

The background of the slide is a blue-toned image of a galaxy merger remnant. It shows a bright, central point of light surrounded by a diffuse, glowing blue structure that resembles a ring or a complex, irregular shape. The overall appearance is that of a galaxy core or a region of intense star formation or gas concentration.

# Massive black hole binaries in the remnants of gas-rich galaxy mergers

Collaborators:

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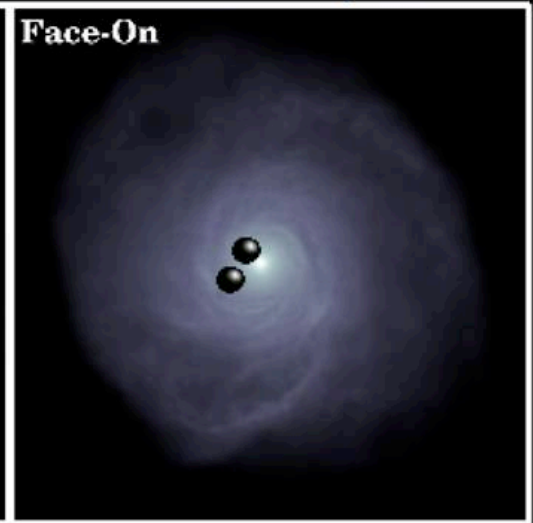
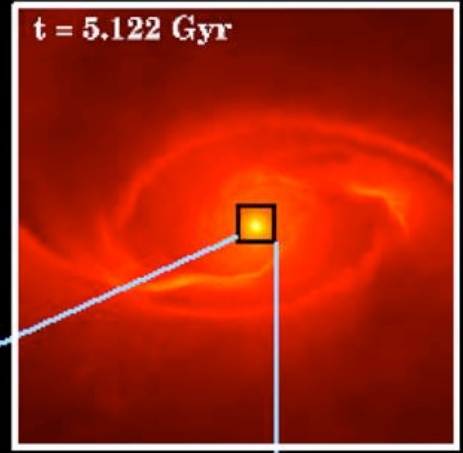
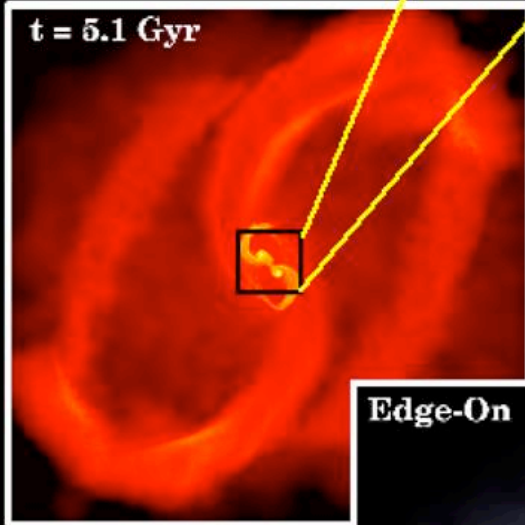
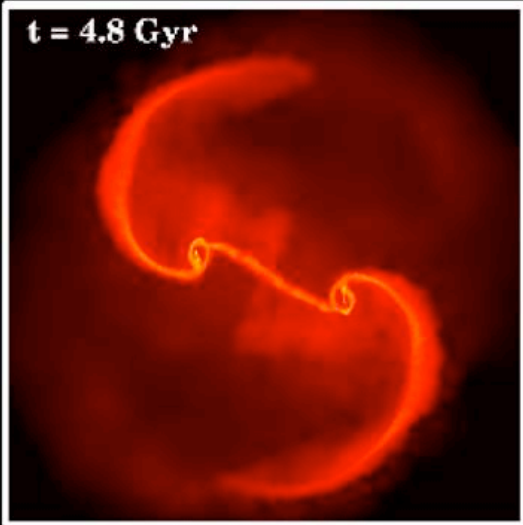
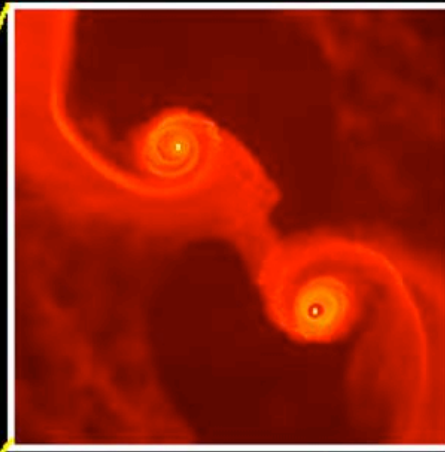
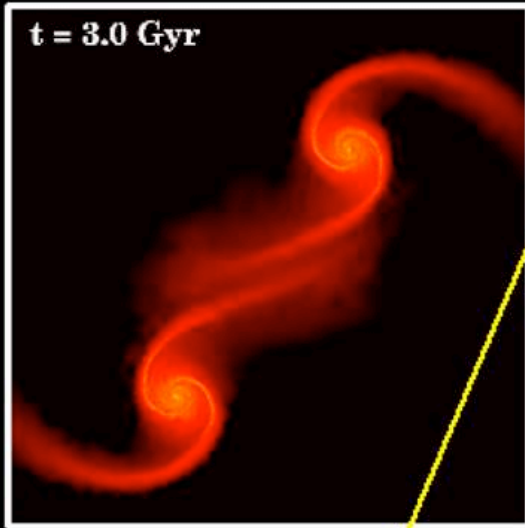
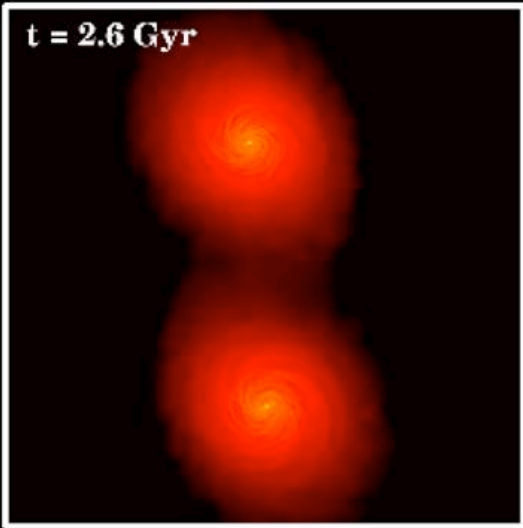
**Albino Perego**

**Mateusz Ruszkowski**

**Marta Volonteri**

**Massimo Dotti**

MPA

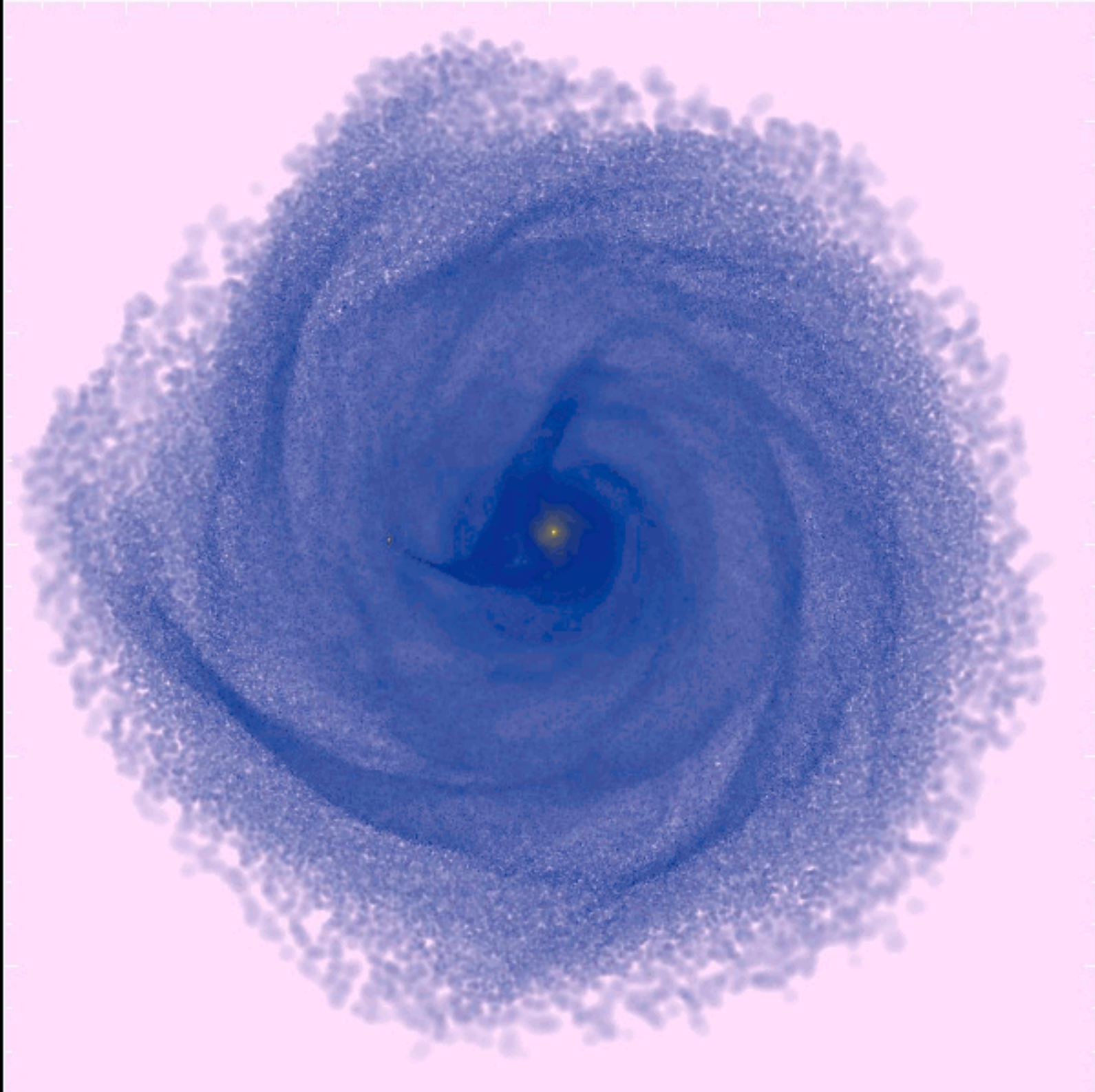


60 kpc scale

# Large scale simulations

e.g. Mayer et al. 2007

160 pc scale



# MBHs evolution in gaseous backgrounds

## FAQ:

**Do the MBHs reach  
the final coalescence?**

**What is the effect of CNDs  
on MBH masses and spins?**



# Initial conditions

Central MBH of  $4 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$

Gaseous disk (Mestel):

$$\Sigma_{\text{Disk}}(R) = \frac{\Sigma_0 R_0}{R}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_{\text{Disc}} = 10^8 M_{\odot} \\ R_{\text{Disc}} = 100 \text{ pc} \end{array} \right.$$

Adiabatic evolution  $\gamma=5/3$ ;  $7/5$   
(+ shock heating)

Stellar bulge (Plummer):

$$\rho(r) = \frac{3}{4\pi} \frac{M_{\text{Bulge}}}{a^3} \left(1 + \frac{r^2}{a^2}\right)^{-5/2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_{\text{Bulge}} = 7 \times 10^8 M_{\odot} \\ a = 55 \text{ pc} \end{array} \right.$$

Equal mass merger:

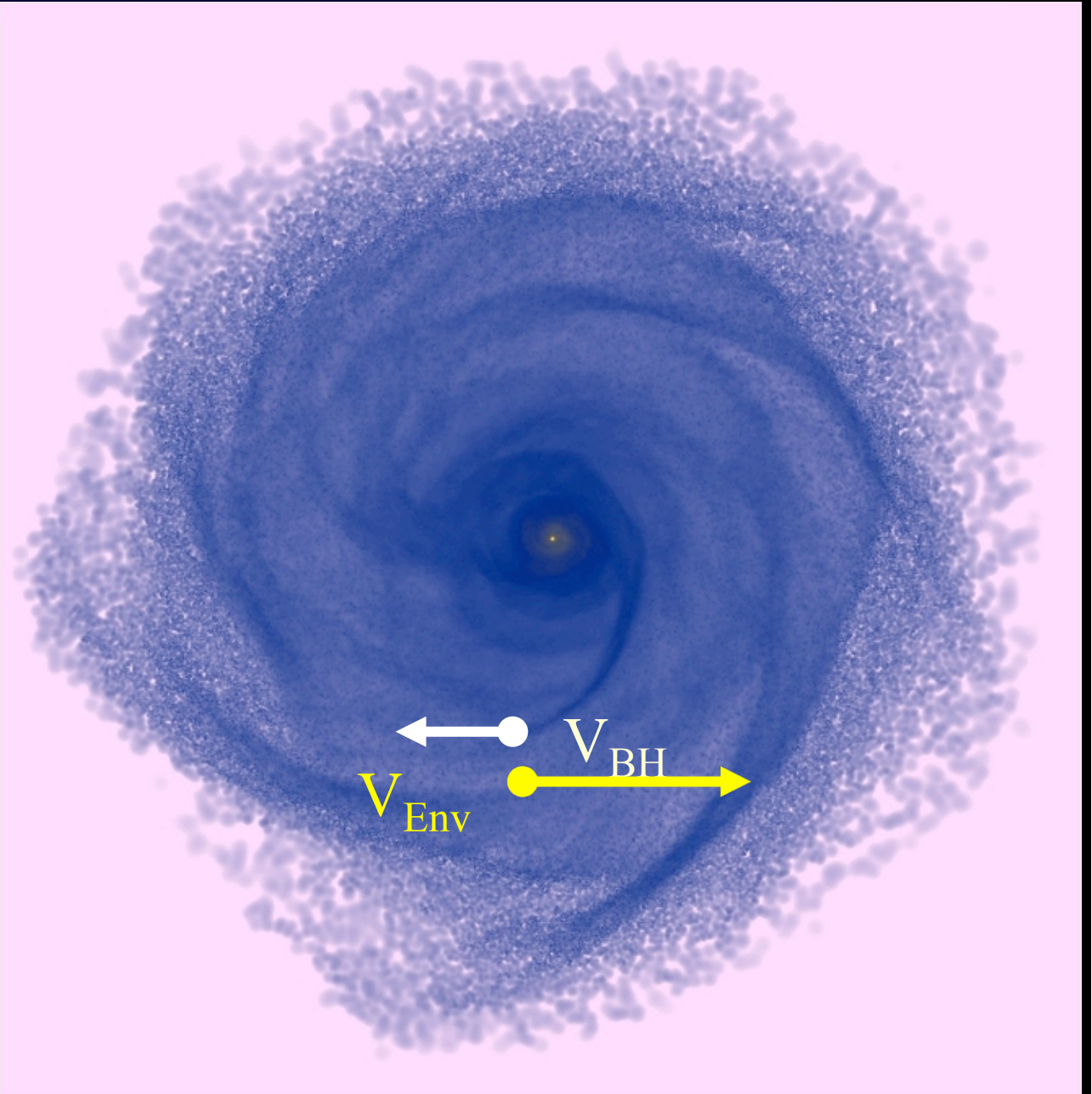
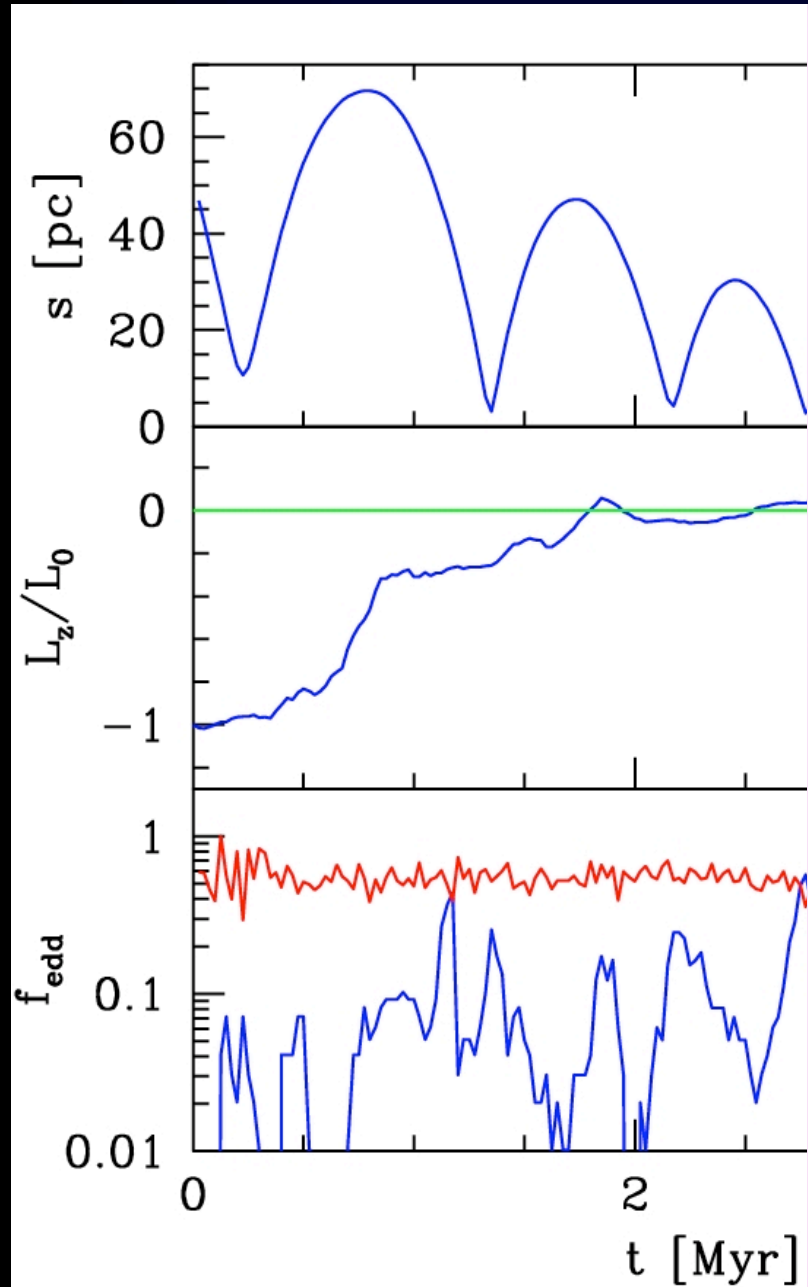
second MBH of  $4 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$  and  $e \approx 0.7$   
co- or counter- rotating

gas particles are accreted only if their total energy (kinetic + thermal + potential, in the reference frame of the MBHs) is less than a fixed fraction  $\varepsilon$  of the (negative) gravitational energy

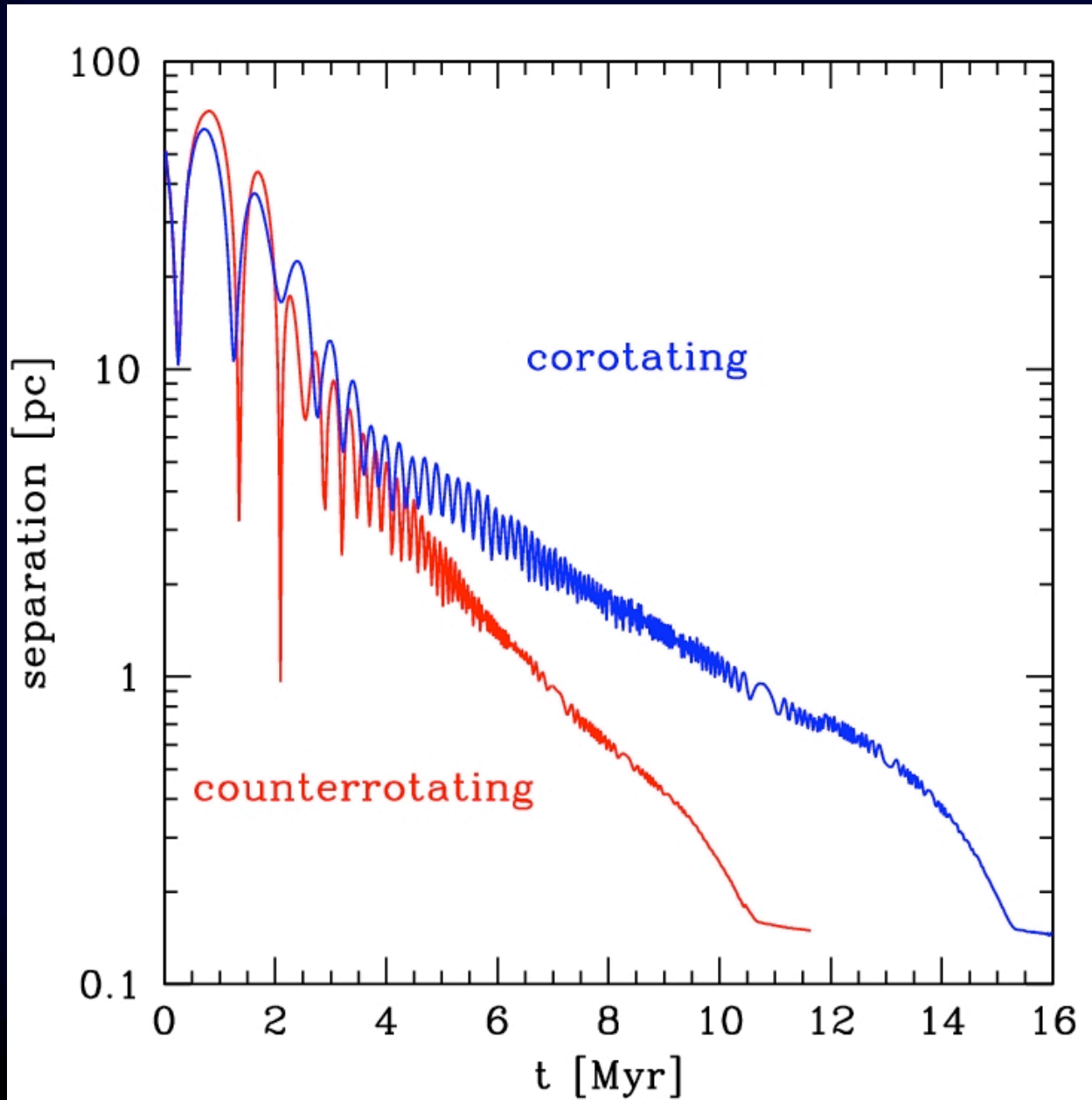
( $\varepsilon > 0.5$ , accretion possible only resolving the BHL radius of the MBHs!)

# Counter-rotating MBH ( $\gamma=5/3$ ; $h=0.1$ pc)

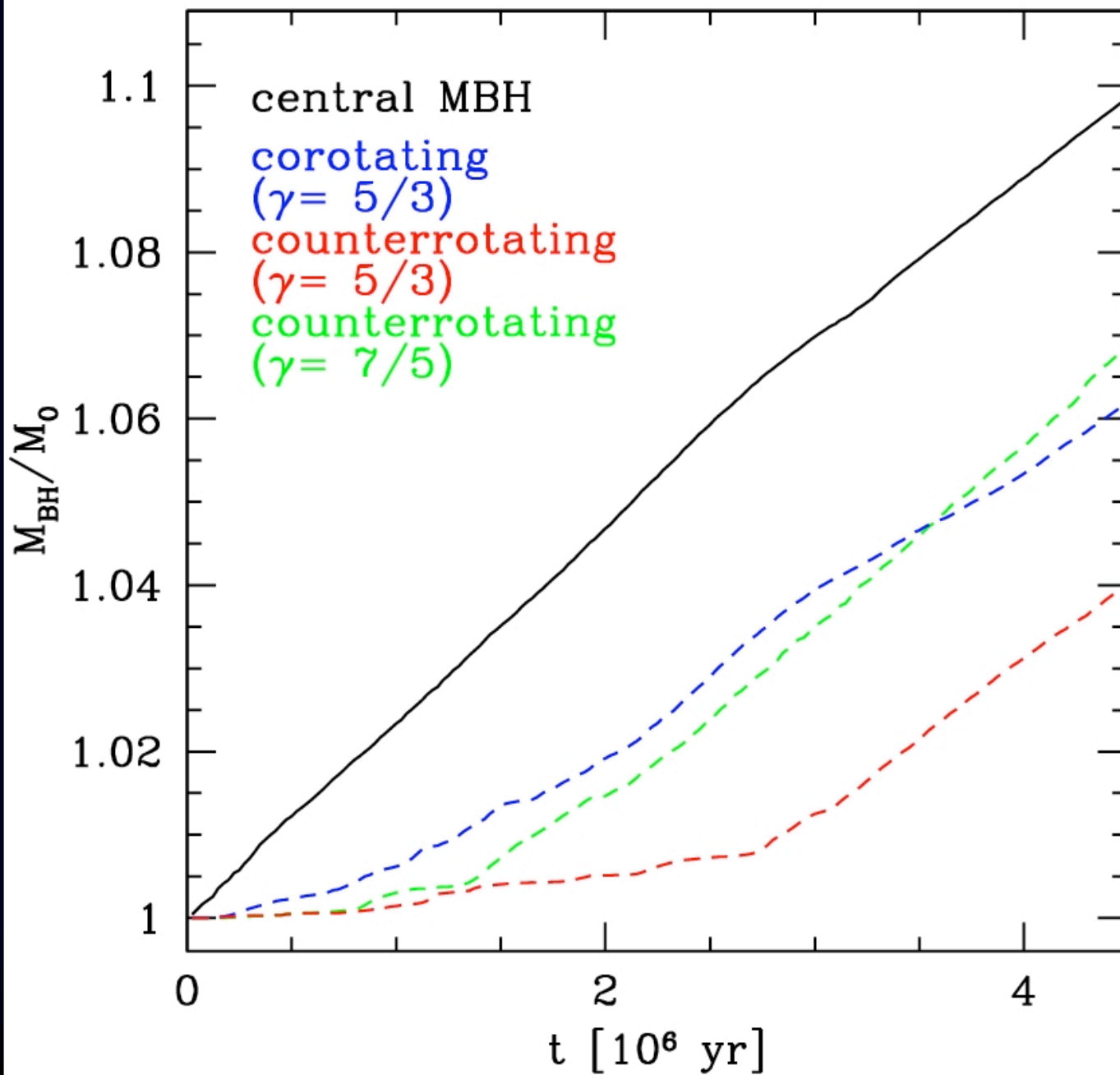
MD et al. 2009



# Co-rotating vs counter-rotating MBHs ( $\gamma=7/5$ ; $h=0.1$ pc; only non accreting MBHs)

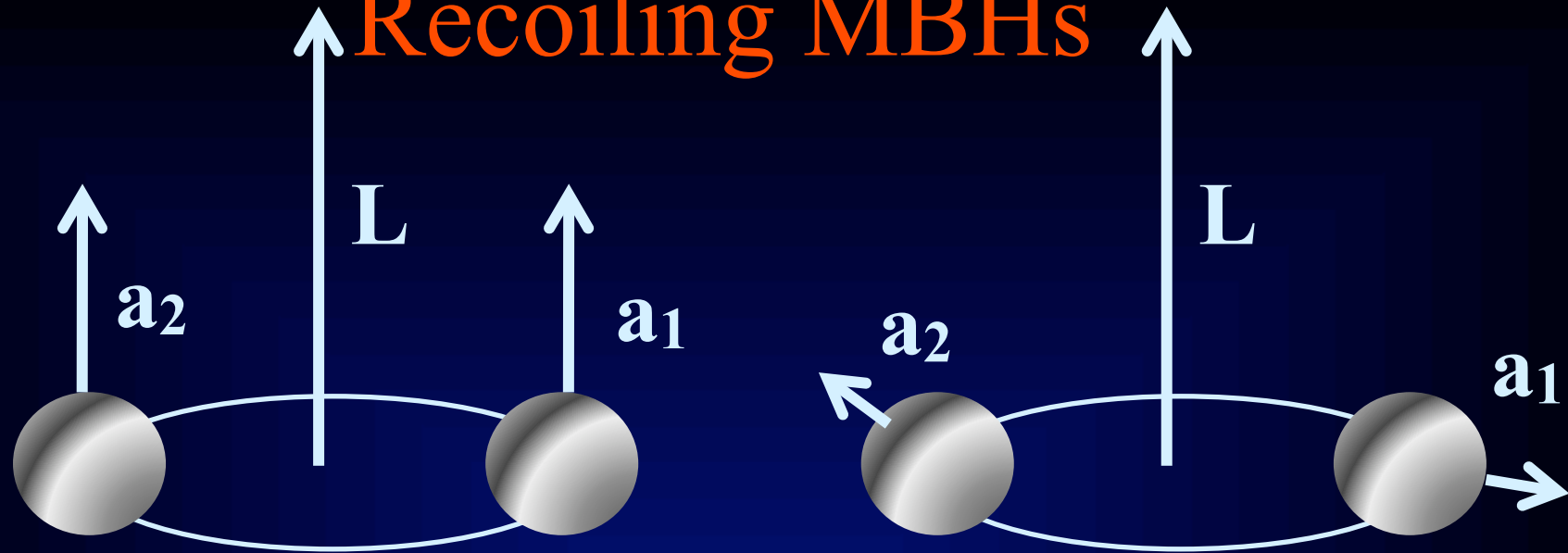


# MBH mass accretion





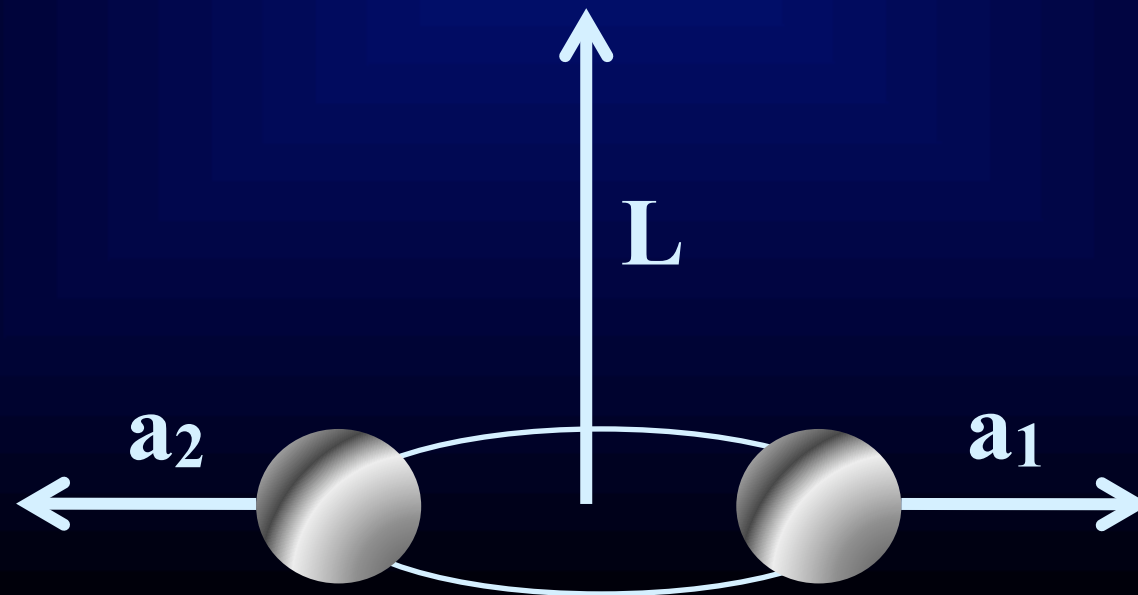
# Recoiling MBHs



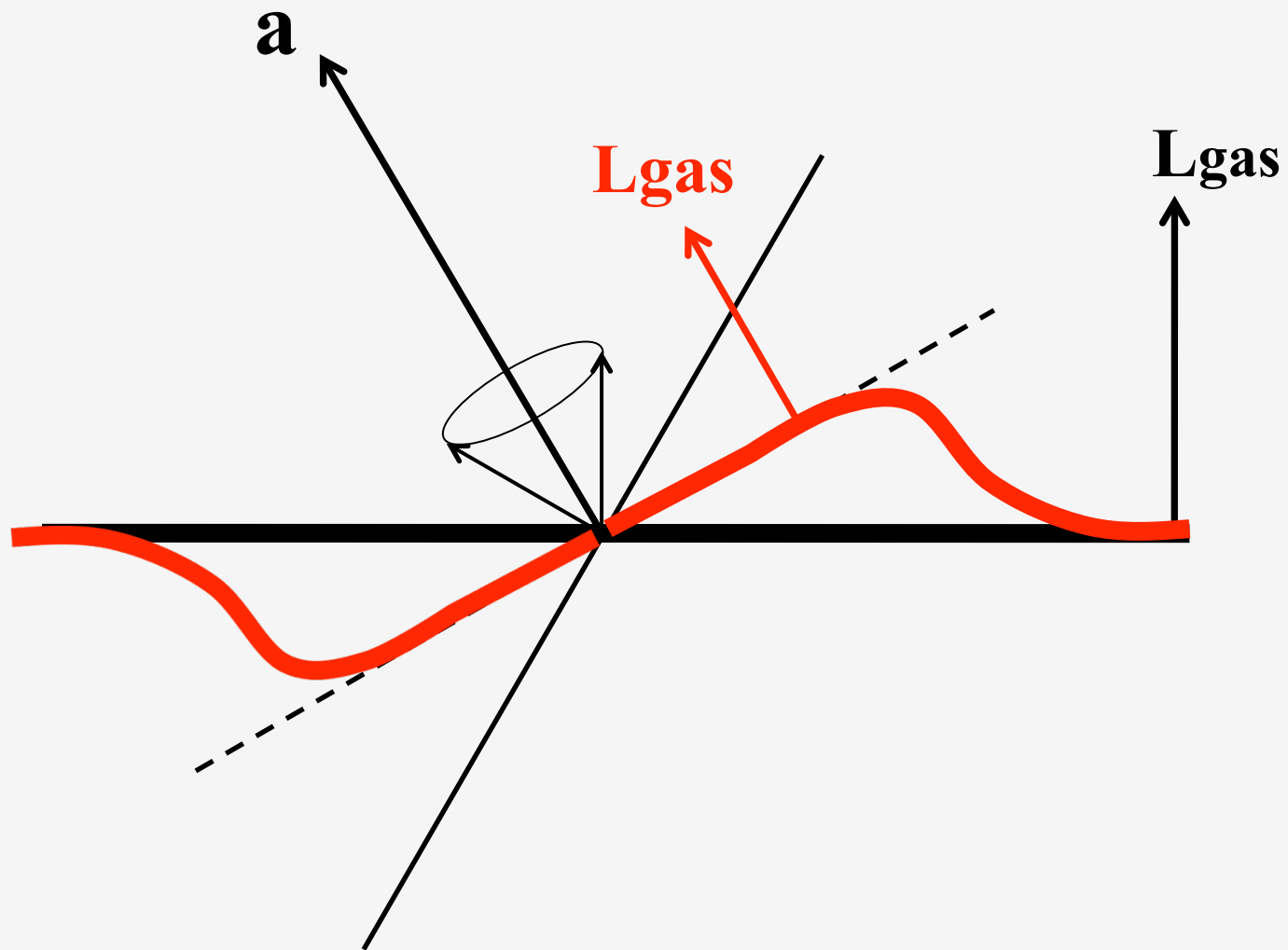
Low kick velocities ( $\sim 100 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ )

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High kick velocities ( $\sim 1000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ )

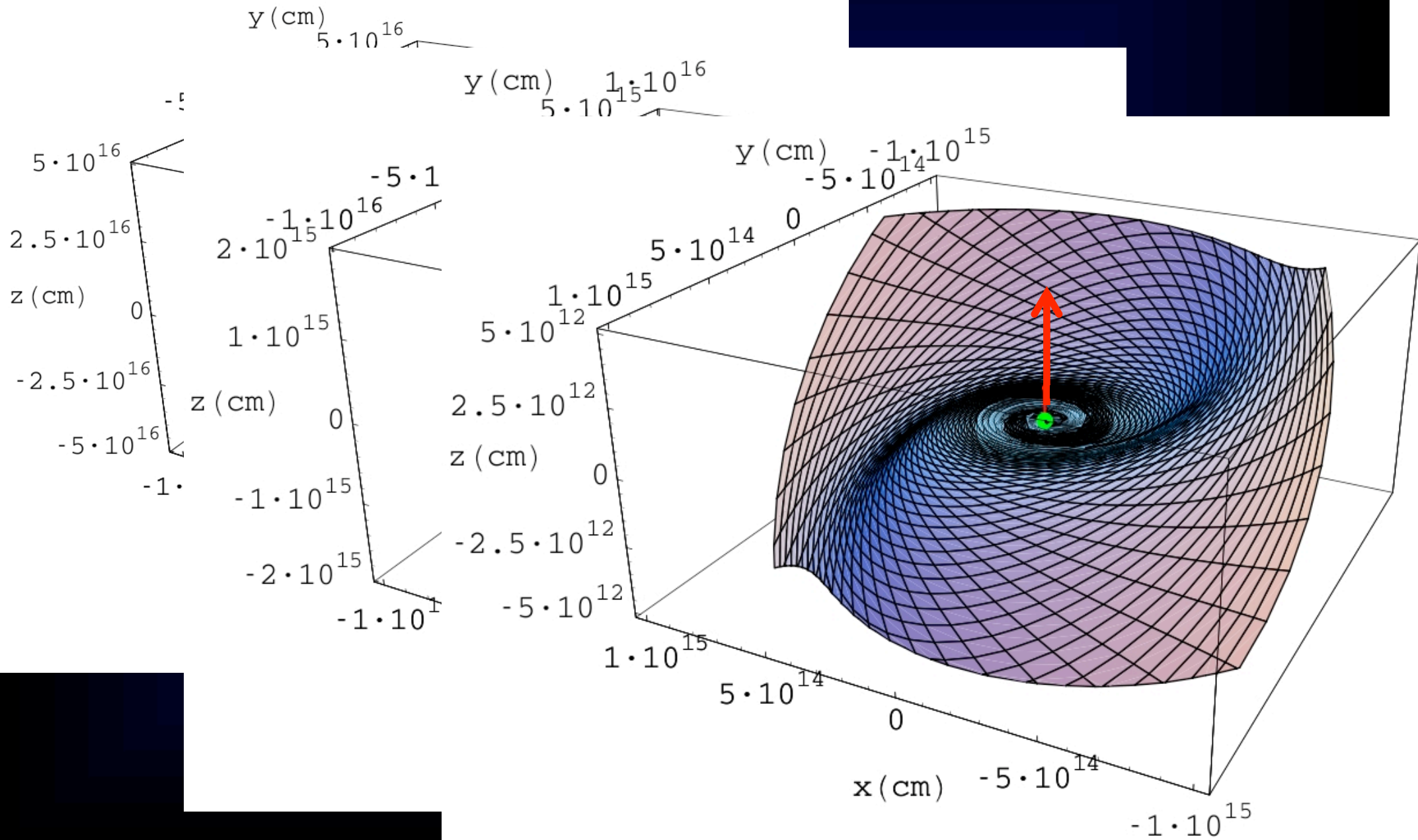


# BP effect: interpretation



# Spin evolution: Bardeen-Peterson effect

Perego et al. 2009



# Spin evolution

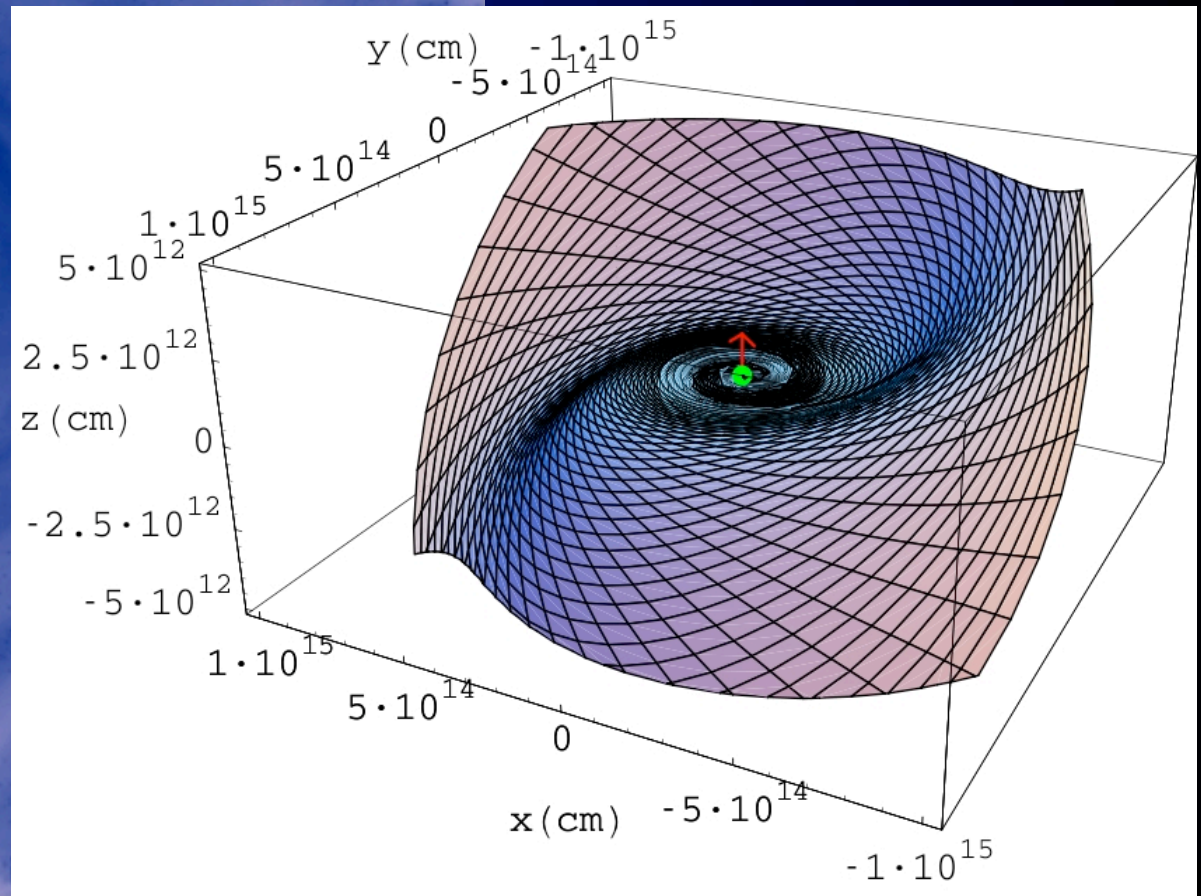
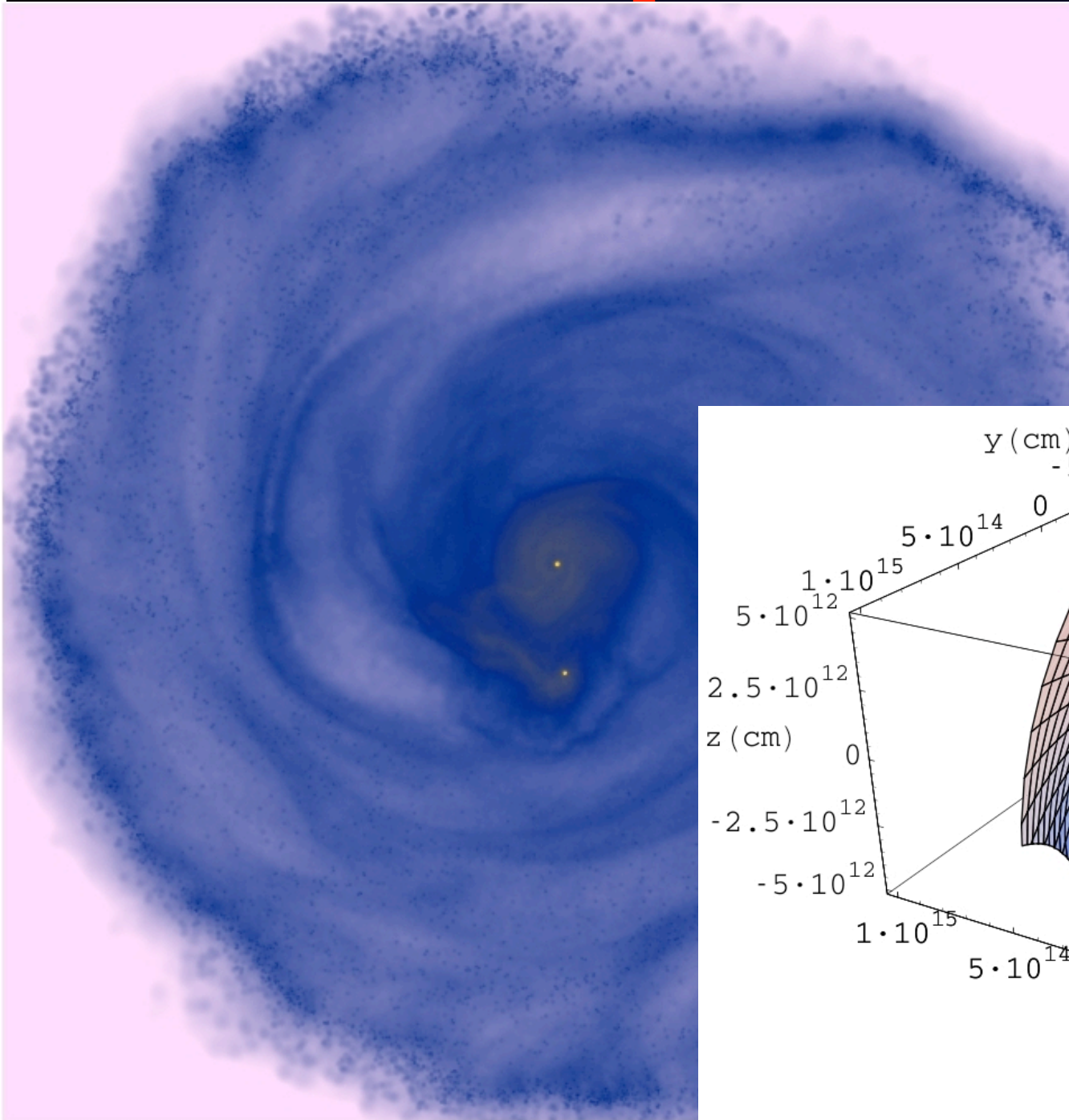
MD et al. 2010

From the simulations



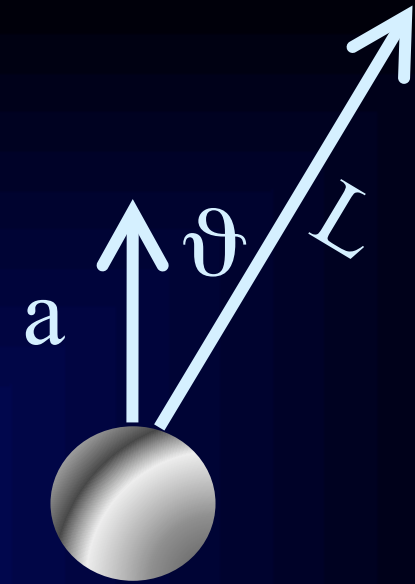
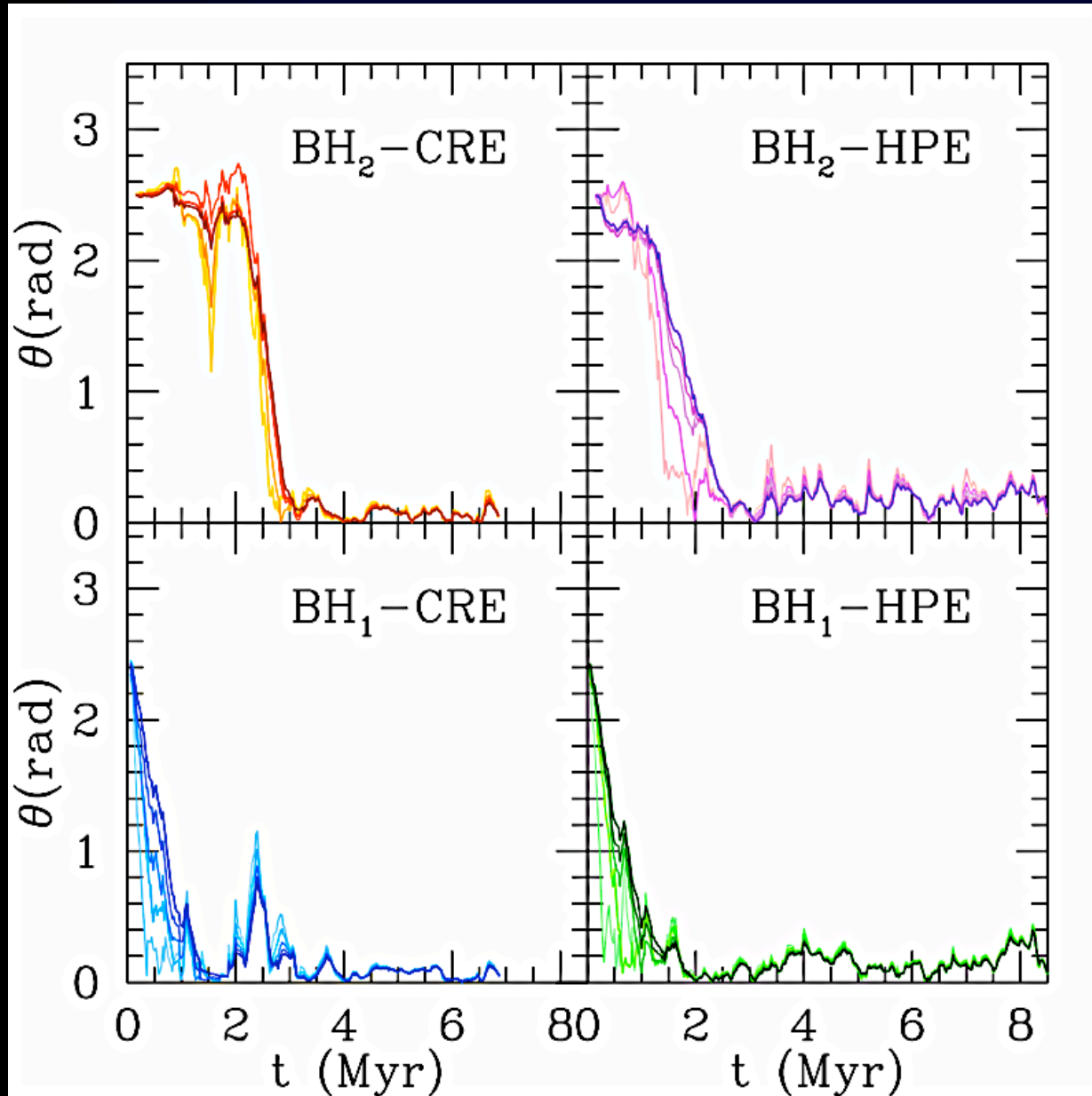
{ accretion rate  
L of the accreting flow

Perego et al. 2009





# Spin evolution



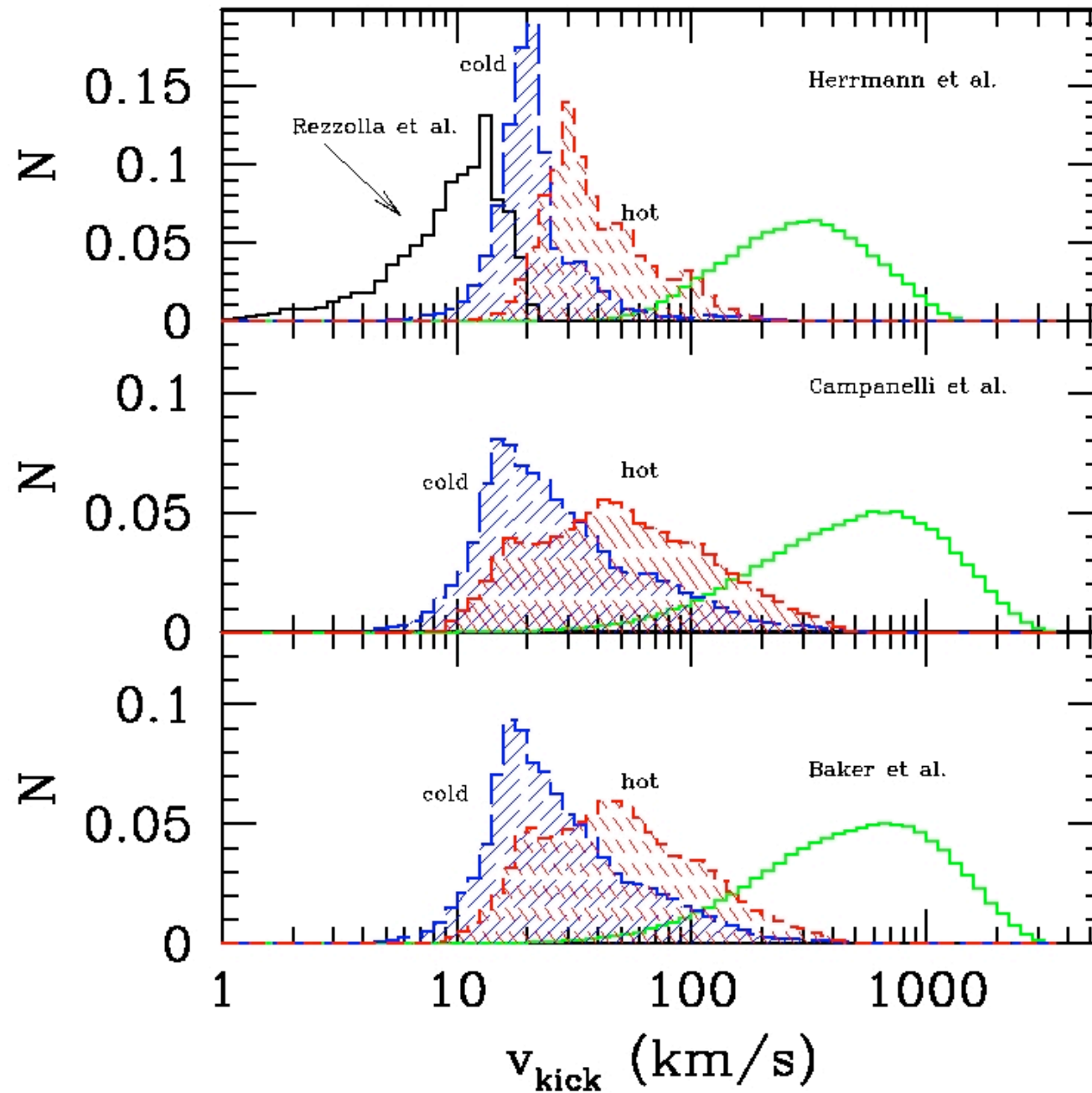
Secondary BH

Primary BH

CRE=cold disc,retrograde orbit  
HPE=hot disc, prograde orbit

# Recoiling MBHs

MD et al. 2010



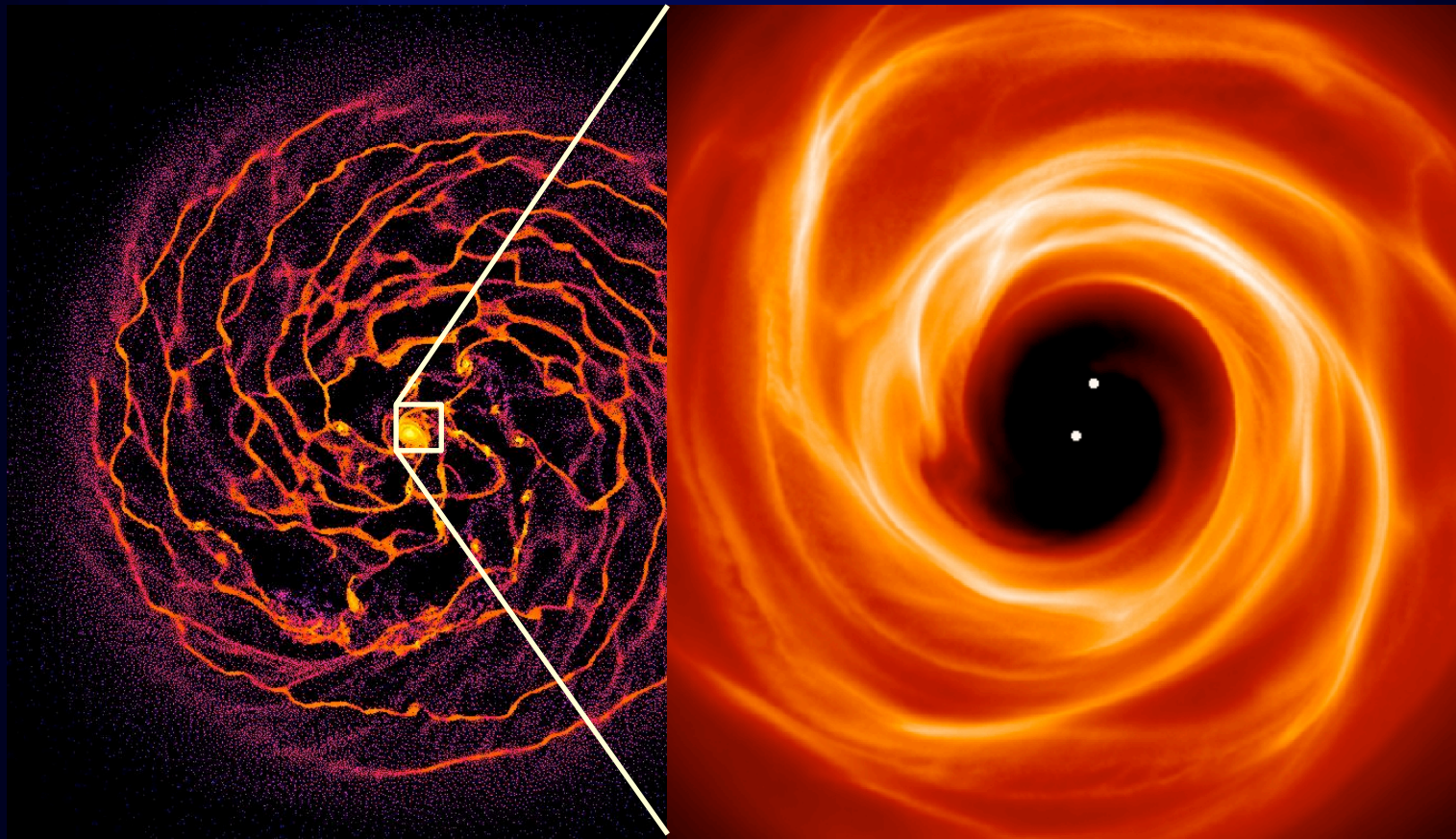
# Conclusions

- MBH binary formation
- Circularization in circumnuclear disks (co-rotating MBHs)  
orbital angular momentum flip (counter-rotating MBHs)
- Predicted (variable) accretion processes during the inspiral
- Spins of the two MBHs align before they form a binary  
(Low kicks)

# Future steps

cosmologically motivated ICs

implementation of radiative cooling, SN and AGN feedback



Armitage & Natarajan 2002, 2005

Cuadra et al. 2009