

# Progenitors, Supernovae, and Neutron Stars

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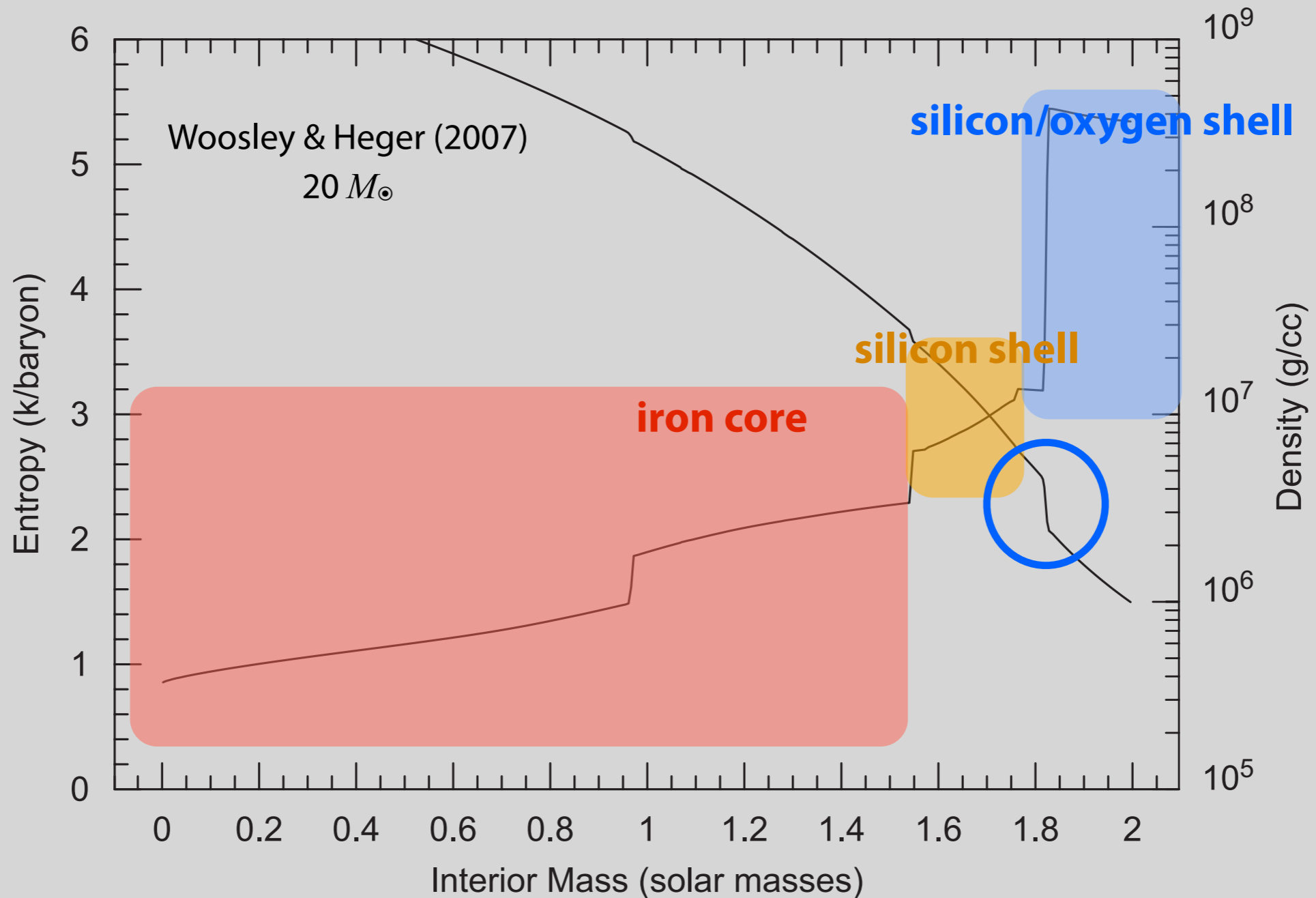
Collaboration with: S. Yamada (Waseda), T. Takiwaki (Riken), K. Kotake (Fukuoka), E. Müller (MPA)



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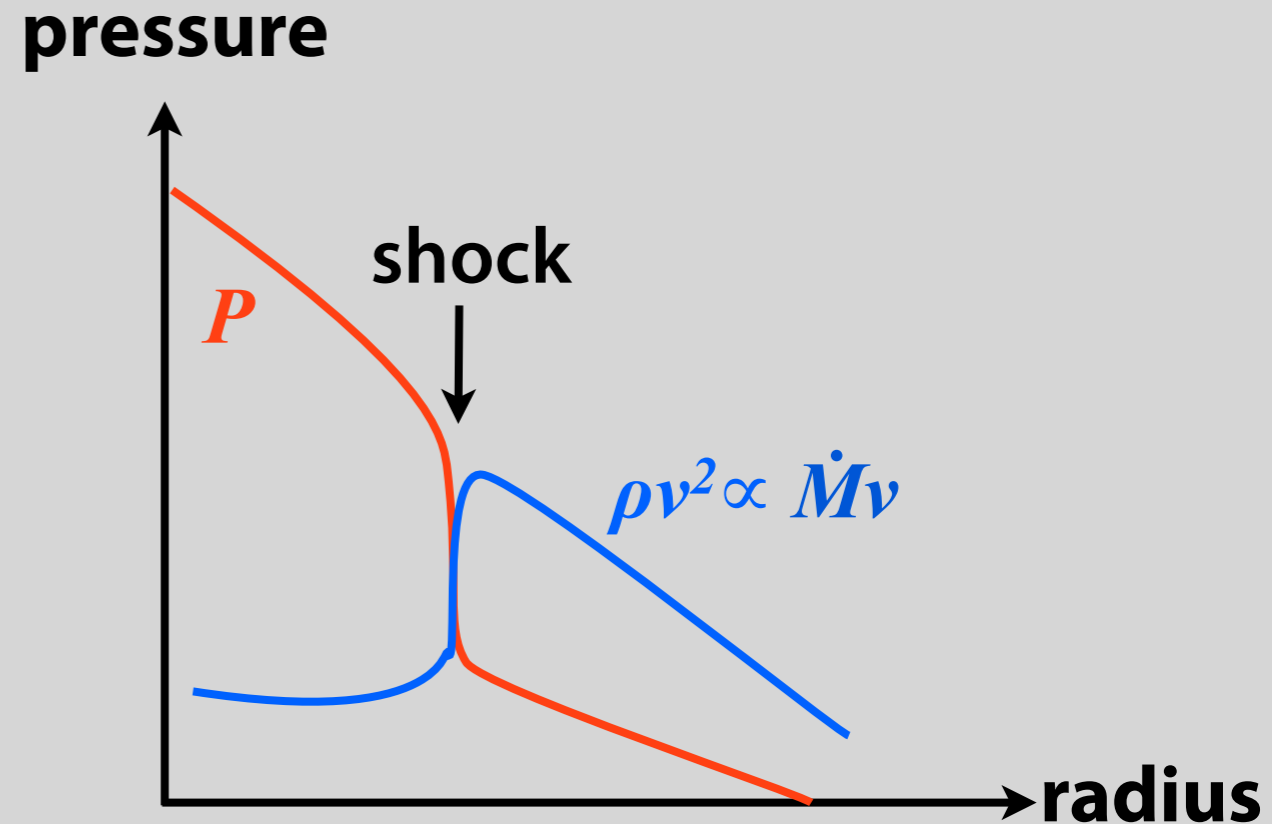
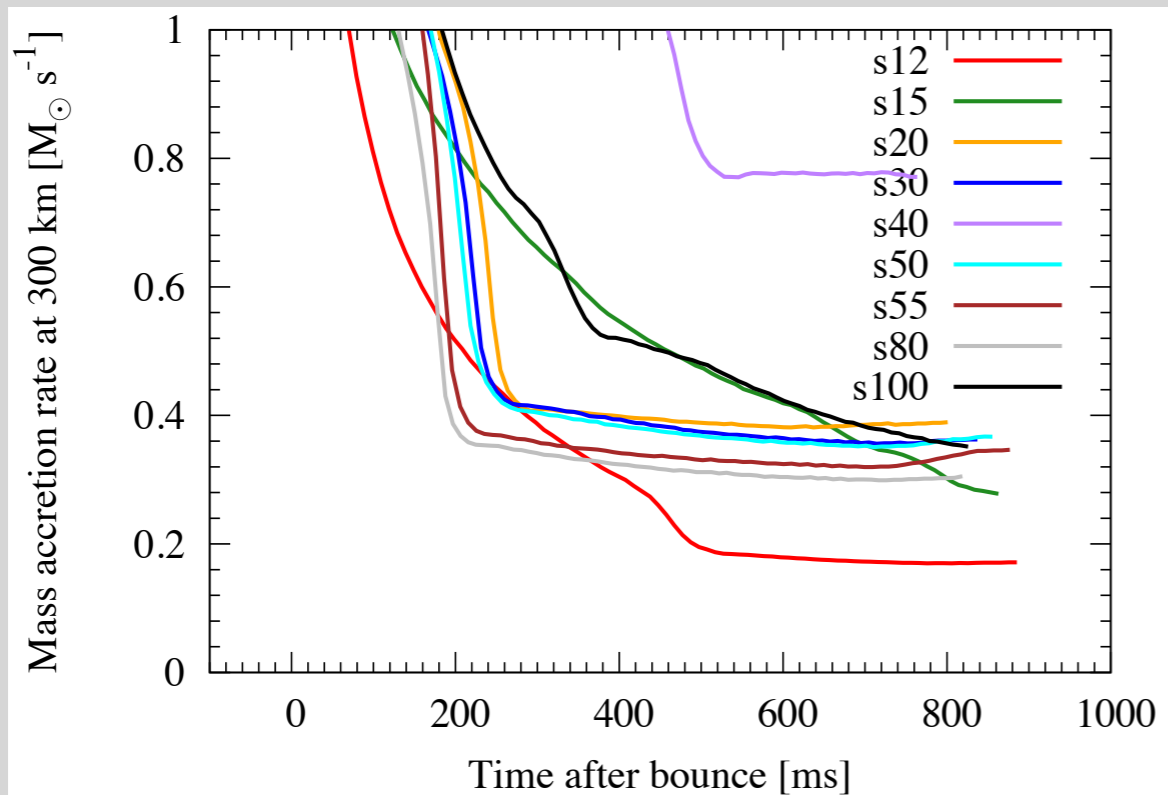
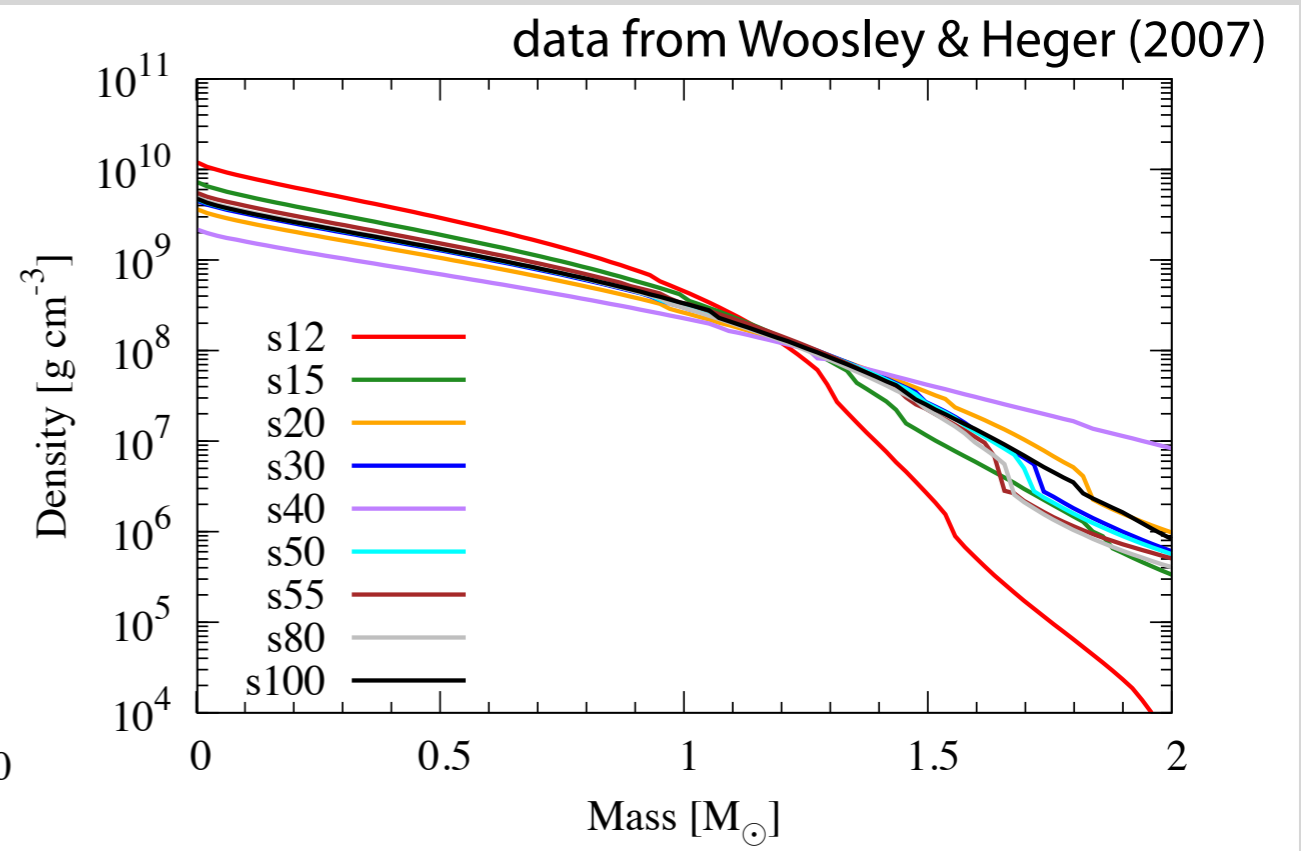
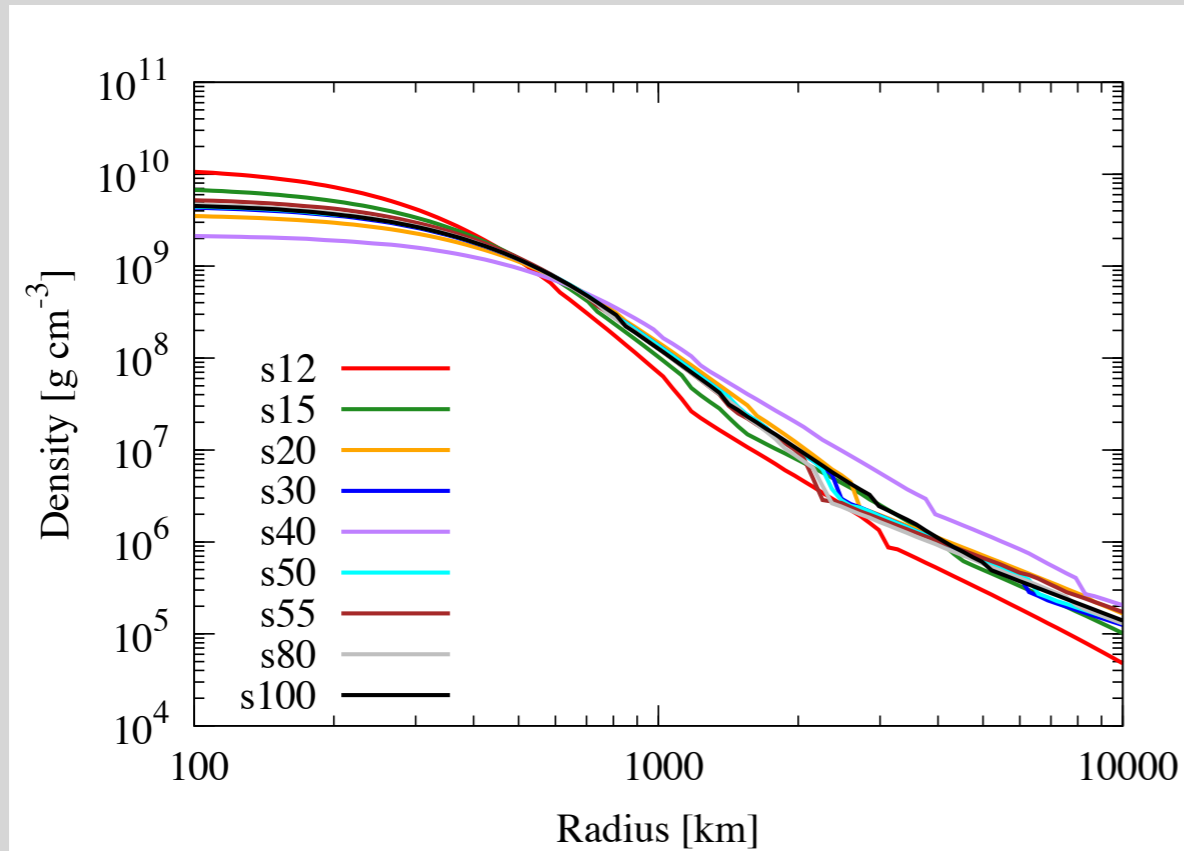


# Progenitor structures-1



See also talk by Sukhbold and poster by Thomas

# Progenitor structures-2



# Explosion simulations-1: setups

\* **Progenitor: 12-100  $M_{\odot}$**  (Woosley & Heger 07)

\* **2D (axial symmetry)** (ZEUS-2D; Stone & Norman 92)

\* **MPI+OpenMP hybrid parallelized**

\* **Hydrodynamics+neutrino transfer** (*neutrino-radiation hydrodynamics*)

✦ Isotropic diffusion source approximation (*IDSA*) for neutrino transfer (Liebendörfer+ 09)

✦ *Ray-by-ray plus* approximation for multi-D transfer (Buras+ 06)

\* **EOS: Lattimer-Swesty (K=180,220,375MeV) / H. Shen**

See

Suwa et al., PASJ, 62, L49 (2010)

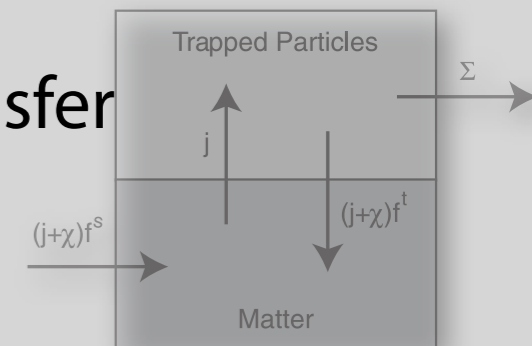
Suwa et al., ApJ, 738, 165 (2011)

Suwa et al., ApJ, 764, 99 (2013)

Suwa, PASJ, 66, L1 (2014)

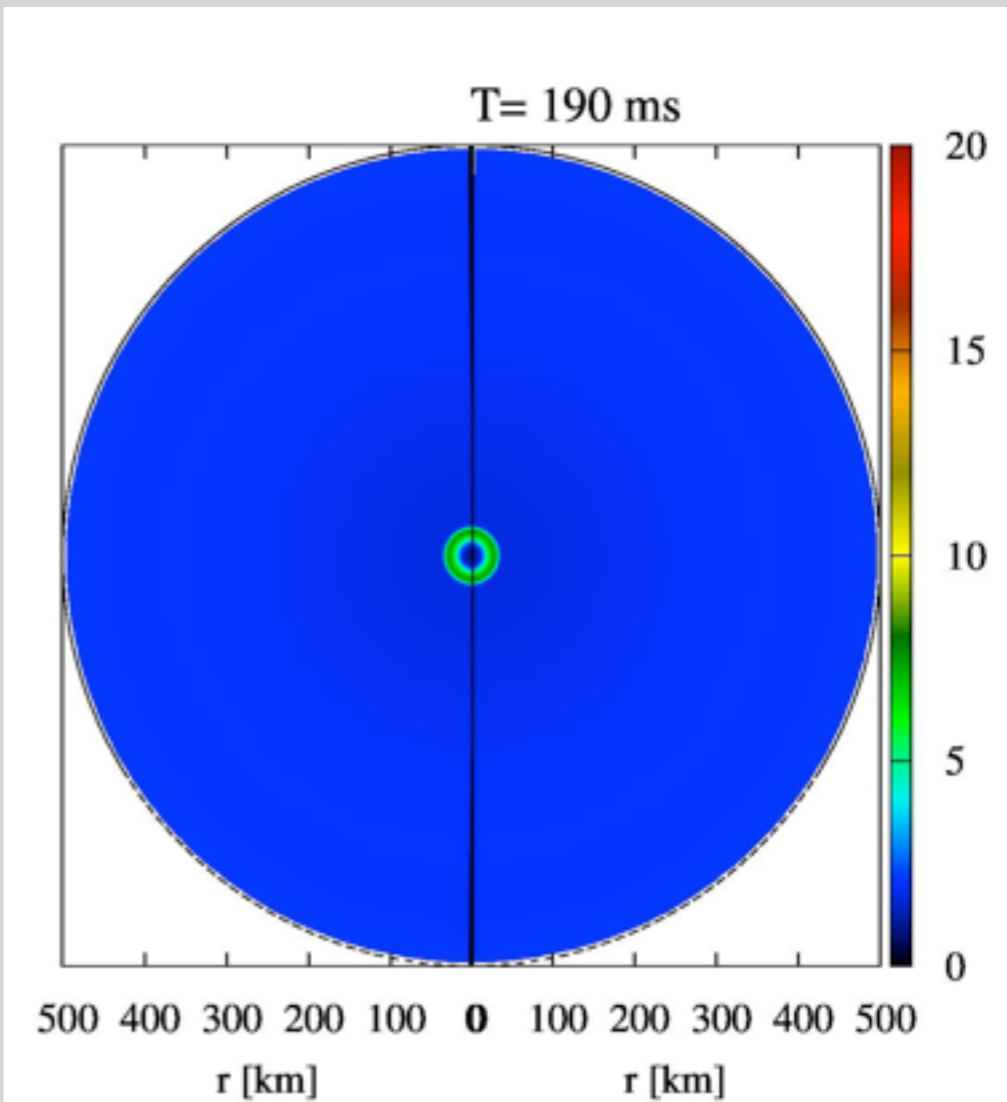
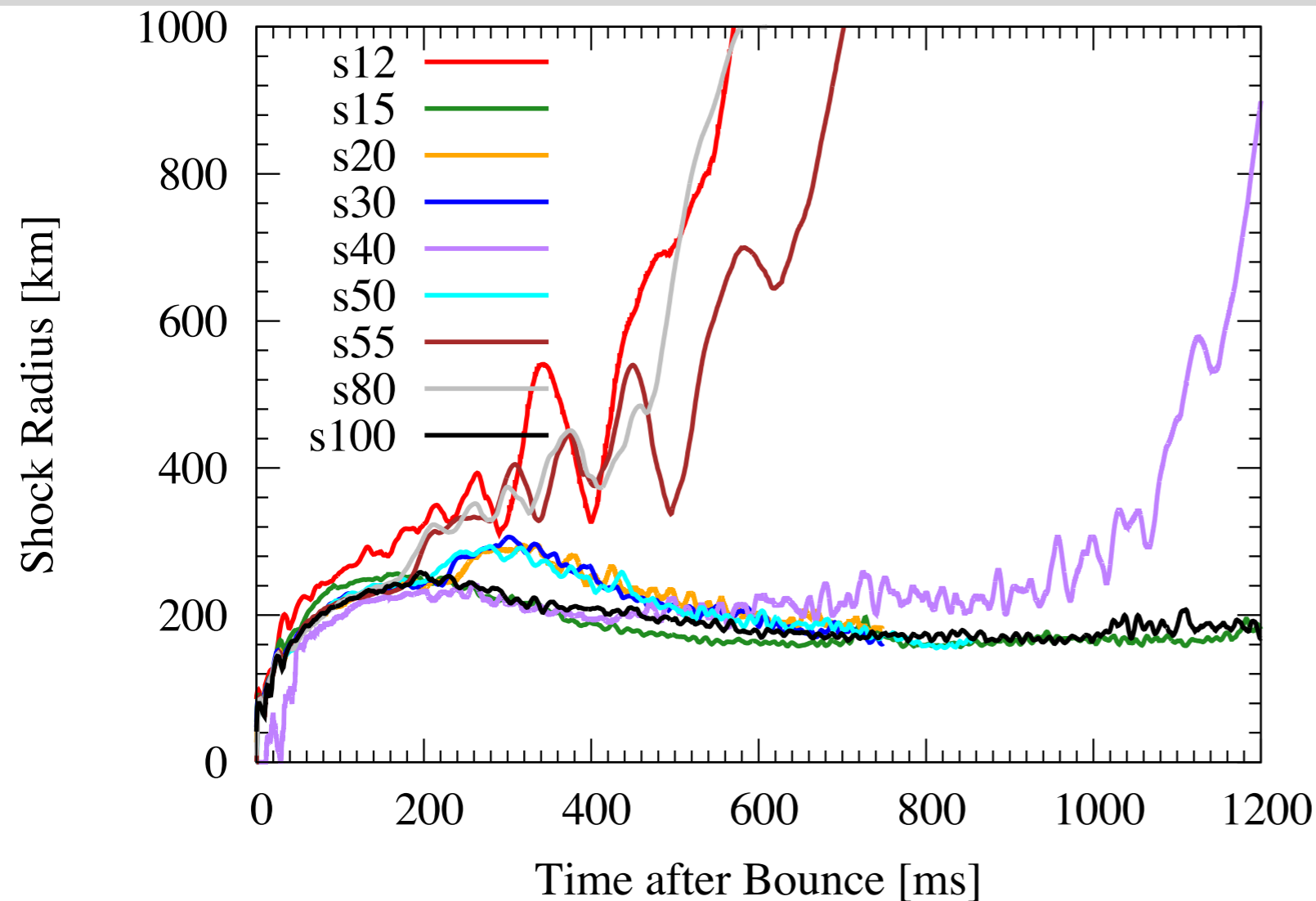
Suwa et al., arXiv:1406.6414

for more details



# Explosion simulations-2: results

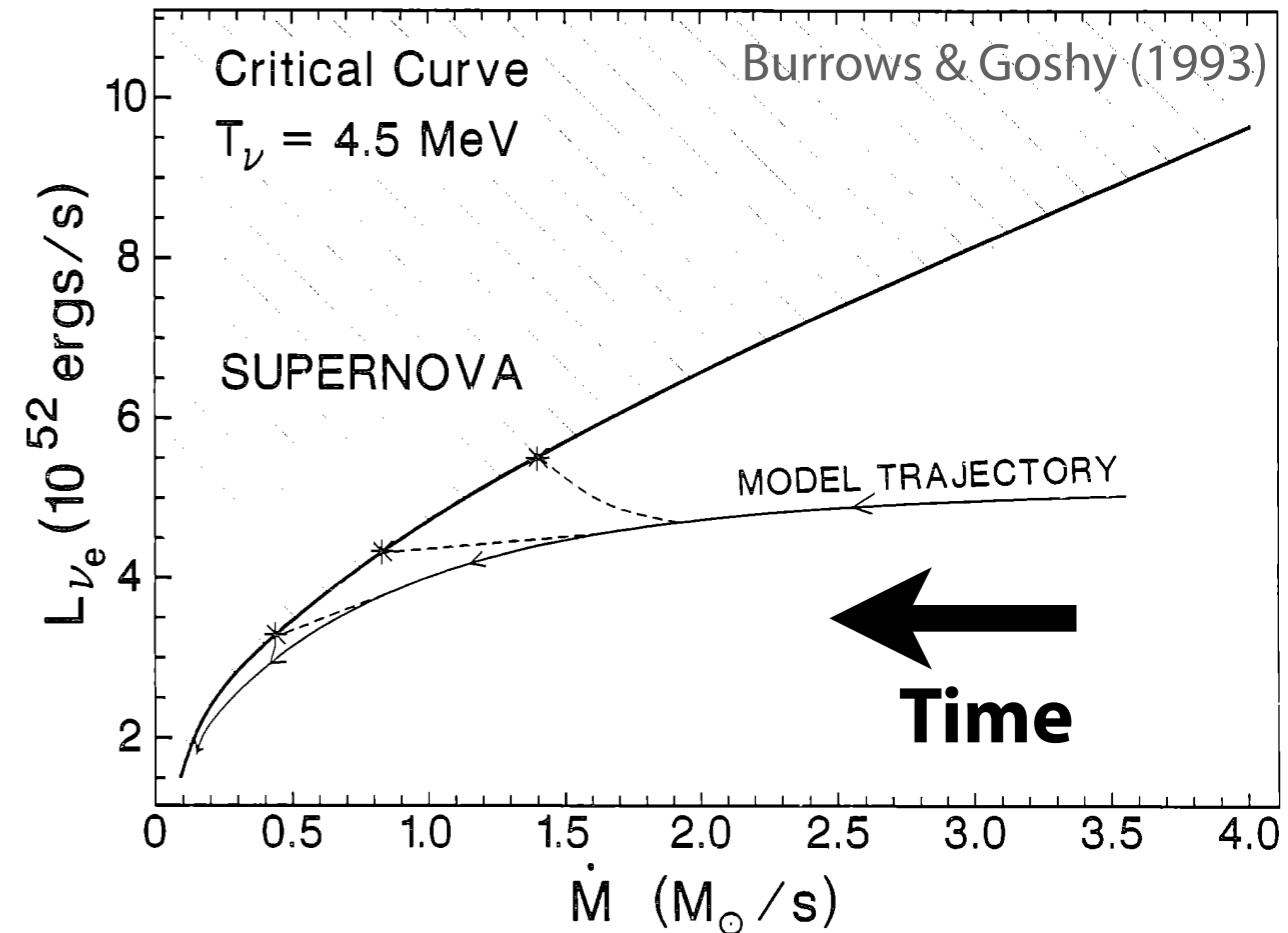
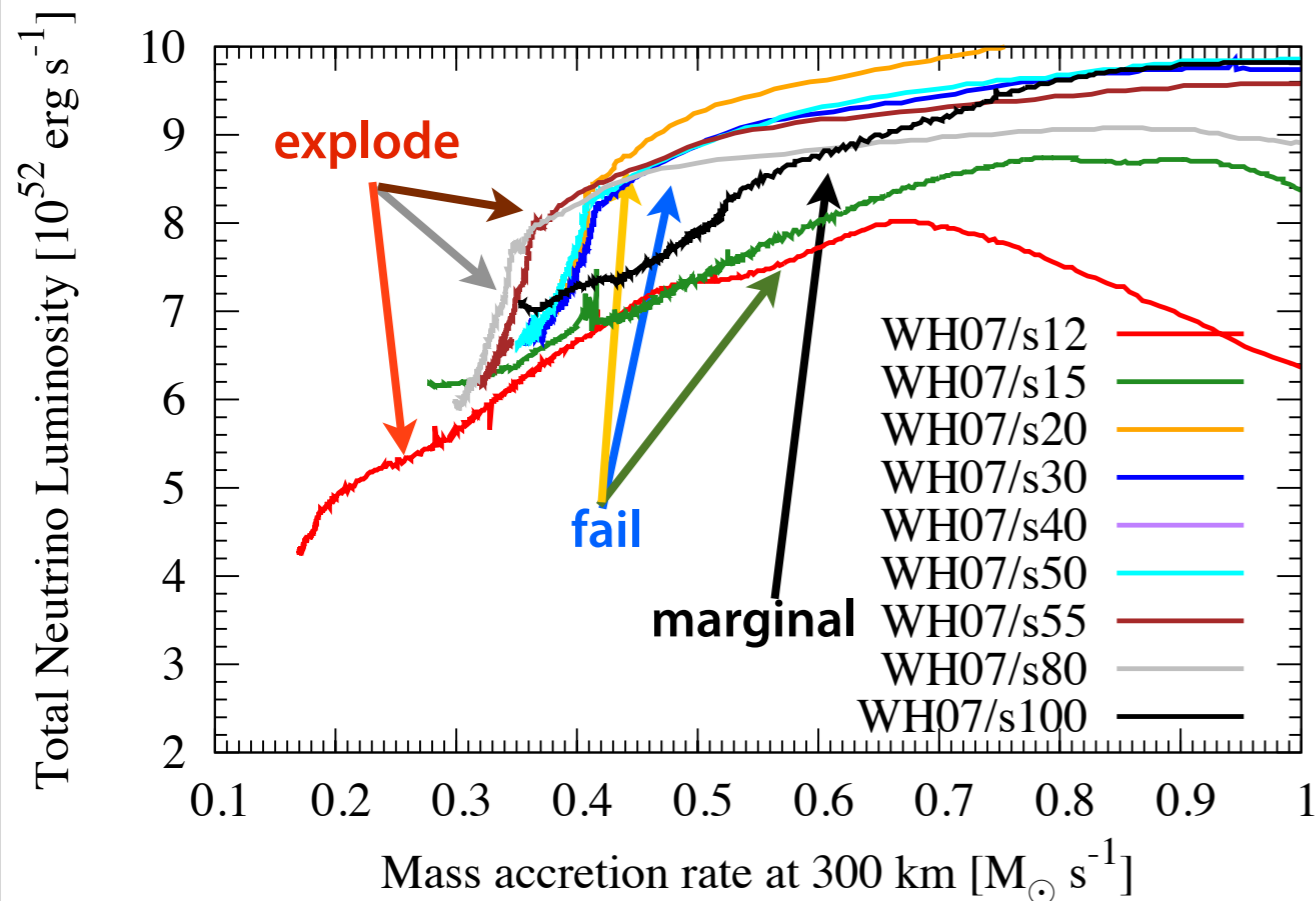
YS, Yamada, Takiwaki, Kotake, arXiv:1406.6414



- \* Several progenitors lead to shock expansion
- \* No monotonic trend with ZAMS mass is found
- \* What makes difference?

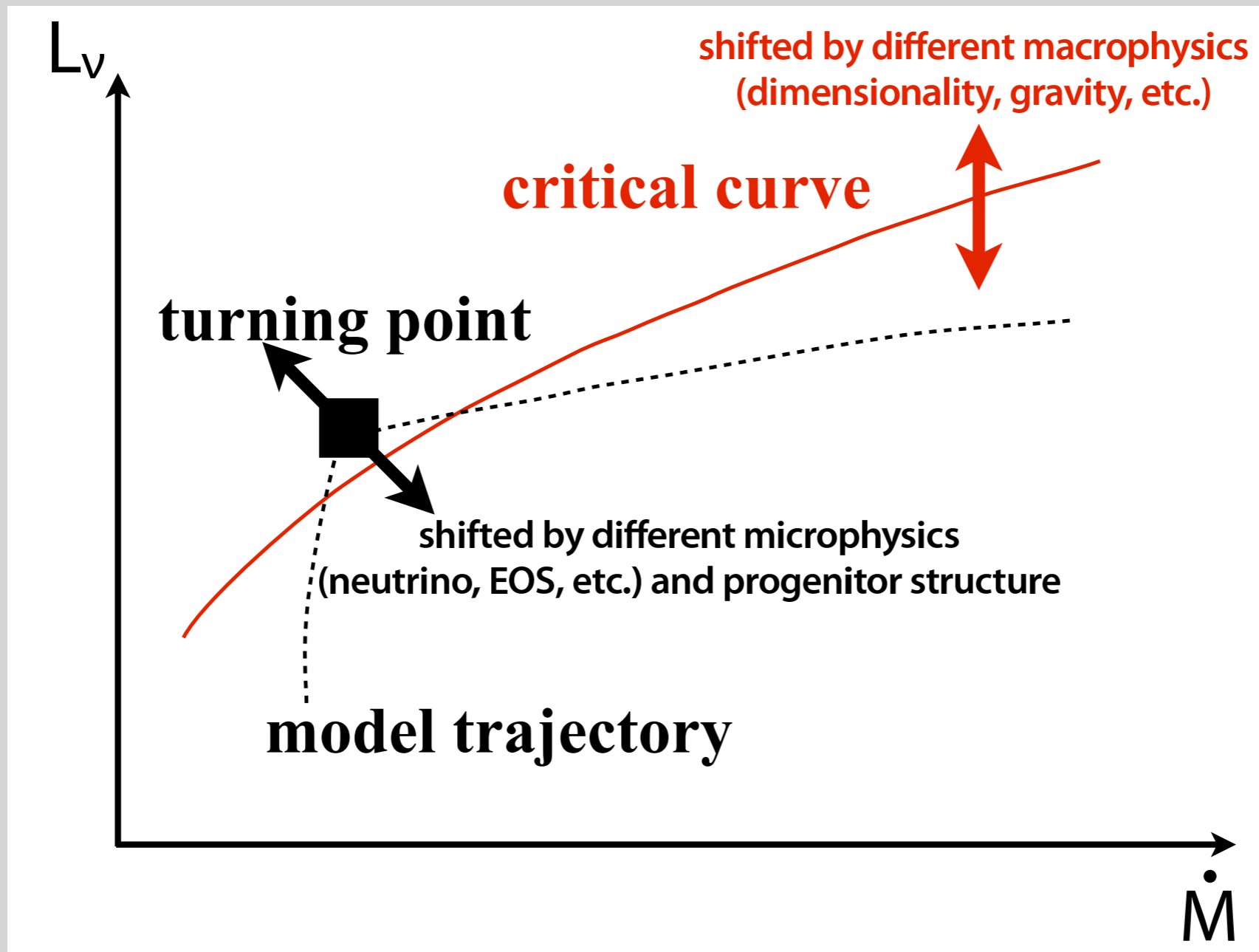
# What makes difference?: $\dot{M}$ - $L_\nu$

YS, Yamada, Takiwaki, Kotake, arXiv:1406.6414



- \* **Low  $\dot{M}$  and high  $L_\nu$**  are achieved for exploding progenitors
- \* **Accretion of multiple shells** makes different dependence of  $L_\nu$  on  $\dot{M}$

# Critical curve and model trajectory

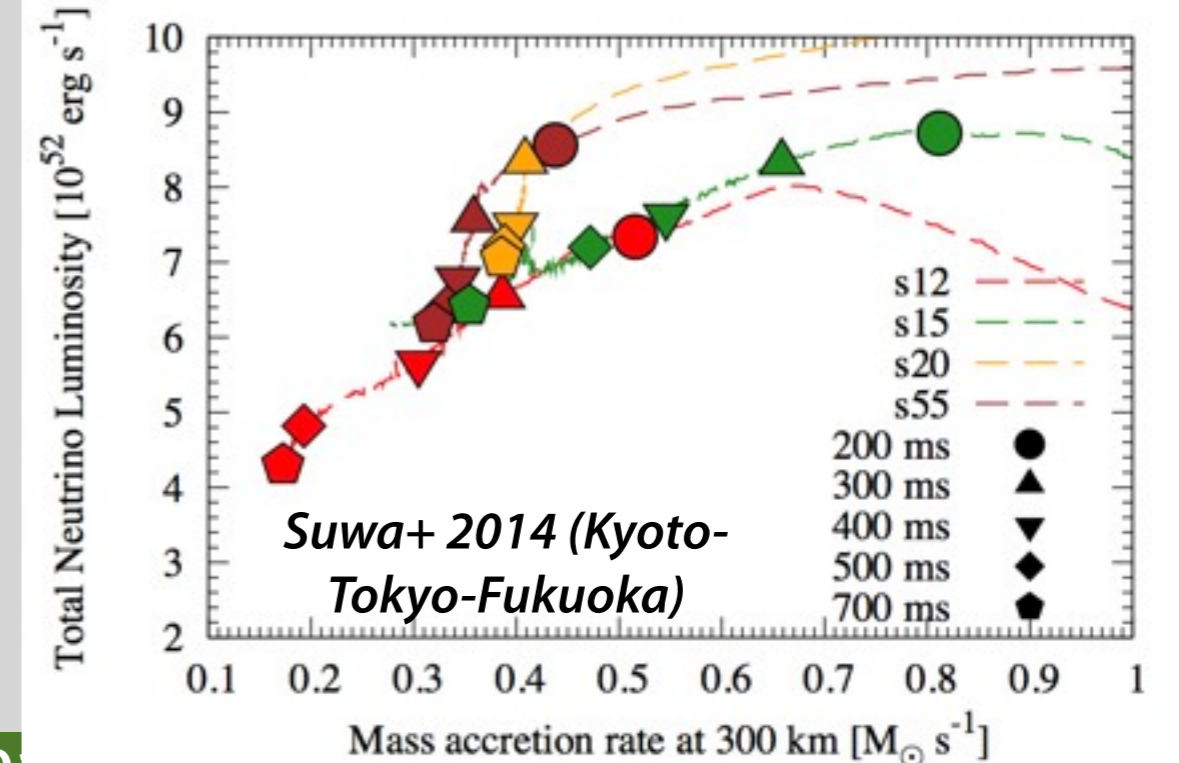
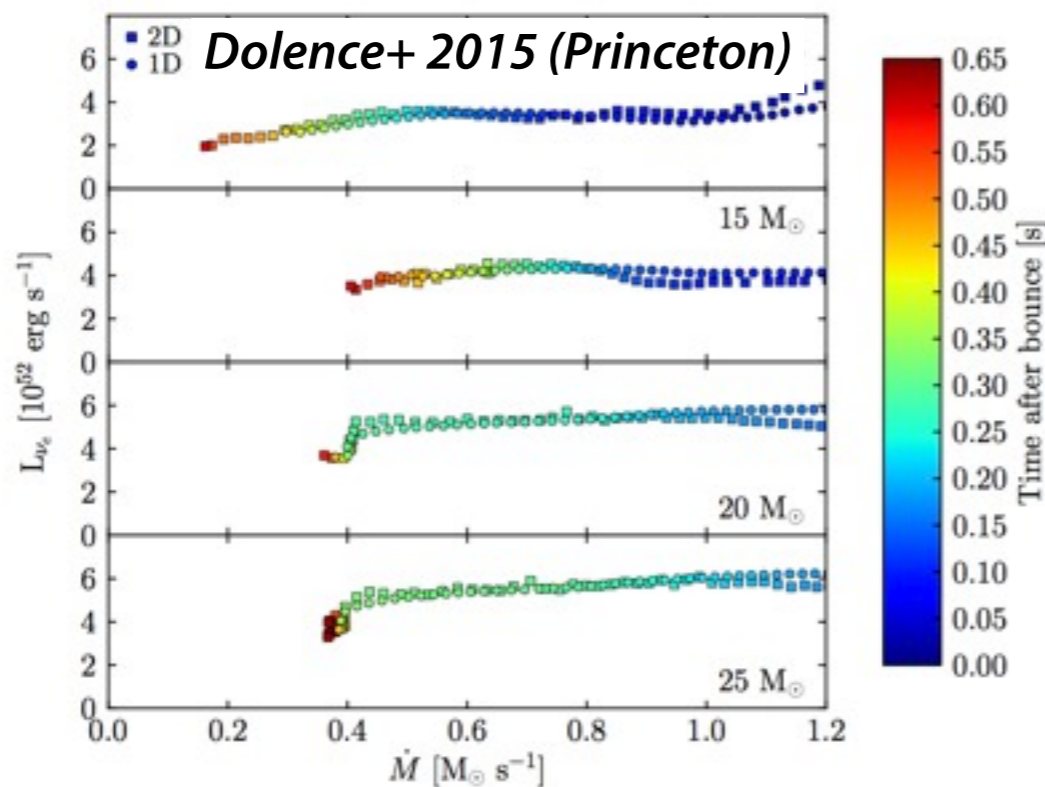
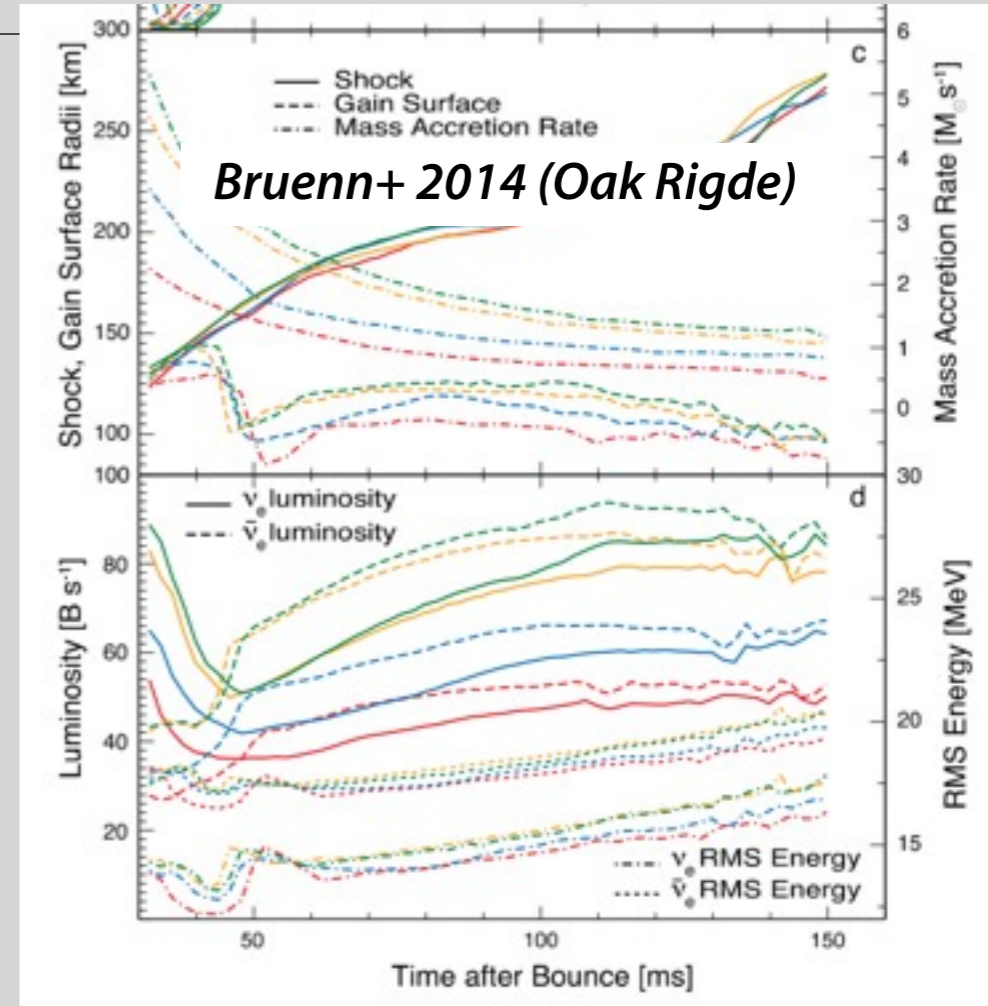
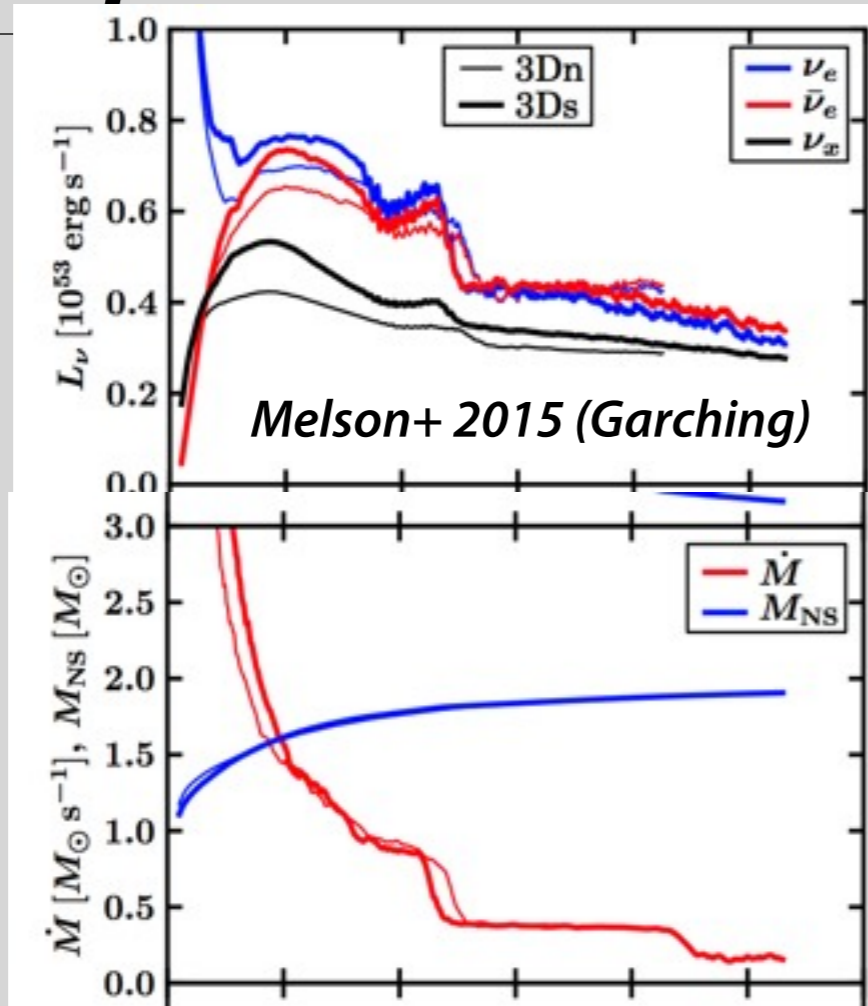


e.g.,  
Burrows & Goshy (1993)  
Murphy & Burros (2008)  
Nordhaus+ (2010)  
Hanke+ (2012)  
Couch (2013)  
Handy+ (2014)  
Pejcha & Thompson (2012)  
Keshet & Balberg (2012)  
Janka (2012)  
Müller & Janka (2015)

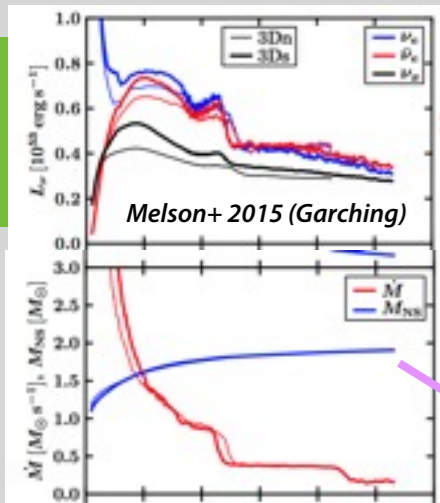
Dolence+ (2015)  
Suwa+ (2014)

Semi-analytic expressions of trajectories available in Suwa et al. (2014)

# Code comparison



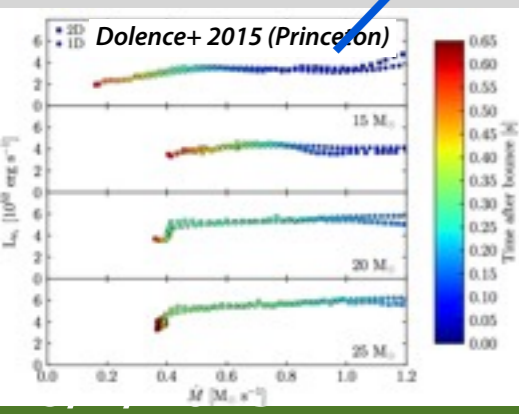
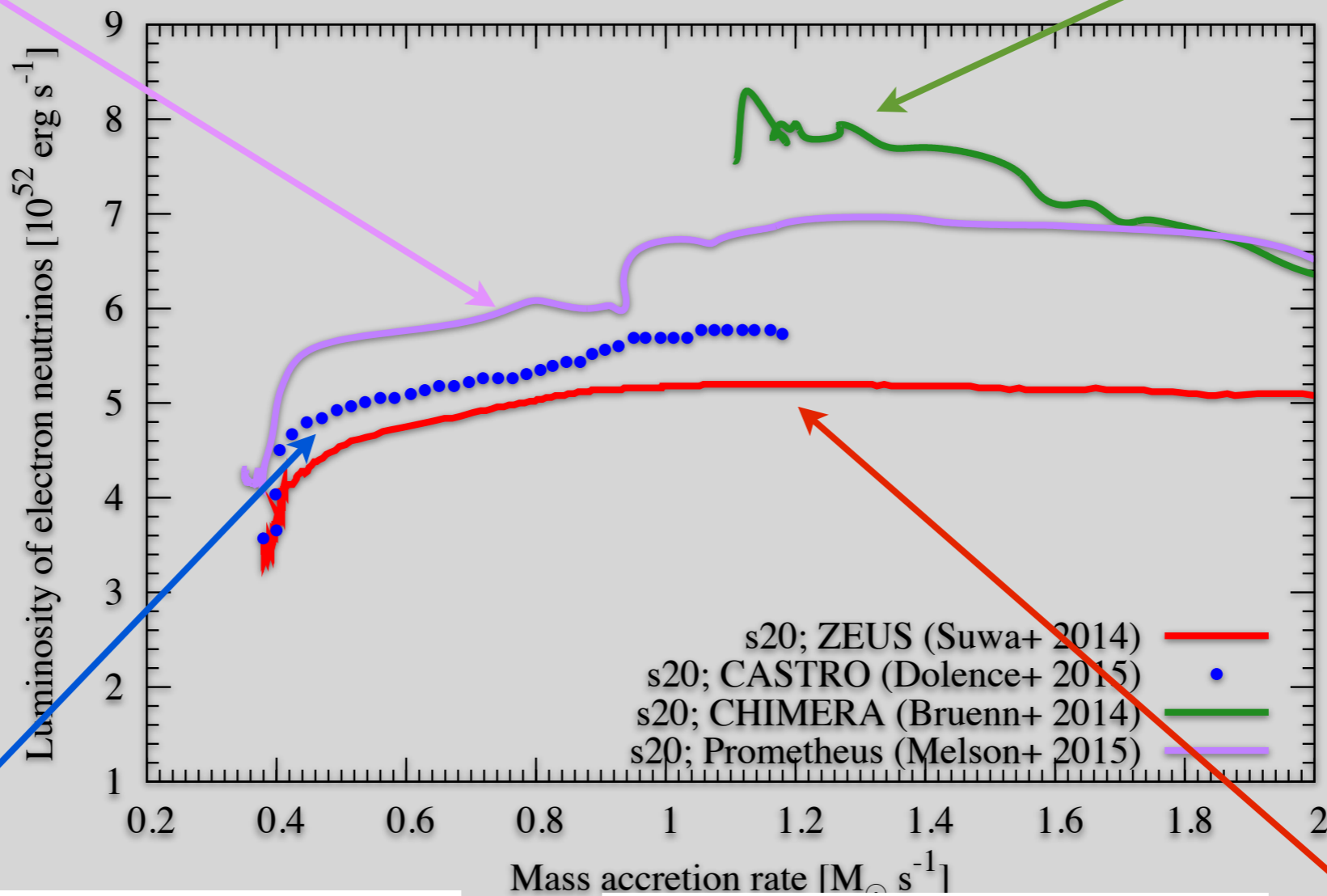
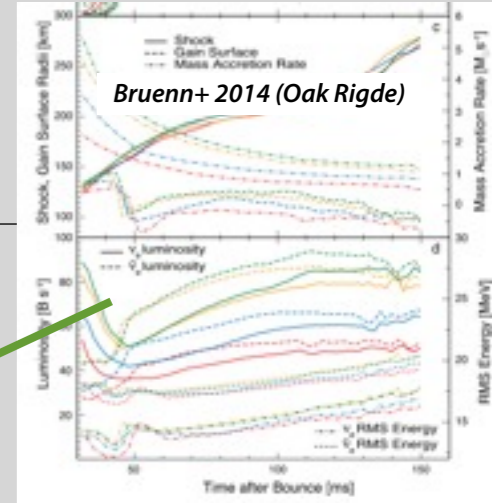




omp

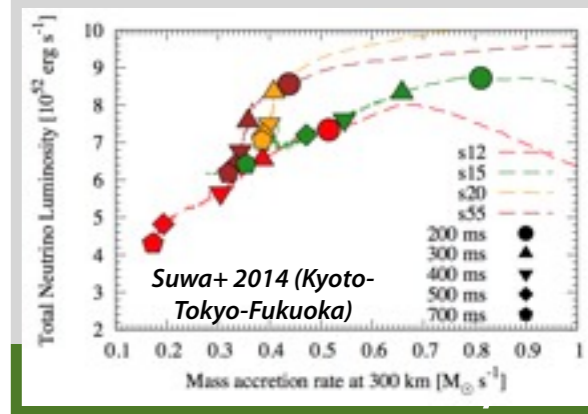
**PROMETHEUS-VERTEX**  
 GR correction  
 variable Eddington factor  
 ray-by-ray plus  
 Lattimer-Swesty EOS  
*explode in 2D*

**CHIMERA**  
 GR correction  
 flux limited diffusion  
 ray-by-ray plus  
 Lattimer-Swesty EOS  
*explode in 2D*



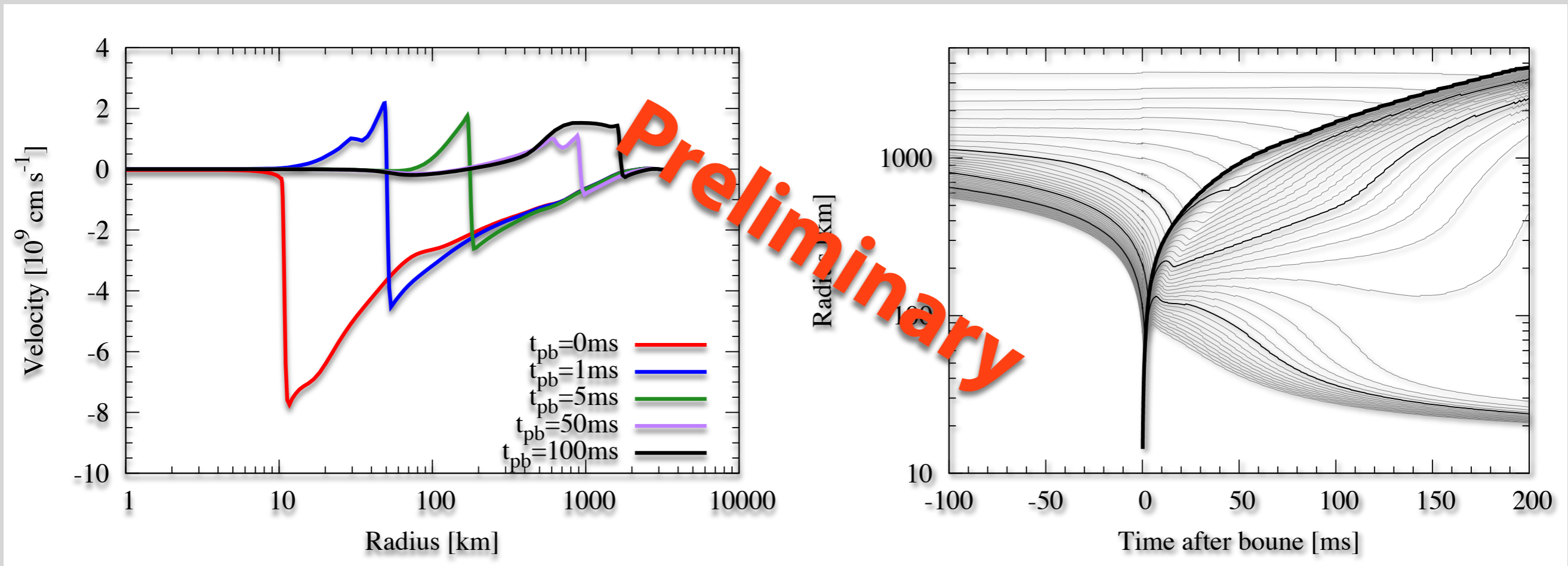
**CASTRO**  
 Newton  
 flux limited diffusion  
 multi-D transfer  
 H. Shen EOS  
*NOT explode in 2D*

**ZEUS**  
 Newton  
 isotropic diffusion source app.  
 ray-by-ray plus  
 Lattimer-Swesty EOS  
*NOT explode in 2D*



# How much do initial conditions matter?

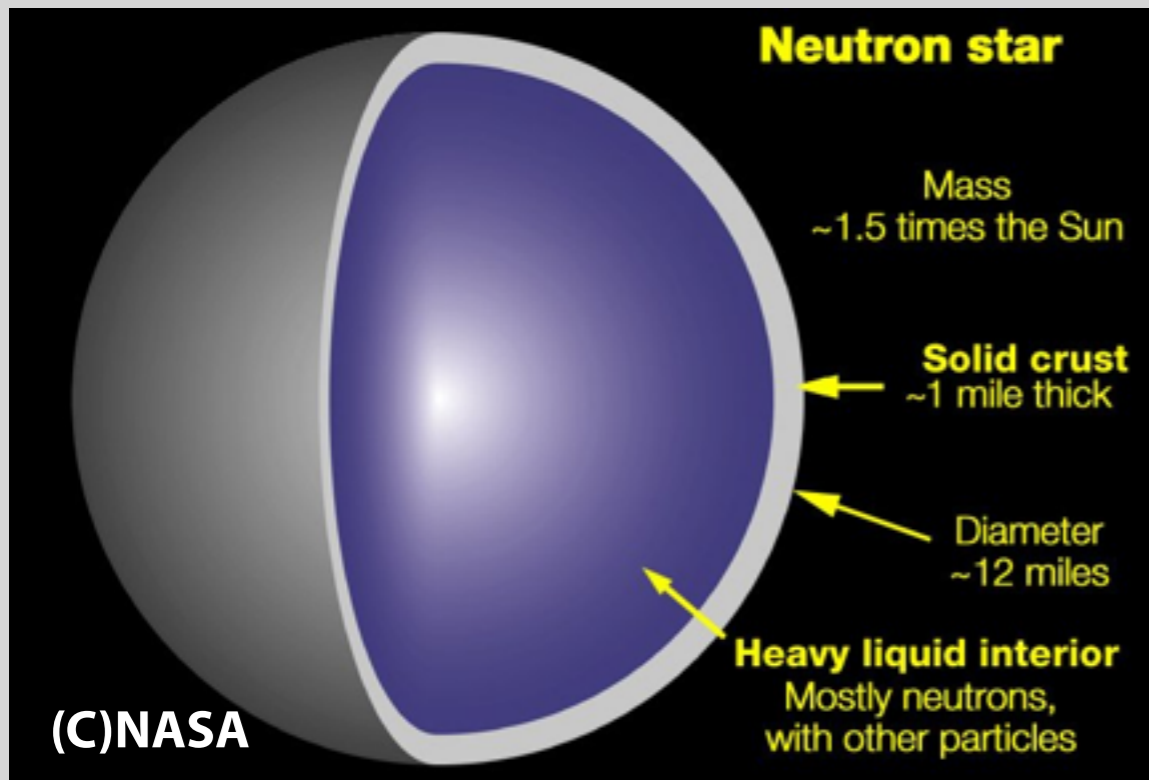
- \* Starting from hydrostatic NSE cores
- \* 1D, GR, neutrino-radiation hydro code; *Agile-IDSA* (public code!)
- \* Neutrino-driven explosions are possible in 1D



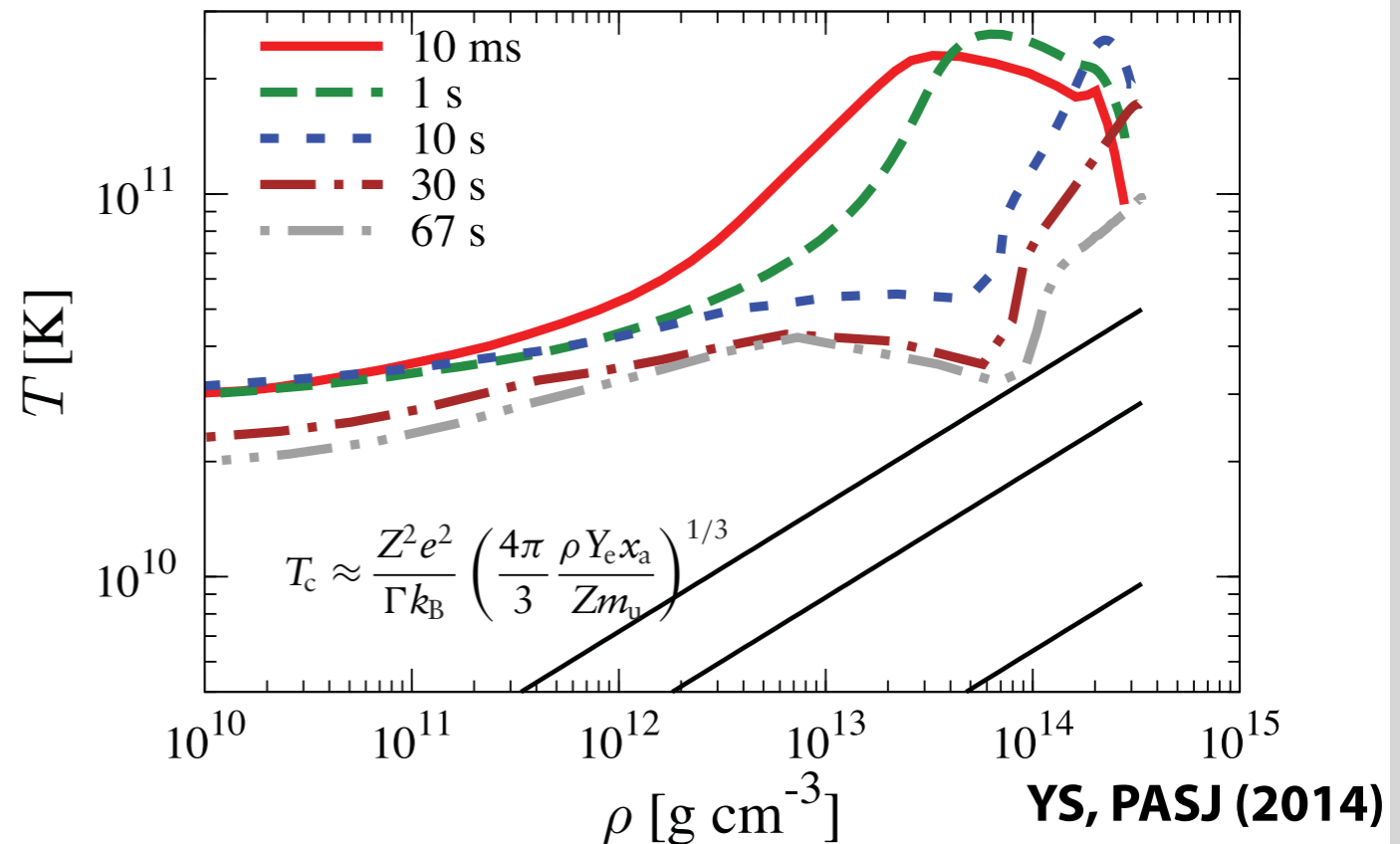
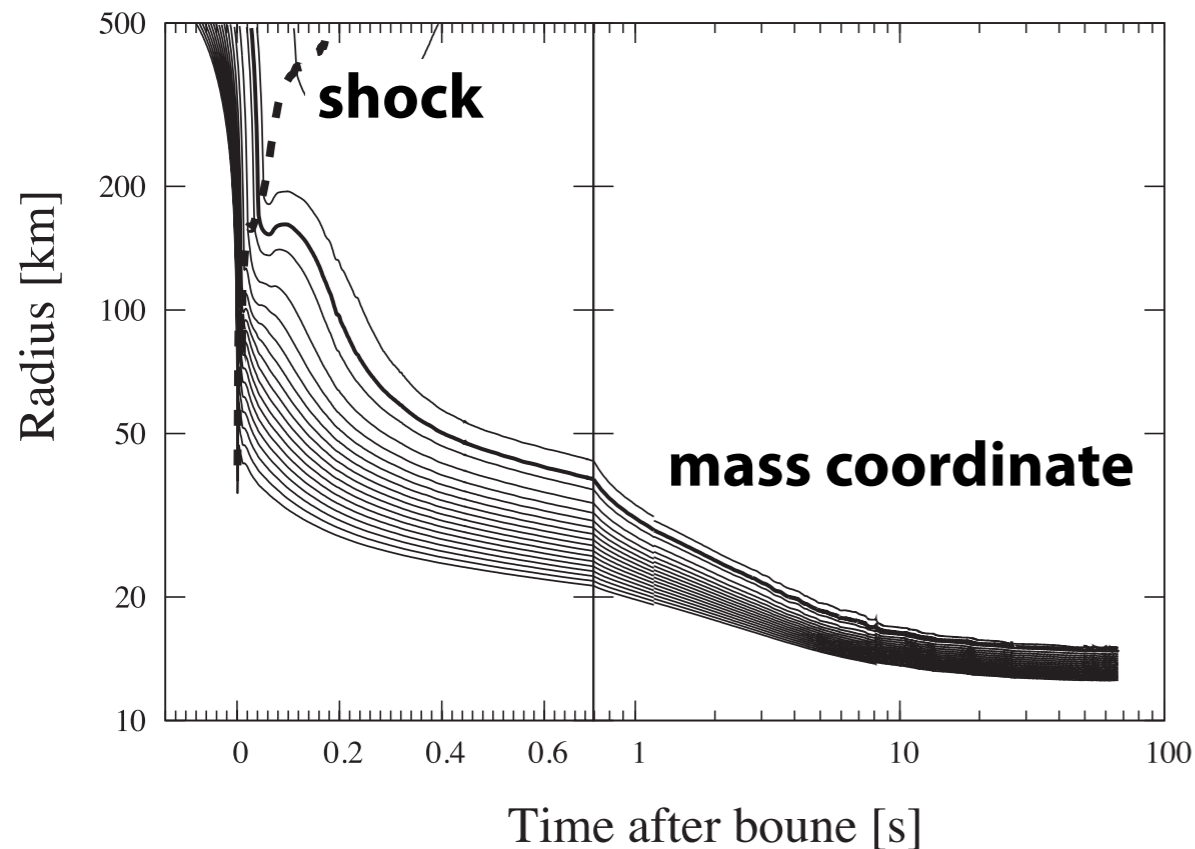
YS, Müller+, in prep.

See also poster by Yu

# Long-term simulations from PNS to NS



- \* NS consists of core and **crust**
- \* When a PNS (w/o crust) becomes a NS (w/ crust)?
- \* From core collapse up to NS formation was followed with neut.-rad. hydro. simulation, for **67 s**



# Summary

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- \* **Progenitor structure is one of the most important ingredients for core-collapse supernova explosion**
  - ✦ initial condition
  - ✦ mass accretion history
- \* **We performed simulations of multi-dimensional neutrino-radiation hydrodynamics**
  - ✦ 4 of 9 models exploded
  - ✦ Low- $\dot{M}$  and high  $L_\nu$  are favorable for explosion
- \* **By performing further simulations, NS crust formation was reached from precollapse consistently (*from supernovae to neutron stars*)**