# Study of thermonuclear explosions of white dwarfs

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# White dwarf (WD) explosion

#### Type Ia supernovae



#### WD Tidal disruption event (TDE)

reprocessing from stellar matter & ISM → emission lines

> inspiral of compact objects → GWs

squeezing/ disruption of star

accretion phase → luminous flare, sometimes: jet formation interaction of unbound gas with ISM

artist's view; NASA/CXC/M. Weiss/ Komossa et al. 2004

stream-stream collisions → shocks



# Shock heating

- Thermonuclear explosion requires shock heating.
- The first shock heating occurs by nozzle shock.





## 3D simulation

- 3D (SPH) simulation fails to capture nozzle shock.
- The scale height around the nozzle becomes smaller than the resolution size.











### Results

### Detonation

- Detonation continues to the trailing part.
- The previous 1D simulation can produce only <sup>56</sup>Ni.
  - The 2D simulation can yield not only <sup>56</sup>Ni, but also lighter elements, such as Ca, Ti, Cr, and Fe.
  - This results are helpful to identify He WD TDEs.



2D case



(Magnetohydrodynamics)

Aim: Clarification of Magnetic activity in the GC region ( $R \sim 100 pc$ )

Observations of the magnetic field

 $\checkmark \sim 0.05 - 0.1 \, \text{mG}$  (in average)

 $\checkmark$  ~1.0 mG (at local dark cloud)

Magnetic energy ~ Thermal energy





#### MHD simulation in the Galactic center (GC) region (Magnetohydrodynamics)



#### (Kakiuchi et al. in prep.)







# Summary

- We performed 2D simulation of a He WD TDE.
- The detonation continues to the trailing part.
- The simulation can follow synthesis of Ca, Ti, Cr, and Fe lighter than <sup>56</sup>Ni.
- We also performed magnetohydrodynamics simulation of the Galactic center.
- The simulation can reproduce the magnetic field consistently with observations.