

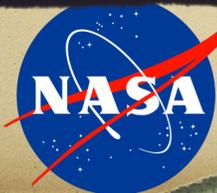
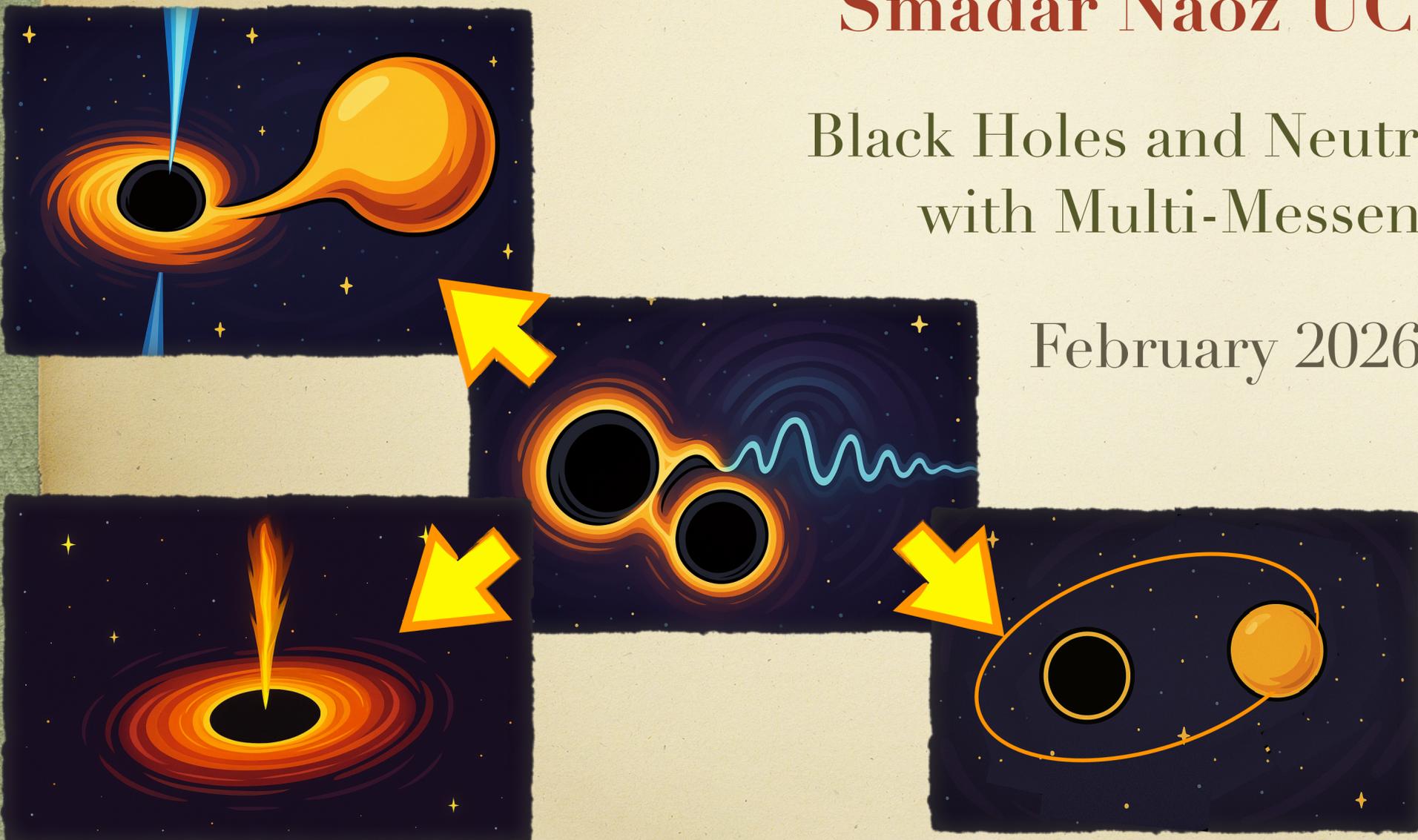
The Triple Connection: Black Hole Mergers, Electromagnetic Signatures, and Galactic Black Holes

Smadar Naoz UCLA

Black Holes and Neutron Stars
with Multi-Messengers

February 2026

Collaborators: Andrea Ghez, Mike Grudić, Anna Ciurlo, Avi Loeb, Bence Kocsis, Blakesley Burkhart, Carl Rodriguez, Cliff Will, Eliot Quataert, Enrico Ramirez-Ruiz, Federico Marinacci, Fred Rasio, Gongjie Li, Jess McIver, Joe Silk, Katie Breivik, Kareem El-Badry, Mark Morris, Mark Vogelsberger, Naoki Yoshida, Tommaso Treu, Tuan Do, Vicky Kalogera, Will Farr, Yoram Lithwick, Zoltan Haiman... + My group



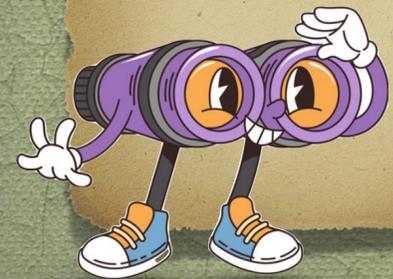
Special thanks to  Howard and  Astrid Preston for their generous support

Seeing stellar mass black holes

x-ray binary



e.g., Giacconi et al. (1962), Fabbiano (2006), McClintock & Remillard (2006), Corral-Santana et al. (2016), Ingram & Motta (2019), Harrison et al. (2020), Fortin et al. (2024)



Seeing stellar mass black holes

e.g., Abbott et al. (2016), LIGO Scientific Collaboration (2025), etc.

e.g., Agol et al. (2002); Lu et al. (2016), Lam et al. (2022), Sahu et al. (2022)

Microensing



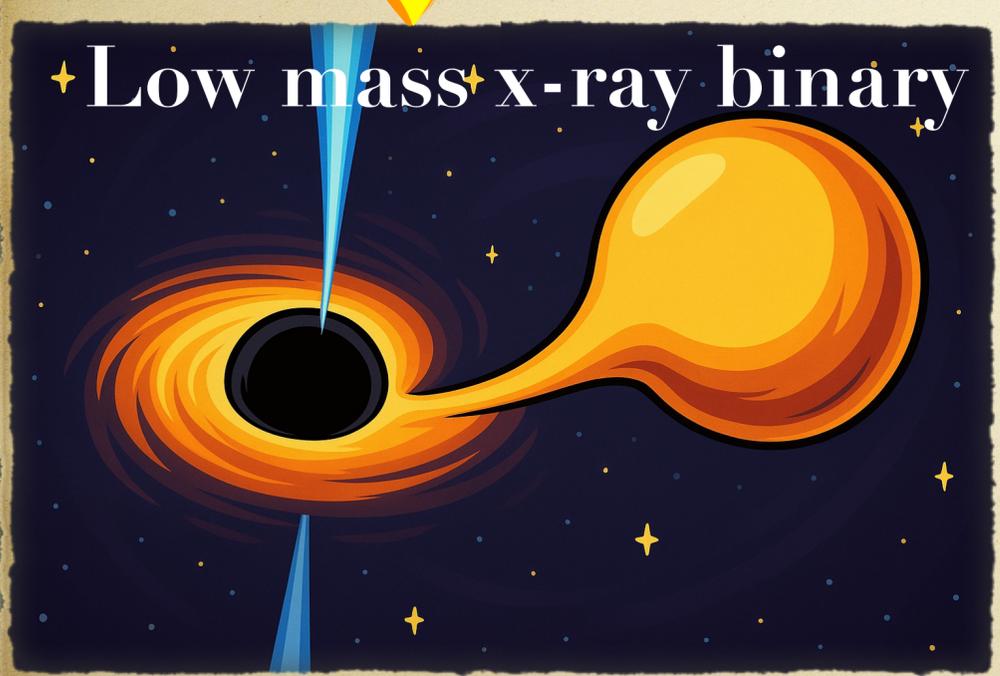
Also: **RVs + photometric**, e.g., Thompson et al. 2019; Chawla et al. 2024

e.g., Zevin et al. (2021), Fishbach & Kalogera (2022), Fishbach et al. (2025).

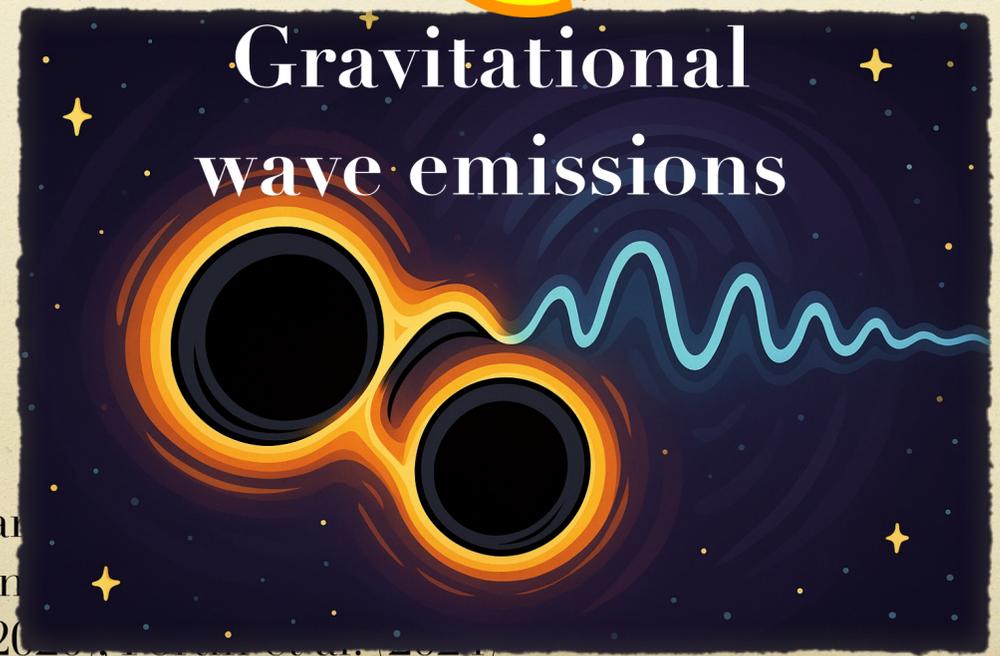
Connection?

Connection?

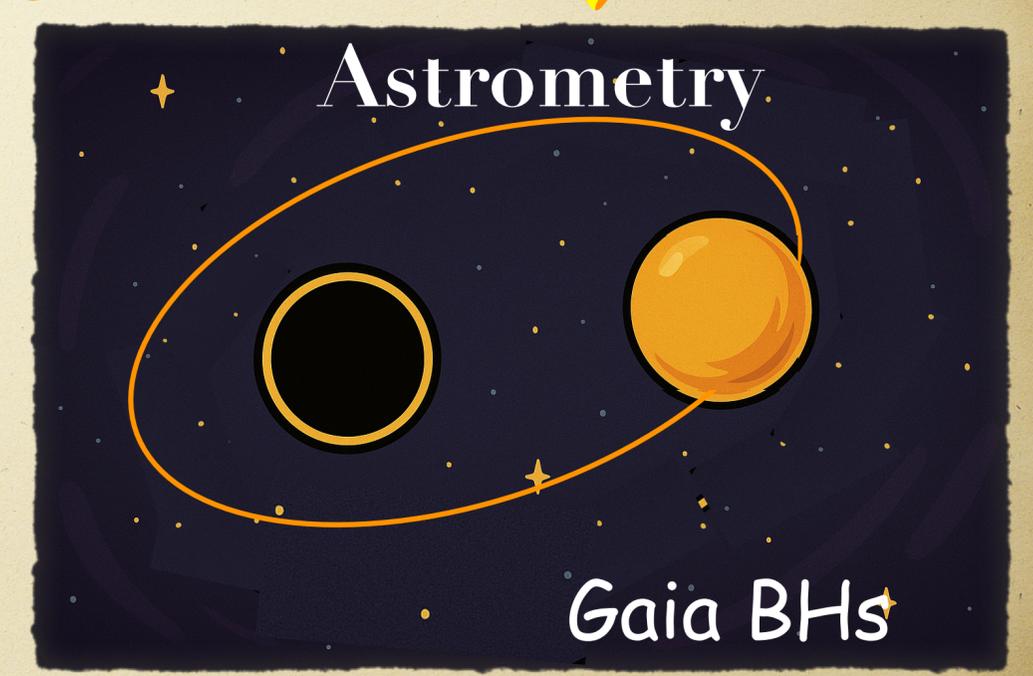
Low mass x-ray binary



Gravitational wave emissions



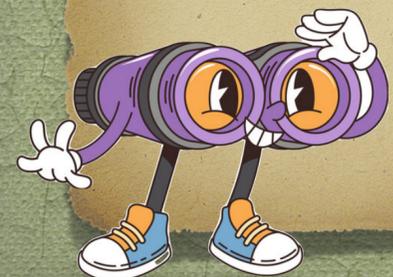
Astrometry



Gaia BHs

e.g., Giacconi et al. (1962), Fabbian & Remillard (2006), Corral-Santana & Motta (2019), Harrison et al. (2023), Zevin et al. (2021)

e.g., El-Badry et al. (2023), Gaia Collaboration et al. (2024)



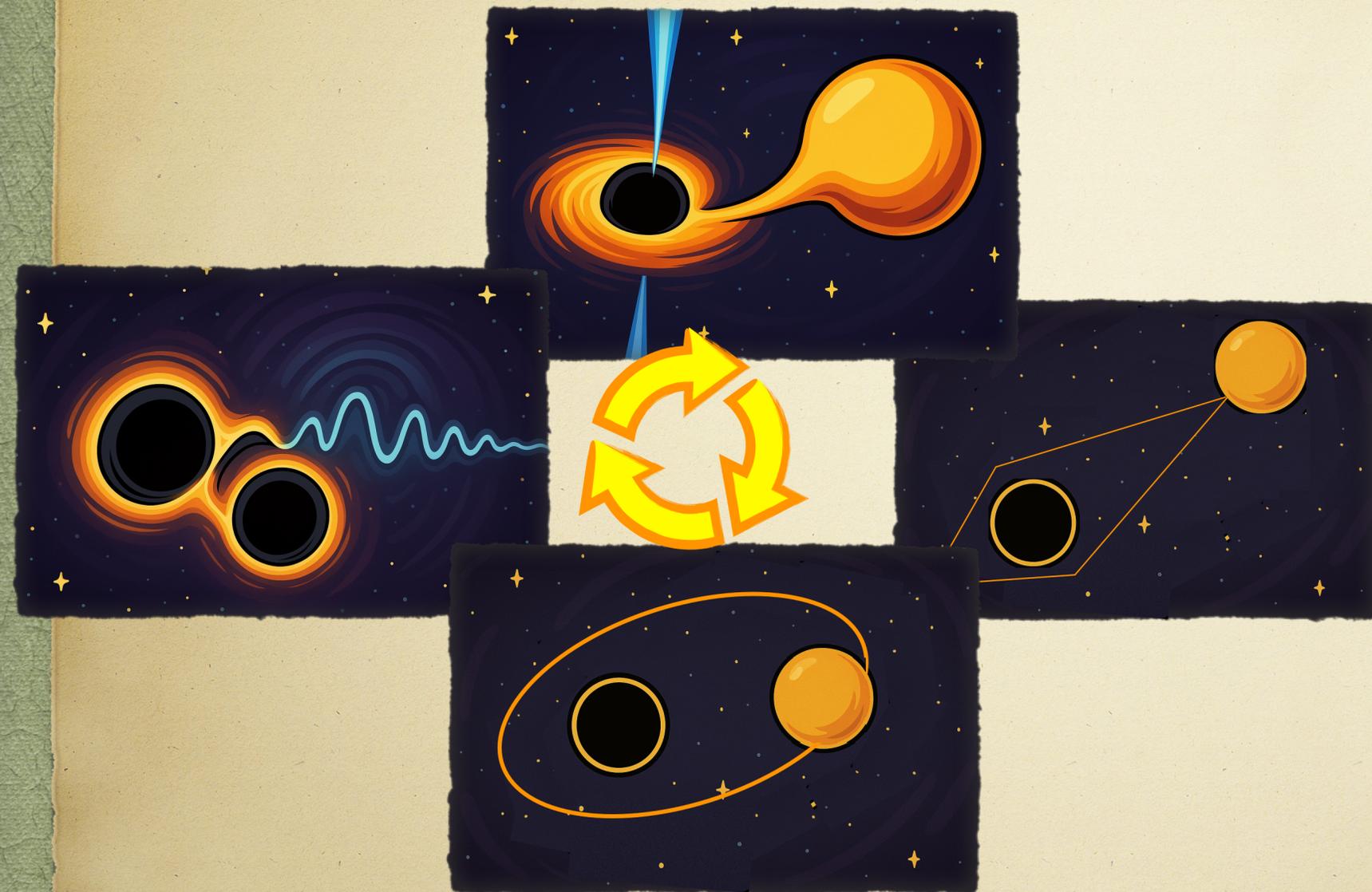
Outline

Possible formation channels

Propose a connection

+

Prediction



Connection



Seeing stellar mass black holes

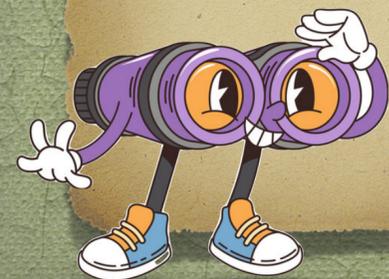
Low mass x-ray binary

Formation ideas:

We need a binary!



See also: Raghavan et al 2010; Sana et al.
2012; Moe & Di Stefano 2017;

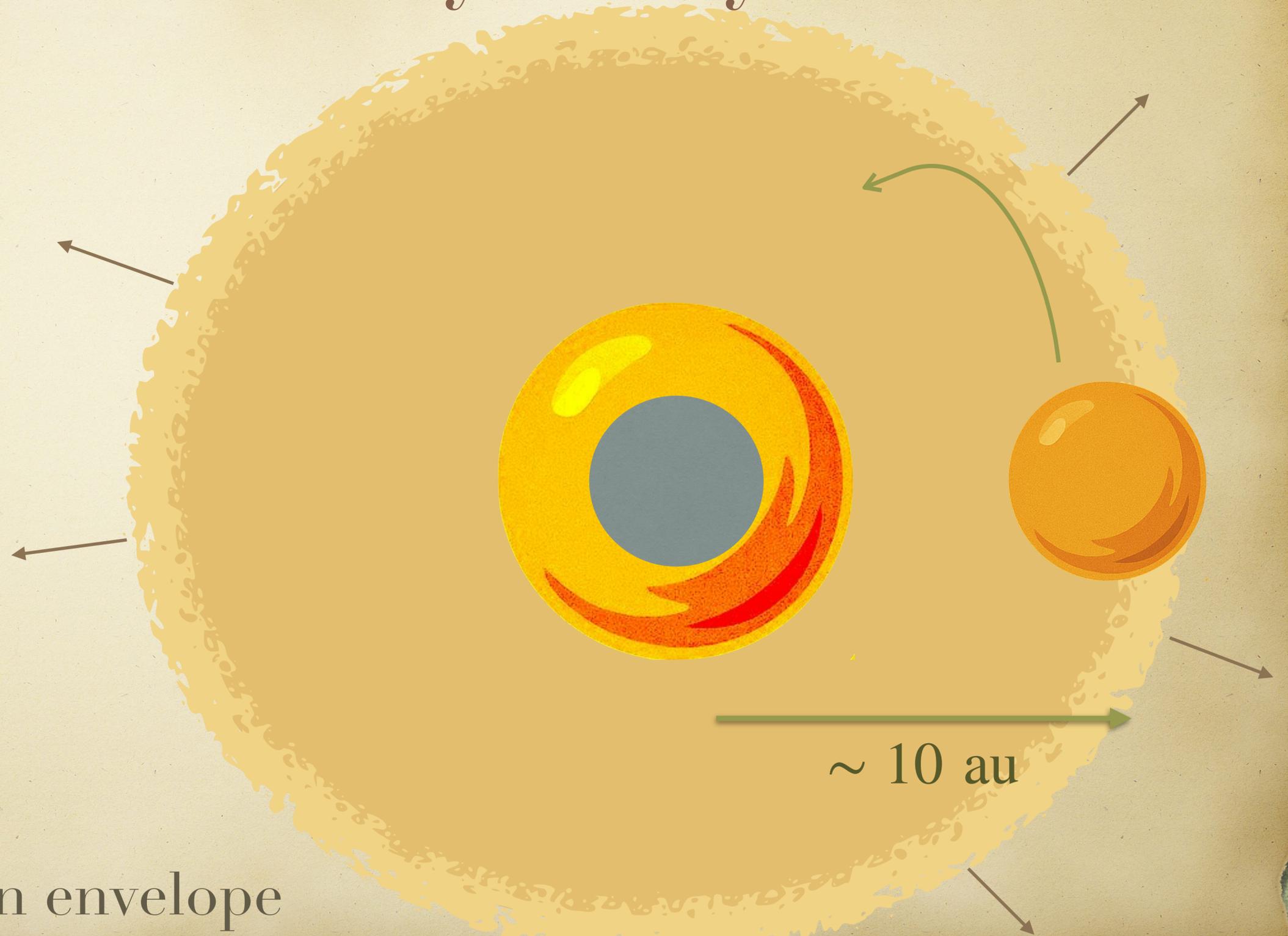


Low mass x-ray binary

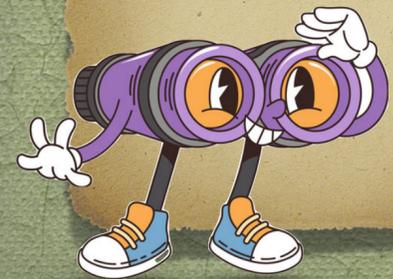
Formation ideas:

Binary channel

e.g., Podsiadlowski et al. 2003, 2010; Kiel & Hurley 2006; Ivanova et al. 2013; 2015; Wong et al. 2014; Kimball et al. 2023



Common envelope

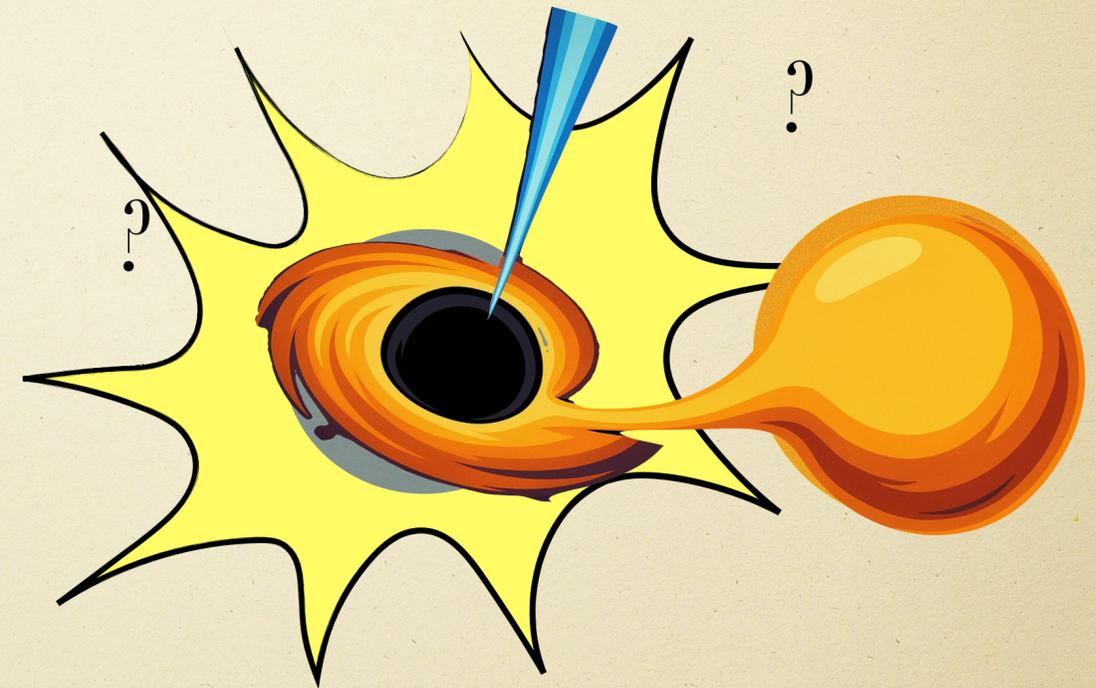


Low mass x-ray binary

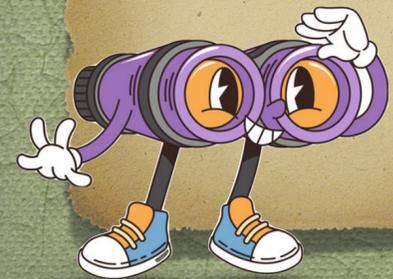
Formation ideas:

Binary channel

e.g., Podsiadlowski et al. 2003, 2010; Kiel & Hurley 2006; Ivanova et al. 2013; 2015; Wong et al. 2014; Kimball et al. 2023



~ much smaller



Low mass x-ray binary

Why triples?

Most (~70%) Massive Stars are Born in Triples+

Formation ideas:

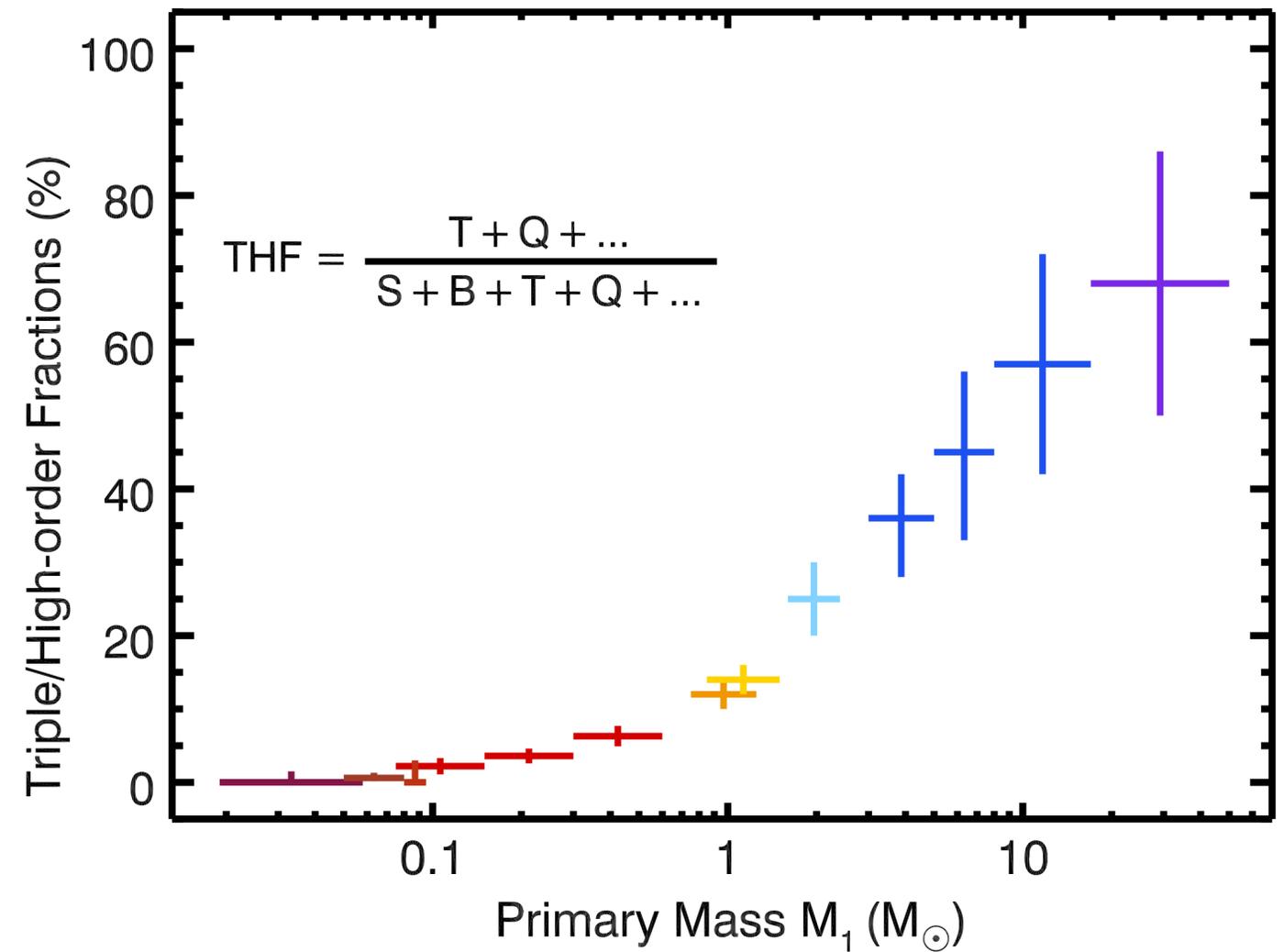
Triple channel

No Common envelope



Spectral Type Offner et al. 2023

Y T L M K G F A B O

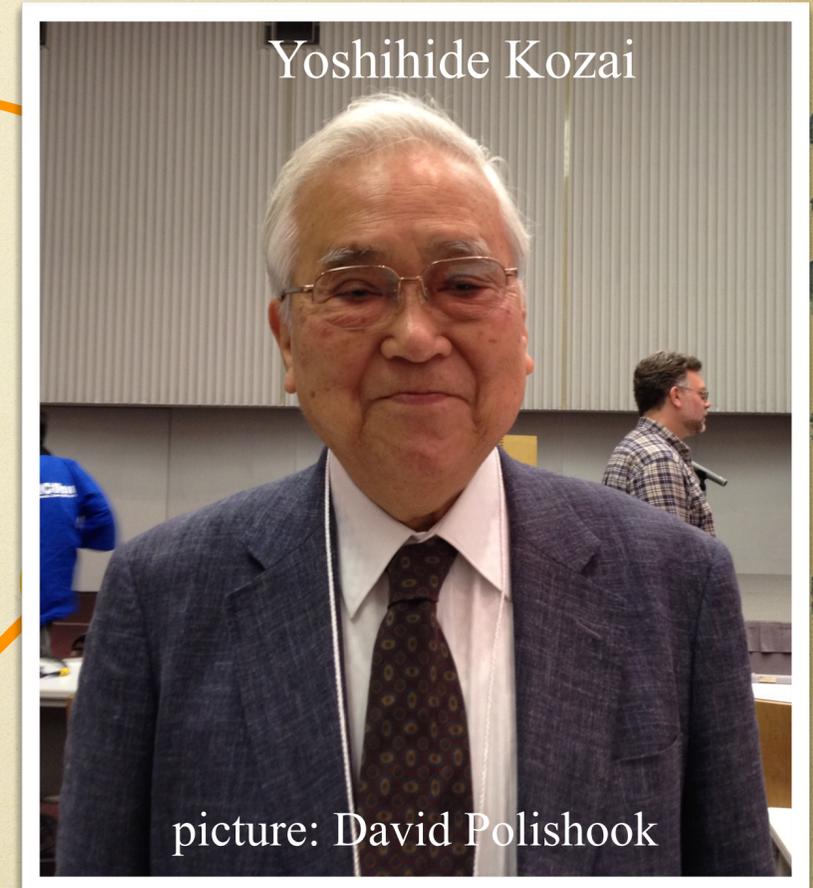
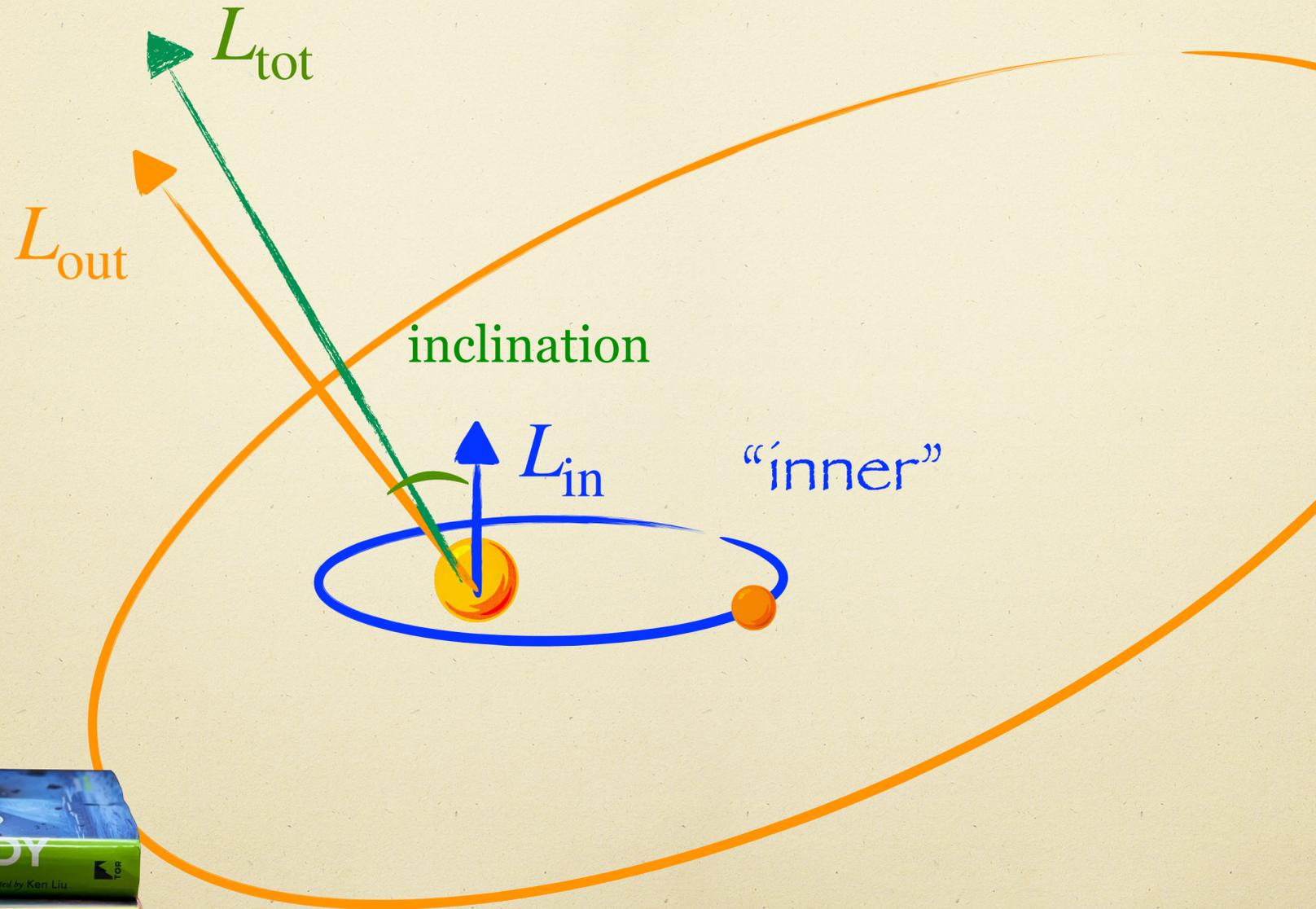
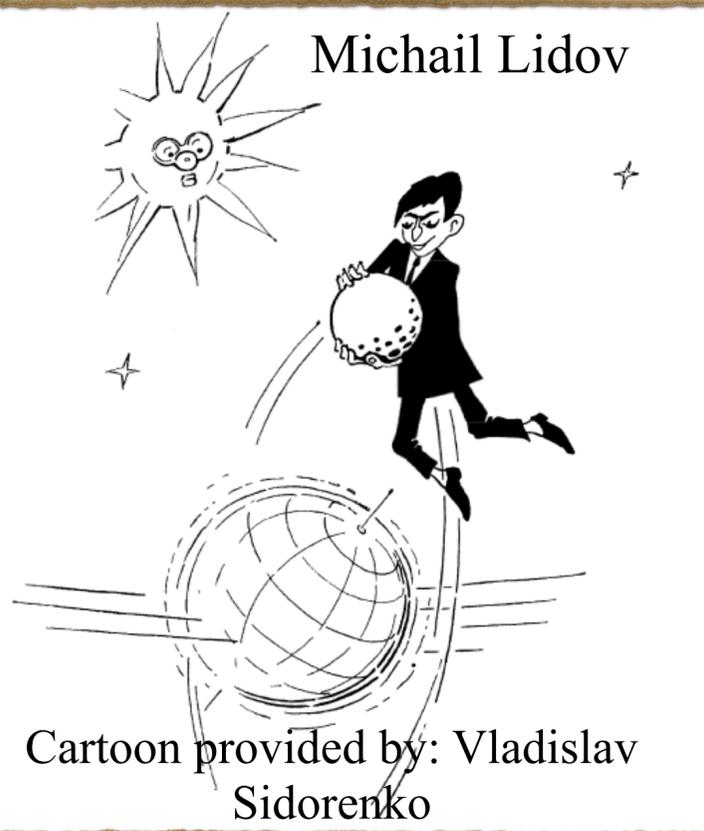


See also: Moe & Di Stefano 2017; Shariat, El-Badry, **Naoz** 2025



Hierarchical triple system

Kozai 1962, Lidov 1962

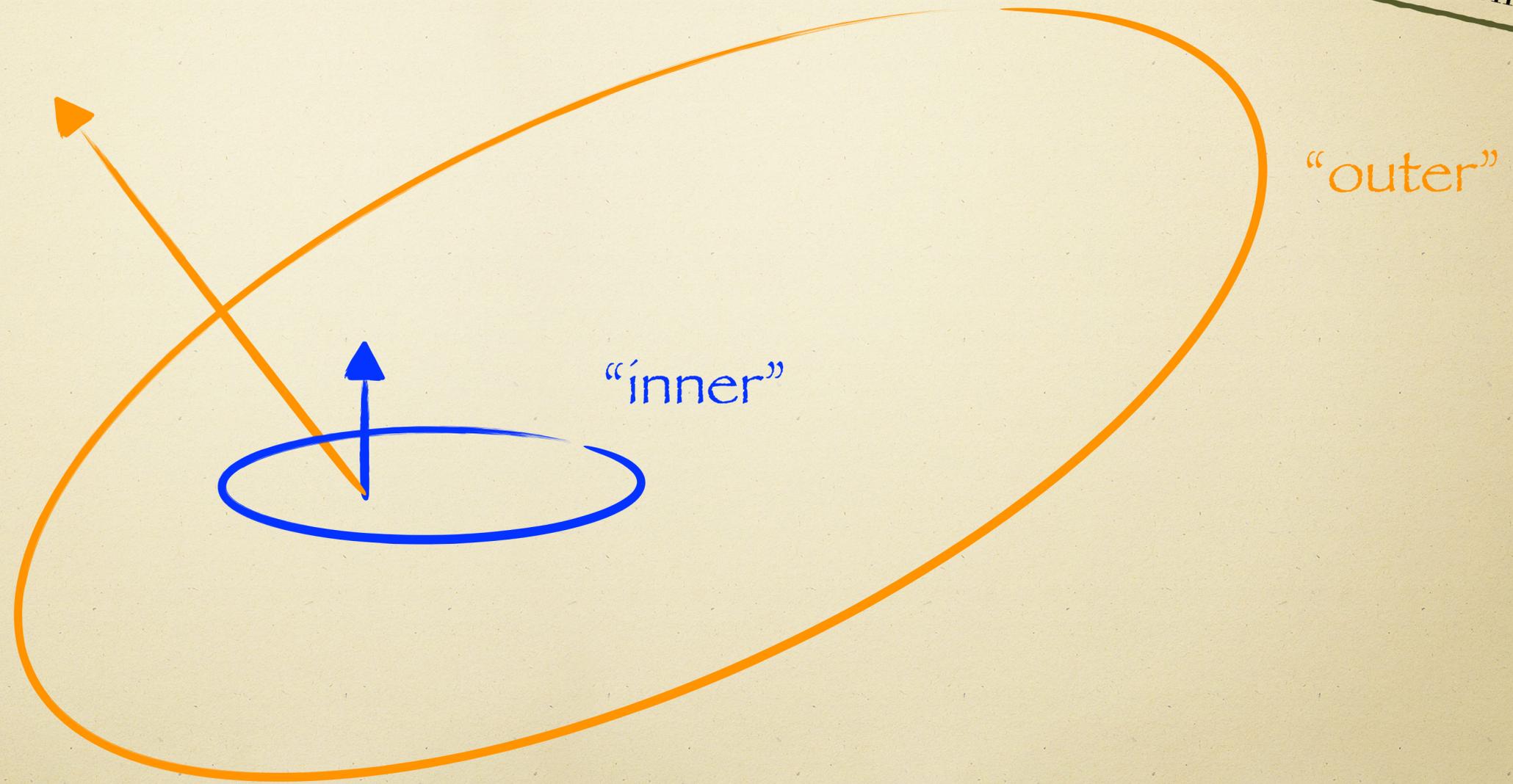


Not to scale!

Hierarchical triple system

Kozai 1962, Lidov 1962

For initially inclined system $\approx 40^\circ$

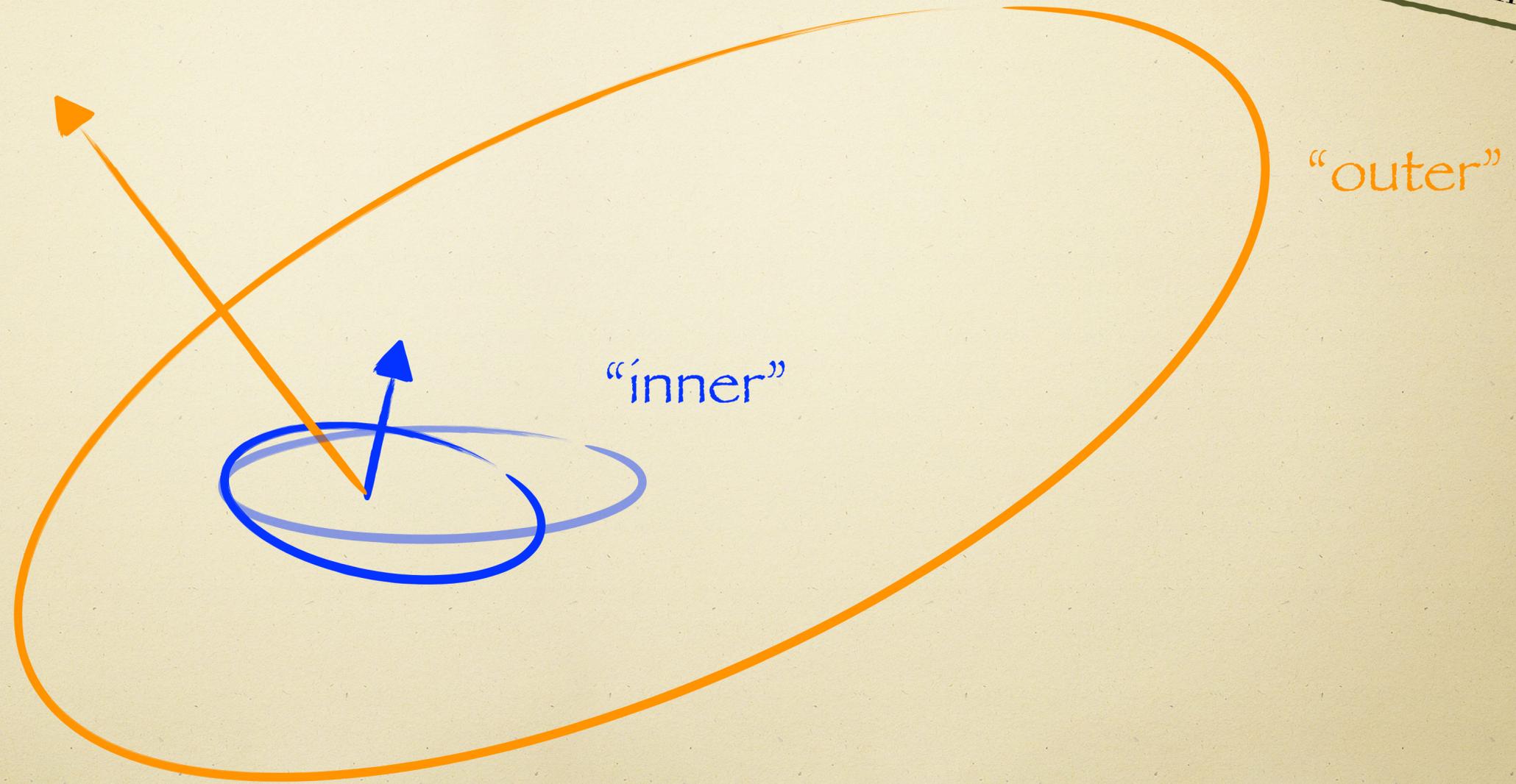


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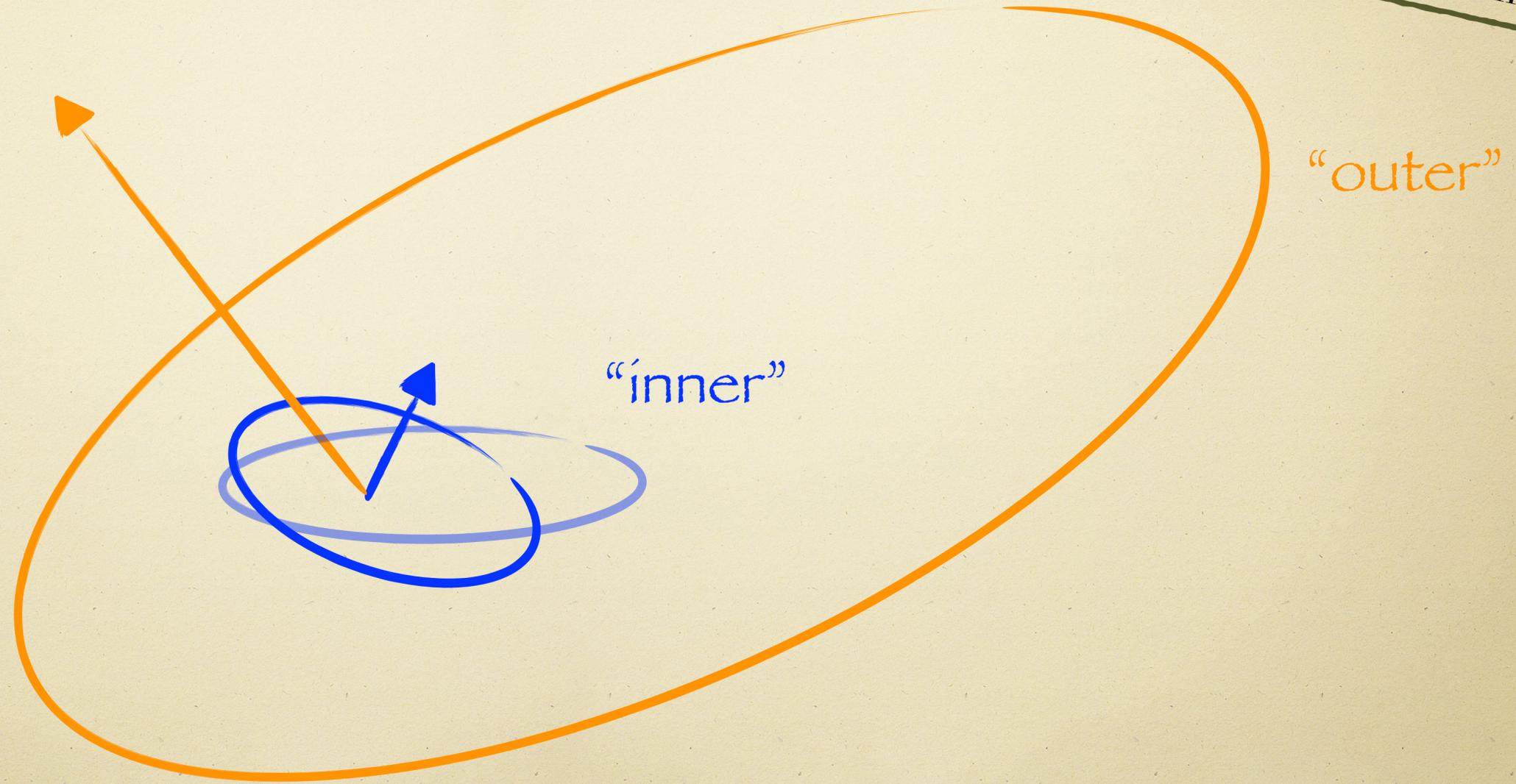


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Hierarchical triple system

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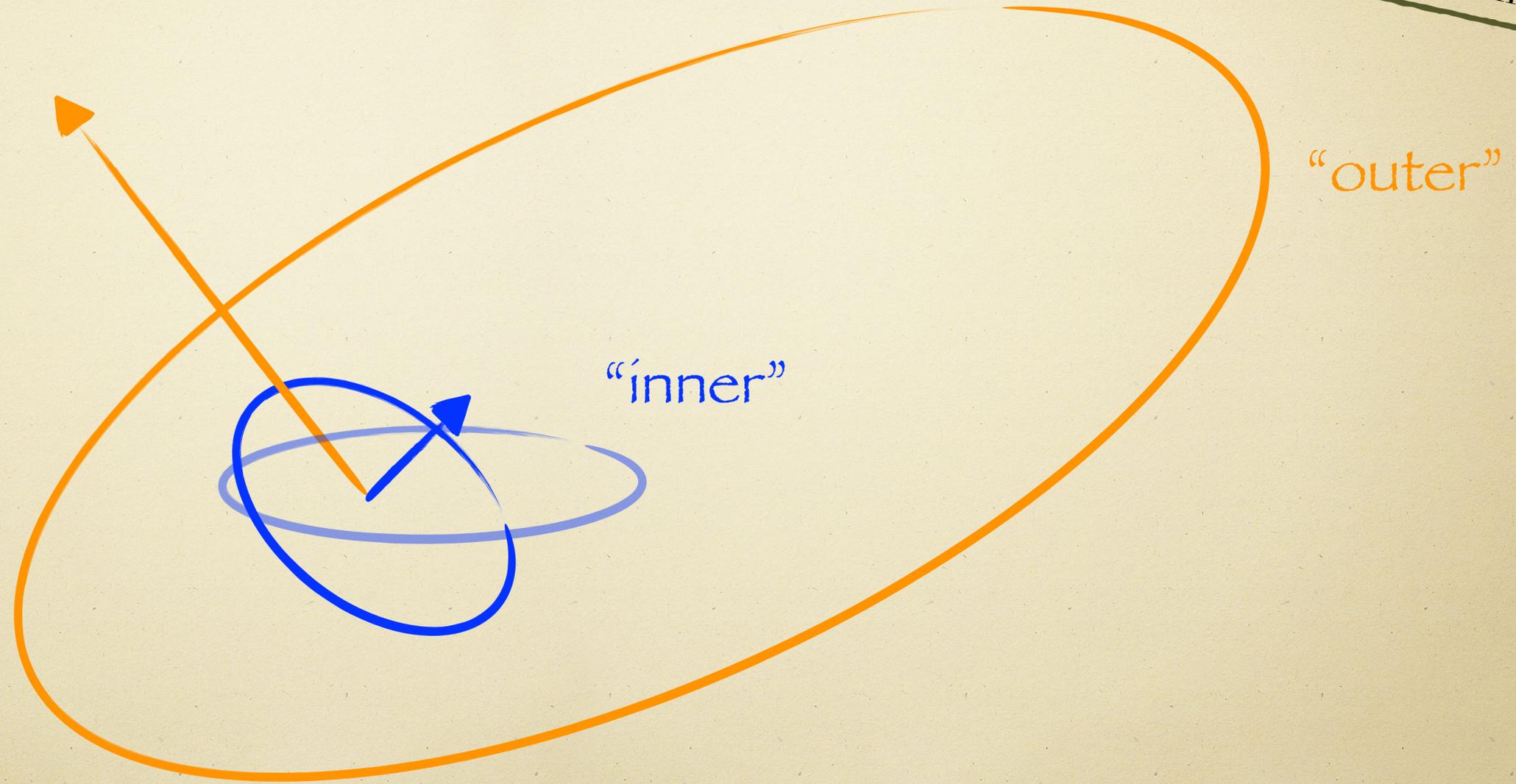


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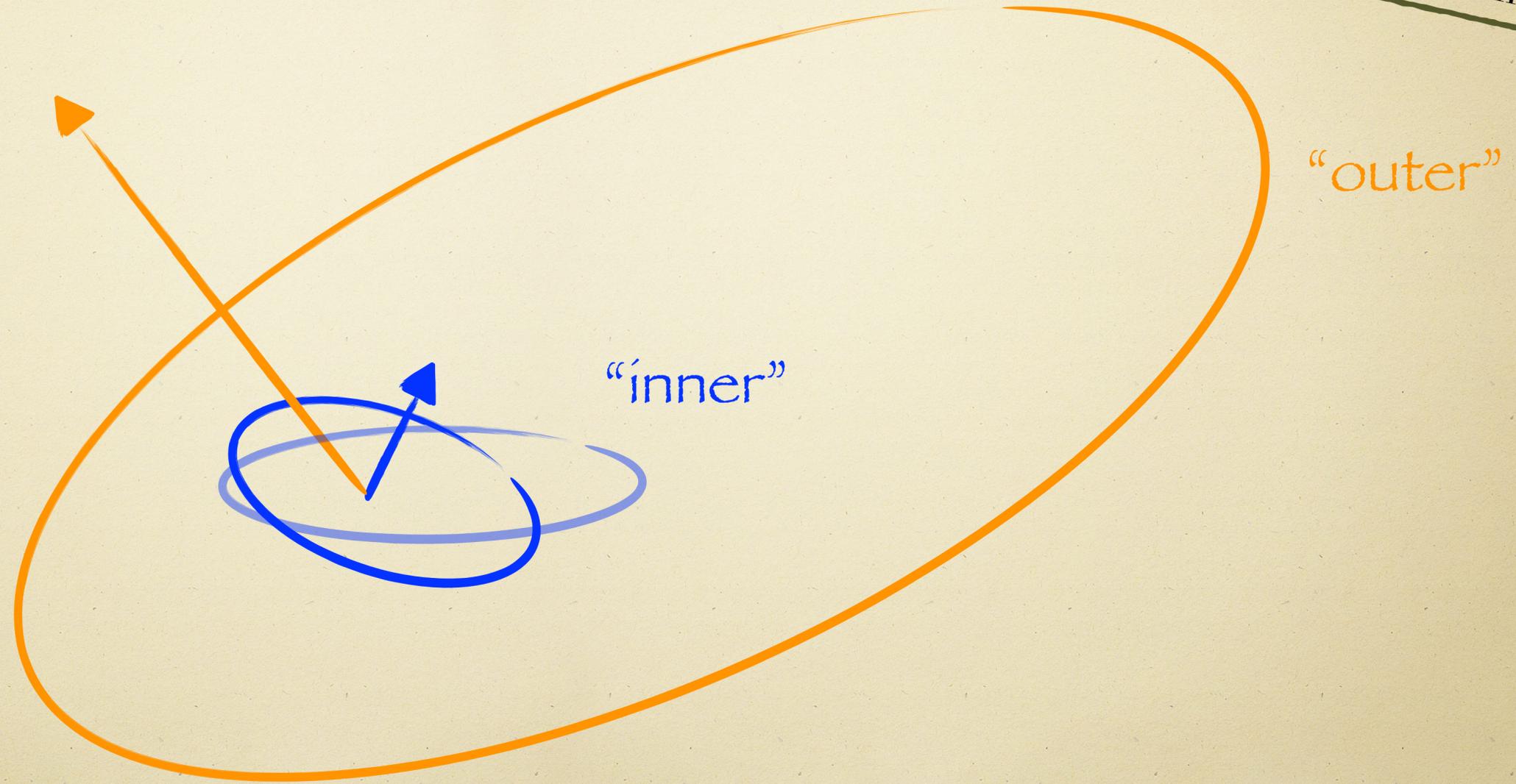


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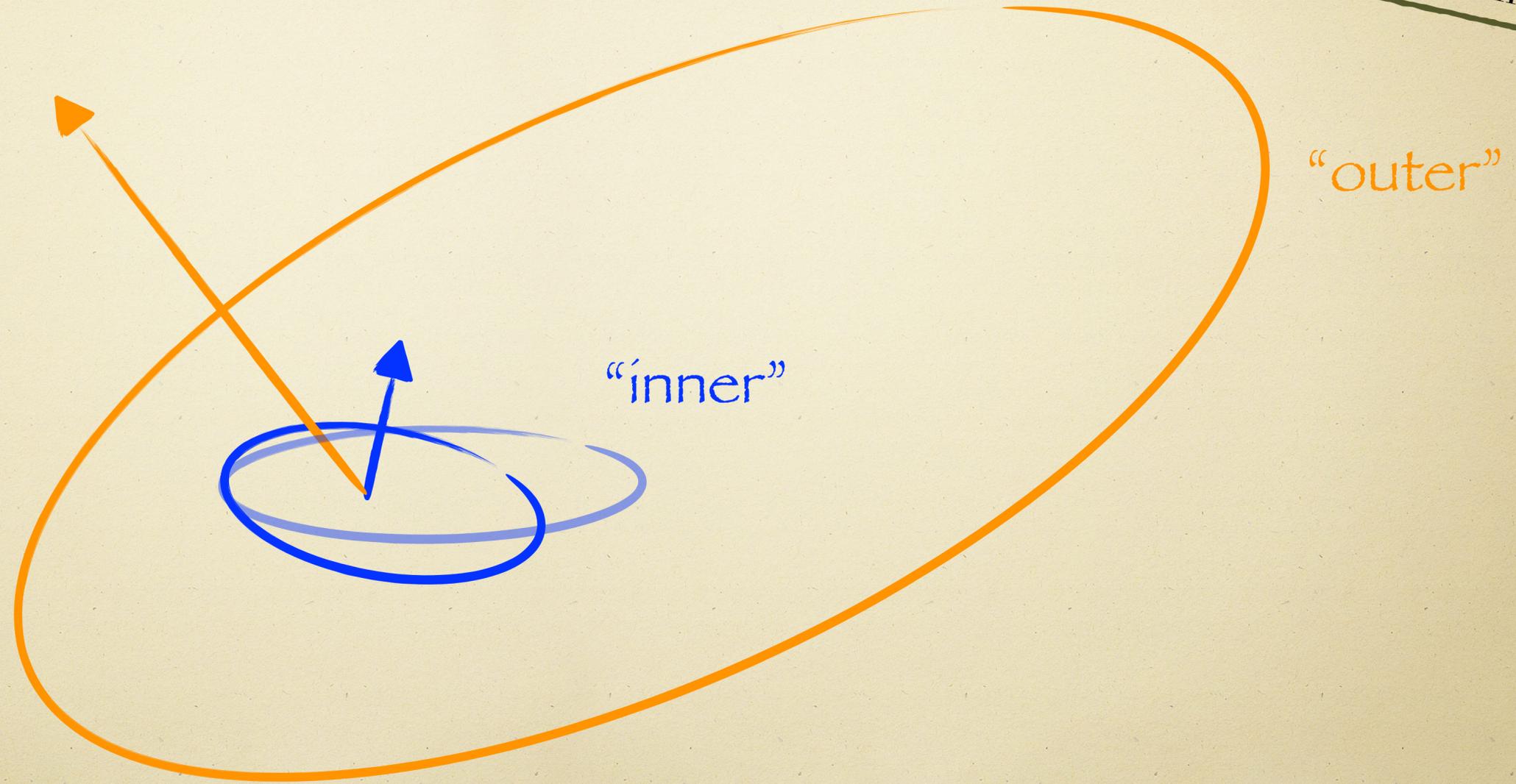


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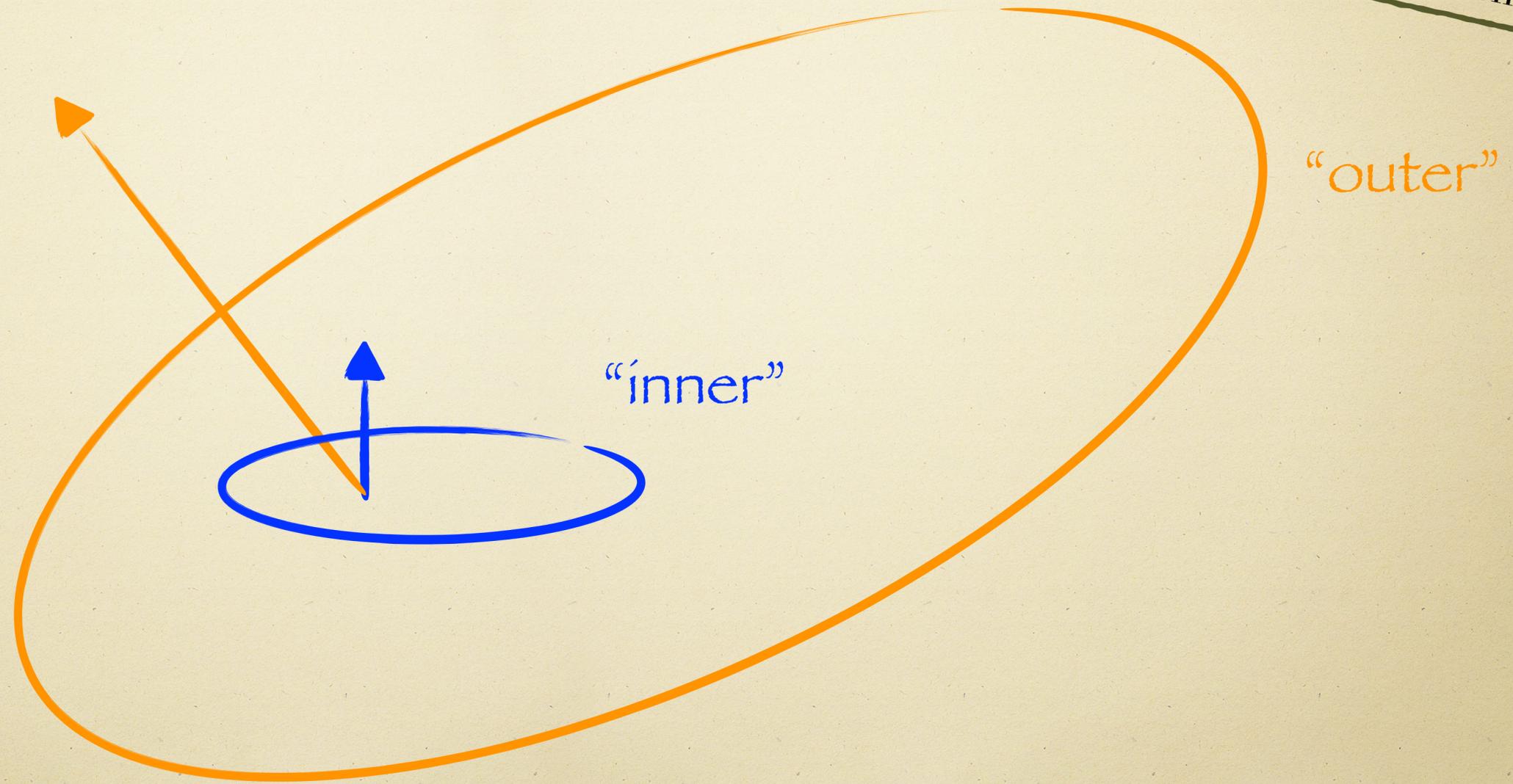


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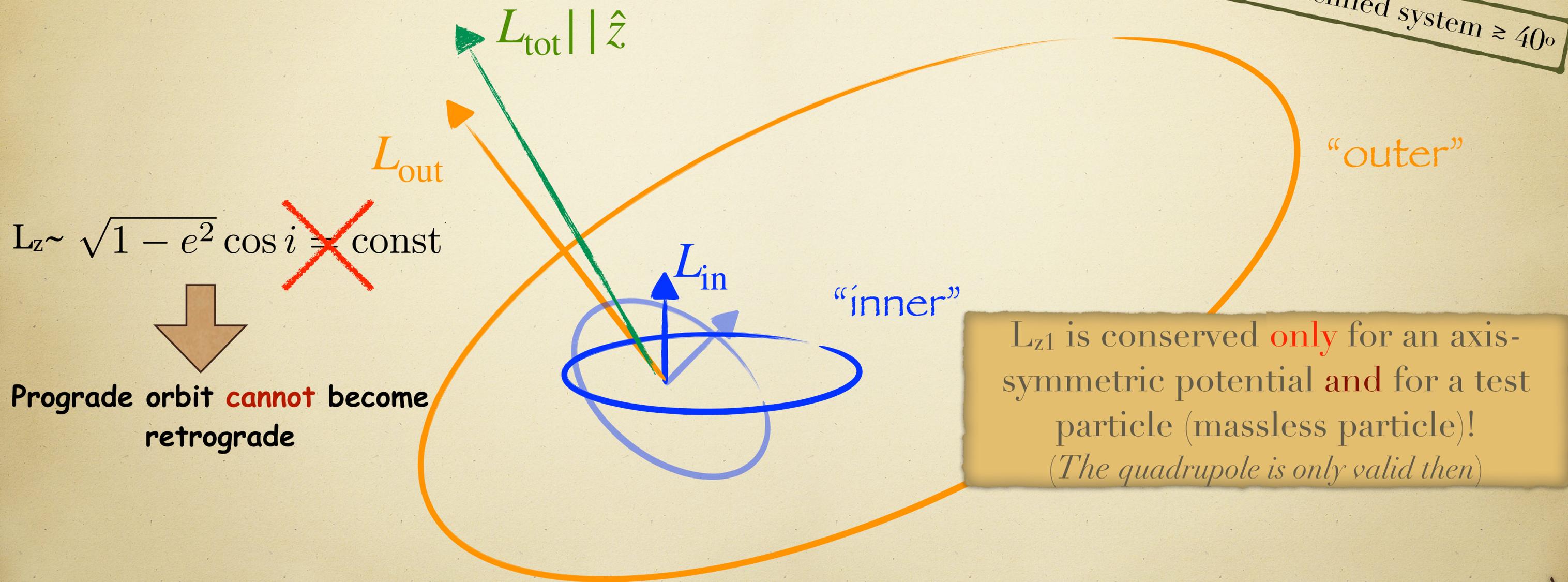


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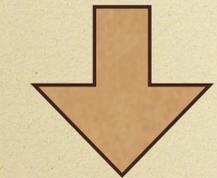
Hierarchical triple system

Kozai 1962, Lidov 1962

For initially inclined system $\approx 40^\circ$



$L_z \sim \sqrt{1 - e^2} \cos i \neq \text{const}$



Prograde orbit **cannot** become retrograde

L_{z1} is conserved **only** for an axis-symmetric potential **and** for a test particle (massless particle)!
(The quadrupole is only valid then)

Naoz et al, Nature (2011), arXiv:1011.2501
Naoz et al (2013), MNRAS, arXiv:1107.2414

Not to scale!

Our treatment

The eccentric Kozai-Lidov mechanism

- ◆ Allow for the **z-component** of the angular momenta of the **inner** and **outer** orbit to change - already at the **quadrupole level**.

- ◆ Expanding the approximation to the **octupole level** (e.g., Ford et al, 2000, Blaes et al, 2002 - already done before us.) - **hexadecapole-level** as needed (e.g., Will 2017; Holzknecht et al. 2026)

- ◆ Both the magnitude and orientation of the angular momentum can change

larger parts of the parameter space

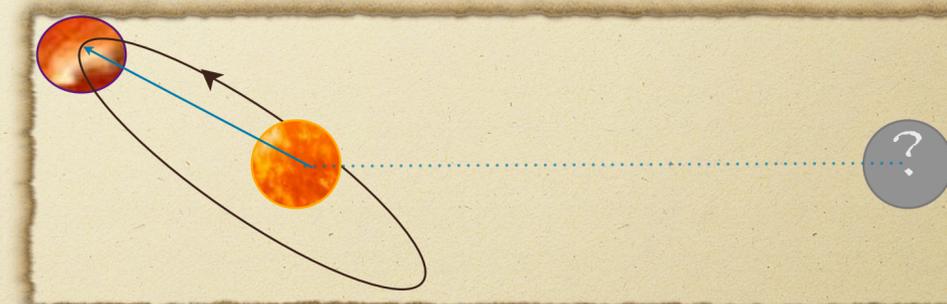
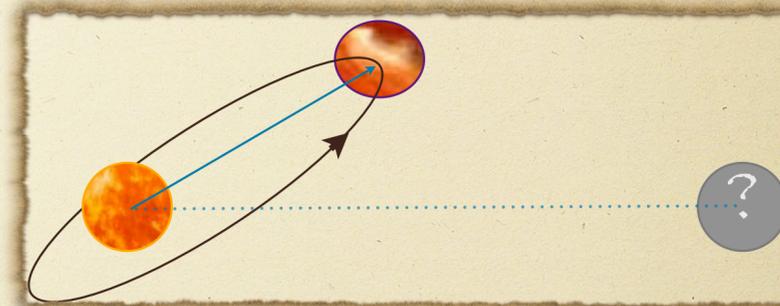
Naoz et al, Nature (2011), arXiv:1011.2501

Naoz et al (2013), MNRAS, arXiv:1107.2414

See Naoz (2016) for review

Exciting, rich, chaotic

$i < 90$ deg - prograde



$i > 90$ deg - retrograde

for test particle approx. see:

Lithwick & **Naoz** (2011), ApJ, arXiv:1106.3329

Katz et al (2011), arXiv:1106.3340

The eccentric Kozai-Lidov mechanism

GR effects: Naoz et al (2013)

$$m_1 = 10 M_\odot$$

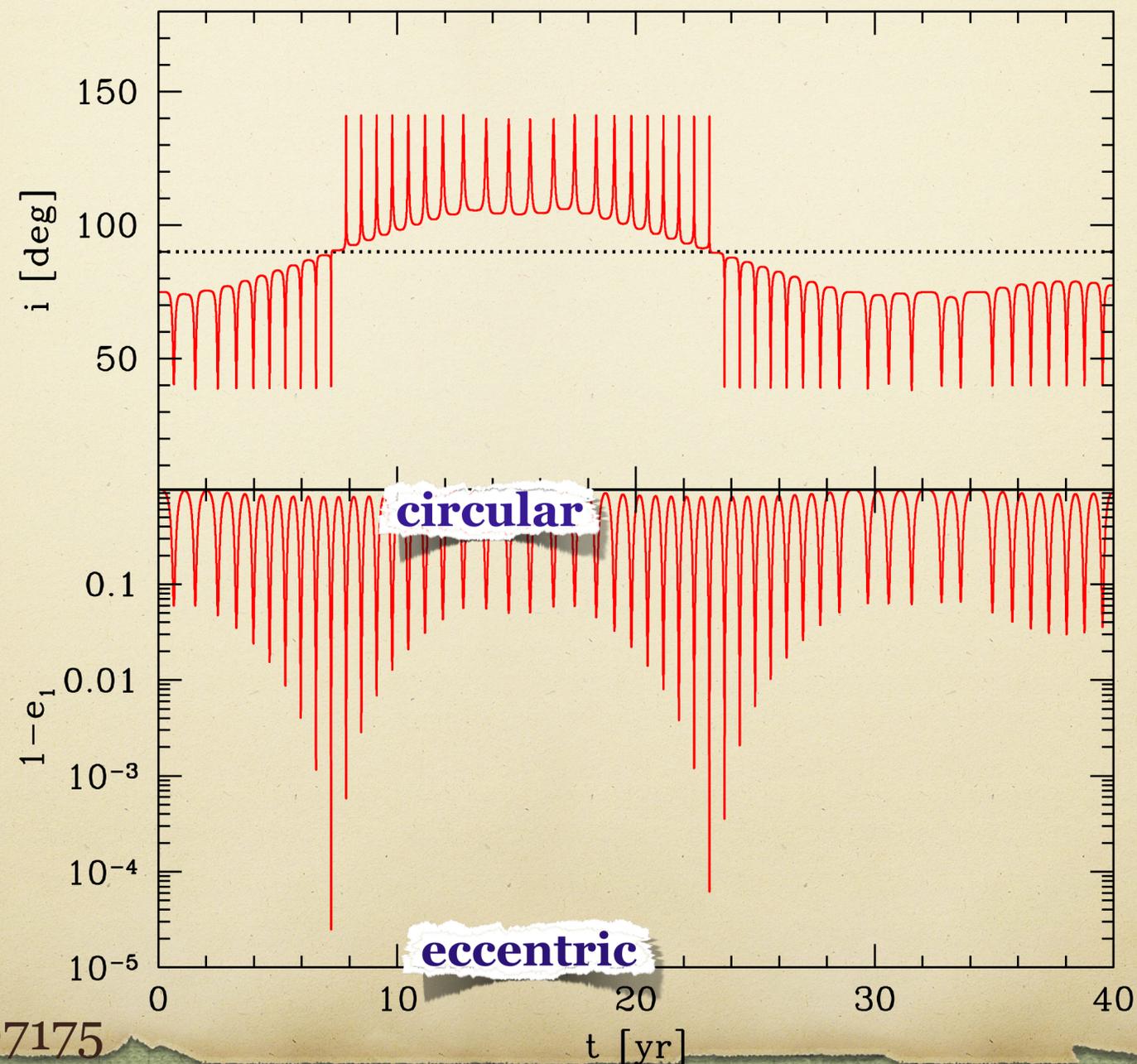
$$m_2 = 1 M_\odot$$

$$M_{\text{SMBH}} = 4 \times 10^6 M_\odot$$

$$a_1 = 10 \text{ AU}$$

$$a_2 = 0.003 \text{ pc}$$

$$e_2 = 0.8$$



The eccentric Kozai-Lidov mechanism

GR effects: Naoz et al (2013)

Compare to: "Standard" (quadrupole) Kozai

$$m_1 = 10 M_\odot$$

$$m_2 = 1 M_\odot$$

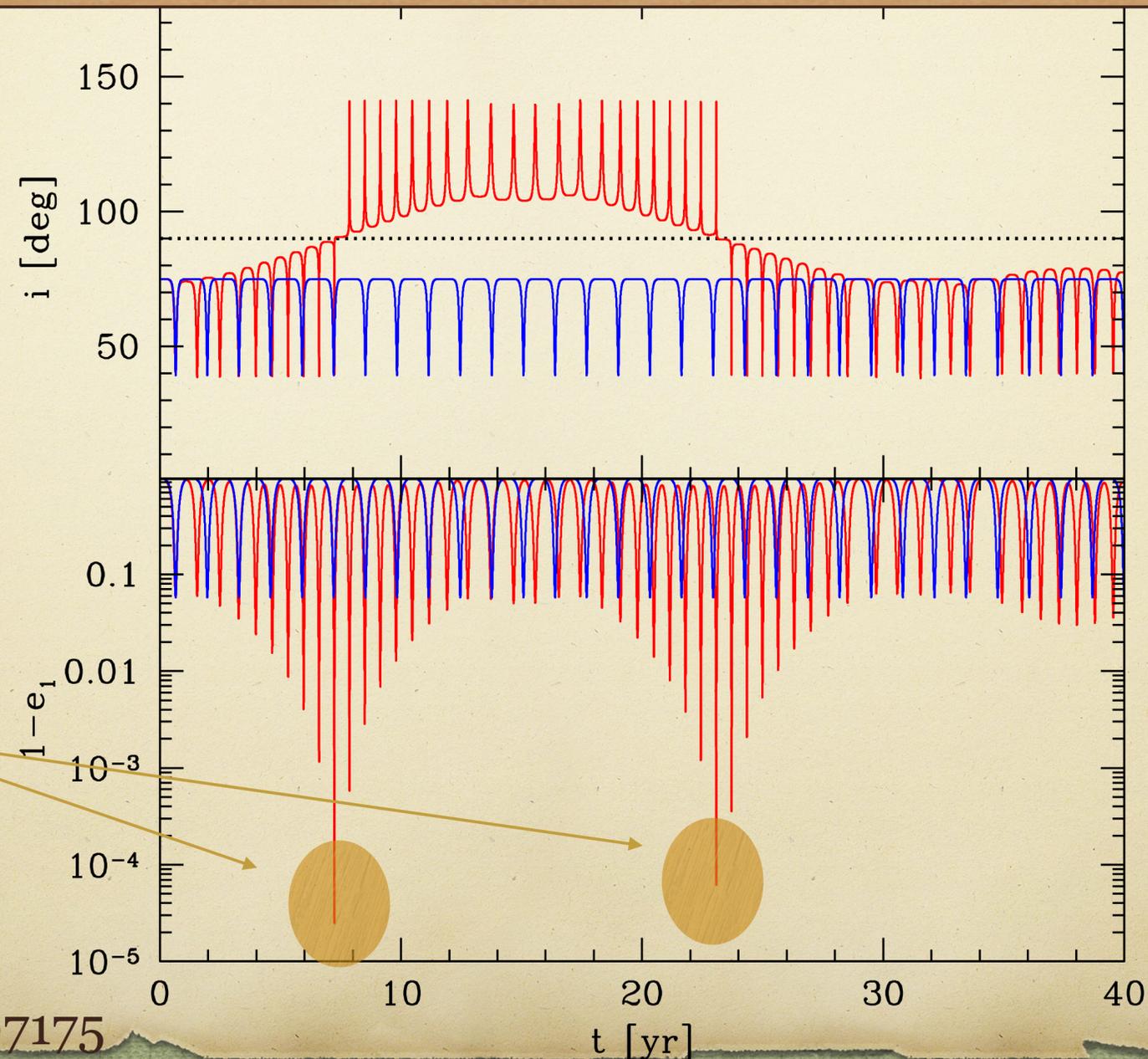
$$M_{SMBH} = 4 \times 10^6 M_\odot$$

$$a_1 = 10 AU$$

$$a_2 = 0.003 pc$$

$$e_2 = 0.8$$

Extreme
eccentricity
peaks



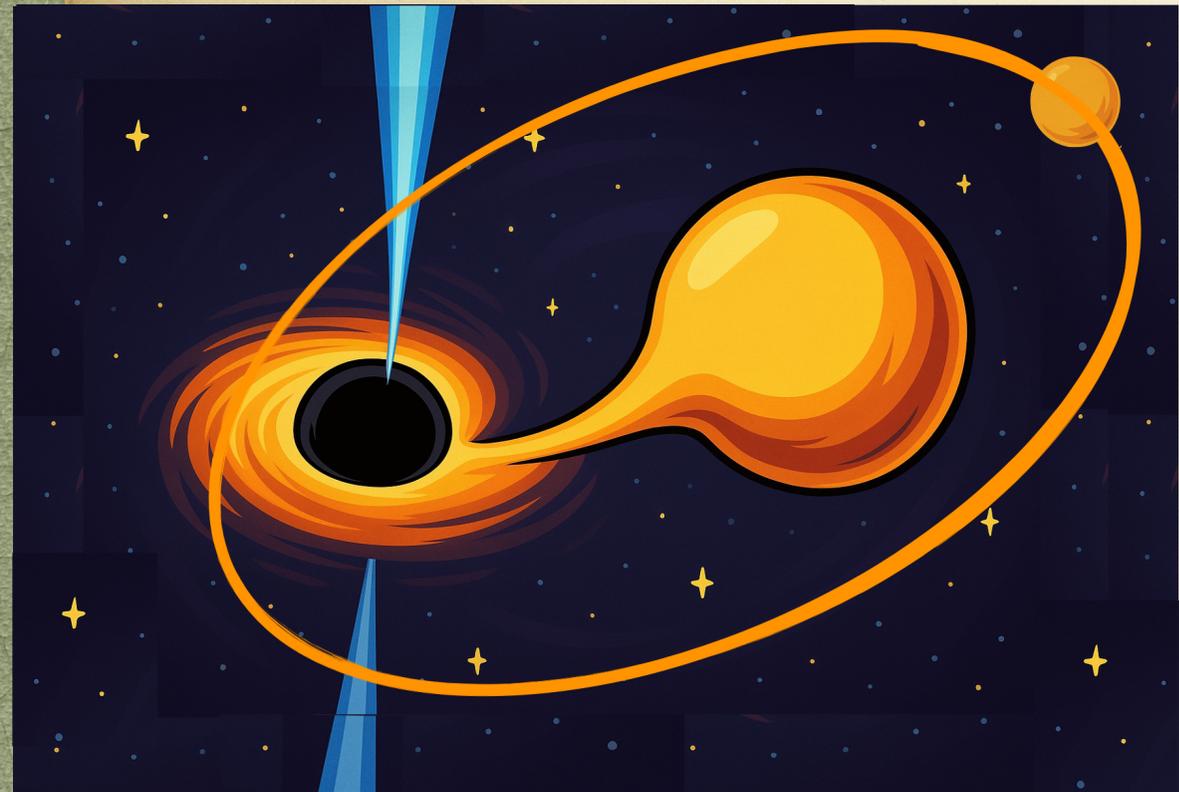
Extreme eccentricities are common throughout the parameter space
Teyssandier, **Naoz**, et al. (2013); Li, **Naoz** et al, (2014a,b), Hansen & **Naoz** (2020) Weldon, **Naoz** Hansen (2024)

For GR effects see also:
Lim & Rodriguez 2020

Low mass x-ray binary

Formation ideas:

Triple channel



No Common envelope



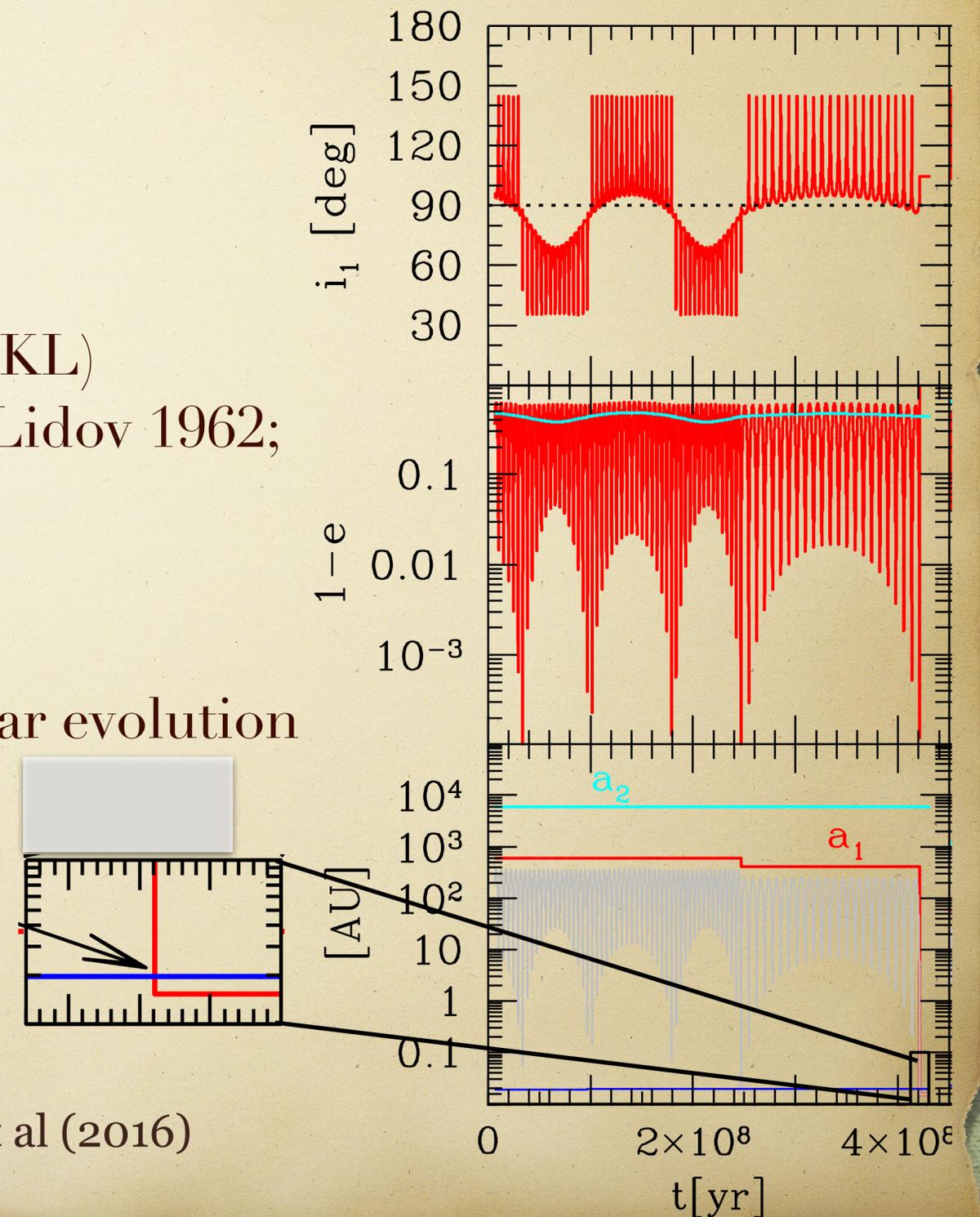
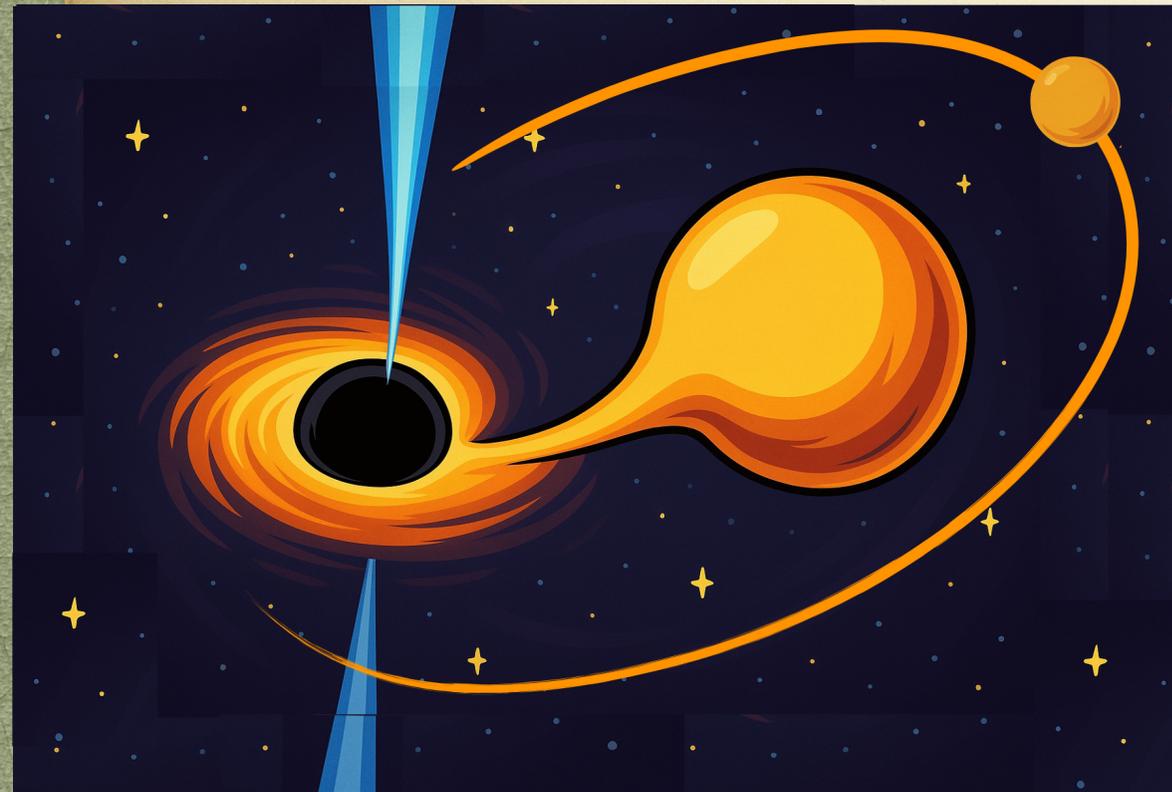
Low mass x-ray binary

Formation ideas:

Triple channel

No Common envelope

- + Eccentric Kozai-Lidov (EKL) mechanism (Kozai 1962; Lidov 1962; **Naoz** 2016)
- + General relativity (1pN)
- + Tides
- + Post-main-sequence stellar evolution (SSE, Hurley et al. 2002)



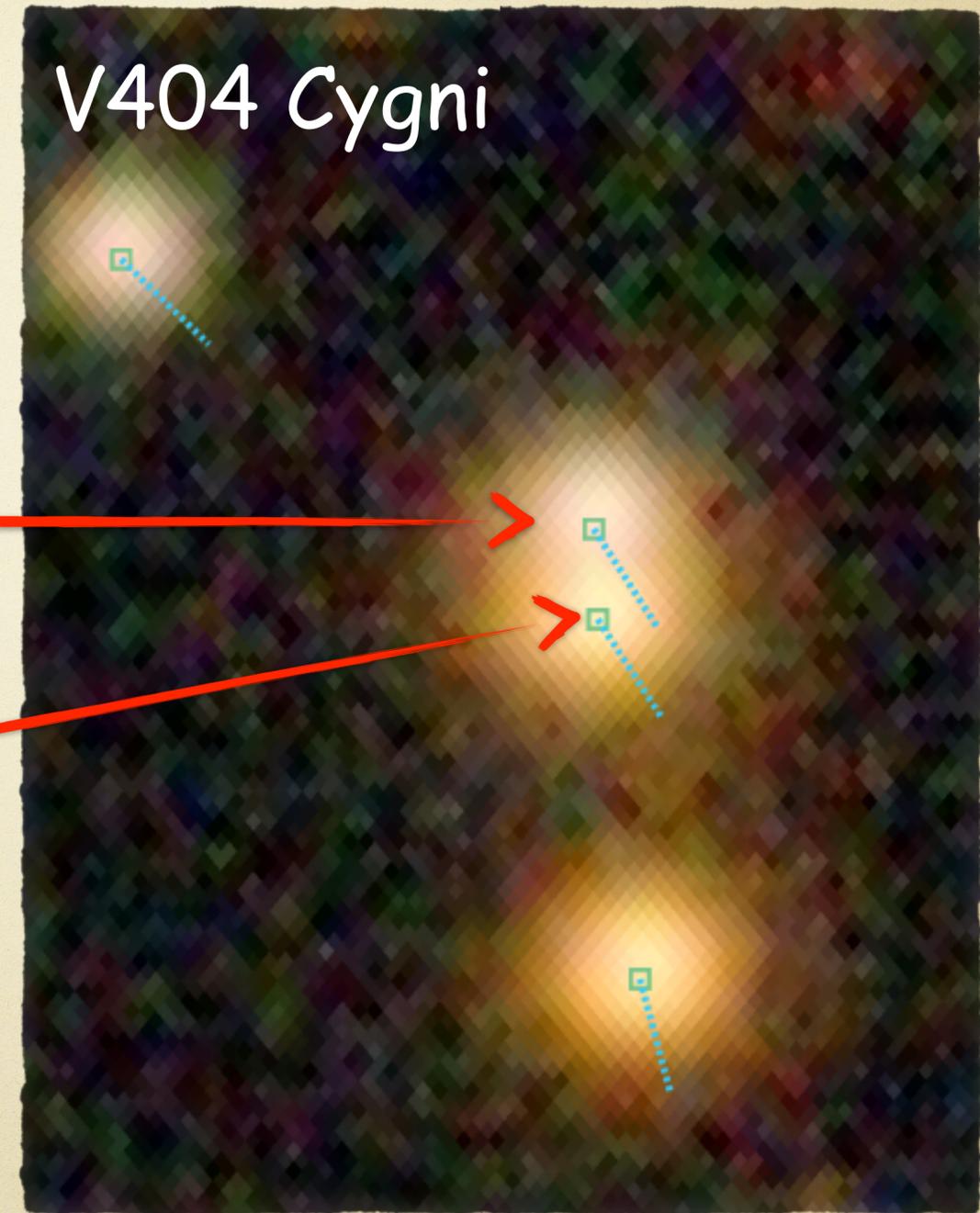
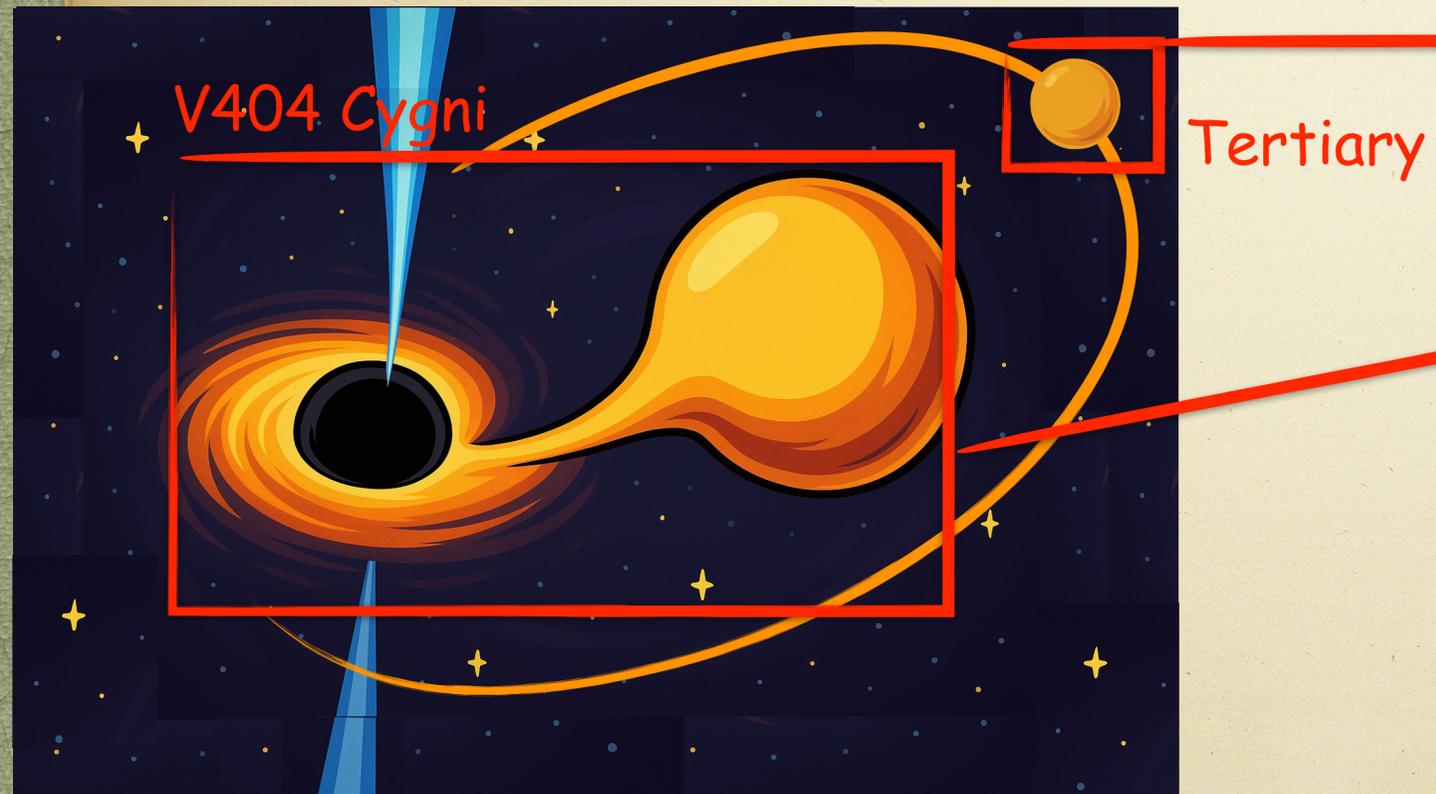
Naoz et al (2016)

Low mass x-ray binary

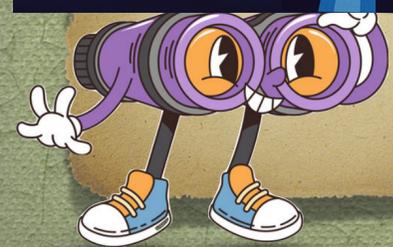
Formation ideas:

Triple channel

No Common envelope



Burdge, El-Badry et al. (2024)



Low mass x-ray binary



Cheyanne Shariat

Formation ideas:

Triple channel



No BH kicks

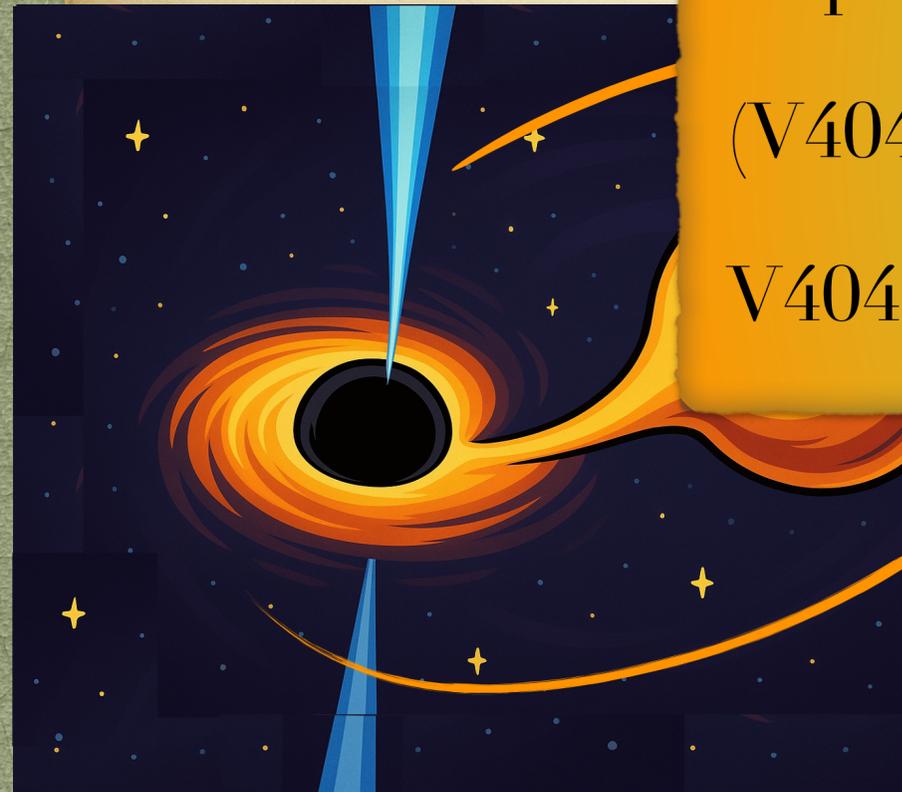
Shariat, **Naoz** et al (2025)

No Common

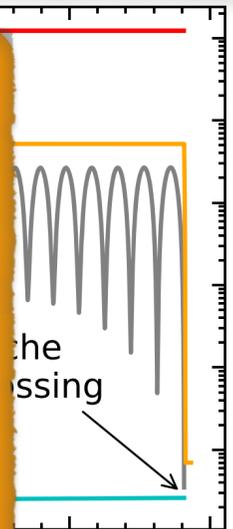
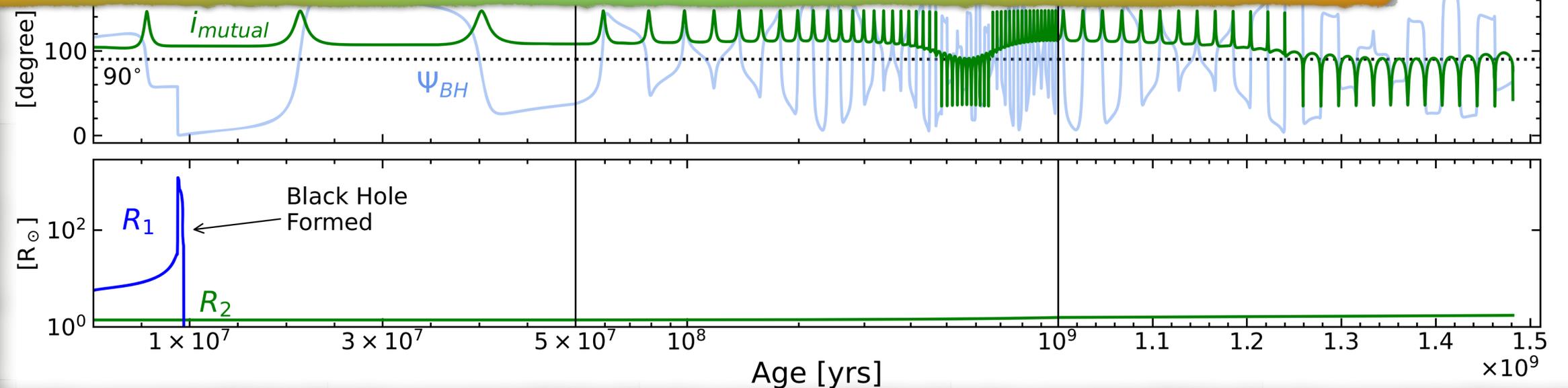
Triples form BH-LMXBs efficiently, without a common envelope

(V404 formed this way)

V404 formed without (or very small) a natal kick



POSYDON,
Fragos et al. 2023



Ultracompact x-ray binary

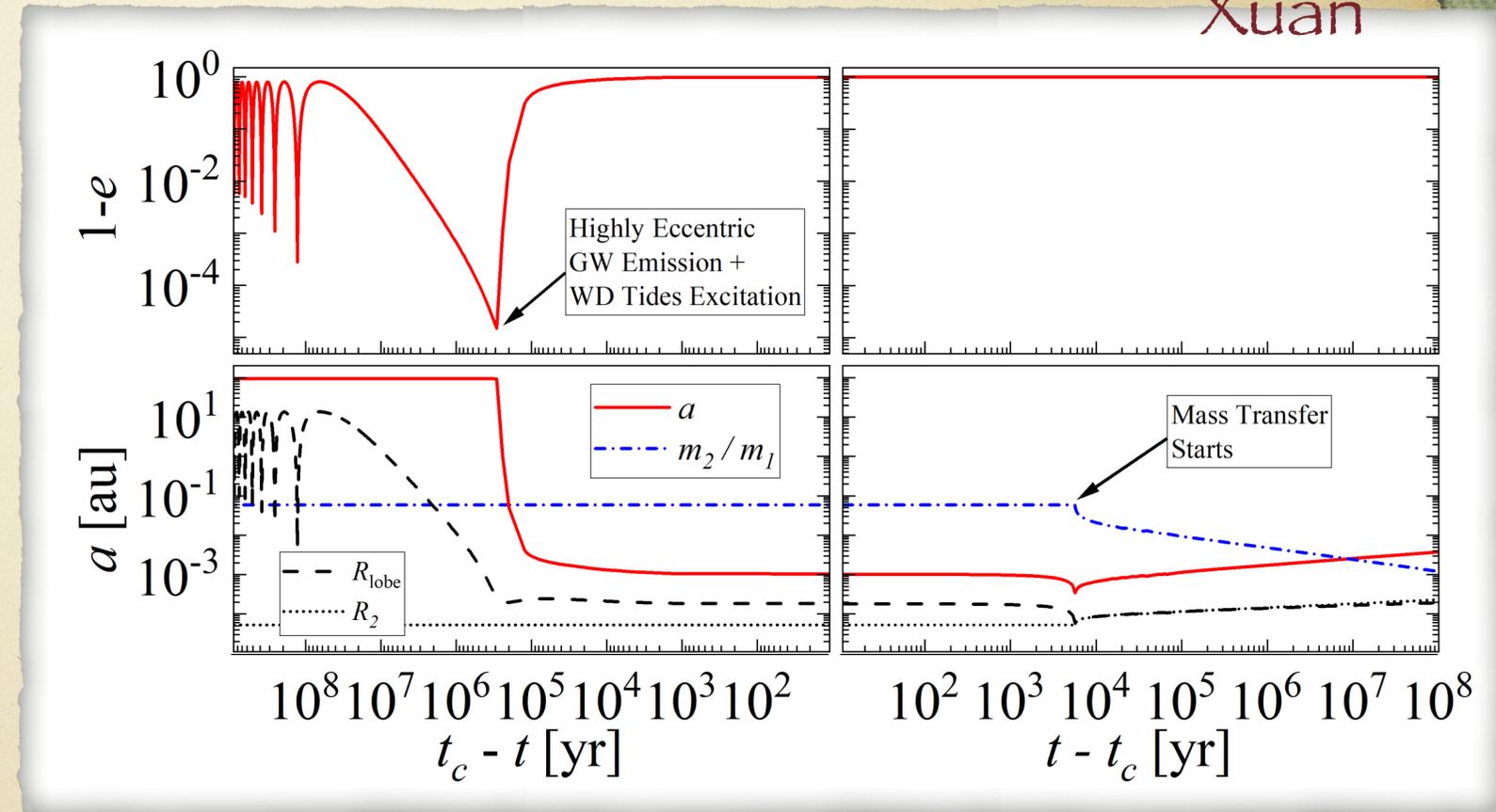
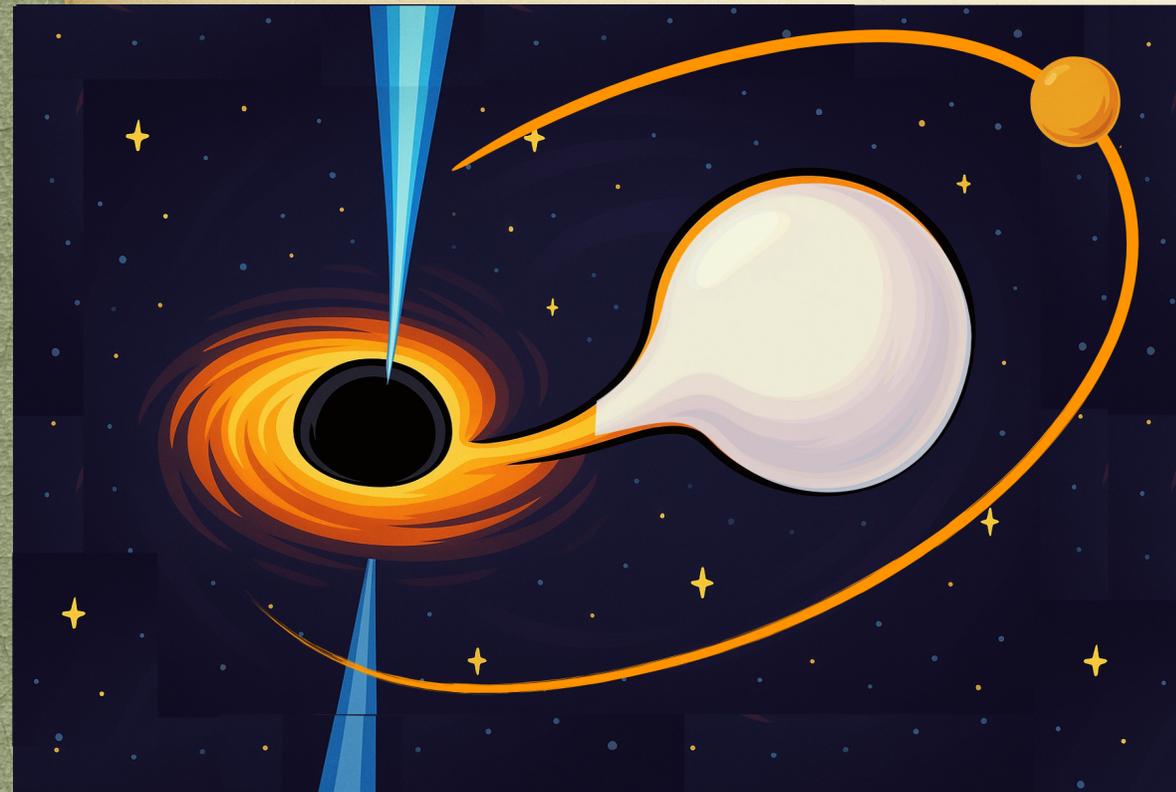


Zeyuan Xuan

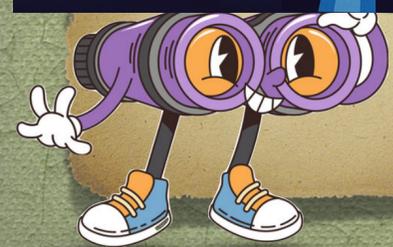
Xuan, Shariat, **Naoz** (2025)

- + EKL
- + General relativity ($\leq 2.5pN$)
- + WD dynamical tides

No Common envelope



WD dynamical tides following Fuller & Lai (2012a); Vick et al. (2017); Su & Lai (2022)



Ultracompact x-ray binary



Zeyuan Xuan

Xuan, Shariat, **Naoz** (2025)

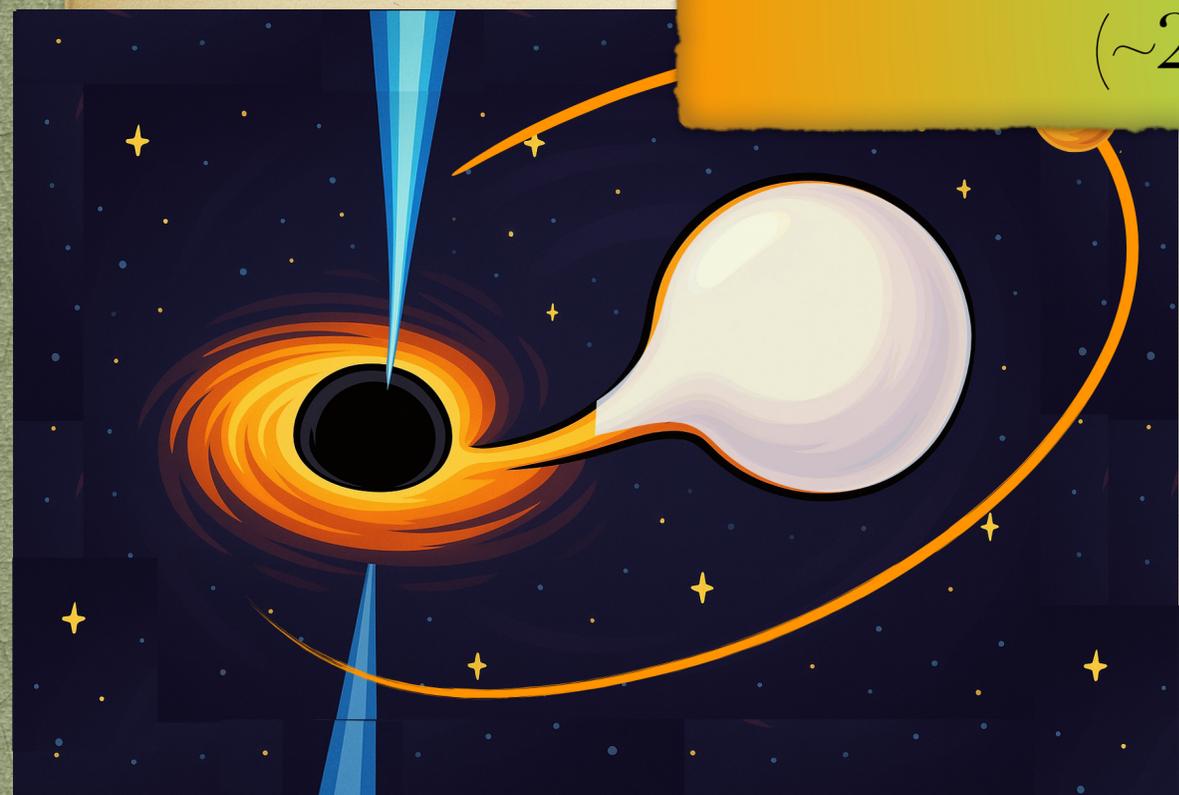
- + EKL
- + General relativity ($\leq 2.5pN$)
- + WD dynamical tides

Bursting GW

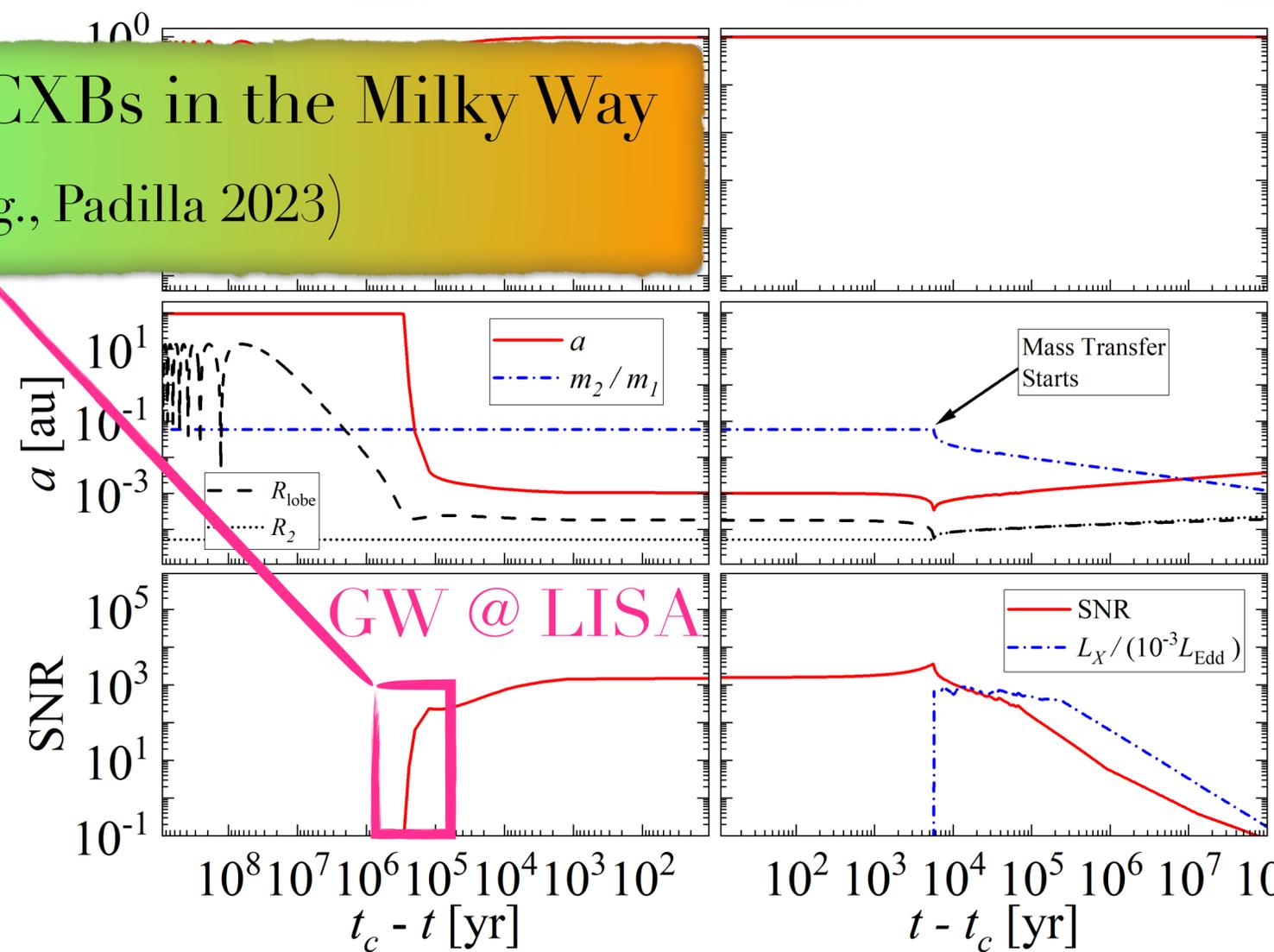
Multimessenger

No Common Produce $\sim 3 - 27$ detectable UCXBs in the Milky Way

(~ 20 are observed, e.g., Padilla 2023)



Xuan, **Naoz**, et al. (2024a,b)



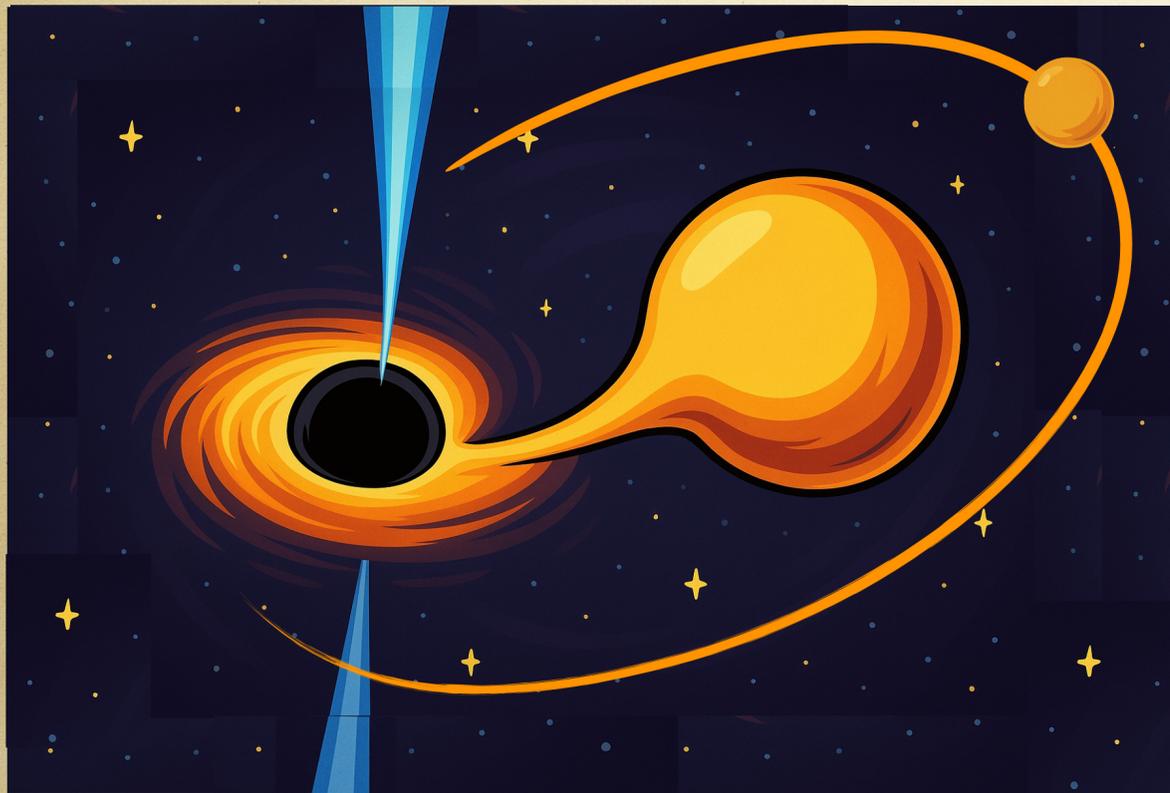
WD dynamical tides following Fuller & Lai (2012a); Vick



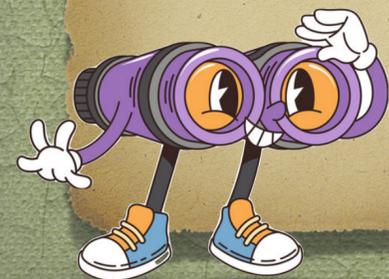
Seeing stellar mass black holes

The Triple Connection:

Low mass x-ray binary



- Low mass X-ray binaries are efficiently formed via triples
- Ultracompact X-ray binaries are also efficiently formed through triples (+Multimessenger)
- No connections to the other BH systems



Seeing stellar mass black holes

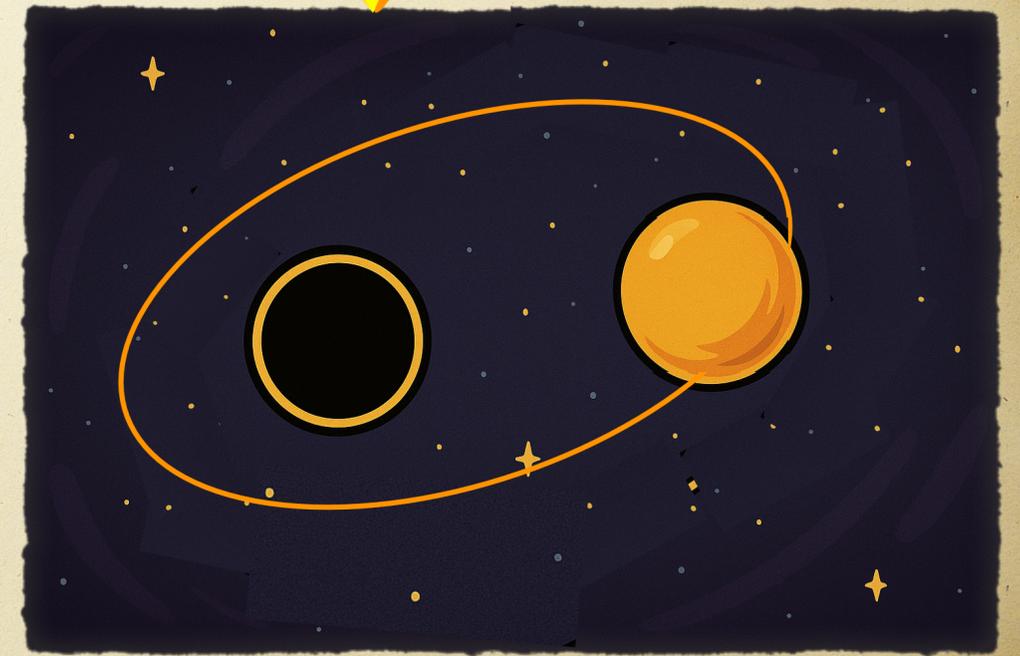
Low mass x-ray binary

Gravitational
wave emissions

Astrometry

Connection?

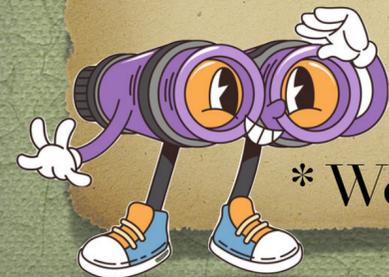
Connection?



Gaia BHs

e.g., Zevin et al. (2021), Fishbach & Kalogera (2022), Fishbach et al. (2025).

* We also “see” stellar mass black holes via microlensing



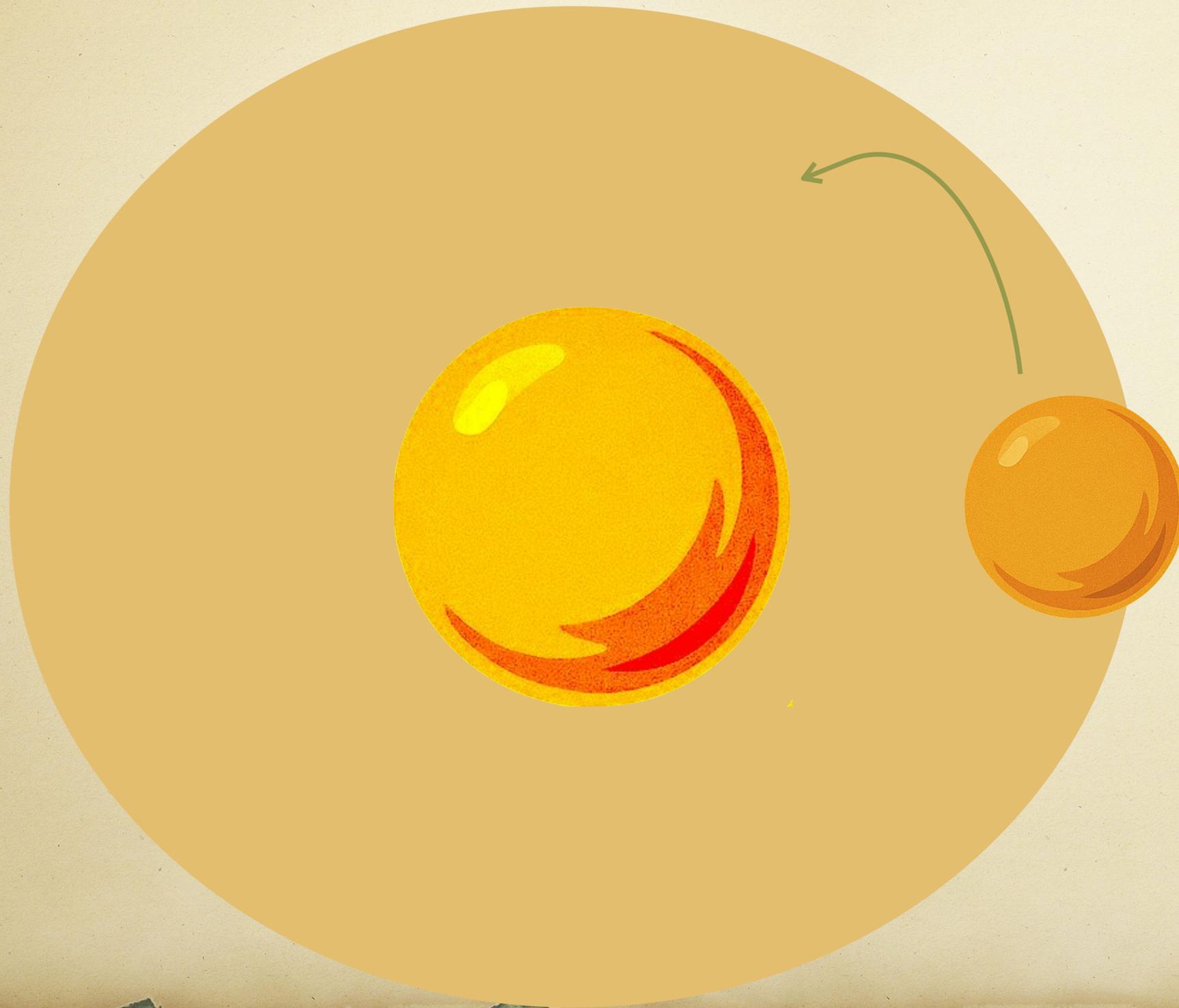
Gaia BHs

Astrometry



e.g., El-Badry et al. 2023a,b; Gaia
Collaboration et al. 2021, 2023, 2024

Gaia BHs



Astrometry



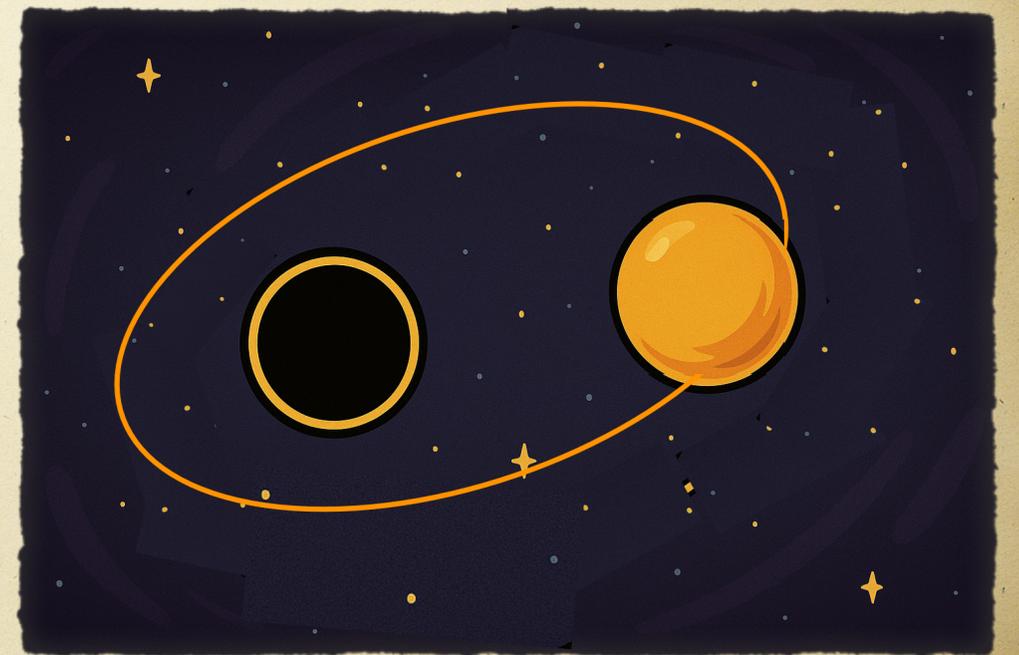
e.g., El-Badry et al. 2023a,b; Gaia
Collaboration et al. 2021, 2023, 2024

Gaia BHs

Formation suggestions: fine-tuned mass transfer or envelope ejection, triple-star evolution, and natal BH kicks that reshaped the orbit (e.g., El-Badry et al. 2023b; Generozov & Perets 2024; Li et al. 2024; Fishbach et al. 2025).

20,000 Gaia BH are expected in the MW, e.g., Nagarajan et al. (2025)

Astrometry



e.g., El-Badry et al. 2023a,b; Gaia Collaboration et al. 2021, 2023, 2024

Seeing stellar mass black holes

Low mass x-ray binary



Gravitational
wave emissions



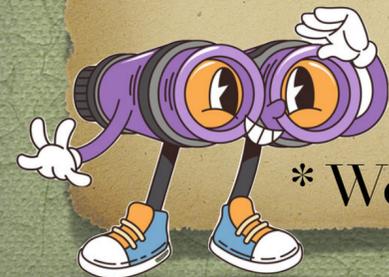
Astrometry



GAIA BHs

e.g., Zevin et al. (2021), Fishbach & Kalogera (2022), Fishbach et al. (2025).

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Dynamical channel

Gravitational wave emissions

Isolated binaries

Globular Clusters

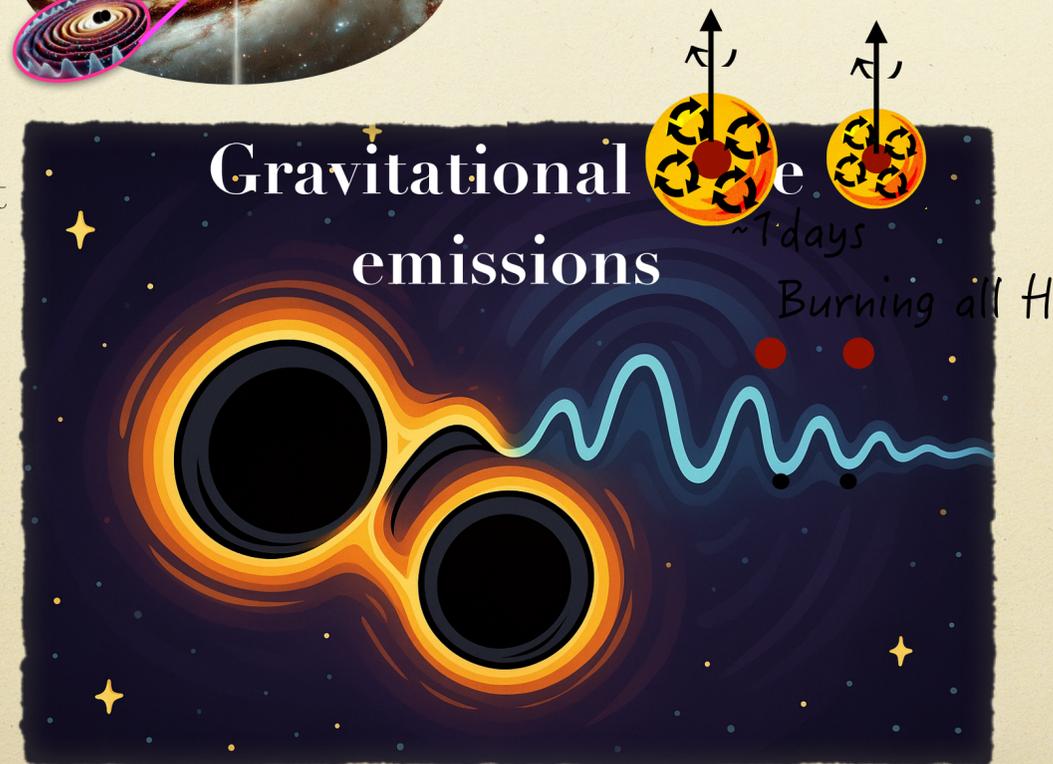
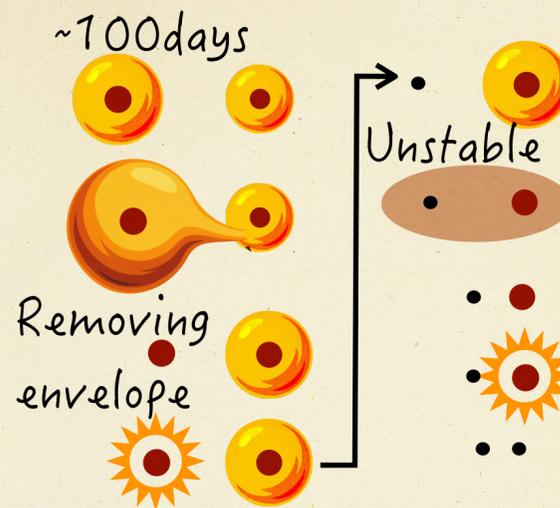
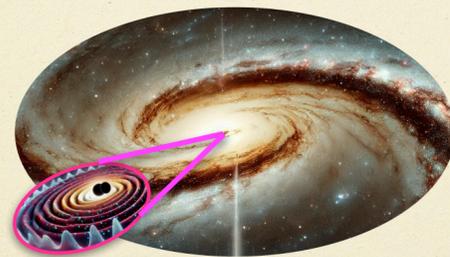
e.g., Rodriguez et al. 2016, 2018; Miller & Hamilton 02, Portegies Zwart & McMillan 02, Morscher et al. 15, Samsing 18, Samsing & D'Orazio 18, D'Orazio & Samsing 18, Zevin et al. 19, Kremer et al. 19, Gerosa, Vitale et al. 20

Galactic Nuclei

e.g., GW capture: O'Leary et al. 2009; **Naoz** & Sari in prep; EKL: Hoang, **Naoz** et al. 2018, 2019; Xuan, **Naoz** et al. 2023, 2024a, 2024b; Large-scale dynamics: Petrovich & Antonini 2017; AGN disks: Tagawa et al. 2020; Samsing et al. 2022

Hierarchical triples

e.g., Thompson 2011; Antonini et al. 2016, 2017; Silsbee & Tremaine 2017; Liu et al. 2019 Dorozsmai et al. 2024; Kummer et al. 2025; Stegmann et al 2025



- **Common-envelope**
- **Stable-mass-transfer**

e.g., Van den Heuvel 1976, Kalogera et al. 2007, Dominik et al. (2012, 2013, 2015), Belczynski et al. 2016, 2020, Bavera et al. 2020, 2021, 2022.

Chemically homogeneous

Chemically homogeneous evolution, e.g., de Mink & Mandel 2016; Mandel & de Mink 2016; Marchant et al. 2016, du Buisson et al., 2021; Riley et al., 2021; Bavera et al. 2020, 2021, 2022

(See also: Nutzman et al. 2004; Belczynski et al. 2002, 2007; Stevenson et al. 2017; Breivik et al. 2016; Gallegos-Garcia et al. 2021).

Isolated binary channel + a tertiary

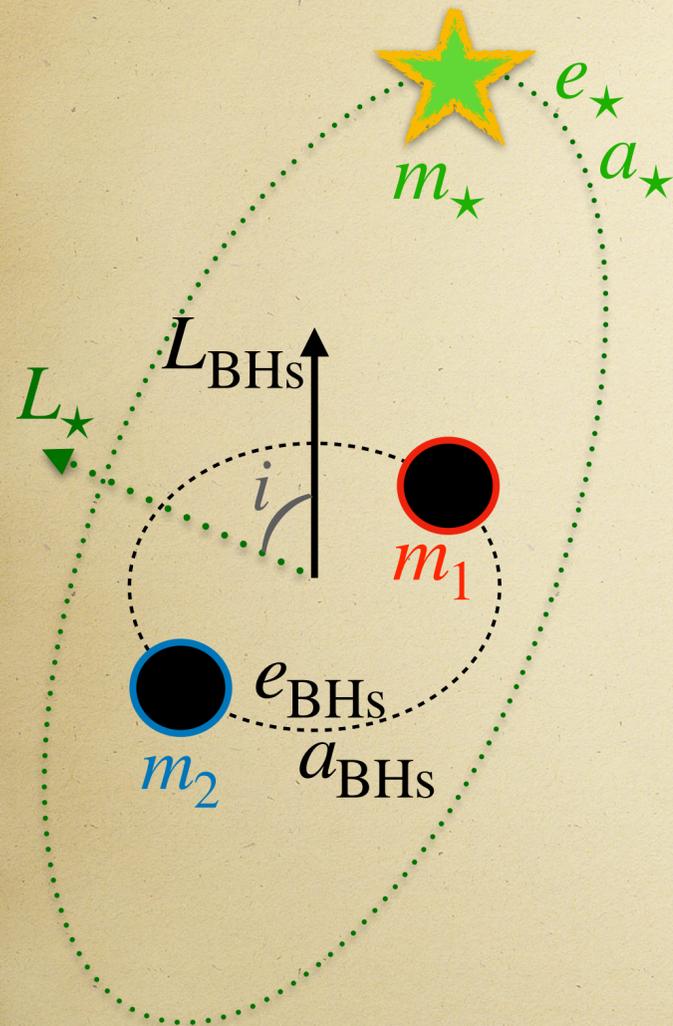
$$m_{\star} = 1 M_{\odot}$$



Isolated binary channel

+ a tertiary

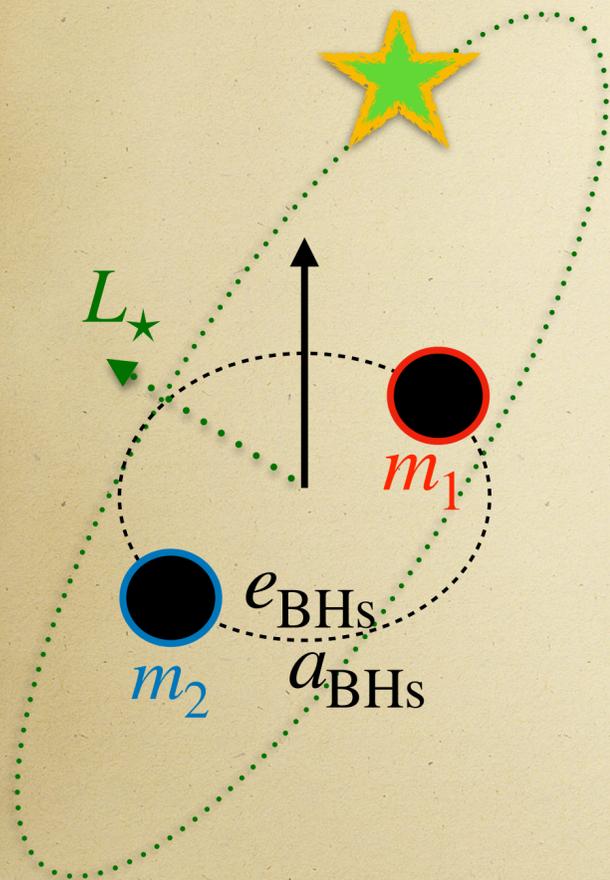
Mostly, the iEKL mechanism, the tertiary doesn't play a big role



Isolated binary channel

+ a tertiary

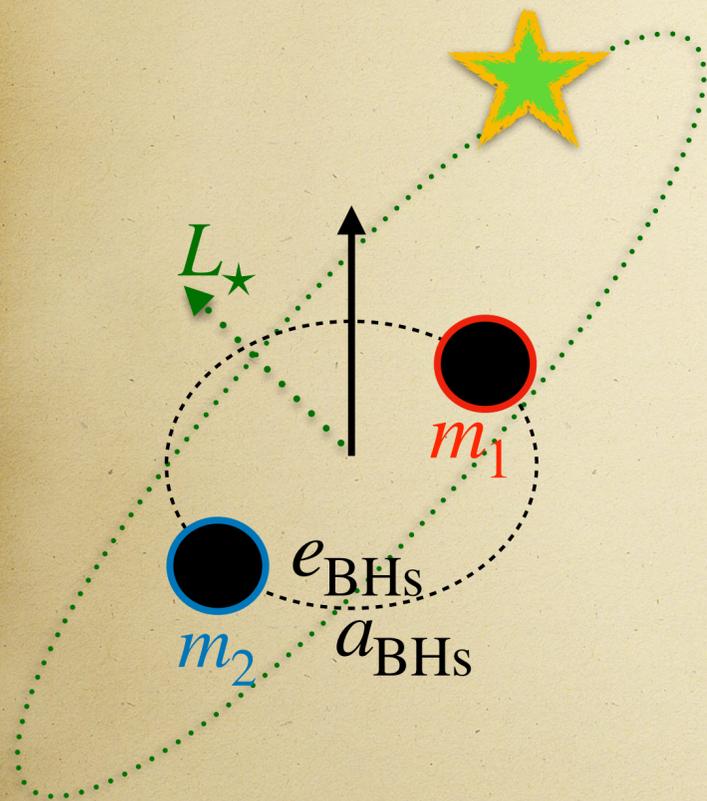
Mostly, the iEKL mechanism, the tertiary doesn't play a big role



Isolated binary channel

+ a tertiary

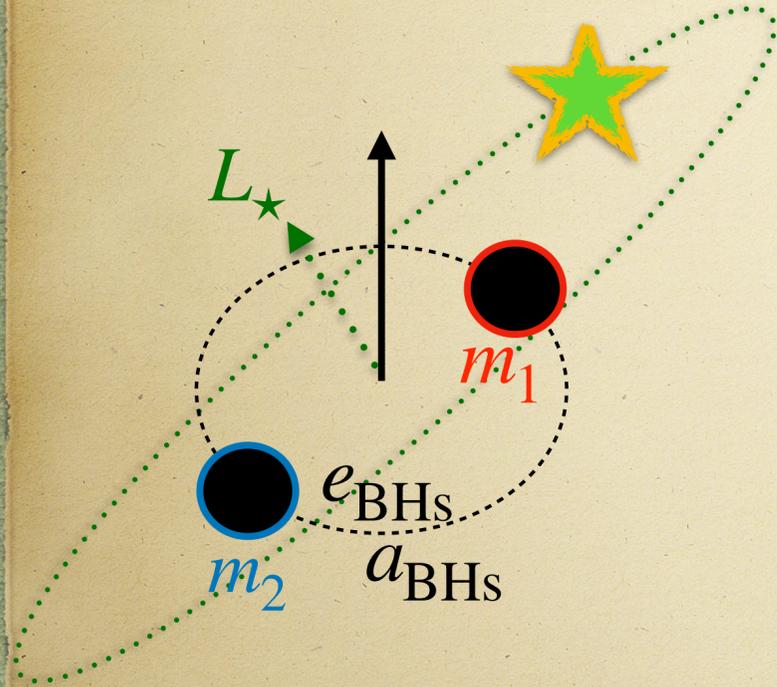
Mostly, the iEKL mechanism, the tertiary doesn't play a big role



Isolated binary channel

+ a tertiary

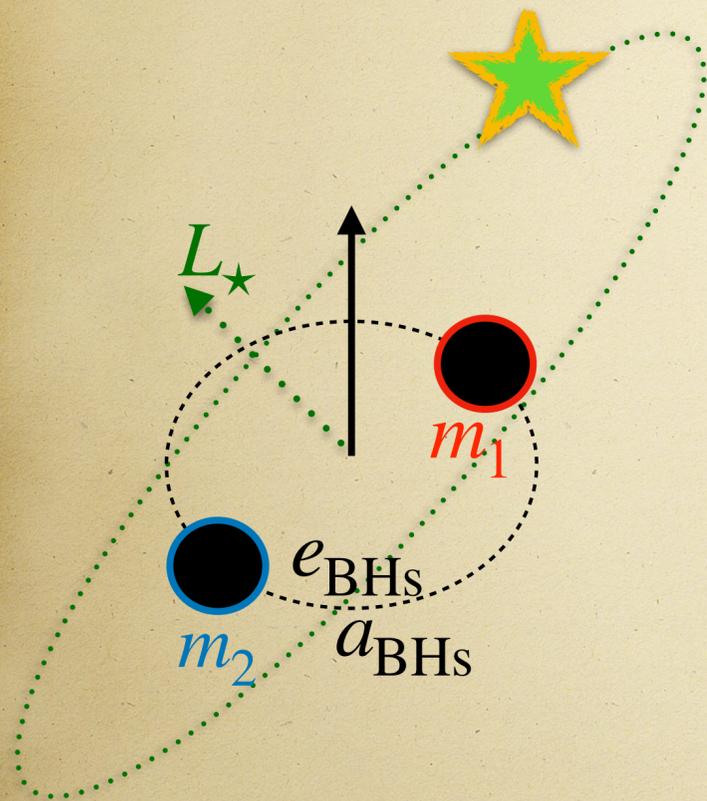
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Isolated binary channel

+ a tertiary

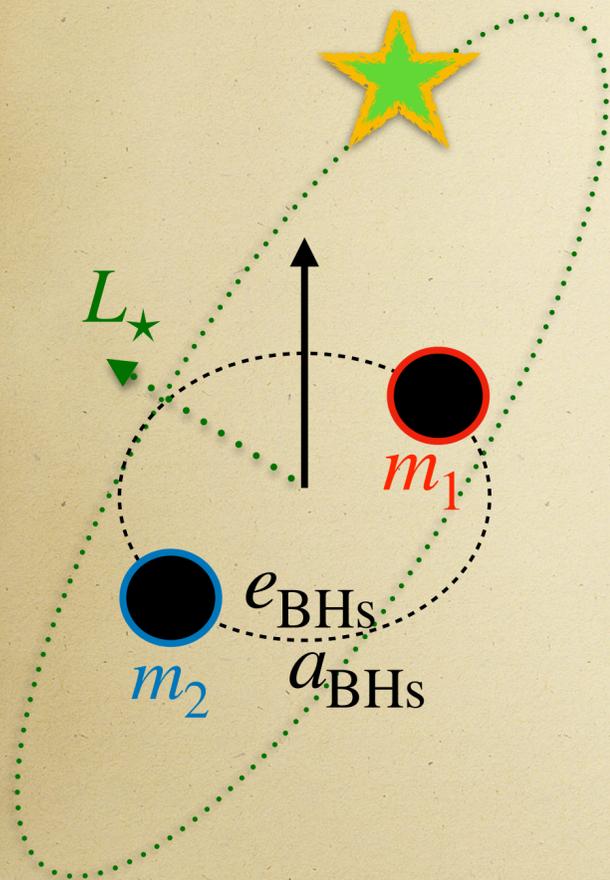
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Isolated binary channel

+ a tertiary

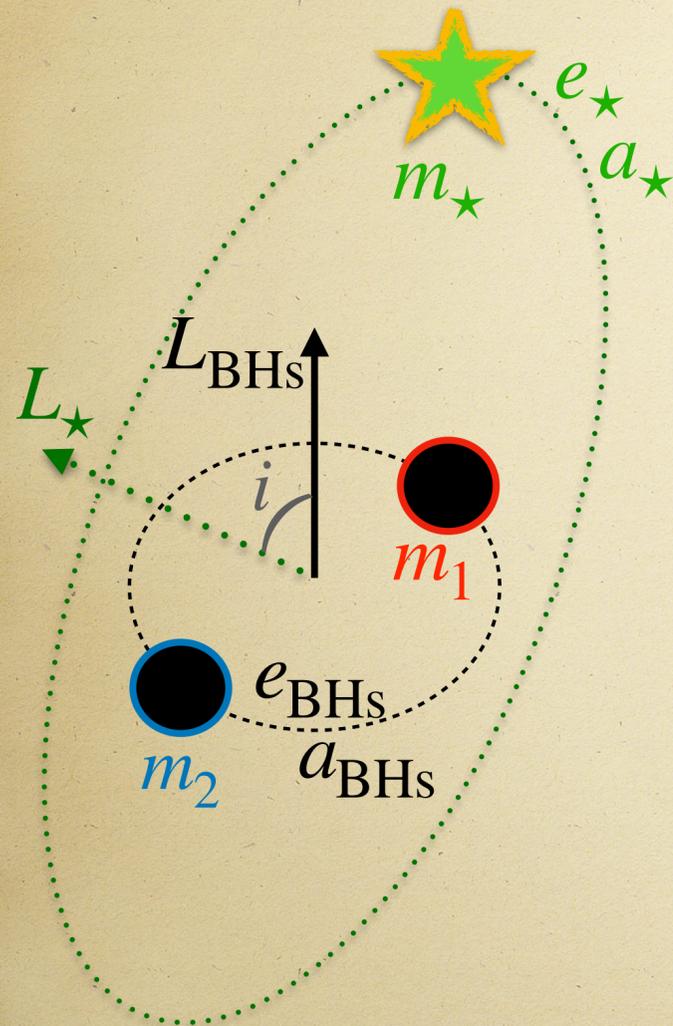
Mostly, the iEKL mechanism, the tertiary doesn't play a big role



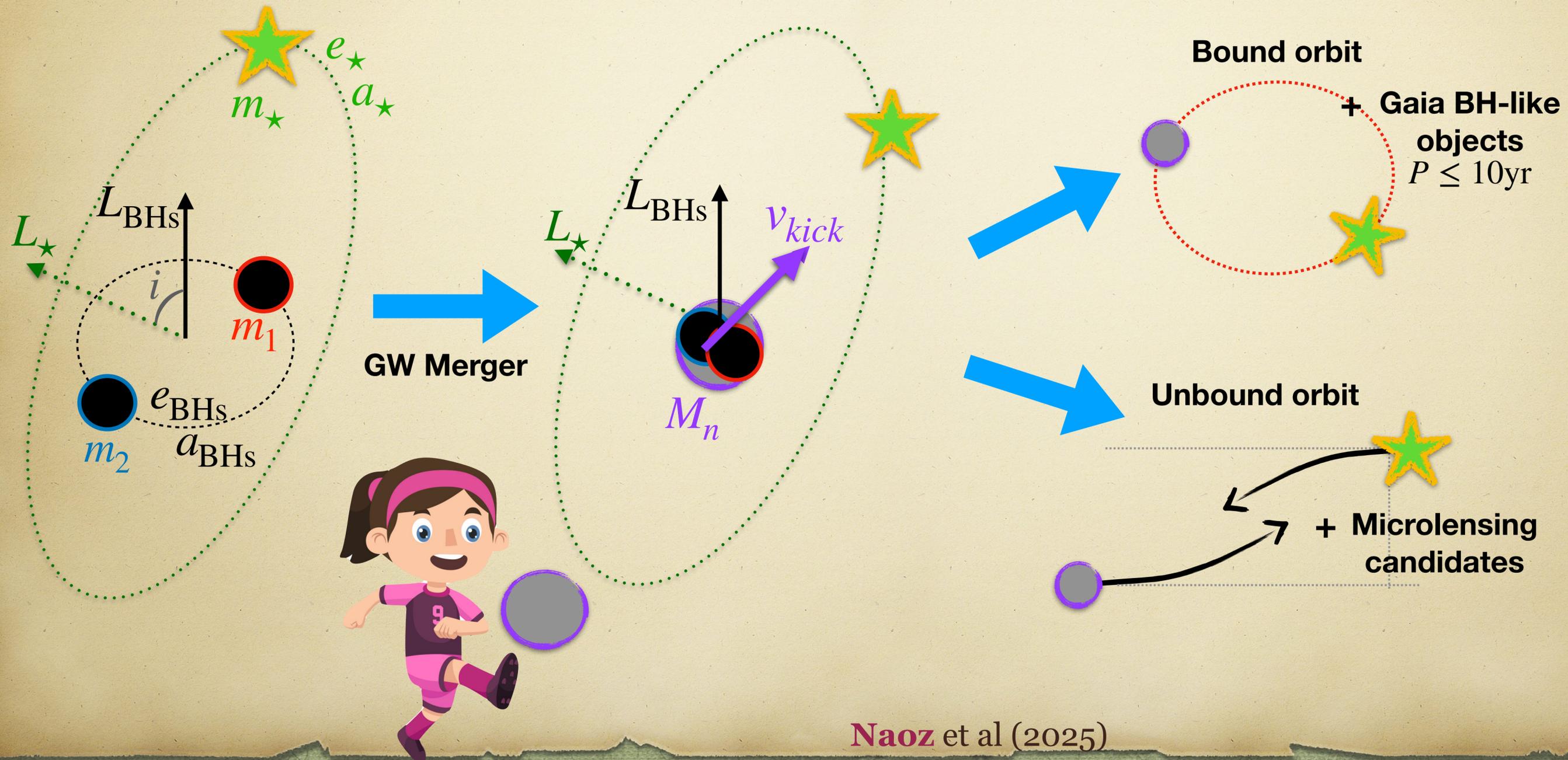
Isolated binary channel

+ a tertiary

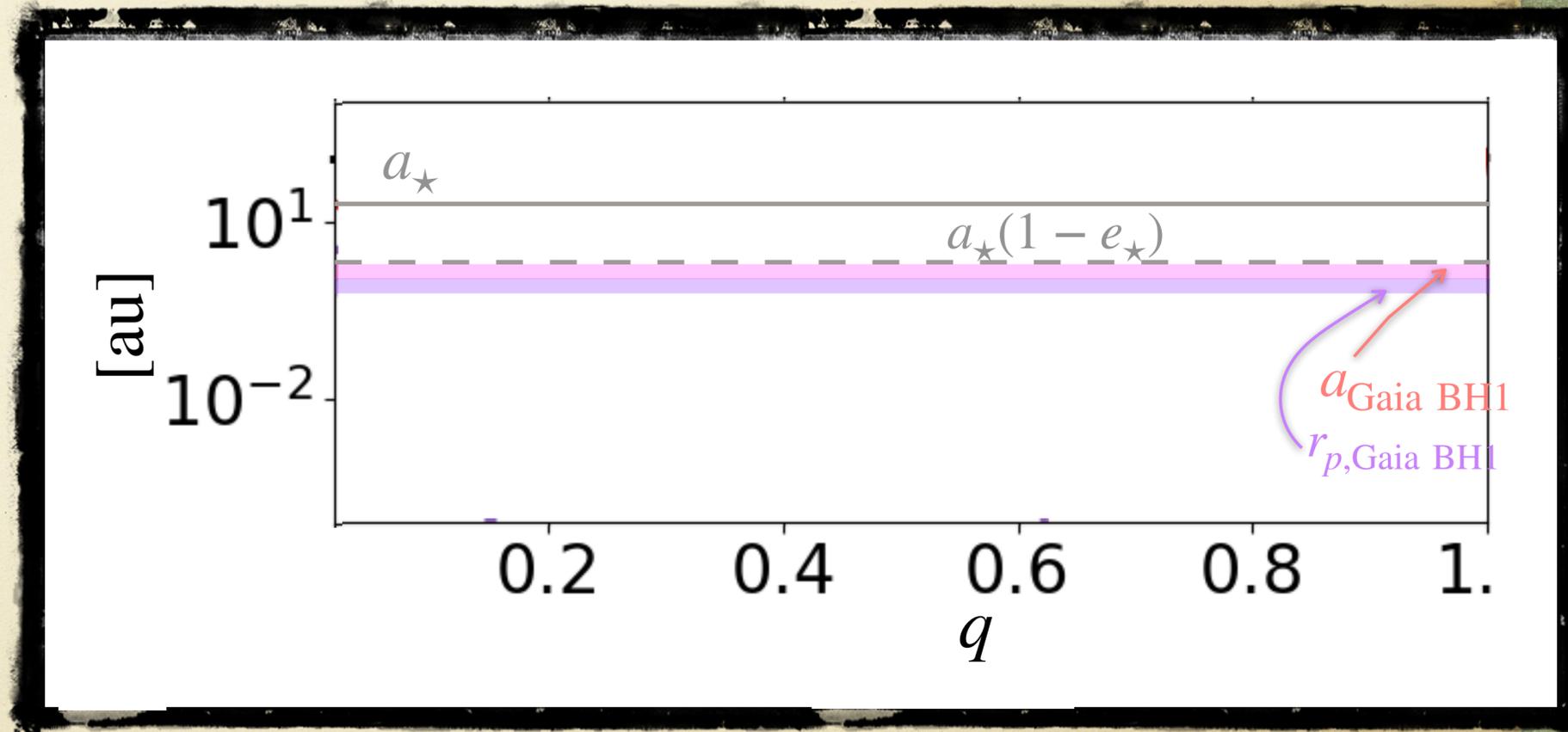
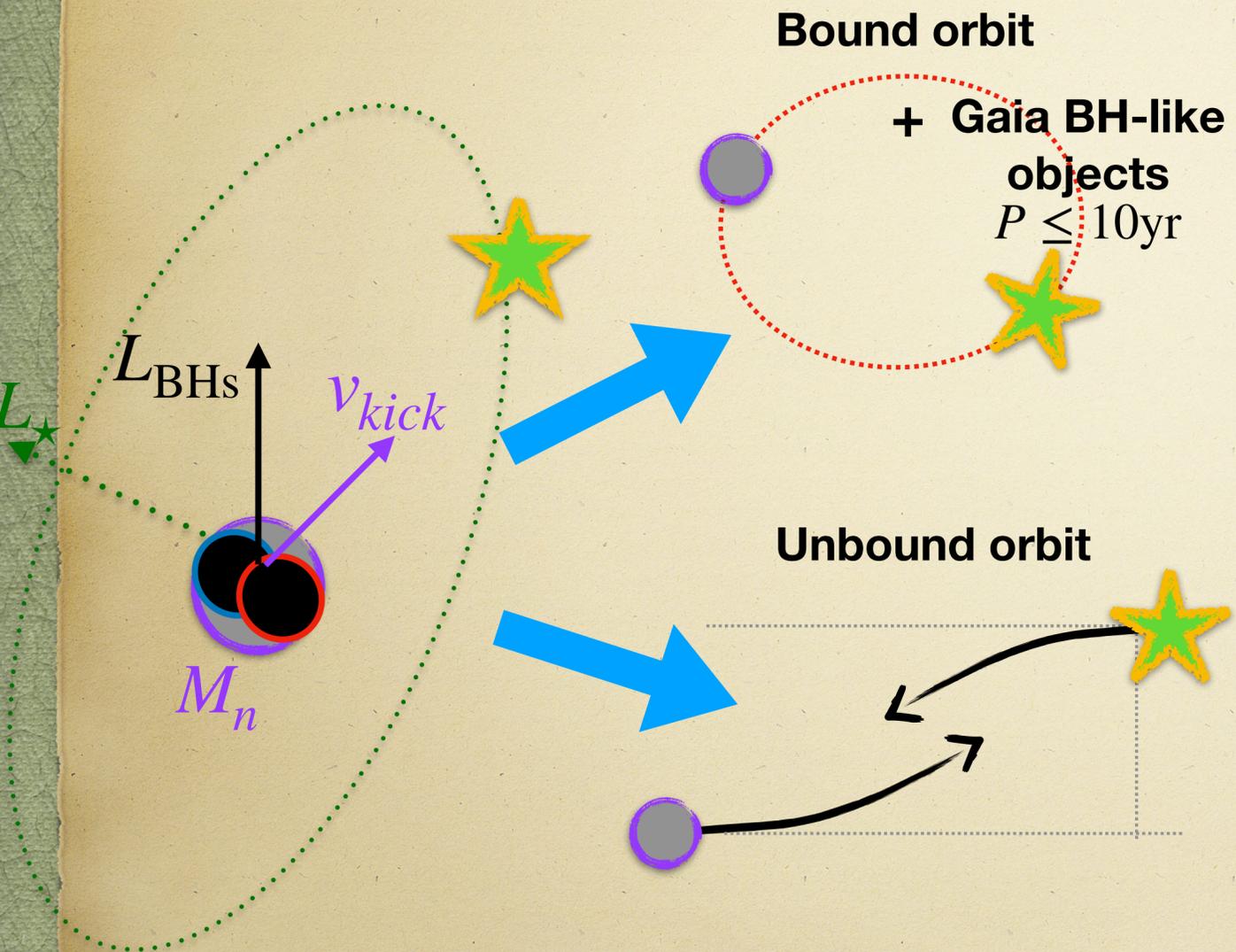
Mostly, the iEKL mechanism, the tertiary doesn't play a big role



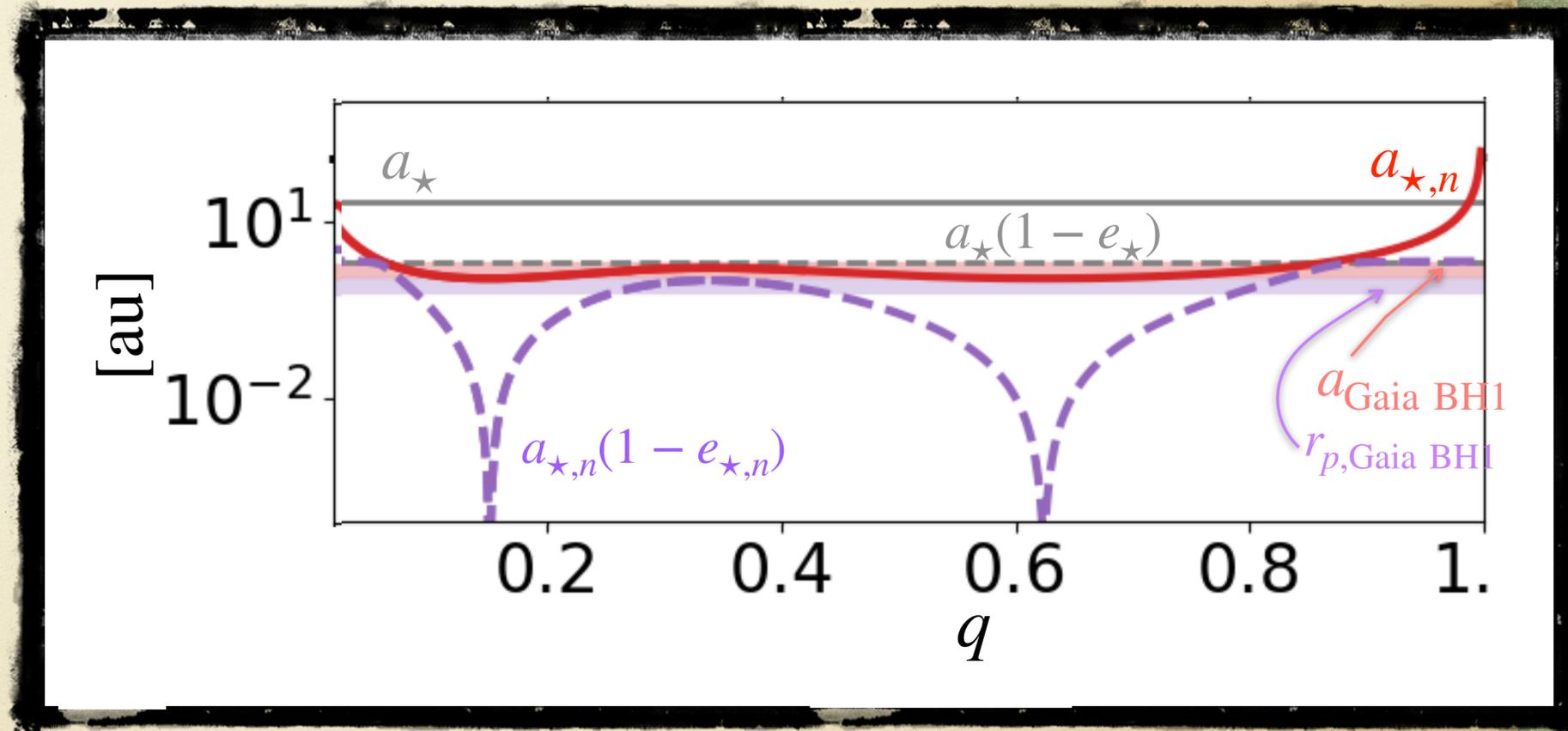
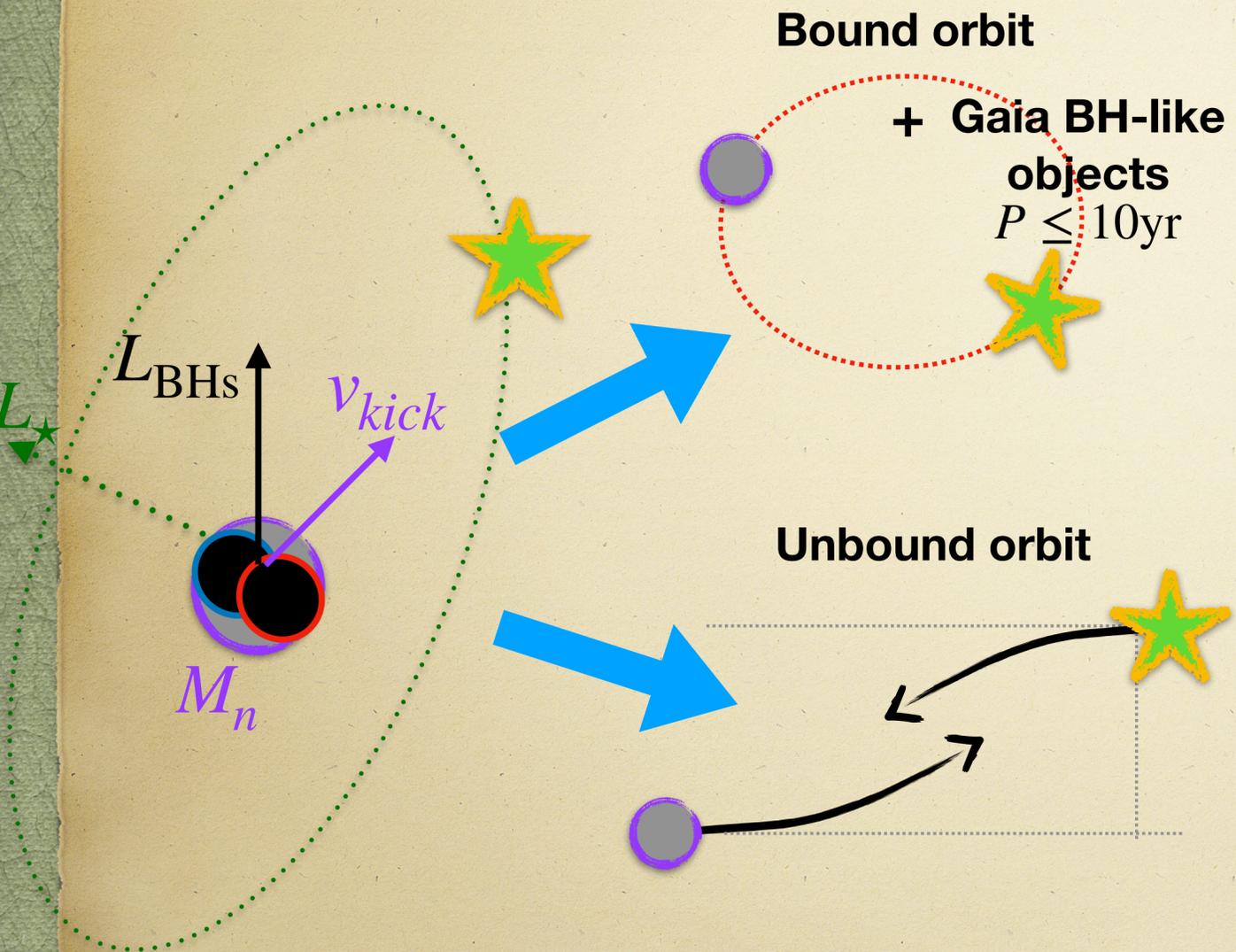
Isolated binary channel + a tertiary



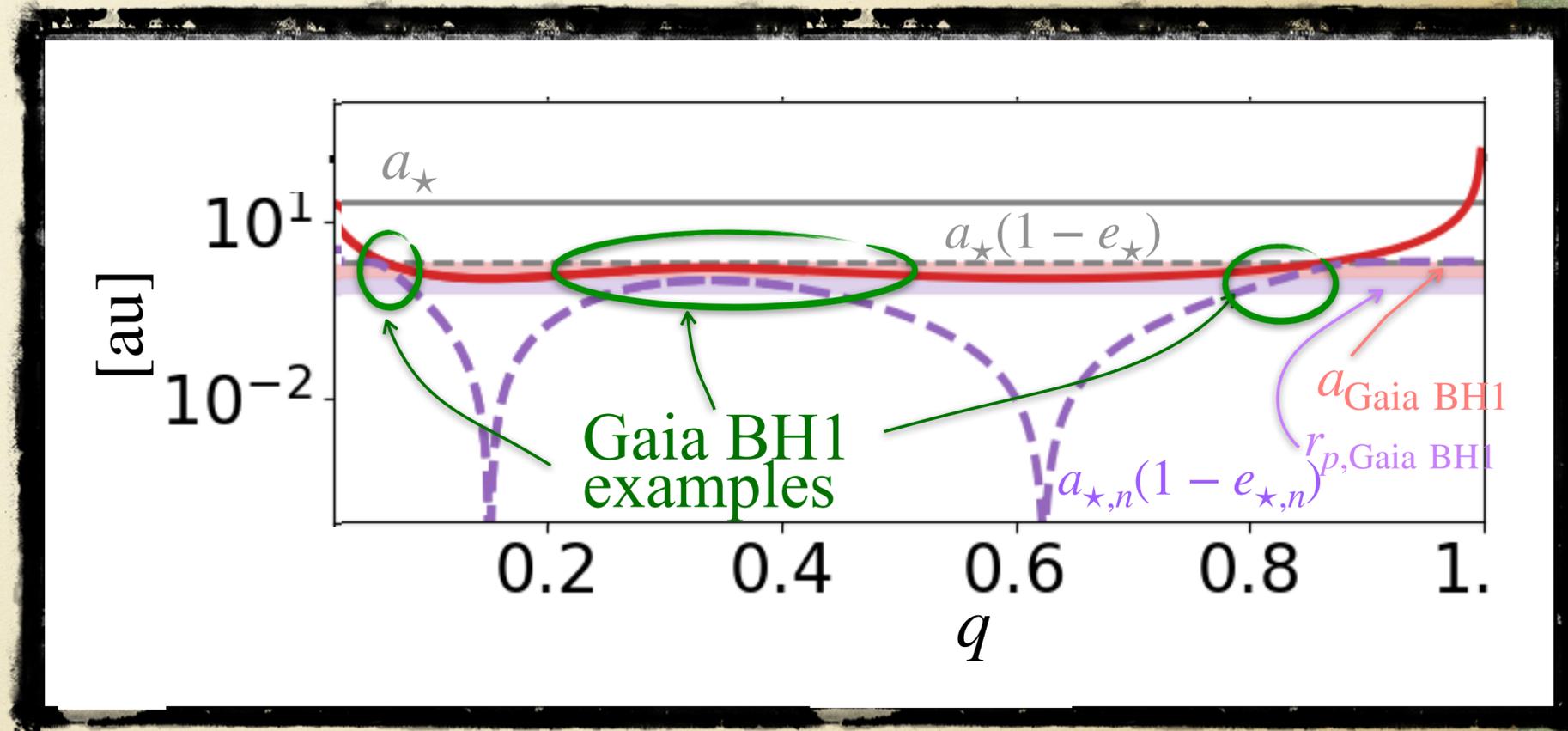
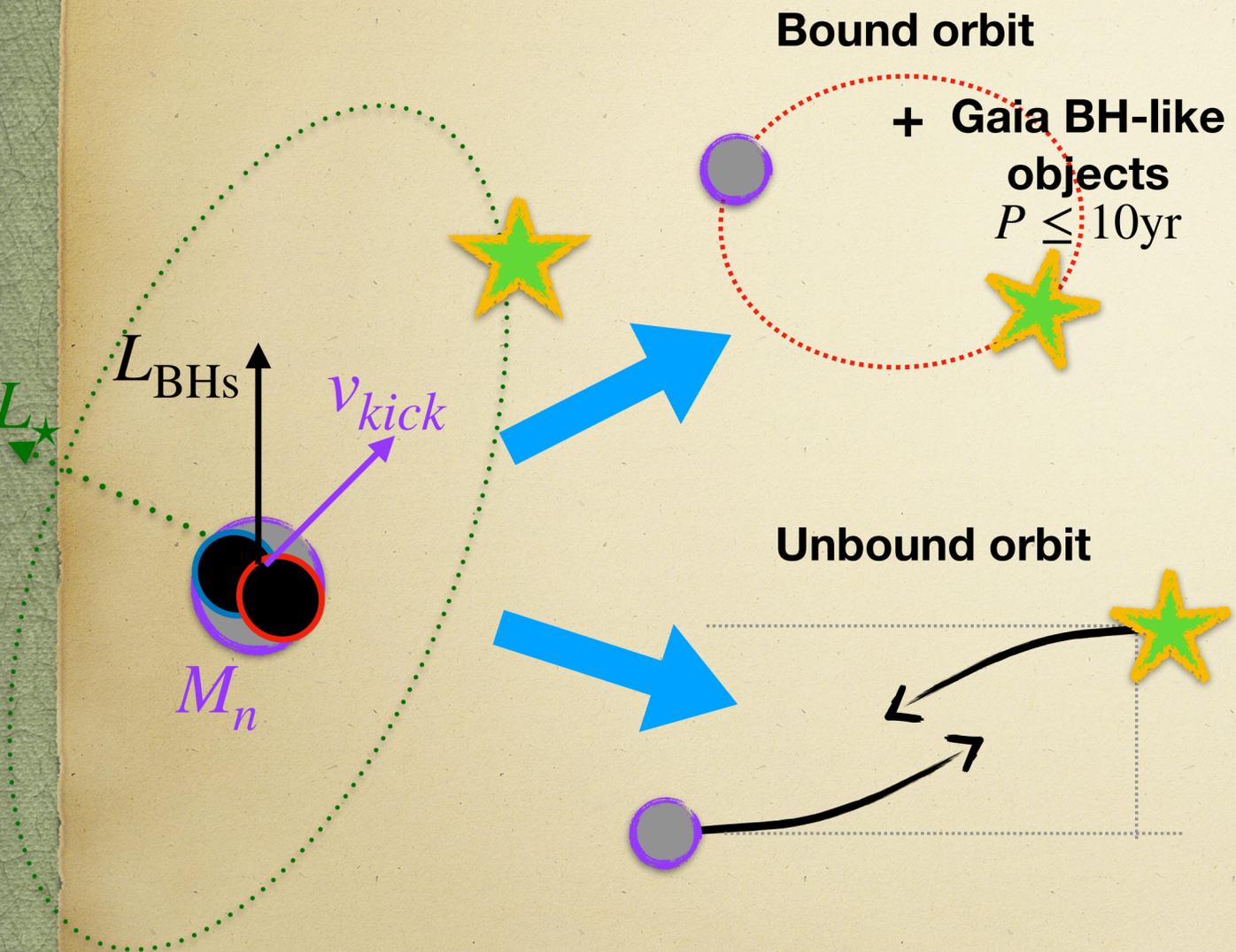
Isolated binary channel + a tertiary



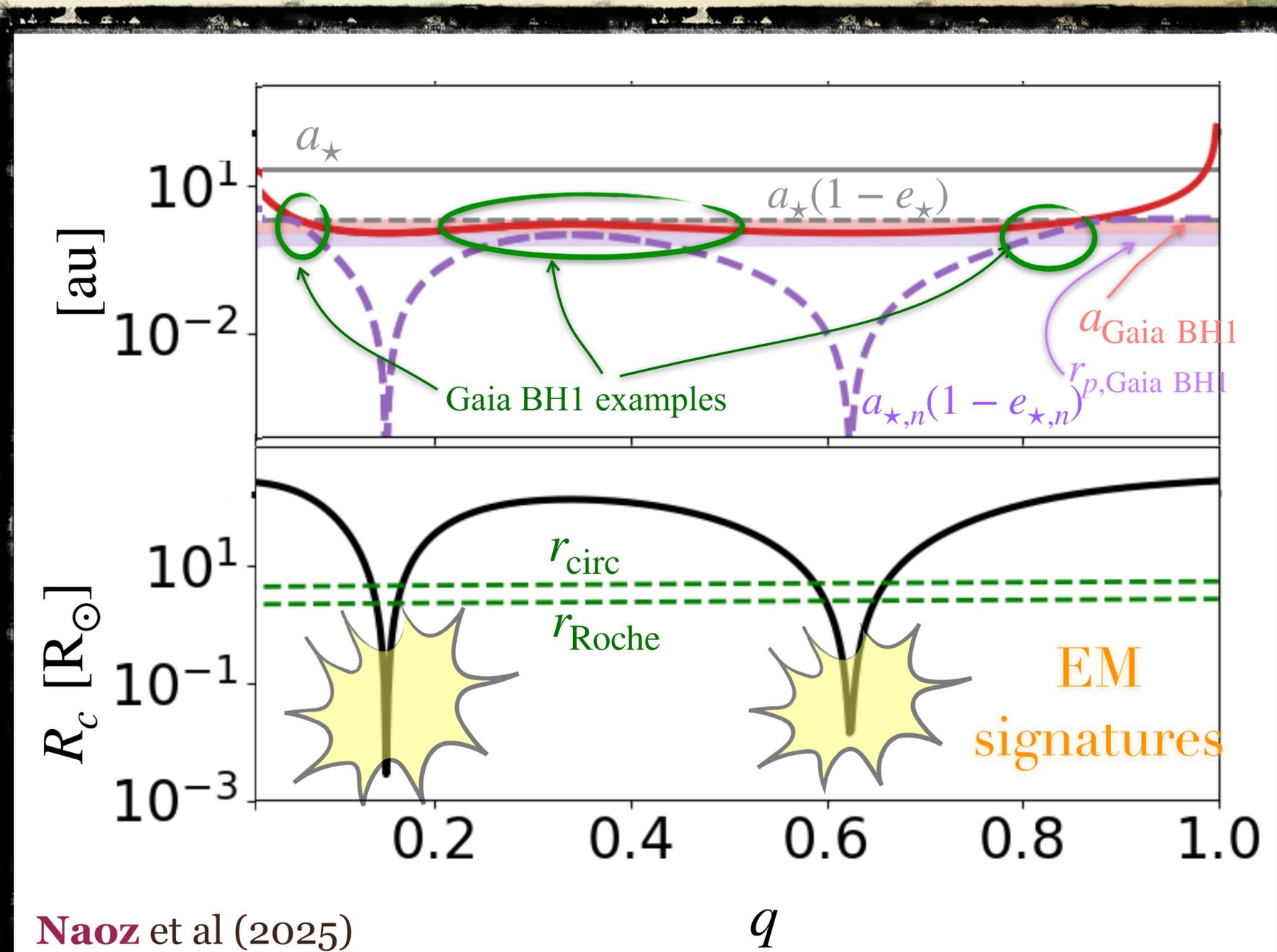
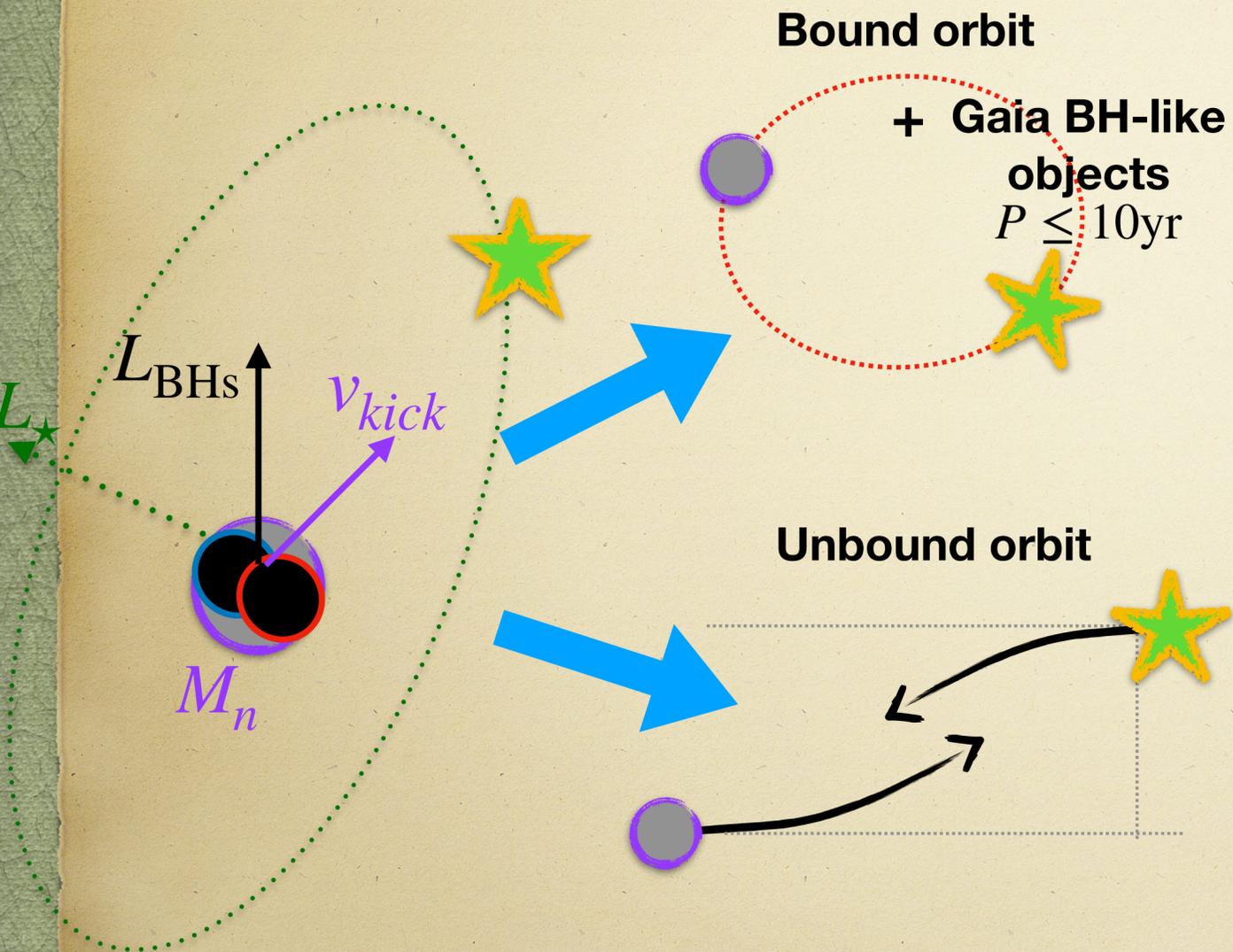
Isolated binary channel + a tertiary



Isolated binary channel + a tertiary



Isolated binary channel + a tertiary



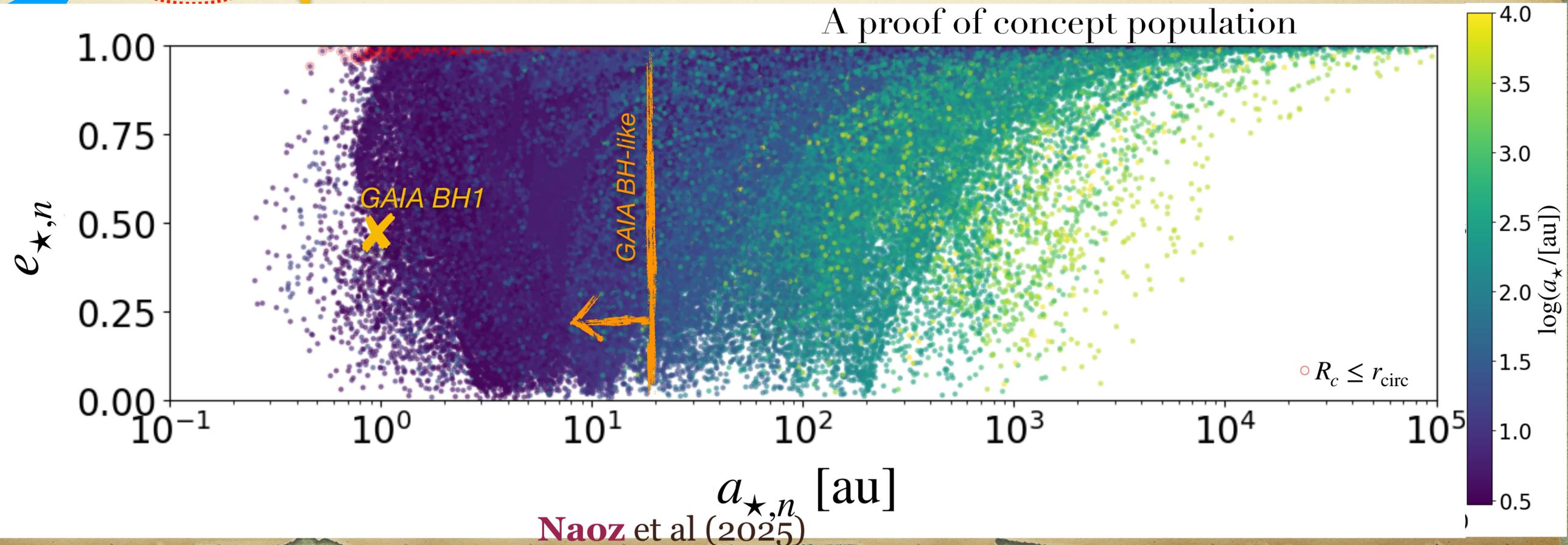
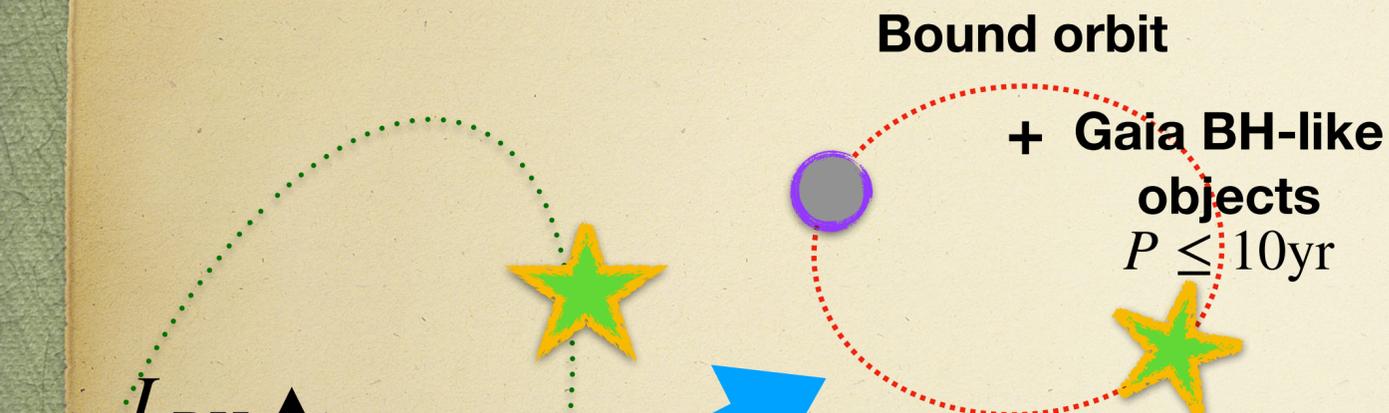
Isolated binary channel + a tertiary

EKL (up to **hexadecapole**) + GR + GW + recoil kicks
Bin: Pre-merger configurations are motivated by Kruckow et al. (2018); tertiary: Shariat et al. (2025)

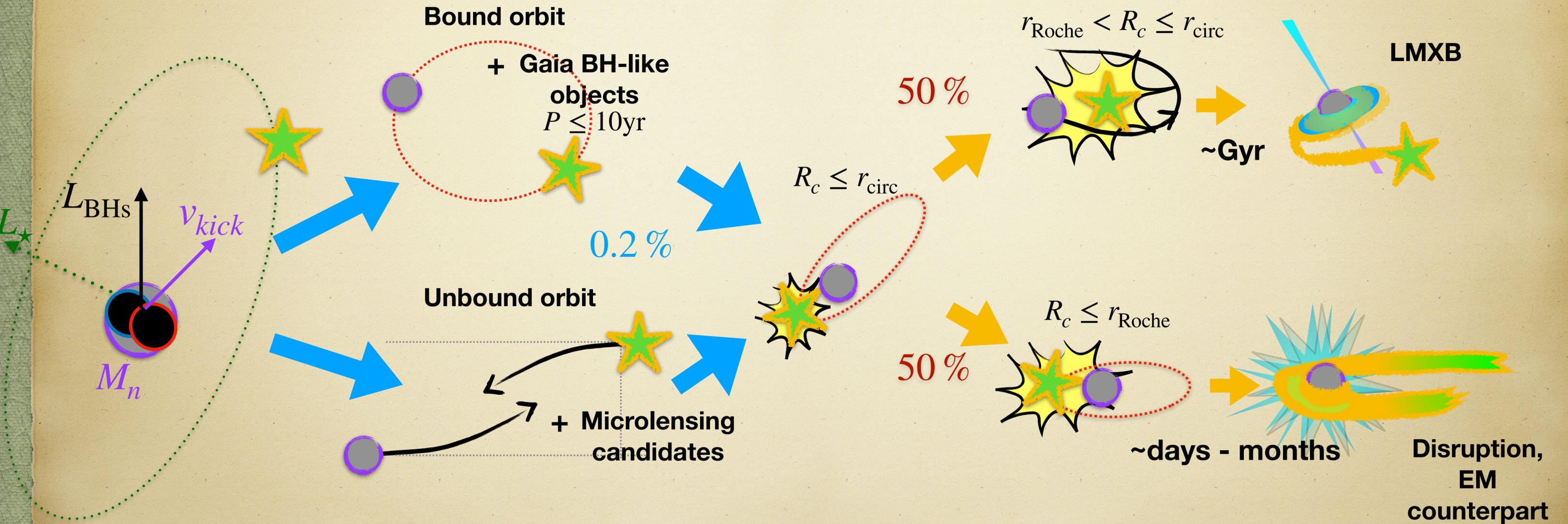
If all LVK sources came from
isolated binaries



1-10% Gaia BH-like ($P \leq 10$ yrs)



Isolated binary channel + a tertiary



Isolated binary channel + a tertiary

Bound orbit

If all LVK sources came from
isolated binaries



0.02% of all GW will have an EM
counterpart, after ~10s days

M_n

+ Microlensing
candidates

$$R_c \leq r_{\text{circ}}$$

50 %

$$r_{\text{Roche}} < R_c \leq r_{\text{circ}}$$

LMXB

~Gyr

$$R_c \leq r_{\text{Roche}}$$

50 %

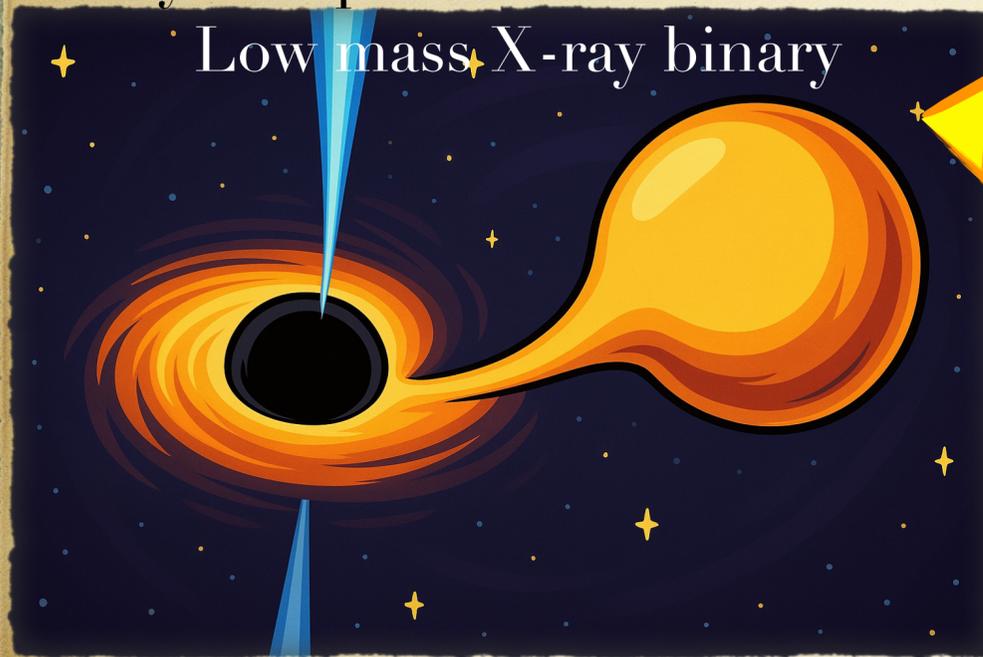
~days - months

Disruption,
EM
counterpart

The Triple Connection: Black Hole Mergers, Electromagnetic Signatures, and Galactic Black Holes

Binary + Triple formation channel of

Low mass X-ray binary



Natural connection between different BH-binary systems

Connection

Connection

Gaia BH-like

