

The angular momentum distribution of stars near massive black holes



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Resonant Relaxation

Rauch & Tremaine (1996)
Gürkan & Hopman (2007)

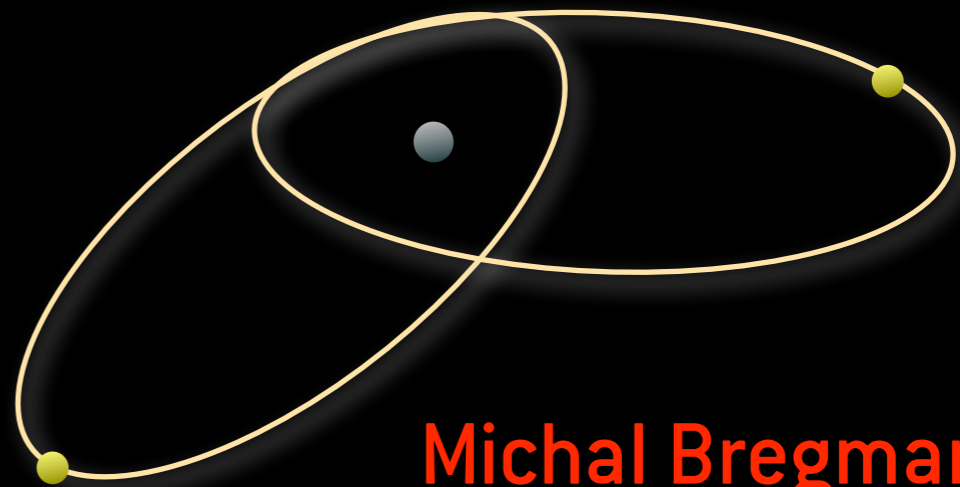
Near-Keplerian Potential:
Stellar orbits retain spatial orientation over many periods

Coherent torques for $t_{\text{orb}} \ll t \ll t_{\text{prec}}$

$$\tau \sim N^{1/2} \frac{Gm}{a} e$$

$$\Delta J = \tau t_{\text{coh}}$$

to maximise RR



Michal Bregman
Gabor Kúpi
Bence Kocsis

Strategy

1) N-body simulations.

To characterise RR (e).

2) Find statistical model which reproduces features.

Calibrate against N-body simulations.

3) Use model to look at long-term evolution.

1) Non-isotropic steady-state J distribution

- possibly unstable?

2) Another puzzling S-star issue?

N-body Simulations

New special-purpose code:

- 1) No spurious precession (Wisdom-Holman algorithm)
- 2) Reduced force calculation (test stars and field stars)

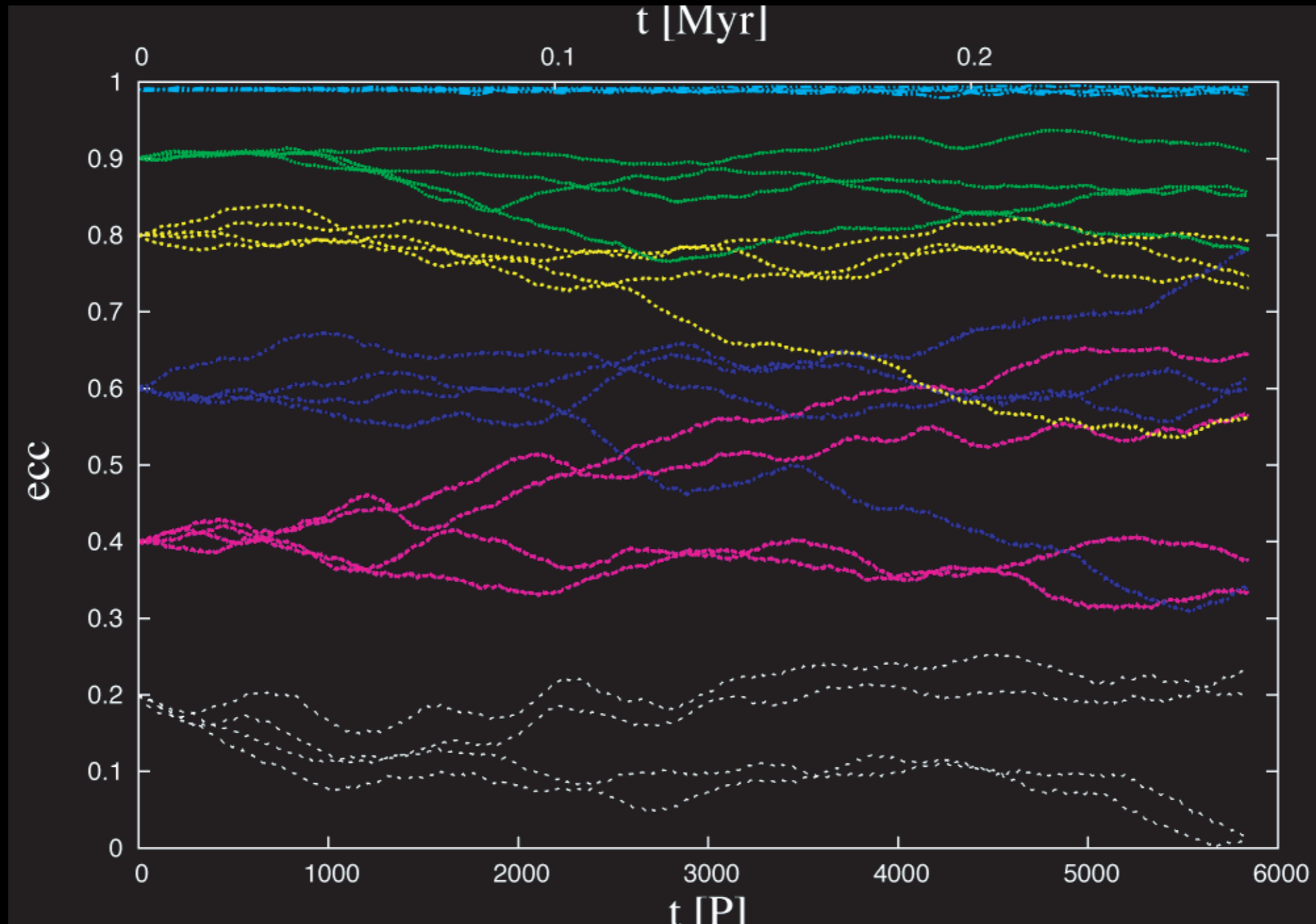
RR Simulations:

Range of eccentricities (0.01, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 0.9, 0.99)

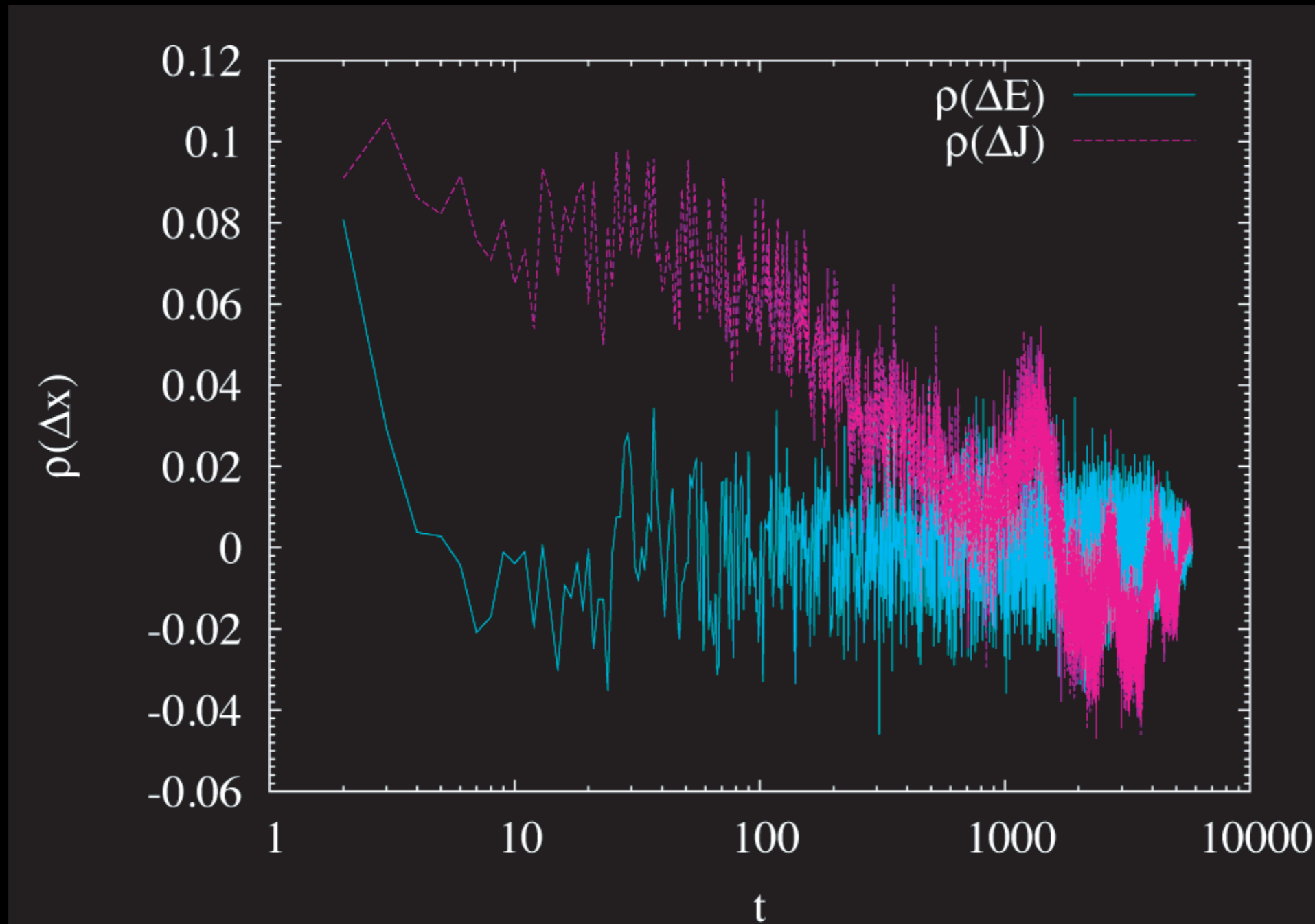
80 test stars for each ecc. dropped into potential:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\bullet} &= 4 \times 10^6 M_{\odot} & m_s &= 10 M_{\odot} \\ \rho &\propto r^{-7/4} & a_s &= 0.01 \text{ pc} \end{aligned}$$

N-body Simulations



Autocorrelation Function



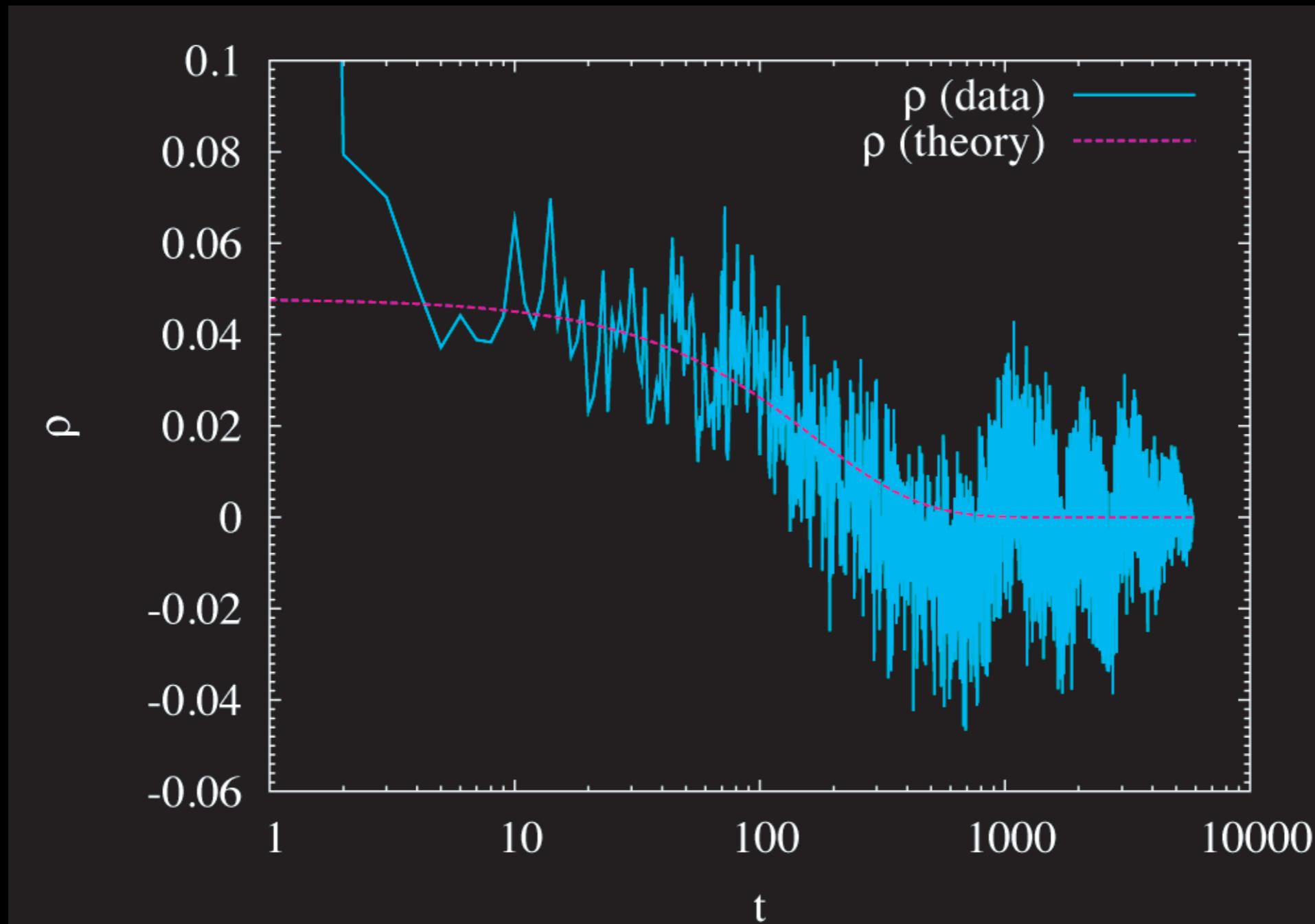
Statistical Description of Resonant Relaxation

ARMA (1,1) model: $\Delta J_t = \phi \Delta J_{t-1} + \theta \epsilon_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$

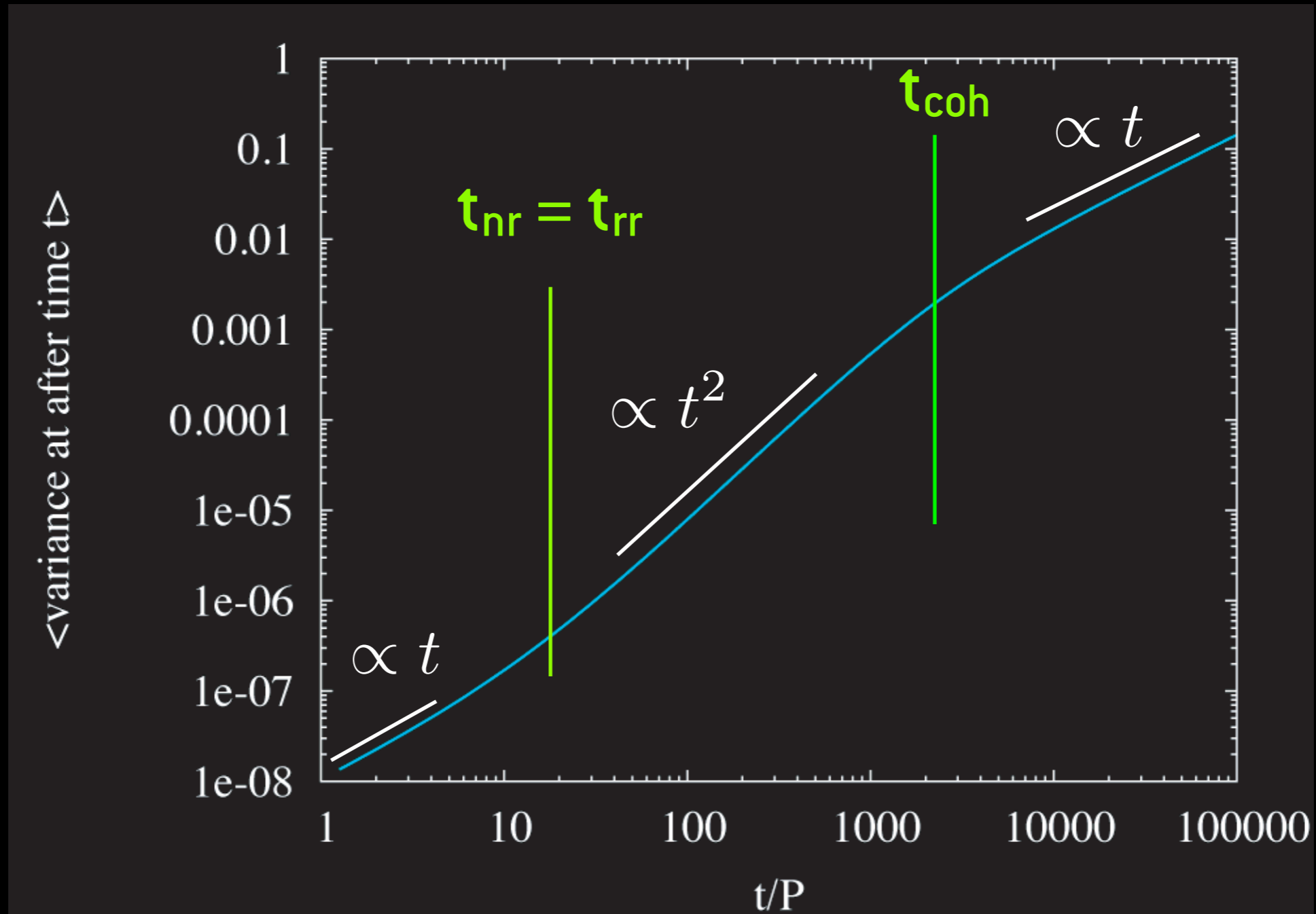
$$\langle \epsilon \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle \epsilon_t \epsilon_s \rangle = \sigma^2 \delta_{t,s}$$

Autocorrelation Function



Variance



Strategy

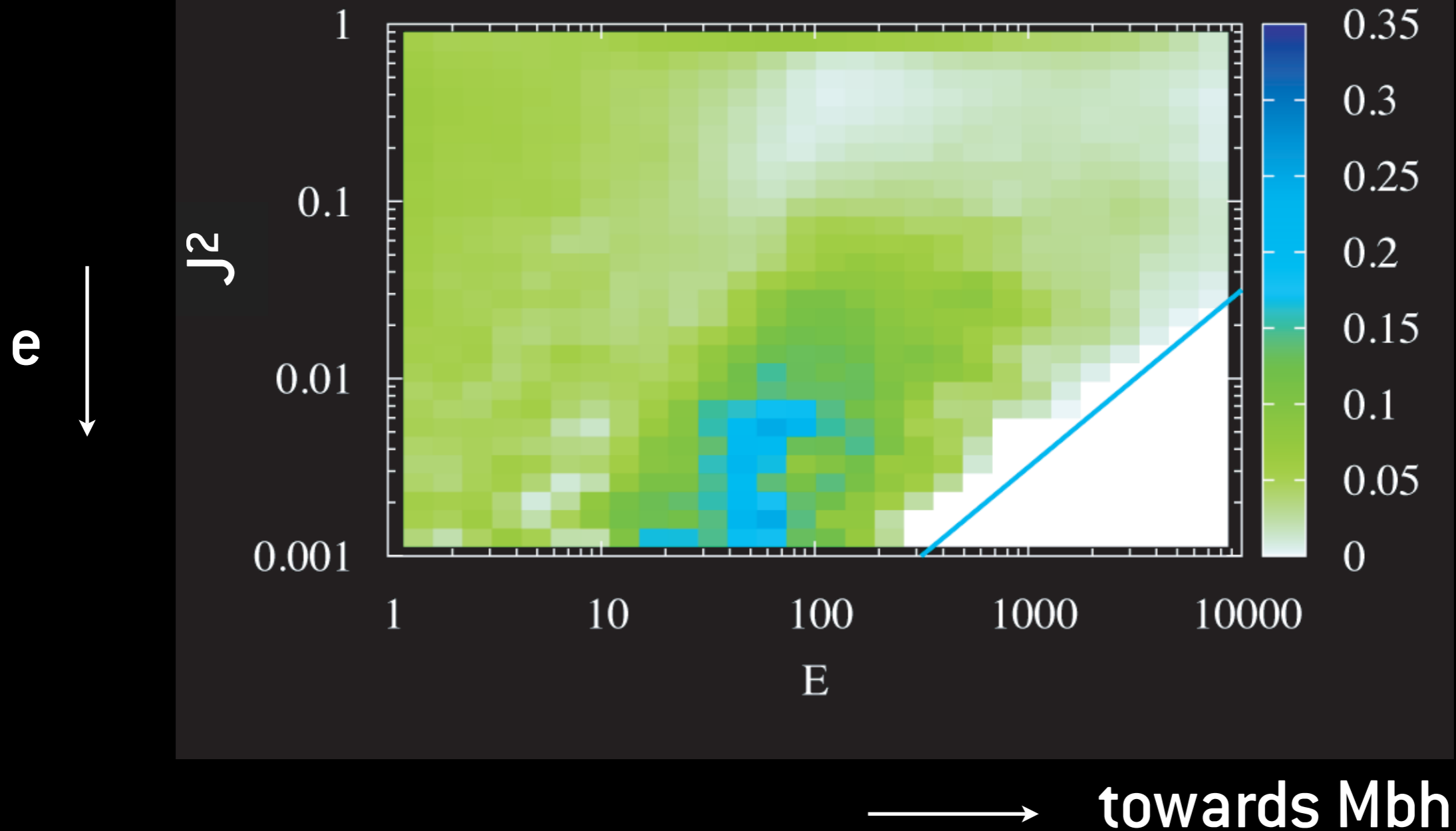
- 1) For each stellar eccentricity, find (ϕ, θ, σ)
- 2) Relate quantities to physical parameters of system
and generalise equations for different time-steps
- 3) Use in MC code

$$\Delta J_t = \phi \Delta J_{t-1} + \theta \epsilon_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$$

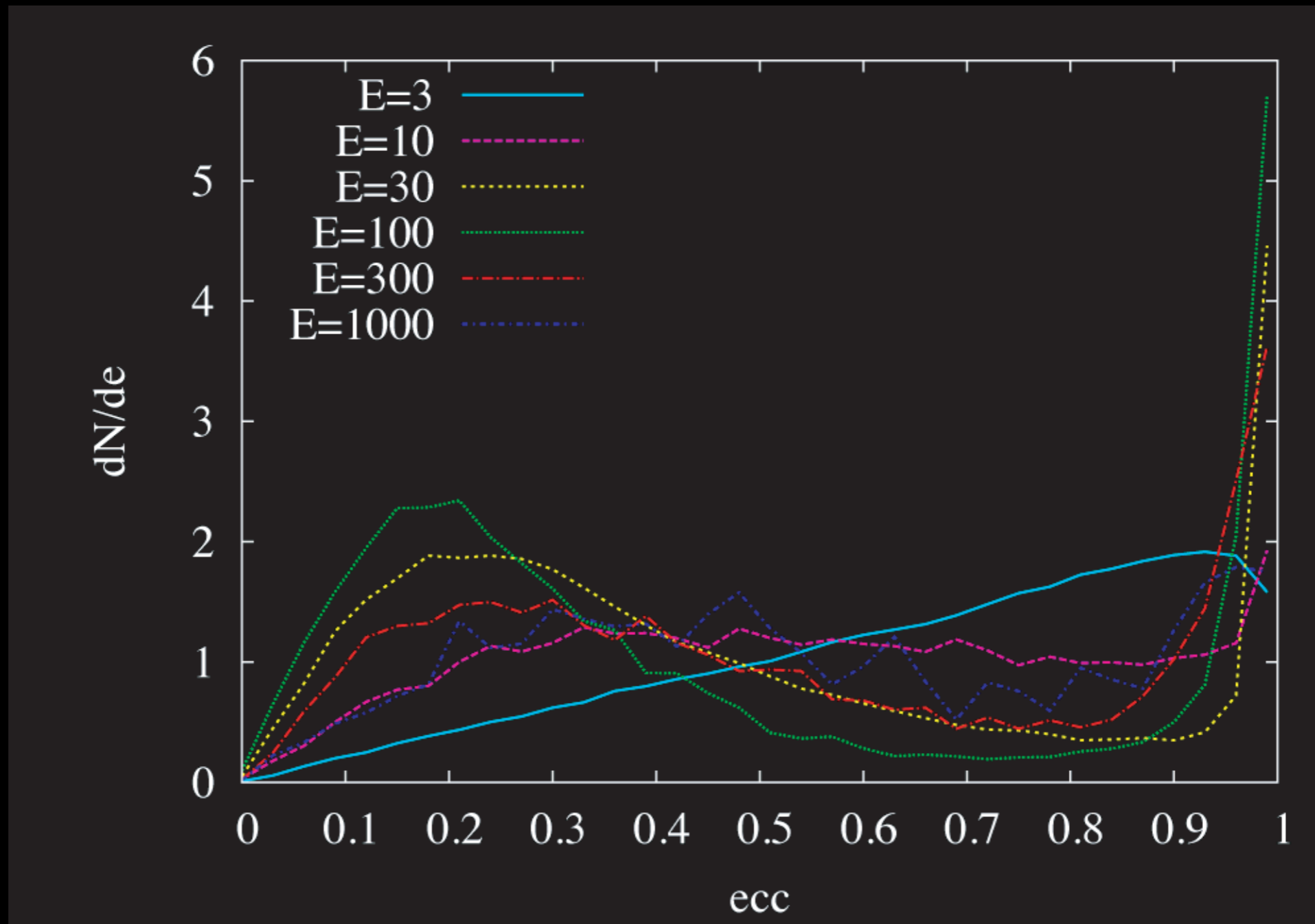
$$\Delta E_t \quad \text{2 body relaxation}$$

Steady-State Distribution

$$g(E, J^2) \equiv \frac{E^{5/4}}{J^2} \frac{d^2 N(E, J^2)}{d \ln E d \ln J^2}$$



Eccentricity (E)



Unstable system? Tremaine (2005), Polyachenko et al (2007, 2008)

S-stars in Galactic Centre

Formation:

1) In situ?

Molecular Cloud won't survive

2) Outside central pc?

Paradox of Youth

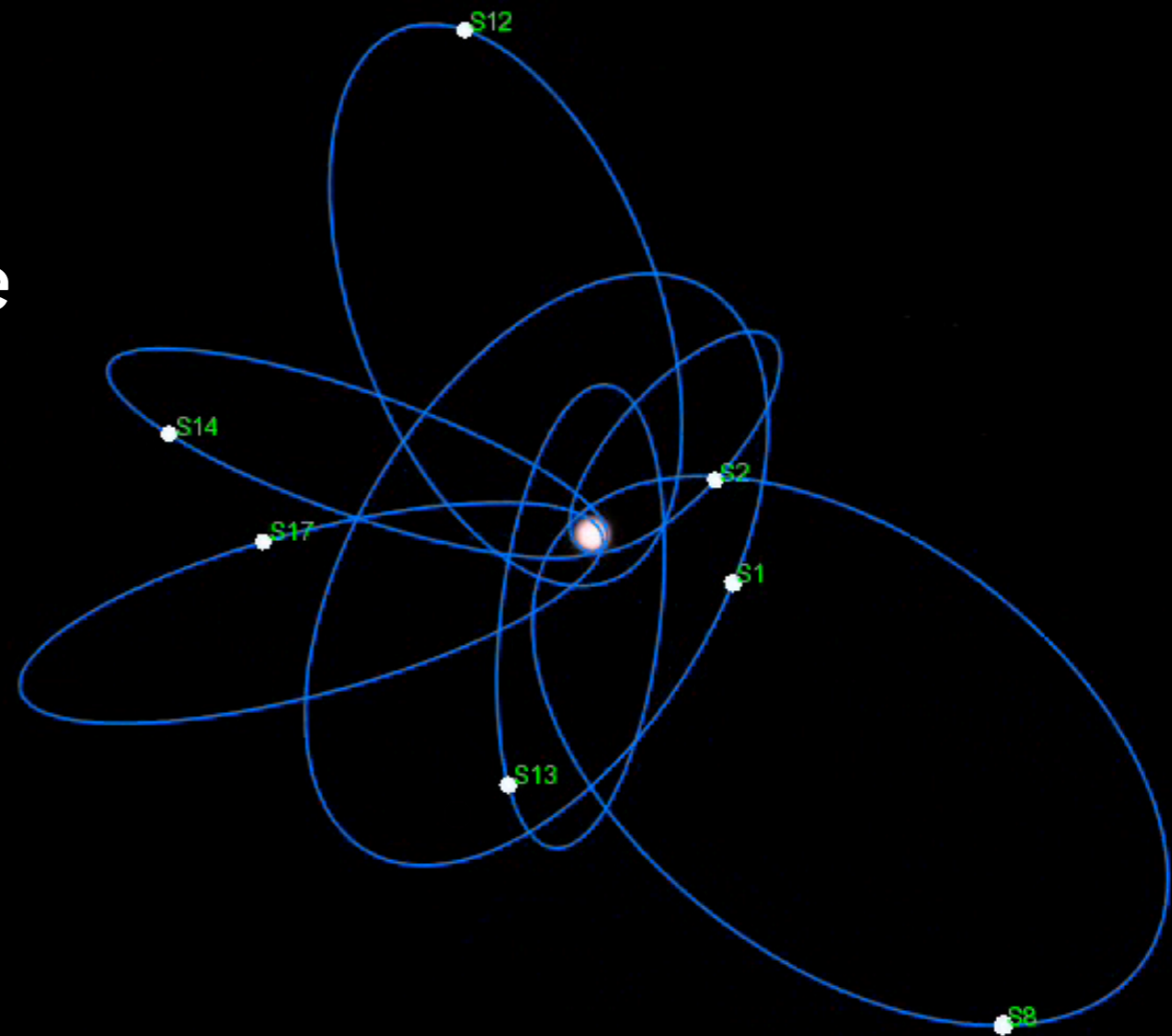
Binary Disruption Scenario:

Perets et al (2007, 2009)

Madigan et al (2009)

Elena Rossi talk (HV stars)

Deposits all stars with $\text{ecc} \sim 0.99$



S-stars in Galactic Centre

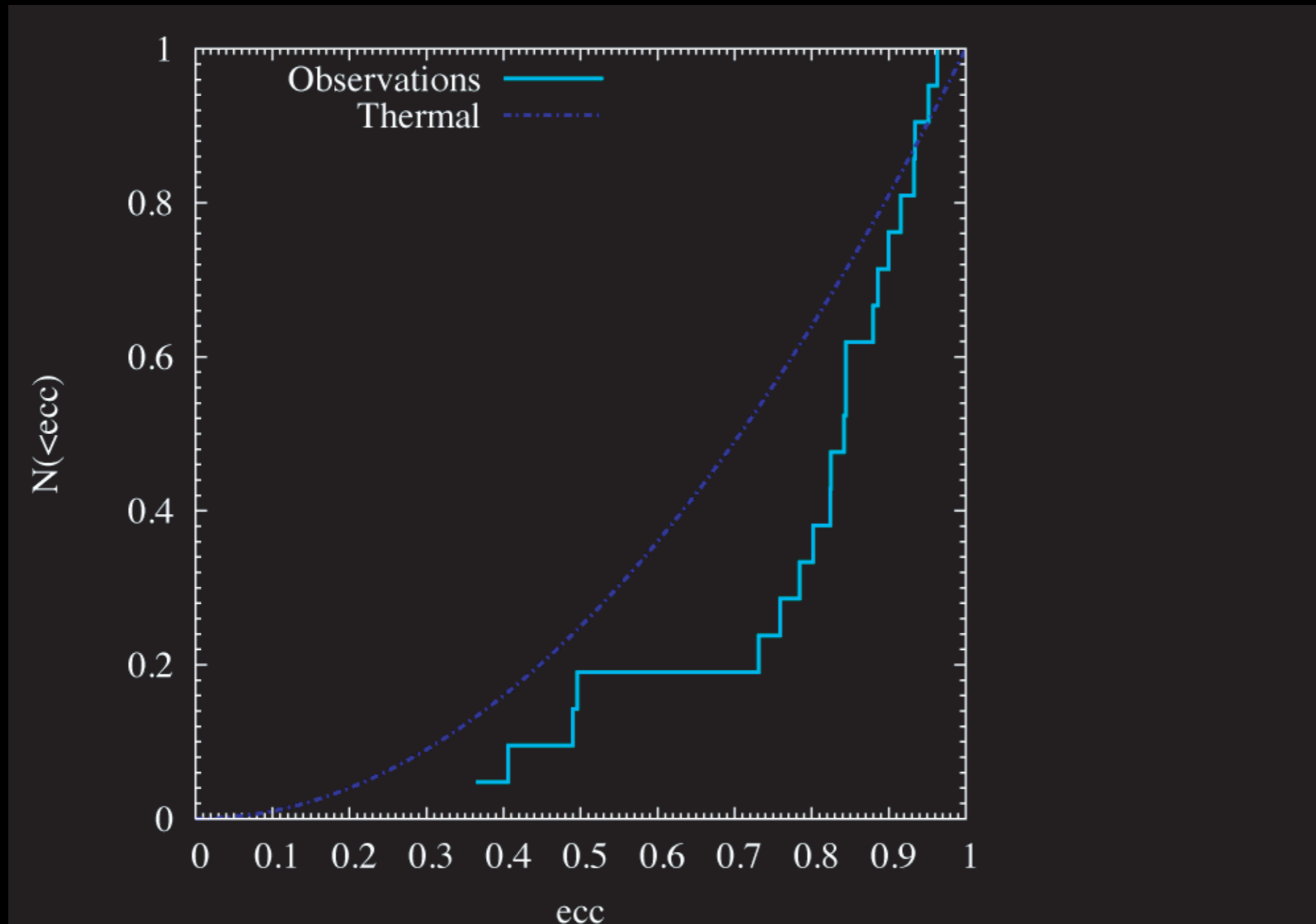
Alessia Gualandris talk

Take semi-major axes of S-stars, evolve in BW potential for two different scenarios:

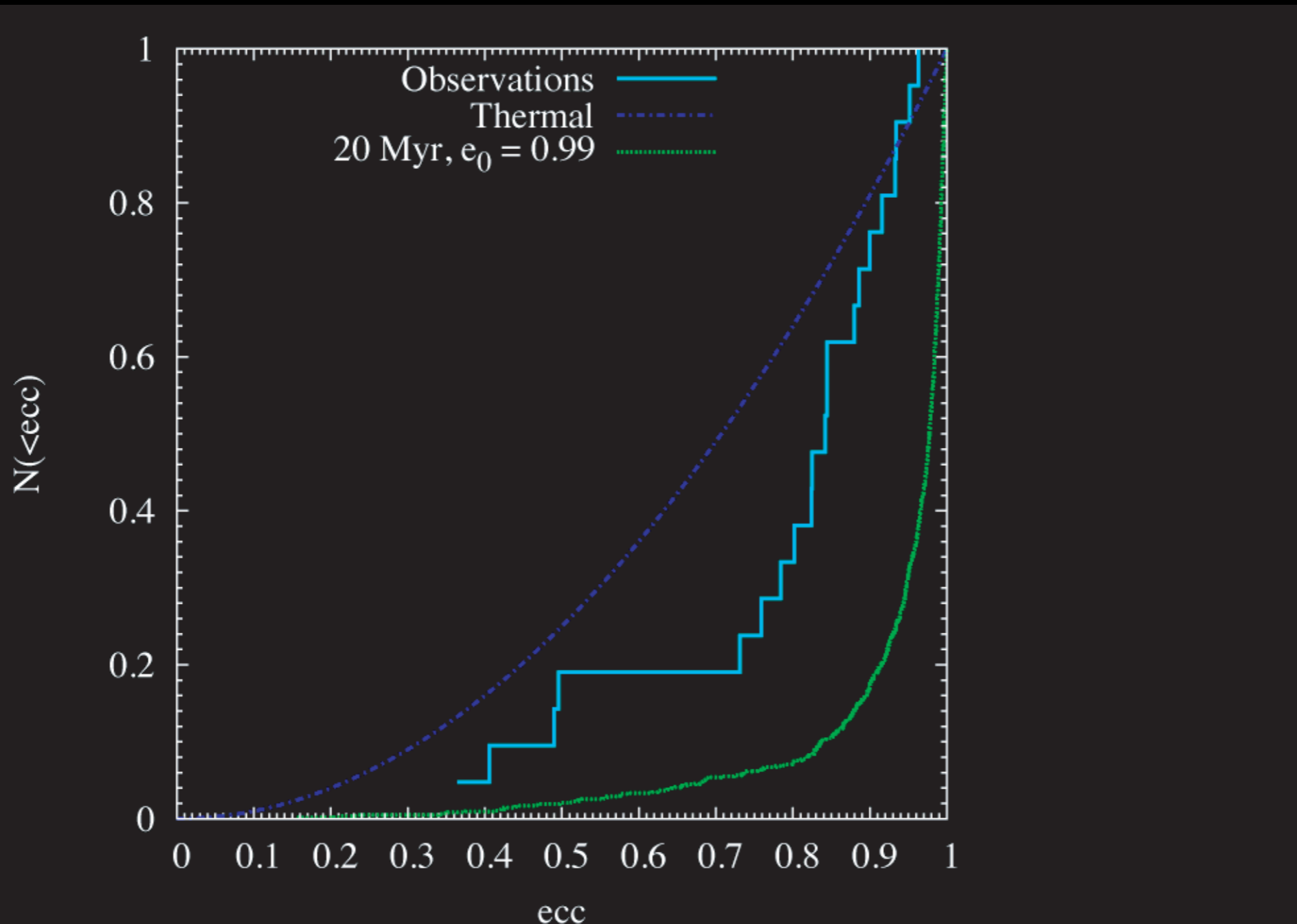
Continuous: Perets et al (2007)

Burst: Madigan et al (2009)

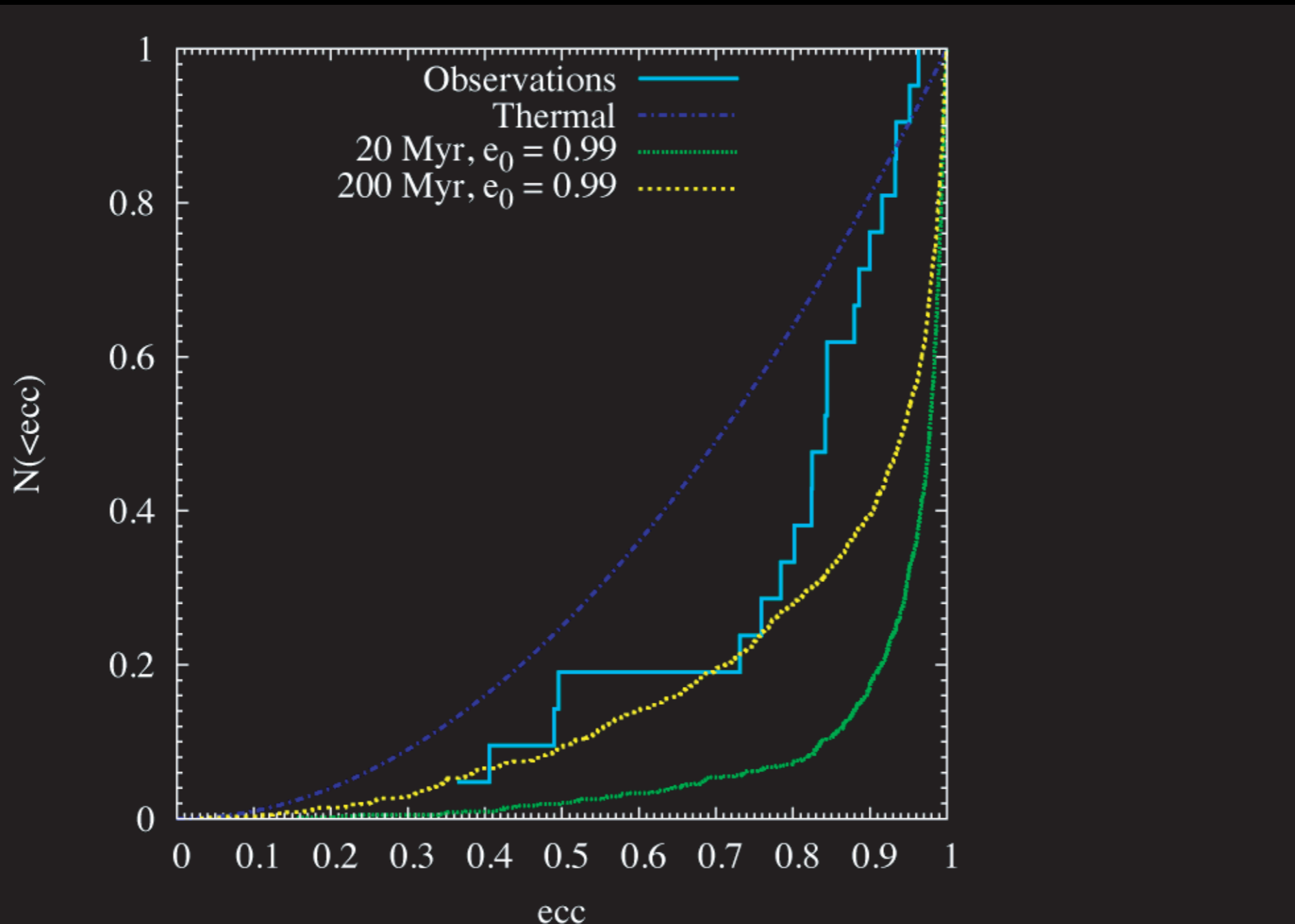
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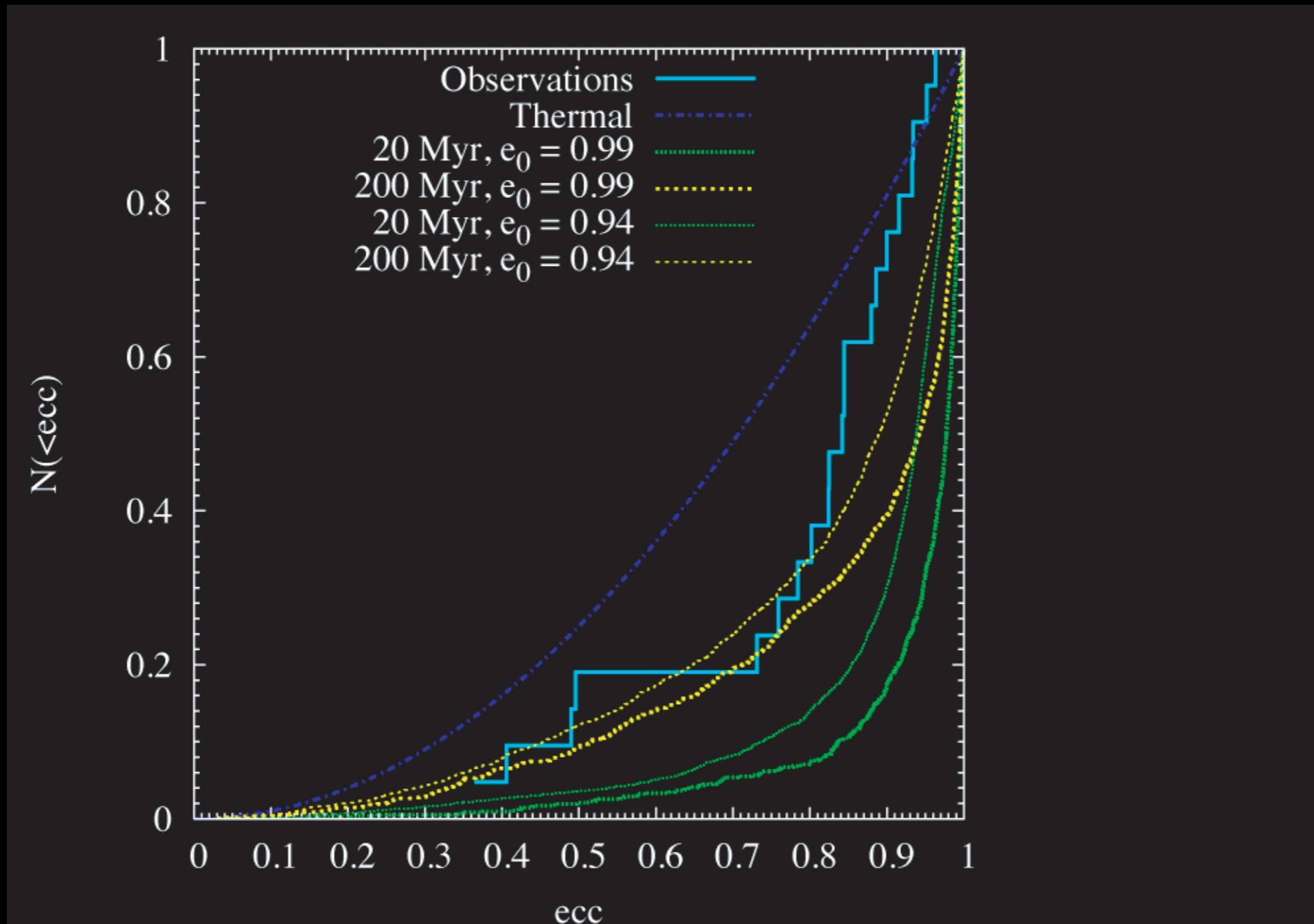
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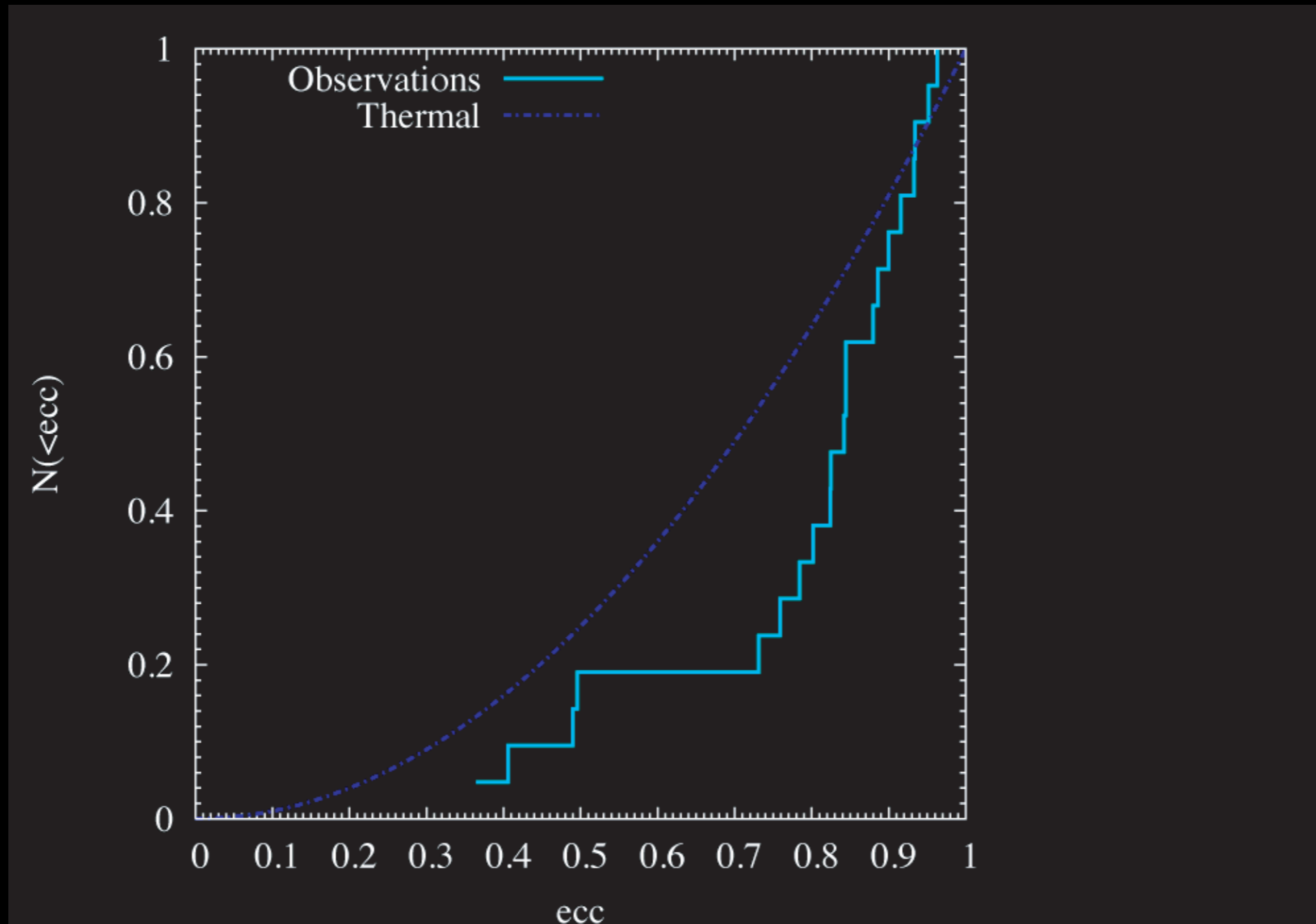
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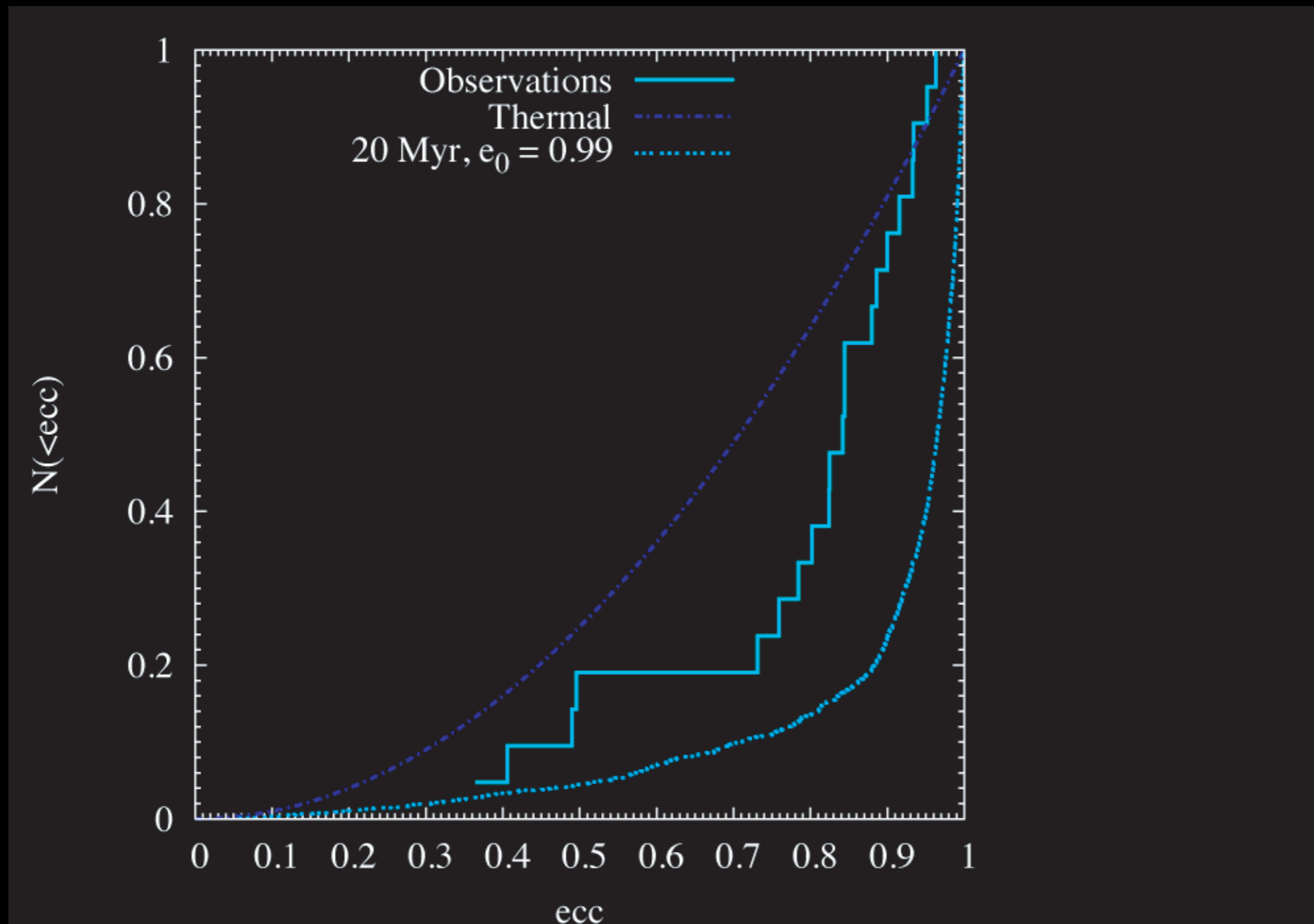
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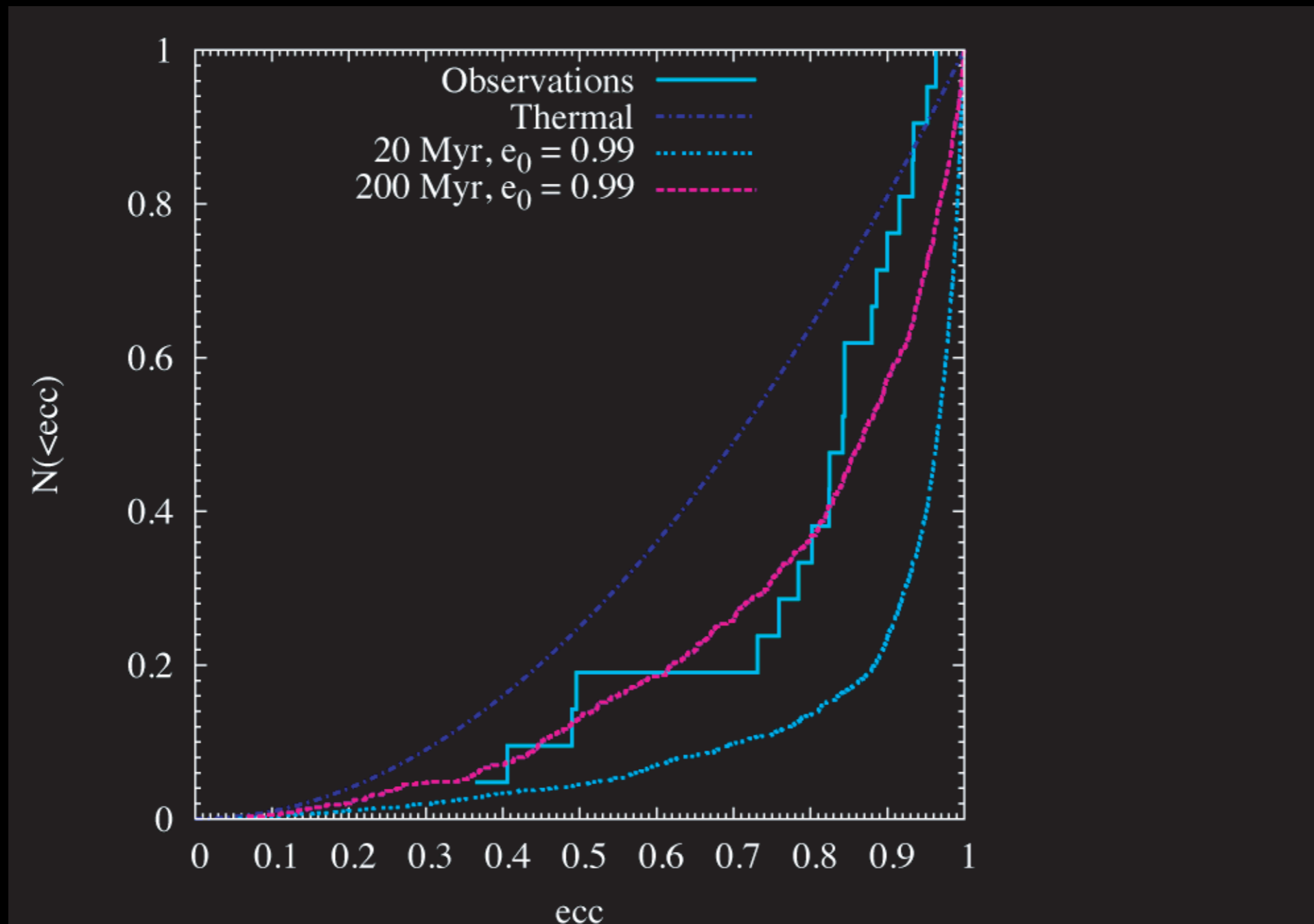
Burst



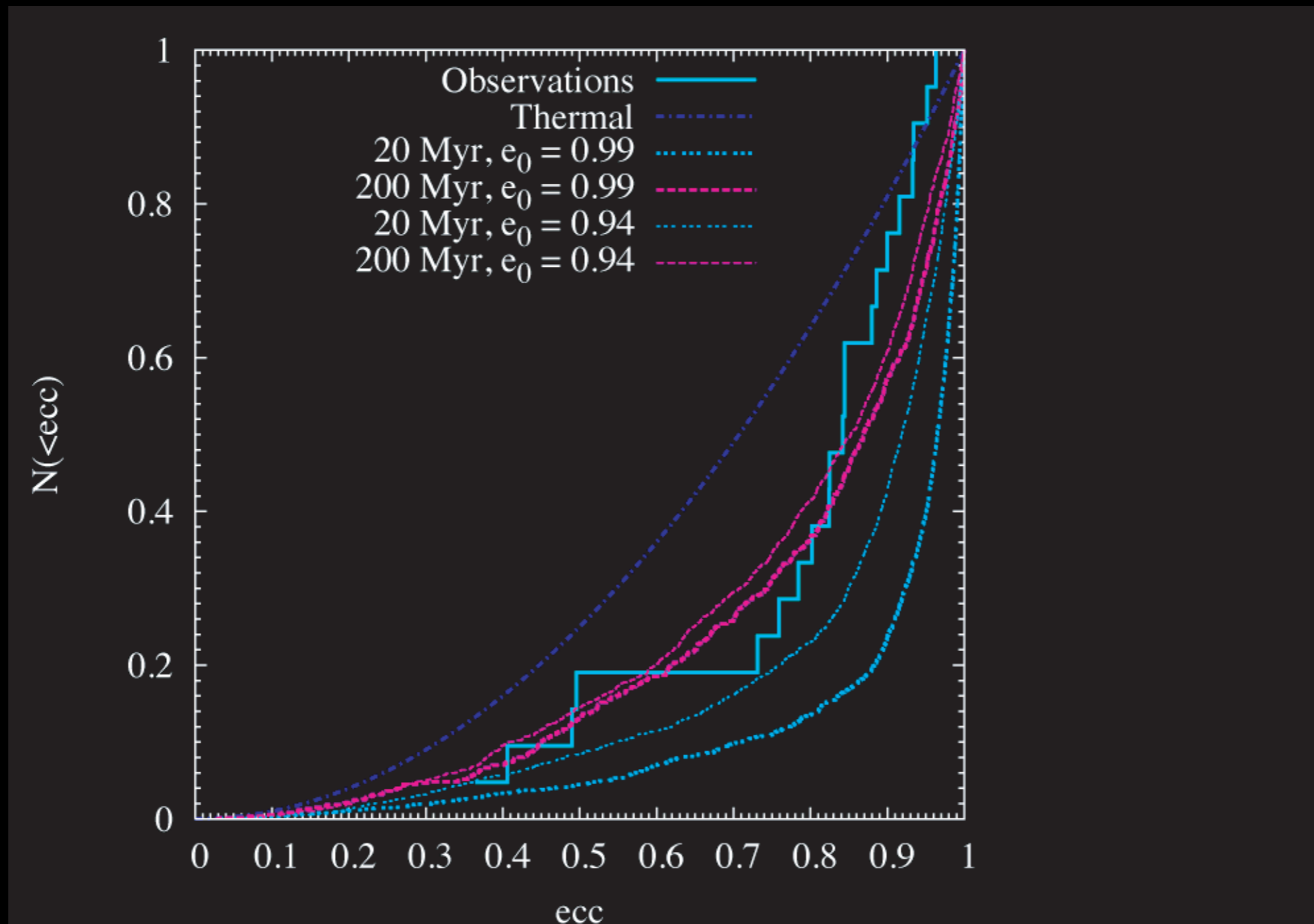
Burst



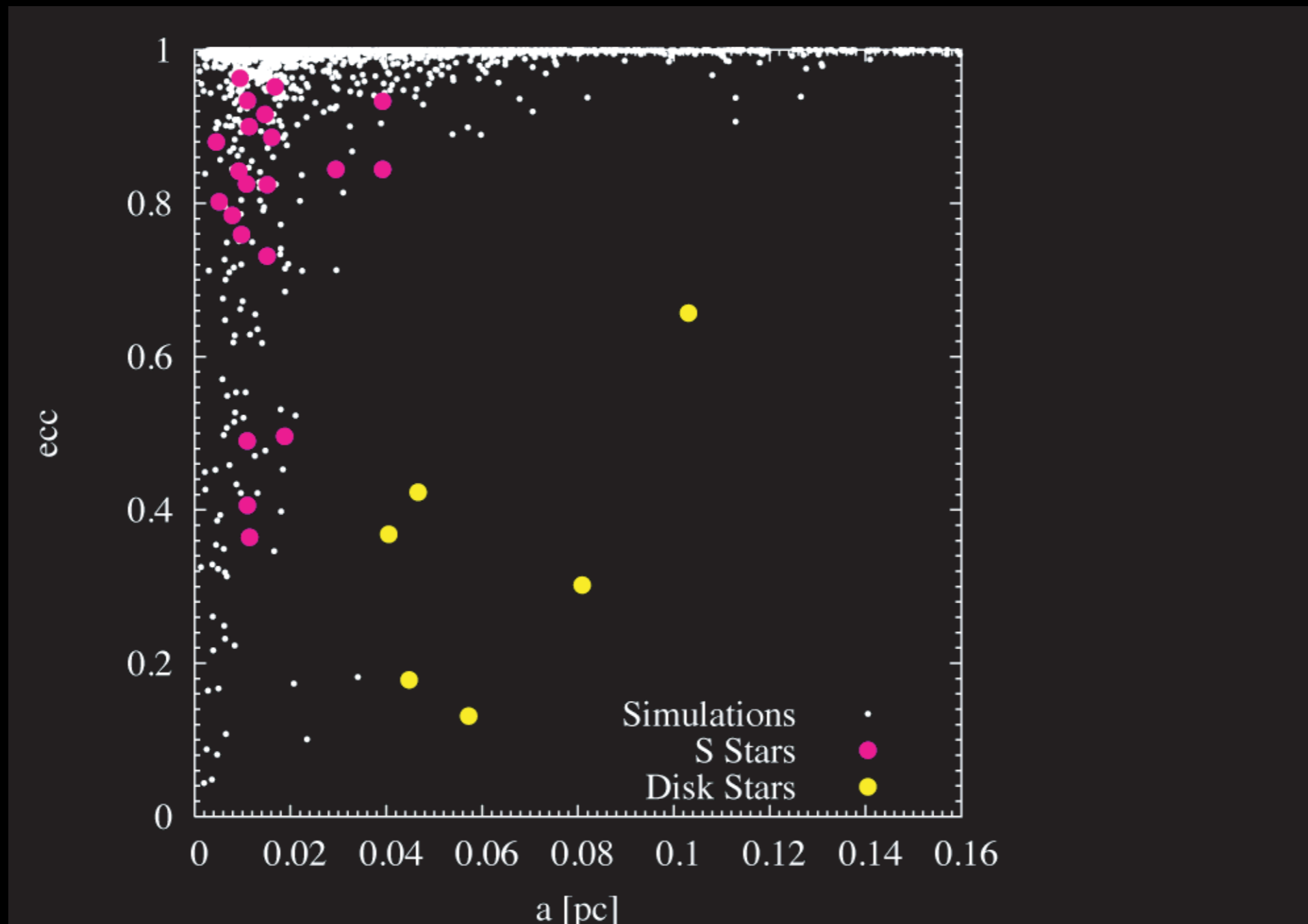
Burst



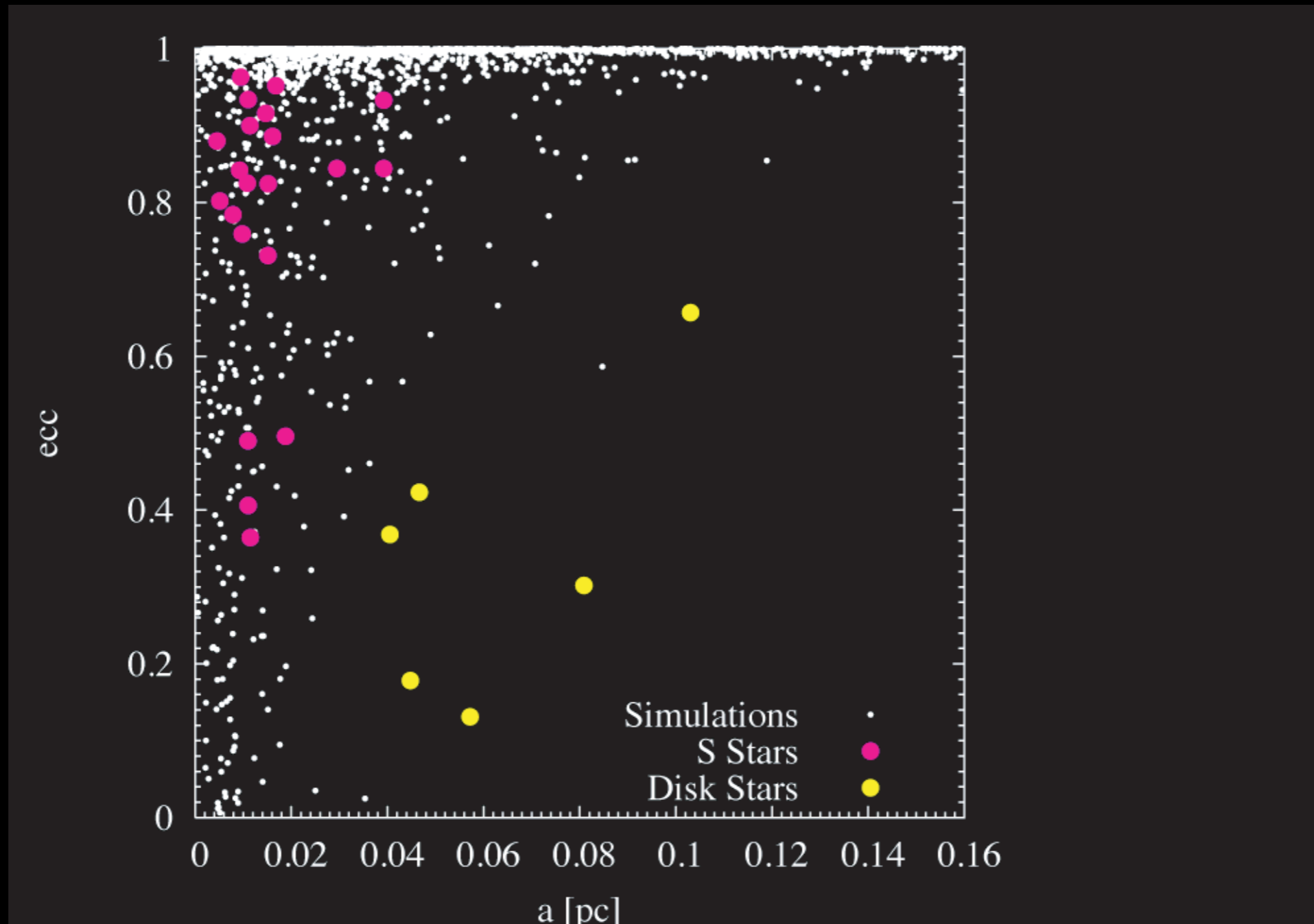
Burst



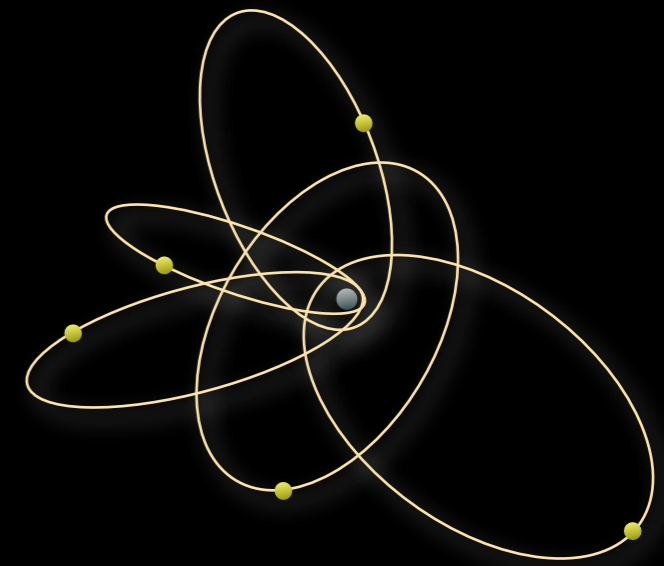
Continuous, 20 Myr



Burst, 20 Myr



Summary



Resonant Relaxation important for galactic nuclei.
Statistical model ARMA (1,1) describes it well

- > **Steady-state distribution of stars around massive black holes is not isotropic**
 - possibly unstable? **Mark Morris talk**
- > **Further puzzle for origin of S-star population**
 - dearth of high eccentricities?
- > **Tidal disruption and EMRI rates...**
 - Cole Miller talk**

$$\Delta J_t = \phi \Delta J_{t-1} + \theta \epsilon_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$$

