



IAU Symp. 279: "Death of massive stars: SNe and GRBs"

SN Ic + x = SN Ib ?

How much H/He is in SNe IIb/Ib/Ic?

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<u>Analysis of H/He/... abundances in SNe IIb/Ib/Ic</u> <u>from early-phase spectra + radiative transfer models</u>

- clues about progenitors (+ explosion mechanisms) of stripped core-collapse SNe
- later: SN He content \Leftrightarrow GRBs ?
- rad. transfer: effect of nonthermal electrons on He must be modelled



- Photospheric SN spectra: NLTE (non - local thermal equilibrium) radiative transfer models
- Models for SNe 2008ax (IIb) / 1994I (Ic)
- Model sequence (synthetic spectra): "some stripping → complete stripping" How much H/He is hidden in (low-mass) SNe Ib/Ic?
- Conclusions

Spectral modelling of SNe

"normal" and NLTE models



Concept (e.g. Stehle+ '05 – abundance tomography):



+ Use models for parameter studies (model sequences)



Monte-Carlo code:

calculates a <u>stationary-state atmosphere</u> ("snapshot") above a <u>sharp photosphere</u> (where a black body is emitted: $I^+=B_{\nu}$)

 <u>Radiation field</u>: line interactions (with branching), scattering with e⁻

<u>State of matter</u>: nebular approximation consistent with radiation field

Radiative transfer including H and He in NLTE

Lucy (1999), Mazzali (2000) radiative transfer code

Harkness+ ('87), Chugai ('87), Graham (88), Lucy+ ('91): <u>He lines appear in SNe because of extremely nonthermal level population</u>



iterative solution for radiative transfer / gas state

Models for SNe 2008ax (IIb) and 1994I (Ic)



assume density profile: 4H47 (Shigeyama+ 1994 explosion model) $M_{\rm ej} \sim 3M_{\odot}, E_{\rm k} \sim 10^{51} \, {\rm erg}$

optimum abundances:







assume density profile: CO21 (Iwamoto+ 1994)

 $M_{\rm ej} \sim 1 M_{\odot}$, $E_{\rm k} \sim 10^{51} \, {\rm erg}$

optimum abundances:



observations: Filippenko+ ('95)



Model sequence IIb-Ib-Ic

(and interpretation)

Model sequence: Density/abundance structure



Aim: 40 abundance/density models \rightarrow synthetic spectra SN IIb \rightarrow Ib \rightarrow Ic (we only show the most interesting ones)

- <u>density structure:</u> smooth transition 4H47(IIb) → M4.0(Ib) → CO21(Ic) all models have $E_k = 10^{51} \text{ erg}$
- <u>abundance structure:</u> interpolate between 08ax and 94I models (at each mass coordinate)



SN IIb/Ib and SN Ib/IIb models are "transitional" cases.

To see H α , $\leq 0.03 M_{\odot}$ of H are sufficient.

consistent with estimates of Claeys+('11) or Chevalier & Soderberg ('11)



dereddened,

s⁻¹ Å⁻¹,

major tick = 10^{-14}

E



SN Ib/c model and SN Ic/Ib model:

0.1 M_{\odot} of He suffice to make lines [departures from LTE by factors > 10⁵ !].

2µ feature is an excellent diagnostic for He content!





- Radiative transfer treatment of He/H \rightarrow abundance analysis of He-rich SNe possible
- Analysis of ioinisation/excitation state (Hachinger+ '12). \rightarrow results especially on He can be considered quite robust
- He I λ 20581 recommended as abundance diagnostic
 - not strongly saturated
 - little blending with other elements (λ 10830 line: CI ?)

Conclusions: stripped CC progenitors

- SNe Ib with $M_{\rm ej} \sim 2..3 M_{\odot}$: max. hidden H mass: some $0.01 M_{\odot}$
- SNe Ic with $M_{\rm ej} \sim 1 M_{\odot}$: max. hidden He mass: ~0.1 M_{\odot}

 \rightarrow problem for progenitor models:

Georgy+ (2009): single stars: $M_{\text{He,final}} > 0.3 M_{\odot}$

Yoon+ (2010): binaries (up to 3 case A/B mass transf. episodes): models + observed SN Ic / SN Ib ratio: require $M_{\text{He,Ic}}$ up to $0.5M_{\odot}$

 \rightarrow "exotic" binaries with a NS companion (Nomoto+ '94) ?

- Will extend this kind of studies
 - \rightarrow more massive models
 - \rightarrow extremely aspherical cases

Thank you !