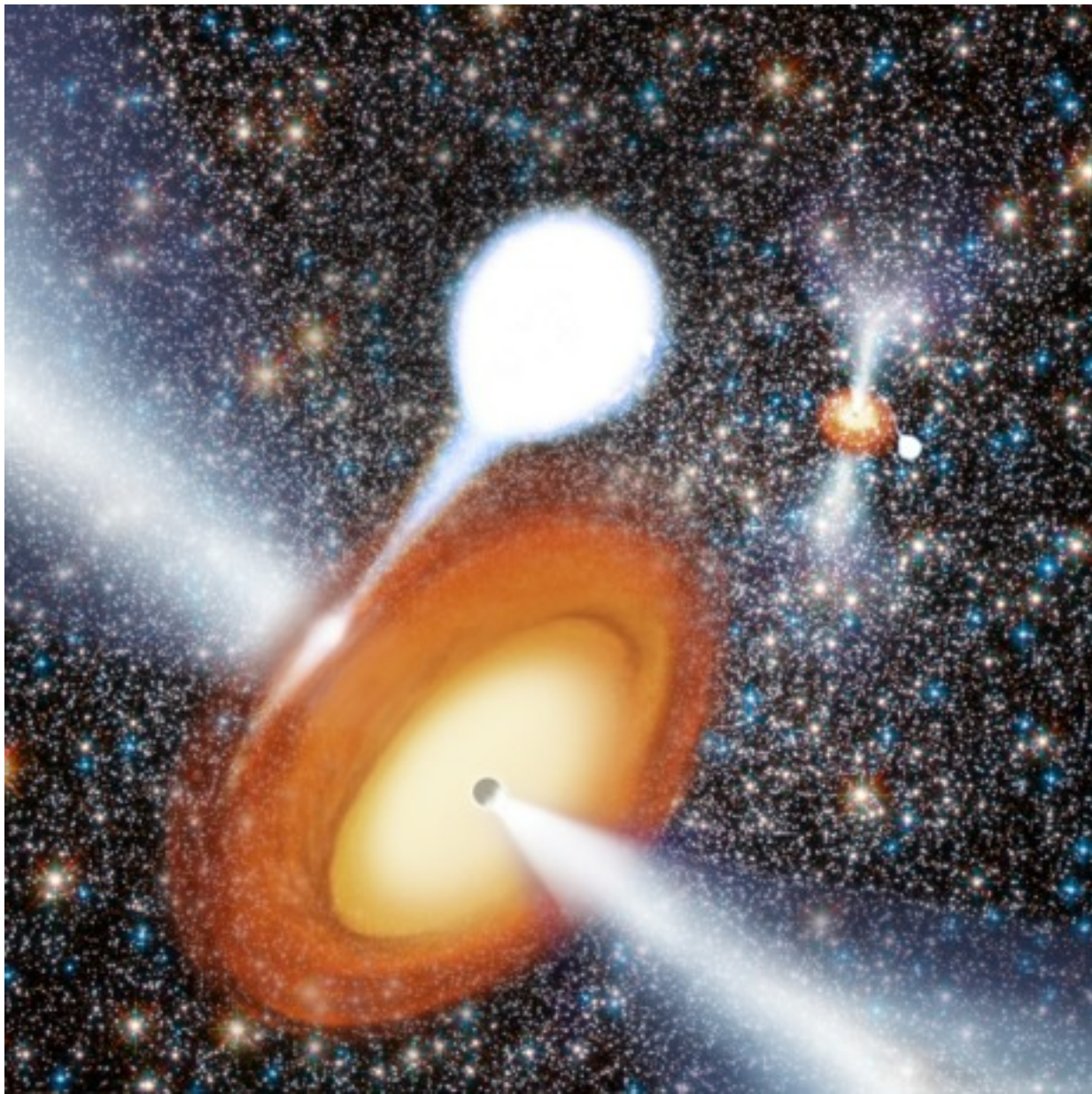


Black holes in globular clusters

Jay Strader (Michigan St)



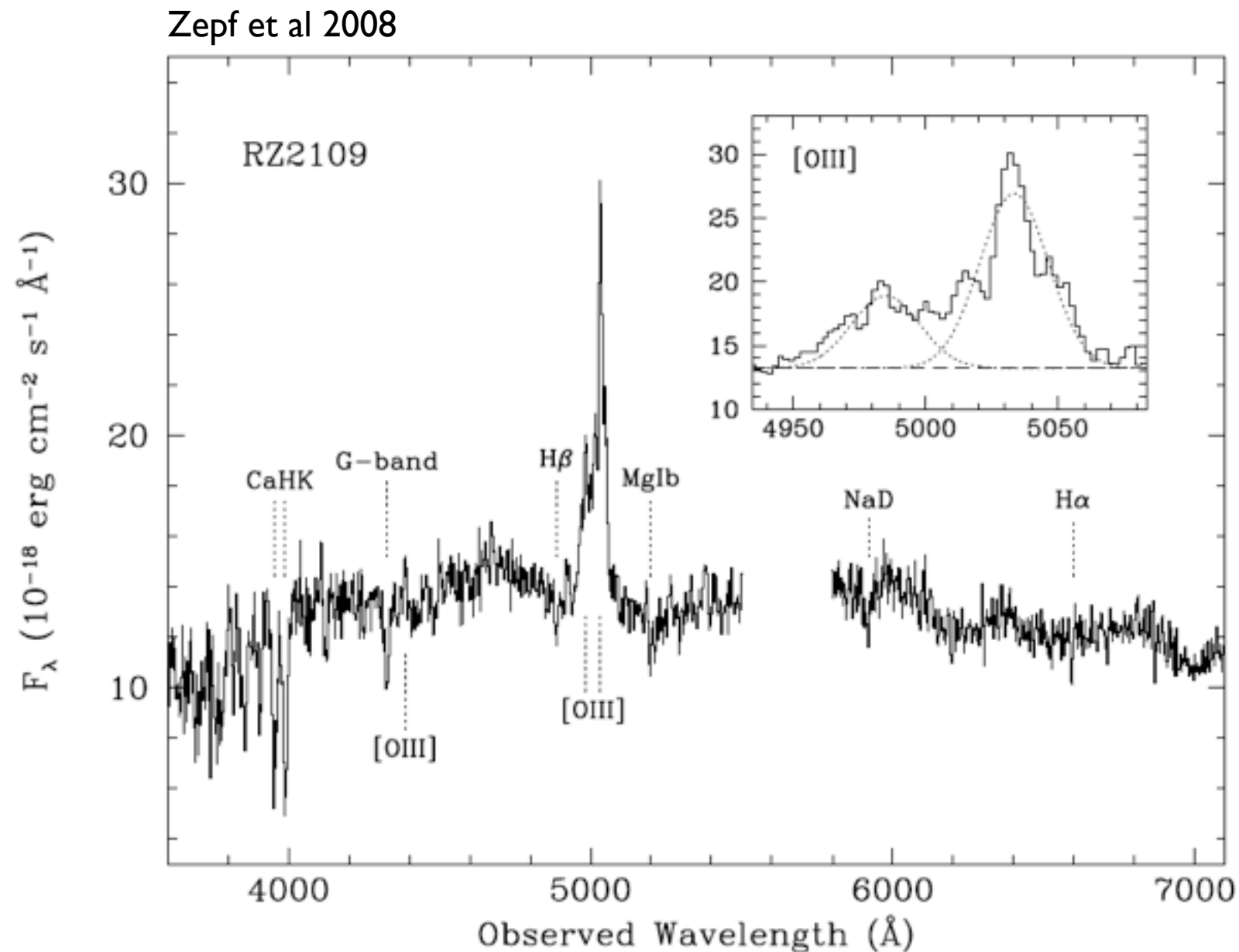
with

Laura Chomiuk (Michigan St)
Laura Shishkovsky (Michigan St)
Tom Maccarone (Texas Tech)
James Miller-Jones (Curtin)
Craig Heinke (Alberta)
Greg Sivakoff (Alberta)
Anil Seth (Utah)
Eva Noyola (UNAM)

Why do we care?

- (i) Can study physics of low-luminosity BH accretion for well-defined sample
- (ii) Could find more massive BHs
- (iii) Would increase expected rate of BH-BH and BH-pulsar binaries in local universe
- (iv) will affect evolution of globular clusters

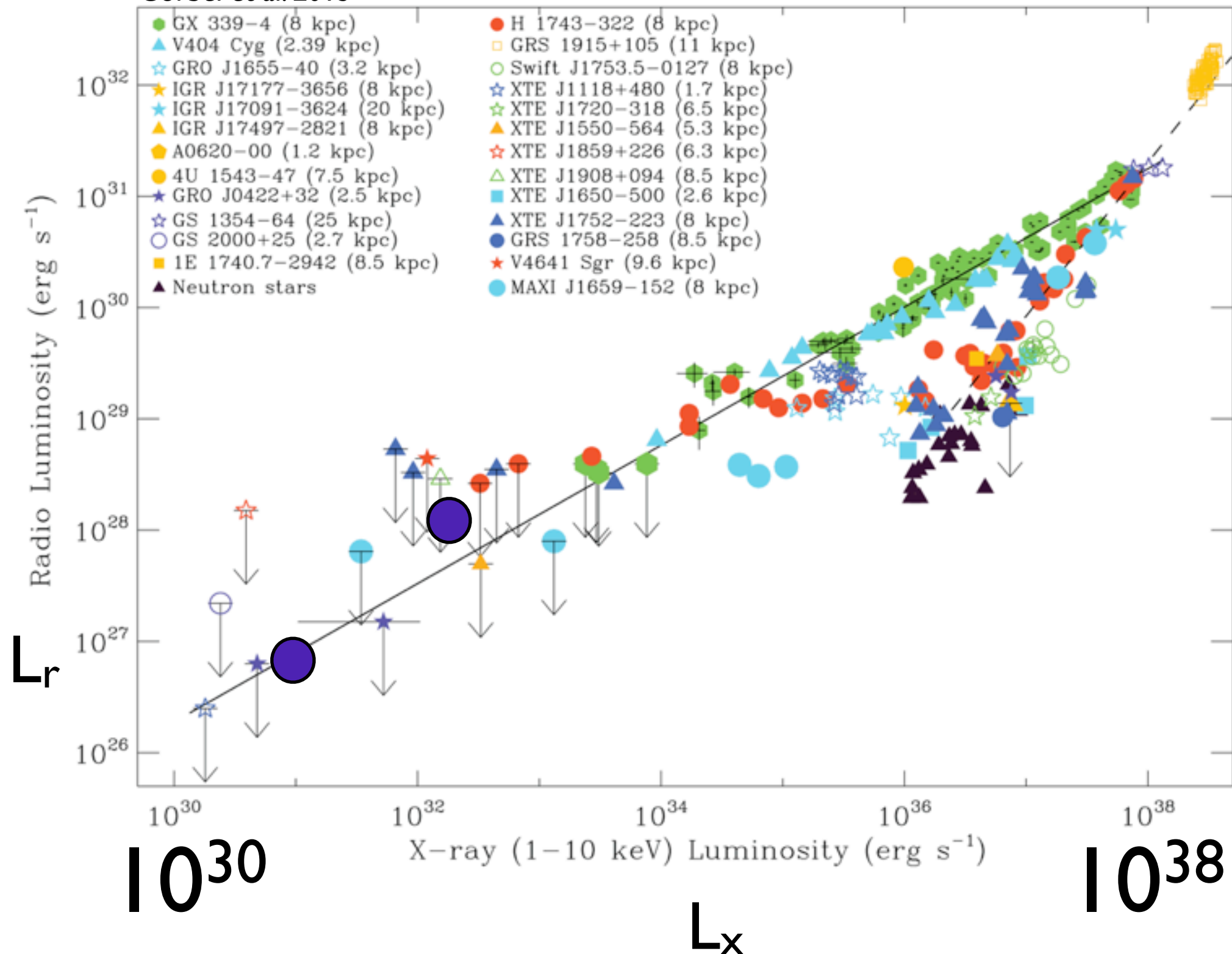
BHs in extragalactic GCs



~ 5 sources $\gg L_{\text{edd}}$ for a NS

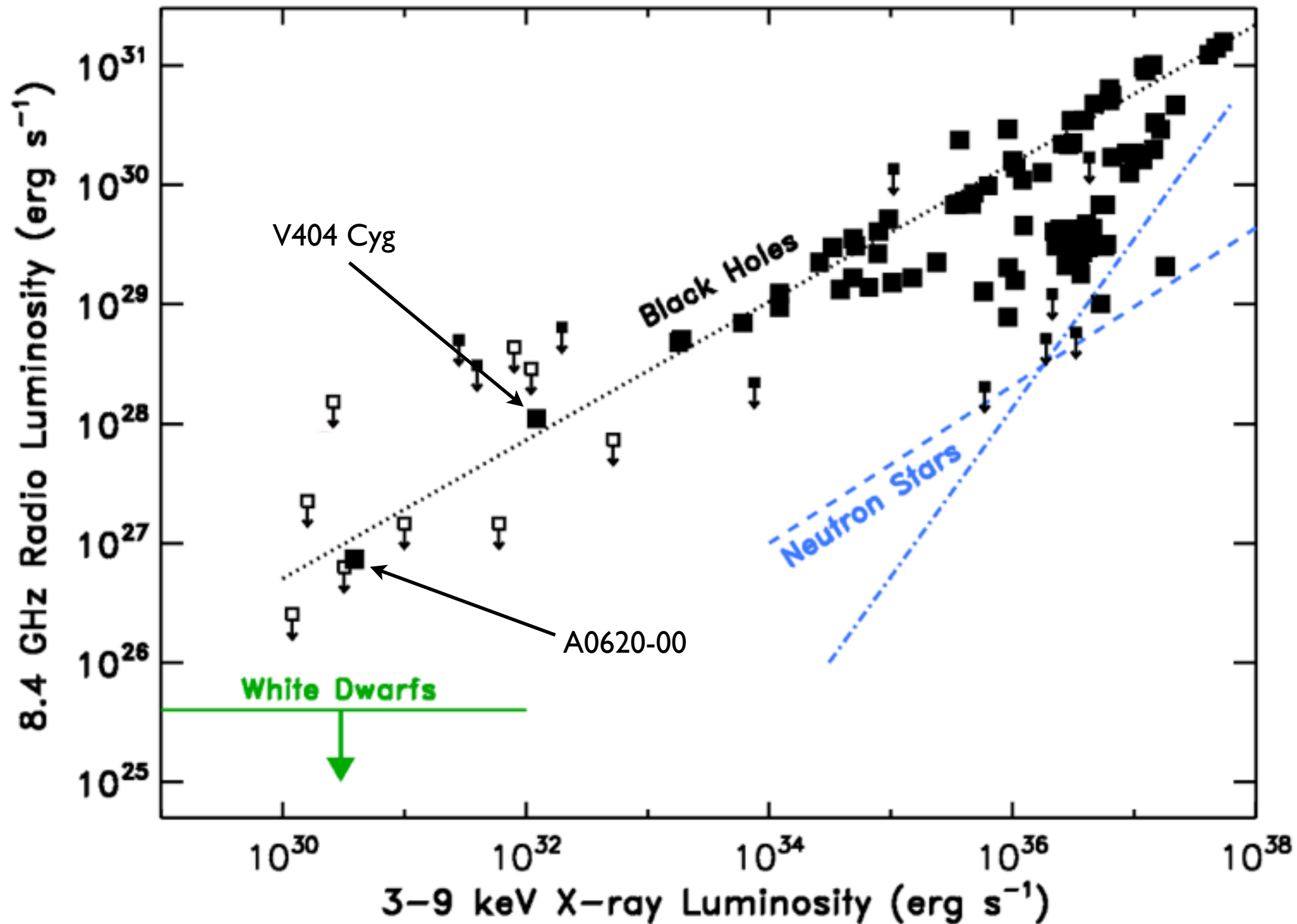
Faint BHs: Easier to Find in Radio

Corbel et al. 2013



$$L_r \sim L_x^{0.6}$$

Radio & X-ray



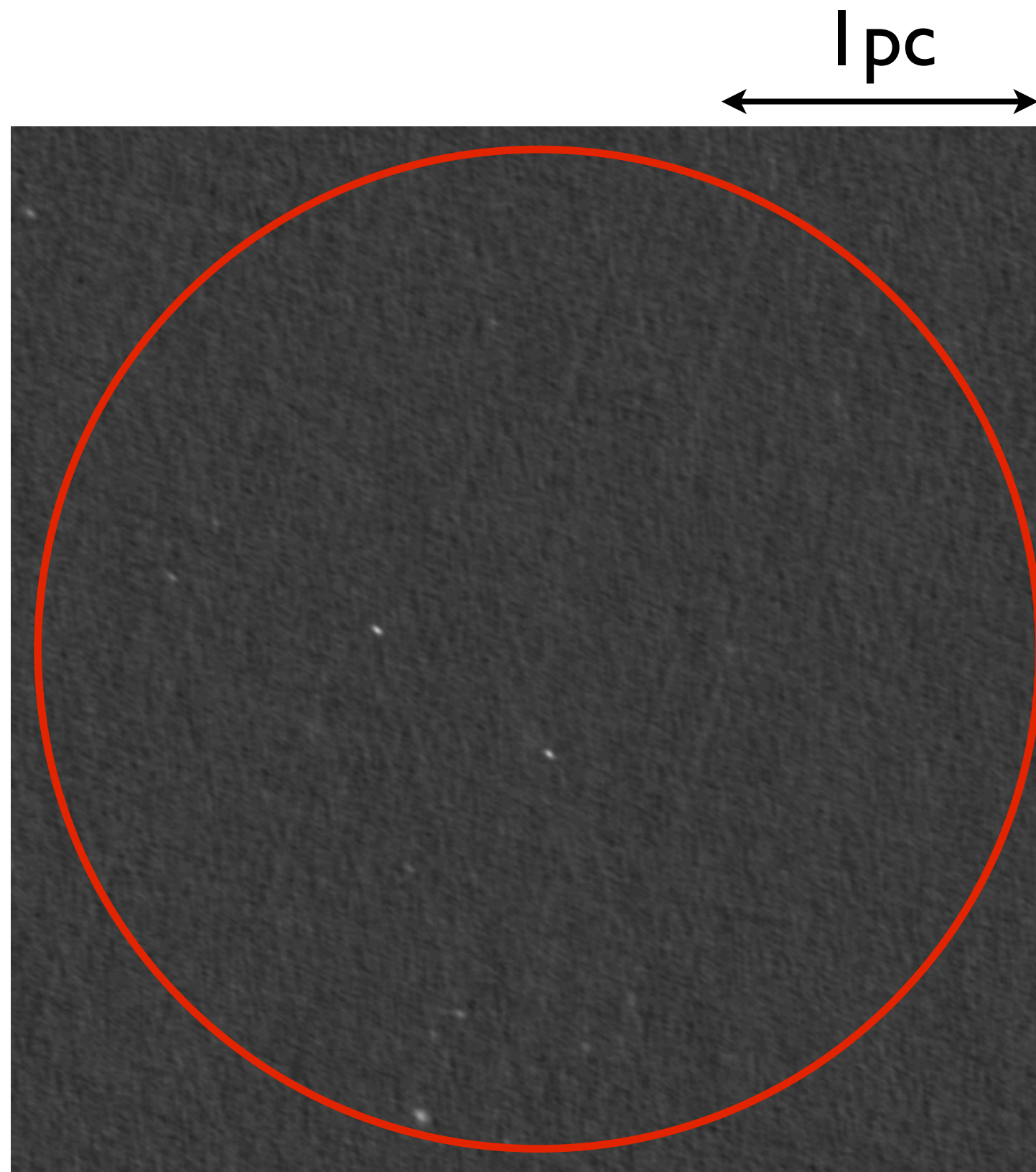
BH much brighter than NS or WD in radio

Karl G. Jansky VLA



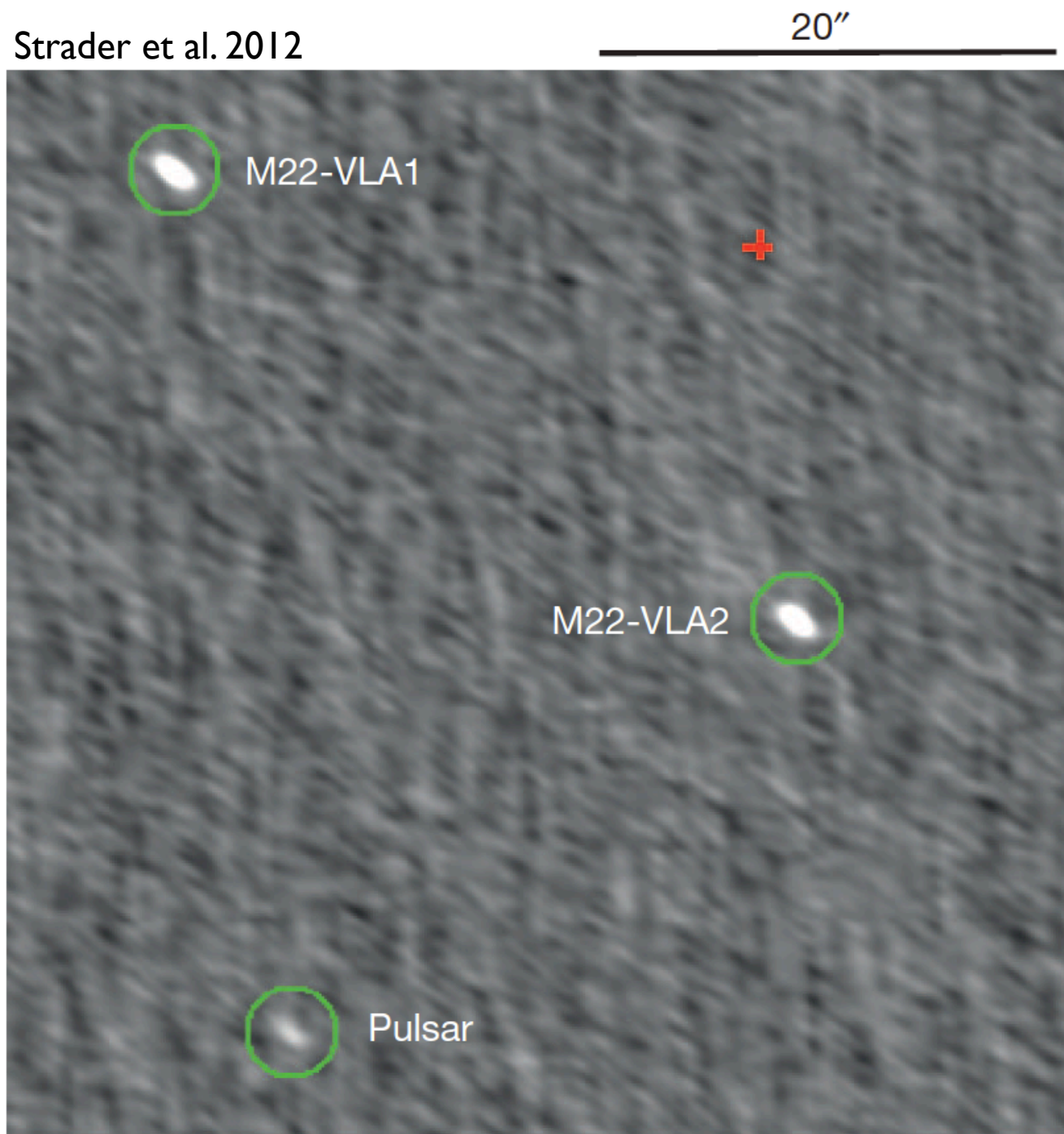
Approved Large Program: The
Comprehensive VLA Survey for
Black Holes in Globular Clusters

Radio: M22



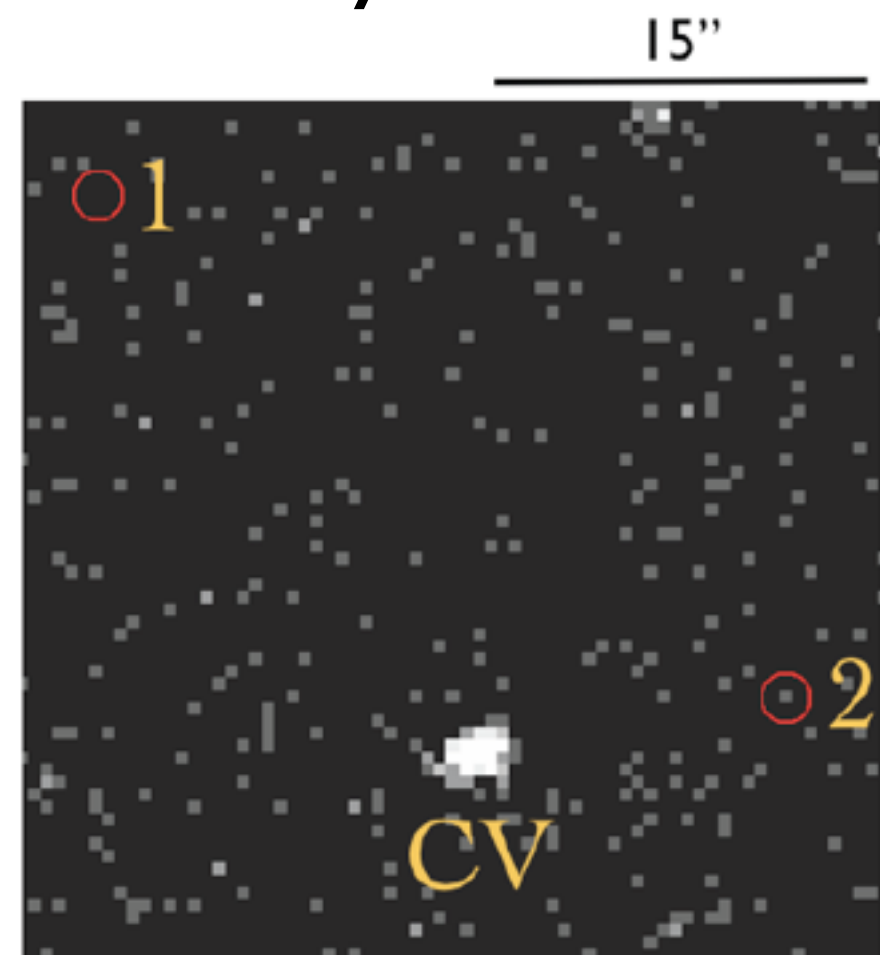
M22: Central sources

Strader et al. 2012



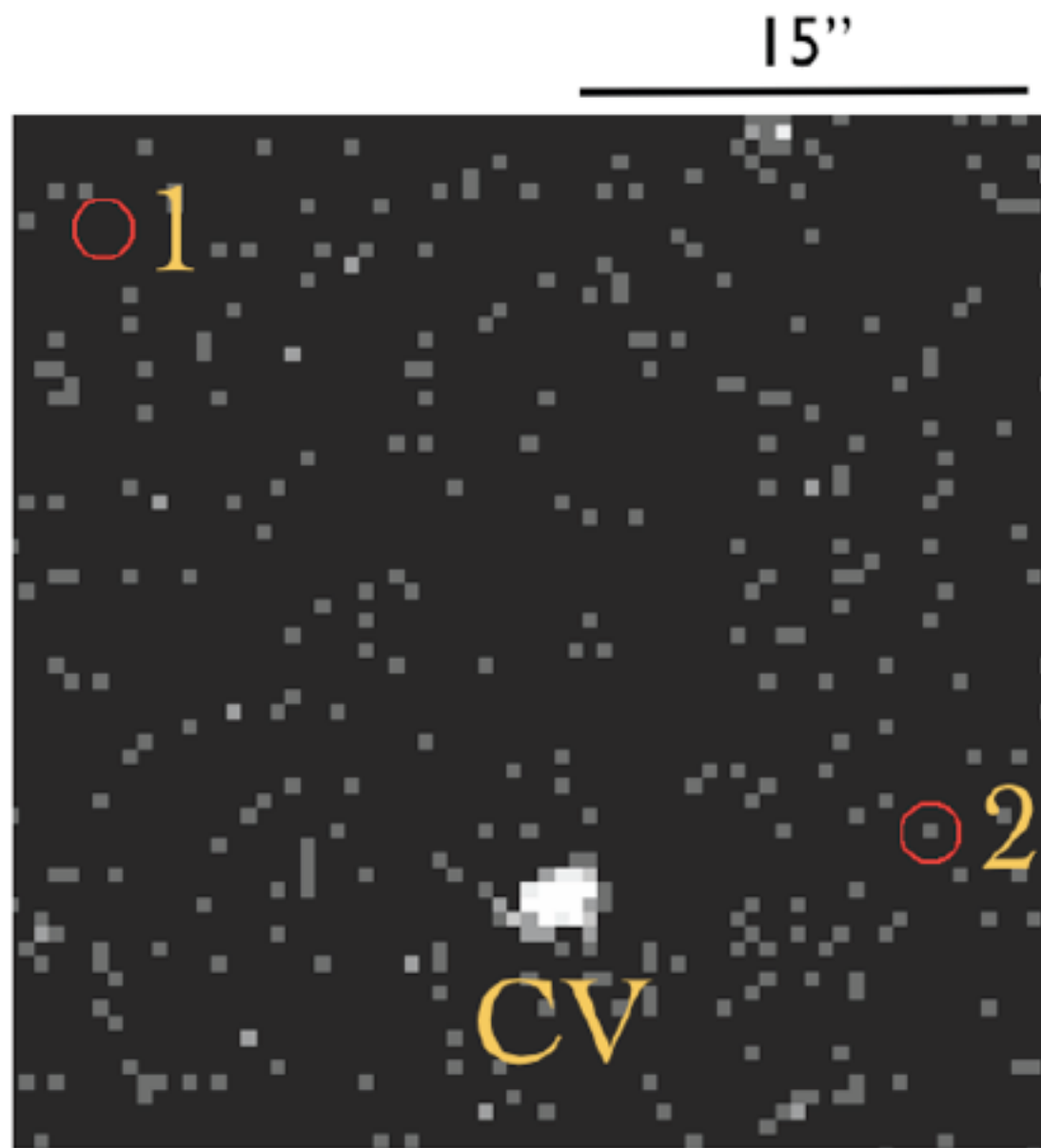
VLA

flux density $\sim 55\text{-}60 \text{ } \mu\text{Jy}$
flat spectrum: $S \sim \nu^{0.0\text{-}0.2}$
central spatial location
no X-rays

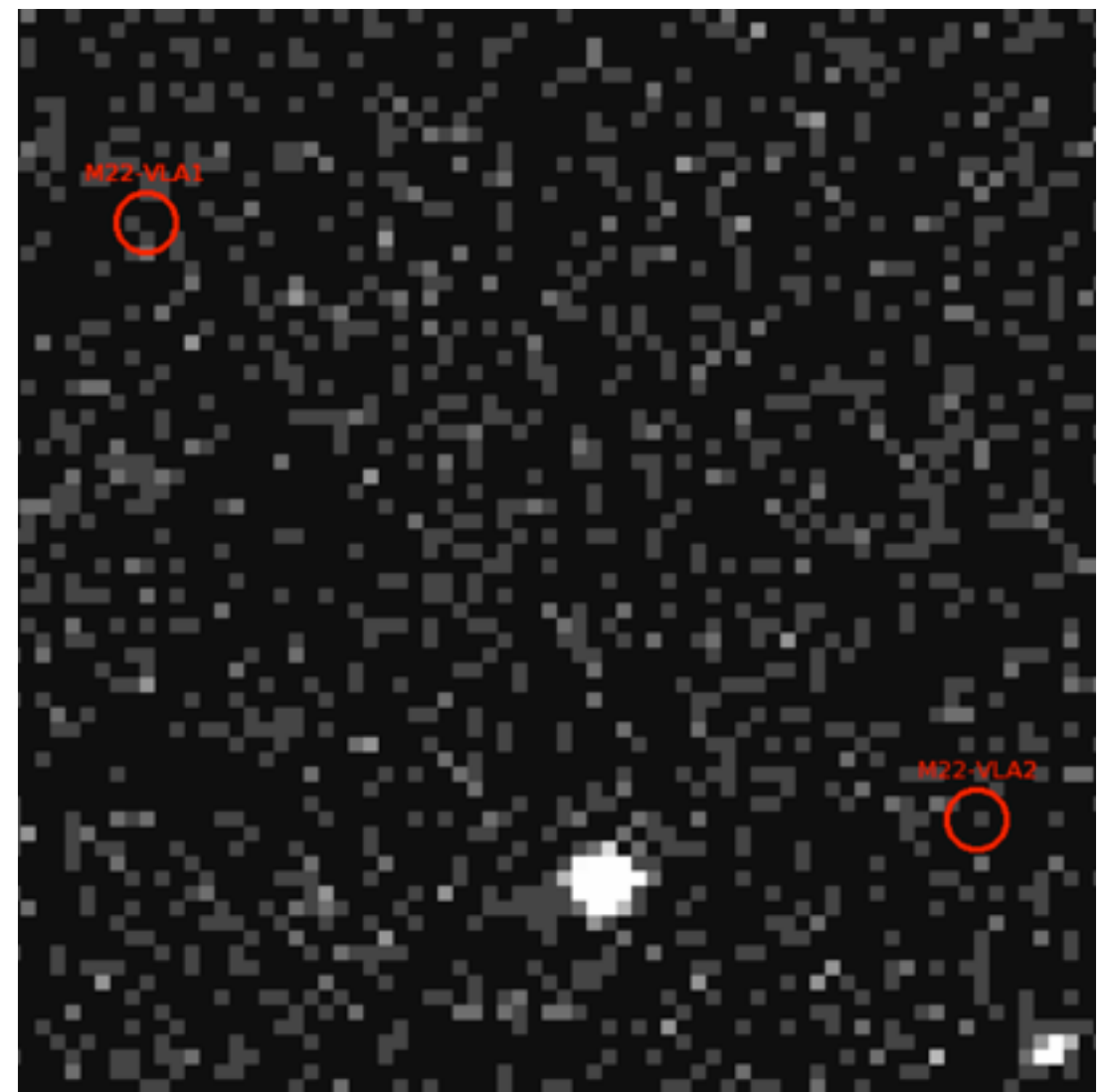


Chandra

New Chandra Data

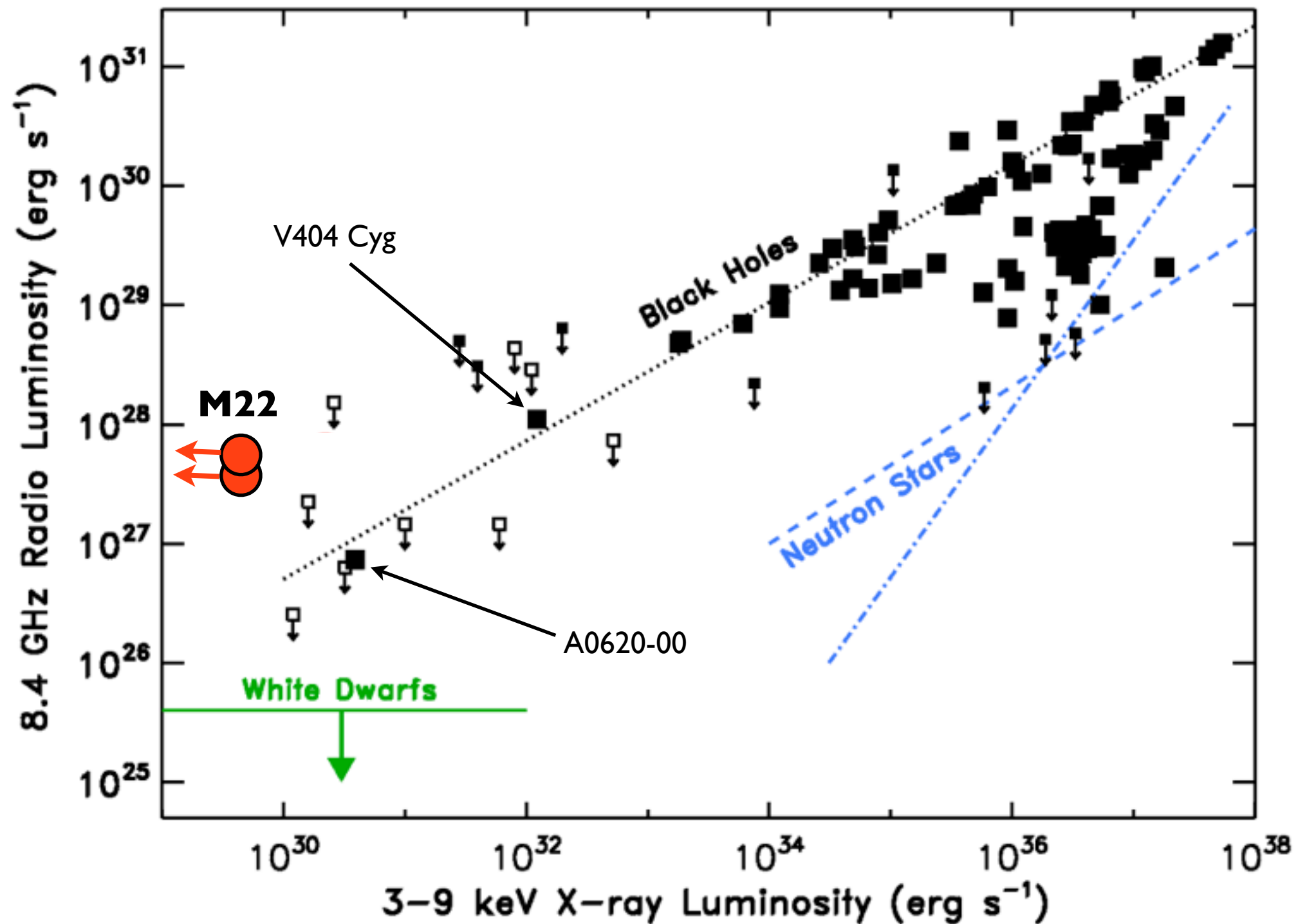


Chandra (2002)



Chandra (2014)

Radio & X-ray

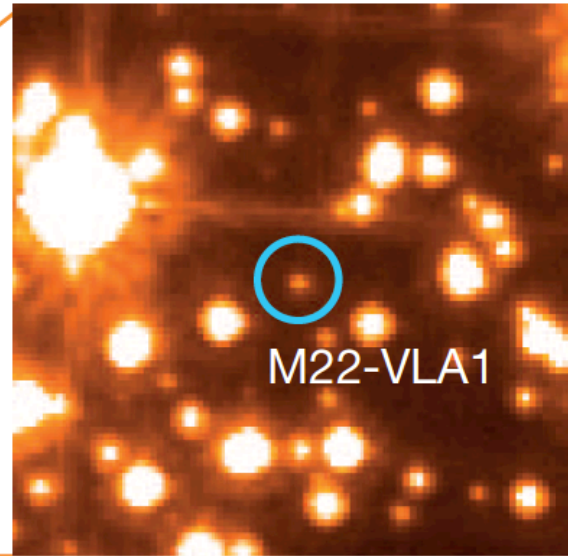


Optical Counterparts?

a Strader et al. 2012

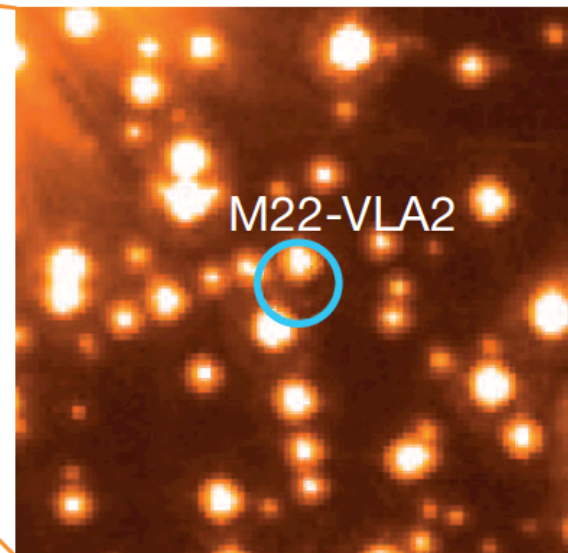


b



$\sim 0.34 M_{\odot}$

c



$\sim 0.6 M_{\odot} (?)$
WD more likely

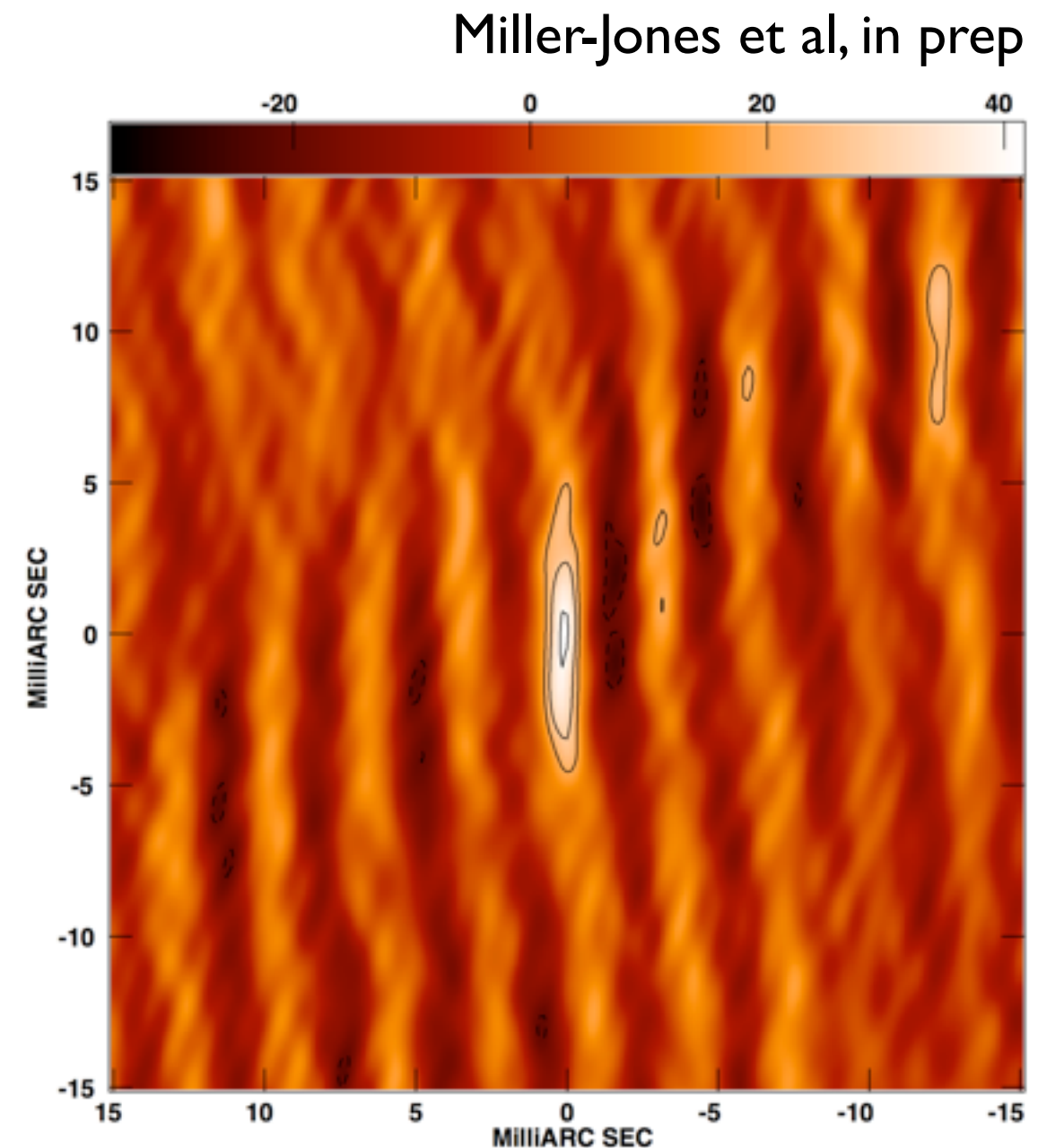
World's Most Naive Mass Segregation Analysis

assuming thermalization: $\langle r_{\text{BH}} \rangle = 0.26 r_c \longrightarrow \langle M_{\text{BH}} \rangle \sim 15 \langle m_{\text{star}} \rangle$

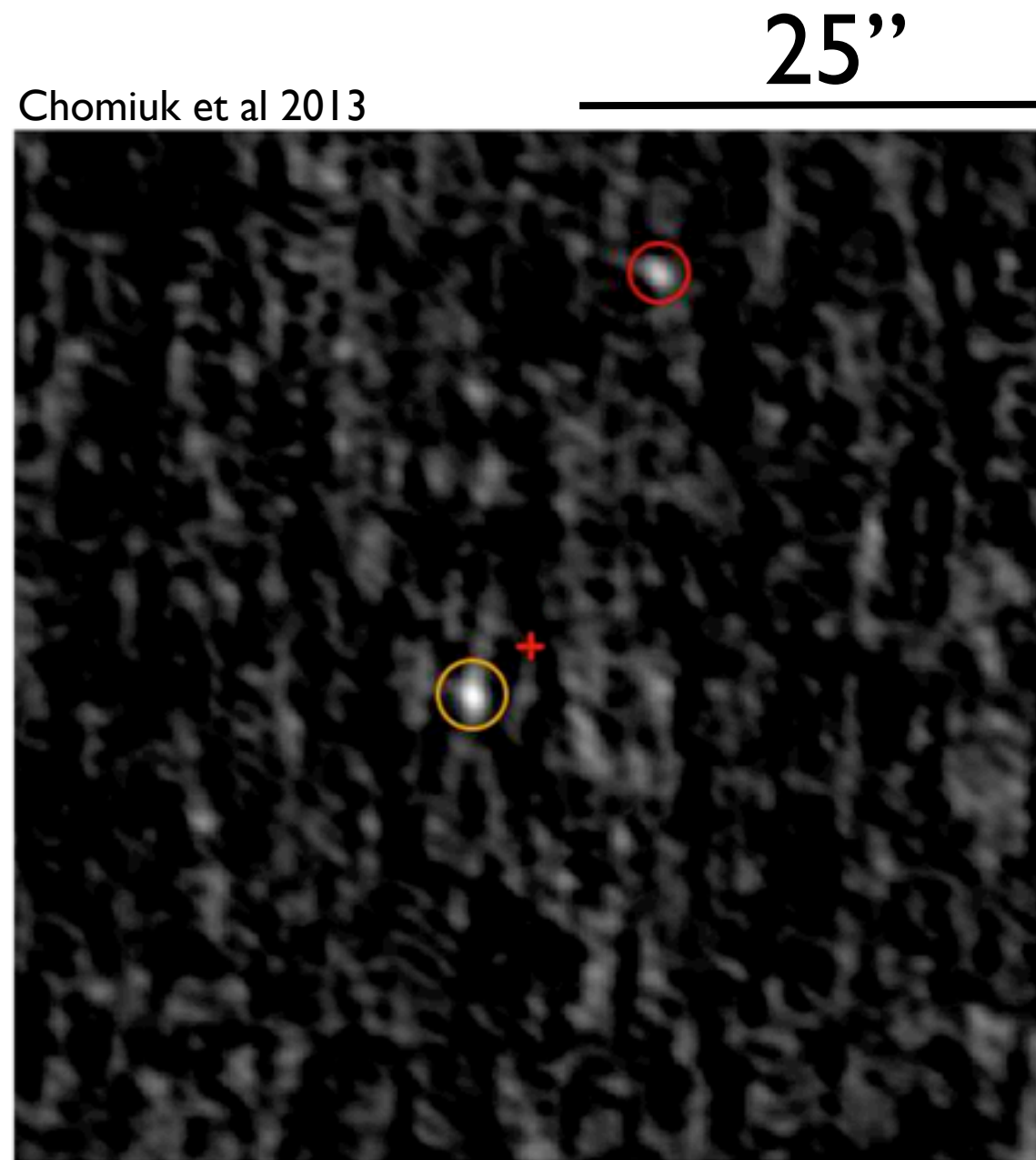
High masses also imply higher
radio/X-ray ratio

Halfway to Proper Motions

Background sources
not 100% ruled out
(HSA proper motion
obs---first epoch taken
in Sep; second messed
up; third soon)

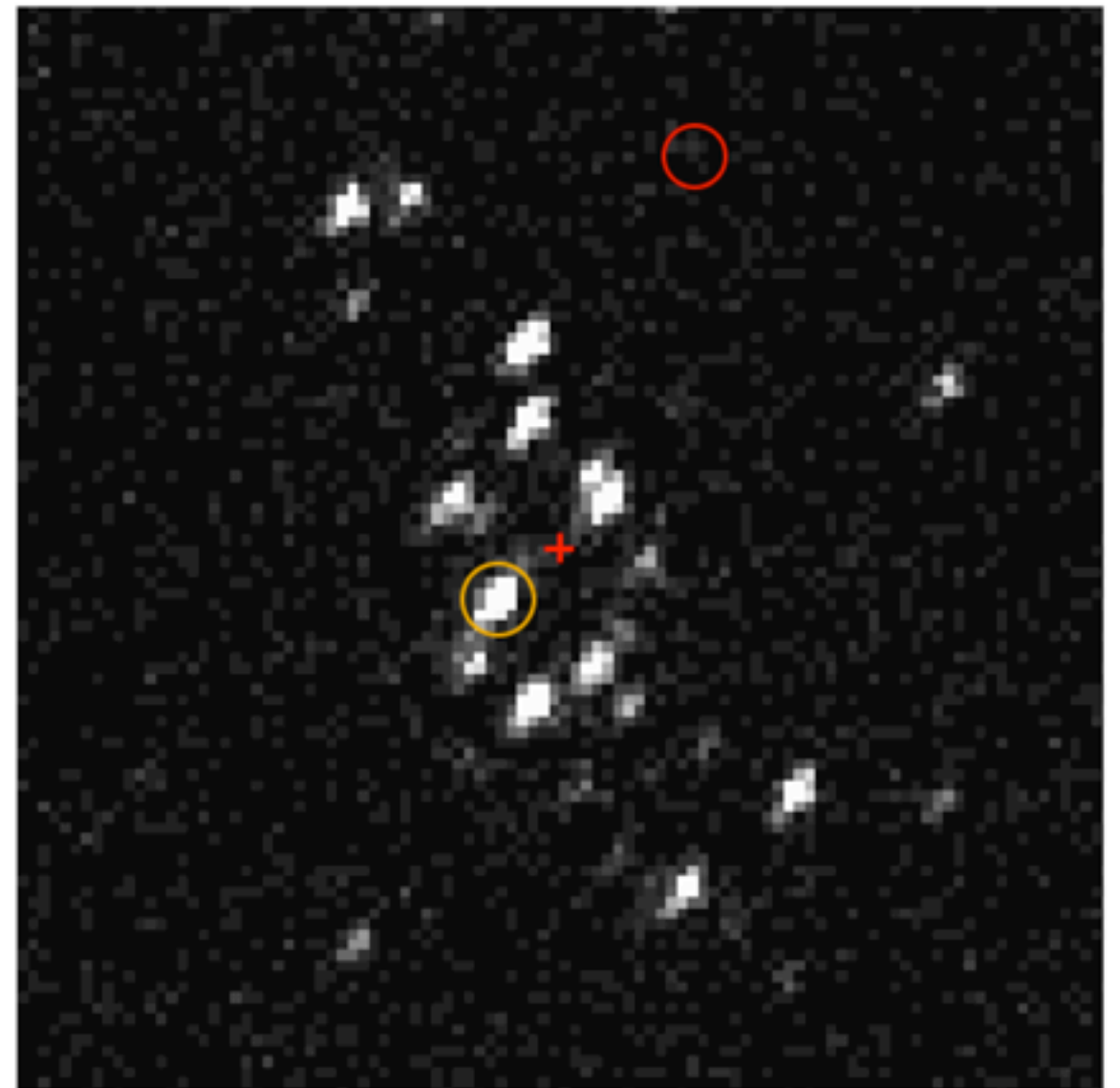


M62: A super-good BH candidate



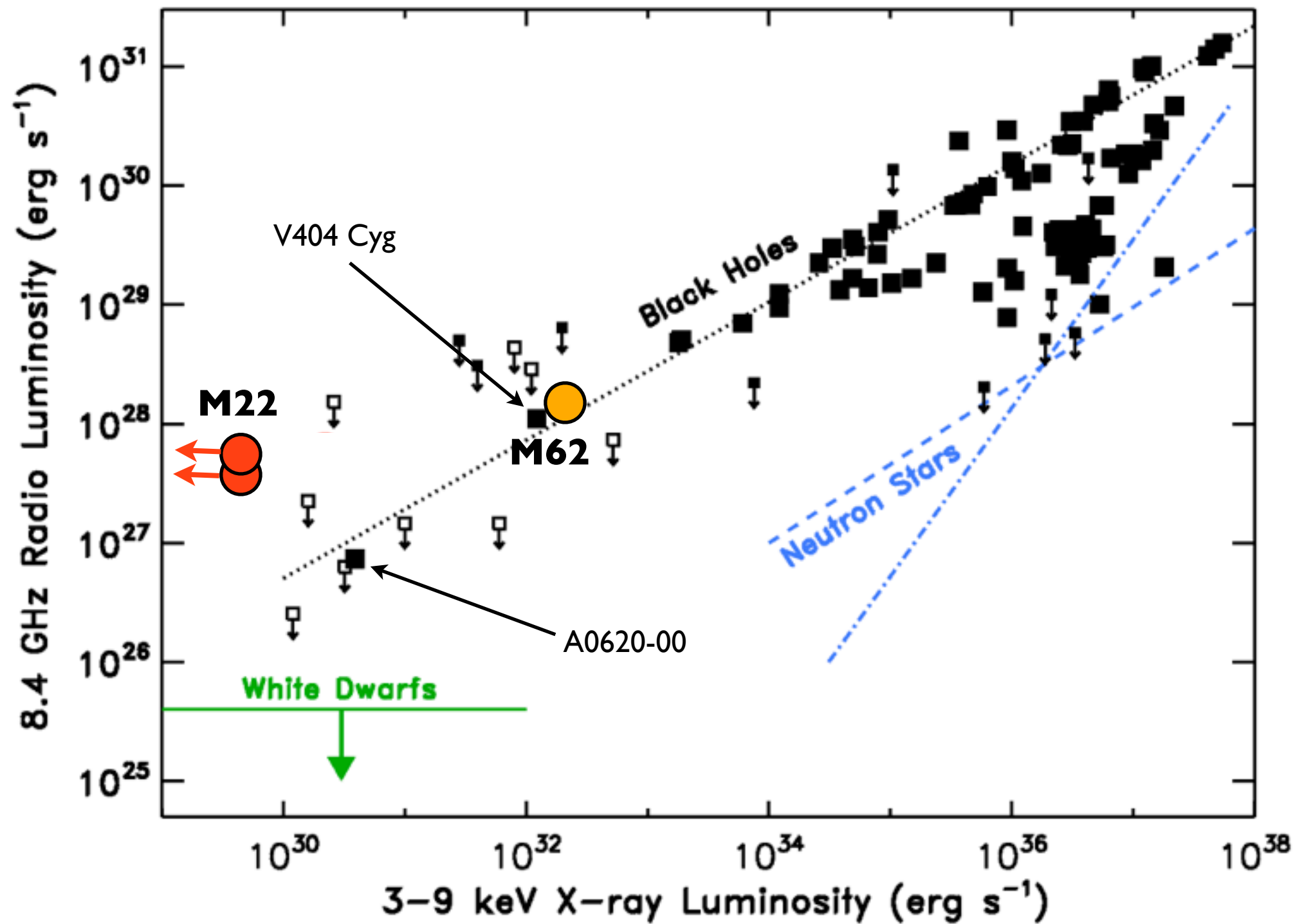
VLA

(only 19 uJy = faint)



Chandra

Radio & X-ray



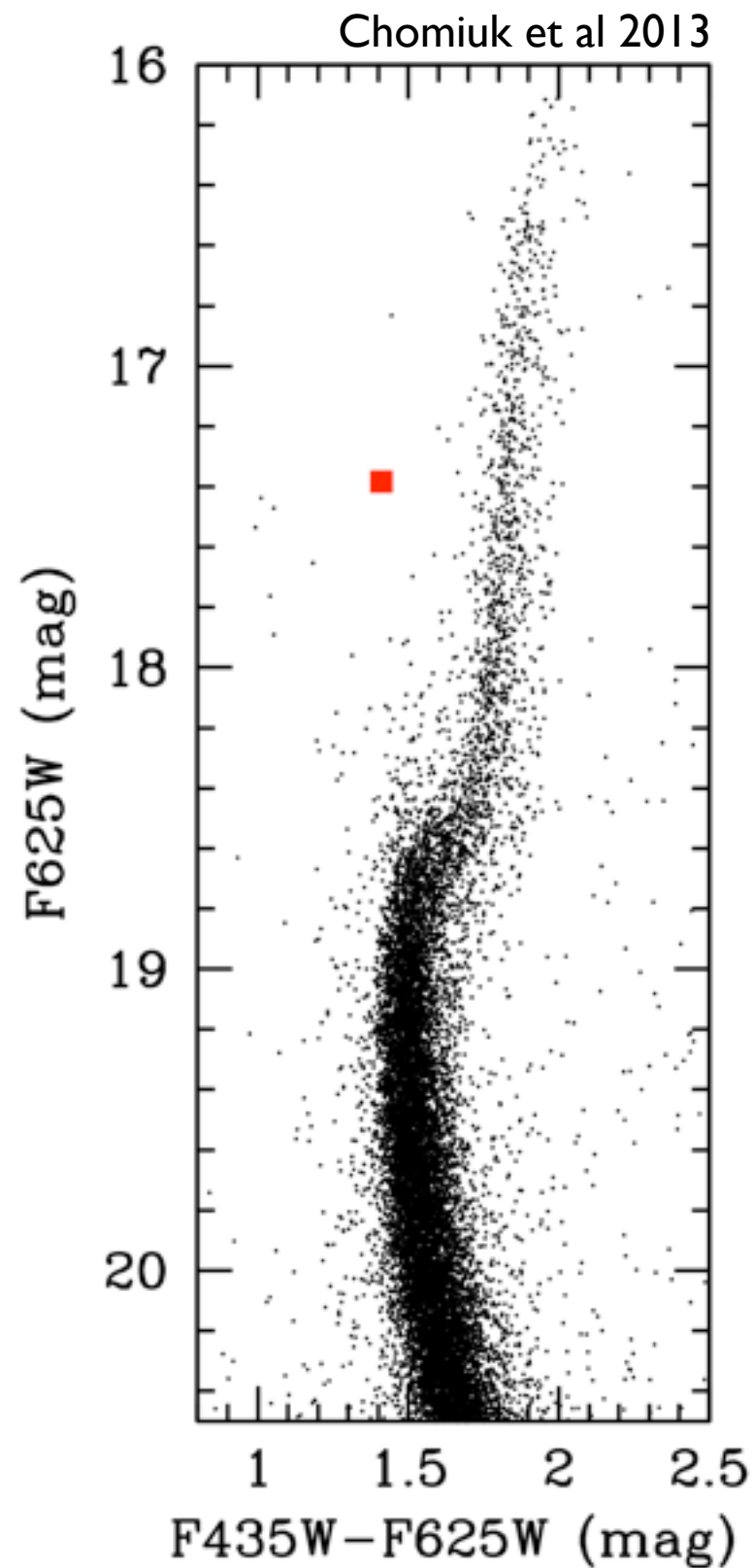
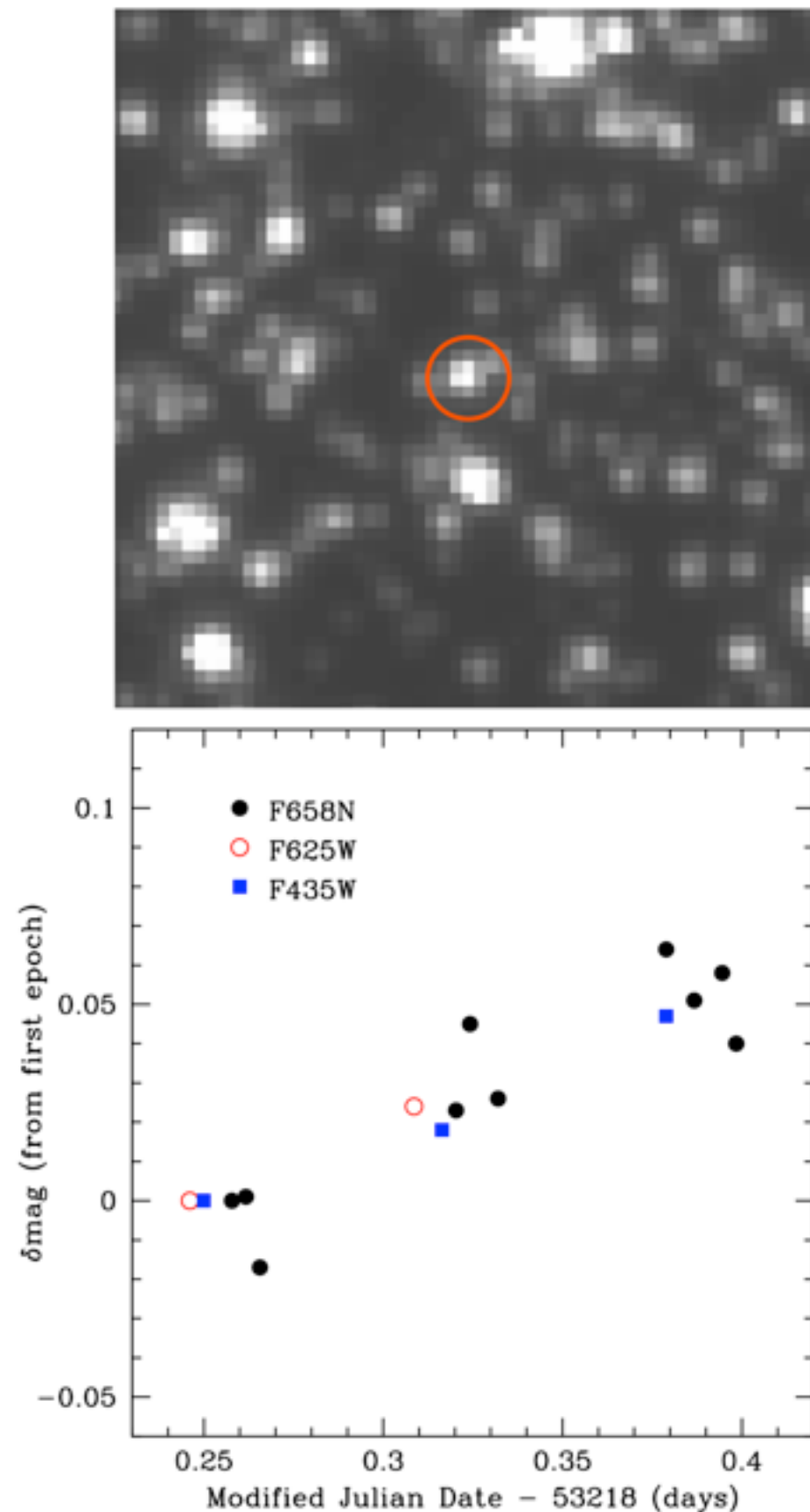
similar to
V404 Cyg,
which has:

~ 6.5 d
period

subgiant
companion

$\sim 10 M_{\text{sun}}$
BH

Candidate RG counterpart



VLT proposal
for AO RV
monitoring
should be
executed
soon

Kobe, August 2012 (MODEST-12)

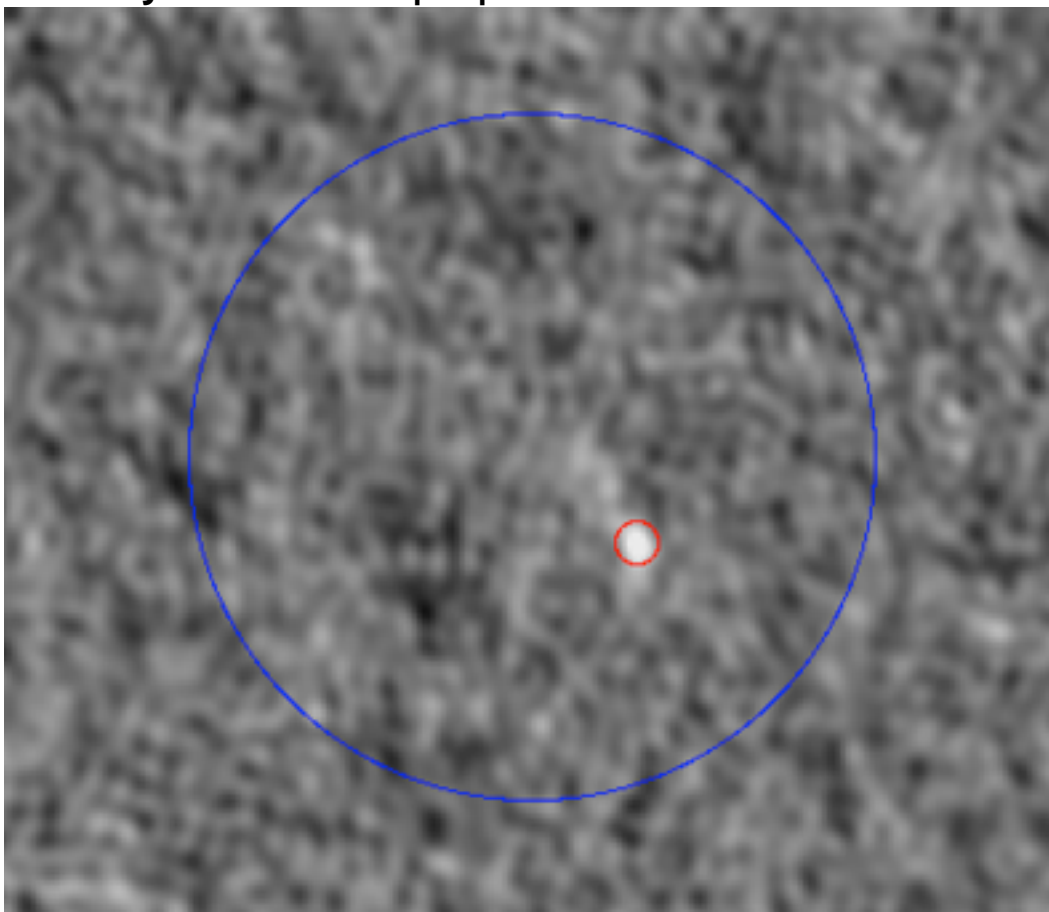
“If any cluster has black
holes, it’s 47 Tuc.”

Douglas Heggie

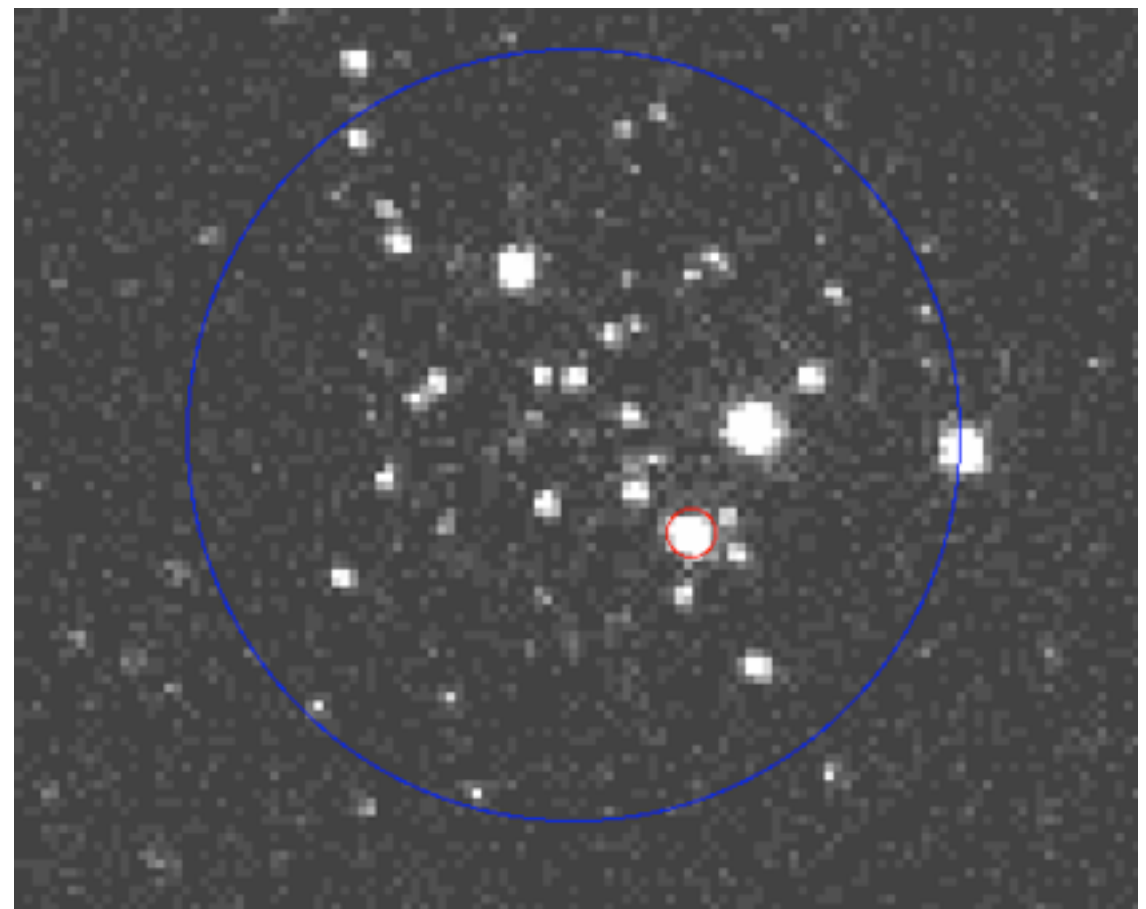
A new candidate in 47 Tuc

Miller-Jones et al, in prep

20''



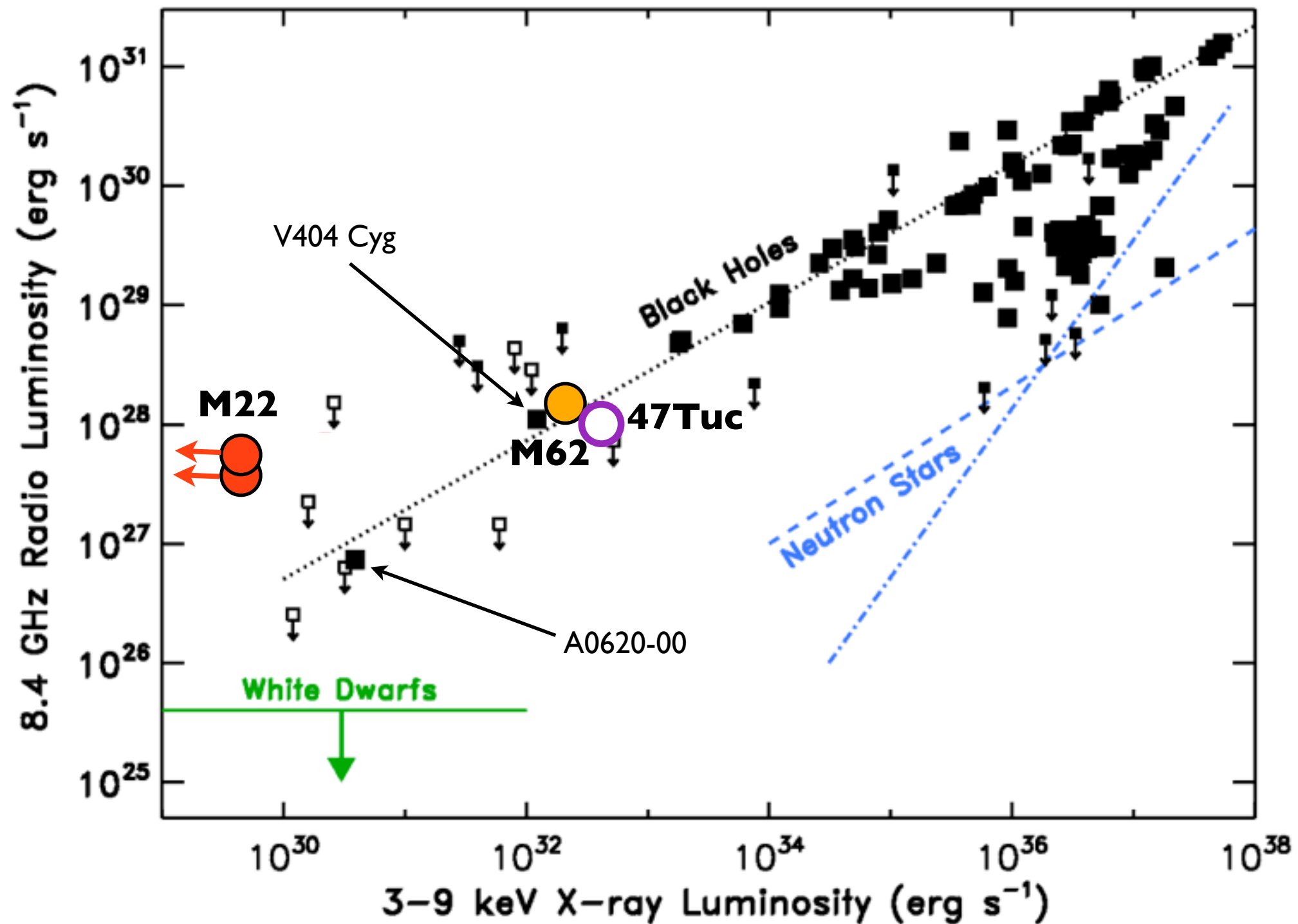
ATCA



Chandra

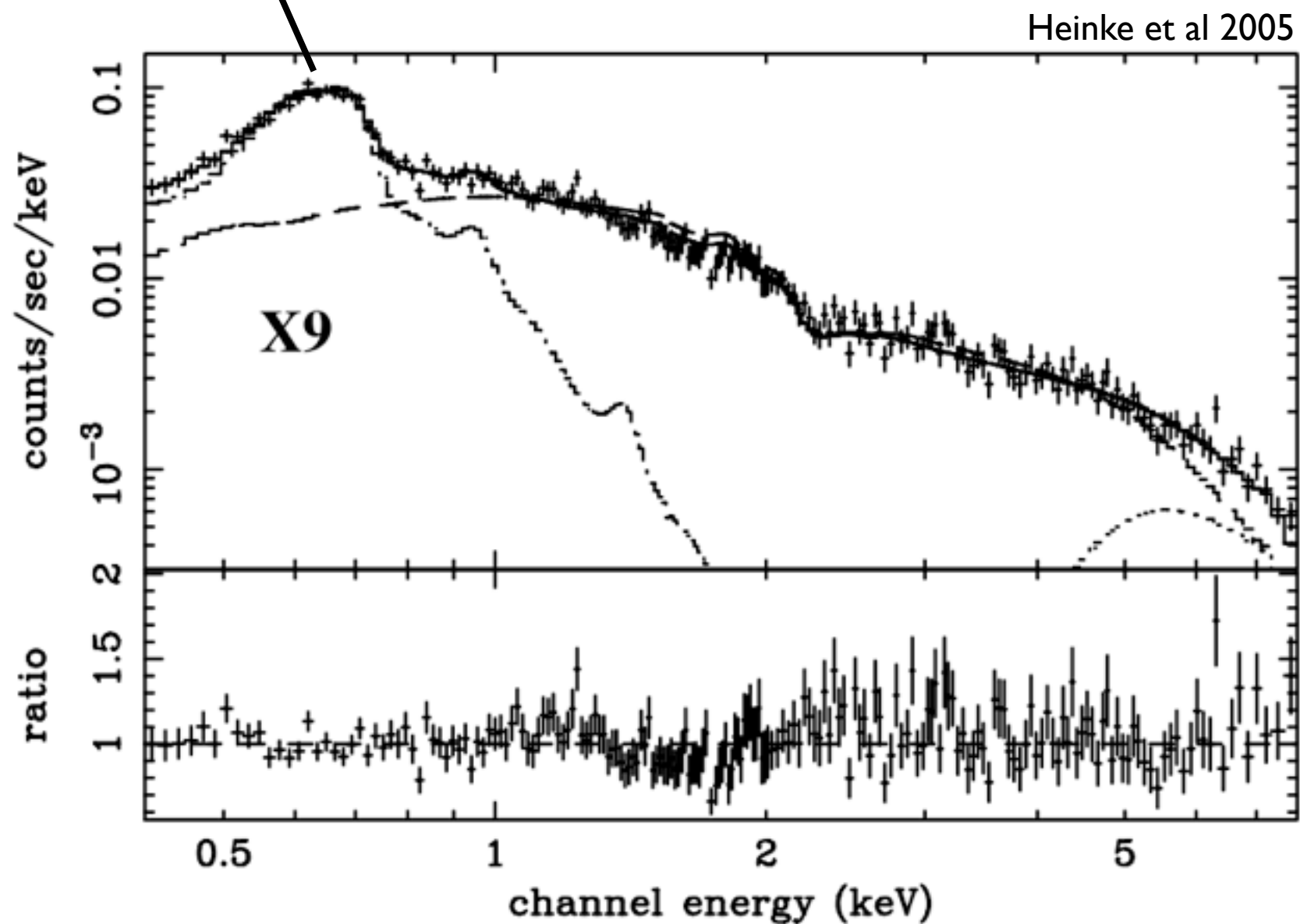
radio source matches X9=W42=V1

Radio & X-ray



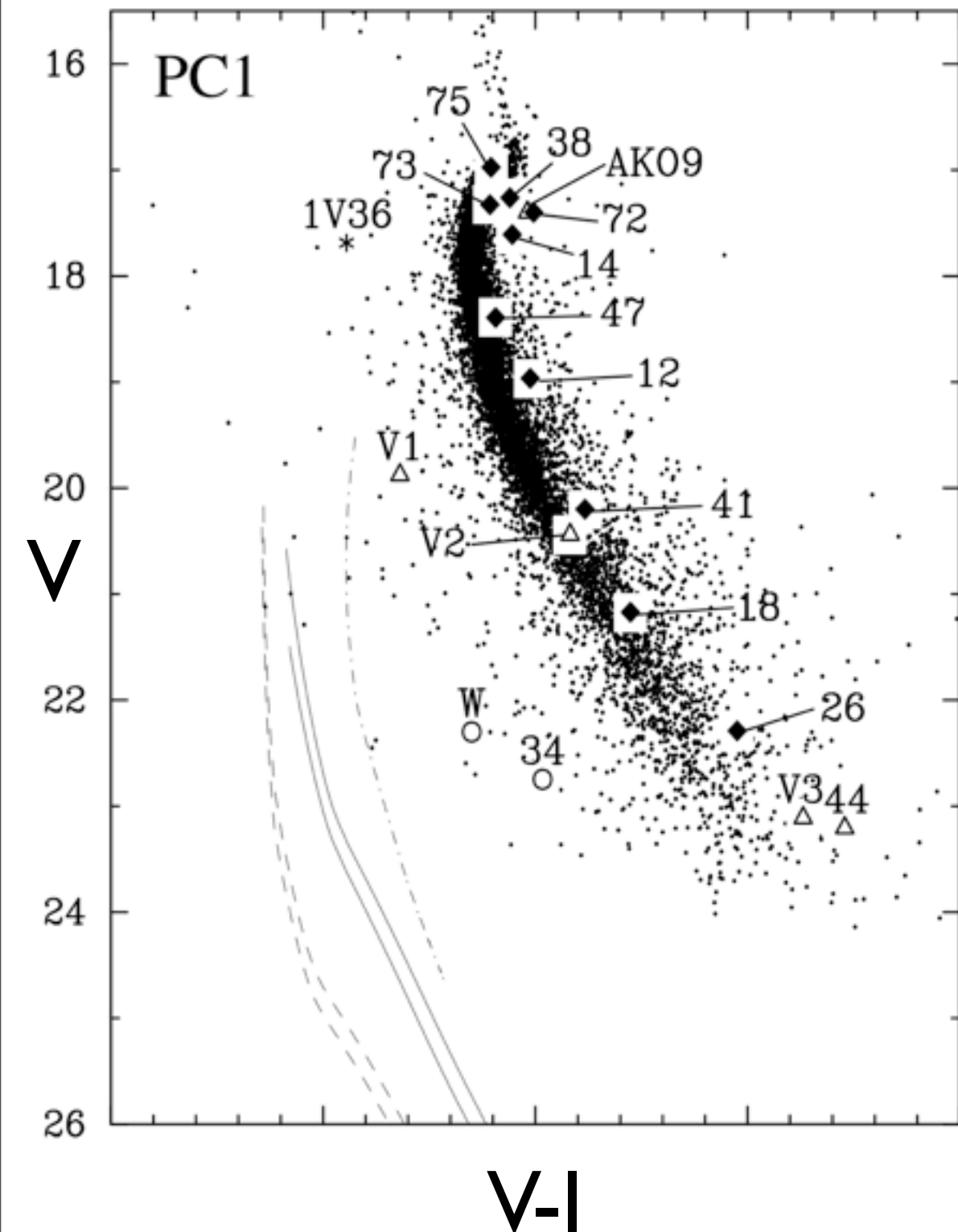
X-ray Data

probably OVIII (very strong!)

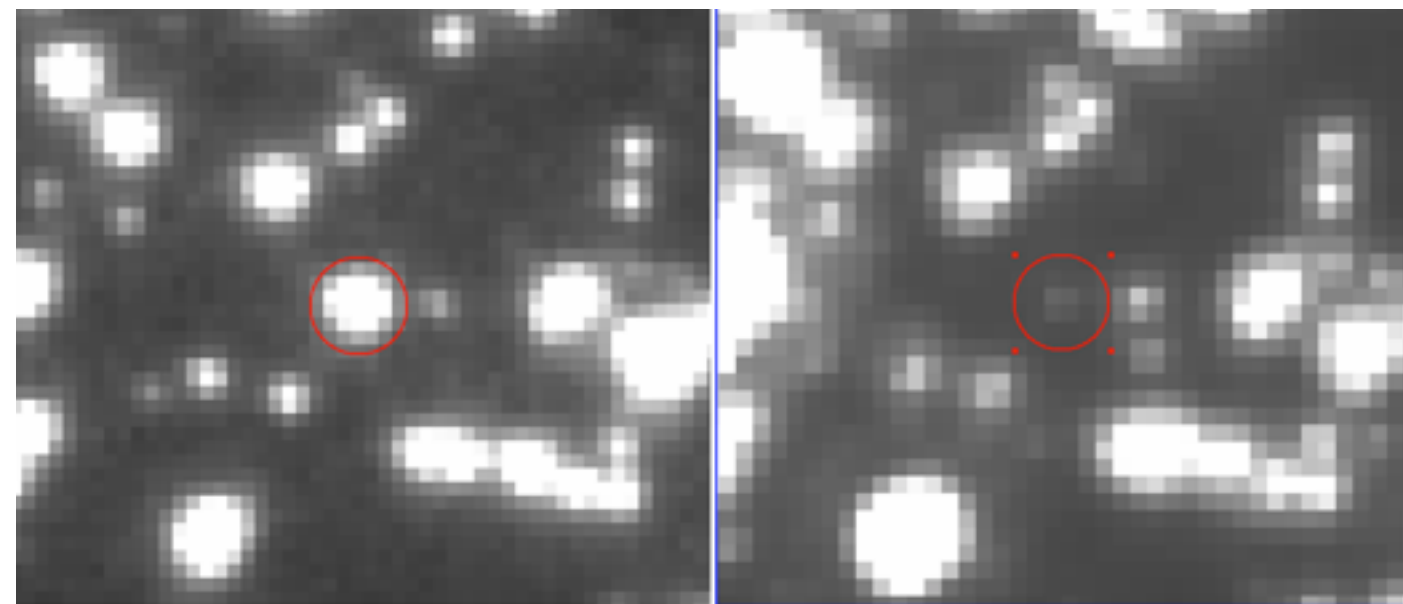


UV/Optical Data

Edmonds et al 2003



Optical counterpart
is well-known UV-
bright variable
(period unclear)

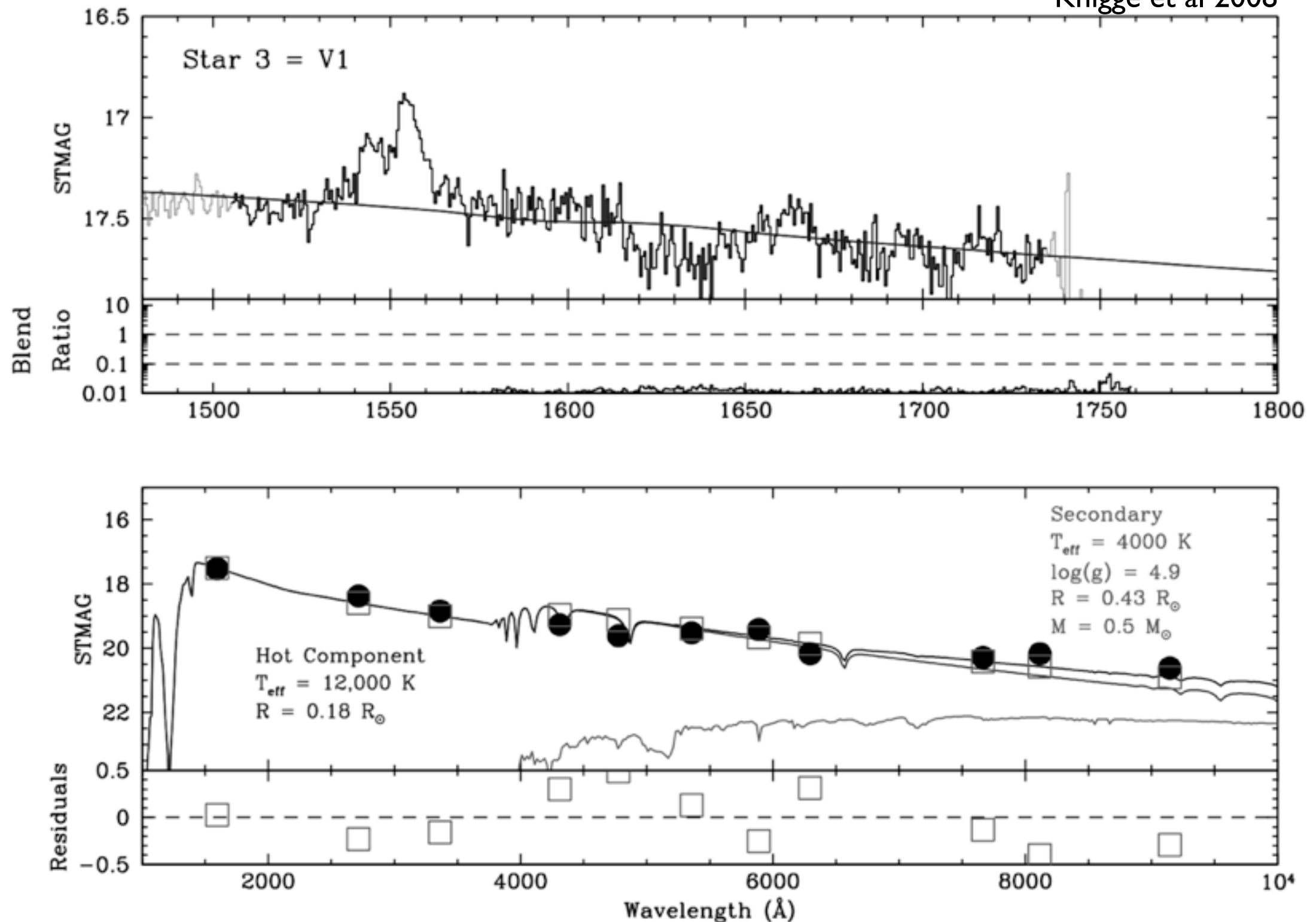


HST (275W)

HST (814W)

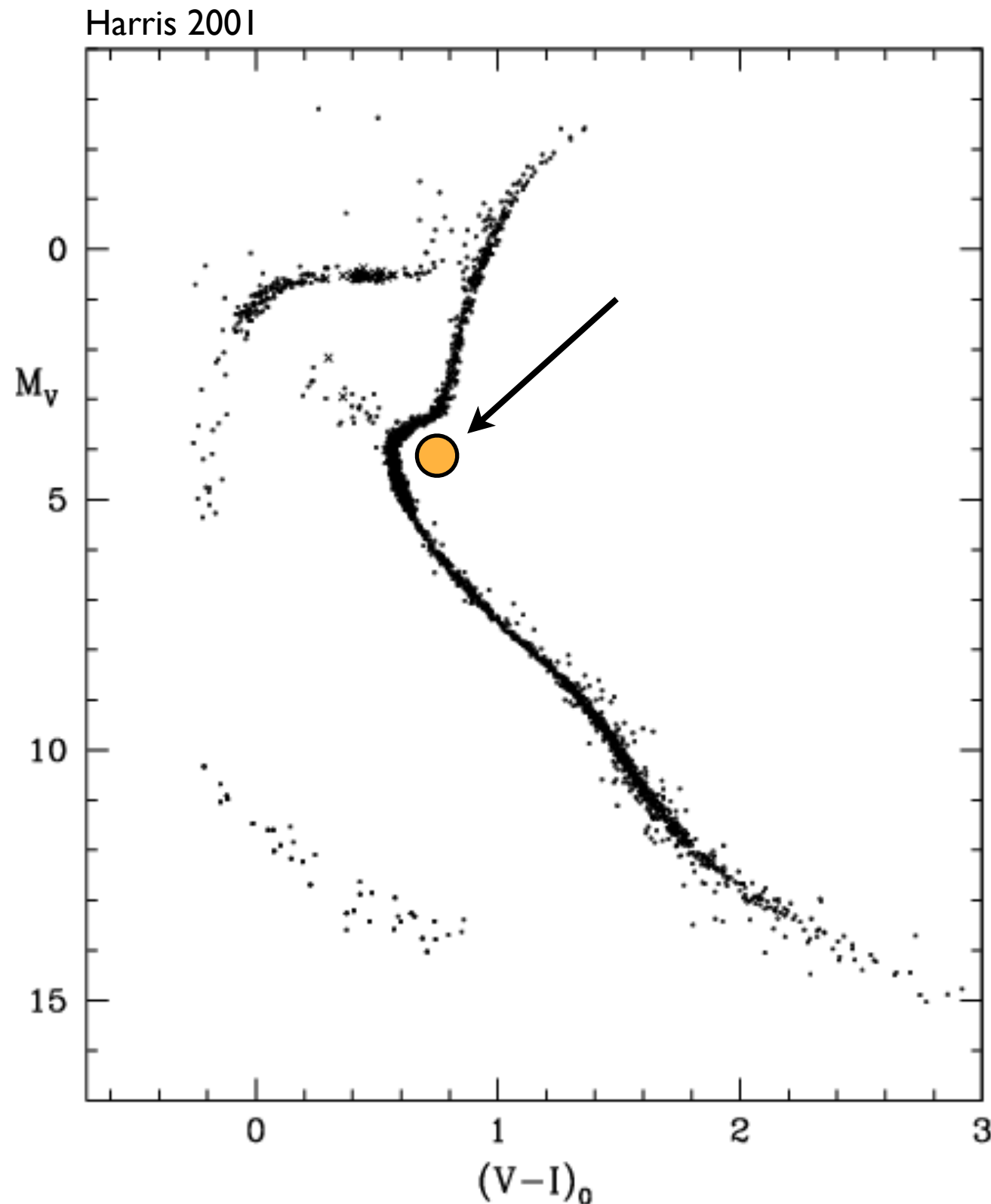
UV/Optical Data

Knigge et al 2008



secondary could be $\sim 0.5(?)$ Msun MS star, or WD

Candidate in [REDACTED]



“subsubgiant” or
“red straggler”

isolated enough that
can get ground-based
spectroscopy

SOAR radial
velocities show a
change of > 100 km/s
over a few hours

Scorecard

	# BH	2nd	mass	dist (kpc)	t_{rh} (Gyr)	log rho₀
M22	2	MS/WD	$4 \times 10^5 M_{\odot}$	3	2	3.6
M62	1	RG	$10^6 M_{\odot}$	7	1	5.2
47 Tuc	1	MS or WD	$10^6 M_{\odot}$	5	4	4.9
M15	0		$4 \times 10^5 M_{\odot}$	10	2	5.1
M19	0		$7 \times 10^5 M_{\odot}$	9	2	4.0
N6397	0		$1 \times 10^5 M_{\odot}$	2	0.4	5.8
N6352	0		$5 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$	6	1	3.2
w Cen	0		$3 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$	5	12	3.6

v. prelim candidates in ~ 4 other GCs

Musings

3/8 (~40%) of GCs surveyed have
candidate accreting BHs (getting
radio data for 18 more GCs)

depending on formation, expect few
to many times as many BHs as
observed in accreting binaries

Increasing observational evidence for
significant population of BH binaries in
GCs --- and some may be well-known
sources!

Is there any accretion evidence
for IMBHs in Galactic GCs?

No.