

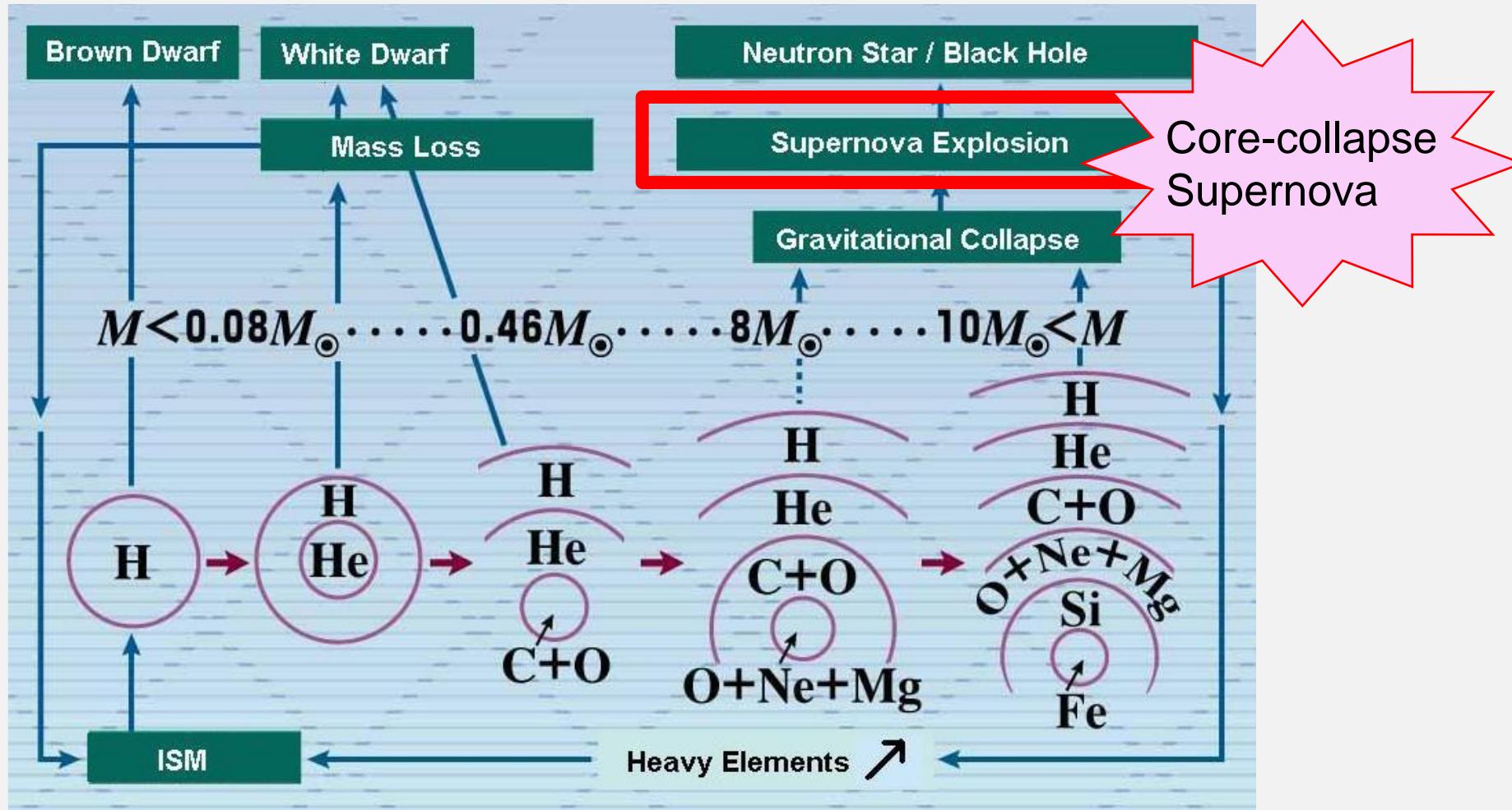
# "爆発的質量放出を伴った超新星の前兆現象の理解"

澤田 涼 / Ryo Sawada(Univ. of Tokyo/ ICRR fellow)

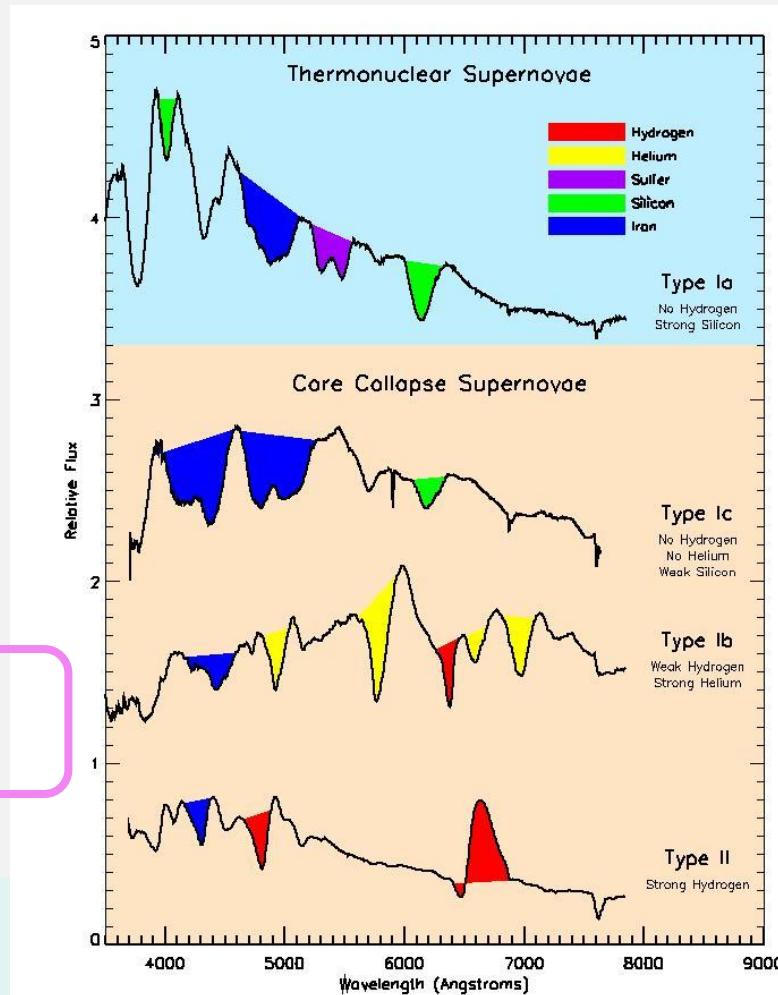
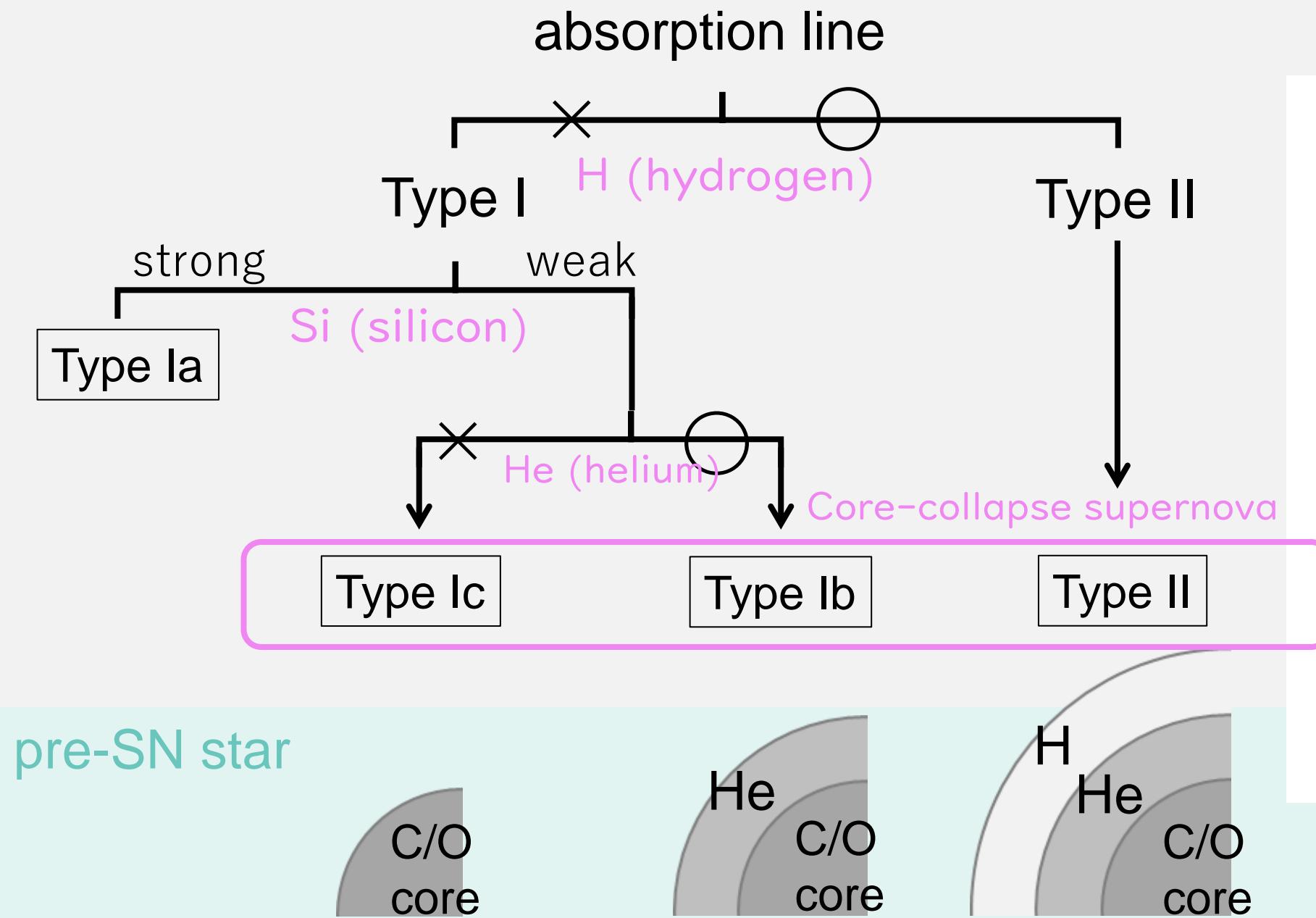
- 松岡 知紀 / Tomoki Matsuoka  
(Taipei. Academia Sinica Institute of Astronomy and Astrophysics (ASIAA))
- 芦田 洋輔 / Yosuke Ashida  
(The University of Utah)

# What is the core-collapse supernova ?

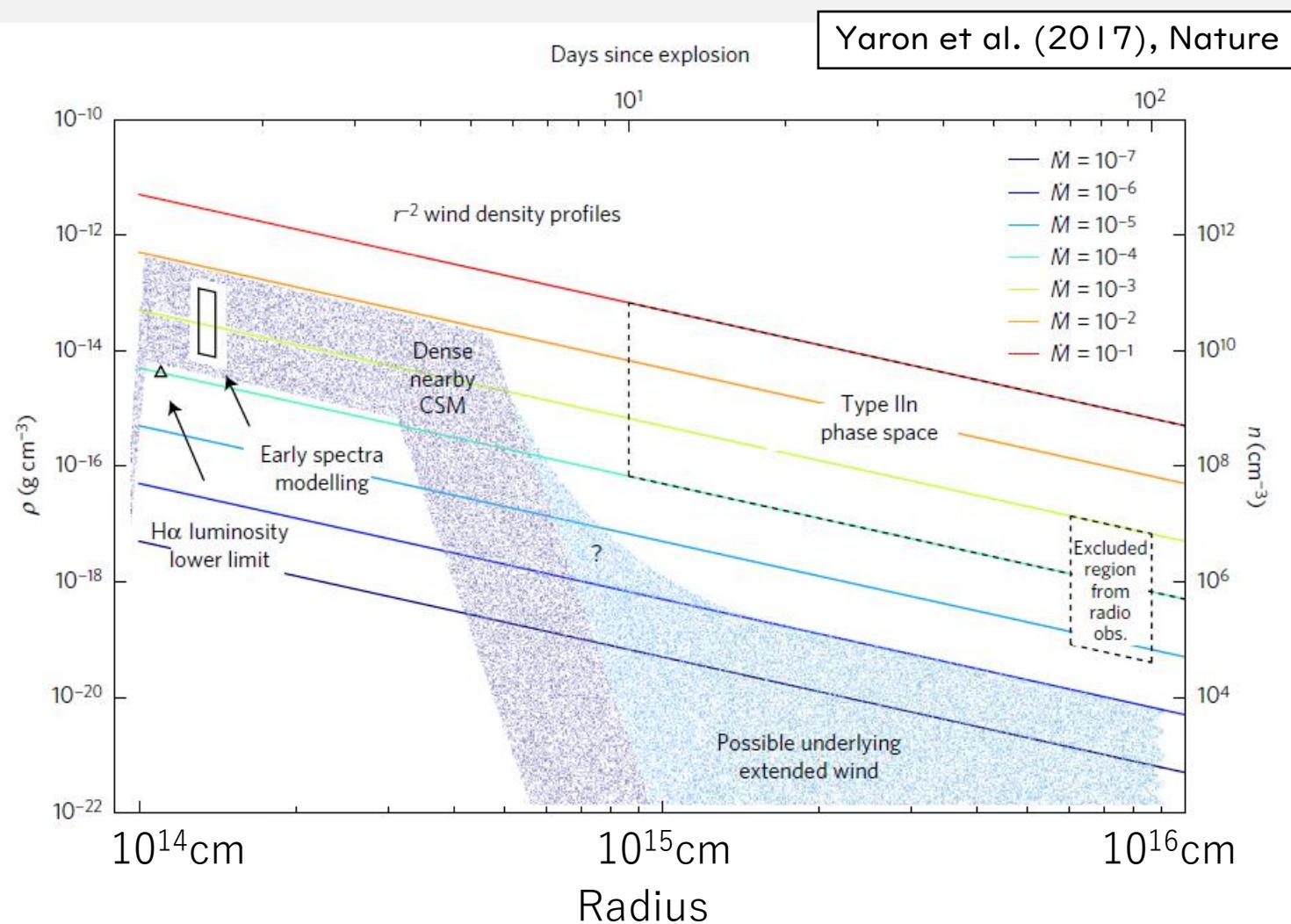
Core-collapse supernovae (CCSNe)  
occur at the end of the lives of massive stars ( $M_{\text{ZAMS}} > 8M_{\odot}$ ).



# What is the core-collapse supernova ?



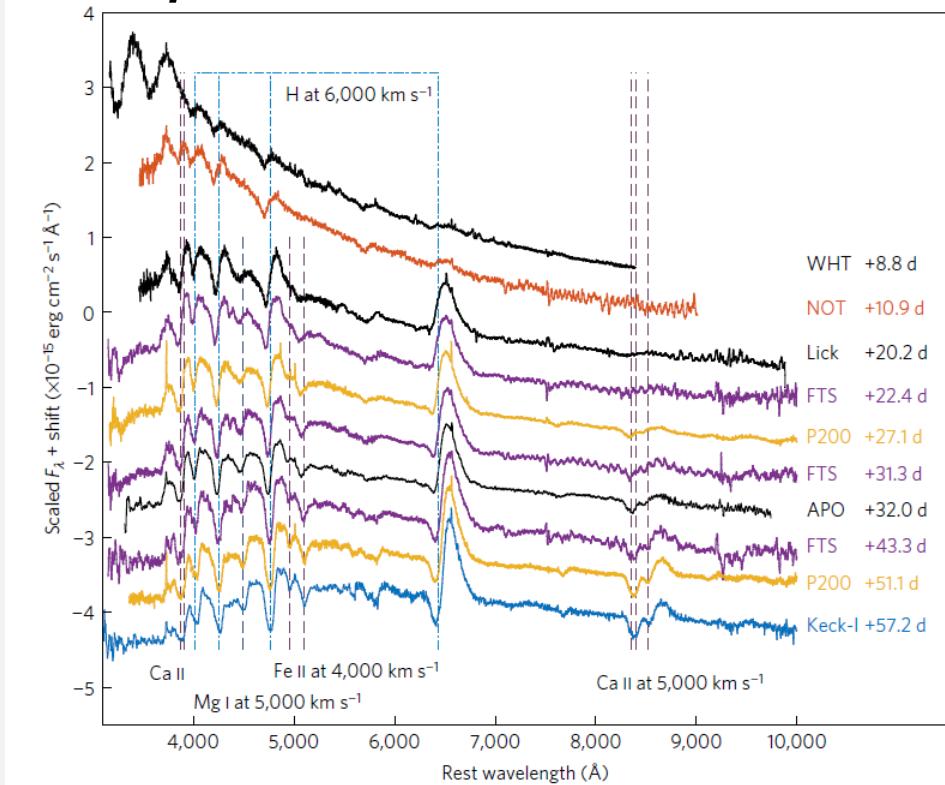
# Dense-Circumstellar Material surrounding a regular type II Supernova



$$\dot{M} = 4\pi\rho v_{\text{esc}} r^2 = \text{const.}$$

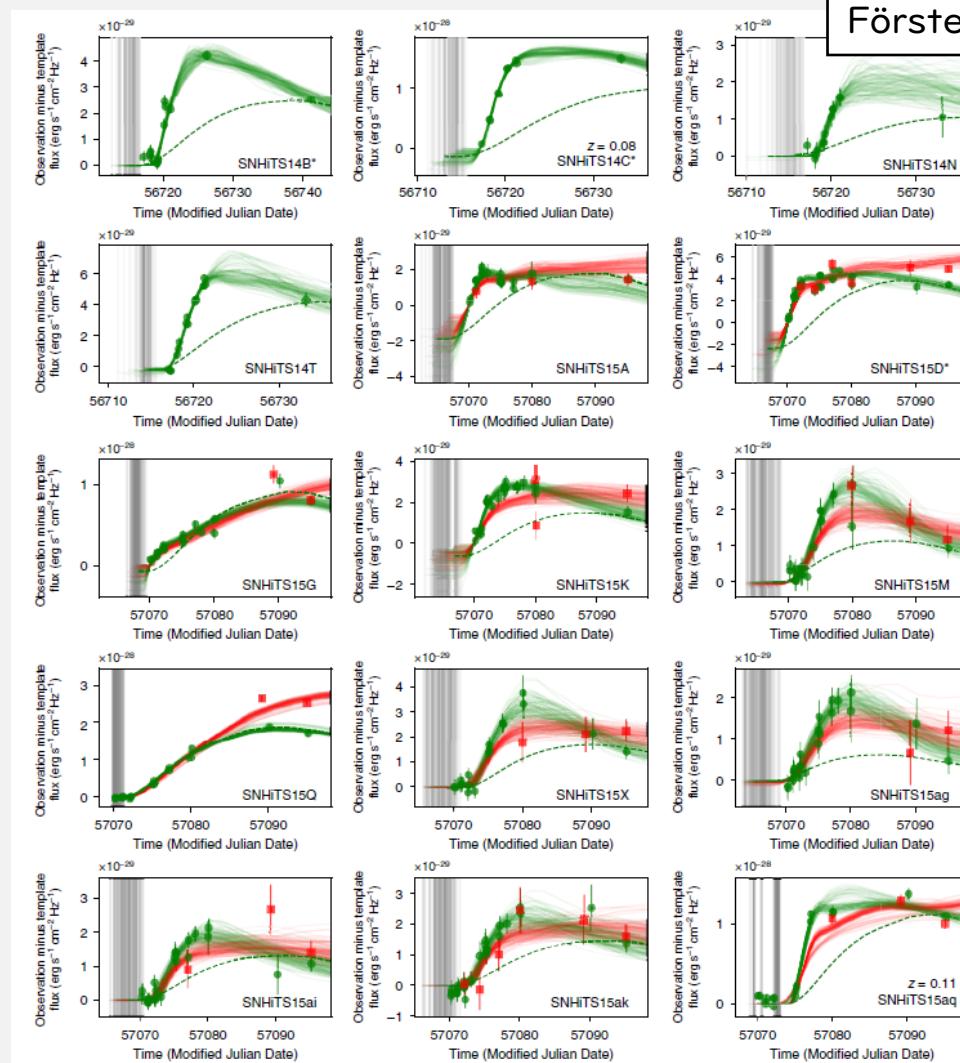
$$(v_{\text{esc}} = GM_*/R_*)$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho \propto r^{-2}$$



...significant enhancement of the mass-loss before the SN explosion??

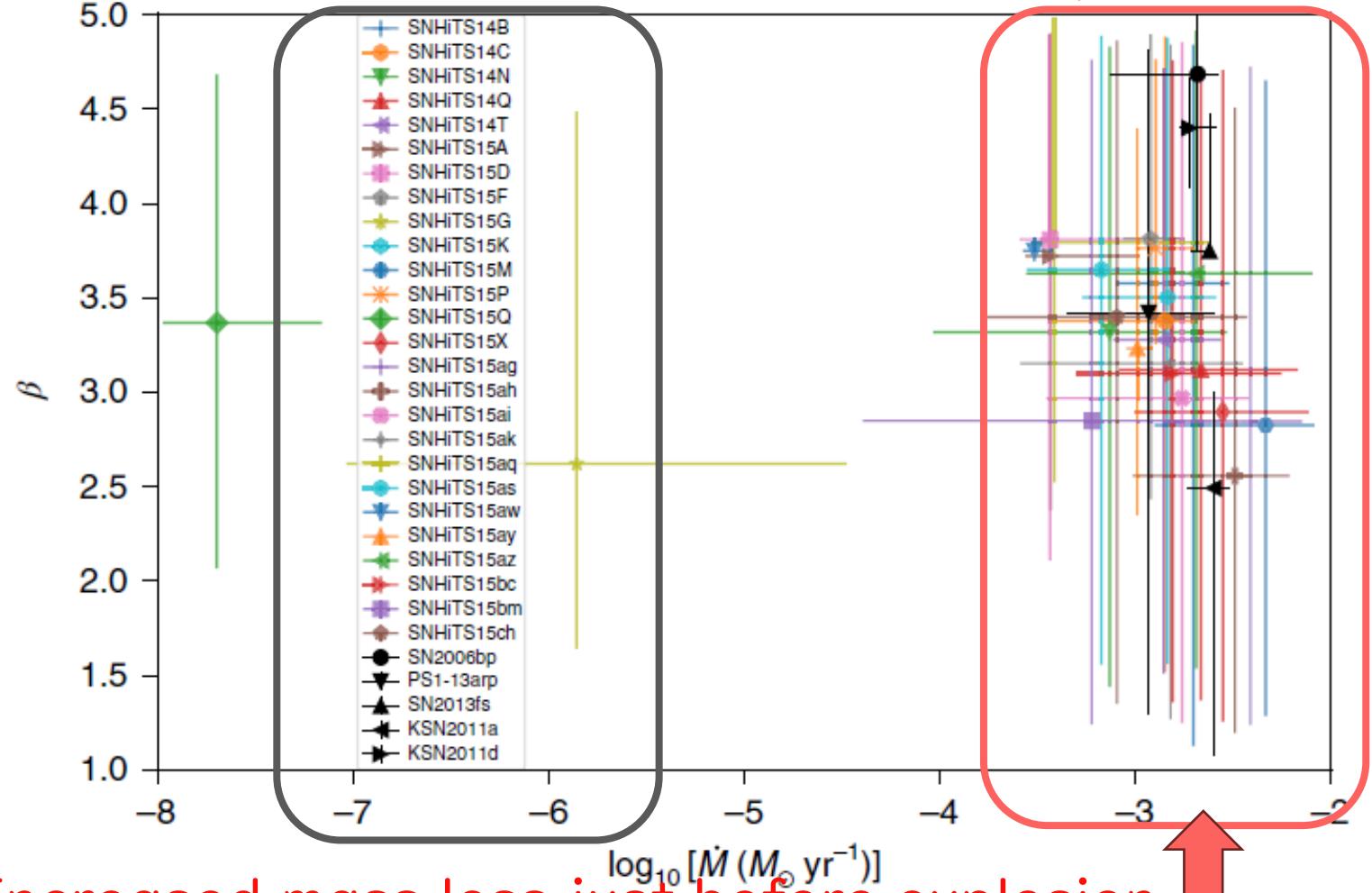
# Dense CSM around the progenitor of a supernova?



Förster et al. (2018)

Steady wind of  
red super giant star

Observation  
Implications



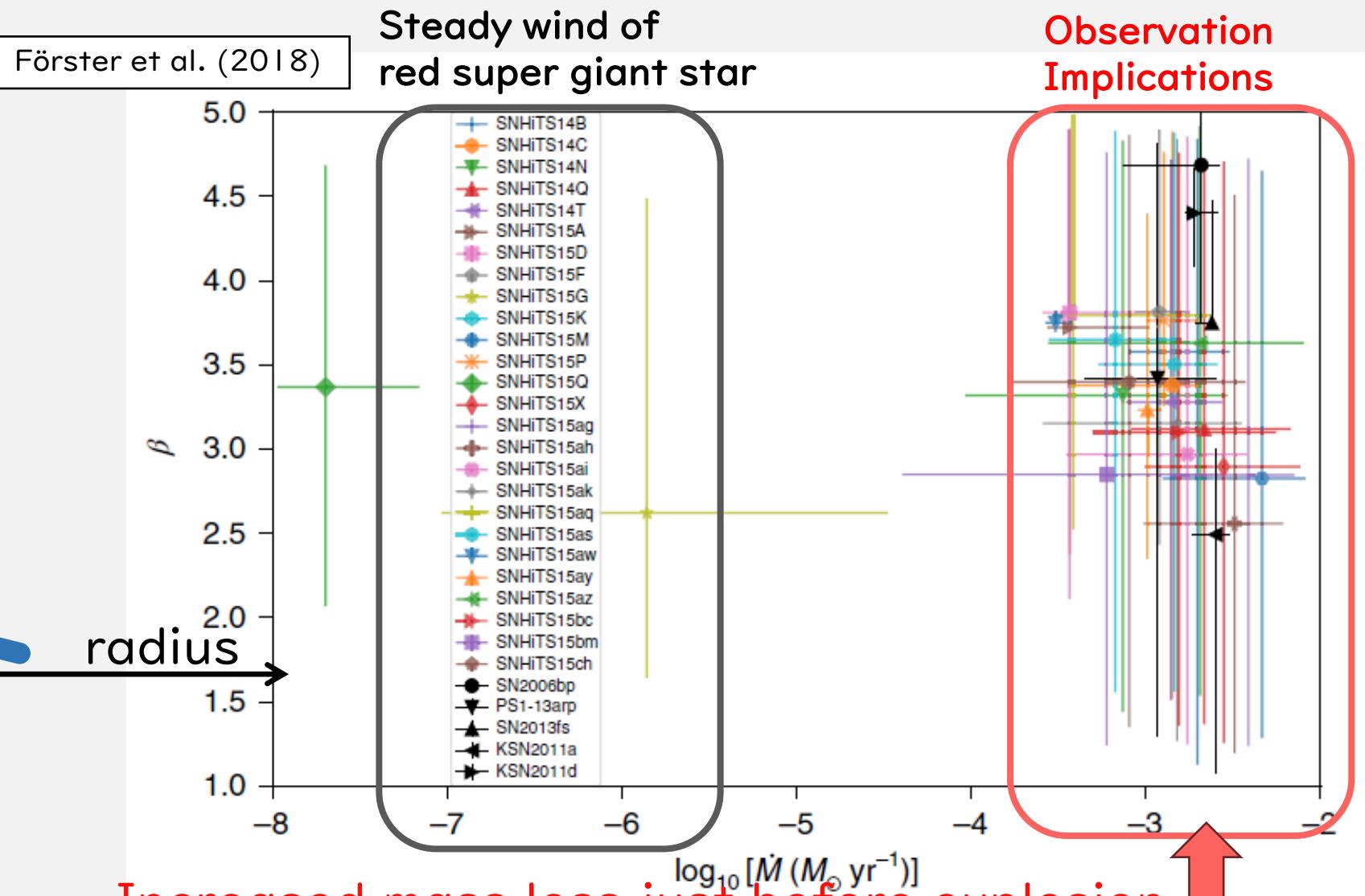
Increased mass loss just before explosion  
is not specific, but a universal phenomenon?

# Dense CSM around the progenitor of a supernova?

Stellar Surface

Dense-CSM

Stedy-State CSM



Increased mass loss just before explosion  
is not specific, but a universal phenomenon?

# Where does this dense-CSM come from?

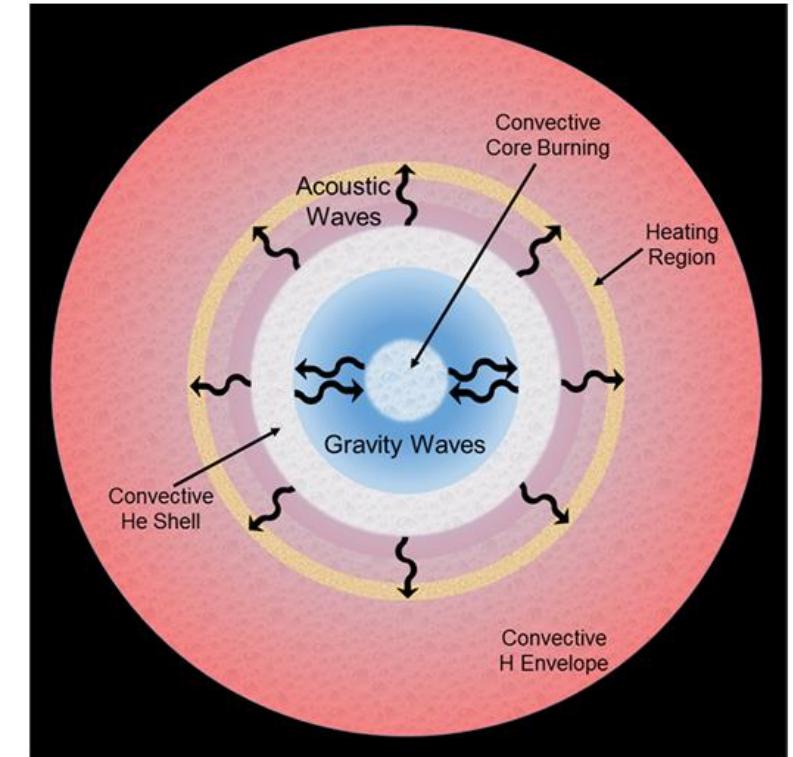
Canonical stellar evolution theories do not expect it

- Single star origin?

- Core Convection  
from Core Burning? Shell Burning?  
(e.g., gravity wave; Fuller 2017)
- Phenomenological modeling  
(e.g., energy injection & LC model)

- Binary stars origin?

- > How about in a binary stellar evolution process??



# Setup of binary stellar evolution

motivation

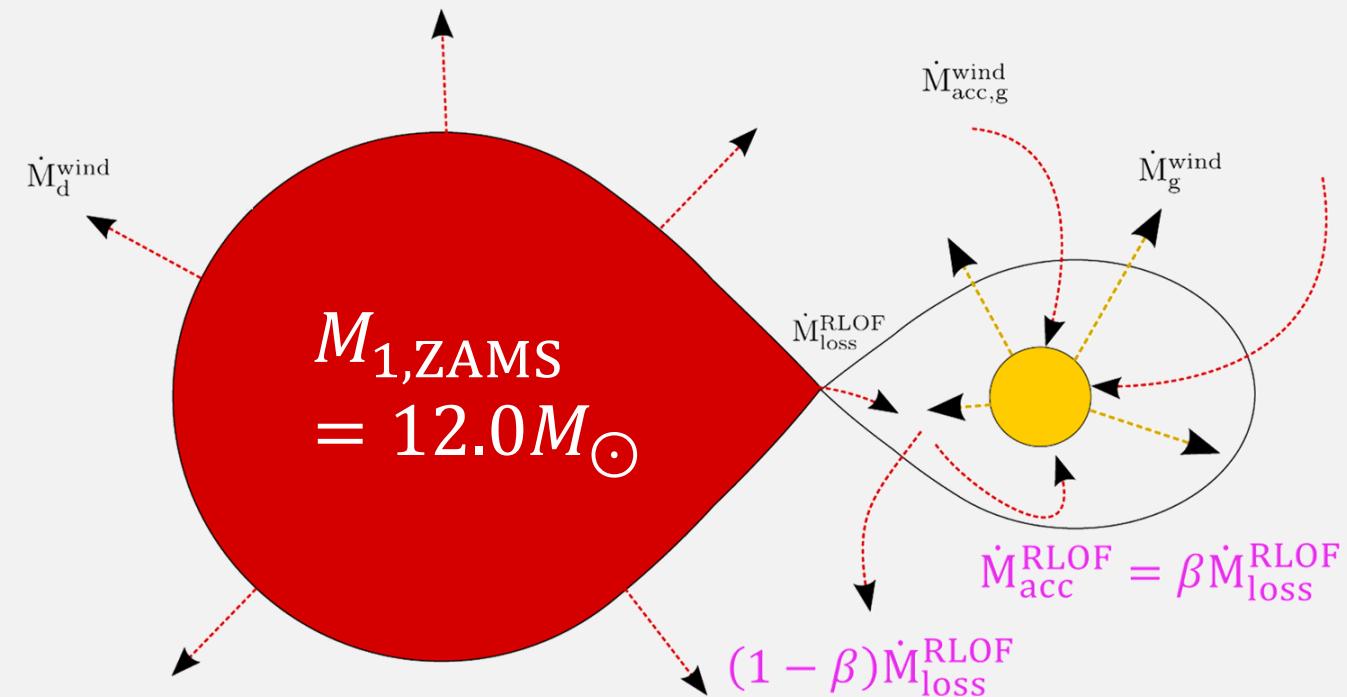
Can we create this dense-CSM by the binary stellar evolution?



our work

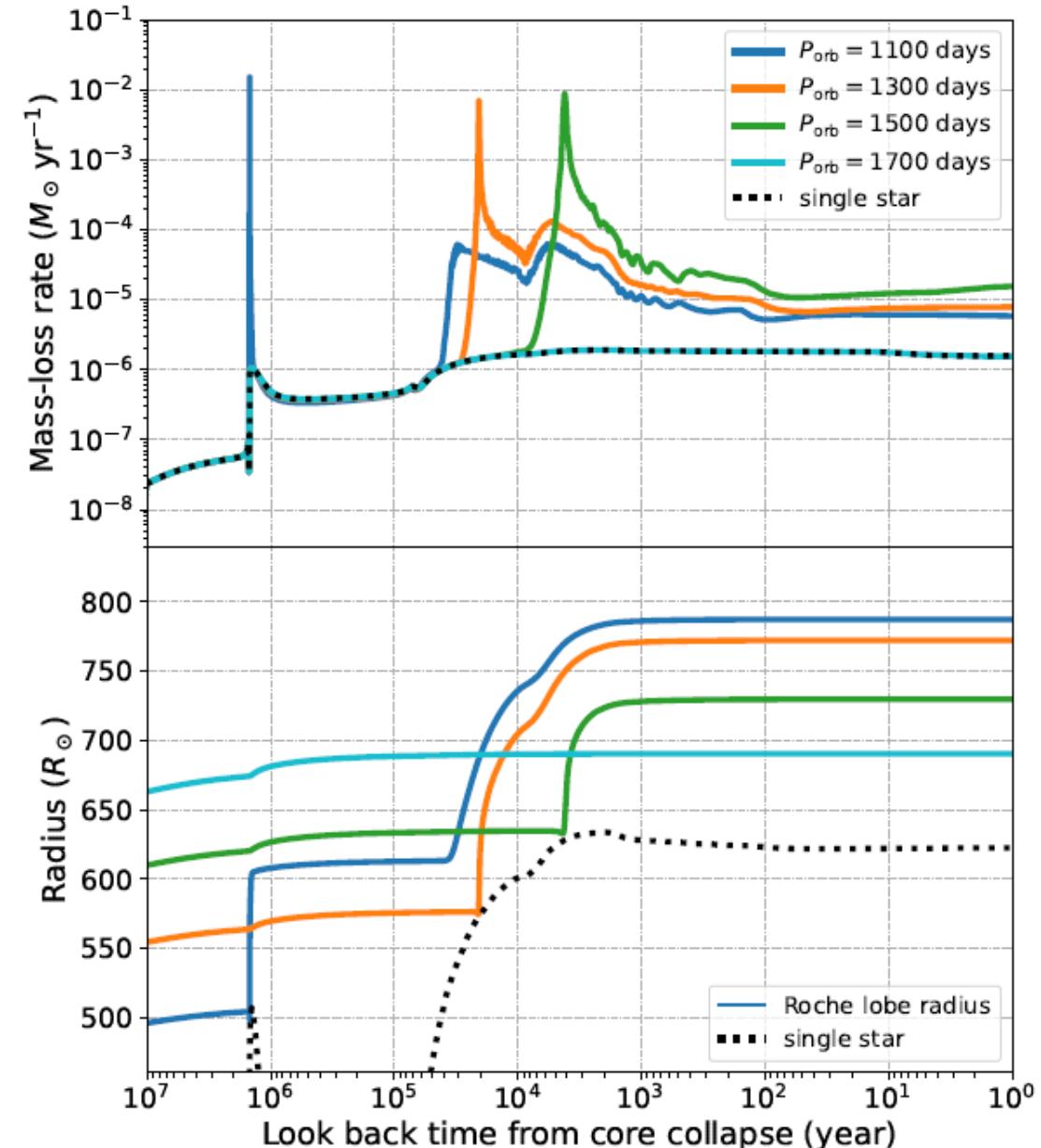
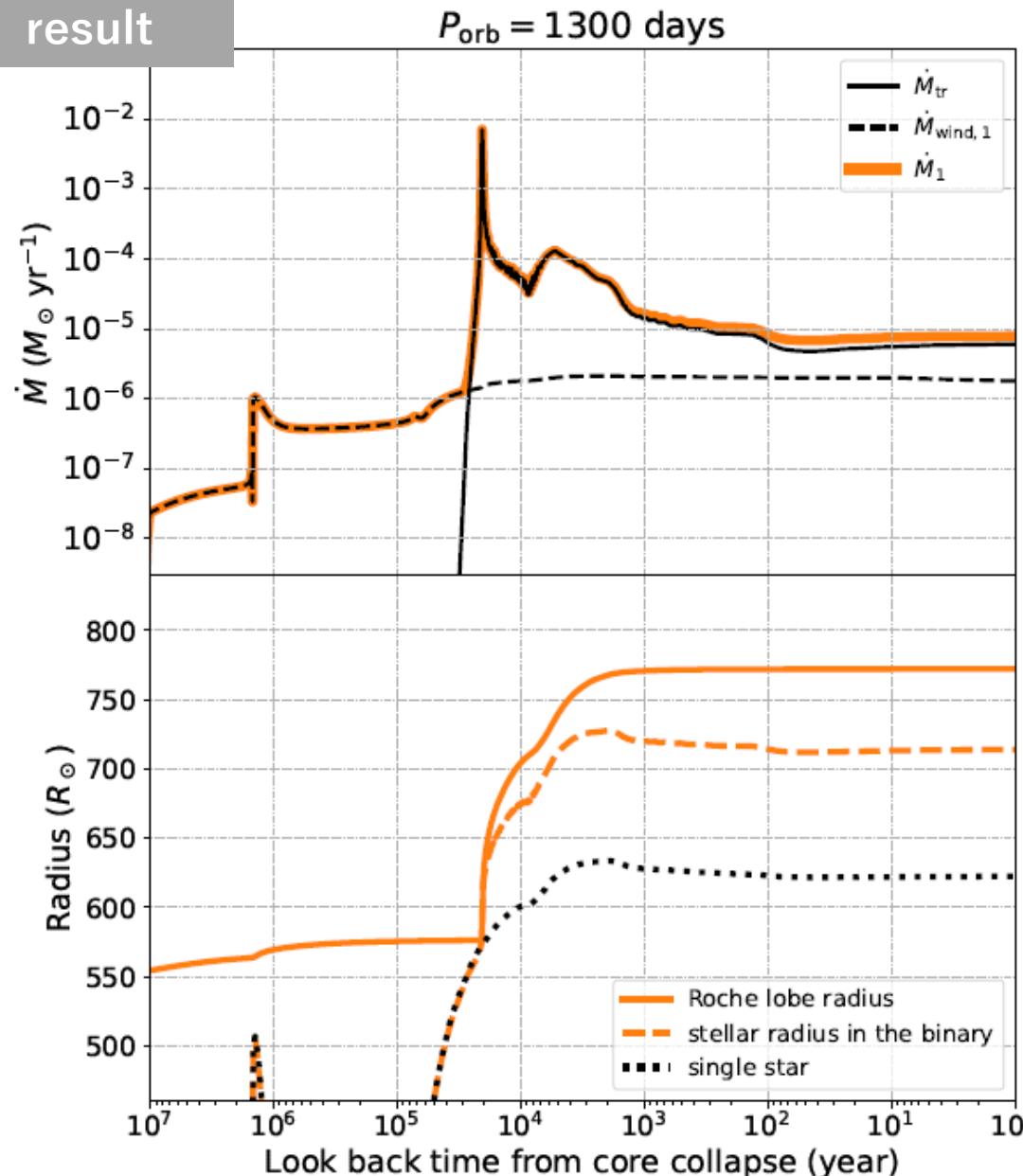
1D stellar simulation by MESA-r15140

- $M_{1,\text{ZAMS}} = 12.0 M_{\odot}$
- $M_{2,\text{ZAMS}} = 10.8 M_{\odot} (q = 0.9)$
- initial period  
 $P = 1100, 1300, 1500, 1700 [\text{days}]$
- consider only non-conservative mass transfer
- $\dot{M}_1 = \dot{M}_{\text{wind},1} + \dot{M}_{\text{loss}}$ ,  
 $\dot{M}_{\text{CSM}} = \dot{M}_{\text{wind},1} + (1 - \beta)\dot{M}_{\text{loss}}, \ (\beta = 0.5)$



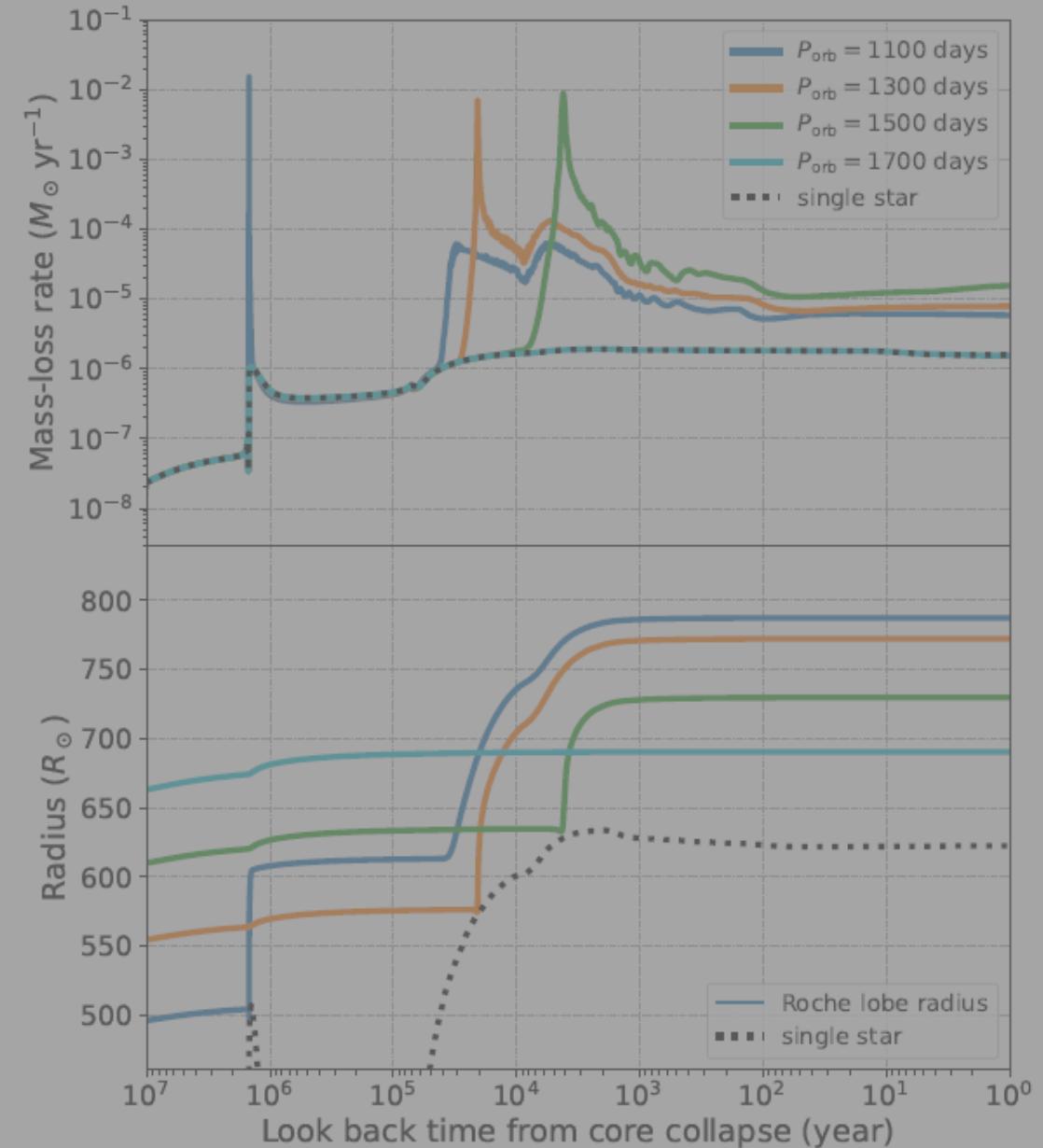
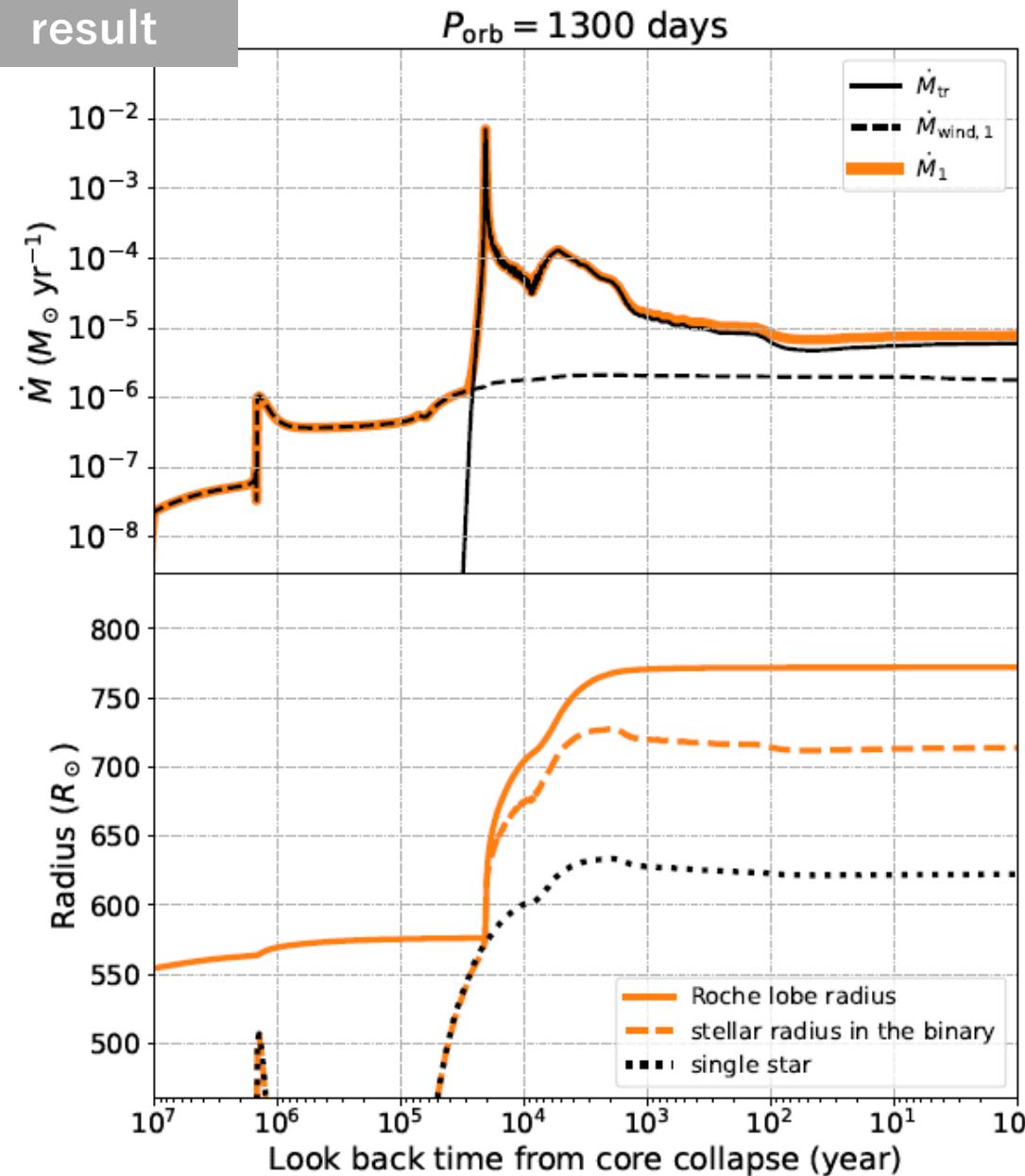
# mass transfer rate in binary stellar evolution

result



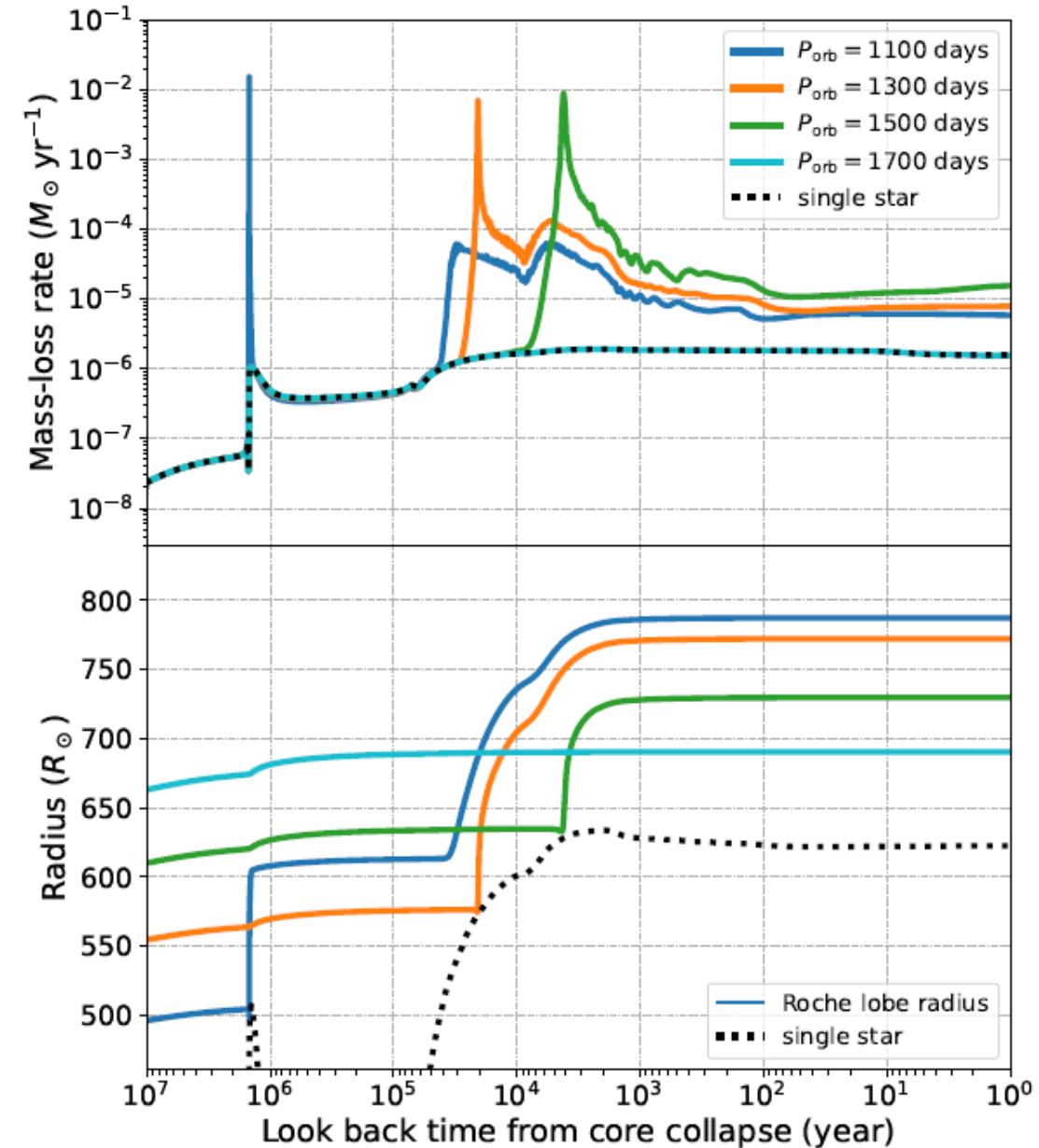
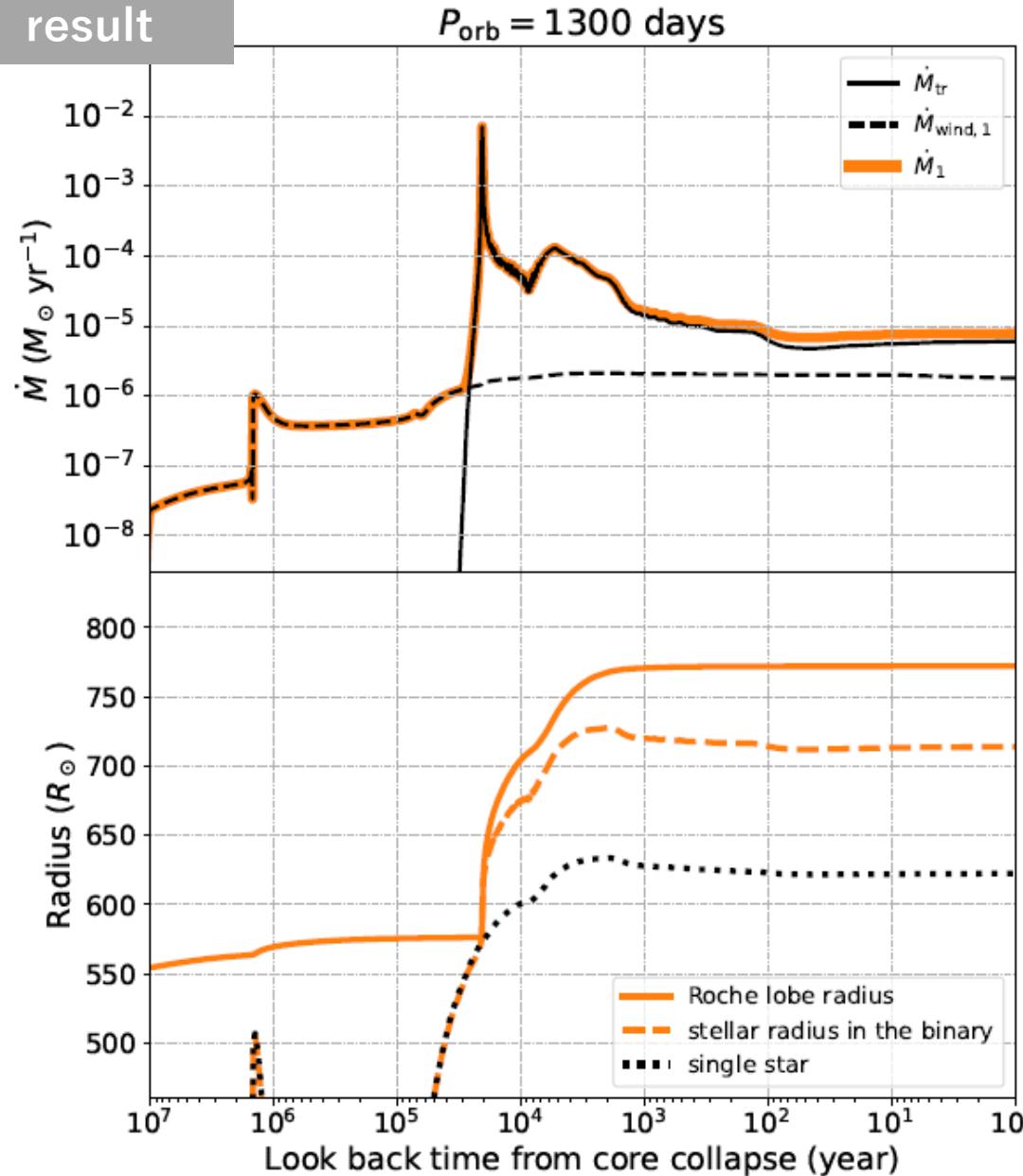
# mass transfer rate in binary stellar evolution

result



# mass transfer rate in binary stellar evolution

result



# CSM in binary stellar evolution

## our work

Next, 1D hydrodynamical simulation

by PLUTO

- **initial profile:**

isothermal-uniform density ISM

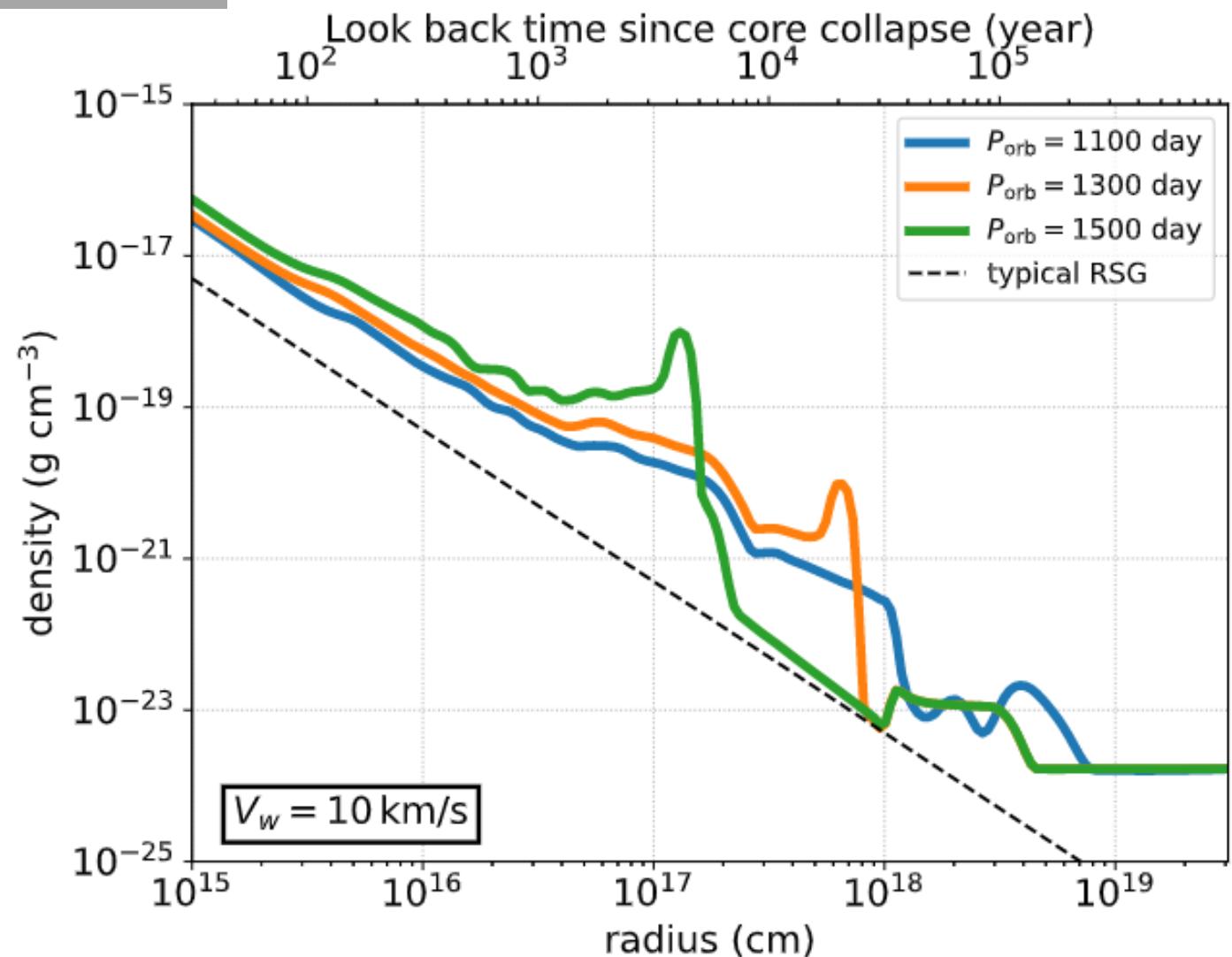
$$\rho = 1.6 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g cm}^{-3}, T = 10^4 \text{ K}$$

- **inject:** the  $\dot{M}_{\text{loss}}$  from inner boundary

$$\rho_{\text{inj}} = \frac{\dot{M}_1}{4\pi r_{\text{in}}^2 v_w},$$

(parametrizing  $v_w = 10, 100, 1000 \text{ km/s}$ )

## result



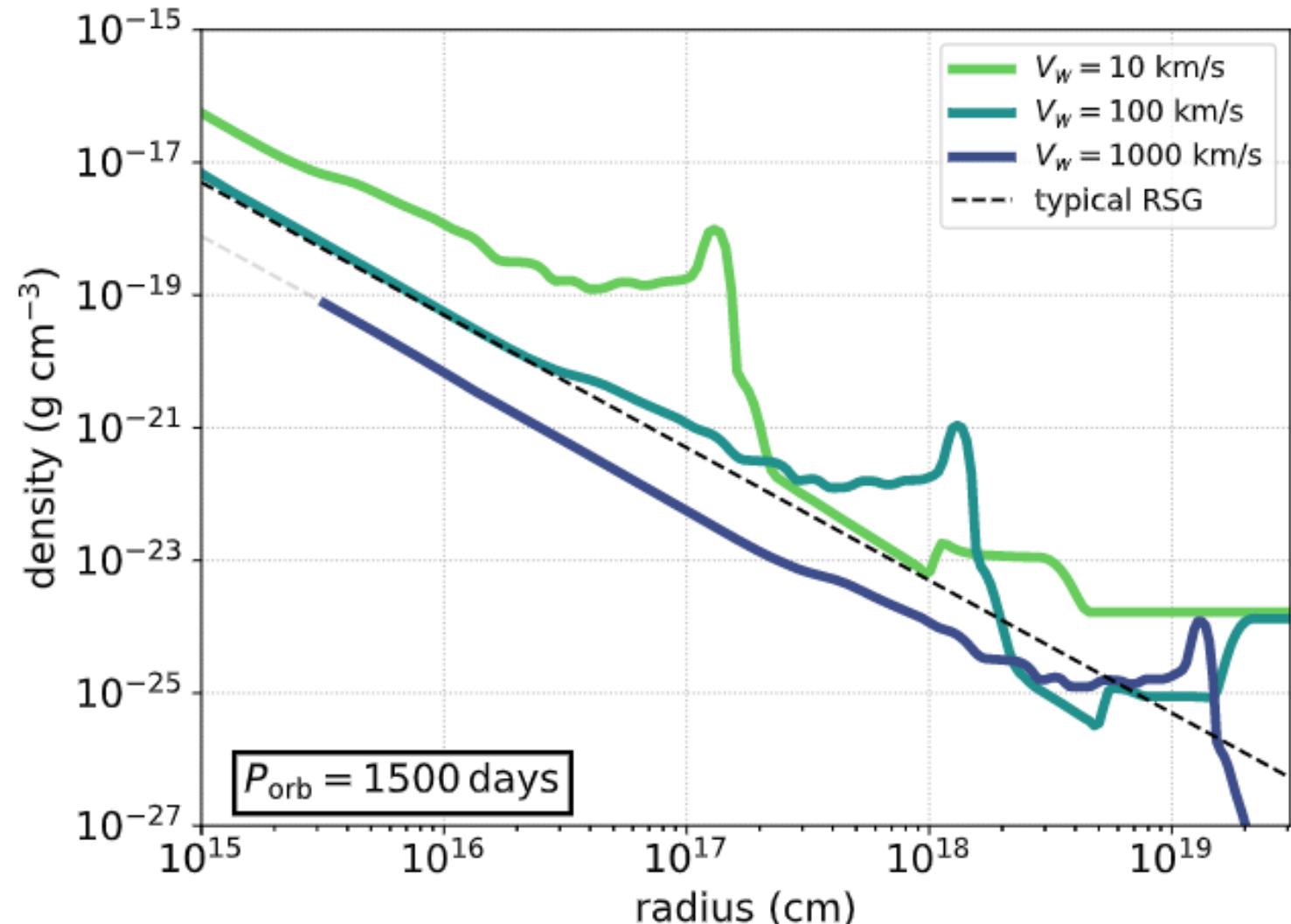
# CSM in binary stellar evolution

## our work

Next, 1D hydrodynamical simulation  
by PLUTO

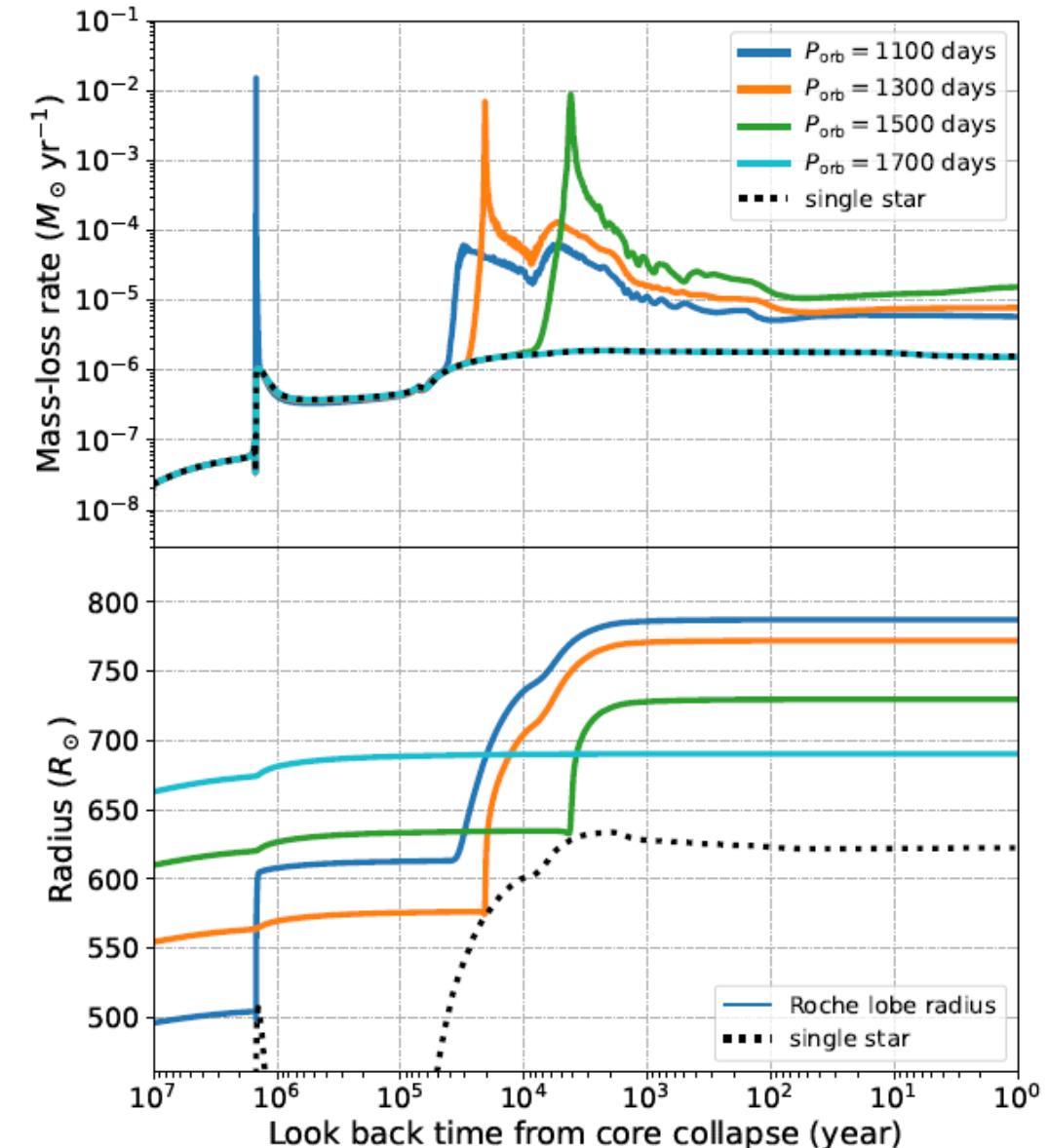
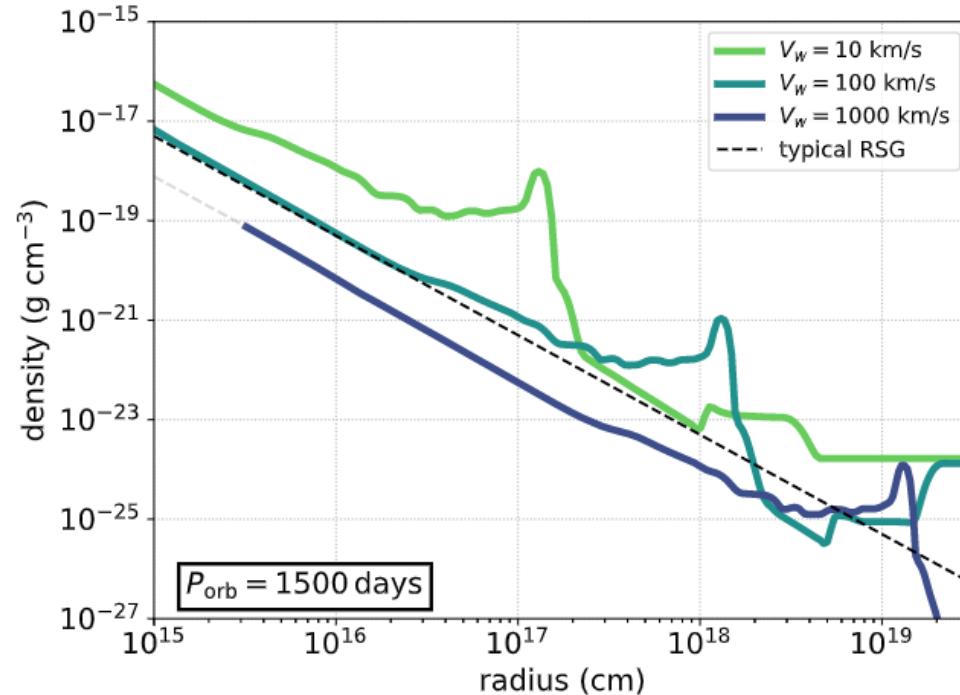
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## result



# CSM in binary stellar evolution

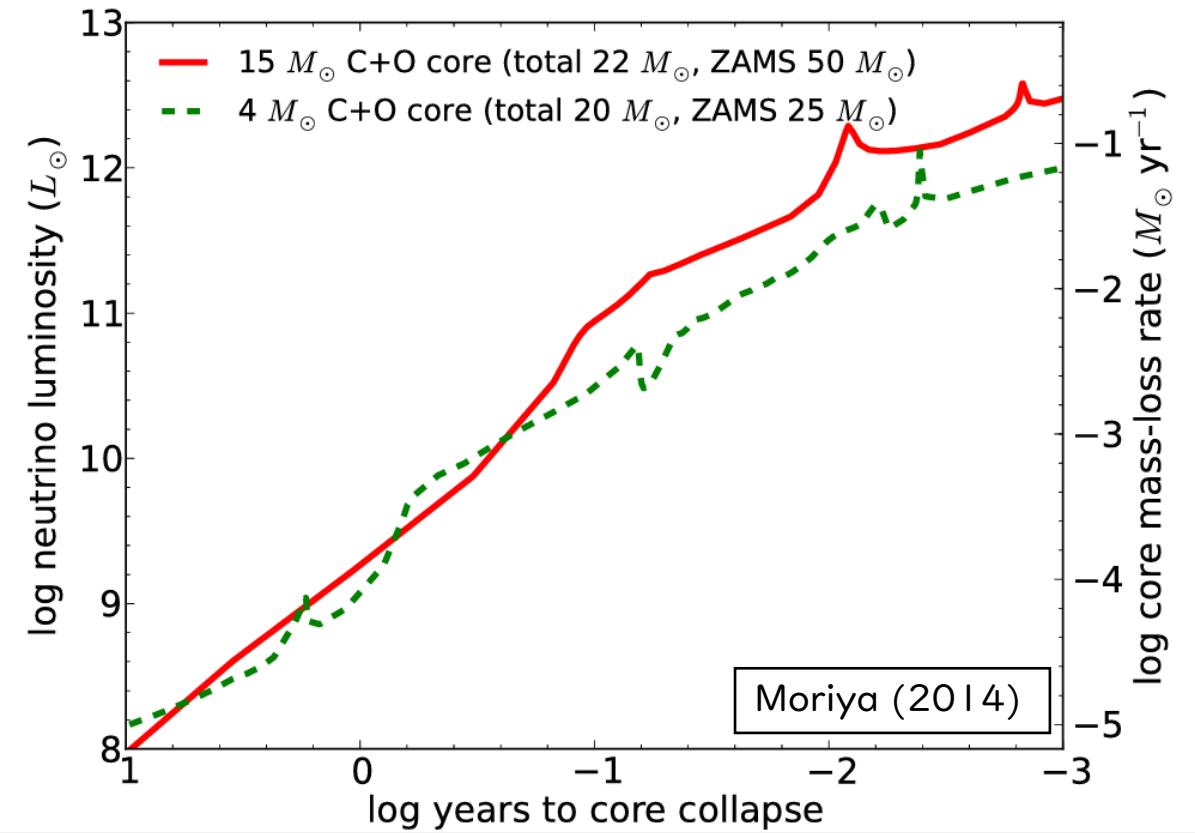
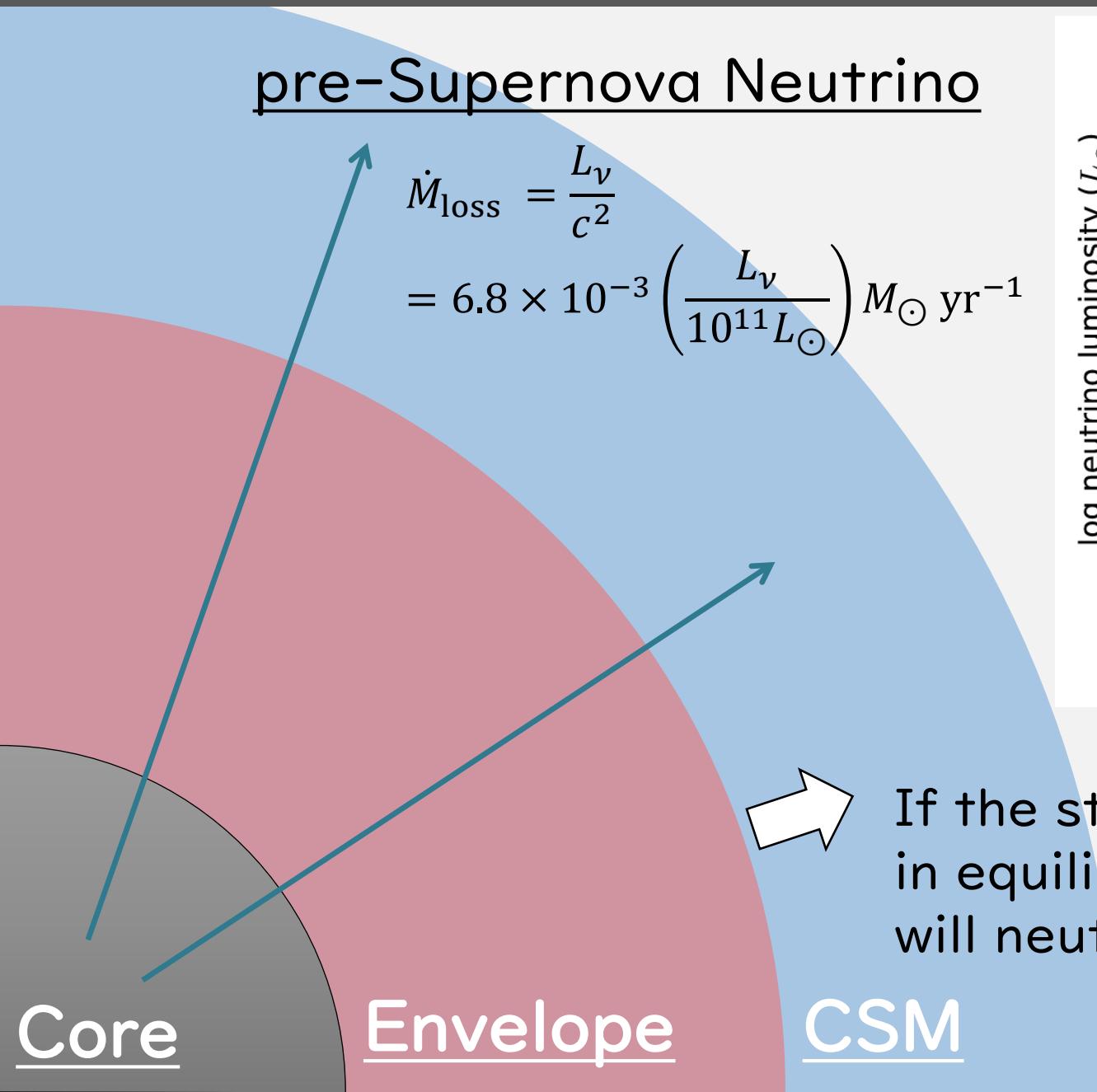
result



Diagnosis of the origin of enhanced Circumstellar Media  
around Type Ibc Supernova using multiple MeV/TeV-Neutrinos

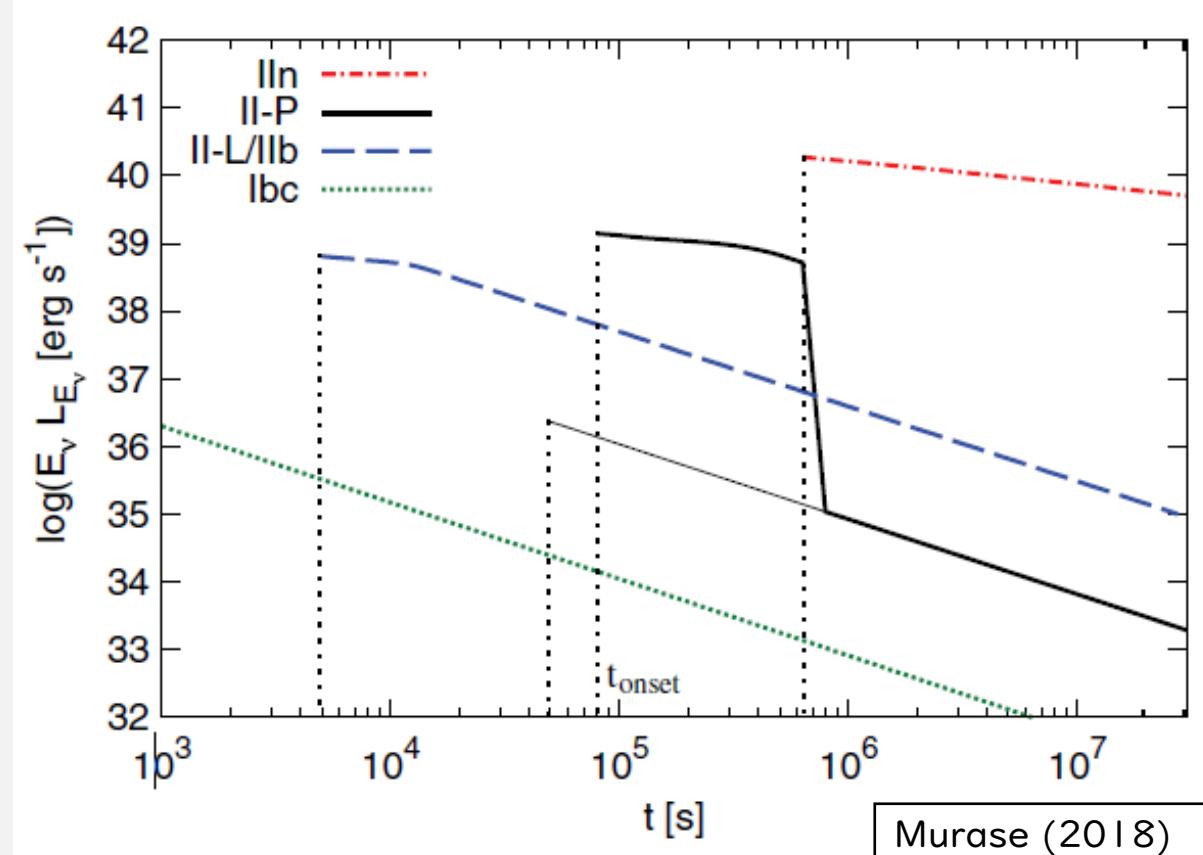
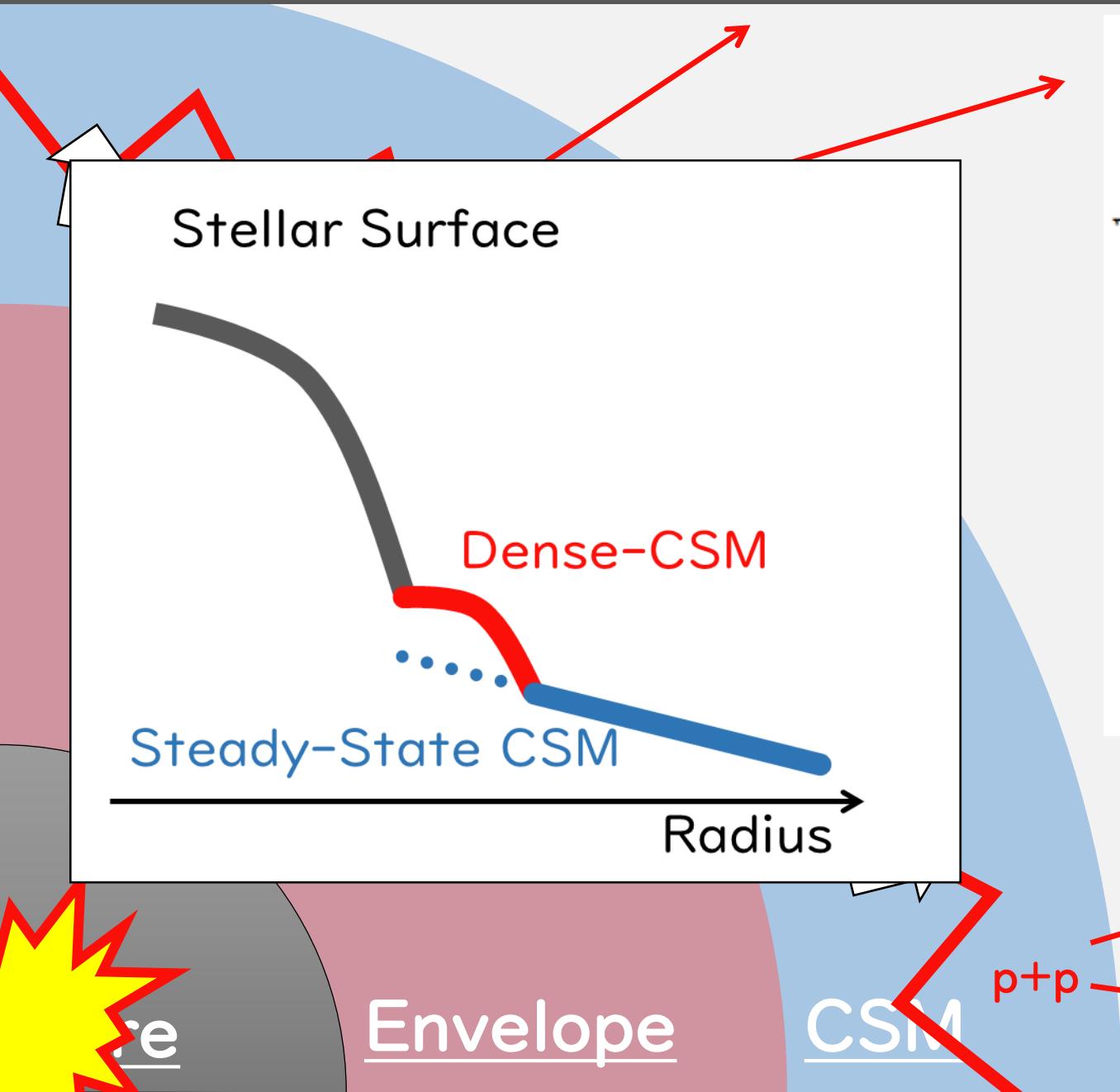
- Ryo Sawada (ICRR, The University of Tokyo)
- Yosuke Ashida (University of Utah)

# core mass loss due to pre-Supernova Neutrino affected?



If the stellar surface is in equilibrium with the Eddington luminosity, will neutrino radiation create a dense CSM?

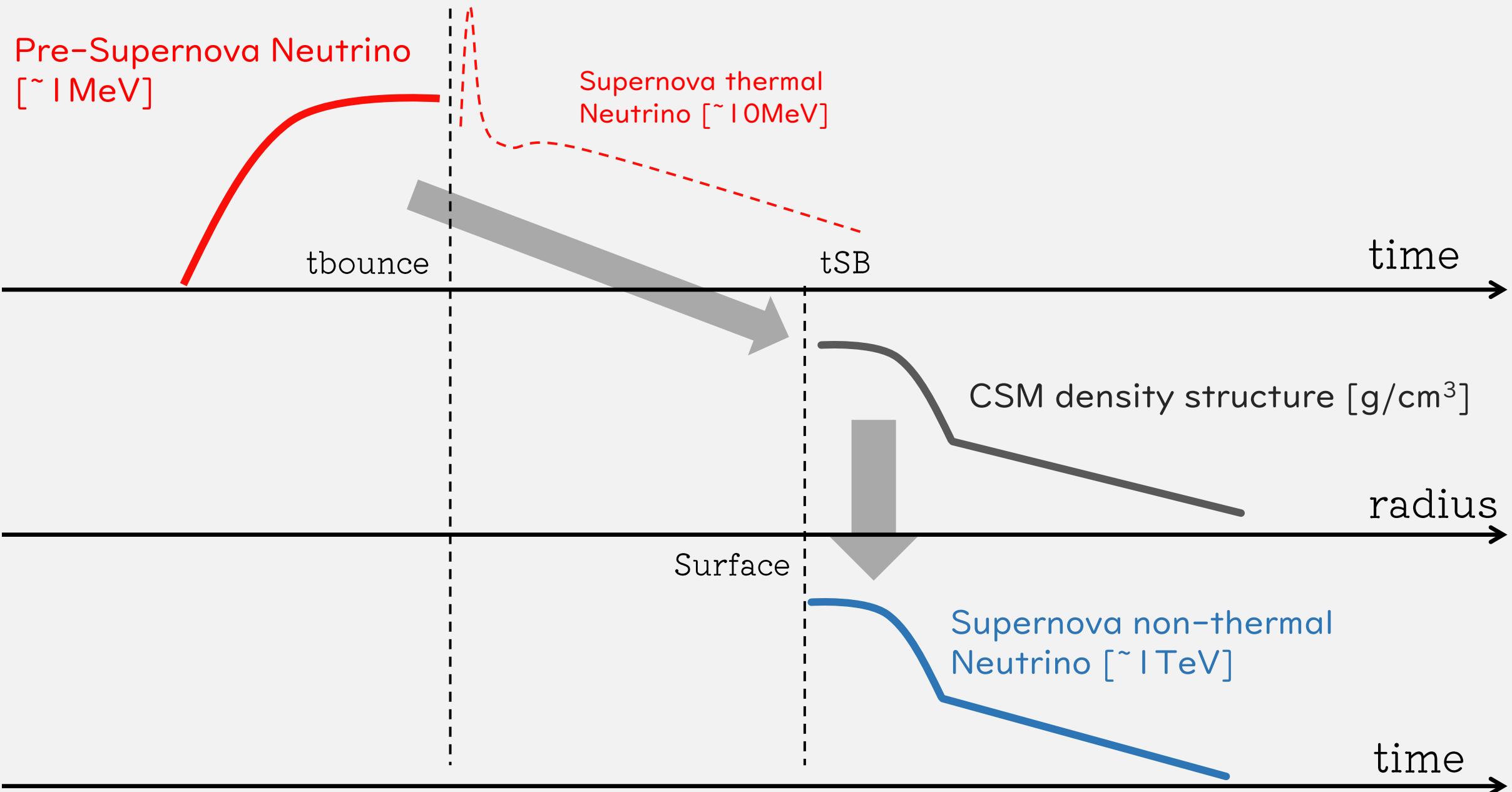
# Neutrino emission due to SN shock and CSM collisions?



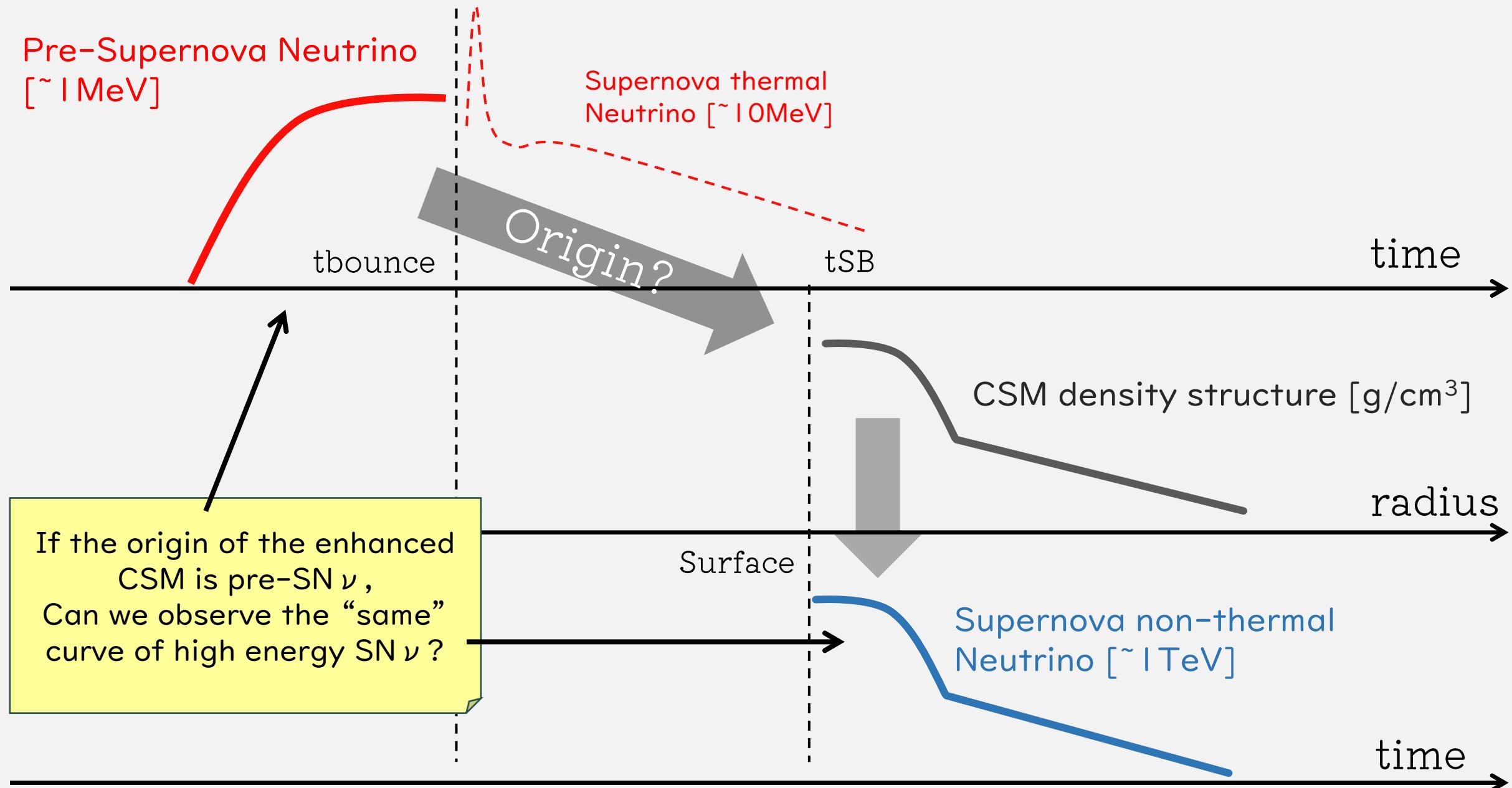
Murase (2018)

p+p

# Strategy of Diagnosis of CSM with Neutrinos



# Strategy of Diagnosis of CSM with Neutrinos



# Setup of CSM re-construction & Neutrino emission

## Theoretical Model

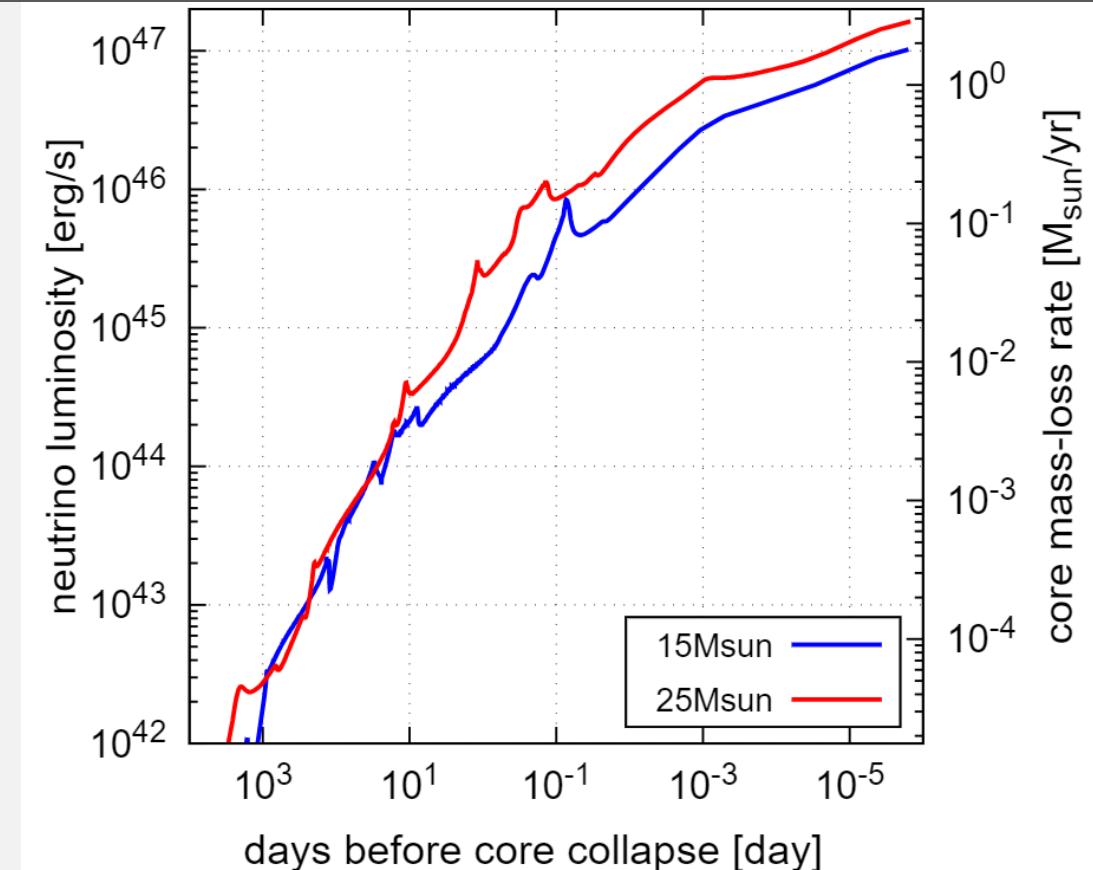
- Pre-Supernova Neutrino model;  
use Odrzywolek & Heger (2010)
- CSM density structure

$$\dot{M}_w(t) \approx \dot{M}_{w,ss}(t) + L_{\text{pre-}\nu}(t)/c^2$$

$$v_w \sim v_{\text{esc}} = \sqrt{GM_*/R_*}$$

$$\rho_{\text{CSM}}(r, t) \approx \frac{\dot{M}_{w,ss} \left( t - \frac{r - r_{\text{surf}}}{v_w} \right)}{4\pi v_w r^2}$$

- Post High-Energy Neutrino model;  
calculated based on Murase (2018)



## Observation Model

- Pre-SN neutrino ; JUNO
- Post-SN neutrino ; HK, IceCube