Host Galaxy Properties of PTA Detectable SMBHBs Using Illustris

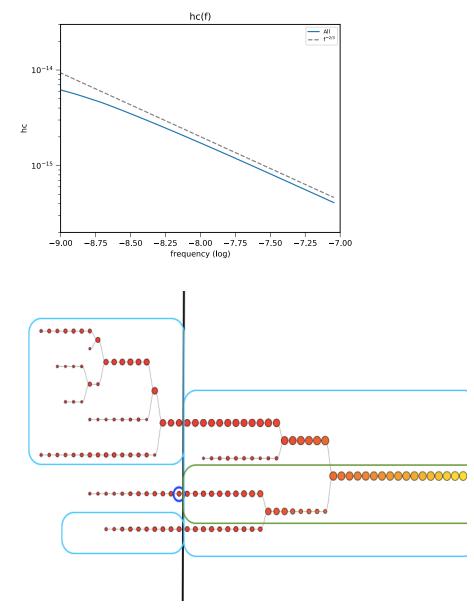
Katie Cella, Vanderbilt University Dr. Stephen Taylor and Dr. Luke Kelley International Pulsar Timing Array Meeting 2020

Problem and Motivation

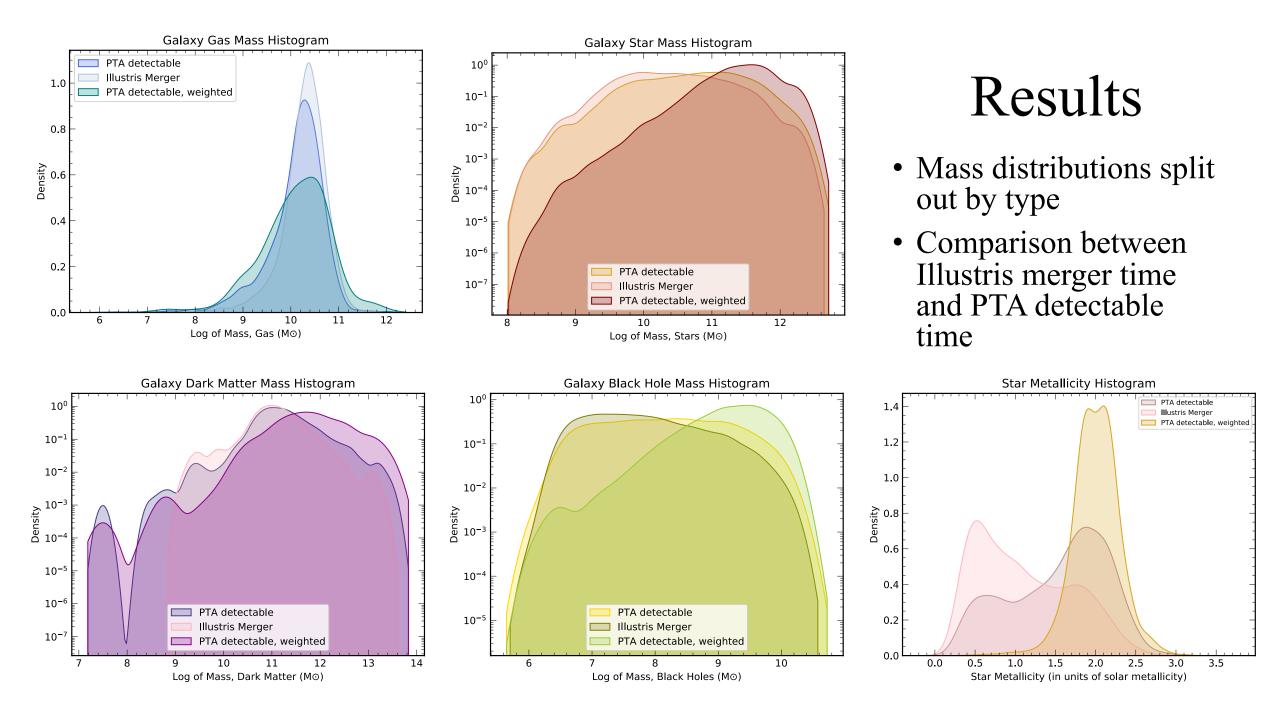
- Intro: Super Massive Black Hole Binary Systems
- **Problem:** to determine the characteristics of galaxies that produce gravitational waves that are detectable by Pulsar Timing Array (PTA)
- No gravitational waves have been detected yet using the PTA method so we can only rely on simulations to have a large population of galaxies and their binaries that we can evolve into the PTA band selfconsistently (Kelley+2017)
- Motivation: Multi-Messenger detection (Goldstein+2017, Charisi+2016, Liu+2016, Comerford+2009)
 - Primary concern with single source detection (Arzoumanian+2014)

Procedure

- Illustris Simulation (Vogelsberger+2014, Genel+2014)
- Dr. Luke Kelley provided identification of systems that would evolve to produce Gravitational Waves at frequency detectable by PTA (Kelley+2018)
- API
 - Merger trees used to find ID of system at the time they are in the PTA band

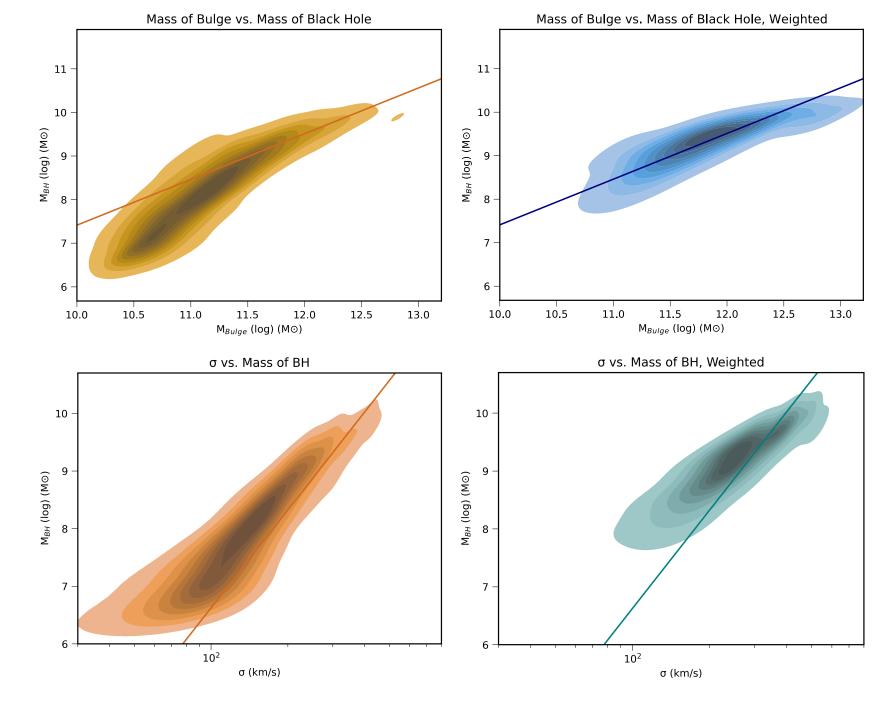


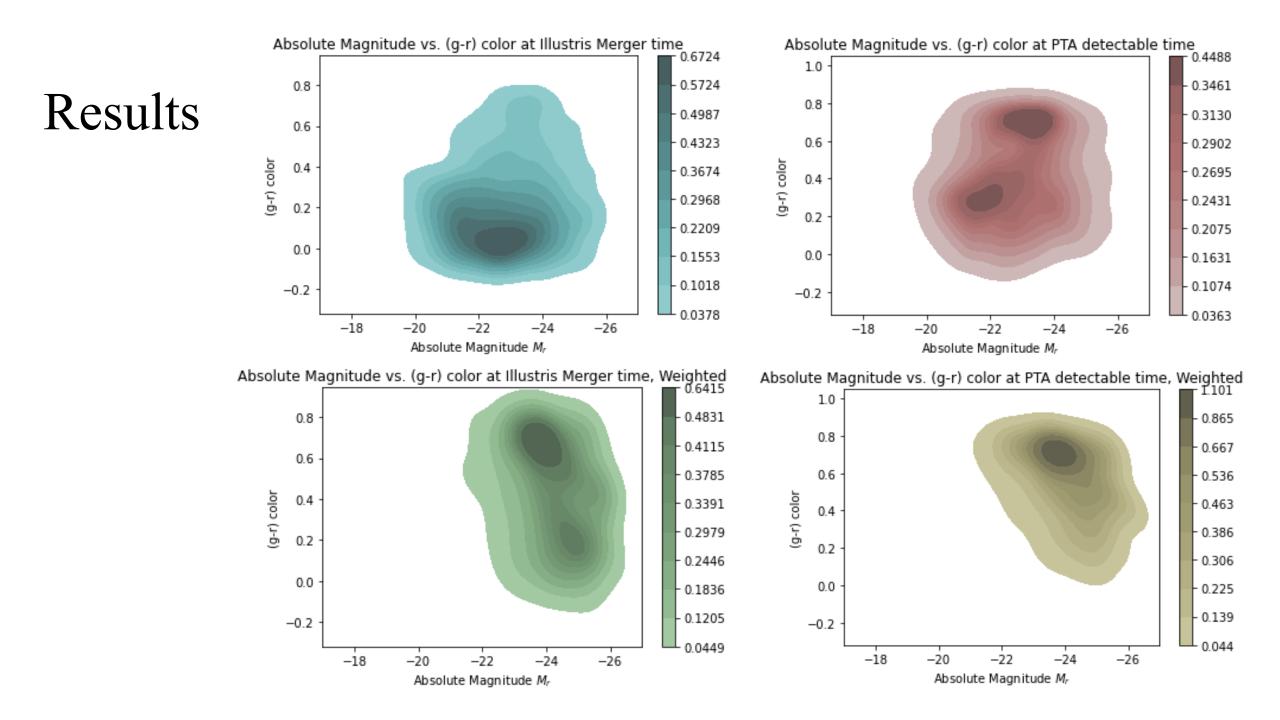
Merger Tree Illustration



Results

- Scaling relation between Mass of Black Hole and Mass of Bulge
- Scaling relation
 between Mass of Black
 Hole and Velocity
 Dispersion
 (McConnell+Ma-2013,
 Sijacki+2015,
 Gültekin+2009)
- Line represents the accepted relationship

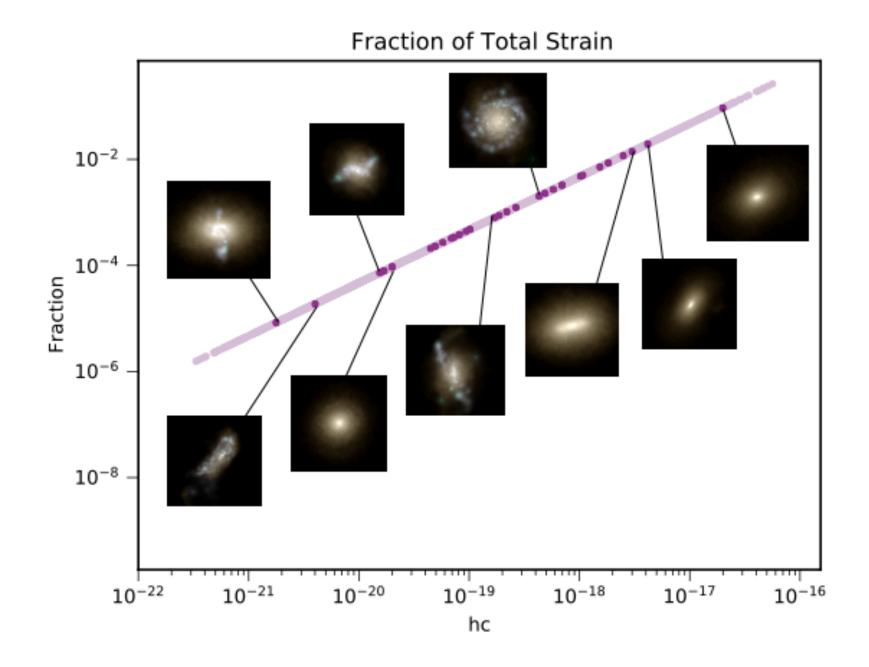




Results

Data available

 as an addition to
 Illustris
 (Rodriguez-Gomez+2019)



Thank You!

Conclusion: We self-consistently evolved Black Hole Binary Systems from Illustris, tracking their host demographics until they were detectable by the PTA

Special thanks to Dr. Stephen Taylor and Dr. Luke Kelley