

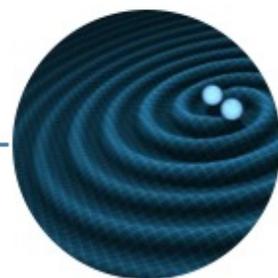


Prof. Hugues Sana

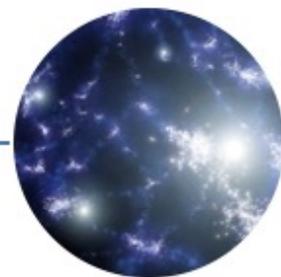
Massive binaries, the Magellanic Clouds and the UVEX connection



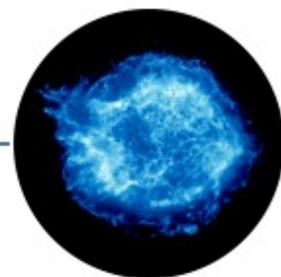
Massive stars



Gravitational
wave sources



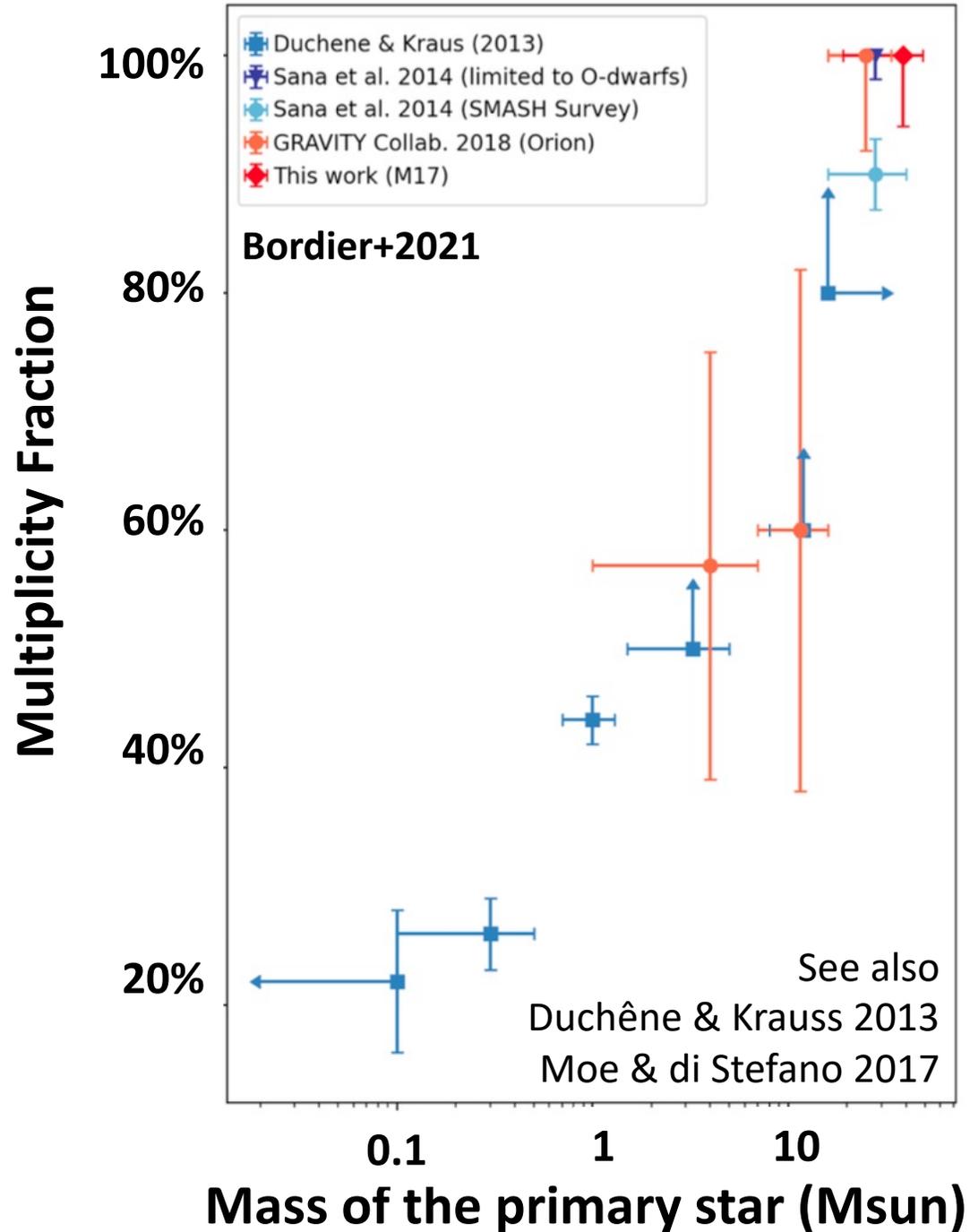
First Stars & Galaxy
formation and evolution



Supernova(progenitors),
GRBs & compact objects



Nucleosynthesis
& Feedback

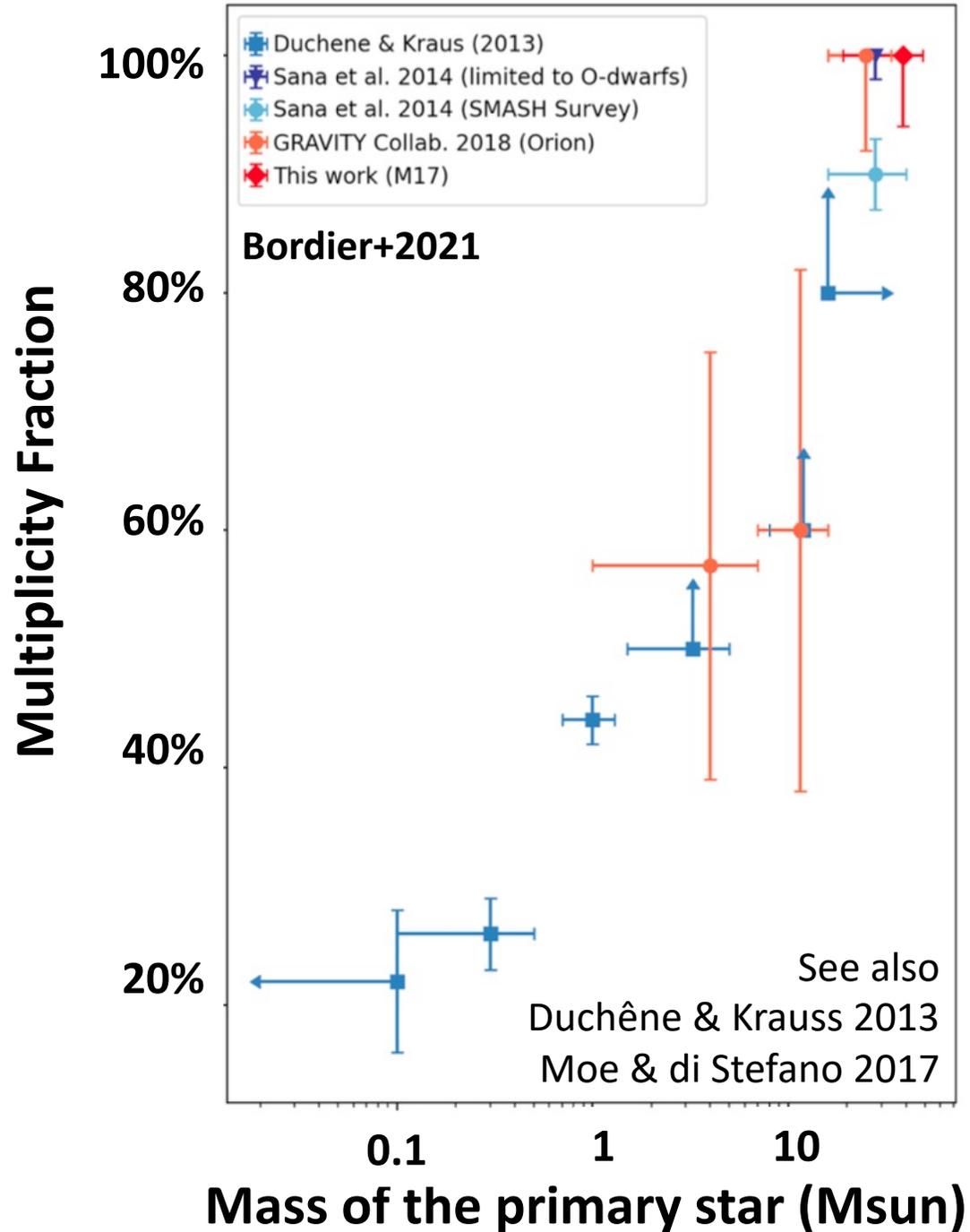


Pairing mechanism

Likely rooted in stellar formation

Clues from

High multiplicity fraction
at very early ages (~ 1 Myr) **Bordier+2021**



Pairing mechanism

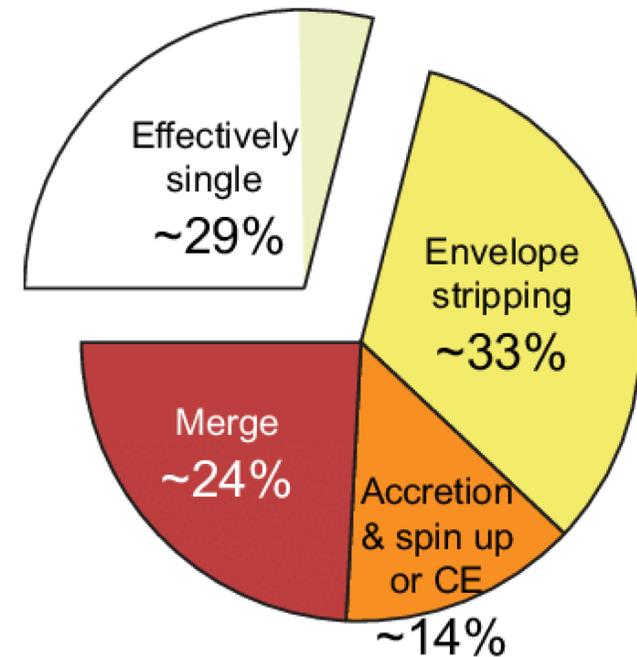
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High multiplicity fraction at very early ages (~ 1 Myr) Bordier+2021

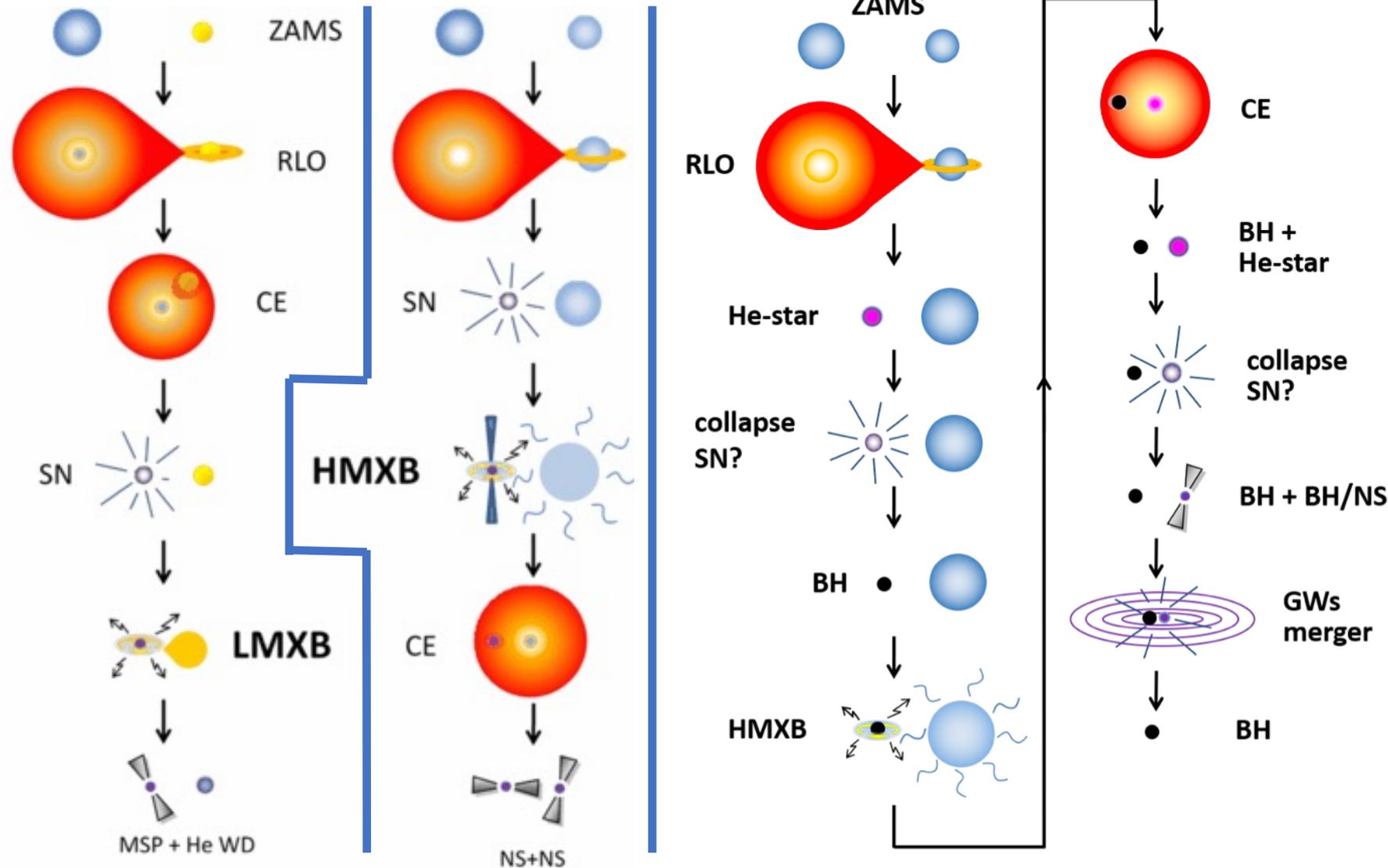
Milky Way Open Clusters

Sana+2012



Challenges

- Statistics of tight binaries
- Diversity of channels
- Uncertain physics
- Rapid interaction phases
- Metallicity dependence



30 Doradus

VLT Flames Tarantula Survey (PI: Evans)

- 800 OB stars
- 6 epochs

Tarantula Massive Binary Monitoring (PI: Sana)

- 100 O-type binaries
- 32 epochs

B-type Binary Monitoring (PI: Taylor)

- 100 B-type binaries
- 25 epochs

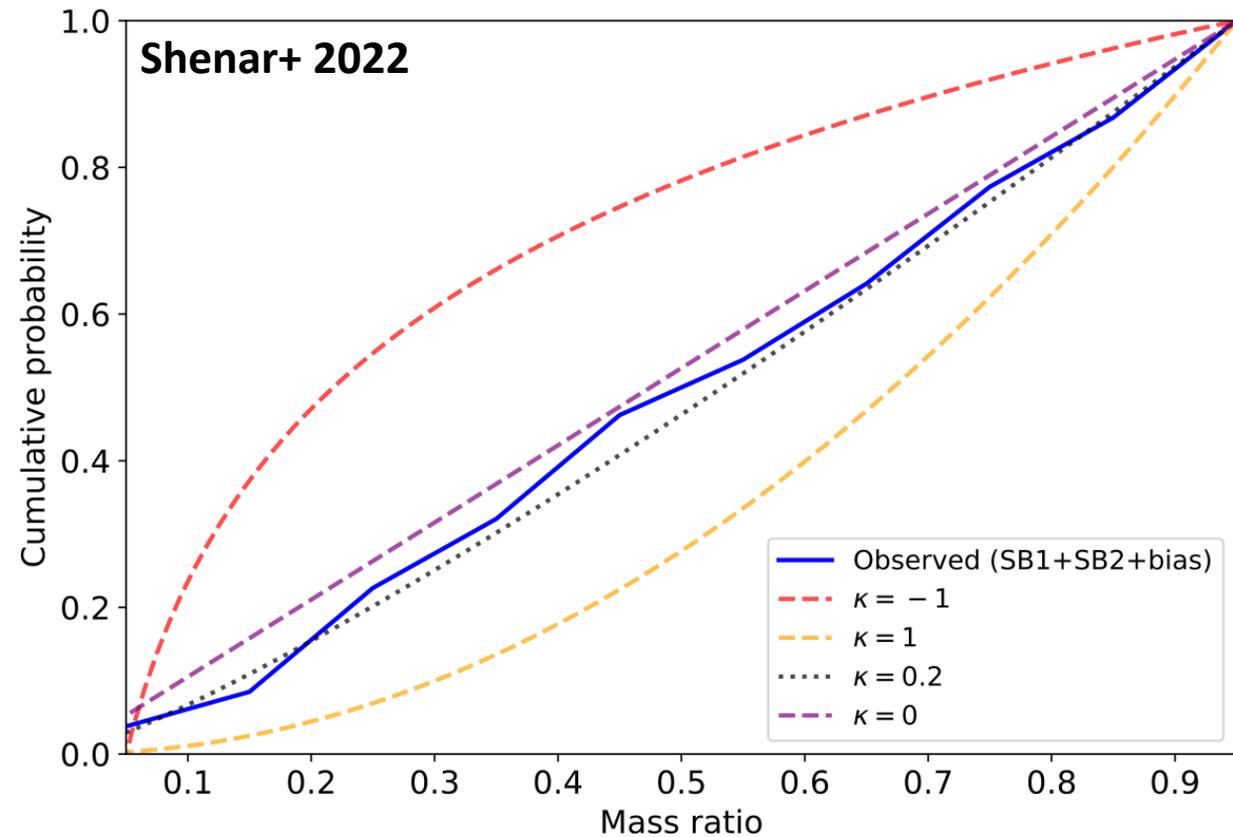
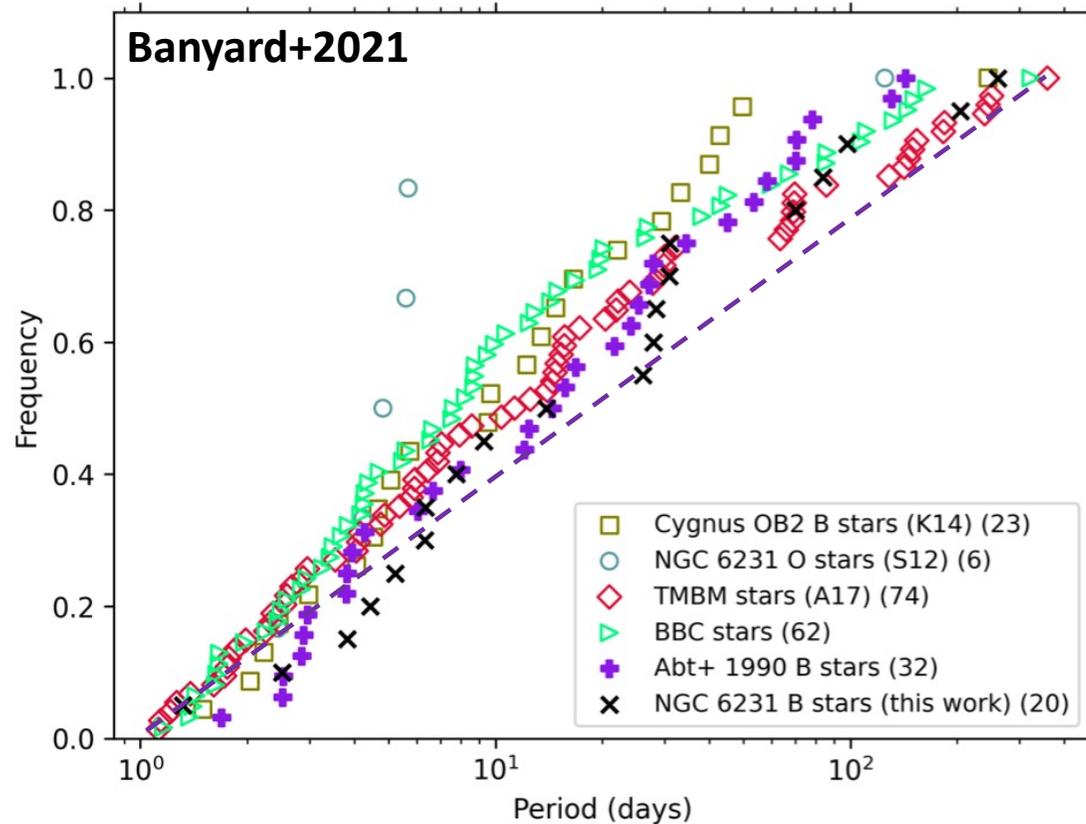
SMC equivalent still missing
(4MOST will do part of it)



Early-main sequence multiplicity properties

$$f_{\log P} \propto (\log P)^\pi \text{ with } \pi = -0.5 \dots 0.0$$

$$f_q \propto (q)^k \text{ with } k \sim 0.0$$

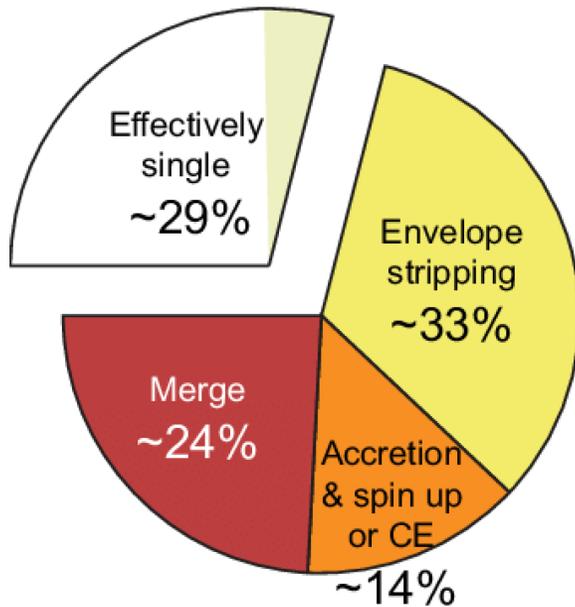


See also Villasenor+2021, Dunstall 2015, Sana 2012, 2013,2014, 2016, Kiminki+2014, Barba 2017, Moe & di Stefano 2017, ...

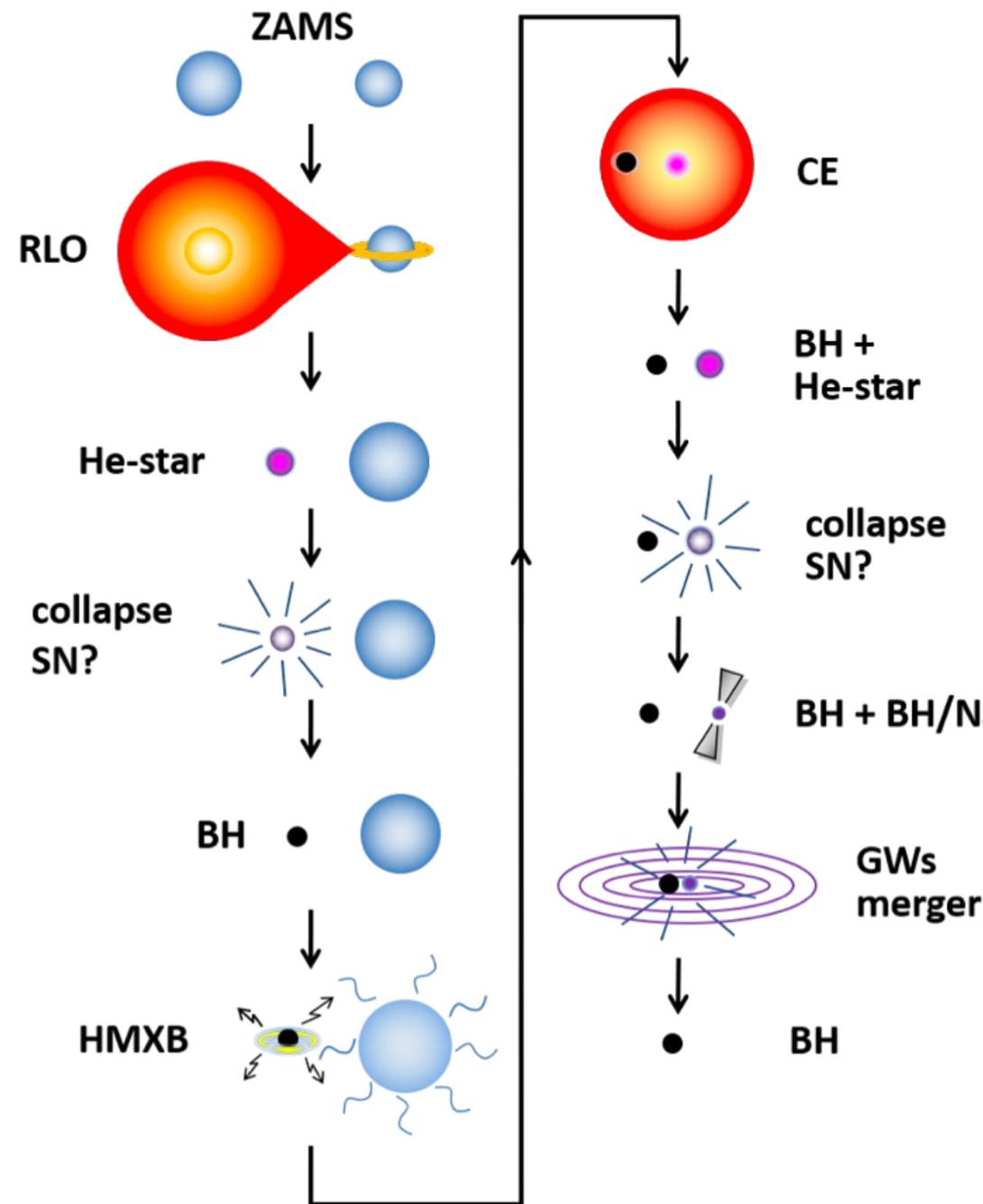
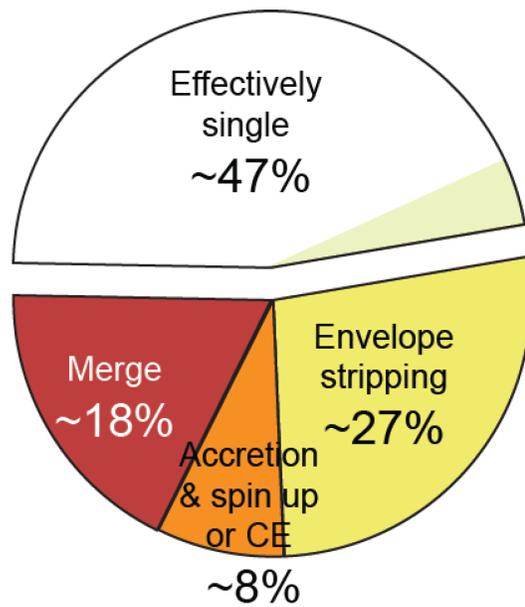
Milky Way: Sana+ 2012
30Dor/LMC: Shenar+ 2022

Binary Evolution is ubiquitous

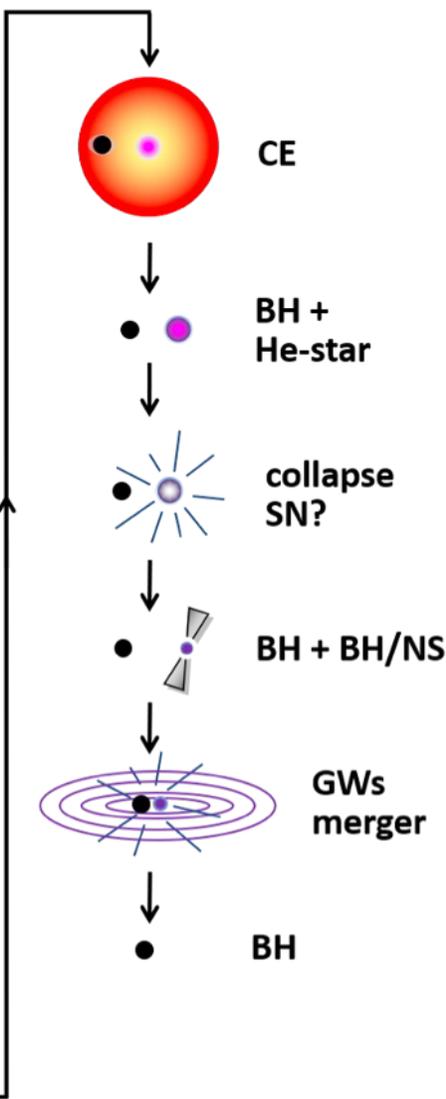
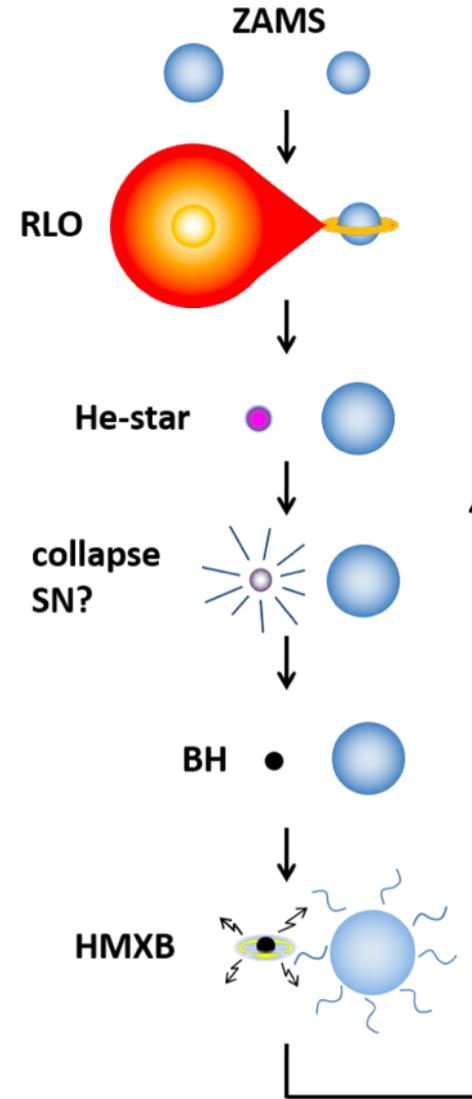
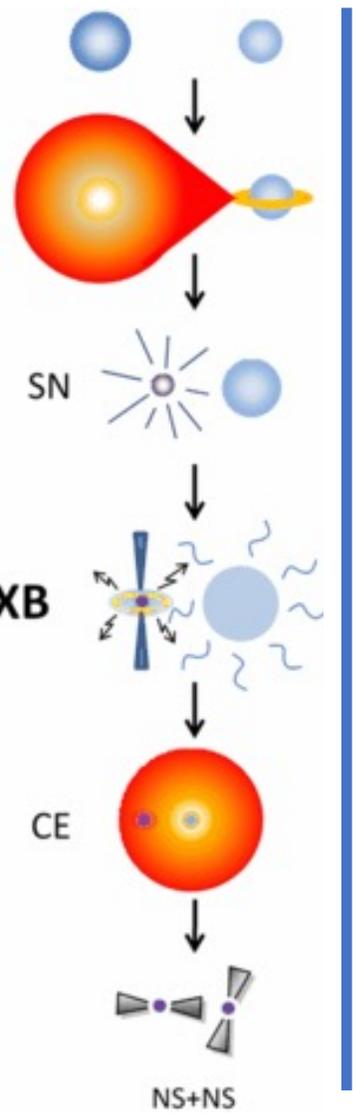
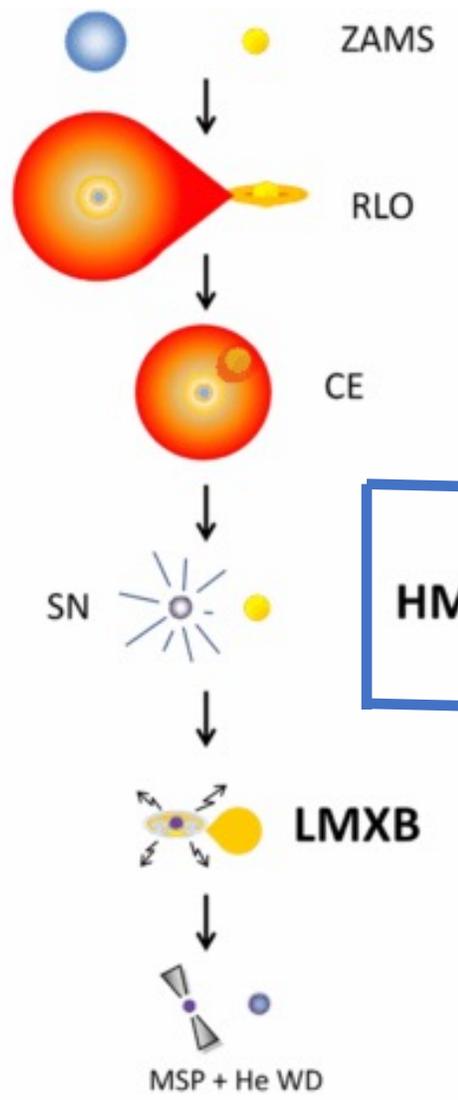
**Milky Way
Open Clusters**



**30 Doradus
(VFTS)**

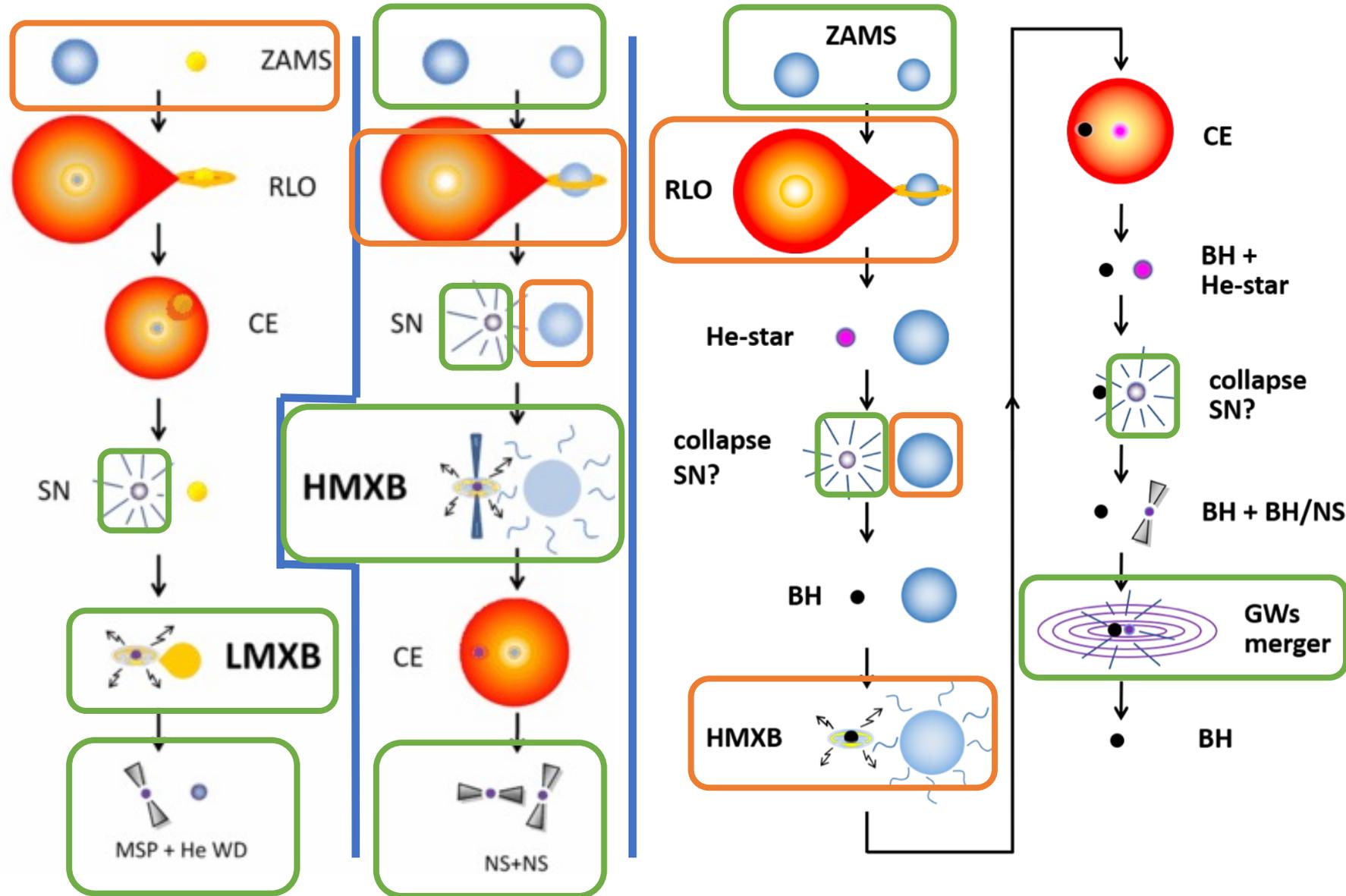


**Fig. from Crowther 2019
based on Sana+2012,2013**

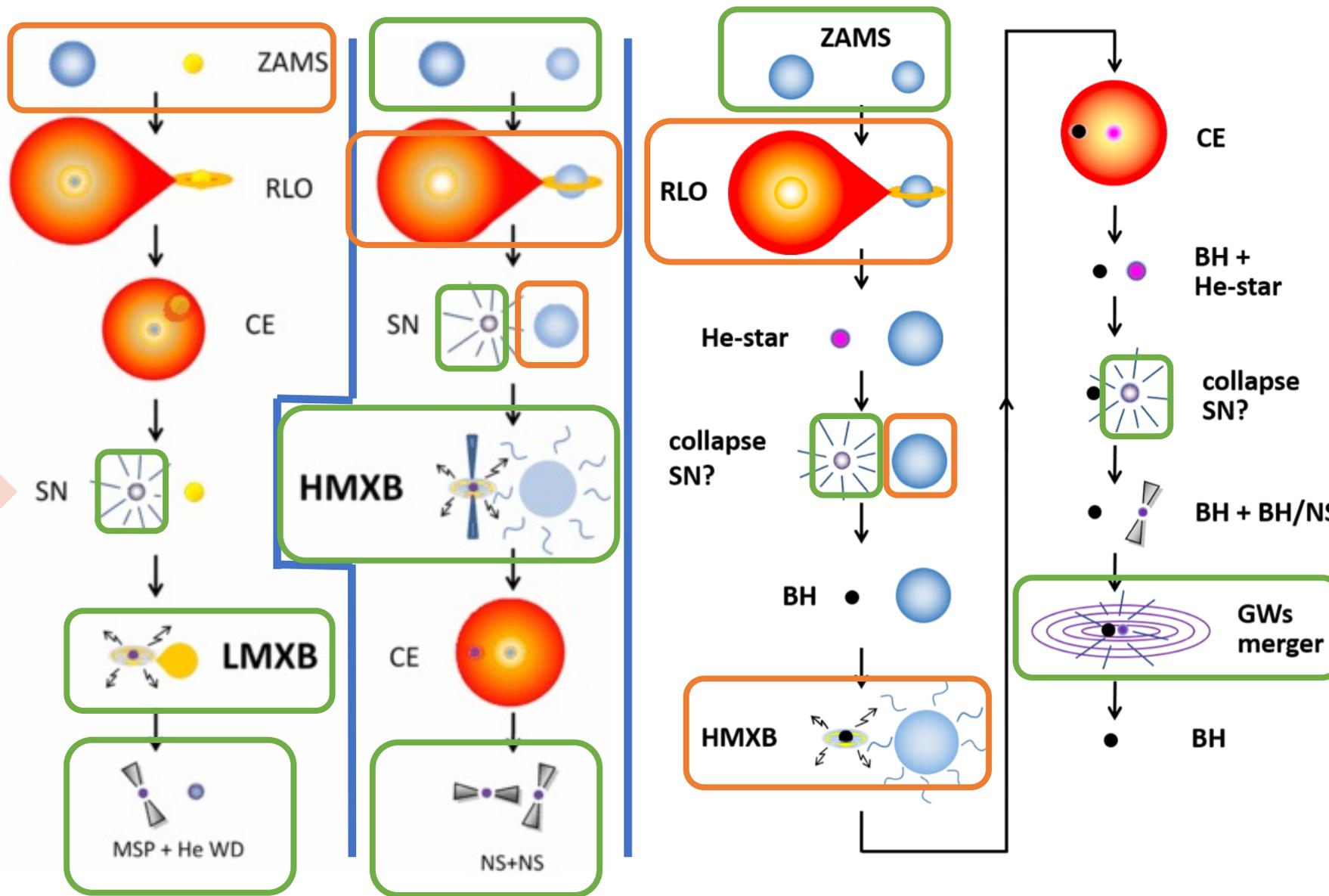
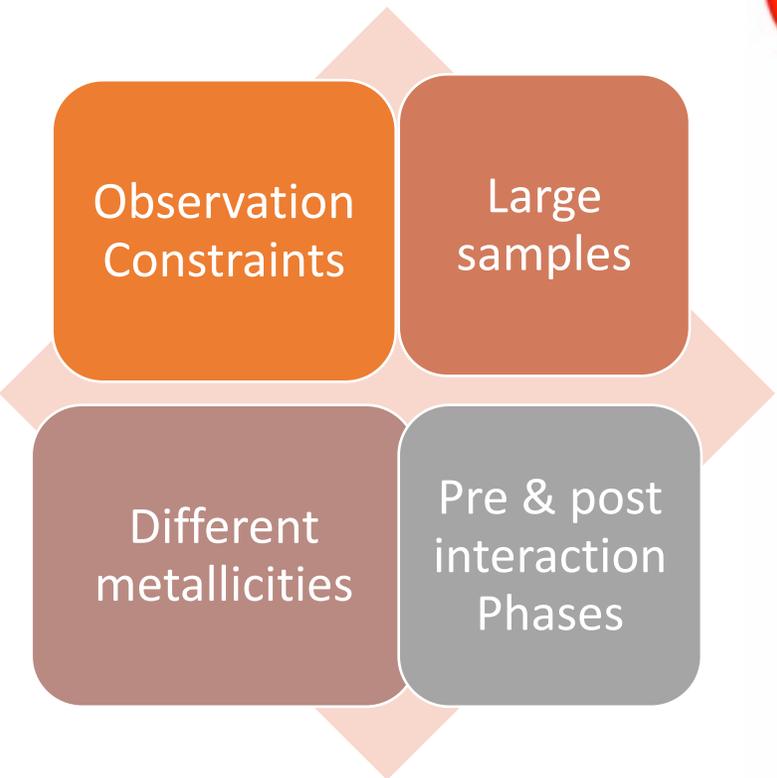


HMXB

Systematic mapping crucially missing



Systematic mapping crucially missing



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Characterisation of OB+OB binaries

Binary evolution products / stripped stars

OB + BH systems

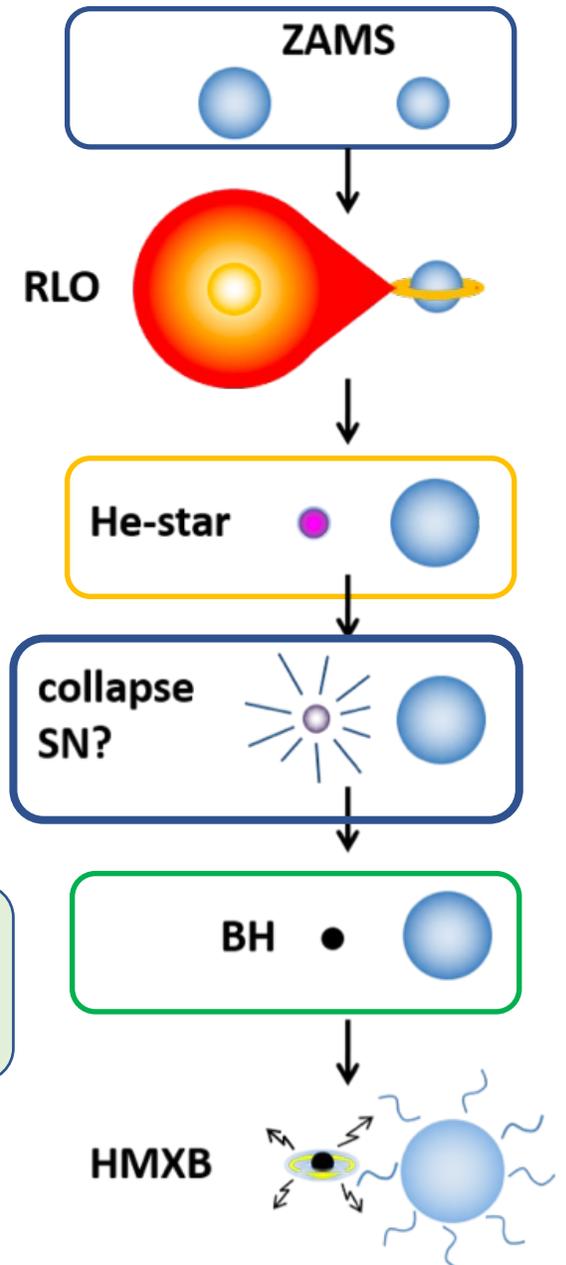
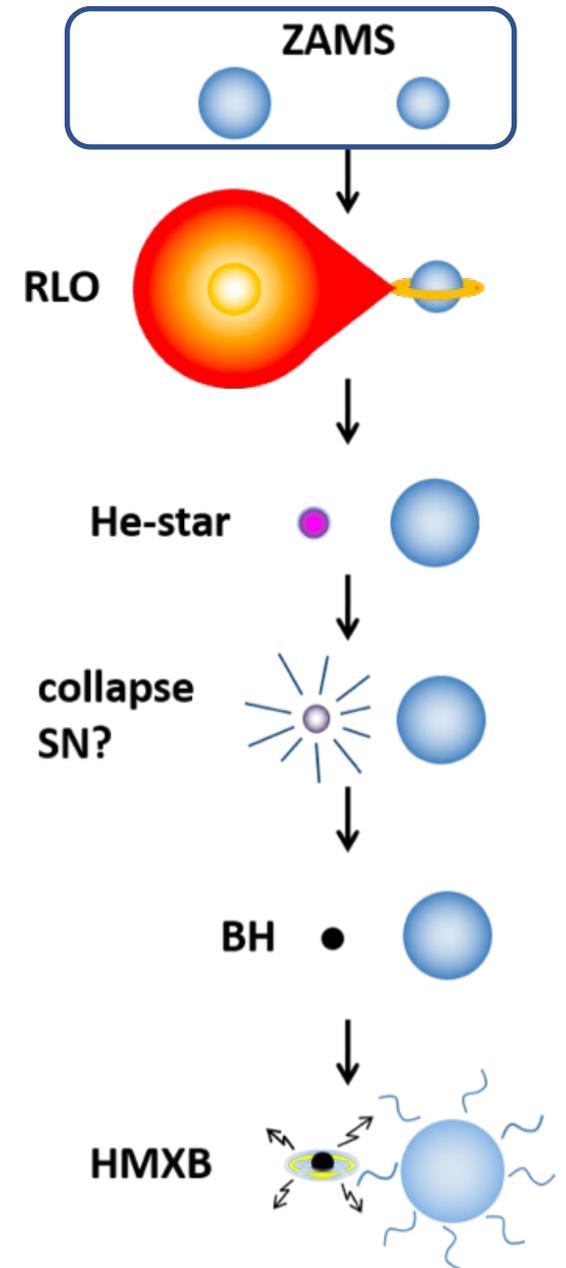
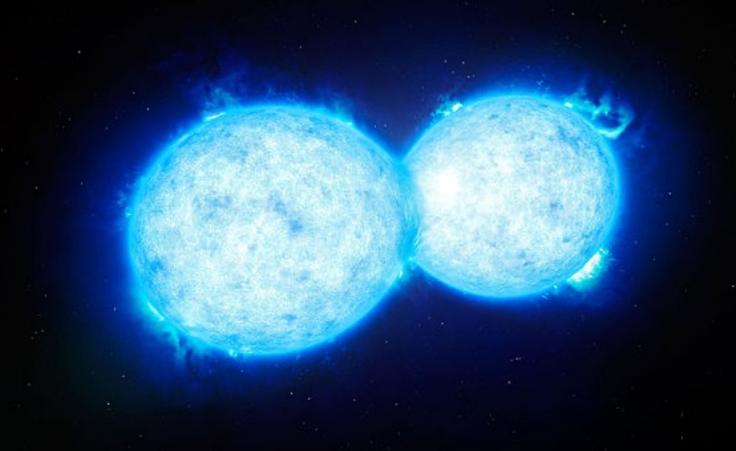


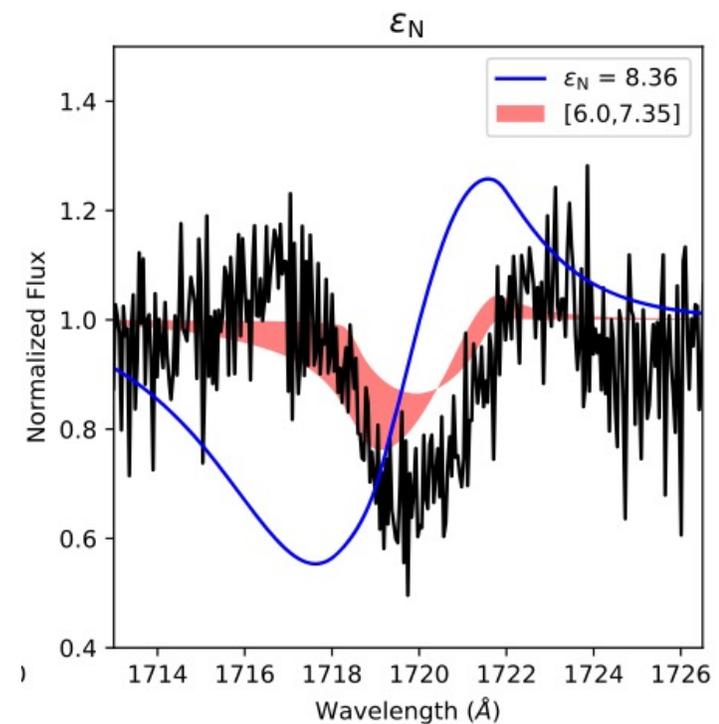
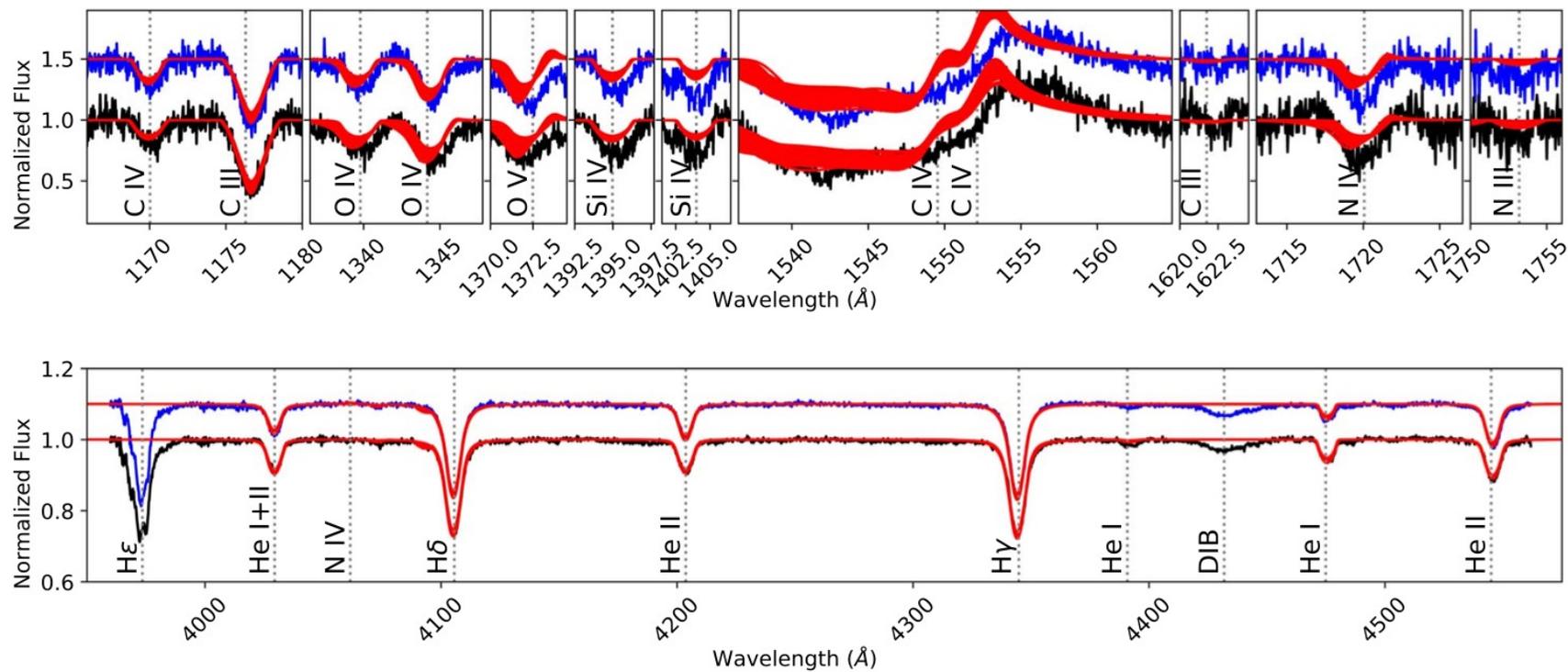
Figure adapted from Langer+20

Characterisation of main sequence binaries

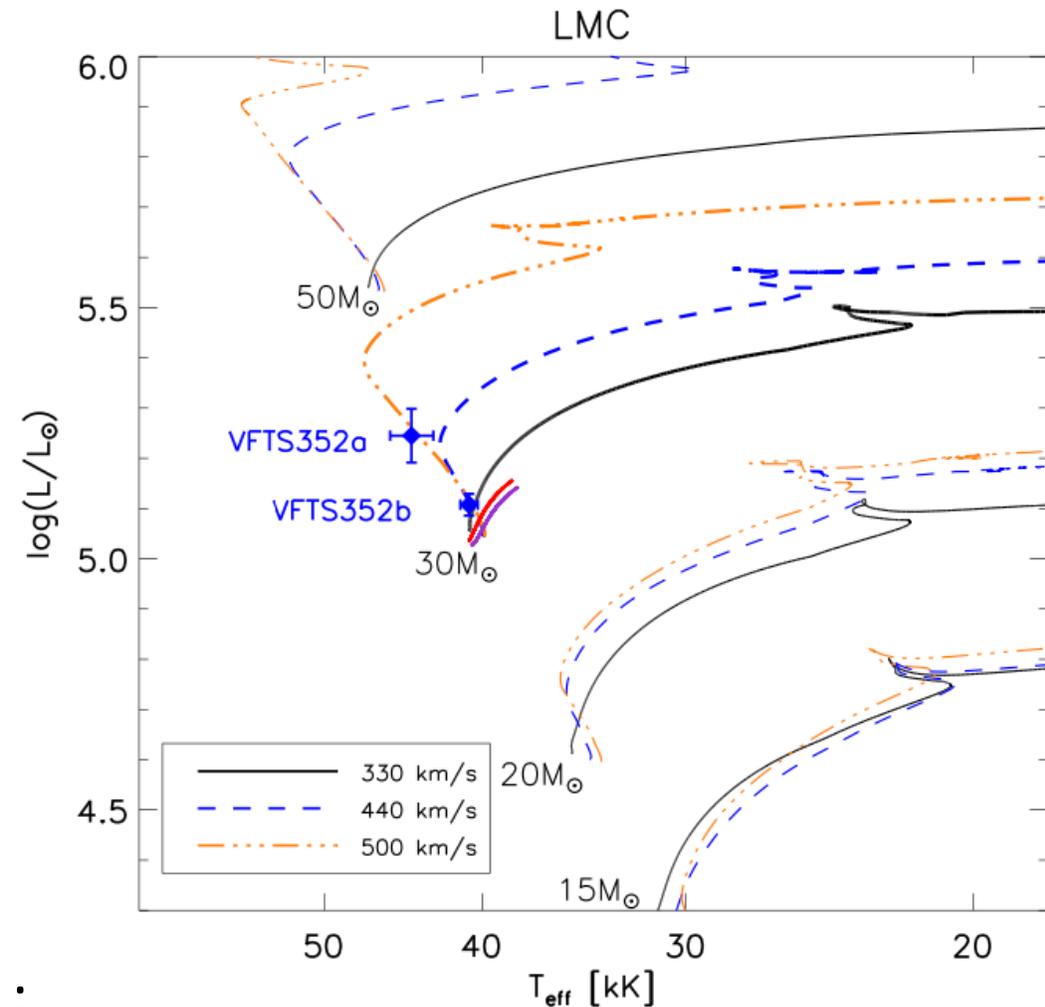
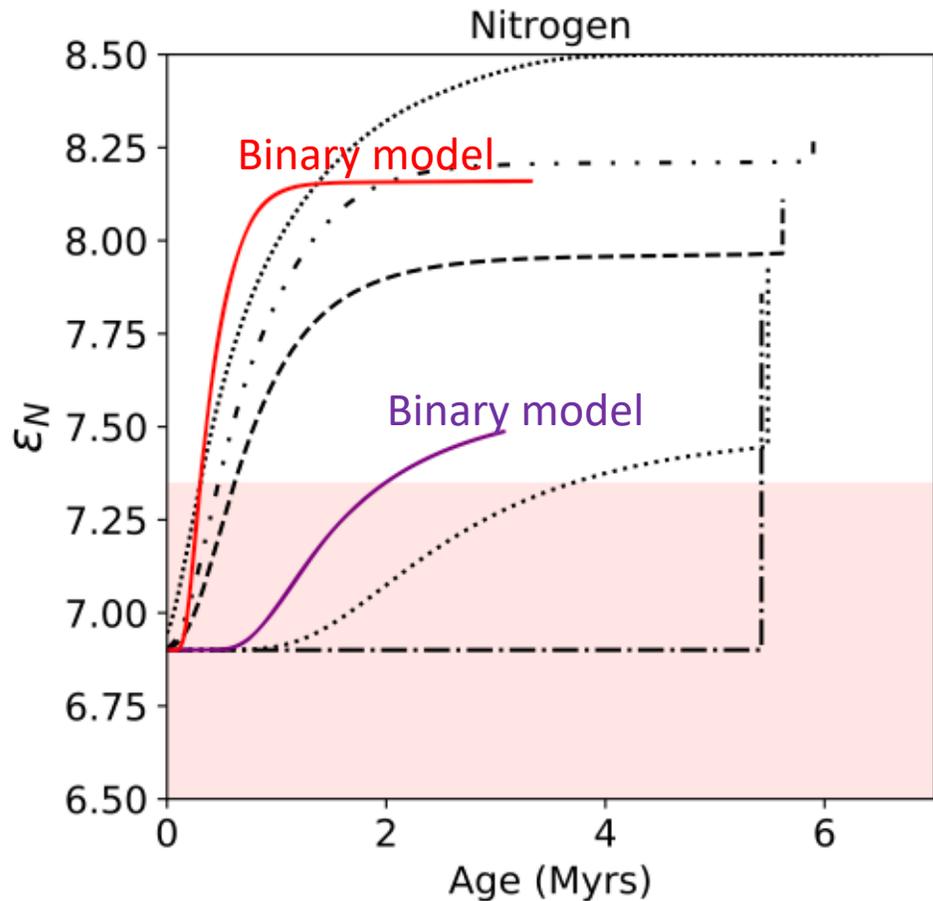




VFTS 352 (LMC): the most massive overcontact system.



No helium or nitrogen enrichment despite rapid rotation, but hotter than expected
 → no (MESA) model can reproduce this



Ongoing efforts to :

→ Study more overcontact systems (patch models, ...)

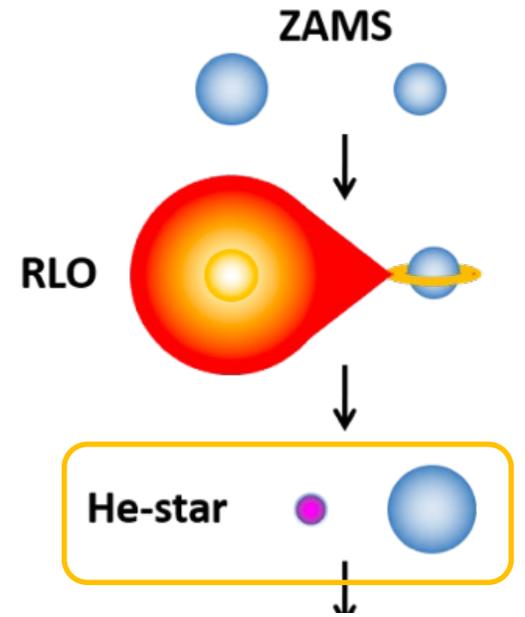
Abdul-masih+2021, 2023

→ Investigate statistical properties of overcontact systems

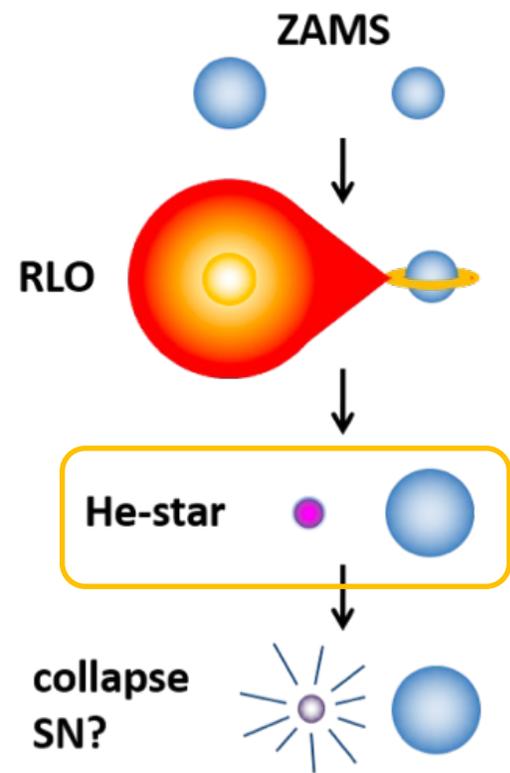
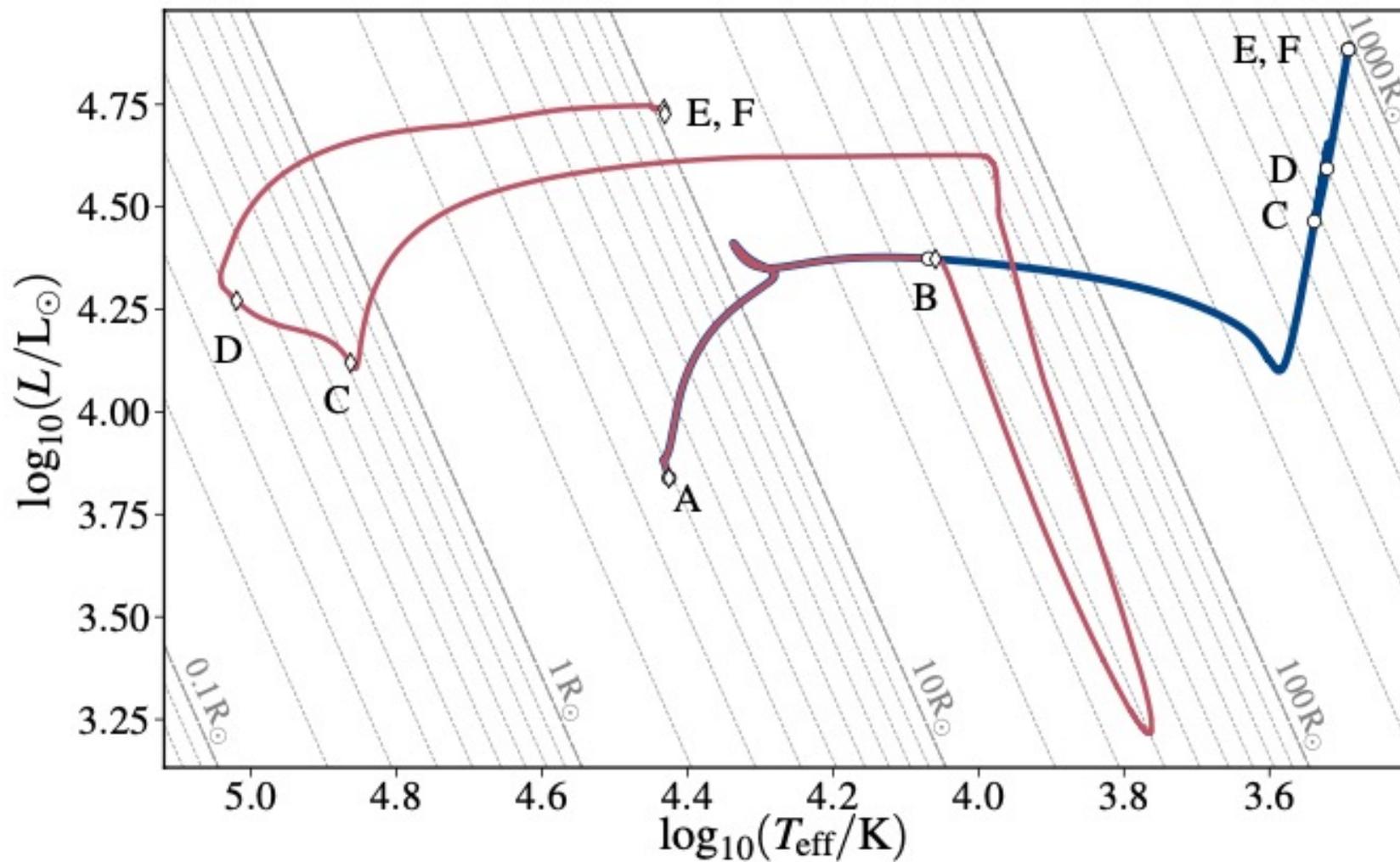
Menon+2021, Abdul-masih+2021

→ Understand overcontact structure (Fabry+2022, 2023)

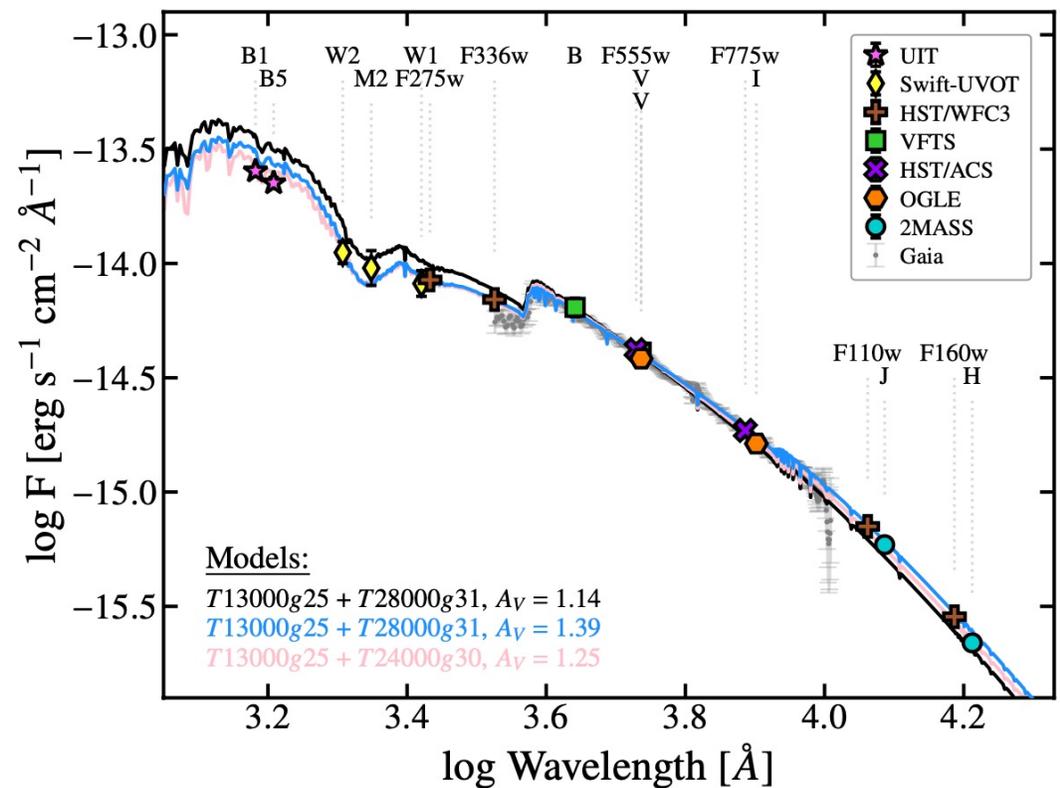
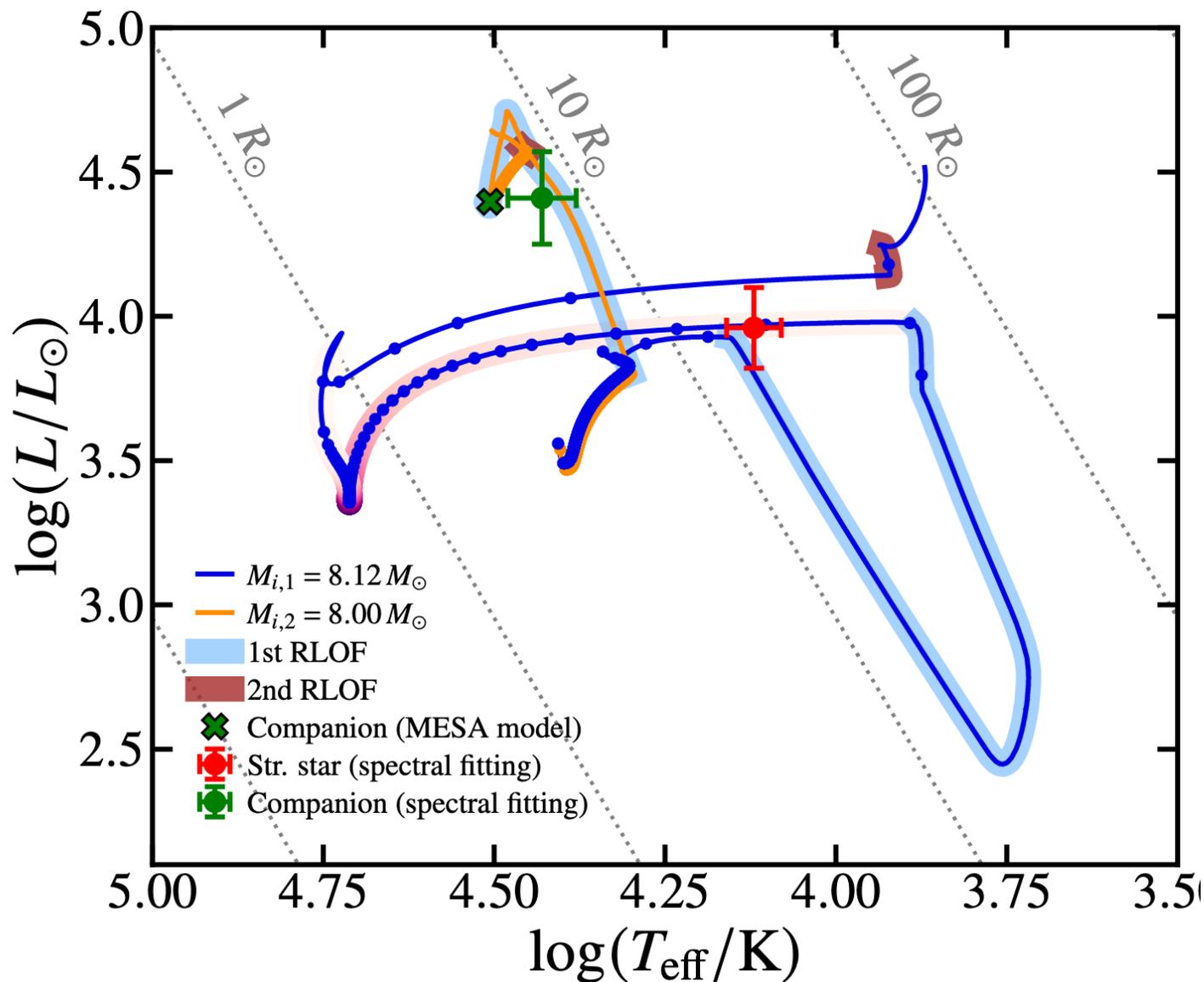
POST INTERACTION PRODUCTS AND STRIPPED STARS



Initial mass: 11Msun, Initial Period ~ 30d



VFTS 291: 12 B star + 2 Msun stripped star



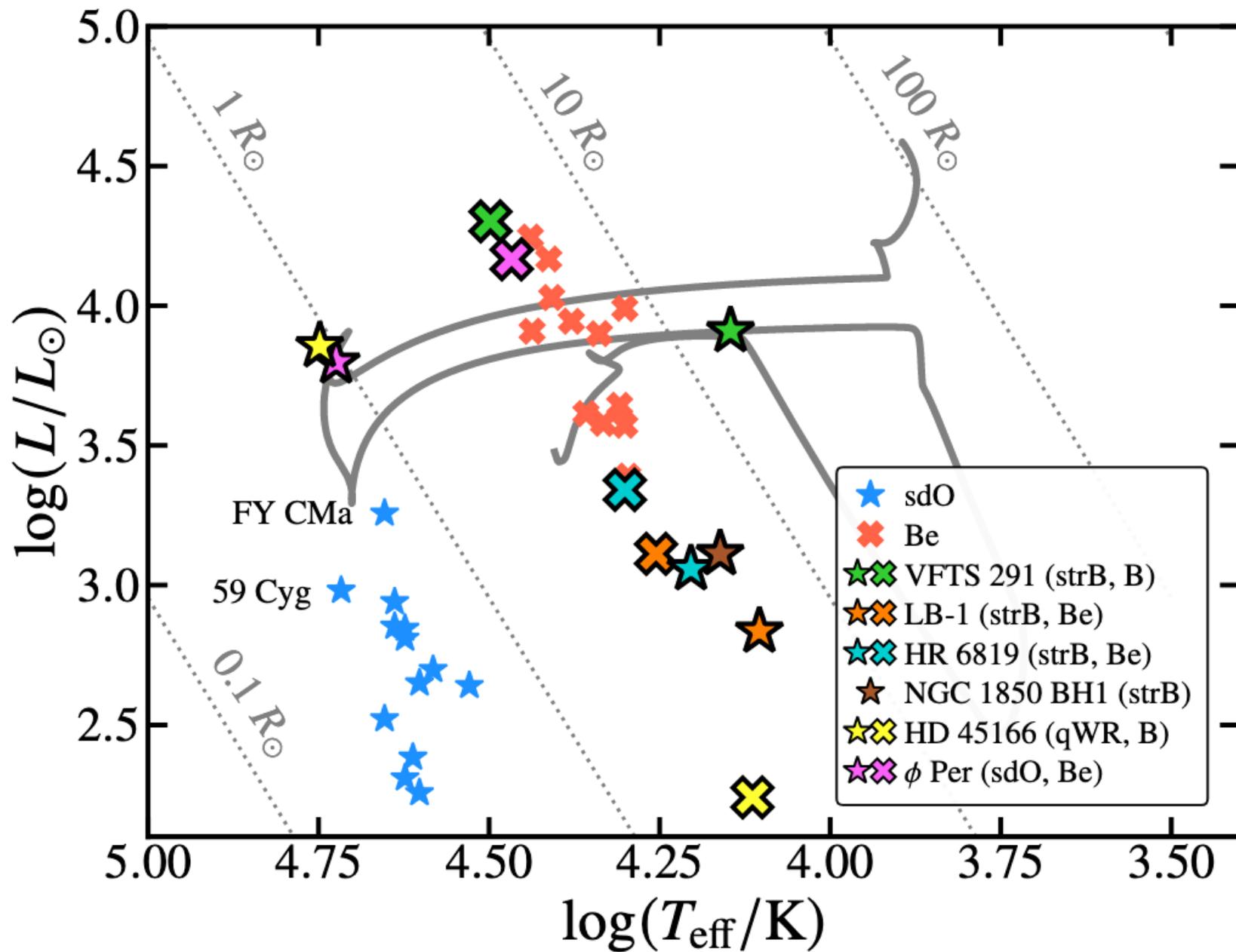


Figure from
Villasenor+2023

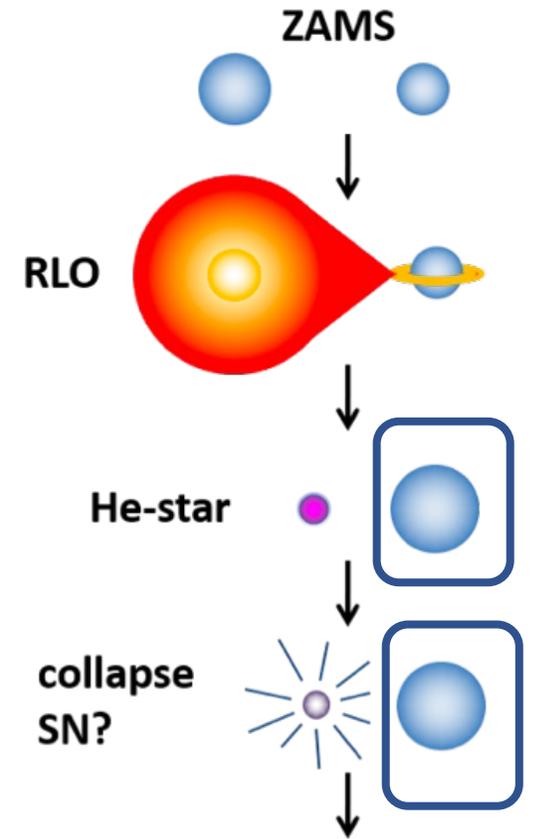
With result from:
Bodensteiner+2022,
ElBadry+2020, 21ab, 22ab,
Frost+2022
Saracino+2023,
Shenar+2022, 2023a, b,
Wang+2021

Fast rotators and Massive Runaways

Post supernova binary interaction products

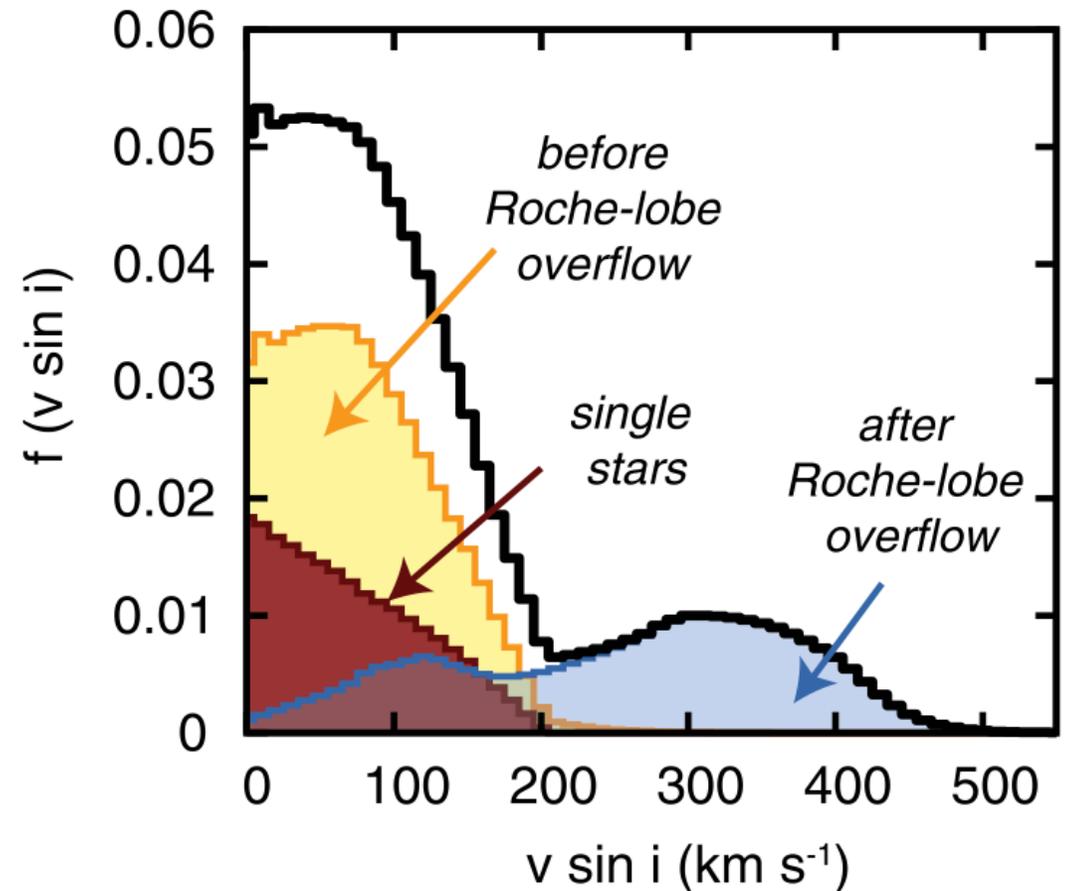
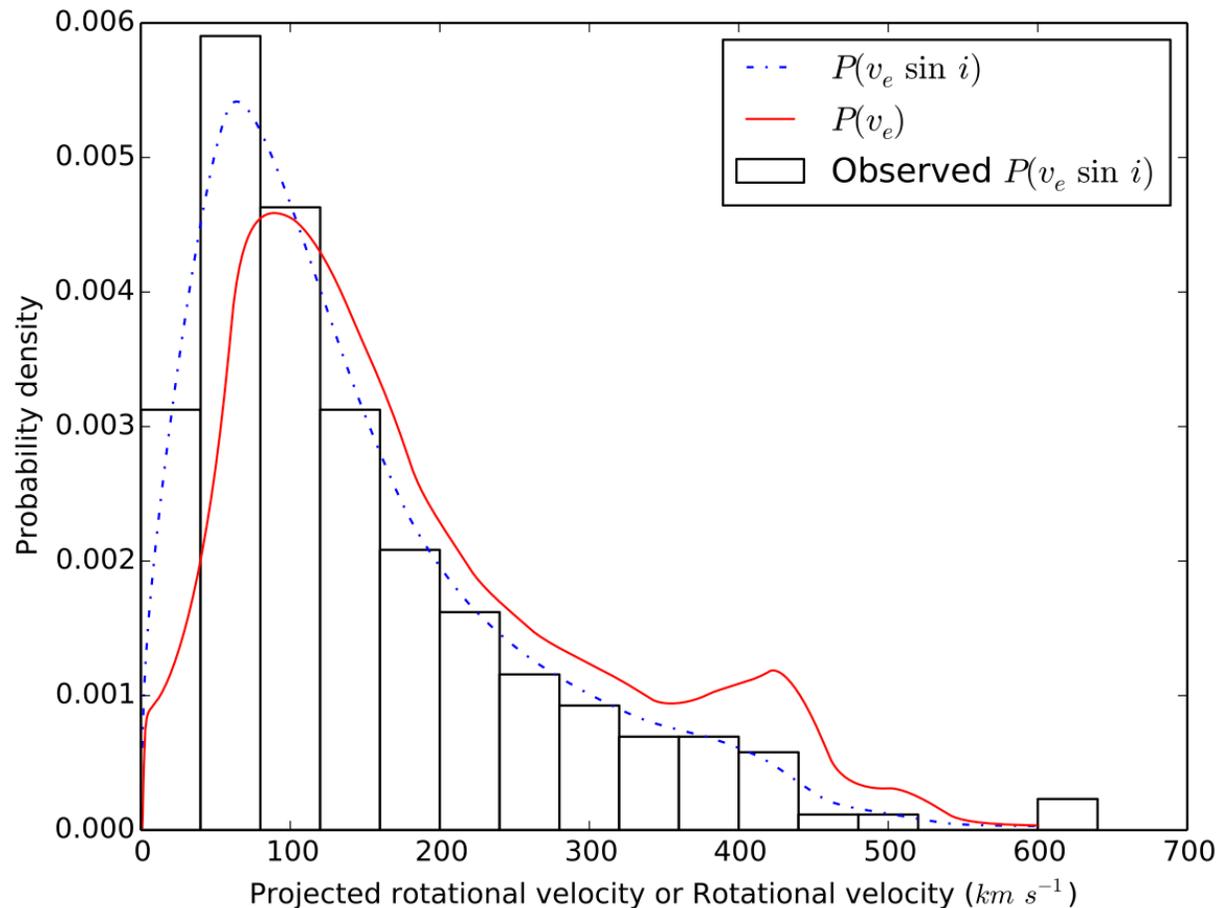
or

Dynamical Ejection

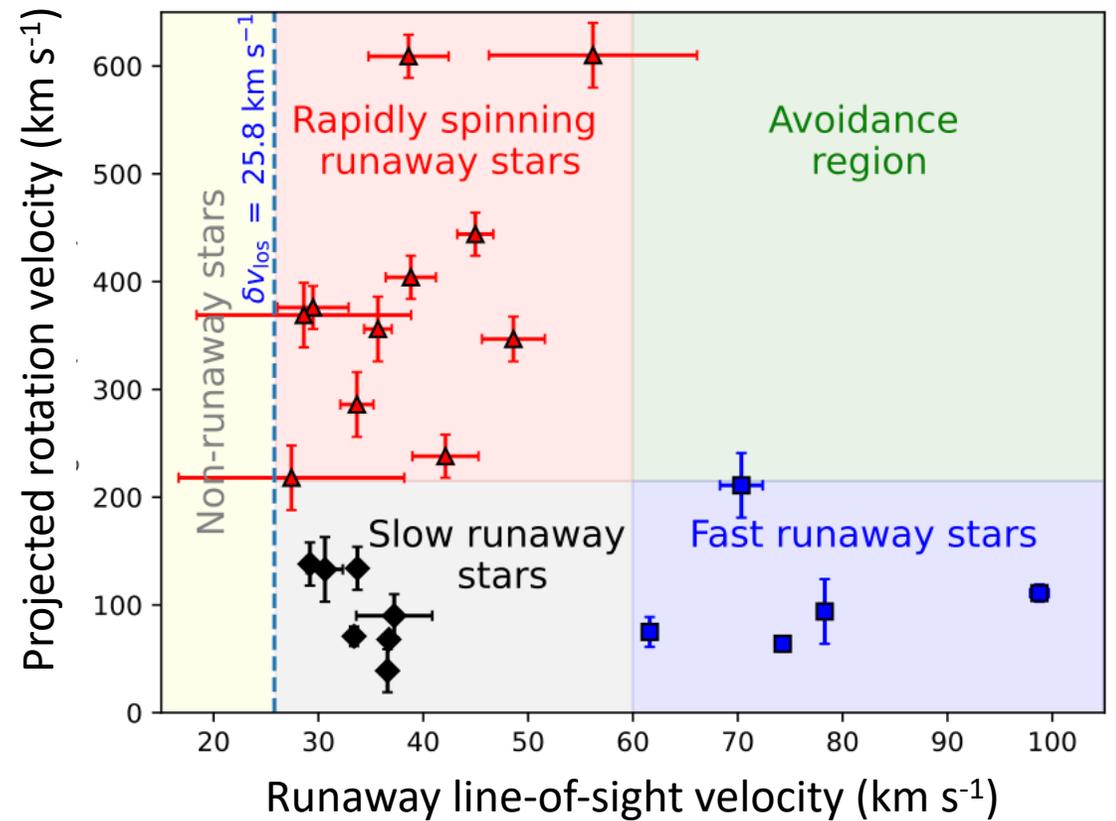
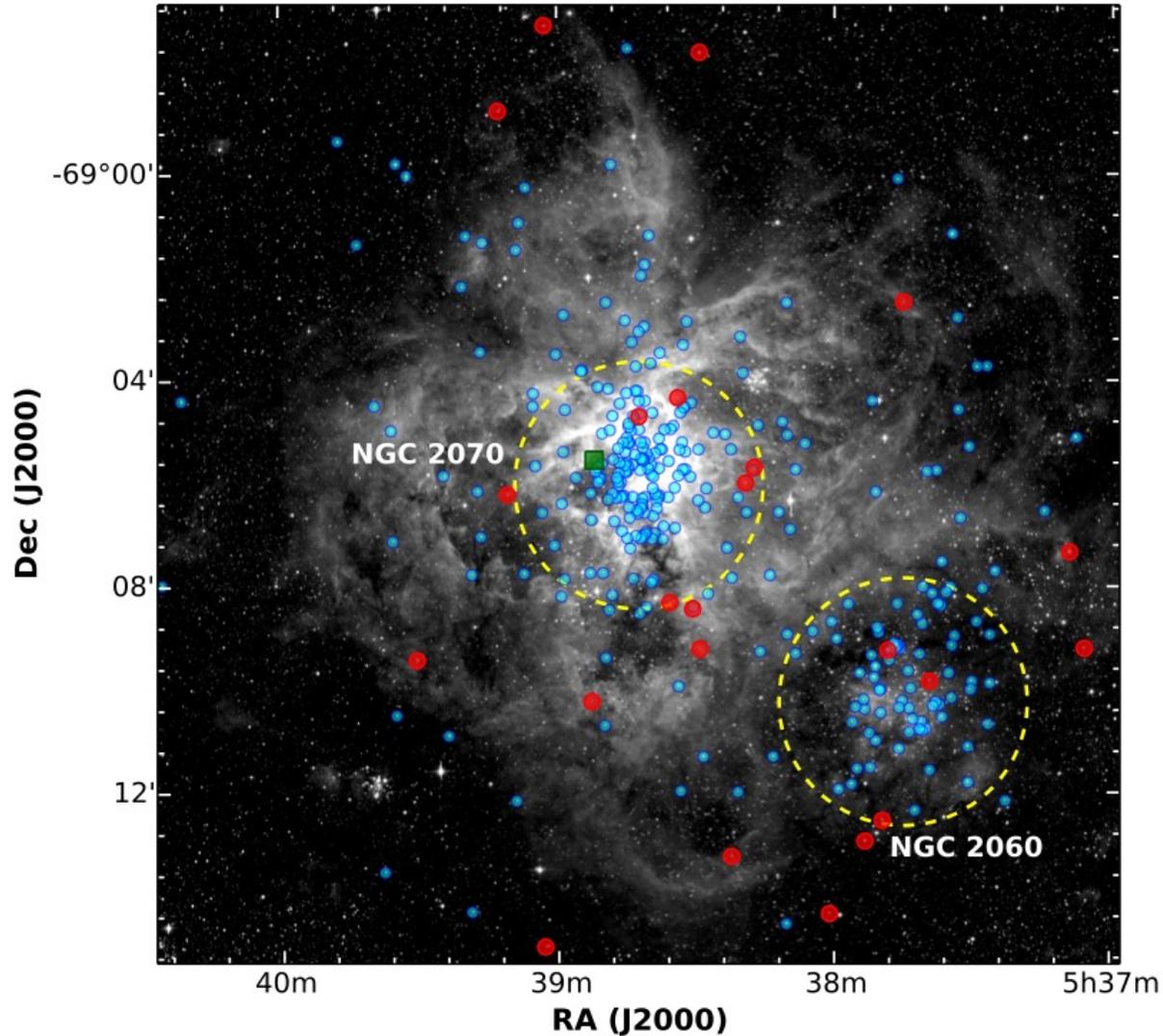


30 Doradus O stars

Distribution of (projected) rotation rates



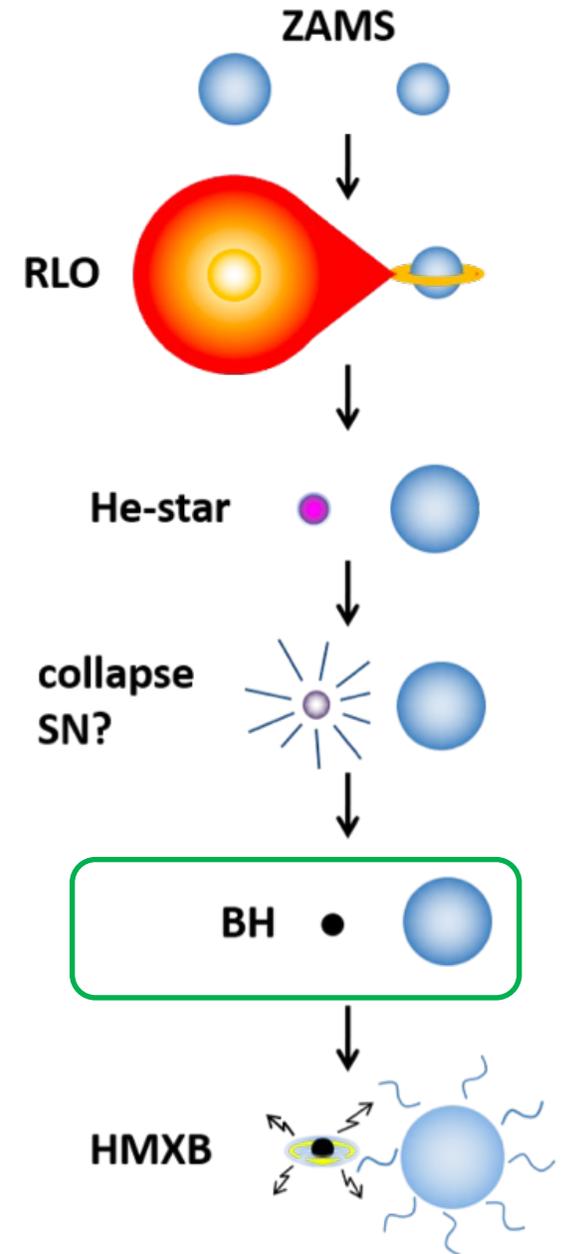
O-star runaway in 30 Doradus



MASSIVE BINARIES WITH QUIET BLACK HOLES

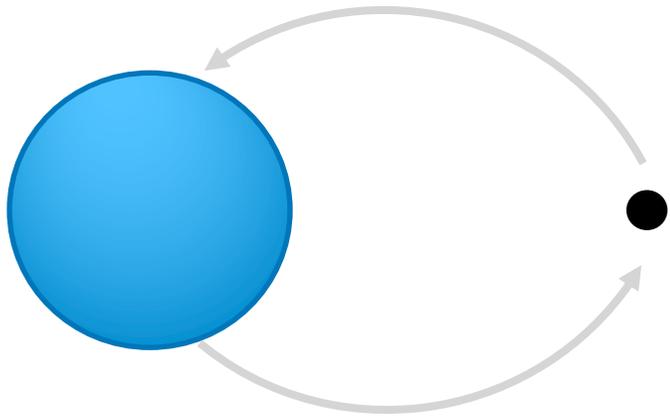
2% of O-type stars should have a black hole companions (LMC) Langer+2020

- Milky Way: A handful with 3kpc
- 30 Dor : 15 O+BH binaries





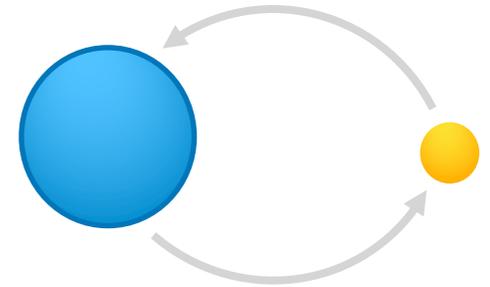
What we are looking for:



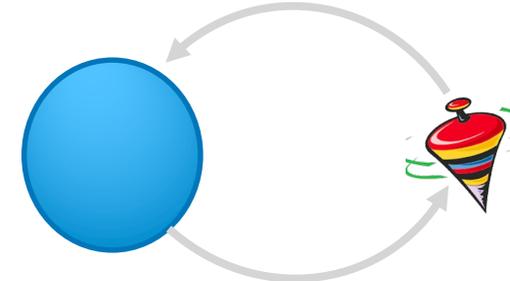
We might find

BLACK HOLE IMPOSTERS

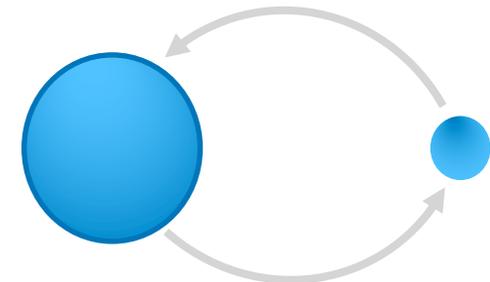
(very) Low mass companion



Rapidly rotating companion



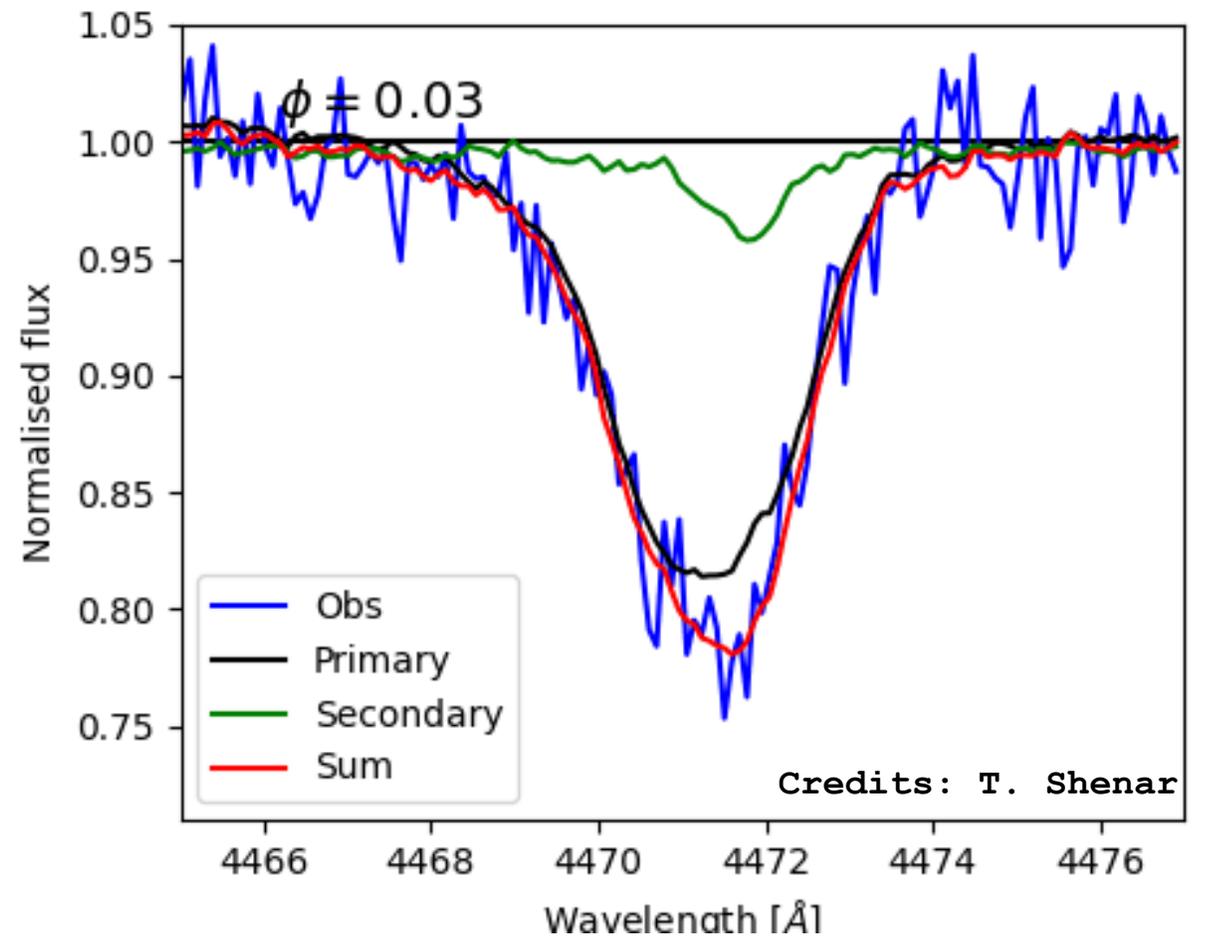
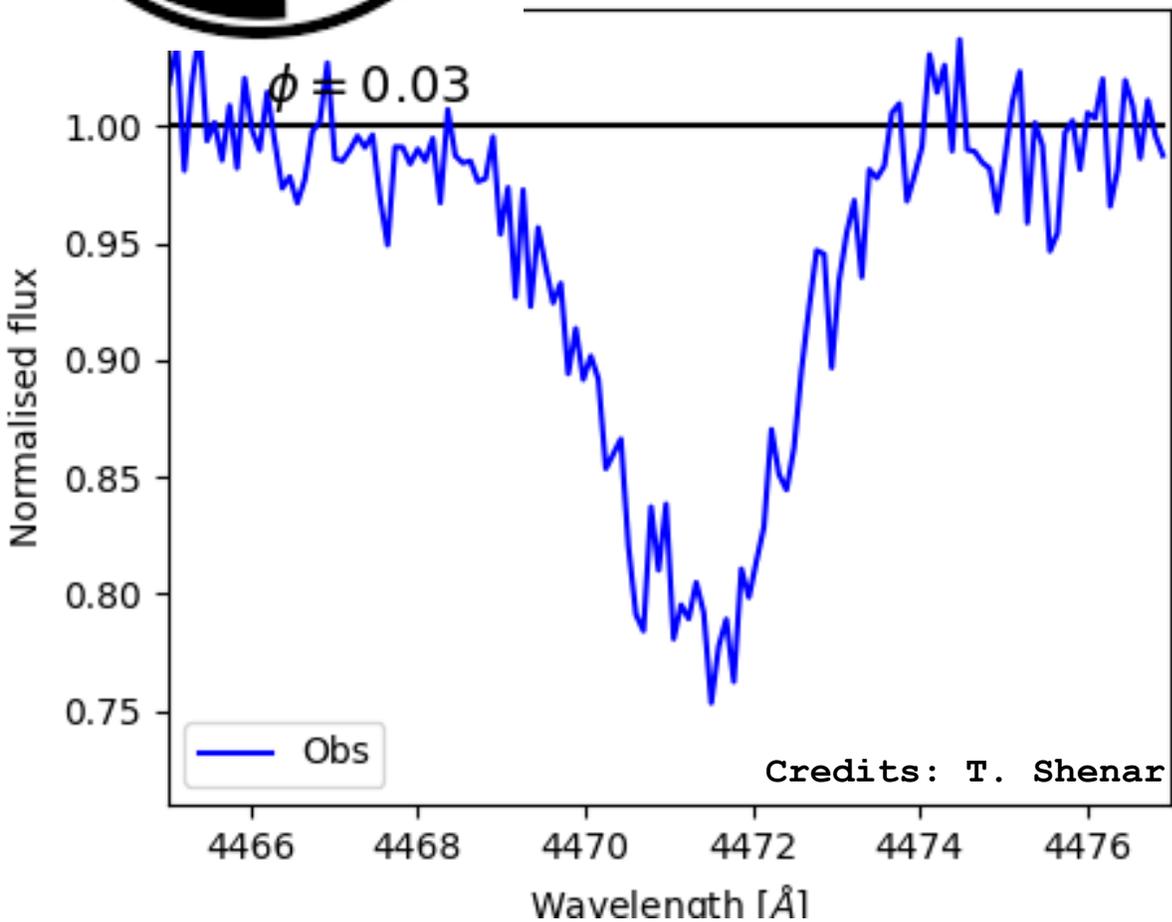
Stripped He-star companion



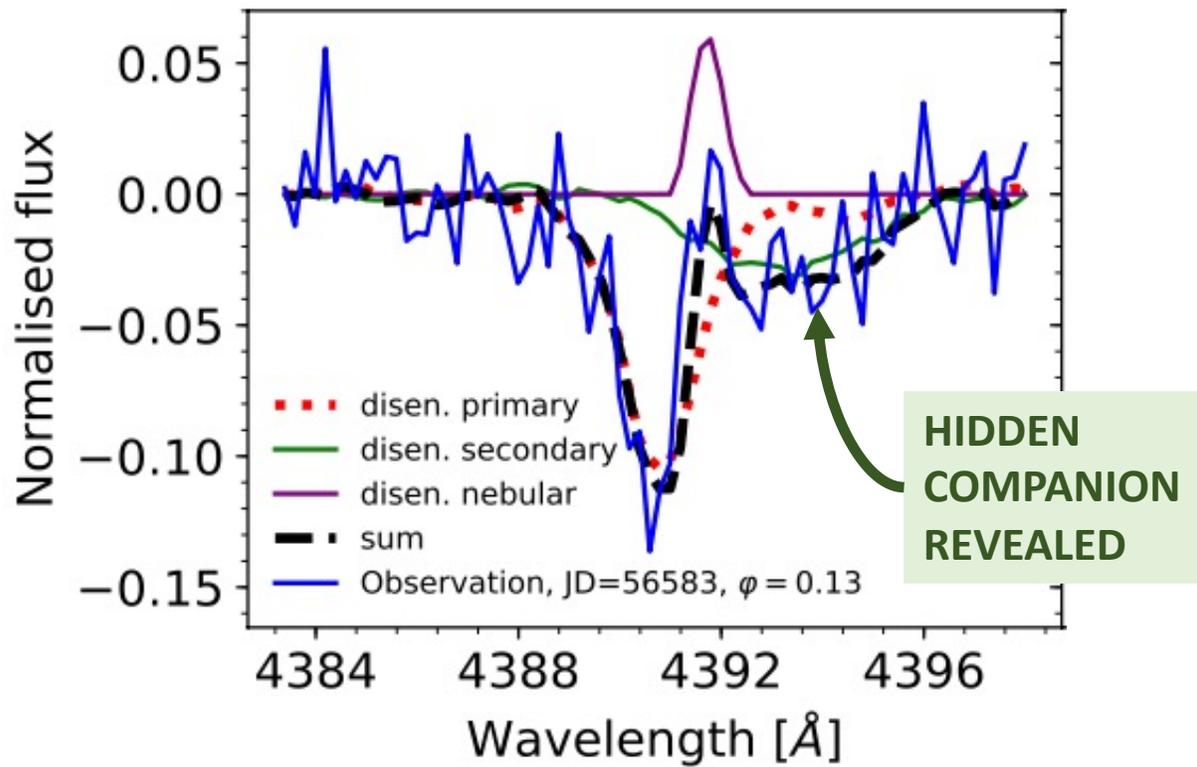


Spectral disentangling
as critical ingredient

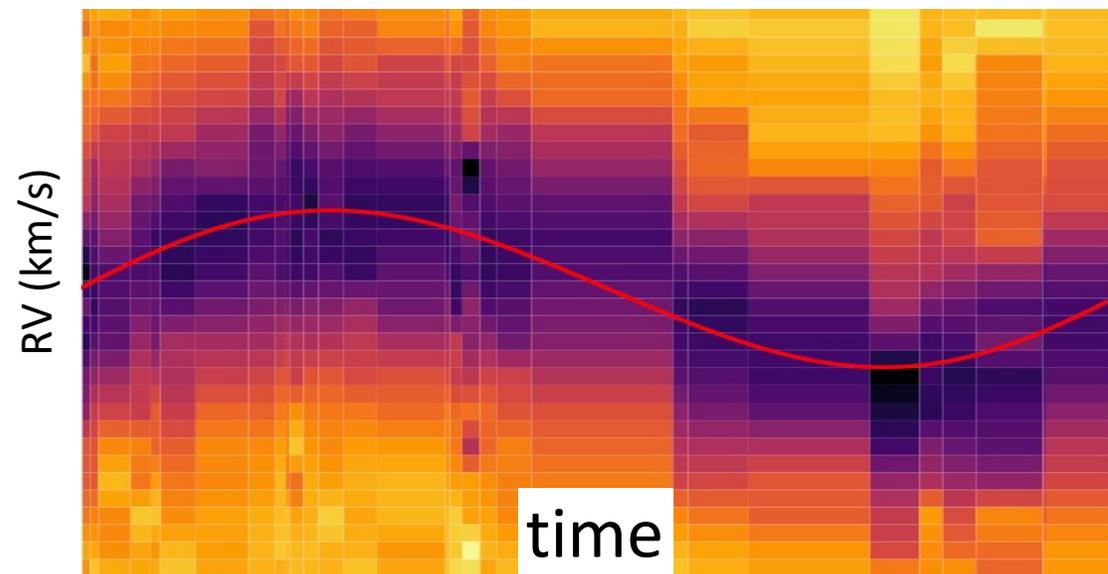
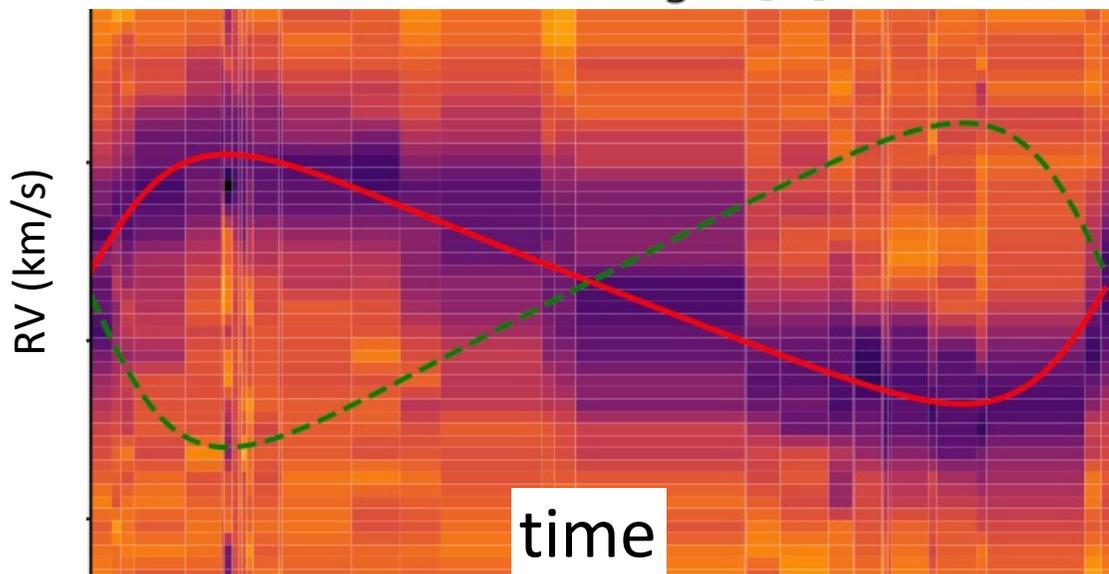
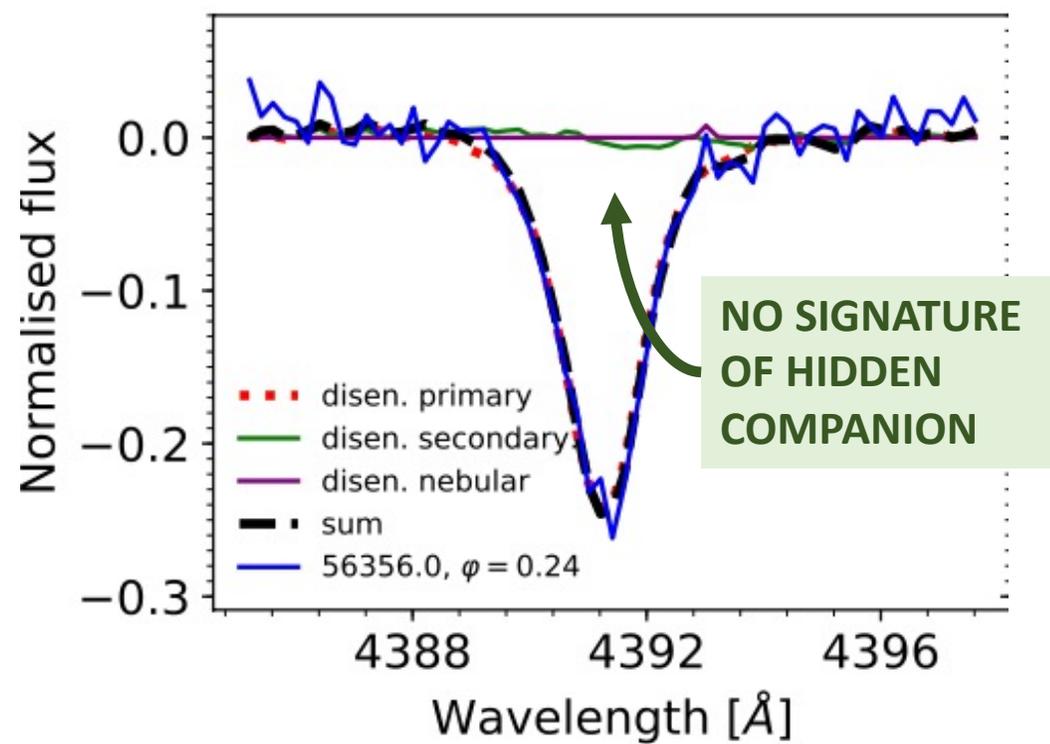
**Leveraging the Doppler effect
to extract the signature of
the hidden companion**



VFTS 350

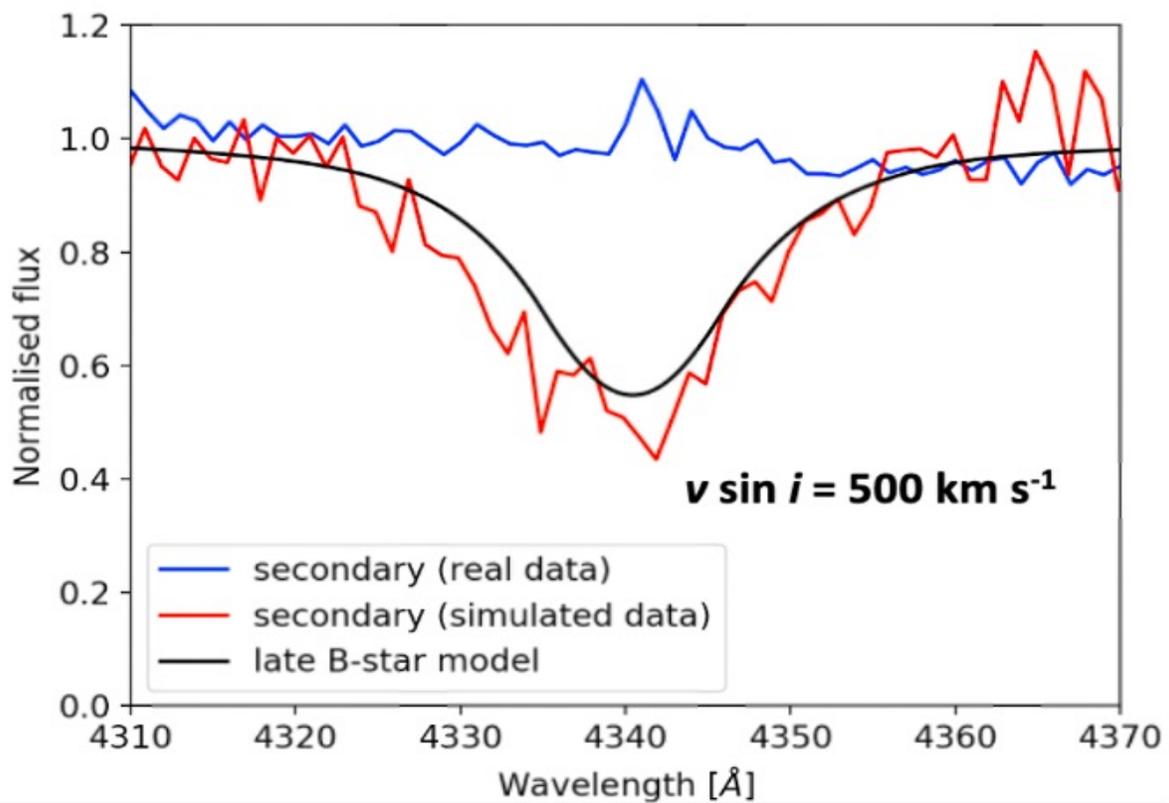


VFTS 779



HD130298: 25 M_{\odot} O star + $>7M_{\odot}$ BH eccentric binary

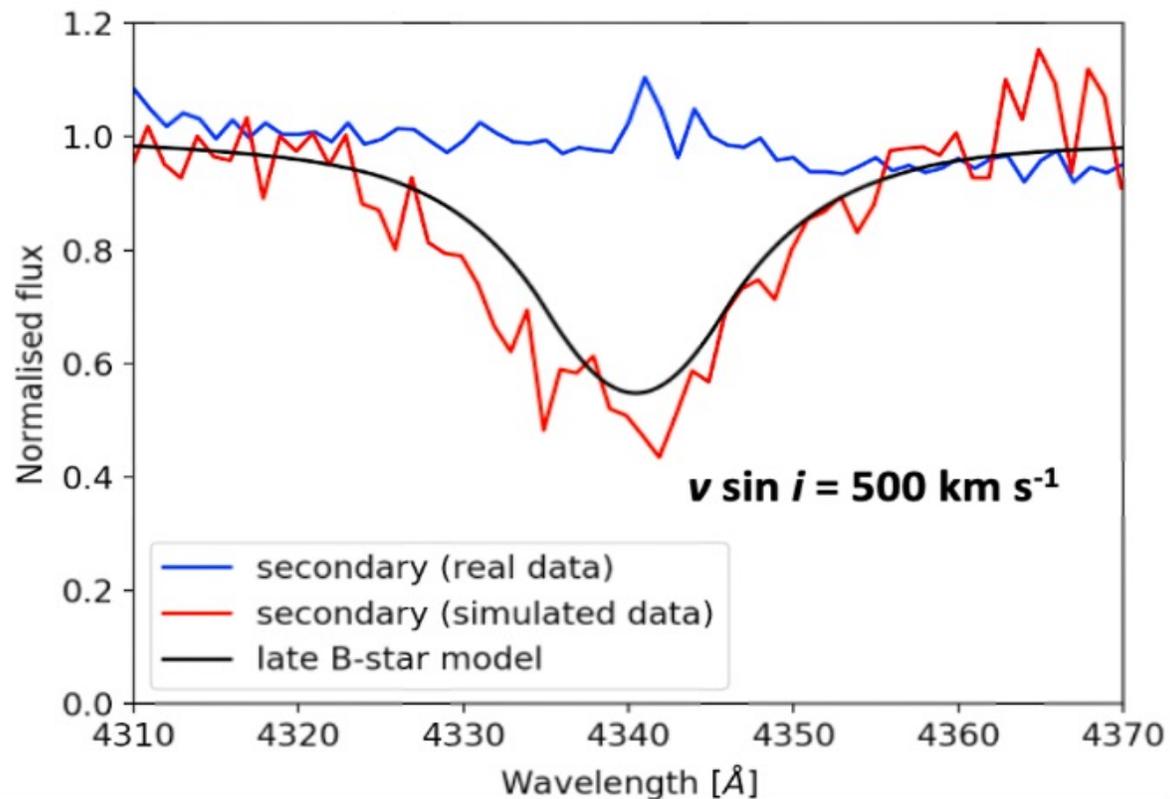
Mahy et al. 2022



HD130298:

25 M_{\odot} O star + $>7M_{\odot}$ BH
eccentric binary

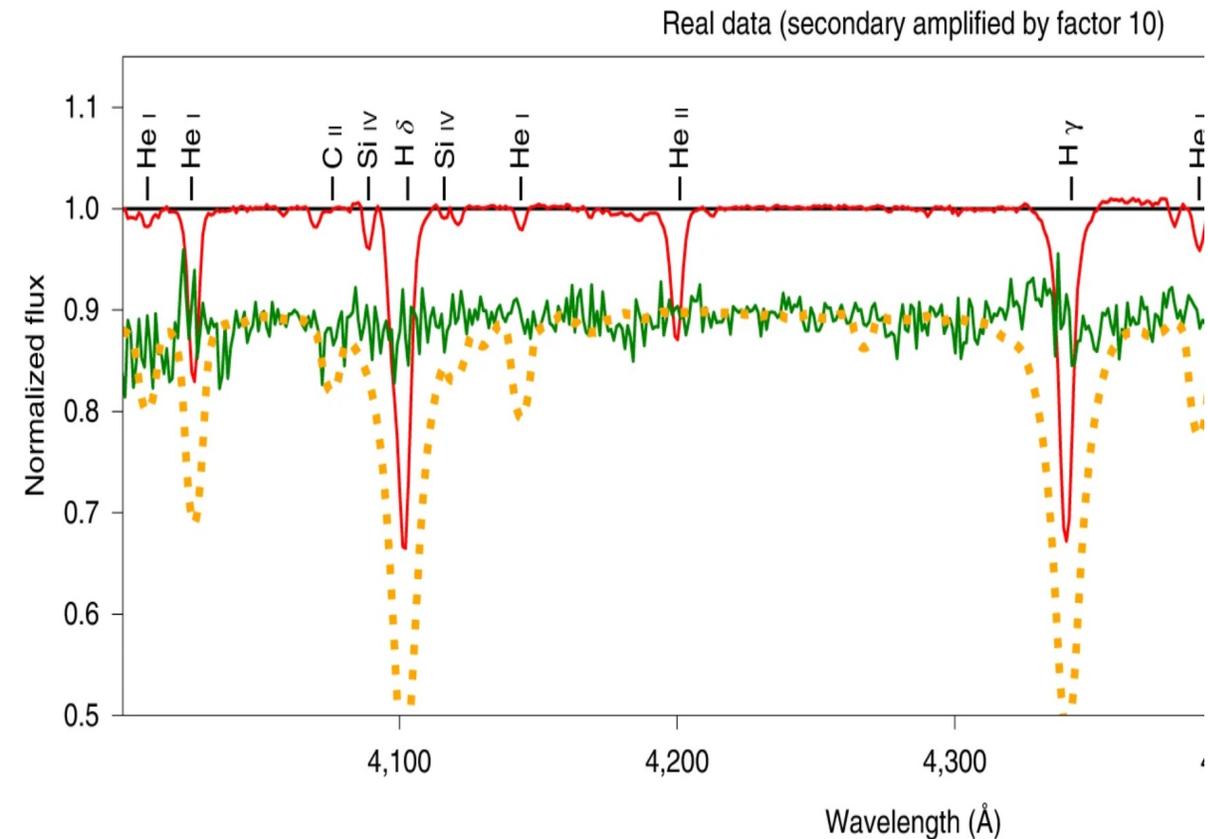
Mahy et al. 2022



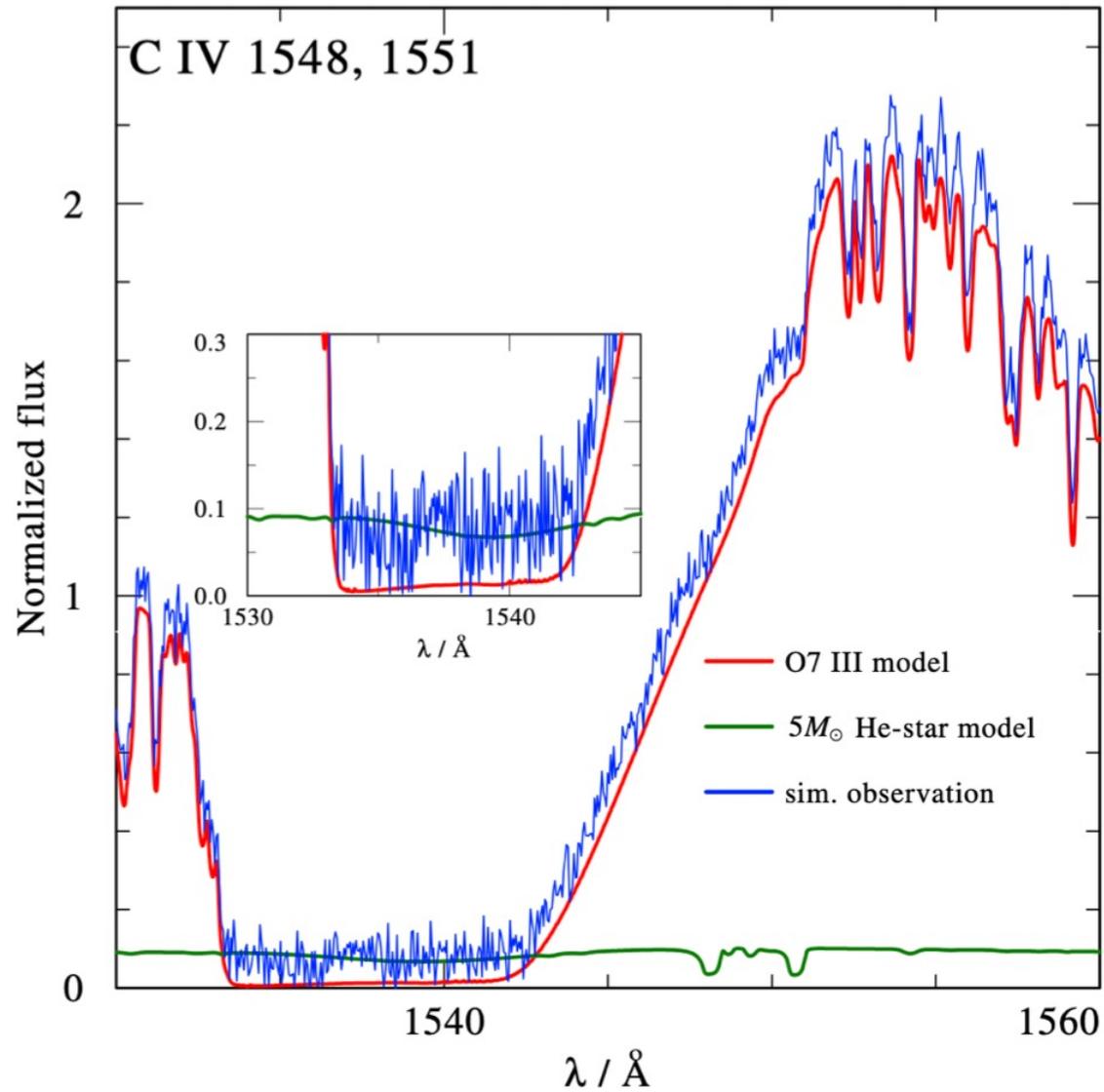
VFTS 243

25 M_{\odot} O star + 10 M_{\odot} BH
 $P = 10.4 \text{ d}; e < 0.03$

Shenar et al. 2022a

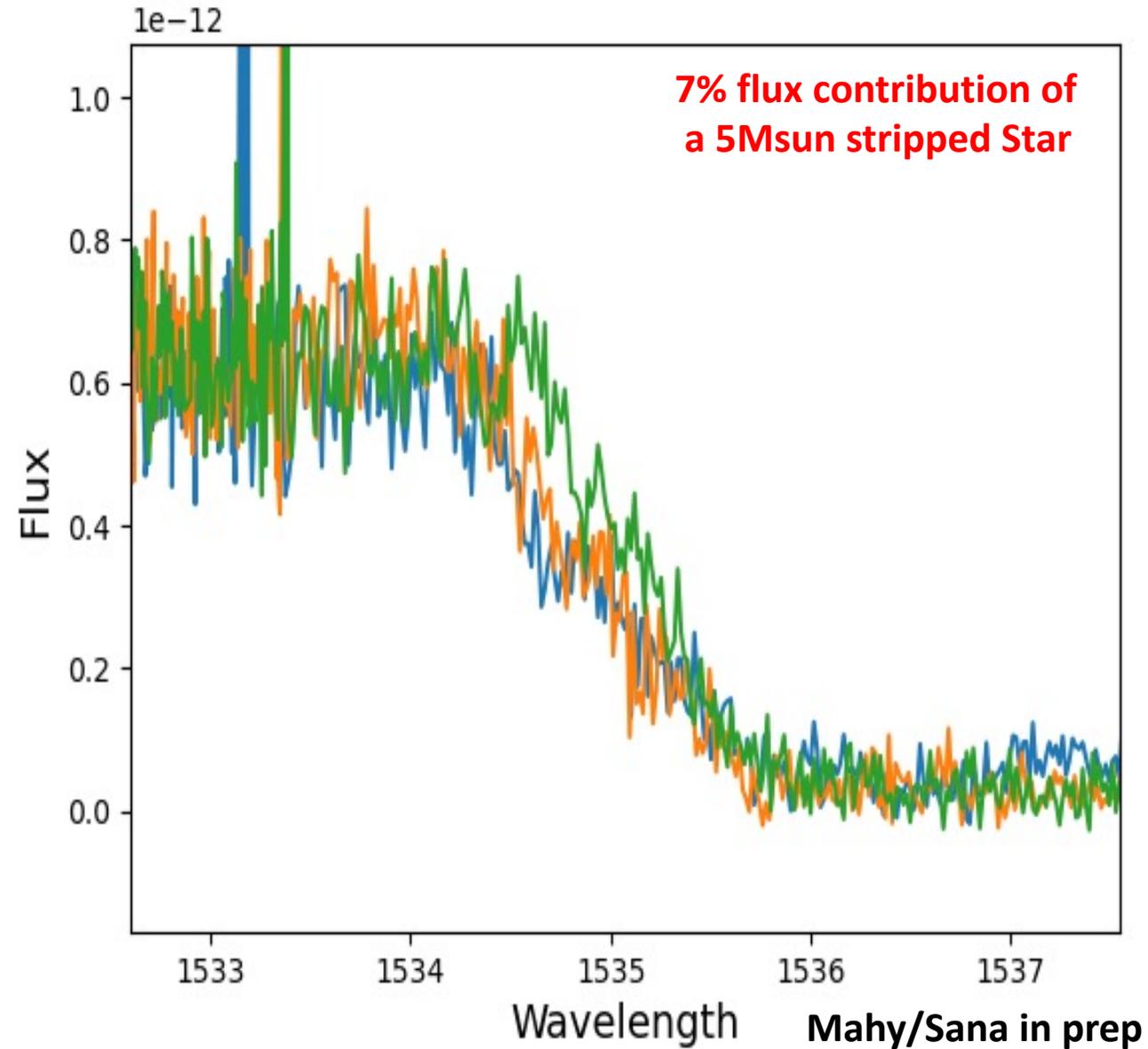
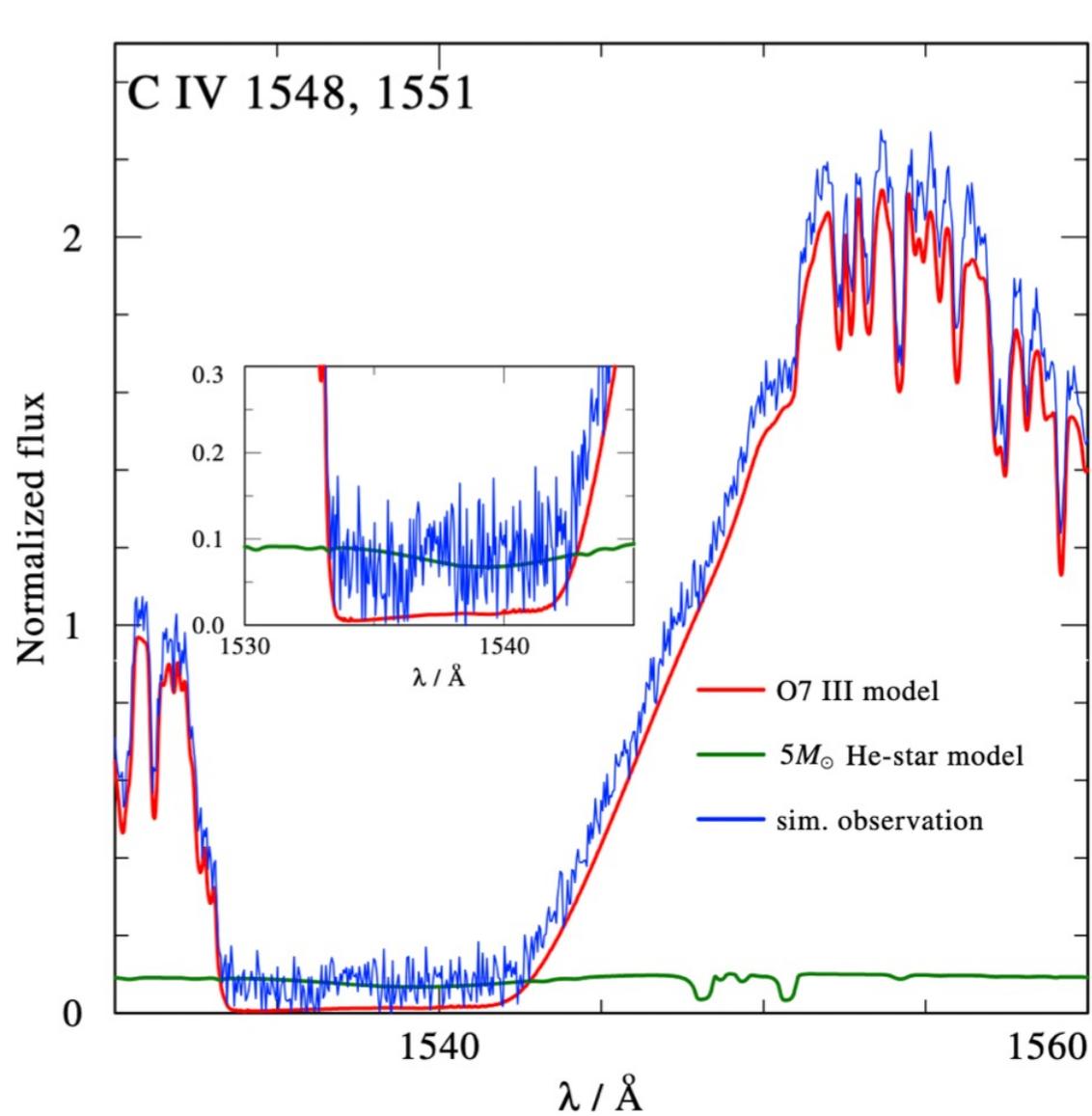


FUV spectroscopy as the final check: COS data on their way

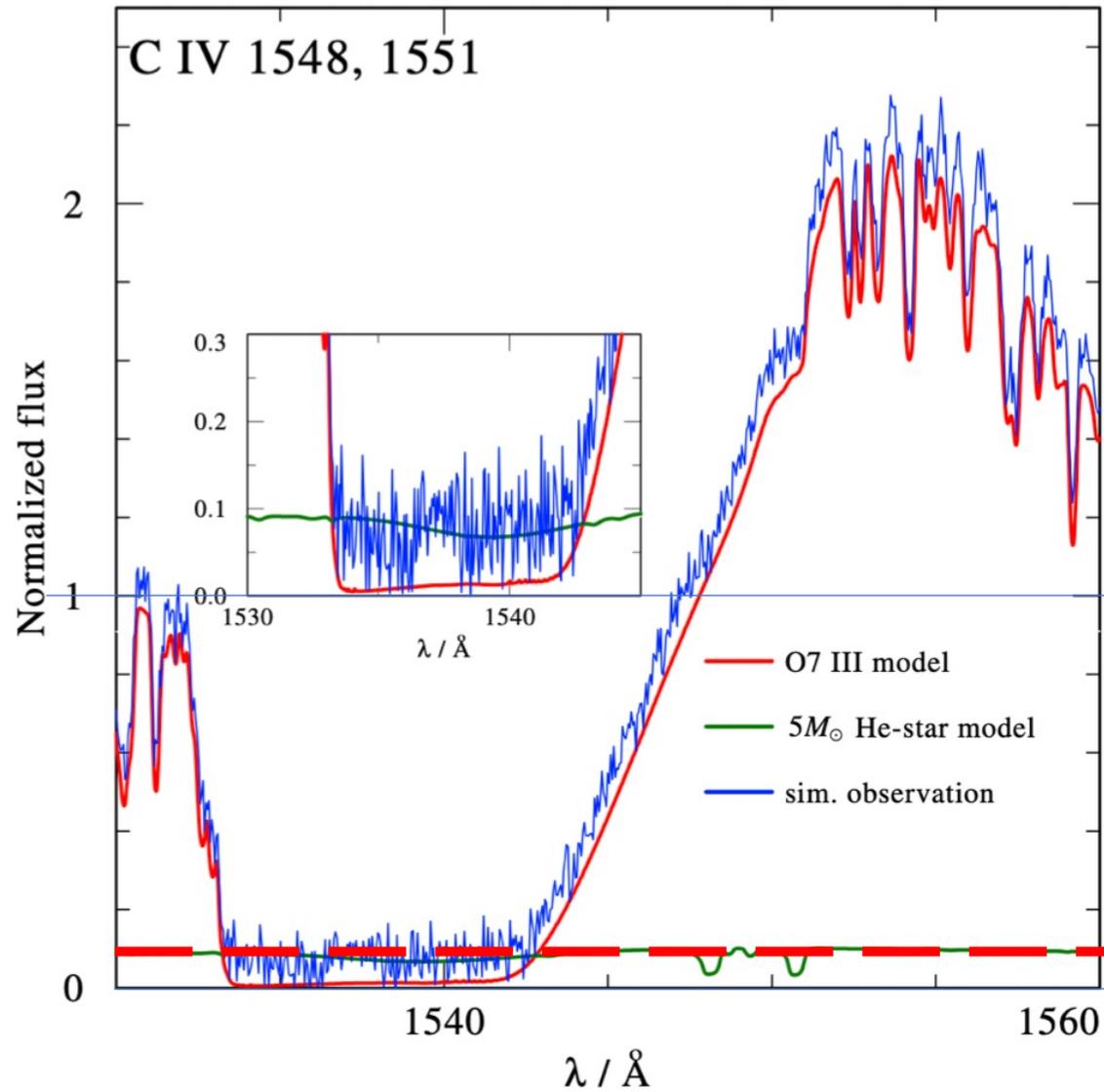


7% flux contribution of
a 5Msun stripped Star

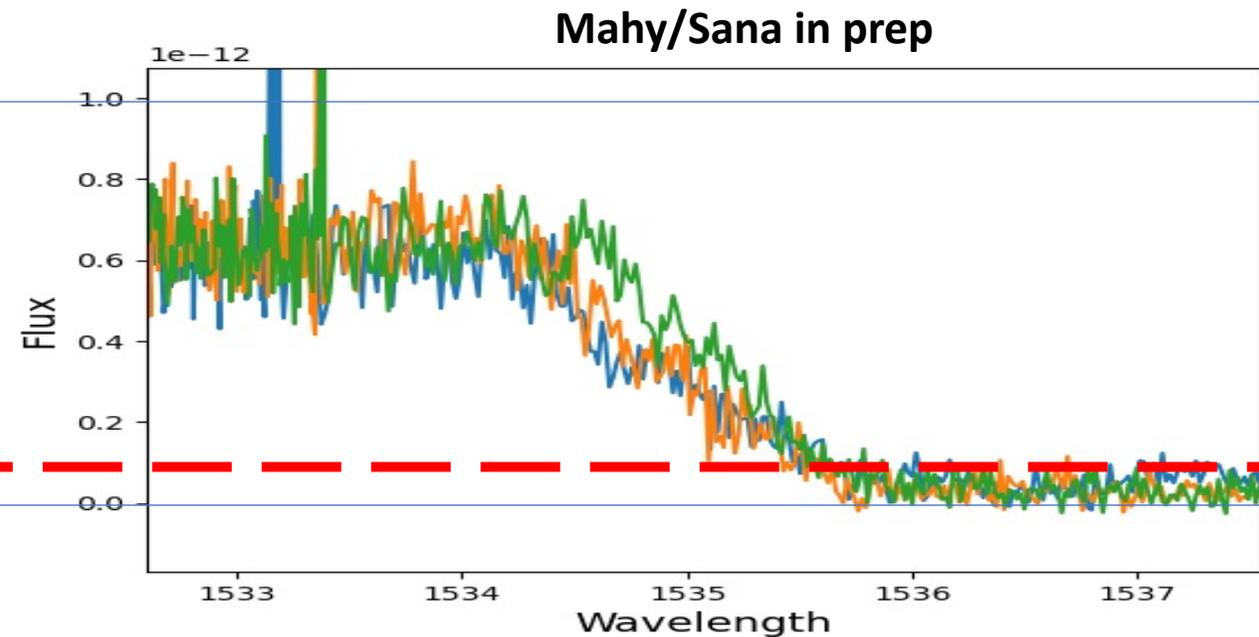
FUV spectroscopy as the final check: COS data on their way



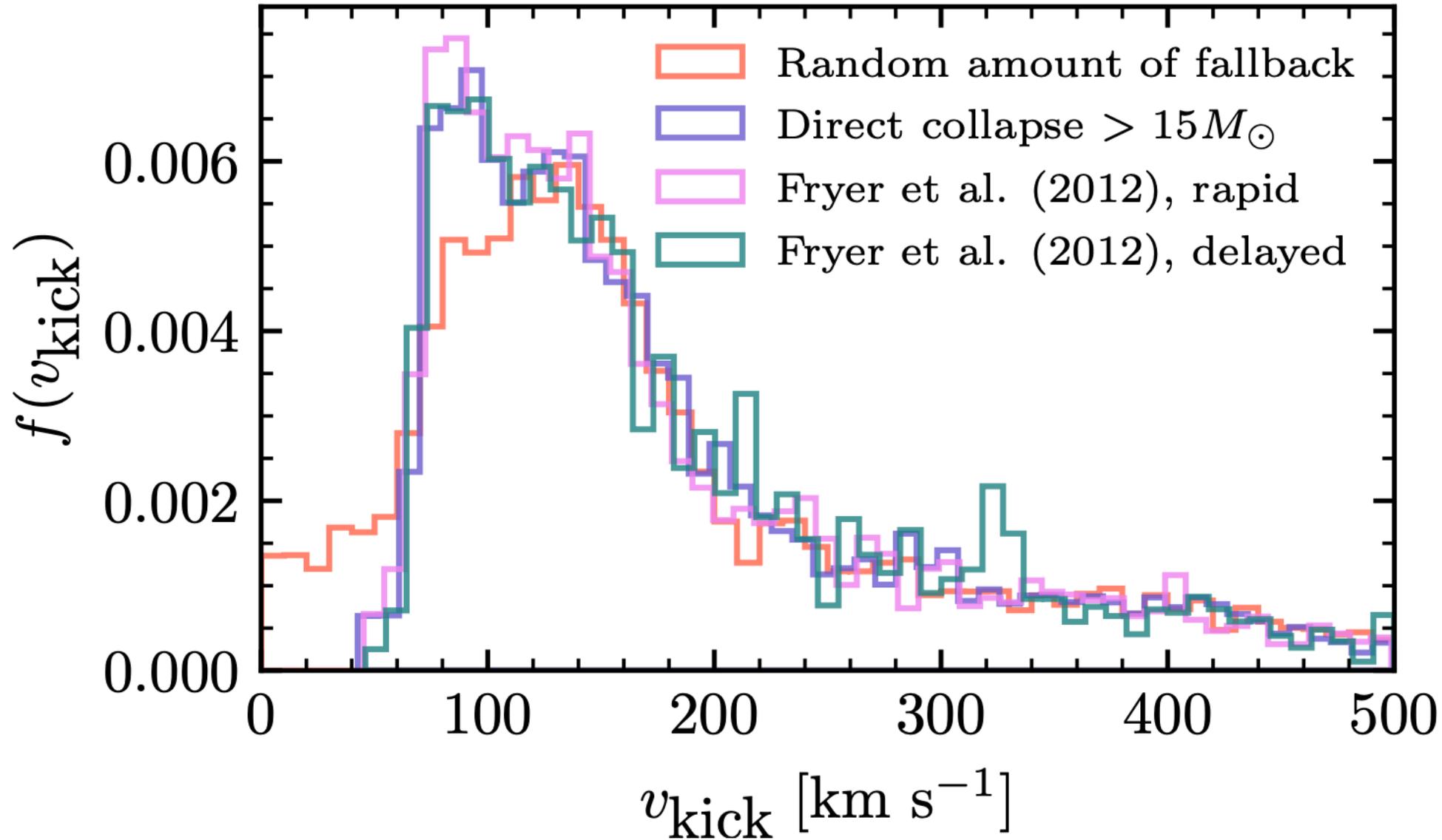
FUV spectroscopy as the final check: COS data on their way



7% flux contribution of
a 5Msun stripped Star



Constraints on explosion physics



UVEX
Ultraviolet Explorer

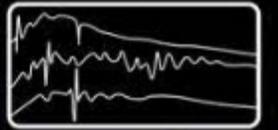
All-Sky Imaging



Time Domain



Spectroscopy



UVEX Magellanic Clouds Survey

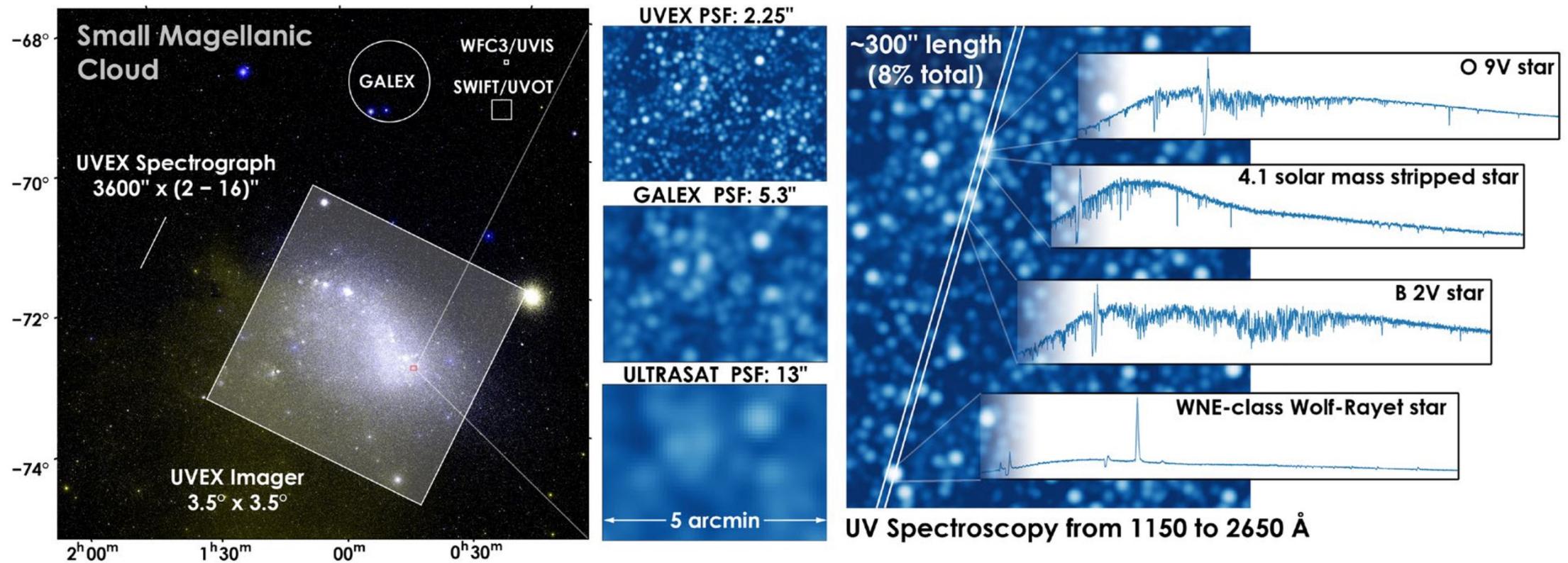
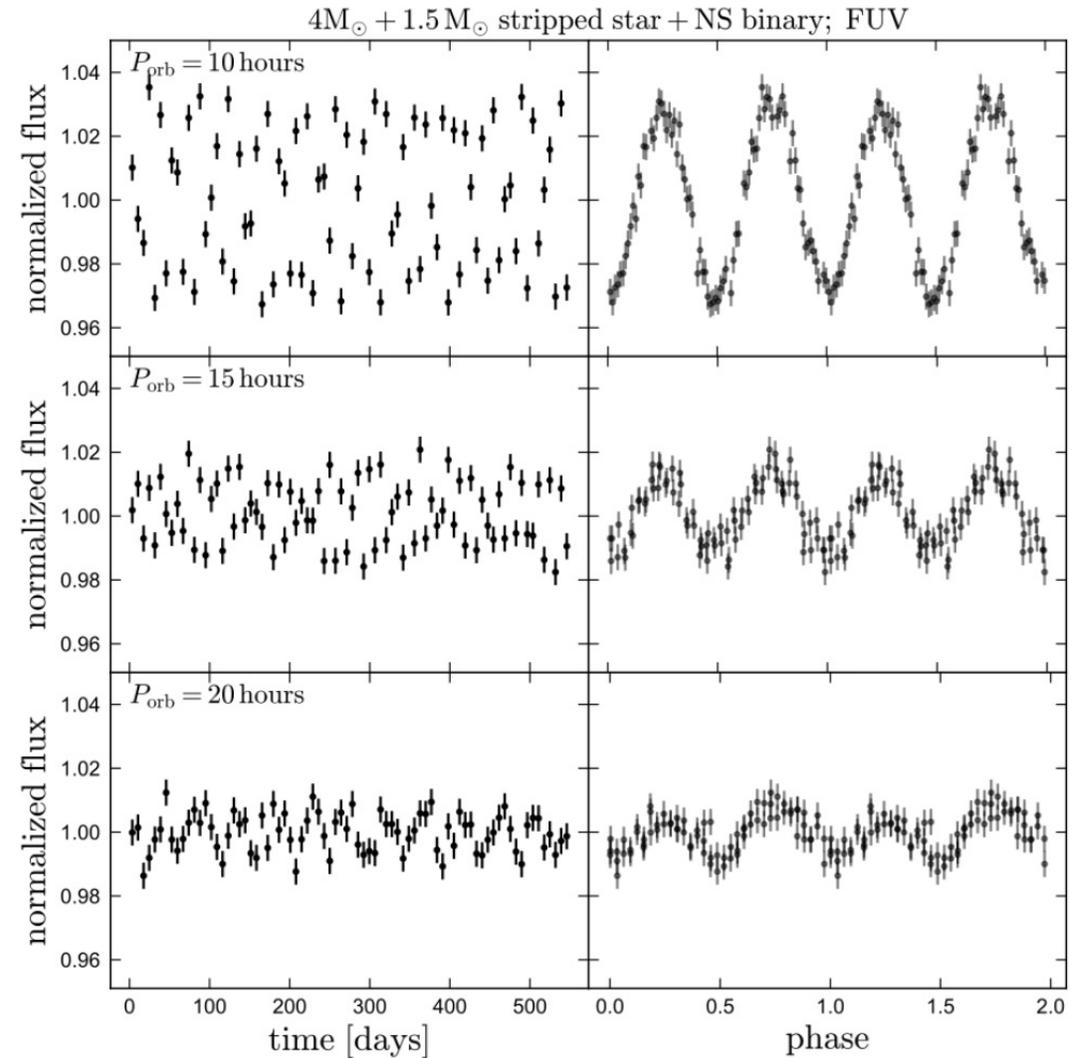
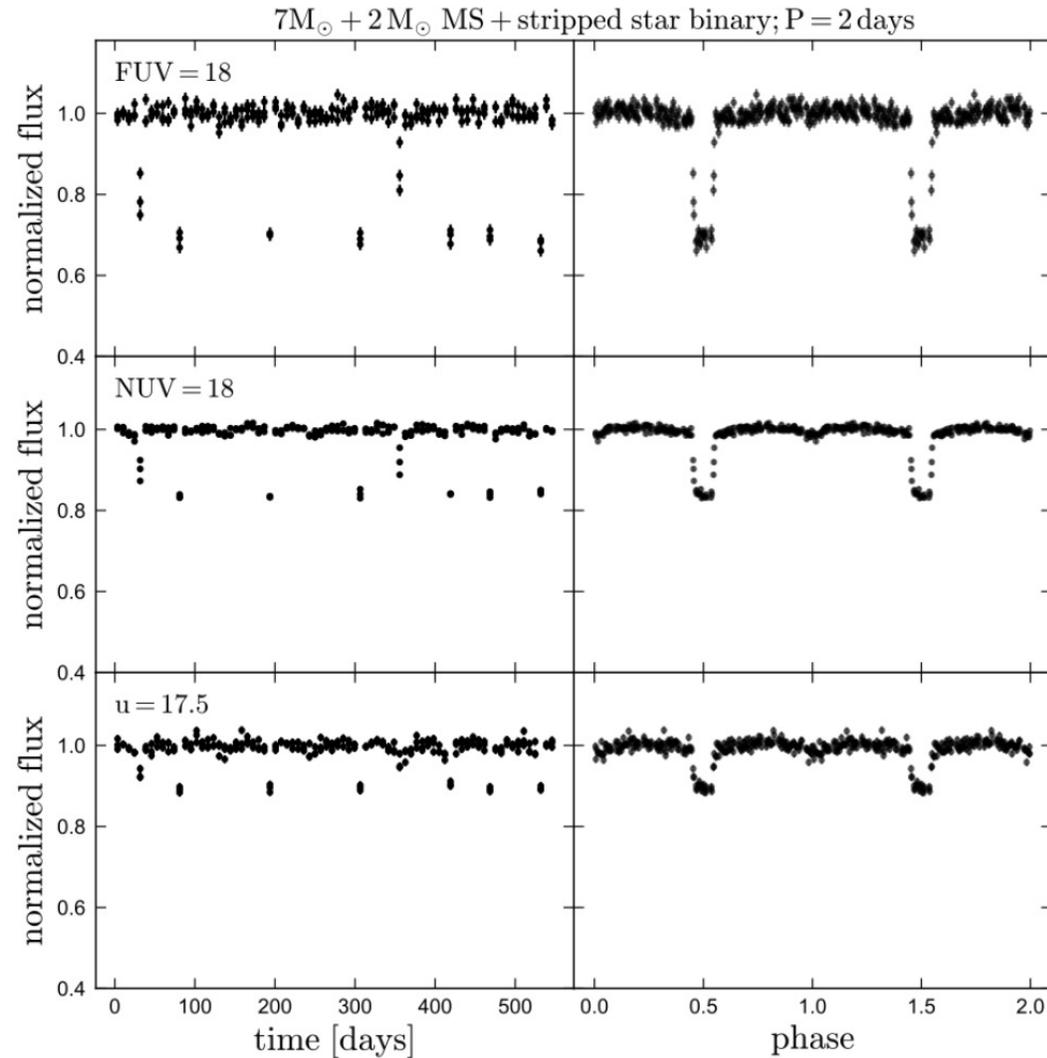
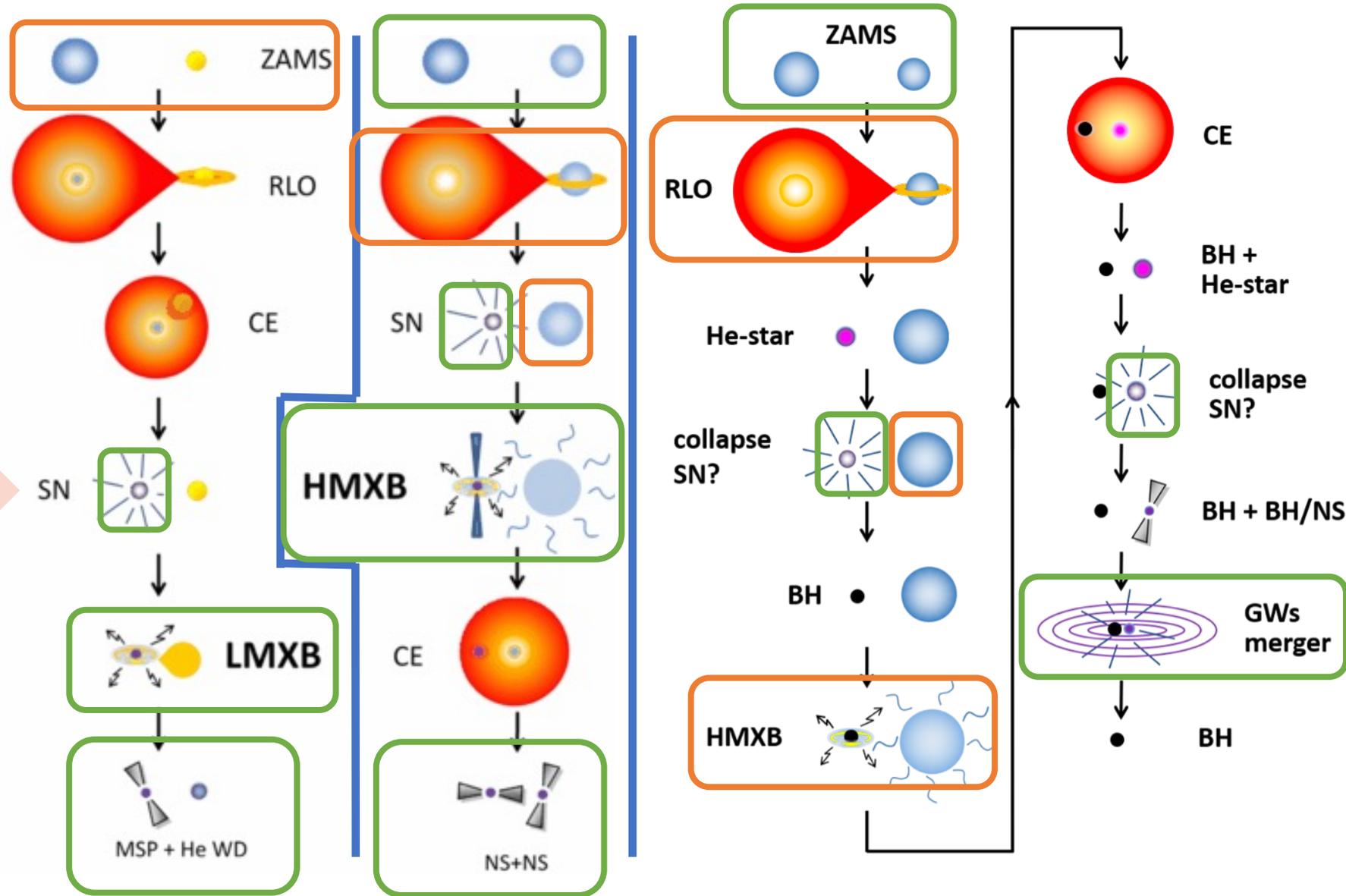
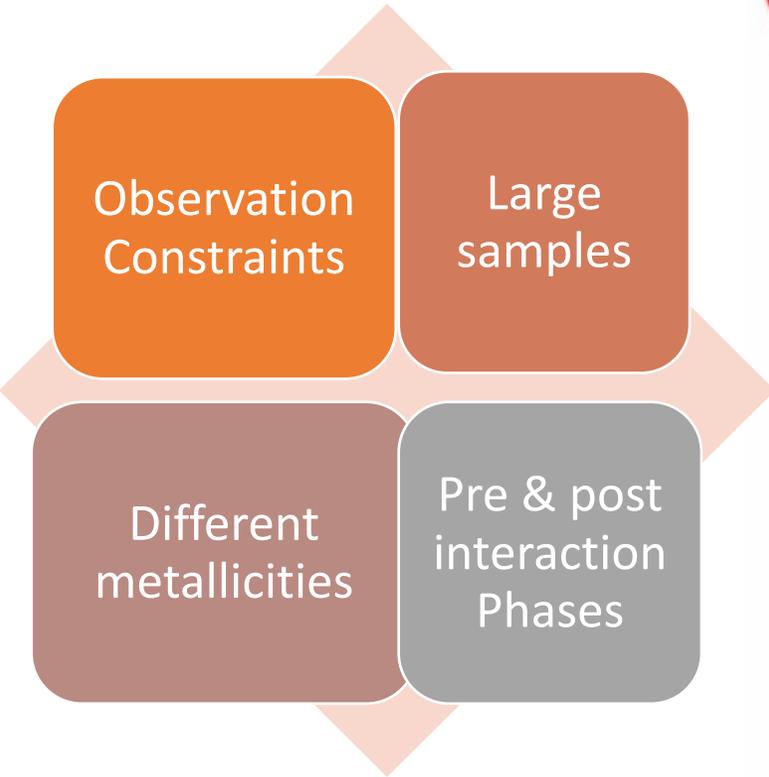


Fig. D-1. The UVEX 12 deg² FOV covers the SMC/LMC in 7 pointings, and the ~2.25" PSF resolves all but the densest star clusters. The UVEX slit spectrograph provides 2" - 16" widths for point and diffuse objects and <math><1\text{\AA}</math> resolution spectral data for every pointing for all sources that lie along its 1° length.

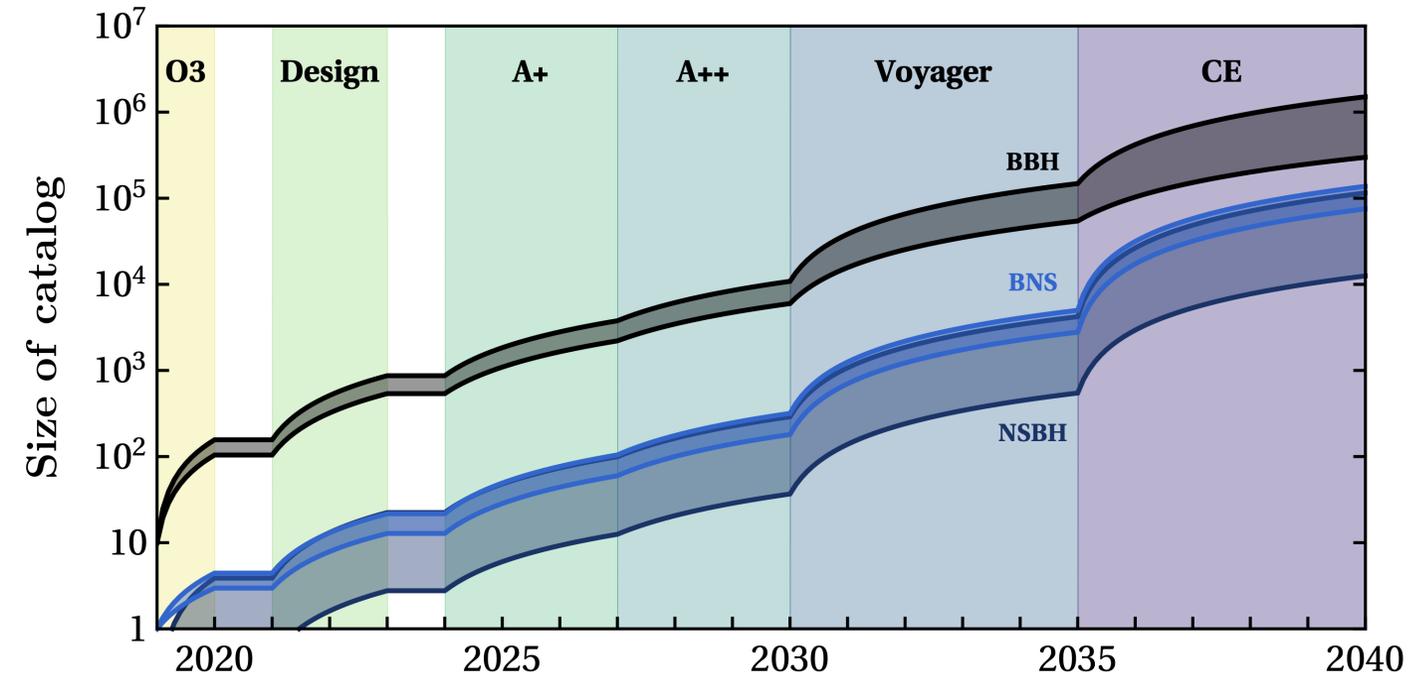
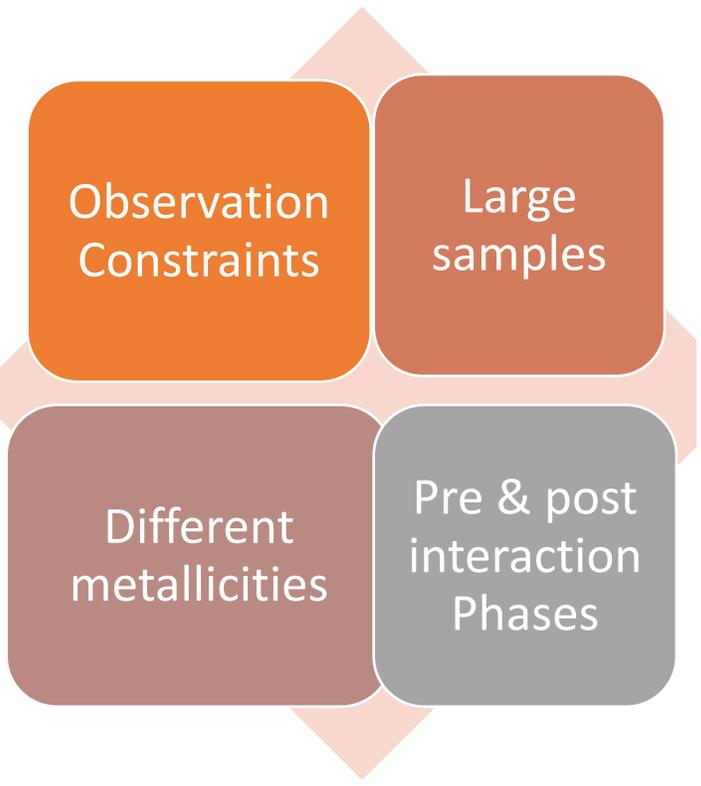
Census of short period (hot) binaries



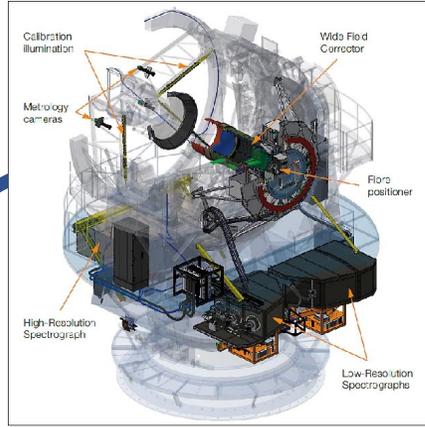
Systematic mapping crucially missing



Systematic mapping crucially missing



**Treasury data set
to unravel stellar
(binary) physics in
the GW and
cosmological
context**



FUV band: key temperature diagnostic
→ (Near) complete **census of hot stars**

Extinction law : absolutely critical for
atmospheric analysis !



Multi-epochs:
(Near) complete **census of
short-period (hot) binaries**

Metallicity dependence

