# Binary Black Holes in Triaxial Galaxies

An approach to collisional and collisionless hardening

Oliver Porth (of MPIA Heidelberg) at RIT

# Objectives

- Binary black hole coalescence is of great interest wrt. gravitational waves, merger history...
- Stellar dynamical simulations can help to:
  - Understand the contribution of relaxation & centrophilic orbits
  - Investigate the Core formation

# Recipe for triaxiality

- I. Take a spherical Dehnen  $\gamma$ =1 model with  $M_{bh}$ =0.01  $M_{tot}$
- 2. Distort density and velocity tensor
- 3. Let the model "relax" for  $t \approx 10t_D$  using SCF<sup>1</sup>

Pro	Con
	Don't know exactly
Have a self consistent triaxial black hole model	what you get
	stability is not guaranteed

<sup>1</sup>Lars Hernquist and Jeremiah P. Ostriker, 1992

## Oblate model

z

'orbit/000023.dat' ev

Integration of all 100K orbits in a fixed potential (each for 1000 periods)



#### Prolate model



# Thin orbits

- Do all Box orbits become chaotic?
- in 3D, resonant orbits are thin
- Thin orbits avoid the center, thus can stay in place
- How significant is this in nature?



#### Direct Nbody realisation

8000

6000

4000

2000

1/a

spherical

10K

50K -----

Binary black hole hardening in the aforementioned models

 $M_{bh1}+M_{bh2} = 0.01 M_{tot}; M_{bh1}=10 M_{bh2}$ Circular orbit at 1%  $r_{lagrange}$ 



see also: Berczik et al. 2006

#### Carving of a Core





- What happens inside?
- Only slight if any difference in the Core could be "projection" effect

#### Conclusions and Outlook

- Centrophilic orbit dominated models circumvent the scaling problem
- Orbit analysis will be used to model the contribution of centrophilic orbits (Merrit & Poon, 2004)
- Significance of thin orbits?
- Evidence for lack of core in triax. models is not yet conclusive

# Thank you!