

## BRIGHTEST CLUSTER GALAXIES (BCGS)

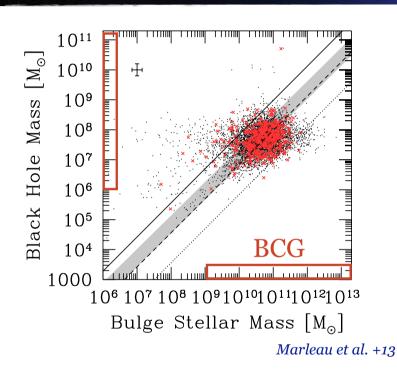
- ◆ **Most massive** galaxies observed in the Universe
- ◆ **Central** galaxies of galaxy clusters (rich systems of 100 1000 galaxies)
- ◆ They have **undergone many mergers** (~20 mergers per BCG in TNG-300)
- **◆ Stellar mass:** 109 10<sup>13</sup> M ⊙

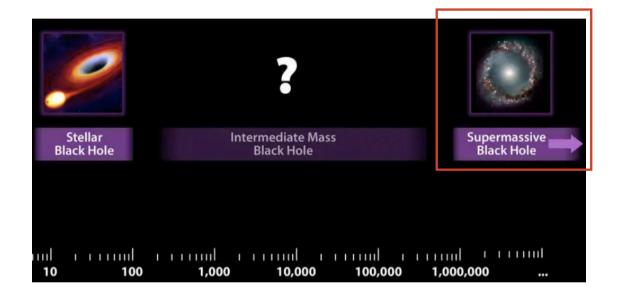


Crédits : ESA/Hubble, NASA, Rivera-Thorsen et al.

BCGs are the final product of hierarchical merging

# BLACK HOLES

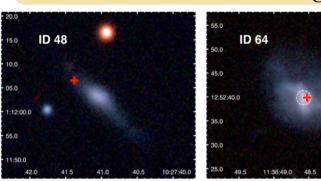


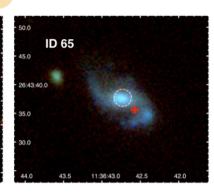


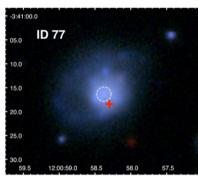
Black holes grow at the same time as their host galaxies

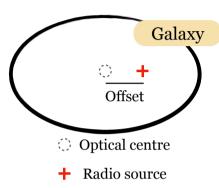
# OFF-CENTERED BLACK HOLES

#### AGN observations in dwarf galaxies







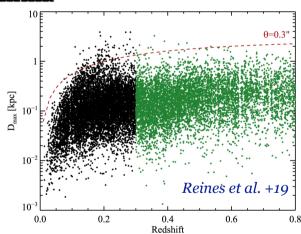


Shen et al. +19

#### **Scenarios:**

- ◆ Presence of a binary system <sub>Sundararajan et al. +10</sub>
- ♦ Recoil of merging BHs  $Merritt\ et\ al.\ +05;\ Volonteri\ et\ al\ +05;\ Loeb\ +07;\ Komossa\ +12$
- ◆ Interactions/mergers with other galaxies

  Bellovary et al. +18,+19,+21; Pfister et al.+19
- $\bullet$  Infall of DM subhalos  $_{Boldrini\ et\ al.\ +20}$



BHs are not necessarily located exactly at the bottom of the galaxy potential

# MOTIVATIONS-CHALLENGES

#### In large volume cosmological simulations

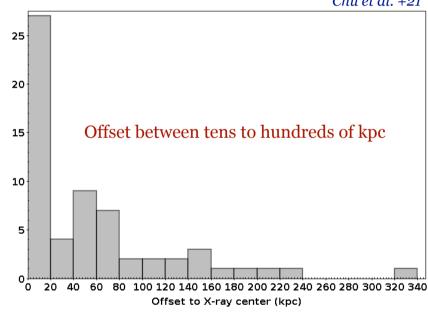
- ◆ **Dynamical friction:** complex problem at sub-kpc scale *e.g. Reines et al.* +20; *Pesce et al* +21
- **Repositioning methods:** periodically or continuously 'teleporting' black holes towards the center of the galaxy potential

e.g. Davé et al. +19; Bassini et al. +20, Bahé et al. +22

#### In observations

◆ Offsets between the BCG and the cluster X-ray centers in dynamically disturbed clusters

Chu et al. +21



Need of a new approach to study BH dynamics at sub-kpc scale

# MOTIVATIONS-CHALLENGES

What is the impact of mergers in BCGs on their central supermassive black hole?

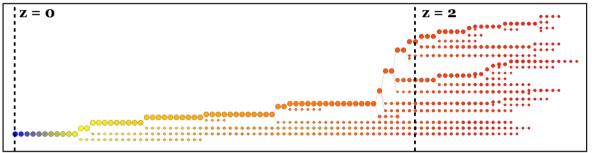


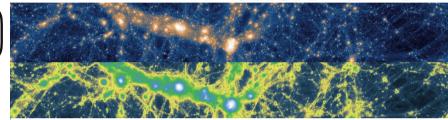
Crédits : Illustris TNG

A main driver for such BH displacements in BCGs?

Cosmological simulation *Illustris TNG-300* 

Retrieve the merger history of the 370 BCG since z = 2Barnes et al. +18





Crédits : Illustris-TNG

Cosmological simulation *Illustris TNG-300* 

Retrieve the merger history of the 370 BCG since z = 2Barnes et al. +18

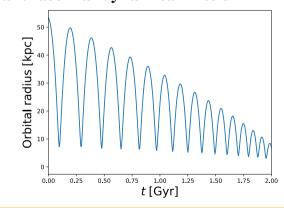
Orbital integration methods via

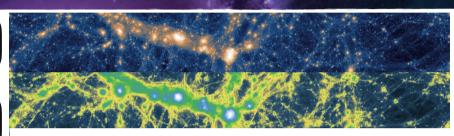


Bovy +15

**2** Compute the orbit of the satellites in the BCG potential

BCG potential = Hernquist profile + Plummer profile
 + (DM) (stars)
 Chandrasekhar dynamical friction





Crédits : Illustris-TNG

Cosmological simulation *Illustris TNG-300* 

Retrieve the merger history of the 370 BCG since z = 2Barnes et al. +18

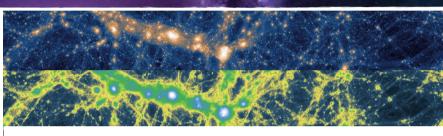
Orbital integration methods via



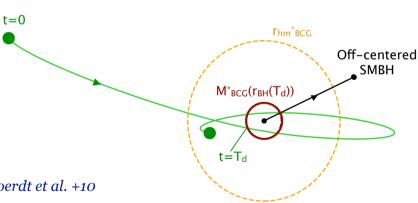
*Bovy* +15

- **2** Compute the orbit of the satellites in the BCG potential
- Identify all satellites which can potentially affect central SMBHs
- Radial merger  $d \le r_{hm}^{sat}$
- Massive enough satellites  $M_{tot}^{sat} \ge M_{int}^{BCG}(d)$

Read et al +06; Goerdt et al. +10



Crédits: Illustris-TNG



Chu, **Boldrini** and Silk +23

Cosmological simulation *Illustris TNG-300* 

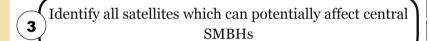
Retrieve the merger history of the 370 BCG since z = 2Barnes et al. +18

Orbital integration methods via

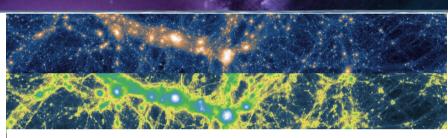


Bovy +15

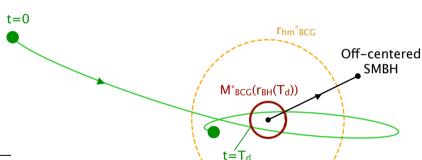
**2** Compute the orbit of the satellites in the BCG potential



Compute the orbit of SMBHs in BCG potential through several mergers



Crédits: Illustris-TNG



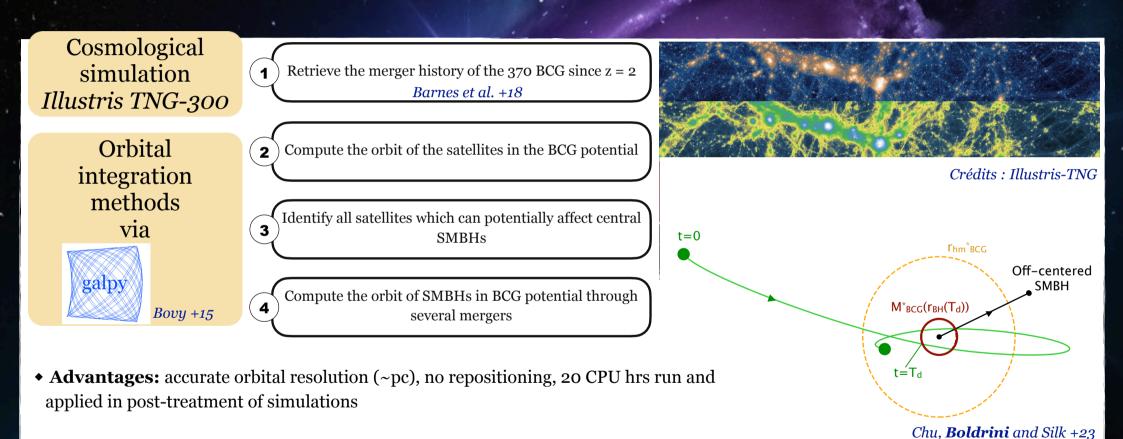
Satellite-BH velocity ratio

$$v_{\text{kick}}^{\text{first}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1 + \eta \epsilon^2)}{(1 + \eta)}} v_{\text{c}}^{\text{SMBH}}$$
Satellite-BCG mass ratio

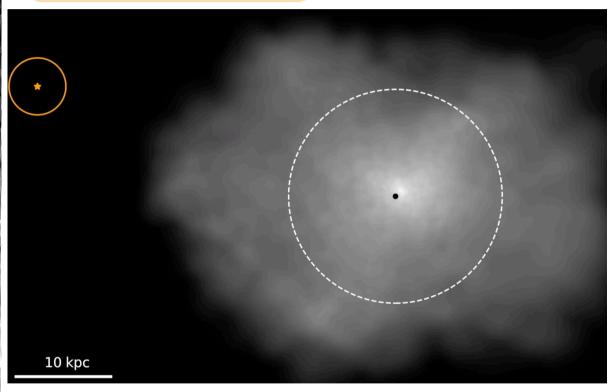
$$v_{\text{kick}}^{\text{sub}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1+\eta\epsilon)}{(1+\eta)}} v_{\text{N}}^{\text{SMBH}}$$

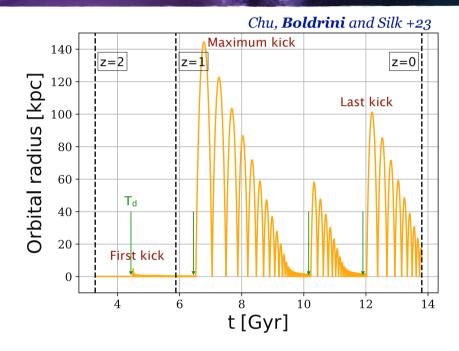
Naab et al +19

Chu, **Boldrini** and Silk +23



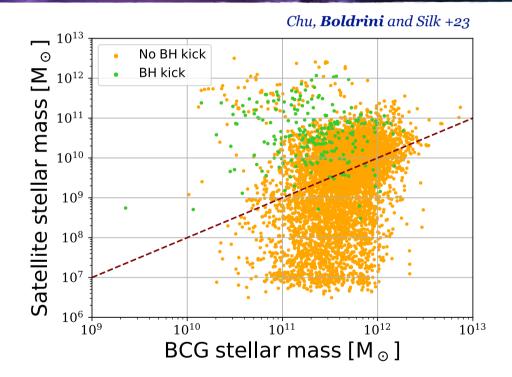
Example of a BH kick





17 mergers since z = 2 but only 4 mergers have satisfied our criteria, off-centered by 10 kpc at z=0

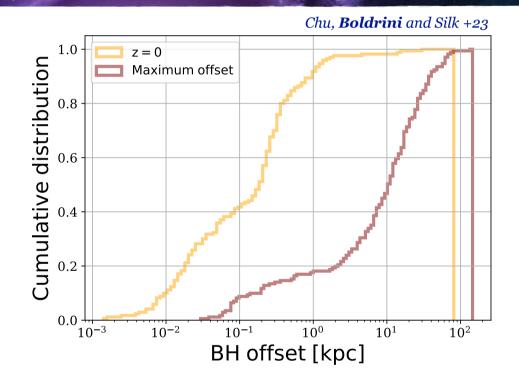
- Efficient mechanism to off-center SMBHs?
- 3% (229/6628) mergers have affected the central SMBH
- ◆ 46% (70/370) SMBHs kicked away from the center at least once since z = 2



BHs are mainly kicked by satellites which have stellar masses  $M_*^{sat} > M_*^{BCG}/100$ 

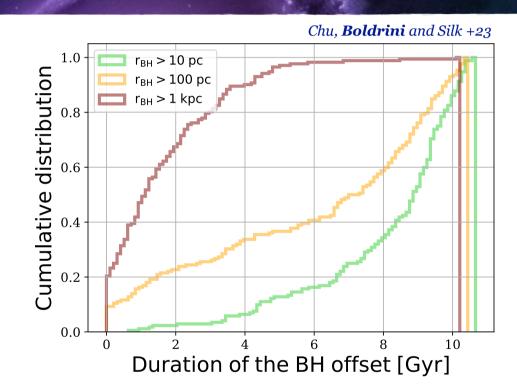
• Where are located SMBHs at z=o?

- 60% of SMBHs off-centered at r > 100 pc at z = 0
- ◆Offset range: 2 pc 200 kpc



SMBH offsets are common in BCGs

- How much time BHs are off-centered?
- ◆ 60% of SMBHs spent more than 6 Gyr at r > 100 pc



SMBHs in BCGs spend more than half of their lifetimes off-centered

## RESULTS - IMPLICATIONS

#### SMBH is kicked out from the central region of BCG

◆ Lower counts of BH-BH mergers

Barausse et al. +20; Bahé et al. +21

• Accretion less efficient: gas clumps mostly condensed in the centre

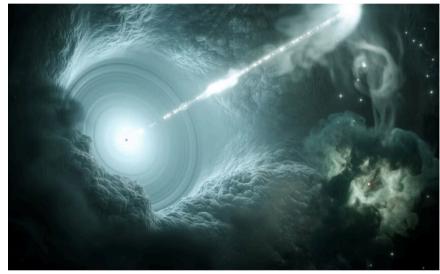
Smith et al. +18

▶ Black hole growth halted

Bahé et al. +22

▶ Black hole feedback inefficient

Heckman et al. +14; Boldrini et al. +20



Credits: DESY

The displacement of BH has significant consequences on its growth and feedback

### PUBLIC DATA & CODE

About me

Astro news

Publications

Collaborators

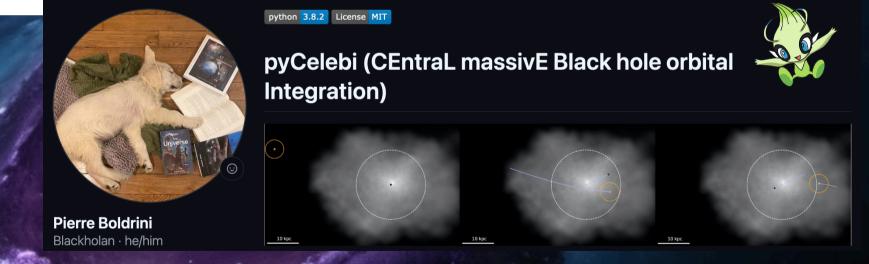
Talks

Public data and codes

Contact

"Off-centre black holes in galaxy clusters" - Aline Chu, P. Boldrini, and J. Silk (2023).

370 galaxy cluster merger history extracted from Illustris-TNG 300 (2 Mo of hdf5 files)
 [BCG, FirstProg, NextProg] [DM mass, DM r<sub>hm</sub>, Id, Stellar mass, Stellar r<sub>hm</sub>, posx, posy, posz, redshift, velx, vely, velz]



Data and codes are public on GitHub and on my website

https://www.iap.fr/useriap/boldrini/

#### **FUTUR WORKS**

- Advantage: Applying to other cosmological simulations.
- Improvement: Modelling a complex potential that accounts for satellites and mergers (new function available in *galpy*)
- Extension: Applying this to the population of wandering black holes and providing predictions for LISA
- Other application: Similar approach to add globular clusters in postprocessing of simulations (CNES project with P. Di Matteo)

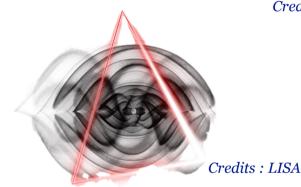
#### Moving object potential

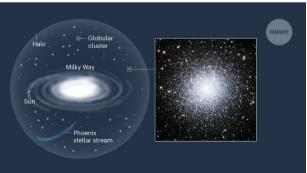
class galpy.potential.MovingObjectPotential(orbit, pot=None, amp=1.0, ro=None,
vo=None)

[source]

Class that implements the potential coming from a moving object by combining any galpy potential with an integrated galpy orbit.

Credits: galpy





Credits : Nature

