

Understanding very close low-mass binaries

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First UVEX Community Workshop, 13.3.23



Universität Potsdam

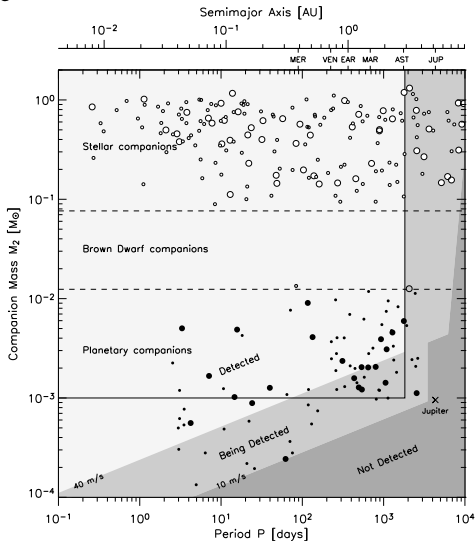
Companions around solar-type stars

→ Most stars are not born alone

fraction of

- close binaries $\sim 15\%$
→ interaction between components at least once in their lifetime:
mass transfer
- brown dwarfs < 10 AU:
 $< 1\%$ **brown dwarf desert**
- hot Jupiters (< 0.5 AU):
 $\sim 1\%$

Winn & Fabrycky 2015



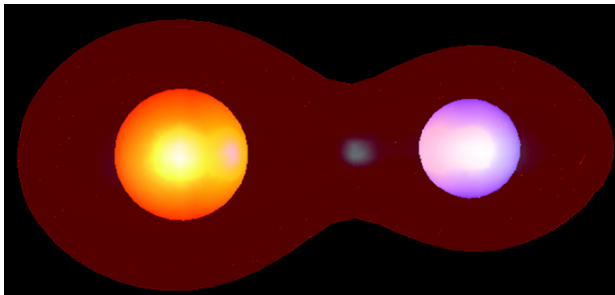
Grether & Lineweaver 2008

Common Envelope Evolution (CEE)

Ohlmann et al. 2016

Common Envelope Evolution (CEE)

→ important for the understanding of close binary evolution



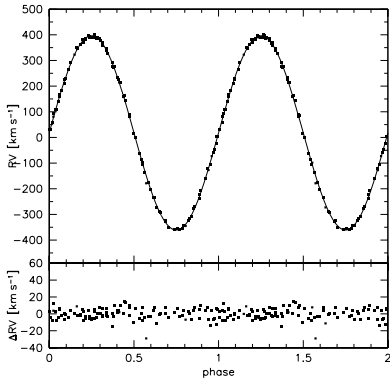
<https://astrobites.org/2013/02/12/are-we-seeing-common-envelopes-after-all/cee/>

- poorly understood
- short-lived phase (~ 1000 d)
- not possible to observe directly → post-CE systems

- gravitational wave calibration sources
- SN Ia progenitors

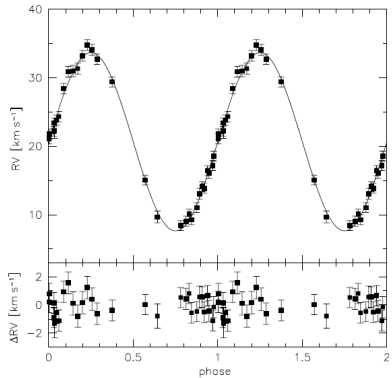
Hot subdwarfs in very close binaries

sdB \equiv stripped low-mass, helium burning core



CD-30°1122, $P = 0.0498$ d

(Geier, ..., Schaffenroth et al. 2013)



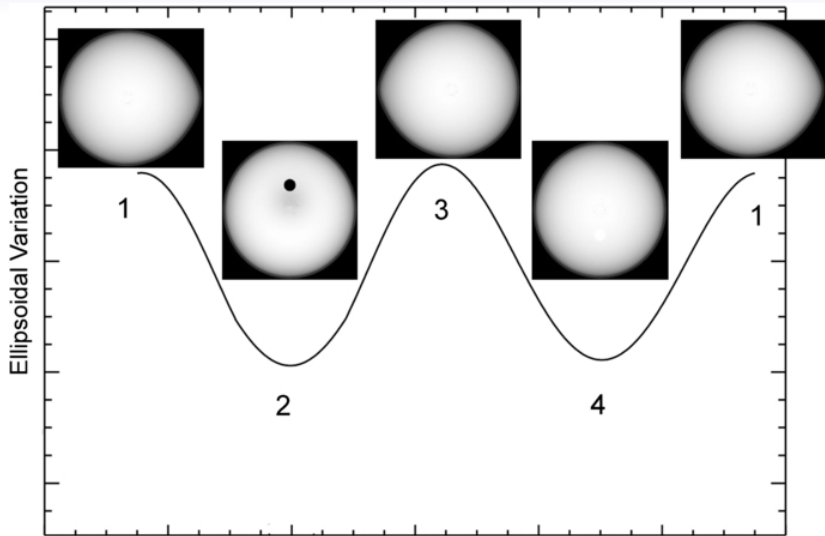
PHL 457, $P = 0.3131$ d

(Schaffenroth et al. 2014)

unseen companions discovered by radial velocity method
about 1/3 of all sdBs in close binaries ($P < 27$ d)

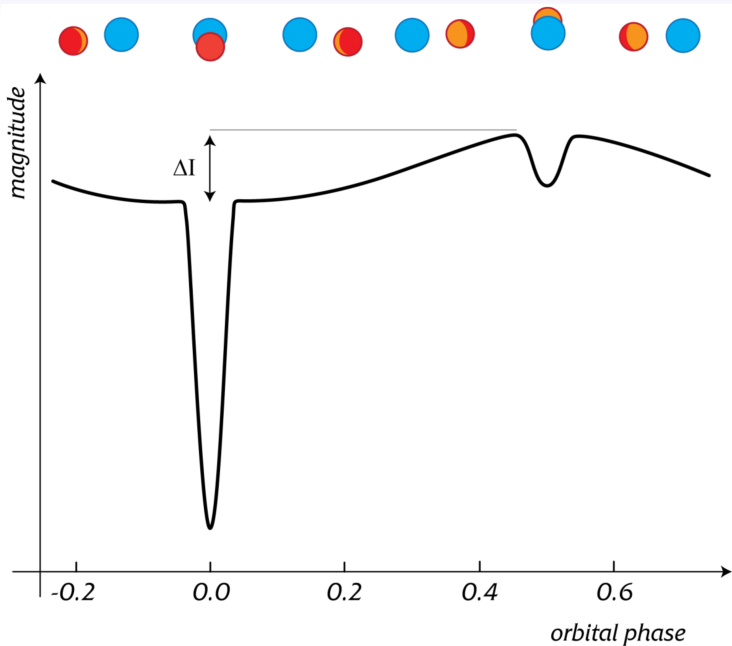
\Rightarrow post-common envelope binaries: sdB + dM/BD or WD

Light variation of compact sdB binaries



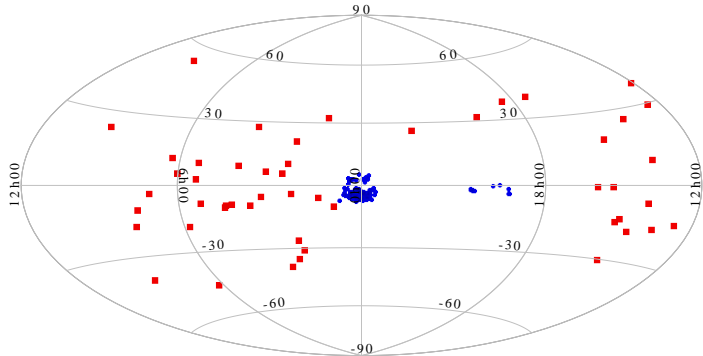
Ellipsoidal Variations (Jackson et al. 2012)

Eclipsing Reflection effect (HW Vir systems)



Finding new (eclipsing) close binaries

→ color selection or crossmatch of hot subluminescent star catalogue with different photometric surveys to find close binaries with light variations



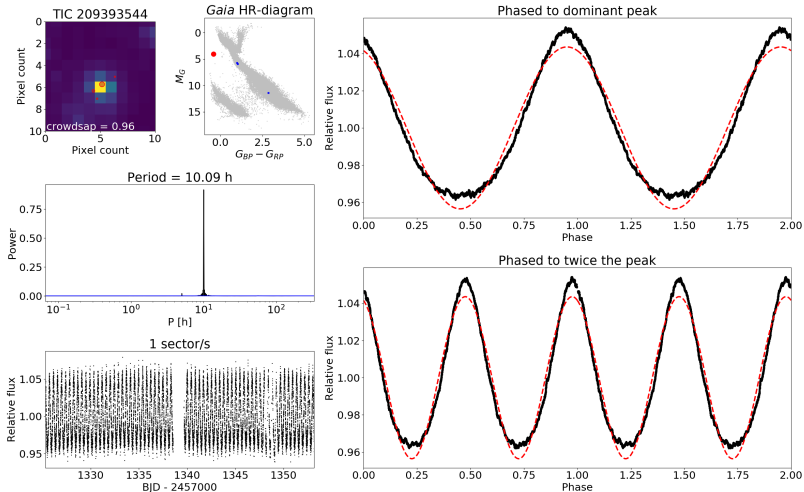
Schaffenroth et al. 2019

→ more than 150 new eclipsing post-common envelope systems:
EREBOS project

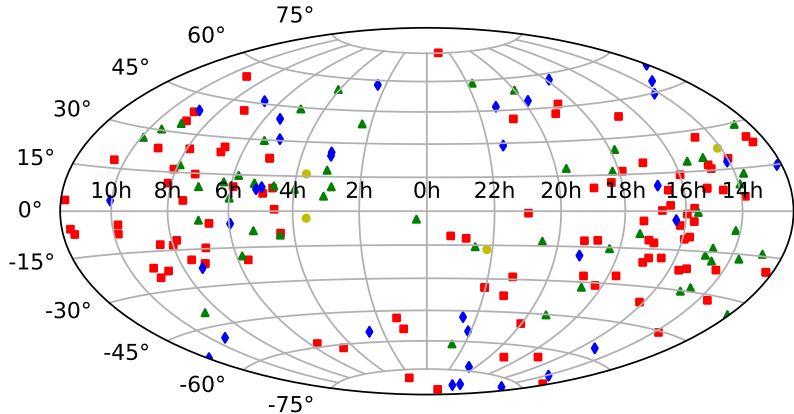
Searching for hot subdwarf binaries with light variations

TESS Asteroseismic Science Consortium WG-8:

⇒ 3500 hot subdwarf candidates from Geier et al. 2019 observed



Targets observed by *TESS*



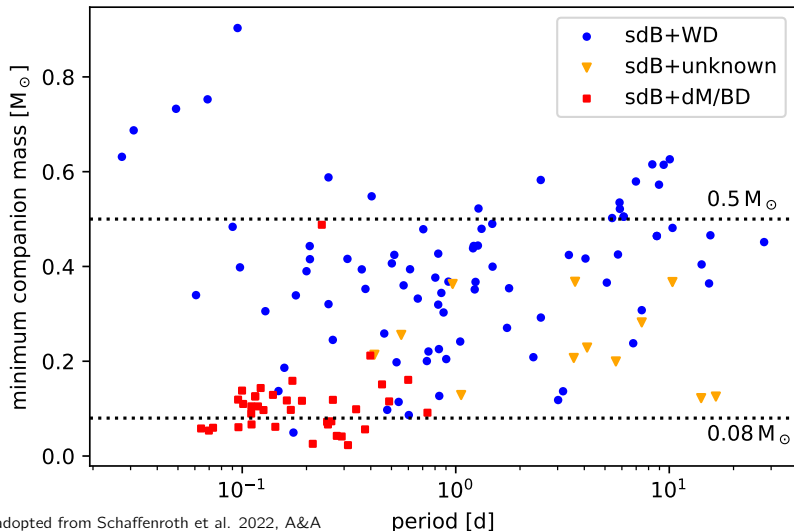
Schaffenroth et al. 2022

→ 85% of known sdB binaries observed: classifying the nature of the companion of almost all sdB binaries

→ about 100 new sdB binaries with light variations

P-min. comp. mass diagram of the close sdB binaries

nature of companion of 120 of 160 known, close sdB binaries
derived: 2/3 sdB+WD, 1/3 sdB+dM/BD

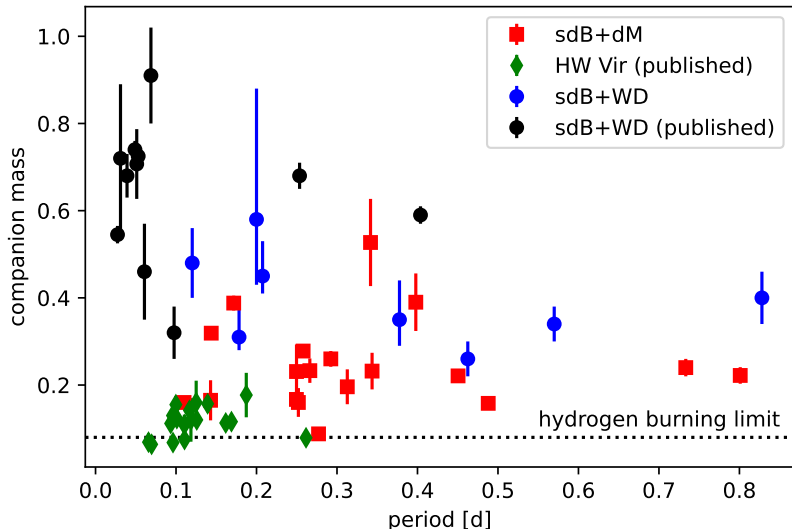


adopted from Schaffenroth et al. 2022, A&A

→ minimum mass by assuming an inclination of 90°

P-companion mass diagram of the close sdB binaries

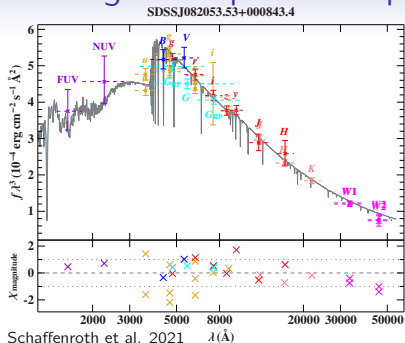
Light curve and spectroscopic analysis of compact sdB binaries



Schaffenroth et al. 2023, A&A, accepted

→ first step for statistically significant sample

Advantages of spectroscopic and photometric UV data

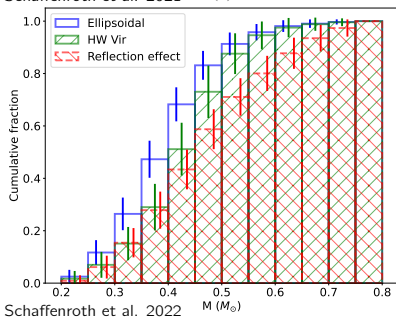


Spectral energy distribution

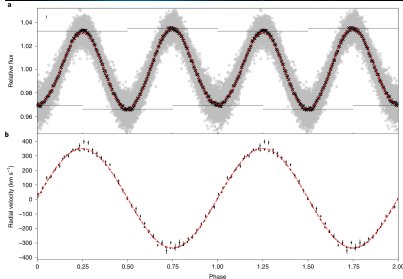
- disentangling temperature and reddening
- combination with spectroscopy and *Gaia* parallax:

mass determination

$$M = gR^2/g$$



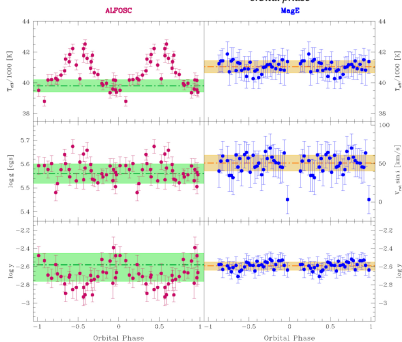
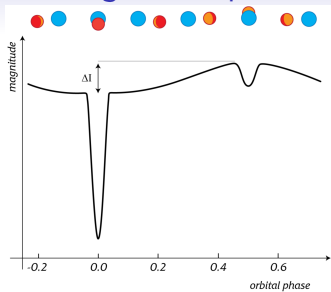
Advantages of spectroscopic and photometric UV data



Pelisolì, ..., Schaffenroth et al. 2021

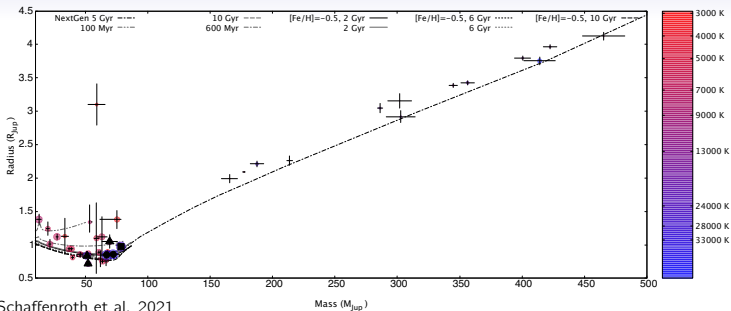
- Supernova Ia progenitors consisting of hot subdwarfs and massive WD companions are young
- found in direction of the disk
- easier to find in UV, less crowded

Advantages of spectroscopic and photometric UV data



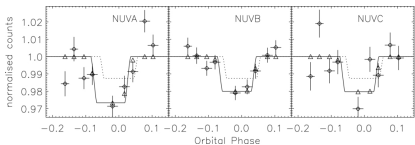
- influence of irradiated hemisphere to the spectrum much less in the UV
- better parameter determination
- finding also systems in the disk
- UV spectroscopy essential for parameter determination in the hottest primaries (sdO, WD)
- no UV light curves available so far

Advantages of spectroscopic and photometric UV data



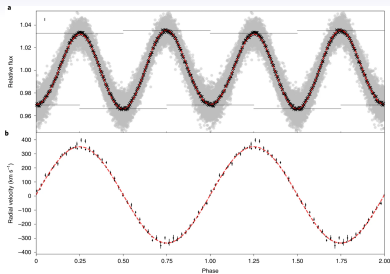
Schaffenroth et al. 2021

Inflation observed in sdB/WD with dM or BD companions

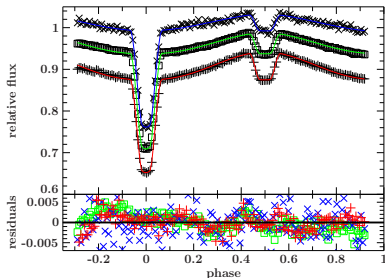


Haswell & Fossati 2012

- due to strong UV radiation?
- evaporation, as observed in close-in planets?
- extended atmosphere seen in the UV



Pelisoli et al. 2021



Schaffenroth et al. 2020

Questions?



Eclipsing Reflection
Effect Binaries from
Optical surveys