



Stellar Death and Supernovae

KITP Santa Barbara, August 18, 2009

Outcomes from Deflagration Scenarios



Emmy Noether
Research Group

SN Ia

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S. Blinnikov, E. Sorokina, C. Travaglio, S. Sim, D. Sauer, I. Seitenzahl, R. Pakmor,
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Deflagrations in Thermonuclear Supernovae and Their Implications



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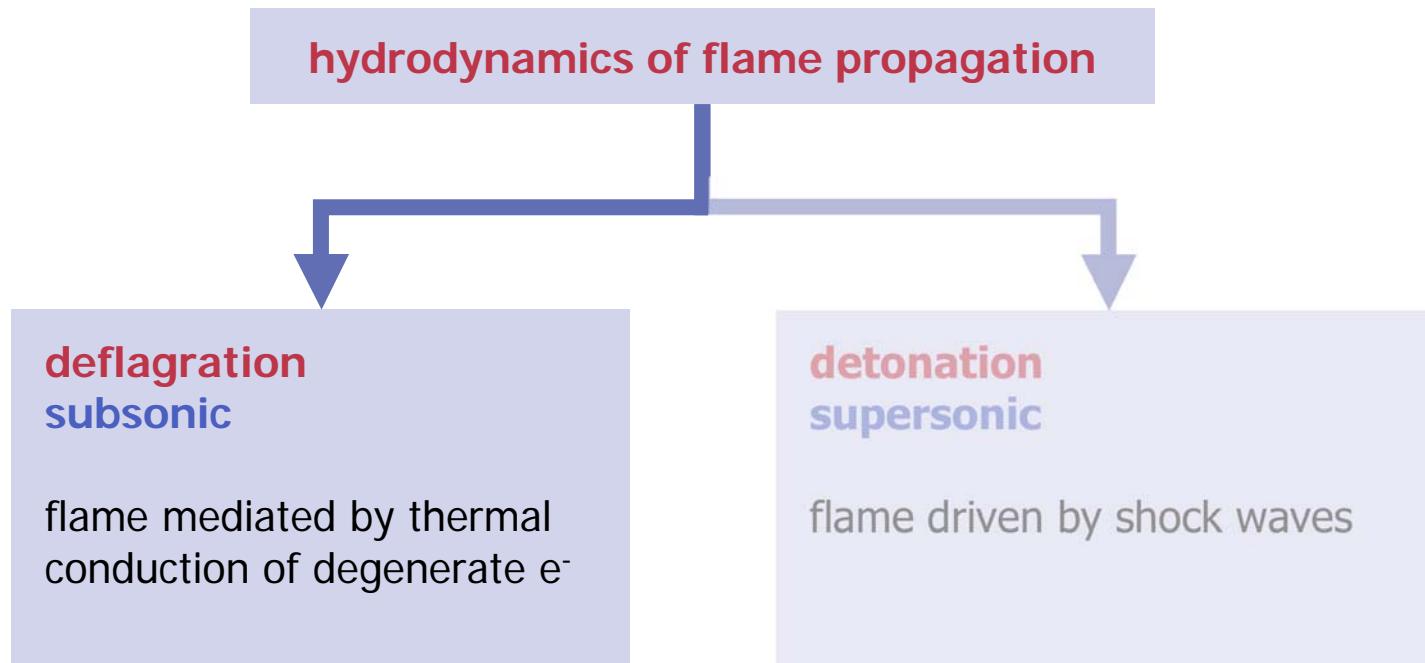
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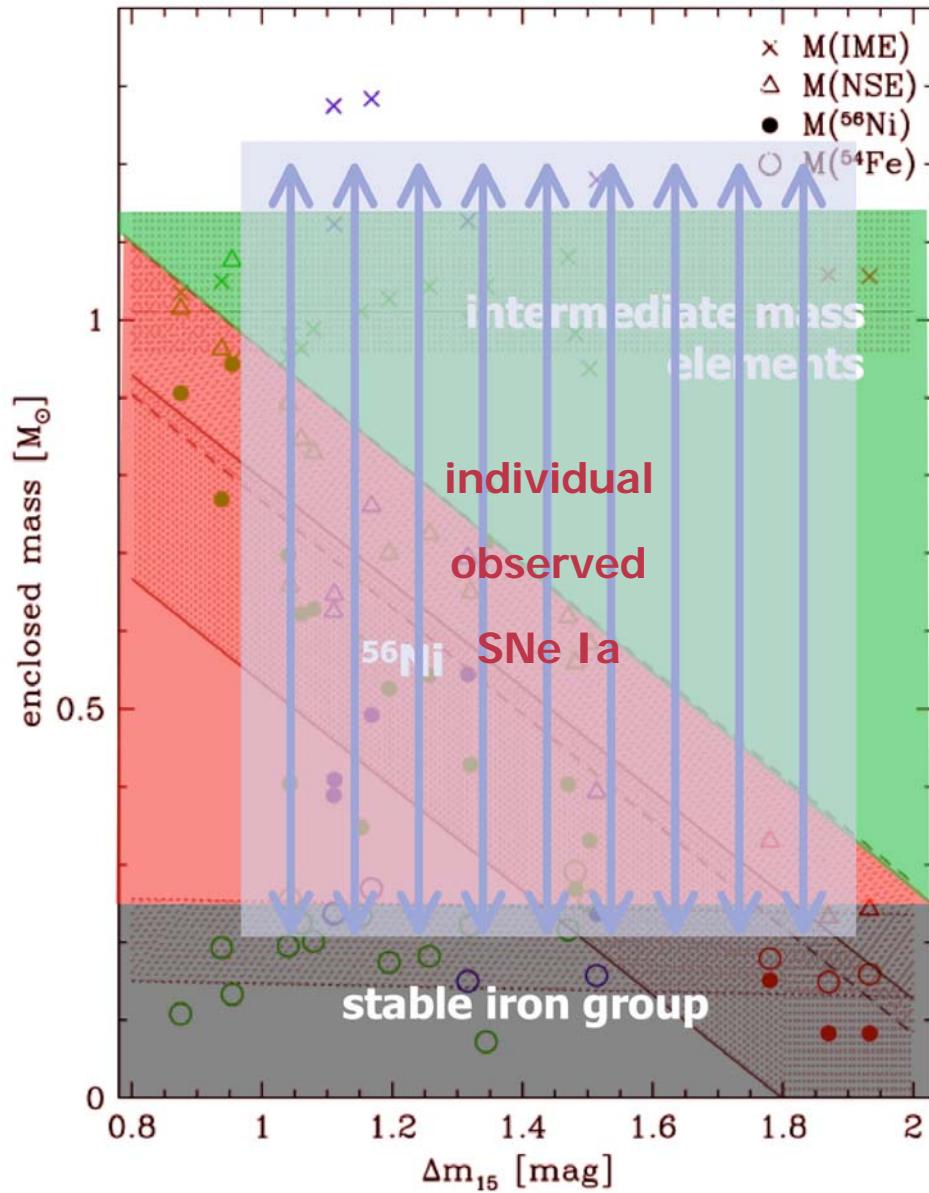
The deflagration phase



- ▶ initial burning mode in all M_{Ch} models of SNe Ia
- ▶ flame propagation strongly non-linear (instabilities, turbulence)
 - ▶ strongly dependent on ignition shape
 - ▶ breaks symmetries easily
- ! main origin of diversity in models of (normal) SNe Ia

Observed diversity

"Zorro diagram"
(Mazzali et al., 2007)

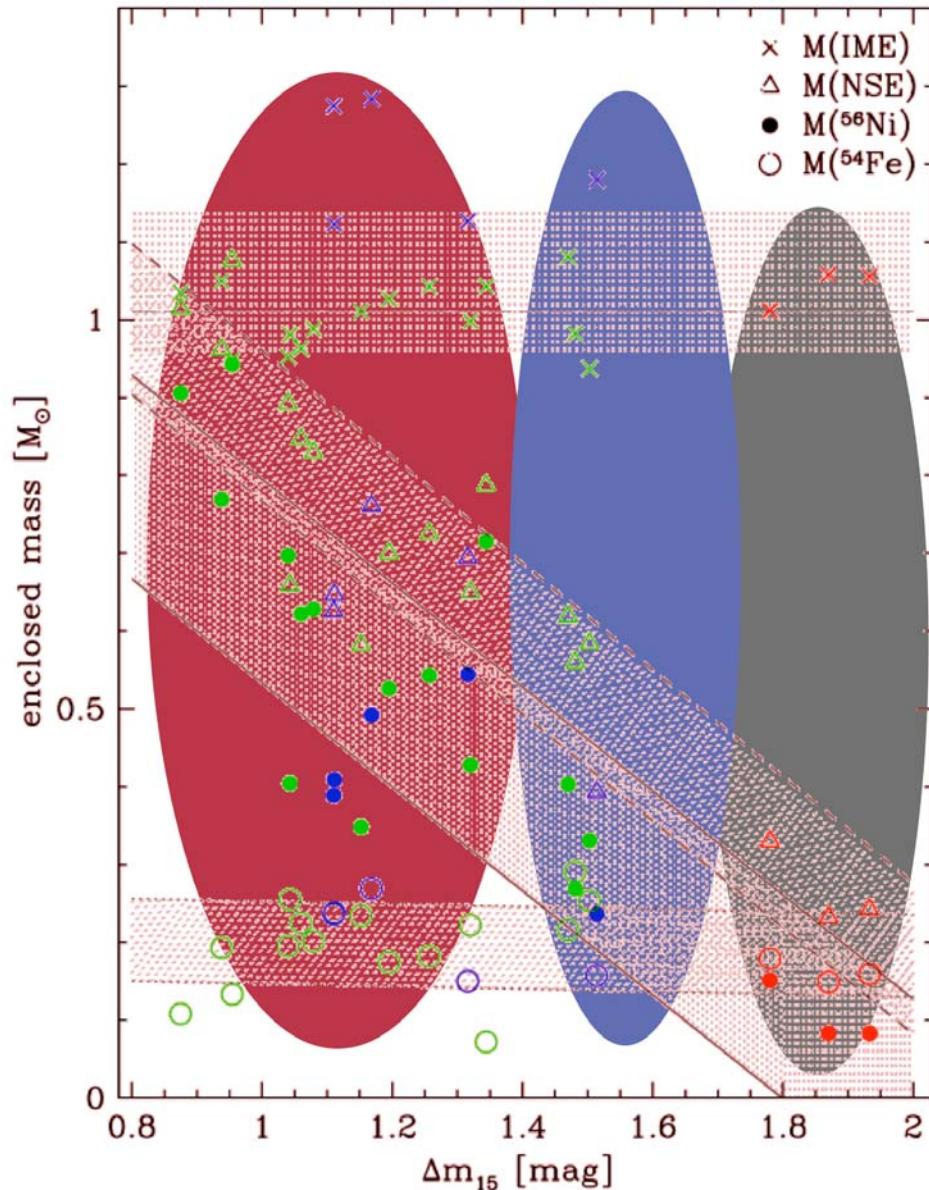


Speculation on the overall picture

"Zorro diagram"

(Mazzali et al., 2007)

- ▶ weak normal SNe Ia
deflagrations or
deflagration phase dominant
- ▶ bright SNe Ia
delayed detonations
for bright examples:
detonation phase dominant
- ▶ sub-luminous: ???



Deflagrations in SN Ia models

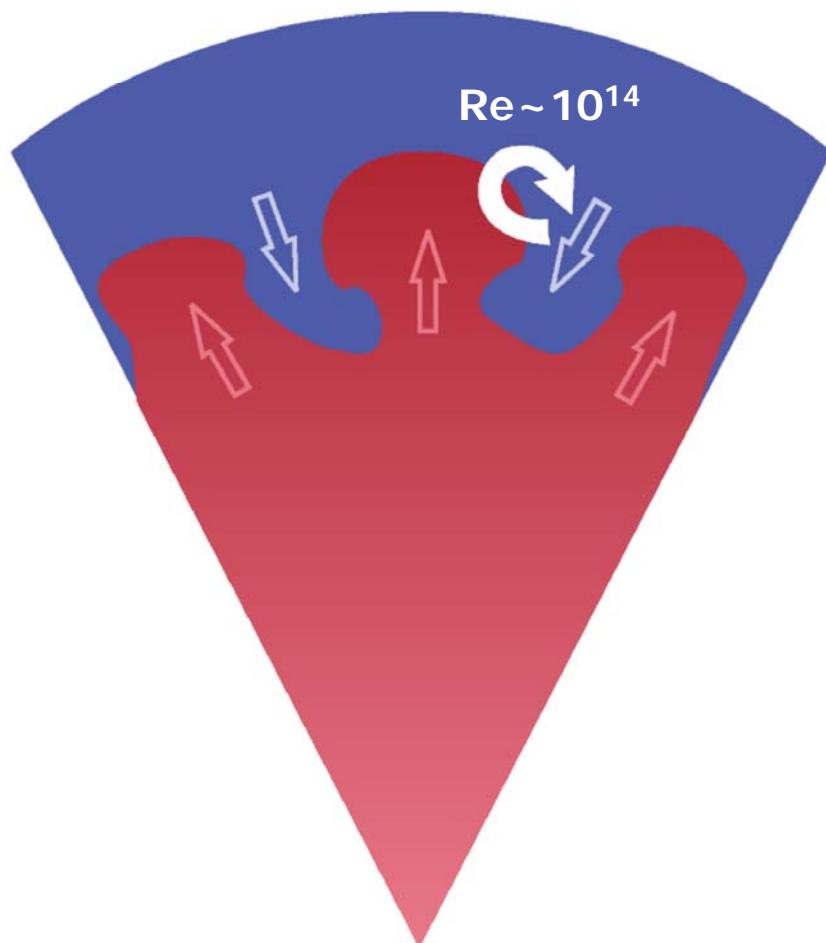
- i. pure deflagrations
- i. deflagration and subsequent detonation
- ii. no deflagration

Deflagrations in SN Ia models

- i. pure deflagrations
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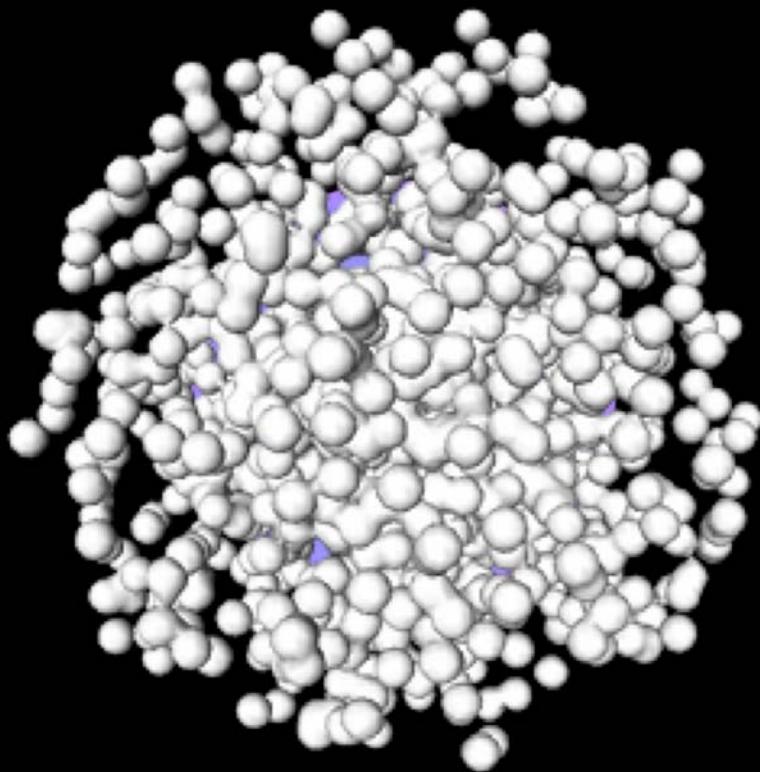
Turbulent combustion in SNe Ia

- ▶ Turbulent flame propagation in deflagration mode (consistent treatment)



Deflagration SN Ia simulation

$t = 0.025$ sec



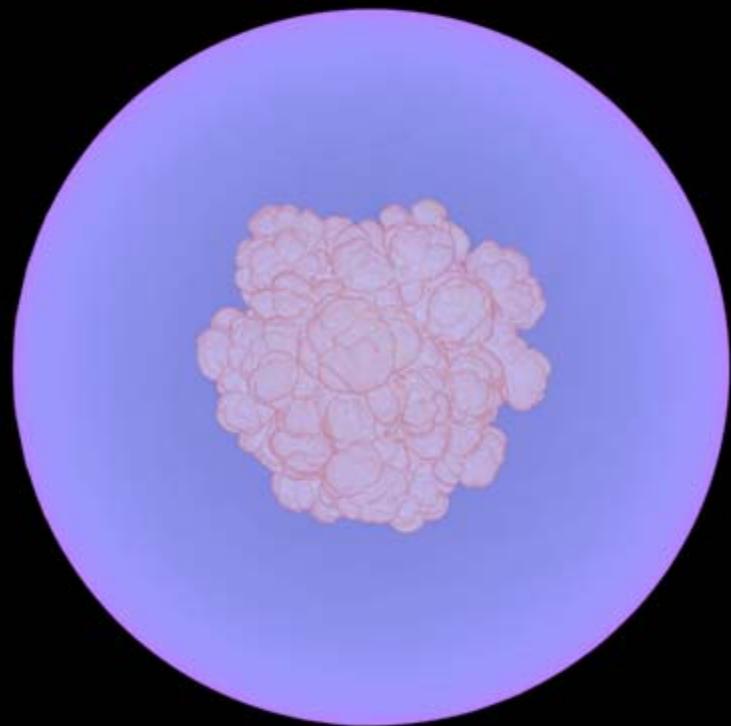
Deflagration SN Ia simulation

$t = 0.200$ sec



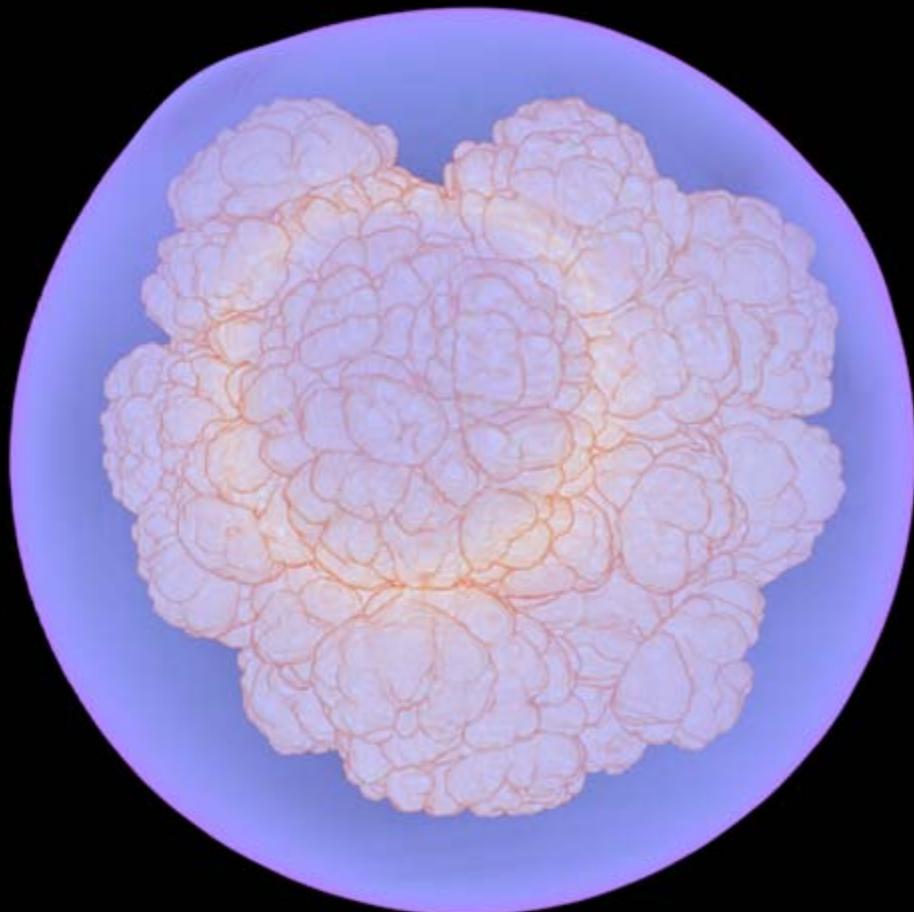
Deflagration SN Ia simulation

$t = 0.600$ sec



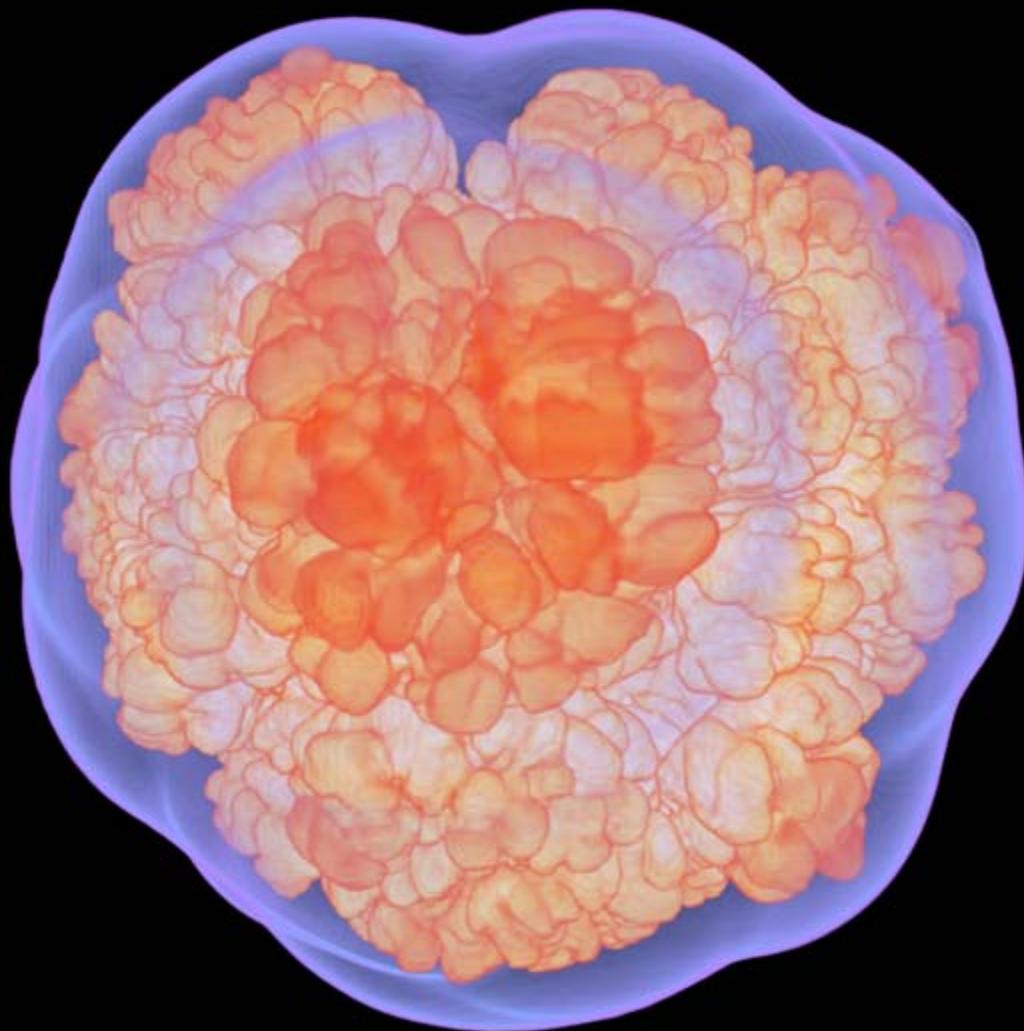
Deflagration SN Ia simulation

$t = 1.000 \text{ sec}$



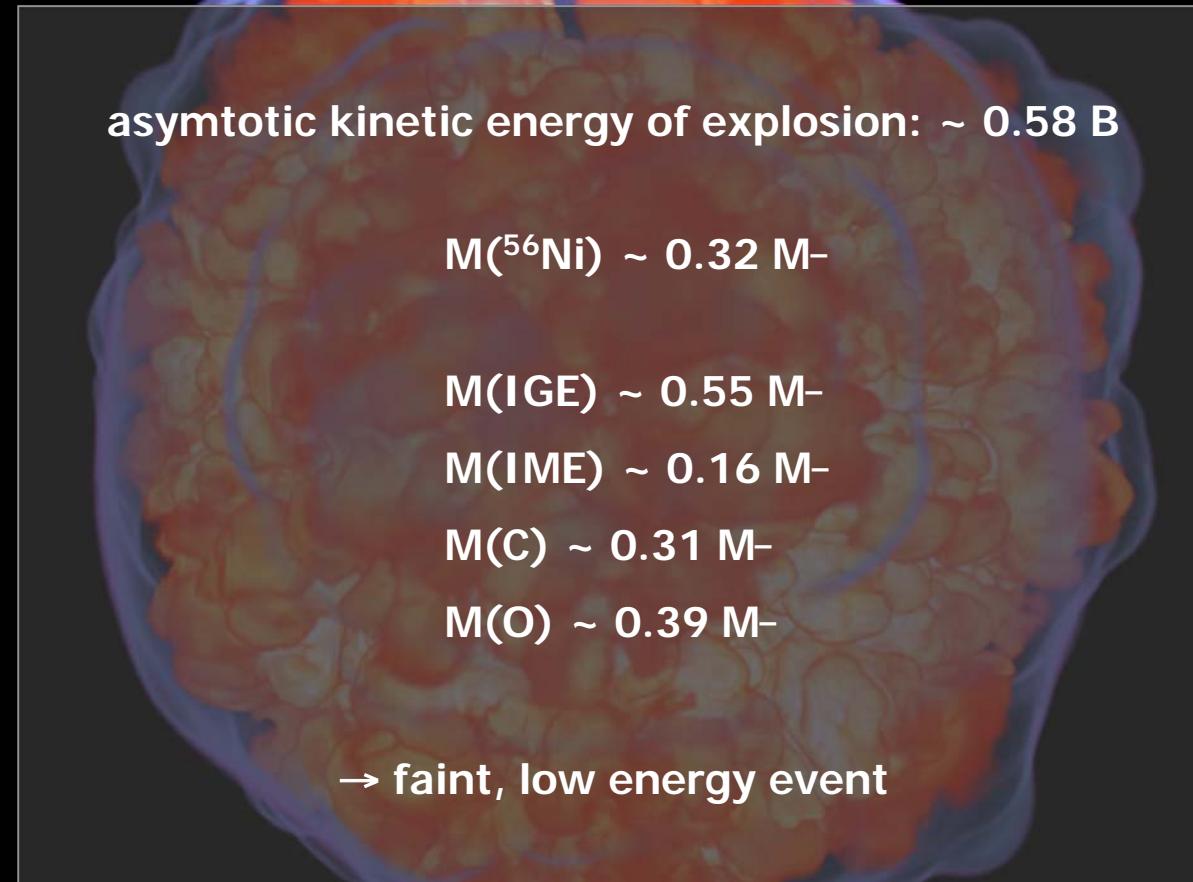
Deflagration SN Ia simulation

$t = 1.600 \text{ sec}$



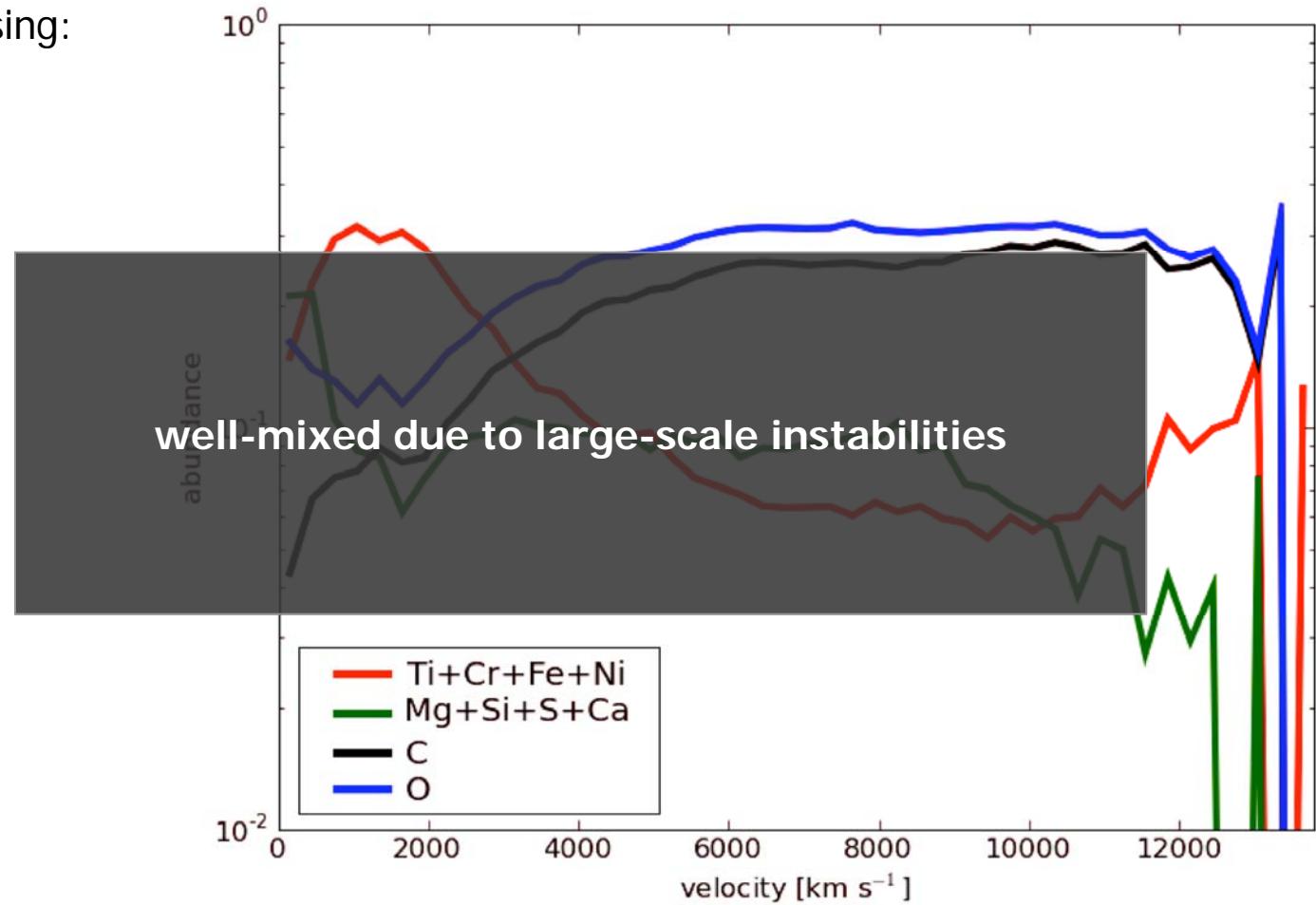
Deflagration SN Ia simulation

$t = 3.000 \text{ sec}$



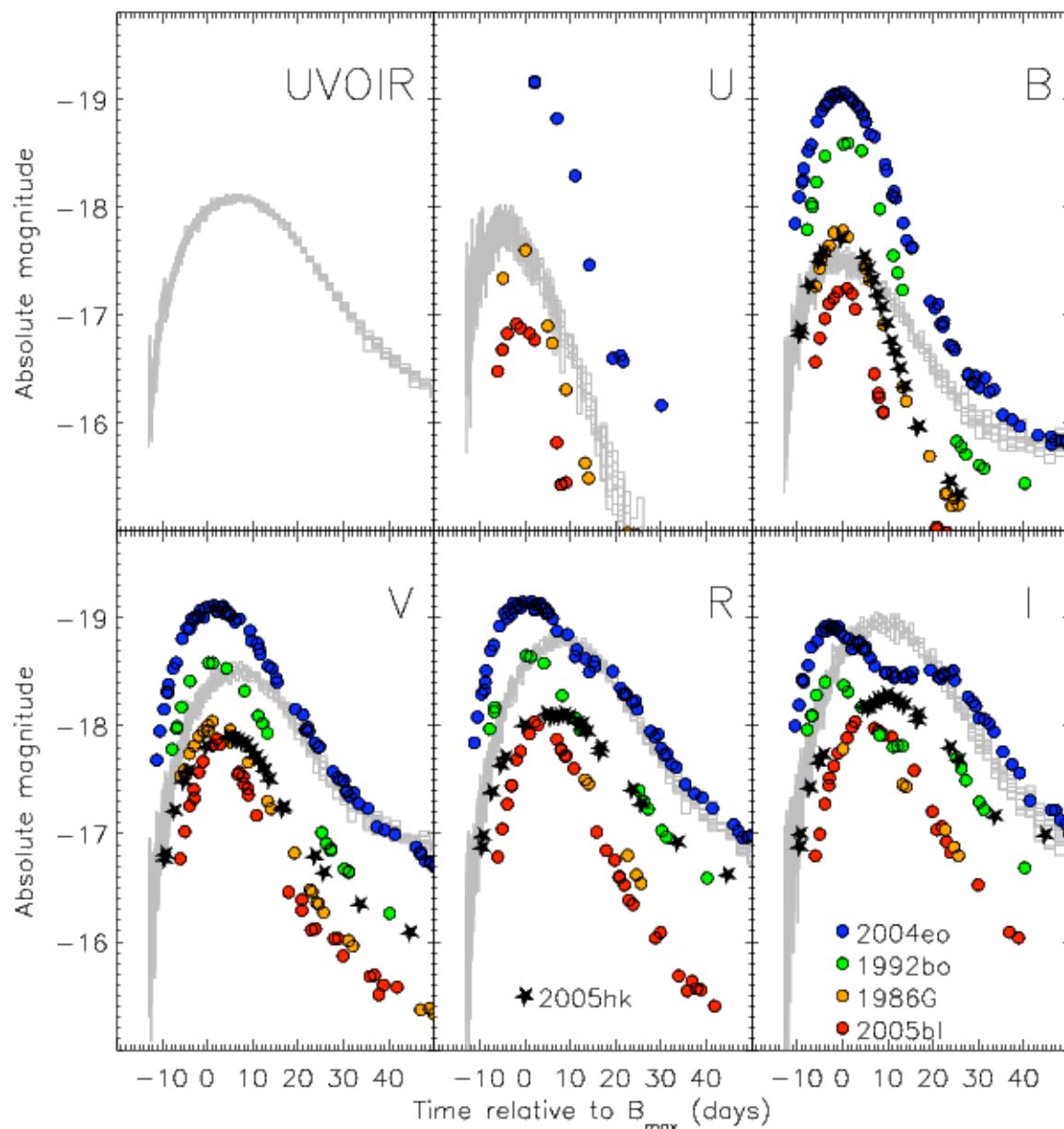
Chemical composition of ejecta

- ▶ from nuclear postprocessing:



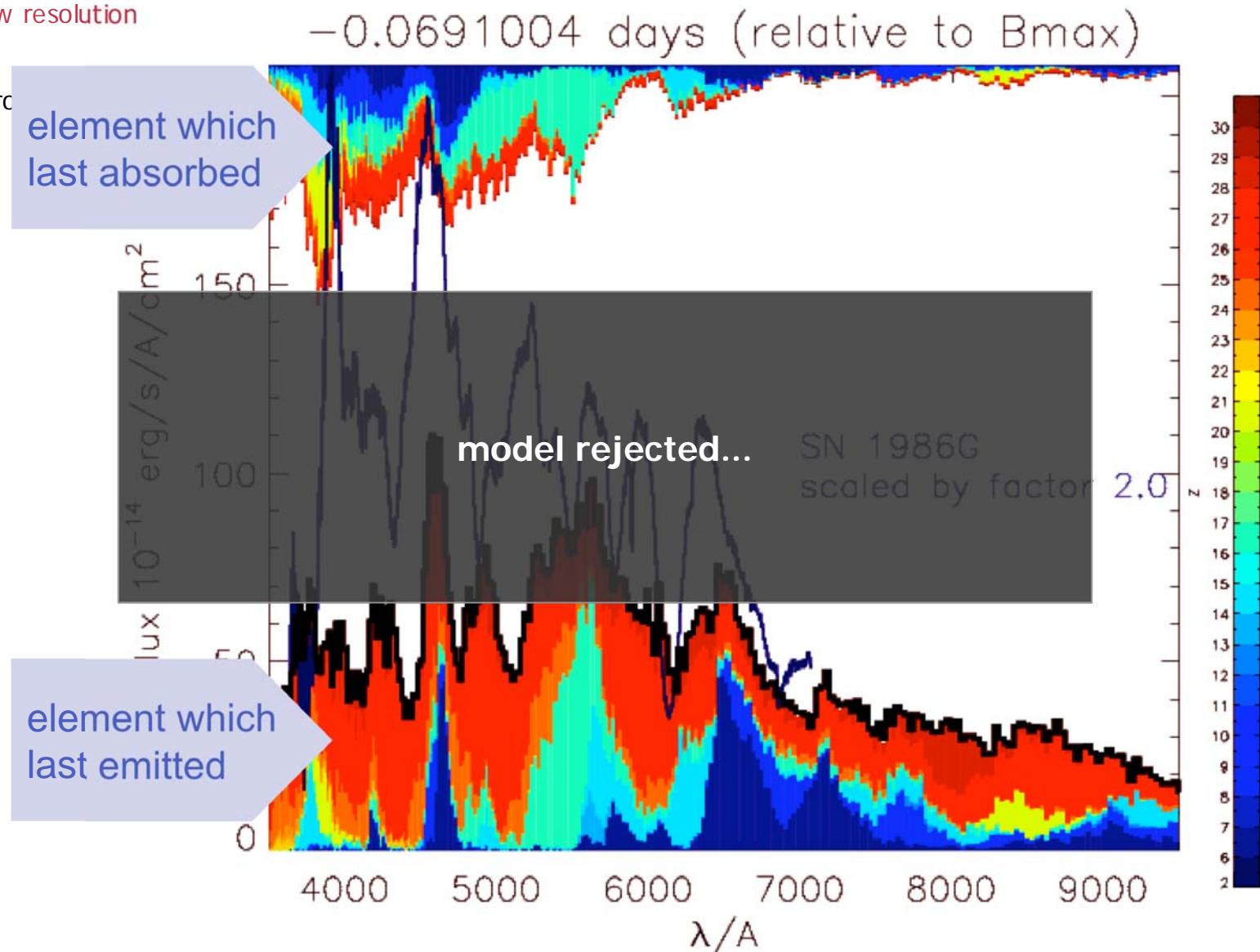
Synthetic LCs: model for faint SNeIa?

preliminary, low resolution
courtesy of
S. Sim & M. Kromer



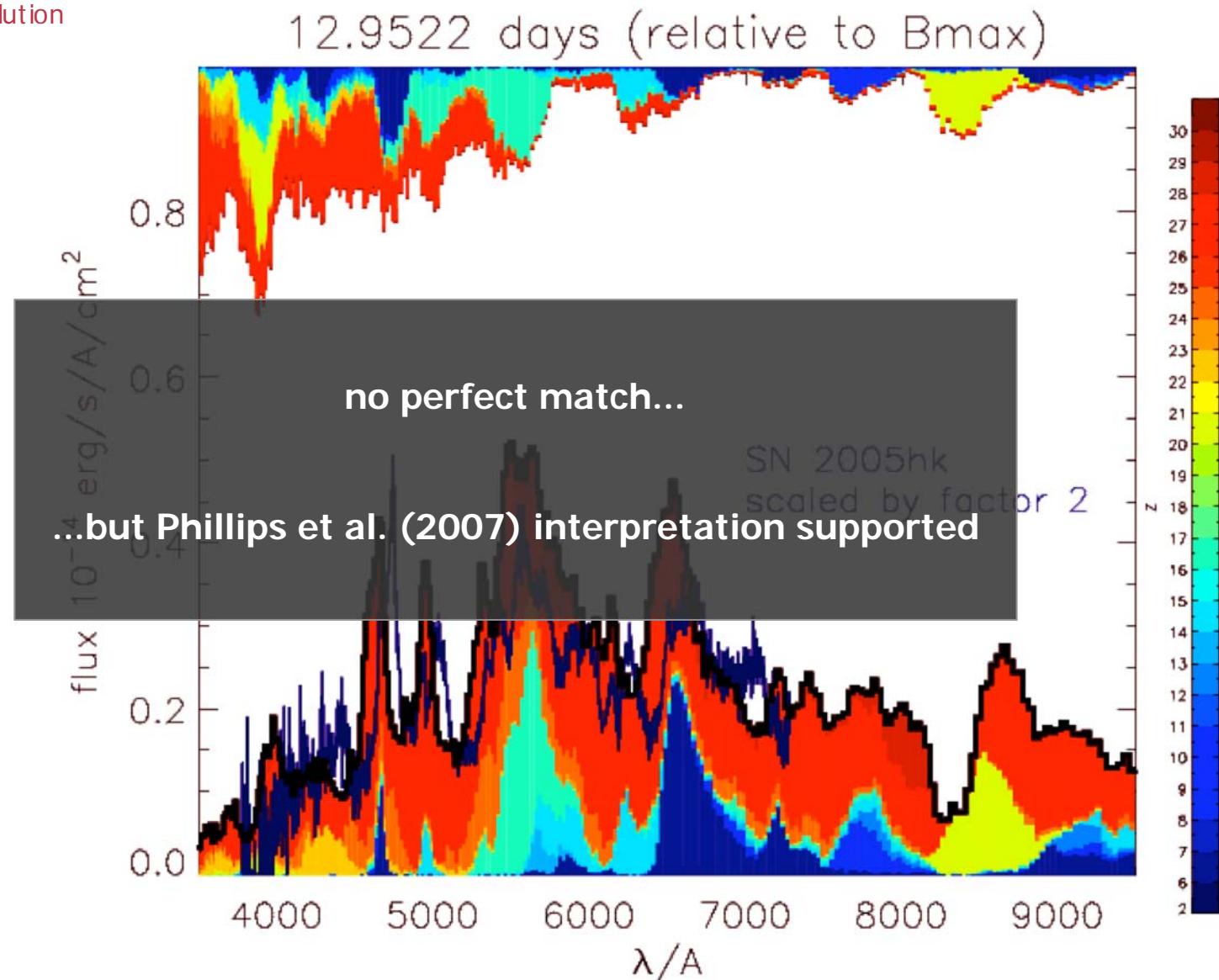
Synthetic spectra: compare SN1986G

preliminary, low resolution
courtesy of
S. Sim & M. Krc



Synthetic spectra: compare SN2005hk

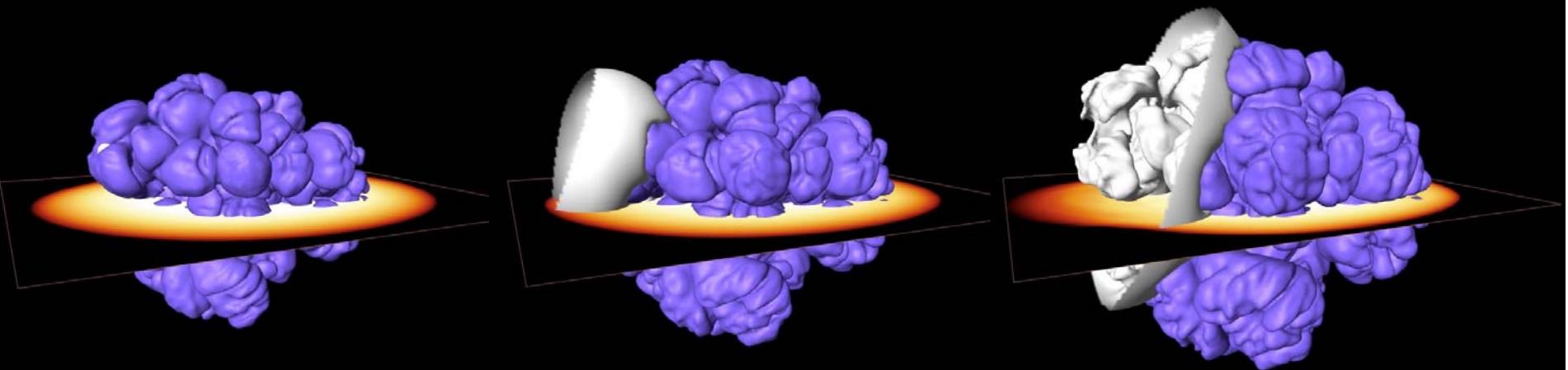
preliminary, low resolution
courtesy of
S. Sim & M. Kromer



Deflagrations in SN Ia models

- i. pure deflagrations
- ii. deflagration and subsequent detonation
- iii. no deflagration

Delayed detonation models



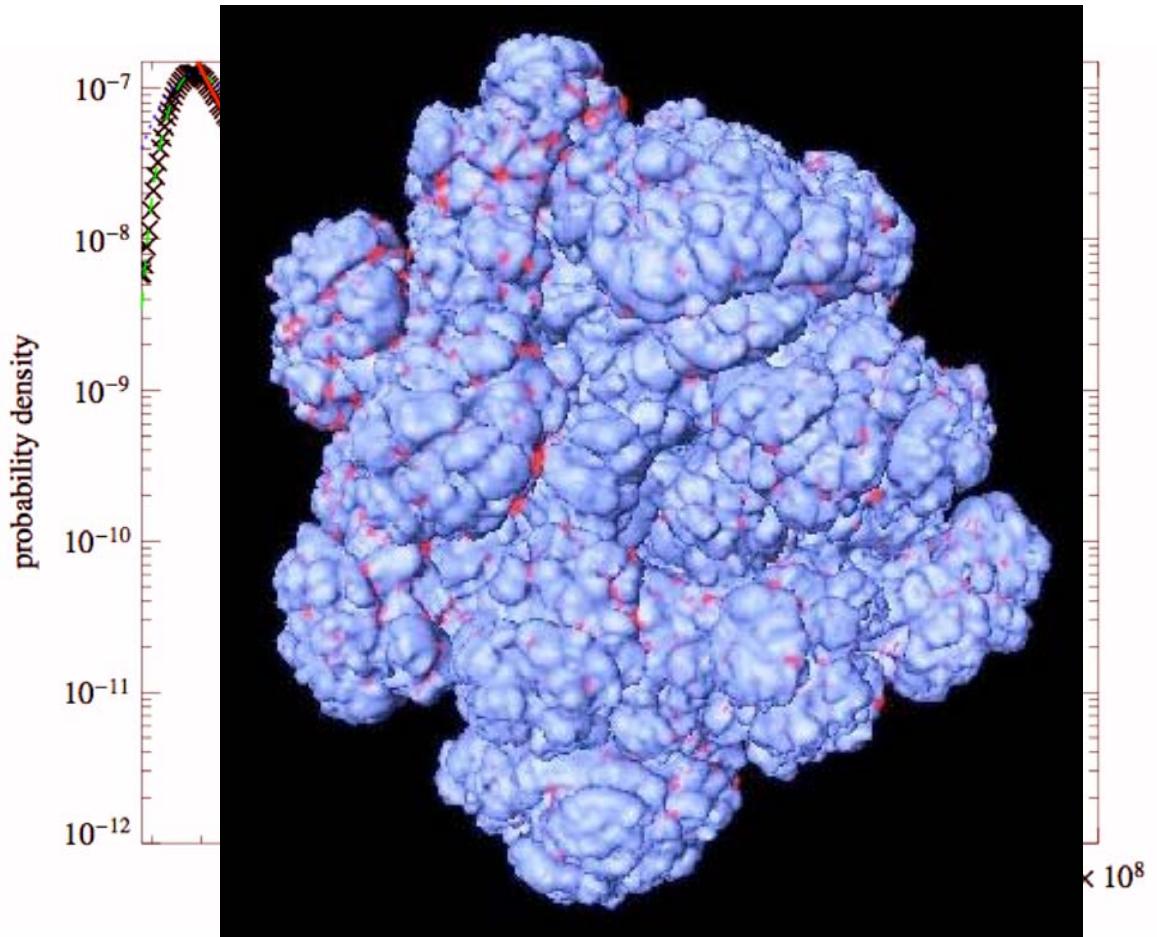
FR & Niemeyer, 2007
Mazzali et al., 2007

preliminary test calculations:

- ▶ promising candidate for explaining normal to bright SNe Ia

Deflagration-Detonation Transitions?

- ▶ DDT at late stages of the explosion process (onset of distributed burning regime, Niemeyer & Woosley, 1997)?
- ▶ high turbulent velocities (~1000 km/s) required
(Lisewski et al., 2000;
Woosley, 2007,
Woosley et al., subm.)
- ▶ Analysis of turbulent velocity fluctuations in simulations
(FR 2007)
- ▶ intermittency effects
(analytic treatment:
Pan et al., 2008
analysis from simulation data:
Schmidt et al., subm.)



A 2D pilot study

~40 2D models (with D. Kasen, S. Woosley)

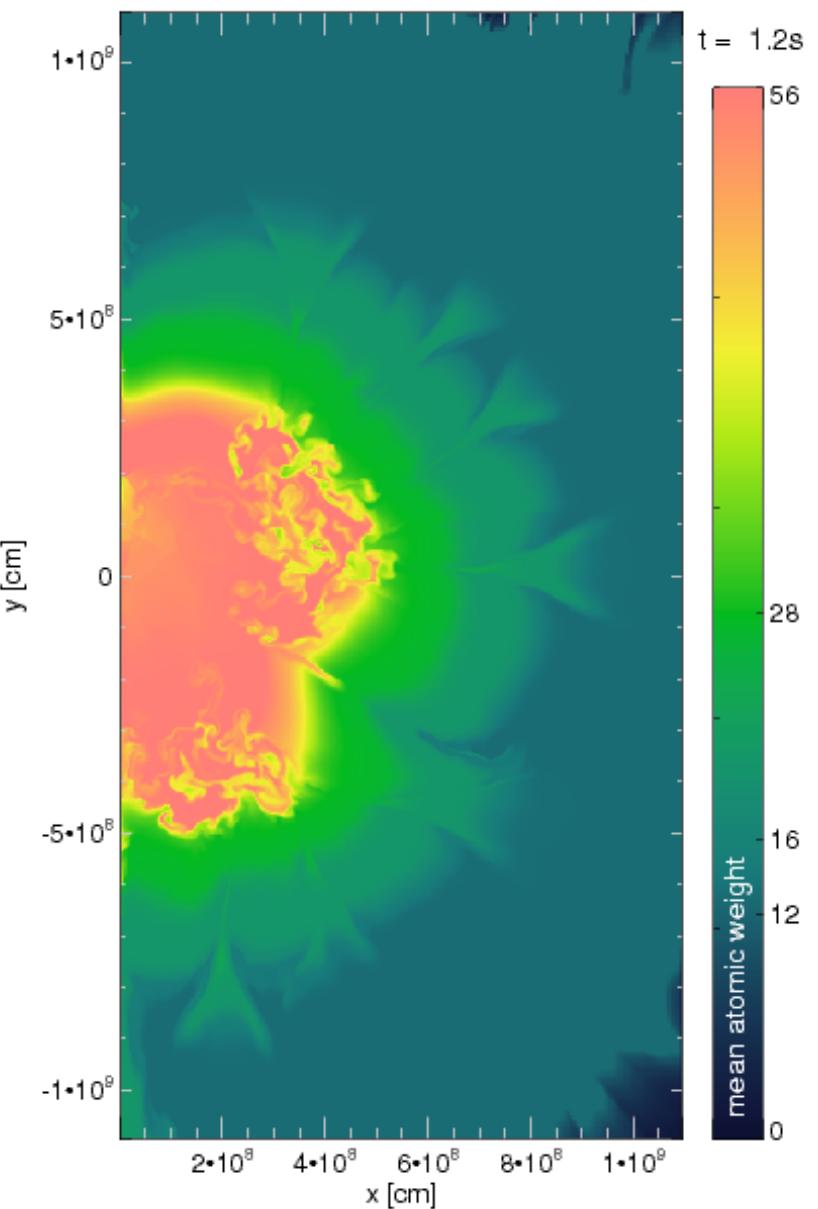
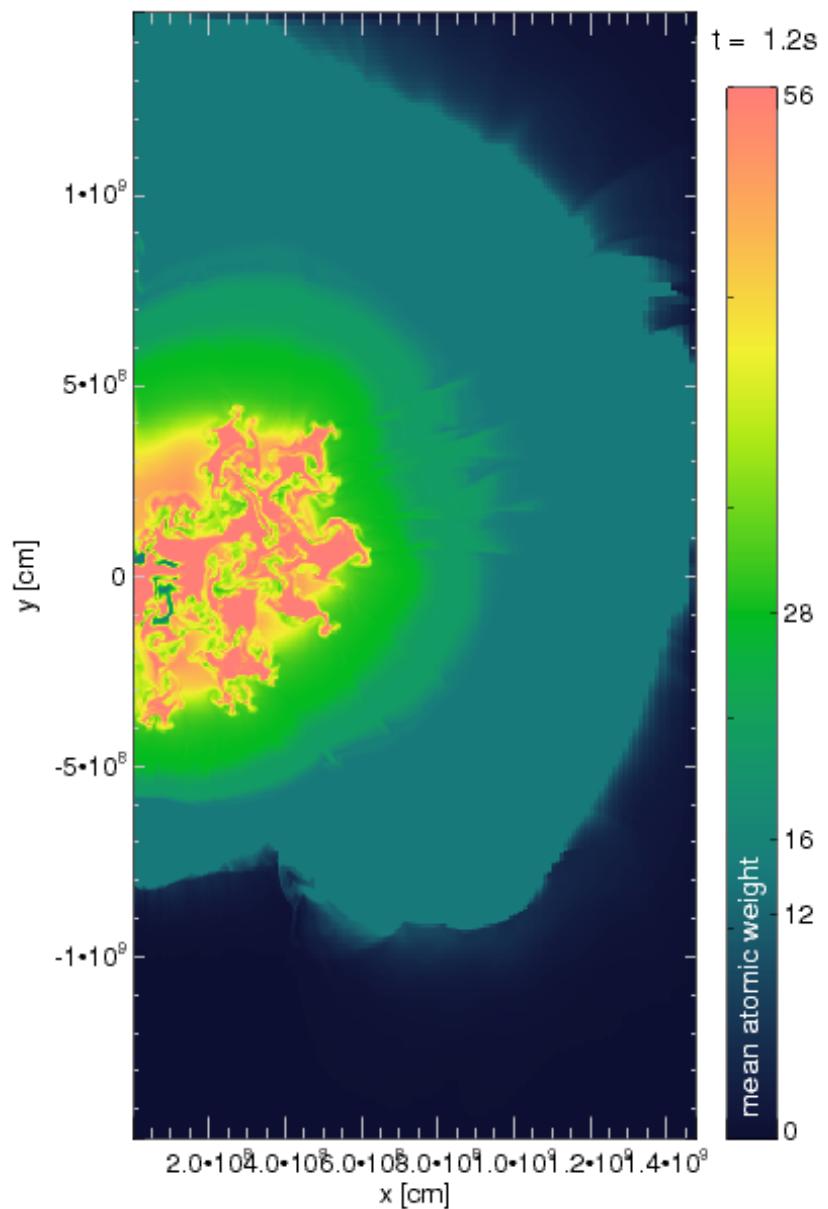
explored parameter space:

- ▶ ignition spark distribution
- ▶ turbulence criterion for DDT

results:

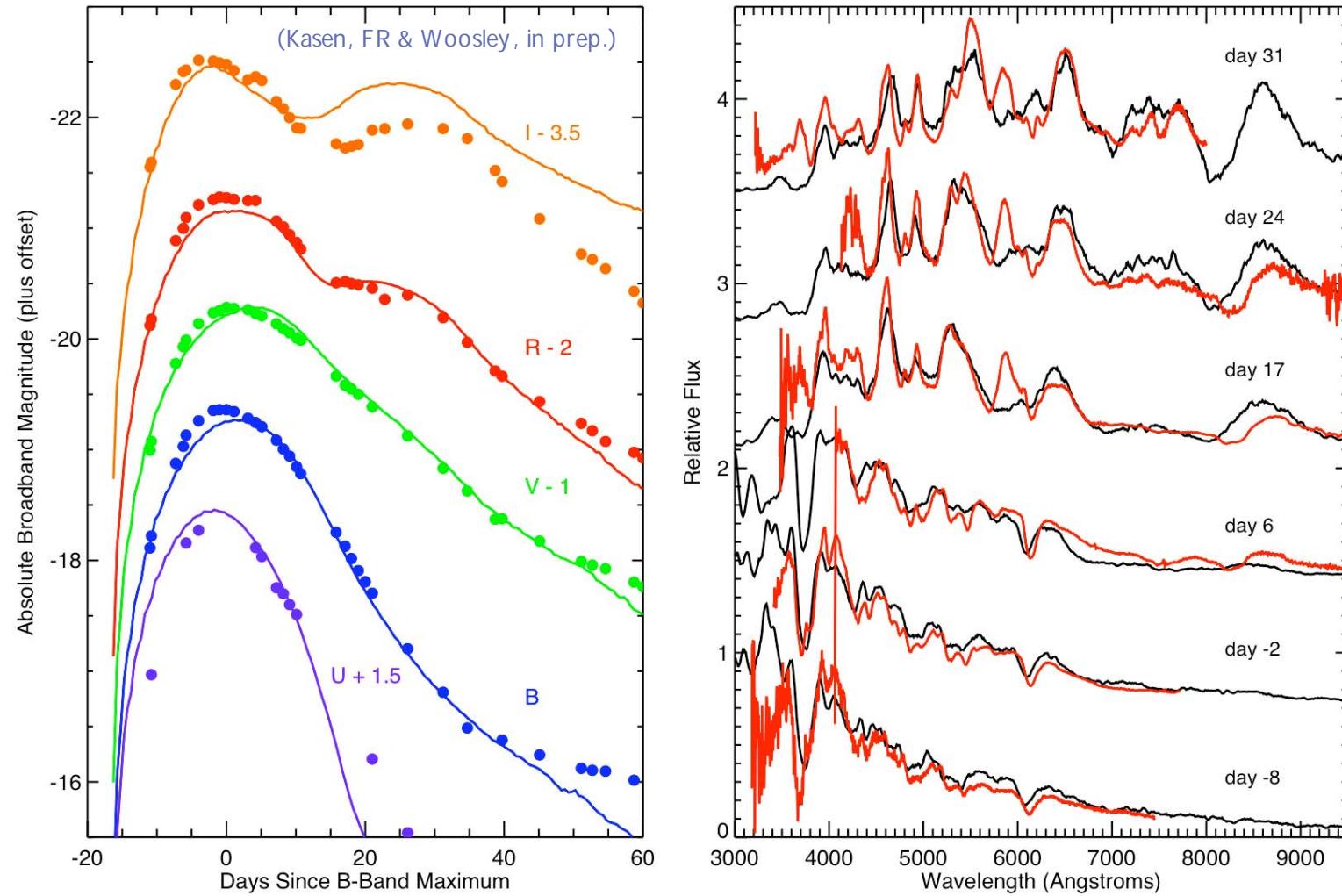
- ▶ ^{56}Ni masses: 0.3 to $1.1 M_{\odot}$
- ▶ kinetic energies: 1.2 to 1.6 B

Strong vs. weak deflagration phase



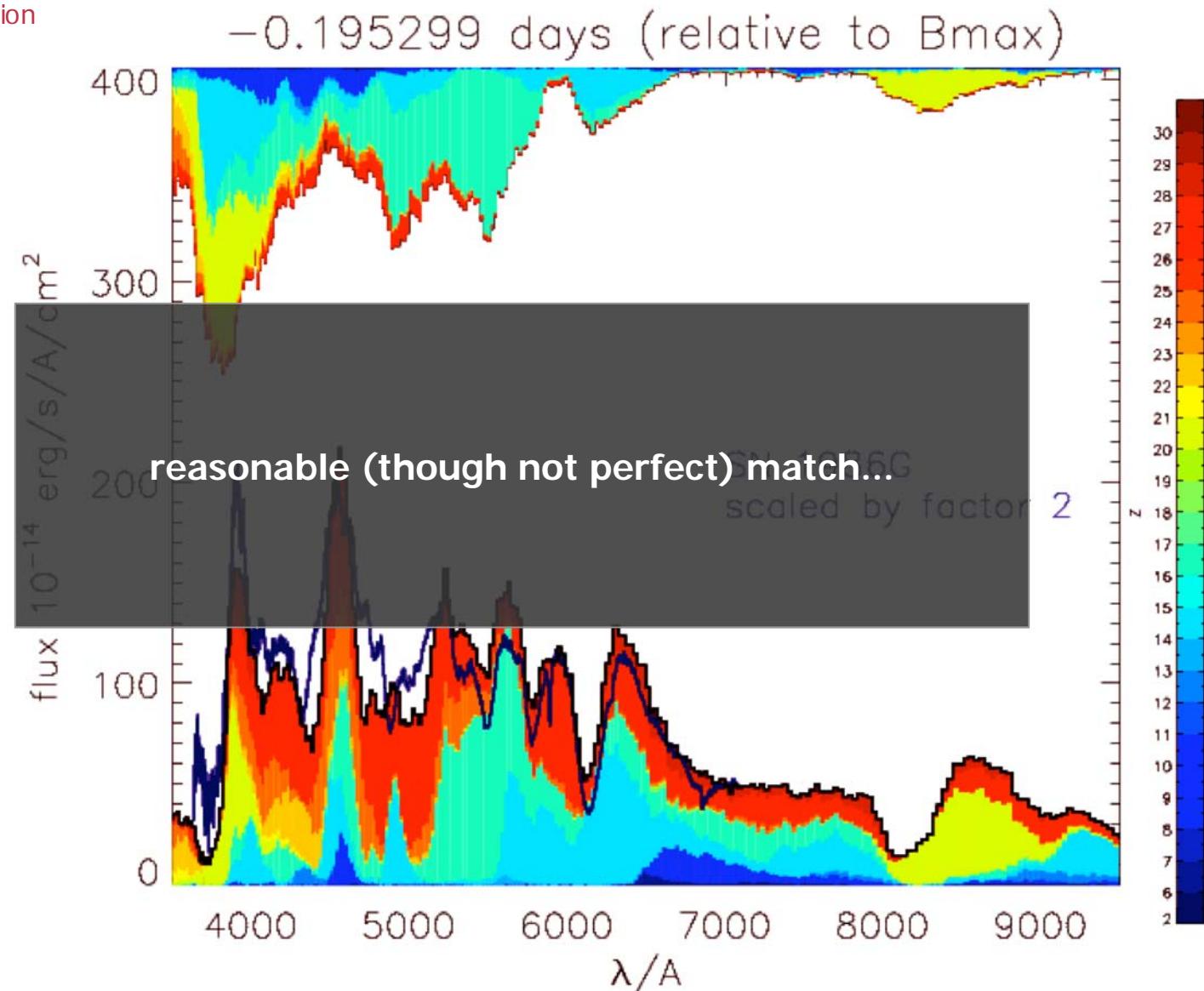
Synthetic observables

- ▶ model with emphasis on detonation phase compared with SN 2003du



Synthetic spectra: compare SN1986G

preliminary, low resolution
courtesy of
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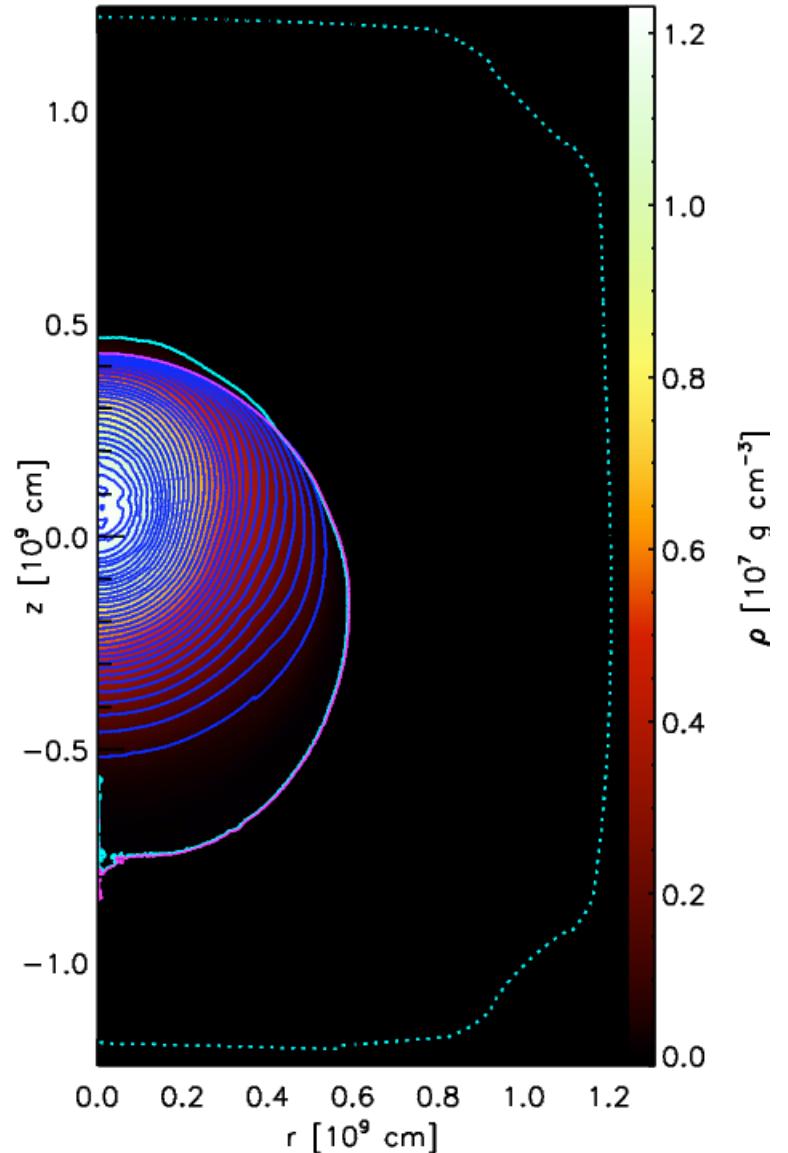


Deflagrations in SN Ia models

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Pure detonations

- ▶ detonations in very rapidly rotating WDs (Steinmetz et al., 1992)
- ▶ sub- M_{Ch} explosions
(Fink et al., 2008)



Summary

- ▶ deflagration stages play crucial role in most SN Ia models
→ need to be modeled accurately
- ▶ pure deflagration models perhaps account for sub-class of faint SNe Ia
- ▶ deflagration stage sets initial condition for detonation in delayed detonation models
→ gives rise to diversity in models for normal/bright SNe Ia