


Understanding Mass Transfer in Extremely Low Mass WD Binaries

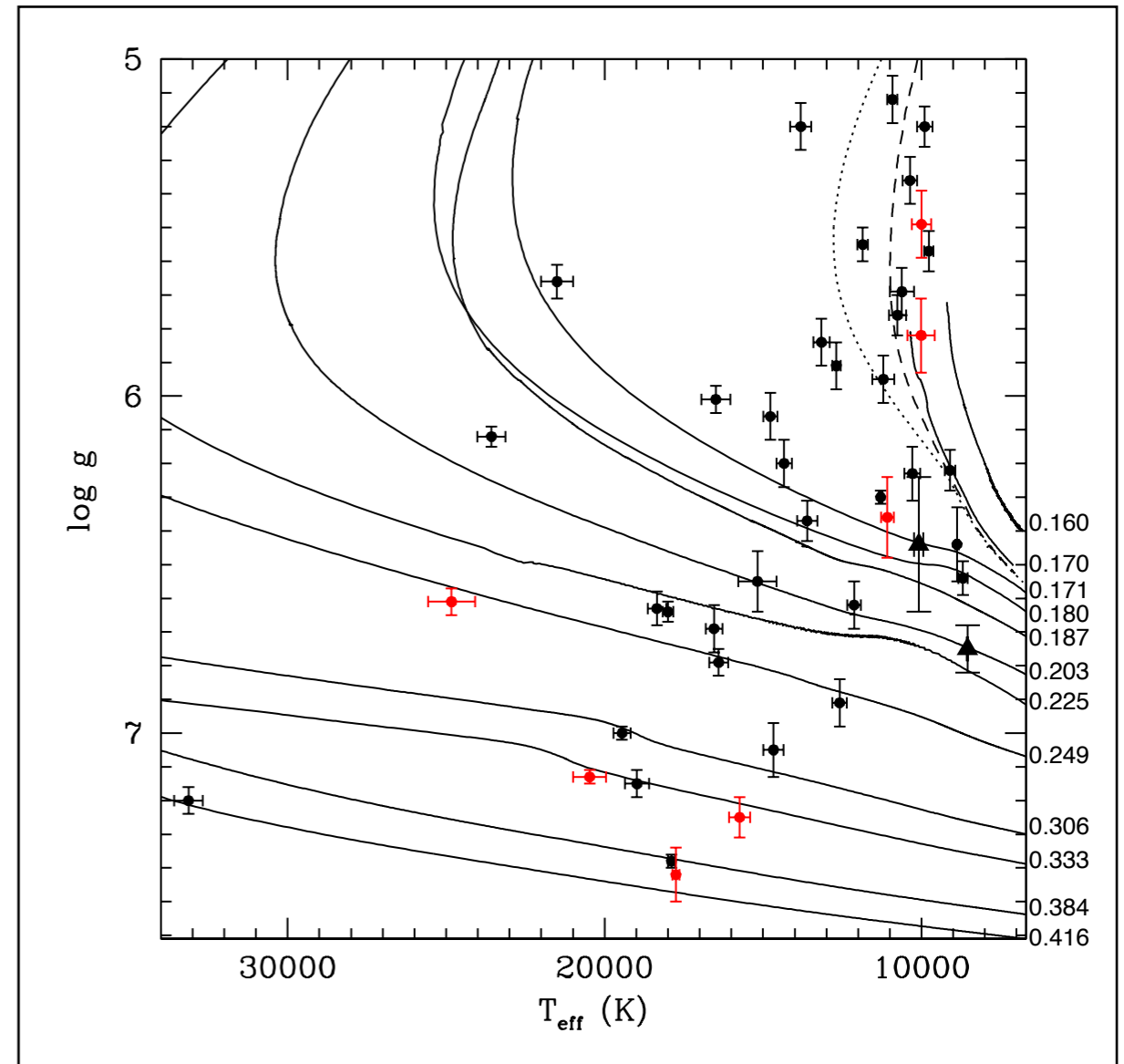
A stylized logo consisting of three concentric black circles on the left, with a yellow curved line on the right that overlaps the circles, resembling a stylized 'G' or a gravitational symbol.

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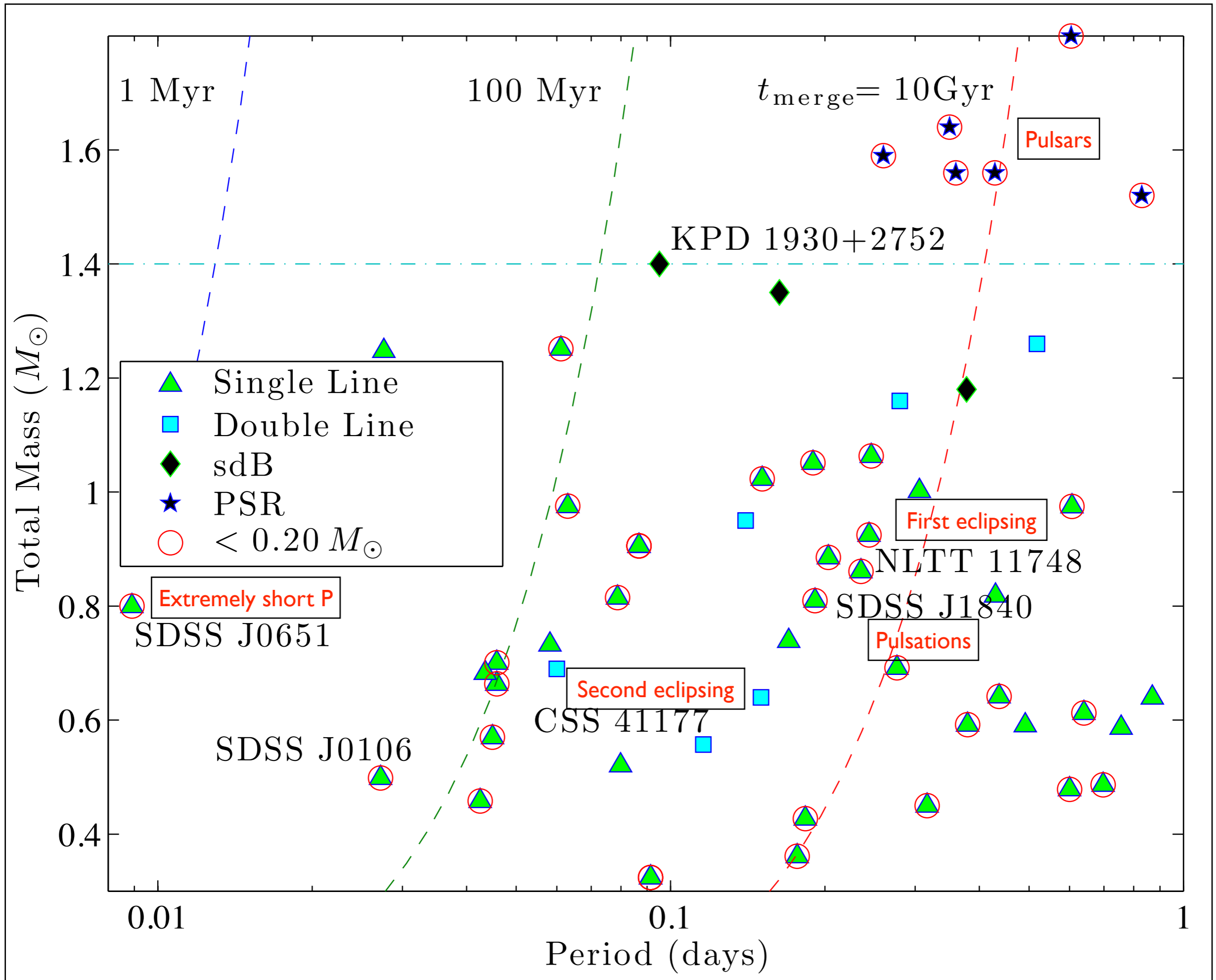
Center for Gravitation, Cosmology, & Astrophysics

How To Form AM CVn

- Or, what happens to double WDs with Extremely Low Mass (ELM; $<0.2 M_{\odot}$) He WDs
- SDSS finding **many** of these (Kilic, Brown, ...)
- Stay bright (large & hot) for Gyr due to stably burning H shell (Panei et al. 2007)
- 10^{-3} to $10^{-2} M_{\odot}$ of H
- Many found in tight orbits with other WDs (or pulsars), will reach contact in < 10 Gyr (Badenes, Brown, Kawka, Kilic, Mullally, Steinfadt, Vennes, ...)

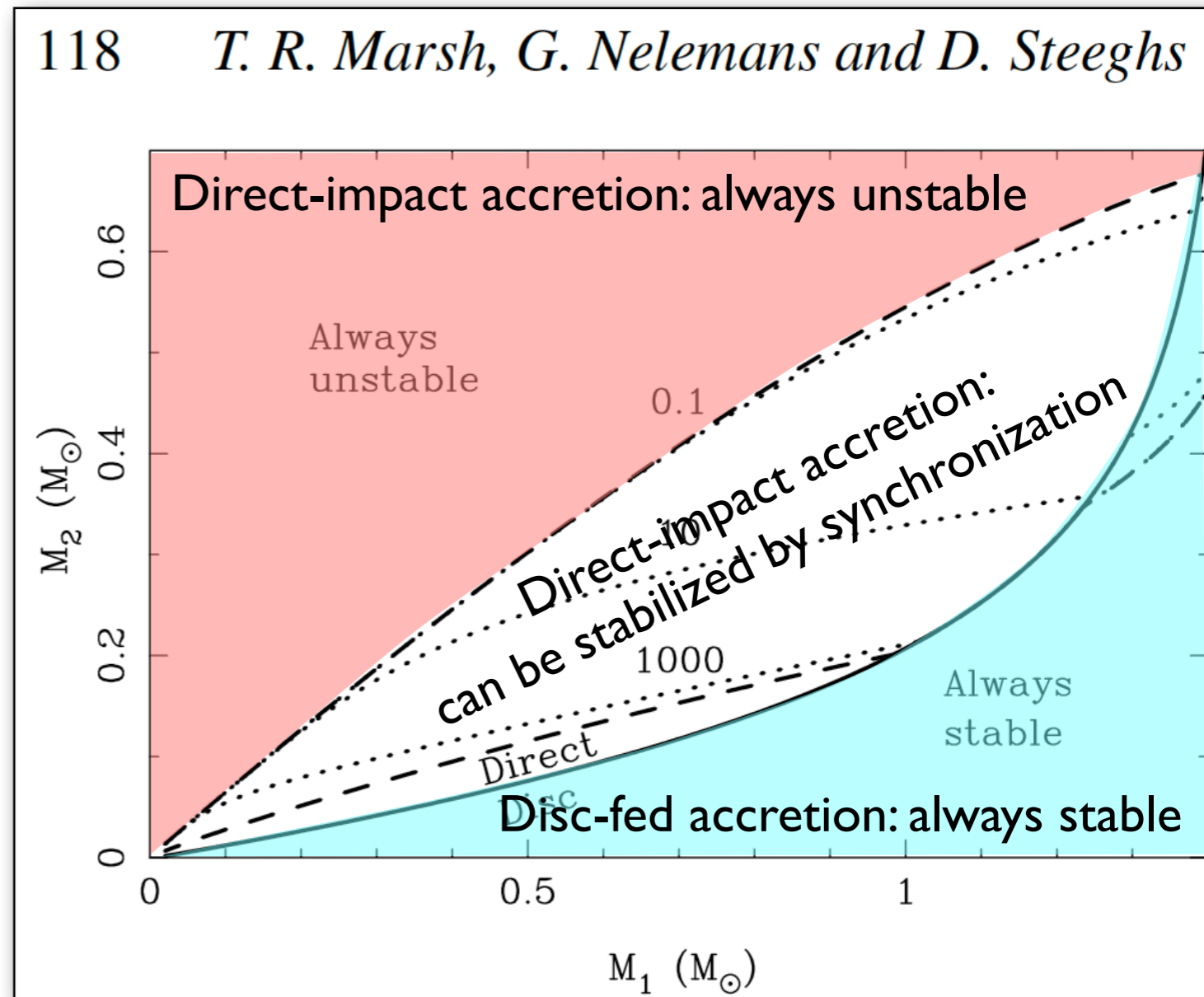


Known ELM WDs from Kilic et al. (2012)



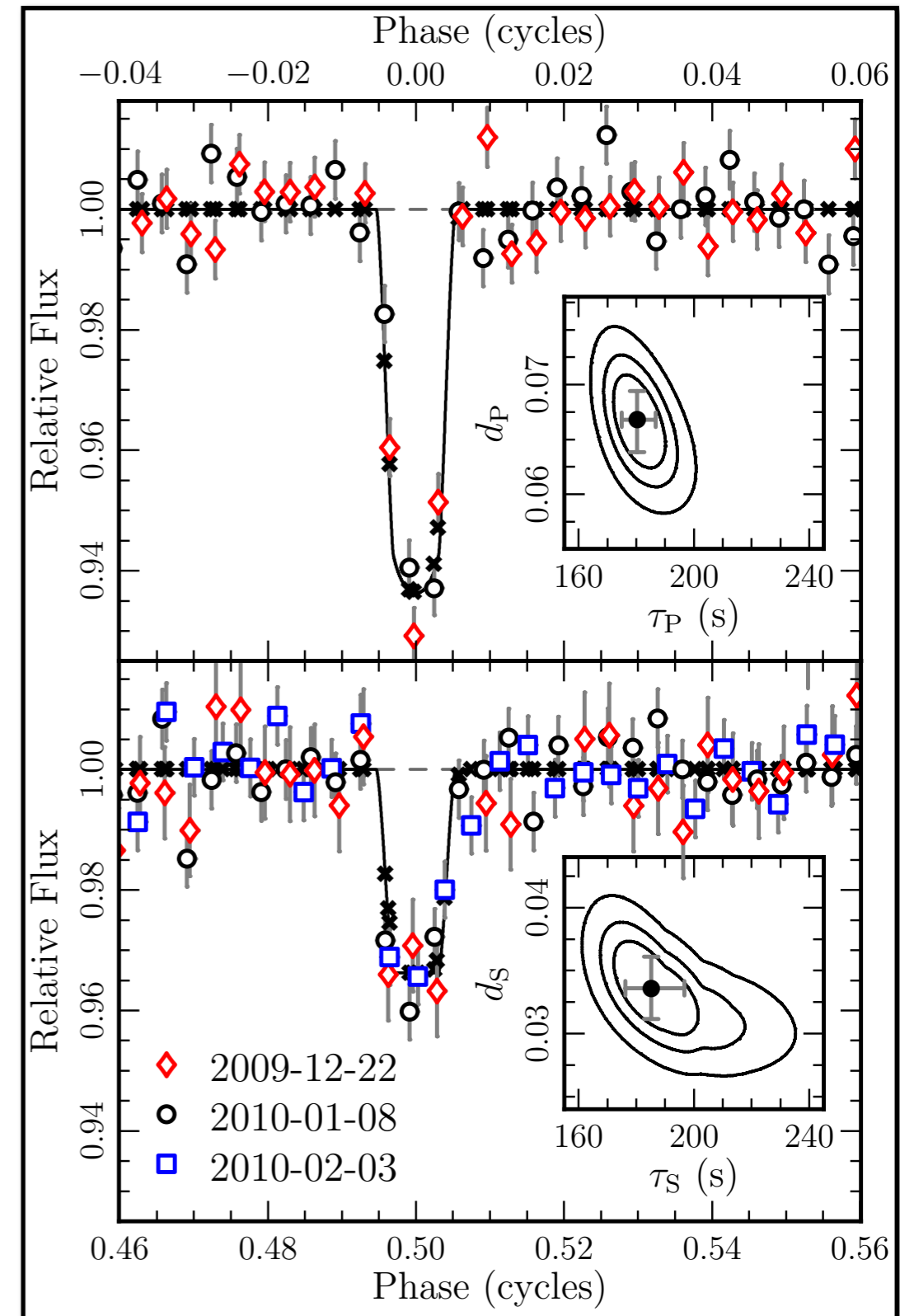
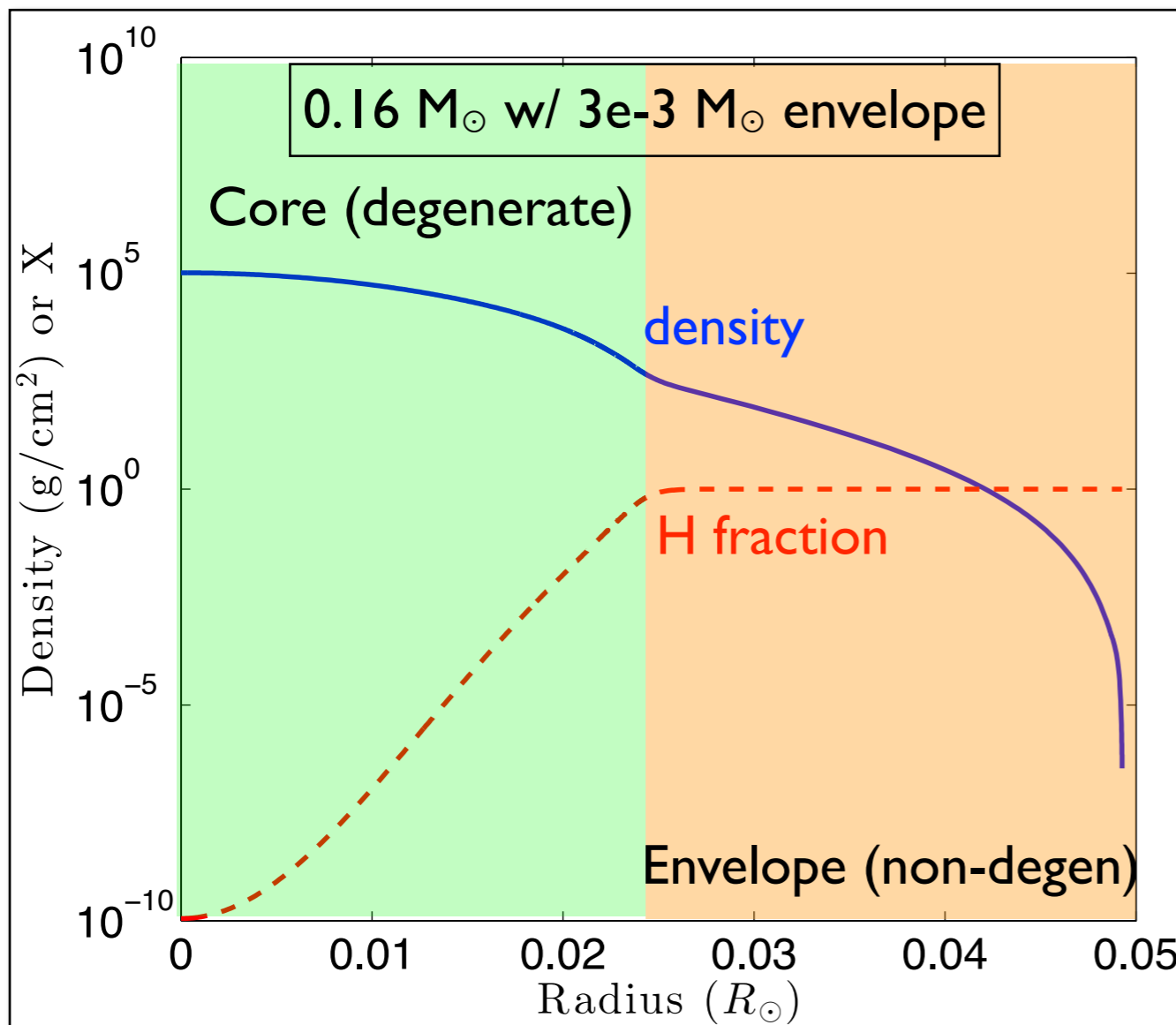
What Happens at Contact?

- Marsh et al ('04):
 - Detailed mass transfer, including stability
 - But: used cold EOS for both accretor (CO WD) and donor (He WD)
 - OK for accretor
 - But what about for donor?



$<0.2 M_{\odot}$ He WDs are Large

- Steinfadt et al.: eclipse observations of NLTT 11748 show $R \approx 0.04 R_{\odot}$ for $M \approx 0.16 M_{\odot}$
- Cold EOS: $0.02 R_{\odot}$ (e.g., Eggleton)
- Outer portions are not degenerate

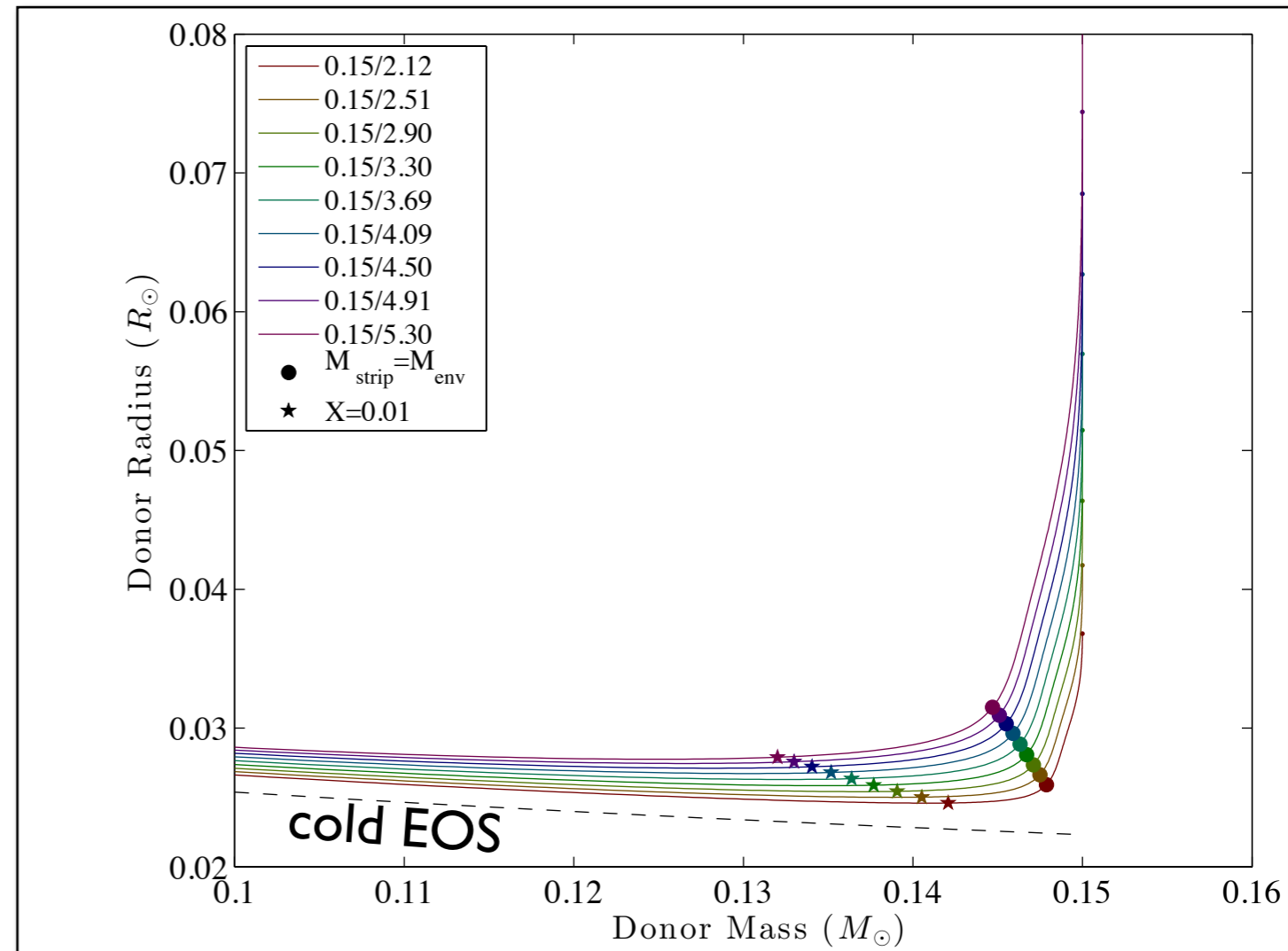


Also see Driebe et al. ('98); Sarna et al. ('00); Serenelli et al. ('01); Bassa et al. ('03 & '06); van Kerkwijk et al. ('05), ...

Our Calculation

- Orbital evolution of ELM He WD + CO WD ($0.7-1.0 M_{\odot}$)
- He WD follows models of Steinfadt et al. (2010): used to determine $(dR/dM, X)$ as mass is stripped
- Follow mass transfer & orbital evolution
 - Consider disk/direct impact
 - Stability of accreted matter to burning
 - Do not deal with synchronizations torques
 - Range of envelope masses (i.e., ages) for each core mass

$0.15 M_{\odot}$ core, with $(2-5) \times 10^{-3} M_{\odot}$ envelope

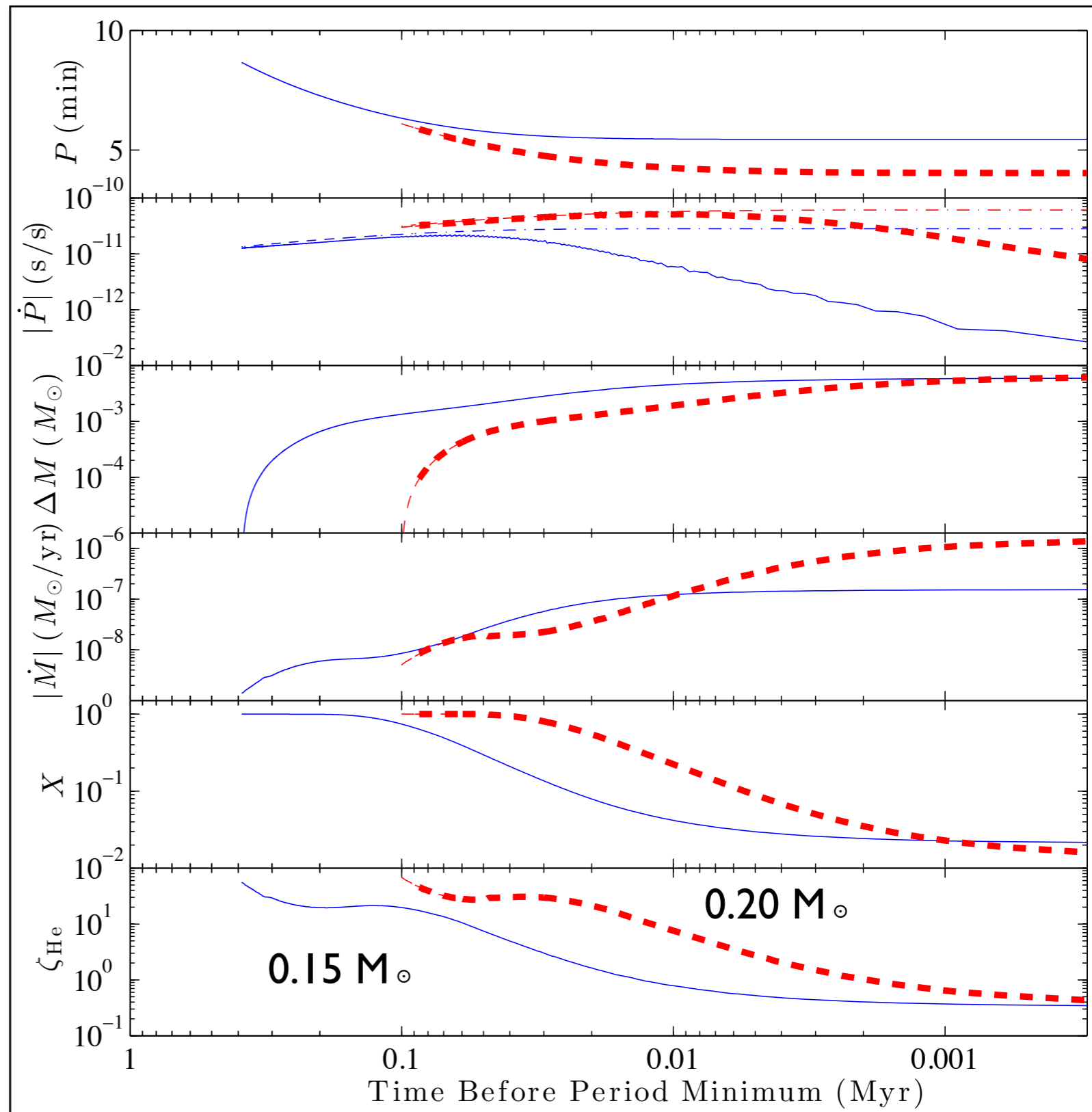


Kaplan et al. (2012)

Response to Mass Loss

- Normal WD: $R \sim M^{-1/3}$
- Mass transfer stable if $\frac{M_{\text{donor}}}{M_{\text{accrete}}} < \frac{5}{6} + \frac{\zeta}{2}$
- $\zeta \equiv \frac{d \log R}{d \log M}$ is $-1/3$ for a normal WD, so need mass ratio $< 2/3$
- ELM He WD:
 - Outer layers not degenerate, $\zeta \gg 1$
 - Disk accretion guaranteed stable; even without disk, more stable systems (reduce \dot{M} , as in D'Antona et al. or Deloye & Roelofs)

- Early evolution: prolonged period of hydrogen accretion
- \dot{P} just set by GR
- Once on accretor, is H burning stable? pp only!



Kaplan et al. (2012)

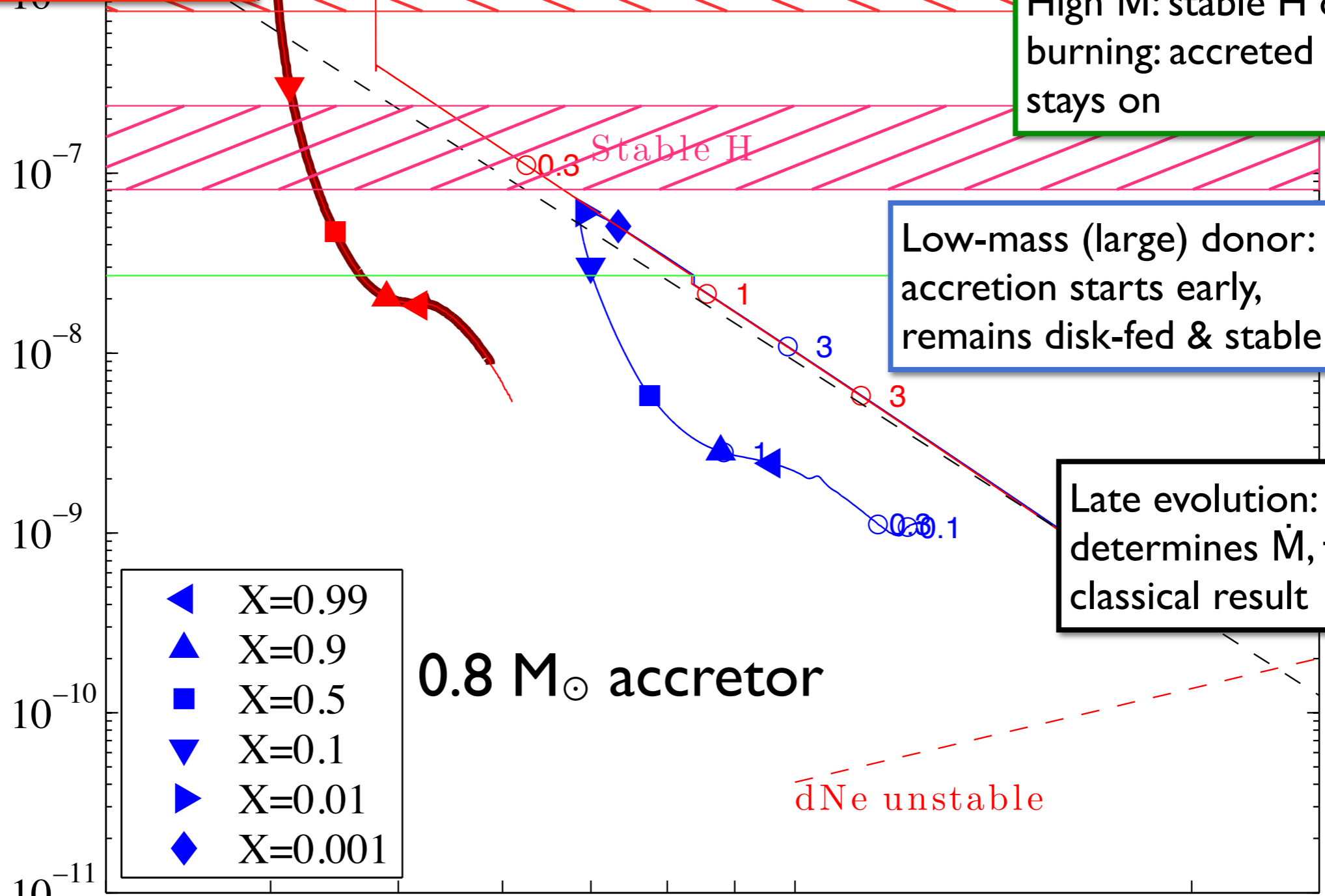
High-mass (small) donor:
accretion starts late, enters
direct-impact, but stays
dynamically stable

Higher \dot{M} : only $\dot{M} < \dot{M}_{\text{edd}}$ stays on

— 0.125/3.00
— 0.200/1.80

High \dot{M} : stable H or He
burning: accreted matter
stays on

Mass Transfer Rate (M_{\odot}/yr)



Low-mass (large) donor:
accretion starts early,
remains disk-fed & stable

Late evolution: ζ
determines \dot{M} , follows
classical result

- ◀ X=0.99
- ▲ X=0.9
- X=0.5
- ▼ X=0.1
- ▶ X=0.01
- ◆ X=0.001

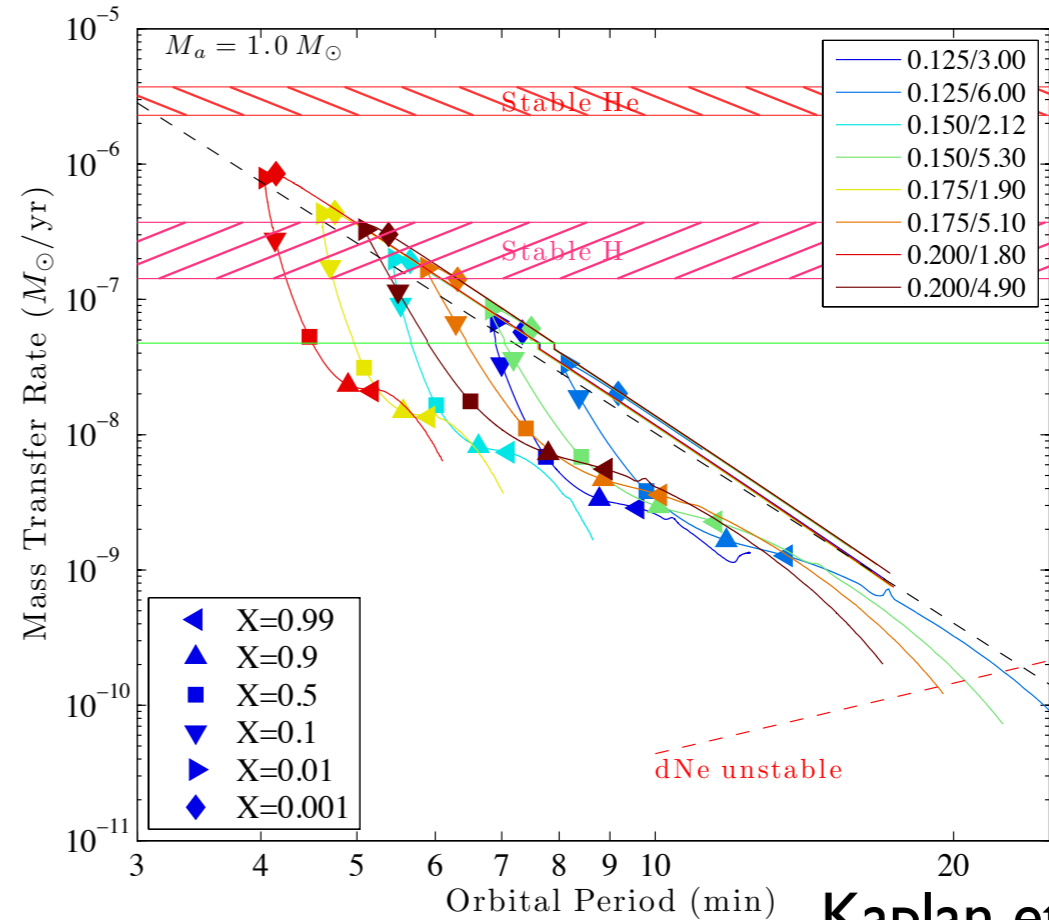
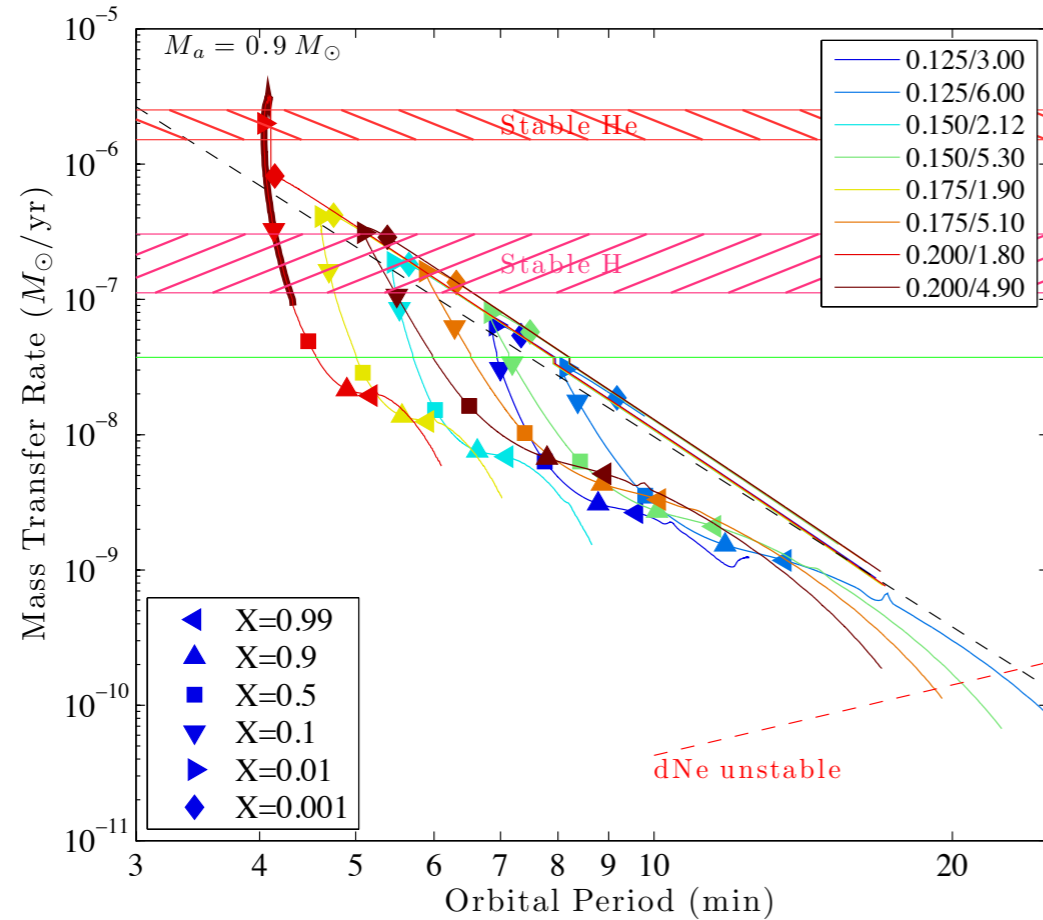
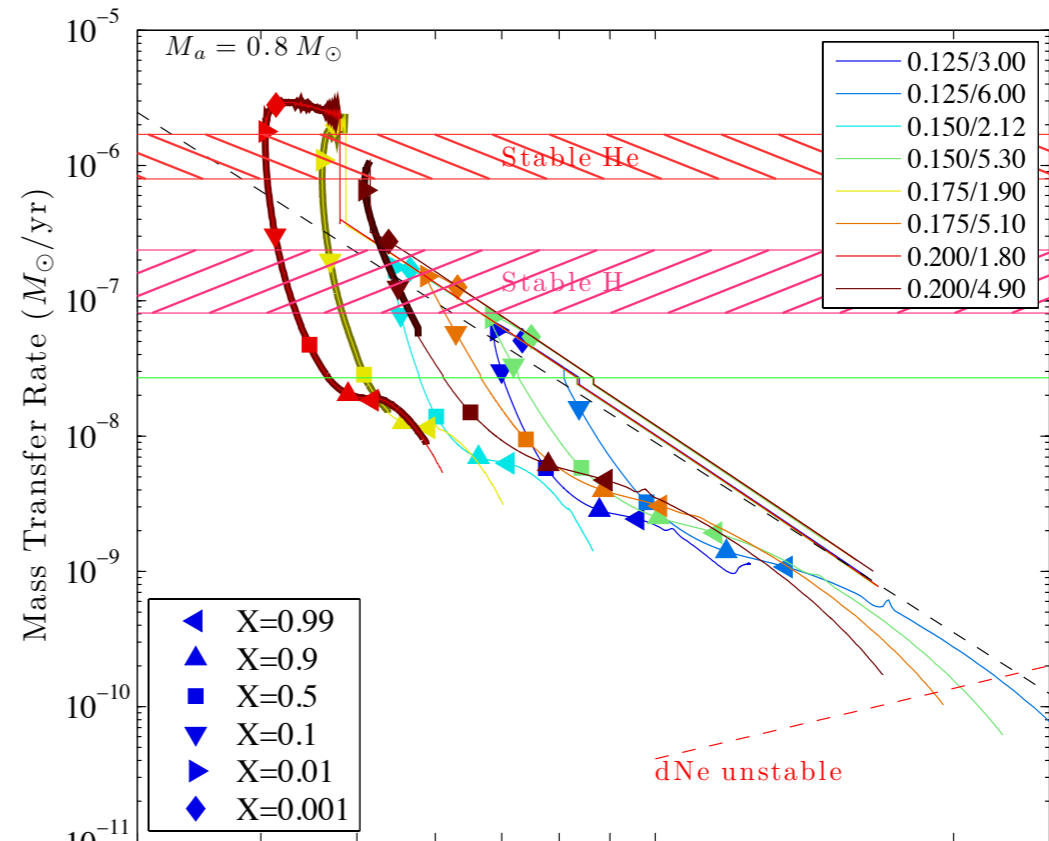
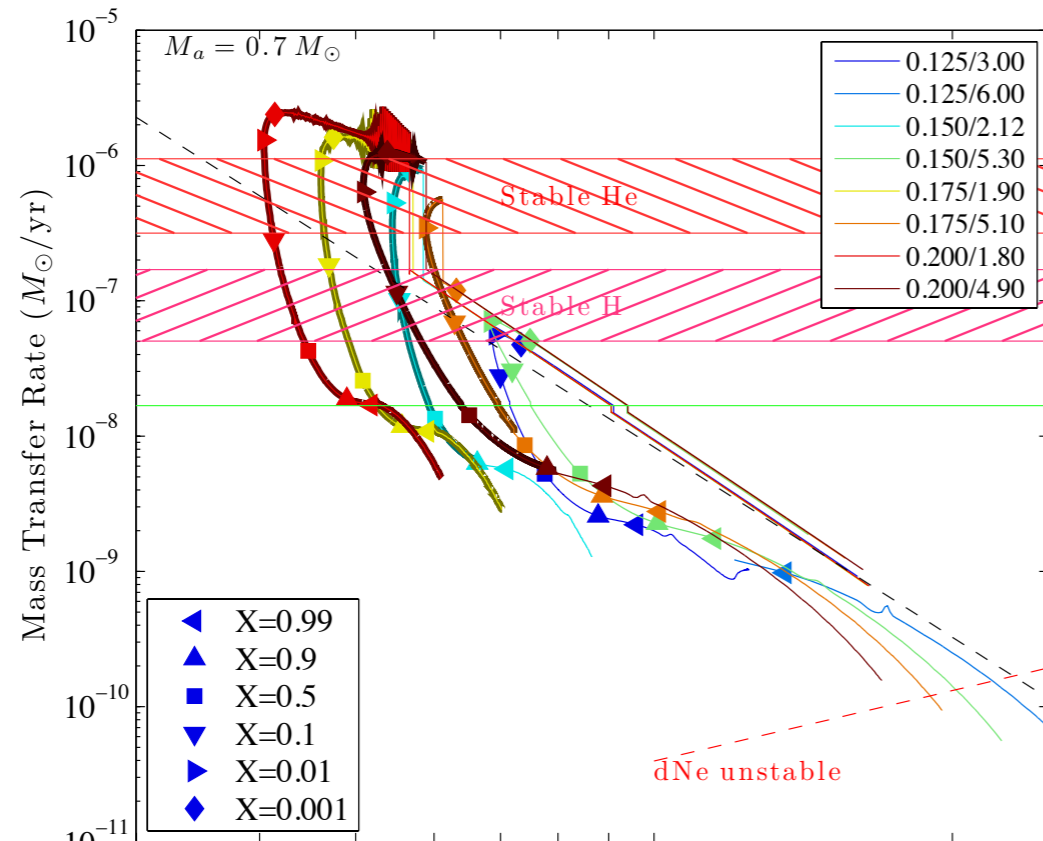
0.8 M_{\odot} accretor

Orbital Period (min)

Kaplan et al. (2012)

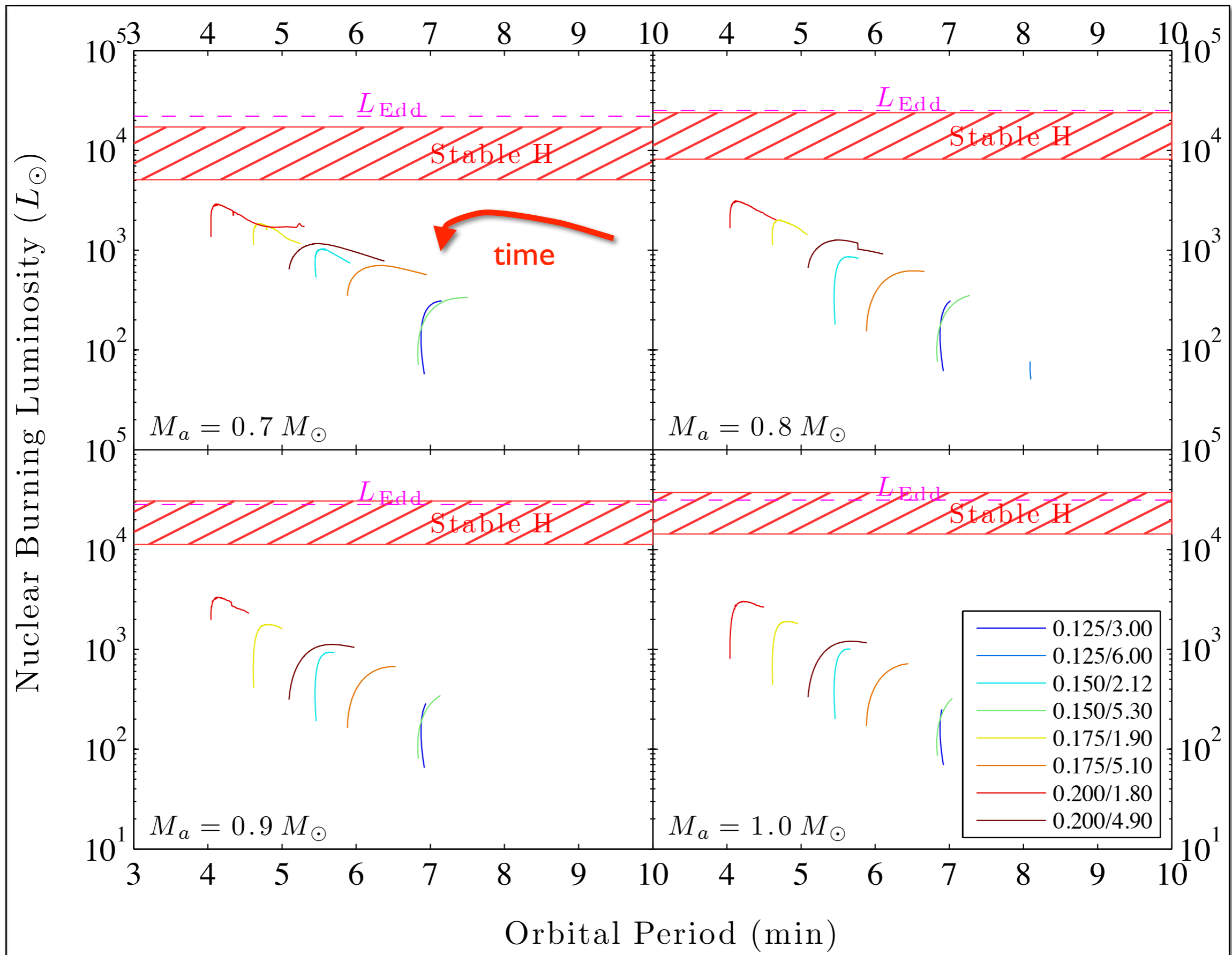
Stable burning calculations still preliminary (based on Nomoto et al. 2007 & Iben & Tutukov 1989)

Vary accretor mass:



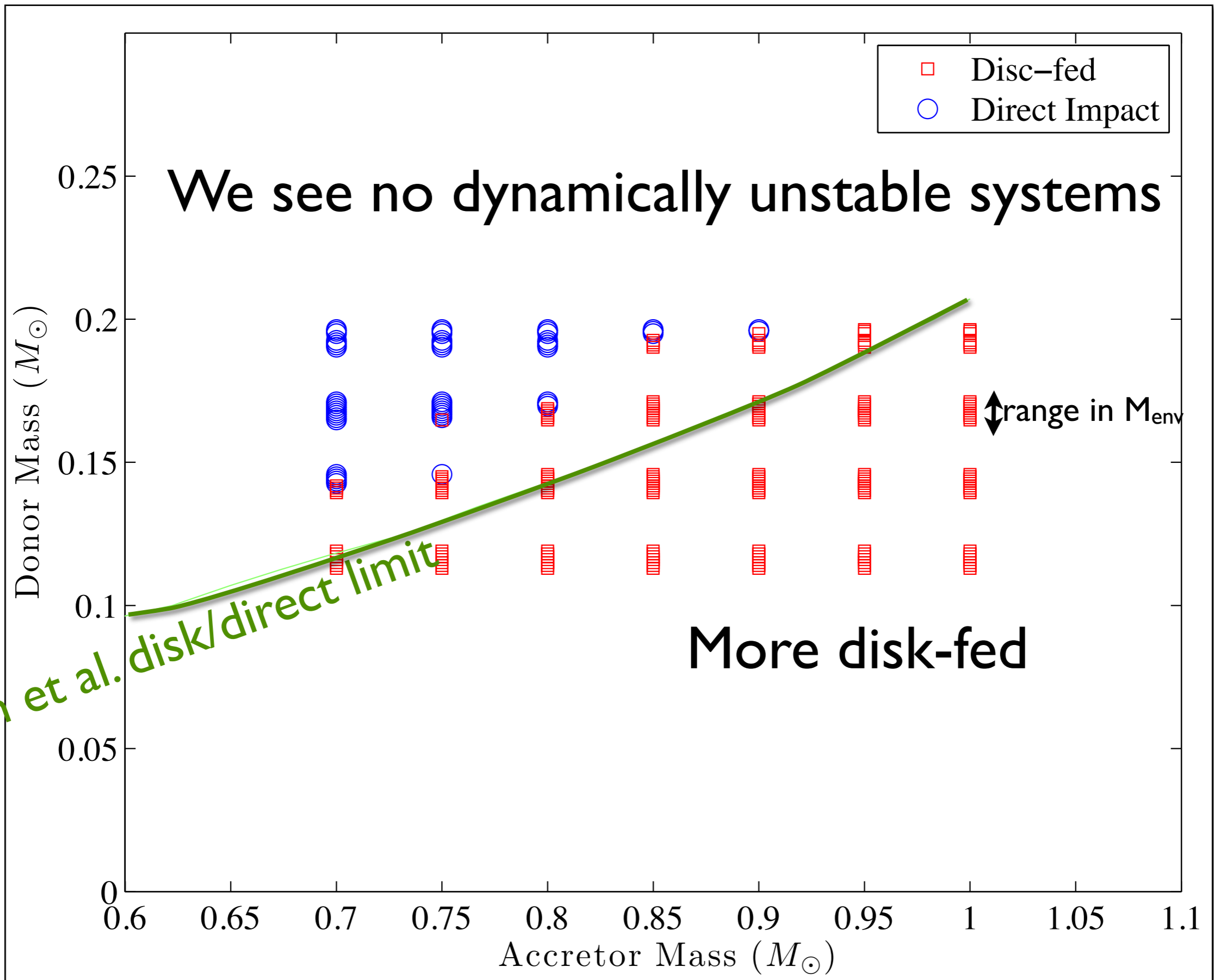
Kaplan et al. (2012)

Changing H fraction reduces luminosity



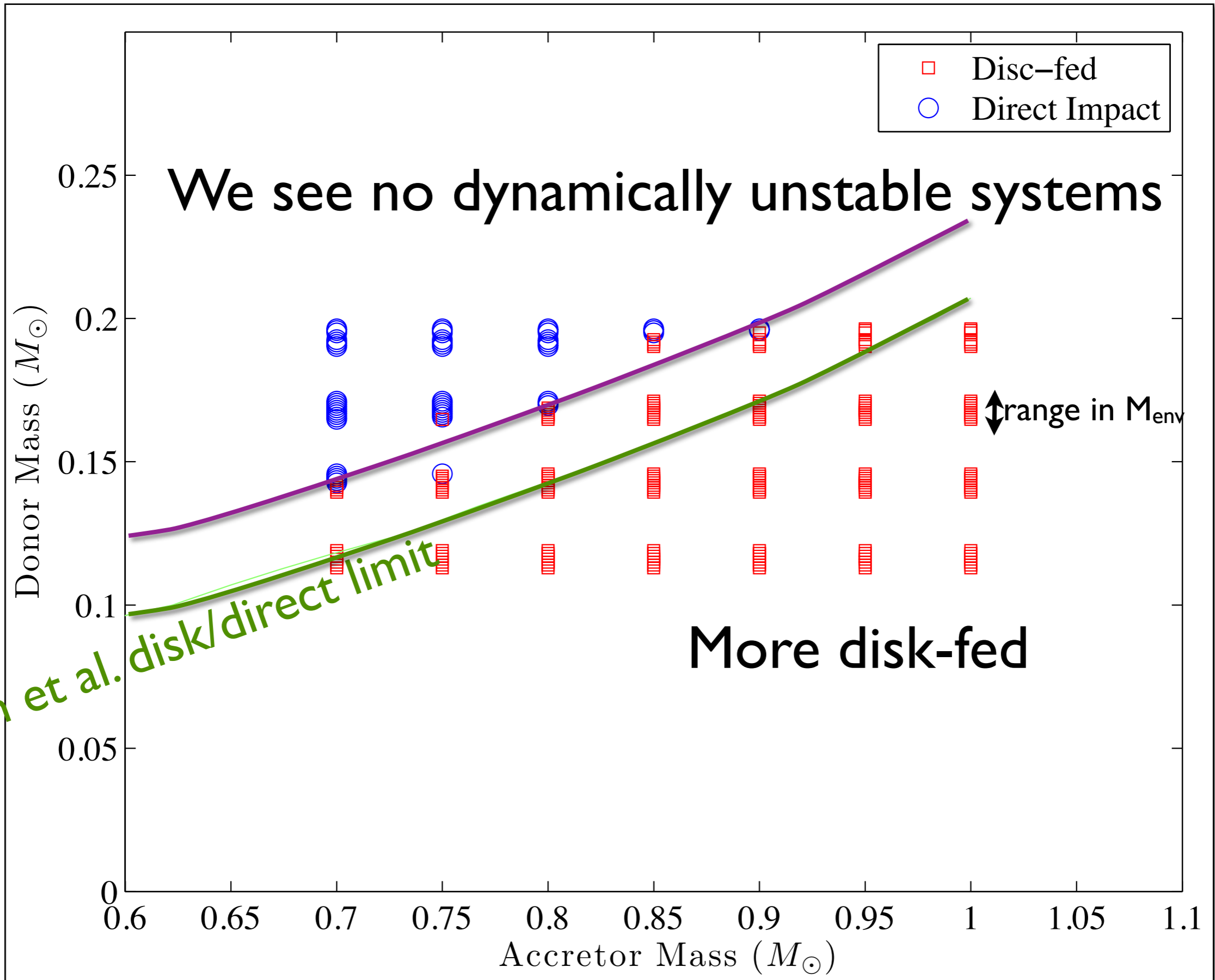
Kaplan et al. (2012)

Stability: many more systems avoid merger



Kaplan et al. (2012)

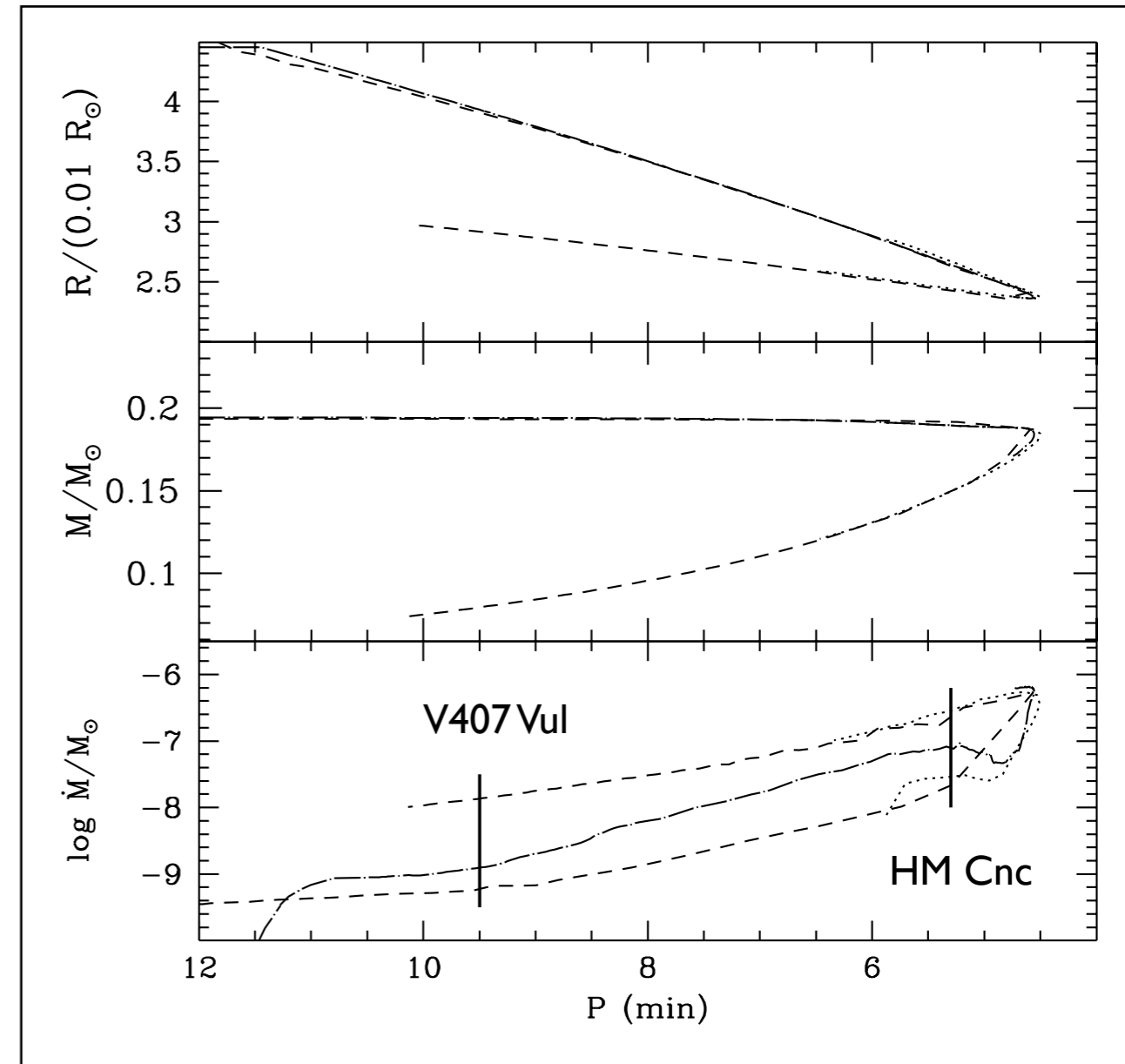
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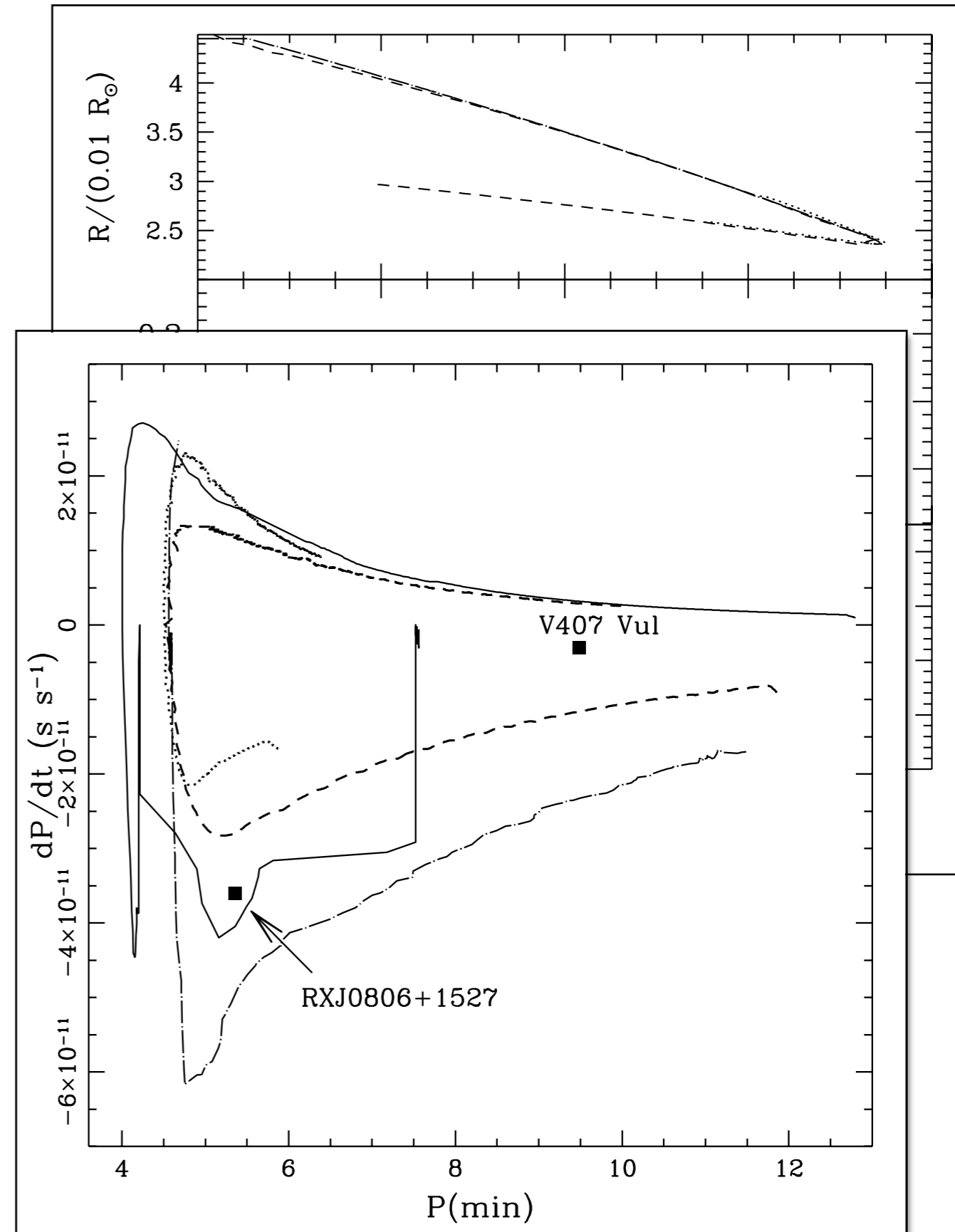
Direct-Impact of H-Rich Material

- HM Cancri (5.4 min binary): $0.27 M_{\odot}$ & $0.55 M_{\odot}$ (Roelofs et al.; Israel et al., Cropper et al.; Strohmayer et al.)
- $\dot{P} < 0$ but L_x (\dot{M}) puzzlingly low
- D'Antona et al. (2006): mass transfer will start from non-degenerate H envelope
- Changes orbital evolution, since $dR/dM < 0$
- Largely can explain orbital evolution, luminosity of HM Cnc
- All metals sedimented out of H layer, somewhat out of He (Hebert et al.)



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Conclusions

- Detailed calculation of mass transfer for ELM He WD and CO WD
- Hot, non-degenerate envelope prolongs period of stable mass transfer, significantly expands systems that will avoid merger
 - $N_{\text{out}}/N_{\text{in}} \sim 4$ just based on \dot{P} ; weight by \dot{M} increases outgoing bias
 - If stable burning, that could change luminosity
- Long period of stable H burning kept He WD hot, explains high-entropy AM CVn donors?
- Still need to do fully self-consistent calculation of ζ and burning stability for these accretion rates and compositions (MESA)