中間質量ブラックホールによる白色矮星の潮汐破壊に関する数値的研究

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ミッシングブラックホール　ワークショップ

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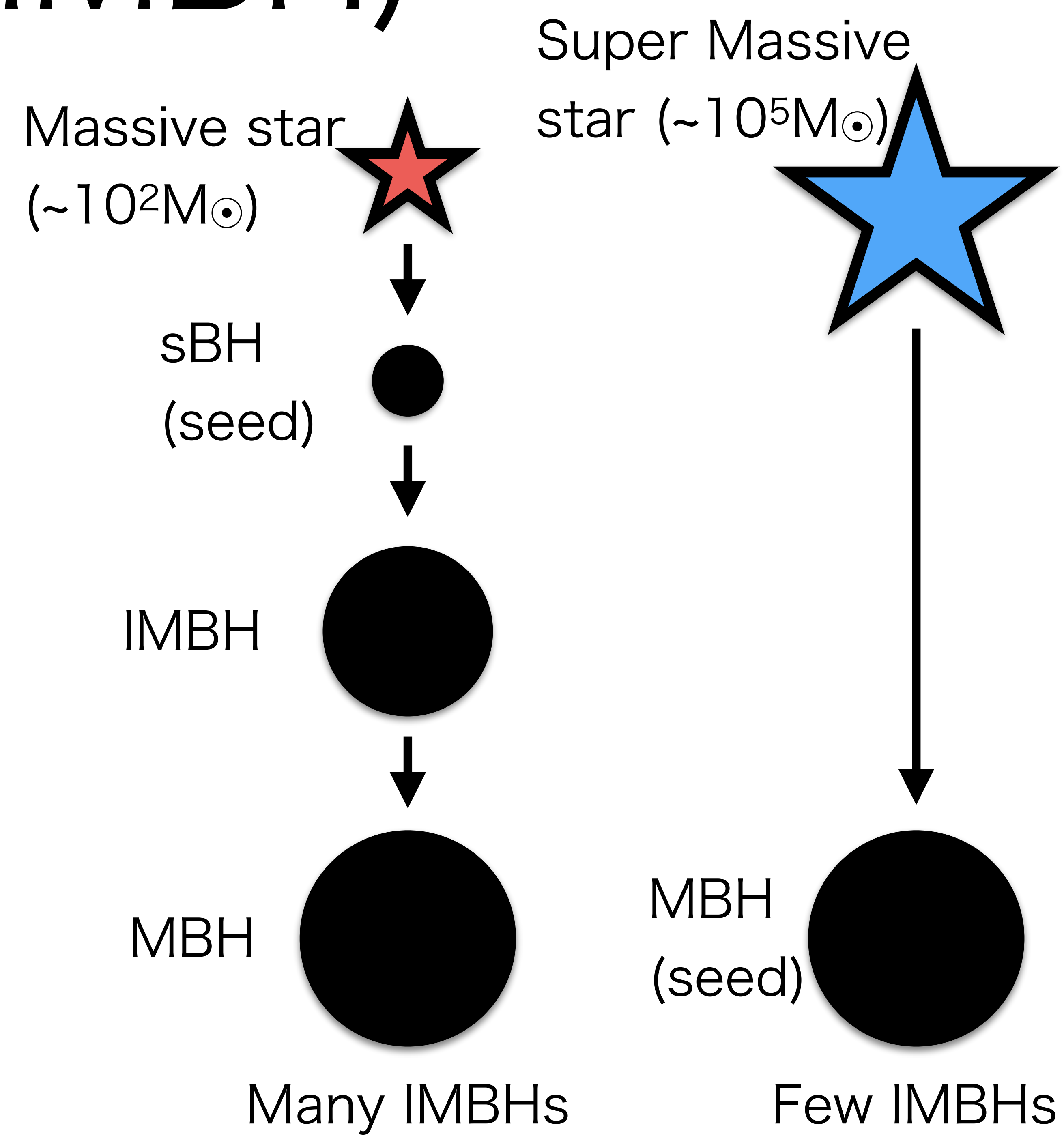
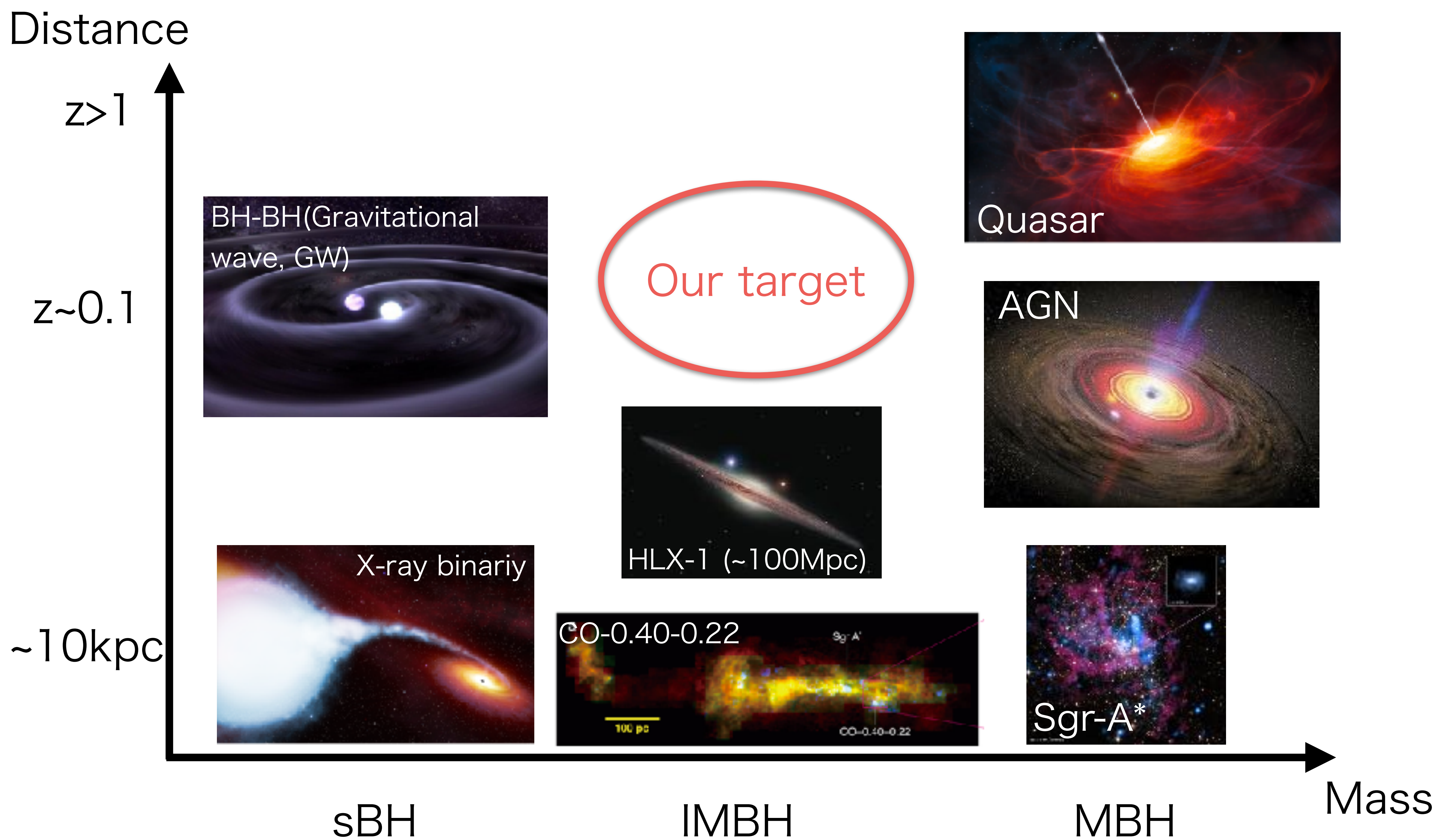
Intermediate Mass Black Hole (IMBH)

- Black hole (BH) with 10^2-$10^5 M_\odot$
  - Stellar-mass BH (sBH): $<10^2 M_\odot$
  - Massive BH (MBH): $>10^6 M_\odot$
- IMBH Candidates
  - M82 X-1(Matsumoto et al. 2001)
  - HLX-1 (Farrell et al. 2009)
  - CO-0.40-0.22 (Oka et al. 2016)
  - IRS13E complex (Tsuboi et al. 2017)
- An important key to clarify the formation process of MBHs

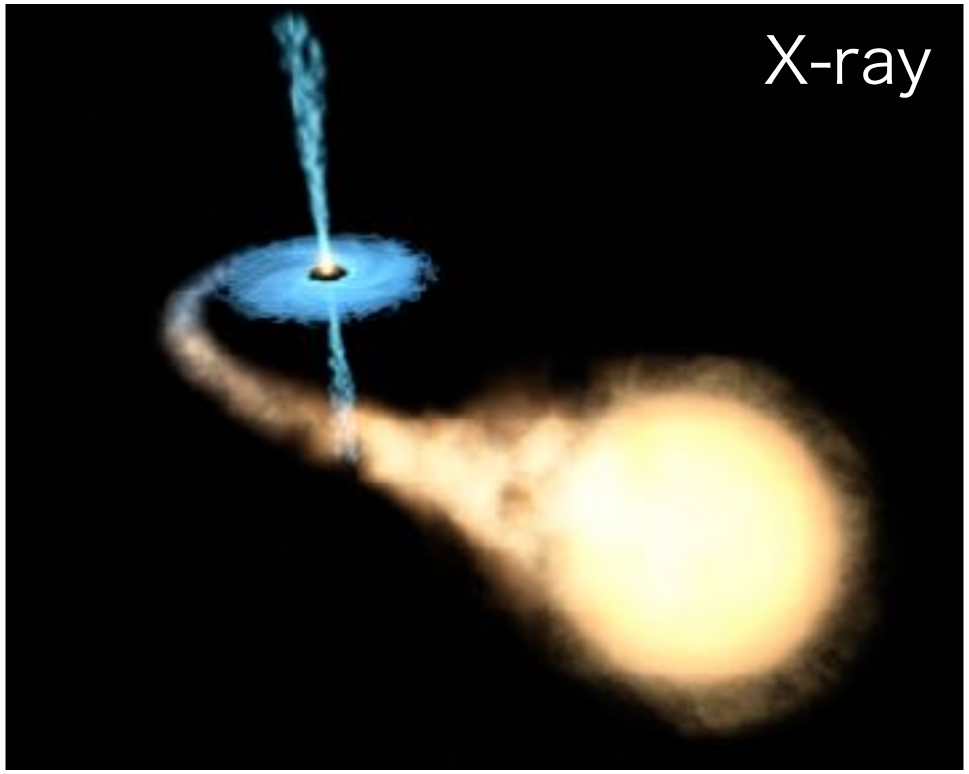


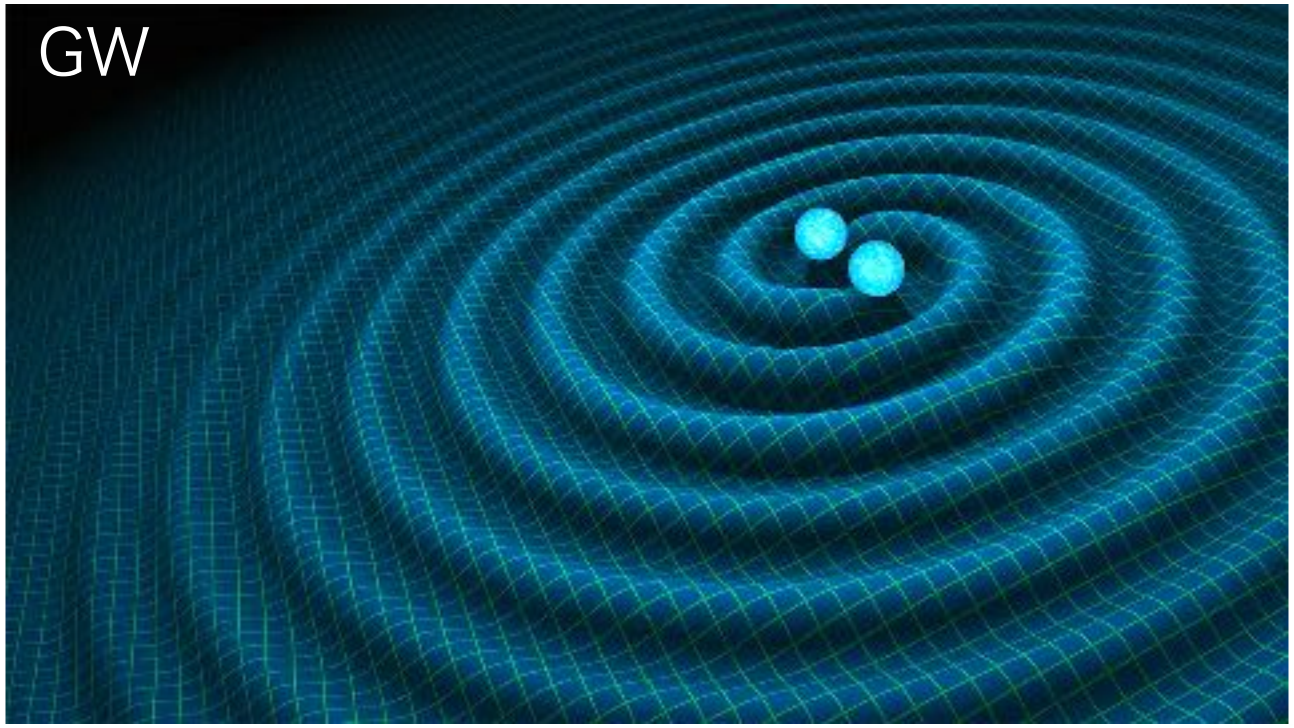
The current status of search for BHs



Strategies of IMBH survey

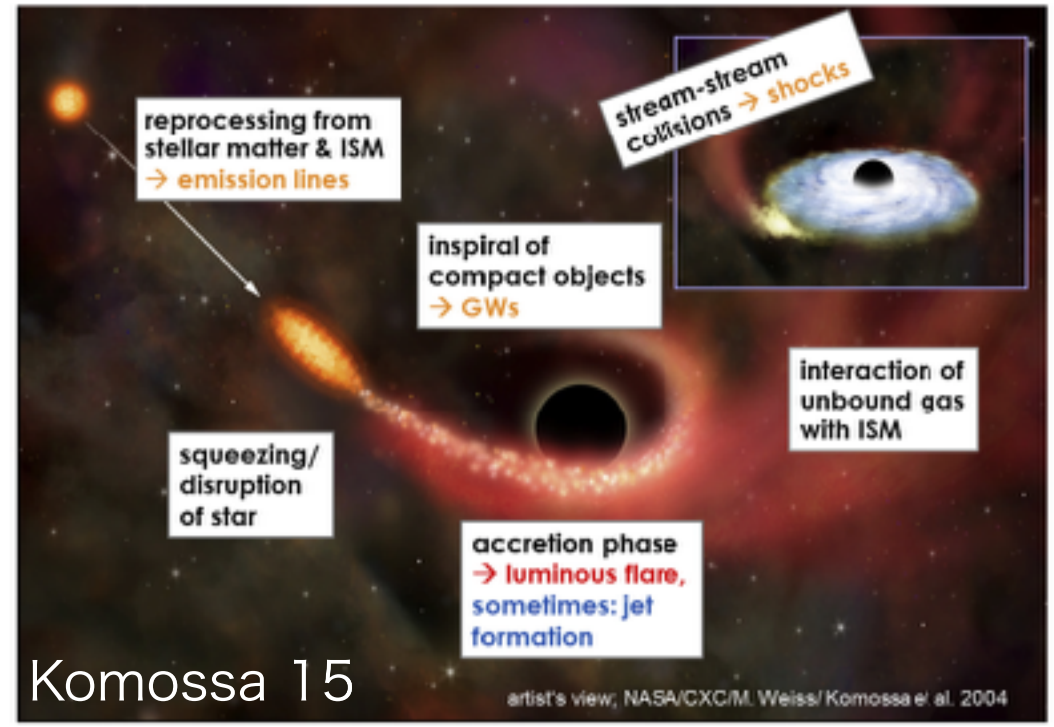
- Accretion disk (by X-ray observatory)
  - At most Eddington luminosity (not so luminous)
  - Super Eddington luminosity (strongly depending on line-of-sight directions)
- Inspiral of a BH (by GW observatory)
  - Space-based GW detector required (e.g. LISA, DECIGO)
    - LIGO, VIRGO & KAGRA are ground-based detectors.
  - Beyond 2030
- Tidal disruption events (TDEs) of white dwarfs (WD) (by optical observatory)

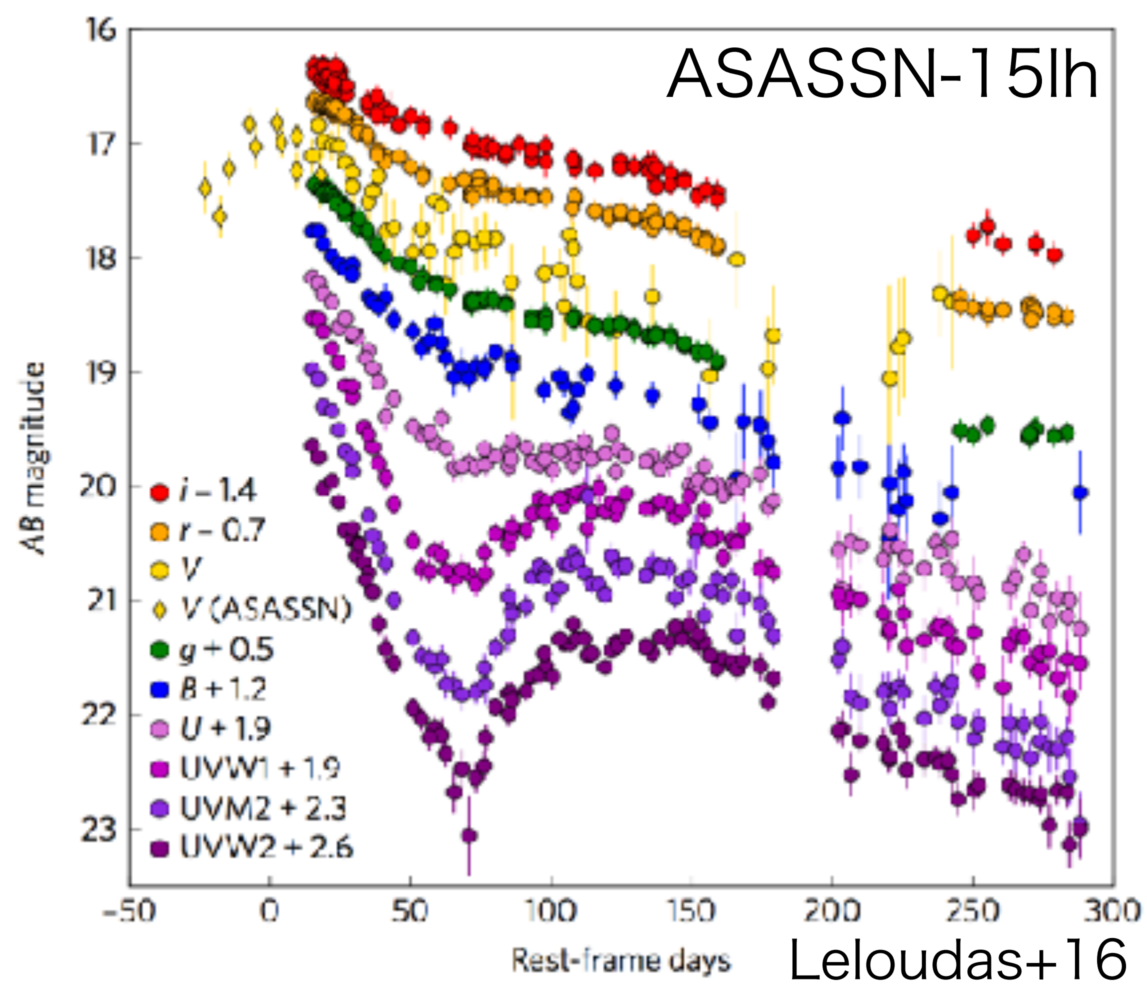




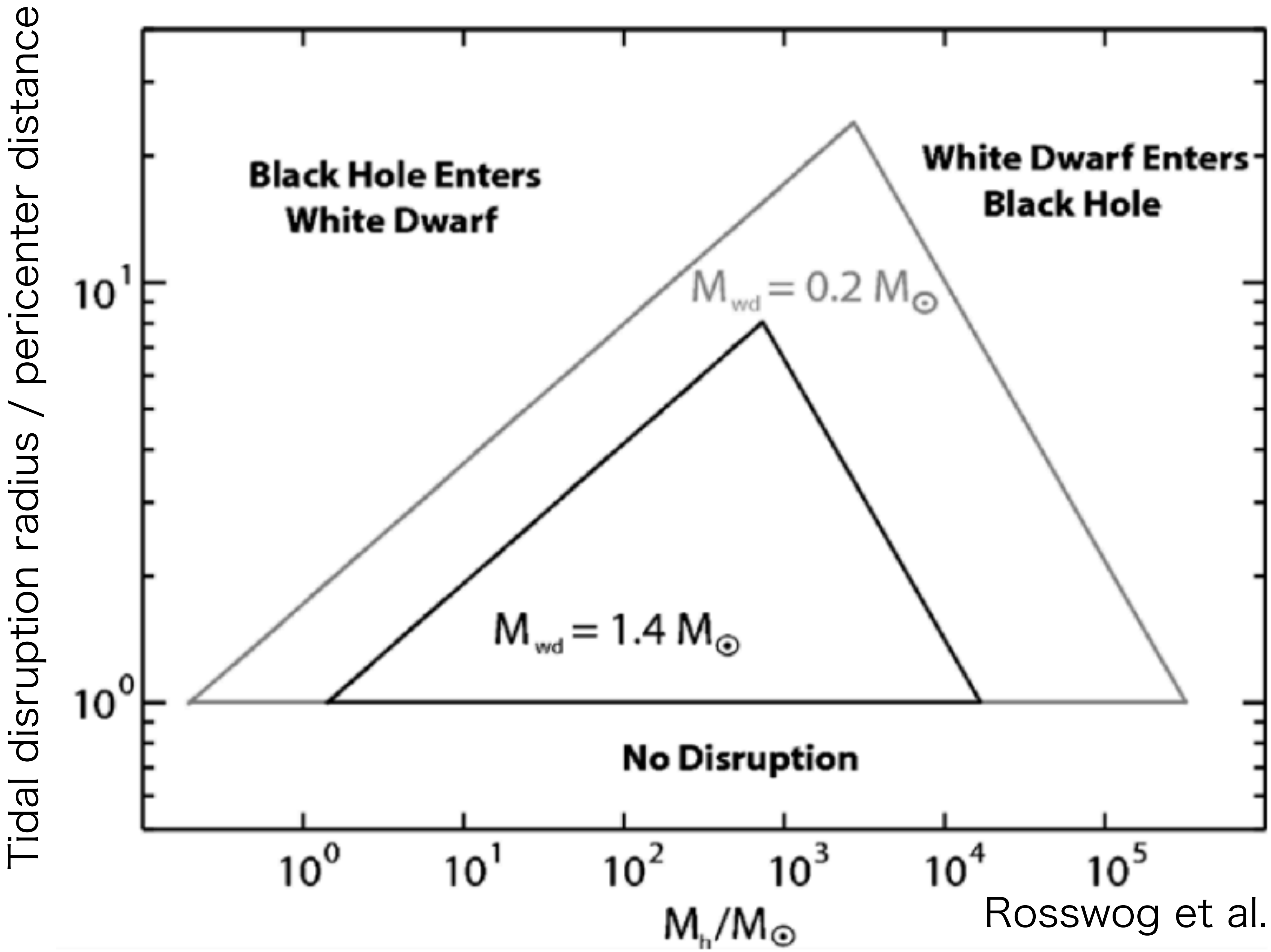
Tidal Disruption Events (TDEs)

- Tidal disruption of a star (e.g. main sequence stars) by a BH
- Bright flare powered by accretion of the stellar debris
- Several ten candidates (Kommosa 2015)
    - TDEs of main sequence stars
    - No conformed WD TDEs





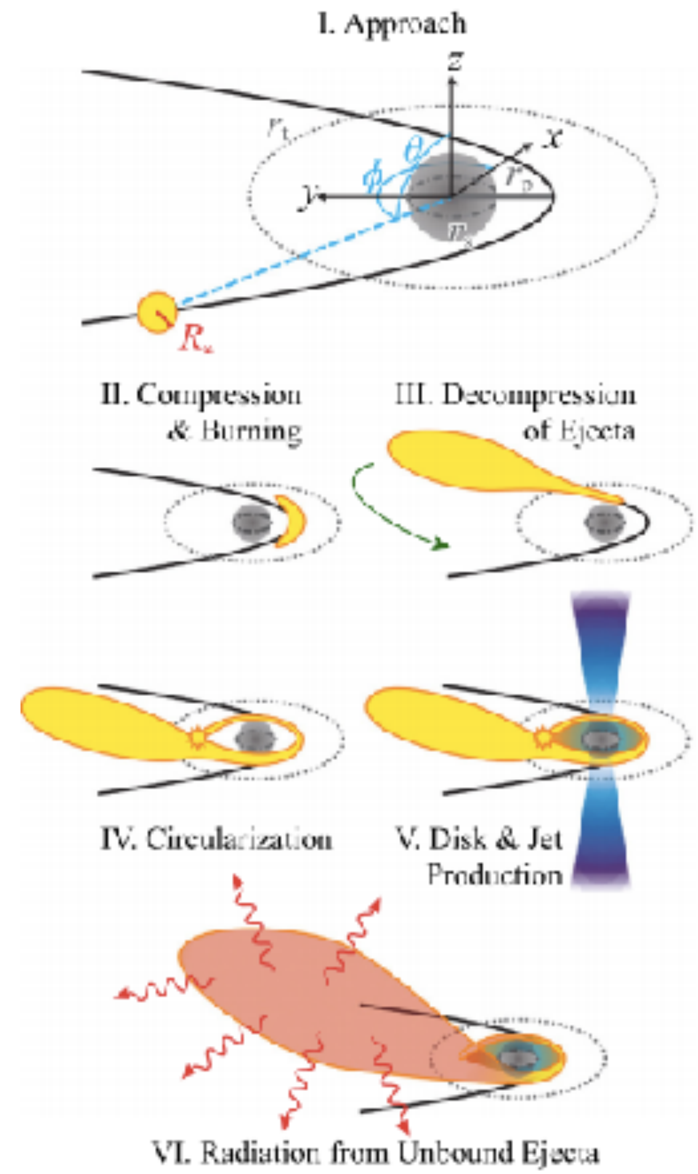
BH mass for WD TDE



Rosswog et al. (2009)

Tidal detonation in a WD TDE

- A WD approaches to an IMBH, and tidally disrupted.
- The WD is compressed in the direction perpendicular to the orbital plane.
- The WD is heated by the compression.
- The heating triggers explosive nuclear reactions (tidal detonation).
- The explosive nuclear reactions yield radioactive nuclei, such as ^{56}Ni.
- Radioactive decay of ^{56}Ni powers the emission from WD TDEs, similarly to type Ia supernovae (SNe Ia).
- WD TDEs at cosmological distance will be observed similarly to SNe Ia.



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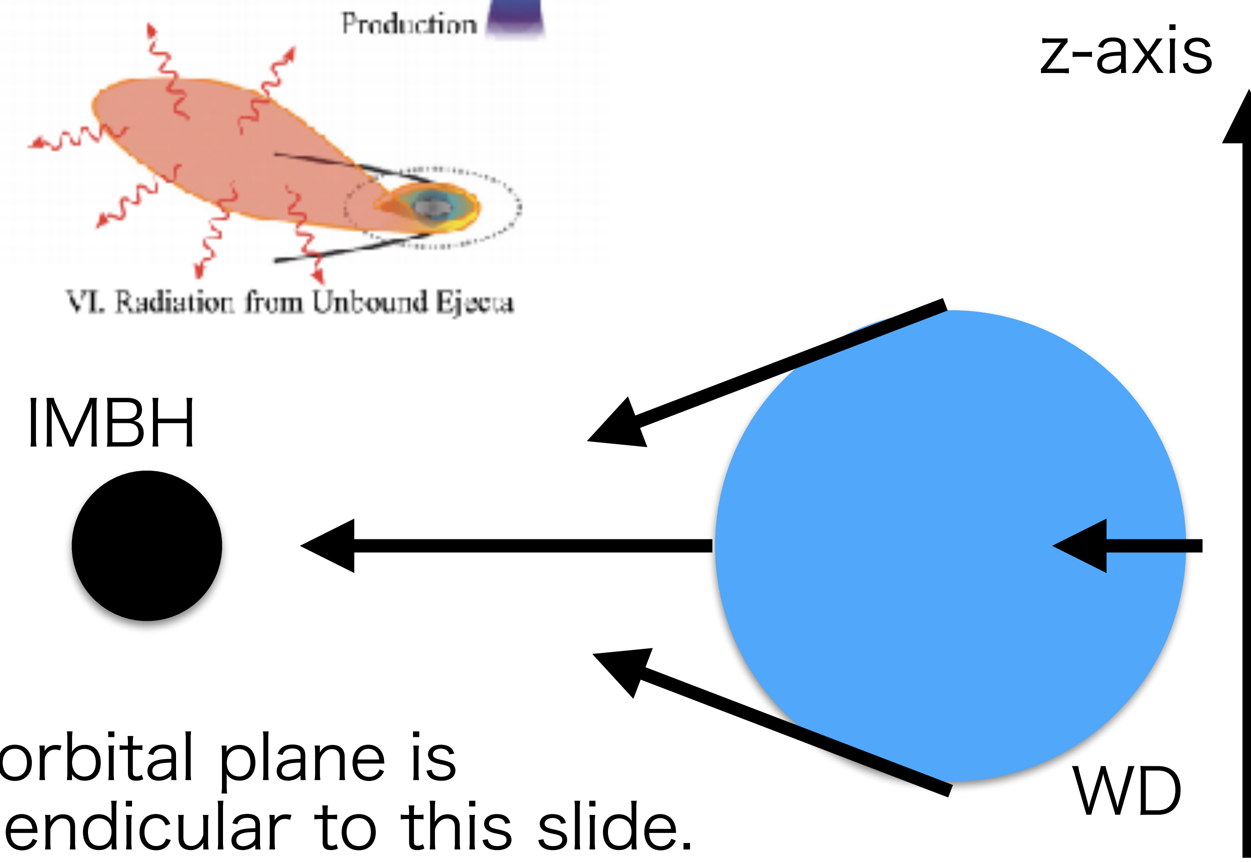
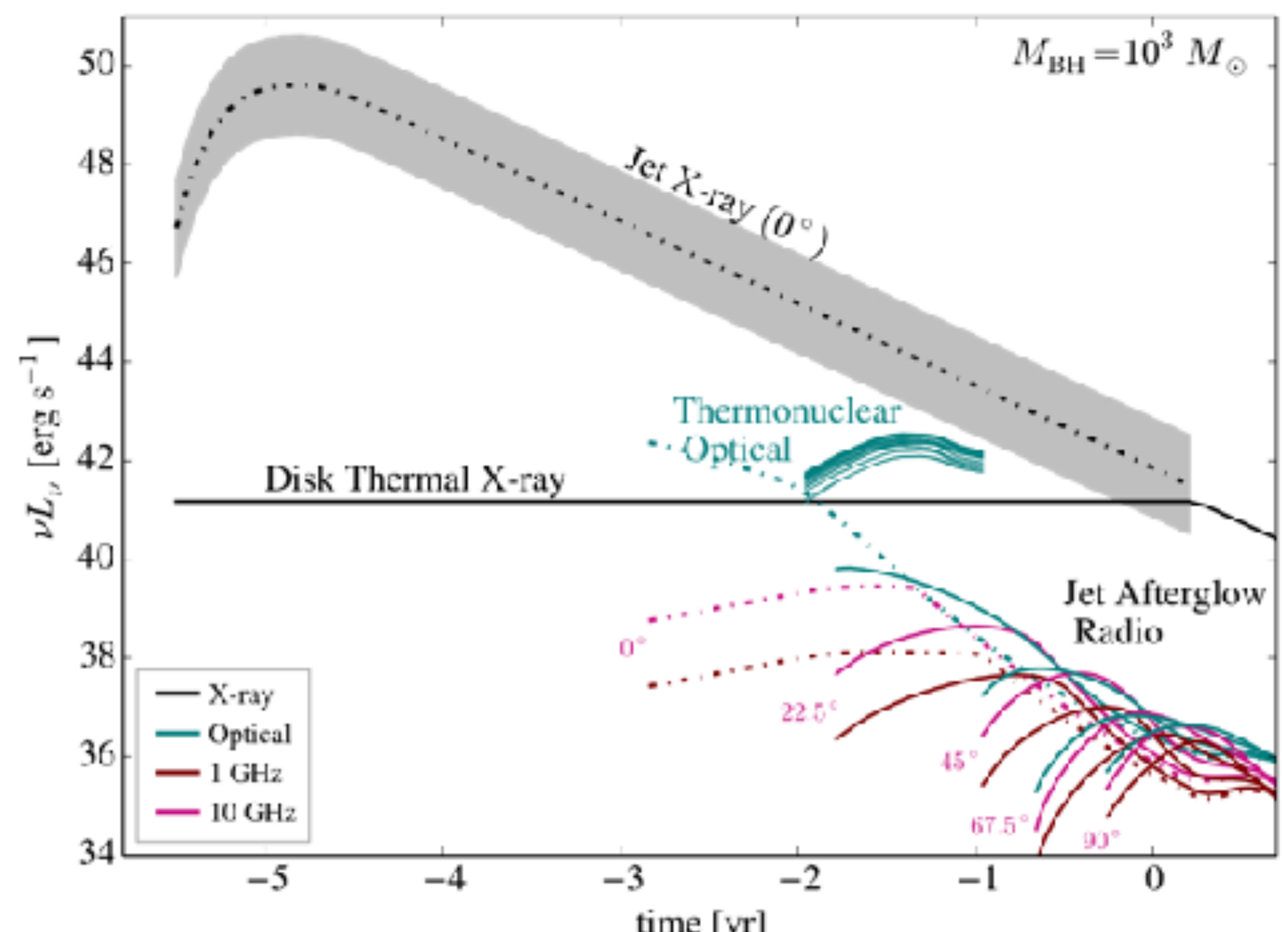


The orbital plane is perpendicular to this slide.

Estimated luminosity

- WD TDEs will be observed as thermonuclear transients powered by radioactive decay of ^{56}Ni.
  - Similar to SNeIa
- The estimated luminosity is larger than accretion-powered luminosity of the WD TDEs by two orders of magnitude.
- Jet luminosity would be much more luminous than the thermonuclear luminosity, but should have very small opening angle.



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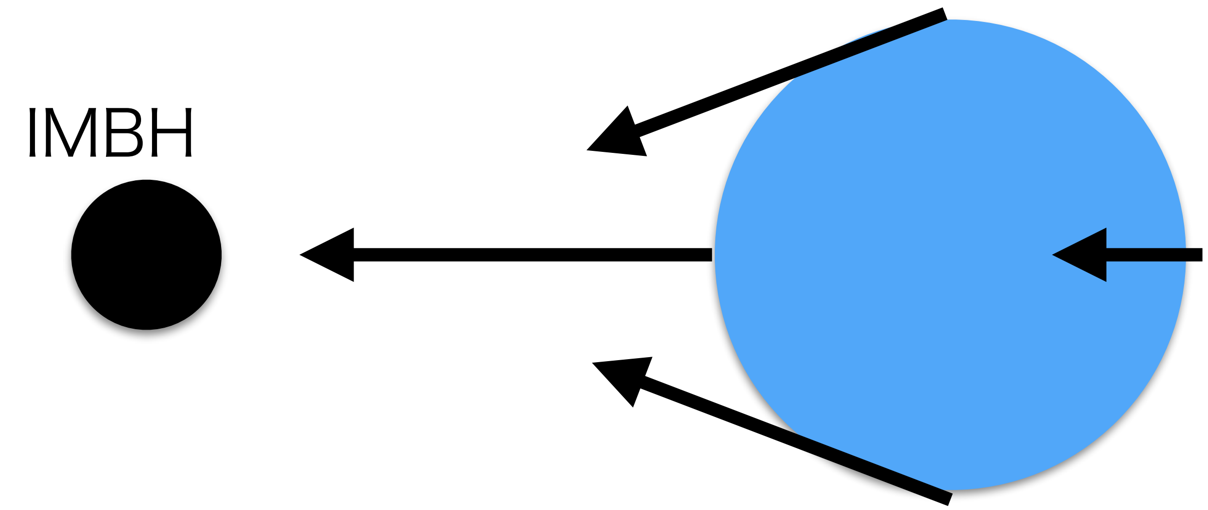
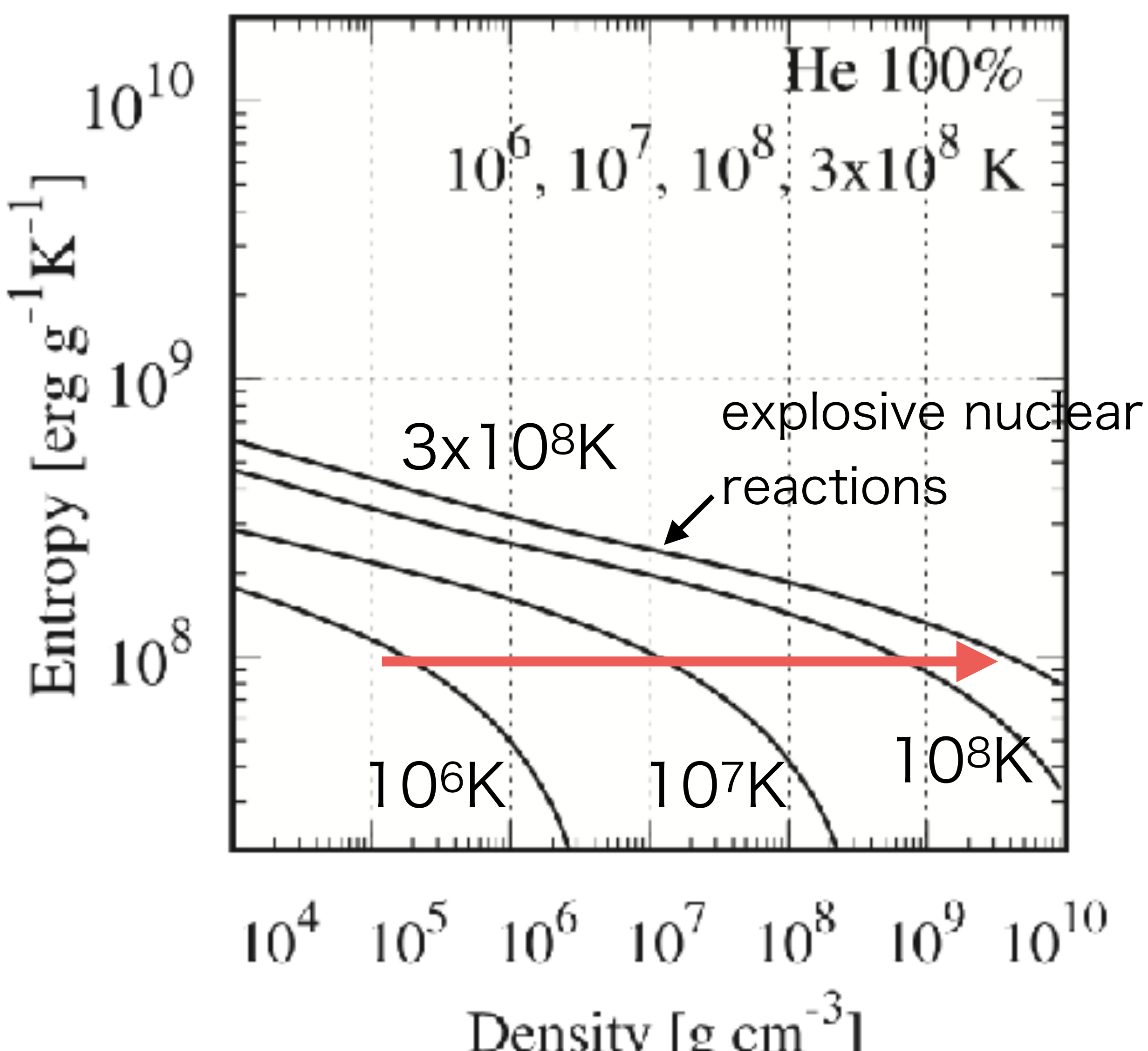
Optical surveys

- WD TDEs can be observed by optical observatories, similarly to SNe Ia.
- Many optical surveys are in progress and planning.
    - Current surveys: iPTF, HSC, etc.
    - Future surveys: ZTF, LSST, etc.
- WD TDEs may lurk in large archival data of current and future optical surveys.

Revisit of tidal detonation

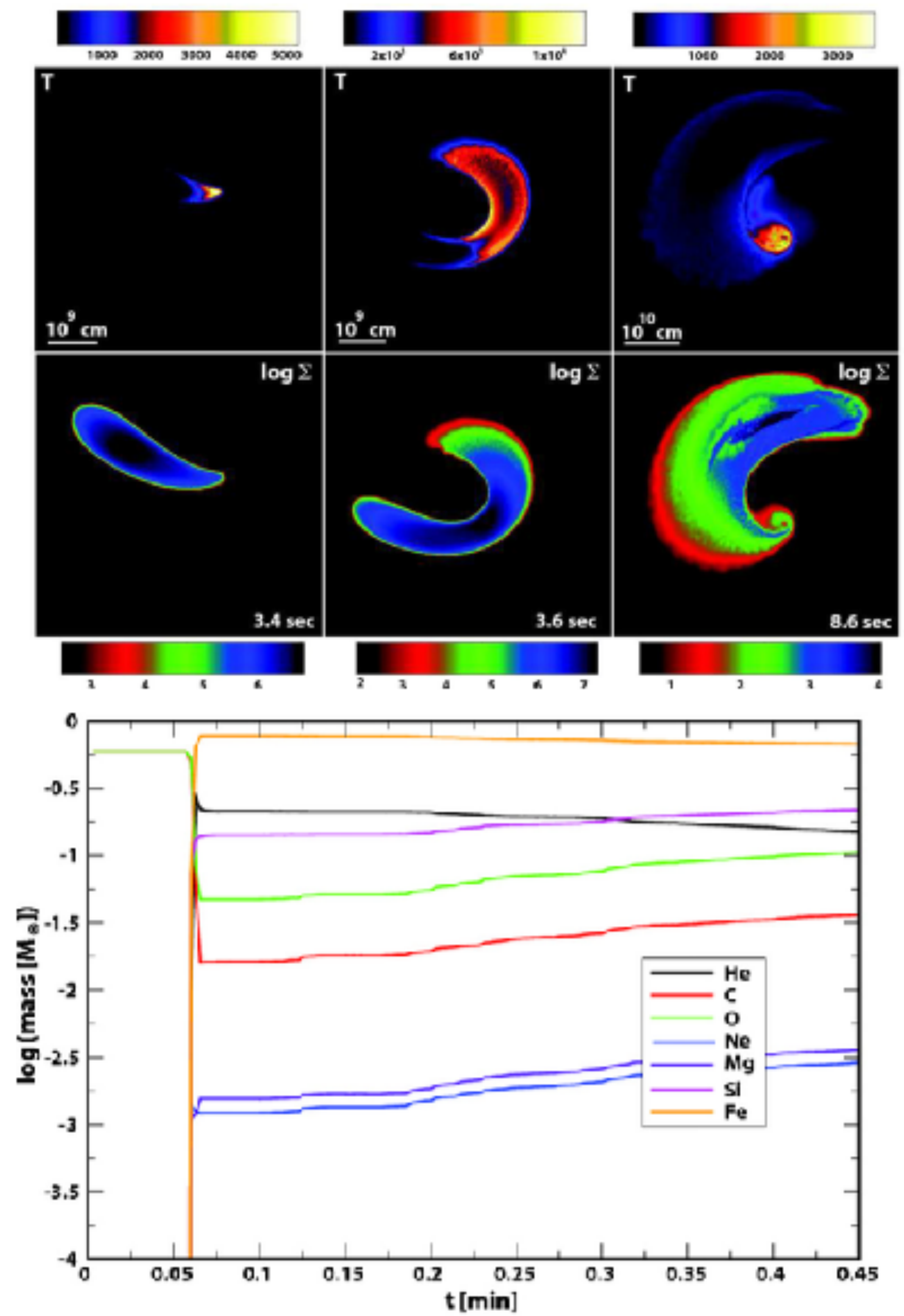
- What compression is required?
- Adiabatic compression is not sufficient for tidal detonation.
    - Density must be increased by five orders of magnitude.
    - Such orbits are impossible.
- Shock compression is required.





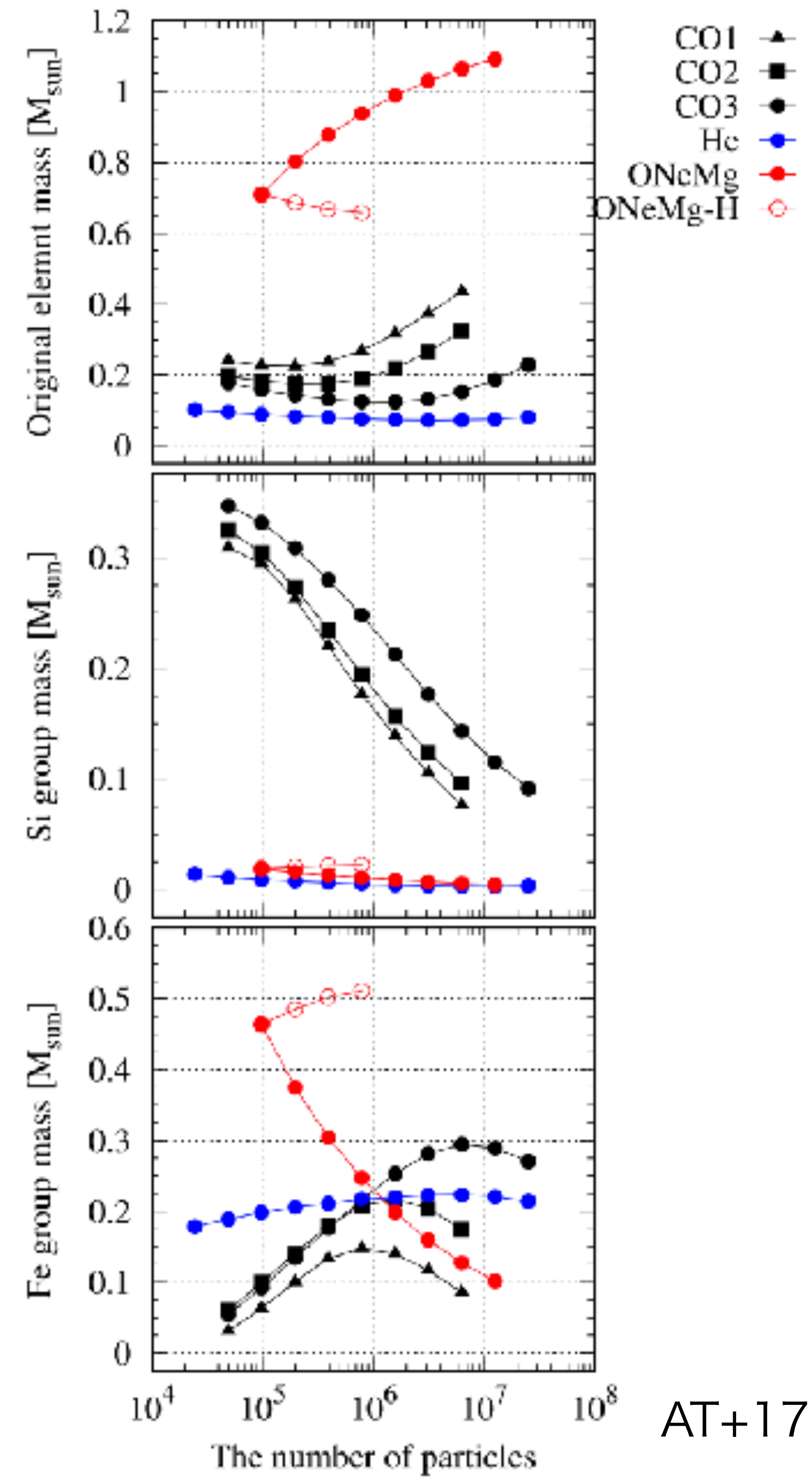
Previous study

- Do previous studies follow shock compression?
- Rosswog et al. (2008; 2009)
  - Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH) simulation of WD TDEs
  - A large amount of ^{56}Ni
  - SNeIa like transients
- But,
  - They didn't check convergence of mass resolution.
  - They didn't check the emergence of shock wave.



Our previous study

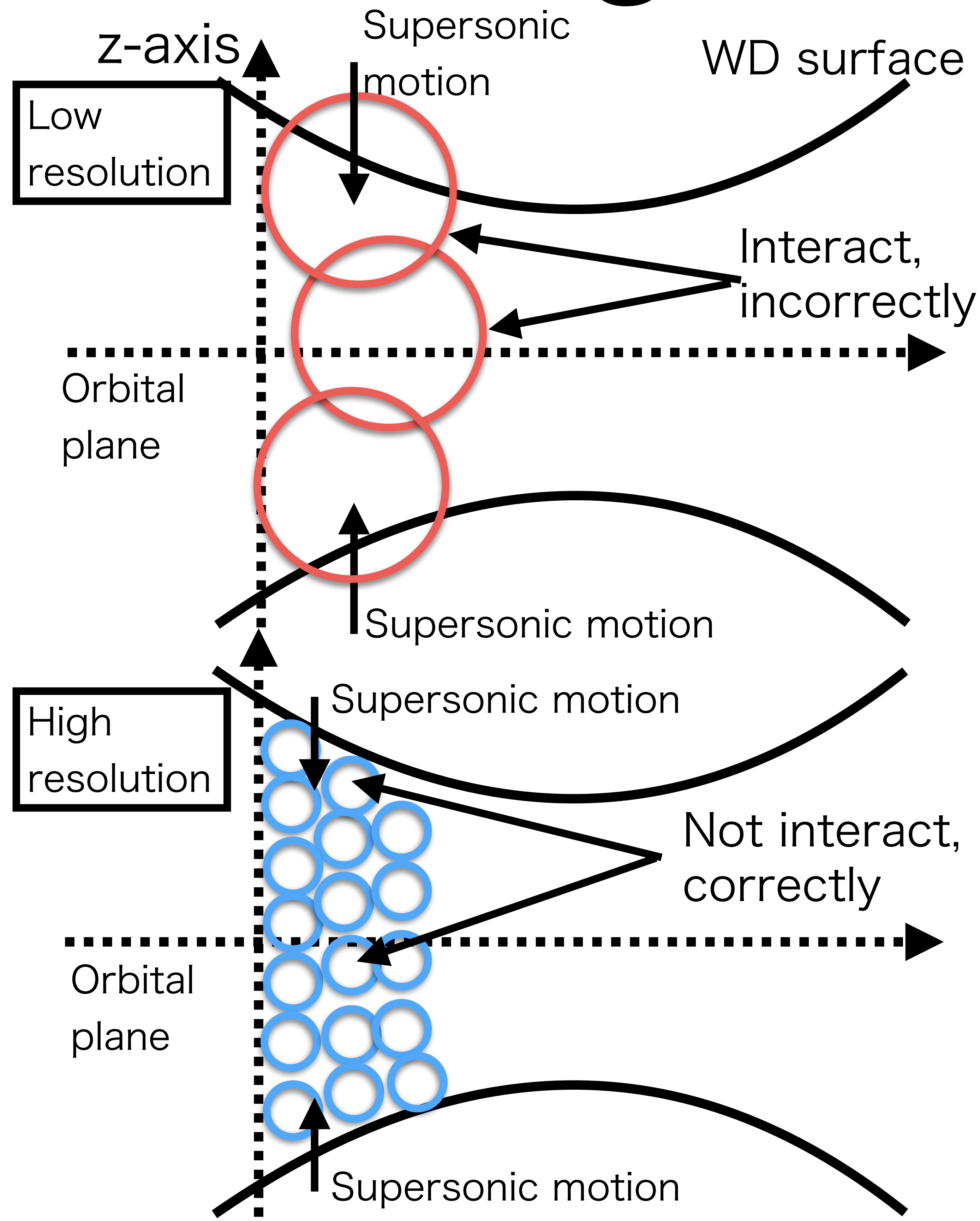
- SPH simulation in the same way as Rosswogs'
- Convergence check with the number of SPH particles $N=10^4$-10^7
  - Rosswog's N is ~10^6
- Amounts of synthesized nuclear elements are not converged.
- These amounts become smaller with N increasing.



AT+17

Spurious heating

- Low resolution (small N)
  - Few particles in the direction perpendicular to the orbital plane
  - Incorrect interaction between distant particles
  - Heating due to their supersonic motion.
- High resolution (large N)
  - No interaction between distant particles
  - No heating even if these distant particles have supersonic relative velocity
- We made it clear that explosive nuclear reactions in Rosswog's simulation are due to spurious heating, not due to shock heating (physical heating).



Is tidal detonation false?

- The answer is “No. Not necessarily.”
- Rosswog’s results were incorrect.
- But, we didn’t deny the presence of tidal detonation.
- Tidal detonation could happen possibly.

This study

- We confirm whether tidal detonation occurs or not.
- We perform sufficiently high-resolution simulation, using 3D SPH and 1D mesh simulation technique, in order to capture genuine shock waves.
- We adopt an initial condition in which tidal detonation could occur easily.

Outline of our method

- Choose initial conditions: WD mass and composition, IMBH mass, and WD-IMBH orbit

- Perform 3D SPH simulation without nuclear reactions

- Extract data of flow structure in the z-axis direction from 3D SPH simulation as 1D initial conditions

- Perform 1D mesh simulation using the data as the initial conditions

Initial conditions

- WD mass and composition
  - WDs: 0.1-0.5$M_\odot$ HeWD, 0.5-1.1$M_\odot$ COWD, 1.1-1.4$M_\odot$
  - Our choice: 0.45$M_\odot$ HeWD
- IMBH mass
  - IMBHs: 10^2-$10^5 M_\odot$
  - Our choice: 300$M_\odot$
- WD-IMBH orbit
  - Parabolic orbit
  - Deep encounter ($\beta = R_t/R_p = 7$)

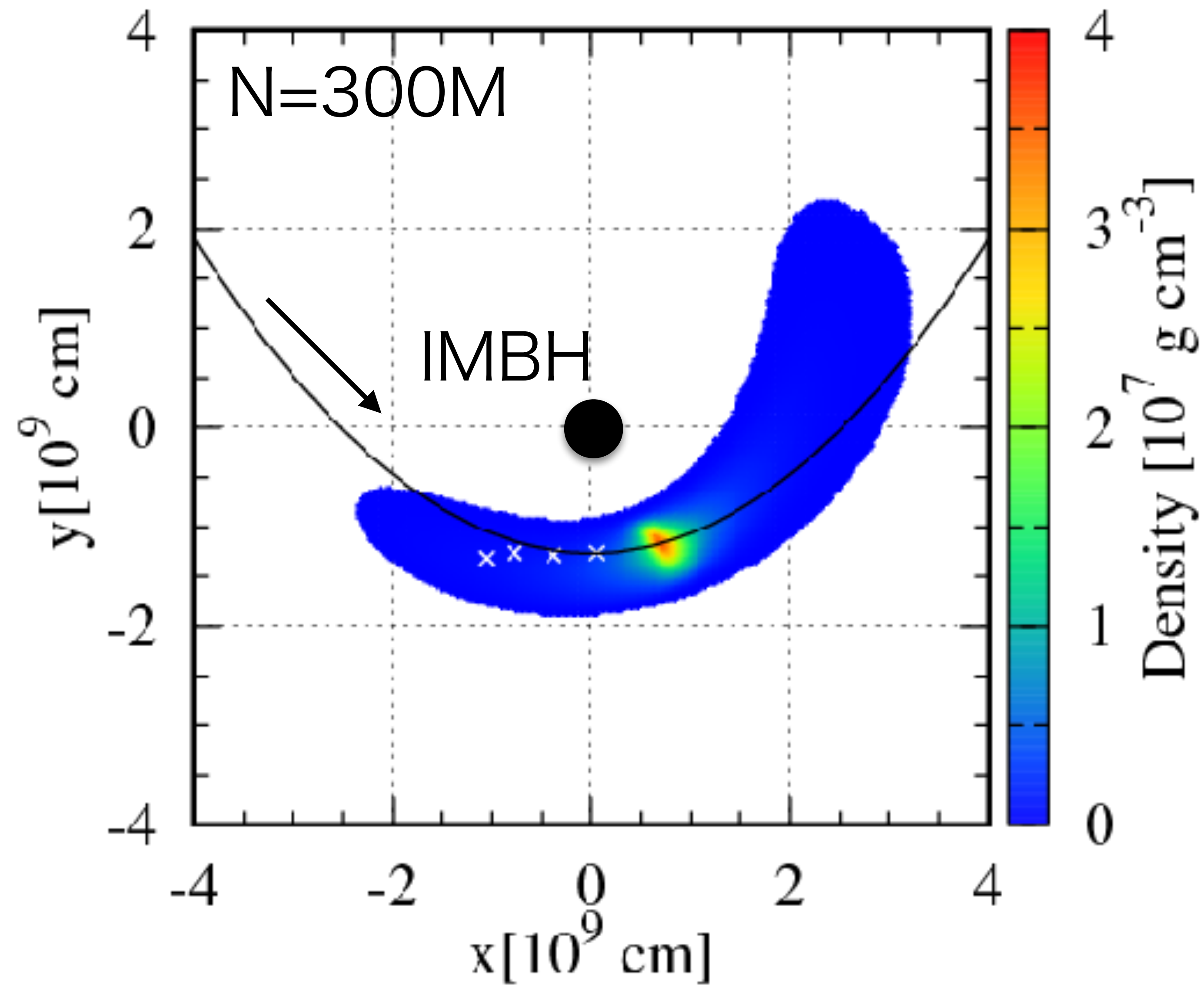
R_p: pericenter distance

R_t: tidal radius

$$R_\mathrm{t} = \left(\frac{M_\mathrm{WD}}{3M_\mathrm{IMBH}} \right)^{1/3} R_\mathrm{WD}$$

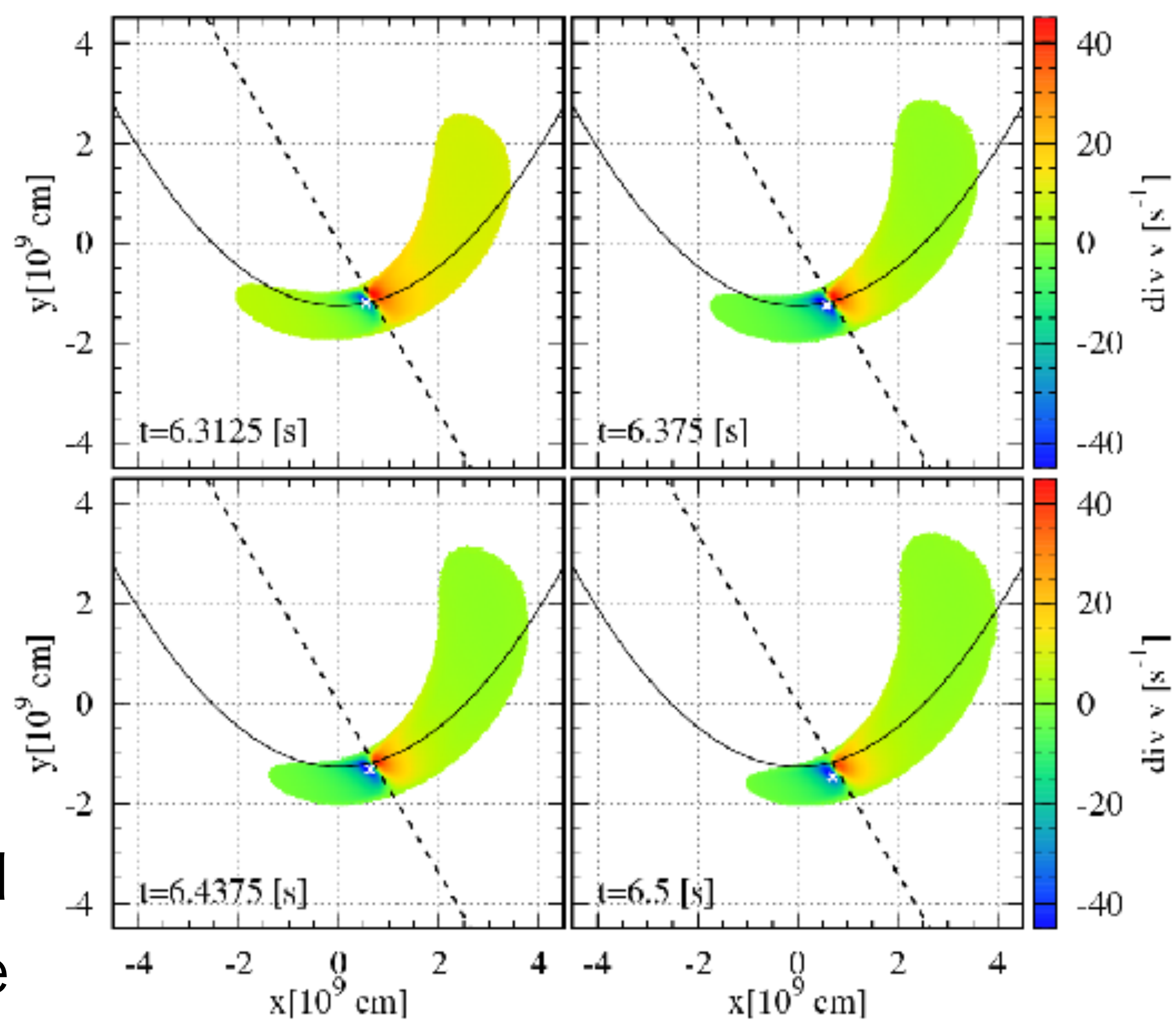
3D SPH simulation

- Our SPH code
  - The conventional algorithm, similar to GADGET
  - Using FDPS (Iwasawa, AT+16)
  - Optimization by SIMD(AT+12ab)
- Helmholtz EoS (Timmes, Swesty 2000)
- Oakforest-PACS (OfP) at JCAHPC, Kashiwa
- The number of SPH particles (N) for a WD: 4.7M-300M
- IMBH gravity: Newton gravity



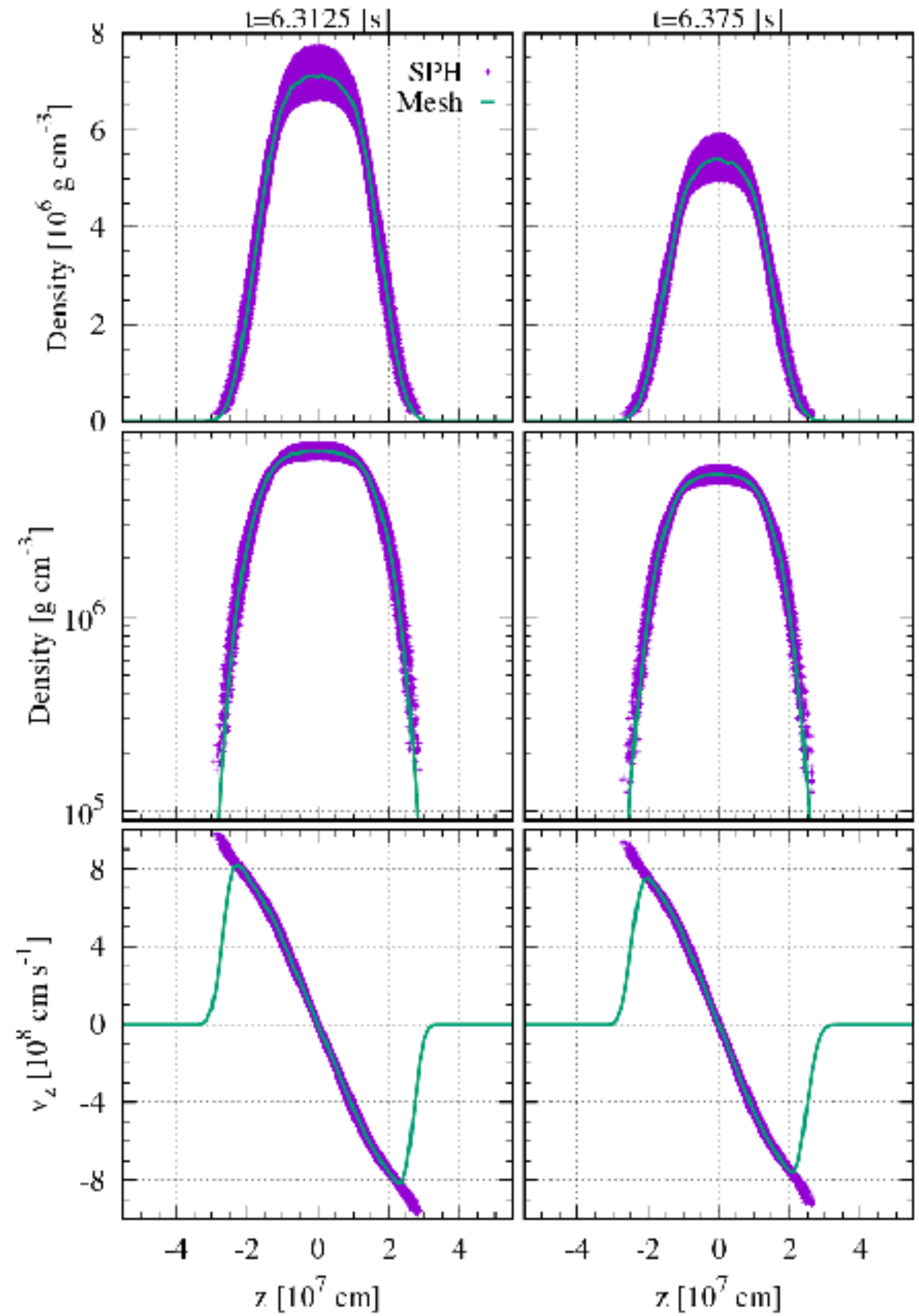
Extract 1D data from 3D data

- Intend to minimize 3D effects, e.g. tidal effect
- Extract portions just before bouncing back
- Extract a portion with the highest density among the above portions
- Use 3D data of density and v_z velocity, not temperature



Comparison of 1D with 3D

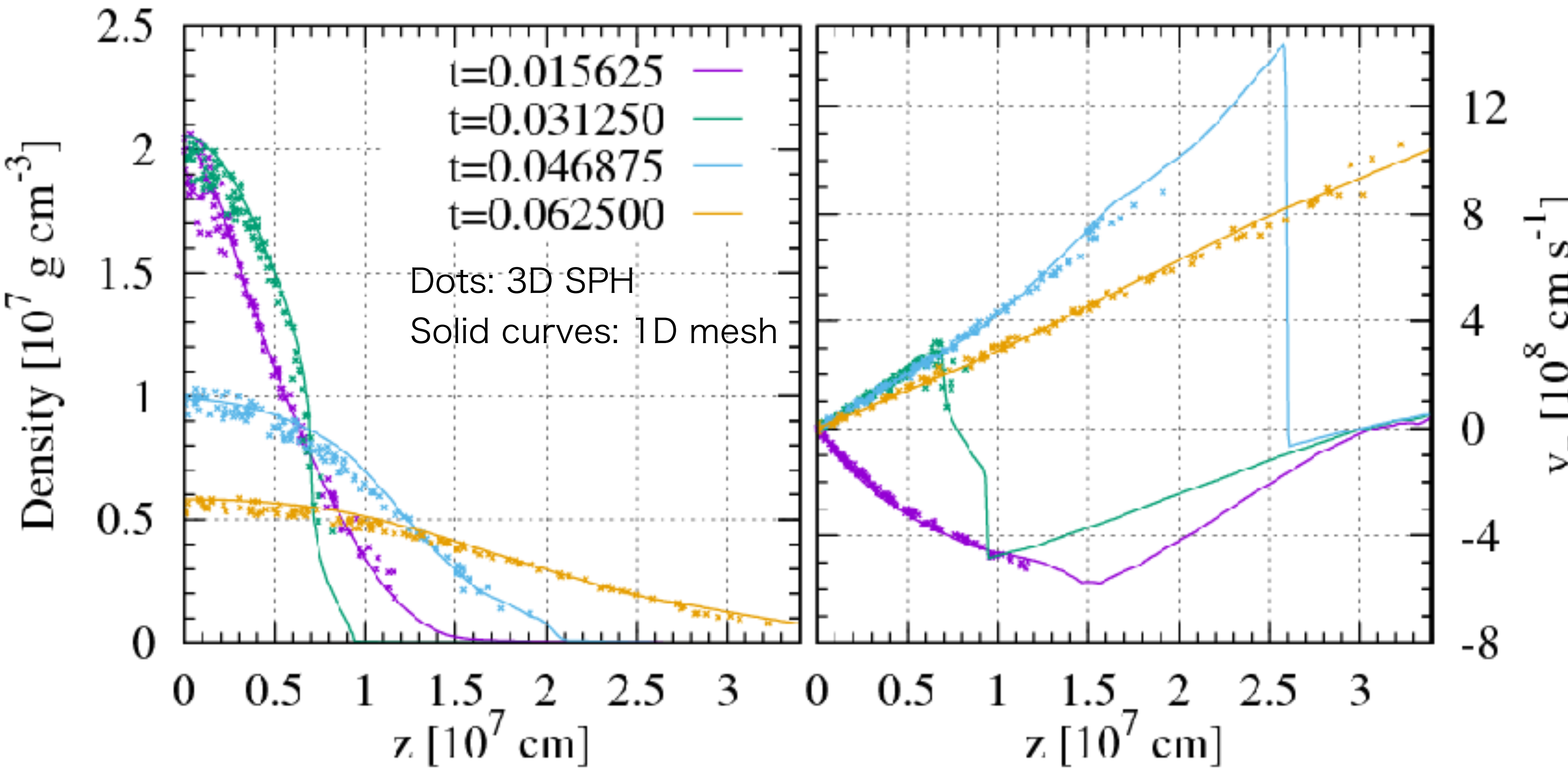
- Density profiles (>2×10^5gcm^{-3}) are in good agreement.
    - A shock wave at >10^6gcm^{-3} is important for the emergence of detonation.
    - Compression increases overall density by a factor of at most 5.
- Velocity profile is underestimated at the edge.
    - Disadvantage for the emergence of detonation



1D mesh simulation

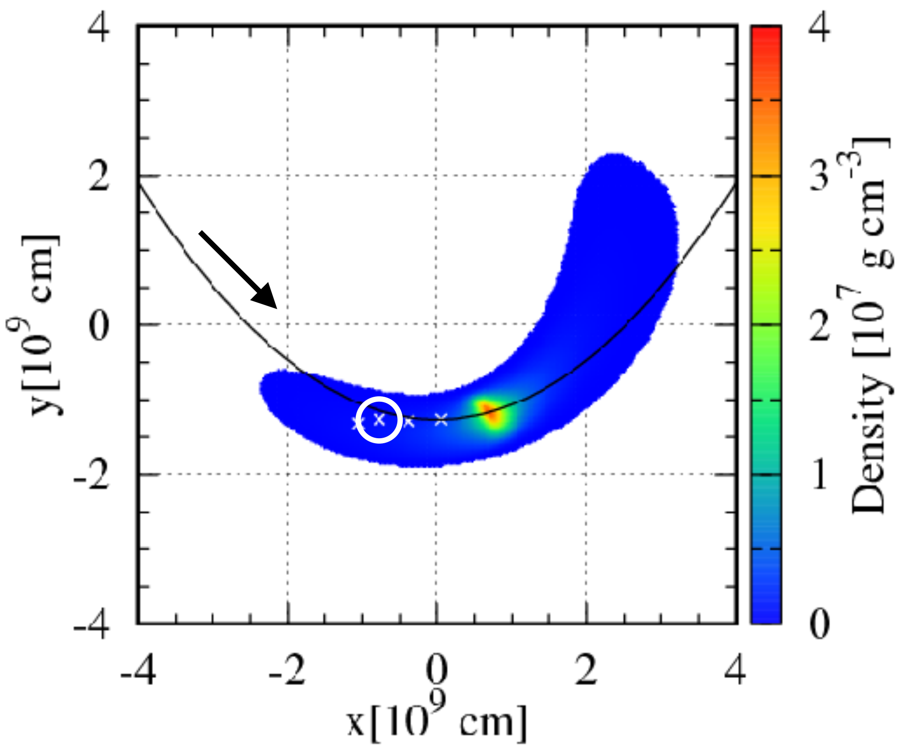
- FLASH code (Fryxell et al. 2000)
  - Equation of state routine “Helmholtz EoS”
  - Nuclear reaction network routine “Aprox13”
  - Neither self gravity nor IMBH gravity
- XC30 at CfCA, NAOJ

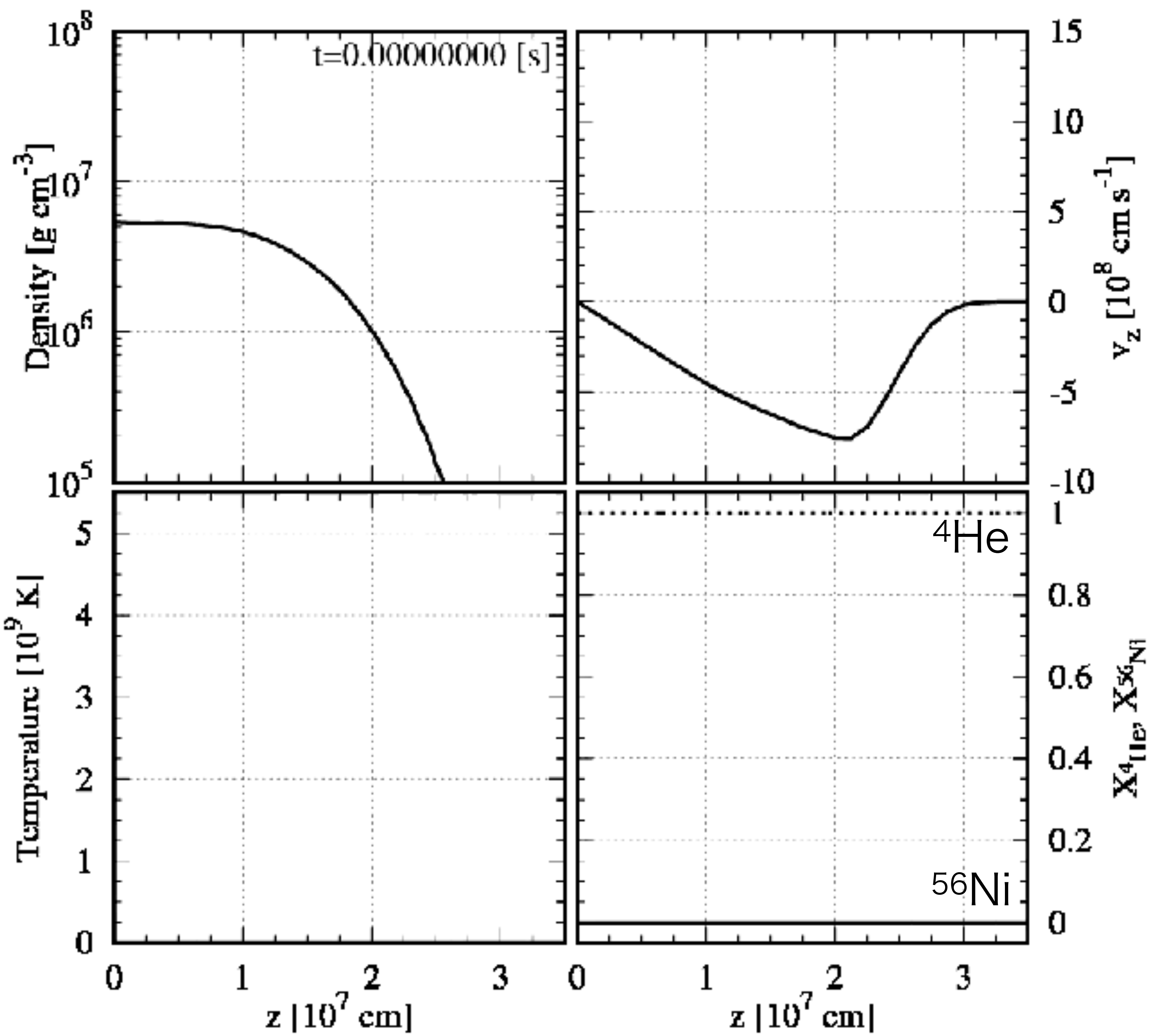
Comparison of 1D with 3D



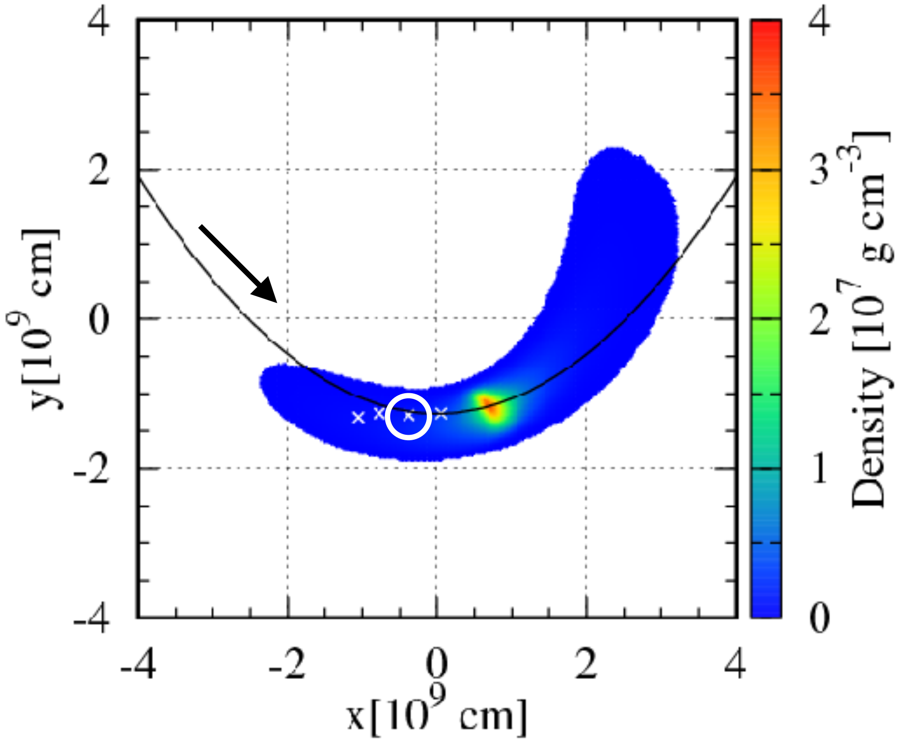
- We follow the record of sampling SPH particles at the extracted portion.
- We perform 1D simulation, turning off nuclear reaction network for this comparion.
- Density and v_z velocity are in good agreement between 3D and 1D simulations.
- 3D effects are not significant in this phase.

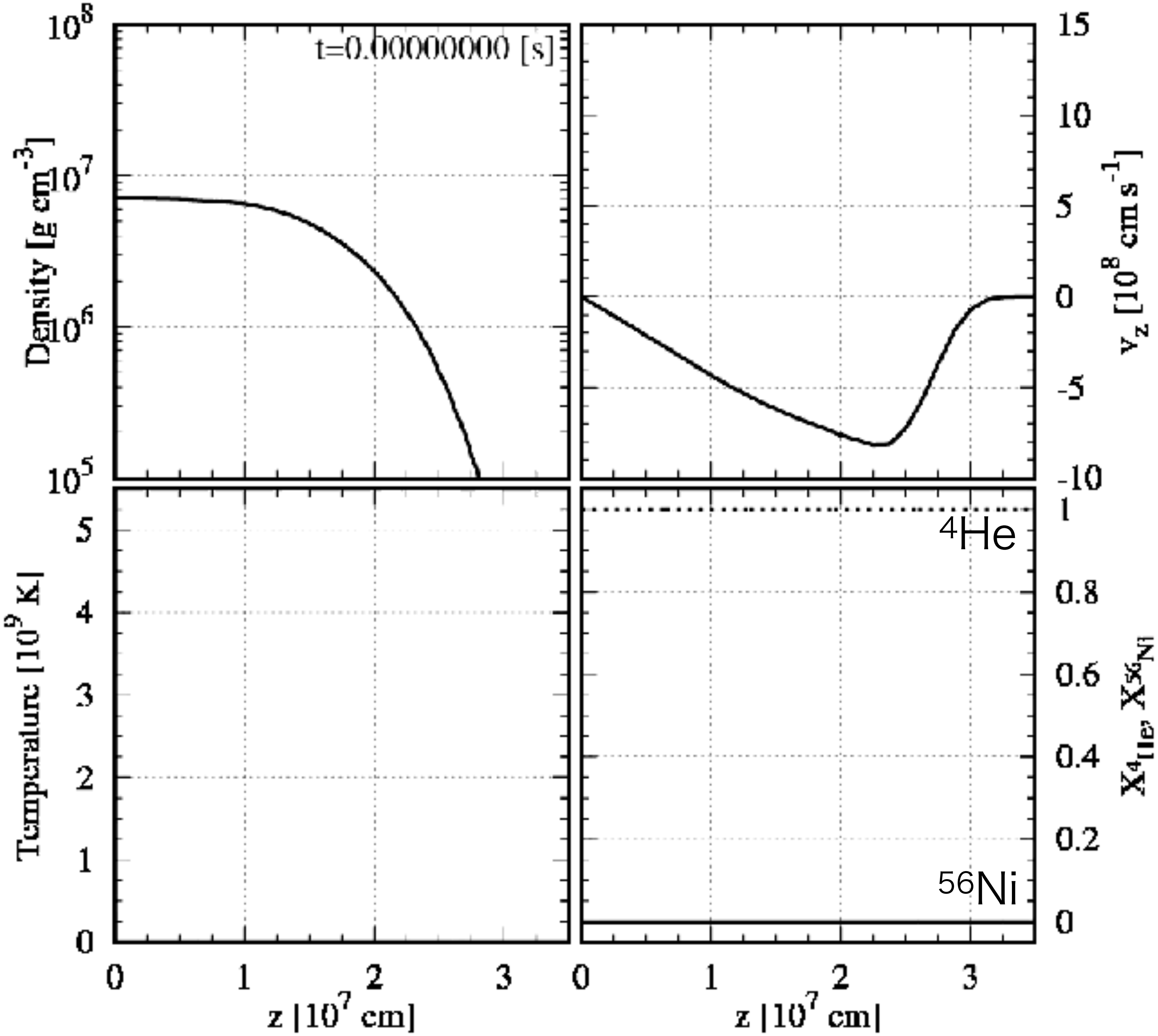
Failure case of detonation



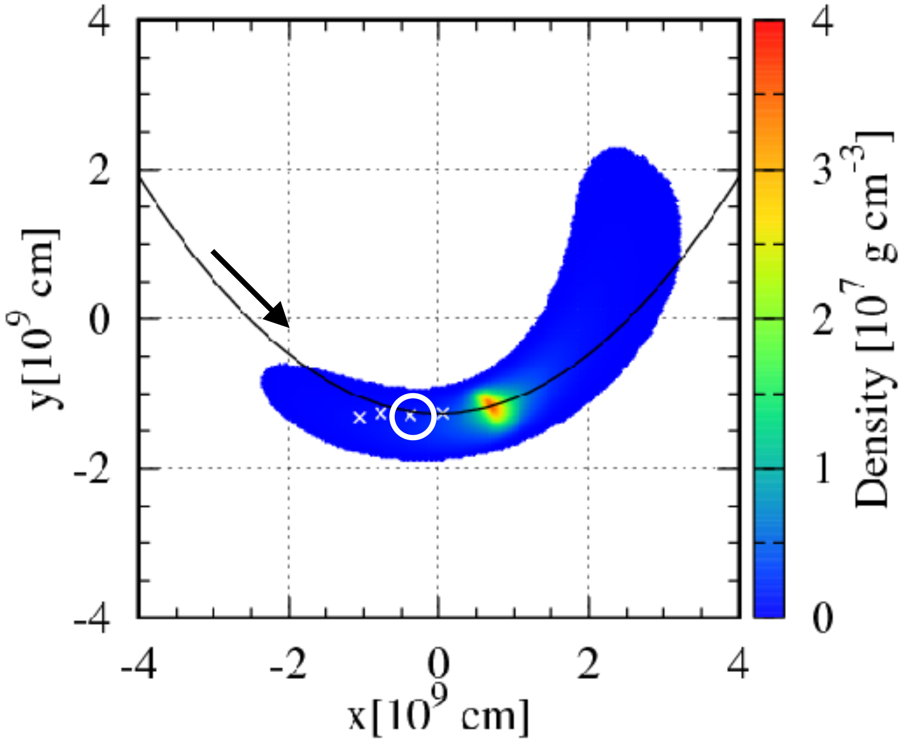


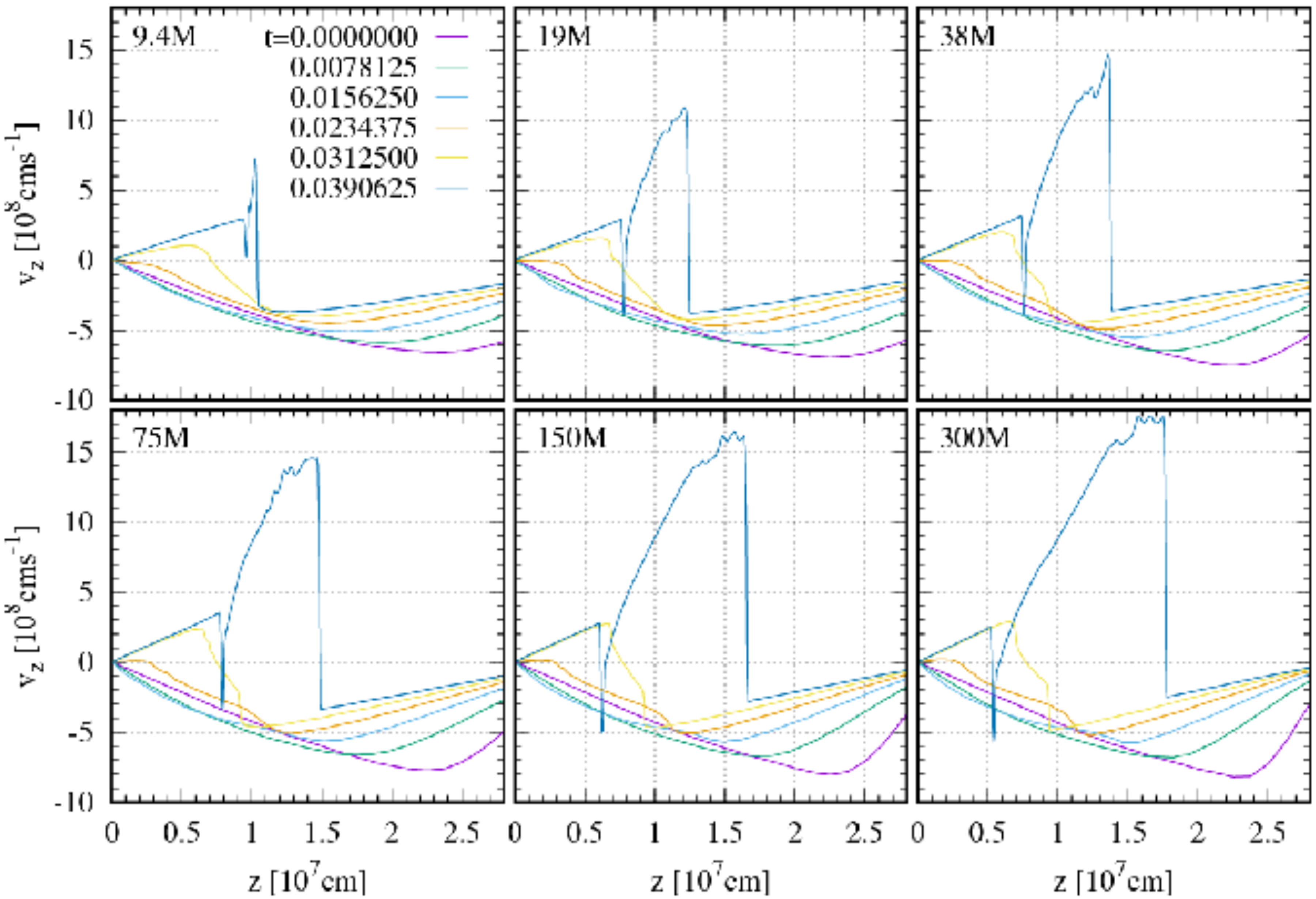
Success case of detonation





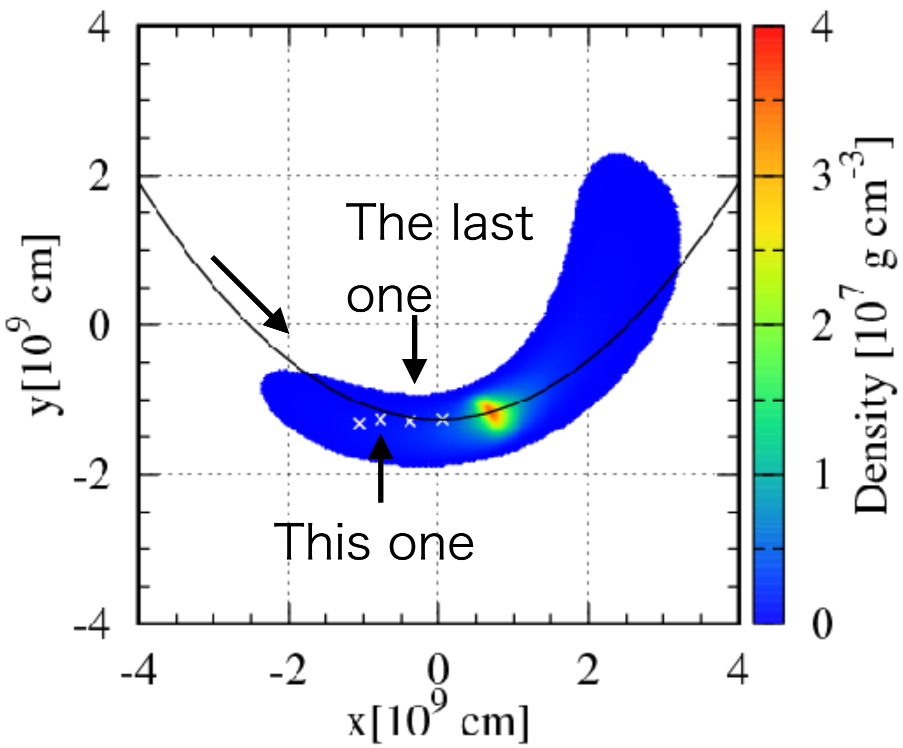
Convergence check 1

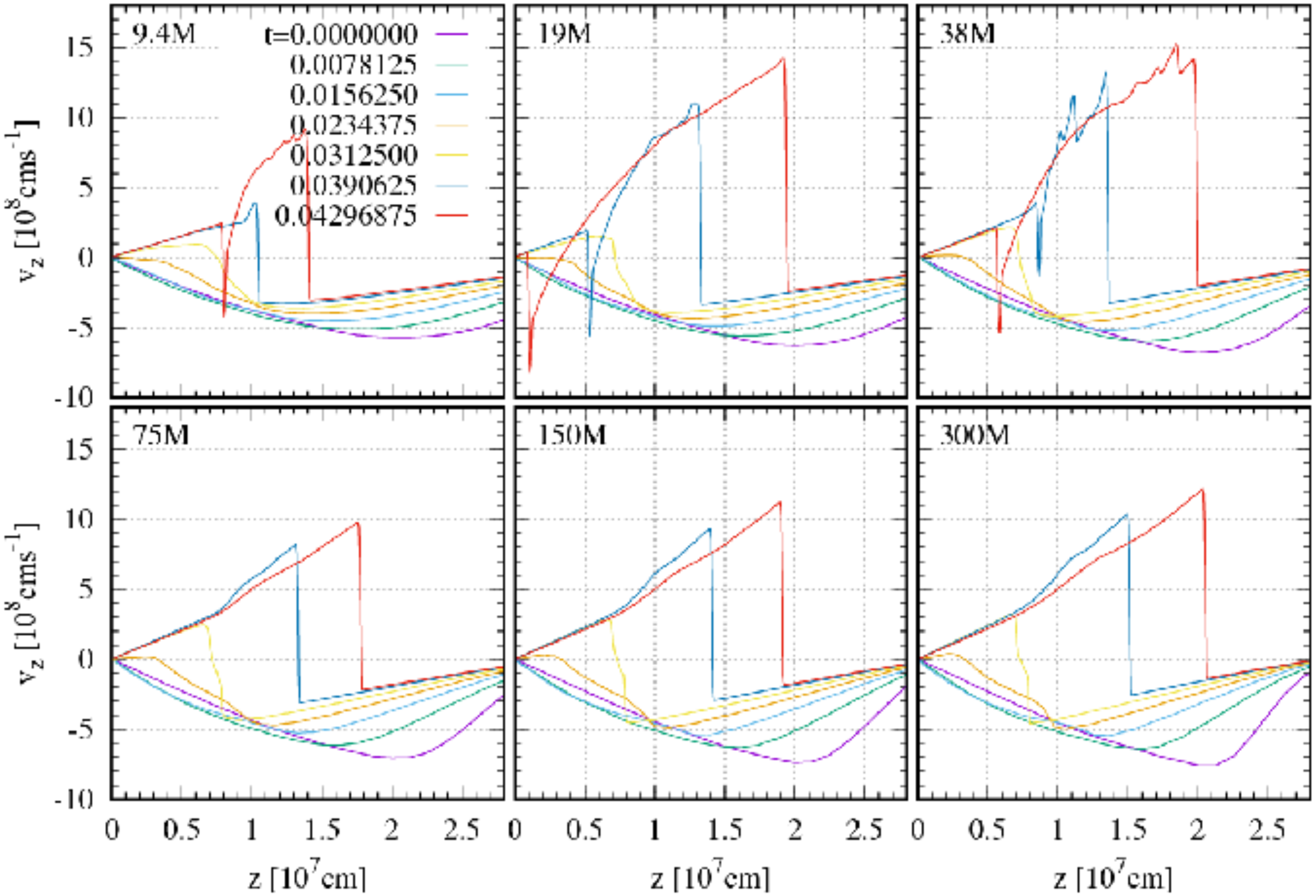




- This is convergence check of 1D results with different N in 3D SPH.
- This is NOT convergence check of 1D resolution.
- For all the N cases, detonation emerges.

Convergence check 2



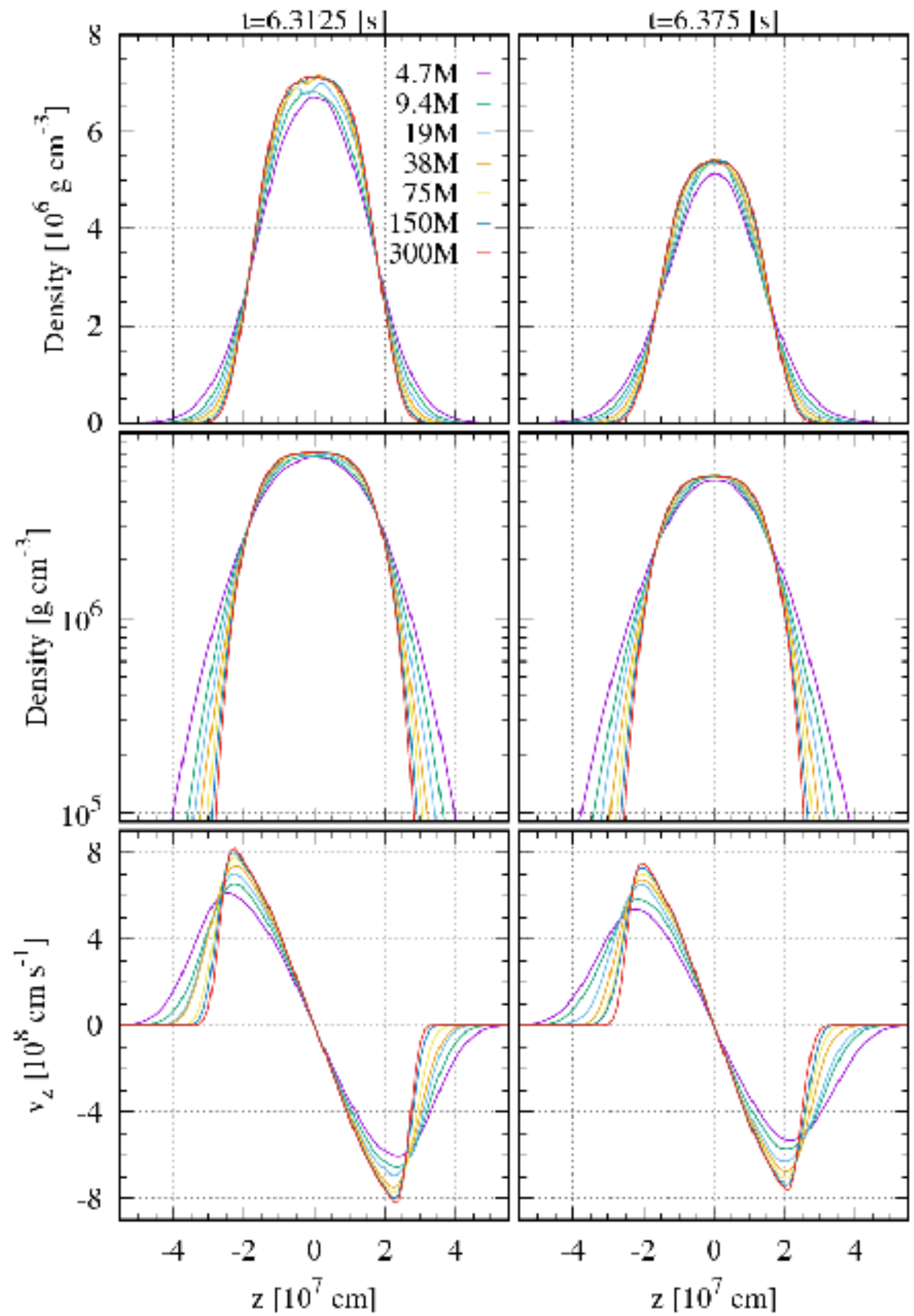


- This is a difference portion from the last slide
- For N<75M case, detonation appears.
- For N>=75M cases, detonation wave disappears.
- The results are not converged!

The reason for the disappearance (1)

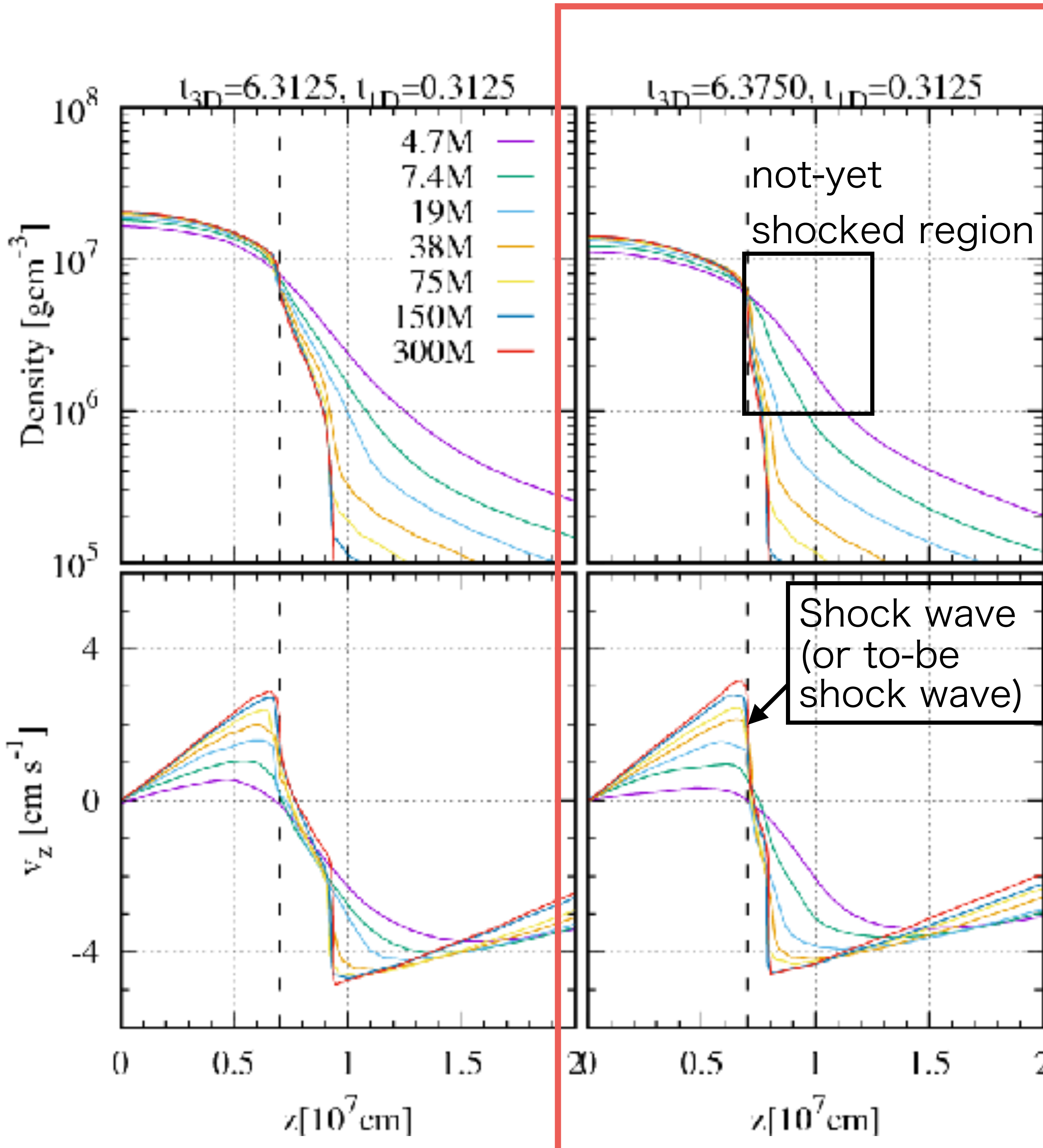
- 3D SPH simulation is not converged in N<75M, especially at the edge of the WD.
- The density at the edge is overestimated for small N cases.
- This is because SPH particles have large kernel lengths for small N cases.

1D initial conditions



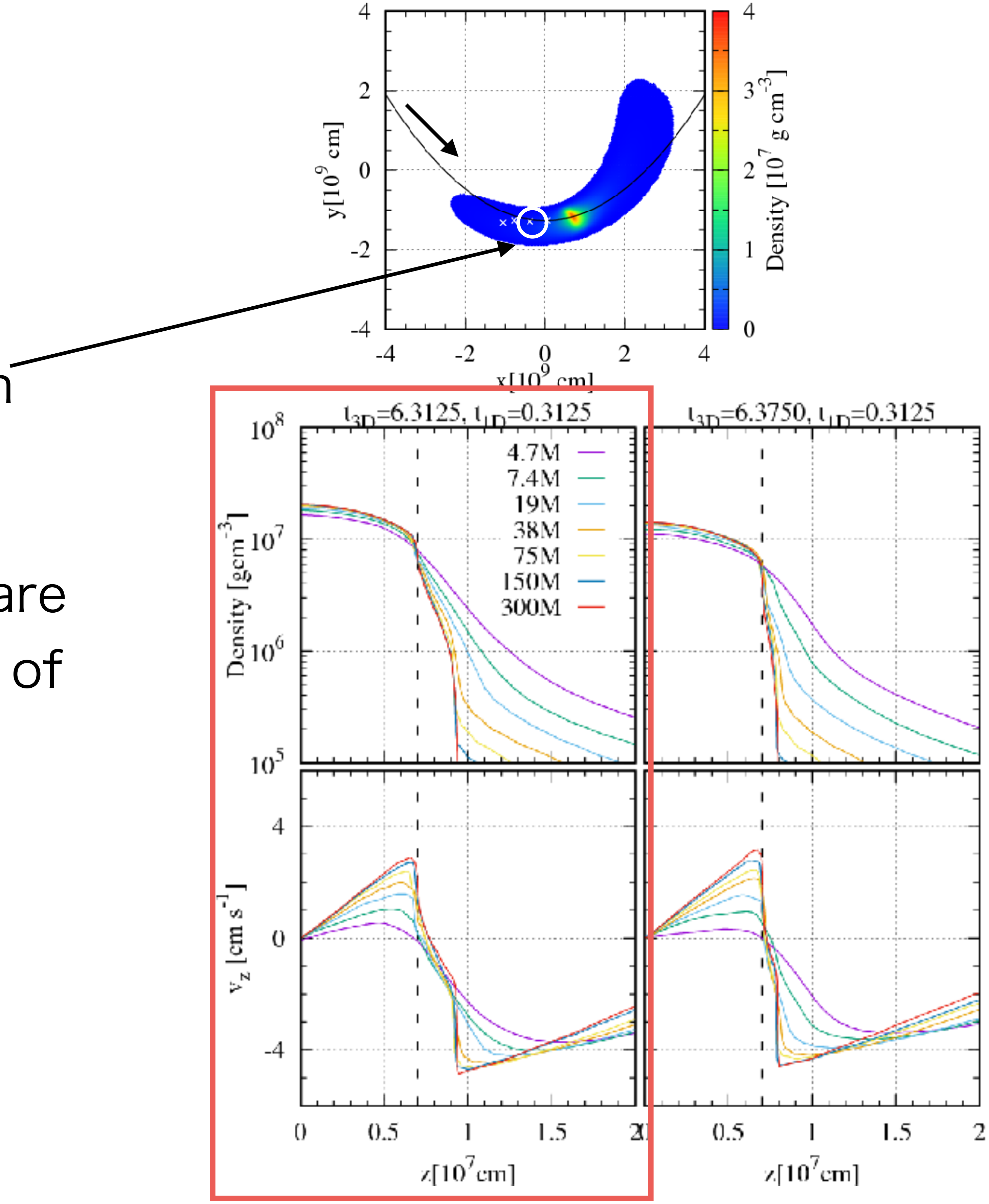
The reason for the disappearance (2)

- Just before a shock wave emerges, not-yet shocked region has larger density for smaller N cases, if density is > 10^6 gcm^{-3}.
- Condition of initiation of detonation steeply depends on density (> 10^6 gcm^{-3}) at not-yet shocked regions.
- Detonation wave is easily generated for smaller N cases.



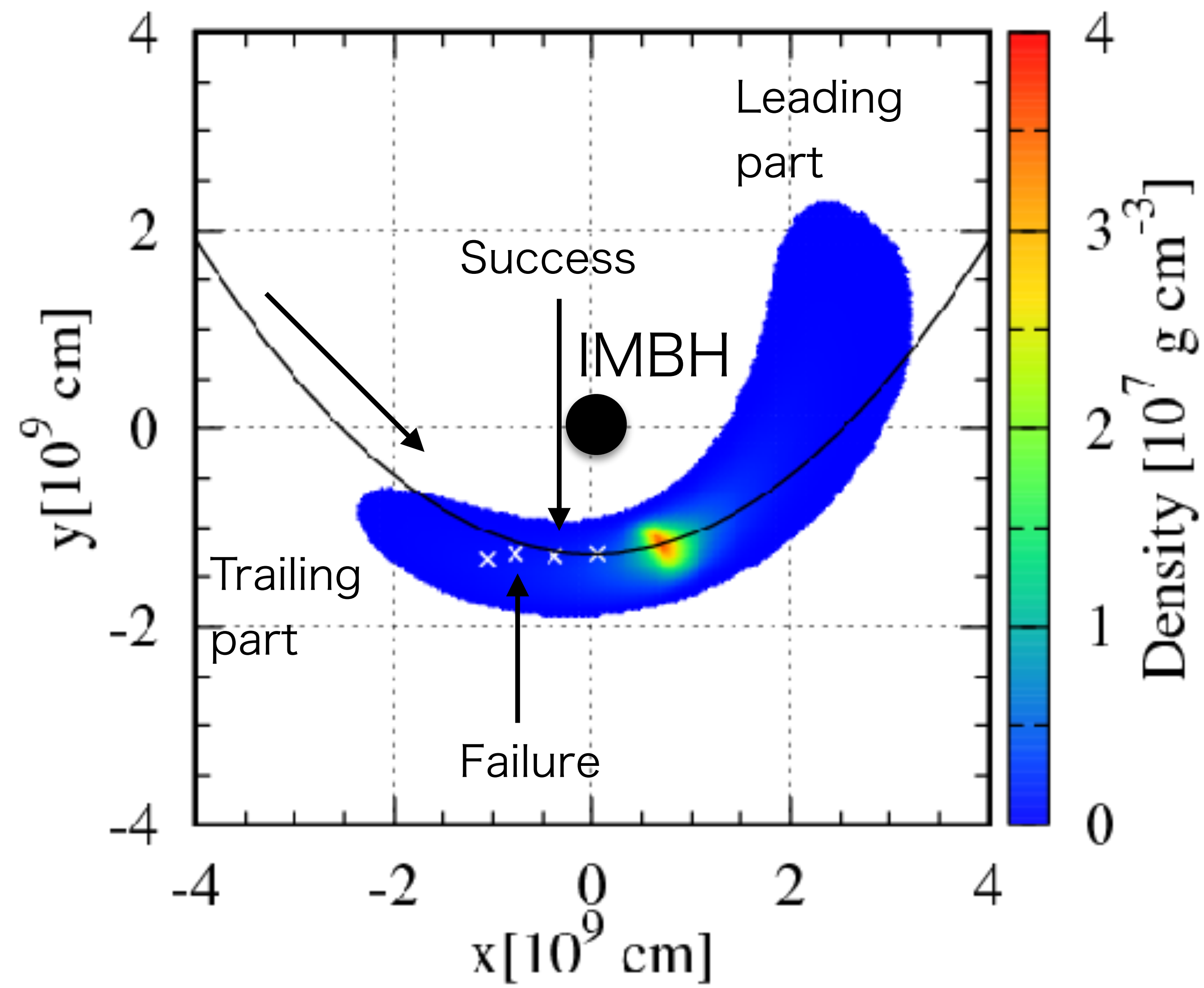
Is tidal detonation false again ?

- The answer is “No”.
- Detonation wave is still generated at this region even for N=300M.
- Density and v_z profiles are converged in the range of N=75M - 300M.
- Detonation will occur if N>300M.
- Tidal detonation is true!

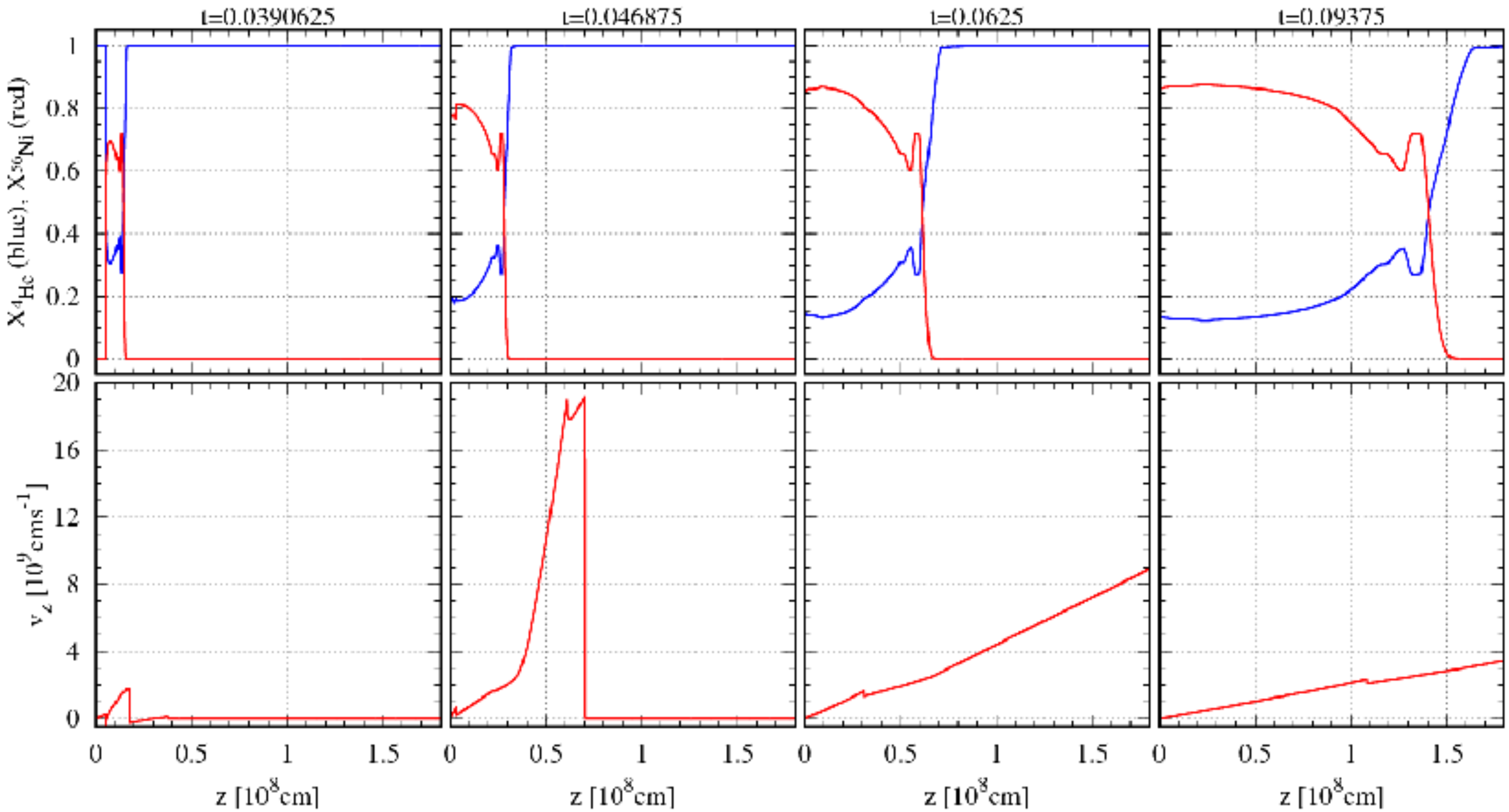


What makes the two portions different?

- The detonated portion precedes the undetonated portion.
- Generally, a leading part of a WD passes closer to an IMBH than a trailing part.
  - Closer parts are more compressed by the IMBH.
- All the parts preceding the detonated portion could be detonated.
  - The expected mass is 0.37M☉.



Nucleosynthesis



- The detonation wave leaves 20% ^{4}He and 80% ^{56}Ni.
- The detonated region has high density (>10^{6} gcm^{-3}).
- There are very small amounts of light elements, such as ^{28}Si, ^{32}S, ^{36}Ar, ^{40}Ca, and ^{44}Ti.
- This WD TDE cannot be observed as Ca-rich transients, despite of the expectation of Sell et al. (2015), unfortunately.

Summary

- We study tidal detonation of a WD by an IMBH in order to examine whether the tidal detonation can occur or not.
- The tidal detonation can occurs true.
- We will perform pseudo-observation of WD TDEs, using our simulation results.
- We will survey parameters of successful tidal detonation, such as WD mass, IMBH mass and WD-IMBH orbits, in order to estimate an event rate of WD TDEs.