

Helium Absorption Lines in Kilonova Spectra

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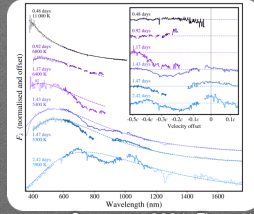
Introduction

1 μm P-Cygni feature in the early spectra of kilonova

Binary neutron star (BNS) merger

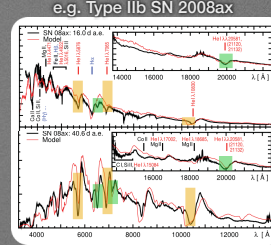
- One of the origins of heavy elements synthesized by r-process nucleosynthesis.
- The thermal emission from BNS merger ejecta is called "Kilonova".
- Kilonova spectra bring information on r-process nucleosynthesis in BNS merger ejecta.

- In the spectra of the kilonova AT2017gfo, a P-Cygni feature at around 1 μm is important due to its strength.
- Candidate elements contributing this feature:
 - Sr II \rightarrow well investigated in LTE radiative transfer simulations
 - He I \rightarrow not yet due to the need for taking into account the "Non-LTE" effect

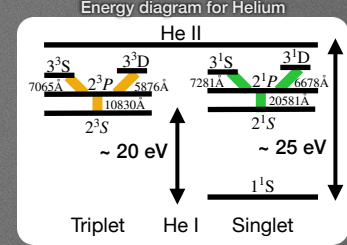


Sneppen+ 2024, Figure 4

Helium absorption lines in KNe/SNe spectra



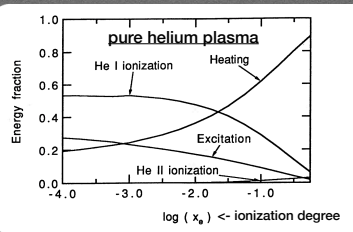
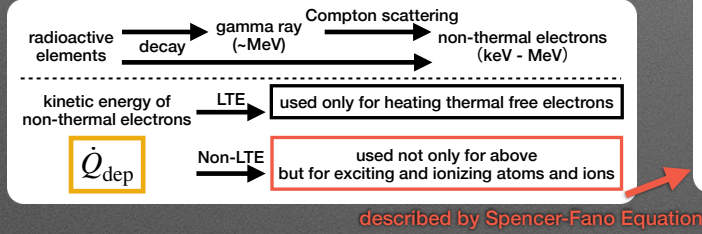
Hachinger+ 2012, Figure 2 modified



radiation temperature $T_R \sim 5000 \text{ K} \approx 0.4 \text{ eV}$ **large gap !** first excitation energy $\sim 20 \text{ eV}$
 \rightarrow Impossible to reproduce He I lines by the LTE assumption

"Non-LTE" effect

(Lucy 1991; Hachinger+ 2012)



Kozma & Fransson 1992, Figure 3 modified

This study

- We search for the condition, in the $X_{\text{He}} - \dot{Q}_{\text{dep}}$ plane, under which helium absorption lines appear in kilonova spectra.
- We compare the result for kilonova (KN) with those for Core-Collapse Supernova (CCSN) and Type Ia Supernova (Type Ia SN).

Method

Rate Equation

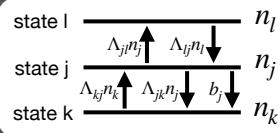
Balance of transition flows between each state in the steady state

$$\sum_{i=1}^N (\Lambda_{ij} n_i - \Lambda_{ji} n_j) = b_j \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, N)$$

(Lucy 1991; Hachinger+ 2012)

* Λ_{ij} and b_j depend on atomic data

helium atomic data reference: Nahar 2010; Ralchenko+ 2008; NIST ASD (Kramida+ 2023)



Ionization by non-thermal electrons

ionization rate [$\text{cm}^{-3} \text{s}^{-1}$]

$$\Gamma = \frac{D_{\text{ion}}^{\text{pure}} Y_{\text{He}} \dot{Q}_{\text{dep}}}{I_{\text{ion}}}$$

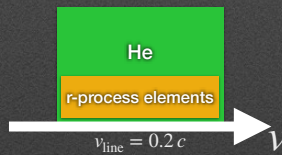
- $D_{\text{ion}}^{\text{pure}}$: deposition fraction for ionization in the pure helium plasma
- Y_{He} : number fraction of helium
- \dot{Q}_{dep} : heating rate by non-thermal electrons
- I_{ion} : ionization potential

Ejecta model

- We assume $\rho_{\text{line}} = 10^{-14} \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, $T = 5,000 \text{ K}$ in the line forming region for all models.
- We define ρ_{core} for SN model in order to consider gamma ray transfer effect from the core region.
- $n_{e,\text{free}} = n_{e,\text{free}}^{\text{He}} + (1 - X_{\text{He}}) \frac{\rho_{\text{line}}}{A_{\text{mix}} m_u} Z_{\text{ion}}$

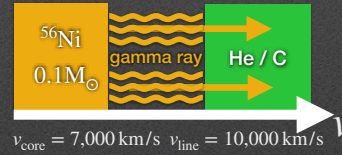
KN model

$t_{\text{expl}} = 1.5 \text{ days}$
 $Z_{\text{ion}} = 2.5$
 $A_{\text{mix}} = 100$



(stripped envelope) CCSN model

$t_{\text{expl}} = 40 \text{ days}$
 $Z_{\text{ion}} = 0.5$
 $A_{\text{mix}} = 12$



Type Ia SN model

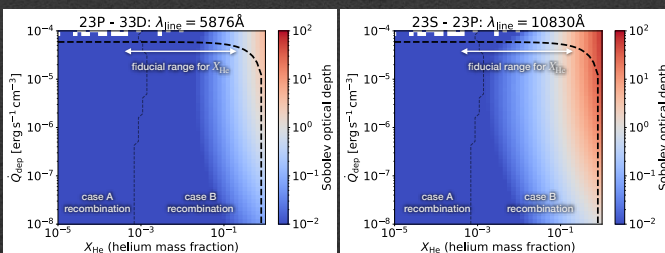
$t_{\text{expl}} = 10 \text{ days}$
 $Z_{\text{ion}} = 2$
 $A_{\text{mix}} = 56$



Result & Discussion

* thick black dashed line: fiducial \dot{Q}_{dep} for each model

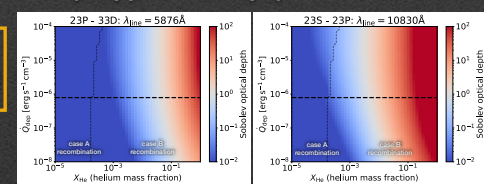
KN model



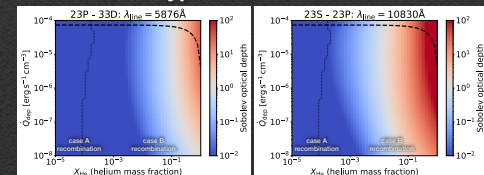
$$\tau_{\text{sob}} = \frac{\pi e^2}{m_e c} \lambda_{\text{line}} f_{lu} n_l t_{\text{expl}}$$

difference: timescale of t_{expl}

(stripped envelope) CCSN model



Type Ia SN model



- Helium absorption line strength is less dependent on \dot{Q}_{dep} , but strongly dependent on X_{He} .
- fiducial condition: $X_{\text{He}} \gtrsim 0.1$ (Note that there is a large uncertainty about X_{He} in BNS merger ejecta.)