

# 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  $\tau$  using tidal equilibrium models, and disentangle different sources of uncertainty:

- **Observational:** To what degree is the limitation on the uncertainty of  $Q$  and  $\tau$  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  $\tau$  and which observational constraints matter most when it comes to inferring  $Q$  and  $\tau$ ? What types of systems are most promising for constraining  $Q$  and  $\tau$ ? 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  $\tau$  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:**

	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
$P_{\text{rot1},i}$	pri init rotation period [days]	$\log\mathcal{N}(m, s)$	dist in young open clusters	
$P_{\text{rot2},i}$	sec init rotation period [days]	$\log\mathcal{N}(m, s)$	dist in young open clusters	
$P_{\text{orb},i}$	init orbital period [days]	$\mathcal{U}(4.0, 10.0)$	uninformed	
$e_i$	init eccentricity	$\mathcal{U}(0, 0.5)$	uninformed	
$\text{age}$	system age [yr]	$\mathcal{N}(m, s)$	open cluster age	10%
$\varepsilon_{1,i}$	pri init obliquity [deg]	$\mathcal{U}(0, 30)$	uninformed	
$\varepsilon_{2,i}$	sec init obliquity [deg]	$\mathcal{U}(0, 30)$	uninformed	
$\mathcal{Q}_1$	pri tidal phase lag	$\mathcal{U}(4, 9)$	uninformed	
$\mathcal{Q}_2$	sec tidal phase lag	$\mathcal{U}(4, 9)$	uninformed	
$\tau_1$	pri tidal time lag [log(s)]	$\mathcal{U}(-4, 2)$	uninformed	
$\tau_2$	sec tidal time lag [log(s)]	$\mathcal{U}(-4, 2)$	uninformed	

### Model final conditions and observational constraints:

	Model Output	Likelihood	Observational Constraint	Good Unc
$P_{\text{rot1},f}$	pri final rotation period [days]	$\mathcal{N}(m, s)$	lc autocorrelation function	0.1
$P_{\text{rot2},f}$	sec final rotation period [days]	$\mathcal{N}(m, s)$	spectroscopic $v \sin i$	0.1
$P_{\text{orb},f}$	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 luminosity [ $L_\odot$ ]	$\mathcal{N}(m, s)$	stellar models + photometry	0.1
$L_{2,f}$	sec final luminosity [ $L_\odot$ ]	$\mathcal{N}(m, s)$	stellar models + photometry	0.1
$T_{\text{eff1},f}$	pri final temperature [K]	$\mathcal{N}(m, s)$	stellar models + spectra	
$T_{\text{eff2},f}$	sec final temperature [K]	$\mathcal{N}(m, s)$	stellar models + spectra	

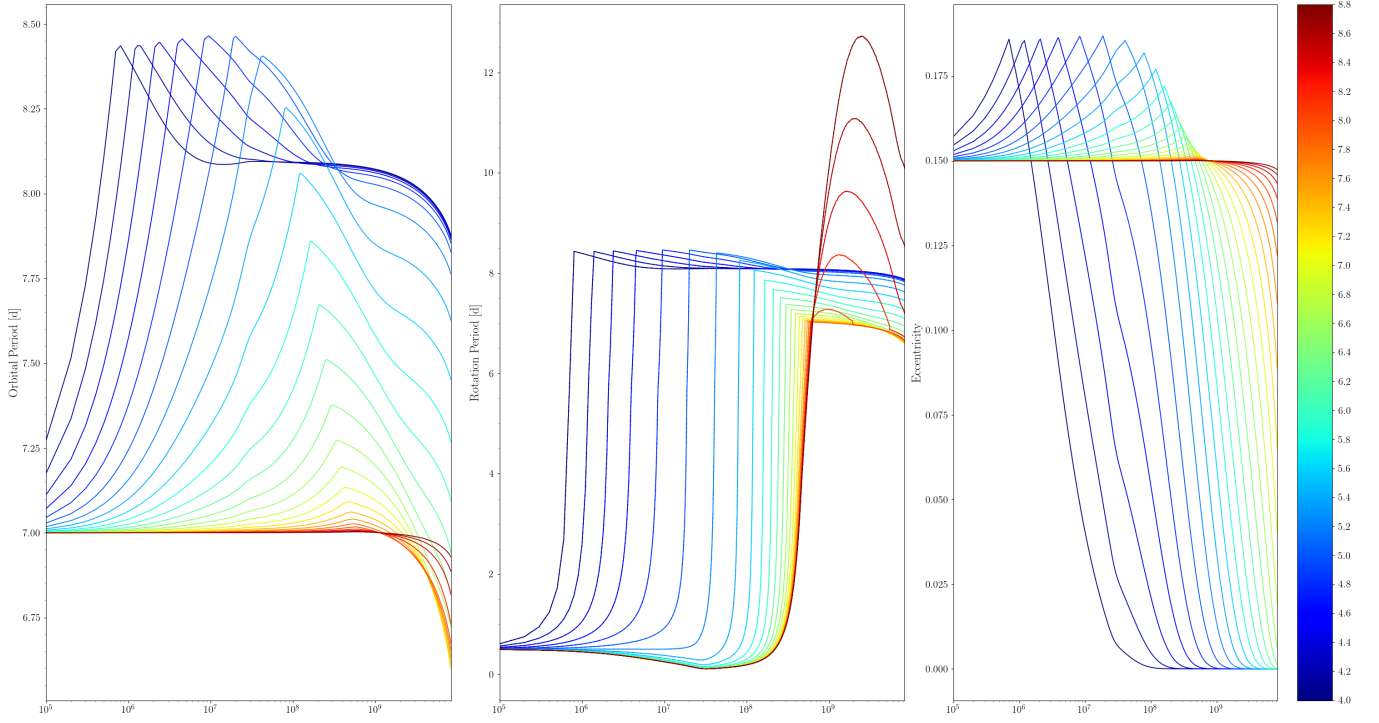
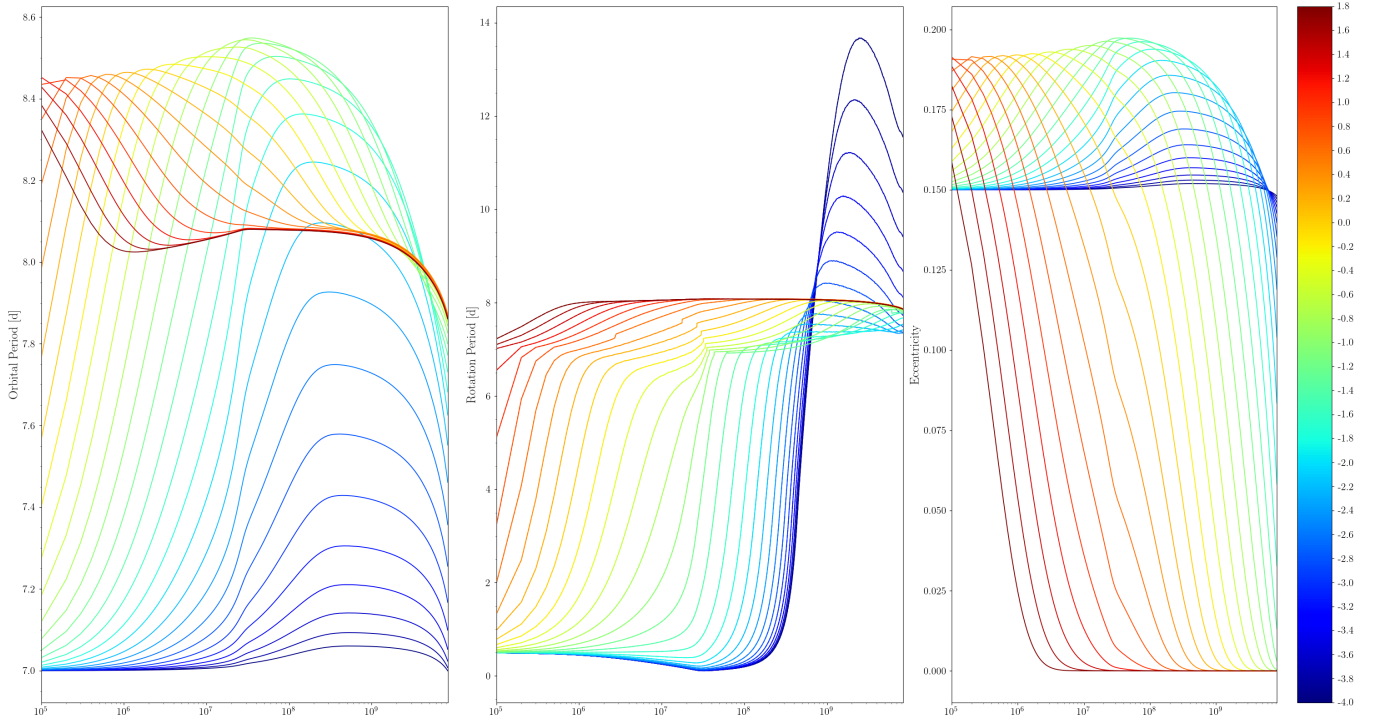
### 3. RESULTS

- sensitivity analysis (full 9 parameters + age) - CTL, CPL, CTL + STELLAR, CPL + STELLAR  
 free parameters:  $M_1, M_2, \varepsilon_{1,i}, \varepsilon_{2,i}, P_{\text{rot1},i}, P_{\text{rot2},i}, e_i, P_{\text{orb},i}, \mathcal{Q}$   
 computation time:  $\sim 30$  min eqtide only,  $\sim 1$  day for eqtide + stellar
- sensitivity analysis (6 parameters + age) - CTL, CPL, CTL + STELLAR, CPL + STELLAR  
 free parameters:  $M_1, M_2, P_{\text{rot1},i}, P_{\text{rot2},i}, e_i, \mathcal{Q}$  (without obliquity, prior for porb based on final porb, ecc)  
 computation time:  $\sim 30$  min eqtide only,  $\sim 1$  day for eqtide + stellar
- MCMC recovery test on synthetic data (4 parameters + age)  
 free parameters:  $P_{\text{rot1},i}, P_{\text{rot2},i}, e_i, \mathcal{Q}$  (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:  $\mathcal{Q}$

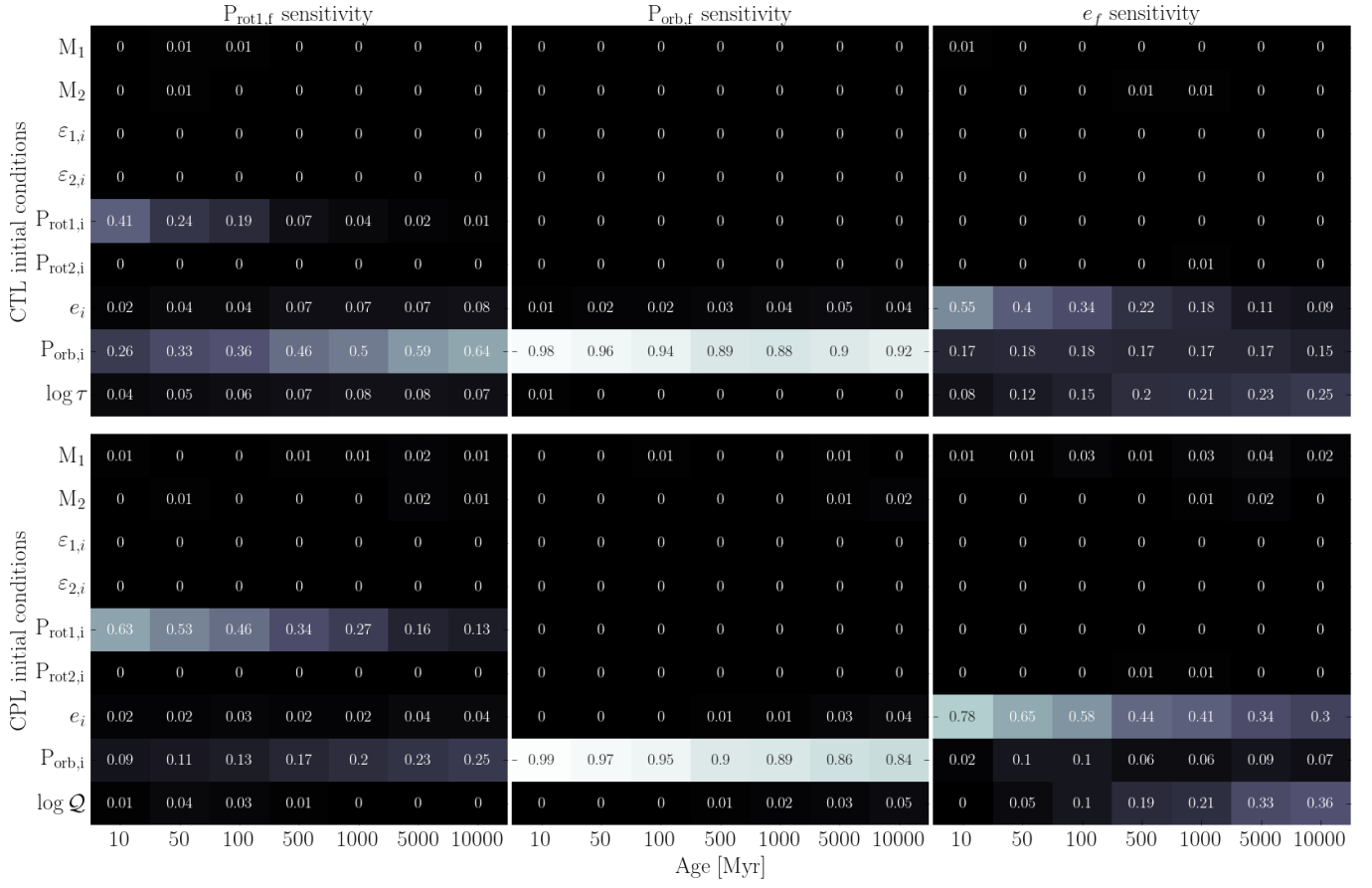
- MCMC recovery test on real data (4 parameters + age)?
  - if there's an open cluster system in a tide-sensitive age range
  - comparison with the synthetic data tests may be able to tell us how much posterior uncertainty is due to which input parameters/observational uncertainties/degeneracies?

#### 4. DISCUSSION

#### 5. CONCLUSION

**Figure 1.** EQTIDE + STELLAR: CPL model**Figure 2.** EQTIDE + STELLAR: CTL model

## APPENDIX



## REFERENCES

