

散開星団における Gaia BH・

Gaia NSの力学的捕獲による形成

谷川衝（福井県立大学）

YITP workshop

“Exploring Extreme Transients: Emerging Frontiers and Challenges”

概要

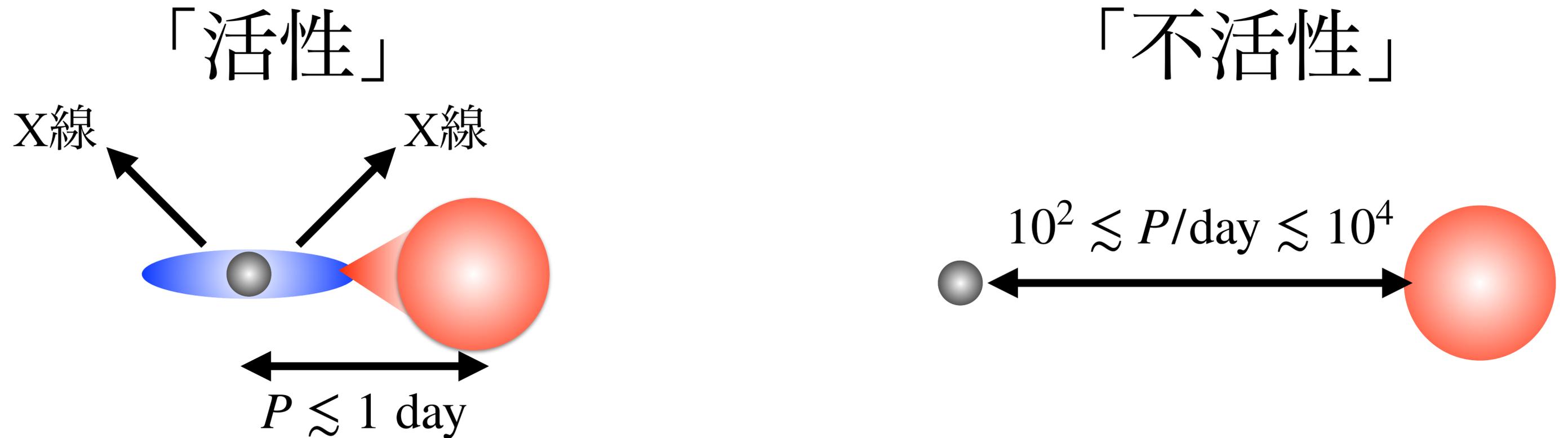
- Gaiaによる「不活性」BH/NS連星の探査の基本
- BH/NS探査のモチベーション
- 不活性BH/NS連星の発見史
- Gaia BH/NSの形成過程の問題

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不活性/休眠/非相互作用のBH/NS連星

Inert/dormant/non-interaction BH/NS binary



この発表では「不活性」で統一します。

「活性」BH/NS連星との比較以外では単にBH/NS連星と言います。

探査の原理と Gaia のスペック

- 恒星（光学中心）の周期的な揺らぎの観測

- 連星周期

$$P \sim 120 \text{ day} \left(\frac{D}{1 \text{ kpc}} \right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{a}{1 \text{ mas}} \right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{m_1 + m_2}{10 M_\odot} \right)^{-1/2}$$

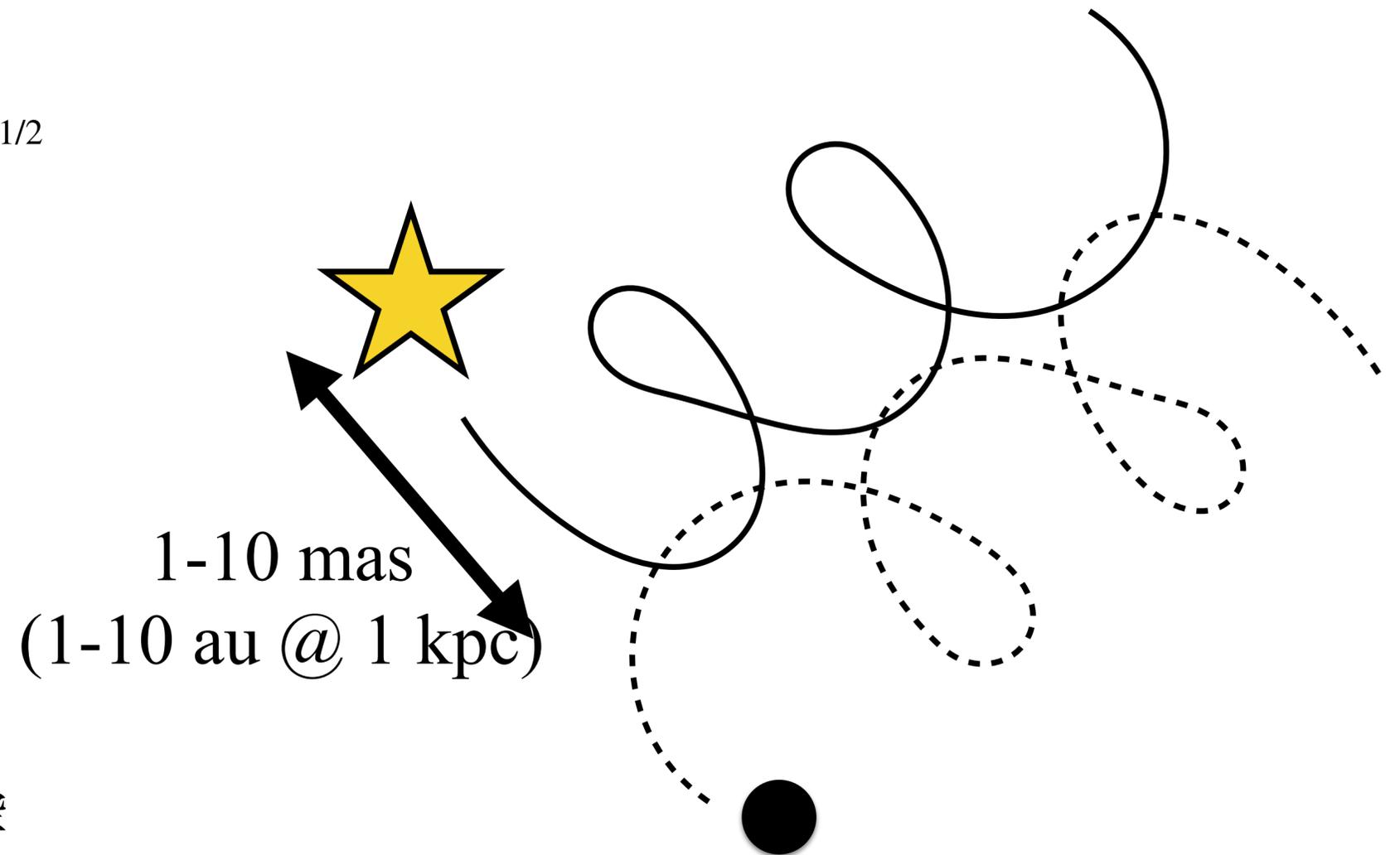
- Gaia スペック

- 空間分解能: $\sim 0.01 \text{ mas}$

- ケイデンス: 60日、運用期間: 10年

- $P = 10^2 - 10^4 \text{ day}$, $D \lesssim 1 \text{ kpc}$ がターゲット

- 運用期間以下の周期であれば、長周期の方が空間分解能が要らないので見つけやすい



Mass function (伴星質量の下限)

- Astrometric mass function

$$f_{m,\text{astro}} = \frac{m_2^3}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} = 1M_{\odot} \left(\frac{a_1}{\text{mas}} \right)^3 \left(\frac{\varpi}{\text{mas}} \right)^{-3} \left(\frac{P}{\text{yr}} \right)^{-2}$$

- a_1 : 見た目の軌道長半径
- ϖ : 年周視差
- P : 連星周期

m_2 の測定には

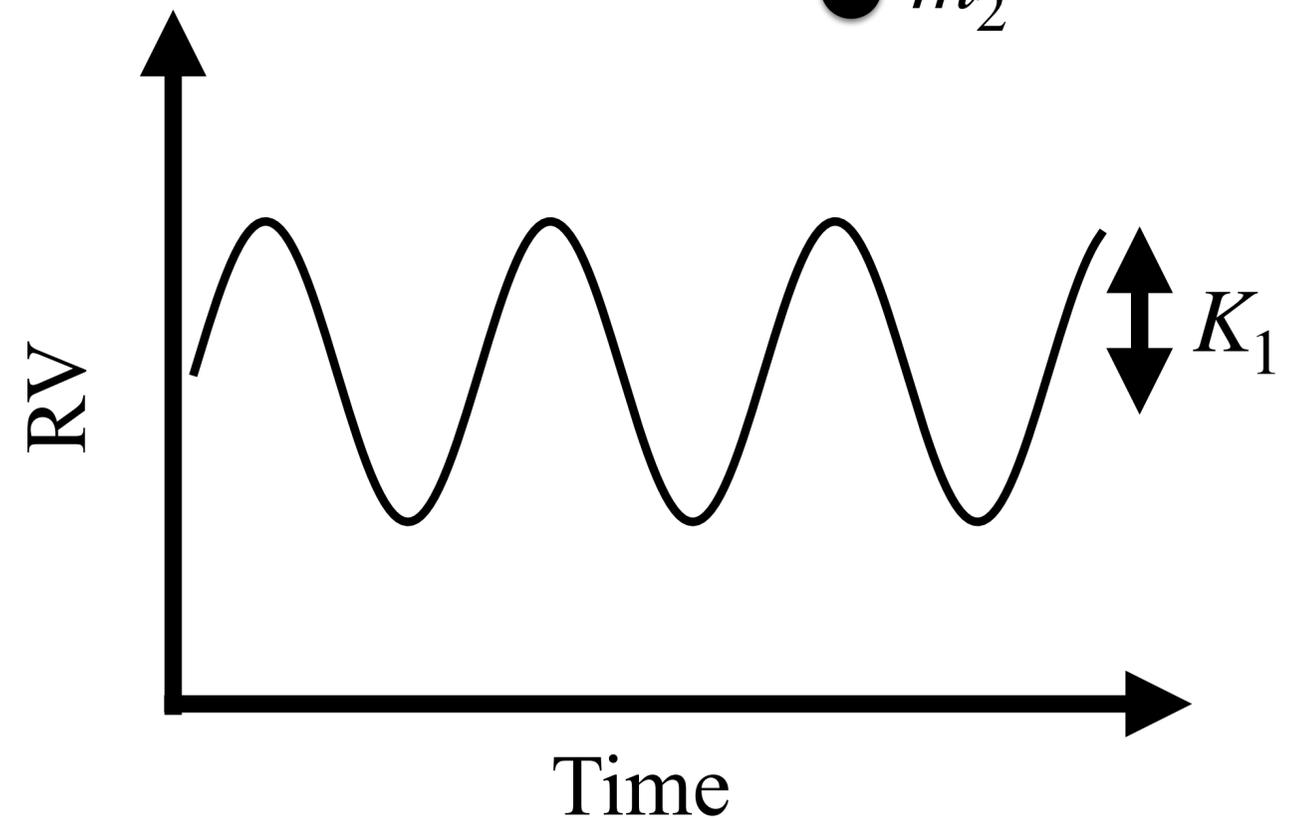
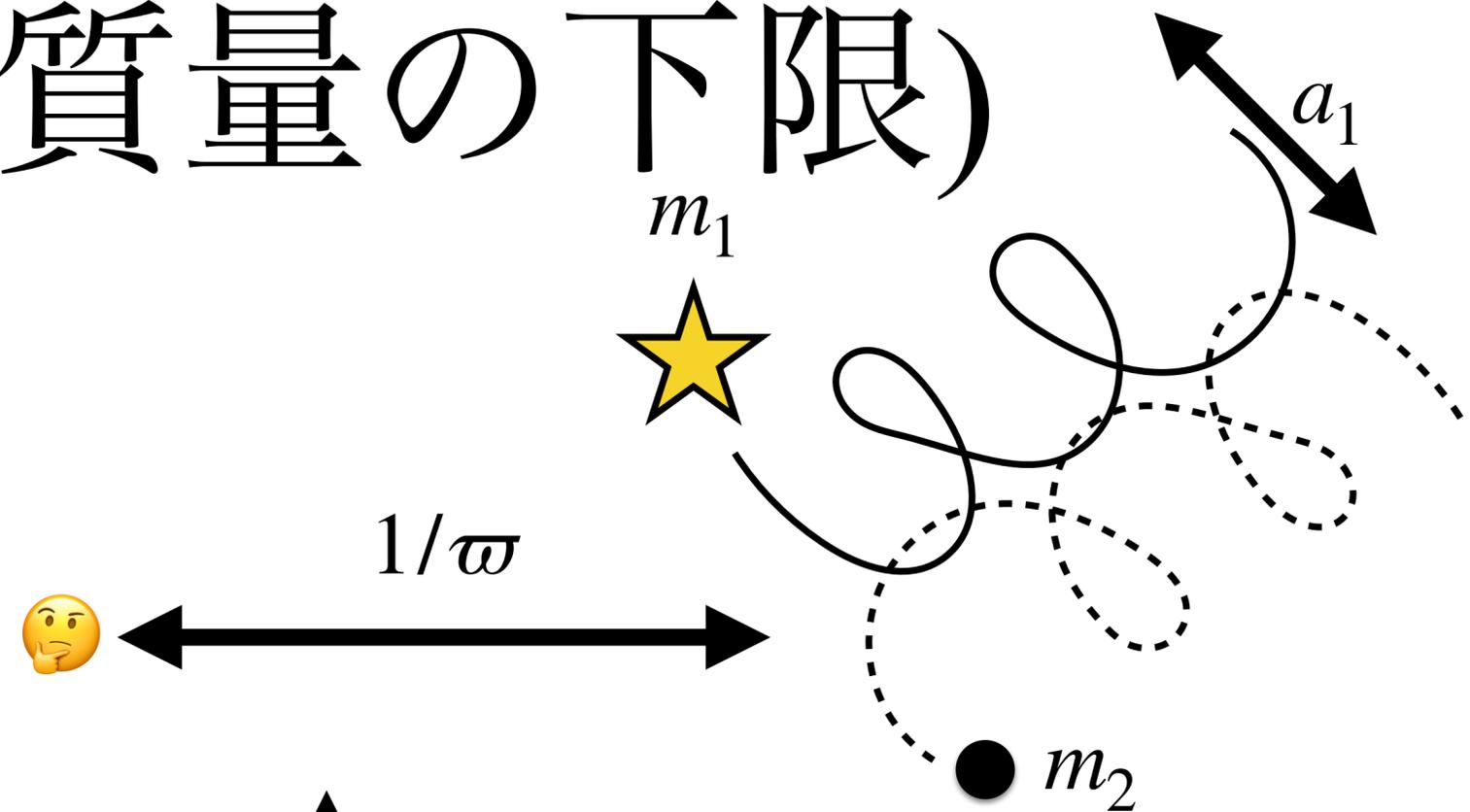
m_1 が必要

- Spectroscopic mass function

$$f_{m,\text{spectro}} = \frac{m_2^3}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \sin^3 i = 1M_{\odot} \left(\frac{K_1}{30\text{km/s}} \right)^3 \left(\frac{P}{\text{yr}} \right) (1 - e^2)^{3/2}$$

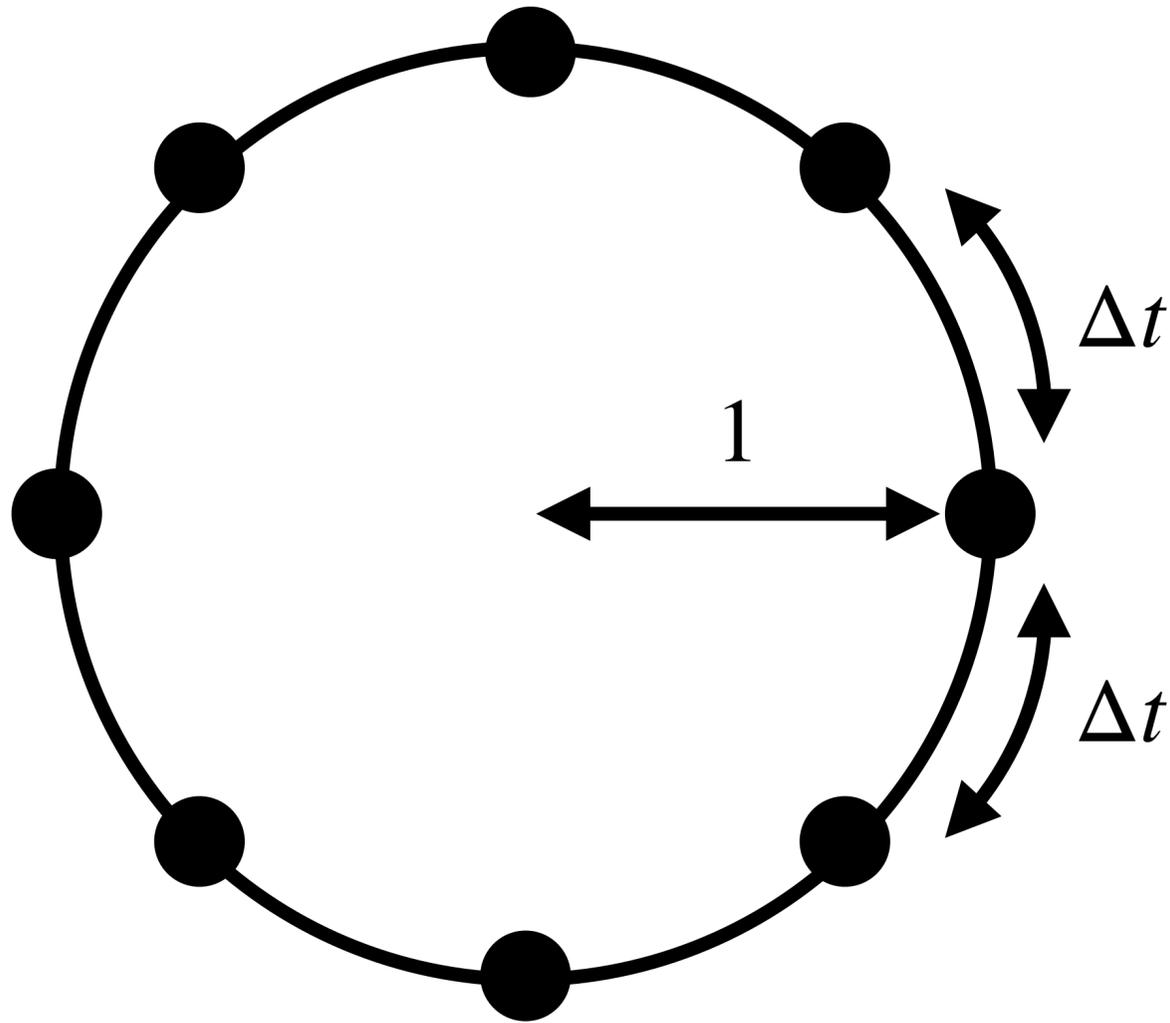
- K_1 : 視線速度の半値幅
- e : 離心率
- i : 軌道傾斜角

m_1 と*i*が必要

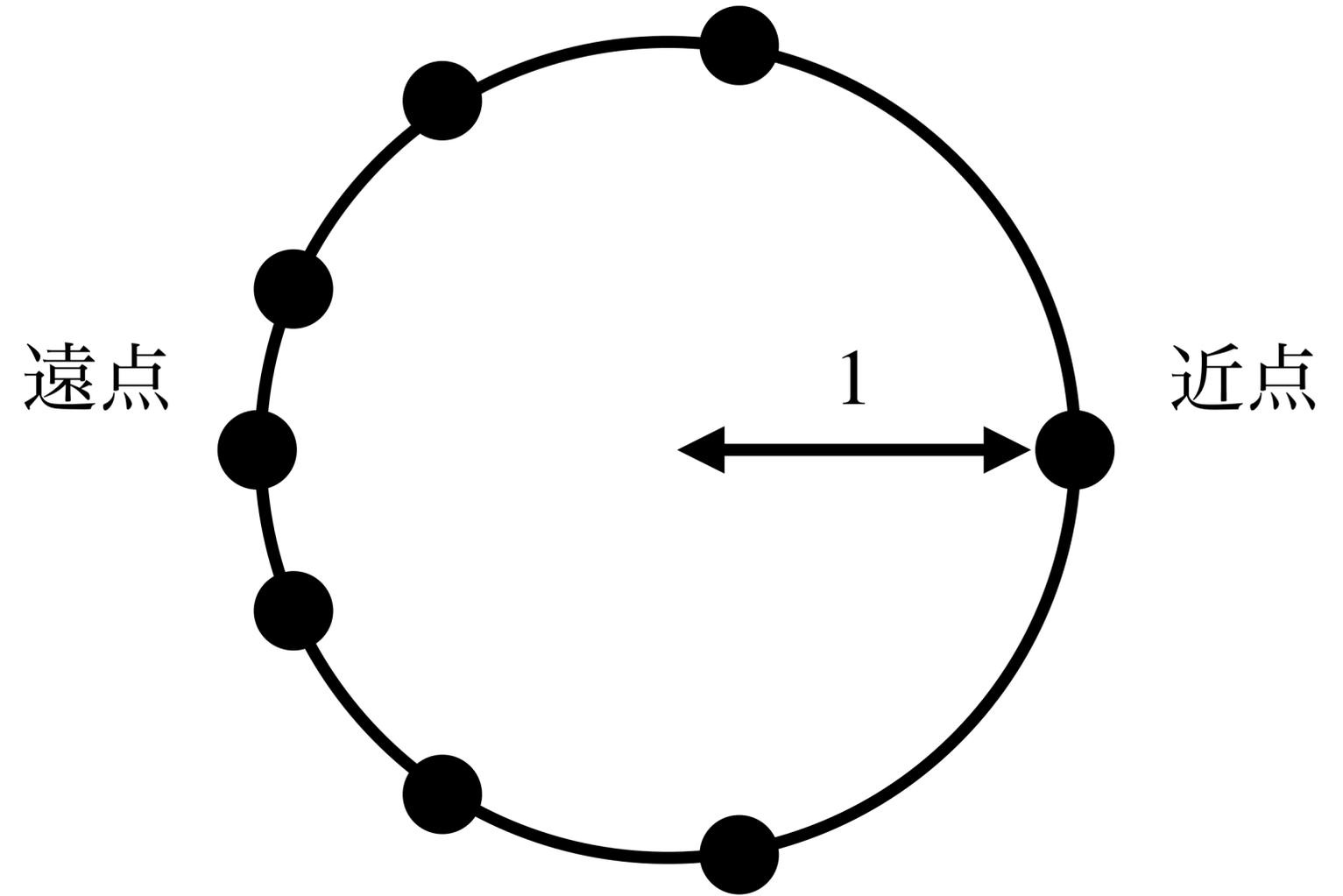


(分光観測と違って) 軌道傾斜角の縮退はない

$$e = 0, i = 0^\circ \implies a_1 = 1$$

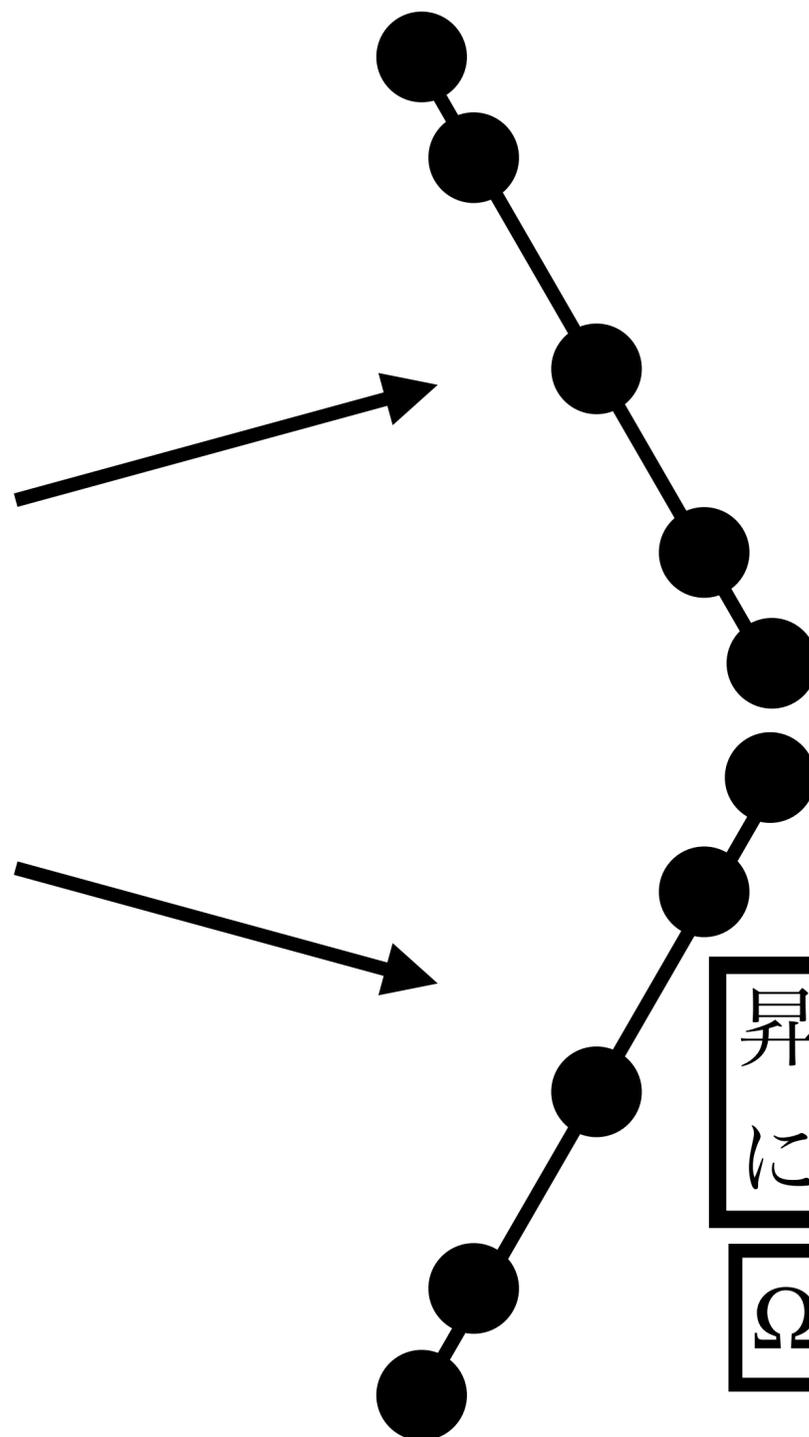
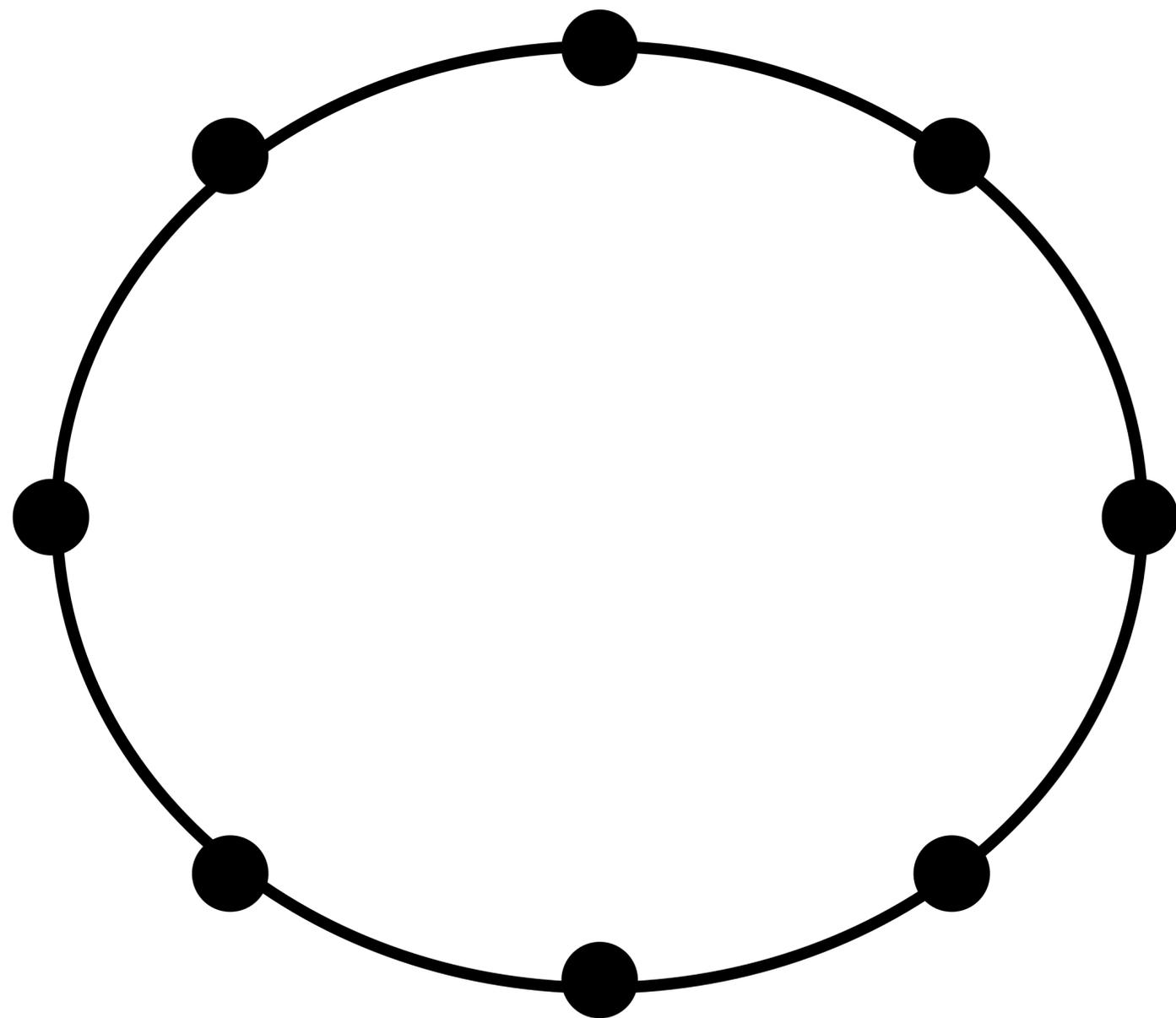


$$e = \sqrt{3}/2, i = 60^\circ \implies a_1 = 2$$



位置天文観測における縮退

$$e = 0, i = 30^\circ$$



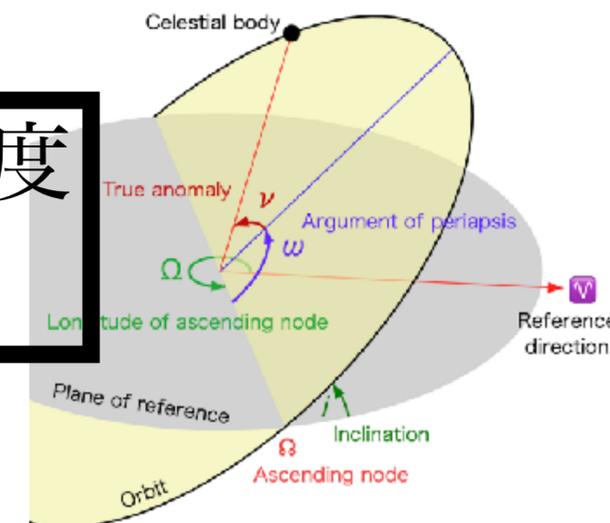
質量決定に
影響なし

Line of sight



昇交点経度
に縮退

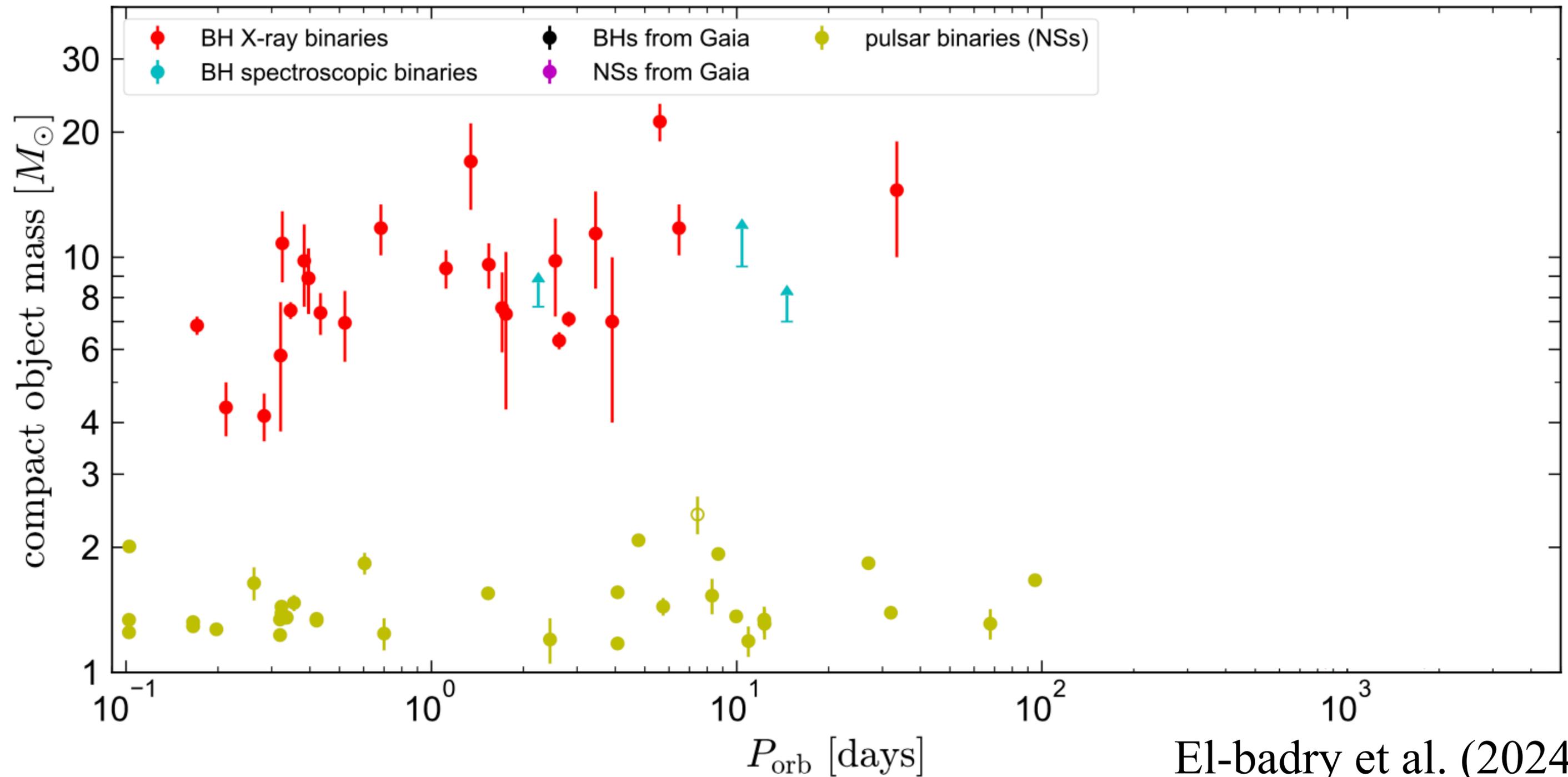
$$\Omega = \pm \pi$$



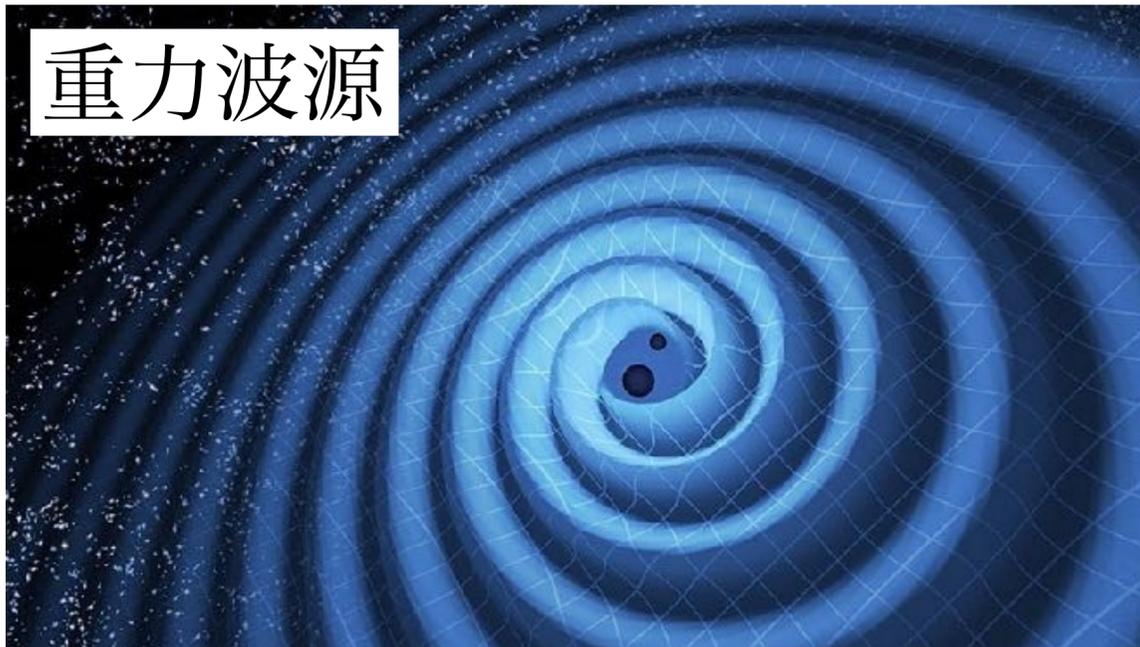
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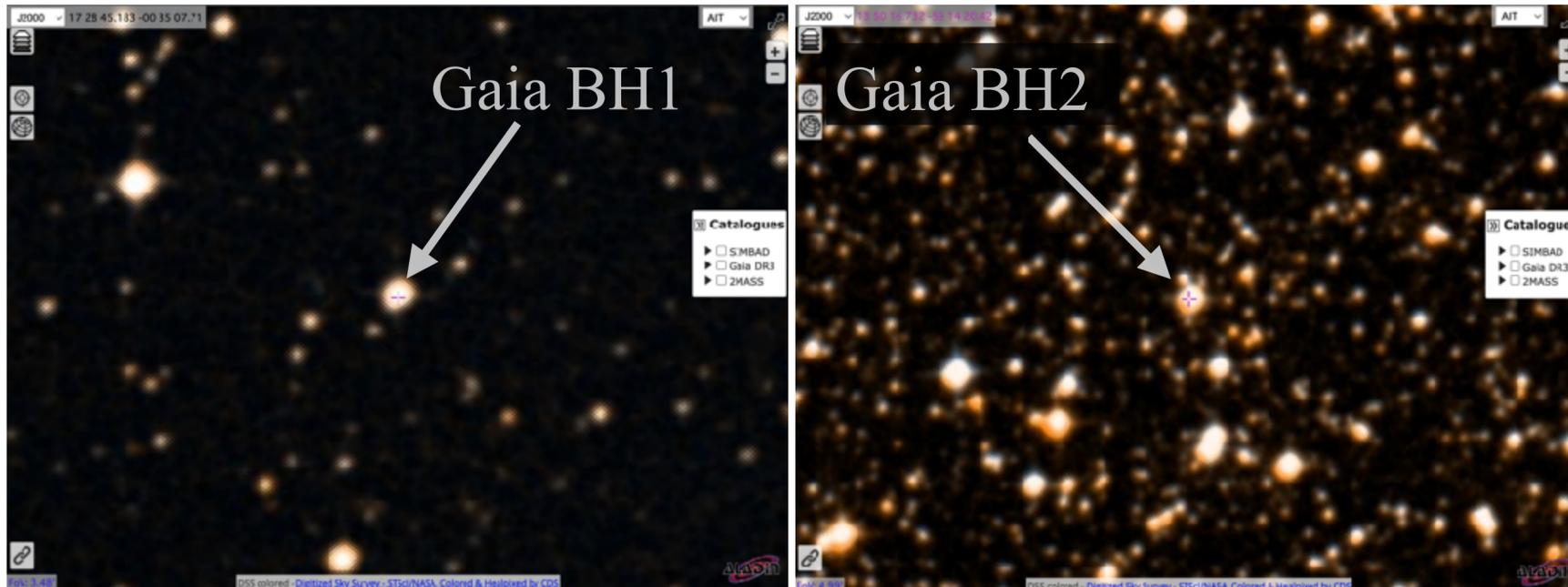
多様なBH/NSの発見



引き出せるBH/NSの情報



- 質量
- スピン
- 位置・速度 (電磁波対応天体があれば)

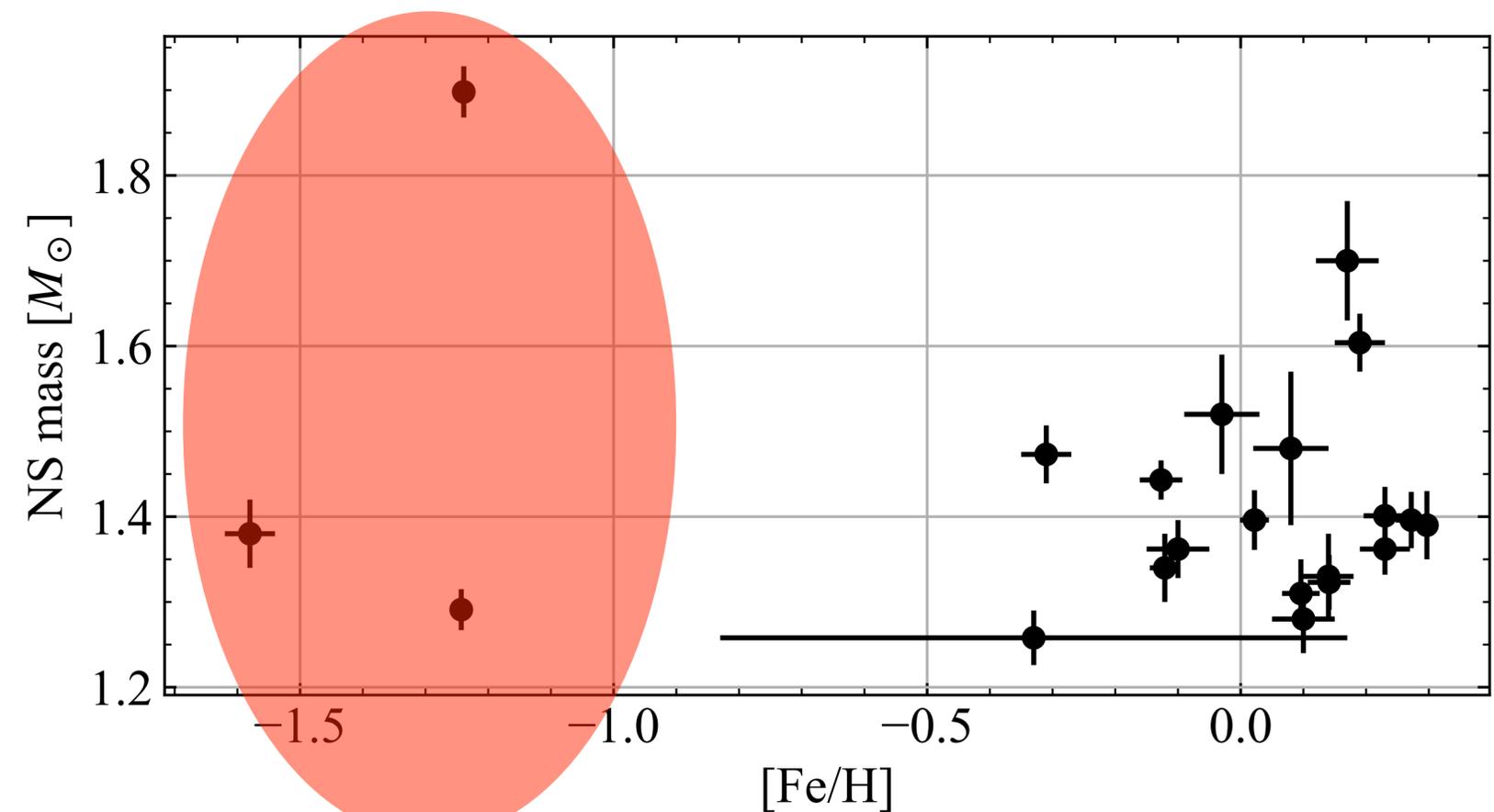


- 質量
- 6次元の位置・速度
- 銀河ディスク、ハロー、バルジ
- (近いから) X線連星より正確
- 親星の組成 ($[Fe/H]$, $[\alpha/Fe]$, etc.)
- X線連星より汚染されていない

古い超新星の記憶を残している

- パルサー・high-mass X-ray binary
- 若い中性子星
- ミリ秒パルサー・low-mass X-ray binary
- 古い中性子星かもしれないが、質量降着で超新星時の質量と変わっている
- Gaia NS
 - 低金属量（もある） \implies 古い
 - 長周期 \implies 質量降着を経験していない

Gaia NSの質量と金属量の関係



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Gaia DR3以前のBH/NS連星 (1/3)

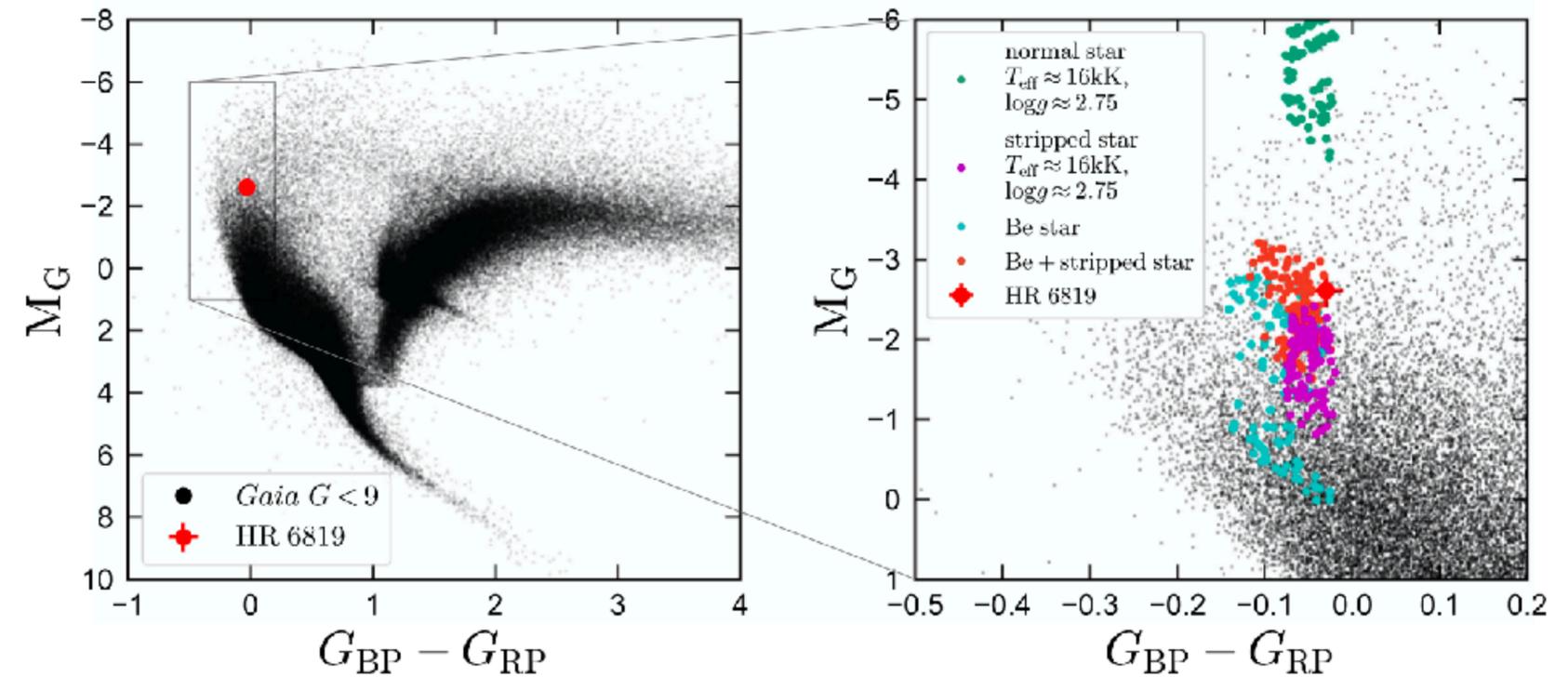
- 分光 (視線速度) 観測
- Liu et al. (2019); Thompson et al. (2019); Rivinius et al. (2020); Jayasinghe et al. (2021; 2022); Lennon et al. (2022); Saracino et al. (2022) \implies **すべて強い反対意見**

導出が単純

$$f_{m,\text{spectro}} = \frac{m_2^3}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \sin^3 i$$

でない

$$= 1M_{\odot} \left(\frac{K_1}{30\text{km/s}} \right)^3 \left(\frac{P}{\text{yr}} \right) (1 - e^2)^{3/2}$$

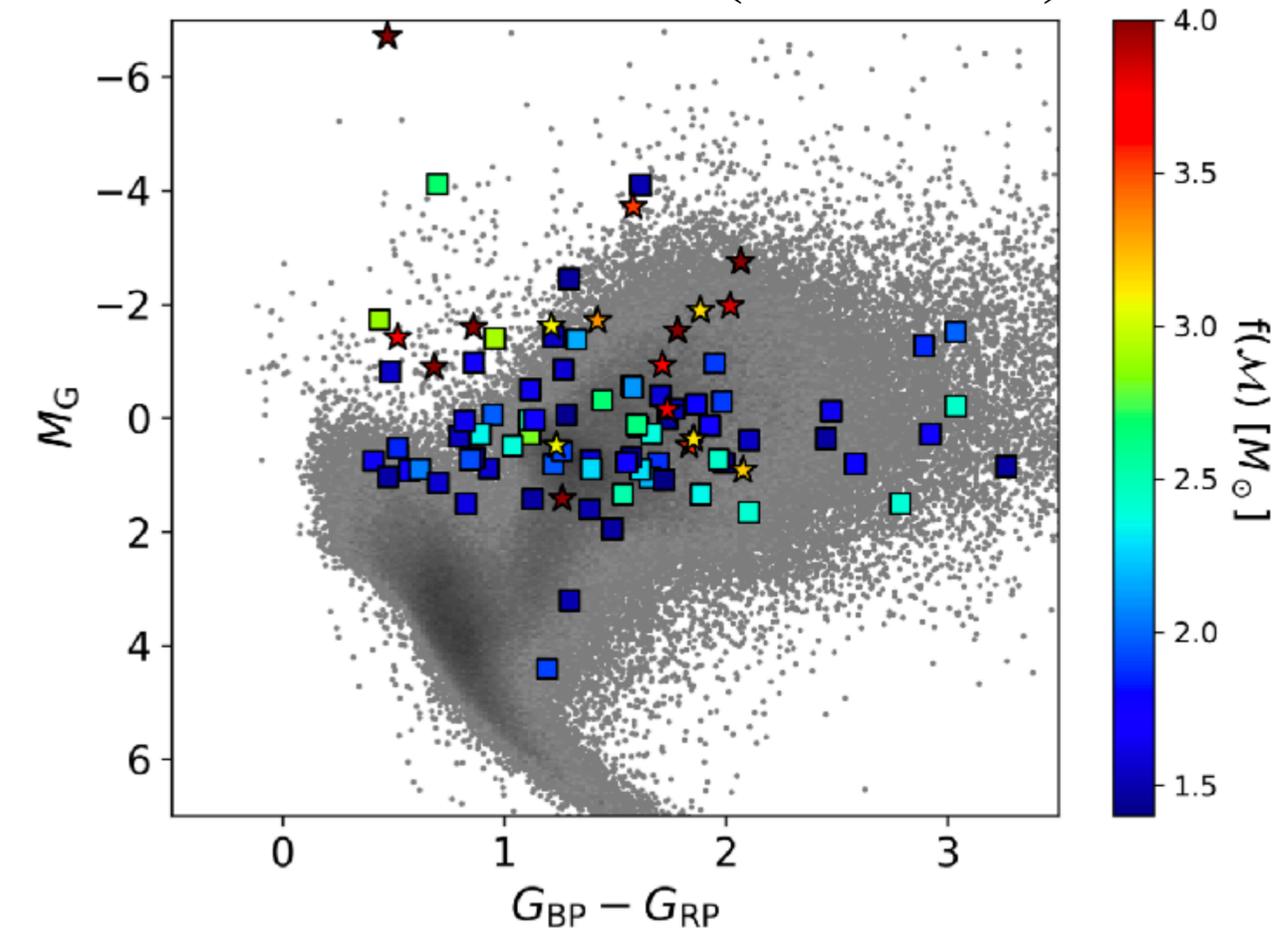


$$f_{m,\text{spectro}} = 1.5M_{\odot}$$

- $10M_{\odot}$ MS $\implies m_2 = 7.8M_{\odot}$ (BH?)
- $0.5M_{\odot}$ stripped star $\implies m_2 = 2.2M_{\odot}$
(stripped starによってかき消されたMS、
確率的にはこっちのほうが遥かに多い)

Gaia DR3以前のBH/NS連星 (1/3, 続き)

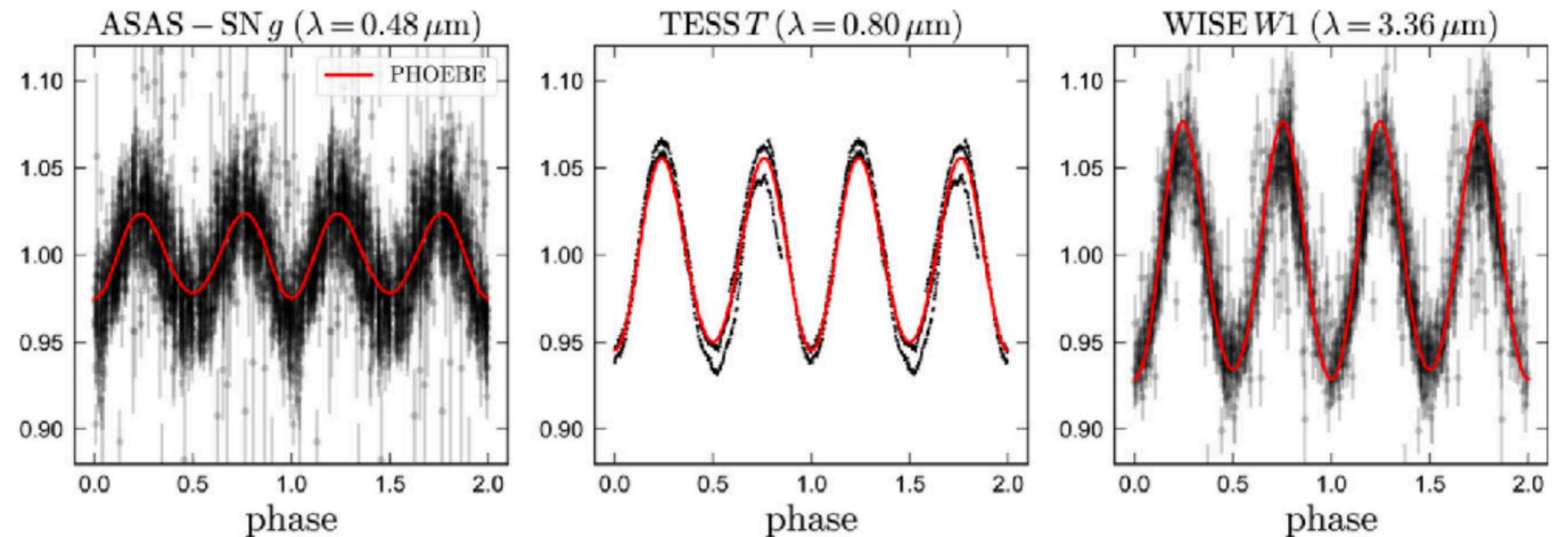
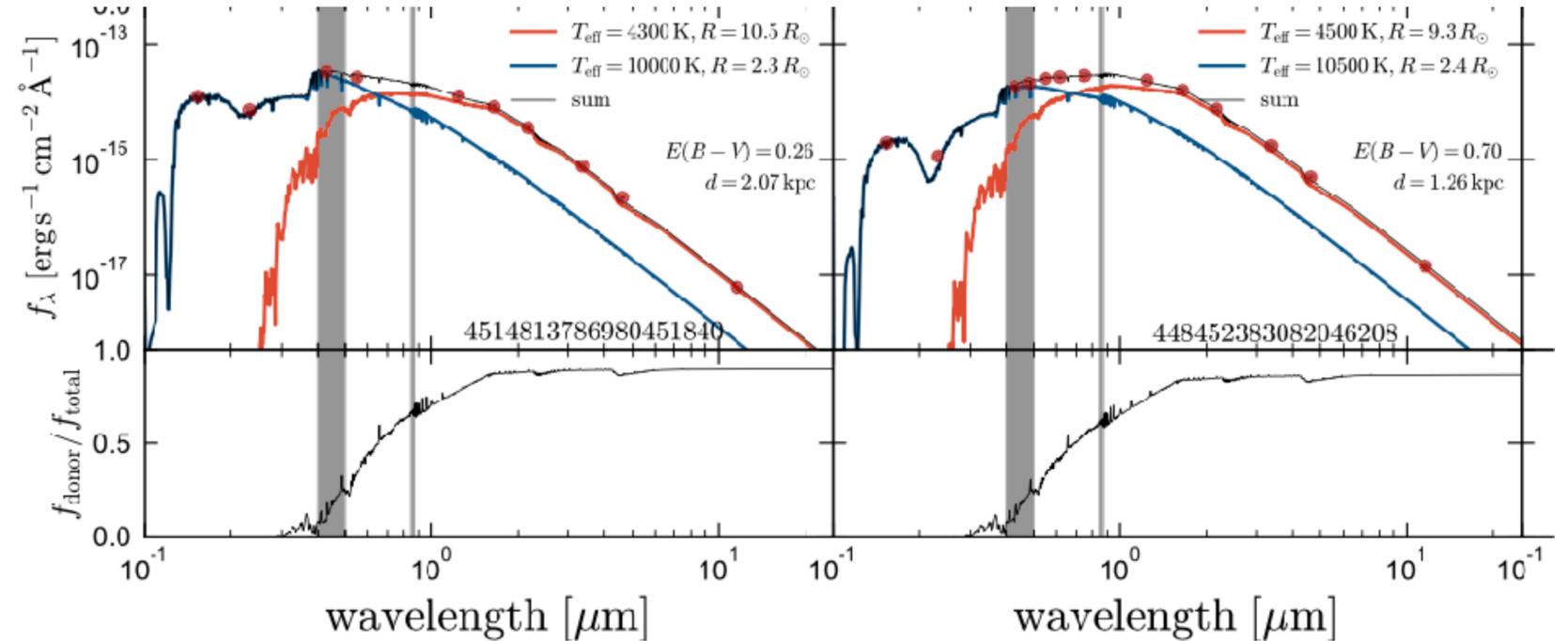
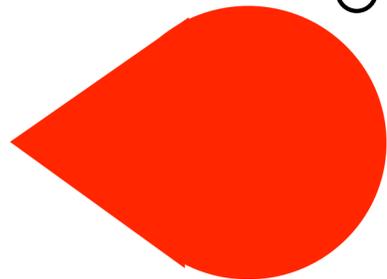
BH/NS候補 (Gaia+23)



$\sim 2M_{\odot}$ Hot star



$\sim 0.2M_{\odot}$ RGB

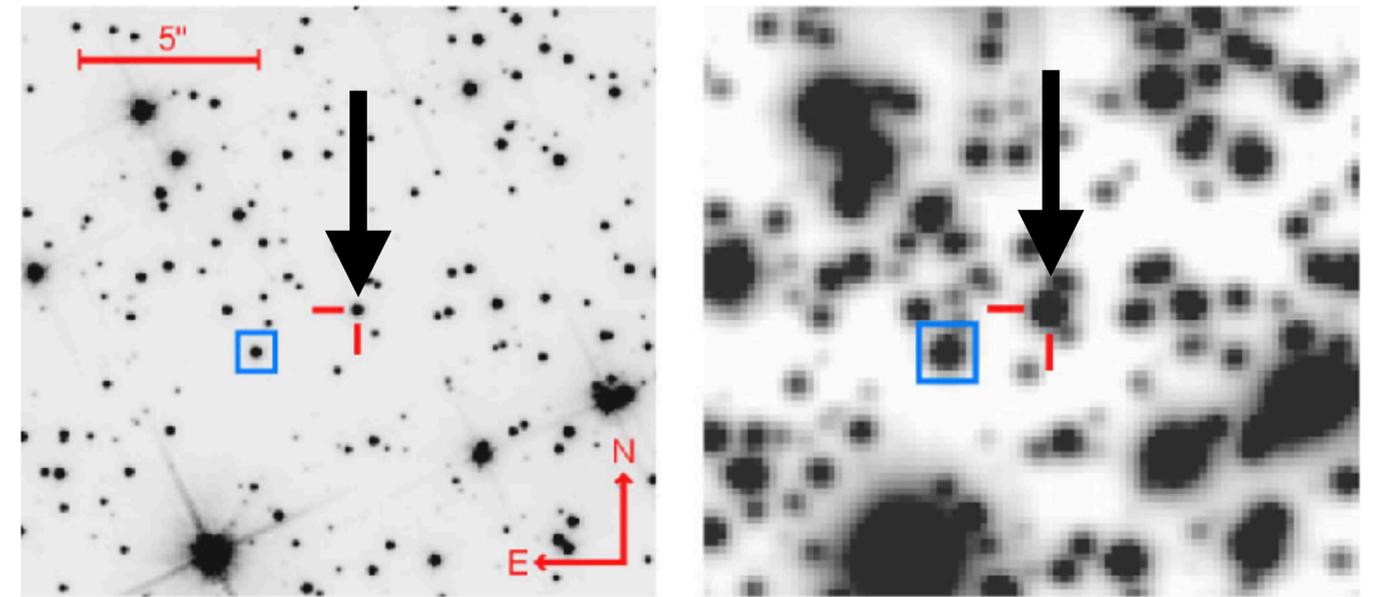


Gaia DR3 以前のBH/NS連星 (2/3)

- Giesers et al. (2018; 2019): 3BHs in globular cluster NGC 3201
- MUSEによる視線速度観測

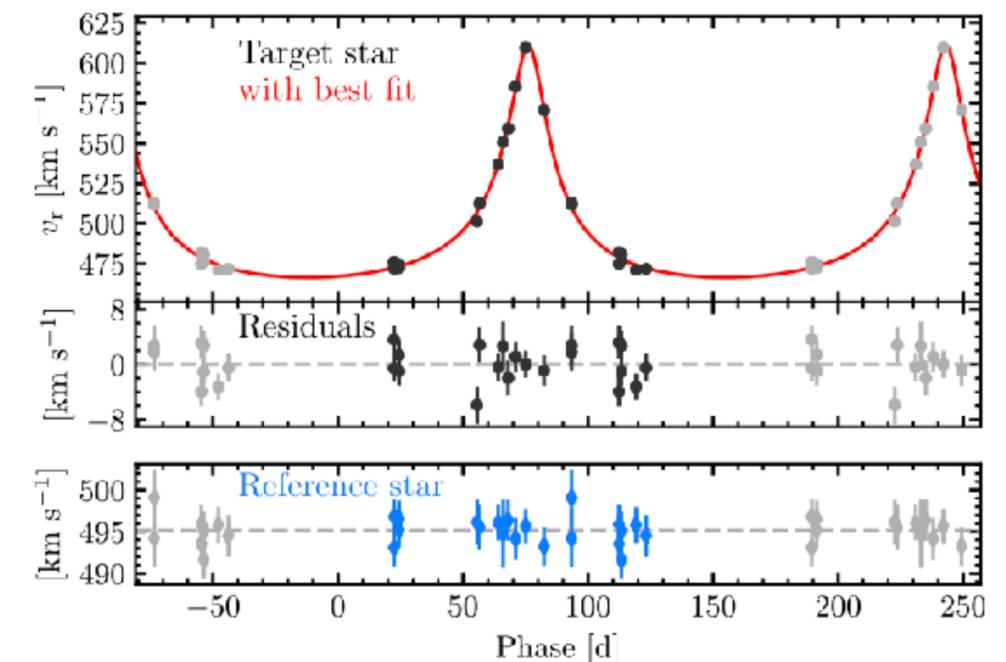
$$\frac{m_2^3}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \sin^3 i \cdot 3.0M_{\odot} \left(\frac{K_1}{69.4\text{km/s}} \right)^3 \left(\frac{P}{166.88\text{day}} \right) \left[1 - \left(\frac{e}{0.595} \right)^2 \right]^{3/2}$$

- m_2 の下限を与える($m_1 = 0$, $i = 90^\circ$ のときの m_2)
 - 主星は $m_1 \lesssim 0.8M_{\odot}$ で暗く、伴星をかき消せない
- ⇒ BH/NS



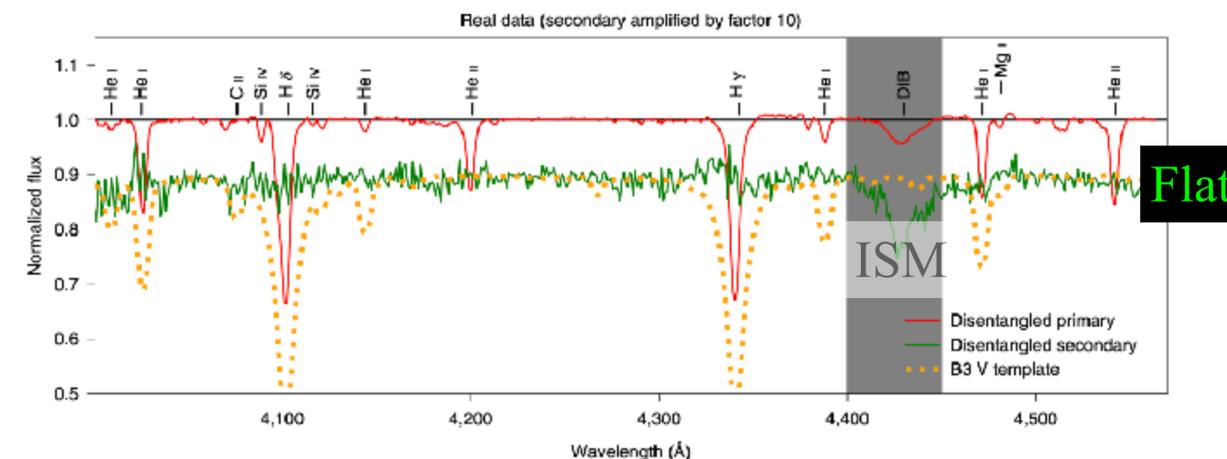
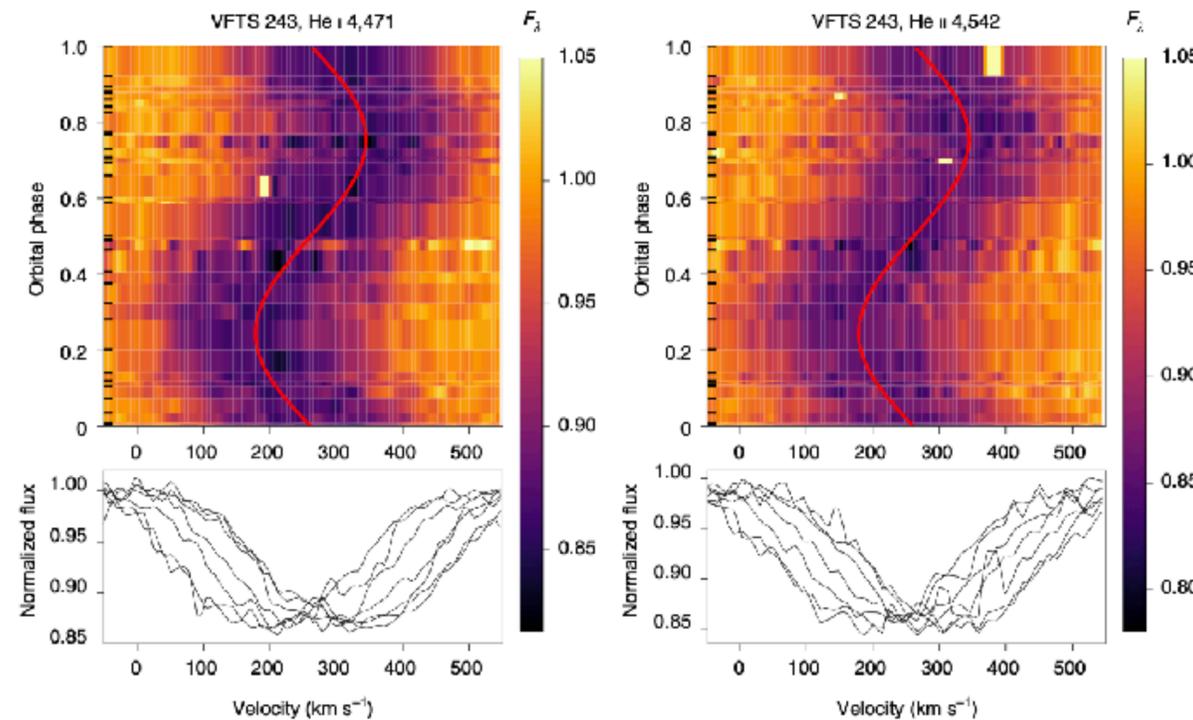
(a) HST

(b) MUSE



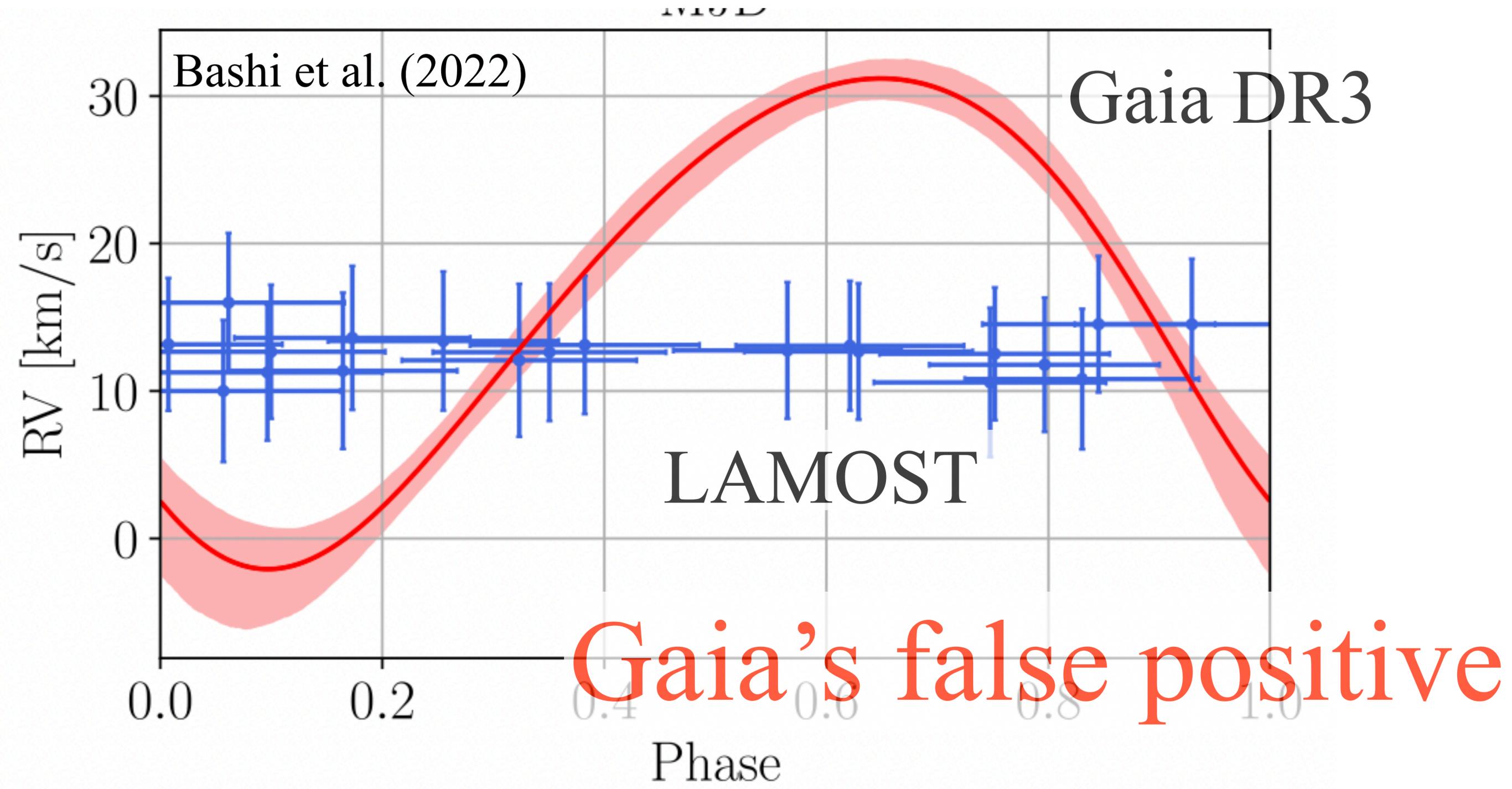
Gaia DR3以前のBH/NS連星 (3/3)

- Shear et al. (2022): BH in LMC
- VLT FLAMES Tarantula Survey
- $25M_{\odot}$ O型星 + $10M_{\odot}$ BH連星
- 重力波源の親星？ (ただ短周期すぎる?)
- O型星の質量推定
- Spectral-type-mass calibration
- Evolution model (L , T_{eff})
- Evolution model ($\log g$, R_1)
- スペクトル解析で $\leq 8.7M_{\odot}$ MS (later than and equal to B3V) を否定
- O型星の質量推定が正しければ、BH確定

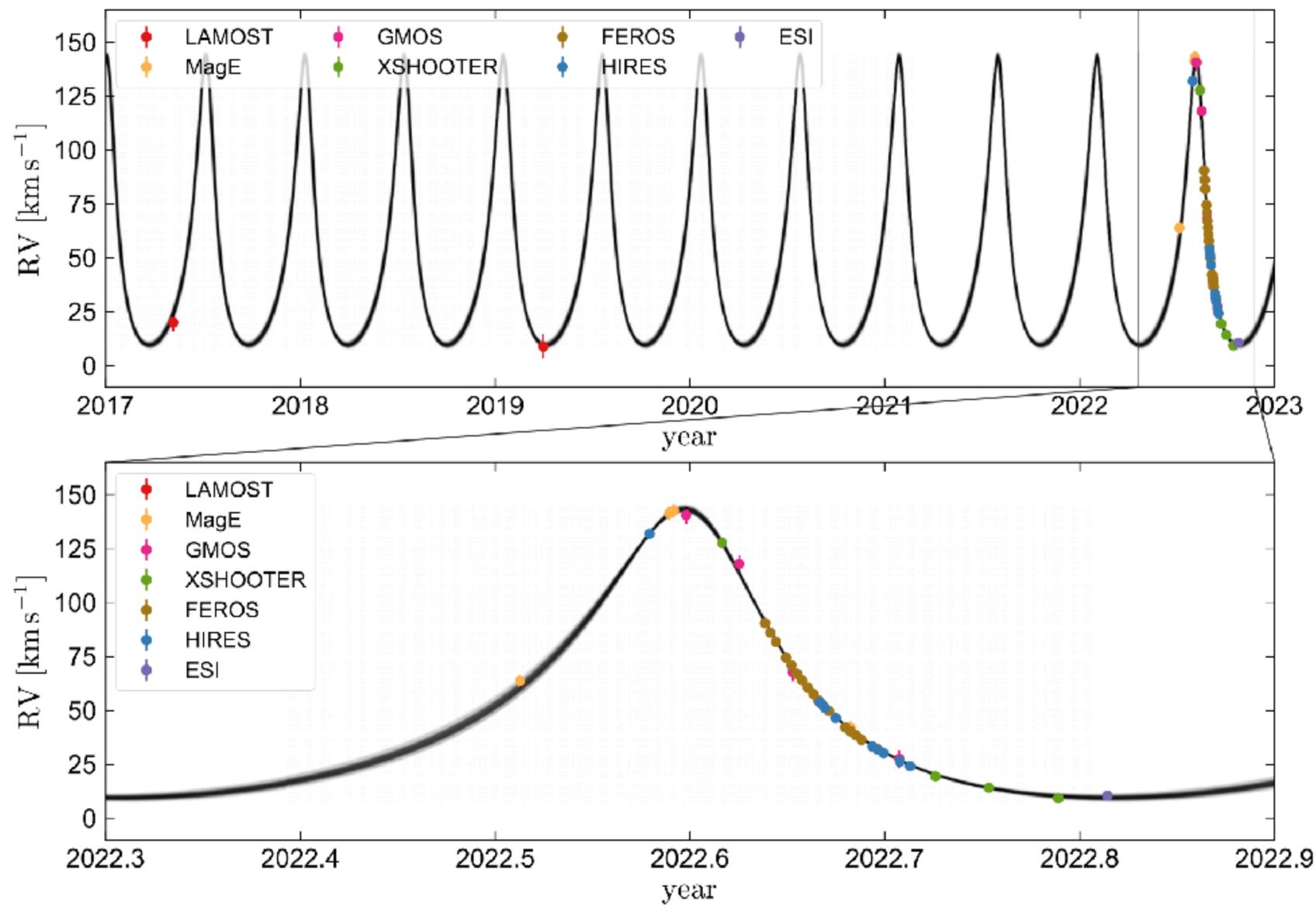
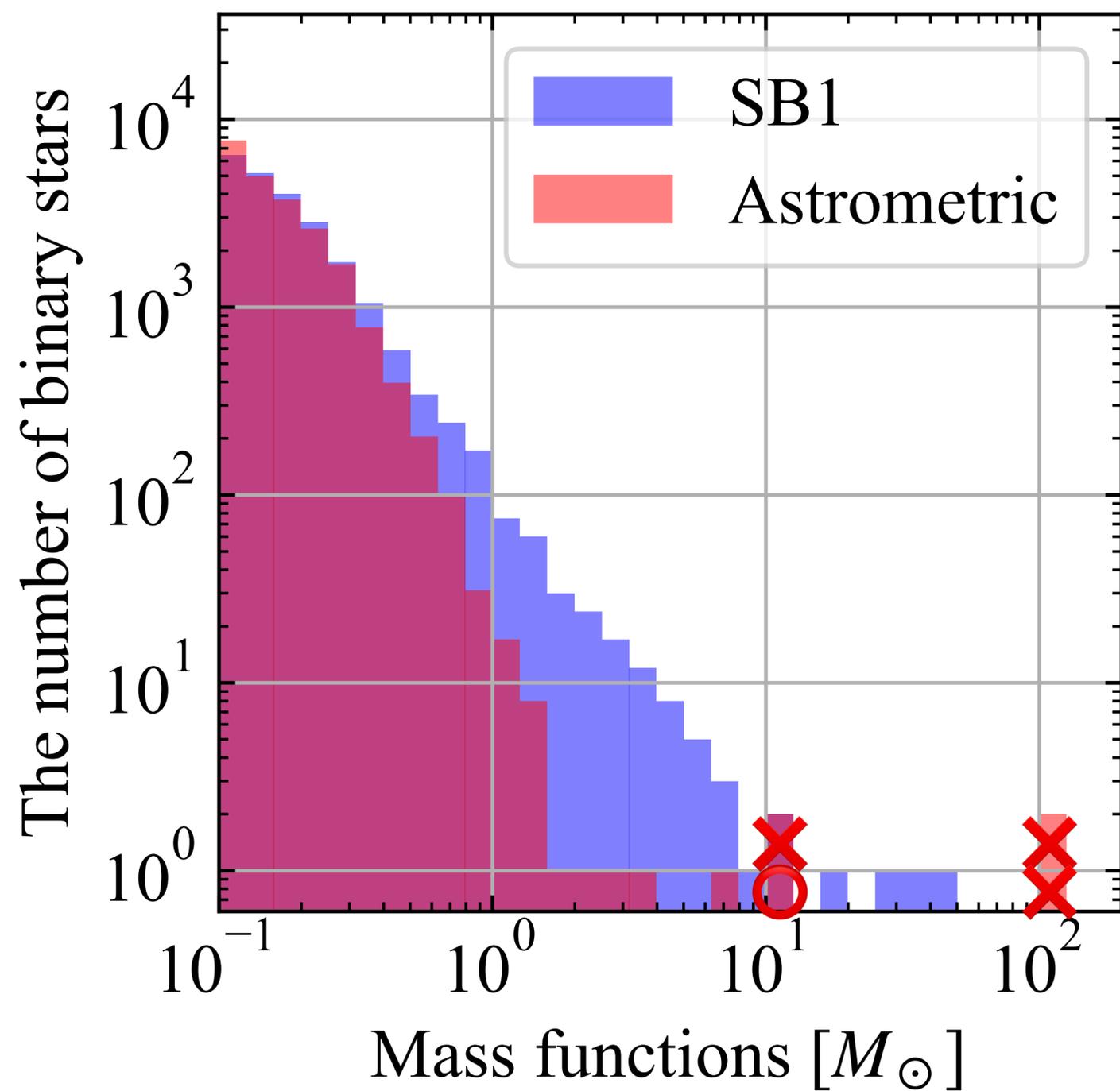


| Table 1 Derived parameters for VFTS 243 | |
|--|----------------------|
| P [d] | 10.4031 ± 0.0004 |
| T_0 [JD - 2,400,000] | $54,870.7 \pm 1.5$ |
| e | 0.017 ± 0.012 |
| ω [°] | 66 ± 53 |
| K_1 [km s ⁻¹] | 81.4 ± 1.3 |
| Γ [km s ⁻¹] | 260.2 ± 0.9 |
| f [M_{\odot}] | 0.581 ± 0.028 |
| $T_{\text{eff},1}$ [kK] | 36 ± 1 |
| $\log g_1$ [cgs] | 3.7 ± 0.1 |
| E_{BV} [mag] | 0.45 ± 0.02 |
| A_V [mag] | 1.76 ± 0.08 |
| $\log \dot{M} \sqrt{D}$ [$M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$] | -6.3 ± 0.3 |
| v_{∞} [km s ⁻¹] (adopted) | 2,100 |
| X_N [%] | 0.11 ± 0.05 |
| $X_N/X_{N,LMC}$ | 16 ± 7 |
| A_V [mag] | 1.70 ± 0.03 |
| $\log L_1$ [L_{\odot}] | 5.20 ± 0.04 |
| R_1 [R_{\odot}] | 10.3 ± 0.8 |
| $R_1/R_{\text{Roche lobe}}$ | 0.33 ± 0.03 |
| $v \sin i_1$ [km s ⁻¹] | 181 ± 16 |
| $M_{\text{Sp},1}$ [M_{\odot}] | 25.9 ± 3.1 |
| $M_{\text{ev},1}$ [M_{\odot}] | 26.2 ± 2.1 |
| $M_{\text{spec},1}$ [M_{\odot}] | 19.3 ± 5.2 |
| M_1 [M_{\odot}] | 25.0 ± 2.3 |
| $M_{\text{min},2}$ [M_{\odot}] | 8.7 ± 0.5 |
| M_2 [M_{\odot}] | 10.1 ± 2.0 |
| M_{tot} [M_{\odot}] | $36.3^{+3.8}_{-5.5}$ |
| i [°] | ≥ 40 |
| Age [Myr] | 7.4 |

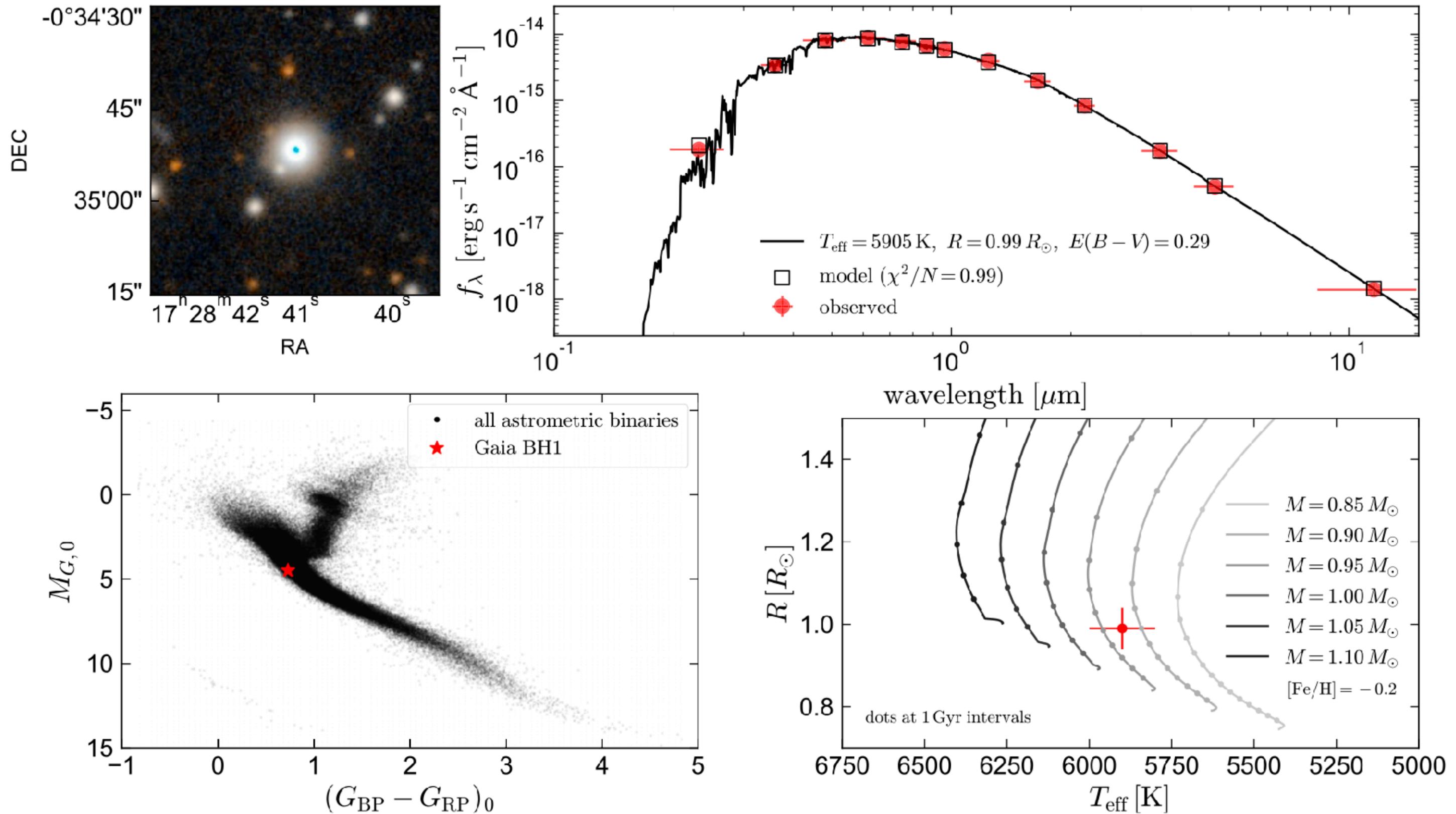
Gaia DR3以後



Gaia BH1



El-Badry et al. (2024)

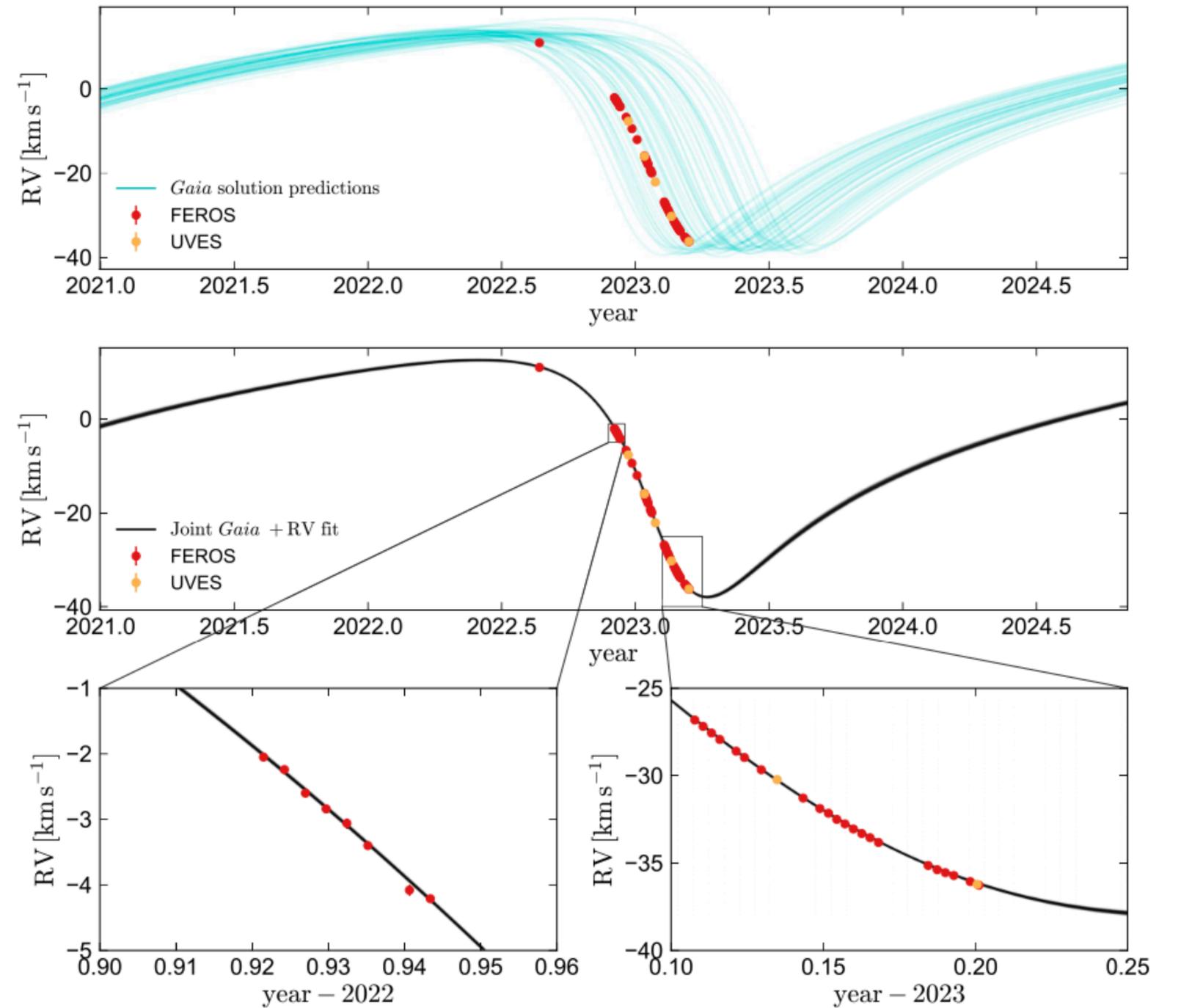
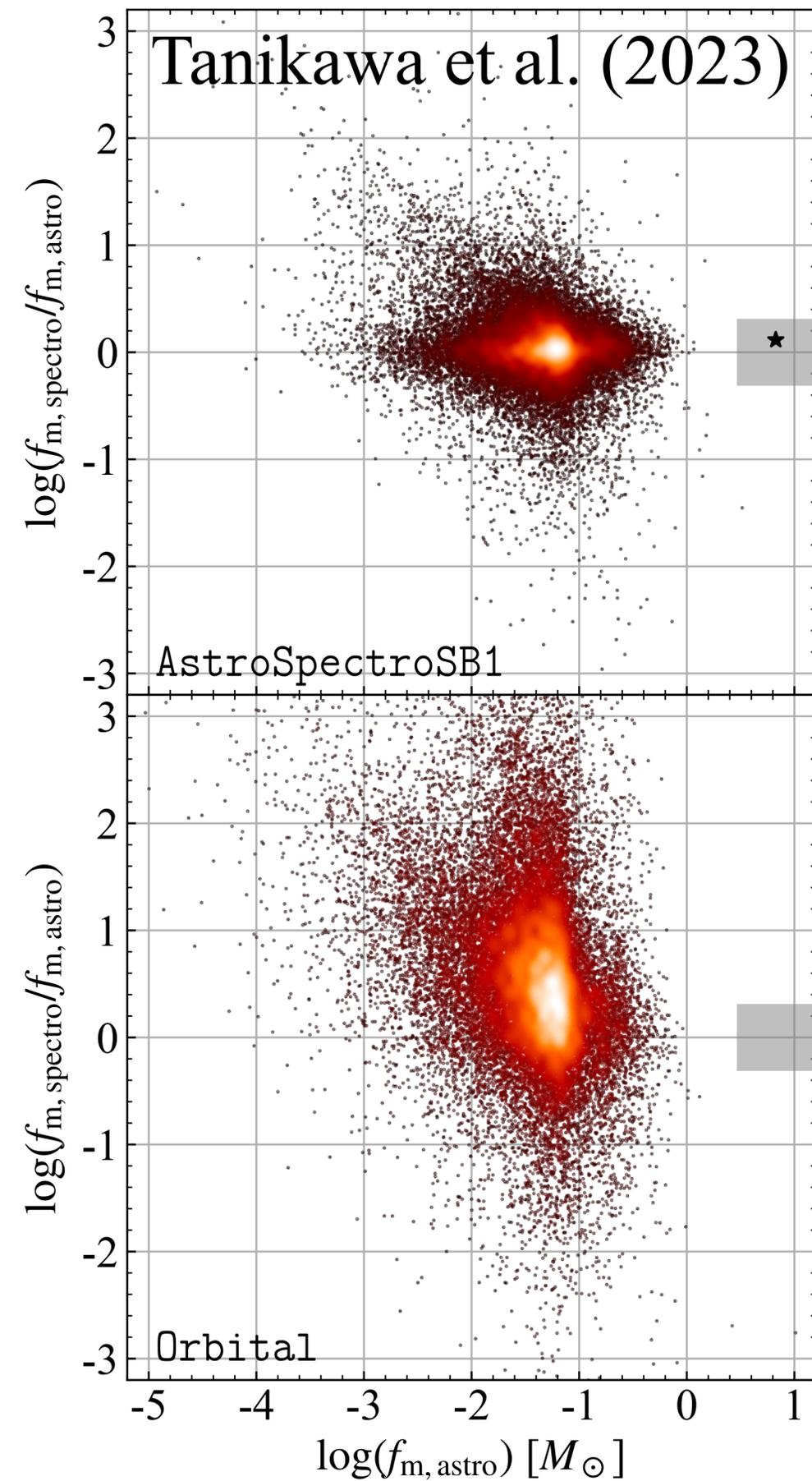


El-Badry et al. (2024)

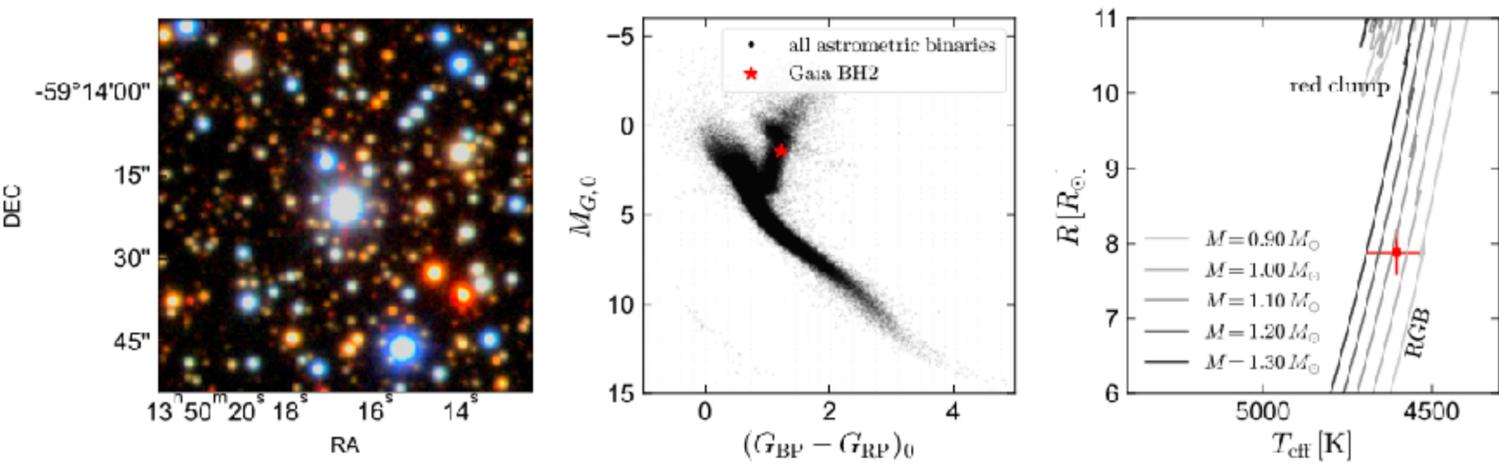
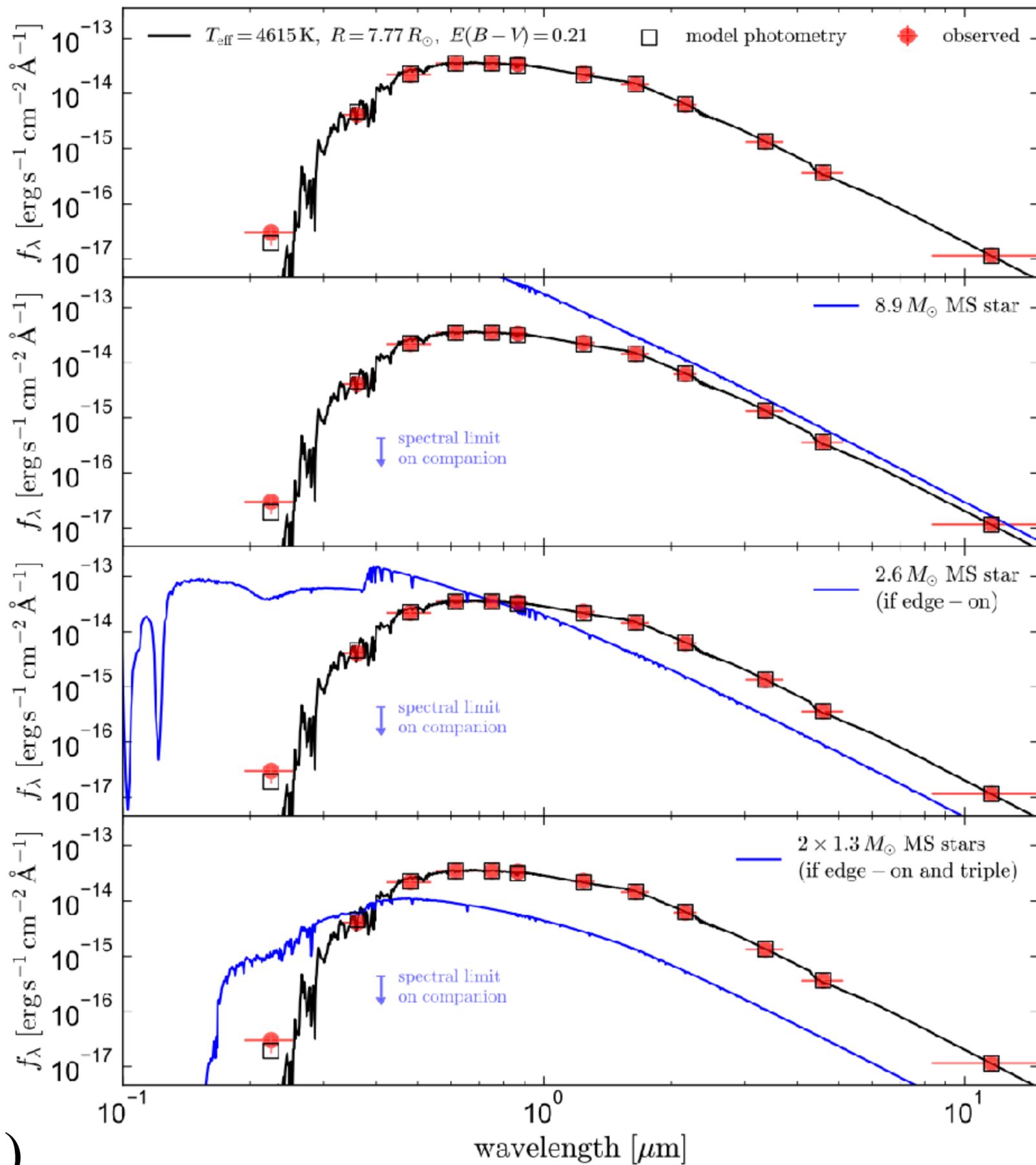
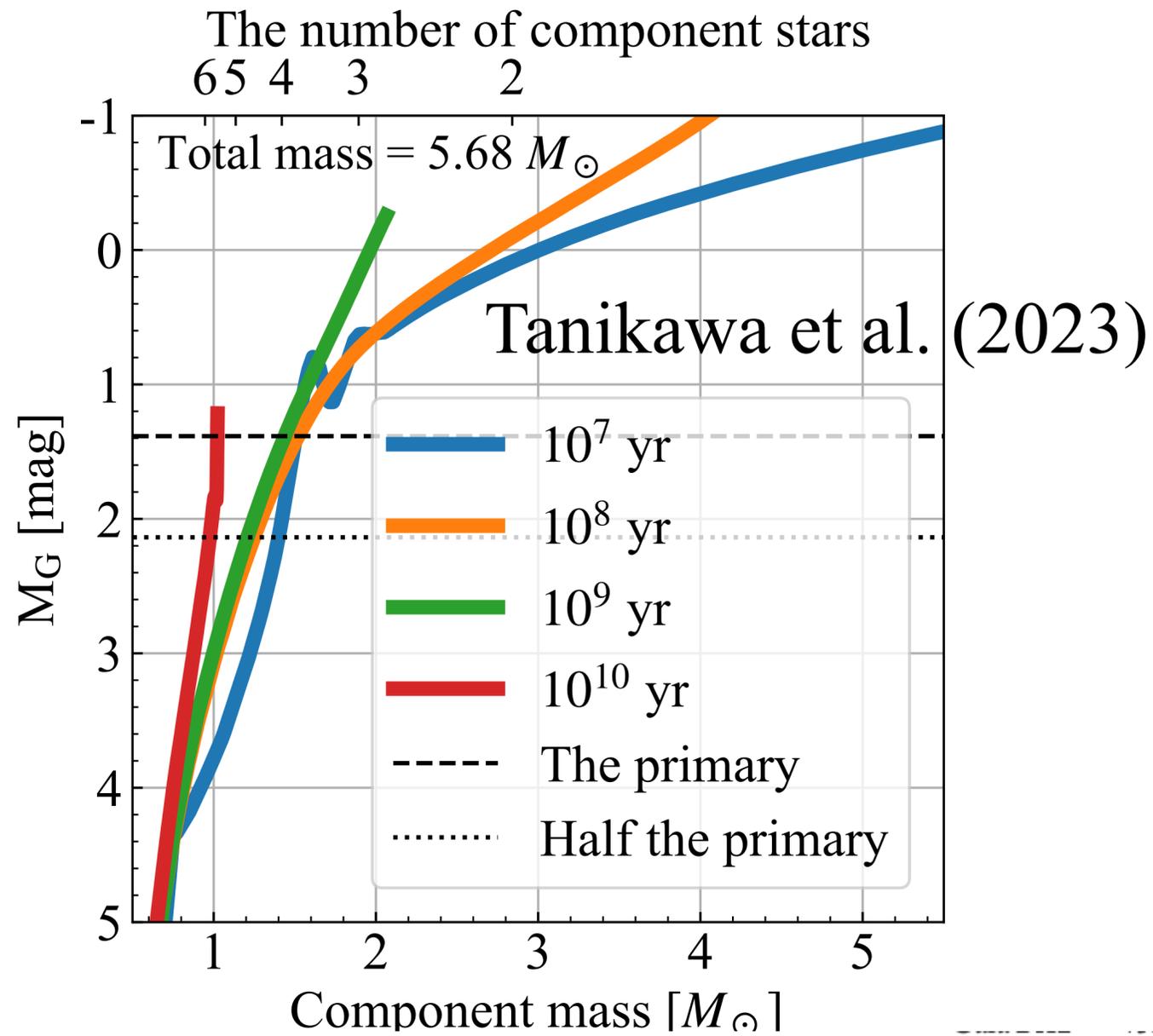
Gaia BH2

$$f_{m,\text{astro}} \sim f_{m,\text{spectro}} / \sin^3 i$$

$$f_{m,\text{astro}} \gtrsim 3M_{\odot}$$

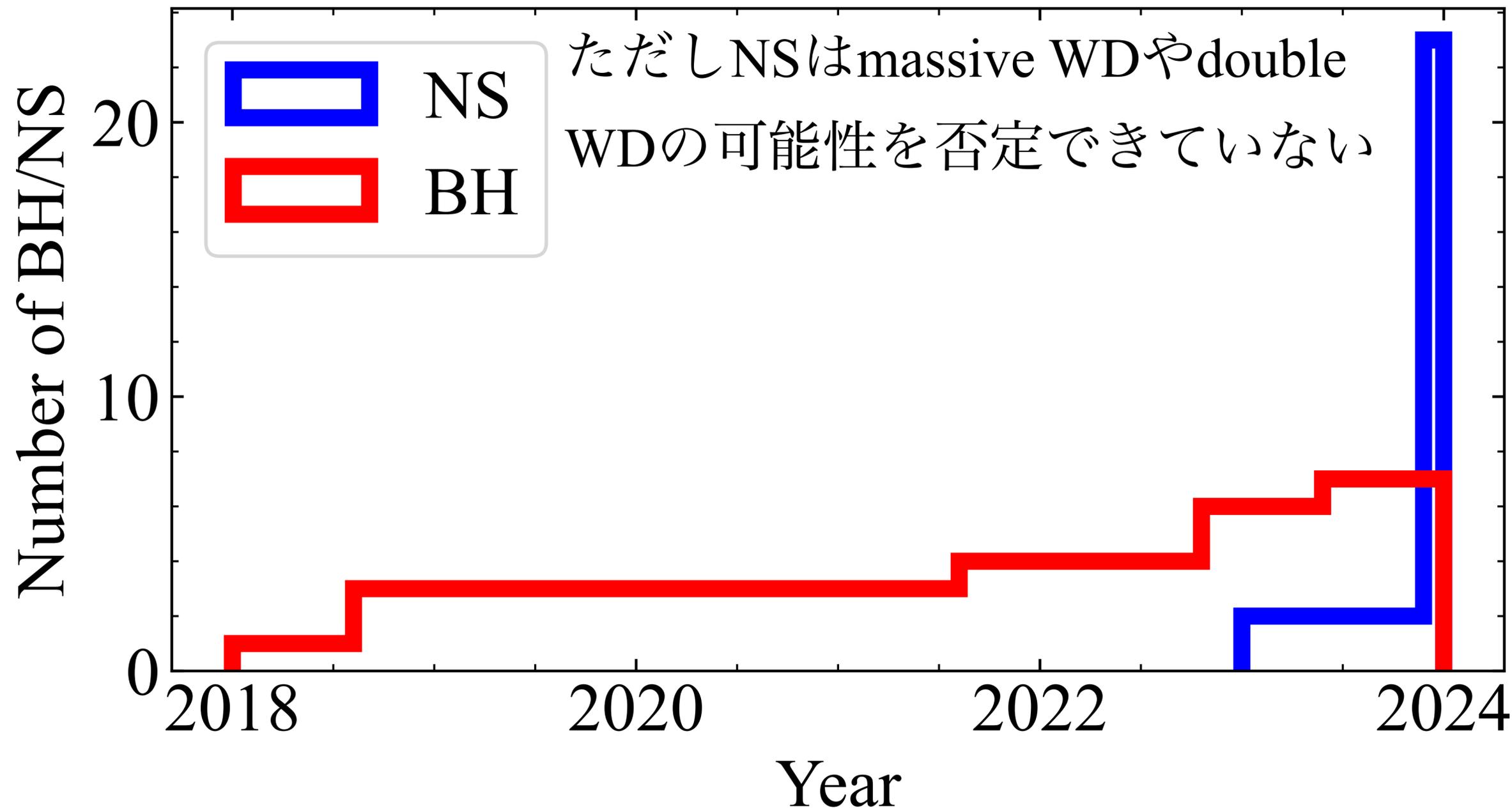


El-Badry et al. (2023)



El-Badry et al. (2023)

Gaia DR3以後のBH/NS連星



Gaia DR3が強力な理由 (1/2)

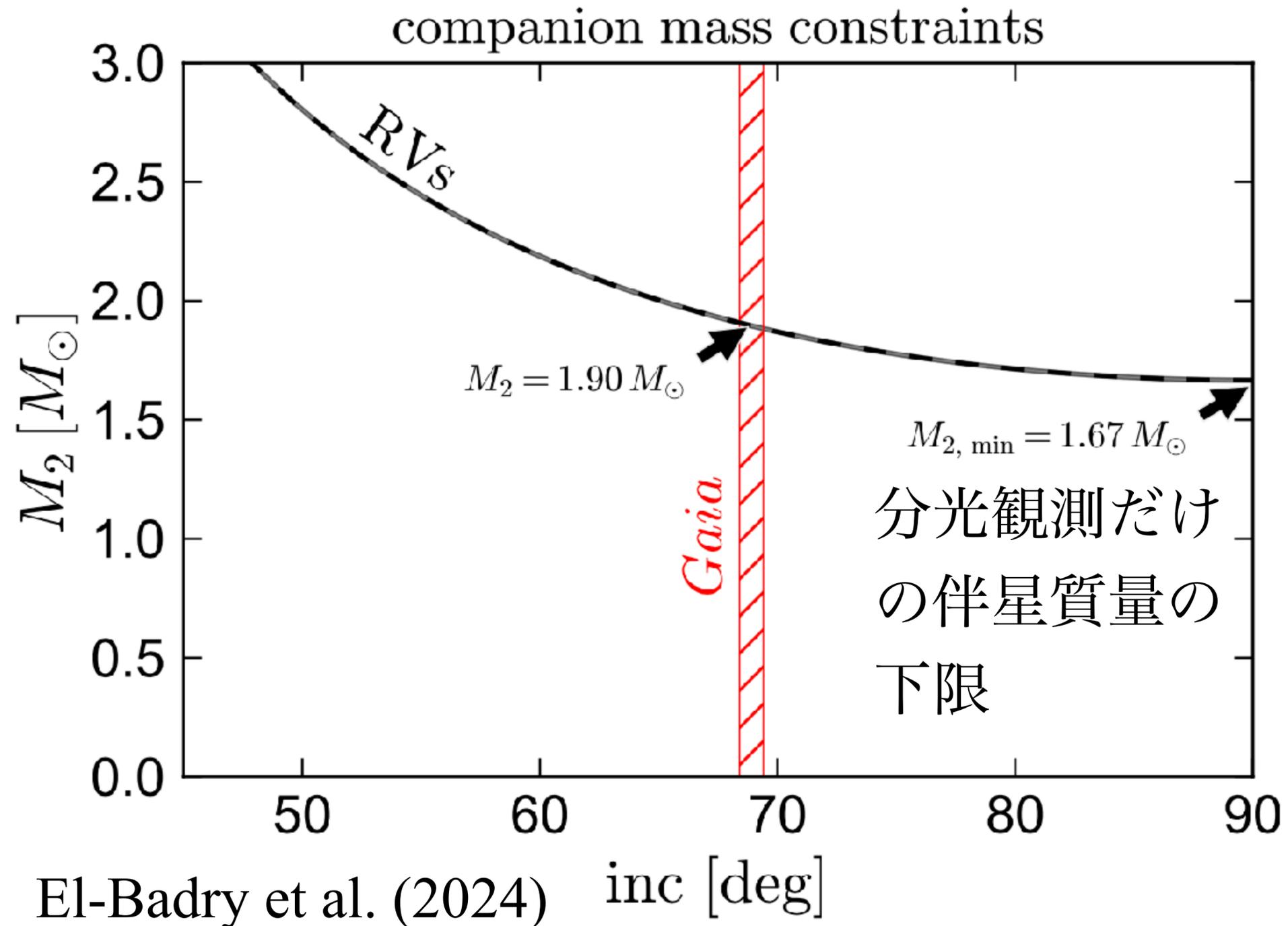
Gaia collaboration (2023)

| Table | nss_solution_type | Solutions | Description |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|--|
| nss_acceleration_astro | Acceleration7 | 246 947 | Second derivatives of position (acceleration) |
| | Acceleration9 | 91 268 | Third derivatives of position (jerk) |
| nss_two_body_orbit | Orbital | 134 598 | Orbital astrometric solutions |
| | OrbitalAlternative* | 629 | Orbital astrometric, alternative solutions |
| | OrbitalTargetedSearch* | 533 | Orbital astrometric, supplementary external input list |
| | AstroSpectroSB1 | 33 467 | Combined orbital astrometric + spectroscopic solutions |
| | SB1 or SB2 | 186 905 | Orbital spectroscopic solutions |
| | EclipsingSpectro | 155 | Combined orbital spectroscopic + eclipsing solutions |
| | EclipsingBinary | 86 918 | Orbits of eclipsing binaries |
| nss_non_linearspectro | FirstDegreeTrendSB1 | 24 083 | First order derivatives of the radial velocity |
| | SecondDegreeTrendSB1 | 32 725 | Second order derivatives of the radial velocity |
| nss_vim_fl | VIMF | 870 | Variable-induced movers fixed |

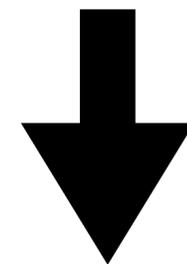
~ 170,000の
位置天文連星

大量のデータサンプル ⇐ BH/NS連星はレア

Gaia DR3が強力な理由 (2/2)



軌道傾斜角の
縮退がない



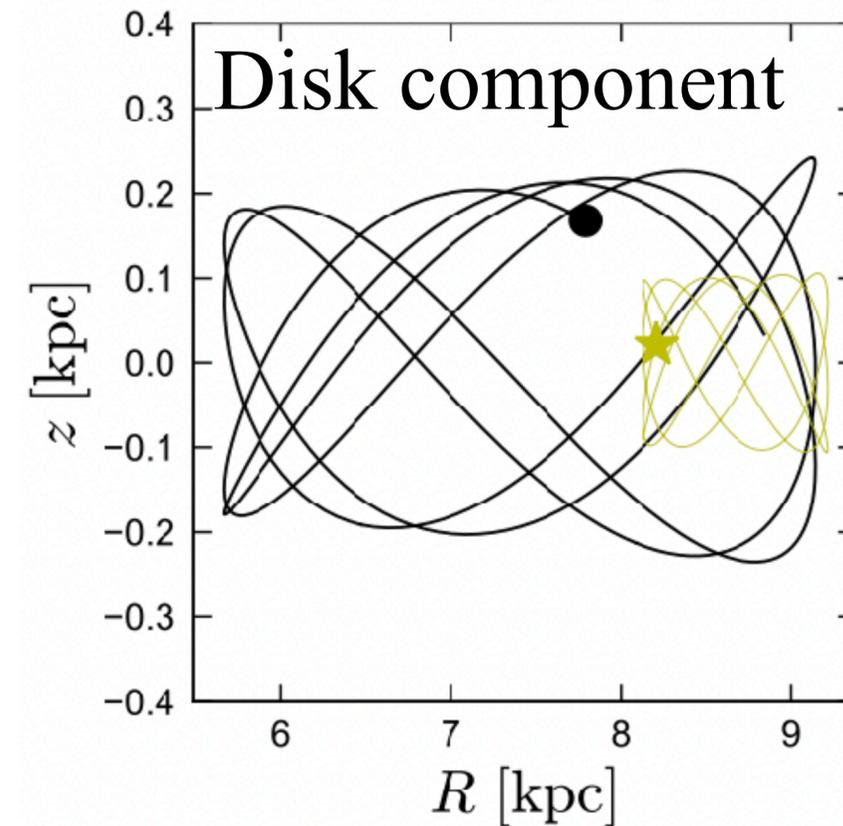
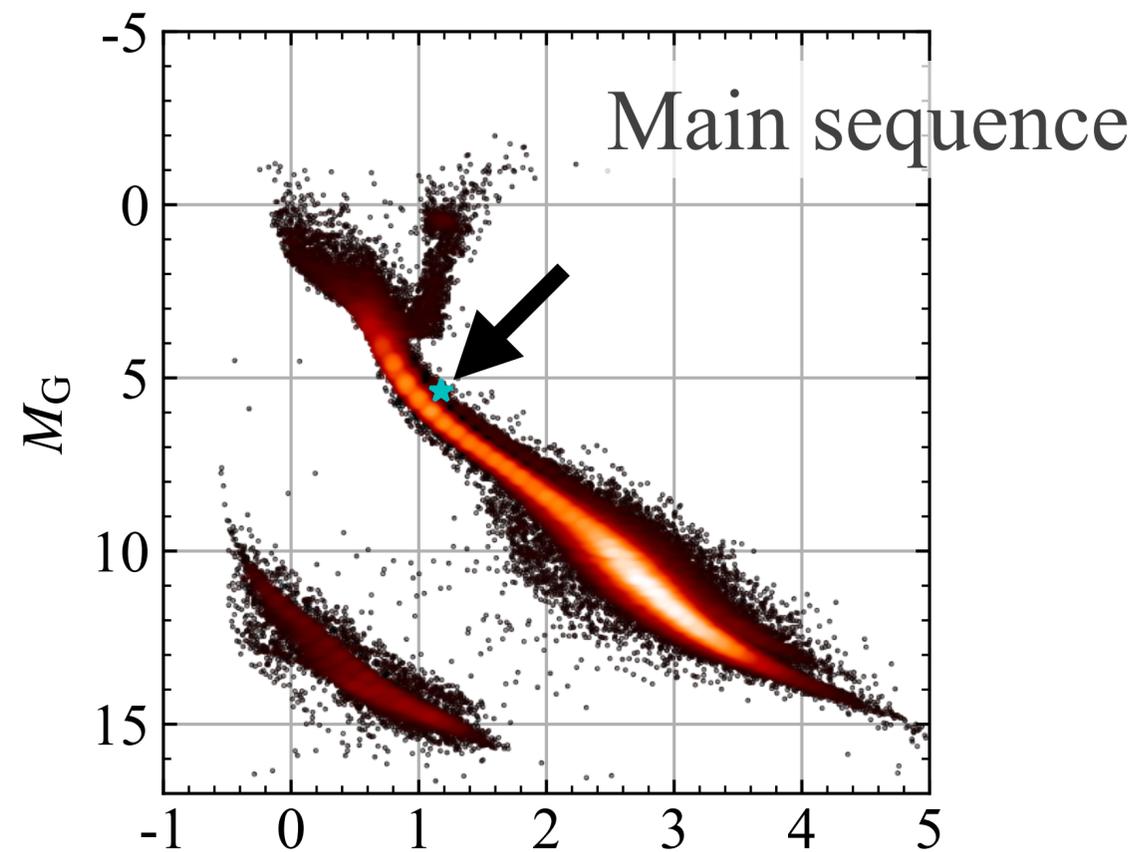
伴星質量の下限を厳しく
制限できる (BH/NSを取
り逃しにくくする)

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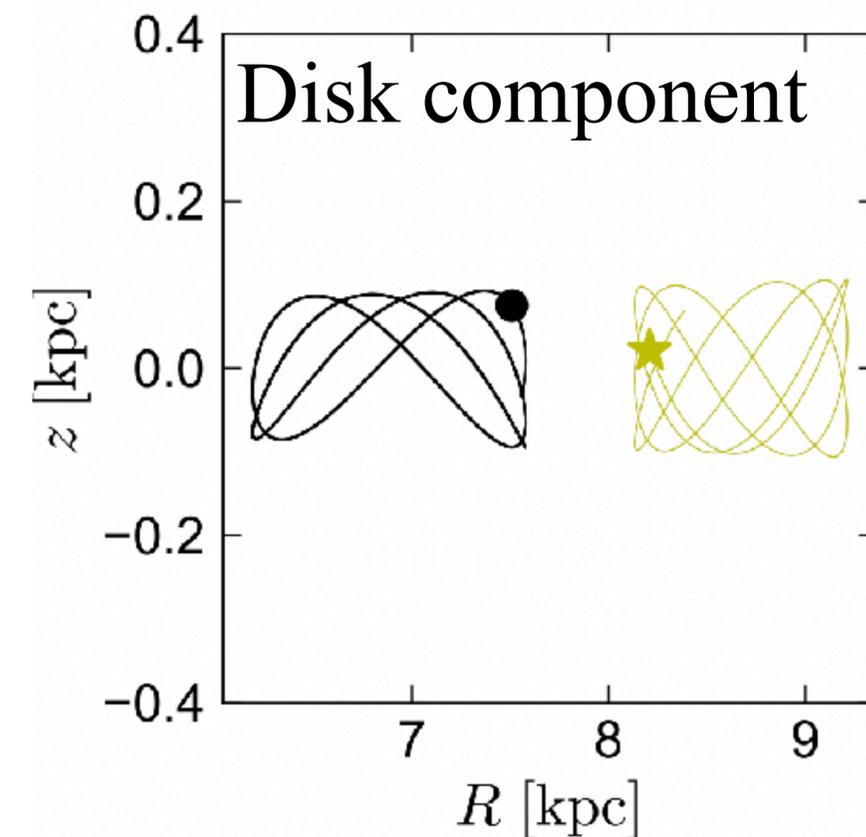
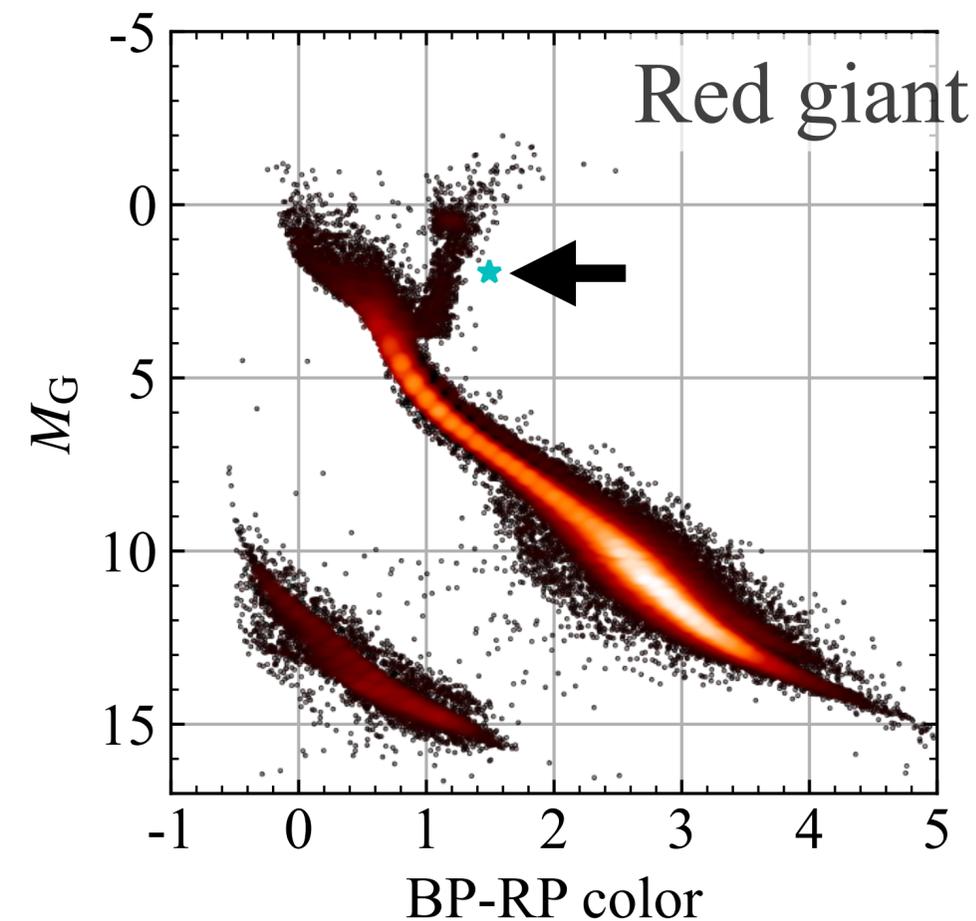
Gaia BH1

- $M_{\text{BH}} = 9.62M_{\odot}$
- $M_{\text{comp}} = 0.93M_{\odot}$
- $P = 185.59$ d
- $a = 1.40$ au
- $e = 0.451$
- $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.2$



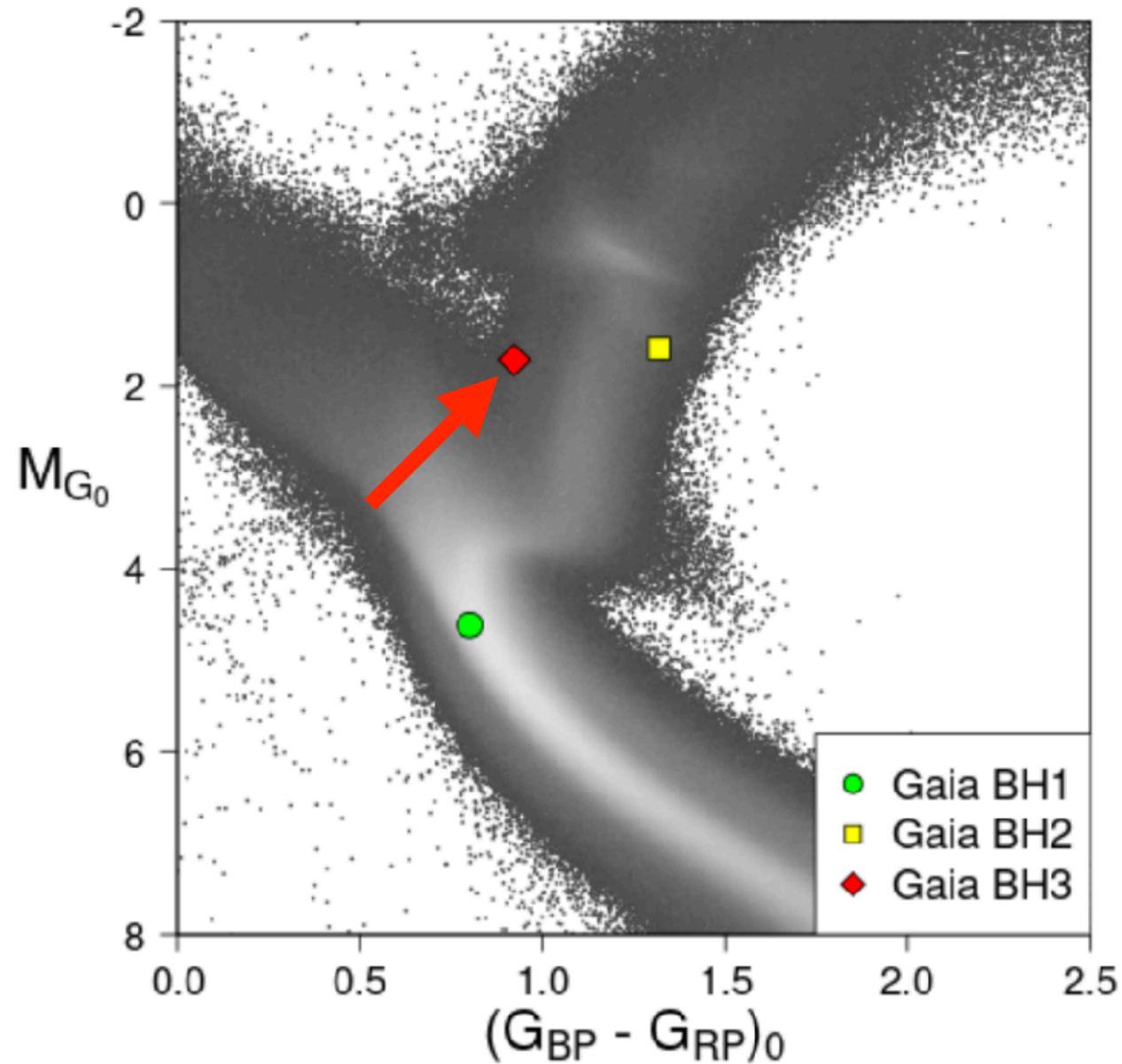
Gaia BH2

- $M_{\text{BH}} = 8.94M_{\odot}$
- $M_{\text{comp}} = 1.07M_{\odot}$
- $P = 1276.7$ d
- $a = 4.96$ au
- $e = 0.5176$
- $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -0.22$

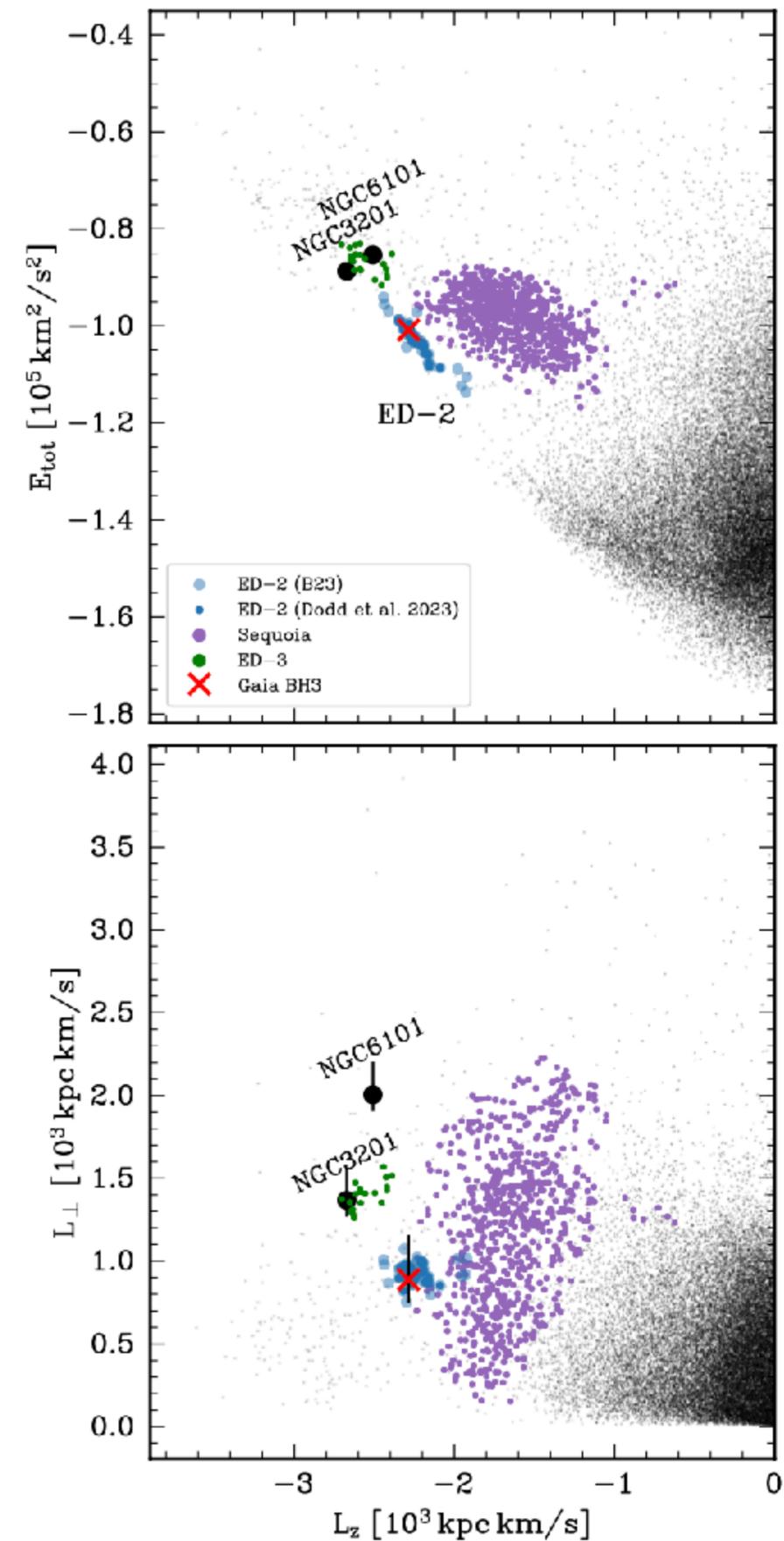


Gaia BH3

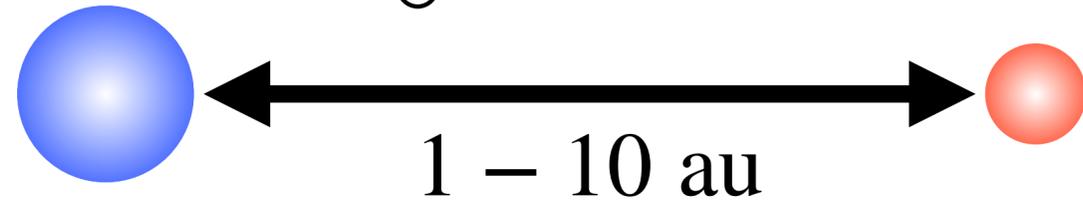
- $M_{\text{BH}} = 32.7M_{\odot}$
- $M_{\text{comp}} = 0.76M_{\odot}$
- $P = 4194.7 \text{ d}$
- $a = 16.4 \text{ au}$
- $e = 0.7262$
- $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] = -2.56$



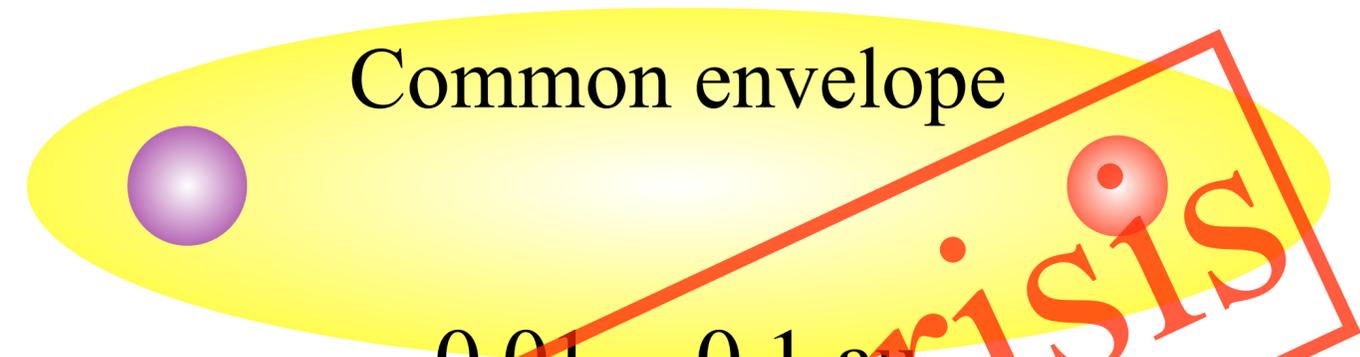
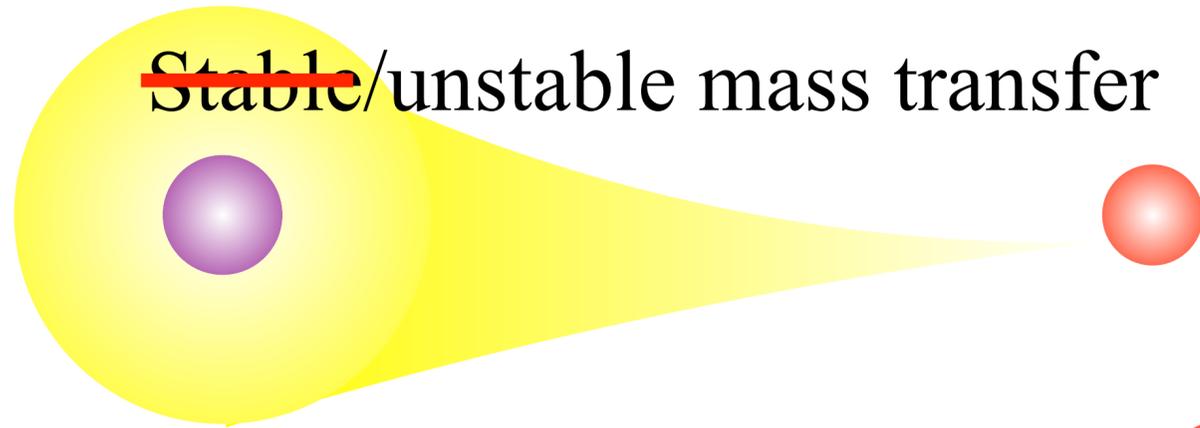
小質量星団の残骸とされる
ED-2 streamの中にある



BH progenitor ($\sim 30M_{\odot}$) Companion ($\sim 1M_{\odot}$)

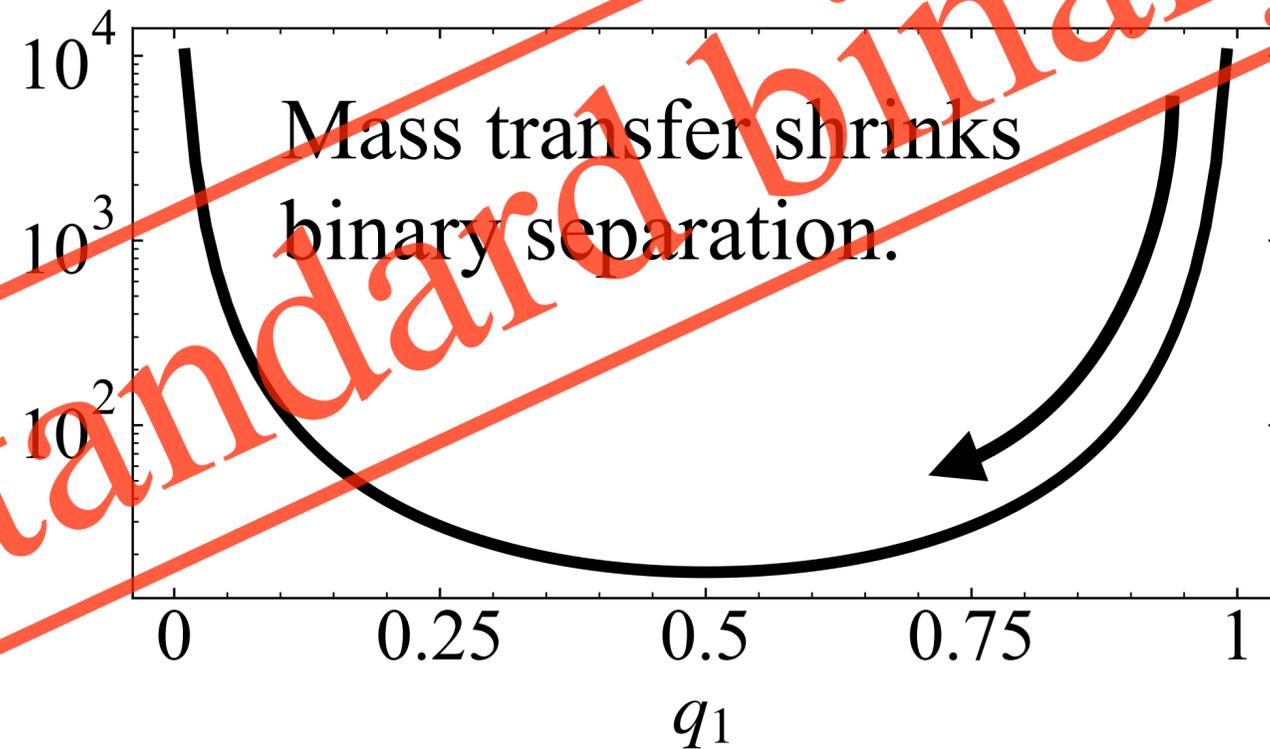


~~Stable~~/unstable mass transfer



BH ($\sim 10M_{\odot}$)

$$a = \frac{J^2 M}{GM_1^2 M_2^2} = \frac{J^2}{GM^3 q_1^2 (1 - q_1)^2} \quad (q_1 = M_1/M)$$



- $E_{\text{env}} = \alpha_{\text{CE}} (E_{\text{orbit,fin}} - E_{\text{orbit,init}}) \sim \alpha_{\text{CE}} E_{\text{orbit,fin}}$

- $E_{\text{env}} = \frac{GM_{\text{core}} M_{\text{env}}}{\lambda_{\text{CE}} R_{\text{env}}}, E_{\text{orbit}} = \frac{GM_{\text{core}} M_{\text{comp}}}{2a_{\text{orbit}}}$

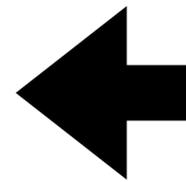
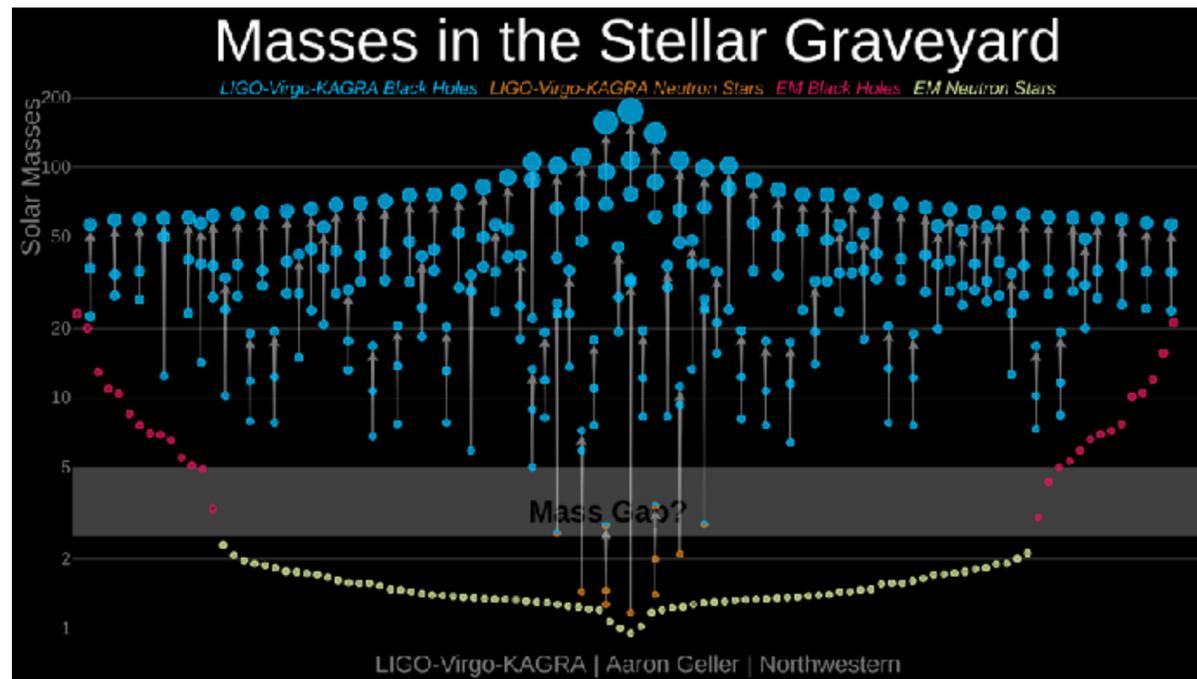
- $a_{\text{orbit,fin}} \sim 0.025 \text{ au} \left(\frac{\alpha_{\text{CE}}}{1.0}\right) \left(\frac{\lambda_{\text{CE}}}{0.1}\right) \left(\frac{M_{\text{comp}}}{1M_{\odot}}\right) \left(\frac{M_{\text{core}}}{10M_{\odot}}\right)^{-1}$

- $\Rightarrow a_{\text{orbit,fin}} \ll a_{\text{GaiaBH}} \sim 1 \text{ au}$

- $\Rightarrow \alpha_{\text{CE}} > 10$ is required, but it is difficult for this pair (private communication with Ryosuke Hirai)

Standard binary model in crisis

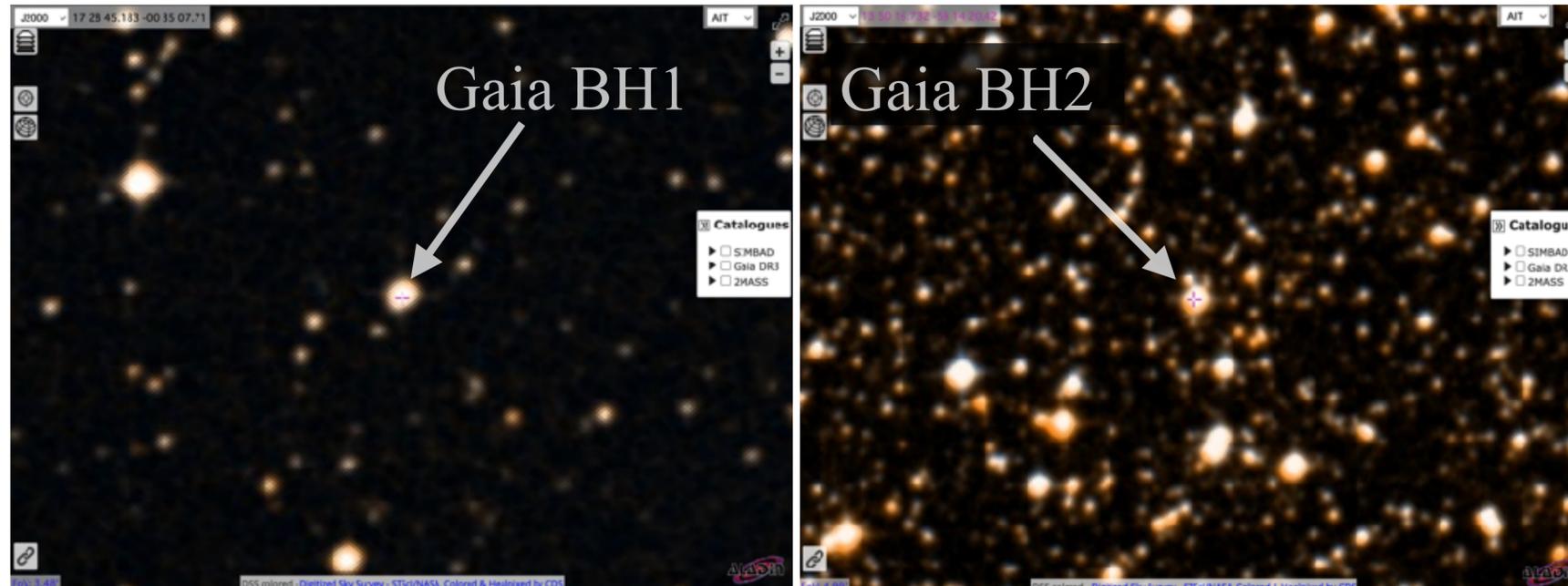
The origin of Gaia BHs



- Binary (Pop I/II, Pop III)
- Triple/Quadruple (Pop I/II, Pop III)
- Open cluster
- Globular cluster
- Galactic center/AGN disk
- Primordial BH

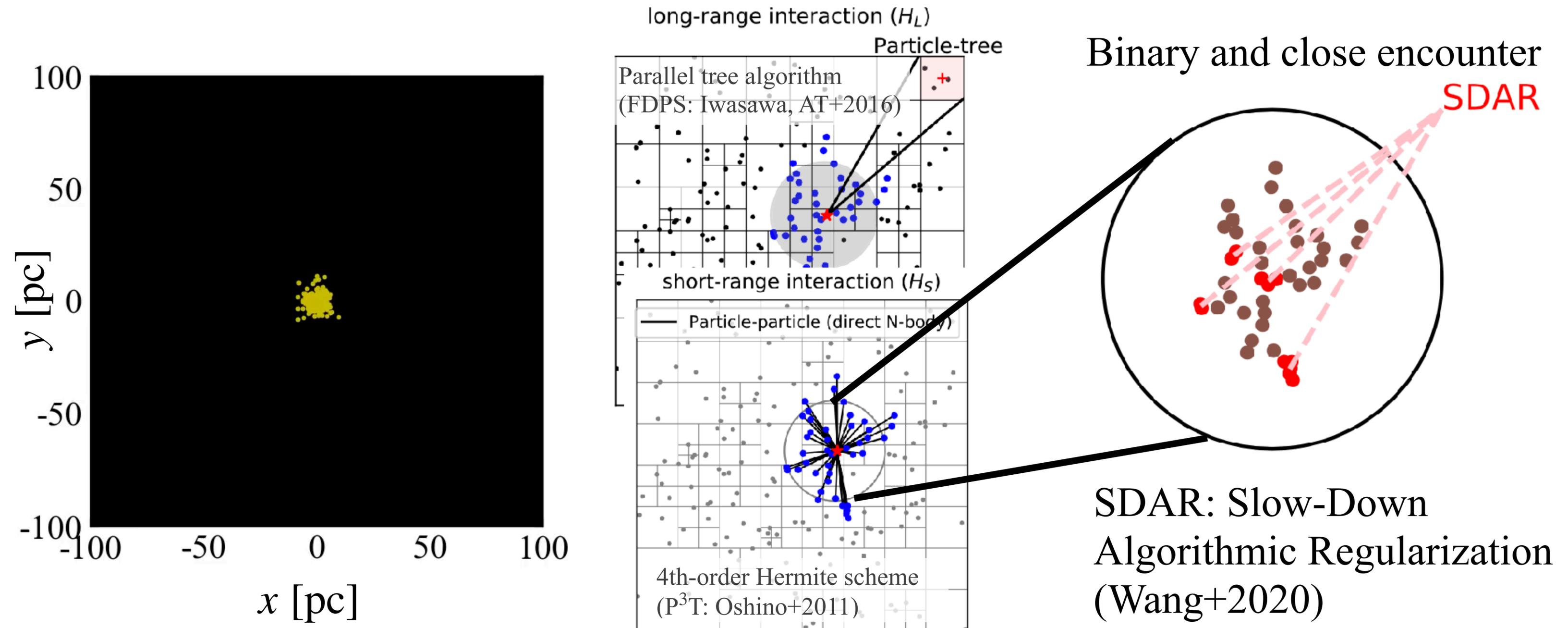
∴ Previous slide ∴ Companion's metallicity

- ~~Binary (Pop I/II, Pop III)~~
- Triple/Quadruple (Pop I/II, ~~Pop III~~)
- Open cluster
- ~~Globular cluster~~ ∴ Disk components
- ~~Galactic center/AGN disk~~
- ~~Primordial BH~~ ∴ Small capture rate



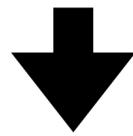
N-body simulation for open clusters

PeTar (Wang et al. 2020)

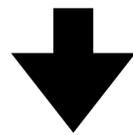


Slow-Down Algorithmic Regularization: SDAR (Wang+2020)

$$F_{j \rightarrow i} = \frac{Gm_i m_j (\vec{r}_j - \vec{r}_i)}{[(\vec{r}_j - \vec{r}_i)^2 + \epsilon^2]^{3/2}}$$

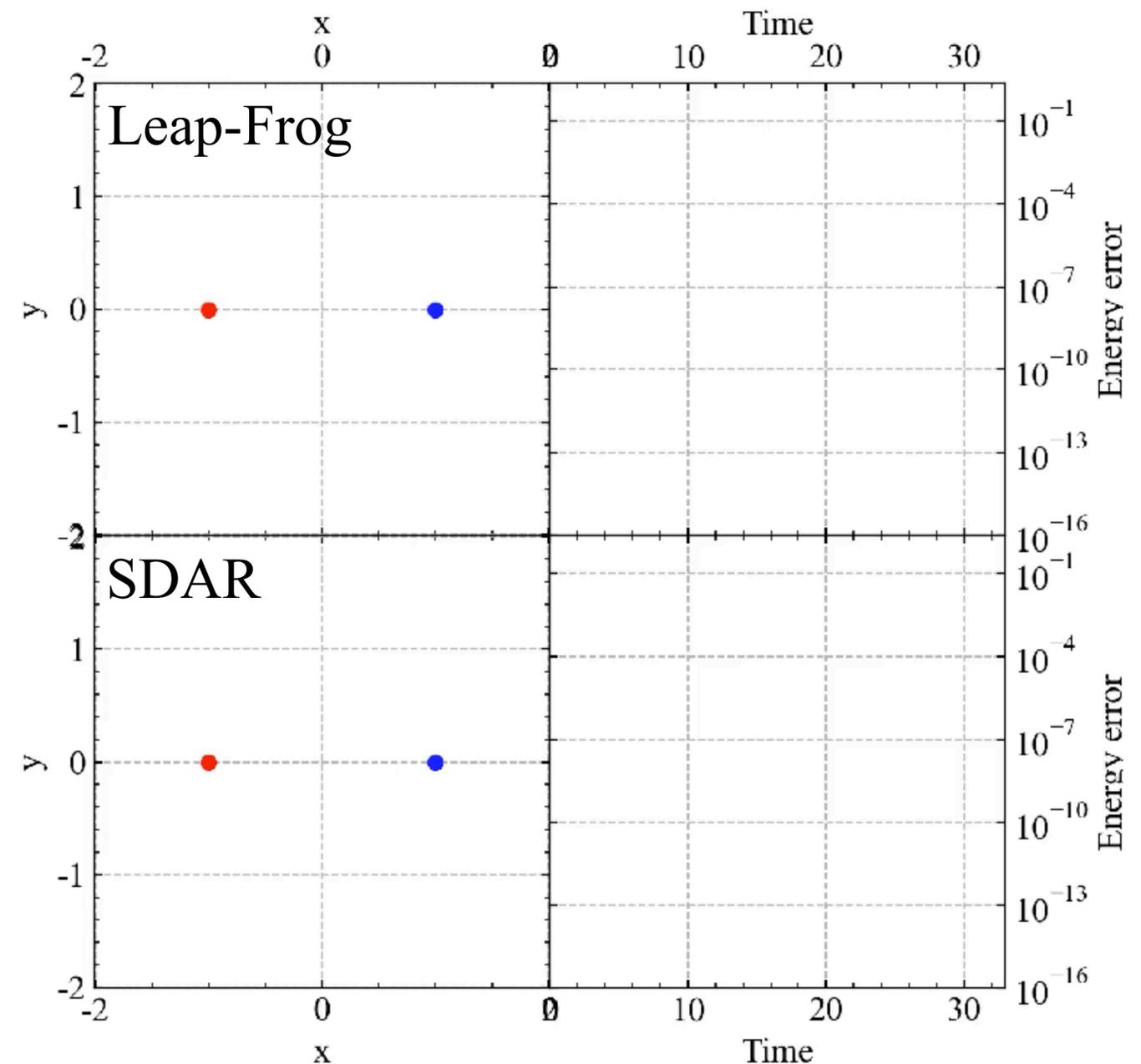


Singularity at zero distance



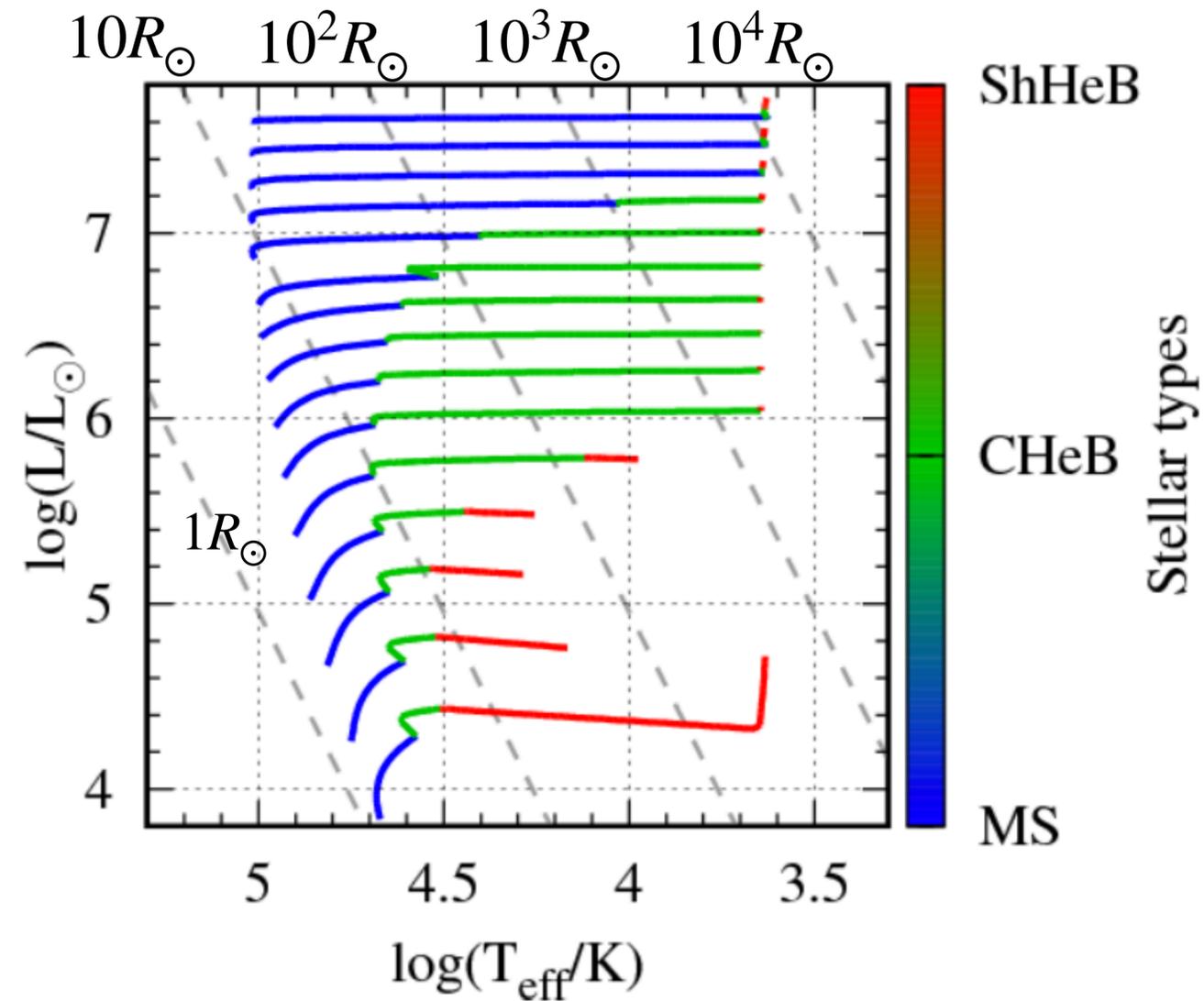
Regularization

- KS regularization (Kustaanheimo-Stiefel 1965)
- **Algorithmic regularization (Mikkola, Tanikawa 1999)**

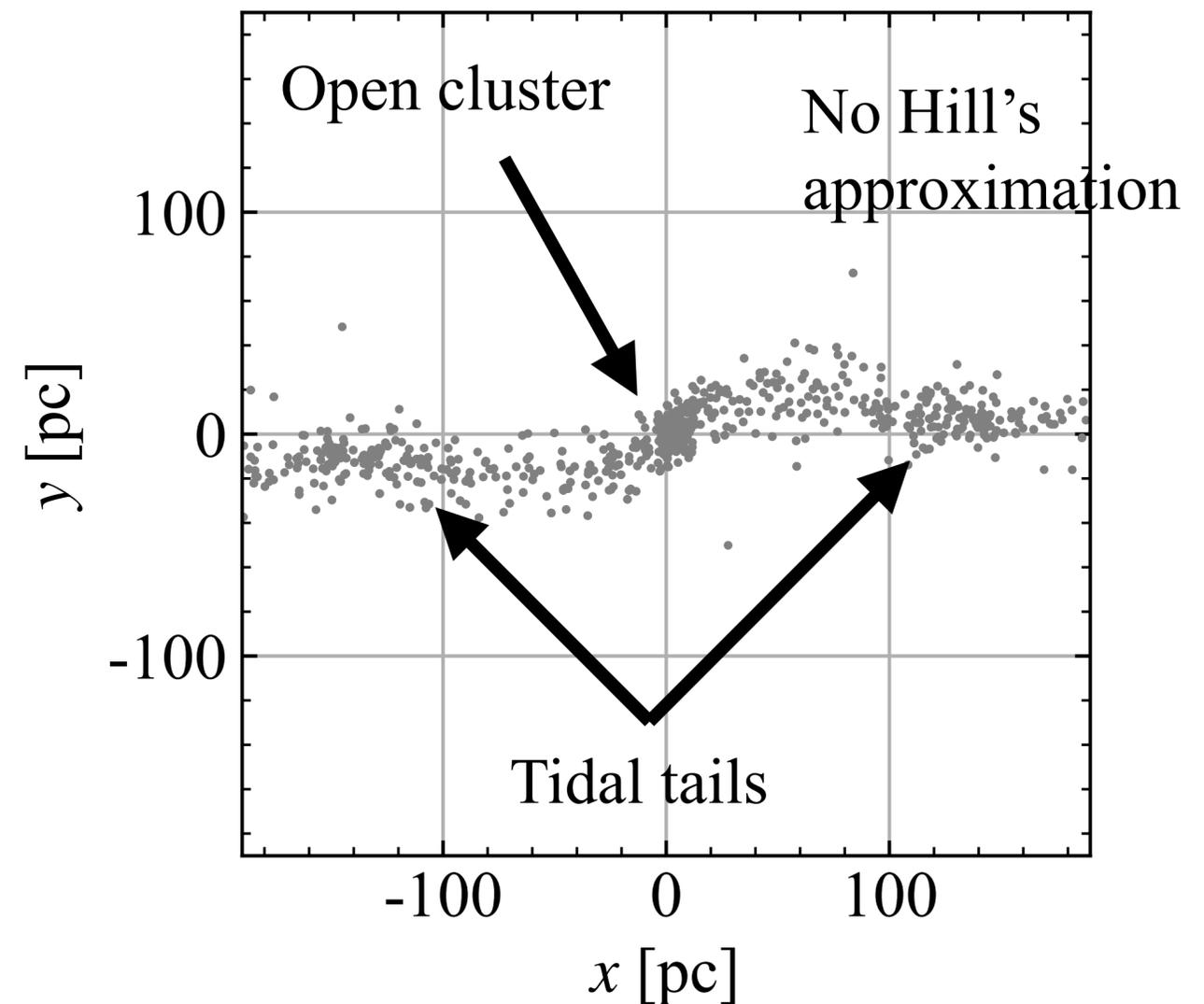


Physical effects

Single/Binary star evolution
(BSEEMP: AT+20)



Galactic potential
(GALPY: Bovy12)



Initial conditions of open clusters

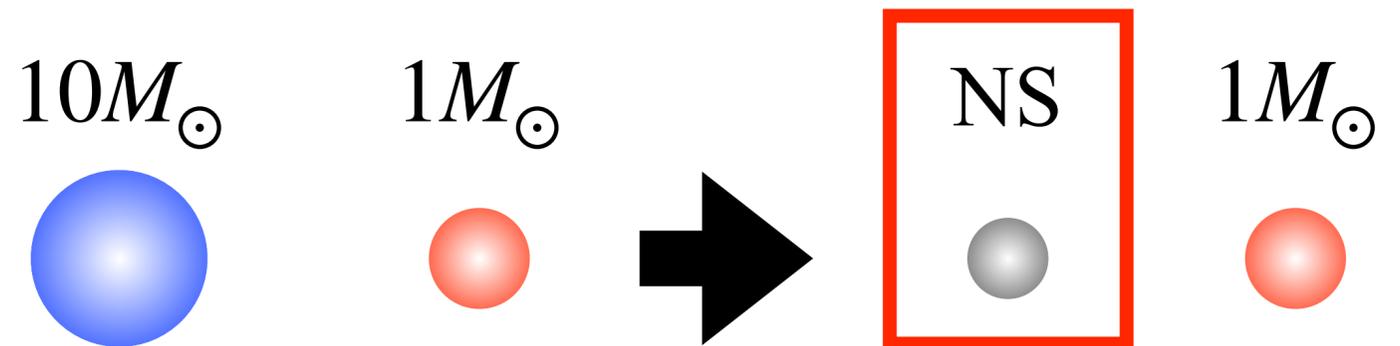
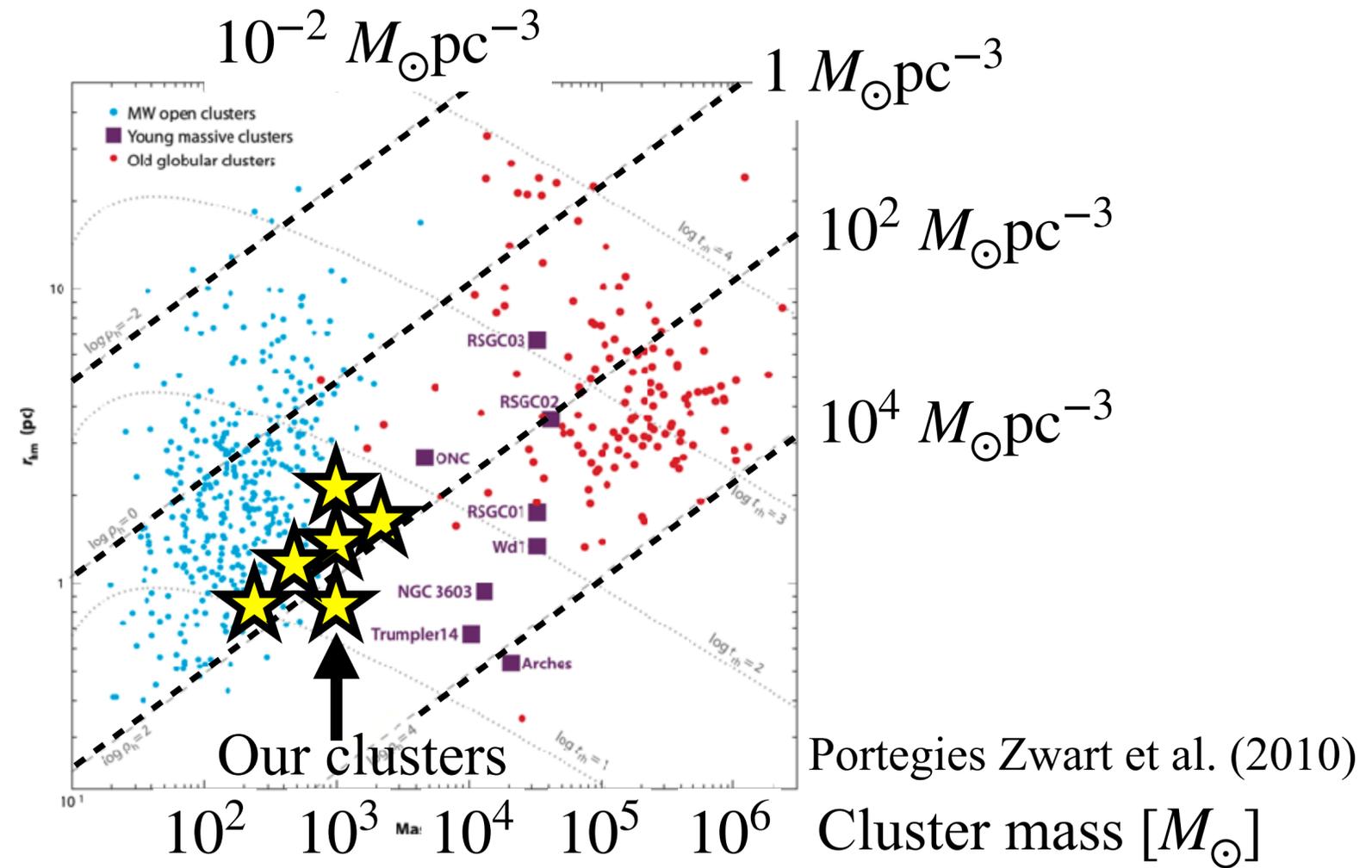
- Cluster mass: $200 - 2000 M_{\odot}$
- $Z=0.0002-0.02$
- Global density: $2 - 200 M_{\odot} \text{pc}^{-3}$
- Binary fraction: 0, 20, 50%
- No CCSN kick
- Initial binary stars

$10^7 M_{\odot}$ in total
for each set

- Primary star: Kroupa's IMF

• $f(m_2/m_1) \propto (m_2/m_1)^{-0.1}$ ($0.1 \leq m_2/m_1 \leq 1$)

Gaia BHs could not be formed
without dynamical interactions.



Criteria of Gaia BHs

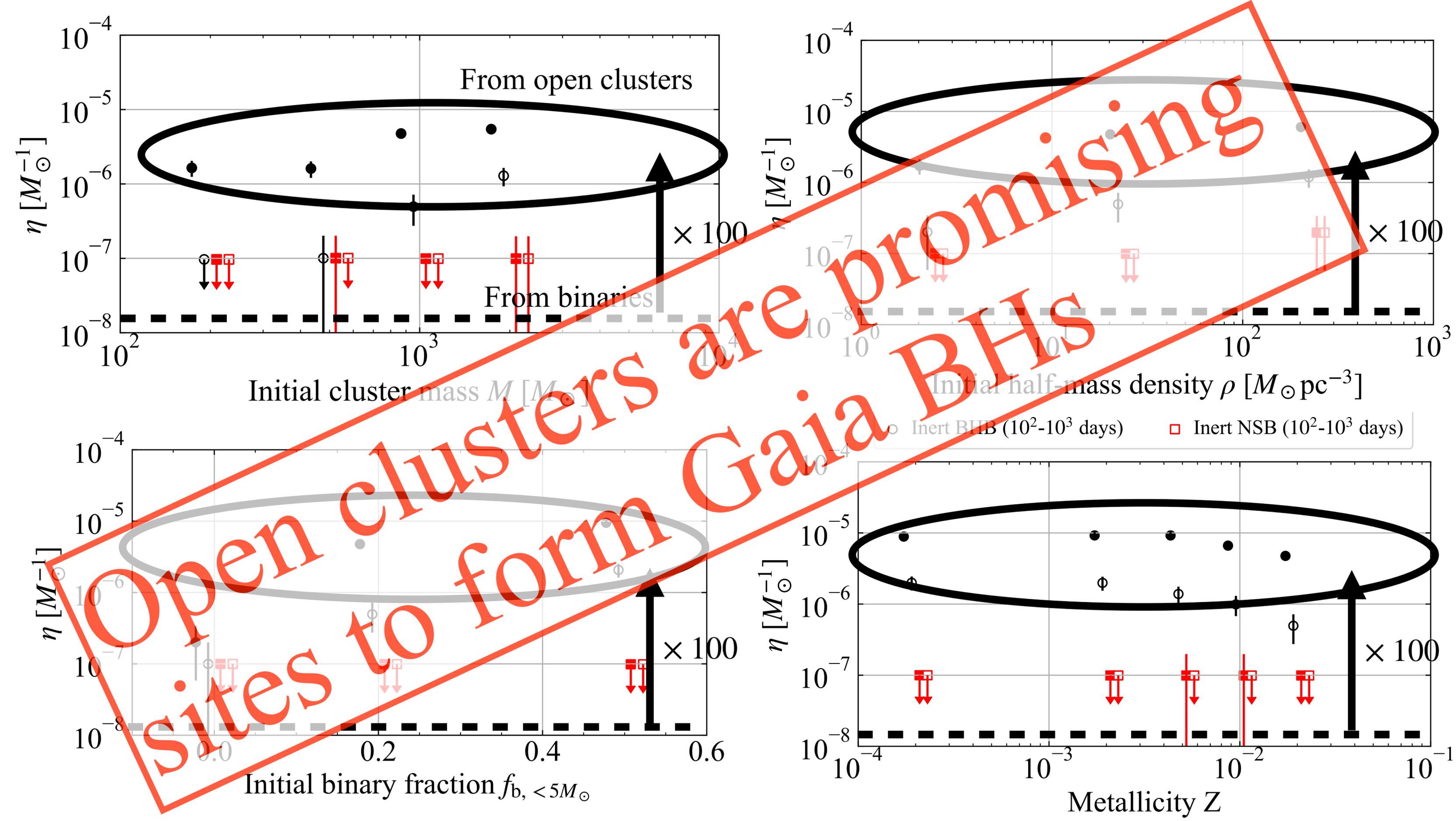
MS, PMS, He star
(Gaia BH: MS, PMS)

$$m_1 \leq 1.1M_{\odot}$$

$$10^2 \leq P/\text{day} \leq 10^4$$

$$0 \leq e \leq 1$$





The number of Gaia BHs in Milky Way

$\sim 10^{-6} M_{\odot}^{-1}$ for clusters with reasonable mass,
density and binary fraction

$$N_{\text{GaiaBH,MW}} \sim 6 \times 10^3 \left(\frac{\eta}{10^{-6} M_{\odot}^{-1}} \right) \left(\frac{M_{\text{MW}}}{6.1 \times 10^{10} M_{\odot}} \right) \left(\frac{f_{\text{cluster}}}{0.1} \right)$$

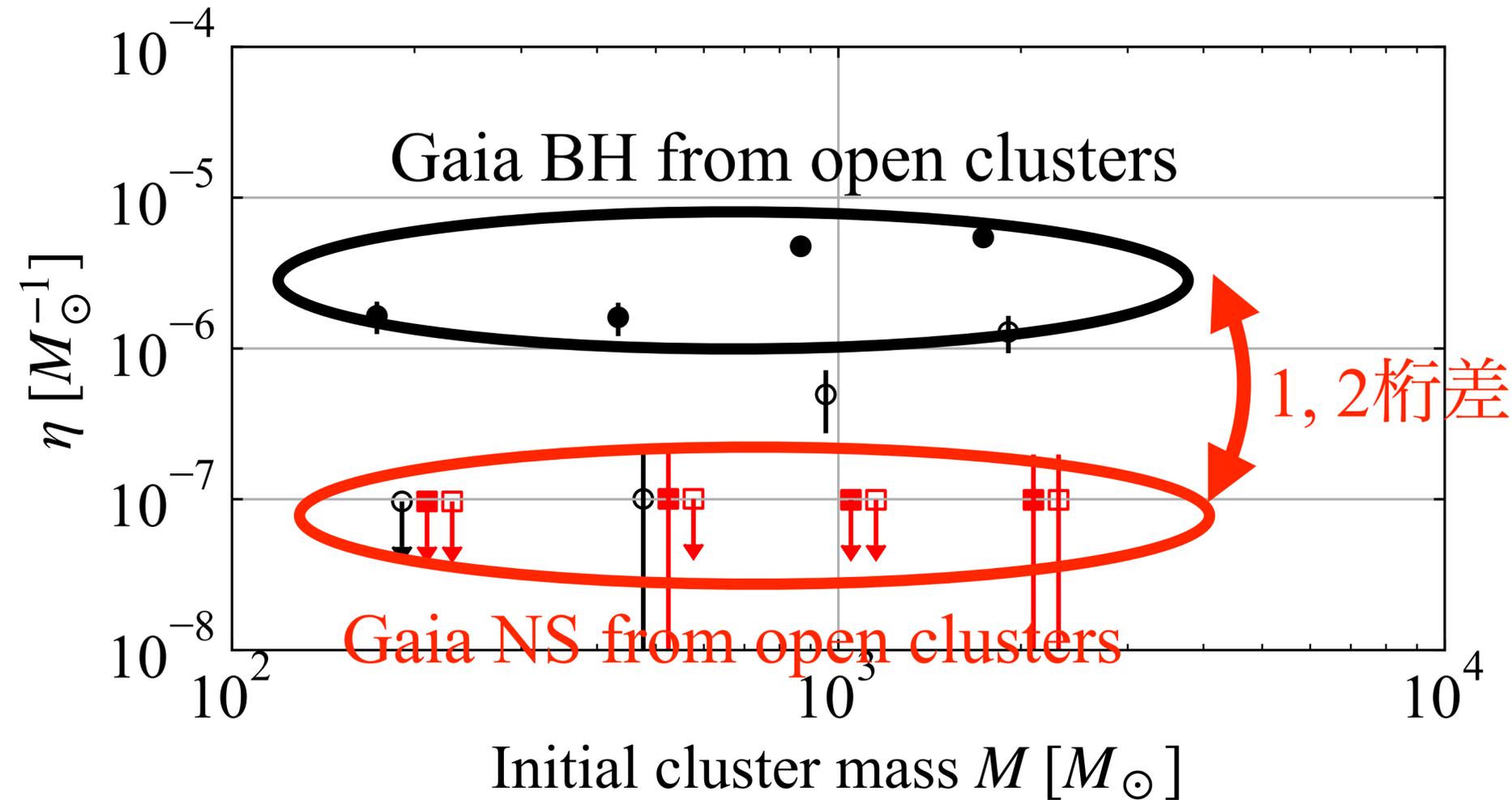
Sufficiently large to explain the presence of Gaia BHs

Gaia NS

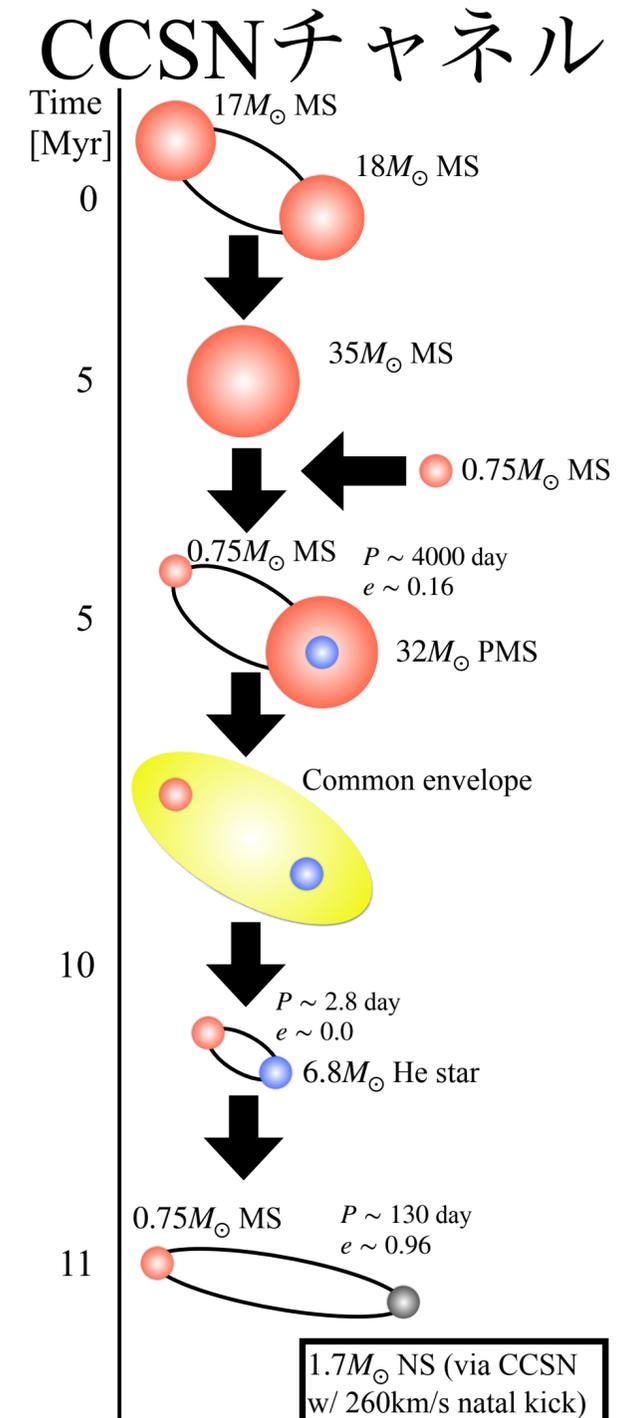
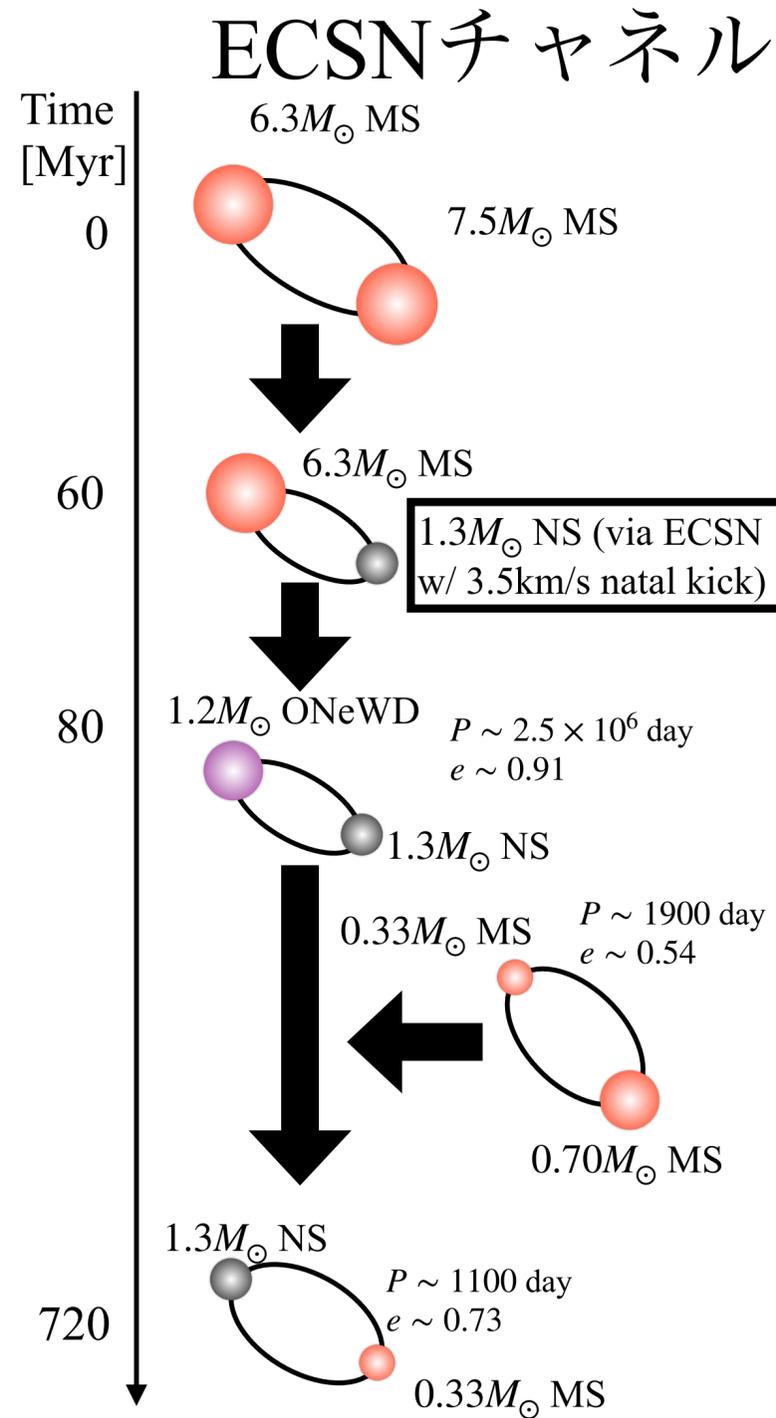
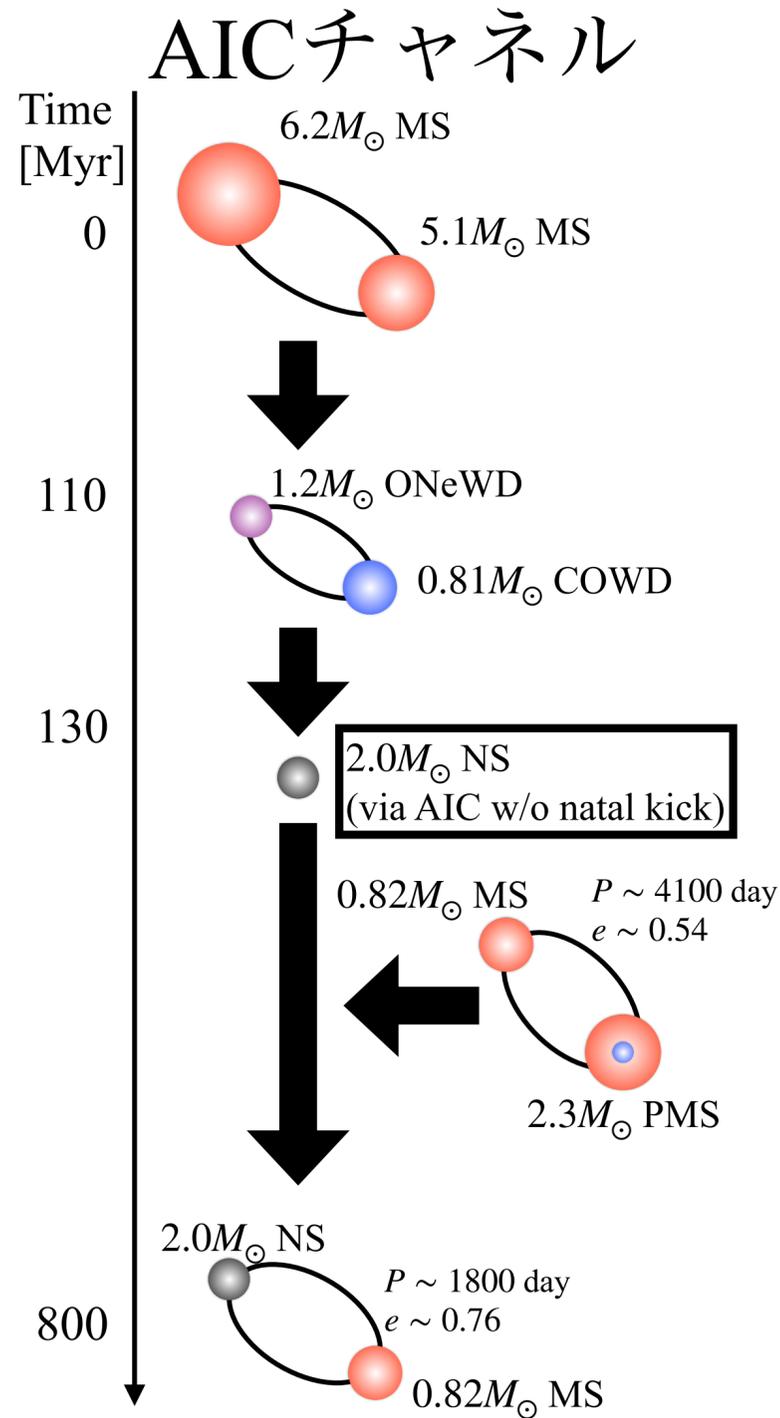
| Name | P_{orb} [days] | M_{\star} [M_{\odot}] | M_2 [M_{\odot}] | eccentricity | ϖ [mas] | G [mag] | N_{RVs} | Name | [Fe/H], High-res |
|------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| J0553-1349 | 189.10 ± 0.05 | 0.98 ± 0.06 | 1.33 ± 0.05 | 0.3879 ± 0.0007 | 2.505 ± 0.015 | 13.00 | 20 | J0553-1349 | 0.12 ± 0.07 |
| J2057-4742 | 230.15 ± 0.07 | 1.048 ± 0.031 | 1.31 ± 0.04 | 0.3095 ± 0.0026 | 1.745 ± 0.019 | 13.58 | 11 | J2057-4742 | 0.13 ± 0.08 |
| J1553-6846 | 310.17 ± 0.11 | 1.04 ± 0.05 | 1.323 ± 0.032 | 0.5314 ± 0.0021 | 1.344 ± 0.012 | 14.19 | 16 | J1553-6846 | 0.13 ± 0.10 |
| J2102+3703 | 480.9 ± 0.6 | 1.03 ± 0.03 | 1.44 ± 0.04 | 0.432 ± 0.017 | 1.520 ± 0.014 | 13.70 | 9 | J2102+3703 | -0.37 ± 0.08 |
| J0742-4749 | 497.6 ± 0.4 | 0.90 ± 0.05 | 1.28 ± 0.04 | 0.168 ± 0.004 | 1.035 ± 0.014 | 14.60 | 8 | J0742-4749 | -0.13 ± 0.12 |
| J0152-2049 | 536.14 ± 0.18 | 0.782 ± 0.03 | 1.291 ± 0.024 | 0.6615 ± 0.0010 | 2.453 ± 0.017 | 12.05 | 15 | J0152-2049 | -1.28 ± 0.08 |
| J0003-5604 | 561.83 ± 0.29 | 0.802 ± 0.03 | 1.34 ± 0.04 | 0.795 ± 0.005 | 2.183 ± 0.016 | 14.48 | 12 | J0003-5604 | -0.09 ± 0.08 |
| J1733+5808 | 570.94 ± 0.31 | 1.16 ± 0.05 | 1.362 ± 0.030 | 0.3093 ± 0.0010 | 1.452 ± 0.010 | 13.65 | 13 | J1733+5808 | 0.17 ± 0.10 |
| J1150-2203 | 631.80 ± 0.23 | 1.18 ± 0.06 | 1.39 ± 0.04 | 0.553 ± 0.004 | 1.738 ± 0.016 | 12.66 | 19 | J1150-2203 | 0.42 ± 0.07 |
| J1449+6919 | 632.76 ± 0.22 | 0.91 ± 0.05 | 1.261 ± 0.032 | 0.2635 ± 0.0013 | 1.812 ± 0.012 | 13.20 | 16 | J1449+6919 | -0.65 ± 0.09 |
| J0217-7541 | 636.1 ± 0.7 | 0.996 ± 0.033 | 1.396 ± 0.033 | 0.3228 ± 0.0033 | 1.193 ± 0.012 | 14.01 | 10 | J0217-7541 | 0.14 ± 0.10 |
| J0639-3655 | 654.6 ± 0.6 | 1.32 ± 0.06 | 1.70 ± 0.07 | 0.721 ± 0.013 | 1.130 ± 0.011 | 13.36 | 10 | J0639-3655 | 0.04 ± 0.10 |
| J1739+4502 | 657.4 ± 0.6 | 0.778 ± 0.03 | 1.38 ± 0.04 | 0.6770 ± 0.0019 | 1.126 ± 0.013 | 13.52 | 16 | J1739+4502 | -1.82 ± 0.10 |
| J0036-0932 | 719.8 ± 0.9 | 0.94 ± 0.04 | 1.362 ± 0.034 | 0.3993 ± 0.0021 | 1.661 ± 0.019 | 13.02 | 16 | J0036-0932 | -0.42 ± 0.10 |
| J1432-1021 | 730.9 ± 0.5 | 0.790 ± 0.03 | 1.898 ± 0.030 | 0.1203 ± 0.0022 | 1.367 ± 0.011 | 13.34 | 33 | J1432-1021 | -1.29 ± 0.11 |
| J1048+6547 | 814.2 ± 3.4 | 1.00 ± 0.05 | 1.68 ± 0.07 | 0.381 ± 0.016 | 0.899 ± 0.012 | 14.52 | 8 | J1048+6547 | -0.14 ± 0.11 |
| J2145+2837 | 889.8 ± 1.2 | 0.95 ± 0.05 | 1.40 ± 0.04 | 0.583 ± 0.010 | 4.135 ± 0.017 | 12.19 | 10 | J2145+2837 | -0.03 ± 0.06 |
| J2244-2236 | 938.3 ± 0.5 | 1.002 ± 0.03 | 1.443 ± 0.023 | 0.5666 ± 0.0011 | 2.079 ± 0.019 | 13.35 | 13 | J2244-2236 | 0.06 ± 0.08 |
| J0824+5254 | 1027 ± 4 | 1.100 ± 0.03 | 1.603 ± 0.035 | 0.686 ± 0.013 | 1.643 ± 0.015 | 13.59 | 12 | J0824+5254 | 0.27 ± 0.10 |
| J0230+5950 | 1029 ± 5 | 1.114 ± 0.03 | 1.401 ± 0.034 | 0.753 ± 0.011 | 2.523 ± 0.015 | 13.09 | 15 | J0230+5950 | 0.15 ± 0.08 |
| J0634+6256 | 1046.0 ± 2.1 | 1.18 ± 0.06 | 1.48 ± 0.09 | 0.564 ± 0.011 | 0.689 ± 0.019 | 14.62 | 10 | J0634+6256 | -0.03 ± 0.11 |

But, Gaia NS?

- Gaia BHの数は3、Gaia NSの数は21
- 散開星団ではGaia BHのほうが10-100倍以上効率よく形成
- しかもGaia BHのほうが見つけやすいはず (明るい星を大きく動かすため)
- Gaia BHの発見数がGaia NSの発見数より少ないのはおかしい \Rightarrow **散開星団でGaia BHとGaia NSを両方作ることはできない**
- ありうるシナリオ
 - Gaia BHは散開星団、Gaia NSは三重星
 - なんか未知の孤立連星チャンネル
 - e.g. Neutron star kicks plus rockets (Hirai et al. 2024)

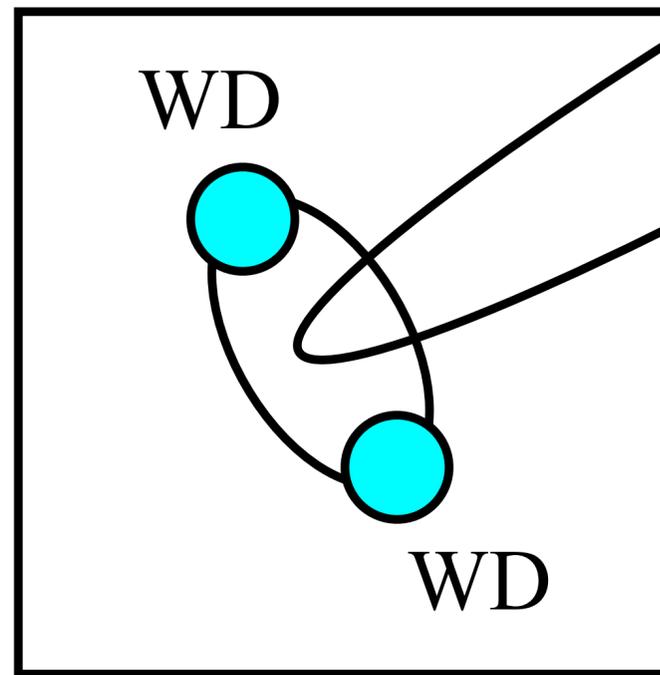


星団内でGaia NS形成しやすくしている



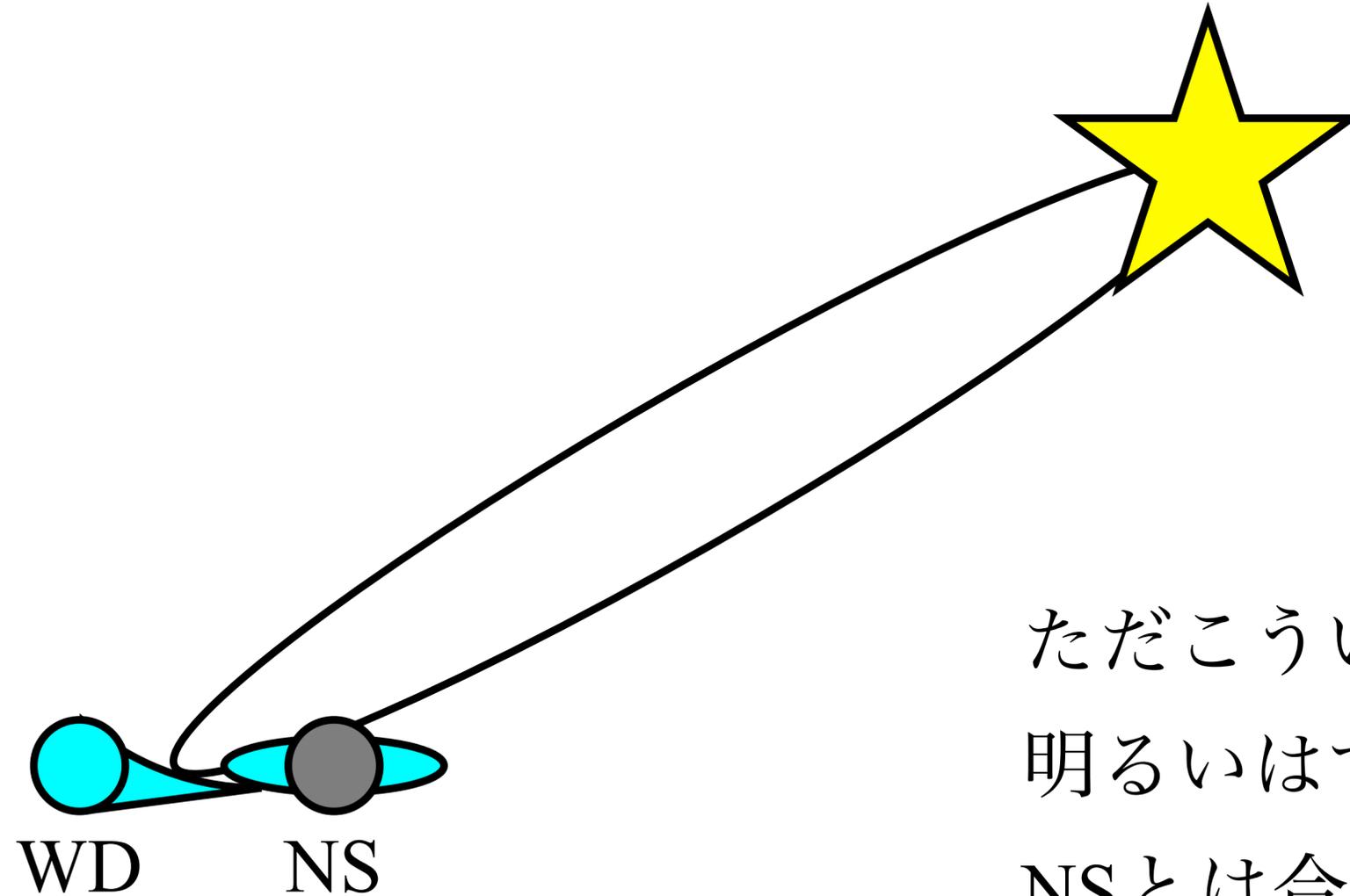
こういうのもなかった

全質量 $\gtrsim 1.4M_{\odot}$



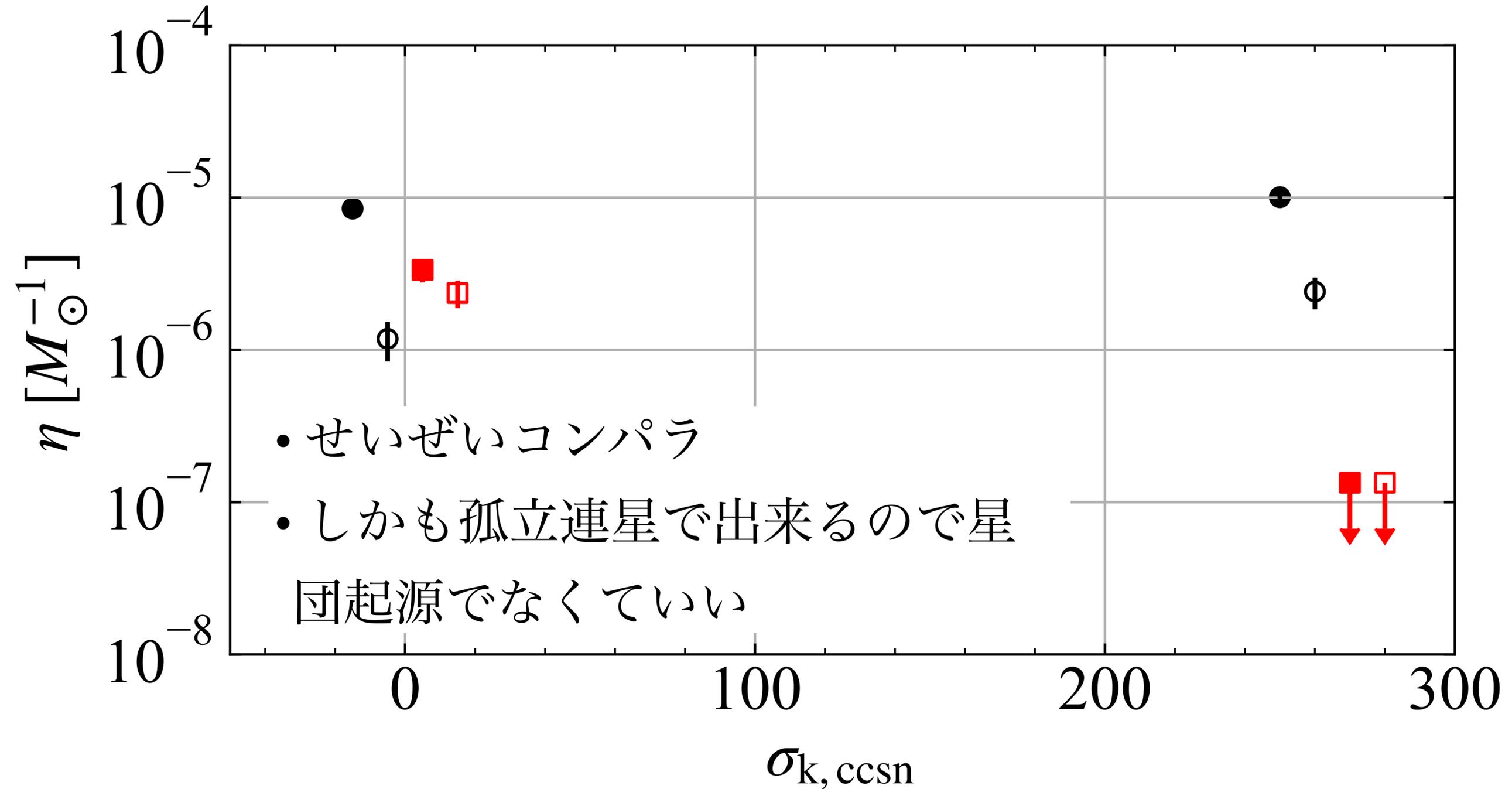
Gaia NSはinner WD-WDの
可能性を否定できていない
ので、こういうものが無い
ことを確認するのは重要

こういうものはあった



ただこういうものはX線で
明るいはずなので、Gaia
NSとは合わない

キックをゼロにしても意味なし



まとめ

- Gaia DR3の登場によって、BH/NS連星の新たなパラメータスペース（軌道周期 $10^2 - 10^4$ 日）が切り開かれつつある。
- Gaia BHの形成は星団での力学的捕獲でも良い。
- Gaia NSの形成は星団での力学的捕獲 **ではない**。