

# EFFECTS OF BINARY STARS ON RECOVERED REMNANT POPULATIONS IN GLOBULAR CLUSTERS

by

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A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF  
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

in

Honours Astrophysics

(Department of Astronomy and Physics, Dr. Vincent Hénault-Brunet supervising  
faculty)

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SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY

January 14, 2022

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# ABSTRACT

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GLOBULAR CLUSTERS

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submitted on January 14, 2022:

Abstract Here

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

Peter: I'm thinking an intro to globular clusters, then to modelling GCs with discussion of binaries, then to observations of binaries in GC

### 1.1 Globular Clusters

Globular clusters (GCs) are dense, spheroidal collection of stars bound by their own self-gravity. GCs are found in most galaxies and in the Milky Way are located both in the halo and the disk. GCs typically represent some of the oldest stellar populations in the universe and are usually in excess of 10 billion years old.

Any nice review paper I can cite or something similar?

Mention mass segregation

#### 1.1.1 Binaries in Globular Clusters

Mention why we expect binaries in GCs to be different from field binaries. (cite a field binary and GC binary paper here)

Some dynamical effects of binaries, mention that we're focusing on hard binaries that we can treat as point masses, not so much the long-period binaries that provide significant energy through hardening during interactions.

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Check some of those "Binary Burning" papers.

### 1.1.2 Observations of Binary Stars in Globular Clusters

In general, there are three methods typically used to detect binaries within globular clusters: high-precision photometry observations of main-sequence stars, radial velocity searches and time-series photometry.

High-precision photometry can be used to detect binaries along the main sequence which have a significant difference in the mass of their components ( typically these systems have a mass ratio,  $q$ , larger than 0.5). These systems will appear to be raised above the main-sequence when plotted on a colour-magnitude diagram as their colour will match that of a typical main-sequence star however their luminosity will be the sum of both components. Figure 1.1.2 shows the main-sequence of the cluster NGC 2298, the binary stars in this cluster are visible above the main-sequence according to their mass ratio. Milone et al. (2012) performed high-precision photometry on several globular clusters using the Hubble Space Telescope's (HST) Advanced Camera for Surveys and was able to place strong constraints on the binary fraction for binaries with a mass ratio above  $q = 0.5$ . This method allows for large studies of binary populations in GCs without the need for dedicated observations but suffers from an inherent bias towards systems with high mass ratios. Systems with mass ratios below  $q = 0.5$  are typically too close to the regular main-sequence to confidently classify as binaries (see Figure 1.1.2). This means that studies which employ this method must assume an underlying mass-ratio distribution if they wish to place any limits on the

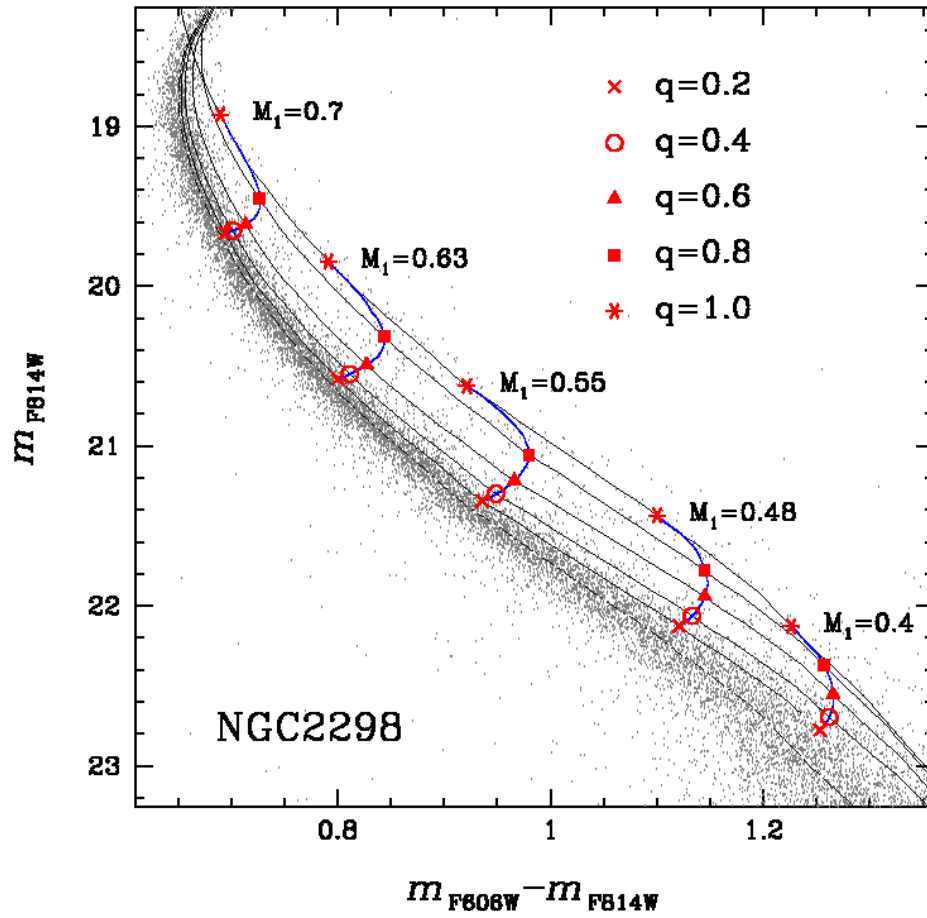


Figure 1.1: [Peter: TODO: write proper caption](#) Reproduced from Figure 1 of Milone et al. (2012).

overall binary fraction of a cluster.

Large-scale campaigns to measure the radial velocities for many stars in a cluster over several epochs are another method which can be used to detect binaries in GCs. Systems which are found to have periodically varying radial velocities can typically be confidently classified as binary systems. Giesers et al. (2019) used the MUSE integral field spectrograph installed at the European Southern Observatory’s Very Large Telescope to observe several GCs and reported the results for NGC 3201. Integral field spectrographs provide spatially resolved spectra for the entire field of view of the detector which enables far more time-efficient surveys than previous methods. Because



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this methods measure radial velocities and periods, it can be used to constrain most of a binary system's orbital parameters allowing us to verify our assumptions [Peter: does it validate them? some binaries with periods up to 1000 days there?](#) about the period distributions of binaries in globular clusters. [Peter: grab a figure from the MUSE paper with period distribution?](#)

## 1.2 Modelling Globular Clusters

When modelling globular clusters, there are generally two approaches you can take. The first is to model the entire evolutionary history of the cluster from initial conditions to the present. The most commonly employed versions of these "evolutionary models" are direct N-body integration (see for example Baumgardt (2017)) which directly calculate the gravitational interactions between each object in the cluster and Monte-Carlo models (see Rodriguez et al. (2021) or Hypki and Giersz (2013)) which approximate the gravitational interactions between object according to the method of Hénon (1971). While these models provide insight into the dynamical history of the cluster, they are very computationally expensive with even the fastest models taking on the order of a day to model a realistic globular cluster (Rodriguez et al., 2021).

The second approach is to model just the present-day conditions of the cluster. These models, which we call "equilibrium models", capture none of the dynamical history of the cluster but fully describe the present-day state of the cluster and are orders of magnitude faster to compute with typical models being on the order of a second. The comparative efficiency of these models enables the use of statistical

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fitting techniques like MCMC or Nested Sampling which would be prohibitively expensive to use with evolutionary models. This means that instead of computing a grid of models and finding the "best-fitting" model we can instead recover posterior distributions for key cluster parameters.

In this work we use the `LIMEPY` family of models presented by Gieles and Zocchi (2015). [Peter: Describe how the models work](#). In their current implementation, these models assume that all objects within the cluster are single and make no attempt to model the dynamical effects of stellar multiplicity. In this project we adapt these models to incorporate some of the effects of binary stars under the assumption that all long-period binaries have been ionized by the present-day.

# Chapter 2

## Methods

# Chapter 3

## Results

# Chapter 4

# Discussion

# Appendix A

## Appendix

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