

# Formation of Barium Stars constrained by *Gaia* parallaxes

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# Barium stars

Chemically peculiar star polluted by a former AGB companion.

Prototypical **post binary interaction binary system.**

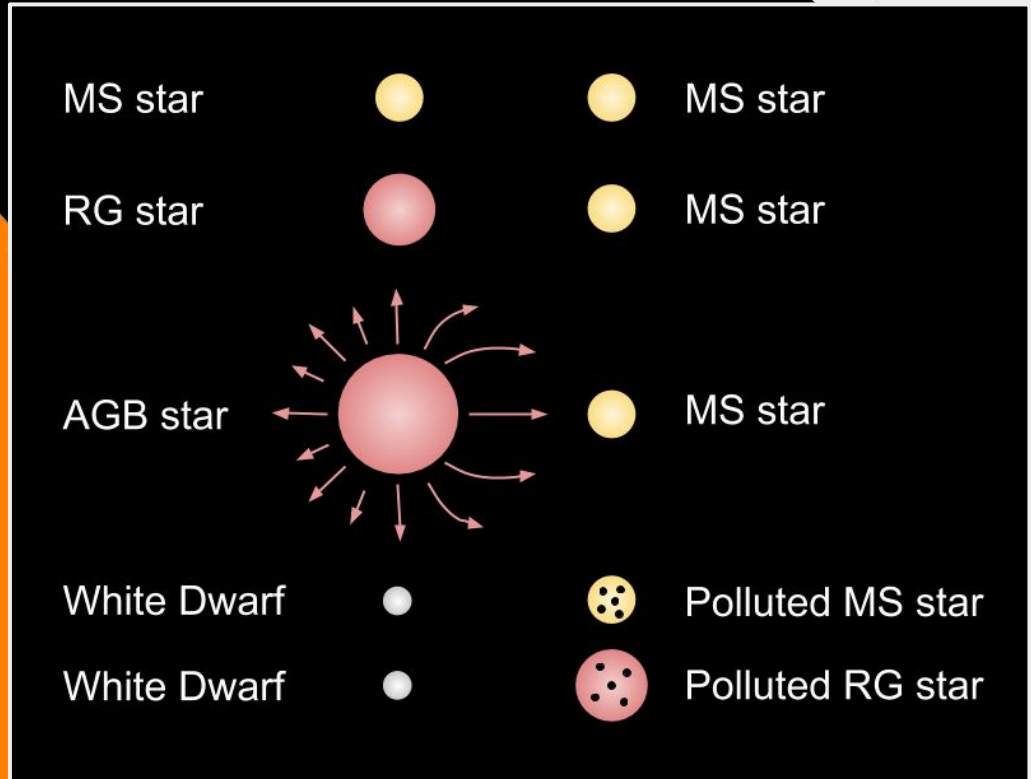
White dwarf companion

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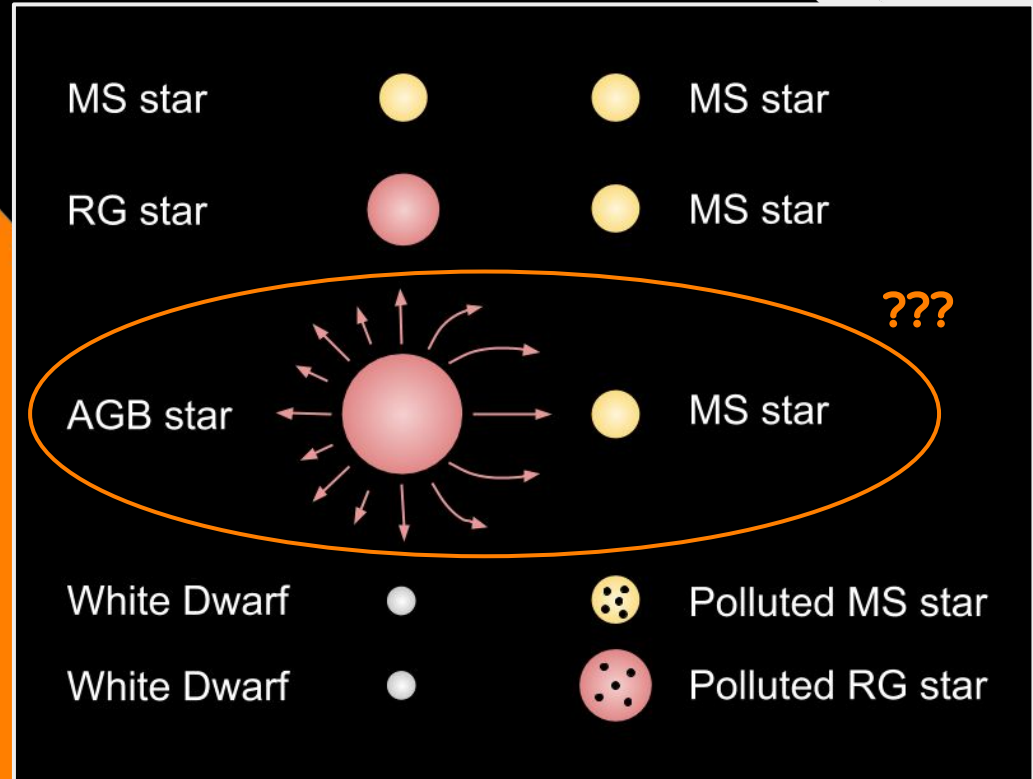


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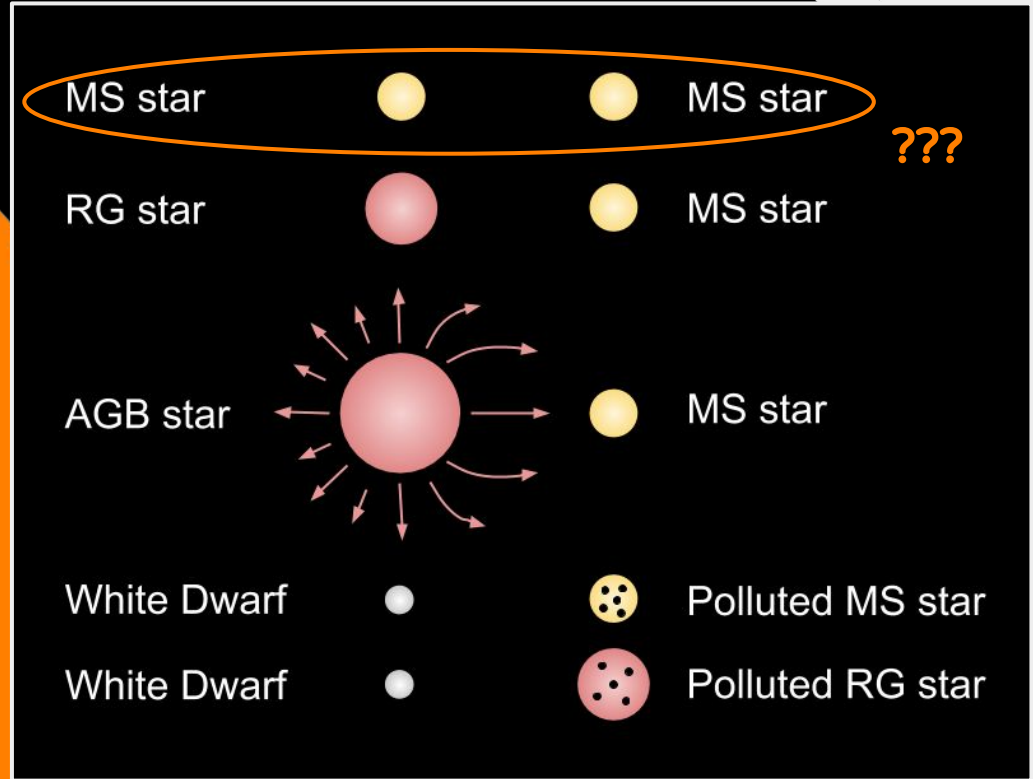


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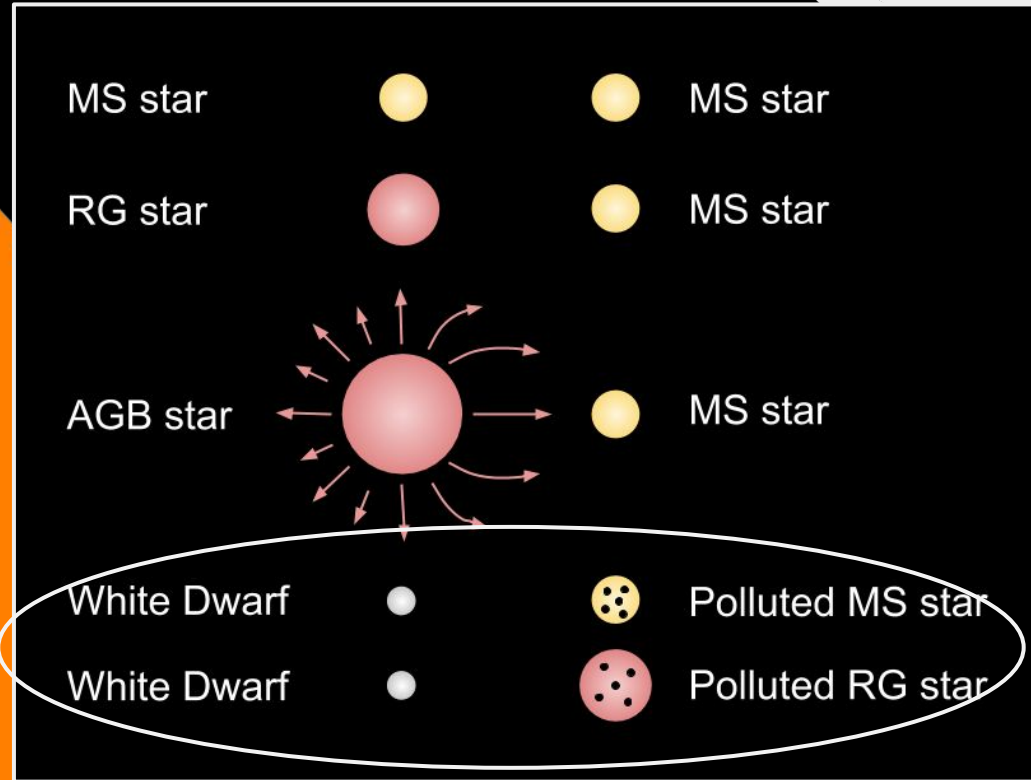


# Observational properties of Ba Stars can teach us binary interaction physics

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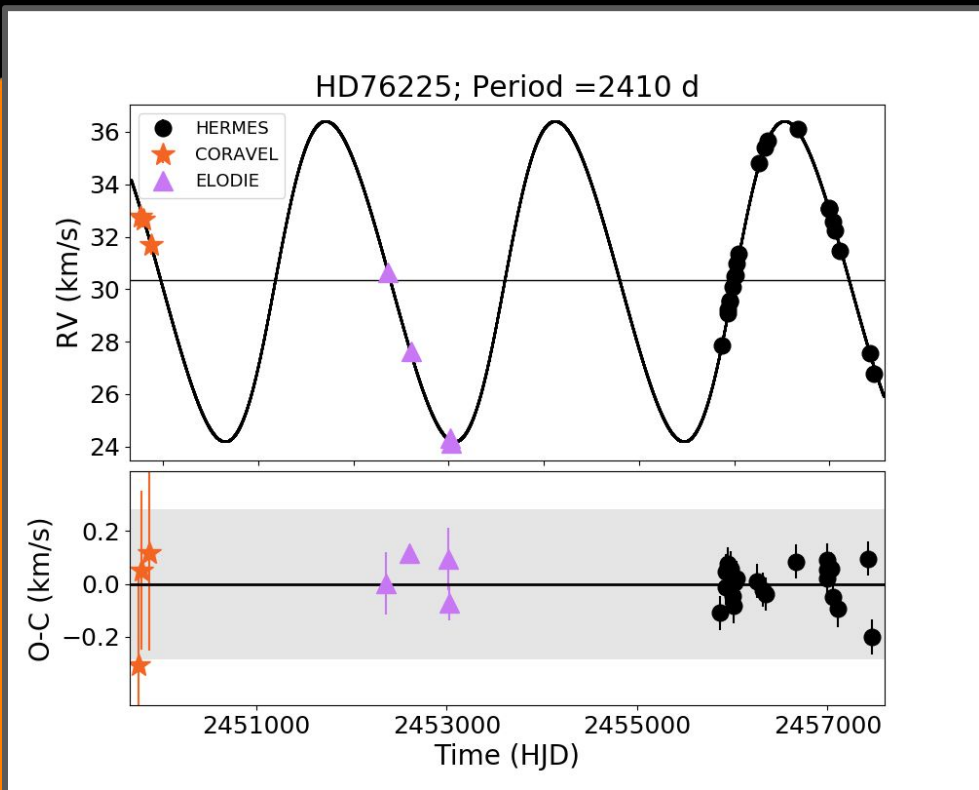
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# Orbital properties of Ba stars

# Orbital properties



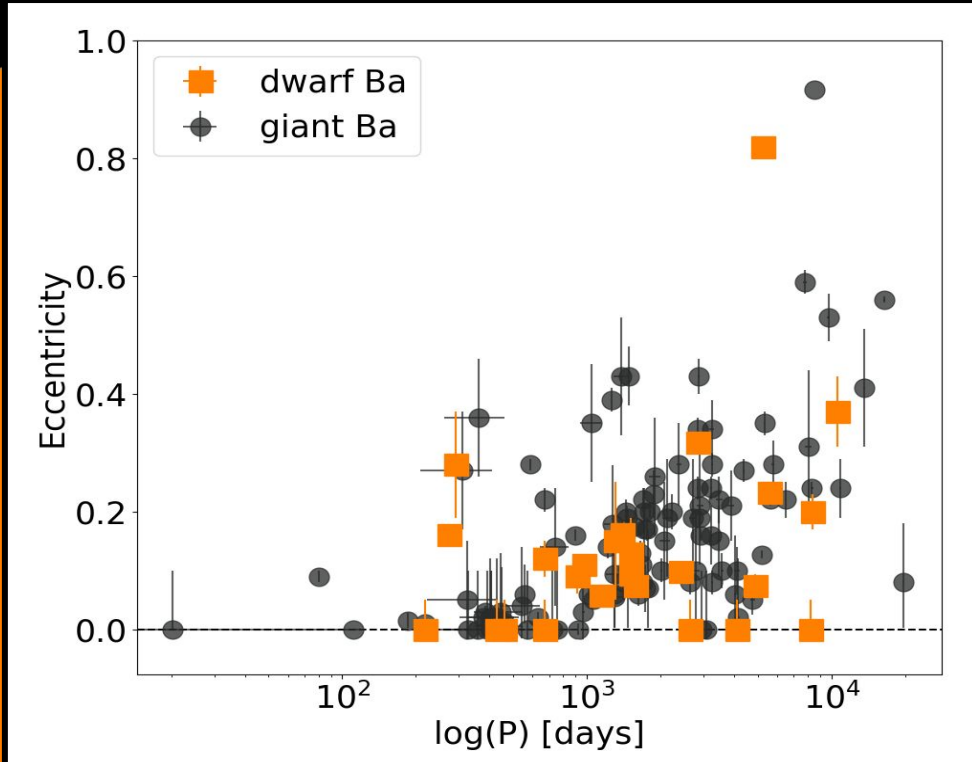
**CORAVEL and other ESO  
radial velocity data  
+  
HERMES  
radial velocity monitoring  
+  
HRS@SALT spectra**

**~100 systems**

White Dwarf	●	●	Polluted MS star
White Dwarf	●	●	Polluted RG star



# The eccentricity-period diagram



CORAVEL and other ESO  
radial velocity data

+

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White Dwarf



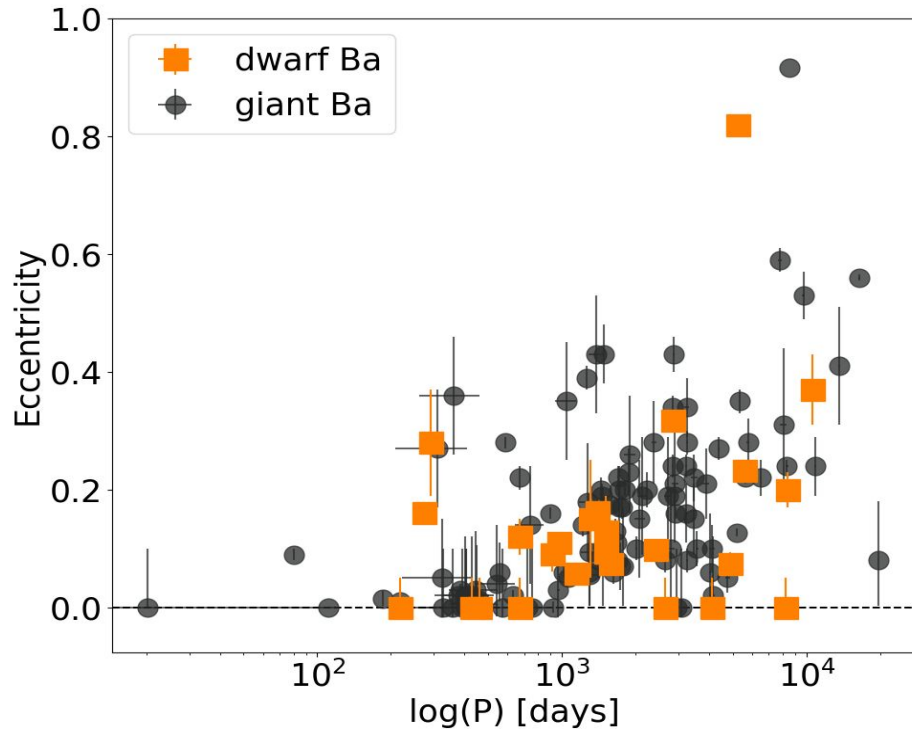
Polluted MS star

White Dwarf



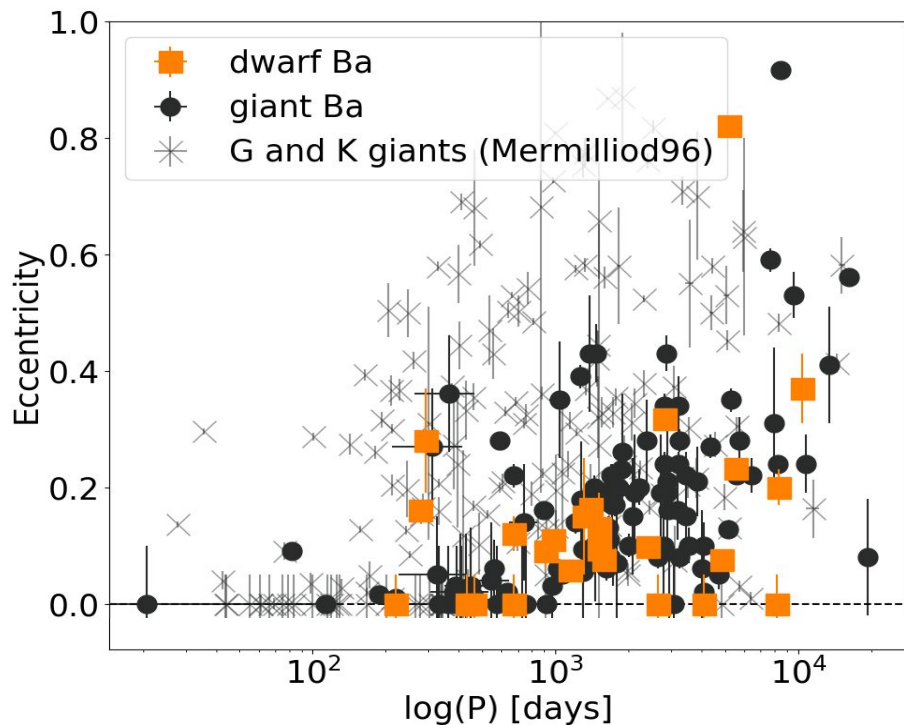
Polluted RG star

# The eccentricity-period diagram



**Ba dwarfs and Ba giants  
occupy the same region in  
the e-logP diagram.**

# The eccentricity-period diagram

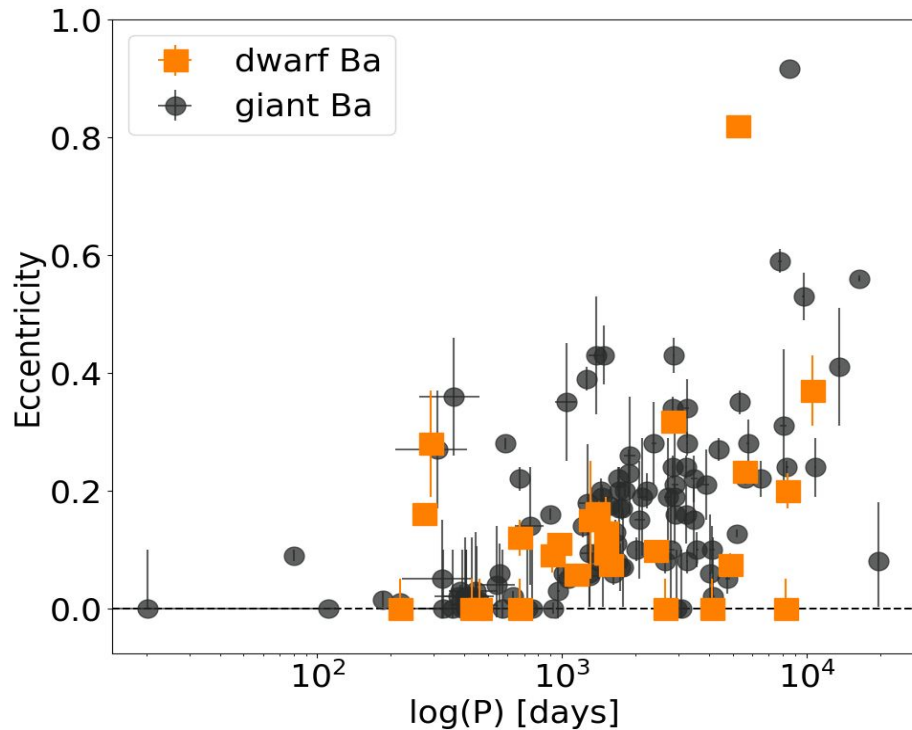


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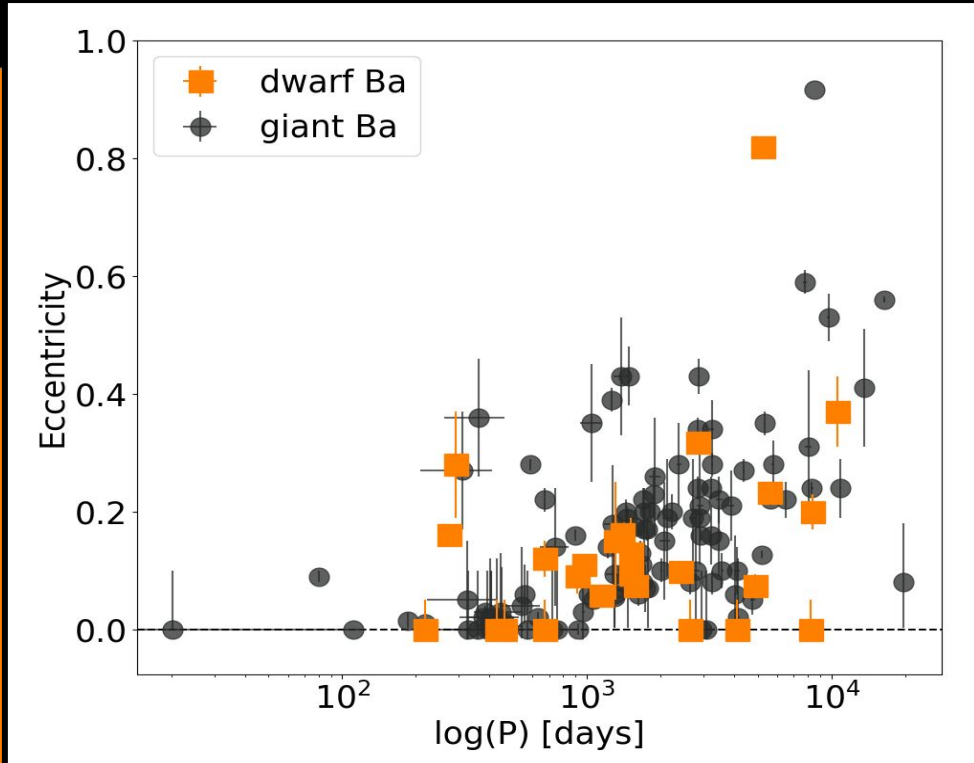
White Dwarf	●	●	Polluted MS star
White Dwarf	●	●	Polluted RG star

# The mass function



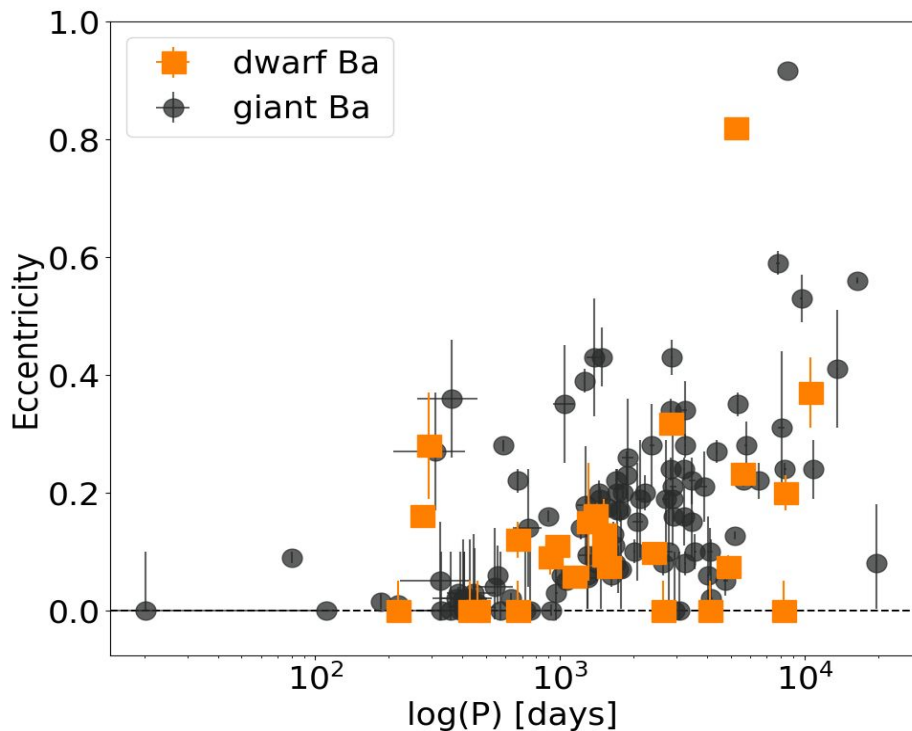
$$f(m) = \frac{m_2^3}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \sin^3 i$$
$$= 1.0361 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot (1 - e^2)^{3/2} K_1^3 P \quad [M_\odot]$$

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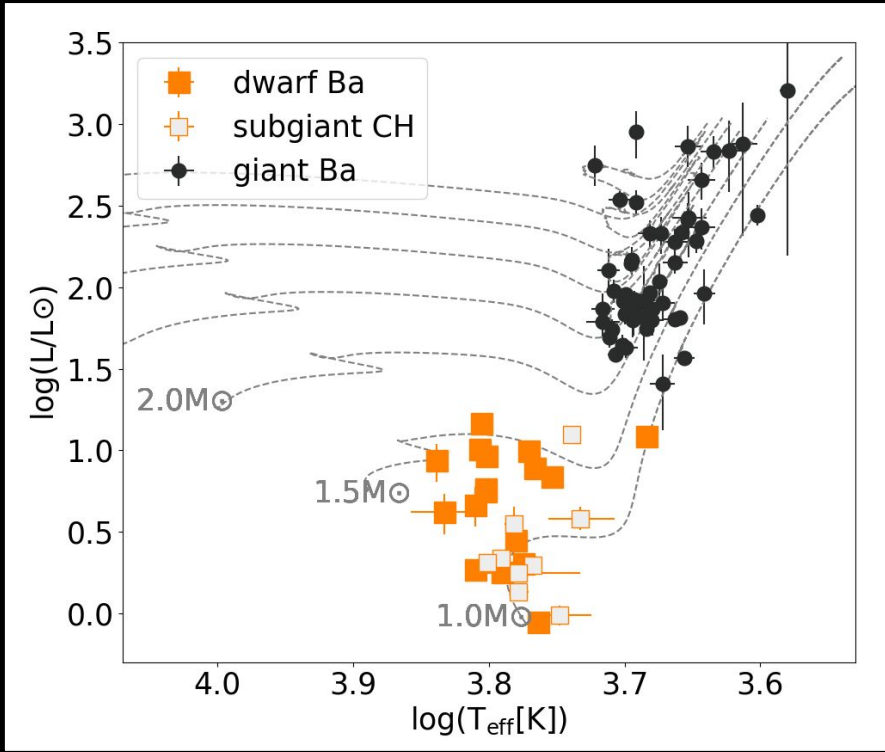


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# HR diagram and primary Ba stars masses

# The Hertzsprung-Russell diagram



HERMES spectra

+

MARCS model atmospheres

+

Gaia DR2 distances

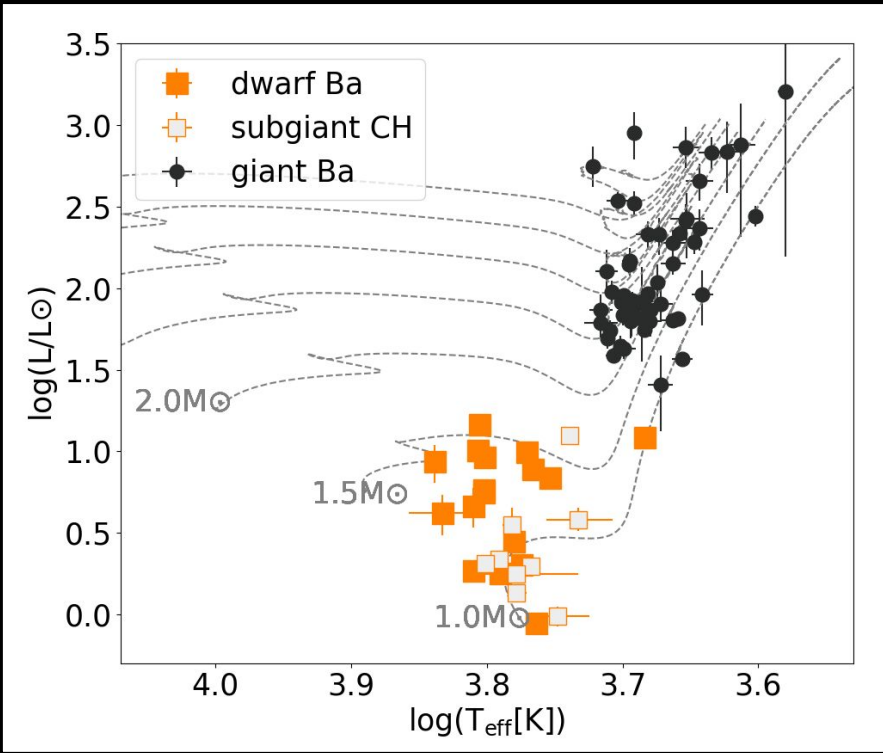
+

STAREVOL tracks



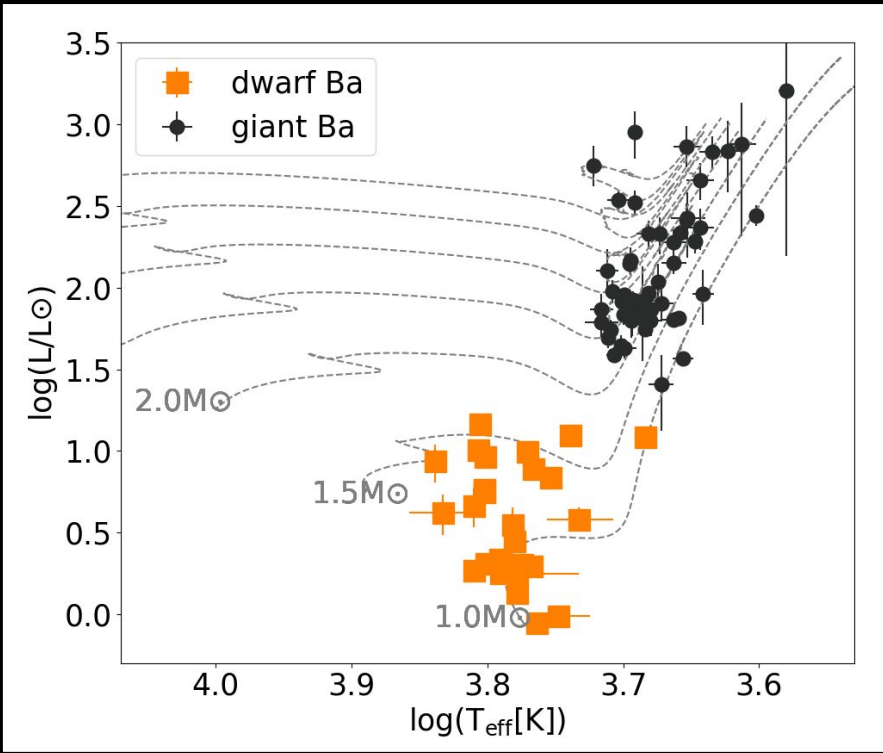


# The Hertzsprung-Russell diagram



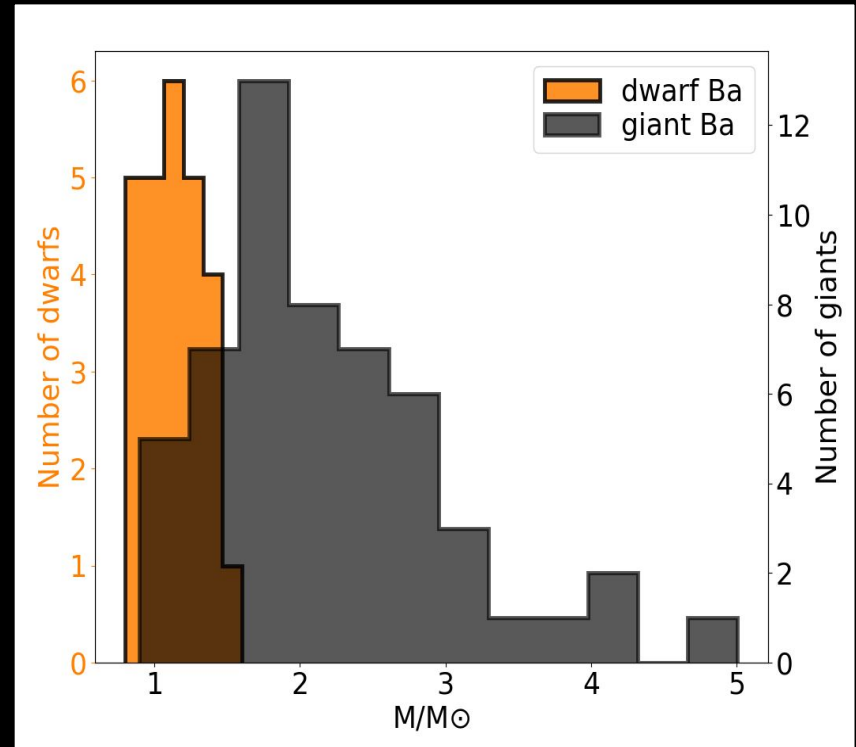
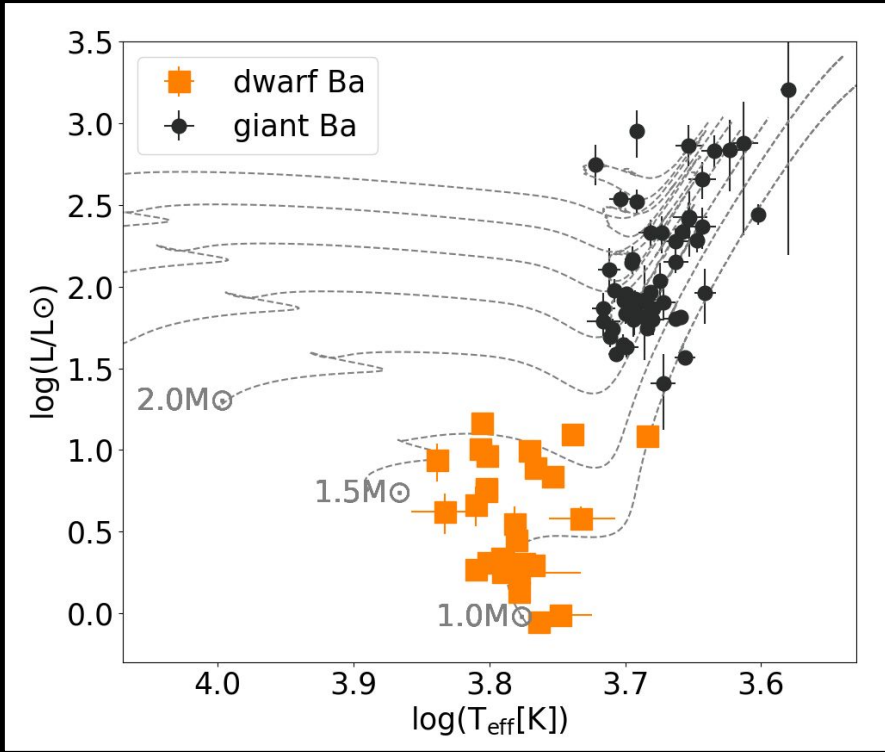
**Ba dwarfs and CH subgiants share the same region in the HR diagram.**

# The Hertzsprung-Russell diagram



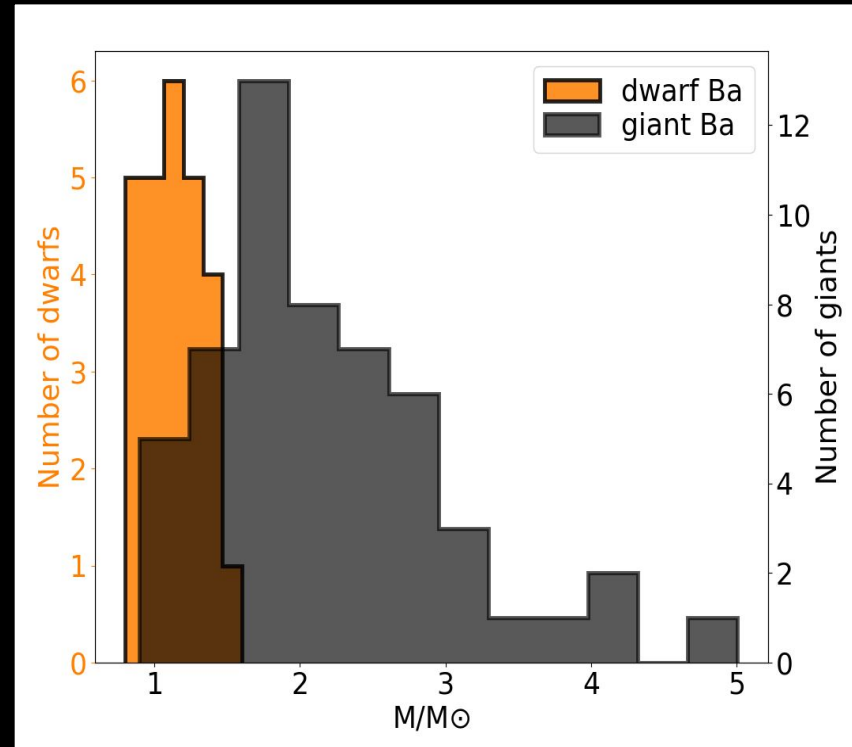
**Ba dwarfs and CH subgiants share the same region in the HR diagram.**

# The mass distributions



# The mass distributions

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# Mass distribution of the unseen WD companion

# Mass distribution of the WD companion

Random distribution of  
orientations

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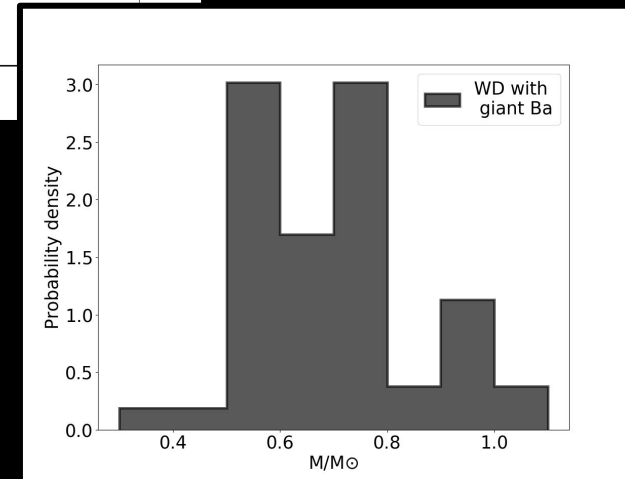
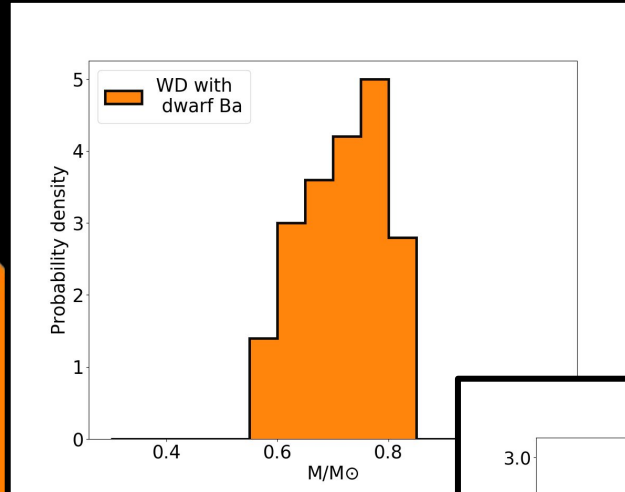
Random distribution of  
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$$f(m) = \frac{m_2^3}{(m_1 + m_2)^2} \sin^3 i = Q \approx \text{constant}$$
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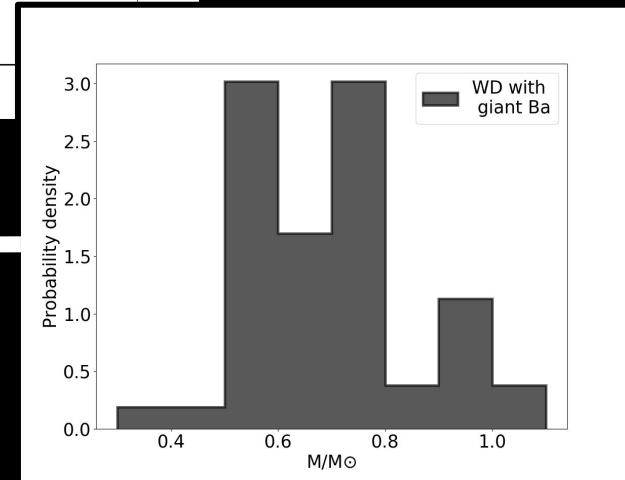
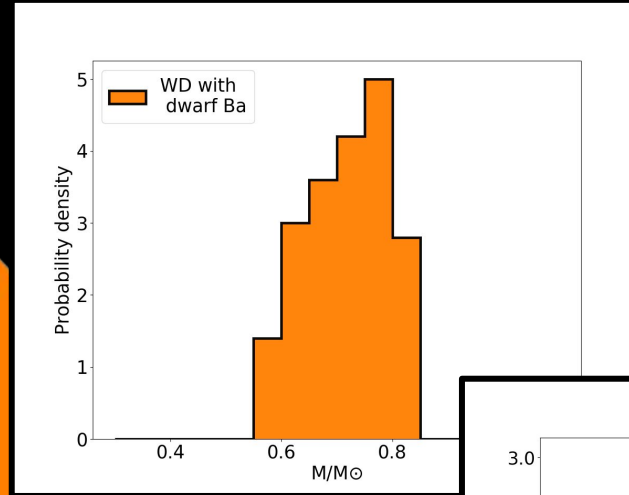
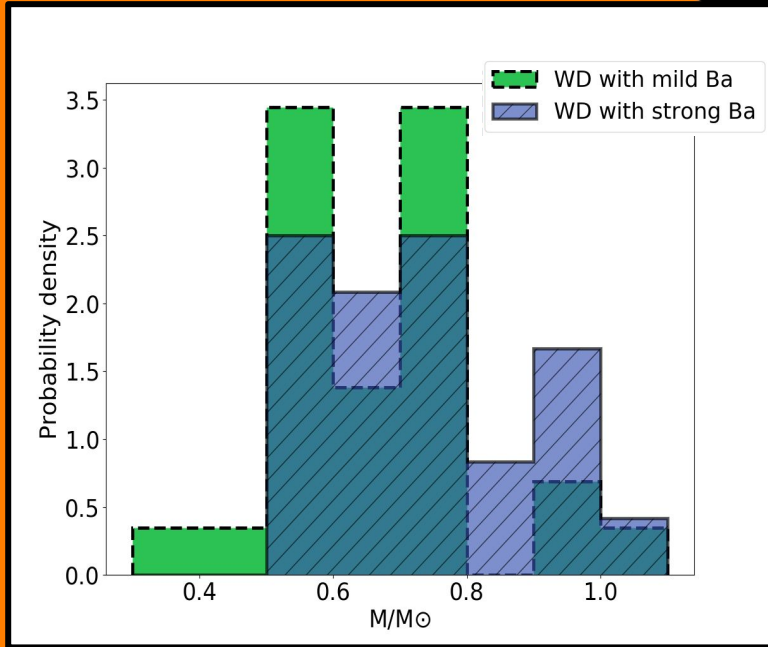
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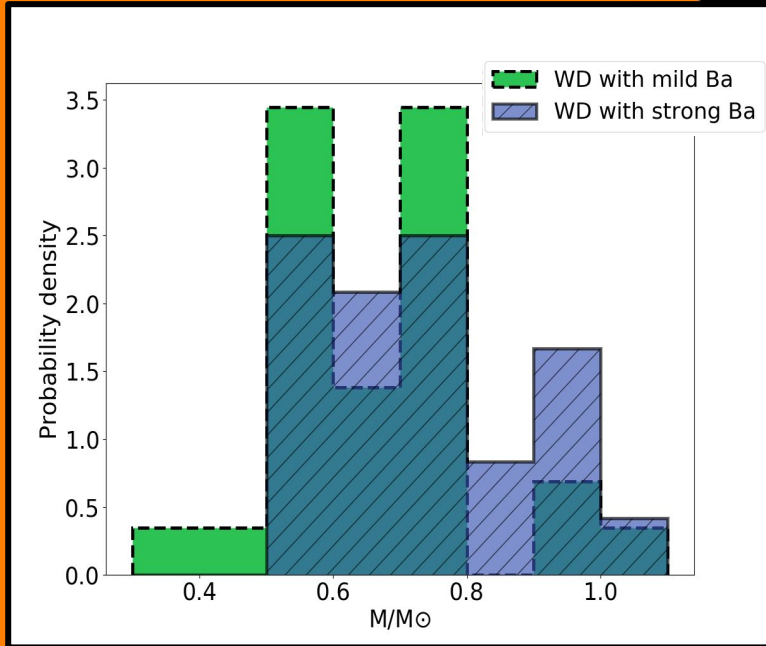




# Mass distribution of the WD companion



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**More strongly polluted Ba stars seem to have more massive WD companions.**

# Future *Gaia* data releases will help us get absolute masses for unseen WDs

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Done with Hipparcos data!

ID	$\varpi$ [mas]	Inclination [°]	Companion mass [ $M_\odot$ ]
HD 34654	$21.5 \pm 1.0$	$80 \pm 4$	$0.621 \pm 0.018$
HD 50264	$14.1 \pm 1.1$	$109 \pm 5$	$0.60 \pm 0.05$
HD 89948	$23.9 \pm 0.8$	$102 \pm 3$	$0.54 \pm 0.03$
HD 123585	$9.5 \pm 1.7$	$64 \pm 13$	$0.66 \pm 0.11$



# Thank You!

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For more information:

Escorza et al. (2019) - [arXiv:1904.04095](https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.04095)

Jorissen et al. (2019) - [arXiv:1904.03975](https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.03975)



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