Pushing the limits of binary evolution models with PSR J1012+5307

Abstract: PSR J1012+5307 is a millisecond pulsar (MSP) in a 14.5-h orbit with an extremely light helium-core white dwarf companion (ELM WD). We perform an optical spectroscopic campaign to characterise the companion star dynamics, yielding a mass ratio of q=10.44+-0.11. We attempt to infer the white dwarf mass from observational constraints using new binary evolution models for extremely low-mass white dwarfs, but find that they cannot reproduce all observed parameters simultaneously. This highlights our limited understanding of extremely low-mass white dwarf evolution that results from binary interaction. After inspection of different scenarios, we propose a conservative white dwarf mass estimate of MWD= 0.165+-0.015 Msun, which enables us to infer a pulsar mass of MNS= 1.72+-0.16 Msun.

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Context



Credit: Istrate et al. (2014)



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Observations/methodology



• Observational constraints from optical spectroscopy and SED fitting:

• Combination with radio-derived parameters (parallax, pulsar radial velocity...)

Results

- Parameter measurements derived:
 - Teff = 8360 +- 30 K
 - \circ log g = 6.26 +- 0.04
 - RWD = 0.047+- 0.003 Rsun
 - q = 10.44 +- 0.11
- Methods to derive MWD:
 - Mass-radius relationship
 - Evolutionary models

 (inspect different initial conditions, mass loss, metallicity, ...)
 - Period-mass relationship





Results

• Evolutionary models cannot fit simultaneously Porb, Teff and RWD



For detailed description see Mata Sánchez et al. (2020)

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Impact and prospect for the future

- J1012 conservative results for masses and inclination:
 - MWD = 0.165 +- 0.015 Msun
 - MNS = 1.72 +- 0.16 Msun
 - i = 50 +- 2 deg
- We are currently limited by our understanding of the binary evolution models
- Determination of ages/masses particularly affected.
- Revision of binary evolutionary models:
 - Effect of hydrogen flashes
 - Magnetic braking law

