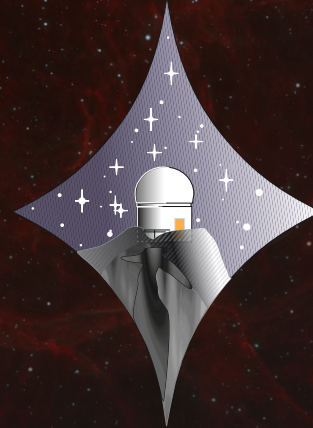


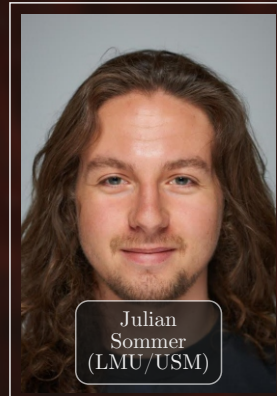
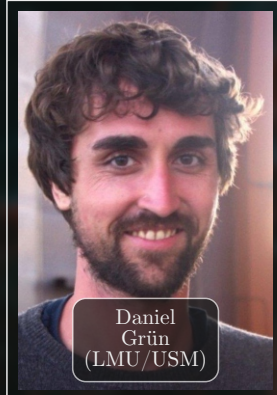
The Fifth Gravi-Gamma-Nu workshop

Theoretical Modeling of Binary Black Hole Merger Light Curves and Follow-Up Observations

JULIAN SOMMER



The Team



... and Lena Schnappinger (LMU),
Franziska Krause (LMU),
Elia Engelhard (LMU)

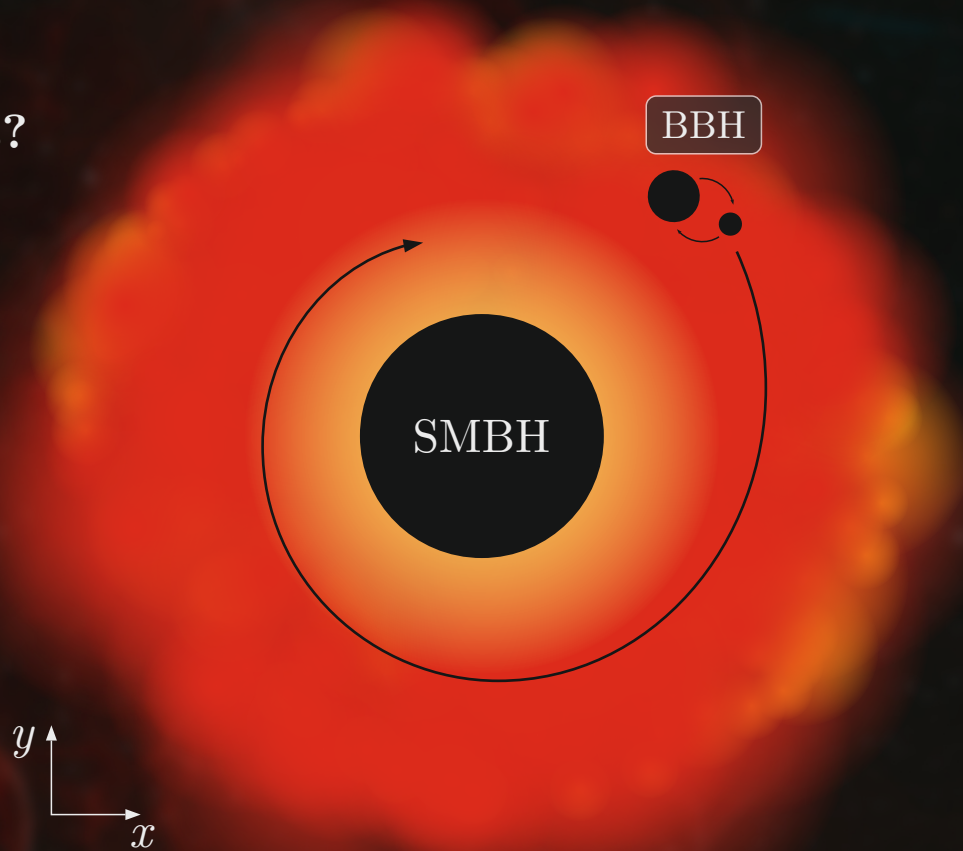


Why do we expect flares of BBH mergers?

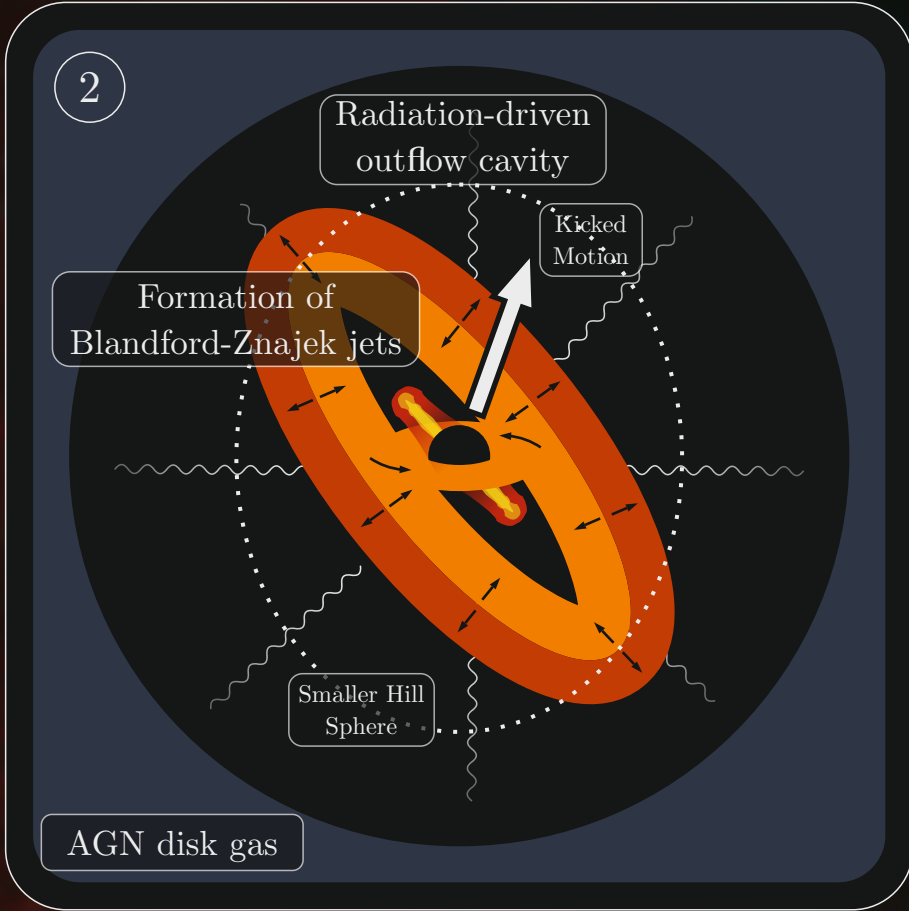
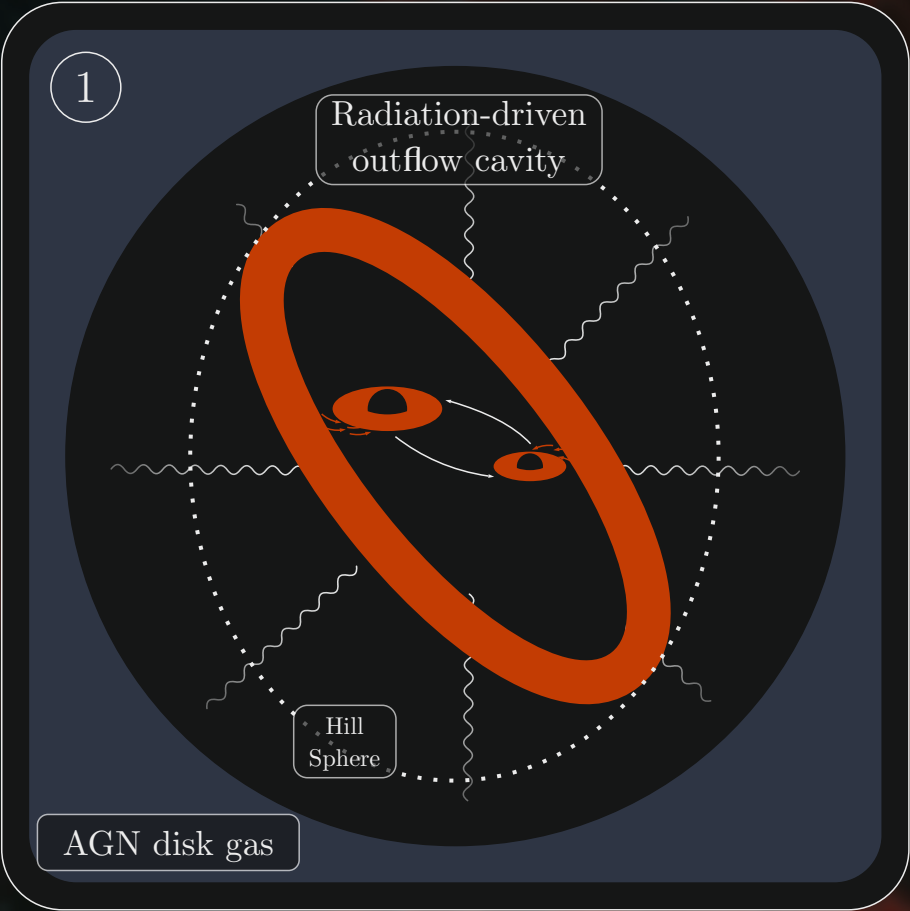
- Many GW detections of massive stellar mass black holes
- Explanation: AGN disks as formation channels for such black holes

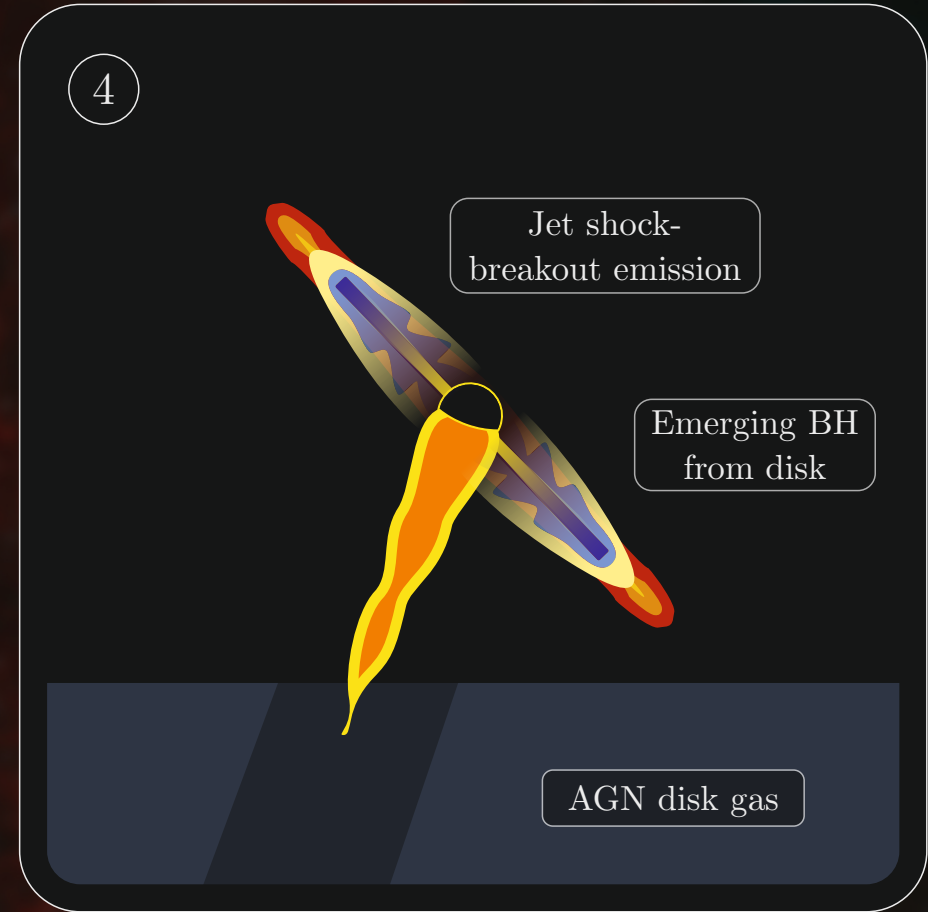
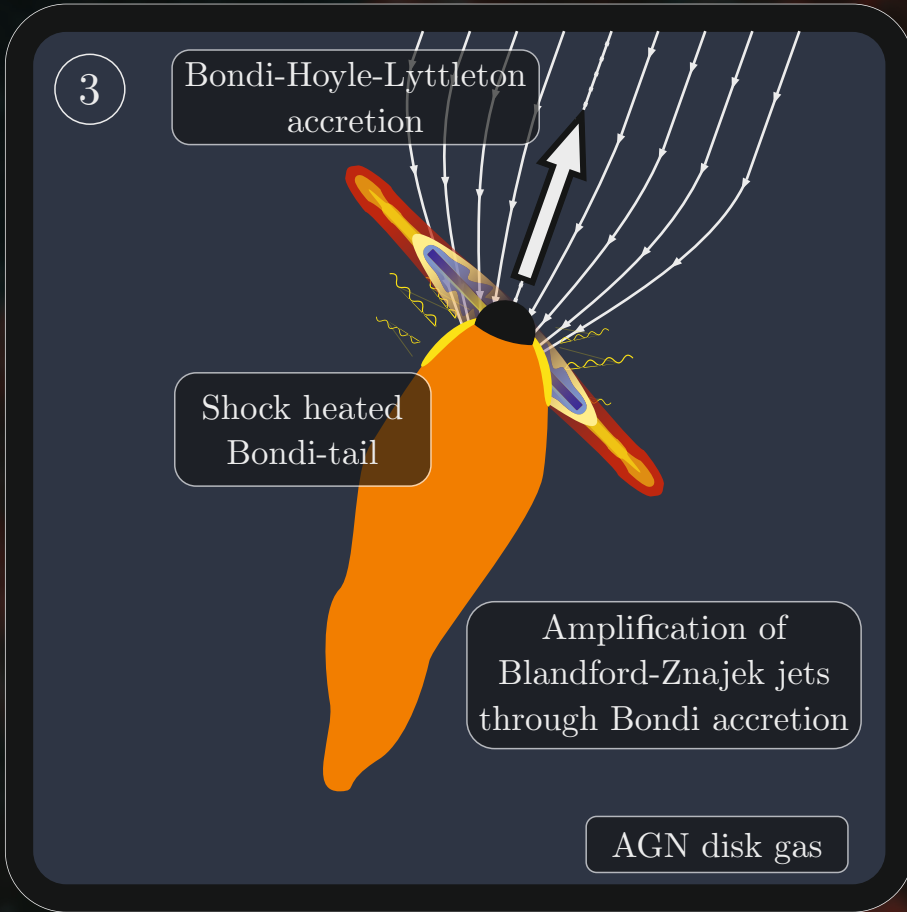
Cosmological Implication

- Distances and Hubble Tension
- Goal to cross-identify spectroscopic host redshift with GW detection luminosity distance by LVK (standard sirens)

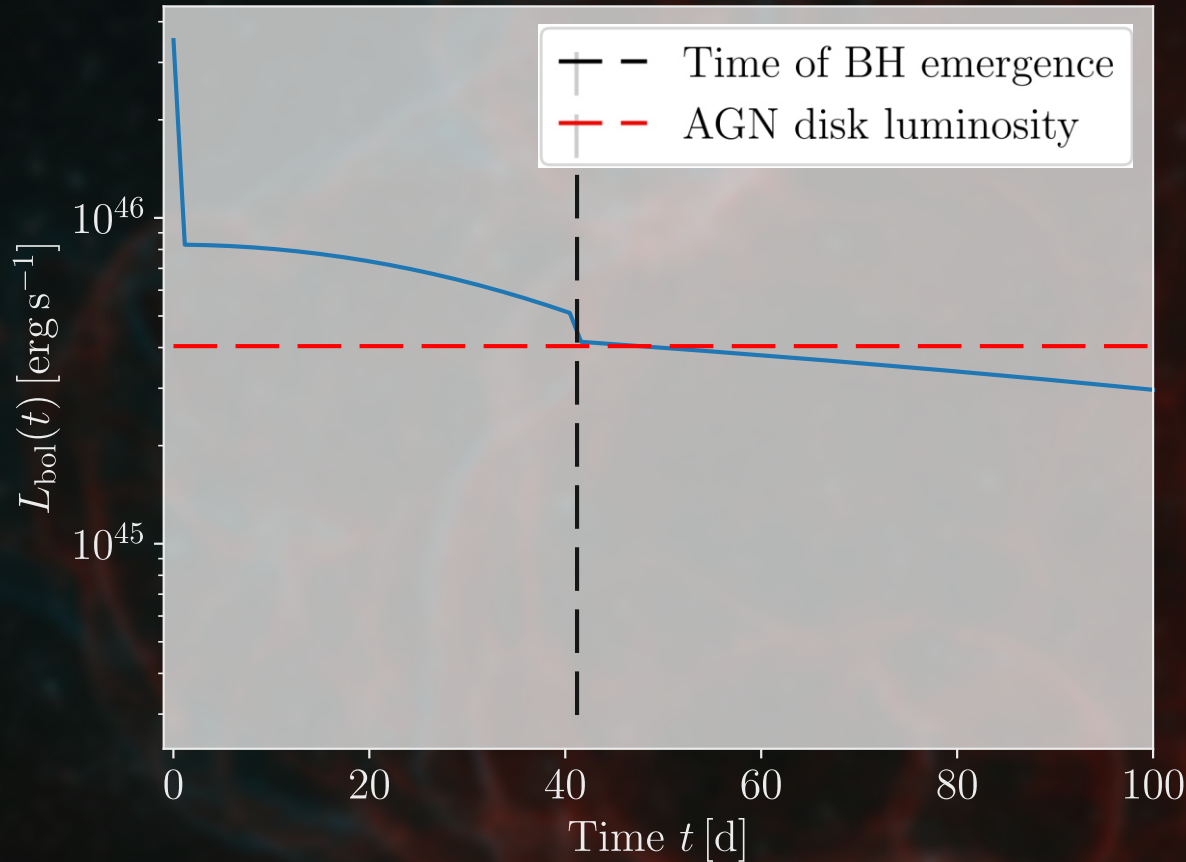


Binary Black Hole Merger in Accretion Disks of SMBHs





Example Light Curve



$$M_{\text{SMBH}} = 10^8 M_{\odot}$$

Mass of the central SMBH

$$M_{\text{BH}} = 100 M_{\odot}$$

BH mass after merger

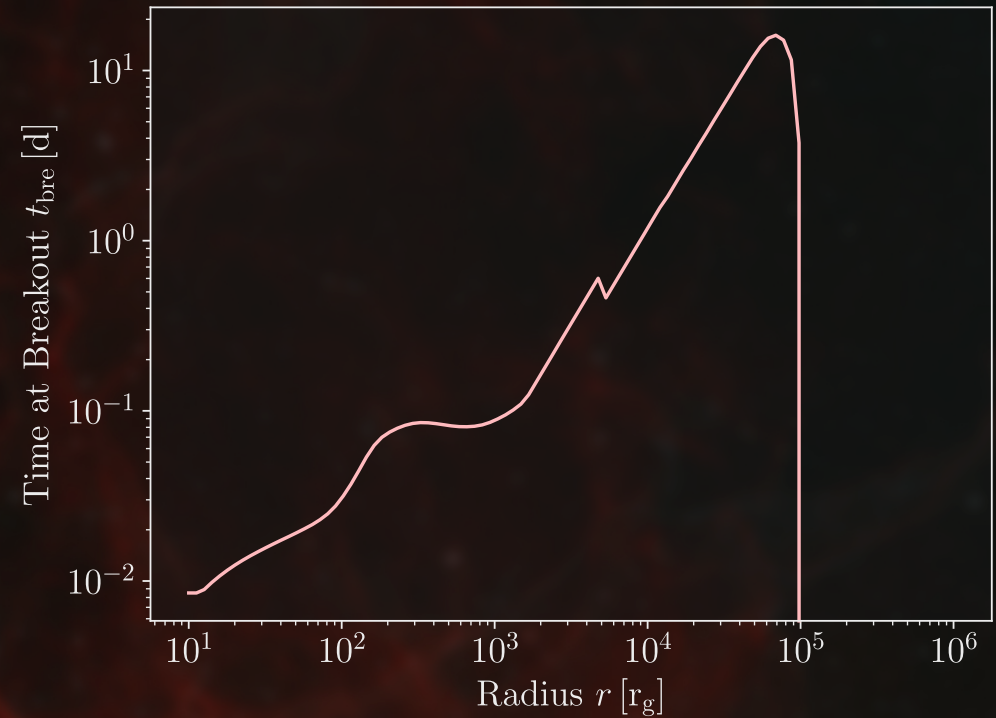
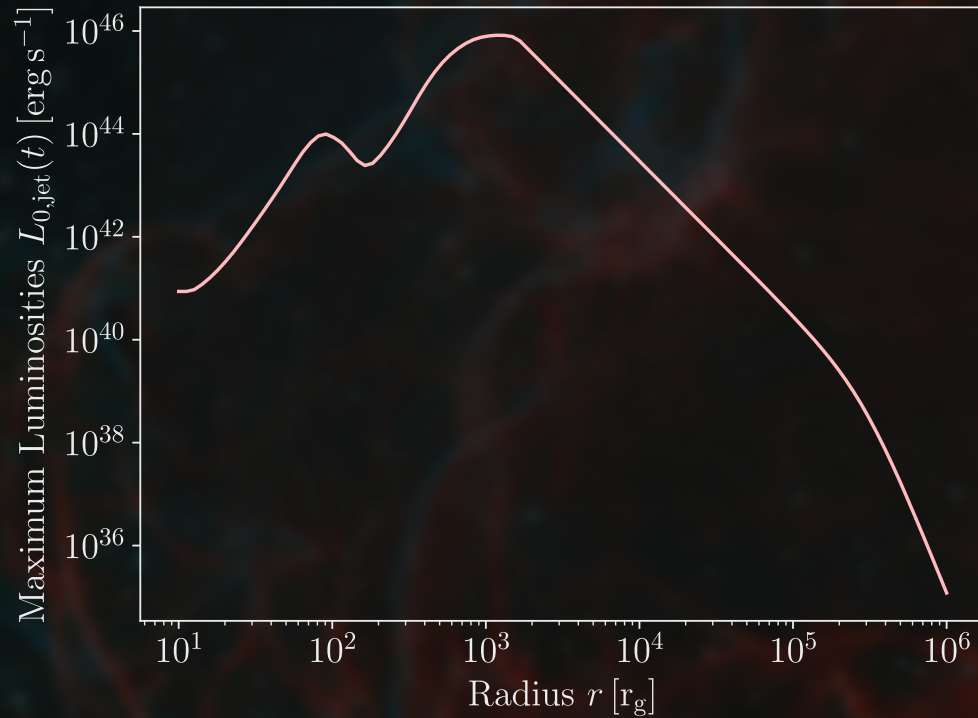
$$r \sim 10^3 r_g$$

Radial distance from the SMBH

$$v_{\text{kick}} = 400 \text{ km s}^{-1}$$

Black hole kick velocity

Finding the Right Parameters



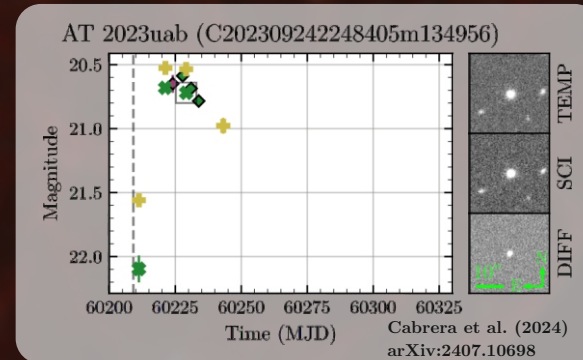
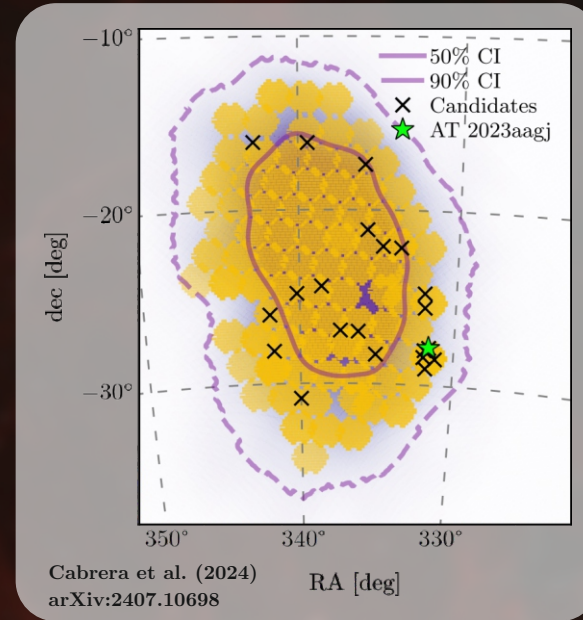
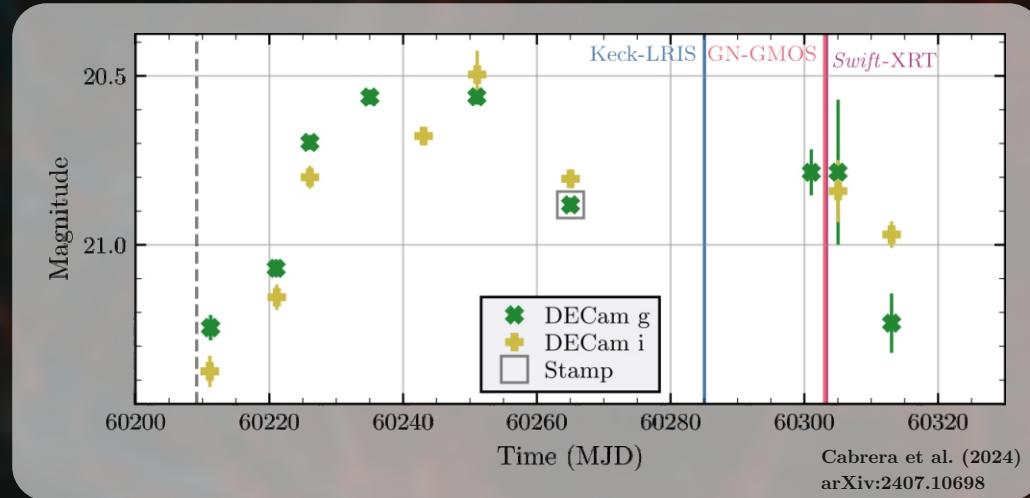
Luminosity and time of emission depend on radial distance and physical properties of the disk!

Follow-up Campaign: S230922g



Instruments

- Wendelstein 2.1 m telescope:
Wide field imager + 3-channel optical-NIR camera
- Coordination with DECam Survey GW-MMADS
- Spectroscopic redshifts by DESI



← Wendelstein observations in diamonds



Summary

- Possibility to predict a light curve depending on a combination of parameters
- Possibility to detect flares of BBH mergers

Future Work

- Refining the light curve model
- Implementing the light curve model into a light curve fitting routine (MCMC)

Goals

- Fit observed light curves and provide parameter estimates for the merger scenario
- Solve cosmological problems...

