

The Antesononic Condition for the Explosion of Core-Collapse Supernovae

Matthias J. Raives, Sean M. Couch, Johnny P. Greco, Ondřej Pejcha, & Todd A. Thompson

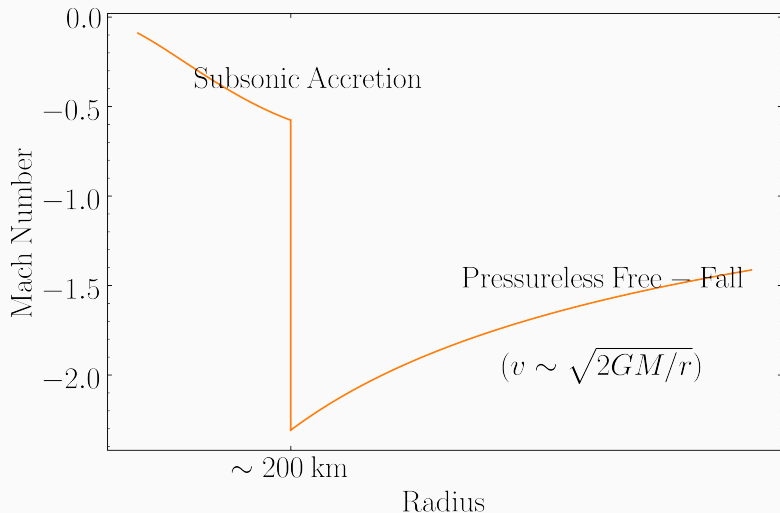
Midwest Conference on Supernovae and Transients Feb 26 2019

The Ohio State University

Motivations

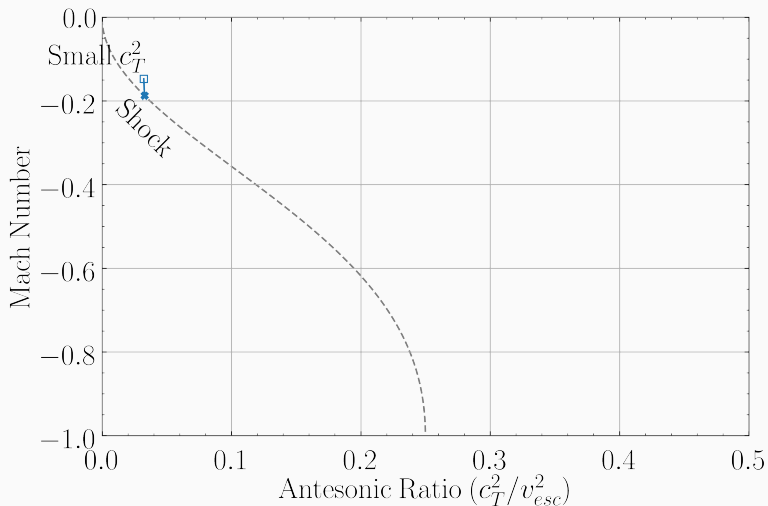
- Goal: to understand the mechanism and circumstances of these events: how and why a dying star explodes
- This field typically relies on massive, high-fidelity simulations to investigate this
- We approach from a different angle – we seek to understand explosion on a fundamental level, as a hydrodynamics problem, and determine what exactly separates the parameter space into successful and failed explosions

The Model Problem

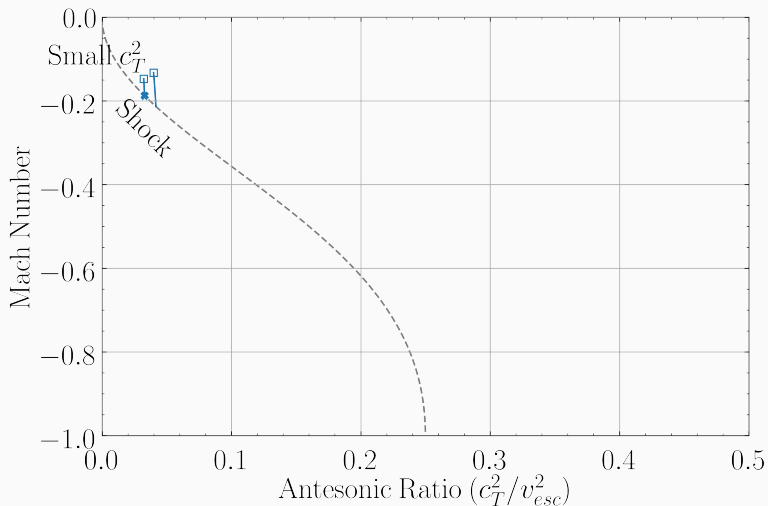


- Pejcha & Thompson (2012) found that for a isothermal fluid in spherical symmetry, the Euler equations and shock-jump conditions could only be simultaneously satisfied in certain regions of parameter space.
- They parameterize this with the “antesonic ratio” c_T^2/v_{esc}^2
- For pressureless free-fall above the shock, the relevant condition is $\max(c_T^2/v_{esc}^2) \leq 3/16$

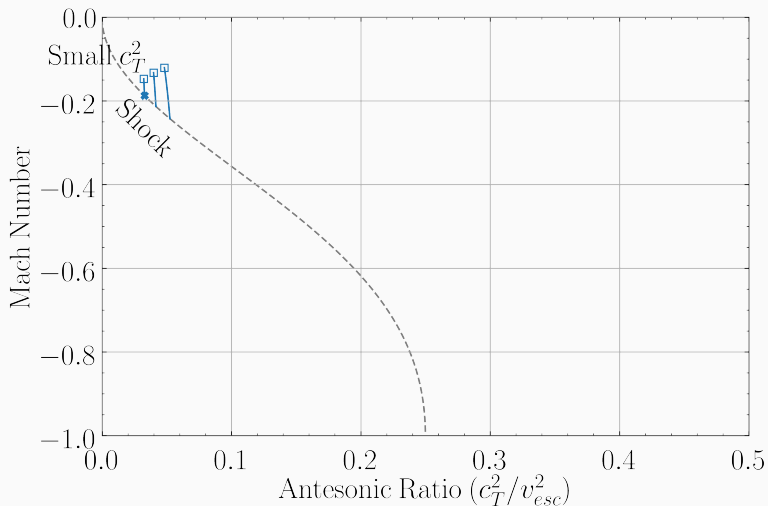
The Antersonic Condition



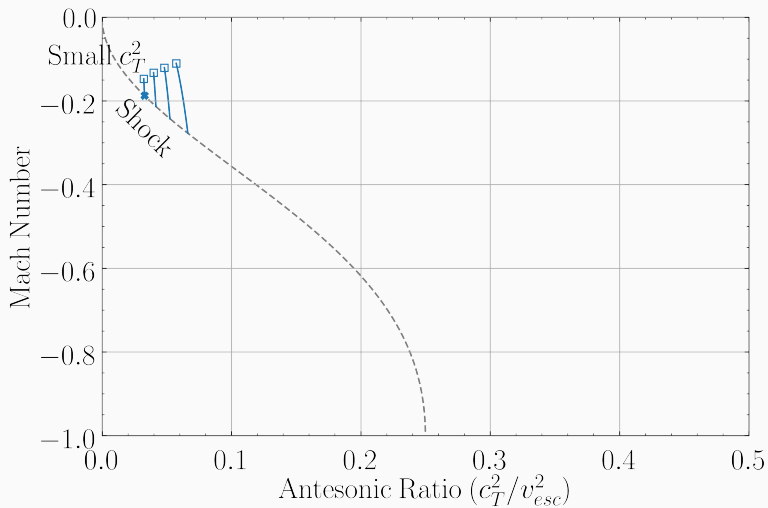
The Antersonic Condition



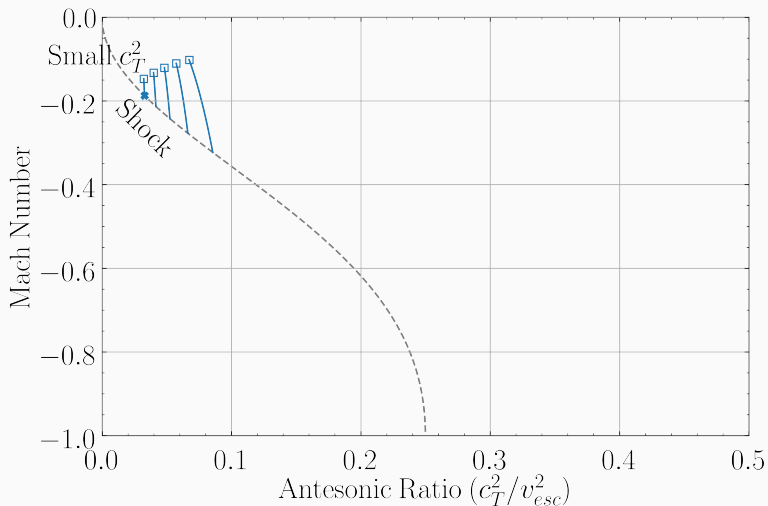
The Antersonic Condition



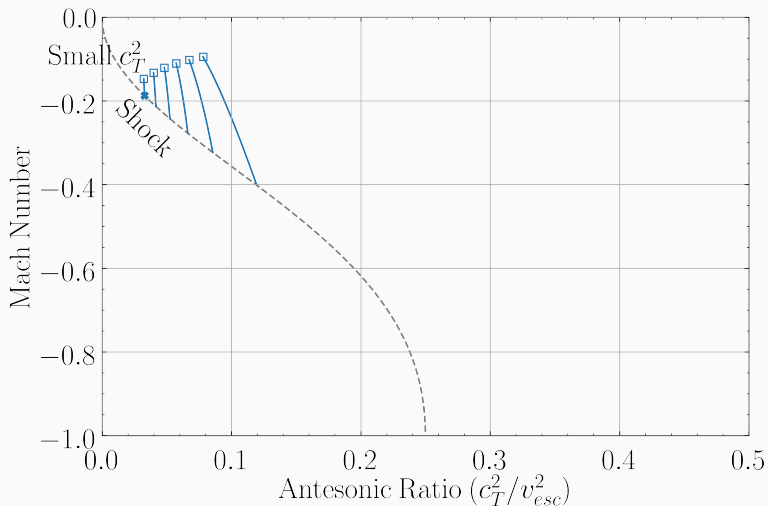
The Antersonic Condition



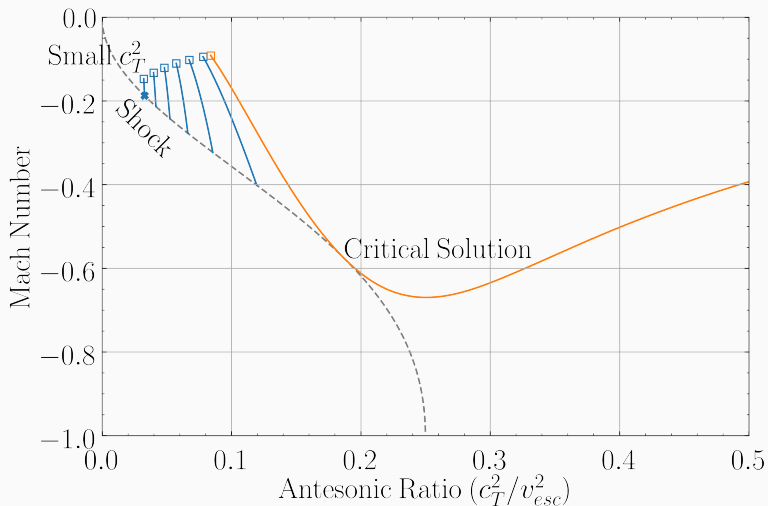
The Antersonic Condition



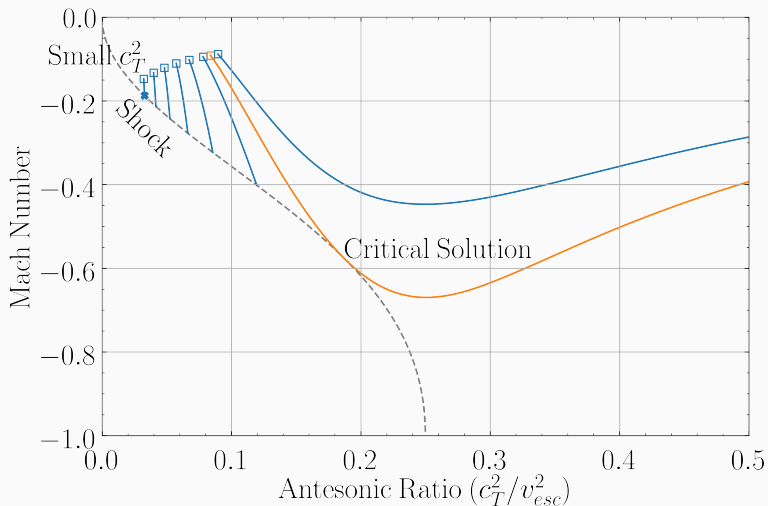
The Antersonic Condition



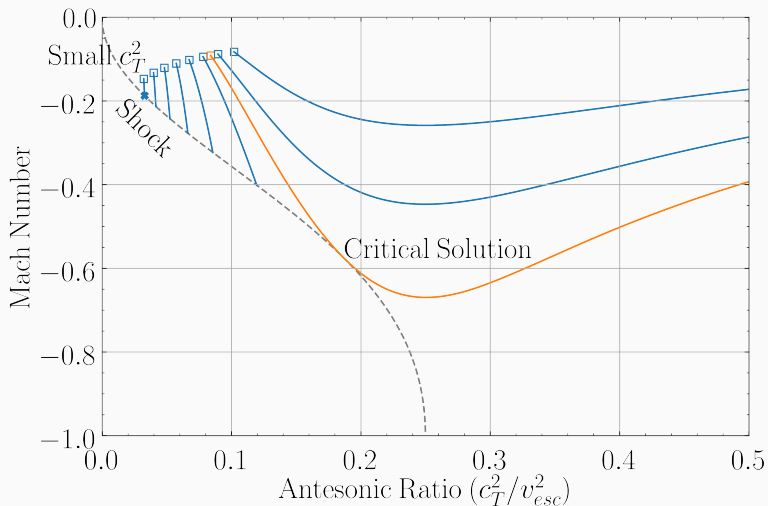
The Antersonic Condition



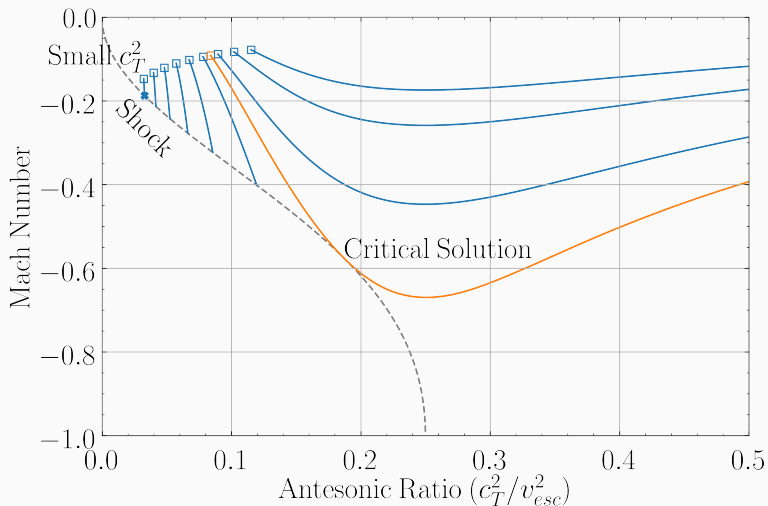
The Antersonic Condition



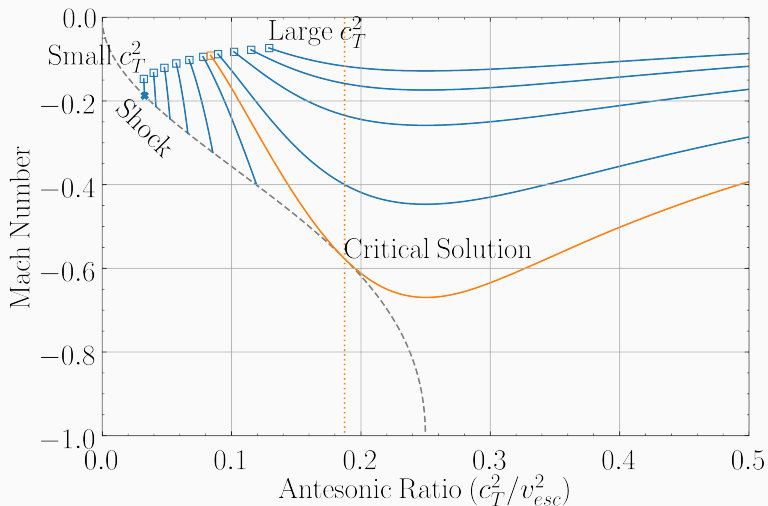
The Antersonic Condition



The Antersonic Condition



The Antersonic Condition



Critical Curve

- We adopt a polytropic equation of state ($P = K\rho^\Gamma$) and evolve our models in time using the FLASH code
- Beginning with stable solutions, we decrease the mass accretion rate until we reach explosion
- From this, we construct a critical curve that separates stable solutions from exploding ones.

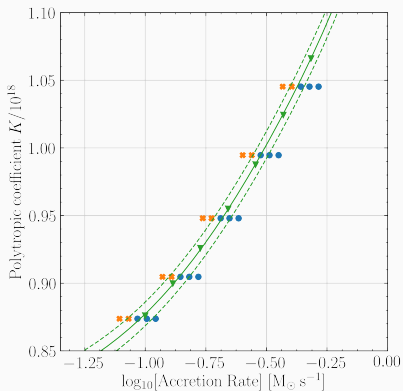


Figure 1: Raives et al 2018

Resolution

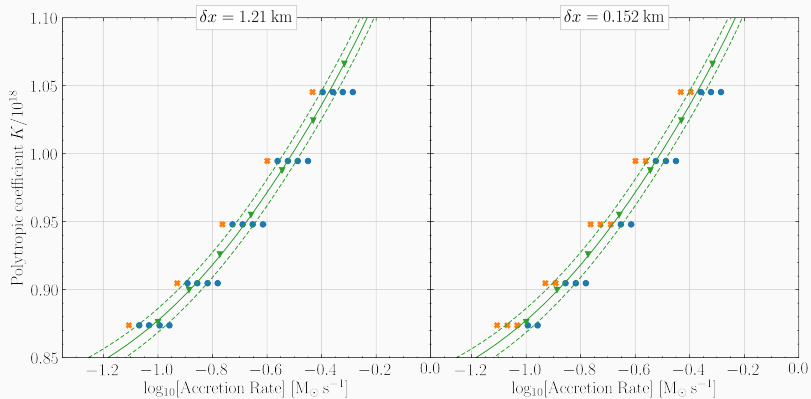


Figure 2: Raives et al 2018

The Wind

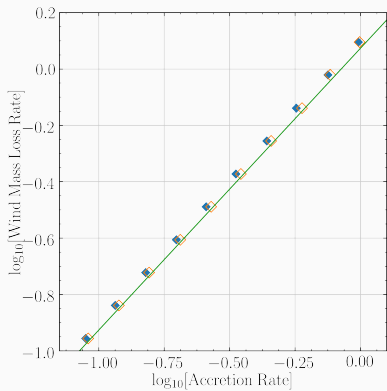


Figure 3: Raives et al 2018

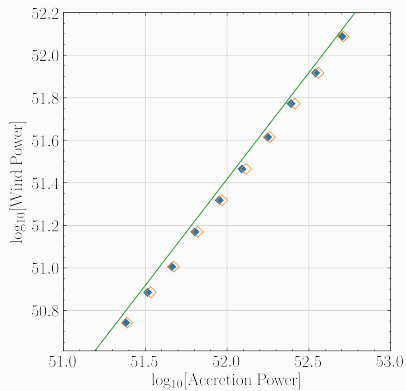


Figure 4: Raives et al 2018

Conclusions

- We extend the antesononic condition first formulated by Pejcha & Thompson (2012) to time-dependent models with a polytropic EOS
- We find that high resolution is necessary to capture the full nature of the critical condition for explosion
- There exists an important physical connection between the post-explosion wind and pre-explosion accretion flow.

Questions
