

Li, Be, and B Production in Core-Collapse SNe

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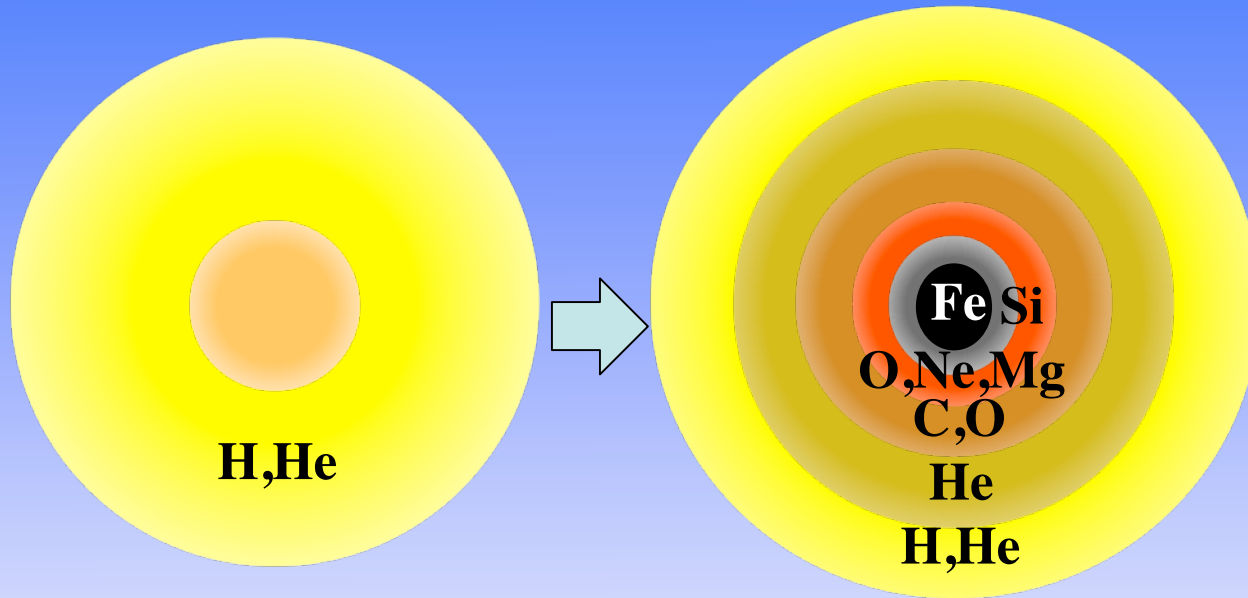
National Astronomical Observatory of Japan

Collaborators: Takahi Yoshida (Univ. of Tokyo)

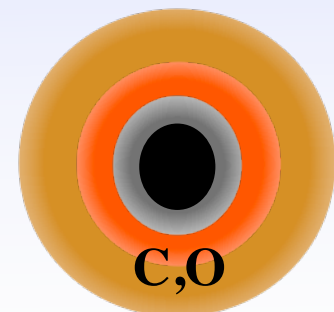
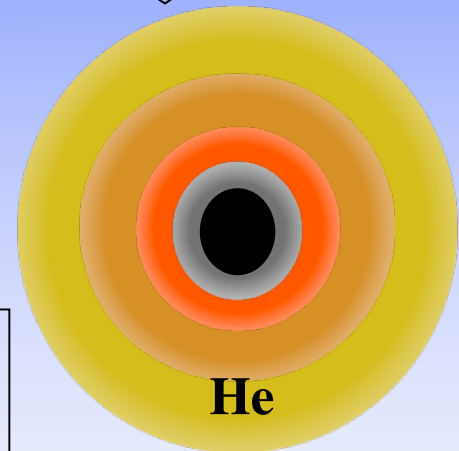
Toshitaka Kajino (NAOJ)

Toshikazu Shigeyama (RESCEU)

Type of core-collapse SNe



Stellar wind
or
binary effect

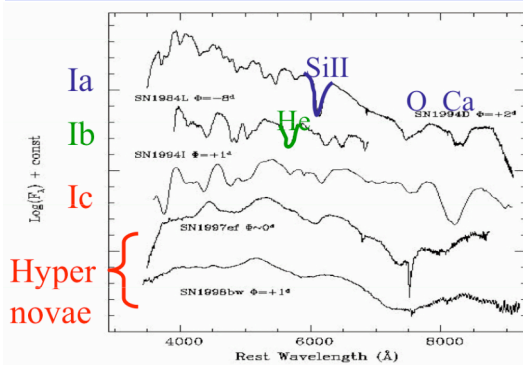


Type II (with H line)

- SN 1987A
- $v \sim$ a few \times 1,000 km/s

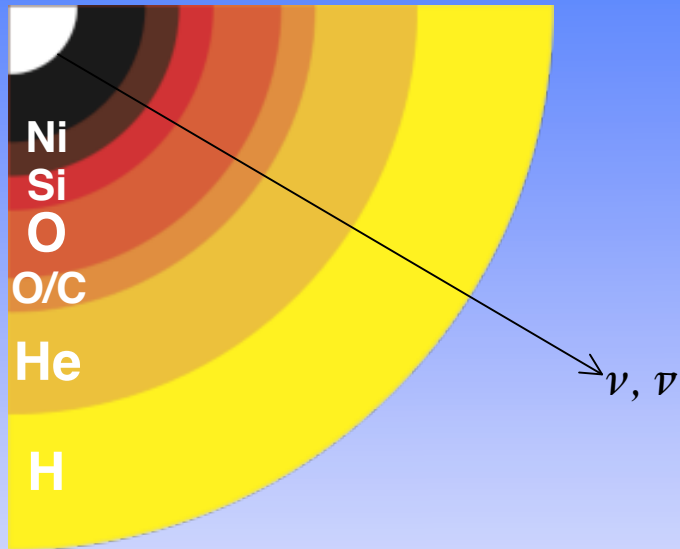
Type Ib/Ic (without H/He line)

- SN 1984L (Ib); 94I, 98bw (Ic)
- $v >$ 10,000 km/s
- associated with GRB/HN



(Mazzali)

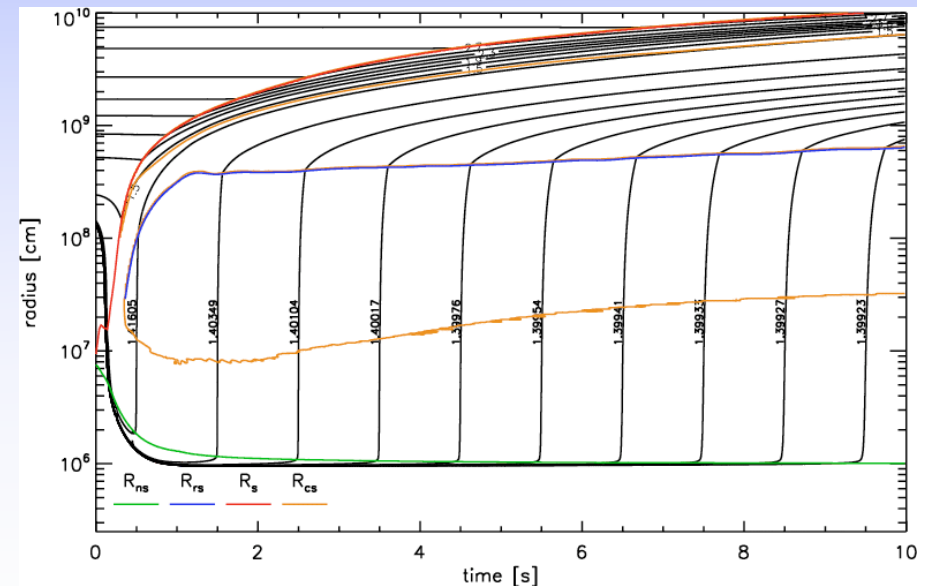
Neutrinos



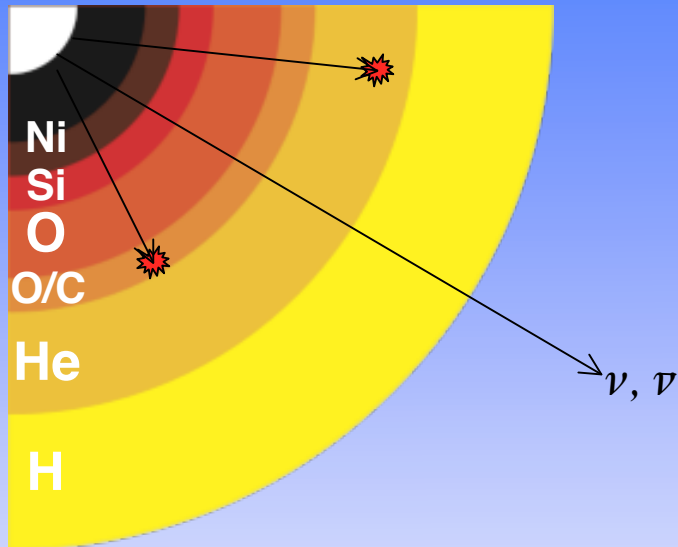
- $\nu_e, \bar{\nu}_e, \nu_{\mu\tau} = (\nu_\mu, \nu_\tau, \bar{\nu}_\mu, \bar{\nu}_\tau)$
 $\langle \epsilon_{\nu e} \rangle < \langle \epsilon_{\bar{\nu} e} \rangle < \langle \epsilon_{\nu\mu\tau} \rangle$
- emitted from the central remnant
- hardly interact with materials
- carry away almost all (99%) energy

Neutrino - material interactions

- Simulations have failed to explode SNe
- Neutrinos may supply energy with stalled shock
- **AND...**



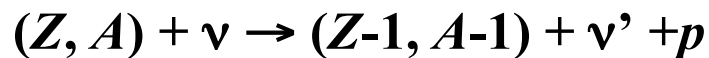
Neutrino-induced nucleosynthesis



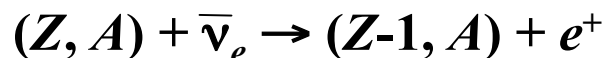
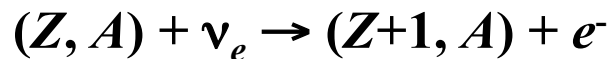
- Huge number of neutrinos ($>10^{58}$!)
- Some interact with materials and induce nucleosynthesis
=> The ν -process (Woosley+ 1990)
- ${}^7\text{Li}$ in He layer & ${}^{11}\text{B}$ in C layer

➤ The ν -process

- ◆ Neutral current reaction:



- ◆ Charged current reaction:



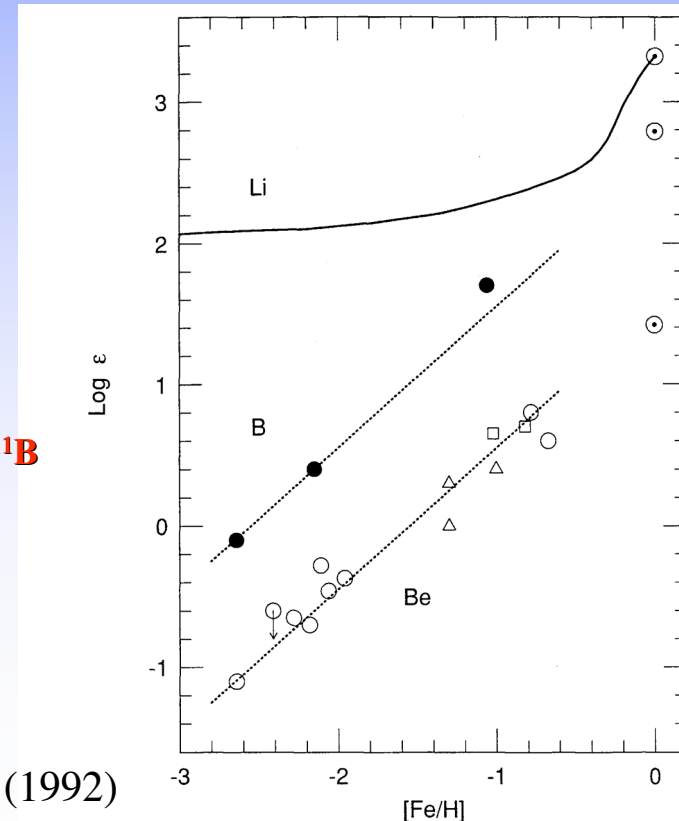
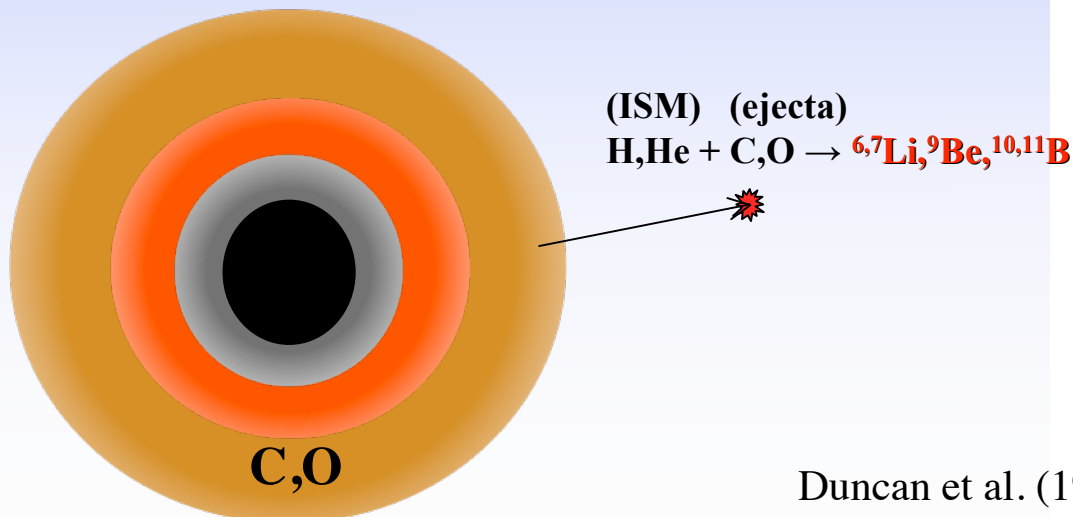
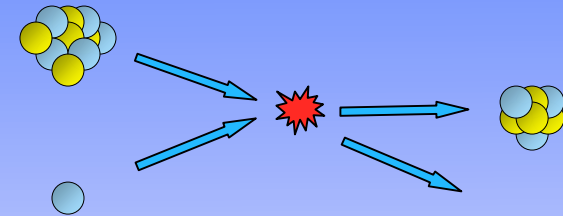
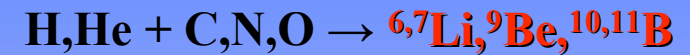
- ◆ Boron production



${}^{11}\text{B}$ in 20 min.

Spallation reactions around CCSNe

- Spallation production of **LiBeB**
- Outermost layers of SNe Ib/c are accelerated to $v > 10,000$ km/s (5 MeV/A).
- Ejected **C,O** into the interstellar matter (**H,He**) produce **LiBeB** via spallations.
- Fields+ 96,02 ; KN+ 04,06
- This mechanism does not conflict with observational trends of **Be** and **B**.



Calculations: SN Ic explosion

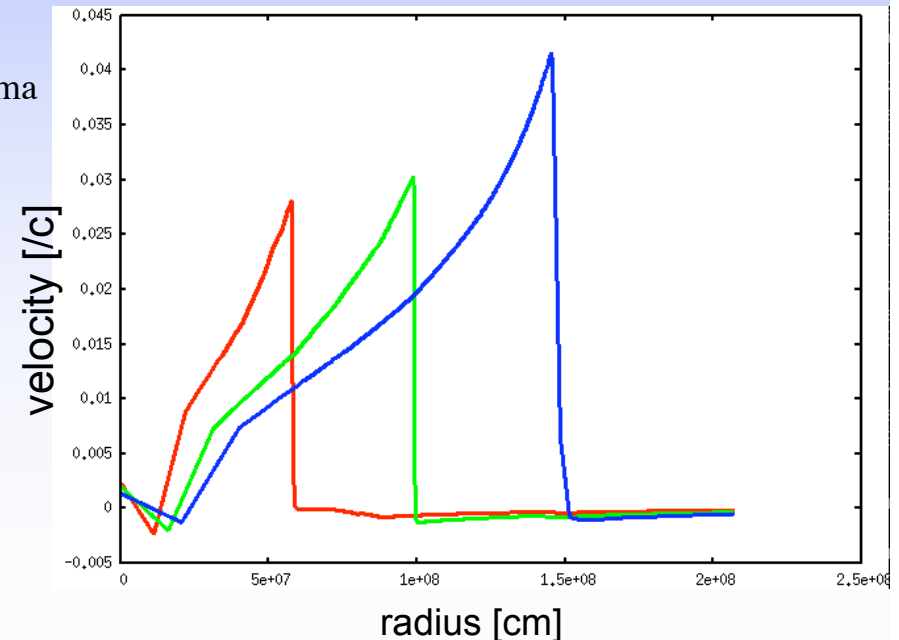
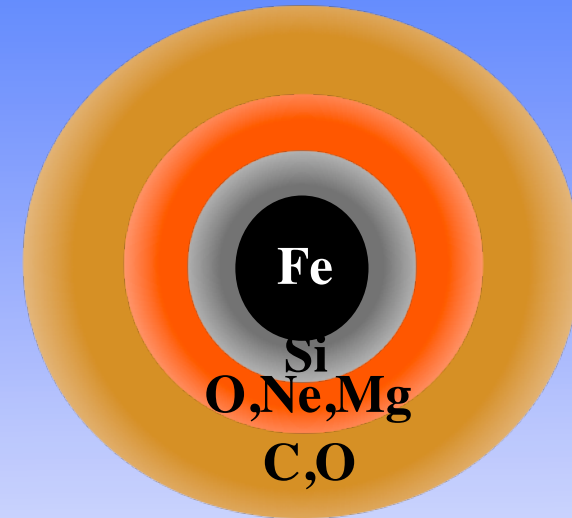
- Progenitor model:
 - SN 1998bw model (Nakamura+ 01)
 - WR type (C/O) star
 - $M=15M_{\odot}$, $E_{\text{ex}}=3 \times 10^{52}$ erg
- Numerical code:
 - 1-dimensional hydrodynamic code
 - effects of special relativity
- Equations: (KN & Shigeyama 2004)
 - Relativistic hydrodynamic eq.

$$\partial_{\mu}(\rho v^{\mu}) = 0$$

$$\partial_{\mu} T^{\nu\mu} = 0$$

- EOS

$$p = \frac{a}{3} T^4 + \frac{k\rho T}{\mu m_H}$$



Calculations: the ν -process

- ◆ Neutrino luminosity (Woosley+ 90) :

$$L_{\nu i}(t) \propto \frac{E_{\nu}}{\tau_{\nu}} \exp\left(-\frac{t - r/c}{\tau_{\nu}}\right)$$

$$\nu_i : \nu_{e\mu\tau}, \bar{\nu}_{e\mu\tau}$$

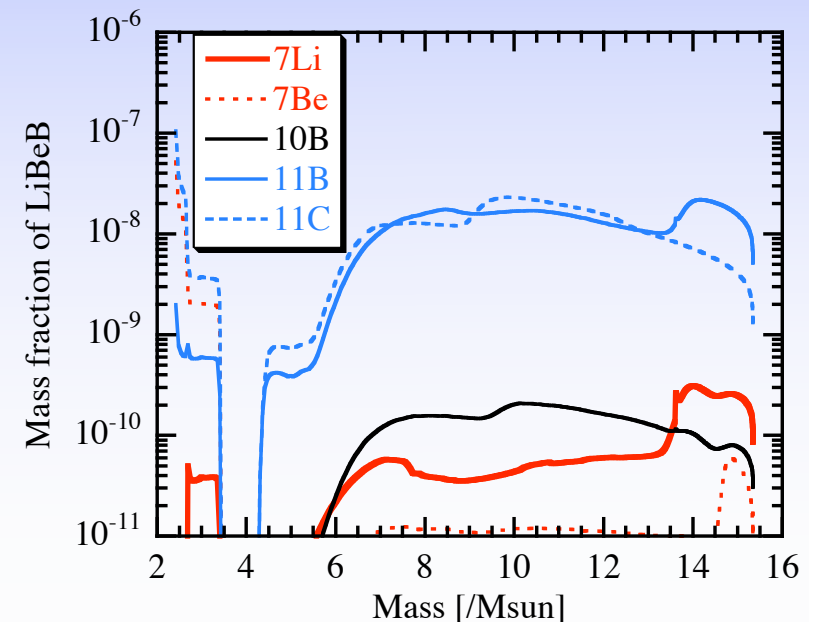
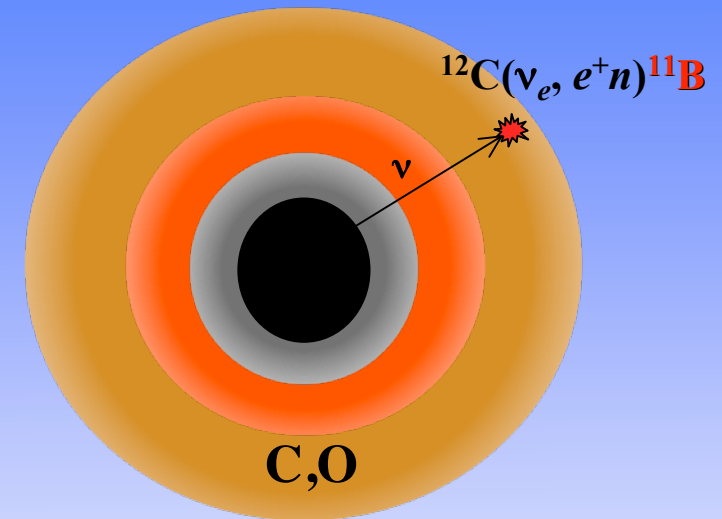
- ◆ decay time: $\tau_{\nu} = 3$ s
- ◆ total neutrino energy: $E_{\nu} = 3 \times 10^{53}$ ergs
- ◆ Energy spectra:

$$(kT_{\nu e}, kT_{\bar{\nu}e}, kT_{\nu\mu\tau}) =$$

$$(3.2, 5, 6) \text{ MeV} \leq \text{normal } T_{\nu\mu\tau}$$

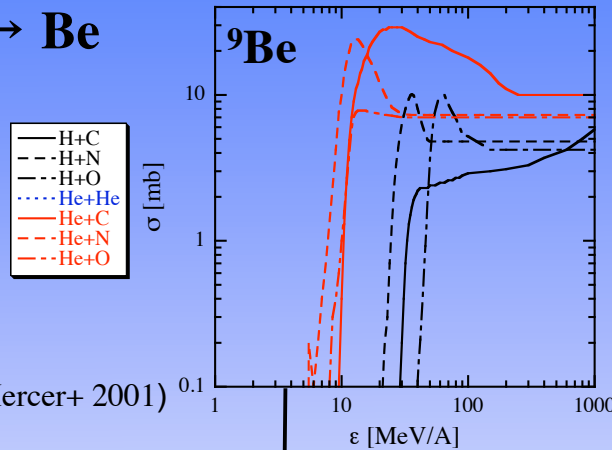
$$(3.2, 5, 8) \text{ MeV} \leq \text{high } T_{\nu\mu\tau}$$

- ◆ Using nuclear reaction network consisting of 291 species of nuclei



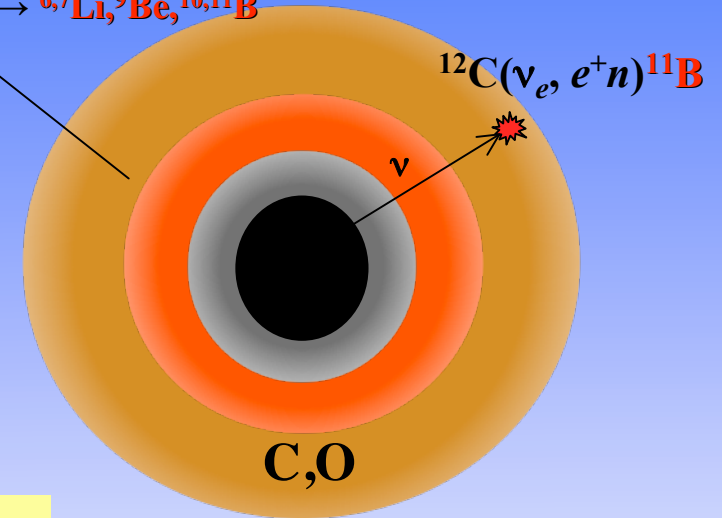
Calculations: spallation reactions

ex.) $O+H \rightarrow Be$



Cross sections
(Read & Viola 1984; Mercer+ 2001)

$H, He + C, O \rightarrow {}^6,7Li, {}^9Be, {}^{10,11}B$



$$\frac{dN_{Be}}{dt} = n_H \int \sigma^{Be}_{O,H}(E) \frac{F_O(E,t)}{A_O m_H} v_O(E) dE$$

number density of target (**H**) in ISM

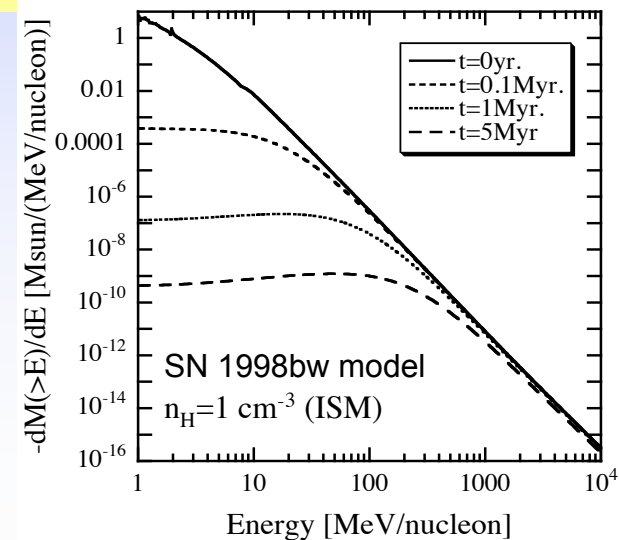
number of ejecta (**O**) with energy $E \sim E+dE$ at time t

Transport equation

$$\frac{\partial F_i(E,t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial [\omega_i(E) F_i(E,t)]}{\partial E} - \frac{F_i(E,t)}{\Lambda} \rho v_i(E)$$

ω_i : energy loss rate (ionization)

Λ : loss length (spallation & escape)

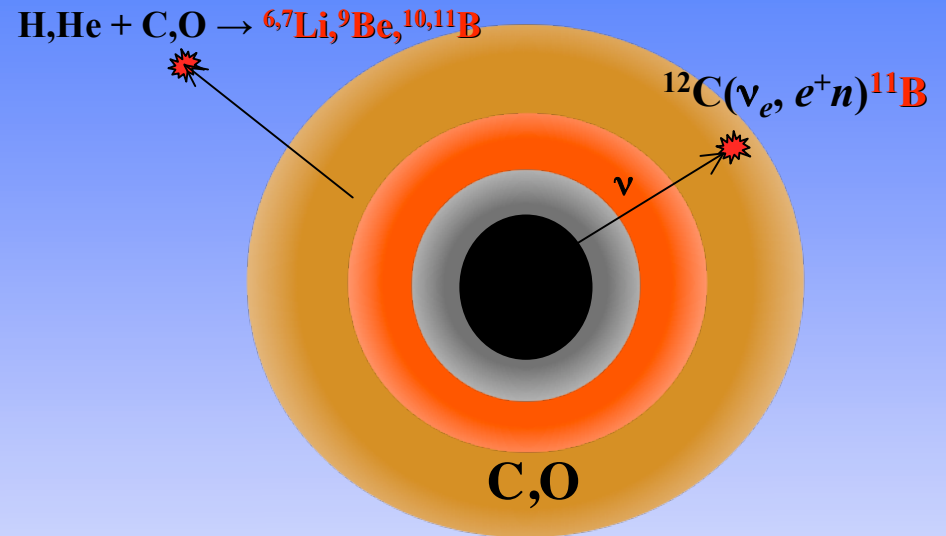


SN 1998bw model
 $n_H = 1 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (ISM)

Results

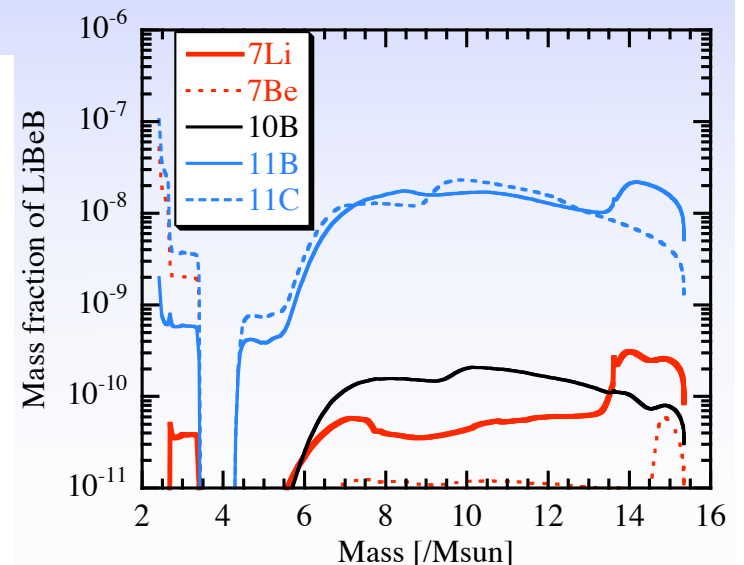
- **LiBeB** from the ν -process

- plenty of ^{11}B
- production in C-rich layers
- ... and in the innermost region (including ^7Li !)
- more **LiBeB** in high $T_{\nu\mu\tau}$ model



LIGHT ELEMENT YIELDS FROM SN IC MODEL

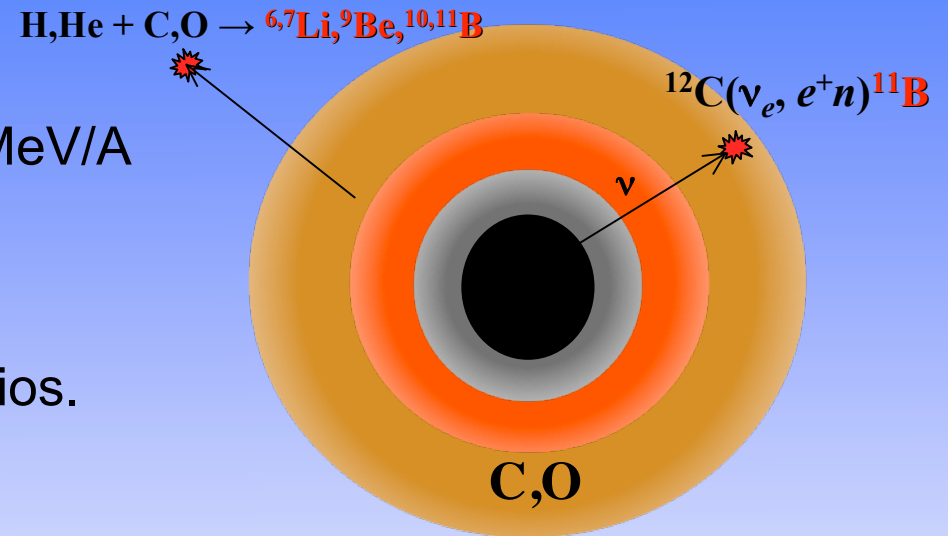
Species	Normal $T_{\nu\mu,\tau}$ (M_{\odot})	High $T_{\nu\mu,\tau}$ (M_{\odot})	Spallation (M_{\odot})
^6Li	1.67×10^{-11}	5.91×10^{-11}	2.38×10^{-7}
^7Li	7.41×10^{-9}	2.50×10^{-8}	3.31×10^{-7}
^9Be	4.49×10^{-11}	1.08×10^{-10}	9.99×10^{-8}
^{10}B	1.29×10^{-9}	2.78×10^{-9}	4.38×10^{-7}
^{11}B	2.69×10^{-7}	5.46×10^{-7}	1.34×10^{-6}



Results

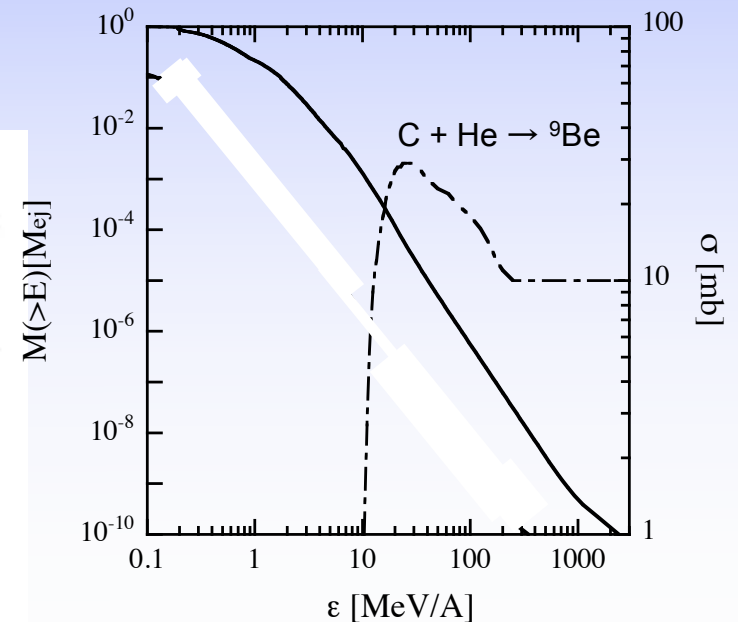
- **LiBeB from spallations**

- $0.03M_{\odot}$ of ejecta attain $E > 10$ MeV/A
- plenty of **LiBeB**
- predominantly from **O** spallation
- cross sections determine the ratios.



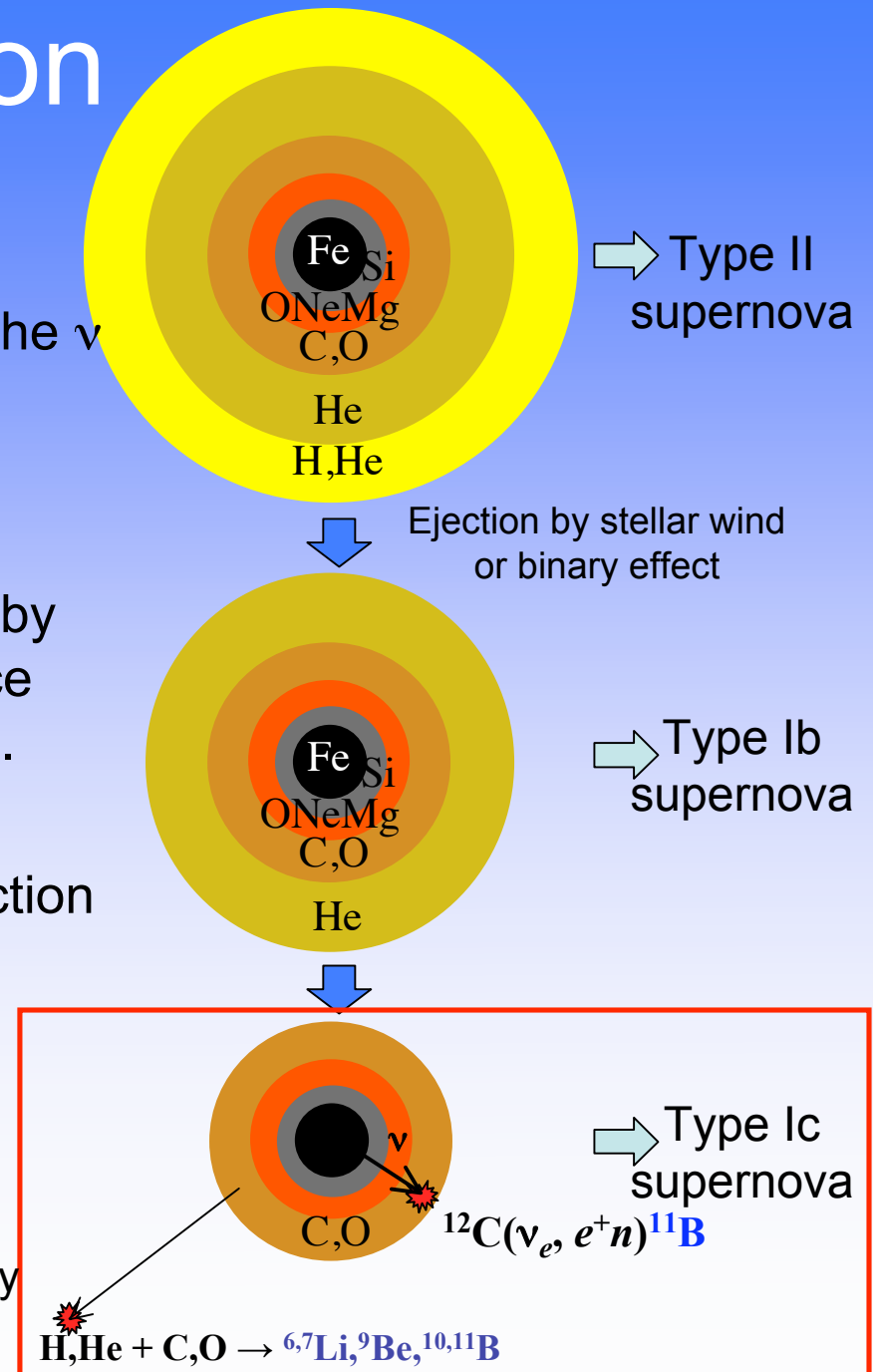
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Summary/Discussion

- **SNe Ic** : a class of CCSNe
- We investigated LiBeB production via the ν -process and spallations in SNe Ic.
- The ν -process synthesizes ^{11}B in C/O layer.
- The outermost C/O nuclei accelerated by explosion interact with ISM and produce $^{6,7}\text{Li}$, ^9Be , $^{10,11}\text{B}$ via **spallation** reactions.
- $^{11}\text{B}/^{10}\text{B}$ (ν -process + spallations) = 3.67-4.28
- Dense CSM => localized LiBeB production and star formation => anomalous star
- How about SNe Ib ?
 - the ν -process produces ^7Li in the He layer
 - fusion reaction of α -particles produces **Li isotopes**
 - nitrogen may be included if low-Z and rapidly rotating, leading to rich LiBeB production



Results

➤ Neutrino process

◆ case 1: $(T\nu_e, T\bar{\nu}_e, T\nu_{\mu\tau}) =$
(3.2 MeV, 5 MeV, 6 MeV)

$$M(^6\text{Li}) = 1.67\text{E-}11$$

$$M(^7\text{Li}+^7\text{Be}) = 7.41\text{E-}09$$

$$M(^9\text{Be}) = 4.49\text{E-}11$$

$$M(^{10}\text{B}) = 1.29\text{E-}09$$

$$M(^{11}\text{B}+^{11}\text{C}) = 2.69\text{E-}07$$

◆ case 2: $(T\nu_e, T\bar{\nu}_e, T\nu_{\mu\tau}) =$
(3.2 MeV, 5 MeV, 8 MeV)

$$M(^6\text{Li}) = 5.91\text{E-}11$$

$$M(^7\text{Li}+^7\text{Be}) = 2.50\text{E-}08$$

$$M(^9\text{Be}) = 1.08\text{E-}10$$

$$M(^{10}\text{B}) = 2.79\text{E-}09$$

$$M(^{11}\text{B}+^{11}\text{C}) = 5.46\text{E-}07$$

➤ Spallation reactions (KN & Shigeyama 04)

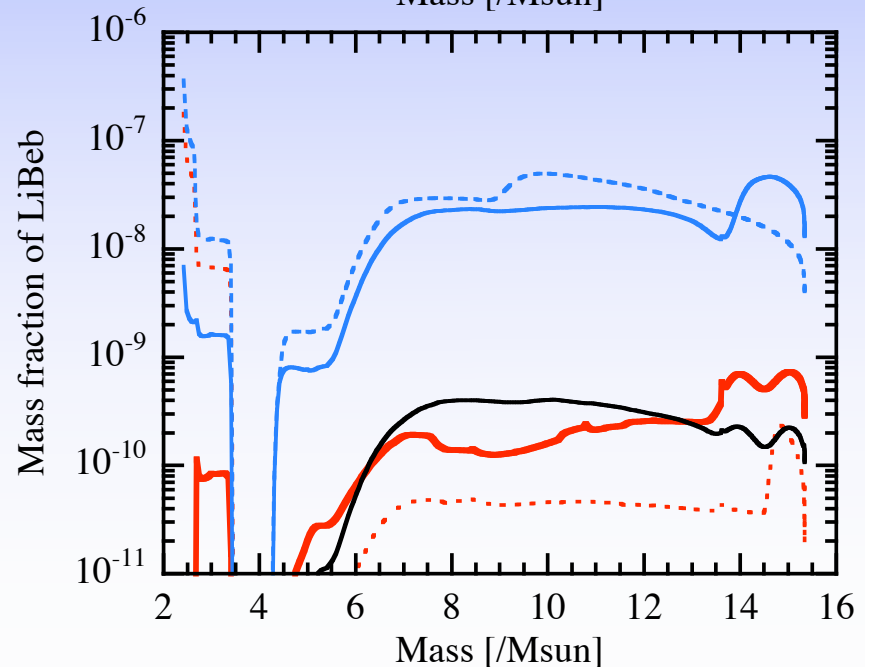
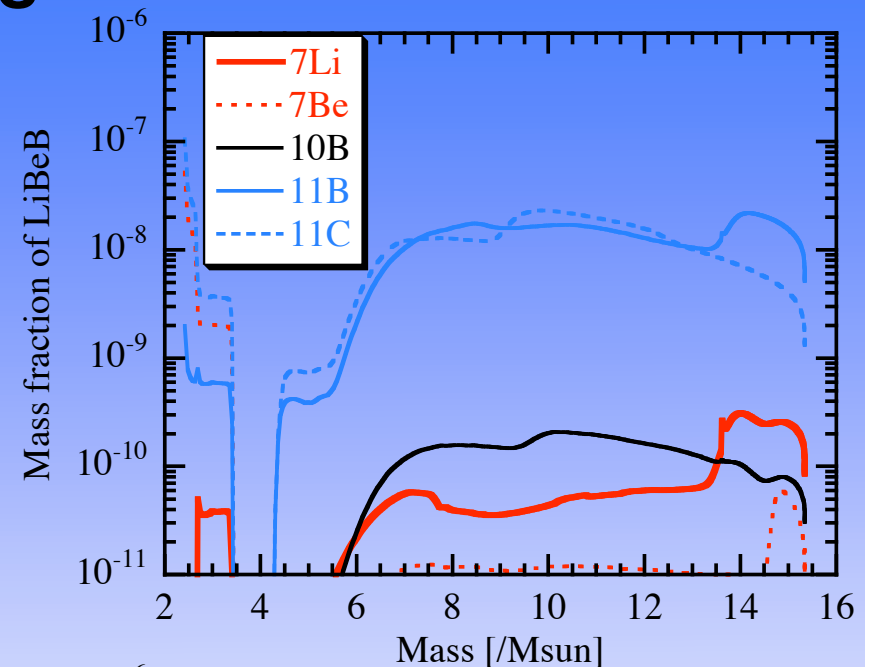
$$M(^6\text{Li}) = 2.38\text{E-}07$$

$$M(^7\text{Li}+^7\text{Be}) = 3.31\text{E-}07$$

$$M(^9\text{Be}) = 1.00\text{E-}07$$

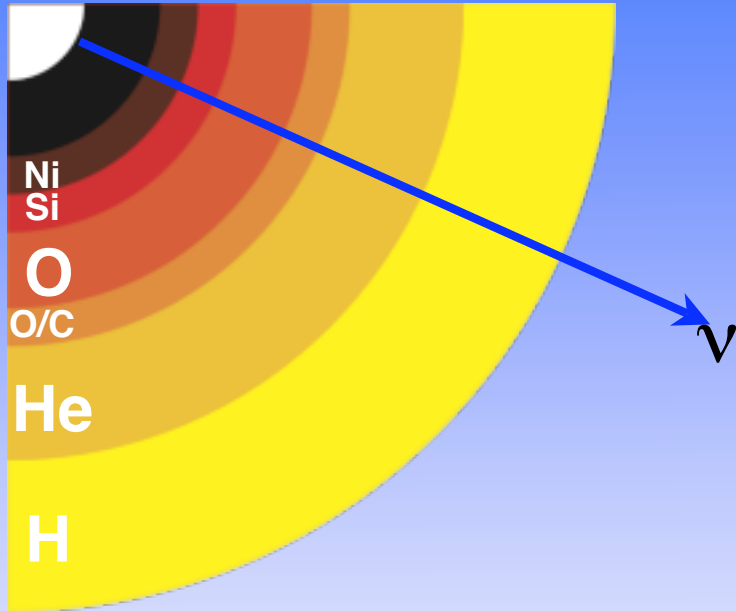
$$M(^{10}\text{B}) = 4.38\text{E-}07$$

$$M(^{11}\text{B}+^{11}\text{C}) = 1.34\text{E-}06$$



Neutrino-induced nucleosynthesis(ν -process)

Supernova neutrinos



- $\nu_e, \bar{\nu}_e, \nu_{\mu\tau}=(\nu_\mu, \nu_\tau, \bar{\nu}_\mu, \bar{\nu}_\tau)$
 $\langle \epsilon_{\nu_e} \rangle < \langle \epsilon_{\bar{\nu}_e} \rangle < \langle \epsilon_{\nu_{\mu\tau}} \rangle$
- $E_\nu \sim E_{\text{grav}} \sim 10^{53}$ ergs
➡ $N_\nu \sim 10^{58}$
- $O(t_\nu) \sim 10$ s

Neutrino Reactions

- $\sigma_\nu \sim 10^{-42}$ cm²
- $\phi_\nu dt \sim N_\nu / 4\pi r^2 \sim 10^{58} / 4\pi (10^9 \text{ cm})^2 \sim 10^{37}$ cm⁻²
➡ $N_{\text{product}} / N_{\text{target}} \sim \sigma_\nu \phi_\nu dt \sim 10^{-5}$
➡ production of rare elements

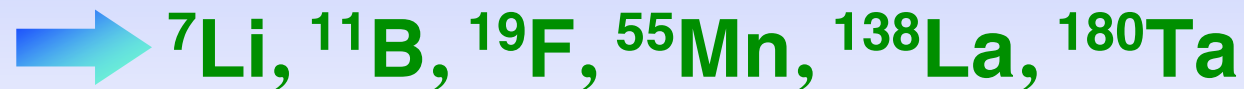
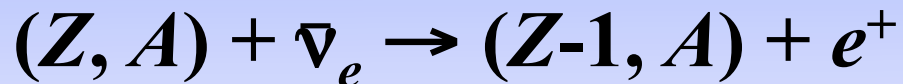
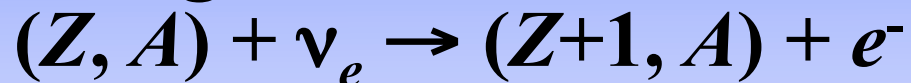
Neutrino-induced nucleosynthesis(ν -process)

Neutrino reactions

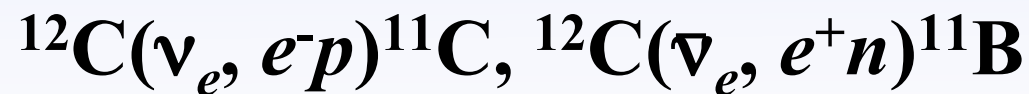
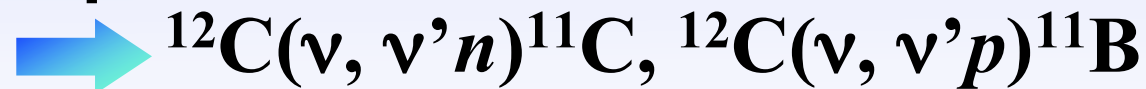
- **Neutral current reactions**



- **Charged current reactions**



${}^{11}\text{B}$ production



SN neutrino model

Neutrino luminosity

$$L_{\nu i}(t) = \frac{1}{6} \frac{E_{\nu}}{\tau_{\nu}} \exp\left(-\frac{t-r/c}{\tau_{\nu}}\right) \Theta(t-r/c) \quad \nu_i : \nu_{e\mu\tau}, \bar{\nu}_{e\mu\tau}$$

- $\tau_{\nu} = 3 \text{ s}$

- $E_{\nu} = 3 \times 10^{53} \text{ erg}$

(after Woosley et al. 1990, ApJ 356, 272)

Neutrino energy spectra

- Fermi distribution : $\eta_{\nu} = \mu_{\nu}/kT_{\nu} = 0$

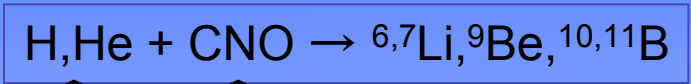
$$(kT_{\nu e}, kT_{\bar{\nu}e}, kT_{\nu\mu\tau}) = (3.2 \text{ MeV}, 5 \text{ MeV}, 6 \text{ MeV})$$

(e.g., Yoshida et al. 2005, 2006, 2008)

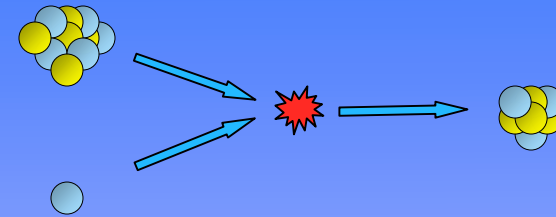
$$(3.2 \text{ MeV}, 5 \text{ MeV}, 8 \text{ MeV})$$

➤ Cosmic-Ray Spallation

◆ Spallation reactions

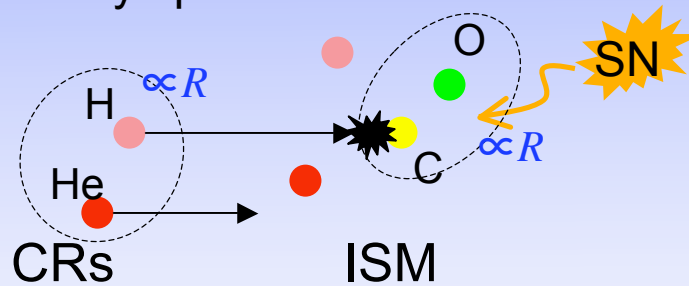


↑ CR ↑ target Secondary spallation
 target CR Primary spallation

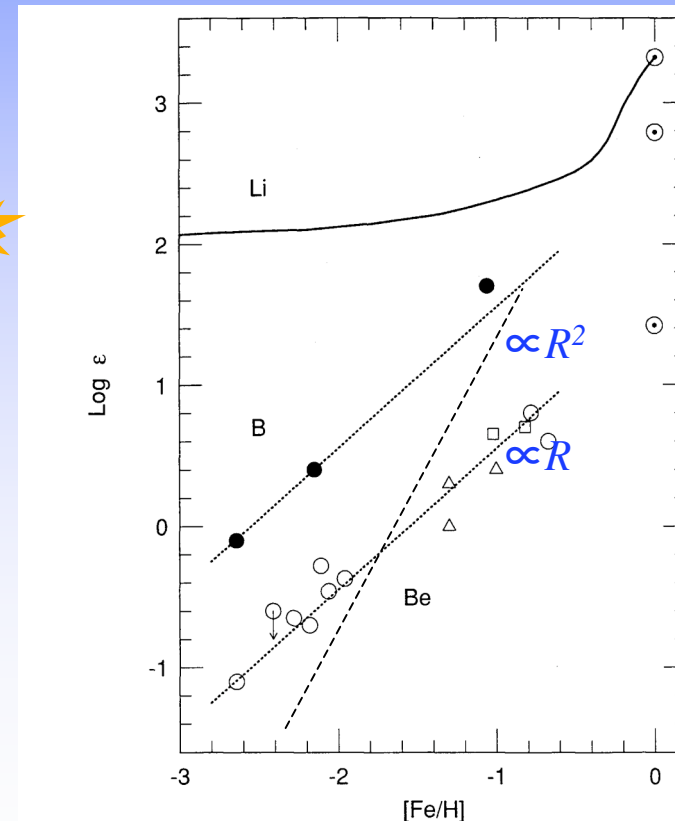
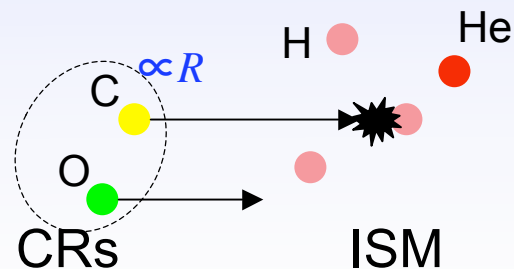


Assuming CRs from SN (rate= R)

• Secondary spallation



• Primary spallation



Duncan et al. (1992)