

# Supernova Kicks and Dynamics of Compact Remnants in the Galactic Centre

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## Introduction

The **Galactic Centre** (GC) is an ideal laboratory to study the extreme dynamical processes occurring in proximity of a super-massive **black hole** (SMBH).



The GC is a very crowded and puzzling place, and it still poses a plethora of questions:

- What is the origin of the **S-cluster** of young B stars around the SMBH?
- What is the nature of **G1** and **G2**, two dusty objects recently spotted near the SMBH?
- Why **pulsars** seem to be missing in the GC?
- Why do we observe a **cored distribution** of red giants instead of a cuspy one?

We make use of **3-body simulations** to understand what is the role of **Supernova (SN) explosions** occurring in **binary stellar systems** within the GC

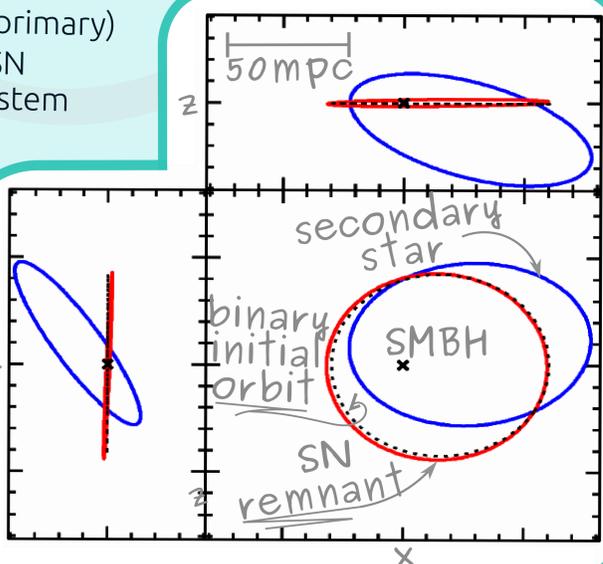
SN kicks may:

- reshuffle the orbits of pulsars, other dark remnants and red giants
- push low mass stars into highly eccentric orbits, such as the ones of G1 and G2



## Methods

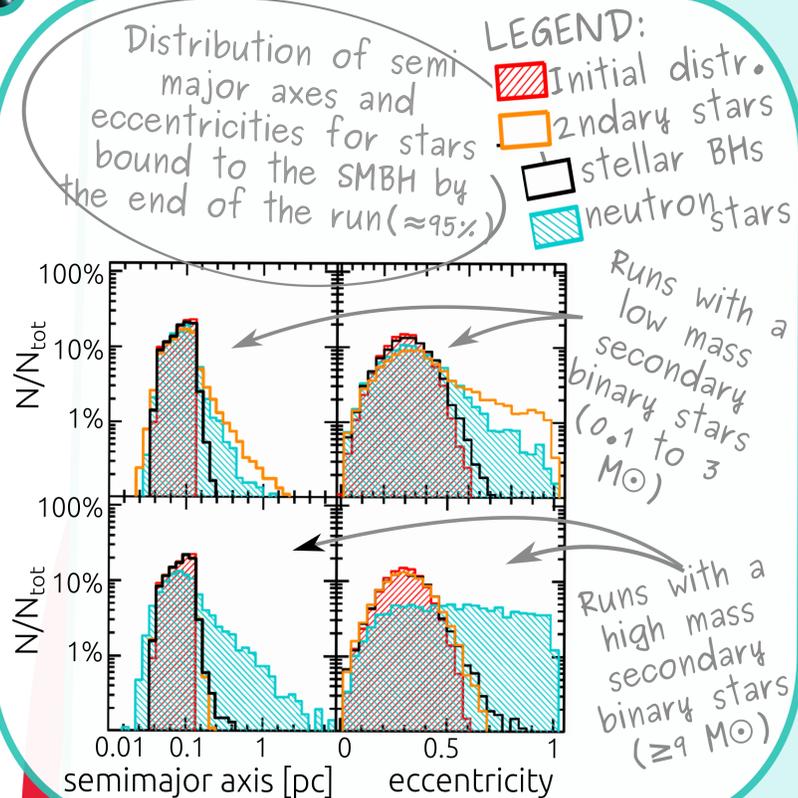
- We perform 30k **regularized** 3-body simulations
  - In each run:
    - a stellar binary is placed within the clockwise disk and orbits around the SMBH
    - the more massive (primary) star explodes as a SN
    - the perturbed stellar system is evolved around the SMBH for 1 Myr
- An example in the right Fig.



Orbits of the two stars before and after the SN kick in a selected run

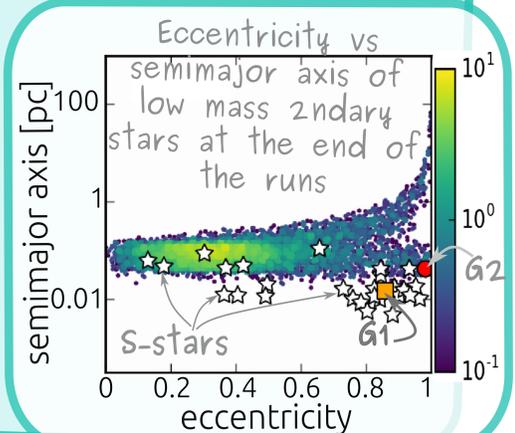
## Results

After the kick, the **lighter stars** (i.e. neutron stars or low mass secondary binary components) are generally scattered on completely **different orbits**, with higher eccentricities and inclinations.



Stellar mass **black holes** (BHs) and **massive secondary stars** retain **memory of their initial orbit** instead (Fig. on the left).

- 40% of remnants stay bound to the companion after the SN kick  $\rightarrow$  up to 70% of them might become **X-ray binaries** through Roche lobe filling.
- $\sim 3\%$  of the low mass secondary star orbits are compatible with those of **G1** and **G2** (right scatter plot).



## Conclusion

- BHs** do not change their orbits significantly  $\rightarrow$  a **cusps of BHs** may have formed around the SMBH
- Neutron stars** are generally scattered away from the SMBH  $\rightarrow$  the missing pulsars problem may be a result of SN natal kicks.
- G1** and **G2** might have been low-mass stellar companions to massive GC stars.

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