

Mathieu Renzo

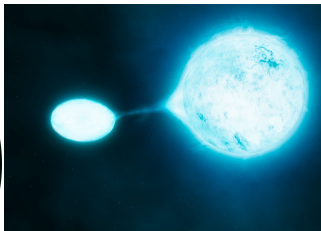
Collaborators: **R. Farmer**, P. Marchant, S. E. de Mink,
Y. Götberg, E. Zapartas, E. Laplace, S. Justham

Mass loss influences the life and fate of massive stars



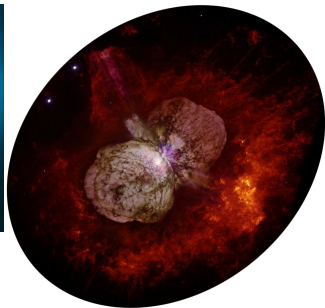
Stellar Winds

Mauron & Josselin 11, Meynet *et al.* 14,
Smith 14, Renzo *et al.* 17



Binary Interactions

Kippenhahn & Weigert 67,
Podsiadlowski *et al.* 92, Götzberg *et al.* 17, 18



Dynamical Instabilities

Smith 14, Rakavy & Shaviv 67,
Woosley 17, Fuller 17,
Marchant, Renzo *et al.* arXiv:1810.13412

Very roughly speaking



For each *massive non-merging binary* \Rightarrow One SNIa and one stripped SN (IIb/Ib/Ic)

Evolution through PPI

Ejecta kinematics & CSM structure

PPI effects on BH binary orbits

- The BH mass distribution
 - Induced eccentricity
- Post-pulsations BH spins

Conclusions

Radiation dominated:

$$P_{\text{tot}} \simeq P_{\text{rad}}$$

$$M_{\text{He}} \gtrsim 32 M_{\odot}$$

Woosley 2017,

Marchant, Renzo *et al.* arXiv:1810.13412,

Renzo, Farmer *et al.*, to be submitted

see also:

Barkat *et al.* 67,

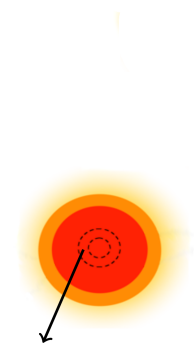
Rakavy & Shaviv 67

Fraley 68

Woosley *et al.* 07

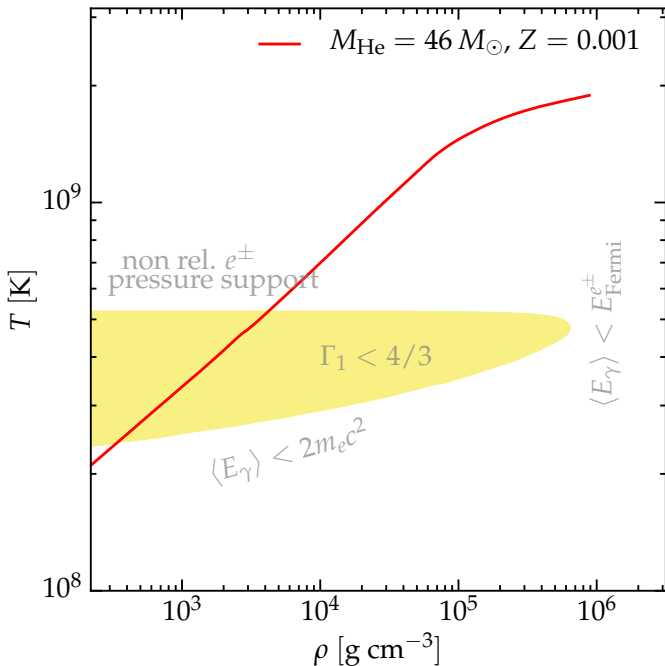
...





1. Pair production
 $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$

$$\Gamma_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left(\frac{\partial \ln P}{\partial \ln \rho} \right)_s$$



He core computed with **MESA**

2. Softening of EOS
triggers collapse

$$\Gamma_1 < \frac{4}{3}$$



Thermal timescale

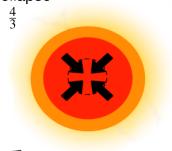
$$\tau \propto \frac{GM_{\text{He}}^2}{RL_{\nu}} , \quad L_{\nu} \gg L$$

(Fraleigh 68)

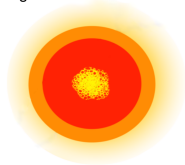
1. Pair production
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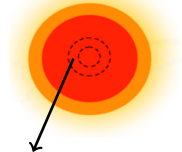
$$\Gamma_1 < \frac{4}{3}$$



3. Explosive
(oxygen)
ignition

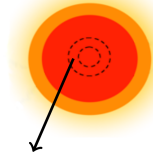


1. Pair production

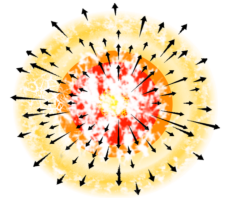
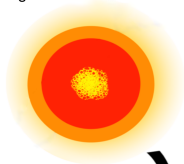


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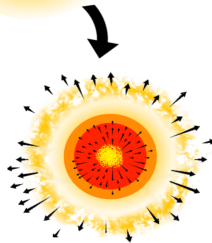
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3. Explosive
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4b. PISN: complete disruption

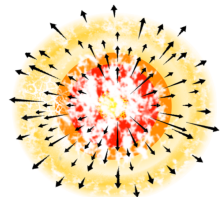


4a. Pulse with mass ejection

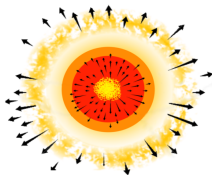
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 $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$

2. Softening of EOS
triggers collapse
 $\Gamma_1 < \frac{4}{3}$

3. Explosive
(oxygen)
ignition



4b. PISN: complete disruption



4a. Pulse with mass ejection

7. BH



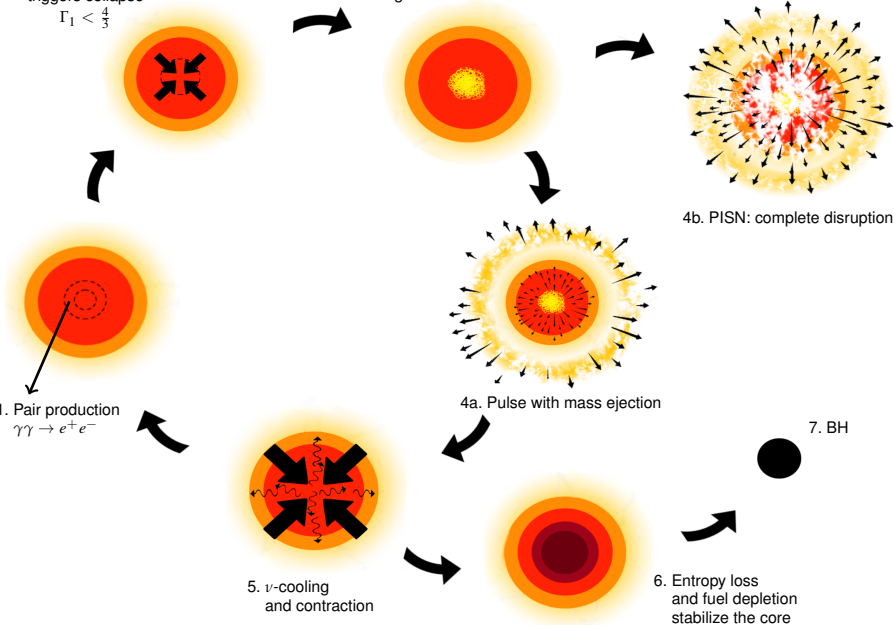
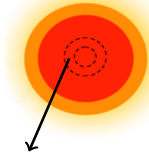
6. Entropy loss
and fuel depletion
stabilize the core

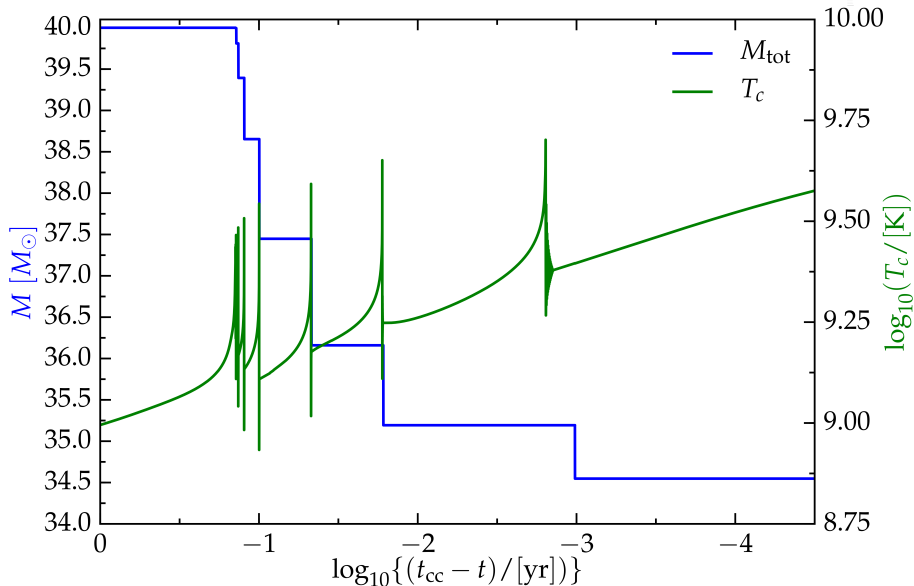


5. ν -cooling
and contraction

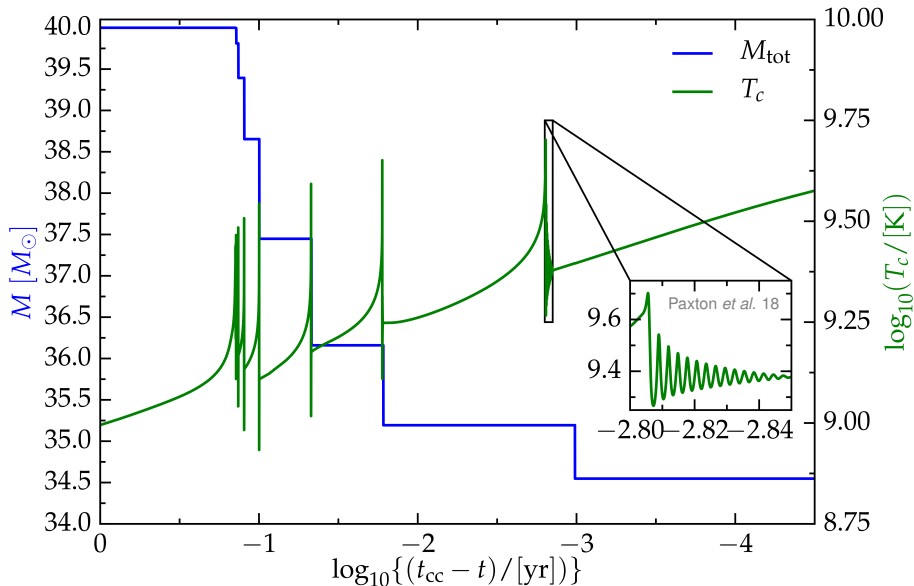


1. Pair production
 $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$





Log Time to core-collapse



Evolution through PPI

Ejecta kinematics & CSM structure

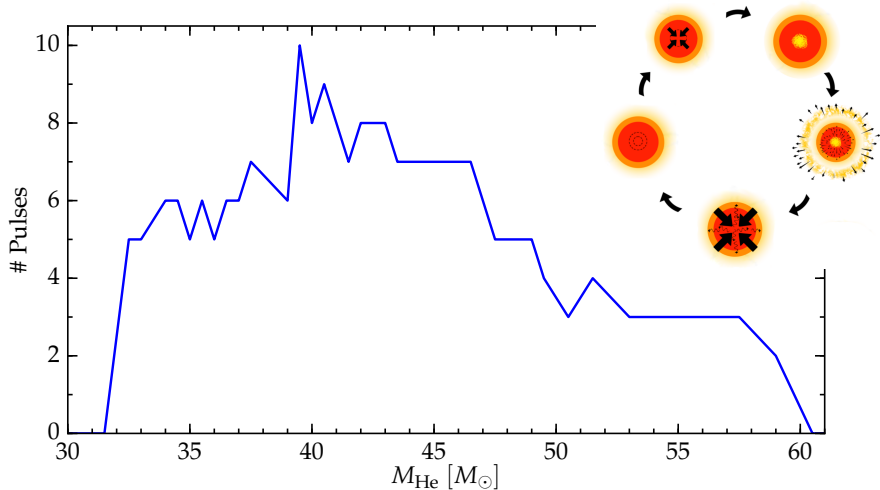
PPI effects on BH binary orbits

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Conclusions

How many pulses?

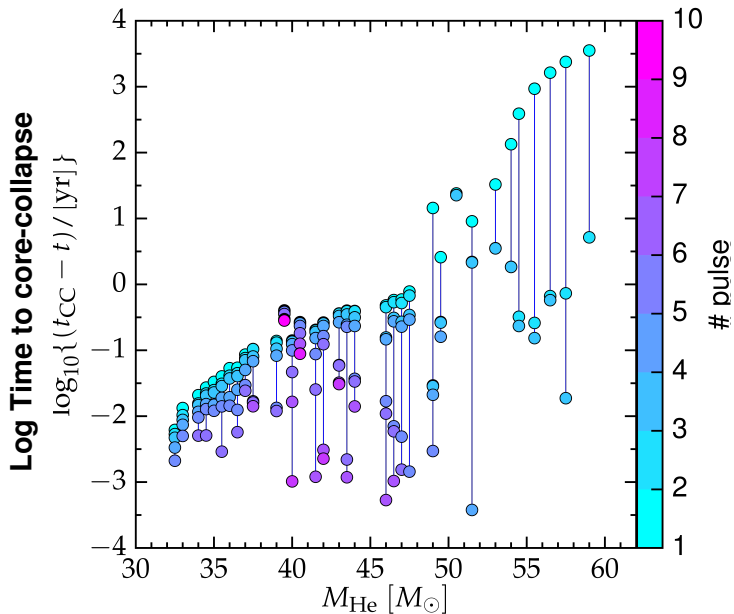
- as a function of He core mass

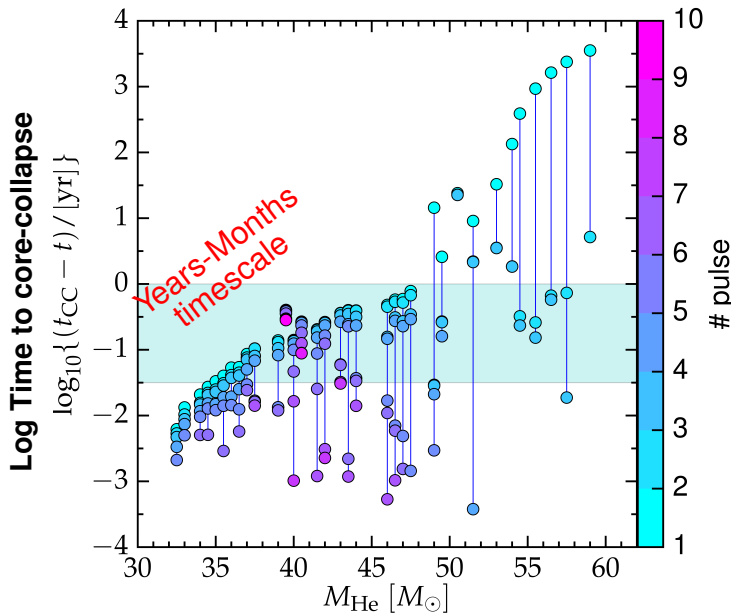


One pulse = One mass ejection

When do they pulsate?

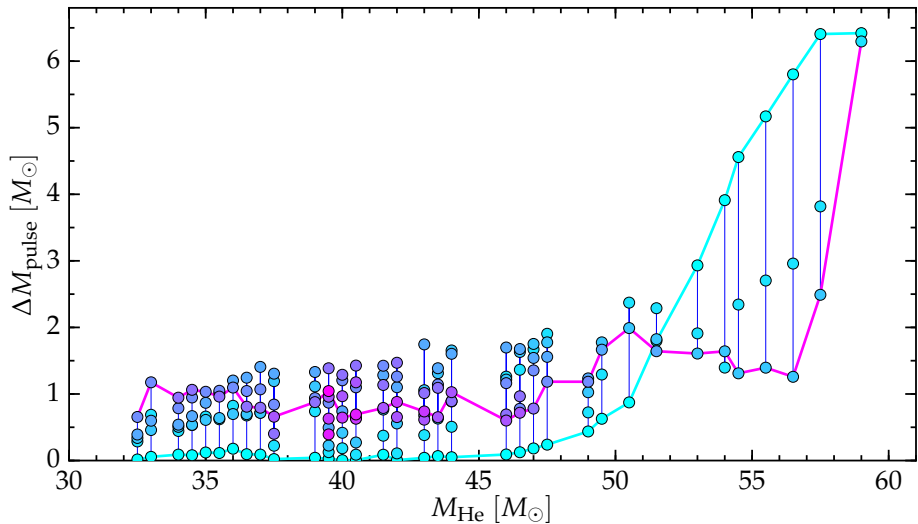
- as a function of He core mass

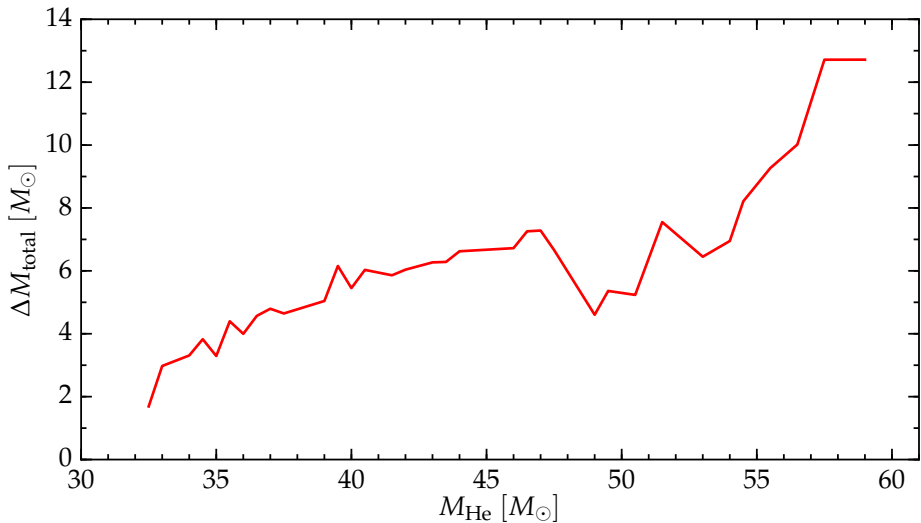




How much mass is ejected per pulse?
How much mass is ejected in total?

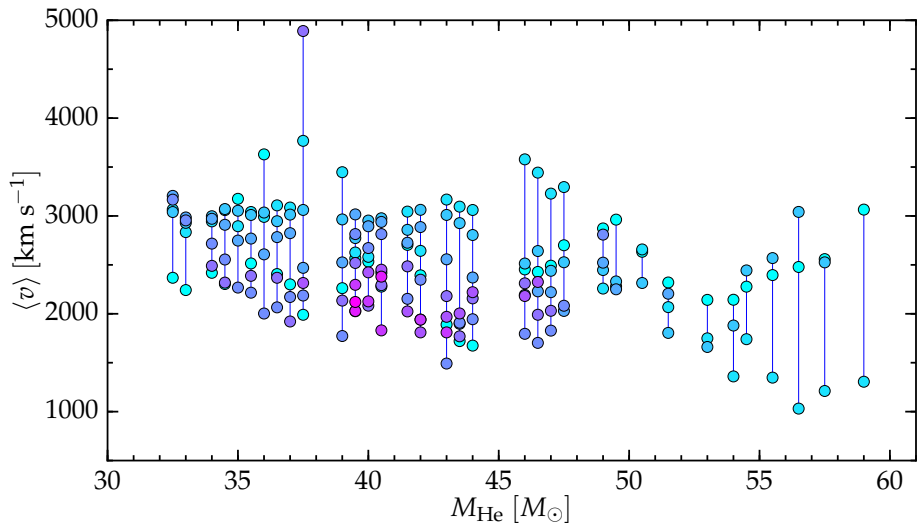
- as a function of He core mass

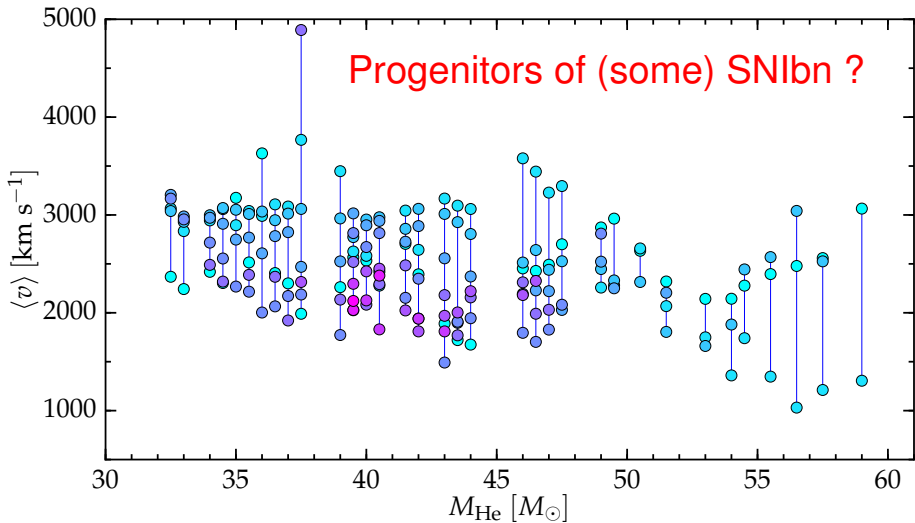




How fast are the ejected shells?

- as a function of He core mass

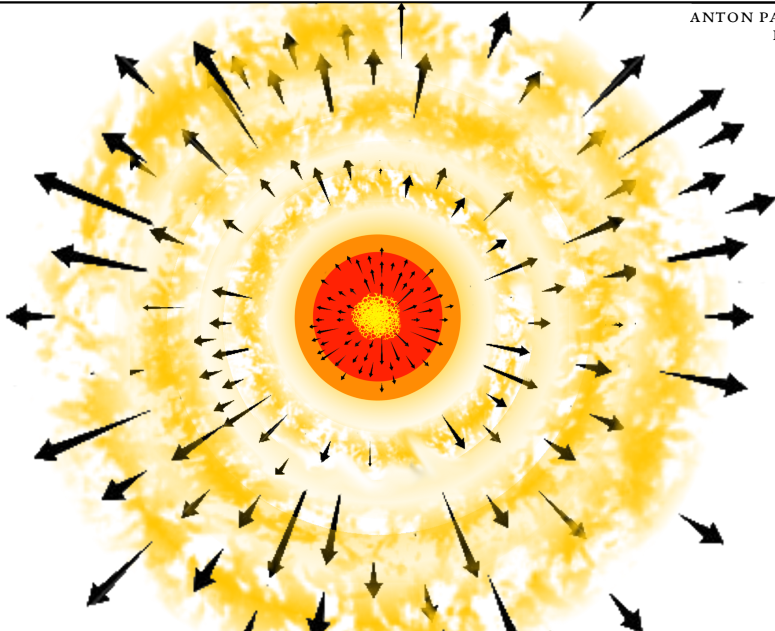




Can the mass shell collide?



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Can the mass shells collide?



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Distance to the star

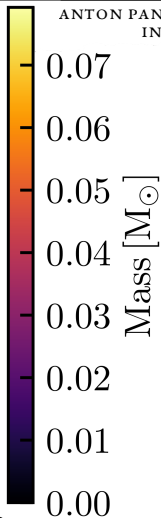
$\log_{10} R$ [cm]

16
15
14
13
12

-0.15 -0.10 -0.05 0.00

$\tau - \tau_{CC}$ [yr]

Time to core-collapse



No self-interaction
or potential well

$M_{\text{He}} = 40 M_{\odot}$

Evolution through PPI

Ejecta kinematics & CSM structure

PPI effects on BH binary orbits

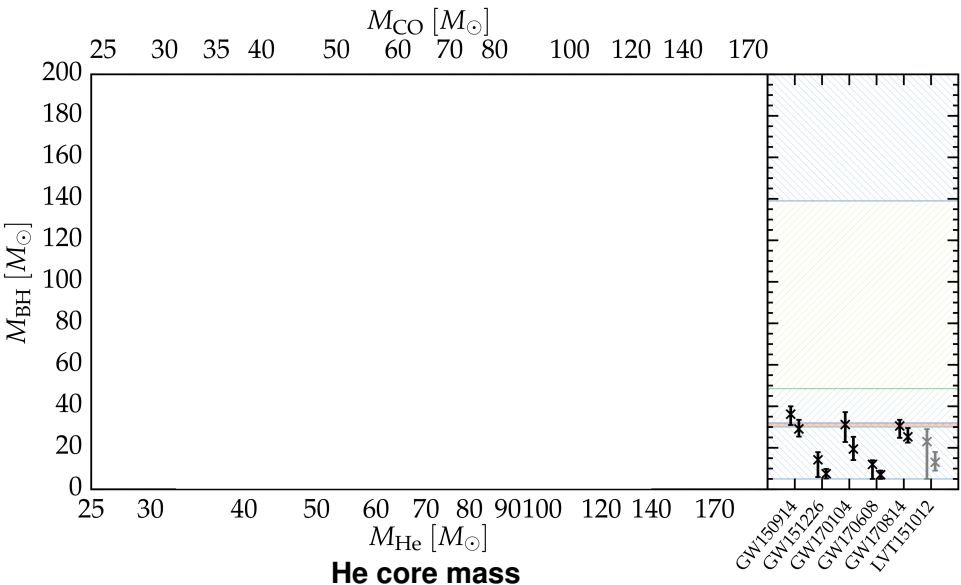
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Conclusions

The origin of very massive BHs



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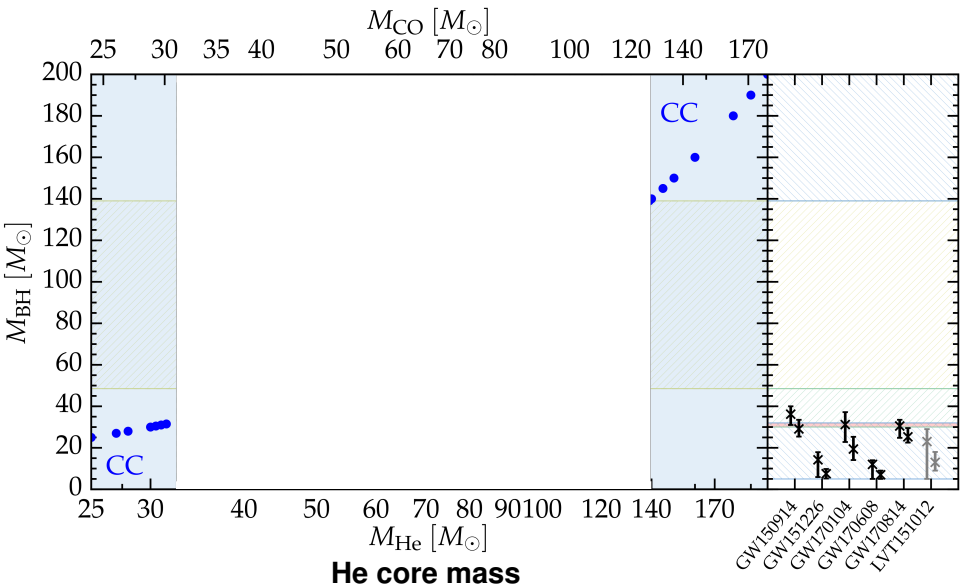


He core mass

The origin of very massive BHs



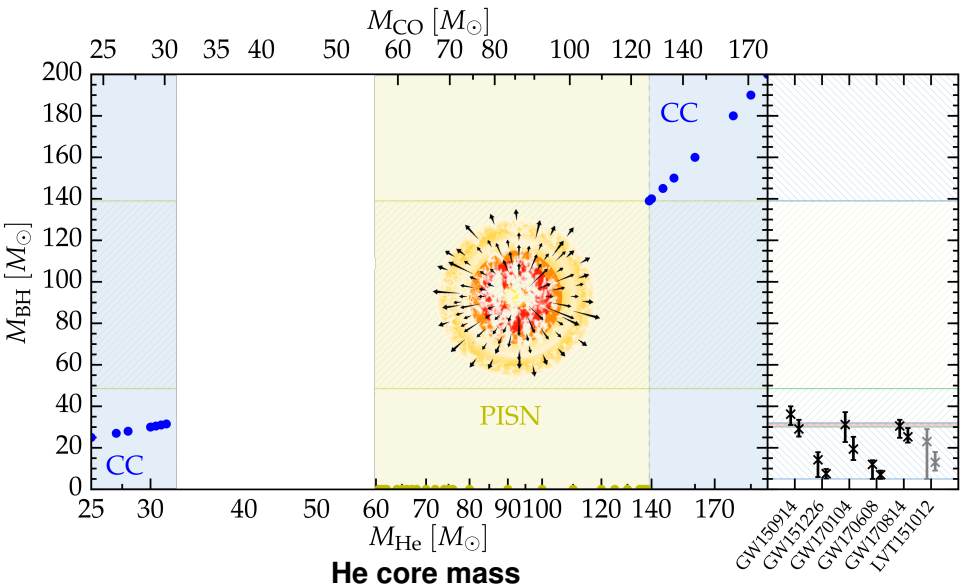
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The origin of very massive BHs



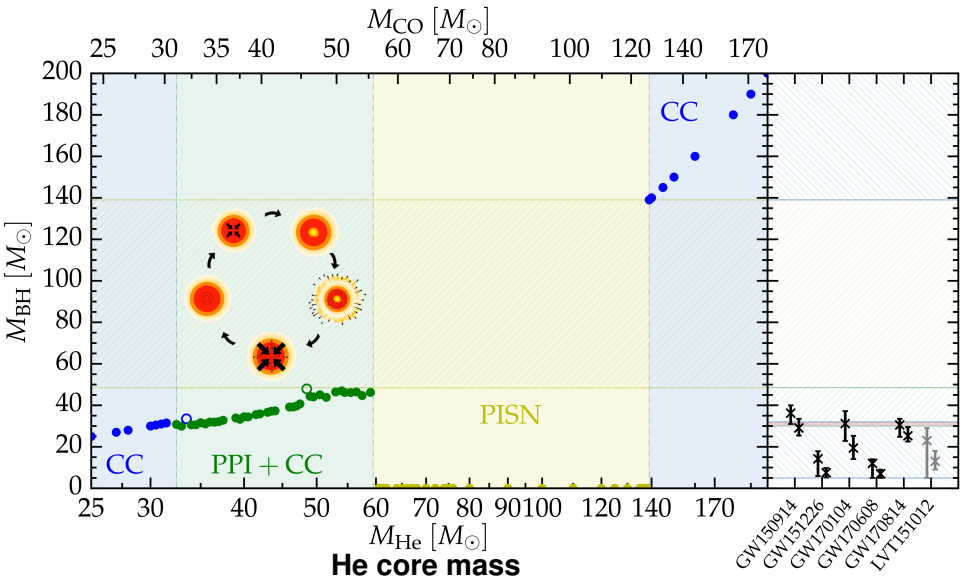
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The origin of very massive BHs



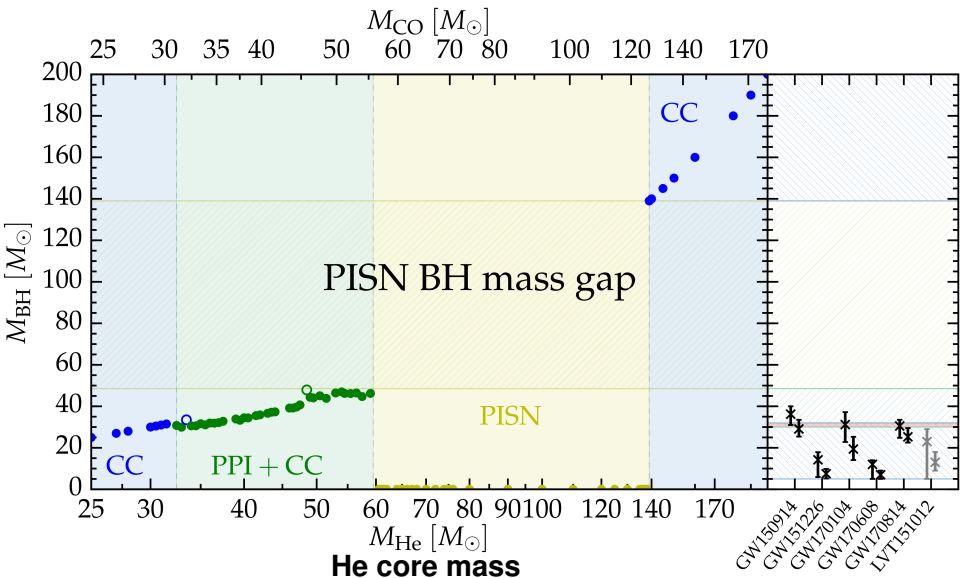
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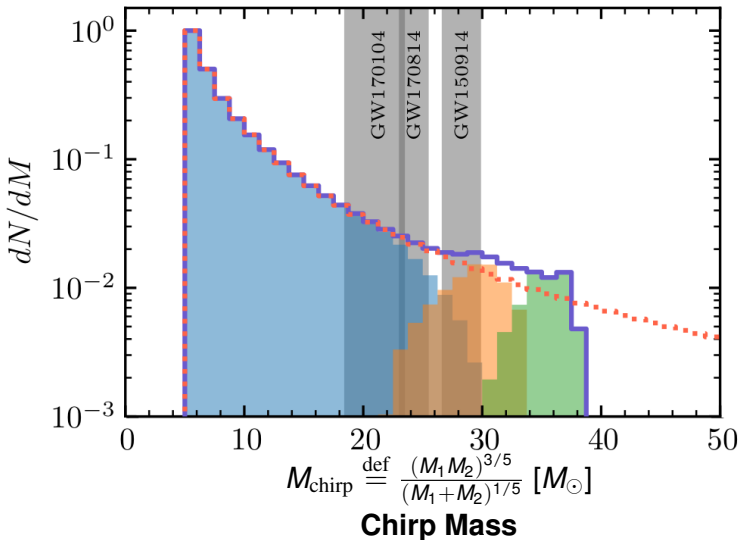
The origin of very massive BHs



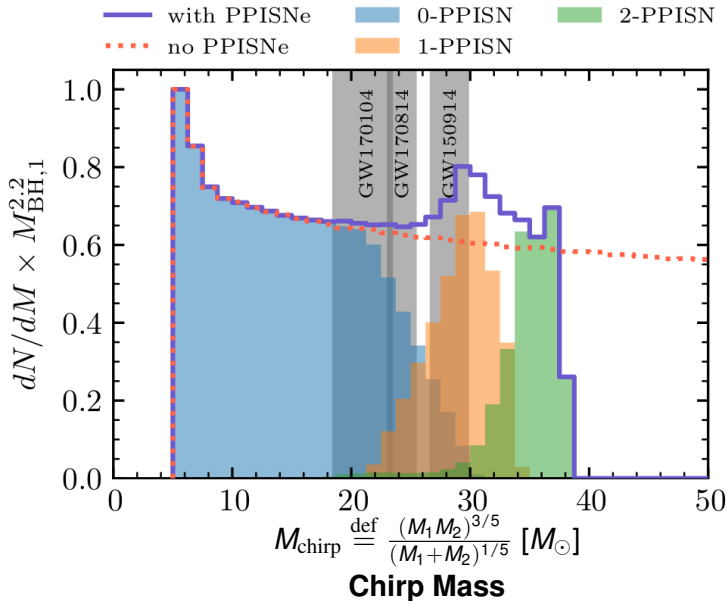
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— with PPISNe ■ 0-PPISN ■ 2-PPISN
⋯ no PPISNe ■ 1-PPISN



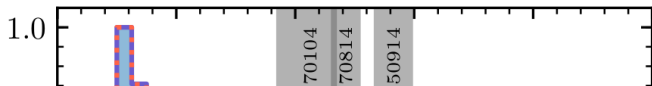
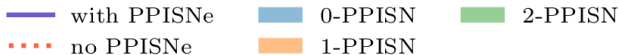
(Fishbach & Holtz 2017)



$$\frac{dN}{dM_{\text{BH}}} \propto M_{\text{BH}}^{-2.35}$$

$$q \geq 0.5$$

(motivated by LVC 2016)



LIGO/Virgo O3 will answer!

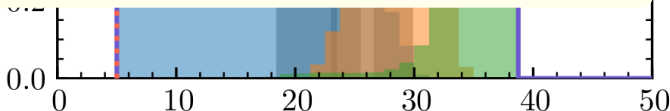
- Is there a gap?
 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(10)$ binary BH detection
- Where is the lower edge of the gap?
 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(100)$ binary BH detection

$$\frac{dN}{dM_{\text{BH}}} \propto M_{\text{BH}}^{-2.35}$$

$$q \geq 0.5$$

(motivated by LVC 2016)

(Fishbach & Holtz 2017)



$$M_{\text{chirp}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{(M_1 M_2)^{3/5}}{(M_1 + M_2)^{1/5}} [M_{\odot}]$$

Chirp Mass

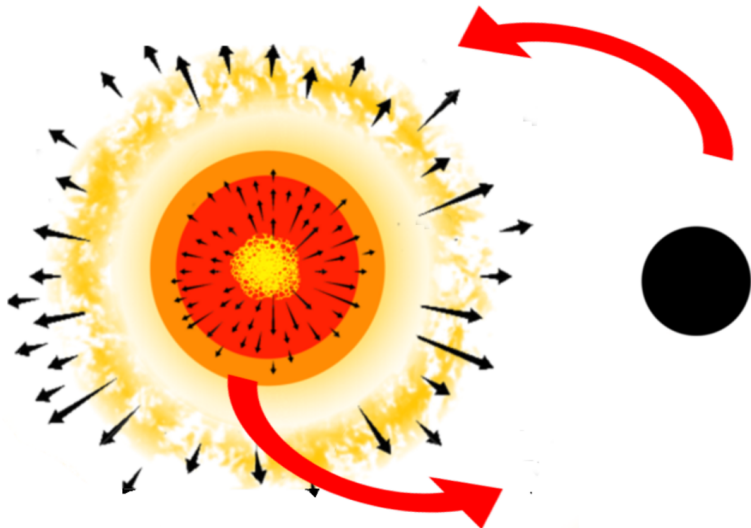
Evolution through PPI

Ejecta kinematics & CSM structure

PPI effects on BH binary orbits

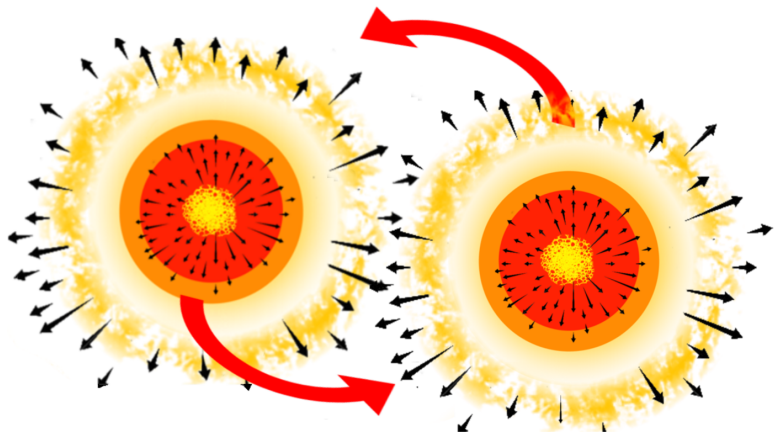
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Conclusions

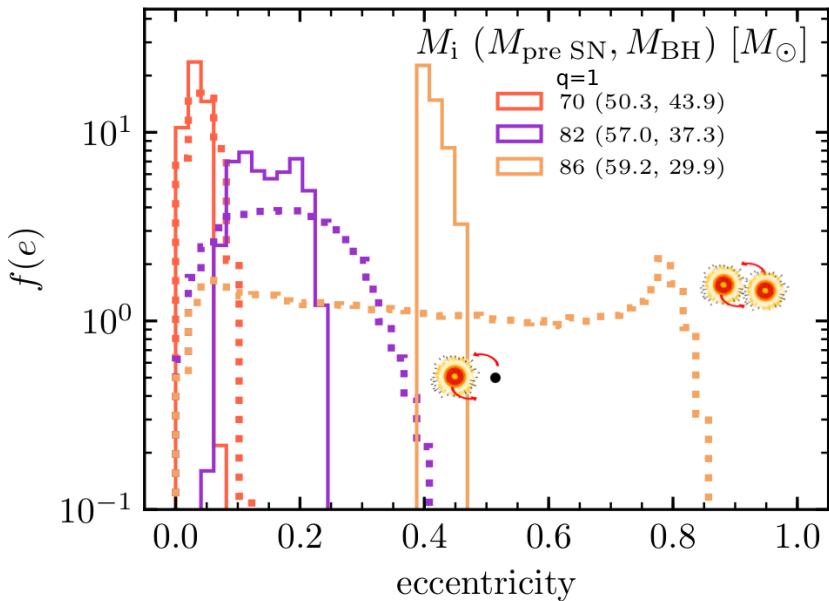


$$\Delta e = \frac{\Delta M}{M_1 + M_2 - \Delta M}$$

Two PPI in a binary



$$\Delta e = \frac{\Delta M}{M_1 + M_2 - \Delta M}$$



Evolution through PPI

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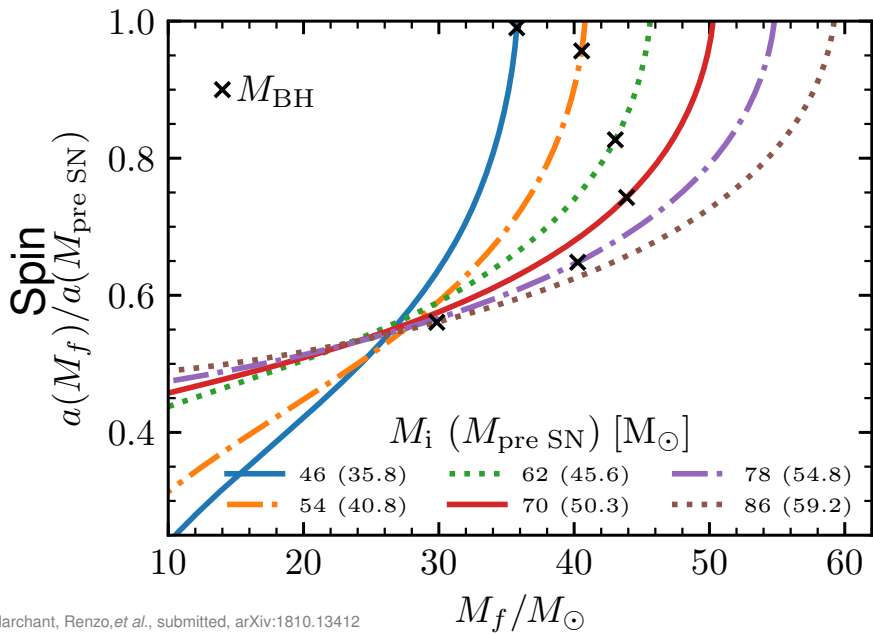
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- Post-pulsations BH spins

Conclusions

Spin down due to PPI ejecta



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Evolution through PPI

Ejecta kinematics & CSM structure

PPI effects on BH binary orbits

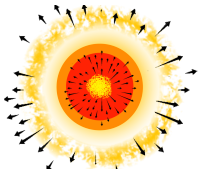
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Conclusions

Simulations of Pulsational Pair Instability possible with **MESA**
including self-consistently dynamical evolution

Pulsational Pair Instability:

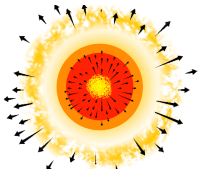
- **determines BH masses below 2nd gap**
⇒ LIGO/Virgo O3 will probe this process
- **can create (He-rich, “slow” moving) CSM**
⇒ connection with SNIbn progenitors?
- **can modify binary orbit (and remnant spin)**
⇒ Signature on gravitational wave signals?



Simulations of Pulsational Pair Instability possible with **MESA**
including self-consistently dynamical evolution

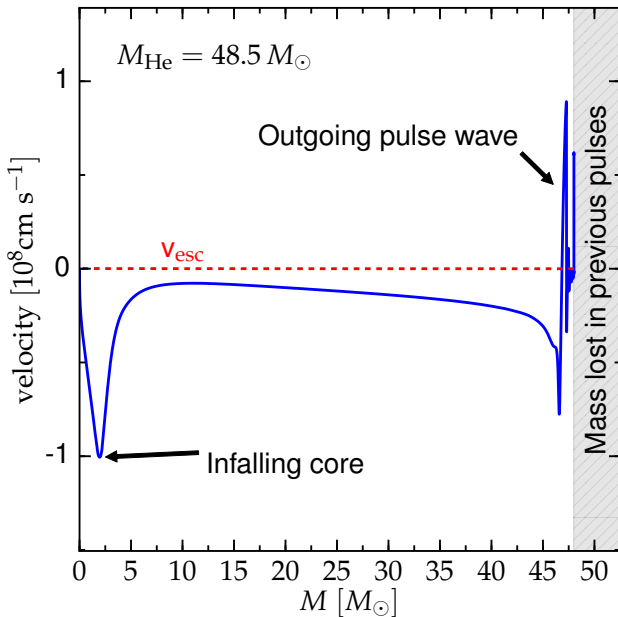
Pulsational Pair Instability:

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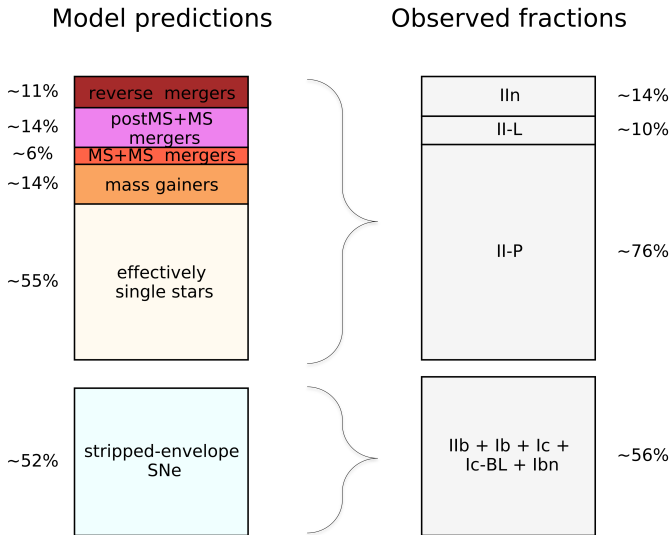


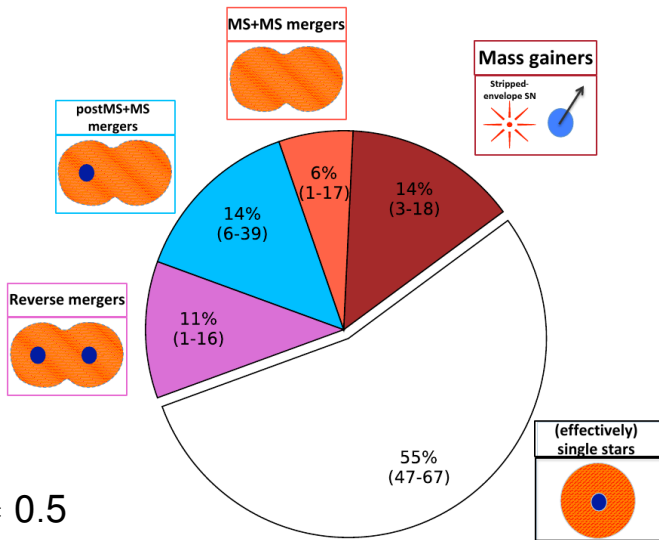
Thank you!

Backup slides



CCSN rates accounting for binarity





$$f_{\text{bin}} = 0.5$$