

Microphysics effects in core-collapse supernovae and neutron star mergers

David Radice^{1,2}

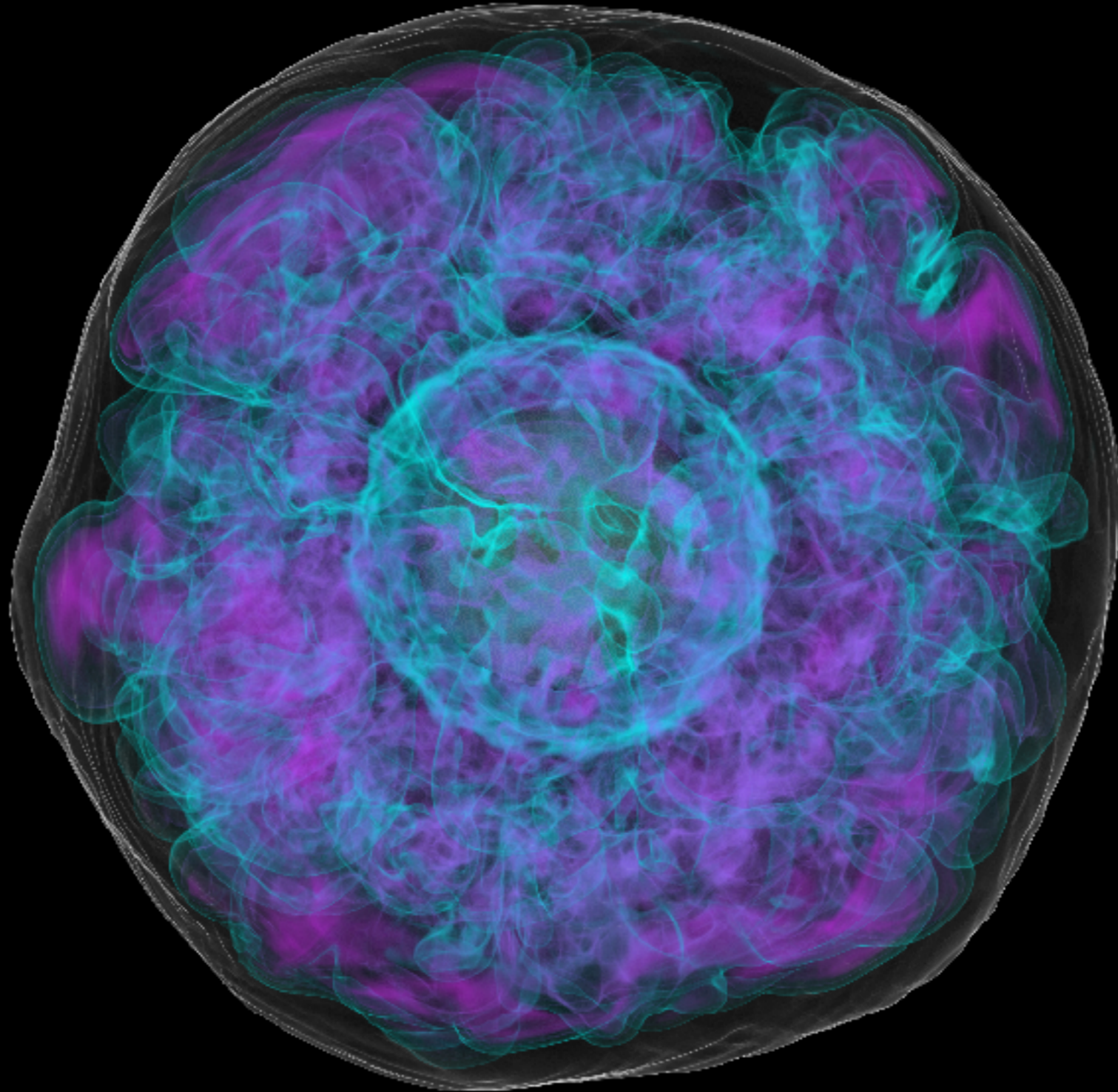


¹ Research Associate, Princeton University

² Taplin Member, Institute for Advanced Study

Physics of Core-Collapse Supernovae and Compact Star Formations
Waseda University — March 21, 2018

Core-collapse supernovae

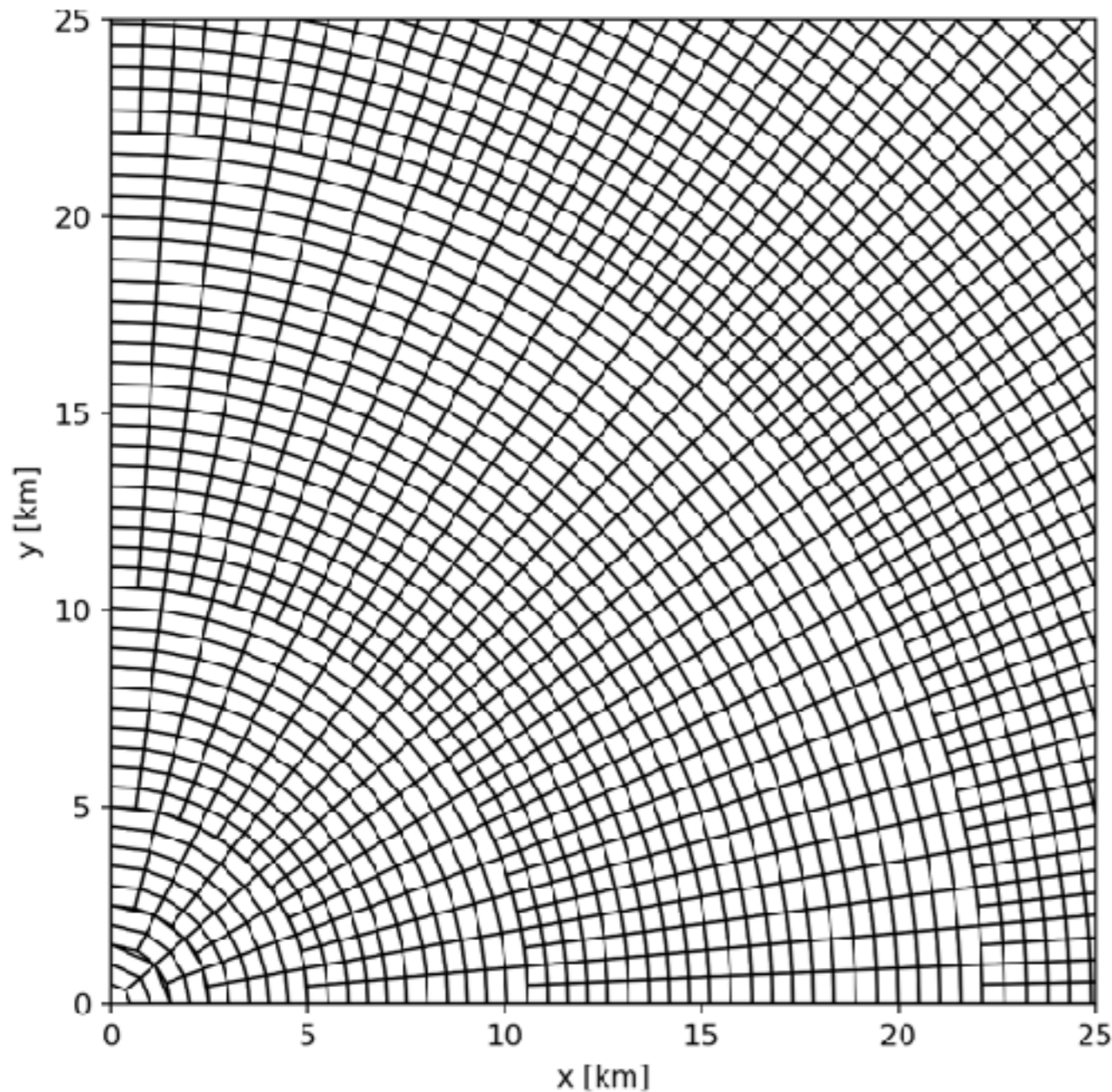


Current efforts in Princeton*

- **Explosion mechanism: crucial physical dependencies**
[Burrows, Vartanyan, ..., DR 2018 — Vartanyan, Burrows, DR et al., 2018]
- **Low-mass progenitors: electron-capture vs regular CCSNe**
[DR, Burrows, et al. 2017]
- **Neutrinos: synthetic signals for galactic events**
[Seadrow, ... DR et al., in prep 2018]
- **Gravitational waves: what can we learn?**
[Morozova, DR et al. 2018]
- Stay tuned for **3D** results!

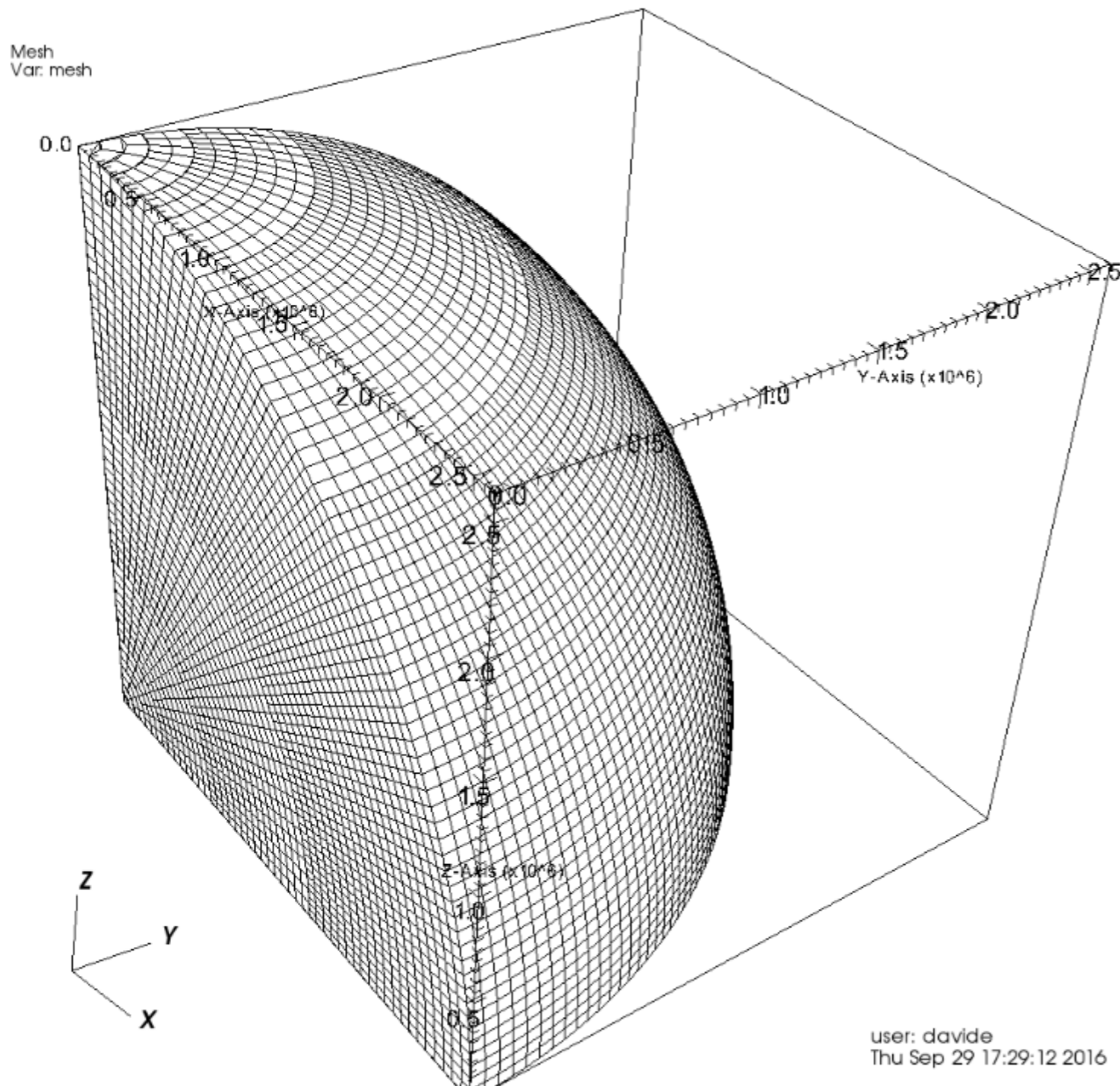
* and collaborators at LANL, LLNL

Fornax



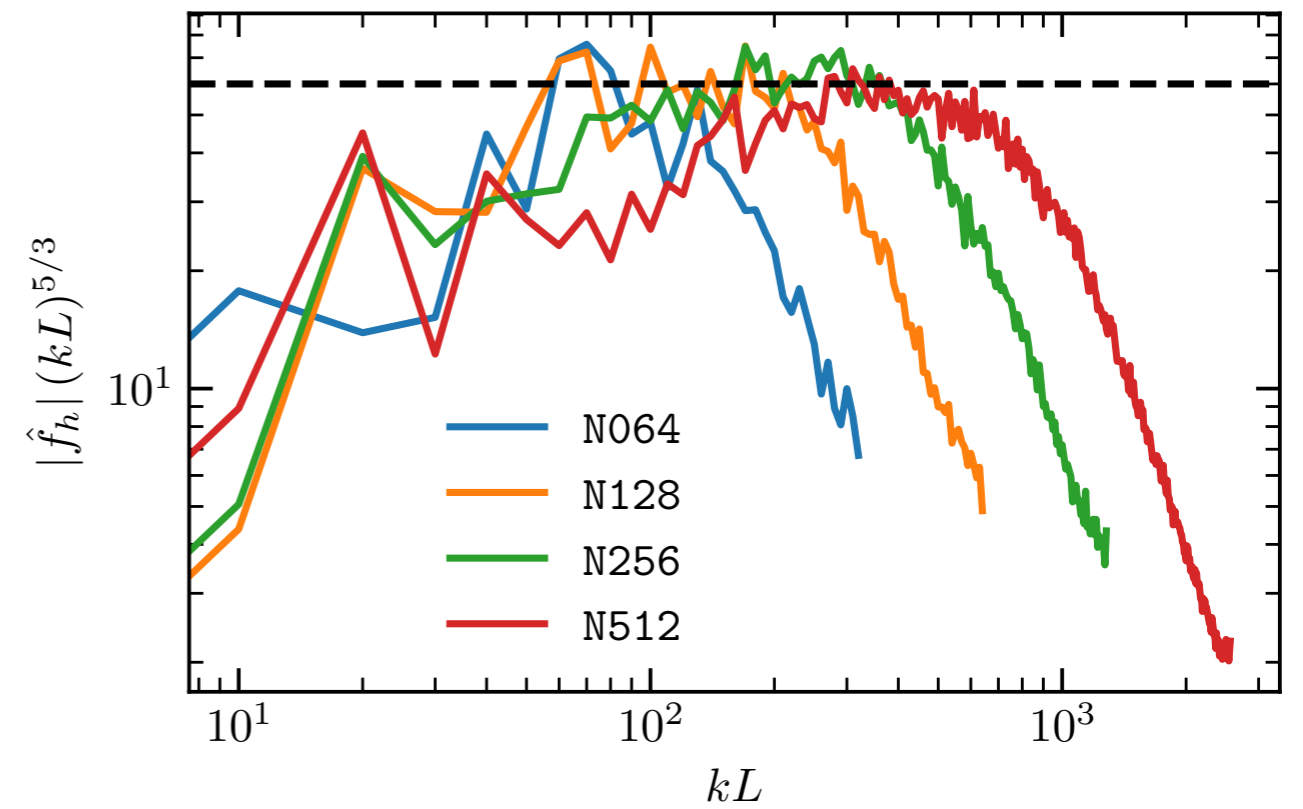
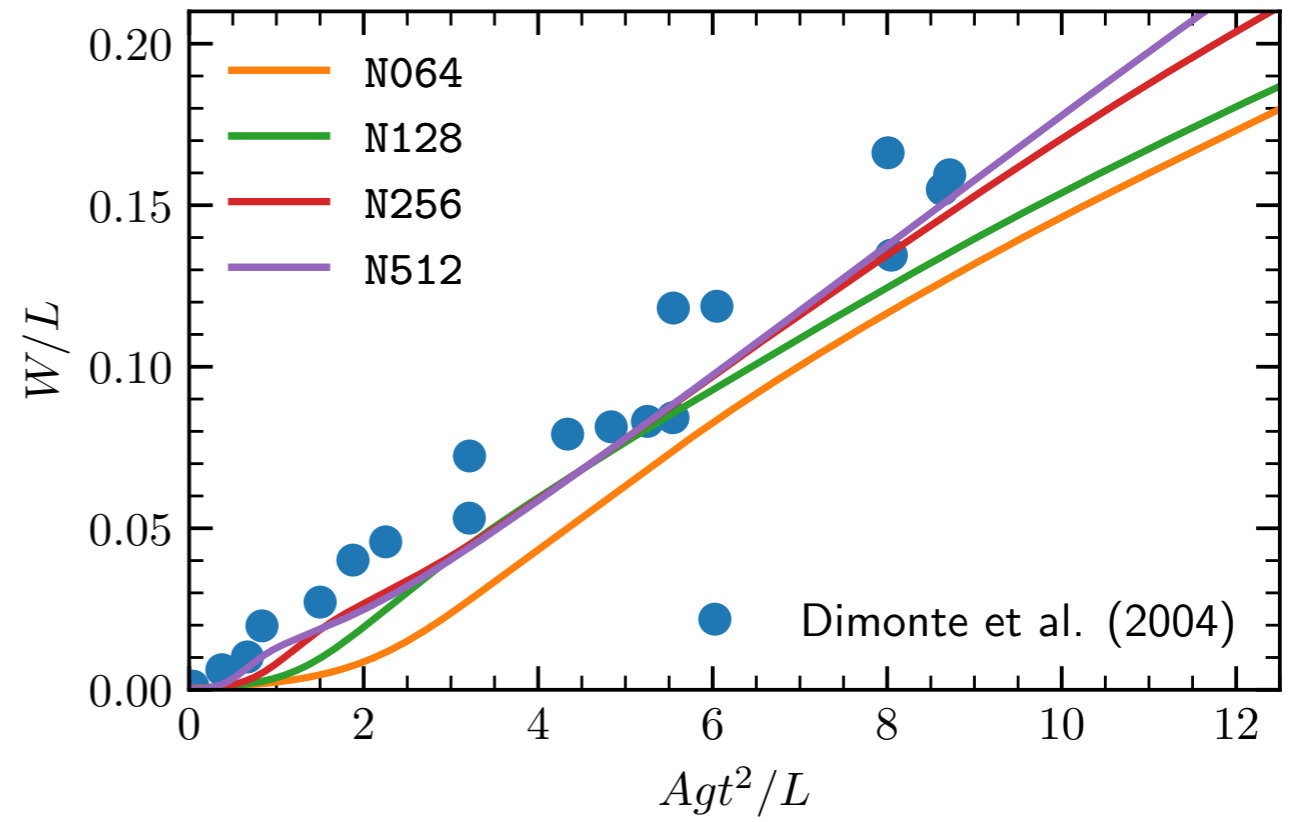
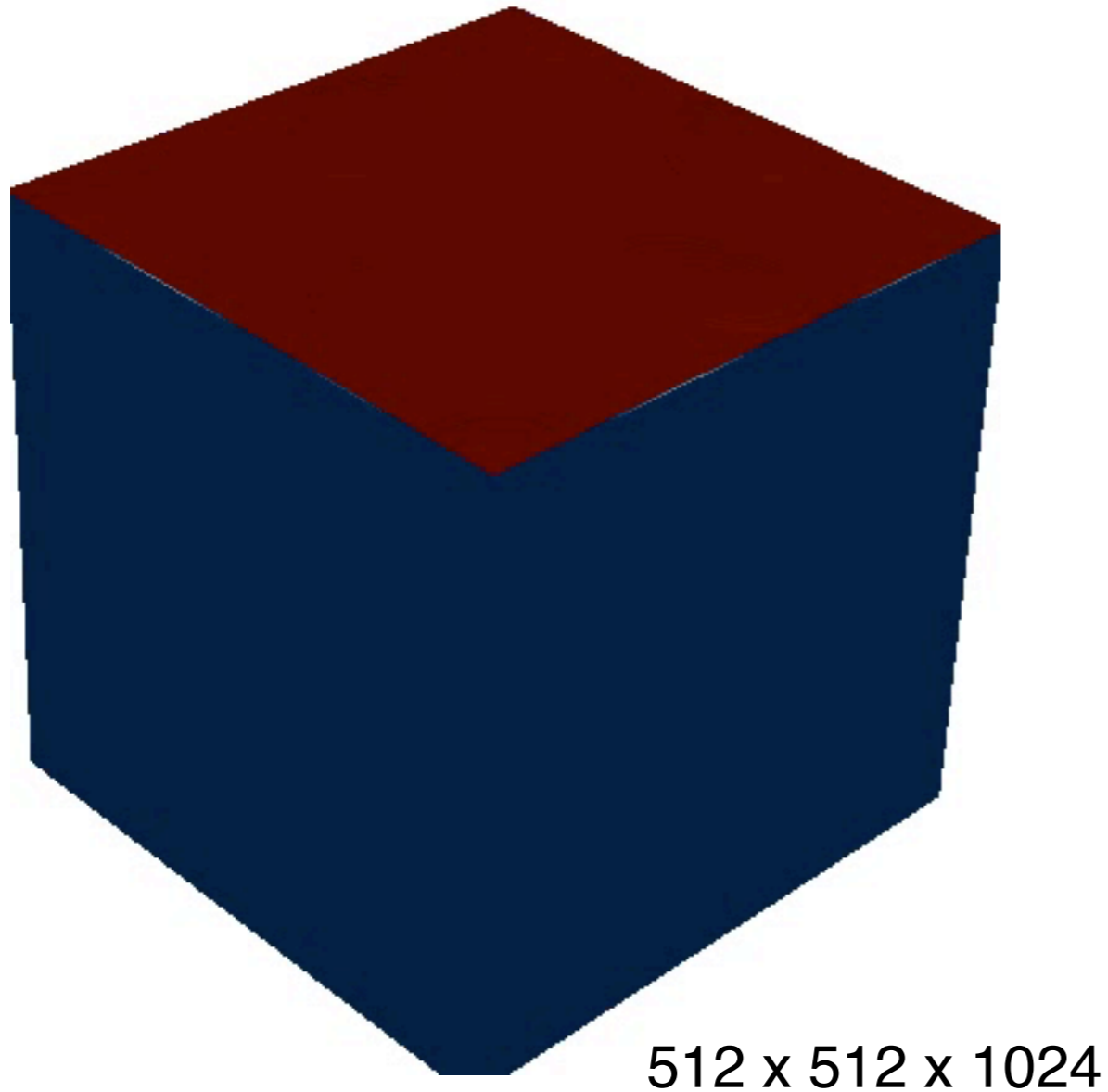
- A new CCSN code
- Spherical **dendritic** grid
- **Multi-dimensional** M1 neutrino $O(v/c)$ transport
- Newtonian with effective GR potential
- 1D, **2D**, and 3D

Fornax

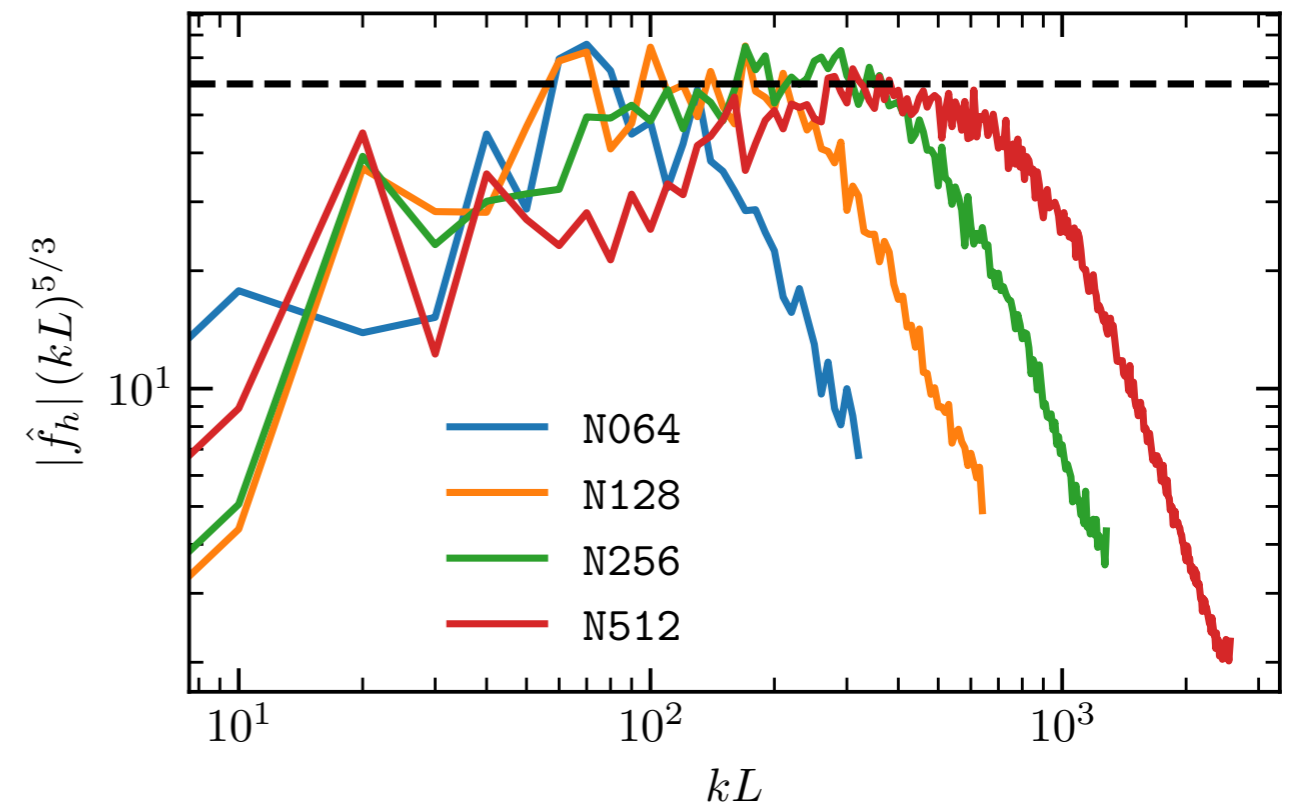
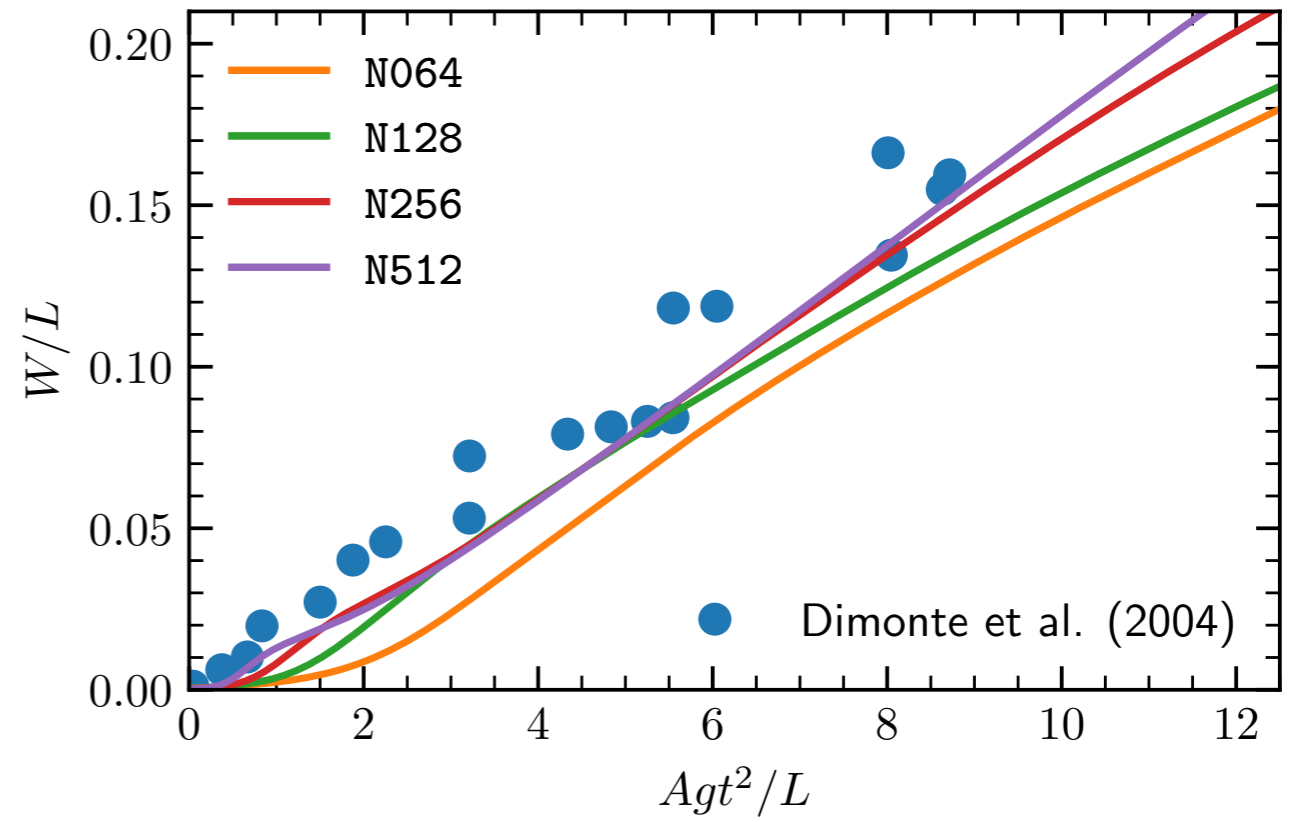
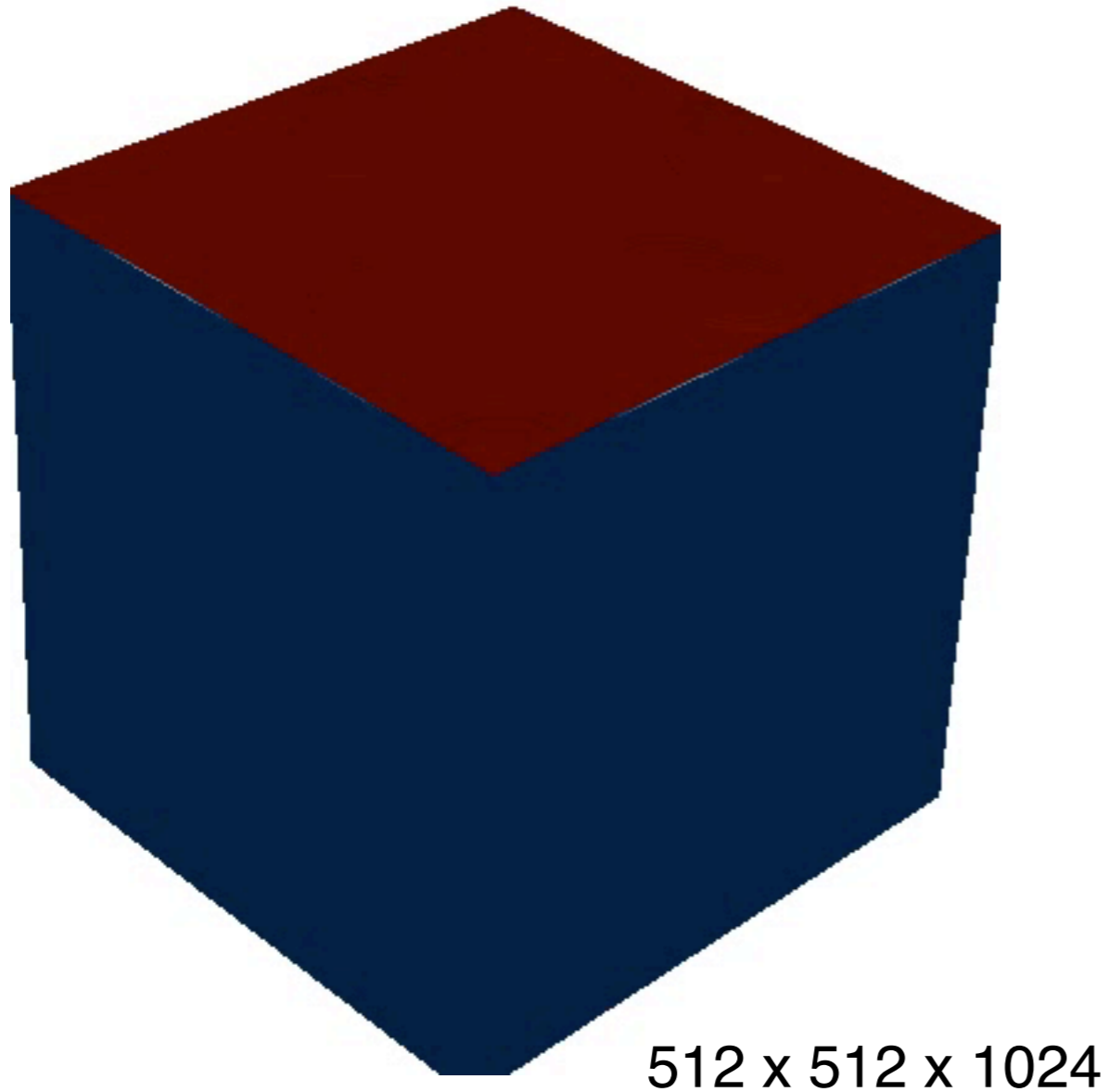


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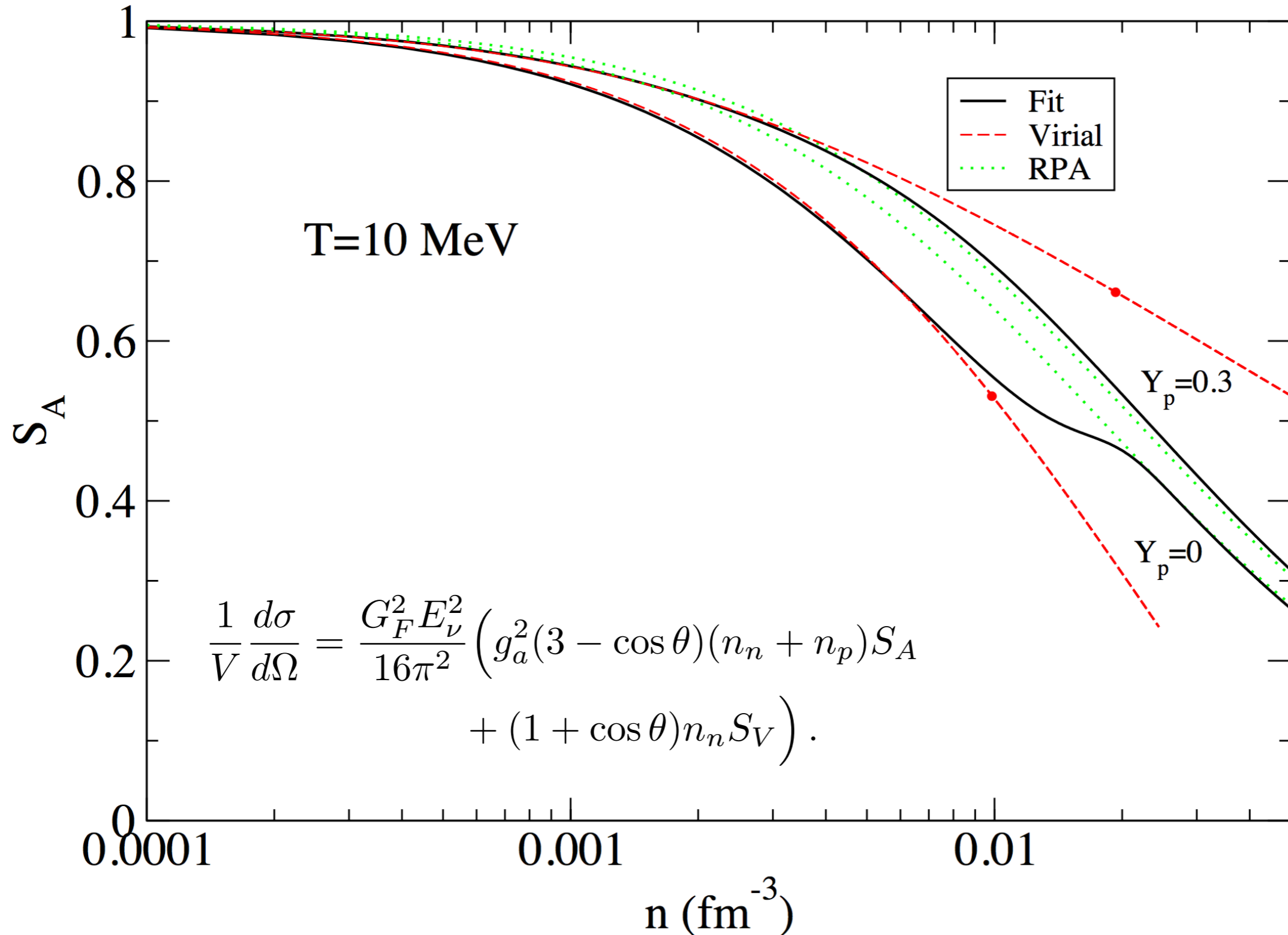
$t = 0.0$



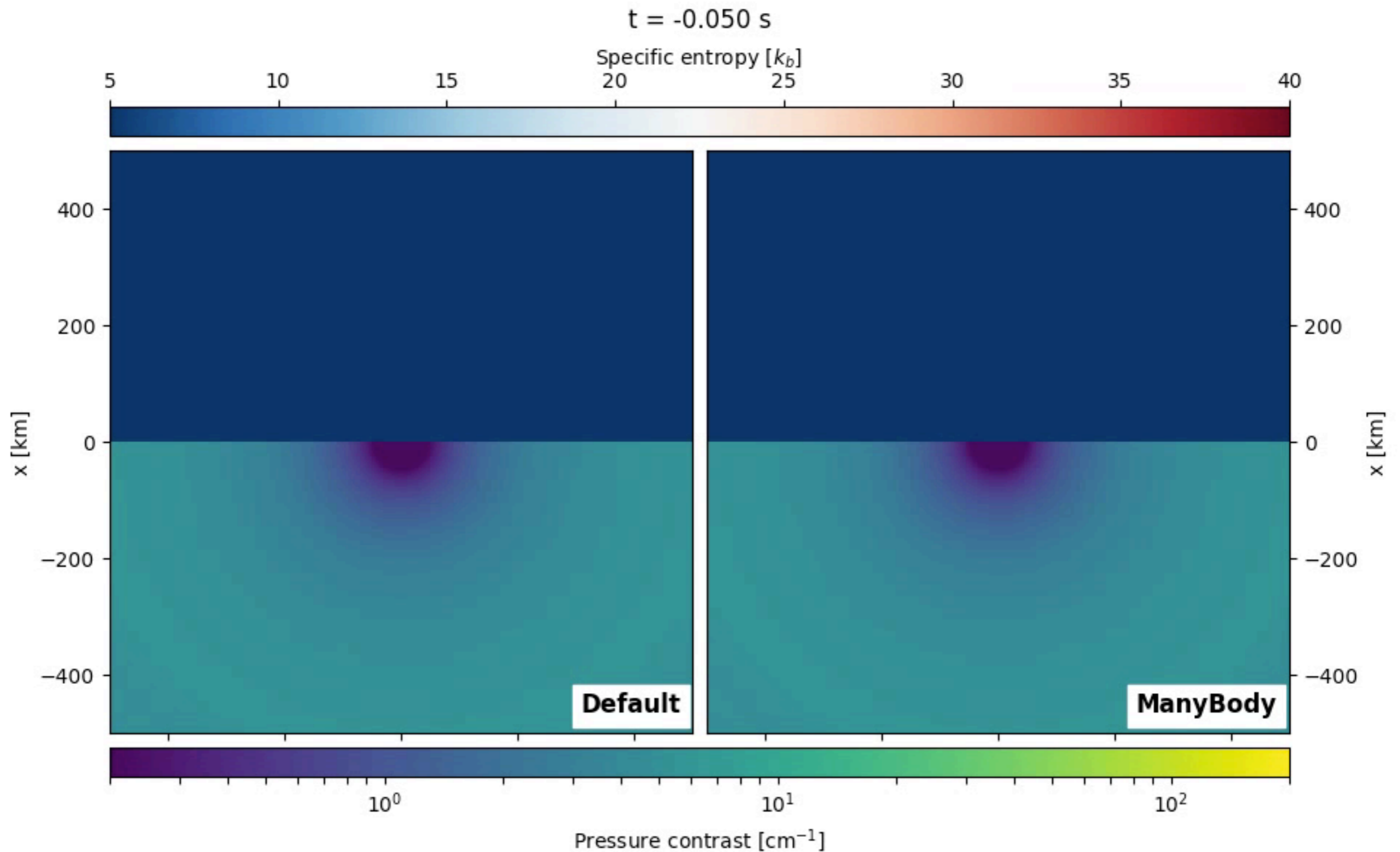
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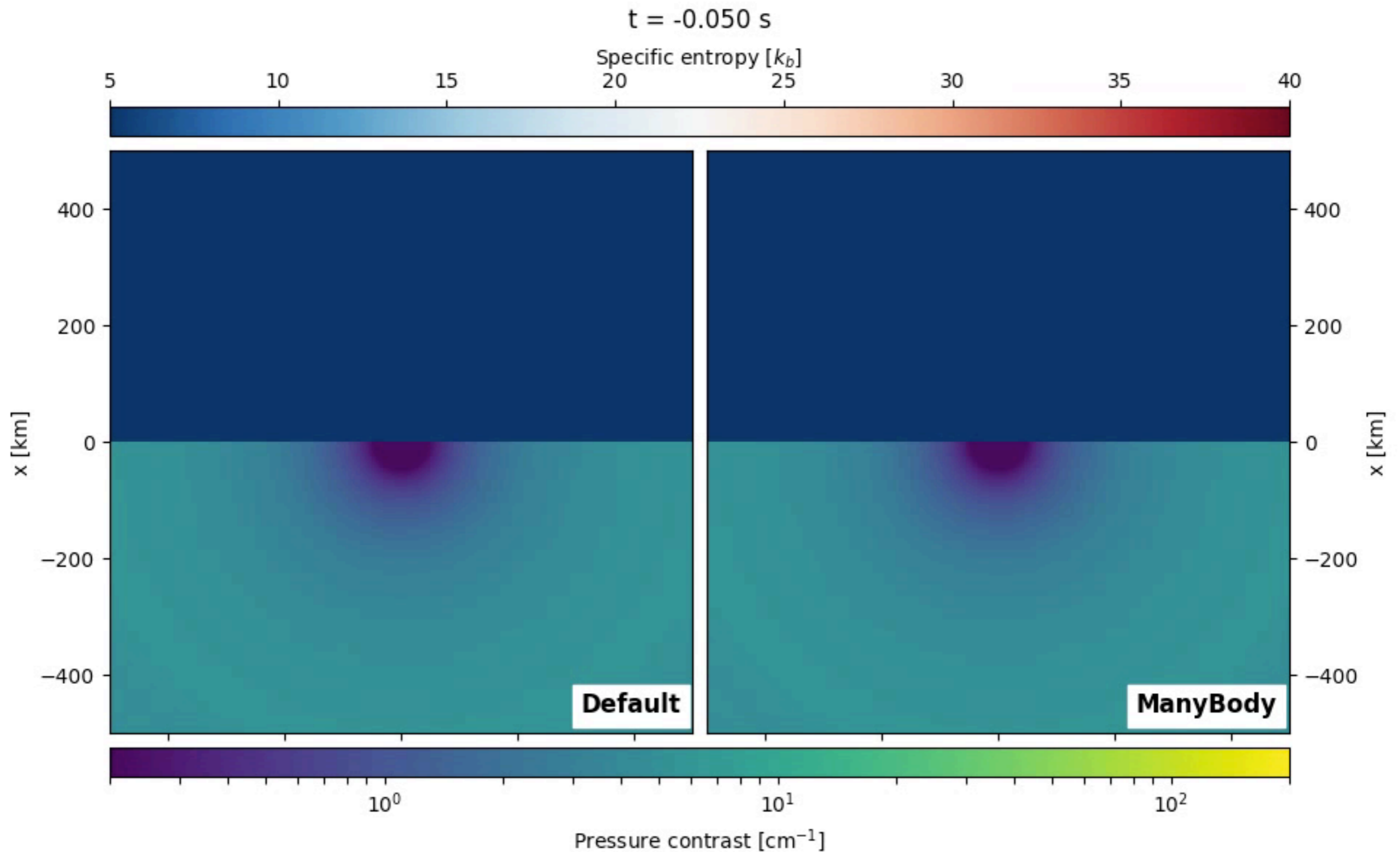
Many-body effects



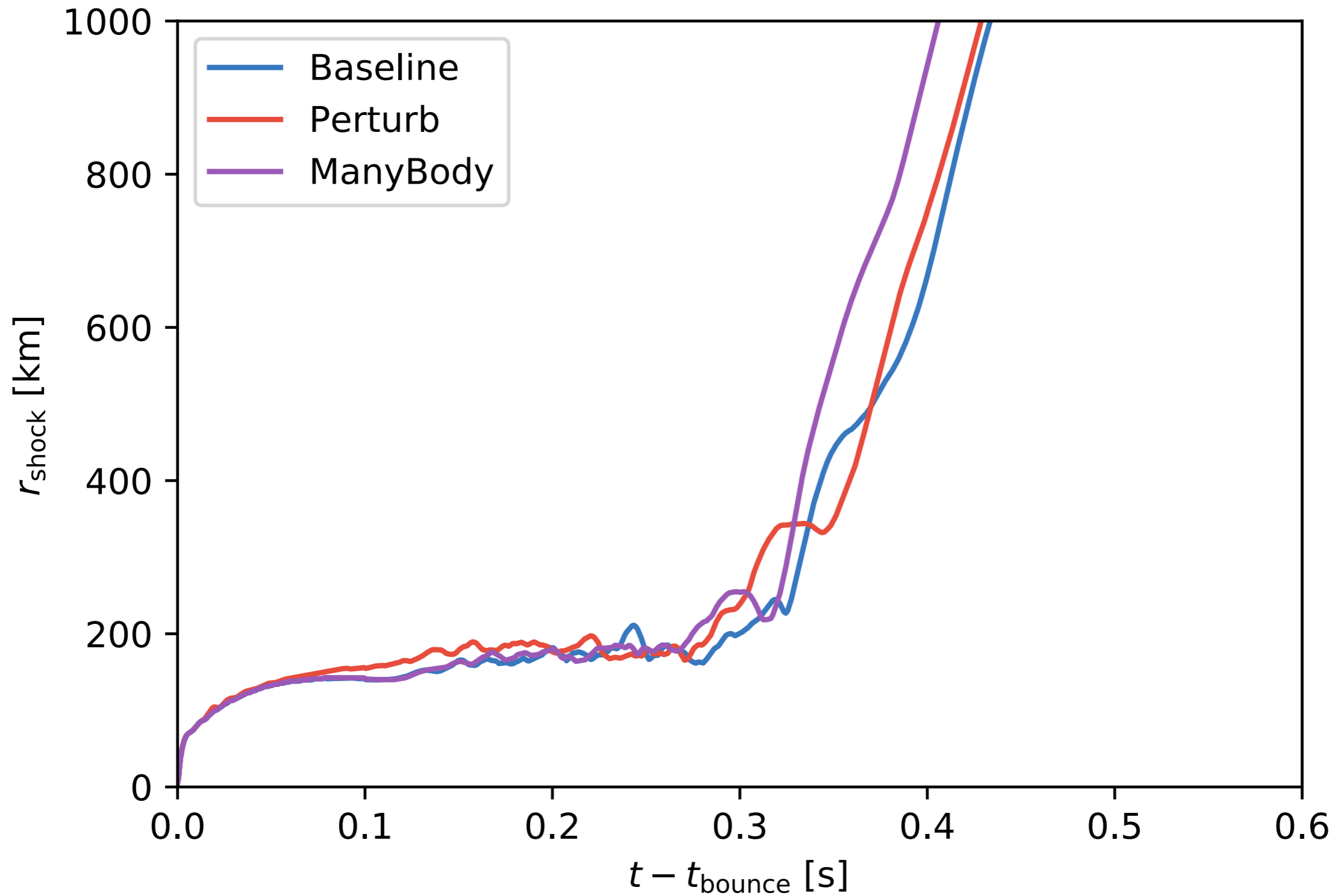
Many-body effects



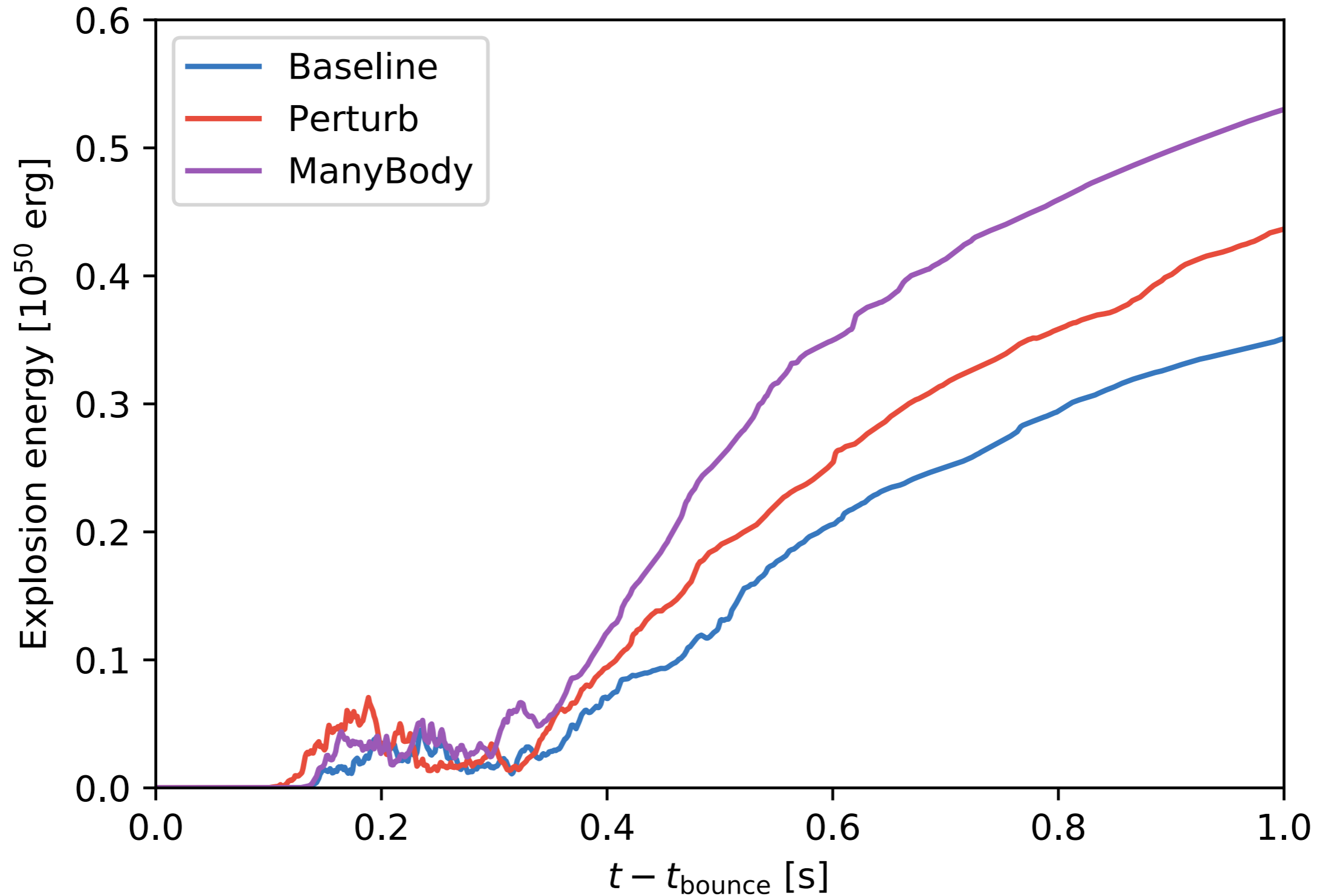
Many-body effects



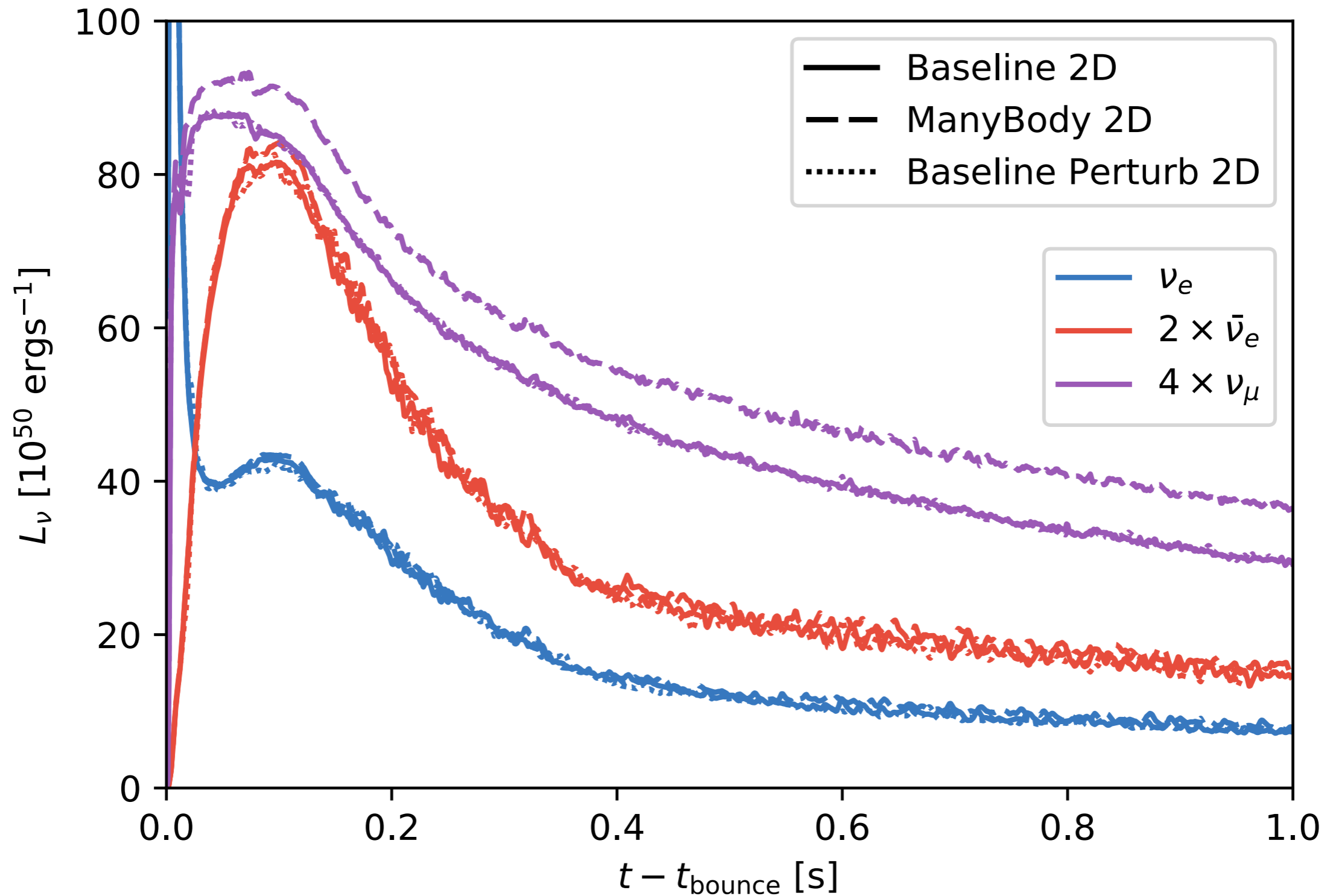
Many-body effects



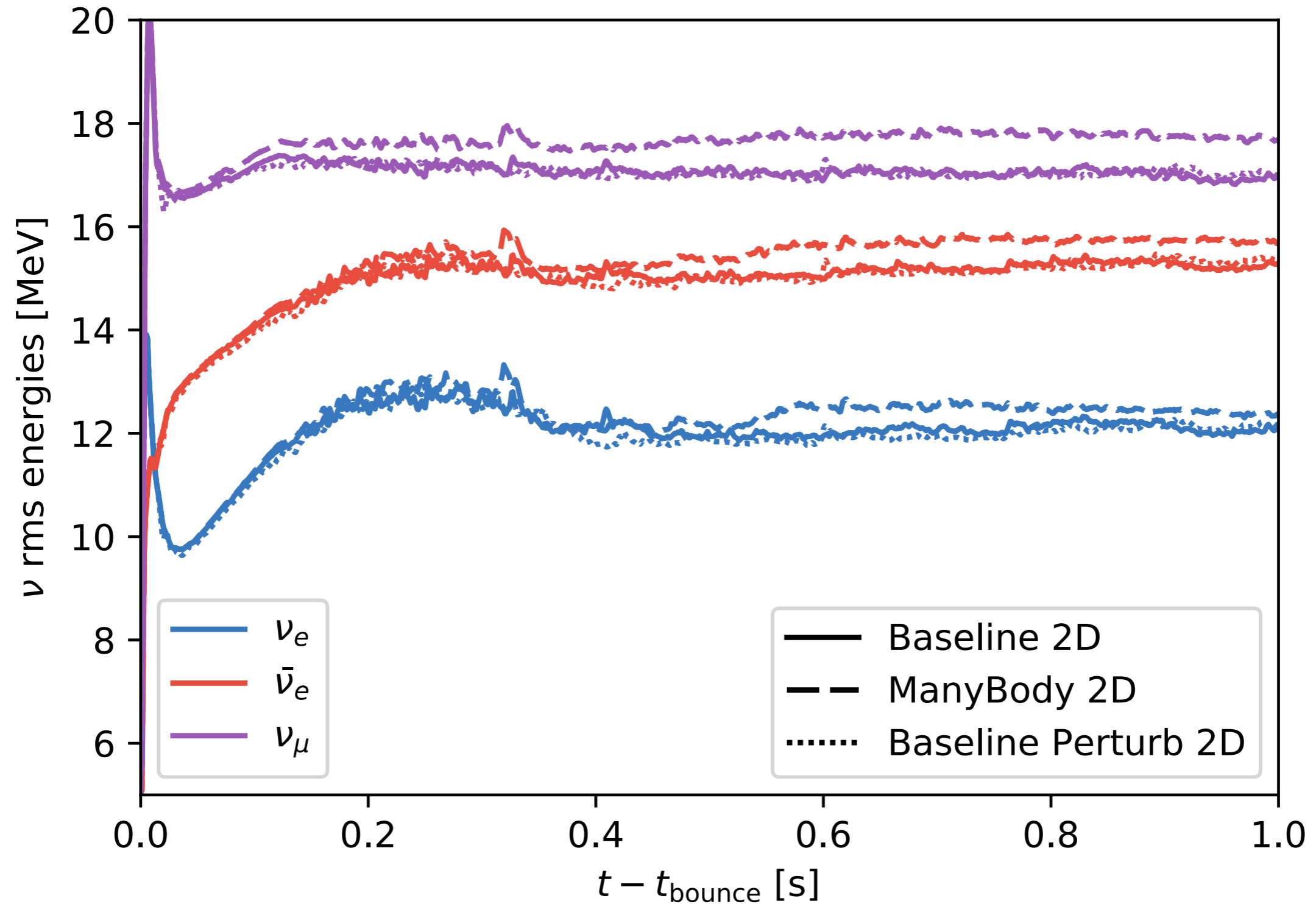
Many-body effects



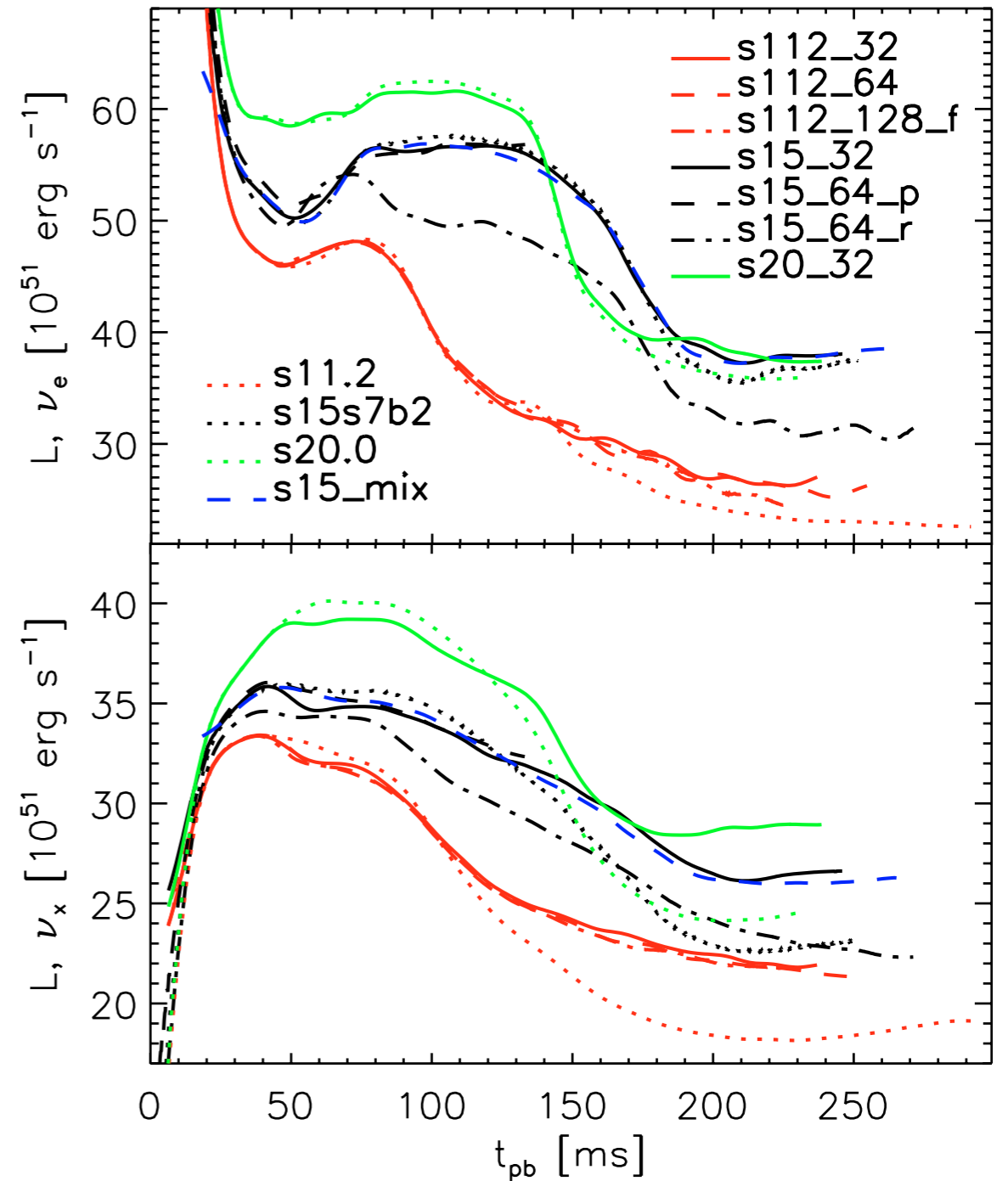
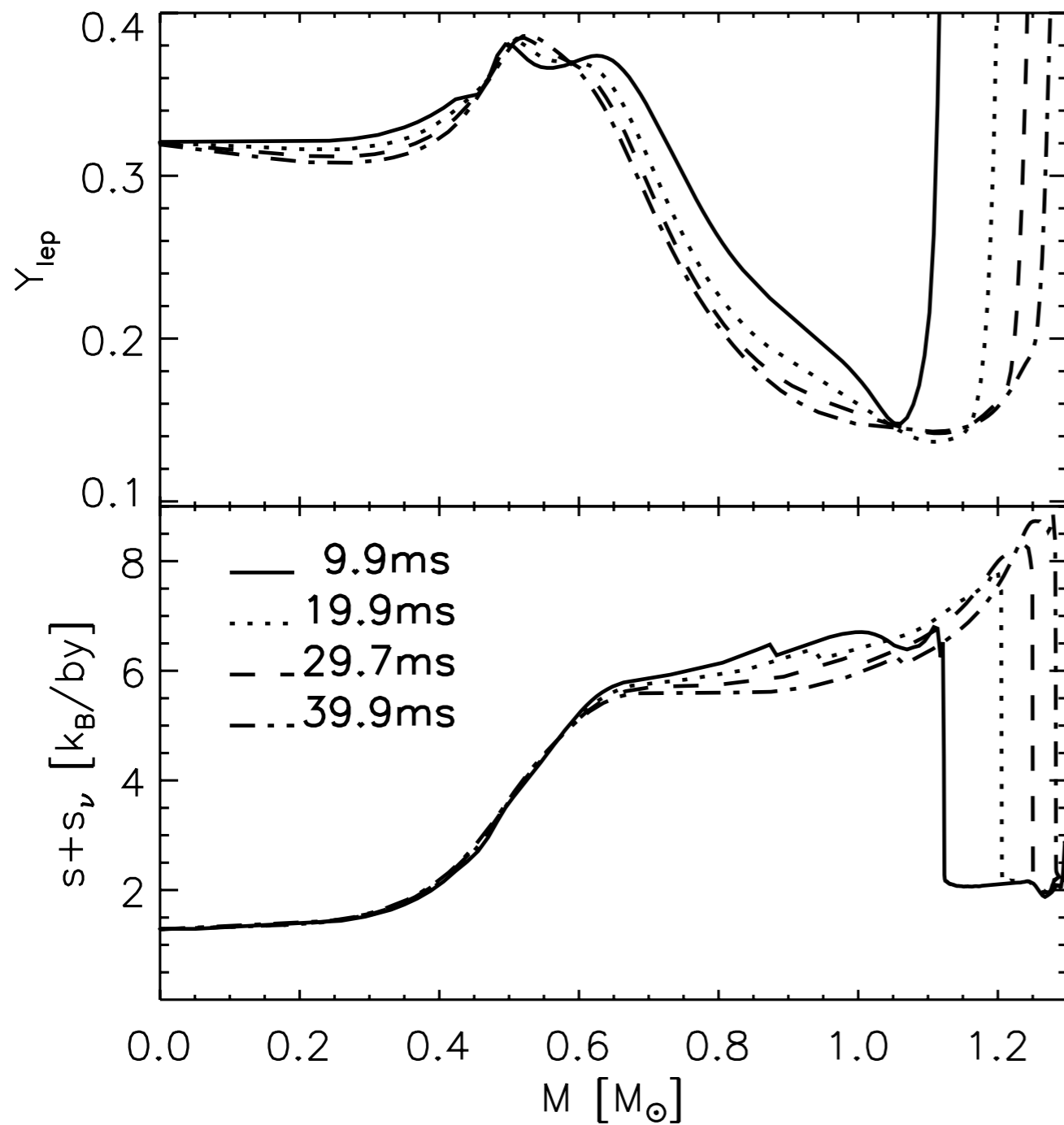
Many-body effects



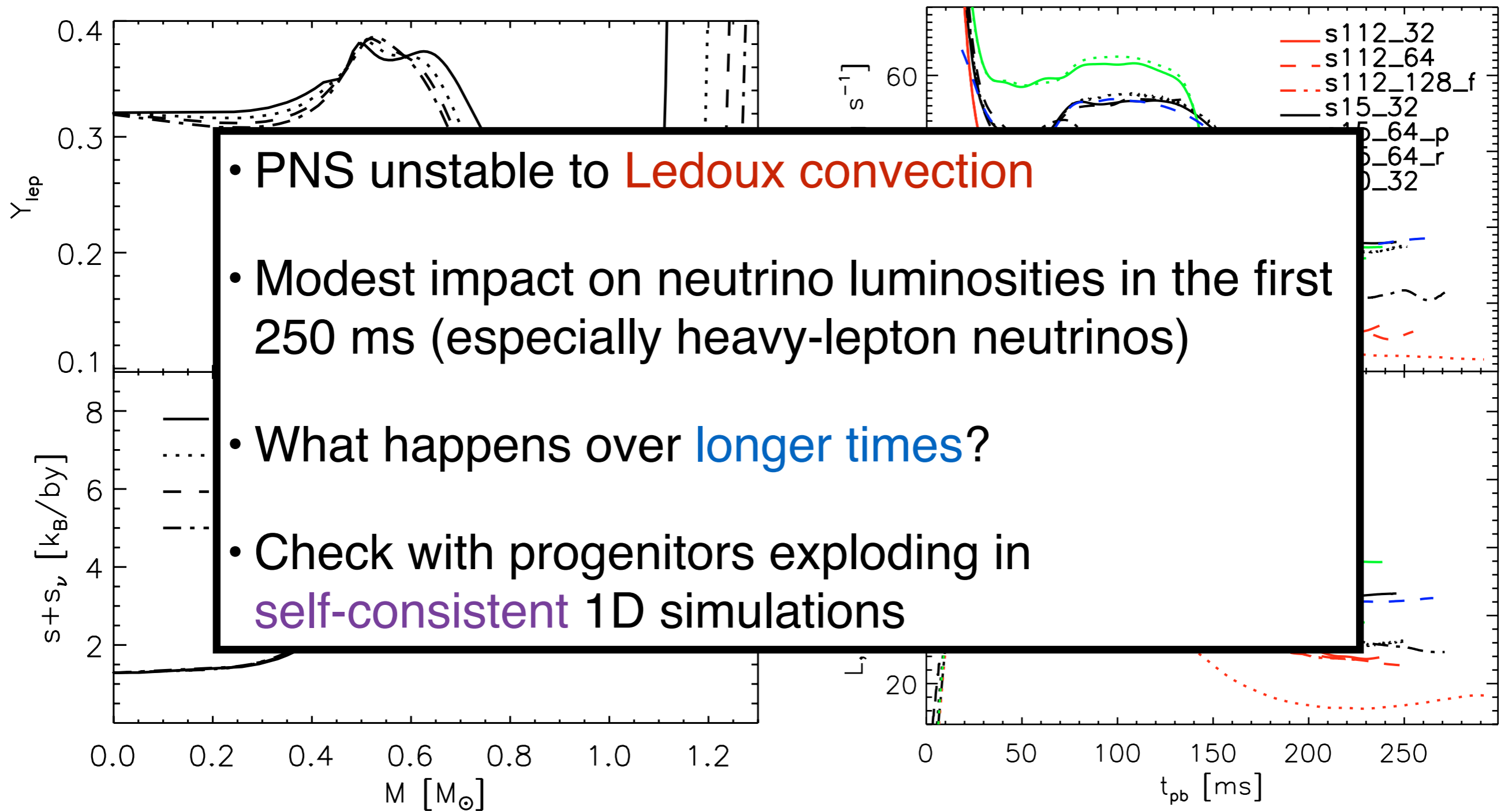
Many-body effects



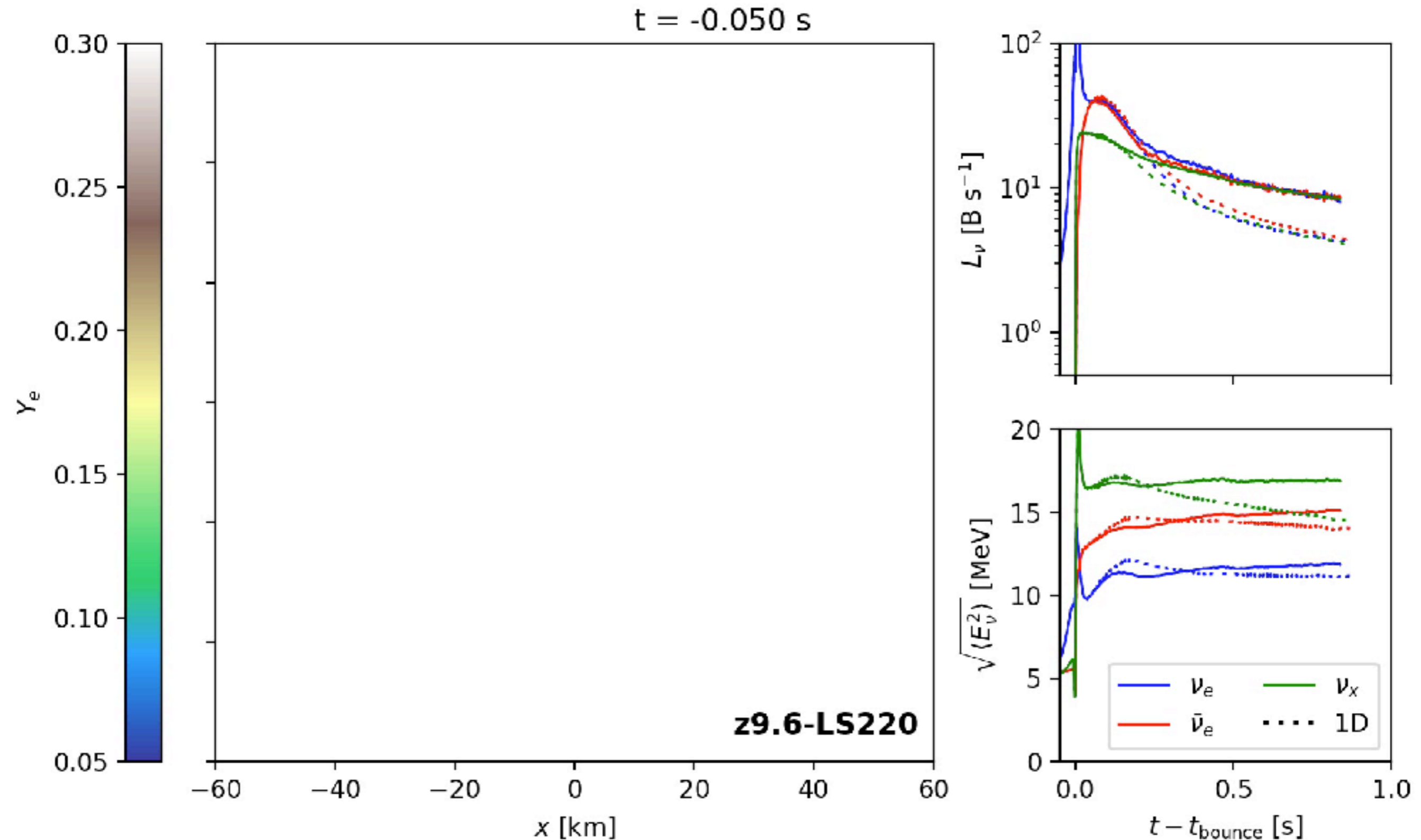
Protoneutron star convection



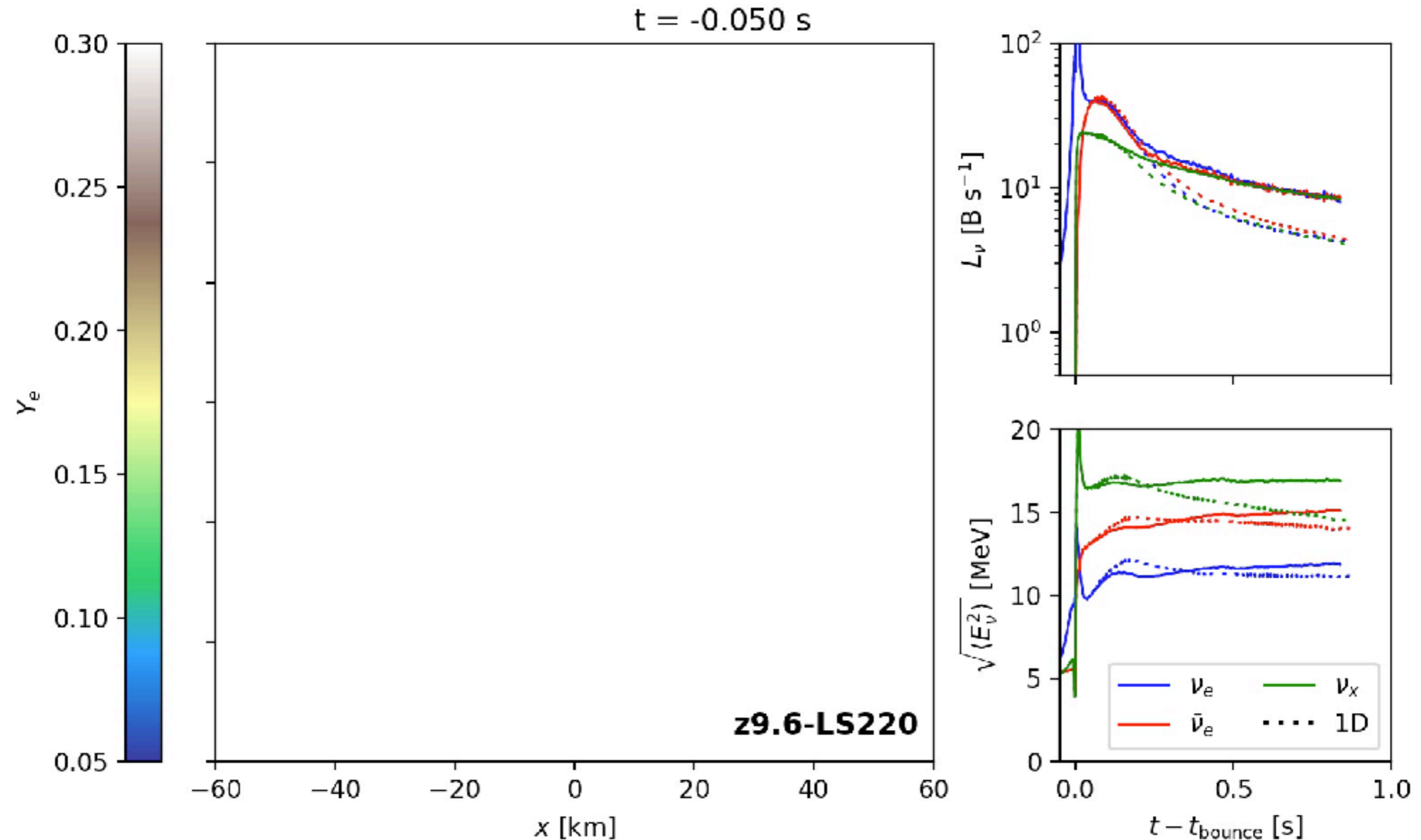
Protoneutron star convection



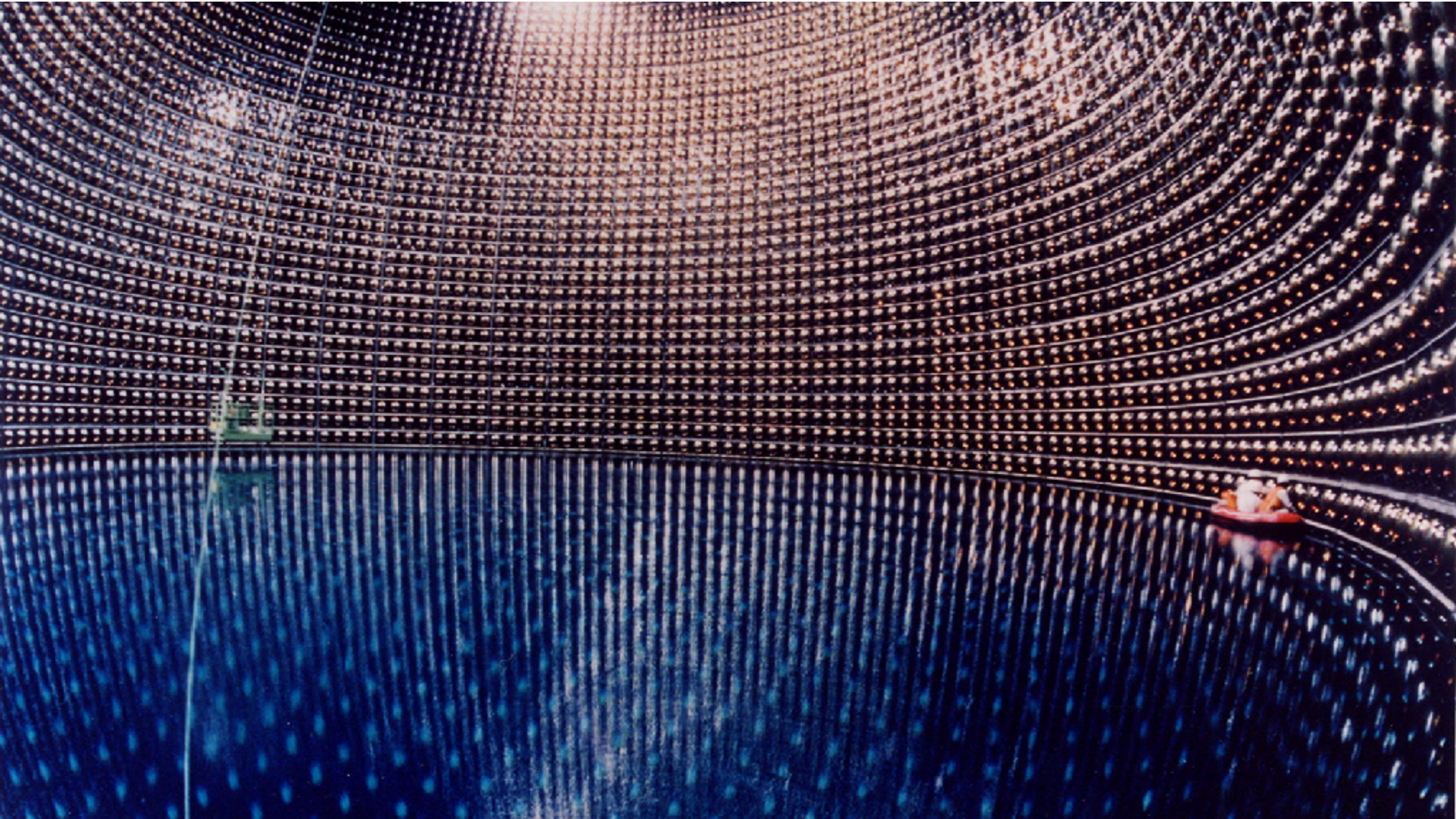
Protoneutron star convection



Protoneutron star convection

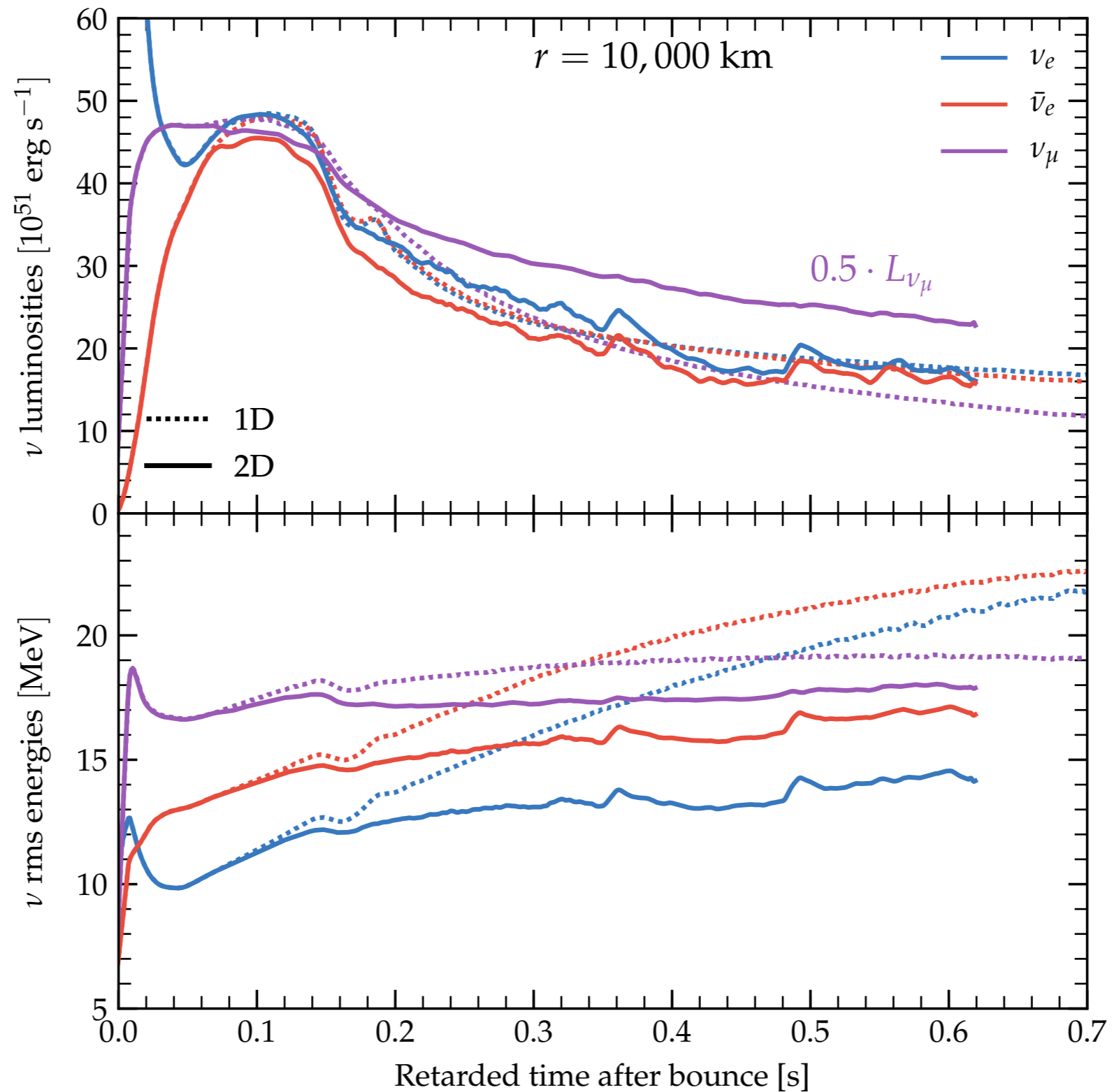


Neutrino signals

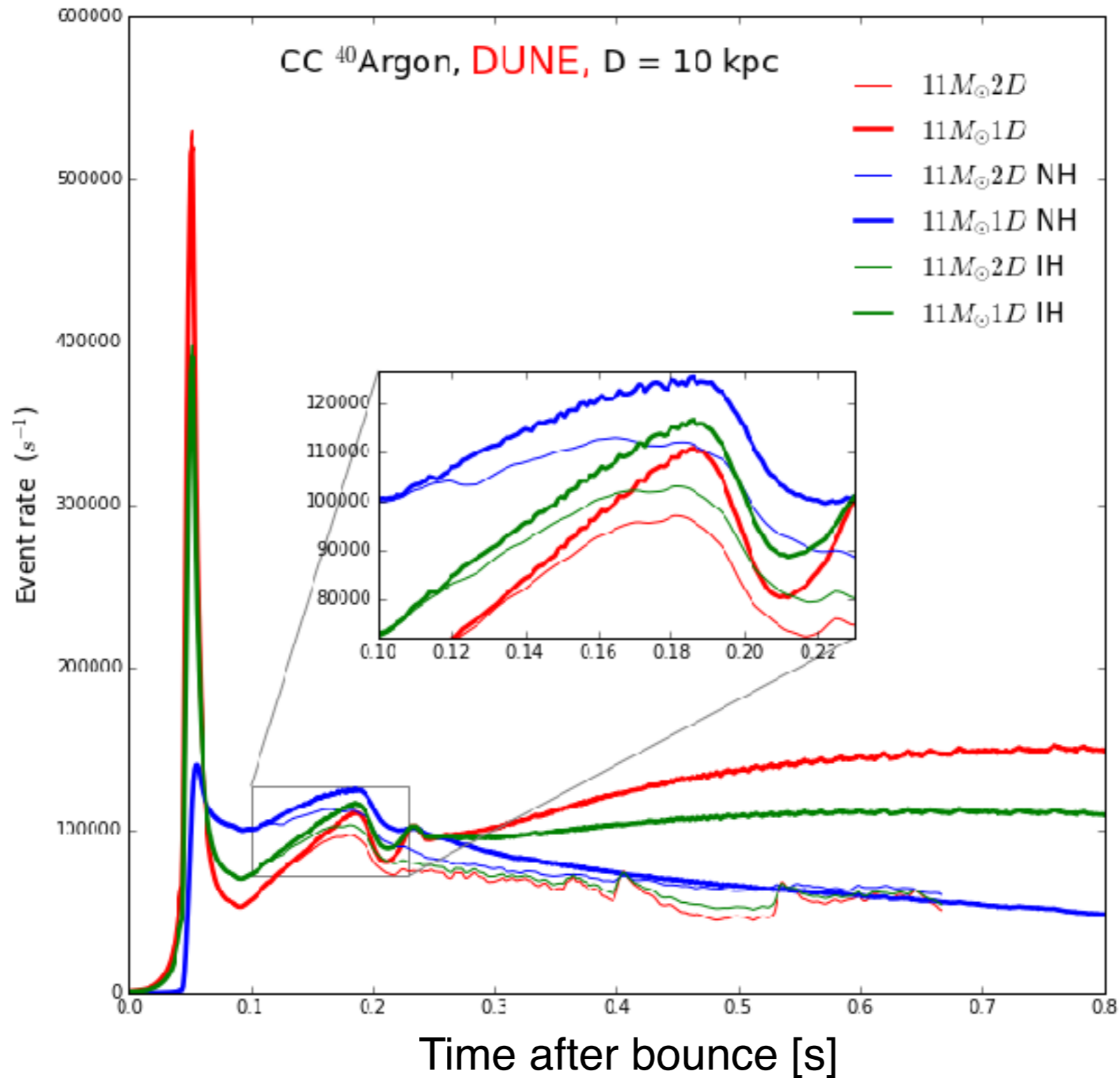


Super-Kamiokande — Credit: Symmetry Magazine

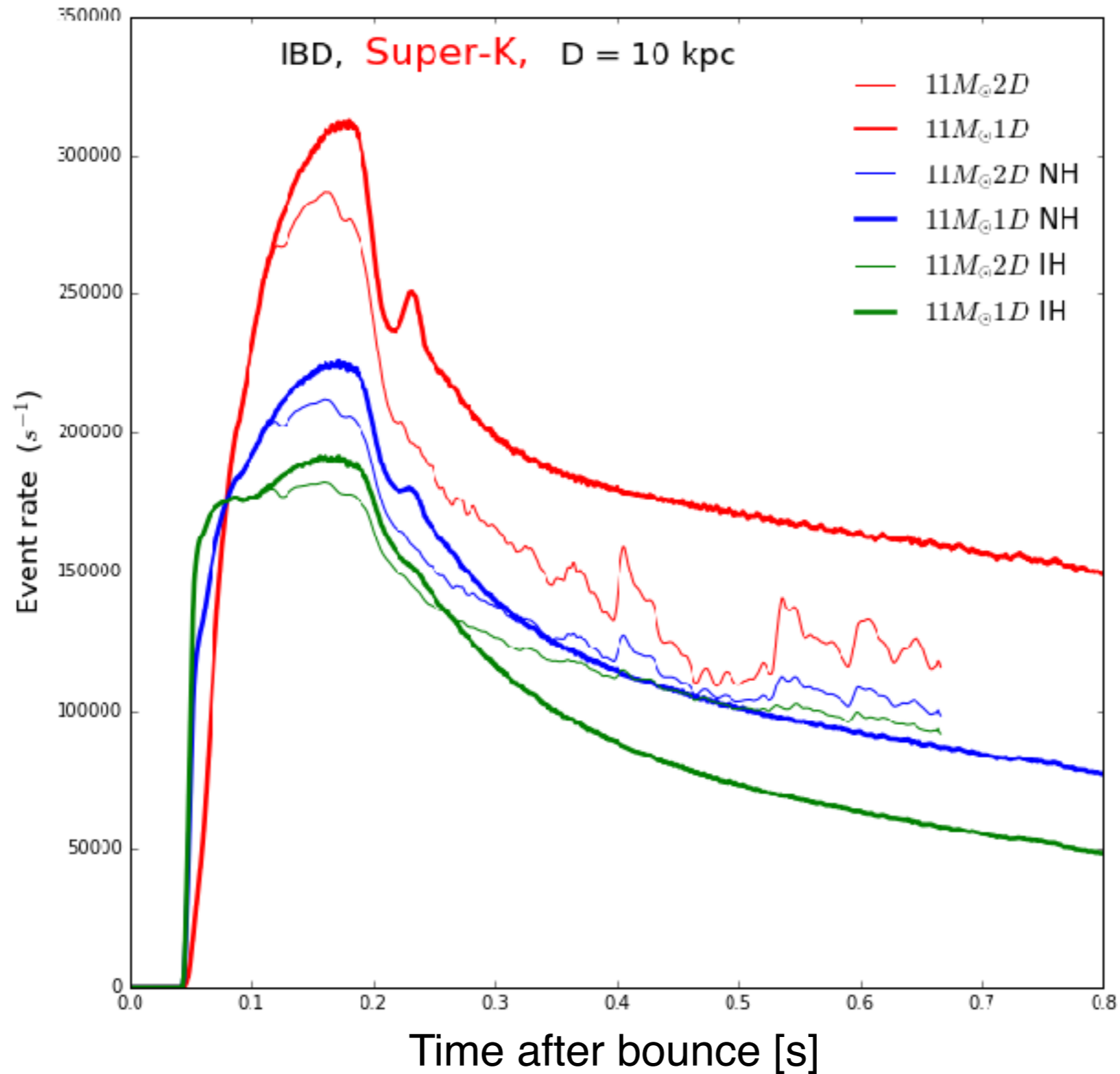
Neutrino “light” curves



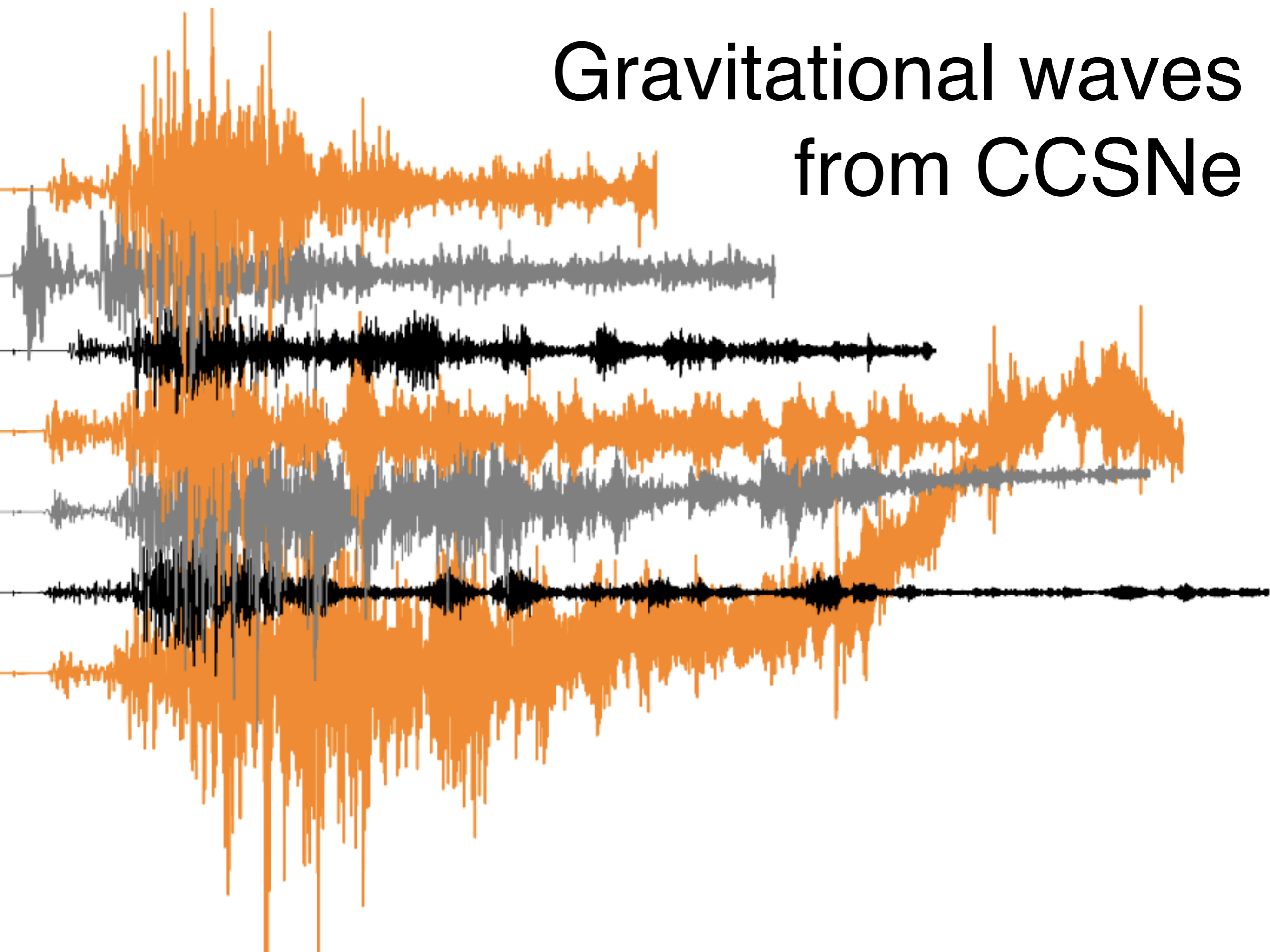
Neutrino “light” curves



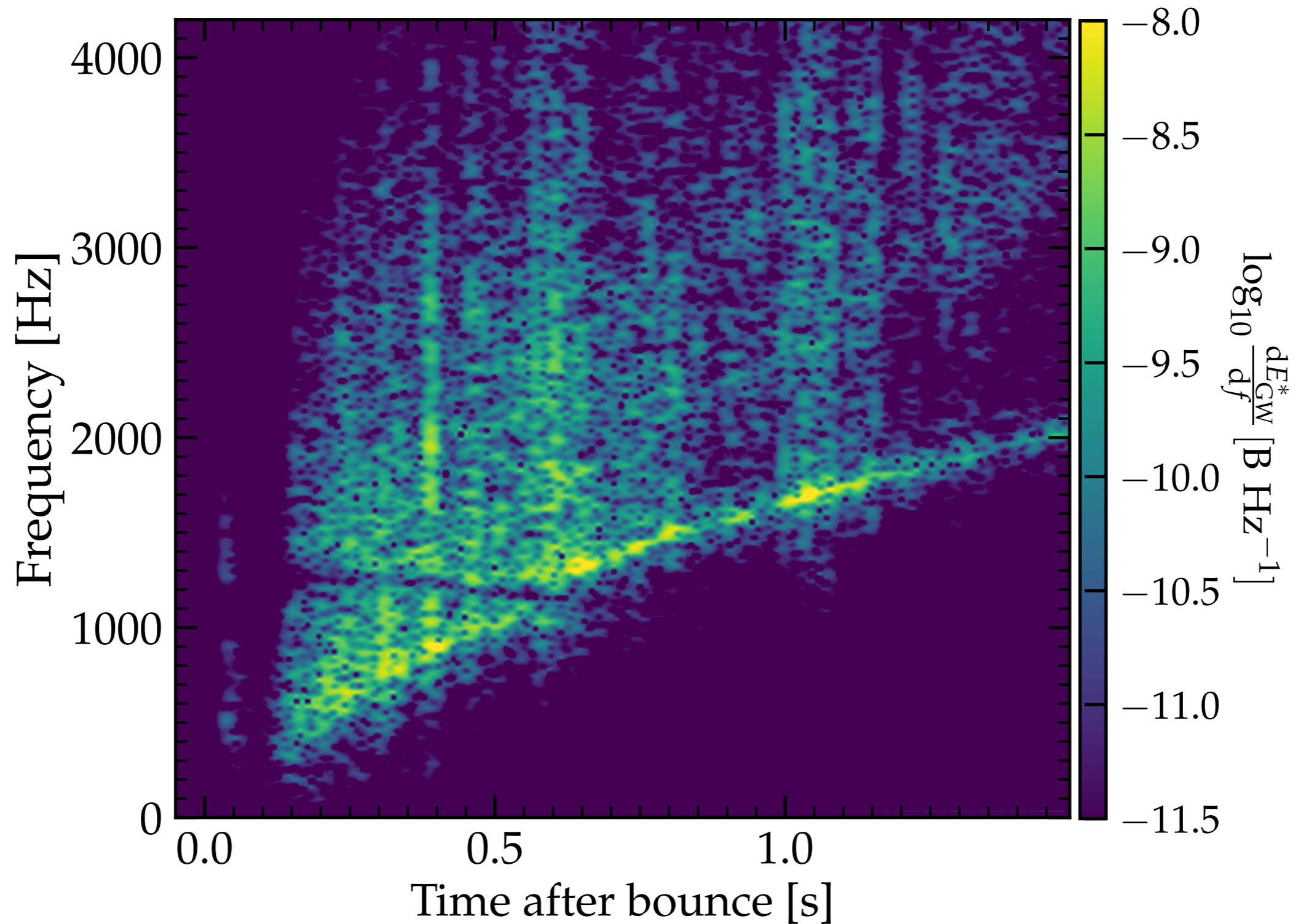
Neutrino “light” curves



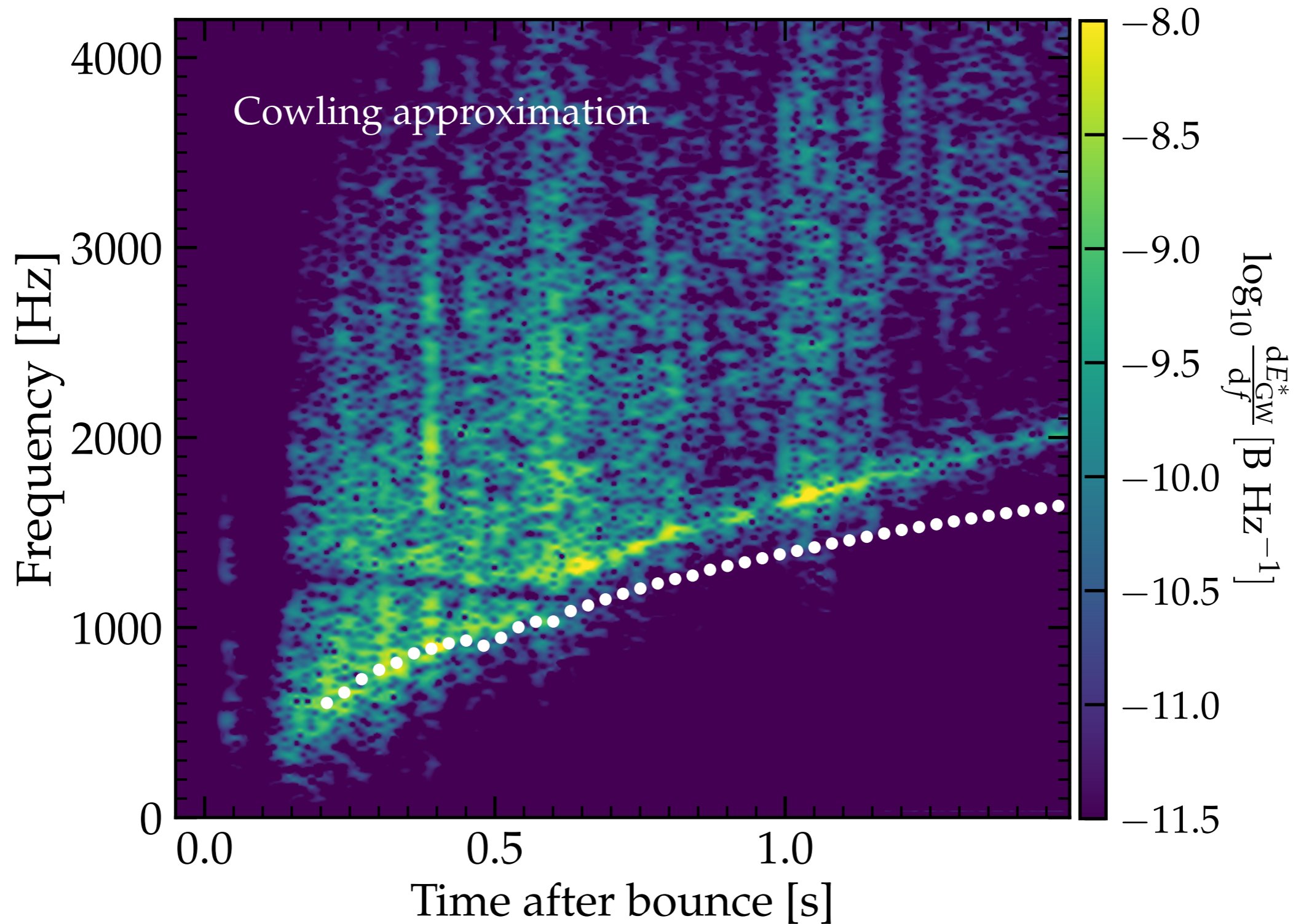
Gravitational waves from CCSNe



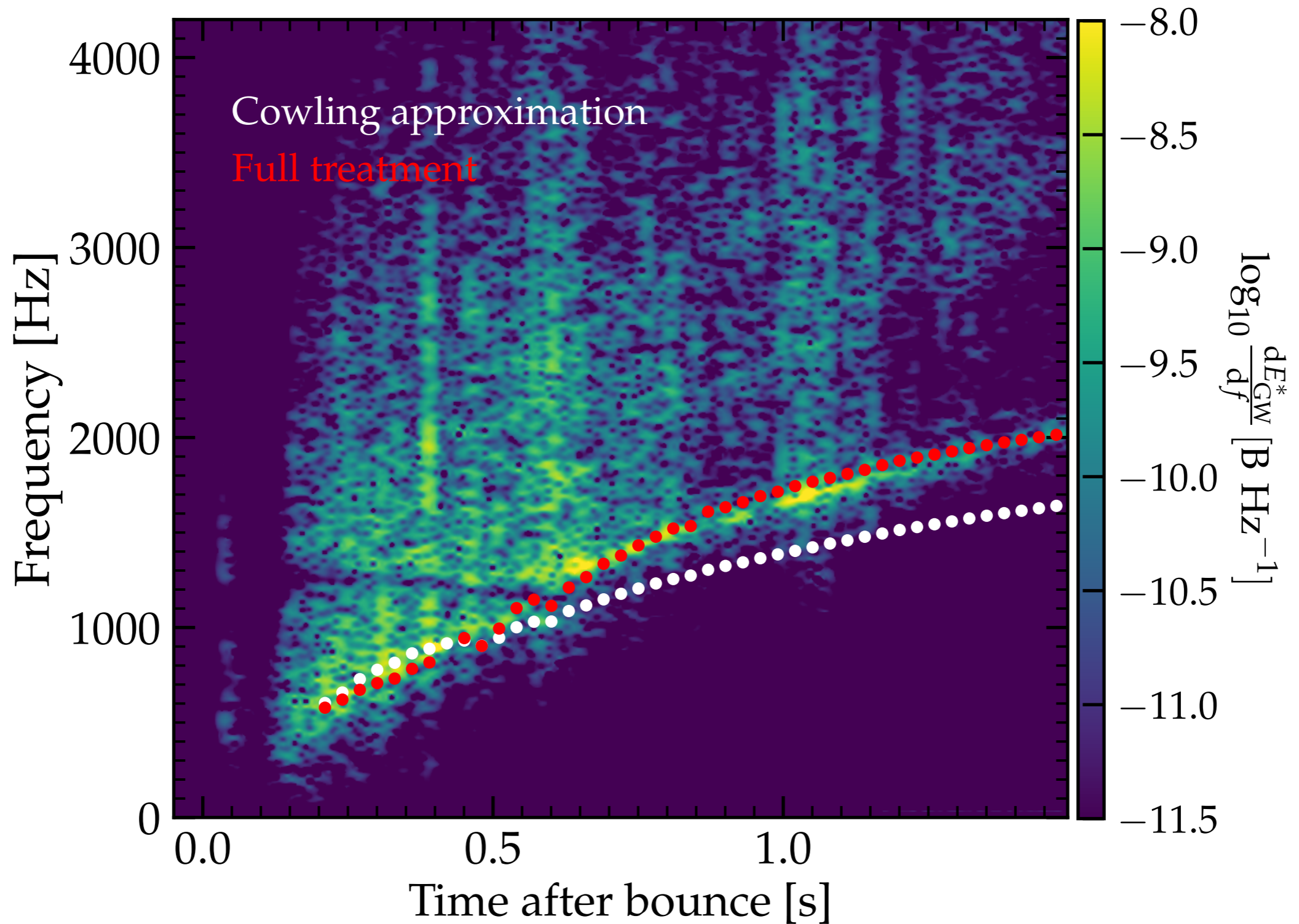
Gravitational-wave spectrum



Gravitational-wave spectrum



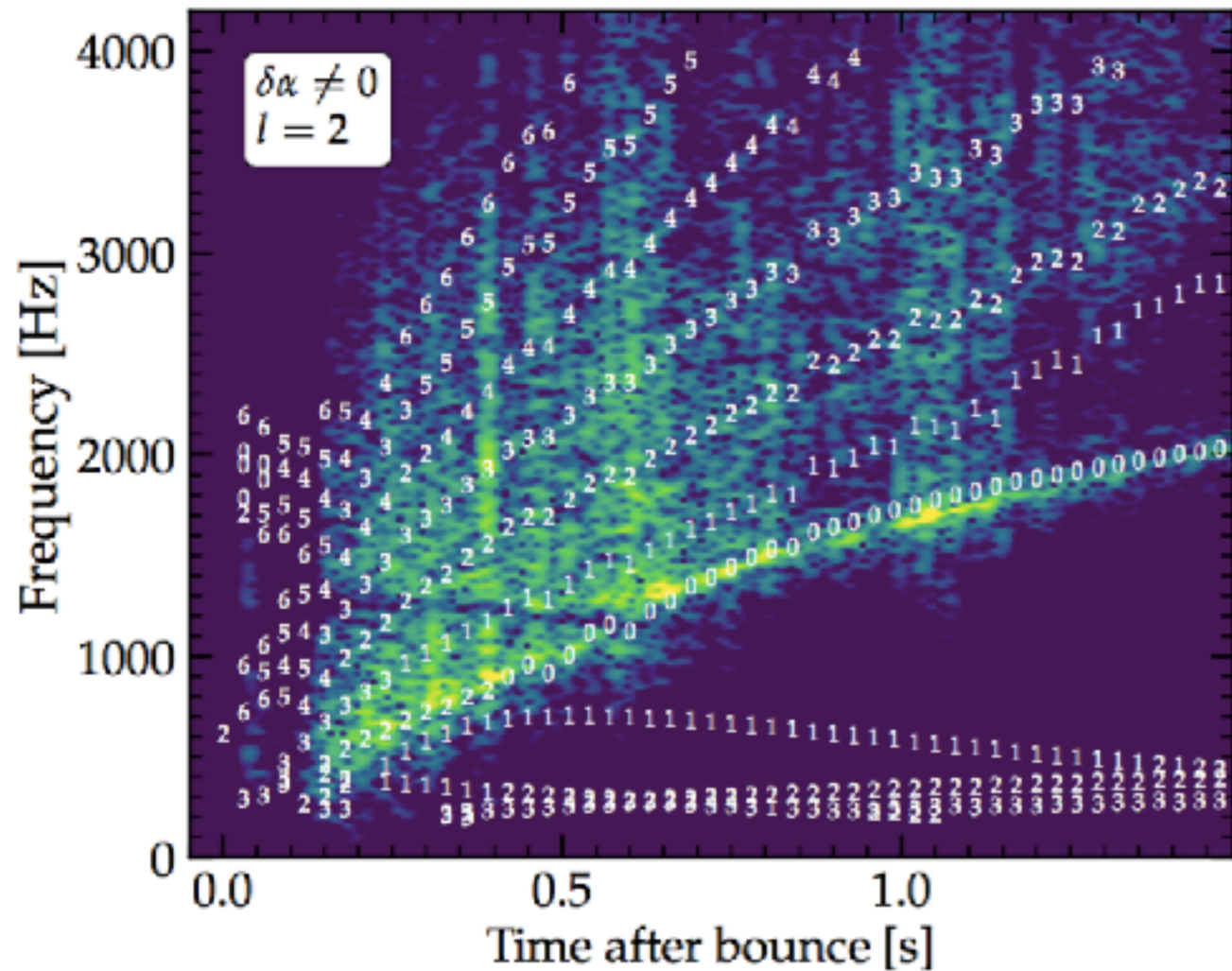
Gravitational-wave spectrum



Amplitude and frequency

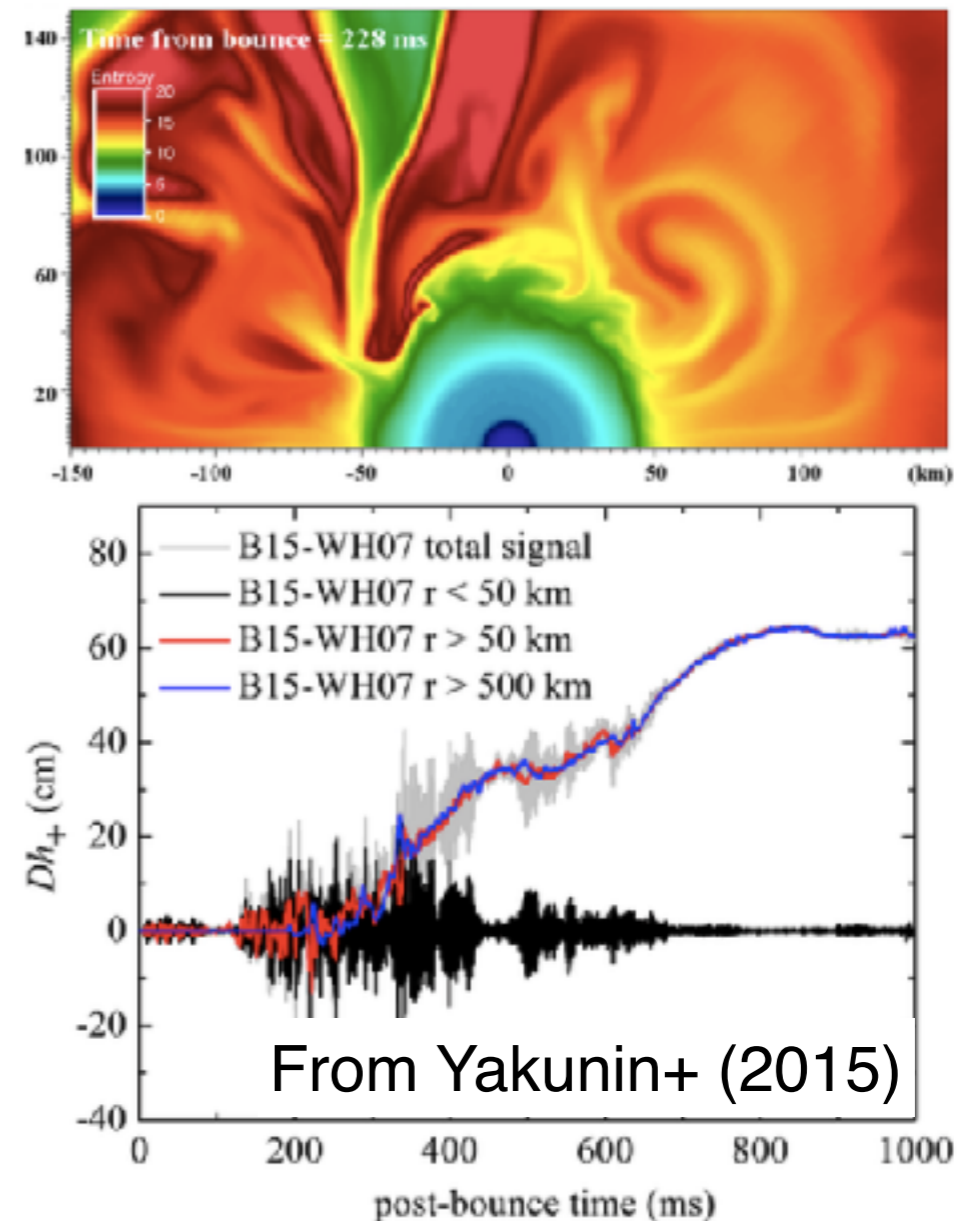
Frequency

is defined by the structure of the proto-neutron star

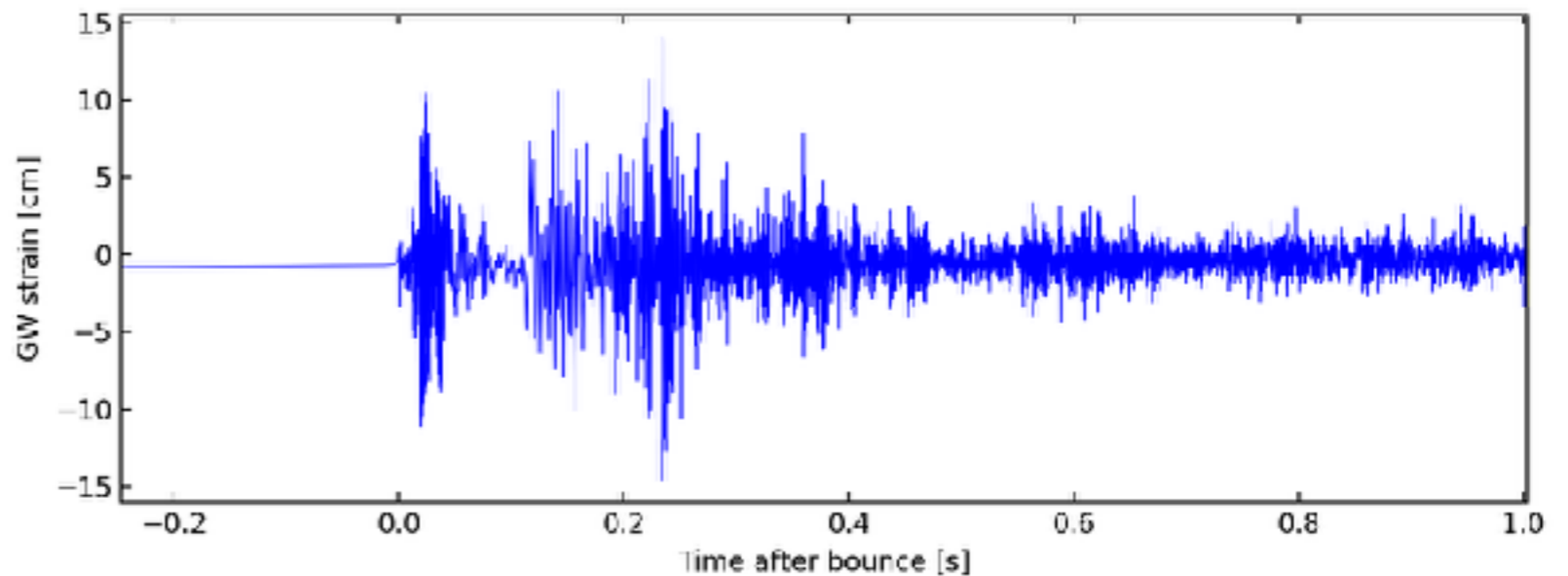
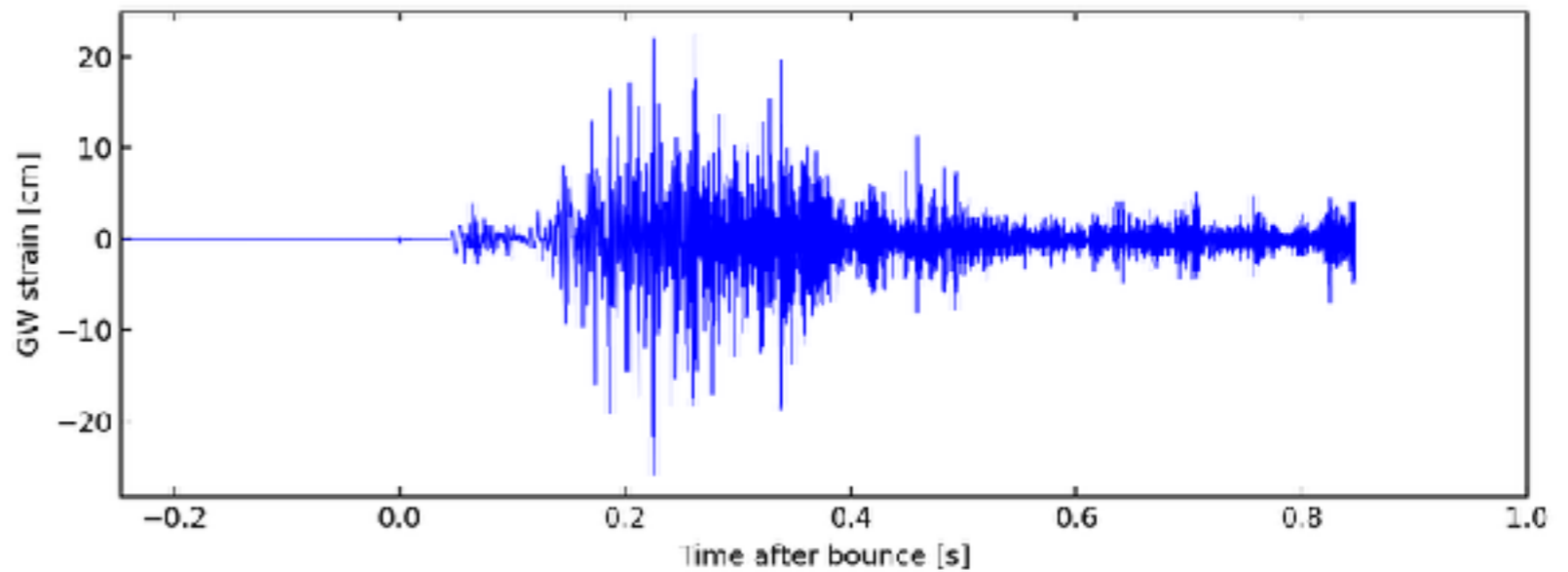
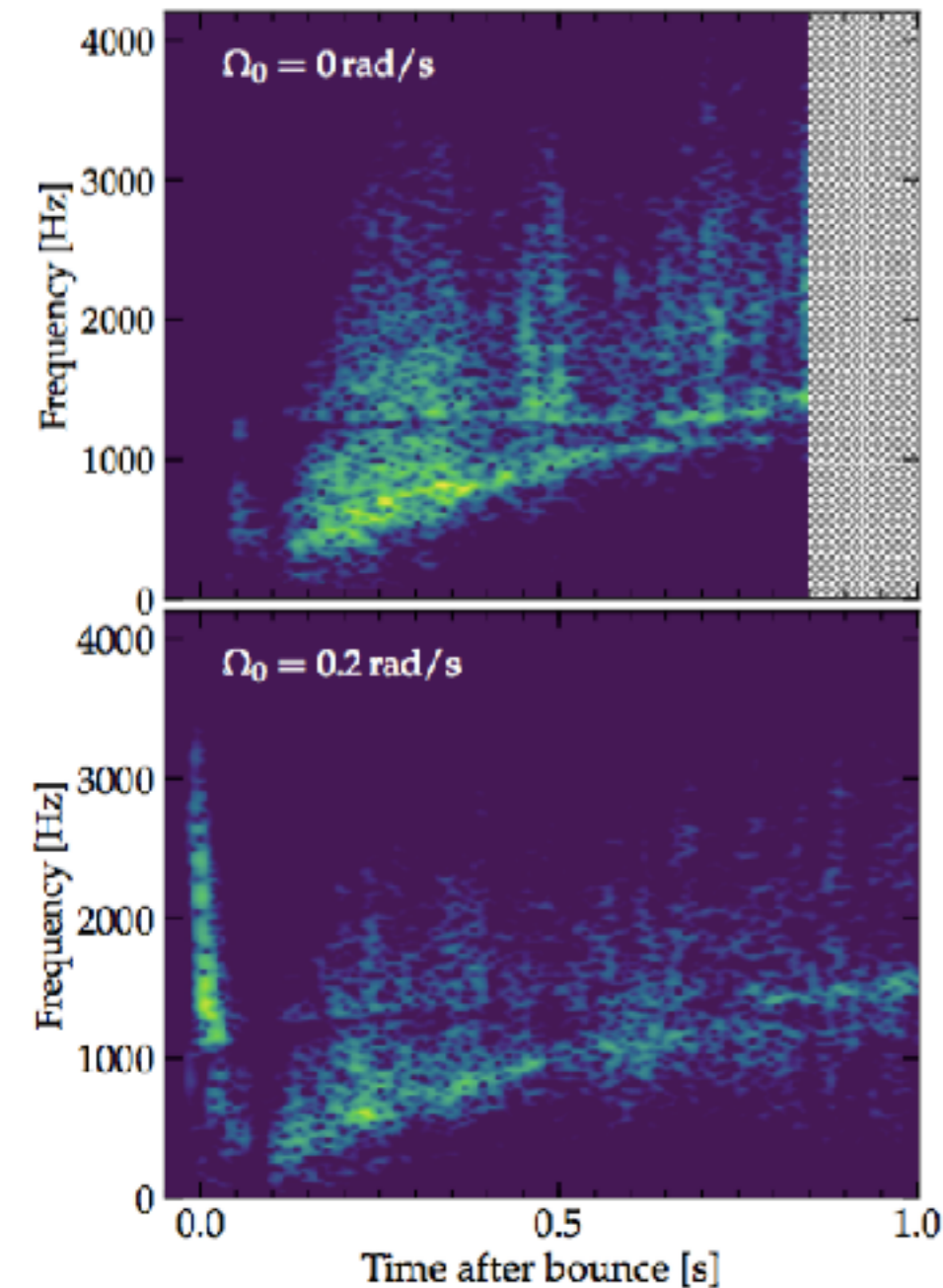


Amplitude

is defined by the character of the excitation

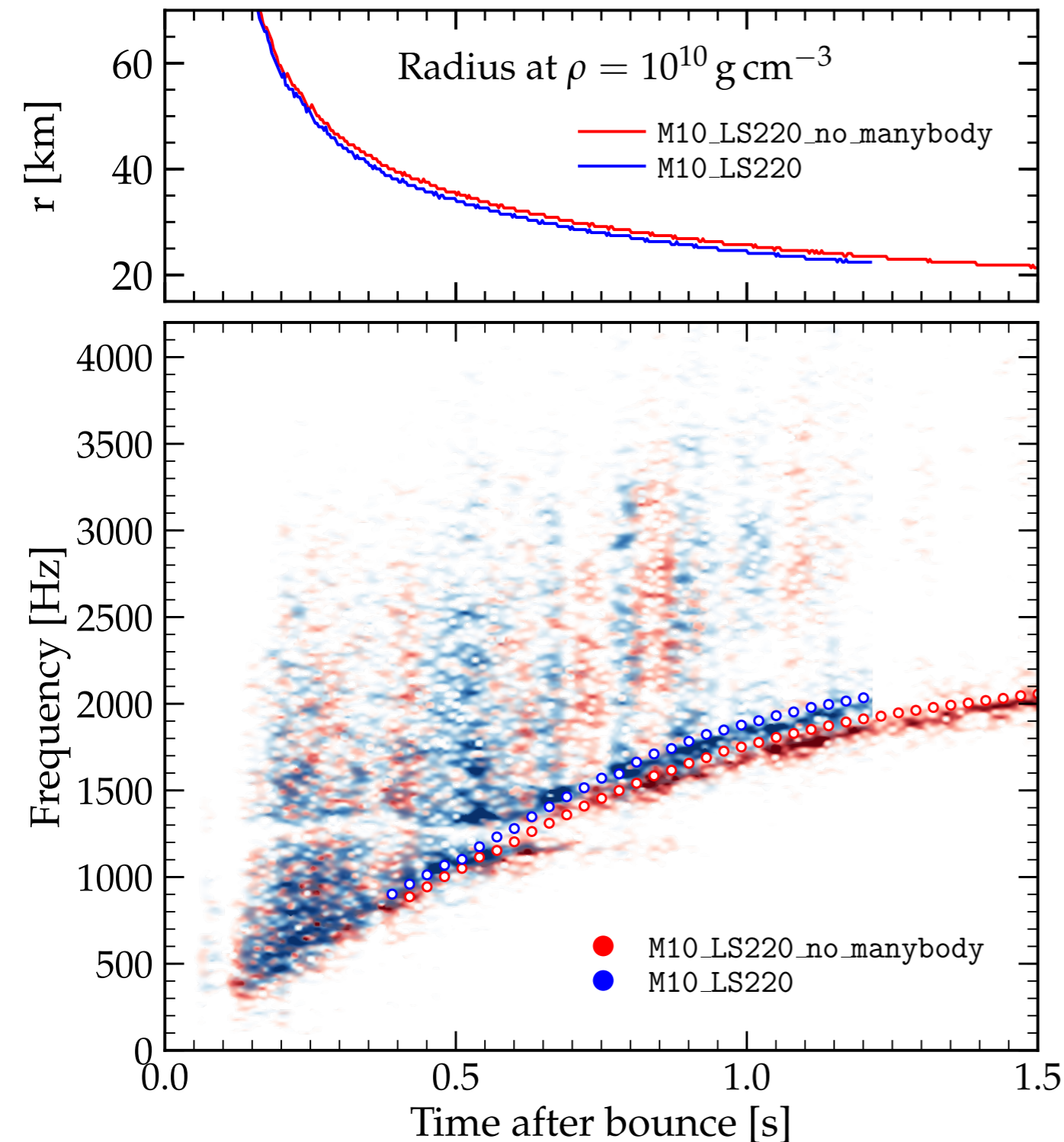


Effect of rotation



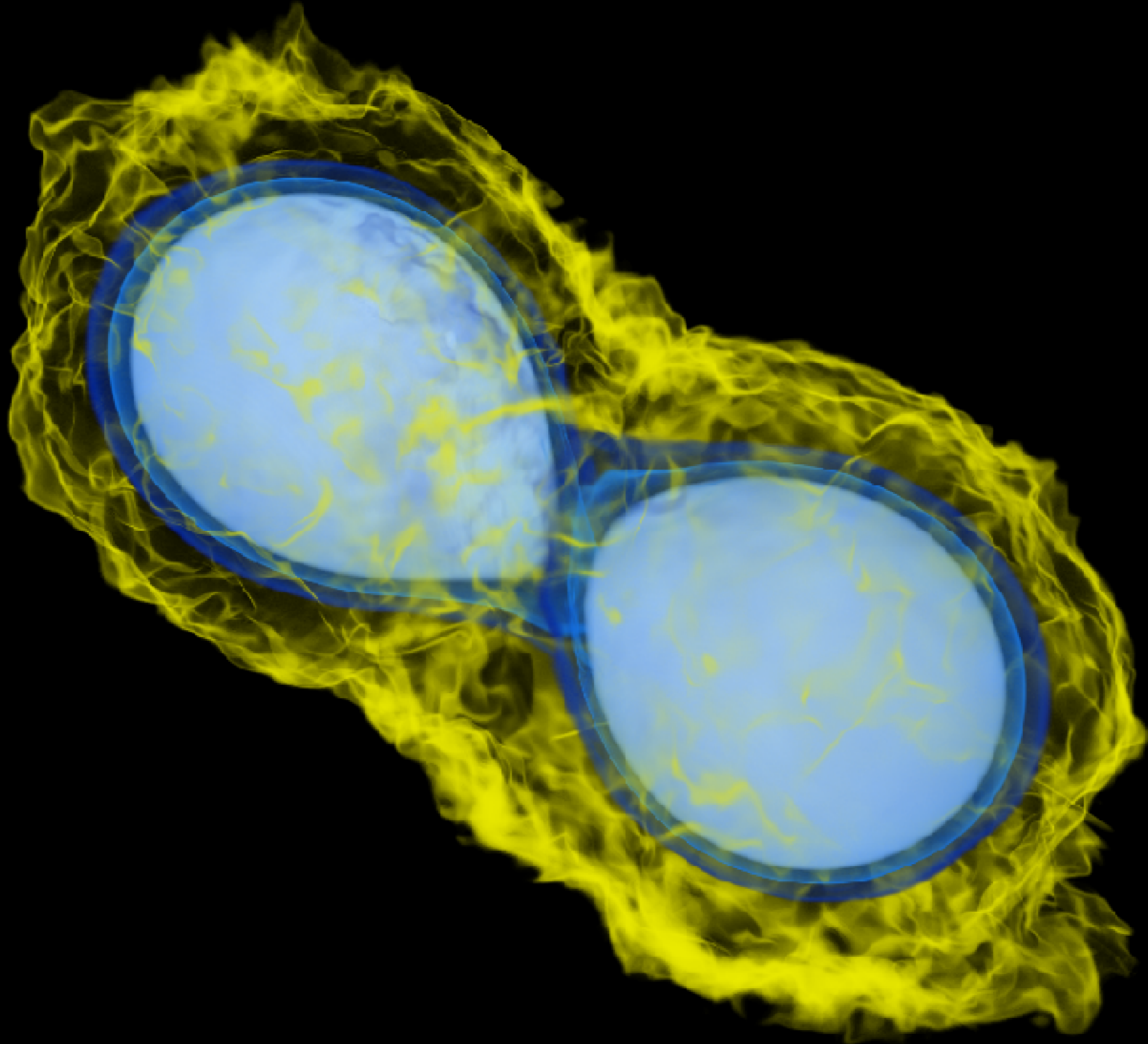
- * The bounce signal is stronger, because the collapse is not symmetric
- * The dominant frequency is nearly the same

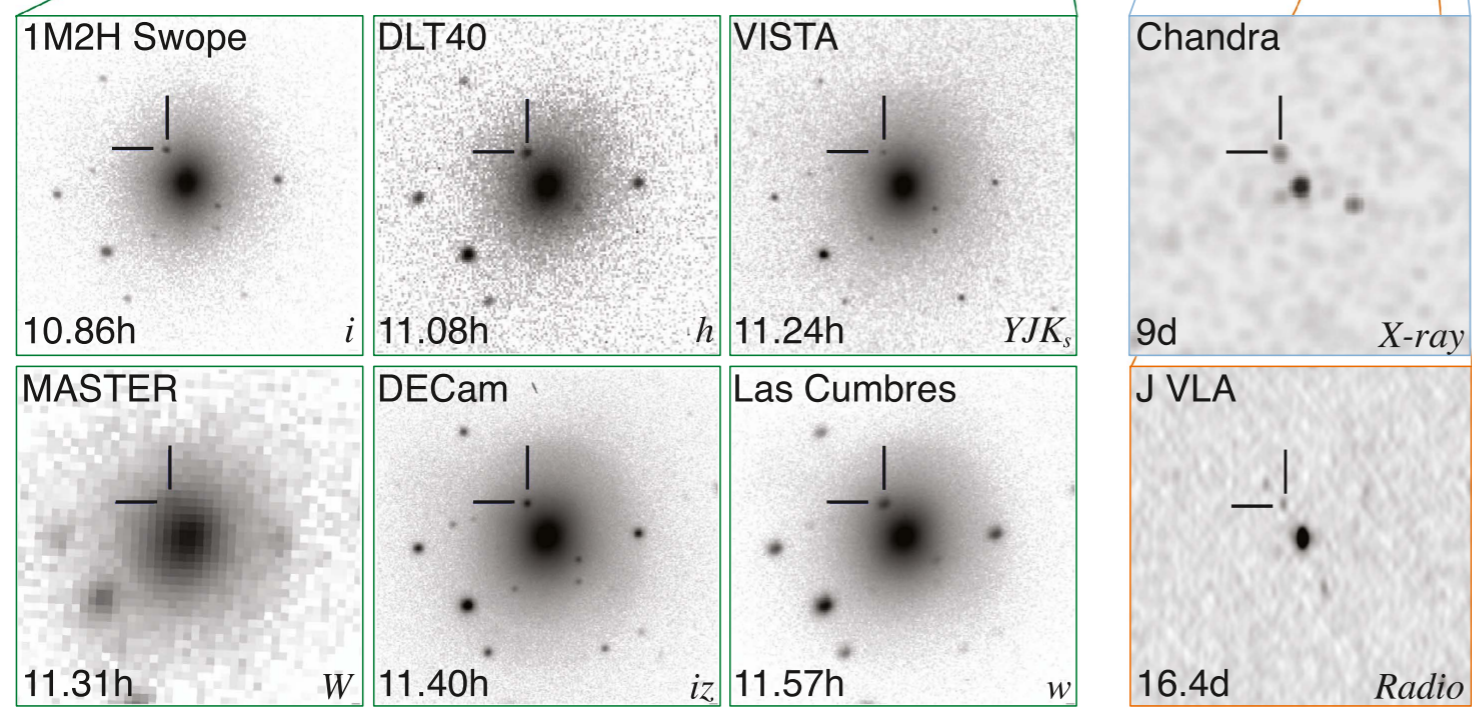
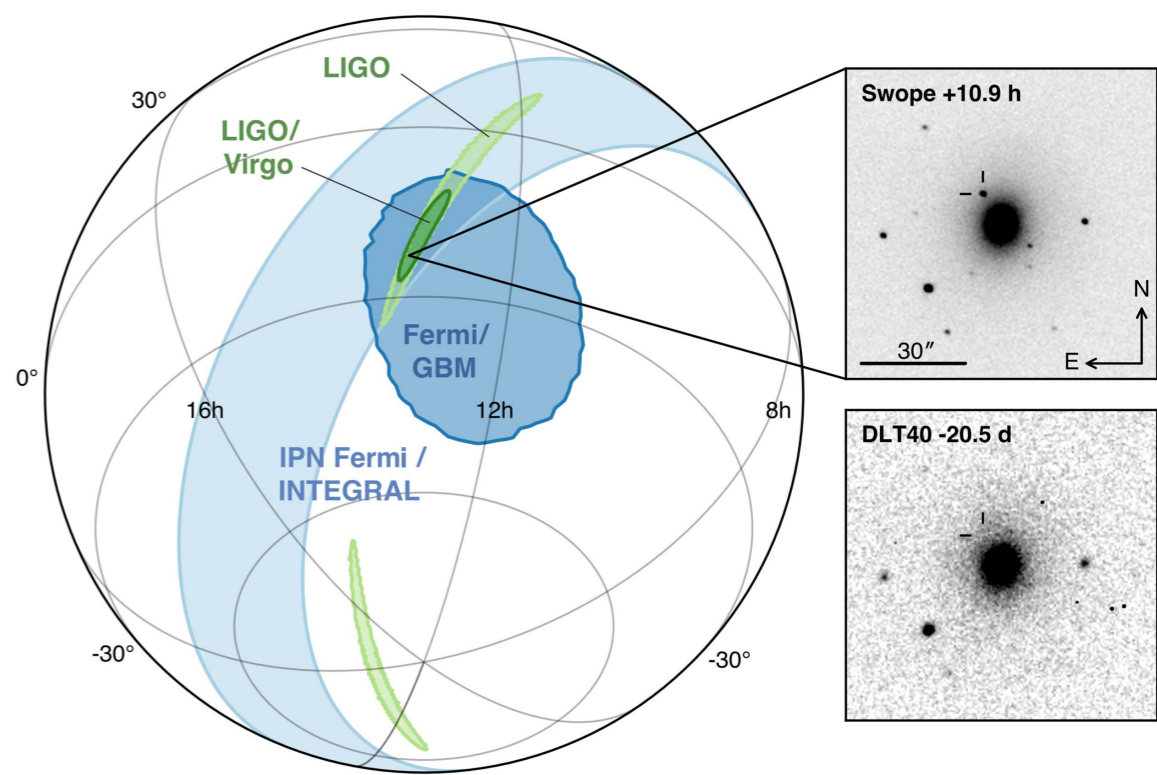
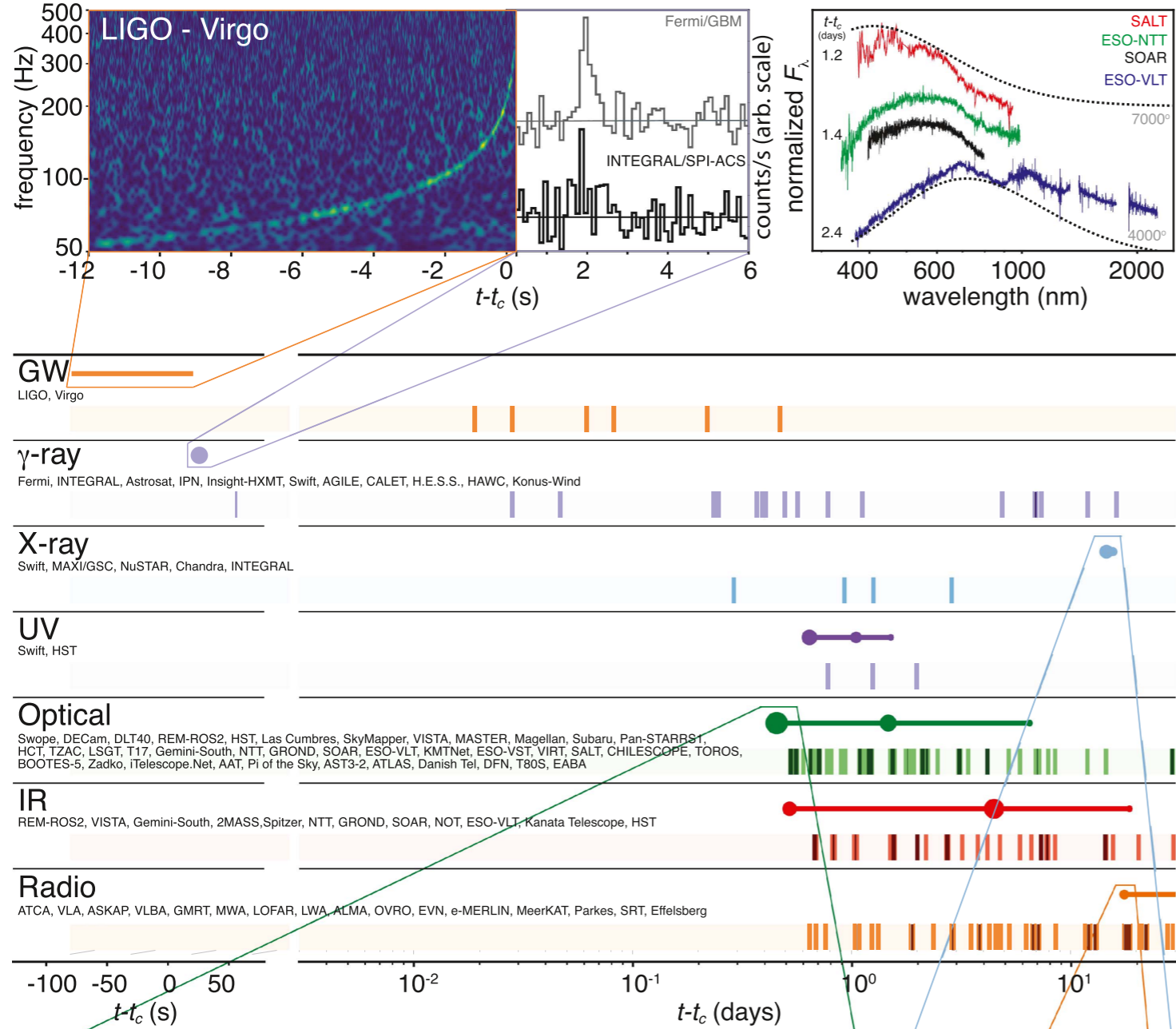
Protoneutron star seismology



- GW signal: $l=2, m=0$; f-mode of the PNS
- Infer PNS radius
- Accretion history is encoded in the neutrino signal
- Learn about EOS and transport properties of warm nuclear matter

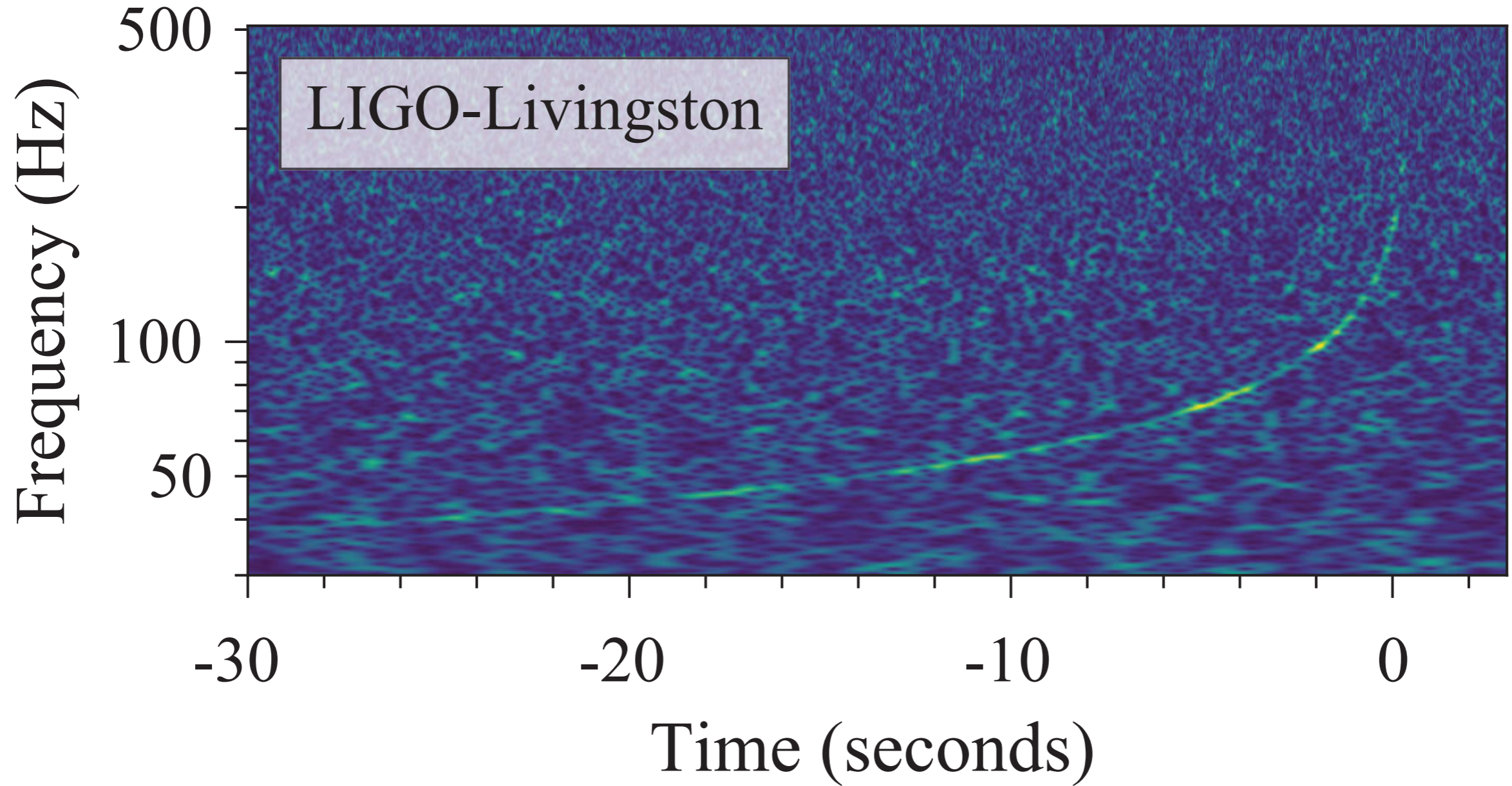
Neutron star mergers



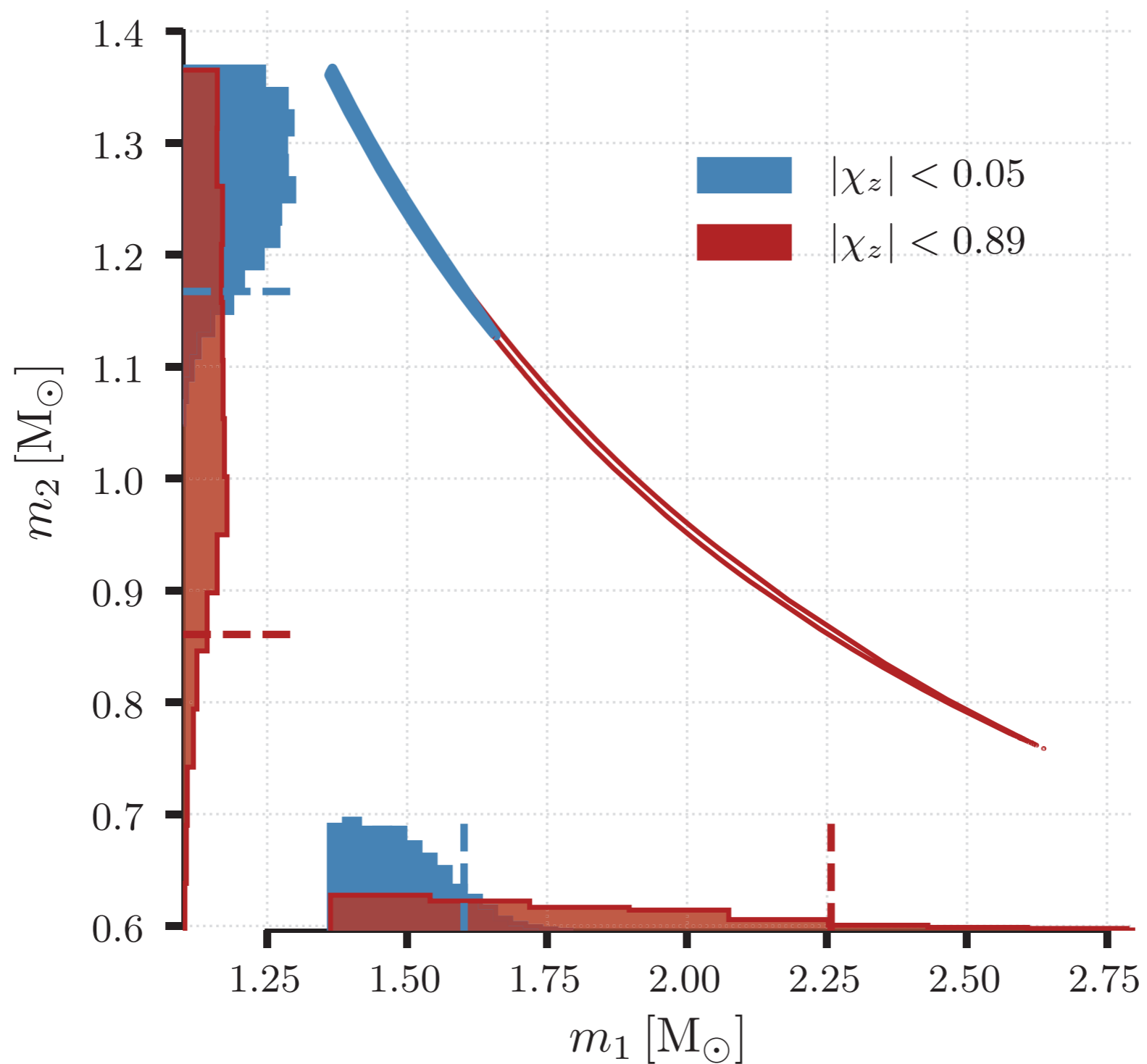


From LIGO Scientific Collaboration and Virgo Collaboration, Fermi GBM, INTEGRAL, IceCube Collaboration, AstroSat Cadmium Zinc Telluride Imager Team, IPN Collaboration, The Insight-Hxmt Collaboration, ANTARES Collaboration, The Swift Collaboration, AGILE Team, The 1M2H Team, The Dark Energy Camera GW-EM Collaboration and the DES Collaboration, The DLT40 Collaboration, GRAWITA: GRAVitational Wave Inaf TeAm, The Fermi Large Area Telescope Collaboration, ATCA: Australia Telescope Compact Array, ASKAP: Australian SKA Pathfinder, Las Cumbres Observatory Group, OzGrav, DWF (Deeper, Wider, Faster Program), AST3, and CAASTRO Collaborations, The VINROUGE Collaboration, MASTER Collaboration, J-GEM, GROWTH, JAGWAR, Caltech- NRAO, TTU-NRAO, and NuSTAR Collaborations, Pan-STARRS, The MAXI Team, TZAC Consortium, KU Collaboration, Nordic Optical Telescope, ePESSTO, GROND, Texas Tech University, SALT Group, TOROS: Transient Robotic Observatory of the South Collaboration, The BOOTES Collaboration, MWA: Murchison Widefield Array, The CALET Collaboration, IKI-GW Follow-up Collaboration, H.E.S.S. Collaboration, LOFAR Collaboration, LWA: Long Wavelength Array, HAWC Collaboration, The Pierre Auger Collaboration, ALMA Collaboration, Euro VLBI Team, Pi of the Sky Collaboration, The Chandra Team at McGill University, DFN: Desert Fireball Network, ATLAS, High Time Resolution Universe Survey, RIMAS and RATIR, and SKA South Africa/MeerKAT ApJL 848:L12 (2017)

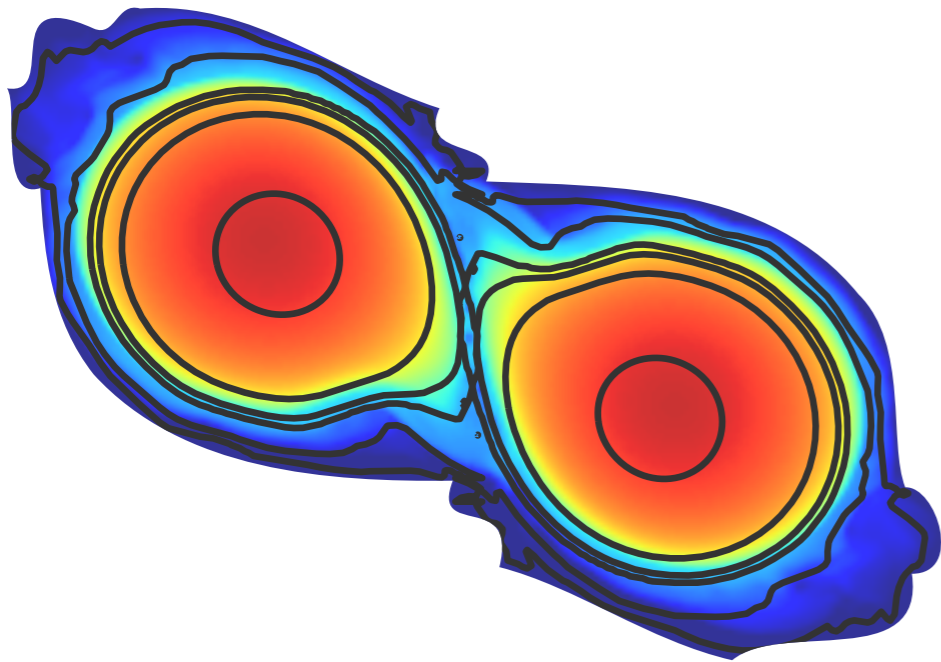
Gravitational waves



Parameter estimation



Tidal effects in NS mergers

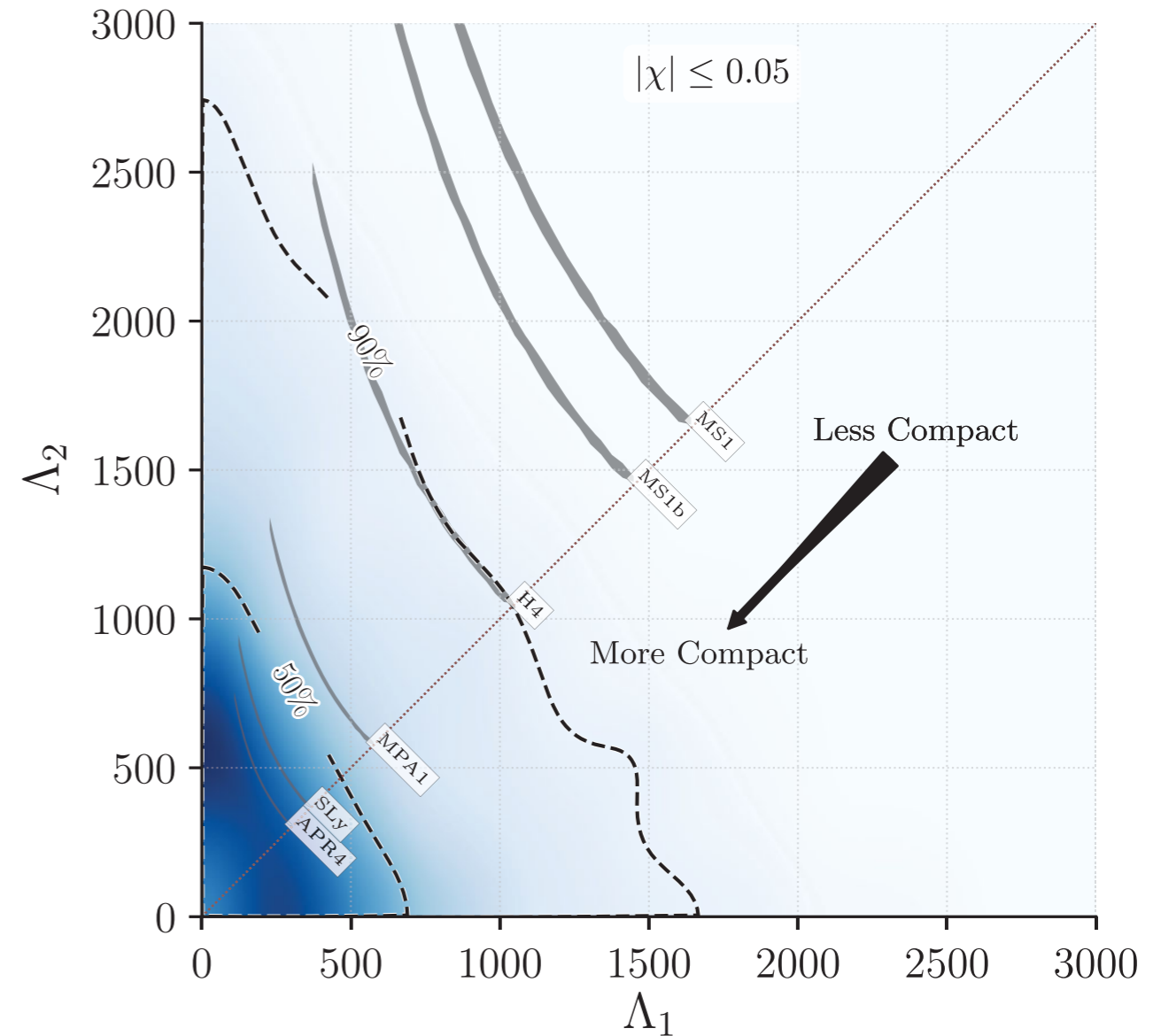
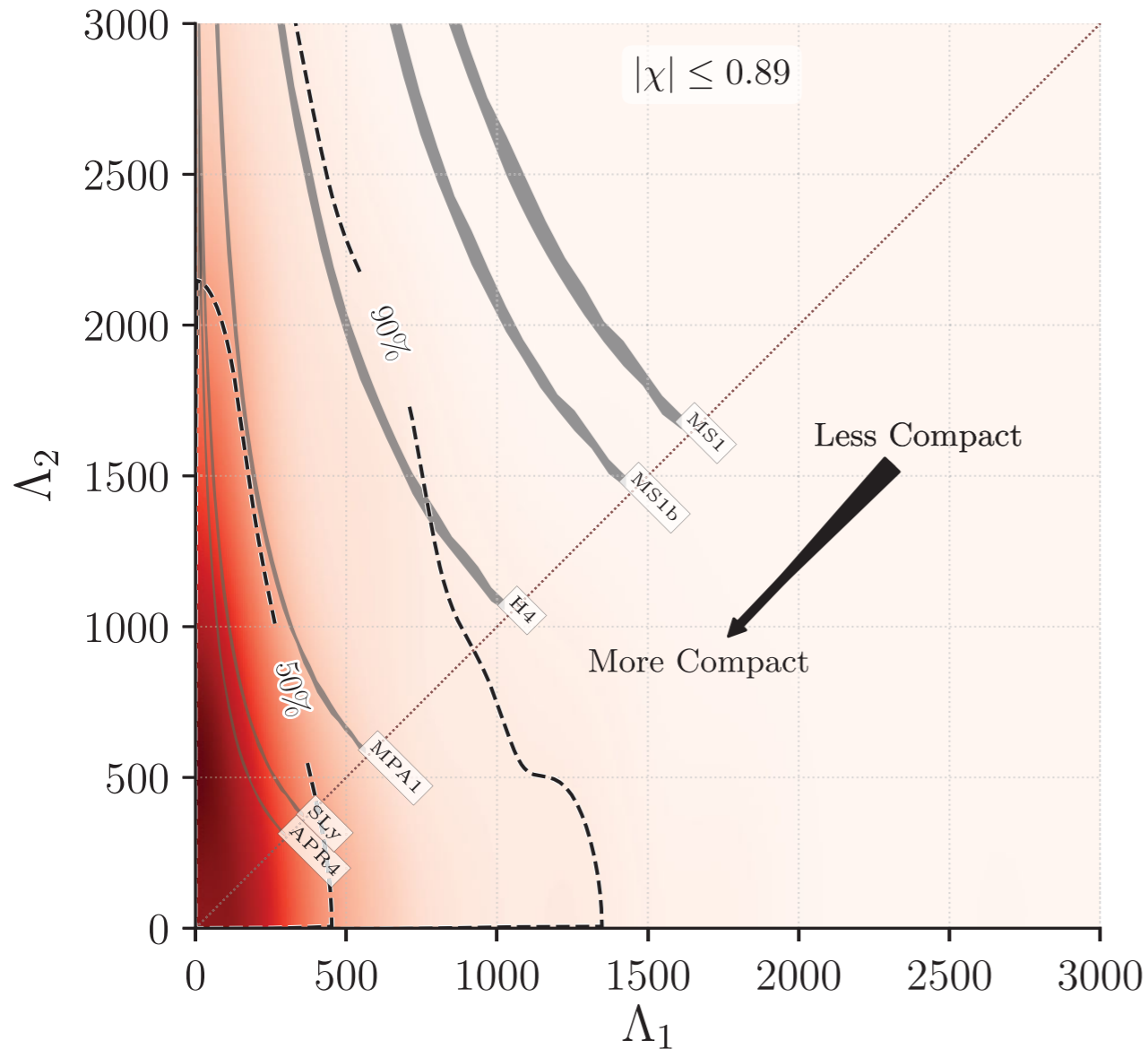


$$Q_{ij} = -\Lambda_2 \mathcal{E}_{ij}$$

- Part of the orbital energy goes into tidal deformation
- Accelerated inspiral
- Imprinted on the gravitational waves
- Constrains dimensionless tidal parameter

$$\tilde{\Lambda}_2 = \frac{\Lambda_2}{M^5} \sim \frac{R^5}{M^5}$$

Constraints from GW170817

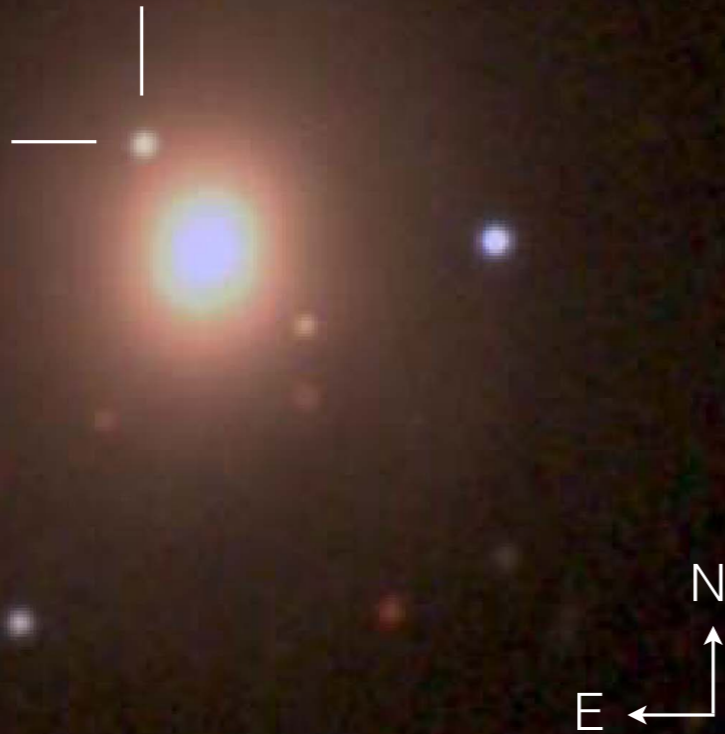


$$\frac{\bar{R}^5}{\bar{M}^5} \sim \tilde{\Lambda} = \frac{16}{13} \left[\frac{(M_A + 12M_B)M_A^4 \tilde{\Lambda}_2^{(A)}}{(M_A + M_B)^5} + (A \leftrightarrow B) \right] \leq 800$$

From LIGO/Virgo collaboration, PRL 119, 161101 (2017)

UVOIR

GW170817
DECam observation
(0.5–1.5 days post merger)

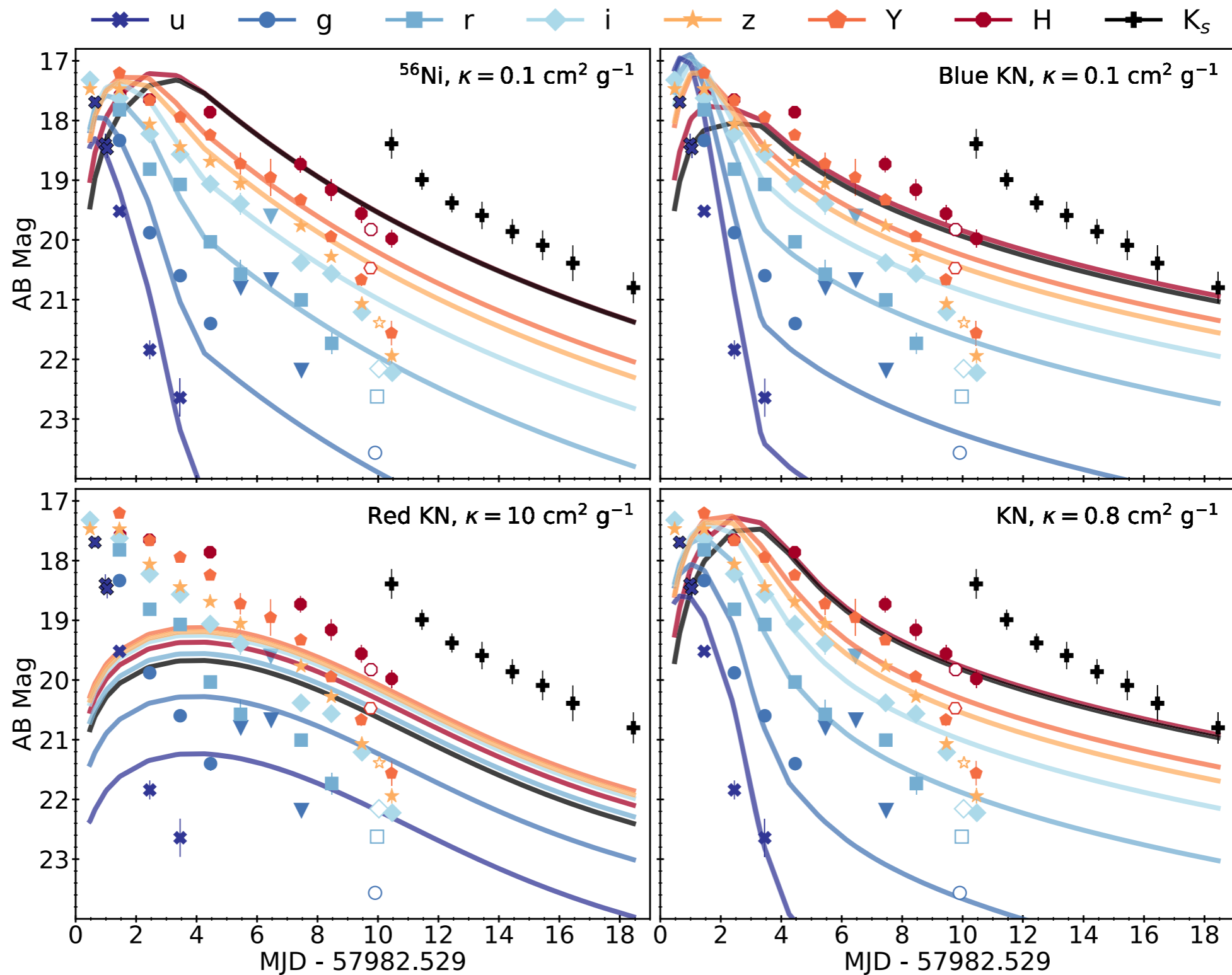


GW170817
DECam observation
(>14 days post merger)



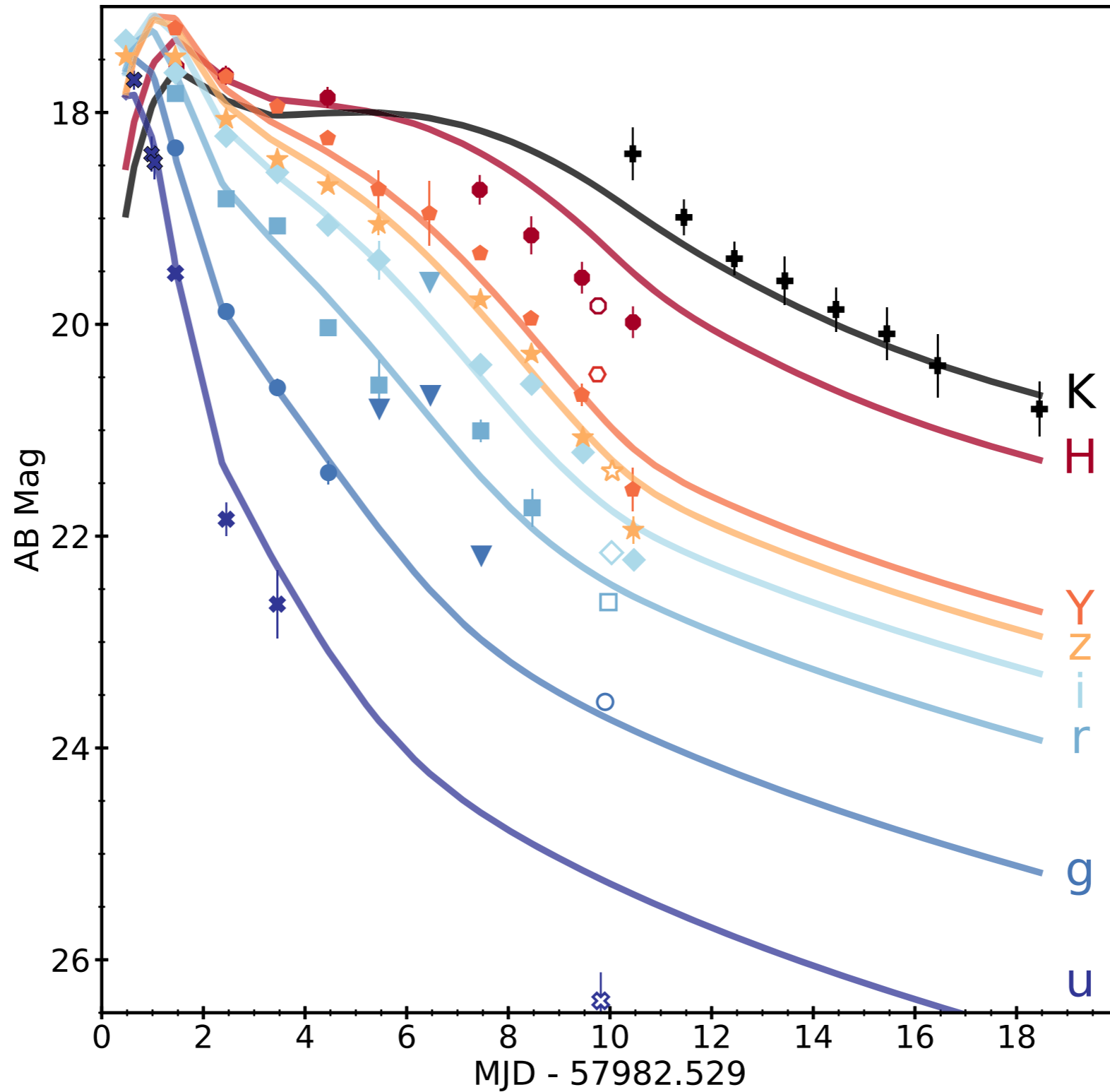
From Soares-Santos et al., ApJL 848:L16 (2017)

Multiple components!



From Cowperthwaite et al., ApJL 848:L17 (2017)

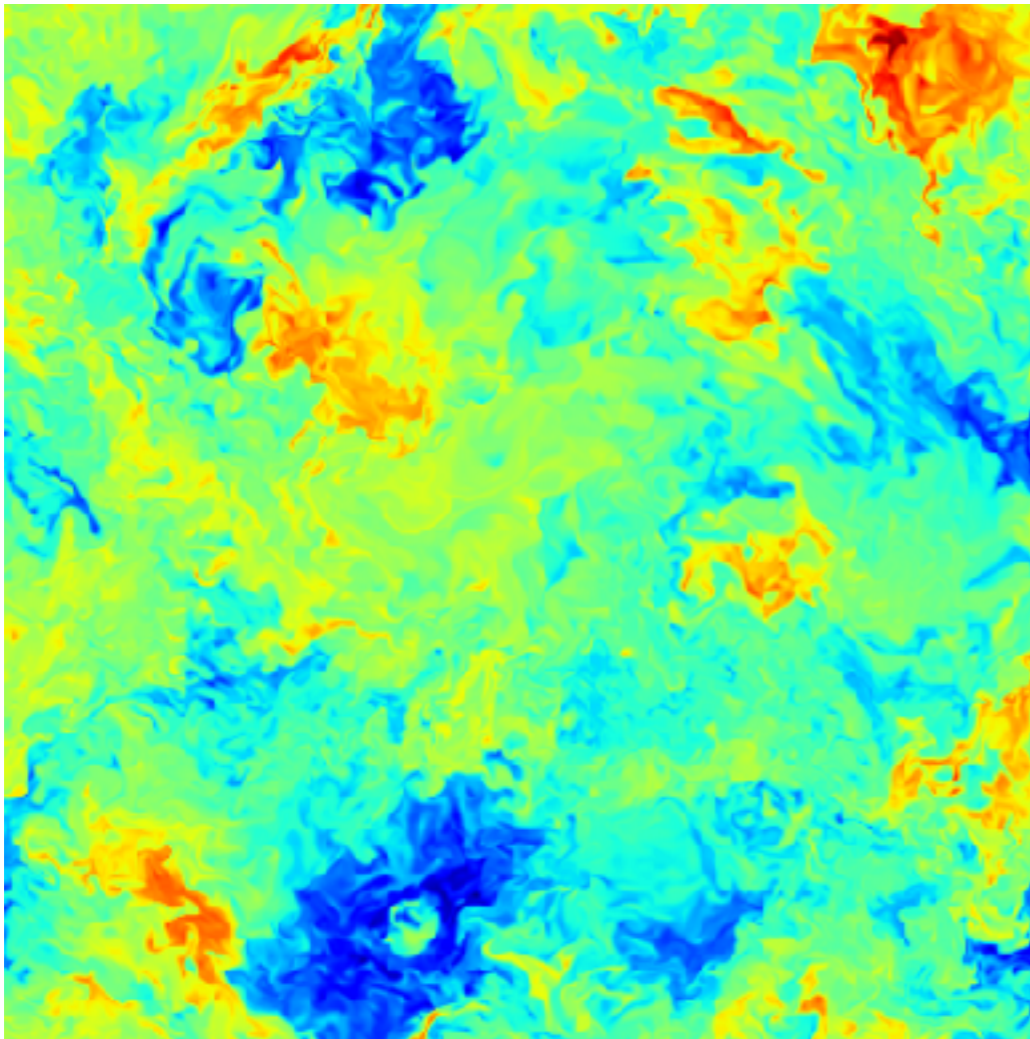
Multiple components!



From Cowperthwaite et al., ApJL 848:L17 (2017)

WhiskyTHC

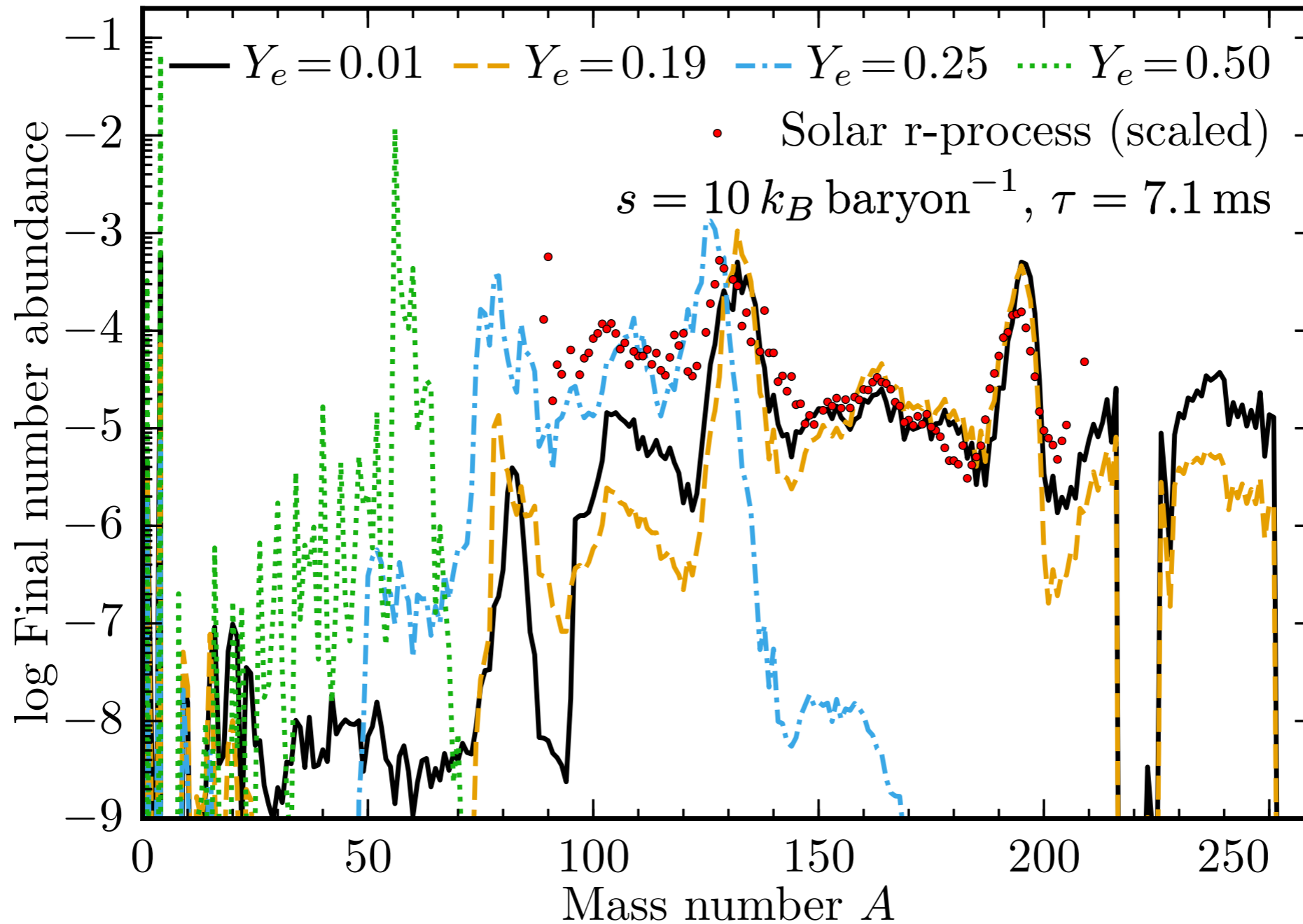
<http://www.astro.princeton.edu/~dradice/whiskythc.html>



- Full-GR, dynamical spacetime*
- Nuclear EOS
- Simple neutrino treatment
- High-order hydrodynamics
- Open source!

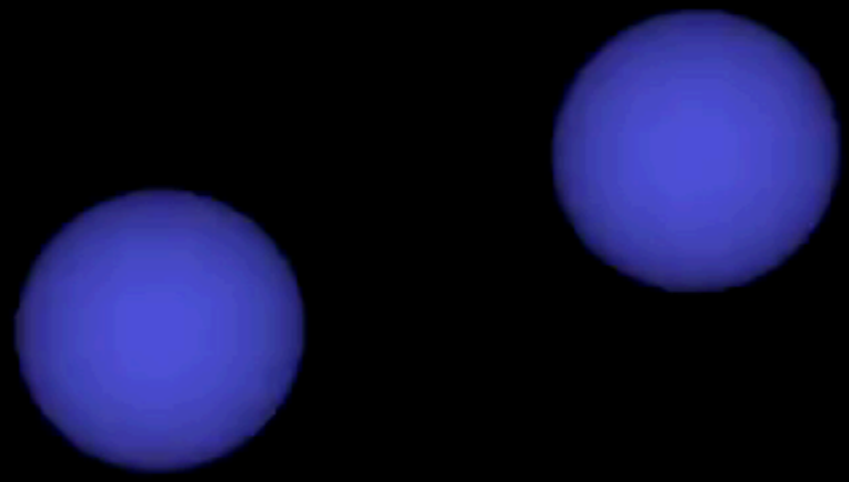
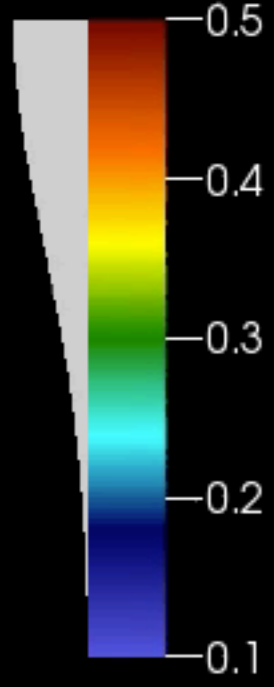
* using the **Einstein Toolkit** metric solvers

Strong and weak r-process



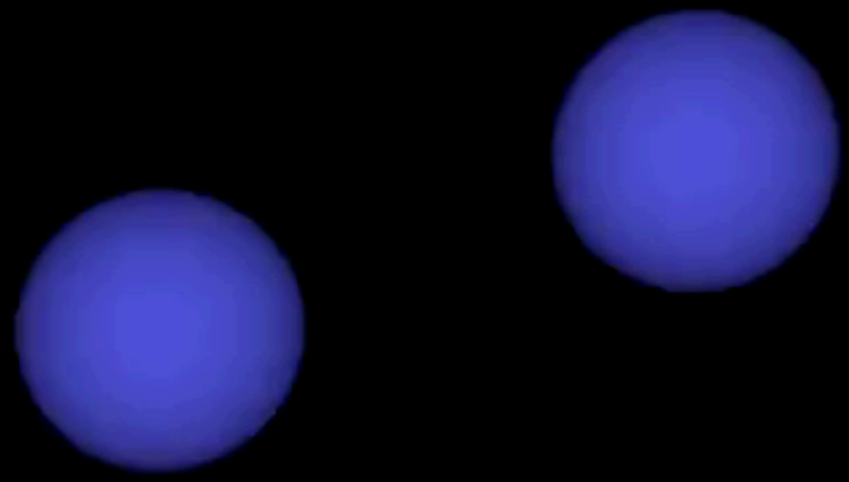
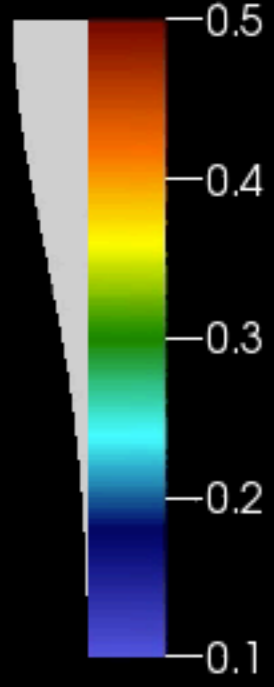
From Lippuner & Roberts, ApJ 815:82 (2015)

Volume
Var: HYDROBASE-Y_e



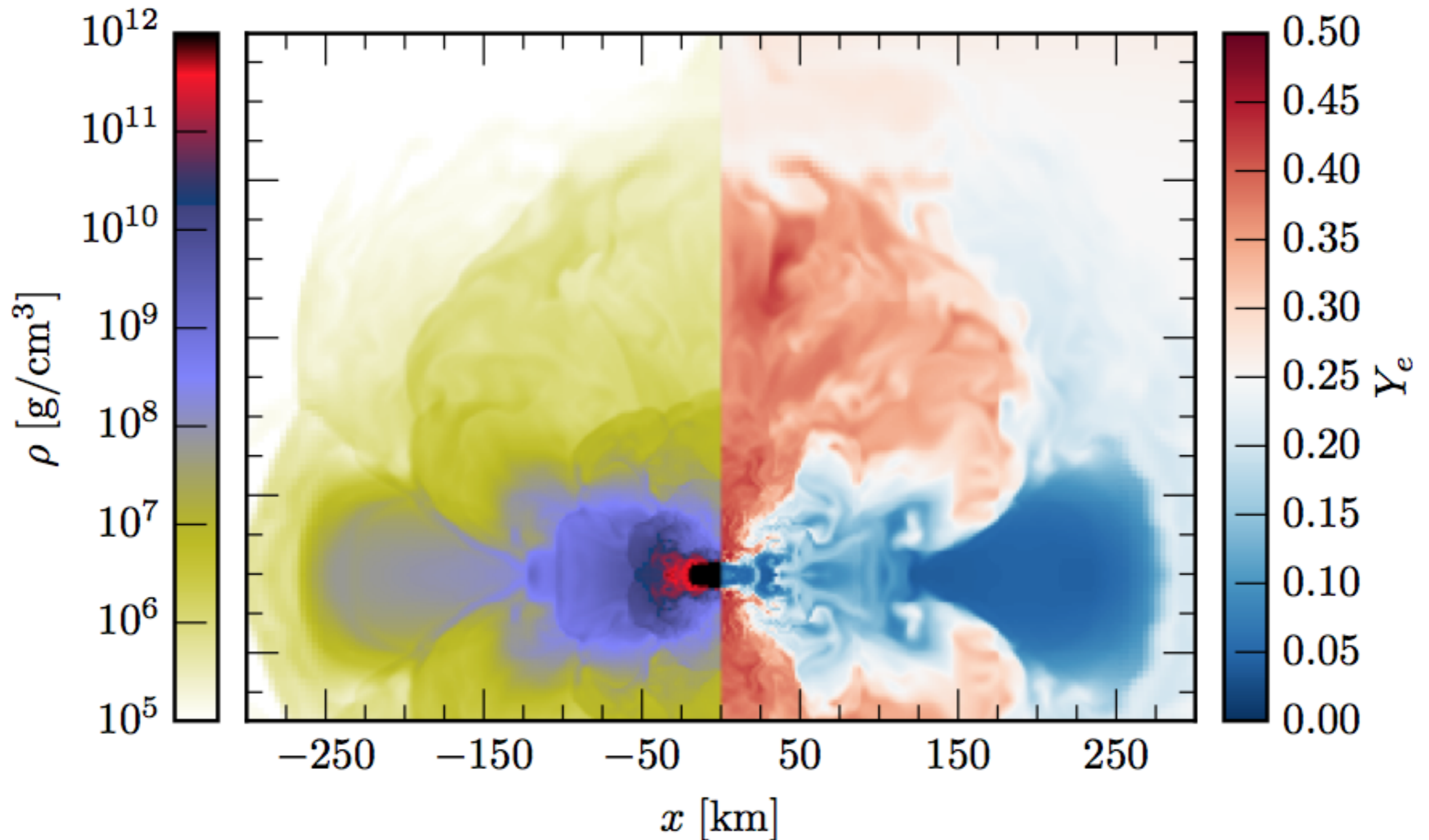
Time = 0 ms

Volume
Var: HYDROBASE-Y_e



Time = 0 ms

Neutron rich outflows

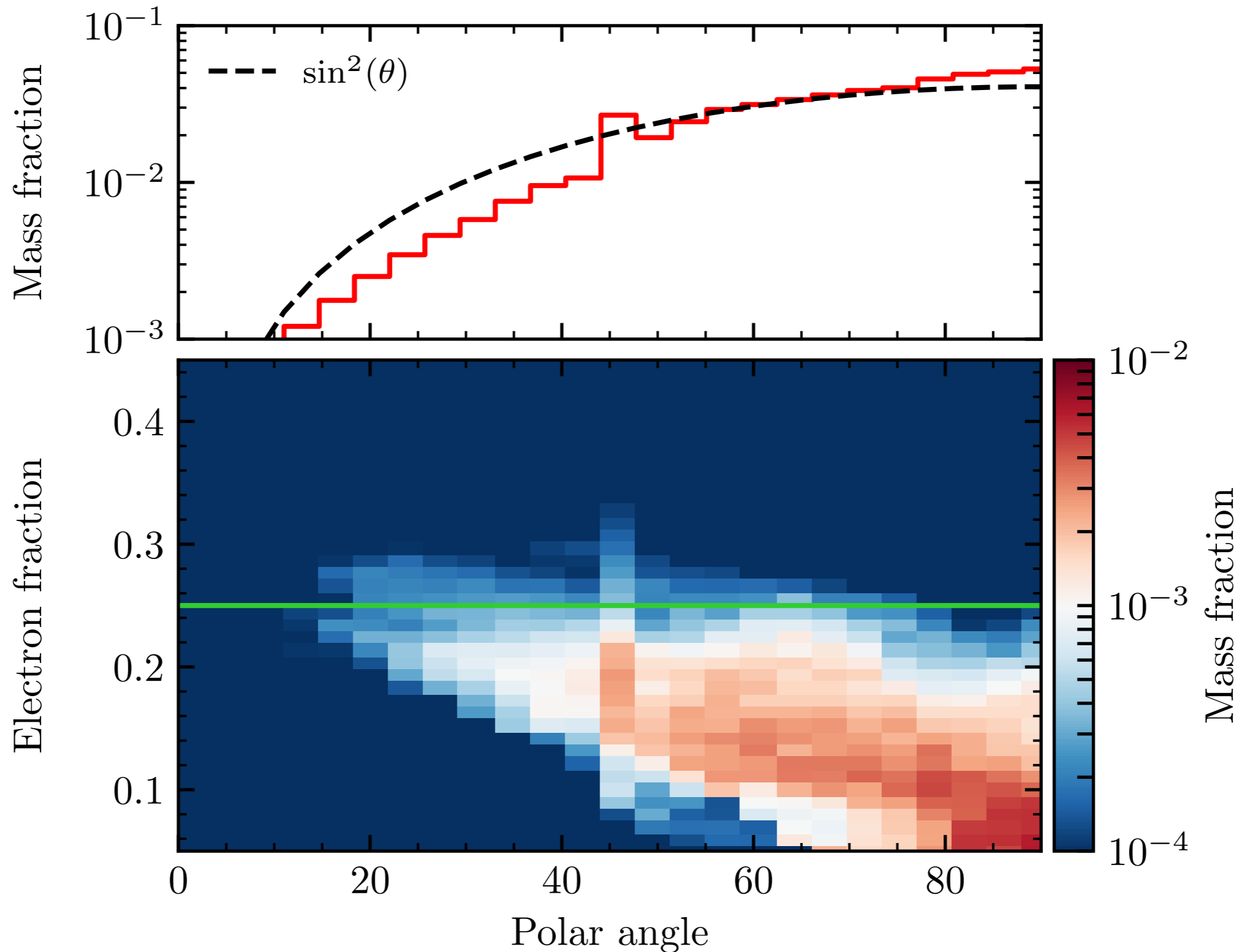


See also Wanajo+ 2014,
Sekiguchi+ 2015, 2016, Foucart+ 2016

DR, Galeazzi+ MNRAS 460:3255 (2016)

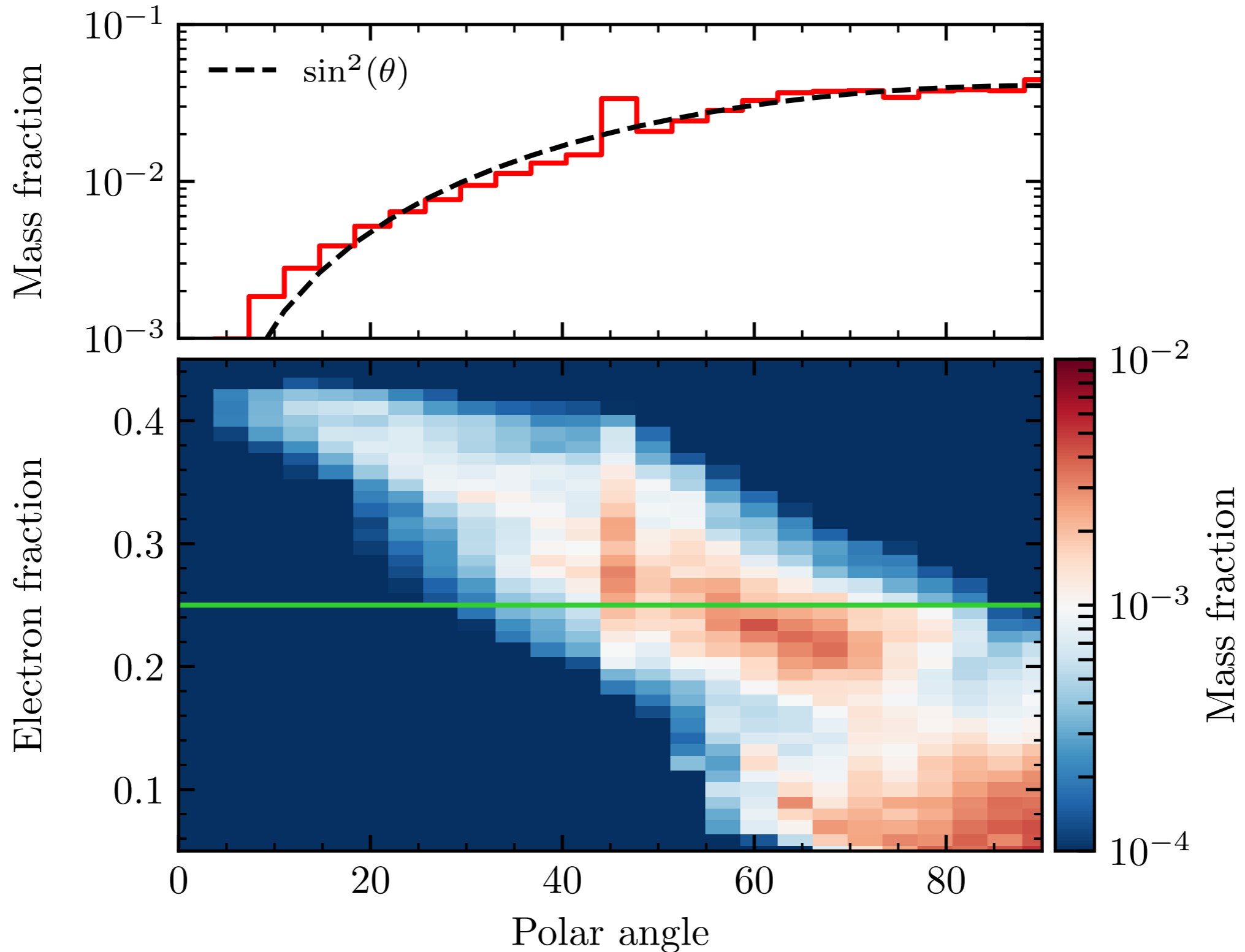
Dynamic ejecta: role of neutrinos

SFHo: $(1.4 + 1.2) M_{\odot}$; ν cooling only

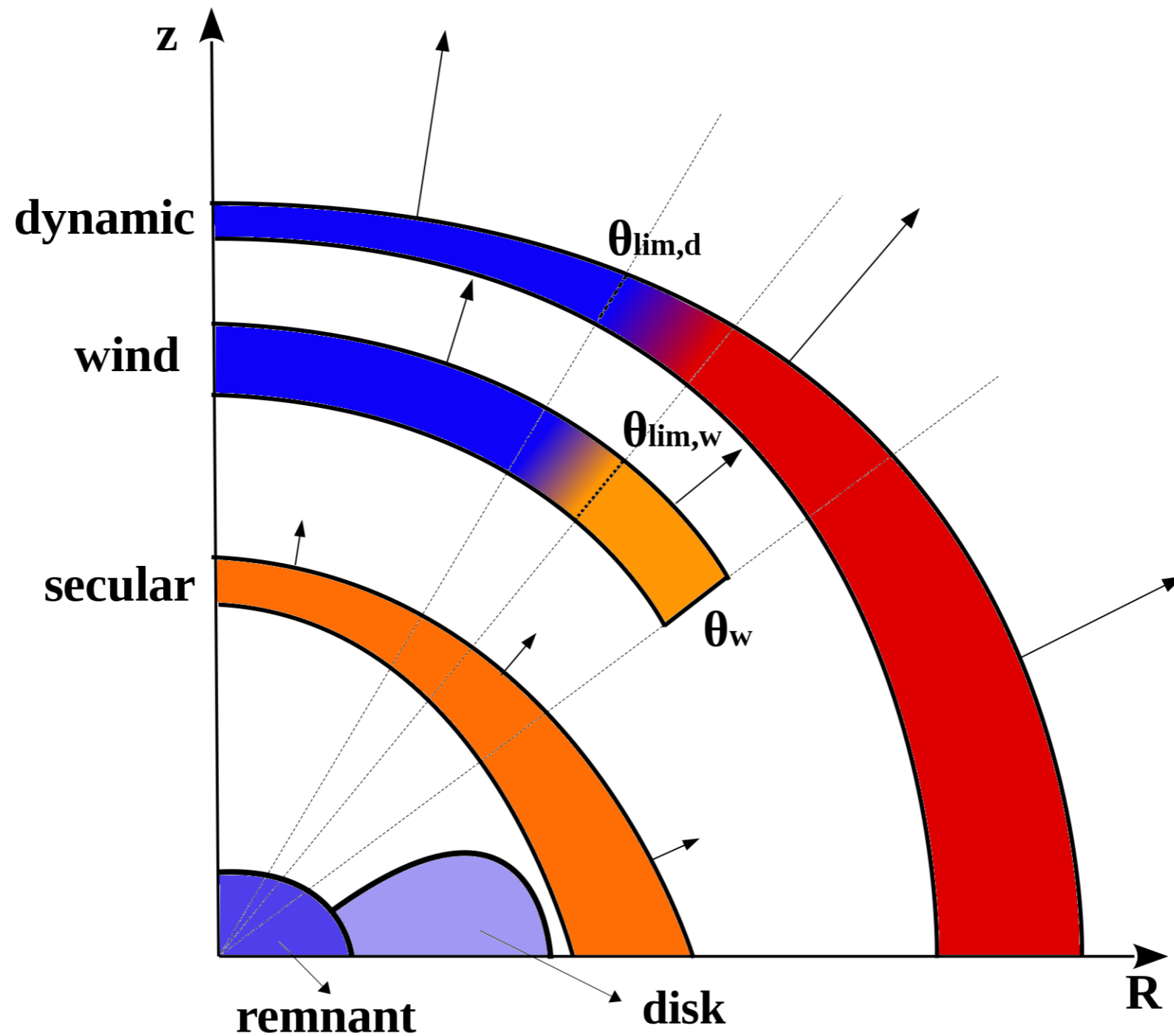


Dynamic ejecta: role of neutrinos

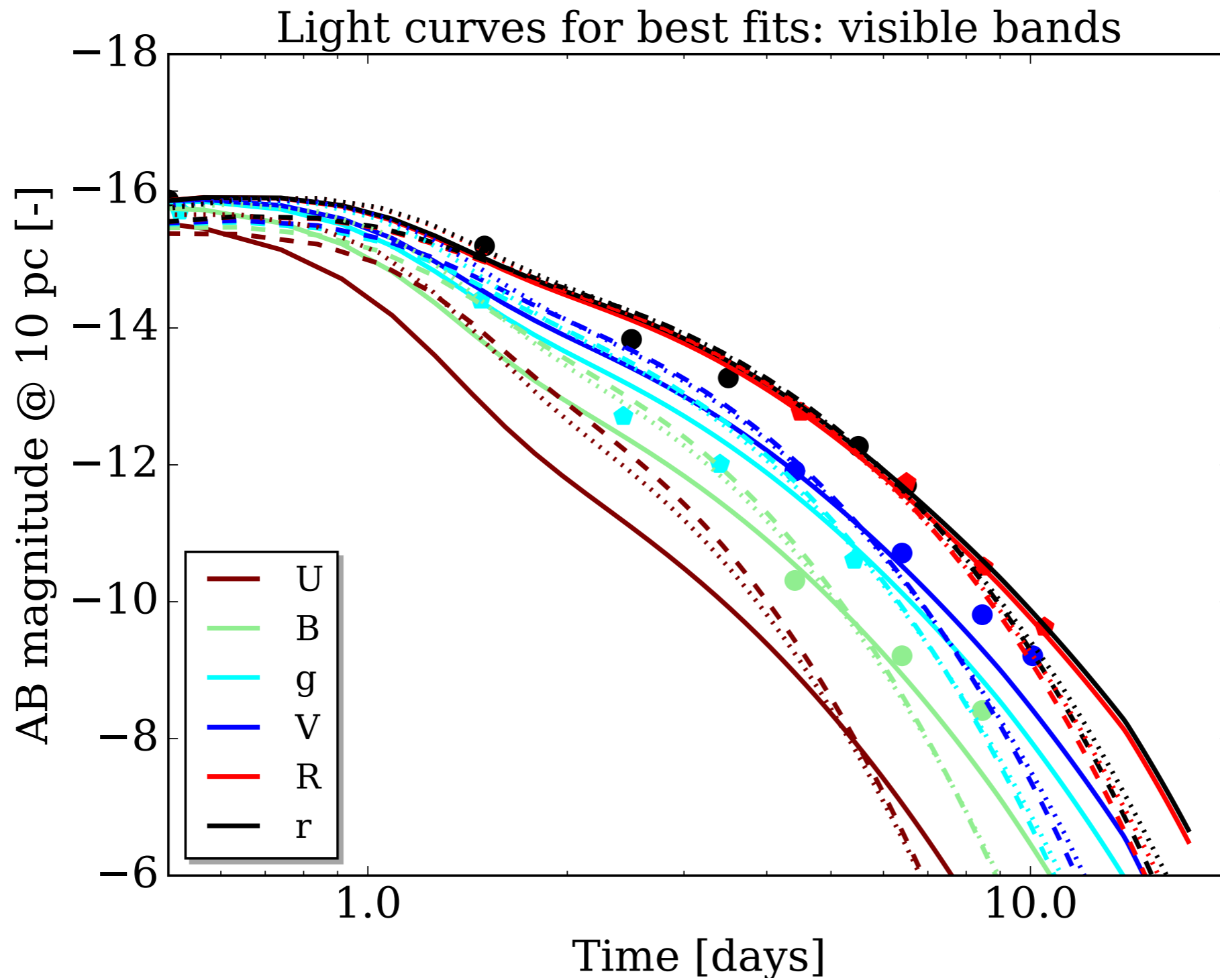
SFH₀: $(1.4 + 1.2) M_{\odot}$; ν cooling and heating



Neutron rich outflows: model



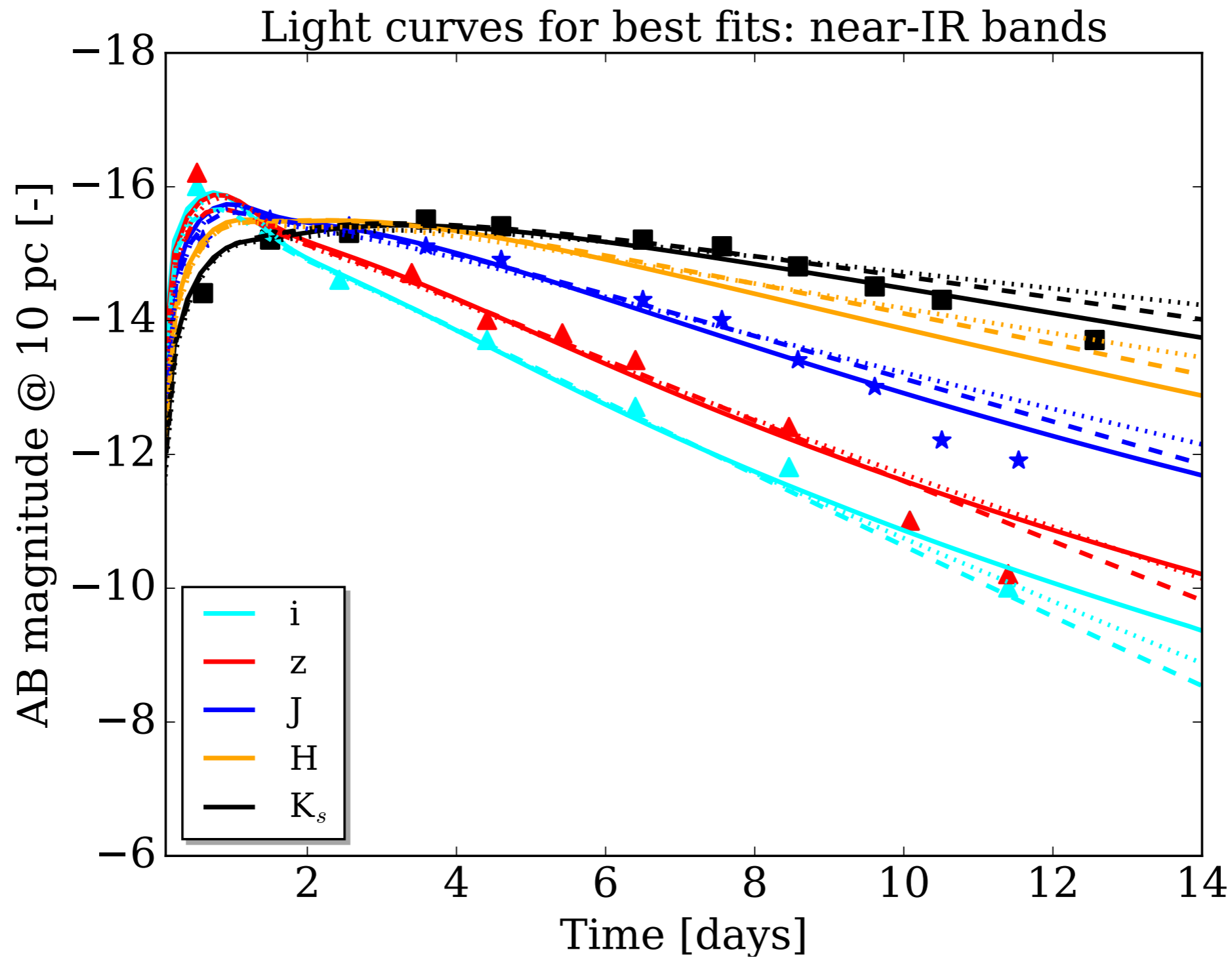
Kilonova modeling (I)



See also: Chornock et al. 2017; Cowperthwaite et al. 2017;
Drout et al. 2017; Nicholl et al. 2017; Rosswog et al. 2017;
Tanaka et al. 2017; Tanvir et al. 2017; Villar et al. 2017

Perego, **DR**, Bernuzzi, arXiv:1711.03982

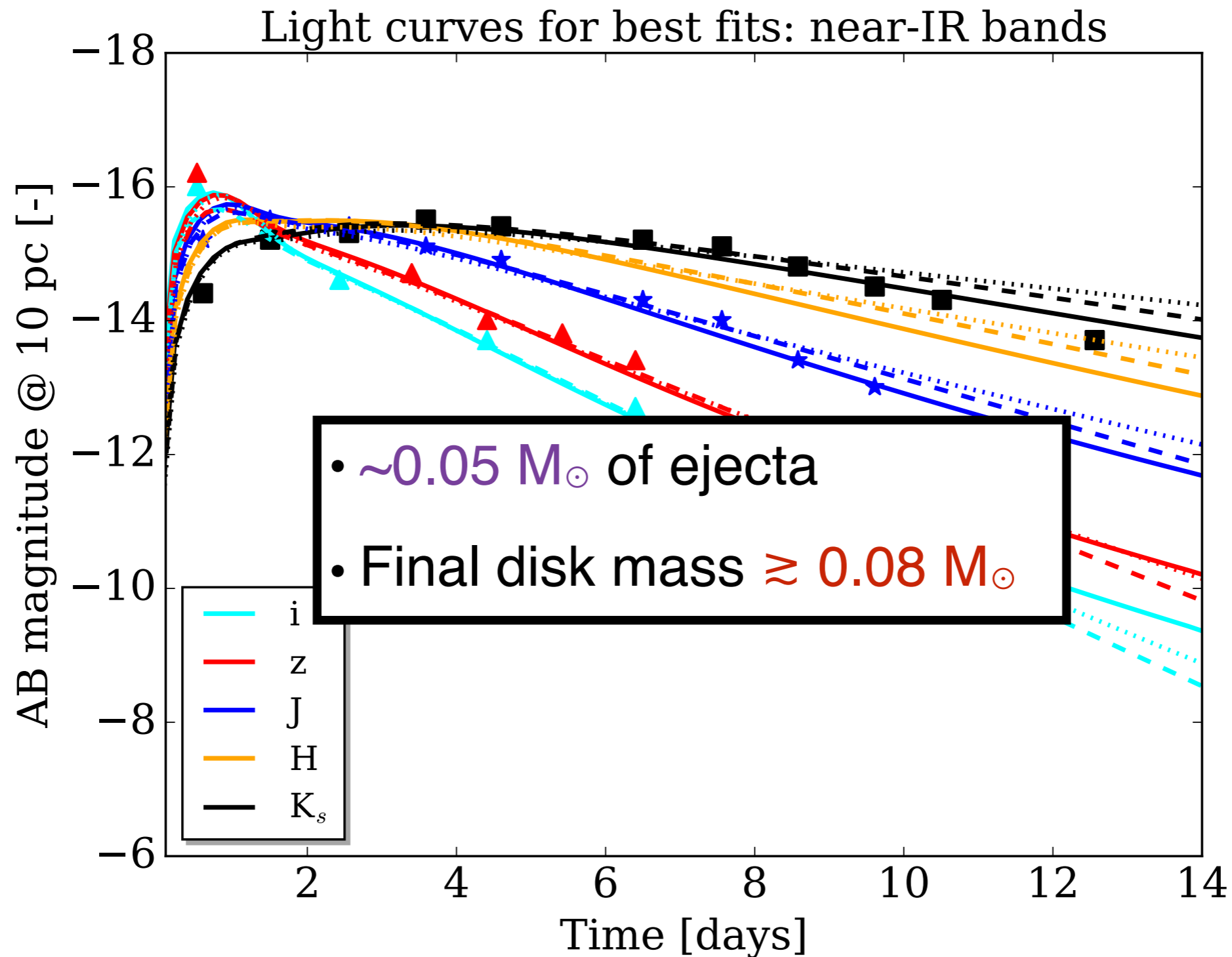
Kilonova modeling (II)



See also: Chornock et al. 2017; Cowperthwaite et al. 2017;
Drout et al. 2017; Nicholl et al. 2017; Rosswog et al. 2017;
Tanaka et al. 2017; Tanvir et al. 2017; Villar et al. 2017

Perego, **DR**, Bernuzzi, arXiv:1711.03982

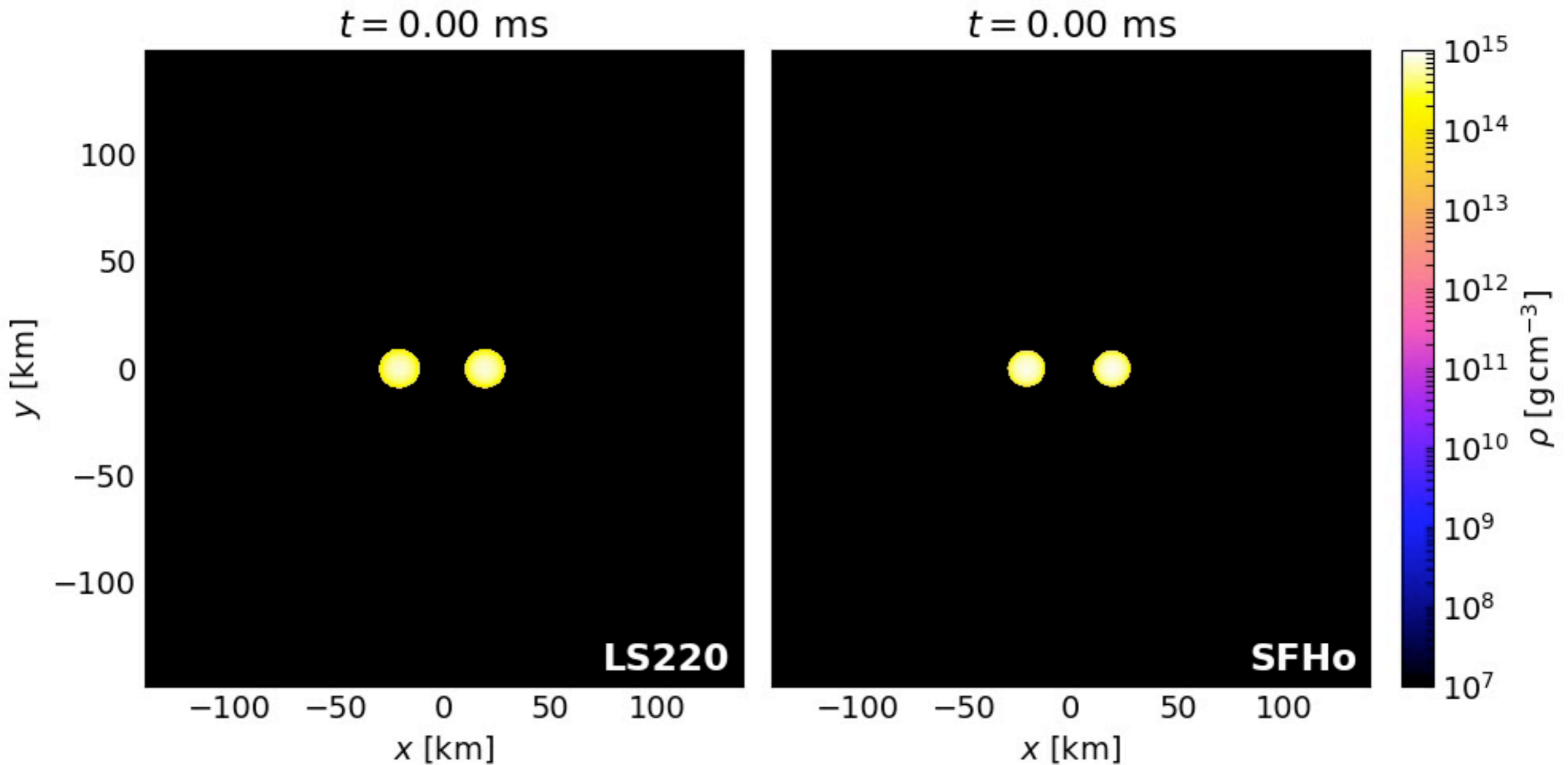
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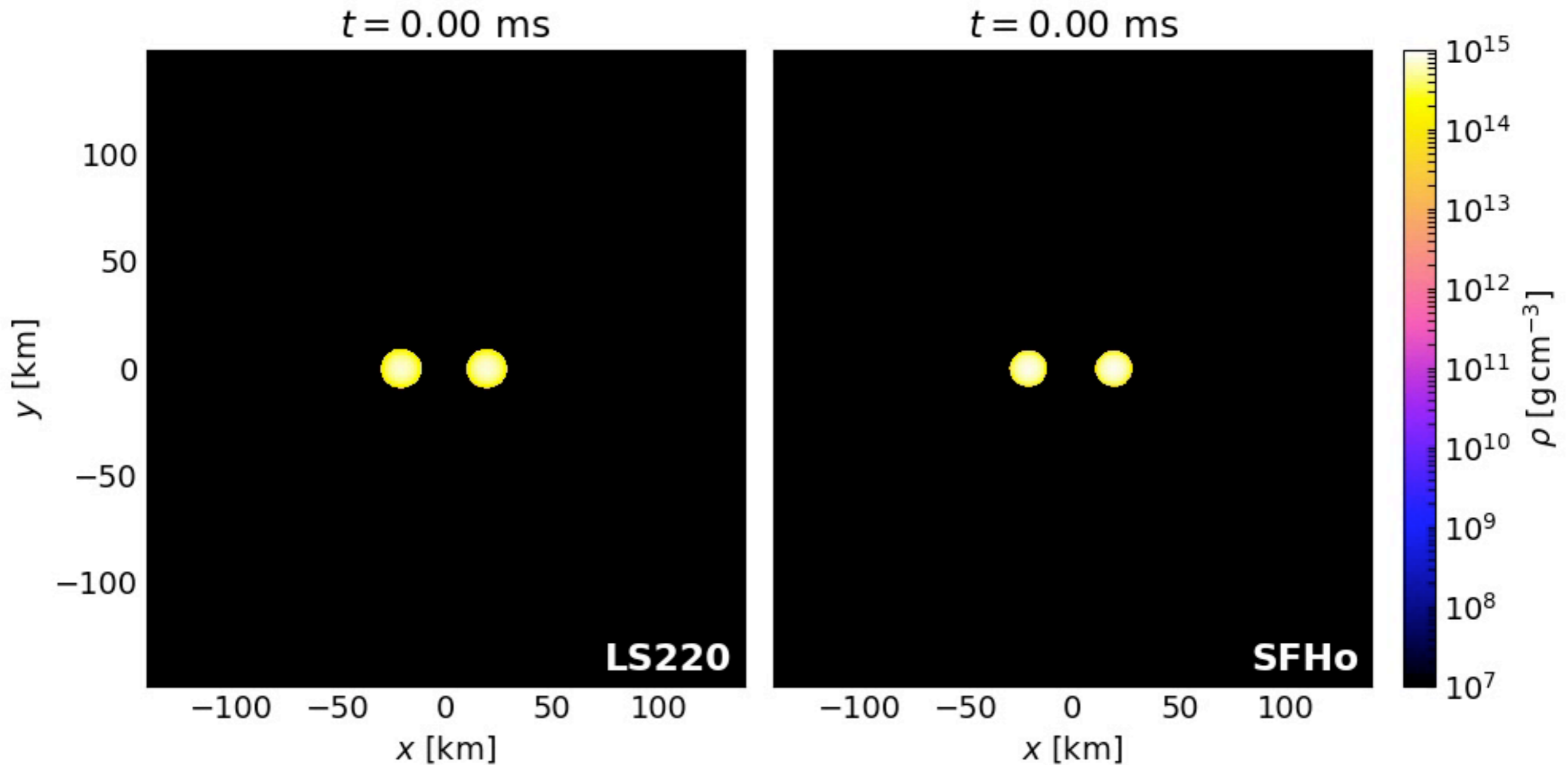
Perego, **DR**, Bernuzzi, arXiv:1711.03982

Prompt collapse?



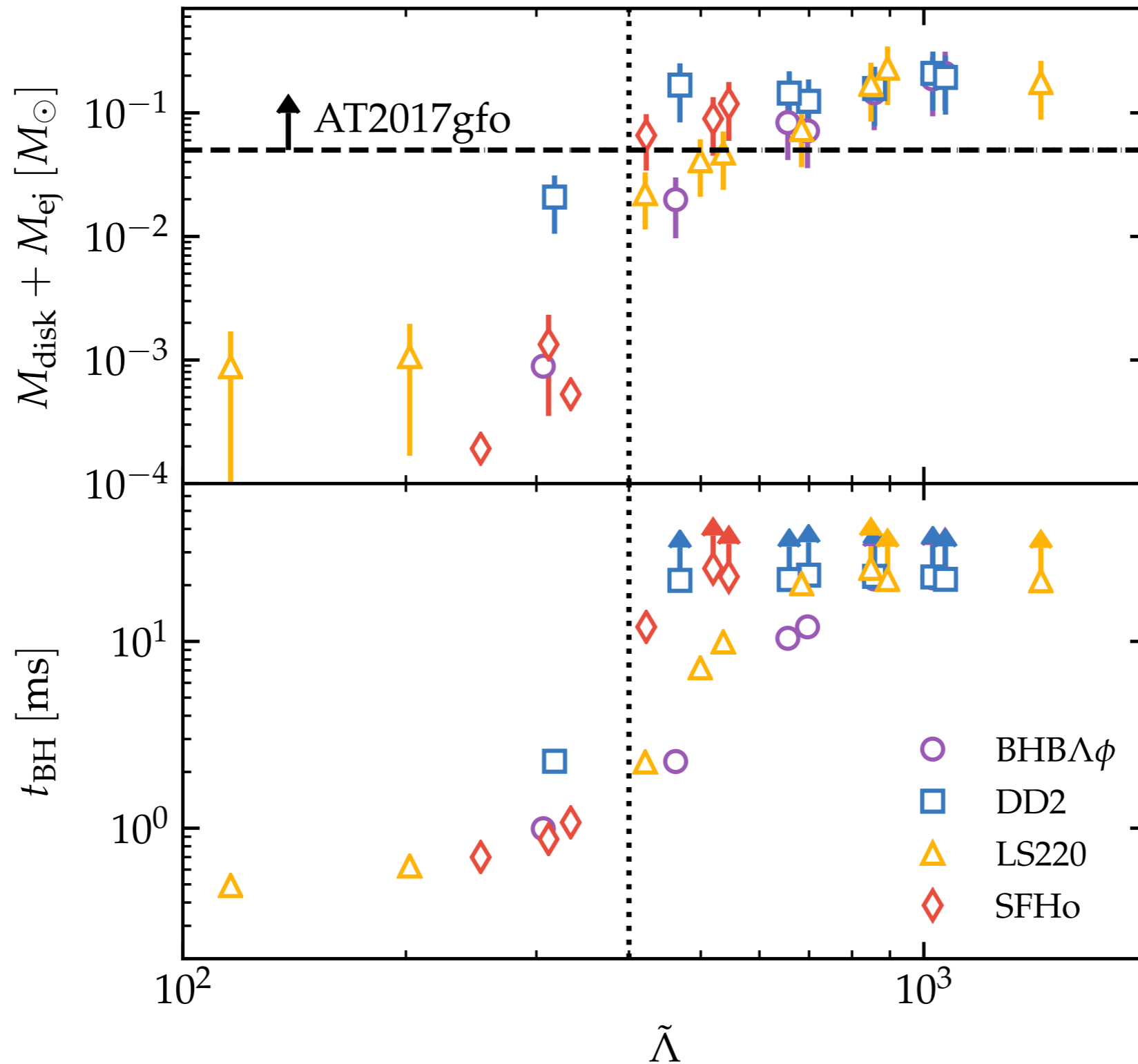
$(1.44 + 1.39) M_{\odot} - \text{B1913} + 13$

Prompt collapse?

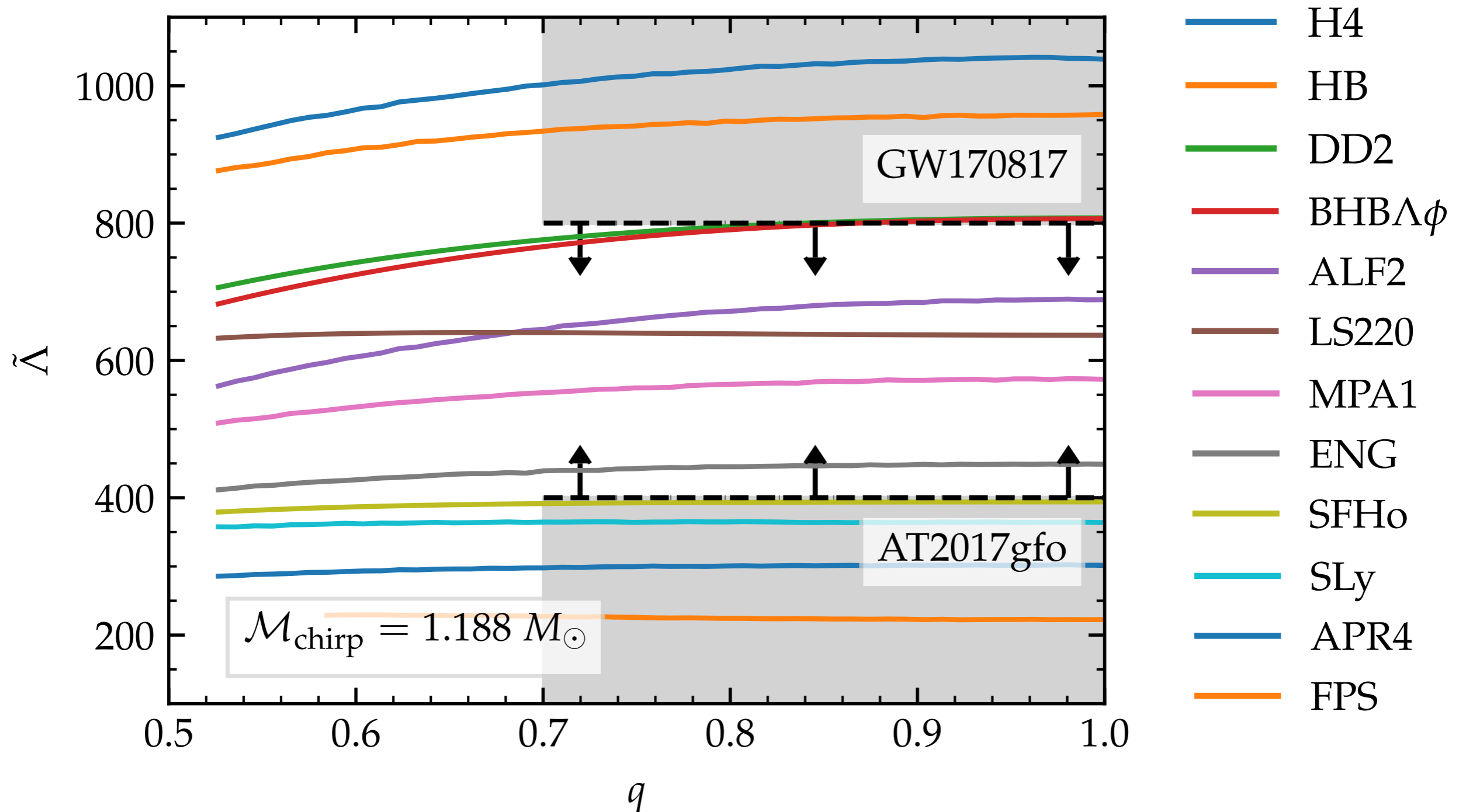


$(1.44 + 1.39) M_{\odot} - \text{B1913} + 13$

Constraining the nuclear EOS



Constraining the nuclear EOS



See also:

Margalit & Metzger, Bauswein+, Rezzolla+, Ruiz+ (2017)

DR, Perego+ ApJL 852:L29 (2018)

Conclusions

Core-collapse supernovae

- Sensitivity to microphysics
- Protoneutron star convection is important
- Neutrino and GW signatures

Neutron star mergers

- Neutrinos play important role for EM counterparts
- Prompt collapse excluded for GW170817
- Complementary constrain on $\tilde{\Lambda}$