

Radiative Transfer Analysis of SN2012fr Using SYNOW and Phoenix

A Detailed Spectral Study

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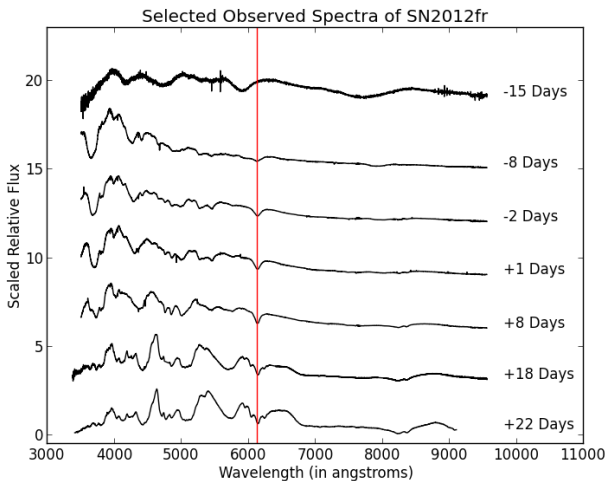
SN2012fr

- SN (SuperNova) 2012fr exploded in the Fornax Cluster, Member NGC 1365.
- First observed October 26th, 2012.
- Identified as a Type Ia supernova. Unusually high-velocity Silicon II features were observed in the spectra.



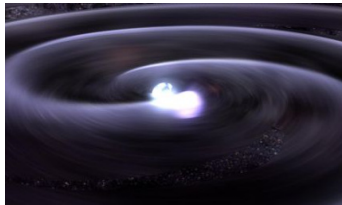
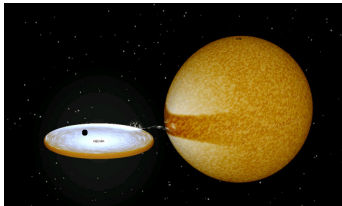
SN2012fr: Observations

Observations of SN2012fr cover times ranging from -16 days to $+120$ days with respect to maximum light.



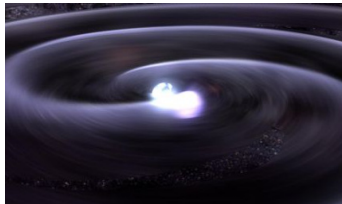
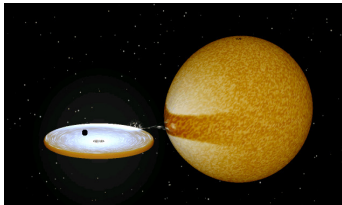
Importance of Type Ia Supernovae

- Progenitors are near-Chandrasekhar Mass White Dwarfs.



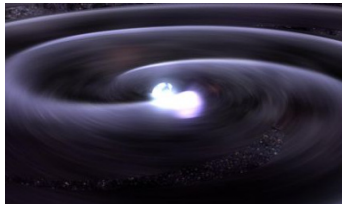
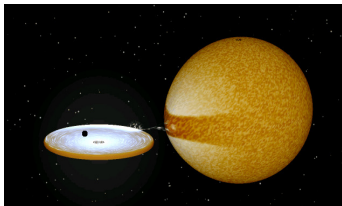
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Importance of Type Ia Supernovae

- Progenitors are near-Chandrasekhar Mass White Dwarfs.
- Spectroscopically homogeneous cosmological reference points (“standard candles”).
- Explosion mechanism is not well-understood.



Some Terms

- Homology - In an ideal, spherically symmetric supernova,

$$\text{Ejecta Velocity} \propto \text{Radius}$$

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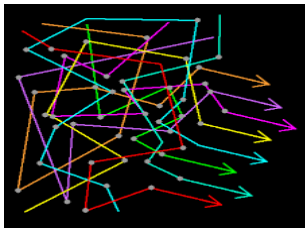
$$\text{Ejecta Velocity} \propto \text{Radius}$$

- Photosphere - Opaque (optically thick) surface of the supernova.
- Detachment - Separation of some element (e.g. Si II) from the photosphere in velocity space.

- SYNOW (SYnthetic spectra NOW) is a radiation transfer simulation code for Type Ia supernovae.

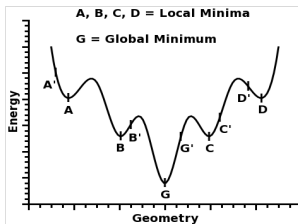
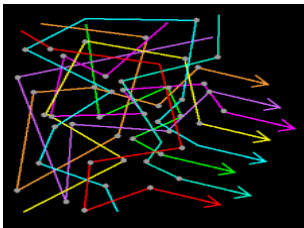
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- Large free parameter space.

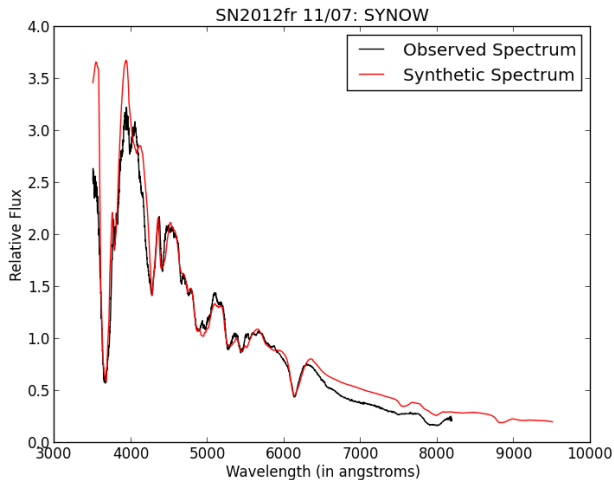


SYNOW Results

SYNOW produces synthetic spectra which can be matched to observed spectra to obtain parameter estimates.

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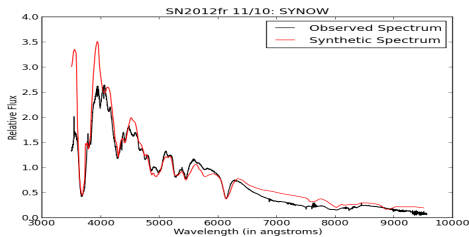


SYNOW Results (cont.)

A time series of fits suggested detachment of Si II near maximum light.

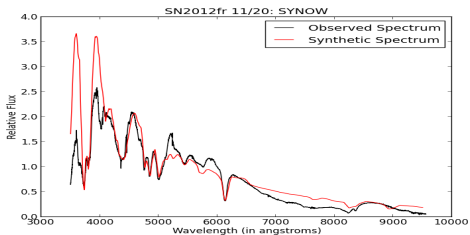
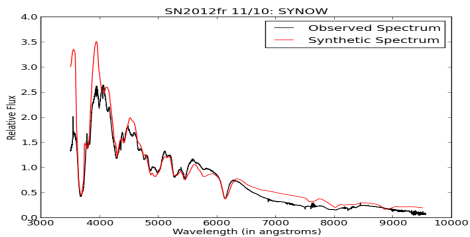
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- Provides information about detailed physical structure, as well as synthetic spectra.
- Much closer to first-principles than SYNOW.

Phoenix: Objectives

- Confirm SYNOW velocities and temperatures using a “Toy Model”.

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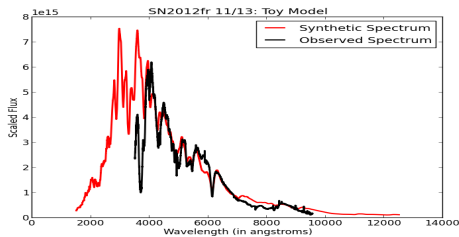
- Confirm SYNOW velocities and temperatures using a “Toy Model” .
- Use a Type Ia model called W7 to further test these results.
- Modify W7 density and abundance structure to better reflect trends in SYNOW.

Results: Toy Model

Fits were made for at several epochs starting with SYNOW velocities and temperatures.

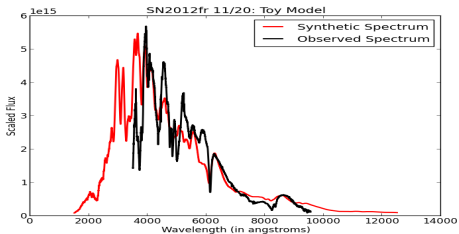
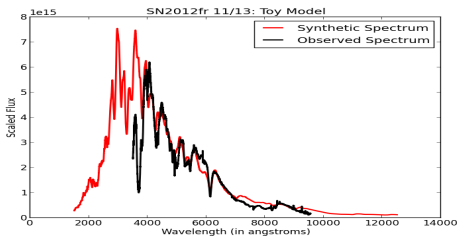
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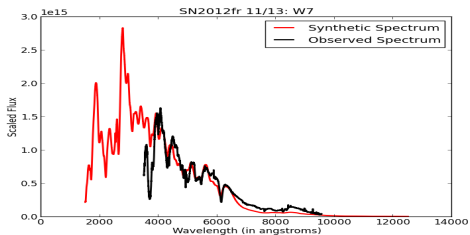


Results: W7

These same epochs were fit using W7.

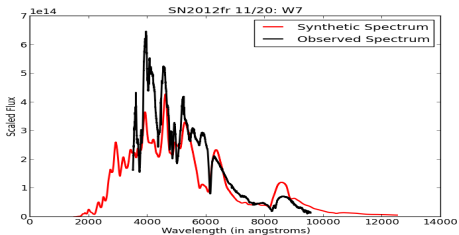
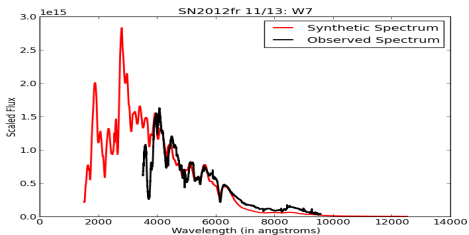
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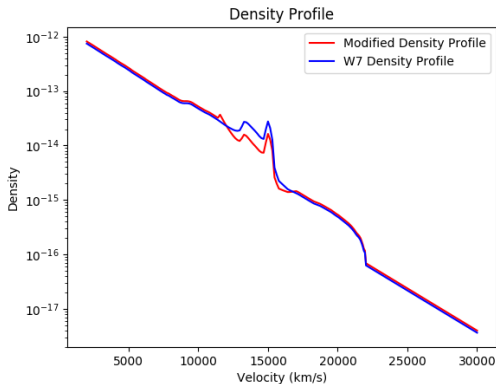
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- Adjust W7 density profile to reflect SYNOW in that range.
- Run Phoenix with modified density profile.

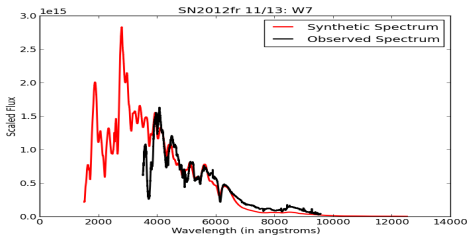
Results: Density Profile

The modified density profile decays at a different rate at SYNOW velocities.



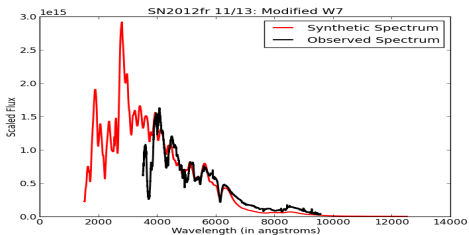
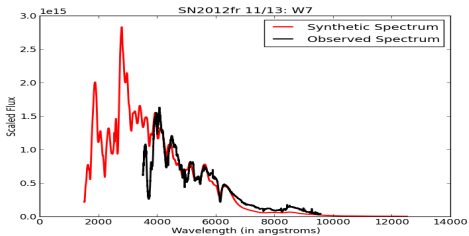
Preliminary Phoenix Results: Modified W7

Maximum light fits without (top) and with (bottom) the modified density profile.



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- Phoenix fits confirmed that Si II density falls off quickly.
- Working hypothesis: SN2012fr contains an optically thick, fast-moving Silicon shell that persists at late times.

Future Research

- Refine density modification procedure.

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- Develop procedure for modifying abundances using SYNOW results.

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- Develop procedure for modifying abundances using SYNOW results.
- Long term: Understand significance of SN2012fr in broader picture of Type Ia supernovae.

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- Some of the computing for this project was performed at the OU Supercomputing Center for Education & Research (OSCER).

Thank You!