Theoretical Limits in Constraining Tidal Quality Factors of Binary Stars

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ABSTRACT

1. INTRODUCTION

We aim to place theoretical limits on the constraints we can get on Q and τ using tidal equillibrium models, and disentangle different sources of uncertainty:

- Observational: To what degree is the limitation on the uncertainty of Q and τ due to a limitation of observational (e.g. ability to observe a parameter, data precision, sample size), which might be improved by better data? That is, how does the accuracy and precision of our observations affect the derived uncertainty of Q and τ and which observational constraints matter most when it comes to inferring Q and τ ? What types of systems are most promising for constraining Q and τ ? Limitation of sample size or limitation of constraints? How do constraints from synchronization (rotation period + eccentricity + orbital period) compare to constraints from circularization (eccentricity + orbital period)? Smaller sample/more constraints vs. larger sample/less constraints
- Model: To what degree to inherent degeneracies/pathologies in the model formulation contribute to uncertainty? Is this a problem that is *well posed* for (Bayesian) inference—are the observables sensitive enough to your parameters of interest?
- Hypothesis: To what degree does our hypothesis fail to reproduce reality? (comparison between simulated data uncertainties and real data uncertainties; model comparison between CTL, CPL). Can theoretical limits to the uncertainties on Q and τ derived on simulated data give us context to interpret uncertainties on real data? Given enough free parameters, it can become possible for a model to reproduce any range of outcomes. How in this situation, can a model be invalidated?

2. METHODS

- 2.1. Tidal Evolution Model
- 2.2. Stellar Evolution + Magnetic Braking Model
 - 2.3. Global Sensitivity Analysis
 - 2.4. Markov Chain Monte Carlo
 - 2.5. Observational Constraints

Model initial conditions and observational constraints:

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	Model Input	Prior	Observational Constraint	Good Unc					
M_1	primary mass $[M_{\odot}]$	$\mathcal{N}(m,s)$	kepler solution (lc eclipse + rvs)	0.001					
M_2	secondary mass $[M_{\odot}]$	$\mathcal{N}(m,s)$	kepler solution (lc eclipse + rvs)	0.001					
$P_{\text{rot}1,i}$	pri init rotation period [days]	$log\mathcal{N}(m,s)$	$log \mathcal{N}(m,s)$ dist in young open clusters						
$P_{\text{rot}2,i}$	sec init rotation period [days]	$log \mathcal{N}(m,s)$	dist in young open clusters						
$P_{\mathrm{orb},i}$	init orbital period [days]	U(4.0, 10.0)	$\mathcal{U}(4.0, 10.0)$ uninformed						
e_i	init eccentricity	$\mathcal{U}(0,0.5)$	$\mathcal{U}(0,0.5)$ uninformed						
age	system age [yr]	$\mathcal{N}(m,s)$	$\mathcal{N}(m,s)$ open cluster age						
$arepsilon_{1,i}$	pri init obliquity [deg]	$\mathcal{U}(0,30)$	$\mathcal{U}(0,30)$ uninformed						
$arepsilon_{2,i}$	sec init obliquity [deg]	$\mathcal{U}(0,30)$	uninformed						
Q_1	pri tidal phase lag	$\mathcal{U}(4,9)$	uninformed						
\mathcal{Q}_2	sec tidal phase lag	$\mathcal{U}(4,9)$	uninformed						
$ au_1$	pri tidal time lag [log(s)]	$\mathcal{U}(-4,2)$	uninformed						
$ au_2$	sec tidal time lag [log(s)]	$\mathcal{U}(-4,2)$	uninformed						

Model final conditions and observational constraints:

	Model Output	Likelihood	Observational Constraint	Good Unc			
$P_{\text{rot}1,f}$	pri final rotation period [days]	$\mathcal{N}(m,s)$	$\mathcal{N}(m,s)$ lc autocorrelation function				
$P_{\text{rot}2,f}$	sec final rotation period [days]	$\mathcal{N}(m,s)$	spectroscopic $v \sin i$	0.1			
$P_{\mathrm{orb},f}$	final orbital period [days]	$\mathcal{N}(m,s)$	lc lomb scargle	10^{-5}			
e_f	final eccentricity	$\mathcal{N}(m,s)$	lc eclipse + rvs	0.001			
$R_{1,f}$	pri final radius $[R_{\odot}]$	$\mathcal{N}(m,s)$	stellar models + photometry	0.01			
$R_{2,f}$	sec final radius $[R_{\odot}]$	$\mathcal{N}(m,s)$	eclipse shape + pri radius	0.01			
$L_{1,f}$	pri final lumniosity $[L_{\odot}]$	$\mathcal{N}(m,s)$	stellar models + photometry	0.1			
$L_{2,f}$	sec final lumniosity $[L_{\odot}]$	$\mathcal{N}(m,s)$	stellar models + photometry	0.1			
$T_{\text{eff}1,f}$	pri final temperature [K]	$\mathcal{N}(m,s)$	stellar models + spectra				
$T_{\text{eff}2,f}$	sec final temperature [K]	$\mathcal{N}(m,s)$	stellar models + spectra				

3. RESULTS

- sensitivity analysis (full 9 parameters + age) CTL, CPL, CTL + STELLAR, CPL + STELLAR free parameters: M₁, M₂, ε_{1,i}, ε_{2,i}, P_{rot1,i}, P_{rot2,i}, e_i, P_{orb,i}, Q computation time: ~30 min eqtide only, ~1 day for eqtide + stellar
- sensitivity analysis (6 parameters + age) CTL, CPL, CTL + STELLAR, CPL + STELLAR free parameters: M_1 , M_2 , $P_{\text{rot}1,i}$, $P_{\text{rot}2,i}$, e_i , Q (without obliquity, prior for porb based on final porb, ecc) computation time: ~ 30 min eqtide only, ~ 1 day for eqtide + stellar
- MCMC recovery test on synthetic data (4 parameters + age) free parameters: $P_{\text{rot}1,i}$, $P_{\text{rot}2,i}$, e_i , Q (fix masses, without obliquity, prior for porb based on final porb, ecc) computation time (per MCMC run): \sim few hours for eqtide only, \sim few weeks for eqtide + stellar
- 1D likelihood tests free parameters: Q

• MCMC recovery test on real data (4 parameters + age)?

if there's an open cluster system in a tide-sensitive age range

comparison with the synthetic data tests may be able to tell us how much posterior uncertainty is due to which input parameters/observational uncertainties/degeneracies?

- 4. DISCUSSION
- 5. CONCLUSION

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Figure 1. EQTIDE + STELLAR: CPL model

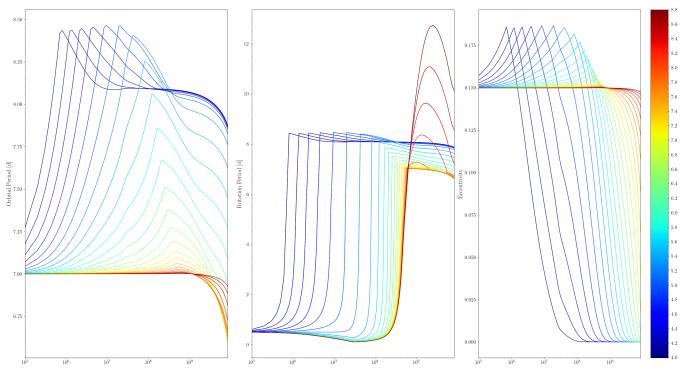
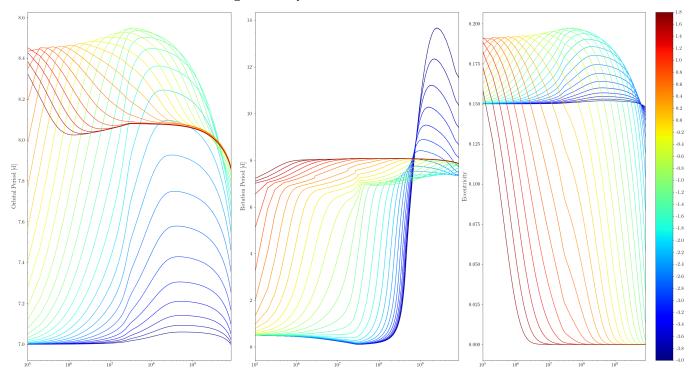
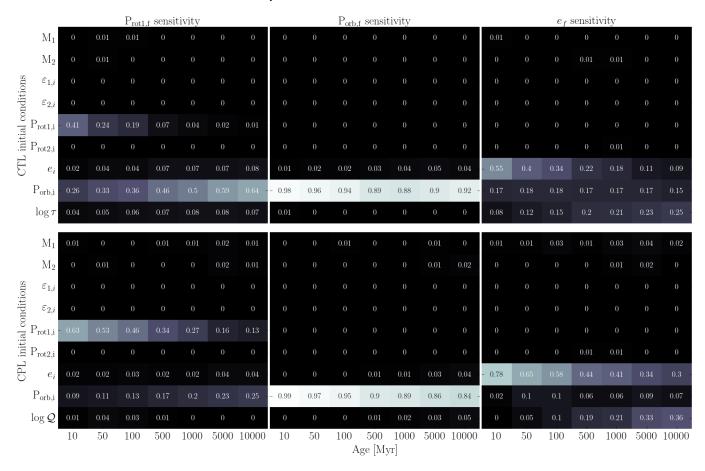


Figure 2. EQTIDE + STELLAR: CTL model



APPENDIX



REFERENCES

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$P_{rot1,f}$ sensitivity							$P_{orb,f}$ sensitivity							e_f sensitivity								
suc	M_1	0.01		0.01				0	0.01		0.01	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02				0
initial conditions	M_2	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01			0	0						0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01
initial o	P _{rot1,i}	- 0.67	0.5	0.43	0.26	0.18	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.03	0			0.01	0.01		0
CTL_REDUCED	P _{rot2,i}							0	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.11	0	0	0		0.01	0.01	0.01
L-RED	e_i	0.07	0.1	0.12	0.2	0.25	0.37	0.44 -	0.08	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.1		0	- 0.85			0.35	0.3	0.17	0.12
CI	$\log \tau$	0.07	0.1	0.11	0.17	0.2	0.26	0.27	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.19	0.24	0.37	0.43	0.49	0.49 -
suc	M_1	0	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
initial conditions	M_2							0	0.01				0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02				0.01	0.02	0.02
	P _{rot1,i}	- 0.8	0.72	0.67	0.55	0.47	0.39	0.35 -	0						0	0		0.01				0
CPL_REDUCED	P _{rot2,i}							0	0	0.01					0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0.01	0
L-RED	e_i	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.13	0.15	0.2	0.23	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.12	0.14	0.21	0.23	- 0.99	0.83	0.74	0.58	0.54	0.36	0.33 -
ر ا	$\log \mathcal{Q}$		0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.14	0.31	0.35	0.31	0.28	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.24	0.32	0.42	0.41
		10	50	100	500	1000	5000	10000	10	50	100 A	500 ge [My	1000 /r]	5000	10000	10	50	100	500	1000	5000	10000