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# The Relation Between Progenitor and Remnant Masses in Double Neutron Star Systems

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Masterarbeit zur Erlangung des akademischen Grades

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im Studiengang Astrophysik

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I hereby declare that this thesis was formulated by myself and that no sources or tools other than those cited were used.

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Date

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Signature

1. Gutachter: Prof. Dr. Norbert Langer
2. Gutachter: Prof. Dr. Michael Kramer



*To my Loved Ones*

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τί δὴ τοῦτό ἐστι Πυθαγόρας ἐρωτώμενος,  
ἔτὸ θεάσασθαι ἔειπε ἔτὸν οὐρανόν

*When Pythagoras was asked about the purpose  
for which humans were created, he said,  
"To look upon the heavens"*

ΔΡΑΦΤΗ





## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

During my effort for the completion of this Master Thesis many people had stand by me and contributed in one way or another.

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## INTRODUCTION

The cycle of life and death of stars baffled astronomers for many years. The study of stellar structure and evolution continue to be of paramount importance up to this date, since it is crucial to our understanding of various branches of astronomy, e.g. the structure of galaxies, and chemical history of the Universe.

A detailed coverage of the principles of stellar evolution is beyond the scope of this thesis. Moreover, for the interested reader, there are excellent classical textbooks ([Kippenhahn et al. 2012](#); [Clayton 1968](#)) covering almost every aspect in the field of stellar astrophysics. Nevertheless, for the sake of completeness, a small introduction to several fundamental notions, tailored to our needs, will be attempted in the next few paragraphs.

### Helium stars

A brief explanation of what a helium star is

### Formation of Helium stars

A small section explaining how helium stars are being formed

### Evolution of single Helium stars

A small section explaining the evolution of single helium stars

### Mixing mechanisms

convection, overshooting, thermohaline

### Effects of rotation

Rotational mixing

### Transportation of angular momentum

Eddington-Sweet circulation etc

**Winds and mass loss**

Importance of mass loss in the evolution of stellar winds and Wolf-Rayet stars + magnetic braking – connection to angular momentum losses.

**Evolution of binary systems**

Few words about how most stars form in binary systems, detached, semi-detached and contact binaries

**Interaction and orbital parameters**

Cases A/B/C etc

**Mass transfer**

Few words about mass transfer in binary systems (wind mass accretion + Roche lobe overflow)

**Common envelope**

Explain a little bit in more detail the basics of CE

**Angular momentum transfer**

Effects of angular momentum transfer + magnetic braking

**Gravitational waves**

The very basics for GWs and their impact on binary mergers

**Stellar transients**

Couple of words for the different types of stellar transients and how can we observe them

**Classification of Supernovae**

Explain in details the difference between core collapse SNe and type Ia and different subdivision

**Type Ib/c Supernovae**

Explain in details this particular branch

**X-ray binaries**

HMXB, LMXB, UCXB

### **METHODS**

Explain shortly what MESA is.

#### **Modules for Experiments in Stellar Astrophysics**

Write 2-3 pages of the MESA basics and how it works (Newton iterations etc). Consider possible subsections

#### **Physical assumptions**

Mention which physical assumptions we used

#### **Single stars**

For single helium stars

#### **Binary systems**

For the binary systems

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# RESULTS

Mention the mesa reader Python module for the extraction and analysis of MESA data

**Single Helium stars**

**Neutron star + Helium star binaries**

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### CONCLUSIONS

Write the conclusions we arrived at for all cases and what are they implying for the formation of DNS binaries

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### DISCUSSION

Write a page or two for your findings, future work etc

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## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Clayton, D. 1968, *Principles of Stellar Evolution and Nucleosynthesis* (McGraw-Hill)

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