



中国科学院大学
University of Chinese Academy of Sciences

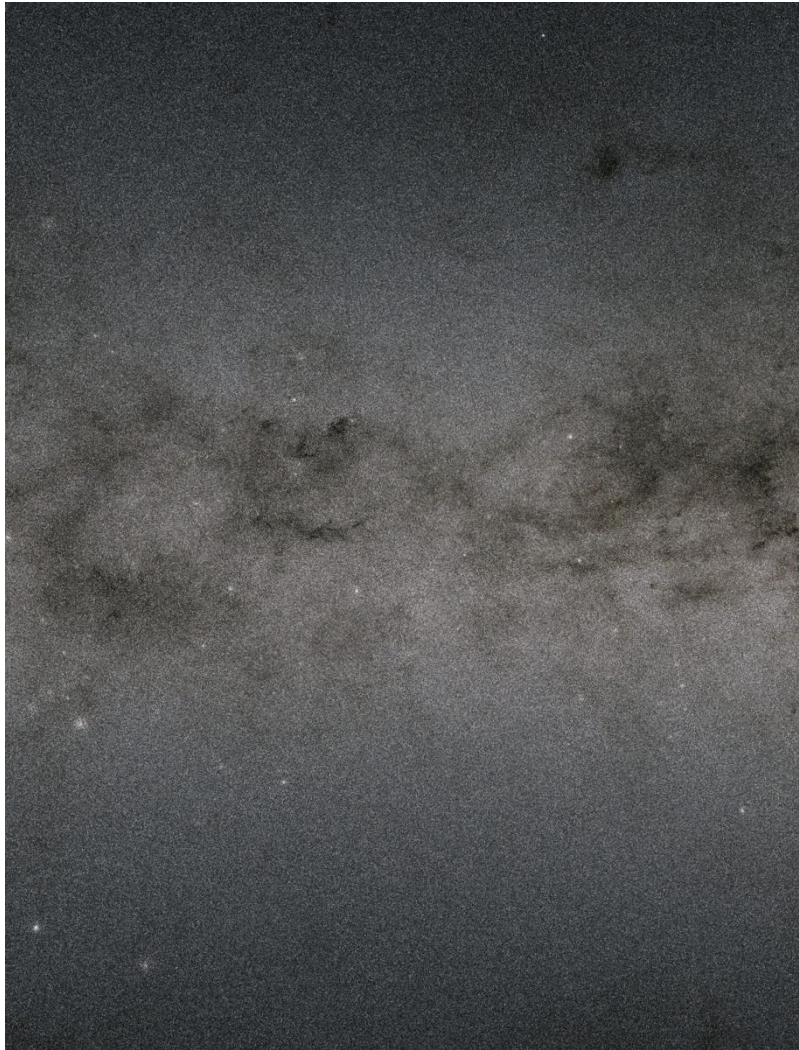
星团中的相互作用双星

Interacting Binaries in Star Clusters

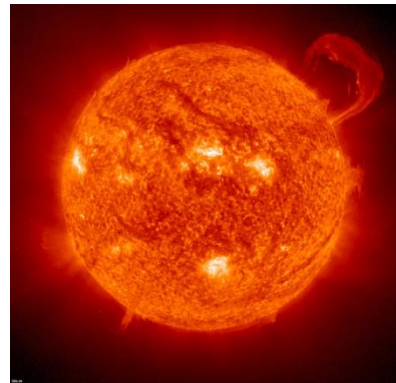
王 莉

2026/08/15

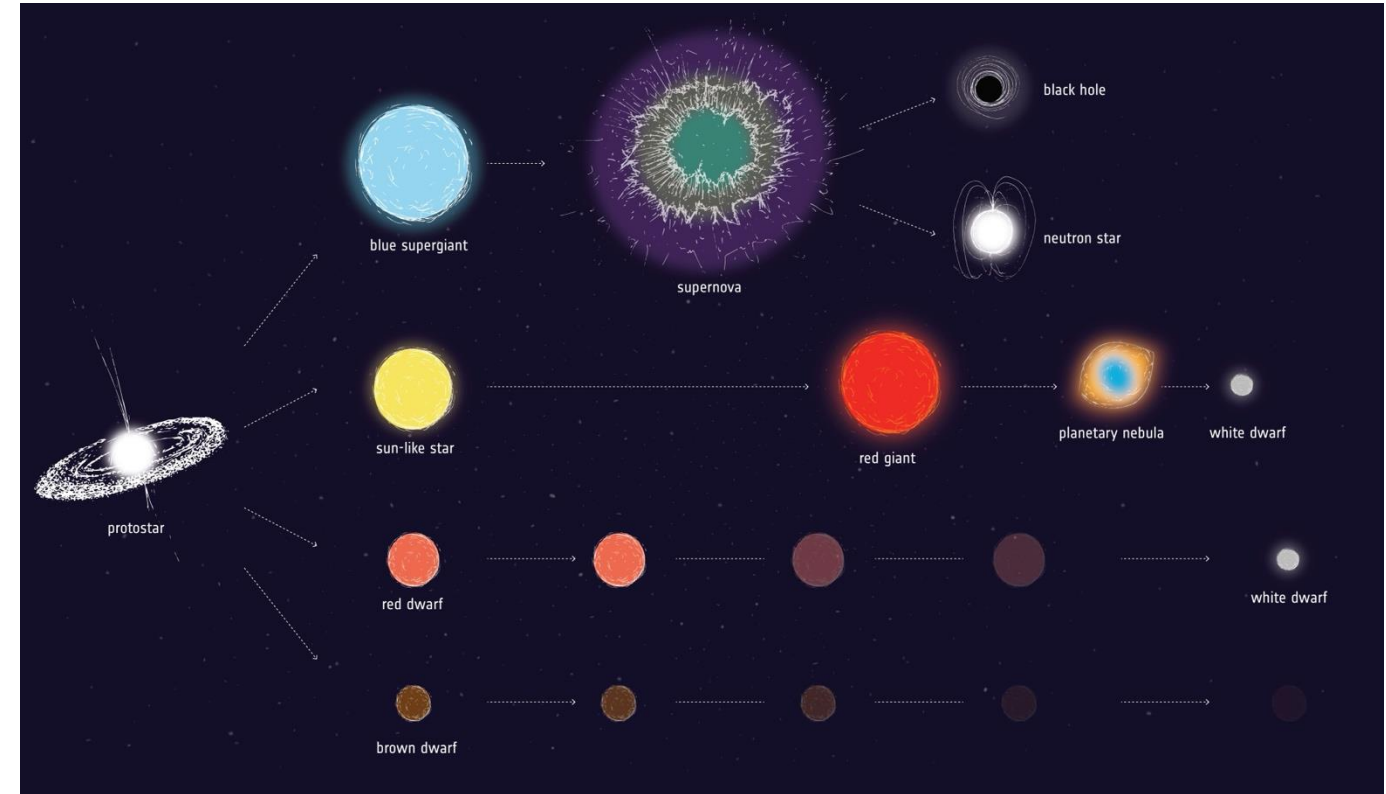
恒星



From ESA Gaia Mission



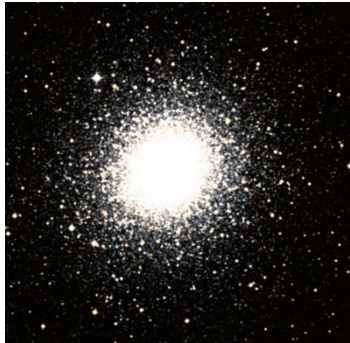
地球生命能量的来源：太阳



恒星为压力与引力平衡的气态物体，能量来源于核合成反应

恒星诞生的主要场所—星团

球状星团



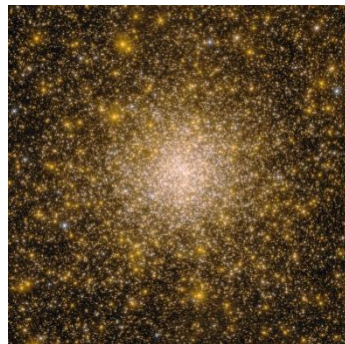
NGC 7089 (12 Gyr)

疏散星团



Pleiades (300 Myr)

年轻大质量星团



NGC 1856
(300 Myr)

R136 (1–2 Myr)



Image Credit: NASA/ESA

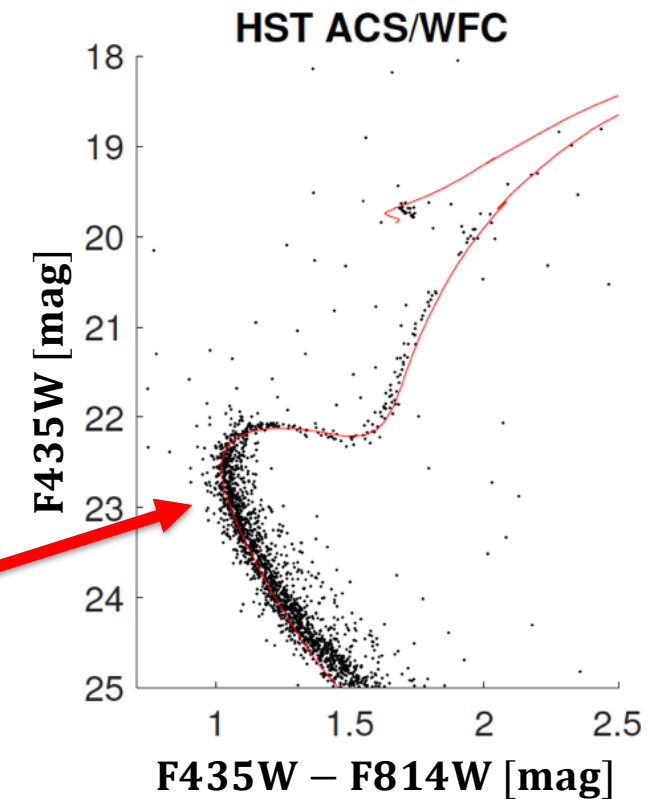
大质量恒星的强烈恒星反馈：
强烈辐射、高速星风、II型超新星爆发

星团的单星族性

- 相同年龄
- 相同化学元素组成
- 忽略双星相互作用

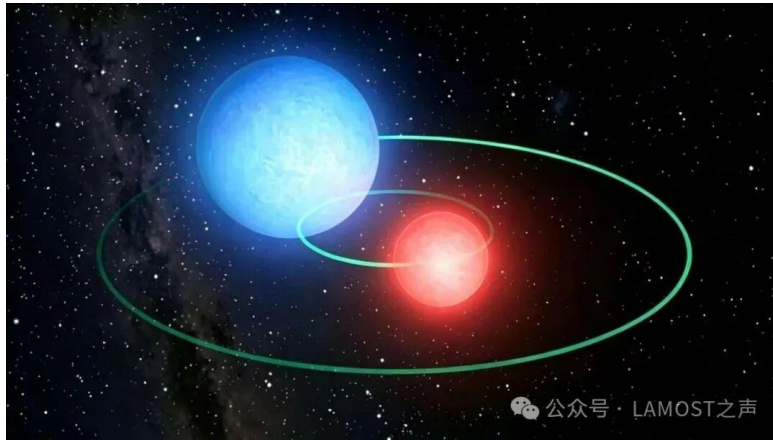
Cluster type	Age [Gyr]	Mass [$M_{\odot}^a$]	Central density [$M_{\odot} \text{ pc}^{-3}$]	Metallicity ^b [$Z_{\odot}$]
OC	≤ 0.3	$\leq 10^3$	$\leq 10^3$	~ 1
GC	≥ 10	$\geq 10^5$	$\geq 10^3$	≤ 1
YMC	≤ 0.1	$\leq 10^4$	$\geq 10^3$	≥ 1

Li (2017)



Li (2017)

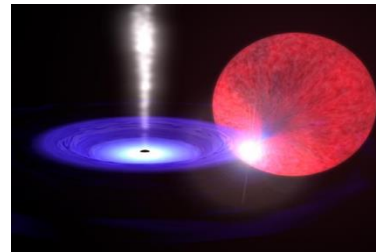
双星



蓝离散星

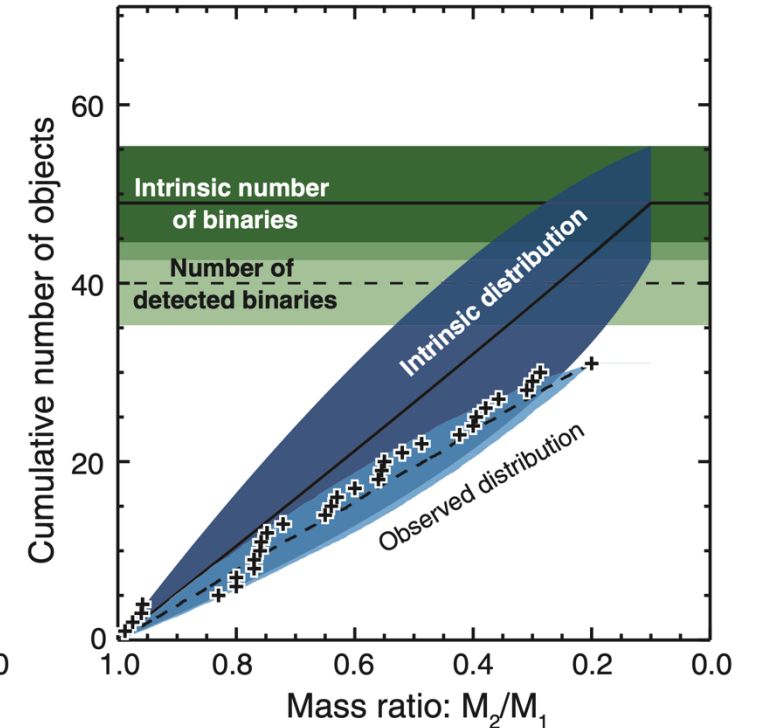
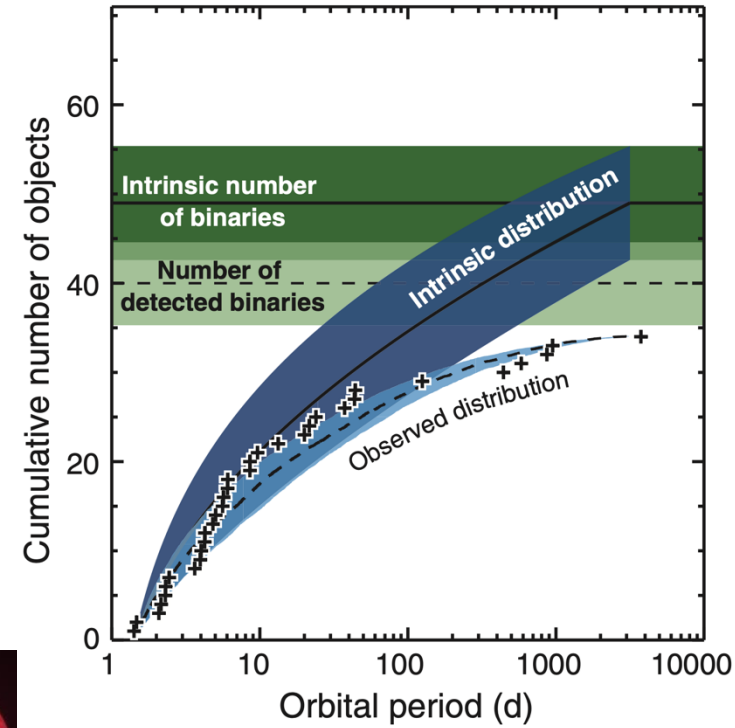


极小质量白矮星
 $< 0.3 M_{\odot}$



X射线双星

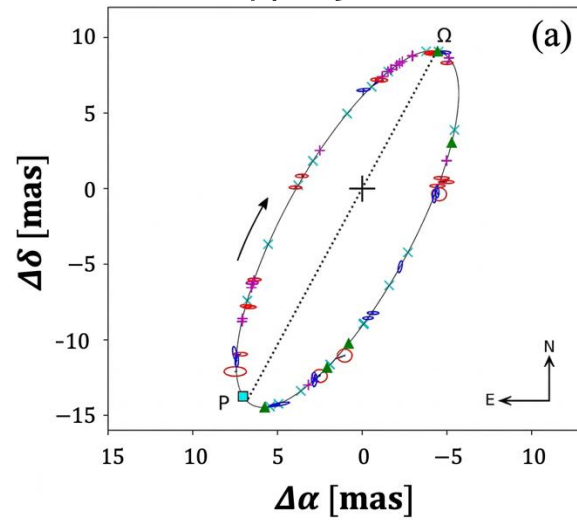
.....



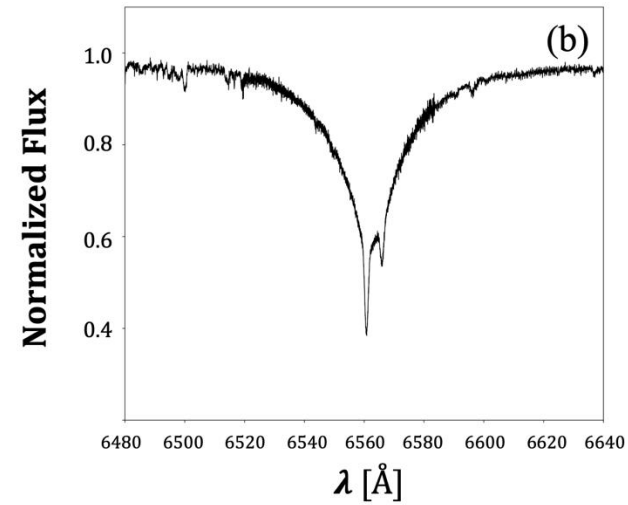
Sana et al. (2012)

宇宙中约半数恒星处于双星系统中
大质量恒星的双星比例则接近百分之百

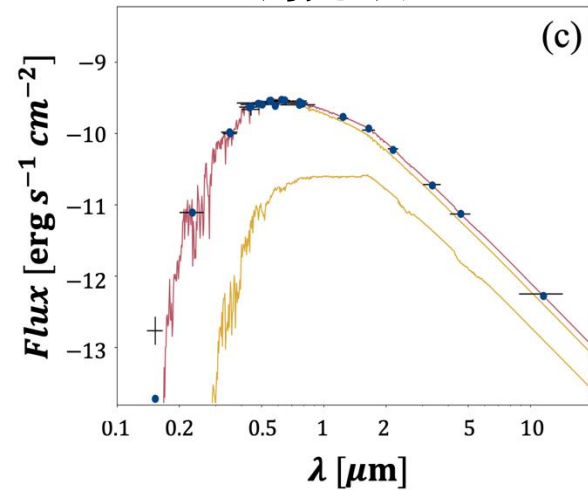
天体测量双星



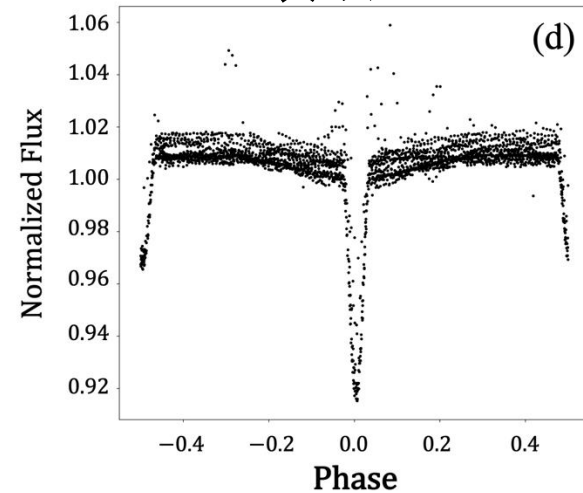
光谱双星



测光双星

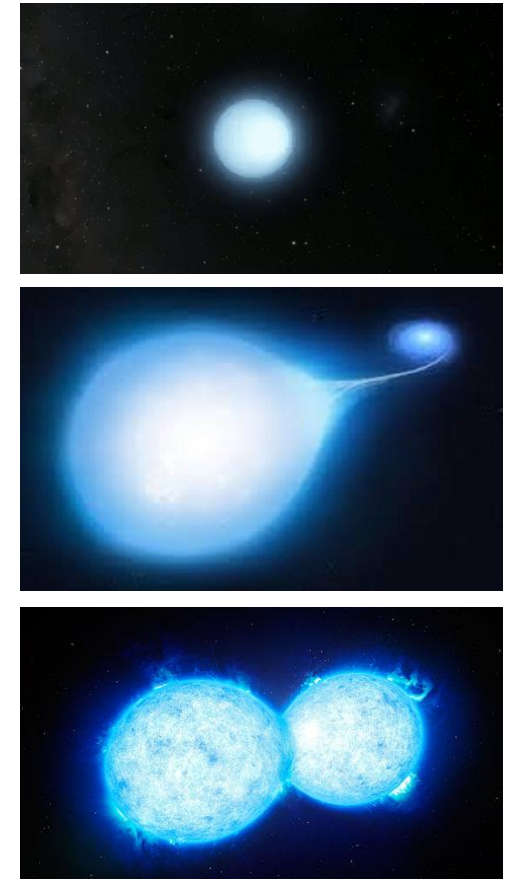


食双星

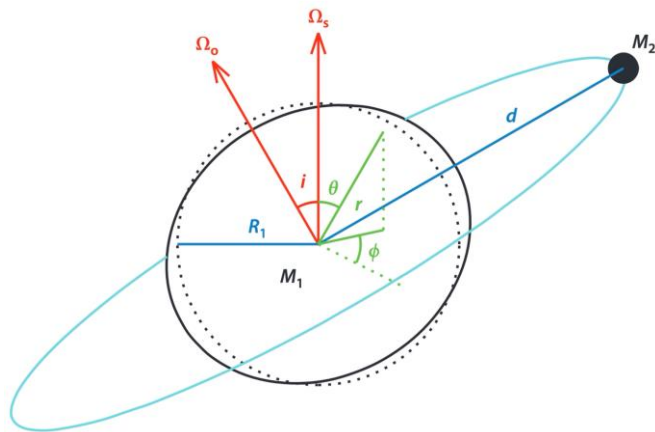


双星相互作用过程

- 潮汐相互作用
- 稳定物质转移
- 接触双星
- 并合与公共包层演化



双星的潮汐相互作用



“We still do not know where the tidal energy is actually dissipated.”

Zahn & Goldreich (1966)

潮汐能量耗散机制

- **平衡潮**

恒星整体的准静态形变，如地球上的潮起潮落
(e.g., Zahn 1977, 1989)

- **动力潮**

共振激发的内部波动。当受迫频率接近恒星固有频率时，能量被放大

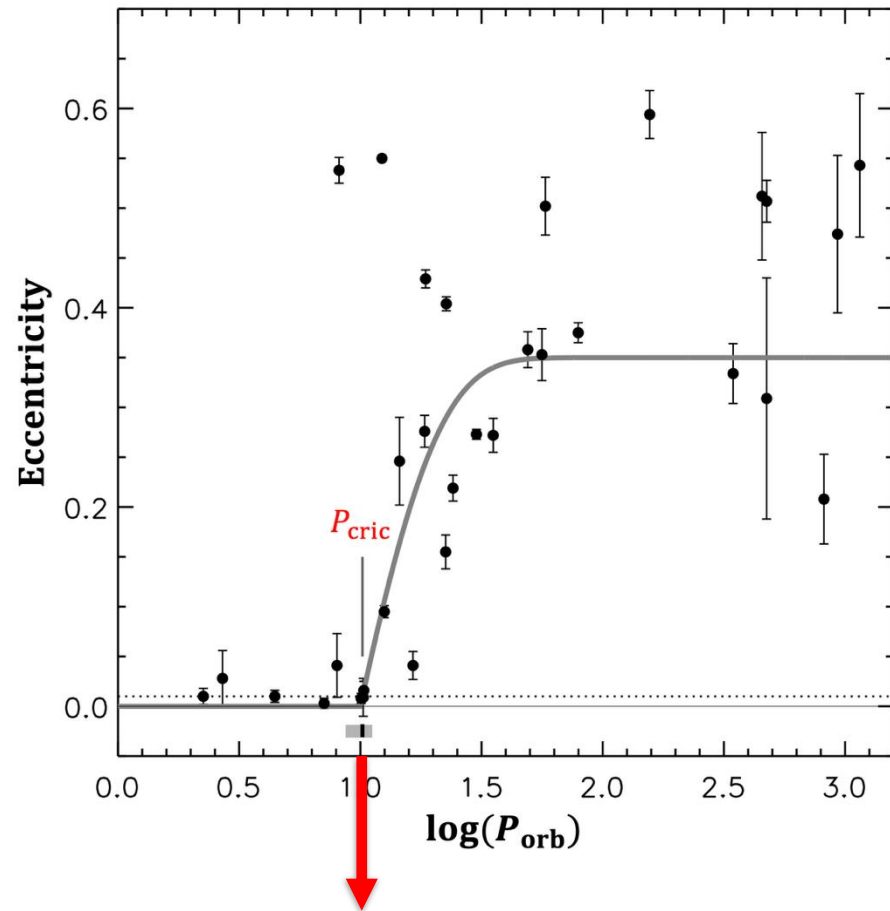
(e.g., Zahn 1975, 1977; Goodman & Dickson 1998; Terquem et al. 1998...)

观测效应

- 恒星几何形状畸变
- 轨道运动对纯开普勒轨道的偏离，例如偏心食双星中的轨道进动
- 潮汐诱导的双星轨道及自转长时标演化
 - 双星轨道完全变圆**
 - 恒星自转与轨道运动同步，即潮汐锁定**
 - 恒星自转轴与公转轨道轴平行**

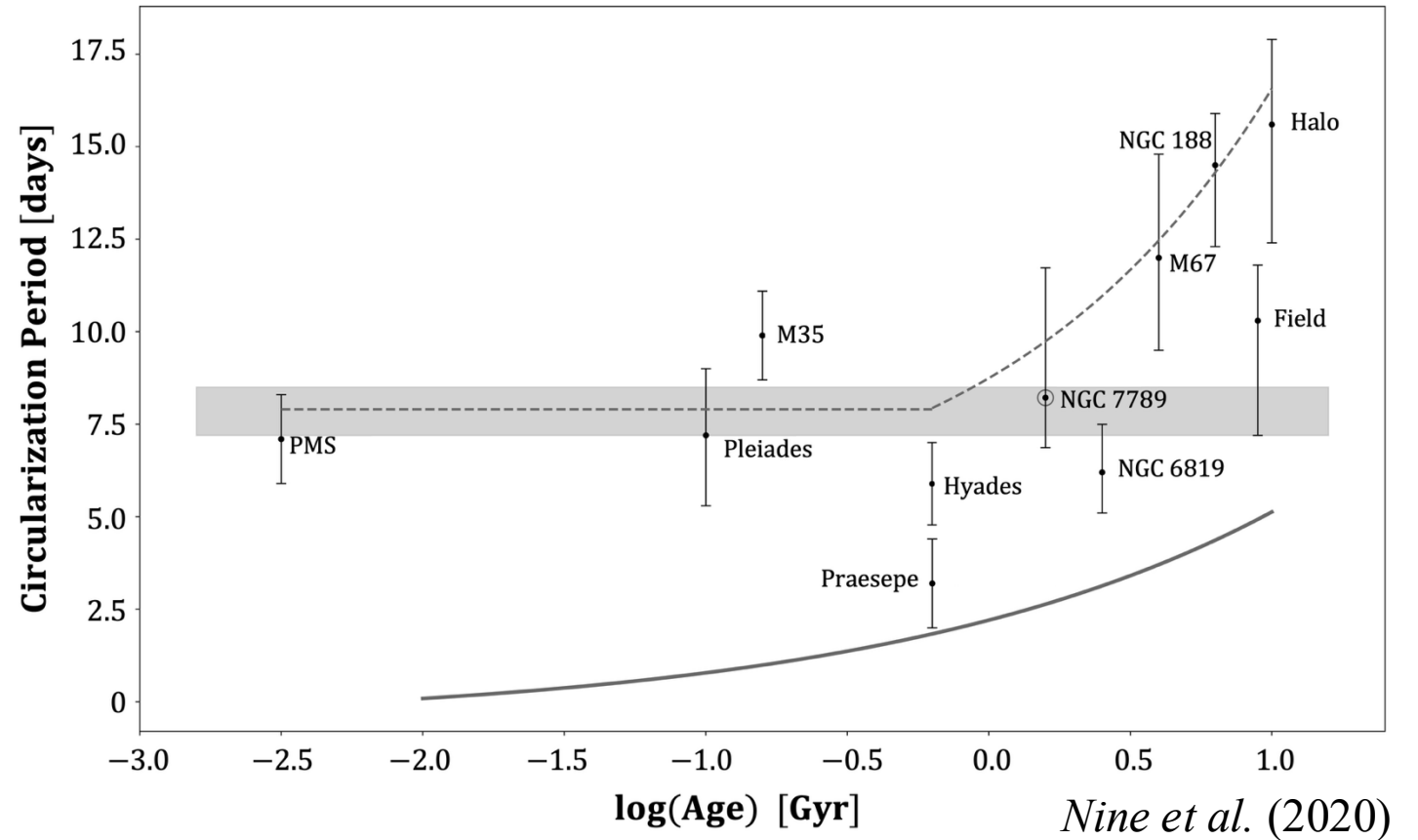
see review of Ogilvie (2014)

等龄双星星族的圆化周期分布



圆化周期 P_{circ}

Meibom & Mathieu (2005)

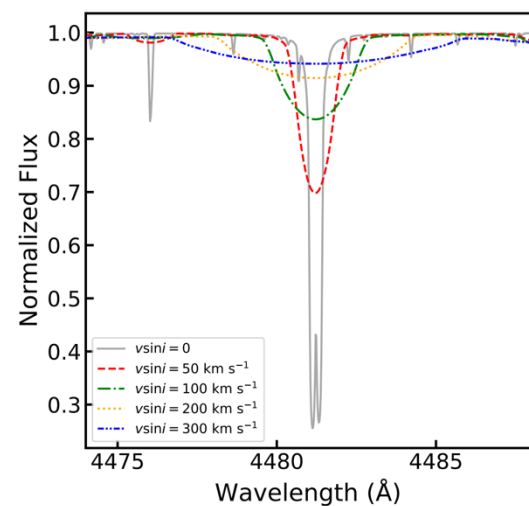
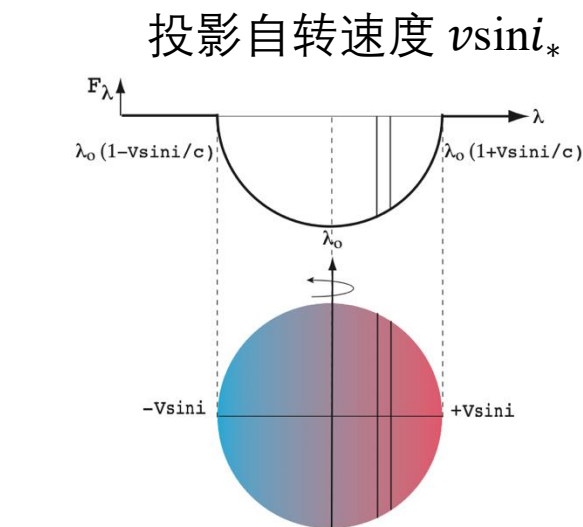


<1 Gyr: P_{circ} 与年龄无关, 约7.5 天

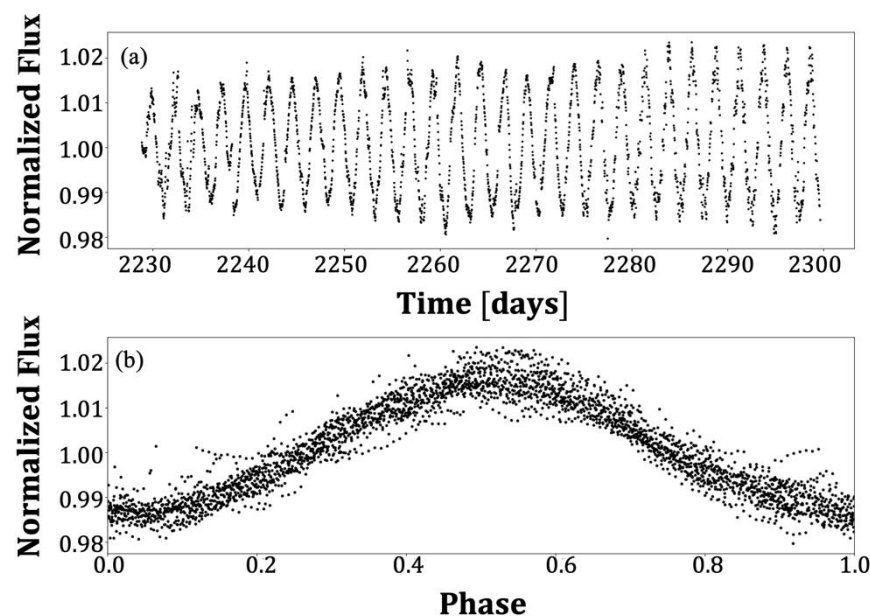
>1 Gyr: P_{circ} 随年龄增长表现出显著的上升趋势

Nine et al. (2020)

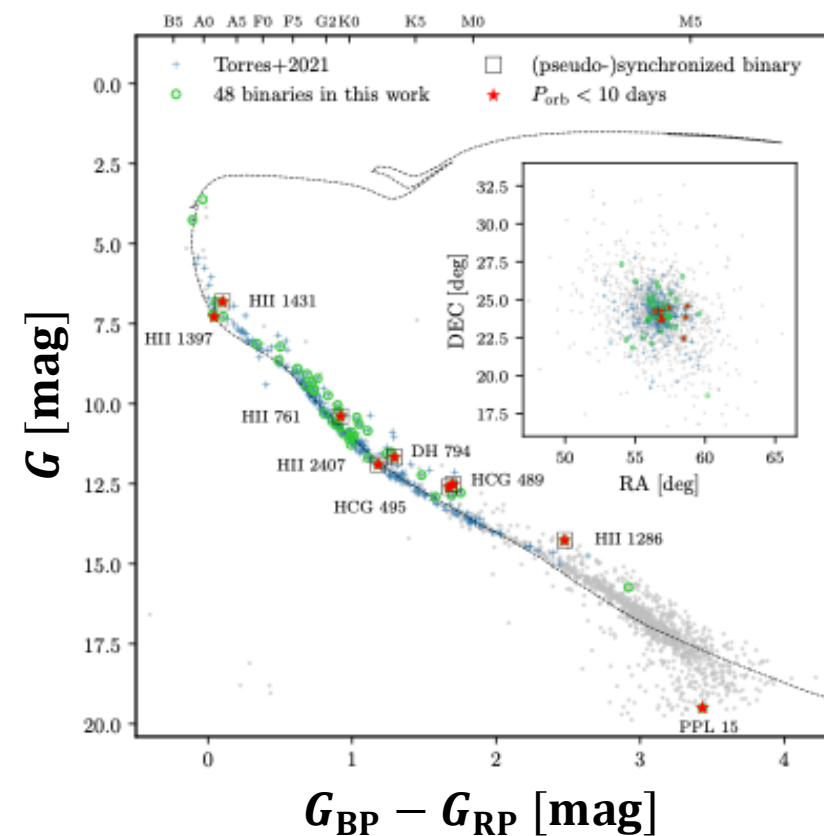
等龄双星星族的潮汐锁定双星



高精度长时序测光巡天
自转周期 P_{rot}

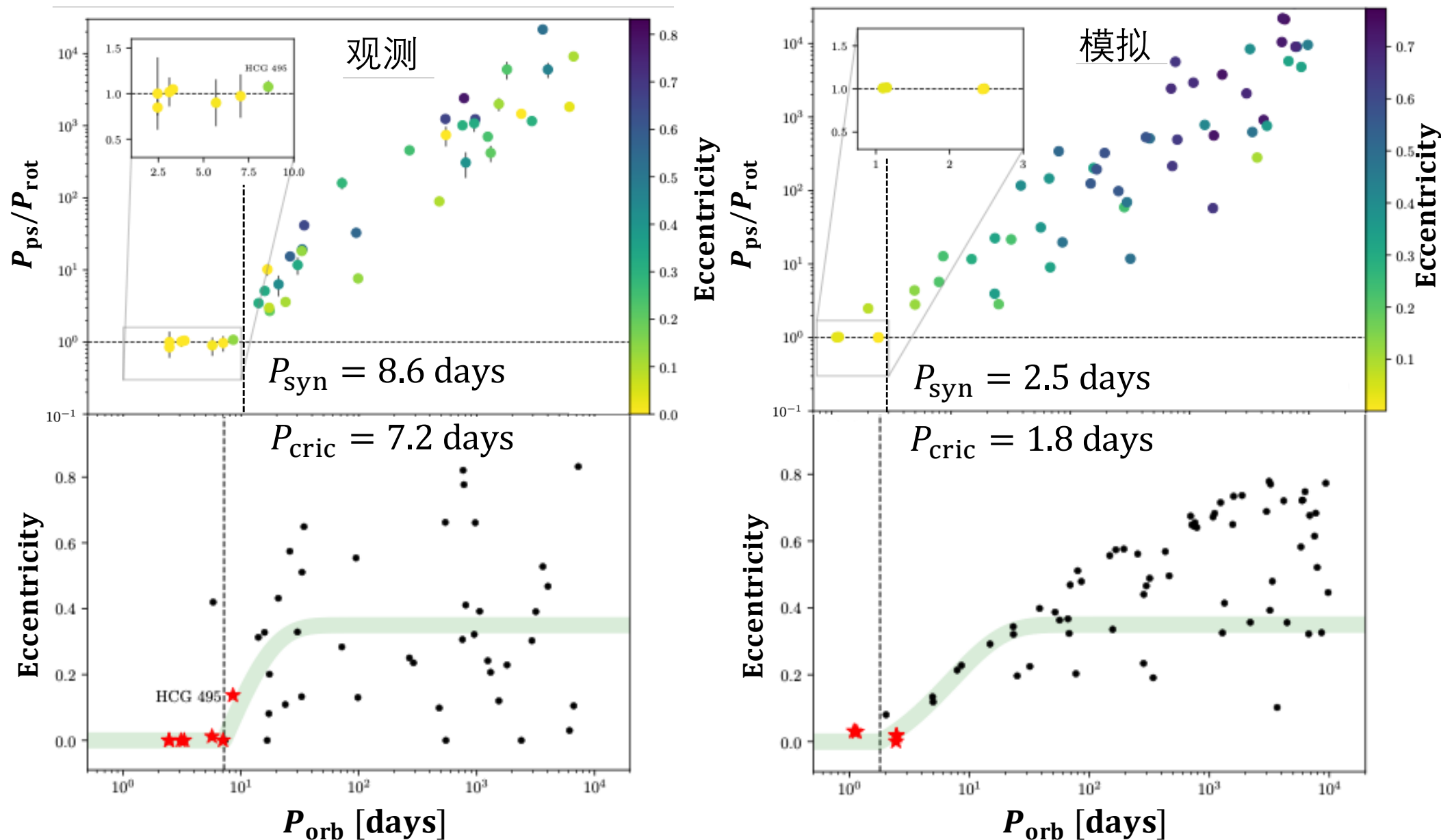


Pleiades
125 Myr



Wang et al. (2026)

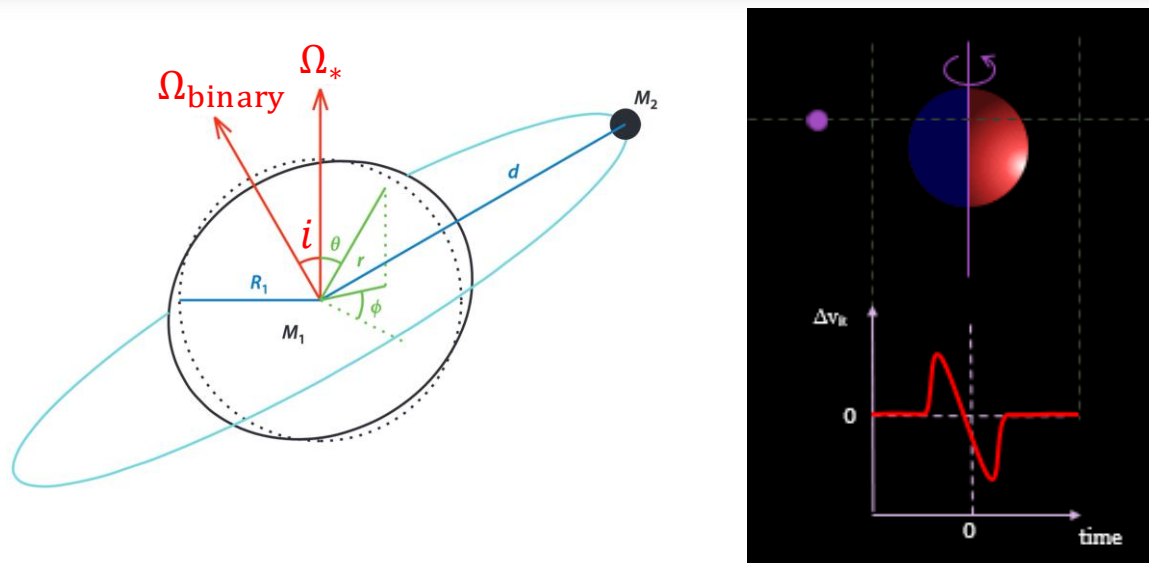
等龄双星星族的潮汐锁定双星



- 昴星团中，同步和圆化具有相似的临界轨道周期
- BSE采用的潮汐方案的潮汐效率明显不足，无法使 $P_{orb} > 2$ 天的双星产生足够强的潮汐相互作用

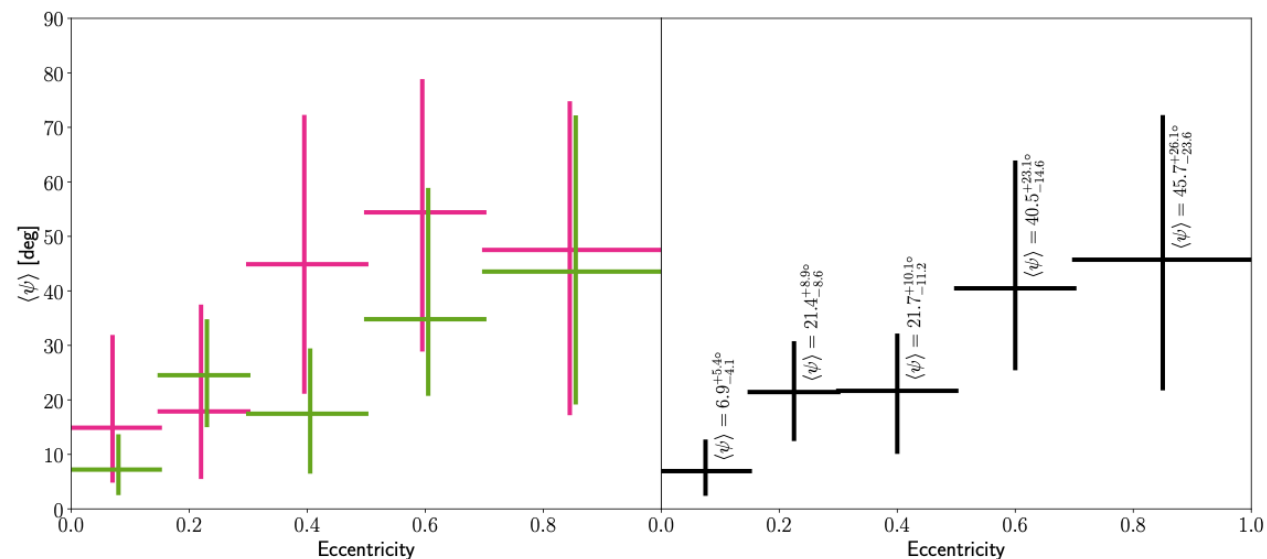
Wang et al. (2026)

双星自转轨道轴对齐



主要测量方法

- 中高分辨率光谱测量恒星投影自转速度 $v \sin i_*$, 并结合恒星半径以及自转周期, 则可以估计恒星自转轴倾角 i_* ; 星震可以直接推导 i_*
食双星或天体测量双星提供确切的双星轨道倾角 i_{binary}
两个倾角之间的差值 $i_{\text{binary}} - i_*$ 可以作为恒星自转轴与双星轨道轴夹角 i 的一个下限估计。
- Rossiter-McLaughlin* 效应: 伴星掩食主星表面不同自转速度区域时引起的谱线轮廓不对称畸变, 只适用于食双星



恒星自转轴与轨道轴的相对夹角 i 与轨道偏心率密切相关

Marcussen et al. (2024)

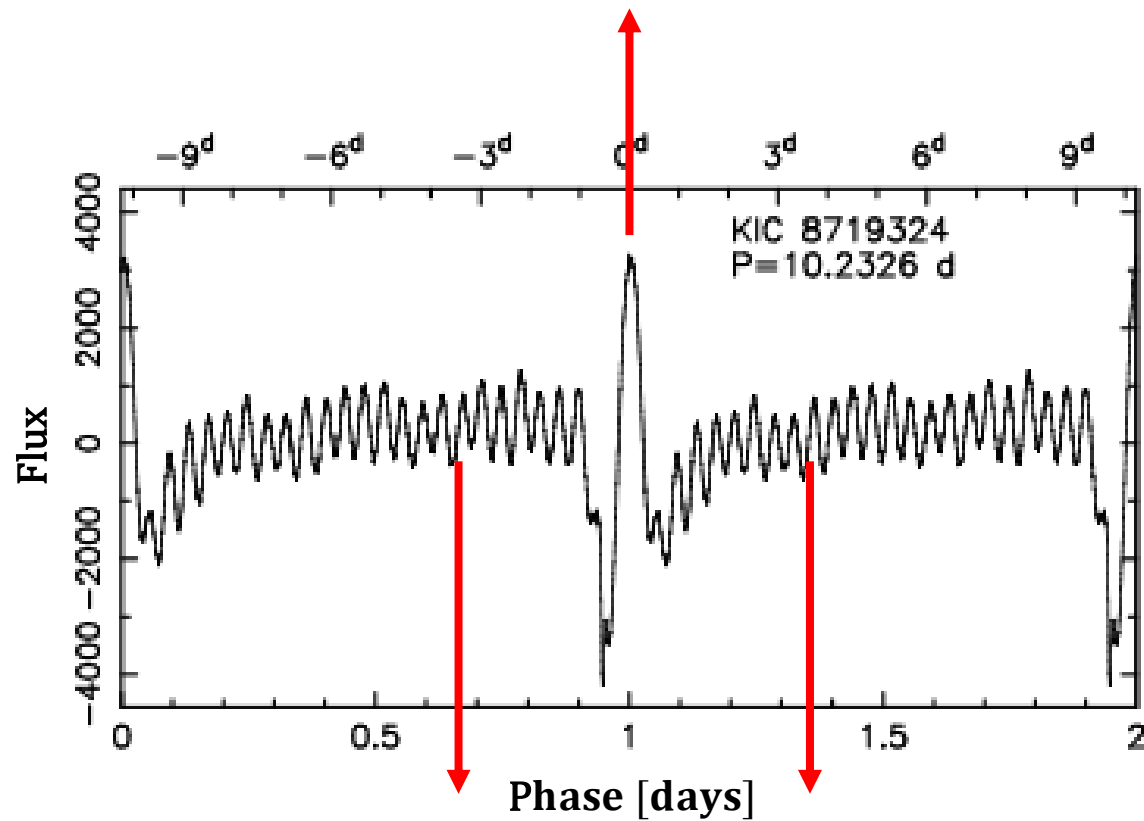
$$\frac{da}{dt} \propto \frac{1}{Q}$$

“We still do not know where the tidal energy is actually dissipated.”

Zahn & Goldreich (1966)

高偏心率系统里的心跳星

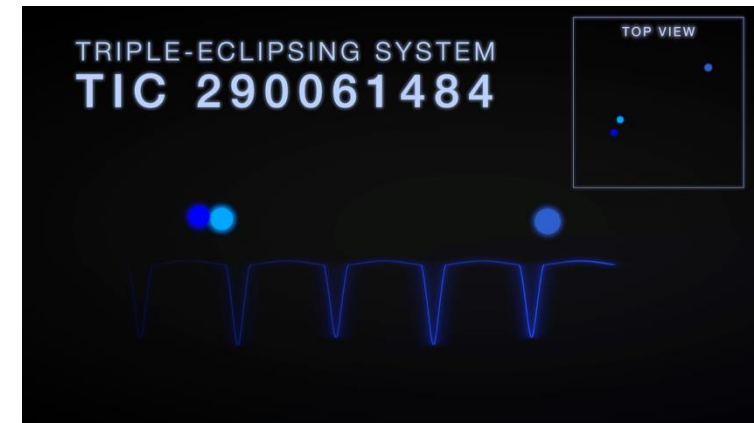
平衡潮所致



动力潮所致

(Thompson et al. 2012)

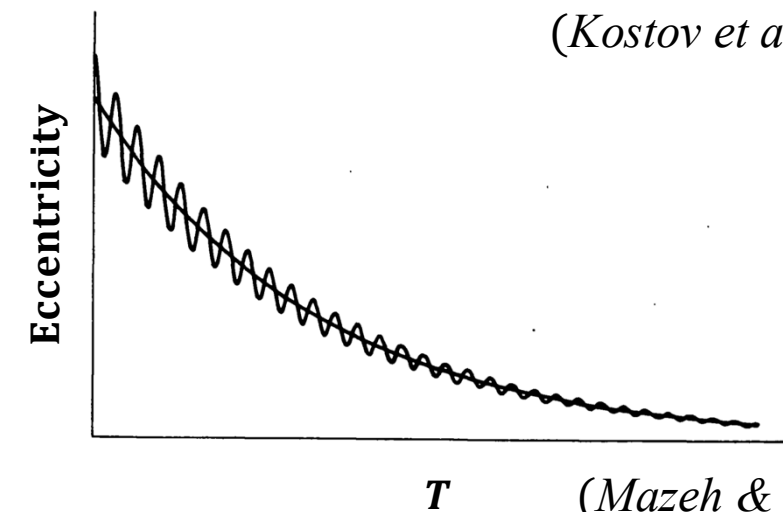
三星系统



$P_{\text{in}} = 1.8$ 天
 $P_{\text{out}} = 24.5$ 天

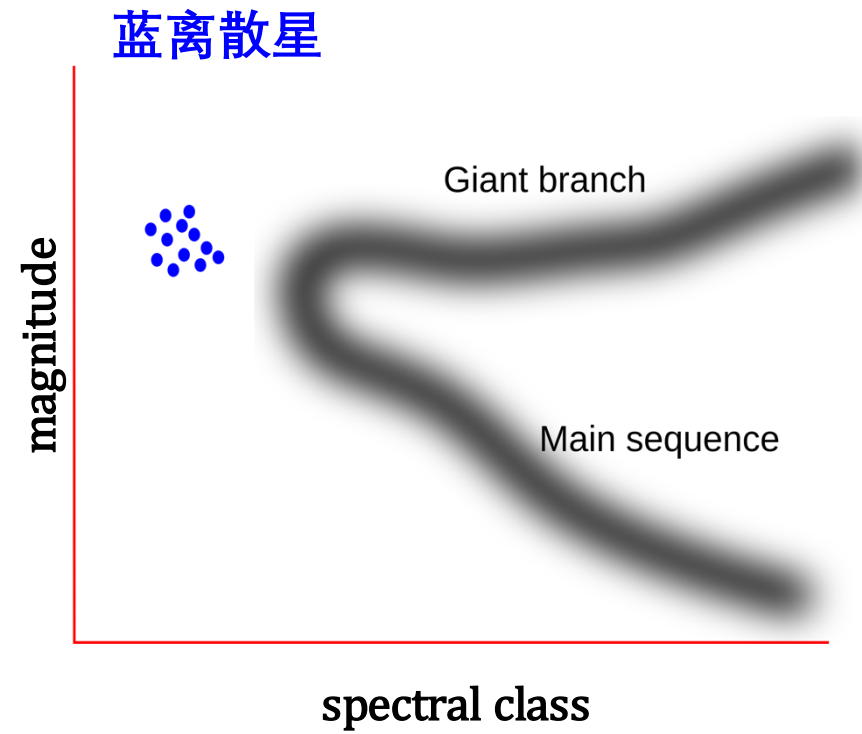
Credit: NASA

(Kostov et al. 2024)

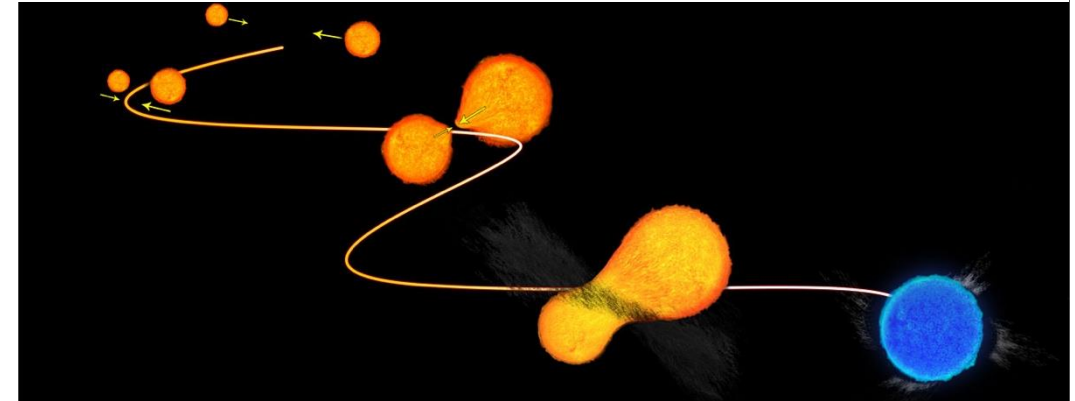


(Mazeh & Shaham 1979)

双星的物质转移与特殊恒星的形成

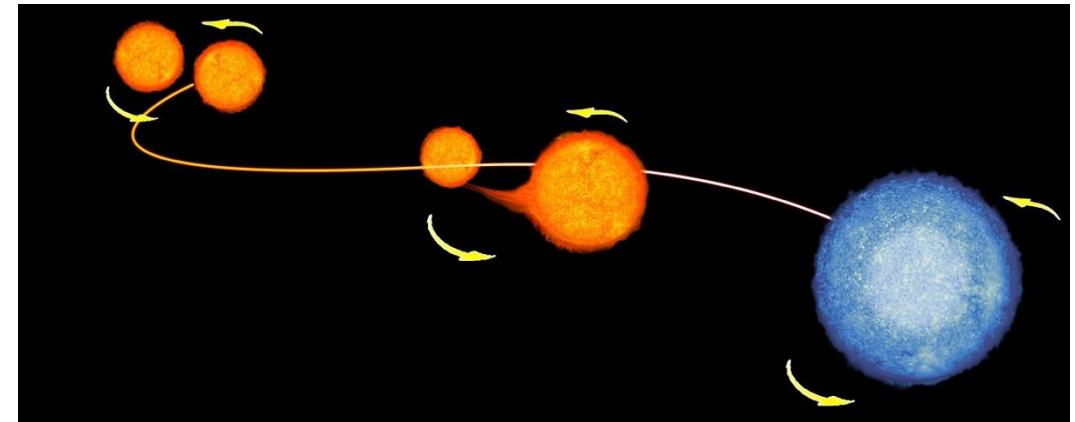


恒星直接碰撞 *Sills et al. (2009)*



Tian et al. (2006)

双星相互作用 *Xin et al. (2015)*



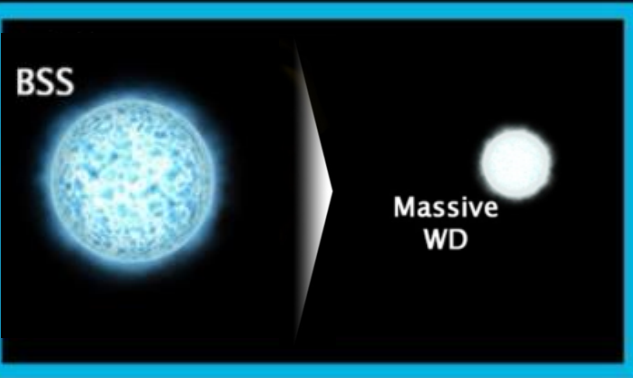
Credit: NASA/ESA

双星物质转移

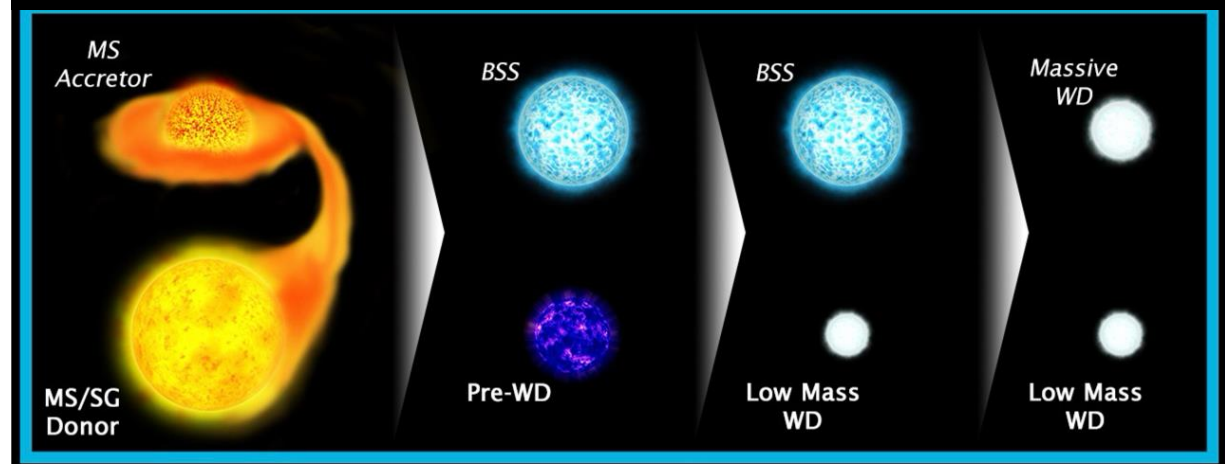
- A型物质转移：输质星在主序带阶段（核心氢燃烧阶段）发生物质转移
- B型物质转移：输质星在离开主序带后，但在核心氢燃烧结束前发生物质转移
- C型物质转移：输质星在核心氢燃烧结束后发生物质转移

Kippenhahn & Weigert (1967)

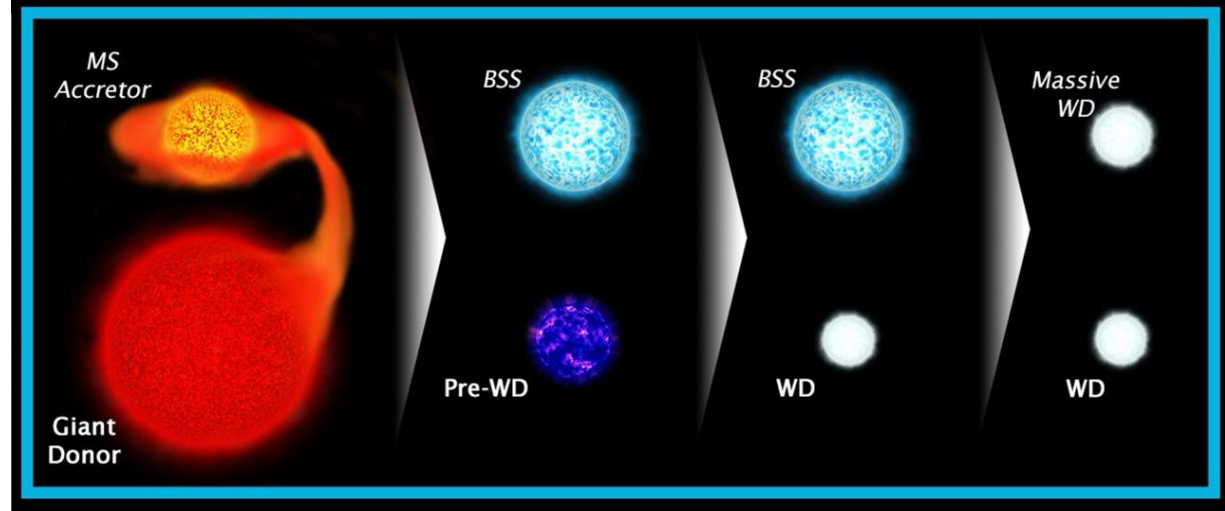
双星并合/碰撞



A/B型物质转移

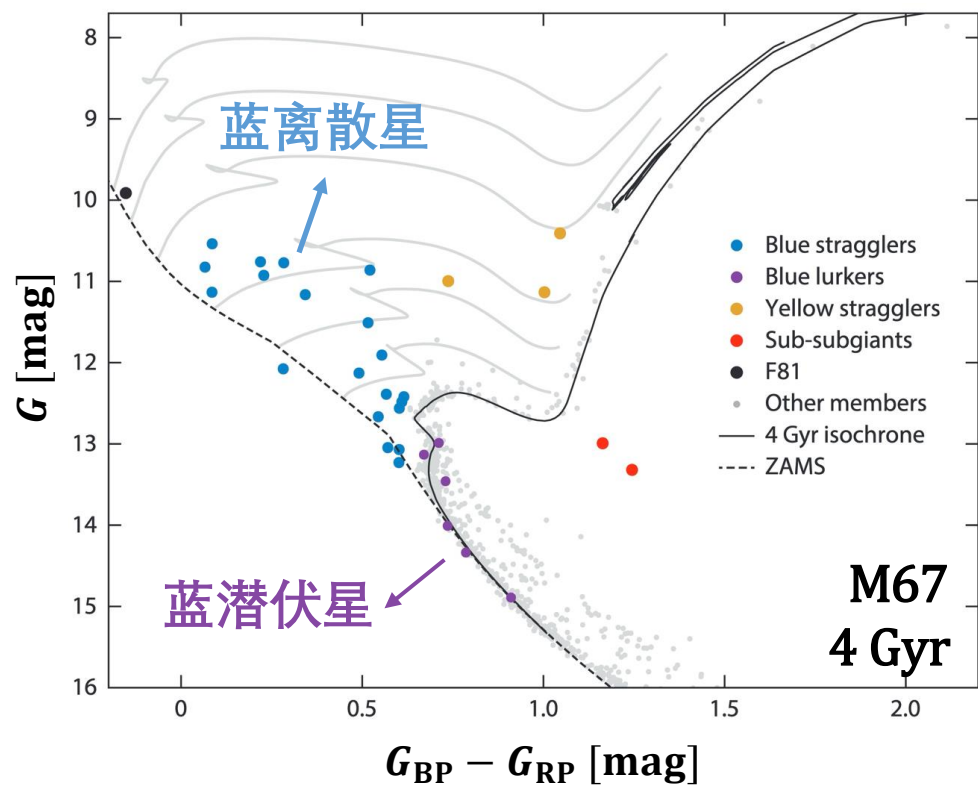


B/C型物质转移

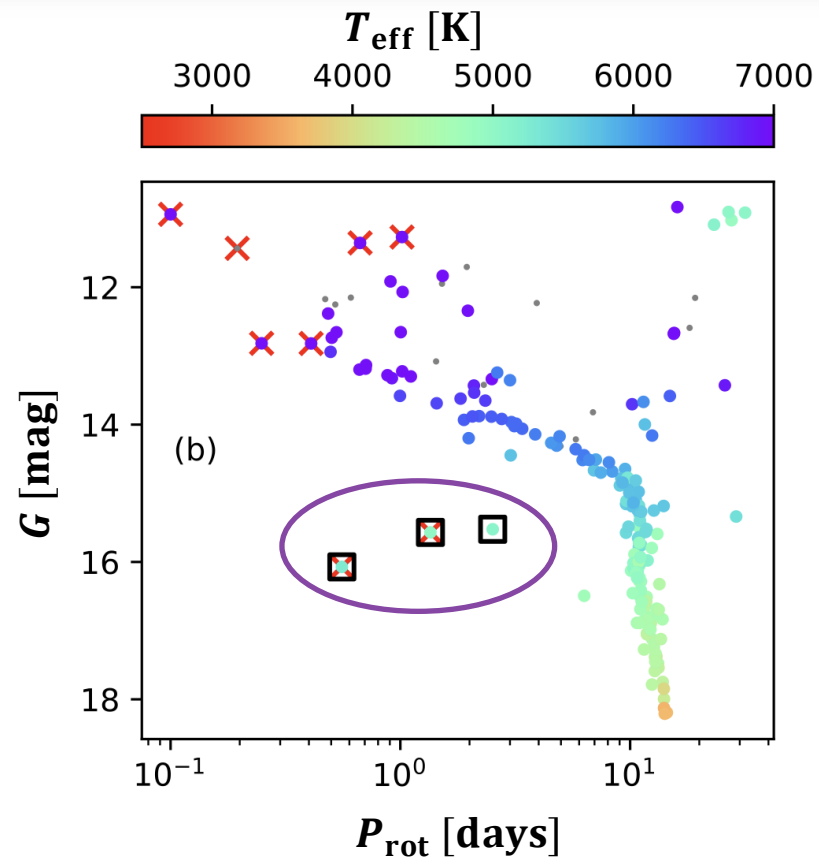


Jadhav (2022)

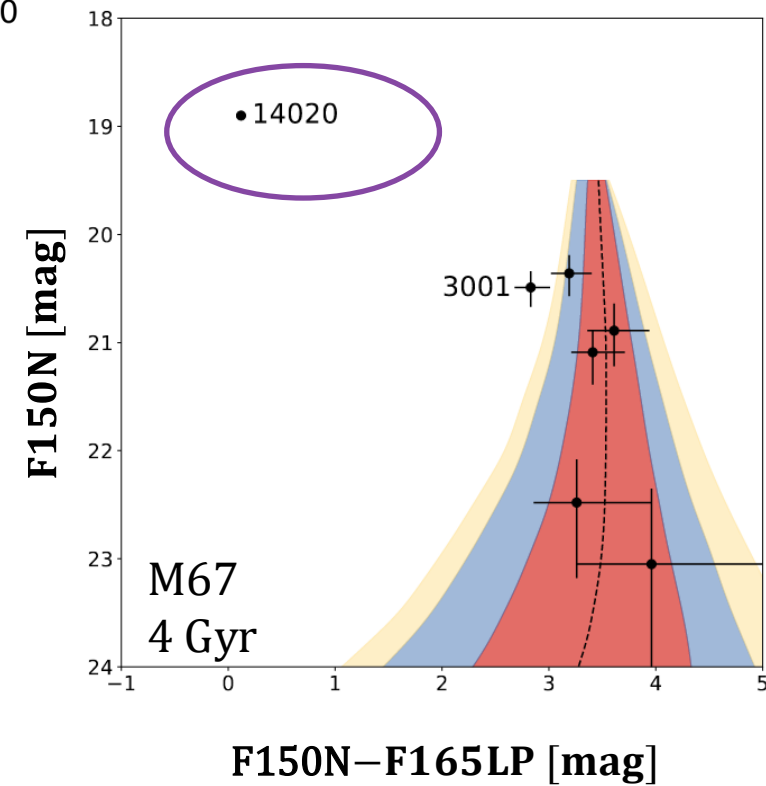
蓝潜伏星



(Mathieu & Pols 2025)



(Jadhav et al. 2026)



(Nine et al. 2023)

- 探测到高于平均水平的投影自转速率
- 证认出仅能通过物质转移过程形成的伴星
- 存在如仅能通过吸积物质所产生的化学元素丰度异常