Illuminating the Night Sky with Common Envelope Events

Morgan MacLeod

NASA Einstein Fellow Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

Einstein Fellows Symposium Oct 12, 2017

image: T. Reichardt

Common envelope interactions transform binary systems

Example: formation of merging pairs of neutron stars



Common envelope interactions transform binary systems

Example: formation of merging pairs of neutron stars





(Mason+ 2010, Tylenda+ 2011)

Luminous Red Novae?





M31 LRN 2015



Outburst in Andromeda galaxy in Jan 2015



Pre-outburst source in *HST* imaging

Binary System

Transient Outburst

M31 LRN 2015



sub-giant primary star $M_1 \approx 4 - 5M_{\odot}; \quad R_1 \approx 30R_{\odot}$



M101 OT2015-1



~18 solar mass primary star



How can we reconcile 'impulsive' outbursts and extended precursor emission?

A new setup to study interacting binaries in Athena++



- Athena++ is a grid-based, magnetohydrodynamics code
- spherical coordinate system centered on the giant star
- gas in the domain interacts with two point masses
- in the reference frame of orbiting star











stronger shocks

increased thermal broadening of ejecta

precursor

outburst

CE events illuminate the transient night sky

• CE events transform binary systems and leave an imprint in the transient night sky.



CE events illuminate the transient night sky

- CE events transform binary systems and leave an imprint in the transient night sky.
- Catching these transients directly constrains our understanding of mass ejection in CE events.





CE events illuminate the transient night sky

- CE events transform binary systems and leave an imprint in the transient night sky.
- Catching these transients directly constrains our understanding of mass ejection in CE events.
- As we start to discover binaries merging through the emission of gravitational waves, it's extremely important to understand the assembly of these close systems through common envelope phases.





