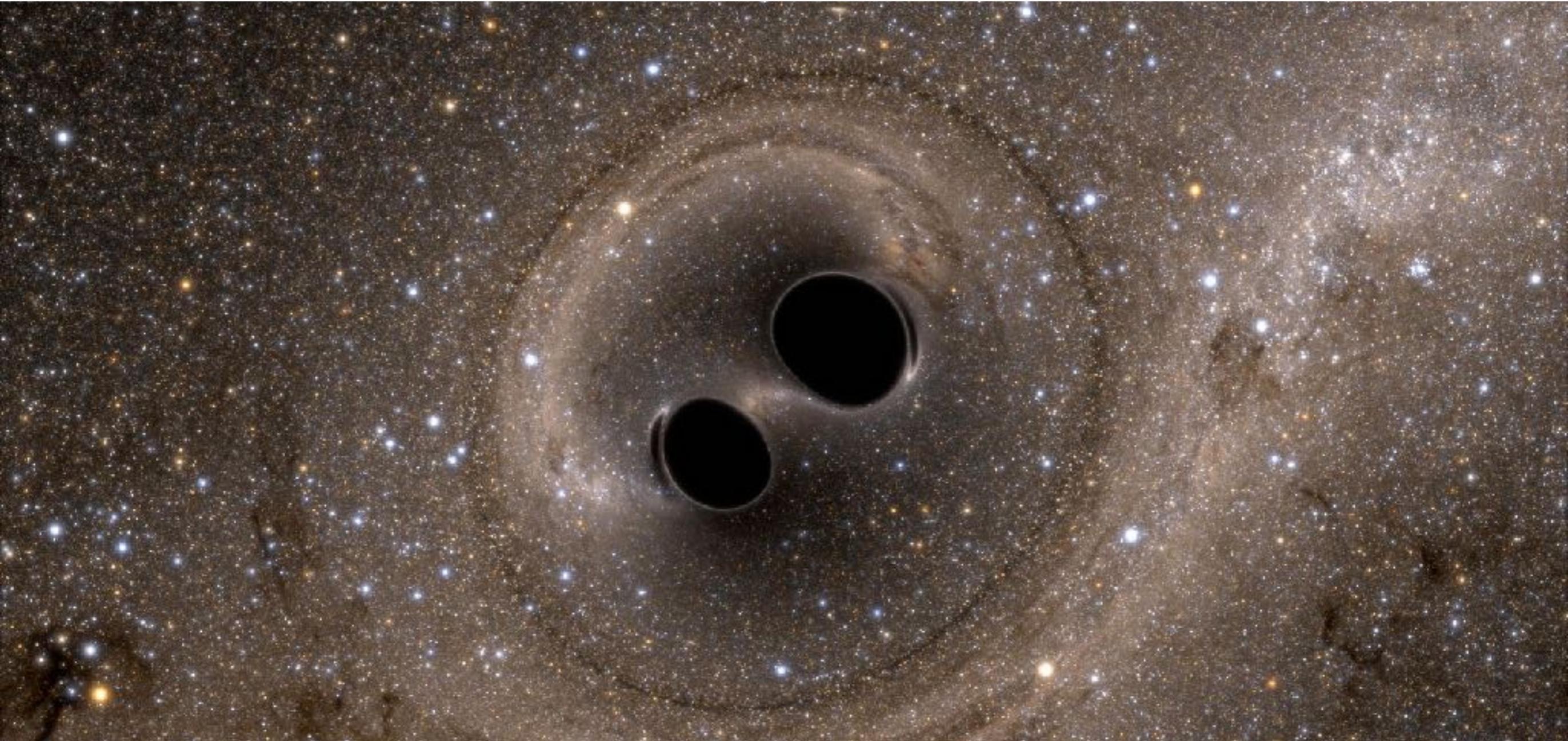


MERGING MASSIVE BLACK HOLES: THE RIGHT PLACE, THE RIGHT TIME



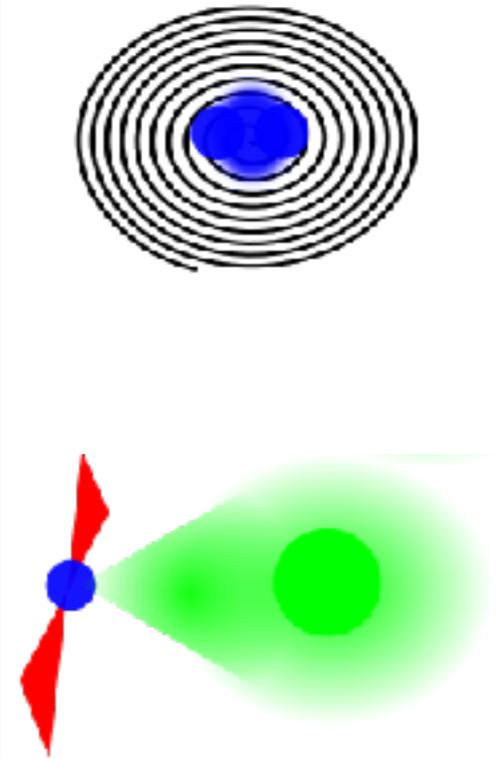
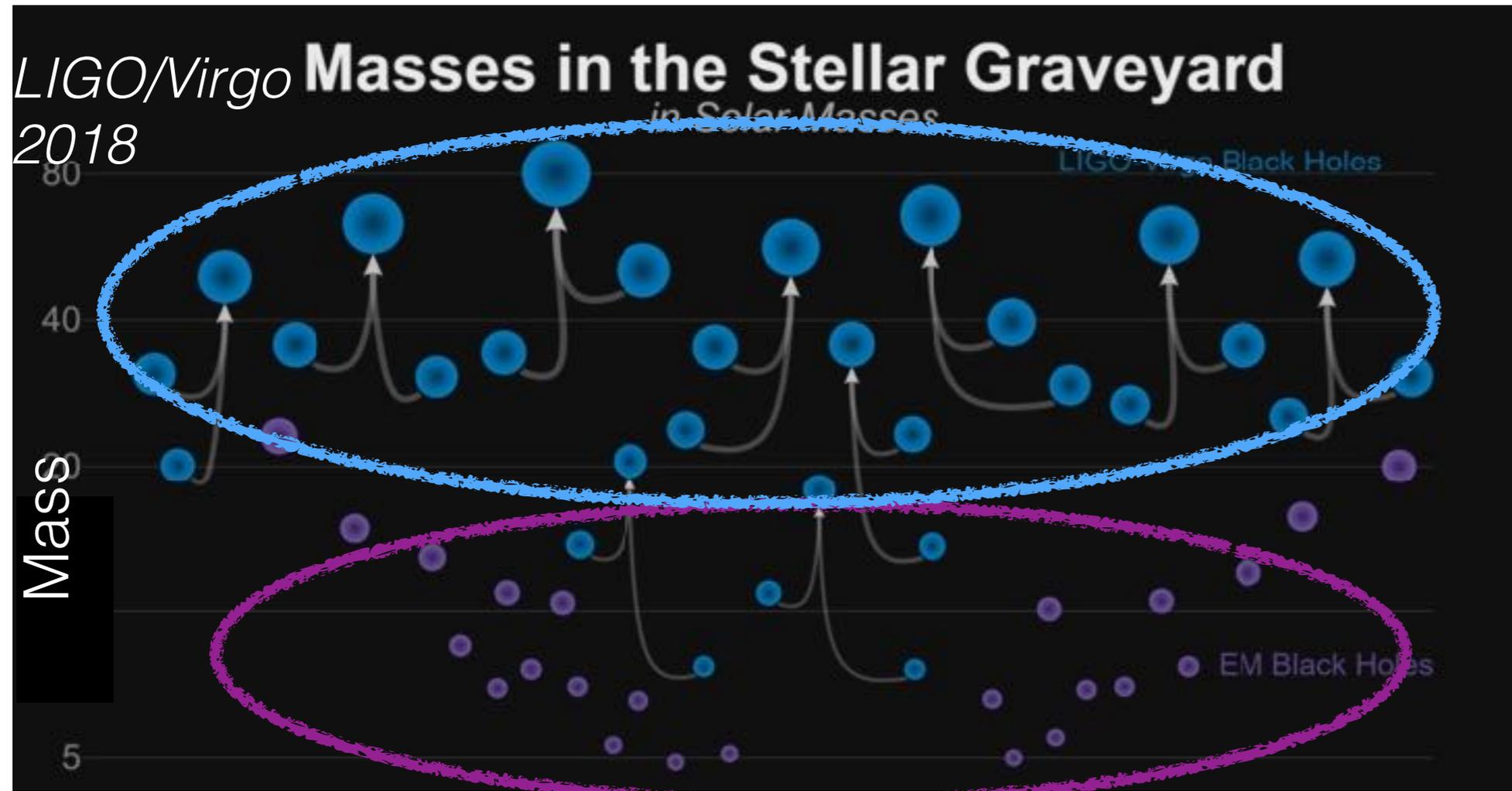
Astrid Lamberts
Lagrange/Artémis



Observatoire
de la CÔTE d'AZUR

TS2020, Sept. 25 2019

LIGO/VIRGO REVEAL MASSIVE BLACK HOLES



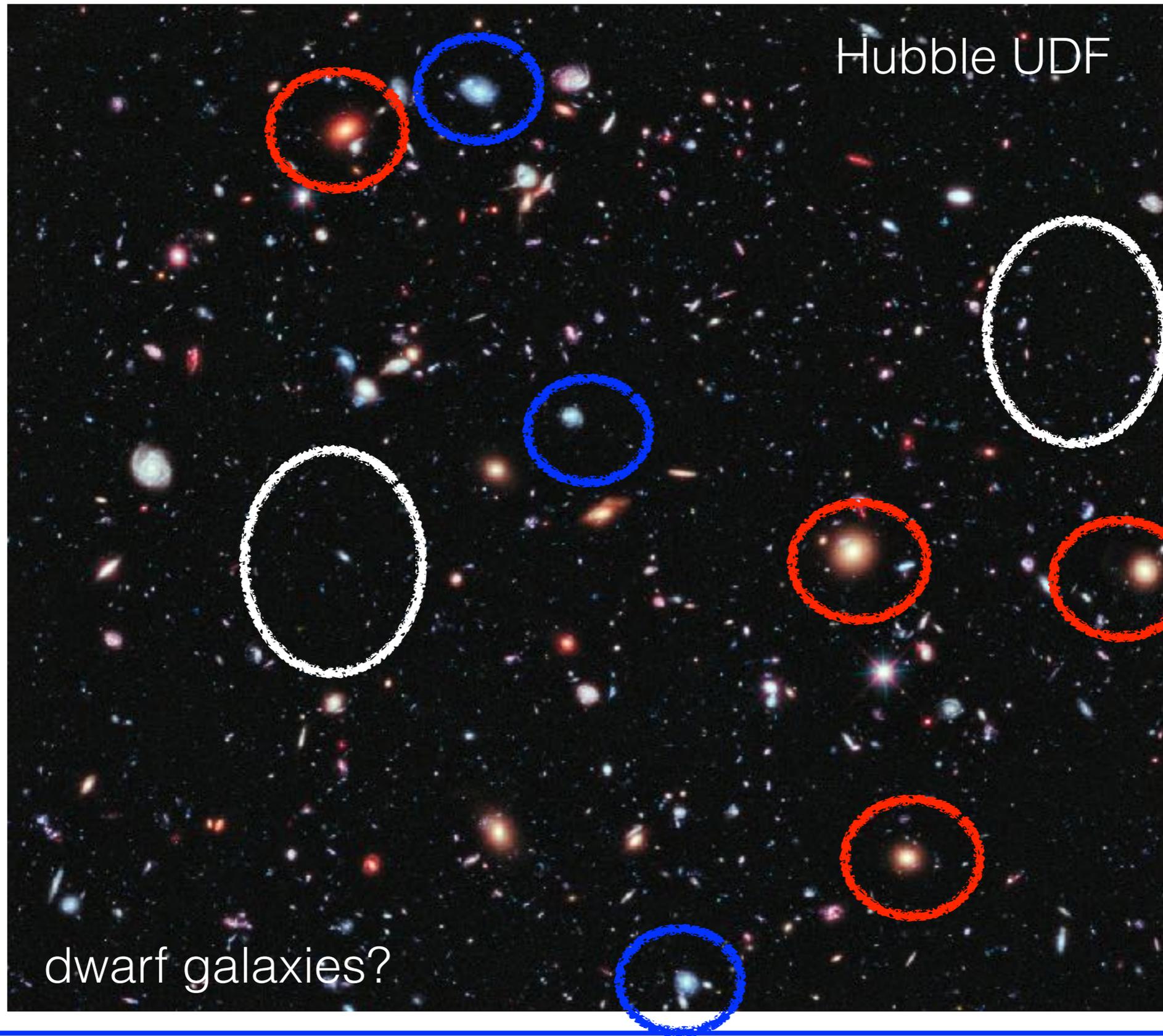
Question: where do black hole mergers come from?

low metallicity binaries: specific conditions for star formation

Multiple mergers in star clusters: specific conditions of star formation



WHERE ARE LOW-METALLICITY STARS?



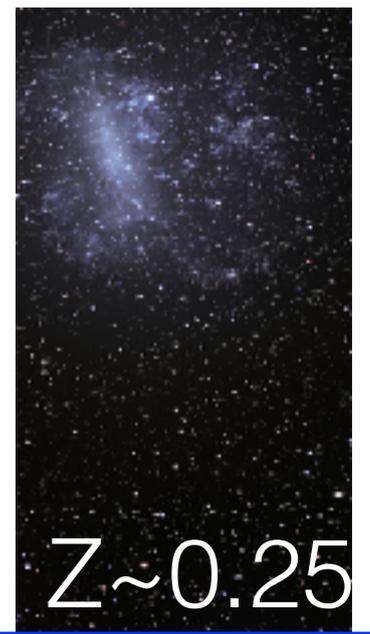
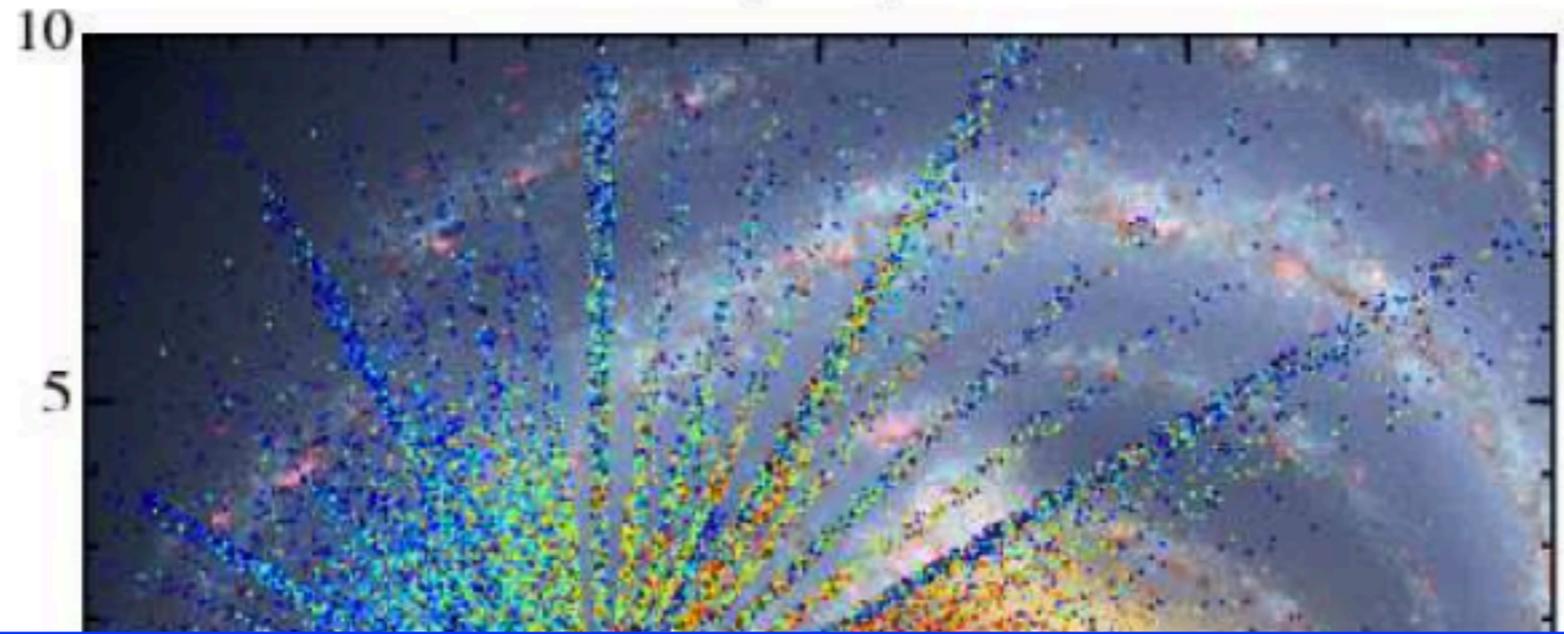
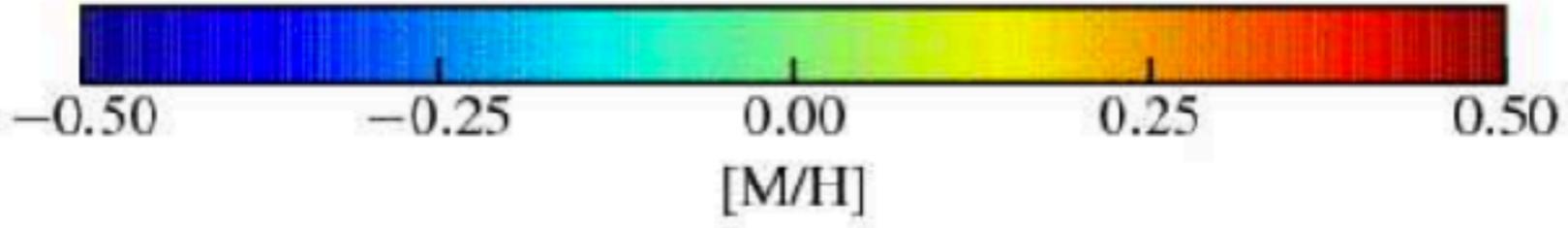
recent star formation?

older star formation?

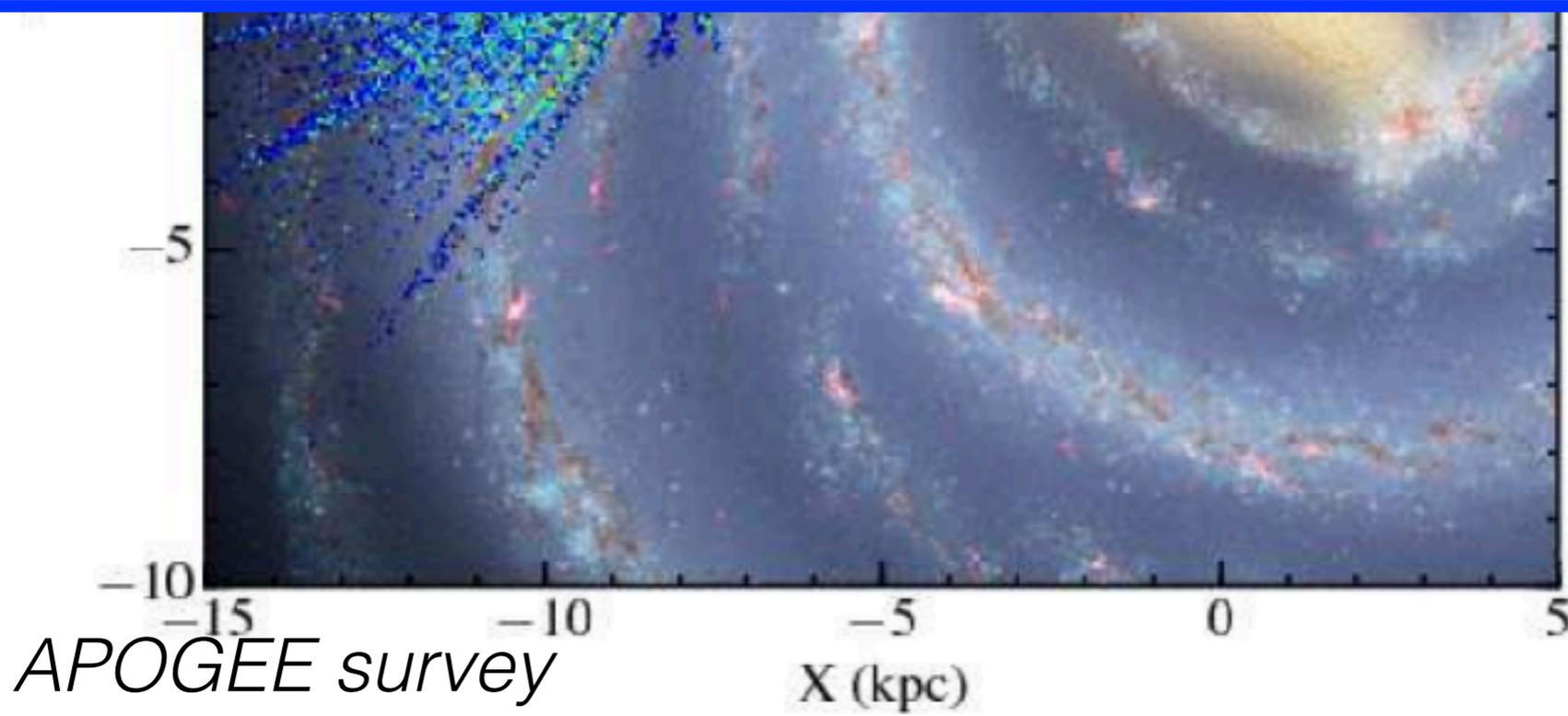
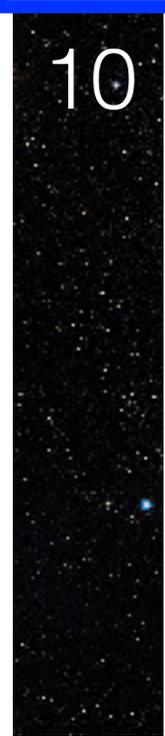
dwarf galaxies?

DIFF

ALICITY



MODELS FOR GRAVITATIONAL WAVE PROGENITORS SHOULD CAPTURE COMPLEX STAR FORMATION



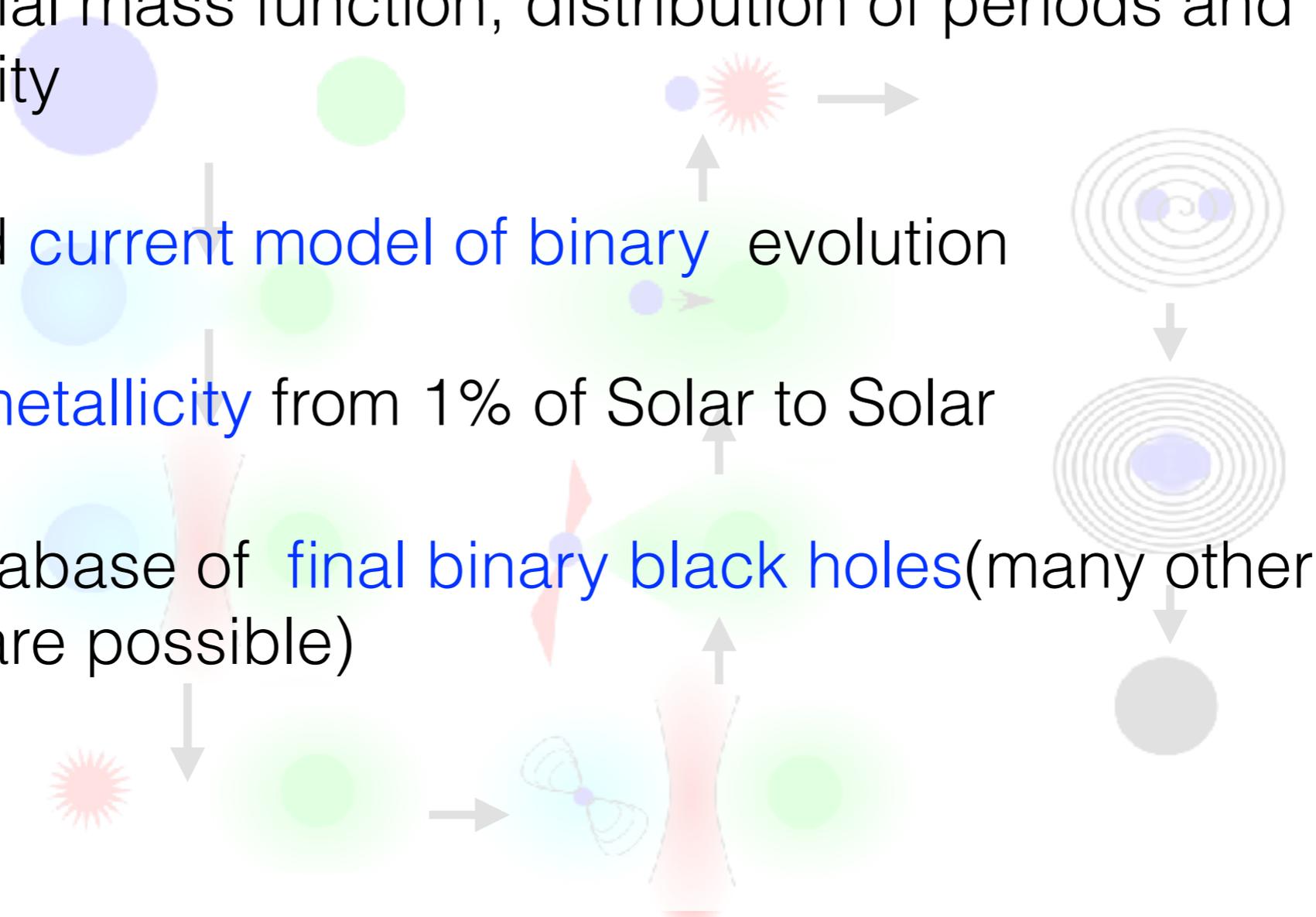
Galaxy II :
10 stars

.01 Z_{sun}

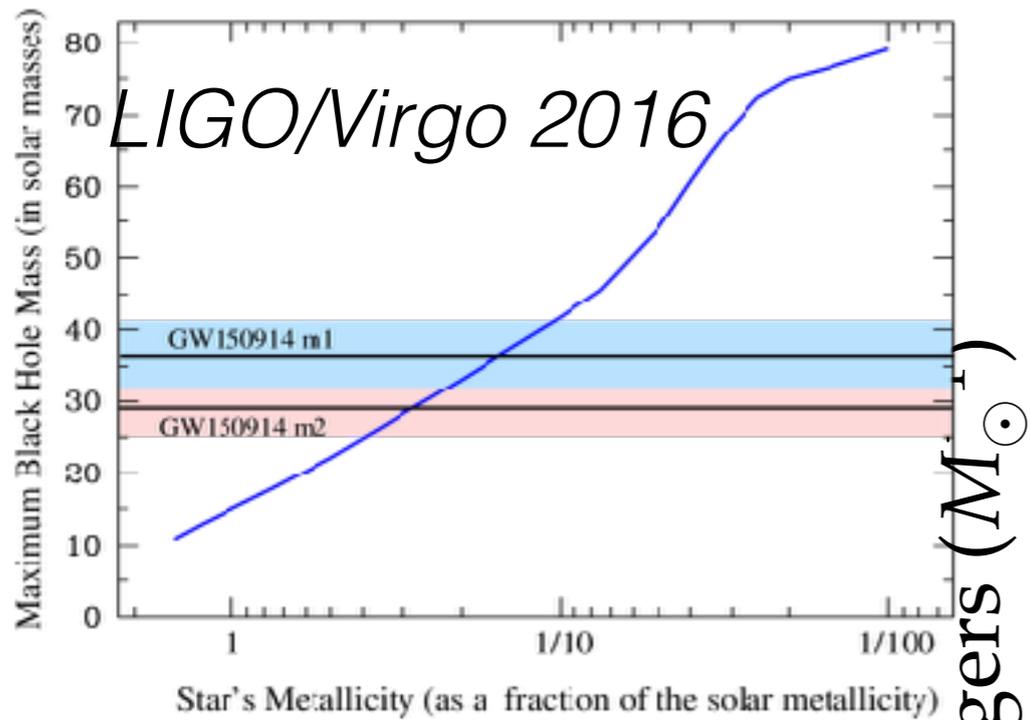
NEW COMBINATION: BINARY MODEL + GALAXY MODEL

Binary population synthesis code (BSE, Hurley+2002)

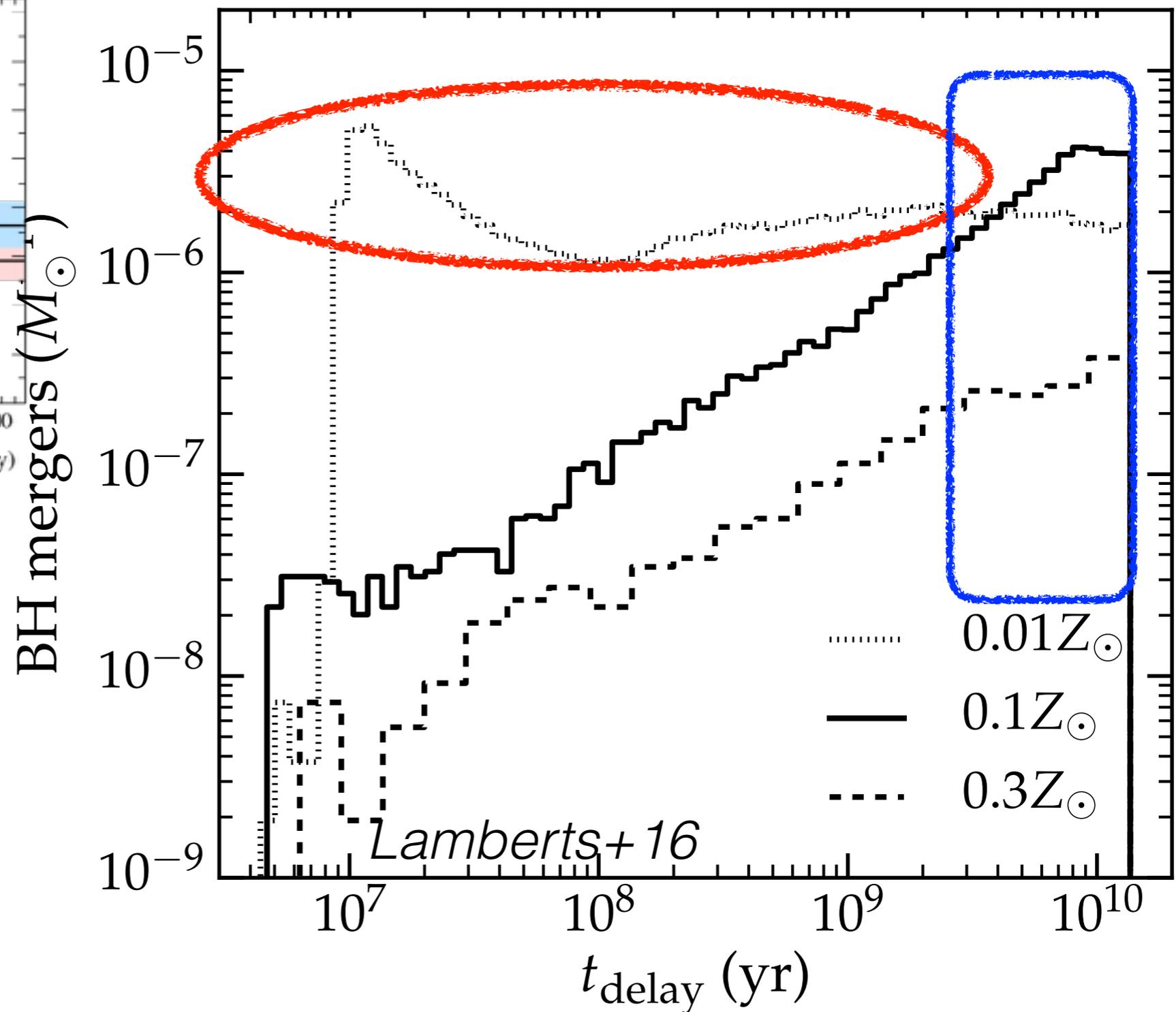
- Input: Initial mass function, distribution of periods and eccentricity
- Simplified **current model of binary** evolution
- **Explore metallicity** from 1% of Solar to Solar
- Make database of **final binary black holes** (many other binaries are possible)



INGREDIENT: LONG DELAYS TO MERGERS

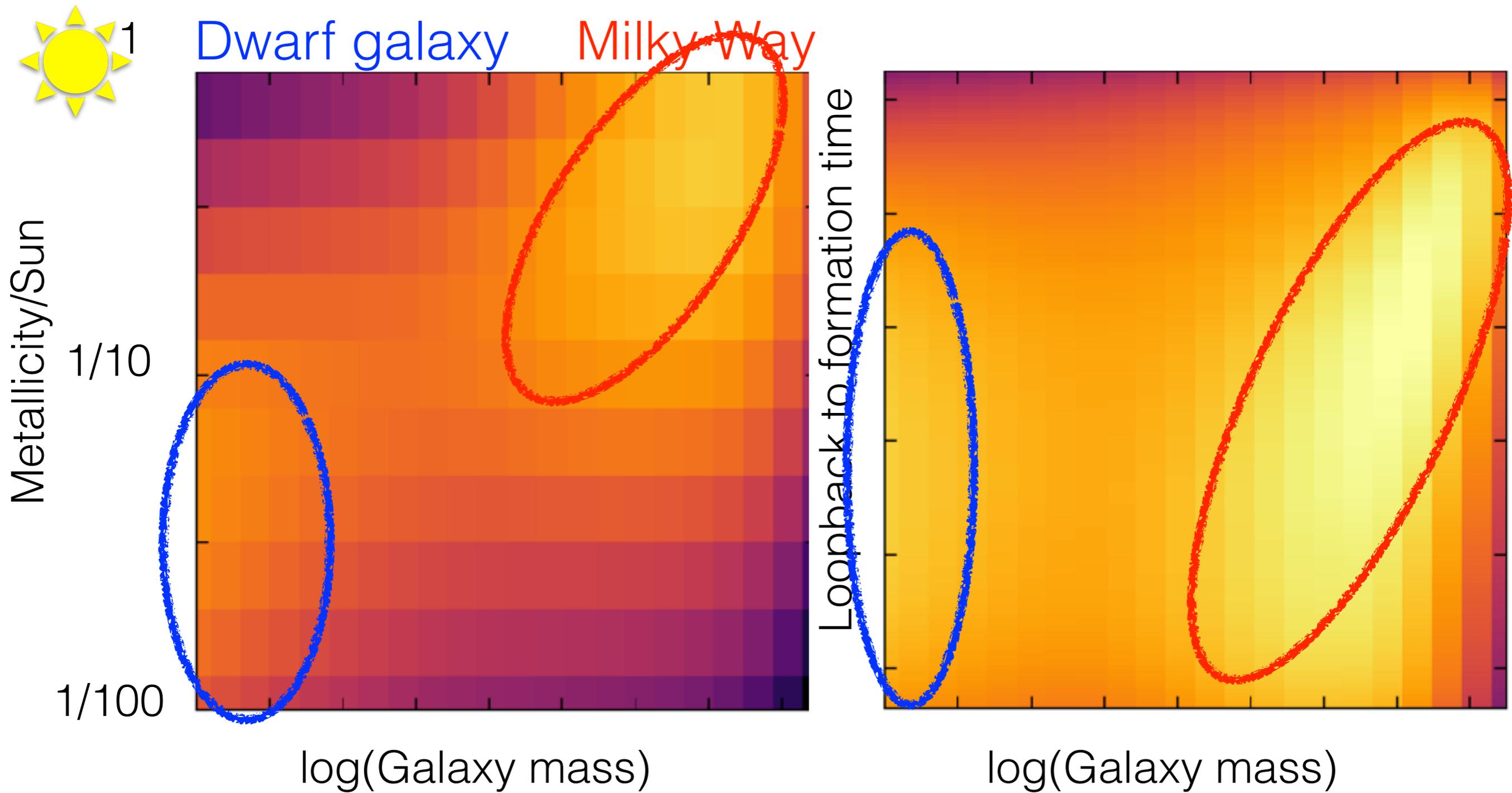


- Low metallicity: most massive remnants
- higher metallicity : long delay



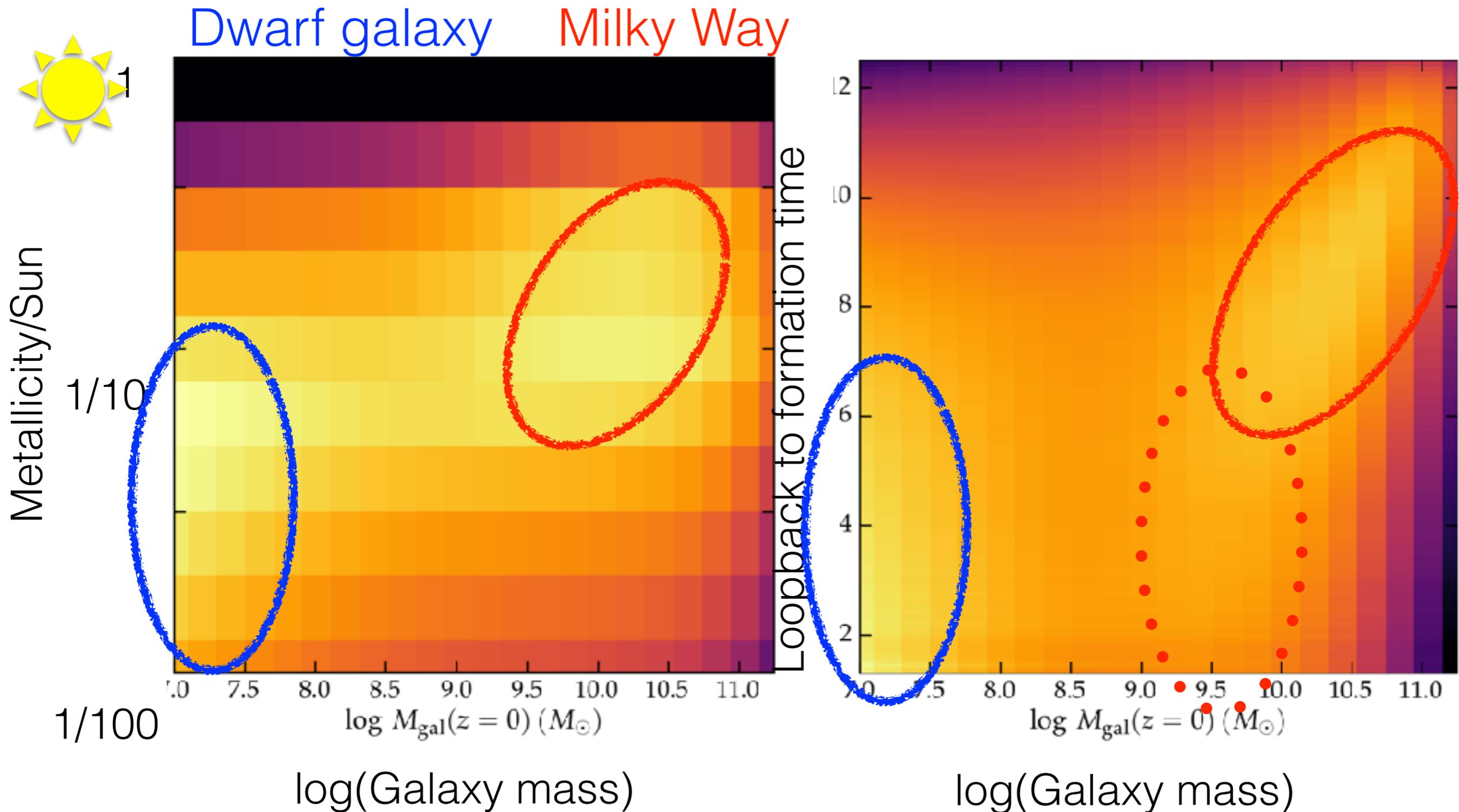
INGREDIENT: LOW METALLICITY STAR FORMATION

“homemade” semi-analytic model (*Lamberts+16*)



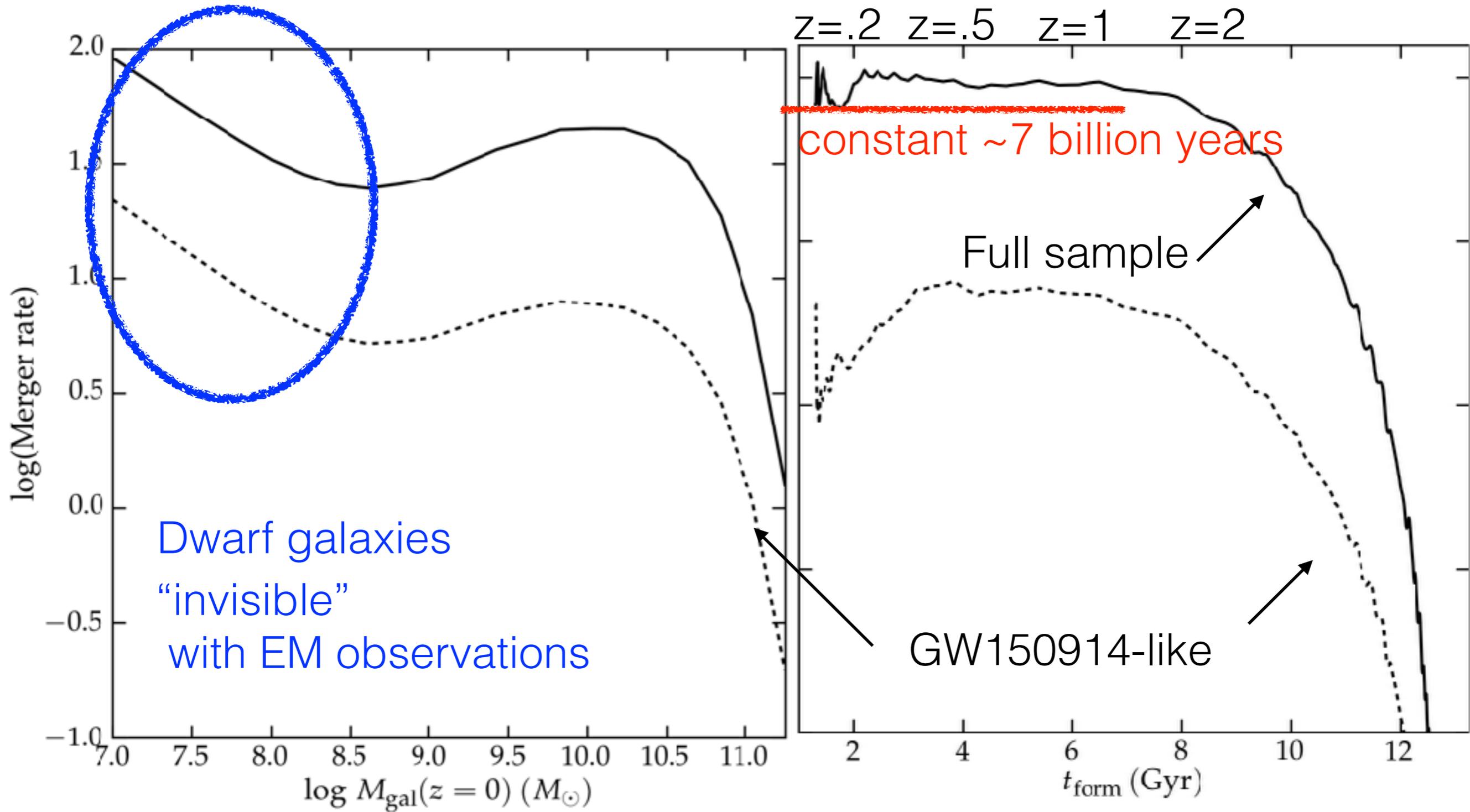
Lamberts+16

BIMODAL FORMATION OF MASSIVE BLACK HOLE PROGENITORS



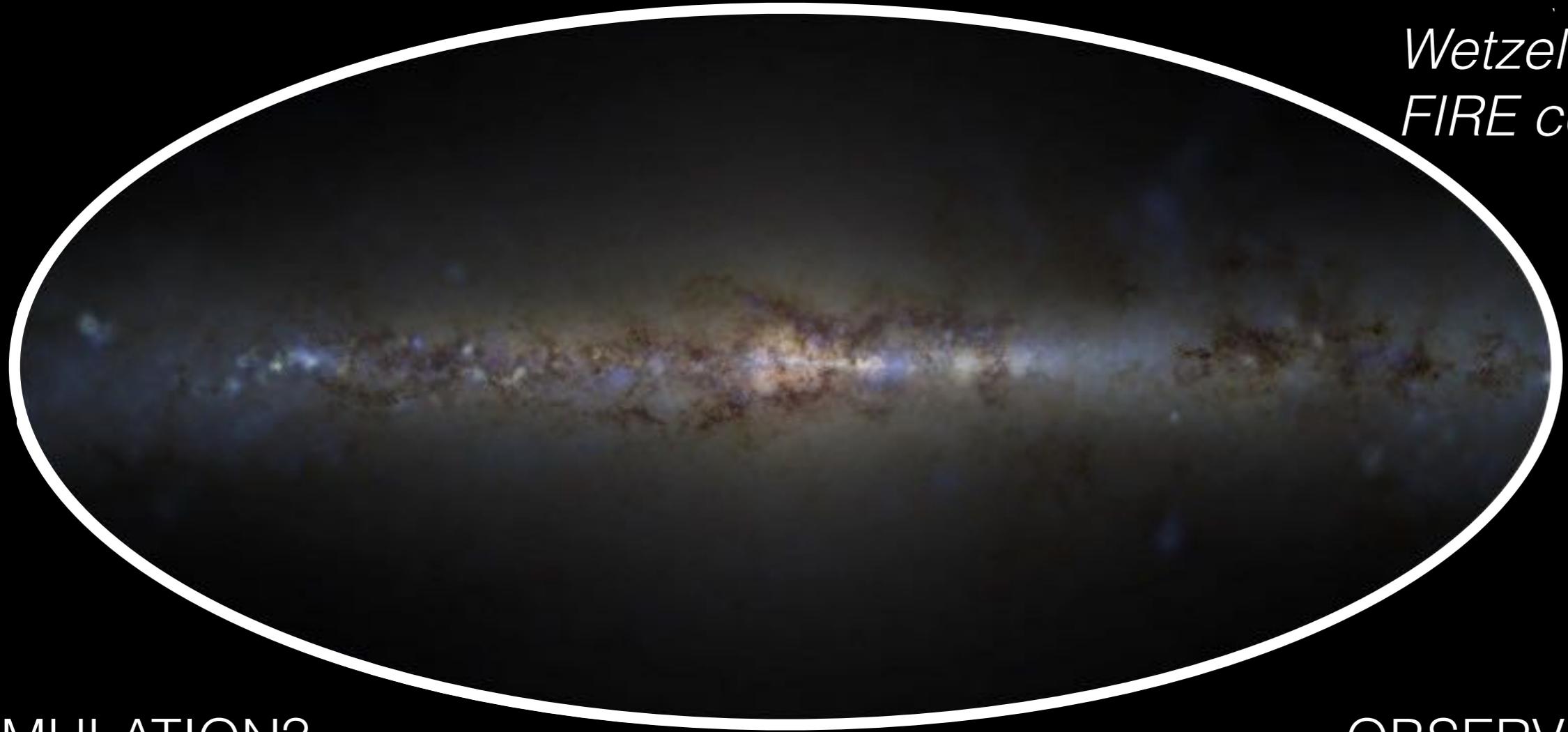
Lamberts+16, data public, confirmed in Elbert+17, Mapelli+17

STAR FORMATION IN DWARF GALAXIES



(Lamberts+16)

*Wetzel+16
FIRE collab.*



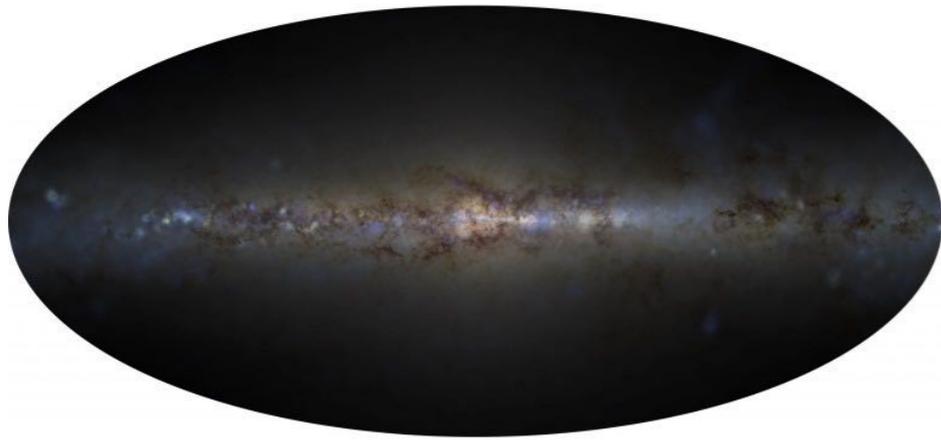
SIMULATION?

OBSERVATION?

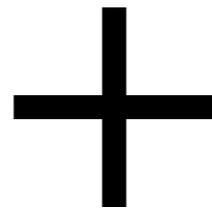


*Stellar halo/satellites
Gaia DR2*

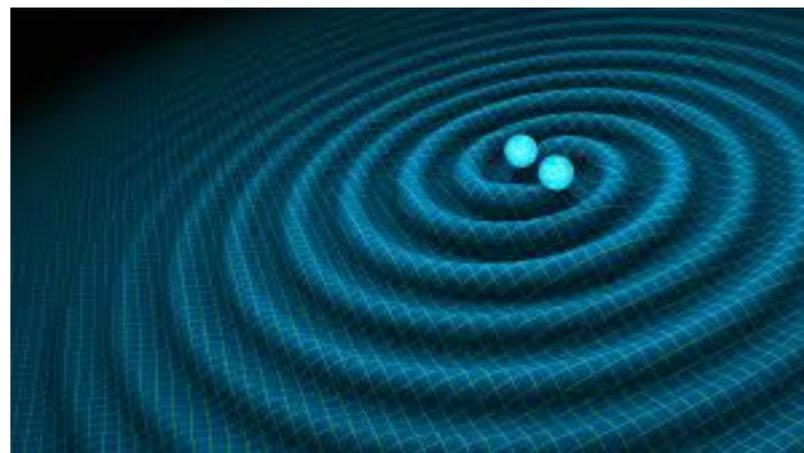
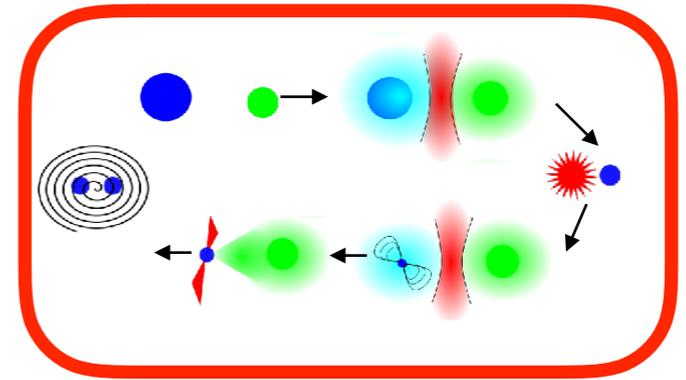
GROWING COMPACT BINARIES IN THE MILKY WAY



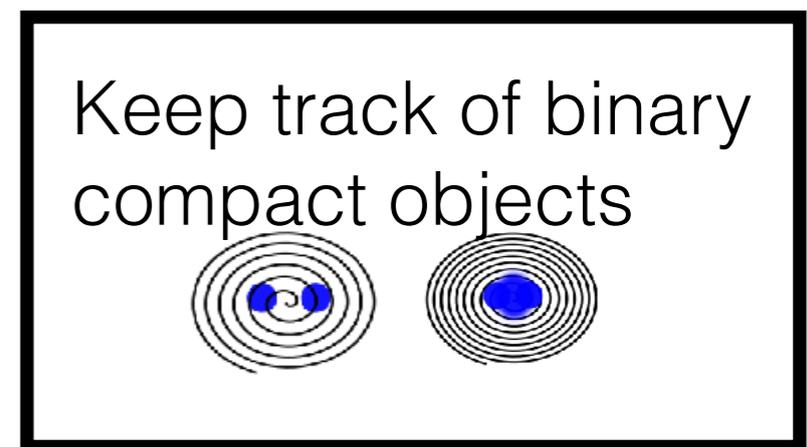
Star formation history
Metallicity
Positions/Trajectory



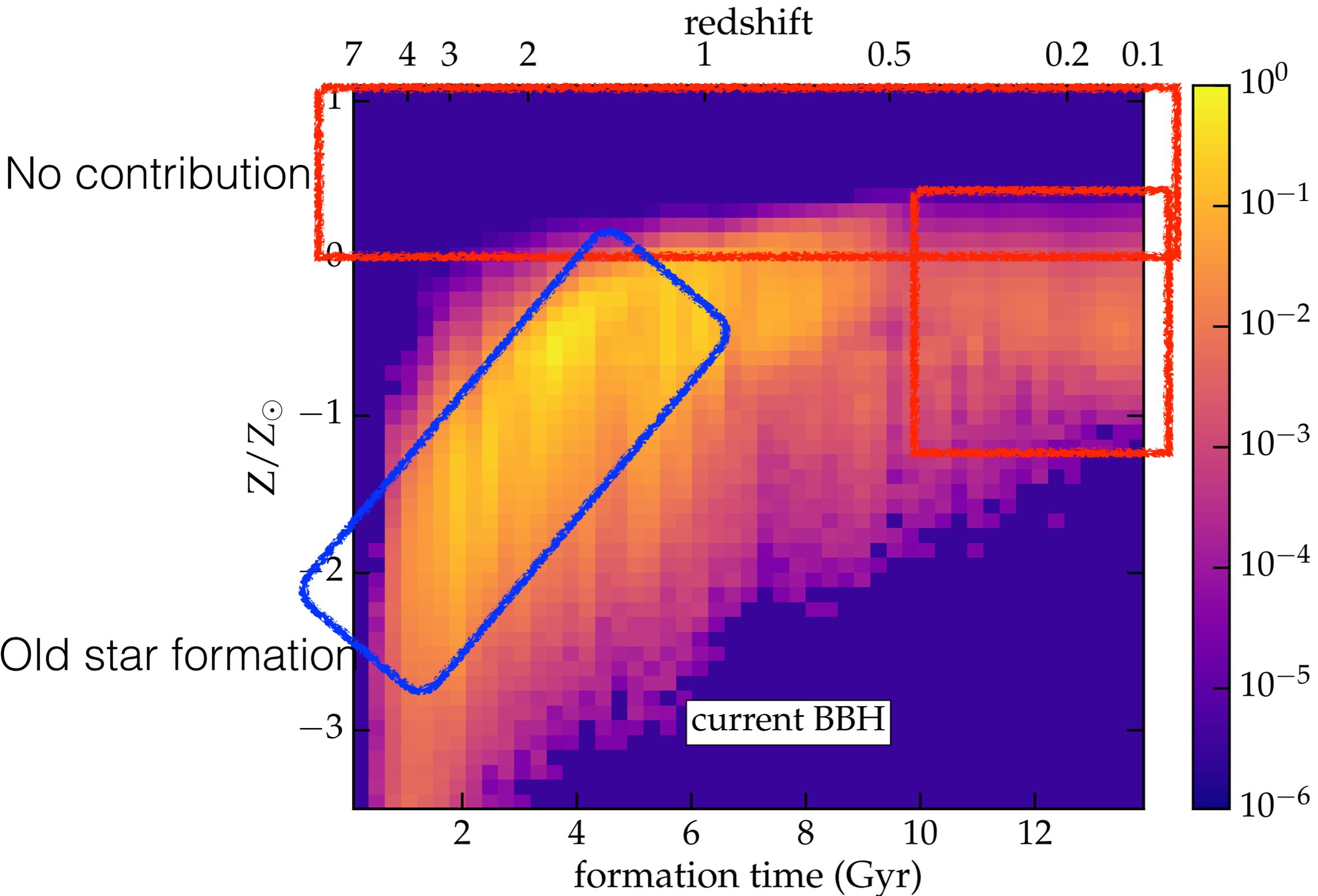
13 bins: $Z=0.005 - 1.3 Z_{\text{sun}}$
 $M_1, M_2, t_{\text{form}}, \text{orbit}$



Final evolution through GW emission

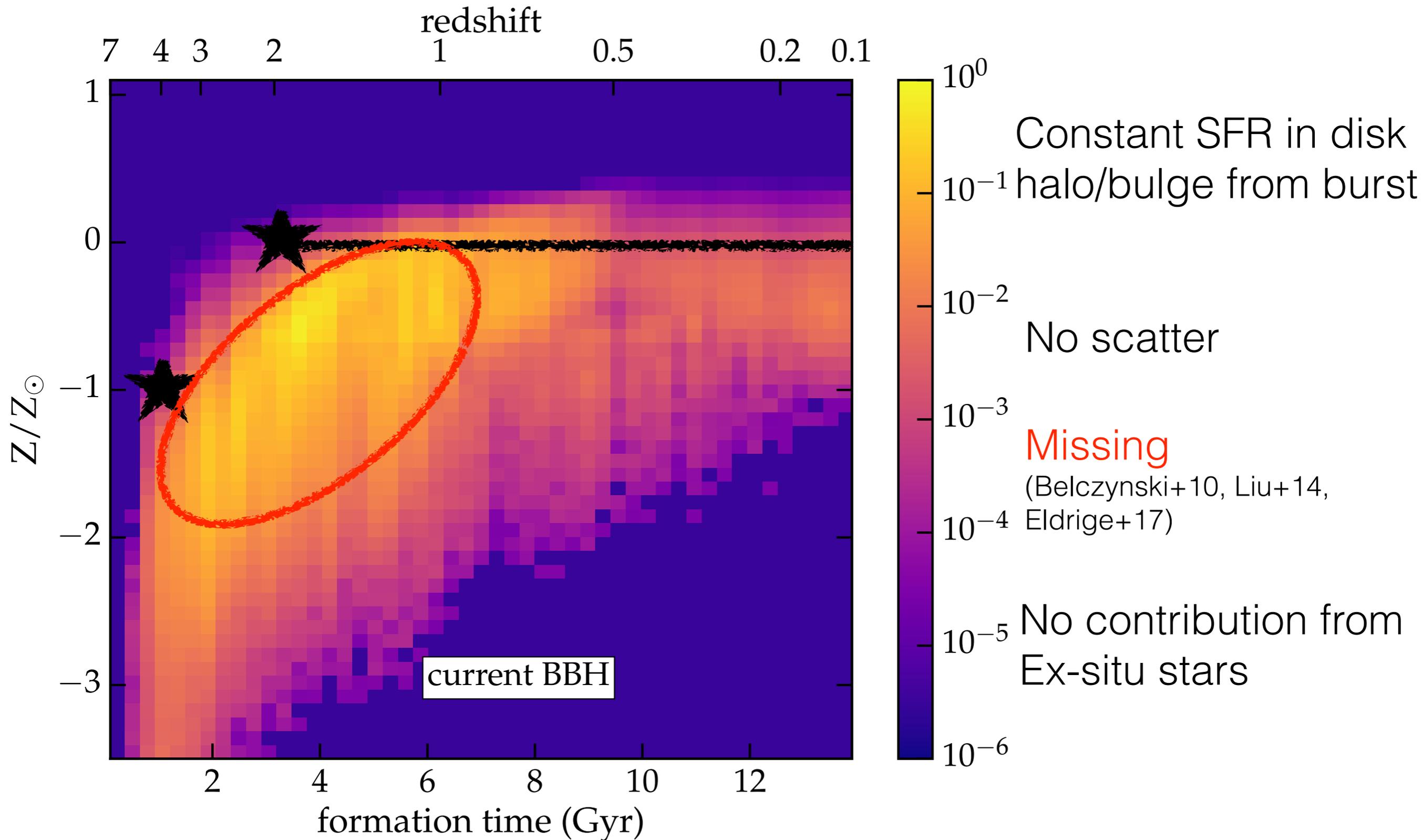


WHICH STARS FORM BINARY BLACK HOLES?

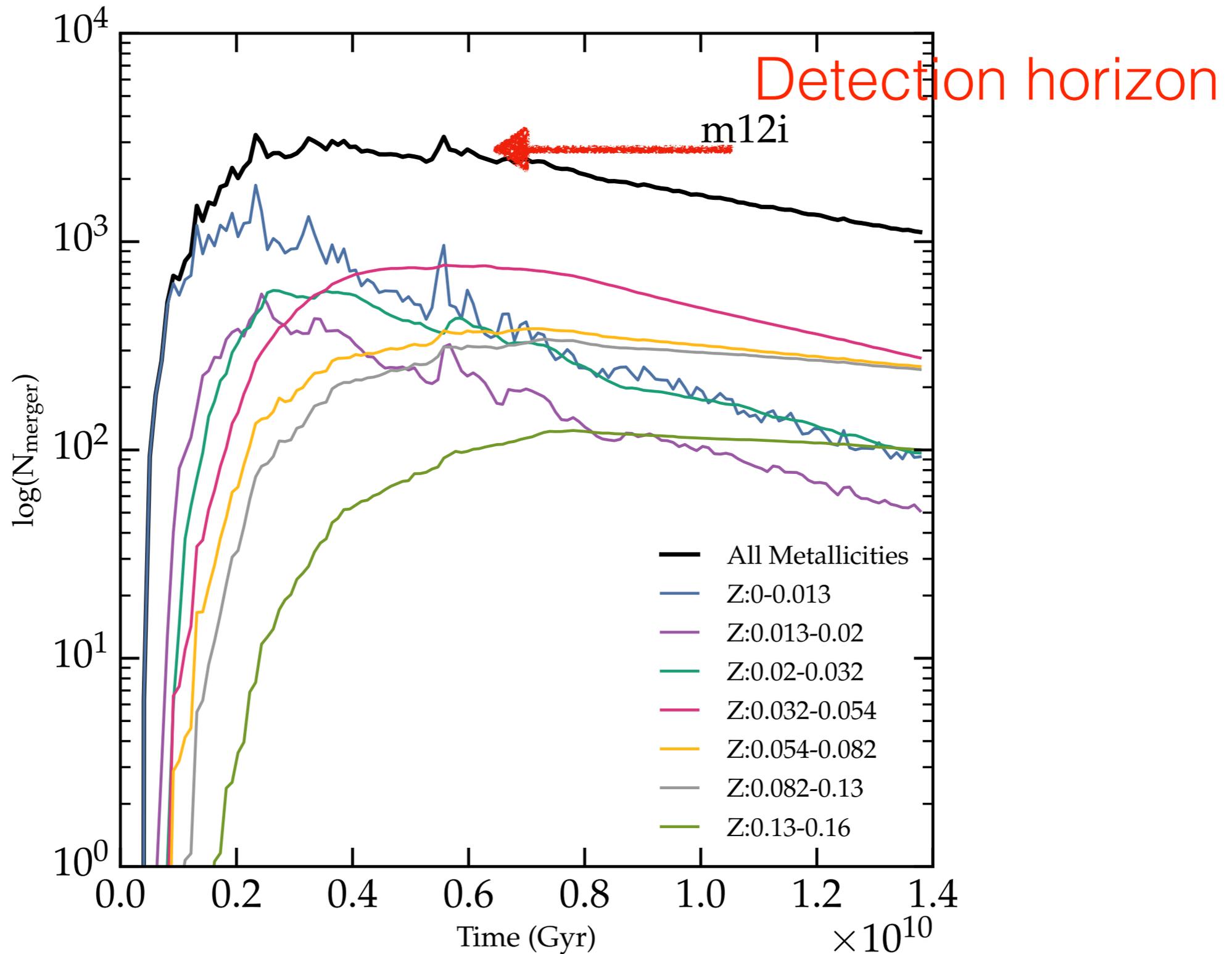


Confirms Lamberts+16

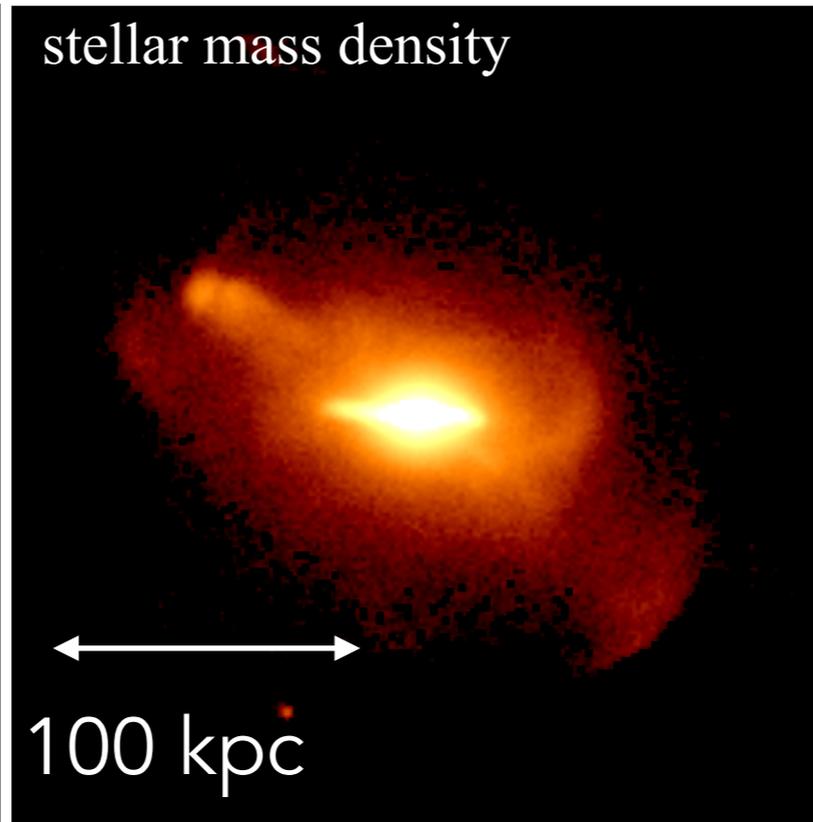
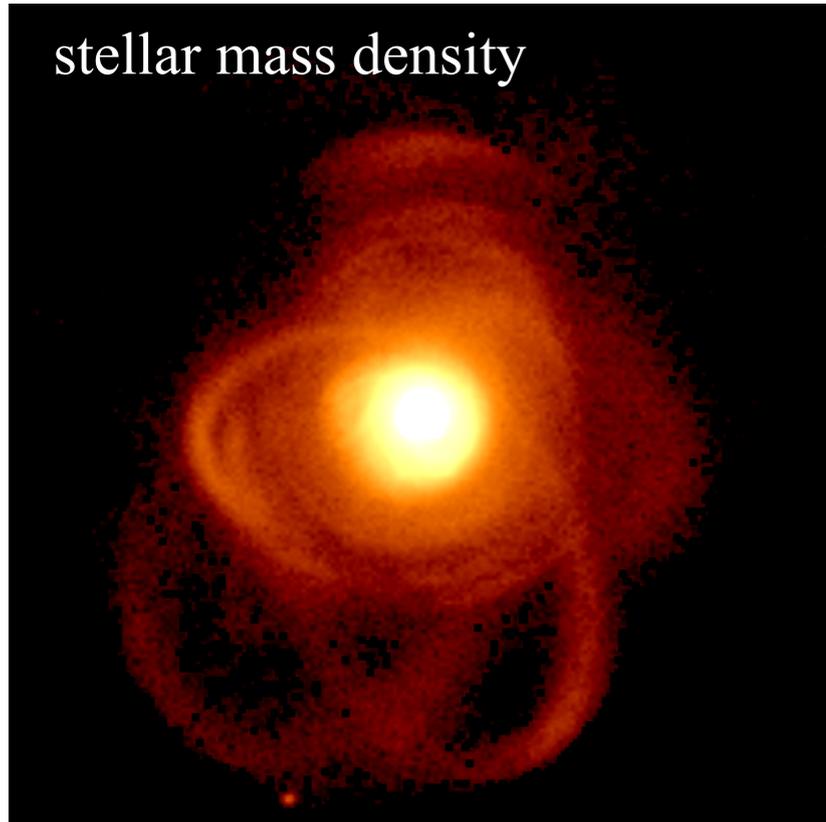
CORRECT STAR FORMATION MATTERS



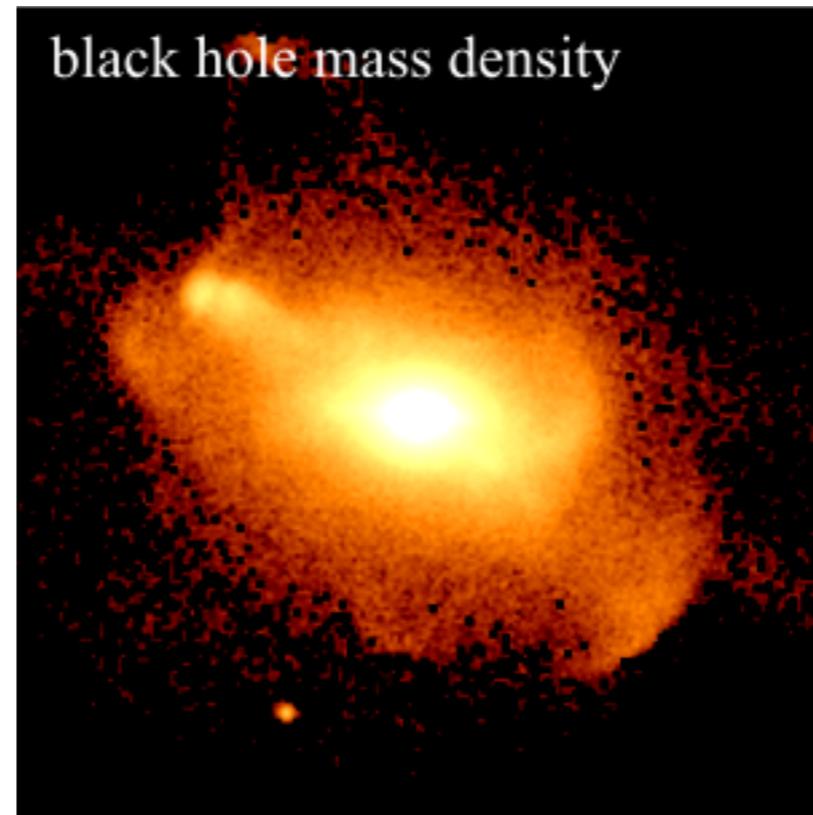
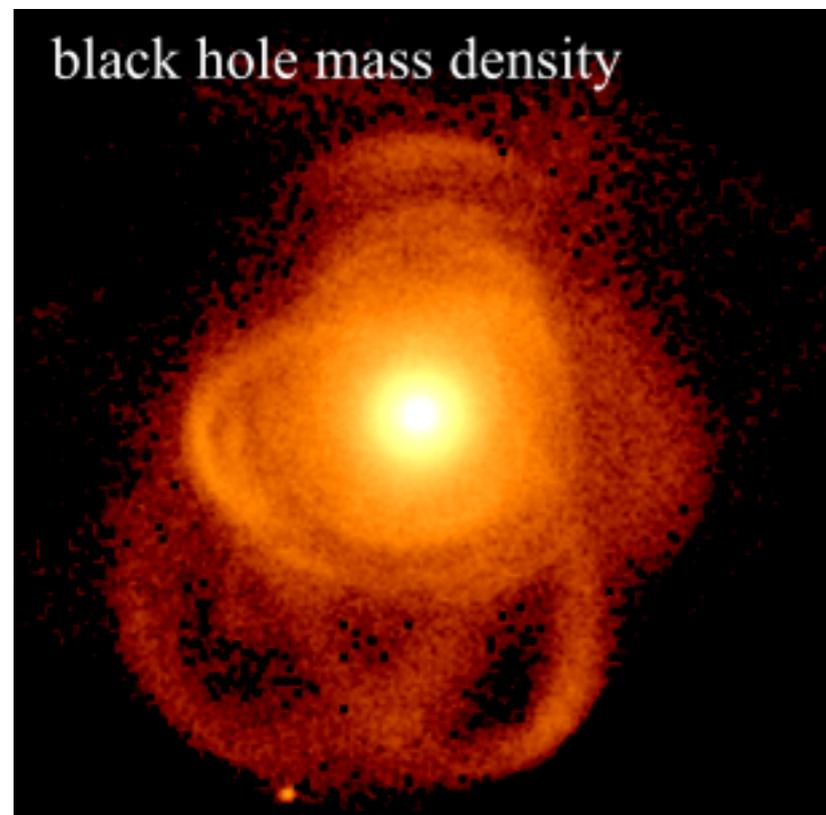
MERGERS VS METALLICITY



IMPACT OF COMPLEX STAR FORMATION



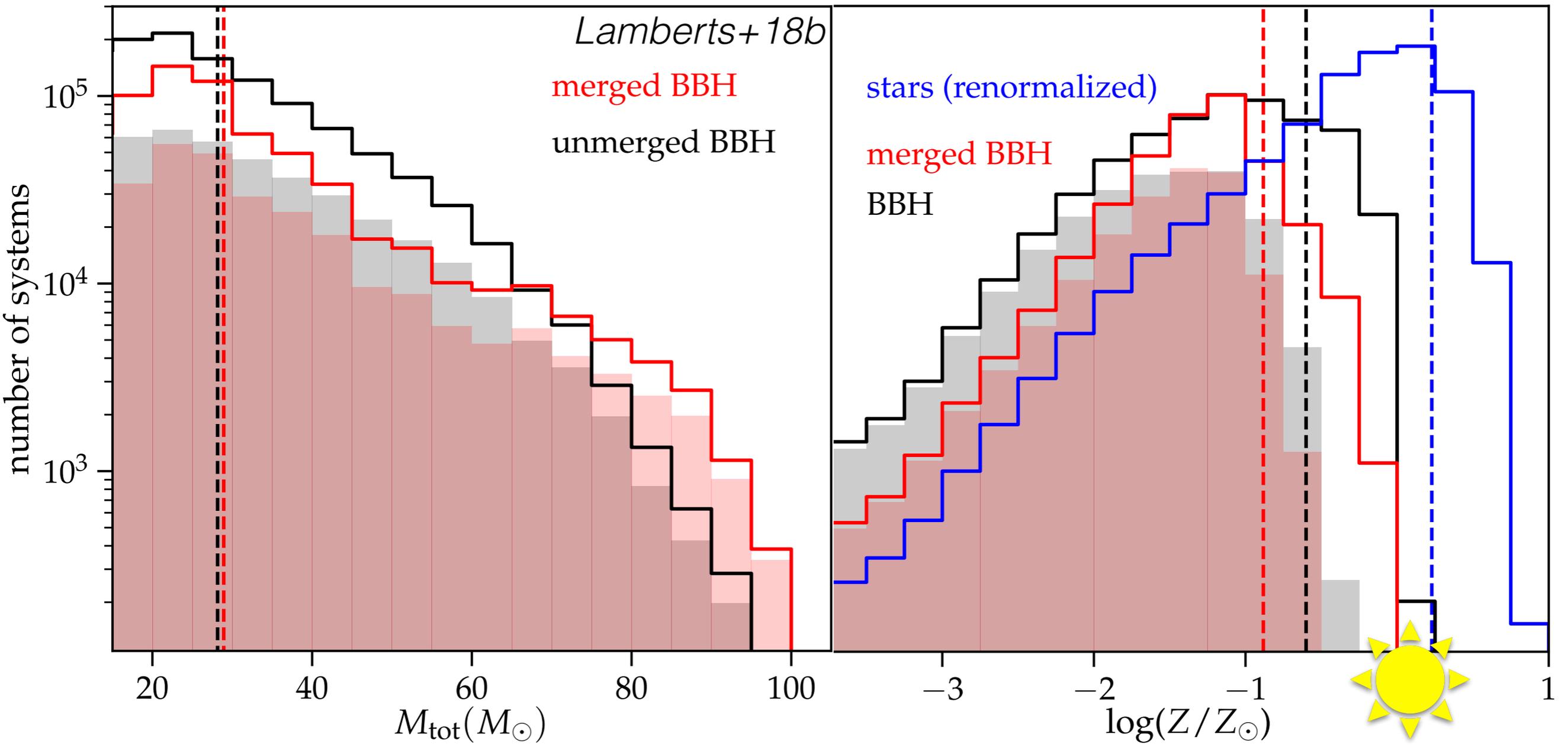
$> 10^{10}$ stars



1 million
black holes

Outer galaxy :
Stellar halo and
satellites

A MILLION BINARY BLACK HOLES IN THE MILKY WAY



Masses compatible with LIGO/Virgo
Mean metallicity 15-30% of Sun

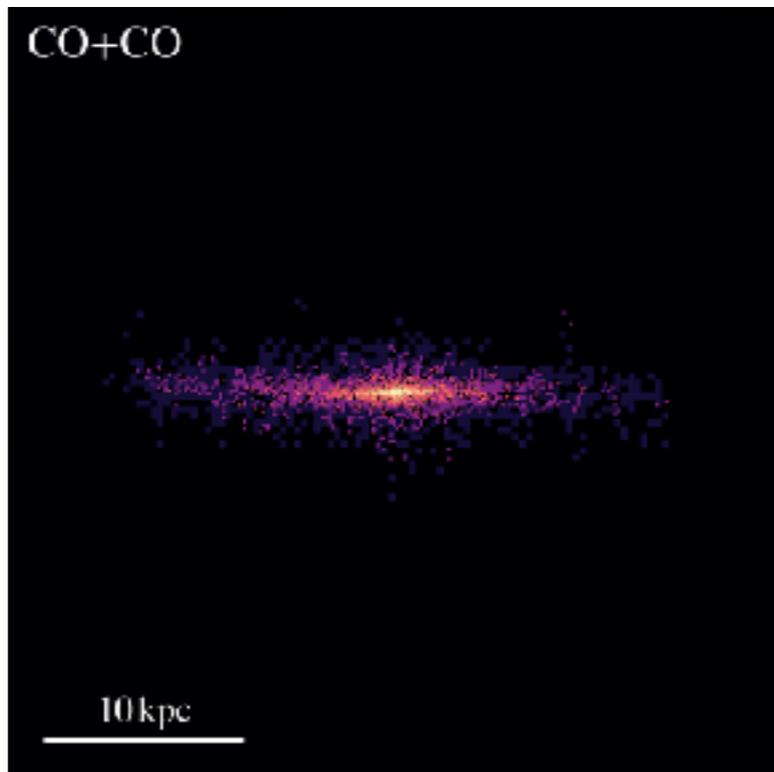
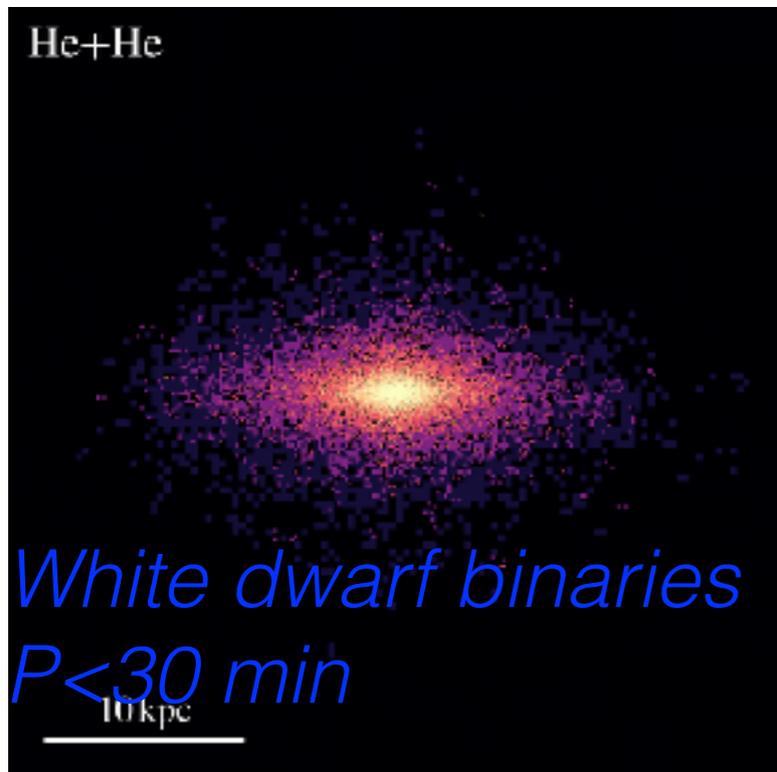
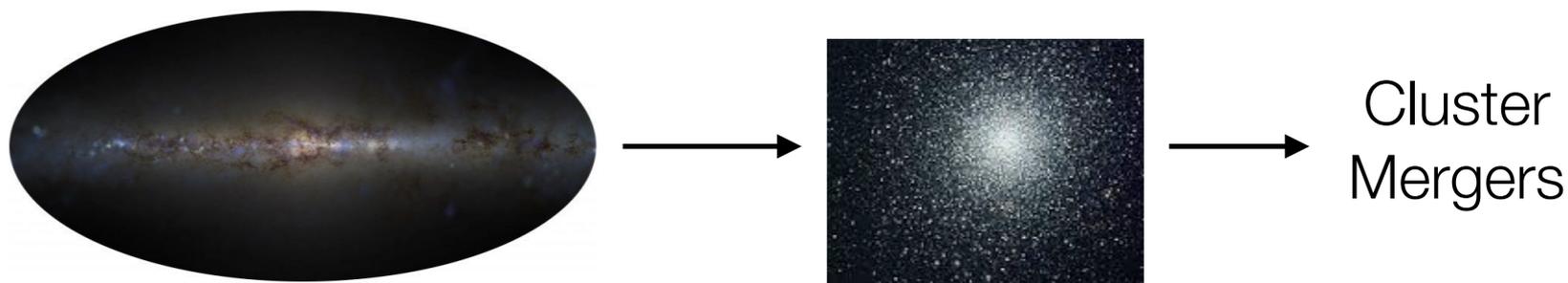
1/3 of black holes were Formed outside Milky Way
-> dwarf galaxies matter
-> needs high resolution

STELLAR BINARIES WITH GRAVITATIONAL WAVES

Now: Virgo/LIGO O3

~25 binary black holes: statistics soon!
Importance of star formation models

Origin of mergers? Binaries or clusters?
Constraints on binary evolution



Similar method for other
transients
CVs, XRB in the MW
Extragalactic sources

Lamberts+, accepted