

Double SMBHs and Double TDEs

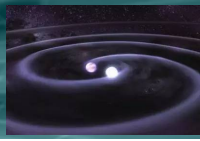
Ye-Fei YUAN (袁业飞)

Dept Astron., USTC

Collaborators: Bin Liu (SHAO, USTC)

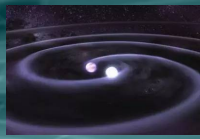
Yihan Wang (USTC, Stonybrook)

2017-03-02@KIAA-PKU



- ◆ **Observational *evidences* of SMBHBs**
- ◆ **TDE rates from SMBHBs**
- ◆ **Double TDE rates from SMBHBs**
- ◆ **Conclusions and discussions**

Observational *evidences* of SMBHBs



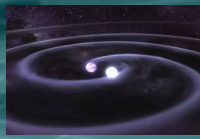
Spitzer/Hubble View of NGC 2207 & IC 2163

NASA, ESA / JPL-Caltech / STScI / D. Elmegreen (Vassar)

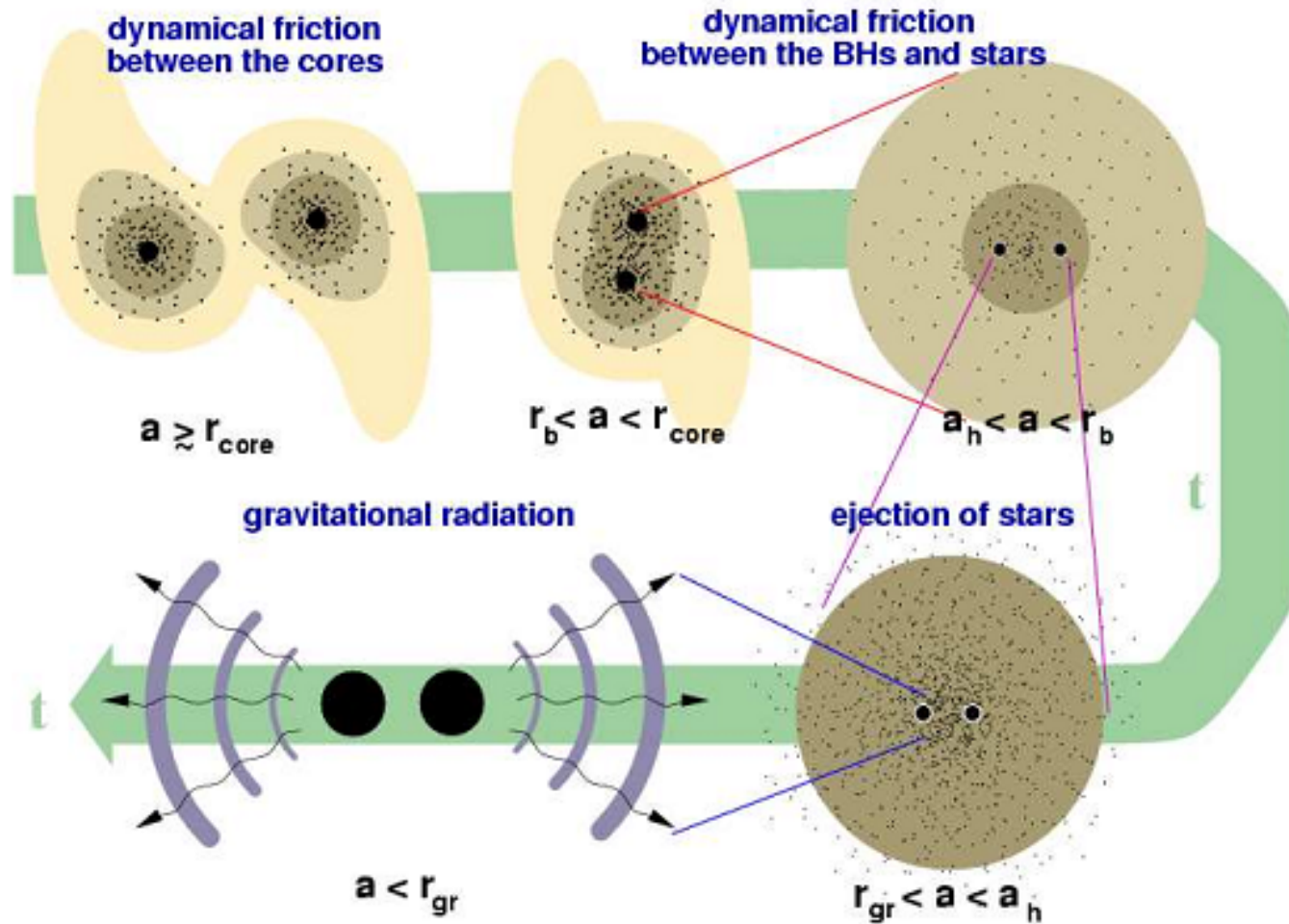
Spitzer Space Telescope • IRAC

ssc2006-11b

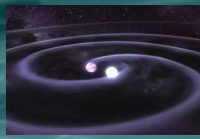
Observational *evidences* of SMBHBs



MERGING OF BHs DUE TO

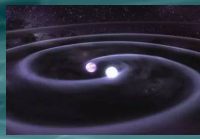


Observational evidences of SMBHBs

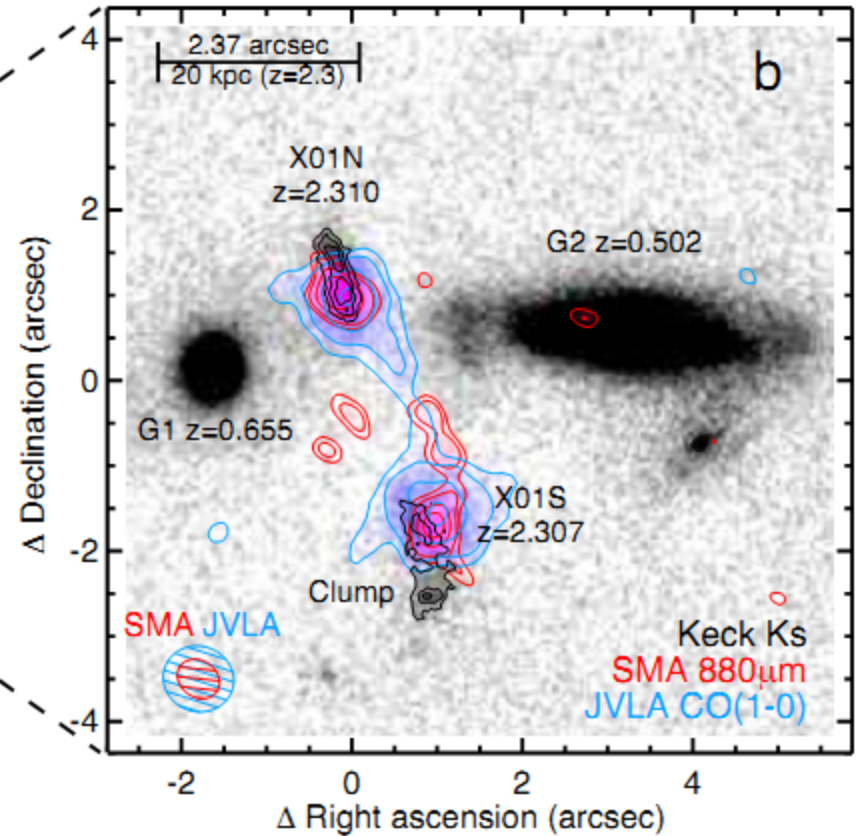
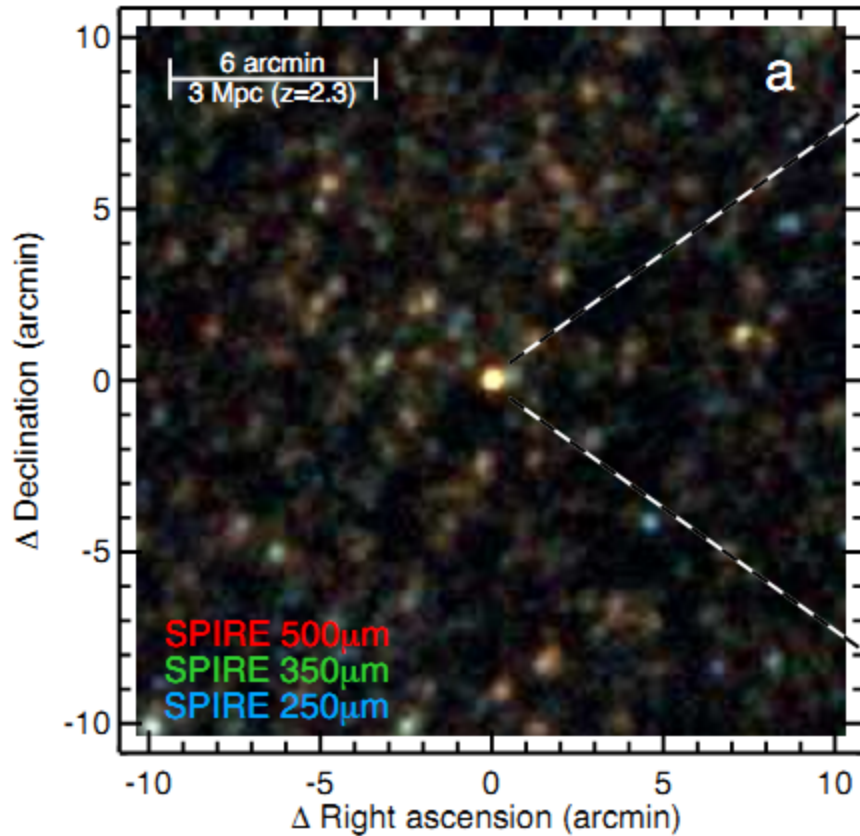


- ◆ QSO pairs in clusters of galaxies: $\sim 1\text{kpc}$
- ◆ pairs of active galaxies, interacting galaxies: $\sim 0.1\text{kpc}$, double-peaked narrow emission line
- ◆ SMBH pairs in *single* galaxies : $\sim 0.1\text{kpc}$, heavily obscured
- ◆ spatially unresolved SMBHBs: $\sim 0.1\text{pc}$, quasi-periodic signals , helical-patterns in jets, double-peaked broad lines
- ◆ post-merger candidates: $\sim 0.01\text{pc}$, X-shaped radio sources, galaxies with central light deficits, double-double radio sources, recoiling SMBHBs

Observational evidences of SMBHBs



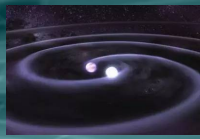
SPATIALLY RESOLVED SMBHBs



HXMM01:~19kpc

Fu, H et al., 2013, Nature

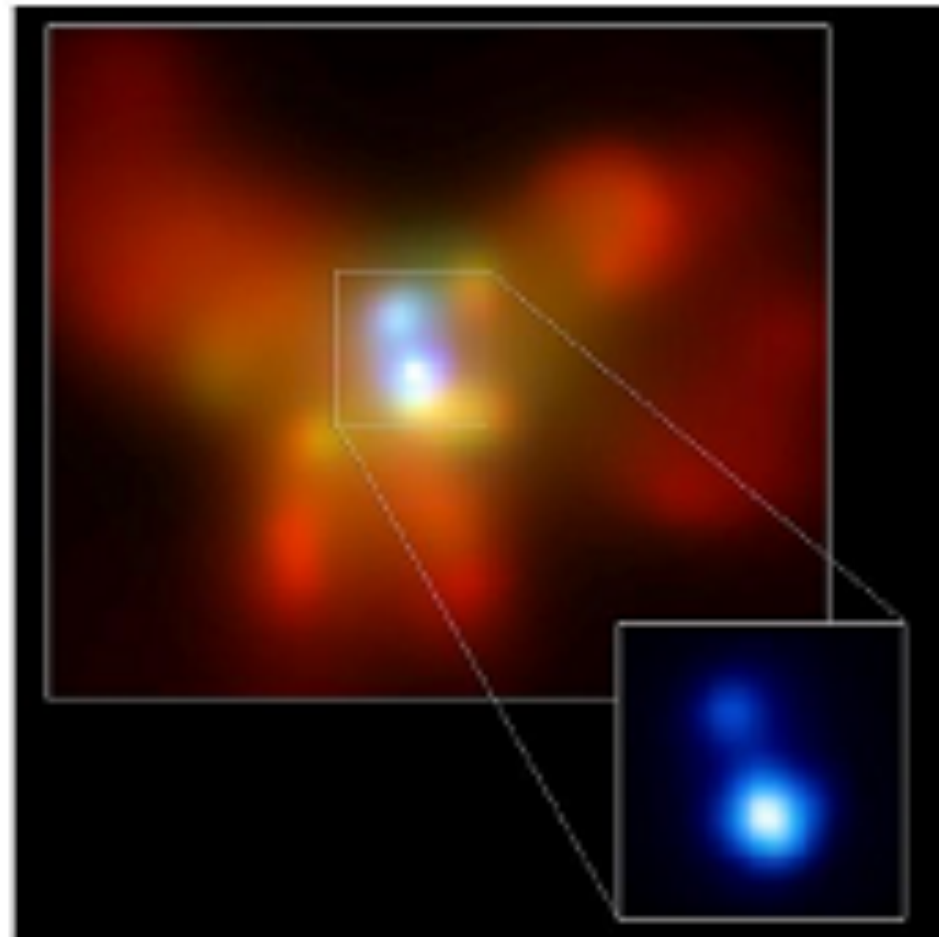
Observational *evidences* of SMBHBs



DUAL AGNs

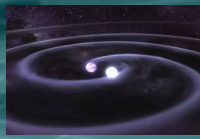


NGC 6240:~700pc



Komossa, et al., 2003, ApJL

Observational evidences of SMBHBs

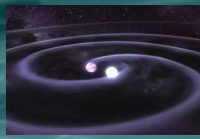


NGC3393

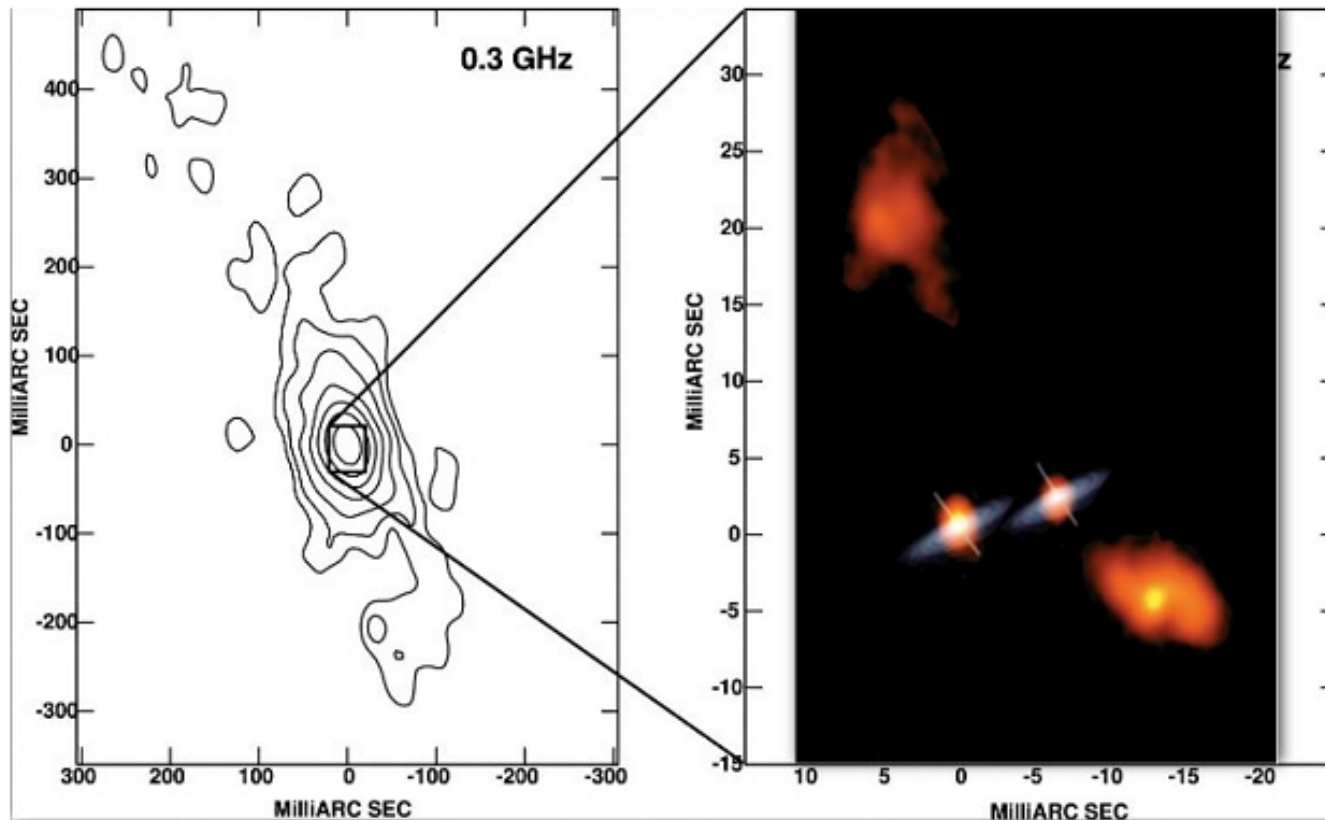


Chandra NGC 3393:
~ 135pc

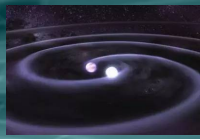
Observational evidences of SMBHBs



RADIO GALAXY (E) : 0402+379/4C +37.11

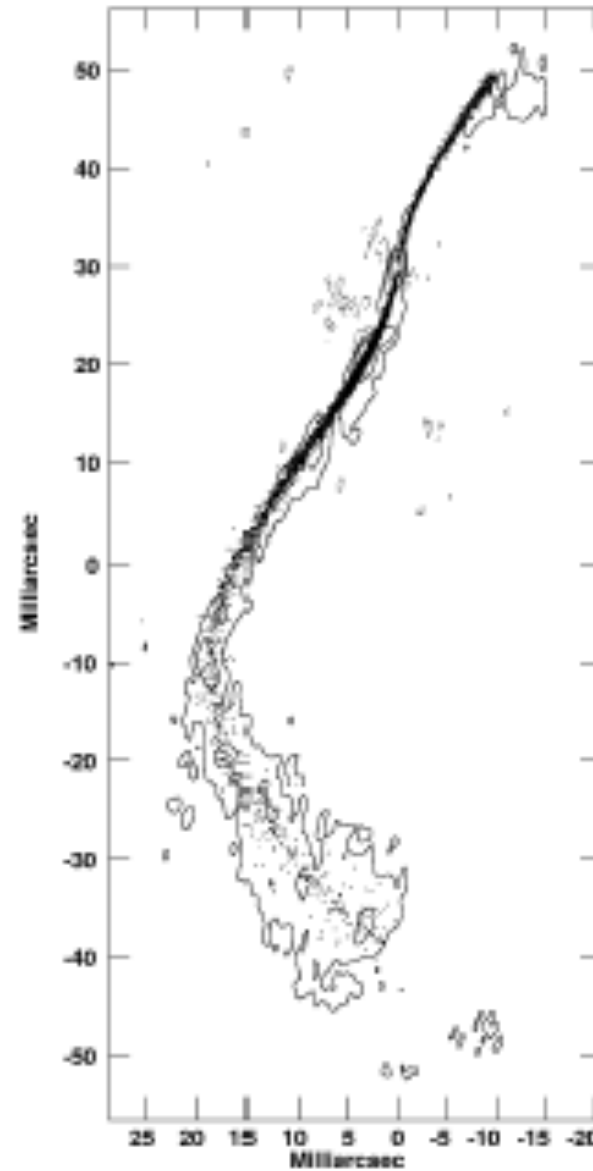


0402+379 ($z=0.055$): ~ 7 pc (projected) Rodriguez 2006



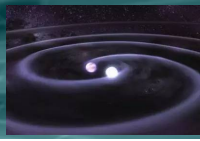
MORPHOLOGY OF GALAXIES

4C12.50

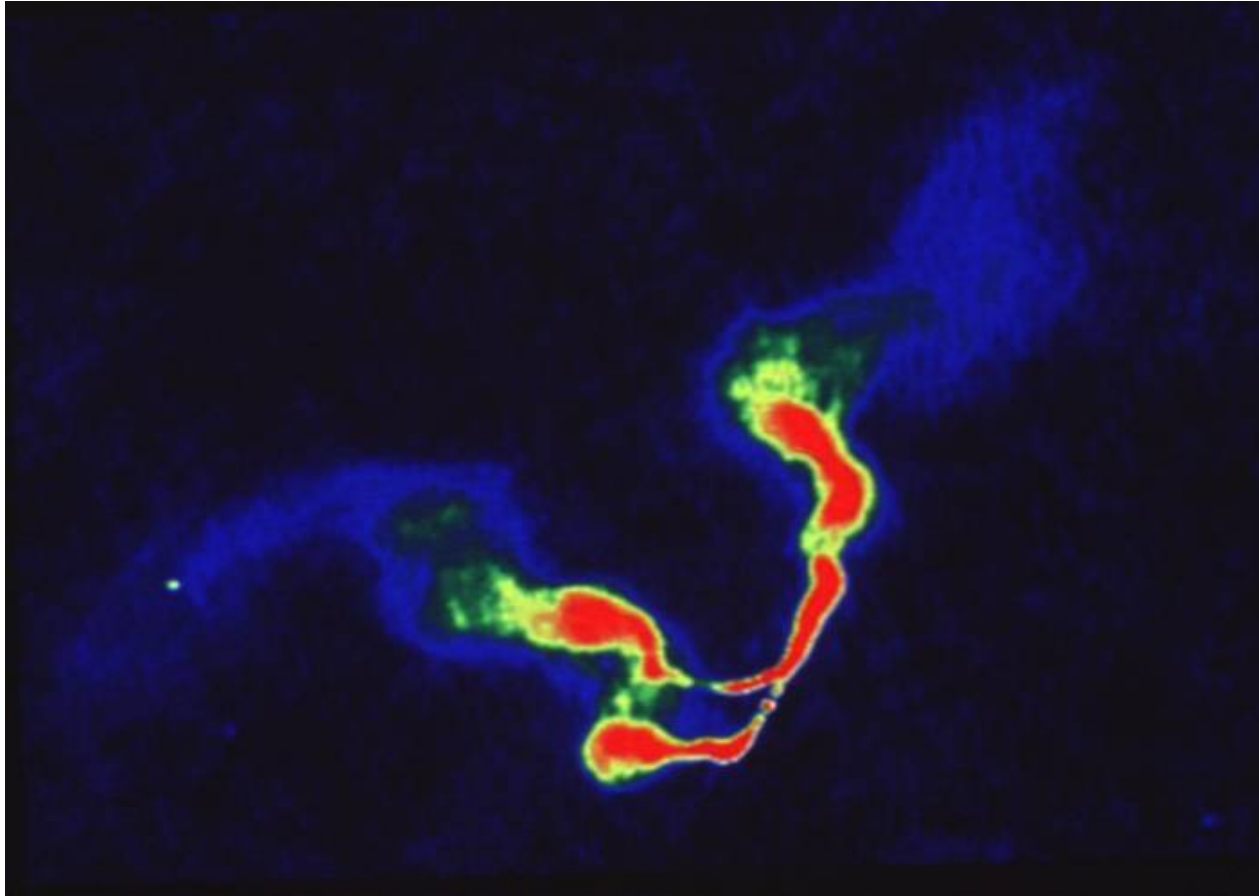


Begelman et al , 1980, Nature

Observational *evidences* of SMBHBs

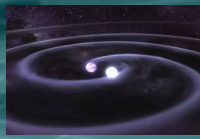


MORPHOLOGY OF GALAXIES: X-SHAPE

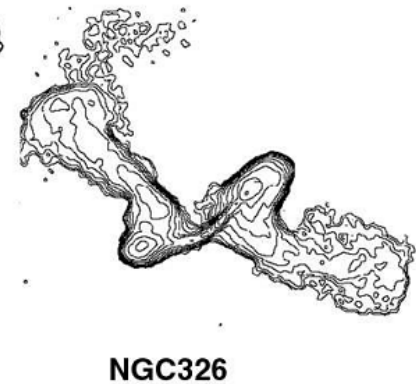
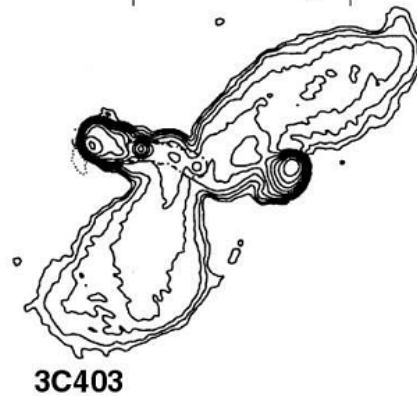
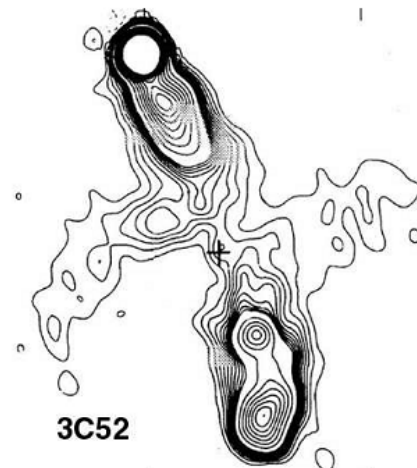
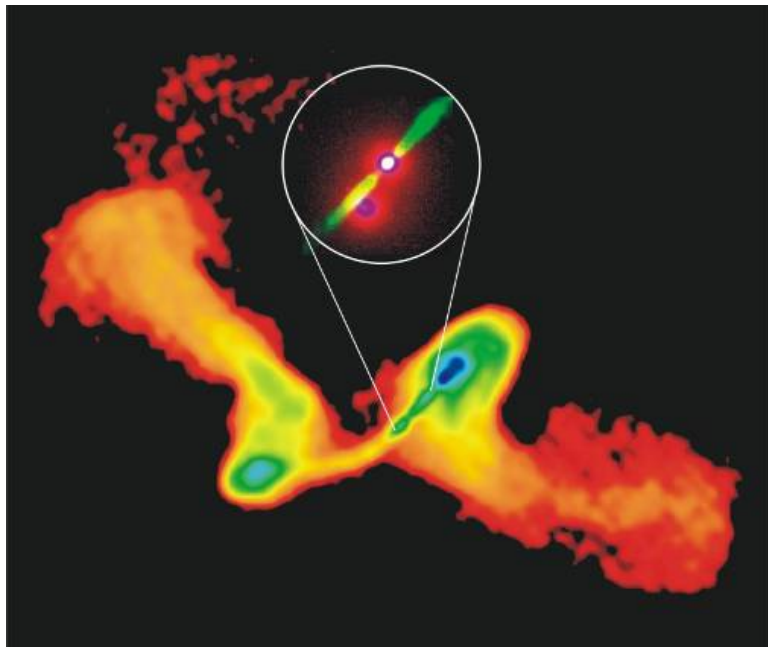


Komossa, et al., 2003, ApJL

Observational evidences of SMBHBs

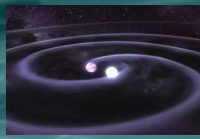


DOUBLE-DOUBLE RADIO GALAXIES

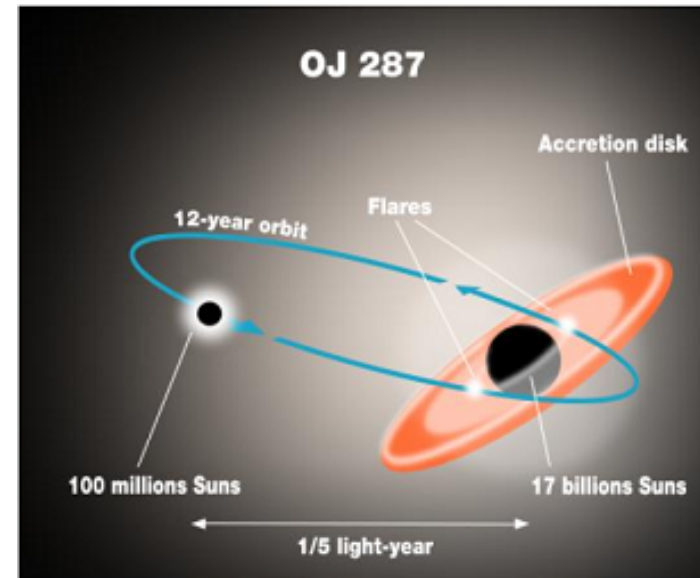
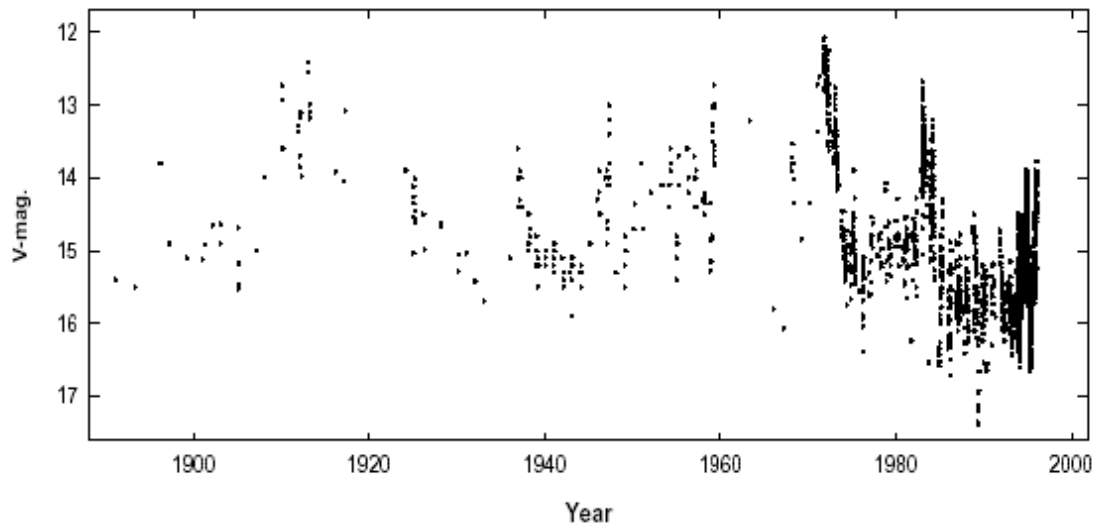


Merritt & Ekers, 2002; Liu 2004

Observational evidences of SMBHBs

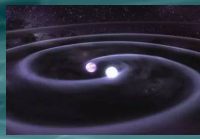


PERIODIC/QUASI-PERIODIC LIGHT CURVE

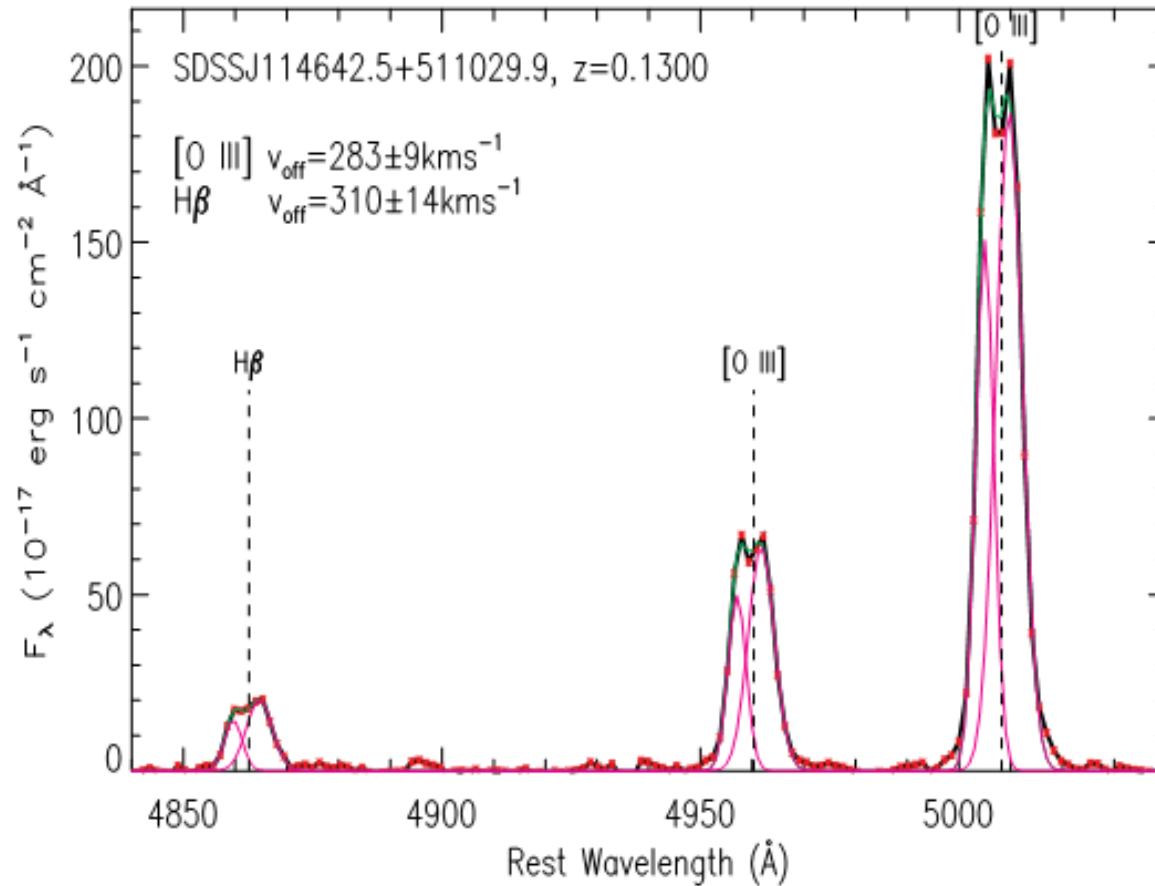


BL Lac object OJ287: $p=11.86$ yr (Sillapaa et al. 1988)

NGC 5548: $< \text{pc?}$ (Li, Wang & Ho + 2016)



DOUBLE PEAKS



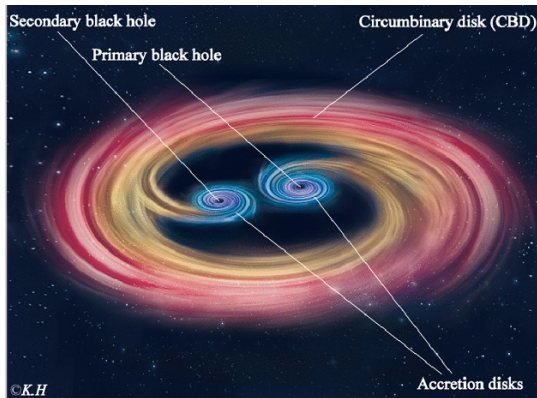
Liu X. et al.2010

Zhou + 2004, Wang + 2009, Liu + 2010, Smith + 2010

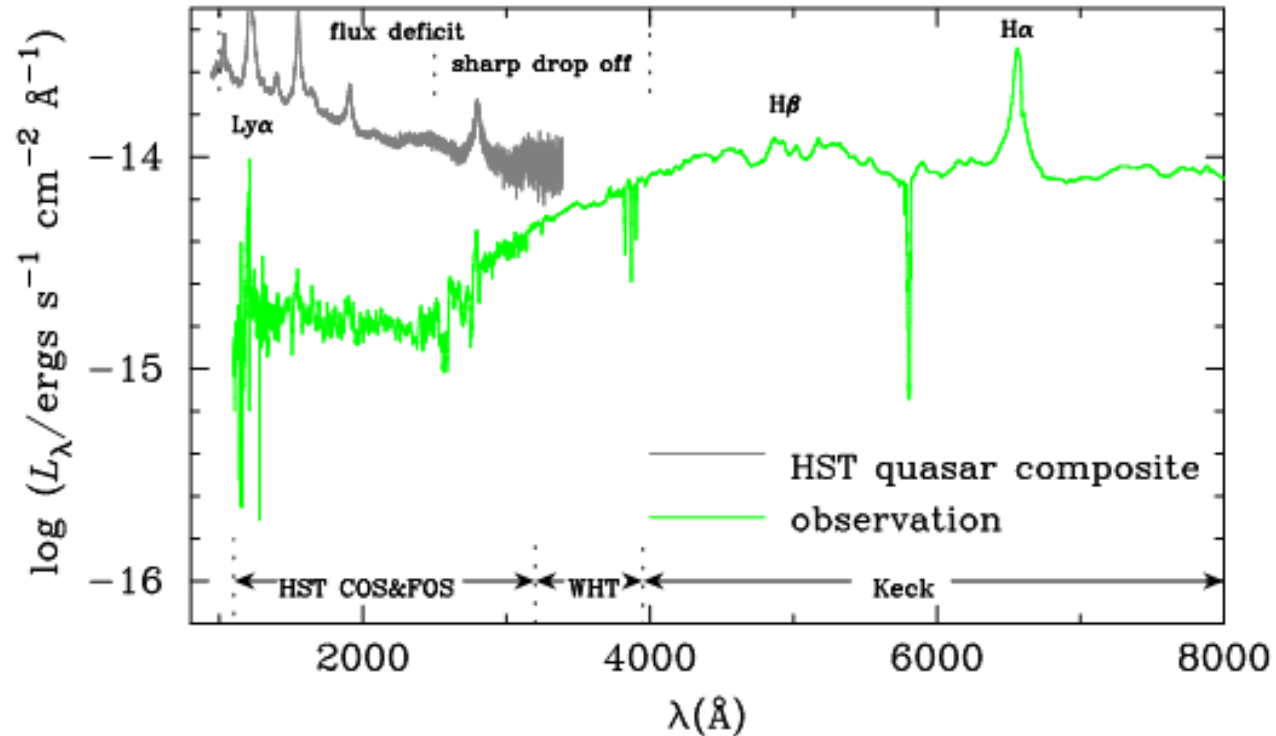
Observational evidences of SMBHBs



SED OF SMBHBs

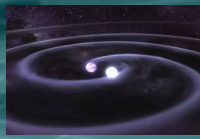


Hayasaki 2009

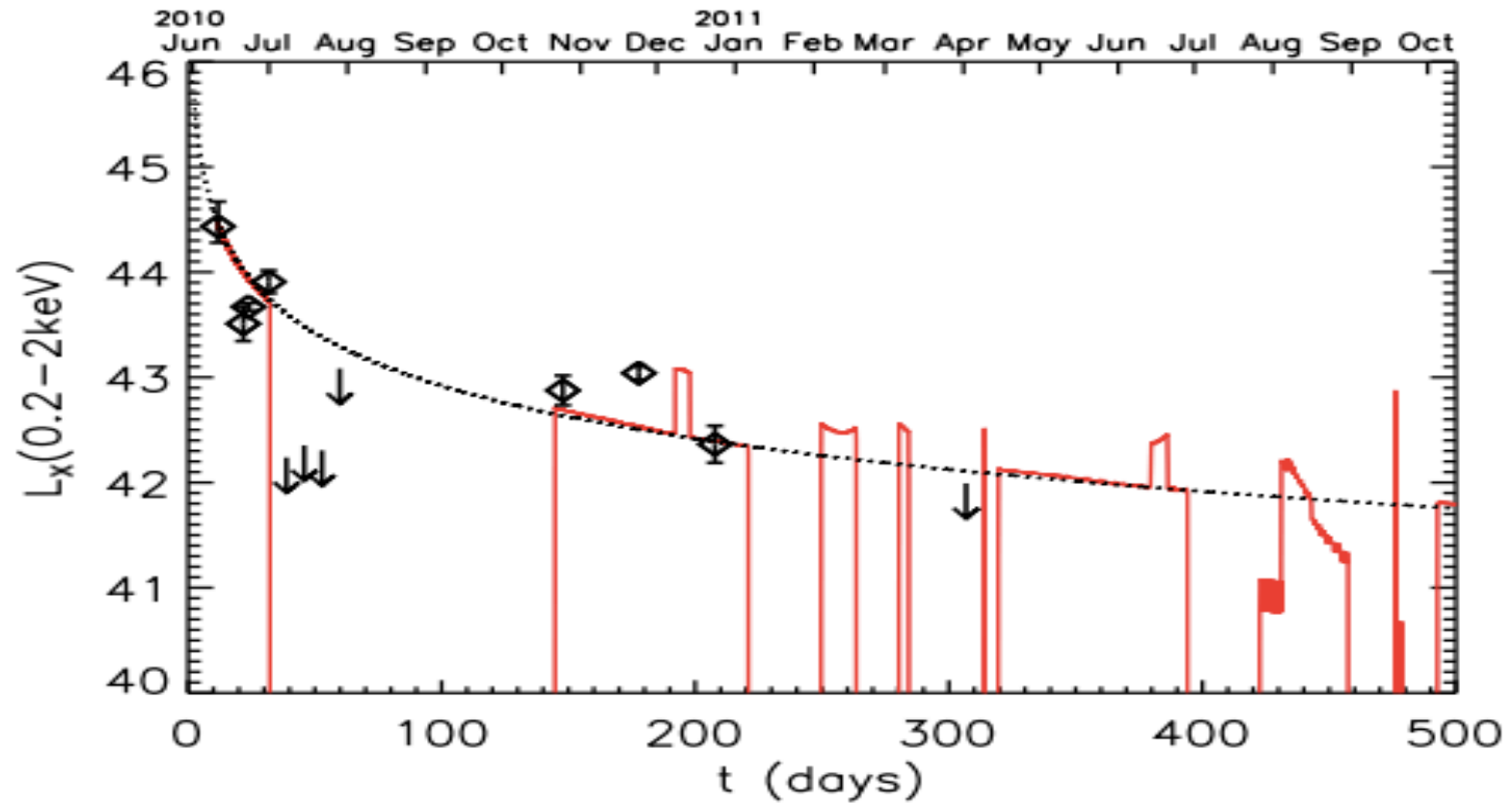


Yan et al. 2015, ApJ

Observational *evidences* of SMBHBs

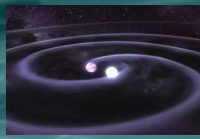


NON-PERIODIC LIGHT CURVE

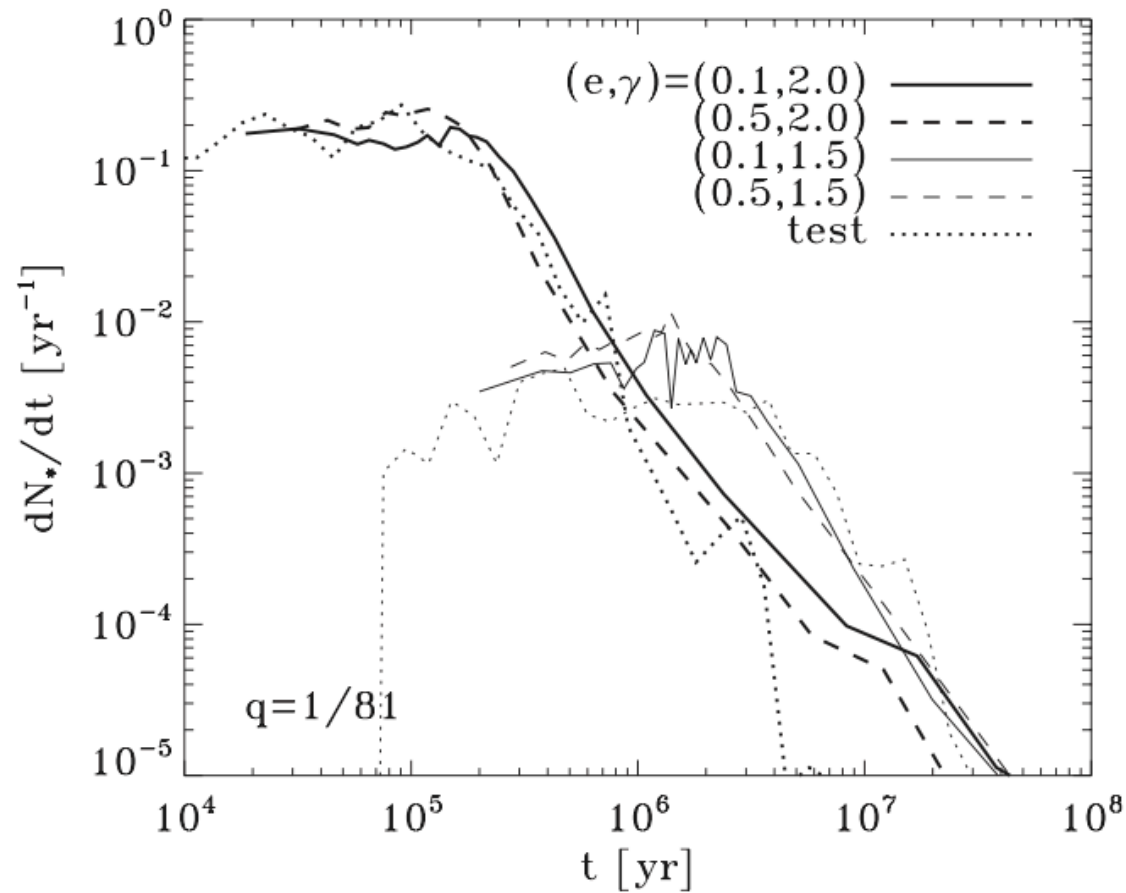


SDSS J120136.02+300305.5

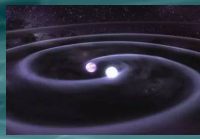
Liu et al. 2014



Enhanced TDE rates from SMBHBs



Chen, X. +, 2008, 2009, 2011; Liu, F.K. & Chen, X. 2013;
Li, S., Liu, F.K. +2017

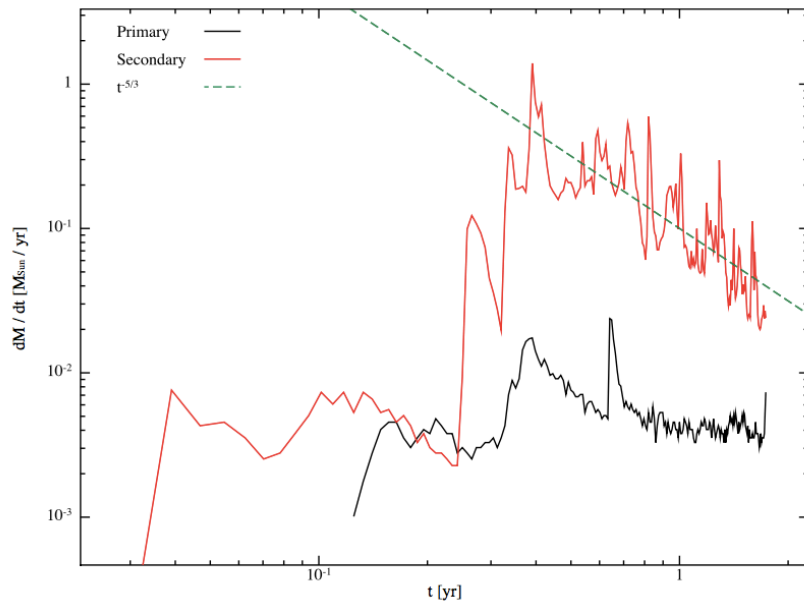
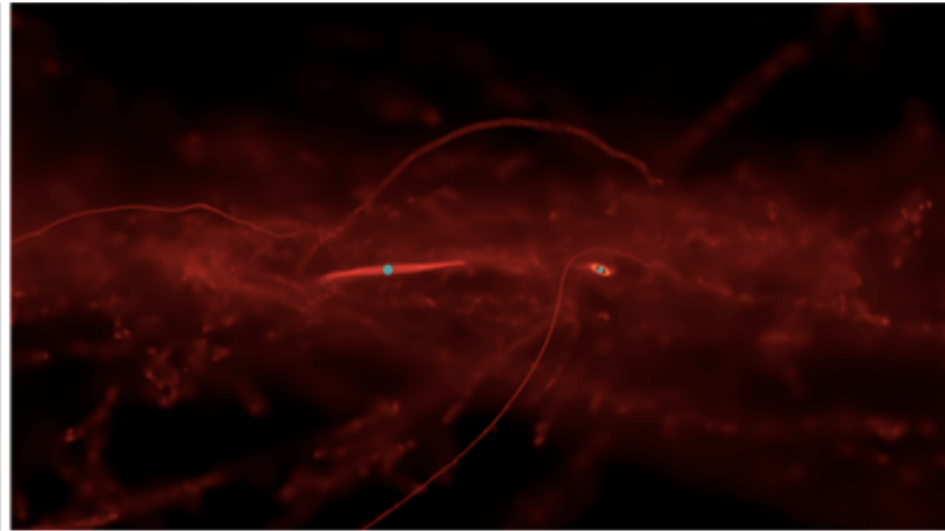
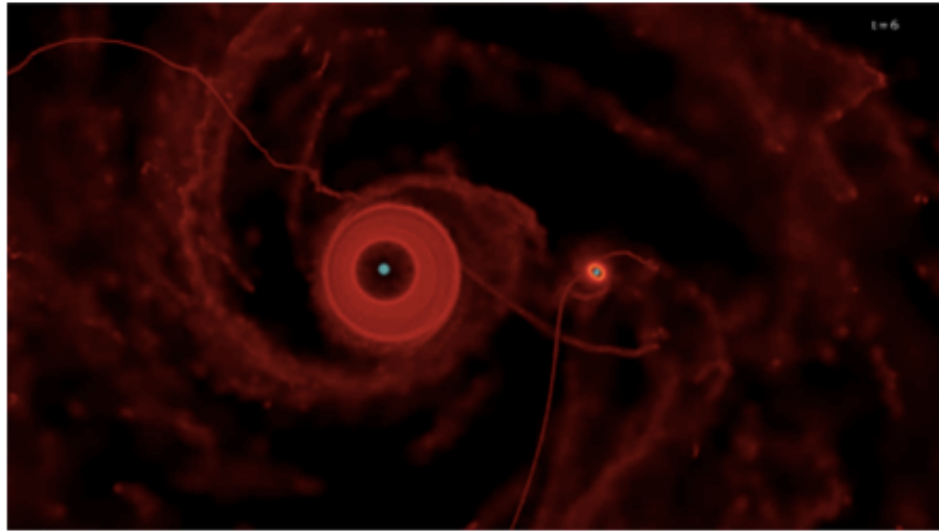
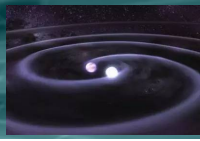


“A tidal disruption event in the nearby ultra-luminous infrared galaxy F01004-2237”

Tadhunter, C. + 2017, Nature Astron.

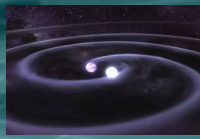
- TDE event rate is about 10^{-1} /yr/galaxy
- The concentrated nuclear star formation close to the central SMBHs
- The formation of SMBH binary

TDE rates from SMBHBs

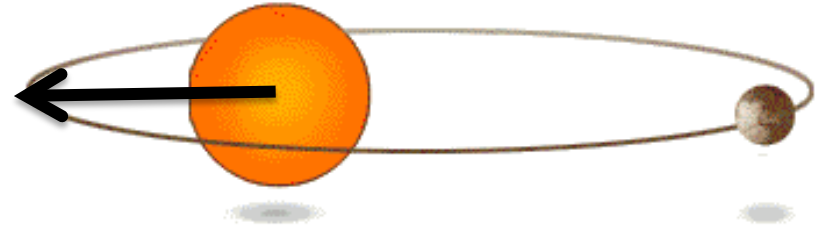


Evolution of the fallback debris
from TDEs

Coughlin, E.R. + 2017, MNRAS



Lidov-Kozai Mechanism



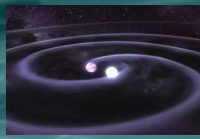
Orbital parameters: a , e

Dynamic parameters: E , J

$$E = -\frac{GM}{2a}, \quad J = \frac{\sqrt{1-e^2}}{\sqrt{GMa}}$$

Runge-Lenz vector:

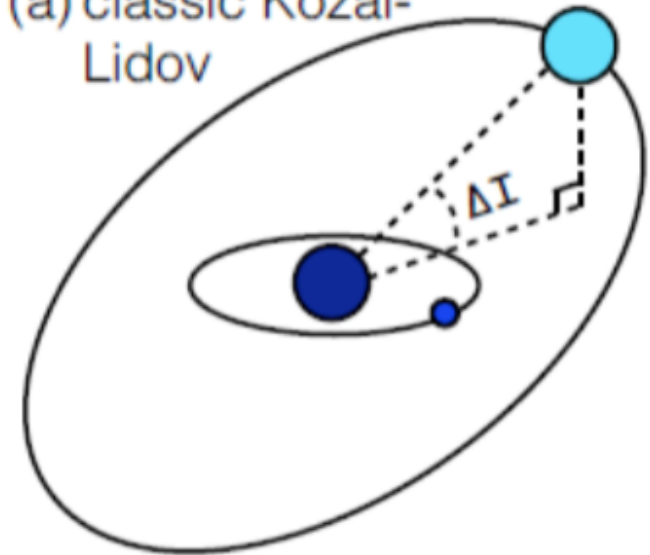
$$\vec{e} = \frac{1}{GM} \vec{p} \times (\vec{r} \times \vec{p}) - \frac{\vec{r}}{r} = \overrightarrow{const}$$



Hierarchical triple systems:

two objects orbit each other in a relatively tight inner binary while the third object is on a much wider orbit.

(a) classic Kozai-Lidov

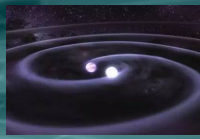


$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{da}{dt} = 0, \quad \frac{d\vec{J}}{dt} \neq \vec{0}$$

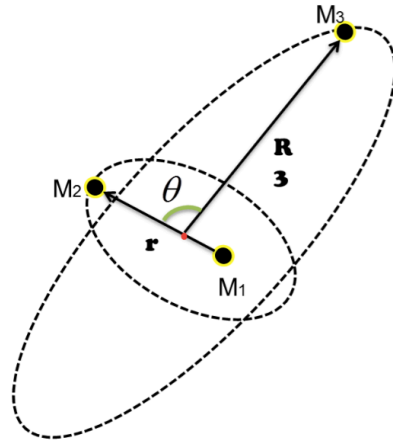
$$\left| \frac{d\vec{e}}{dt} \right| \neq \vec{0}$$

[e.g.] Naoz, S. 2016, ARAA, 54, 441

Double TDE rates from SMBHBs



Hamiltonian of a triple system

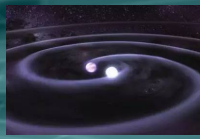


$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{H} &= \frac{1}{2}m_1\dot{r}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2\dot{r}_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_3\dot{r}_3^2 - \frac{m_1m_2}{r} - \frac{m_1m_3}{|r_1 - r_3|} - \frac{m_2m_3}{|r_2 - r_3|} \\ &= -\frac{Gm_1m_2}{2a_1} - \frac{Gm_3(m_1 + m_2)}{2a_2} \\ &\quad - \frac{G}{a_2} \sum_{l=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a_1}{a_2}\right)^l M_l \left(\frac{|r|}{a_1}\right)^l \left(\frac{a_2}{|R|}\right)^{l+1} P_l(\cos \theta) \\ &= \mathcal{H}_1 + \mathcal{H}_2 + \Phi\end{aligned}$$

Harrington, R+, 1968, AJ

Liu, Lai, Yuan*, 2015, PRD

Double TDE rates from SMBHBs



Equations of motion in vector form

$$[\mathbf{j}_i, \mathbf{j}_j] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{GMa}} \varepsilon_{ijk} \dot{j}_k$$

$$[\mathbf{e}_i, \mathbf{e}_j] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{GMa}} \varepsilon_{ijk} \dot{j}_k$$

$$[\mathbf{j}_i, \mathbf{e}_j] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{GMa}} \varepsilon_{ijk} \mathbf{e}_k$$

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = [F, \mathcal{H}(\mathbf{j}, \mathbf{e})] = [F, \mathbf{j}] \nabla_{\mathbf{j}} \mathcal{H} + [F, \mathbf{e}] \nabla_{\mathbf{e}} \mathcal{H}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{j}_1}{dt} = \frac{3}{4t_K} \left[(\mathbf{j}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}_2) \mathbf{j}_1 \times \hat{\mathbf{n}}_2 - 5(\mathbf{e}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}_2) \mathbf{e}_1 \times \hat{\mathbf{n}}_2 \right]$$

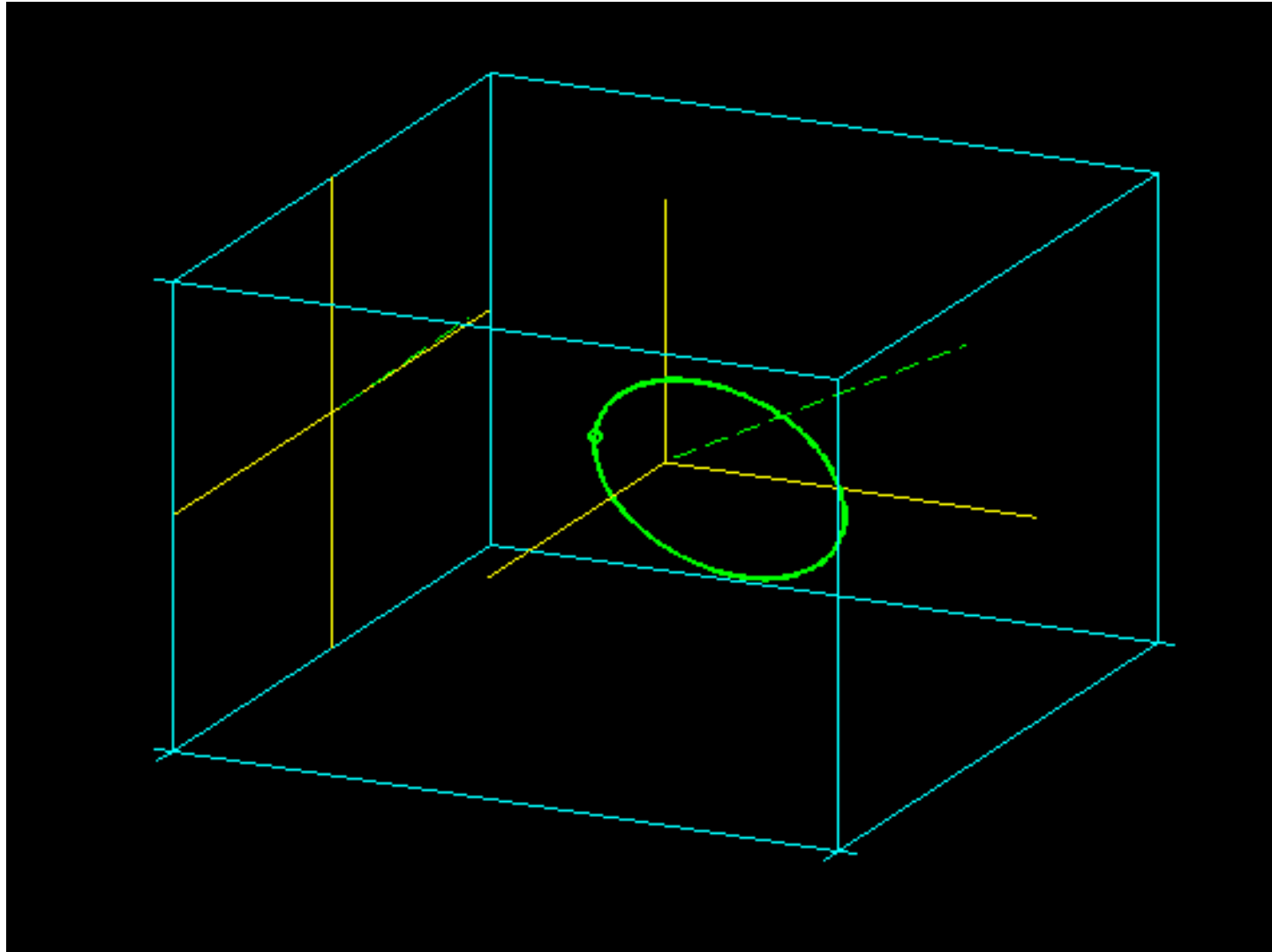
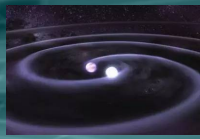
$$\frac{d\mathbf{e}_1}{dt} = \frac{3}{4t_K} \left[(\mathbf{j}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}_2) \mathbf{e}_1 \times \hat{\mathbf{n}}_2 + 2\mathbf{j}_1 \times \mathbf{e}_1 - 5(\mathbf{e}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}_2) \mathbf{j}_1 \times \hat{\mathbf{n}}_2 \right]$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{j}_2}{dt} = \frac{3}{4t_K} \frac{L_1}{L_2} \left[(\mathbf{j}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}_2) \hat{\mathbf{n}}_2 \times \mathbf{j}_1 - 5(\mathbf{e}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}_2) \hat{\mathbf{n}}_2 \times \mathbf{e}_1 \right]$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{e}_2}{dt} = \frac{3}{4t_K \sqrt{1-e_2^2}} \frac{L_1}{L_2} \left[(\mathbf{j}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}_2) \mathbf{e}_2 \times \mathbf{j}_1 - 5(\mathbf{e}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}_2) \mathbf{e}_2 \times \mathbf{e}_1 \right]$$

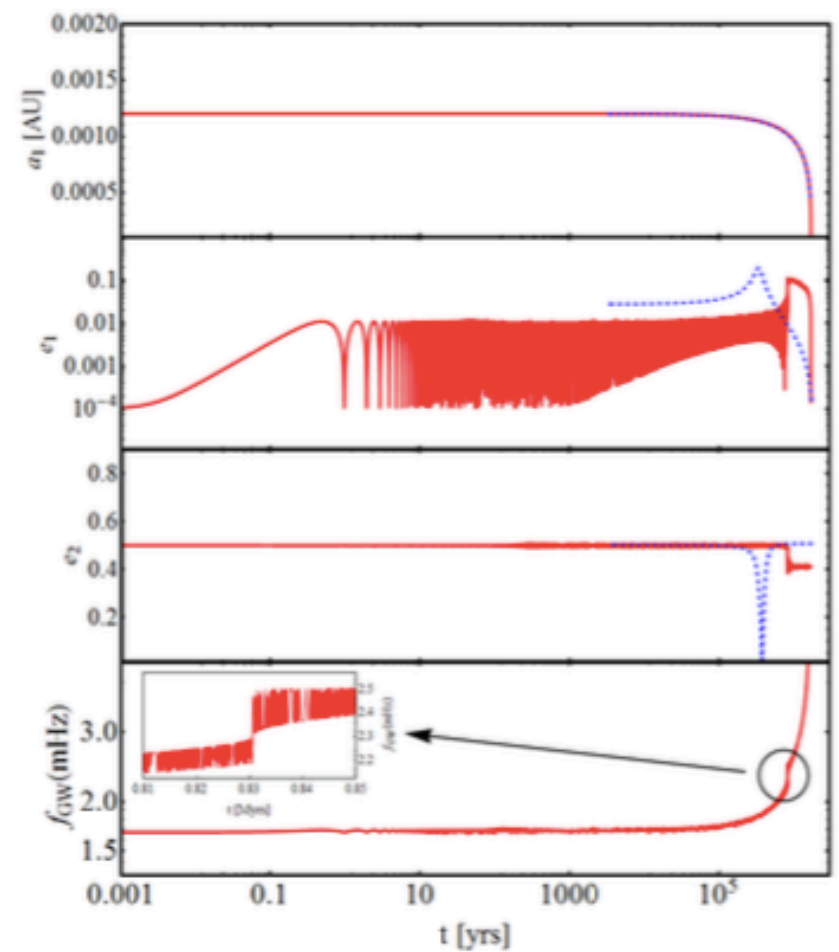
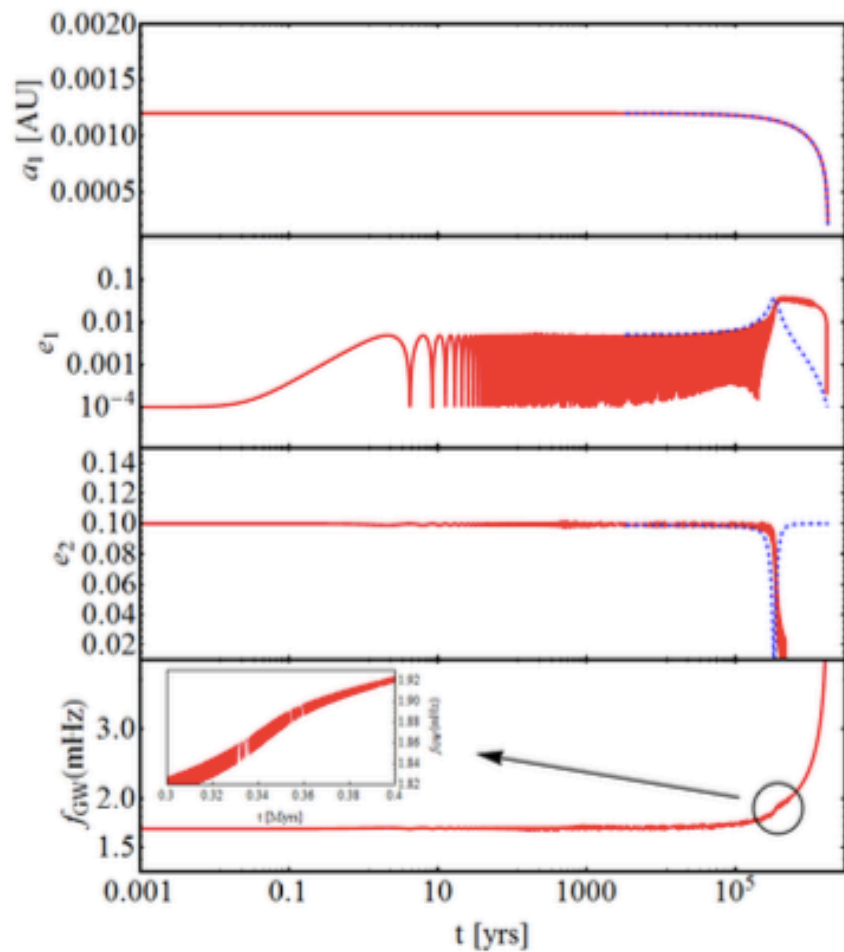
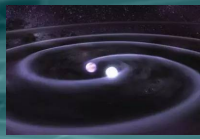
$$- \left[\frac{1}{2} - 3e_1^2 + \frac{25}{2} (\mathbf{e}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}_2)^2 - \frac{5}{2} (\mathbf{j}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}_2)^2 \right] \hat{\mathbf{n}}_2 \times \mathbf{e}_2 \Big]$$

Double TDE rates from SMBHBs

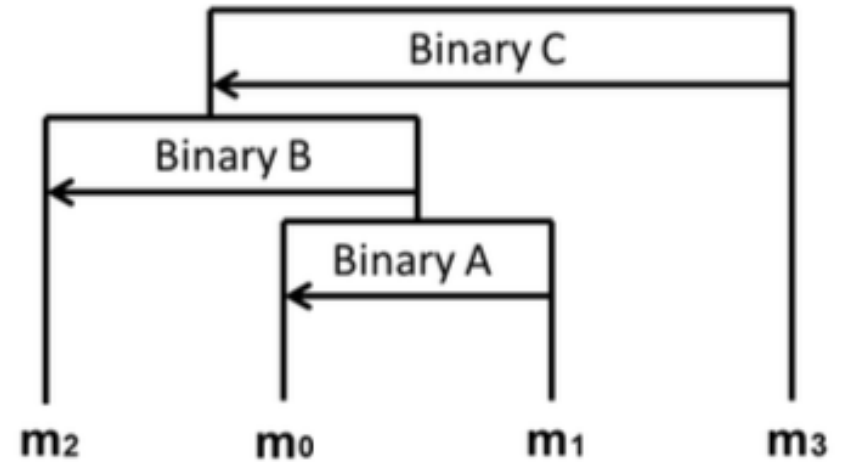
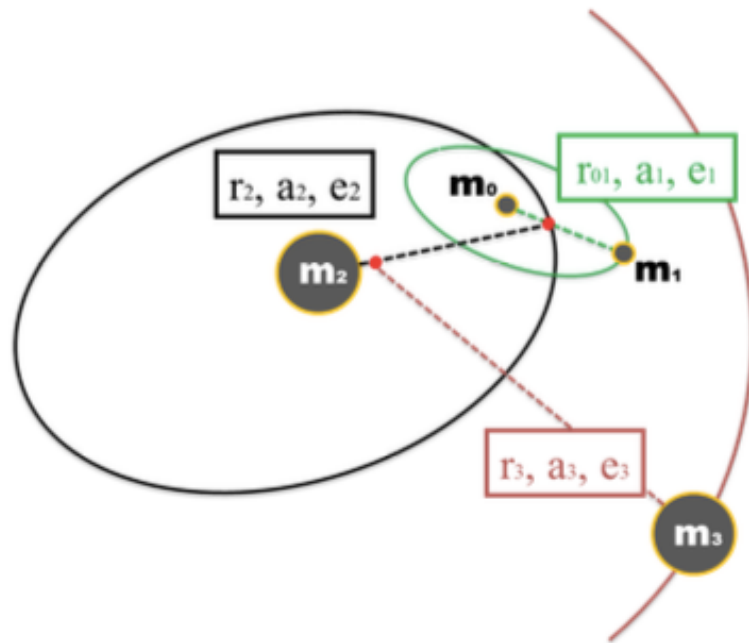
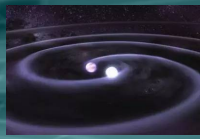


<https://www.cfa.harvard.edu/research/ta/kozai-lidov-mechanism>

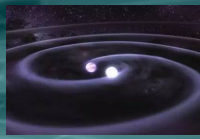
Double TDE rates from SMBHBs



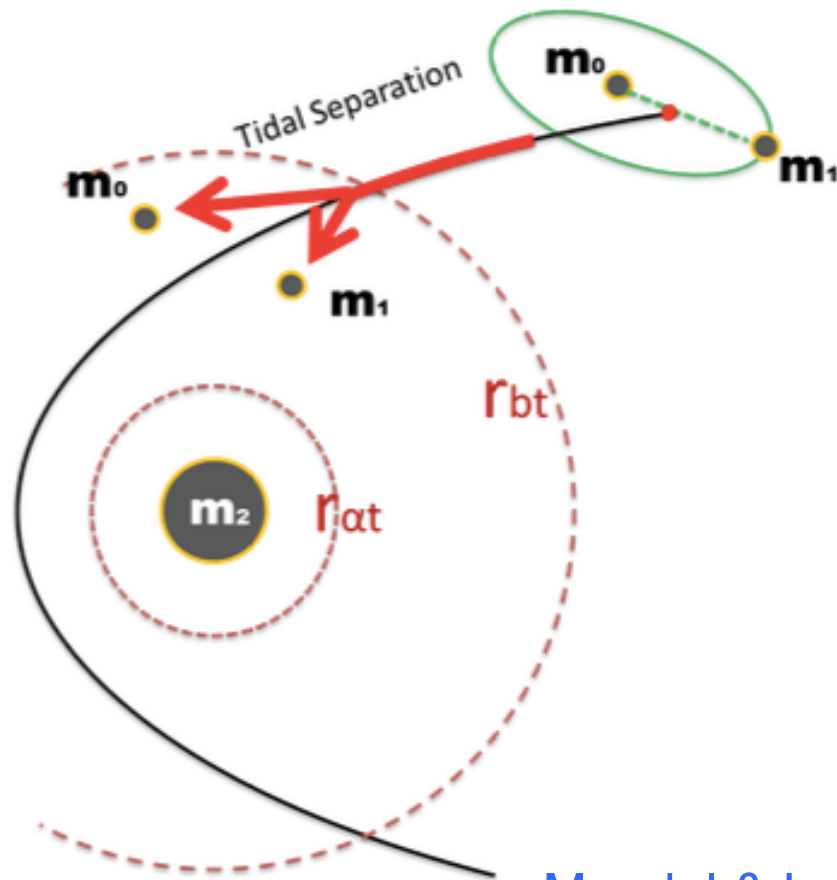
Double TDE rates from SMBHBs



Double TDE rates from SMBHBs



TIDAL BREAK-UP OF BINARIES

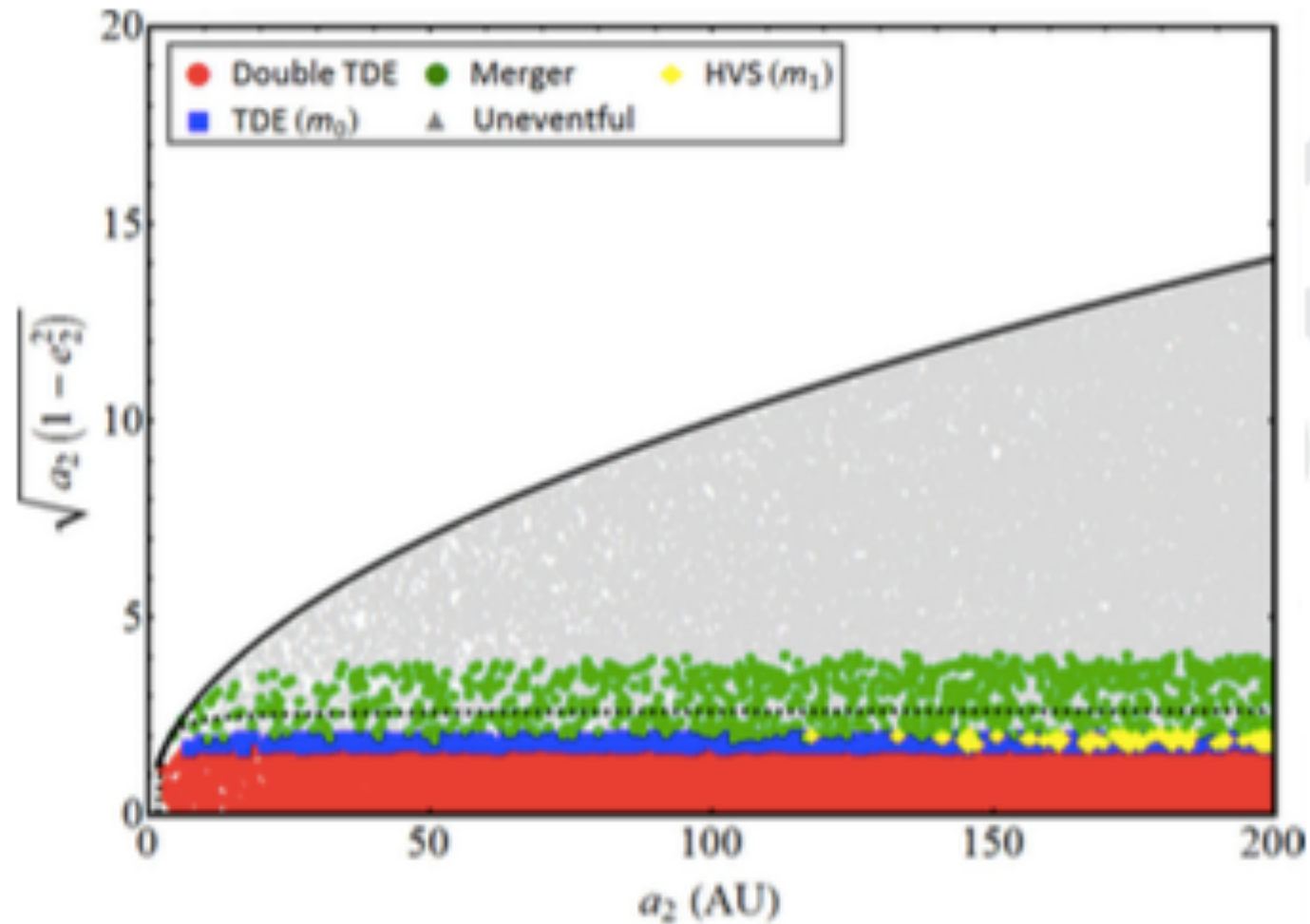
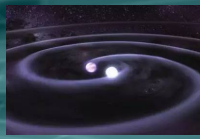


$$r_{\text{bt}} \sim a_1 \left(\frac{m_2}{m_0 + m_1} \right)^{1/3},$$

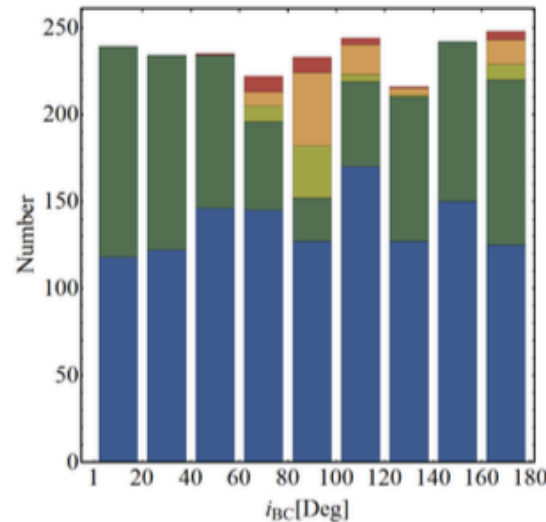
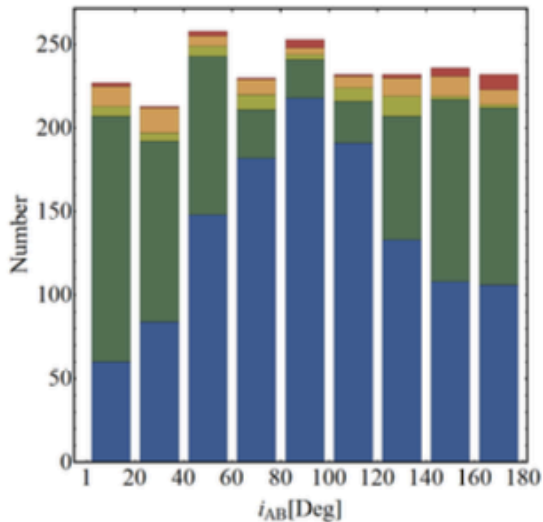
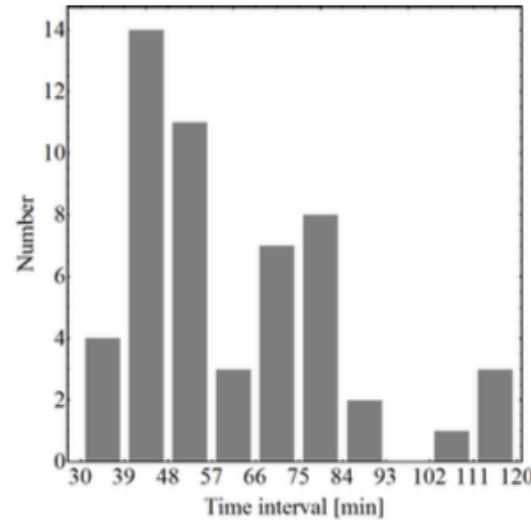
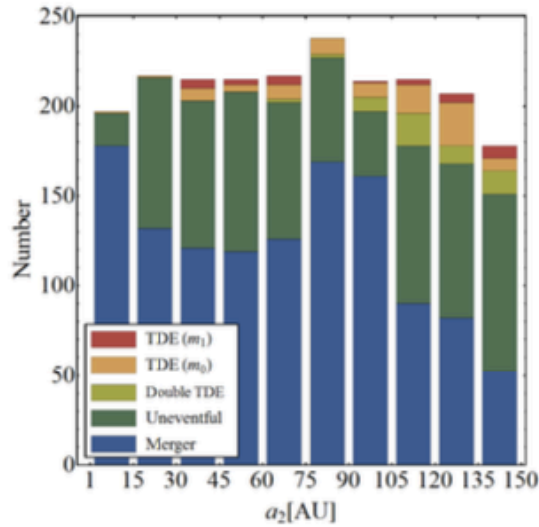
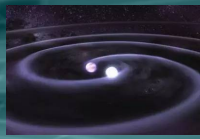
Mandel & Levin, 2015, ApJL, 805,4

Liu, Wang, Yuan*, 2017, MNRAS, 466,3376

Double TDE rates from SMBHBs



Double TDE rates from SMBHBs



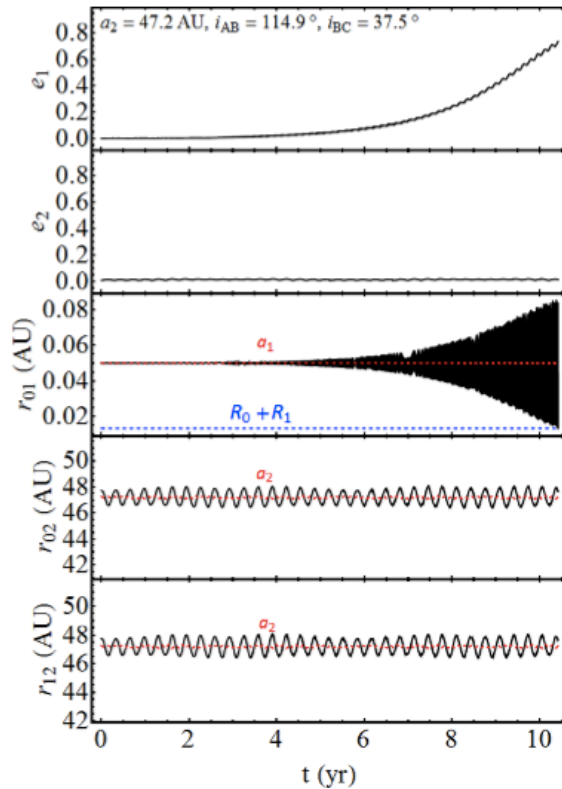
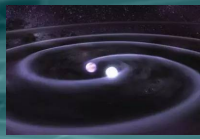
Final distributions of different endings of the stellar binaries

$$m_0 = 2M_\odot, m_1 = 1M_\odot,$$

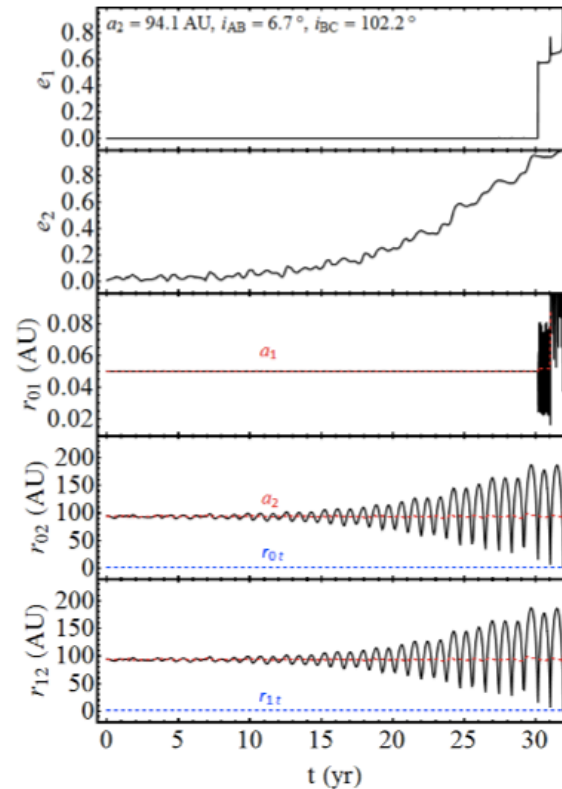
$$m_2 = m_3 = 10^6 M_\odot, a_1 = 0.05 \text{ AU}, a_3 = 400 \text{ AU}$$

$$e_{1,0} = e_{2,0} = e_{3,0} = 0.001$$

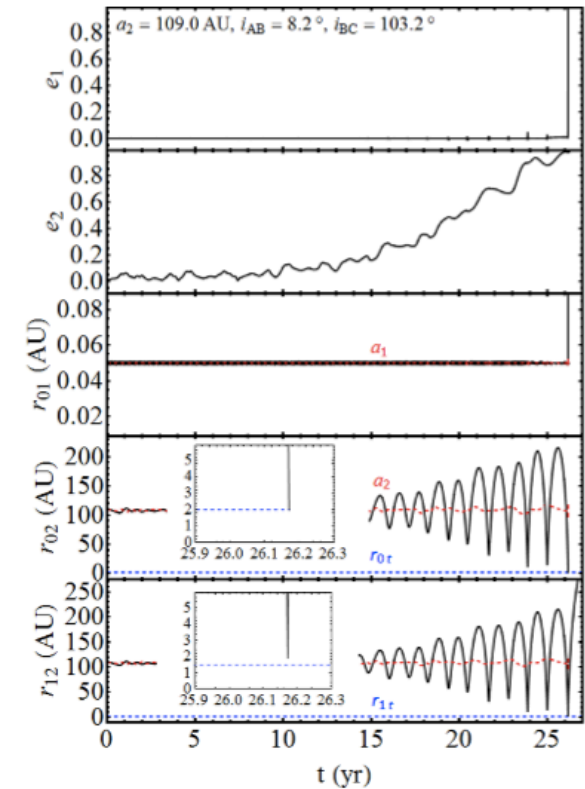
Double TDE rates from SMBHBs



Merging

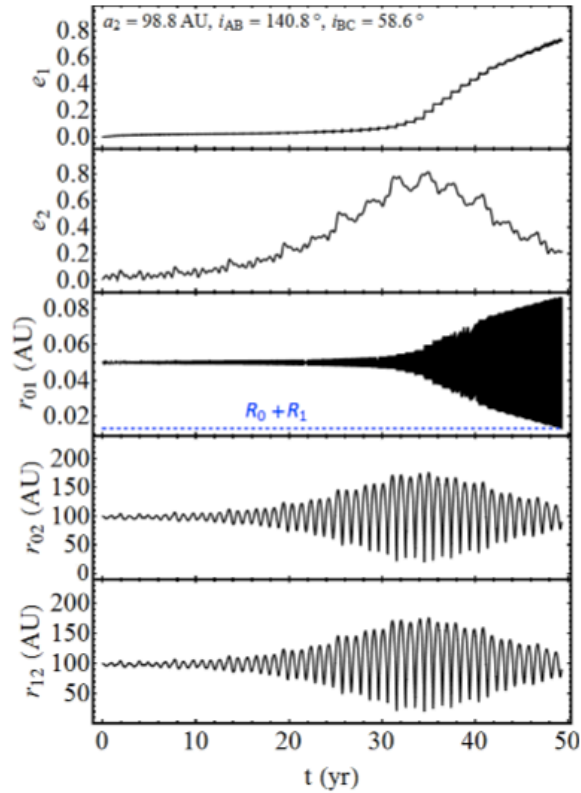
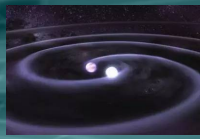


Double TDE

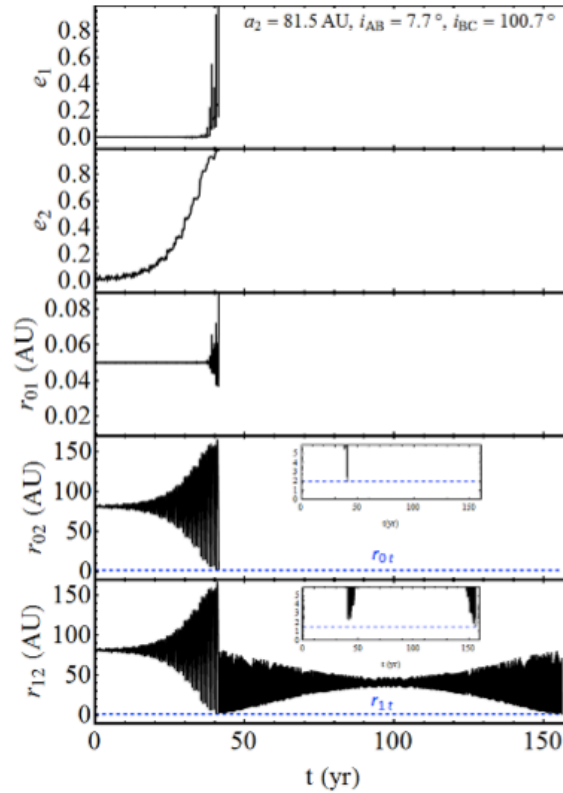


single TDE

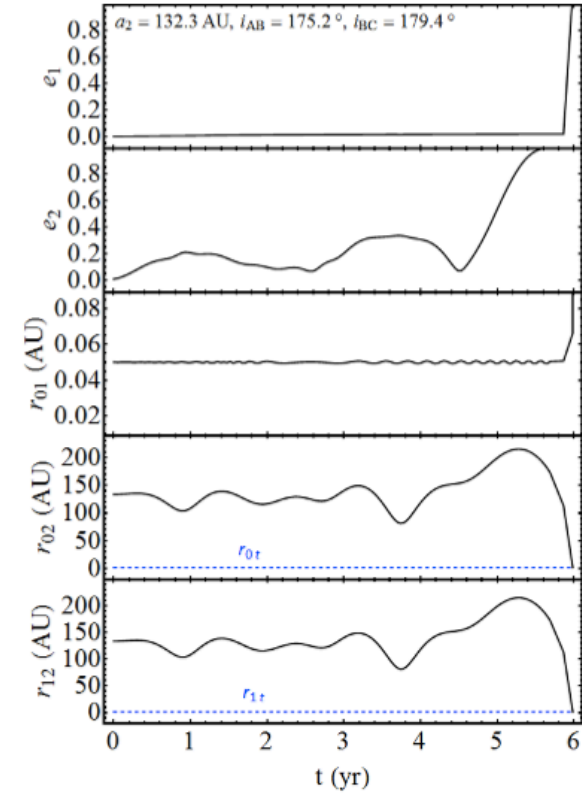
Double TDE rates from SMBHBs



Merging

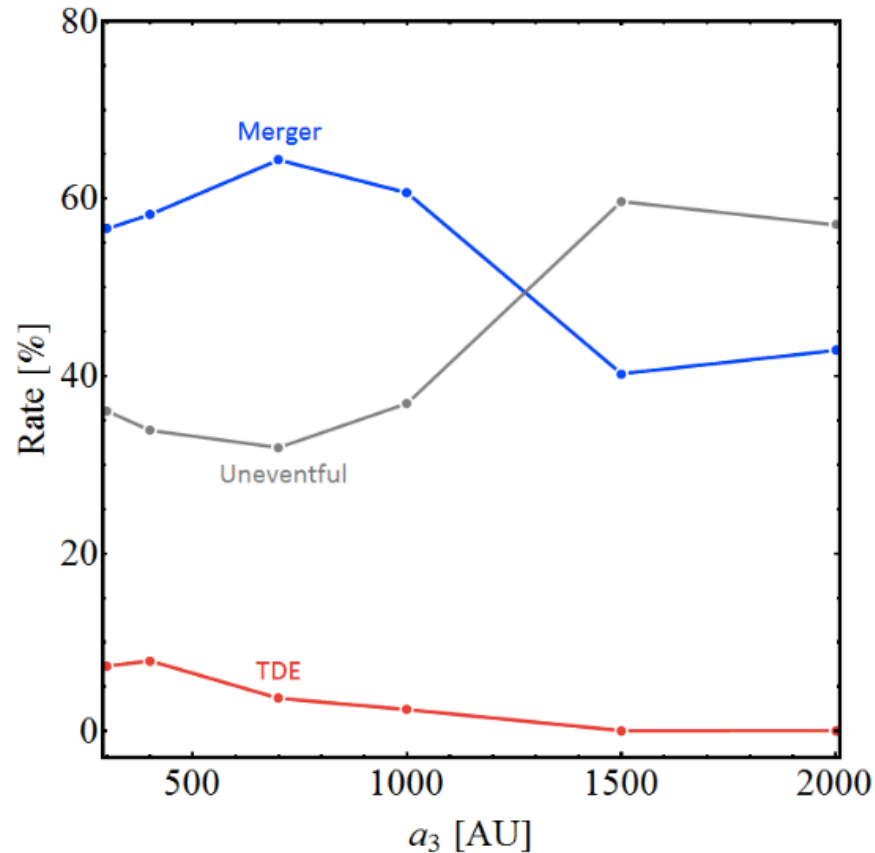
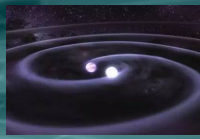


single TDE

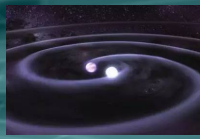


Double TDE

Double TDE rates from SMBHBs



Rates of the stellar mergers, TDEs and uneventful events as a function of different semi-major axis of the SMBH binary.



- ◆ Evolution of the stellar binary varies a lot through LK oscillations or the chaotic interactions
- ◆ Increasing the formation of merging compact binaries
- ◆ Increase of the TDE & DTDE rates from SMBHBs

The background of the slide is a dark teal color. It features a faint, glowing world map in the center. Overlaid on the map is a complex network of thin, glowing white lines that form a web-like pattern, suggesting global connectivity or a network. The text "THANKS !" is centered in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

THANKS !