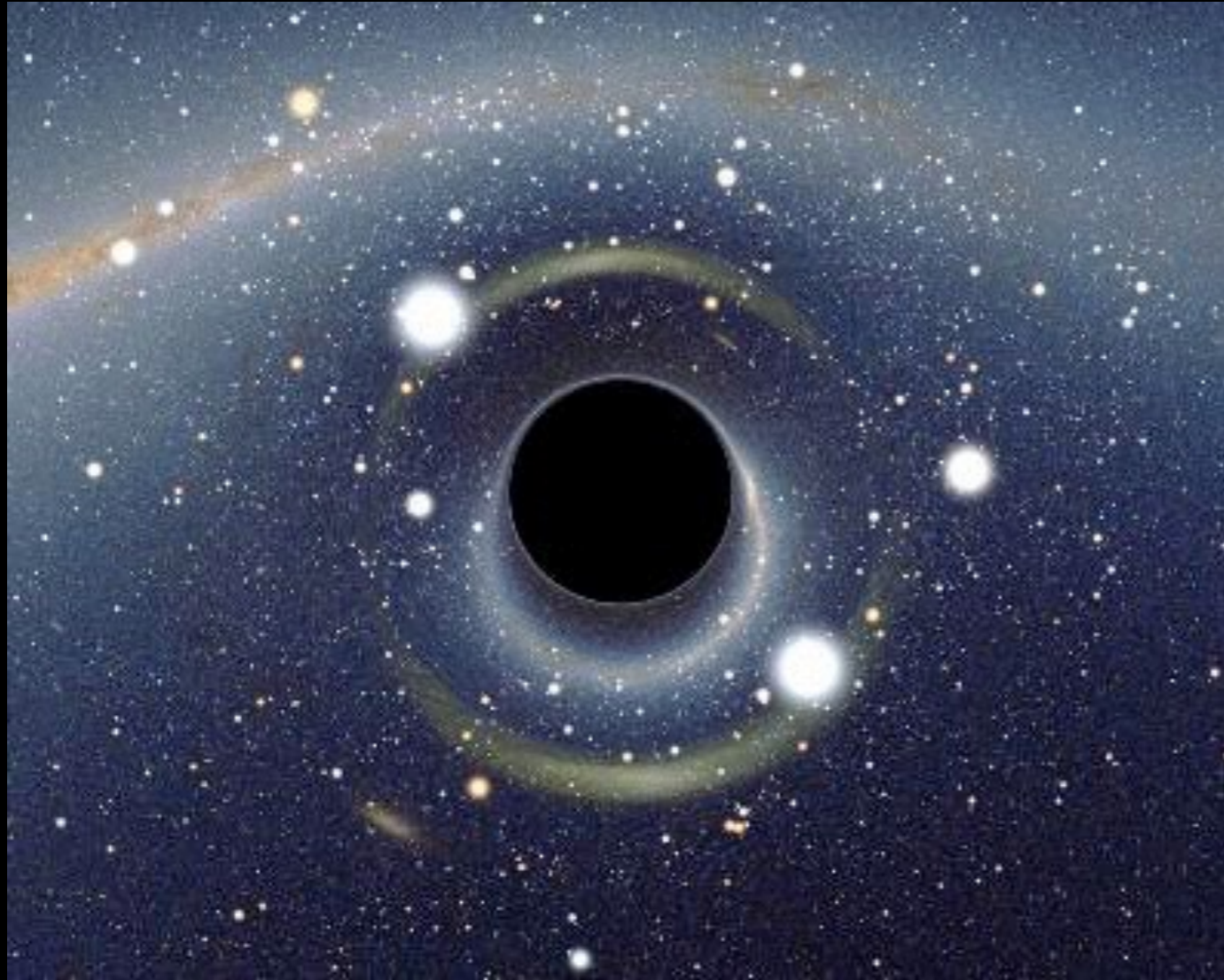


# Massive black holes & tidal disruptions of stars

Ilya Mandel  
University of Birmingham



# Black Holes



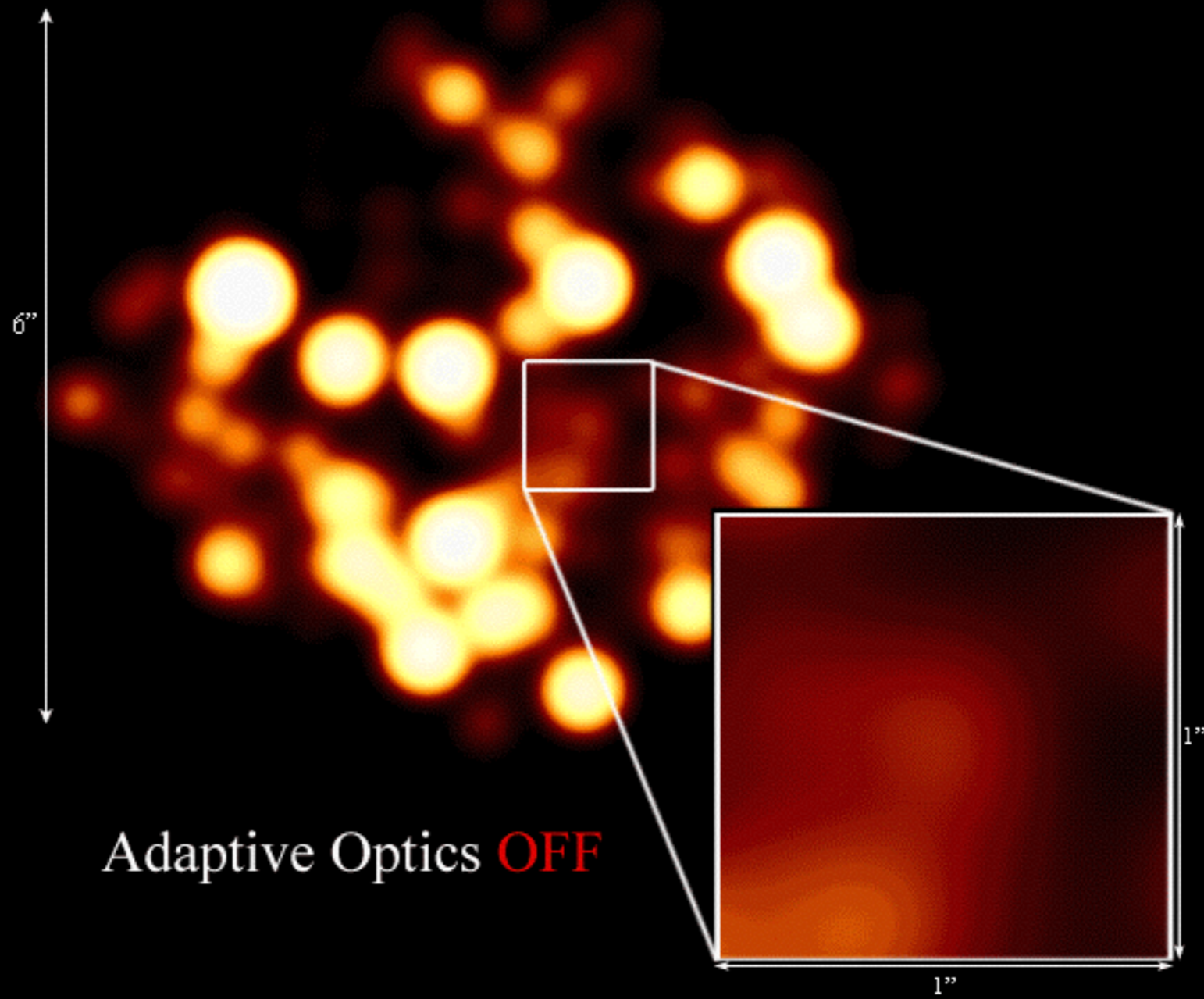
- Very dense collapsed matter
- Gravitational force so strong that not even light can escape

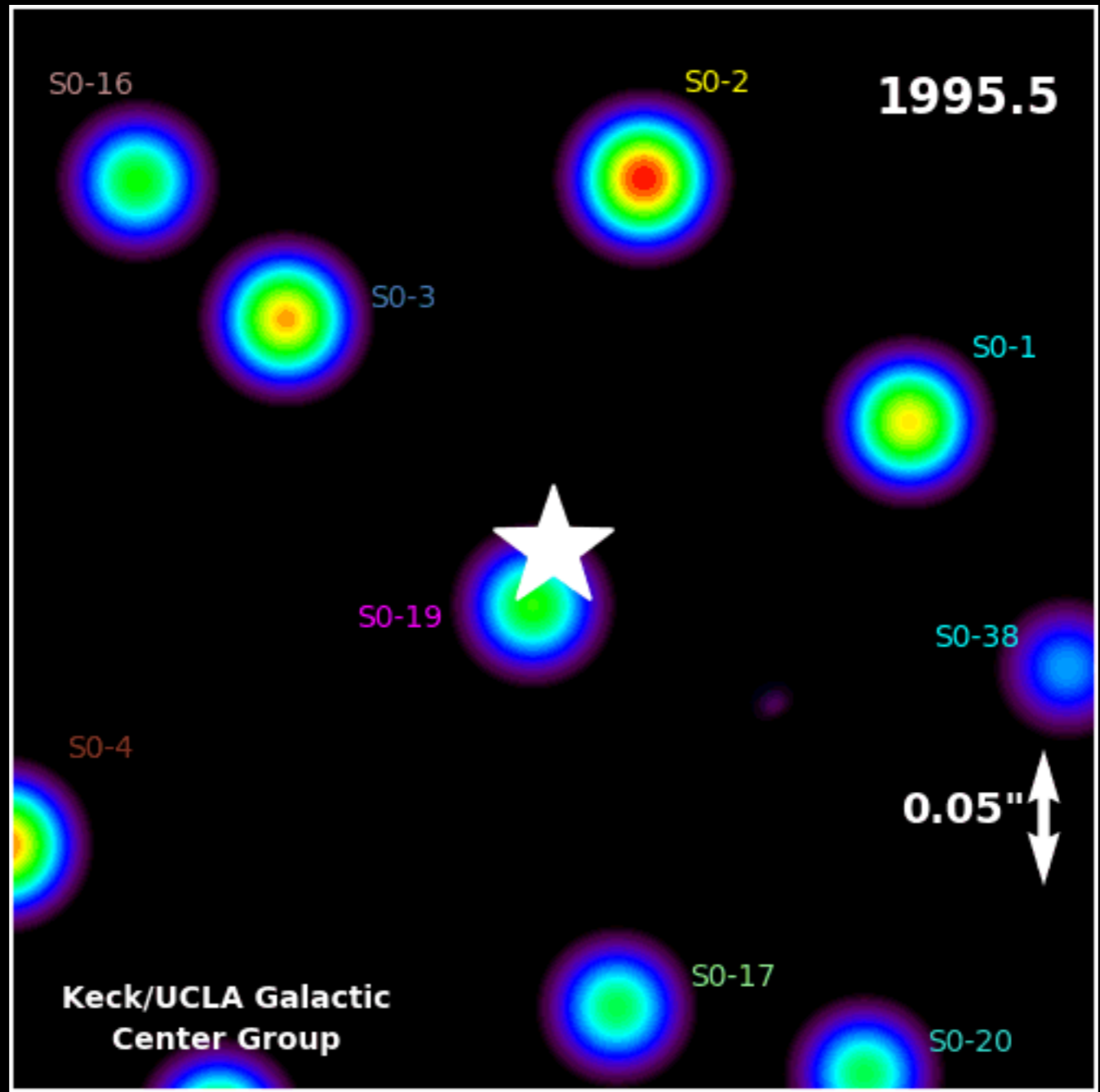


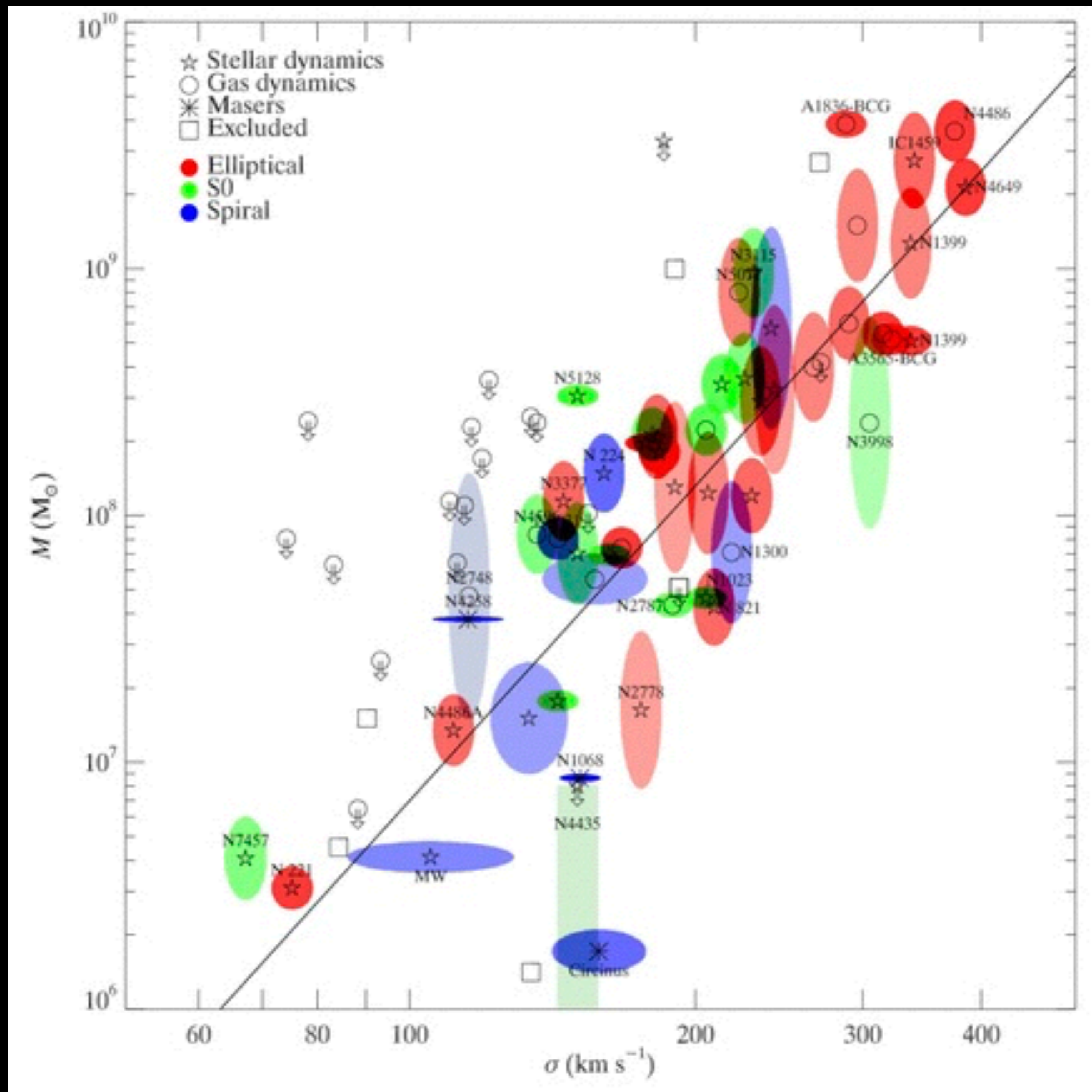




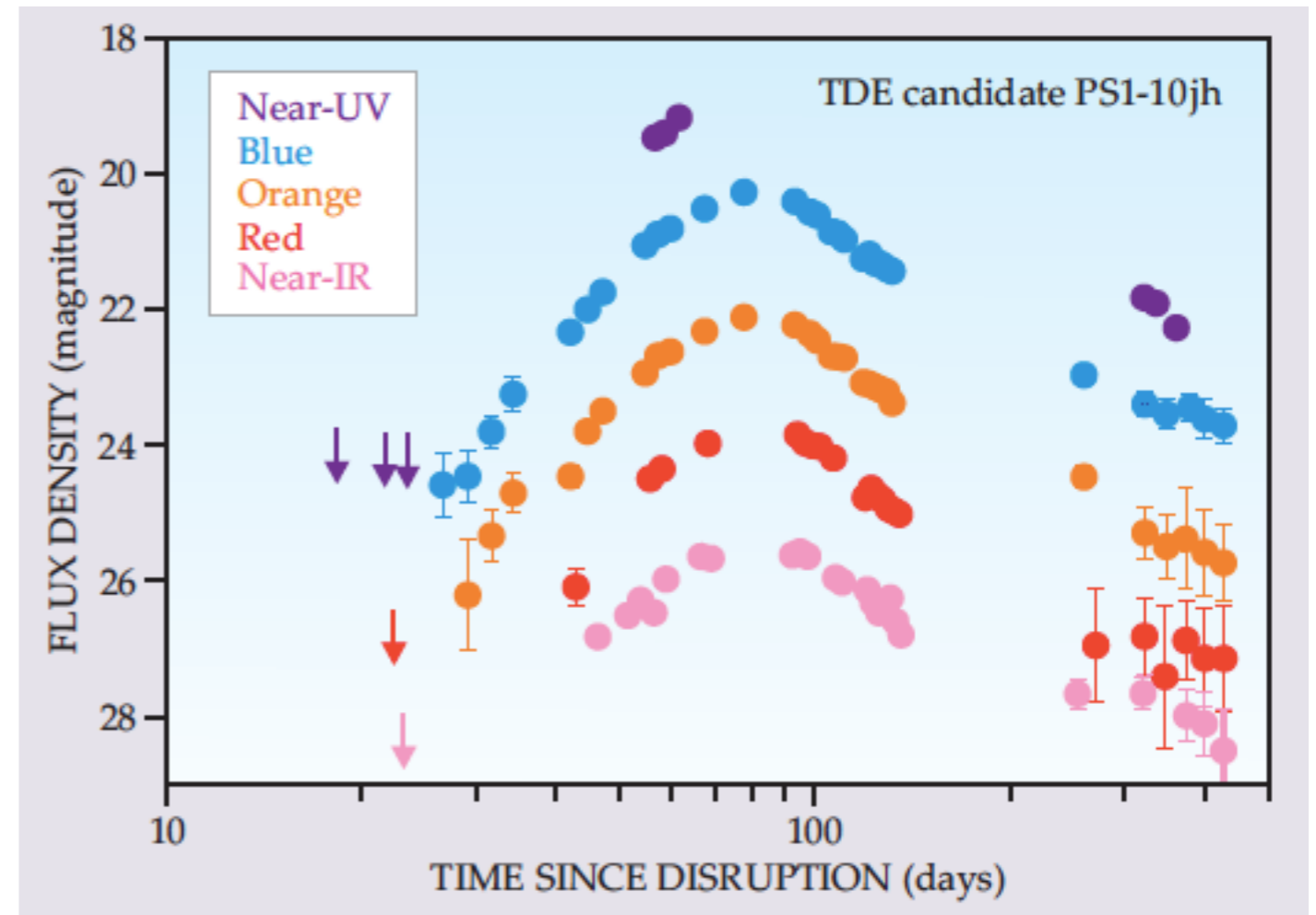
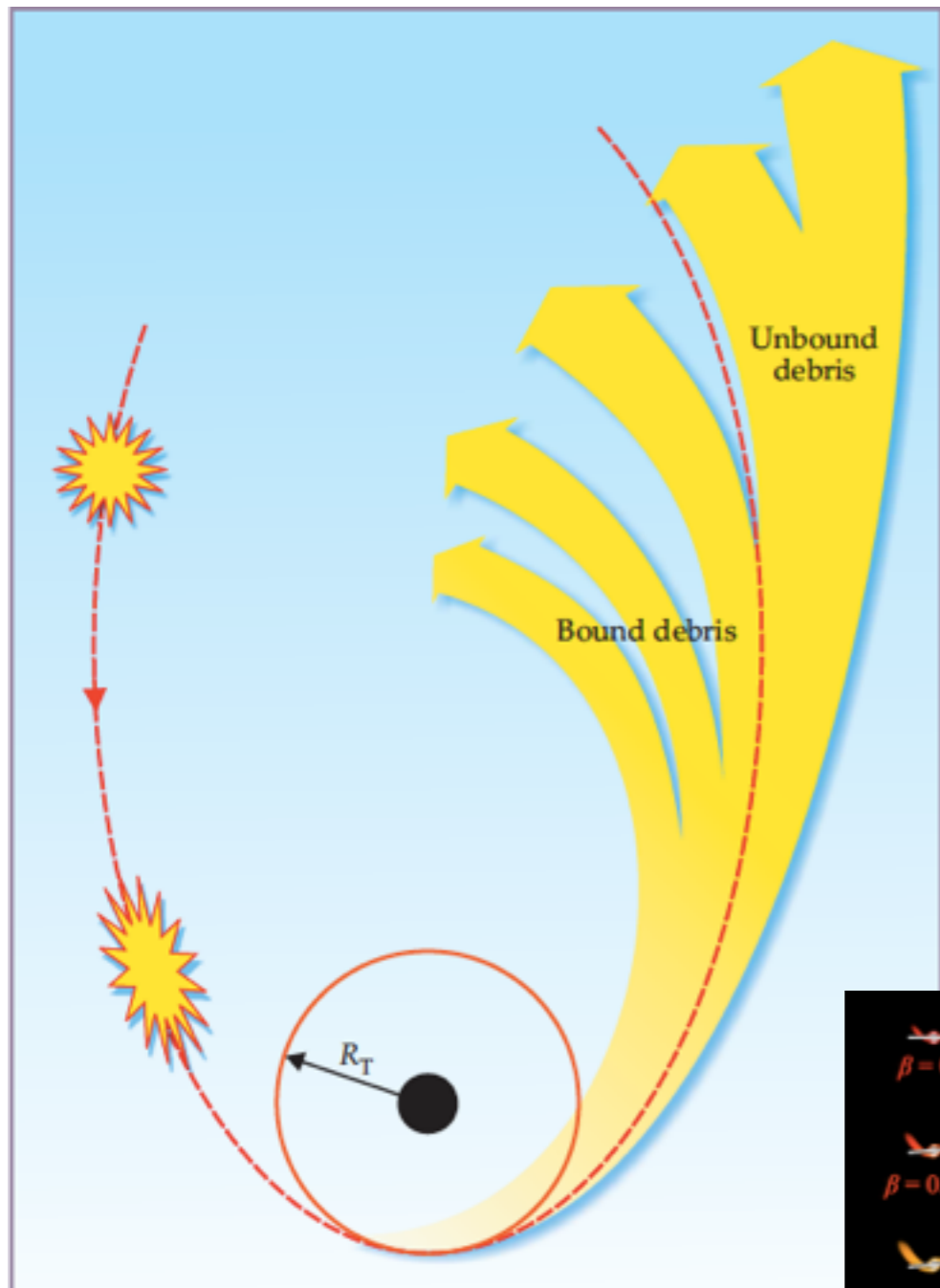
# The Galactic Center at 2.2 microns



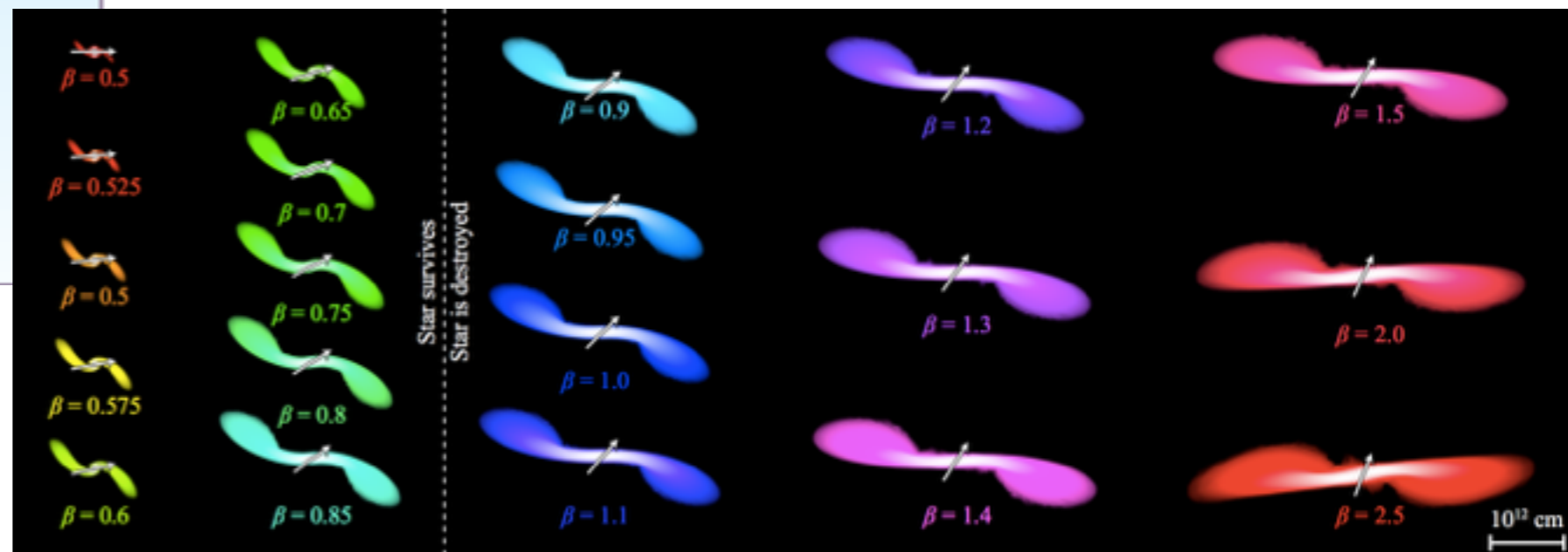




# Tidal disruption

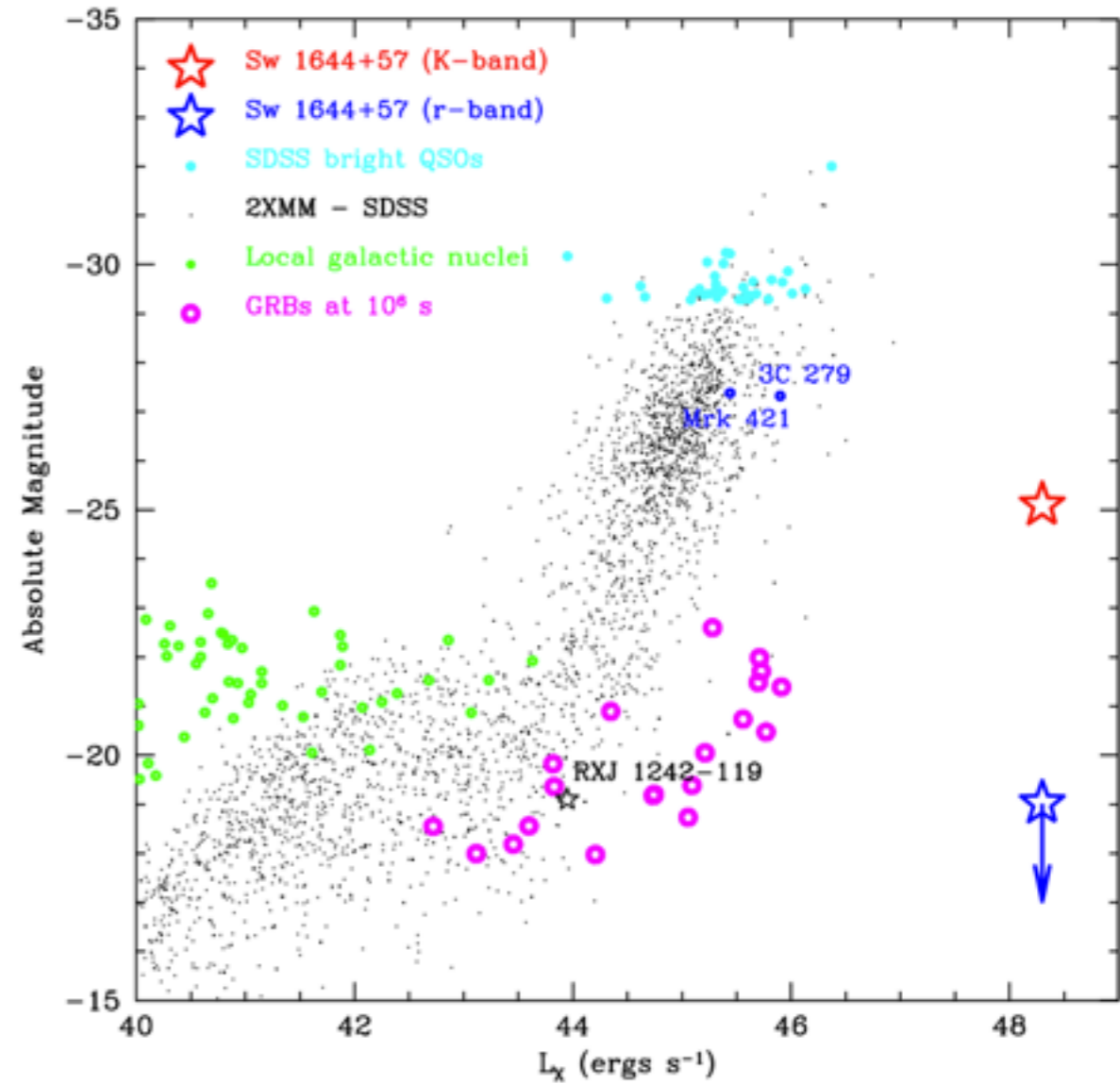
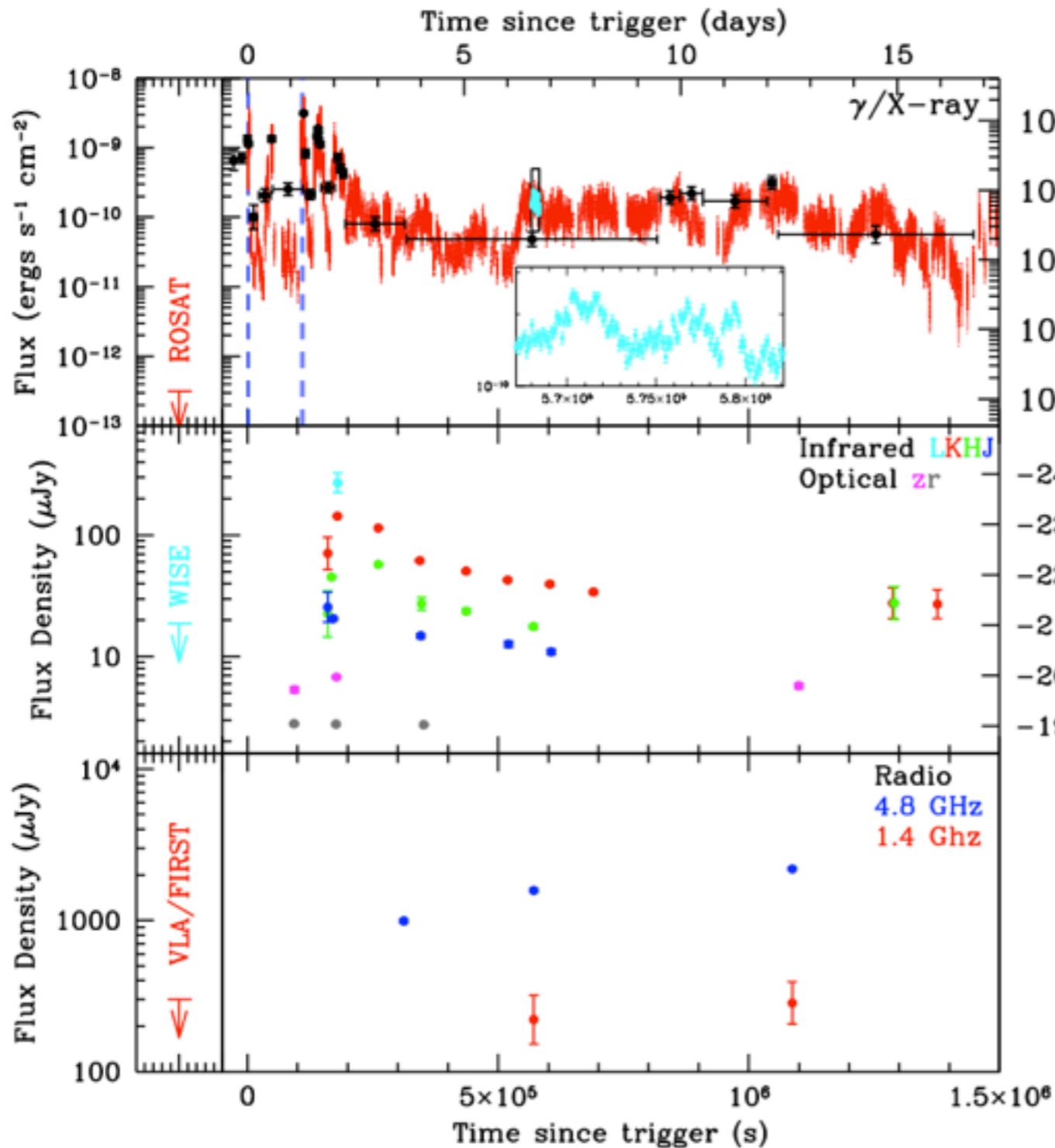


[Rees, 1988; Gezari, 2014; Guillochon & Ramirez-Ruiz, 2013]



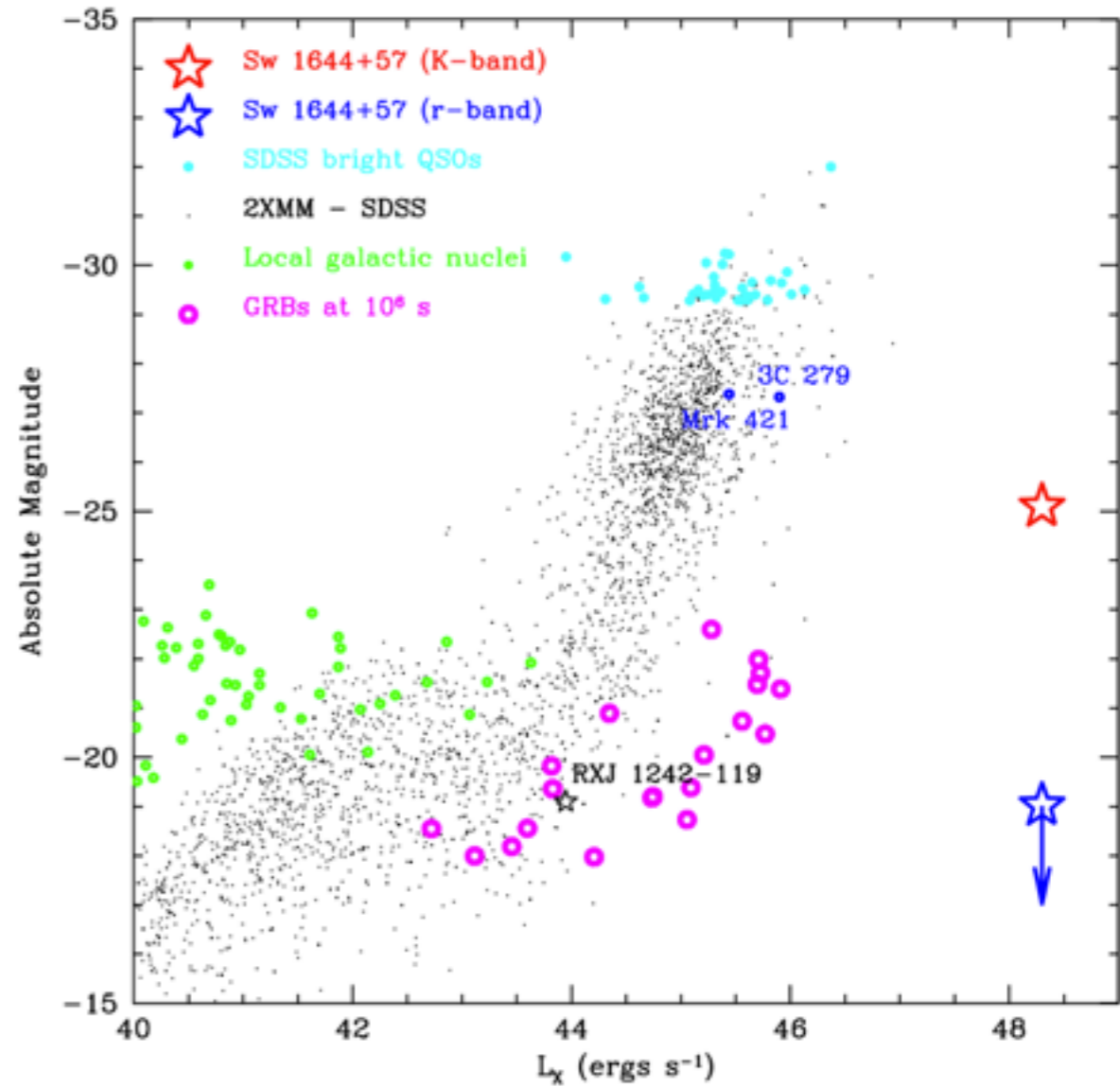
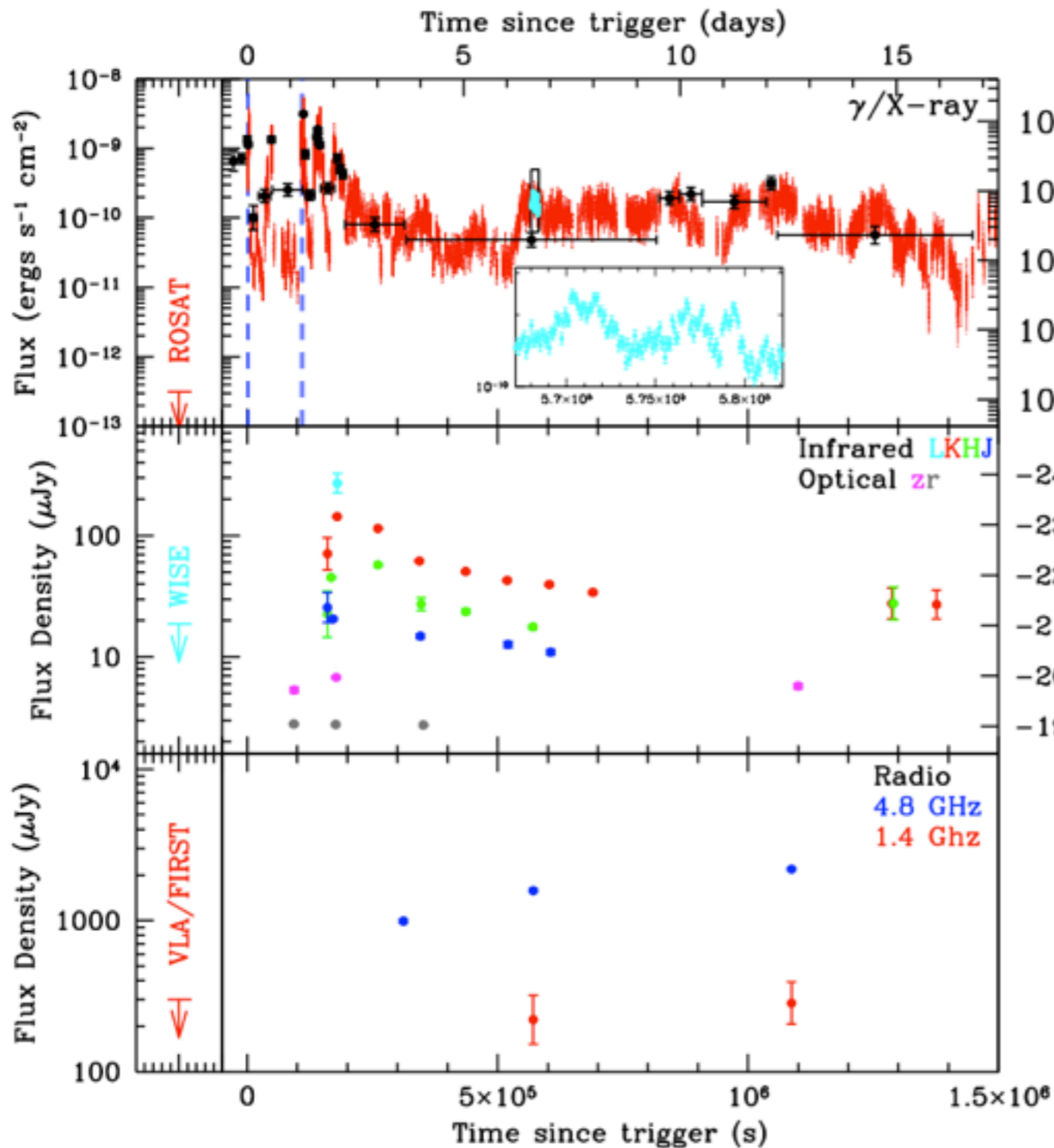


# Tidal disruption + jets



[Bloom et al., 2011, Science, 333, 203; Levan et al., 2011, Science, 333, 199; also Burrows et al., 2011, Nature; Zauderer et al., 2011, Nature]

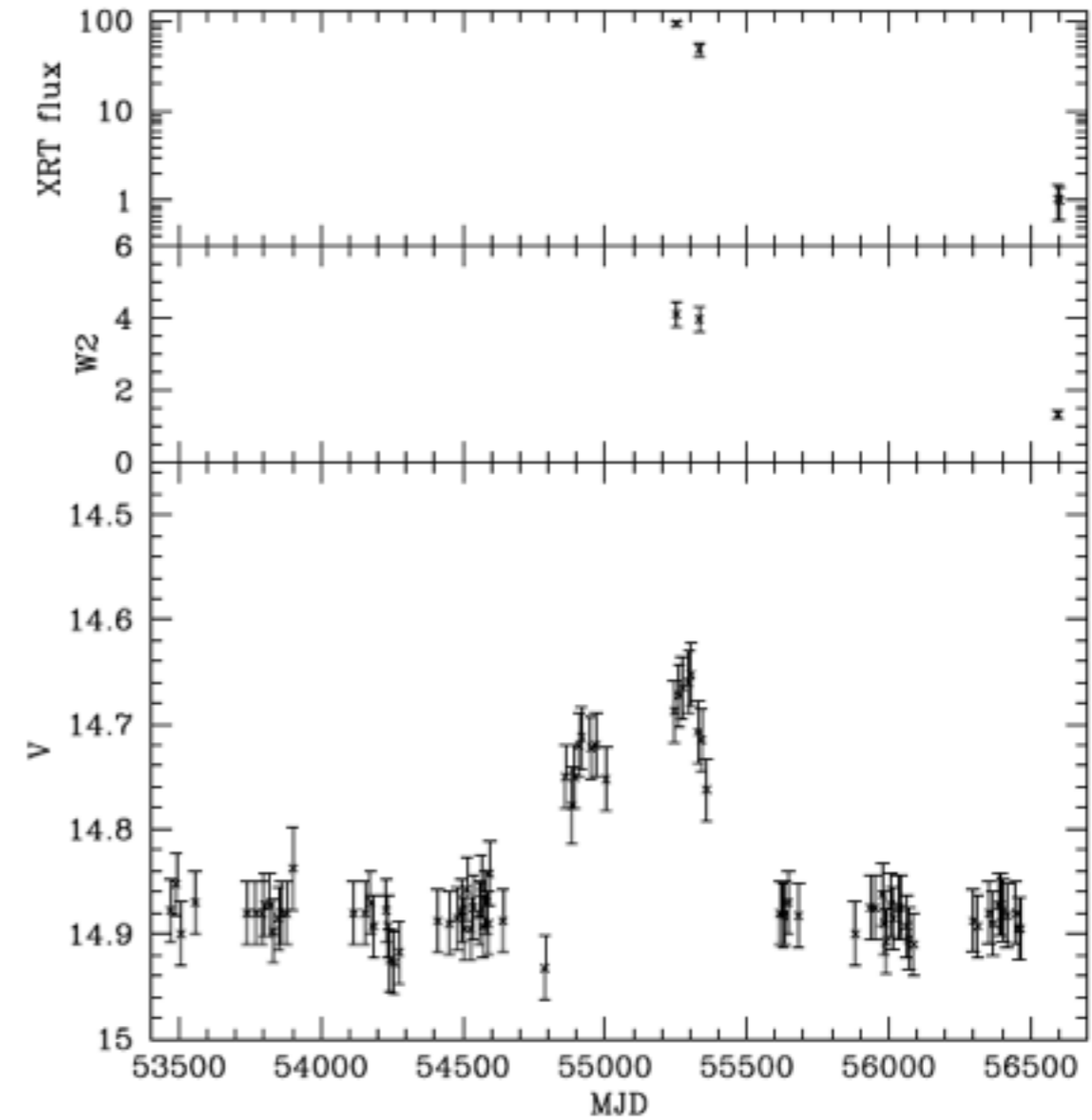
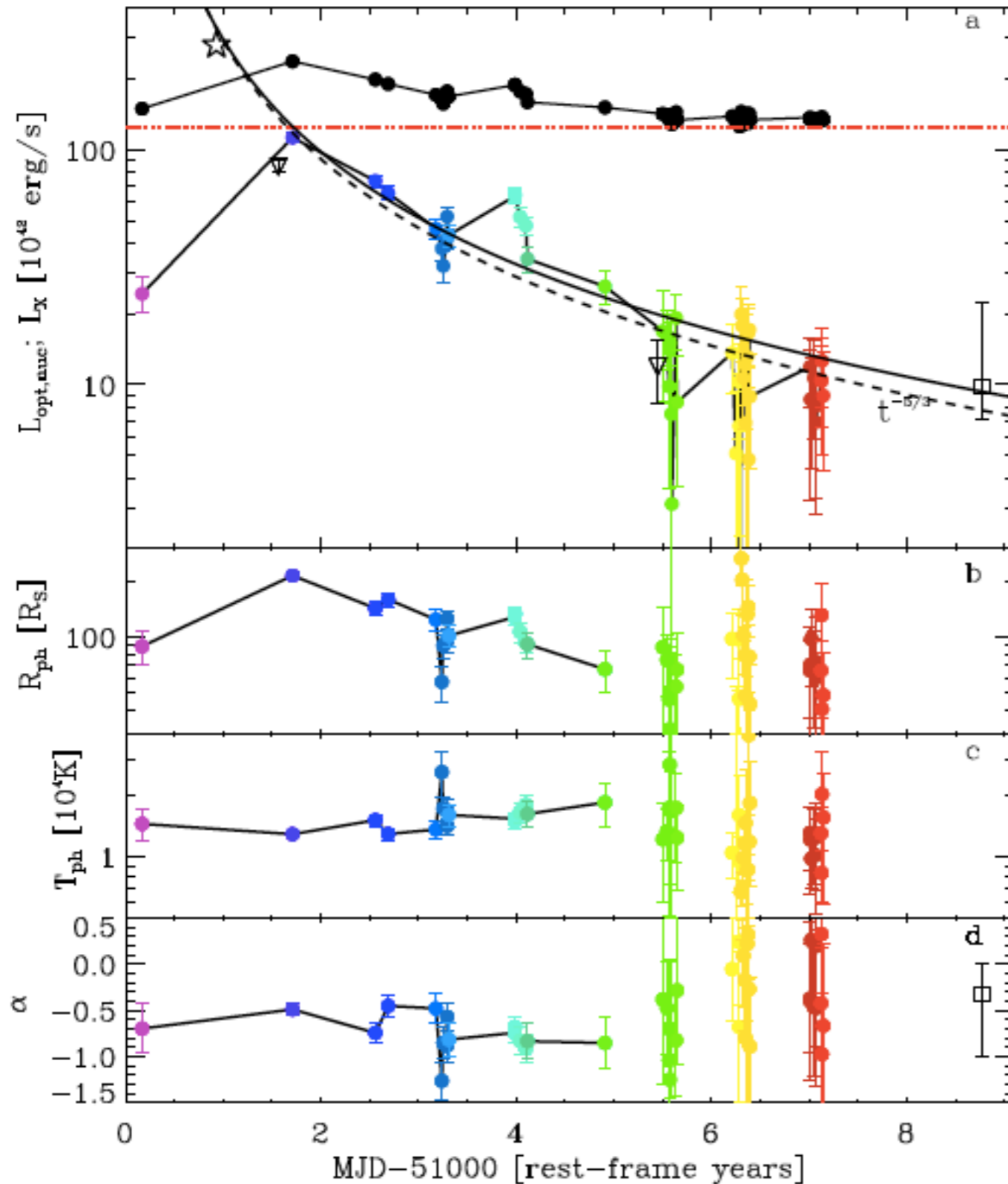
# Tidal disruption + jets



[Tchekhovskoy et al., 2014, MNRAS, 437, 2744:  
prompt jet requires magnetic flux  $> 10^{29}$  G cm<sup>2</sup>]

[Bloom et al., 2011, Science, 333, 203; Levan et al., 2011, Science, 333, 199;  
also Burrows et al., 2011, Nature;  
Zauderer et al., 2011, Nature]

# More unusual tidal disruptions?

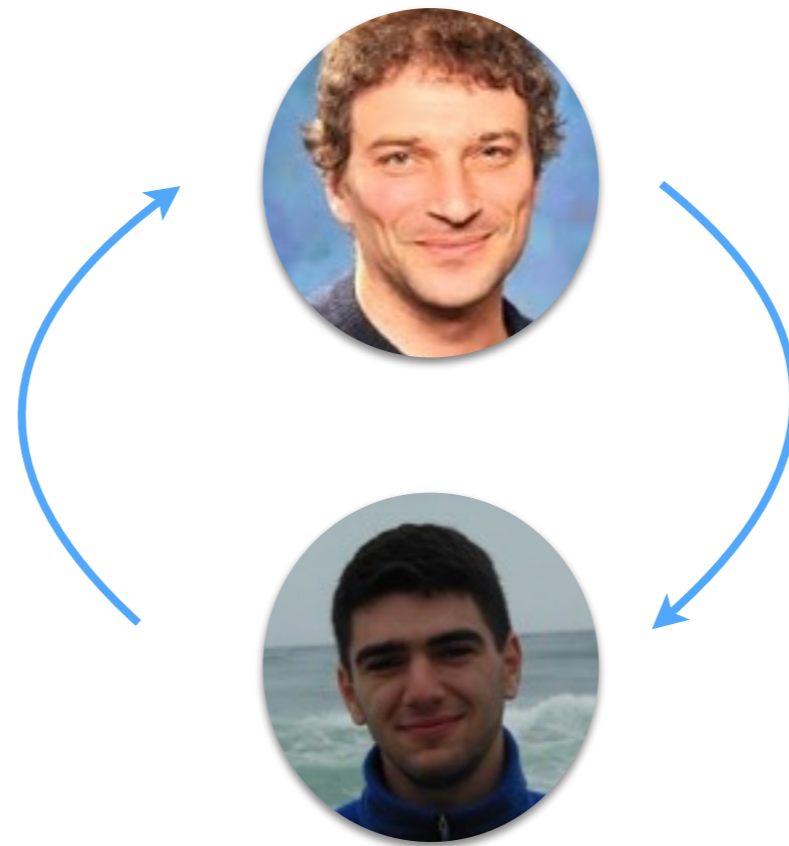


[Merloni et al., 2015, ArXiv:  
1503.04870  
Grupe et al., 2015, ArXiv:  
1504.01389]



# Binary tidal disruptions

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[Mandel and Levin, 2015, ArXiv:1504.02787]

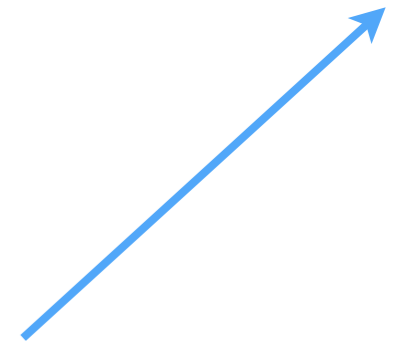
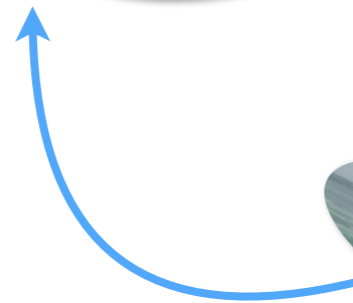
# Binary tidal disruptions

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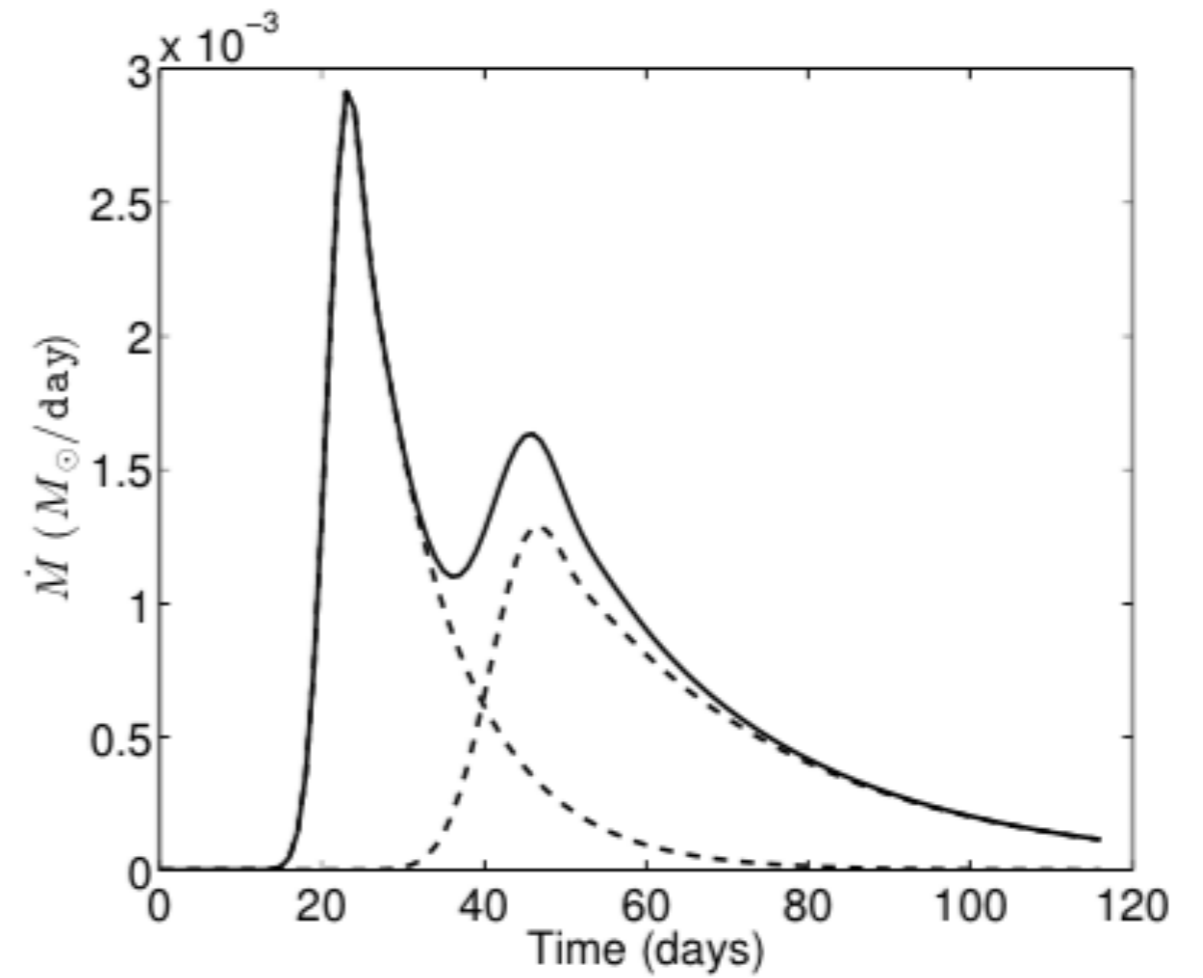
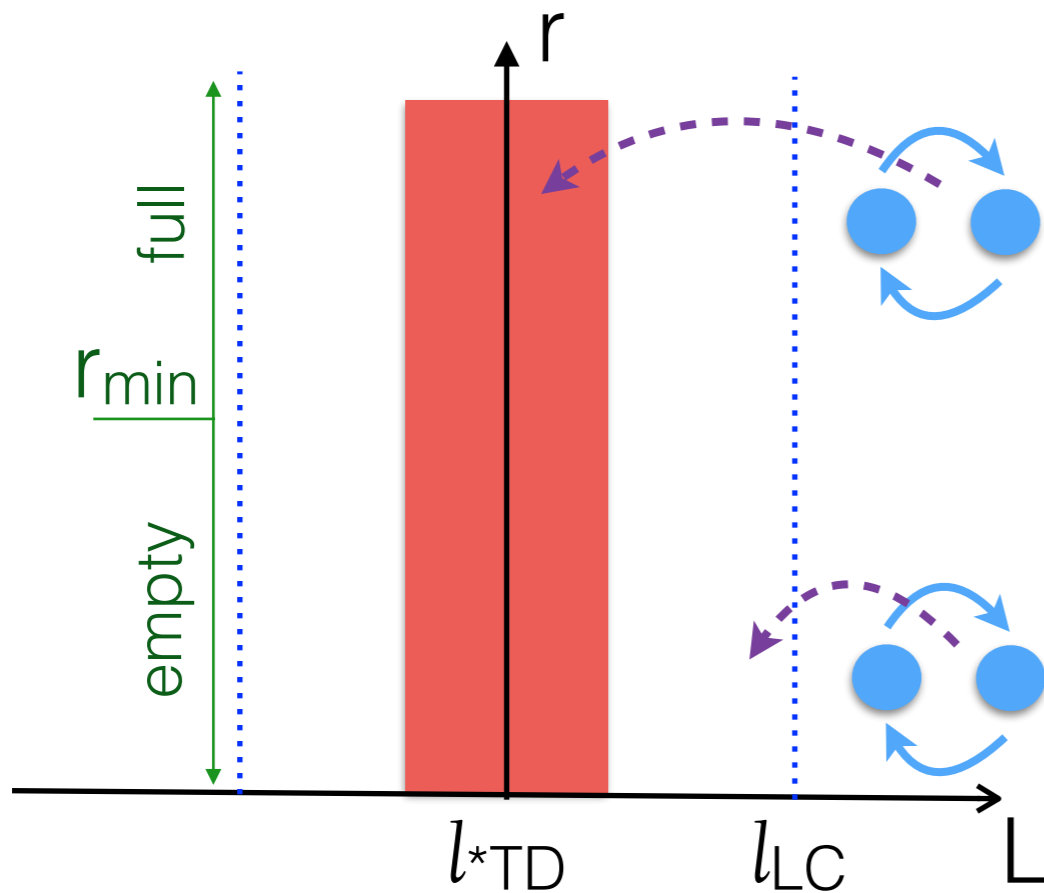
# Binary tidal disruptions

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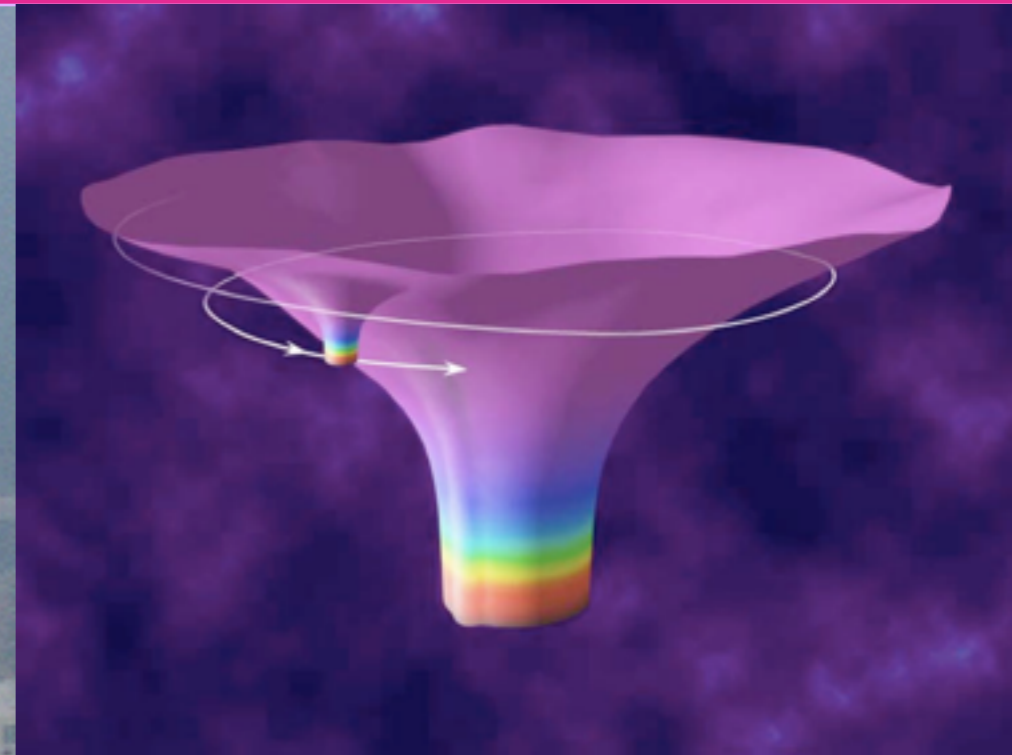
# Double tidal disruptions



LISA: Looking for massive black  
holes with gravitational waves



# Exploring the spacetime...





... taking lots of pictures



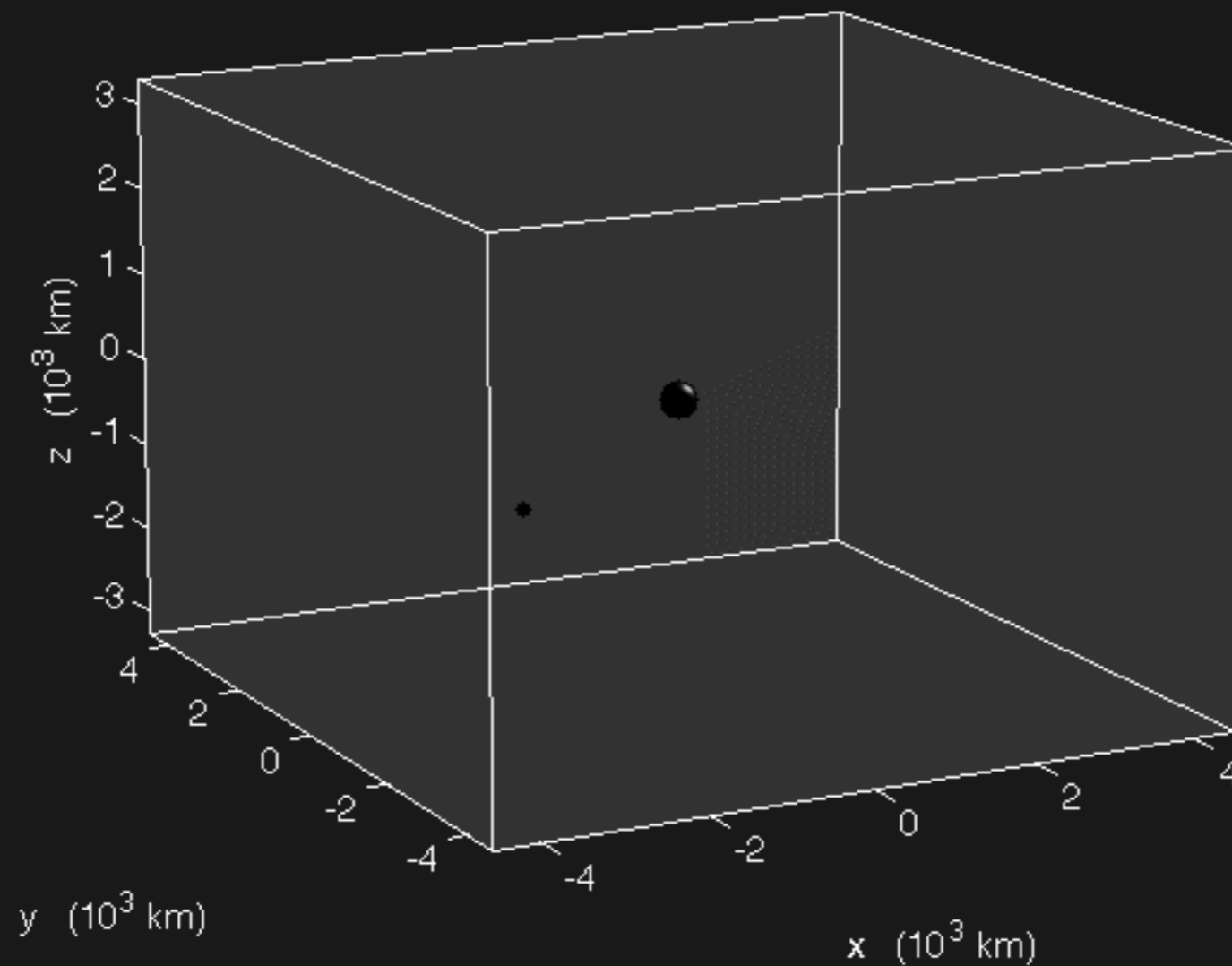


# Mapping black holes

Large black hole:  
shown to scale  
100 solar masses  
80% maximal spin

Small object:  
shown enlarged  
1.4 solar masses  
no spin

Trace duration:  
2 seconds



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