

Delay time distribution and heavy element abundances of Type Ia supernova using population synthesis calculations

©Tomohito Nagahori、Chinami Kato、Hideyuki Suzuki(Tokyo University of Science)



Background

◎ Heavy element

- Emitted during supernova and used in star formation

A comprehensive understanding of the history of the universe (star formation, chemical evolution)

Moreover

In the process of causing a supernova explosion and releasing heavy elements, there are heavy elements that are mainly released from **Type Ia supernova**, so this time we will focus on **Type Ia supernova**.

◎ Type Ia supernova

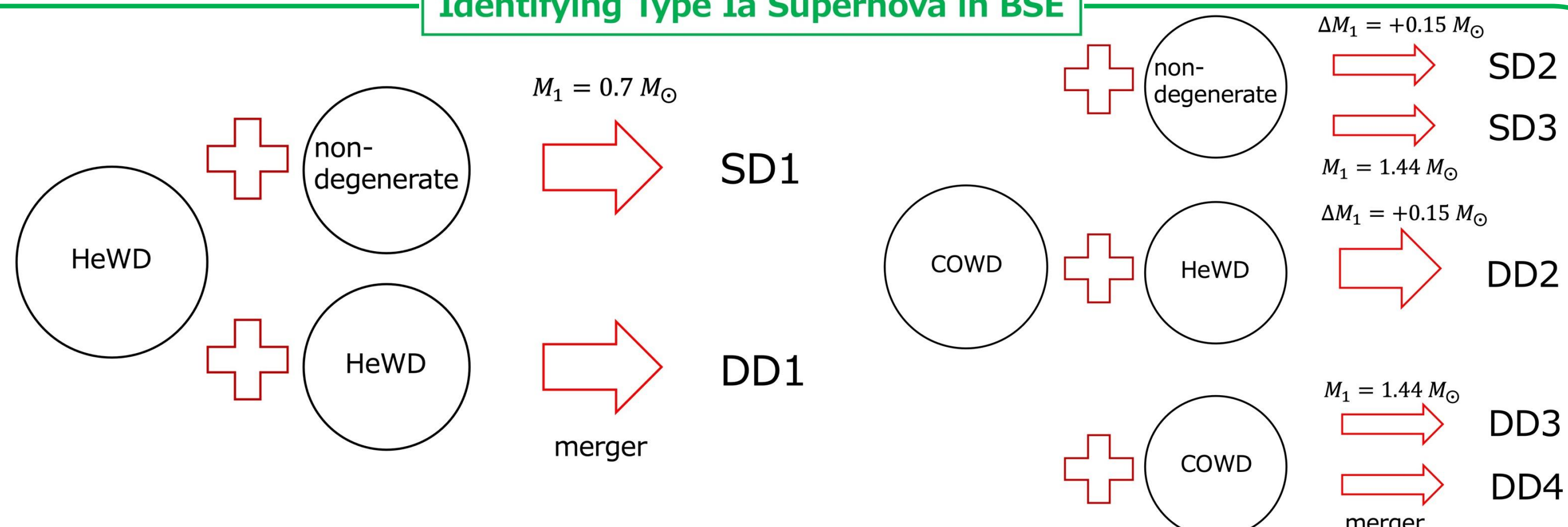
- It takes a long time (0.1~10 billion years) for a star to explode after it is formed, and the time it takes to explode must be taken into account when considering the history of the universe.

⇒ **Delay time**

- And we need to know the distribution of that time.

⇒ **Delay time distribution(DDT)**

Identifying Type Ia Supernova in BSE



◎ Research Objective

- Evaluating the **chemical evolution** by Type Ia supernova taking into account the amount of **heavy elements** released by the explosion

Method

◎ Calculation code used

- An improved version of the population synthesis code BSE (Hurley et al. (2002)[1]).

Features :

ex) $M(t), M_c(t)$

- It is based on fitting formulae obtained from detailed computational codes, so star populations can be derived quickly.
- The calculation accuracy is low because fitting formulas are used.

The model adopted this time

◎ Multiplicity frequency

- The ratio of single stars to binary stars is 1:1

◎ Calculation range

- Primary initial mass M_1 0.1~100 $M_\odot$, $\Delta M = 1 M_\odot$ (0.1 $M_\odot$ by 10 $M_\odot$)
- Using the **IMF** of M_1 from Kroupa(2001[2])
- mass ratio q 0.0125~1, $\Delta q = 0.0125$ (flat)
- Period P 3~3 × 10⁵ days, $\Delta \log P = 0.025$ (log flat)
- Metallicity Z 0.02(solar metallicity)
- Eccentricity $e = 0.0$ only
- Sum: Calculation for 3039120 models

◎ Star formation

- Assume that a starburst forms $M_t = 10^{11} M_\odot$ at $t = 0$

◎ Improvements

- Estimation of heavy element release amount M_{ej}

$$M_{ej} = M_{CO}$$

M_{CO} : CO core mass before explosion estimated by fitting formulae based on MESA(Paxton et al.(2011)[3])

- Derivation of Delay time t_{delay}

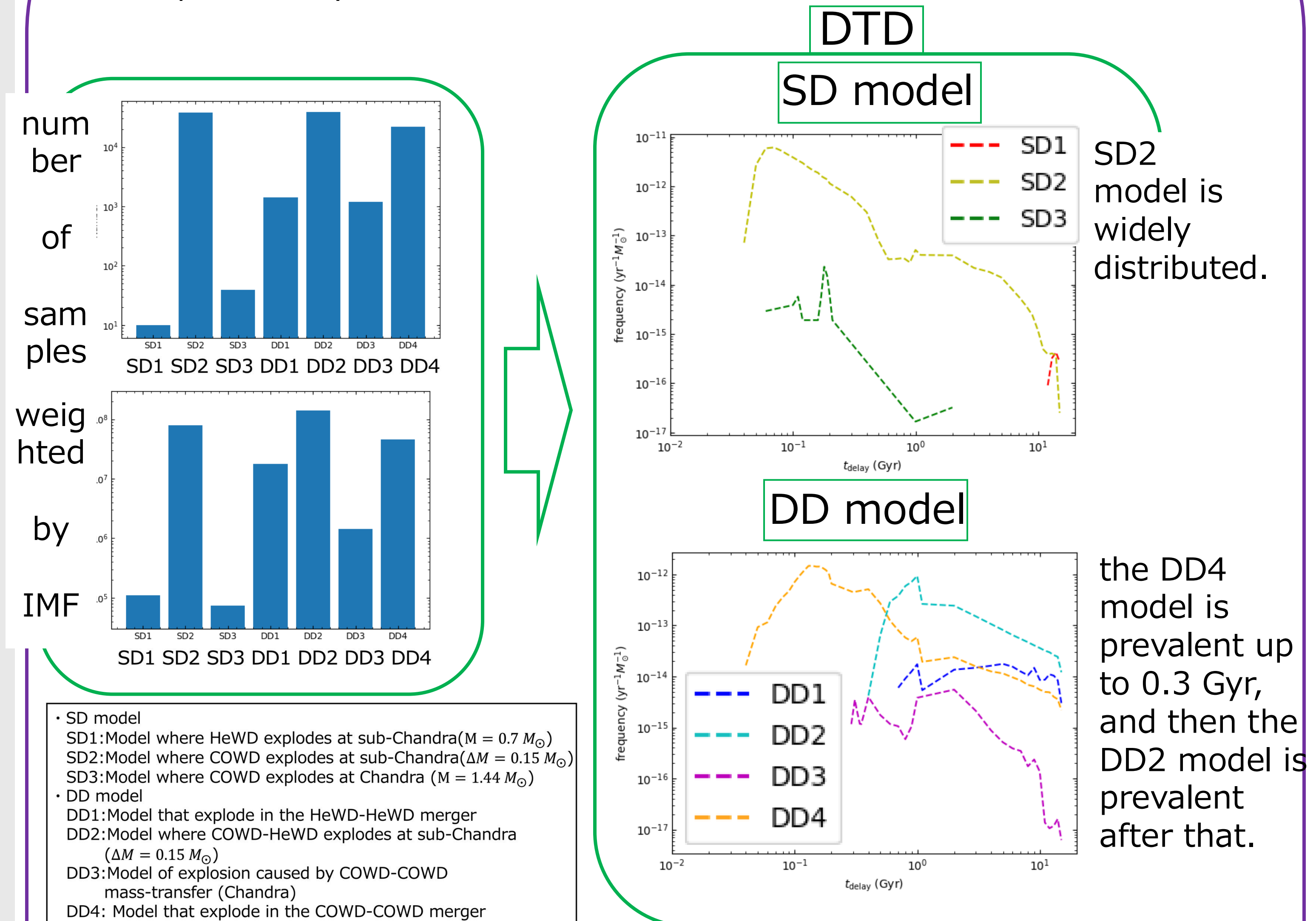
The time of supernova explosion t_{SN} minus the time of star formation t_0

$$t_{delay} = t_{SN} - t_0$$

Results and Discussion

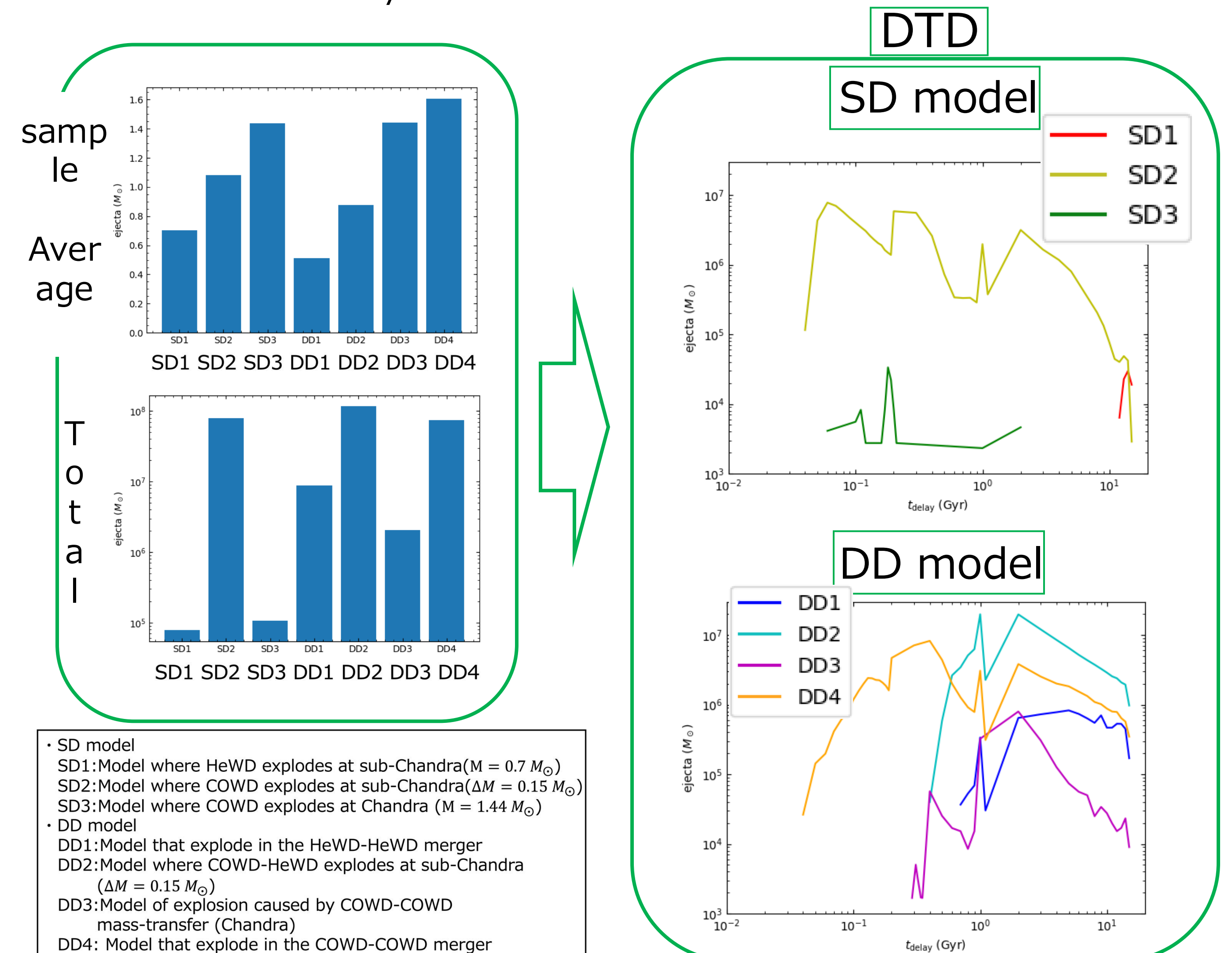
◎ Each Type Ia supernova model

We calculated 3039120 models and classified the number of Type Ia supernova by the IMF model as follows:



On the BSE, the delay time depends heavily on the MS lifetime of the companion star, so models with a large initial mass of the companion star explode with a short delay time.

the amounts of heavy elements :



The amount of heavy elements released from each model was found to depend greatly on SN frequency.

Conclusion and Future plan

◎ Conclusion

We were able to classify the Type Ia supernova models in the BSE into seven types, and derive the amount of heavy elements emitted and the DDT for each model.

◎ Future plan

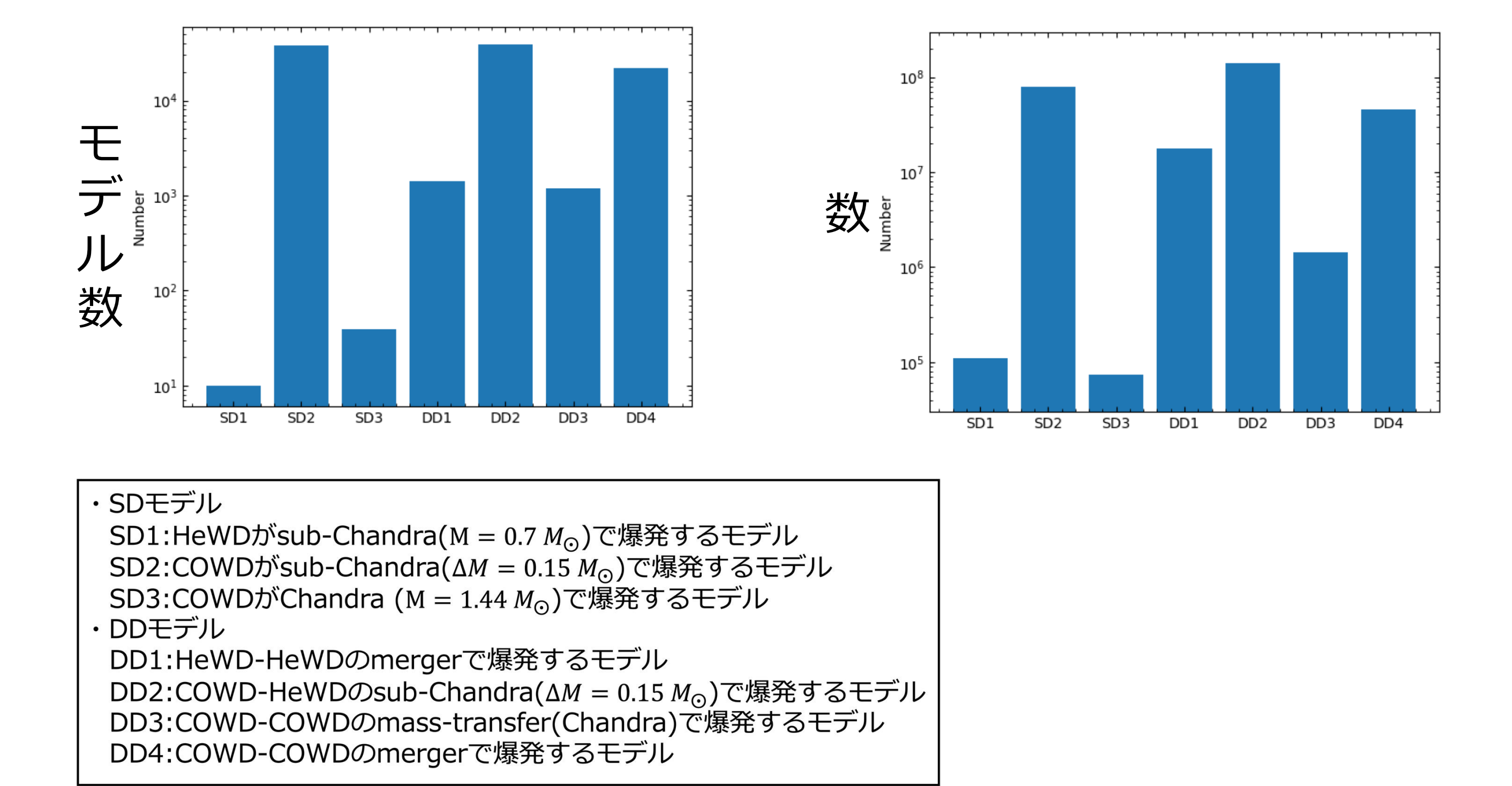
In the future, we will aim to evaluate the chemical evolution by taking into account the effects of eccentricity and other types of supernova explosions.

[References]

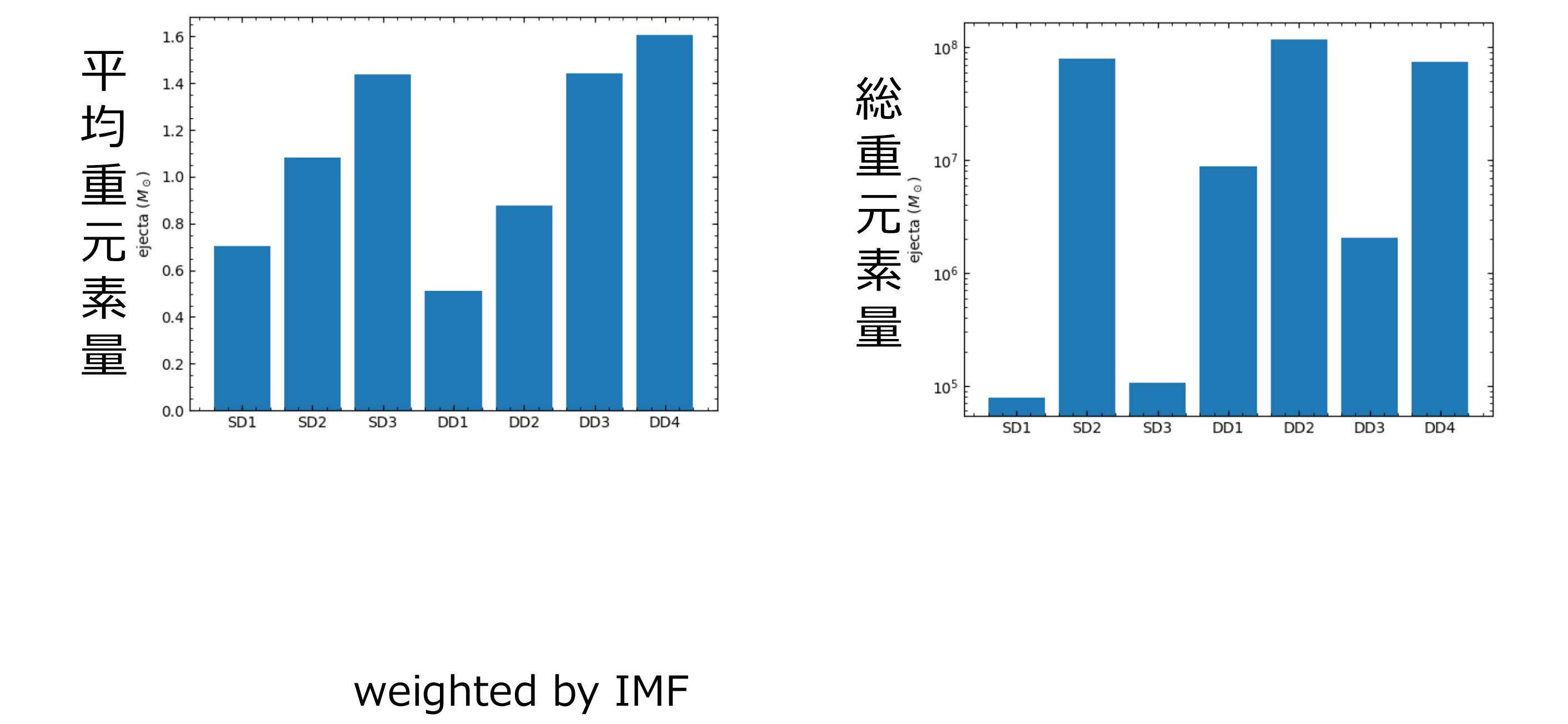
- [1] Hurley J.R., Tout C.A., Pols O.R., MNRAS, 2002, vol.329, pp.897-928
- [2] Kroupa P., 2001, MNRAS, 322, 231
- [3] Paxton, B., Bildsten, L., Dotter, A., et al. 2011, ApJS, 192, 3

◎モデル毎のIa型超新星爆発

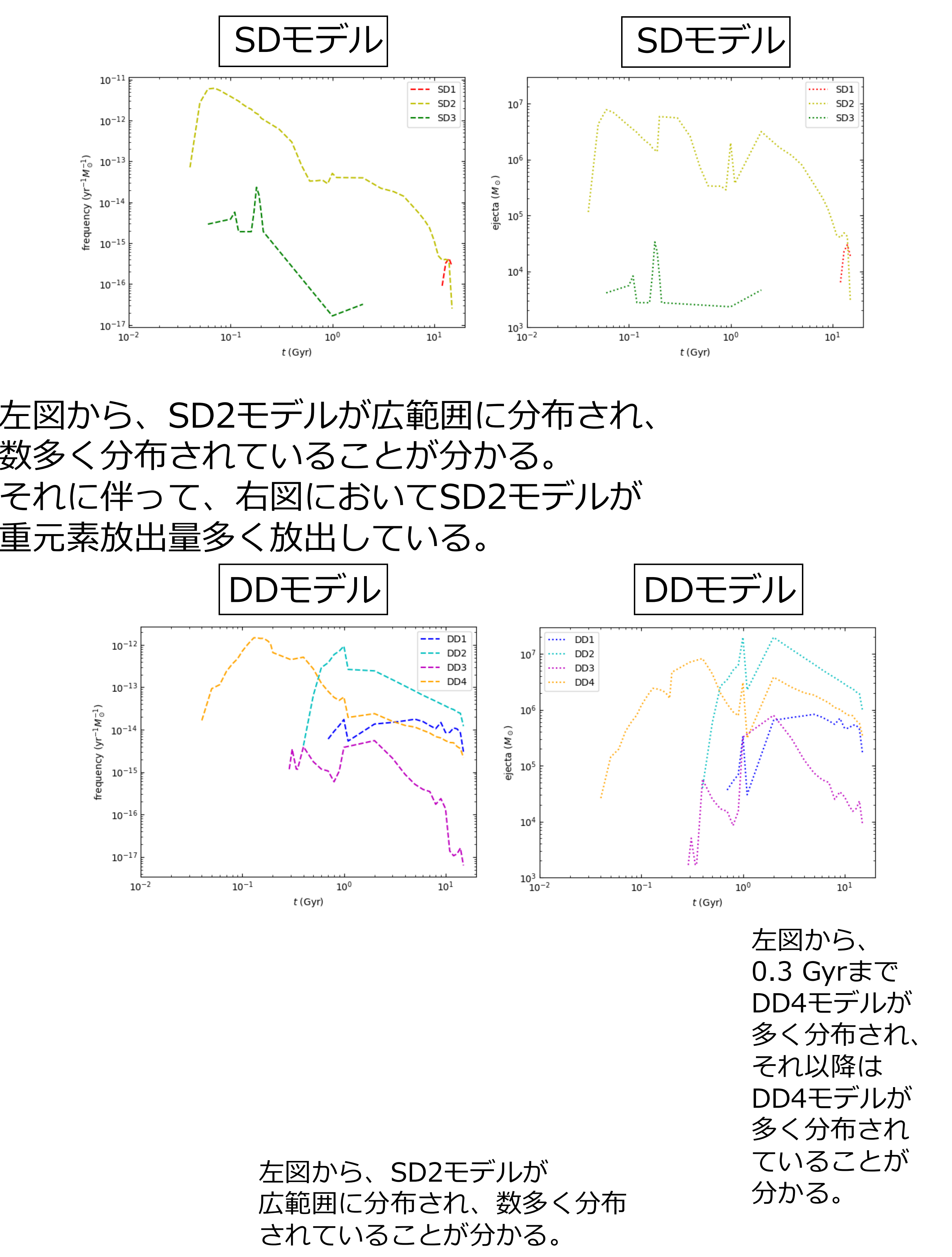
離心率 e を0.0で固定して3039120モデルを計算し、モデル別にIa型超新星爆発の数を以下の様に分類した。



モデル別に放出される重元素量を以下の様に分類した。



◎遅延時間分布(DTD)



遅延時間(delay time)は、BSE上では伴星のMS lifetimeに大きく依存するので、伴星の初期質量が大きいモデルが短い遅延時間で爆発する。

各モデルから放出される重元素量はそれぞれの数に大きく依存する結果となった。

◎Conclusion

We were able to classify the Type Ia supernova models in the BSE into seven types, and derive the amount of heavy

◎Future plan

In the future, we will aim to evaluate the chemical evolution by taking into account the effects of eccentricity and other

◎ **重元素**

- ・ 星が超新星爆発を起こすことによって、放出されるH,Heより重い元素
- ・ 星形成時に使われる

宇宙の歴史(星形成史、化学進化)を総合的に理解できる！

超新星爆発を起こして、重元素を放出する過程のうち、主に**Ia型超新星爆発**から出てくる重元素があるため**Ia型超新星爆発**に着目

その上で

◎ **研究目標**

- ・ **Ia型超新星爆発によってばら撒かれる重元素量を考慮して、Ia型超新星爆発の化学進化を評価**

◎ **使用した計算コード**

- ・ 種族合成計算コードであるBSEコード(Hurley et al.(2002)[1])に改良を加えたもの

特徴：

- ・ 詳細な計算コードから得たfitting fomulaeを基に構成されているので早く導出できる
- ・ fitting fomulaeを用いているので、計算精度が荒い

◎ **改良した点**

- ・ 重元素放出量 M_{ej} の見積もり

$$M_{\text{ej}} = M_{\text{CO}} - M_{\text{NS}}$$

M_{CO} :MESAによって、見積られた 爆発前のCOコア質量

M_{NS} :Muellarらの一次元超新星モデルを取り入れて見積られた中性子星質量(残骸を残さない場合やBHは $M_{\text{NS}} = 0 \text{ } M_{\odot}$)

- ・ 遅延時間 t の導出

星が形成された時間 t_0 から超新星爆発を起こすまでの時間 t_{SN} の差

$$t = t_{\text{SN}} - t_0$$

ex) $M(t), M_{\text{C}}(t)$

◎ **計算範囲**

- ・ 主星の初期質量 M_1 $0.1 \sim 100 \text{ } M_{\odot}$, $\Delta M = 1 \text{ } M_{\odot}$ ($10 M_{\odot}$ までは $0.1 \text{ } M_{\odot}$)
- ・ 質量比 q $0.0125 \sim 1$, $\Delta q = 0.0125$ (flat)
- ・ 周期 P $3 \sim 3 \times 10^5 \text{ days}$, $\Delta \log P = 0.025$ (log flat)
- ・ 金属量 Z 0.02 (solar metallicity)
- ・ 離心率 e $0.0, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 0.95$ (7つのモデル)

合計: 7×3039120 モデルについて計算

◎ **IMF**

- ・ Kroupa(2001[3])のIMFを使用

◎ **連星頻度**

- ・ 全ての質量範囲で単独星と連星系が1:1

◎ **星形成**

- ・ スターバーストにより $t = 0$ で $M_t = 10^{11} \text{ } M_{\odot}$ 形成される

図を作る

- ・ SD model
 - SD1:Model where HeWD explodes at sub-Chandra($M = 0.7 \text{ } M_{\odot}$)
 - SD2:Model where COWD explodes at sub-Chandra($\Delta M = 0.15 \text{ } M_{\odot}$)
 - SD3:Model where COWD explodes at Chandra ($M = 1.44 \text{ } M_{\odot}$)
 - ・ DD model
 - DD1:Model that explode in the HeWD-HeWD merger
 - DD2:Model where COWD-HeWD explodes at sub-Chandra ($\Delta M = 0.15 \text{ } M_{\odot}$)
 - DD3:Model of explosion caused by COWD-COWD mass-transfer (Chandra)
 - DD4: Model that explode in the COWD-COWD merger