

Alternative Pathways
of Stellar Evolution
(in Open Clusters)

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USA

M67 (4 Gyr)



A. Geller, N. Gosnell, E. Leiner,
K. Milliman, M. Pollack,
B. Tofflemire

J. Hurley, C. Knigge, D. Latham
N. Leigh, S. Schuler, A. Sills

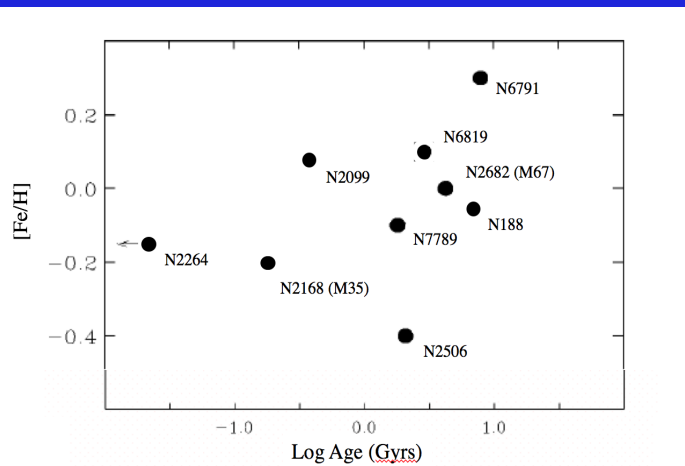
NGC 188 (7 Gyr)



Setting the Stage

Solar-type Binary Populations in Open Clusters

WIYN Open Cluster Study



NGC 188

NGC 2168 (M35)

NGC 2682 (M67)

NGC 6819

NGC 7789

Geller et al. 2012

Leiner et al. 2015

Pollack et al. 2017

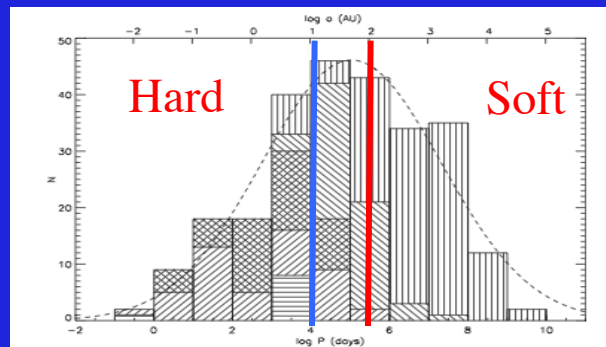
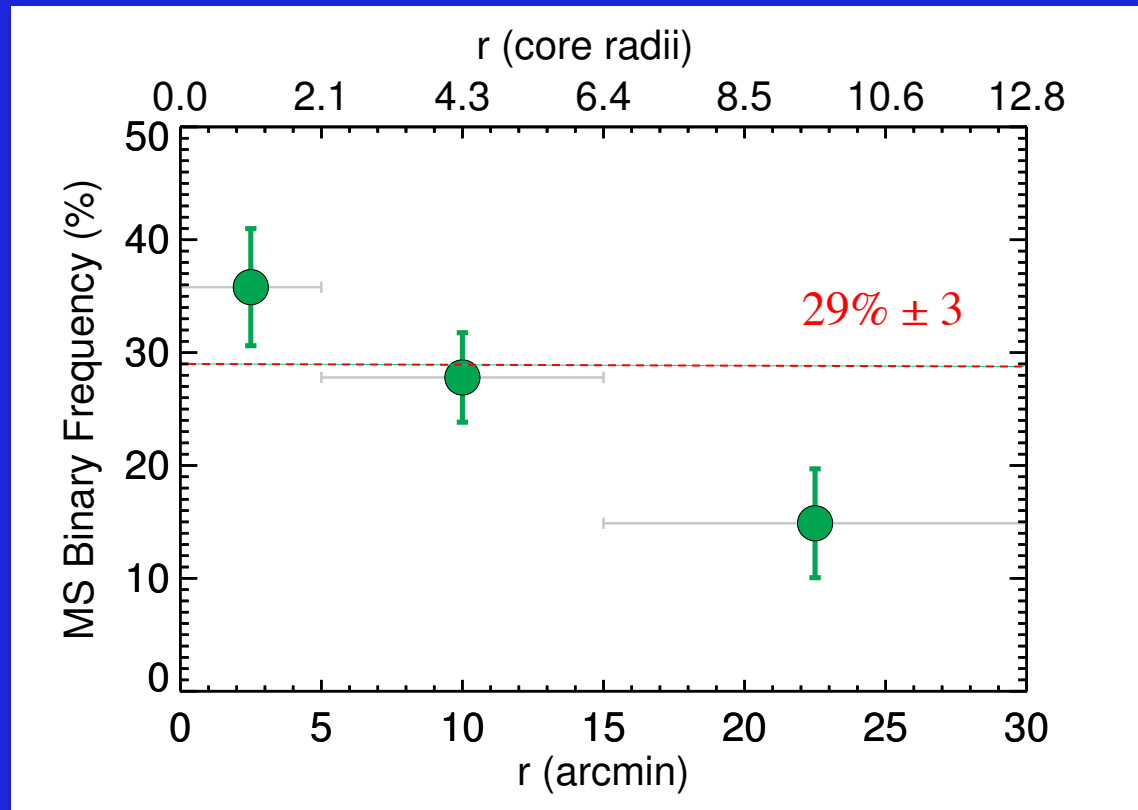
Milliman et al. 2014

Milliman et al. 2017

Binary Frequency

NGC 188

7 Gyr



$P < 10^4$ days

Field

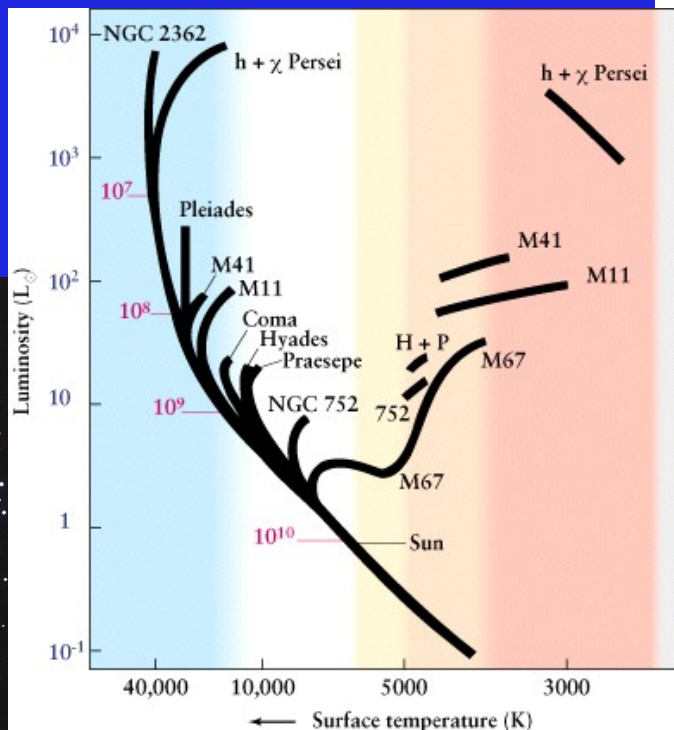
The Landscape

The Color-Magnitude Diagram of M67 (4 Gyr)

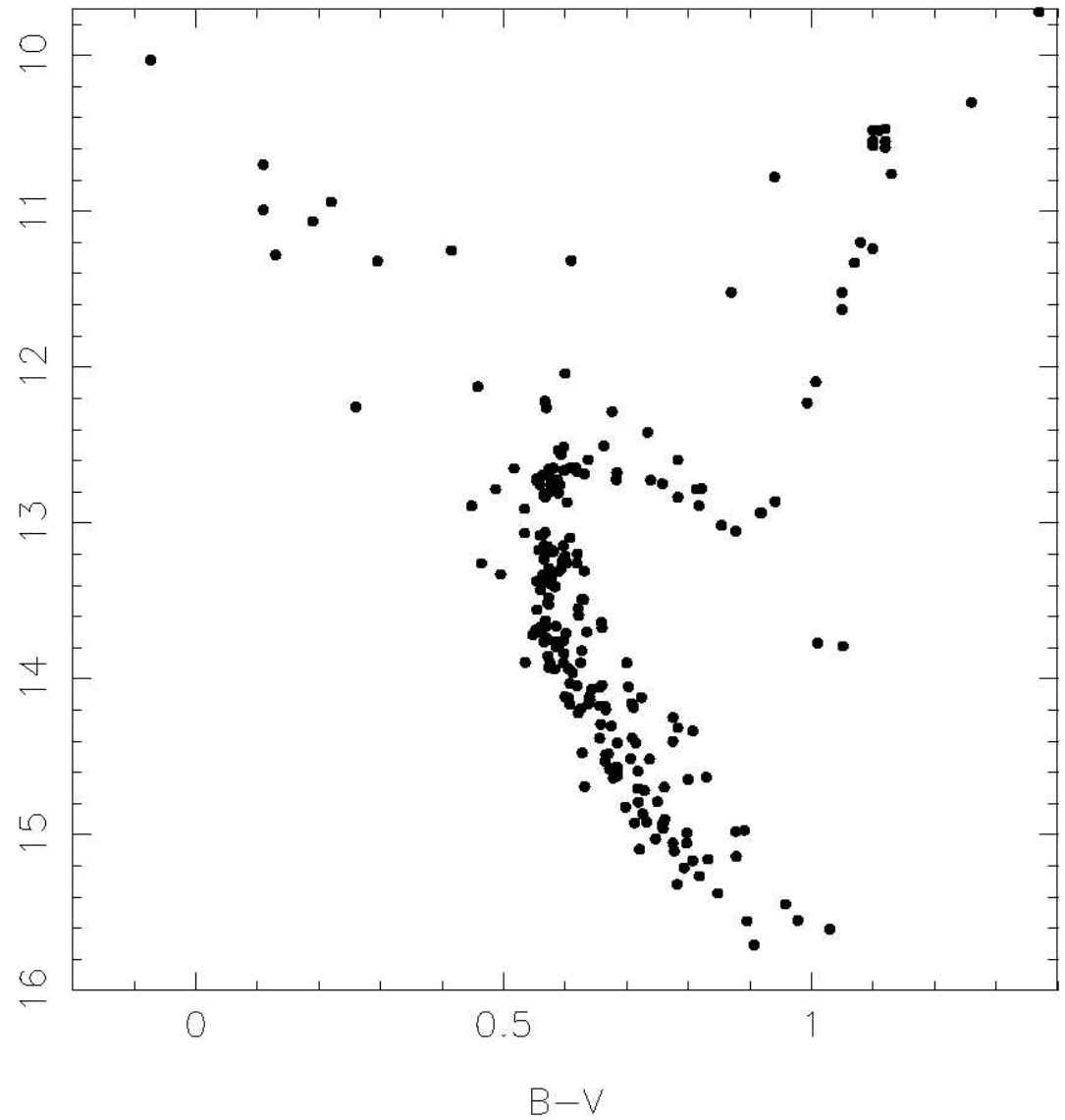


M67

4 Gyr

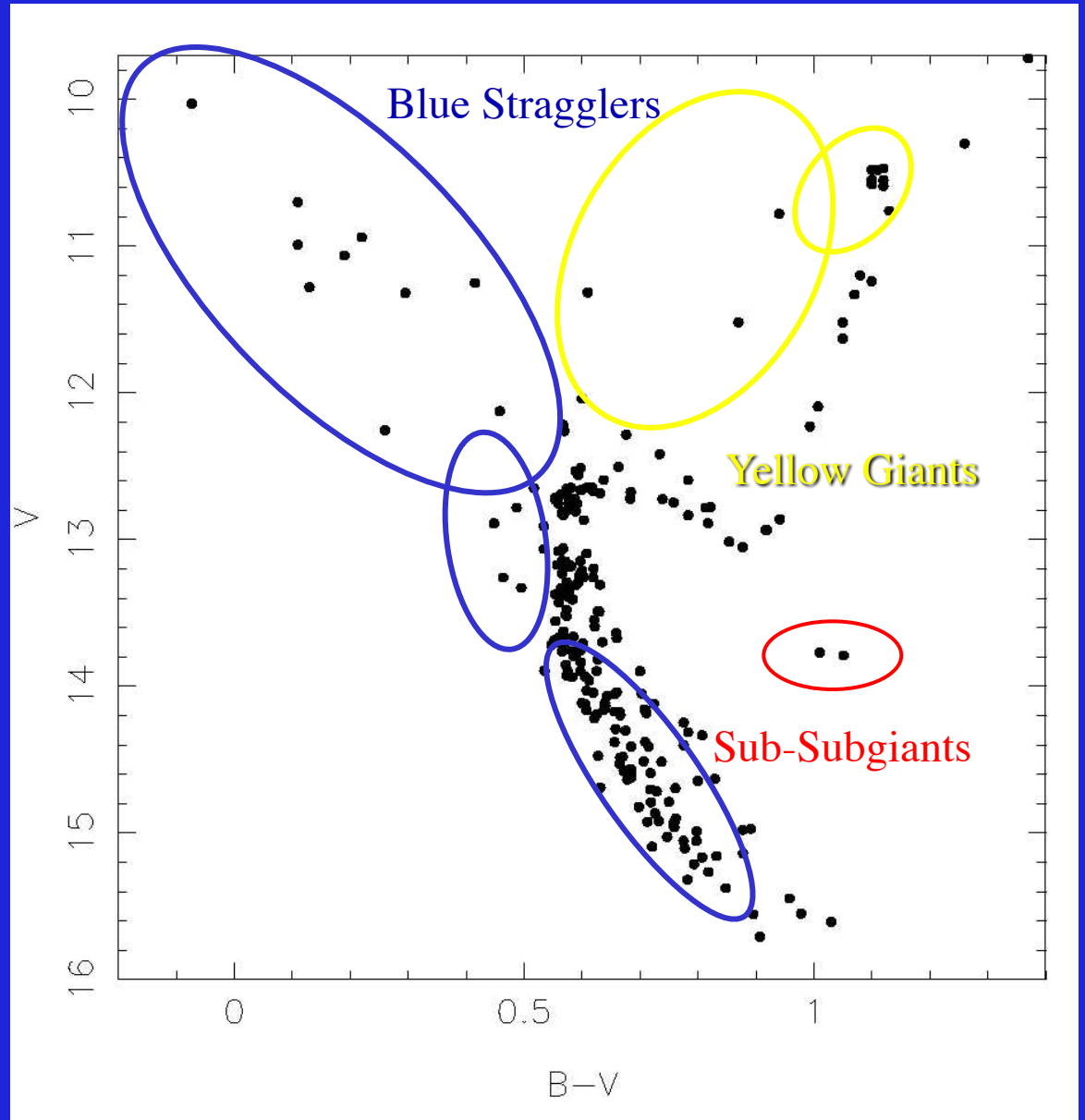


V

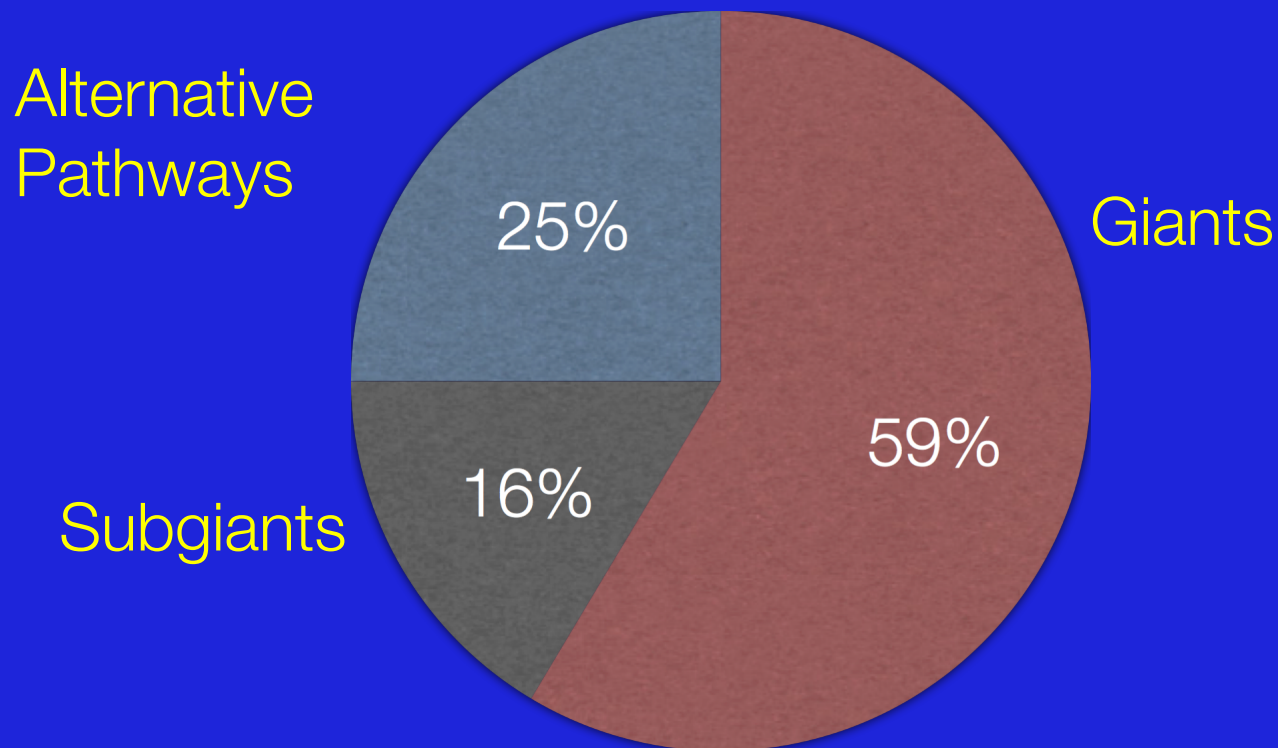


M67

4 Gyr

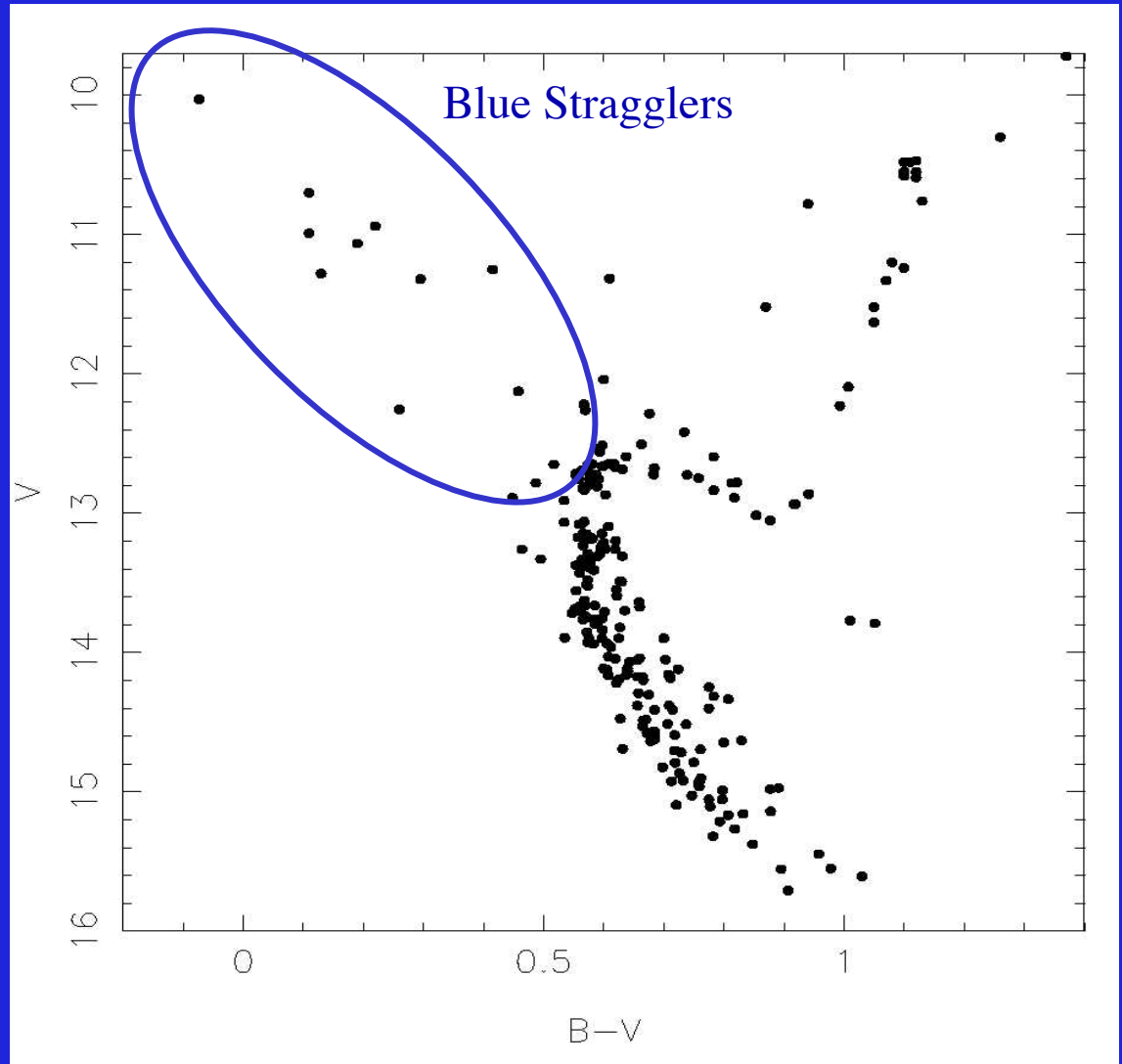


25% of evolved stars are not on single-star evolutionary paths

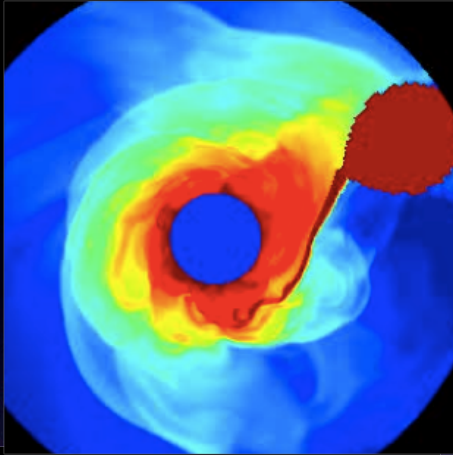


Alternative stellar evolution products are neither anomalous nor rare

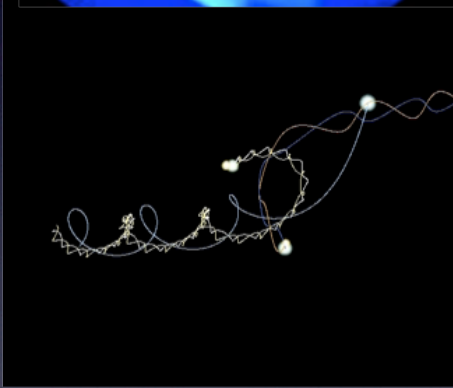
Blue Stragglers



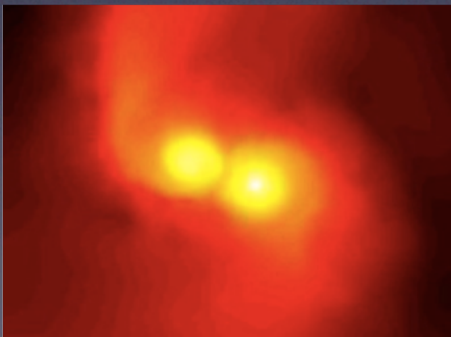
Blue Straggler Formation Scenarios



1. Mass transfer

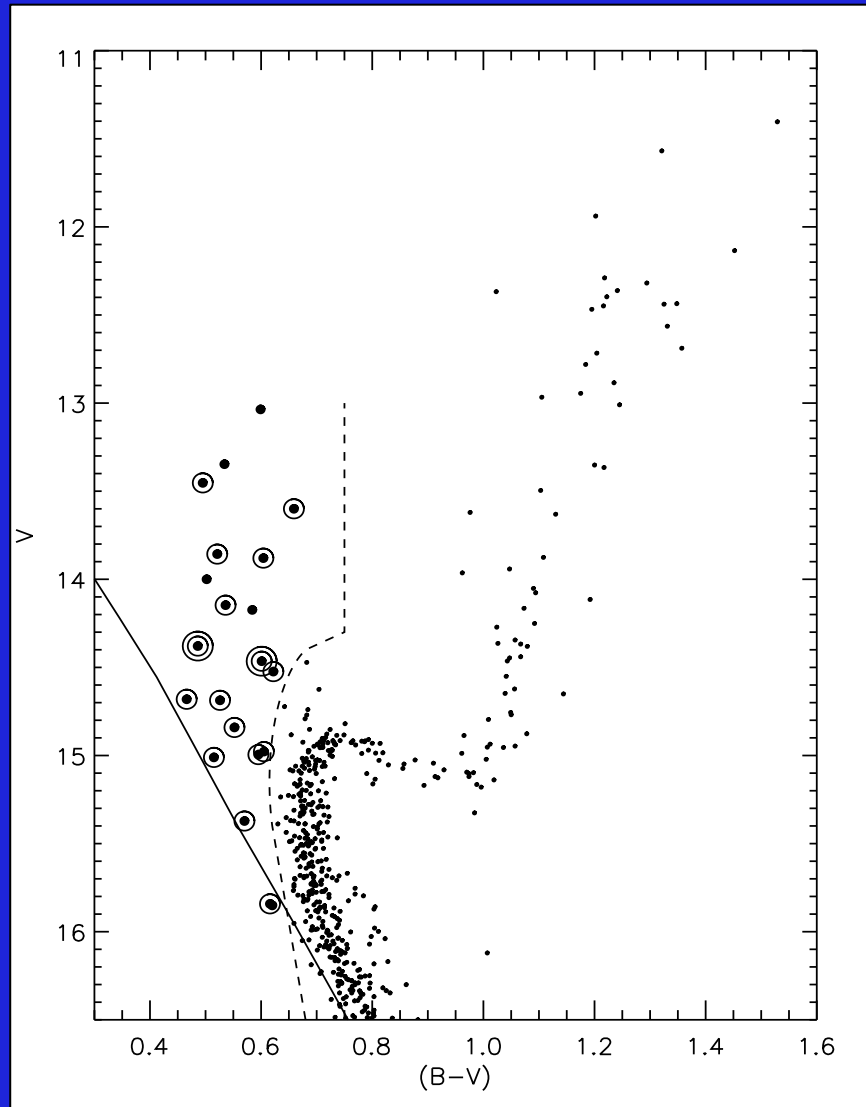


2. Stellar collision during dynamical encounter



3. Inner binary merger (Kozai)

NGC 188 Blue Stragglers



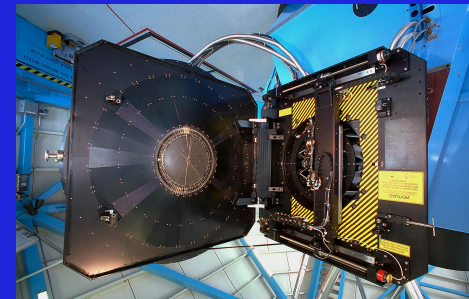
Binary Frequency

$76\% \pm 21\%$

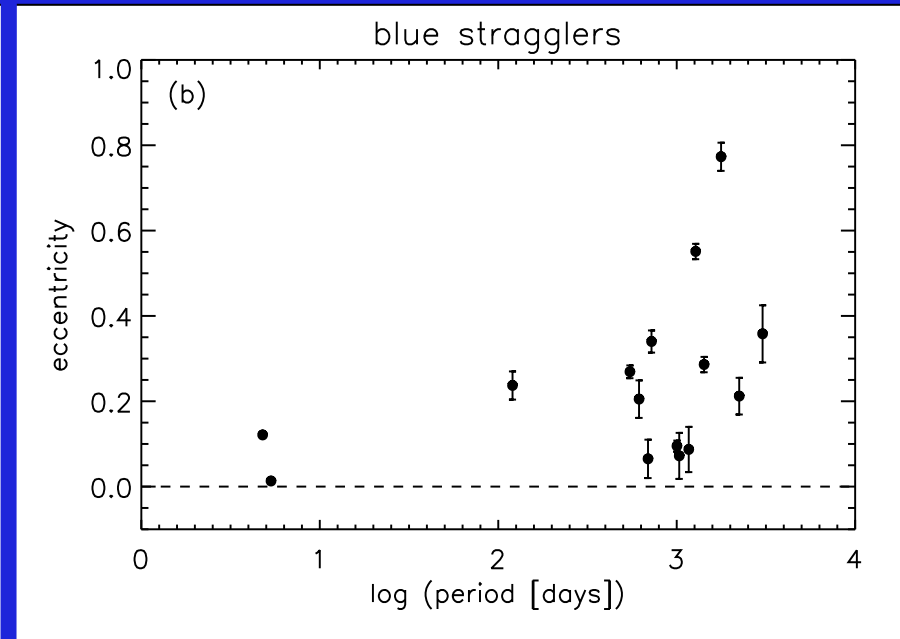
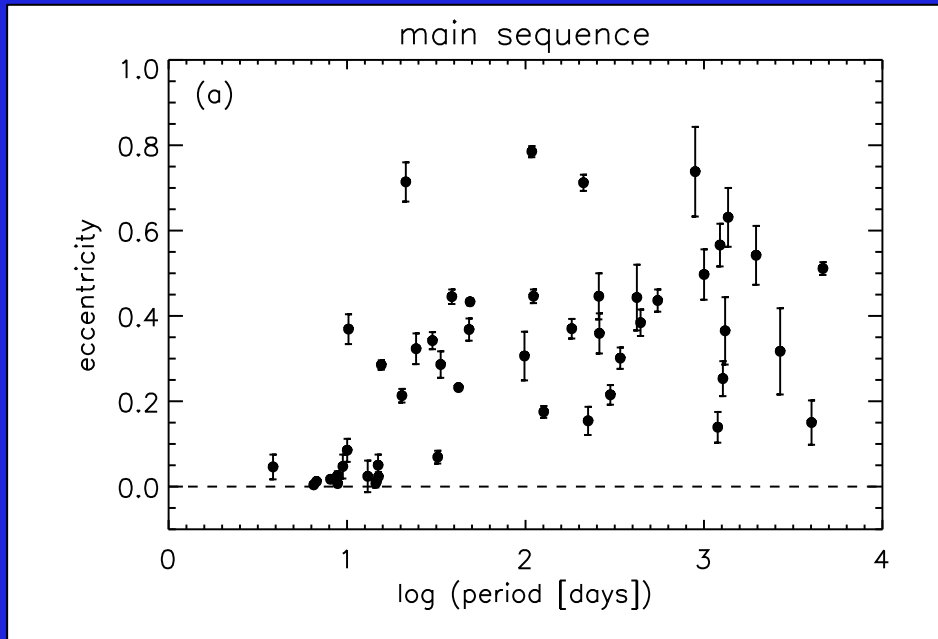
Main Sequence

$29\% \pm 3$

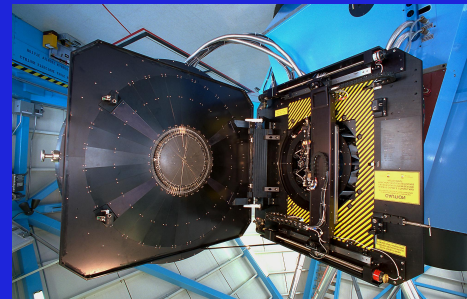
Mathieu & Geller 2009



NGC 188 Blue Stragglers

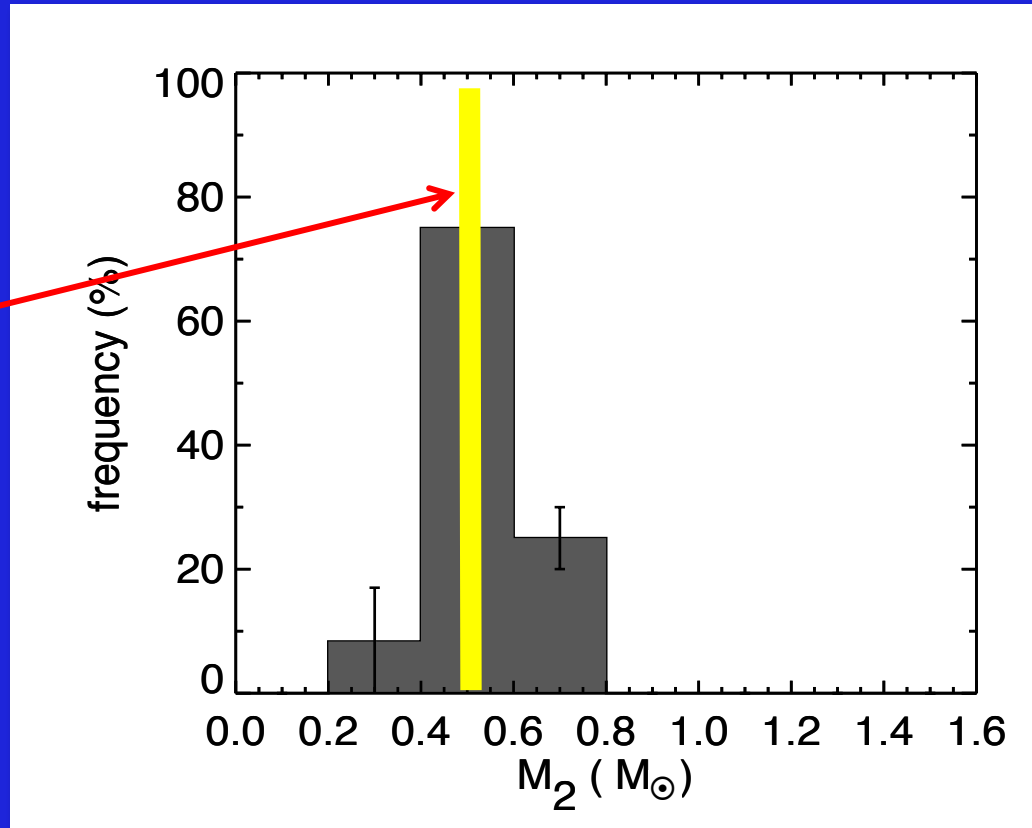


Eccentricity - Period Distribution



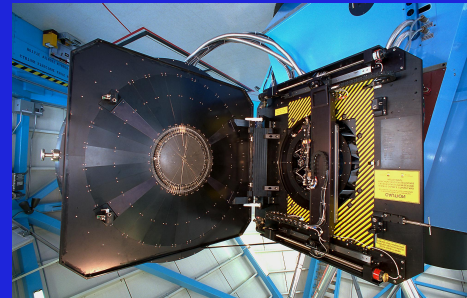
NGC 188 Blue Stragglers

$0.55 M_{\odot}$
CO WDs



Geller & Mathieu 2011

Secondary Mass Distribution
(Statistical)

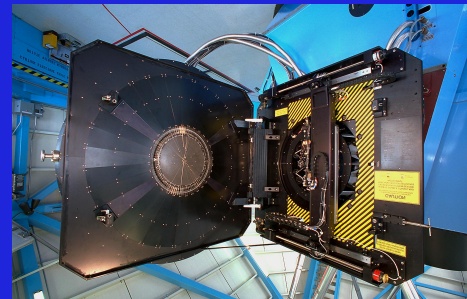


NGC 188 Blue Stragglers

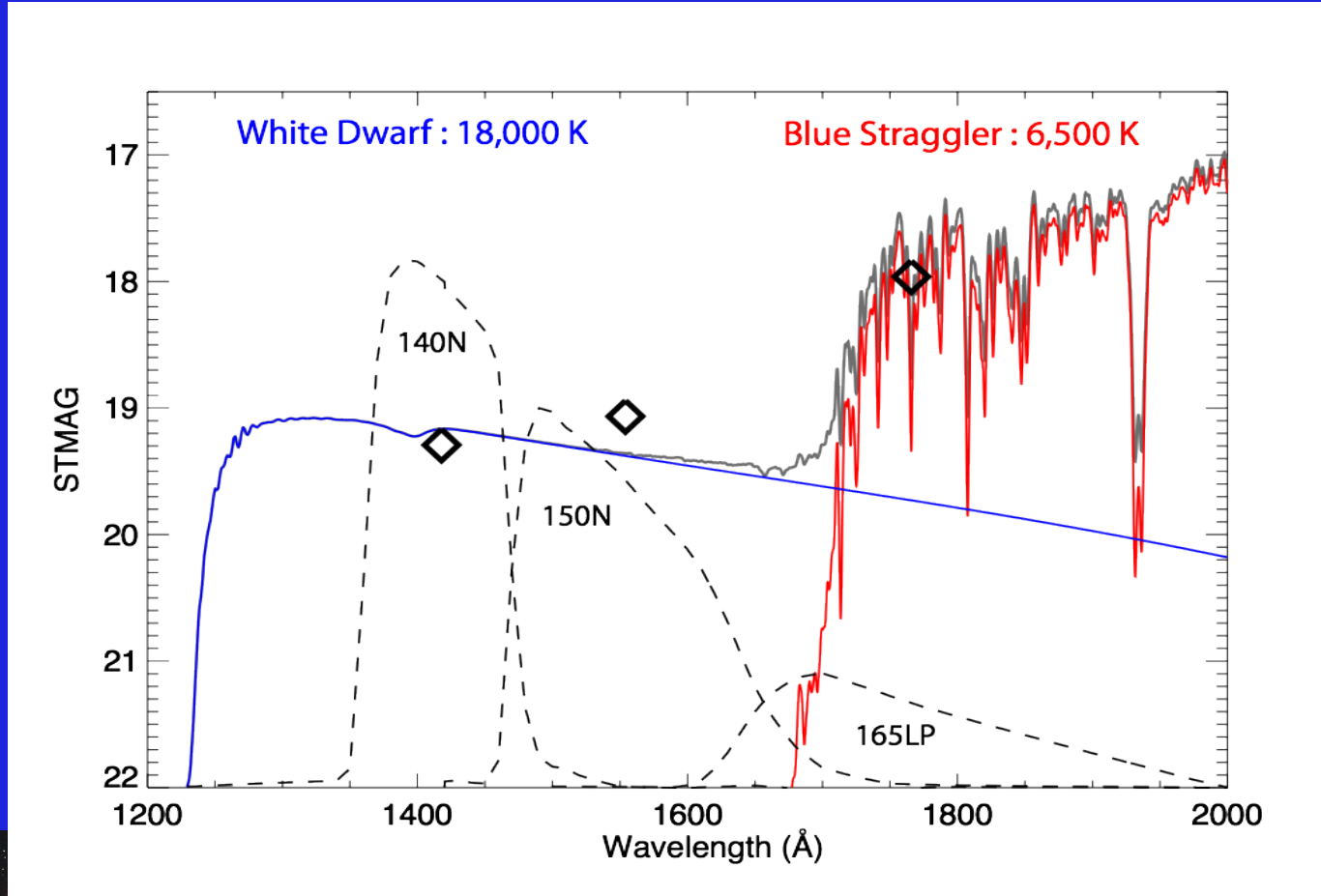
- Hard binary frequency 76%
- Typical orbital period ≈ 1000 days
- Typical secondary mass $0.5 M_{\odot}$
- Abundance variations
- Rapidly rotating (modestly)
- Bimodal spatial distribution
- Dynamical mass $<$ Standard evolution mass



Mass Transfer Formation ?
Confirm the WD companions



NGC 188 Blue Stragglers – Long Period

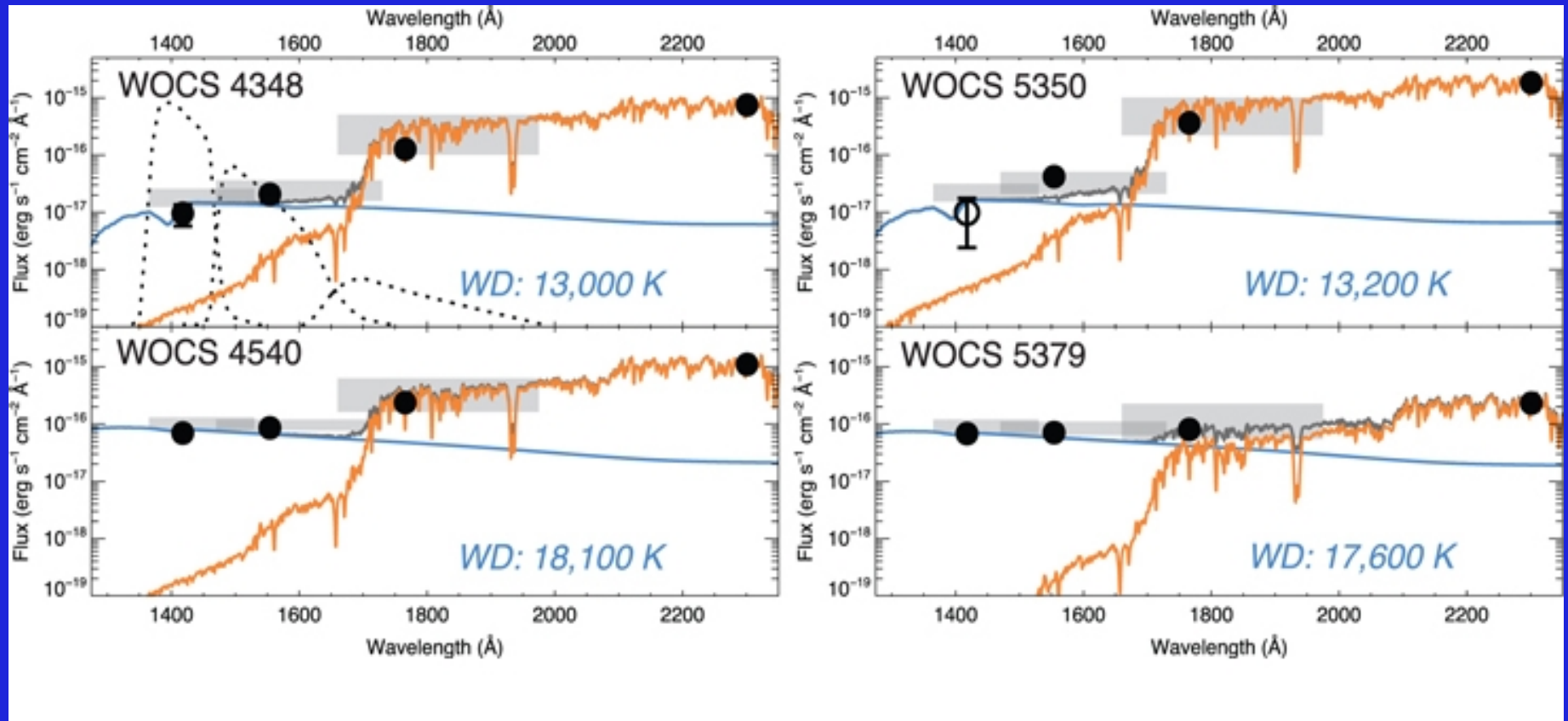


ACS/SBC far-UV photometry

Gosnell et al. 2014



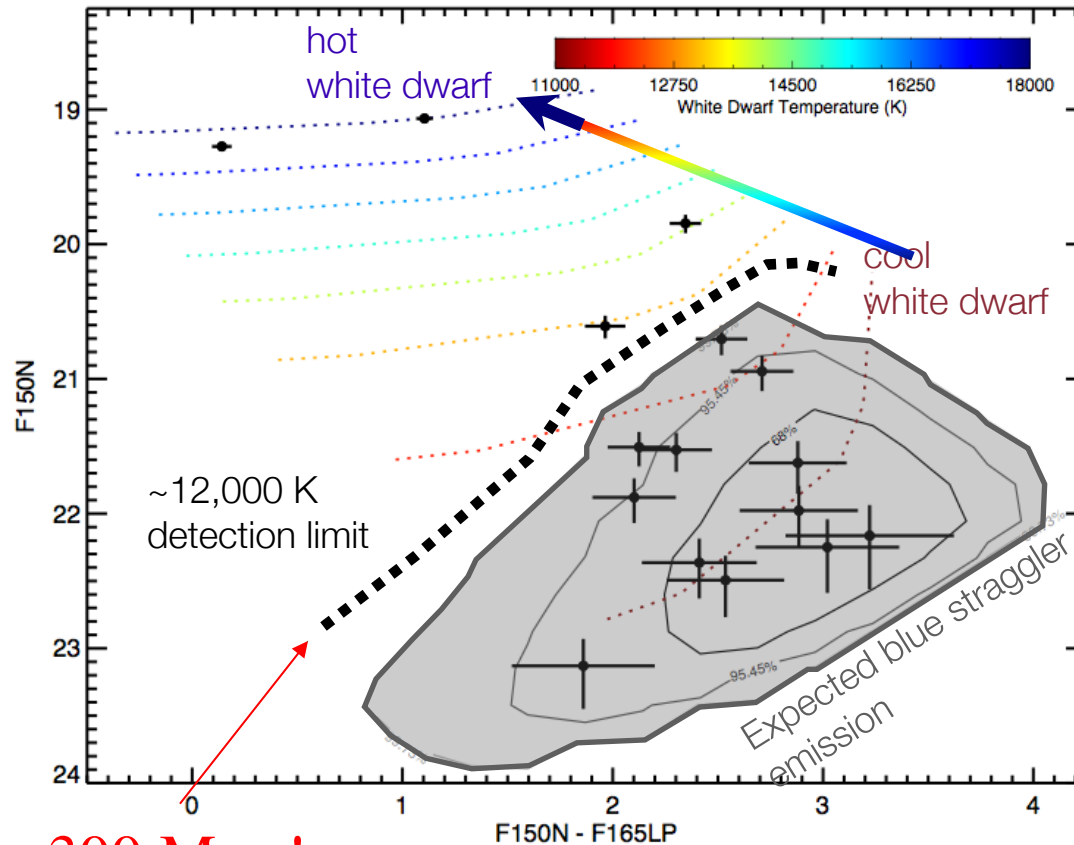
NGC 188 Blue Stragglers – Long Period



Gosnell et al. 2015



NGC 188 Blue Stragglers – Long Period



$t < 300 \text{ Myr} !$

Gosnell et al. 2014, 2015



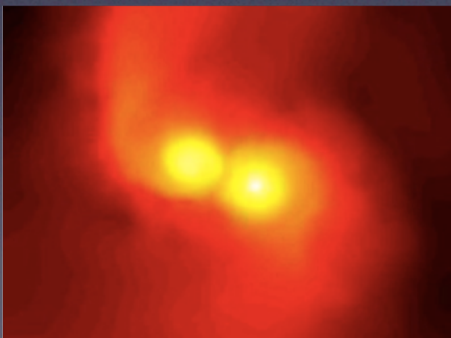
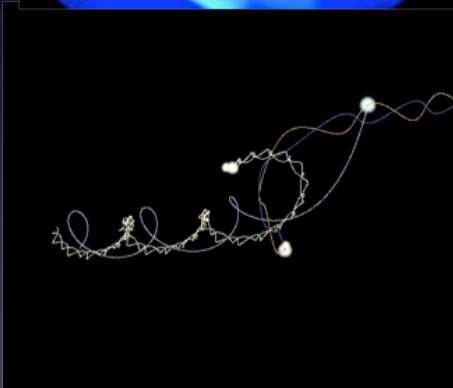
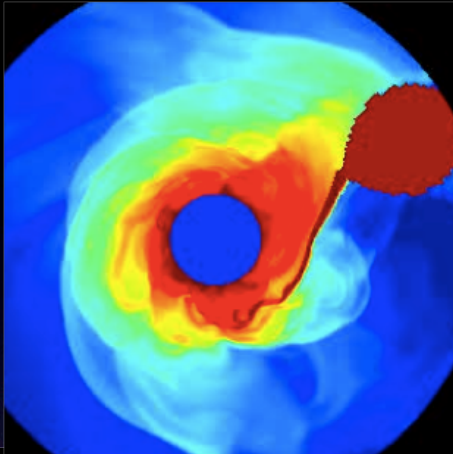
Blue Straggler Formation in NGC 188

Summary

21 blue stragglers:

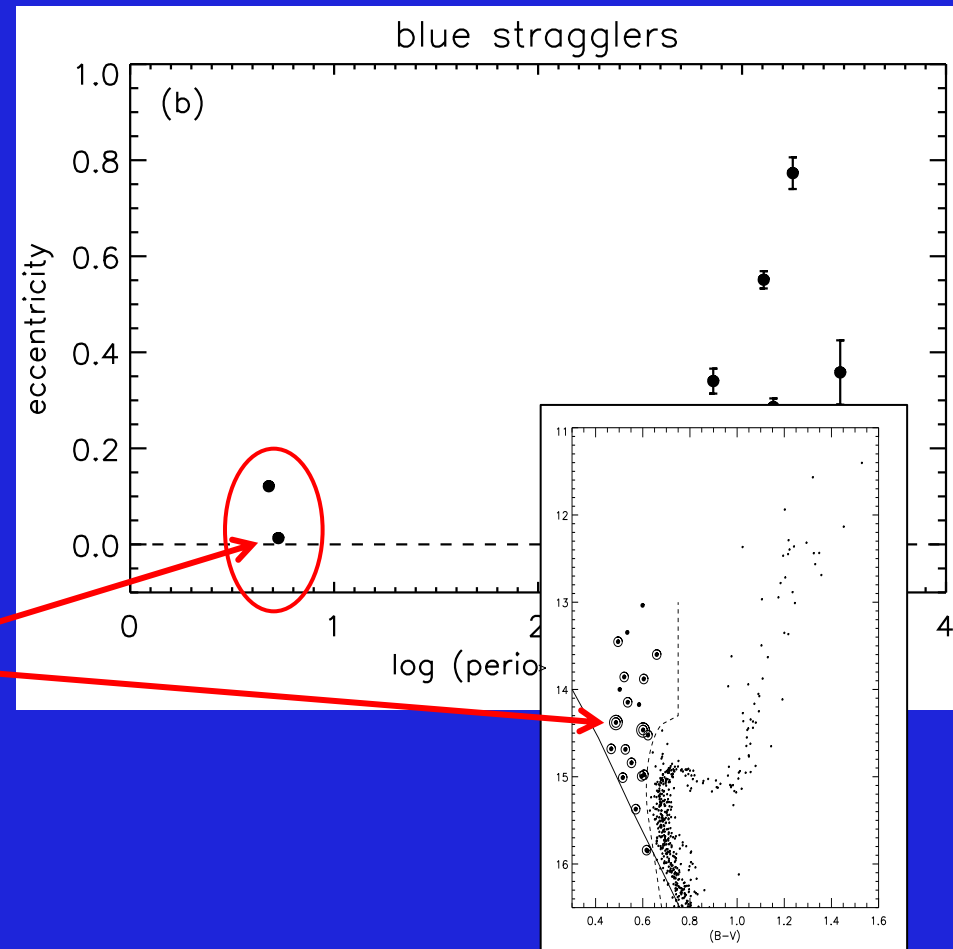
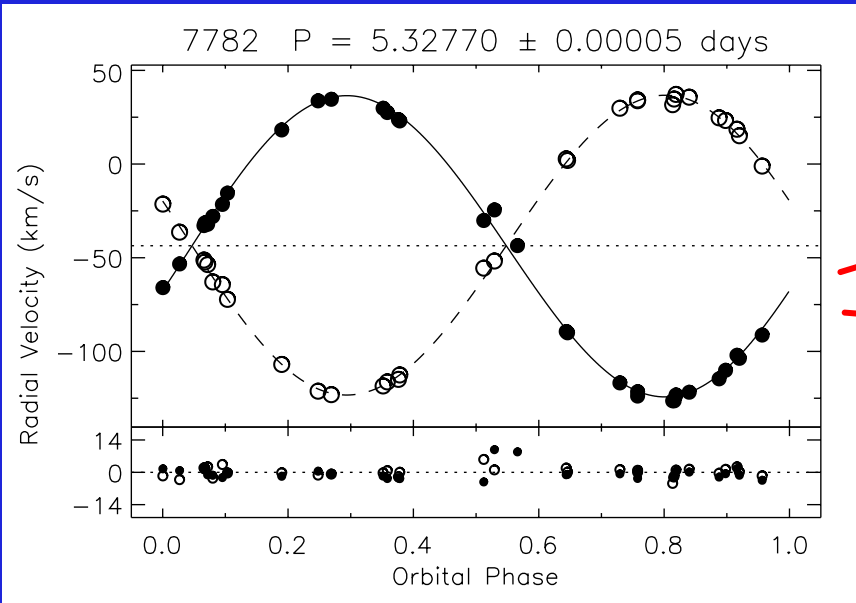
15 long period binaries

*14 formed through mass transfer
~1 formed via Kozai mechanism*



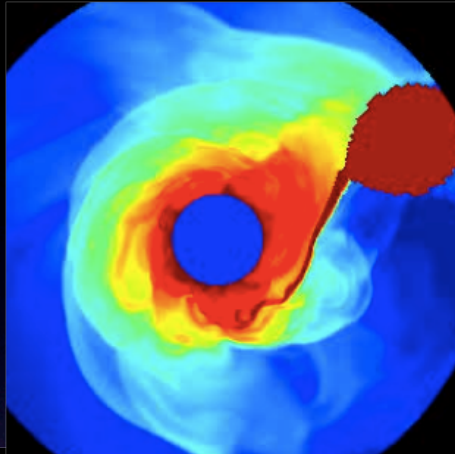
NGC 188 Blue Stragglers – Short Period

- SB2 => $q \sim 1$
- Two blue stragglers!
- Must be cluster dynamics and binary exchange involved



Blue Straggler Formation in NGC 188

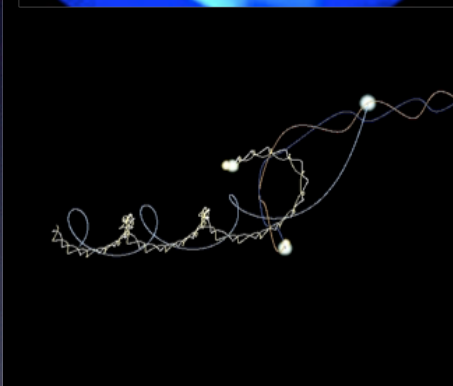
Summary



21 blue stragglers:

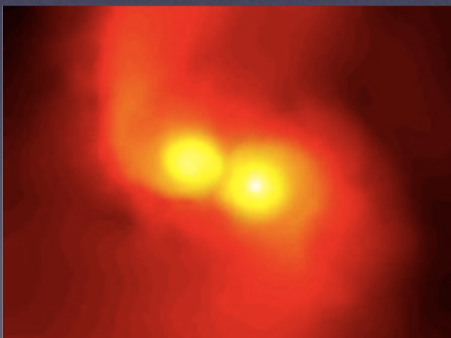
15 long period binaries

*14 formed through mass transfer
~1 formed via Kozai mechanism*



2 short-period binaries

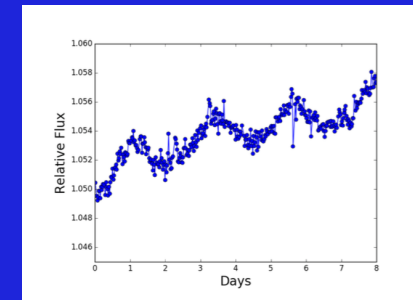
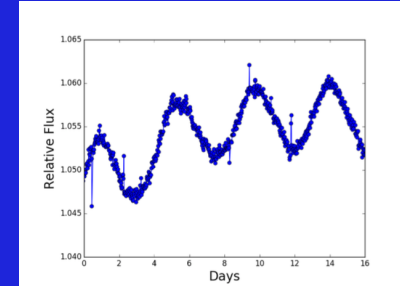
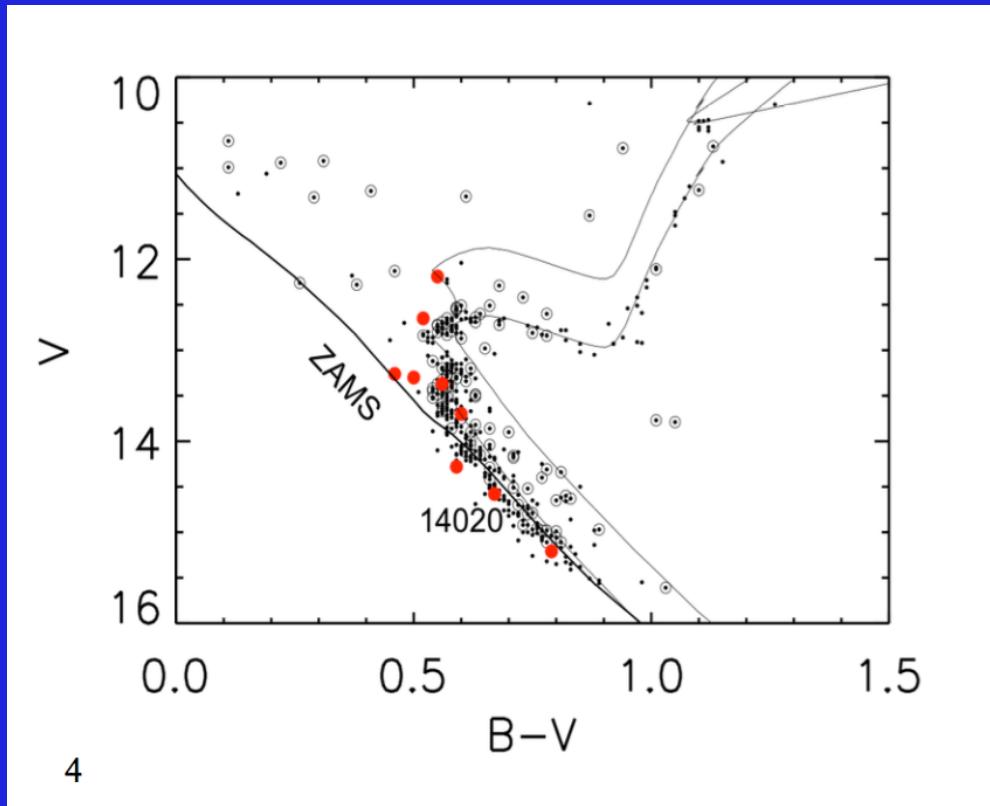
*Likely dynamical binary formation
Undetermined BS origin*



4 non-velocity variable

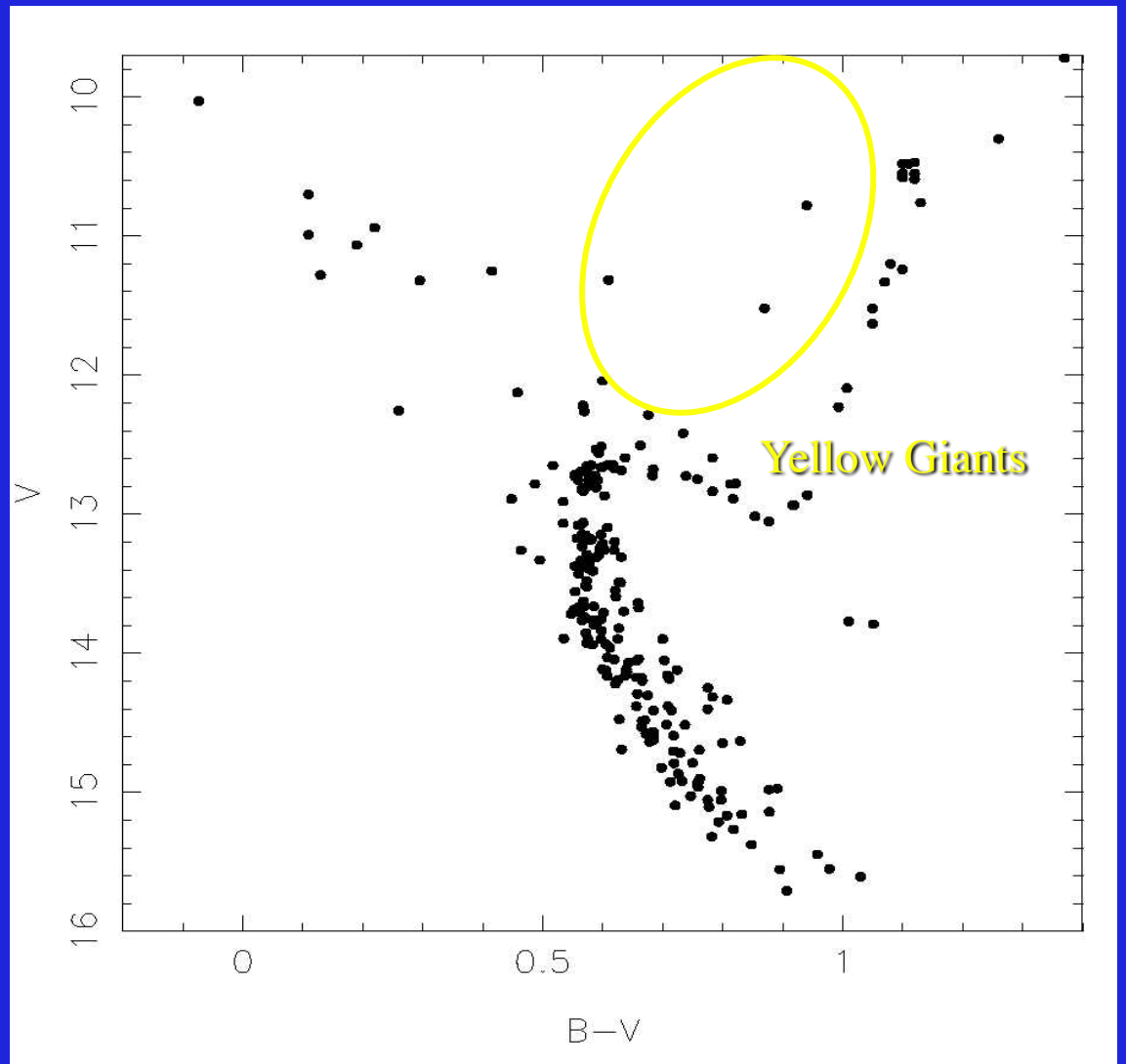
Collisions or mergers

M67 Blue Stragglers – Main Sequence



- K2 $P_{\text{rot}} < 10$ days
- WOCS $P_{\text{orb}} > 500$ days

Yellow Giants



M67 Yellow Giants

RGB Mass Transfer Blue Straggler Evolution

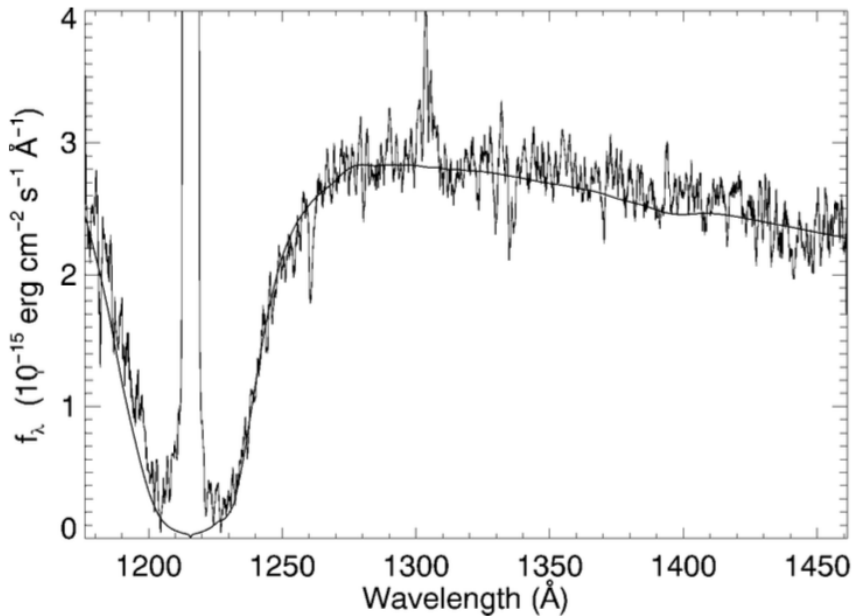
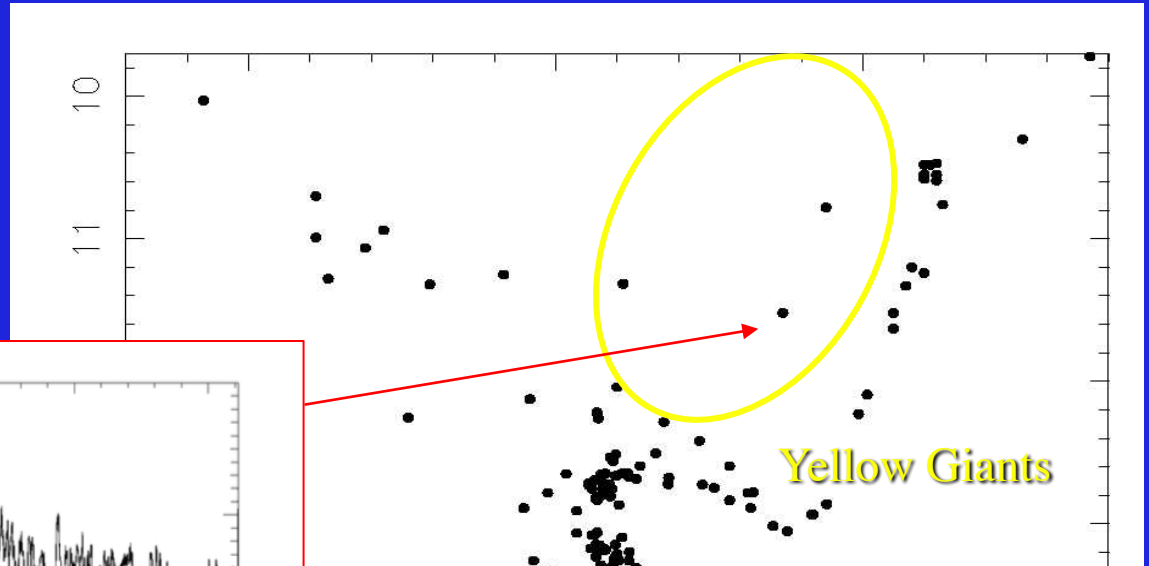


FIG. 1.—GHRS spectrum of S1040. The spectrum has been corrected for a reddening of $E(B - V) = 0.02$. The thick solid line shows a best-fit white dwarf model with $T_{\text{eff}} = 16,900$ K and $\log g = 7.0$.

TABLE 2
PARAMETERS OF S1040

Parameter	Value	Reference
V	11.51	1
$B - V$	0.86	1
Spectral type	G4 III	2
Period (days)	42.8	3
K (km s^{-1})	8.45	3
f (m)	0.00268	3
L_X (ergs s^{-1})	3×10^{30}	4
T_{eff} (primary)	5150 K	5
R (primary)	5.1 R_{\odot}	5
M (WD)	0.22 M_{\odot}	5
T_{eff} (WD)	16,100 K	5

M67 Yellow Giants

M67

4 Gyr

Blue Straggler Evolution

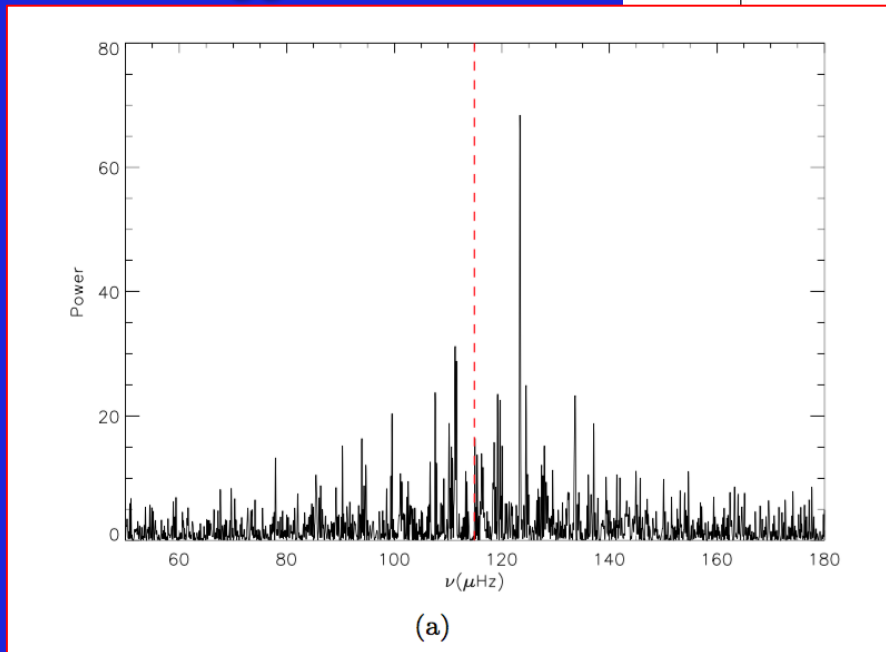
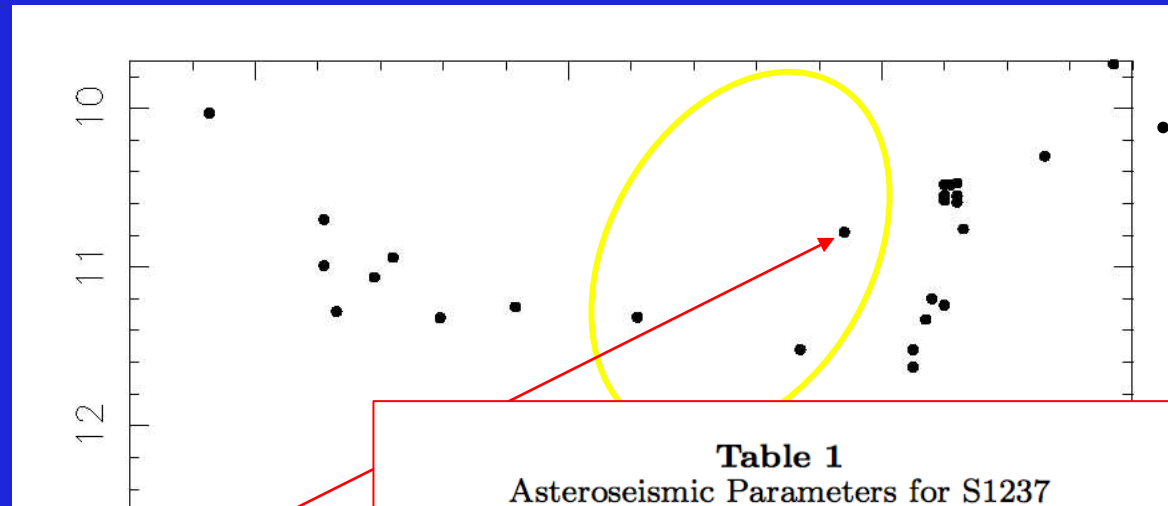
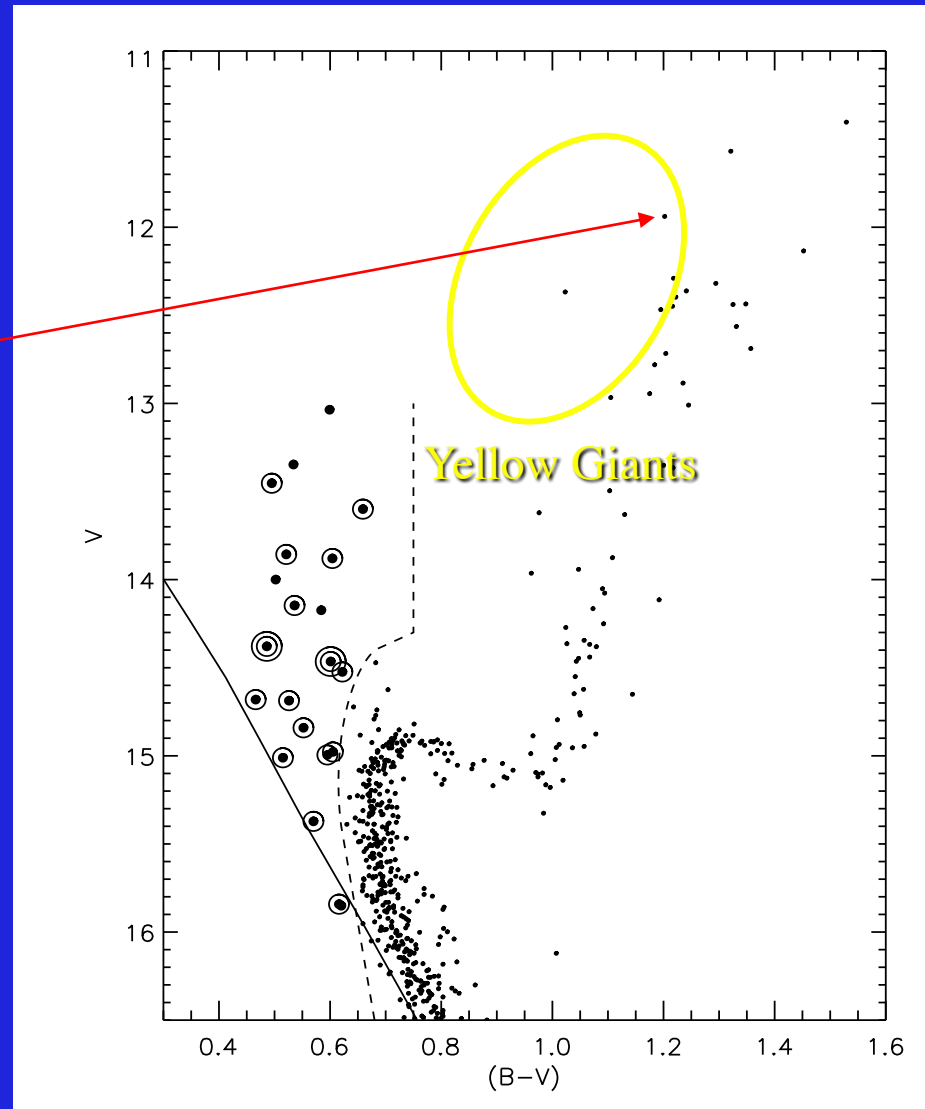
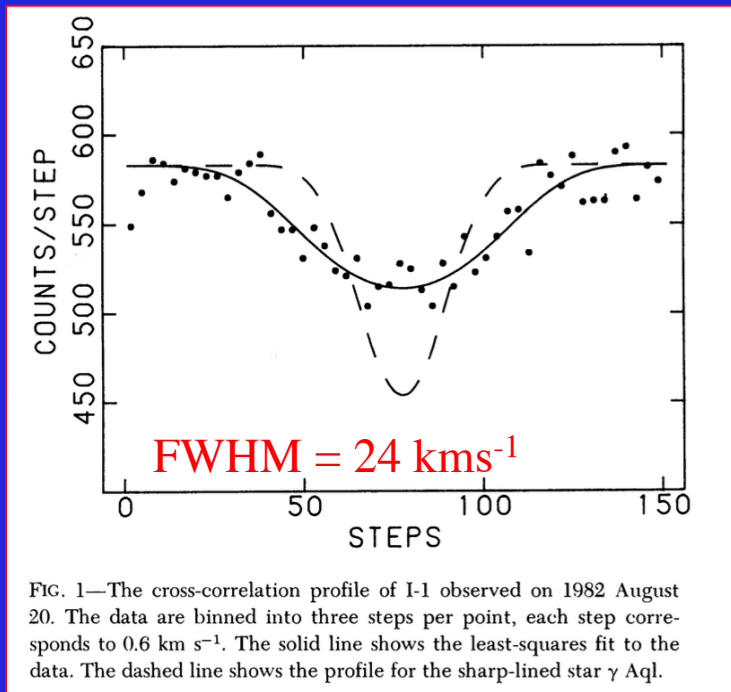


Table 1
Asteroseismic Parameters for S1237

Measured $\Delta\nu$ -scaling		
ν_{\max} (μHz)	114.89	± 2.06
$\Delta\nu$ (μHz)	8.32	± 0.11
Radius (R_{\odot})	9.11	± 0.18
Mass (M_{\odot})	2.87	± 0.23
Log(g)	2.98	± 0.01
Corrected $\Delta\nu$ -scaling assuming RGB		
$f_{\Delta\nu}$	1.0057	
Radius (R_{\odot})	9.21	± 0.19
Mass (M_{\odot})	2.94	± 0.24
Corrected $\Delta\nu$ -scaling assuming HeB		
$f_{\Delta\nu}$	1.0089	
Radius (R_{\odot})	9.27	± 0.19
Mass (M_{\odot})	2.97	± 0.24

NGC 188 Yellow Giants

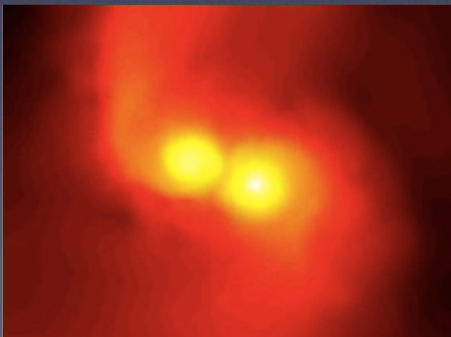
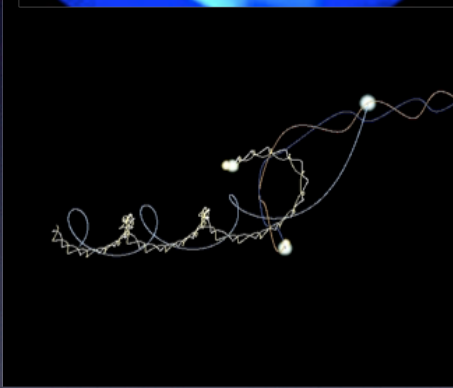
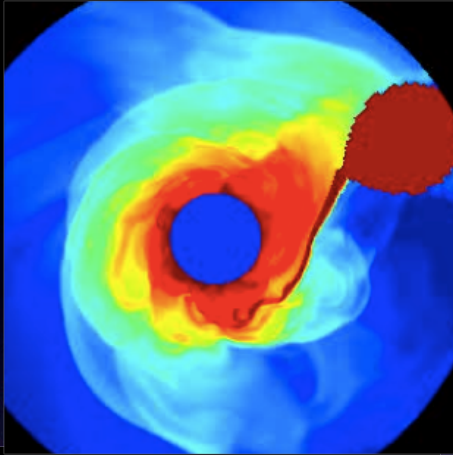
NGC 188



Harris & McClure 1985

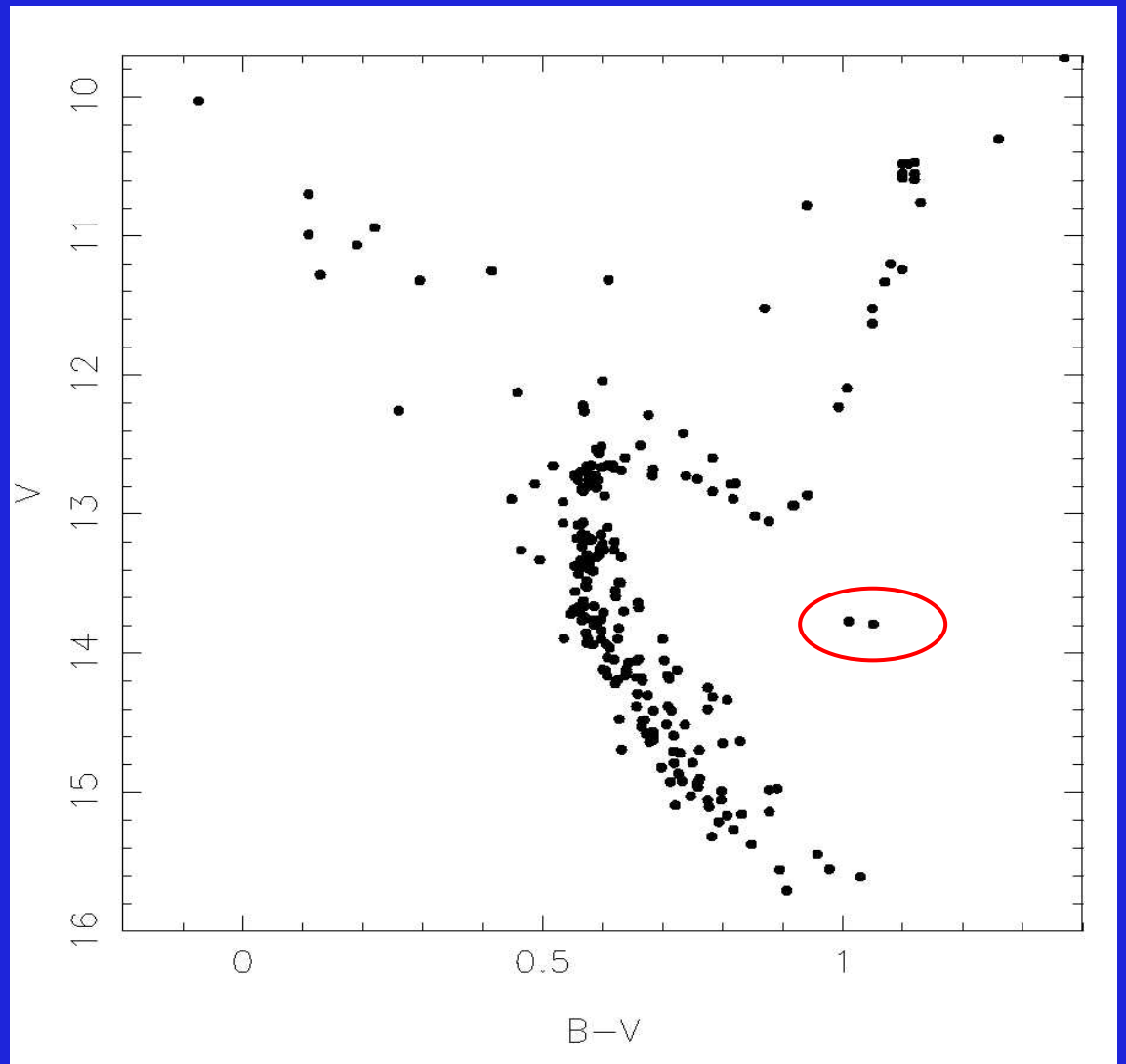
Blue Straggler Evolution or Merger ?

Yellow Giant Formation

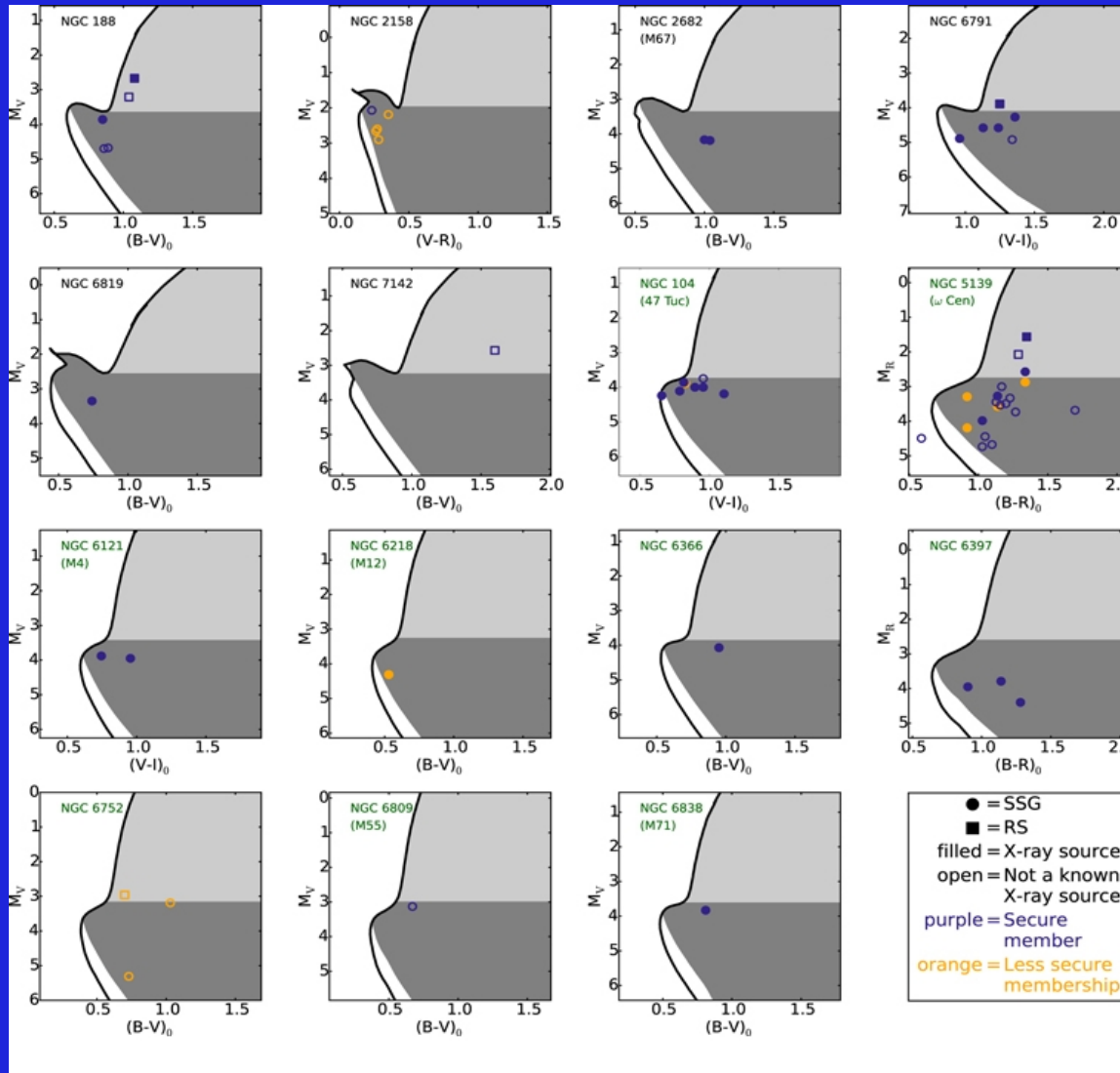


Blue Straggler Evolution

Sub-Subgiants



Sub-Subgiants

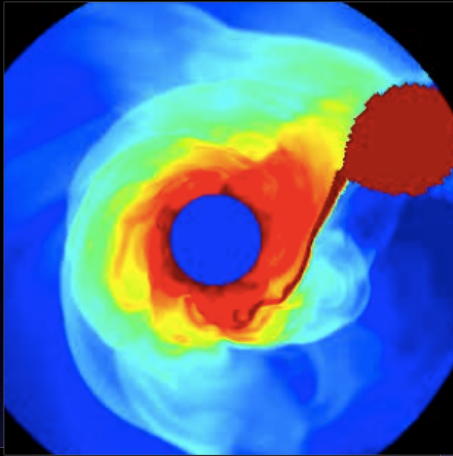


- > 50% $L_x \approx 10^{30-31}$
- > 33% H α emission
- > 67% Photometric variables with $P < 15^d$
- > 50% RV variable
- 73% Short-period binaries in open clusters
- Highest specific frequency in open clusters

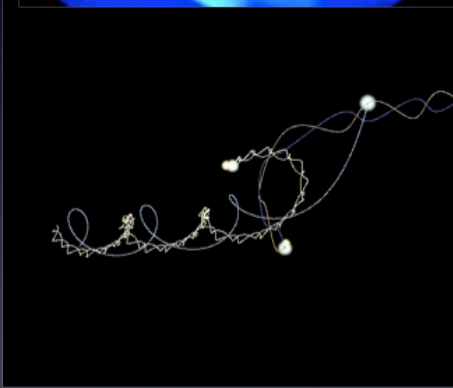
56 Sub-Subgiants (and 8 Red Stragglers)

Geller et al. 2017a

Sub-Subgiant Formation Scenarios



1. Subgiant mass transfer

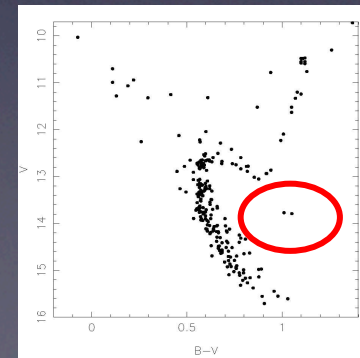


2. Envelope stripping (during dynamical encounter or common envelope?)



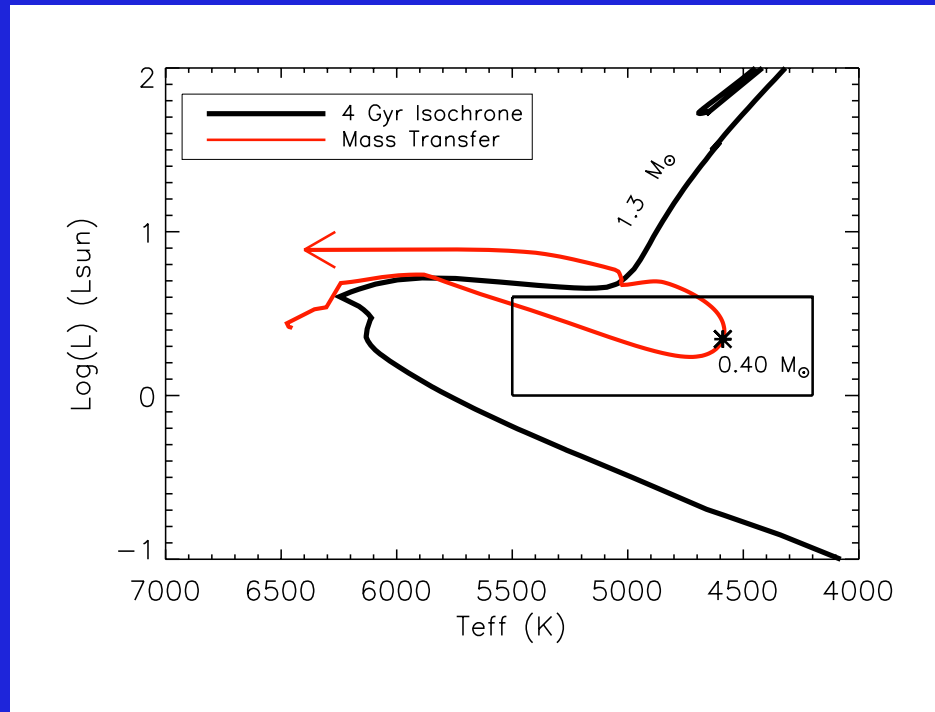
3. Suppression of convection by strong magnetic fields

Leiner, Mathieu and Geller 2017

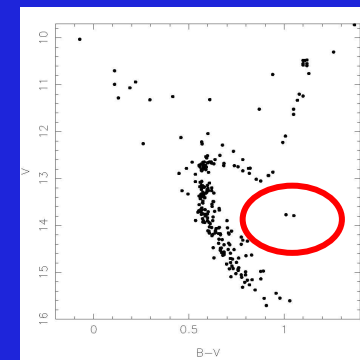


Sub-Subgiant Formation Scenarios

I. Binary mass transfer on the subgiant branch

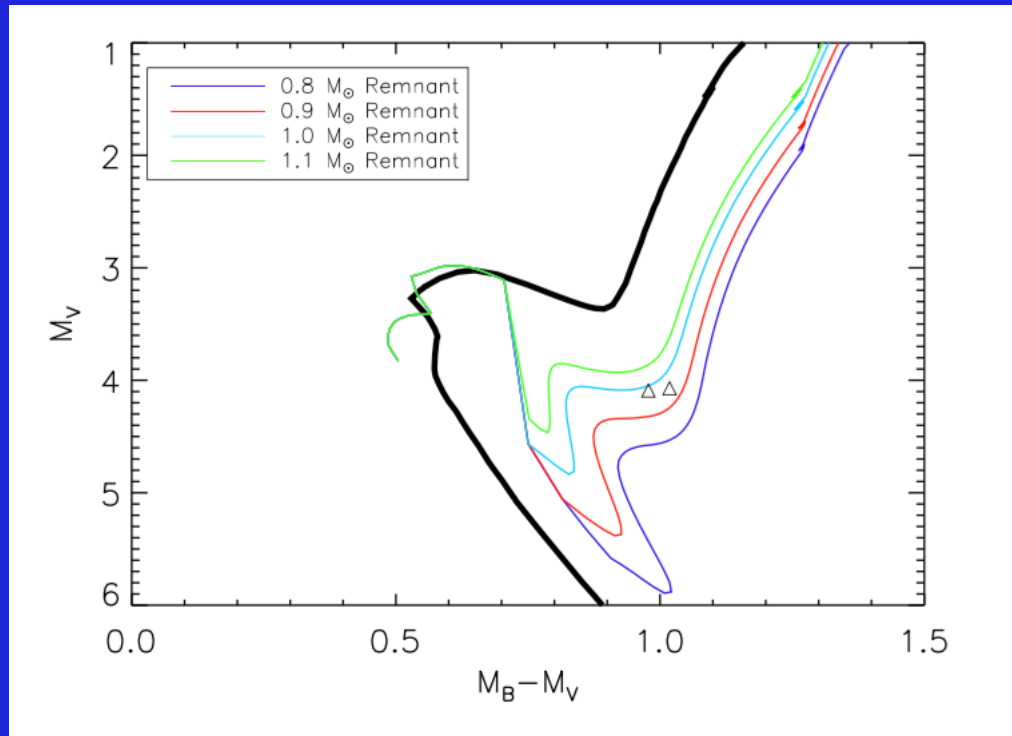


But orbital periods are too short ($P < I^d$) ...
And often accretor outshines donor ...



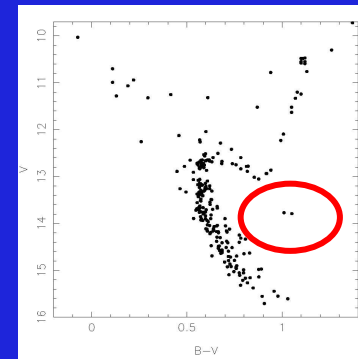
Sub-Subgiant Formation Scenarios

2. Envelope stripping, e.g. during dynamical encounter



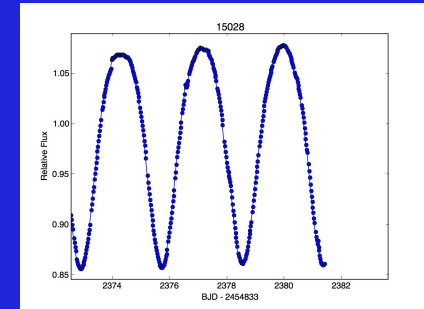
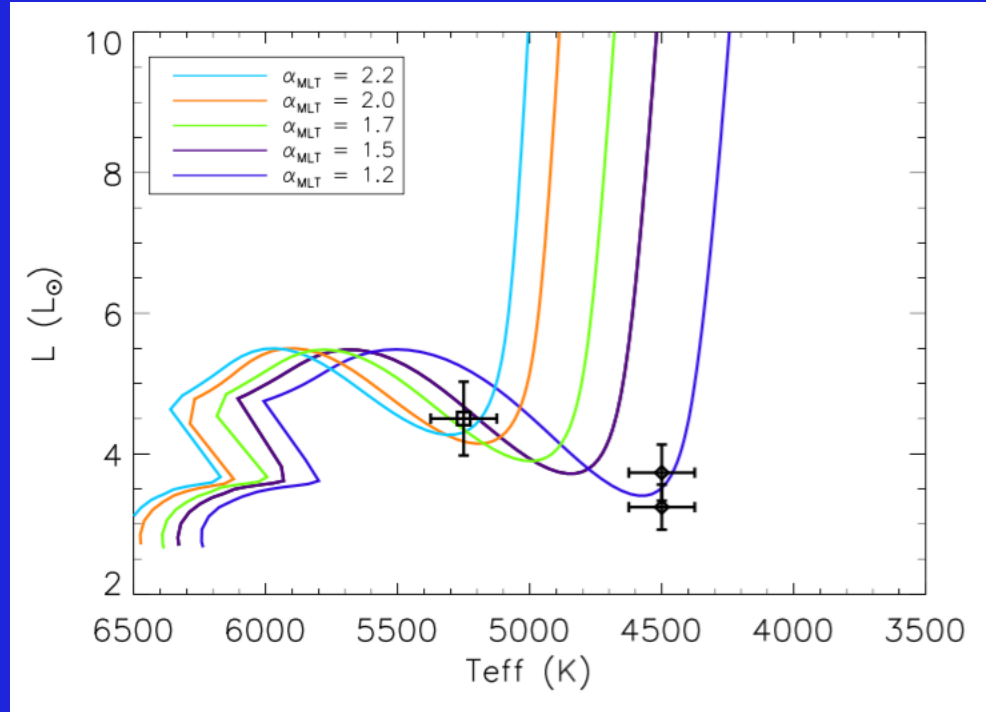
But encounter frequency is too low ...

(... in open clusters; see Geller et al. 2017b, Ivanova et al. 2017)



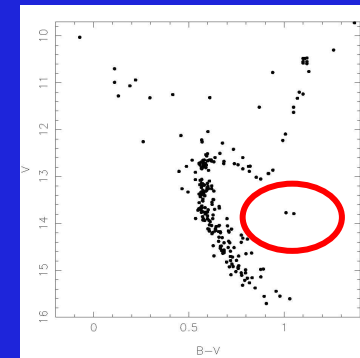
Sub-Subgiant Formation Scenarios

3. Magnetic suppression of convection (tidal-driven rapid rotation)



$$K2 P_{\text{rot}} = 2.8^{\text{d}}$$

Frequency OK; but physics is not done ...



Sub-Subgiant Formation Scenarios

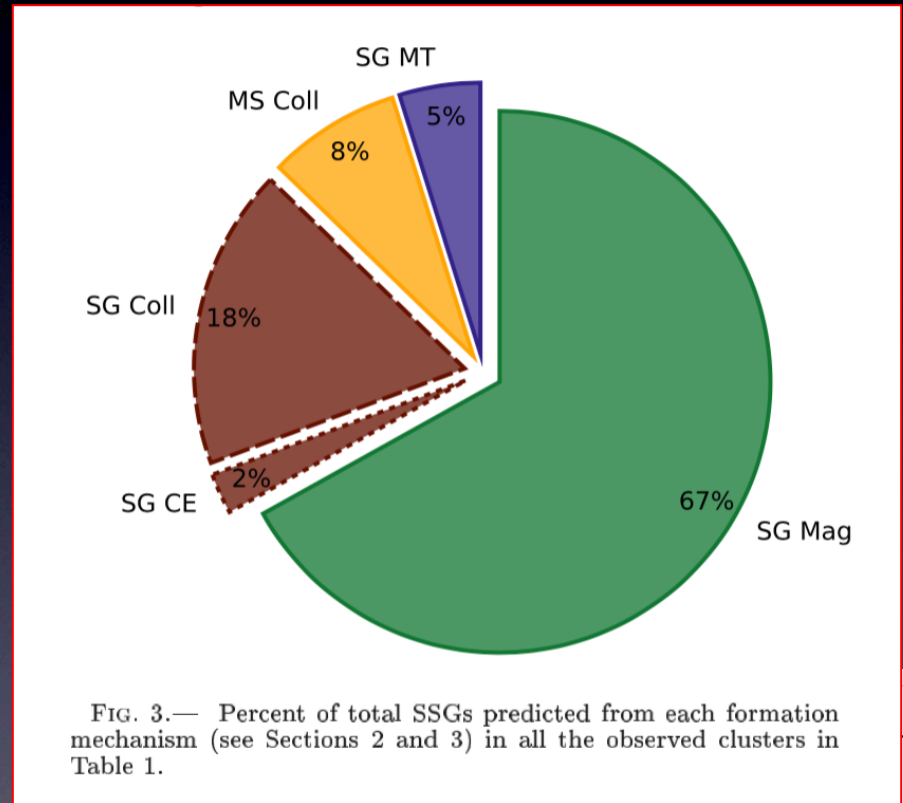
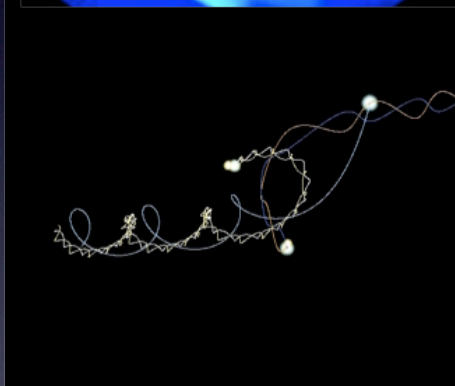
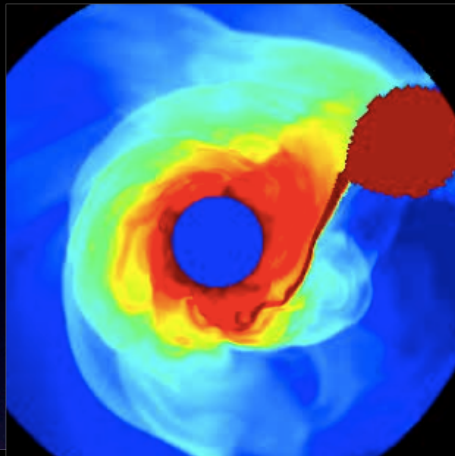
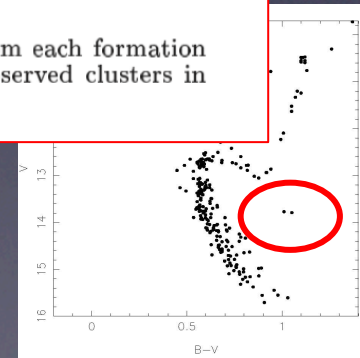


FIG. 3.— Percent of total SSGs predicted from each formation mechanism (see Sections 2 and 3) in all the observed clusters in Table 1.

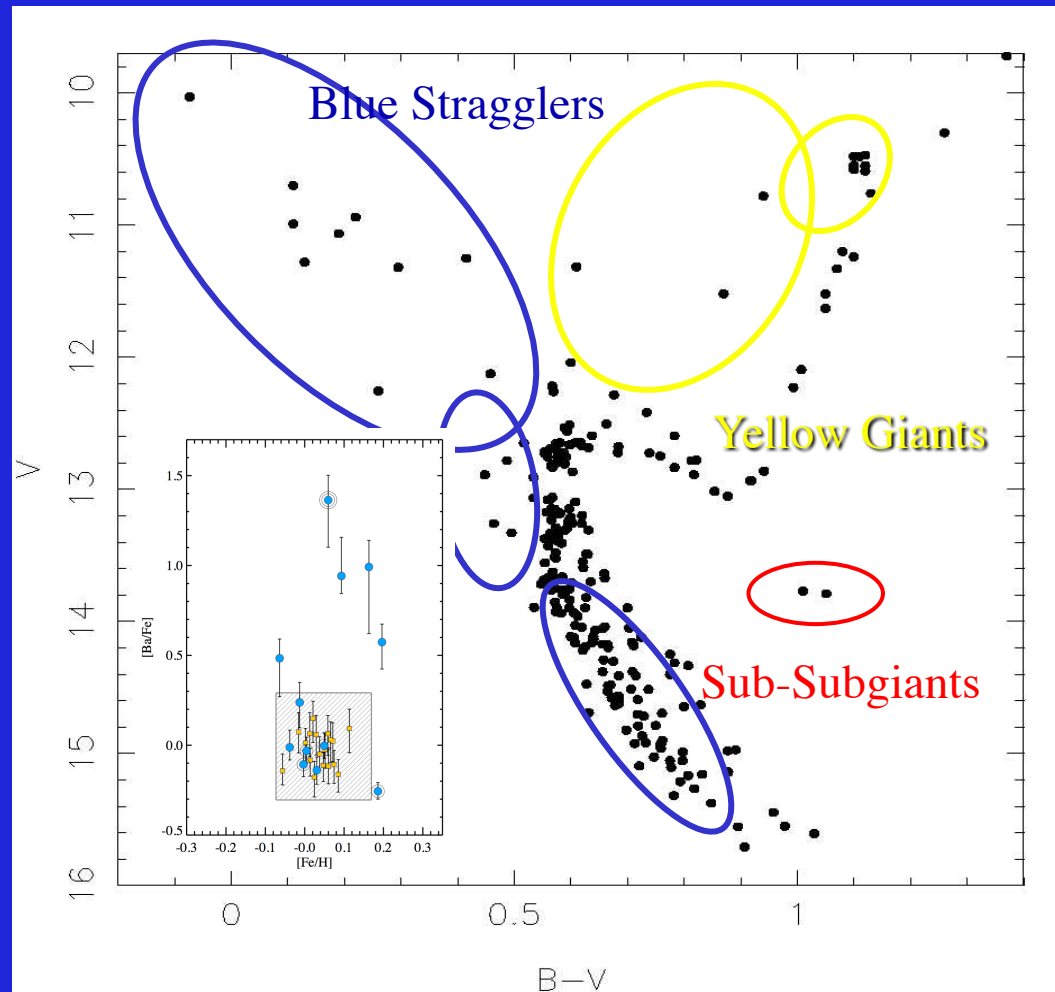


The Next Play

Tying It All Together

Accretion on MS Stars in Binaries

- + Barium Stars
- + Carbon Stars
- + CEMP-s
- + post-AGB
- + PN cores
- + ?



The Next Play

Detailed Modeling

For NGC 188 blue stragglers, we know ...

Progenitor donor mass

Progenitor core mass and evolutionary state

Progenitor donor radius

Roche lobe \Rightarrow Progenitor orbit ($f(a,e,q)$)

Progenitor accretor mass $<$ turnoff mass

Progenitor accretor mass $>$ BS mass – Donor mass

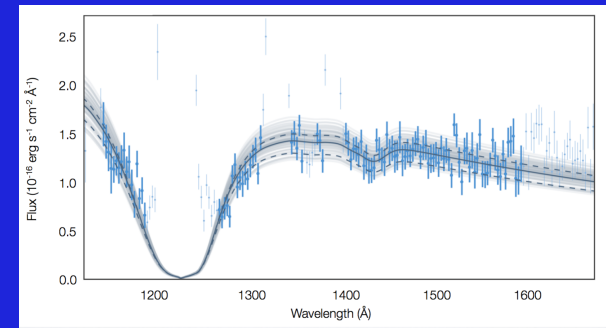
Final orbit (p,e,q)

Final accretor luminosity and effective temperature

Final WD mass and temperature

Formation time

HST COS spectrum

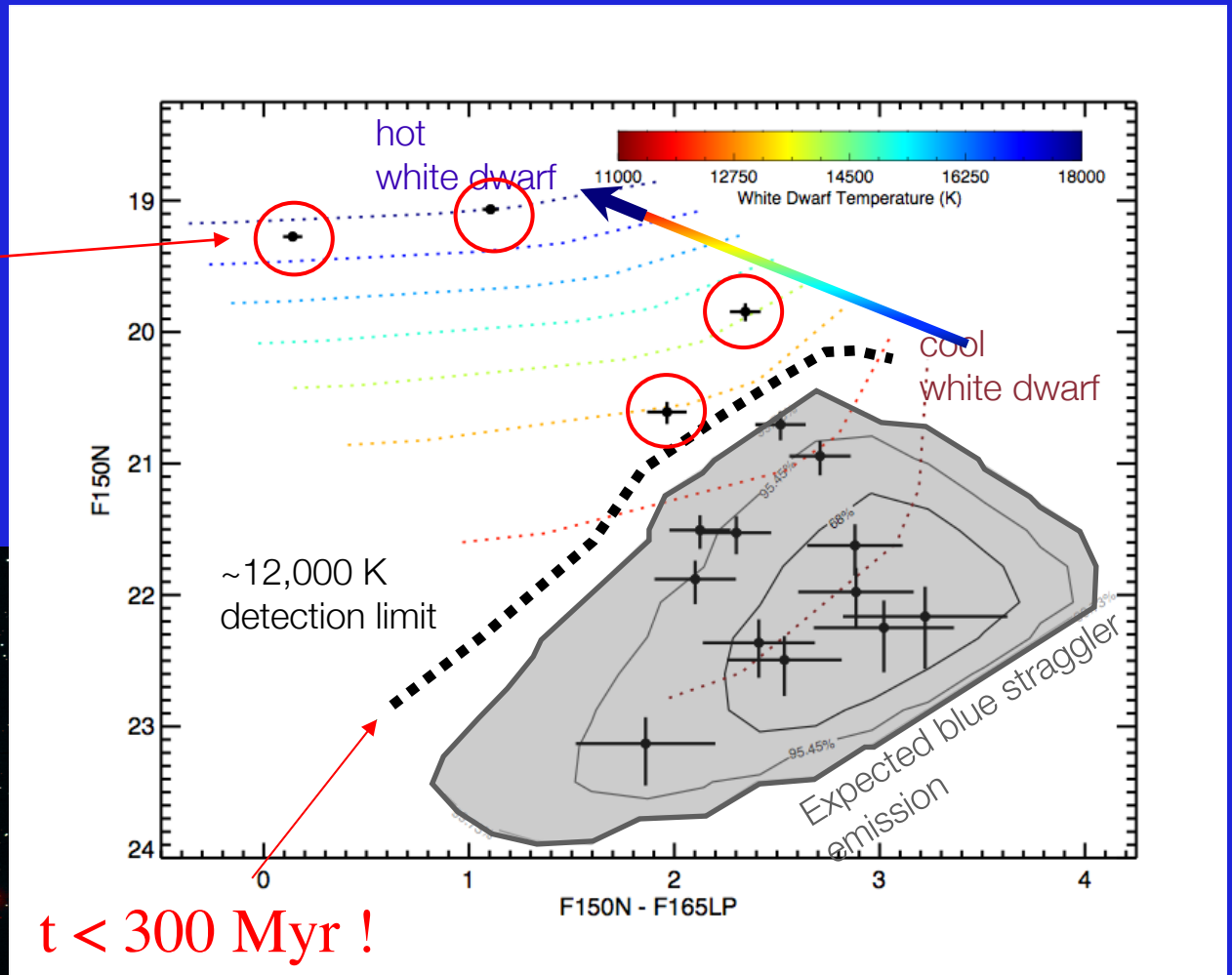


The Next Play

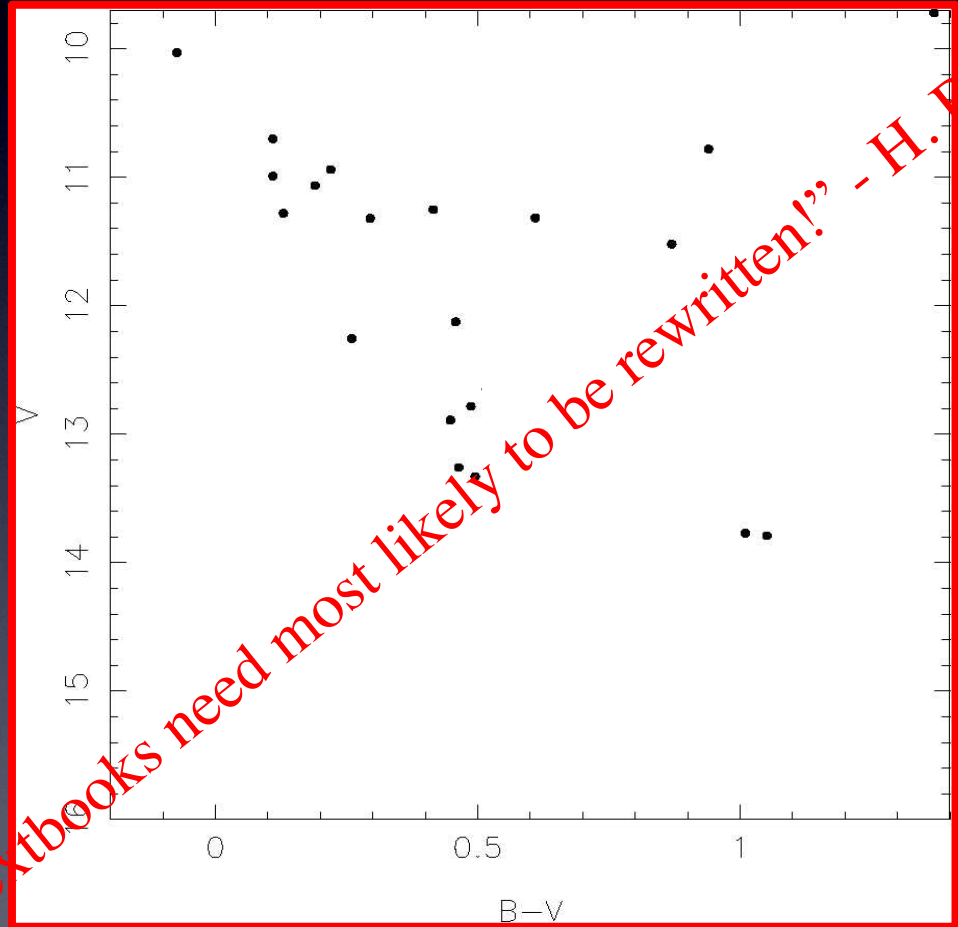
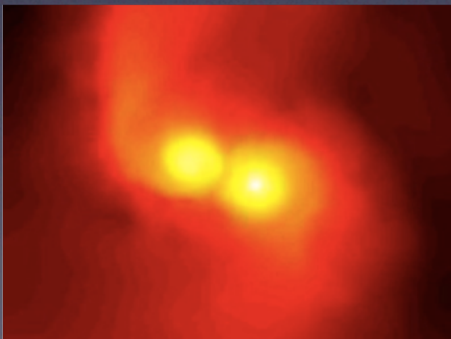
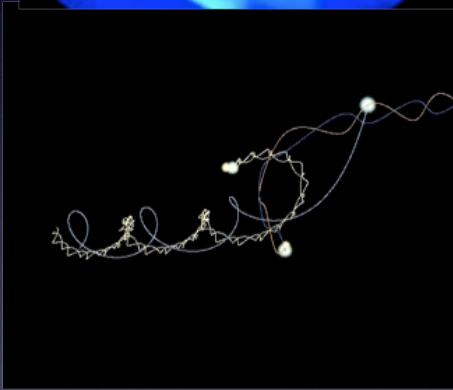
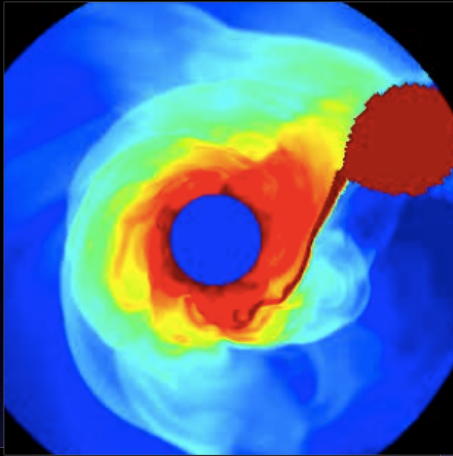
Angular Momentum

Most rapidly rotating

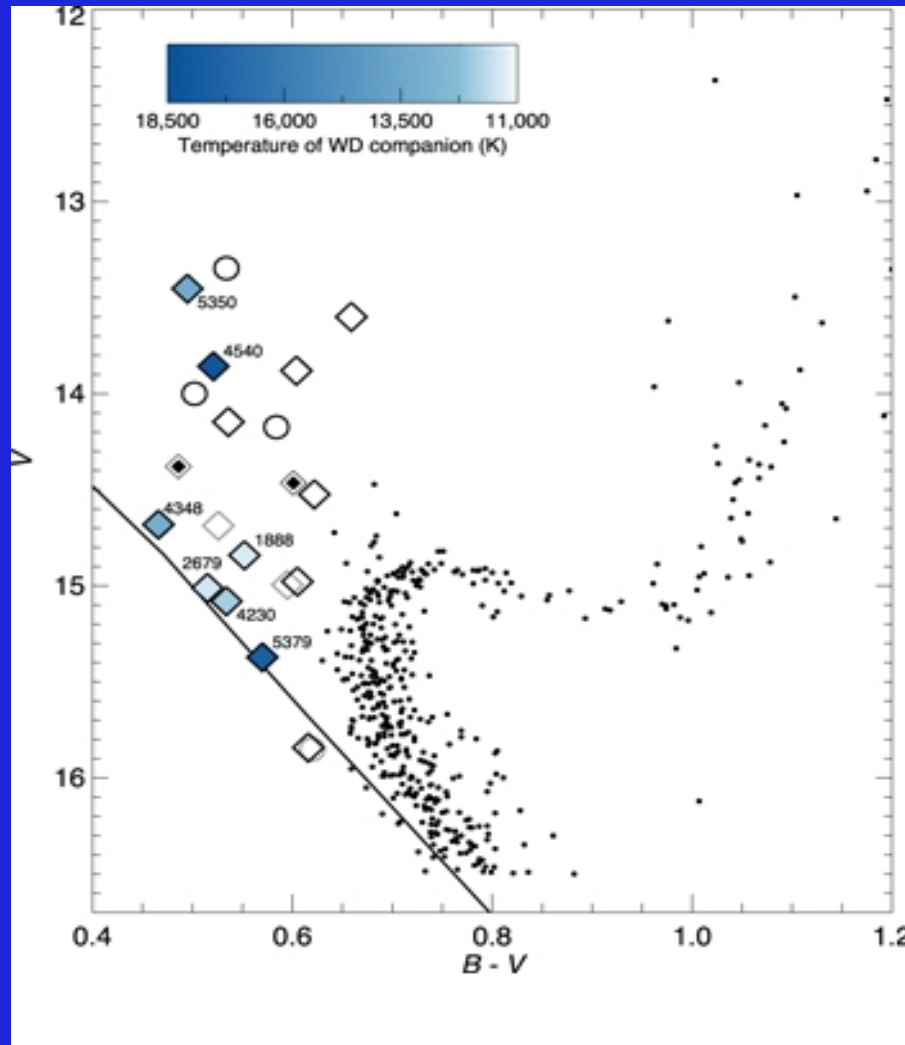
Pollack, Leiner et al. 2018



This too is normal stellar evolution!



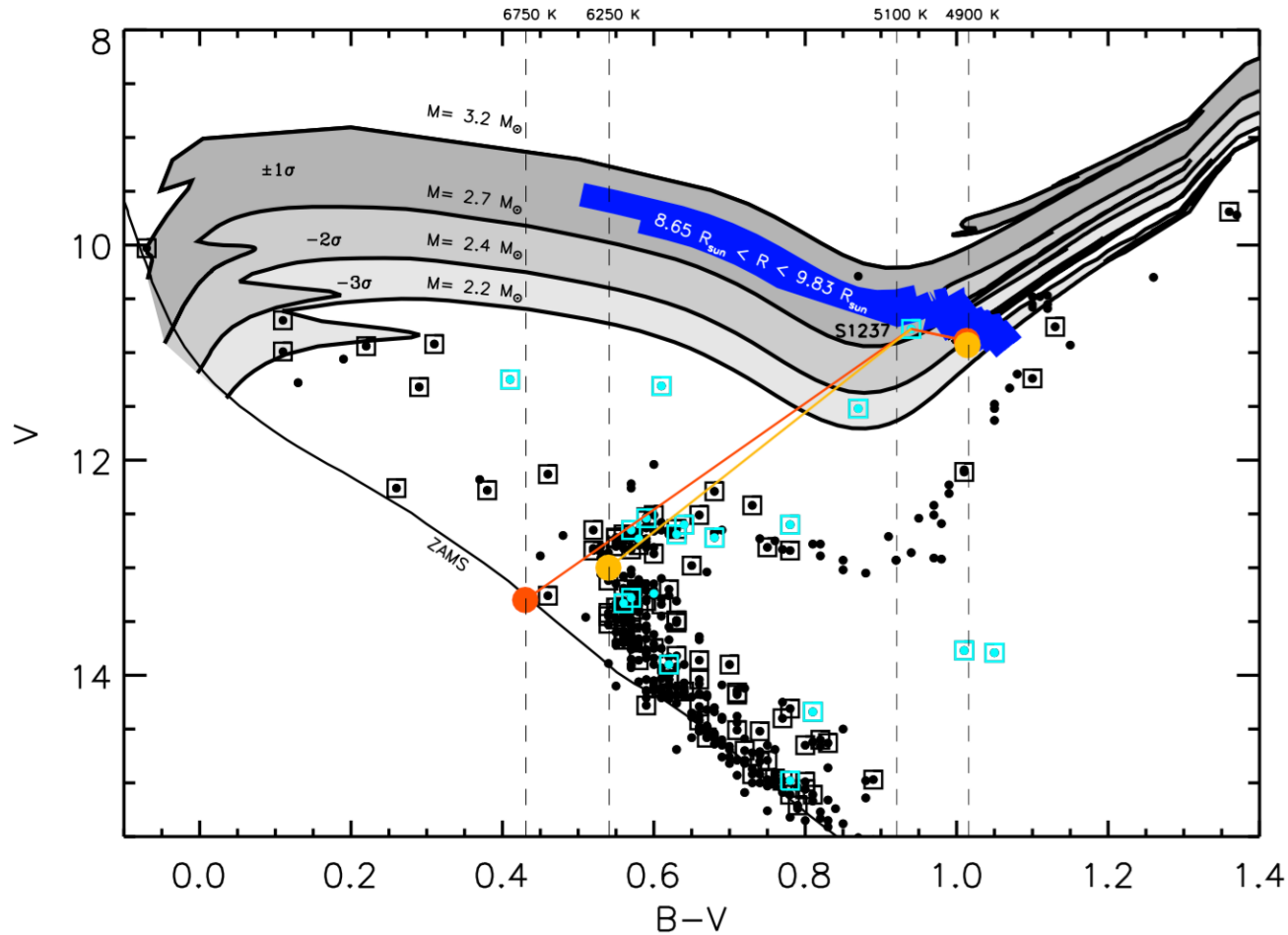
NGC 188 Blue Stragglers – Long Period



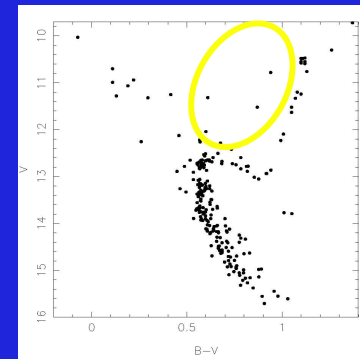
Gosnell et al. 2015



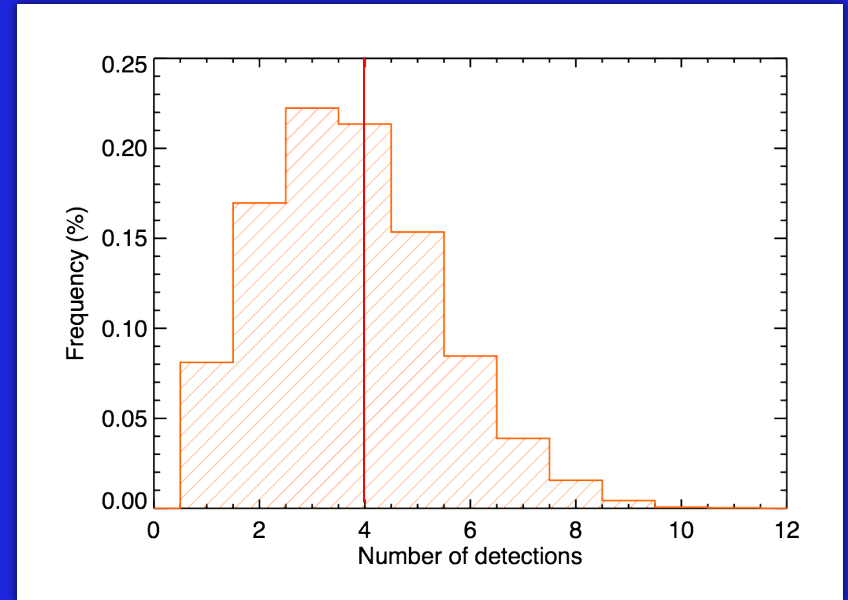
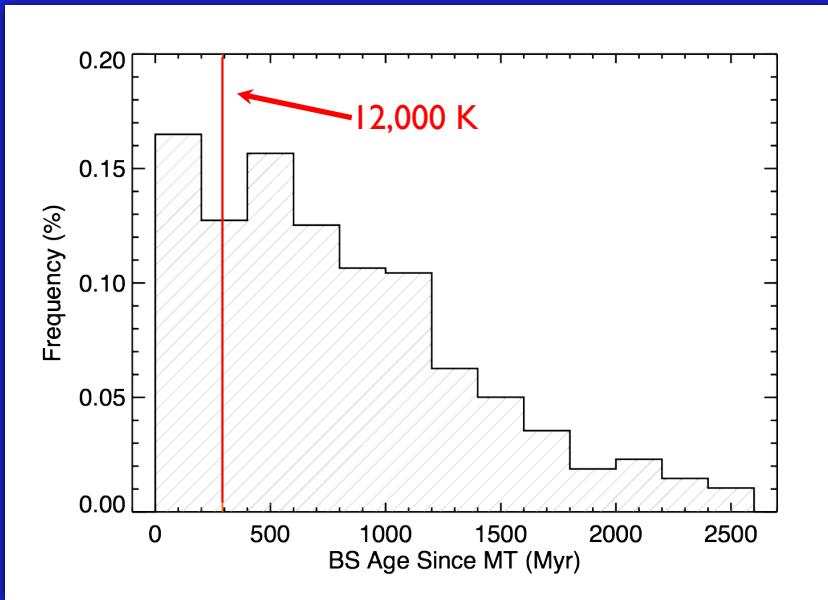
M67 Yellow Giants



Blue Straggler Evolution



NGC 188 Blue Stragglers – Long Period



Age distribution of mass transfer-formed blue stragglers from *N*-body model of NGC 188

Monte Carlo sampling of WD age distribution



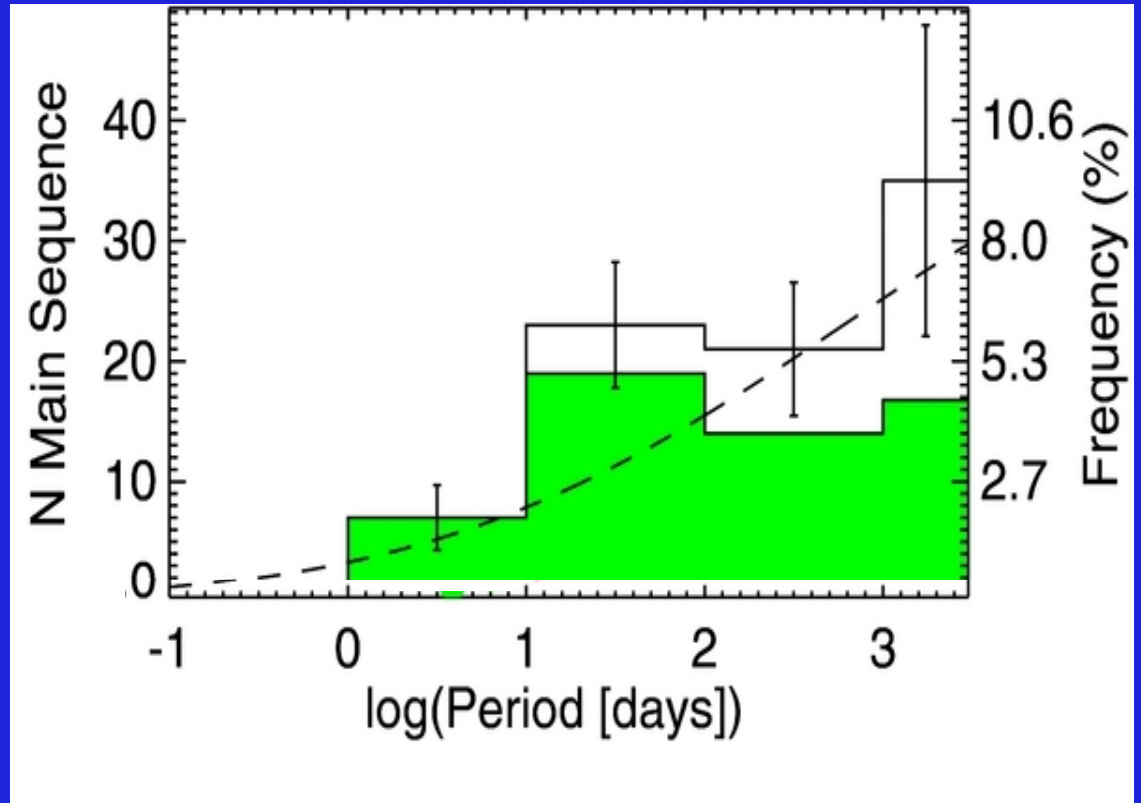
Gosnell et al. 2014, 2015



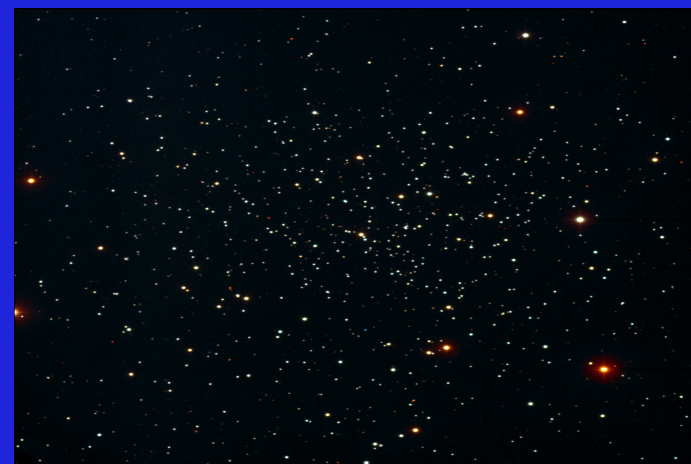
Period Distribution

NGC 188

7 Gyr



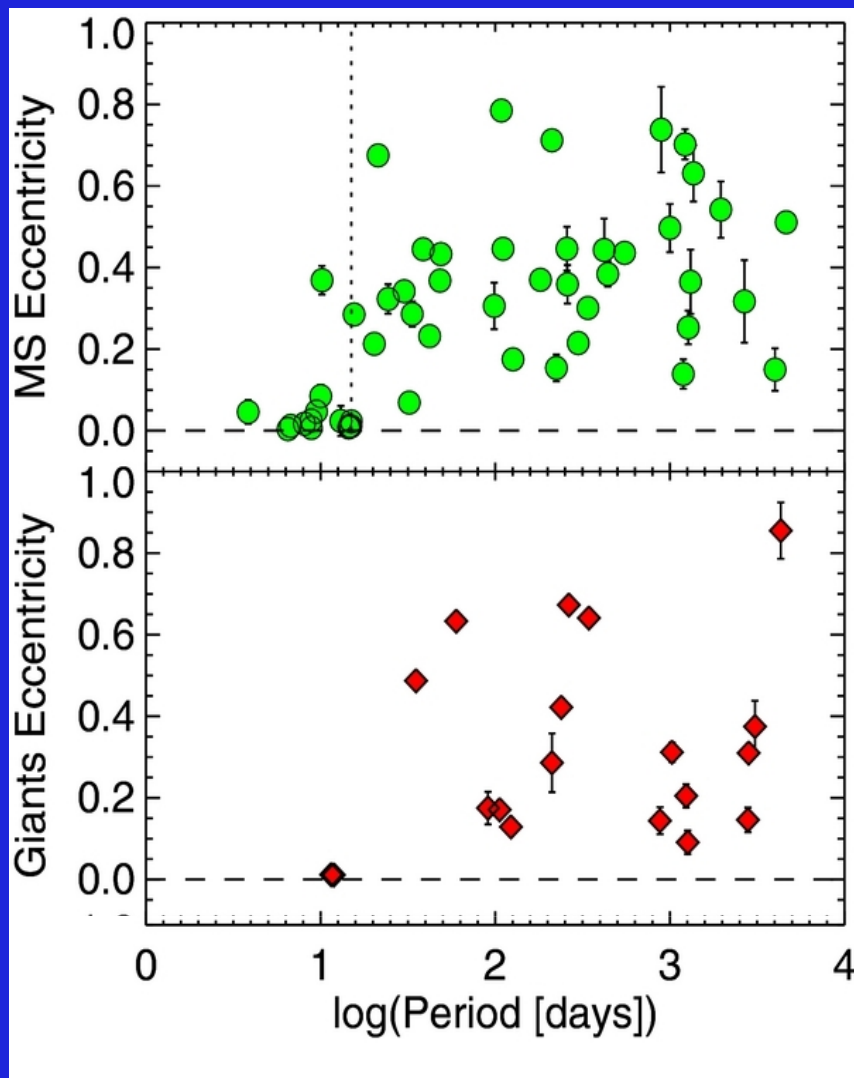
Geller & Mathieu 2012



Eccentricity Distribution

NGC 188

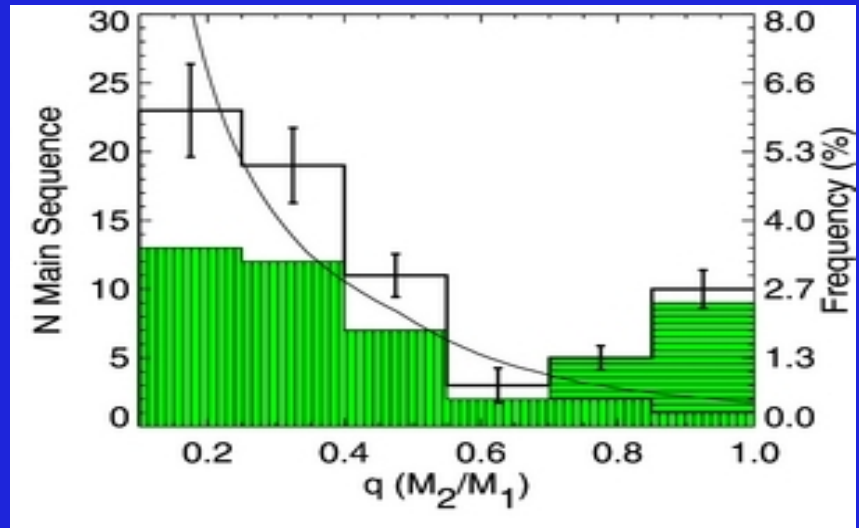
7 Gyr



Secondary Mass Distribution

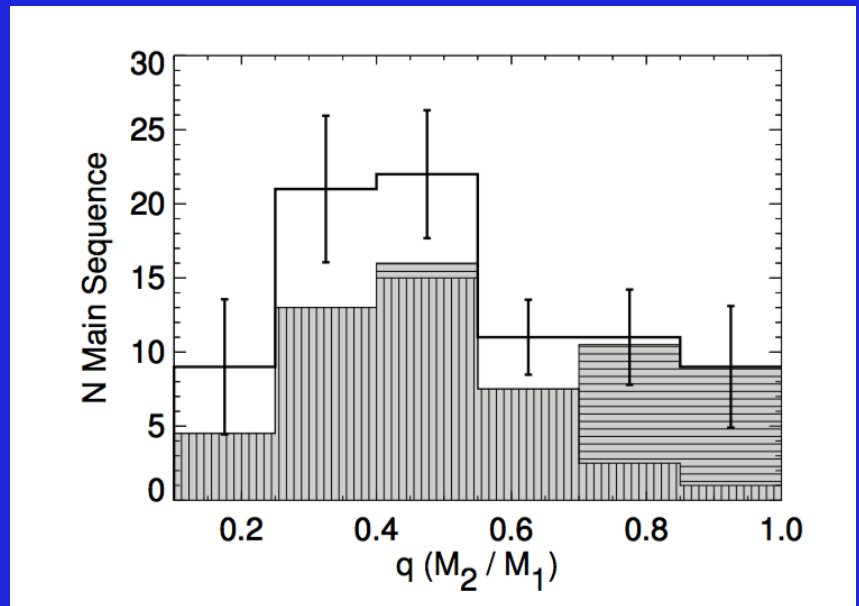
NGC 188

7 Gyr

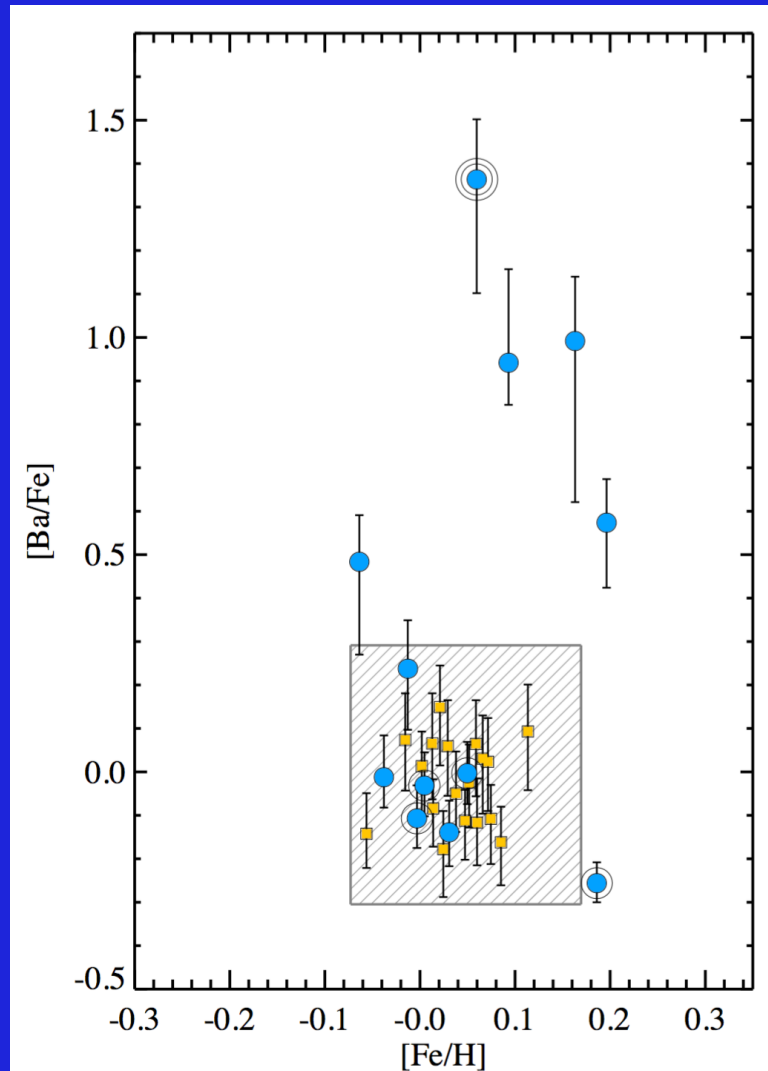


M67

4 Gyr



NGC 6819 Blue Stragglers



Milliman et al. 2015

