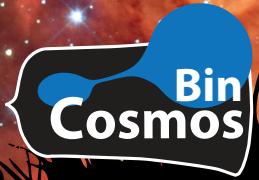


The Making-of ... a Binary Black Hole

formation channels of stellar origin

Background NASA Paresce, Design E. Buunk

In collaboration with: BinCosmos group in Amsterdam,
Hugues Sana, Leonardo Almeida, Ilya Mandel, Chris
Belczynski, Andrew King, Pablo Marchant, Philip
Podsiadlowski, Matteo Cantiello, Simon Stevenson,
Alejandro Vigna-Gómez, VLT-FLAMES Massive Star
Consortium, and many others



Selma E. de Mink

Anton Pannekoek Institute for Astronomy, University of Amsterdam

BinCosmos Group @Amsterdam

PhD Students



Ylva
Götberg



Manos
Zapartas

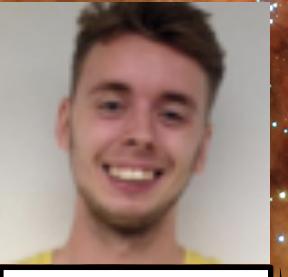


Mathieu
Renzo

MSc Students



Abel
Schootemeijer
→ Langer



Coen
Neijssel
→ Mandel

Incoming Prize Fellows

Marie Curie



Ehsan
Moravveji

VENI



Silvia
Toonen

?

?

?

?

Selma E. de Mink

Anton Pannekoek Institute for Astronomy, University of Amsterdam

Scope of this talk



*Merchandise: Baby black hole, comes with adoption certificate www.etsy.com

Making-of ...

(A) Binary Black Holes of Stellar Origin

(B)
Primordial
Black Holes

*dark
ages*

time

You are
here

Scope

(A) Stellar Origin Black Holes

- ✓ Gravitational Collapse of (the core of) a massive star
- ✓ Observed (albeit at somewhat lower mass)



(B) Primordial Black Holes

- ✓ Gravitational Collapse of extreme densities at high redshift
- ✓ Constituent of Dark Matter (instead / in addition to more popular but still elusive WIMPs)
- ✓ Somehow evaded strong constraints by
 - Micro lensing events
 - CMB spectral distortions
- ✓ Still hypothetical ... (so far)

Carr & Hawking (1974), Carr (1975, 1976), Garcia-Bellido et al. (1996), Khlopov (2010), Frampton et al. (2010), Blais et al. (2002), ...

Stellar Origin

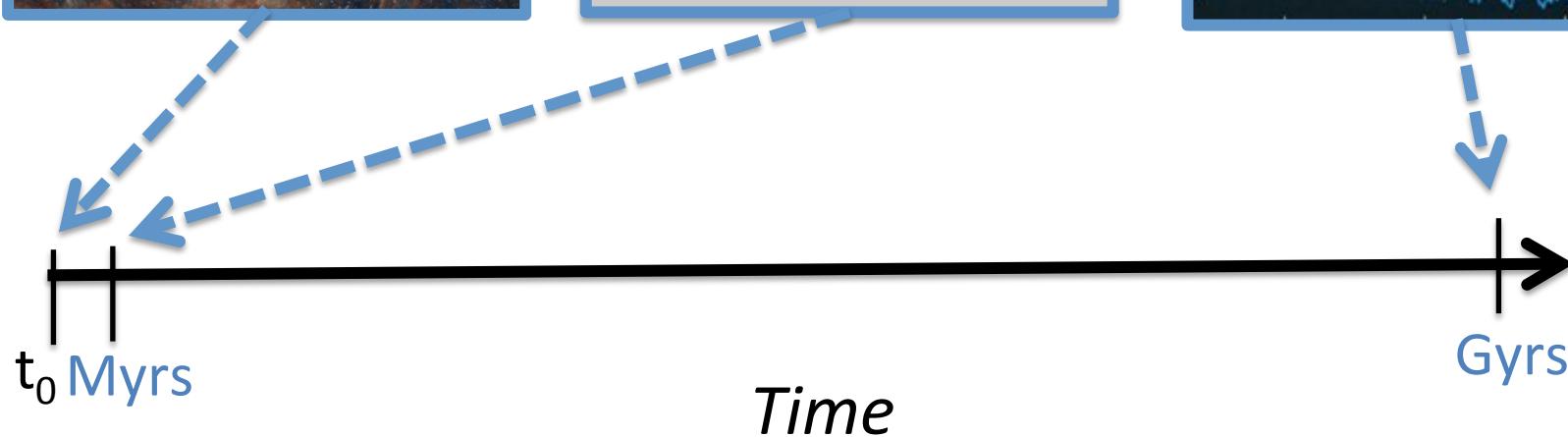
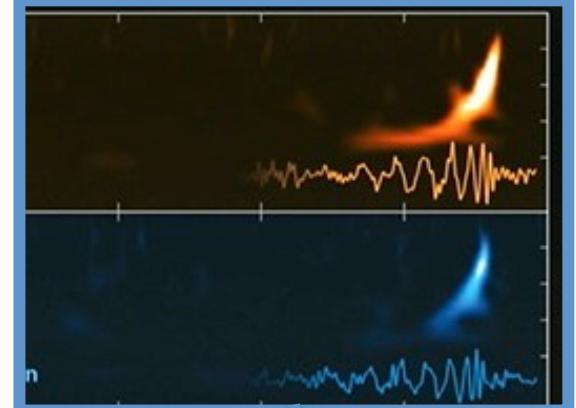
Birth of progenitors stars



Formation black holes

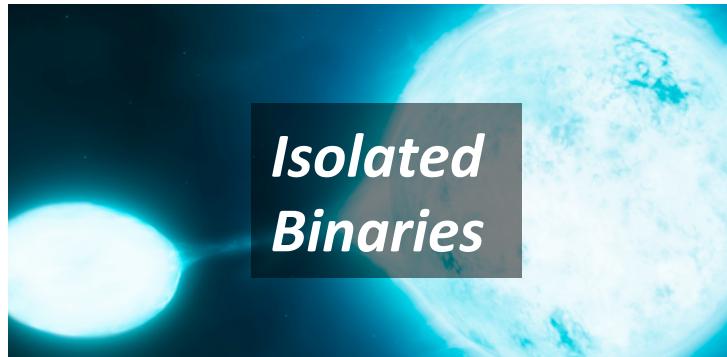


Coalescence



Two types of Formation Channels

1. Evolutionary
formation channels



2. Dynamical
formation channels



Stellar Density

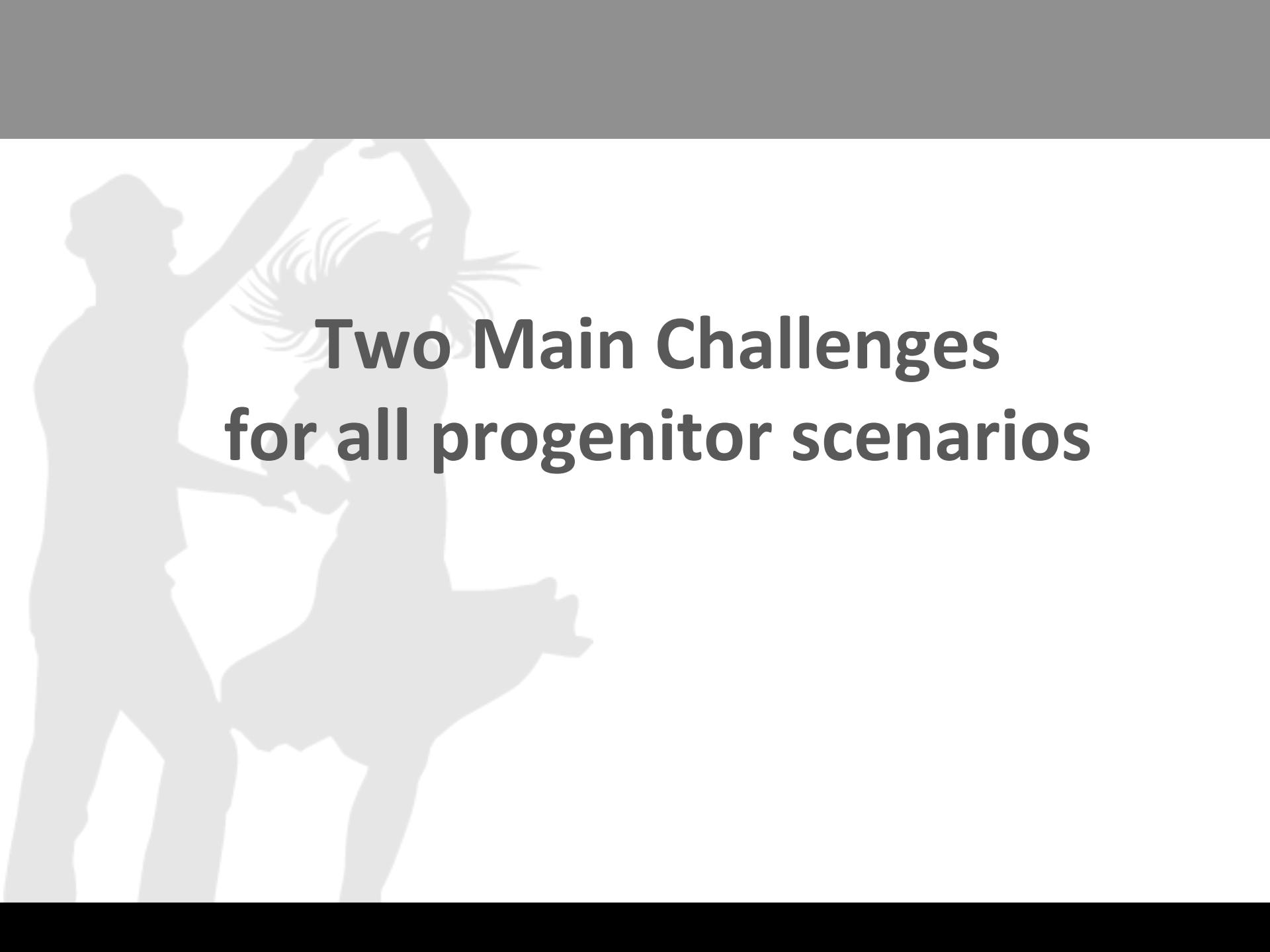
Two types of Formation Channels

1. Evolutionary formation channels

- ✓ **Classical channel**
(involving common envelope or other forms of mass transfer)
- ✓ **Chemically Homogeneous Channel**
(mixing processes in near contact binaries)
- ✓ ...

2. Dynamical formation channels

- ✓ Chaotic Dynamics in **dense Star Clusters** or Nuclear star clusters
- ✓ Resonances in **Triple systems**
- ✓ Gaseous **AGN discs** near supermassive black holes in centers of galaxies
- ✓ ...



**Two Main Challenges
for all progenitor scenarios**

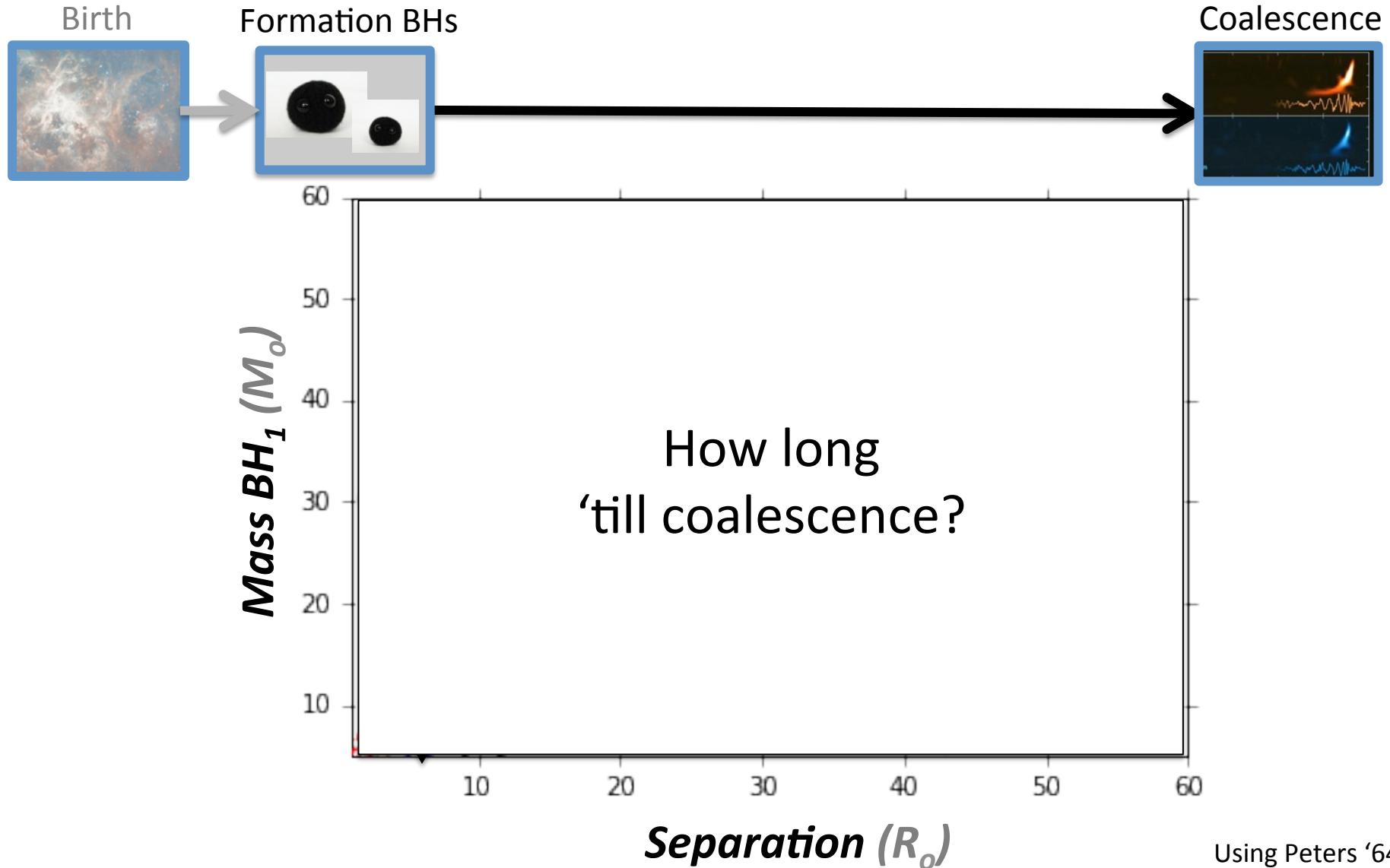
Progenitors



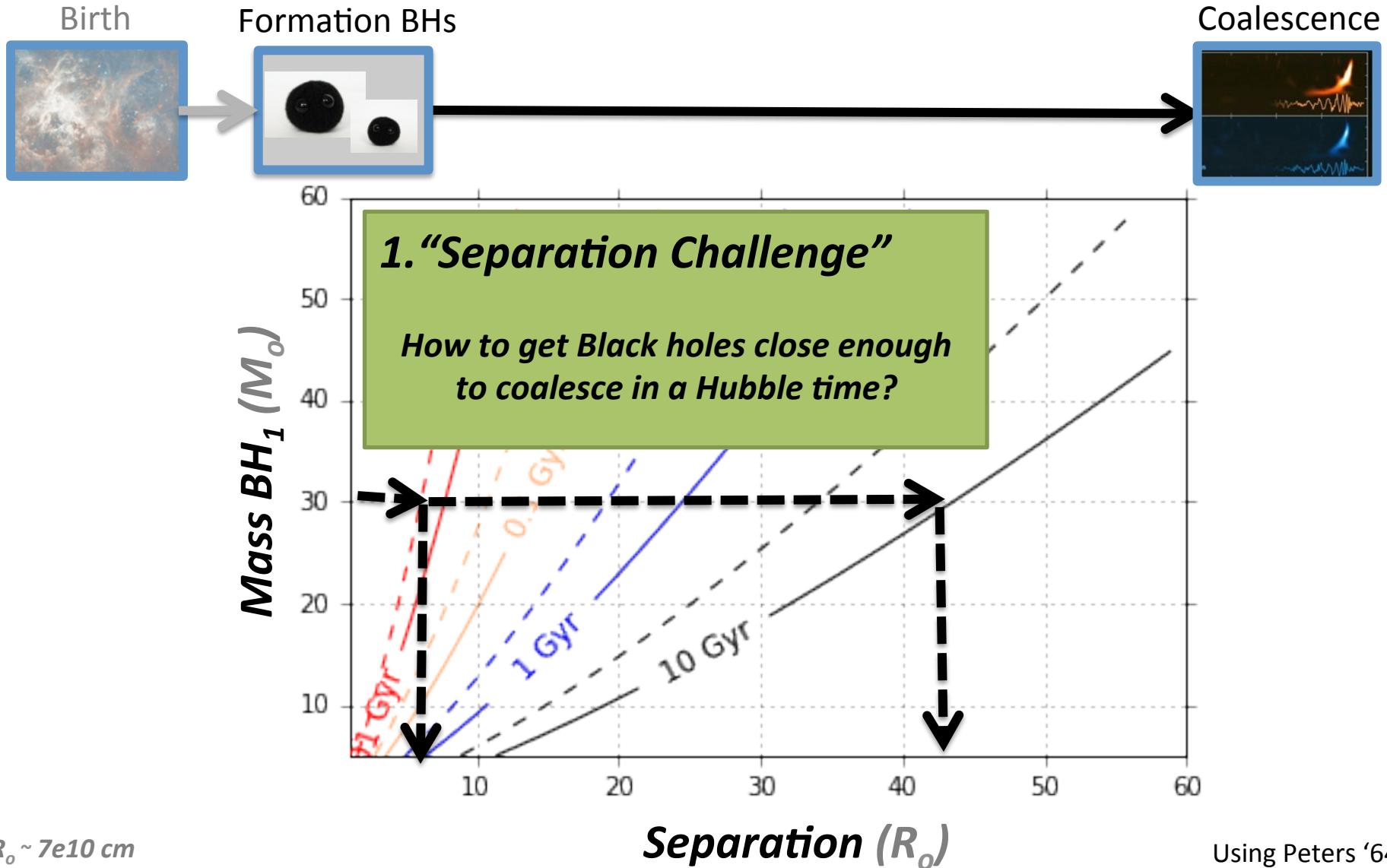
1. “*Separation Challenge*”

2. “*Mass Challenge*”

Separation



Separation



Separation

1. "Separation Challenge"

*How to get Black holes close enough
to coalesce in a Hubble time?*

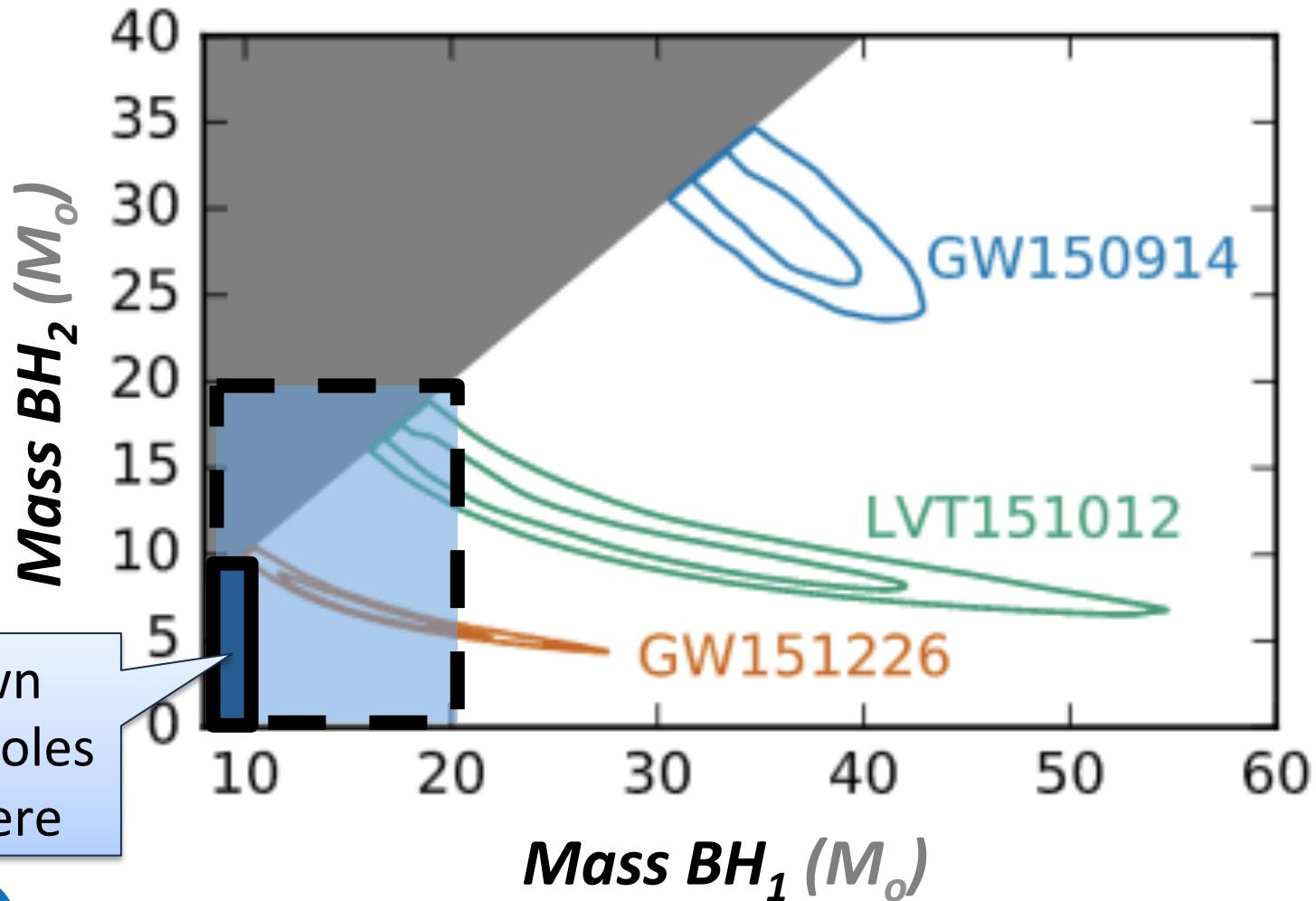
$10 R$



2. "Mass Challenge"

*How to avoid
excessive Mass loss?*

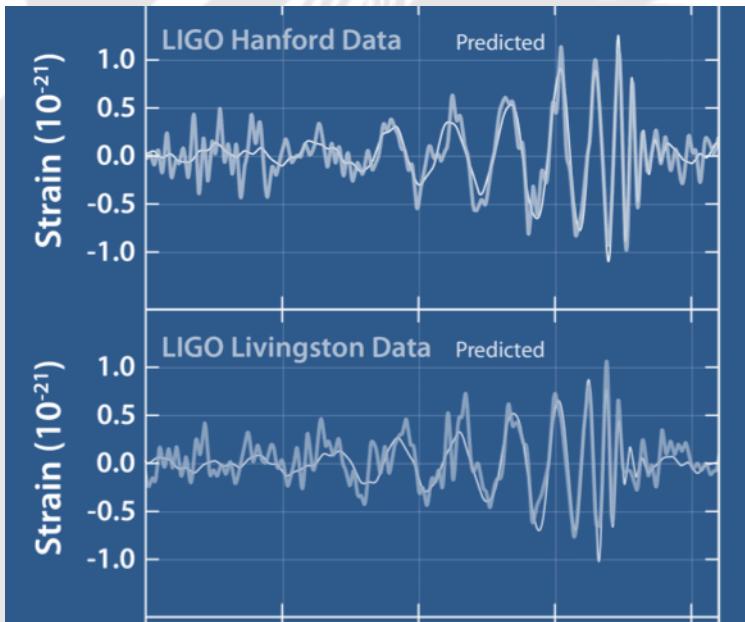
Masses



Known
Black Holes
live here

Arxiv:1606.04856v2

Masses



Gravitational Waves

Caltech/MIT/LIGO Lab

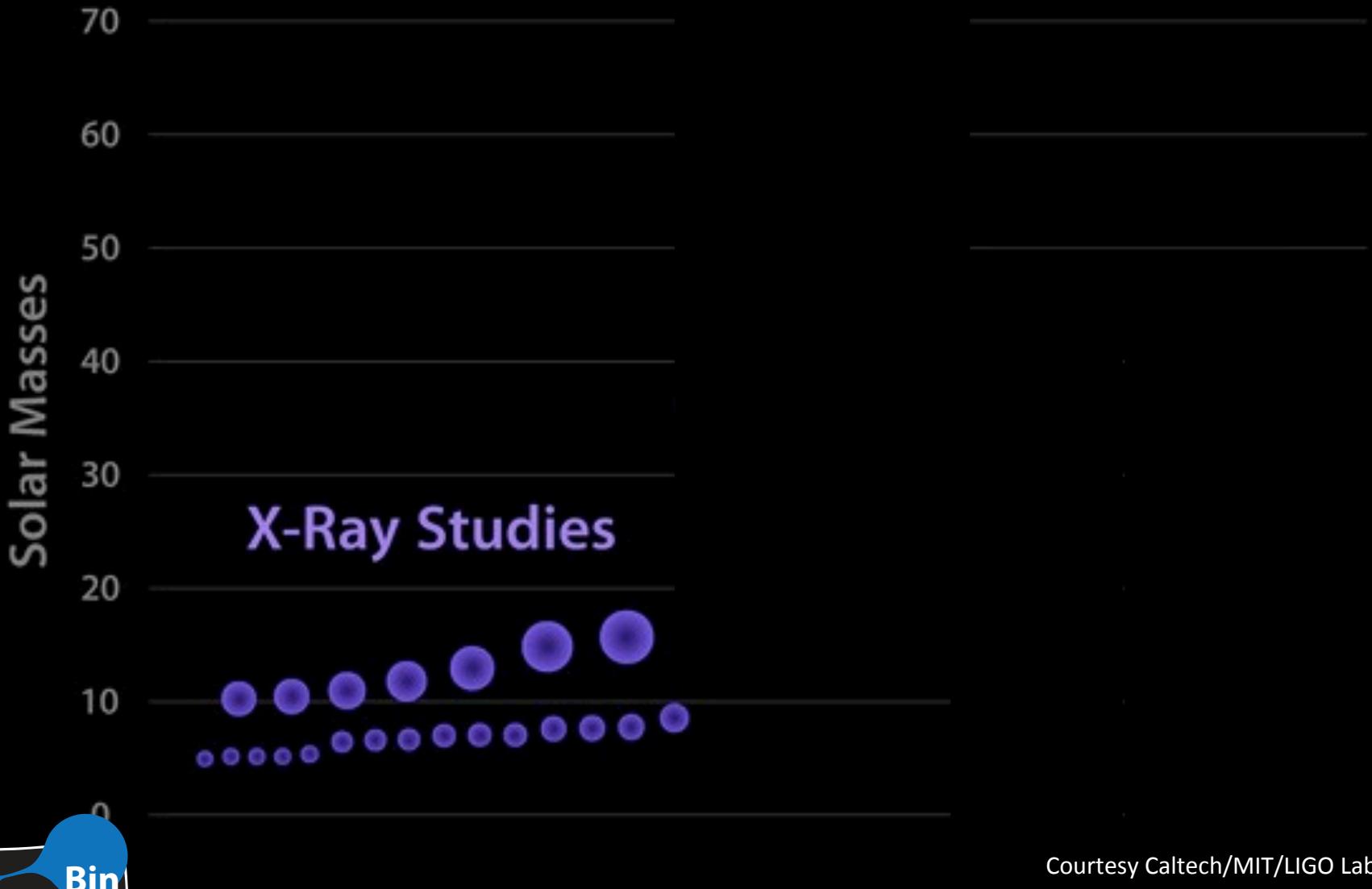
VS



X-ray Binaries

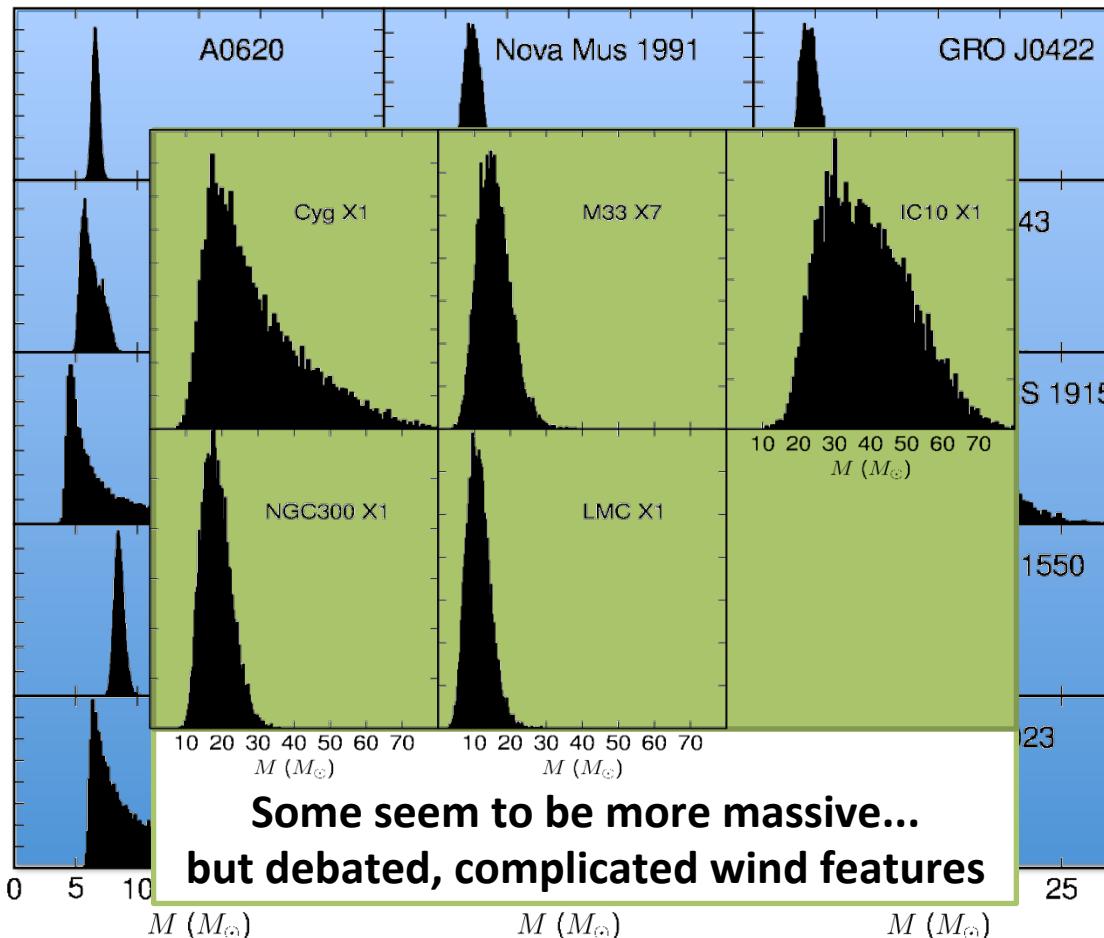
ESO/L. Calçada/M.Kornmesser

Masses



Courtesy Caltech/MIT/LIGO Laboratory

Black holes with Known Masses: Typically: $5-10 M_{\odot}$



Farr et al. (2011)

Greiner et al. (2001) Gelino et al. (2008) Harlaftis & Filippenko (2005) Orosz et al. (2004) Filippenko et al. (1999) Cantrell et al. (2010) Neilsen et al. (2008) Gelino & Harrison (2003) Gelino et al. (2001) Greene et al. (2001) Orosz (2003) Orosz et al. (2011) Orosz (2003) Charles & Coe (2006) Khargharia et al. (2010) Casares et al. (2009) Charles & Coe (2006) Charles & Coe (2006) Gies et al. (2003) Orosz et al. (2007) Crowther et al. (2010) Orosz et al. (2009) Prestwich et al. (2007) Silverman & Filippenko (2008)

Are local X-ray binaries Representative?



A large, semi-transparent silhouette of two people working together on a construction site is visible in the background. One person is standing and holding a long horizontal beam, while the other is crouching or kneeling nearby. They appear to be working on a structure like a bridge or a large wall.

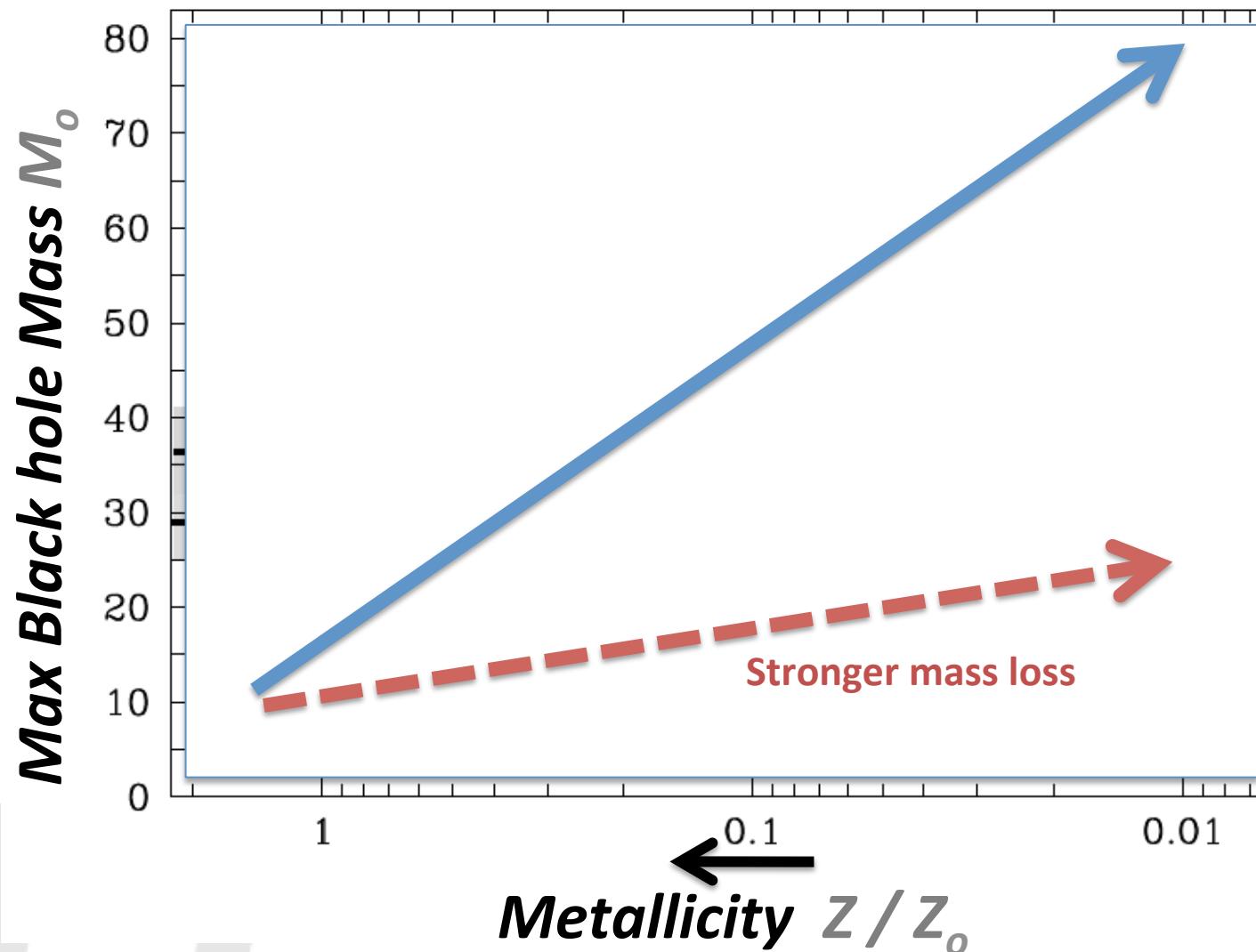
“Mass Challenge”

*How to avoid
excessive Mass loss?*

Need for reduced winds

Belczynski et al. 2010

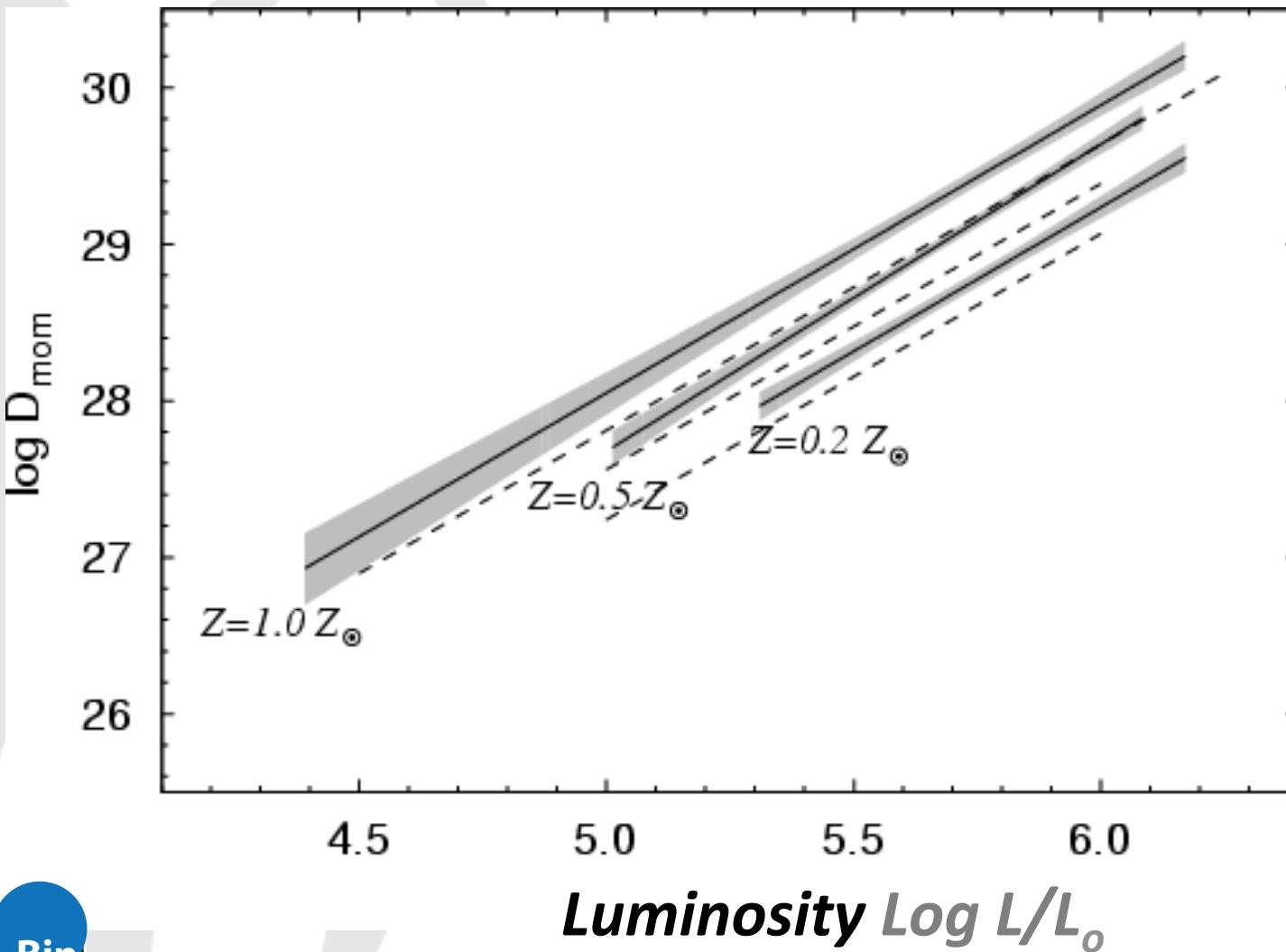
Astrophysical implications paper



Reduced (line driven) winds at lower metallicity

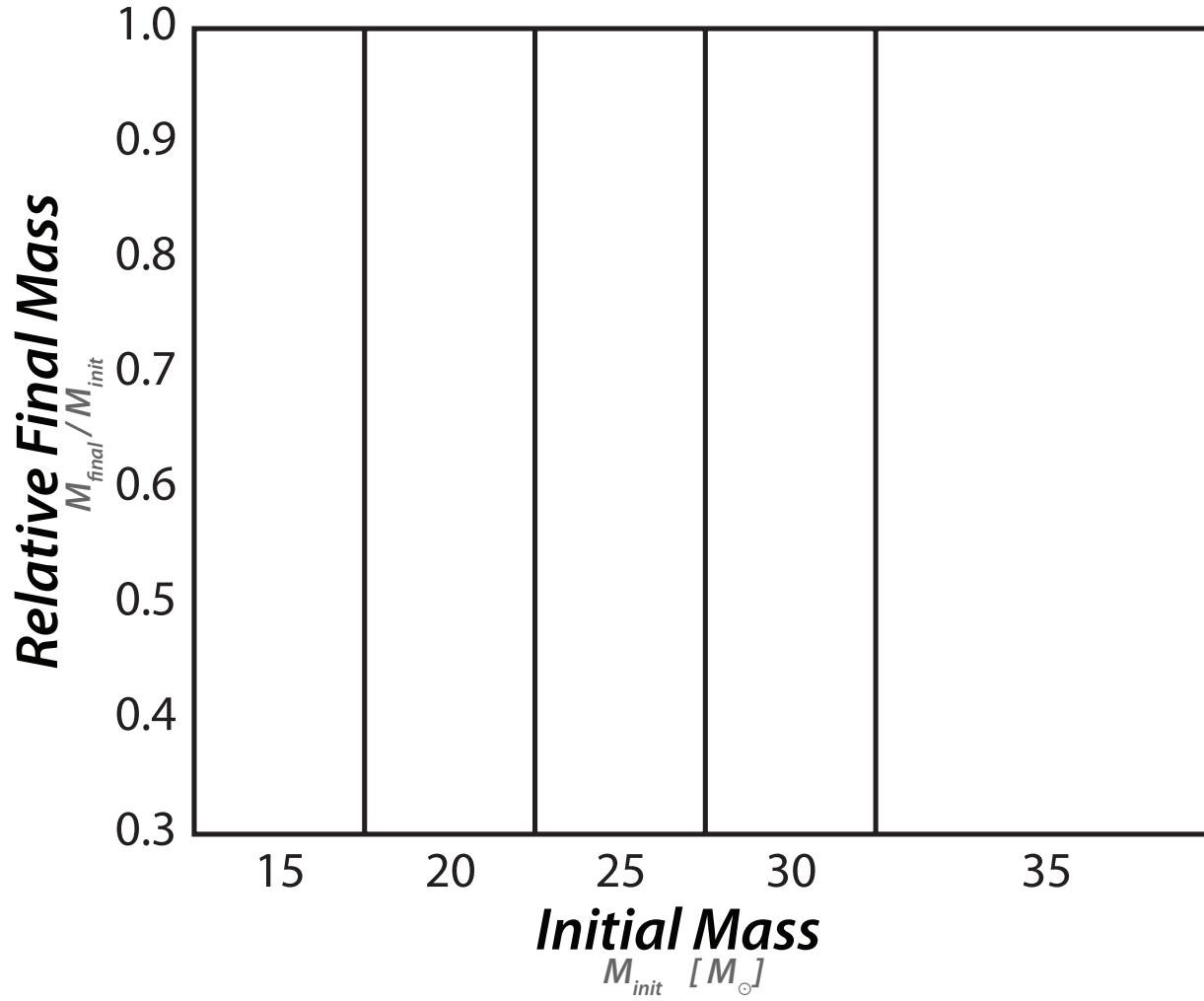
Vink et al. 2000, Mokiem et al. 2005

“Mass Loss”



Mass loss uncertainties

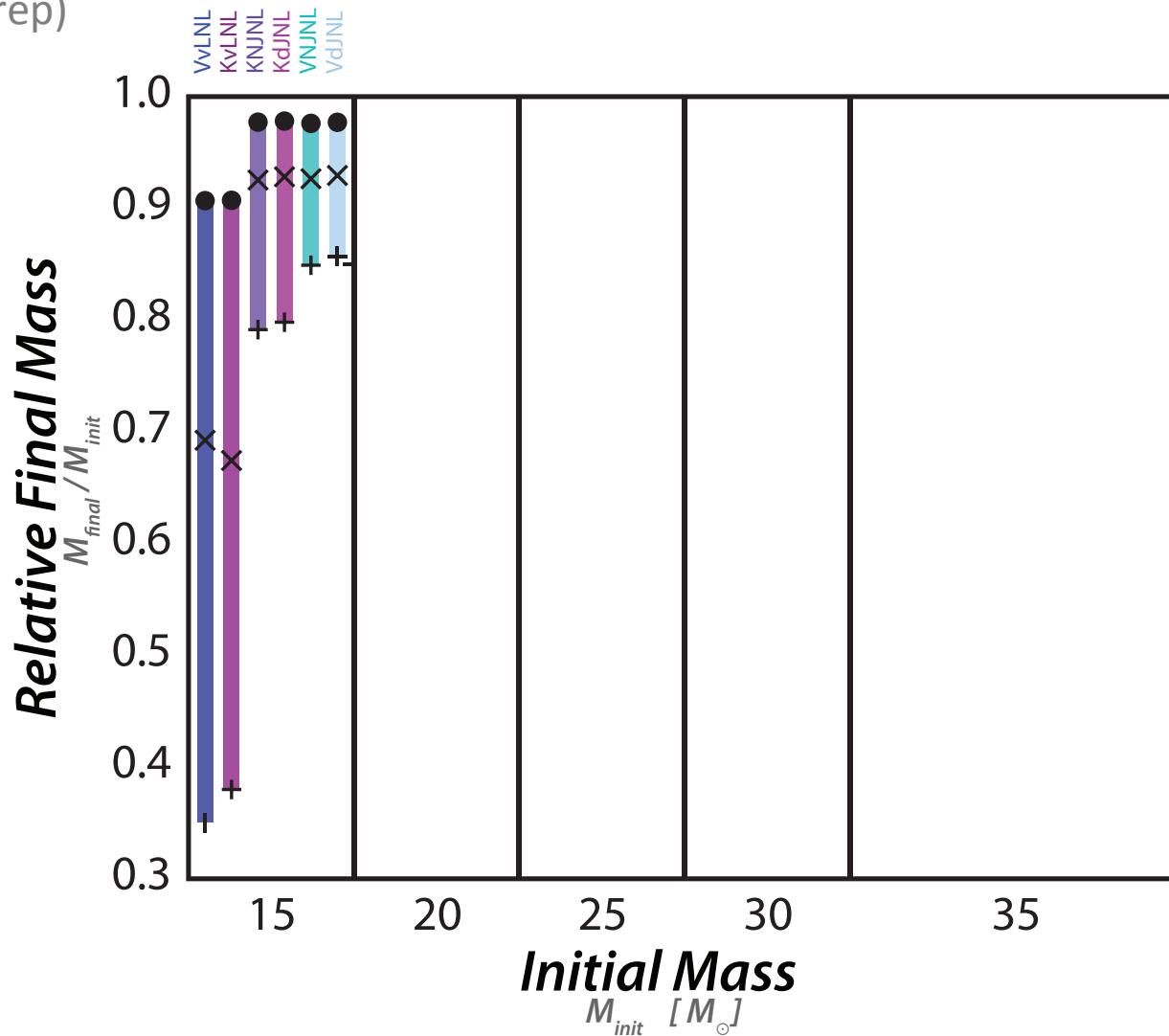
Renzo et al. (in prep)



Mathieu
Renzo

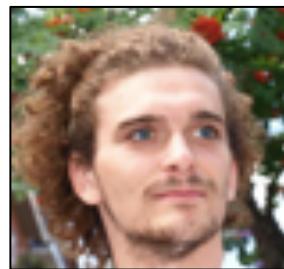
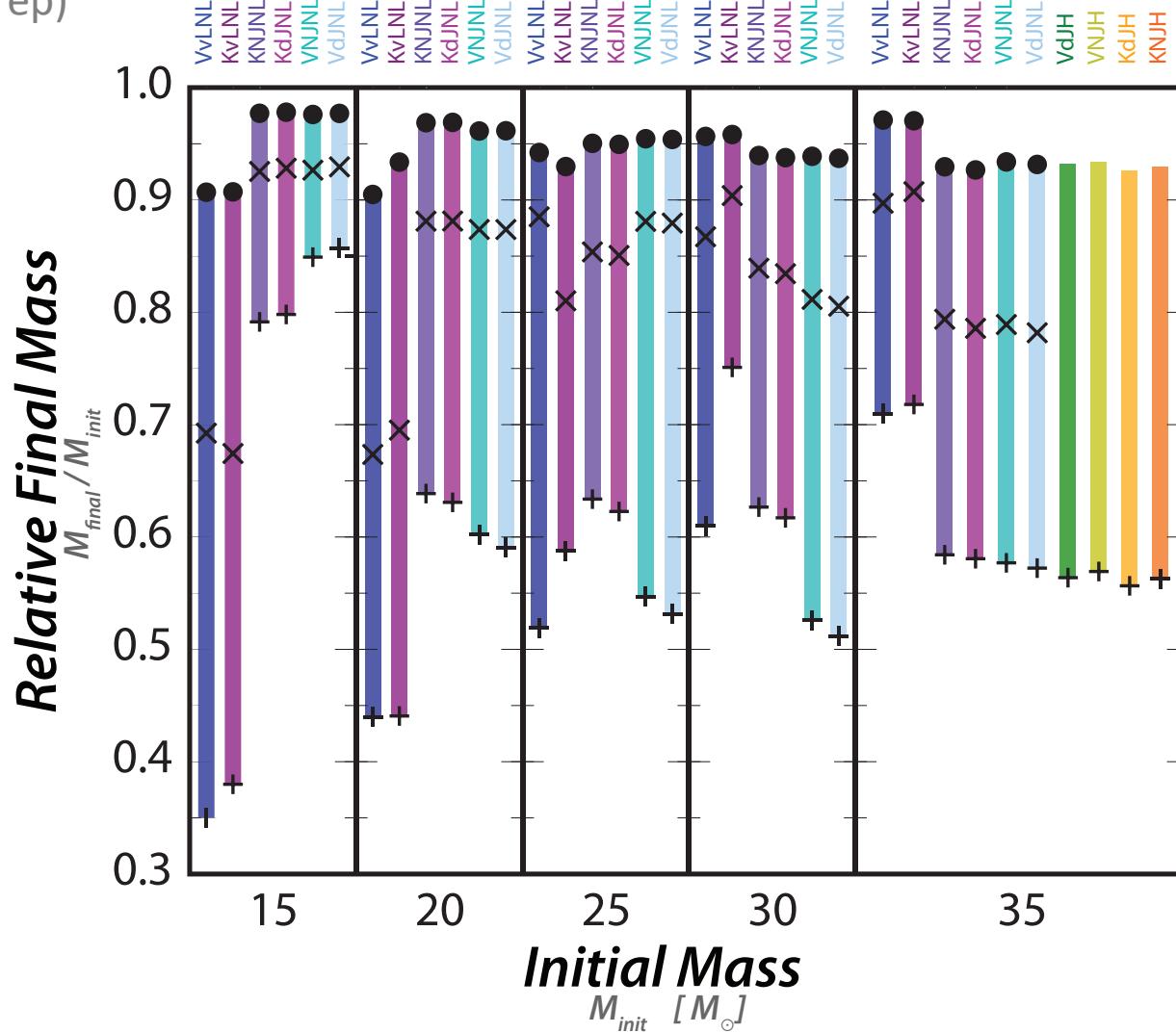
Mass loss uncertainties

Renzo et al. (in prep)

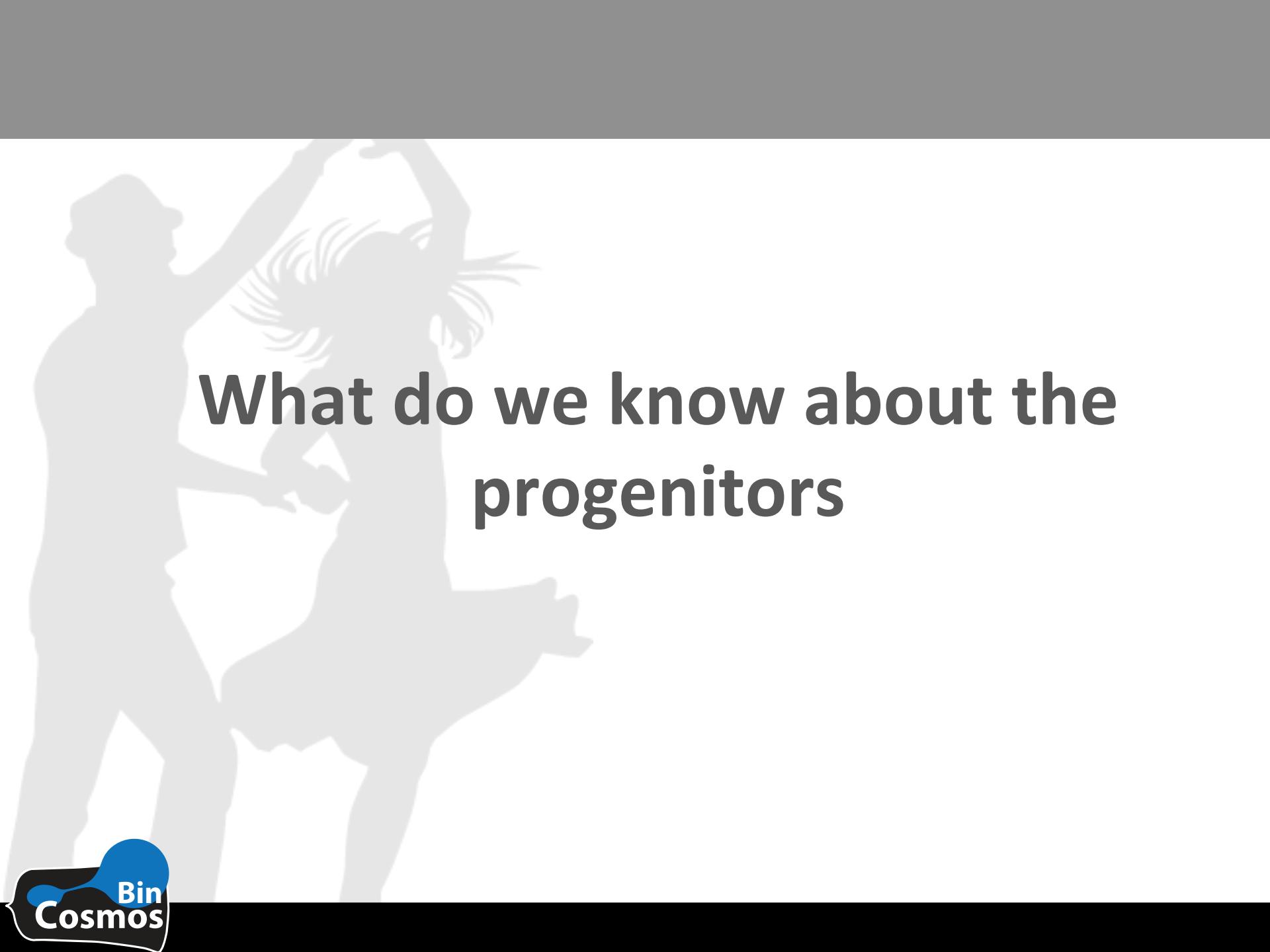


Mass loss uncertainties

Renzo et al. (in prep)



Mathieu
Renzo

A faint, light gray silhouette of a person holding a child is visible in the background of the slide.

What do we know about the progenitors

Closest Peak at their Progenitors



Large Magellanic Cloud
 $Z / Z_o = \sim 1/2$

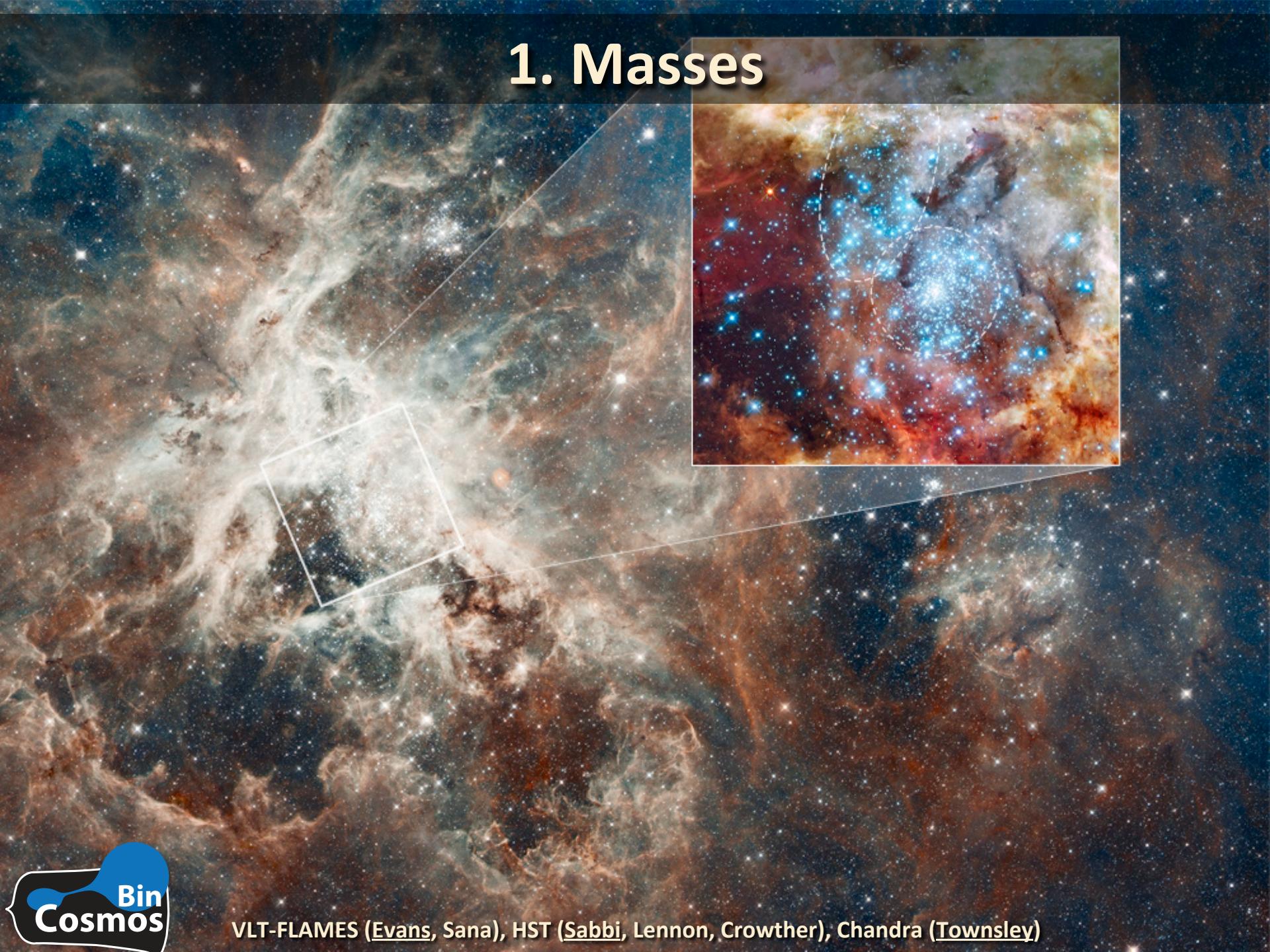
Small Magellanic Cloud
 $Z / Z_o = \sim 1/5$

Black Holes in the making: Tarantula Nebula



VLT-FLAMES ([Evans](#), [Sana](#)), HST ([Sabbi](#), [Lennon](#), [Crowther](#)), Chandra ([Townsley](#))

1. Masses

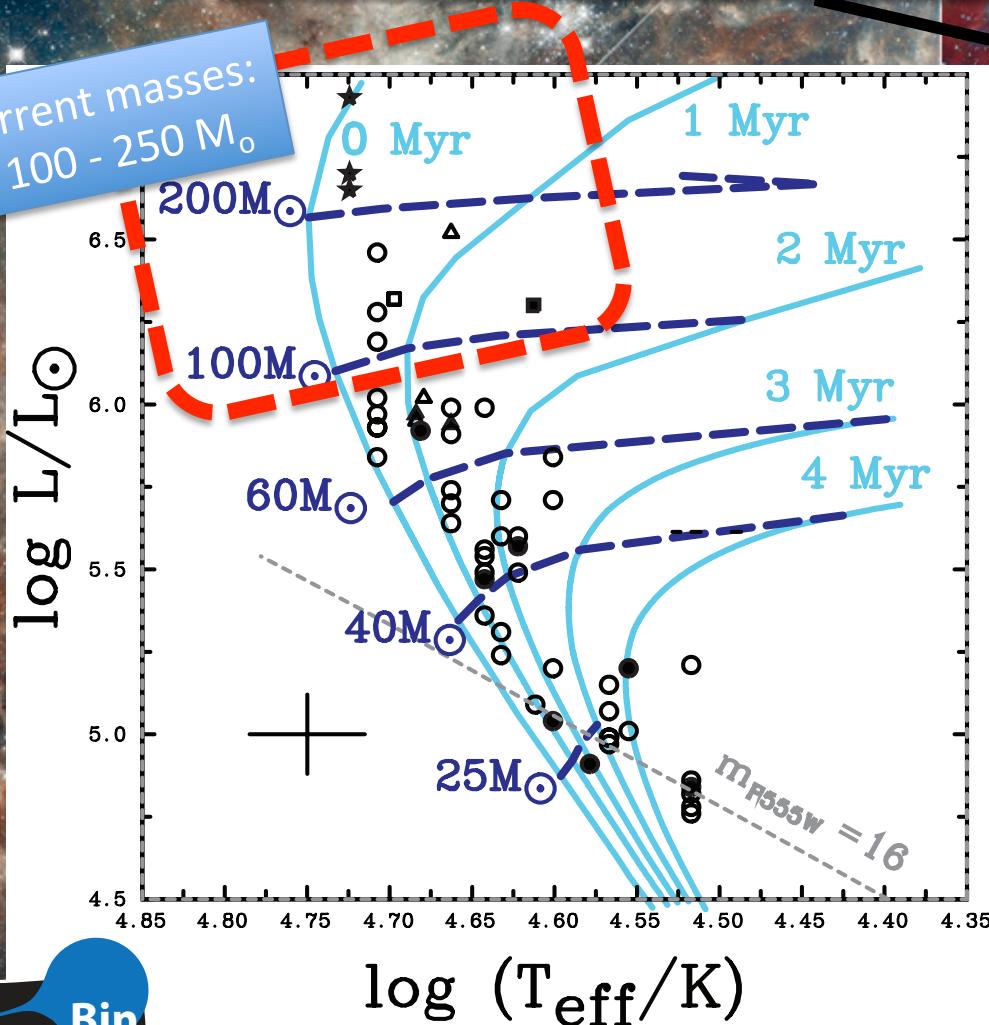


1. Masses

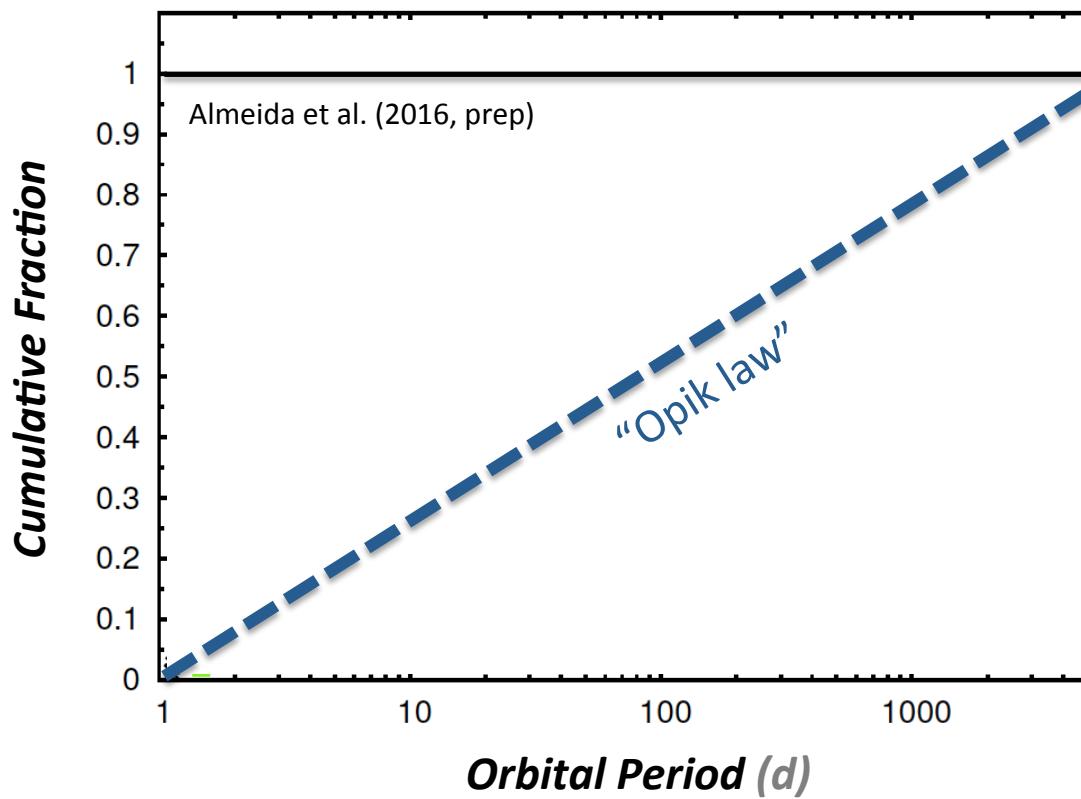
Nine “Monster” stars

Crowther+10,+15

Current masses:
~ 100 - 250 M_⊙



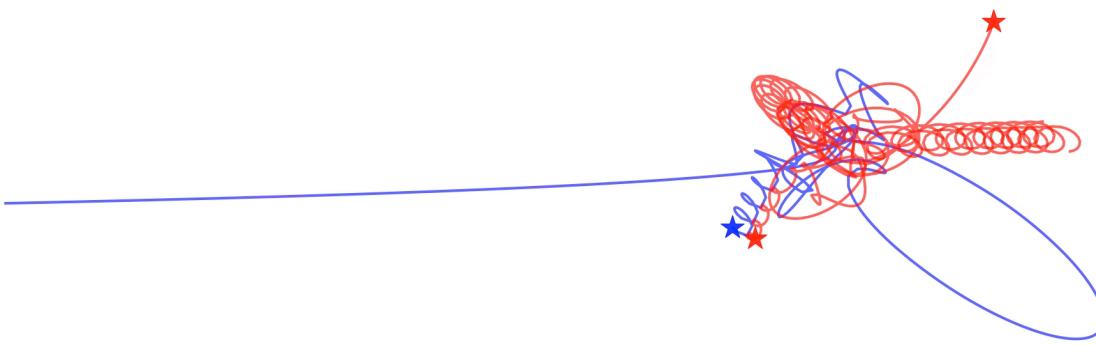
2. Binary Separations



Dynamical formation Channels

cf. Sigurdsson & Hernquist 1993; Portegies Zwart & McMillan 2000; Miller & Lauburg 2009; Rodriguez et al. 2015, 2016; Antonini et al. 2016, ...
(incomplete)

single – binary scattering

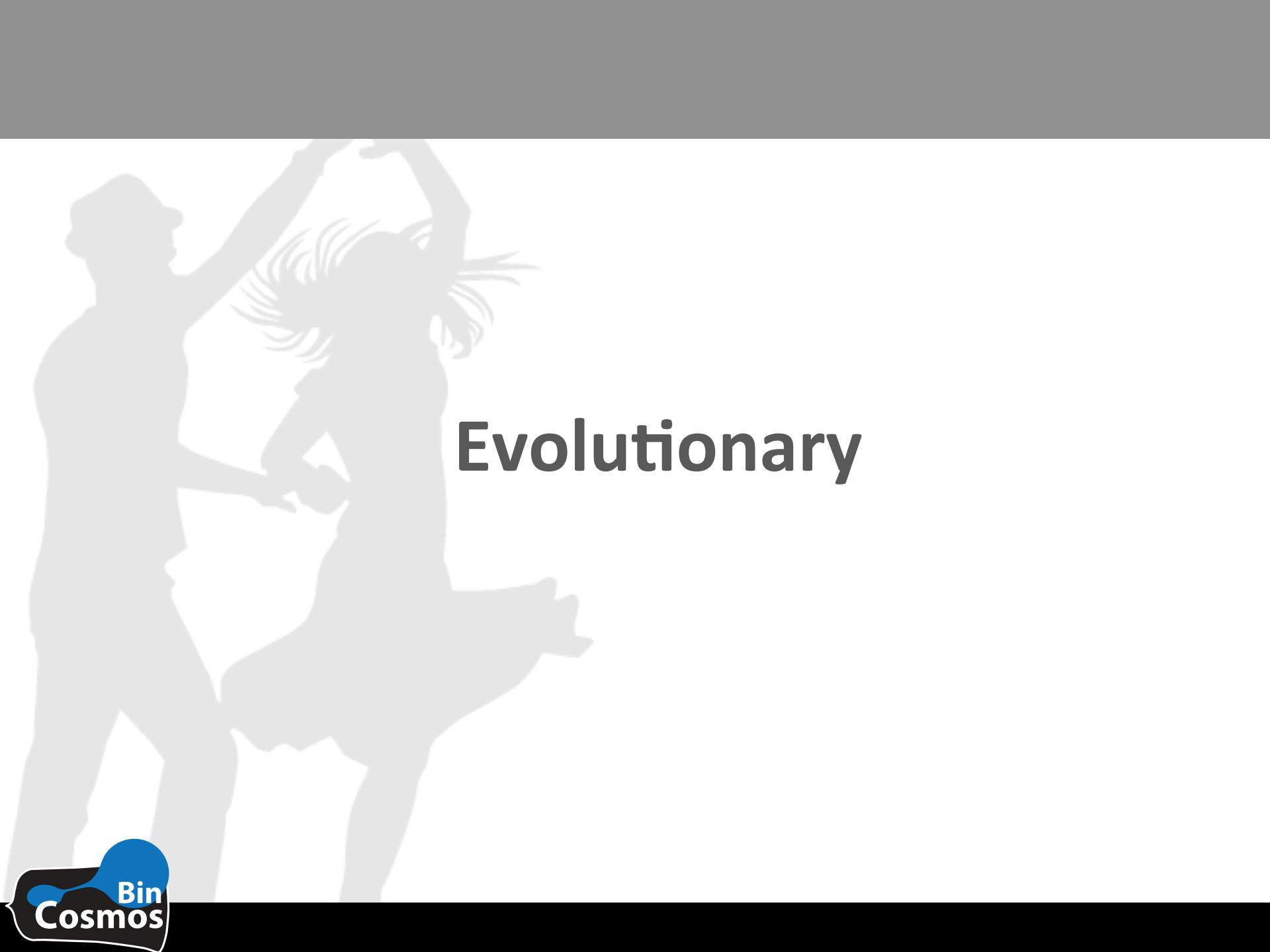


Inside a dense star cluster

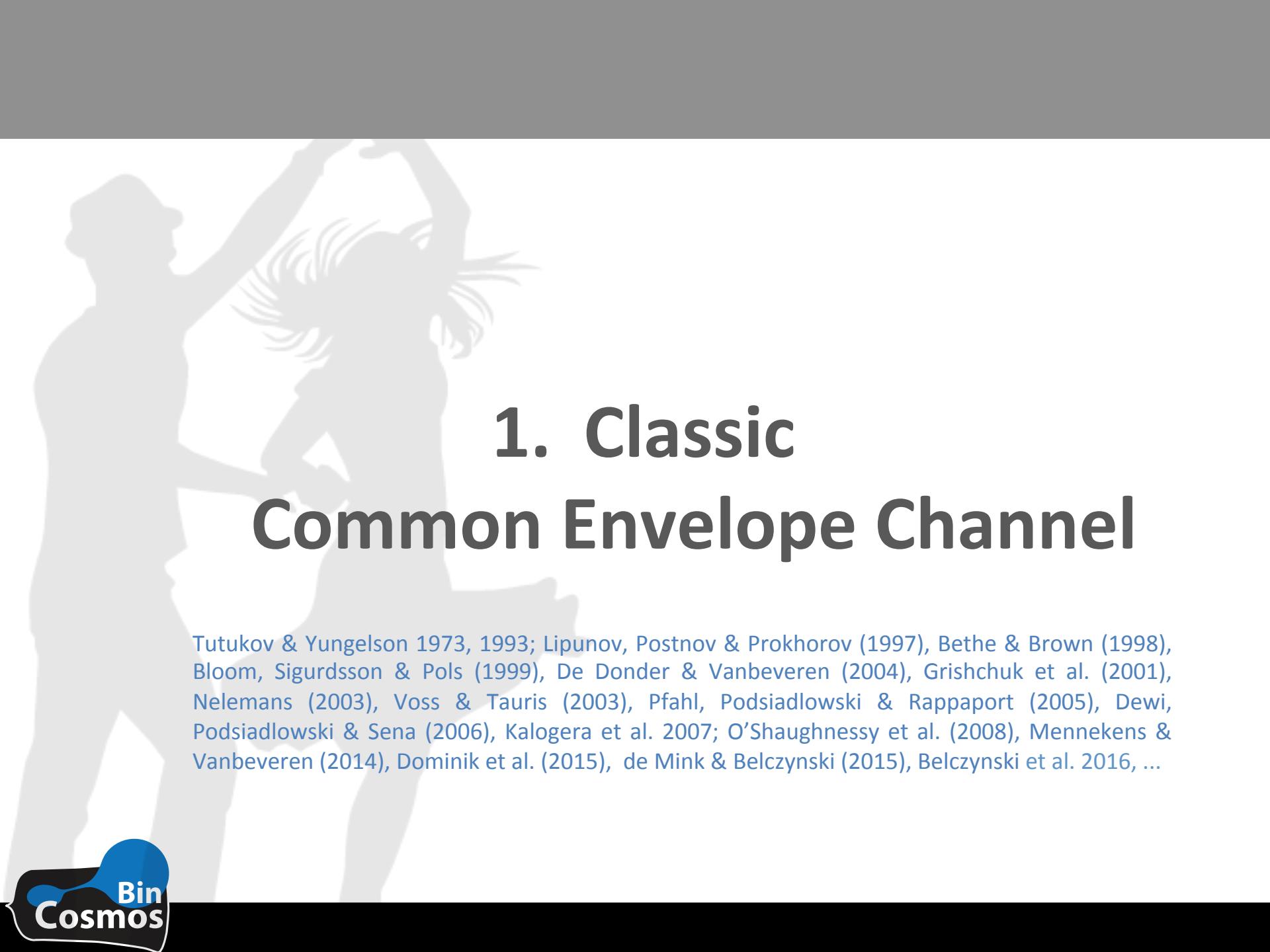
Movie available through Carl's website



Credit – Northwestern Visualization, Carl Rodriguez



Evolutionary

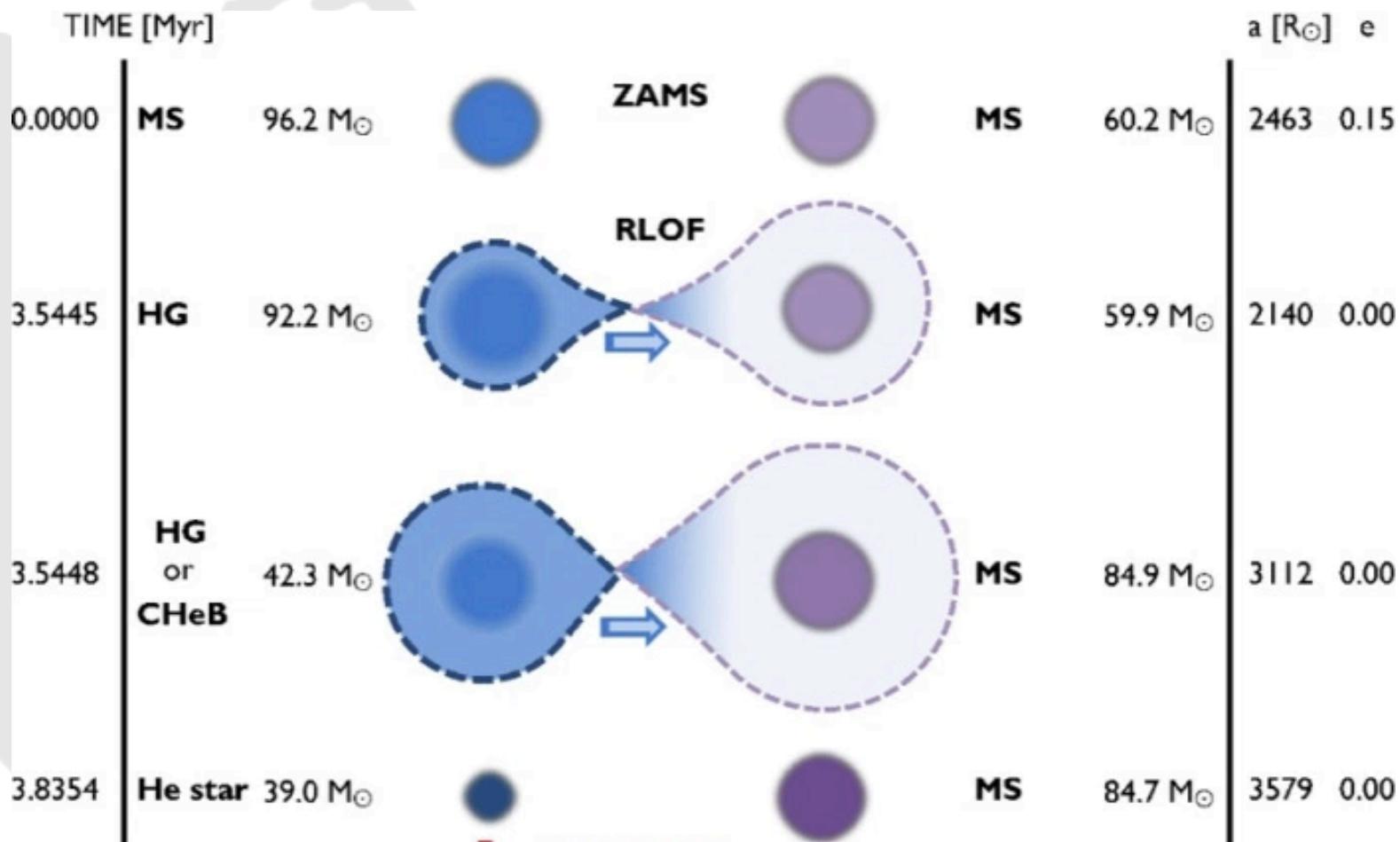


1. Classic Common Envelope Channel

Tutukov & Yungelson 1973, 1993; Lipunov, Postnov & Prokhorov (1997), Bethe & Brown (1998), Bloom, Sigurdsson & Pols (1999), De Donder & Vanbeveren (2004), Grishchuk et al. (2001), Nelemans (2003), Voss & Tauris (2003), Pfahl, Podsiadlowski & Rappaport (2005), Dewi, Podsiadlowski & Sena (2006), Kalogera et al. 2007; O'Shaughnessy et al. (2008), Mennekens & Vanbeveren (2014), Dominik et al. (2015), de Mink & Belczynski (2015), Belczynski et al. 2016, ...

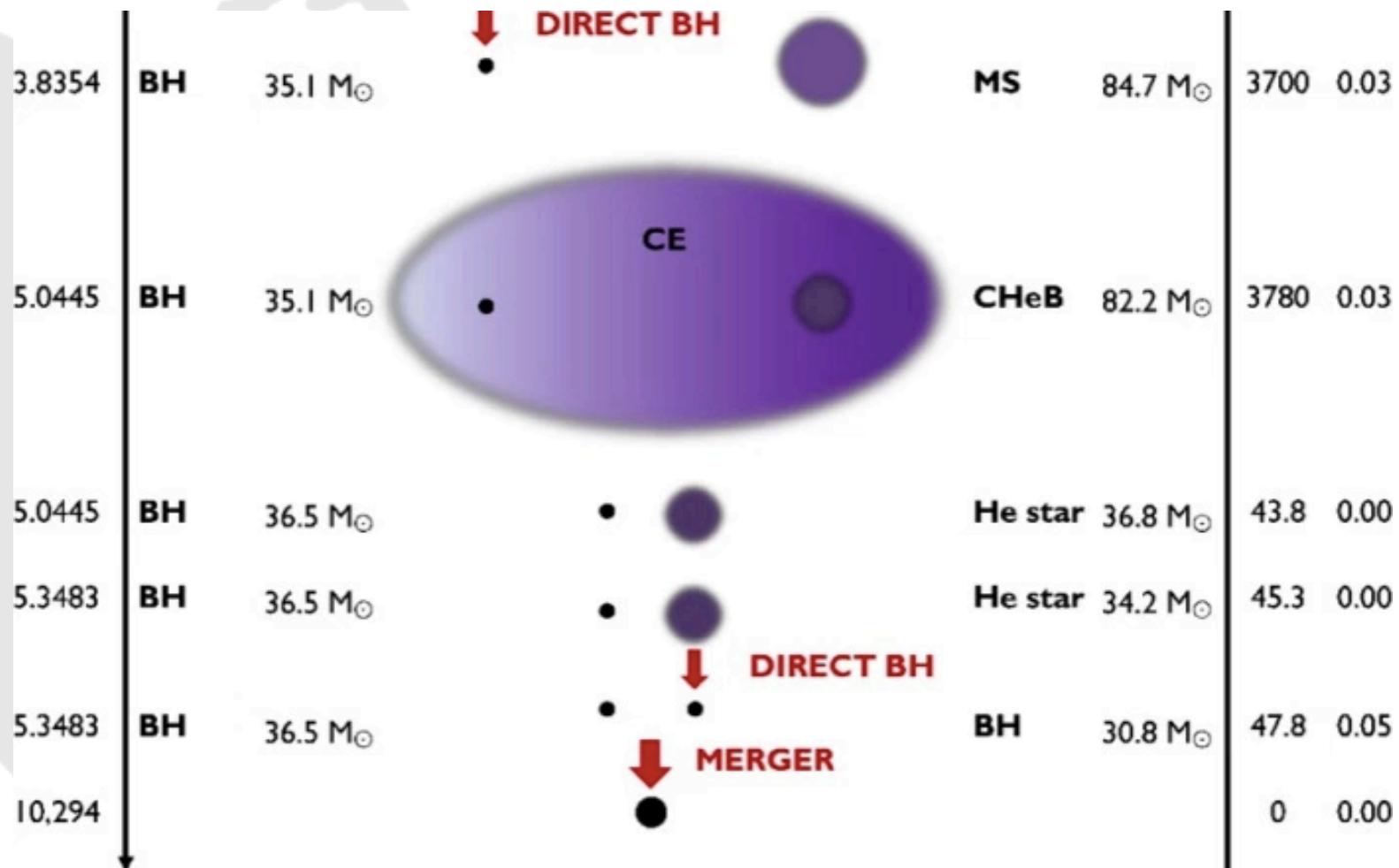
Classic Channel

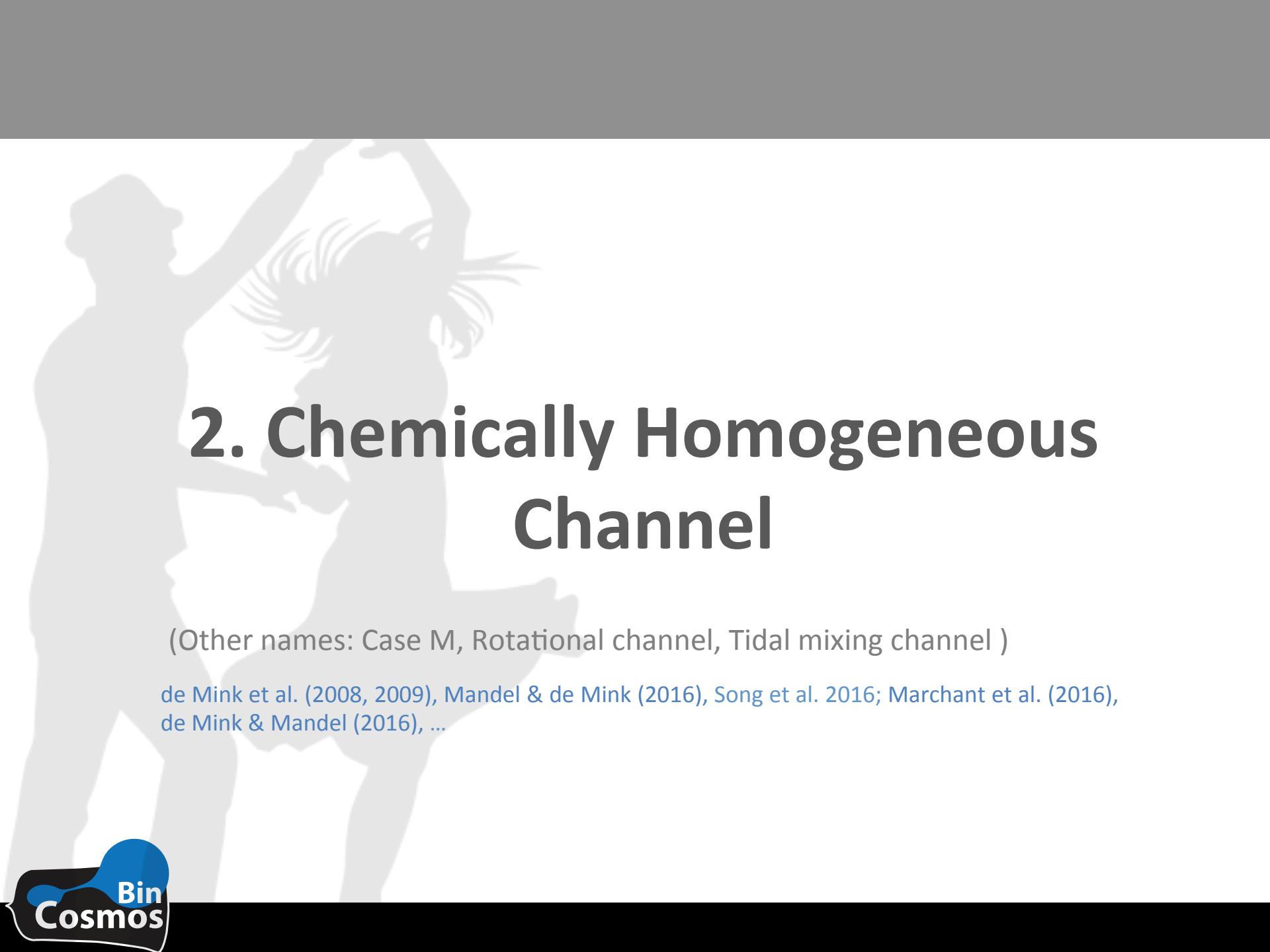
Belczynski et al. 2016



Classic Channel (part 2)

Belczynski et al. 2016



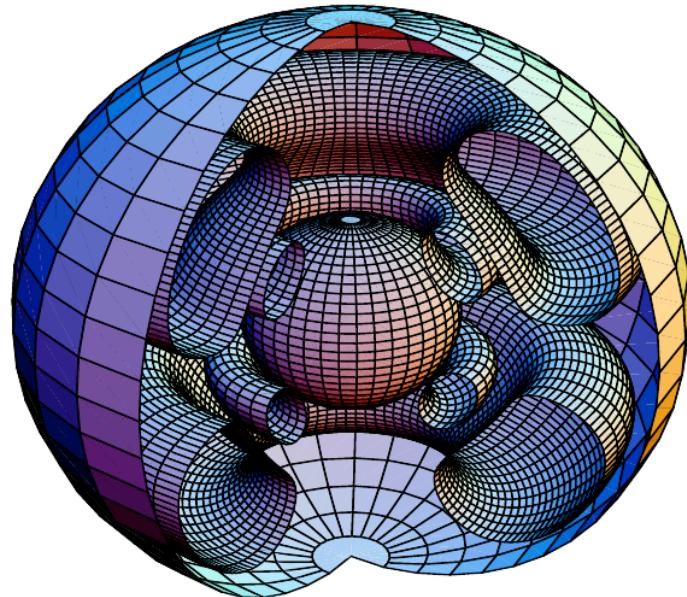
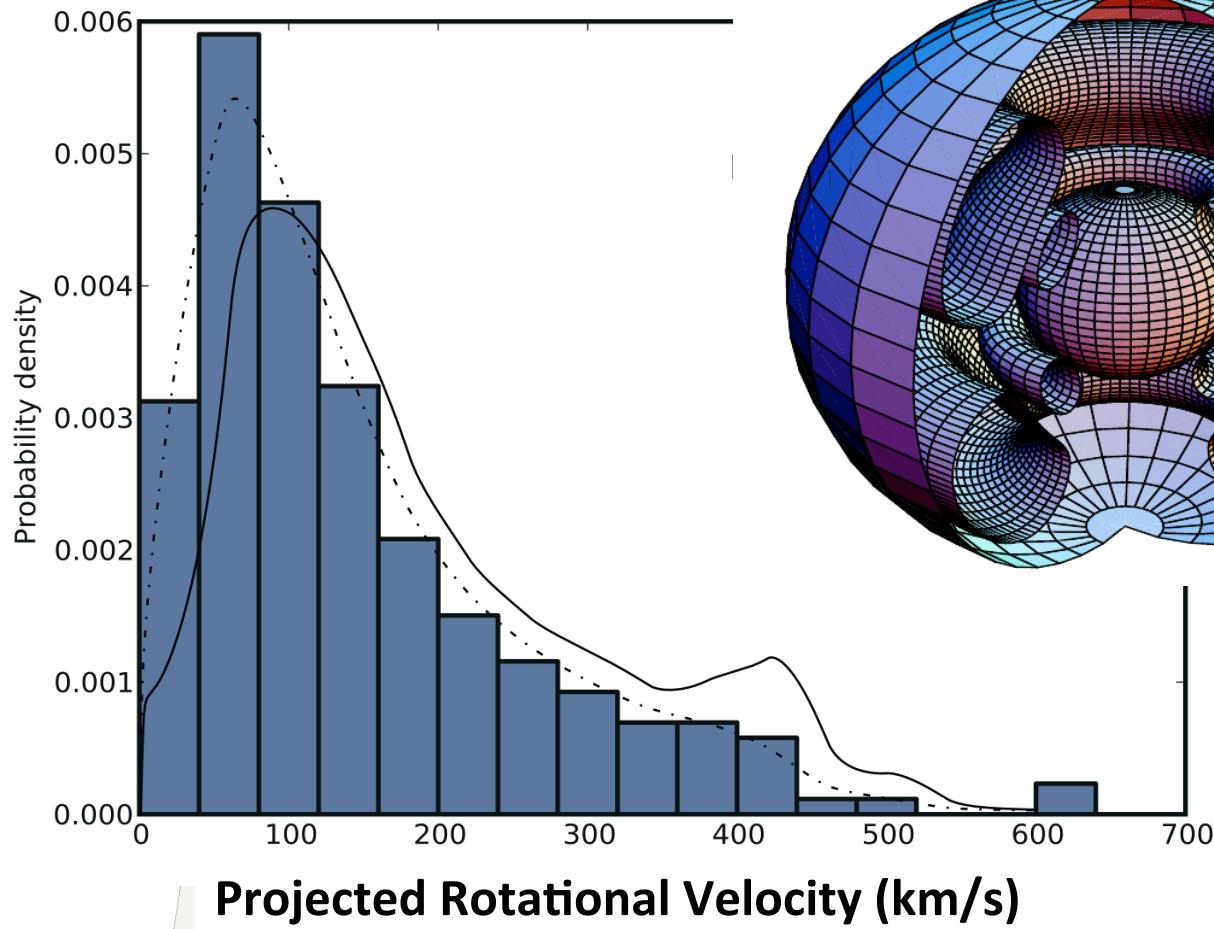


2. Chemically Homogeneous Channel

(Other names: Case M, Rotational channel, Tidal mixing channel)

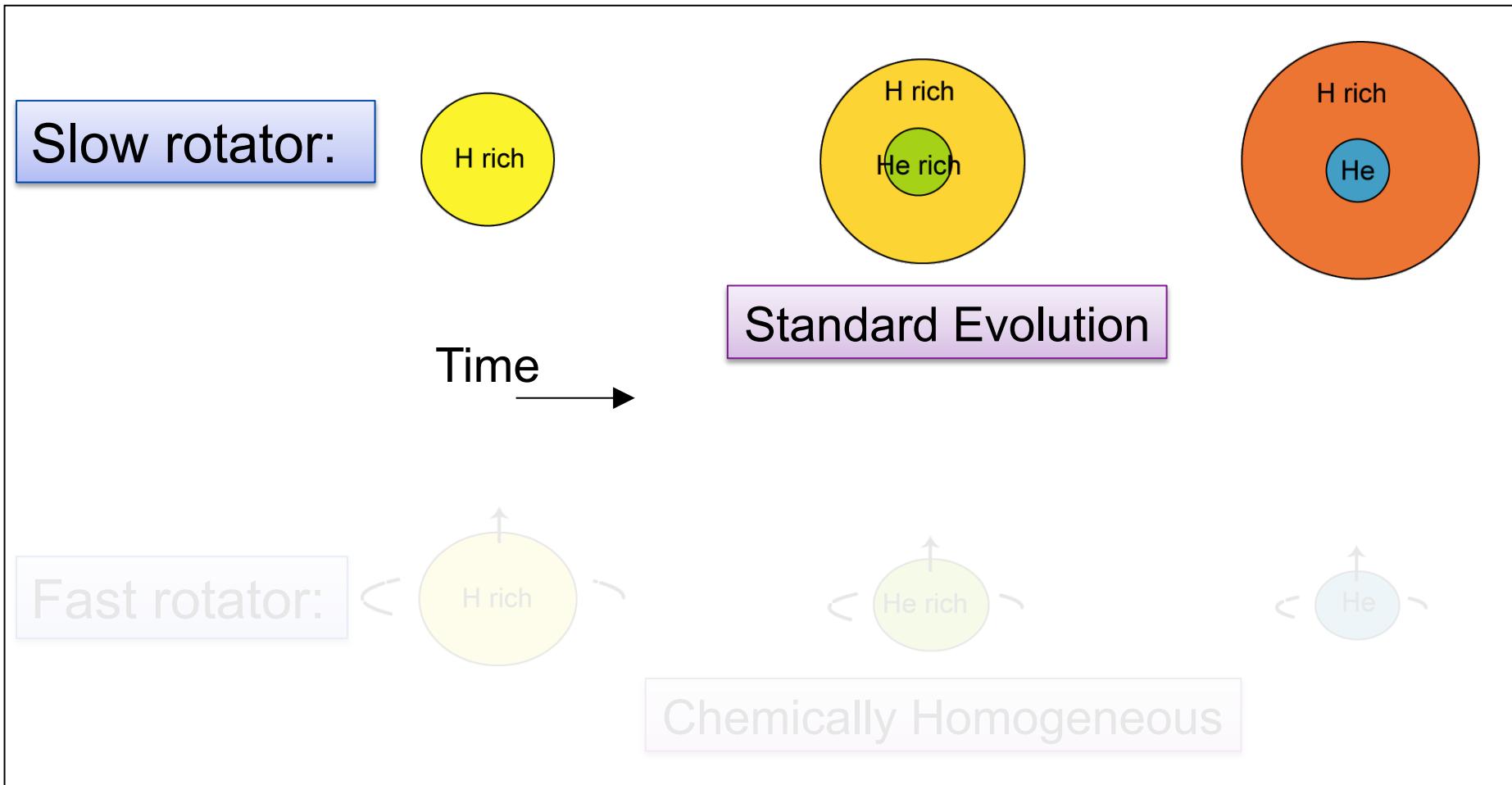
de Mink et al. (2008, 2009), Mandel & de Mink (2016), Song et al. 2016; Marchant et al. (2016),
de Mink & Mandel (2016), ...

... very rapidly rotating single stars ...



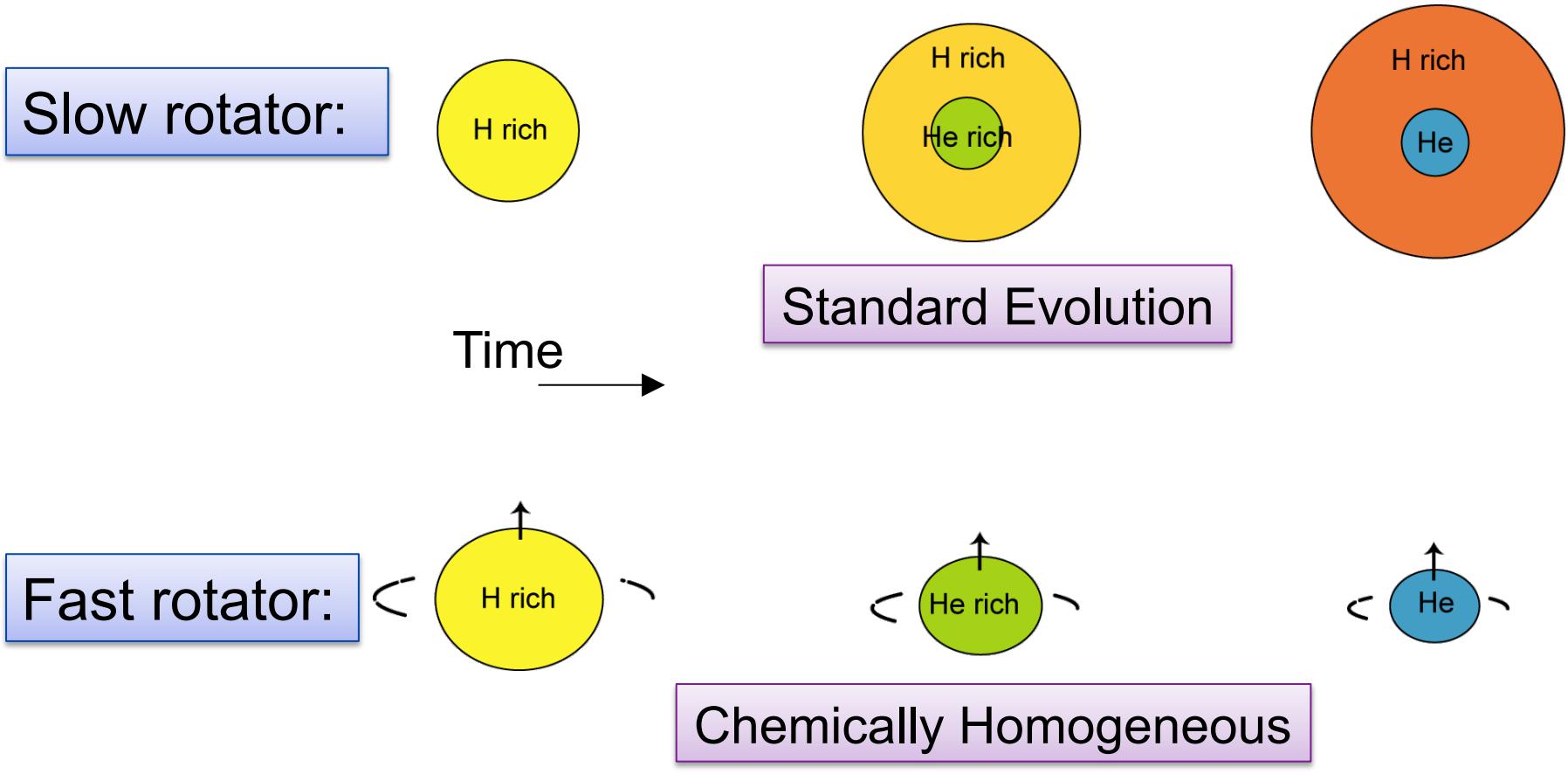
Ramirez-Agudelo et al. (2013, 2015)

Effect on the stellar structure



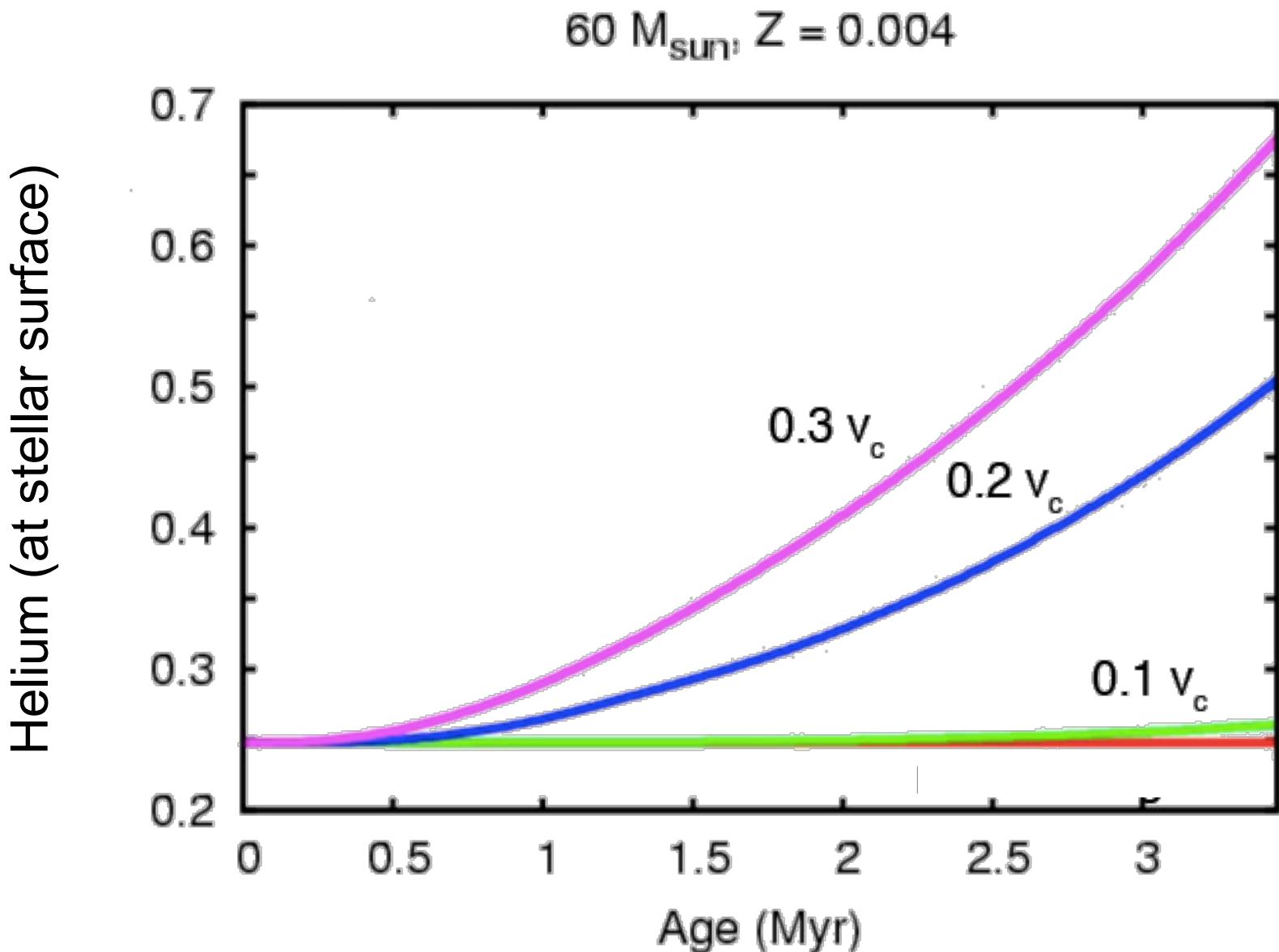
Maeder 87, Yoon & Langer 05

Effect on the stellar structure



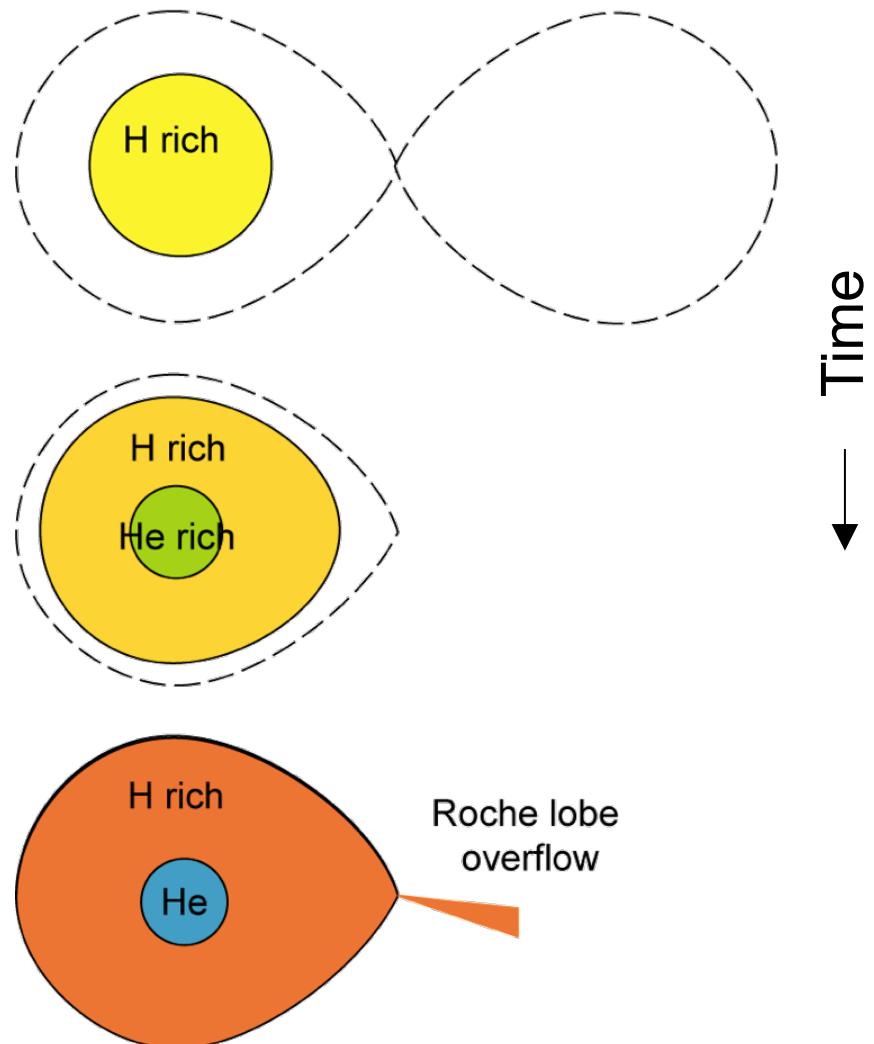
Maeder 87, Yoon & Langer 05

Surface composition

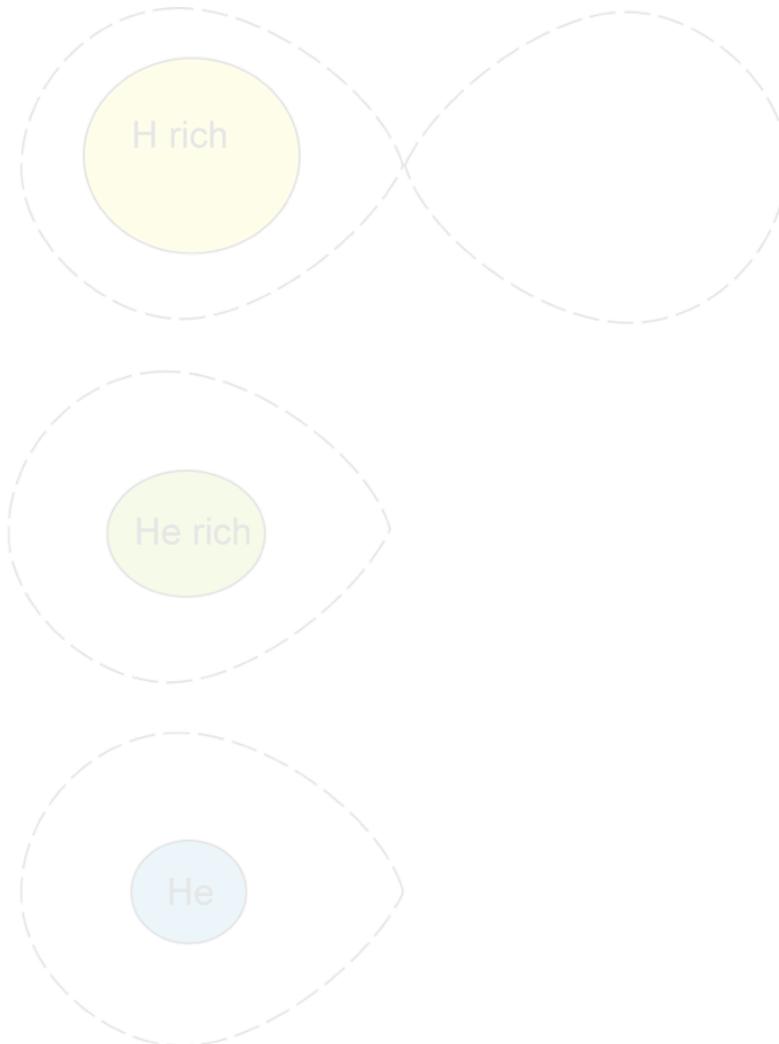


What about binaries?

Standard Evolution

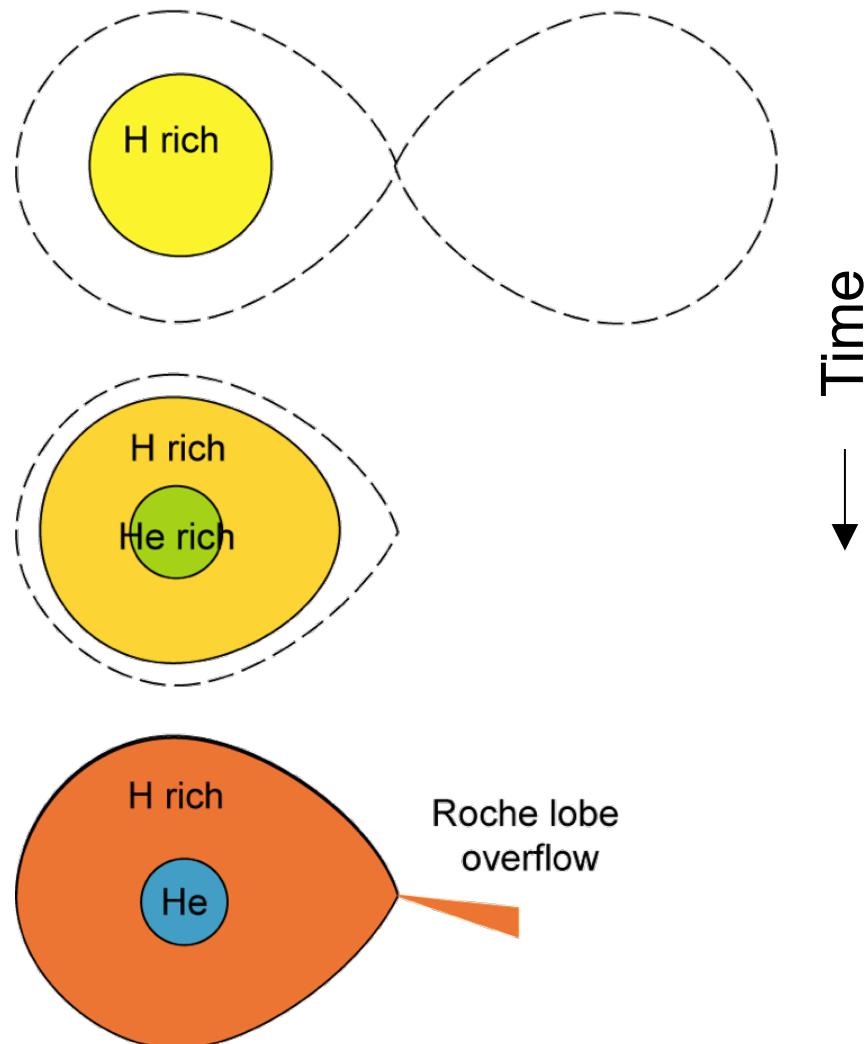


Chemically Homogeneous

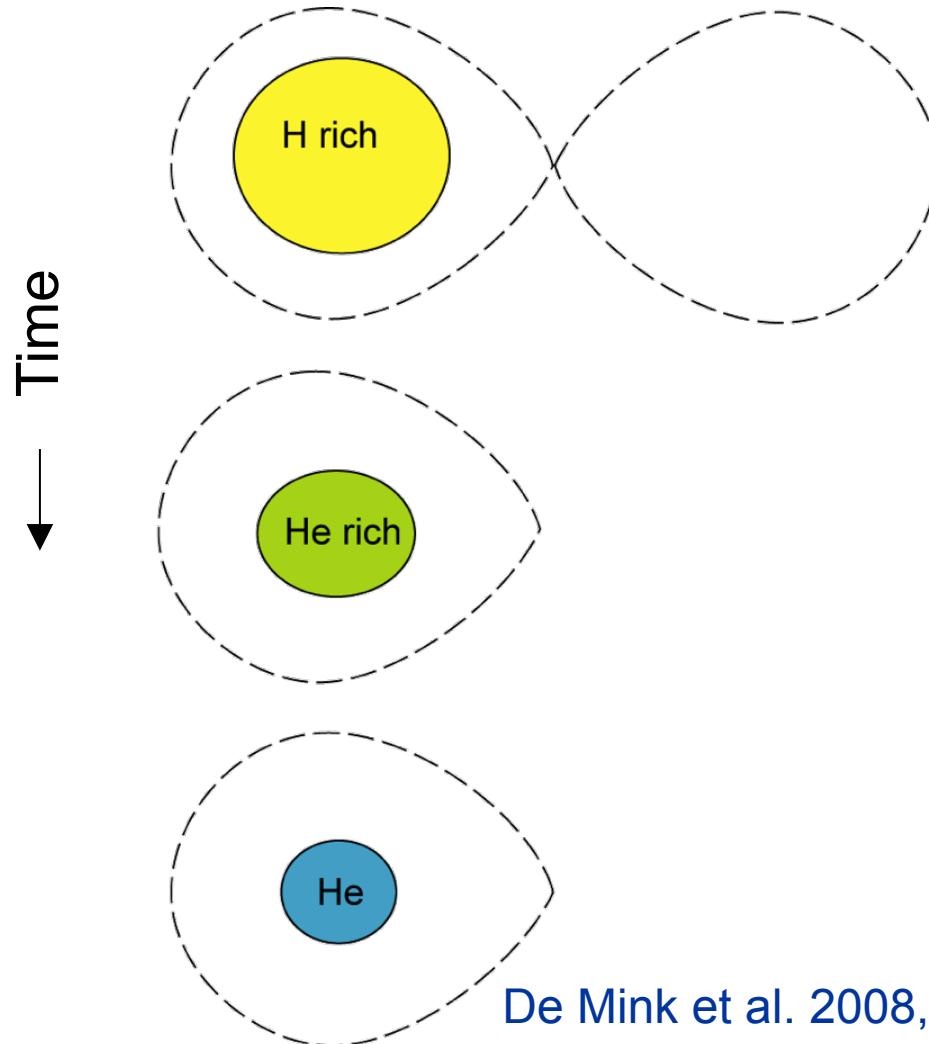


What about binaries?

Standard Evolution

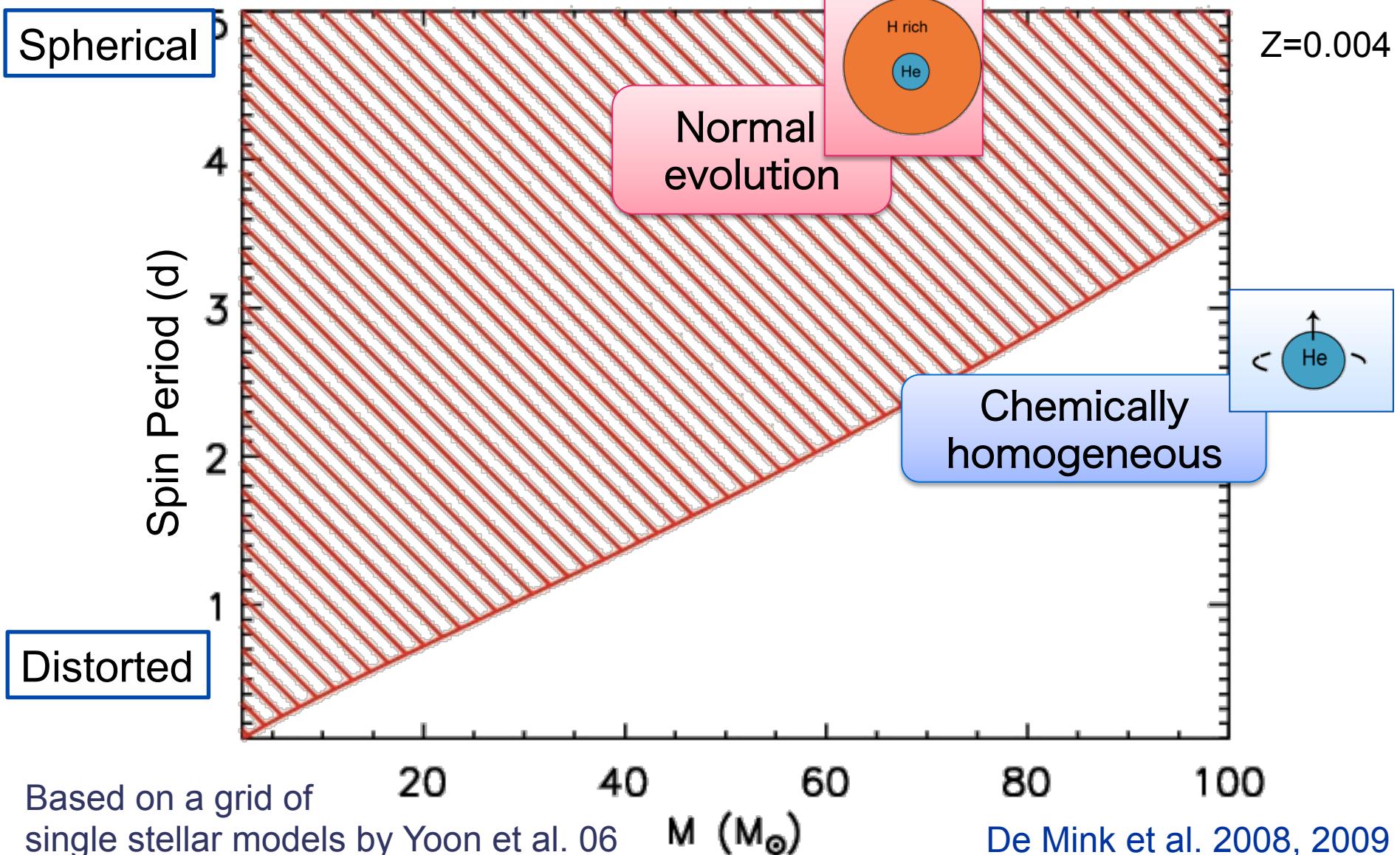


Chemically Homogeneous

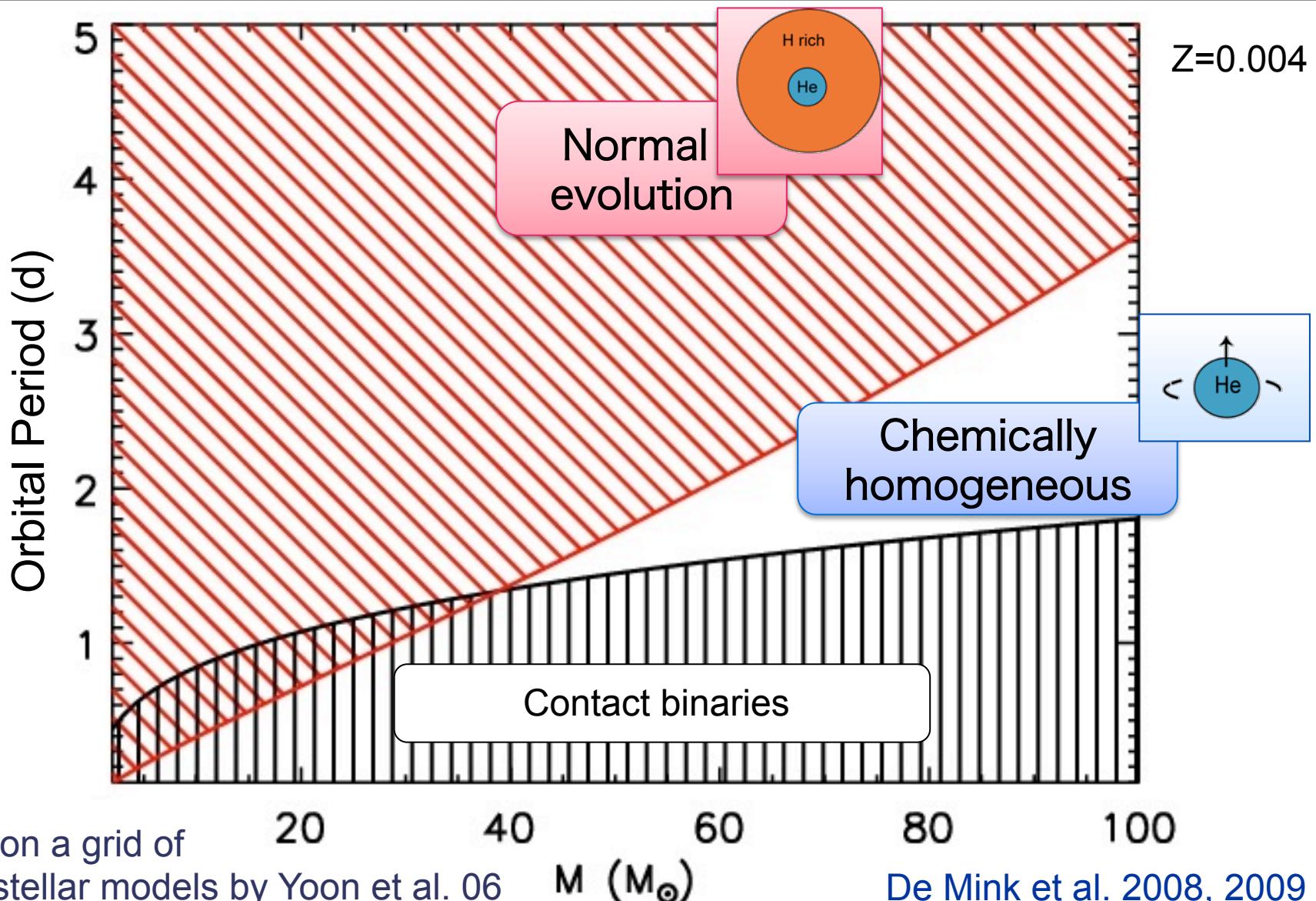


De Mink et al. 2008, 2009

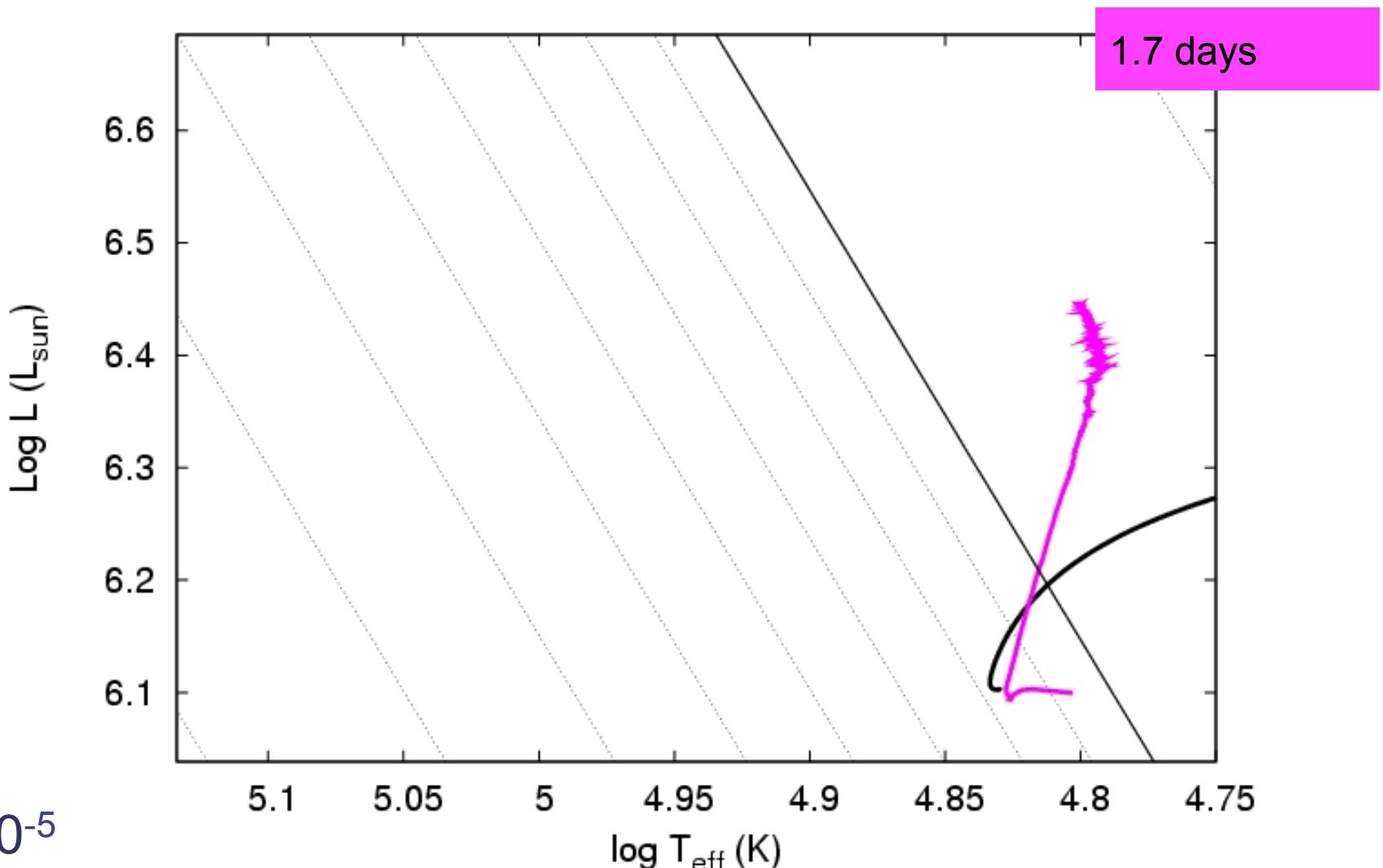
Which stars evolve homogeneously?



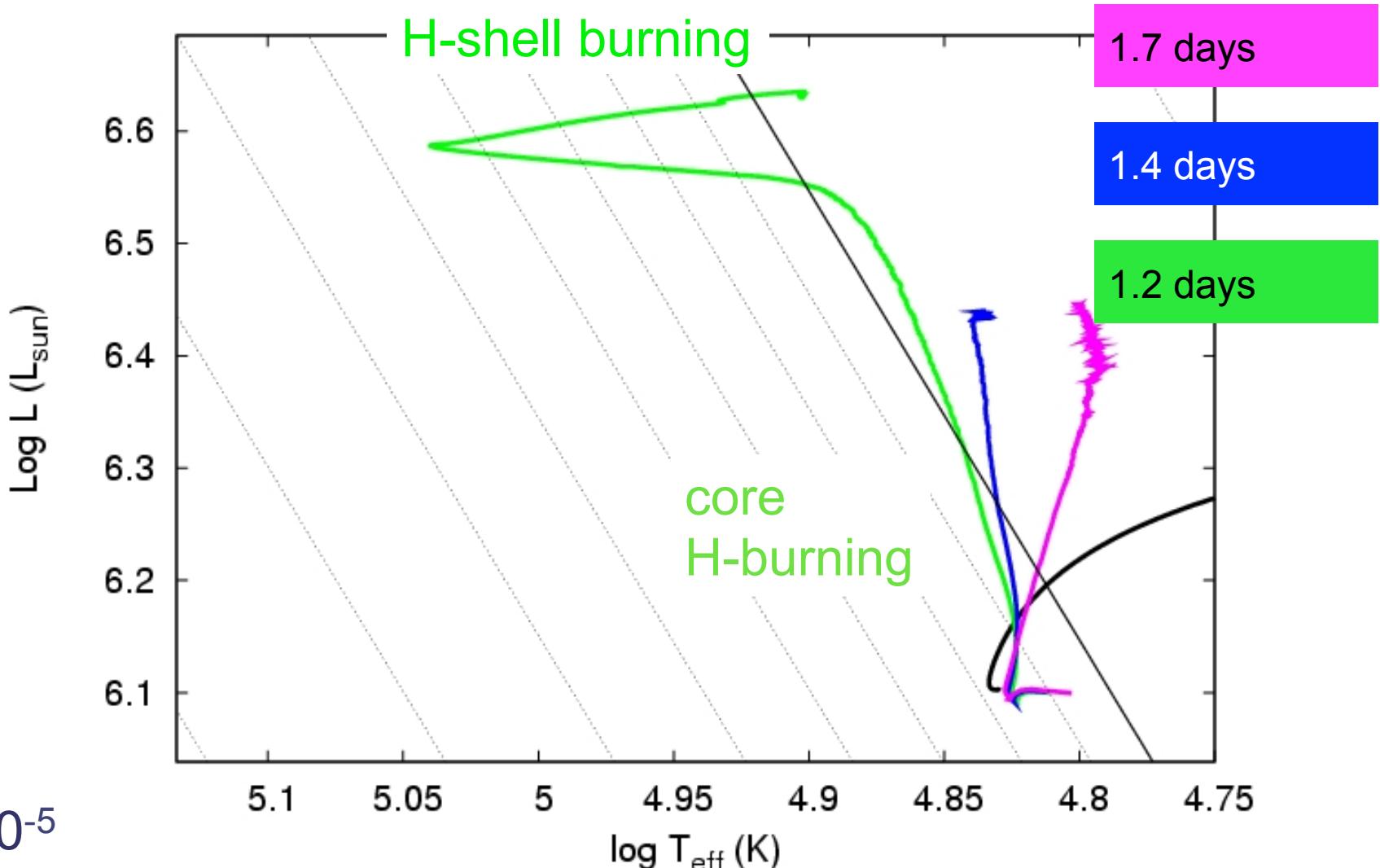
For tidally locked binaries



Proof of principle



Binary models

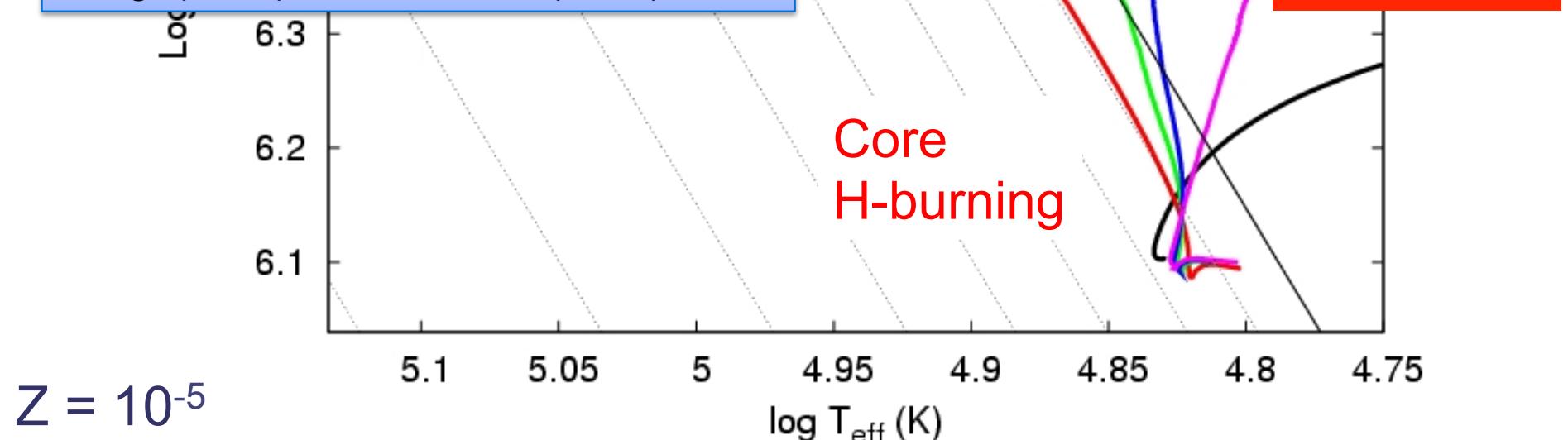


Binary models

Start He-burning

More recent work:

Larger grids with 2 different codes
Song+(2015) & Marchant+ (2016)



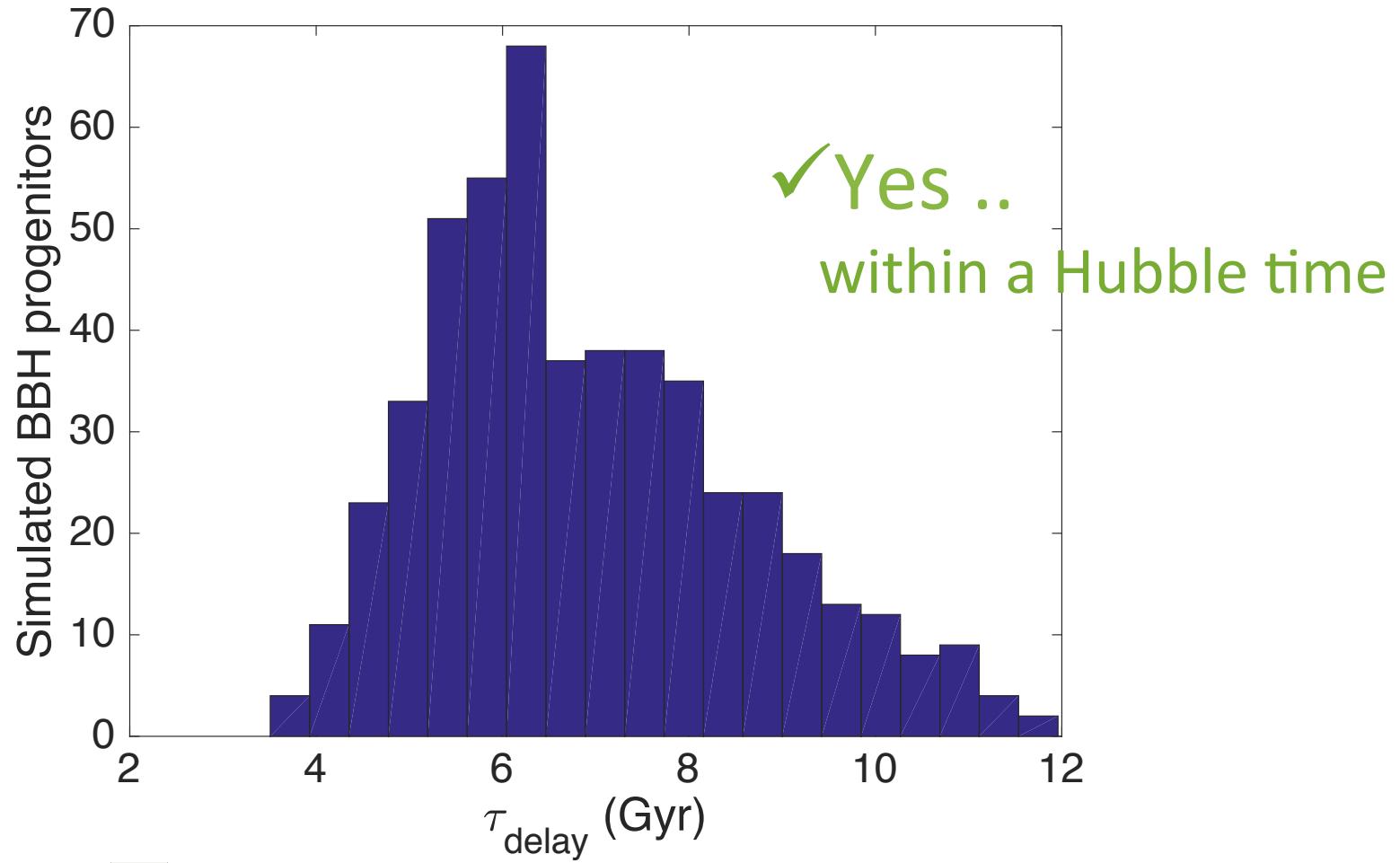


Is this really happening?



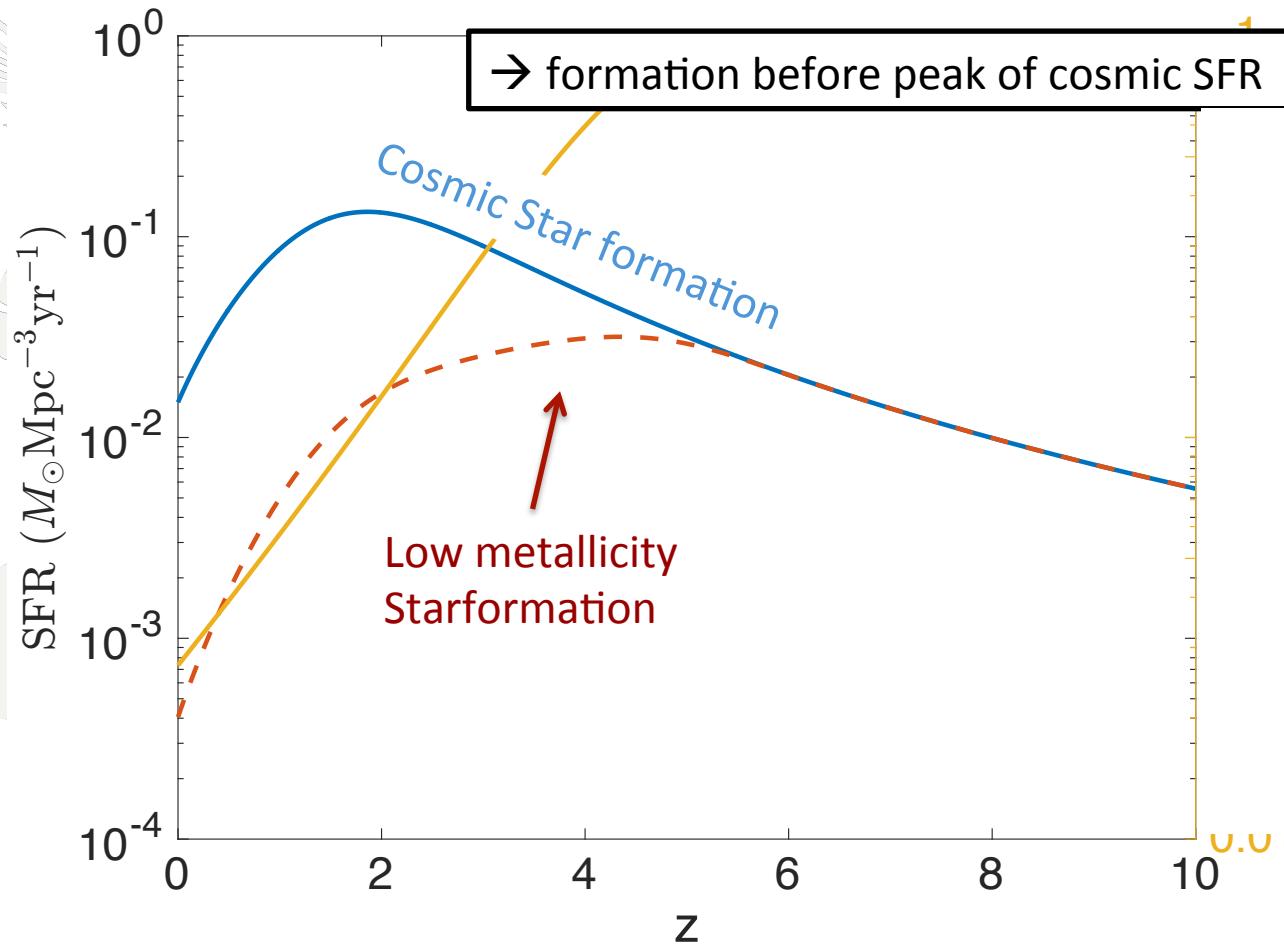
Almeida, Sana, de Mink et al. (2015)

Do the Binary BHs merge?



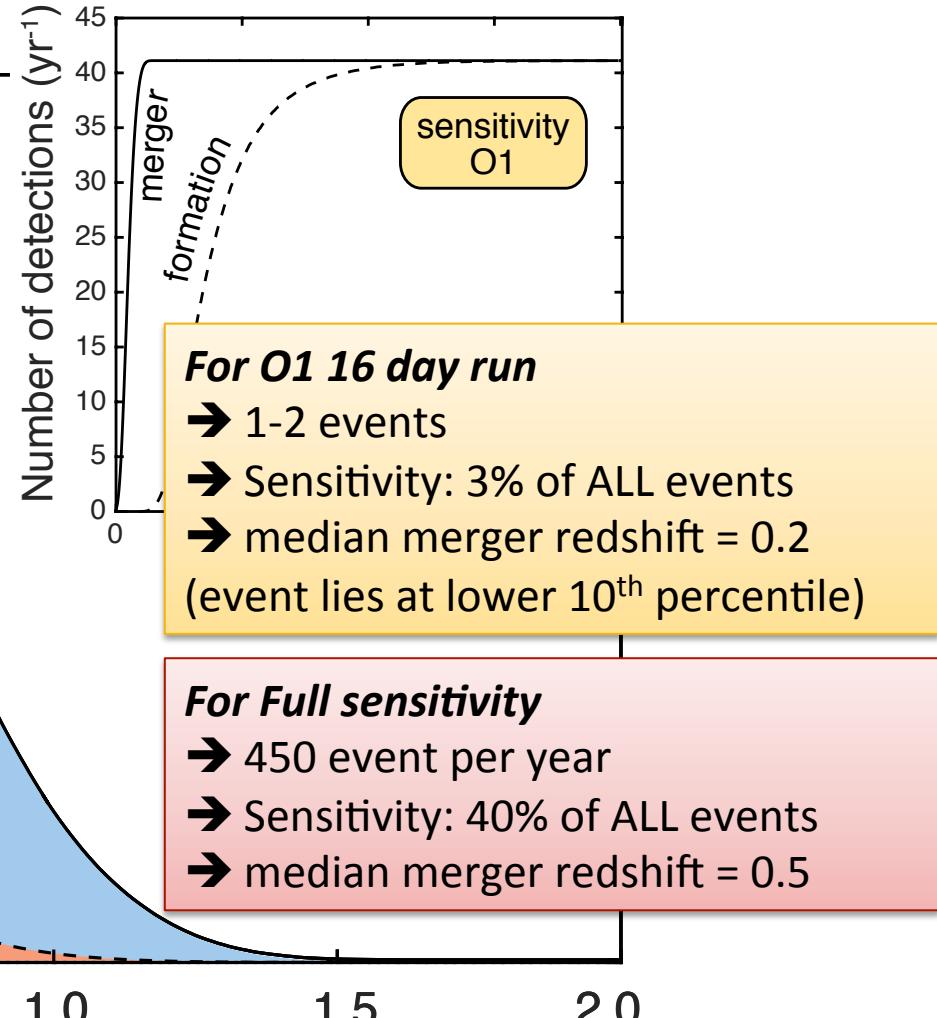
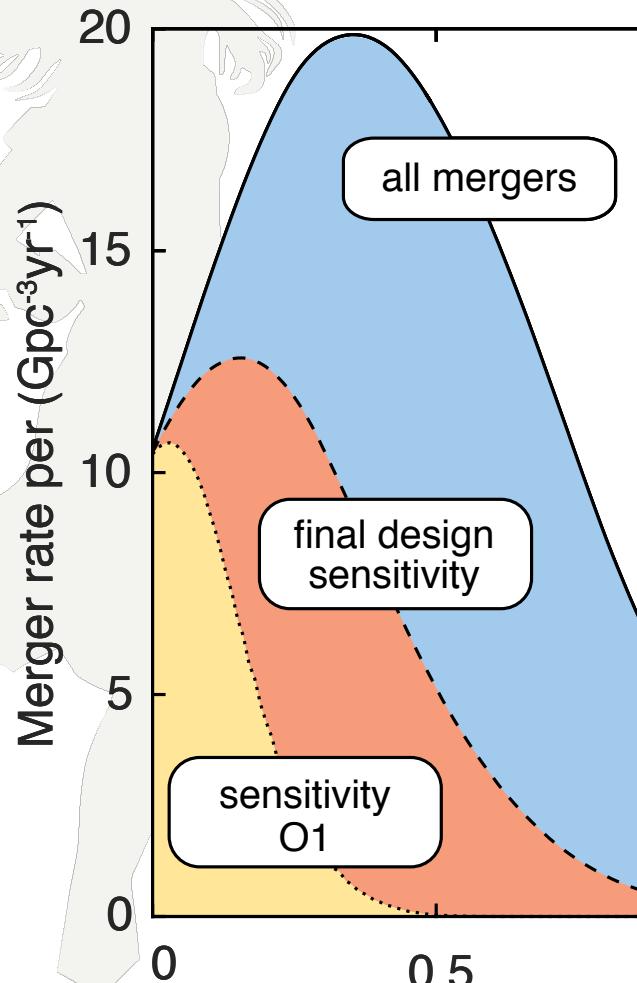
Mandel & De Mink (2016) cf. Marchant et al. (2016)

Cosmic Star formation



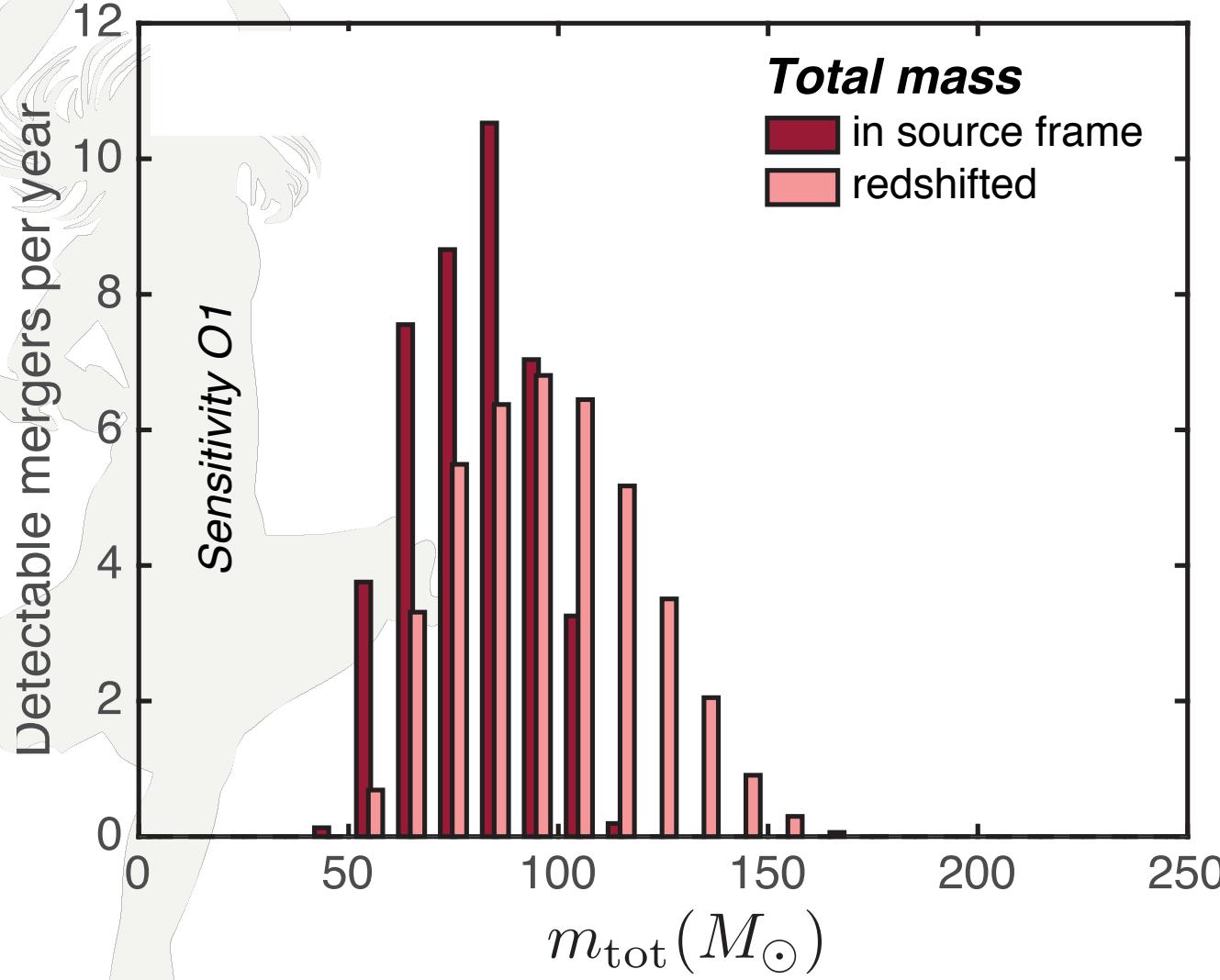
Cosmic Merger Rate

De Mink & Mandel (2016)



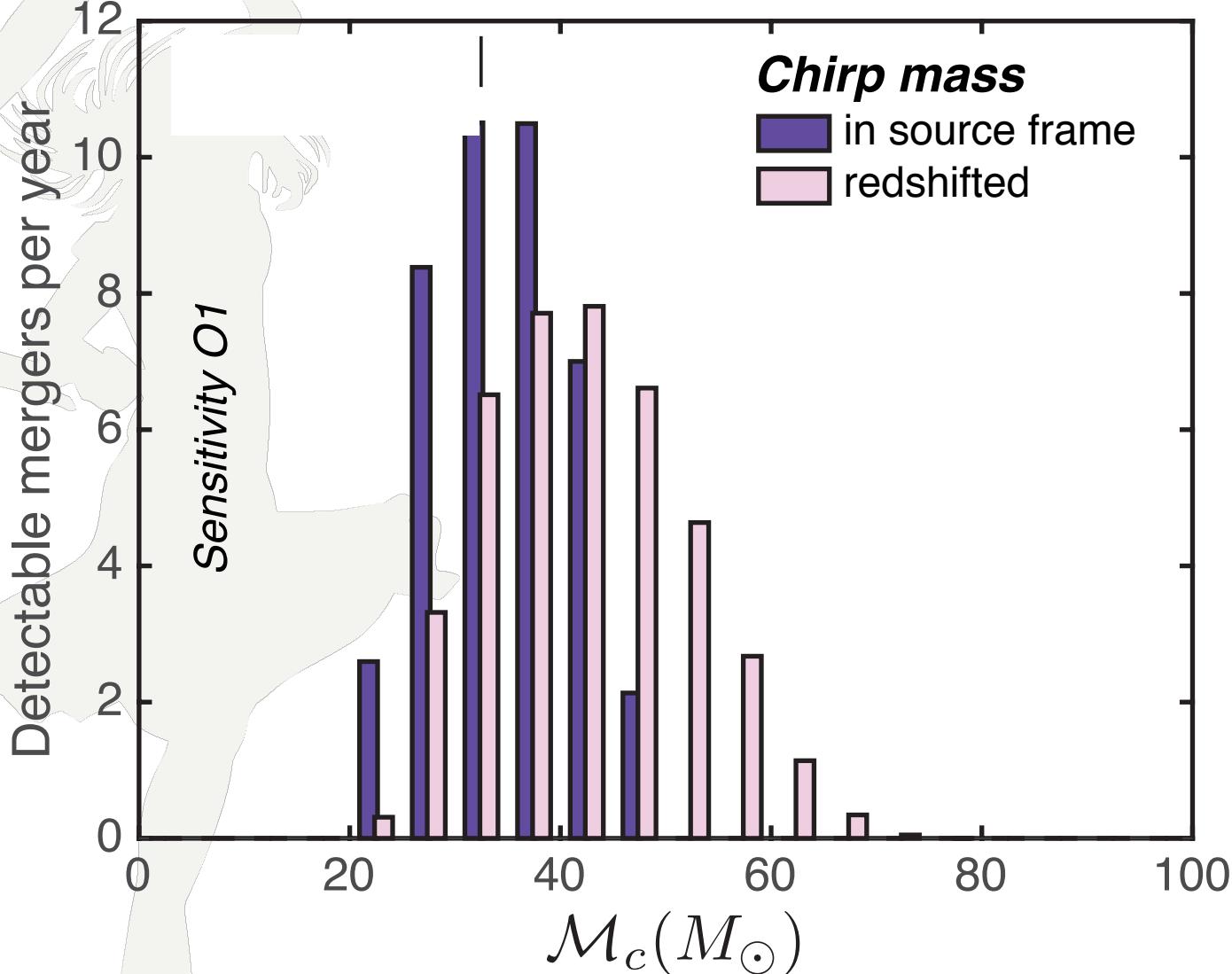
“Predicted” Total Masses

De Mink & Mandel (2016)



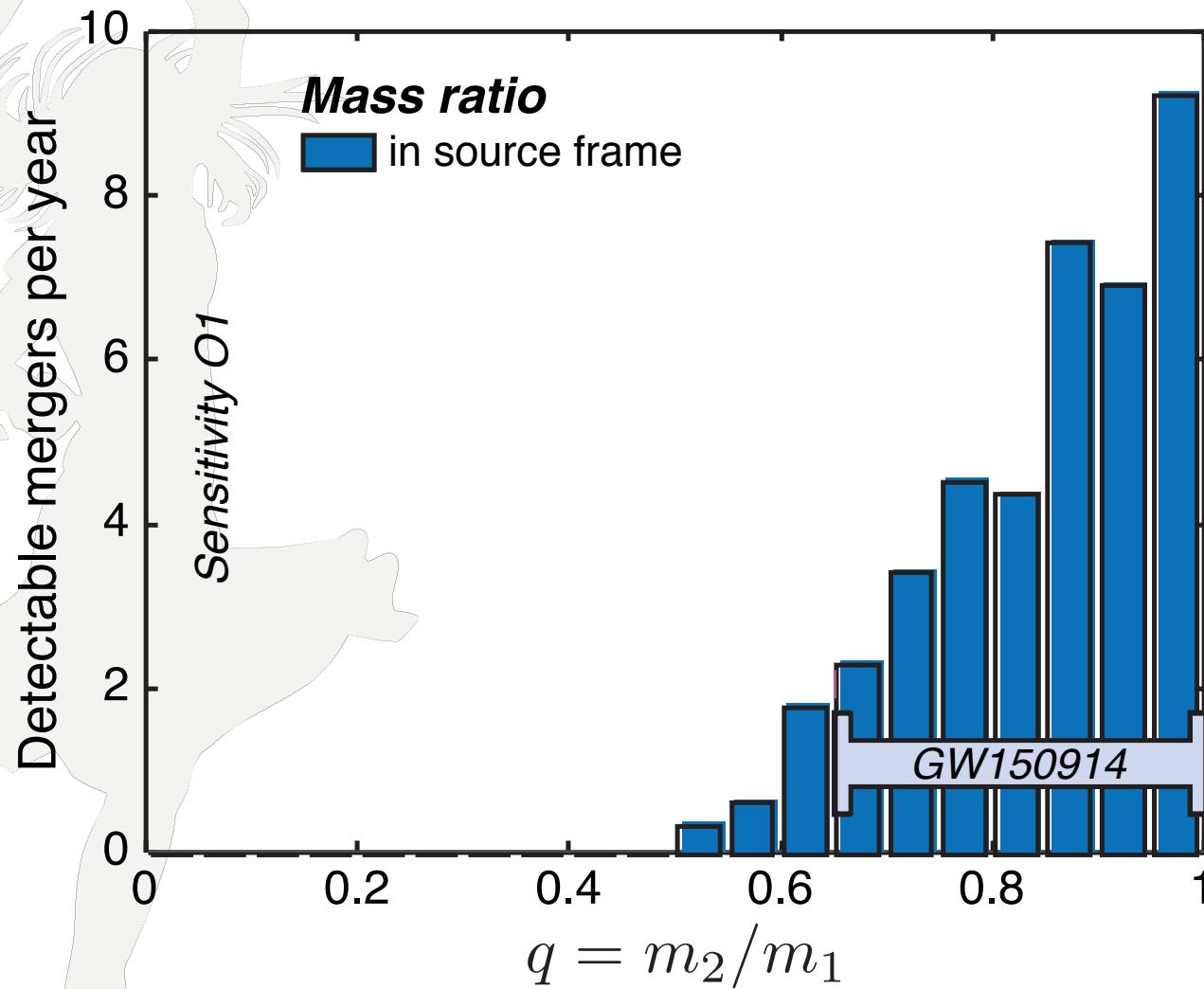
“Predicted” Chirp Masses

De Mink & Mandel (2016)

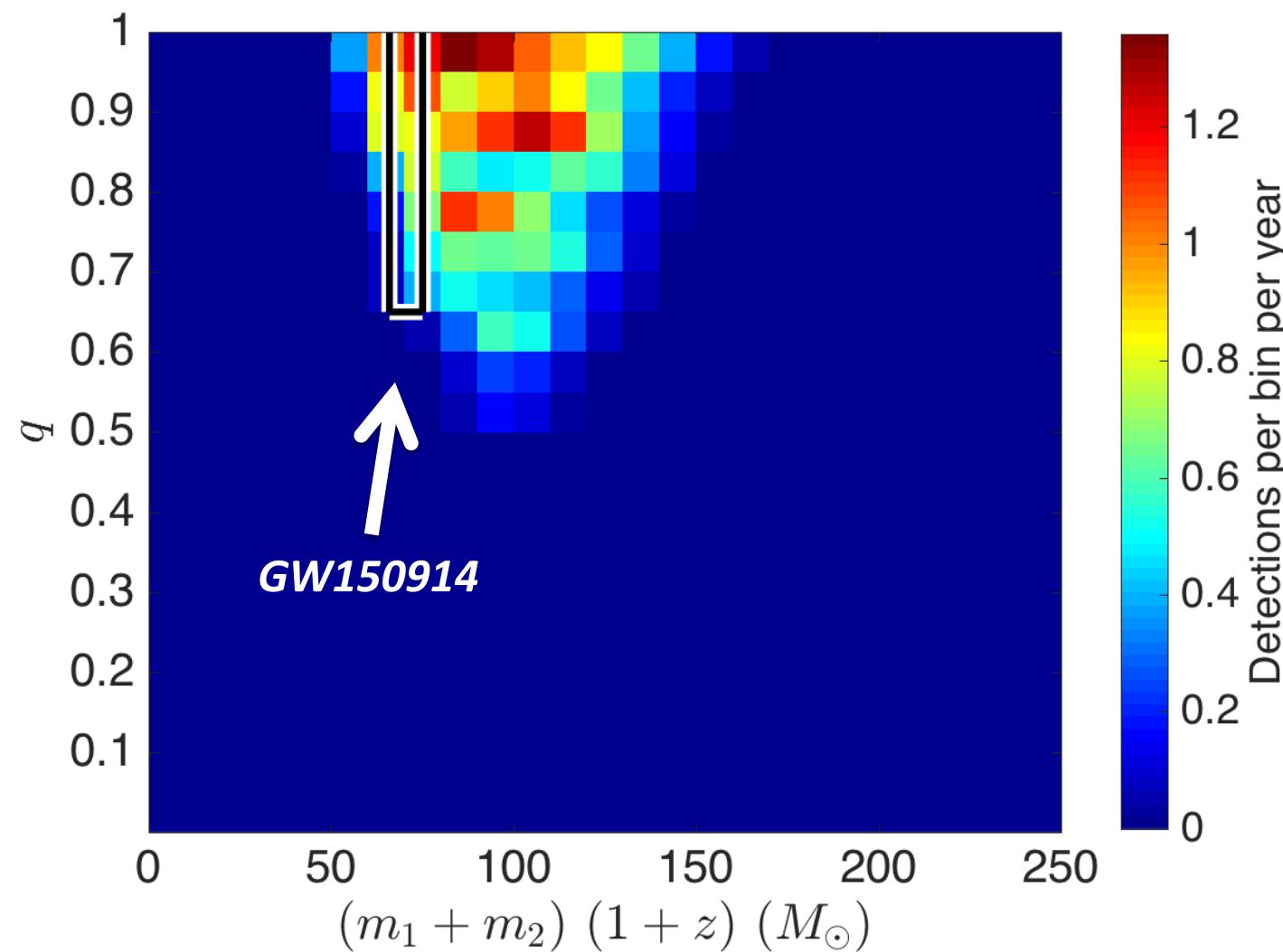


“Predicted” Mass Ratios

De Mink & Mandel (2016)

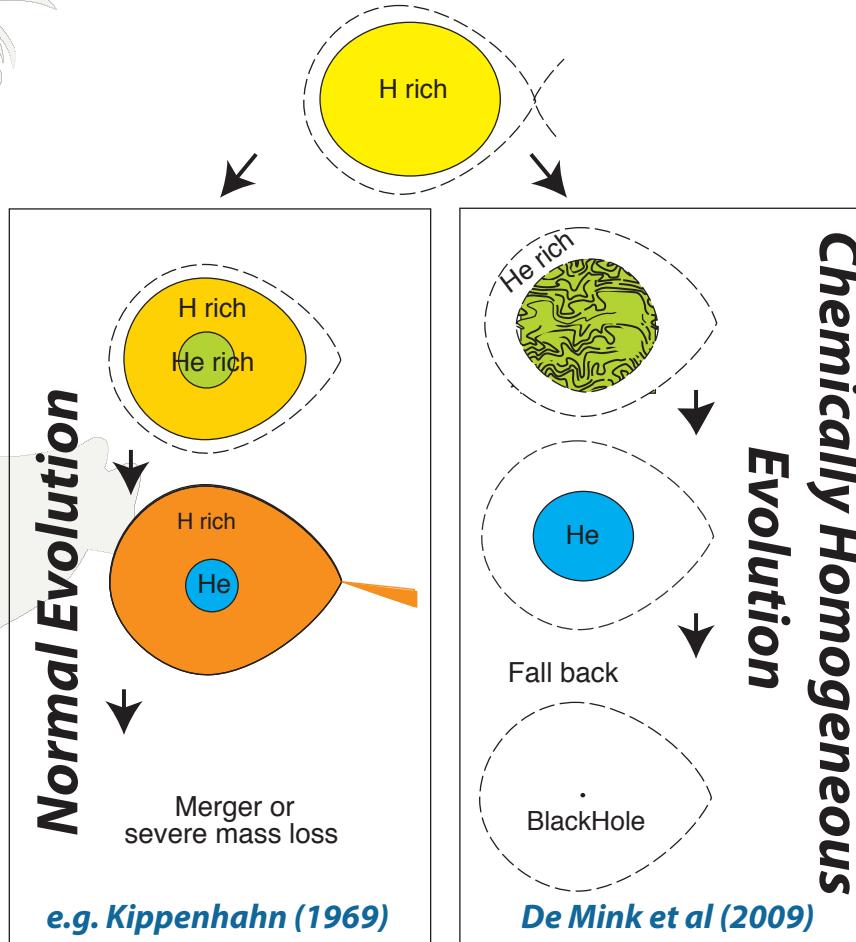


De Mink & Mandel (2016)



Chemically Homogeneous Channel to form BH-BH mergers

Mandel & De Mink, Marchant et al. (2016), De Mink & Mandel (2016)

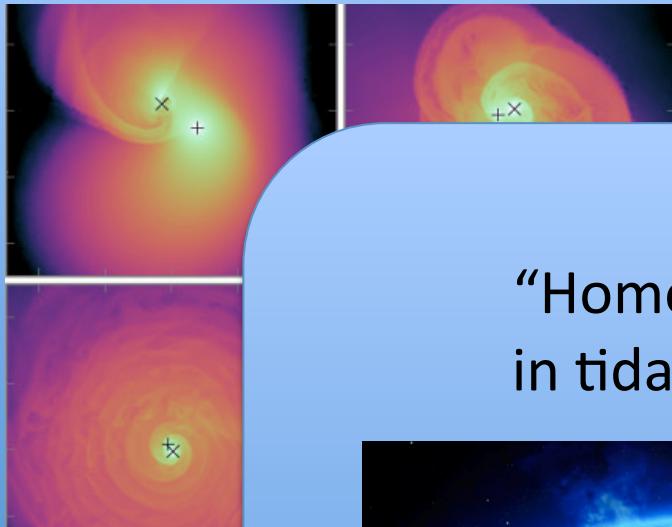


Wrap Up

Making-of

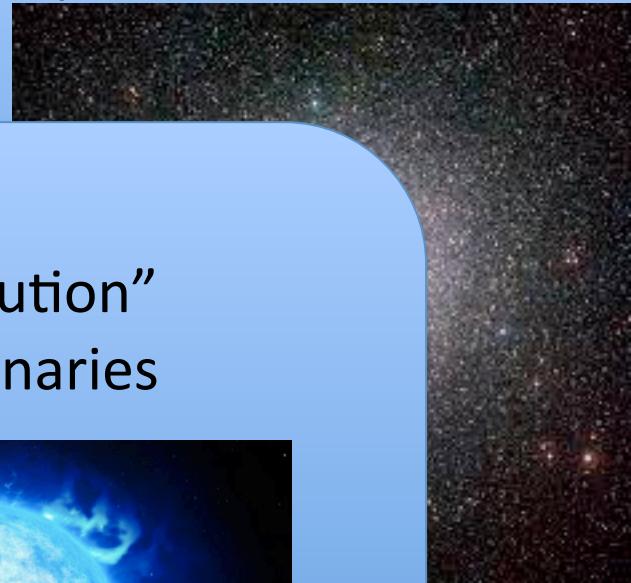
(i)

“Classical” Channel



(ii)

Dynamical interactions



(iii)

“Homogeneous evolution”
in tidally distorted binaries



A silhouette of a man and a woman dancing in a romantic pose against a vibrant, star-filled background. The background features a dense cluster of stars in shades of blue and white, transitioning into warm orange and yellow nebulae at the bottom. The silhouettes are positioned on the right side of the frame.

... Positions opening in Amsterdam
to work on massive binaries