

IAU Symposium 279, 16/Mar/2012

Asymmetry in Supernovae

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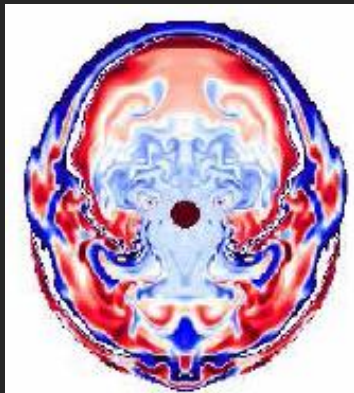


Asymmetry is common



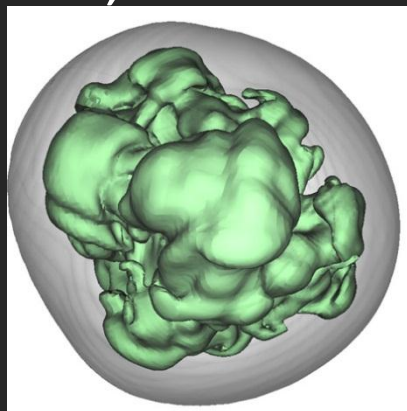
Is asymmetry common in SNe? GRB, Collapser

CC, SASI



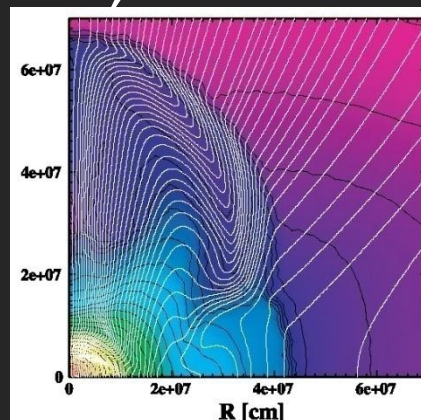
Blondin+ 05

CC, SASI



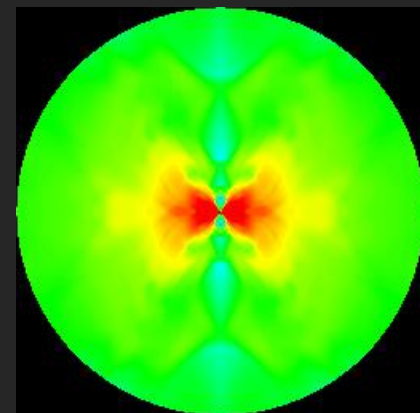
Wongwathanarat+ 10

CC, MHD



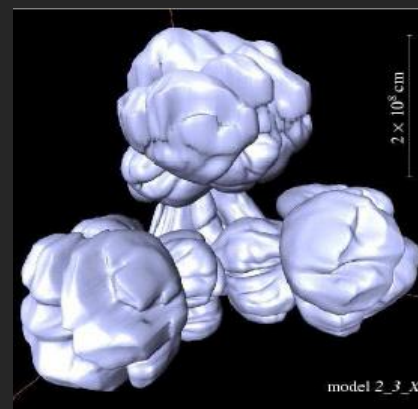
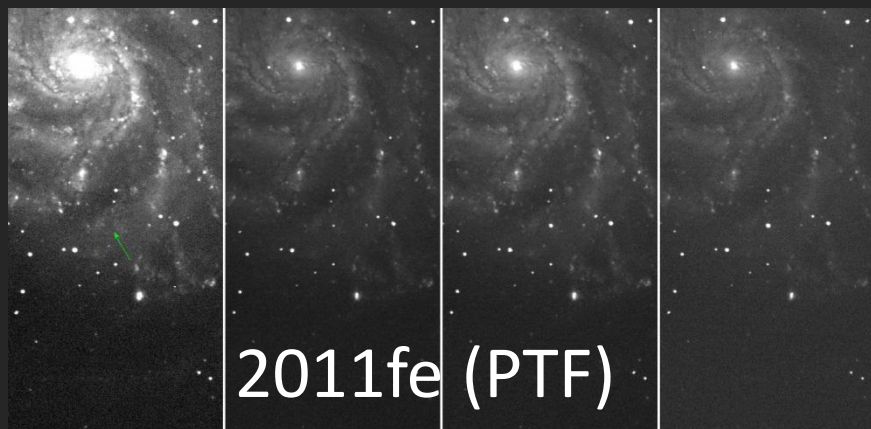
Katake+ 04

Ia, turbulence

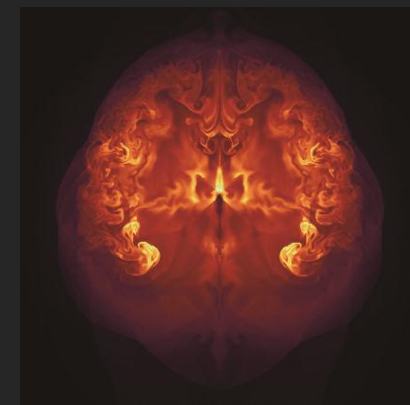


MacFadyen+ 99

Ia, off-set



Roepke+ 05

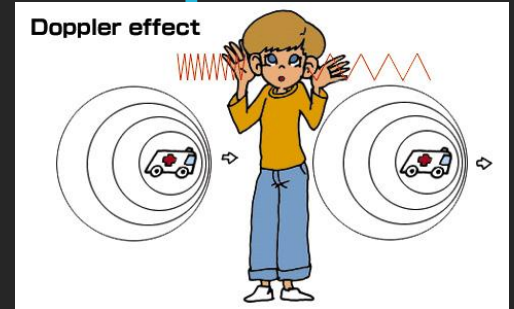


KM+ 10

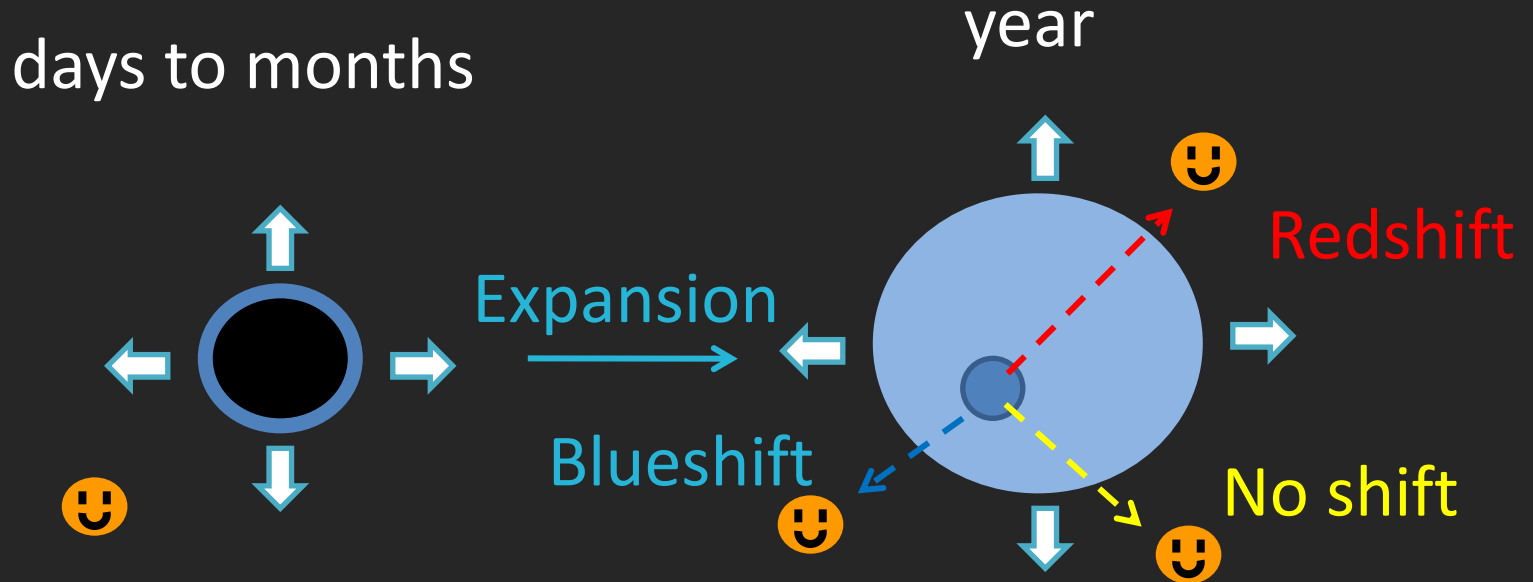
Outline

- **Geometry diagnostics** w/ late-time spectra.
- Explosion **geometry** of SNe Ia.
- Explosion **geometry** of SNe Ib/c.

Geometry Diagnostics by Late-time Spectra



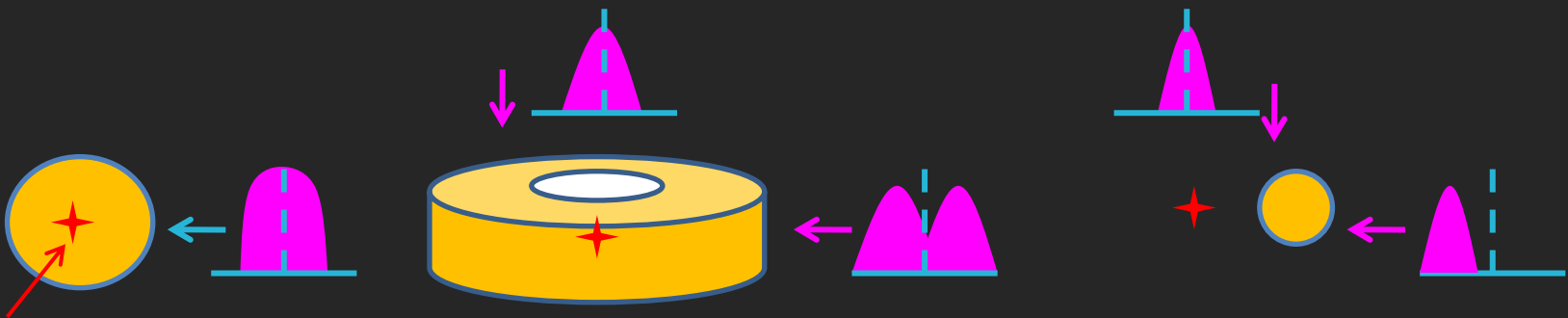
- Just simple... **Doppler shift** of homologously expanding & transparent ejecta.



Late-time, optically thin emission lines

- Basic behavior **independent of model details.**

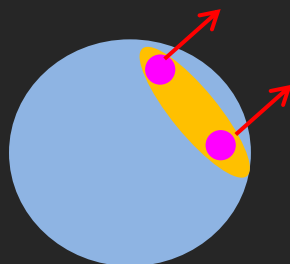
Geometry	λ @ flux max	Line profile w.r.t rest
Spherical	= Rest	Symmetric
Axi. Sym. + equ. Sym. ("bipolar", e.g., torus)	$\neq$ Rest (View. Dir.)	Symmetric
Axi. Sym. w/o equ. sym (e.g., one-sided)	$\neq$ Rest (View. Dir.)	Asymmetric



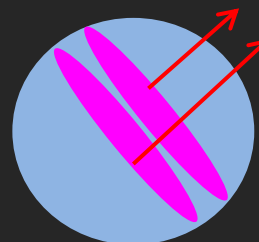
Center of Homologous expansion

Early Polarization – Late Spectra : Difference

- **Early phase spectropolarimetry (Masaomi's Talk).**
 - **Left vs. up** in the same projection → **Non-axisymmetry**.
 - Early phase → Relatively **outer** layers.
 - **Probe the deviation from a bulk symmetry.**
- **Late-phase spectroscopy.**
 - **Near vs. far** along the line-of-sight → **Bulk geometry**.
 - Late-phase → **Innermost** regions.
 - **Probe the typical/bulk geometry.**



Spec. Pol.

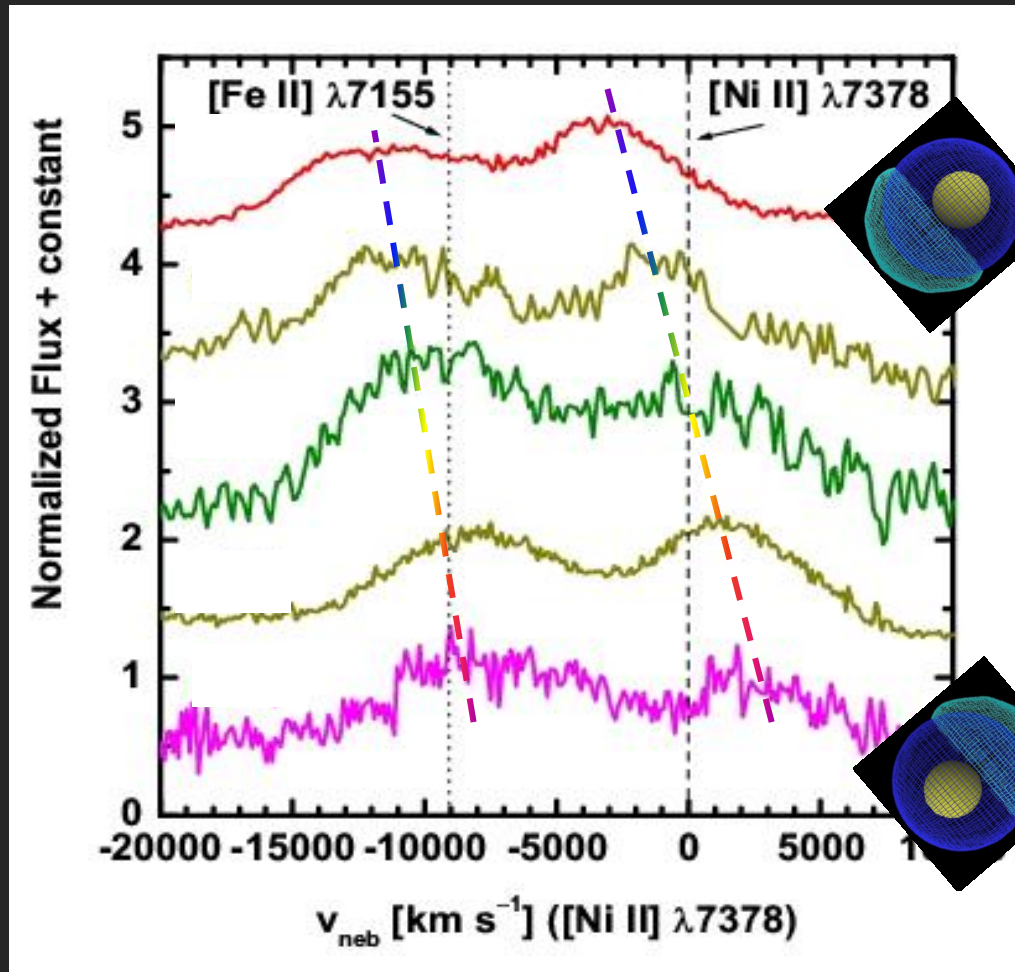


Late-time Spec.

KM, Taubenberger, Sollerman, Mazzali, Leloudas, Nomoto, Motohara, 2010,
ApJ, 708, 1703

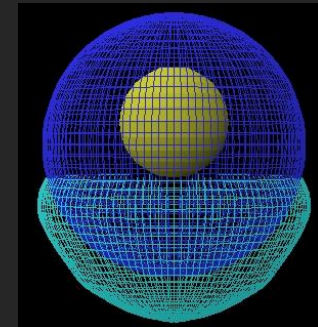
(Normal) SNe Ia

Examples of Late-time [FeII] + [NiII] (5 SNe)



Emitted by Stable
Fe & Ni
(low ion + low T_{ex})

i.e., Stable Fe & Ni
are **offset**

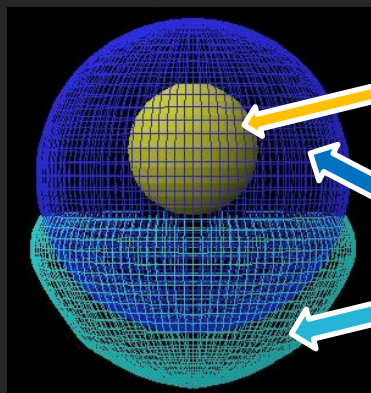


Random clumps
w.r.t. the center
don't do this.

(Normal) SNe Ia

Motohara+ 06, Gerardy+ 07, Leloudas+ 09
SN 2003hv, optical – IR
Black=obs, Red = model

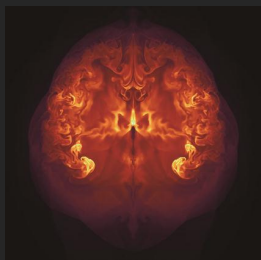
This line is emitted from
Fe from ^{56}Ni decay
(high ion + high T_{ex})



Stable Fe/Ni
(deflagration)

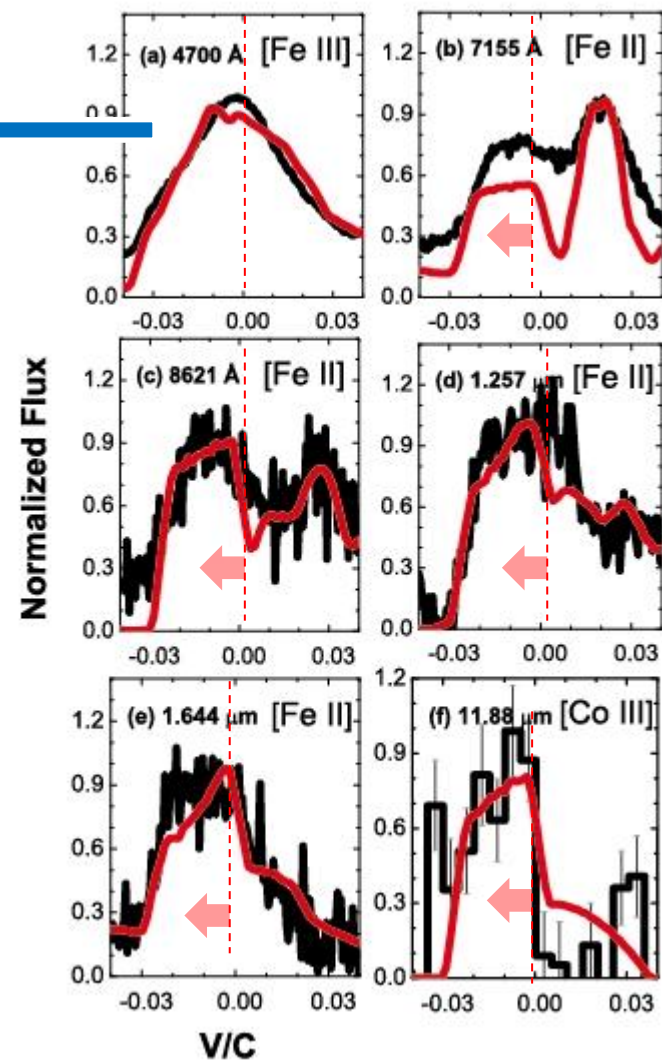
^{56}Ni (detonation)

Expected in off-set ignition



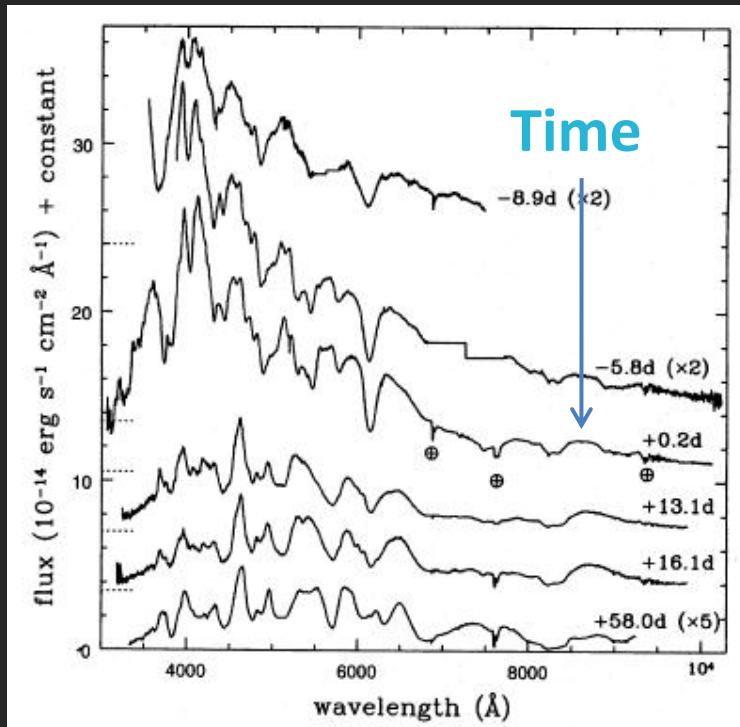
KM, Roepke, Fink+, 2010, ApJ, 712, 624
(c.f., Kasen+ 2009)

But merger may do this
as well (though tricky)

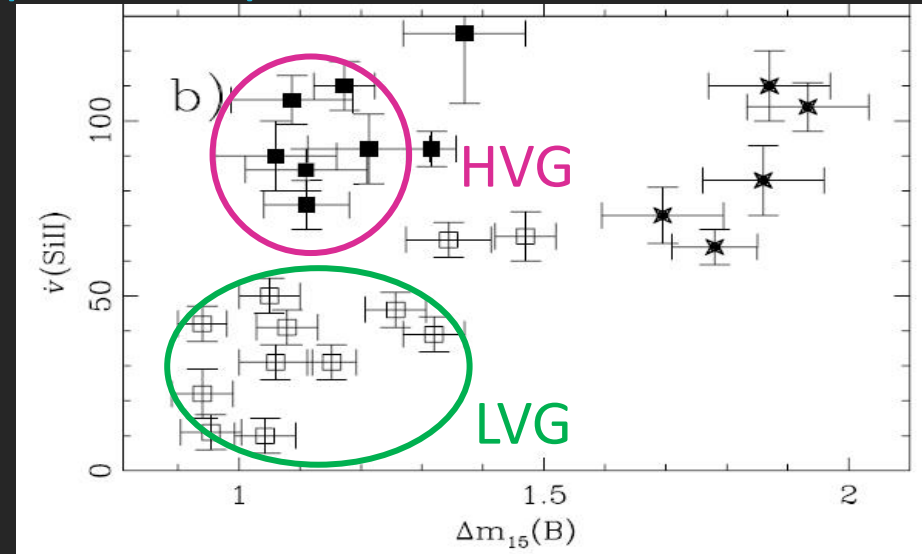


HVG/LVG = High/Low Velocity Gradient

Geometry is not only geometry?



Speed of spectral evolution



Light curve time scale $\sim$ luminosity

Benetti+ 04, 05

- **not correlate** with the “luminosity”.
- SN Ia **diverse** as standardized candles?
 - Related to the geometry? Viewing direction?

KM+, 2010, *Nature*, 466, 82 (w/ Folatelli, Sollerman, Nomoto, Leloudas, Tanaka, Mazzali)

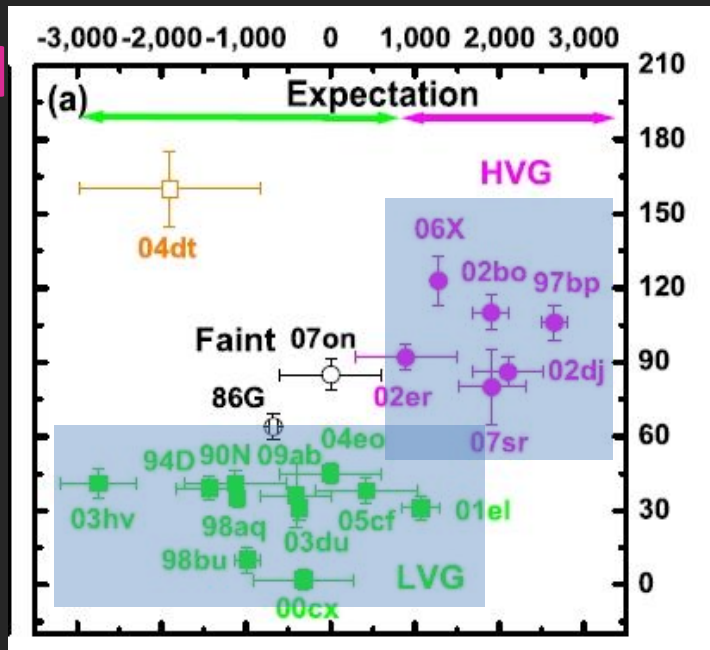
KM+, 2011, *MNRAS*, 413, 3075 (w/ Leloudas, Sollerman, Folatelli, Mazzali)

Viewing direction as a source of diversities

Spectral Diversity

Spectral evolution

Rapid



Slow

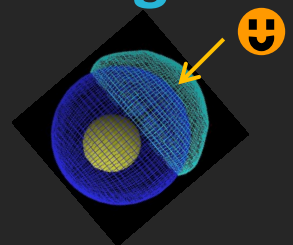
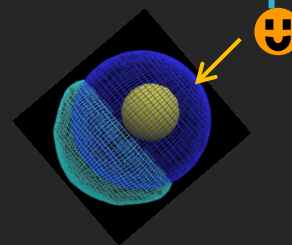
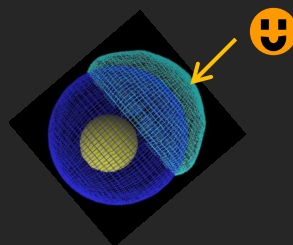
Blueshift



Red

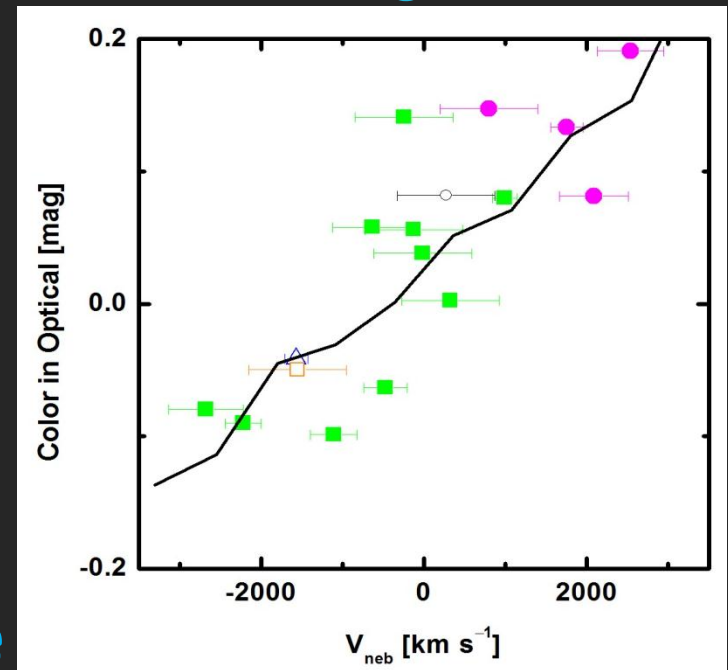
Blue

Redshift in late-time spec. ($\Rightarrow$ viewing dir.)



Color Diversity

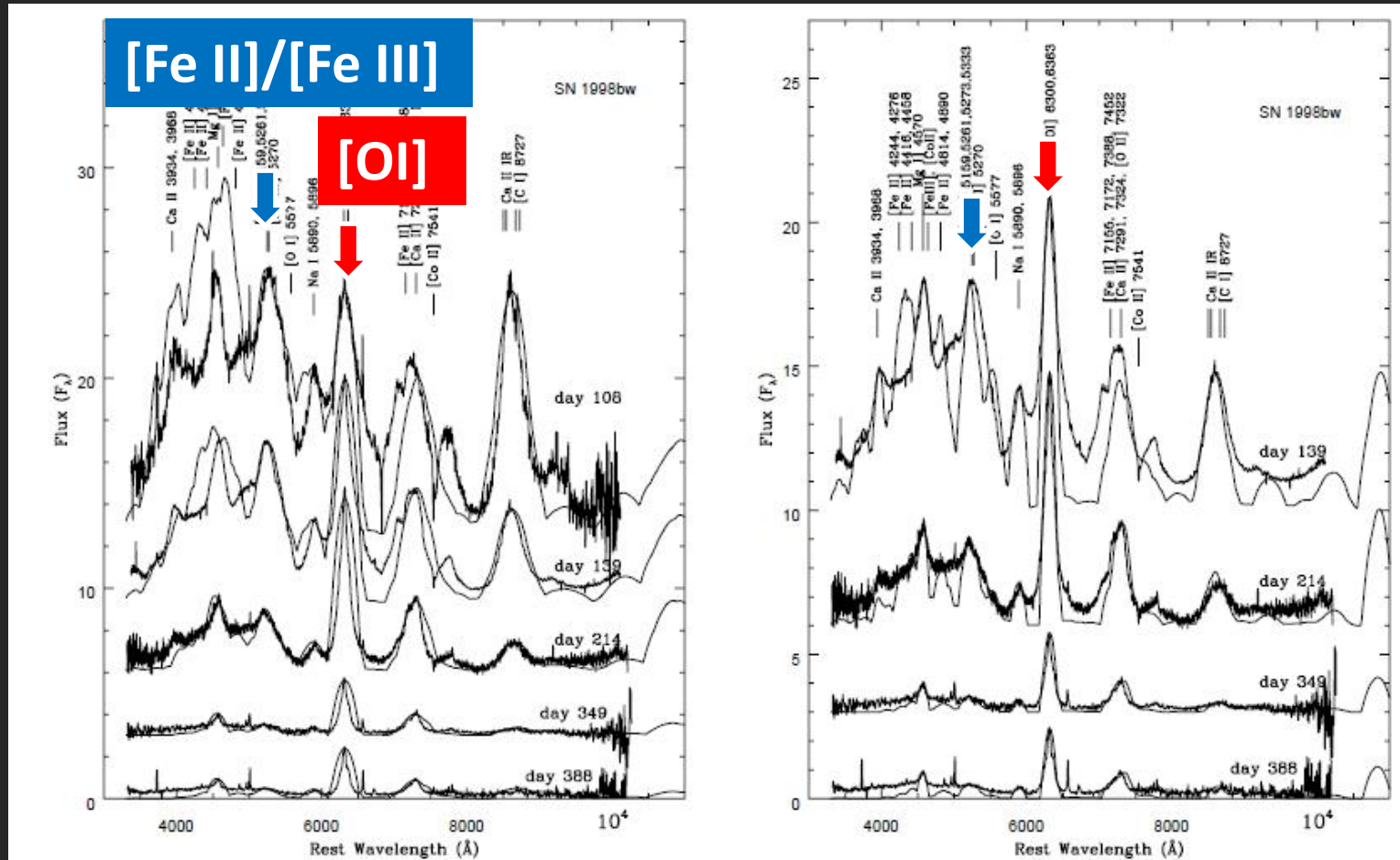
Color @ maximum brightness



Now, SNe Ib/c

- SNe Ib/c are **best candidates** in CC SNe for the late-time Doppler shift diagnostics.
 - Enters into the nebula phase early.
 - Little transfer effect expected.
 - Maybe important in some IIb (Maurer+ 10).
 - Another phenomenological interpretation (Milisavljevic+ 10).
 - Expansion vel. high (no high res. required).
 - Connection to GRBs (various talks in this symp.).

SN 1998bw (GRB980425)



- V(Fe) broader/faster than V(O). May indicate bipolar?

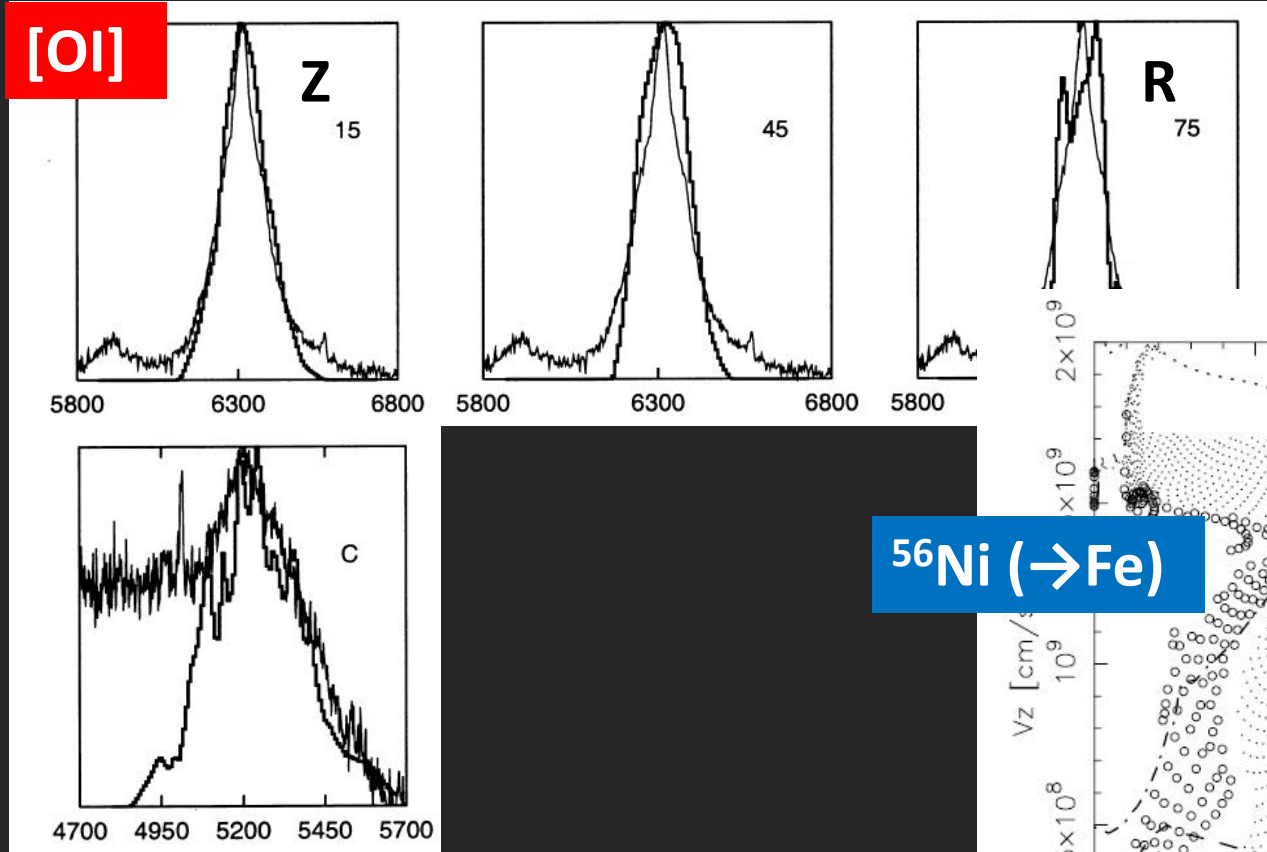
KM+, 2002, ApJ, 565, 305 (w/ Nomoto, Mazzali)

KM, Nomoto, 2003, ApJ, 598, 1163

A bipolar interpretation

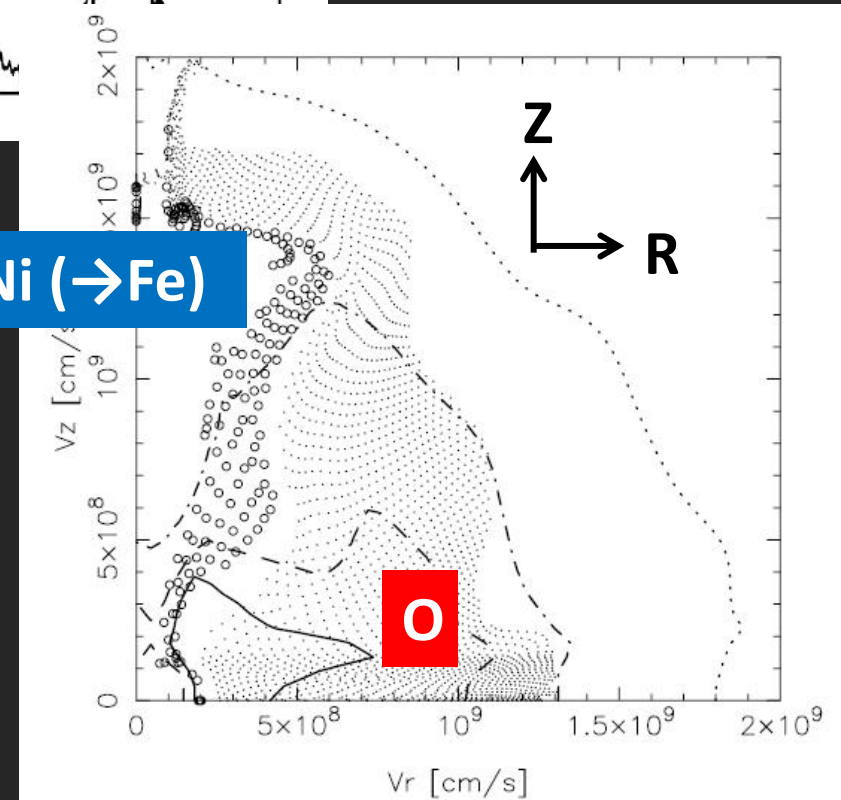
Prediction:

Double-peaks
from R.

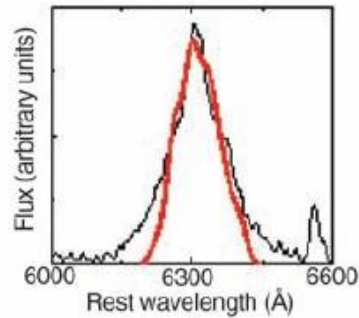


[Fe II]/[Fe III]

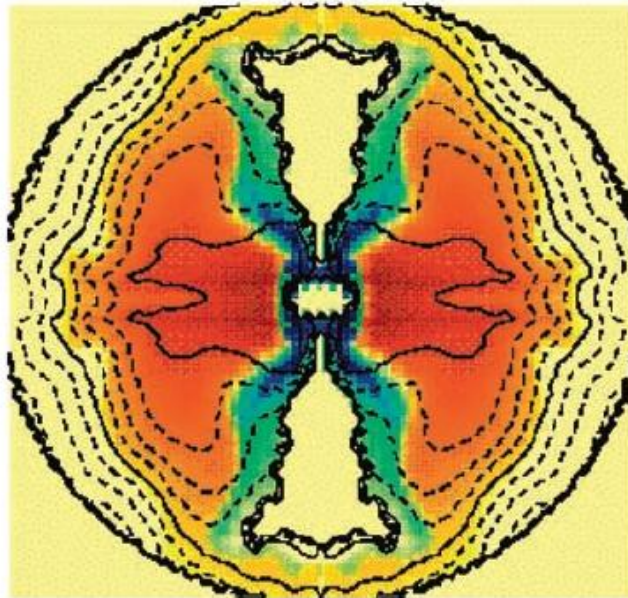
$V(\text{Fe}) > V(\text{O})$ from Z.



SN 2003jd – off-axis 1998bw-like?



↑
1998bw



→
2003jd

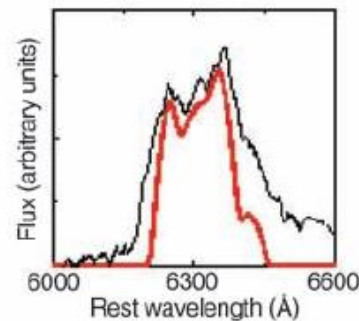
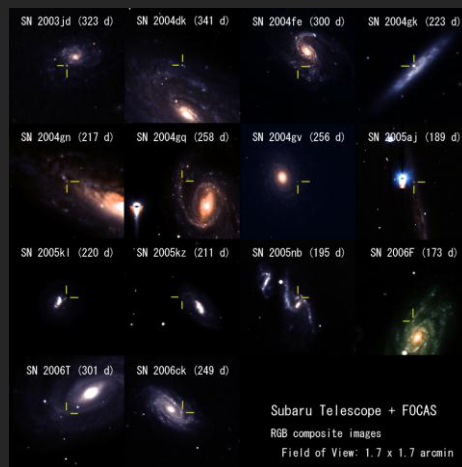


Fig. 3. Nebular line profiles observed from an aspherical explosion model depend on the orientation. The figure shows the properties of the explosion model computed in 2D (17). Fe (colored in green and blue) is ejected near the jet direction and oxygen (red) in a disc-like structure on and near the equatorial plane. Density contours (covering two orders of magnitude and divided into 10 equal intervals in log scale) reflect the dense disc-like structure. Synthetic [O I] 6300 and 6363 Å lines (red lines) computed in 2D are compared with the spectra of SN 1998bw and SN 2003jd (black lines).

Broad-line.
[O I] Double peak.

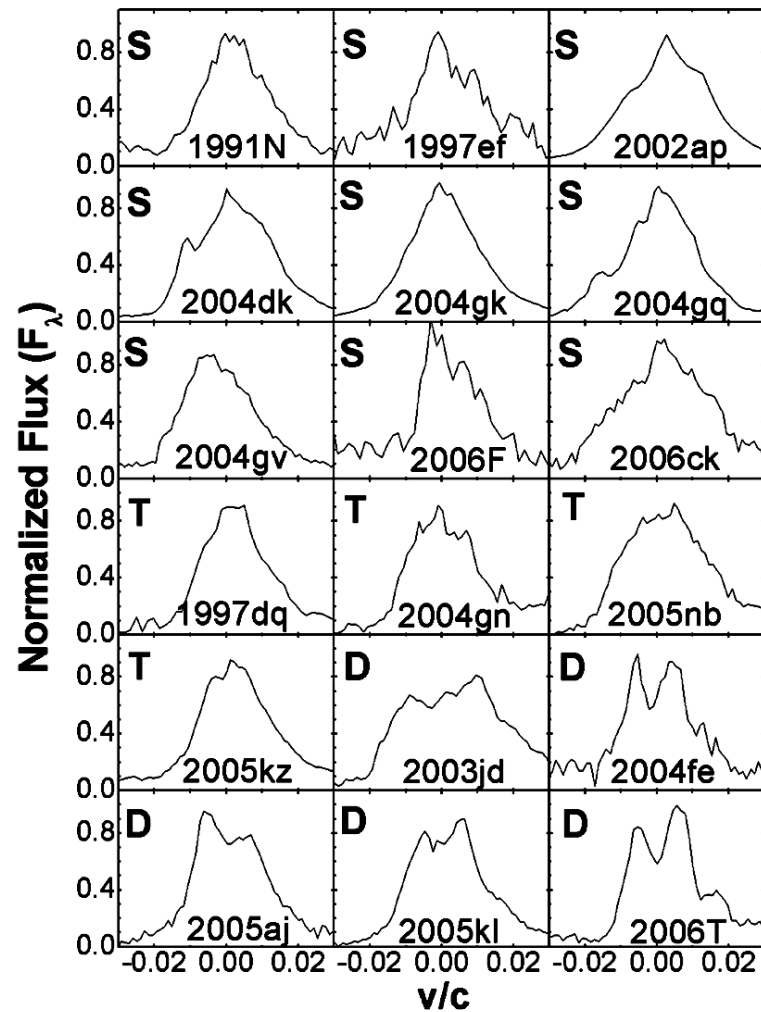
Late-Time Spectra of (normal) SNe b/c

- SNe Ib/c in late phases
w/ Subaru/VLT.



Single peak
+
Double peaks

Not spherical symmetry.
Not many clumps (at most a few).
Not largely one-sided ($\neq$ SNe Ia).
Bipolar (or torus) straightforward.



Other dataset

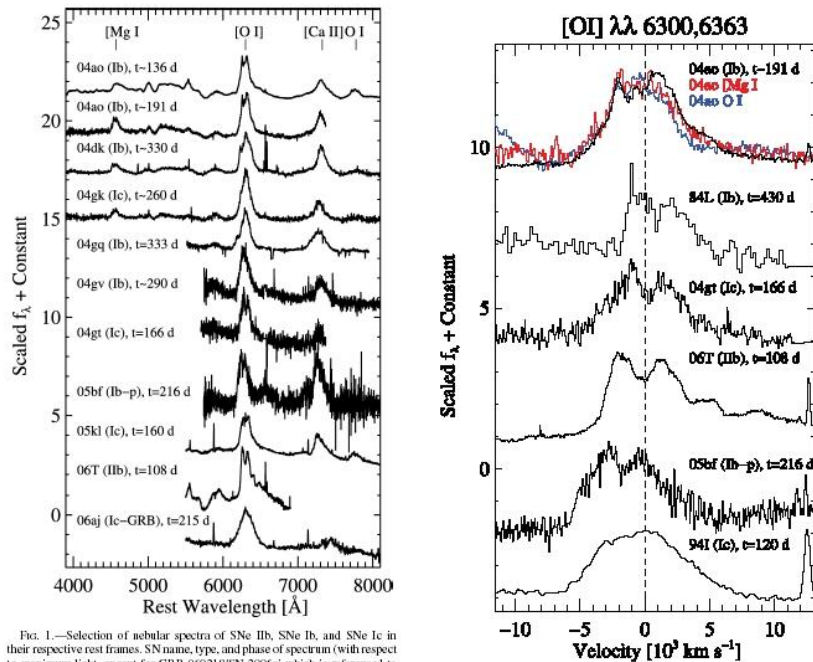
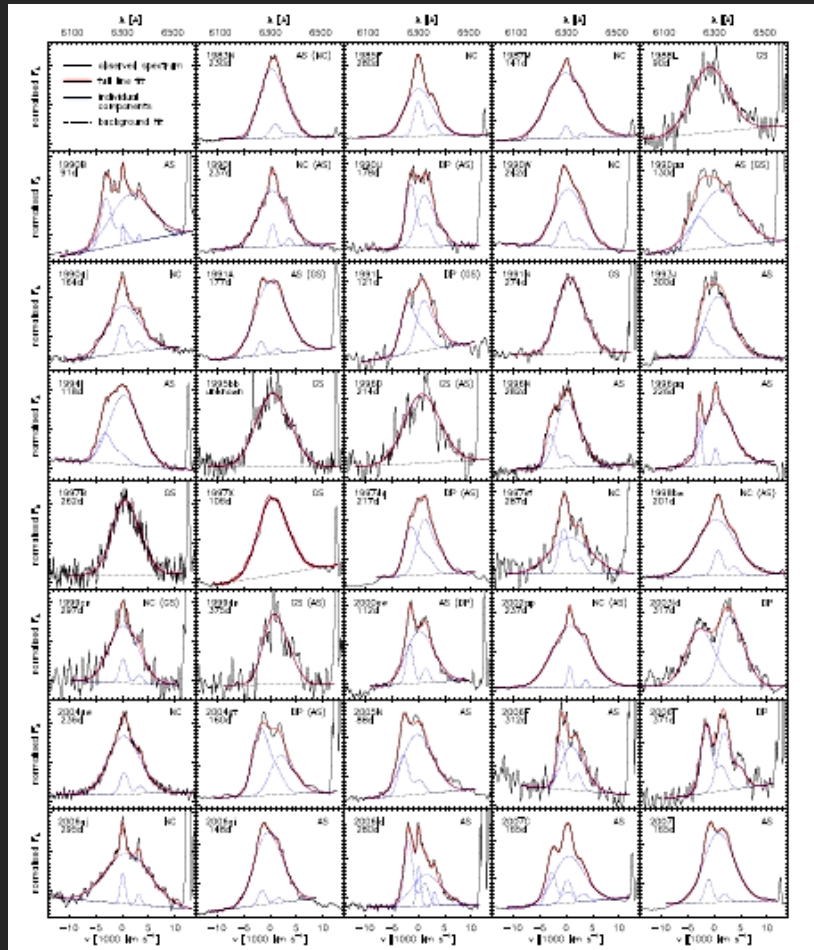


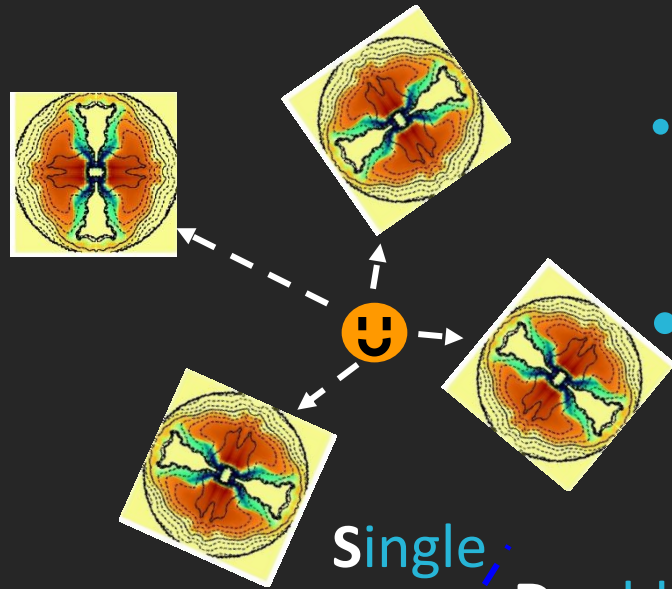
FIG. 1.—Selection of nebular spectra of SNe Ib, SNe Ib, and SNe Ic in their respective rest frames. SN name, type, and phase of spectrum (with respect to maximum light, except for GRB 060218/SN 2006aj which is referenced to

Modjaz+ 08



Taubenberger+ 09 (w/ KM)

Degree of asym. in bipolar interpretation

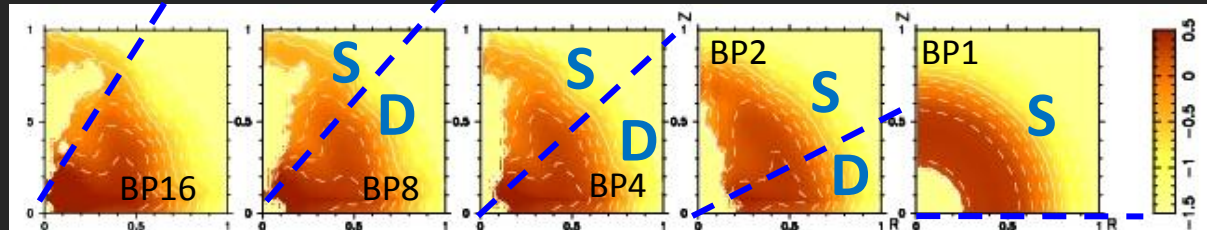


- Removing GRB-SNe $\rightarrow$ Direction random.



- **Asymmetry**

$$\Leftrightarrow (\text{double})/(\text{single} + \text{double})$$



Expected $D/(S+D)$

0.64

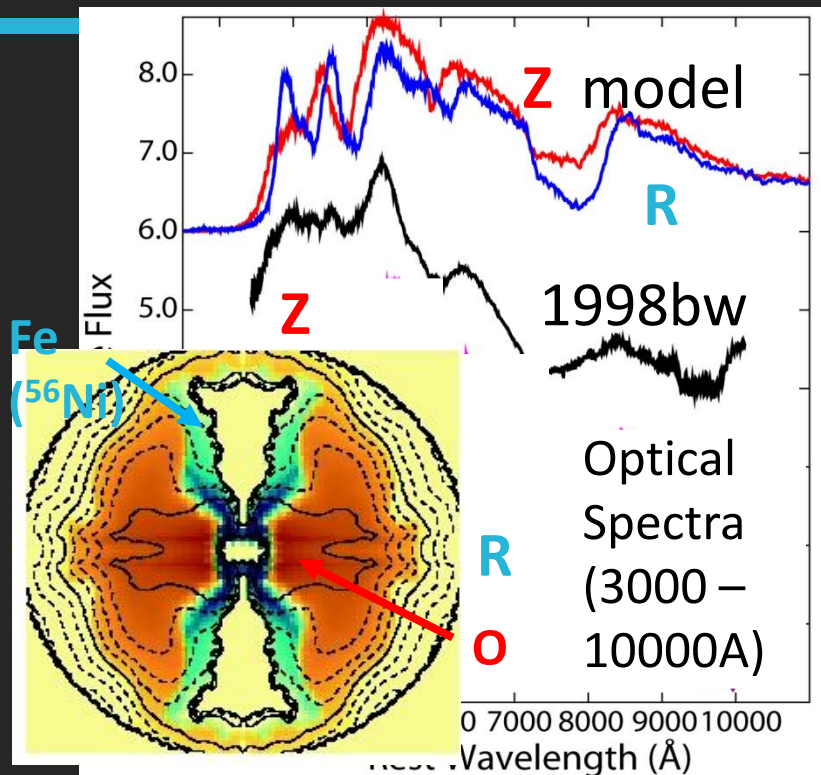
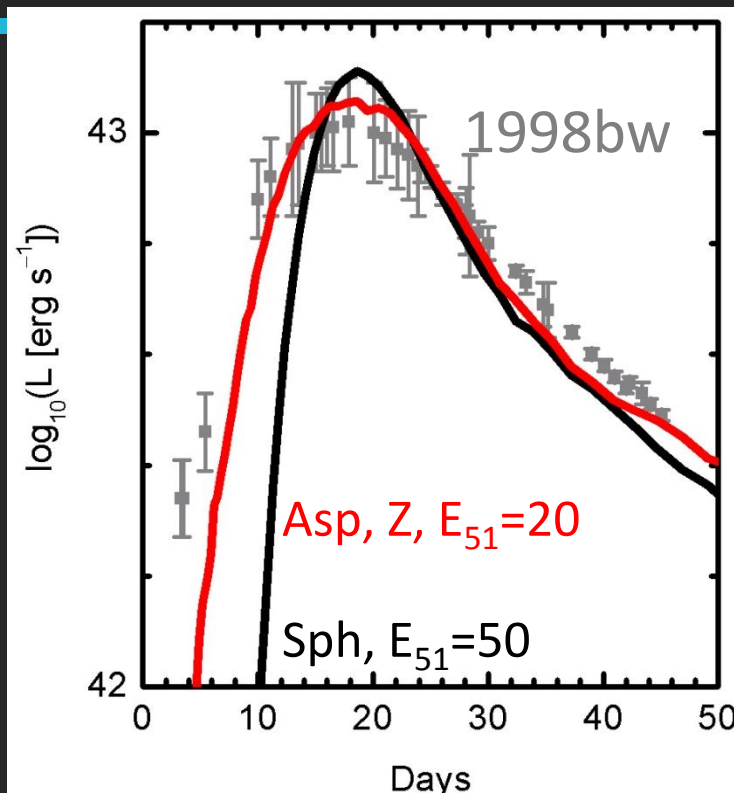
0.34

0.0



Observed $D/(S+D) = 0.3 \sim 0.5$

Early-phase behaviors of 1998bw

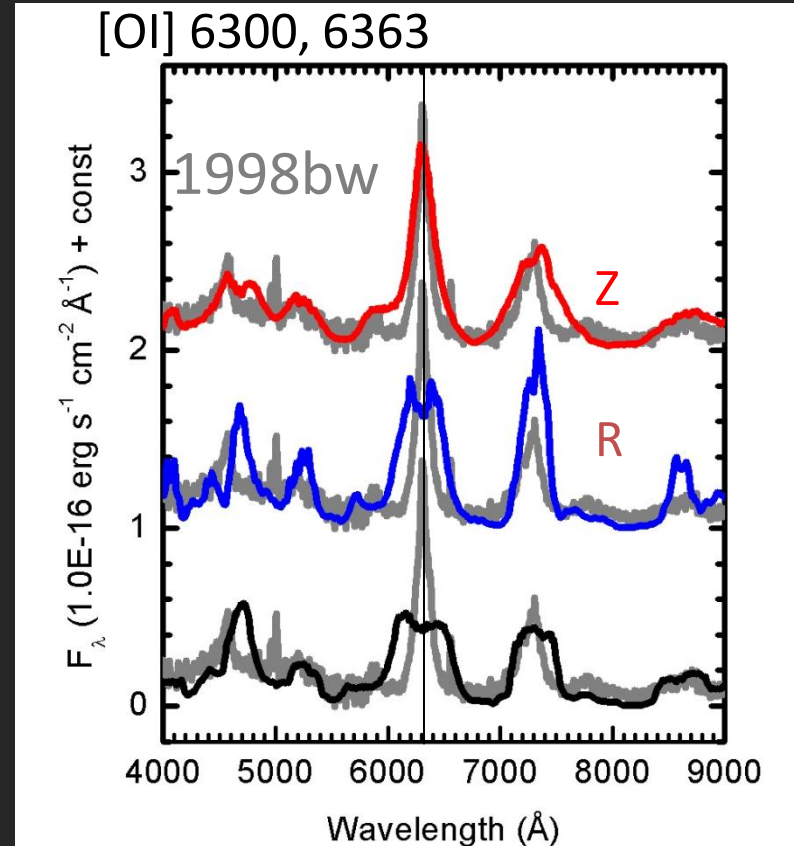
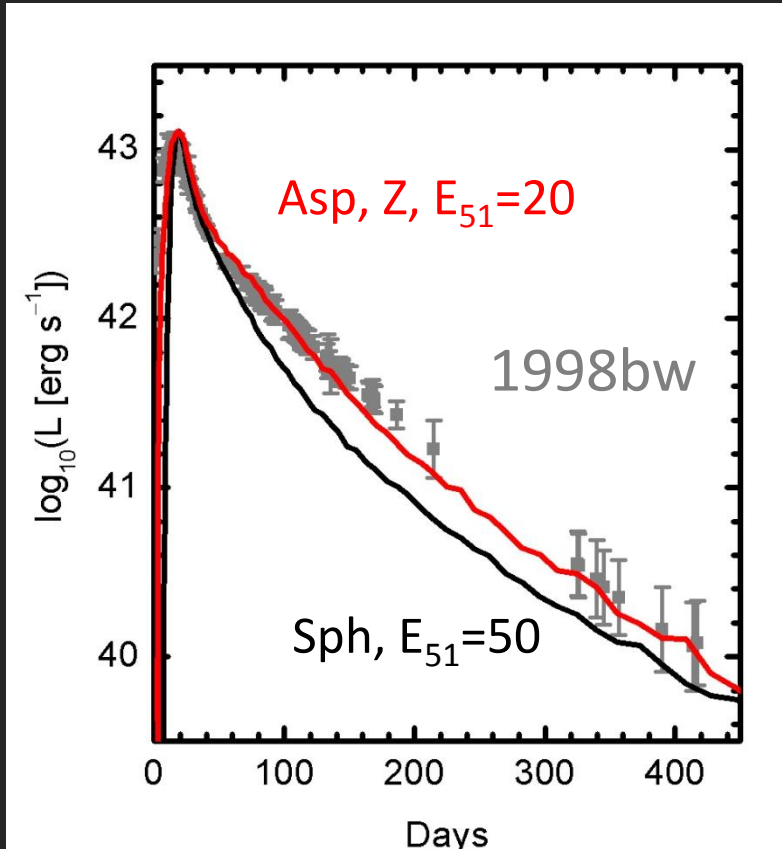


KM, Mazzali, Nomoto 06, *ApJ*, 645, 1331

Tanaka, KM, Mazzali, Nomoto 07

- The model asymmetry > “normal” SNe Ib/c.
 - Consistent with observed properties.
- Multi-D rad. transfer (under various major simplifications).

Late-phase behaviors of 1998bw



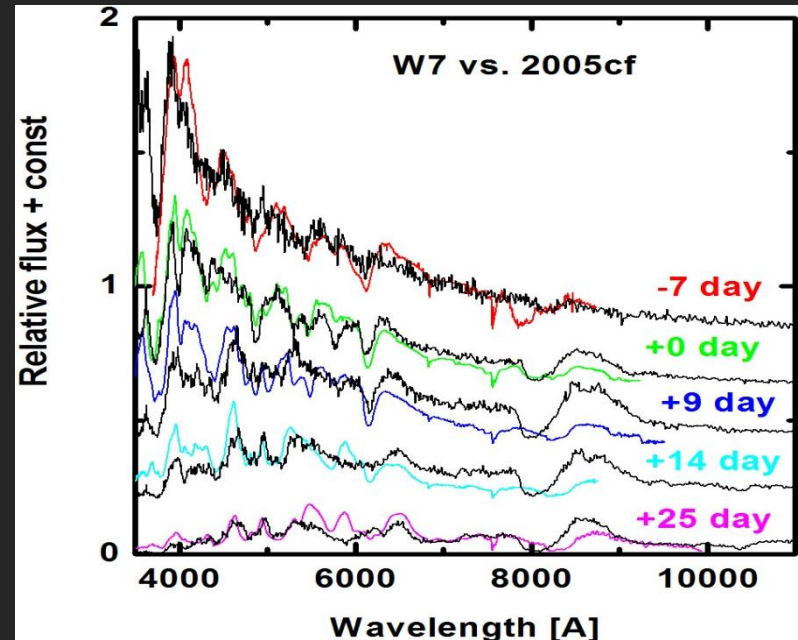
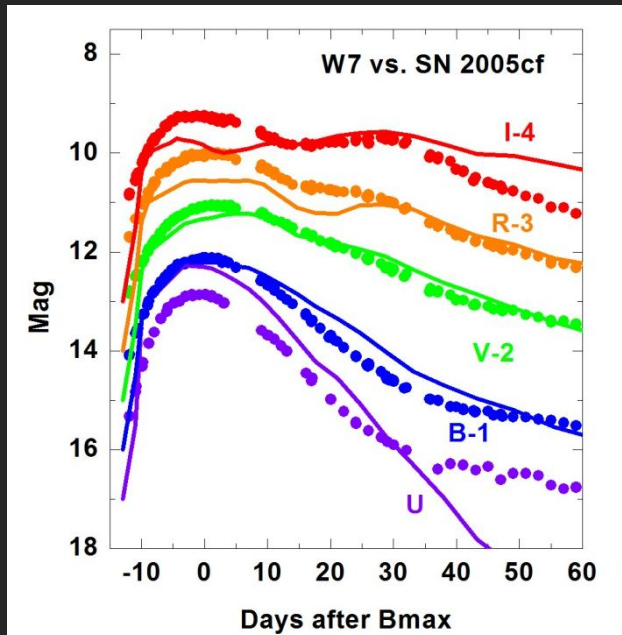
KM, Mazzali, Nomoto 06, ApJ, 645, 1331 KM, Nomoto, Mazzali, Deng 06, ApJ, 640, 854

- The model asymmetry > “normal” SNe Ib/c.
- Consistent with observed properties.
- The energy reduced by a factor of a few than 1D models.

Future directions for asymmetry business

- Got more data.
 - Improving Statistic does help.
 - More specific argument for a typical geometry.
 - Typical geometry different for different populations?
- Go to other wavelengths.
 - NIR/IR helped a lot for SN Ia 2003hv.
- Provide detailed predictions for various models.
 - Realistic multi-D rad. transfer hard to tackle.

Update in Multi-D Transfer



- Works in 1-3D w/ MPI-openMP.
 - Time-dependent.
 - A single model input, no more input parameter.
 - ~ Million line transitions (LTE).
- c.f., Sedona (Kasen), ATIS (Kromer)

- An example: 1D, W7 (Ia)
- Works in 2D w/ reasonable comp. time.
 - Investigating resources for 3D.

Conclusions

- Late-time spectra probe typical/bulk geometry.
- SNe Ia are **asymmetric**.
 - One-sided.
 - Viewing direction = Various Diversities.
- SNe Ib/c are **asymmetric**.
 - Not spherically symmetric.
 - A typical number of “clumps” at most a few.
 - No significant deviation from equ. Symmetry (so far).
 - **Bipolar** the most straightforward interpretation.
 - GRB-SN 1998bw is **more asymmetric** than norm.