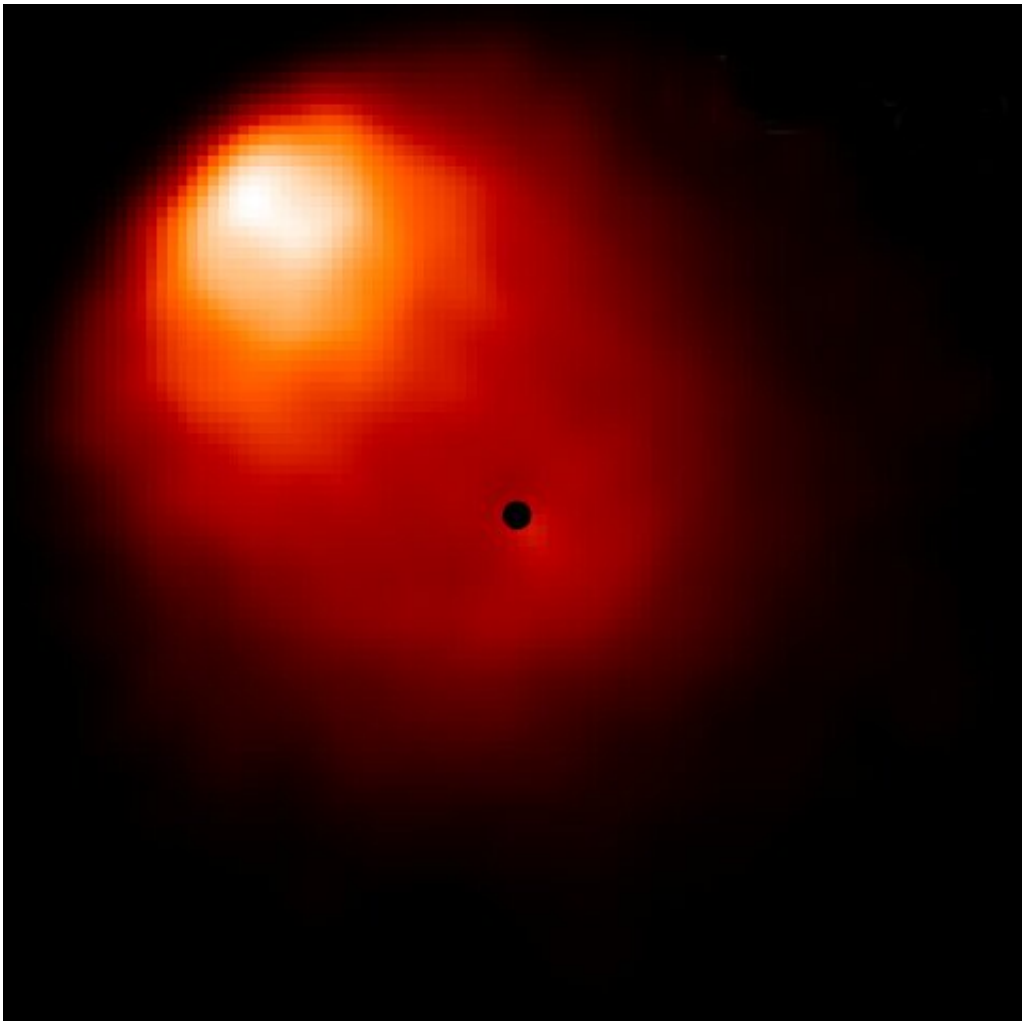


Researchers probe features of star clusters surrounding supermassive black holes

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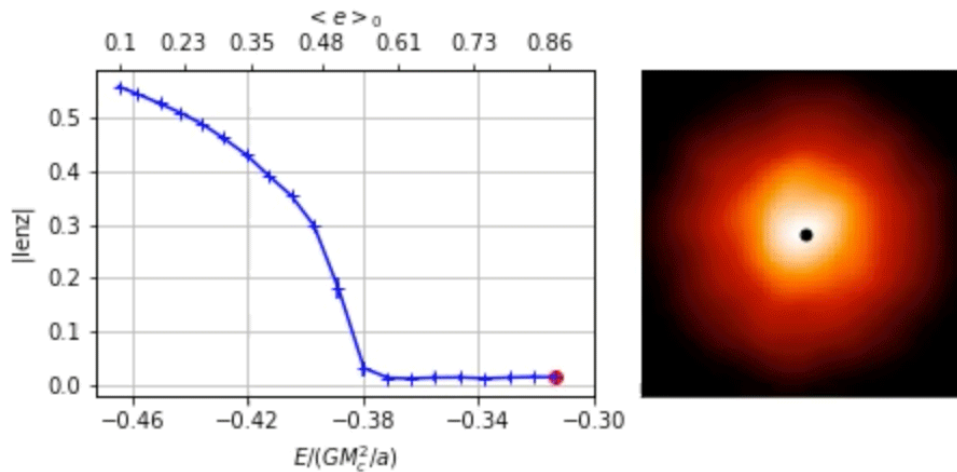


Simulation of black hole system in lopsided state. Credit: J. R. Touma, S. Tremaine, and M. V. Kazandjian

At the center of the galaxy, millions of stars whirl in orbits around a supermassive black hole. This circuit can take anywhere from a few hours for stars close to the event horizon of the black hole to thousands of years for their distant neighbors. The nature of the dance—how the stars interact collectively through their gravitational forces—can vary from galaxy to galaxy.

In the paper, "Order-Disorder Phase Transition in Black-Hole Star Clusters," published in *Physical Review Letters* on July 12, 2019, scientists from the Institute for Advanced Study, American University of Beirut, and Leiden University have taken the first steps toward understanding the collective orbital patterns that emerge in [star clusters](#) surrounding a [supermassive black hole](#). By studying these star clusters and how they evolve, researchers are gleaning new insights into the behavior of supermassive black holes and their influence over their stellar surroundings.

Based on a series of numerical models and simulations, the team has shown that black hole star clusters can undergo a phase transition from a spherical state to a lopsided state when they are cooled below a critical dynamical temperature. This phase transition, in some senses, is similar to the phase transition that occurs when a liquid changes into a solid. Just as molecules may shift from a disordered liquid state to a state where they are frozen in place, these star clusters are capable of achieving equilibrium in either a disordered (spherical) or an ordered (lopsided) structure, depending on their properties and environment.



Simulated phase transition of black hole system from spherical to lopsided state.
 Credit: J. R. Touma, S. Tremaine, and M. V. Kazandjian

"These systems exhibit surprisingly rich behavior, with remarkable parallels to well-studied laboratory phenomena such as freezing and ferromagnetism," stated Scott Tremaine, Richard Black Professor at the Institute for Advanced Study, one of the paper's three authors. "These new phenomena may dramatically change our understanding of the environment of supermassive black holes and enhance our ability to understand the rates and properties of supermassive black hole mergers, consumption of stars by black holes, and other phenomena at the centers of [galaxies](#)."

A lopsided nuclear star cluster surrounding a supermassive black hole is seen in Hubble Space Telescope images of the nearby Andromeda Galaxy. On the other hand, our home Milky Way galaxy and M87—recently imaged by the Event Horizon Telescope—harbor spherical clusters. For more distant galaxies, the nuclear star clusters are too small to be imaged by existing telescopes, but the cluster shapes may

strongly influence transient events that we can observe, such as flares from tidally disrupted stars and gravitational wave signals from [stars](#) spiraling into the black hole.

"The present work is, in more ways than one, the culmination of our program of research on the thermal properties of black hole star clusters. It lays the groundwork for studying their collective response to evolutionary and environmental perturbations," stated Jihad Touma, another of the paper's authors. "We believe that the model systems which we have identified and analyzed are realistic and versatile enough to play for gravity the role that the Ising model played and continues to play for magnetism."

Further investigation of how nuclear star clusters form and evolve will be needed to determine how frequently [phase transitions](#) of this kind occur in nature. However, the presence of a lopsided [cluster](#) in Andromeda, our galaxy's nearest large neighbor galaxy, suggests that this is a common process in the universe.

The research team consists of Jihad Touma of American University of Beirut and a former IAS Member and Visitor (2007–09; 2013–14; 2017) in the School of Natural Sciences; Scott Tremaine of the Institute for Advanced Study; and Mher Kazandjian of Leiden University.

A link to the paper detailing the team's methods is available [here](#). The team acknowledges the use of IAS computing facilities for performing computations essential to their work.

More information: Jihad Touma et al. Order-Disorder Phase Transition in Black-Hole Star Clusters, *Physical Review Letters* (2019). [DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.123.021103](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.123.021103)

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