

Ultracompact NS/BH Binaries in the Galactic Field

Chris Belczynski
Northwestern University

The Physics of Ultracompact Binaries
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StarTrack: Population Synthesis Code

- wind mass loss (standard, LBV, WR type)
- tidal synchronization/circularization
- magnetic breaking, gravitational radiation
- conservative/non-conservative MT
- CE evolution
- rejuvenation of accretor
- hyper-critical accretion onto NS/BH in CE's
- detailed SN treatment (kicks, eccentric orbits)
- fall back and direct BH formation

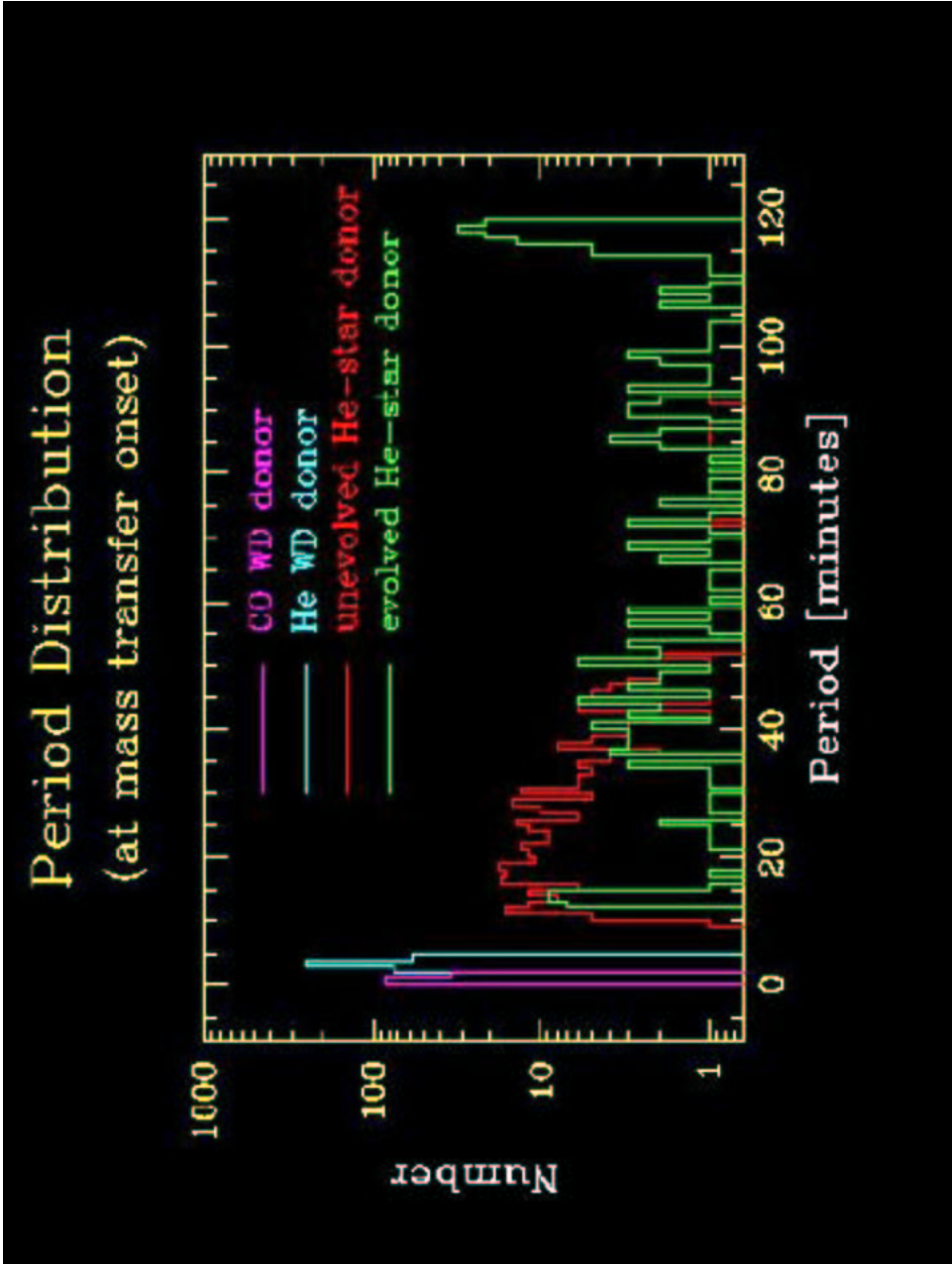
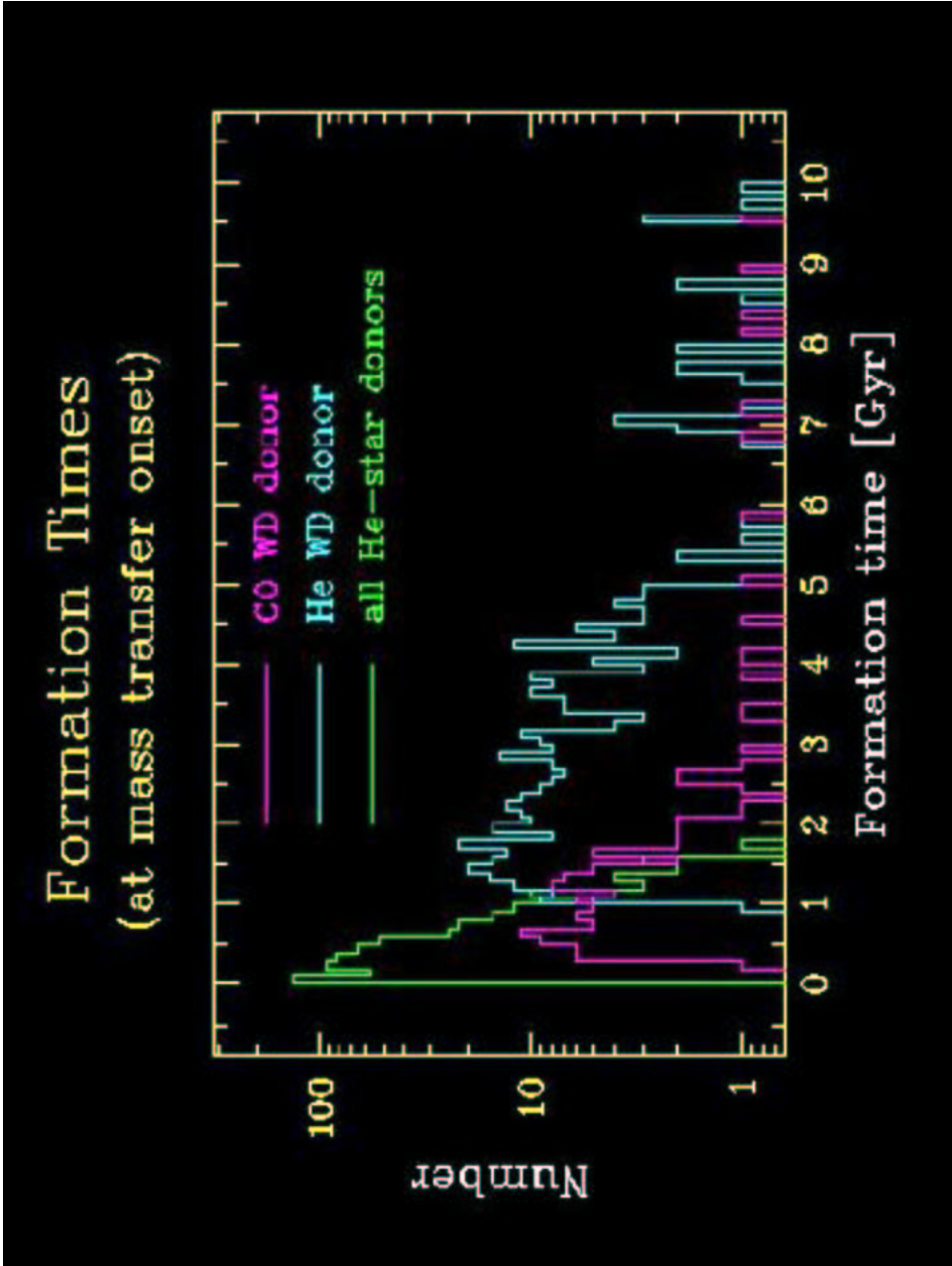
Initial Conditions:

Primary mass: 5-100 Msun, IMF ~ - 2.7
Secondary mass: 0.5-100 Msun, flat q distr.
Separation: distr. flat in logarithm
Eccentricity: thermal distr.
Standard evolution: Arzoumanian et al. 2002
kicks, Webbink 1984 CE: $\alpha\lambda=1$, Hurley et al.
2000 single star evolution, Fryer 1999 core
collapse BH masses, Hut 1982 tidal evolution,
Rappaport et al. 1983 magnetic breaking,

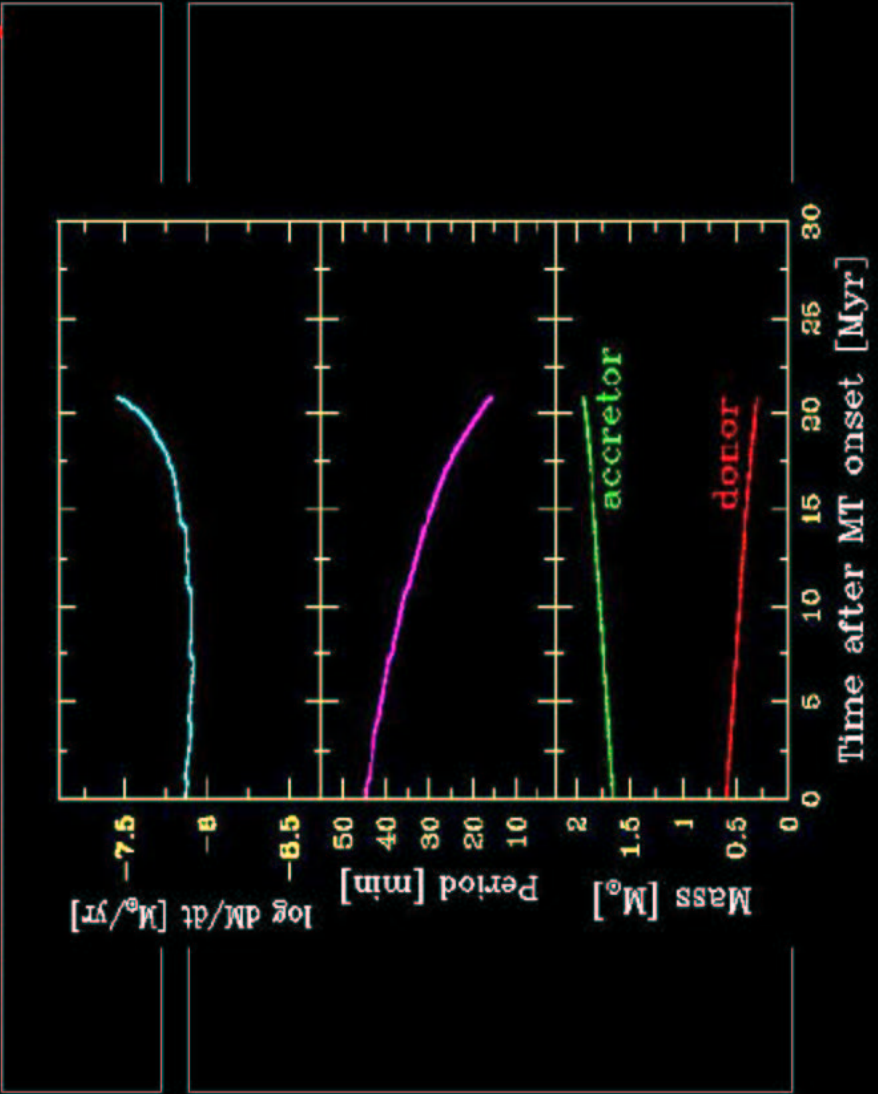
Formation Rates

number of binaries evolved: 1.6×10^6
binary fraction: 50%
metallicity: 0.02 (solar)
SFR: outburst
SN II rate: 0.86 per 100 yrs per $10^{10} L_{\odot}^{M_{ue}}$
(Cappellaro et al. 1999)

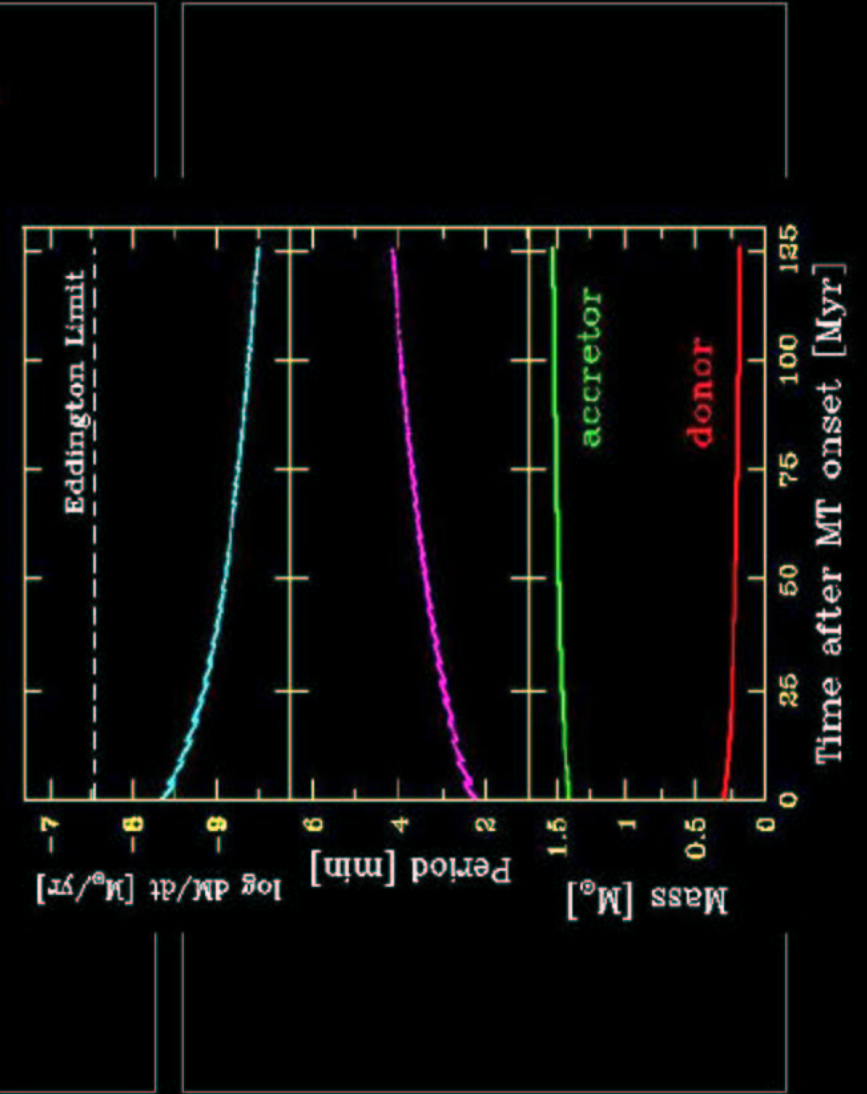
Binary Type	Number	%	Galactic Rate [Myr ⁻¹]
All systems	1088	100%	26.4
NS accretor	1069	98 %	26.0
BH accretor	19	2 %	0.4
He-star donor	586	54 %	14.2
WD donor	502	46 %	12.2



Calculation for NS + He-star Binary



Calculation for NS + WD Binary



Summary: ultracompacts with NS/BH accretors

- Work in progress
- Few tens of systems formed in Galaxy per Myr
- Subpopulation dominated by NS-WD systems
 - i) initial population consists of 50% WD donors
 - ii) many He-donors will evolve to become WDs

Initial Donor Masses

