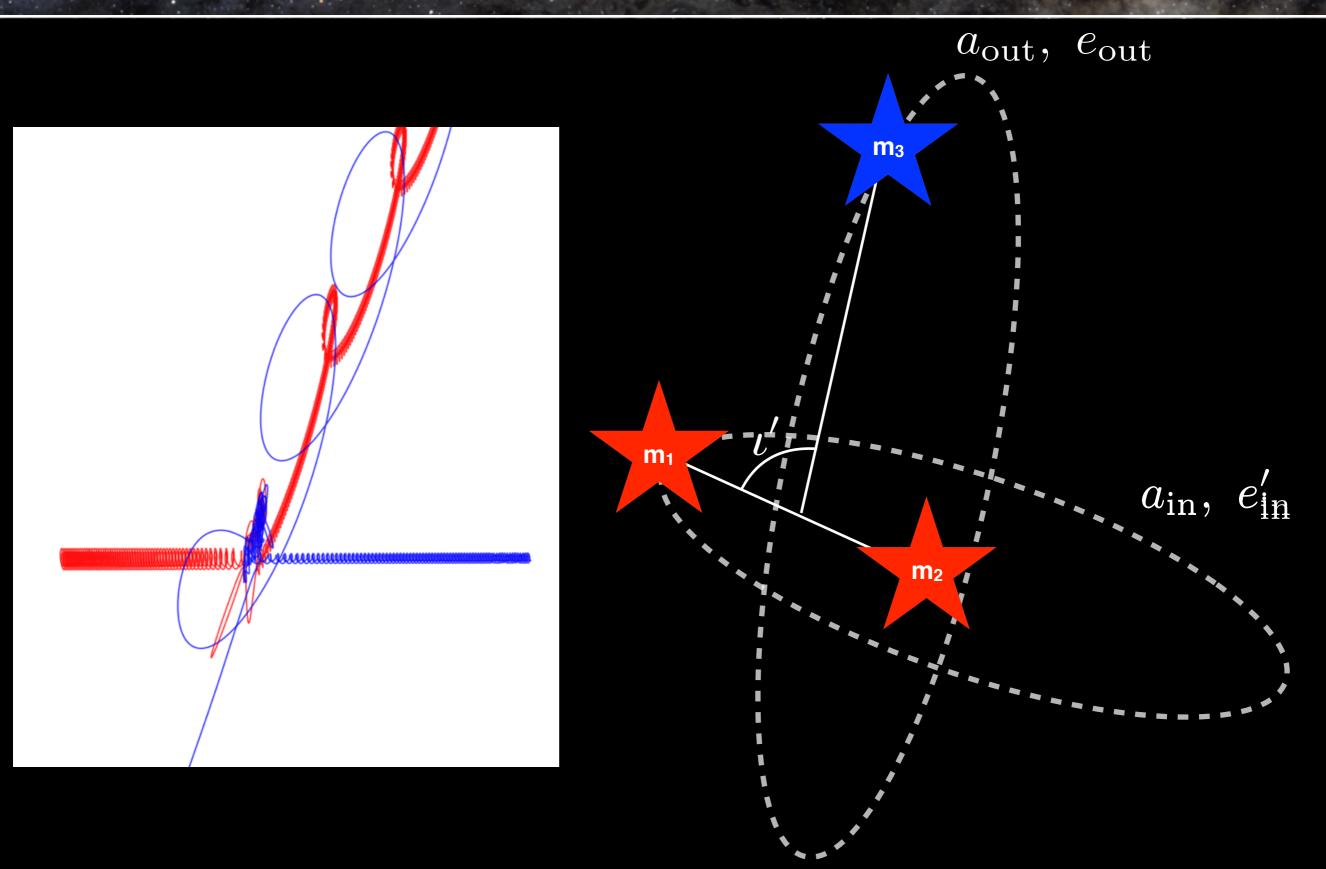
Eccentricities





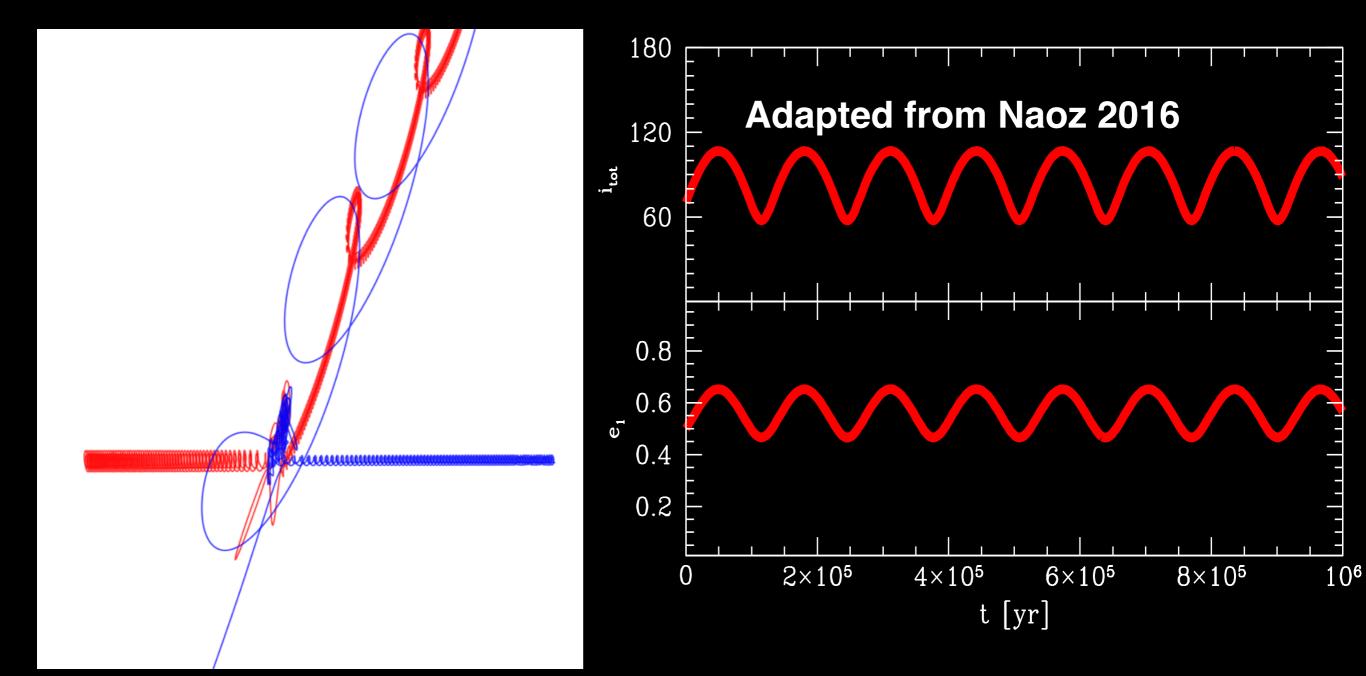
Eccentricities





Eccentricities





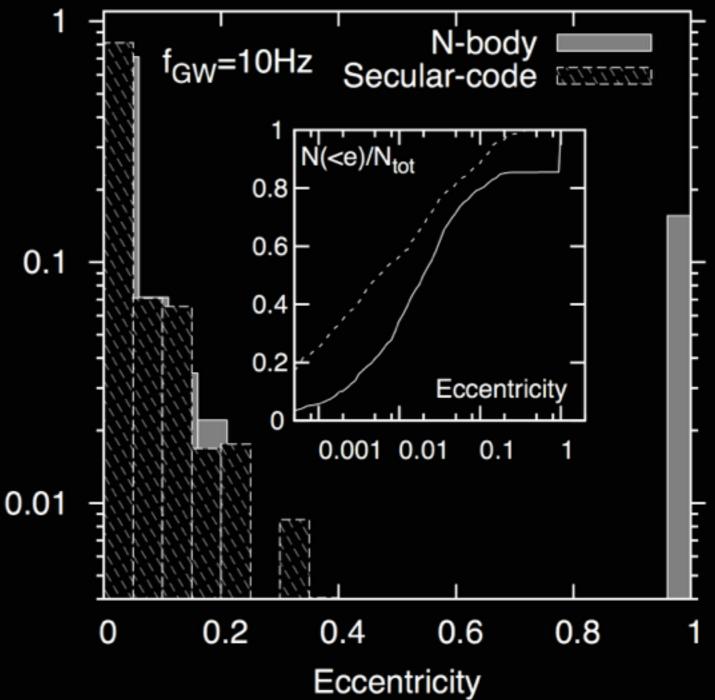
Field vs Clusters

- Masses
- Merger Rates
- Eccentricity
- Spins

Fraction of All Triple Mergers

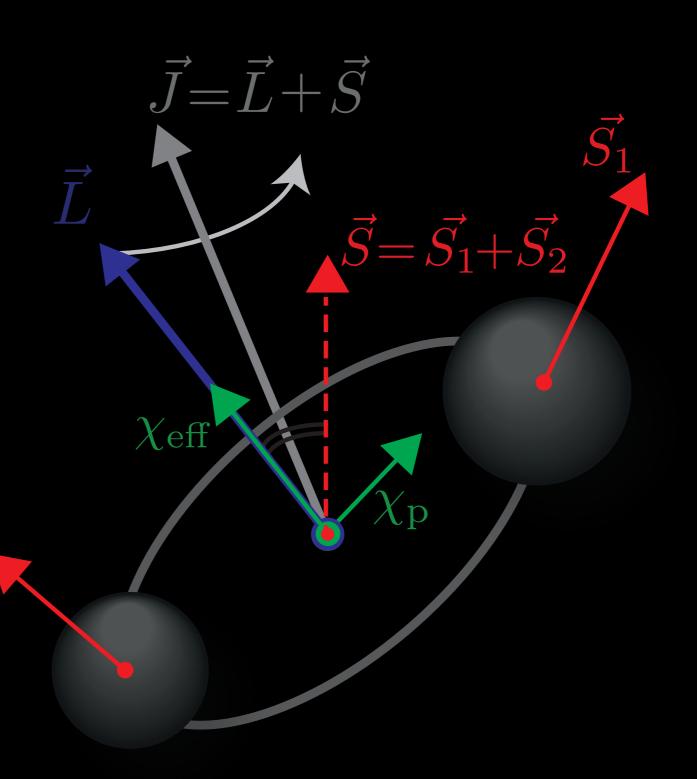
Antonini, Chatterjee, Rodriguez et al. 2016

INSTITUTE



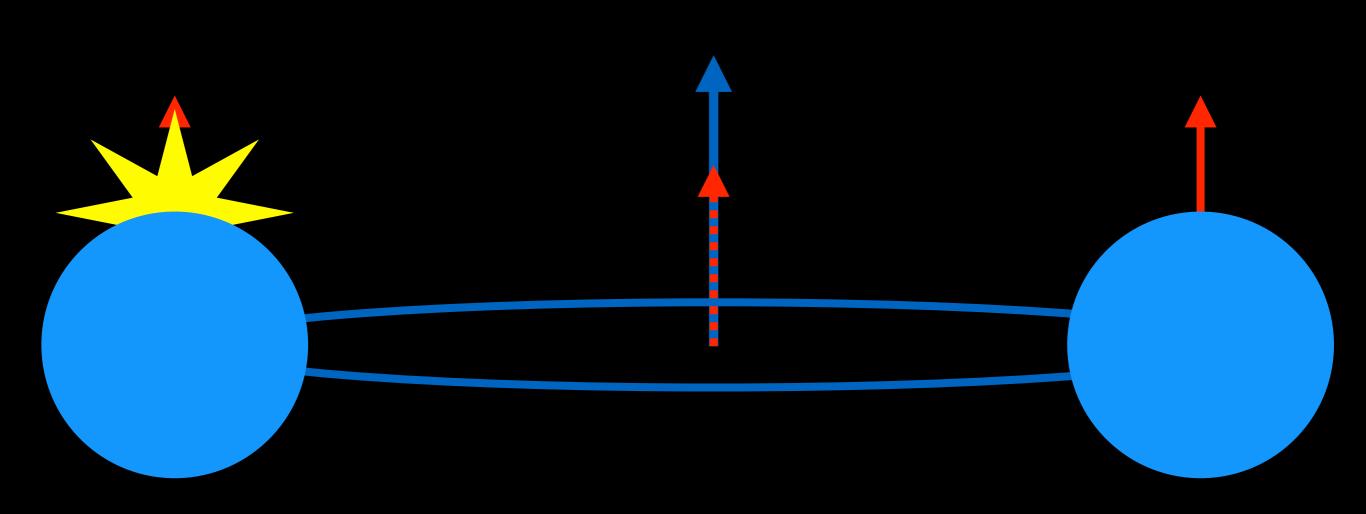
Field vs Clusters

- Masses
- Merger Rates
- Eccentricity
- Spins

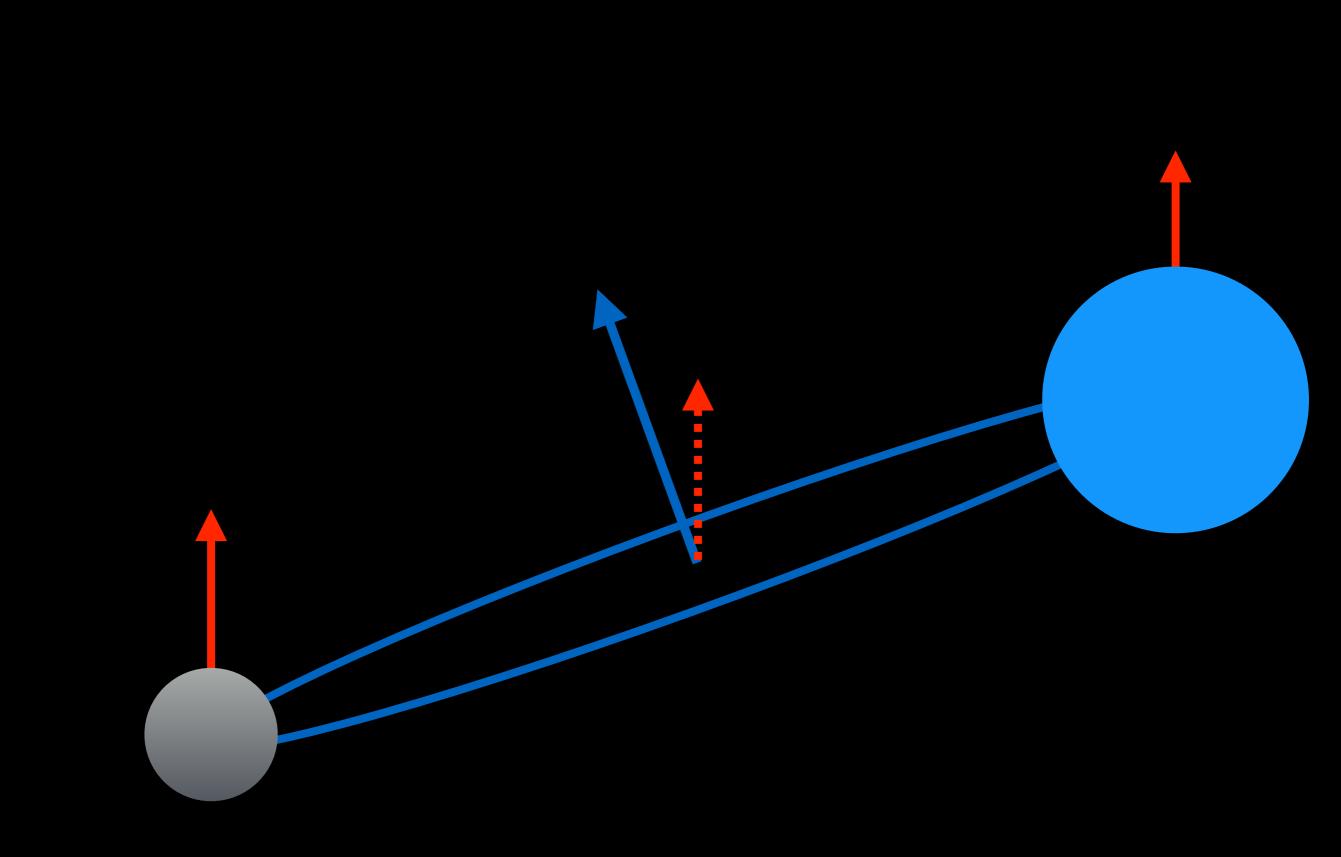


INST





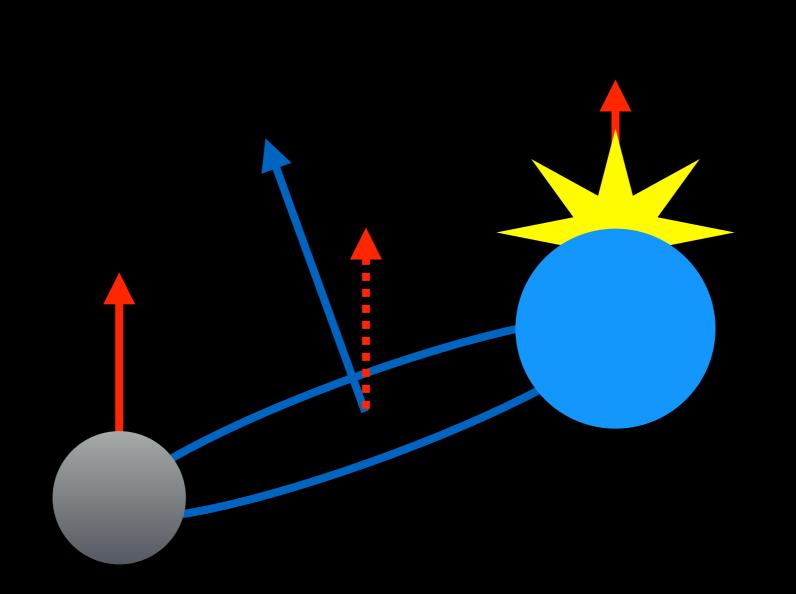




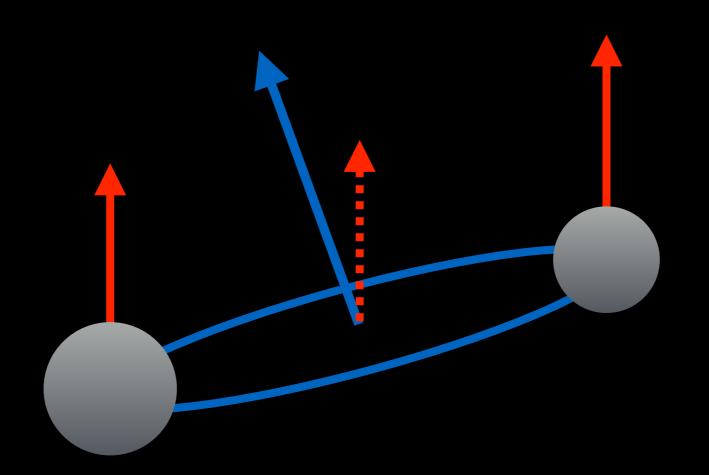










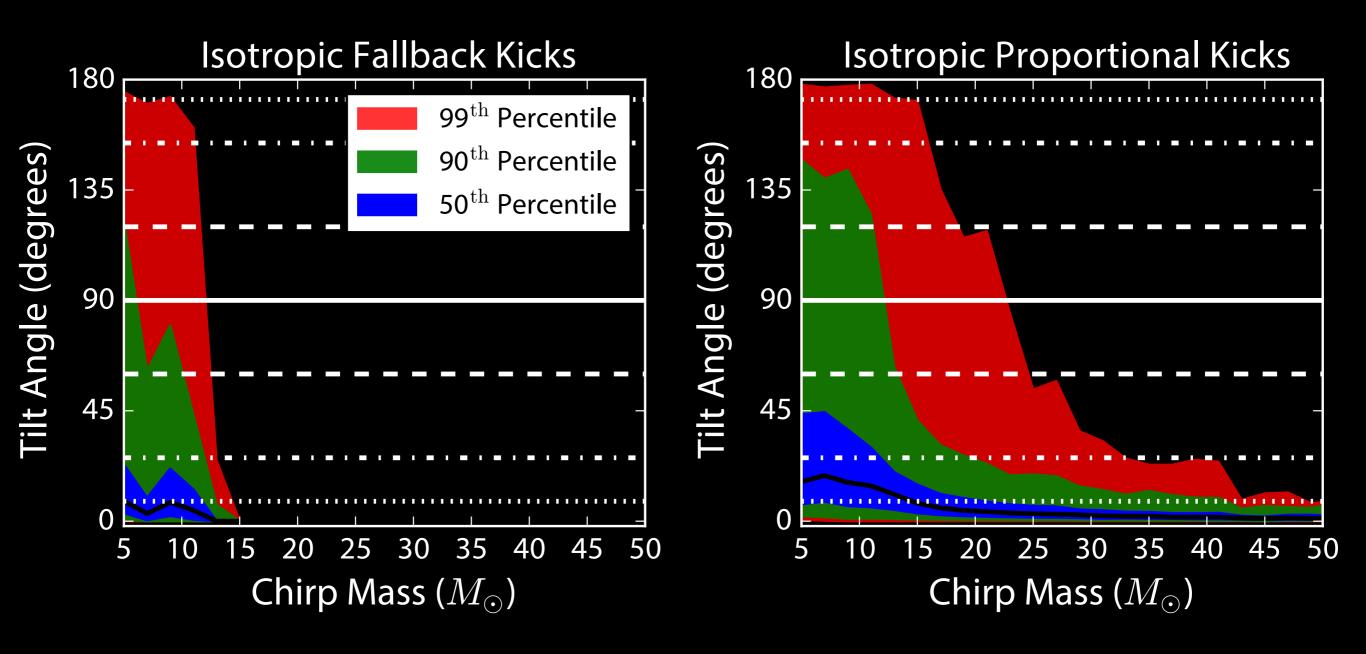




 $\theta \sim 0$

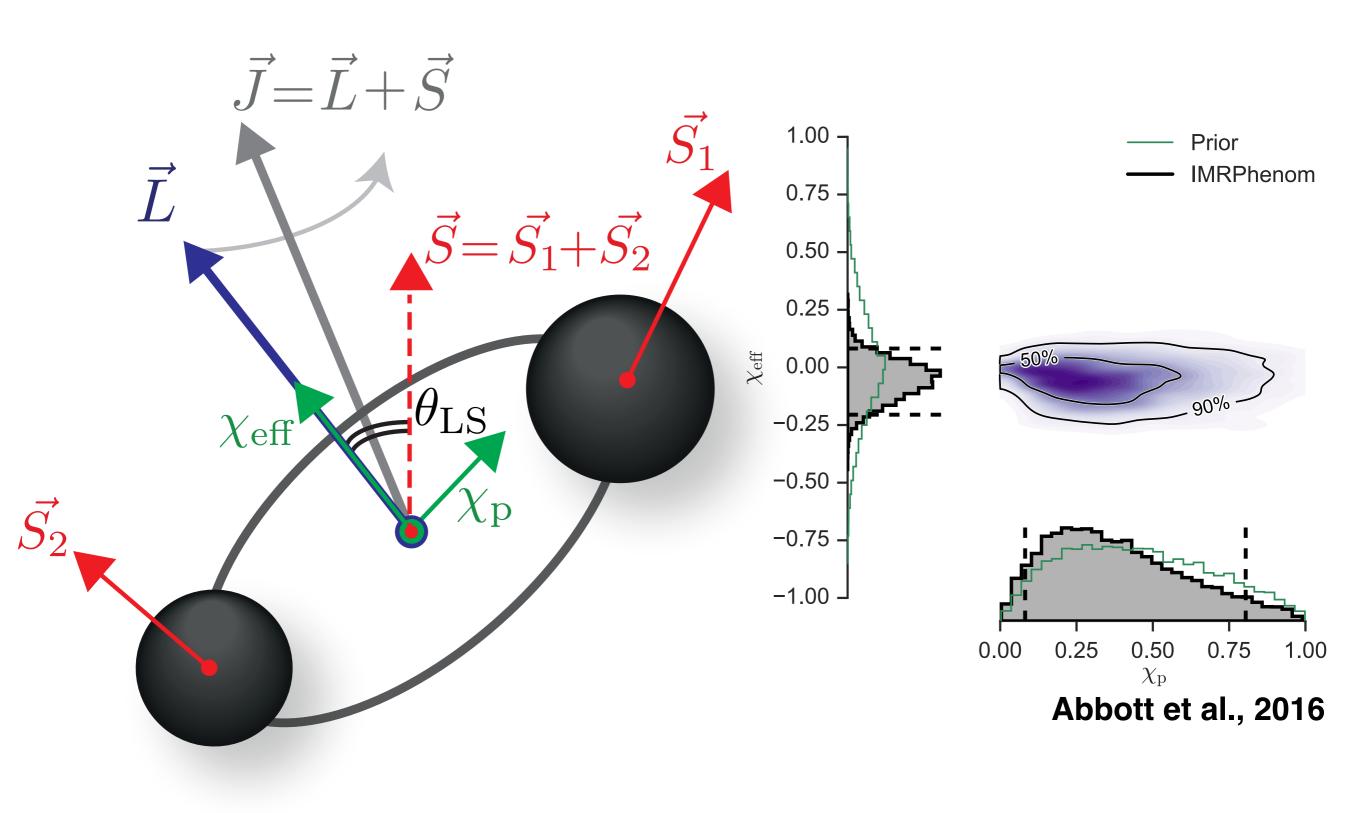
 $p(\theta) \sim \sin(\theta) d\theta$

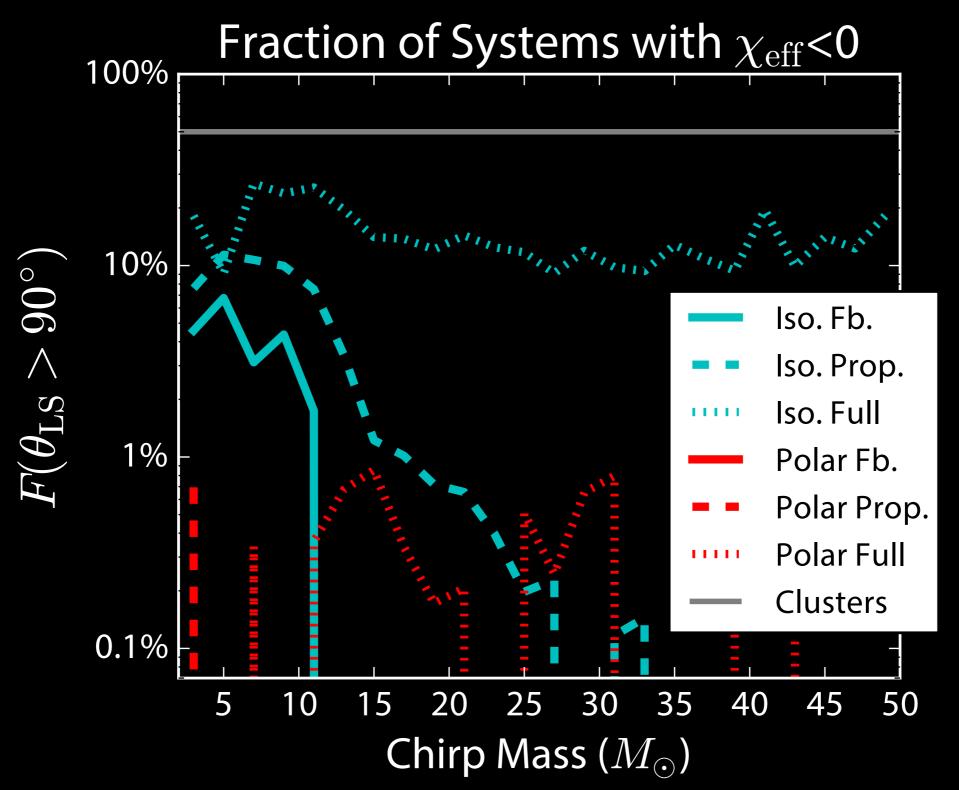




Rodriguez et al., 2016







Rodriguez et al., 2016

INSTITUTE