

# **Composite-Spectrum Binaries**

## ***The Good, the Bad and the Ugly***

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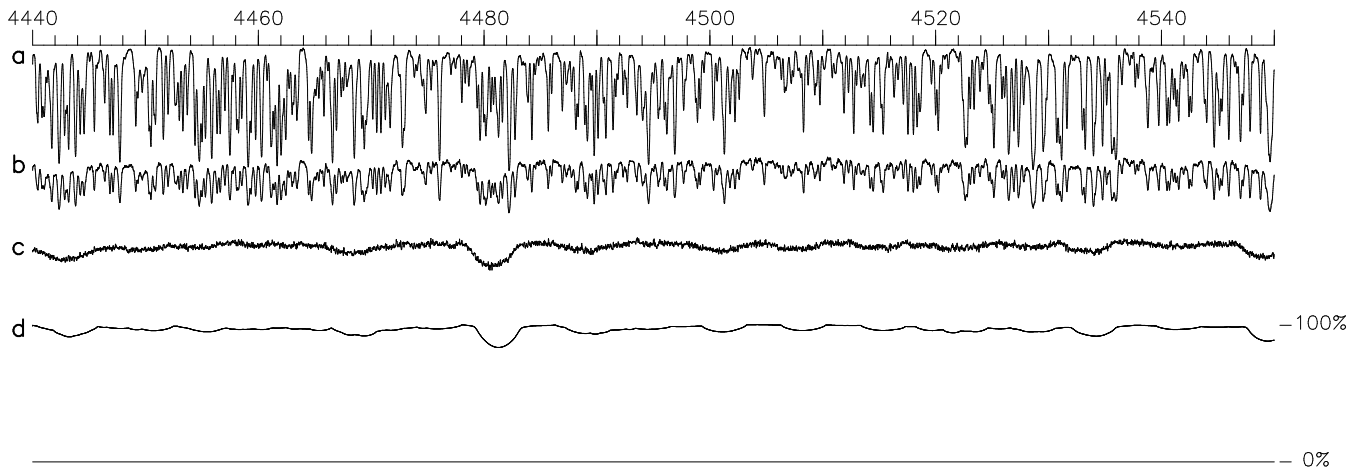
**Definition: Detached binary**

**Red Giant: G-K-(M) + Hot Dwarf (B-A)**

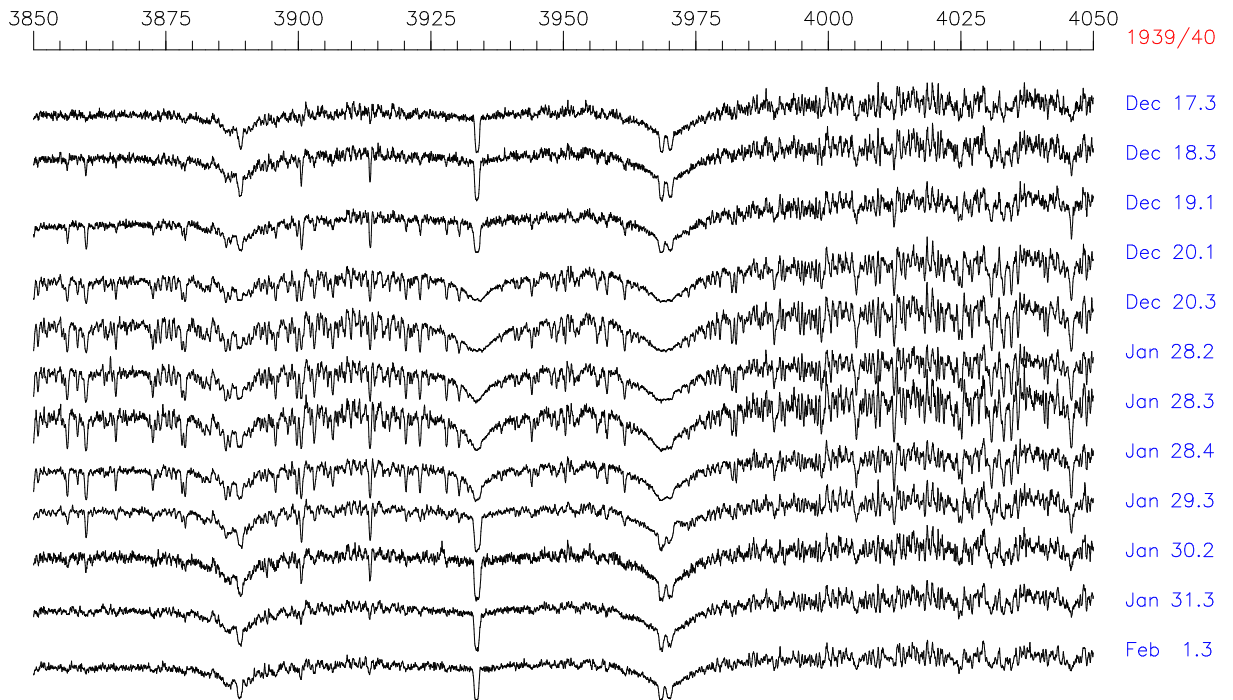
## Sample of 45 Composite-Spectrum Binaries

	<b>Cool Primary (evolved)</b>	<b>Hot Secondary (much less evolved)</b>
<b>1. Range of spectral types</b>	<b>G0 - M2</b>	<b>B5 – F2</b>
<b>2. Am stars</b>	<b>1 (o Leo)</b>	<b>9 (20 %)</b>
<b>3. Triple systems</b>	<b>6, maybe 7 (14 %)</b>	
<b>4. Eclipsing systems</b>	<b>9 (20 %)</b>	
<b>5. Astrometric orbits</b>	<b>12 (27 %)</b>	
<b>6. Range of periods</b>	<b>14 days – 65 years</b> <b>&lt; 120 days: 11 (24 %)</b> <b>0.3 – 3 years: 12 (27 %)</b> <b>&gt; 3 years: 22 (49 %)</b>	

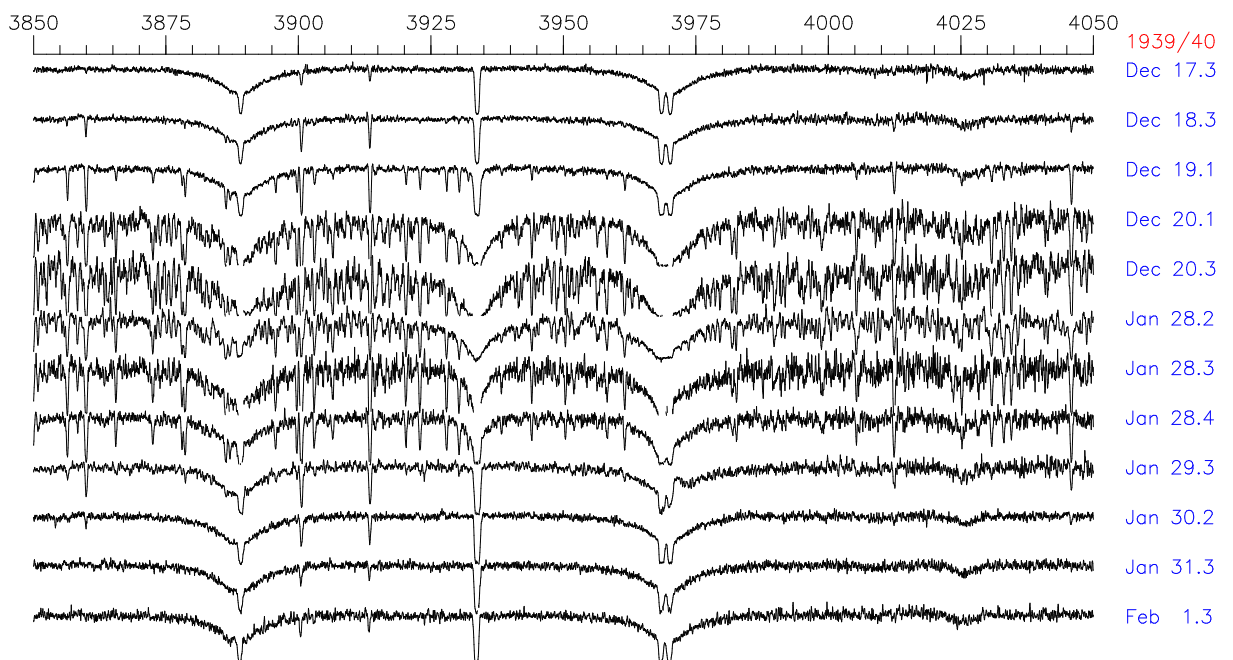
## THE GOOD ...

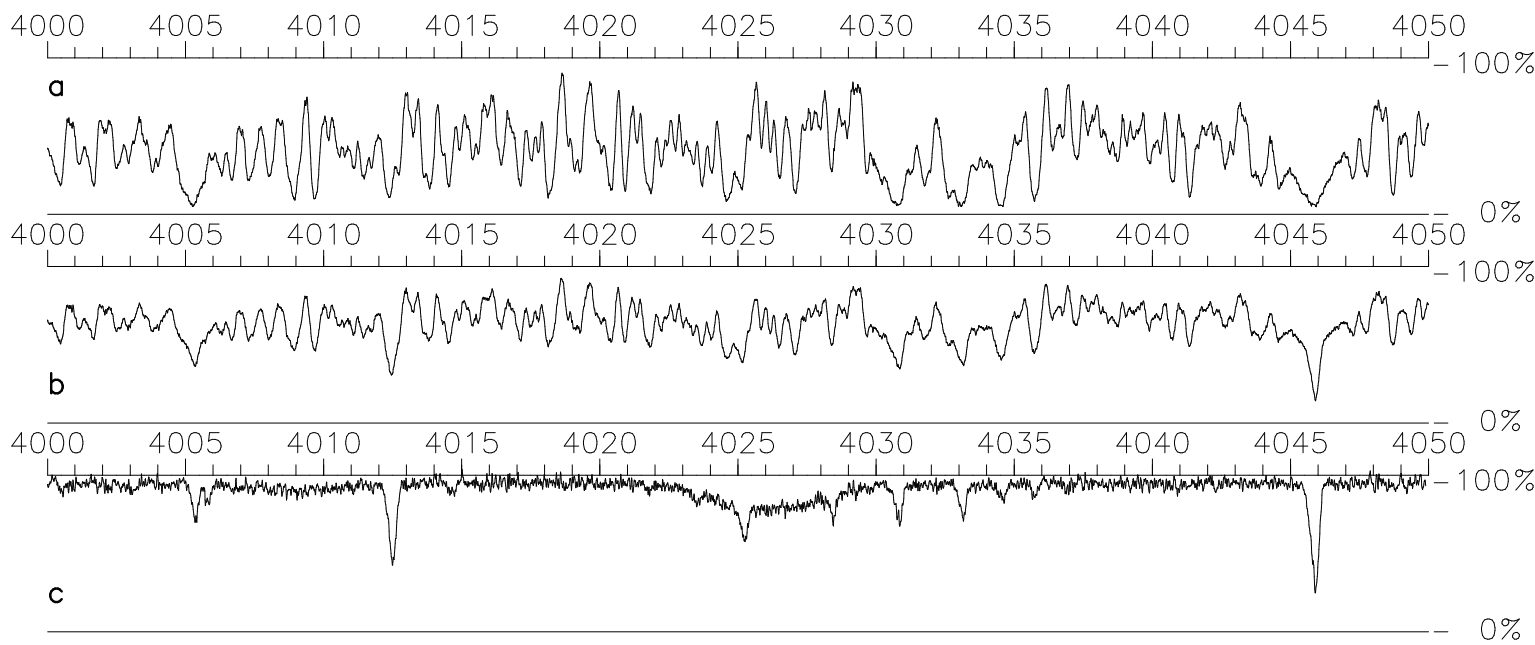


Separating the components of the composite-spectrum binary 45 Cnc. An appropriate G-giant spectrum – see panel (a) – is subtracted from the observed composite spectrum in panel (b), leaving the spectrum of the secondary star, 45 Cnc B – see panel (c) – as a residue. Panel (d) contains a synthetic spectrum which is a close match to that of 45 Cnc B.



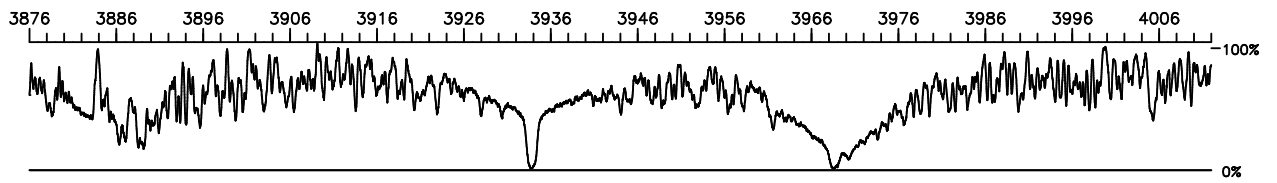
Spectra of  $\zeta$  Aur passing through eclipse, showing changing chromospheric absorption both before and after totality. The strengths of those lines are strongly phase-dependent, and vary noticeably within 1 day. **Upper:** Observed composite spectra. **Lower:** After the giant's spectrum has been subtracted, leaving the spectrum of the mid-B dwarf, plus chromospheric absorption. Quantitative measurements are now possible.



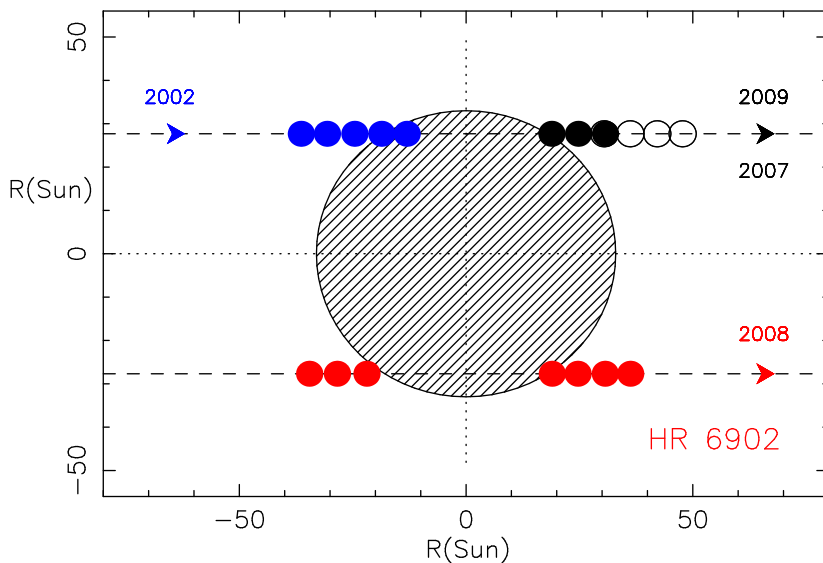
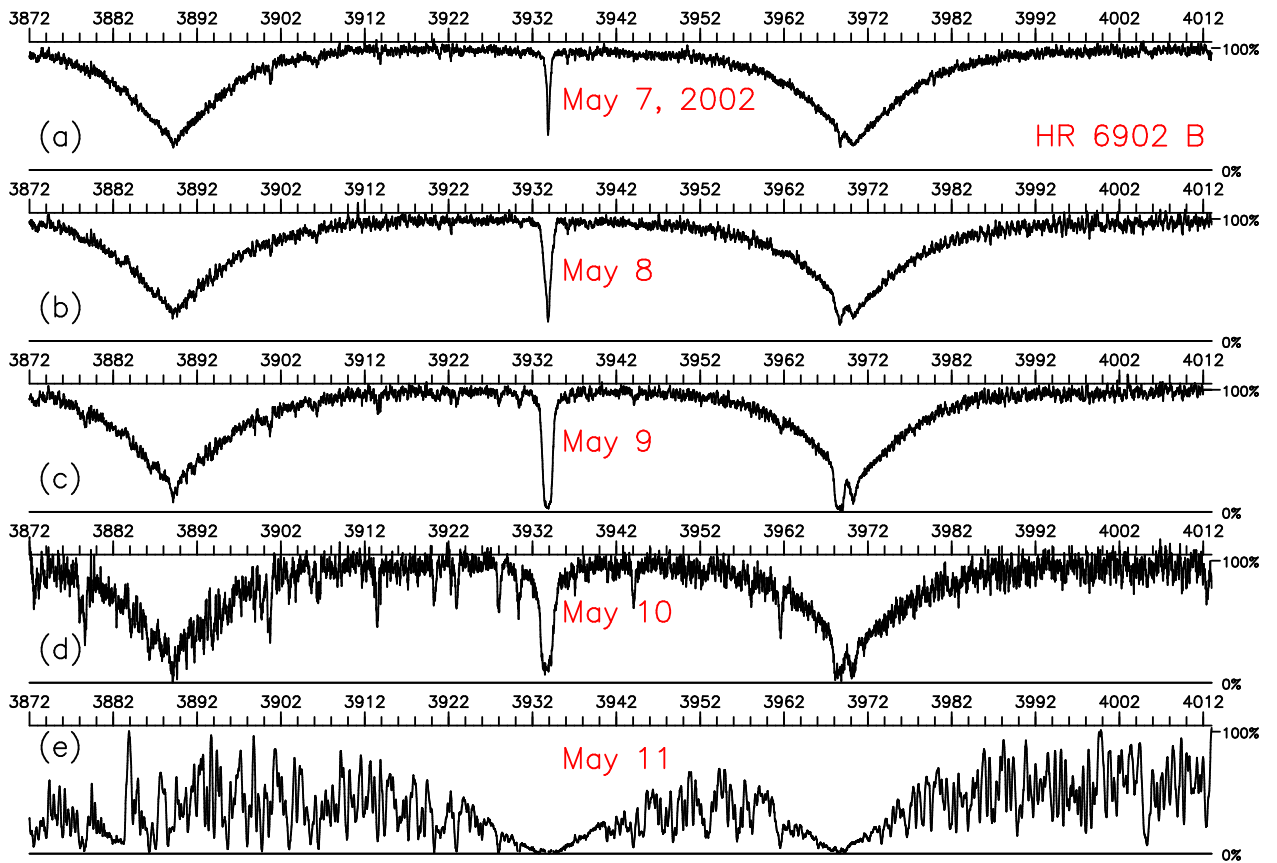


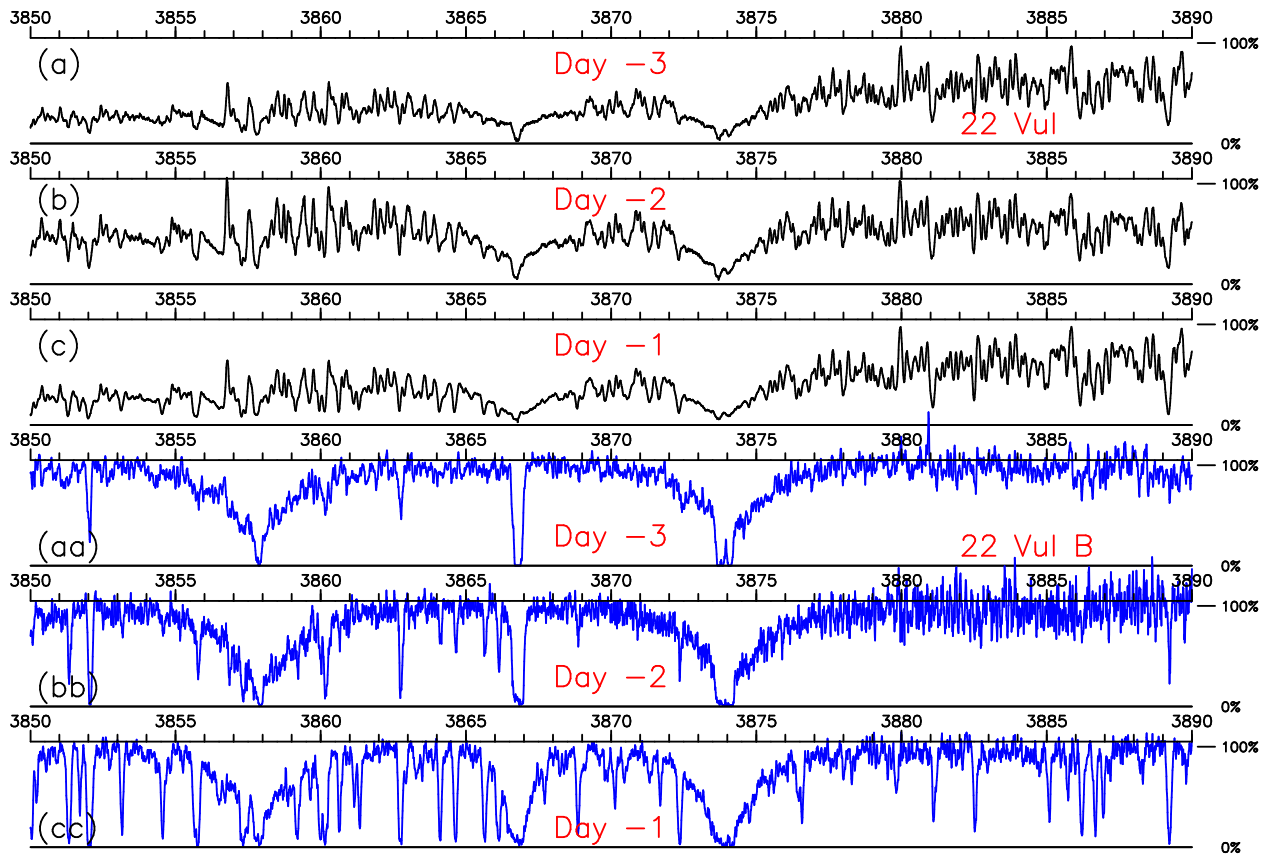
**Uncovering exquisite detail in a chromospheric-eclipse spectrum of  $\zeta$  Aur.**

- (a): (the giant spectrum alone, observed during total eclipse)
- (b): Giant's spectrum (observed during totality)
- (c): spectrum of the B star (note the broad line of He I at  $\lambda 4026 \text{ \AA}$ ) with numerous sharp lines of chromospheric absorption superimposed.



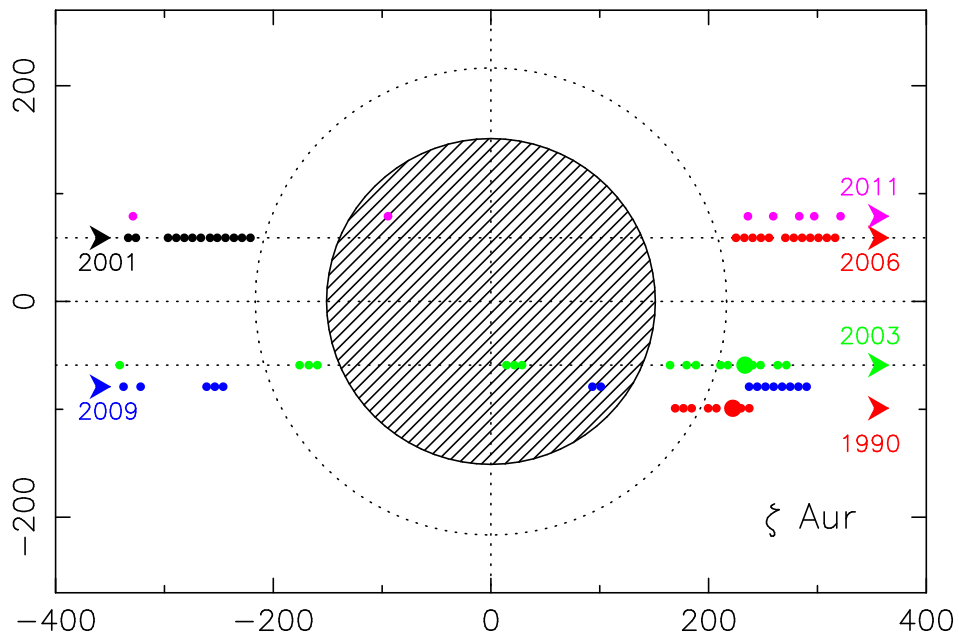
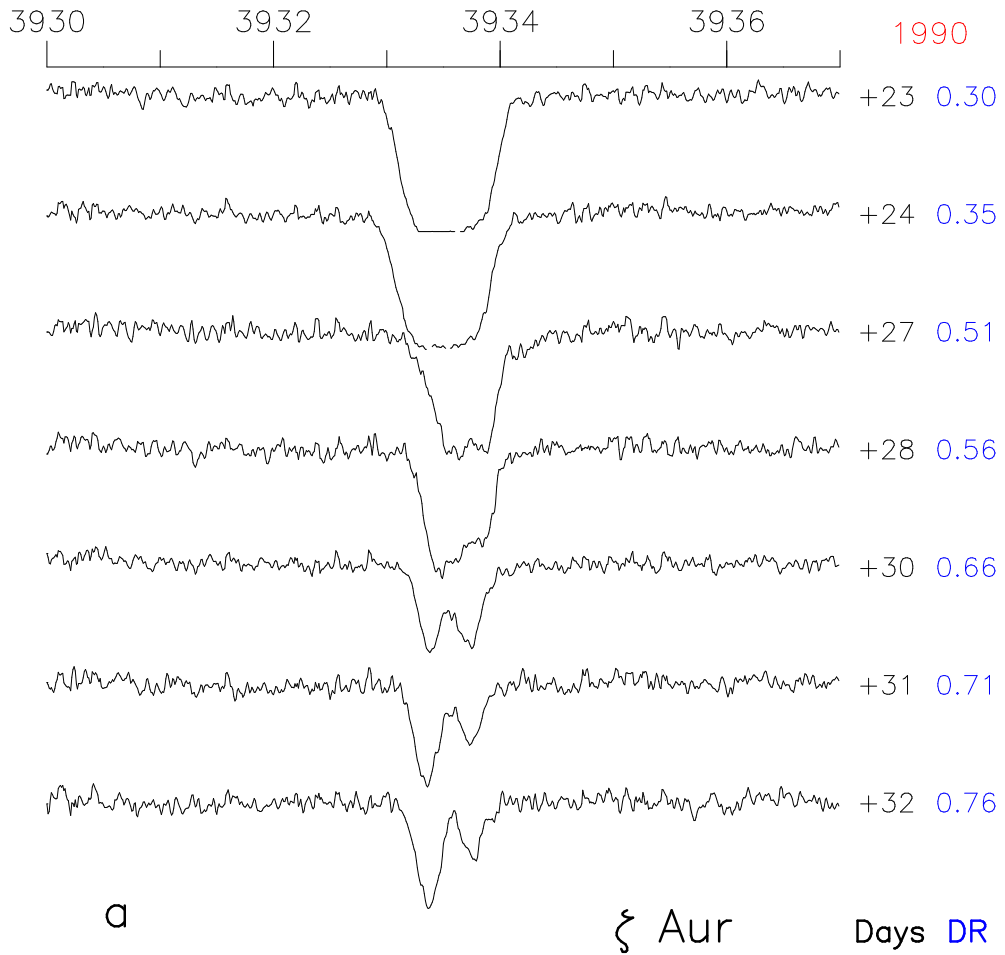
HR 6902. **Above:** ingress in 2009, before removing the giant's spectrum. **Below:** Nightly changes seen against the B-star spectrum, after subtracting that of the G8 Ib primary.



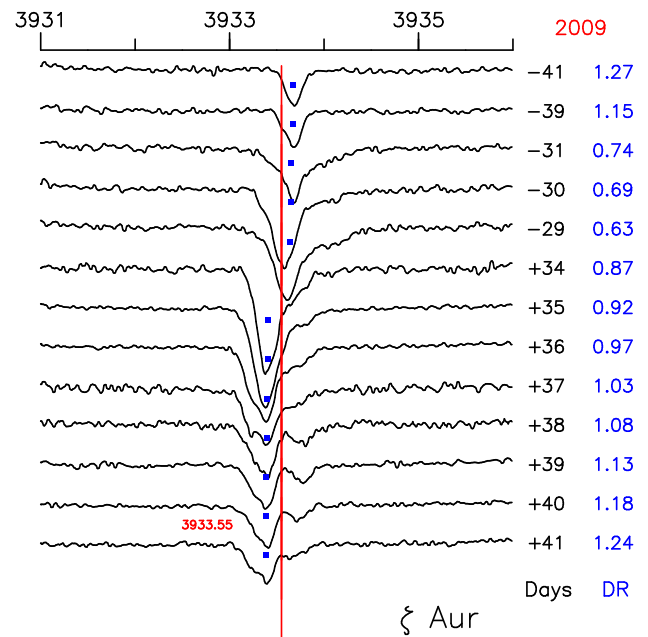
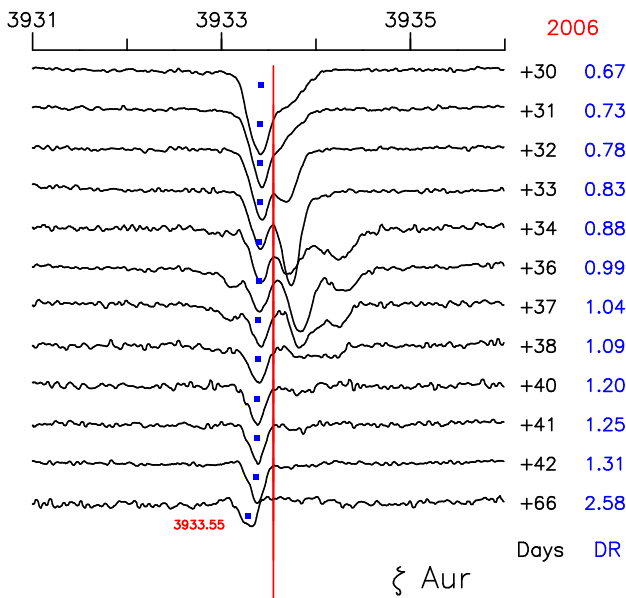
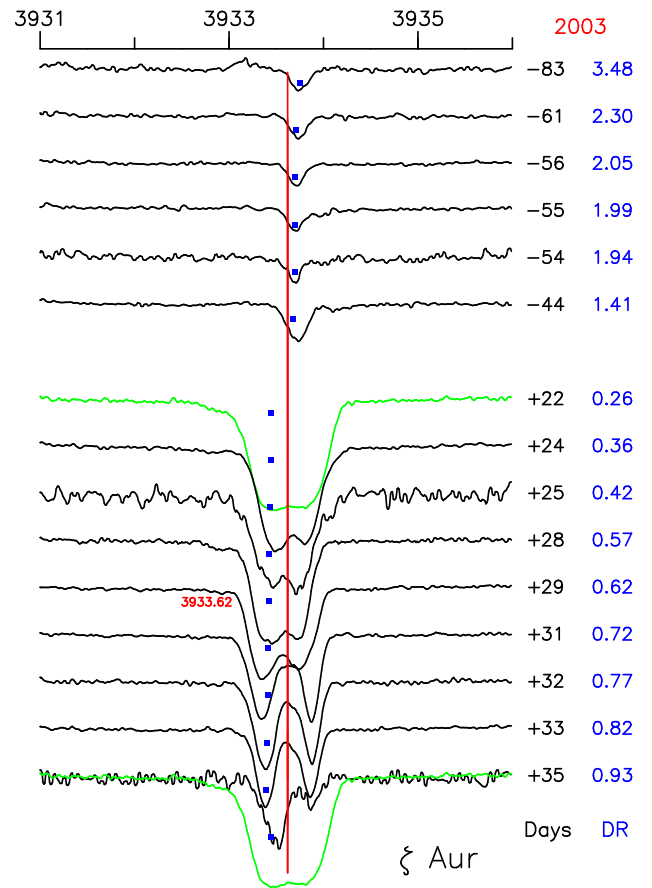
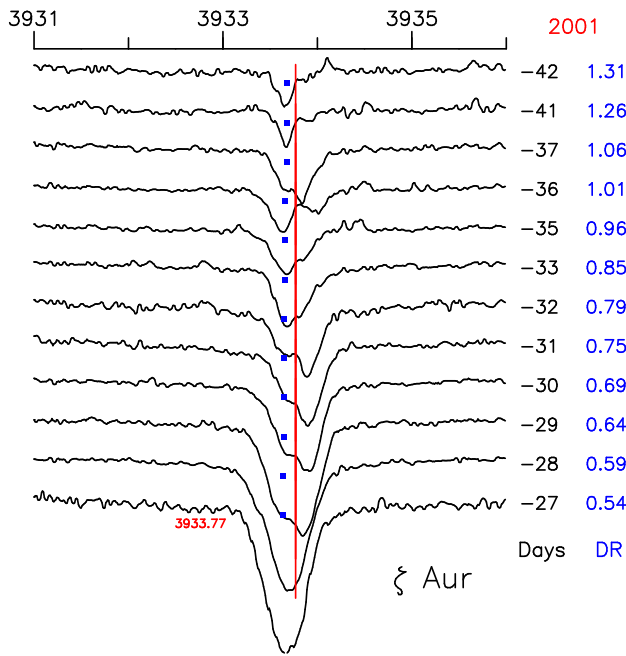


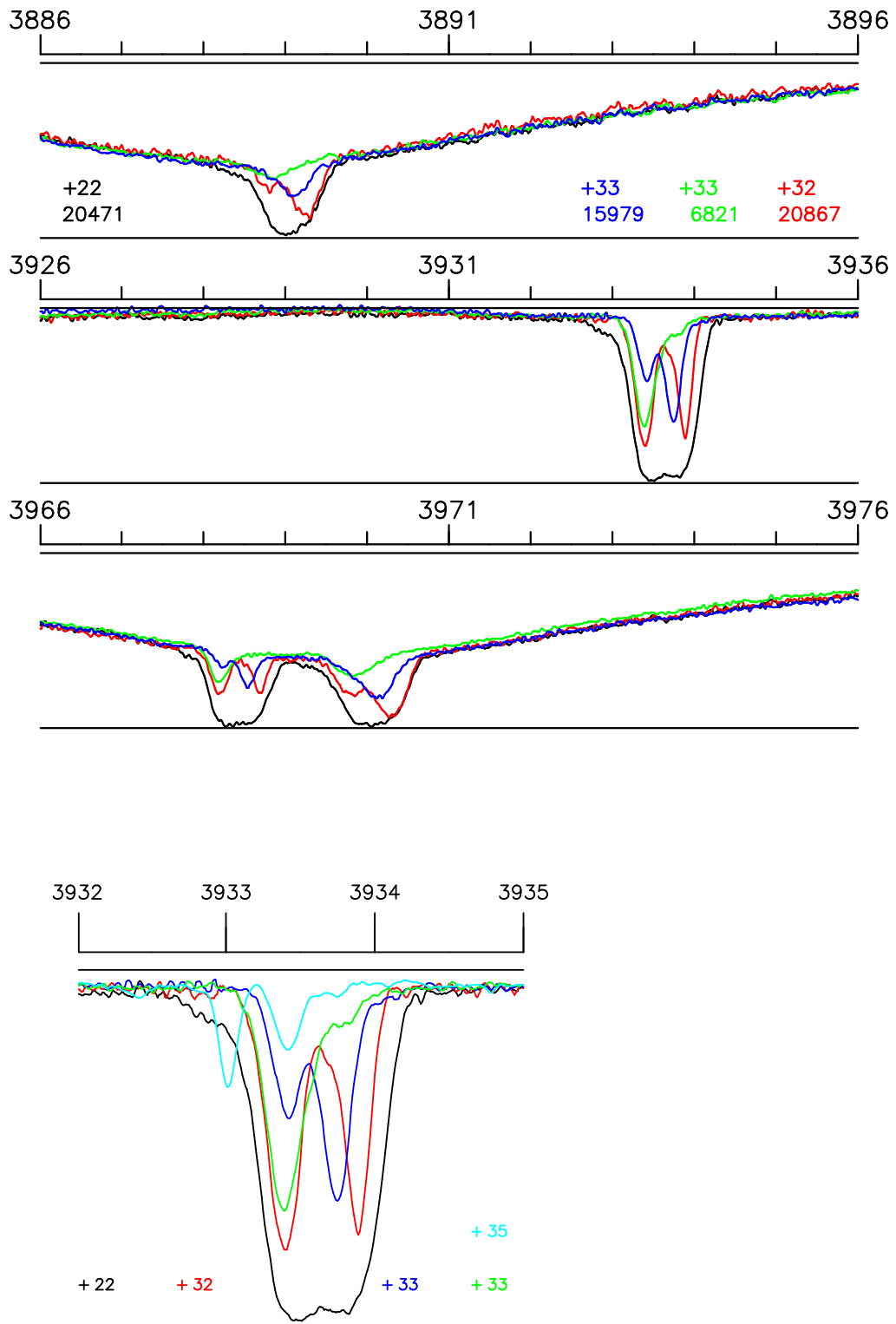
Top three: Ingress into total eclipse of 22 Vul (G8Ib + B9 V).  
 Lower three, in blue : Same spectra, but after subtraction

# THE CURIOUS ...

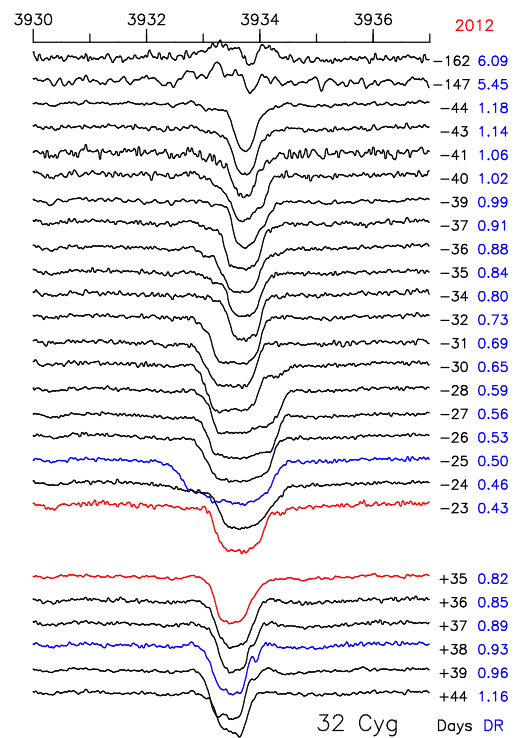
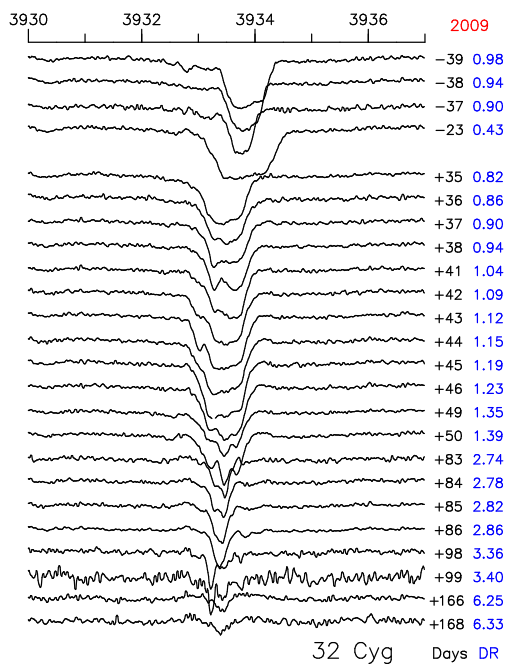
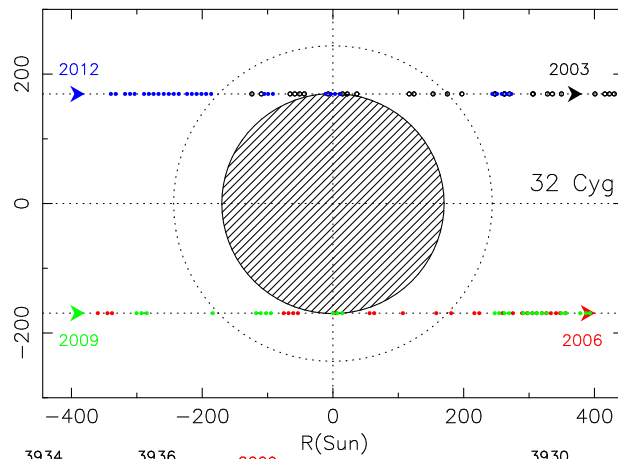
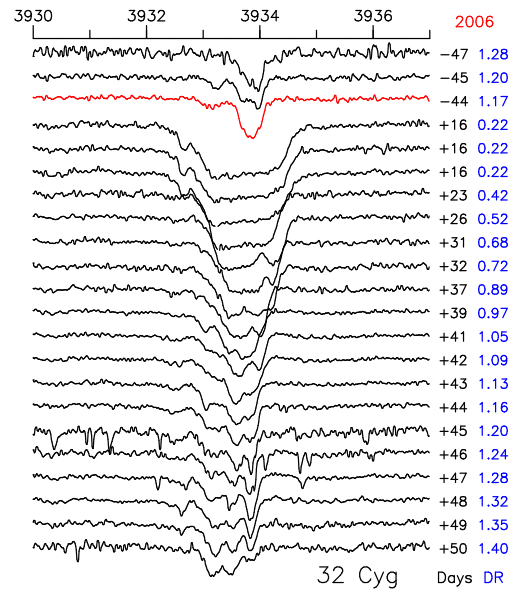
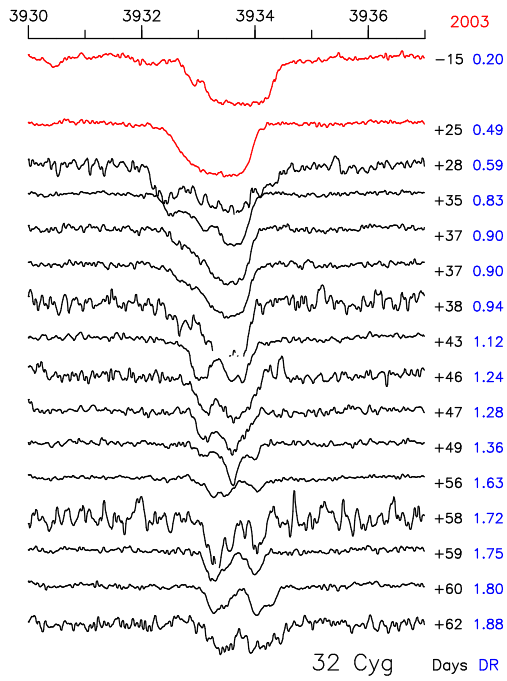


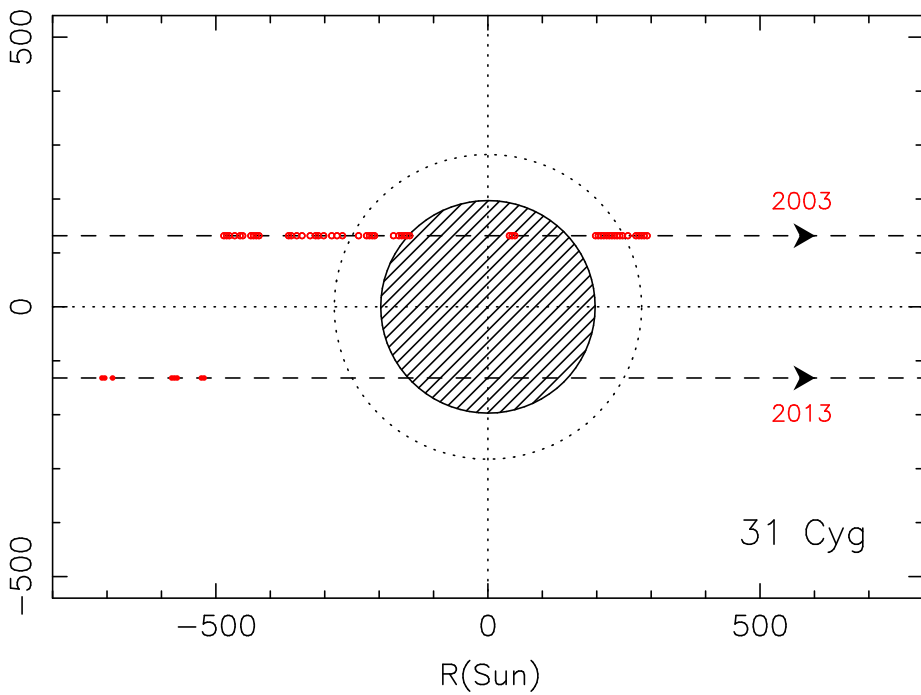
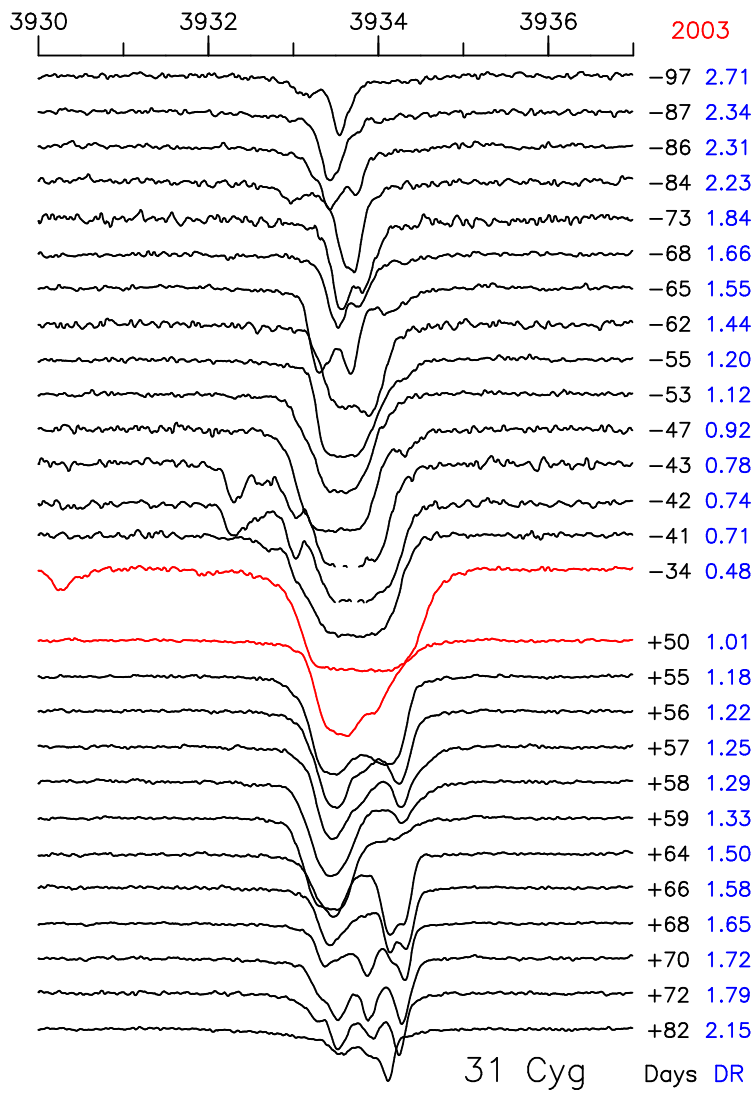


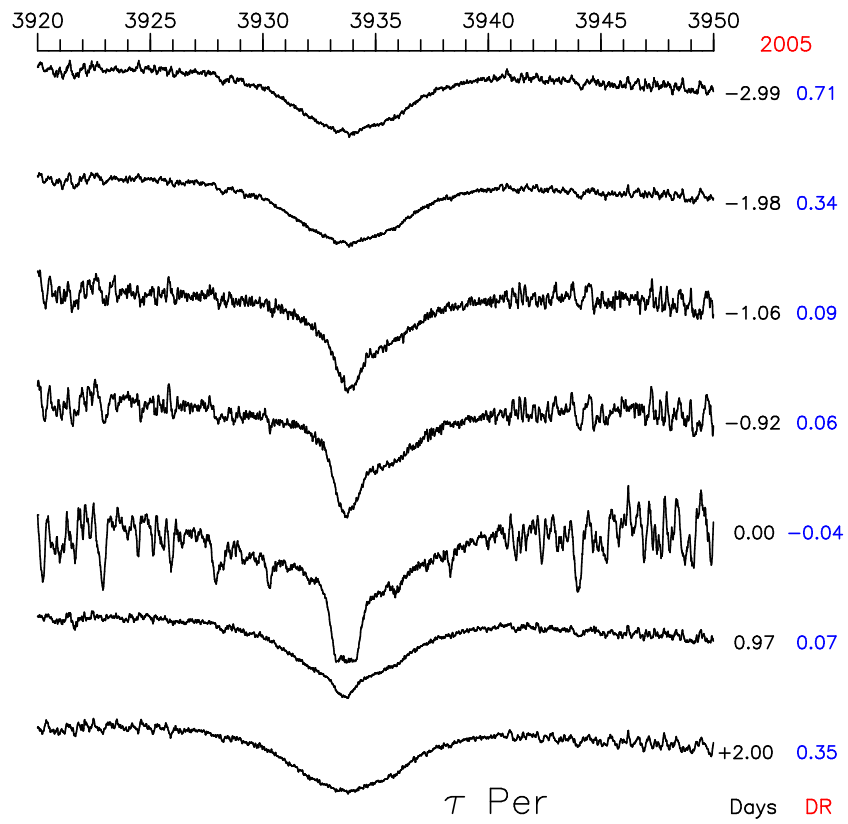




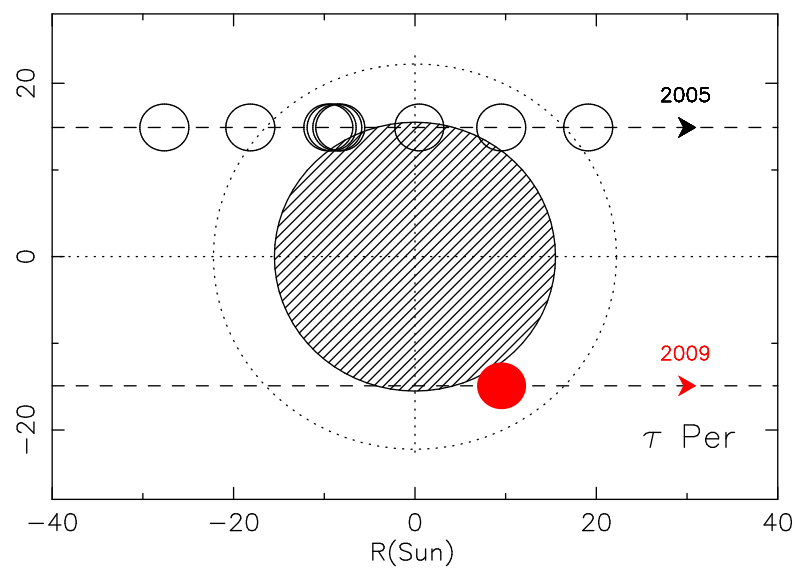
Chromospheric line-profiles in different eclipses of  $\zeta$  Aur.  
 Red: 2003, blue: 2006, green: 2009, light blue: 2014. Black:  
 2003, at an earlier phase (deeper in the chromosphere).

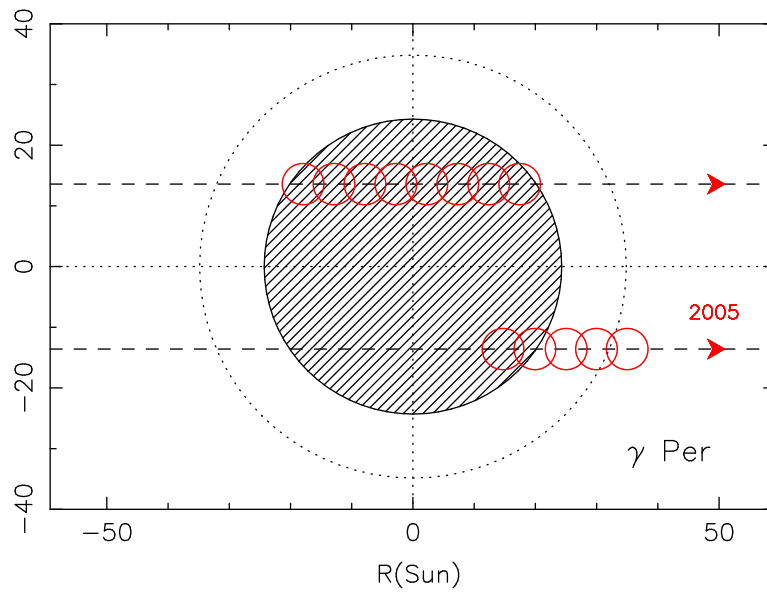
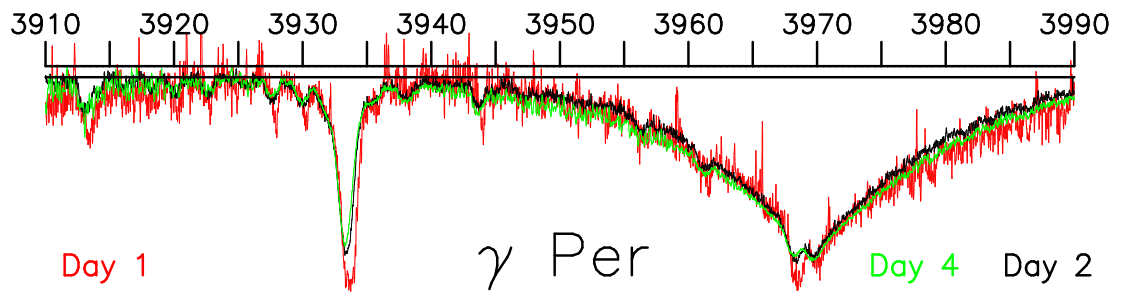






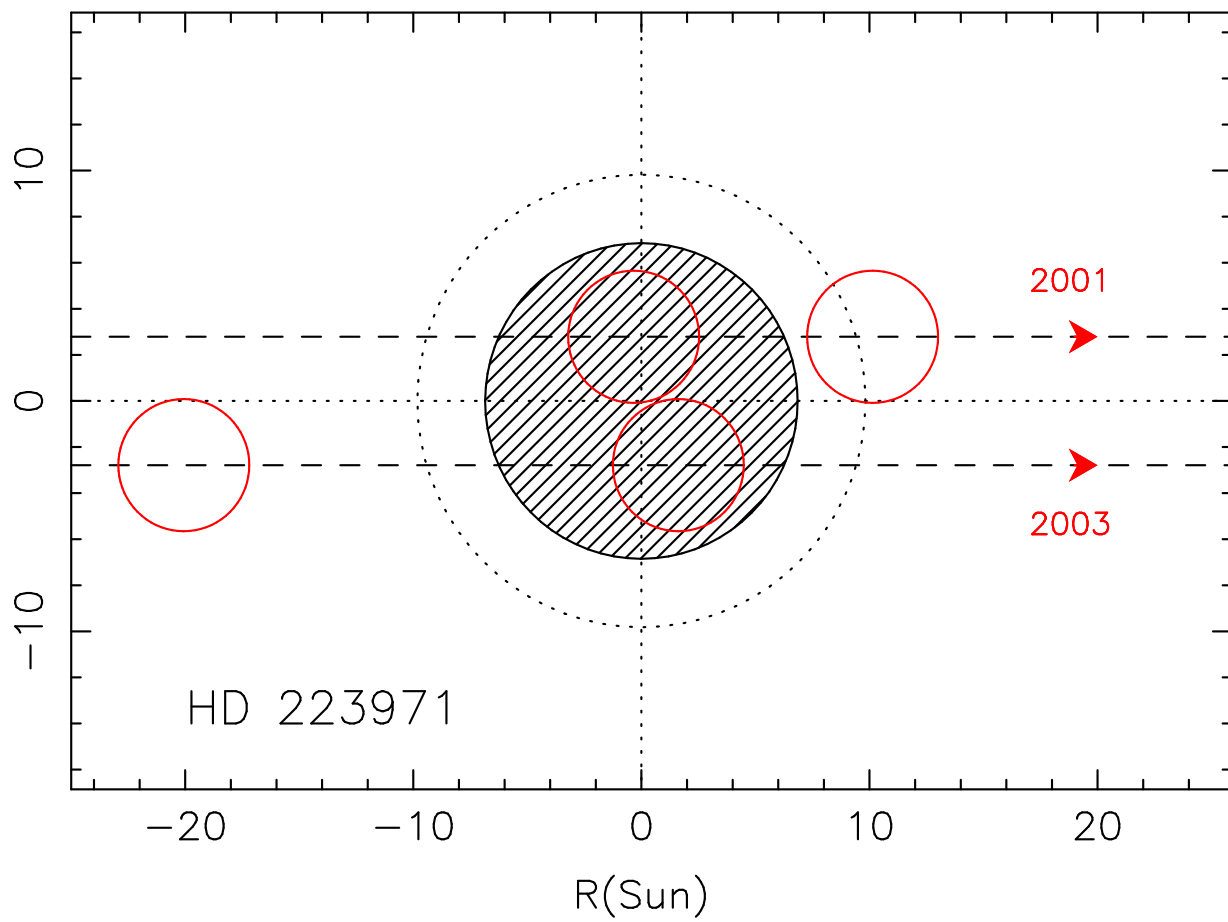
## A brief partial eclipse of $\tau$ Per

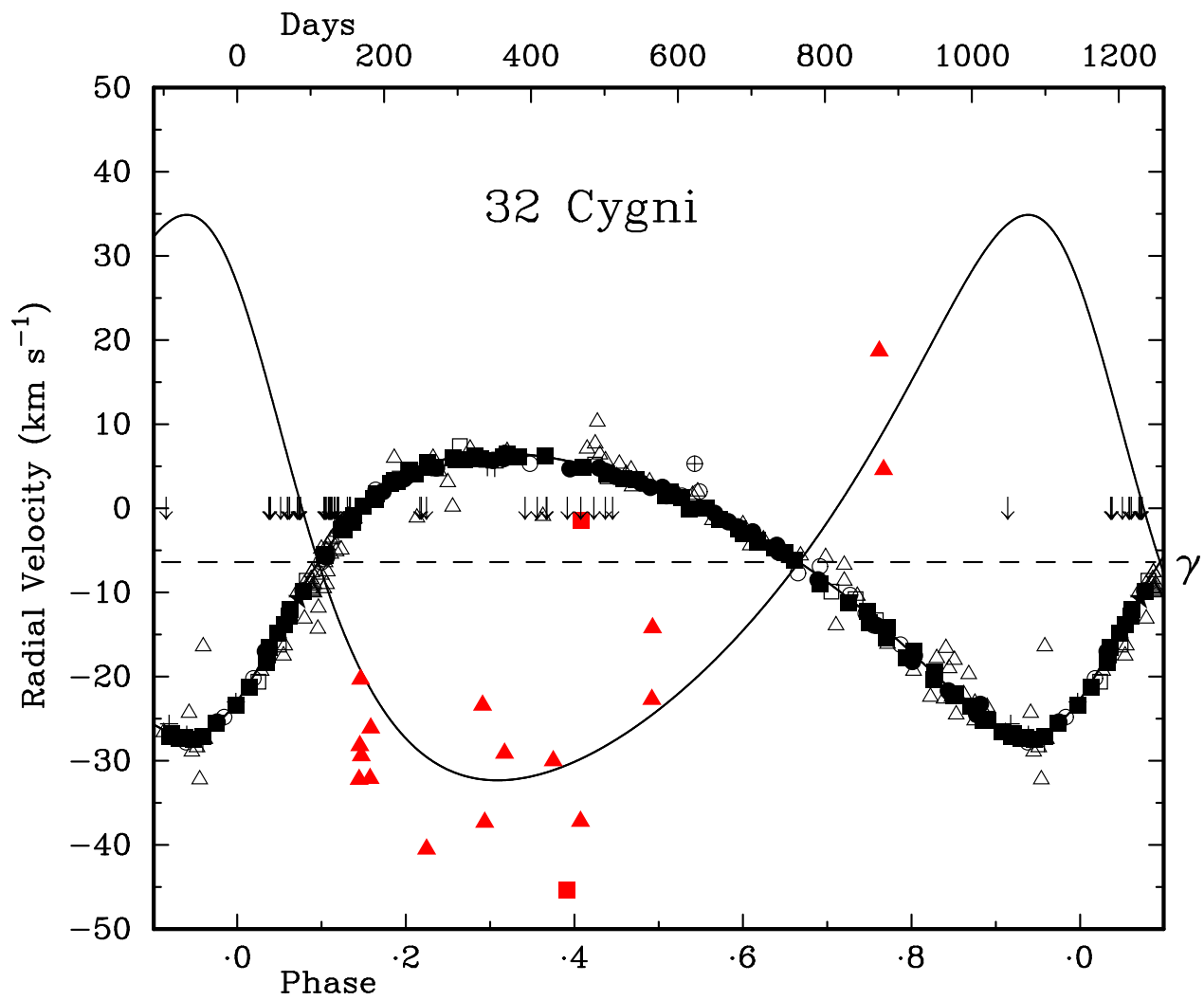




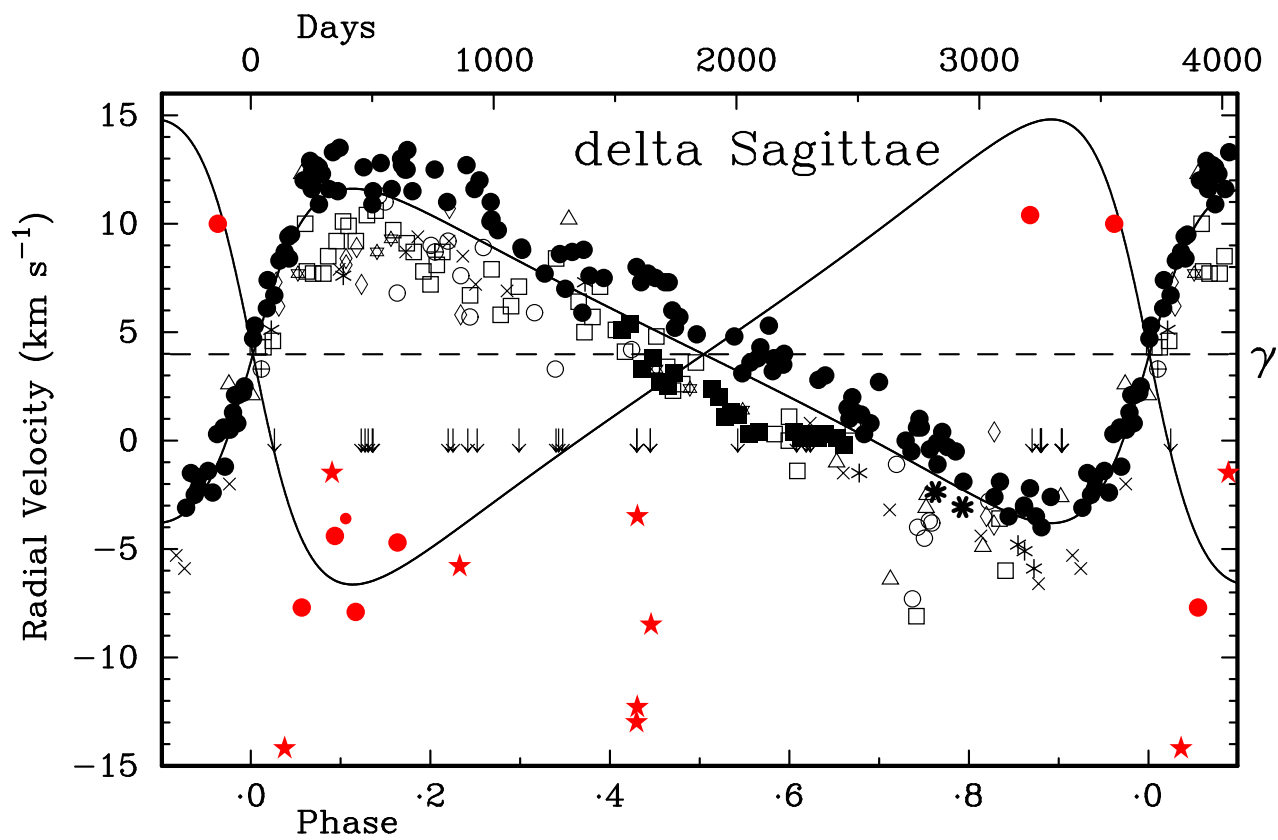
$\gamma$  Per eclipses for 8 days, but its chromosphere is either extremely thin or is too hot to be detected in  $\text{Ca}^+$

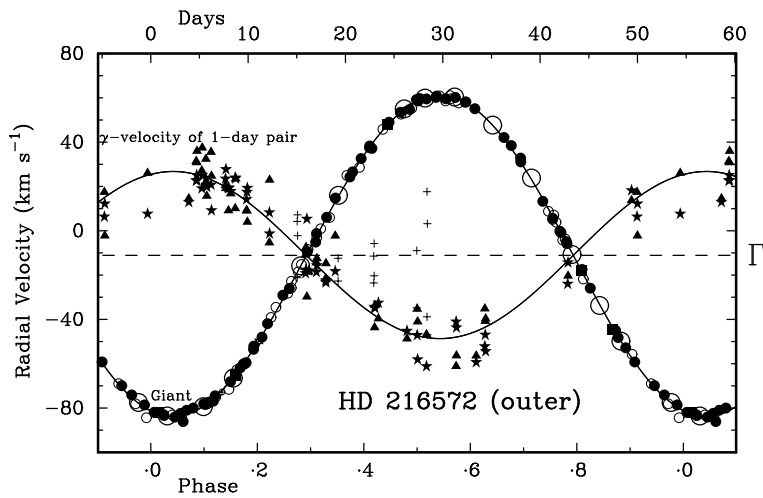
# THE BAD ...











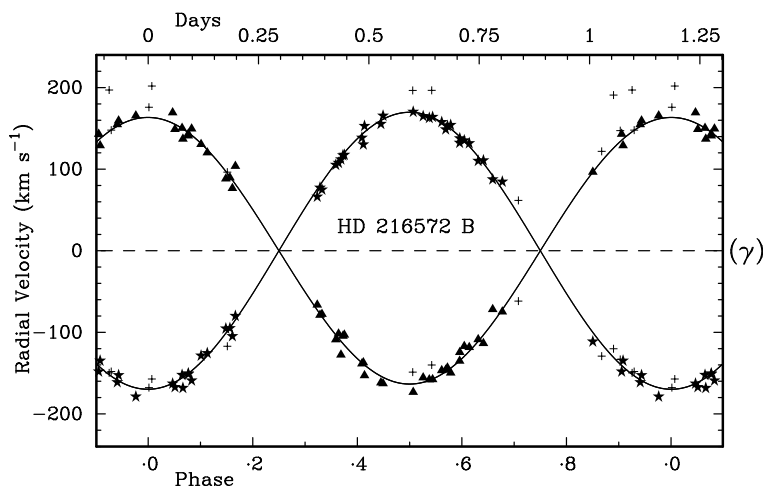
OUTER ORBIT :

$$m_1 \sin^3 i = 2.625 M_\odot$$

$$m_2 \sin^3 i = 5.003 M_\odot$$

We find  $i_o$  is near  $81^\circ$

## HD 216572



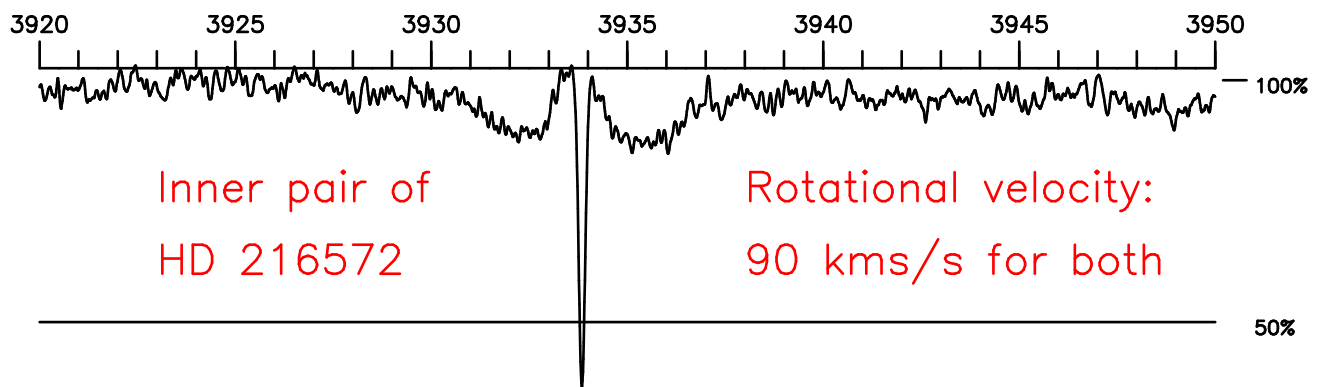
INNER ORBIT :

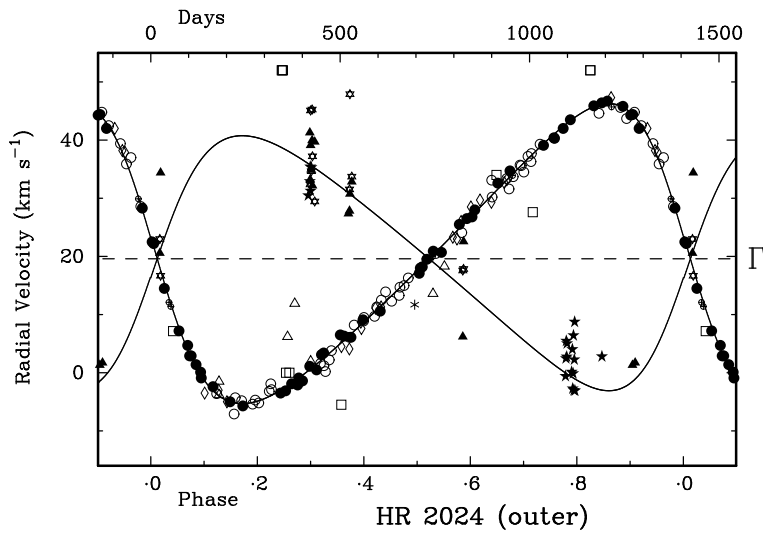
$$m_1 \sin^3 i = 2.319 M_\odot$$

$$m_2 \sin^3 i = 2.232 M_\odot$$

$$m_1 + m_2 = 4.55 M_\odot$$

We know  $i_i = 75^\circ$





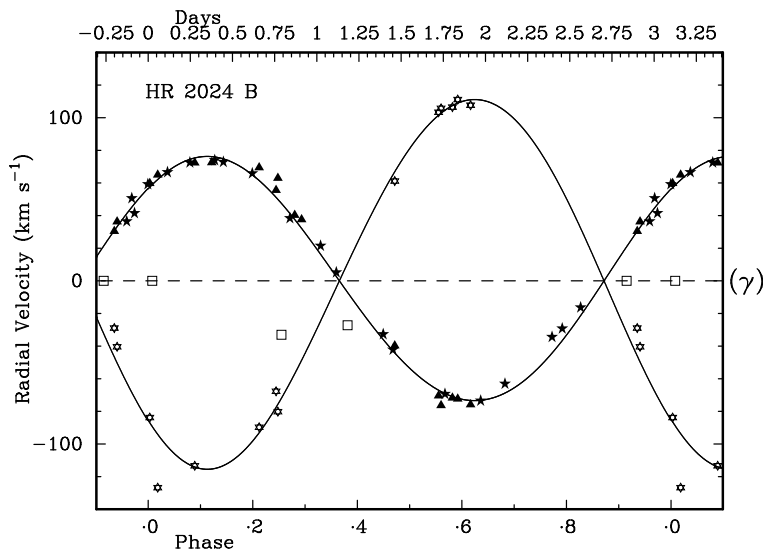
**OUTER ORBIT :**

$$m_1 \sin^3 i = 6.245 M_{\odot}$$

$$m_2 \sin^3 i = 7.374 M_{\odot}$$

Suppose  $i_o = 85^\circ$

## HR 2024



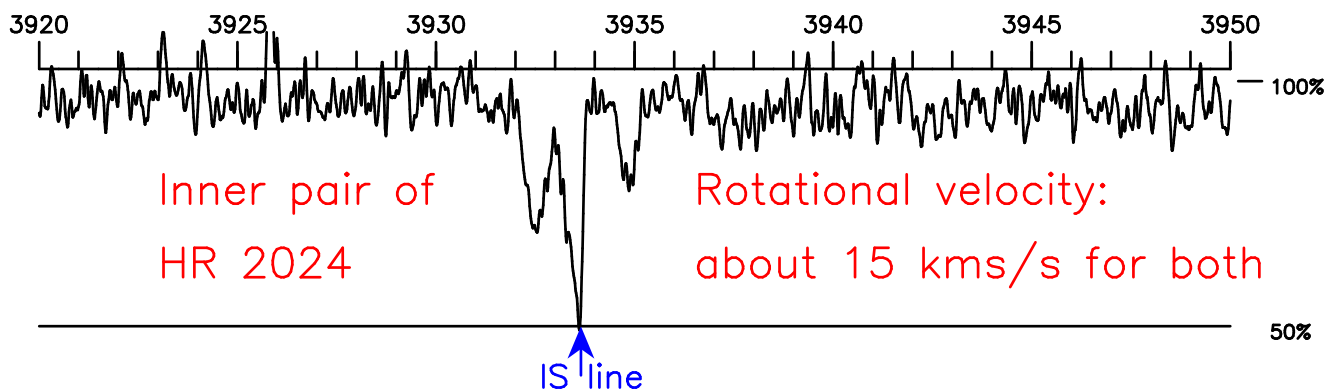
**INNER ORBIT :**

$$m_1 \sin^3 i = 1.292 M_{\odot}$$

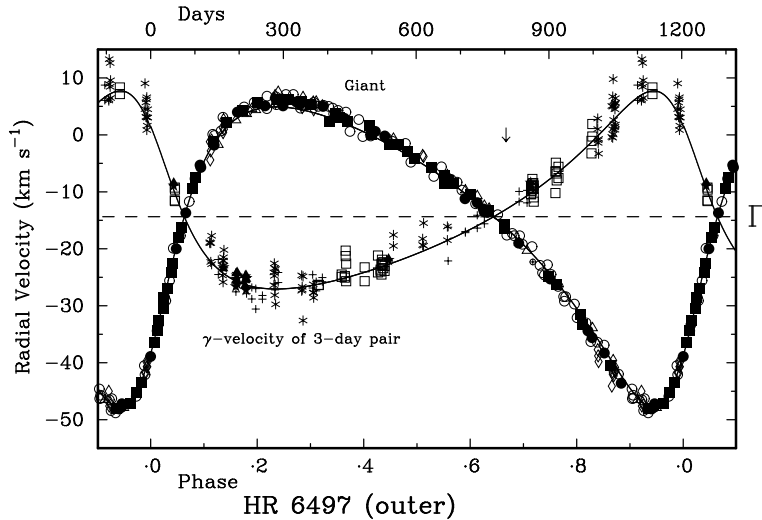
$$m_2 \sin^3 i = 0.853 M_{\odot}$$

$$m_1 + m_2 = 2.145 M_{\odot}$$

Then  $i_i = 41^\circ$



# and THE UGLY ...



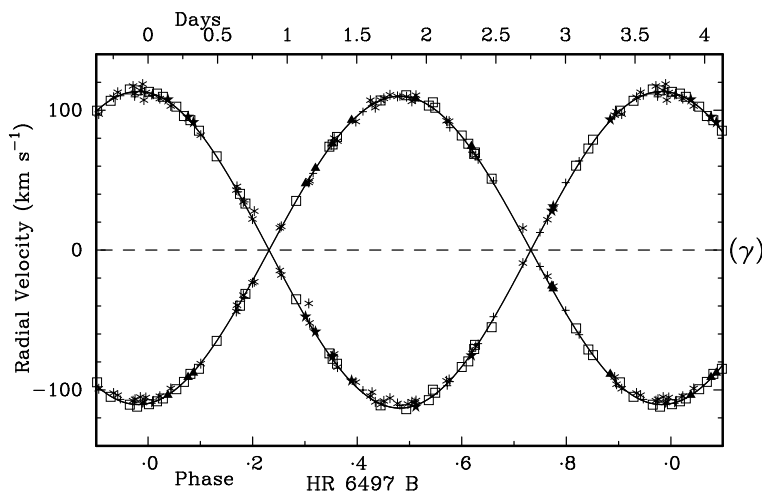
OUTER ORBIT :

$$m_1 \sin^3 i = 3.06 M_{\odot}$$

$$m_2 \sin^3 i = 4.97 M_{\odot}$$

We find  $i_o = 80^\circ$

## HR 6497



INNER ORBIT :

$$m_1 \sin^3 i = 2.21 M_{\odot}$$

$$m_2 \sin^3 i = 2.15 M_{\odot}$$

$$m_1 + m_2 = 4.36 M_{\odot}$$

We find  $i_i = 72^\circ$

