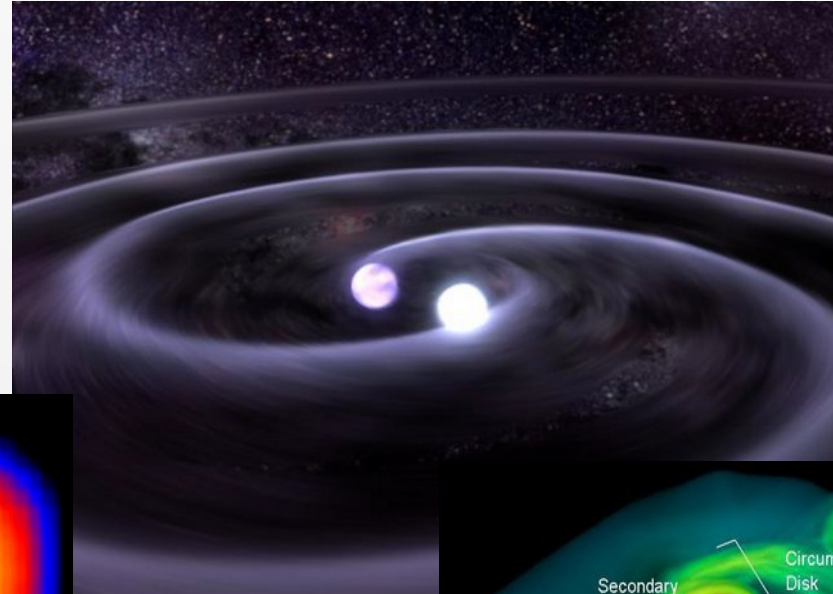
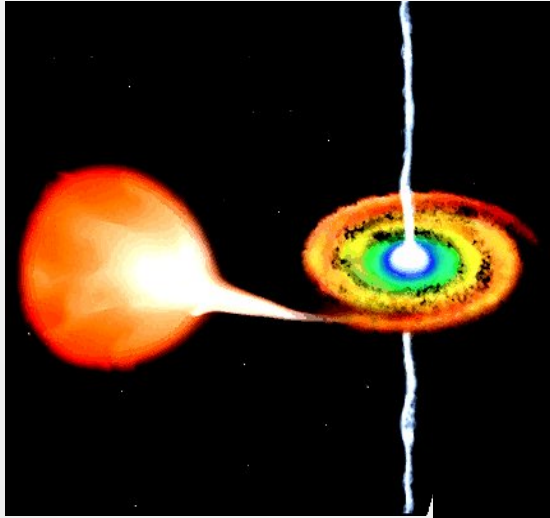
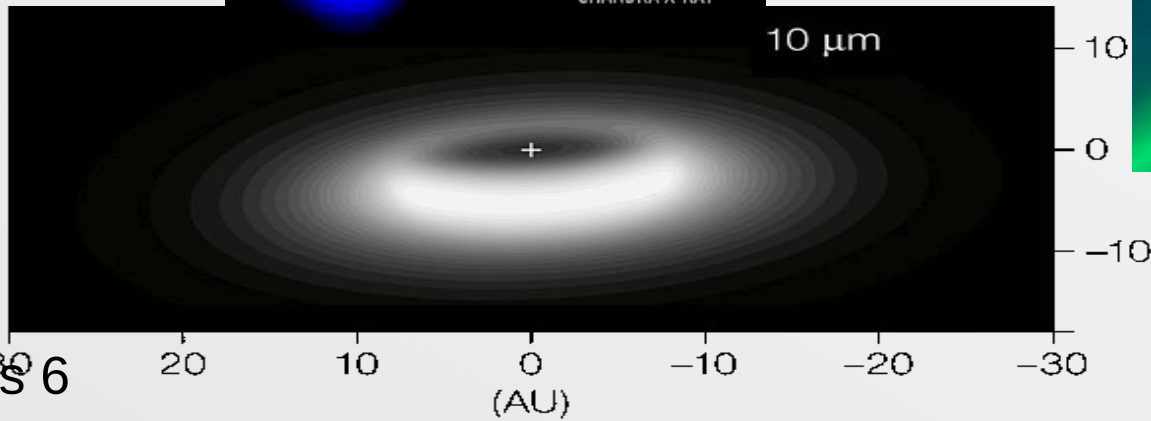
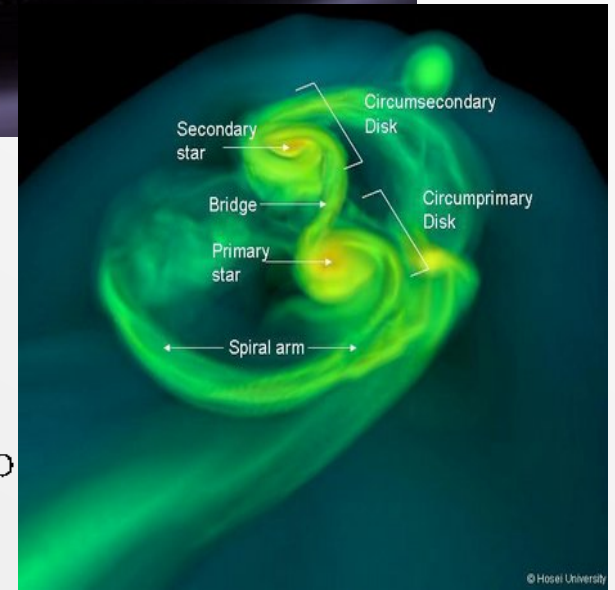
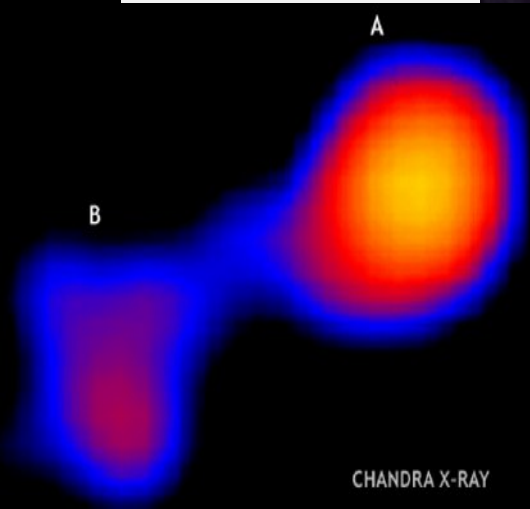


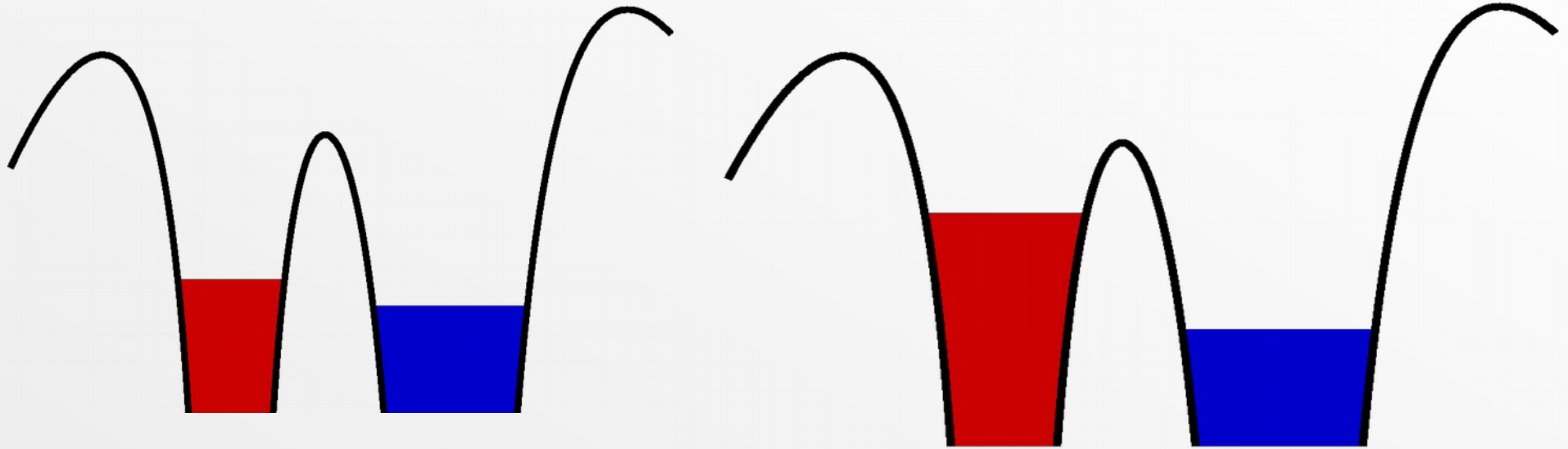
# Binary Stars – Lecture 6



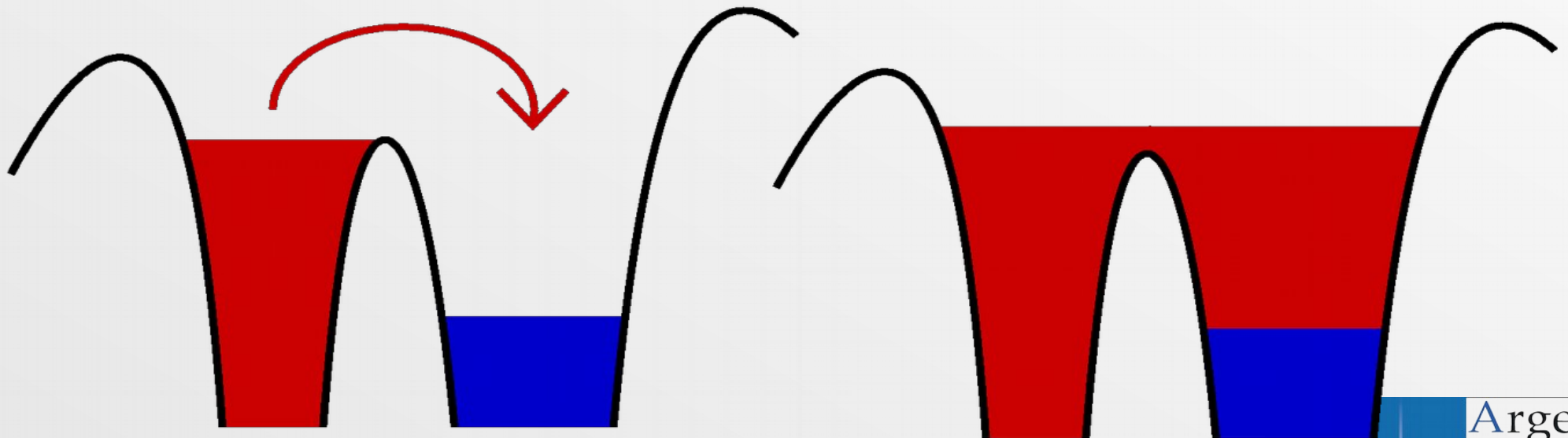
Astro 8501  
6944



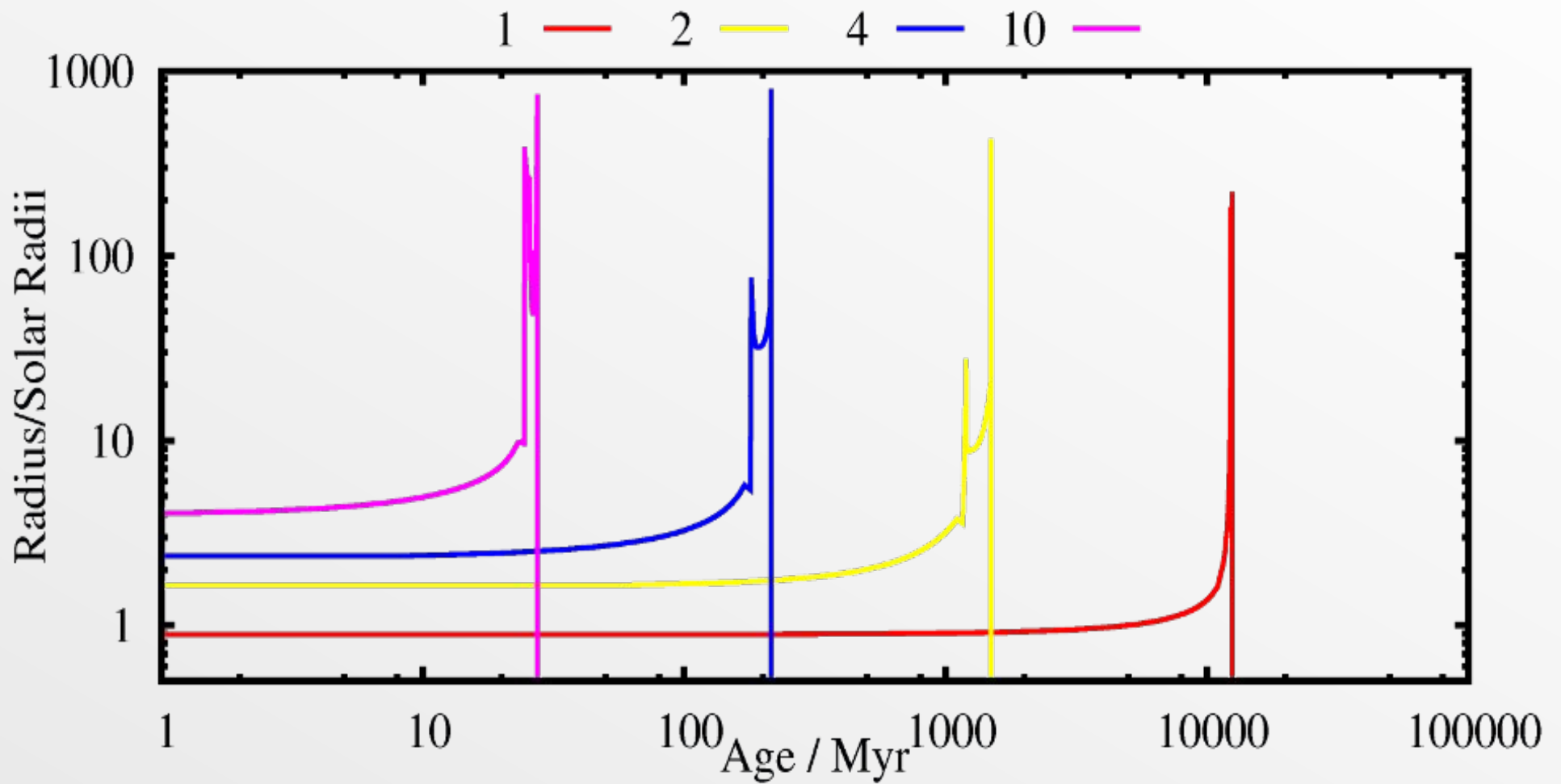
# Roche configurations



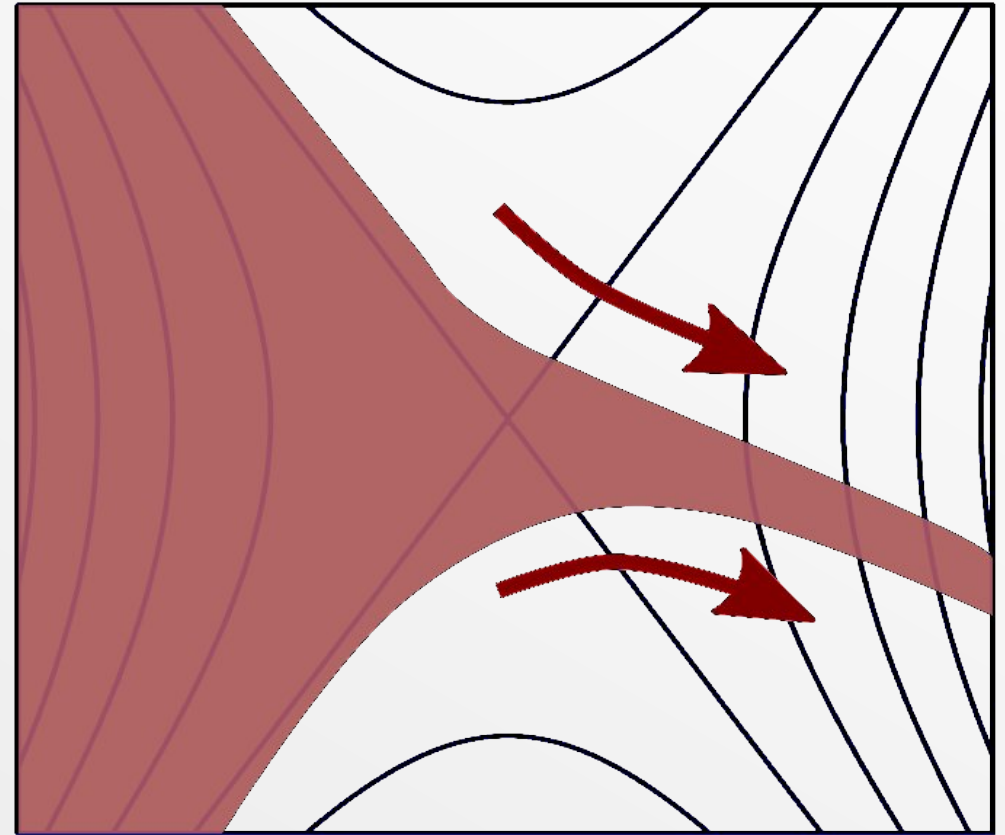
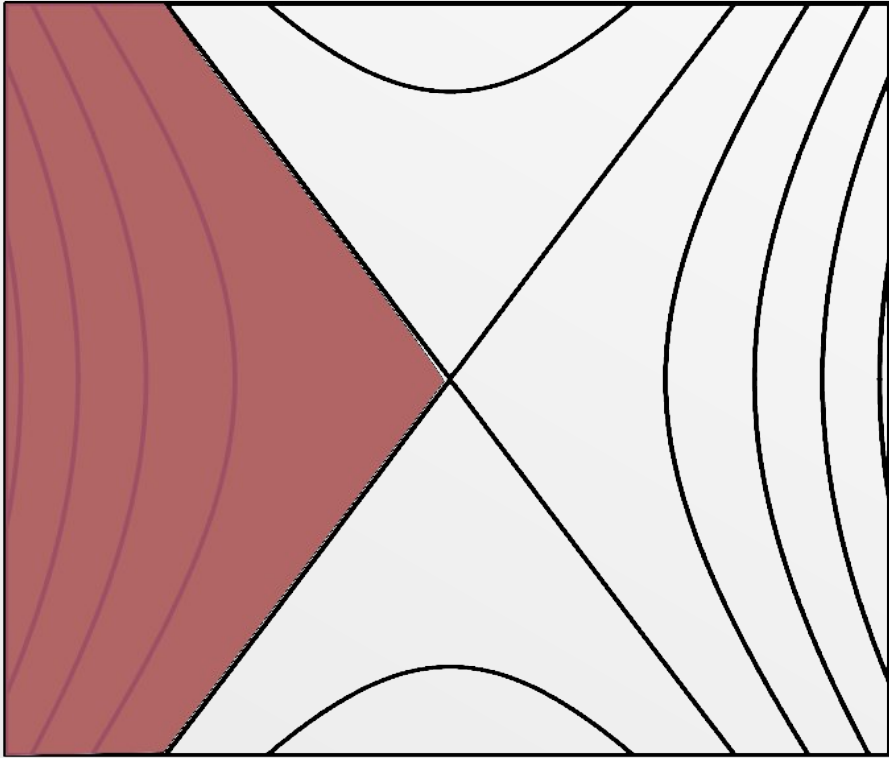
Roche Lobe Overflow



# Stellar Evolution



# Roche Overflow



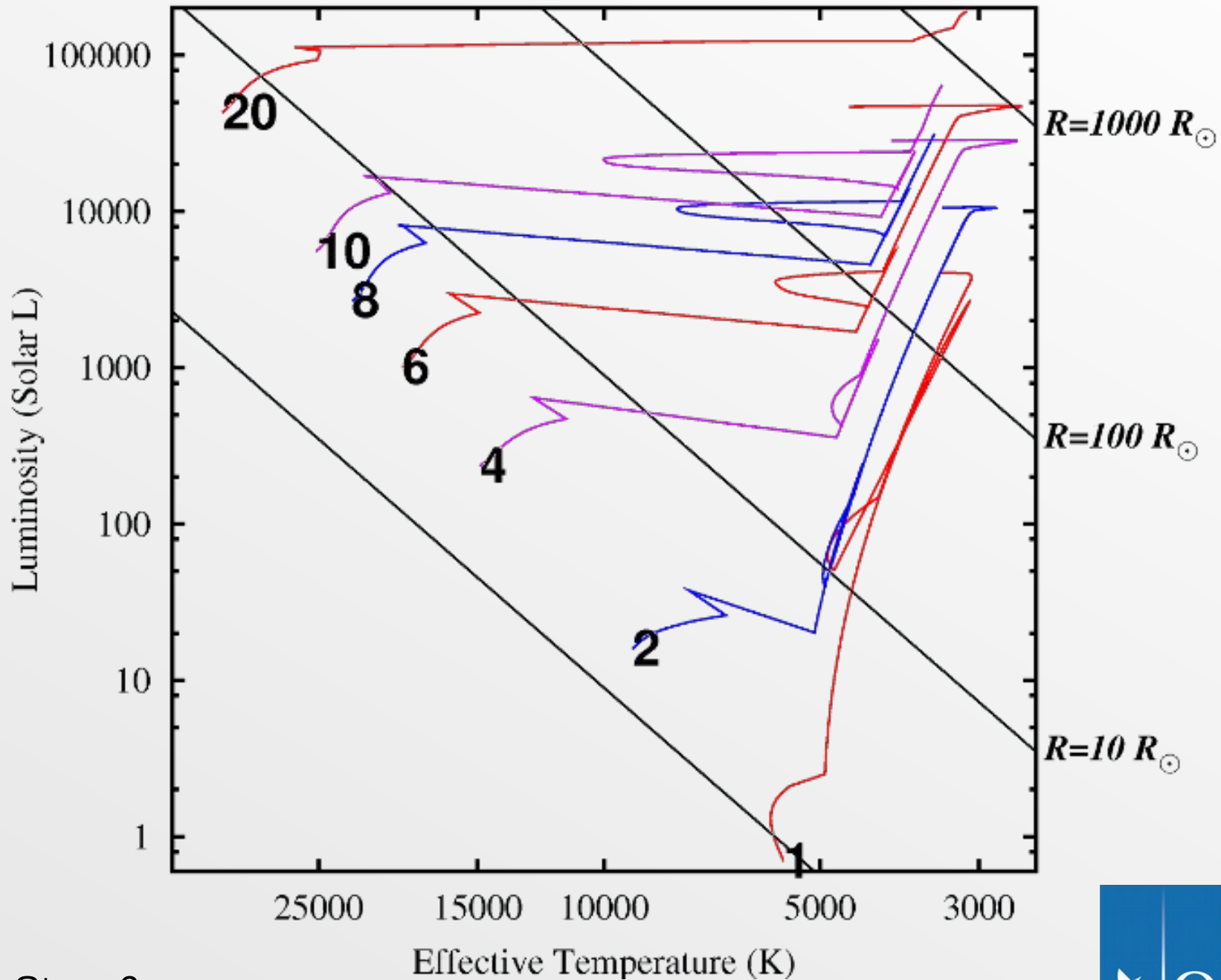
# RLOF rates

- Always have  $\dot{M}_1$  a strong function of  $\Delta R$

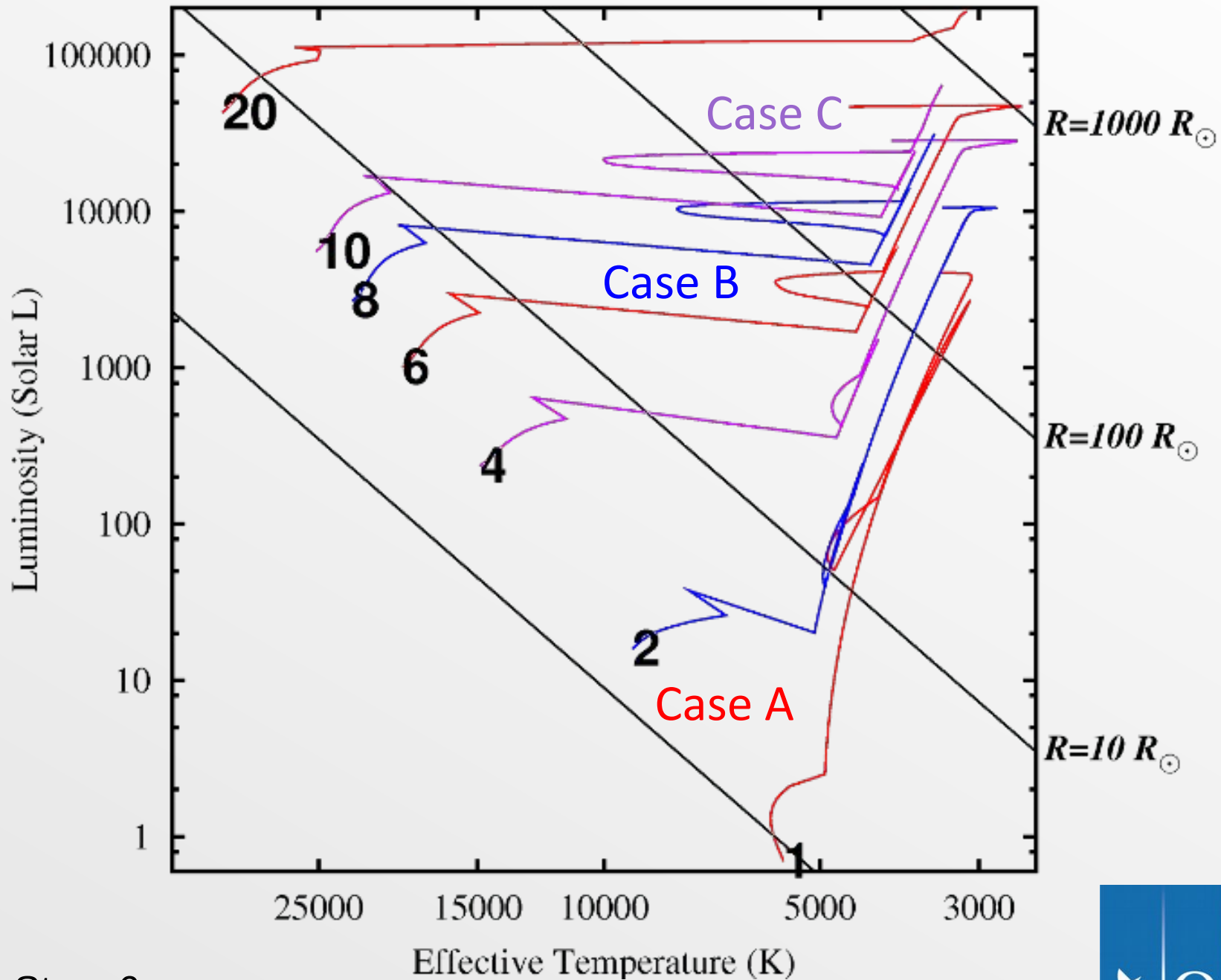
$$\Delta R = R - R_L$$

- Hence unless dynamical timescale expansion  
RLOF is self-regulating with small  $\Delta R$
- Supersonic (ballistic) flow through  $L_1$
- Streamlines intersect: disc, eventually material hits secondary or direct impact

# Stellar Evolution



# Cases A, B and C



# Stellar Timescales

- Three timescales are important
  - **Dynamical**: minutes-hours – fast
  - **Thermal**: (tens of) Myr - medium
  - **Nuclear**: Myr to Gyr – slow
- In mass transfer we need to know
- Timescale of mass transfer:
  - Change of radius  $R$
  - Change of Roche lobe “radius”  $R_L$
- Timescale on which accretor can react

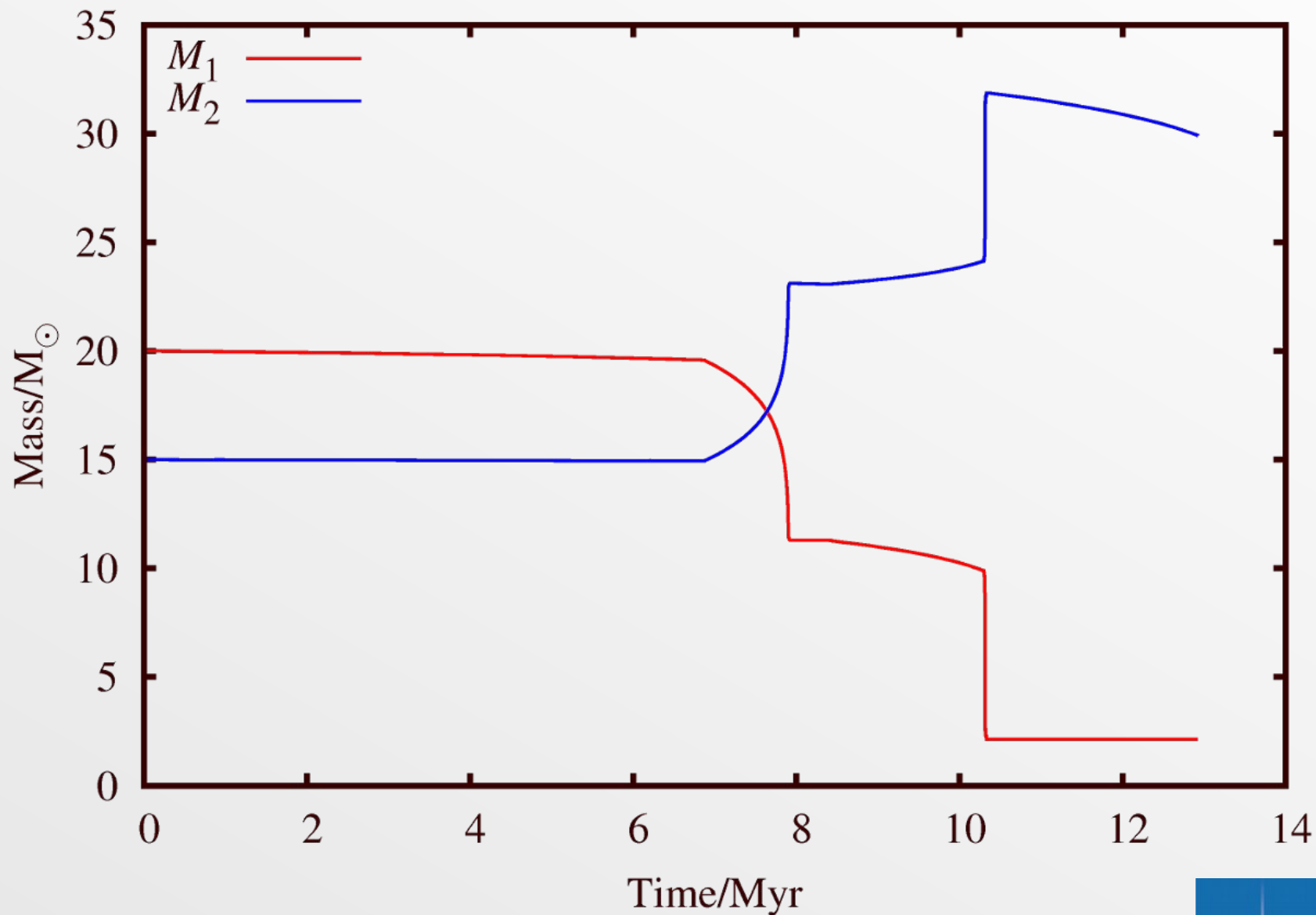


# Conservatism

- **Conservative** RLOF: no change in system
  - Mass
  - Angular momentum
- **Non-conservative:**
  - Mass  $\beta$
  - Angular momentum  $\gamma$
- Physical conditions + a model give  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$

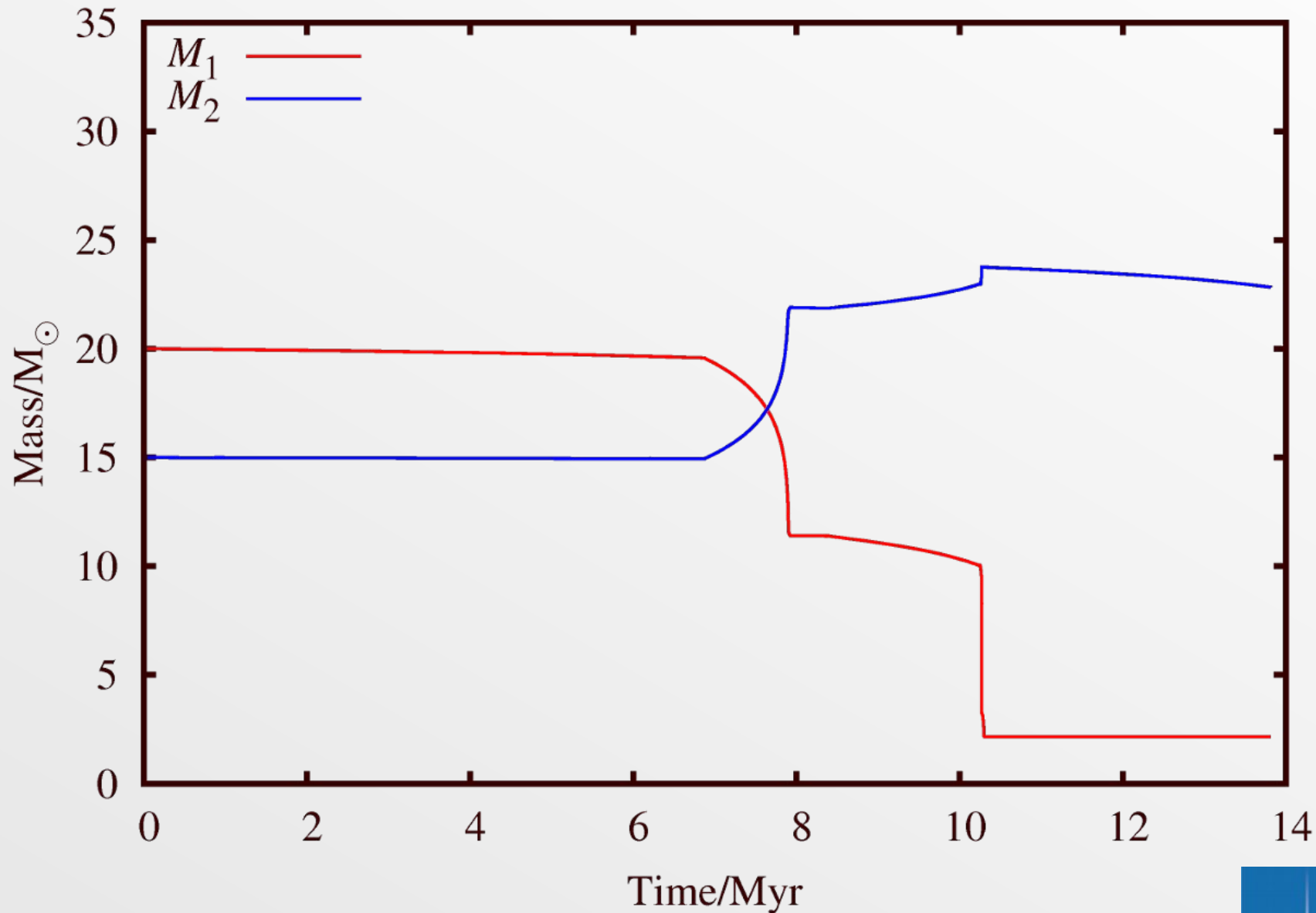
# $20M_{\odot} + 15M_{\odot}$ (3 days)

Conservative



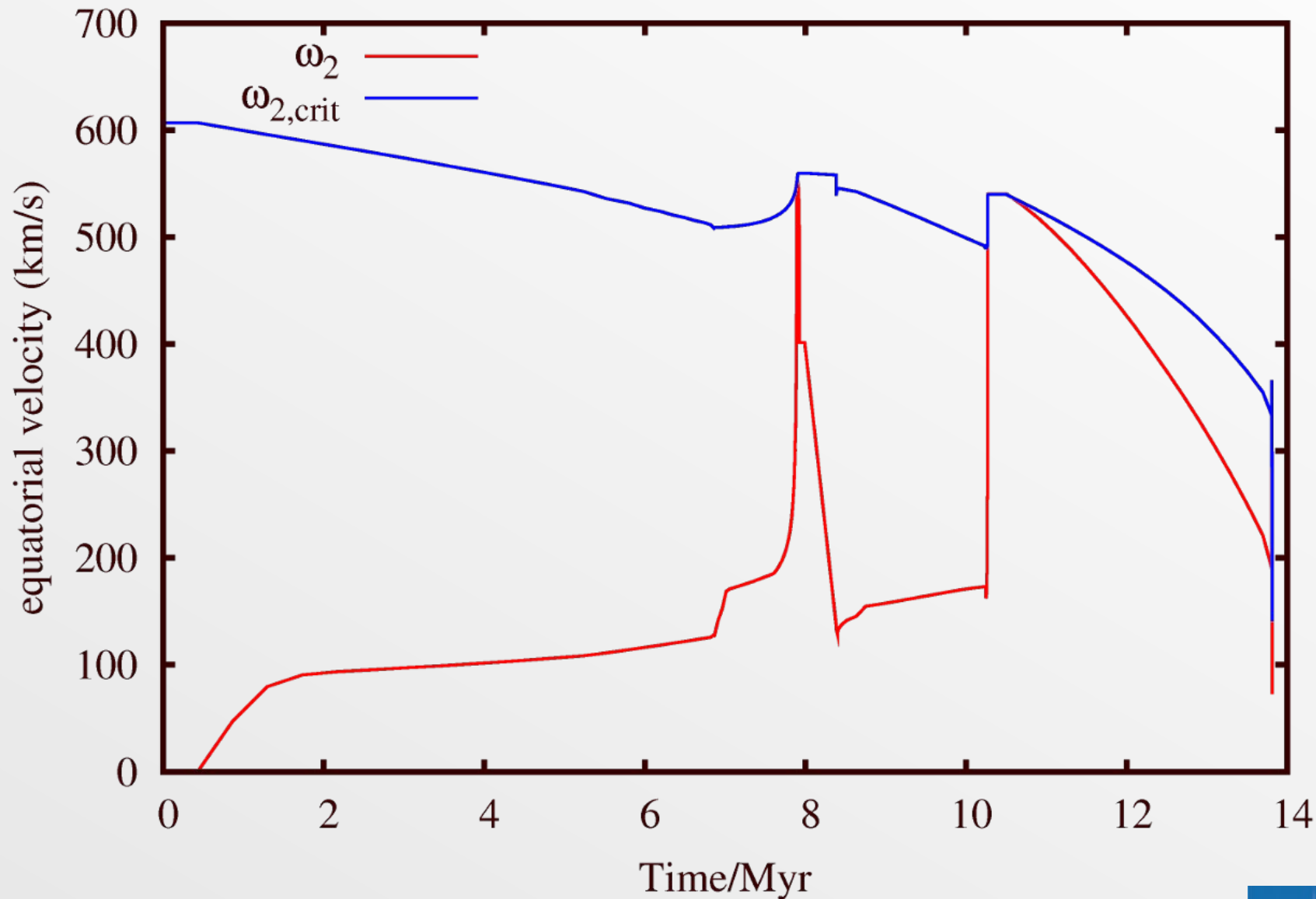
# $20M_{\odot} + 15M_{\odot}$ (3 days)

Non-conservative



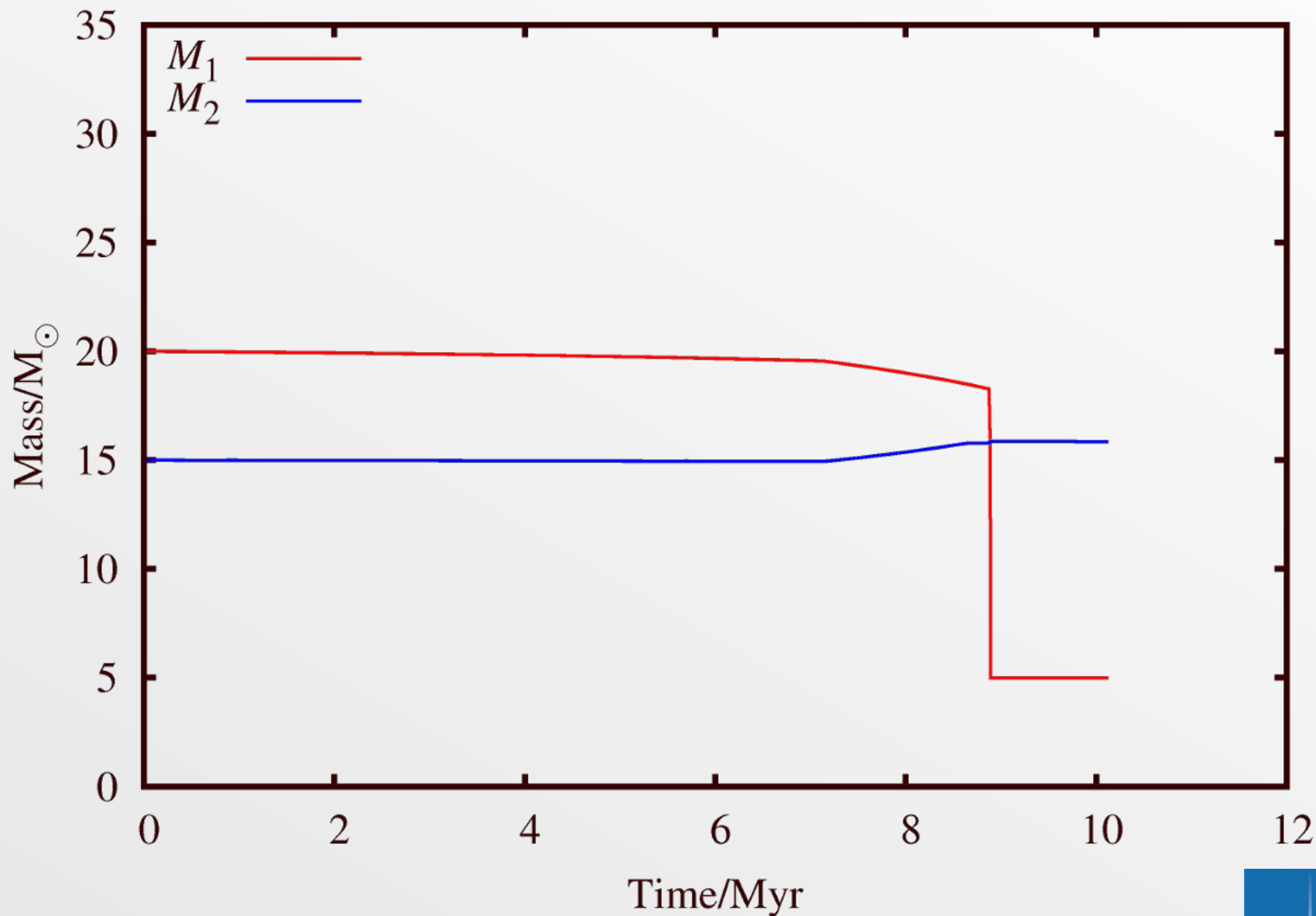
# $20M_{\odot} + 15M_{\odot}$ (3 days)

Non-conservative



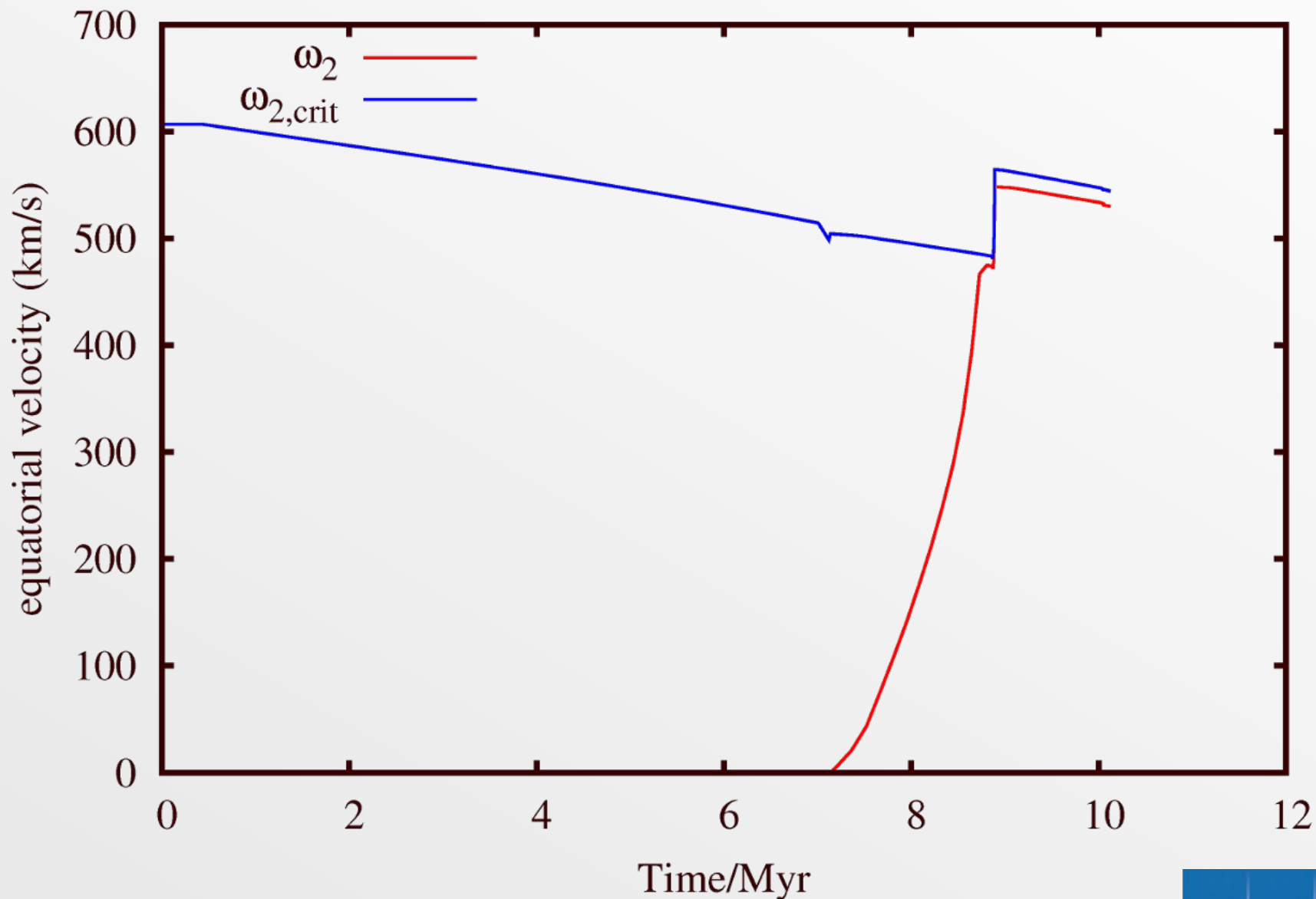
# $20M_{\odot} + 15M_{\odot}$ (3 days)

Non-conservative (No tides)



# $20M_{\odot} + 15M_{\odot}$ (3 days)

Non-conservative (No tides)



# Stability

- What **stops** Roche-lobe overflow?
- Question of *stability* and **+** or **- feedback**
- Depends on:
  - 1 How  $R_1$  responds to mass loss
  - 2 How the orbit ( $a$ ) responds to mass transfer
  - 3 How the other star responds to accretion
- For now, neglect 3 and focus on 1 and 2

# Response of the Donor Star

- Initial response: dynamical
- General rule:
- “Convective” stars expand ( $n=3/2$  polytropes)
  - e.g. red giants, white dwarfs
- “Radiative” stars shrink
  - e.g. main sequence, core-He burning
- Later: thermal, nuclear response of star



# Response of the orbit

- Orbit may widen or shrink
- Roche lobe size depends on separation  $a$
- and mass ratio  $q$   $\zeta_{\text{ad}} < 2.13q - 1.67$
- Dynamical instability if
- Mass transfer **runs away!**

# Response of the accreting star

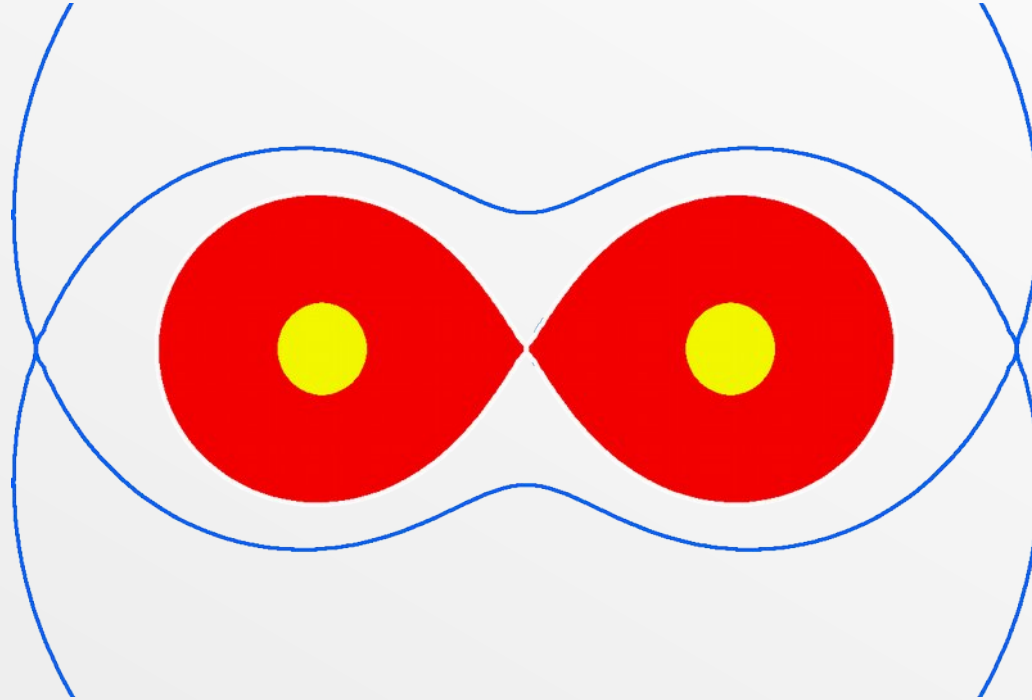
- Luminosity of accretion may exceed *Eddington*

$$L \sim \frac{GM\dot{M}}{R} > L_{\text{Edd}}$$

- Hot spot?
- Spin up beyond breakup if  $\Delta M \gtrsim 0.1M$
- Nuclear burning on surface? *Novae* or *SN Ia*?
- mixing, rejuvenation, swelling of accretor
- *Contact* or *Common envelope evolution*

# Common Envelope Evolution

- Both stars fill their Roche lobe



- Spiral in: friction, orbital shrinkage, eject or merge!
- Very poorly understood phase of evolution