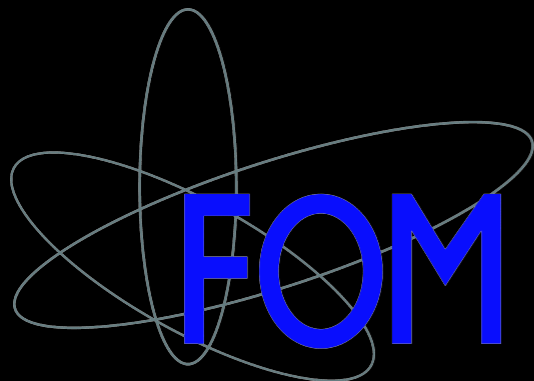


# Population, He novae, late time evolution and the link with UCXB

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... in a nutshell...

Gijs Nelemans  
Radboud University Nijmegen



Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen



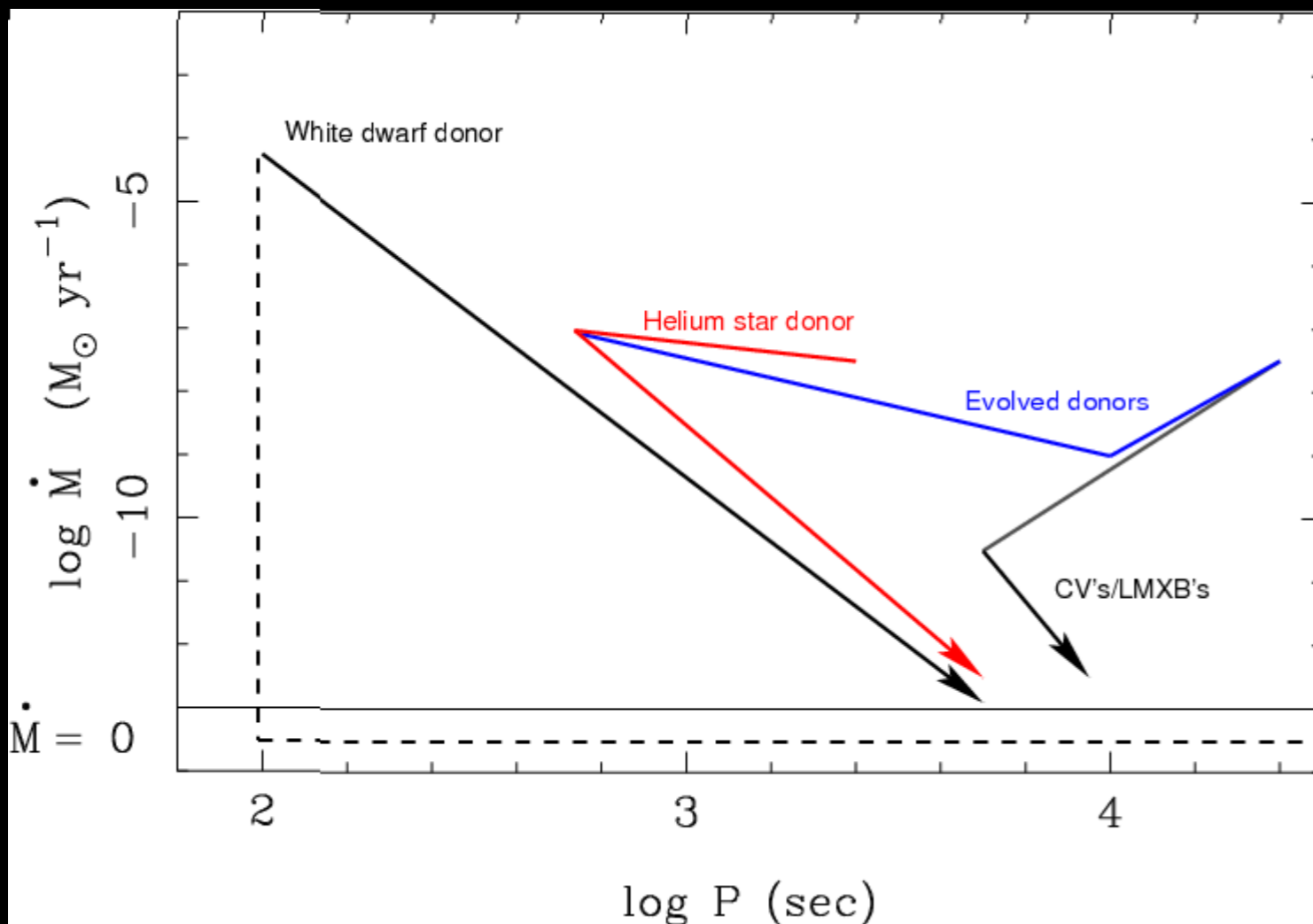
KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT  
**LEUVEN**

# Outline

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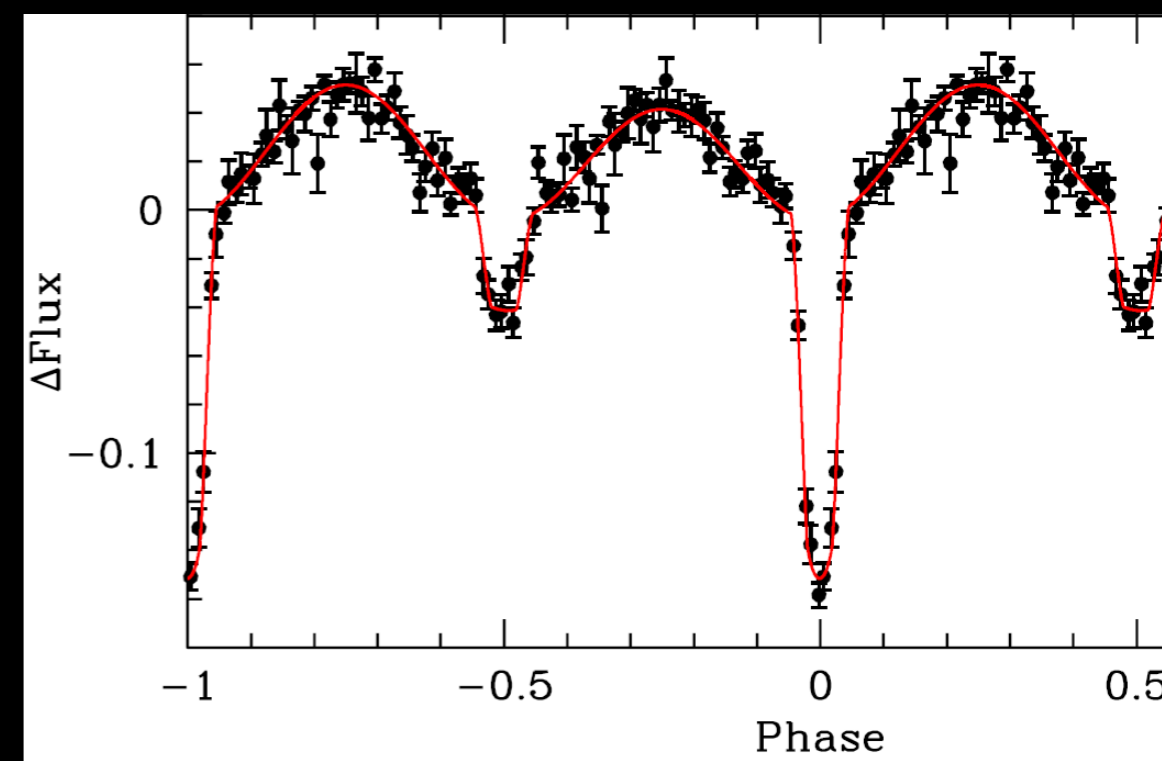
- ▶ Formation
- ▶ Population synthesis (any updates?)
- ▶ Stability of mass transfer
- ▶ Helium novae and .Ia (.Ib?) supernovae
- ▶ Late time evolution: the link with UCXBs
  - ▶ Final fate of UCB: disruption?
  - ▶ Late time (i.e. low  $q$ ) accretion disks
  - ▶ Average accretion rate UCXBs
  - ▶ What about AM Cvn systems?
  - ▶ Companion to MSP J1719...

# Formation



- ▶ Progenitor double WD exist, He channel not
- ▶ “Evolved MS” very unlikely  
Van der Sluys+ 2005, Yungelson+ in prep
- ▶ Key: detailed composition donor  
Nelemans, Yungelson, vd Sluys 2010

- ▶ Common envelope (1 or 2)
- ▶ Three possible donors
  - ▶ White dwarf
  - ▶ Helium core burning star (sdB)
  - ▶ “Evolved MS”



SDSS J0651 12m double WD! Brown et al. 2011

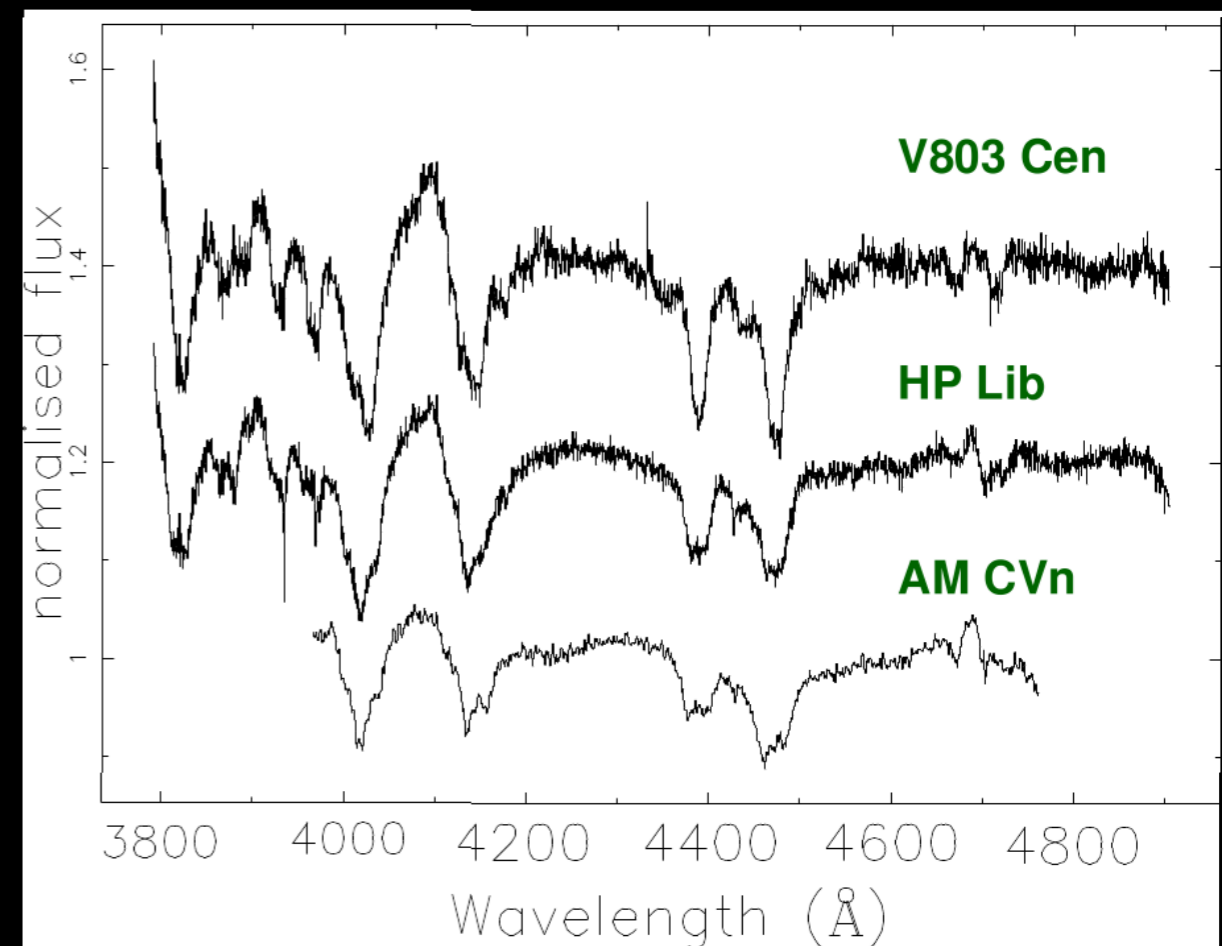
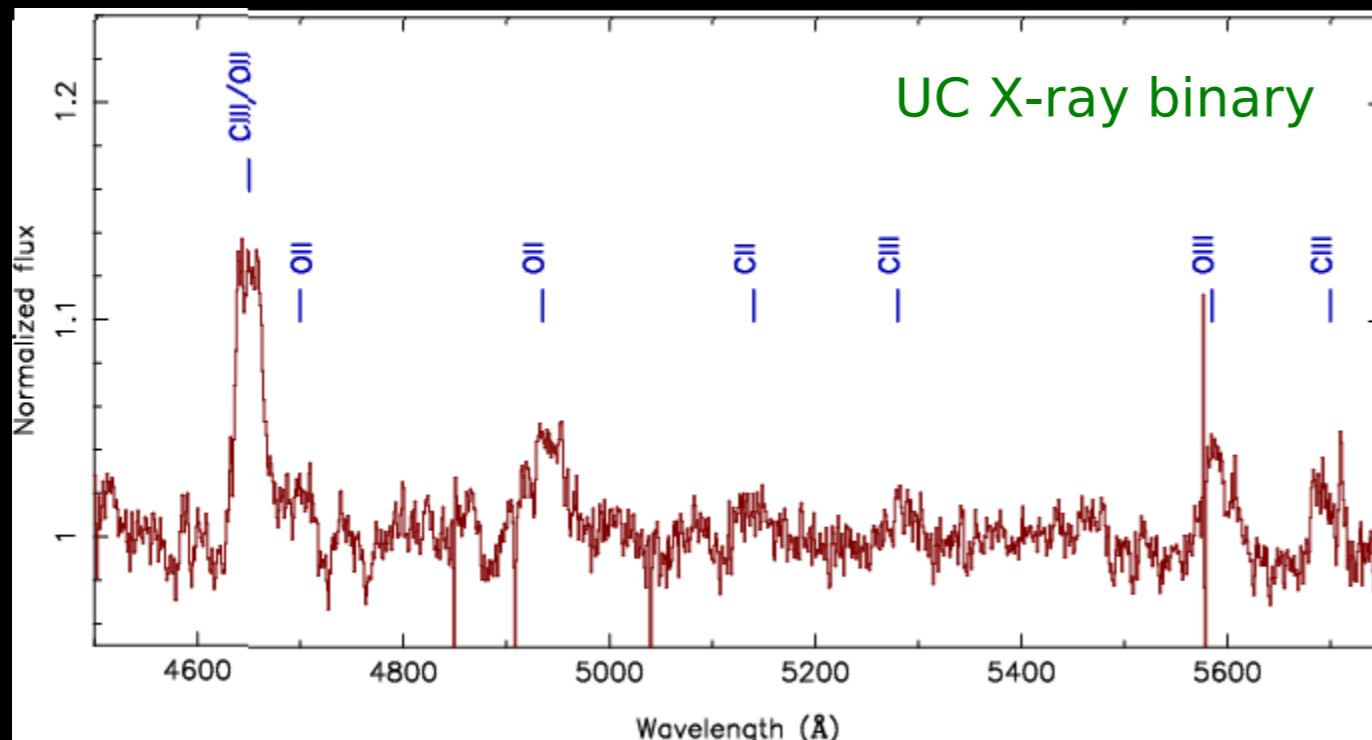
# What is special about periods $< 1$ hour?

$$R < R_L = 0.46 a \frac{M^{1/3}}{(M + M_2)^{1/3}} \quad \left. \vphantom{R < R_L} \right\} \begin{aligned} P^{2/3} &\geq \dots \frac{R}{M^{1/3}} \\ P_{min} &= 9 \text{ hr} \left( \frac{\rho}{\rho_{sun}} \right)^{-1/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$a \propto P^{2/3} (M + M_2)^{1/3}$$

Main sequence stars  $\rho < 100 \text{ gr/cm}^3$  i.e  $P > 1 \text{ hr}$ !

→ All stars in ultra-compact binaries are evolved (indeed no H in spectra!)



# Population synthesis

## ▶ Population synthesis

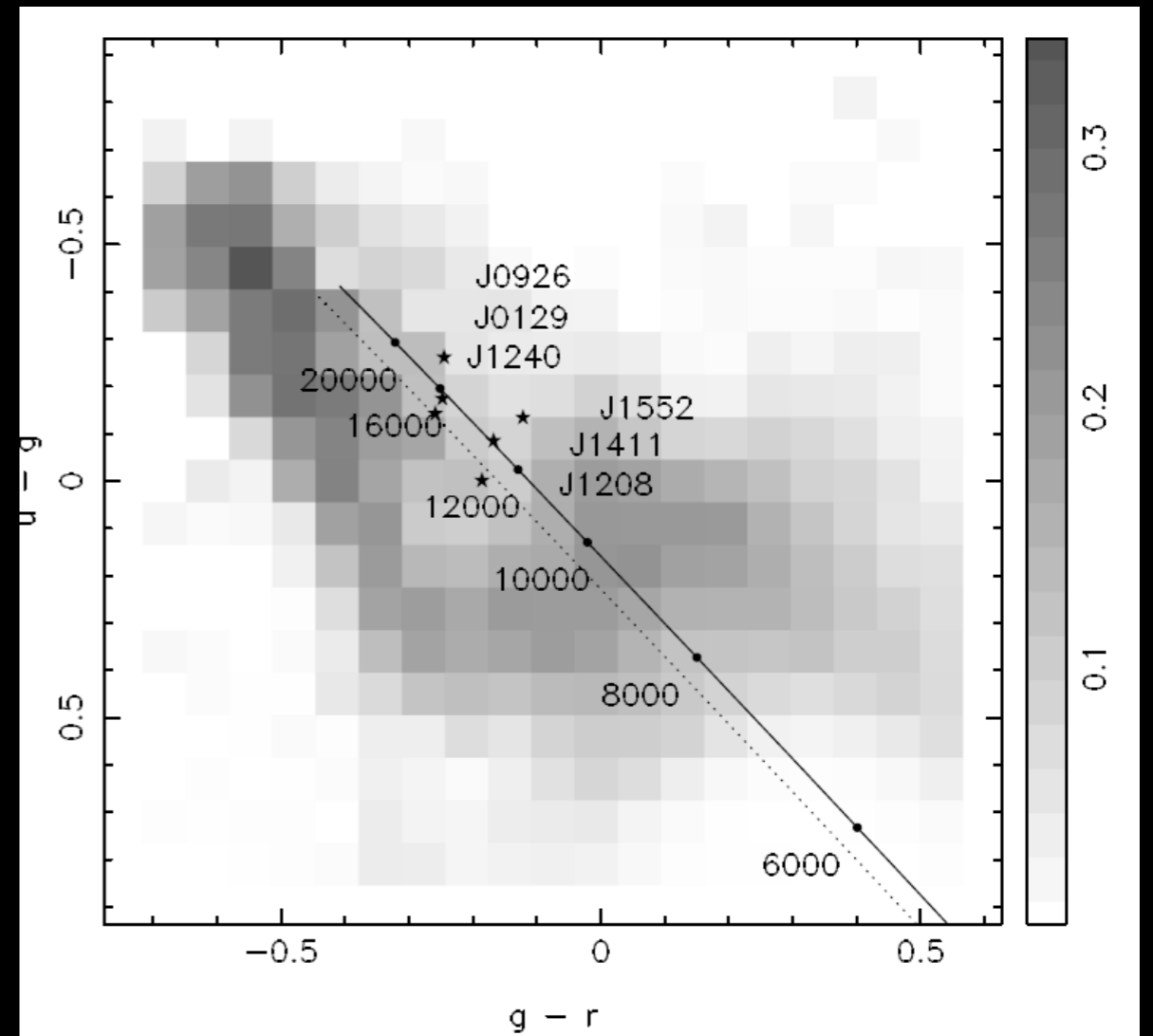
- ▶ Similar contributions WD and He channel
- ▶ BUT space density overestimated!

## ▶ Latest (?) results still similar

[Ruiter et al. 2010,2011](#)

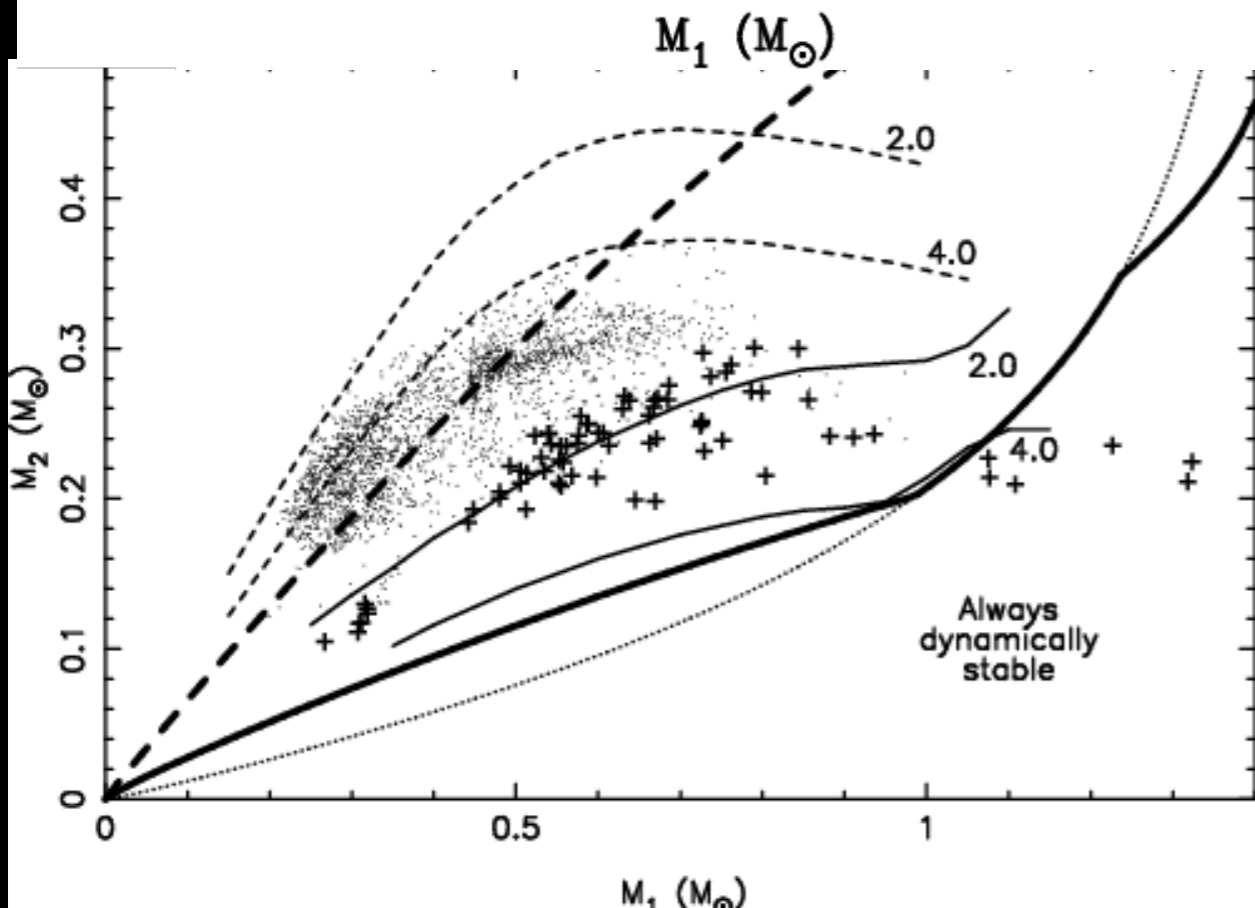
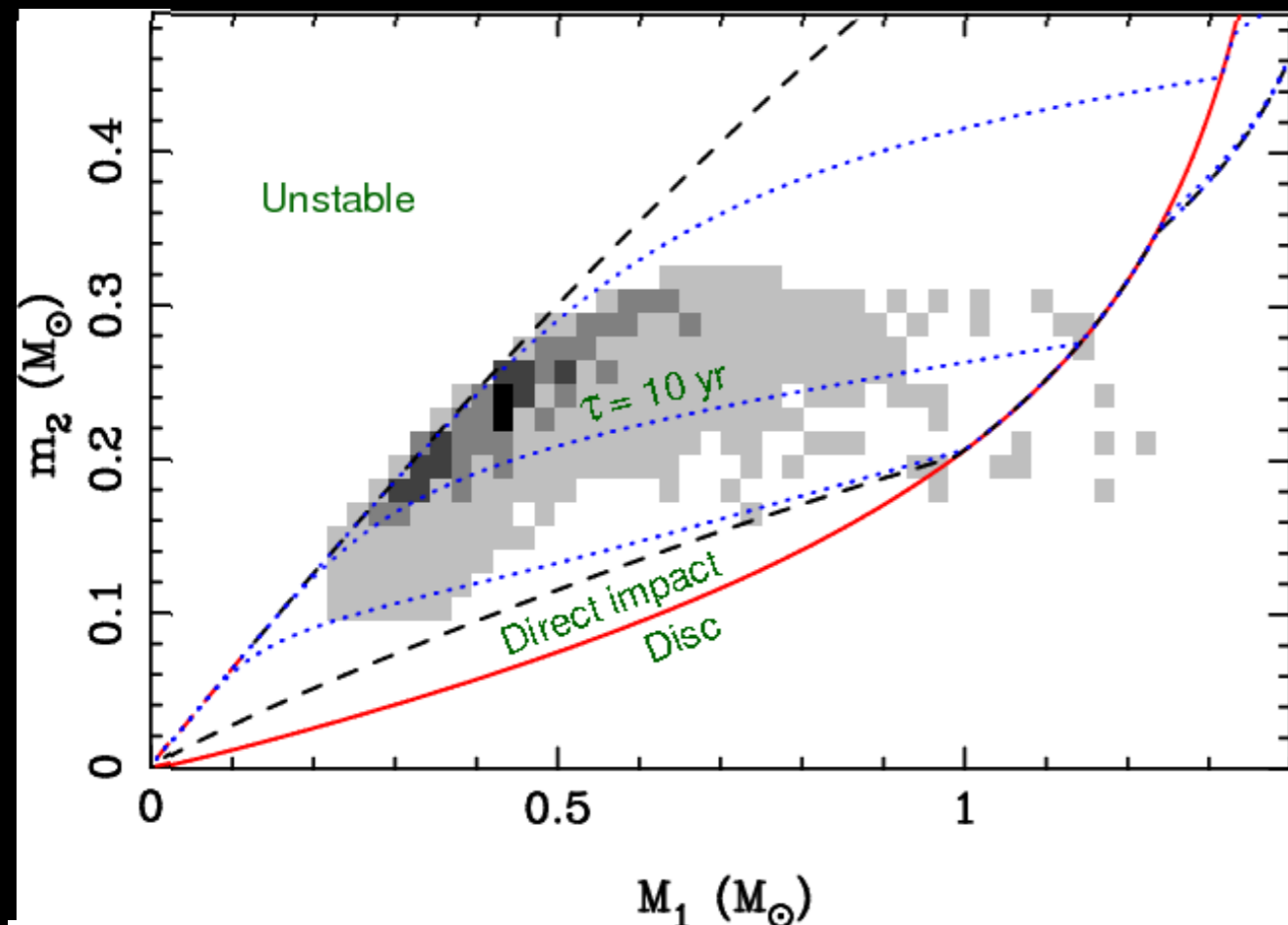
## ▶ Possible solutions

- ▶ Double WD population wrongly simulated (mass ratio?)
- ▶ Less WD donors survive (i.e. merge)
- ▶ Somthing happens during evolution
- ▶ Systems become detached



[Roelofs et al. 2007, MNRAS](#)

# Stability of mass transfer



▶ GW angular momentum loss+mass transfer: stable if  $q < \sim 2/3$

▶ Additional problems

▶ Resulting  $\dot{M}$  highly super-Eddington



▶ Direct impact

▶ Extra angular momentum loss, destabilise

[Marsh et al. 2004](#)

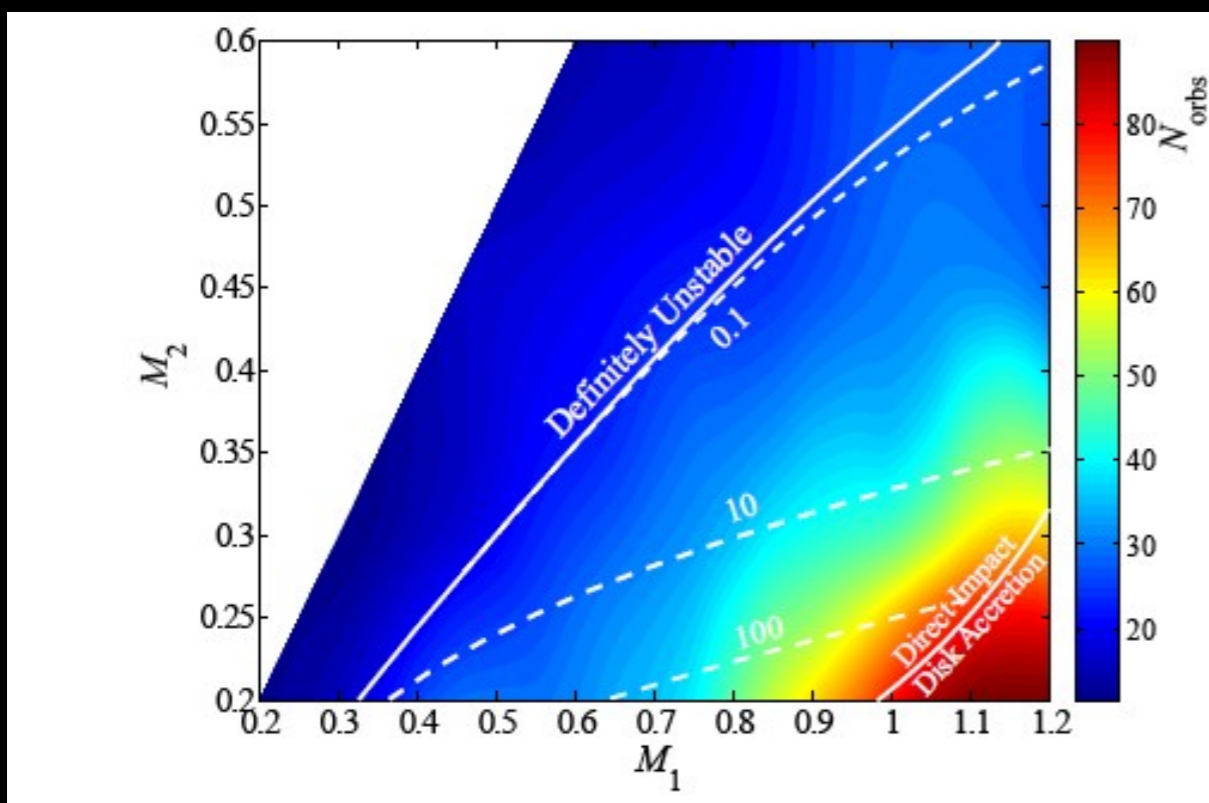
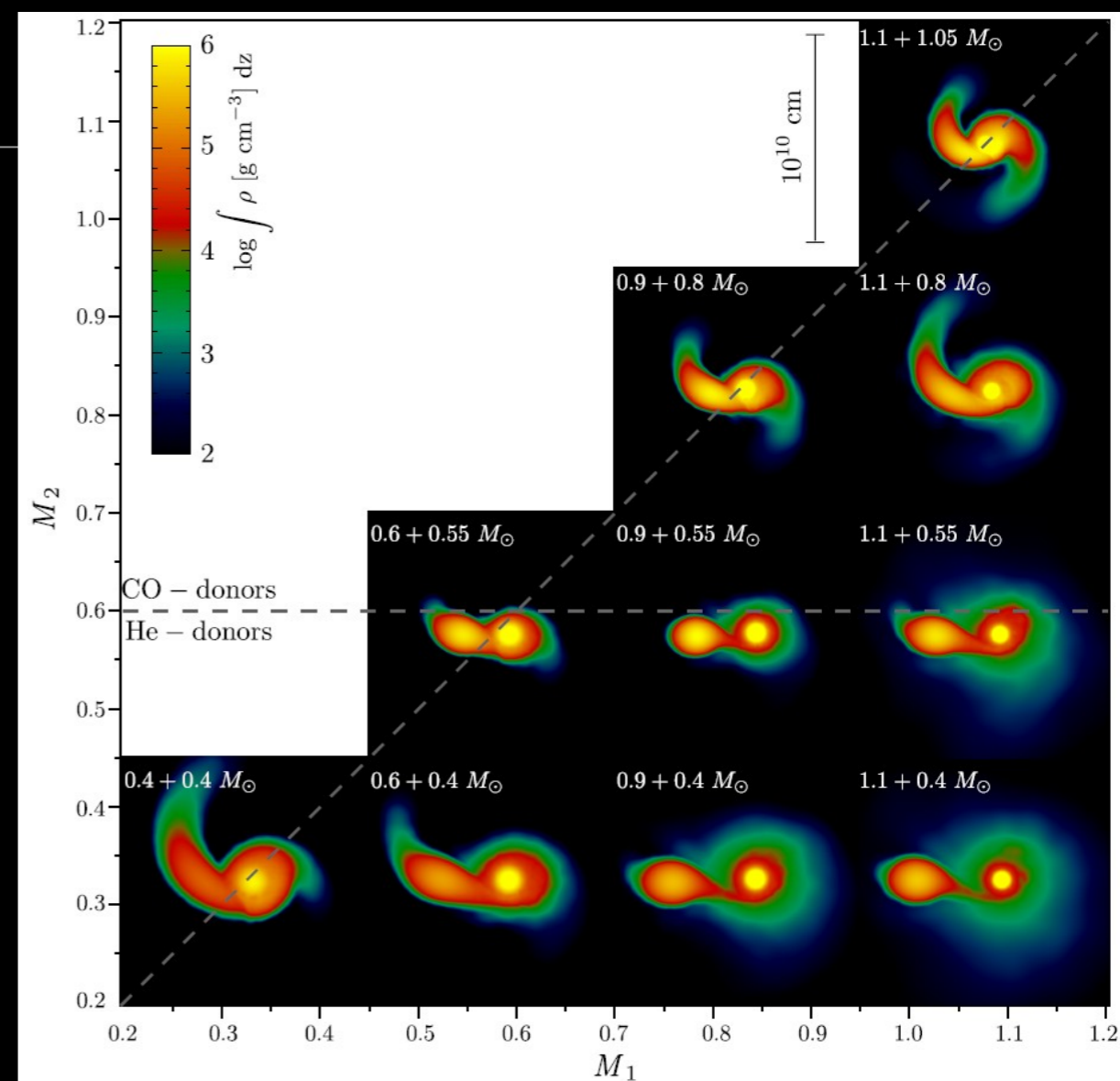
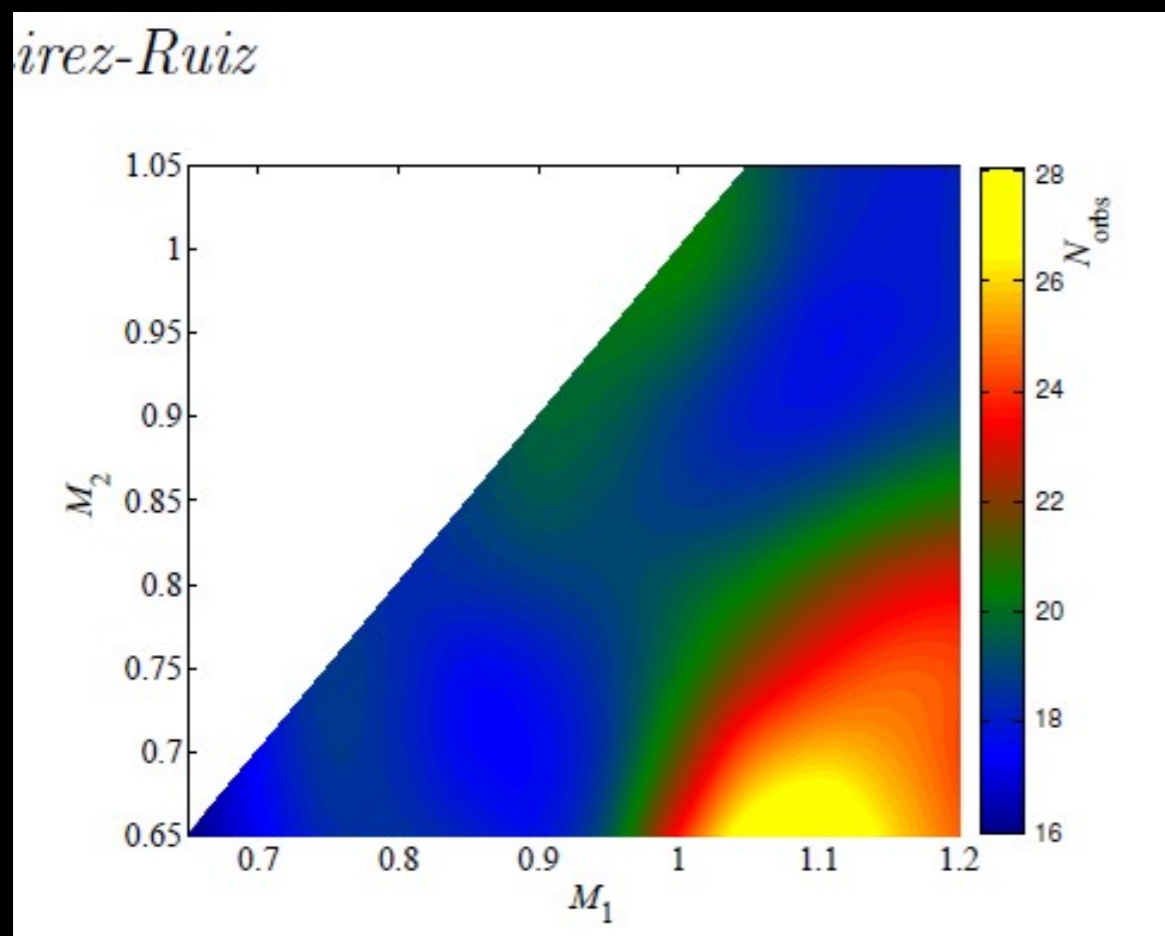
▶ But influence radius donor (i.e. entropy)

▶ Could make more stable

[Roelofs & Deloye never published](#)

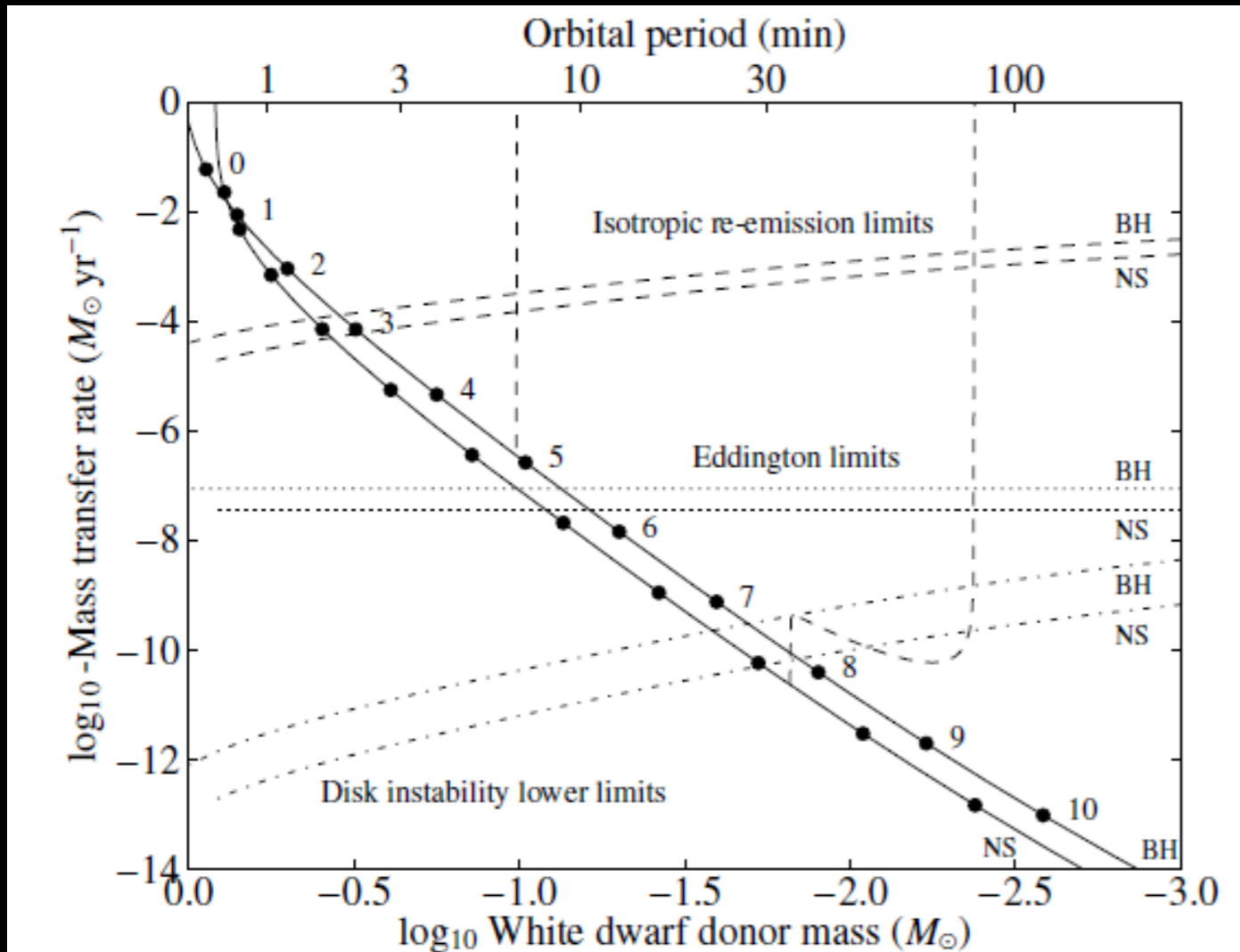
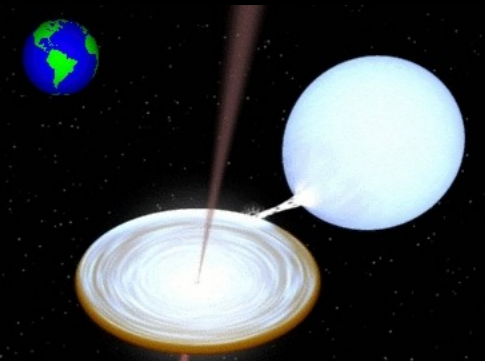


# SPH calculations



- ▶ Mergers “slow”, i.e. not in 1 orbit
- ▶ “Stable” systems even slower
- ▶ But beware of limitations method (cannot resolve  $\tau_{\text{GW}}$  by many orders!)

# What is different for UCXBs?



- ▶ No direct impact, i.e. always efficient coupling
- ▶ But what happens to super-Eddington mass transfer?
- ▶ Optimistic max  $\dot{M}$ : Eddington luminosity used to eject material from L1 (isotropic re-emission)

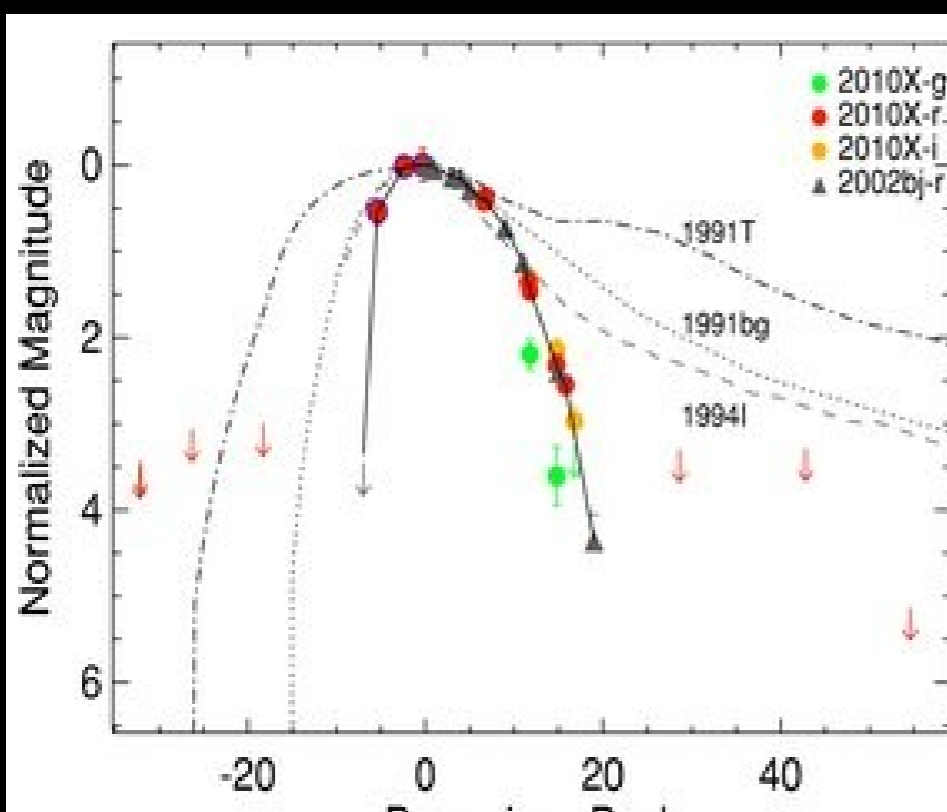
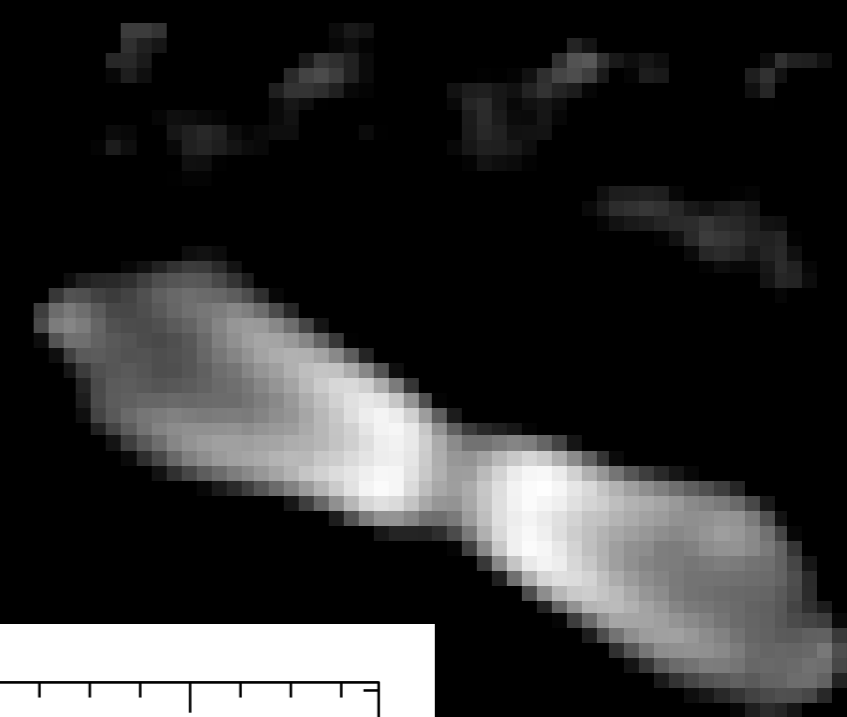
Van Haften+ 2012



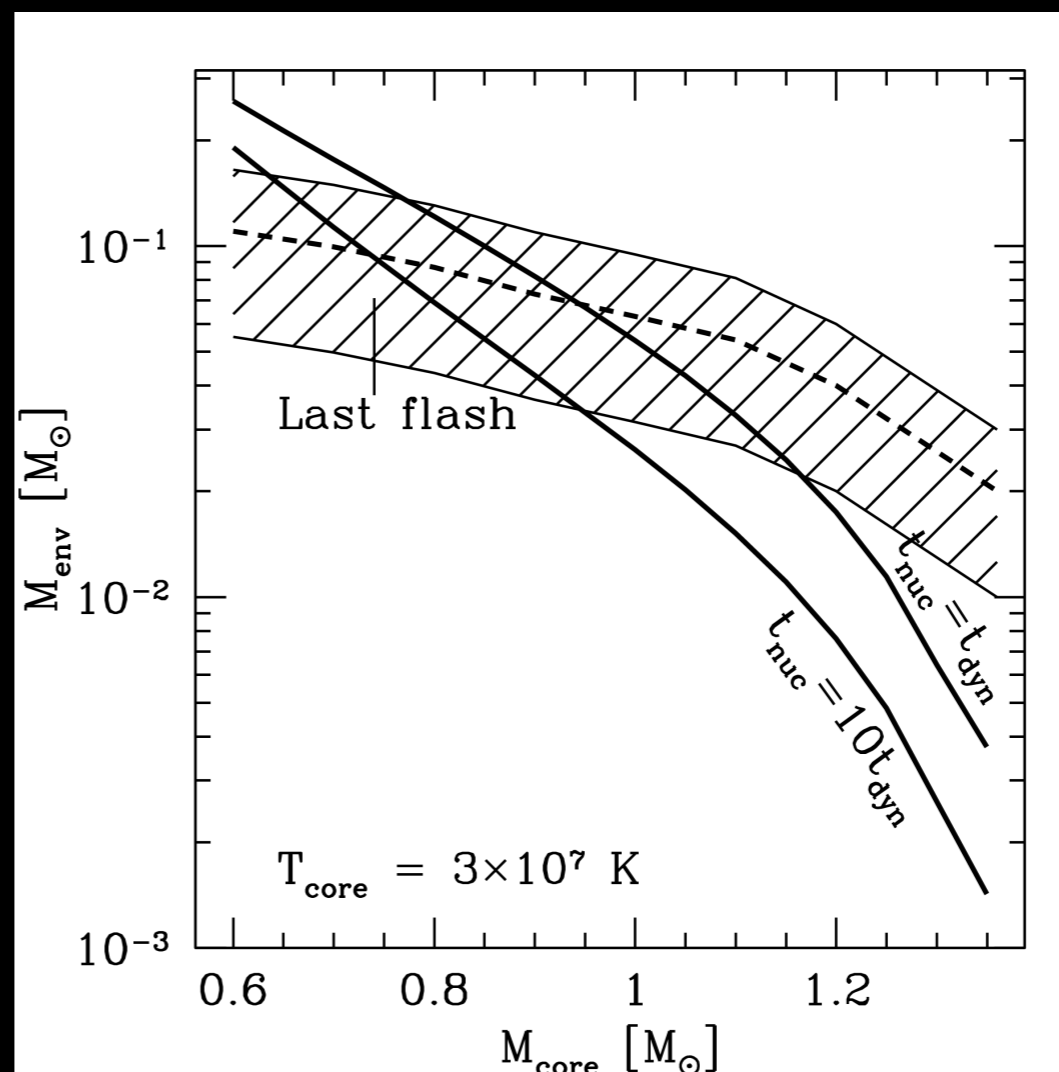
# If stable mass transfer: still fireworks

- ▶ NS: peculiar X-ray bursts
- ▶ WD:
  - ▶ Helium novae
  - ▶ When mass transfer rate drops: envelope mass increases → explosion
  - ▶ Special type of supernovae
  - ▶ Weird SN are found (PTF etc)

V445 Pup, Woudt+2010



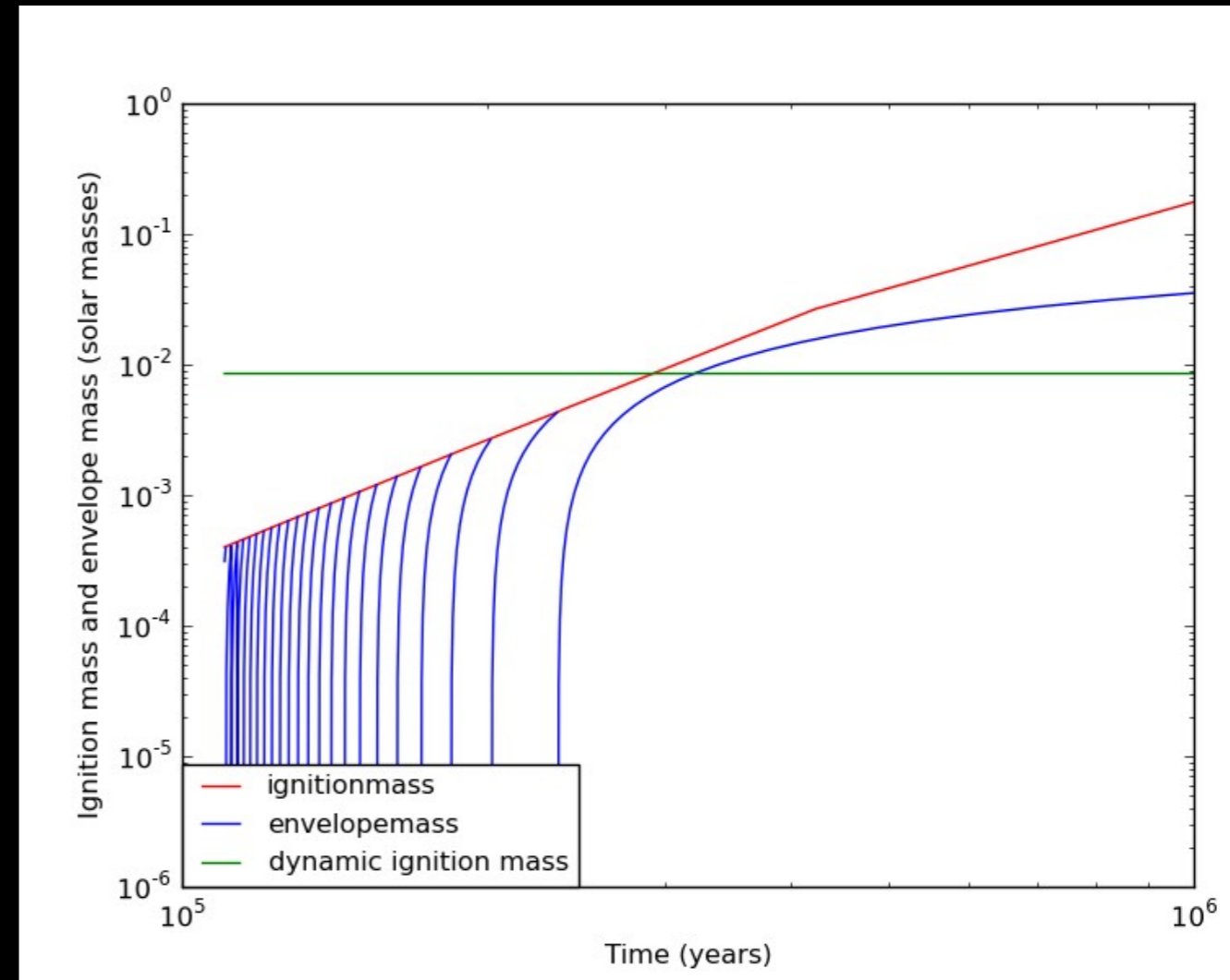
Kasliwal et al 2010



Bildsten et al. 2007

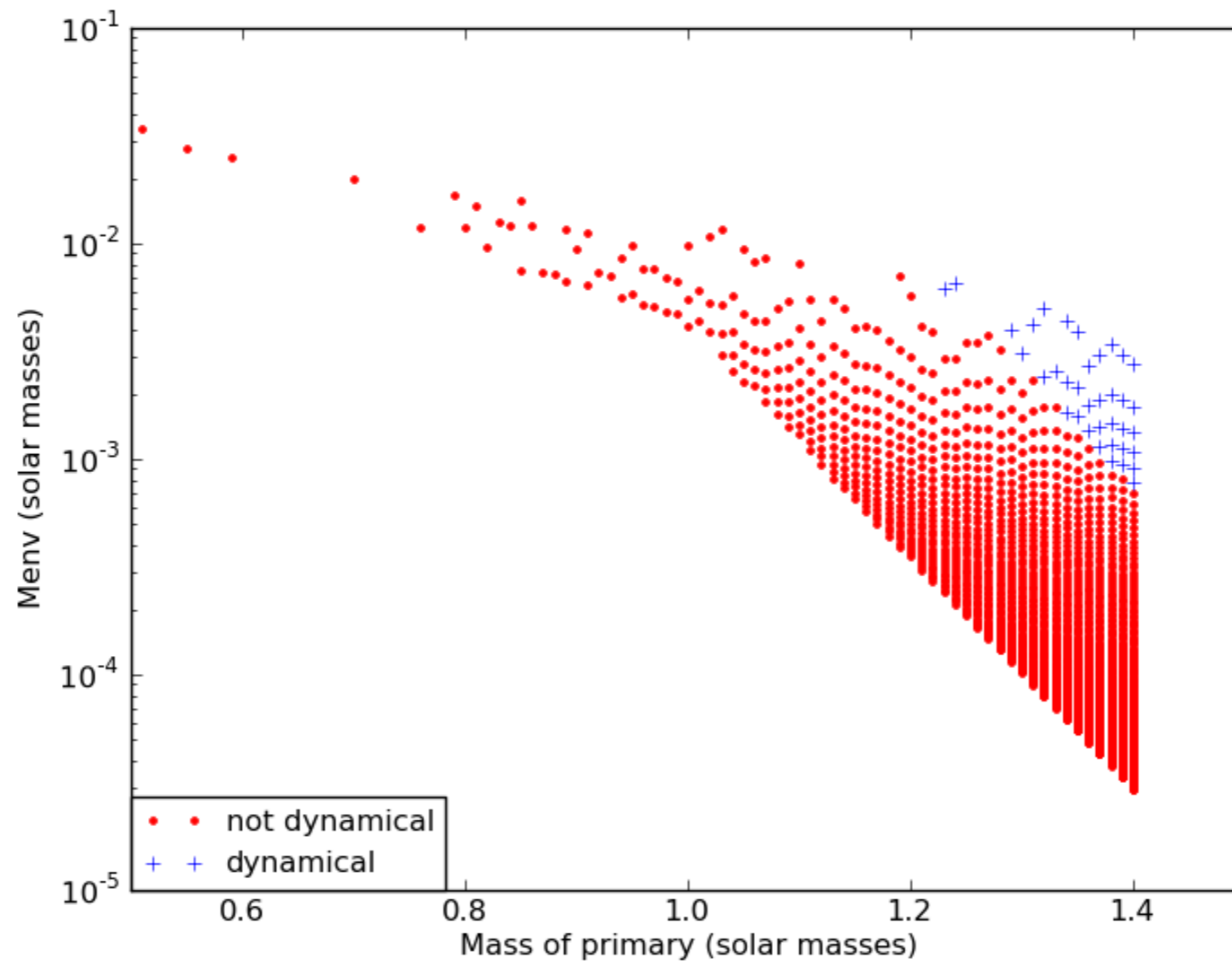
# He novae

- ▶ Ignition masses very unclear
  - ▶ Combination of estimates  
Iben & Tutukov, Shen & Bildsten
- ▶ Start of MT: stable He burning!
- ▶ Afterwards several novae
- ▶ Final one (or more) possibly .Ia
- ▶ Work in progress (master student Sjoerd Arnts)

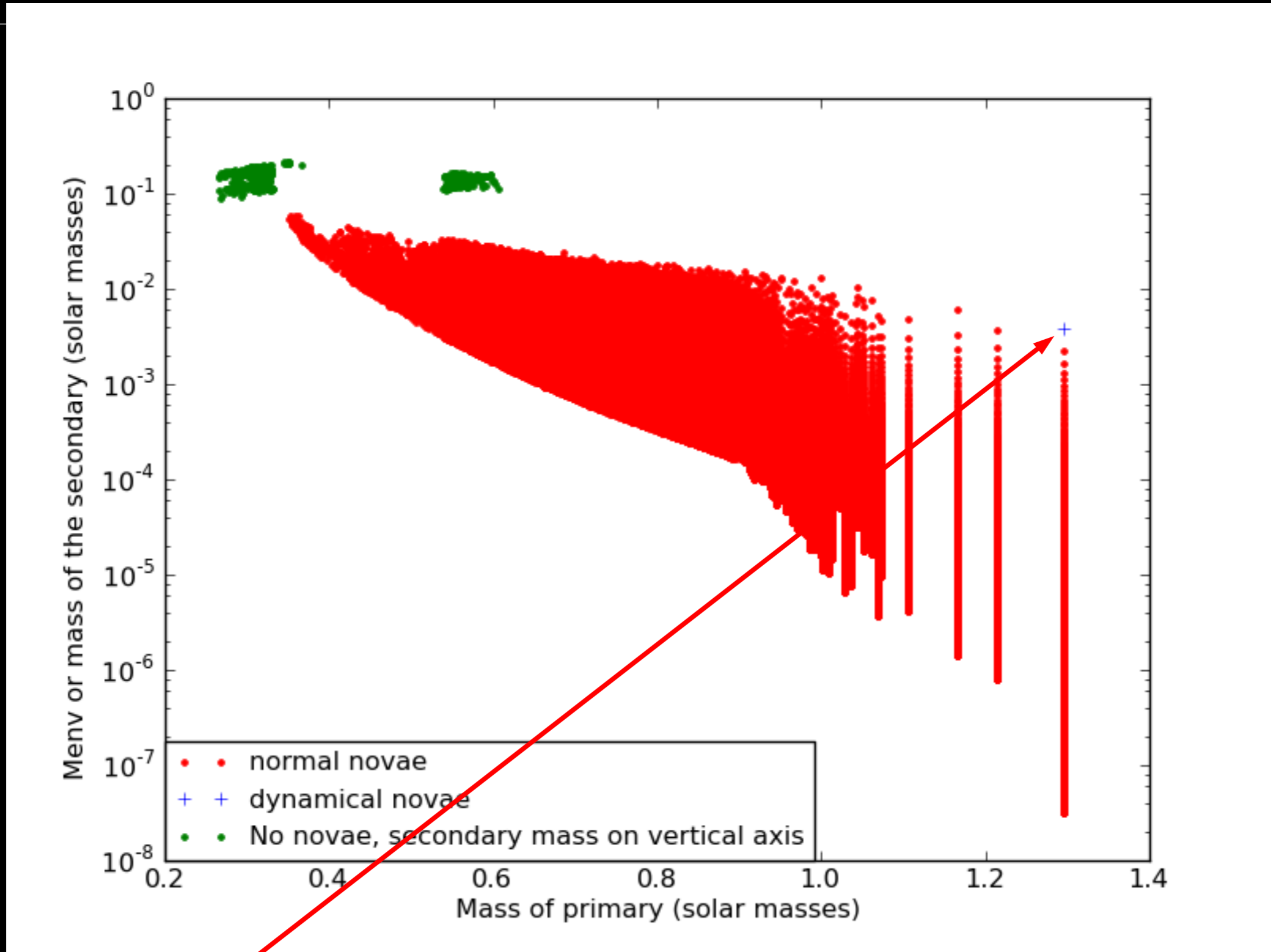


# Results for grid of accretion masses

Ignition mass suggested by Lars Bildsten



# Results for population from SeBa (prelim!)



Hardly any .Ia

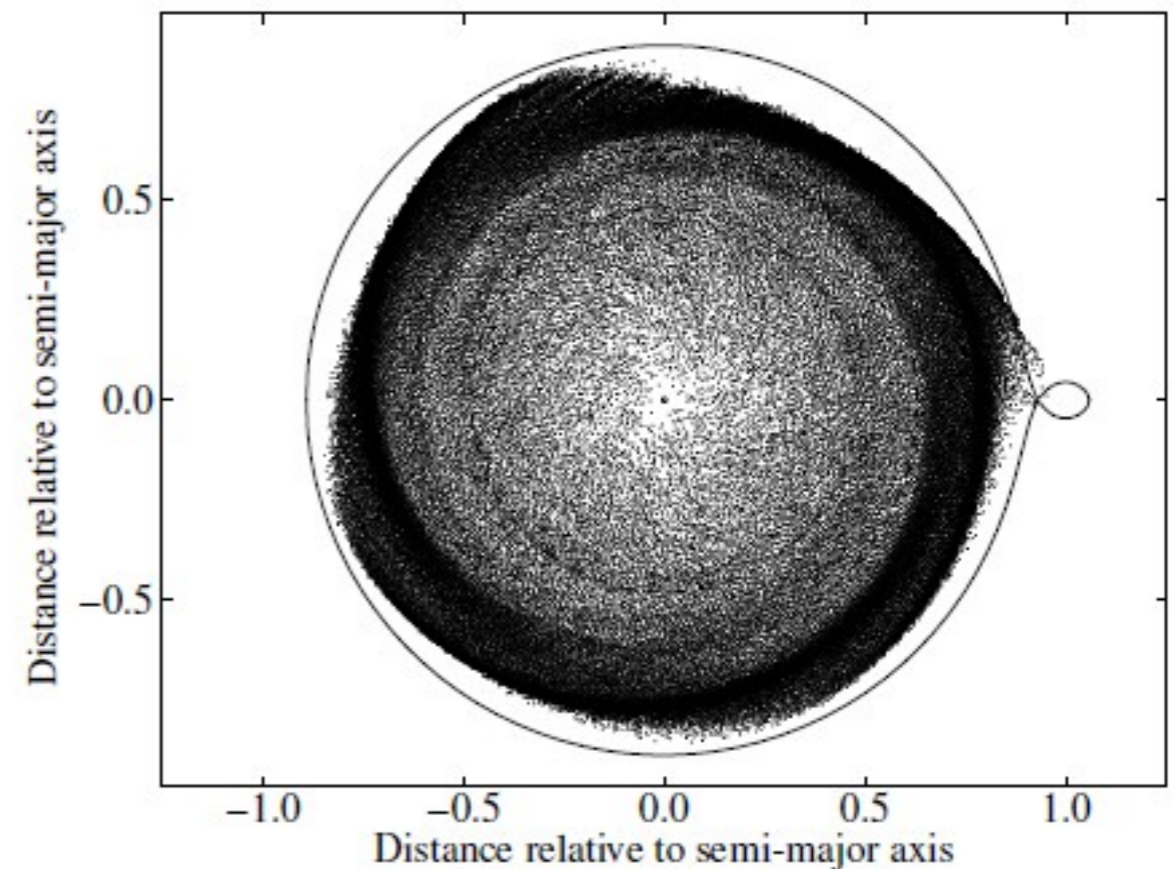
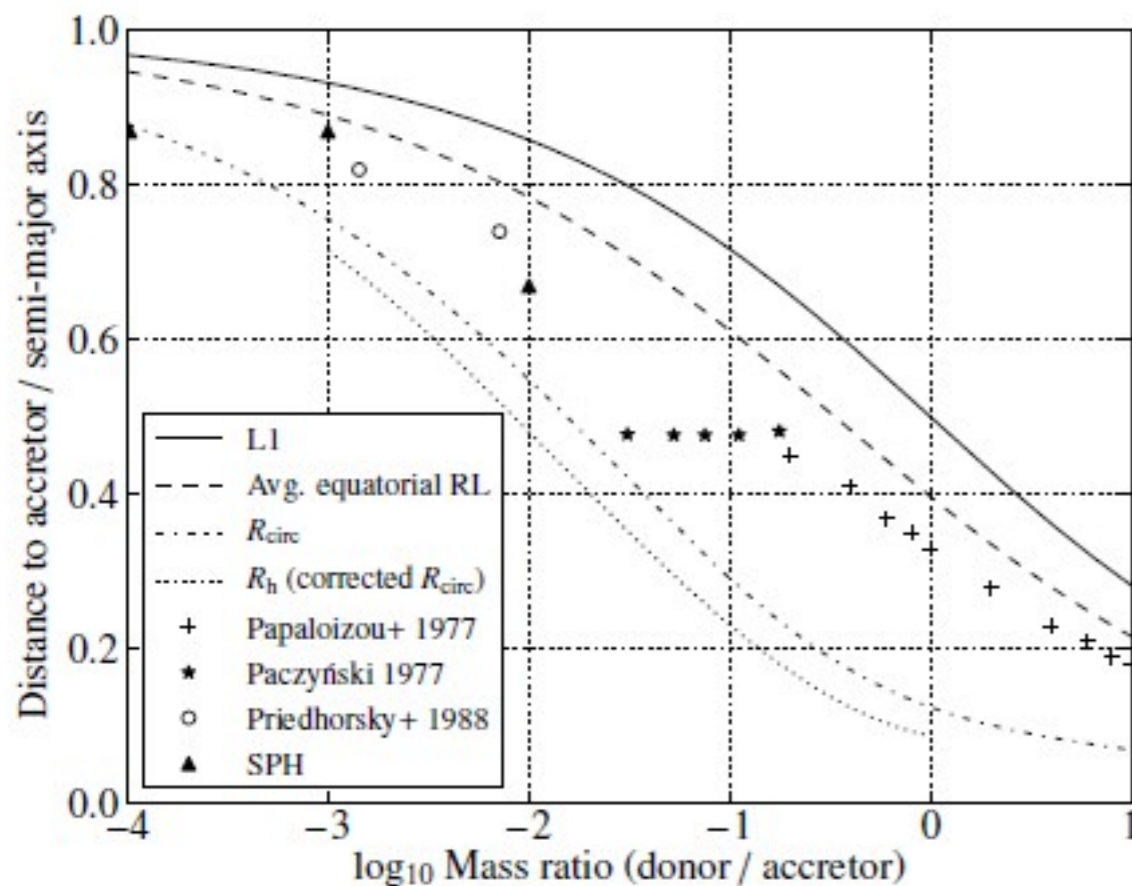
# Late time evolution

► At late times (small mass ratio) coupling disk – orbit lost because disk cannot grow → system unstable → single WD/NS?

Ruderman & Shaham

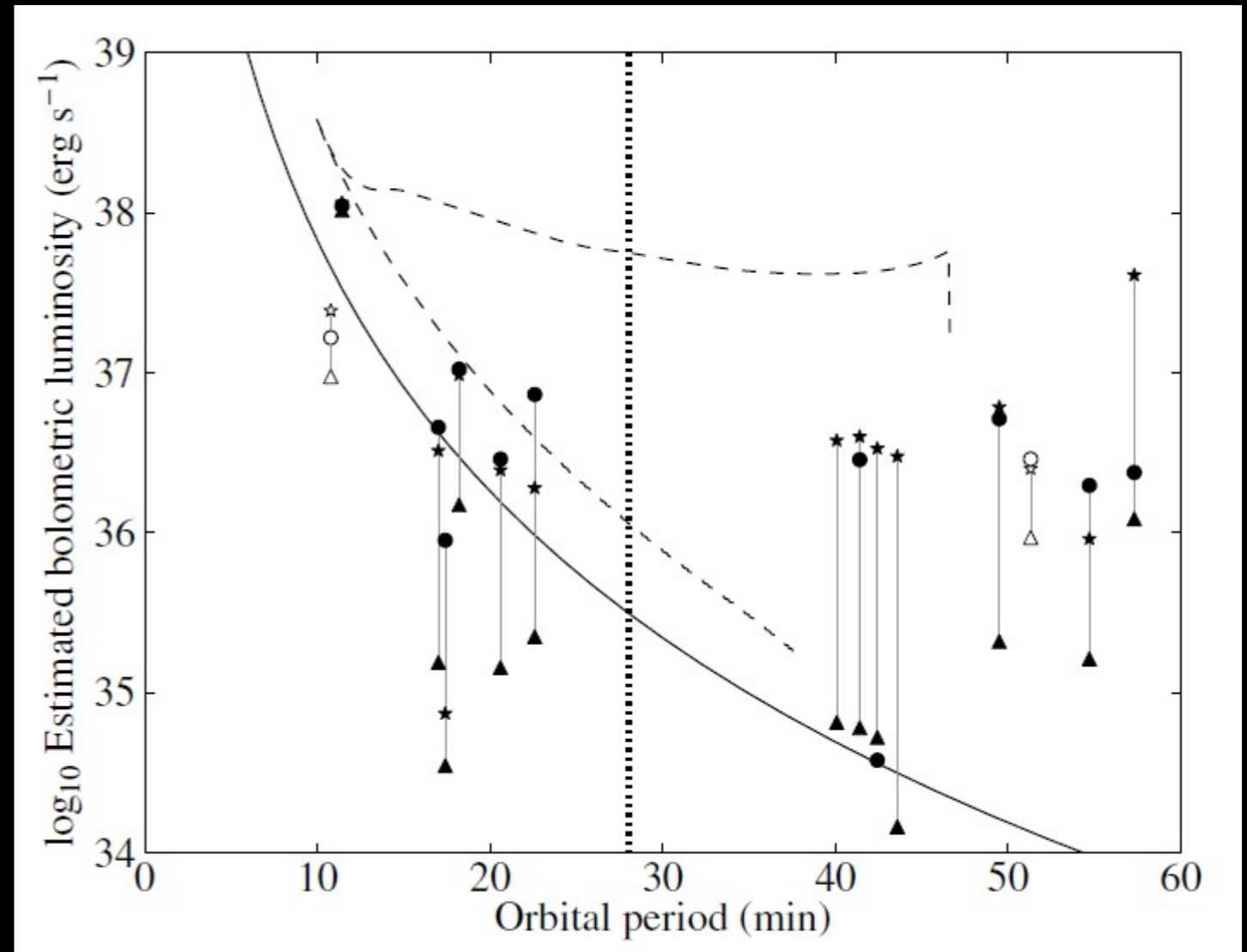
► Answer: No

van Haaften et al.: The evolution of ultracompact X-ray binaries



# Late time evolution UCXBs: but...?

- ▶ No disruption: mass transfer keeps going down
- ▶ Observationally seems not to happen
  - Van Haften et al., in prep
- ▶ Additional angular momentum loss? Wind from donor?



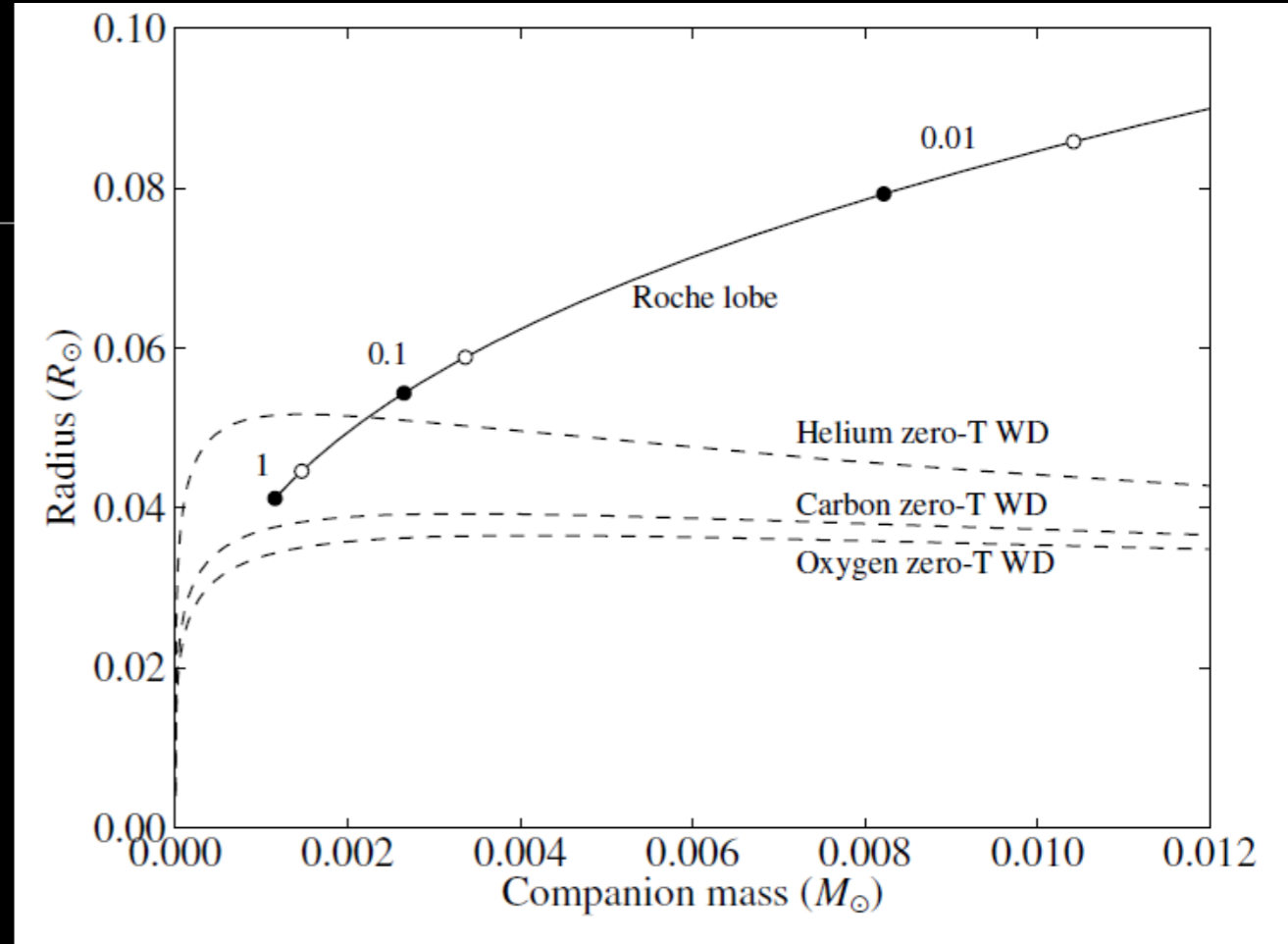
Van Haften et al., in prep

Van Haften et al., in press

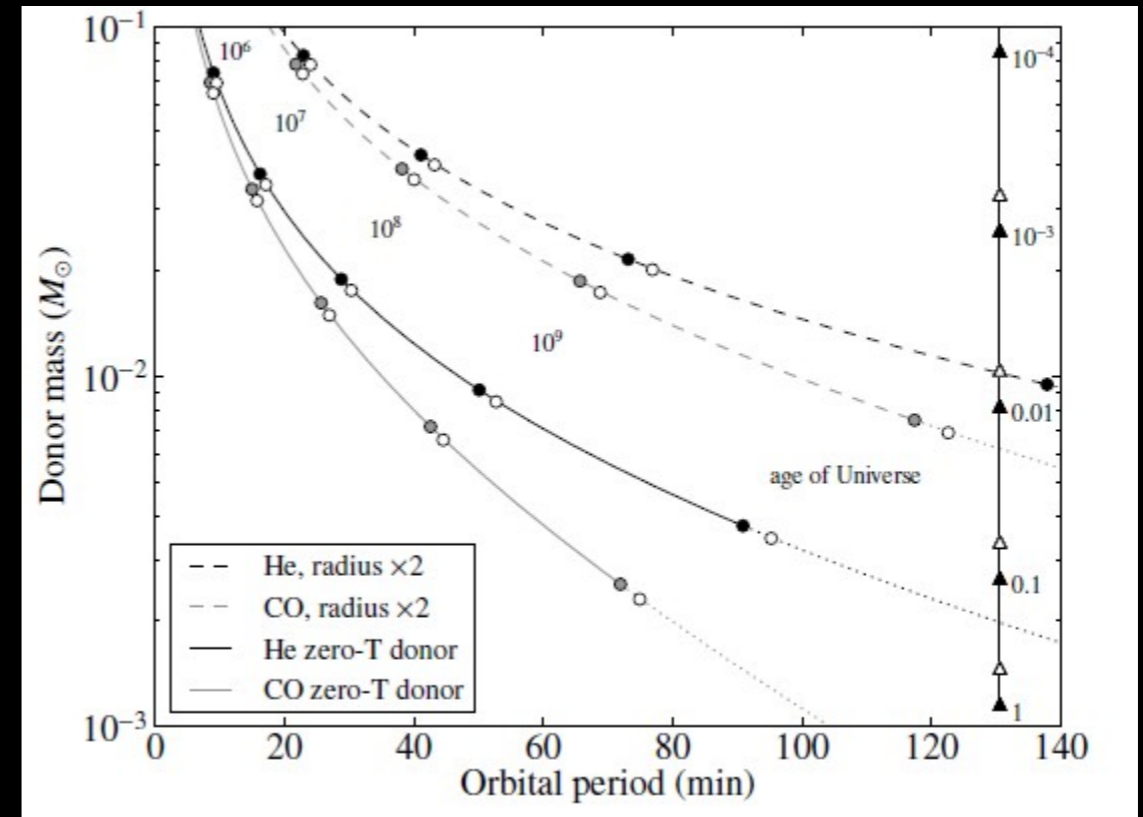
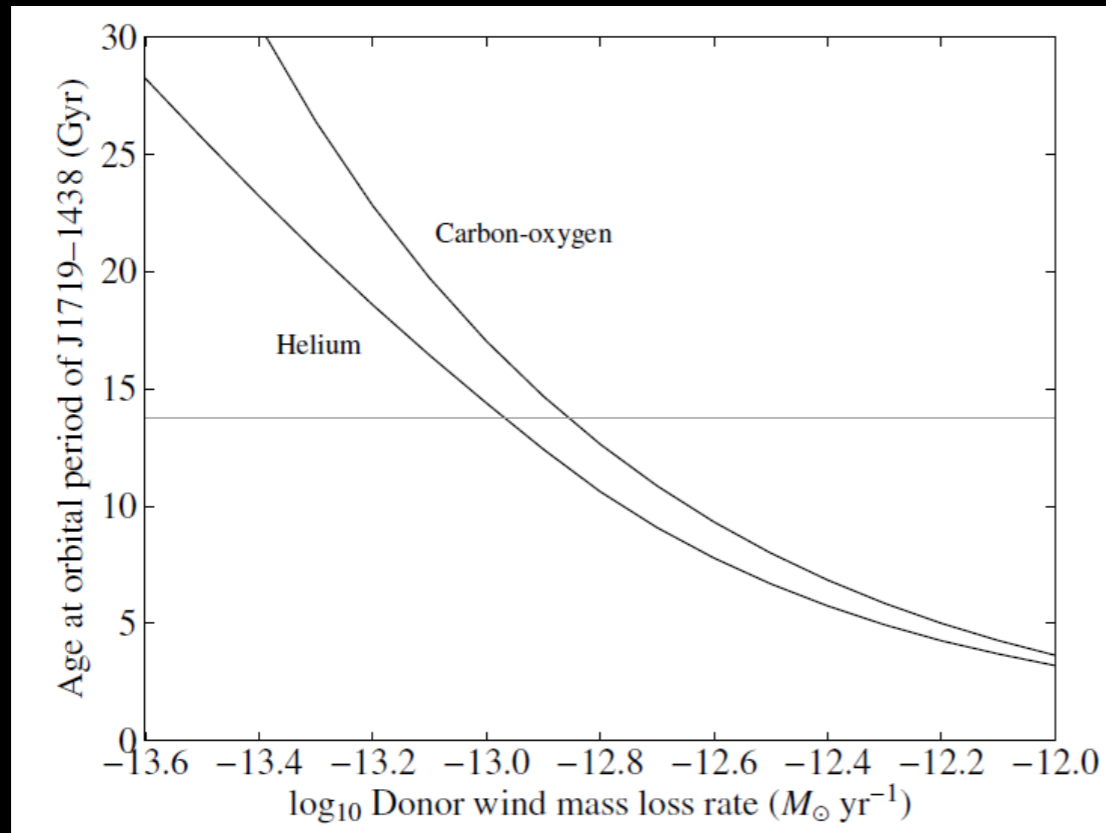


# PSR J1719-1438

- ▶ Detached MSP plus low-mass, compact companion [Bailes et al. 2011](#)
- ▶ Evolved from UCXB? Period too long
- ▶ Need faster evolution (bigger donor? Wind mass loss?)
- ▶ How did it get detached?

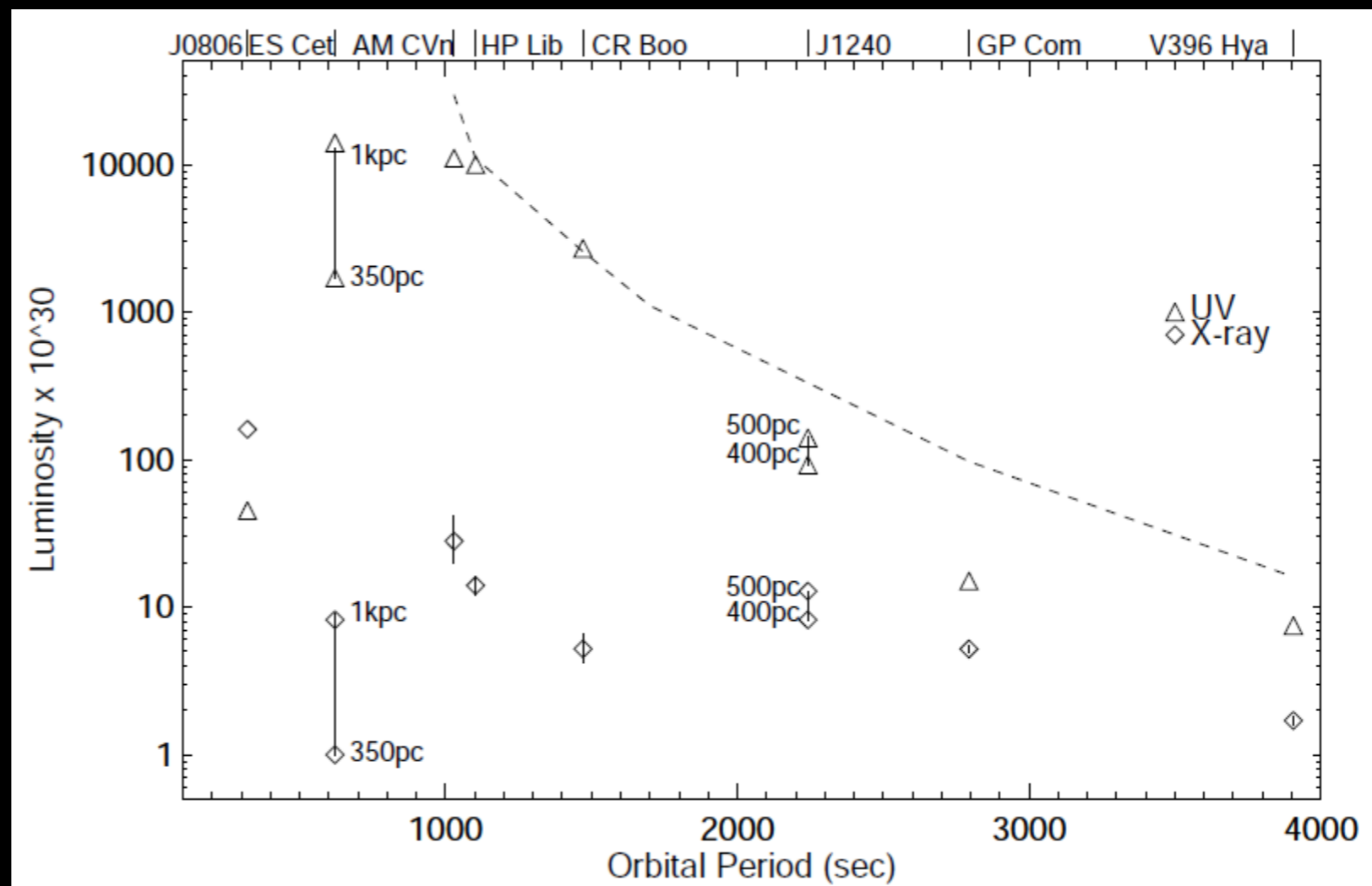


Van Haften et al., in press



# What about AM CVn late time evolution?

- ▶ As far as I know no sign of higher than expected  $\dot{M}$ ?
- ▶ Estimate from XMM X-ray and UV
- ▶ Donor wind driven by X-rays?



Ramsay et al.

# Conclusions

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- ▶ Formation and population still very unclear (theoretically): observations are now ahead!
- ▶ Stability of mass transfer: important!
  - ▶ Much work done on hydro
  - ▶ Outcomes difficult to interpret (for me)
- ▶ In early times, He novae and possibly .Ia supernovae expected (but not many)
- ▶ Great prospects with synoptic surveys
- ▶ Late time evolution
  - ▶ Disks continue to feed back AM
  - ▶ Interesting connection with UCXBs
- ▶ Where are the long period systems?