

Evolution of binary stars

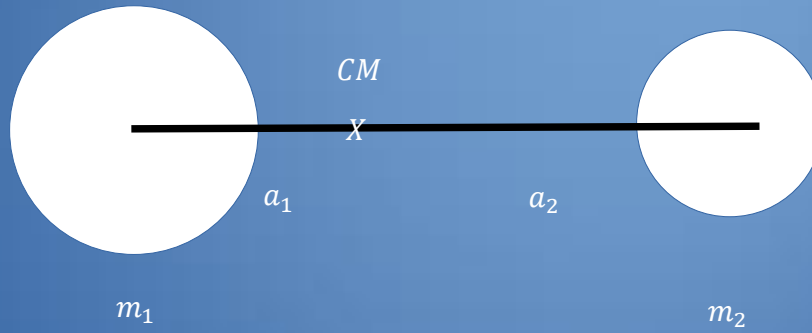
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Outline

- **What is a binary?**
- Mass transfer in binary systems
- Evolution in binary stars
- Late evolutionary states
- MESA

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What are binary systems?



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What are binary systems?

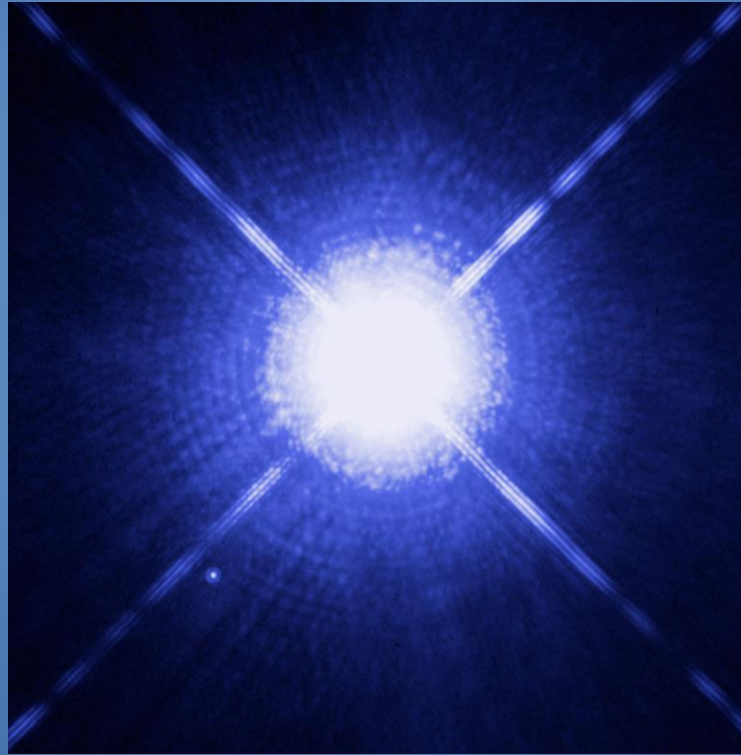
- Visual binary

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Sirius A & B

- A = MS
- B = WD

Source: www.nasa.gov



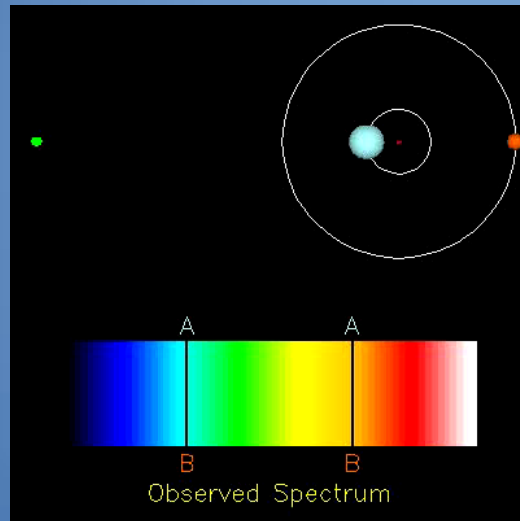
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alie

What are binary systems?

- Visual binary
- Spectroscopic binary
 - Single line
 - Double line

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Double line



Source: R. Pogge, Ohio State University

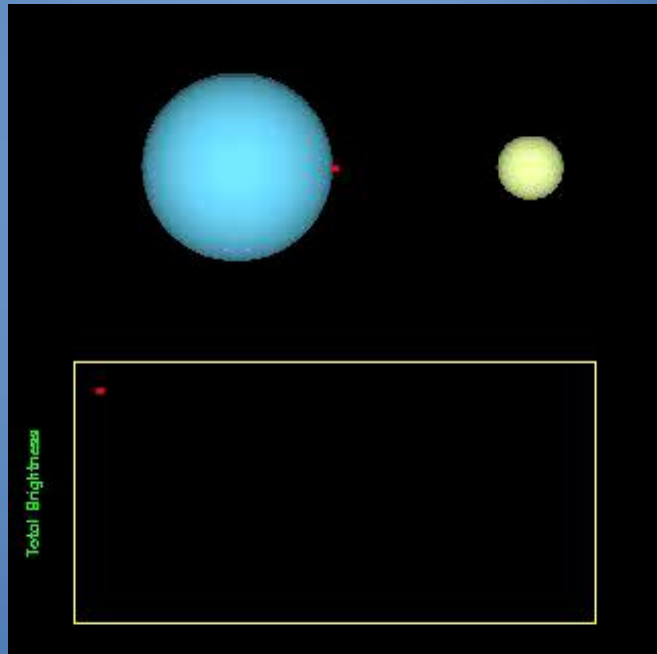
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What are binary systems?

- Visual binary
- Spectroscopic binary
 - Single line
 - Double line
- Photometric binary
 - Eclipsing
 - Non-eclipsing

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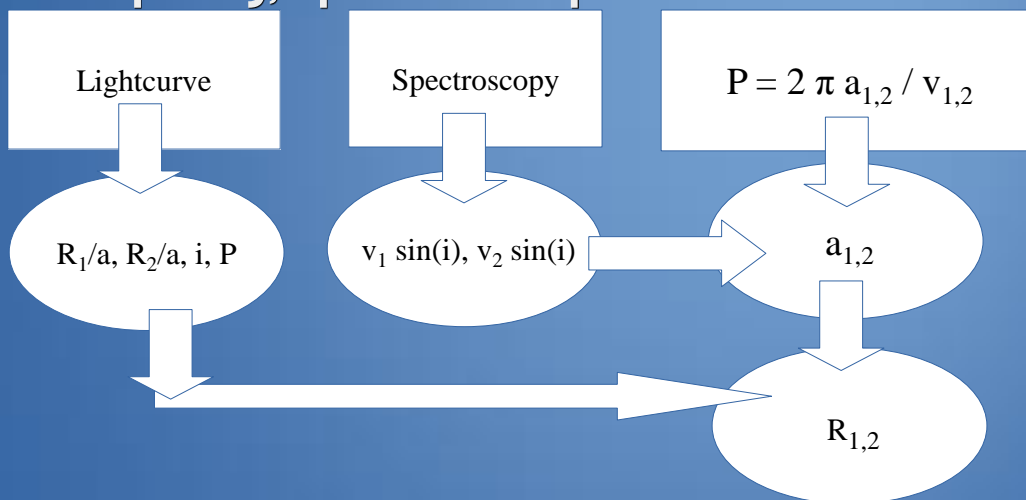
.Eclipsing binary



Source: Nick Risinger @ ESO, www.youtube.com/watch?v=RiopyxtDqwo

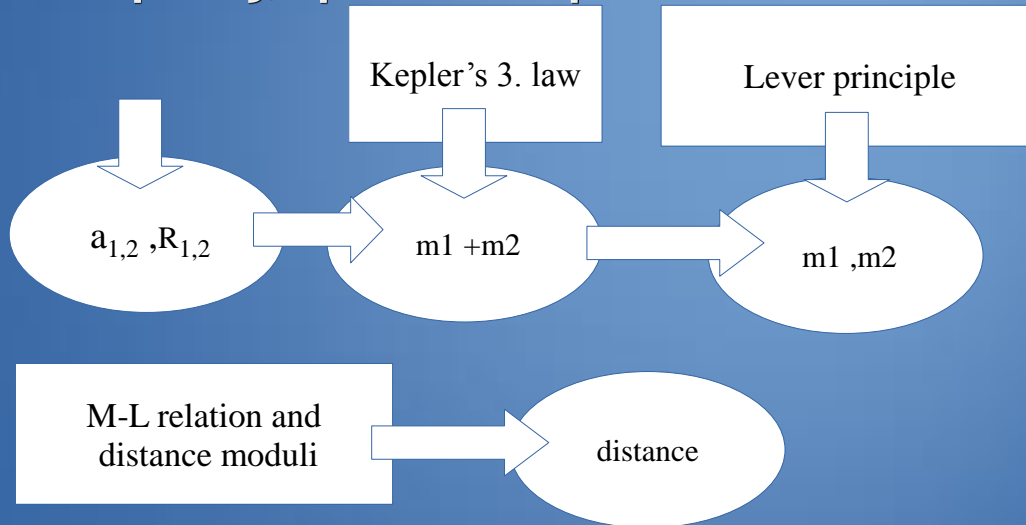
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Eclipsing, spectroscopic binaries



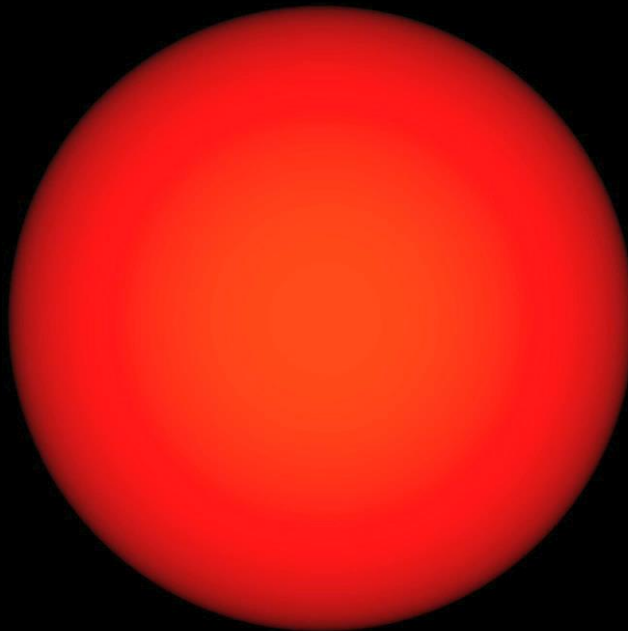
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Eclipsing, spectroscopic binaries



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UK Astrophysical
Fluids Facility



Source: Bate, M. R. (2009). "The dependence of star formation on initial conditions and molecular cloud structure". In: Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society **Matthew Bate**

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EXETER

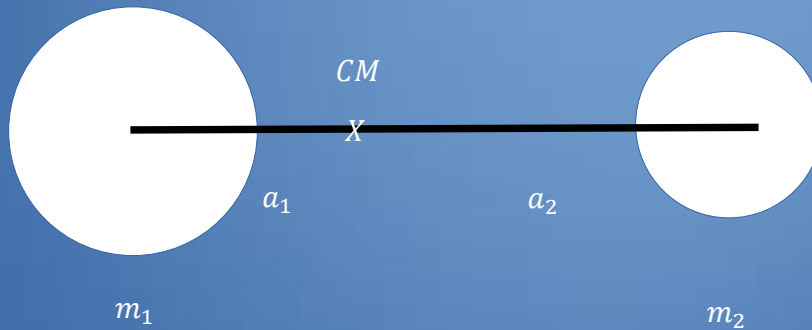
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Restrictive three-body problem

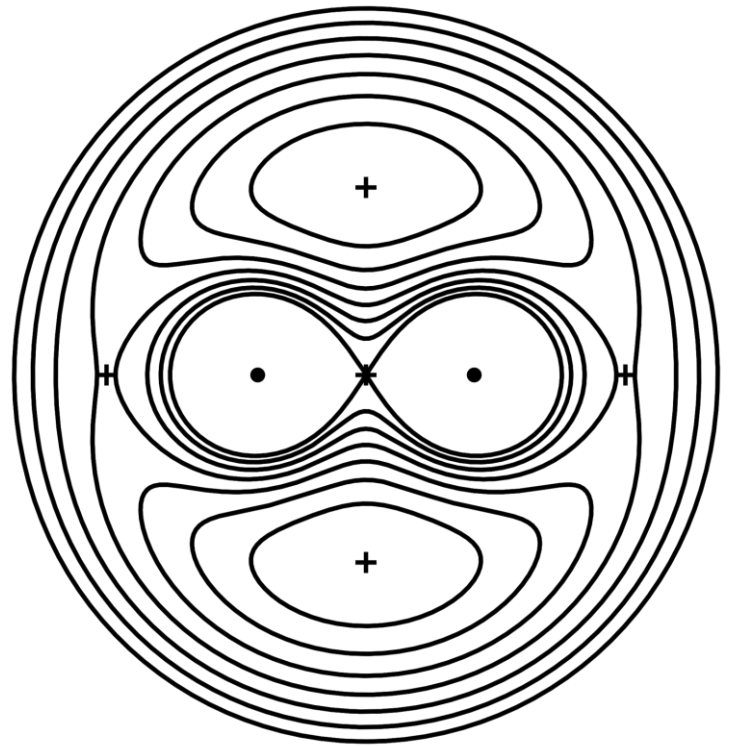
- Effective potential
- Gravitational and centrifugal forces



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Roche potential

- Point sources
- Circular orbit
- Synchronized stellar rotation
- Co-rotating frame



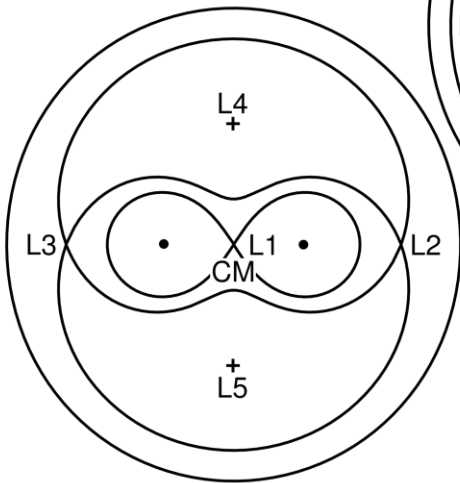
Eggleton formula

$$\frac{R_L}{a} = \frac{0.49q^{2/3}}{0.6q^{2/3} + \ln(1 + q^{1/3})}$$

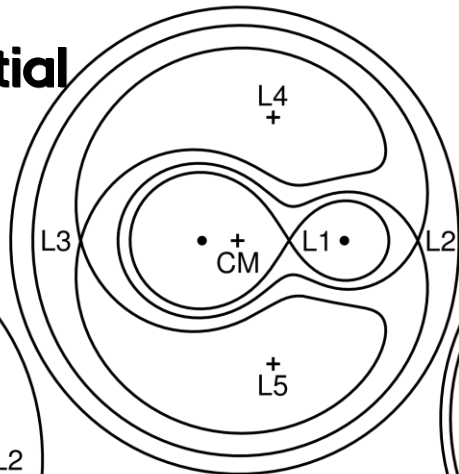
$$q = \frac{m_1}{m_2}$$

Roche potential

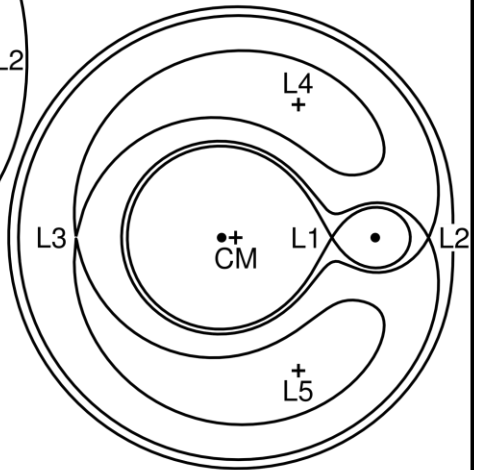
$q=1$



$q=3$

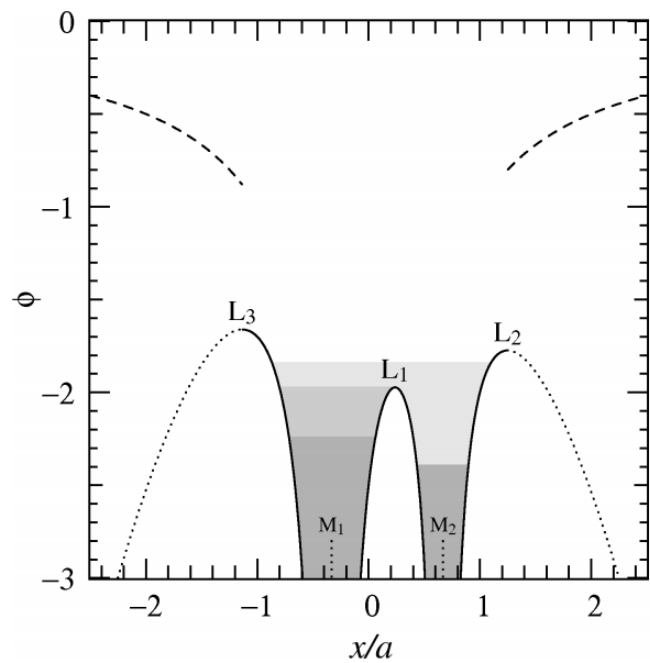


$q=10$



Lagrangian points

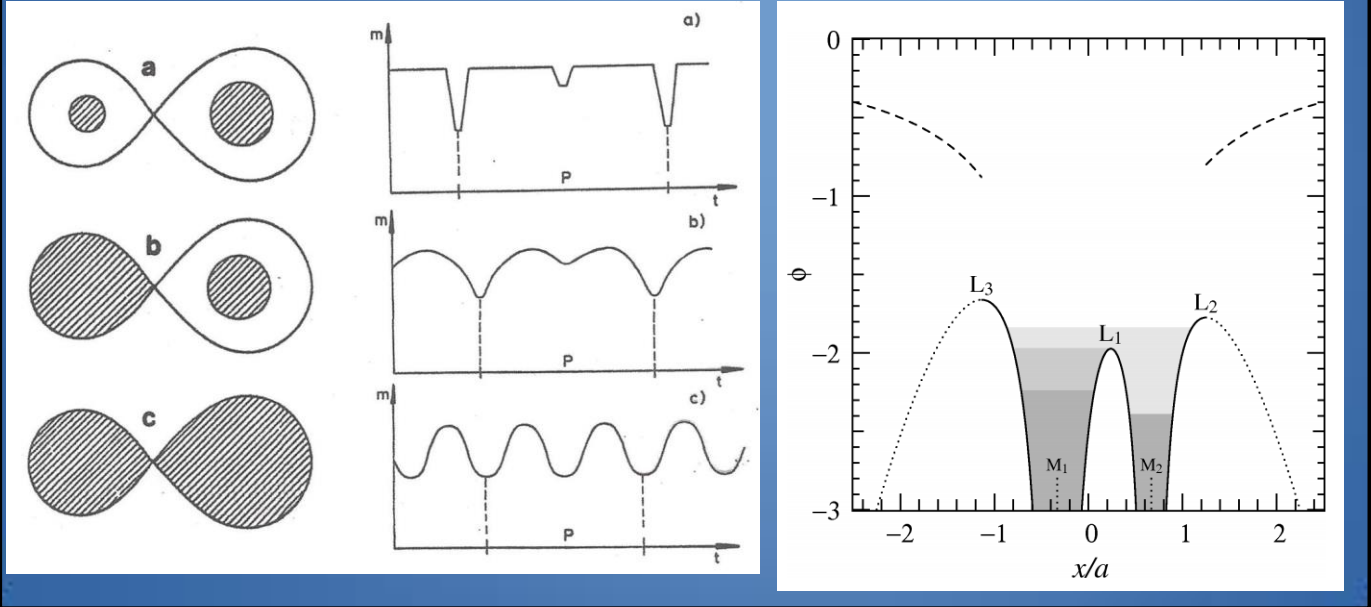
- $q = 2$
- Roche Lobe overflow



Source: O. Pols, Lecture notes, Utrecht University,
www.astro.ru.nl/~onnop/education/binaries_utrecht_notes/

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Roche Lobe Overflow



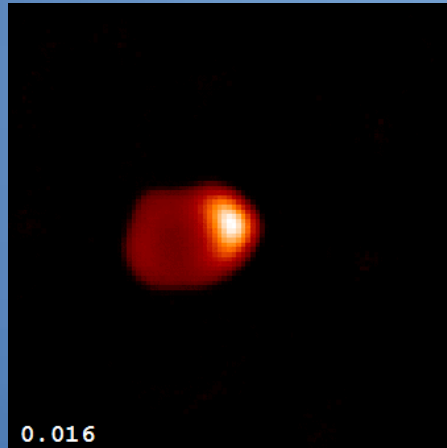
β Lyrae



Source: Zhao et al., *First Resolved Images of the Eclipsing and Interacting Binary β Lyrae*, 2008, ApJL

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Algol Paradox



Source: F. Baron et al., *Imaging the Algol Triple System in H Band with the CHARA Interferometer*, 2012, ApJ

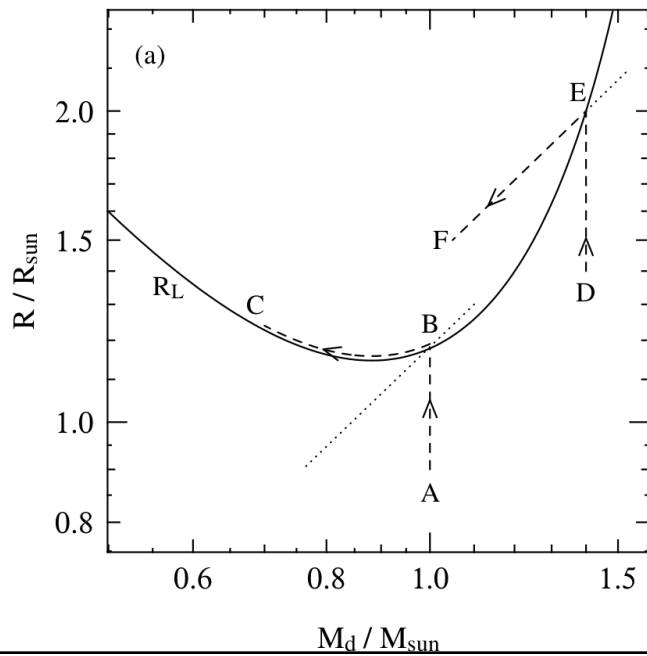
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Stability of mass transfer

- Stability criteria for donor
- 1) respond of the donor radius to the imposed mass loss
- 2) orbit (R_L) respond to mass transfer
- Orbital evolution
 - Non conservative mass transfer

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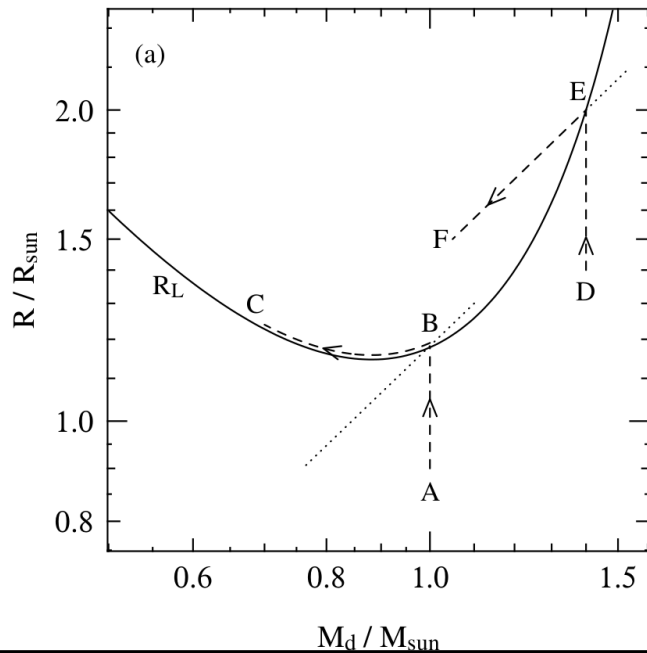
Stability of mass transfer



$$\zeta_* \equiv \frac{d \log R_d}{d \log m}$$

$$\zeta_L \equiv \frac{d \log R_L}{d \log m}$$

Stability of mass transfer



$$\zeta_* \geq \zeta_L$$

$$\zeta_* < \zeta_L$$

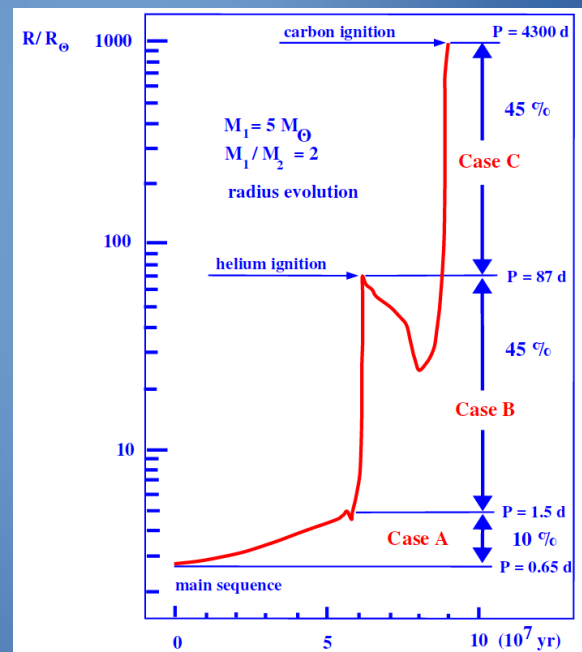
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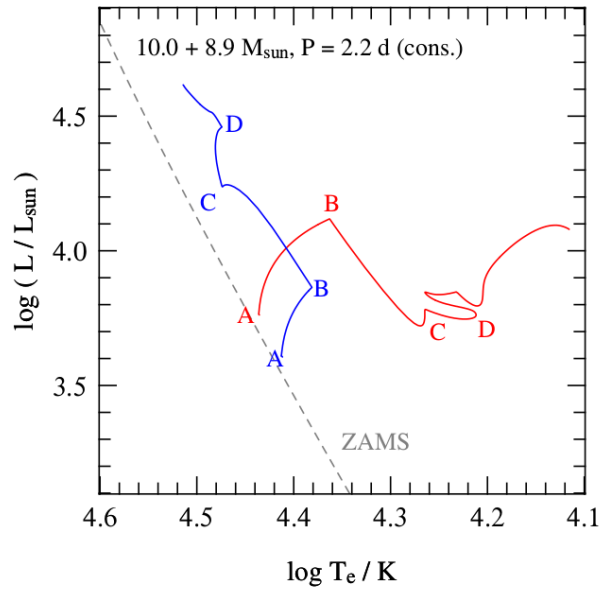
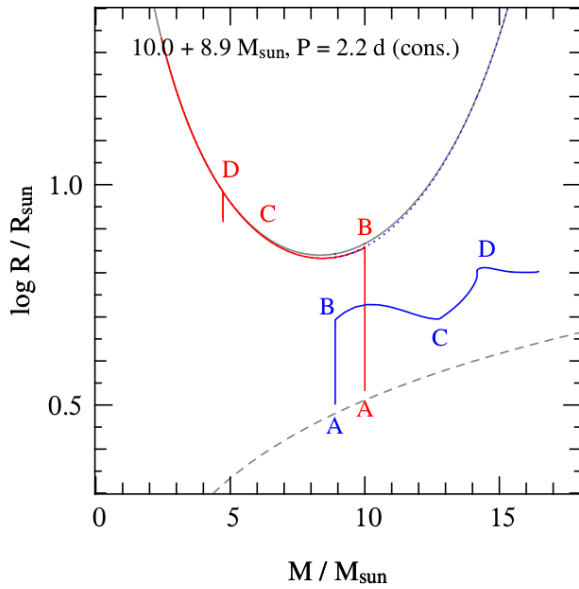
Roche Lobe Overflow

- Case A – Hydrogen core burning
- Case B – Depleted hydrogen core
- Case C – After Helium ignition



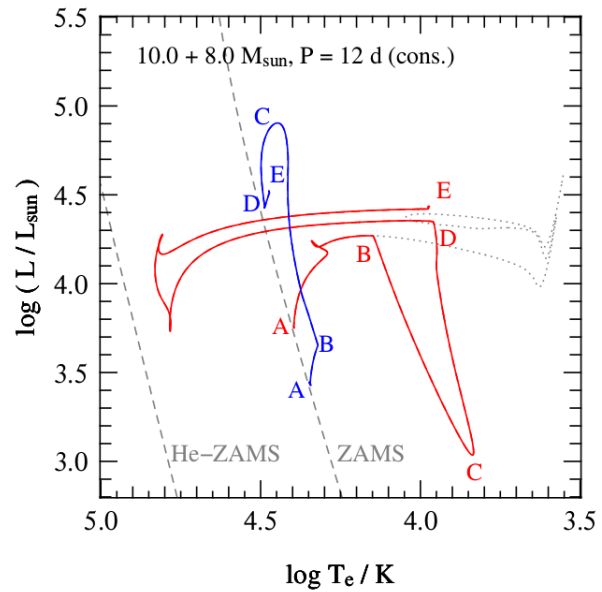
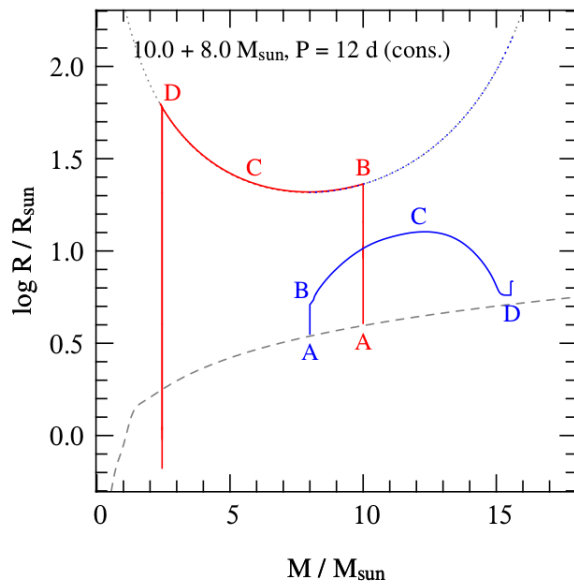
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Case A



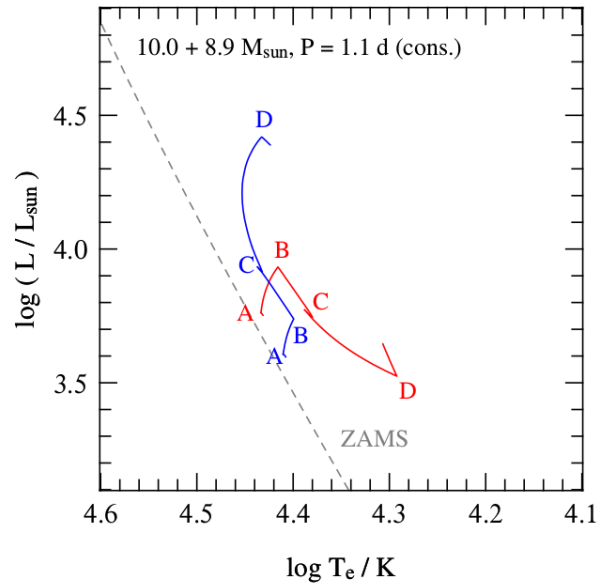
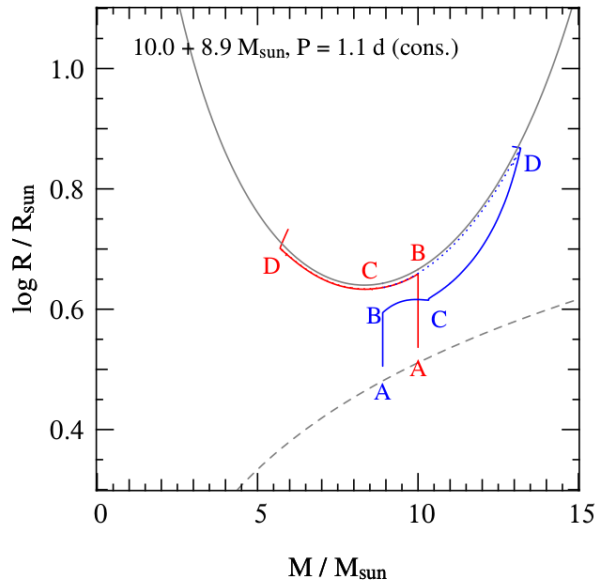
Source: O. Pols, Lecture notes, Utrecht University,
www.astro.ru.nl/~onnop/education/binaries_utrecht_notes/

Case B (“long” period)



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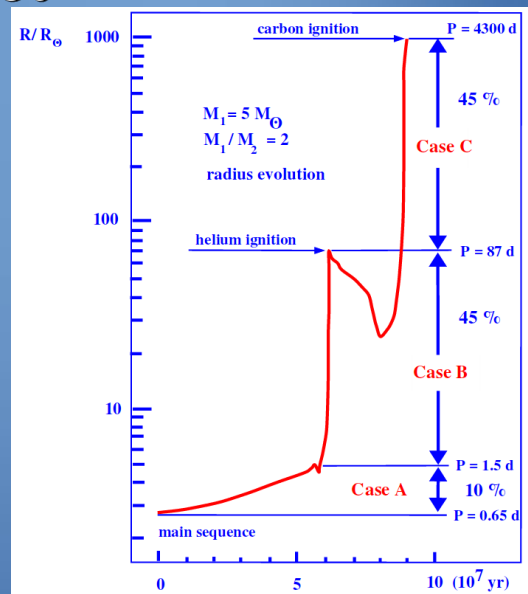
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Roche-Lobe overflow Cases

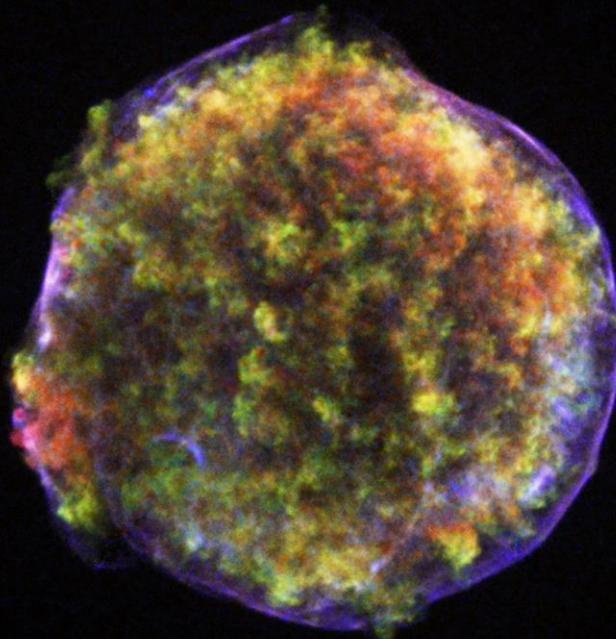
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Type 1A Supernova

- $M_{\text{wd}} < 1.44$ solar masses
- Core reaches ignition T for carbon fusion
- energy (10^{51} erg)
- $M_{\text{v}} = -19.3$

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Single degenerate

- Close binary system
- WD – MS/RG

Source: ESO, www.youtube.com/watch?v=5YZkAoR3WLE,

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Double degenerate

- WD-WD
- One every 100 years

.Double-degenerate white-dwarf merger



Original source: <http://www.eso.org/public/videos/eso1505a/>

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Summary

- Binaries are two stars gravitationally bound to one another, orbiting their common barycenter
- Using the Roche potential, the most important way mass-transfer can be described: Roche Lobe Overflow
- RLOF depends on the radius of the star compared to the Roche radius.
- Mass transfer changes the evolutionary path of the stars
- Binaries are progenitors for Type Ia SNe

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