

Magnetar-Powered Supernova Explosions

Ke-Jung (Ken) Chen
EACOA Fellow, NAOJ and ASIAA
IAU Gruber Fellow, UC Santa Cruz
Seminar, YITP Workshop, 11/11/2016

Magnetar-Powered Supernova Explosions

Ke-Jung (Ken) Chen
EACOA Fellow, NAOJ and ASIAA
IAU Gruber Fellow, UC Santa Cruz
Seminar, YITP Workshop, 11/11/2016

Acknowledgement

Collaborators:

Stan Woosley (UCSC)

Alex Heger (Monash)

Masaomi Tanaka (NAOJ)

Weiwen Zhang (LBNL)

Tuguldur Sukhbolt (UCSC)

Takashi Moriya (NAOJ)

Yudai Suwa (Kyoto)

**East Asian Core Observatories
Association (EACOA)**



Japan



Taiwan



China



Korea

**Call for 2017 EACOA Postdoctoral
Fellowship application now !!**

(Deadline : Nov. 15 2016)

- up to 5 year duration
- \$20,000+ annual research fund
- \$60,000 annual stipend (tax-free)
- \$4,000 relocation
- Fellows are free to select at least two host institutions from the EACOA member institutions and have the opportunity to access all research facilities run by the EACOA member institutes, including the LAMOST, Subaru Telescope, CFCA, ALMA, etc.

Special Thanks to:

YITP

Kyoto University

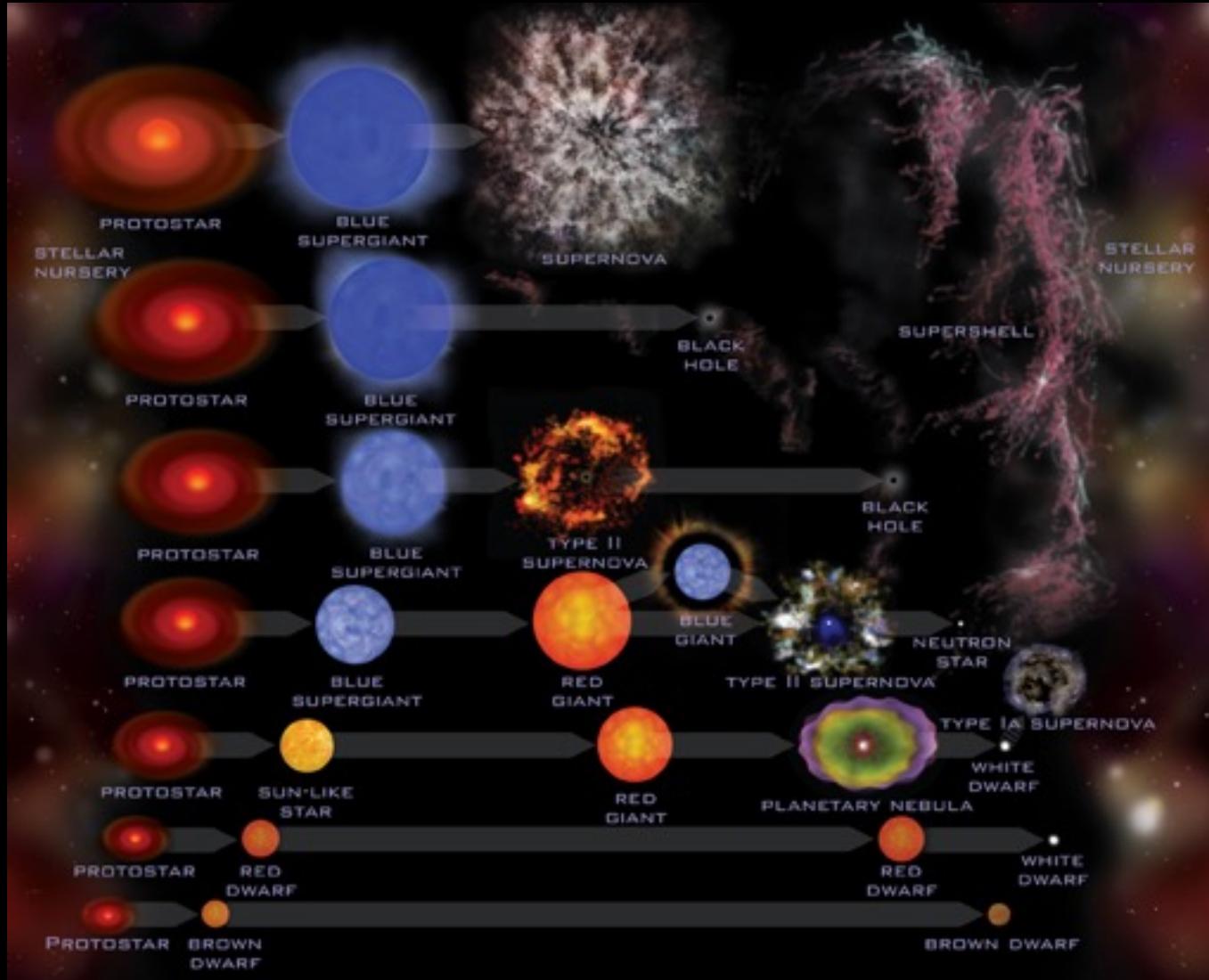
NPCSM Workshop organizers

Deaths of Stars

MASS



MASS



Why do We Care about SNe ?

Why do We Care about SNe ?

- Exceptional explosion and brightness

Why do We Care about SNe ?

- Exceptional explosion and brightness
- Metal

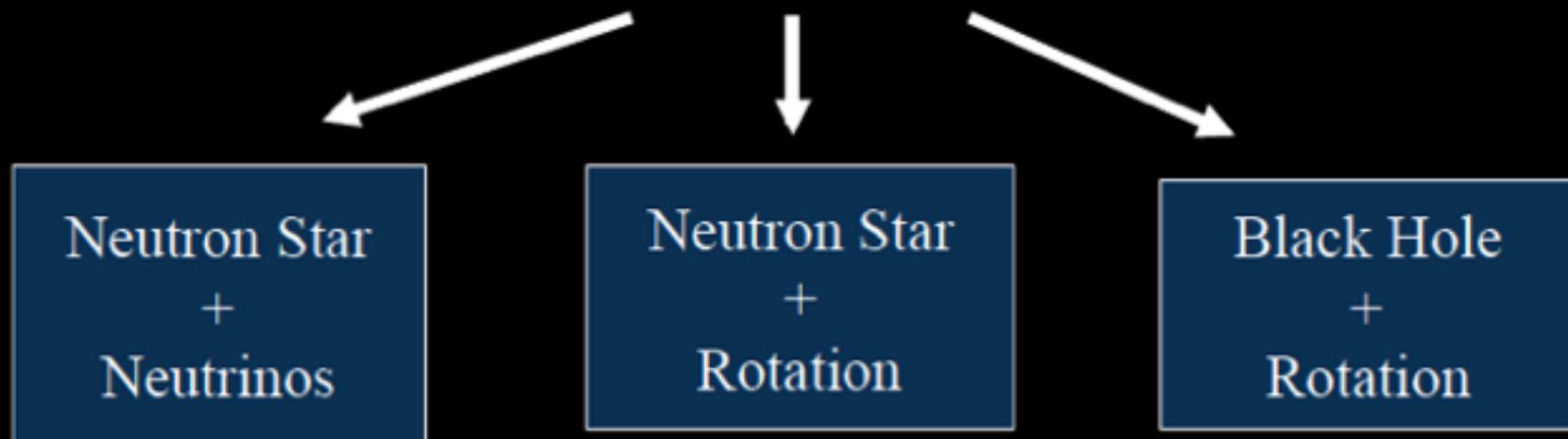
Why do We Care about SNe ?

- Exceptional explosion and brightness
- Metal
- Fundamental physics (GR, HEP)

Why do We Care about SNe ?

- Exceptional explosion and brightness
- Metal
- Fundamental physics (GR, HEP)
- Accessibility in Research (**models and observations**)

When Massive Stars Die, How Do They Explode?



Colgate and White (1966)

Arnett
Wilson
Bethe
Janka
Herant
Burrows
Fryer
Mezzacappa
etc.

10

Hoyle (1946)
Fowler and Hoyle (1964)
LeBlanc and Wilson (1970)
Ostriker and Gunn (1971)
Bisnovatyi-Kogan (1971)
Meier
Wheeler
Usov
Thompson
etc

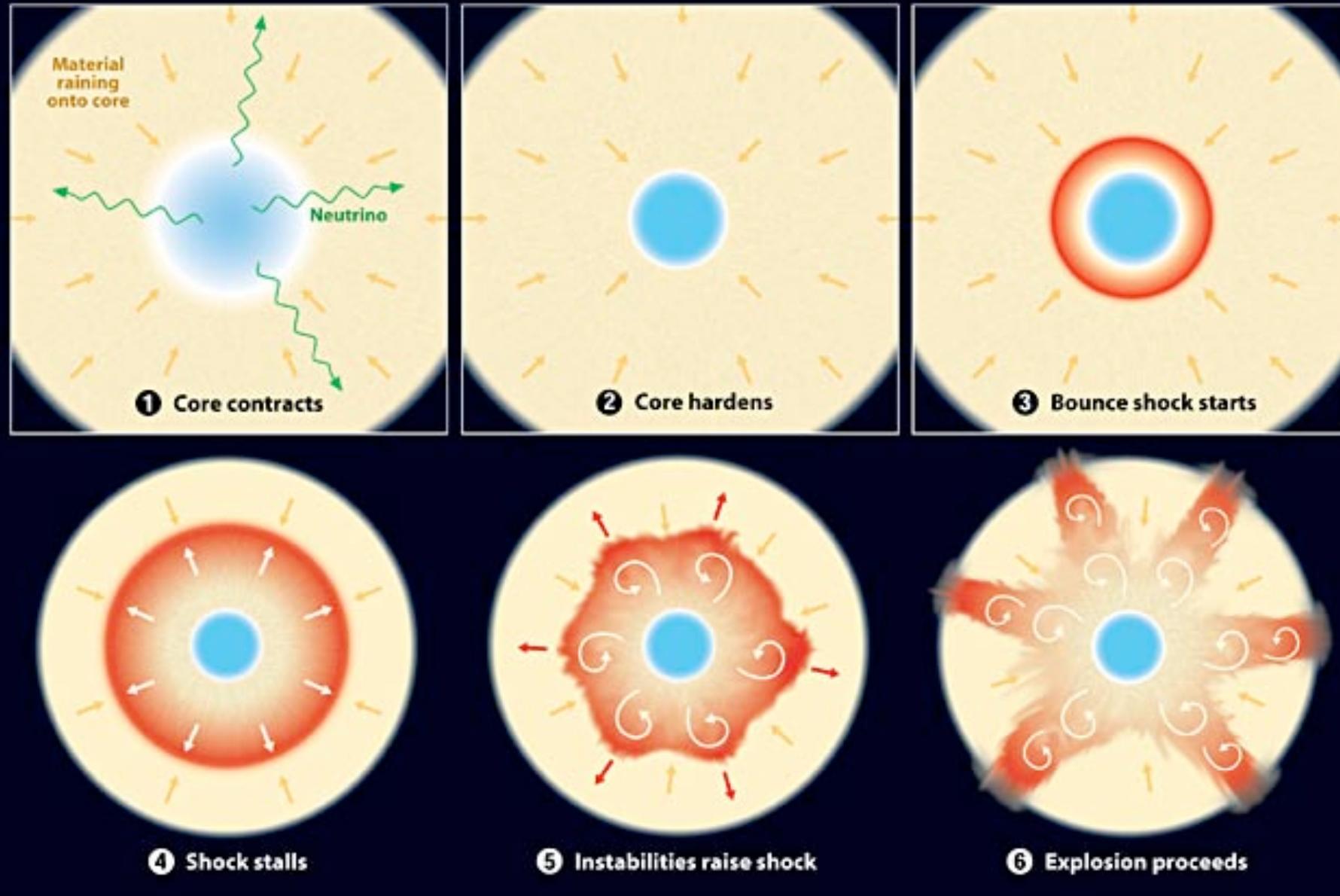
20

Bodenheimer and Woosley (1983)
Woosley (1993)
MacFadyen and Woosley (1999)
Narayan (2004)

$35 M_{\odot}$

All of the above?

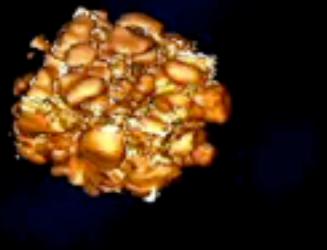
Neutrino as a Dynamite



Neutrino-Powered SN Explosions

Nordhaus+ 2010

Neutrino-Powered SN Explosions



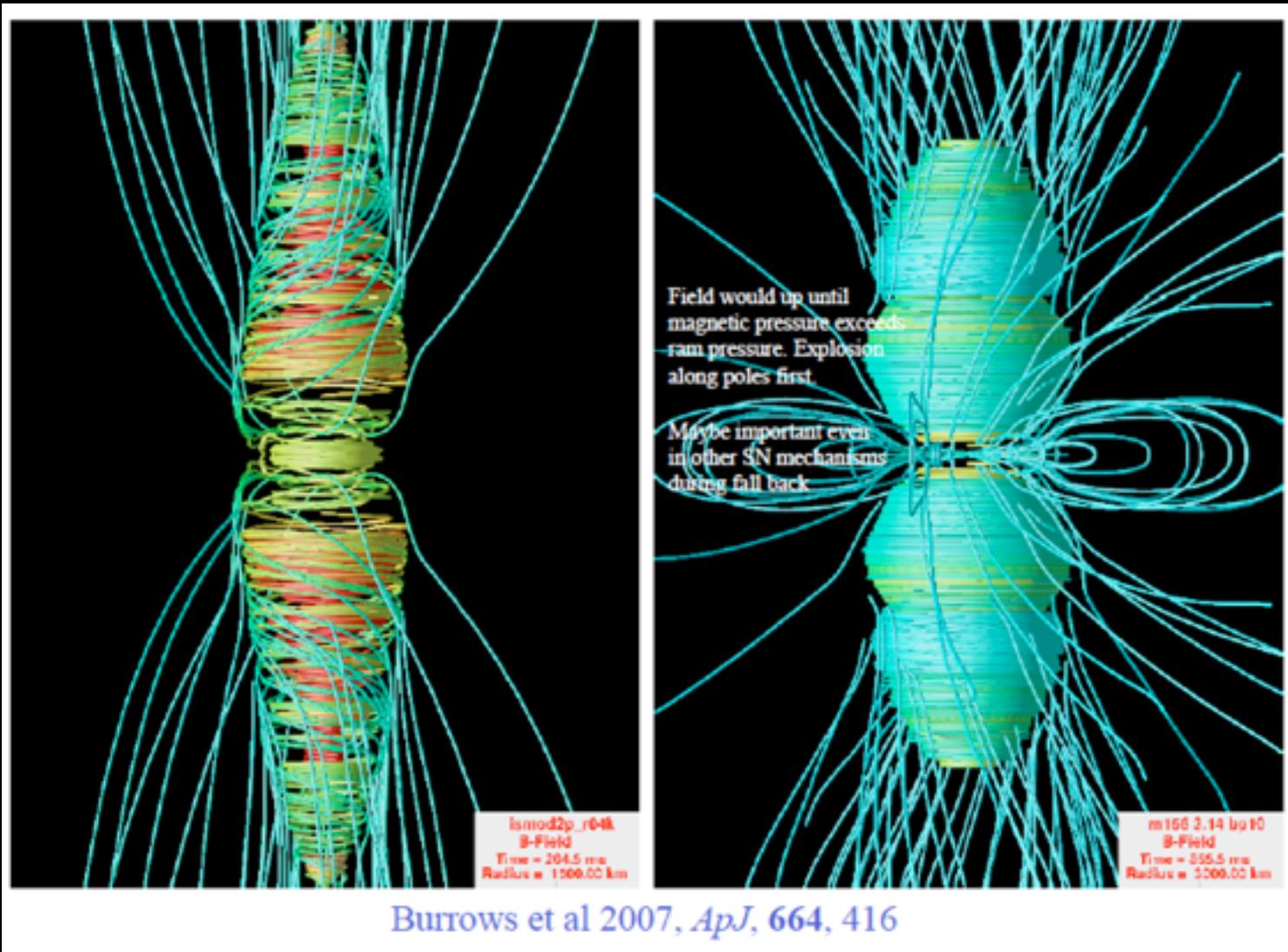
Nordhaus+ 2010

Neutrino-Powered SN Explosions

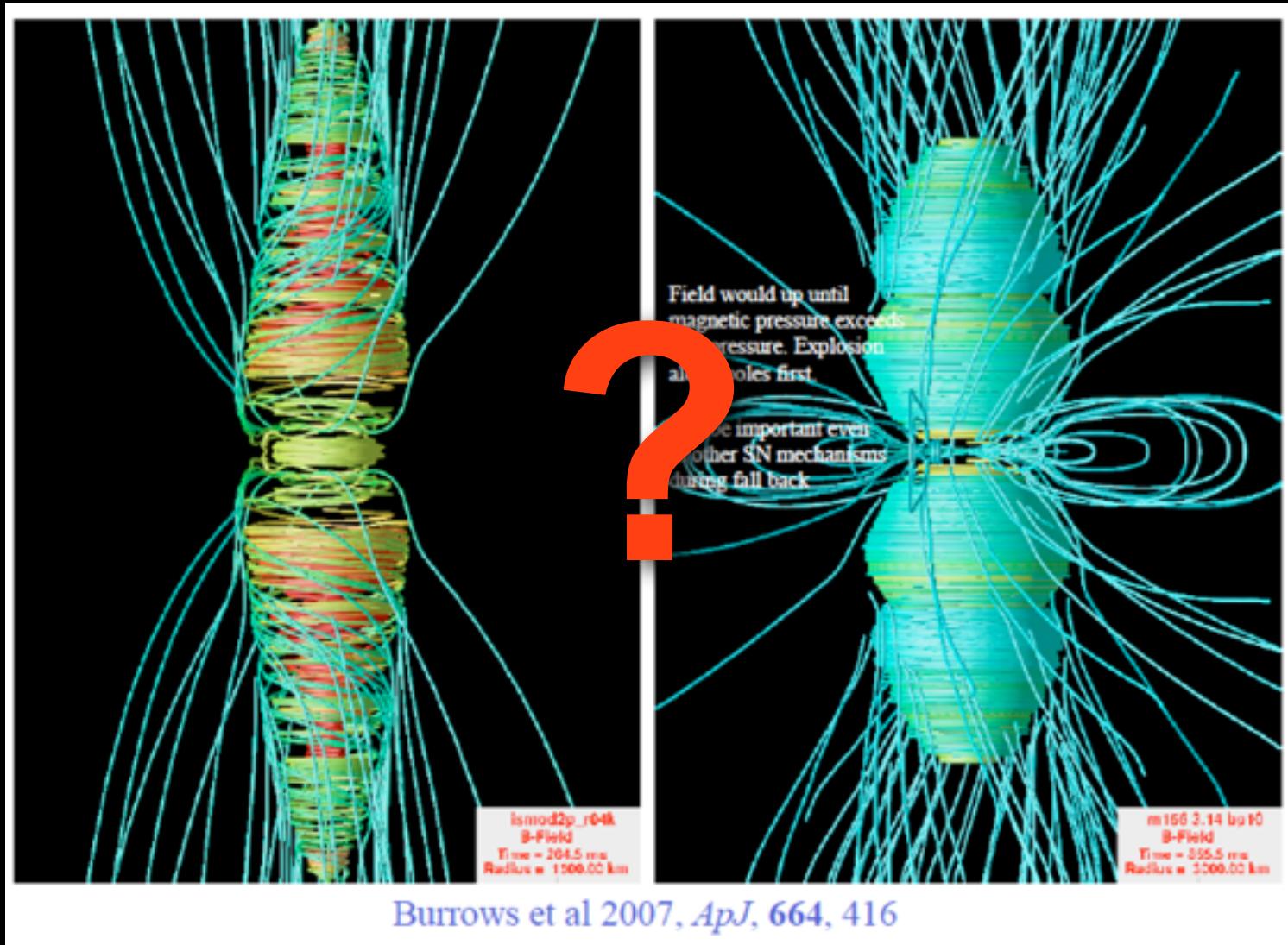


Nordhaus+ 2010

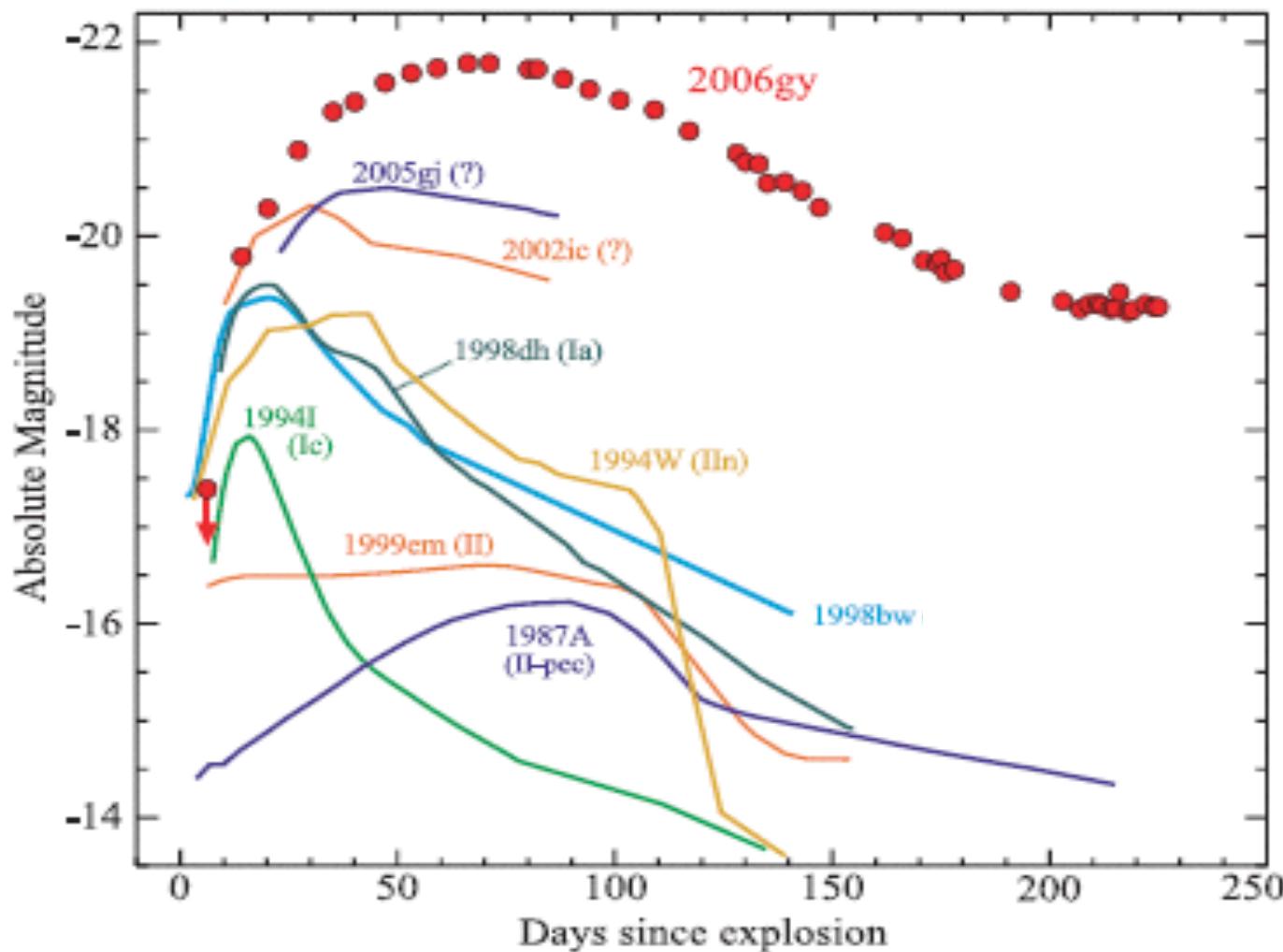
Jet as a Dynamite



Jet as a Dynamite

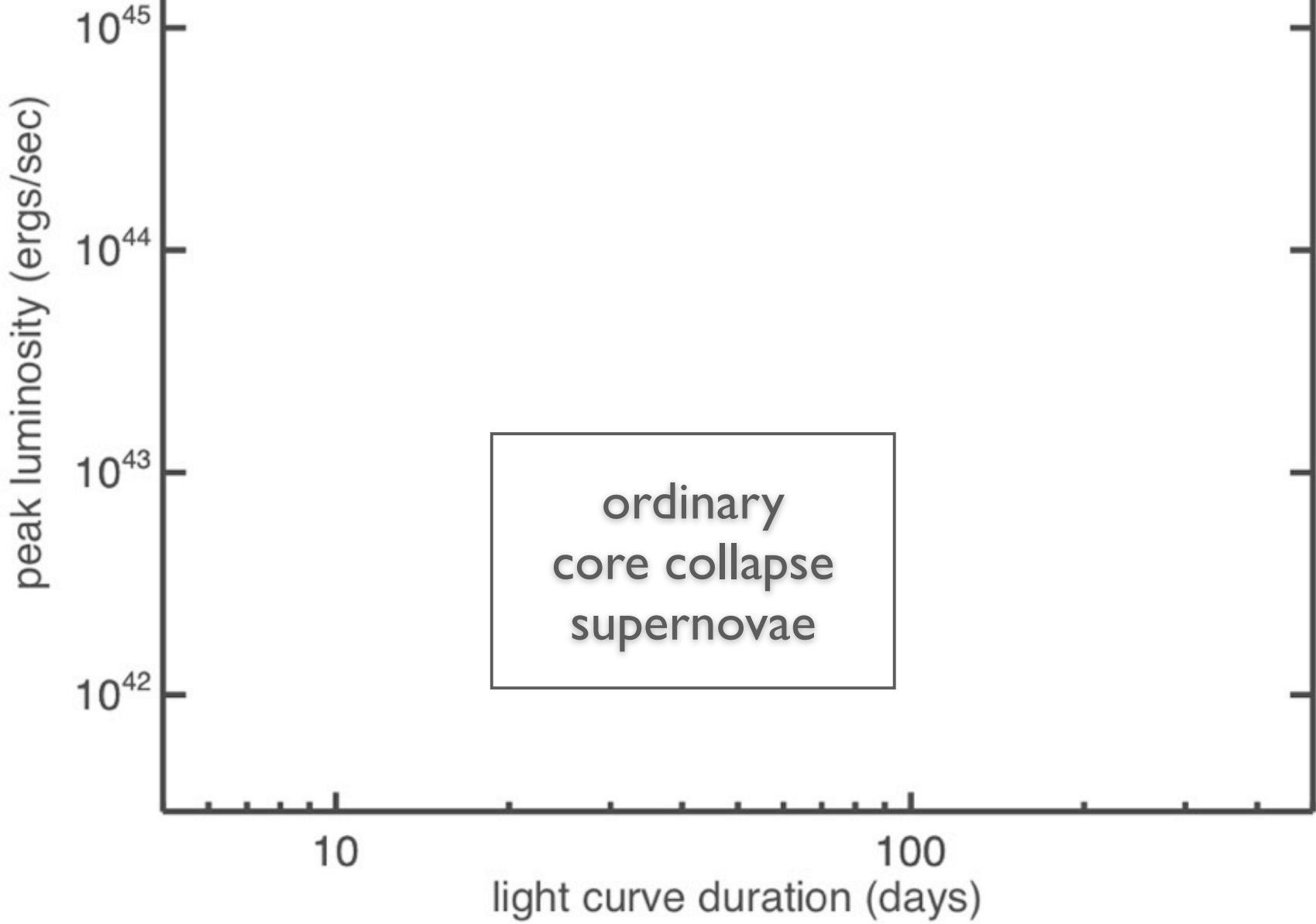


Super Luminous SNe (SLSNe)



Smith+ 2007

Courtesy of Dan Kasen



Courtesy of Dan Kasen

peak luminosity (ergs/sec)

10^{45}

10^{44}

10^{43}

10^{42}

10

100

light curve duration (days)

type Ia

ordinary
core collapse
supernovae

Courtesy of Dan Kasen

peak luminosity (ergs/sec)

10^{45}

10^{44}

10^{43}

10^{42}

10

100

light curve duration (days)

type Ia

ordinary
core collapse
supernovae

more massive, opaque (longer diffusion time) →

Courtesy of Dan Kasen

peak luminosity (ergs/sec)

10^{45}

10^{44}

10^{43}

10^{42}

more energetic, larger radius

type Ia

ordinary
core collapse
supernovae

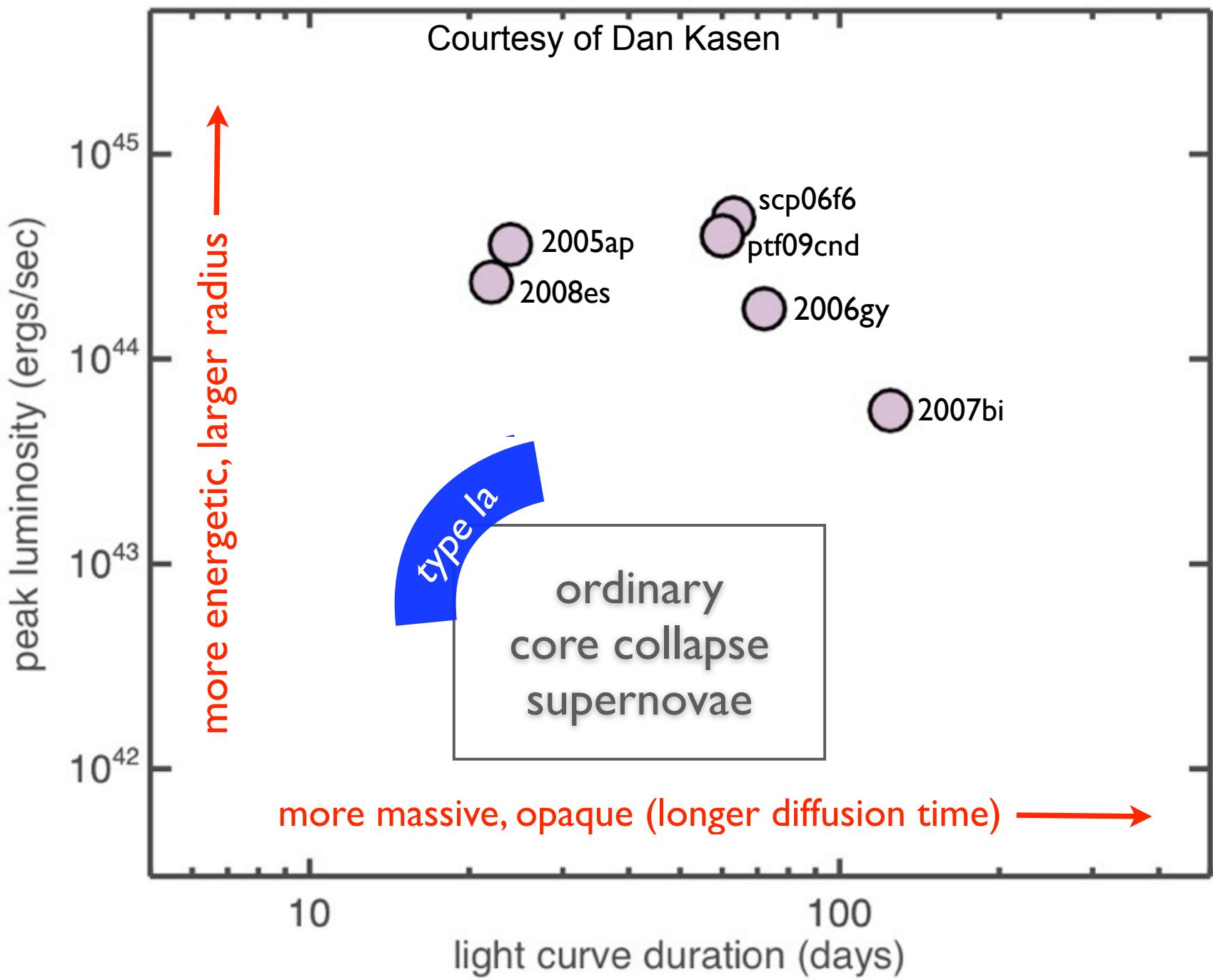
10

100

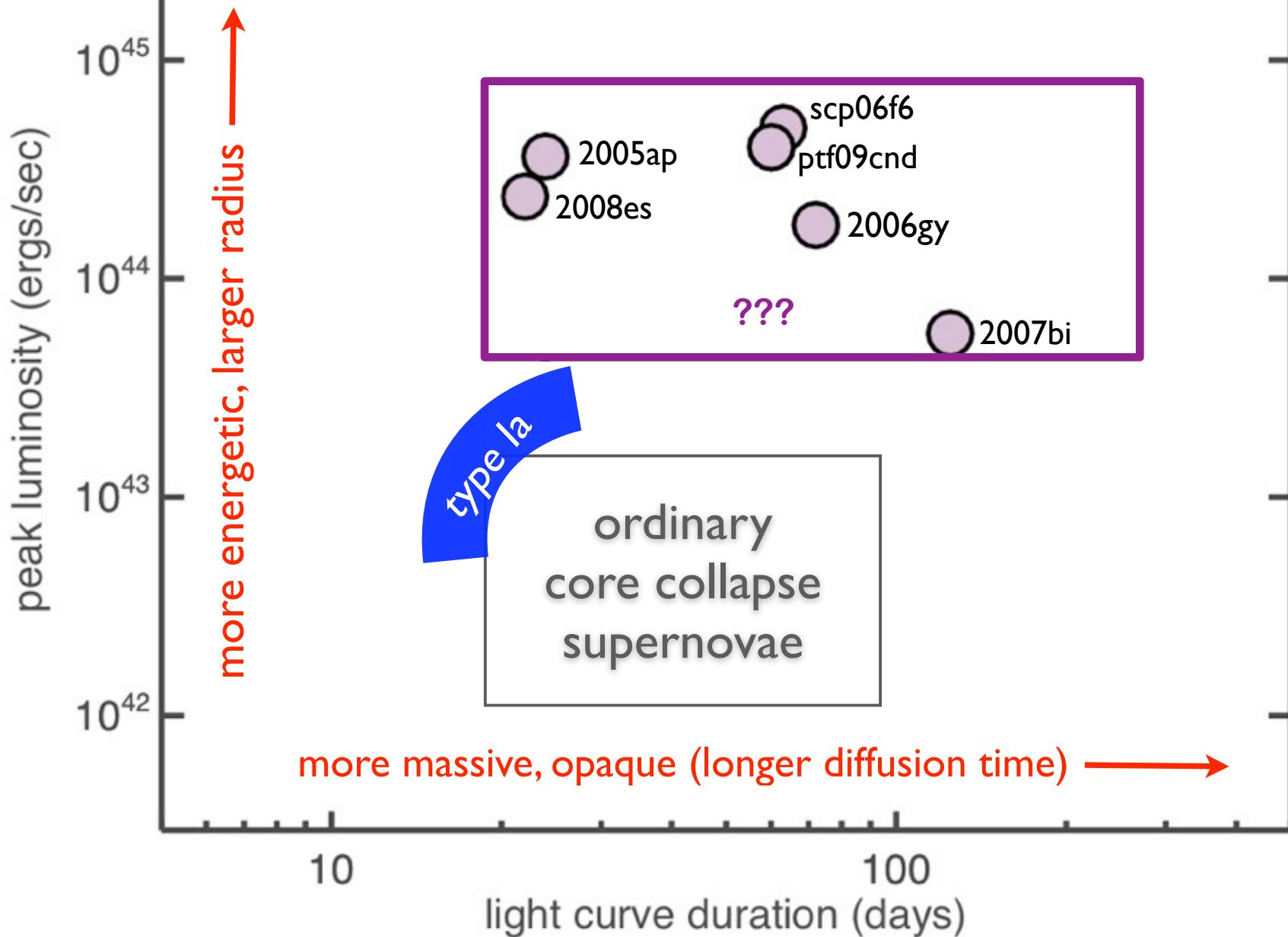
light curve duration (days)

more massive, opaque (longer diffusion time)

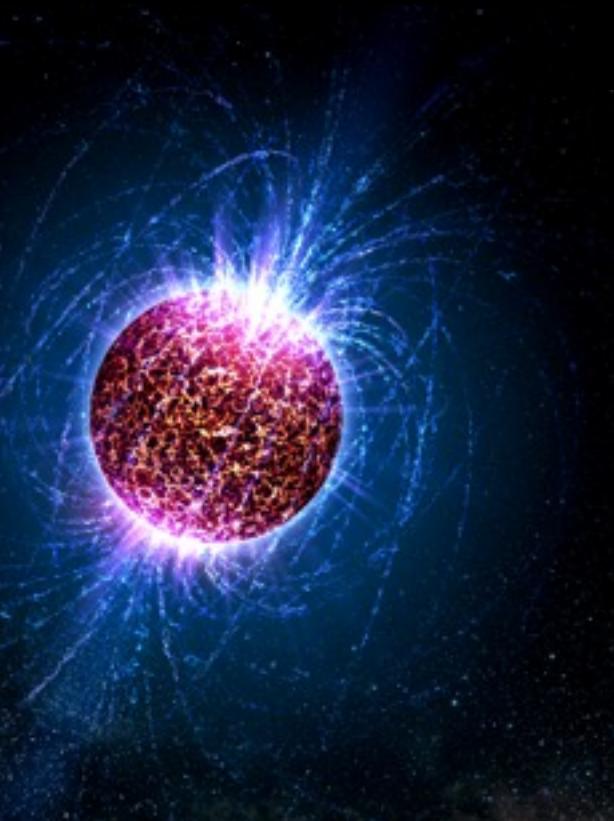
Courtesy of Dan Kasen



Courtesy of Dan Kasen



Energy Input from NS



$$E = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 \approx 2 \times 10^{52} P_{\text{ms}}^{-2} \text{ erg.}$$

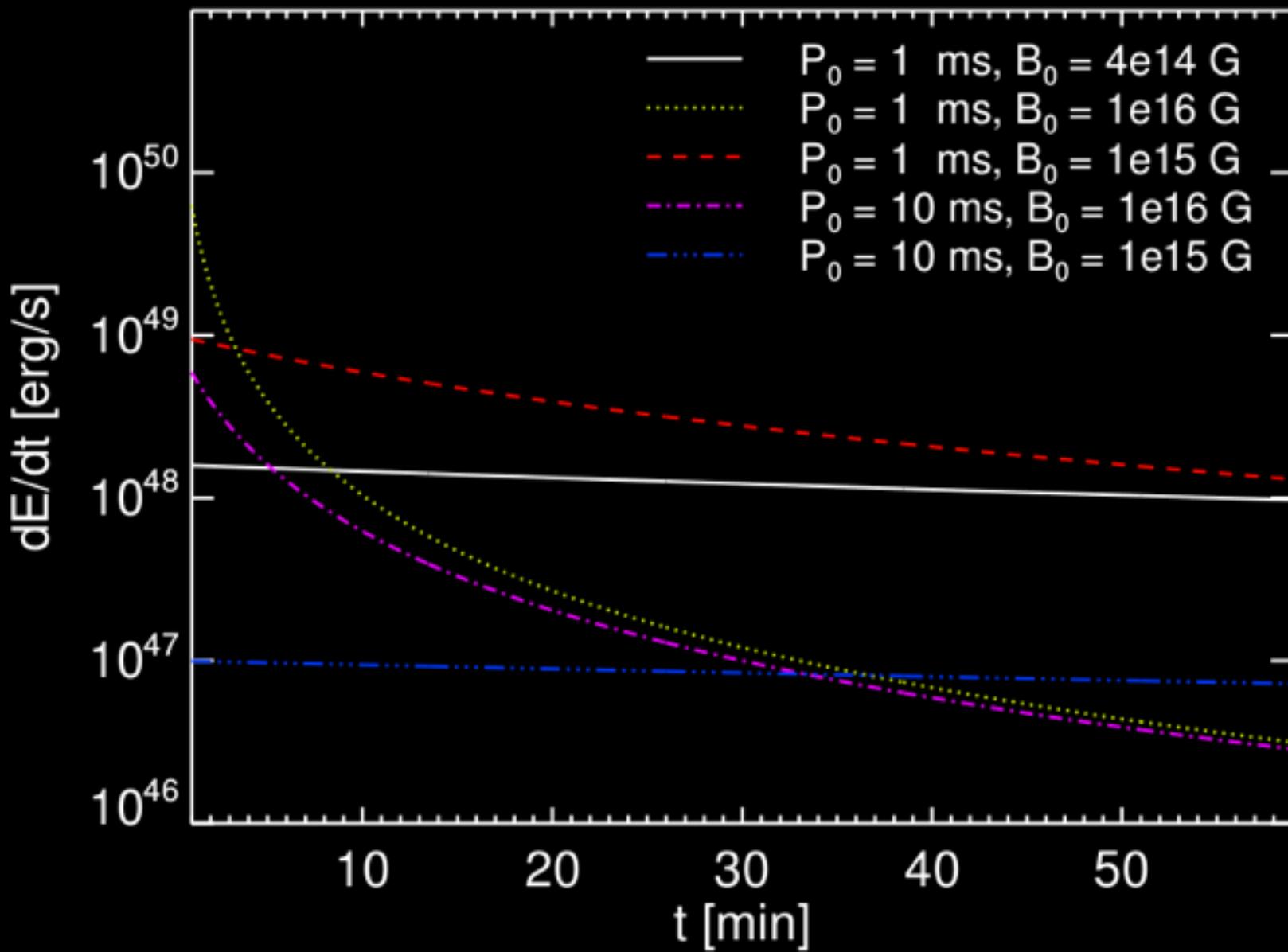
$$\begin{aligned} L_m &= -\frac{32\pi^4}{3c^2} (BR_{\text{ns}}^3 \sin \alpha)^2 P^{-4} \\ &\approx -1.0 \times 10^{49} B_{15}^2 P_{\text{ms}}^{-4} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(t) \approx (1 + t/t_m)^{1/2} P_0 \text{ ms},$$

$$L(t) \approx (1 + t/t_m)^{-2} E_0 t_m^{-1} \text{ erg s}^{-1},$$

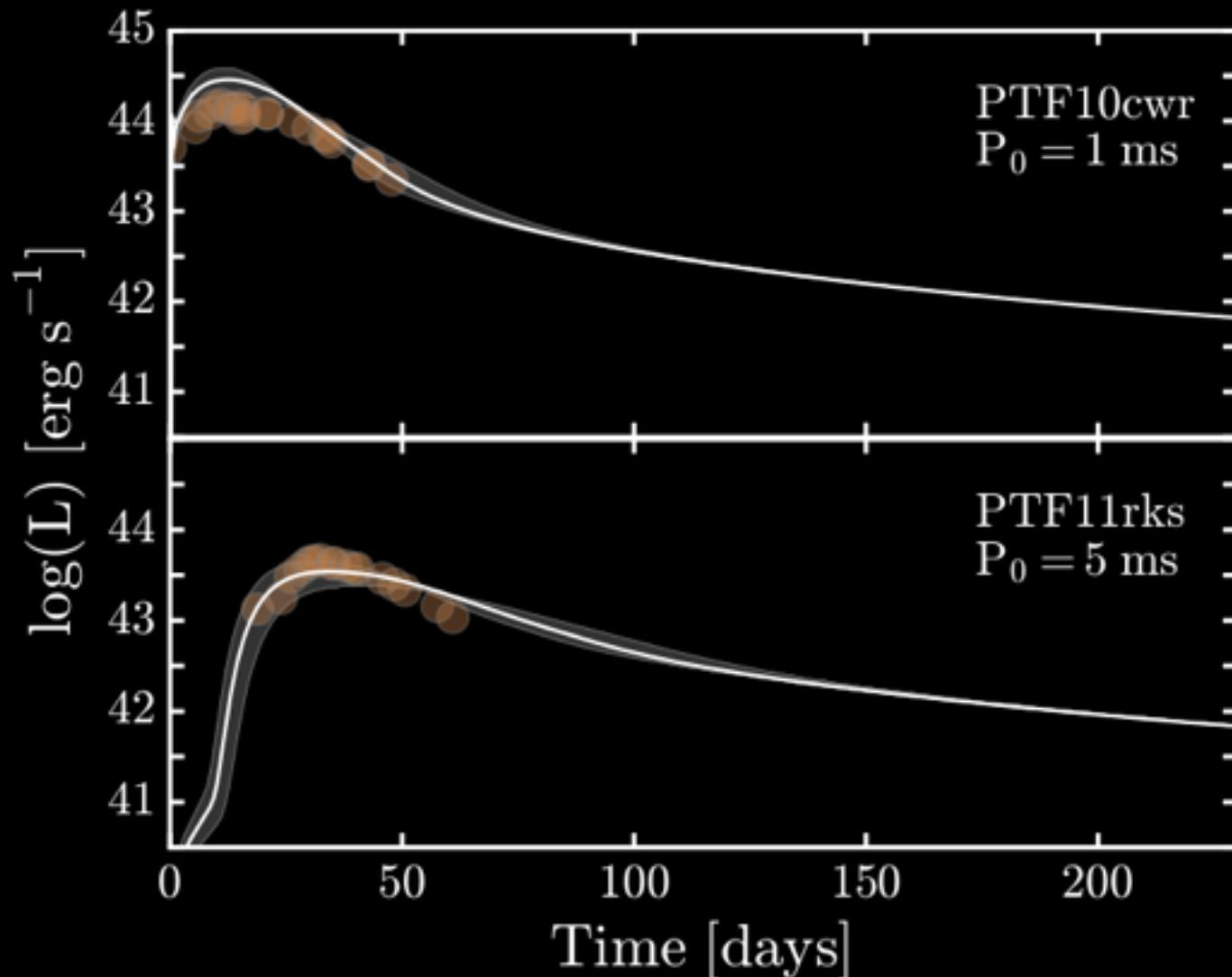
$$E(t) \approx (1 + t/t_m)^{-1} E_0 \text{ erg},$$

where $P_0 = P_{\text{ms}}(0)$, $E_0 = E(P_0)$ and $t_m \approx 2 \times 10^3 P_{\text{ms}}^2 B_{15}^{-2}$

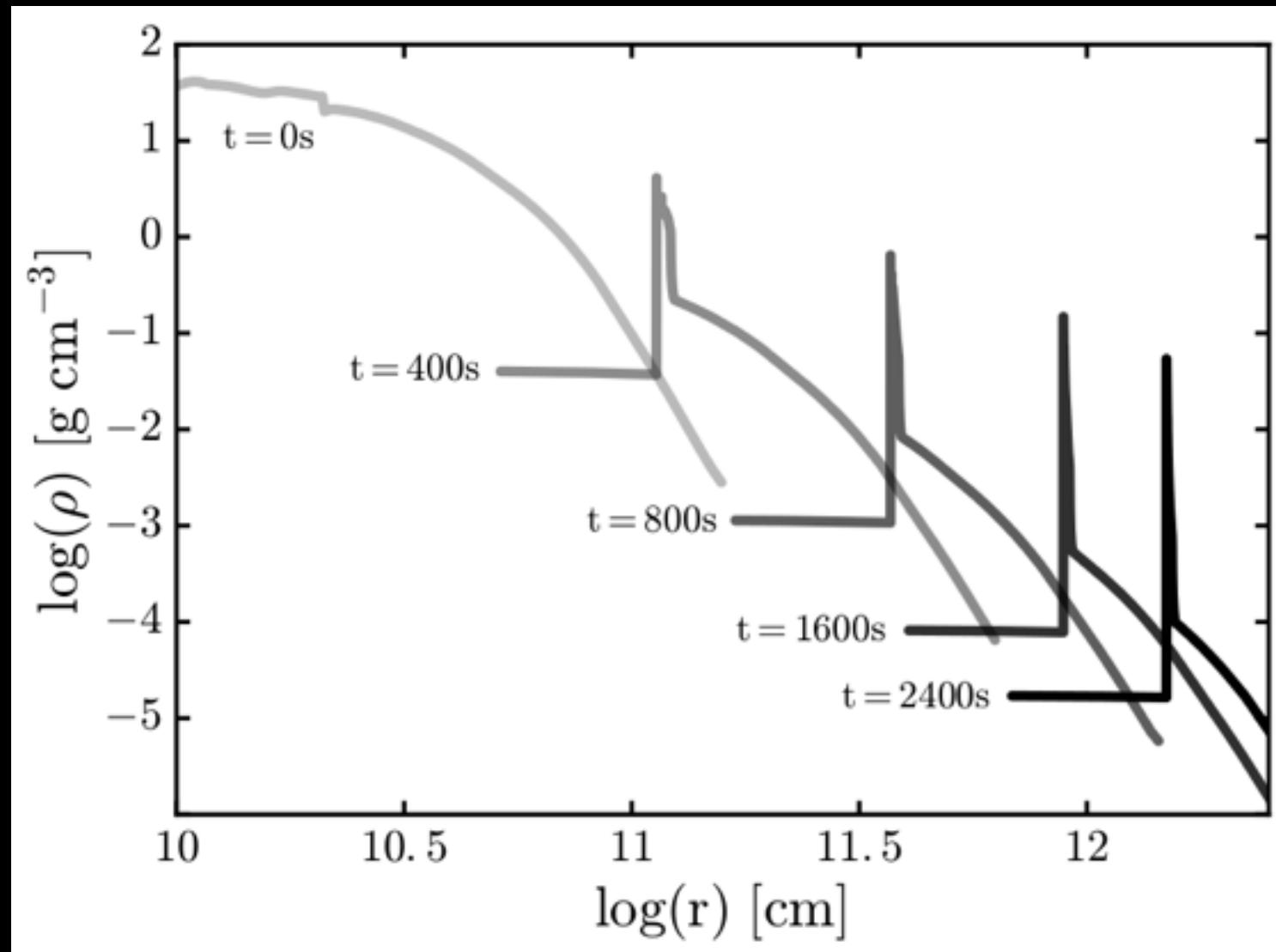


SLSNe by magnetar

$B = 4e14$ G

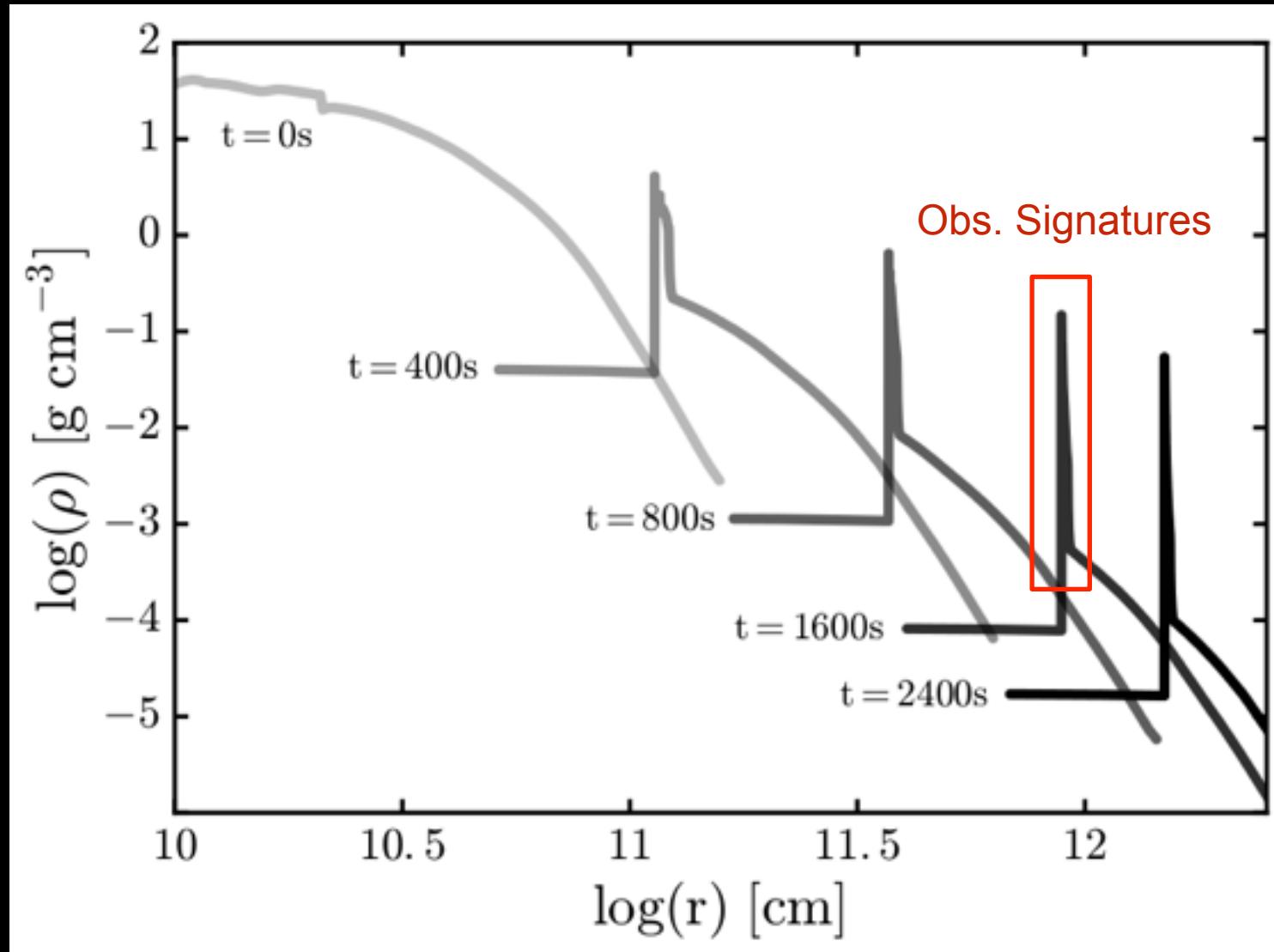


The shortcoming of 1D SLSN Models



Density spike in 1D magnetar

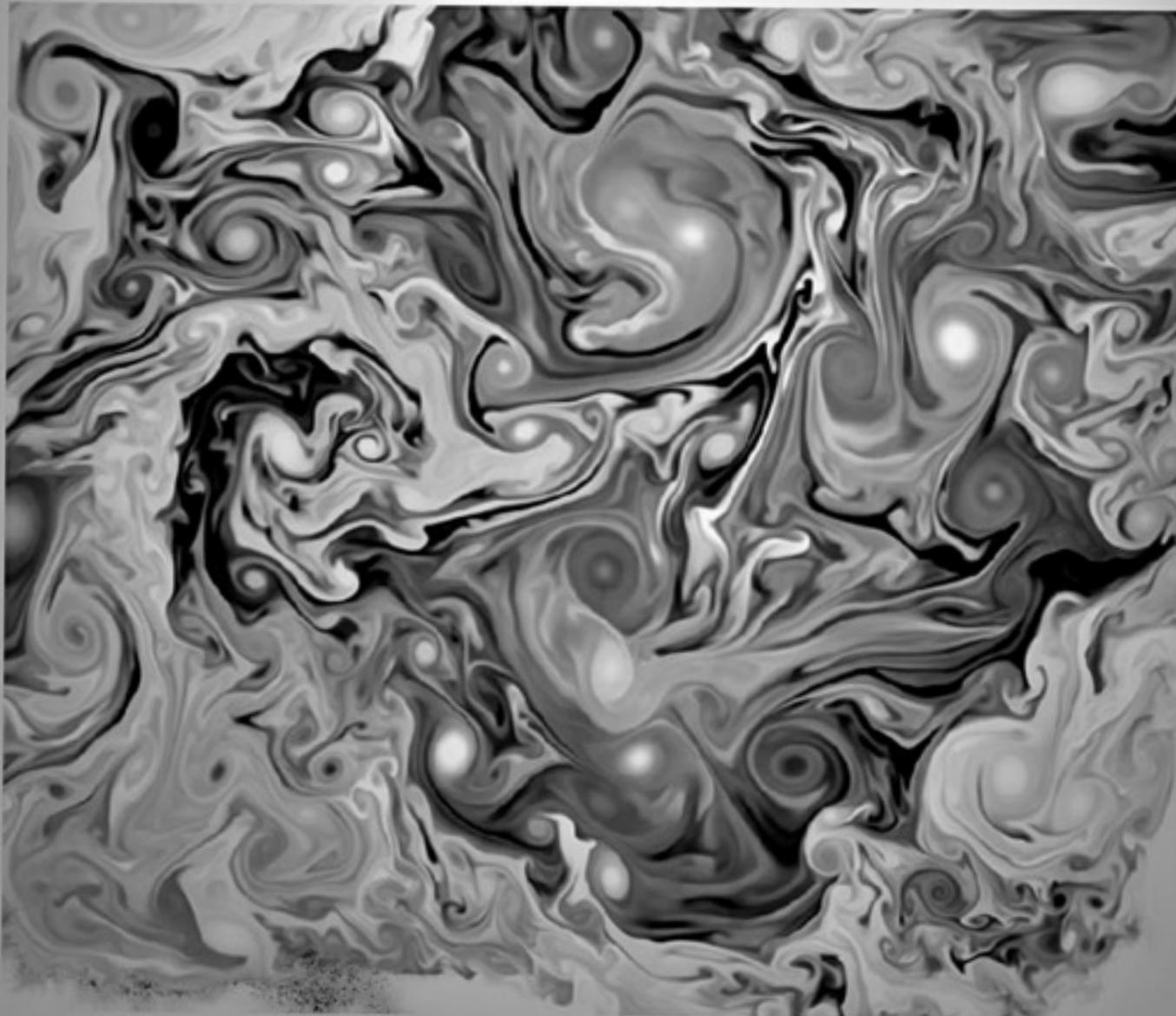
The shortcoming of 1D SLSN Models



Density spike in 1D magnetar

The shortcoming of 1D SLSN Models

Ken Chen



Multi-D SN Simulations

1D Models

30 - 45 M_{\odot} Stars (Sukhbold & Woosley)

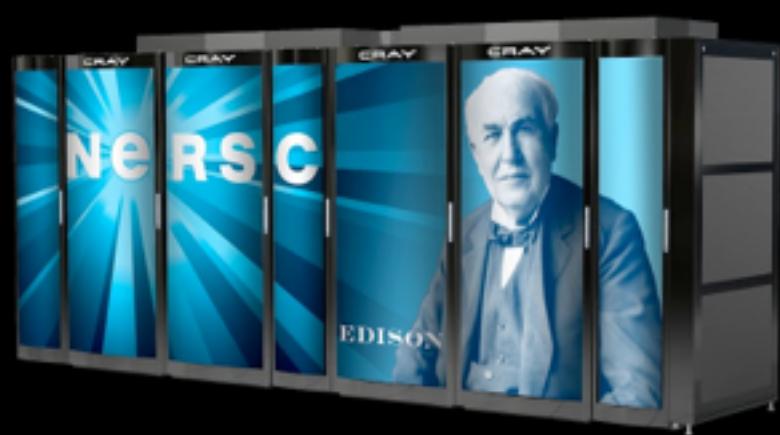
CASTRO

Massive Parallel, Adaptive Mesh Refinement (AMR), Multi-D,
Radiation, Hydro+(Burning, Rotation, GR ...)
(Almgren+ 2010, Zheng+ 2011 2012, Chen+ 2011 2012)

Supercomputers:

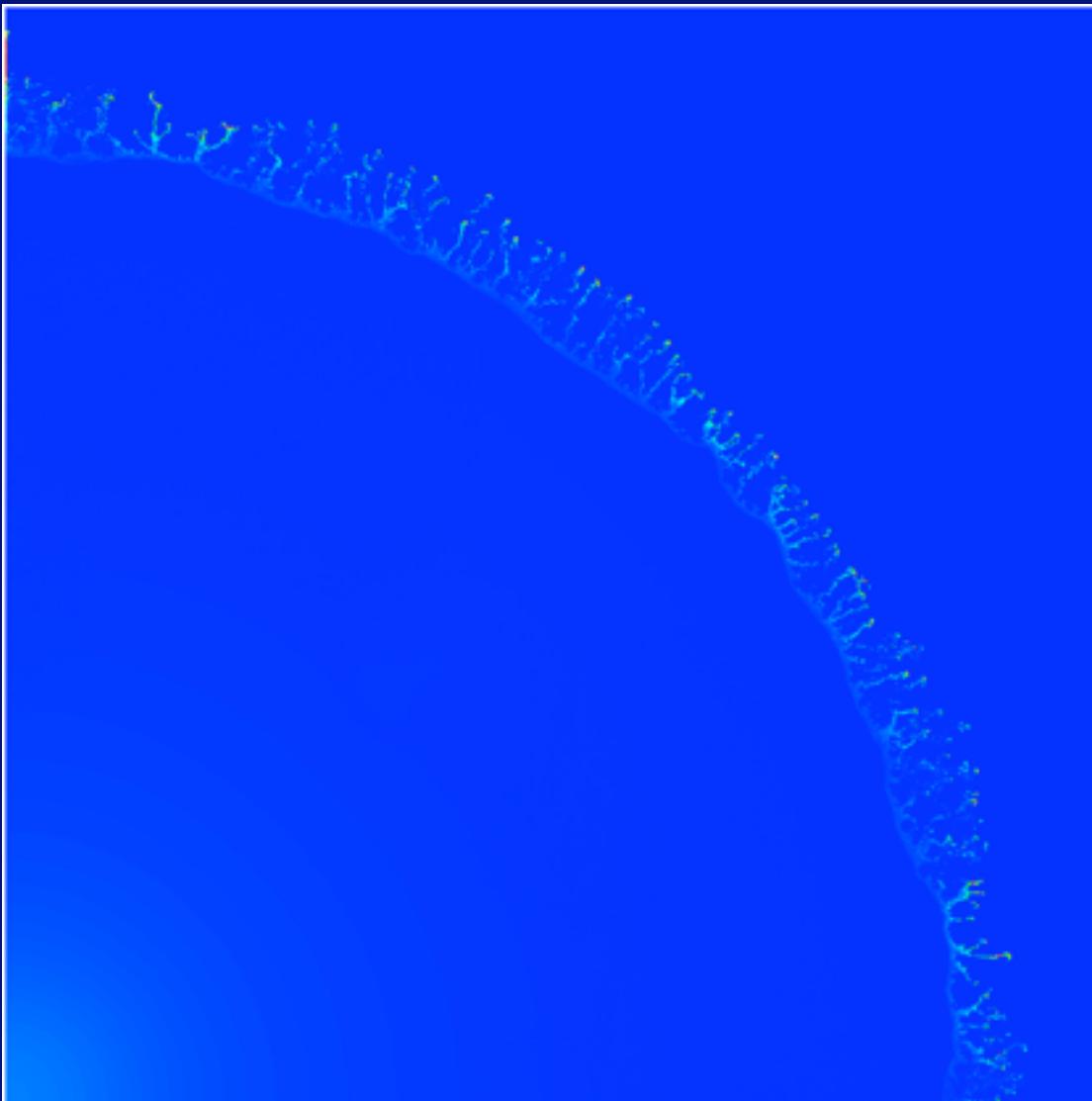


ATERUI

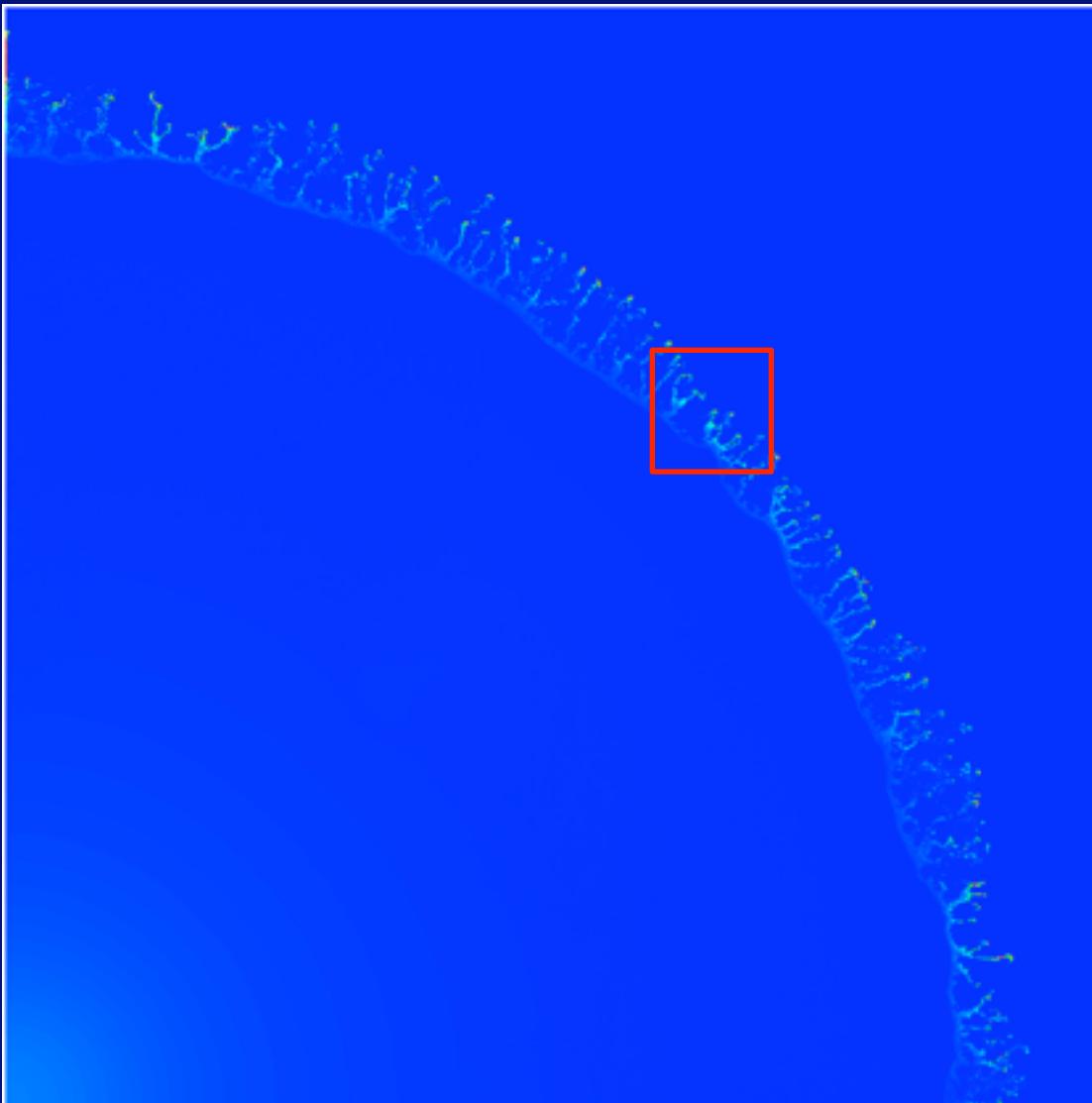


Edison

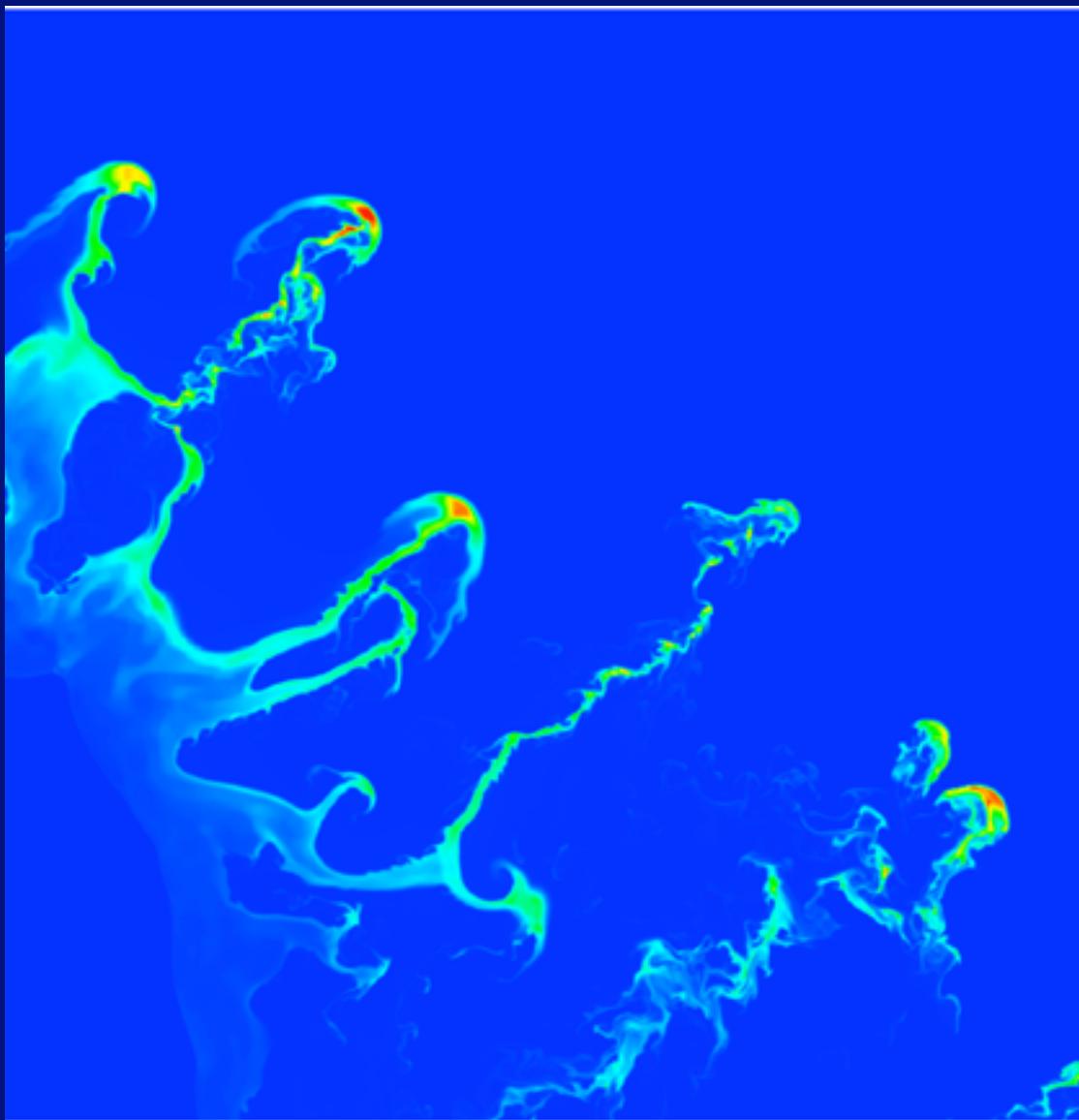
Resolution of CASTRO



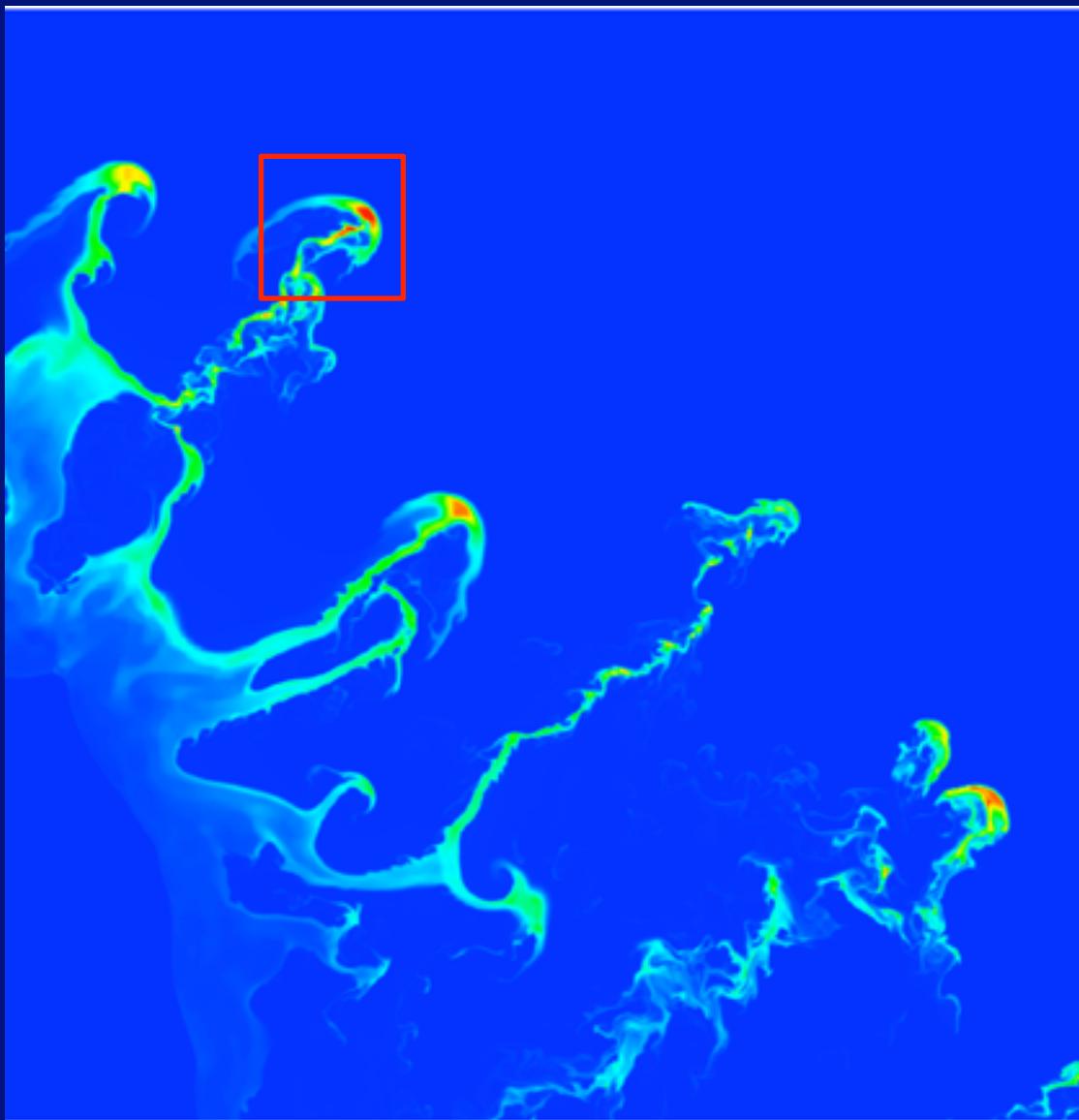
Resolution of CASTRO



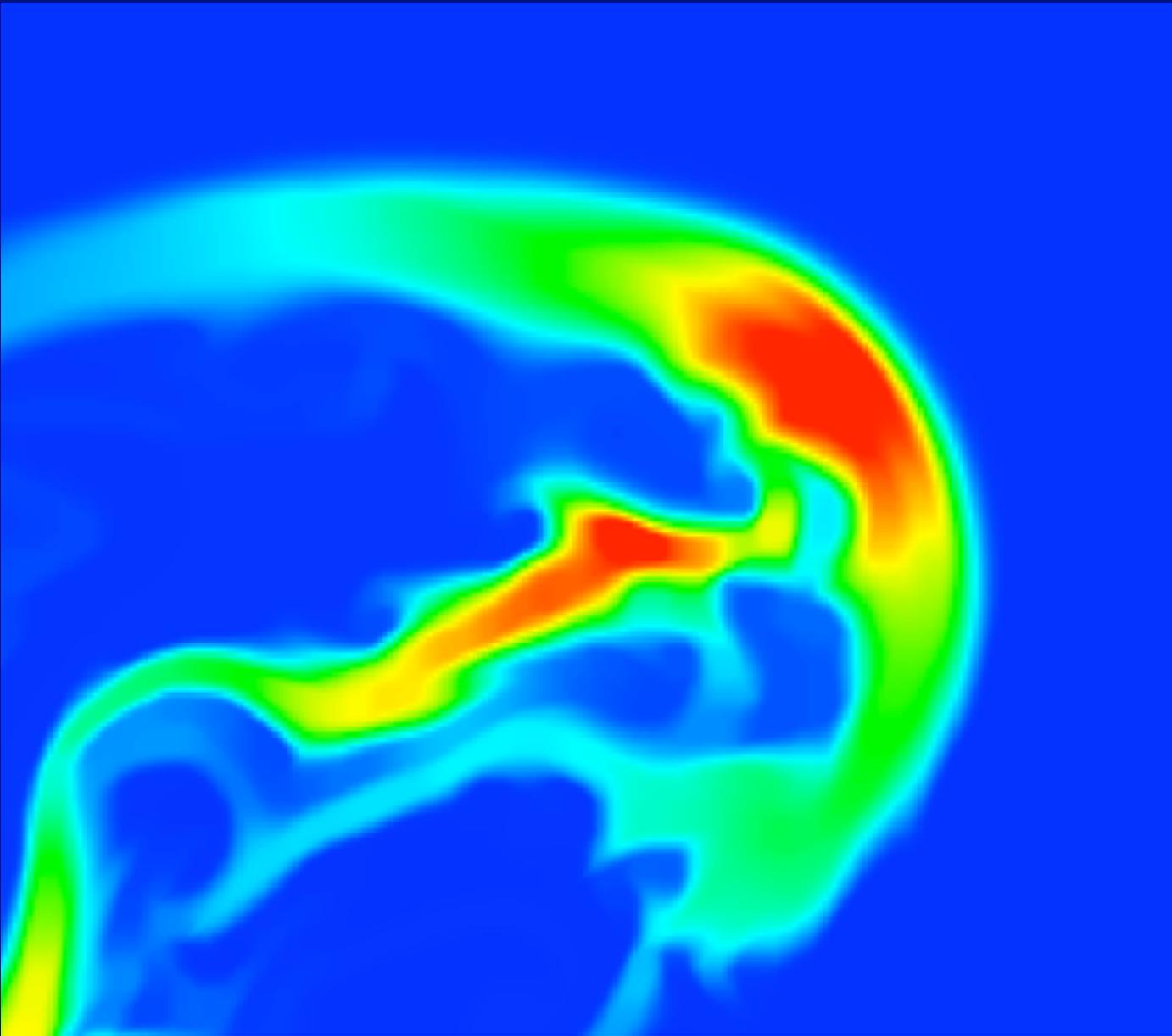
Resolution of CASTRO



Resolution of CASTRO

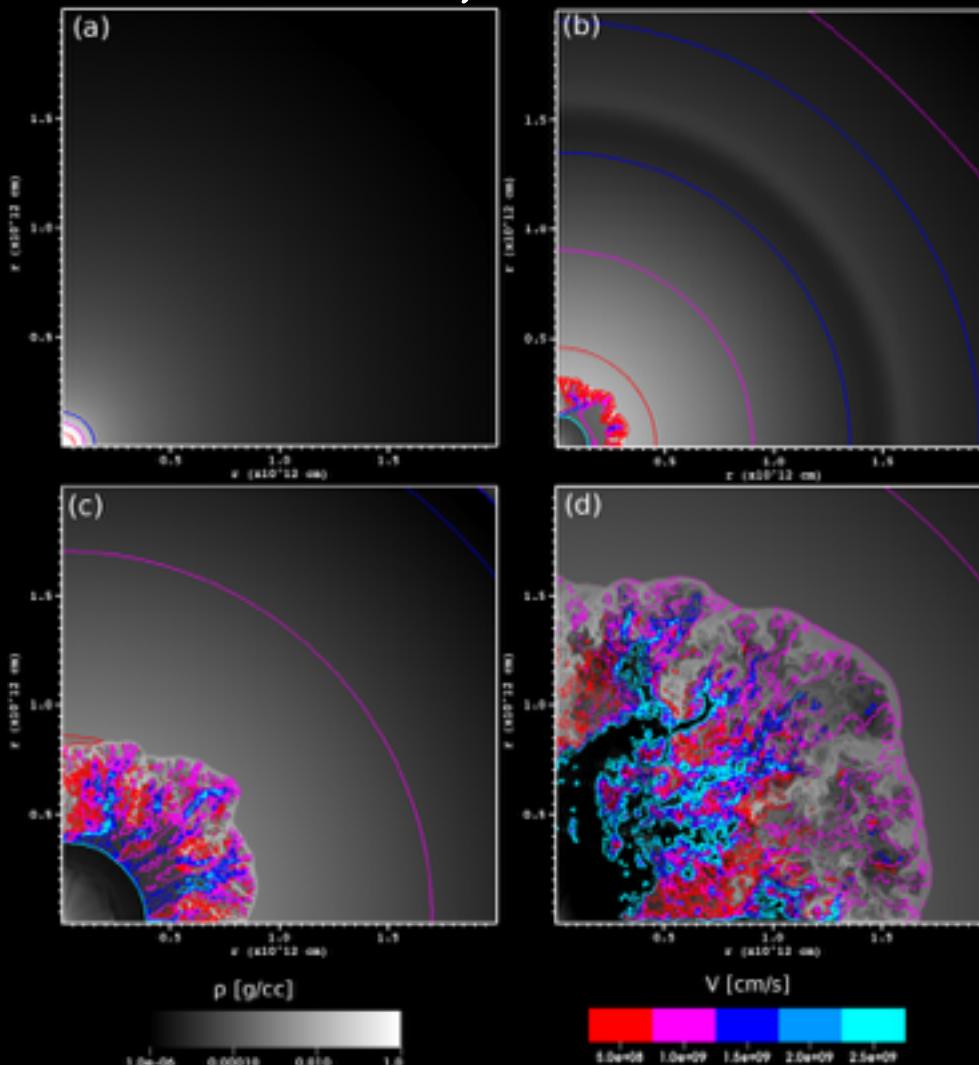


Resolution of CASTRO



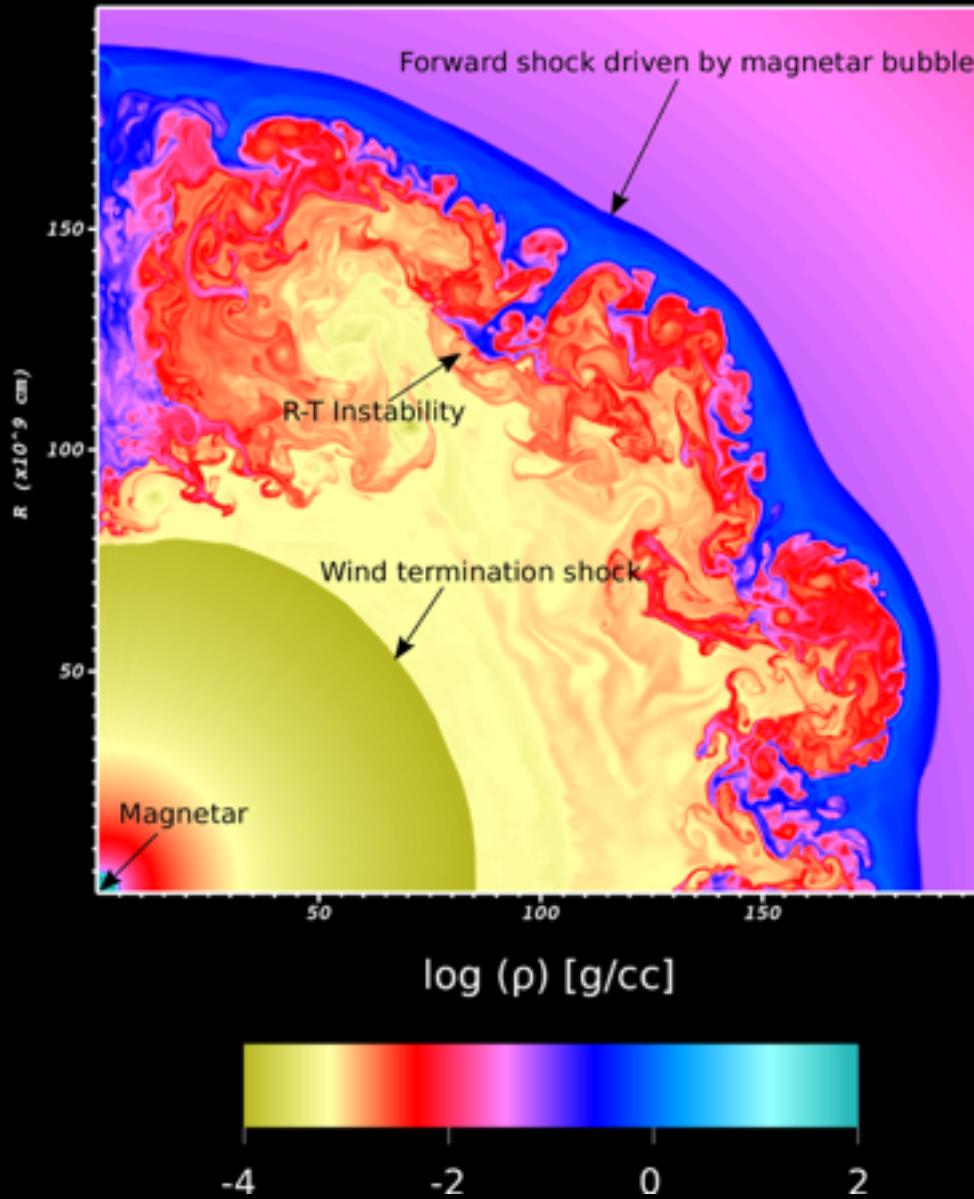
SLSNe in 2D

$P = 1 \text{ ms}$, $B = 4\text{e}14 \text{ G}$



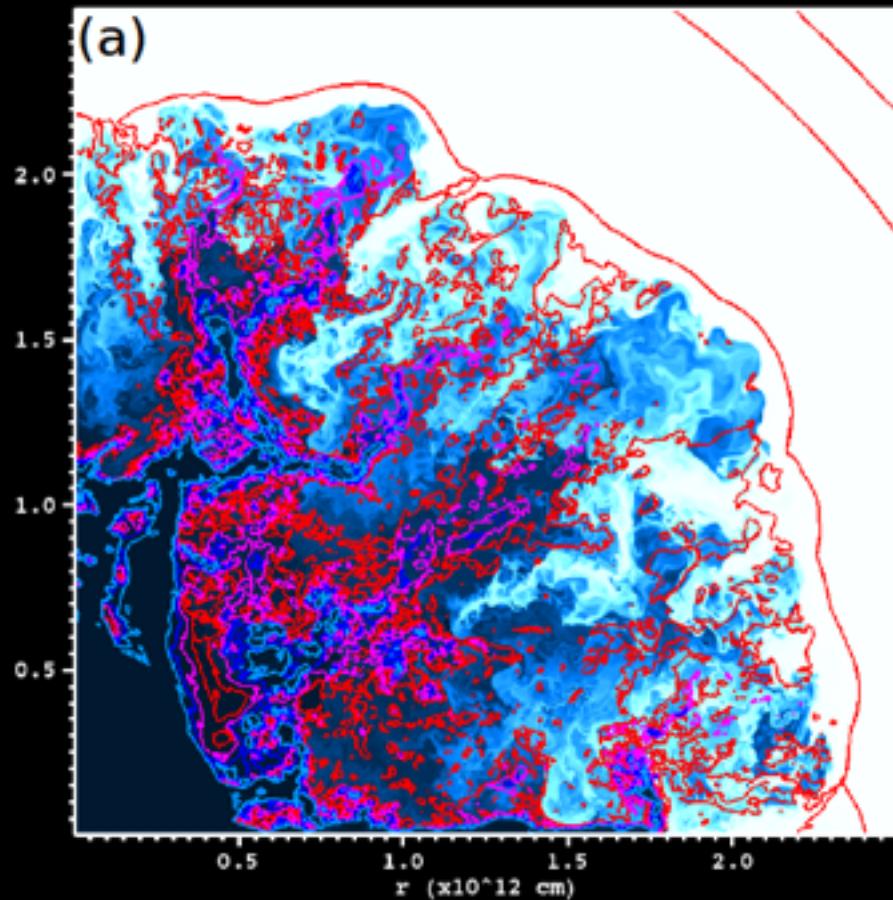
Chen, Woosley, Sukhbold (ApJ in press)

Fluid Instabilities

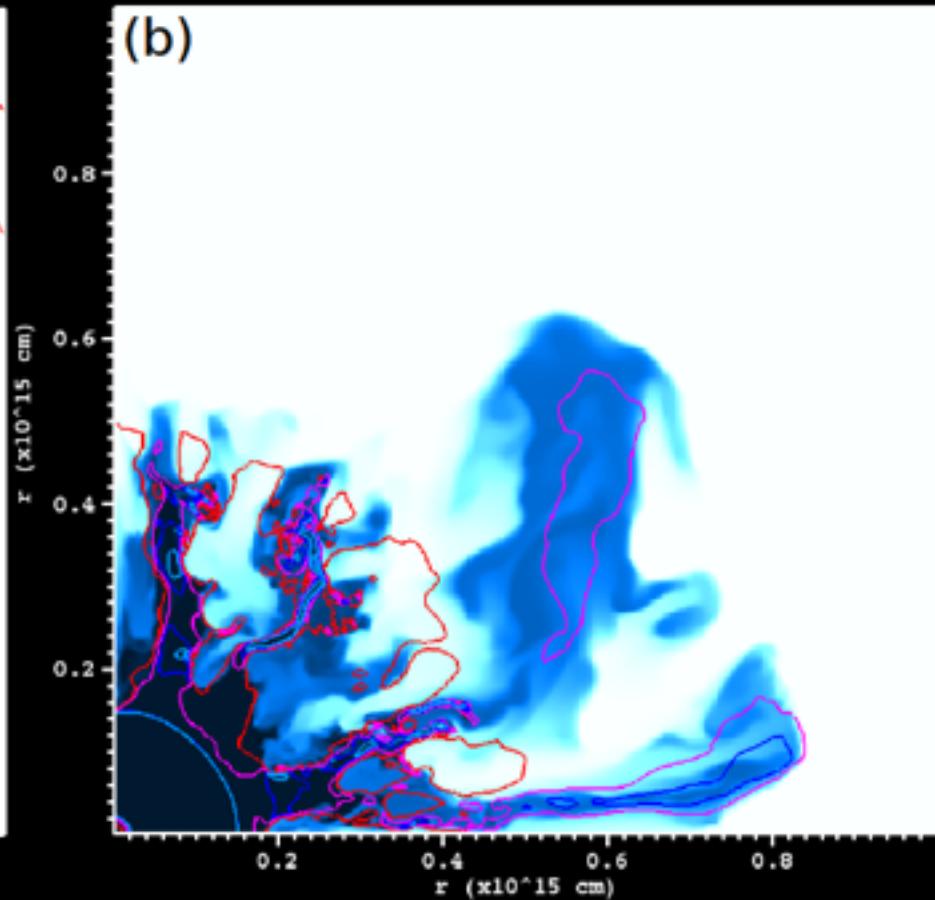


Radiation Breakout

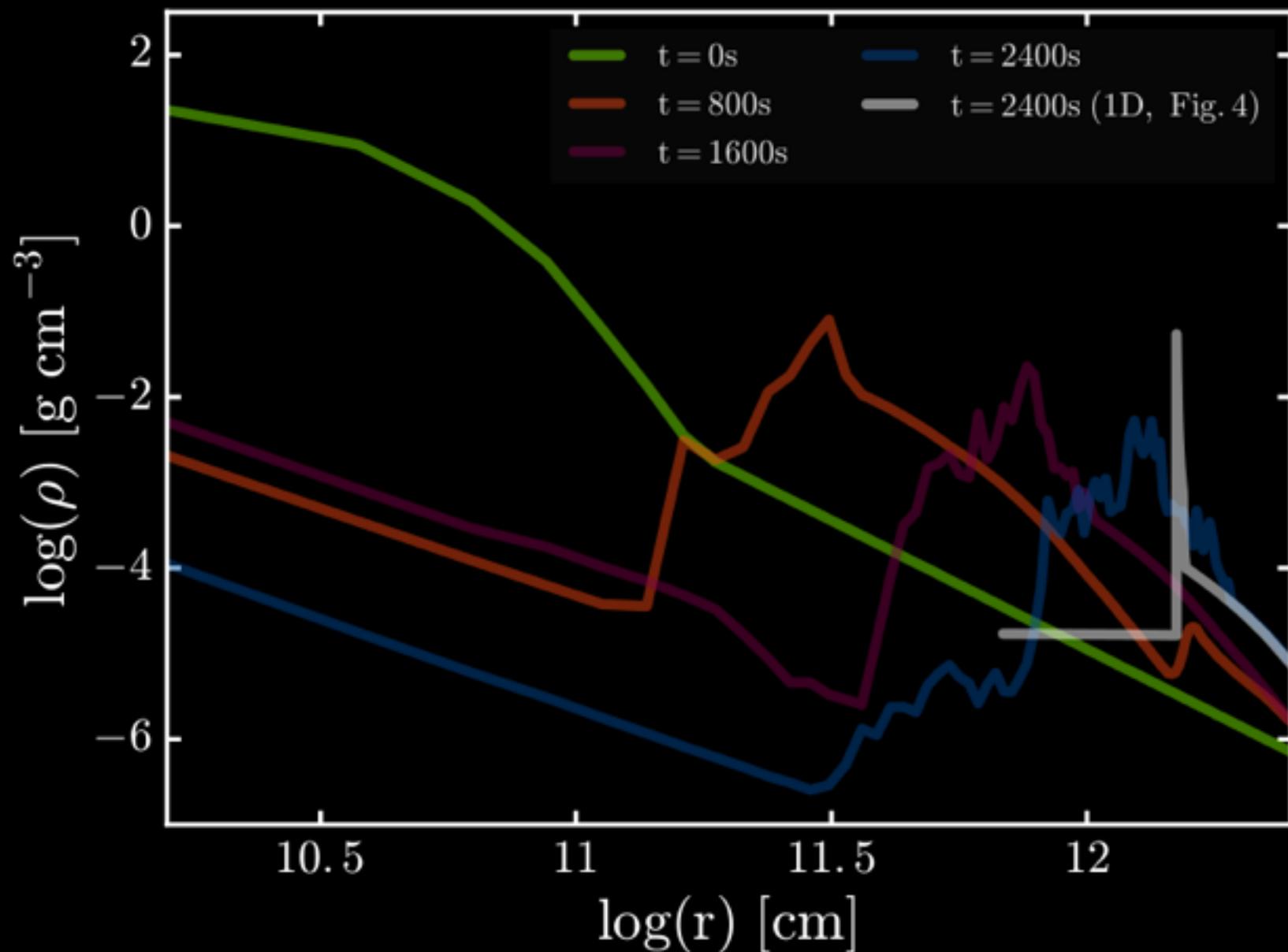
$P = 1 \text{ ms}$, $B = 4\text{e}14 \text{ G}$

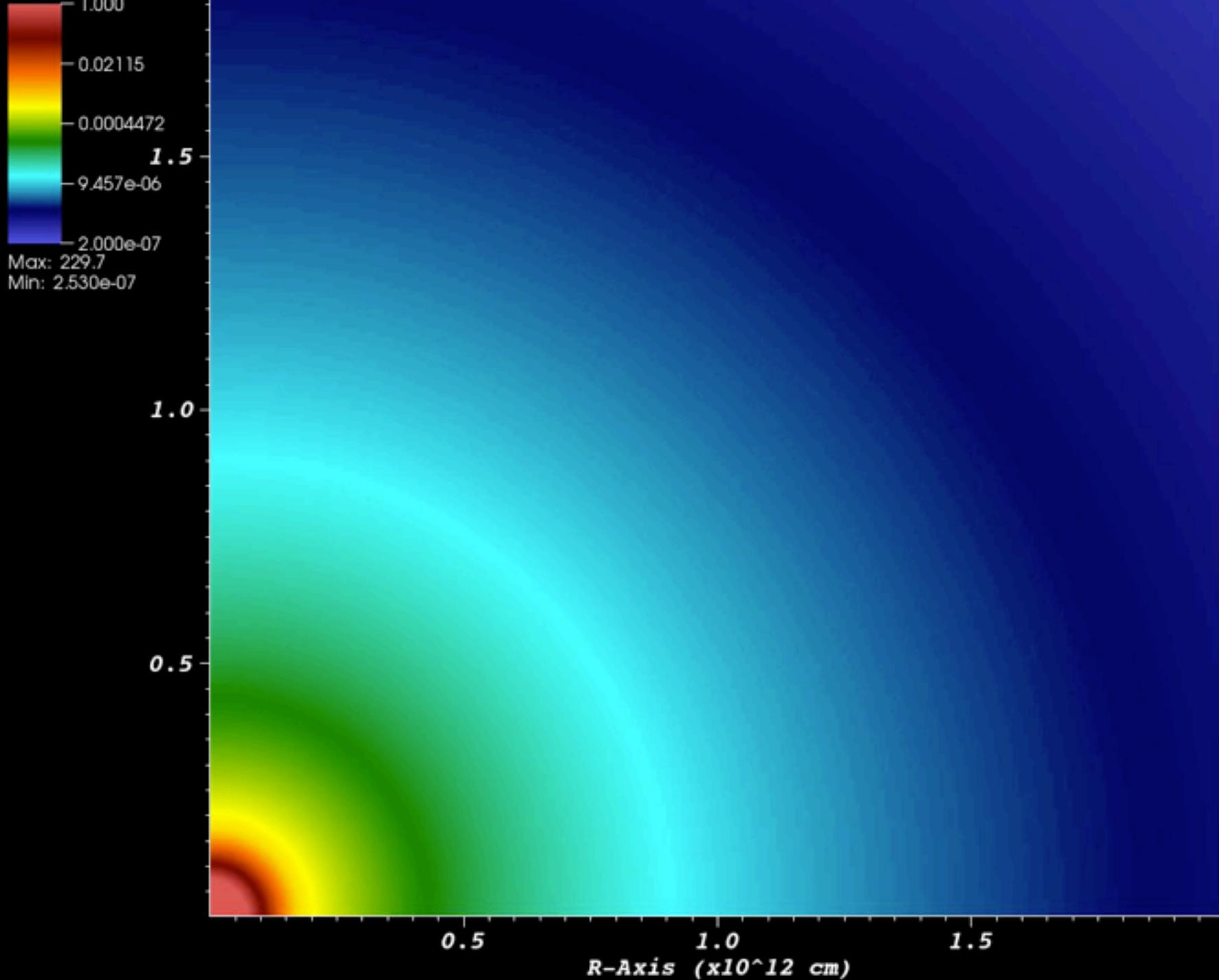


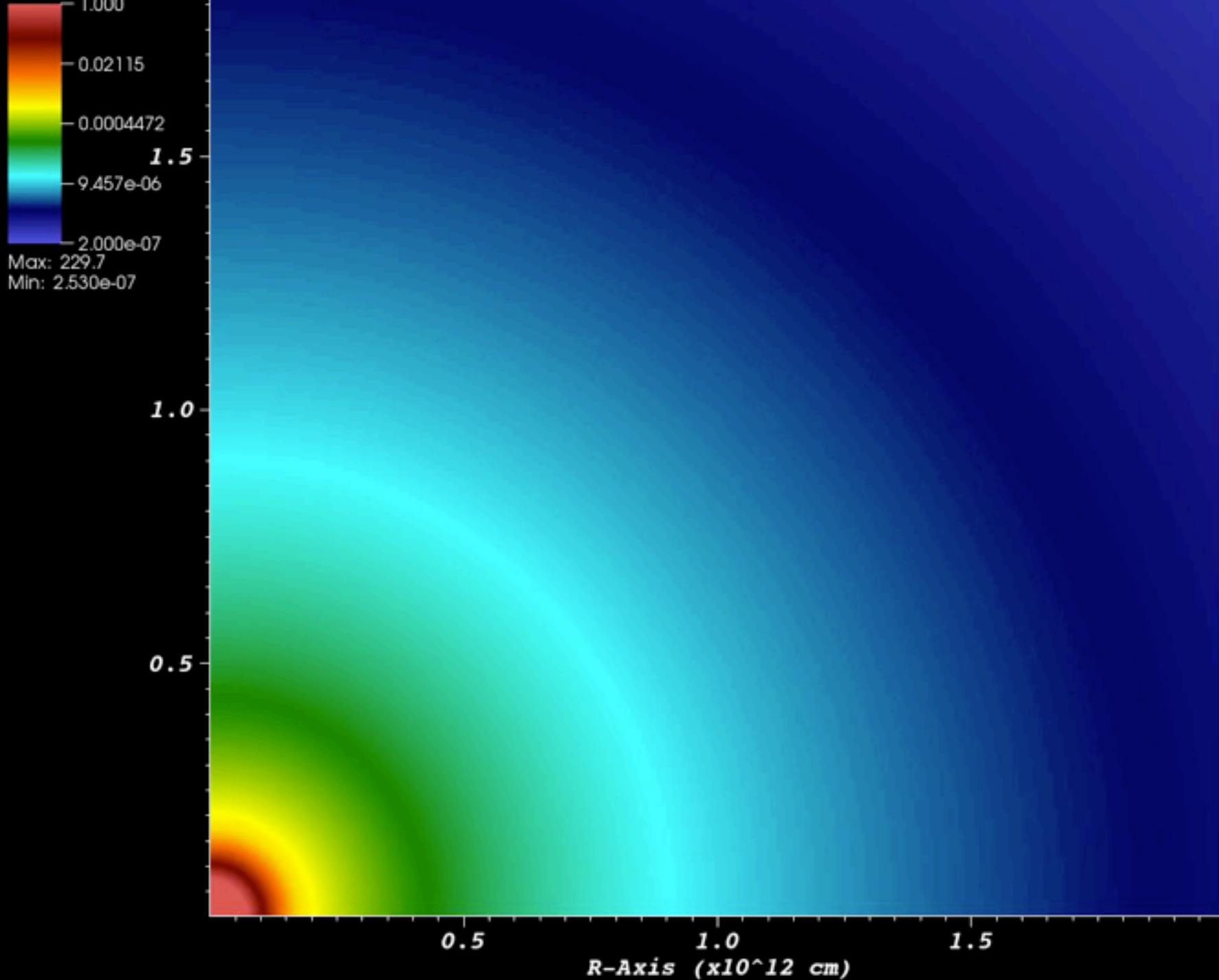
$P = 5 \text{ ms}$, $B = 4\text{e}14 \text{ G}$



Density Profiles

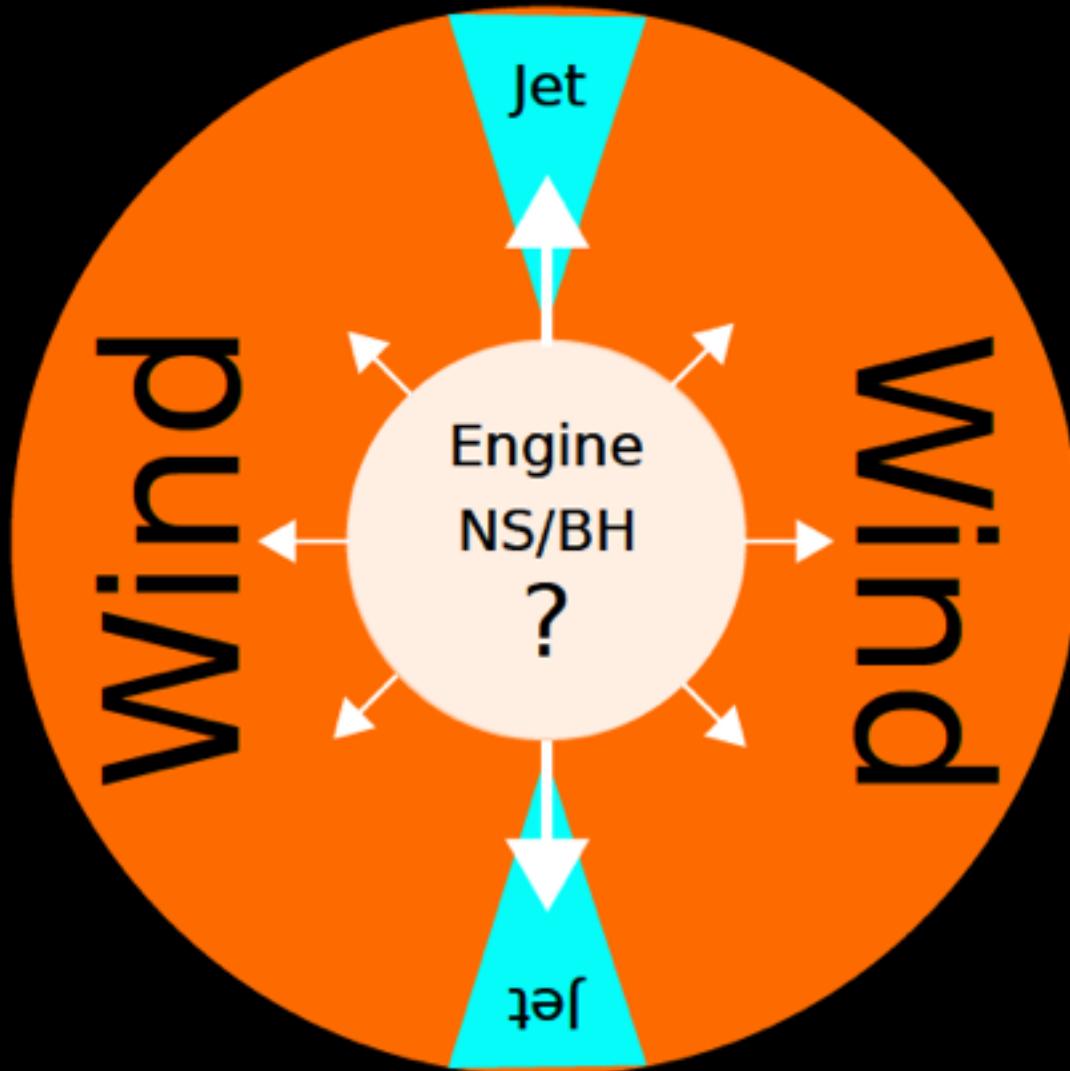






Hypernovae

$B > 1e16 \text{ G}$, $P < 1 \text{ ms}$

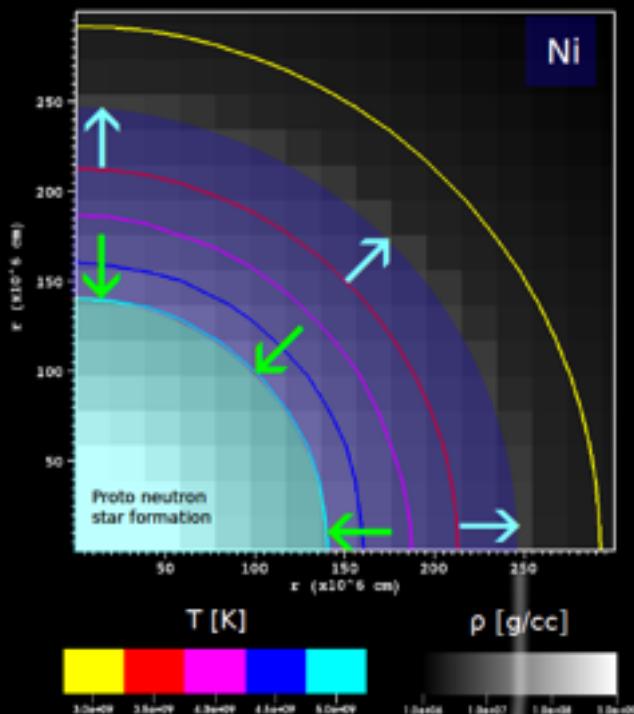


Ni Production

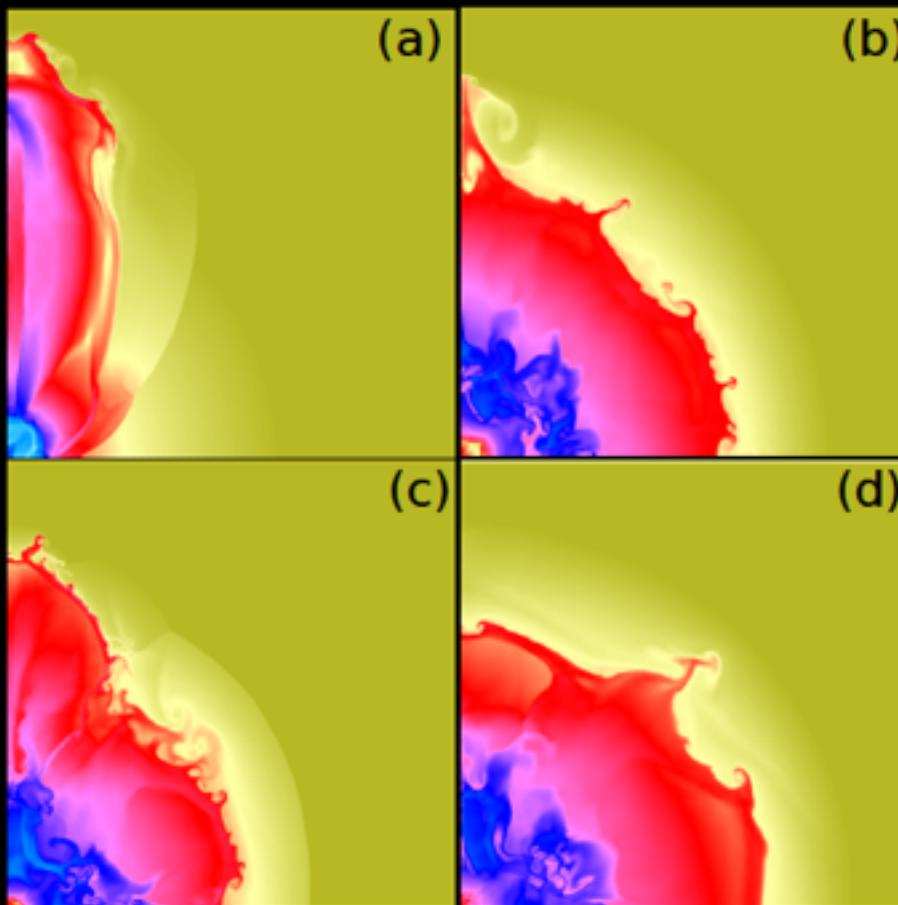
TABLE 1
MAGNETAR-POWERED EXPLOSIONS

Model	Type	Engine Type	^{56}Ni Mass M_{\odot}	Remnant	M_{ej} M_{\odot}	E_{ej} 10^{51} erg
A	J	J(2.5° , ϵ)	0.016	$4.54 M_{\odot}$ BH	5.46	9.84
B	W	W(90° , ϵ)	0.038	$1.66 M_{\odot}$ NS	8.34	11.34
C	J+W	J(2.5° , 0.1ϵ), W(0.9ϵ)	0.036	$1.66 M_{\odot}$ NS	8.34	11.19
D	J+W	J(10° , 0.1ϵ), W(0.9ϵ)	0.037	$1.66 M_{\odot}$ NS	8.34	10.35

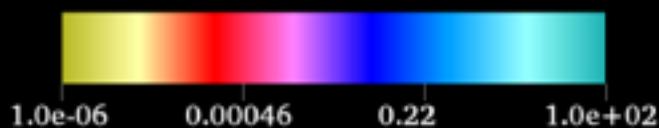
NOTE. — The rate of energy deposition is $\epsilon = 10^{51} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ and its duration is 20 sec



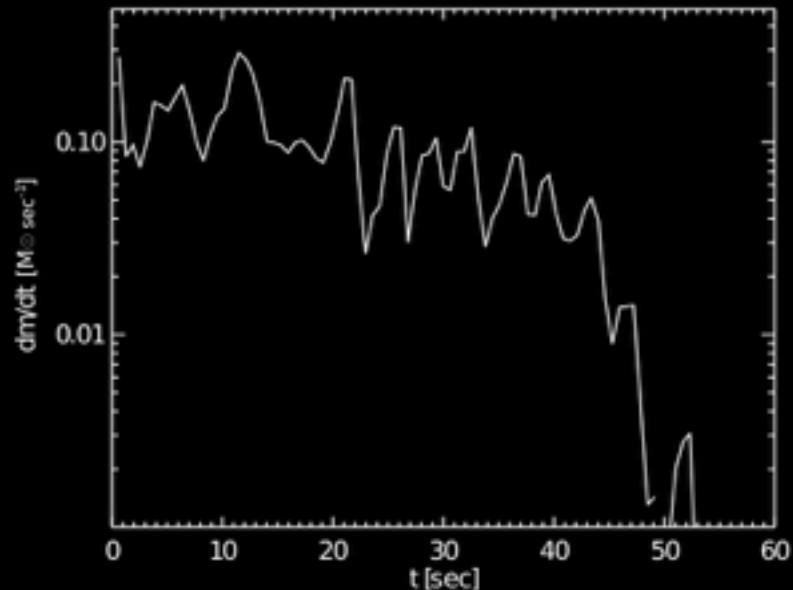
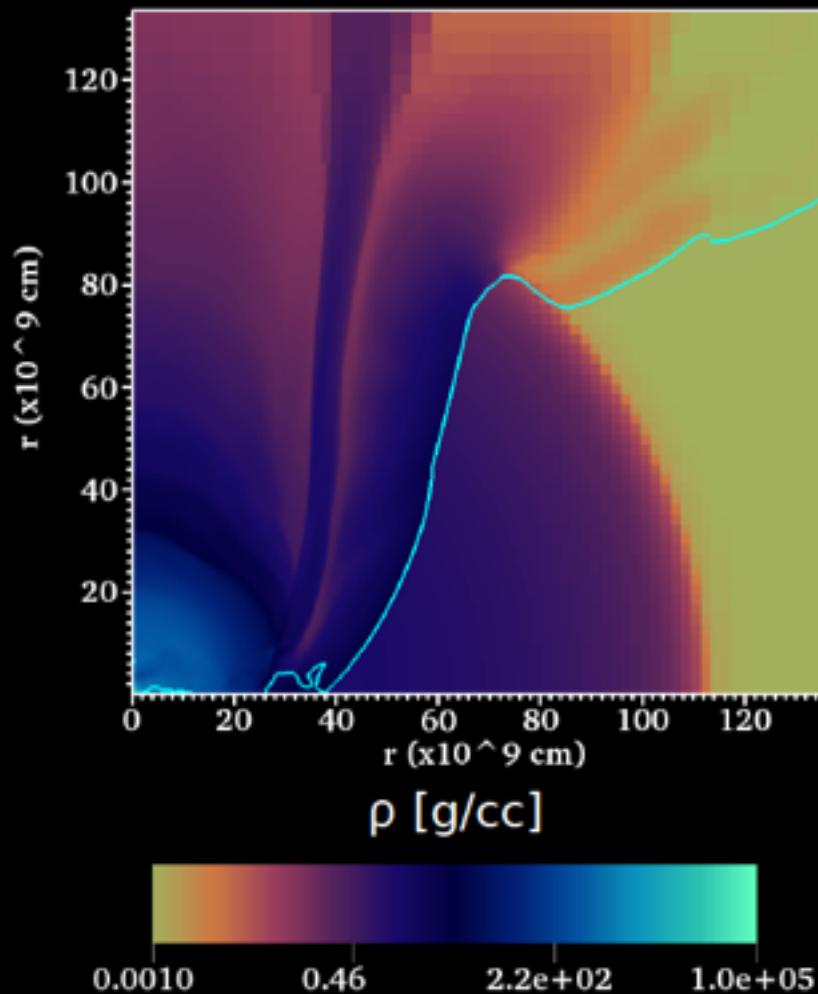
Explosions



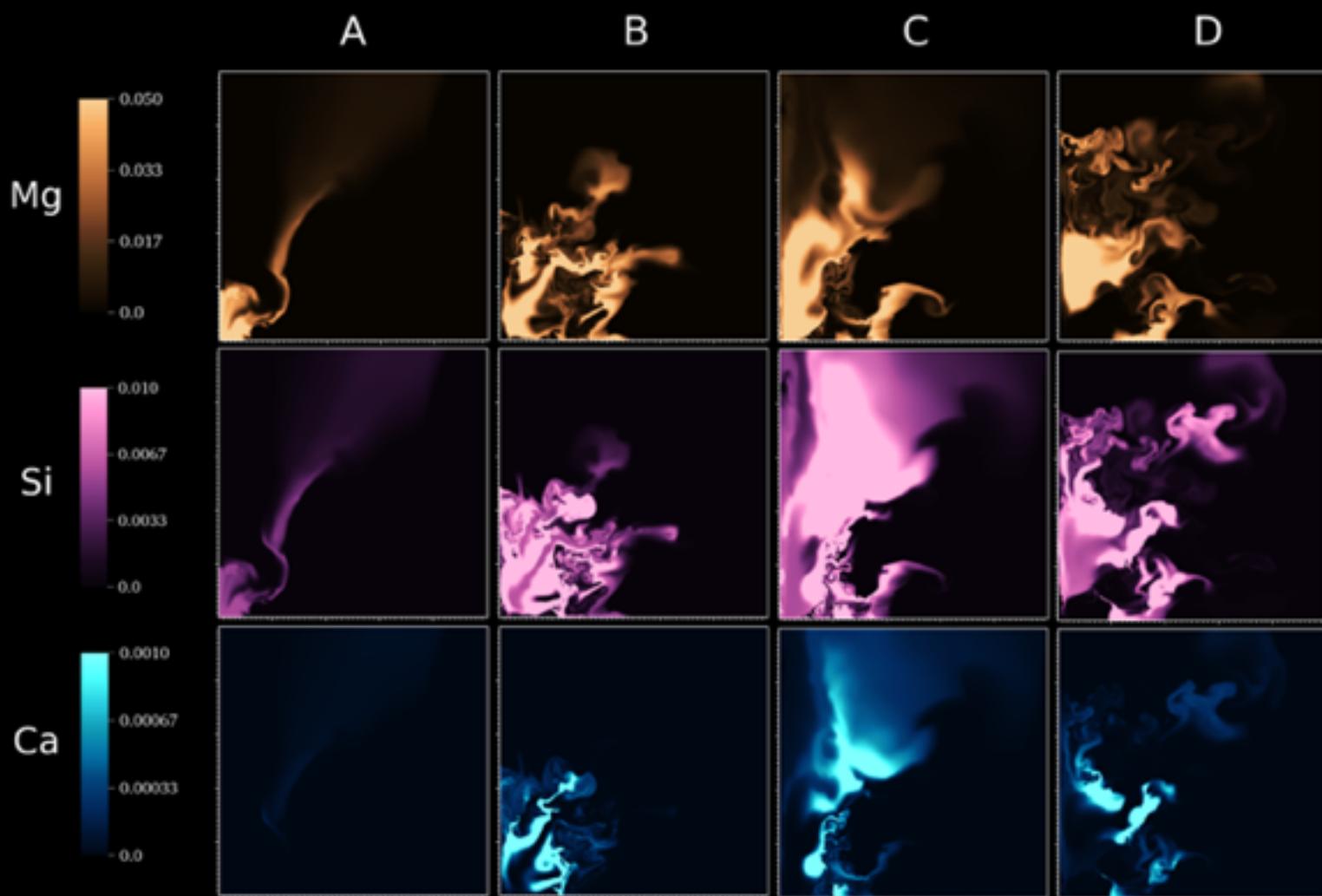
ρ [g/cc]



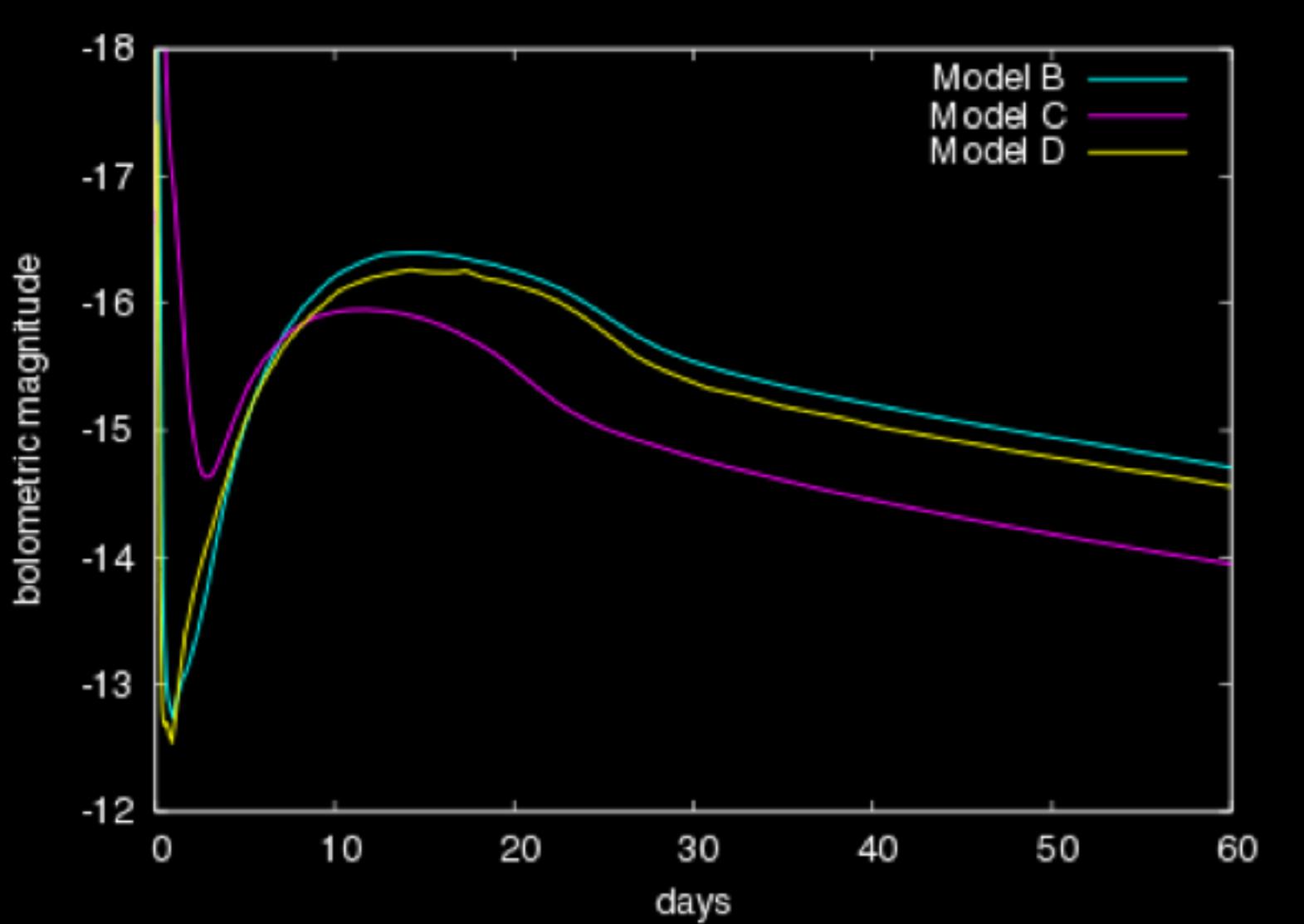
Jet only Model



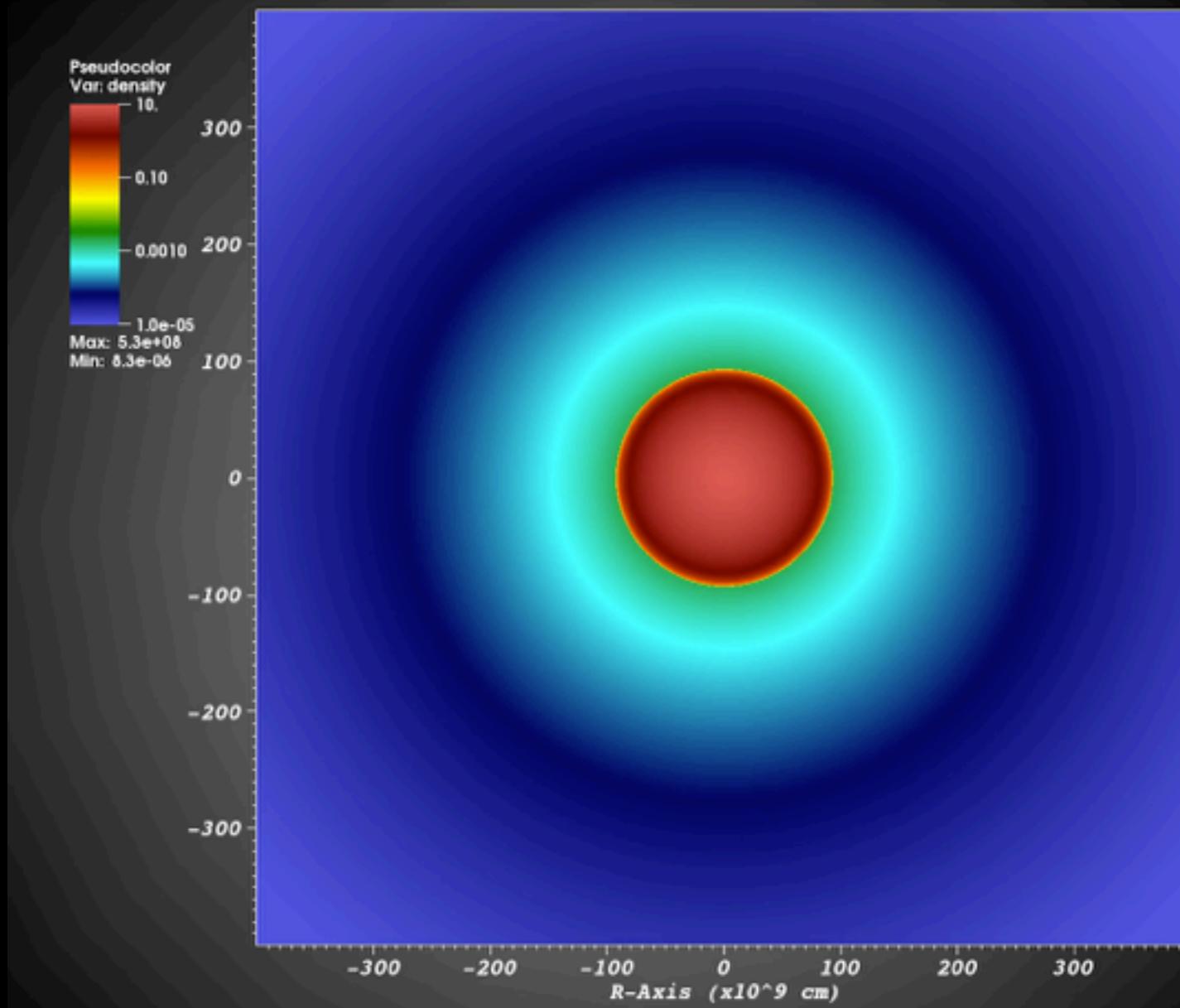
Yields and Mixing



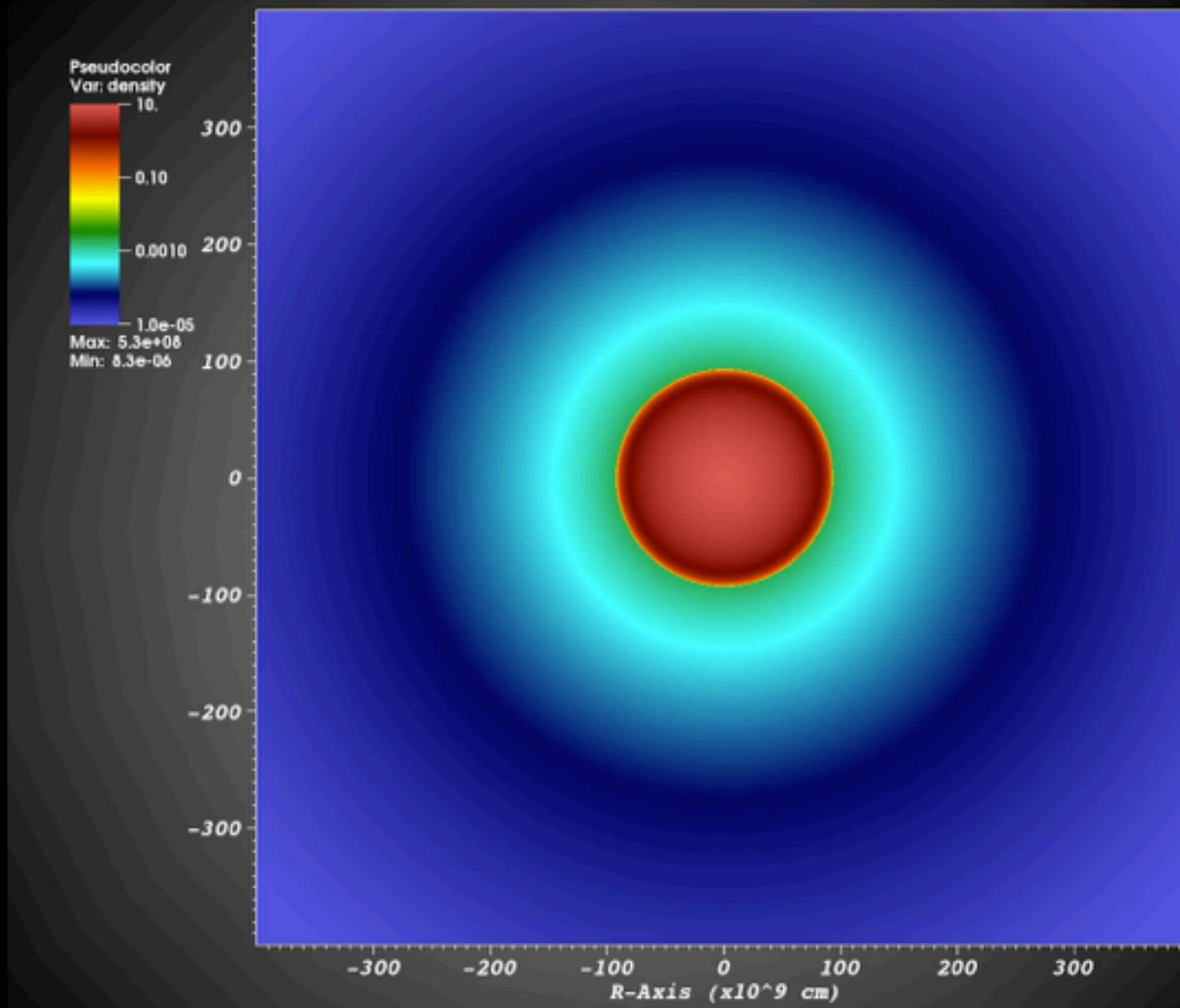
Light Curves



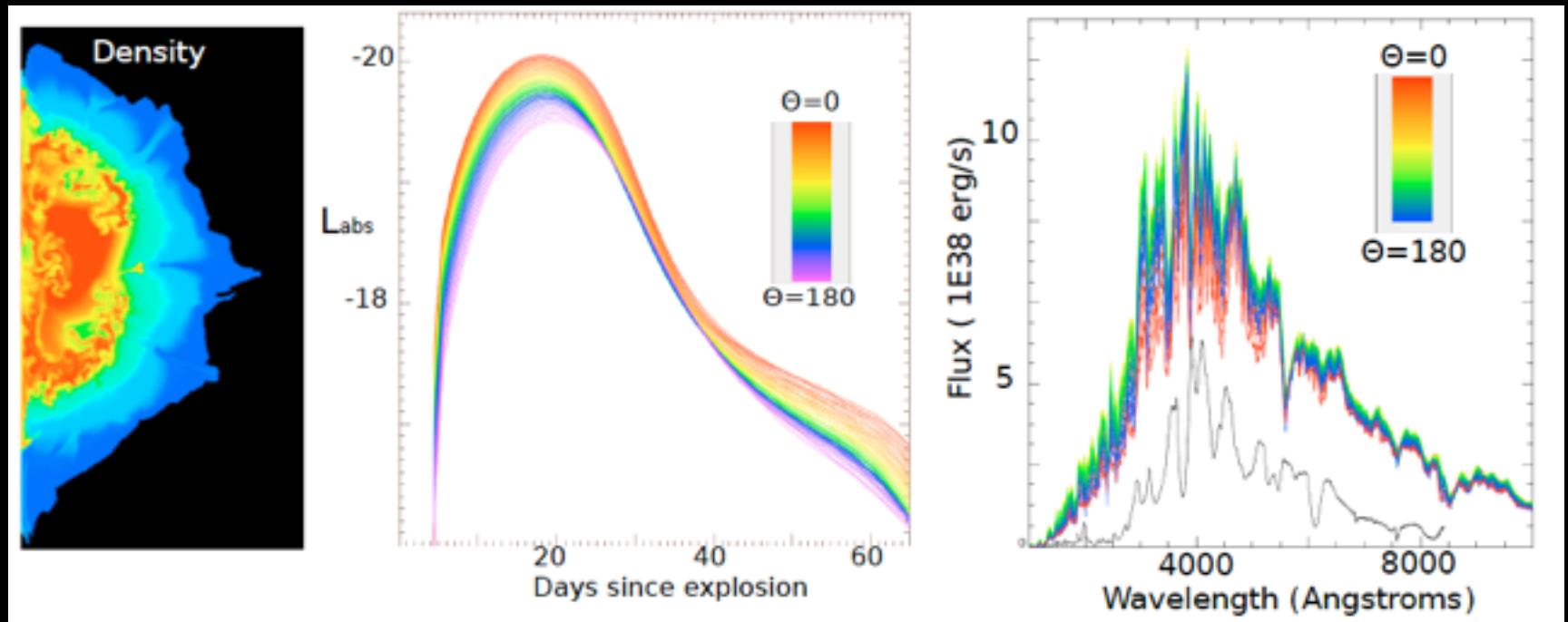
But there may be a GRB !



But there may be a GRB !

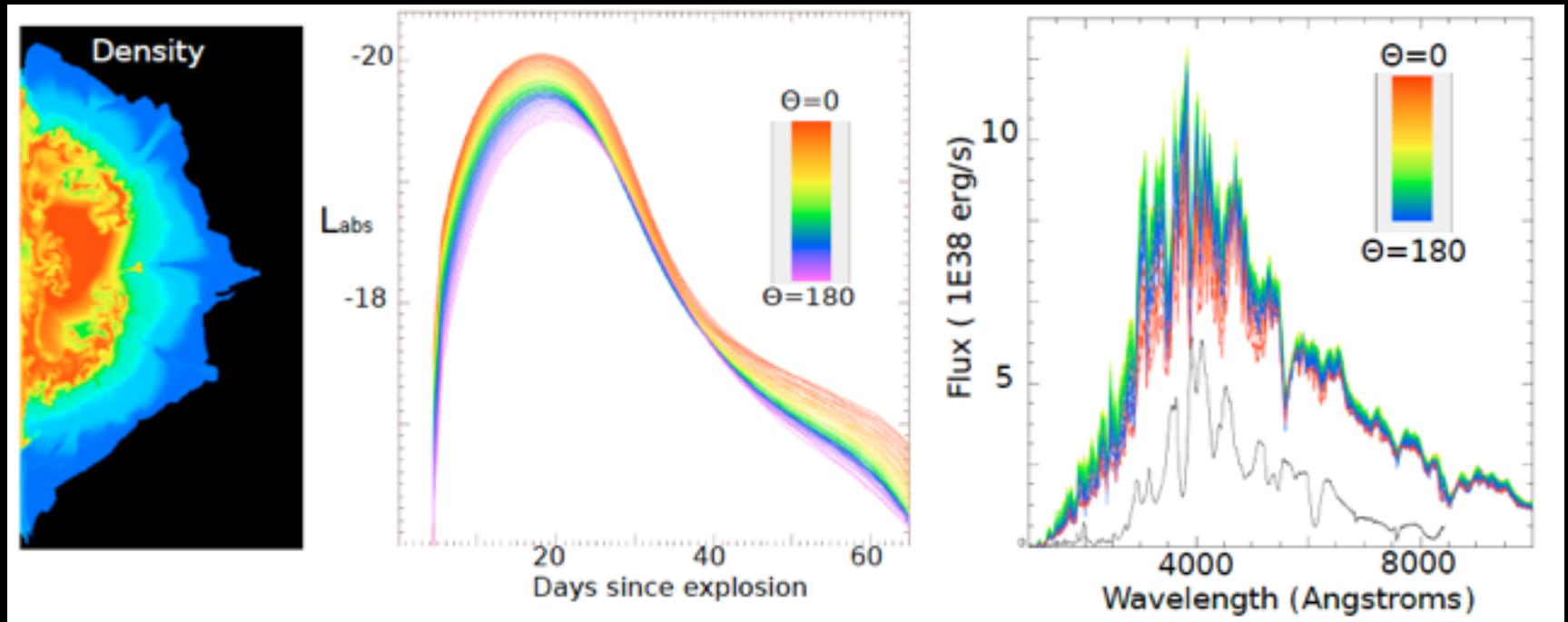


Toward Realistic SN observational Signatures



A Type Ia Example from Kasen+ 2008

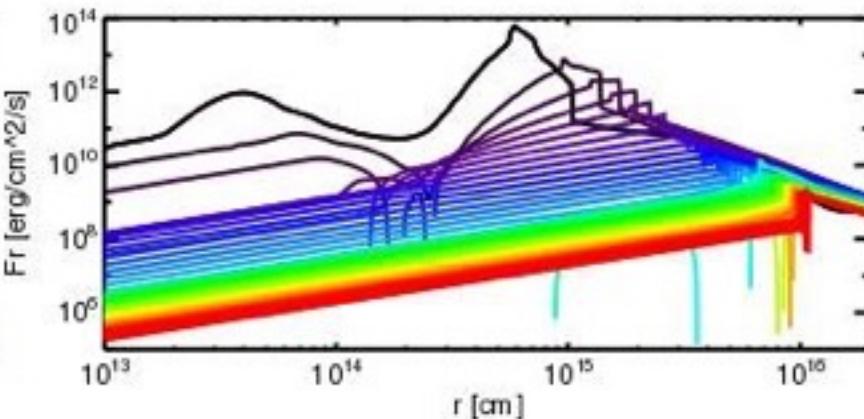
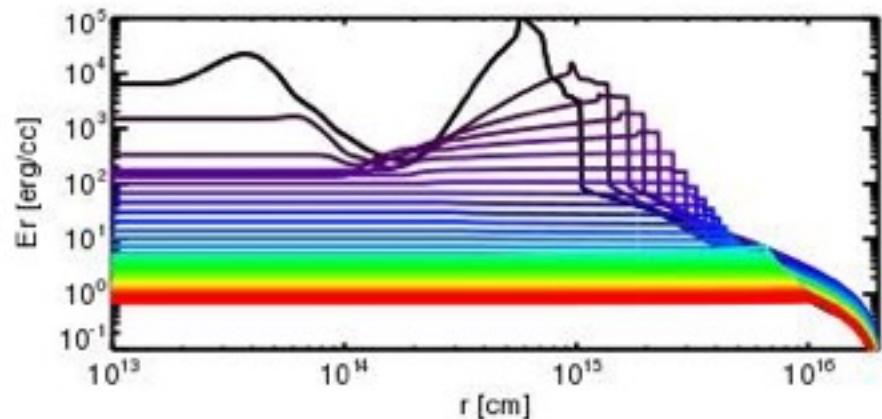
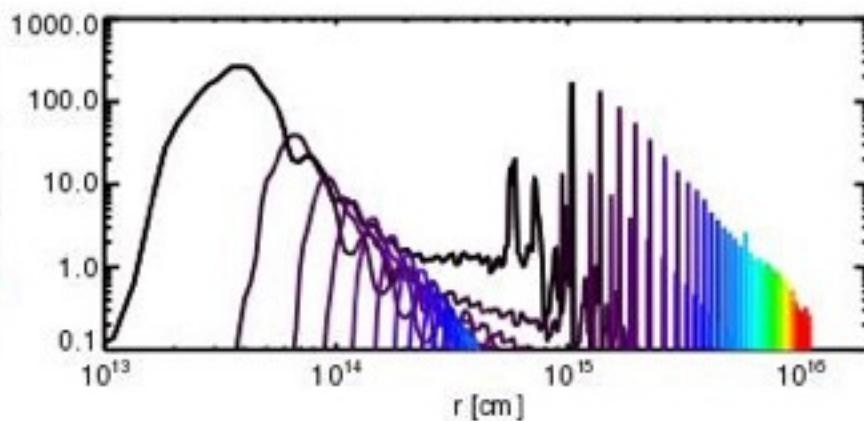
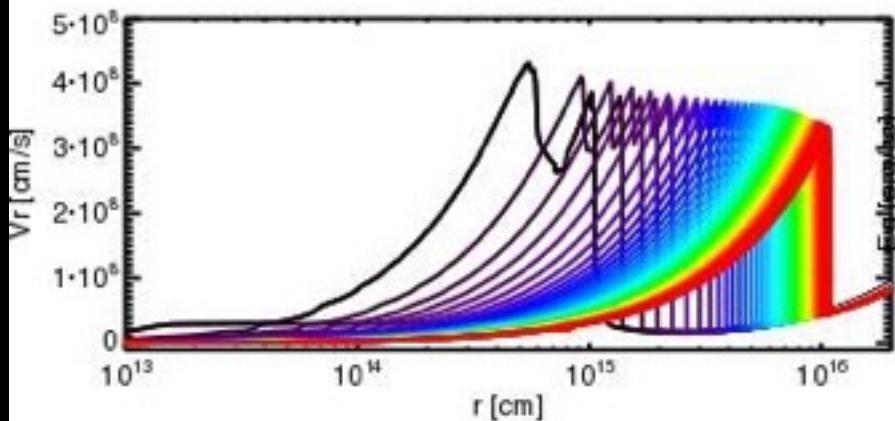
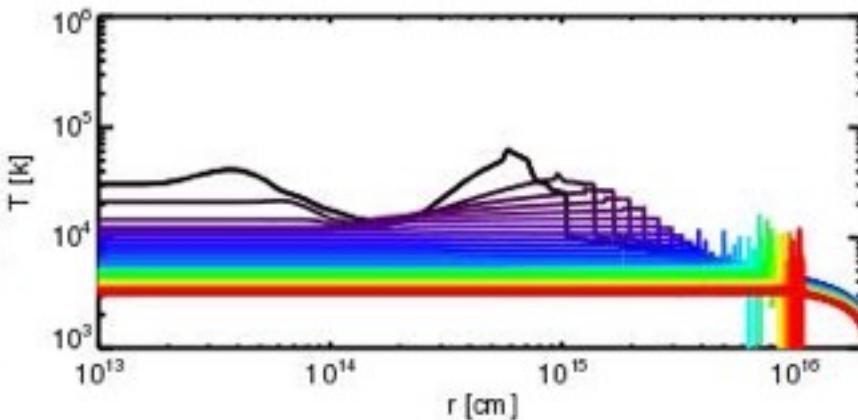
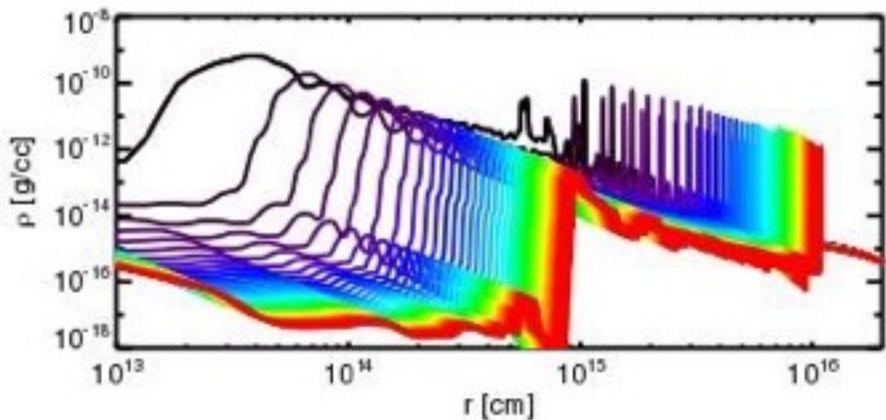
Toward Realistic SN observational Signatures



A Type Ia Example from Kasen+ 2008

Multidimensional Radiation Transport Simulations of Exotic SNe !!

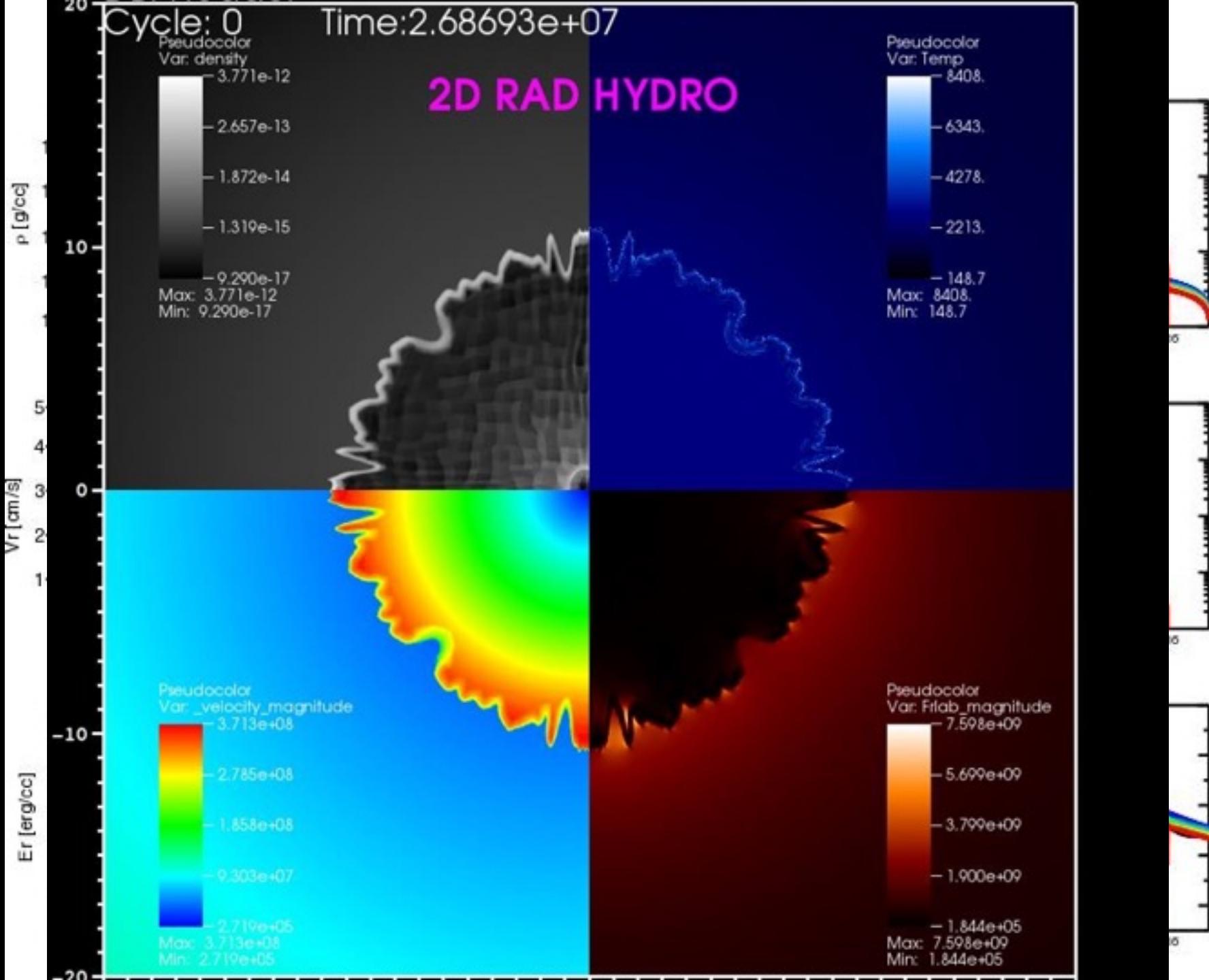
RAD HYDRO



Cycle: 0

Time: 2.68693e+07

2D RAD HYDRO



Cycle: 150000 Time: 1.99394e+07

3D RAD HYDRO

P [g/cc]

5

4

3

2

1

Contour
Var: density

-5.011e-13
-2.107e-13
-8.857e-14
-3.724e-14
-1.566e-14
-6.582e-15
-2.767e-15
-1.163e-15
-4.895e-16
-2.056e-16

Max: 1.792e-12
Min: 3.644e-17

V_r [cm/s]

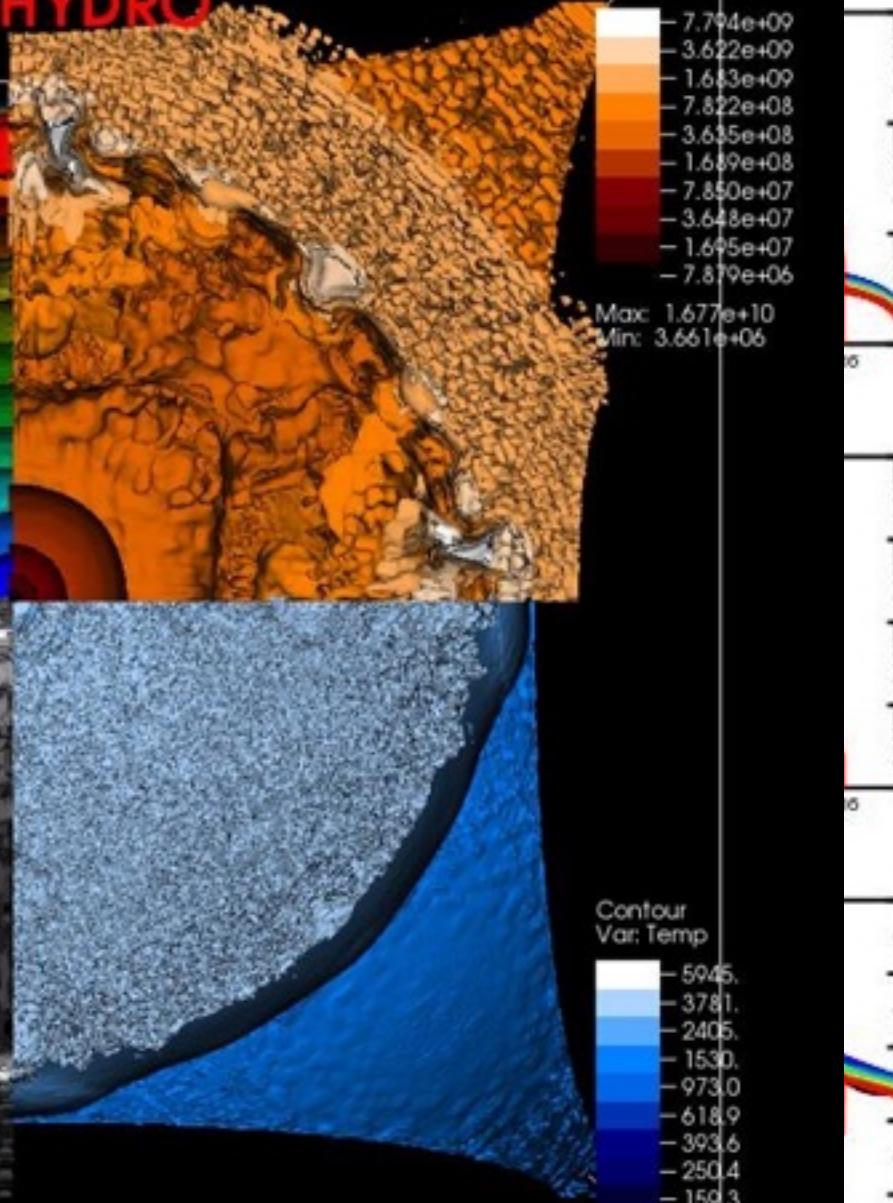
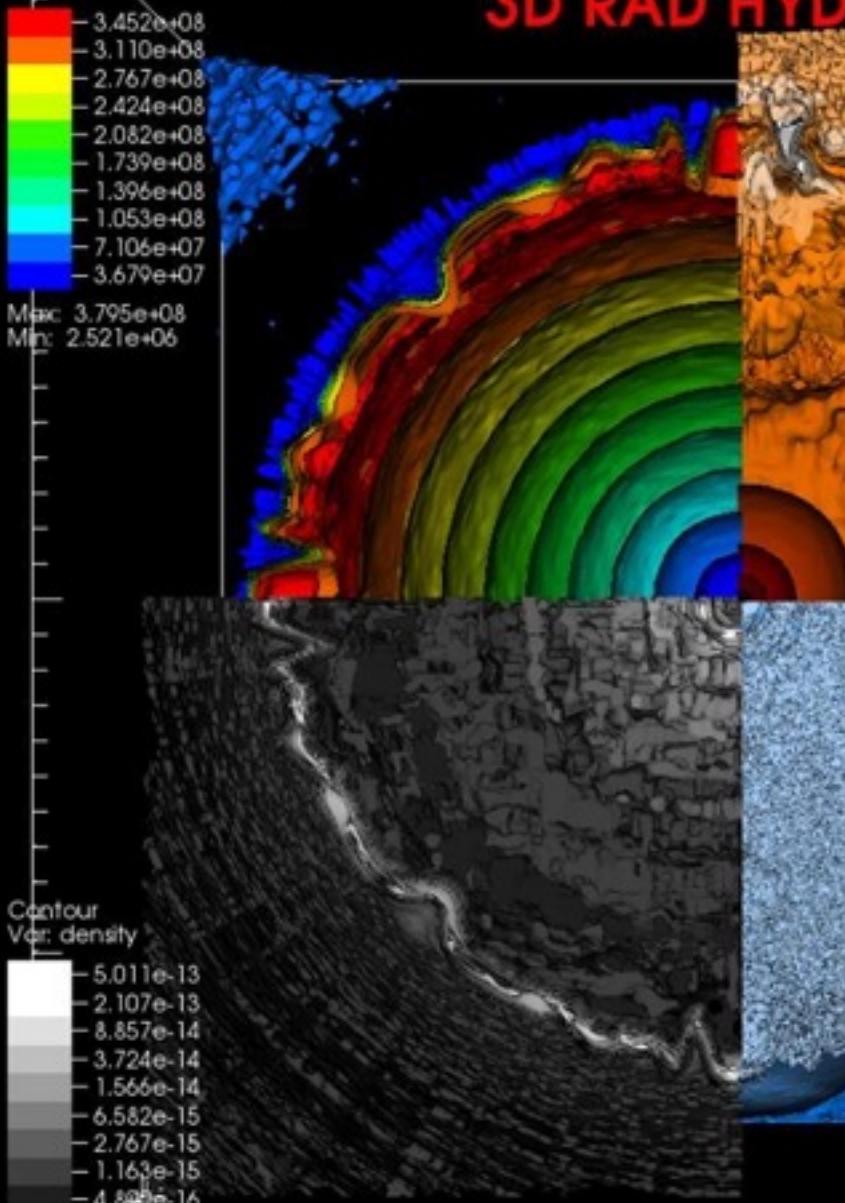
E_r [erg/cc]

Contour
Var: E_rlab_magnitude

Max: 1.677e+10
Min: 3.661e+06

Contour
Var: Temp

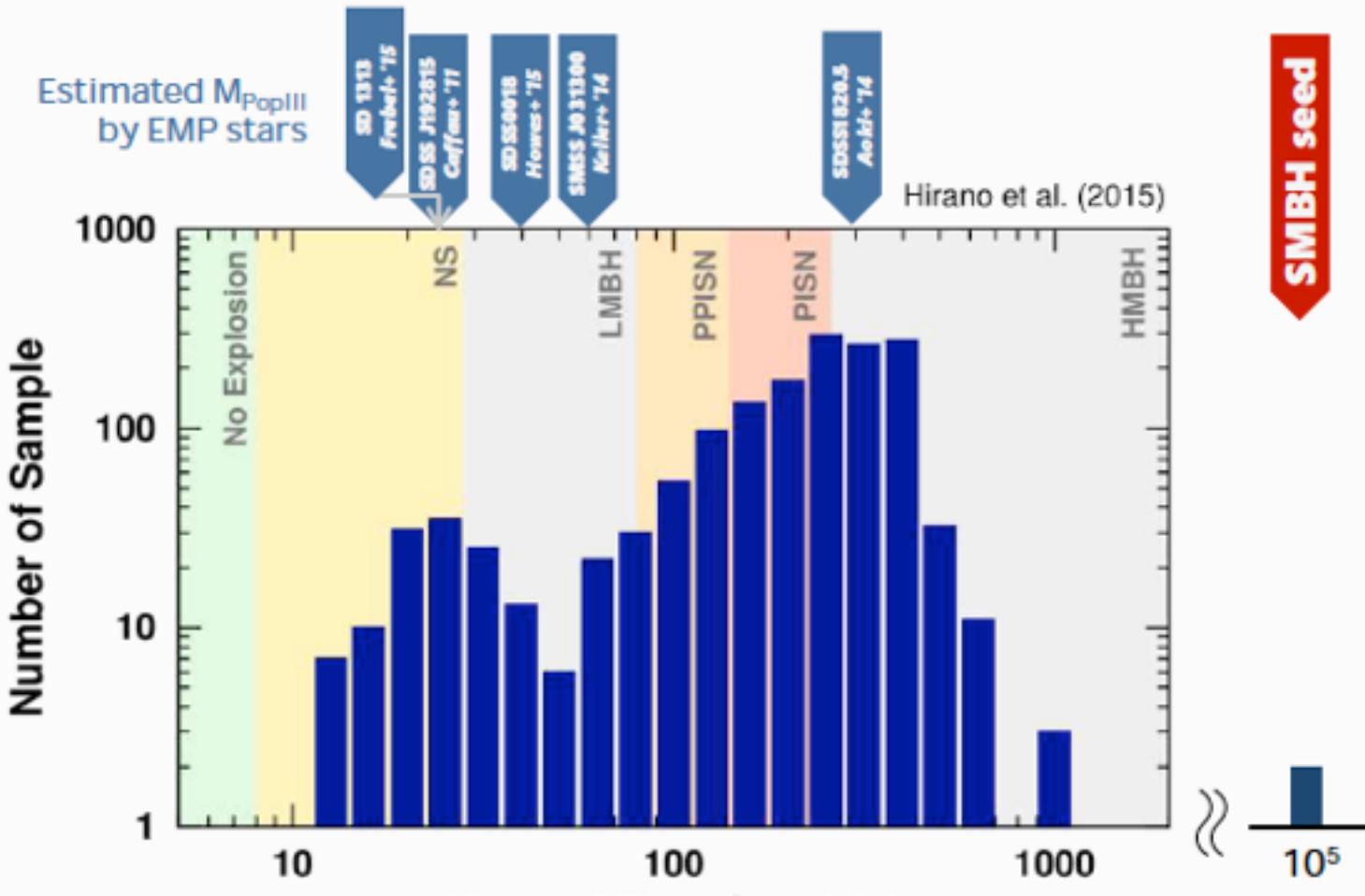
Max: 9347.
Min: 6443.



Hunting for the First Cosmic Explosions ?

How massive are First Stars?

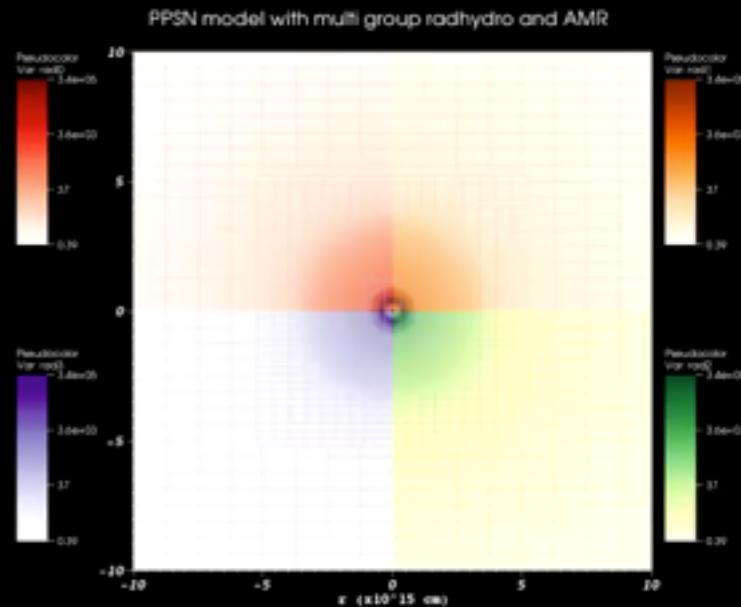
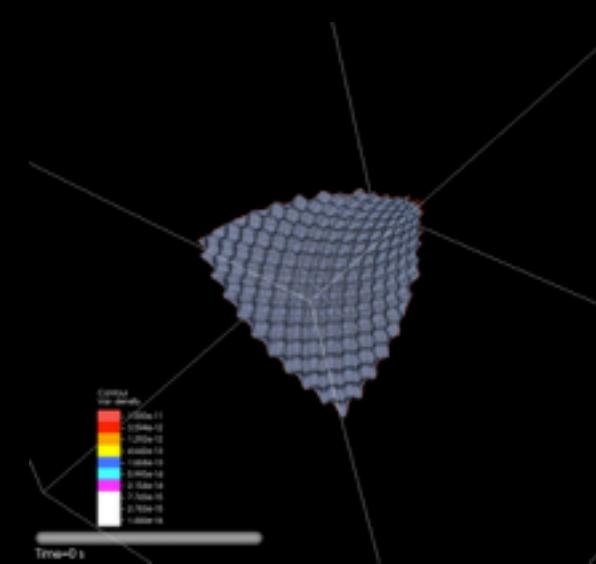
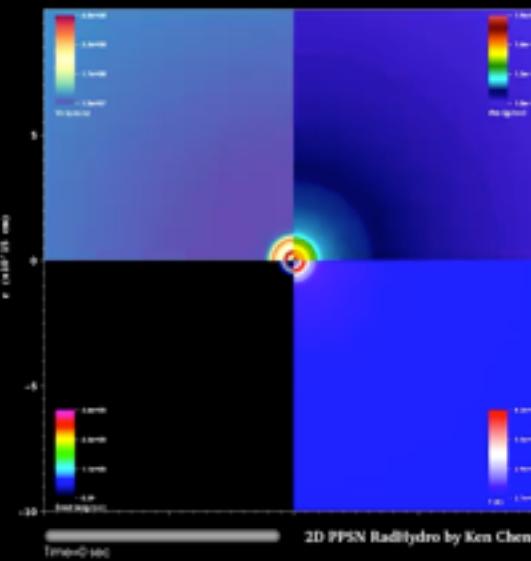
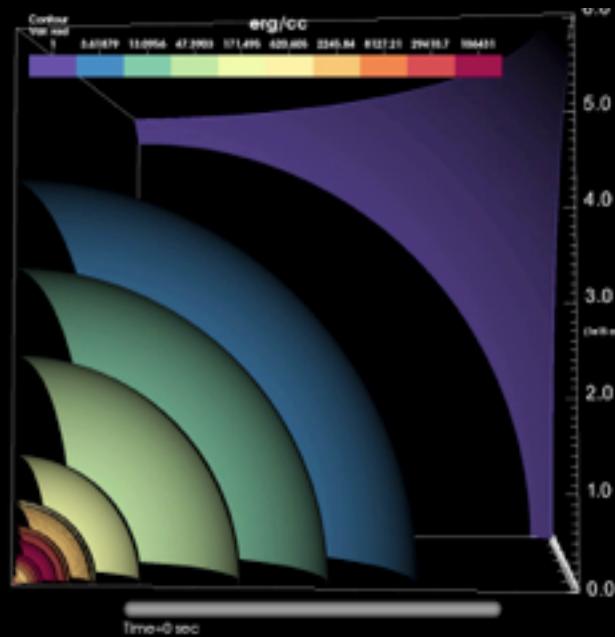
ver.2015.12.09



Courtesy of Shingo Hirano

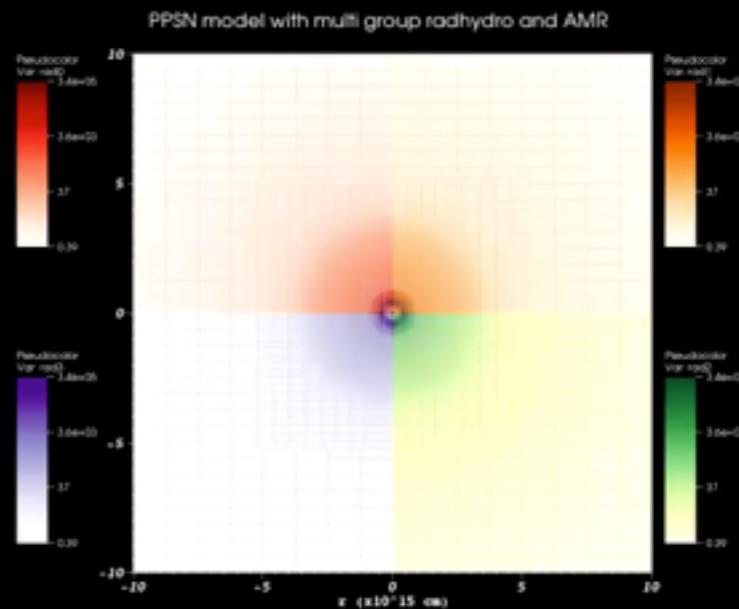
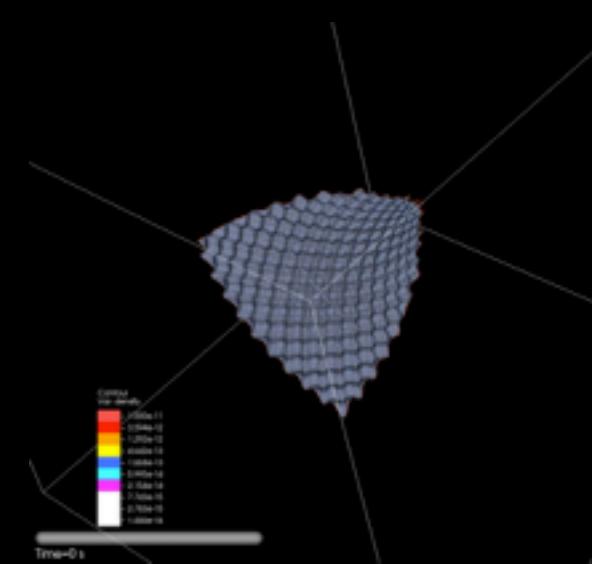
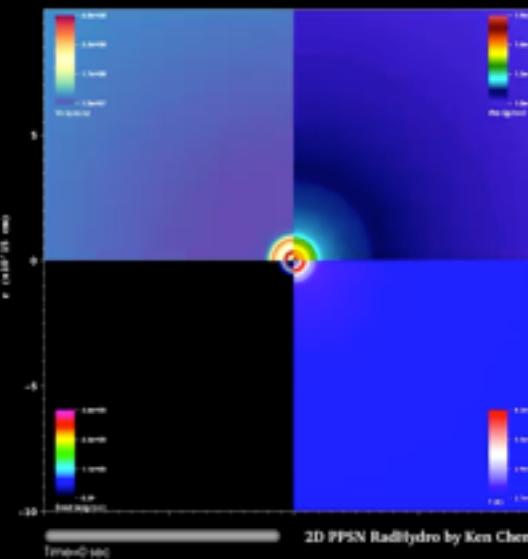
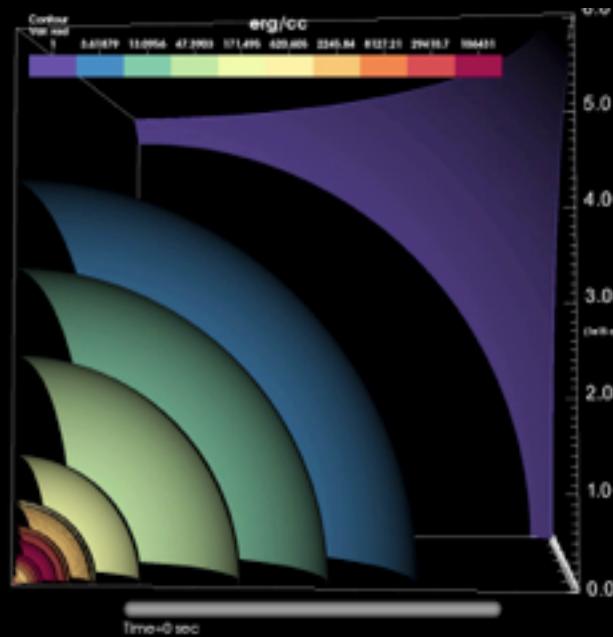
Multidimensional Radiation Transport Simulations of Extreme SNe

Chen, Woosley, & Zhang in prep.



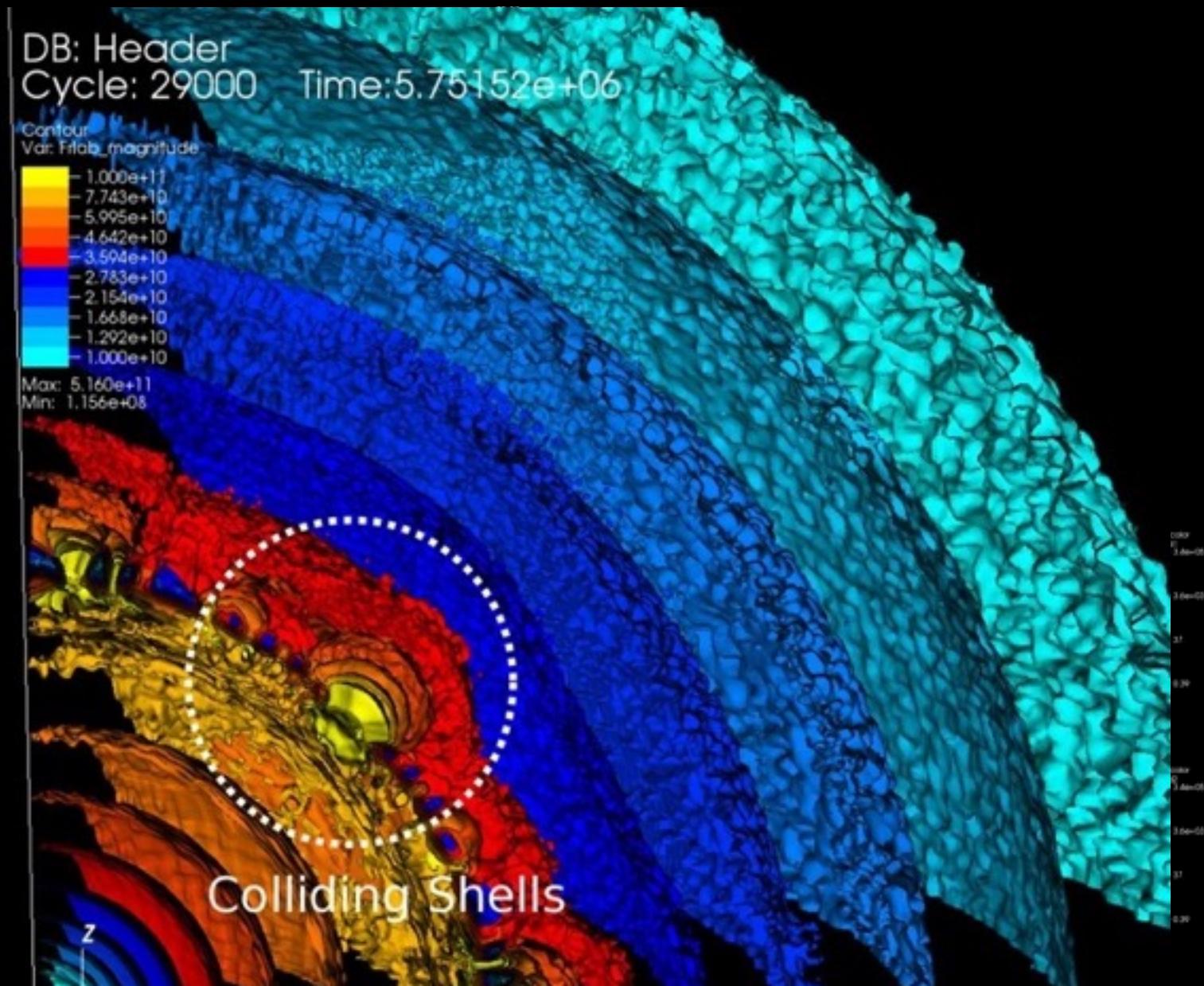
Multidimensional Radiation Transport Simulations of Extreme SNe

Chen, Woosley, & Zhang in prep.



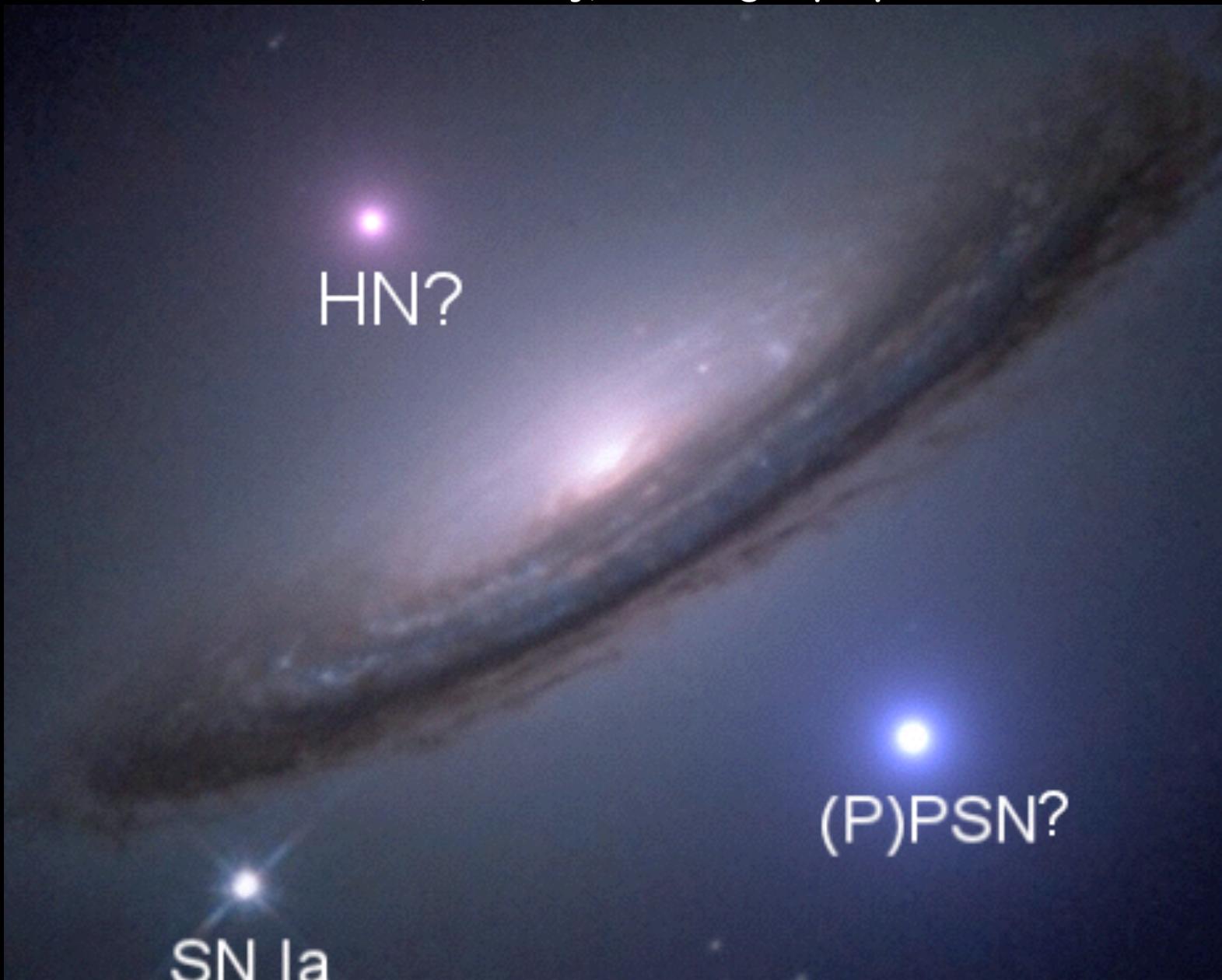
Multidimensional Radiation Transport Simulations of Extreme SNe

Chen, Woosley, & Zhang in prep.



Multidimensional Radiation Transport Simulations of Extreme SNe

Chen, Woosley, & Zhang in prep.



Multidimensional Radiation Transport Simulations of Extreme SNe

TMT



LSST



GMT



JWST





Many thanks for your attention



My work has been kindly supported by:

East Asian Core Observatories Association (EACOA)



Office of Science
U.S. Department of Energy

