

“Binary–single star interactions can explain why some dynamically–young globular clusters have their first and second stellar populations spatially mixed.”

Insights into spatial mixing of multiple populations in dynamically–young globular clusters

Václav Pavlík^{1,2} (pavlik@asu.cas.cz), Melvyn B. Davies³, Ellen Leitinger^{4,5}, Holger Baumgardt⁶, Alexey Bobrick^{7,8,9}, Ivan Cabrera-Ziri¹⁰, Michael Hilker⁵, Andrew J. Winter^{11,12,13}

Introduction

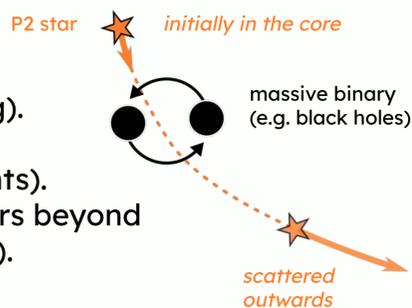
- Most galactic globular clusters (GCs) contain at least two populations of stars.
- It is conventionally assumed that the second population (P2) is more centrally concentrated at birth than the first population (P1).
- However, the radial distributions of P1 and P2 stars are vastly different in GCs of similar dynamically–young age, e.g. 1–2 relaxation times (T_{rh}).

(see also, e.g. Bastian & Lardo 2018; Lacchin et al. 2022; Leitinger et al. 2023; 2025)

Why are **P1 and P2 mixed (or even inverted)** so quickly in certain GCs?
Are there some **more complex dynamical processes** specific to these GCs?

Methods

- We focus on the expansion of central P2 stars via binary–single interactions in the core (see the drawing).
- We use direct N -body models of GCs with primordial binaries (different masses, semi–major axes, and counts).
- Initially, we assume all central stars are P2 and all stars beyond the quarter–mass radius are P1 (see the figures below).

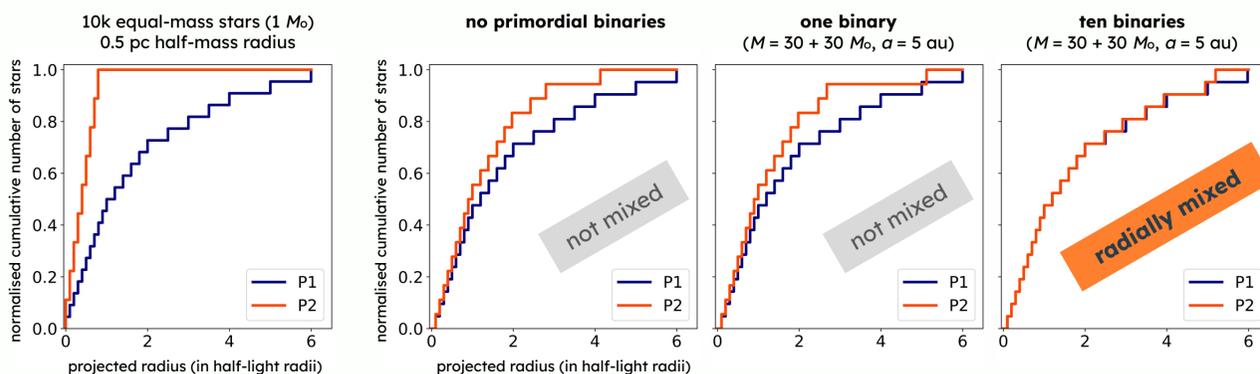


Results

- We do not find radial inversion of P1 and P2 in any of our models.
- However, in dense GCs, **massive binary stars** can push central stars outwards and **fully mix P1 and P2 stars in less than two relaxation times**.

– Initial conditions

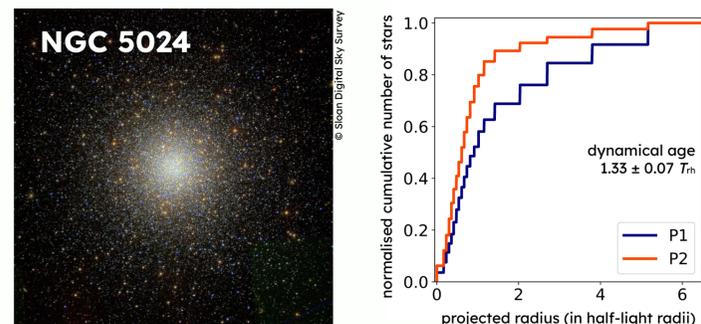
– Star cluster models with dynamical age $1.3 T_{rh}$



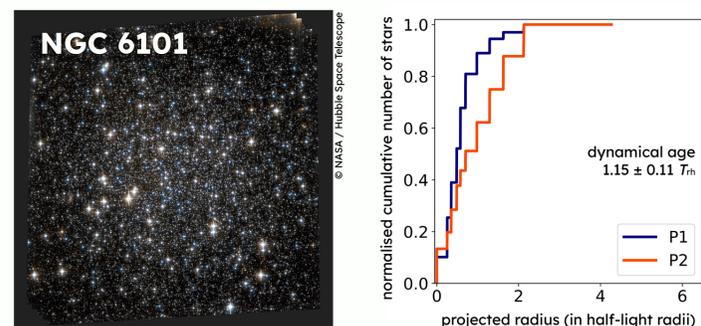
- Our simple model can **replicate the properties of some observed mixed GCs**, such as NGC 5053, 4590, 5904 and others (compare the figures above and on the right–hand side).
- Our models also agree with theoretical estimates which we further discuss in the upcoming paper.

Examples: dynamically–young GCs

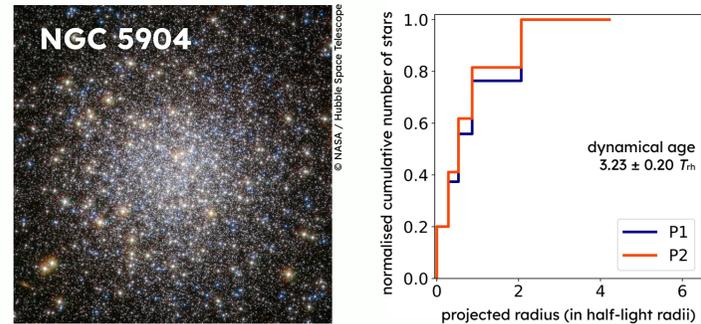
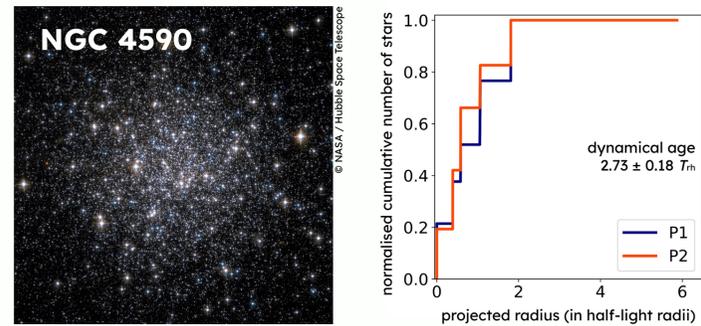
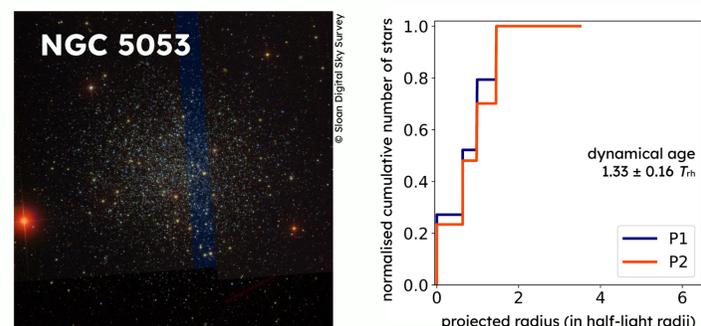
– P2 is centrally concentrated



– P1 is centrally concentrated



– P1 and P2 are radially mixed



(GC data and numerical values in this section were taken from Leitinger et al. 2023)

Authors' affiliations:

- 1 Astronomical Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Boční II 1401, 141 00 Prague 4, Czech Republic
- 2 Department of Astronomy, Indiana University, Swain Hall West, 727 E 3rd Street, Bloomington, IN 47405, USA
- 3 Centre for Mathematical Sciences, Lund University, Box 118, SE-221 00 Lund, Sweden
- 4 Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università degli Studi di Bologna, Via Gobetti 93/2, I-40129 Bologna, Italy
- 5 European Southern Observatory, Karl-Schwarzschild-Str. 2, D-85748 Garching, Germany
- 6 School of Mathematics and Physics, The University of Queensland, St. Lucia, QLD 4072, Australia
- 7 School of Physics and Astronomy, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3800, Australia
- 8 ARC Centre of Excellence for Gravitational Wave Discovery – OzGrav, Australia
- 9 Technion – Israel Institute of Technology, Physics Department, Haifa, Israel 32000
- 10 Vyoma GmbH, Karl-Theodor-Str. 55, 80803 Munich, Germany
- 11 Max-Planck Institute for Astronomy (MPIA), Königstuhl 17, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany
- 12 Université Côte d'Azur, Observatoire de la Côte d'Azur, CNRS, Laboratoire Lagrange, 06300 Nice, France
- 13 Astronomy Unit, School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London E1 4NS, UK

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