

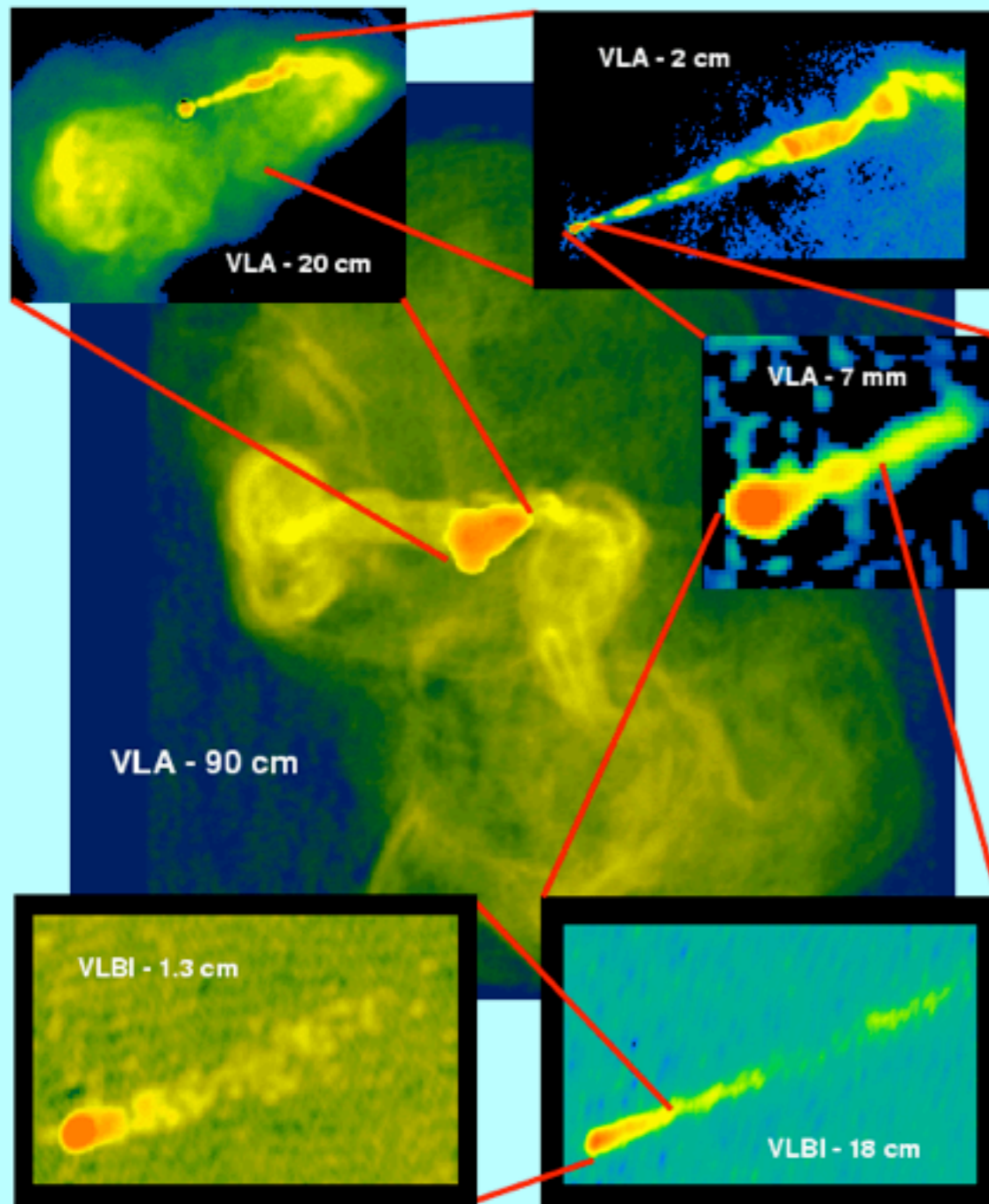
Reorienting SMBHs

Prateek Sharma, IISc

Ref: Babul, Sharma, Reynolds, ApJ arXiv:1209.5748

Rapidly reorienting jets

M87 -- From 200,000 Light-Years to 0.2 Light-Year

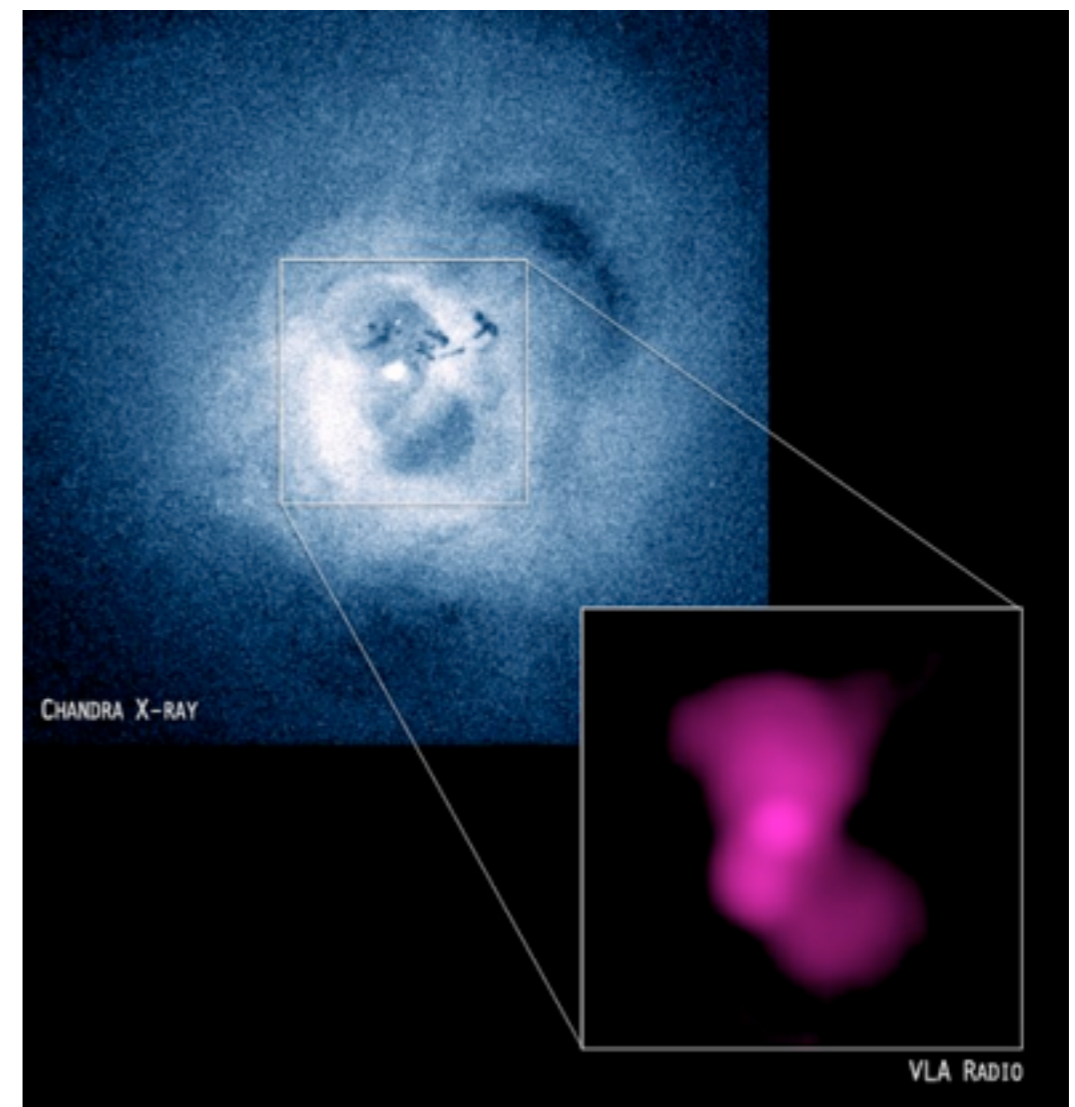


Credit: Frazer Owen (NRAO), John Birella (STScI) and colleagues.
The National Radio Astronomy Observatory is a facility of the
National Science Foundation, operated under cooperative
agreement by Associated Universities, Inc.

jet direction seems to be changing over ~ 100 Myr

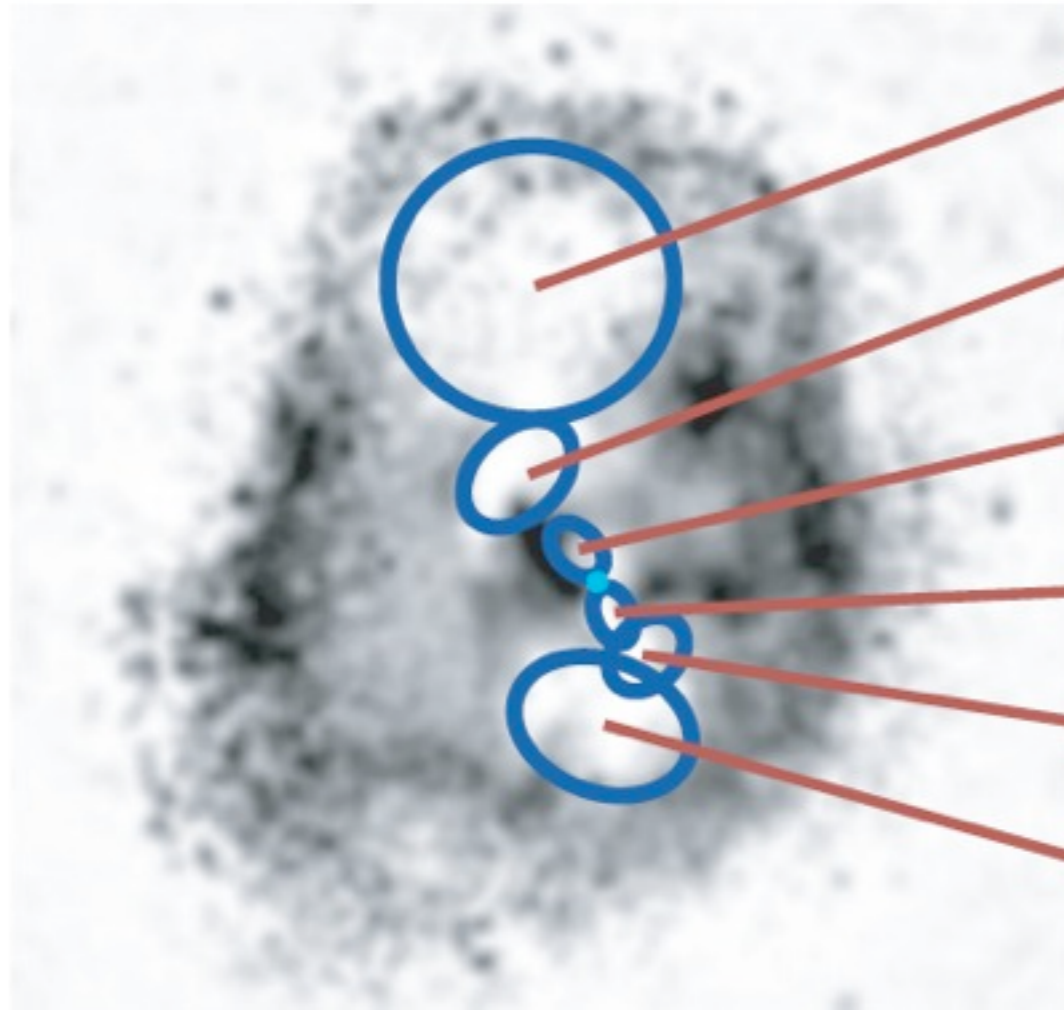
good for *isotropic heating* of the ICM

What causes this?



Many examples

Hydra A



E

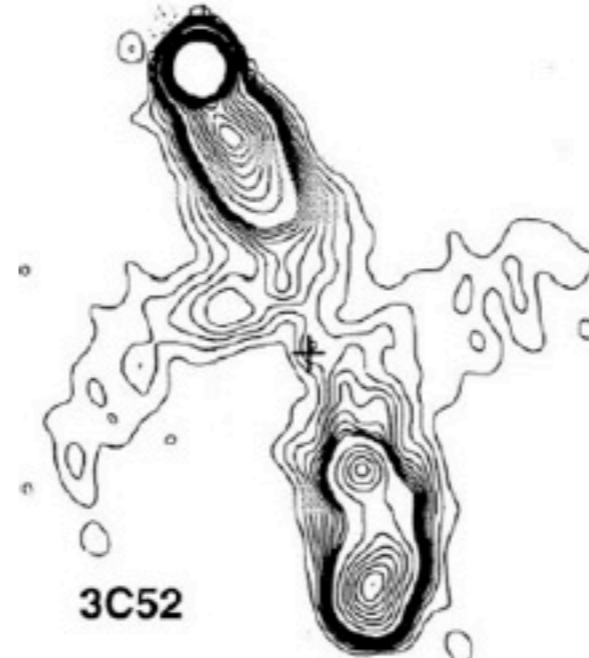
C

A

B

D

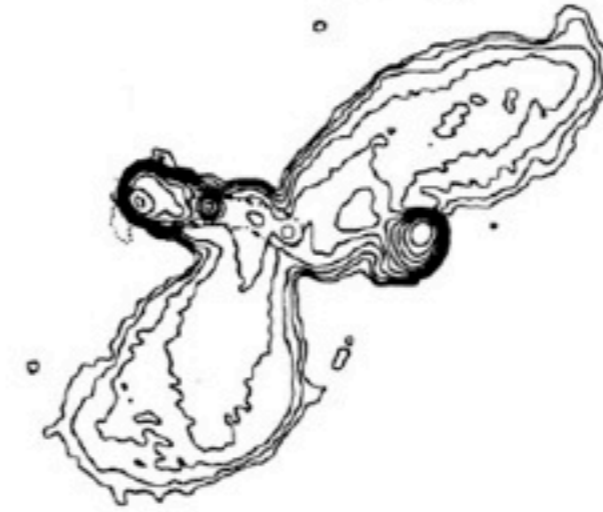
F



3C52



3C223.1



3C403

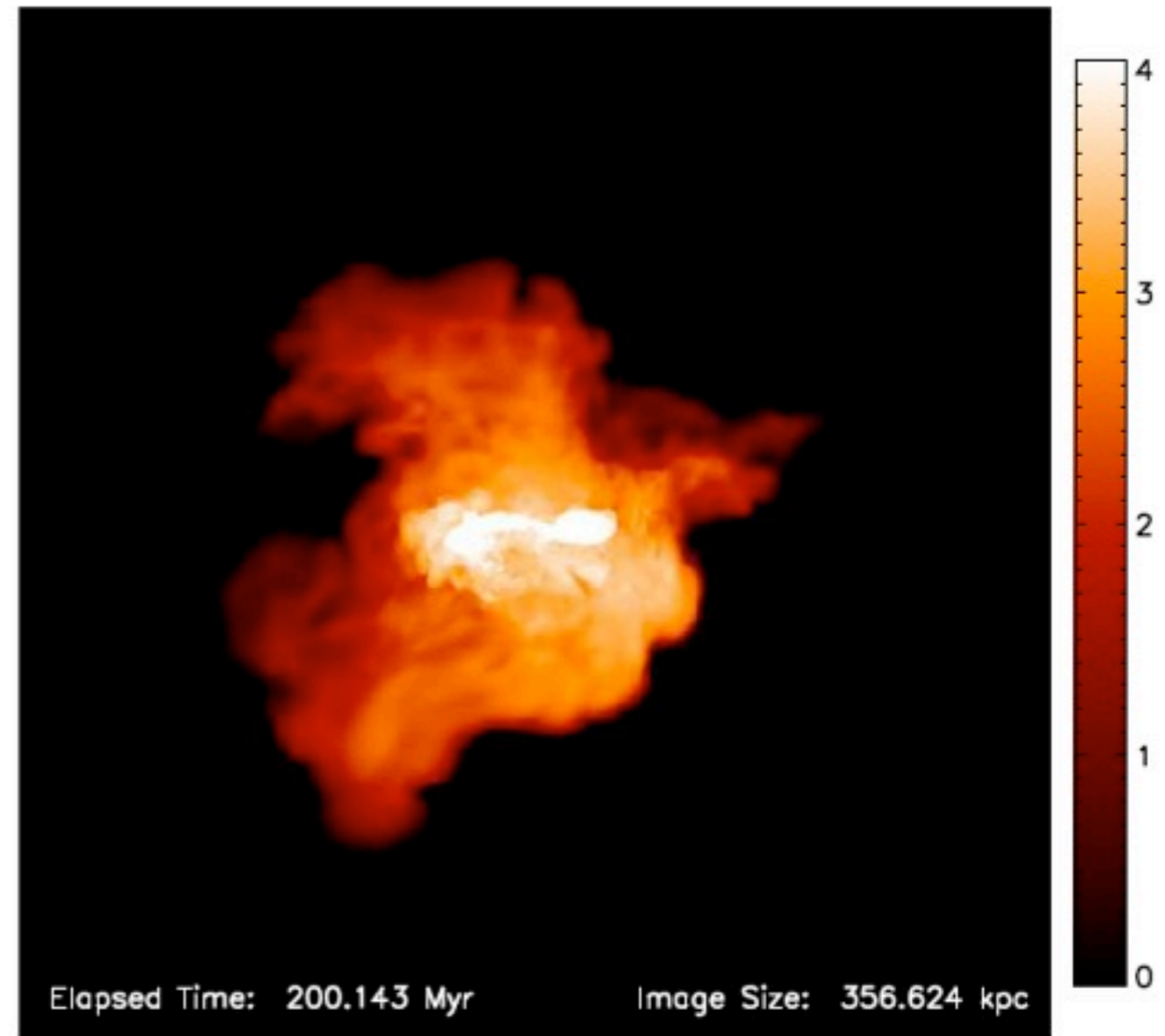
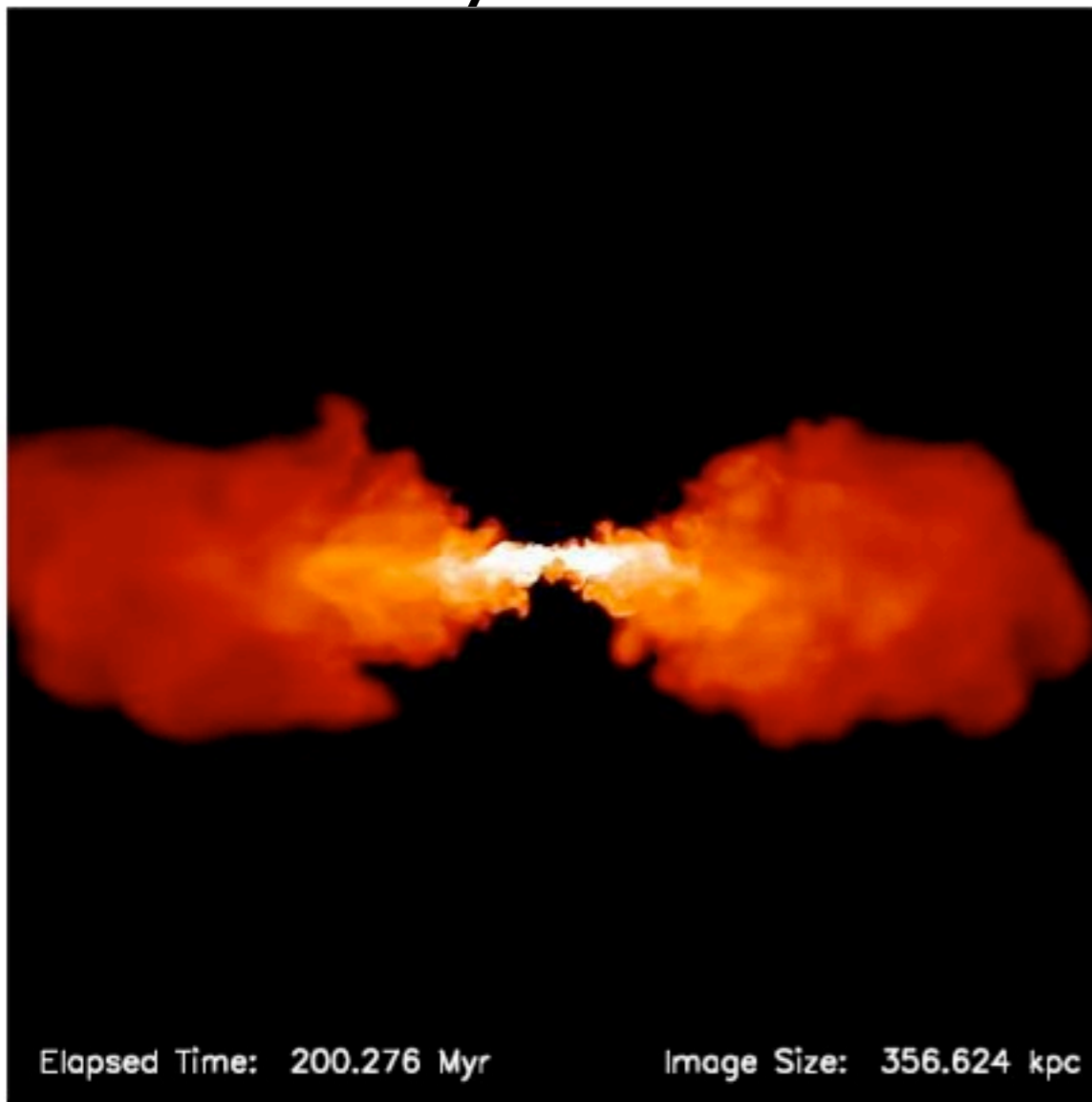


NGC326

X-shaped radio galaxies

ICM weather?

idealized hydrostatic ICM [Morsony et al. 2010] turbulent ICM



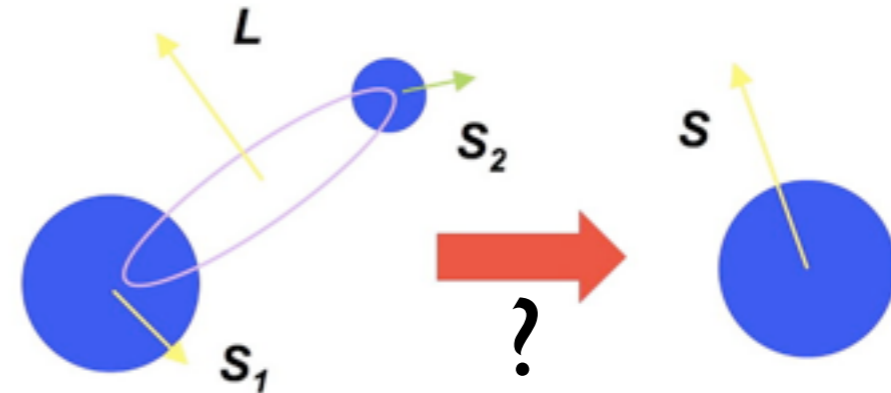
requires unrealistically large velocities!

Changing BH spin

[Merritt & Ekers 2002]

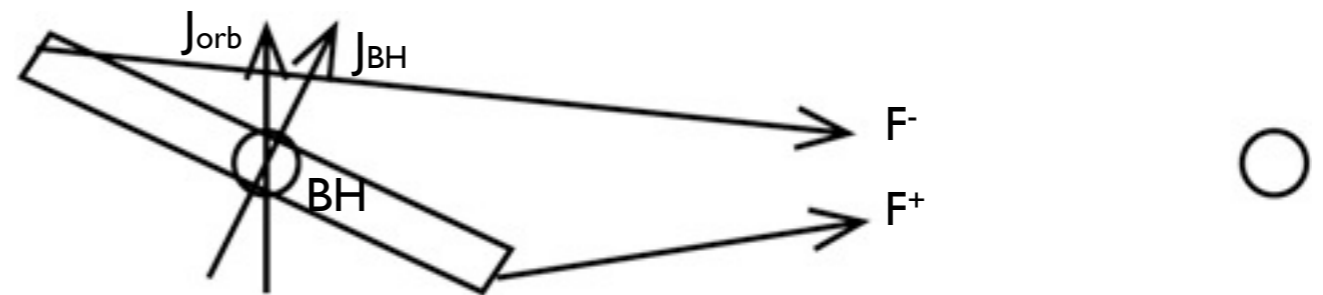
spin flips due to BH mergers

problem: SMBH mergers are uncommon



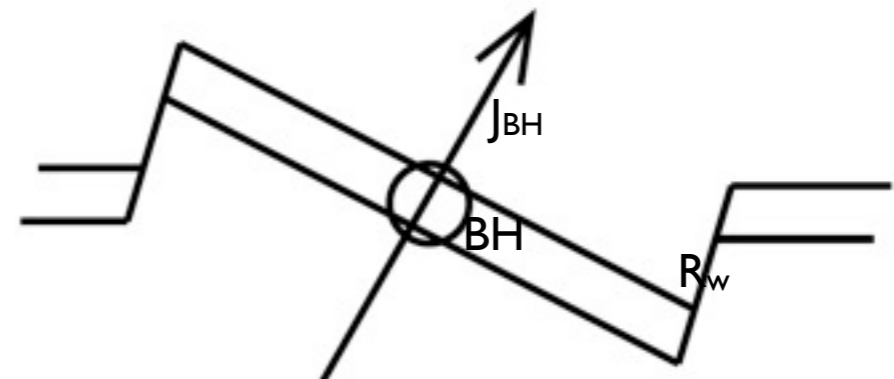
binary BH (spin-orbit) precession,
precession of inner accretion disk

problem: requires a binary SMBH;
rarely see jets from both BHs

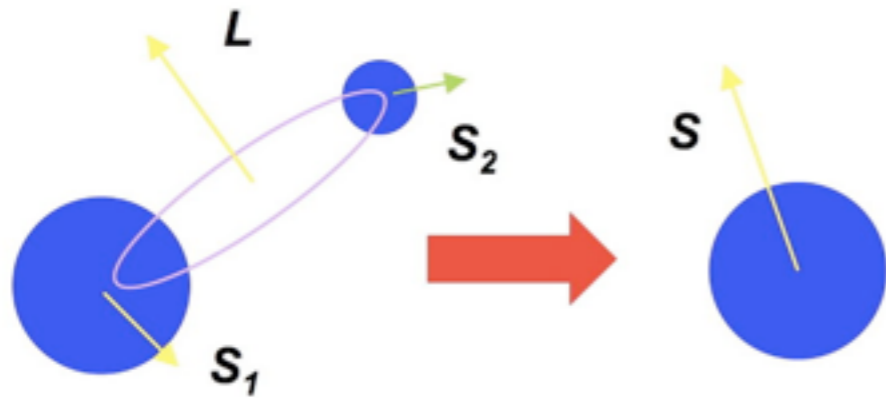


accretion disk slewing via Lense-Thirring
/Bardeen-Petterson effect

problem: require thin disk, should shine
as a quasar



Spin flips



$$\mathbf{S}_1 + \mathbf{S}_2 + \mathbf{L}_{\text{orb}} = \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{J}_{\text{rad}}$$

orbital angular momentum before plunge at ISCO
(derived from PN approx.)

easier to spin up non-rotating BHs; spinning BHs are
stable gyroscopes

for rotating BHs $M_2/M_1 > 0.2$ required to change spin

GW losses imp. when $M_1 \sim M_2$ (requires NR)

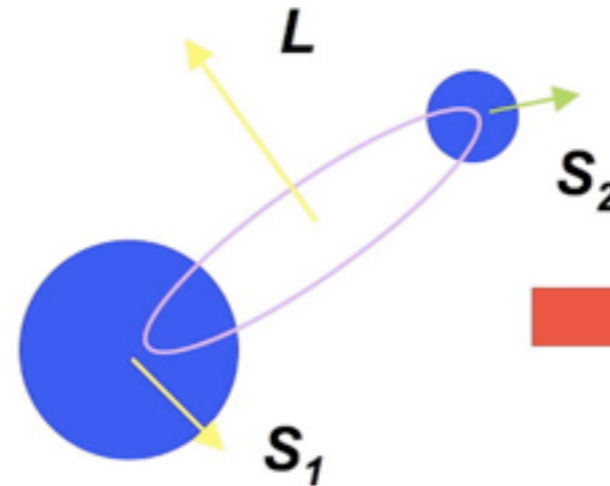
crucial for angular mom. distr. of SMBHs

retrograde orbits have large $L_{\text{orb}} \Rightarrow$ low
BH spin for many random mergers

fast spin if major mergers & gas
accretion dominate

faster spin \Rightarrow LSO close in and larger
accretion efficiency

Binary BH precession



PN 2.5 approx.: spin-spin & spin orbit precession

$$\frac{d\mathbf{S}_1}{dt} = \frac{1}{a^3} \left[\left(2 + \frac{3m_2}{2m_1} \right) \mathbf{L}_{\text{orb}} - \mathbf{S}_2 + 3 (\hat{n} \cdot \mathbf{S}_2) \hat{n} \right] \times \mathbf{S}_1$$

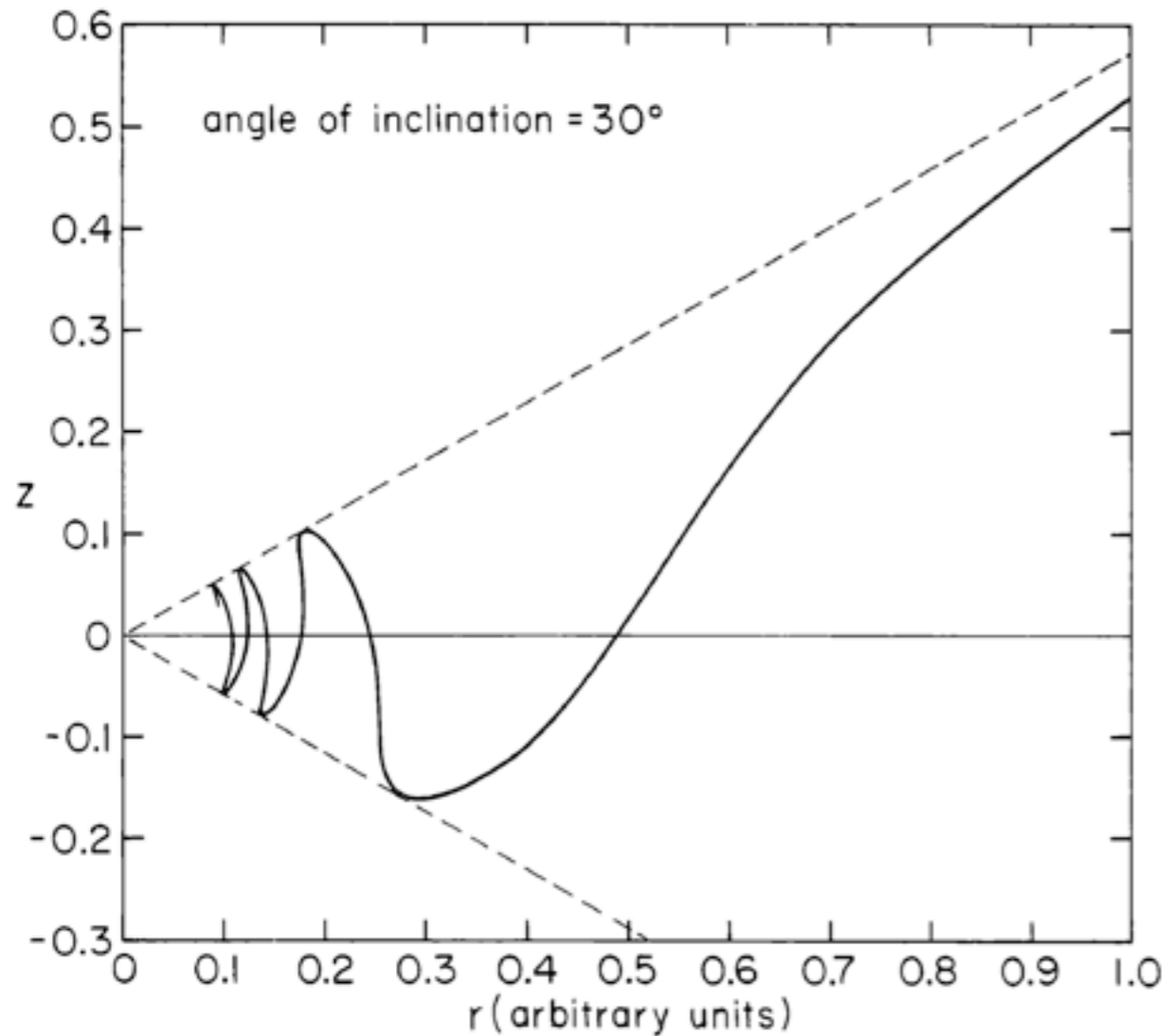
$$t_{\text{BH,prec}} \sim 2.4 \times 10^7 \text{ yr} \left(\frac{A}{1 \text{ pc}} \right)^{5/2} M_{\bullet,9}^{-3/2}$$

we may have a binary companion at 1 pc
last pc problem!

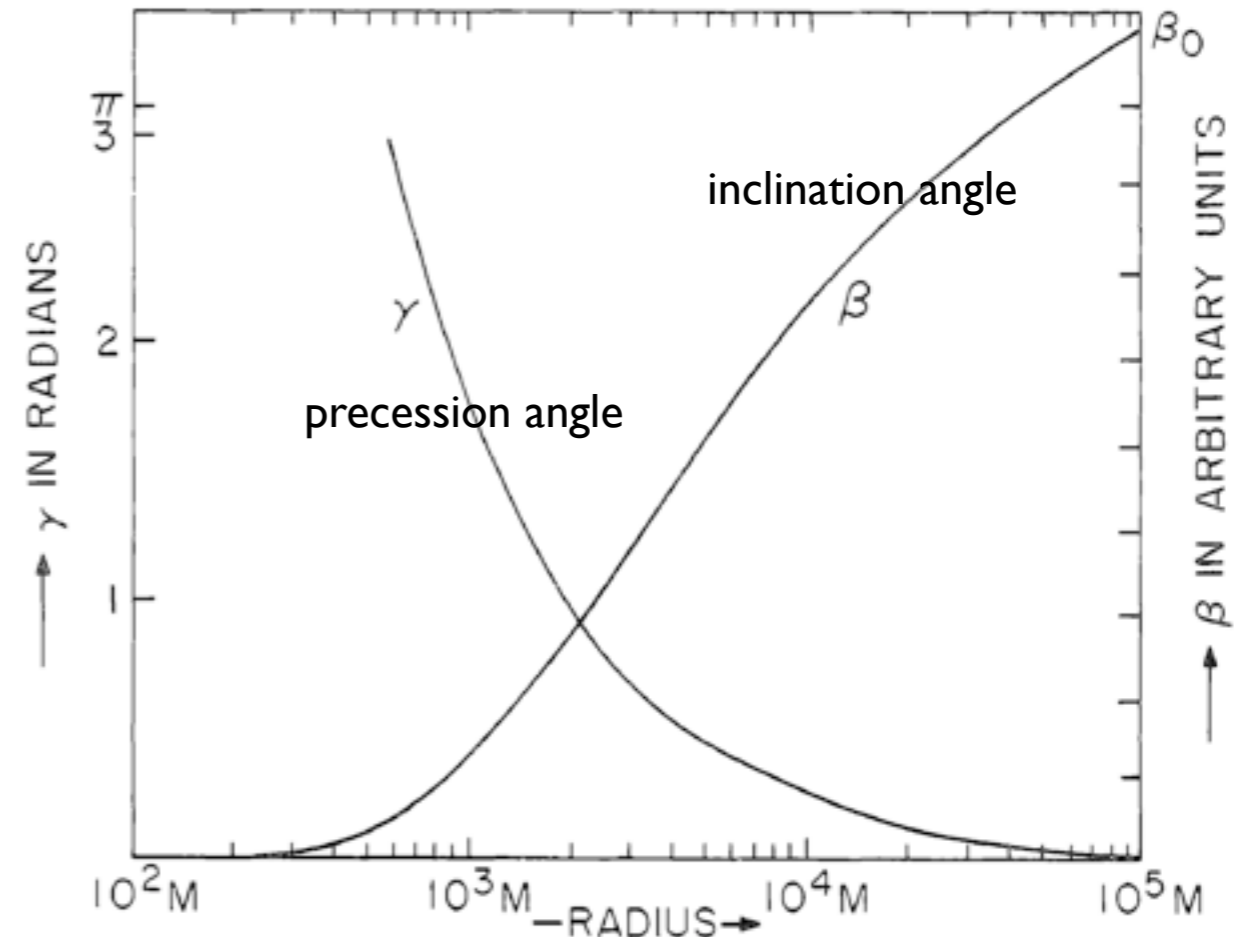
no solid evidence for binary SMBHs yet.

Lense Thirring effect

LT effect: GR effect which induces rotation



effect of viscosity



[BP 1975]

precession angle

$$\gamma_p \approx 2J \int_{\infty}^r r^{-3} (v^r)^{-1} dr$$

$$\approx 0.52 \times 10^5 \alpha^{-4/5} J_* \dot{M}_*^{-2/5} M_*^{3/5} r_*^{-8/5}$$

Slewing disk via BP

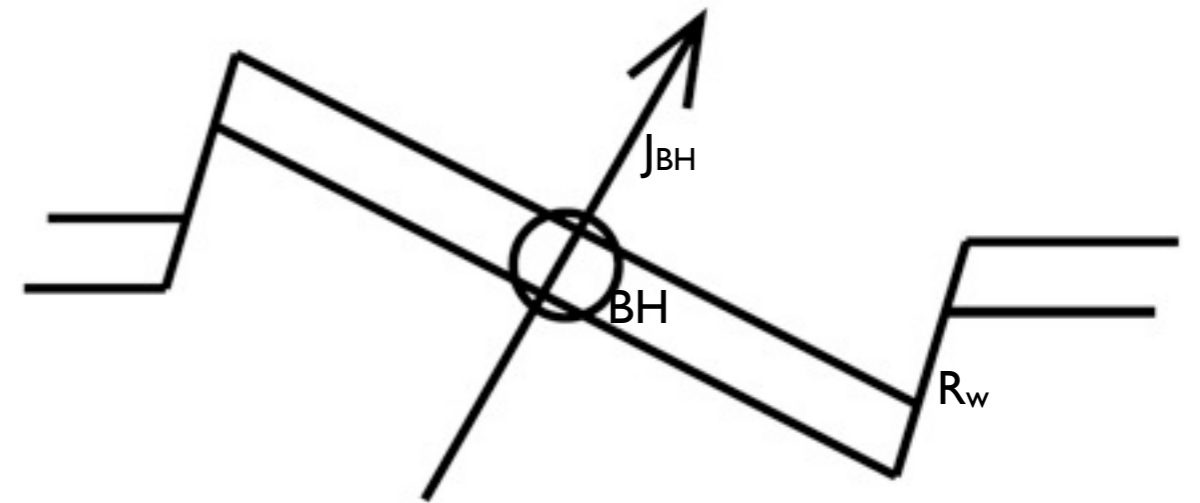
LT effect: GR effect which induces rotation

$$\vec{\tau}_{LT} \sim a(R_g/R)^3 (\hat{J}_{BH} \times \vec{L}) / (R_g/c)$$

$$\vec{\tau}_{visc} \sim \frac{\nu}{R} \frac{d}{dR} \left(R^3 \frac{d\vec{\Omega}}{dR} \right)$$

$$\frac{R_w}{R_g} \sim \left(\frac{a}{(H/R)^2} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$t_{align} \sim t_{prec} \sim \frac{J_{BH}}{\dot{M} \Omega_w R_w^2} \quad \text{viscosity aligns!}$$



thin disk needed, else $t_{align} \sim t_{dbl} \gg \text{Myrs}$

S&S disk when $\dot{M}_{dot} \gtrsim 0.01 \dot{M}_{dot,Edd}$ ($25 M_{sun}/\text{yr}$ for $10^9 M_{sun}$ BH)

self-gravity & fragmentation (if $M_d/M_{BH} \gtrsim H/R$) limits \dot{M}_{dot}

short quasar phase in CC systems

accretion “events” via thin disk \Rightarrow slowly spinning SMBHs!