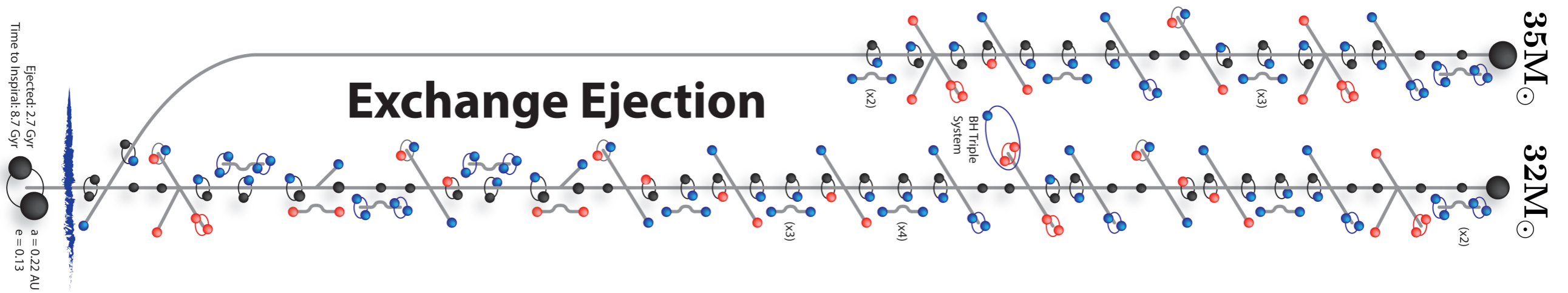
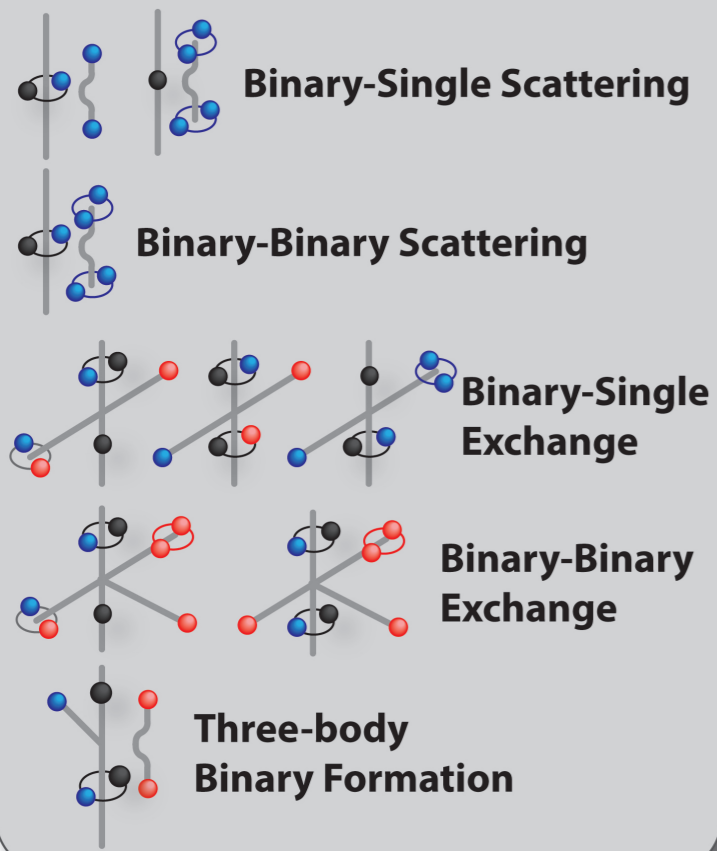


Dynamical formation: an example

e.g., Rodriguez et al. 2016

Types of Interactions

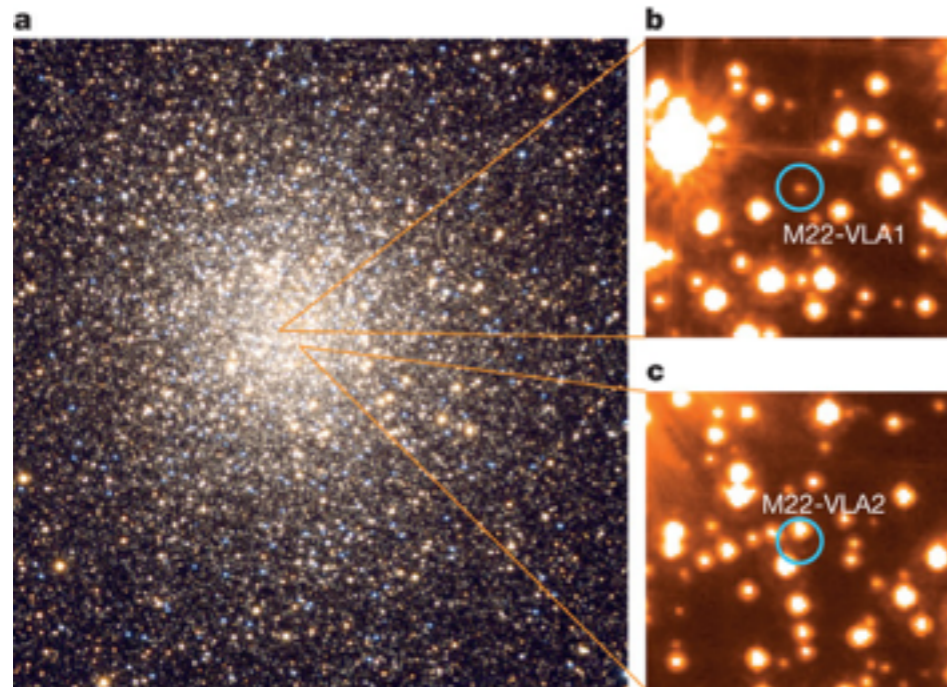


What are star clusters?

Star clusters in galaxies

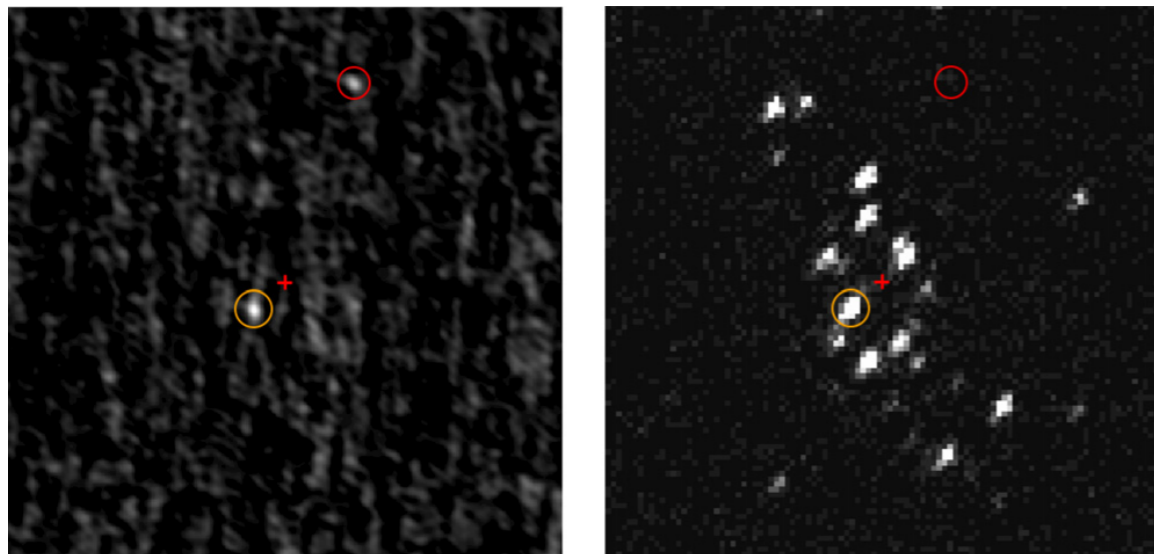
| Property | Open Clusters | Globular Clusters |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|
| Mass (M_{\odot}) | up to $\sim 10^3$ | typical $\sim 10^5$ |
| ρ_c ($M_{\odot}\text{pc}^{-3}$) | up to $\sim 10^2$ | typical $\sim 10^4$ |
| Typical age | up to ~ 7 Gyr | 9 - 12 Gyr |
| Binary fraction (f_b) | $\sim 50\%$ | few - 20% |
| Metallicity | higher | low |

Stellar-Mass Candidate BHs *are Observed* in GCs



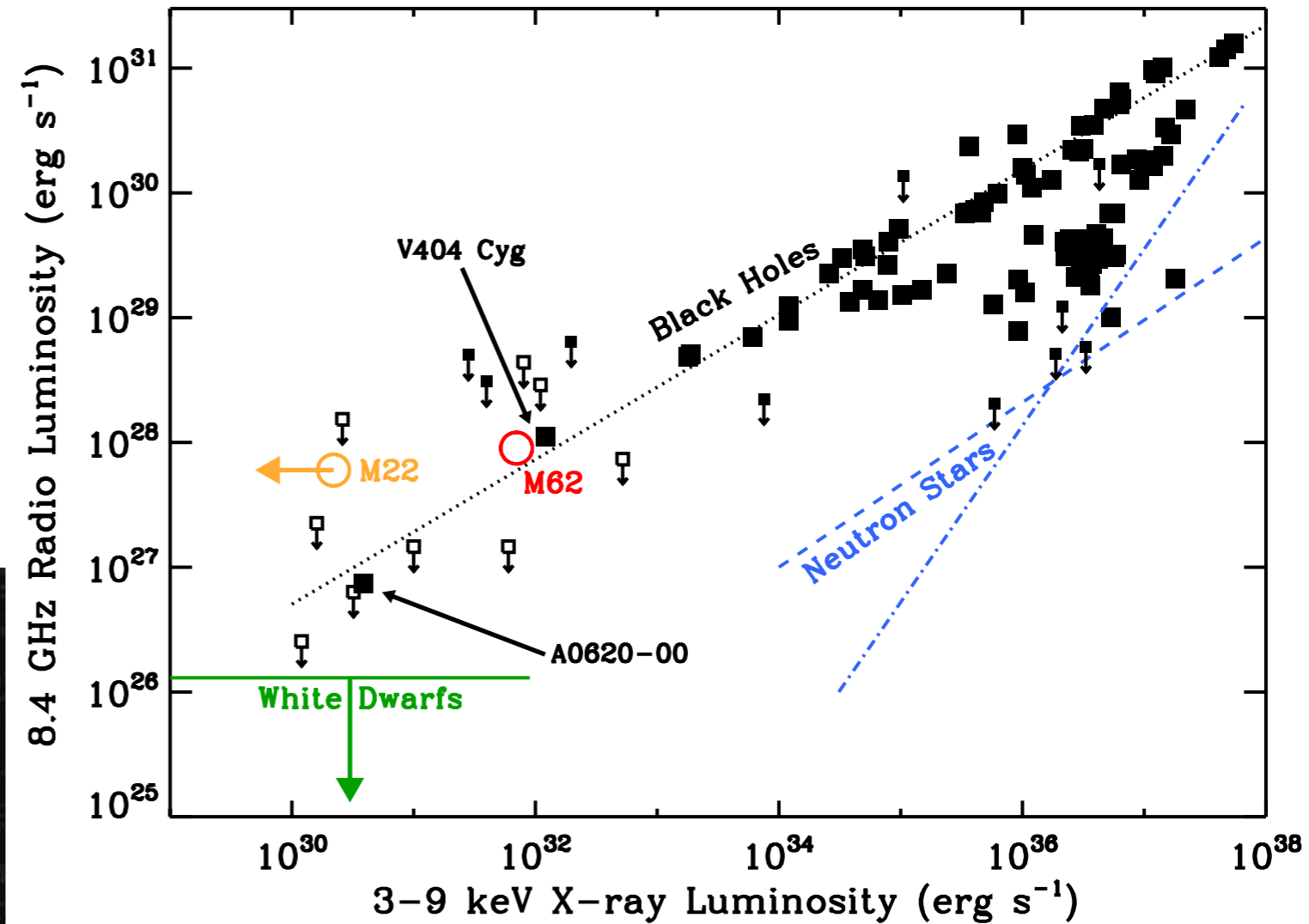
M22

Strader et al. 2012



M62

Chomiuk et al. 2012



Physical Processes



Physical Processes

Two-body relaxation

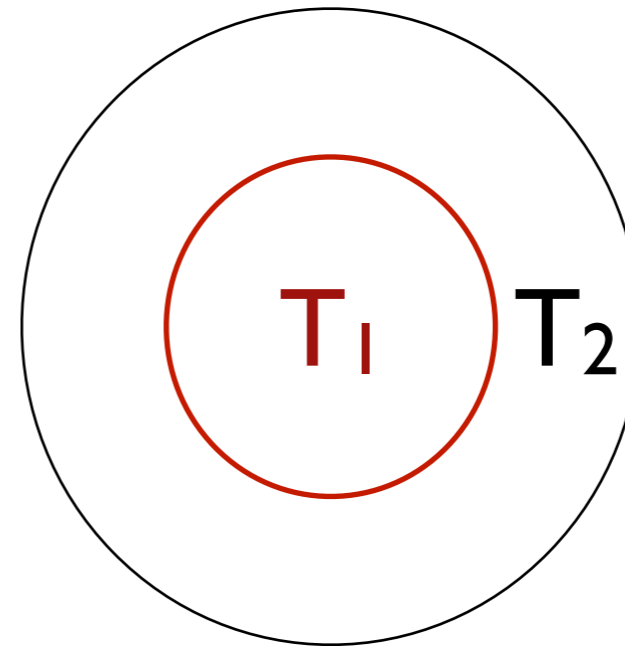
lose energy



sink deeper into the potential



speed up



$$T_1 > T_2$$

Physical Processes

Two-body relaxation

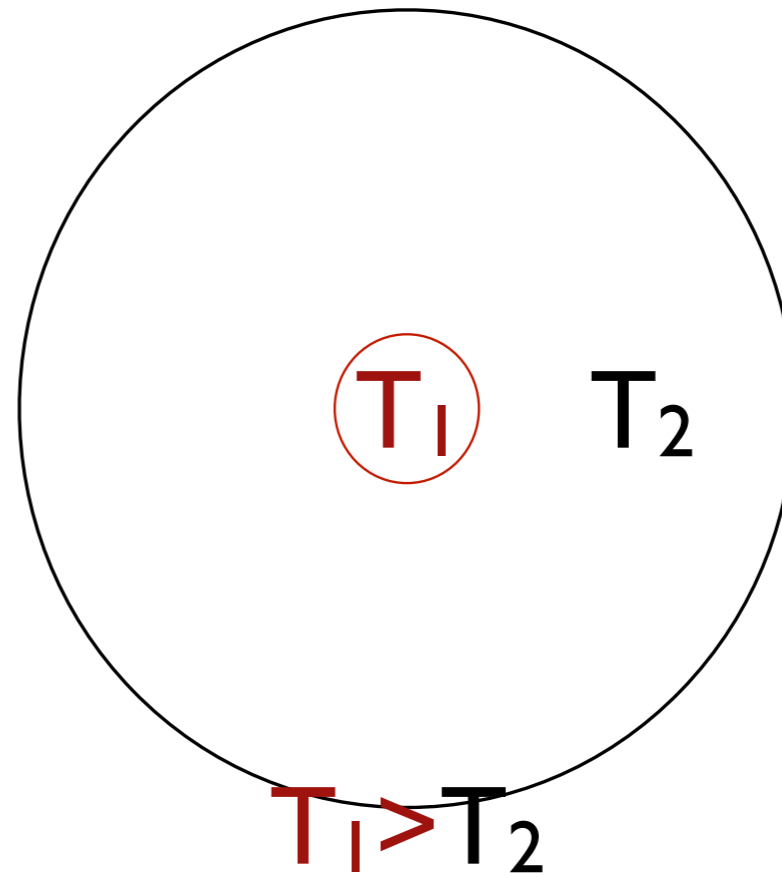
lose energy



sink deeper into the potential



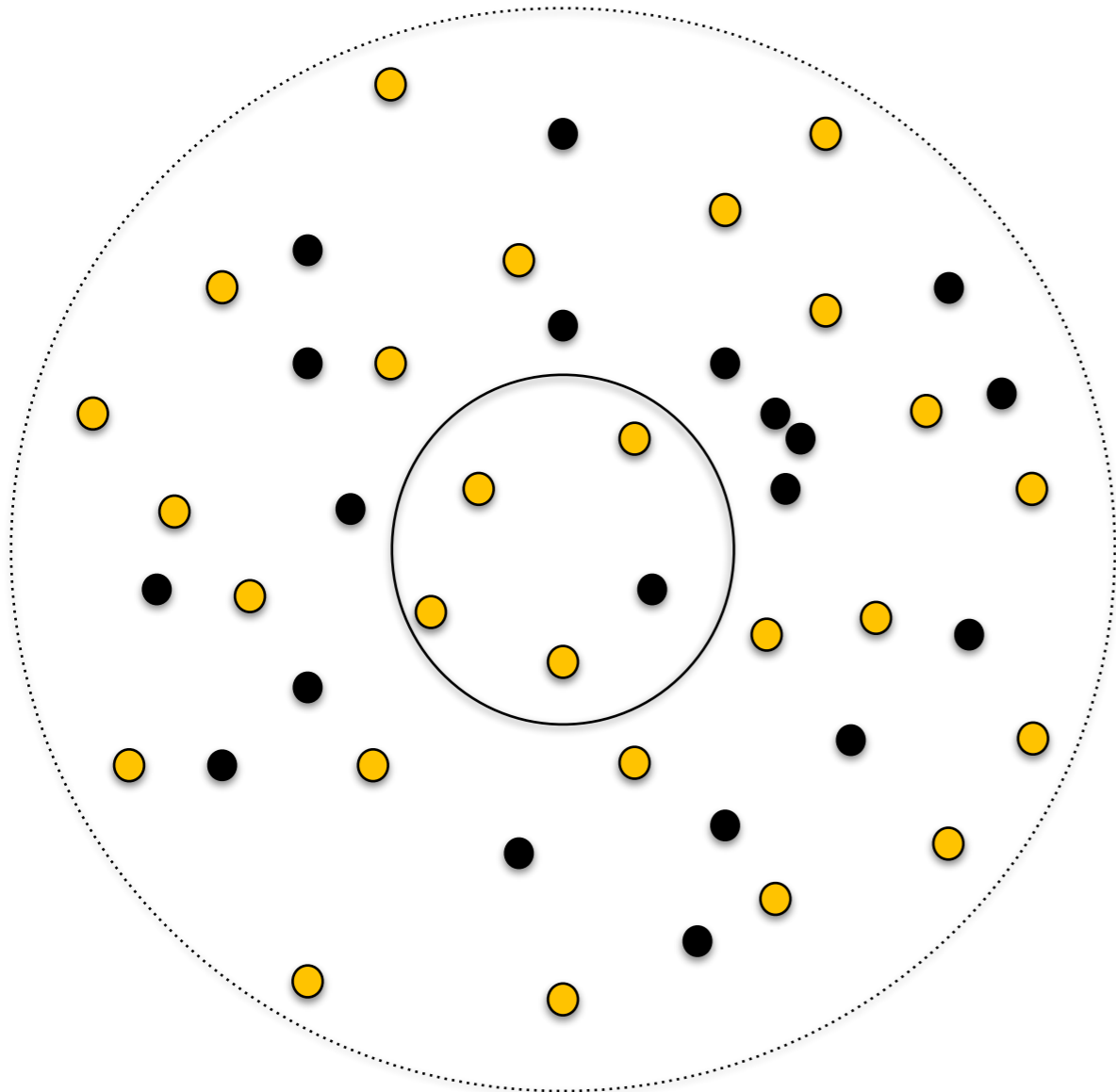
speed up



Physical Processes

Two-body relaxation

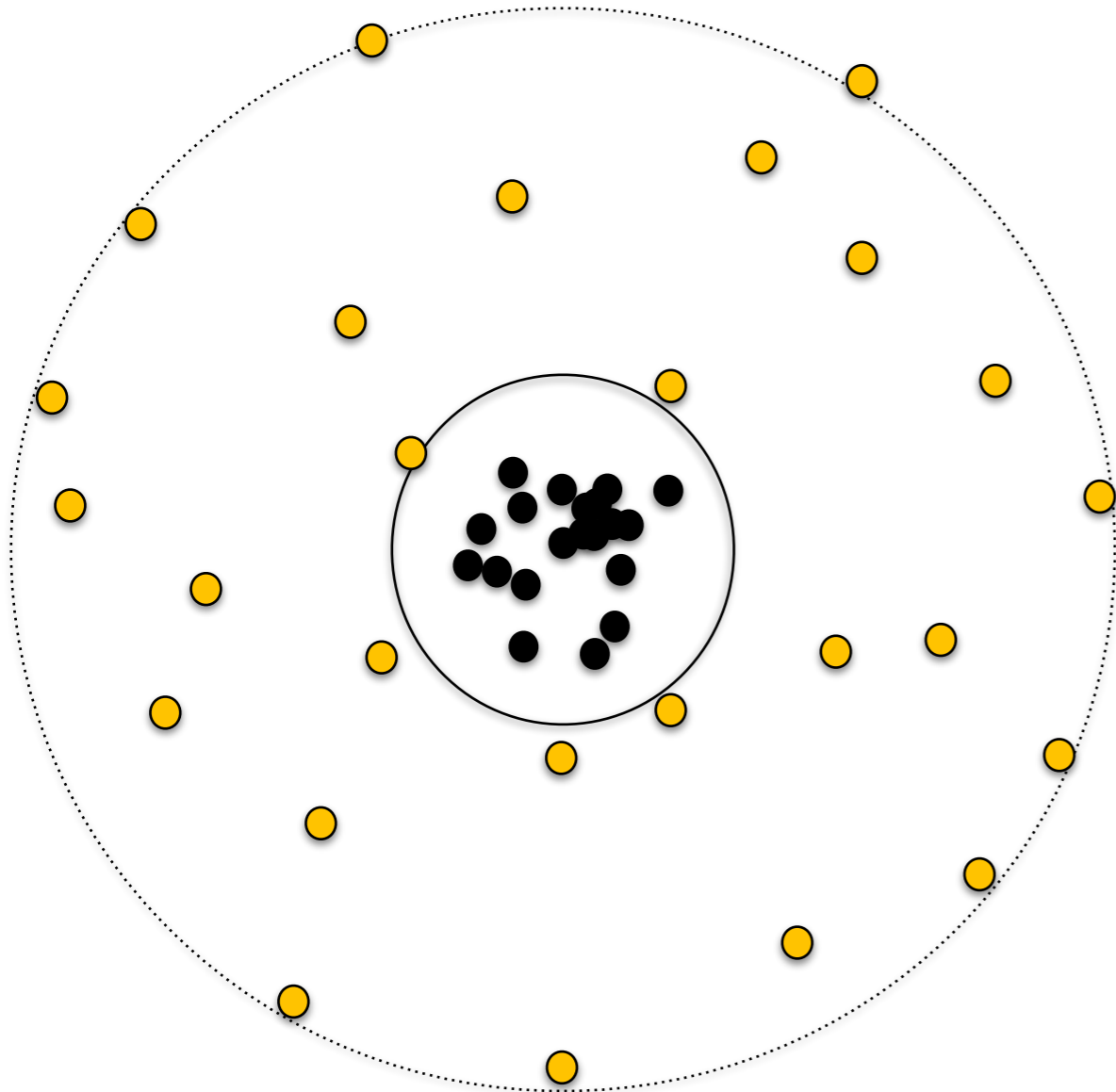
- Cumulative effect of a sequence of weak pair-wise gravitational interactions is a slow diffusion of energy
- Natural consequence is mass segregation



Physical Processes

Two-body relaxation

- Cumulative effect of a sequence of weak pair-wise gravitational interactions is a slow diffusion of energy
- Natural consequence is mass segregation



$$t_{\text{relax}} \sim \frac{N}{\ln N} t_{\text{cross}}$$

$$t_{\text{cross}} \ll t_{\text{relax}} < \text{Age}$$

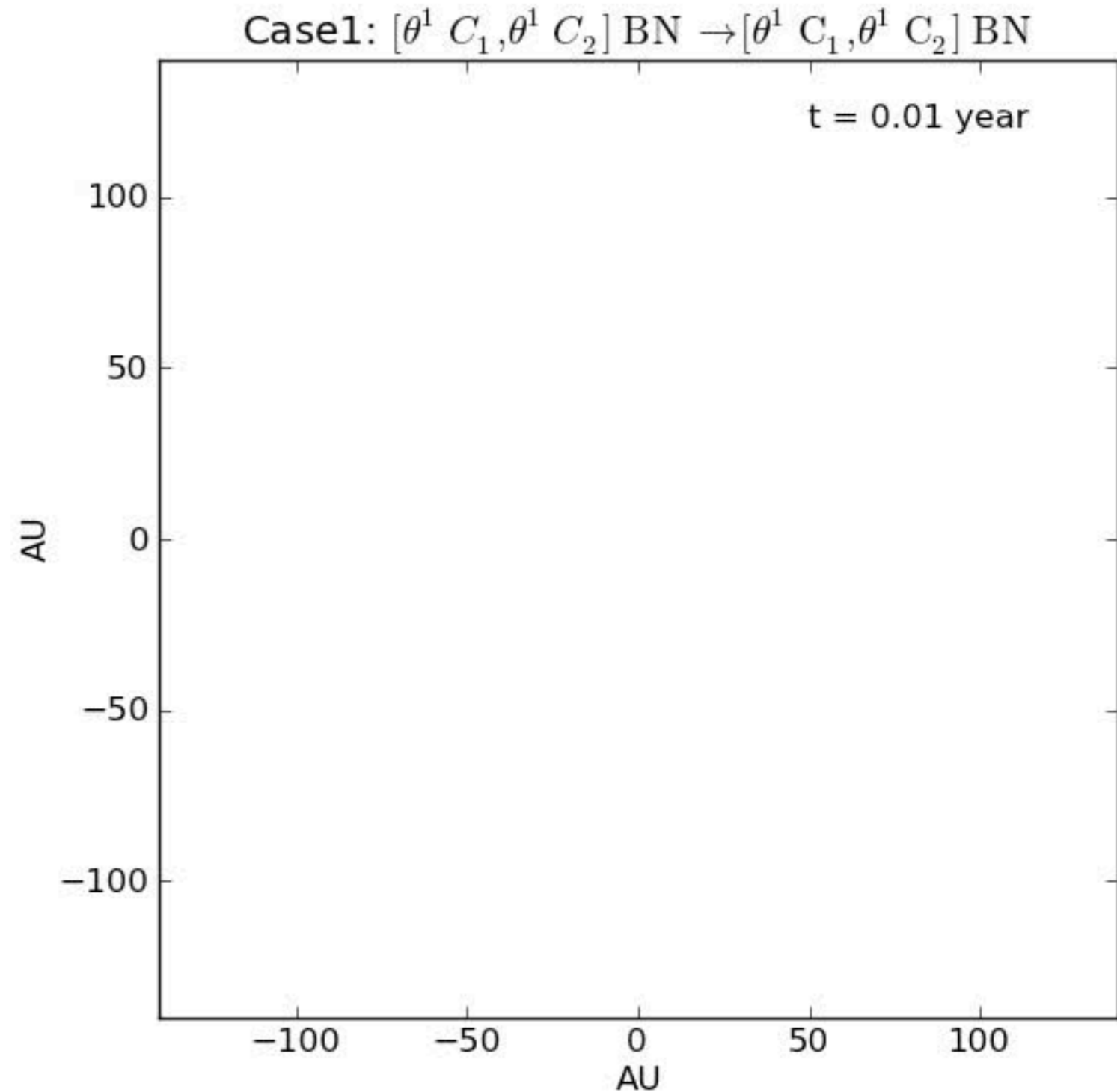
$10^5 \text{ yr} \quad 10^9 \text{ yr} \quad 10^{10} \text{ yr}$

$$t_{\text{seg},i} \sim \frac{\langle M \rangle}{M_i} t_{\text{relax}}$$

Physical Processes

Two-body relaxation

Strong Scattering &



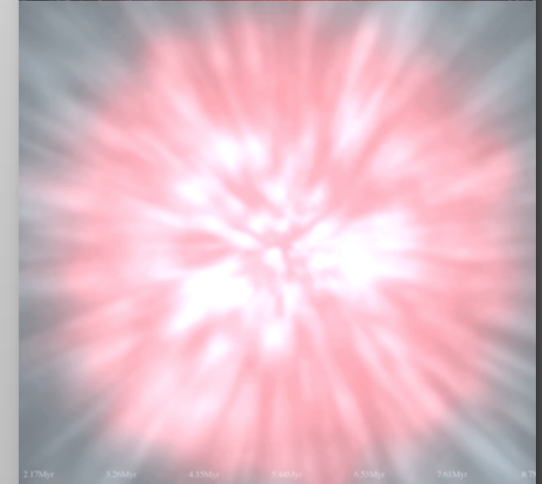
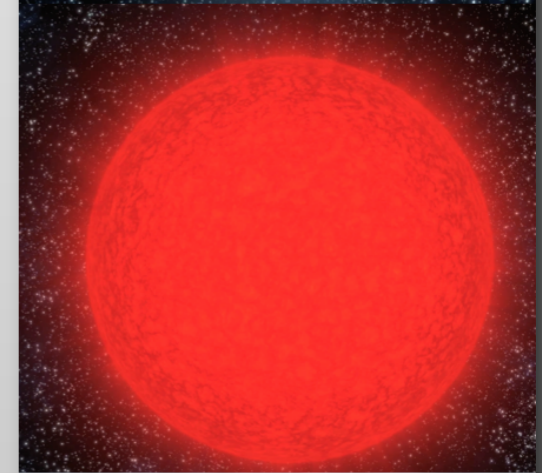
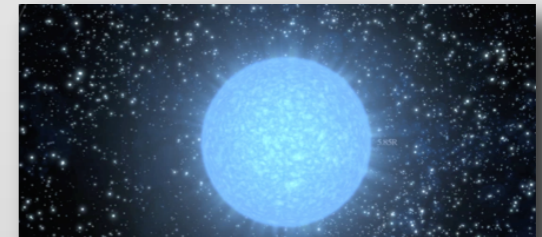
Physical Processes

Two-body relaxation

Strong Scattering & Binary Burning

Single & Binary Stellar Evolution

Stellar Evolution

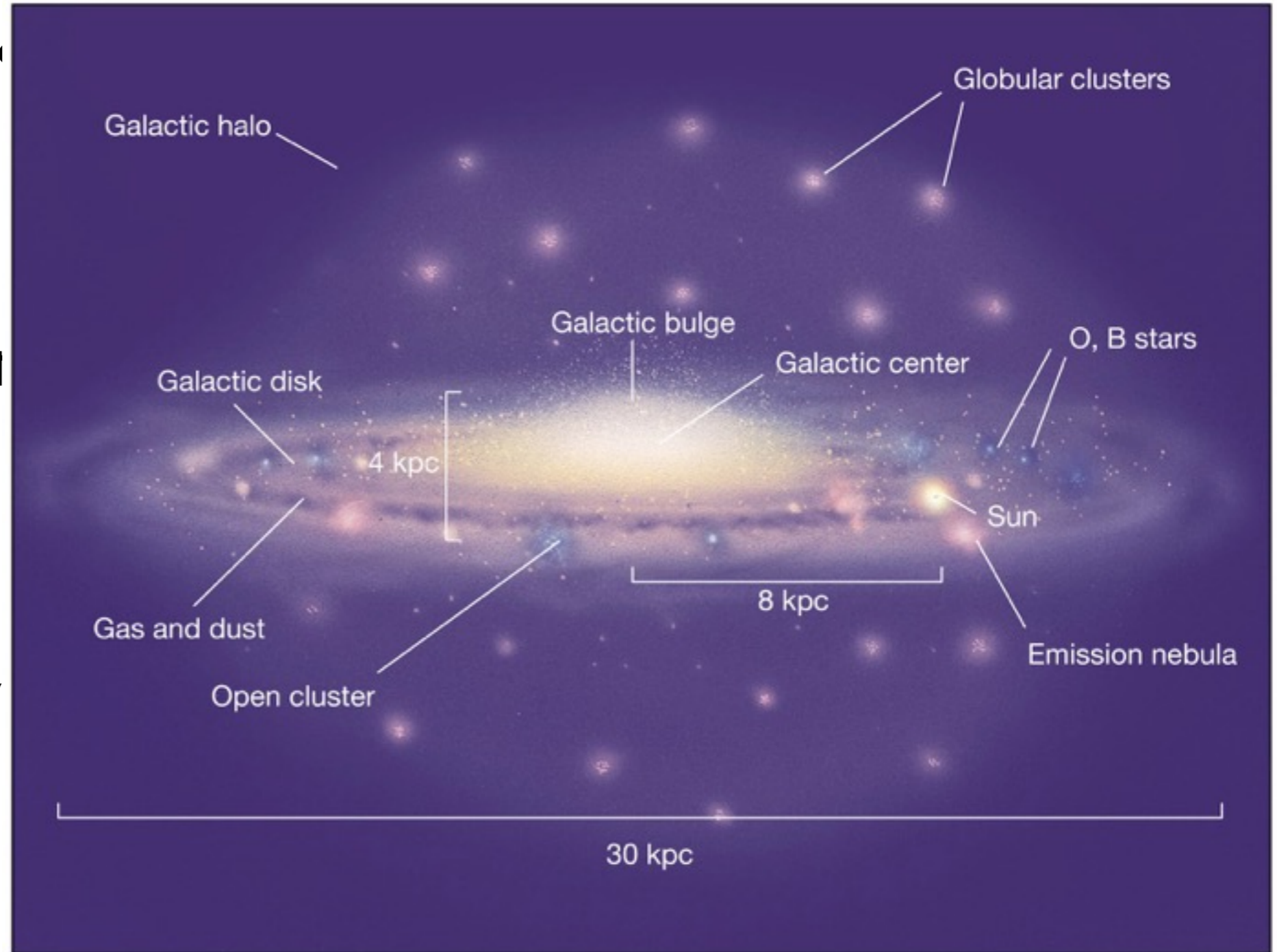


Physical Processes

Two-body relaxation

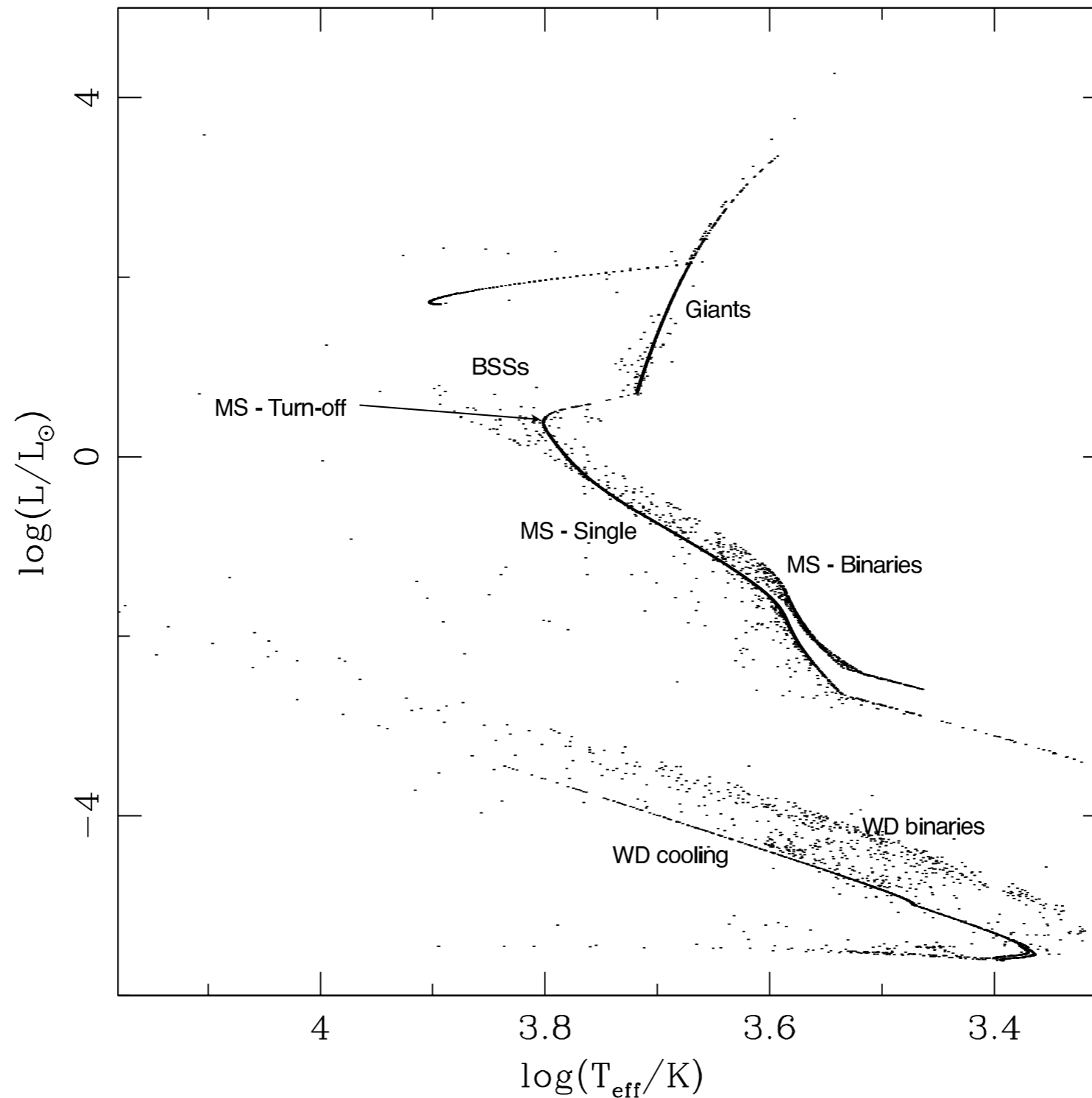
Strong Scattering

Single & Binary



Tidal Stripping by the Galaxy

Results are Directly Comparable to Observations





Dynamical Formation of Binary
Black Holes

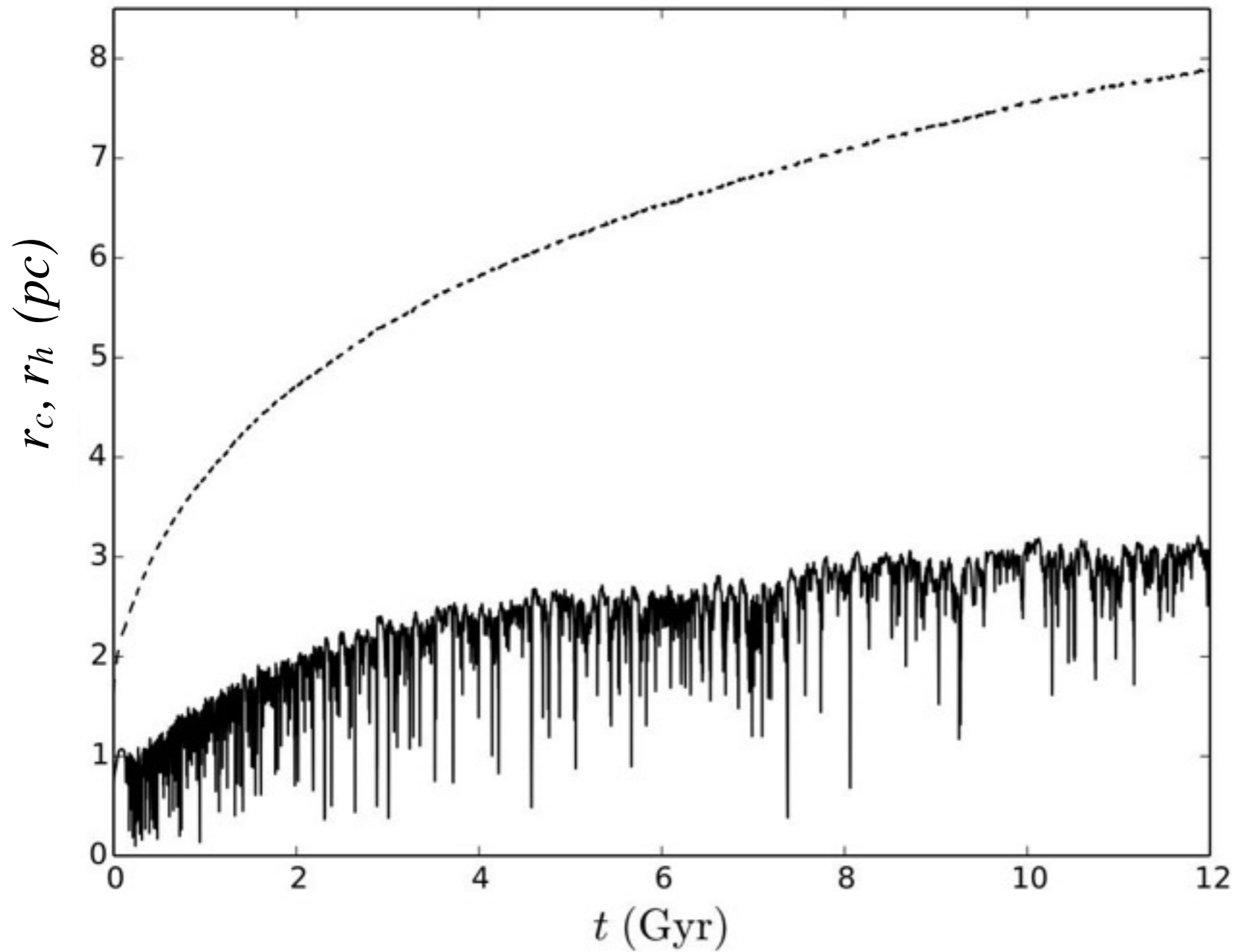
&

Implications for aLIGO

Numerical Simulation Setup

- Hénon-type Monte Carlo simulations using *CMC*
- Coverage of a large parameter space
 - $N \sim 2 \times 10^5$ to 2×10^6
 - $Z \sim 0.0005, 0.001$
 - King profile with $w_0 = 5$
 - Initial $f_b = 5$ to 10%
 - Kroupa (2001) IMF between 0.08 to $150 M_\odot$
- BH formation kick distribution
 - Momentum conserving, dependent on progenitor mass and Z (Belczynsky 2012)
- Wind mass loss prescription: weak winds (e.g., Vink 2001)

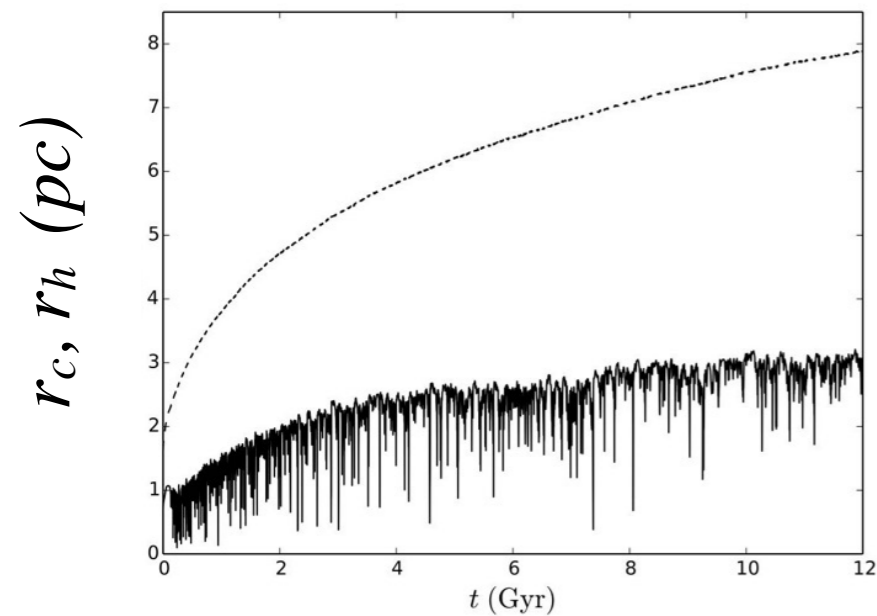
Typical Evolution



Repeated BH-driven
collapse

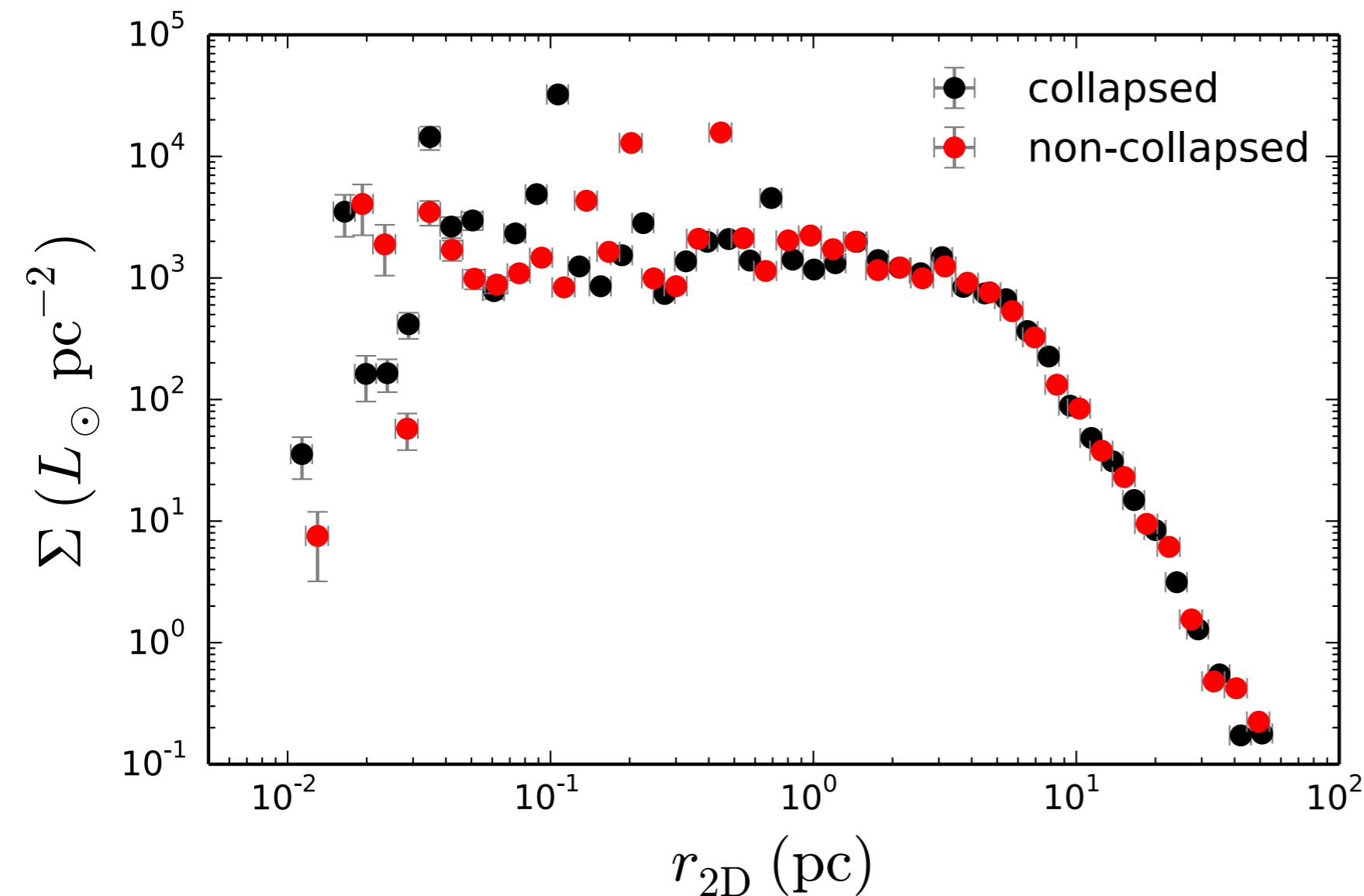
Overall cluster expansion

Typical Evolution



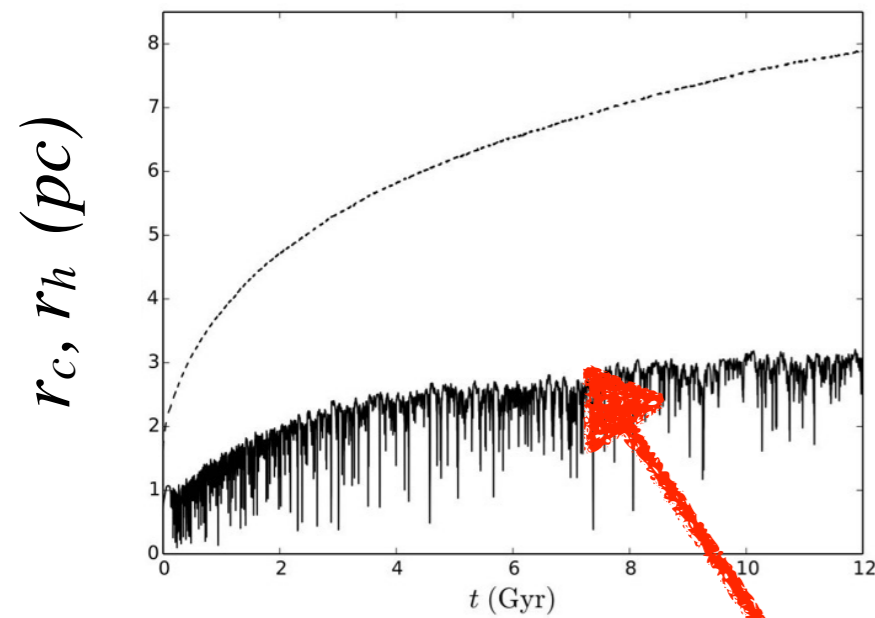
Repeated BH-driven collapse

Overall cluster expansion



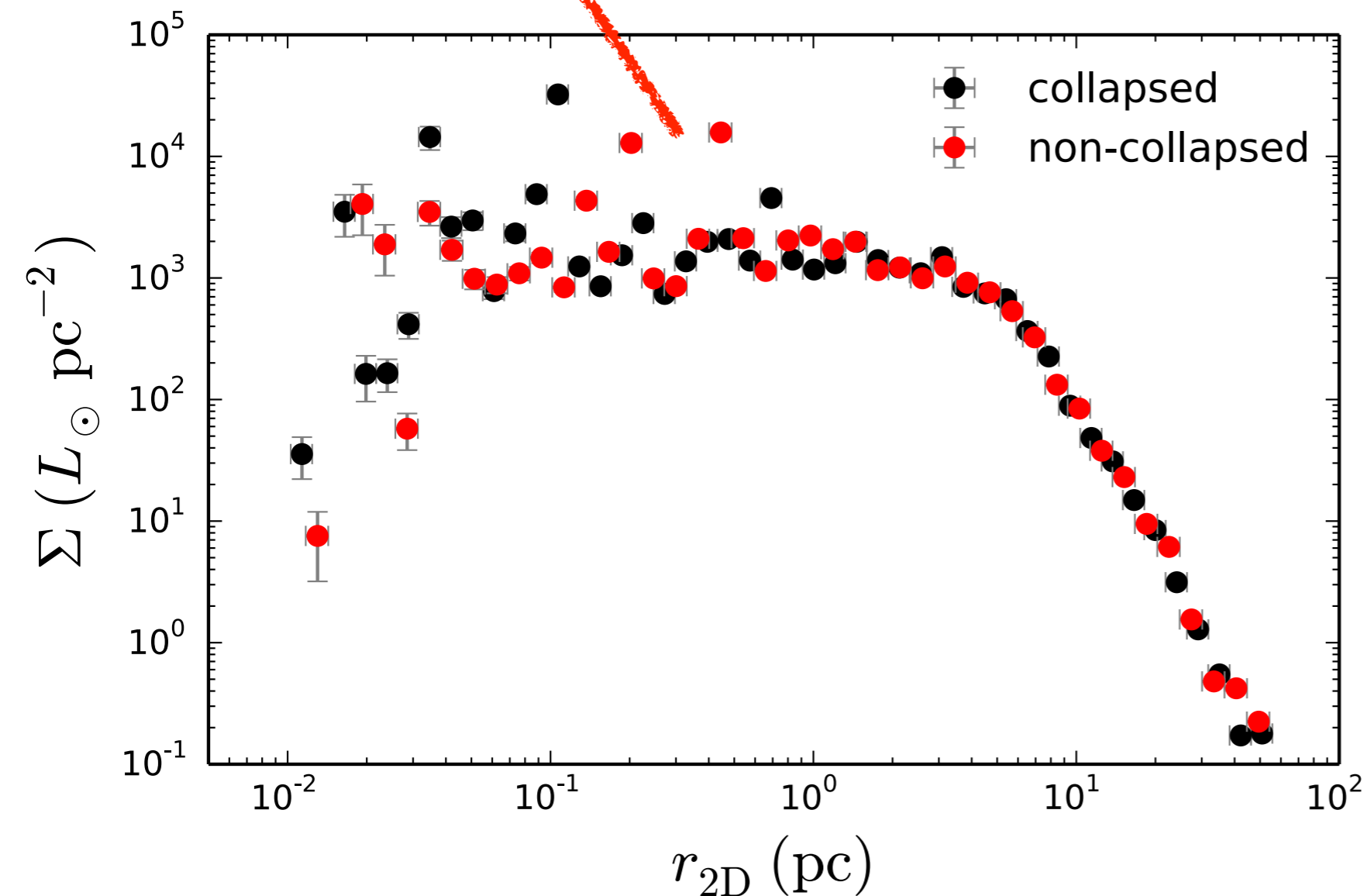
Little observable difference in surface brightness profile in and out of collapse

Typical Evolution



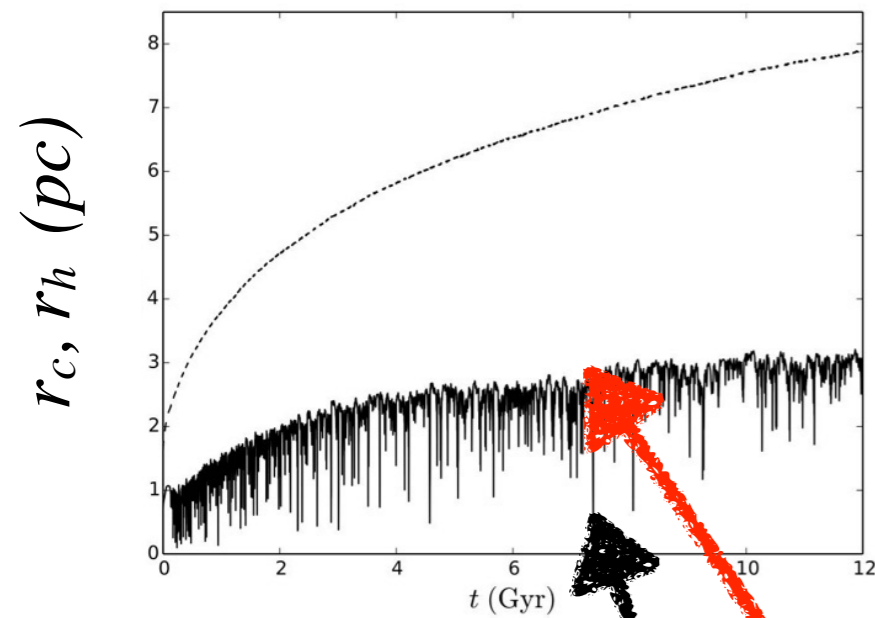
Repeated BH-driven collapse

Overall cluster expansion



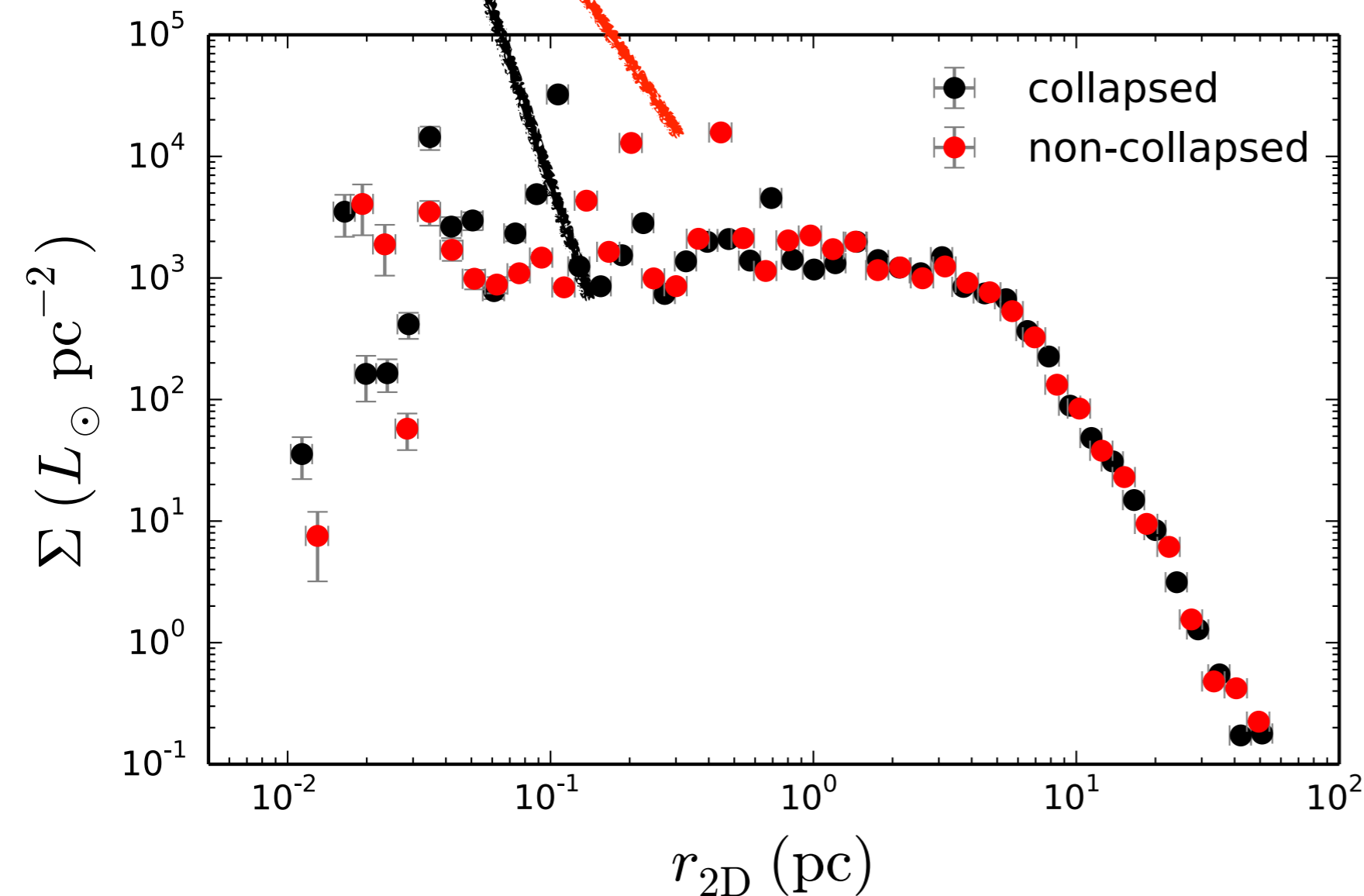
Little observable difference in surface brightness profile in and out of collapse

Typical Evolution



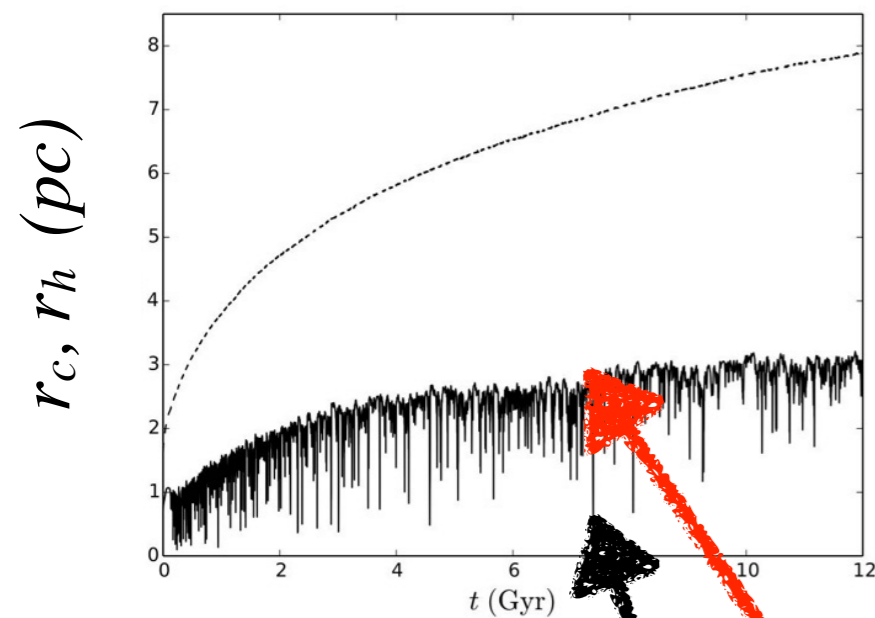
Repeated BH-driven collapse

Overall cluster expansion



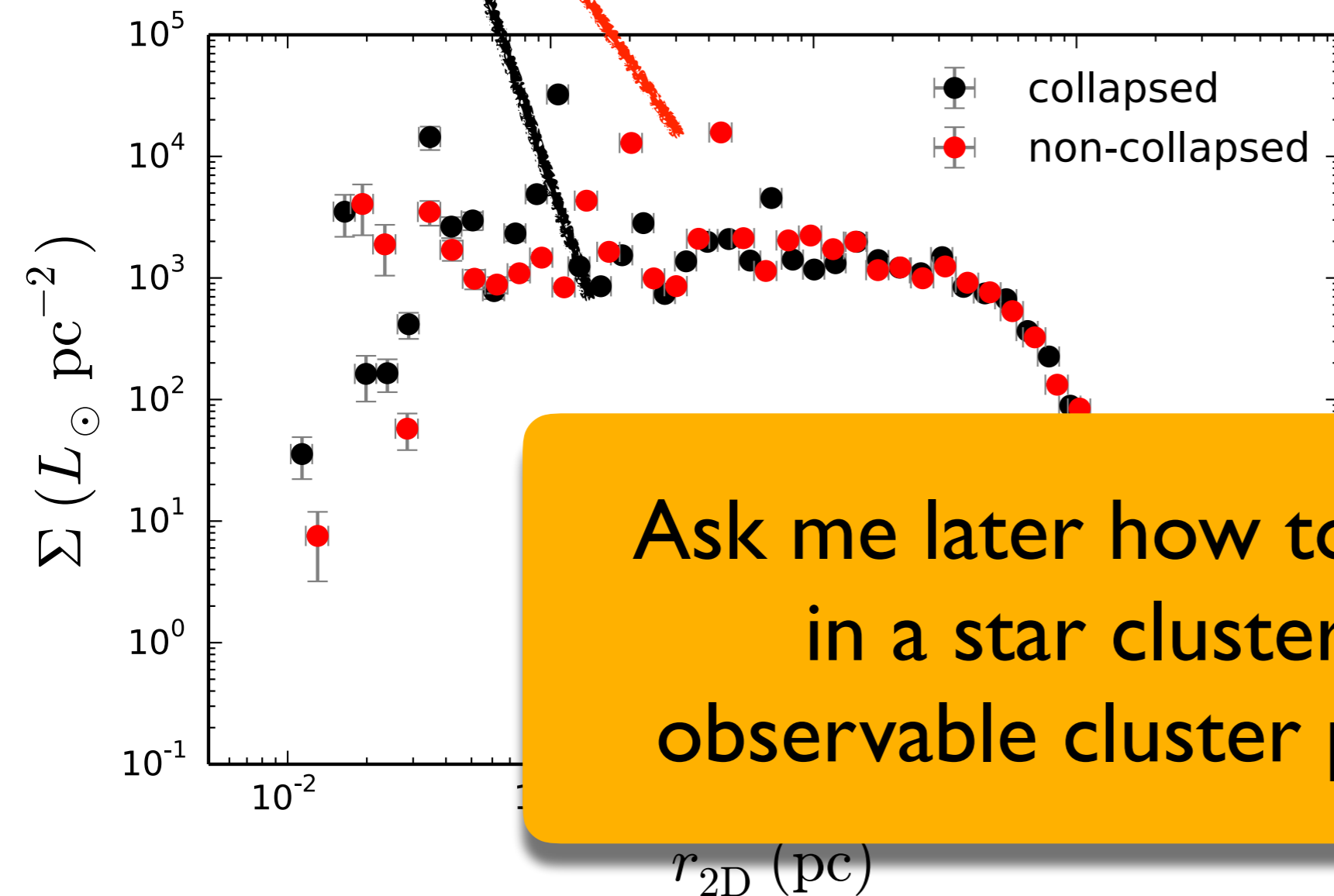
Little observable difference in surface brightness profile in and out of collapse

Typical Evolution



Repeated BH-driven collapse

Overall cluster expansion

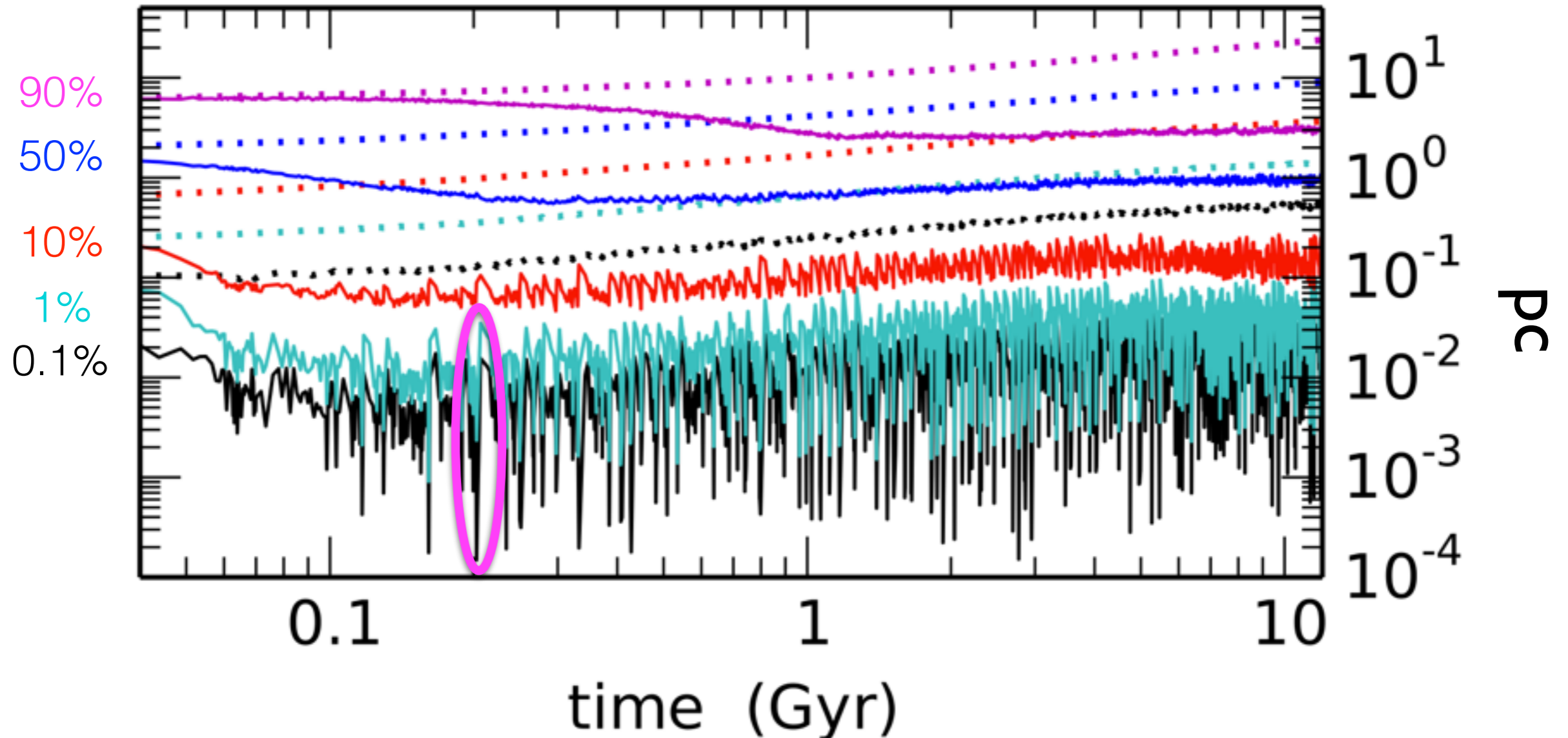


Little observable difference in surface brightness profile in and out of collapse

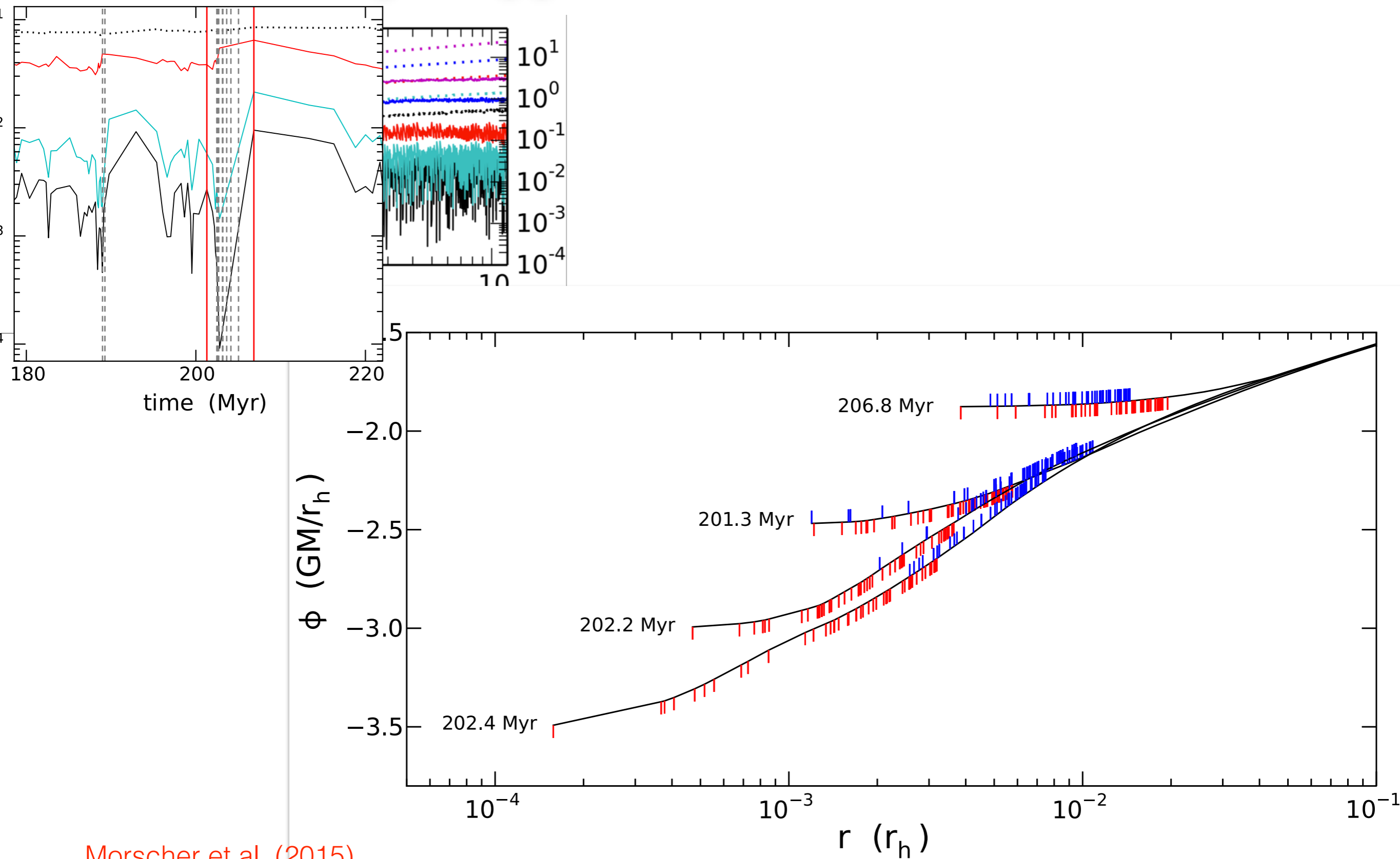
Ask me later how to infer BHs in a star cluster from observable cluster properties

What Really Happenes to the BHs in Clusters?

Lagrange Radii: BHs and non-BHs

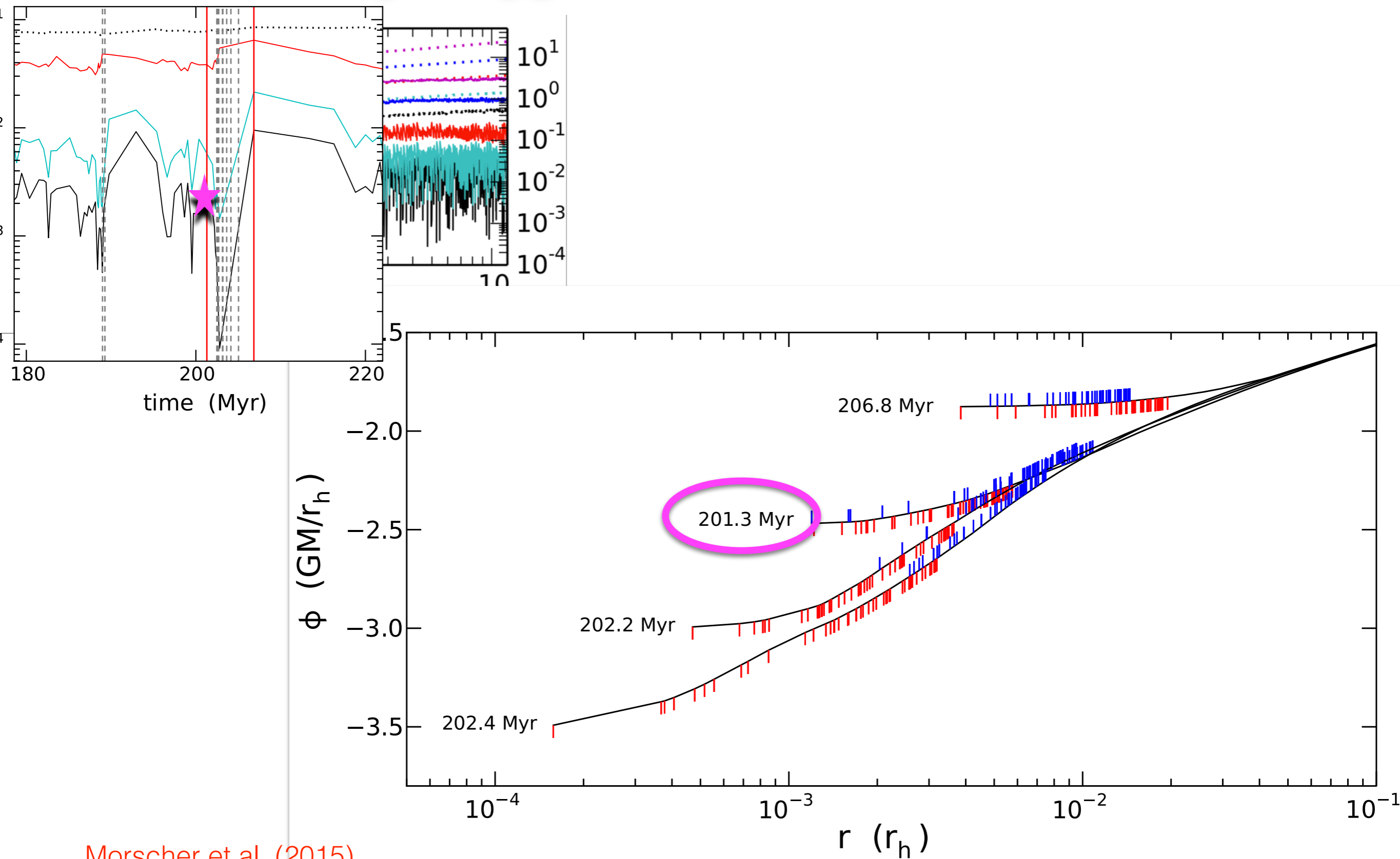


What Really Happenes to the BHs in Clusters?



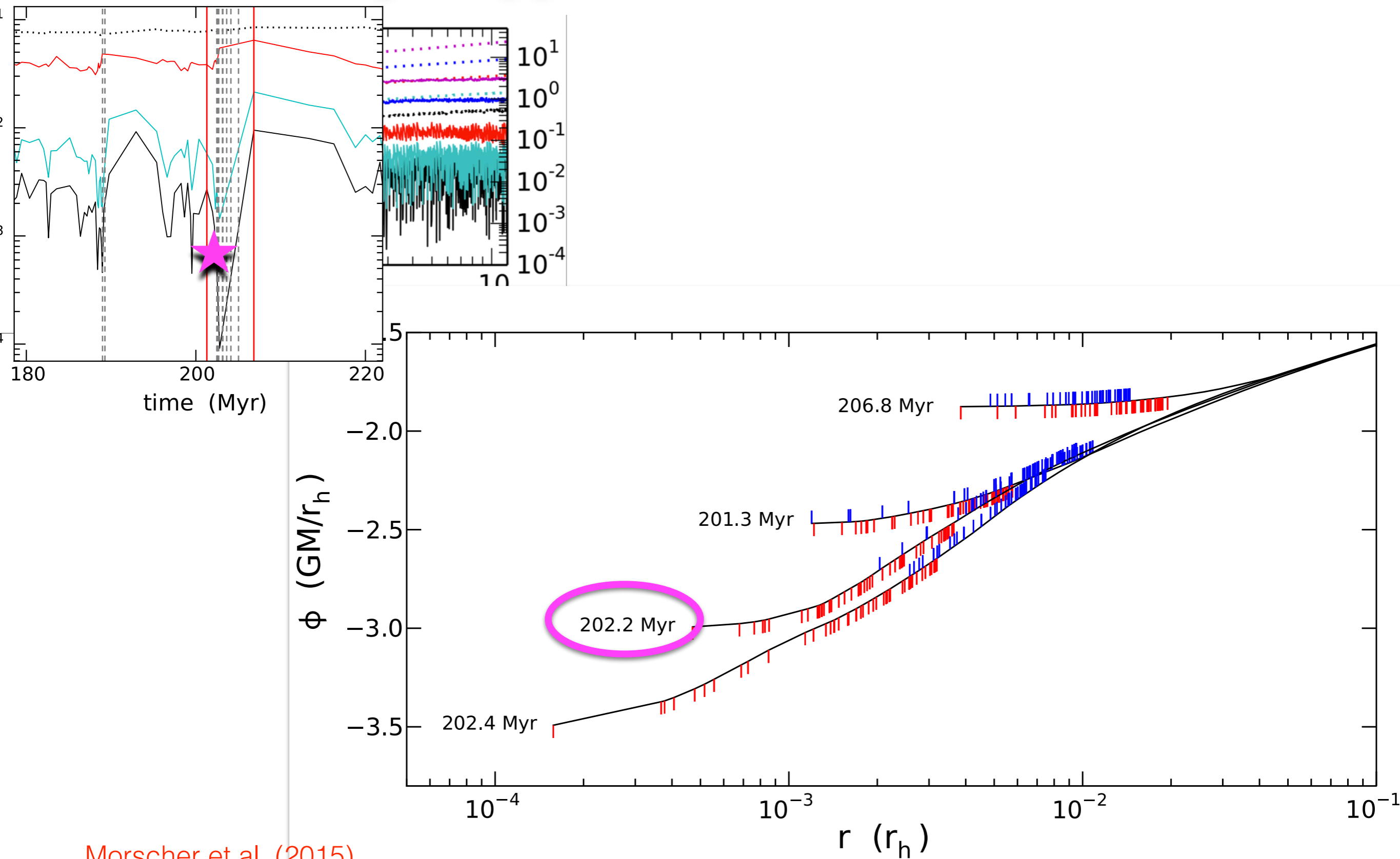
Morscher et al. (2015)

What Really Happenes to the BHs in Clusters?



Morscher et al. (2015)

What Really Happenes to the BHs in Clusters?



Morscher et al. (2015)