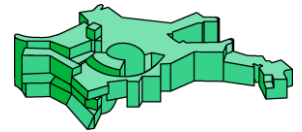


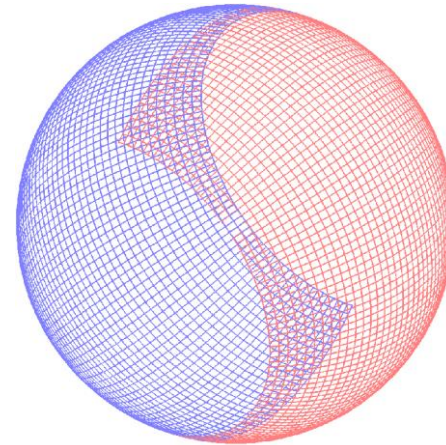
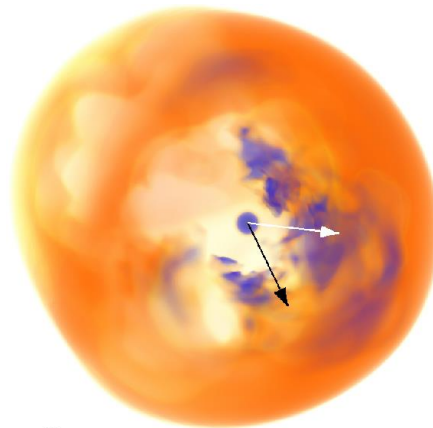
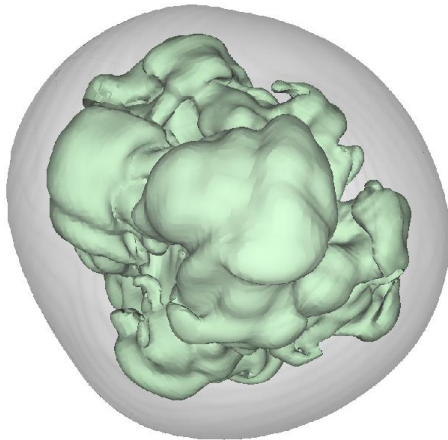
NS kicks by gravitational tug boat mechanism

Annop Wongwathanarat
Hans-Thomas Janka
Ewald Müller

Max-Planck-Institut
für Astrophysik



Astrophysical Big Bang
Laboratory



RESCEU-ABBL meeting

26 Jul 2016

Introduction

collapse >> bounce >>
shock formation >>
stalled accretion shock

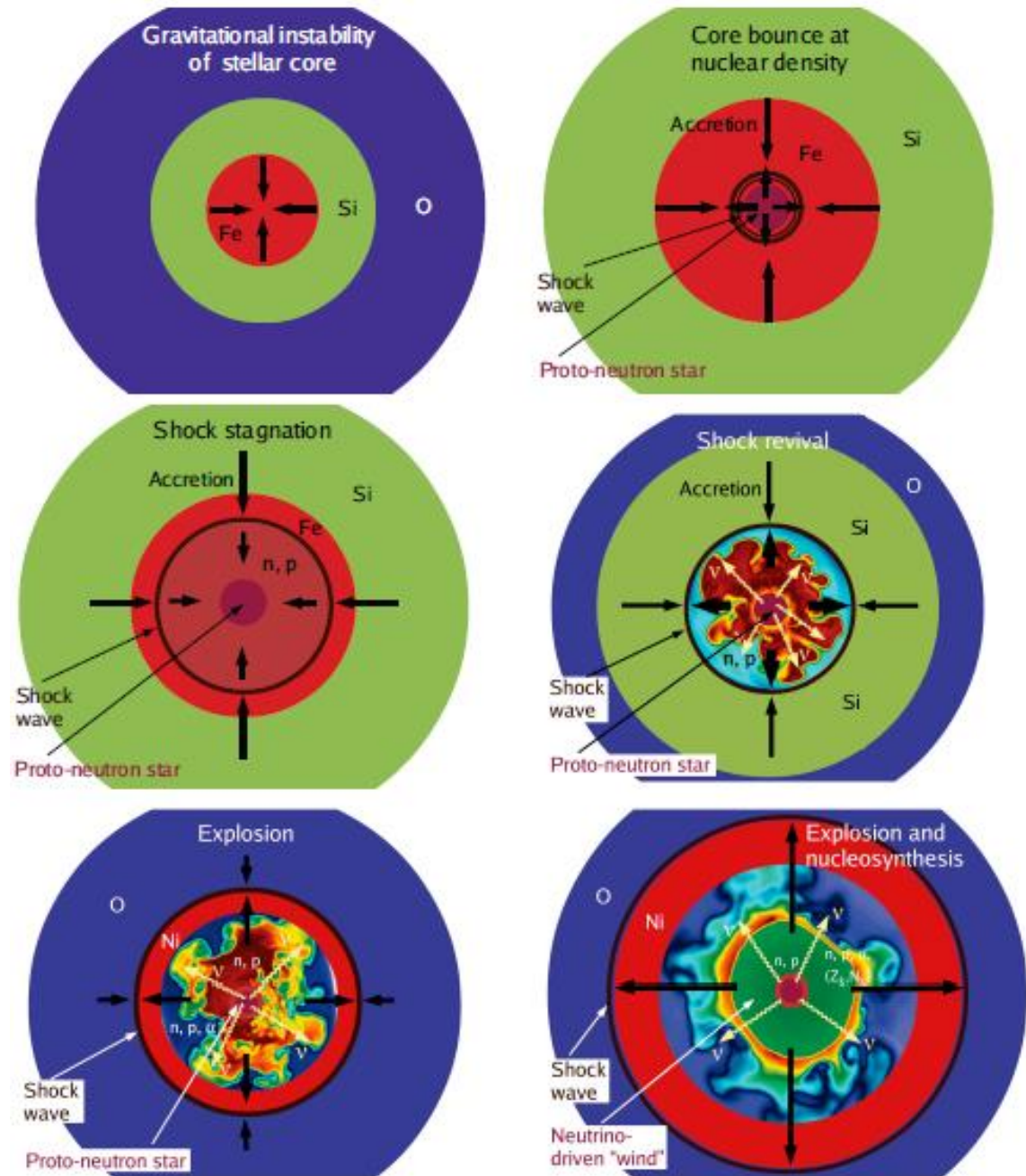
how to revive
the stalled
shock???

neutrino-driven
mechanism

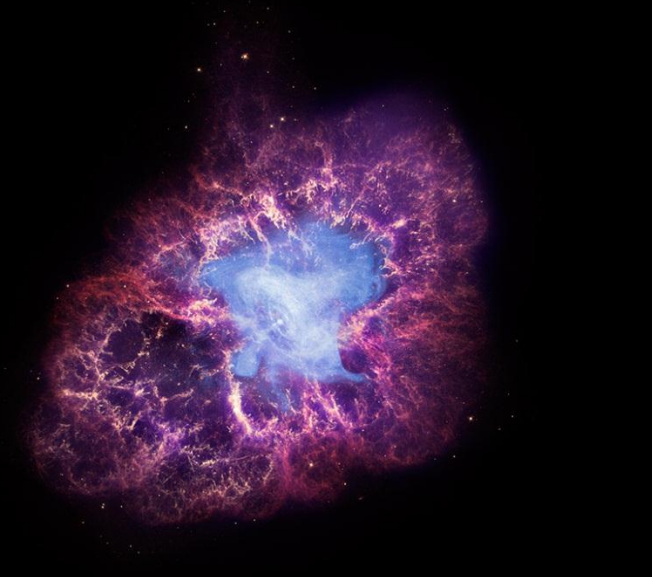
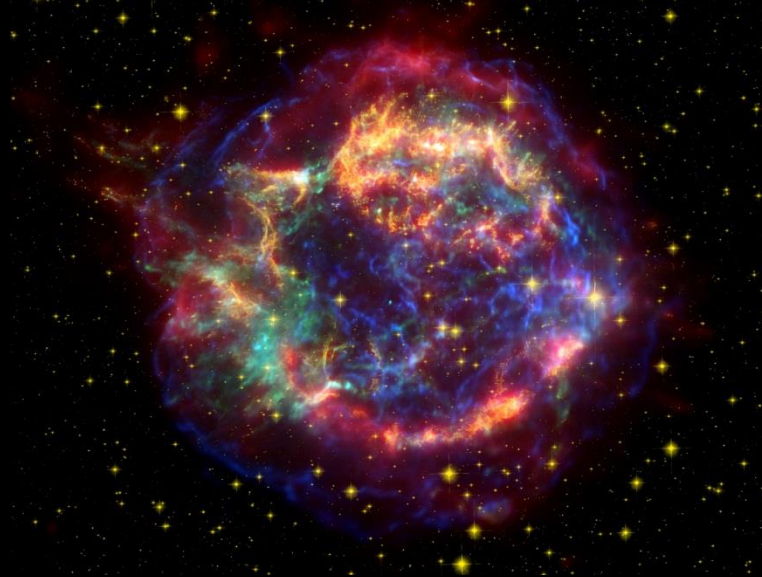
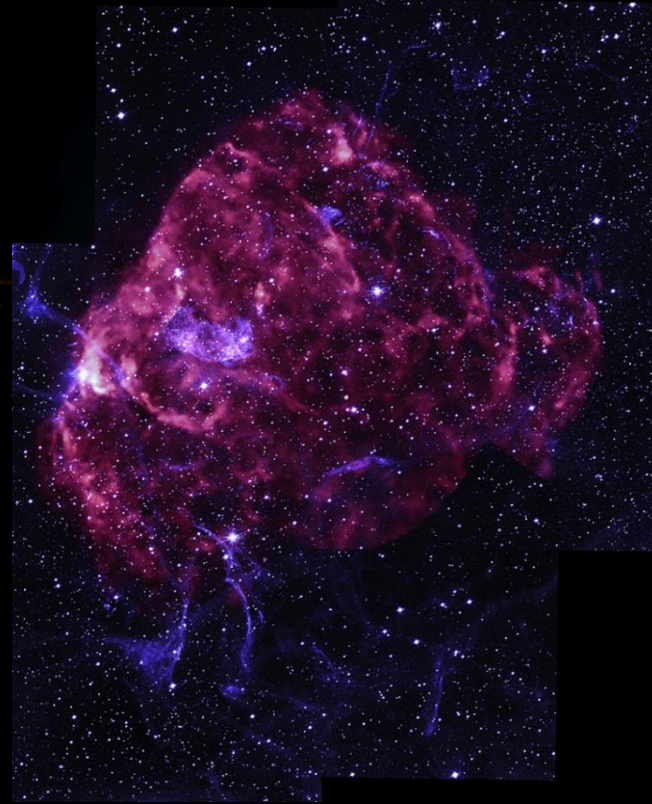
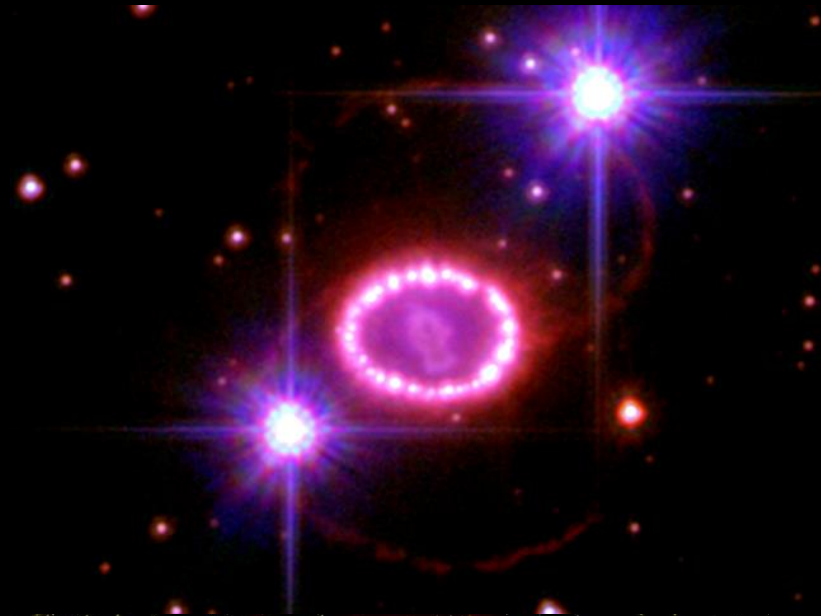
1D simulations
don't explode ...

multi-D effects
play important
roles !!!

Figure from Janka et al. (2012)

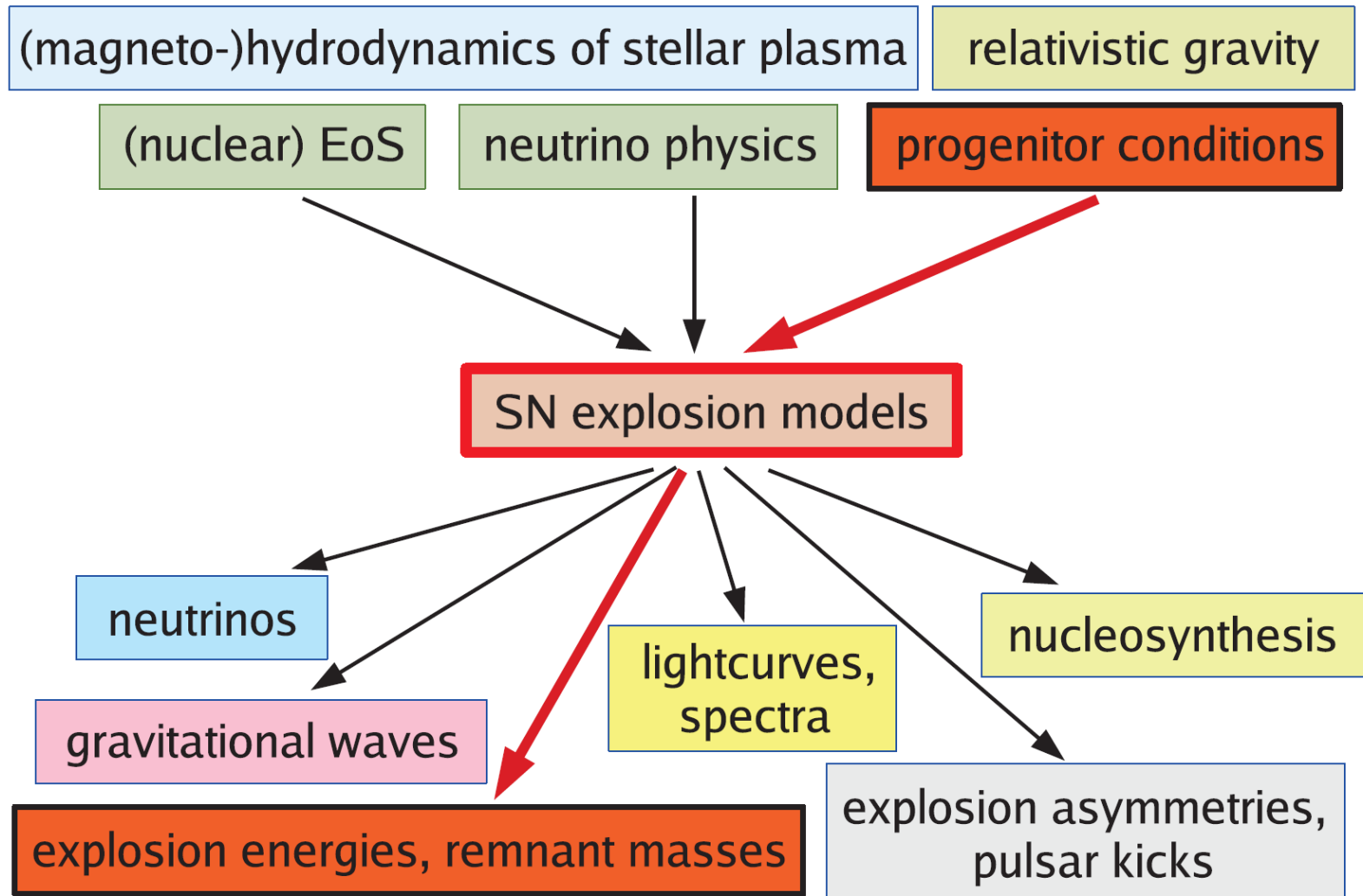


SN asymmetries



Introduction

Predictions of Signals from Supernovae



Neutron star kicks

Kick mechanism??

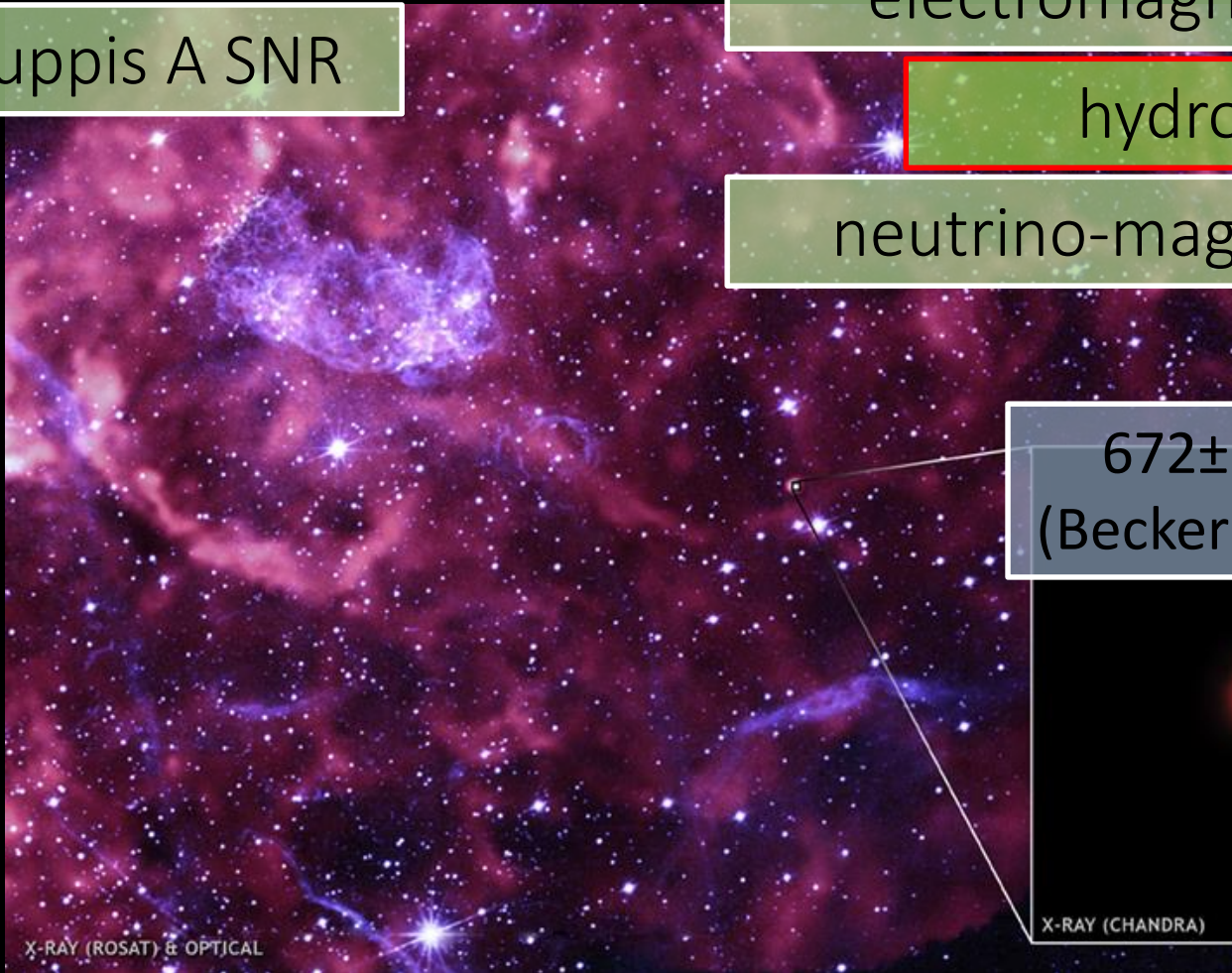
Puppis A SNR

electromagnetic

hydrodynamic

neutrino-magnetic

672 ± 115 km/s
(Becker et al. 2012)

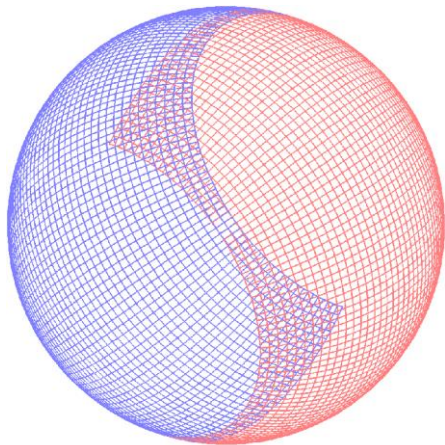


average pulsars velocity: 200-500 km/s

State-of-the-art long-time simulations

PROMETHEUS-HOTB

**PROMETHEUS-HOTB +
Yin-Yang grid**



CRAB Lagrangian radiation hydrodynamics

Stellar evolution model

core-collapse and bounce

Explosion >>>
1.3 s post bounce

1.25 day after explosions

Light curves calculations

1D

3D

1D

Model	M_{ns} [M_{\odot}]	t_{exp} [ms]	E_{exp} [B]	v_{ns} [km s^{-1}]	a_{ns} [km/s^2]	$v_{\text{ns},\nu}$ [km s^{-1}]	$\alpha_{\text{k}\nu}$ [$^{\circ}$]	$v_{\text{ns}}^{\text{long}}$ [km s^{-1}]	$a_{\text{ns}}^{\text{long}}$ [km/s^2]	$J_{\text{ns},46}$ [$10^{46} \text{ g cm}^2/\text{s}$]	α_{sk} [$^{\circ}$]	T_{spin} [ms]
W15-1	1.37	246	1.12	331	167	2	151	524	44	1.51	117	652
W15-2	1.37	248	1.13	405	133	1	126	575	49	1.56	58	632
W15-3	1.36	250	1.11	267	102	1	160	–	–	1.13	105	864
W15-4	1.38	272	0.94	262	111	4	162	–	–	1.27	43	785
W15-5-lr	1.41	289	0.83	373	165	2	129	–	–	1.63	28	625
W15-6	1.39	272	0.90	437	222	2	136	704	71	0.97	127	1028
W15-7	1.37	258	1.07	215	85	1	81	–	–	0.45	48	2189
W15-8	1.41	289	0.72	336	168	3	160	–	–	4.33	104	235
L15-1	1.58	422	1.13	161	69	5	135	227	16	1.89	148	604
L15-2	1.51	382	1.74	78	14	1	150	95	4	1.04	62	1041
L15-3	1.62	478	0.84	31	27	1	51	–	–	1.55	123	750
L15-4-lr	1.64	502	0.75	199	123	4	120	–	–	1.39	93	846
L15-5	1.66	516	0.62	267	209	3	147	542	106	1.72	65	695
N20-1-lr	1.40	311	1.93	157	42	7	118	–	–	5.30	122	190
N20-2	1.28	276	3.12	101	12	4	159	–	–	7.26	43	127
N20-3	1.38	299	1.98	125	15	5	138	–	–	4.42	54	225
N20-4	1.45	334	1.35	98	18	1	98	125	9	2.04	45	512
B15-1	1.24	164	1.25	92	16	1	97	102	1	1.03	155	866
B15-2	1.24	162	1.25	143	37	1	140	–	–	0.12	162	7753
B15-3	1.26	175	1.04	85	19	1	24	99	3	0.44	148	2050

v_{ns} from 31-437 km/s

700 km/s later

T_{spin} from 127-7753 ms

no spin-kick alignment

Numerical techniques

collapse phase
PROMETHEUS/VERTEX

1D post-bounce
at 15 ms

3D Newtonian
self-gravity

monopole GR
correction

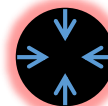
tabulated EOS
by Janka &
Müller (1996)

4 nuclear species
in NSE (n , p , ${}^4\text{He}$,
 ${}^{54}\text{Mn}$)

14 species (${}^4\text{He}$ - ${}^{56}\text{Ni}$ +X)
alpha-reactions network

ray-by-ray grey
transport

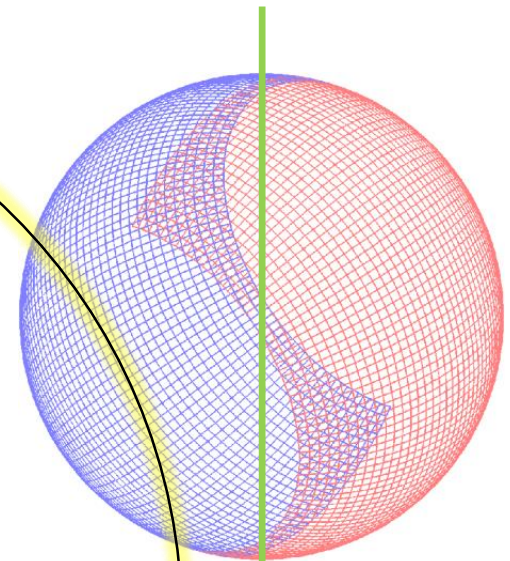
L_γ



PNS
 $1.1 M_\odot$

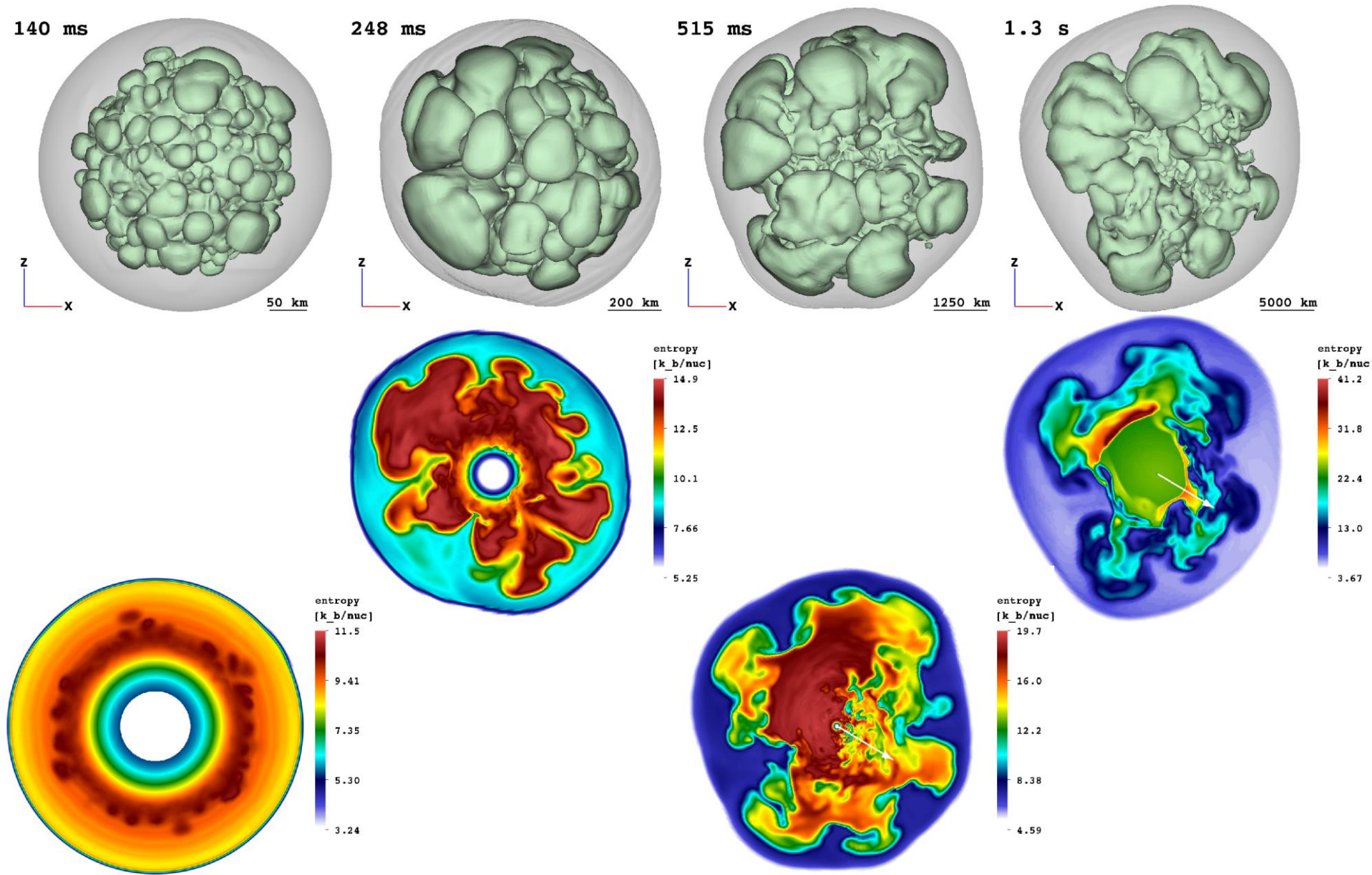
contracting inner grid

random
perturbation
of 0.1%
amplitude



1.3 s later in 3D

Results



Model	M_{ns} [M_{\odot}]	t_{exp} [ms]	E_{exp} [B]	v_{ns} [km s^{-1}]	a_{ns} [km/s^2]	$v_{\text{ns},\nu}$ [km s^{-1}]	$\alpha_{\text{k}\nu}$ [$^{\circ}$]	$v_{\text{ns}}^{\text{long}}$ [km s^{-1}]	$a_{\text{ns}}^{\text{long}}$ [km/s^2]	$J_{\text{ns},46}$ [$10^{46} \text{ g cm}^2/\text{s}$]	α_{sk} [$^{\circ}$]	T_{spin} [ms]
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W15-4	1.38	272	0.94	262	111	4	162	–	–	1.27	43	785
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L15-2	1.51	382	1.74	78	14	1	150	95	4	1.04	62	1041
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L15-4-lr	1.64	502	0.75	199	123	4	120	–	–	1.39	93	846
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N20-1-lr	1.40	311	1.93	157	42	7	118	–	–	5.30	122	190
N20-2	1.28	276	3.12	101	12	4	159	–	–	7.26	43	127
N20-3	1.38	299	1.98	125	15	5	138	–	–	4.42	54	225
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B15-2	1.24	162	1.25	143	37	1	140	–	–	0.12	162	7753
B15-3	1.26	175	1.04	85	19	1	24	99	3	0.44	148	2050

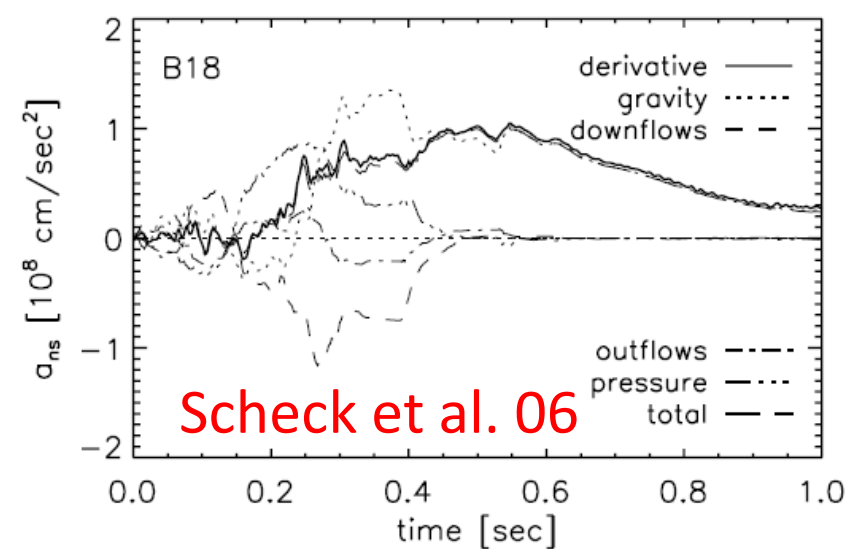
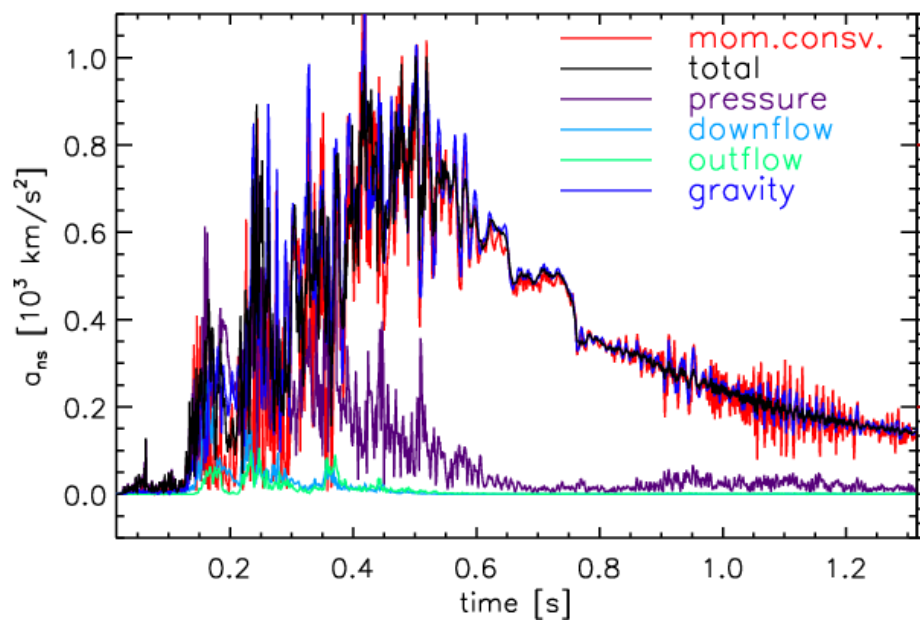
v_{ns} from 31-437 km/s

700 km/s later

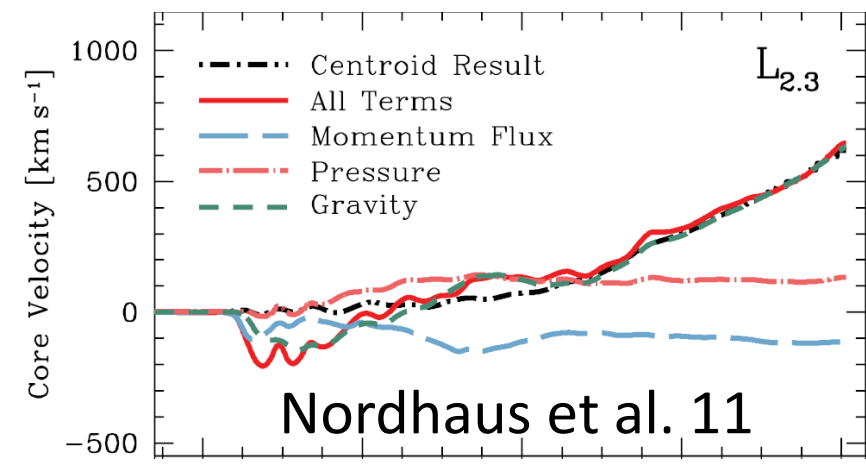
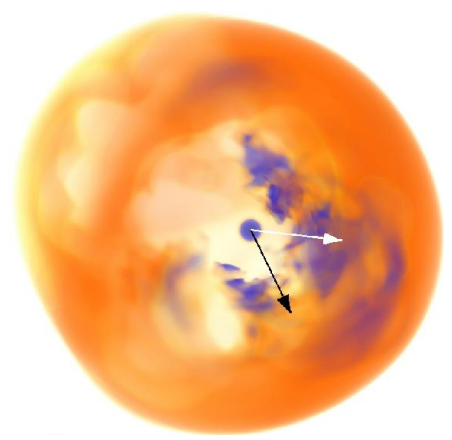
T_{spin} from 127-7753 ms

no spin-kick alignment

$$\vec{P}_{ns} \approx - \oint_{r=r_0} P d\vec{S} - \oint_{r=r_0} \rho \vec{v} v_r dS + \int_{r>r_0} \frac{GM_{ns} \vec{r}}{r^3} dm$$



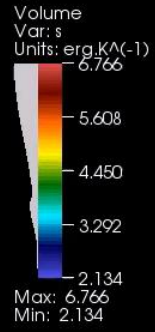
Scheck et al. 06



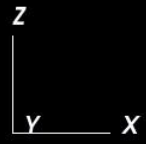
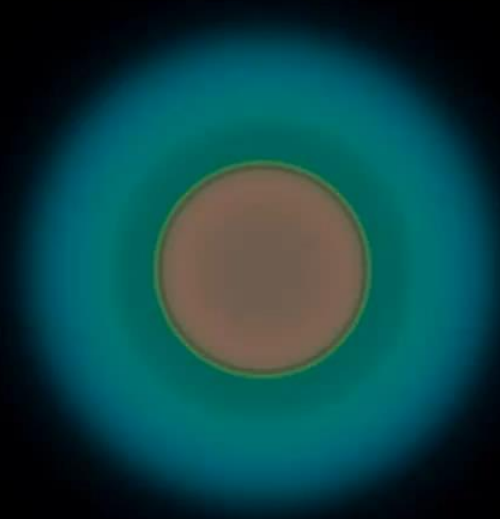
Nordhaus et al. 11

gravitational drag term is dominant

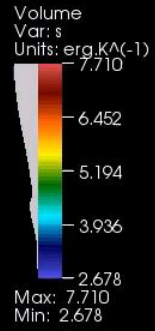
DB: S15W160_0000.silo
Cycle: 0 Time: 0



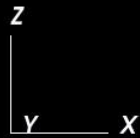
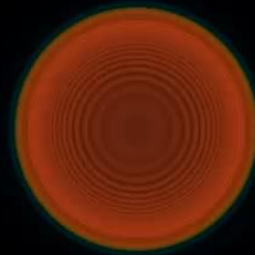
high kick

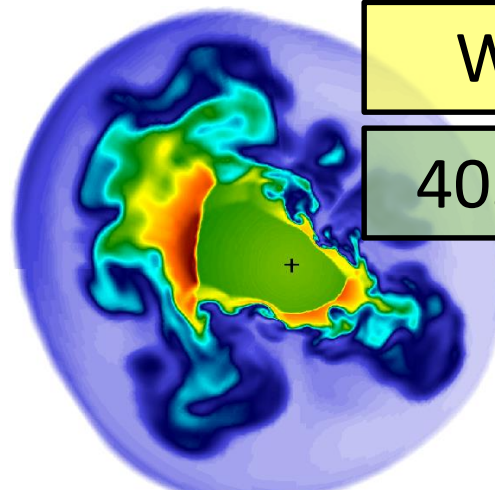
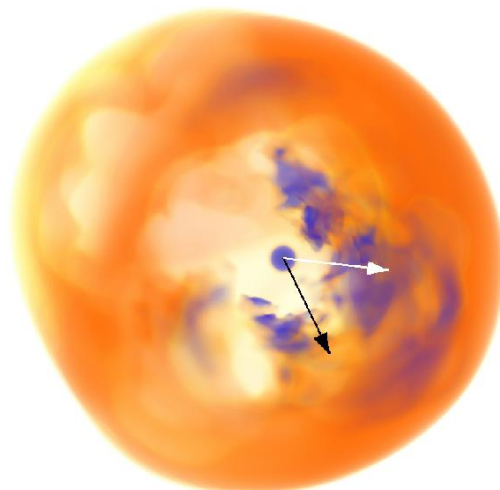
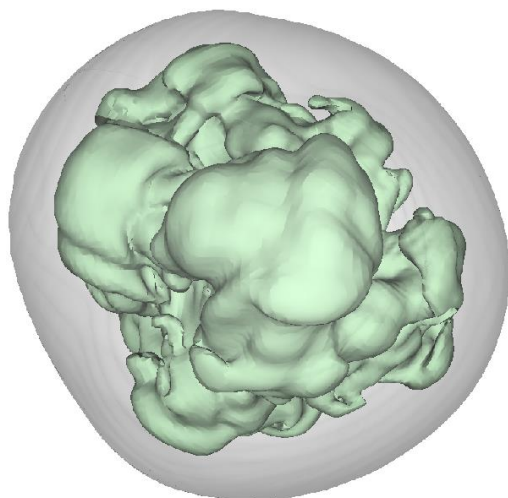


DB: S15L190_0000.silo
Cycle: 0 Time: 0



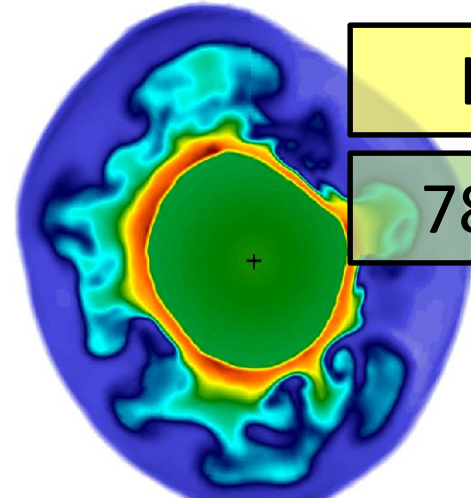
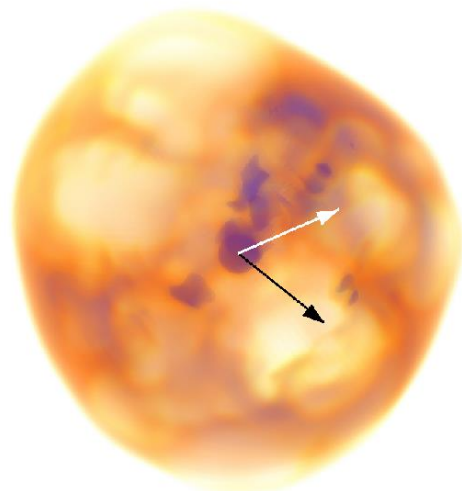
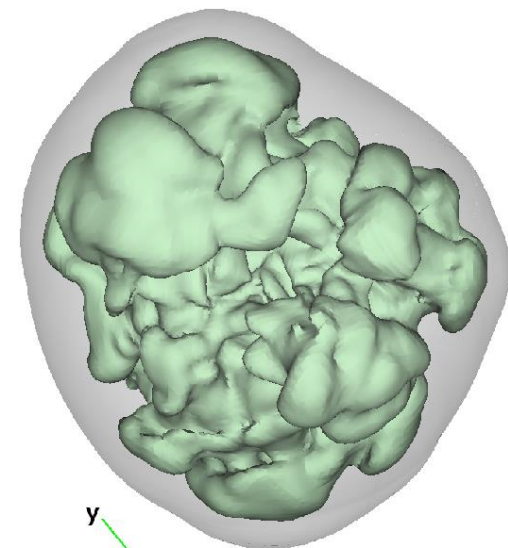
low kick





W15-2

405 km/s



L15-2

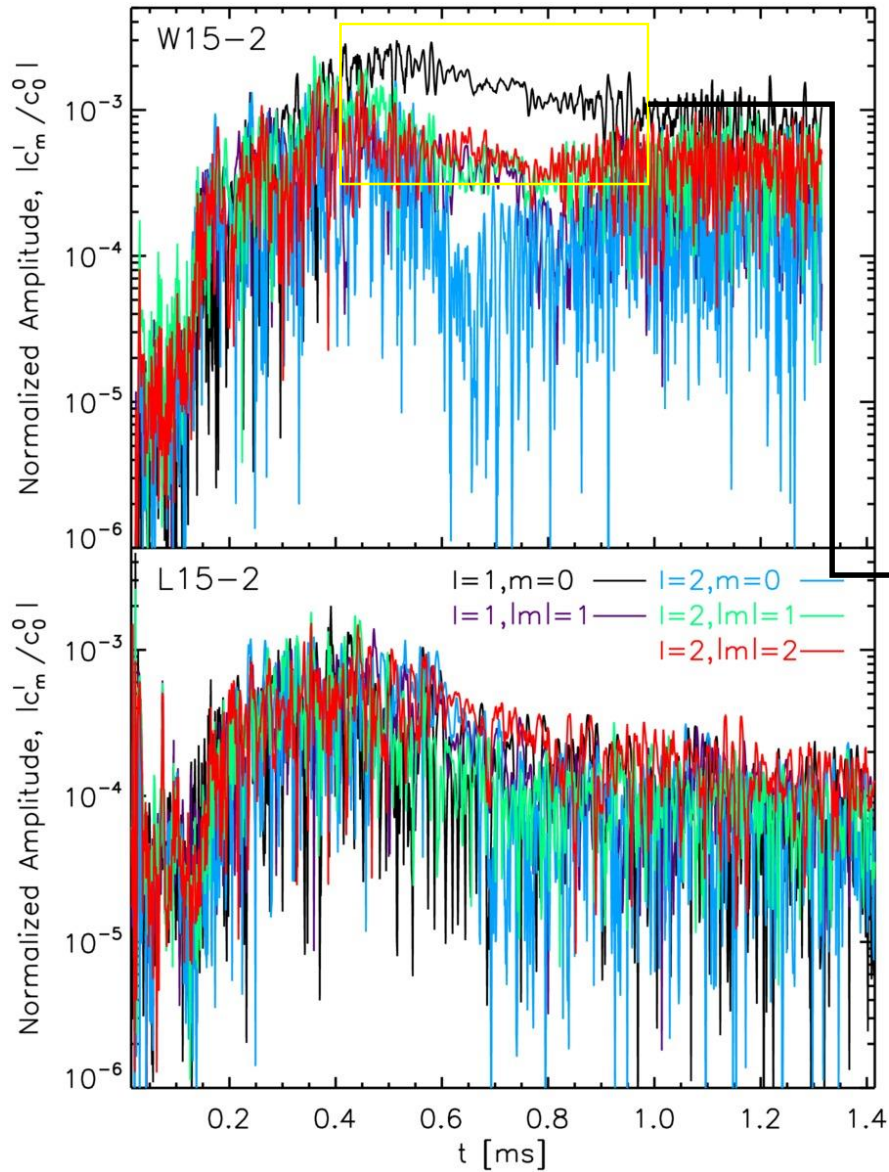
78 km/s

5000 km

density [g/cm³]
1.e+04 7.e+05 5.e+07

entropy [k_b/nuc]
4.24 11.7 19.2 26.8 34.3

Neutron star kicks



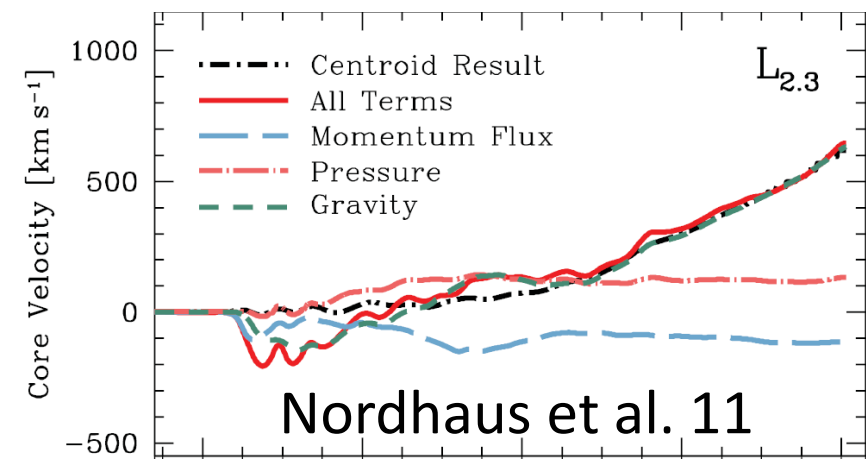
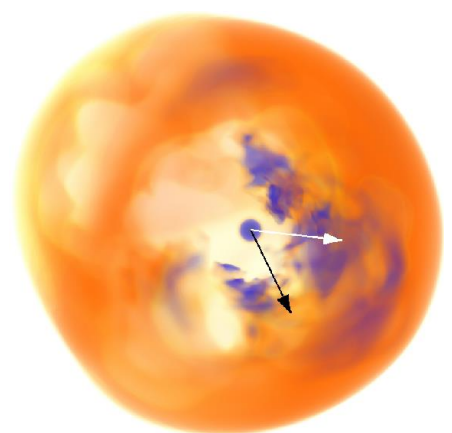
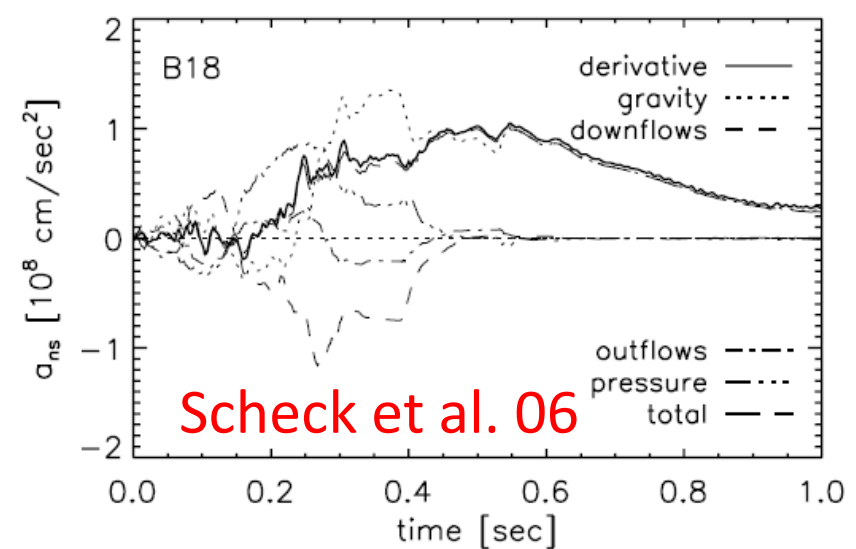
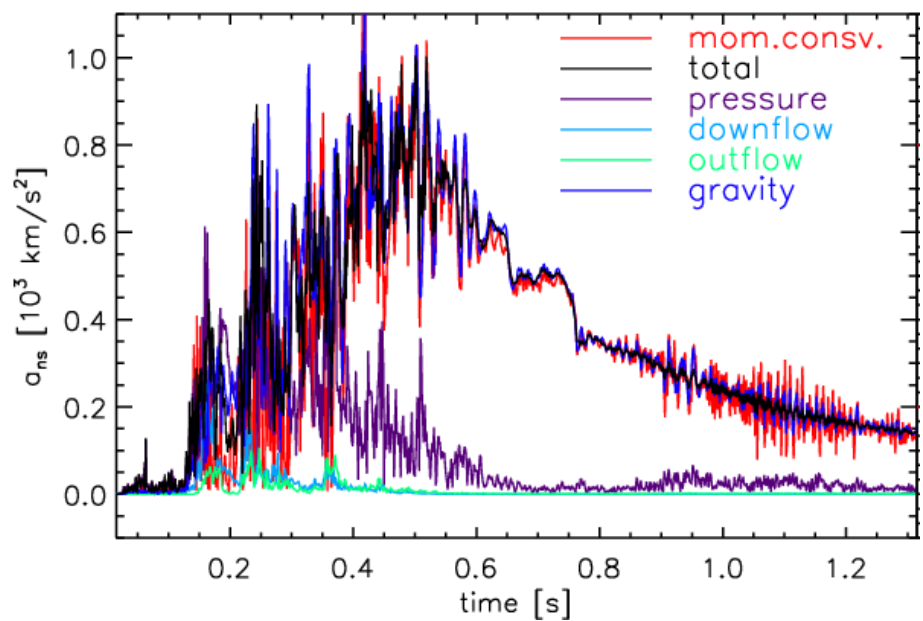
surface mass density

$$\Sigma(r, \theta, \phi) = \int \rho(r, \theta, \phi) dr$$

Spherical harmonics
decomposition

Large $l=1, m=0$ mode

$$\vec{P}_{ns} \approx - \oint_{r=r_0} P d\vec{S} - \oint_{r=r_0} \rho \vec{v} v_r dS + \int_{r>r_0} \frac{GM_{ns} \vec{r}}{r^3} dm$$



gravitational drag term is dominant

Neutron star kicks

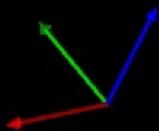
W15-6

Model W15-6

Time: 15.10 ms

NS displacement: 0.00 km

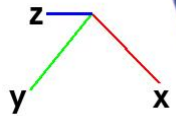
704 km/s



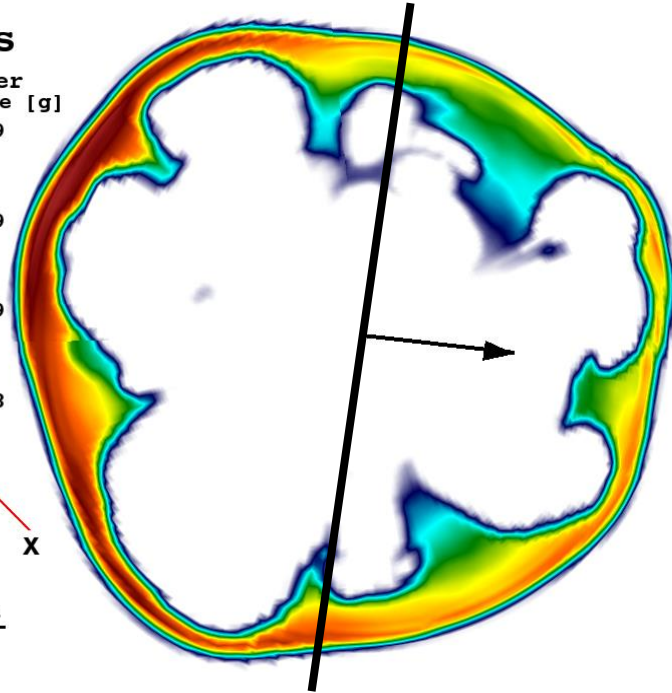
Nickel distribution

365 ms

Ni mass per
solid angle [g]

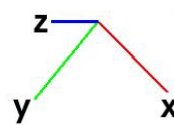


500 km

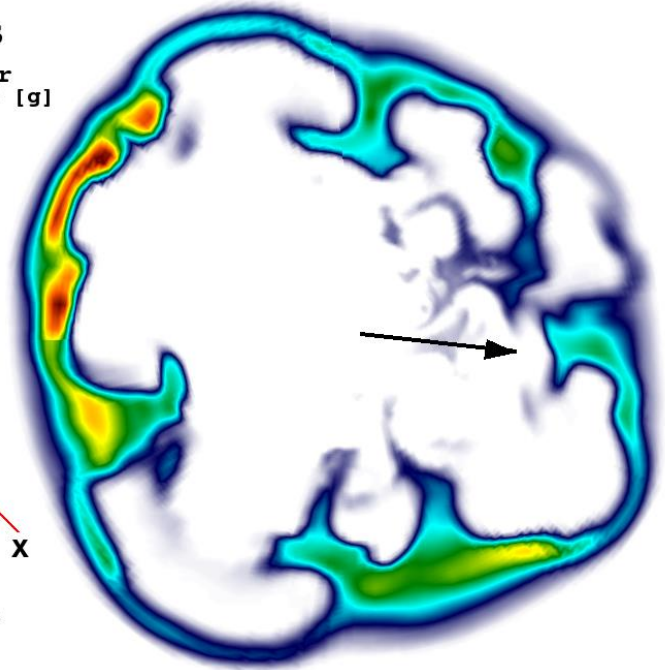


515 ms

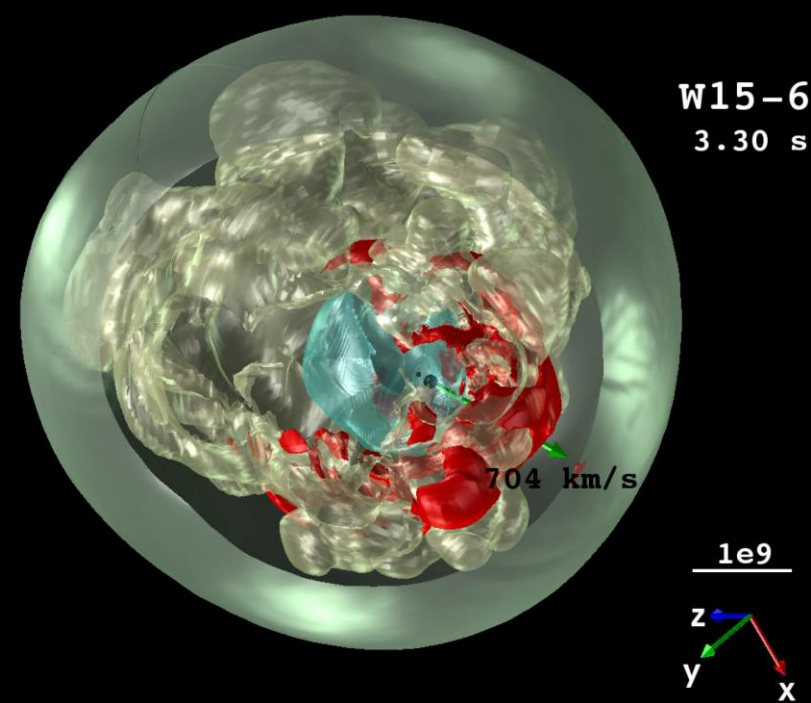
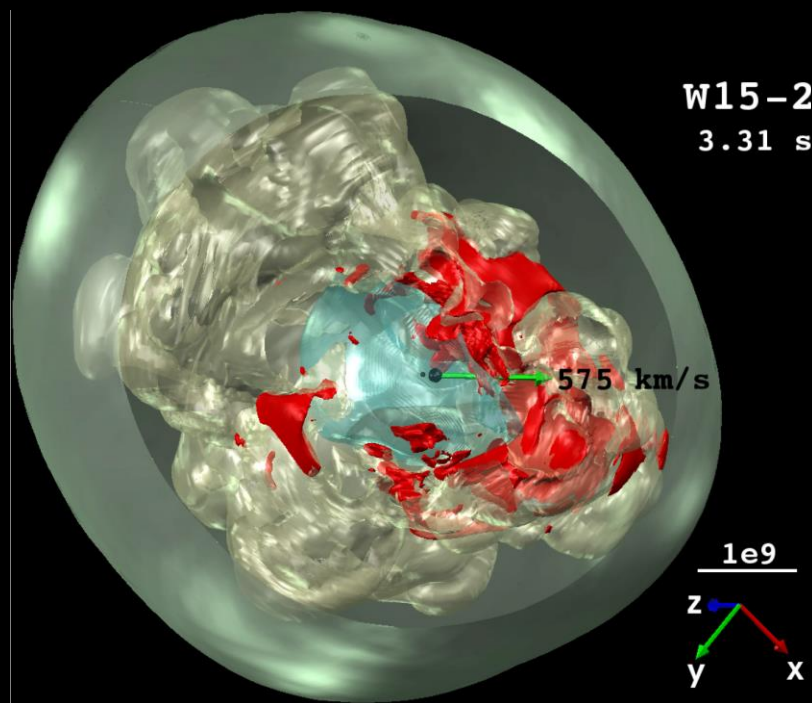
Ni mass per
solid angle [g]



1000 km



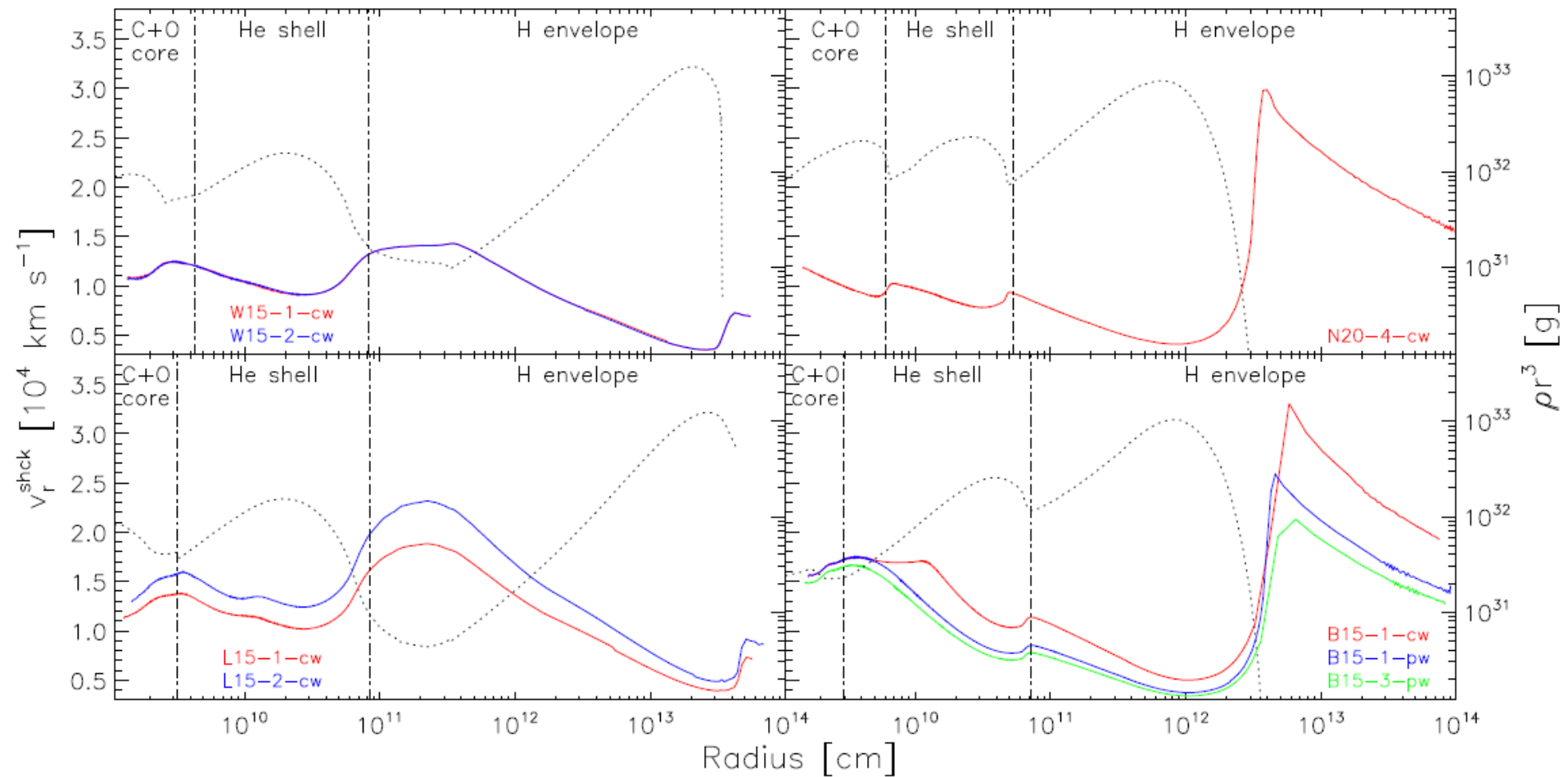
Ni shows hemispheric asymmetry



Shock dynamics

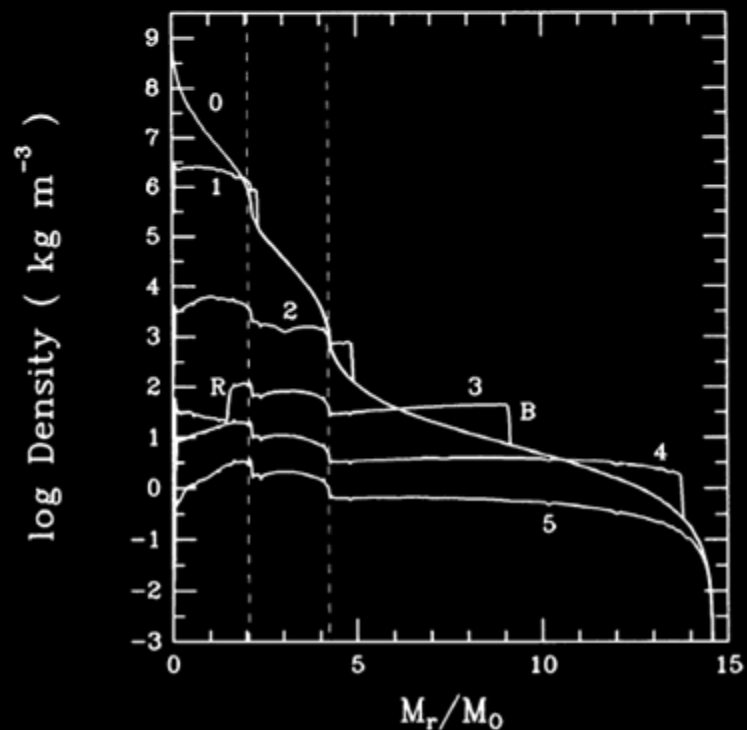
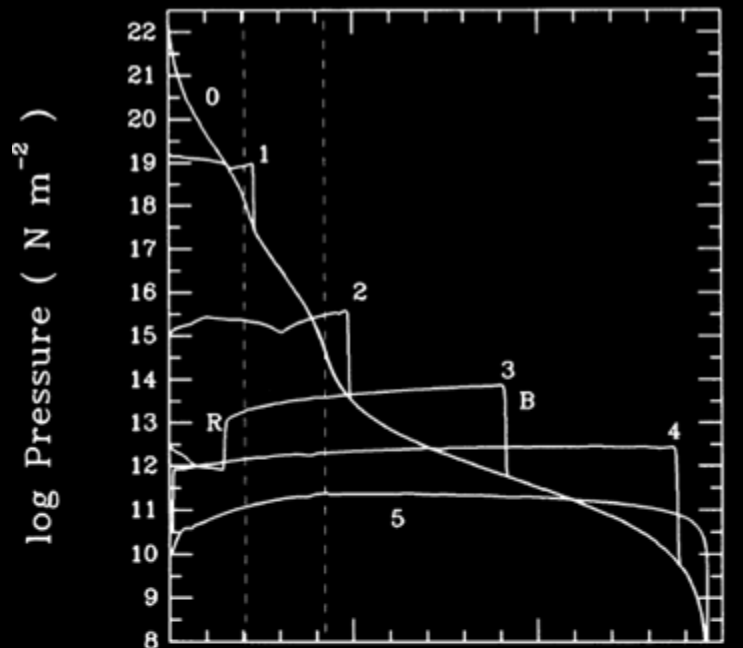
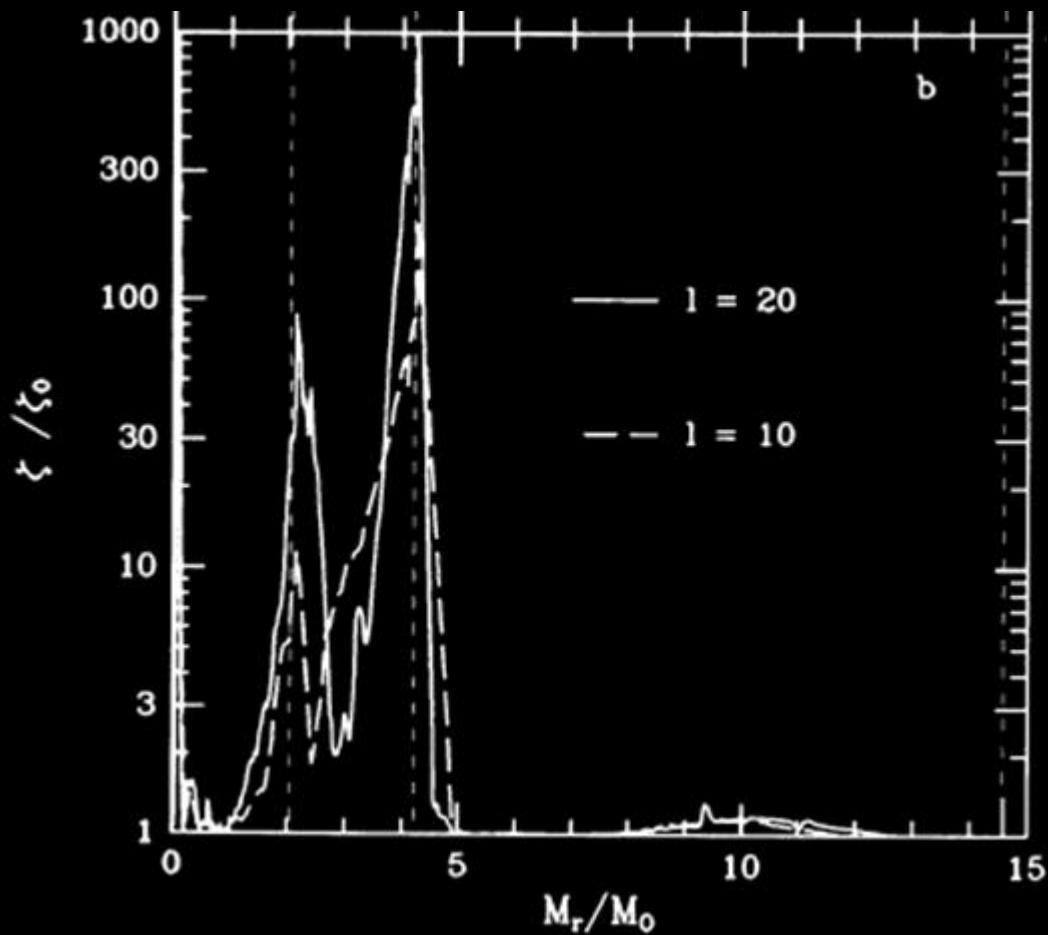
shock propagates according to
blast wave solution (Sedov, 1959)

accelerates when ρr^3 decreases,
and vice versa



Rayleigh-Taylor instabilities induce mixing

Ebisuzaki et al. (1989)

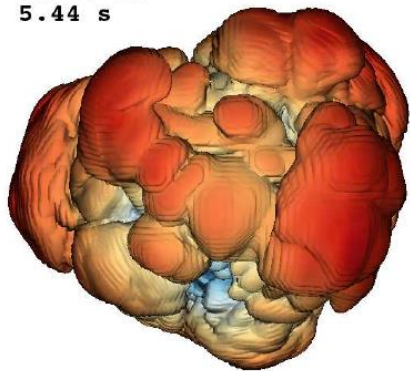


Early vs. late morphology

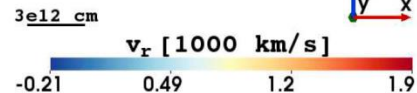
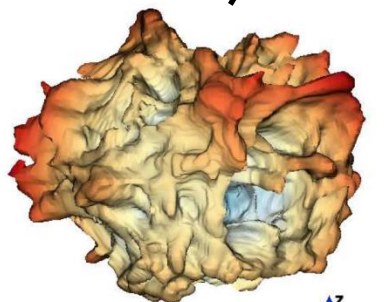
Explosion vs. late-time asymmetries

not so clear??

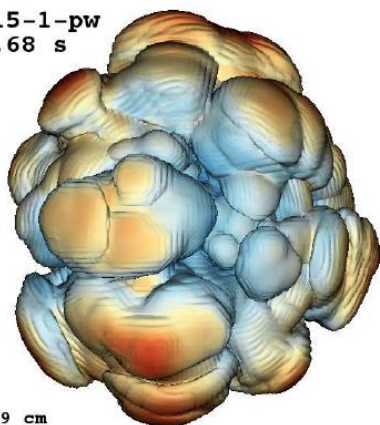
N20-4-cw
5.44 s



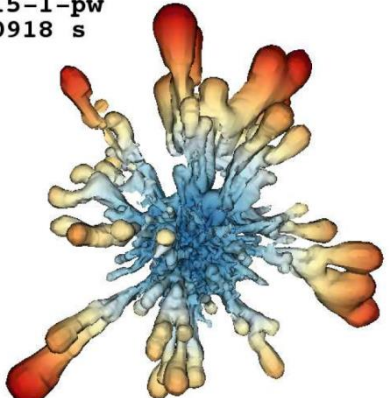
N20-4-cw
56870 s



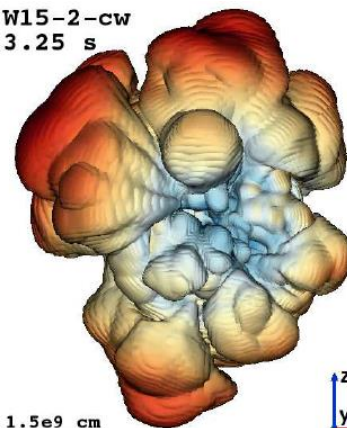
B15-1-pw
1.68 s



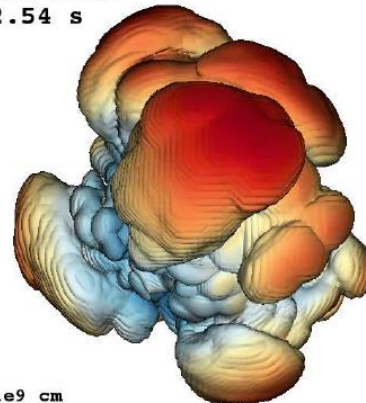
B15-1-pw
60918 s



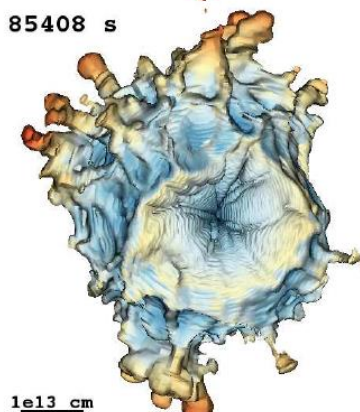
W15-2-cw
3.25 s



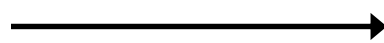
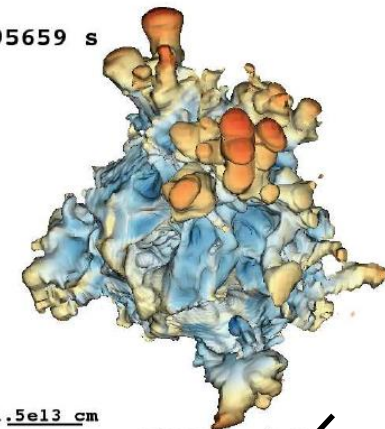
L15-1-cw
2.54 s



85408 s

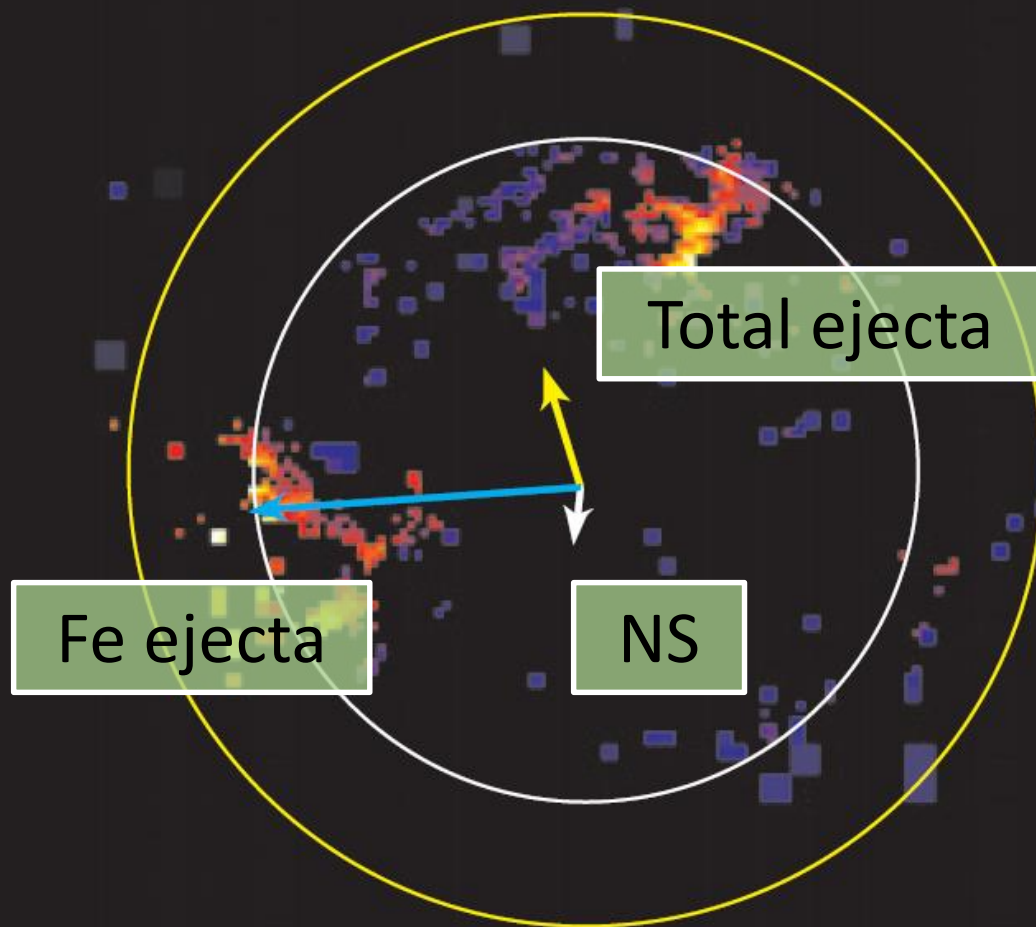


95659 s



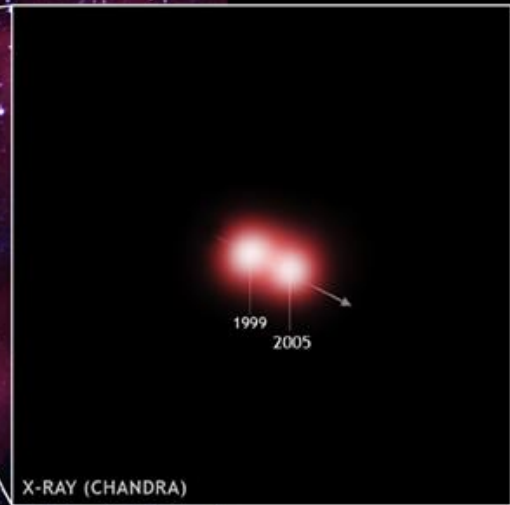
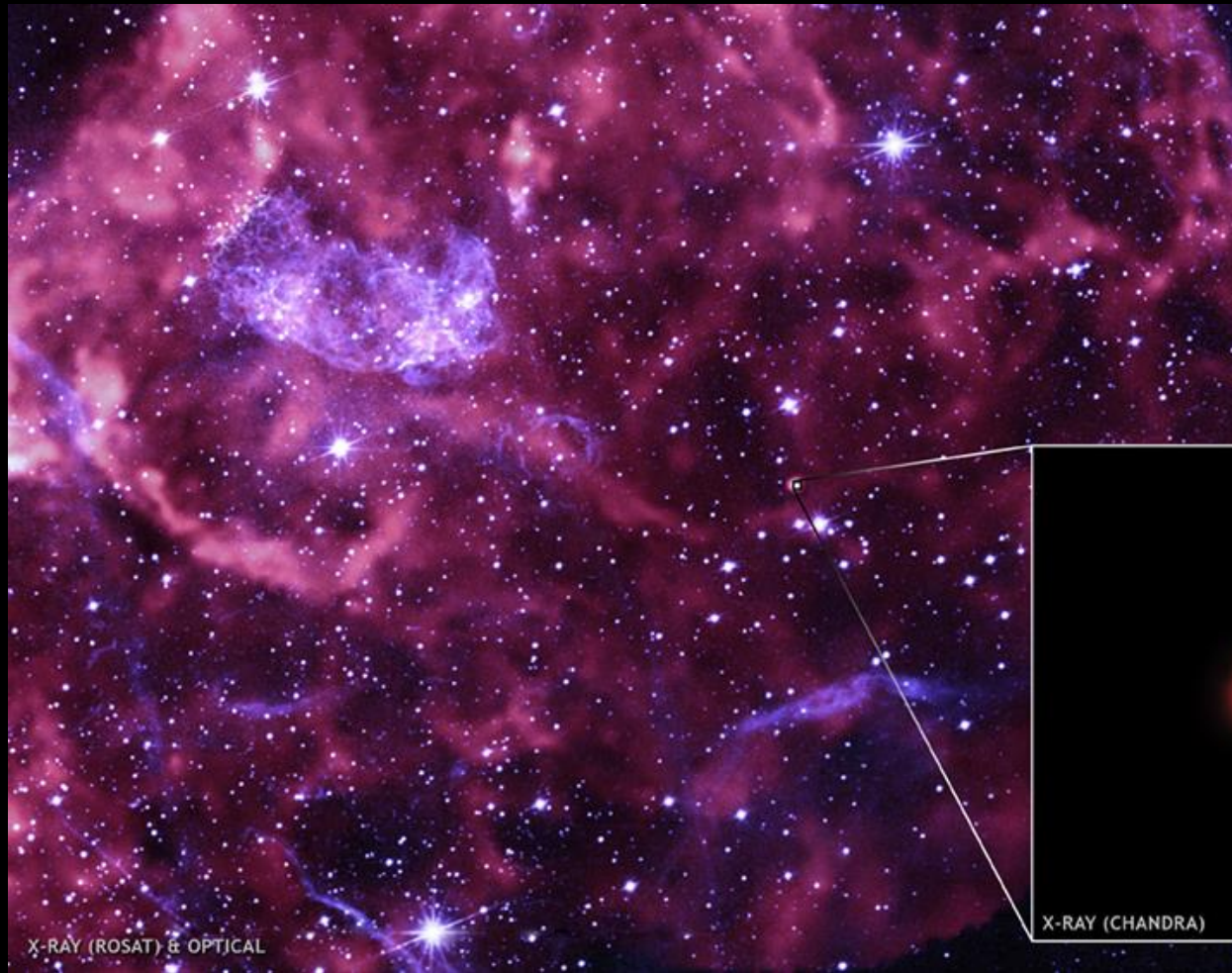
clear correlation

Cas A



Hwang & Laming (2012)

Puppis A



Need to find NS in remnants

Need obs. with large coverage

Need obs. with good angular resolution

Conclusions

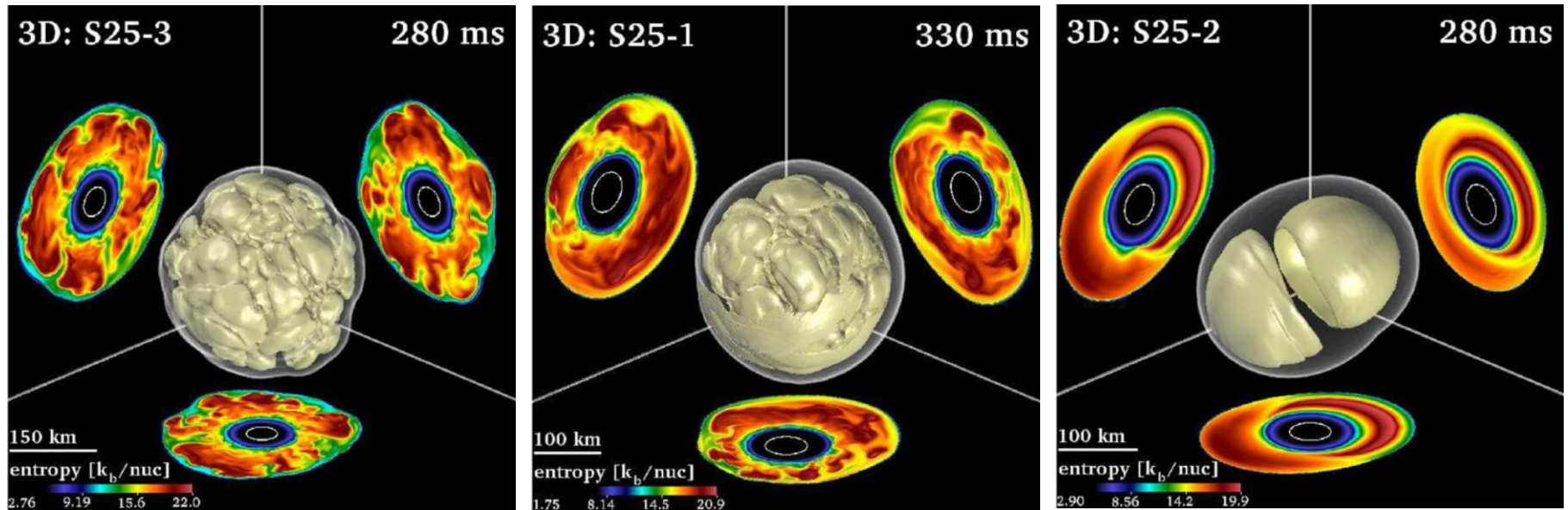
- NS kick by gravitational tug boat mechanism can explain observed average pulsar space velocity
- In high kick cases, hemispheric asymmetries of heavy elements are produced
- observe no spin-kick alignment
- progenitor dependence??
- progenitor asymmetries??
- rotation??

Outlook

Progenitor dependence

Model	M_{ns} [M_{\odot}]	t_{exp} [ms]	E_{exp} [B]	v_{ns} [km s^{-1}]	a_{ns} [km/s^2]	$v_{\text{ns},v}$ [km s^{-1}]	α_{kv} [$^{\circ}$]	$v_{\text{ns}}^{\text{long}}$ [km s^{-1}]	$a_{\text{ns}}^{\text{long}}$ [km/s^2]	$J_{\text{ns},46}$ [$10^{46} \text{ g cm}^2/\text{s}$]	α_{sk} [$^{\circ}$]	T_{spin} [ms]
W15-1	1.37	246	1.12	331	167	2	151	524	44	1.51	117	652
W15-2	1.37	248	1.13	405	133	1	126	575	49	1.56	58	632
W15-3	1.36	250	1.11	267	102	1	160	–	–	1.13	105	864
W15-4	1.38	272	0.94	262	111	4	162	–	–	1.27	43	785
W15-5-lr	1.41	289	0.83	373	165	2	129	–	–	1.63	28	625
W15-6	1.39	272	0.90	437	222	2	136	704	71	0.97	127	1028
W15-7	1.37	258	1.07	215	85	1	81	–	–	0.45	48	2189
W15-8	1.41	289	0.72	336	168	3	160	–	–	4.33	104	235
L15-1	1.58	422	1.13	161	69	5	135	227	16	1.89	148	604
L15-2	1.51	382	1.74	78	14	1	150	95	4	1.04	62	1041
L15-3	1.62	478	0.84	31	27	1	51	–	–	1.55	123	750
L15-4-lr	1.64	502	0.75	199	123	4	120	–	–	1.39	93	846
L15-5	1.66	516	0.62	267	209	3	147	542	106	1.72	65	695
N20-1-lr	1.40	311	1.93	157	42	7	118	–	–	5.30	122	190
N20-2	1.28	276	3.12	101	12	4	159	–	–	7.26	43	127
N20-3	1.38	299	1.98	125	15	5	138	–	–	4.42	54	225
N20-4	1.45	334	1.35	98	18	1	98	125	9	2.04	45	512
B15-1	1.24	164	1.25	92	16	1	97	102	1	1.03	155	866
B15-2	1.24	162	1.25	143	37	1	140	–	–	0.12	162	7753
B15-3	1.26	175	1.04	85	19	1	24	99	3	0.44	148	2050

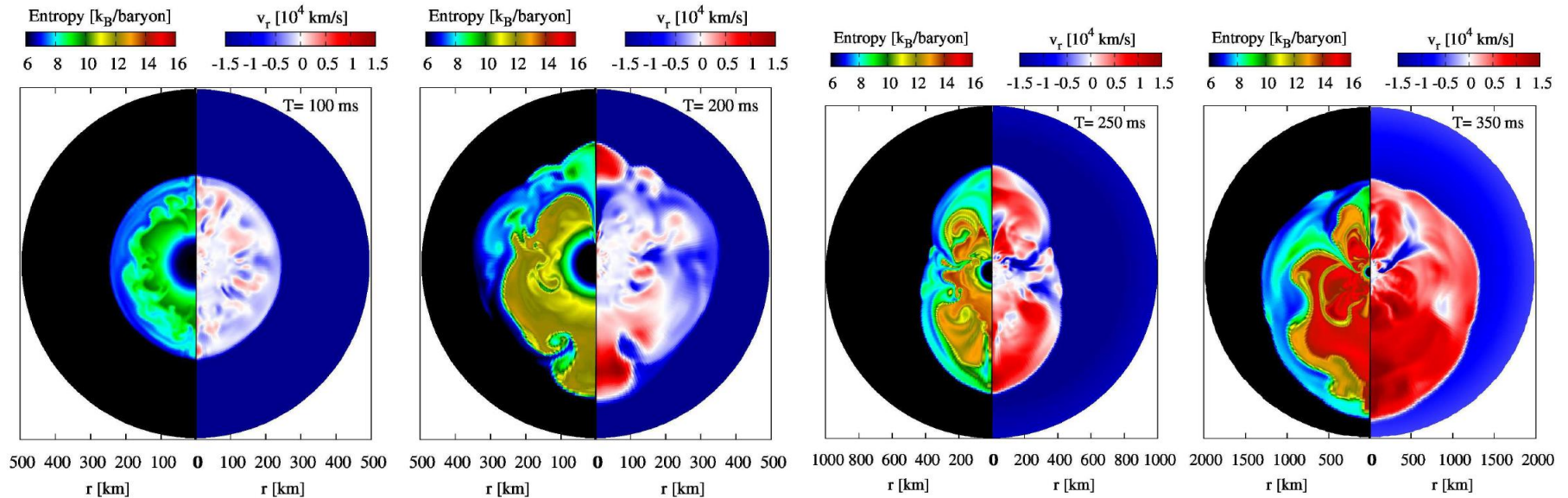
Parametric study (Hanke et al. 2013)



SASI or Convection ???
Depending on the conditions in
the post-shock flows

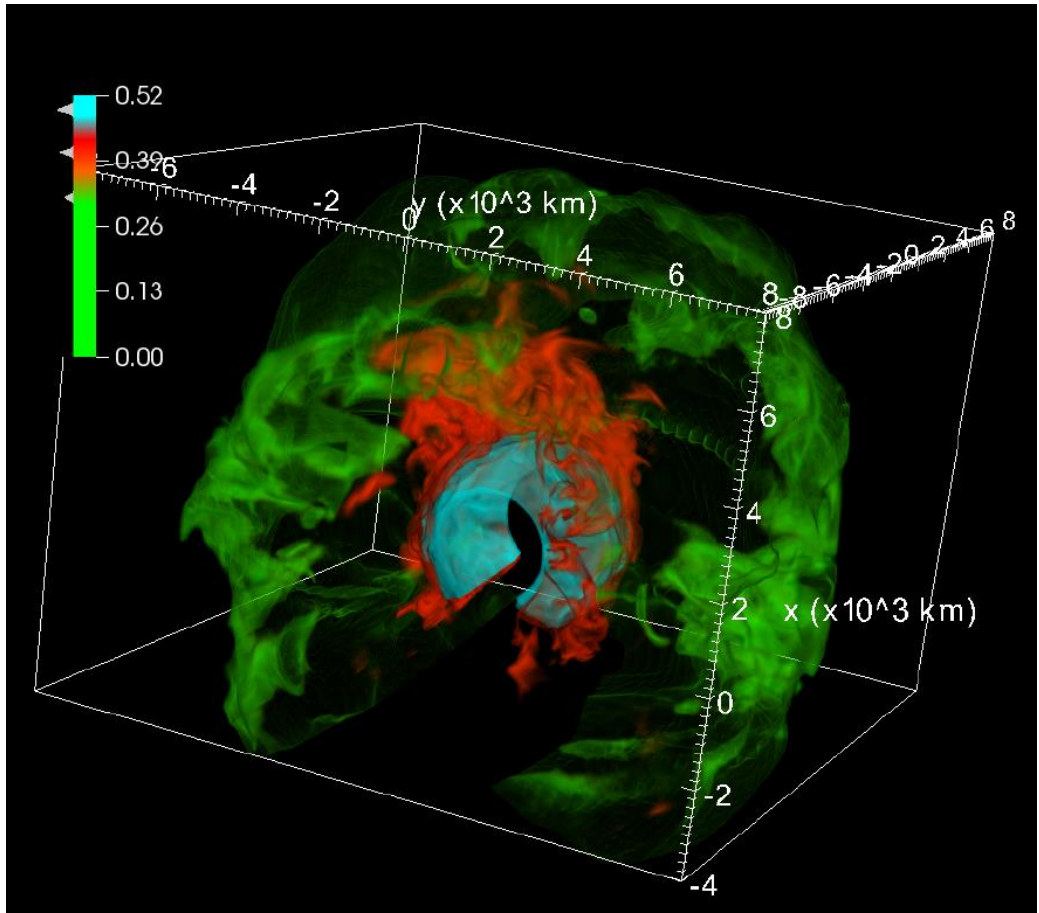
Neutrino-driven explosions of ultra-stripped type Ic supernovae generating binary neutron stars

Model	t_{final}^a [ms]	R_{sh}^b [km]	E_{exp}^c [B]	$M_{\text{NS,baryon}}^d$ [M_{\odot}]	$M_{\text{NS,grav}}^e$ [M_{\odot}]	M_{ej}^f [$10^{-1}M_{\odot}$]	M_{Ni}^g [$10^{-2}M_{\odot}$]	v_{kick}^h [km s^{-1}]
CO145	491	4220	0.177	1.35	1.24	0.973	3.54	3.20
CO15	584	4640	0.153	1.36	1.24	1.36	3.39	75.1
CO16	578	3430	0.124	1.42	1.29	1.76	2.90	47.6
CO18	784	0.120	1.49	1.35	3.07	2.56	36.7	
CO20 ⁱ	959	1050	0.0524	1.60	1.44	3.95	0.782	10.5

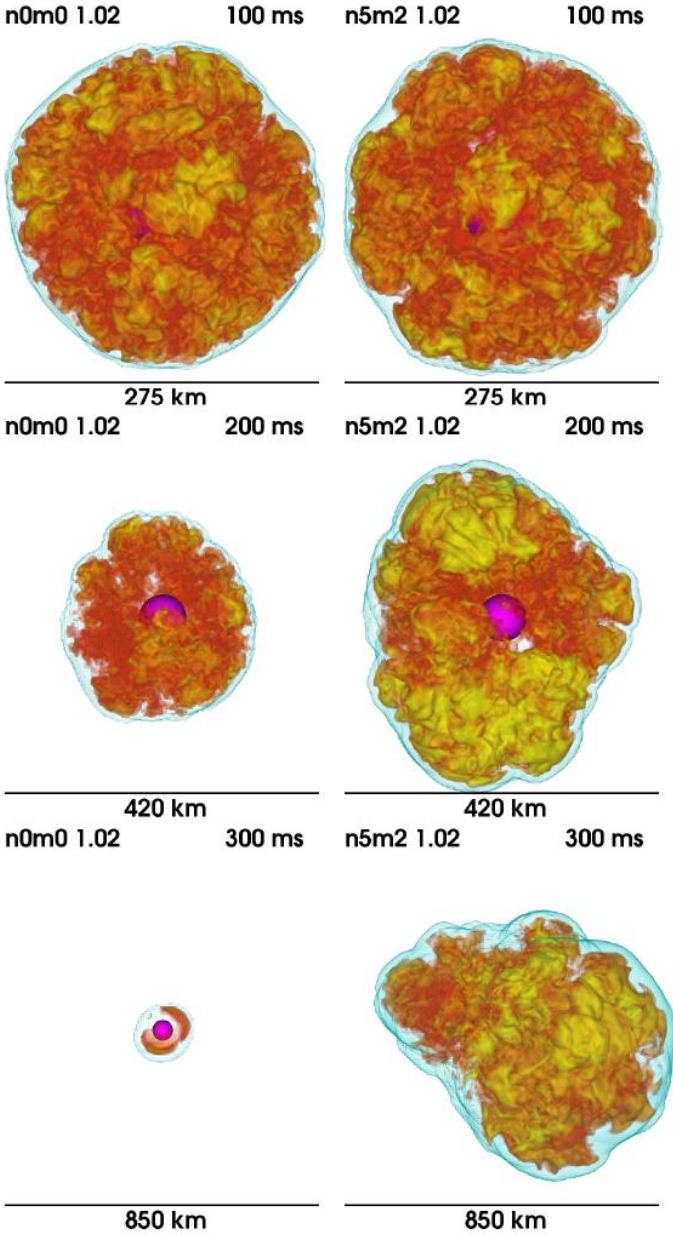


Suwa+ (2015)

Progenitor asymmetries



Mueller+ (2016)

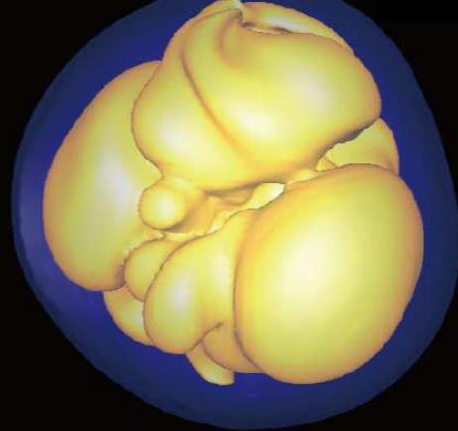


Couch & Ott (2013)

Rotation

s11.2-R0.0-3D

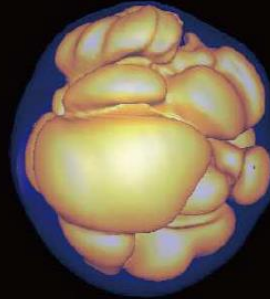
110ms



600km

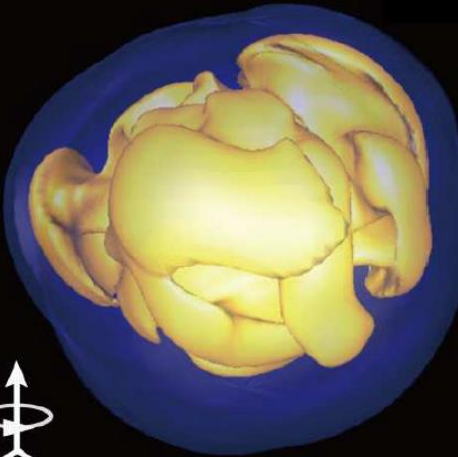
s27.0-R0.0-3D

180ms



s11.2-R2.0-3D

110ms



s27.0-R2.0-3D

150ms



Takiwaki+ (2016)