

# The Evolution of ONe White Dwarfs towards Accretion-Induced Collapse

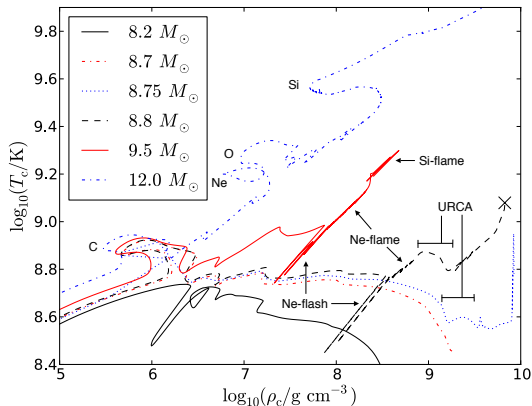
with L. Bildsten, E. Quataert, J. Brooks & others

**Josiah Schwab**

Hubble Fellow, UC Santa Cruz

27 March 2017

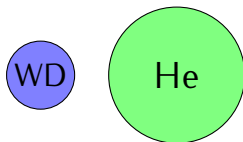
Accretion-induced collapse (AIC) is the evolution of a "bare", degenerate, growing O/Ne core.



from Jones et al. (2013)

Multiple channels are thought to lead to AIC.

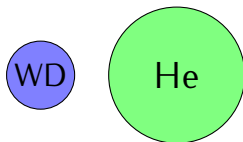
Single-Degenerate



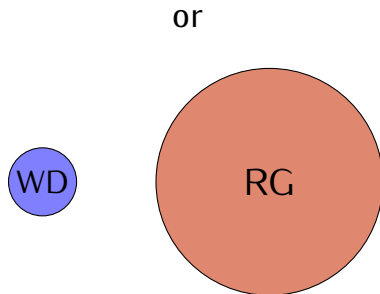
Double-Degenerate

Multiple channels are thought to lead to AIC.

Single-Degenerate

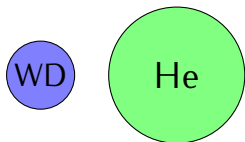


Double-Degenerate

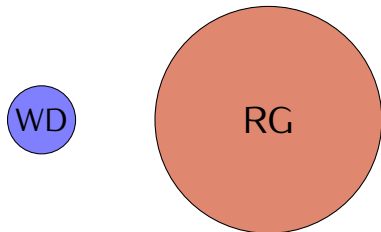


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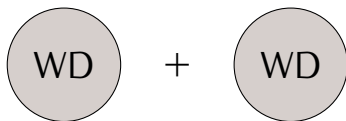
Single-Degenerate



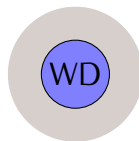
or



Double-Degenerate

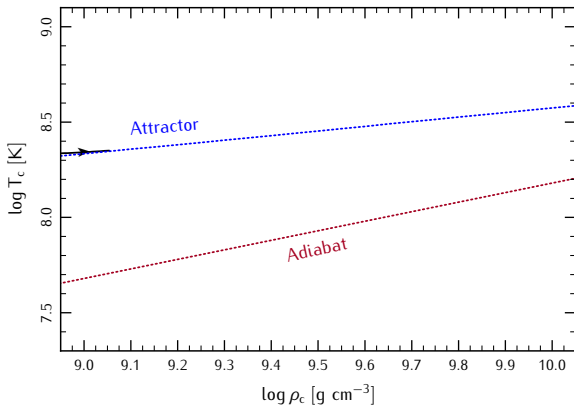


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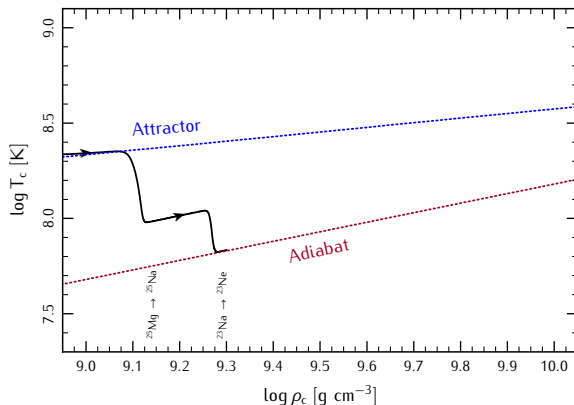
Thermal evolution of accreting ONe WDs

Initially, the temperature is set by a balance between compression and neutrino cooling.



Paczynski (1971); JS et al. (2015)

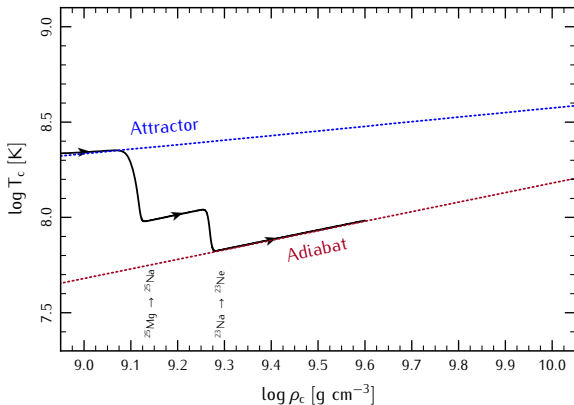
Substantial Urca-process cooling occurs associated with the  $A = 23$  and  $A = 25$  isotopes.



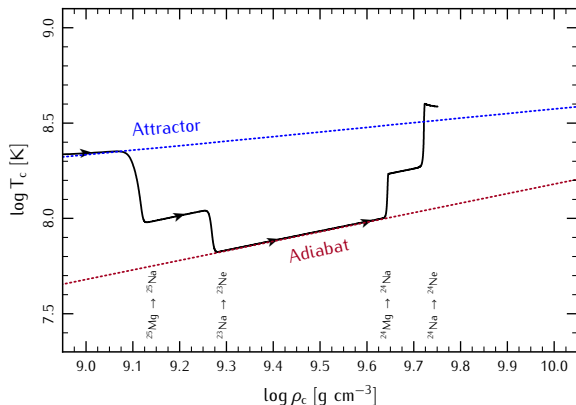
Paczynski (1973); JS et al. (2017)



This shuts off neutrino cooling  
and the material evolves along an adiabat.

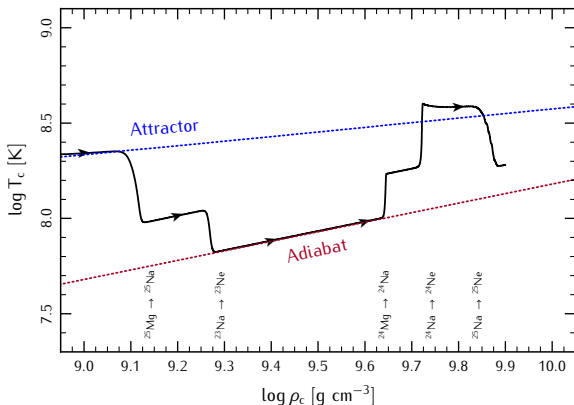


Substantial heating also occurs associated with the  $A = 24$  isotopes.

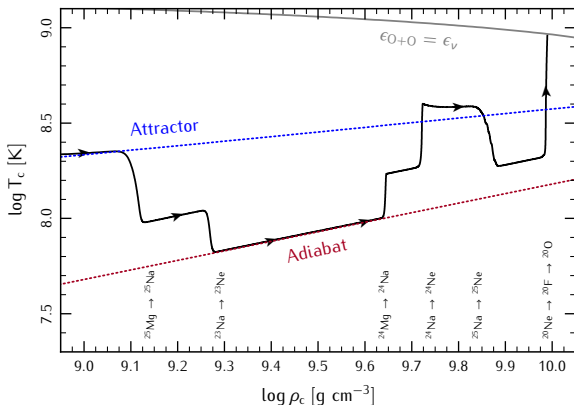


Miyaji et al. (1980, 1987); JS et al. (2015)

Urca-process cooling will set the temperature at the onset of captures on  $^{20}\text{Ne}$ .

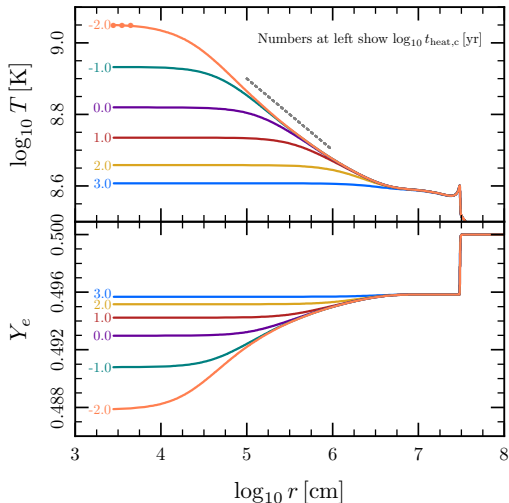


Electron captures on  $^{20}\text{Ne}$  are exothermic;  
this heating will ignite oxygen fusion.

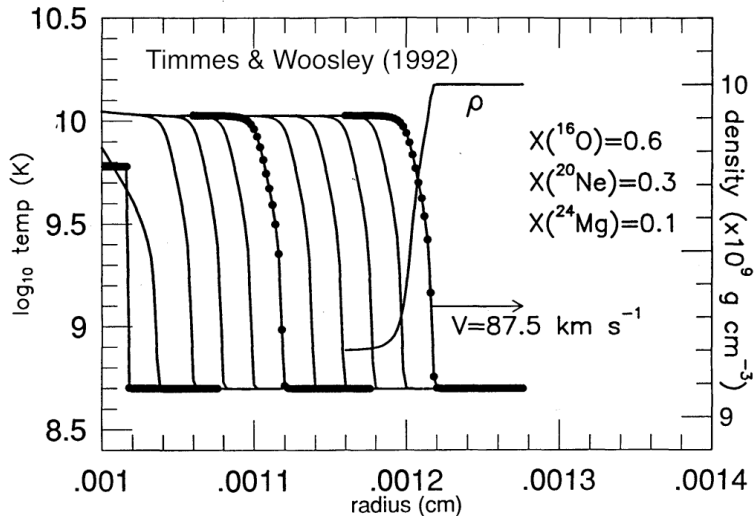


Miyaji et al. (1980, 1987); JS et al. (2015)

A thermal runaway develops in the core;  
but convection is not triggered in the core.

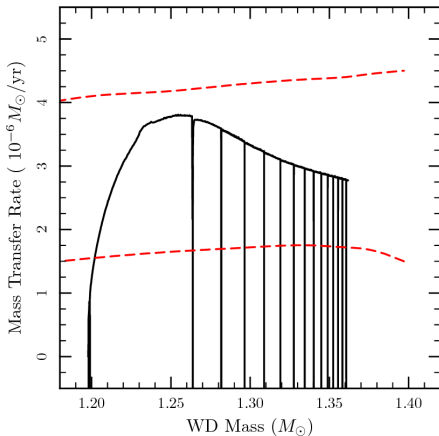
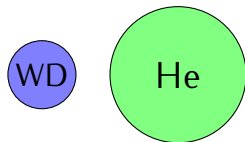


This will lead to the formation  
of an outgoing oxygen deflagration wave.



He Star + WD Binaries

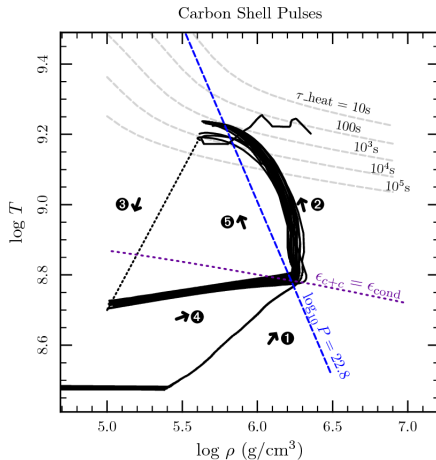
Mass transfer after core He-burning gives  $\dot{M}$  in the regime for stable He burning on the WD.



Yoon & Langer (2003); Brooks et al. (2016, 2017)

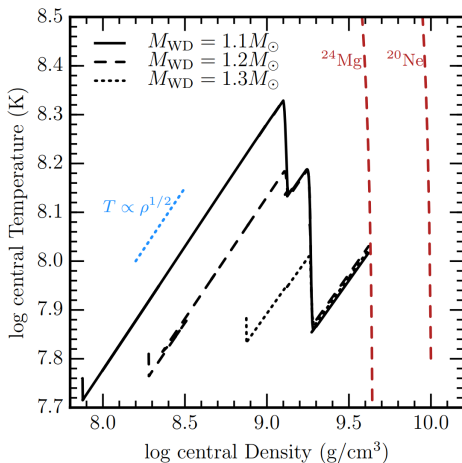


We evolve both stars plus their orbit;  
there is stable He burning, plus carbon flashes.



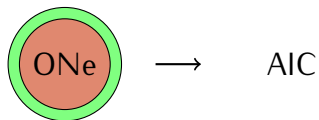
Brooks et al. (2017)

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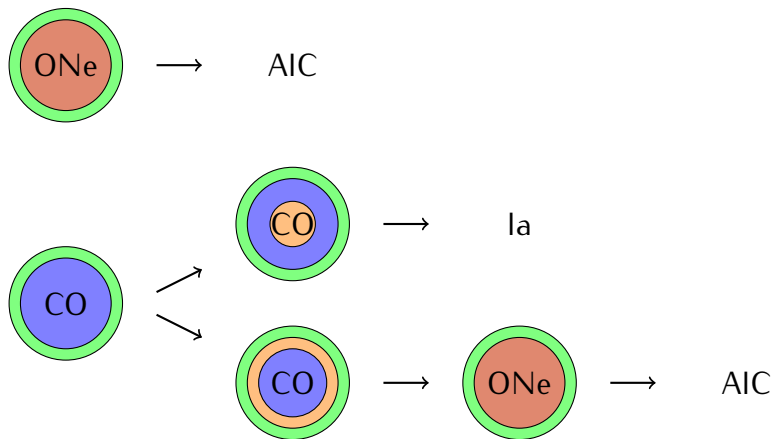


Brooks et al. (2017)

Not only do He + O/Ne WD models reach AIC,  
but some He + C/O WD models do too.



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## Summary and Conclusions

- This work provides an analytic understanding of the evolution of ONe WDs evolving towards accretion-induced collapse.

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- ▶ We have evolved full-star models that resolve the length-scale of the birth of the oxygen deflagration.
- ▶ We have binary evolution models of single-degenerate systems evolving to AIC.





## Overview of key weak reactions

Weak reactions will drive the evolution.

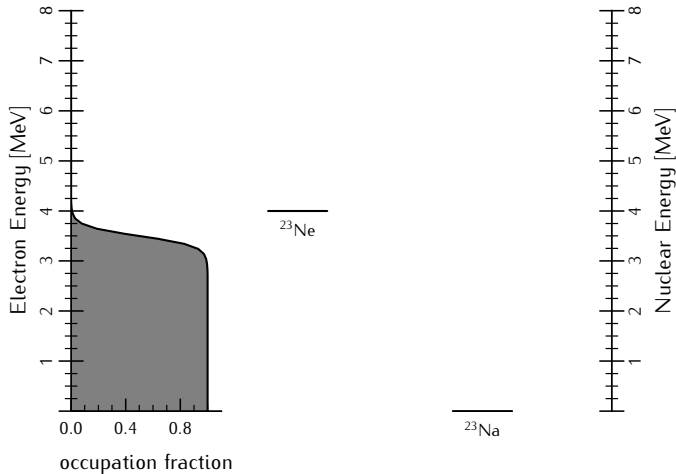
## Electron capture

$$(Z, A) + e^{-} \rightarrow (Z - 1, A) + \nu_e$$

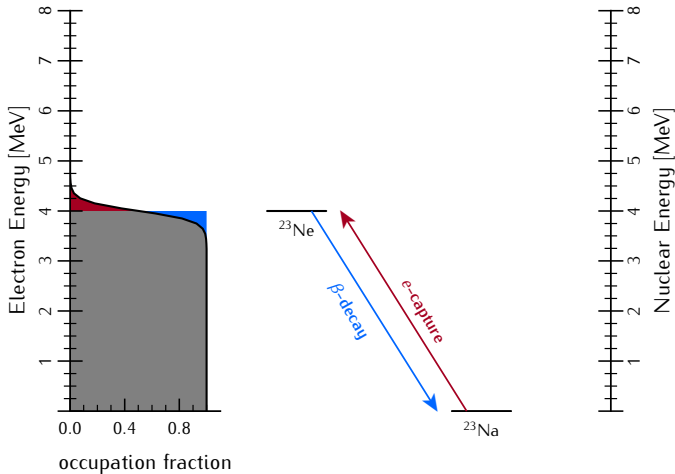
## Beta decay

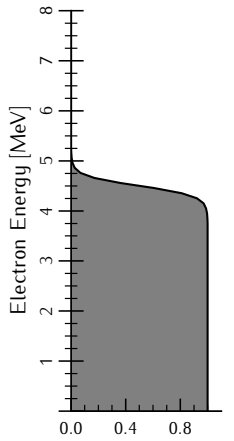
$$(Z - 1, A) \rightarrow (Z, A) + e^{-} + \bar{\nu}_e$$

The WD is a cold, electron-degenerate plasma;  
the electron Fermi energy is  $\sim$  MeV and rising.



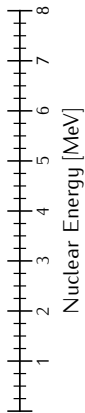
At some particular densities the plasma is cooled by emission of Urca-process neutrinos.



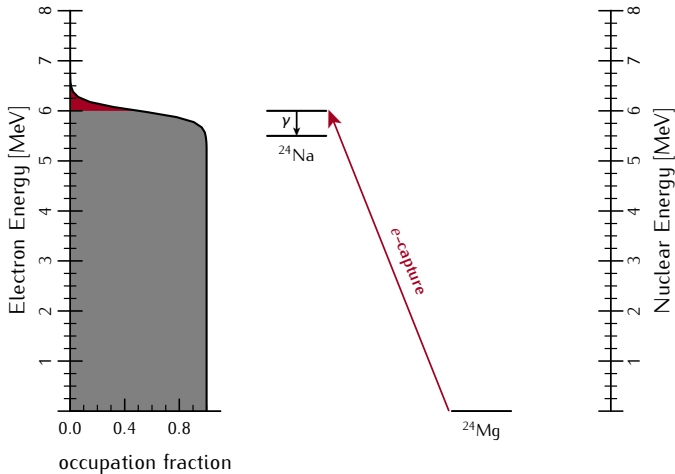


$^{24}\text{Na}$

$^{24}\text{Mg}$



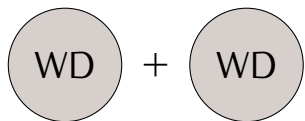
At some particular densities the plasma is heated by emission of gamma-rays.



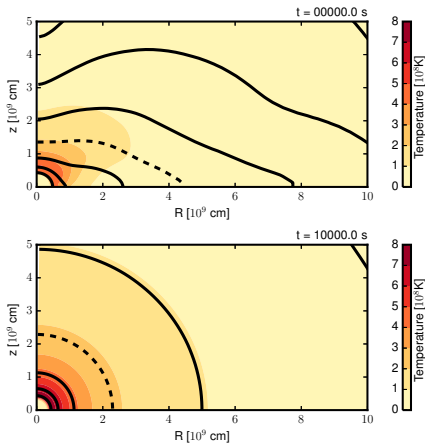
# Double White Dwarf Mergers



Double white dwarf mergers evolve towards a thermally-supported, spherical state.

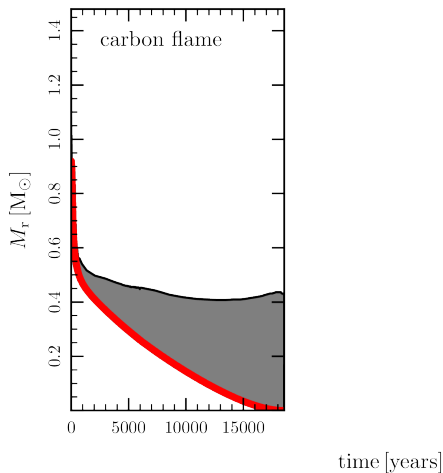


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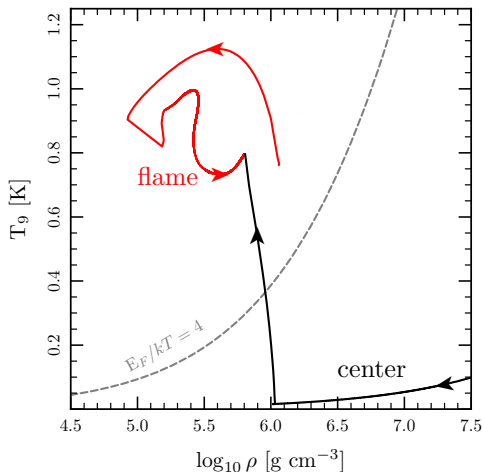


see Shen et al. (2012); Schwab et al. (2012)

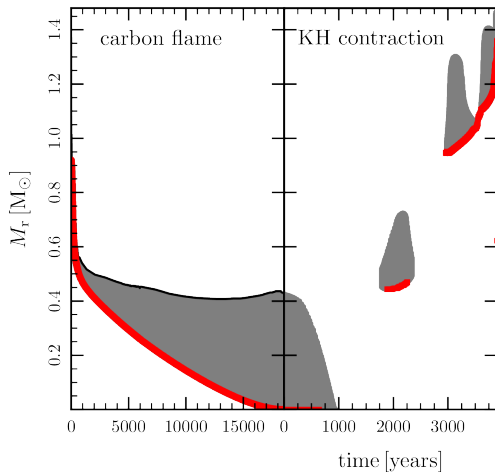
A convectively-bounded carbon deflagration forms and propagates inward, reaching the center.



The flame reaches the center;  
the material is oxygen-neon and non-degenerate.



Then the remnant undergoes a phase of Kelvin-Helmholtz contraction.



The KH contraction is neutrino-cooled and leads to off-center neon ignition.

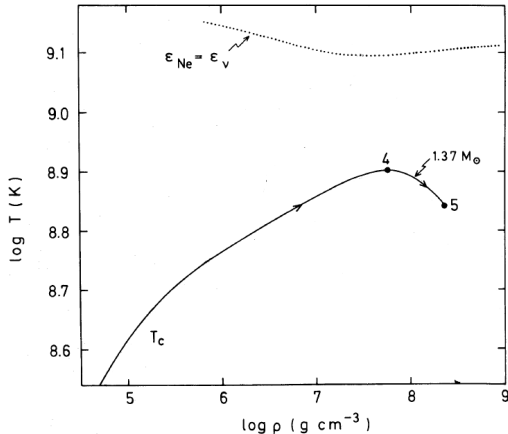


Fig. adapted from Nomoto (1984)

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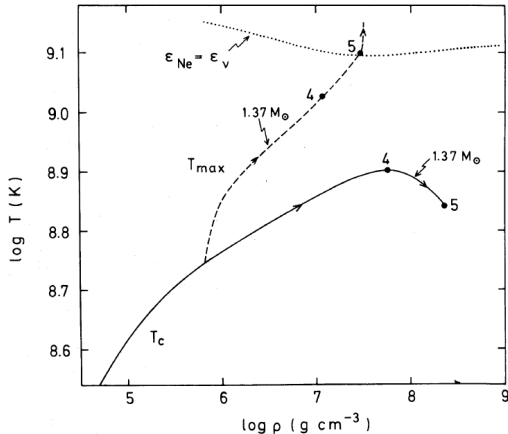
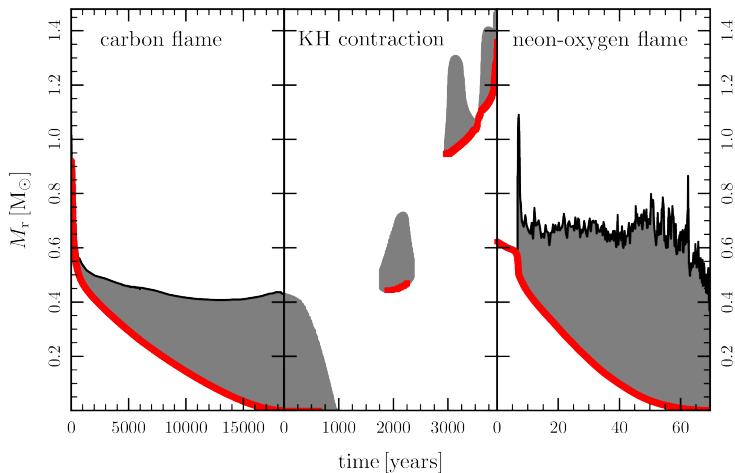


Fig. adapted from Nomoto (1984)

A convectively-bounded neon deflagration forms and propagates inward, destroying O/Ne core.



Post-merger there is a cool, giant phase,  
but the carbon-burning is too deep to sustain it.

