

A Blue Lurker Emerges from a Triple-System Merger

Emily Leiner
Illinois Institute of Technology
eleiner@iit.edu

Collaborators:

Natalie Gosnell— Colorado College

Aaron Geller— Northwestern University

Meng Sun— Northwestern University

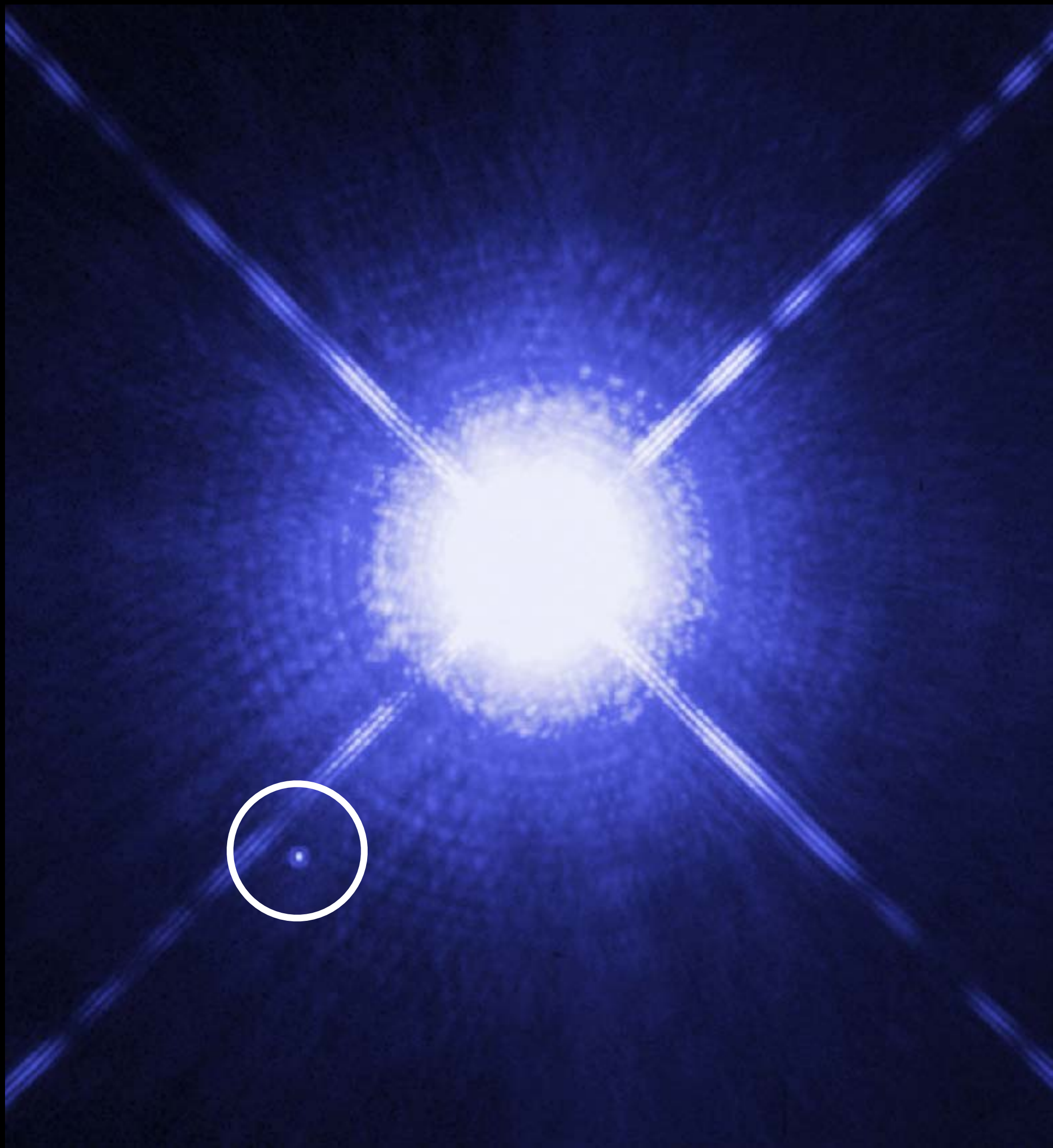
Robert Mathieu— University of Wisconsin— Madison

Allison Sills— McMaster University

**Blue lurkers are stars that look normal,
but they are spinning suspiciously fast for their age**

The star cluster M67

Credit: Processing-Noel Carboni Imaging — Greg Parker



We pointed the *Hubble Space Telescope* at a blue lurker star in M67, and found that the blue lurker was not alone. It has a white dwarf companion

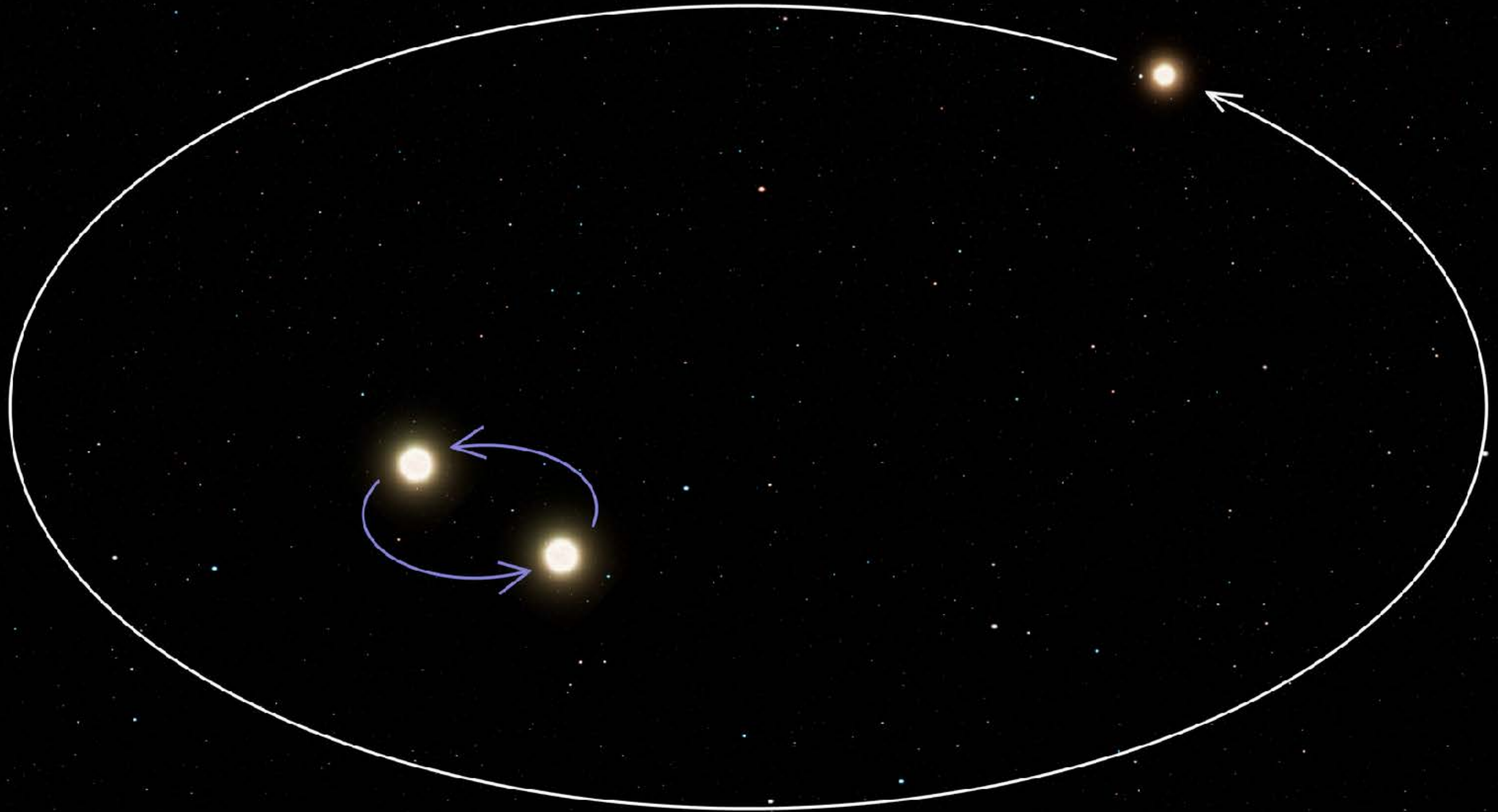
Only *Hubble* is sensitive enough it could have found this tiny white dwarf next to a bright blue lurker star

And there was an even bigger surprise... the white dwarf was far more massive than we expected. So massive it could not have descended from any normal star in M67

Hubble image of Sirius A & B

NASA, ESA, H. Bond (STScI), and M. Barstow (University of Leicester)

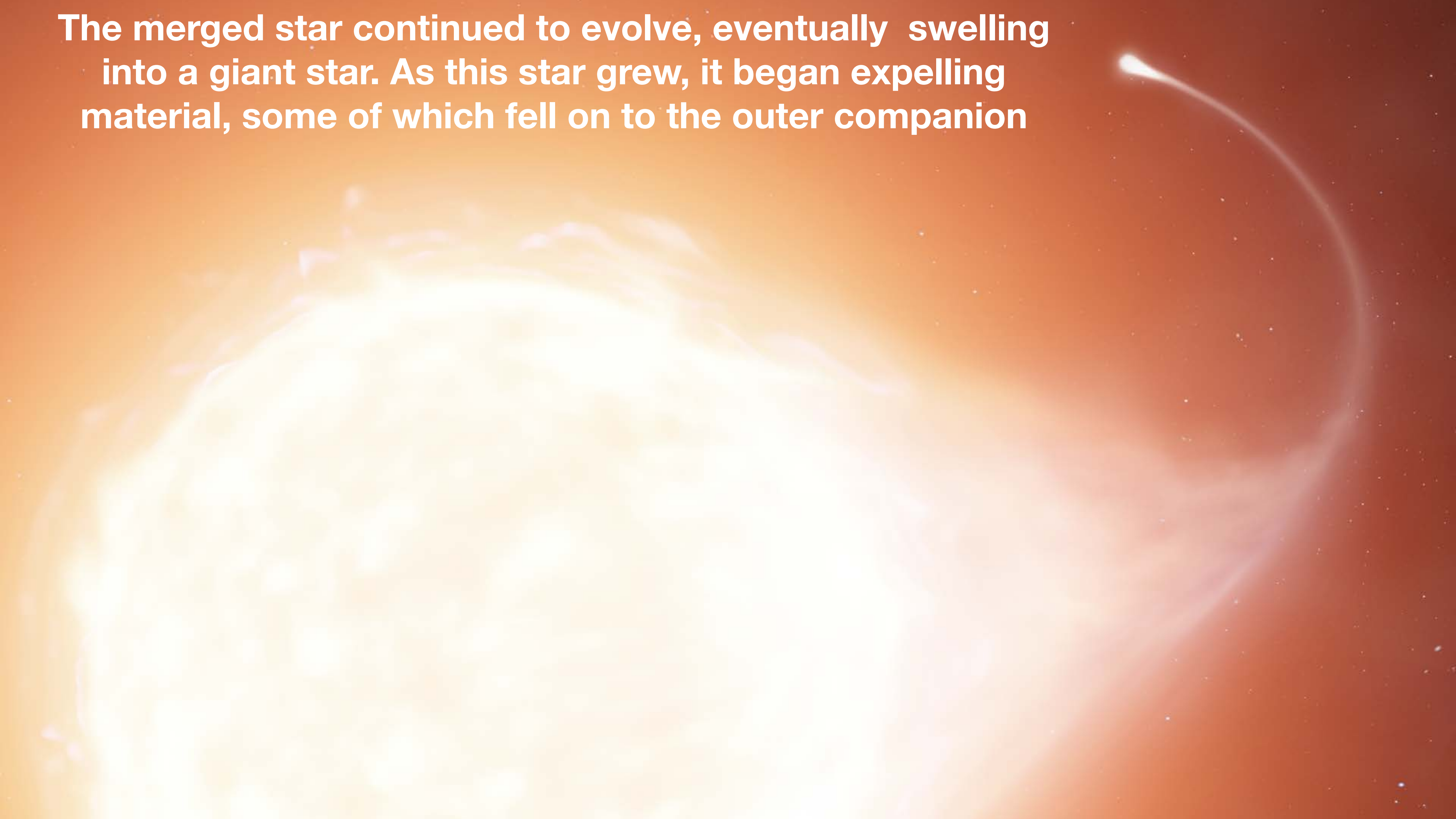
The system started as three Sun-like stars in a triple system!

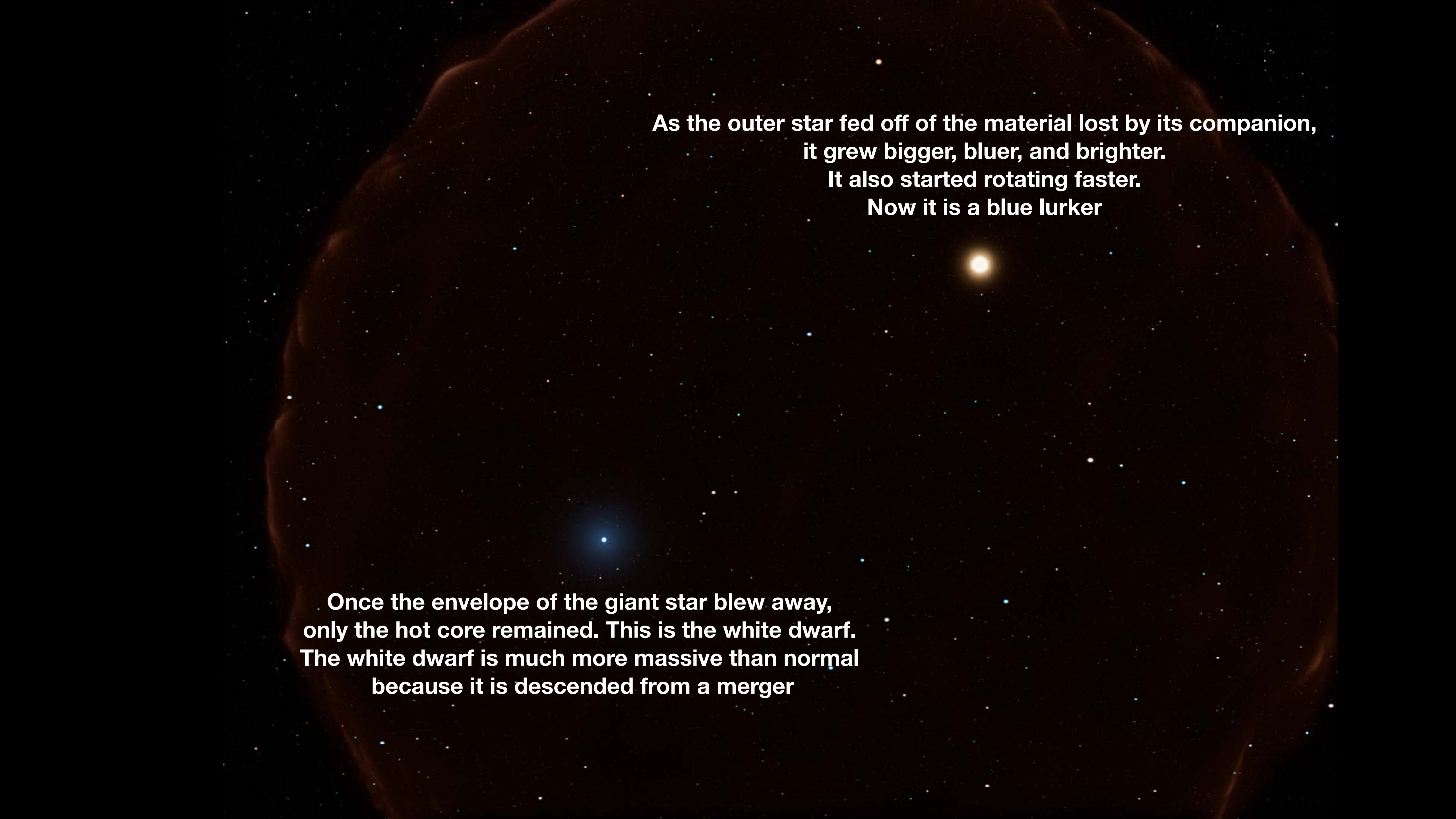


**About 500 million years ago,
the two stars in the inner binary merged**



The merged star continued to evolve, eventually swelling into a giant star. As this star grew, it began expelling material, some of which fell on to the outer companion





**As the outer star fed off of the material lost by its companion,
it grew bigger, bluer, and brighter.
It also started rotating faster.
Now it is a blue lurker**

**Once the envelope of the giant star blew away,
only the hot core remained. This is the white dwarf.
The white dwarf is much more massive than normal
because it is descended from a merger**

As the oute

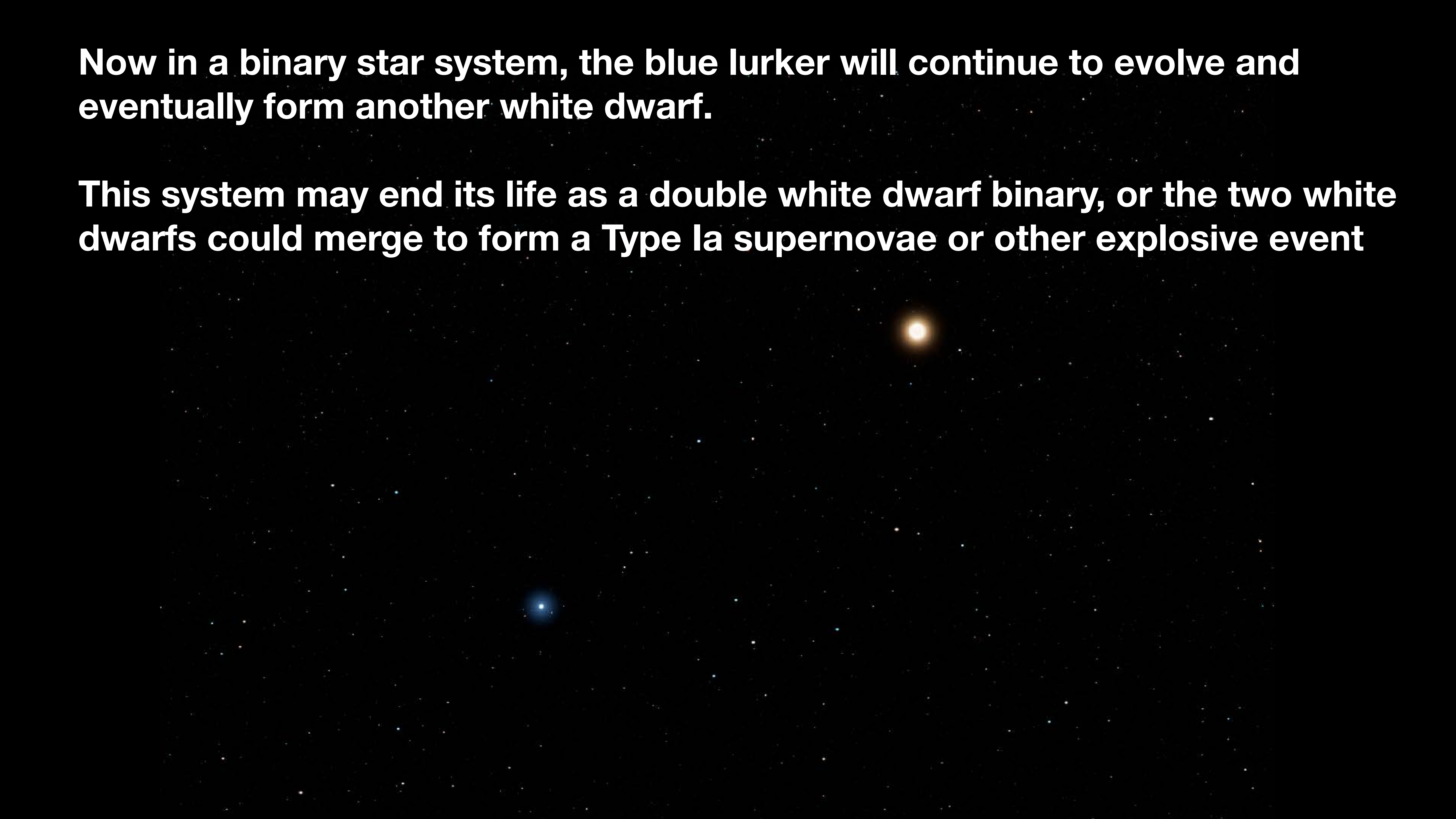
npanion,



Once the envelope of the giant star blew away,
only the hot core remained. This is the white dwarf.
The white dwarf is much more massive than normal
because it is descended from a merger

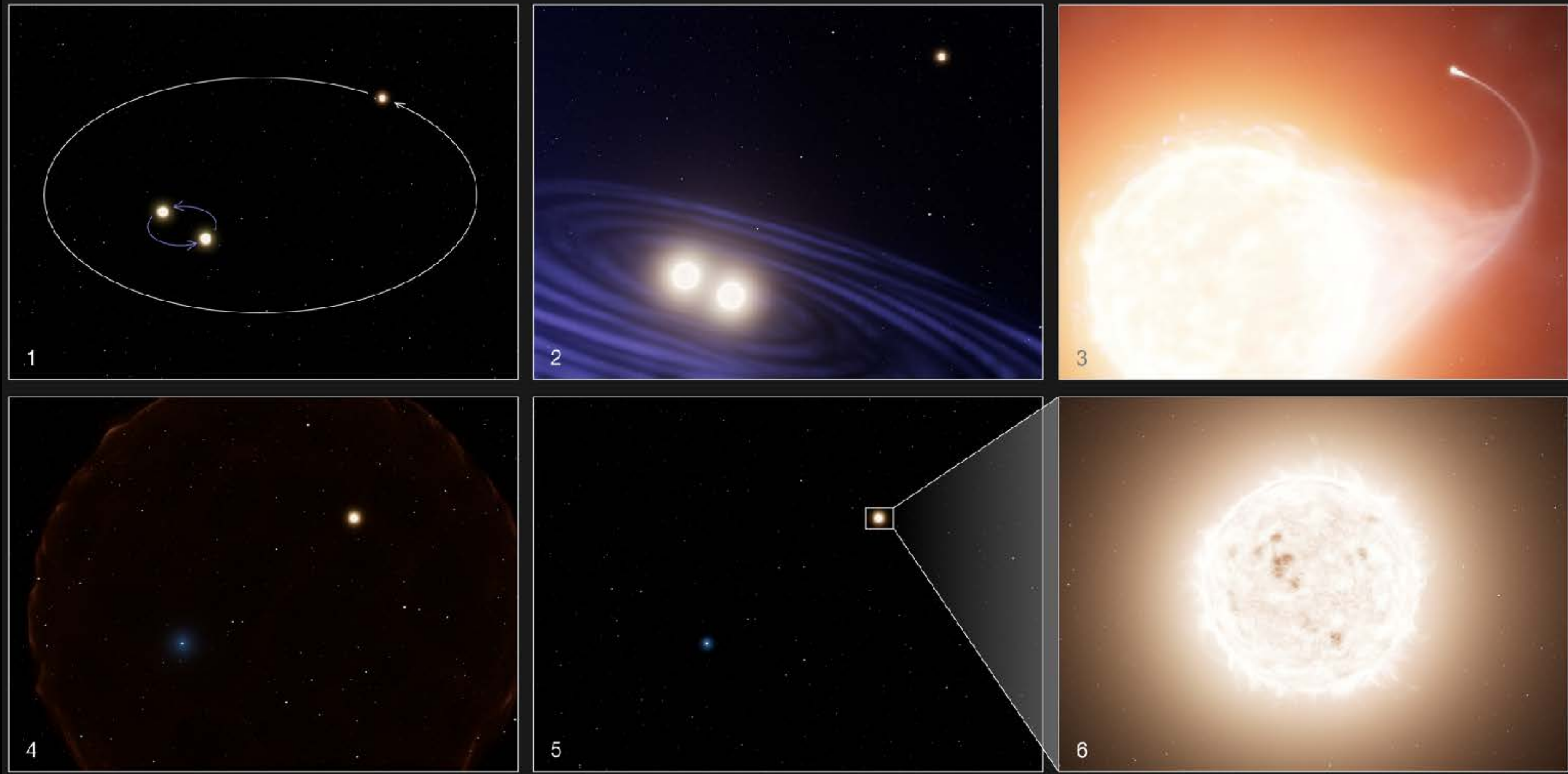
Now in a binary star system, the blue lurker will continue to evolve and eventually form another white dwarf.

This system may end its life as a double white dwarf binary, or the two white dwarfs could merge to form a Type Ia supernovae or other explosive event



Blue lurkers are rotating fast because they have gobbled up material from a companion!

Triple systems are fairly common, but we are just starting to understand how they evolve. The story of this blue lurker is an exciting glimpse of the interesting objects that can form when three stars interact.



Questions? Email me at eleiner@iit.edu