

高速で自転する白色矮星と Tomo-e Gozen

fast spinning single white dwarfs and
their survey with Tomo-e Gozen

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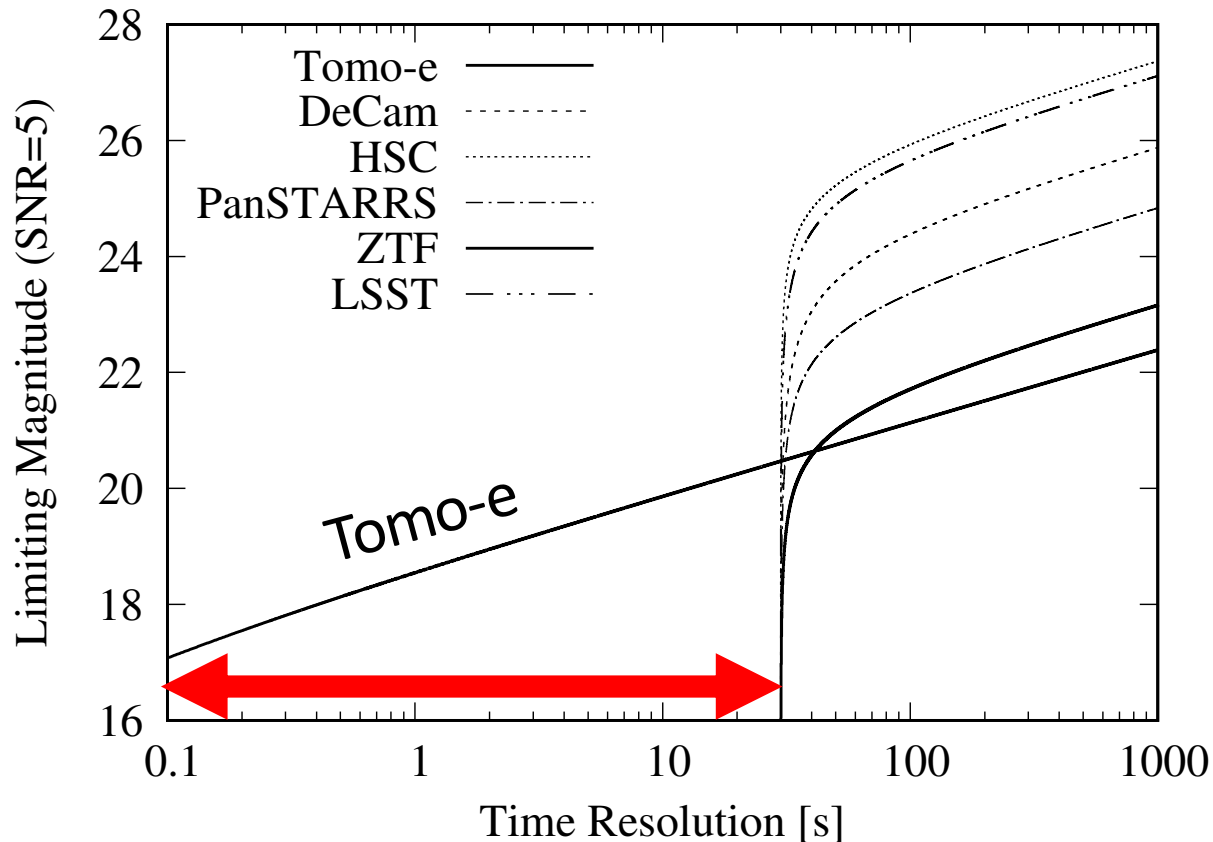
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Take-home message

Let's find the **fastest spinning single WDs (fssWDs)** with Tomo-e Gozen short cadence survey!



Why WDs with Tomo-e?



- **< 30s cadence** is advantage of Tomo-e
- Tomo-e survey cadence: 0.5 sec
- Minimum spin period of WD: $P_{\min} \sim 1 \text{ sec} \left(\frac{M}{M_{\odot}} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{R}{10^{8.5} \text{ cm}} \right)^{-3/2}$

Tomo-e observations of WDs

Target: photometric variations coming from WD spin & inhomogeneity on WD surfaces.

Sources of inhomogeneity

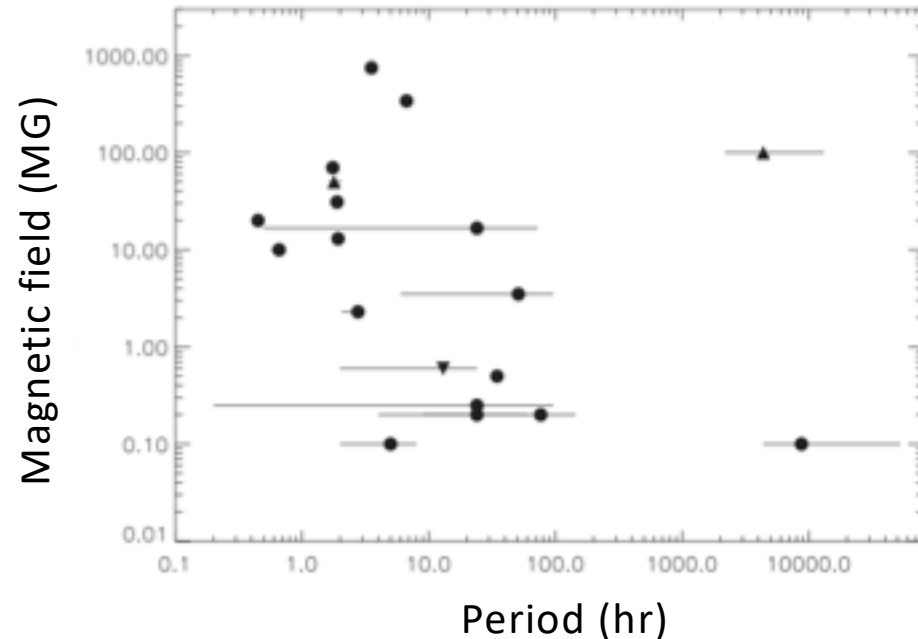
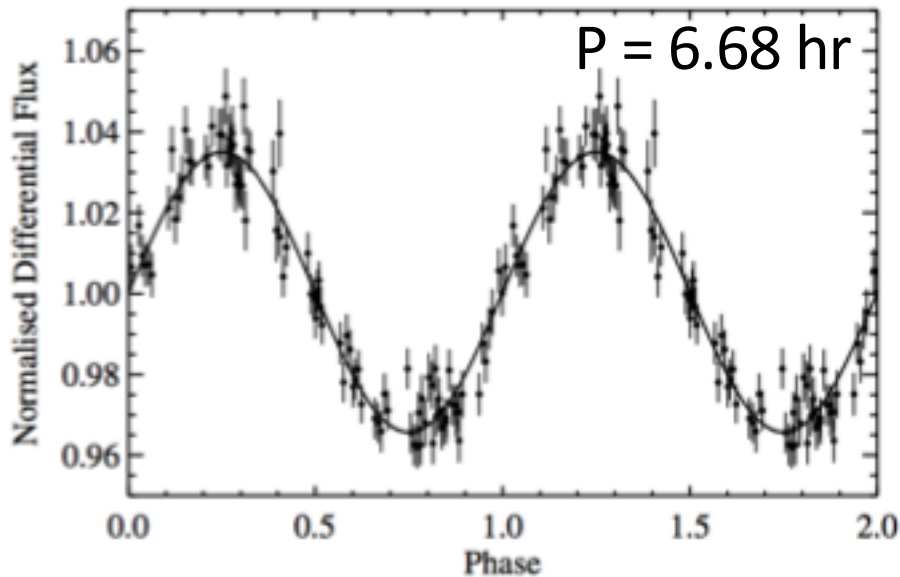
- Starspots if convective zone appears
low T_{eff} : < 12000 K for DA, < 23000 K for DB
- Strong B fields \rightarrow magnetic dichroism/hotspots
 $B \gtrsim 100$ M G
- Unknown?
high $T = 30,500$ K (no convective zone) and low $B = 3.5$ MG

Brinkworth+ (2013)

Photometric observations of WD spins

Brinkworth+ (2013)

- Derive spin periods of 21 WDs out of 30 samples
- Photometric variation amplitude: 0.5 – 10%



See also • DECam minute cadence survey

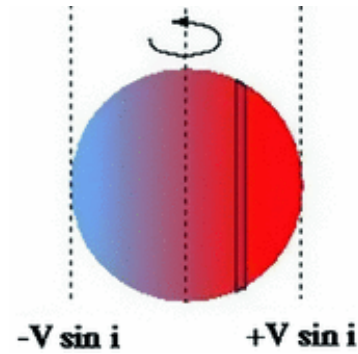
Belardi+ (2016)

• Kepler/K2 observation of pulsating WD

Hermes+ (2017)

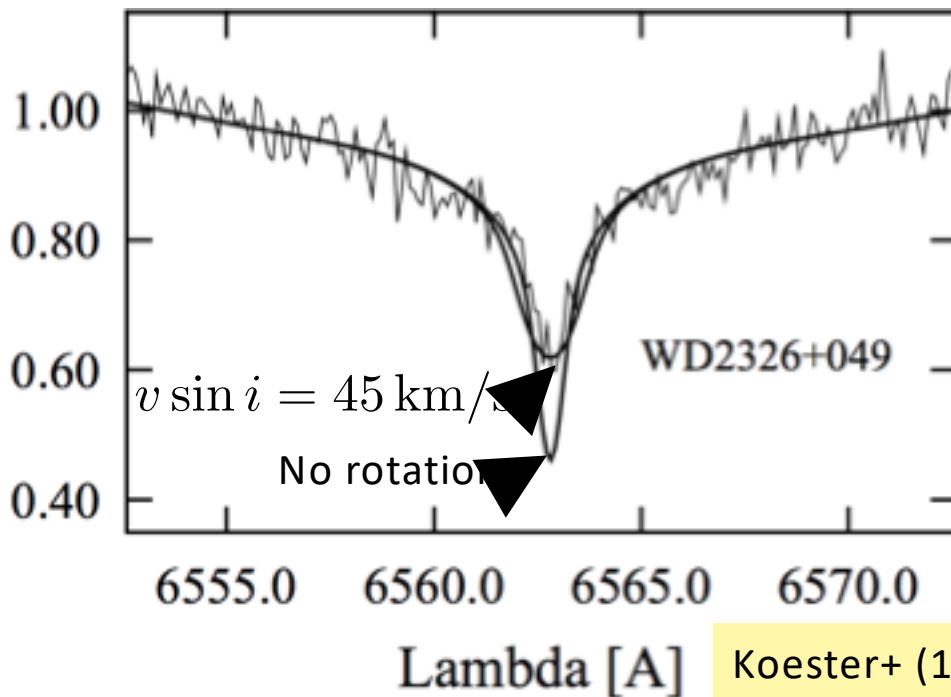
Spectroscopic observations of WD spins

$$\text{Doppler broadening: } \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{v_{\text{rot}}}{c} \sin(i)$$



SDSS DR10: $\sim 43,000$ WDs w/ spectroscopy Fusillo+ (2015)

But... high quality spectra with follow-up spectroscopy are needed



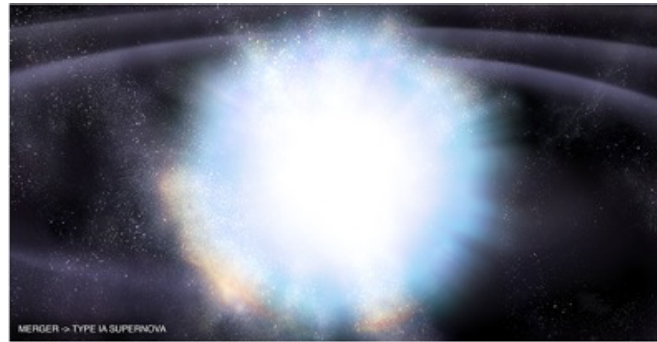
Line profiles are also affected by

- Non-LTE
- T_{eff}
- $\log g$
- Stark broadening (E fields in plasma)

Q. How to form fssWDs?

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A. Double WDs mergers

Ia SNe



Double WD merger



Debris expansion



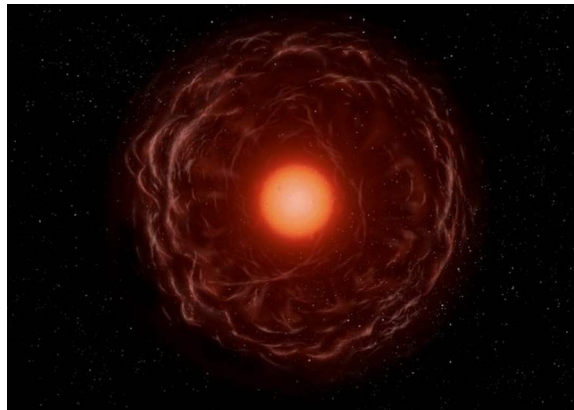
KH contraction -> massive WD

Q. How to form fssWDs?

A. Double WDs mergers

We can naively expect

- fast spin ~ 1 sec (\approx mass shedding limit)
- strong B field ($B > 10^8$ G) \rightarrow photometric variation

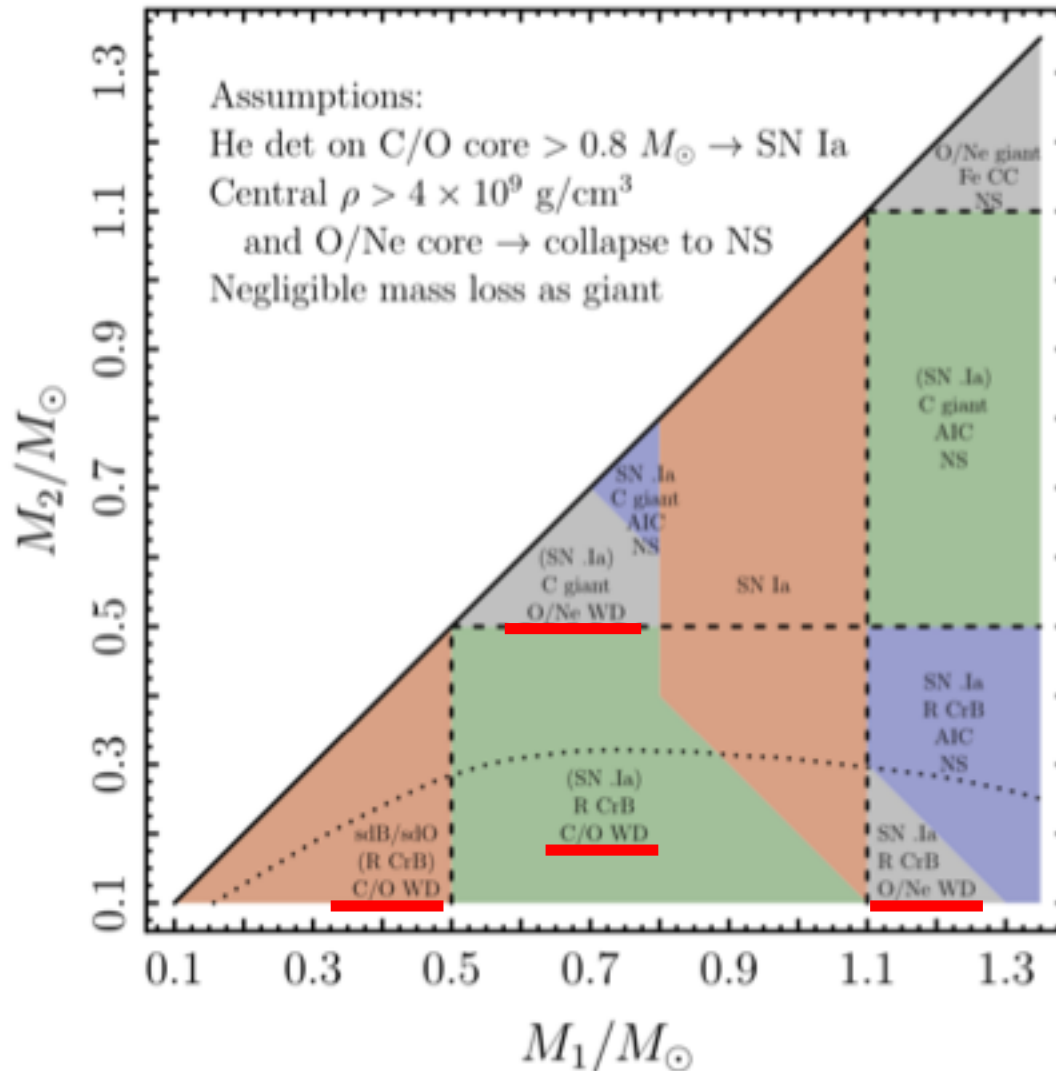


Debris expansion



KH contraction -> massive WD

Fates of double WD merger



Shen+ (2015)

A good fraction of double WD mergers leave massive WDs

How many fssWDs are there?

WD birth rate: $\dot{N}_{\text{WD}} \sim 1 \text{ yr}^{-1} \text{ gal}^{-1}$ Badenes & Maoz (2012)

Double WD merger rate: $\dot{N}_{\text{merger}} \sim 10^{-(2-3)} \text{ yr}^{-1} \text{ gal}^{-1}$

=> Fraction of merger-origin WDs: $f_{\text{fssWD}} \sim 0.1-1\%$

Local number density of WDs from Gaia observations

$$n_{\text{WD}} = 4.49 \times 10^{-3} \text{ pc}^{-3} \quad \text{Hollands+ (2018)}$$

=> We assume fssWDs density:

$$4.49 \times 10^{-5} \text{ pc}^{-3} \left(\frac{f_{\text{fssWD}}}{1\%} \right) \left(\frac{n_{\text{WD}}}{4.49 \times 10^{-3} \text{ pc}^{-3}} \right)$$

Post-merger evolution model

- Assume $M_{\text{WD}} = 1.0 M_{\text{sun}}$, $R_{\text{WD}} = 5 \times 10^8 \text{ cm}$, CO WD
- Initial spin period: $P_0 = \{1, 10, 100\} \text{ sec}$
- Spin down via magnetic dipole radiation

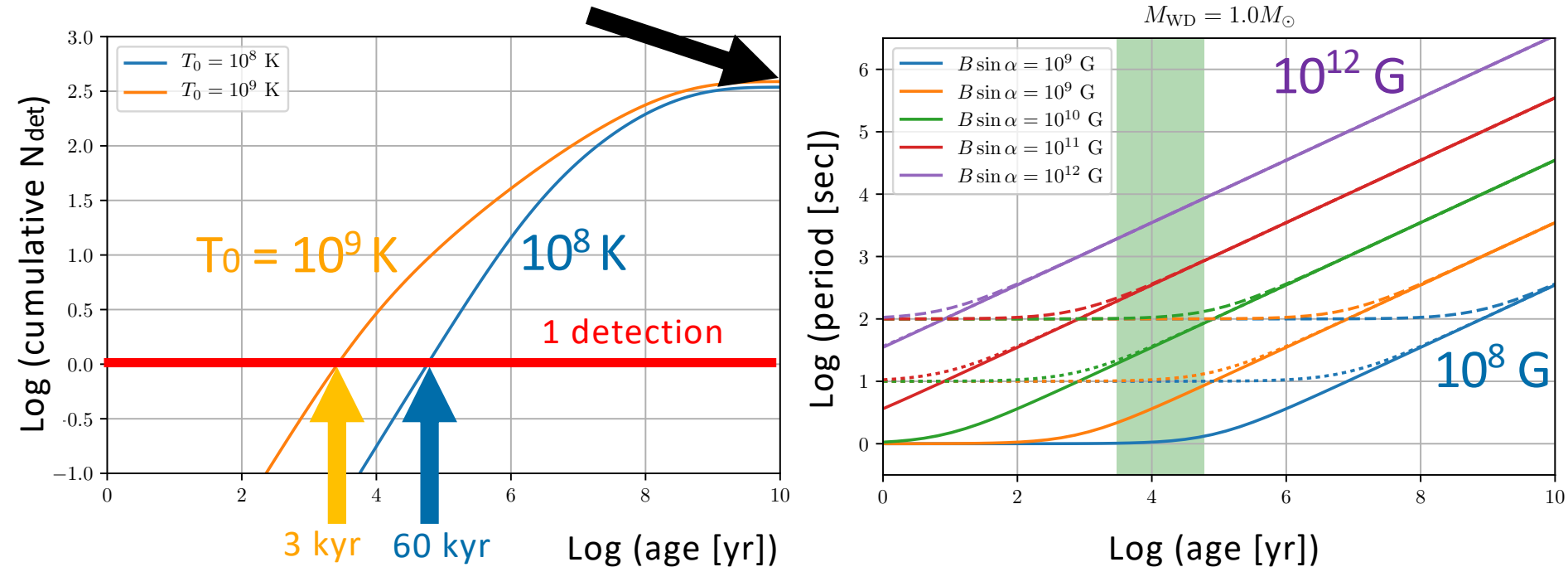
$$\dot{\Omega} = - \frac{R^6 \Omega^3 B_p^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{6c^3 I}$$

- $B_p \sin \alpha = 10^{8-12} \text{ G}$ (10^{8-9} G : Ji+ (2013) , 10^{12} G : $E_{\text{grav}} \sim E_{\text{B}}$)
- Initial internal temperature: $T_0 = 10^{8-9} \text{ K}$
(For $T_0 = 10^9 \text{ K}$, $E_{\text{th},0} \sim 2 \times 10^{49} \text{ erg}$, $T_{\text{eff},0} = 10^5 \text{ K}$)
- Cooling
 - Kramar's opacity: $\kappa = \kappa_0 \rho T^{-3.5}$
 - $L \propto MT_{\star}^{3.5}$
 - Ignoring crystallizations nor melting

fssWDs found with Tomo-e

- Limiting magnitude: $g = 20$, sky coverage $10,000 \text{ deg}^2$
- $f_{\text{fssWD}} = 1\%$

~ 300 fssWDs would be found



- For $B \sin \alpha = 10^{8-9} \text{ G}$, youngest WD have initial $P \lesssim 100 \text{ sec}$

The fastest spinning WDs observed so far

- WD: RE J0317-853 (double degenerate binary)

- $P = 725.4 \text{ sec}$

Barstow+ (1995), Ferrario+ (1997)

- $M \simeq 1.3 \text{ Msun}$, $B \sim 300 \text{ MG}$

- Double degenerate merger origin?

- Isolated Pulsating WD: SDSSJ0837+1856 Hermes+ (2017)

- $P = 1.13 \pm 0.02 \text{ hr}$

- $M = 0.87 \text{ Msun}$

- X-ray binary: RX J0648.0–4418 Mereghetti+ (2013)

- $P = 13.2 \text{ sec}$

- $M = 1.28 \pm 0.05 \text{ Msun}$

Conclusions

- Let's find the **fastest spinning single WDs (fssWDs)** with Tomo-e Gozen short cadence survey!
- Double WDs mergers are plausible origin of fssWDs.
- fssWDs and distribution of WD spins are clues to fates of double WD mergers and post-merger evolutions.
- Tomo-e would detect ~ 300 fssWDs. The youngest WD has spin period of $P \lesssim 100$ sec depending on initial P and B .