

Mass Transfer in Binary Stars

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Abstract

In this paper, I investigate the properties of mass transfer in binary stars. I utilize the Roche Lobe model to categorize the systems in detached, semi-detached, and contact. I then investigate the process of mass transfer within those types of systems. Furthermore, I use the systems Vela X-1, V404 Cygni, and W Ursae Majoris as examples of each type of system, using data from each. I further corroborate this data from a dataset generated from POSYDON of a million binary stars. I found the local populations on an HR diagram of each system and found the main causes of mass transfer in detached systems to be wind accretion, semi-detached to be Roche Lobe overflow, and contacts to be direct mass sharing. Additionally, I found properties in both W UMa and V404 Cygni which warrant further investigation.

Introduction

Most of the stars we see in the night sky are not actually single stars but instead consist of multiple stars orbiting a common center of mass. A pair of such stars is called a binary. These binaries are formed in the same nature of single stars, that being from a molecular cloud. However, due to instability in the formation process, two or more stars are formed instead of one (Offner et al.). The stars in these binary pairs will have a different evolutionary track on an HR diagram than a single star, as it is highly likely for the two stars to interact at some point during their life due to their proximity in formation (Tauris and van den Heuvel). As these stars evolve and interact with each other, it drastically affects their evolution (see figure 1).

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1.1 Mass Transfer in Common Binaries

In systems with small orbital separations, a process called mass transfer can occur (Tauris and van den Heuvel). This is where one star called a donor will “donate” mass to the other star, called the accretor, through various methods. This is likely to occur at some point during the binaries’ lifespan, leading to different evolutionary outcomes as compared to single star evolution (Tauris and van den Heuvel) (see figure 1). However, depending on the duration of mass transfer and the star type, this process can be hard to detect observationally. Because of this, a large quantity of studies have been conducted on binaries with more extreme star types, such as neutron stars or black holes, where the process of mass transfer leads to much more pronounced effects. This is because as the mass is transferred to the black hole or neutron the process leads to a large spike in X-ray emissions (sect. 1.6.1), which can more easily measured as compared to the mass transfer process between, for example, a red giant and a main sequence star, which have little to no X-ray emission.

In figure 1 we see a slice of a high level overview regarding the types of binary star evolution. In the evolution of binaries’ stars there are many different stages which the system will evolve in and out off, with each of these stages having different outcomes based on the systems properties.

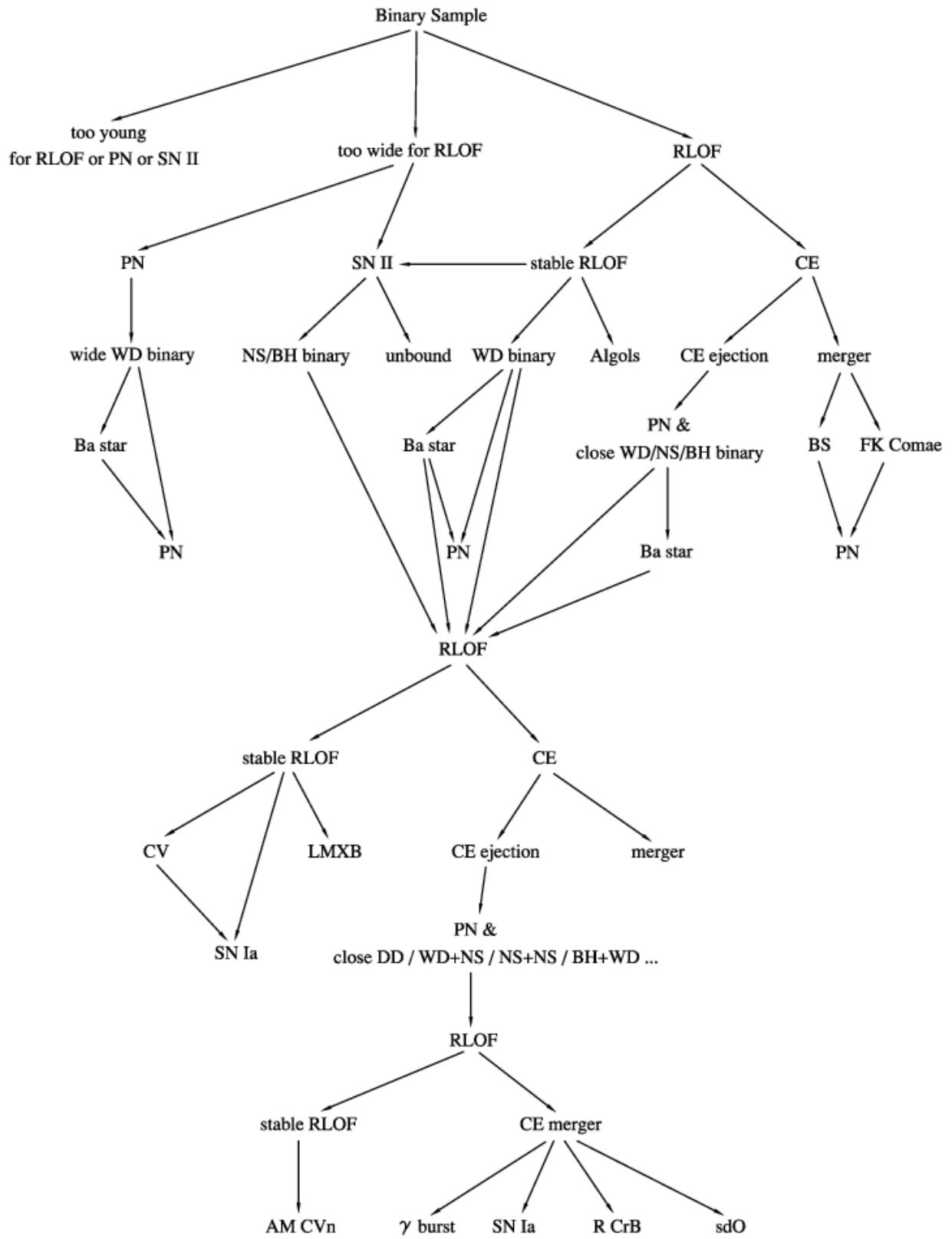


Figure 1: A heavily simplified flowchart of binary evolution. See much more in depth version in (Chen et al.). Here we see the drastic effects mass transfer (especially Roche lobe overflow (sect. 1.4)) can have on a systems' evolution. Reprint from (Han and Podsiadlowski).

1.2 Roche Lobe Model

The Roche Lobe (RL) model was proposed by Édouard Roche and defines the gravitational potential of a binary through a simple model by visualizing the region around a star where it can hold onto its mass (i.e. great enough gravitational potential). If one of the stars in the binaries' mass overflows said lobe, it will transfer mass to its binary pair. This model can be used to classify binary star populations into various populations, including detached binaries (where neither star has filled their potential), semi-detached systems (where one star has filled its potential, leading to mass transfer to an accretor) and contact binaries (where both stars have filled their potentials),

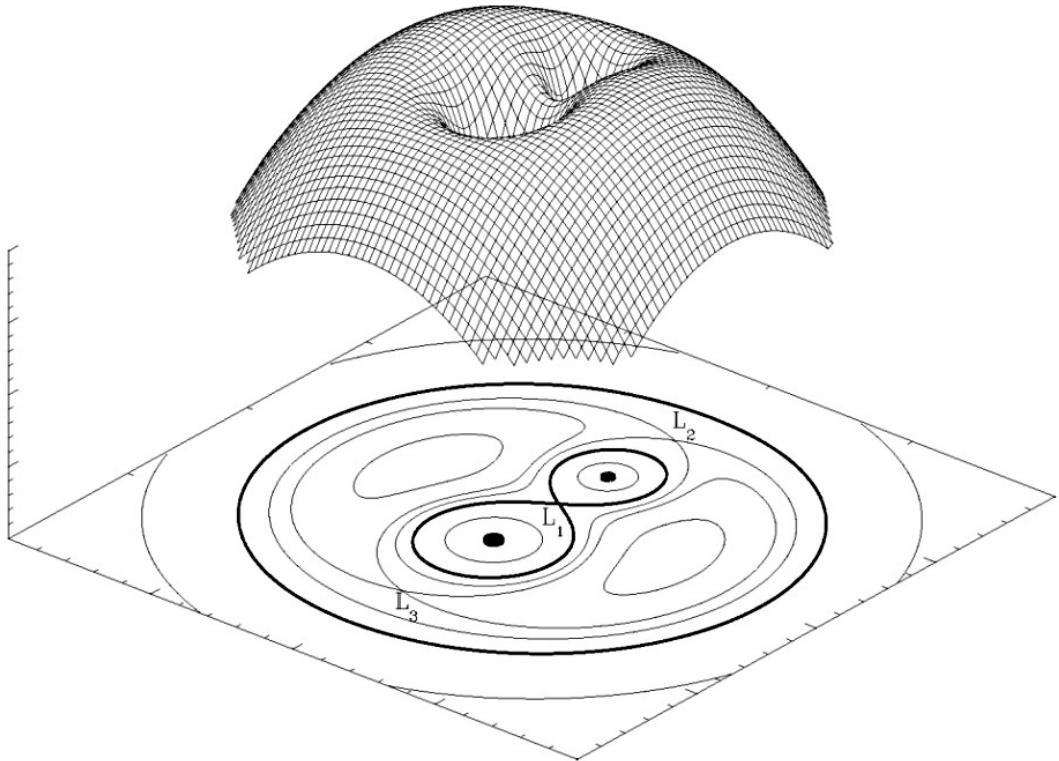


Figure 2: A 3D representation of the gradient of the Roche lobe. In this figure the potential has been mapped to a height, creating a 3D model. Note the main sections of potential around the stars. Reprint from (van der Sluys).

1.3 Detached binaries

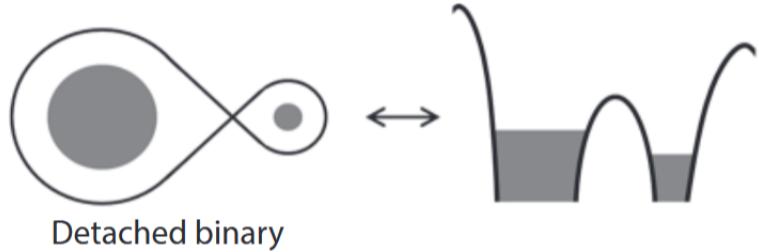


Figure 3: Graphic of the RL model with regard to how much potential is being filled in a detached binary. Note here that has both a ‘top-down’ perspective on the left and side perspective on the right. Reprint from (Tauris and van den Heuvel).

Systems where neither star fills its potential fully (see figure 3) are called detached binaries. Despite the fact that these systems have not filled their Roche lobes, mass transfer is still possible through a processes called wind accretion (sect 1.3.1). We see this predominantly in systems called high mass X-ray binaries (HMXBs), where a supergiant star will transfer mass to a compact object via a form of accretion. This process leads to an increase in X-ray emission (sect. 1.6.1), which we can easily measure (Tauris and van den Heuvel). It is important to note that while the majority of HMXBs do not experience full-blown RLO (sect 1.4) the majority are close to doing so (Tauris and van den Heuvel).

I investigated the system Vela X-1 (Kretschmar, P. et al.) (sect. 2.1) as an example of this as it is generally regarded as the “archetypical wind accretor” (Kretschmar, P. et al.).

1.3.1 Wind Accretion Mass Transfer

Wind accretion is very different from normal mass transfer in a binary. All stars produce ‘wind,’ i.e. mass which is pushed away from the star. Most stars cause a process called stellar wind, occurring when mass from the outer envelope is ejected at various speeds from the star. All stars experience varying strengths of stellar wind, with some winds having very high velocities, and others much lower (Lamers and Cassinelli). In binary stars this process allows mass that has escaped the donor to be transferred to the accreting star.

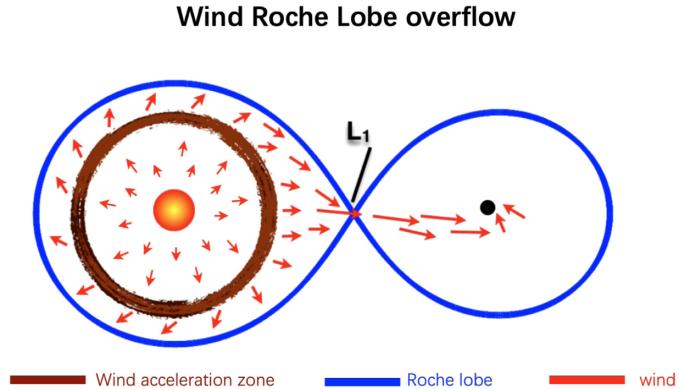


Figure 4: Graphic of the RL model showing wind accretion. Note here that this shows a ‘top-down’ perspective. Reprint from (Tauris and van den Heuvel).

1.4 Semi-detached Binaries

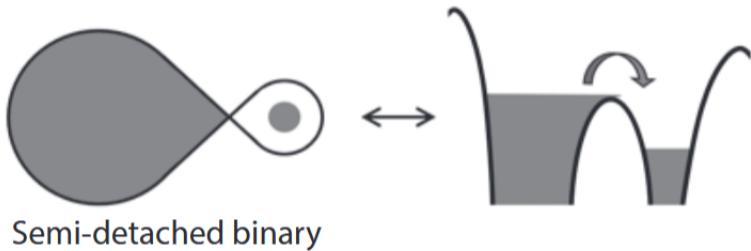


Figure 5: Reprint from (Tauris and van den Heuvel)

In systems where one star fully fills its RL (sect. 1.2, see figure 5) mass begins to be transferred to its binary partner. This process is called Roche Lobe Overflow (RLO) and is defined by a donor and accretor star (sect. 1.1). This is likely to happen at some point in a binaries’ lifespan, drastically affecting the course of evolution (Tauris and van den Heuvel)(Chen et al.). Depending on the systems star types, masses, and orbital eccentricity, this process of mass transfer will either be stable or unstable. When this process if unstable, it leads to either another stage called common envelope (sect. 1.5.1) or a rapid merger (Tauris and van den Heuvel). However, if the process of mass transfer is stable, the two stars will remain detached, slowly transferring mass (Chen et al.) (Tauris and van den Heuvel).

We are able to observe this commonly in X-ray binaries, where a donor star transfers mass to a compact object (a black hole or neutron star). This process

produces X-rays (sect. 1.6.1) which we can observe to understand the processes within the binary in greater detail.

This process, similar to the common envelope stage (sect. 1.5.1), can be either stable or unstable. A large factor of what determines this stability is the evolutionary stage of the donor star (Tauris and van den Heuvel). This is because upon the onset RLO, some donors stars' radius will increase, leading to even more rapid RLO. This is primarily due to the nature of the stars' envelope, with radiative envelopes shrinking upon mass loss and convective envelope swelling (Tauris and van den Heuvel).

In intermediate mass X-ray binaries, a system will survive this process of mass transfer if the unevolved or early stage donor star mass is between $2 < M_2/M_\odot < 5$ (Tauris and van den Heuvel). In low mass X-ray binaries (LMXBs) the donor mass must be $M_2 \gtrsim 1.8M_\odot$. Systems with $M_2 > 2$ Will be unstable for giant donors in later stage RLO (Tauris and van den Heuvel).

I used the system V404 Cygni (sect. 16) with data from (Bernardini et al.) and (Shahbaz et al.) as an example of this behavior. This is because its magnitude, proximity to Earth, and quantity of studies make it an ideal choice to understand how similar systems behave.

1.4.1 Mass transfer through L_1

In this process of mass transfer, mass will be transferred through the point of lowest potential. This point is Lagrangian point L_1 , as seen in figure 2 (Tauris and van den Heuvel). This means that the mass at L_1 feels an equal gravitational pull from both stars and thus, requires no external force for the mass to be transferred. The rate of mass transfer is dependent on a pressure differential between the two stars (Tauris and van den Heuvel), or simply how fast the radius of the star is increasing.

1.4.2 Atmospheric RLO

The Roche-lobe model assumes that once the radius of the star crosses the radius of the Roche-lobe, mass transfer will begin. However, this relies on the assumption that the edge of the star is completely sharp, which they are not. Instead, the star will have an atmosphere surrounding it. Once the radius of the atmosphere crosses the Roche-lobe radius, mass in this atmosphere will begin to be transferred (Tauris and van den Heuvel). This is most relevant in HMXBs, where atmospheric accretion alone can make them strong X-ray sources. Once the surface of the star crosses the Roche-lobe radius, ‘full-blown’ RLO sets in.

1.5 Contact Binary

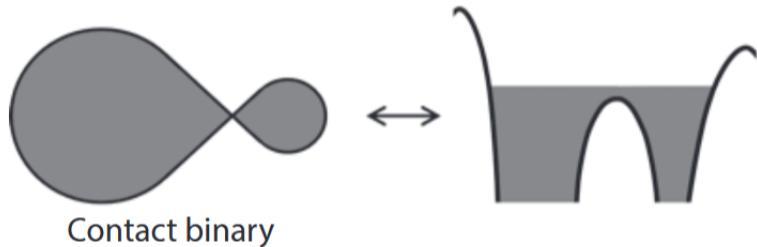


Figure 6: Reprint from (Tauris and van den Heuvel)

In binaries with intense RLO it is possible for the donor star to fill up not just its own Roche-lobe, but the accretors' as well. This means that both the donors potential and the gravitational accretors potential are filled (Tauris and van den Heuvel). As these stars have both fully filled their RL's, they transfer mass through this physical connected. This process of mass transfer can theoretically lead to mass transfer oscillating between which of the two stars is the donor as the mass ratio of the stars trends towards one.

If both of the binaries' potentials are full, then donor star will then begin to fill up the systems total gravitational potential (i.e. the area between the two outer ridges in figure 6). This can lead to mass being loss from the system completely (Tauris and van den Heuvel) through L_2 , forming a formation similar to a planetary nebula.

This process generally is not stable, as most stars this in stage generally are experiencing a stage in their evolution called common envelope (CE) (sect. 1.5.1). However, in cases where it is stable, the stars will continue to evolve as one body (sect. 1.5.2).

1.5.1 Common Envelope (CE)

CE occurs in binary systems after runaway mass transfer causes the companion star to be fully engulfed by the envelope of the donor (Tauris and van den Heuvel). This leads to drag forces which greatly reduce the systems orbital separation which can either cause the two stars to merge within the said envelope or for the envelope to be ejected (Tauris and van den Heuvel). The ejection of the envelope can allow for the two systems to remain detached, however, the stars are likely to merge in the process (Tauris and van den Heuvel) (sect. 1.3). This ejected mass can either orbit around the system, or be fully ejected from the system, which is a likely cause of planetary nebulae (Tauris and van den Heuvel). There are many questions about

this process, as the short and incredibly rapid evolution is incredibly difficult to model (Tauris and van den Heuvel).

1.5.2 Stable Evolution

In stable contact binaries the stars share mass and their shell will evolve in tandem during a process called ‘‘homogenous chemical evolution’’. (See fig 1 (Chen et al.)). As these stars transfer mass, their mass ratio (q) will oscillate around a value of $q = 1$, eventually reaching a value of q_{min} at which point the stars will rapidly merge (see figure 7) (Pešta, Milan and Pejcha, Ondřej). These systems are rare as they require the initial formation of the two stars to have a similar mass (Tauris and van den Heuvel).

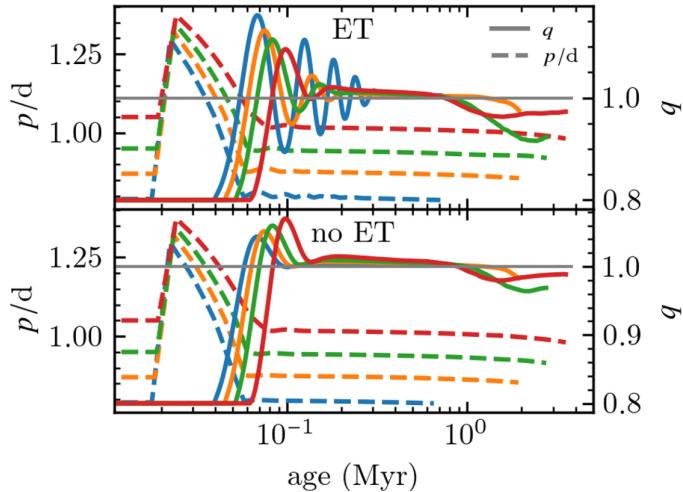


Figure 7: These graphs show the effects of modeling energy transfer (ET) on the systems’ evolution. Reprint from (Fabry et al.).

I used W Ursae Majoris (W UMa) (sect. 2.3) as an example of CE systems, as it is used an example system in order to categorize these contact binaries as a whole.

1.6 X-ray Binaries

1.6.1 X-rays caused by accretion onto a compact object

In 1962 the first X-ray binary was discovered by Riccardo Giacconi and colleagues. This system, Scorpius X-1, is so bright in X-ray that it actively raises ionization levels in Earths atmosphere when above the horizon (Tauris and van den Heuvel)

(Giacconi et al.). In the years following, it was discovered that that Scorpius X-1 consisted of a normal star and neutron star. Since then, many thousands more have been discovered (Haardt and Maraschi).

These X-rays are produced from the friction of in-spiralling matter, which heats the inner disk to temperatures of ≥ 10 million K. These high temperatures cause the disk to emit a large amount of X-rays. Additionally, in systems with a neutron star accretor, the surface of the neutron star itself will also emit a X-rays (Tauris and van den Heuvel) (see figure 8).

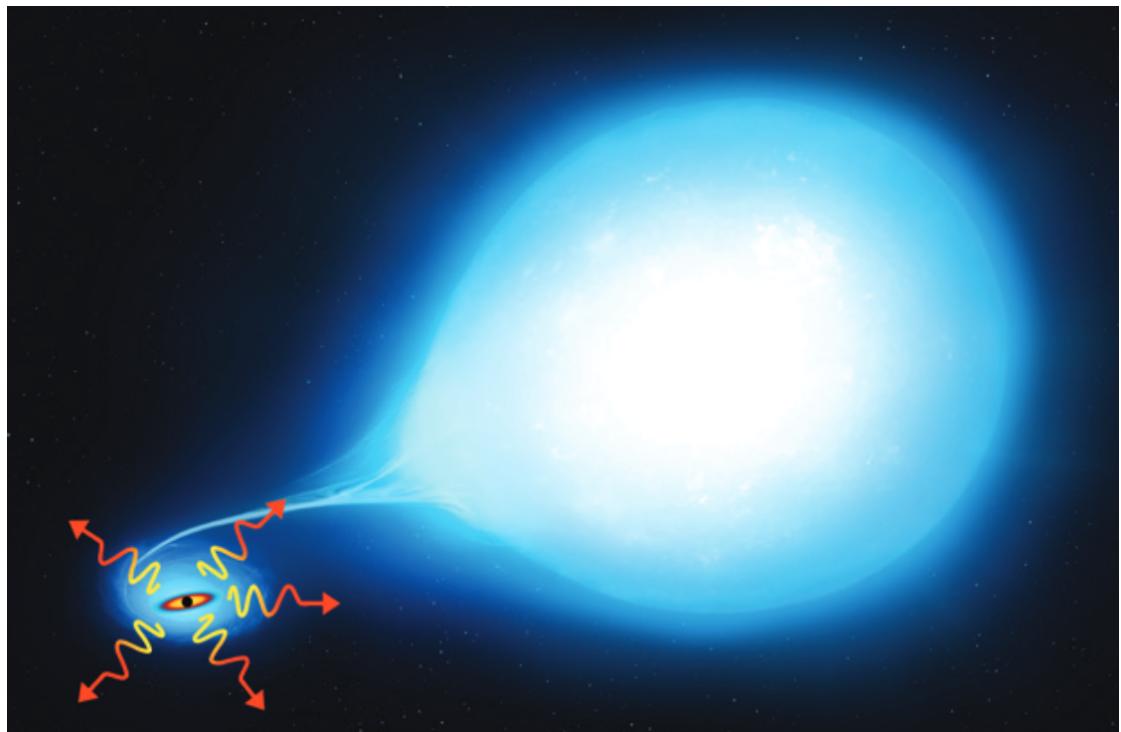


Figure 8: Here we see matter from a normal star falling onto a compact object, with the compact object being the source of X-rays. Reprint from (Tauris and van den Heuvel), original work by Mark Garlick, © Mark Garlick.

Data Acquisition

2.1 Vela X-1 (Detached)

2.1.1 Known properties

	Vela X-1 A	Vela X-1 B
Star Type	Neutron Star	Supergiant (Kretschmar, P. et al.)
Masses M_{\odot}	≥ 1.8 (Kretschmar, P. et al.)	20-30 (Kretschmar, P. et al.)
Radius	$11\text{-}12.5 R_KM$ (Kretschmar, P. et al.)	$30R_{\odot}$ (Kretschmar, P. et al.)
Temperature		$33.7 \pm 5.2 kK$ (Kretschmar, P. et al.)
Luminosity		$\approx 1,000,000 L_{\odot}$ (Kretschmar, P. et al.)
Separation		$2kpc$ (Kretschmar, P. et al.)
Mass Loss Rate		$10^{-6} M_{\odot} yr^{-1}$ (Kretschmar, P. et al.)
Eccentricity		≈ 0.0898 (Kretschmar, P. et al.)

Table 1: Properties of Vela X-1

Vela X-1 consists of a neutron star and supergiant and is classified as an Eclipsing and pulsing high mass X-ray binary (HMXB). This means that the neutron star passed behind the Supergiant every 8.94 days (Falanga et al.), leading to a variable luminosity between $10^{36} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ and $10^{37} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$. Additionally, the neutron star itself is spinning every 293 seconds (Kretschmar, P. et al.). It is important to note that due the complexity and accretion occurring in the system, it is hard to directly measure the luminosity of Vela X-1B.

Vela X-1 is described as an archetypical wind accretor, as it is a system which is undergoing wind accretion in a stable, predictable, and easy to measure way. Furthermore, it has both persistent X-ray and broadband emission. Having both X-ray and broadband allows both to be measured and compared. Astronomers use Vela X-1 as examples when looking at other systems with comparable X-ray emissions (Kretschmar, P. et al.).

The wind accretion (see 1.3.1) comes in the form of wind from a Vela X-1B falling onto the neutron star. This wind does not have a very high velocity, but because the supergiant has almost filled its Roche Lobe (Kretschmar, P. et al.), the wind mass can easily escape, falling onto the neutron. This accretion process is what creates the prominent X-ray emission (sect. 1.6.1).

2.2 V404 Cygni (Semi-detached)

2.2.1 Known properties

	V404 Cygni C	V404 Cygni B	
Star Type		Early K-type Giant	
Masses	$1.2M_{\odot}$ (Burdge et al.)	$.7M_{\odot}$ (Bernardini et al.)	$9M_{\odot}$ (Shahba)
Radius	$1.85R_{\odot}$ (Burdge et al.)	$6.0R_{\odot}$ (Shahbaz et al.)	
Temperature	$6123K$ (Burdge et al.)	$4274^{+116}_{-113}K$ (Ziółkowski and Zdziarski)	
Luminosity		$8.7^{+1.7}_{-1.4}L_{\odot}$ (Ziółkowski and Zdziarski)	
Distance		2390_{pc} (Bernardini et al.)	
Orbital Period		$6.73 \pm .001$ d (Ziółkowski and Zdziarski)	

Table 2: Properties of V404 Cygni

V404 is a LMXB, meaning that the donor star has a relatively low mass compared to the accretor. In this system mass is transferred directly through the point L_1 (sect. 1.4.1) (Bartolomeo Koninckx, L. et al.) due to RLO (sect. 1.4). This mass accreted by V404 Cygni A forms an accretion disk, greatly increasing the luminosity of the system (sect. 1.6.1). V404 is also a variable star system, with magnitude varying overtime (Bernardini et al.). The reason why is currently under discussion with two possible causes. This variability is either due to the donor star releasing mass at a changing rate (Tanaka and Lewin) or due to instability in the accretion disk itself (Lasota), both properties which are commonly observed in LMXBs.

Additionally, it was recently discovered that V404 Cygni is in fact a triple star system (Burdge et al.). It is believed that the tertiary star (V404 Cygni C) originally evolved in closer proximity to B and A, but was pushed further outwards from the system due to mass transfer between B and A (Burdge et al.).

2.3 W Ursae Majoris (Contact Binary)

2.3.1 Known properties

	W UMa A	W UMa B
Masses M_{\odot}	1.139 ± 0.019 (Gazeas et al.)	0.551 ± 0.006 (Gazeas et al.)
Radius R_{\odot}	1.092 ± 0.016 (Gazeas et al.)	0.792 ± 0.015 (Gazeas et al.)
Temperature K	6450 ± 100 (Gazeas et al.)	6170 ± 21 (Gazeas et al.)
Luminosity L_{\odot}	1.557 ± 0.166 (Gazeas et al.)	0.978 ± 0.071 (Gazeas et al.)
Distance	$52pc$ (Gaia Collaboration et al.)	
Max Magnitude	7.75 (Malkov et al.)	
Min Magnitude	8.48 (Malkov et al.)	
Period	$.3336 days$ (Gazeas et al.)	
Inclination Plane	$88.4 \pm 0.8^{\circ}$ (Gazeas et al.)	

Table 3: Properties of *W Ursae Majoris*

W UMa is a contact binary, meaning that the two stars are physically ‘connected’ by their mass. This system is known as an archetype because it has a high magnitude at 7.75 at peak and 8.48 at minimum (table 3), meaning that its fairly easy to observe it and its variability. We can measure said variability in the form of light curves (see figure 9), which reveal a distinct nature different which is different from non-contact binaries. This magnitude variability is due to the fact that the binary is eclipsing due to its low inclination plane (table 3), meaning that the stars will pass behind each other in their orbit relative to the Earth. A diagram of this behavior is displayed at the top of figure 9.

Because of the prominent nature of this binary, similar contact binaries are called referred to as ‘UWMA type’ if they also possess said eclipsing nature.

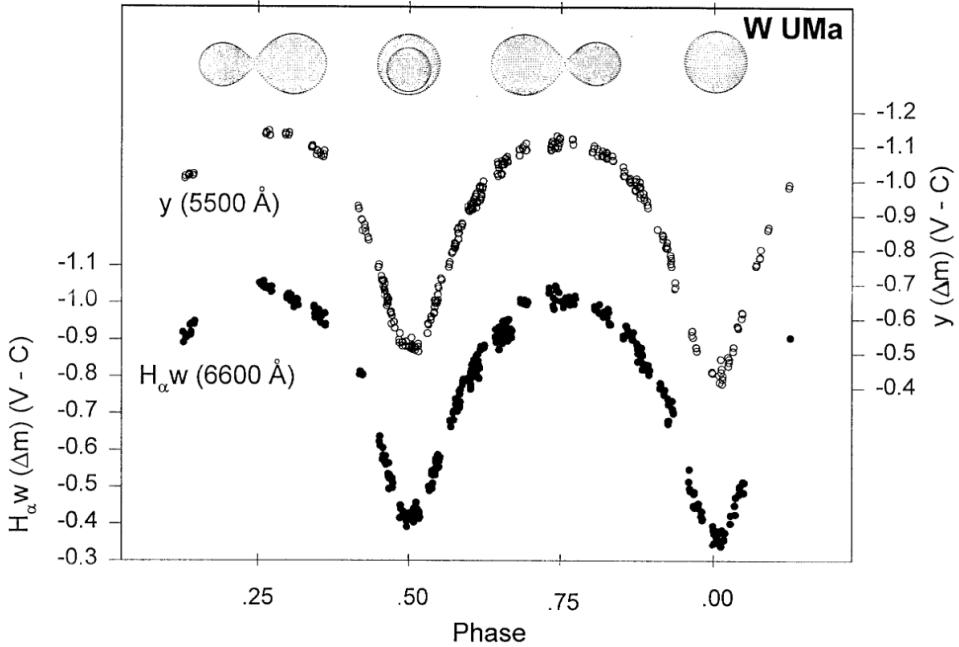


Figure 9: This figure shows the light curve of *W UMa* relative to the apparent position of the system. Note the diagram of the stars relative appearance on the top and how it relates to the light curve. Reprint from (Morgan et al.)

2.4 POSYDON Simulations

In corroboration with three observed systems I used data generated from the population syntheses tool POSYDON (Fragos et al.). I used POSYDON because catalogues of HMXBs and LMXBs were not large enough to fully understand the evolution of these systems. POSYDON is developed and maintained by a team of astrophysicists and computer scientists working at the Université de Genève and Northwestern University. POSYDON uses an additional script called MESA, which is dedicated to single and binary star evolution. POSYDON utilities MESA on a large scale in order to simulate full populations. The dataset I used was simulated on the NU super computing Cluster, QUEST. This data was stored in the form of a .h5 file, containing a total of 6,128,390 rows and 83 columns. (See greatly reduced example of the data frame in table 4 and an HR Diagram of the full dataset in see figure 10)

Binary ID	System State	Orbital Period (days)	\log_{10} Mass Transfer Rate	Donor State	Donor Mass M_\odot	Accretor State	Accretor Mass M_\odot
54	Detached	0.047520	-99.000	NS	1.196033	stripped He Core He burning	≈ 1.002
183	Detached	0.0429883	≈ -80.8	NS	1.196033	stripped He Core He burning	$\approx .9957$

Table 4: Example of POSYDON data, heavily modified for readability

Upon graphing, this dataset looks very similar to a standard HR diagram, however, there are some key population differences. In the center we can see the main sequence and to the right we can see the supergiant branch. This can be deduced by the size of the plotted points. These two branches are overlapping due to the sheer quantity of stars which evolved from MS to giant.

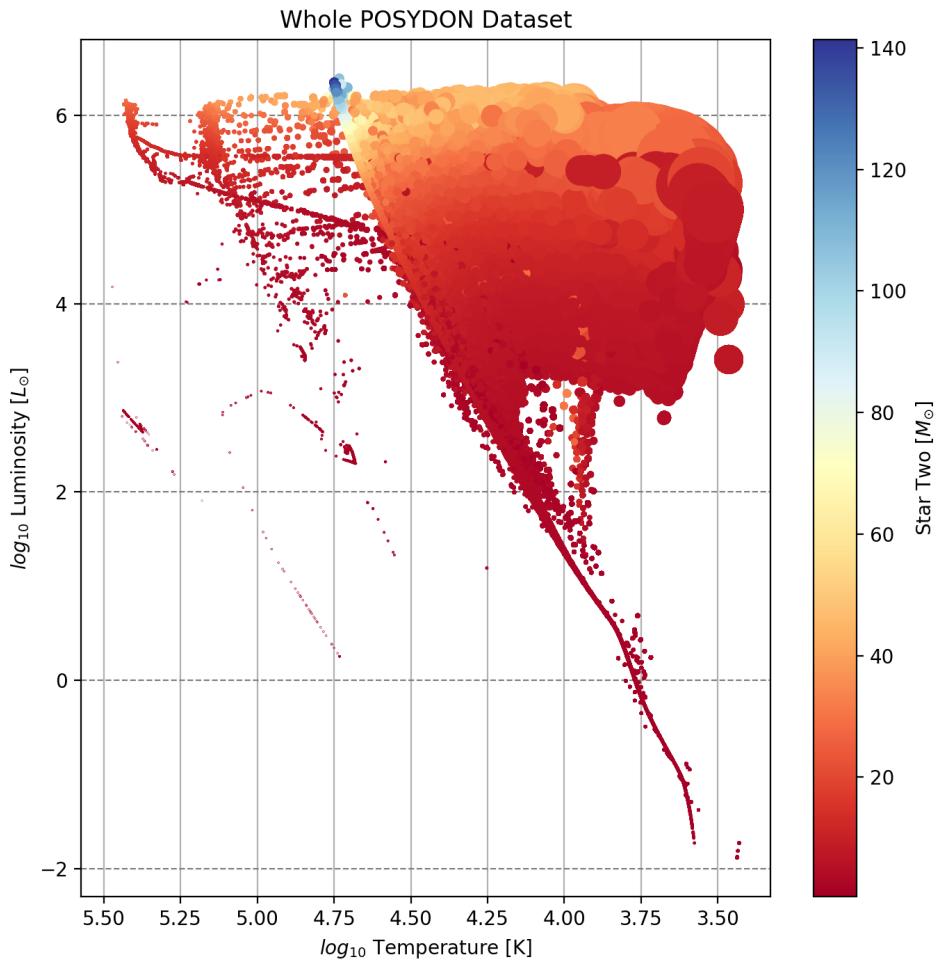


Figure 10: HR Diagram of the donor star for the full POSYDON dataset (≈ 6.1 million points). This shows the stars evolutionary tracks over the span of 13.8 billion years. Note that the color of the plotted points correspond to the solar mass of the donor star. Additionally, the radius of each plotted point corresponds with the radius of the simulated star. Generated with Matplotlib (Hunter).

2.4.1 Data Processing

With my research I sought to contextualize these very specific systems, allowing one to better understand how these systems play into the larger picture of binaries. In order to do this I utilized a large dataset generated from POSYDON. In order

to properly analyze this data I utilized Python with a large quantity of packages. These packages included Pandas (pandas development team), Matplotlib (Hunter), and NumPy (Harris et al.). These tools allowed me to rapidly and efficiently analyze the large amount of data, something this paper would not have been possible without. As I analyzed the data, I found there were certain processes regarding data processing and graphing that I was doing repeatedly, so I wrote a custom Python script in order to streamline the process. This script allowed quickly generate variable HR diagrams for any and all types of datasets, quickly adjusting variables as needed while automatically applying them to all the curated graphs. This script can be found on the GitHub page for the paper at <https://github.com/PiersonLip/Honors-Independent-Study/blob/main/Code/HRDiagram.py>.

I worked on this entirely in VS Code, as it provided a great environment for me to work efficiently and worked very well with L^AT_EX. I utilized Python notebook files in order to analyze the data at greater speed.

Results

I found a lot of the key factors in mass transfer and how it affected various types of binary stars, with Full-blown RLO being the most key factor in mass transfer in low-mass X-ray binaries, leading to large amounts of X-ray emission (sect. 1.6.1). This process had drastic effects on both the donor and accretor star.

I found that a large quantity of detached systems will experience mass transfer in some form. This mass transfer is in the form of wind accretion or atmospheric Roche Lobe Overflow (sect. 1.3.1).

I found that mass can will be transferred between stars in contact binaries, with a majority of contact binaries not actually being stable, but instead in a phase of their life called common envelope (sect. 1.5.1).

I found that V404 Cygni properties did not fall onto a known location on an HR Diagram (see figure 17). This suggests that either the simulated data generated using POSYDON has an error, or that the observed data is incorrect. It is much more likely that there is a fault with POSYDON (or even MESA itself) when it comes to simulating LMXBs. This could pose a larger issue, as a lot of papers utilize POSYDON and/or MESA to come to their conclusions.

3.1 Detached Binaries

Despite the nature of detached systems they are still able to transfer mass a number of ways (Tauris and van den Heuvel). A large quantity of these systems are classified as HMXBs due to wind accretion (sect. 1.3.1), where a star of great enough mass is able to transfer some of that mass through stellar winds (Tauris and van

den Heuvel). However, these systems, despite being technically detached, are close to filling their RL (sect. 1.2). Because of this, it is not unheard of for them to also transfer mass through full-blown RLO (sect. 1.4) (Tauris and van den Heuvel). Additionally, their atmosphere can be transferred through RLO while their mass itself is not, in which case it is called atmospheric RLO (sect. 1.4.2).

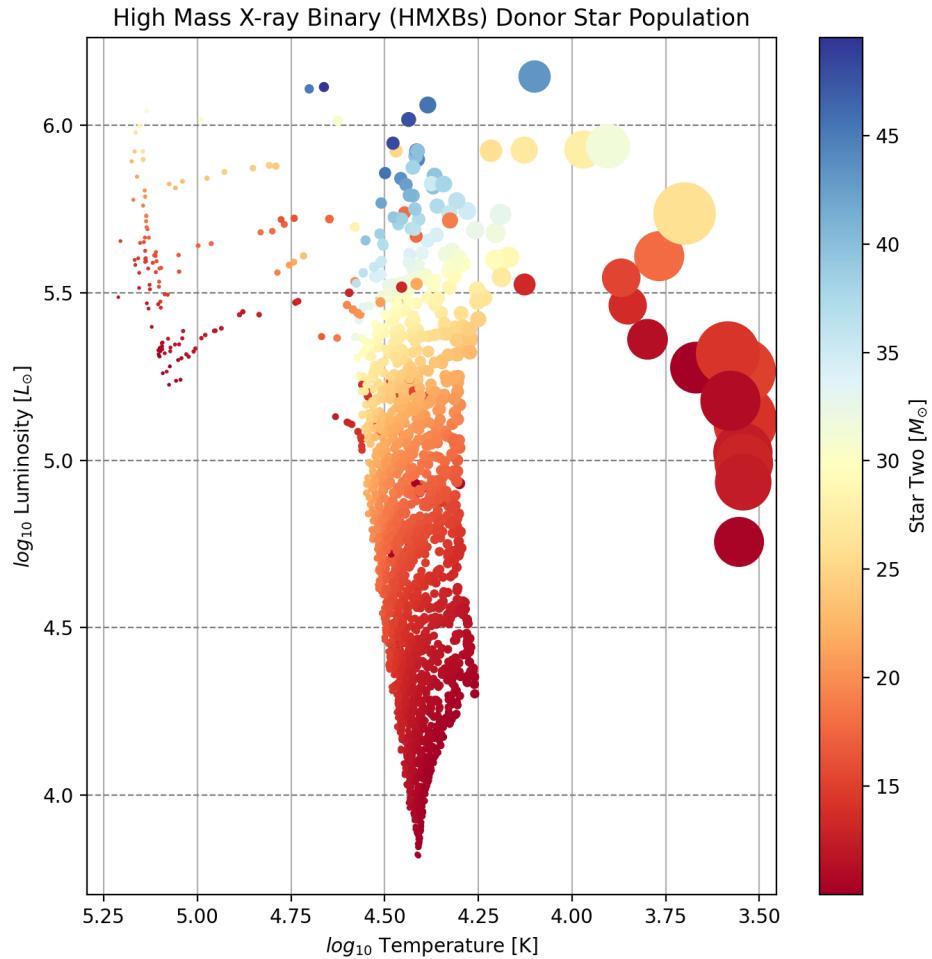


Figure 11: *HR Diagram of HMXBs using POSYDON generated data. The size of the plotted dot corresponds to the size of the star.*

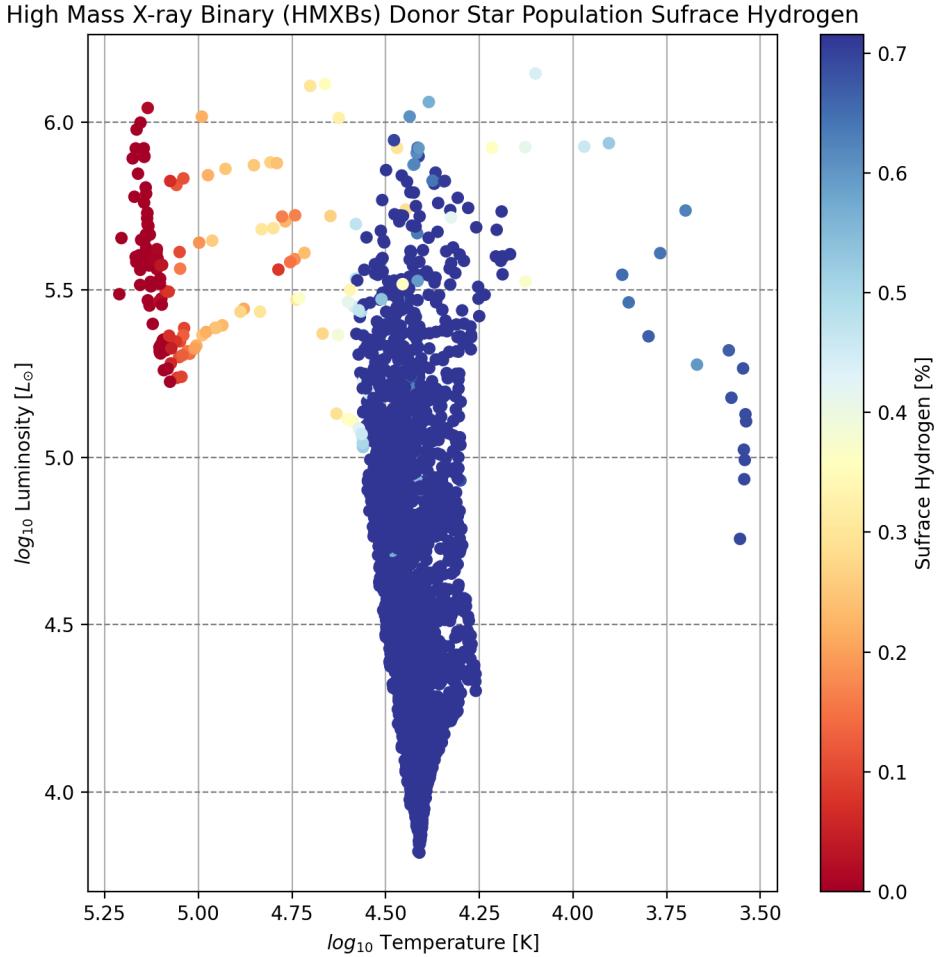


Figure 12: HR Diagram of HMXBs using POSYDON generated data. The color the star corresponds to the percentage amount of surface hydrogen.

In figure 11 we can see that while the majority of the donor stars in HMXBs are main sequence, a large quantity of them are also Wolf-Rayet type (see figure 12) and supergiants (see size of the stars in see figure 11). This is to be expected due to the high masses of the donor star population.

3.1.1 Vela X-1 Results

In figures 13 and 14 we see that Vela X-1 is one of the more extreme example of HMXBs, as it has a higher temperature and luminosity than a lot of its similar stars, the majority of which are in main sequence. Additionally, we can also confirm the fact that Vela X-1 is a giant star due to its location and proximity to other giants on the HR Diagram (see figure 14), something which is corroborated by (Kretschmar, P. et al.).

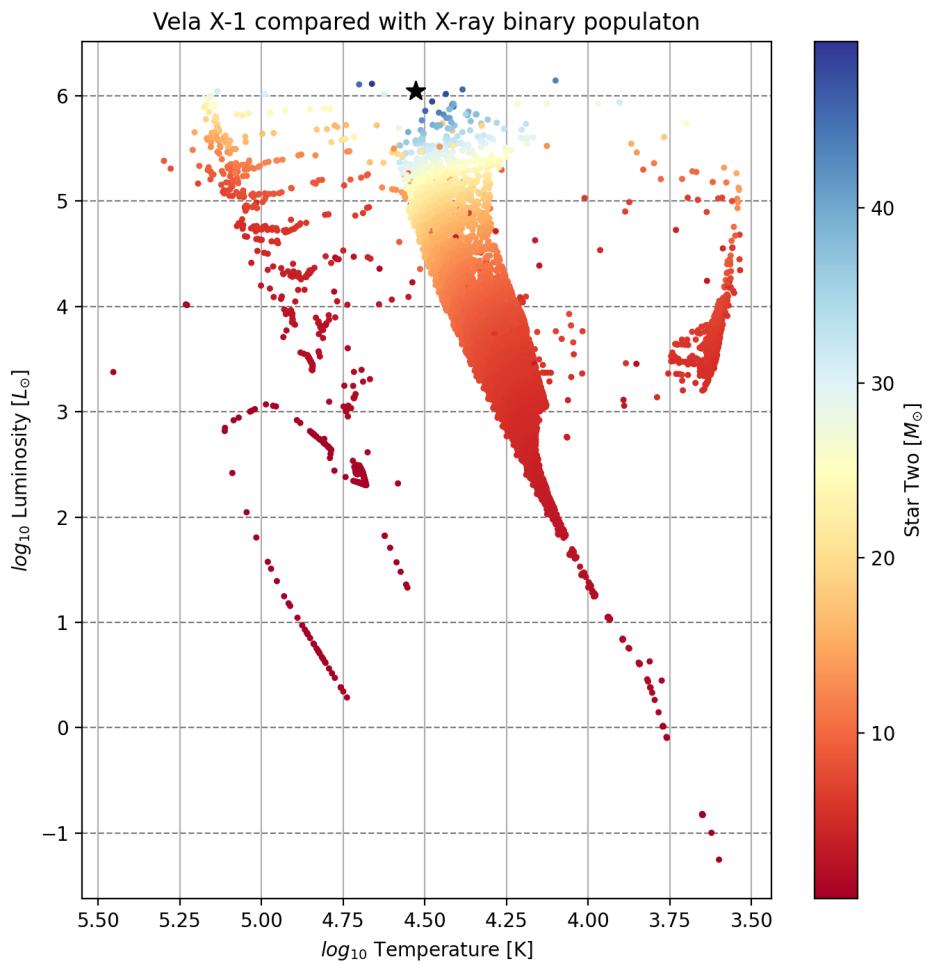


Figure 13: HR Diagram with reference for Vela X-1. The star is the mean value of observation range, box is overlap of the min and max temperature and luminosity values.

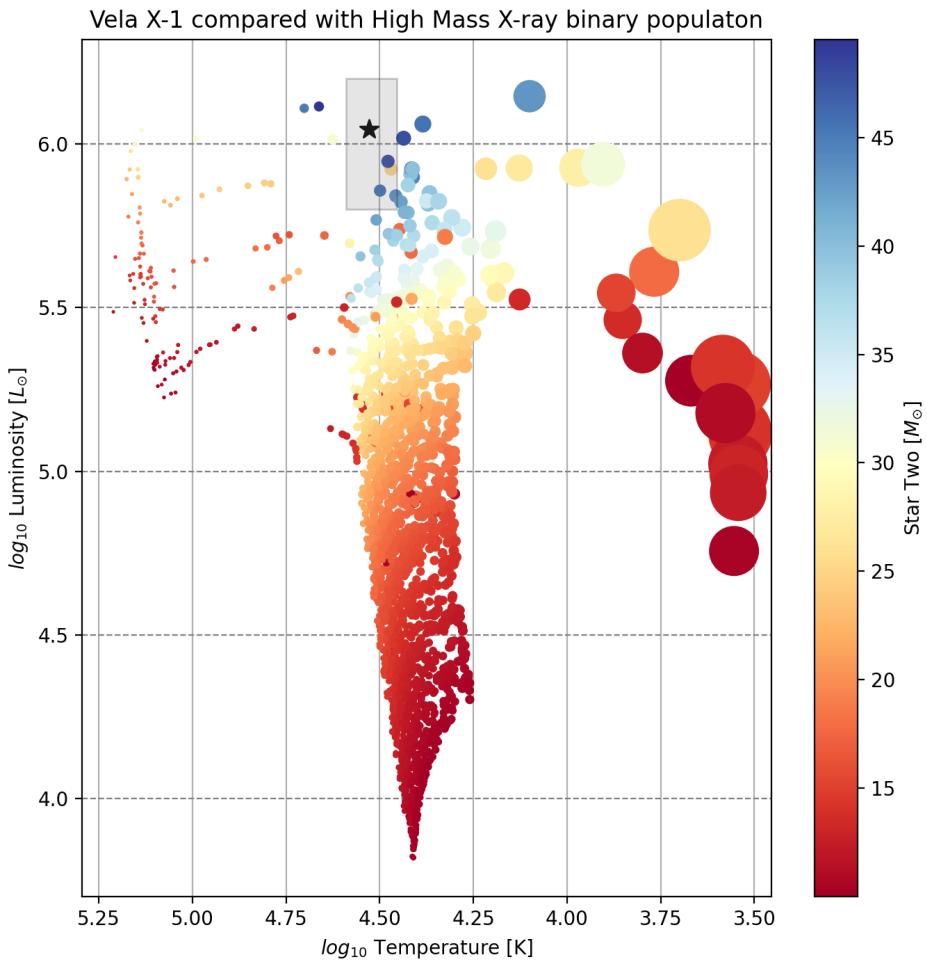


Figure 14: HR Diagram of HMXBs with reference point for Vela X-1. The star is the mean value of observation range, box is overlap of the min and max temperature and luminosity values. Note that the values of X-ray luminosity in order to generate the luminosity range.

3.2 Semi-Detached Binaries

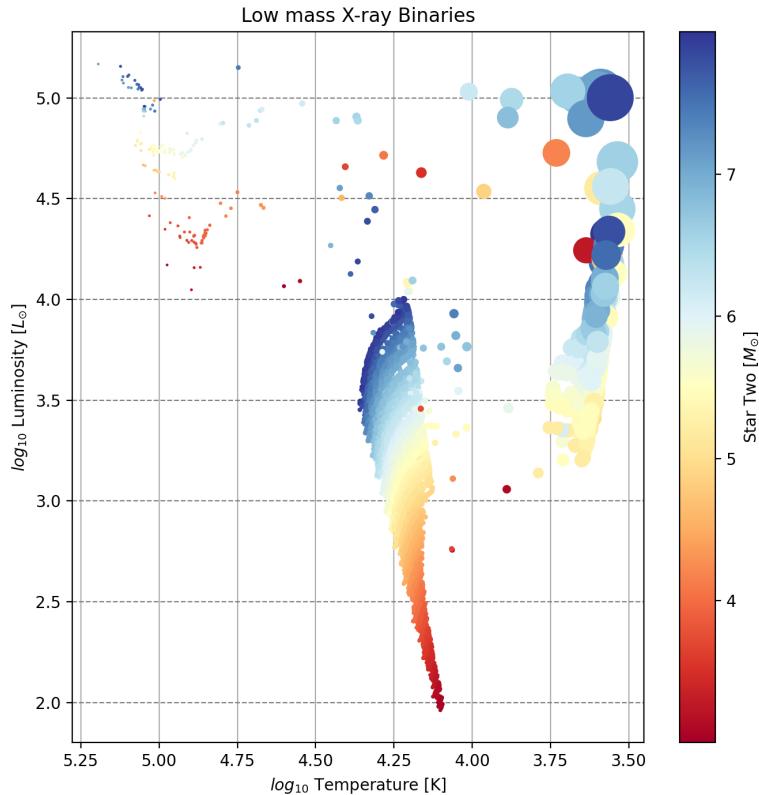


Figure 15: HR diagram of the donor star in Low mass X-ray Binaries. Size of the plotted dot corresponds to the size of the star.

RLO a very common phenomena in binary star evolution, with the majority of systems undergoing it as an evolutionary phase during their lifetime (Tauris and van den Heuvel). RLO is most commonly and directly observed in LMXBs (Tauris and van den Heuvel), as these systems can allow for a stable transfer of mass from a donor to an accretor, which can create emission of X-rays (Tauris and van den Heuvel) (sect. 1.6.1). Furthermore, RLO can either be stable or unstable with that most important factors in stability being the mass ratio of the stars, the eccentricity of the system, and the stars' envelope type (sect. 1.4). This mass is transferred through the Lagrange point L_1 due to a pressure differential (Tauris and van den Heuvel) (sect. 1.4.1).

In figure 15 we can see that X-ray binaries' donor stars generally follow a semi-standard HR diagram with the location of the stars being congruent with what we would expect of lower mass donor stars. This is evident in selection of the main sequence branch we see, as there is a distinct cut-off point.

3.2.1 V404 Cygni Results

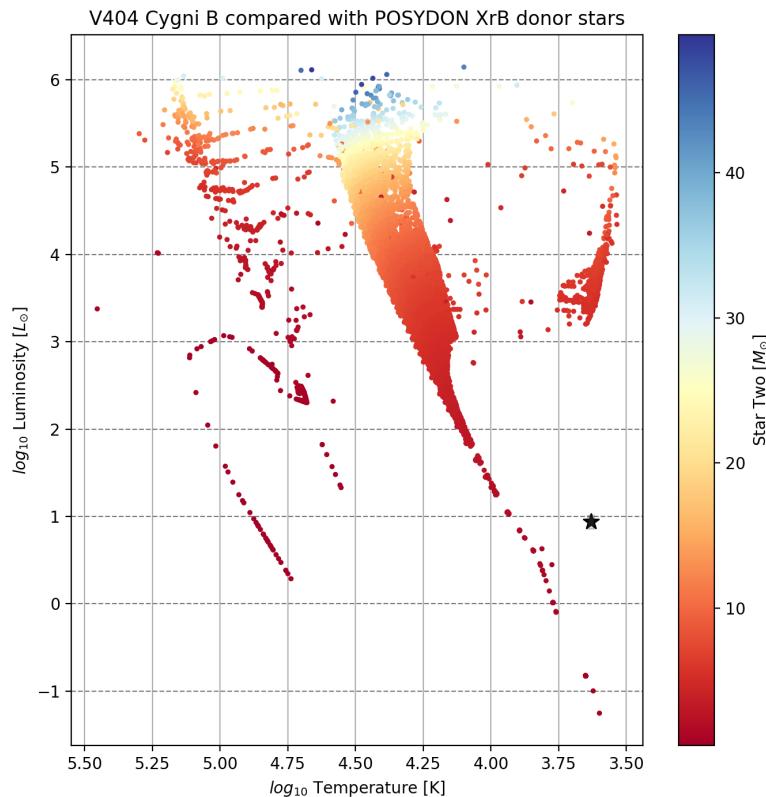


Figure 16: *HR Diagram with reference for V404 Cygni. Utilizing data from (Bartolomeo Koninckx, L. et al.). Note that the range of error is plotted, however, does not play an effect on the location of the star*

V404 Cygni does not fall onto the two main simulated evolutionary tracks for LMXBs. This distinct discontinuity between the observed temperature and luminosity and expected location on an HR diagram suggests there exists an error. It is more likely that the simulated data possess the error, as V404 Cygni has been

observationally measured to high accuracy. However, further investigation of both simulated and observed data is needed to get a full conclusion.

While investigating this I tried a multitude of different things. This included getting more recent data of V404 Cygni from (Bartolomeo Koninckx, L. et al.), graphing an error range around the plotted star (see figure 16), and plotting the entire dataset including all the stars evolution over time (see figure 17). None of these lead to any breakthroughs.

I believe this discrepancy comes from the fact that V404 Cygni is actually a triple star system as proposed by (Burdge et al.). This third star is believed to have posed have had a large influence on the evolution of the system, and the POSYDON dataset only accounted for two stars, which is likely to be the reason for error.

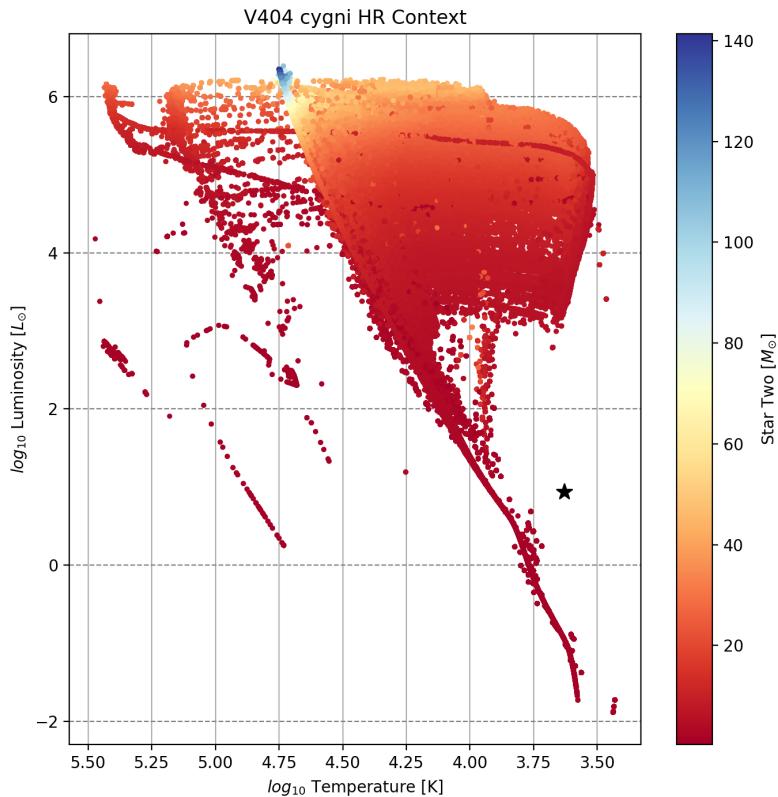


Figure 17: *HR Diagram with reference for V404 Cygni. Utilizing data from (Bartolomeo Koninckx, L. et al.). Still off of any plotted evolutionary track despite being plotted with the entire dataset.*

3.3 Contact Binaries

Mass transfer in contact binaries happens in a variety of cases. In some systems where both of the stars RL's are full (fig 6), the system can in a multitude of states. The most prominent of these is common envelope (1.5.1) and an actual contact binary. It is important to note that CE is a temporary stage which many different types of binaries evolve through, whereas a contact binary is a population themselves.

I found that in mass transfer in an evolving contact binary causes a mass oscillation between the two stars (Fabry et al.) (see figure 7), where the stars will transfer mass back and forth. This process will continue until the mass ratio between the two stars crosses a critical threshold, after which the stars will then merge (Fabry et al.).

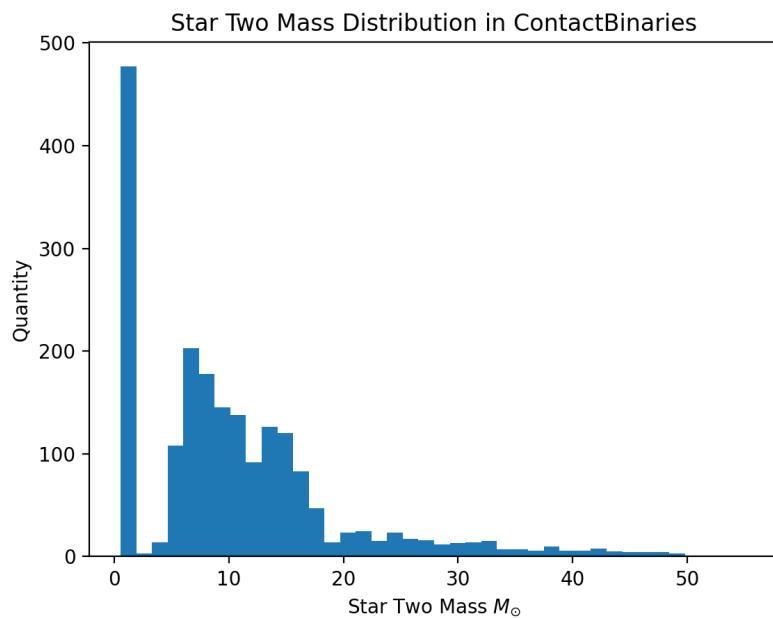


Figure 18: Star two mass distribution for contact binaries

In figure 18 we can see that contact binaries mass distribution feature a prominent spike at around one solar mass, with a distribution centered around 10, and then a scattered amount afterward.

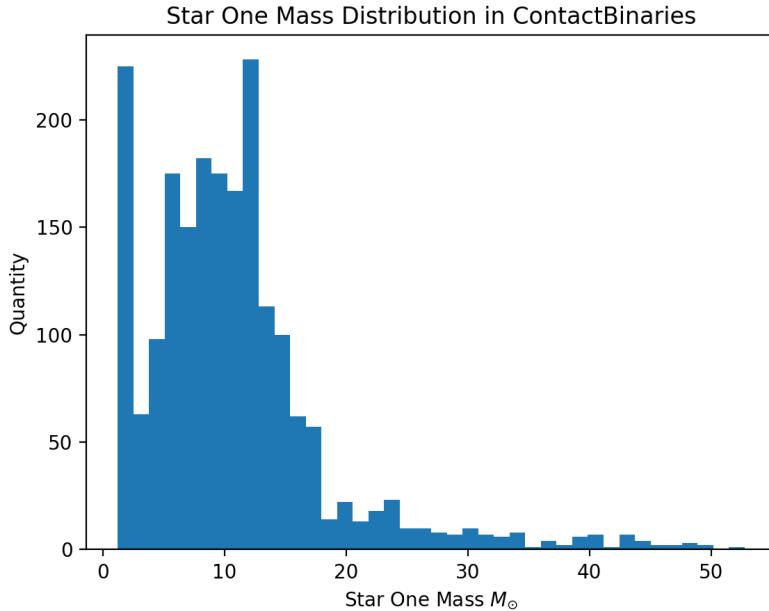


Figure 19: *Star one mass distribution of contact binaries*

Note how similar this is to the star two distribution. From the POSYDON data, I found the mean mass of star one in contact binaries to be ≈ 10.703 and star two to be ≈ 10.6548 . This is congruent with what previous papers have found (Fabry et al.). This is due to the nature of mass transfer in contact binaries leading to an equalization in masses. As a contact system evolves, the mass transfer causes q (the mass ratio between stars) to stabilize to a value of $q \approx 1$ (Fabry et al.). We can clearly see this oscillation and then stabilization in figure 7. The cause of the difference in see figure 18 and 19 is because of the nature of the simulated data, as the initial grid was predisposed for star one binary to have a greater mass in order to increase the likelihood of mass transfer.

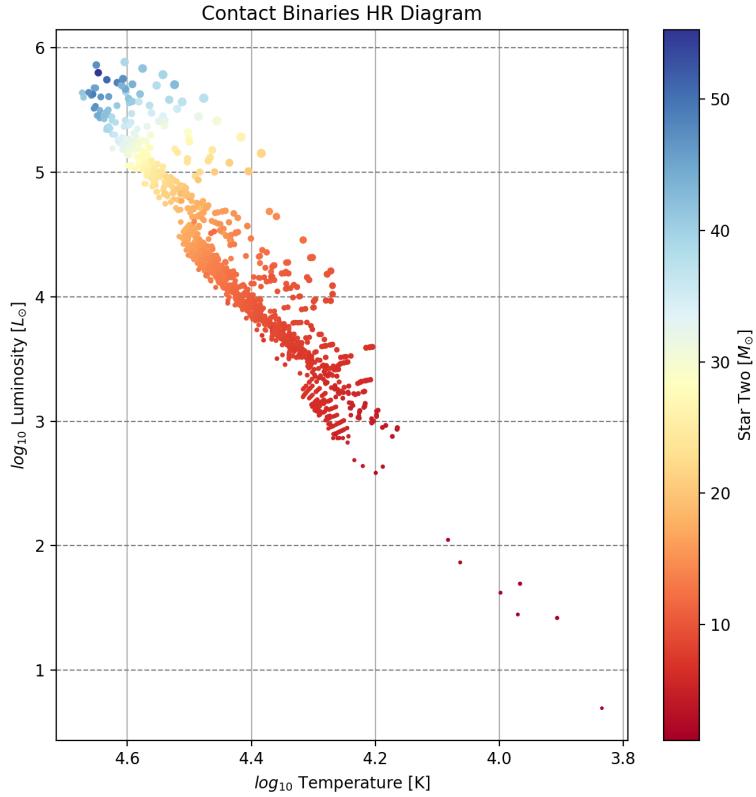


Figure 20: HR diagram of contact binaries from POSYDON data, generated with Matplotlib.

This is one of the more interesting results, as we can see that contact binaries form a very specific population on the HR diagram, falling on specific linear with a linear relationship (see figure 20) I believe this is because of the stabilizing natures regarding mass ratios in contact binaries. However, this requires further investigation before anything conclusions can be formed as there are many other reasons relationship could emerge. Other causes include the inherent skewing of the grid, observation bias and known simulation error.

3.3.1 W UMa Results

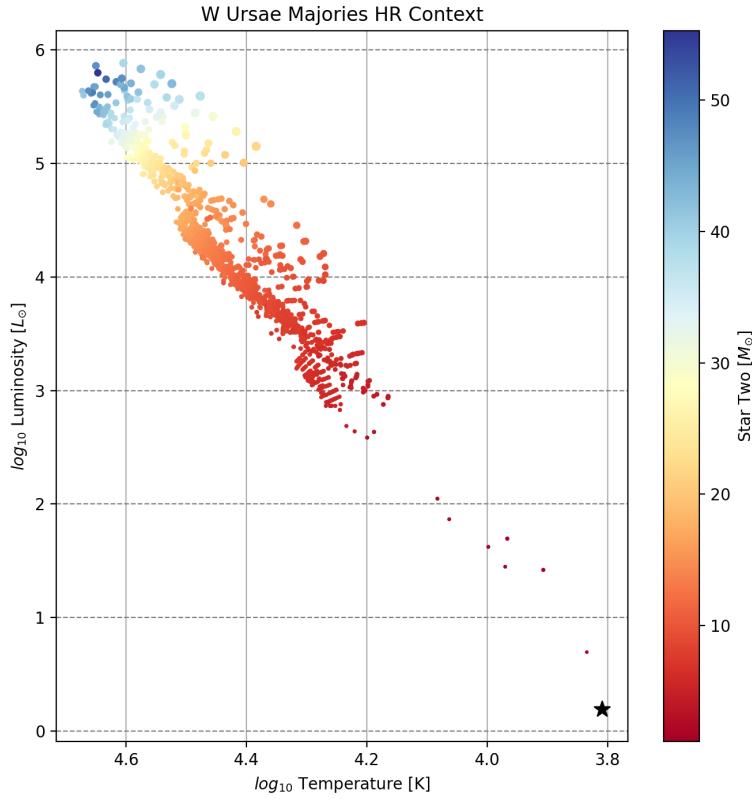


Figure 21: *HR Diagram with reference for W UMa using W UMa A. Plotted using data from*

In figure 21 we see that W UMa also follows this linear relationship, however, it has a much lower temperature and luminosity than most of the population. This is a known discrepancy with current simulated models, where simulated values are both typically more luminous and massive than observed (Fabry et al.).

Conclusion

In conclusion, I found the local populations of V404 Cygni (sect. 3.2.1), Vela X-1 (sect. 3.1.1), and W UMa (sect. 3.3.1) by graphing them on HR diagrams alongside data from POSYDON. I found the main causes of mass transfer in detached

systems to be wind accretion, semi-detached to be Roche Lobe overflow, and contacts to be direct mass sharing. I found properties in both simulated and observed data of V404 Cygni (sect. 3.2.1) and W UMa (sect. 3.3.1) which warrant further investigation. Lastly, I found corroborating evidence that V404 Cygni is a triple star system.

Discussion

Originally I planned on simulating grids for all the types of systems, however, due to time constraints I chose to only focus on one type. This actually tended to be beneficial, as it prevented the scope of the project from becoming too constrained to a single system.

I learned a massive amount while working on this paper. The process of finding information and corroborating it with both other papers and my own results is a style of learning which I both thoroughly enjoy and believe to be deeply productive.

I find it fascinating that it was so recently found that V404 Cygni is in fact a triple star system, as it means that if I had done a similar process a couple of months ago, I could have potentially opened up that rabbit hole.

5.0.1 Disclaimers and Notes

Due to time constraints, I was not able to cite all the sources within the textbook (Tauris and van den Heuvel) which I used. This is because it was quite tedious to find the papers themselves within the textbook references and I chose to focus on the content itself instead.

Additionally, as this was my first project in L^AT_EX(sect. 5.1.2) as a freshman, I am sure there are various errors and things that do not fit proper convention. Please feel free to reach out with any comments and/or corrections.

5.1 Code and Writing Process

5.1.1 Code

As I analyzed the data, I found there were certain actions regarding data processing and graphing that I was doing repeatedly, so I wrote a custom Python script in order to streamline the process. This script allowed me to change minor things in the graphs (like the title of color bars) quickly and apply them to all the curated graphs. This script can be found on the GitHub page (sect. 5.1.3) for the project.

5.1.2 L^AT_EX

Originally, I started working on this project using Overleaf, however, due the amount of graphs, the time to compile started to rapidly climb up, and eventually I just decided to switch to compiling it locally. On-top of this, I figured I would set up a GitHub in order to additionally push the code and graphs as well. This turned out to absolutely be the right decision, giving me way more freedom.

Additionally, I wrote the entire paper in L^AT_EX, a typesetting system which is the standard for academic papers. I challenged myself to learn and use this format in order to prepare myself for further academia. Using L^AT_EX also allowed the graphs being generated by my Python scripts to automatically be imported and/or updated into the paper, saving large quantities of time.

5.1.3 GitHub

This essay, the entire paper, all of my data, code, and figures, can all be found on GitHub at <https://github.com/PiersonLip/Honors-Independent-Study>. Syncing everything to GitHub additionally allowed me to work on the paper seamlessly from multiple devices, syncing different versions with ease.

I worked on this entirely in Virtual Studio Code, as it provided a great environment for me to work efficiently and its integration with Python notebooks and Git helped me work efficiently

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