



MONASH
University

Photometric Determination of Main-Sequence Binaries (with Gaia)

Alex Wallace

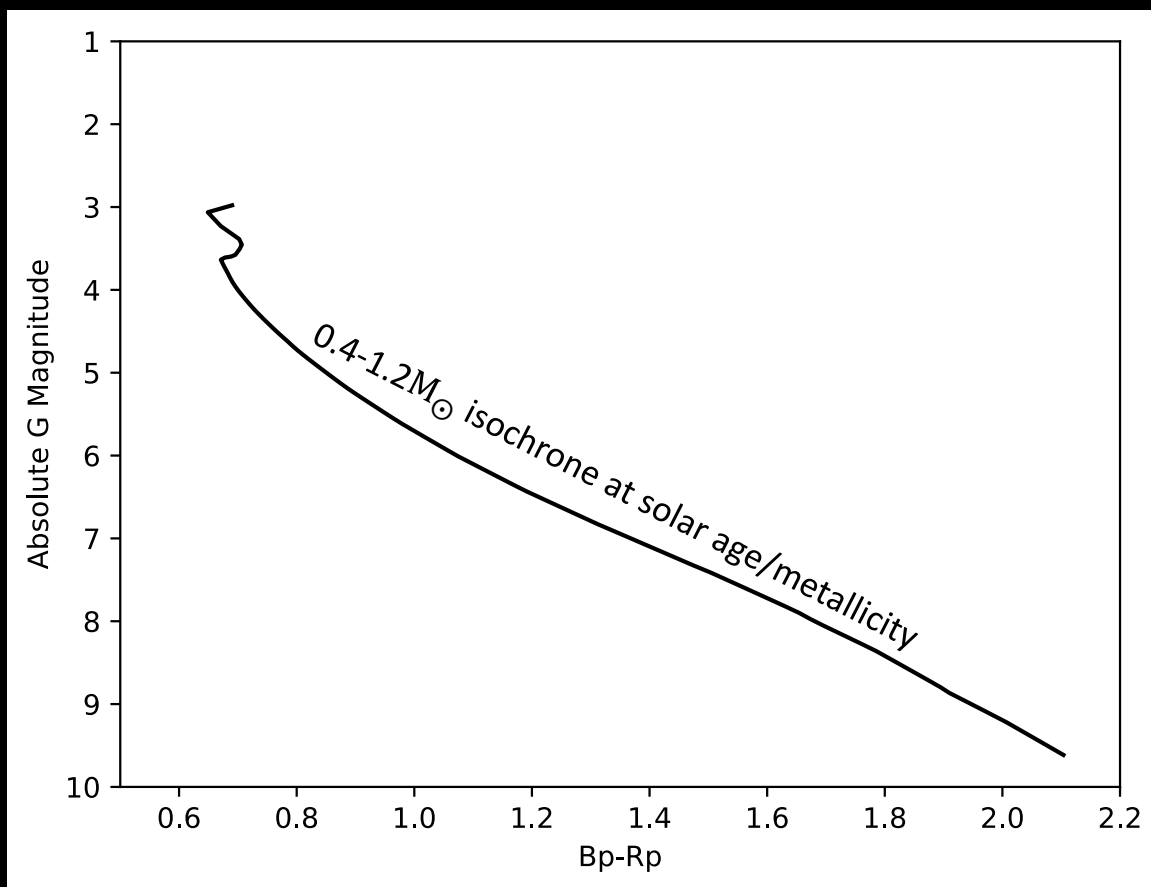
(with Andrew Casey)

Overall Goals

- Use Gaia photometry to constrain astrophysical parameters of a star
- Determine whether it is hosting an unresolved companion
- If there is a companion, calculate the mass ratio
- Calculate binary fractions

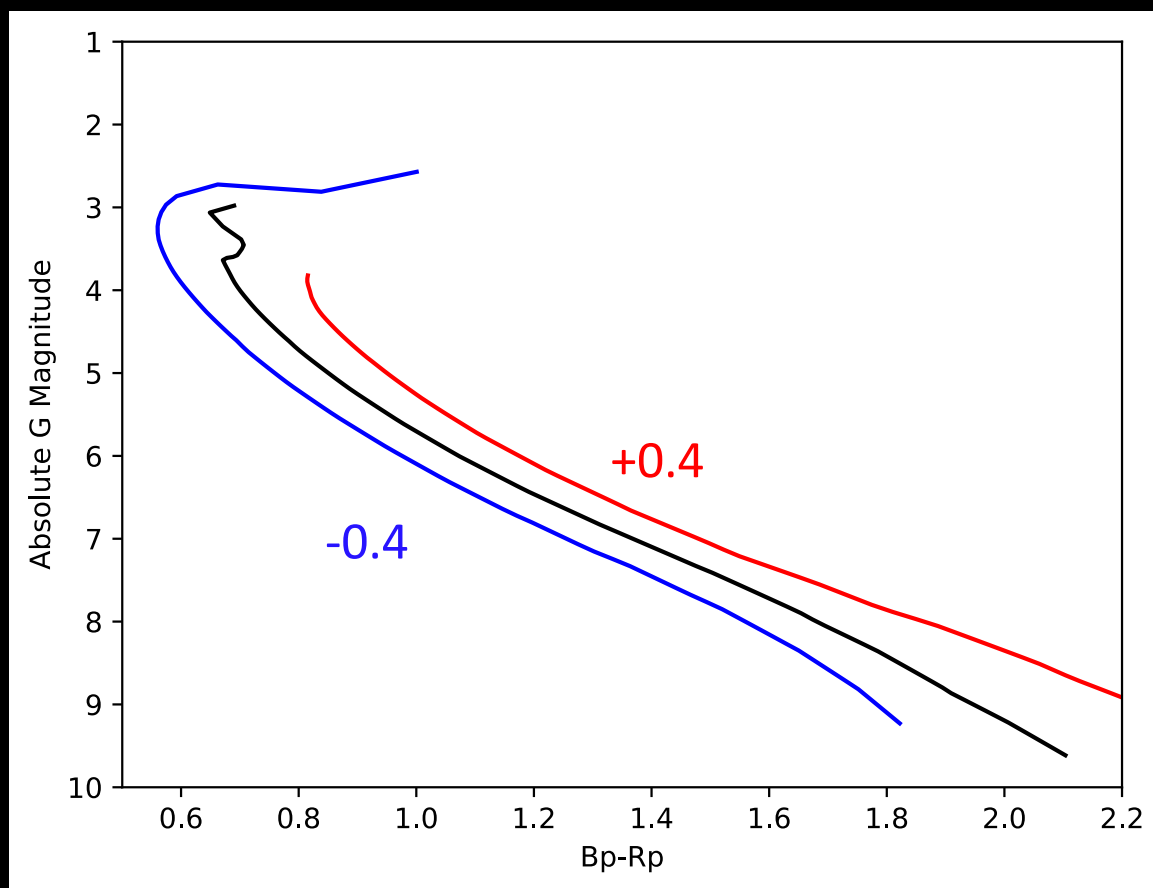
Astrophysical Parameters on the H-R Diagram

Mass



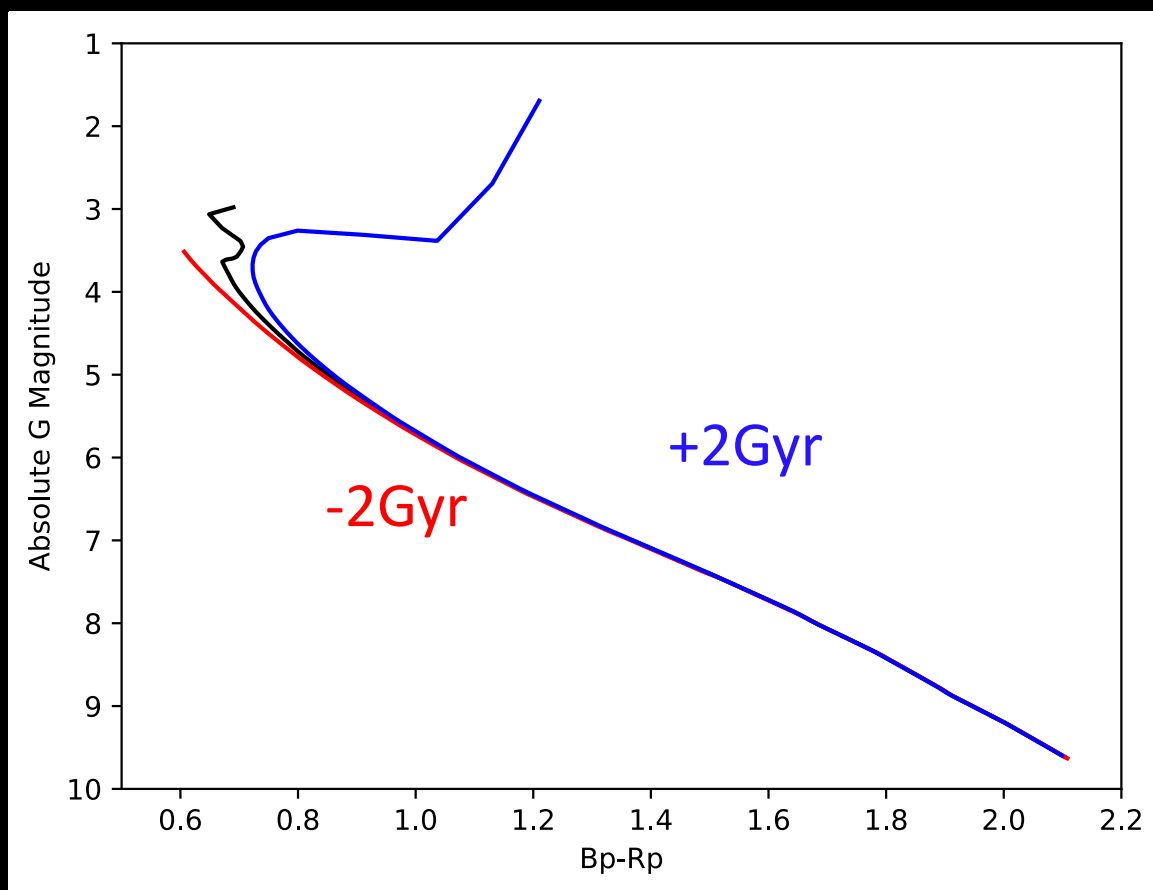
Astrophysical Parameters on the H-R Diagram

[Fe/H]

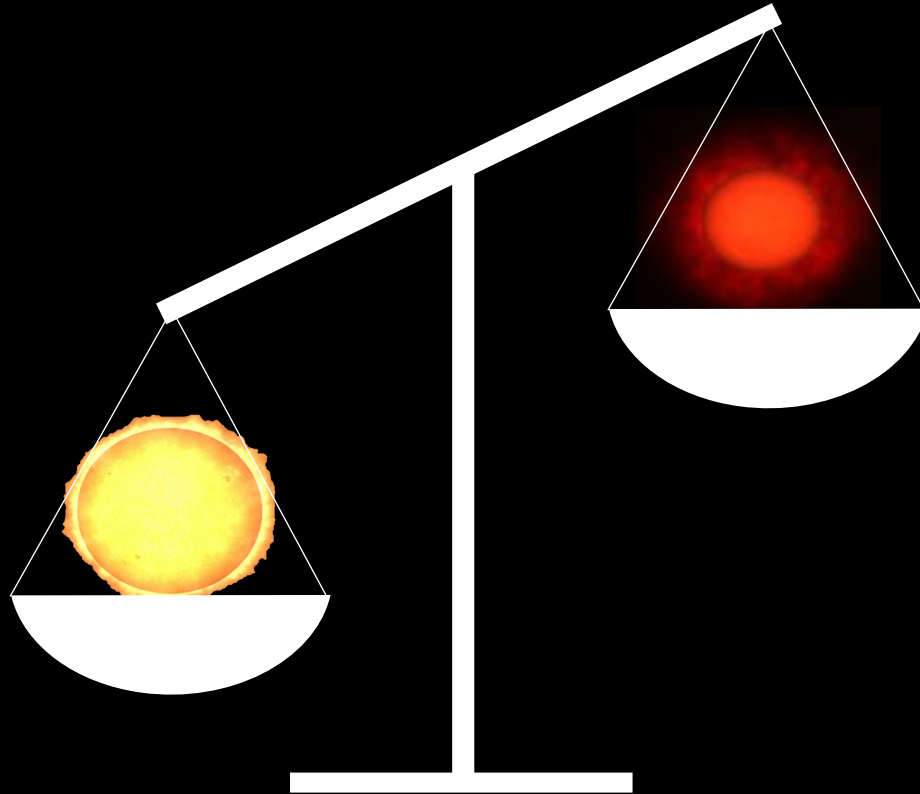


Astrophysical Parameters on the H-R Diagram

Age

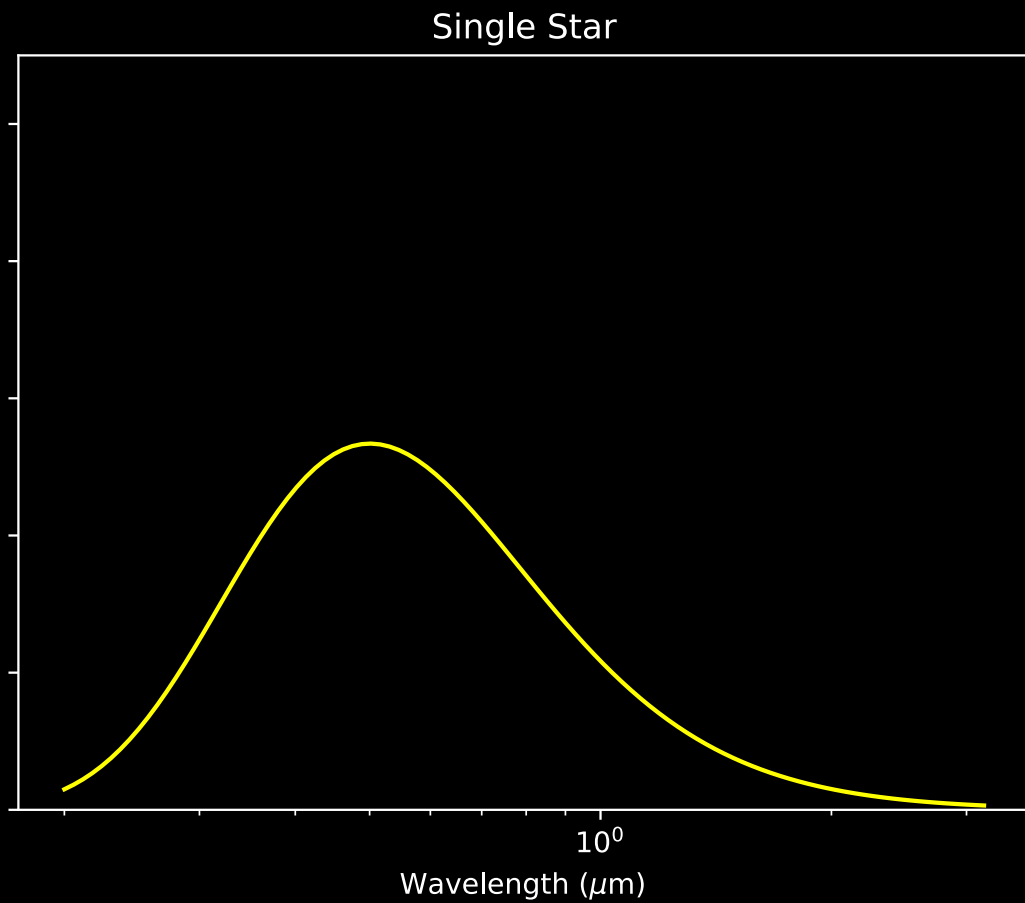
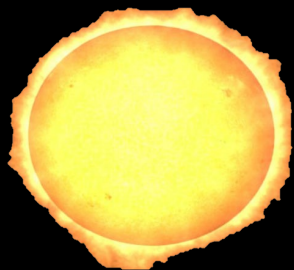


Binaries

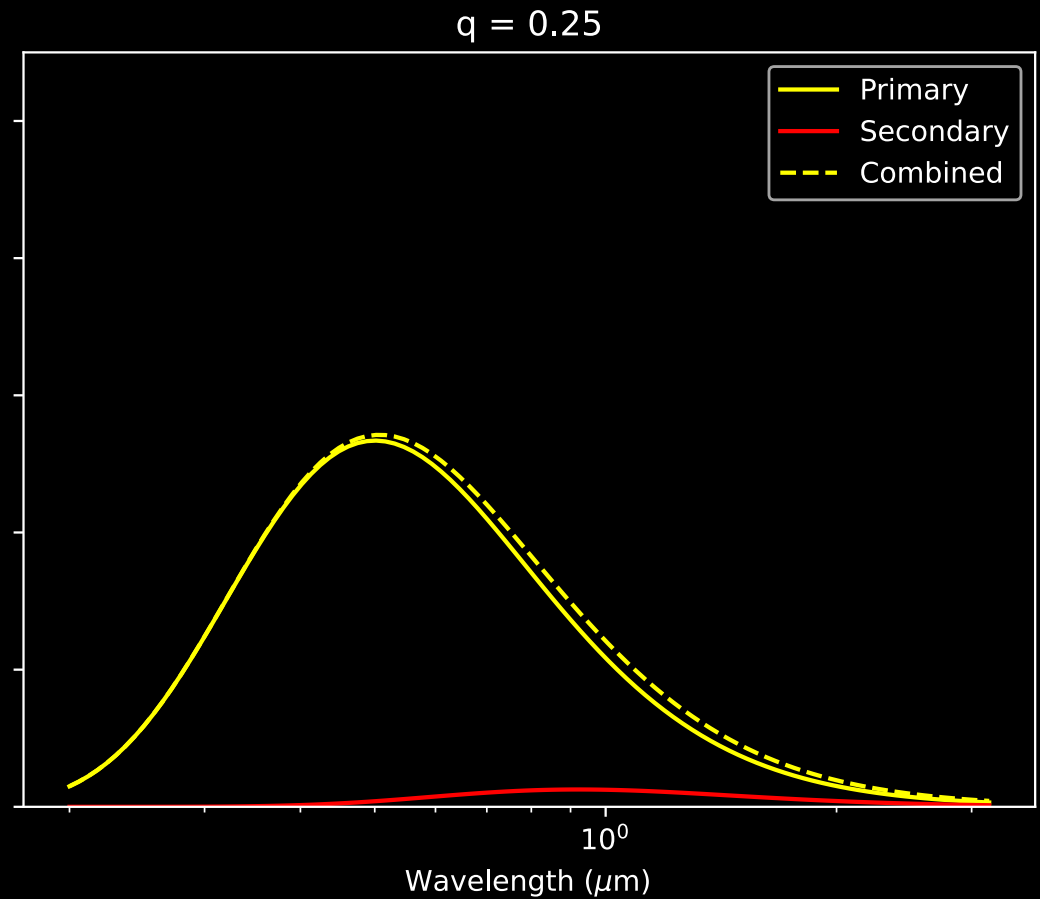
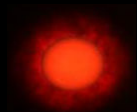
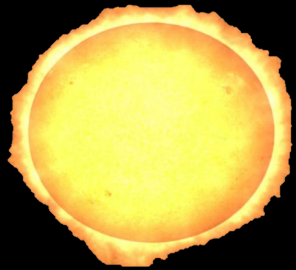


- What about mass ratio?

Combination of Light

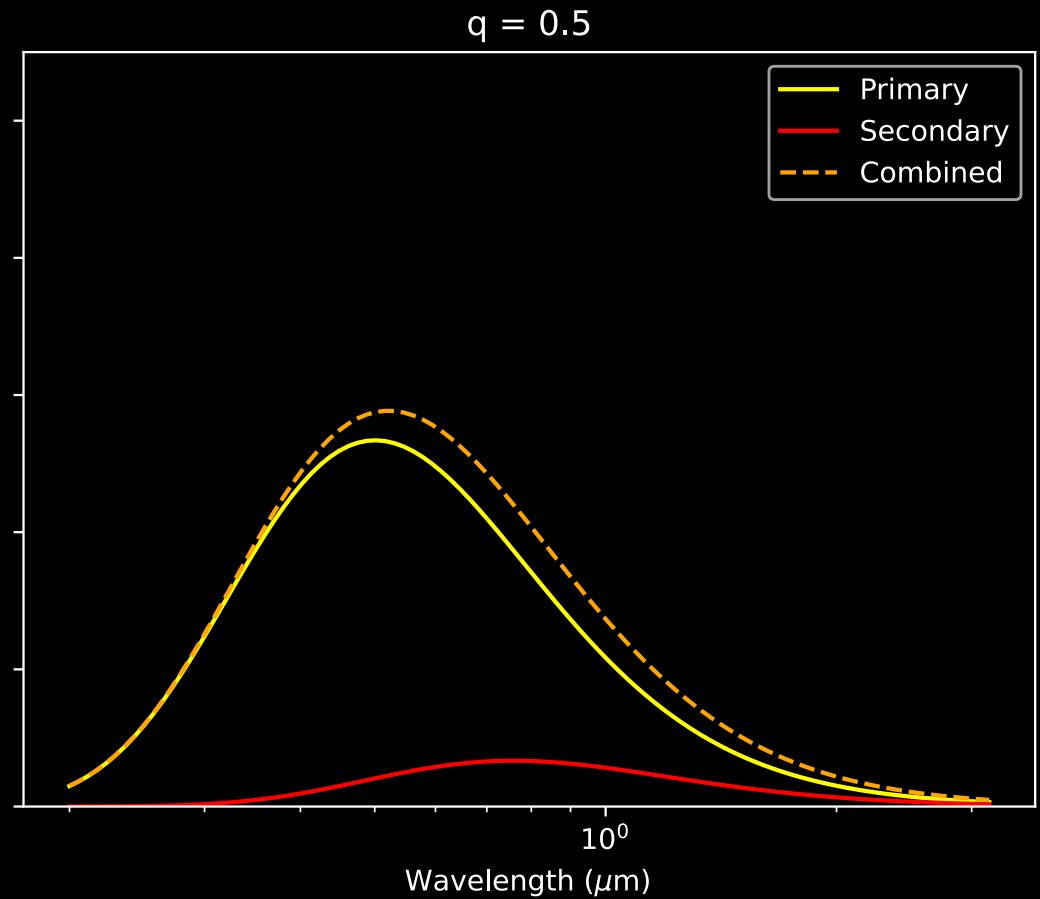
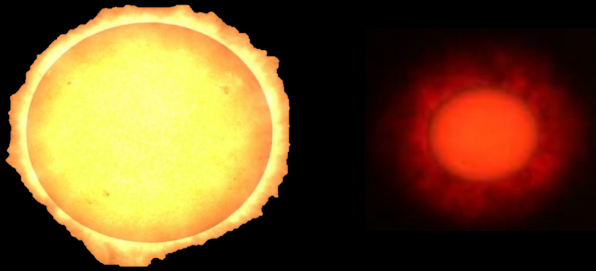


Combination of Light



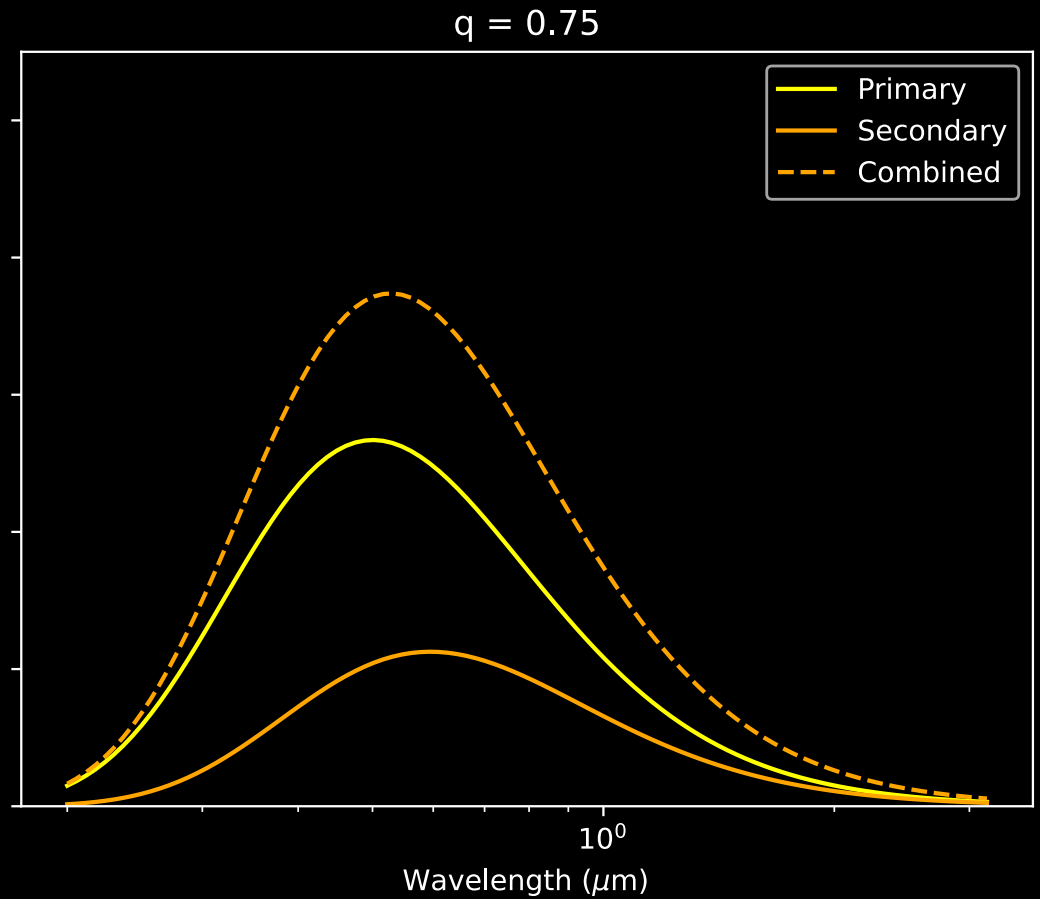
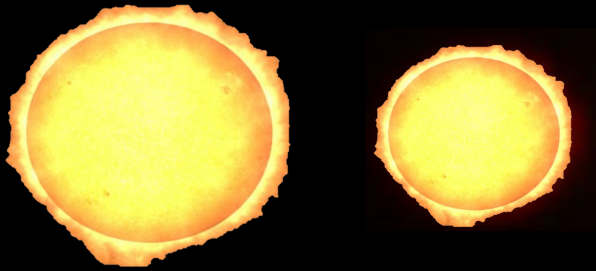
- We receive light contribution from both stars

Combination of Light



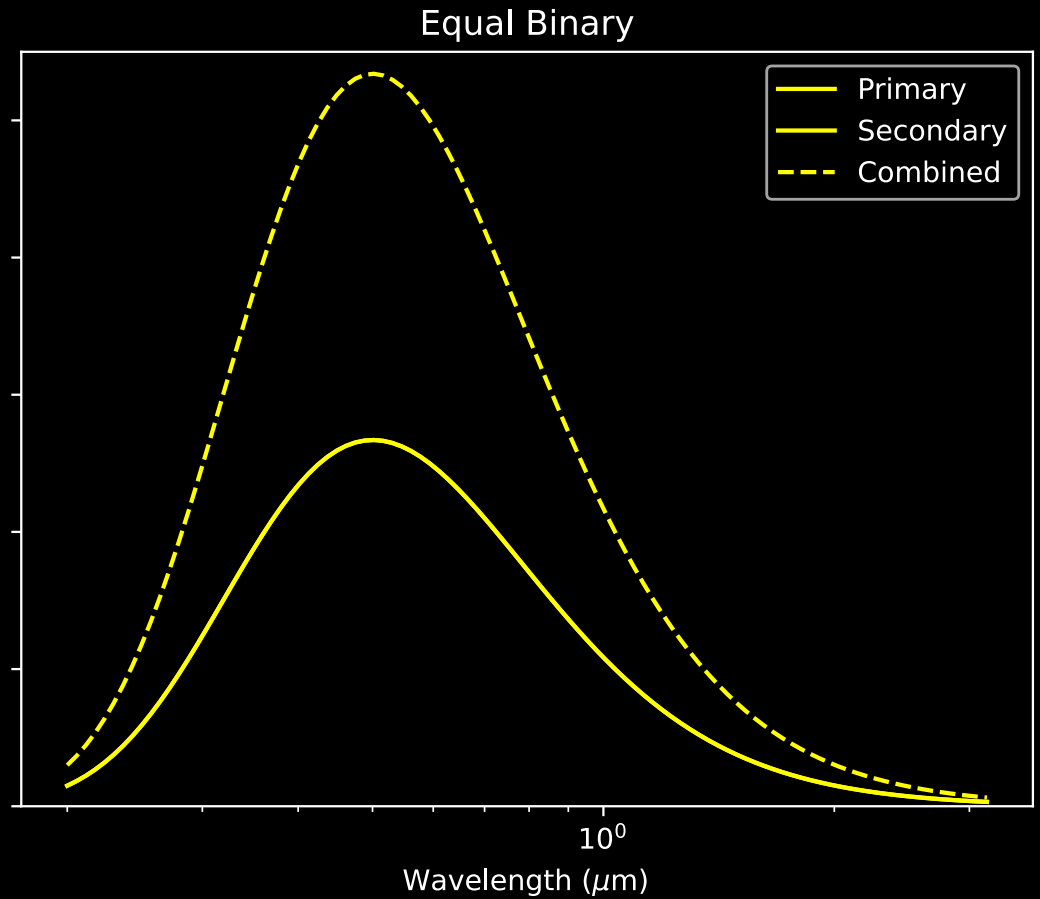
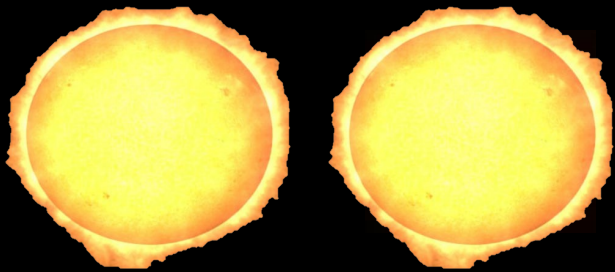
- We receive light contribution from both stars

Combination of Light



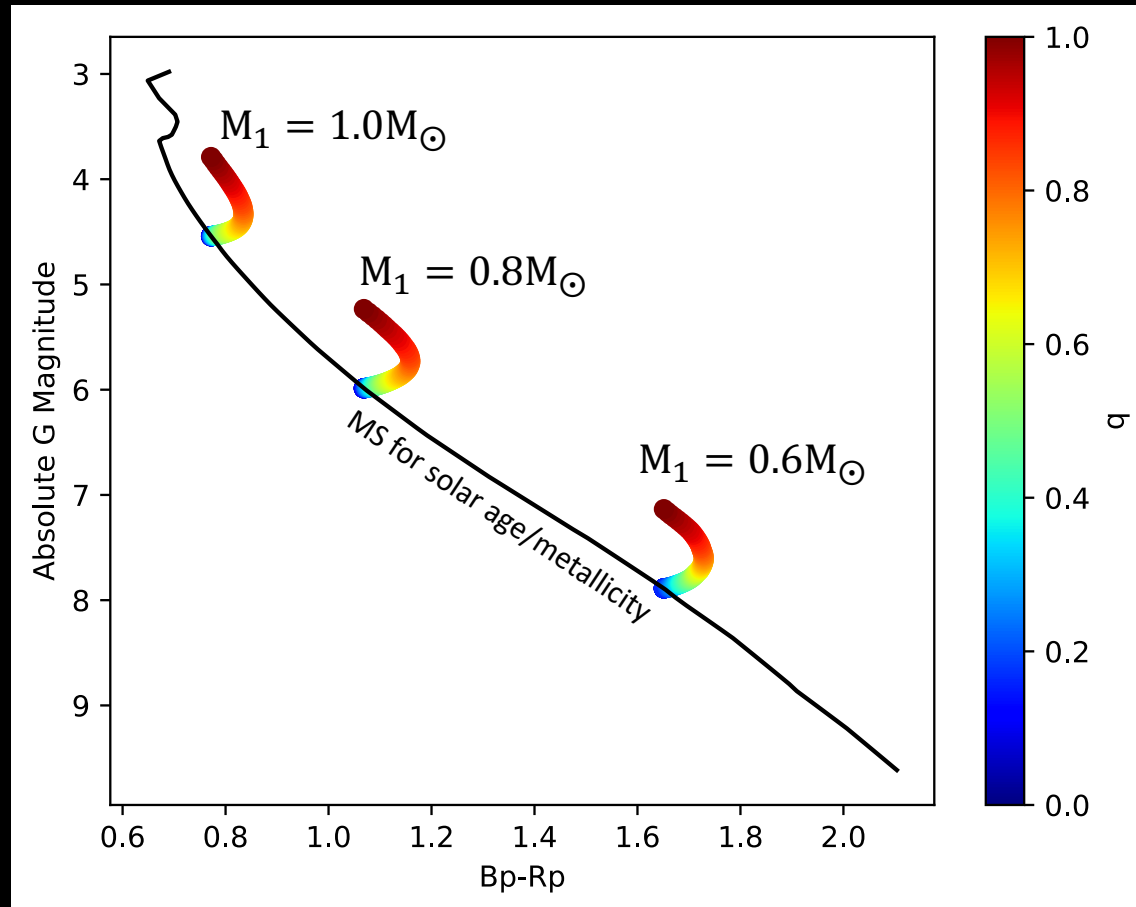
- We receive light contribution from both stars

Combination of Light



- We receive light contribution from both stars

Binaries on the H-R Diagram



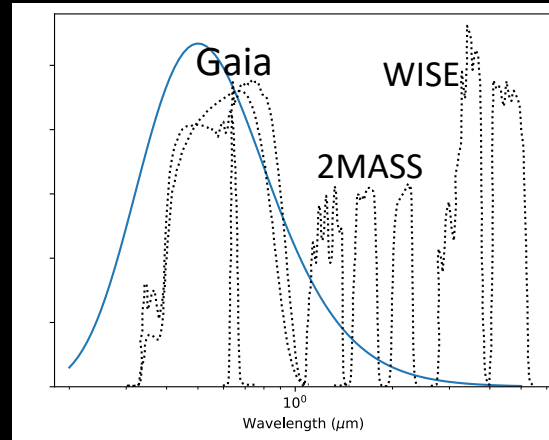
- Low-Medium q : Redder and brighter
- Equal binary: ~ 0.75 mag brighter than single star

Our Simulations

M_1
 q
 $[Fe/H]$
 τ

isochrones

Simulation



Magnitudes

Want to get from here

Bp
G
Rp
J
H
Ks
W₁
W₂
 π

to here

M_1
 q
 $[Fe/H]$
 τ
 d

Simulation-based Inference (SBI)

Start with many simulations

M_1
 q
[Fe/H]
 τ
 d

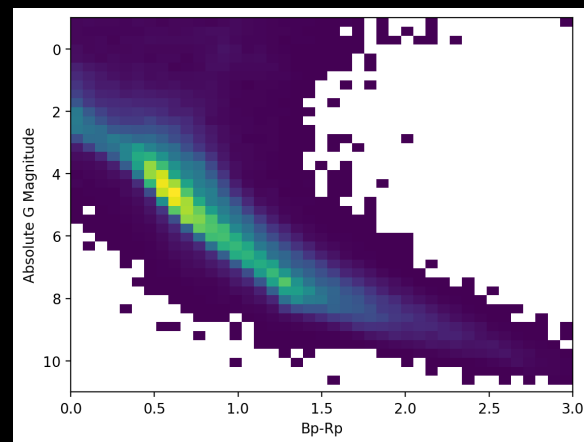
θ



x

Bp
G
Rp
J
H
Ks
W₁
W₂
 π

Set of magnitudes, parallaxes

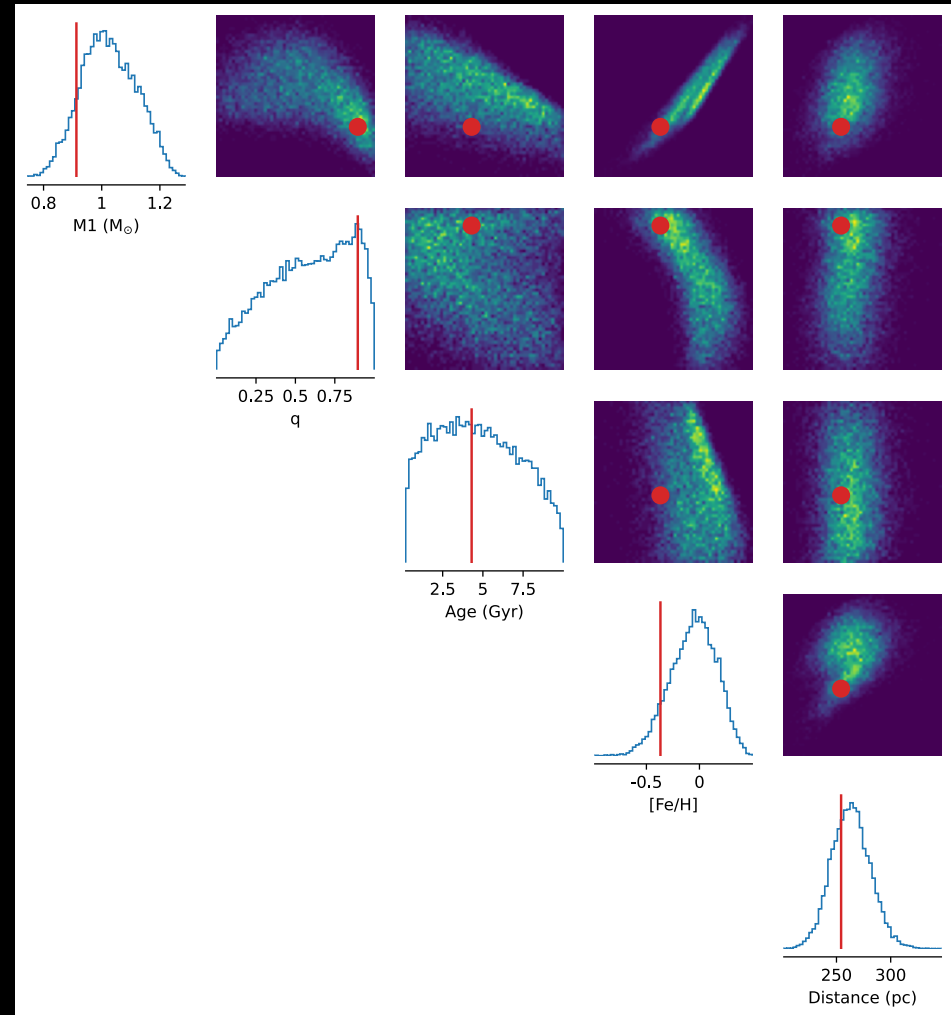


Maximize probability $P(\theta|x)$

Sample many times to produce posterior distribution

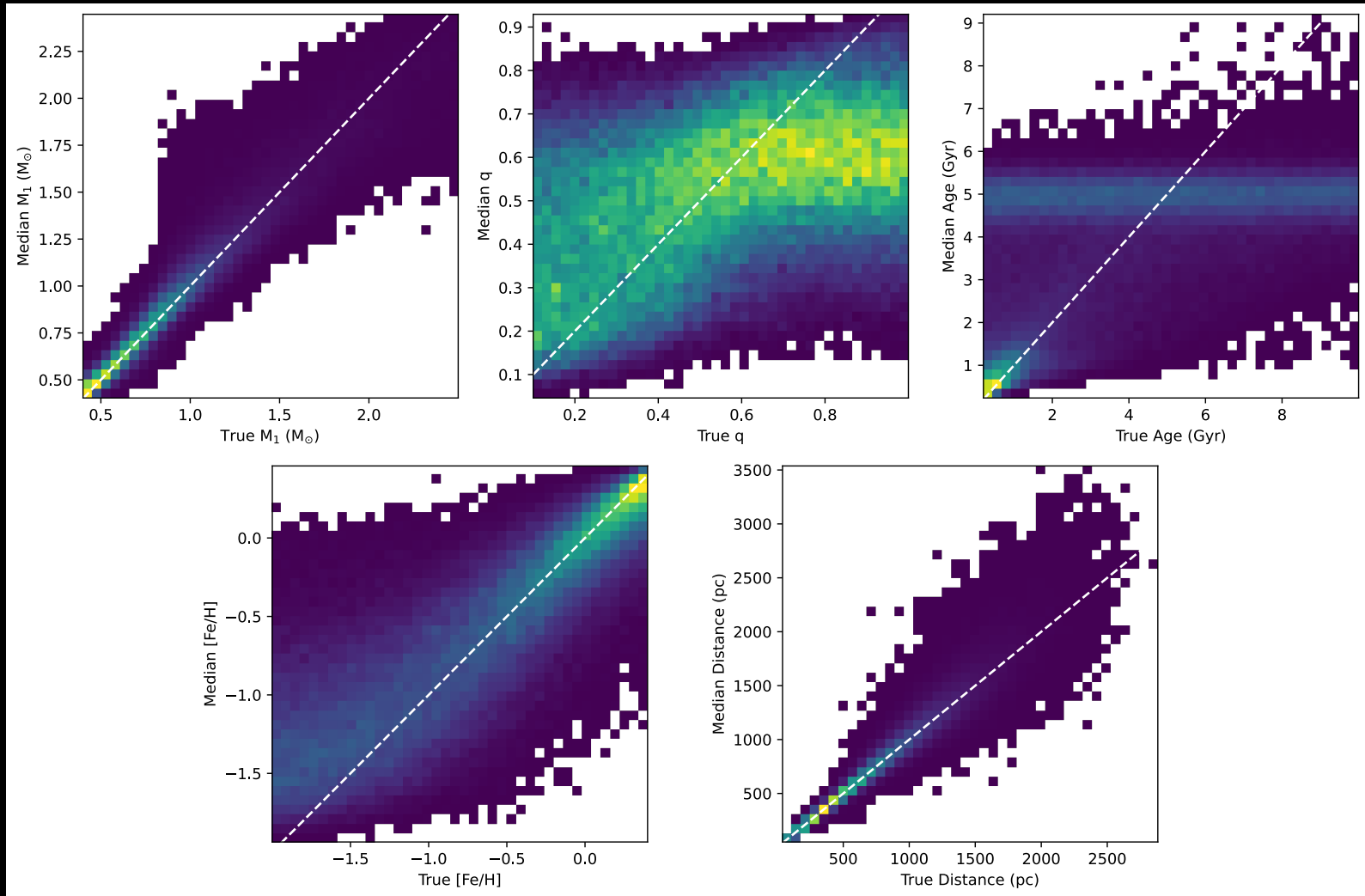
Injection and Recovery

- Simulate sets of θ to produce x
- Run SBI on x to recover θ
- Compare median θ with simulations



- Example posterior distributions of 5 parameters
- Simulated values marked in red

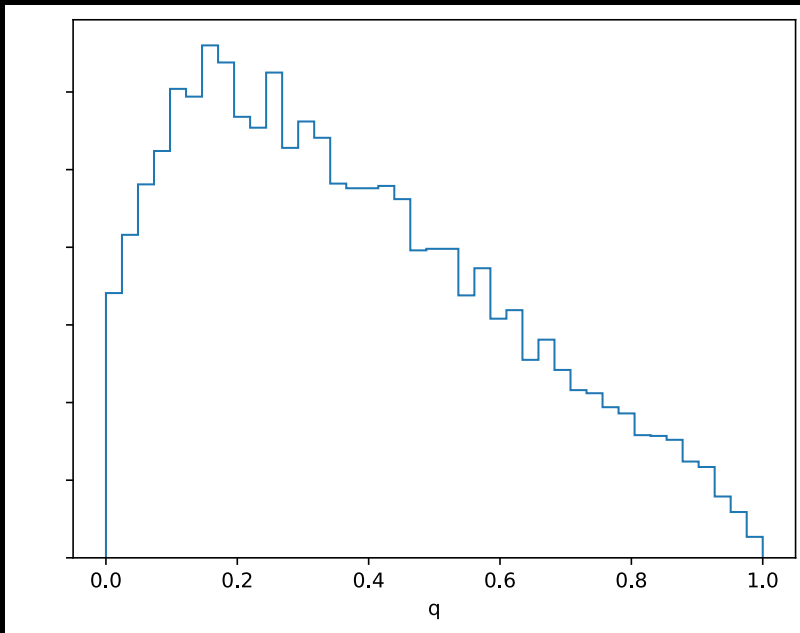
How did we do overall?



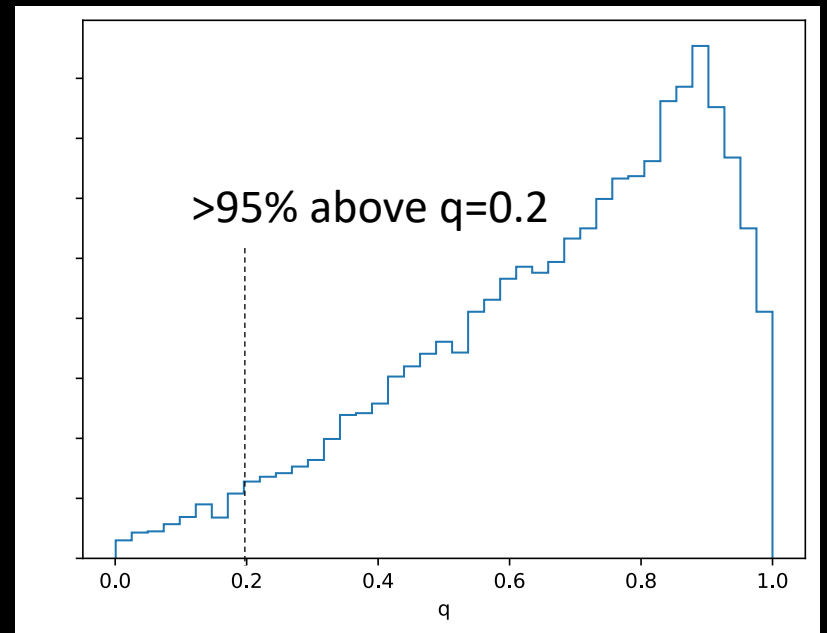
Comparison histograms between true values and medians

Binary Fraction

- What qualifies as a binary?



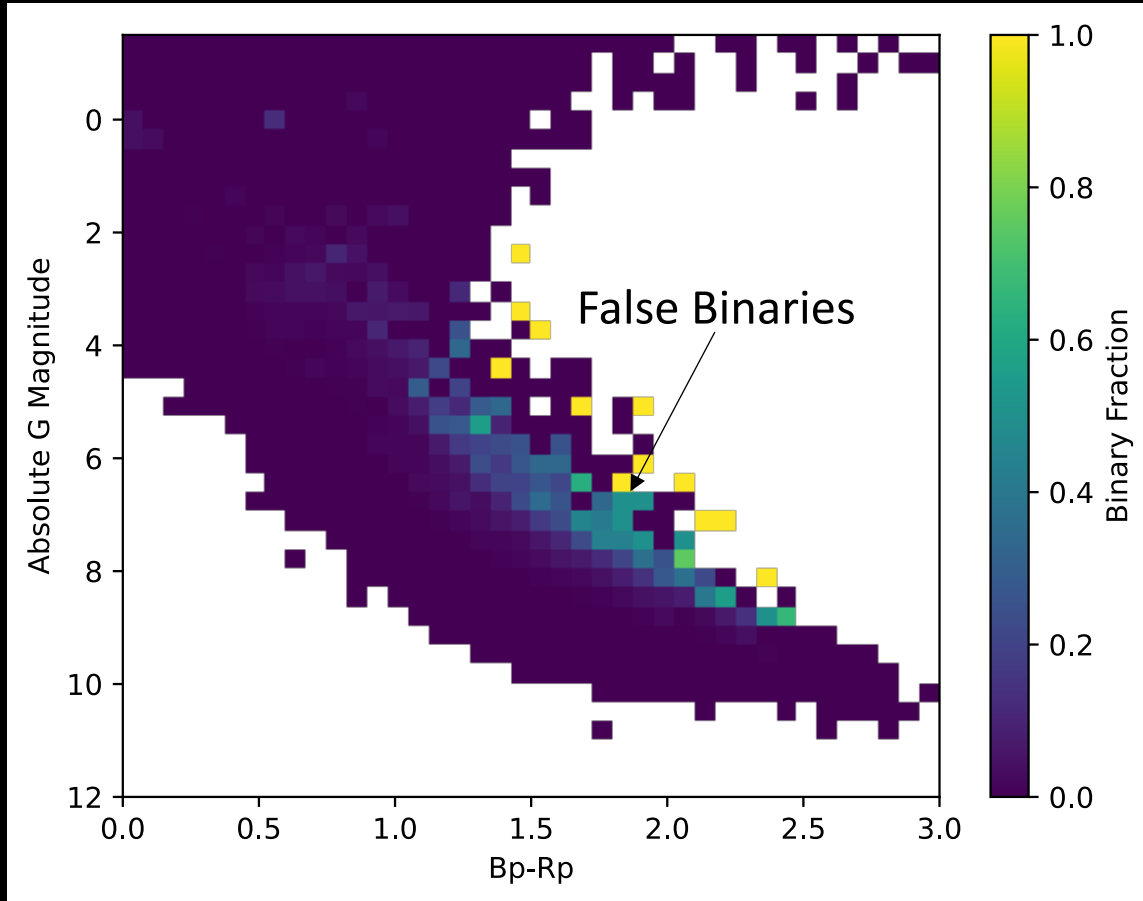
What we consider a single star



What we consider a binary

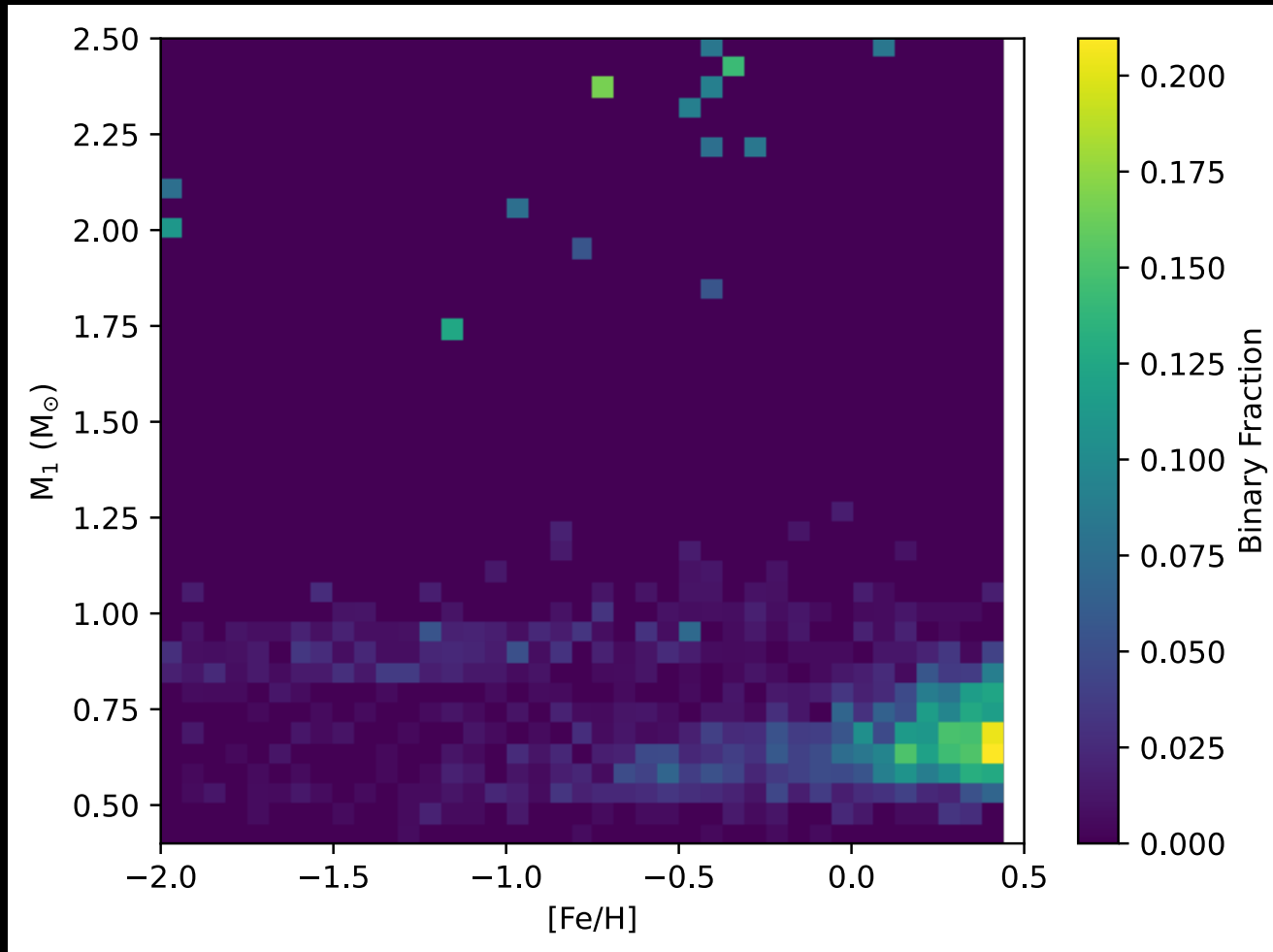
Both simulated with $q=0$

Where does our method fail?



100,000 stars simulated with $q=0$
(all single stars)

Where does our method fail?



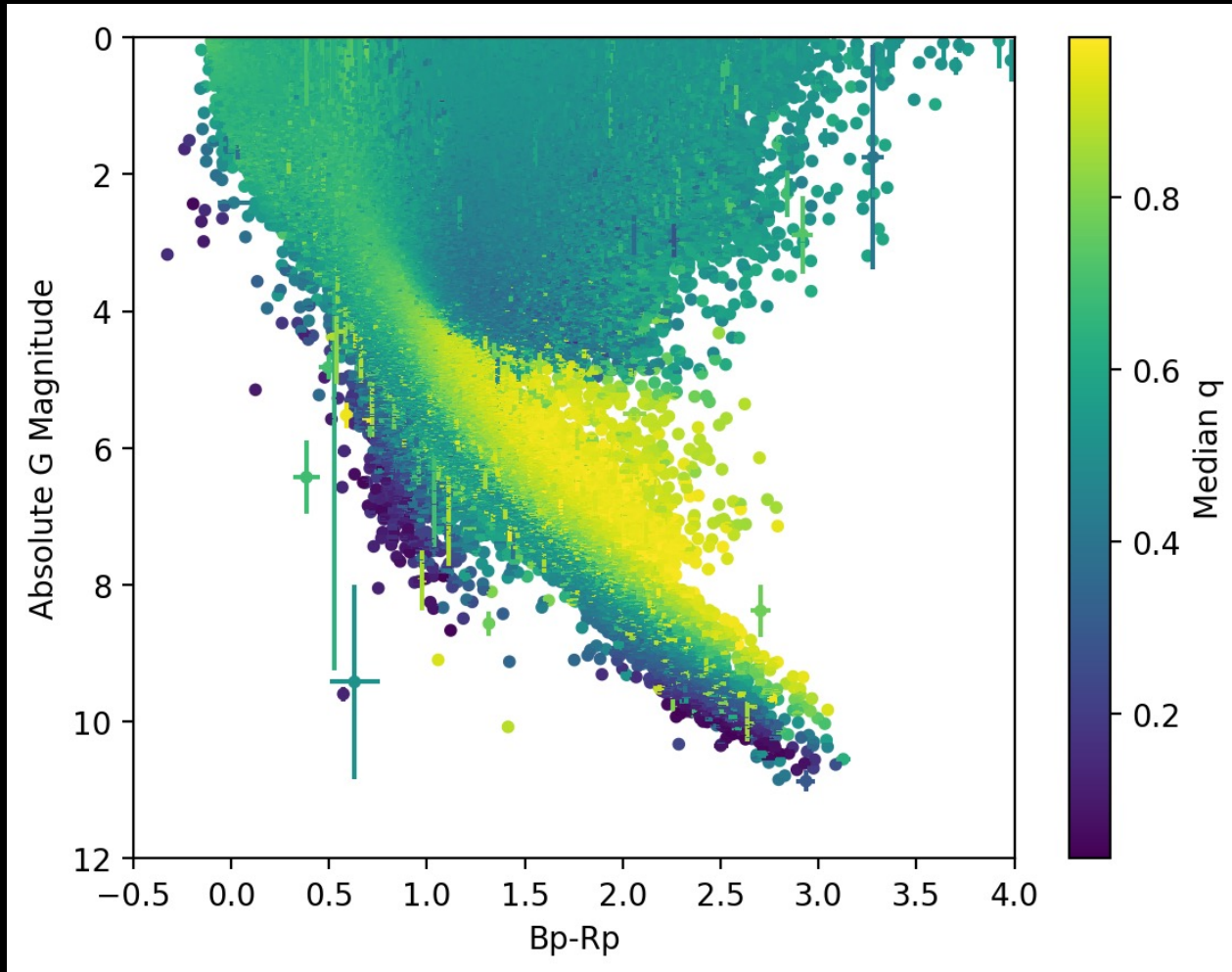
High mass or low mass/high $[Fe/H]$ can be mistaken for binaries

Results with real data



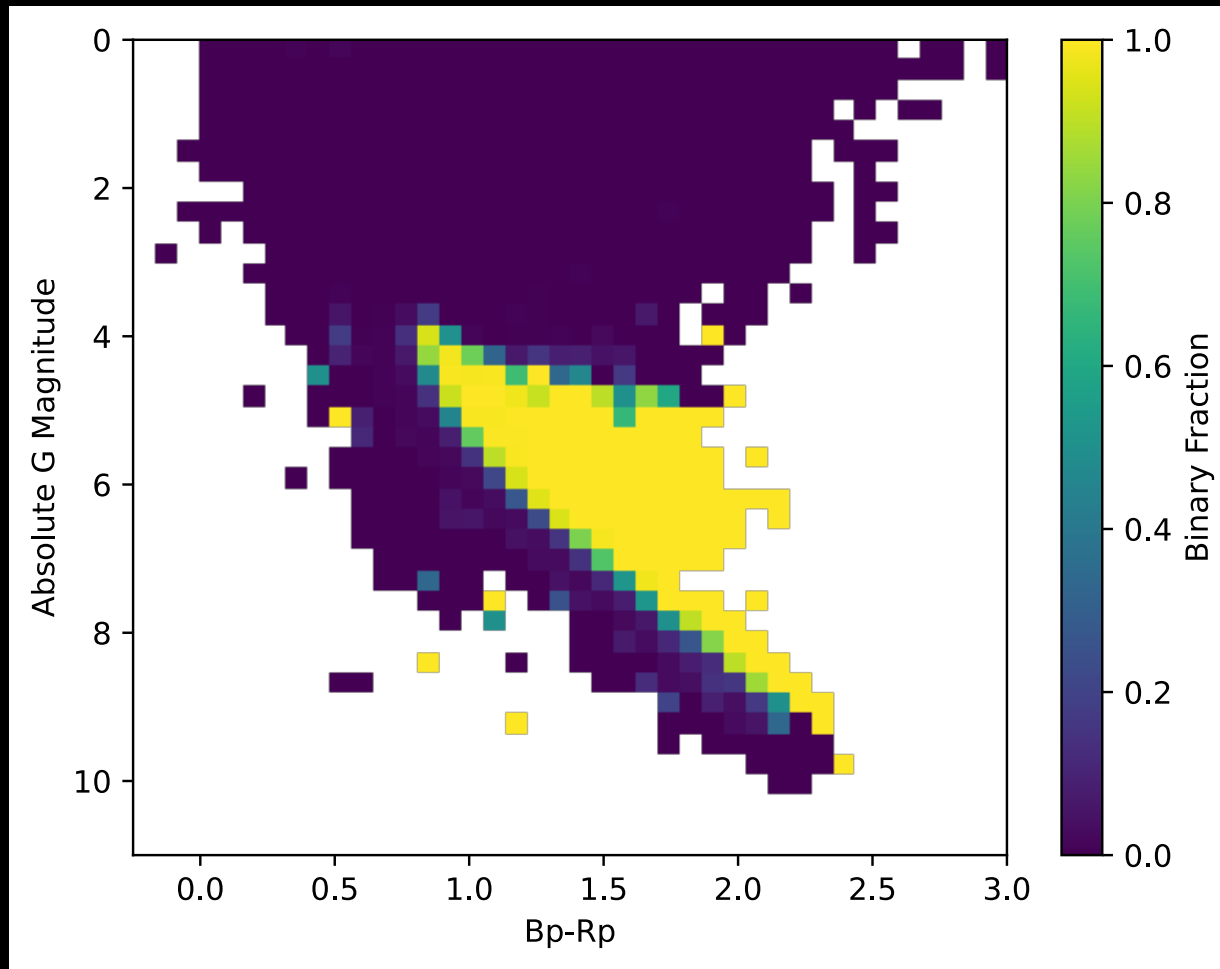
Spectroscopic survey of stars in the Milky Way to trace
the history of the galaxy

Results with real data



~700,000 sources from GALAH survey

Binary Fraction of GALAH Sample



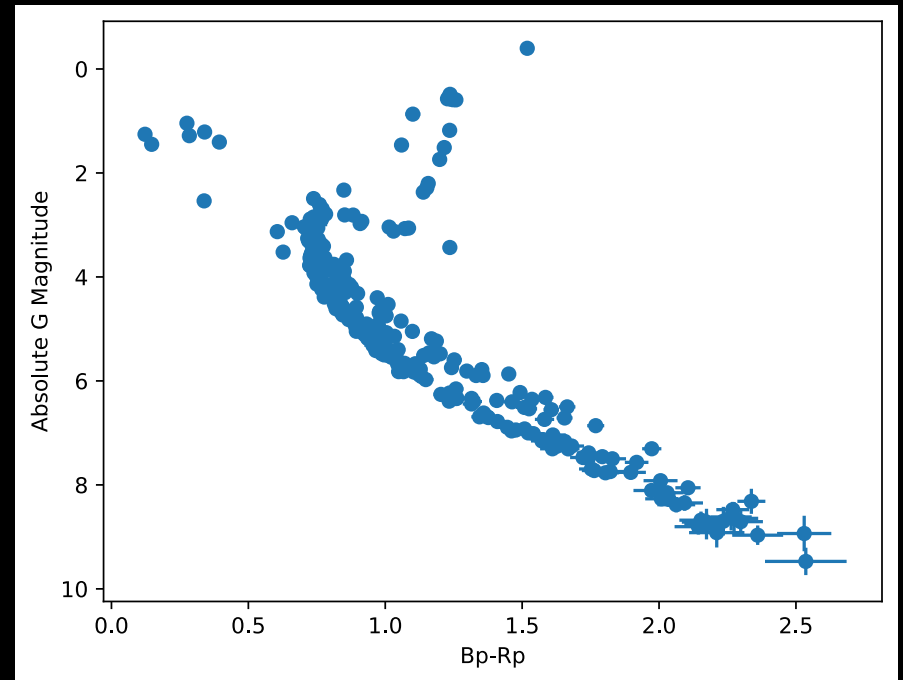
Clear binary 'region'

What if we already know something about the star?



Open cluster M67

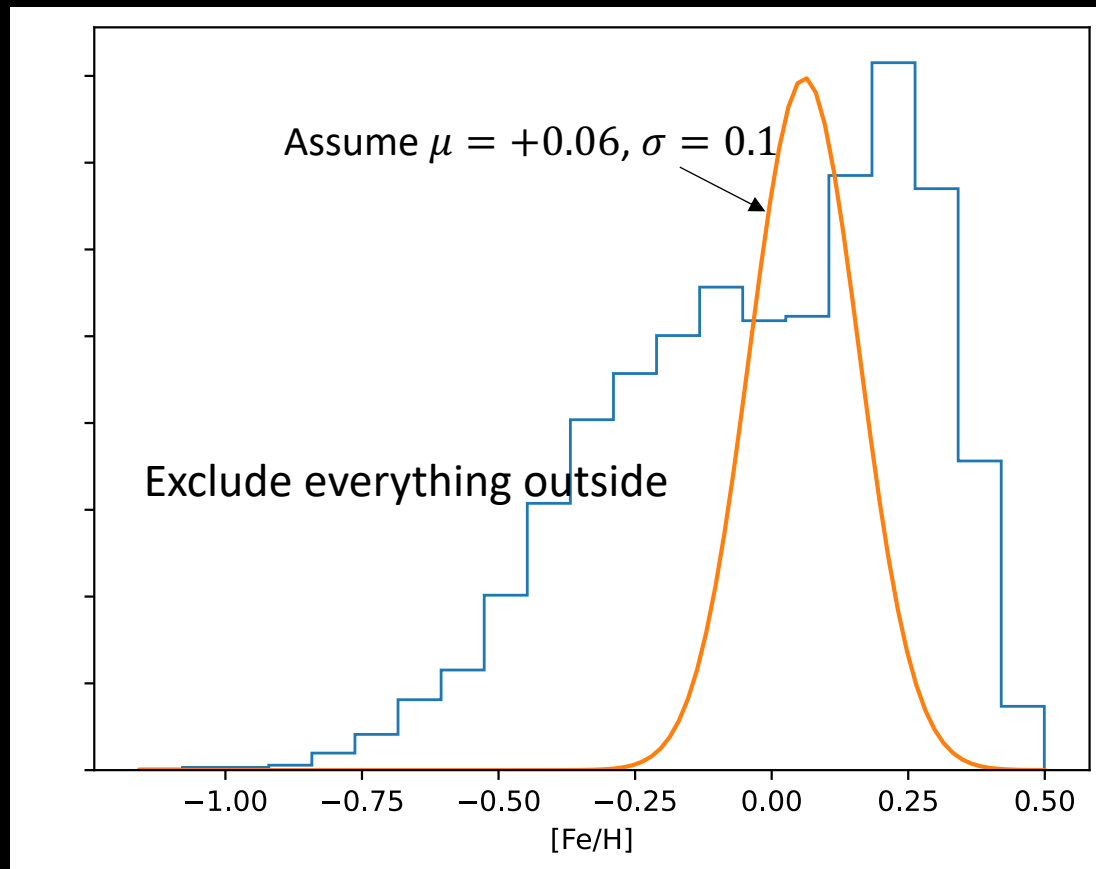
- Well studied
- Many Sun-like stars



H-R Diagram of M67, using Gaia parallax and magnitudes

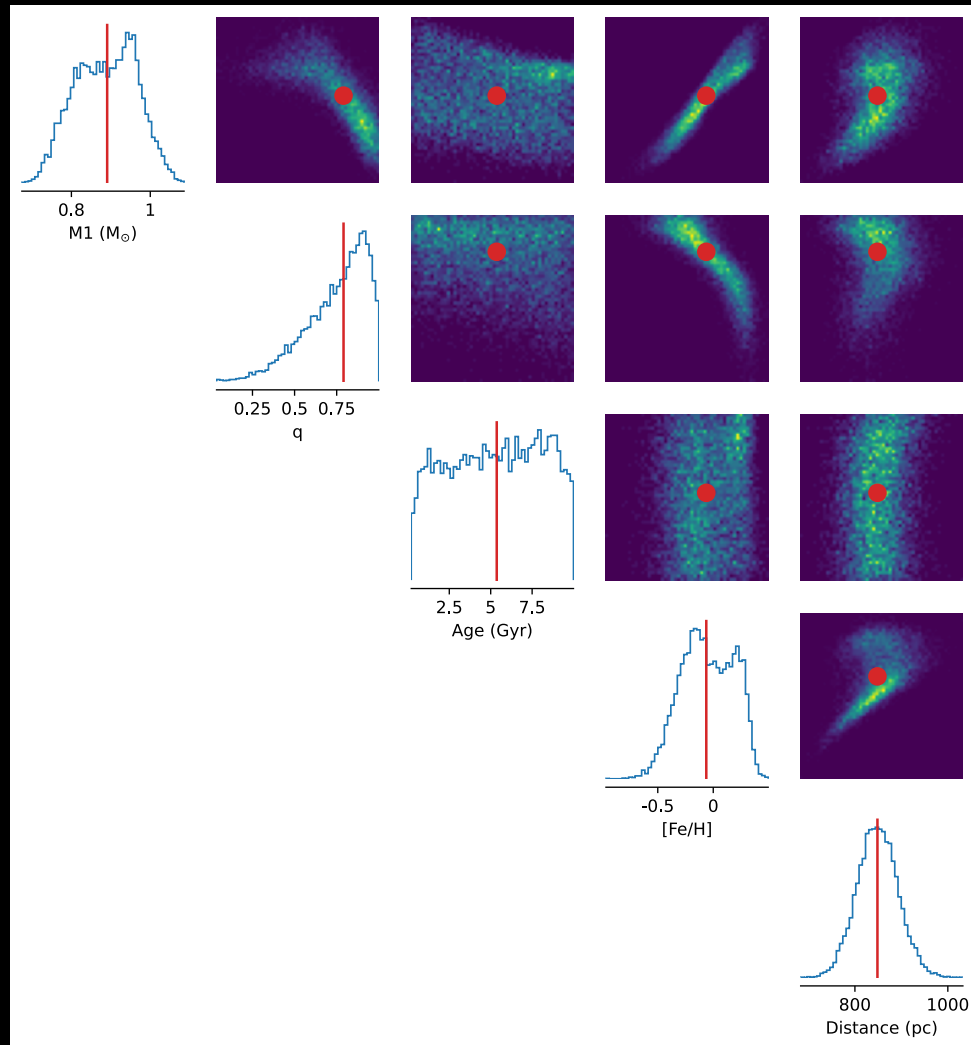
Forced metallicity distribution

We can constrain [Fe/H] based on previous studies of M67



Effect on distributions

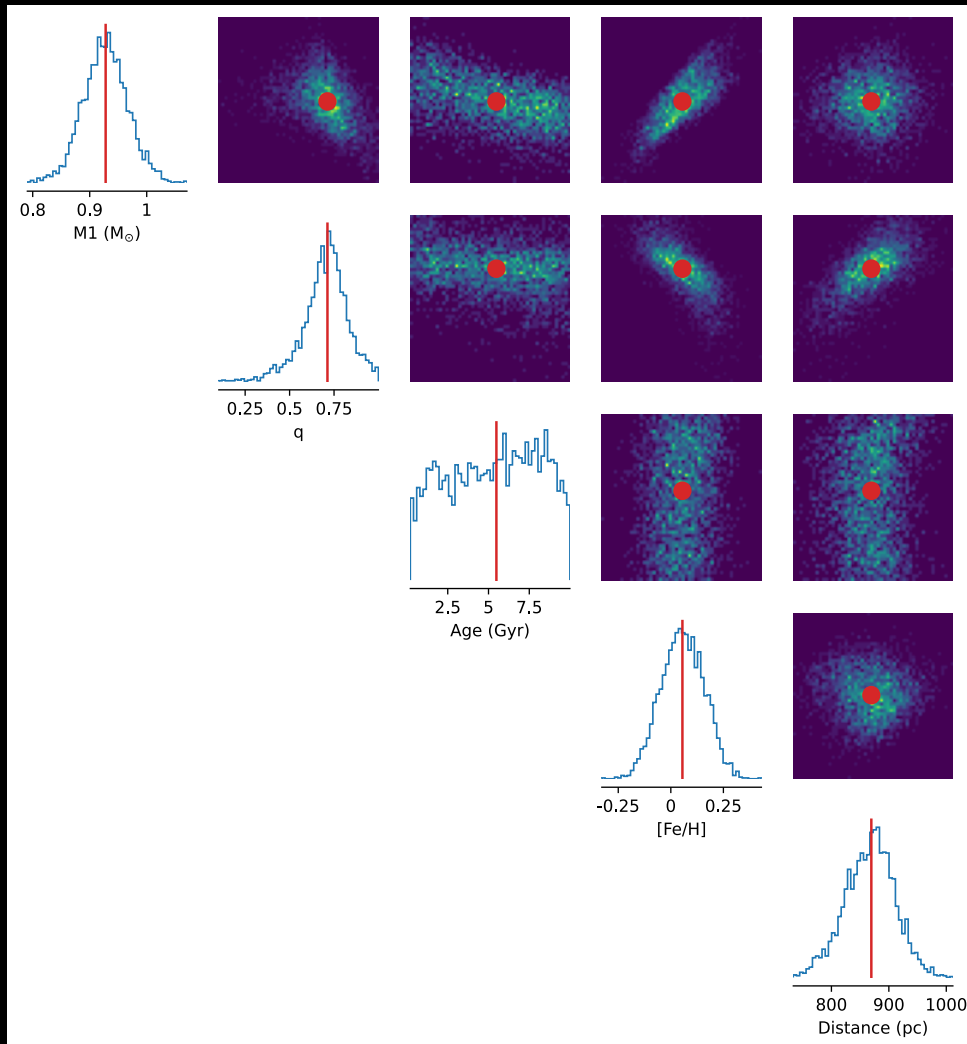
Original



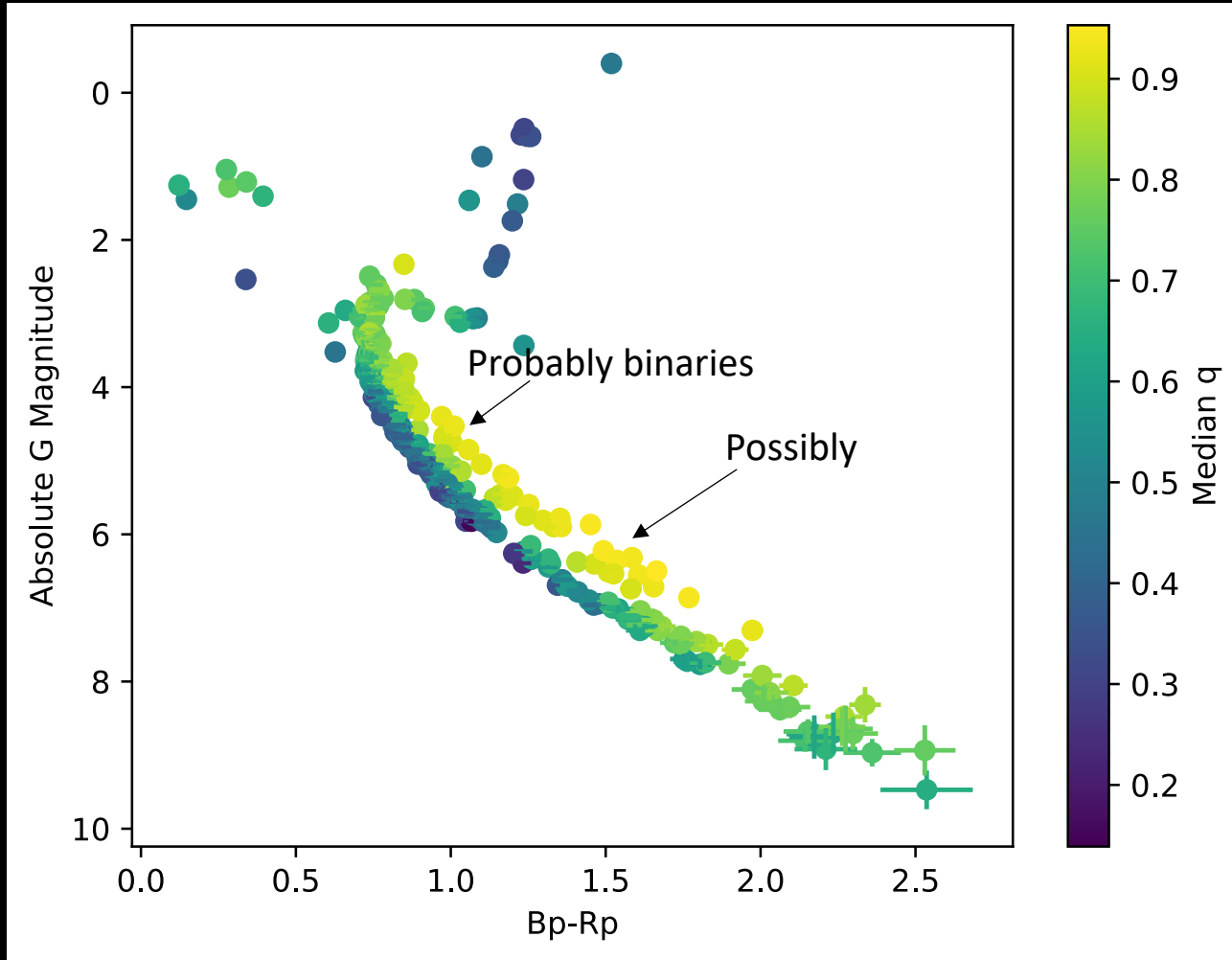
Effect on distributions

New [Fe/H] Distribution

Masses are now better constrained

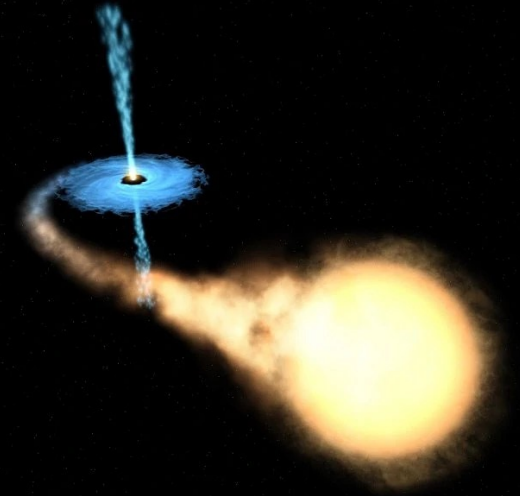


M67 H-R Diagram



Limitations & ongoing work

- Currently constrained to the main sequence
- We don't consider possible stellar interaction (ongoing work)
- We are not considering systems of more than 2 stars
- Only the beginning: planning to combine with RV and astrometry to produce a single tool for identifying companions



Thank You