

STAR CLUSTERS AND BLACK HOLES IN GALAXIES ACROSS COSMIC TIME

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Searching for IMBHs in globular clusters through the radial velocity of individual stars

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IMBHs: several fingerprints in GCs predicted

(Baumgardt et al. 2005; Miocchi 2007; Heggie et al. 2007; Trenti et al. 2007, 2010; Dukier & Bailyn 2003; Maccarone 2004, 2007; Gill et al. 2008; Vesperini & Trenti 2010; Noyola & Baumgardt 2011; Umbreit & Rasio 2013; ...)

- 1) shallow density cusp at the very centre
- 2) steep inner cusp in the velocity dispersion profile
- 3) universal, large core to half-mass radii ratios ($r_c/r_h > 0.1$)
- 4) a few stars accelerated to very high-velocities (even $v \sim 100$ km/s)
- 5) quenching of mass segregation
- 6) X-ray and radio emission

IMBHs:

- ★ have deep implications in many fields of the Astrophysics and Physics research
- ★ are expected to exist (especially in GCs)
- ★ several predicted fingerprints

... however NO solid detection yet!

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Why?

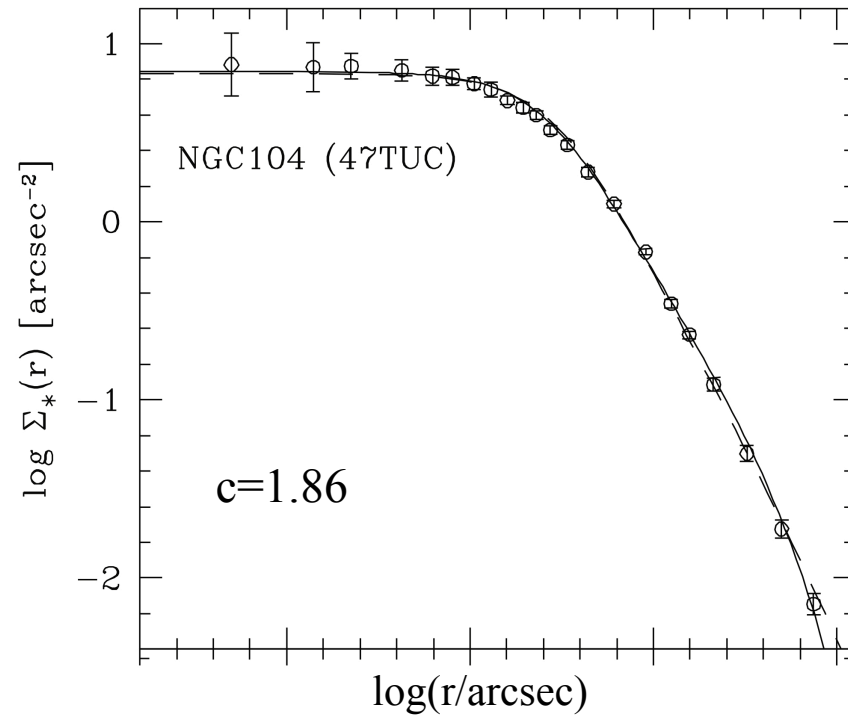
Either because they do not exist....

or because of:

- uncertainties on expected X-ray and radio emission
- controversial theoretical predictions (e.g., density cusp → Vesperini & Trenti 2010)
- challenging observations

1) shallow density cusp at the very centre

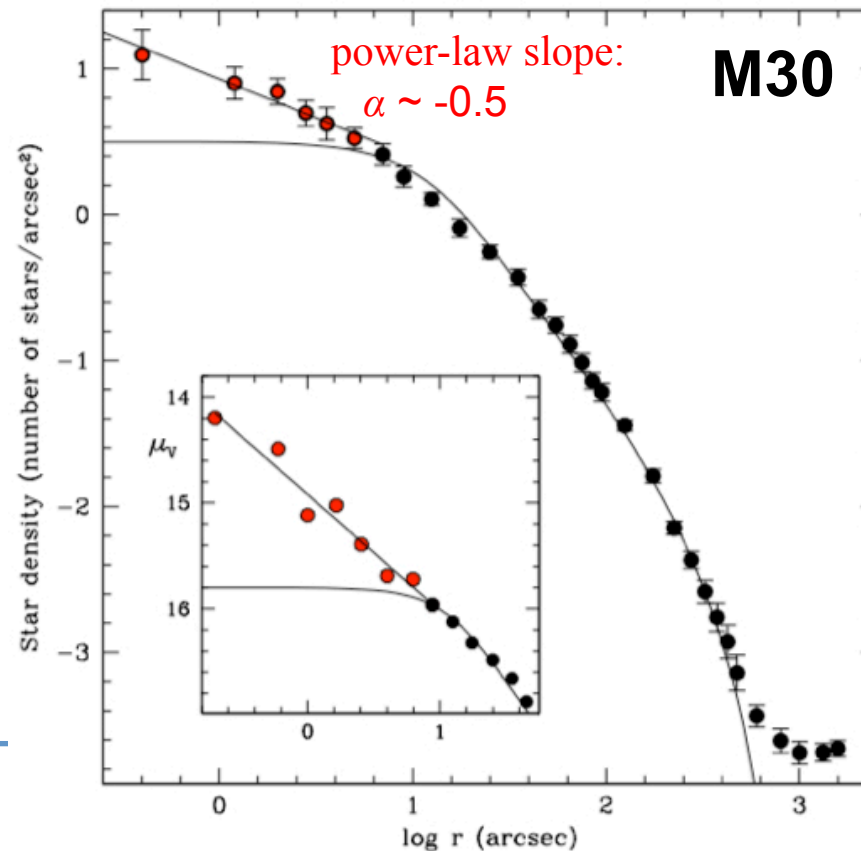
- **“standard” GCs**: King model (flat core) with concentration $c \approx 0.5 \div 2$



Miocchi et al. 2013

1) shallow density cusp at the very centre

- **“standard” GCs**: King model (flat core) with concentration $c \approx 0.5 \div 2$
- **post-core collapse GCs**: central power-law deviation $\Sigma(r) \sim r^\alpha$ with $\alpha \sim -0.7$
high-concentration ($c > 2$) & virtually zero r_c



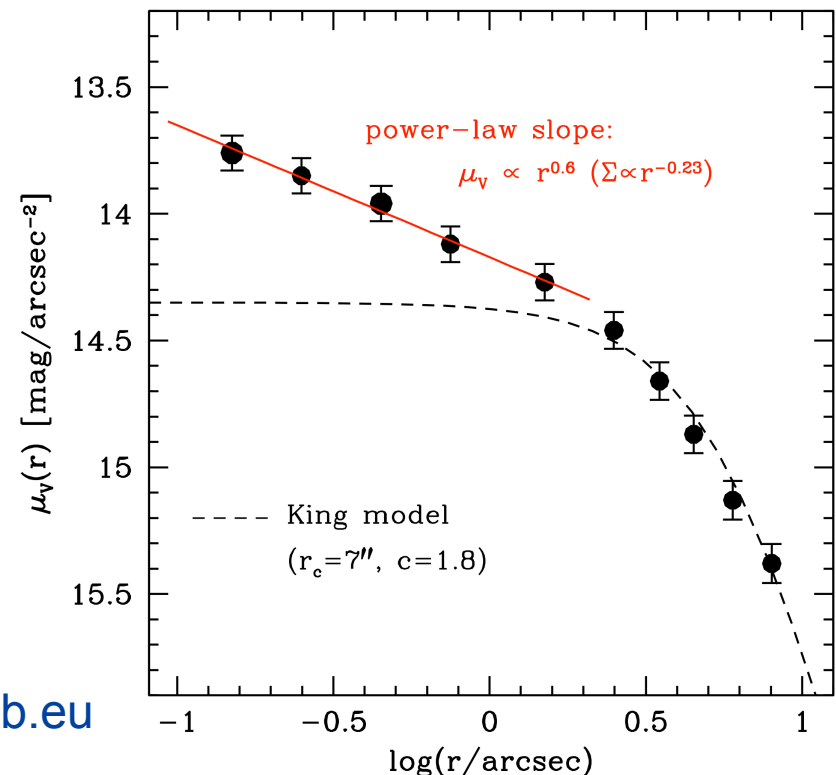
Ferraro et al. 2009

1) shallow density cusp at the very centre

- **“standard” GCs**: King model (flat core) with concentration $c \approx 0.5 \div 2$
- **post-core collapse GCs**: central power-law deviation $\Sigma(r) \sim r^\alpha$ with $\alpha \sim -0.8$
high-concentration ($c > 2$) & virtually zero r_c

- **GCs with central IMBH**:

- King profile with intermediate concentration ($c \approx 1.5$)
- sizeable r_c
- **shallow power-law cusp** at the very centre:
 $\Sigma(r) \sim r^\alpha$, $\alpha > -0.3$ at $r < 0.1 r_c$ ($r \approx 0.1$ pc)




Need of

high resolution + wide field, high precision photometry

to

- build the entire **density** profile (from **resolved star** number counts)



surface brightness profile can be biased
by the presence of a few bright stars

Need of

high resolution + wide field, high precision photometry

to

- build the entire density profile (from star number counts)
- precisely determine the **cluster centre** (from the position of **resolved stars**)

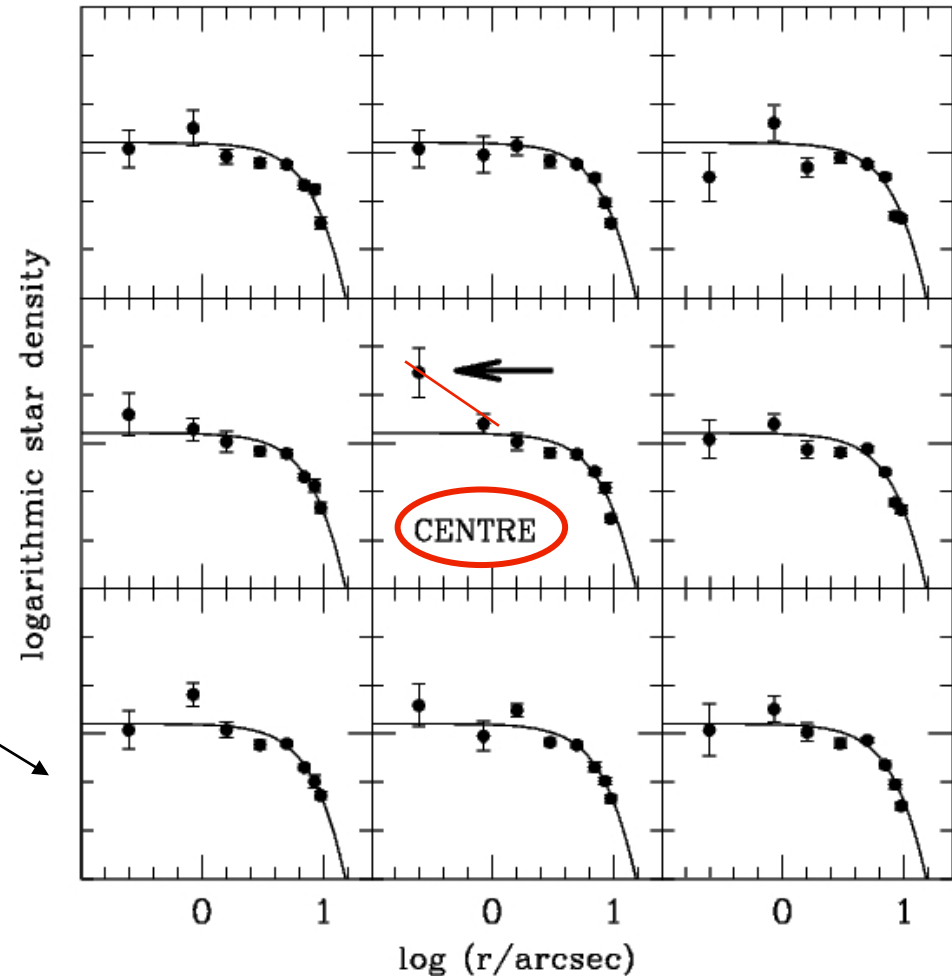


luminosity centre can be biased
by the presence of a few bright stars

Determination of the centre

even an error of a few $0.1''$ is sufficient to artificially flatten the derived profile and hide the central cusp!

shifts of $\pm 0.5''$ only with respect to the right centre !

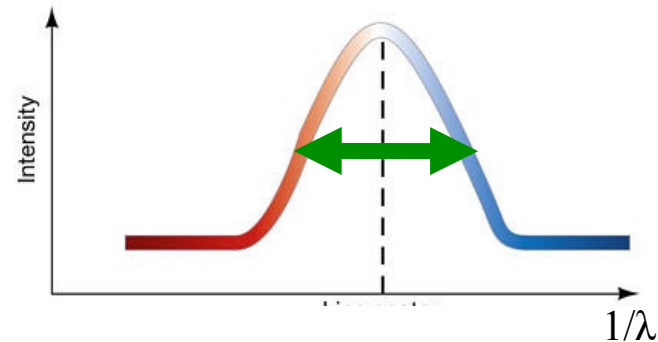
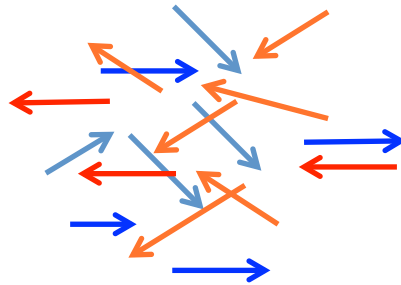


2) steep inner cusp in the velocity dispersion profile

Need to measure velocity dispersion within the central 1"-2": is extremely difficult!



**line broadening in
integrated-light spectra**



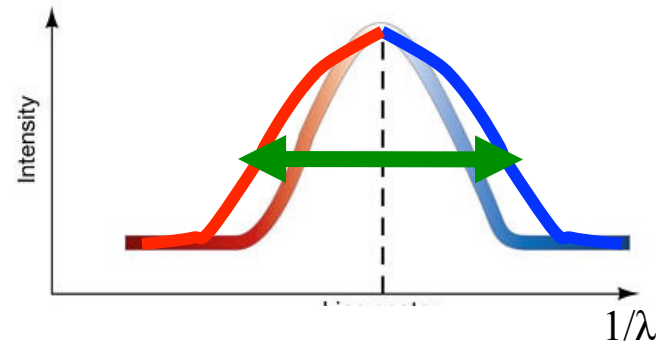
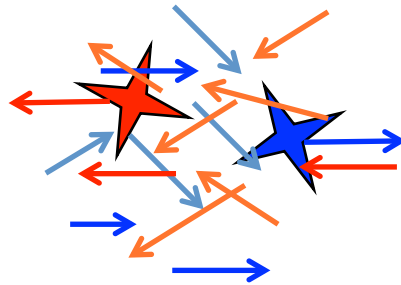
✓ relatively easy to measure

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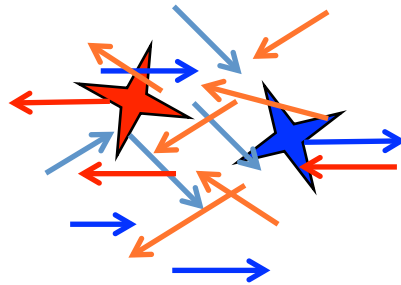
✗ high risk to be biased by the light of a few giants (**shot noise bias**)

if 2-3 bright stars dominate the sampled light,
the spectrum does not sample the underlying stellar distribution,
but just the radial velocities of those 2-3 giants
=> this is NOT a measure of the stellar velocity dispersion

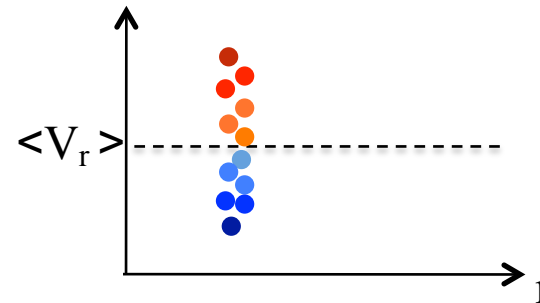
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**line broadening in
integrated-light spectra**



**dispersion about the mean
of the radial velocities
of individual stars**

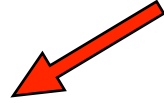


✓ not affected by obvious biases

✗ extremely difficult to perform, especially in dense environments

(high number statistics + high spatial resolution
=> multi-object + adaptive optics spectroscopy on 10m-class telescopes)

2) steep inner cusp in the velocity dispersion profile



proper motions

- ✓ much easier than spectroscopy
- ✓ individual velocities also for faint stars (\Rightarrow high number statistics)
- ✓ full 2D spatial coverage
- ✓ two components of motion \Rightarrow estimate of anisotropy

- ✗ require high-resolution & deep imaging (for crowded regions & high nb. statistics)
- ✗ require multi-epoch imaging separated by long baselines
- ✗ very accurate photometric & astrometric analysis
(1 km/s at 5 kpc \Rightarrow 0.004 ACS/WFC pixels every 5 years)
- ✗ very challenging analysis procedures (including correction of systematic errors)
- ✗ still very dependent on photometric precision

Many suggestions of IMBHs (... or central mass concentration) in GCs:

(Gebhardt+2005; Miller-Jones+2012; Gebhardt+1997; van der Marel+2002, 2010; Gerssen+2002; den Brok+14; Miller-Jones+2012; , Kirsten+2012, 2014; Ibata+2009; Wrobel+2011; Noyola+2008, 2010; Jalali+2011; Lützgendorf+2011, 2012; Feldmeier+2013; Maccarone+2008; Bash+2008; Strader+2012, Miller Jones+2013;)
.....)

G1 in M31

M15

47 Tuc

ω Cen

M54

NGC1904

NGC 6266

NGC 1851

NGC 2808

NGC6388

NGC 5286

NGC 5694

NGC 5824

M 80

However:

→ in all cases, just a **few-sigma** significance

→ in all cases, different fingerprints bring to **different results**

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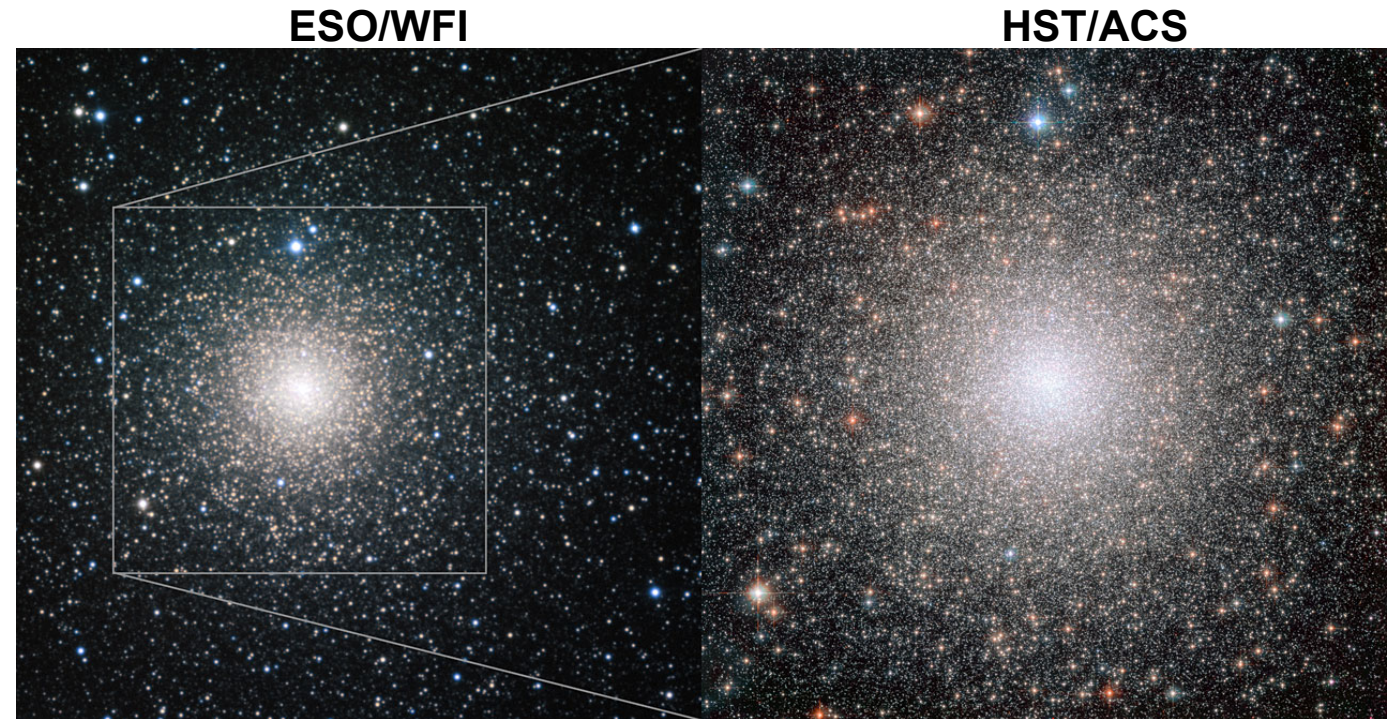
However:

→ in all cases, just a **few-sigma** significance

→ in all cases, different fingerprints bring to **different results**

→ in at least one case,
the **same** fingerprint brings to **different results**

NGC 6388

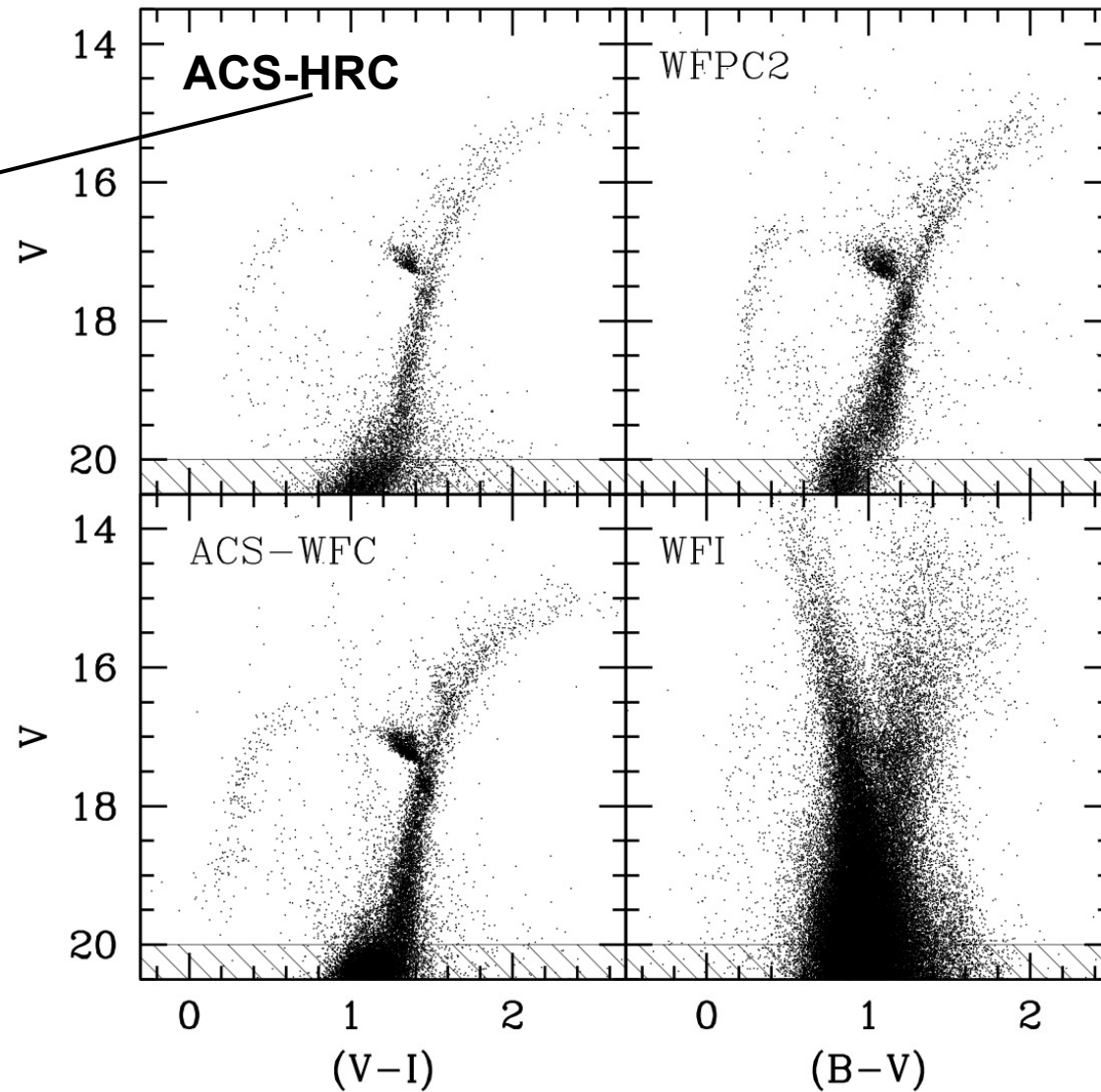


- one of the most massive Galactic GCs: $M \sim 2.6 \cdot 10^6 M_{\odot}$
- metal-rich: $[Fe/H] = -0.44$ (Carretta et al. 2007)
- HB with extended blue tail (Rich et al. 1997)
- multiple populations (Bellini et al. 2013)

Photometric data set

26" x 29" FoV

0.027 arcsec/pix



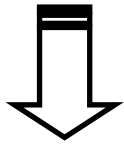
(Lanzoni et al. 2007)

Determination of the centre

by averaging the positions of
~ 4000 stars at $V < 20$:

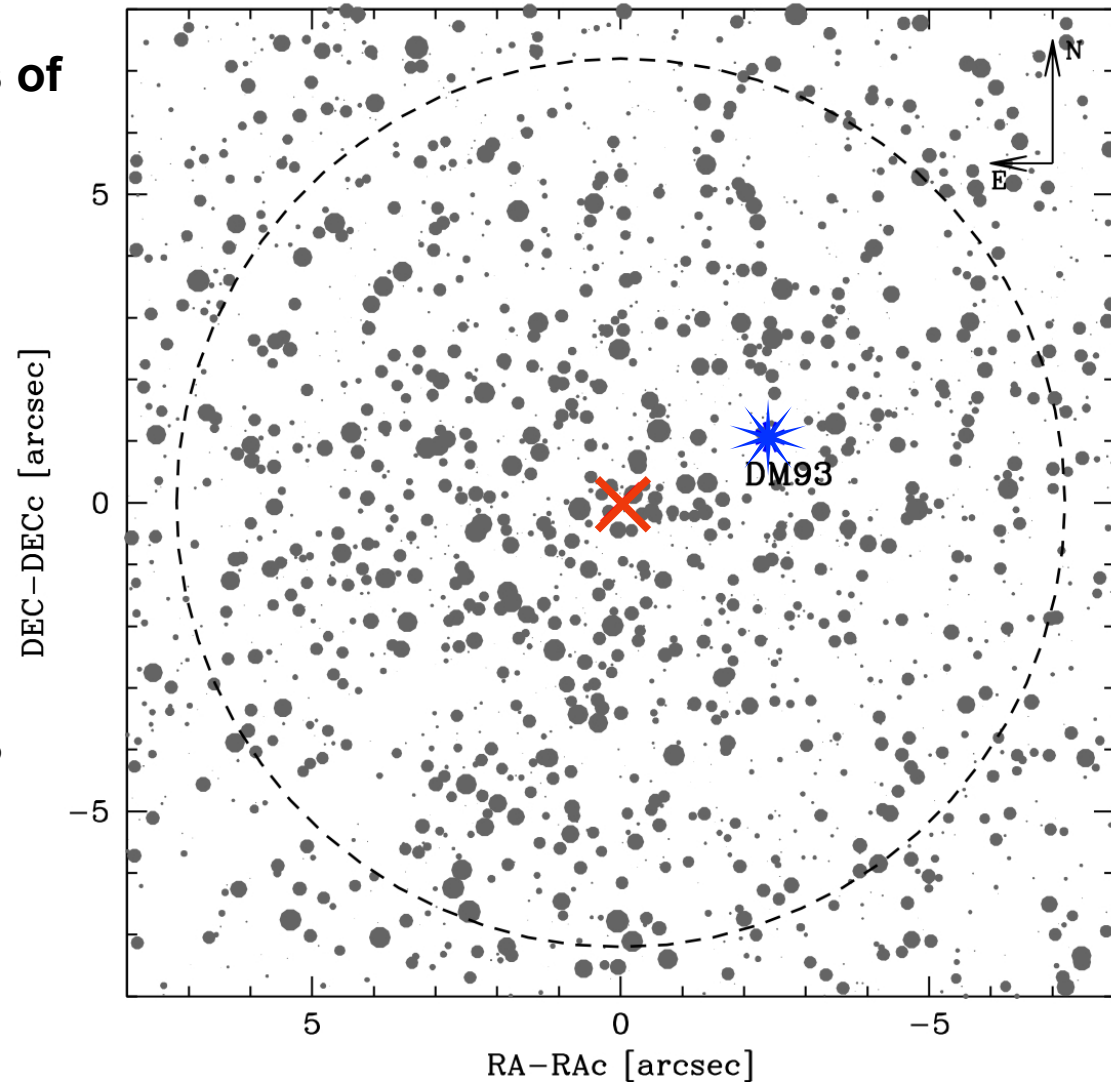
$$\alpha_{J2000} = 17^{\text{h}} 36^{\text{m}} 17.23^{\text{s}}$$

$$\delta_{J2000} = -44^{\circ} 44' 7.1''$$



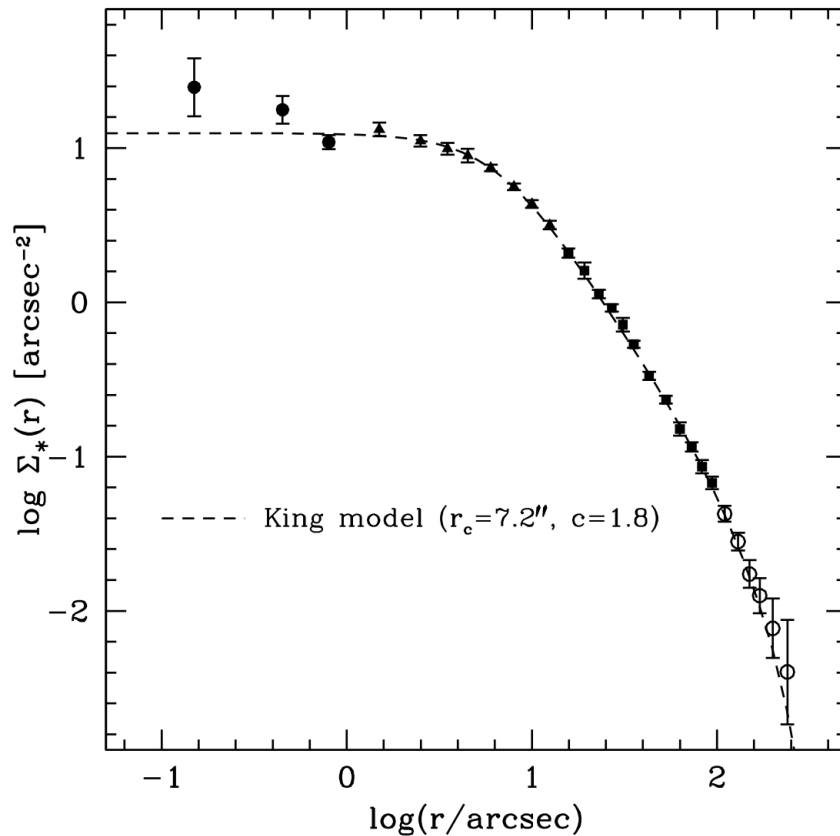
~2.6'' south-east of
Djorgovski & Meylan 1993

later confirmed by
Goldsbury et al. (2010)

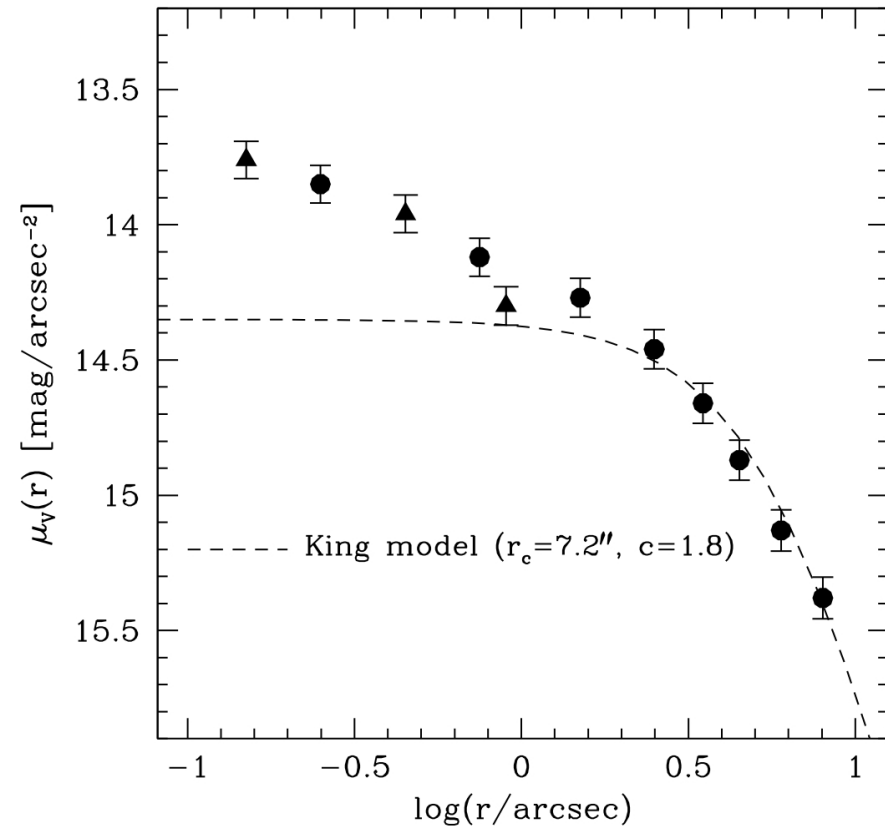


Projected density profile

(star counts in annuli)



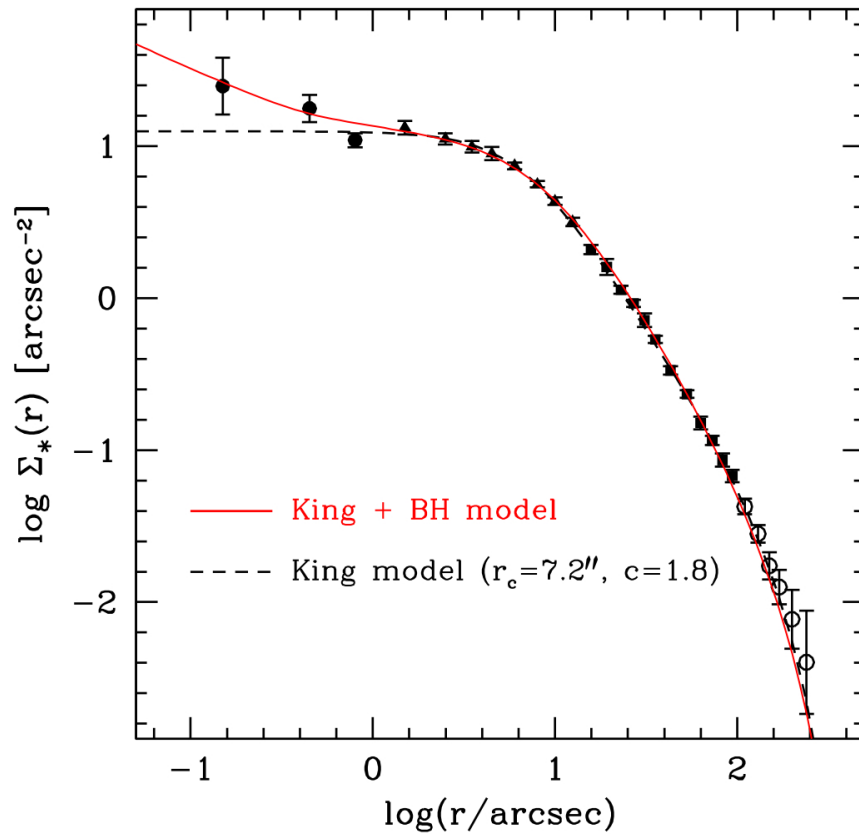
Surface brightness profile



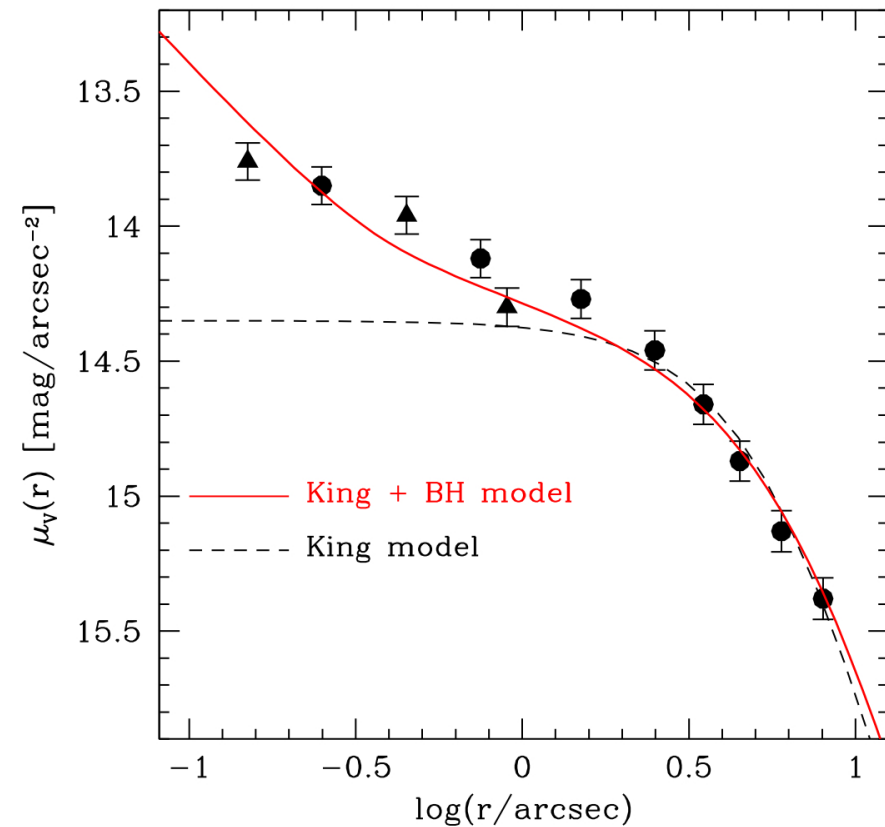
deviation from a King profile at $r < 1''$

slope: $\alpha \sim -0.2$

projected density profile



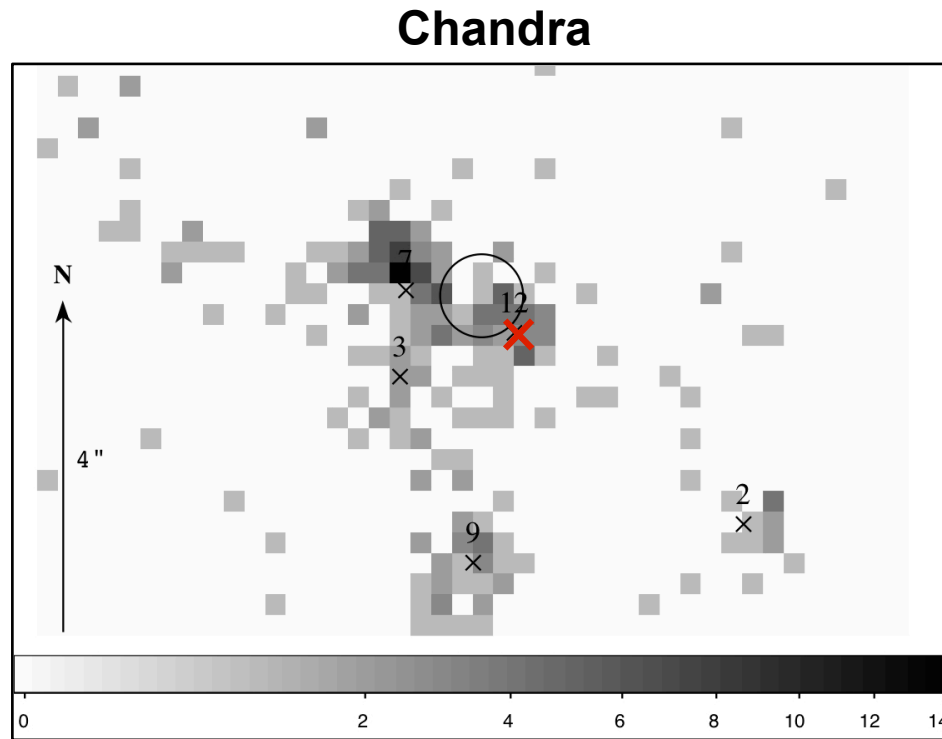
surface brightness profile



self-consistent, multi-mass, spherical, isotropic, King models with central BH
(from Miocchi 2007) $\rightarrow M_{\text{BH}} \sim 6 \cdot 10^3 M_{\odot}$

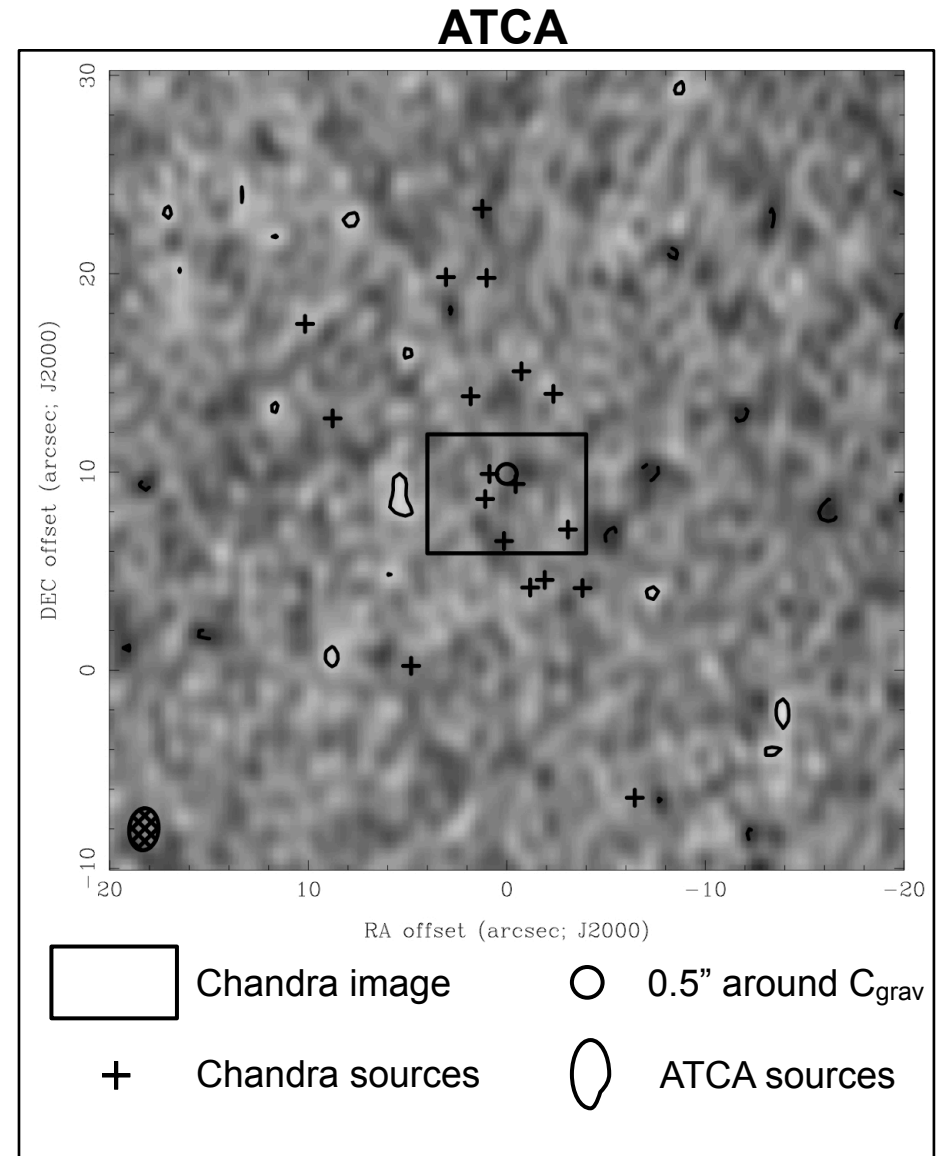
(Lanzoni et al. 2007)

- X-ray and radio observations: $M_{\text{BH}} < 600 M_{\odot}$



source 12: $L_X \approx 8.3 \times 10^{32} \text{ erg/s}$

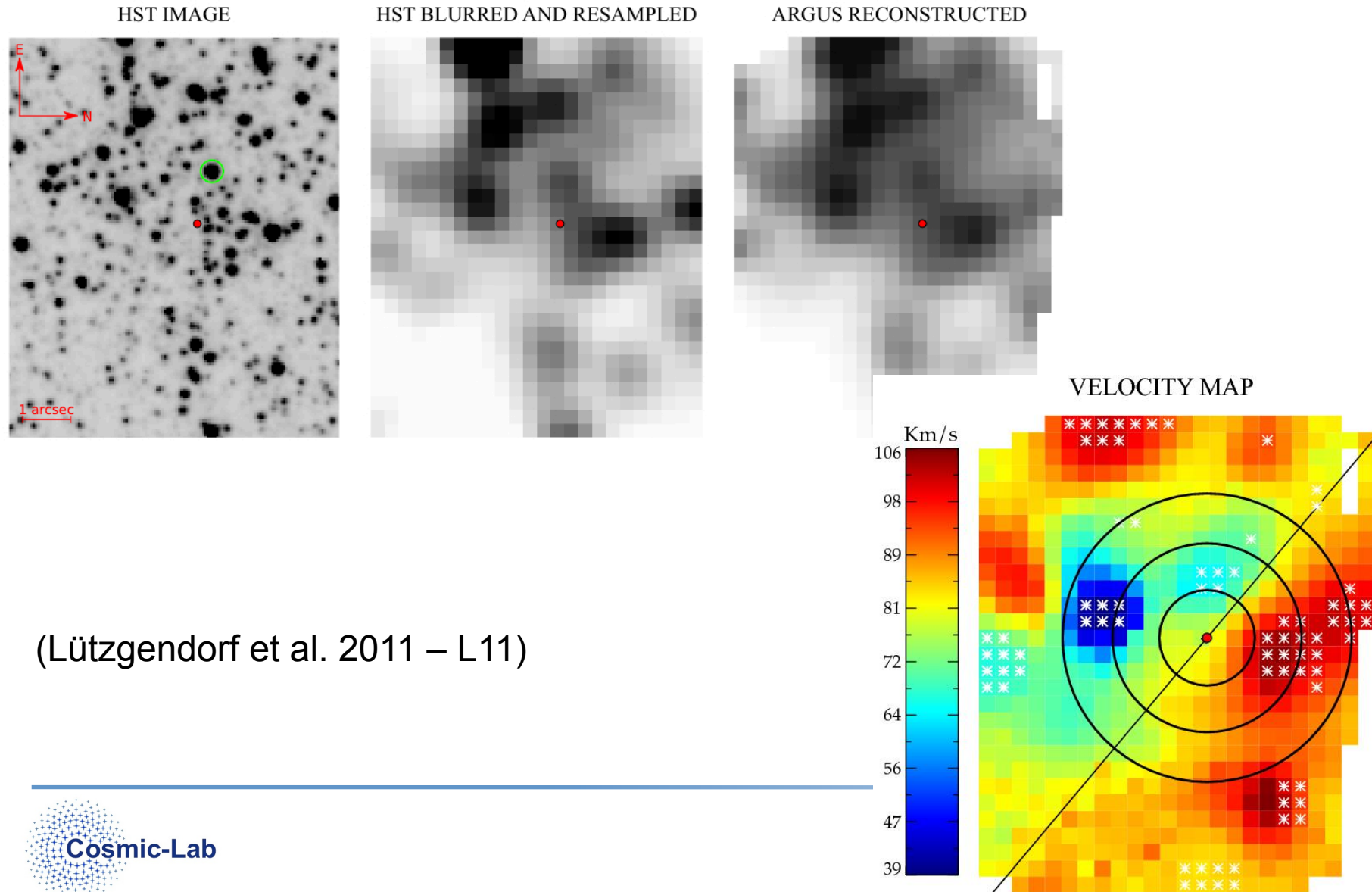
**NO radio sources correspond
to C_{grav} or X-ray sources**



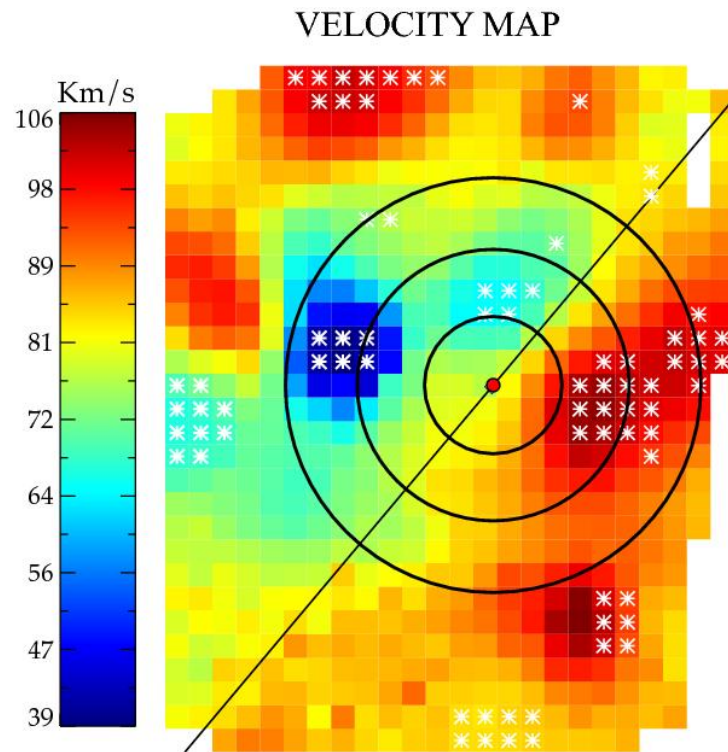
(Nucita et al. 2008, 2013; Cseh et al. 2010; Bozzo et al. 2011)

- Velocity dispersion from integrated light spectroscopy

ARGUS (non-AO assisted IFU@VLT)

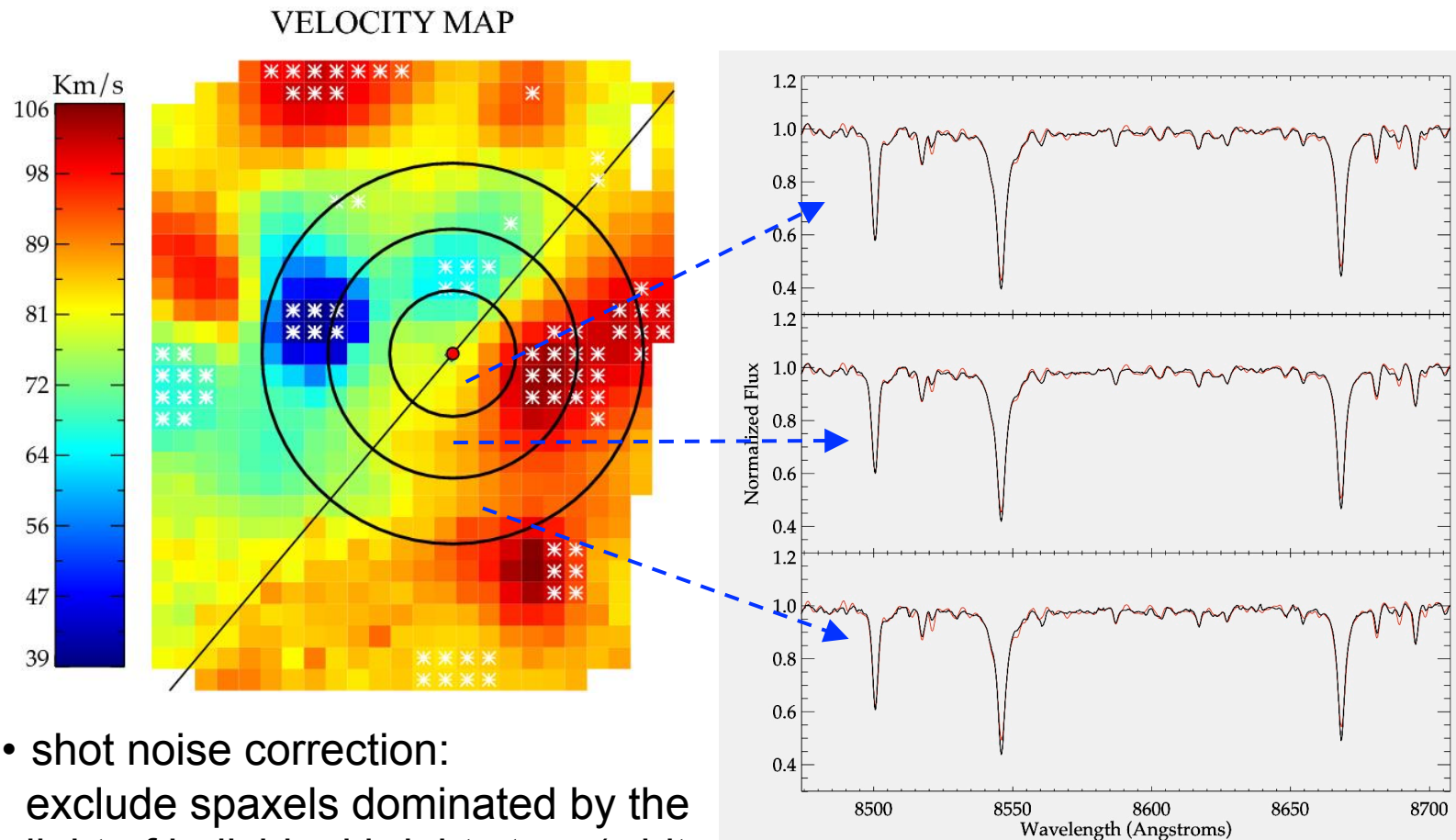


- **Velocity dispersion from integrated light spectroscopy**

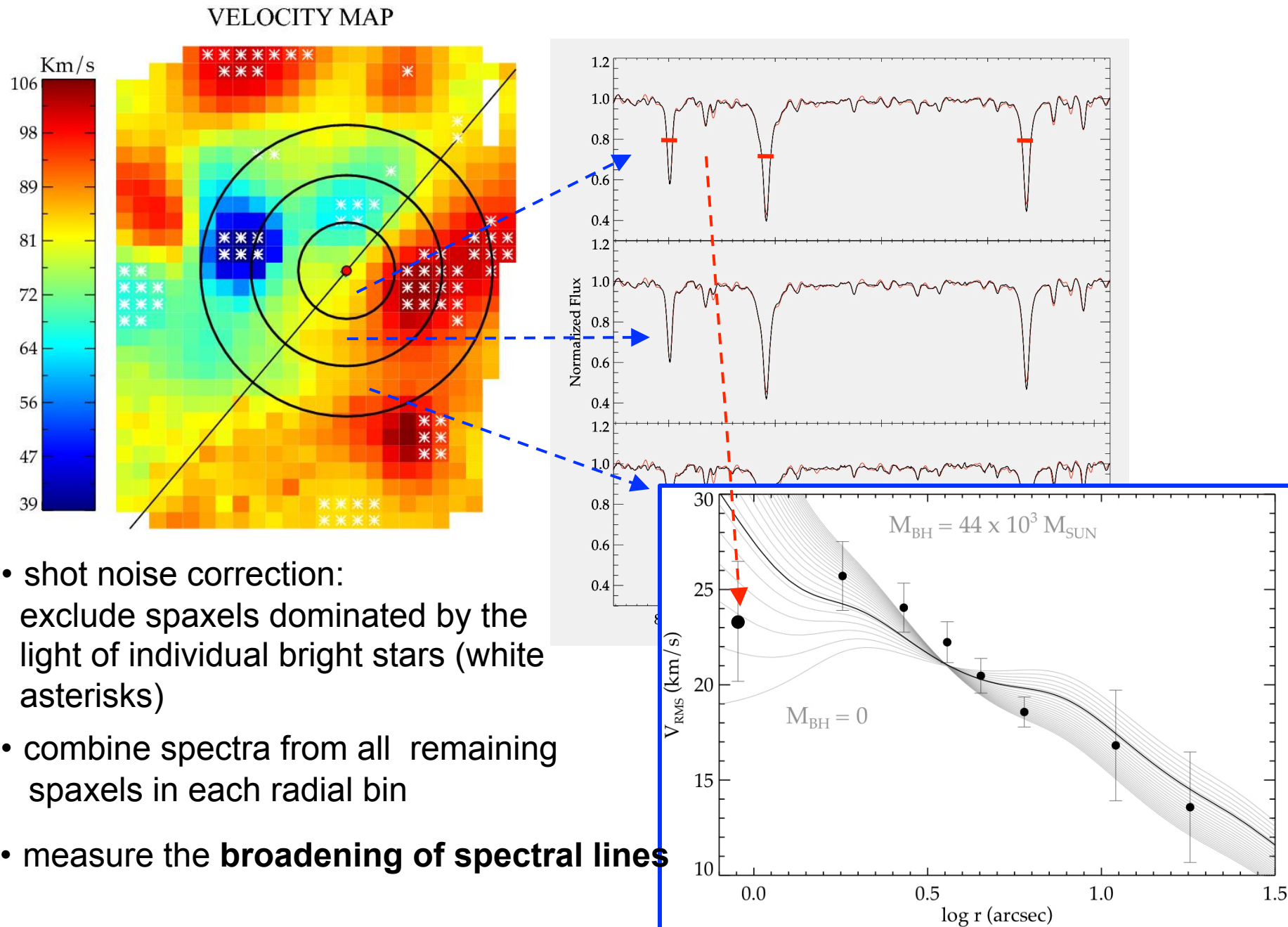


- shot noise correction:
exclude spaxels dominated by the
light of individual bright stars (white
asterisks)

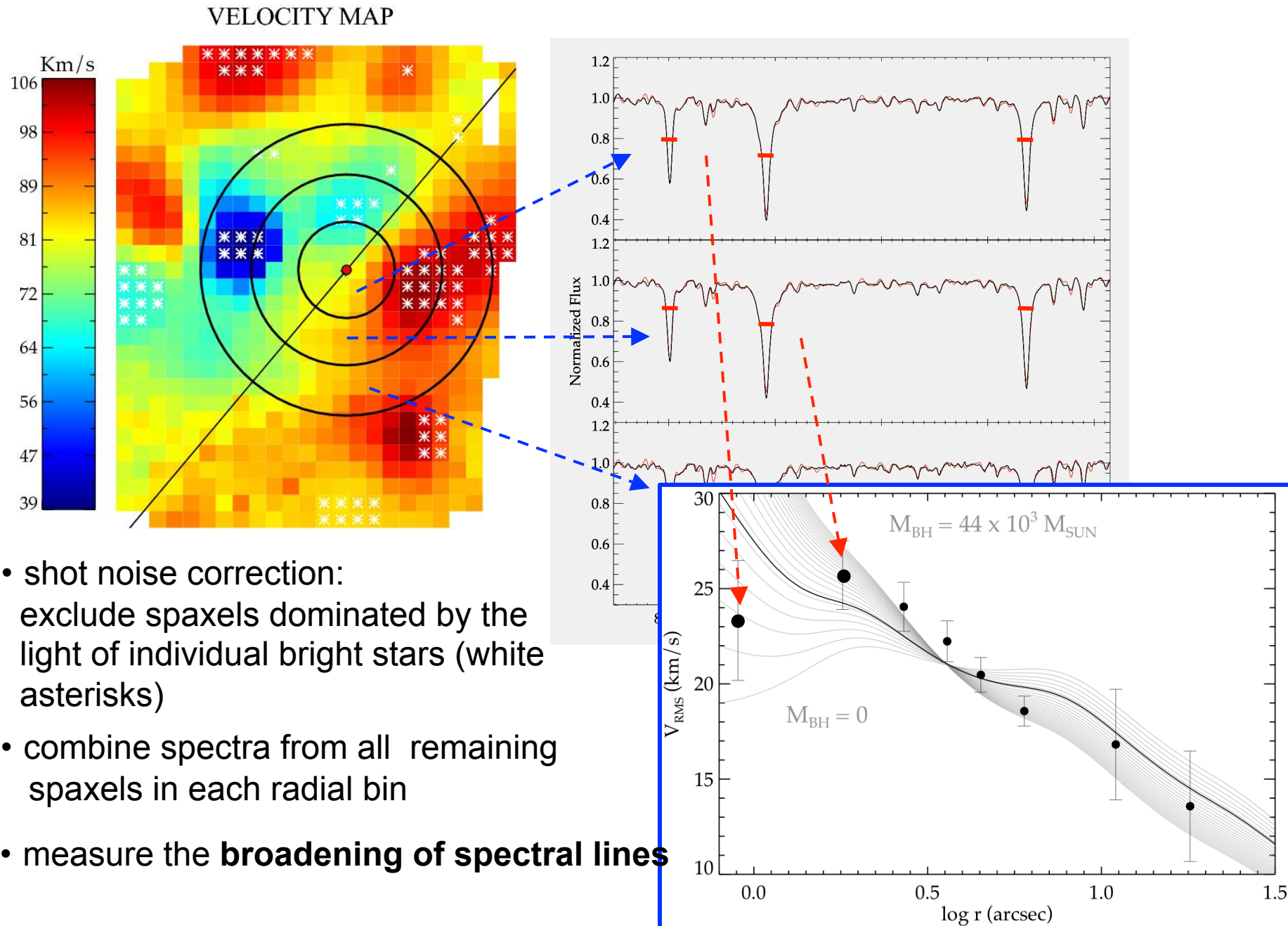
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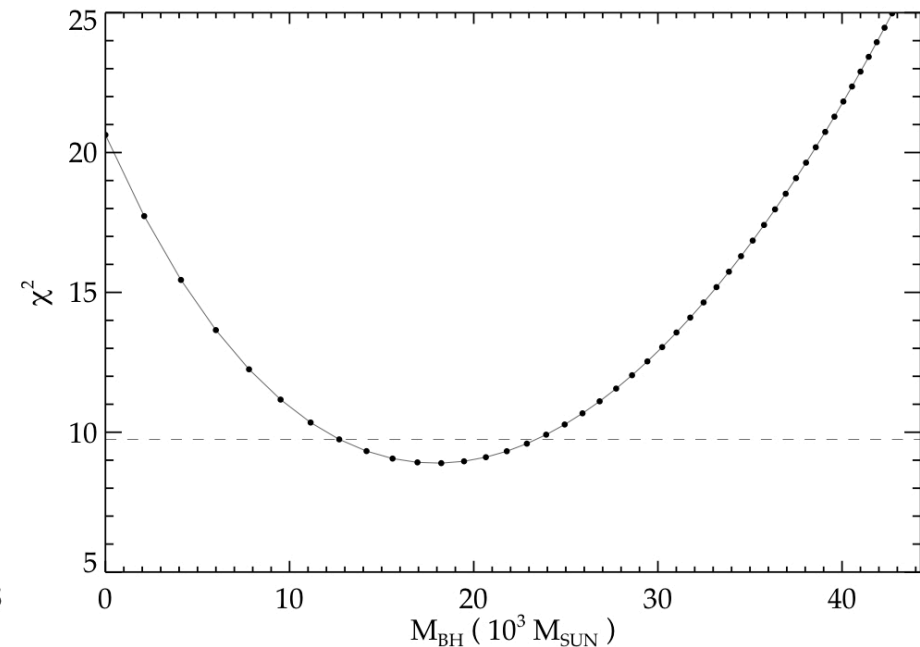
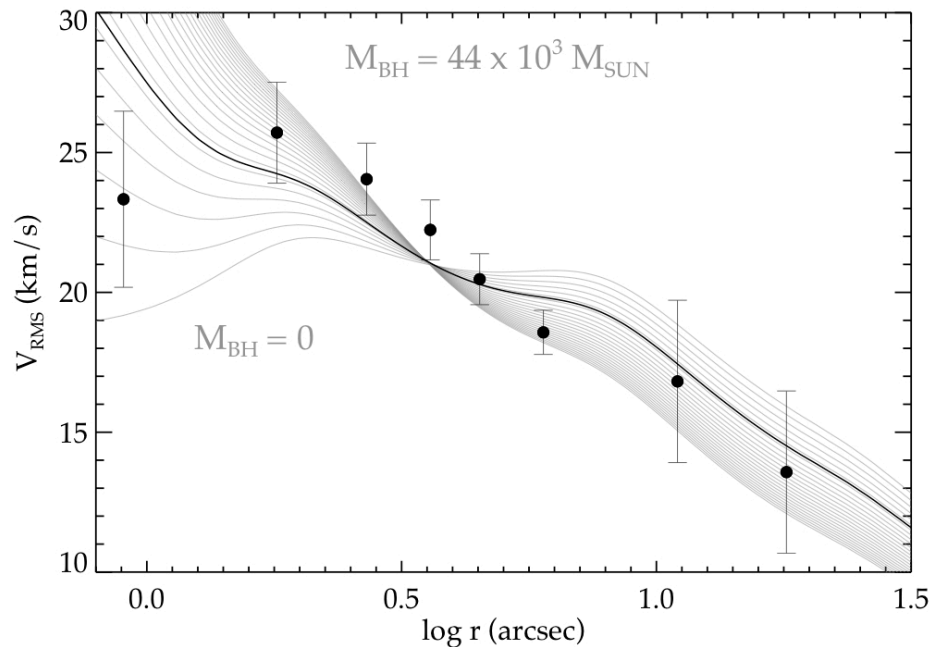
- **Velocity dispersion from integrated light spectroscopy**

- **cuspy velocity dispersion profile, $\sigma_0 \sim 23\text{-}25 \text{ km/s}$**

(from the line broadening of integrated-light spectra)

- **IMBH of $\sim 1.7 \cdot 10^4 M_\odot$**

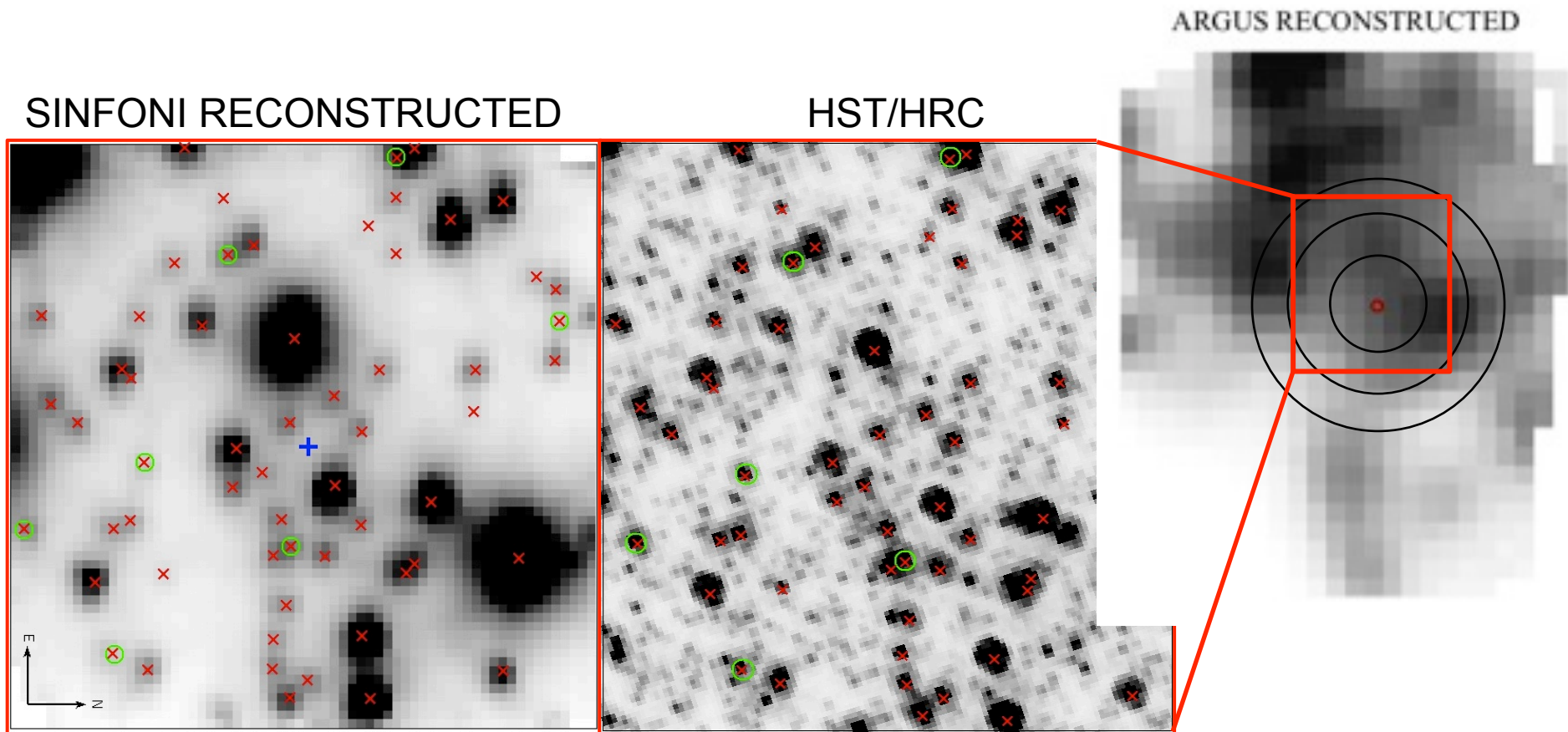
(from spherical Jeans models with constant M/L)



- **Velocity dispersion from radial velocity of individual stars**

SINFONI (AO assisted IFU@VLT)

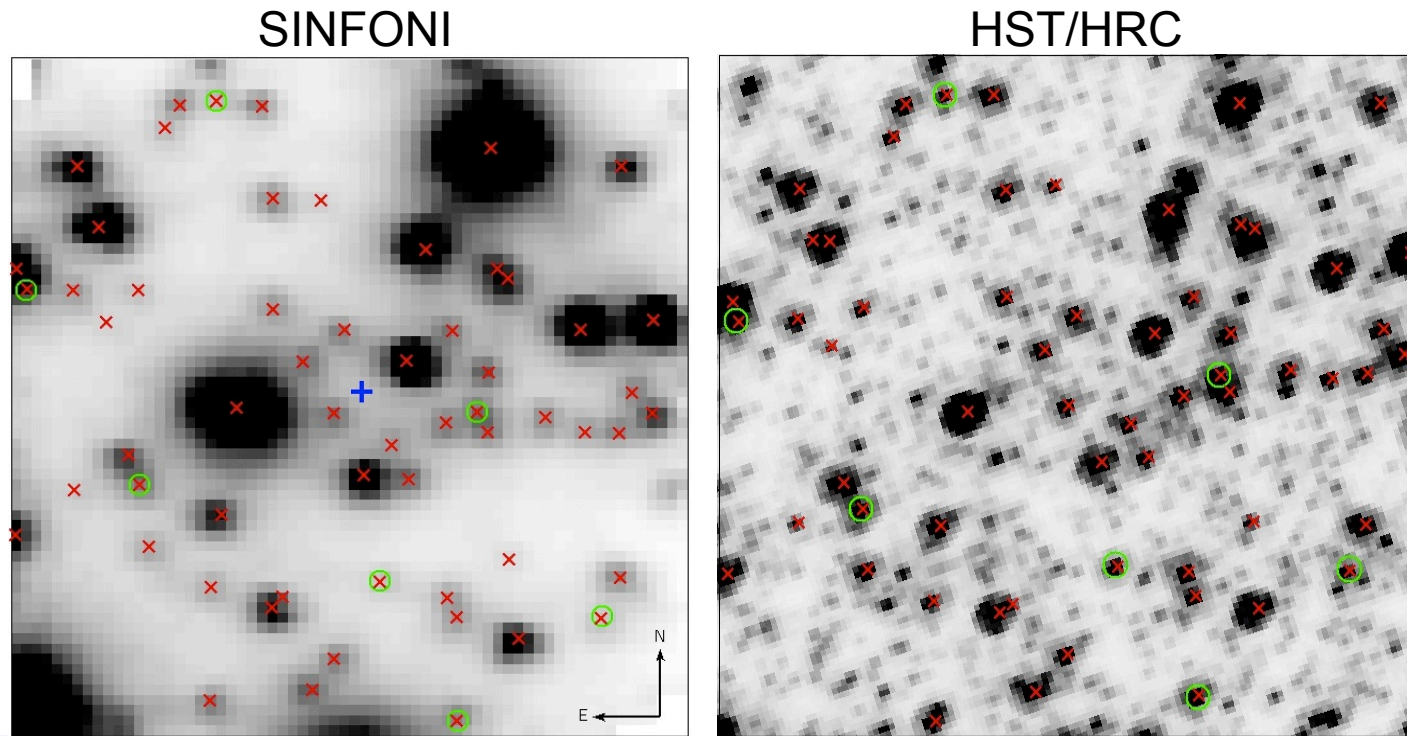
R=4000, K-band grating (1.95-2.45 μm), spatial resolution=0.1", FoV=3.2"x3.2"



(Lanzoni et al. 2013)

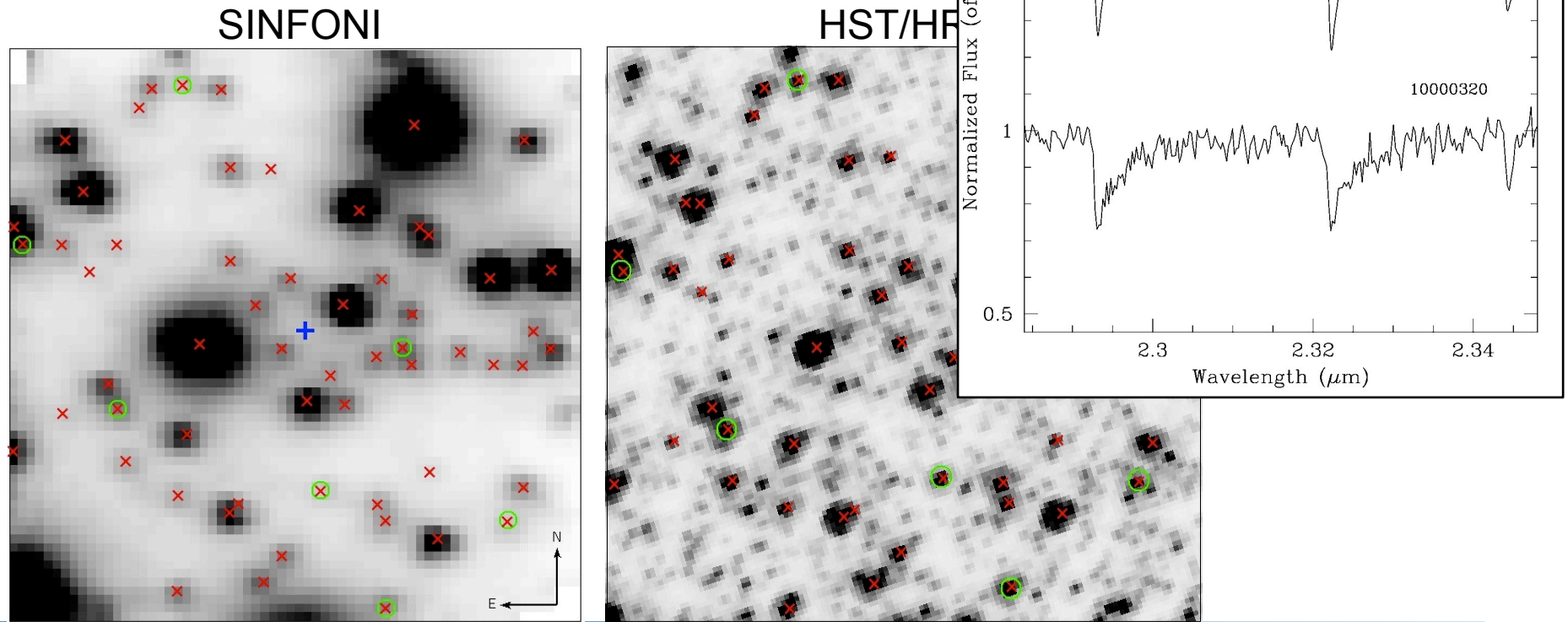
SINFONI (central) sample

- cross-correlation between SINFONI and HST/HRC
- spectrum extracted from central spaxel only
- excluded low-quality spectra & blended sources
- V_r mainly from CO band-heads



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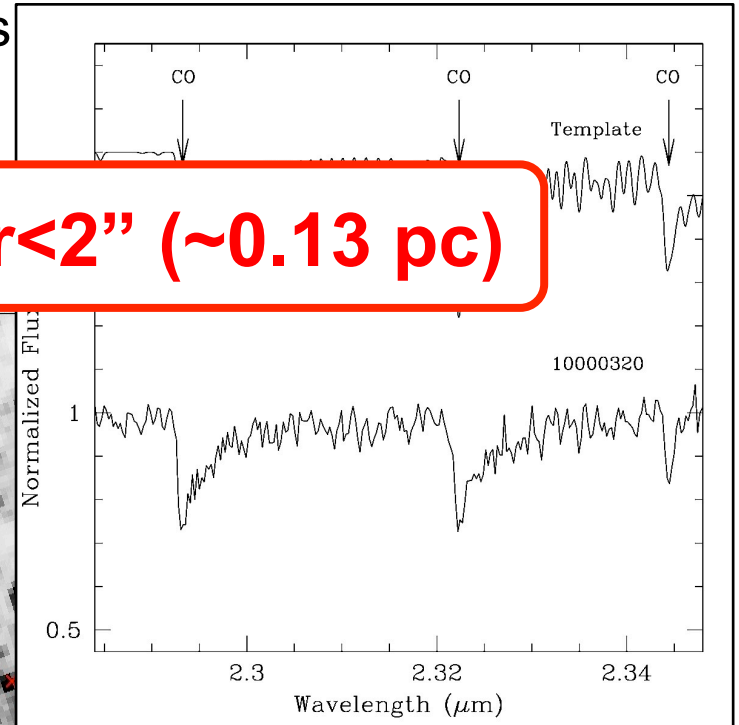
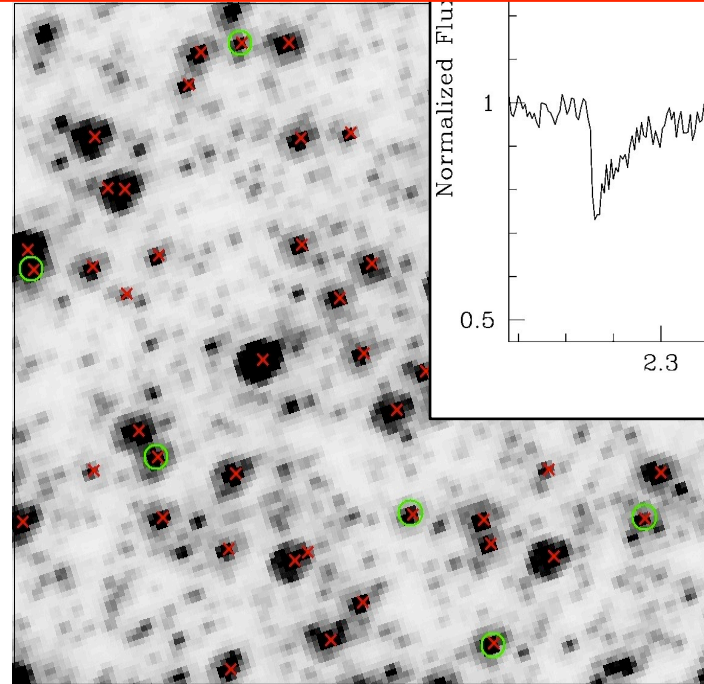
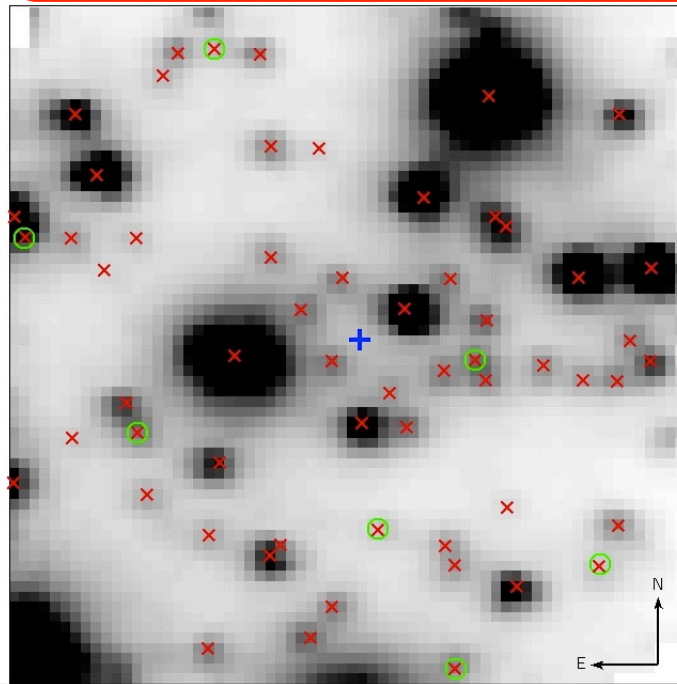
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- V_r mainly from CO band-heads

→ V_r for 52 individual stars at $r < 2''$ (~ 0.13 pc)



FLAMES (external) sample

- **ESO-VLT/FLAMES-GIRAFFE in MEDUSA mode:**

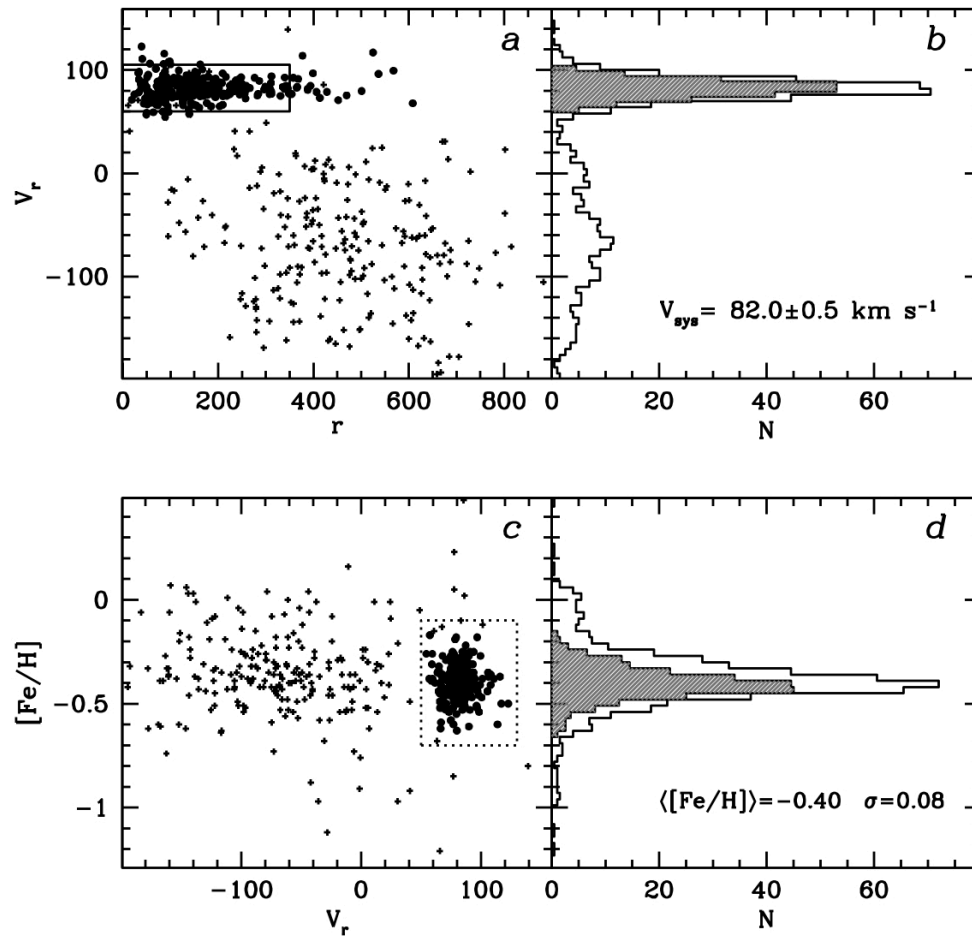
multi-object spectrograph (132 fibres),

high spectral resolution ($R > 10,000$),

optical (Ca triplet, Fe, ..), FoV of 25' in diameter

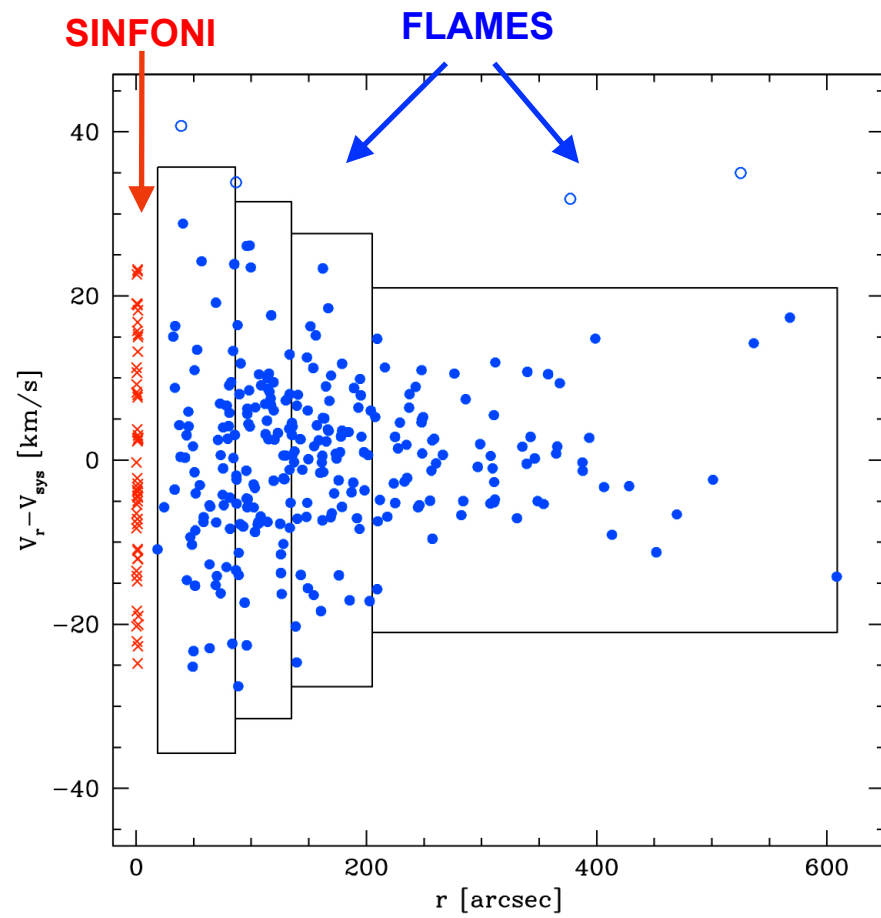
Programs: 381.D-0329(B), PI: Lanzoni	} V_r & [Fe/H] for 508 stars
073.D-0211; PI: Carretta	
073.D-0760; PI: Catelan	

FLAMES (external) sample



276 cluster members

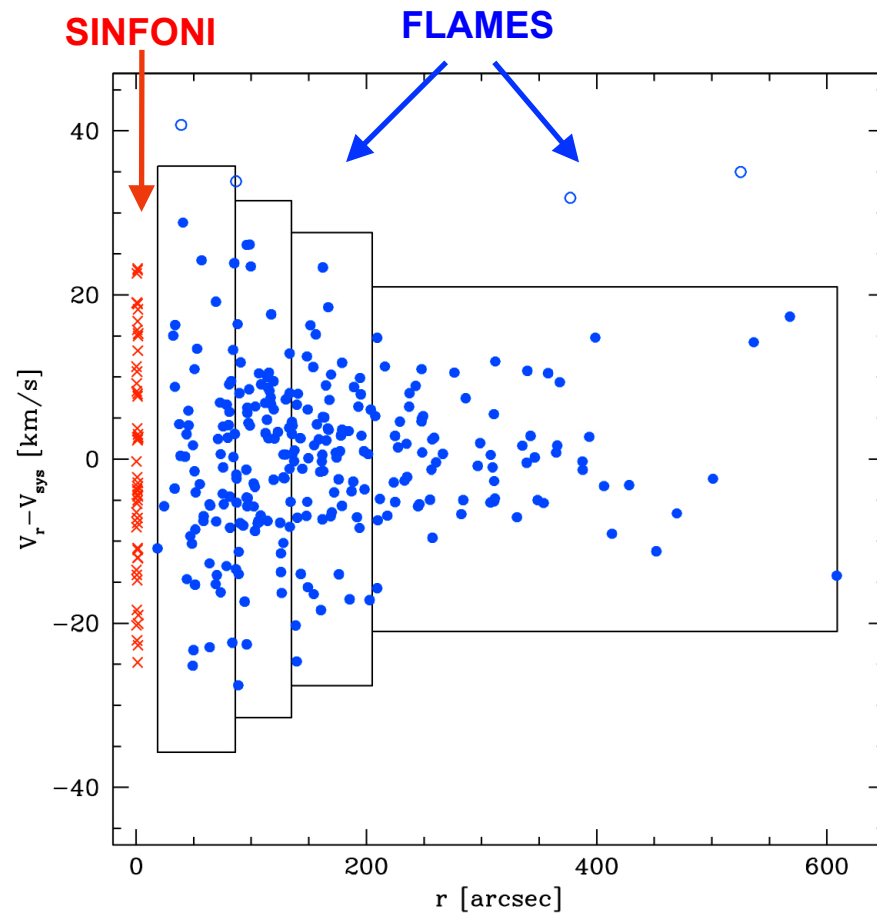
V_r for 276 individual stars at $18'' < r < 600''$



Velocity dispersion profile

$\sigma(r)$ from the dispersion of V_r in radial bins of ≥ 50 stars

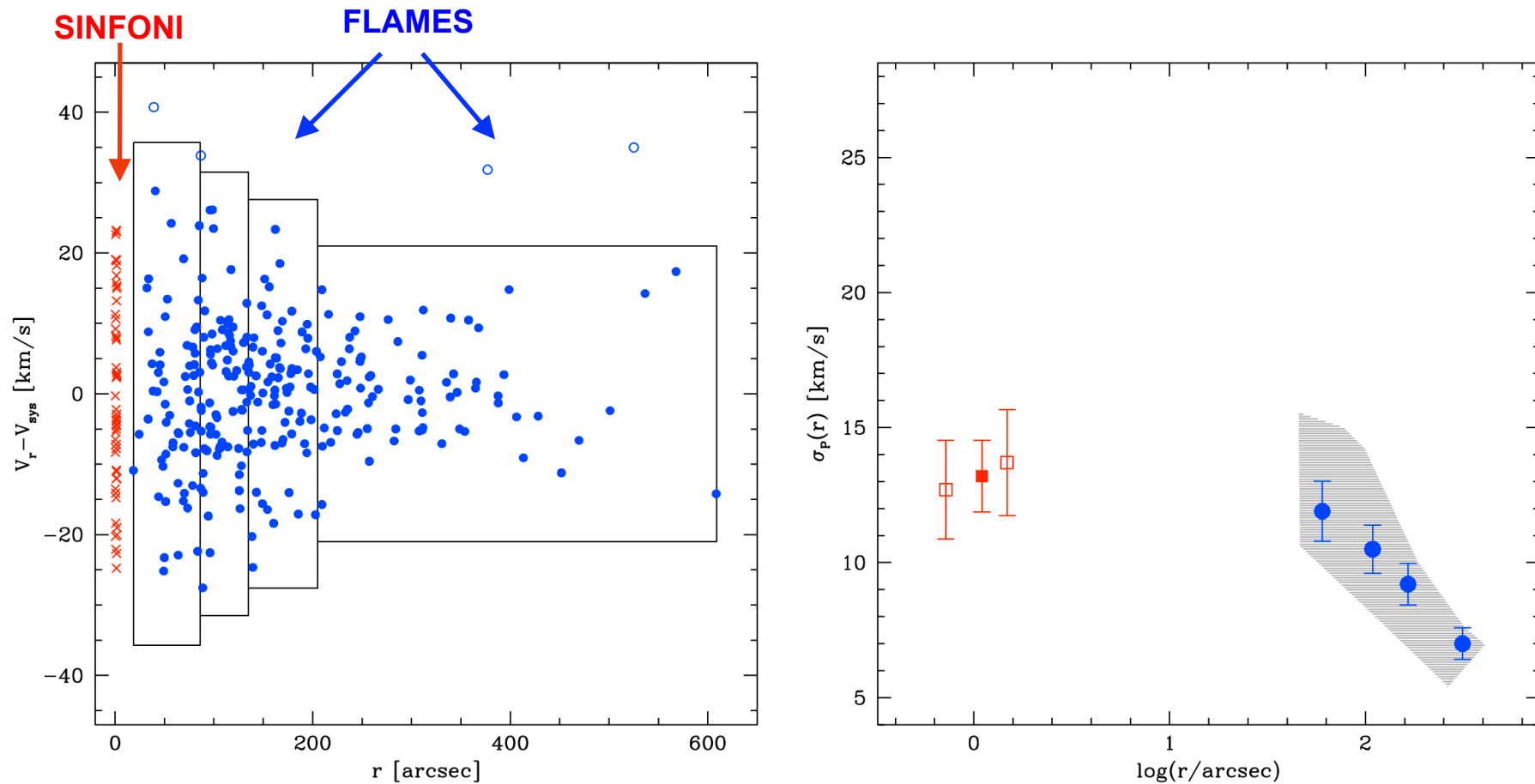
(following the Maximum Likelihood method of Walker et al. 2006)



Velocity dispersion profile

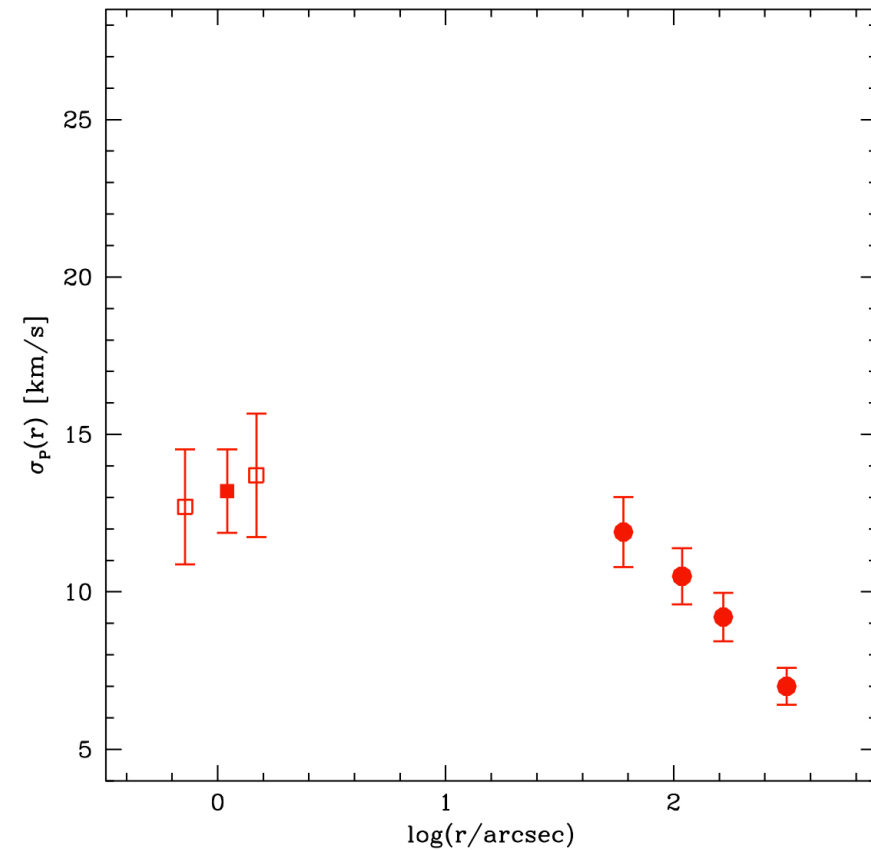
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Velocity dispersion profile

$\sigma(r)$ from individual V_r
($\sigma_0 \sim 13\text{-}14$ km/s)



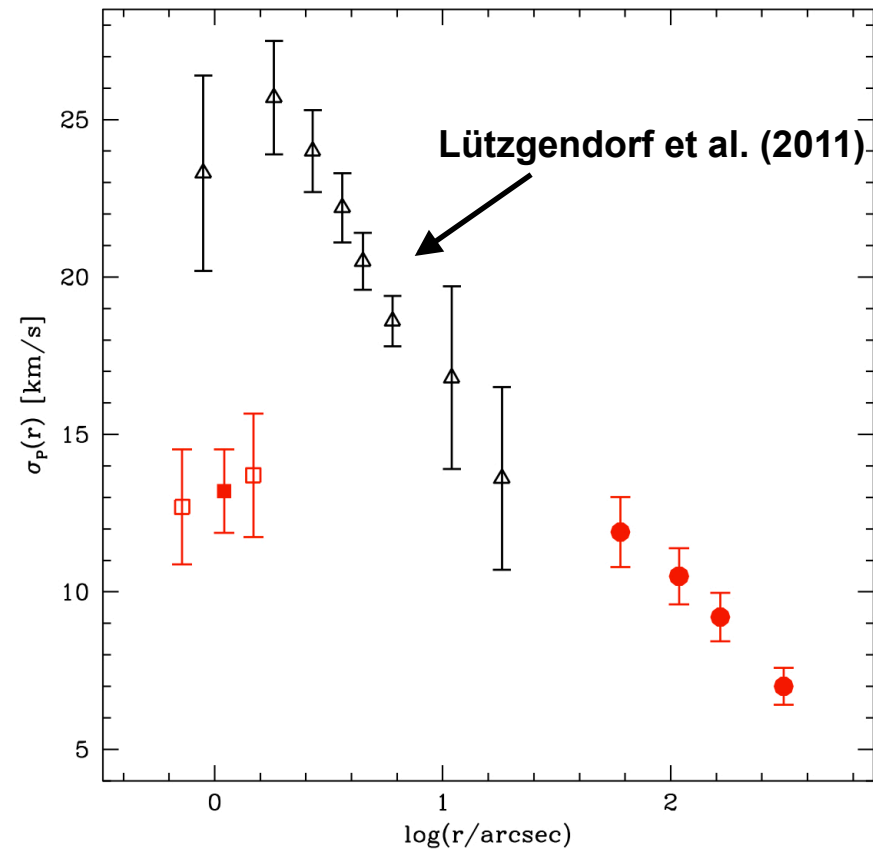
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incompatible with

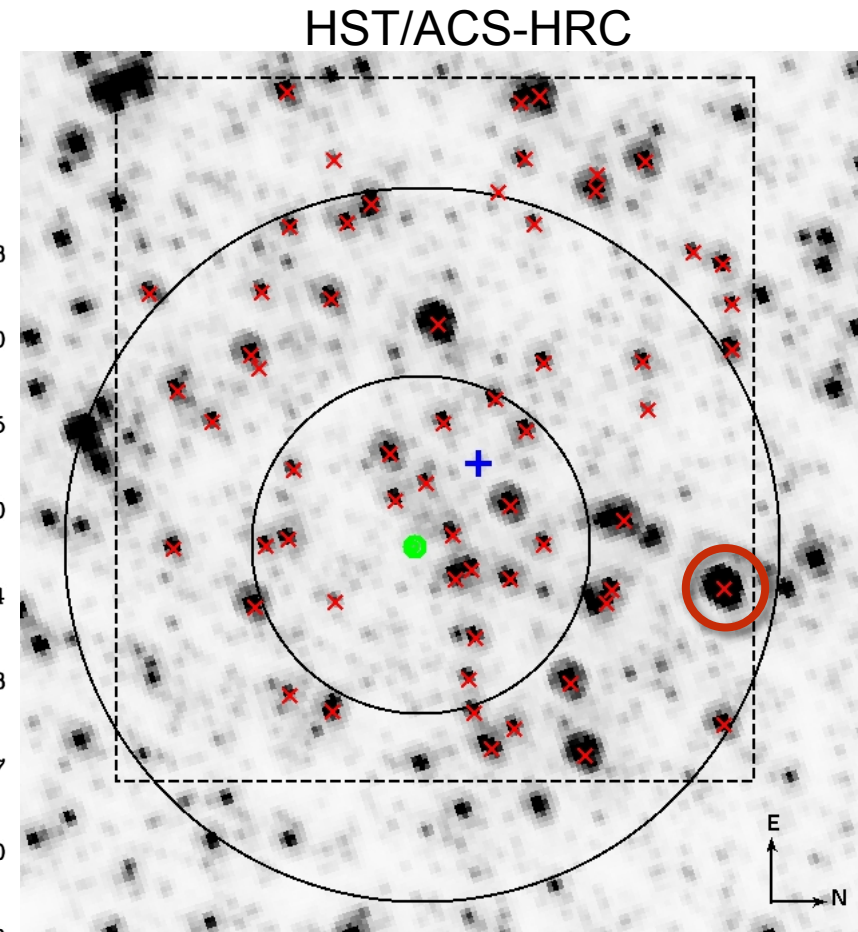
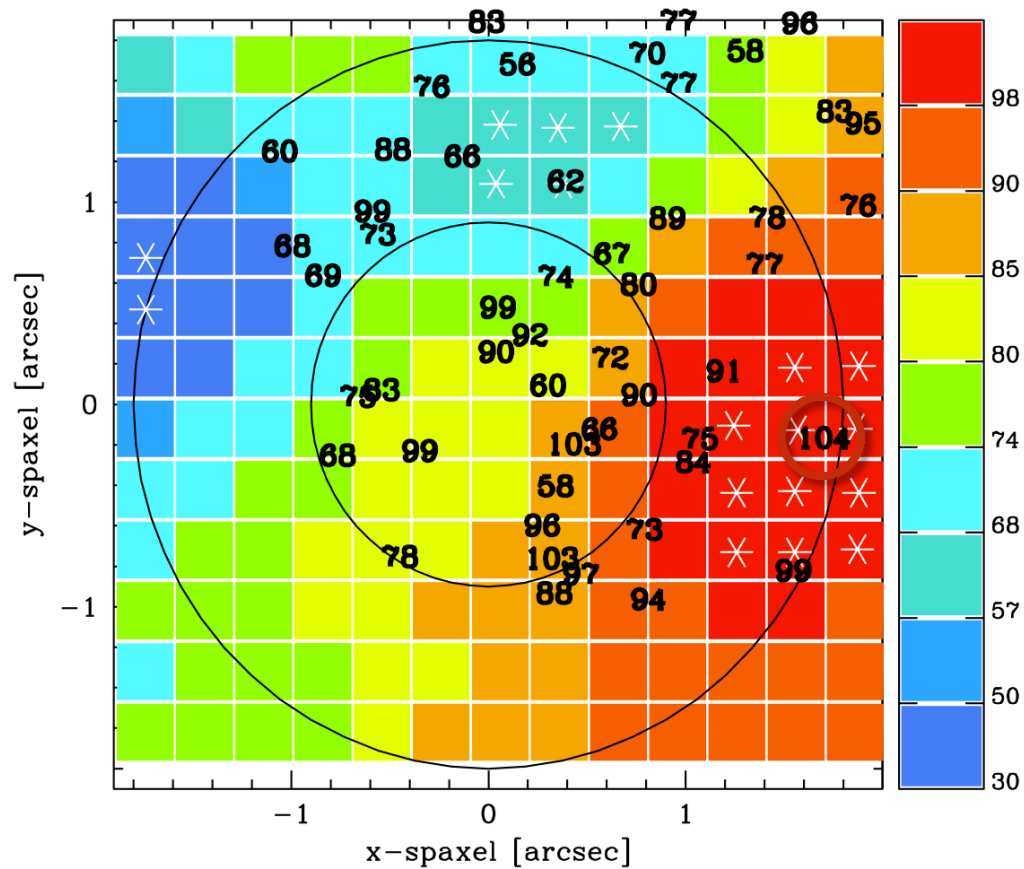
$\sigma(r)$ from the line broadening
of integrated-light spectra
($\sigma_0 \sim 23$ -25 km/s)

WHY ?



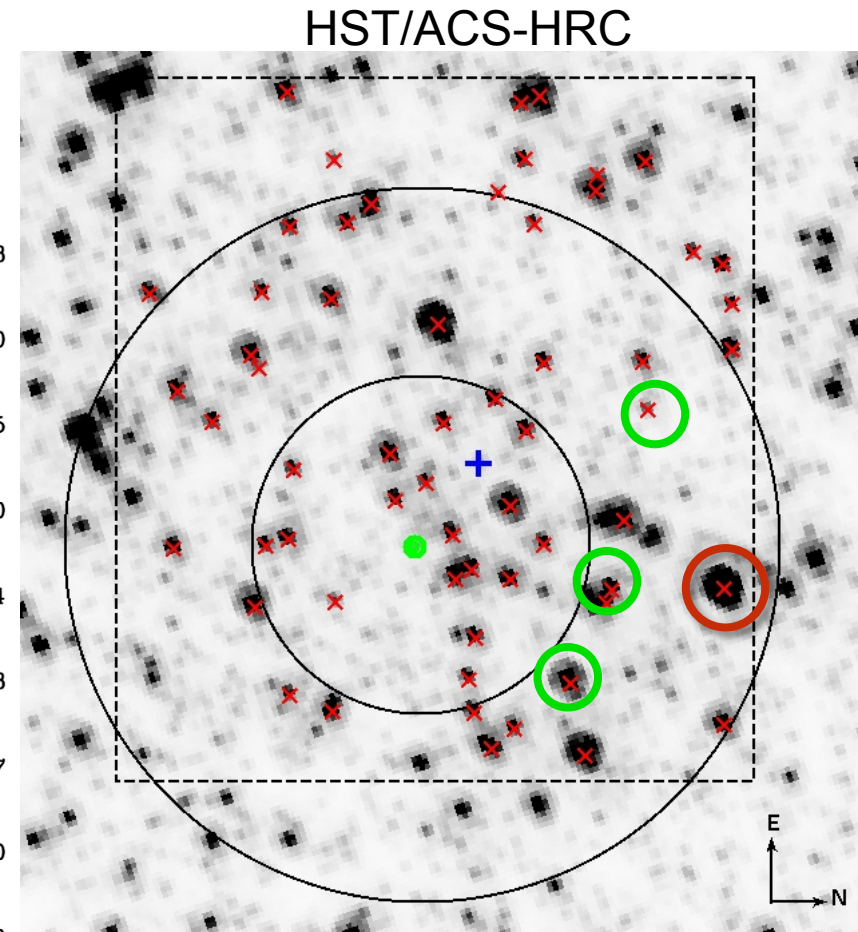
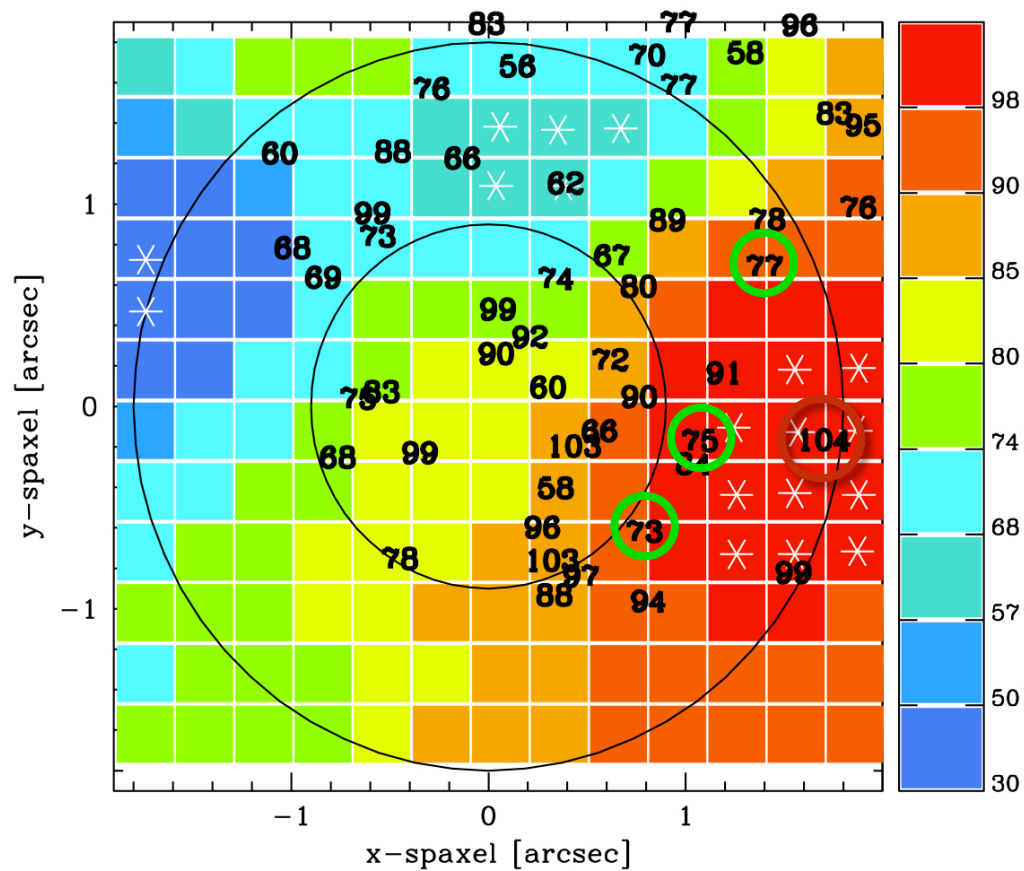
Insufficient shot-noise correction

- **colours**: radial velocity map of L11
- **white asterisks**: spaxels excluded by L11 for shot noise correction
- **black values**: our V_r measurements



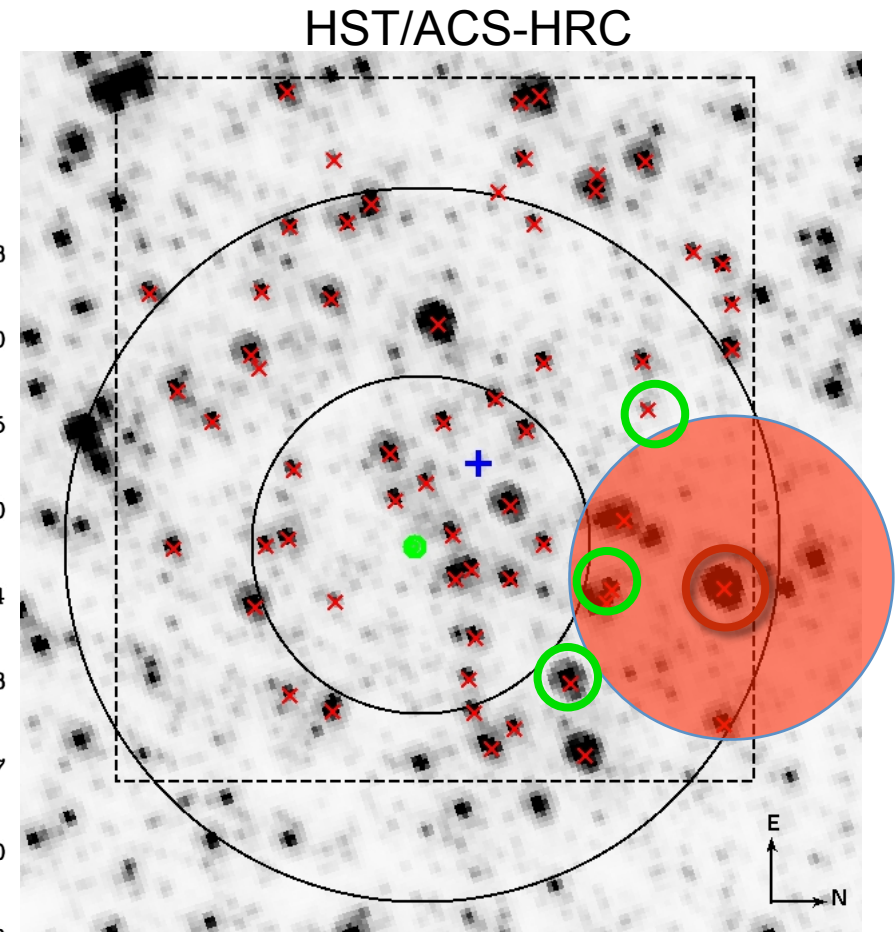
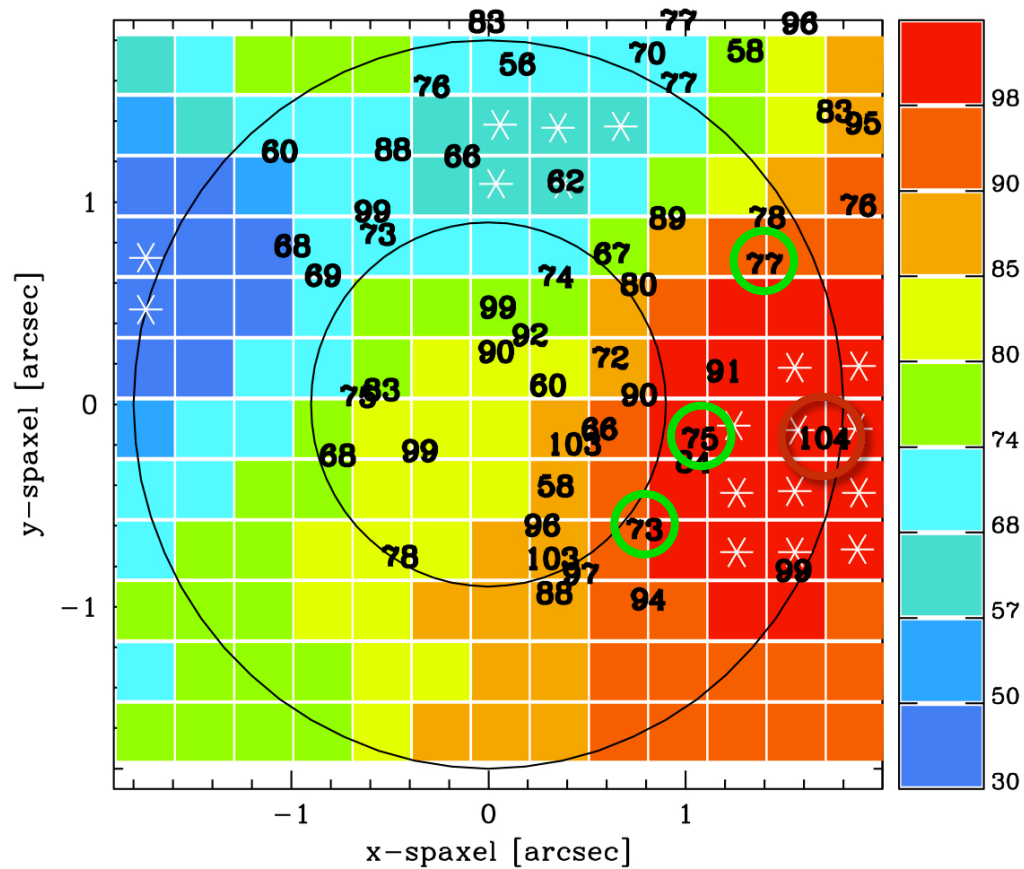
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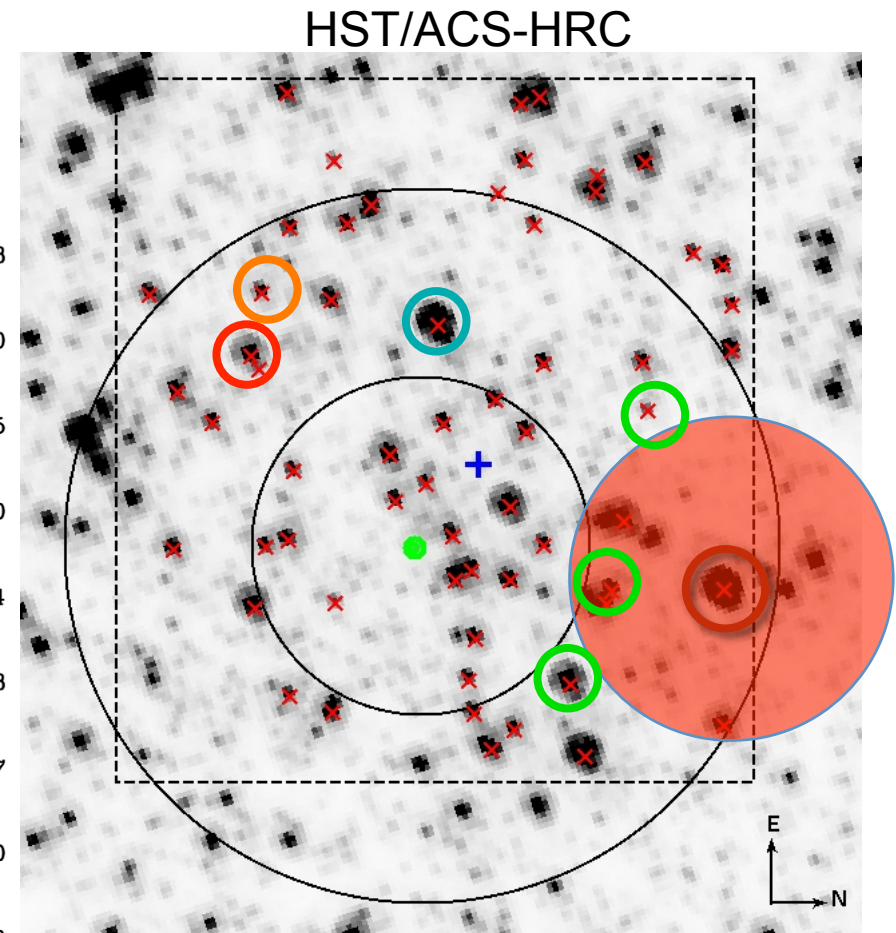
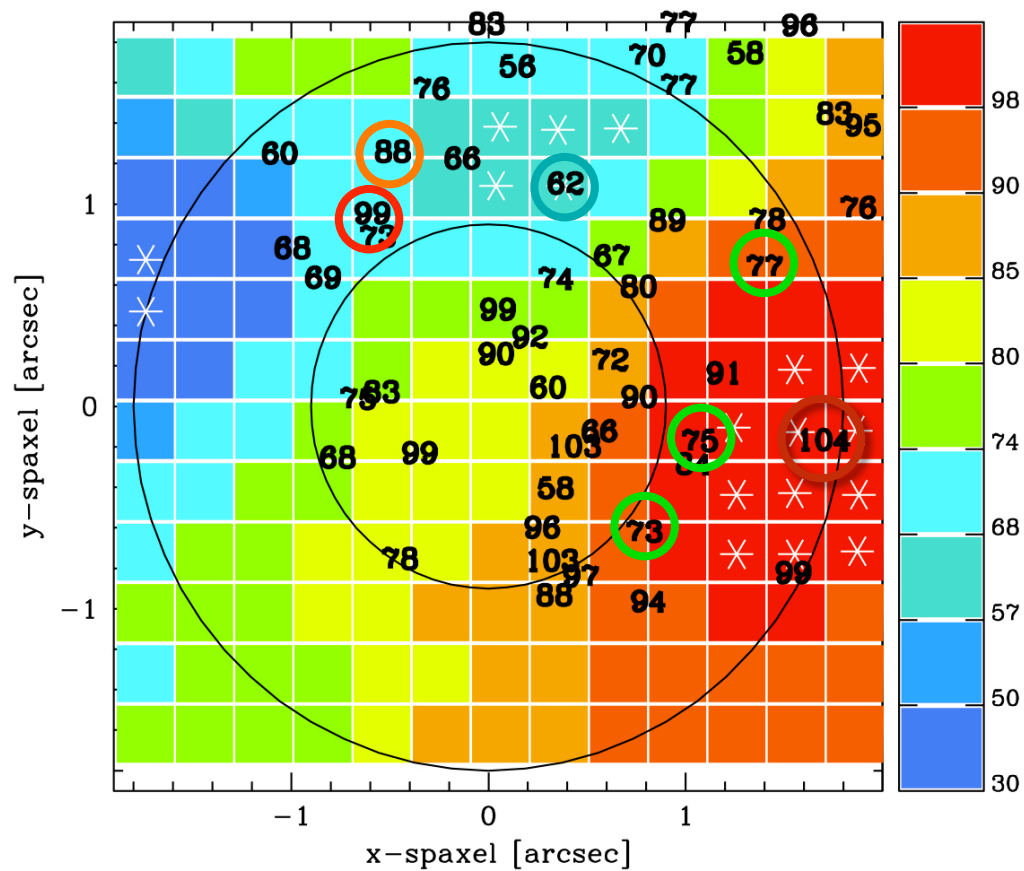
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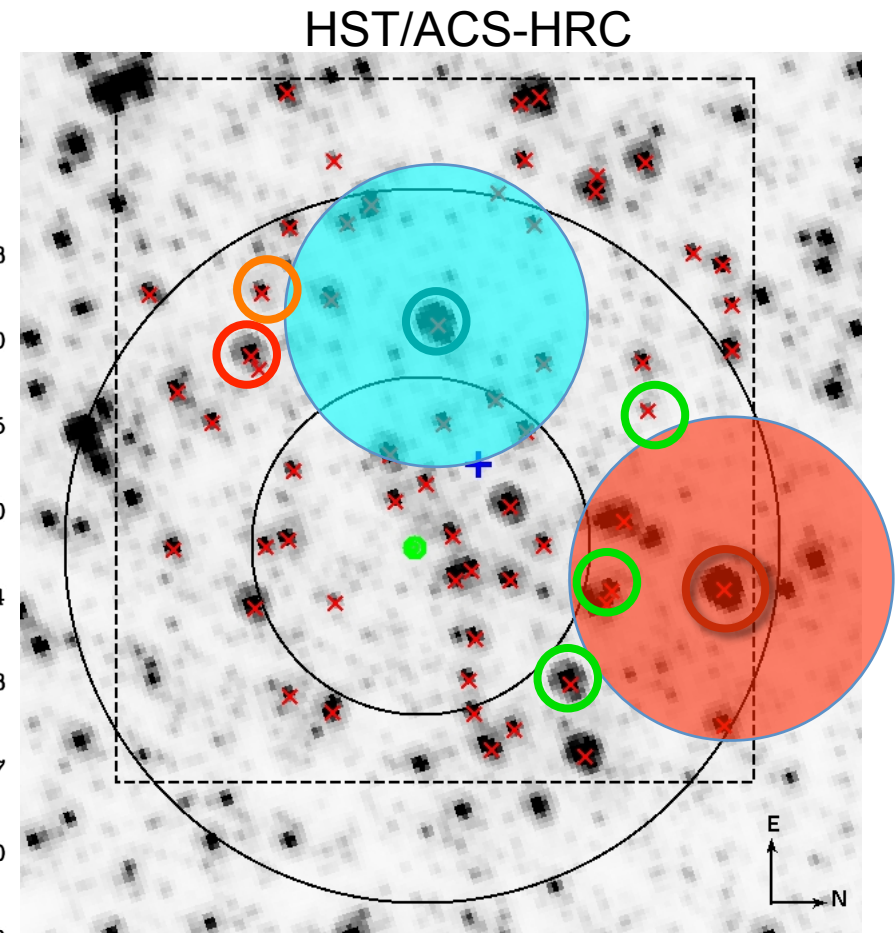
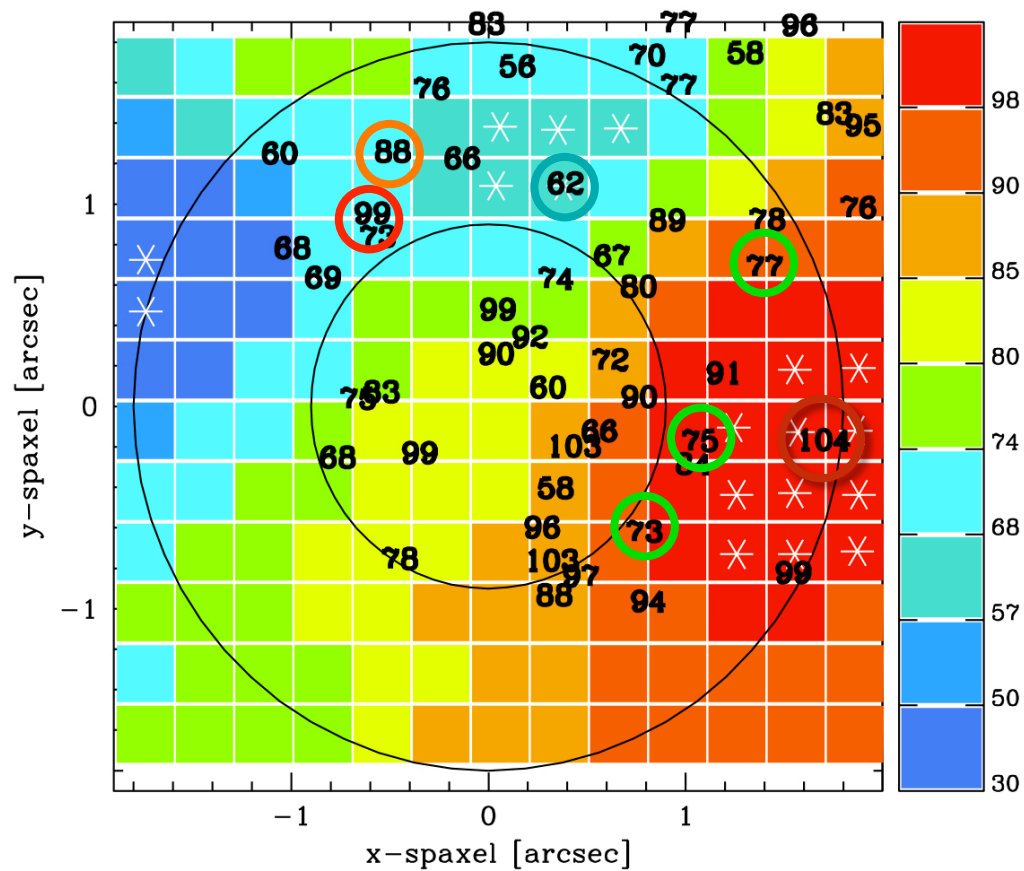
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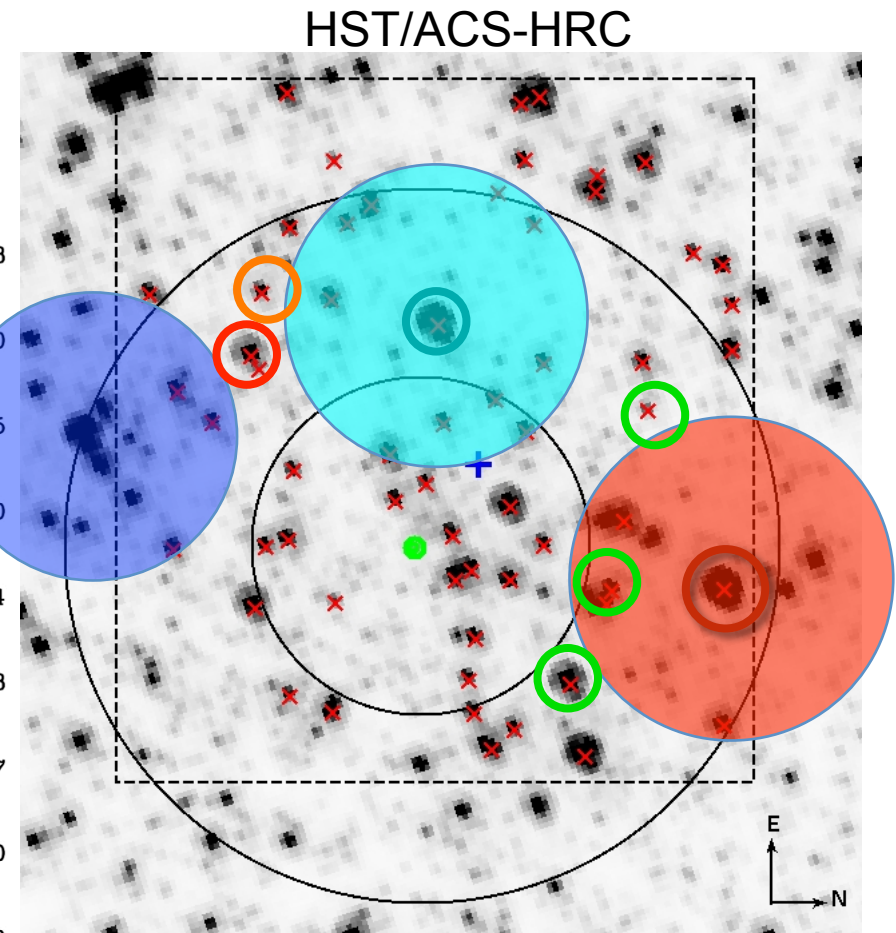
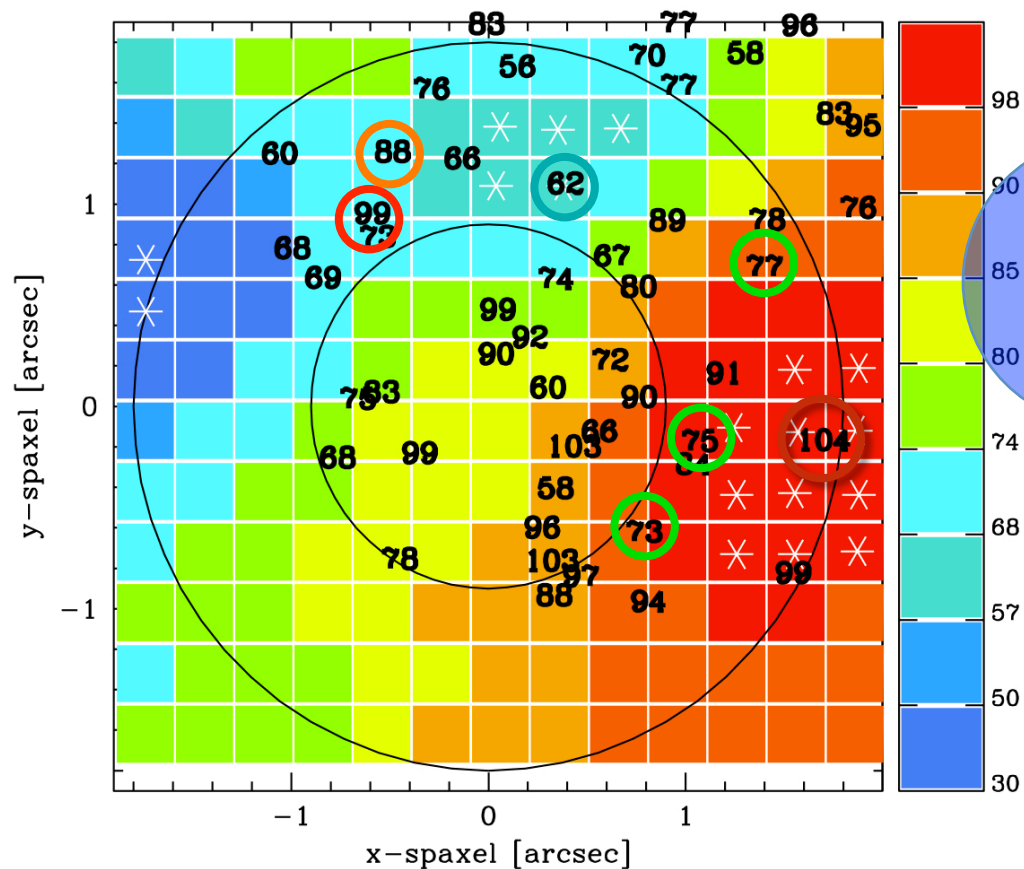
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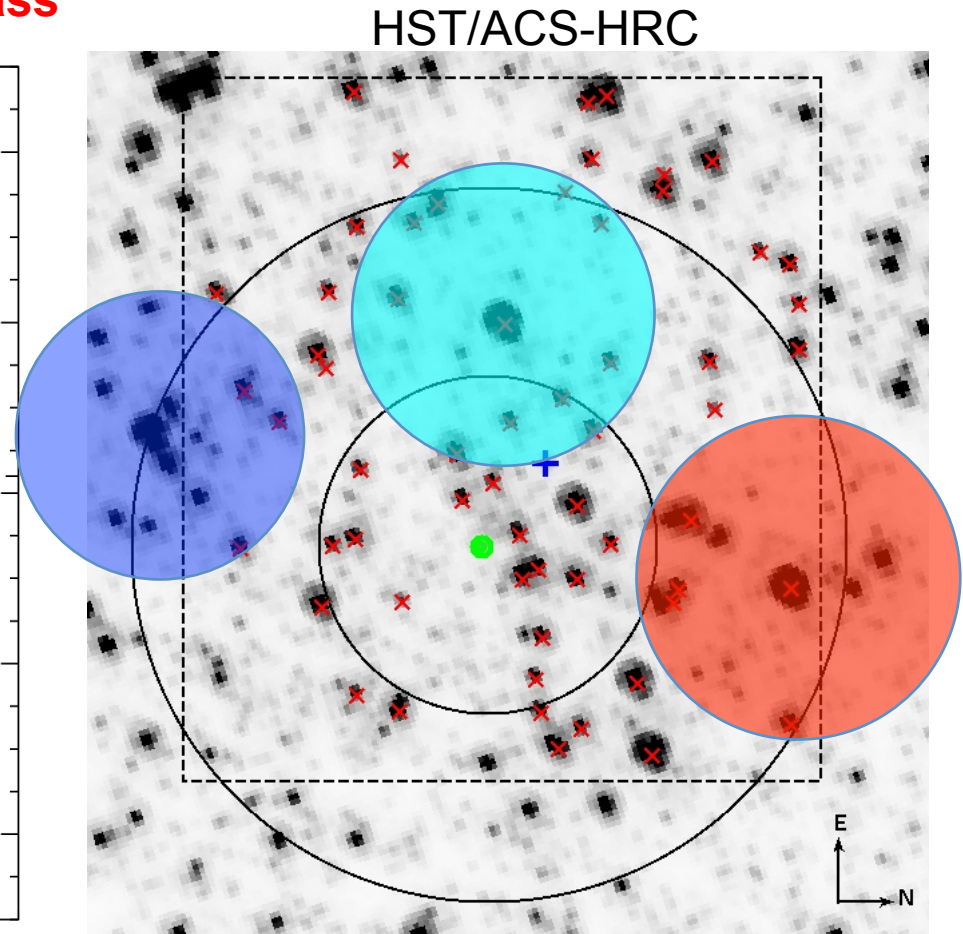
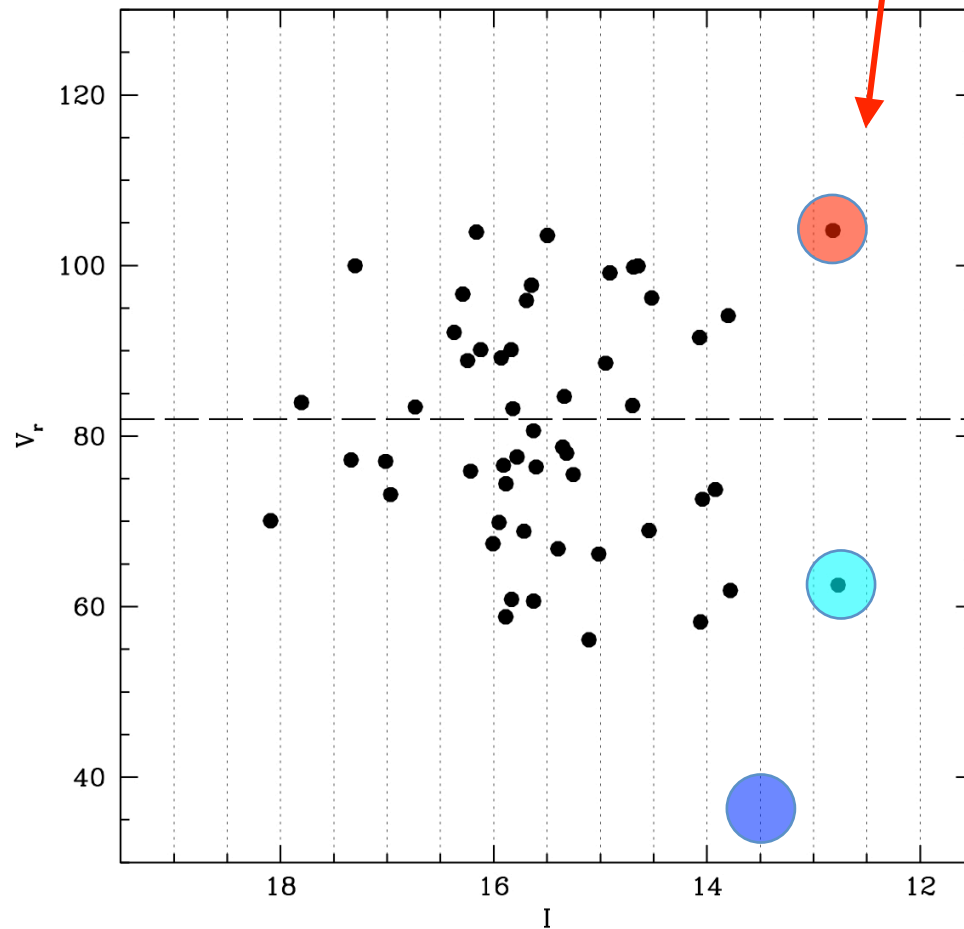


Spectra dominated by the light of a few bright stars with quite different V_r

=> artificial line broadening

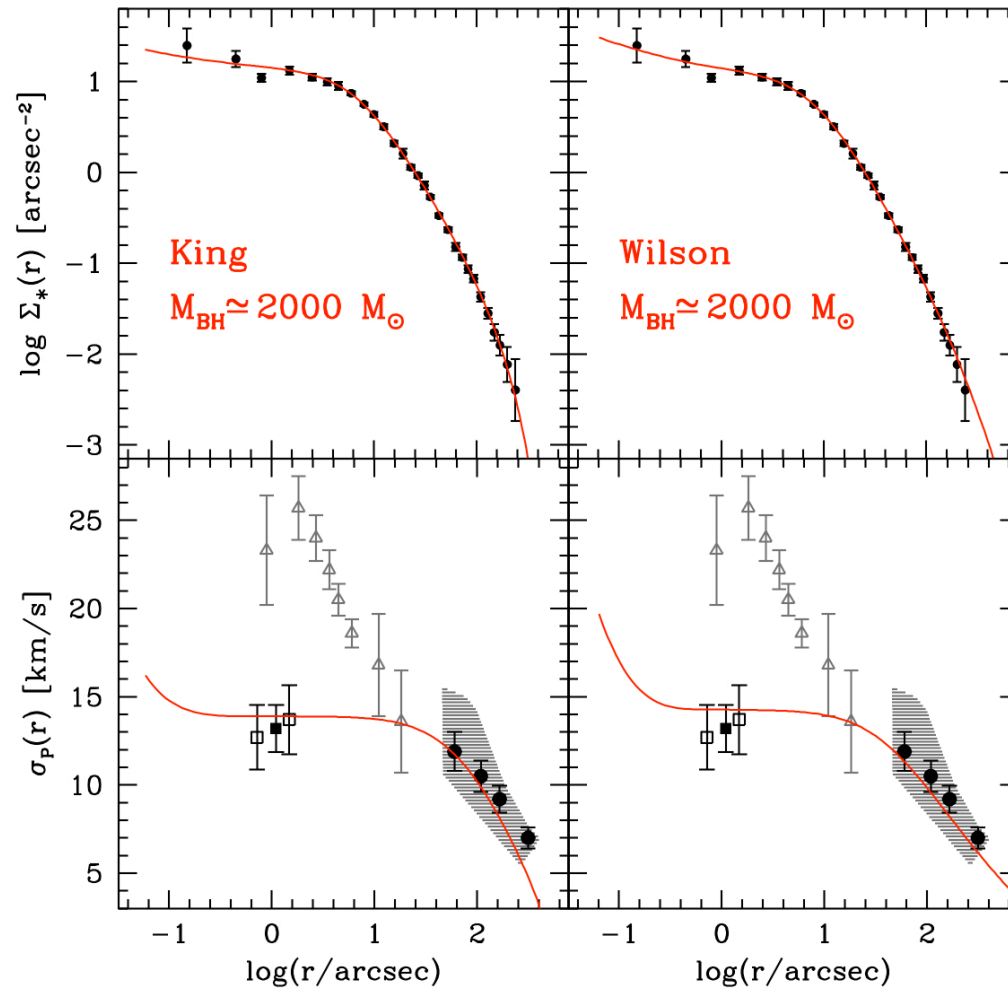
=> overestimate of $\sigma(r)$

=> overestimate of IMBH mass



Comparison with models: IMBH mass

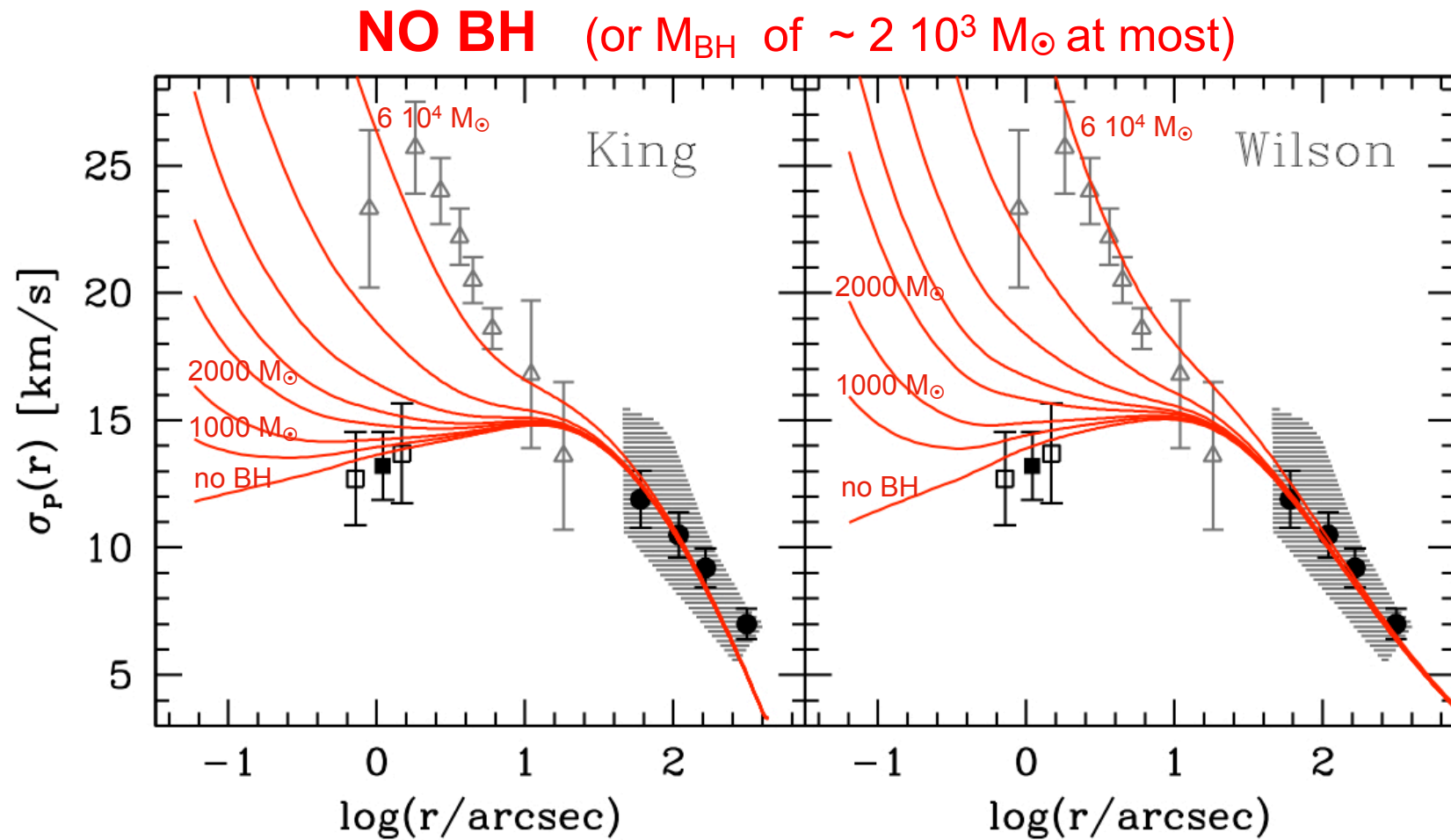
(1) self-consistent, isotropic, spherical **King & Wilson models** with **central BH**
(included via the phase-space distribution function of Bahcall & Wolf 1976; Miocchi 07)



M_{BH} of $\sim 2 \cdot 10^3 M_\odot$

Comparison with models: IMBH mass

(2) solution of the spherical **Jeans equation** with density given by the observed one plus a variable central point mass (as in L11)



Many suggestions of IMBHs (... or central mass concentration) in GCs:

(Gebhardt+2005; Miller-Jones+2012; Gebhardt+1997; van der Marel+2002, 2010; Gerssen+2002; den Brok+14; Miller-Jones+2012; , Kirsten+2012, 2014; Ibata+2009; Wrobel+2011; Noyola+2008, 2010; Jalali+2011; Lützgendorf+2011, 2012; Feldmeier+2013; Maccarone+2008; Bash+2008; Strader+2012, Miller Jones+2013;)
.....)

G1 in M31

M15

47 Tuc

ω Cen

M54

NGC1904

NGC 6266

NGC 1851

NGC 2808

NGC6388

NGC 5286

NGC 5694

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integrated-light spectra

A new generation of GC VELOCITY DISPERSION PROFILES from the RADIAL VELOCITY OF INDIVIDUAL STARS with the ESO-VLT

ESO-VLT LARGE PROGRAMME

(P93+94+95; PI: Ferraro; 194 hours)

FLAMES for the **external** regions
(130 fibers in 25' diameter FOV)

KMOS for the **internal/intermediate** regions
(24 deployable IFUs in 7.2' diameter FOV)

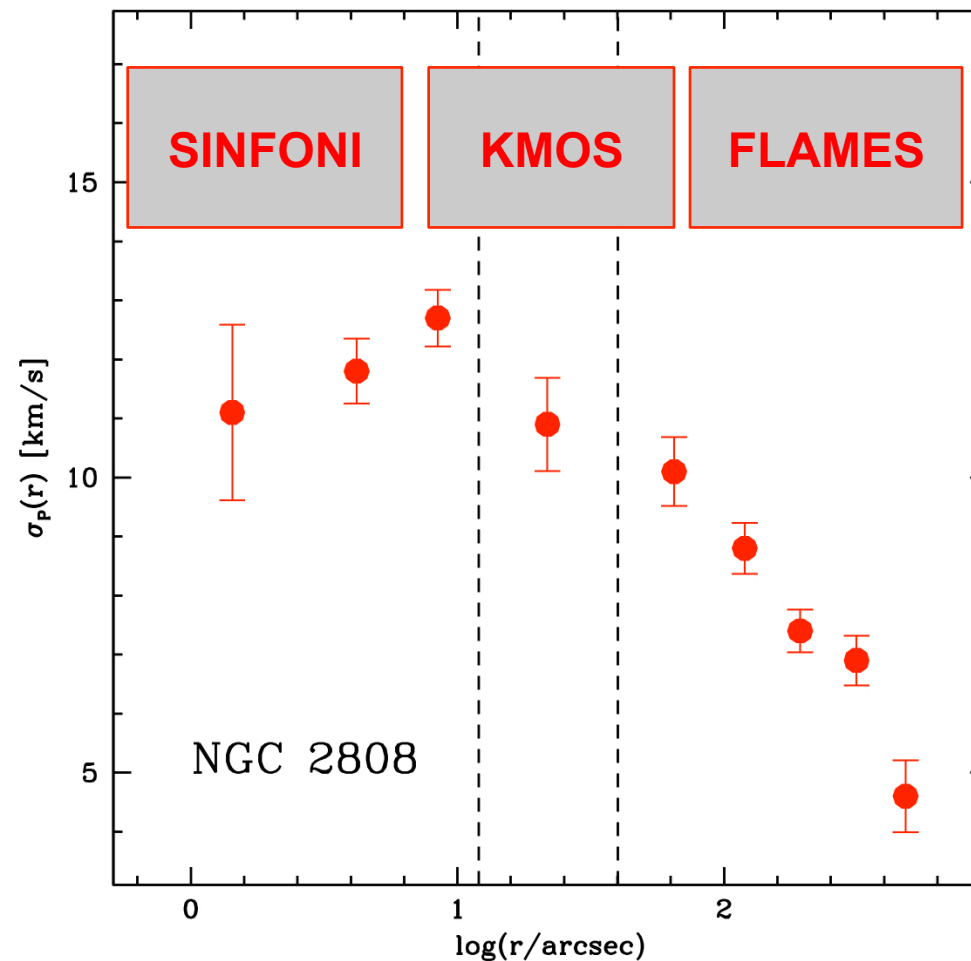
COMPANION PROGRAMMES

(P92+93; PI: Lanzoni; 48 hours)

SINFONI for the **innermost** regions of
the **densest clusters**
(AO-assisted IFU)

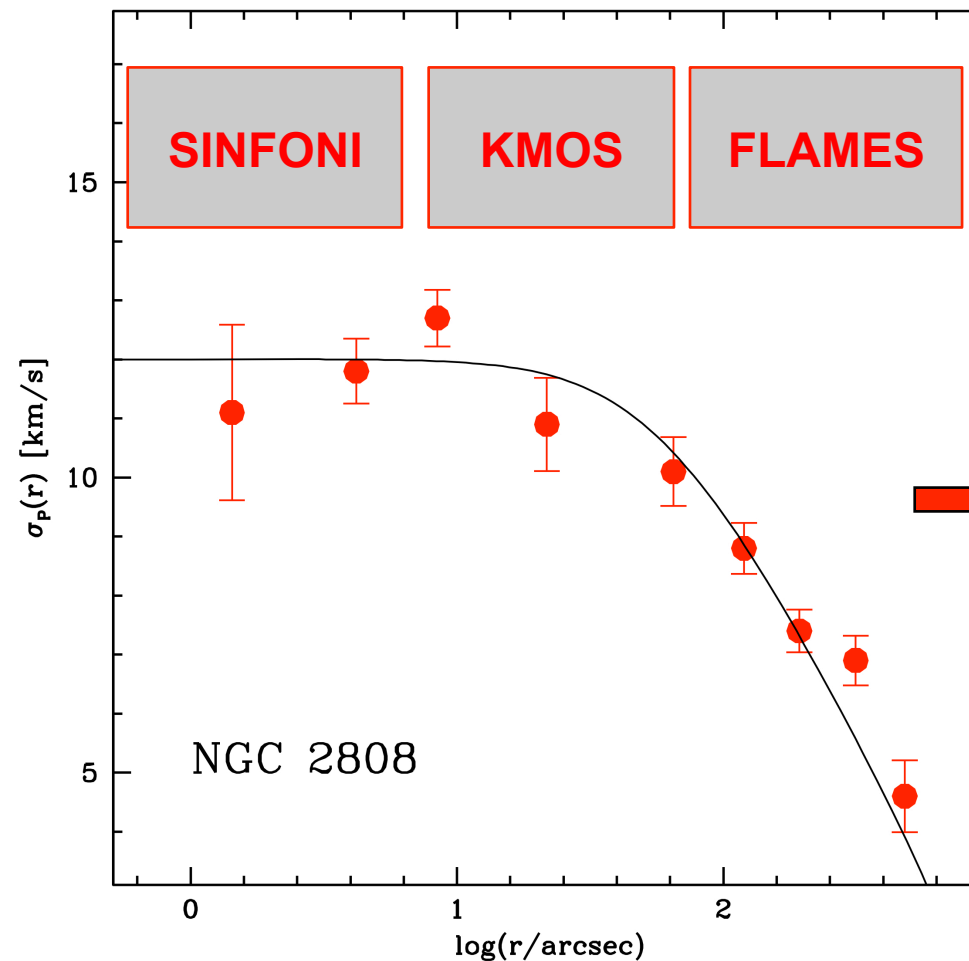
Very preliminary results for NGC 2808

- ✦ **FLAMES** (external regions): ~ 790 stars, mainly at $40'' < r < 700''$
- ✦ **KMOS** (intermediate region): ~ 96 stars, mainly at $12'' < r < 40''$
- ✦ **SINFONI** (innermost region): ~ 700 stars, at $0.5'' < r < 12''$ (7 fields of $8'' \times 8''$ each)



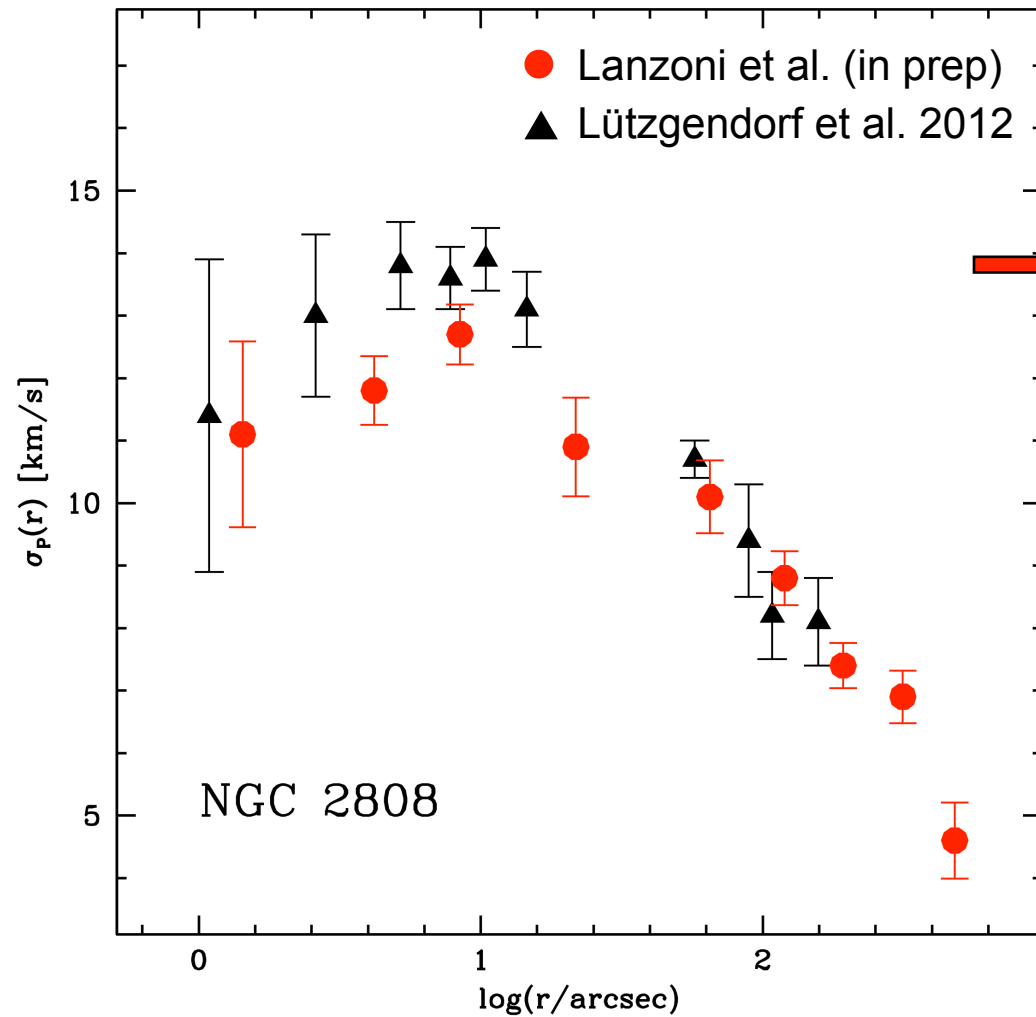
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NO IMBH

Very preliminary results for NGC 2808



→ Good agreement
with integrated-light results
(Lützgendorf et al. 2012)

Conclusions

- **radial velocities of individual stars are crucial to properly study the l.o.s. velocity dispersion**
- **proper motions will hopefully have an important role as well**
- **still many uncertainties (both theoretical and observational)**
- **details of modelling do matter (isotropy, spherical symmetry, M/L ,...)**
- **detecting several fingerprints in the same cluster is the only way?**

... let's keep on searching....



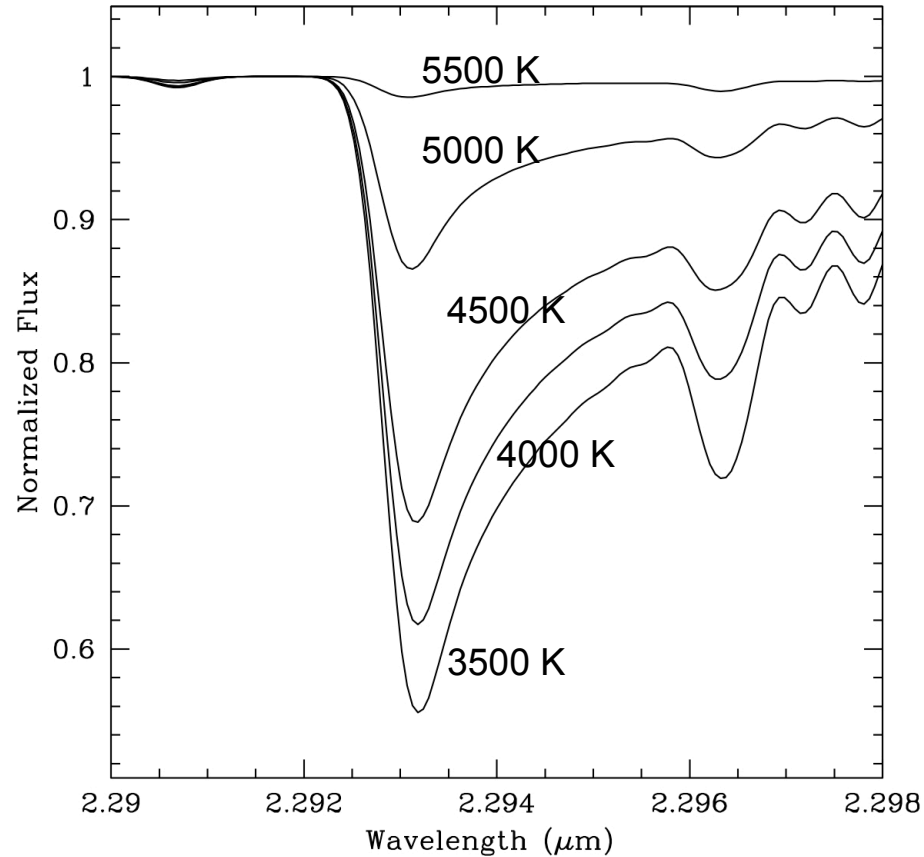
**Thank you
for your attention**

BARBARA LANZONI

Physics & Astronomy Department – University of Bologna (Italy)

Contamination from unresolved background

CO band-head at varying T_{eff}



SINFONI CMD

