

Monte Carlo Radiative Transfer and Type Ia Supernovae

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Overview

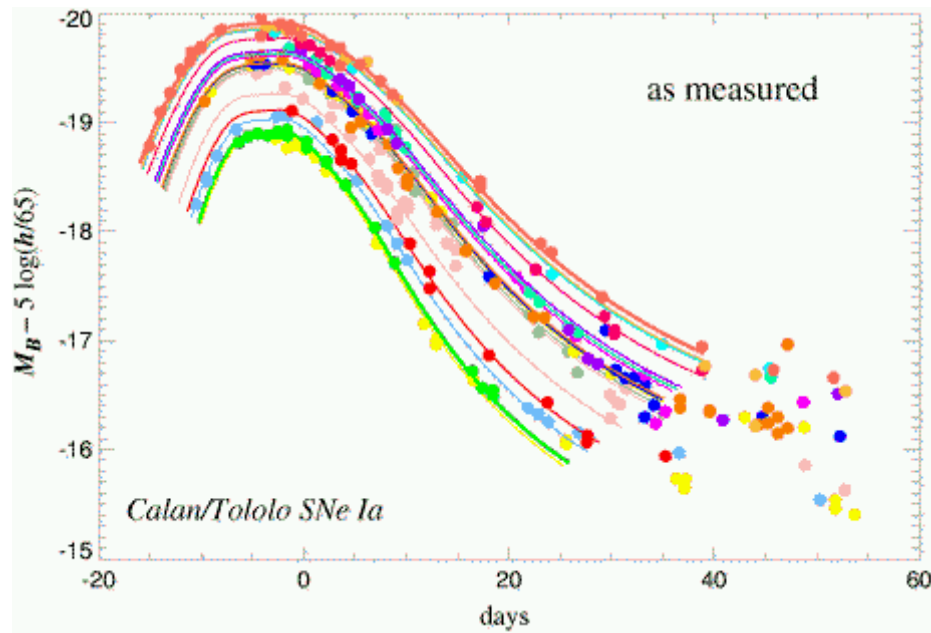
- **Introduction and motivation: Type Ia Supernovae**
- **Radiative Transfer considerations**
- **Our Monte Carlo radiative transfer code**
- **Simple tests and applications**

Supernovae Ia

- “*Standardizable candles*”, best probes of **expansion history of the Universe**

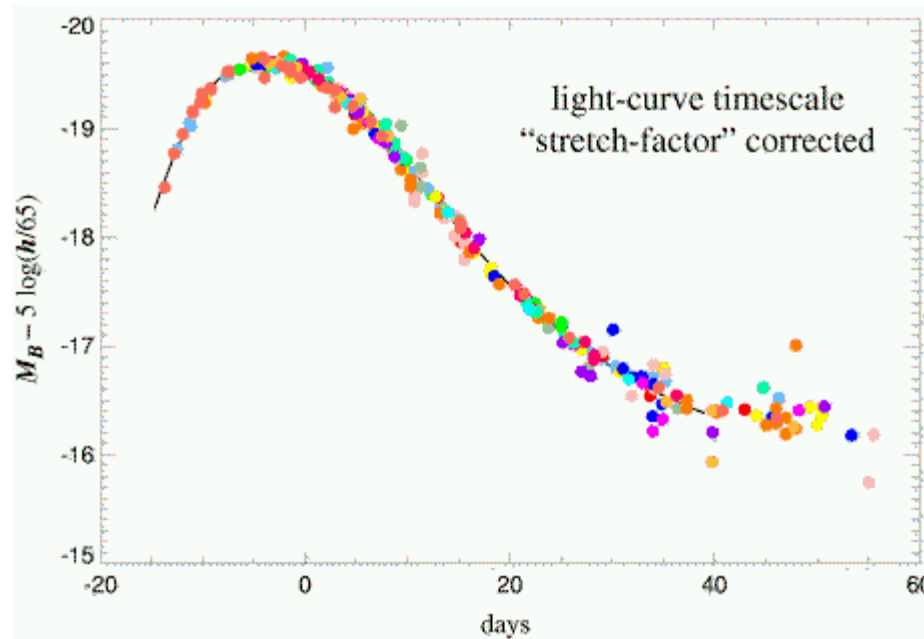
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 - Homogenous class



Supernovae Ia

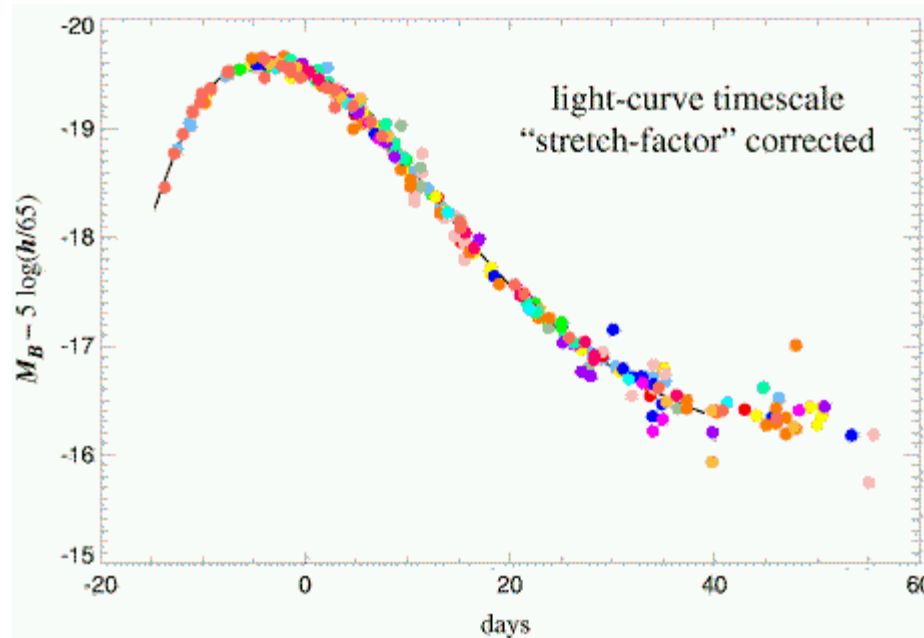
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**Empirical
calibration**

Supernovae Ia

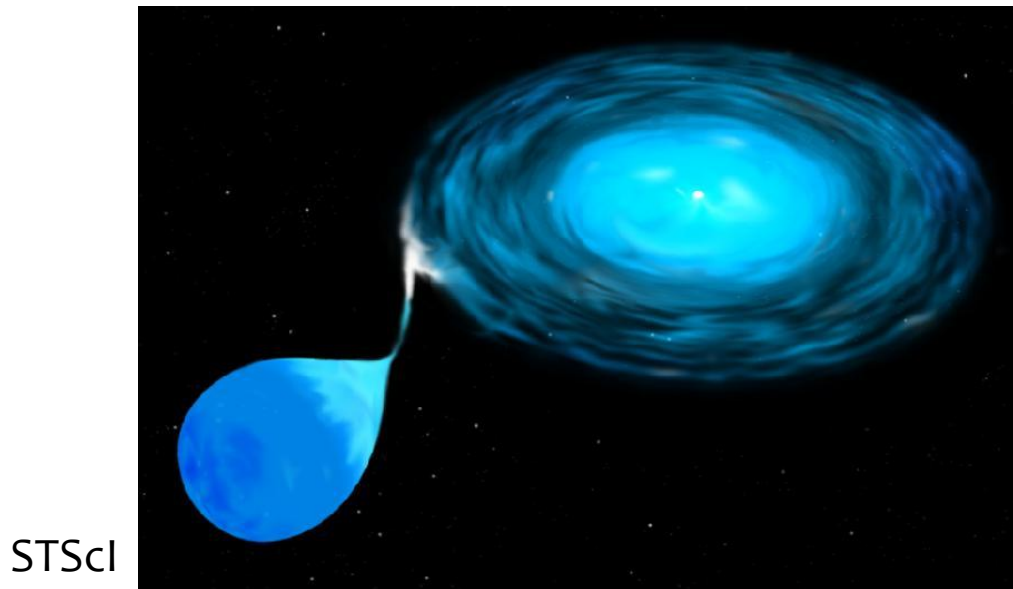
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 - Explosion of C+O **White Dwarf** star with mass close to the Chandrasekhar limit

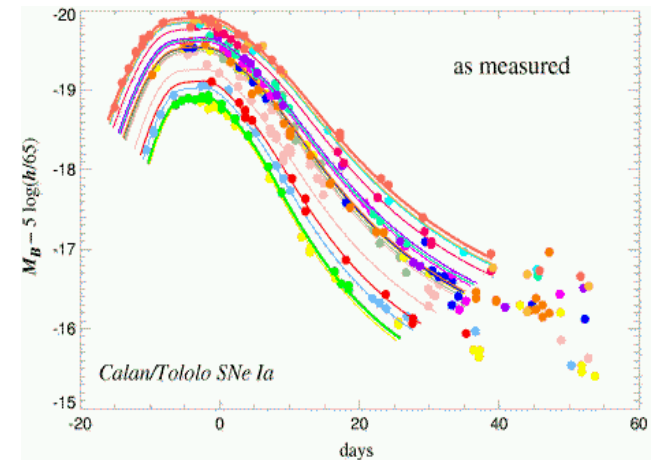


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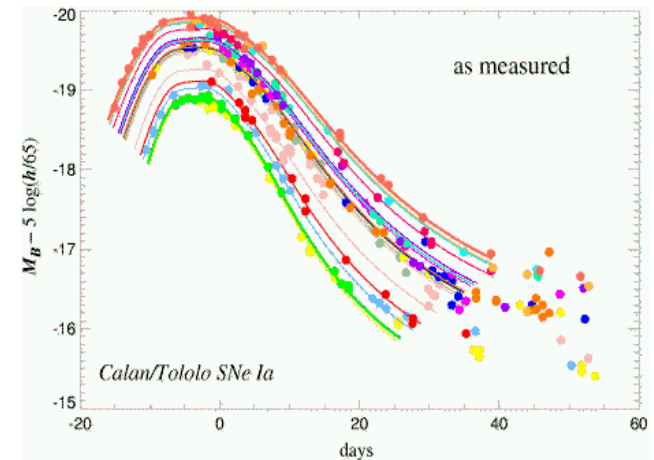
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 - What determines the **differences** between events?
 - Why does the **luminosity/light-curve correlation** exist?
 - **Deviations** from standard picture?



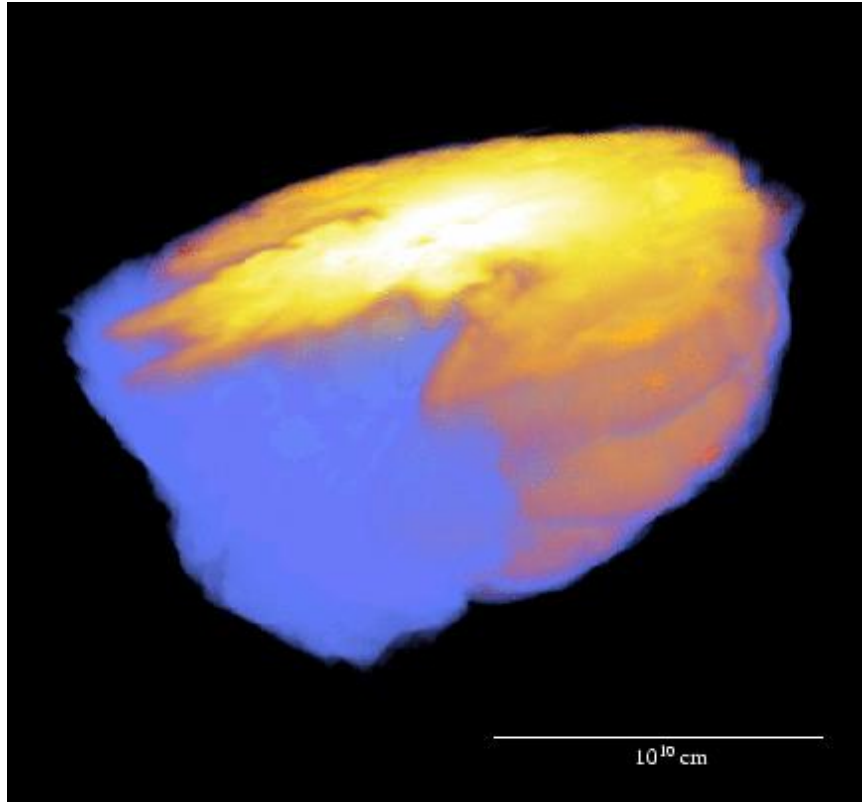
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...potential sources of systematic error in the interpretation of SN data

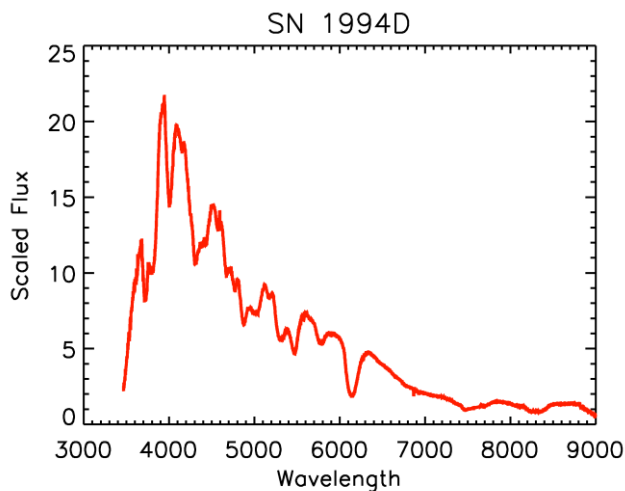
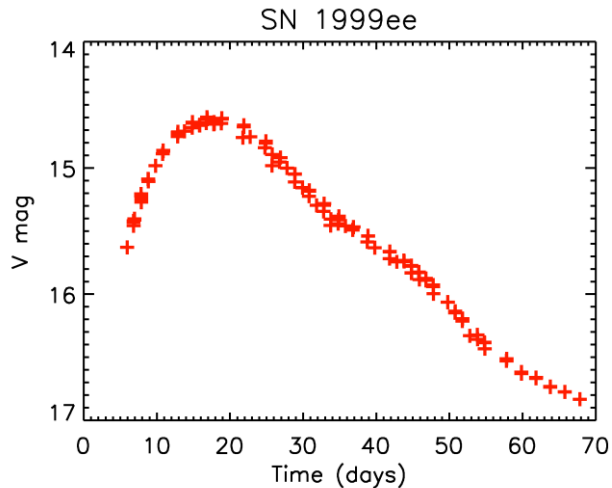
Explosion models versus data



- **State-of-the-art explosion models:**
 - **Fully 3D**; turbulent combustion
 - **Assume ignition conditions** and transitions between burning regimes
 - Provide nucleosynthesis yields in 3D

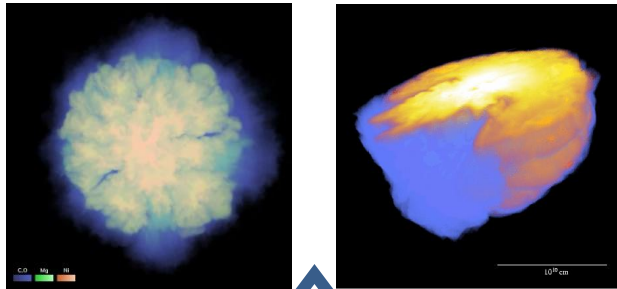
Off-centre deflagration model; courtesy of F. Röpke

Explosion models versus data

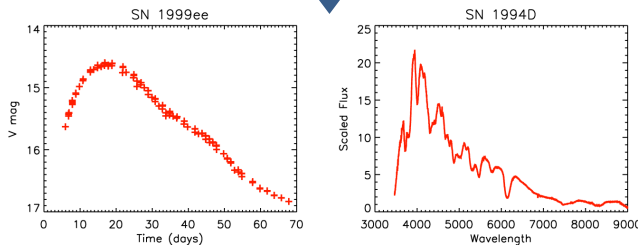


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Explosion models versus data



Theory of
Radiative Transfer



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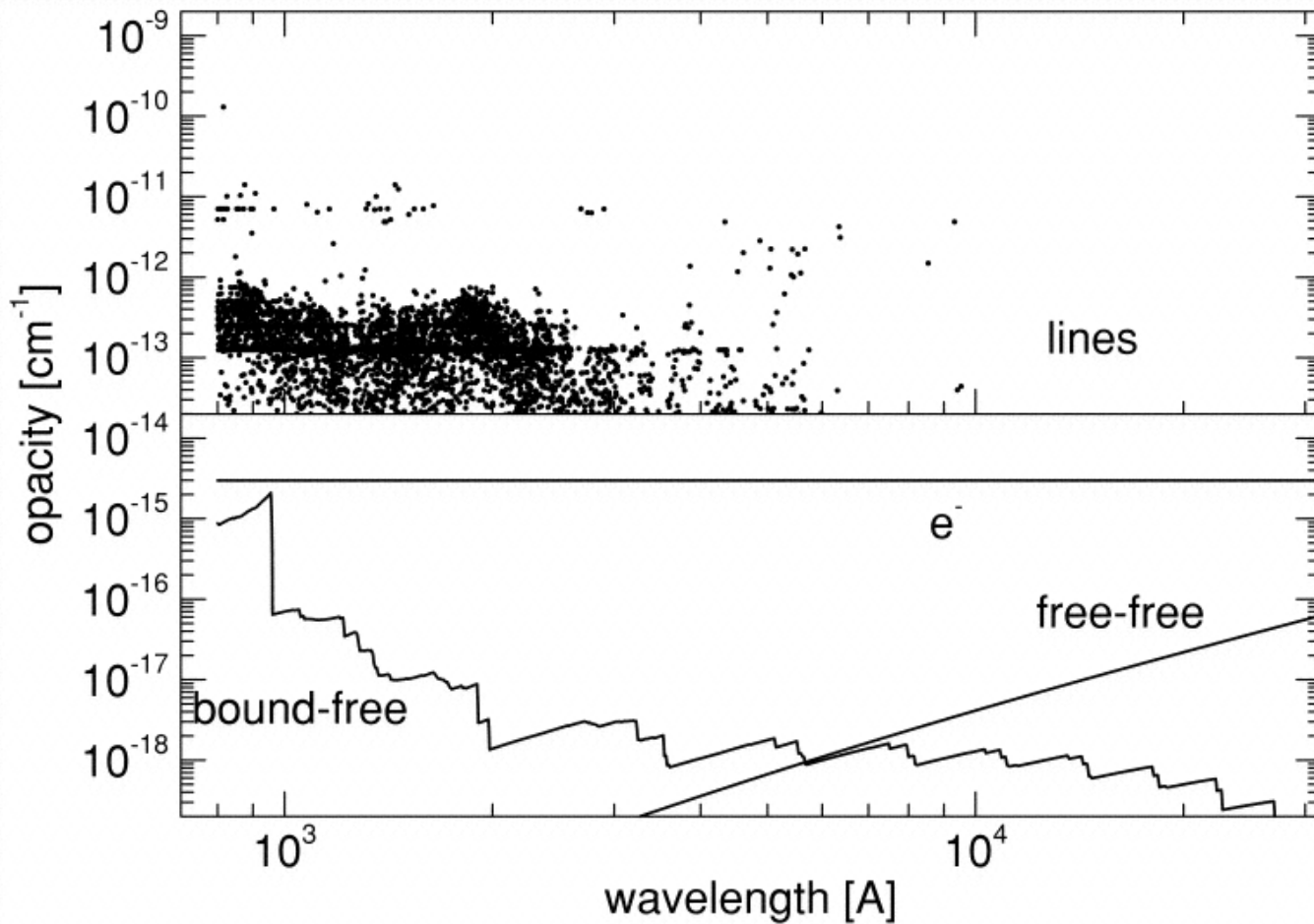
Radiative Transfer: considerations

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 - **Time-dependent**
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Pinto & Eastman 2000

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- **Simplifications**
 - Large velocity gradients: **Sobolev approximation**
 - **Homologous expansion**
 - **Statistical / thermal equilibrium** appropriate

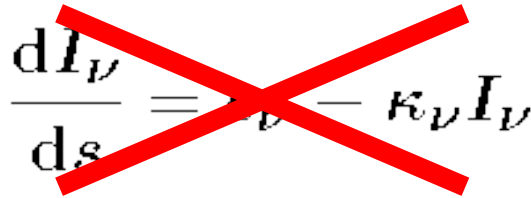
Monte Carlo method

- **Discretise energy flow** into *indivisible quanta* and simulate propagation
 - Leon Lucy's method (Abbott & Lucy '85; Mazzali & Lucy '93; Lucy '99, '02, '03, '05)
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$$\frac{dI_\nu}{ds} = \epsilon_\nu - \kappa_\nu I_\nu$$

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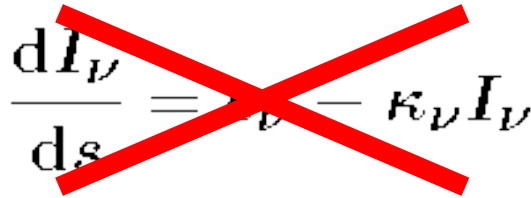
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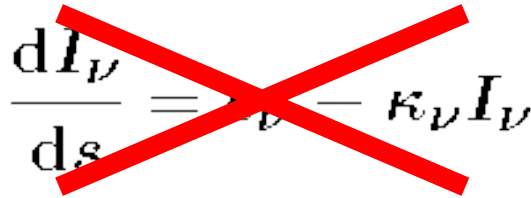
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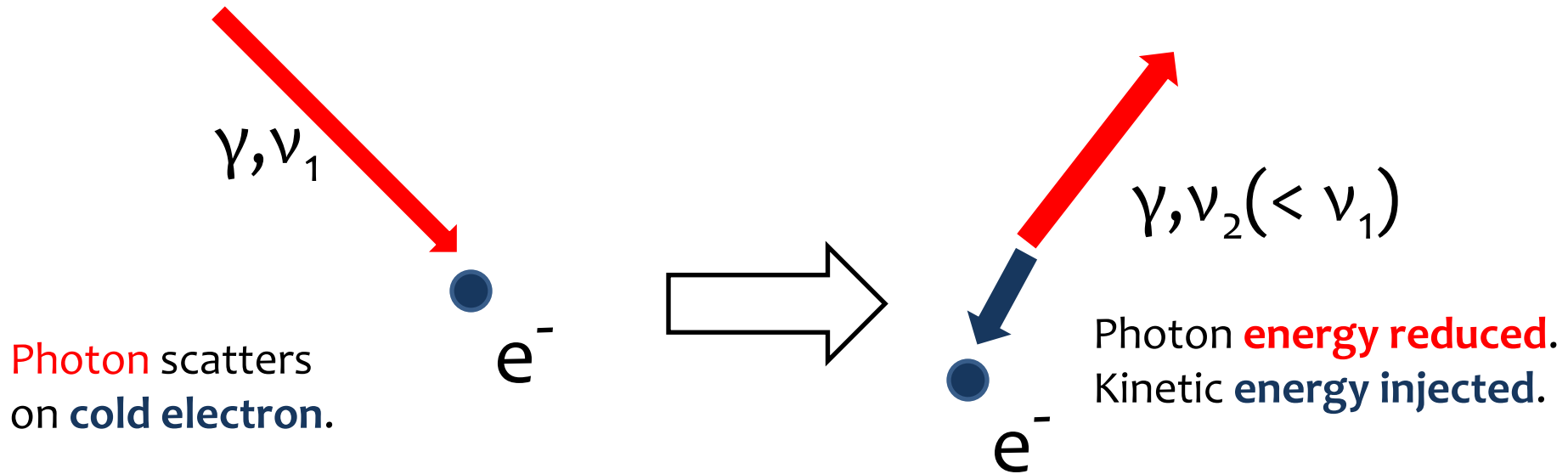
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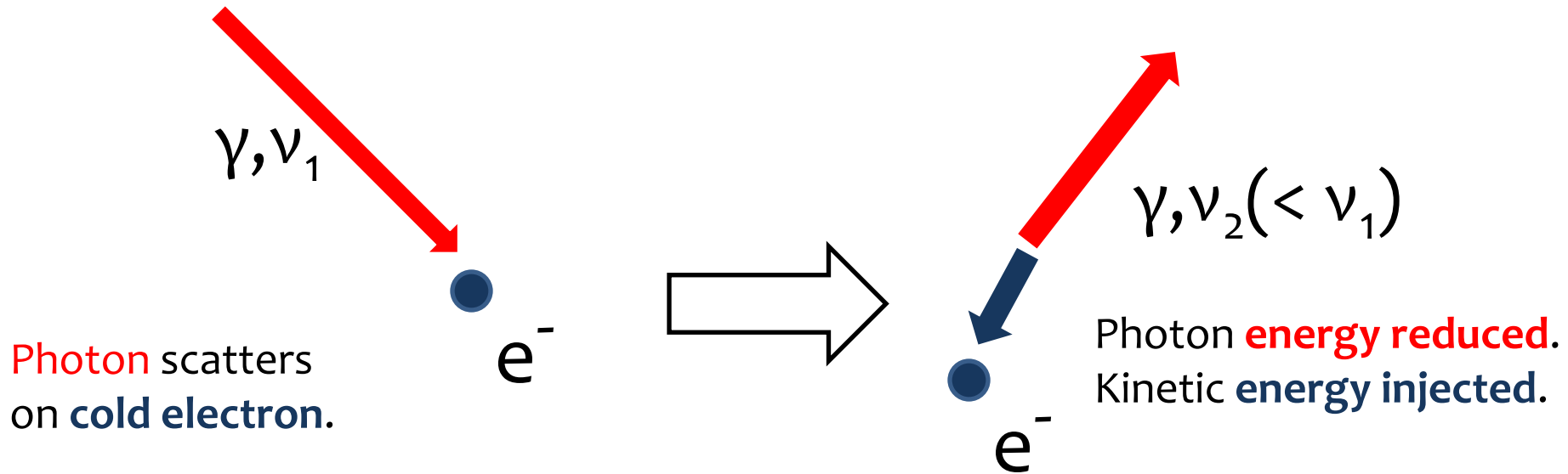
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- Based on conservation laws and operational rules for energy flow
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 - **Statistical Equilibrium** 
 - **Thermal Equilibrium**  **Lucy's Macro-Atom formalism**

Example: Compton scattering

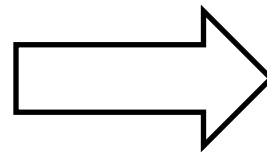


Example: Compton scattering

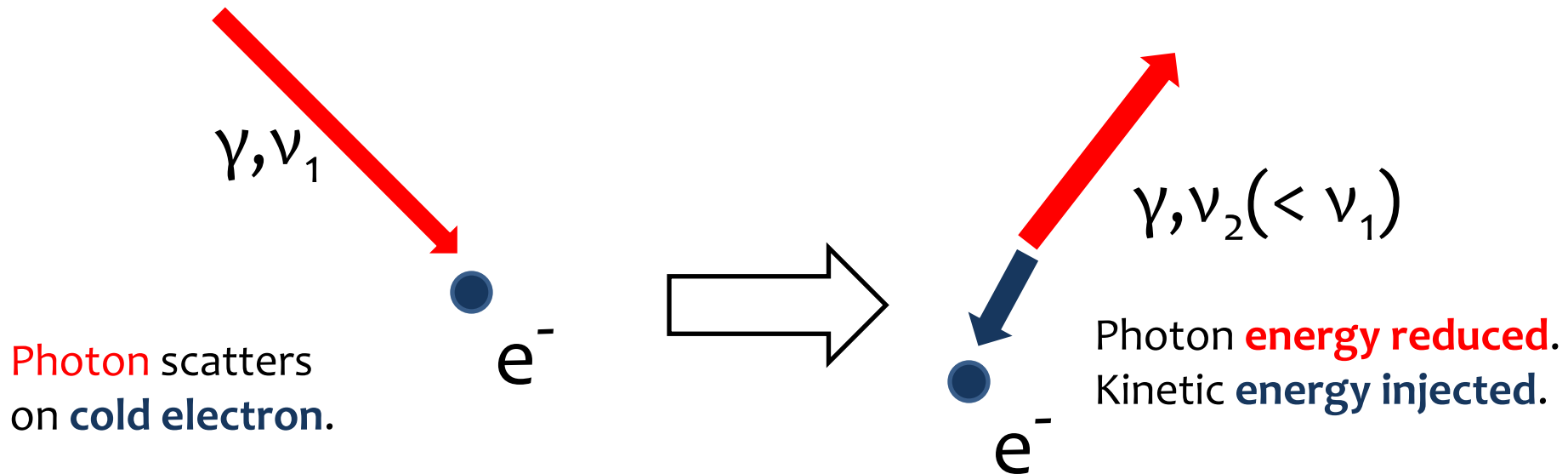


...with indivisible MC quanta:

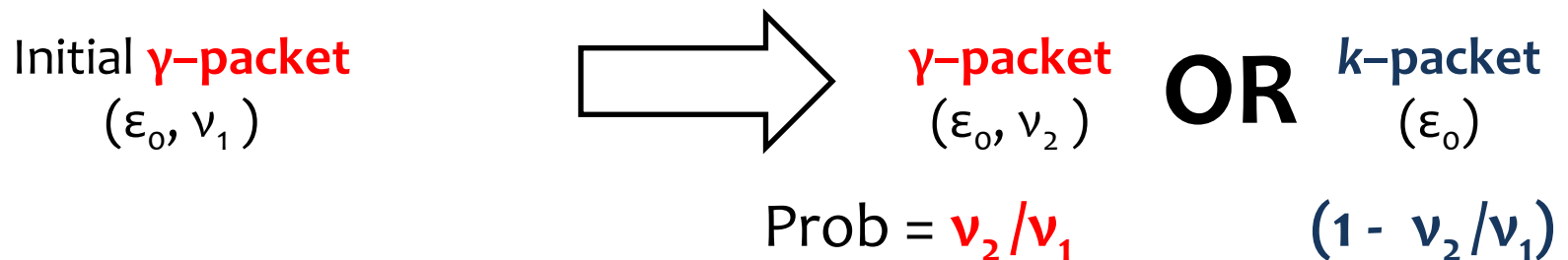
Initial **γ -packet**
(ϵ_0, ν_1)



Example: Compton scattering



...with indivisible MC quanta:



Quanta types for SN Ia scheme

- **γ -packet** (high energy photons; monochromatic)
- **r-packet** (ultraviolet – infrared radiation; monochromatic)
- **k-packet** (thermal kinetic energy)
- **i-packet** (excitation/ionization energy)
- **Radioactive pellet** (radioactive nuclei yet to decay)

Concept readily generalized... (e⁻-packet, e⁺-packet etc.)

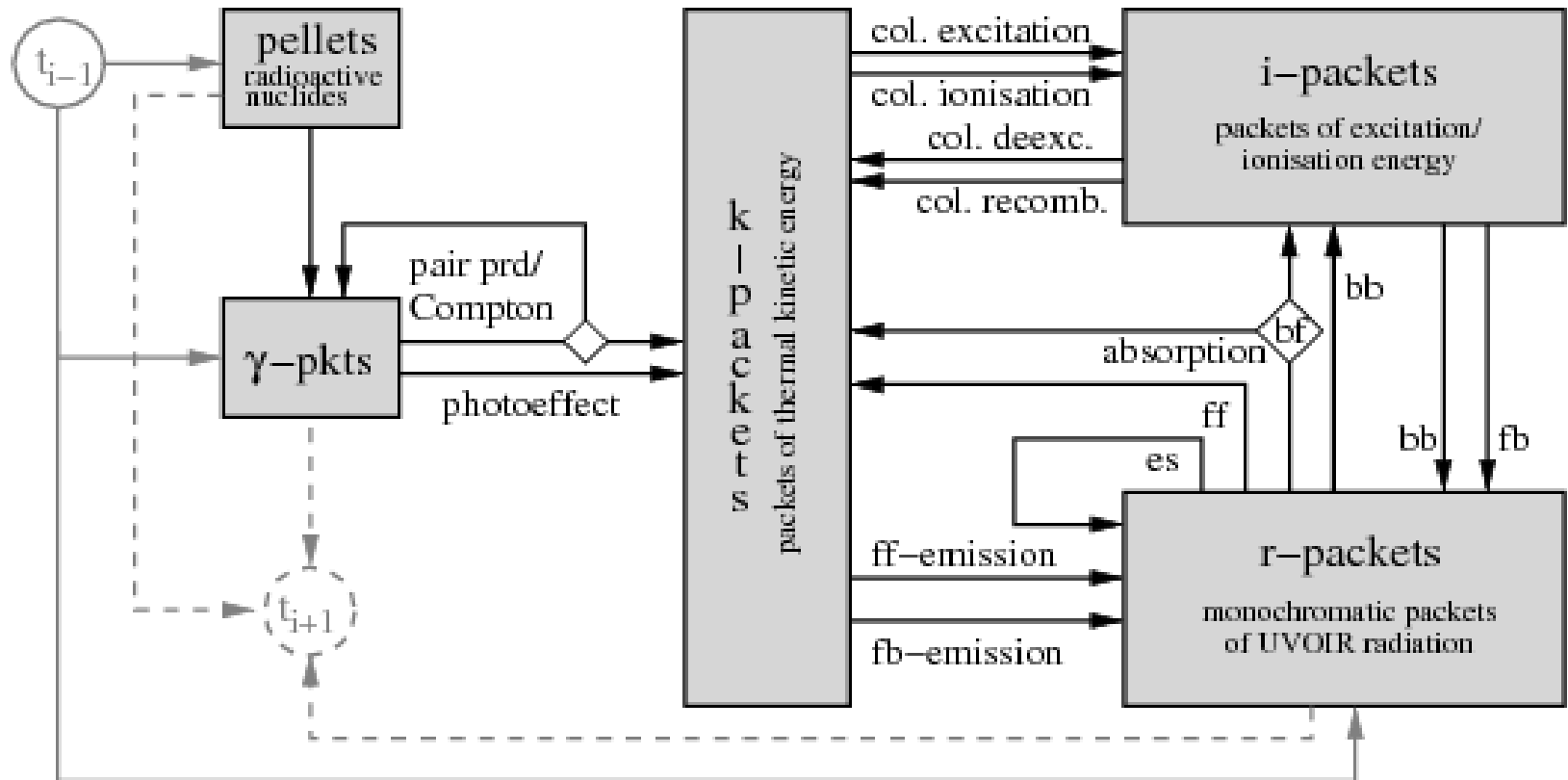
For further details see Lucy 02, 03 and 05

Numerical implementation

Specify:

- **Input model:** density, chemical composition
 - Discretised in time and space (3D Cartesian grid)
 - Energy begins as **radioactive pellets**
- **Atomic processes**
 - Set of MC rules for each process
 - Atomic data (atomic models from Kurucz database)

ARTIS Code: flow chart



Kromer & Sim 09

Excitation/Ionization state

Required to compute optical depths:

- **Obtainable** from equations of **statistical/thermal equilibrium**

$$\frac{dn_i}{dt} = \sum_{j \neq i} n_j R_{j \rightarrow i} - n_i \sum_{j \neq i} R_{i \rightarrow j} = 0$$

Excitation/ionization state

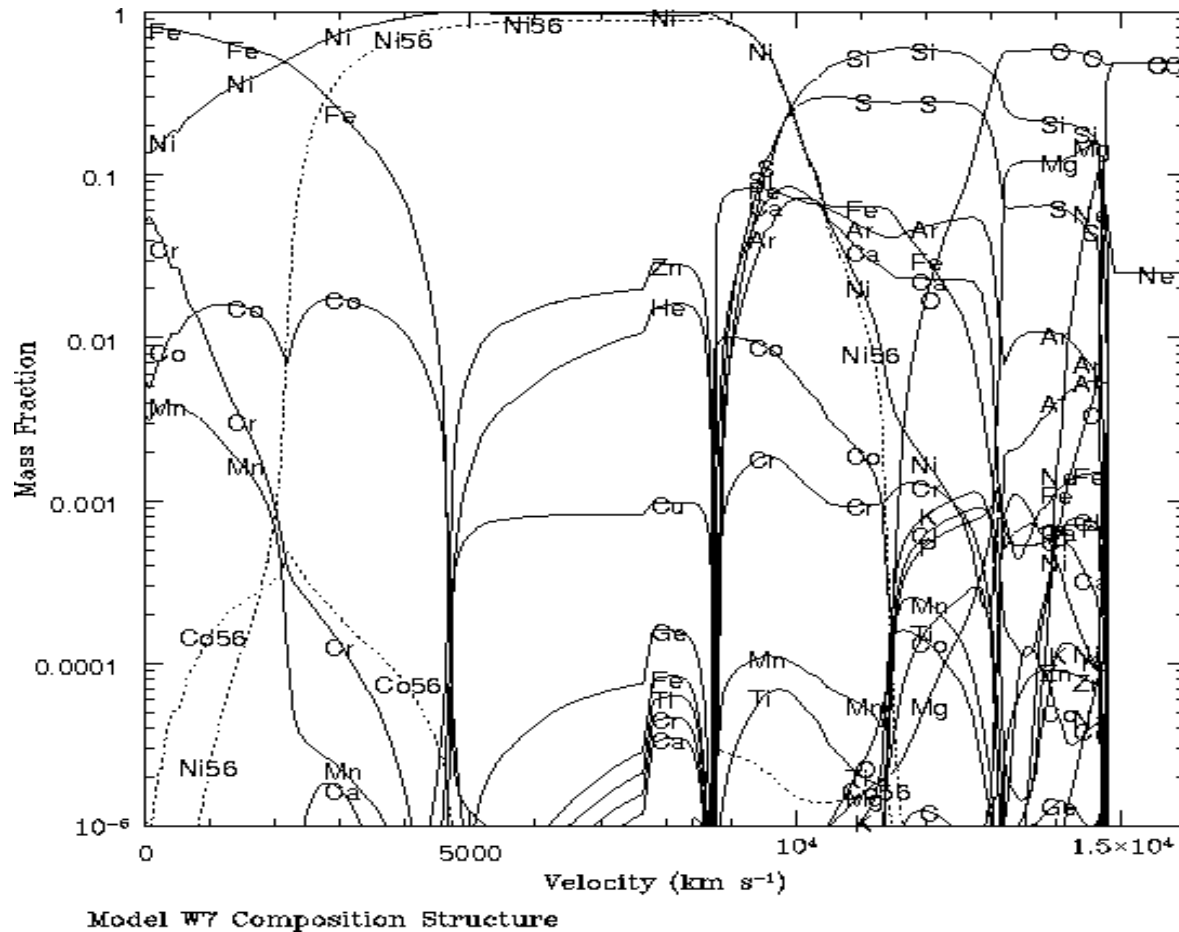
Required to compute optical depths:

- **Obtainable** from equations of **statistical equilibrium**
 - Complete set of NLTE rate equations **too expensive**
 - We restrict ourselves to **photoionization balance**
 - Adopt **Boltzmann excitation** populations

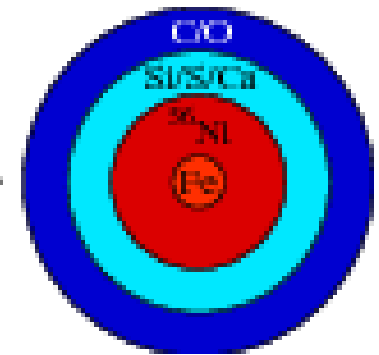
$$\frac{n_i}{n_0} = \frac{g_i}{g_0} \exp \left(-\frac{\epsilon_i - \epsilon_0}{k_B T_J} \right)$$

Application: the W7 model

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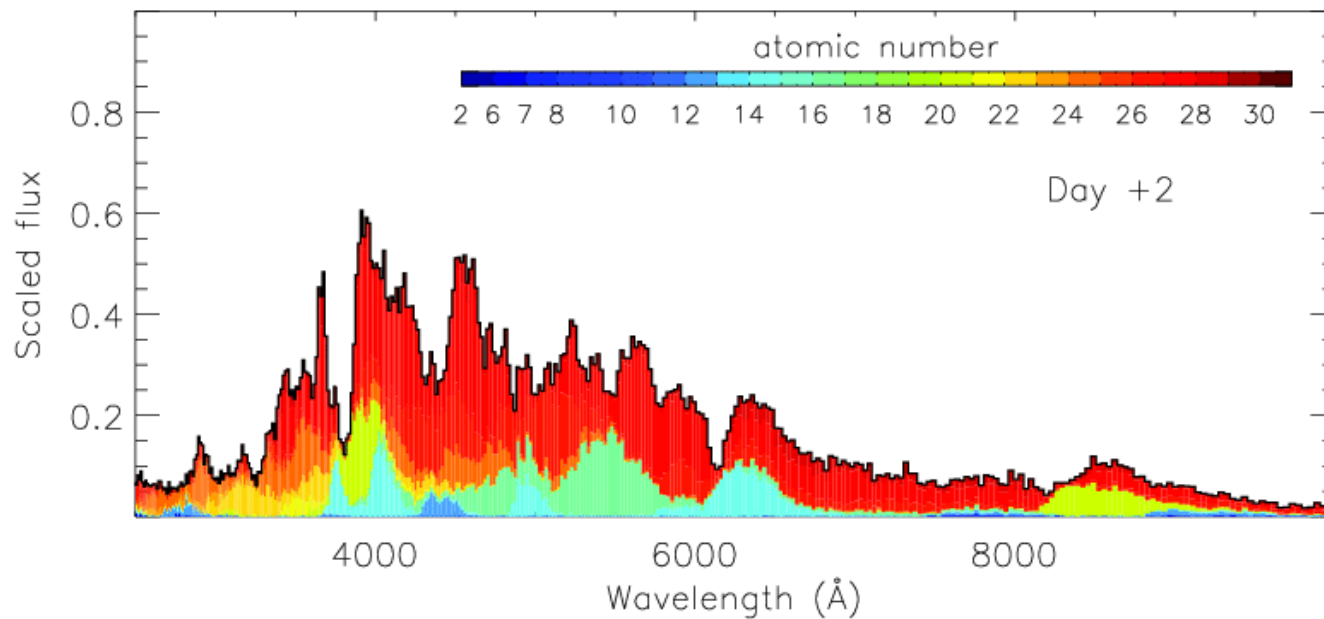


Well-known 1D
SN Ia explosion
model

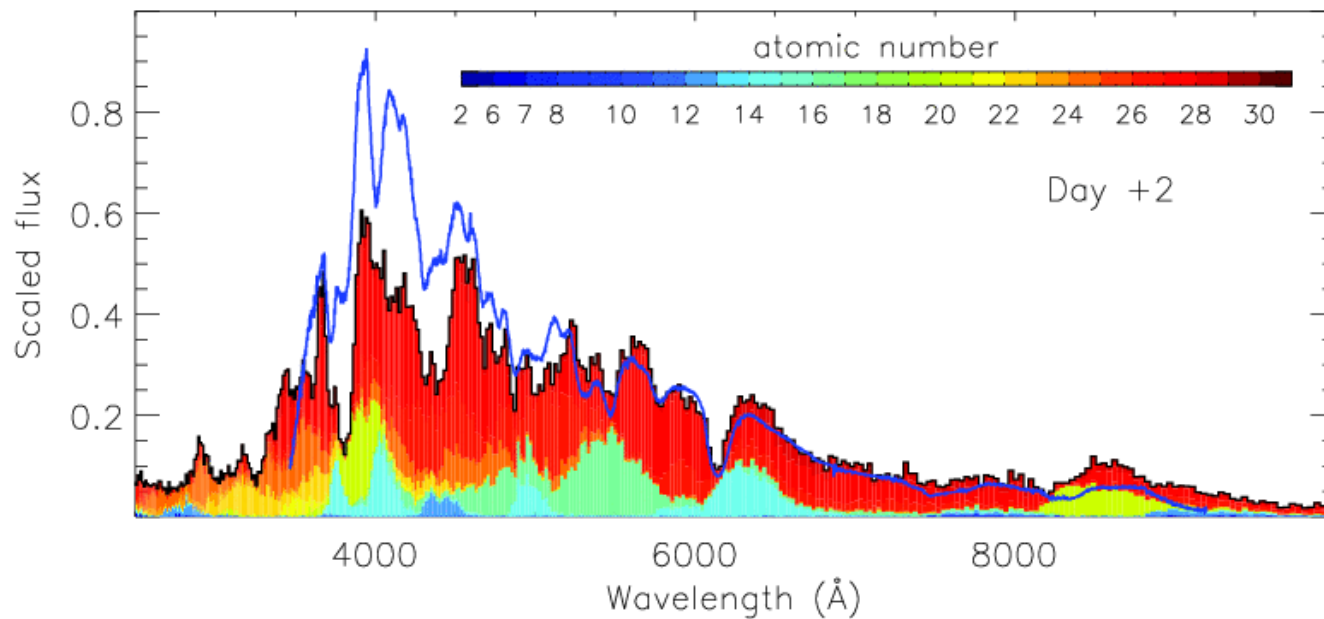


Nomoto et al. 84
Thielemann et al. 86

Application: the W7 model

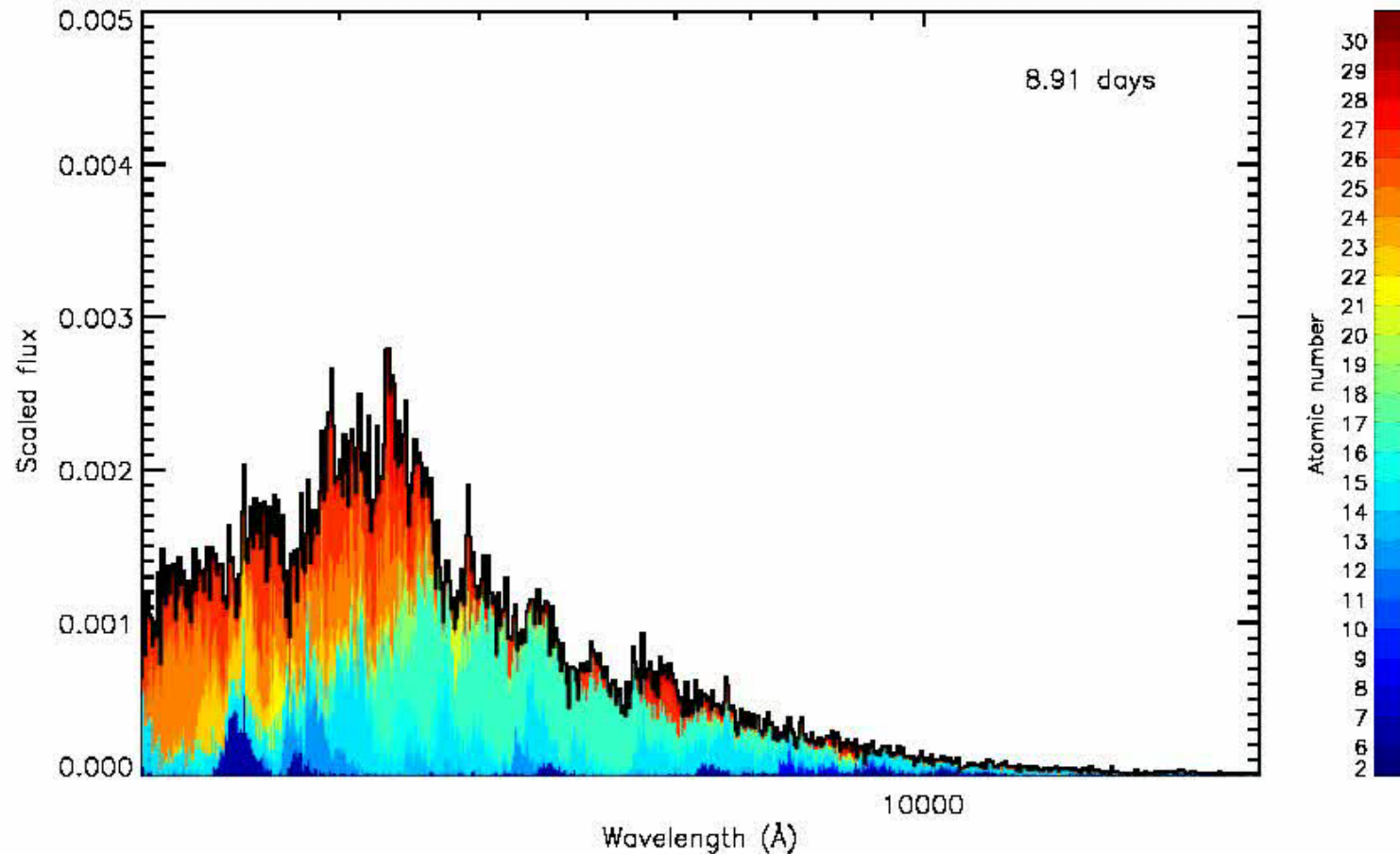


Application: the W7 model



SN 1994D

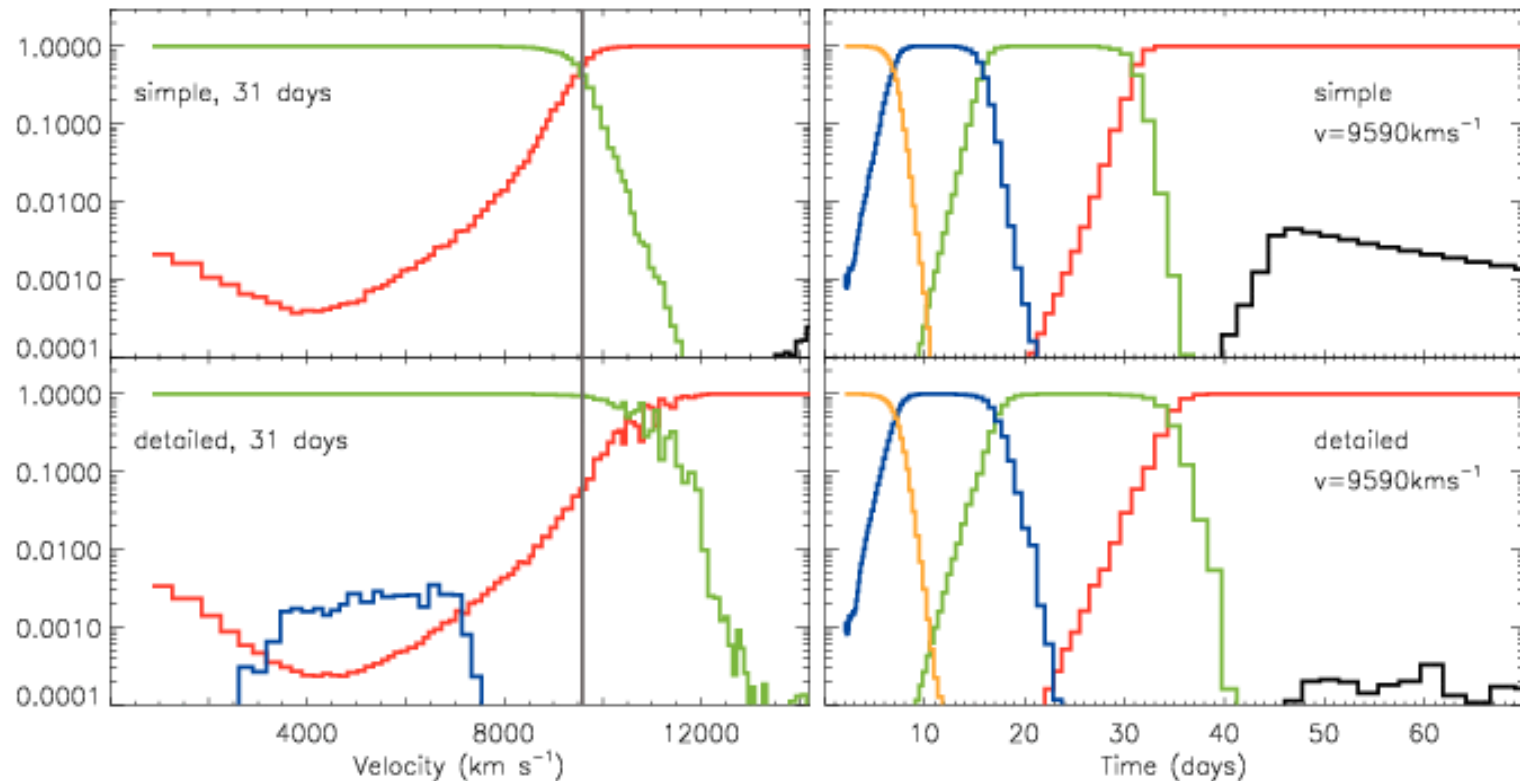
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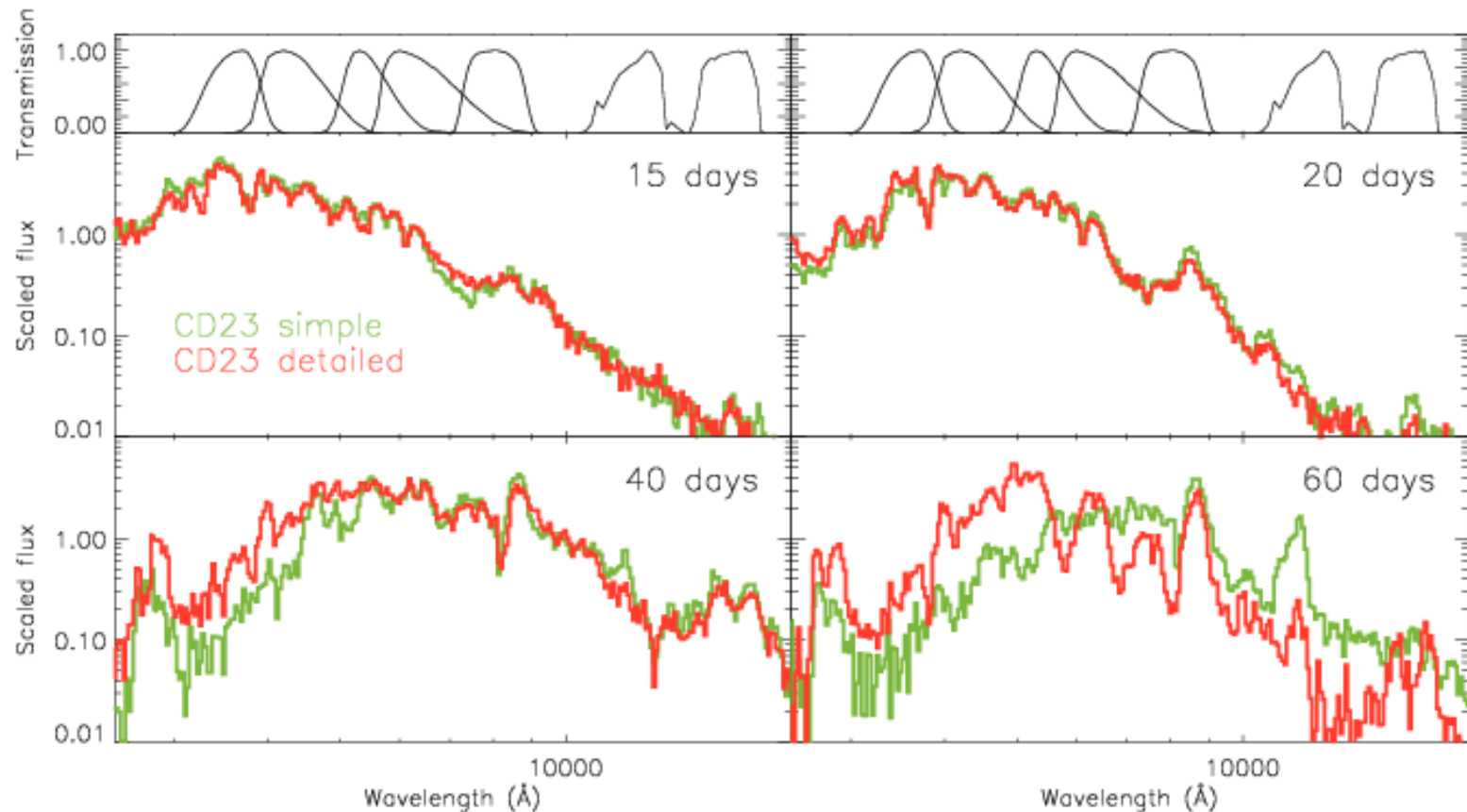
Ionization treatment: the W7 model

Ionisation fractions of Fe I, II, III, IV, V
versus radial velocity

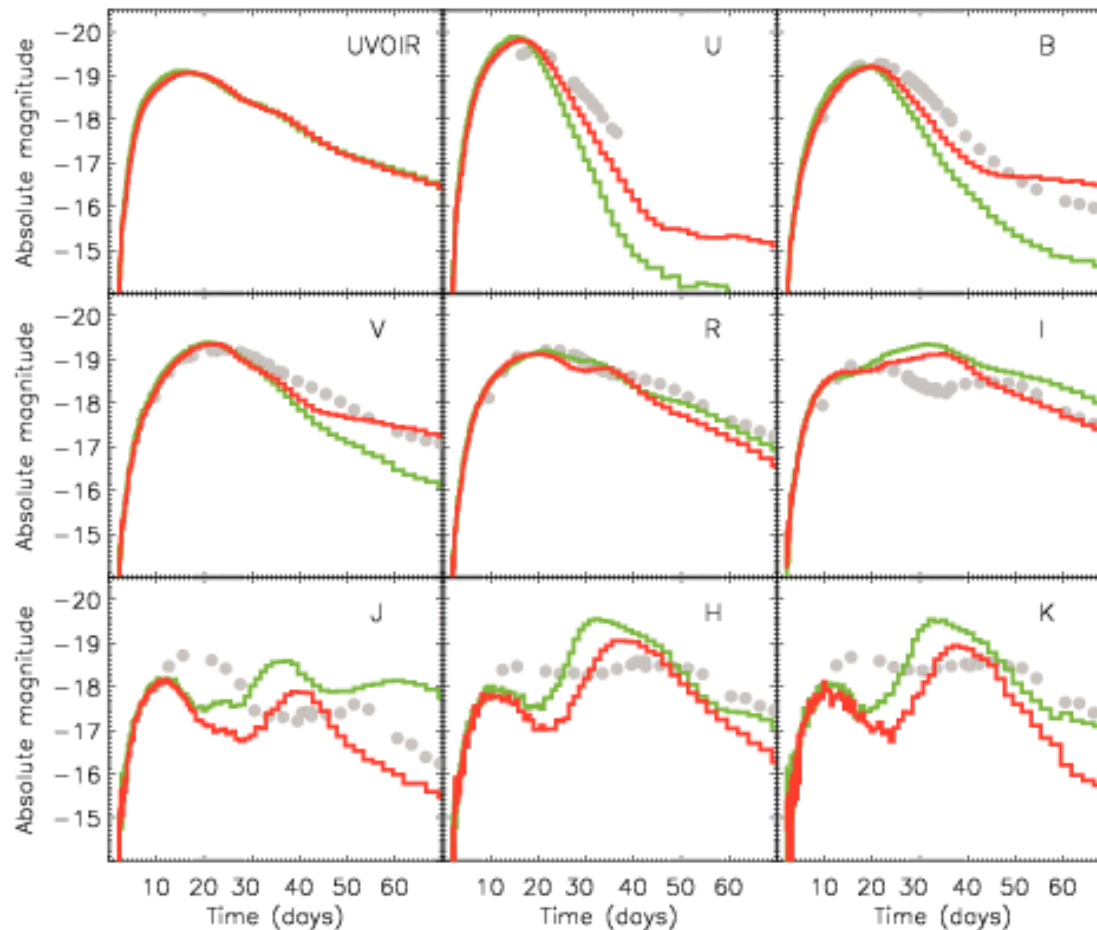
versus time



Ionization treatment: the W7 model

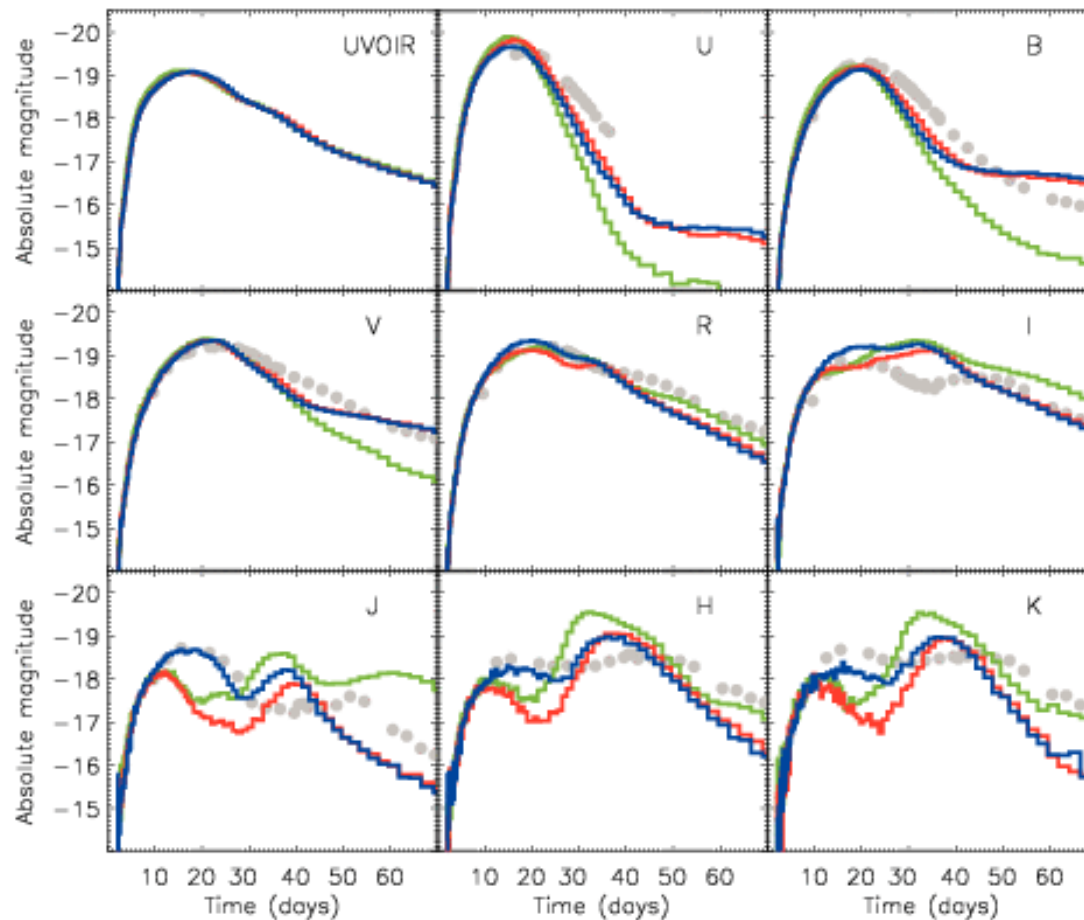


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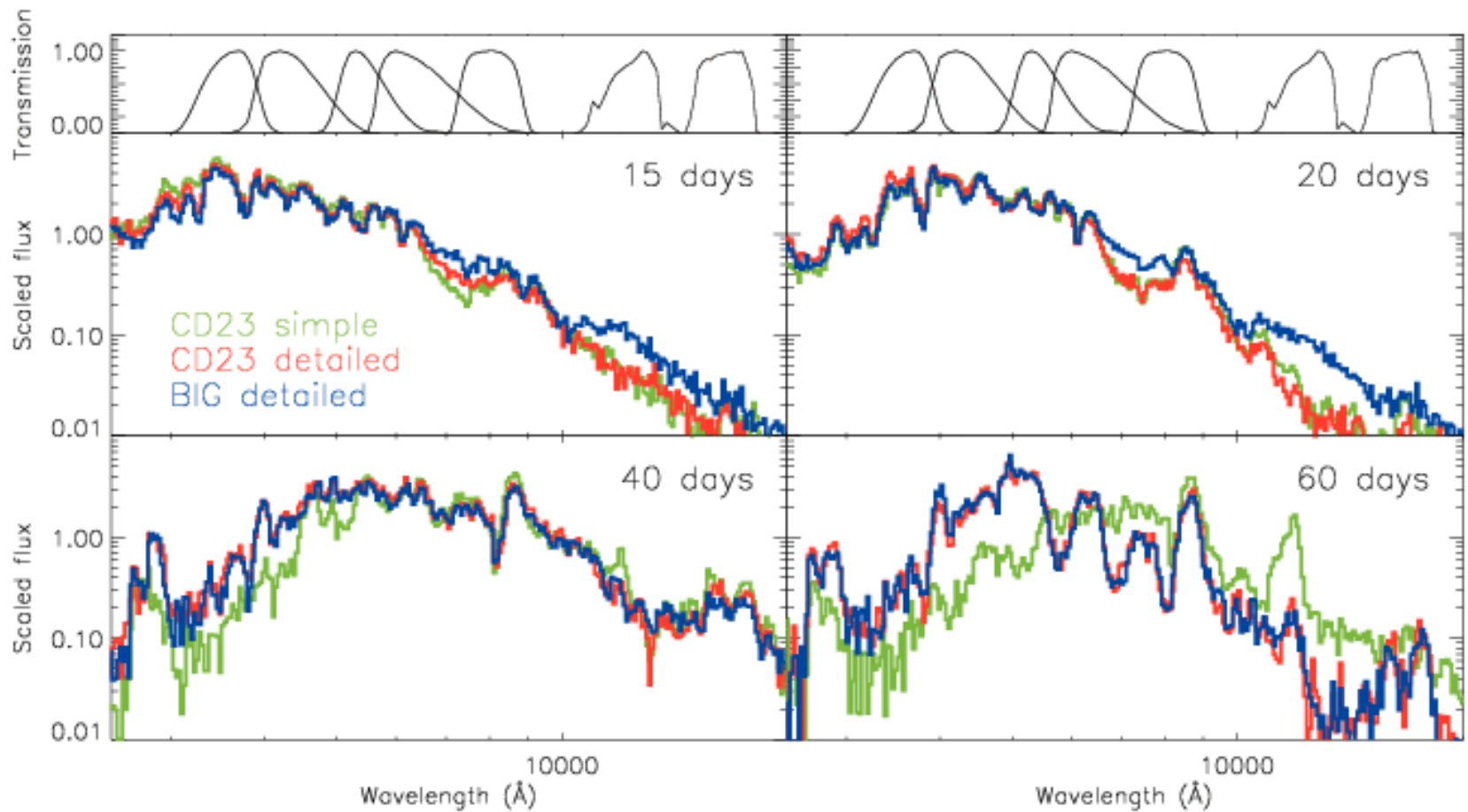
- circles: SN 2001el (Krisciunas 2003)
- CD23 simple
- CD23 detailed

Atomic data: the W7 model

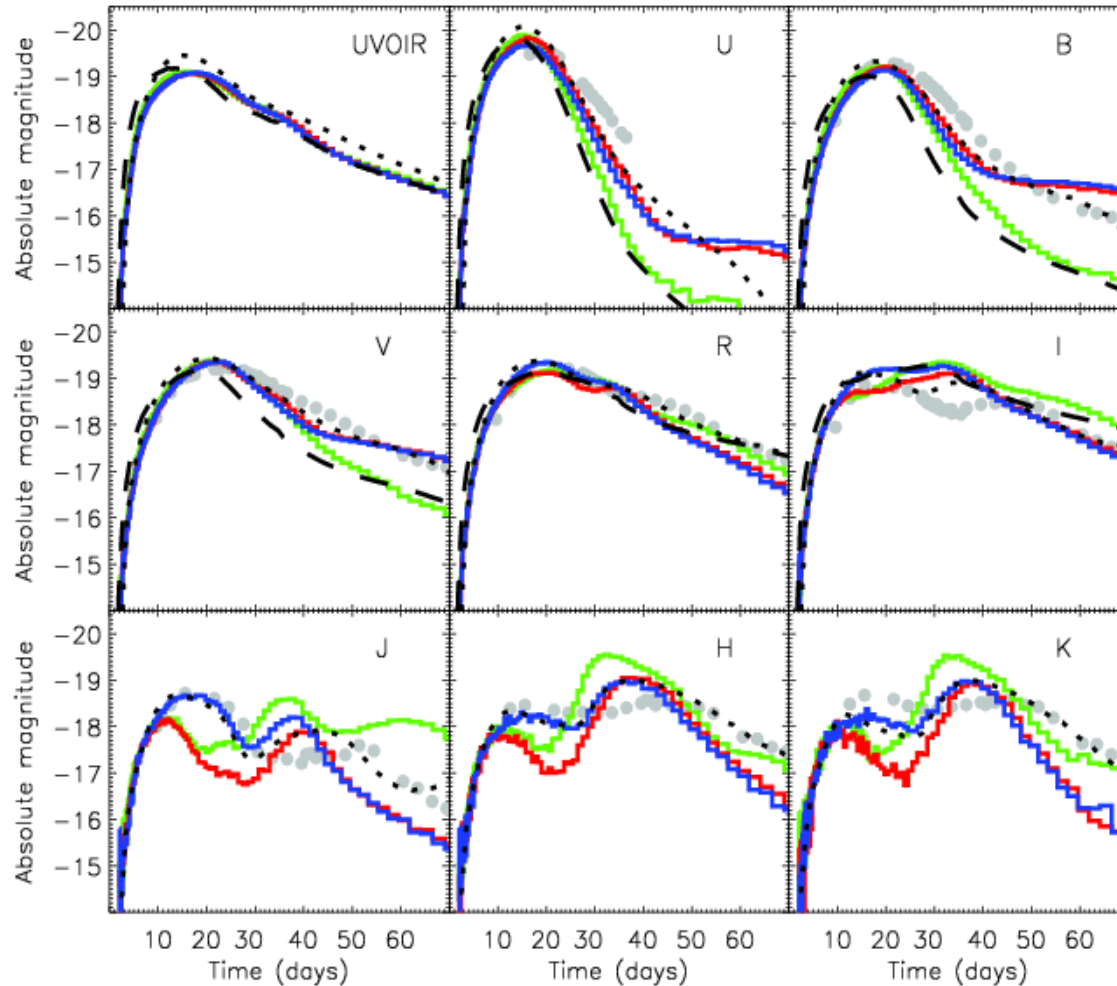


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Atomic data: the W7 model



Comparison with other codes



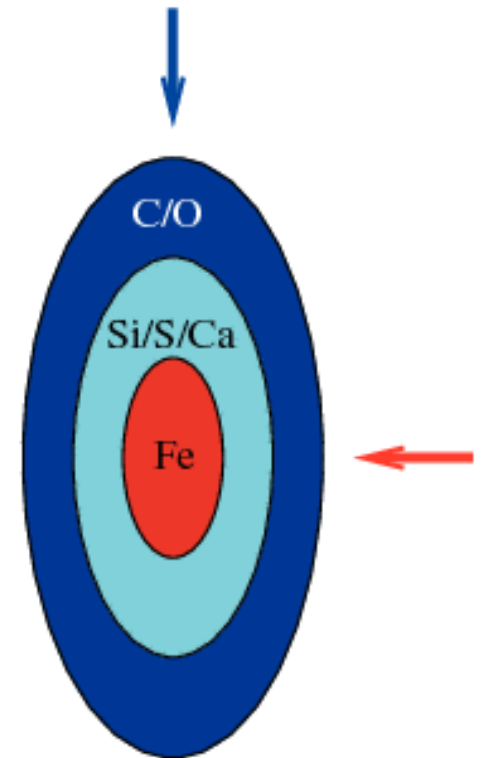
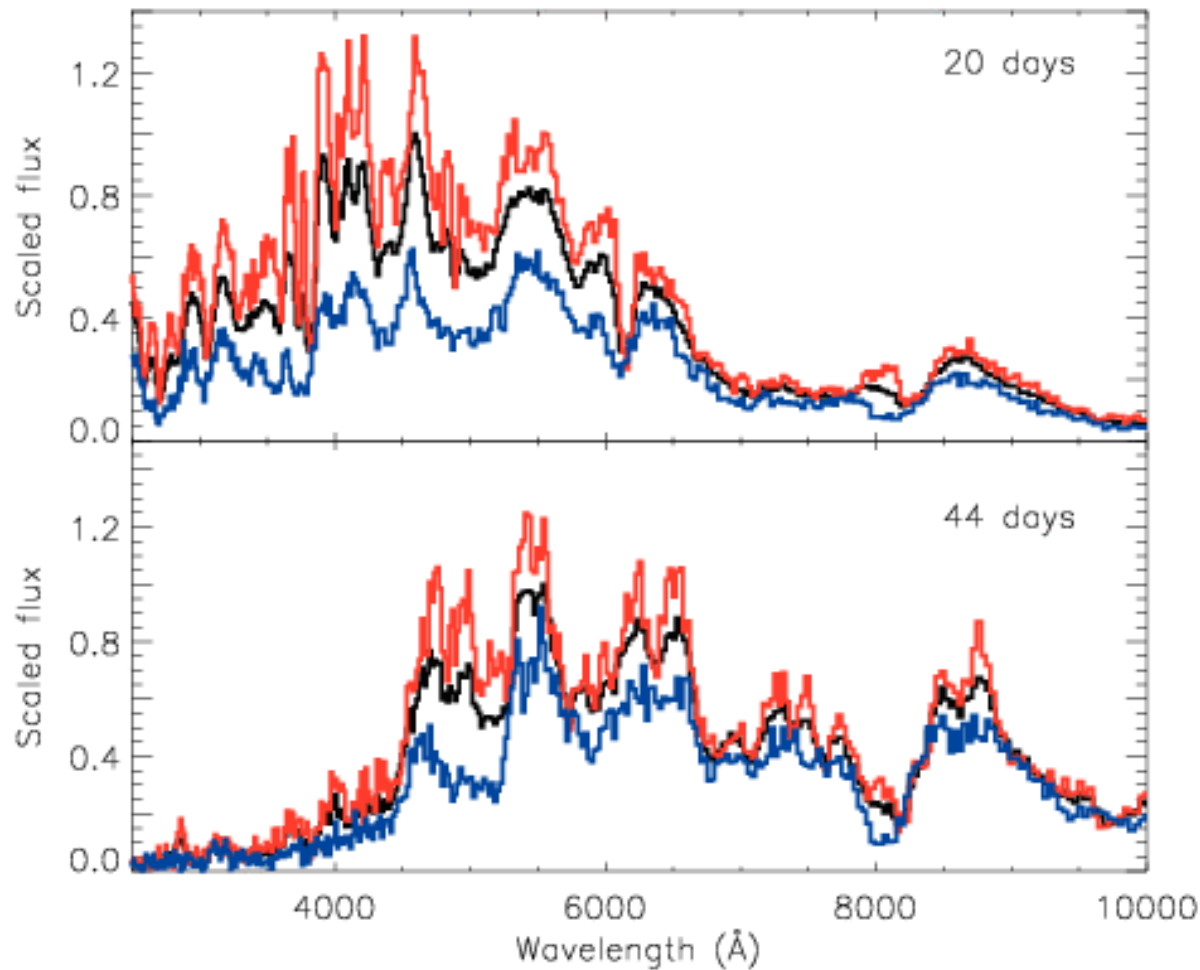
Dashed lines

STELLA
(Sorokina/Blinnikov)

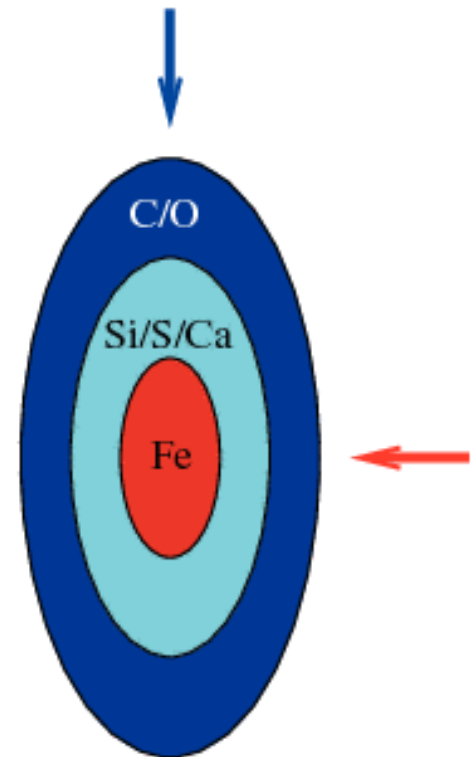
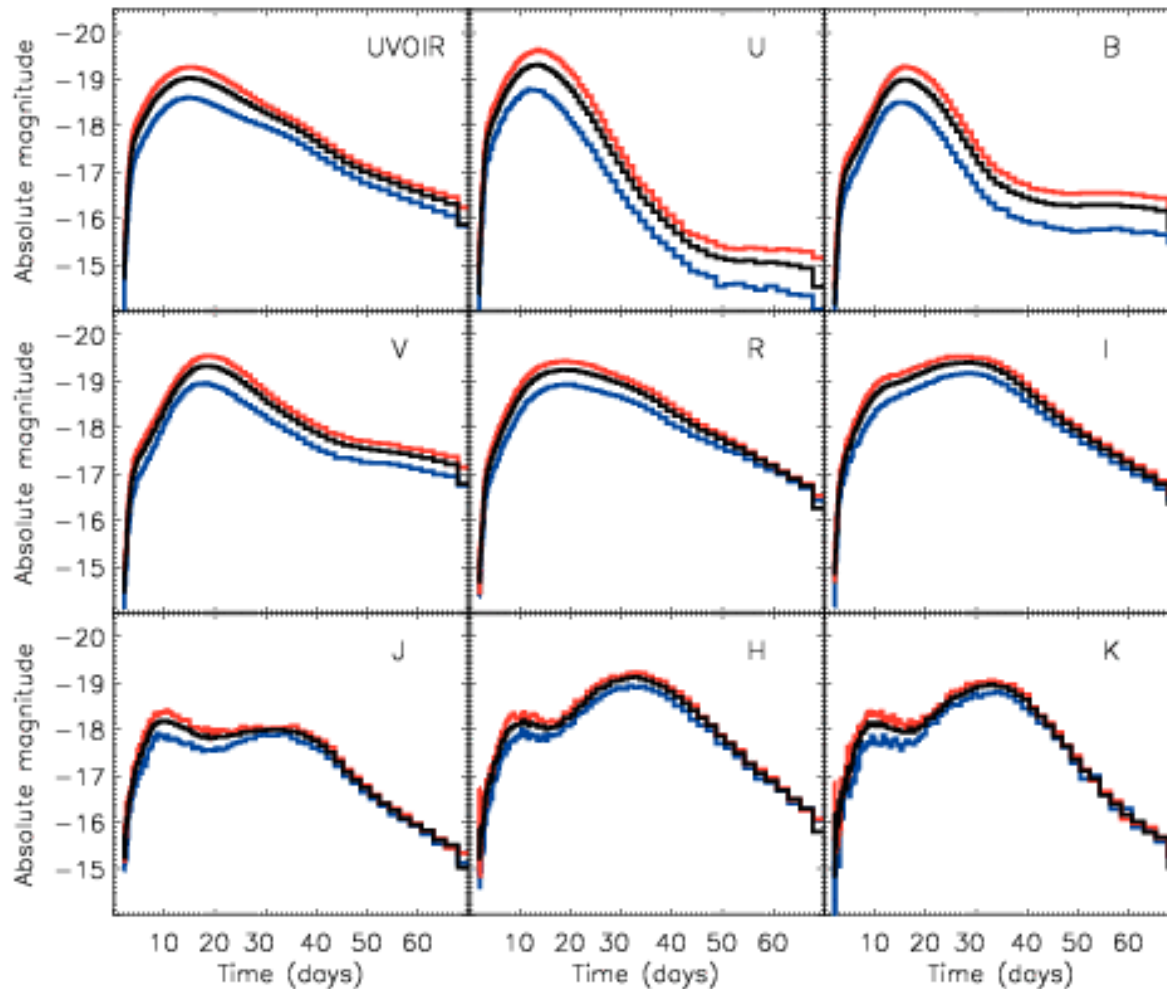
Dotted lines

SEDONA
(Kasen)

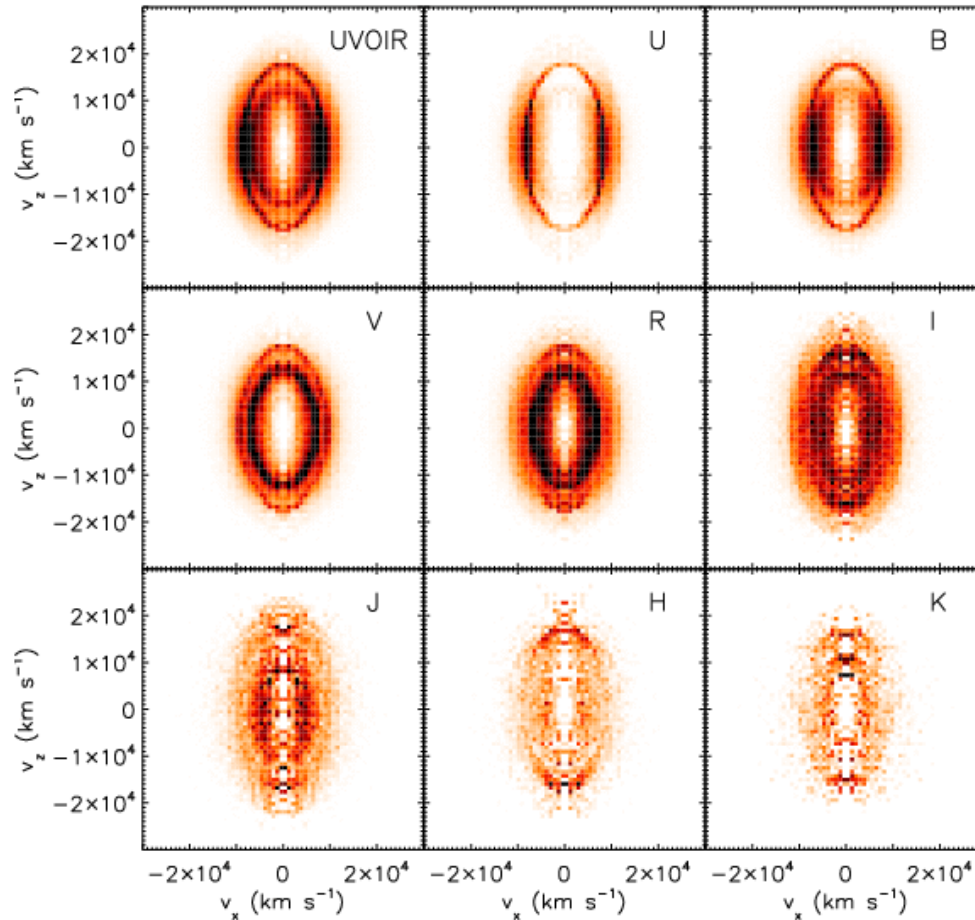
Test: an ellipsoidal model



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Summary

- Radiative transfer **links physical models** with **observables**
- **Monte Carlo** methods can treat all necessary physics
 - **Conservation laws** directly applied
 - **Multi-D** easily implemented
- Developed a new code for application to SN Ia (ARTIS)
 - 3D; time-dependent (Sim 2007, Kromer & Sim 2009)
 - Detailed treatment of **ionization/thermal balance**
- Test calculations in 1D agree well with other codes (and observations)
 - Confirmed importance of ionization
- Departures from spherical symmetry have **observable consequences**
- Now beginning work with **real explosion models**
- Working on application of method to **other astrophysical systems**