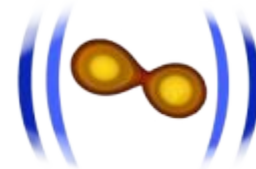




PennState
Eberly College of Science



CoRe collaboration

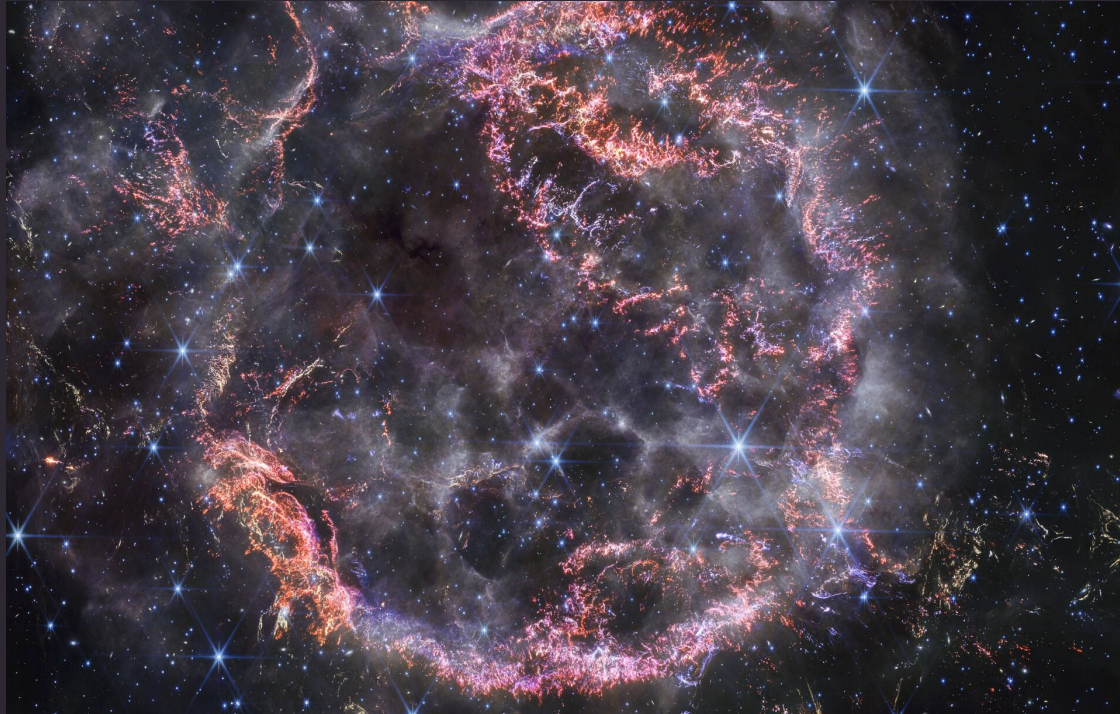
Gravitational-Waves from Core-Collapse Supernovae

David Radice

CE Symposium – April 25 (2024)



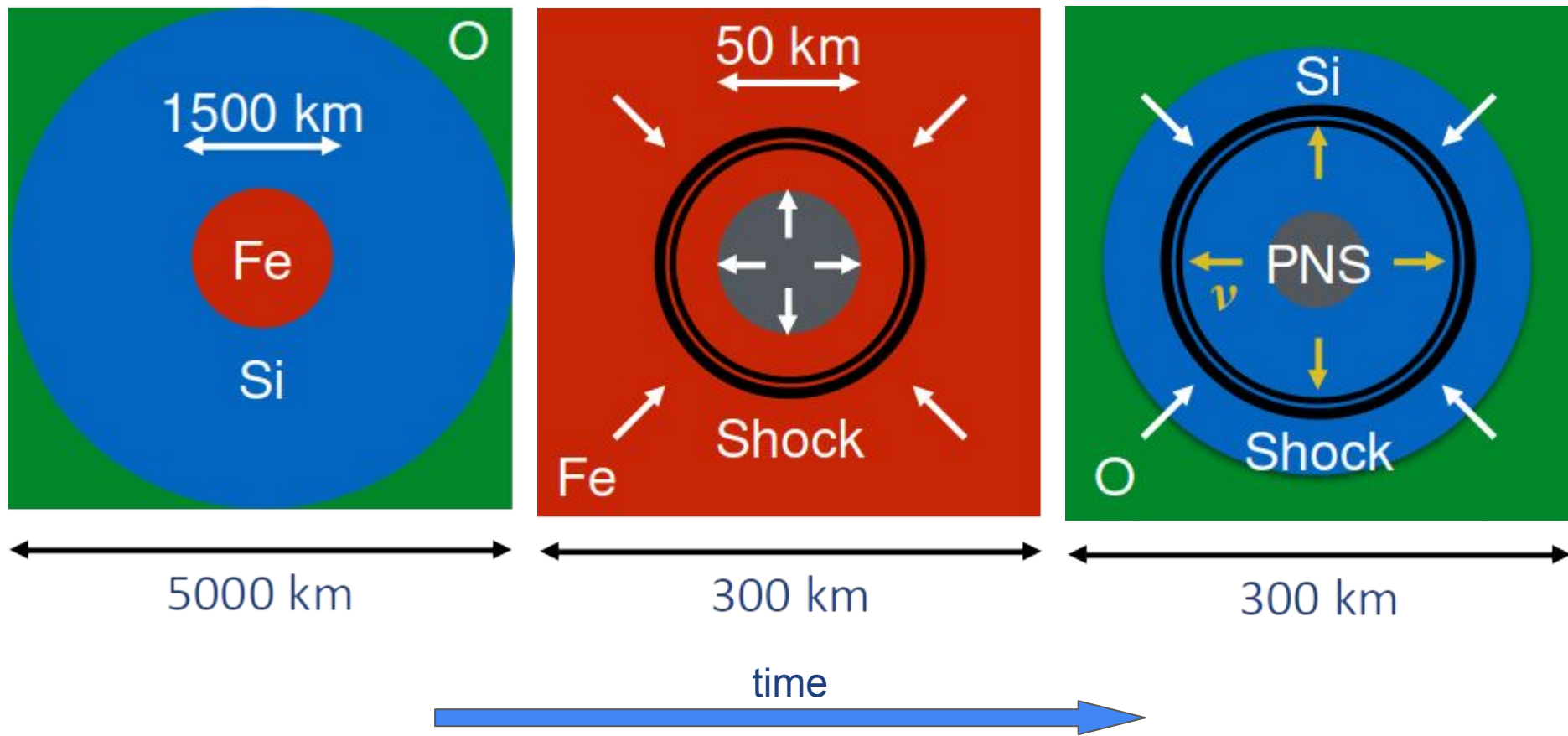
Supernovae in numbers



- $\sim(50 \text{ yr})^{-1}$ per galaxy
- Tens going off every second in the Universe
- 10^{48} erg EM radiation
- 10^{51} erg kinetic energy
- 10^{53} erg neutrinos

10^{46} erg GWs

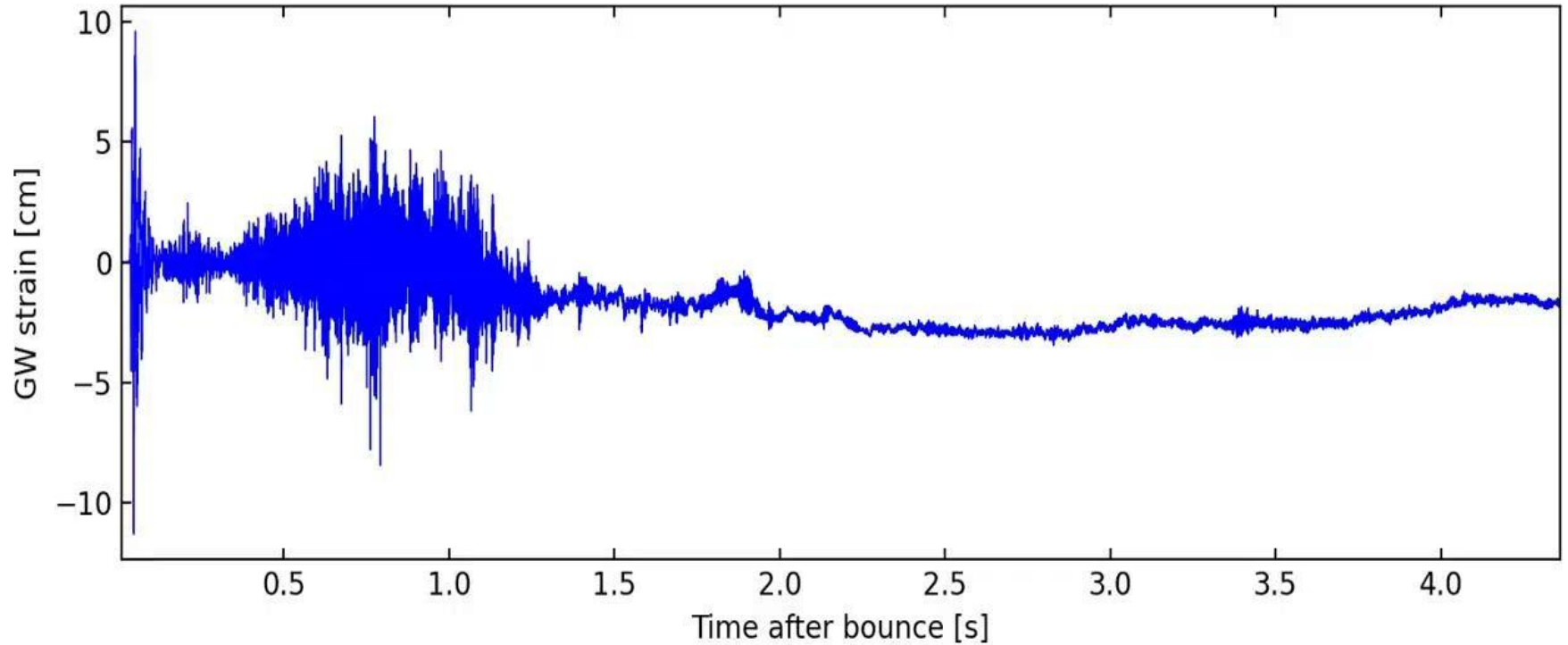
Mechanism for explosion



$t = 0.011 \text{ s}$

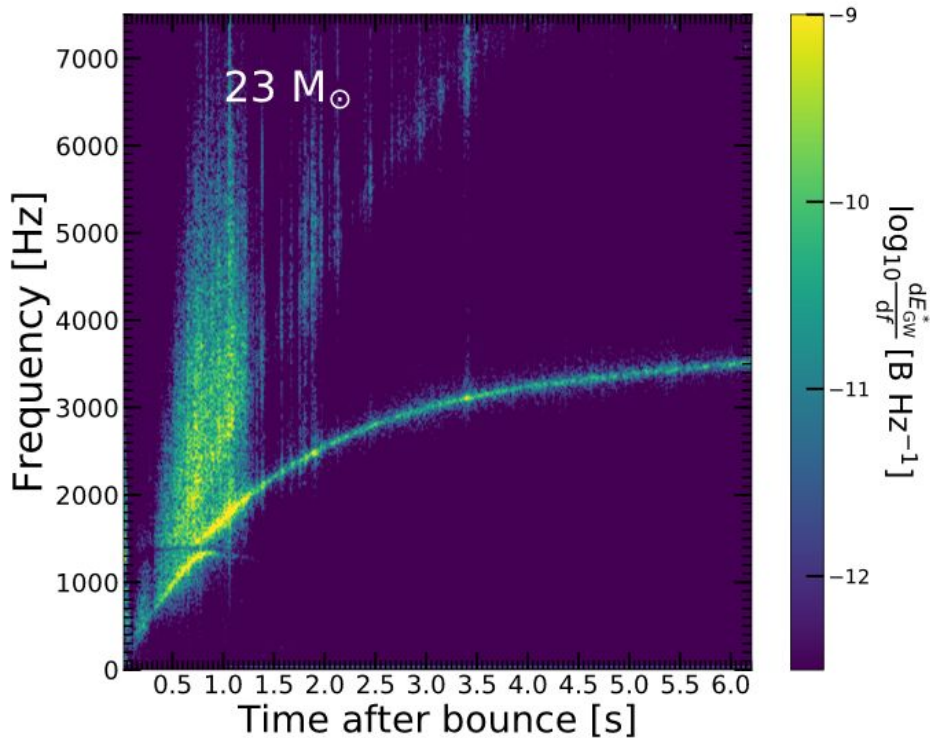
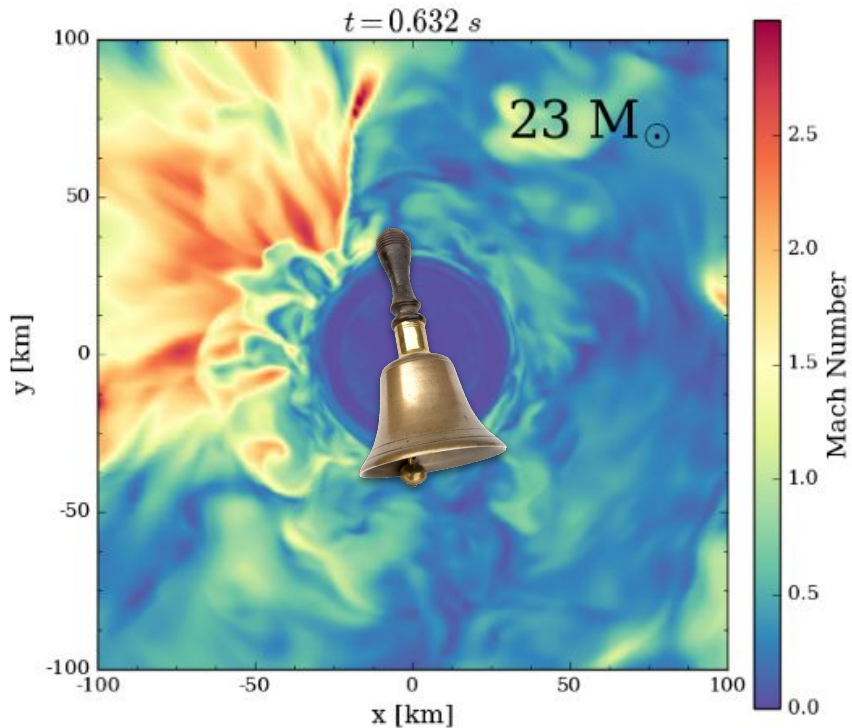


Gravitational-wave signal



From Vartanyan+, PRD 107:103015 (2023)

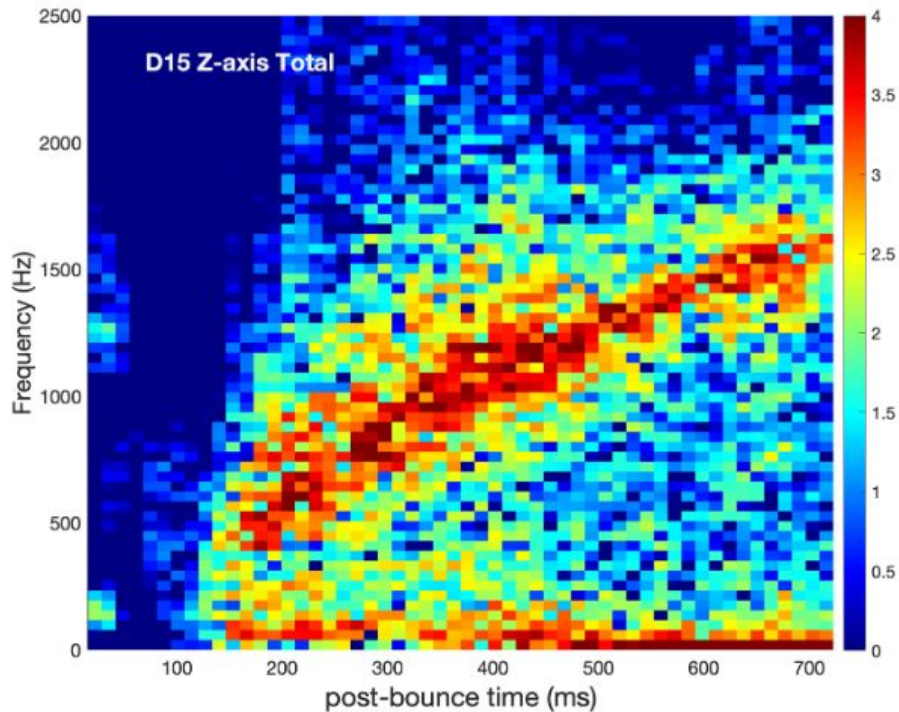
Gravitational-wave spectrum



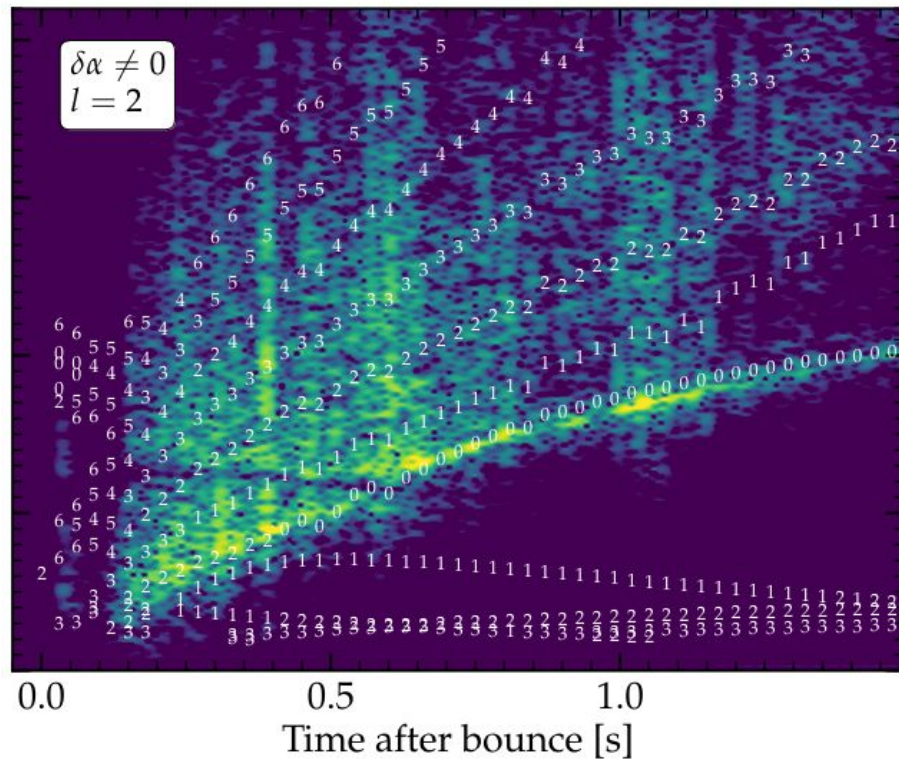
See also Murphy+ 2009; Andresen+ 2017; Mezzacappa+ 2023; ...

From Vartanyan+, PRD 107:103015 (2023)

Protoneutron star astroseismology

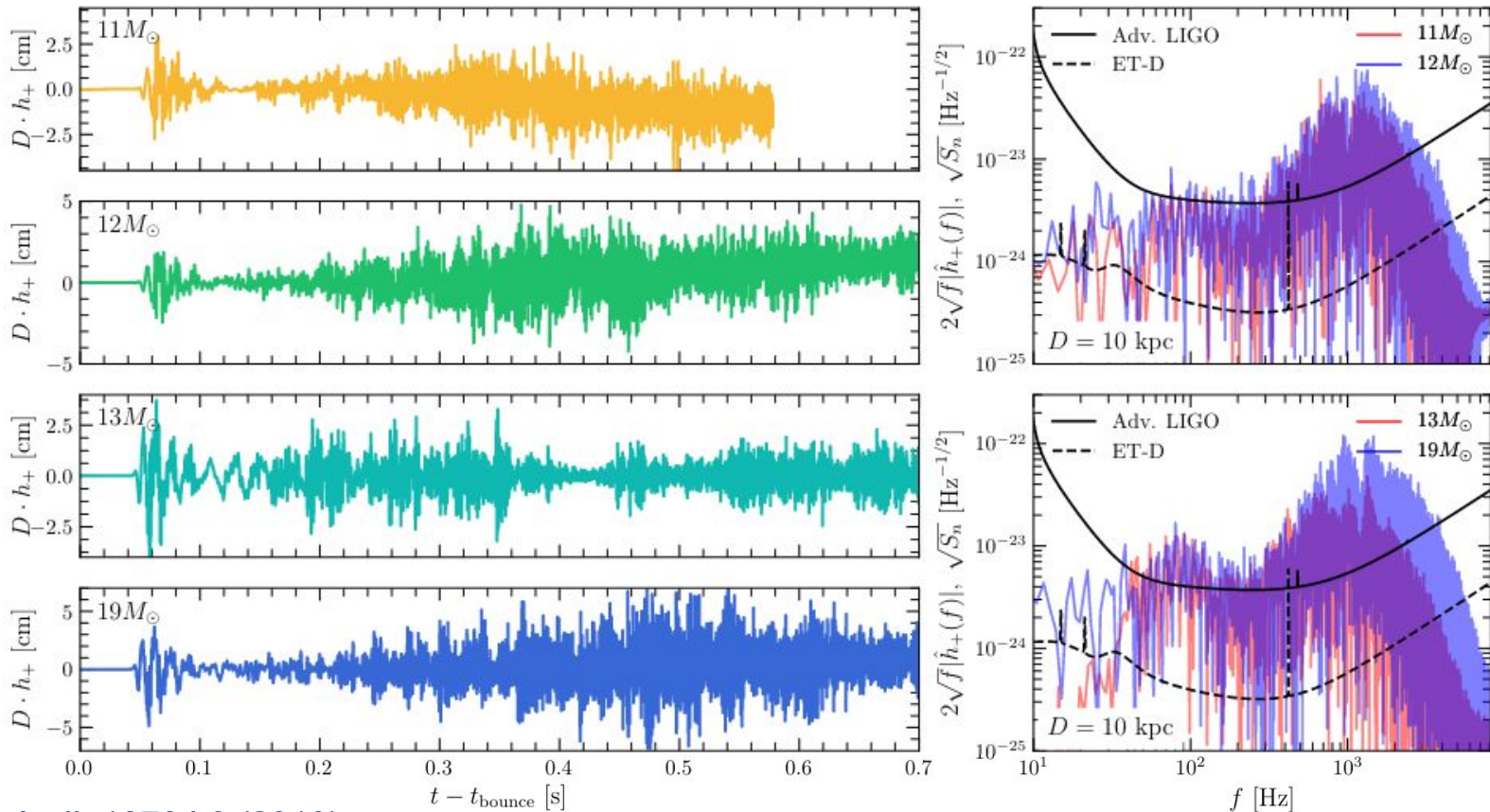


Mezzacappa+, PRD 107:043008 (2023)

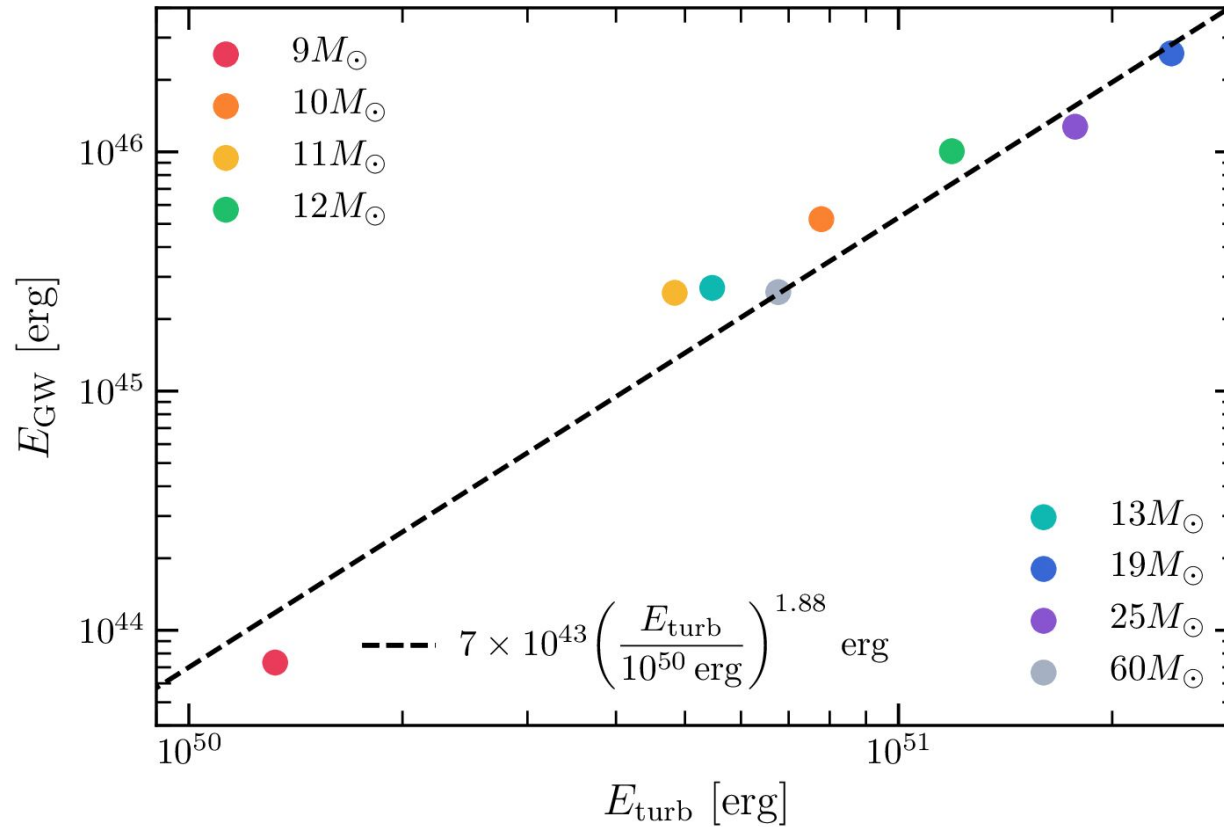


Morozova+, ApJ 861:10 (2018)

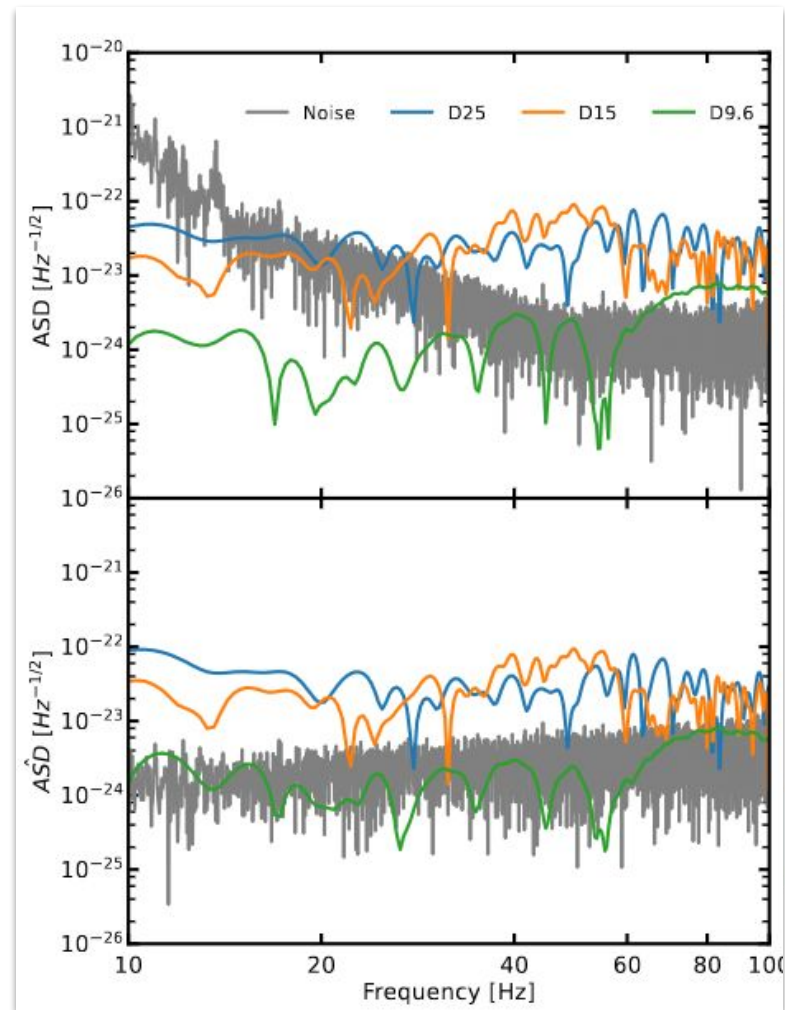
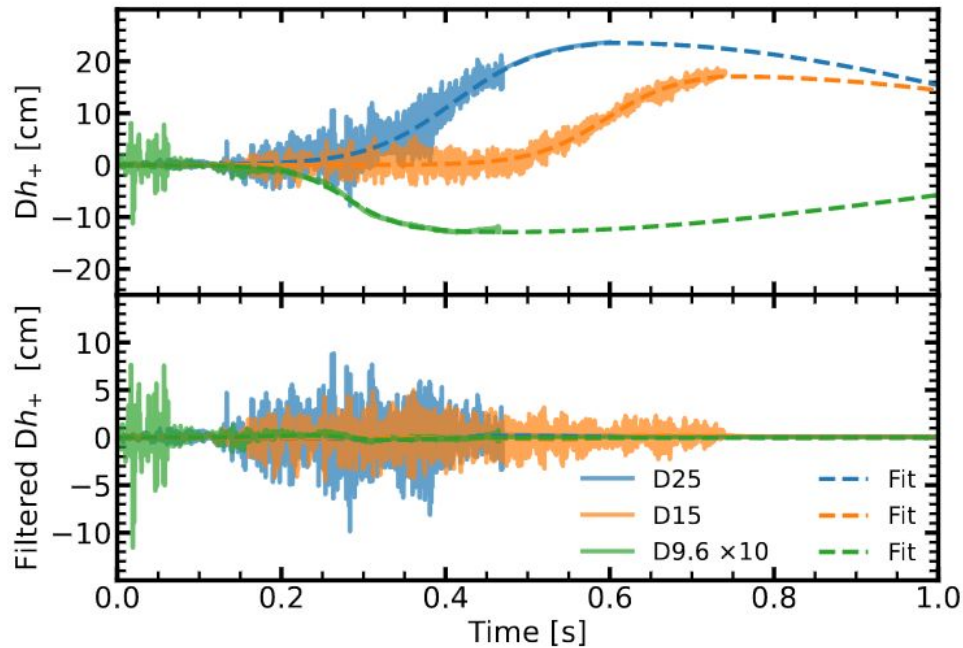
Detectability



Gravitational-wave power

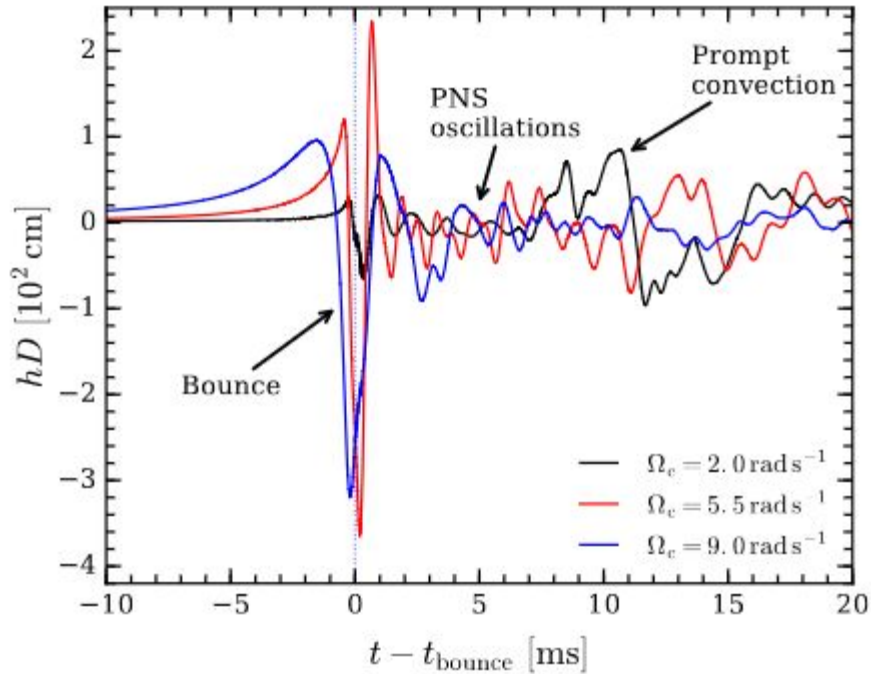


Gravitational-wave memory

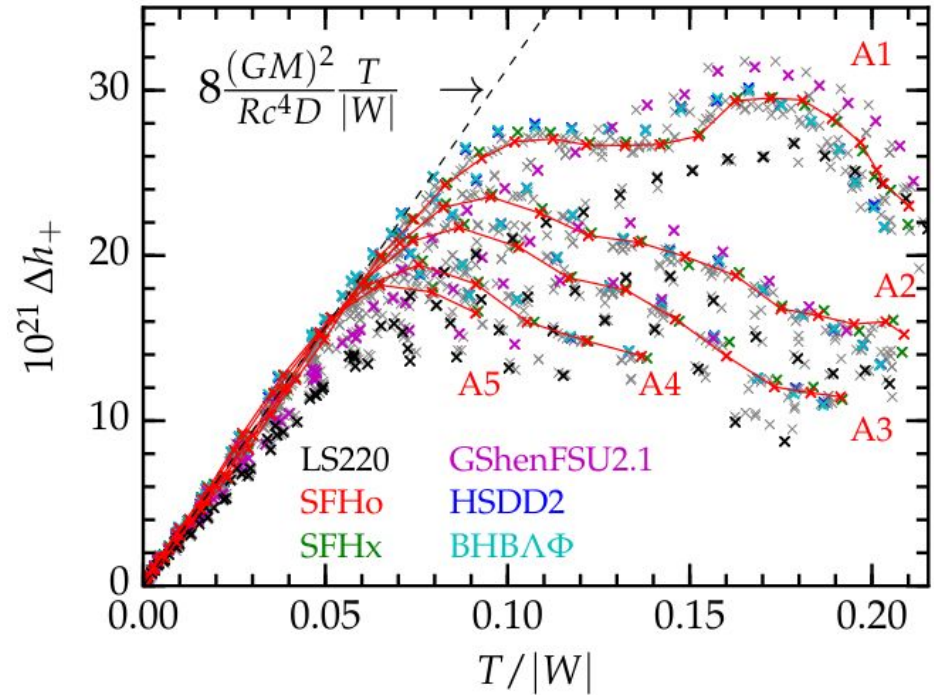


GW memory from the next galactic CCSN!

Rotating collapse

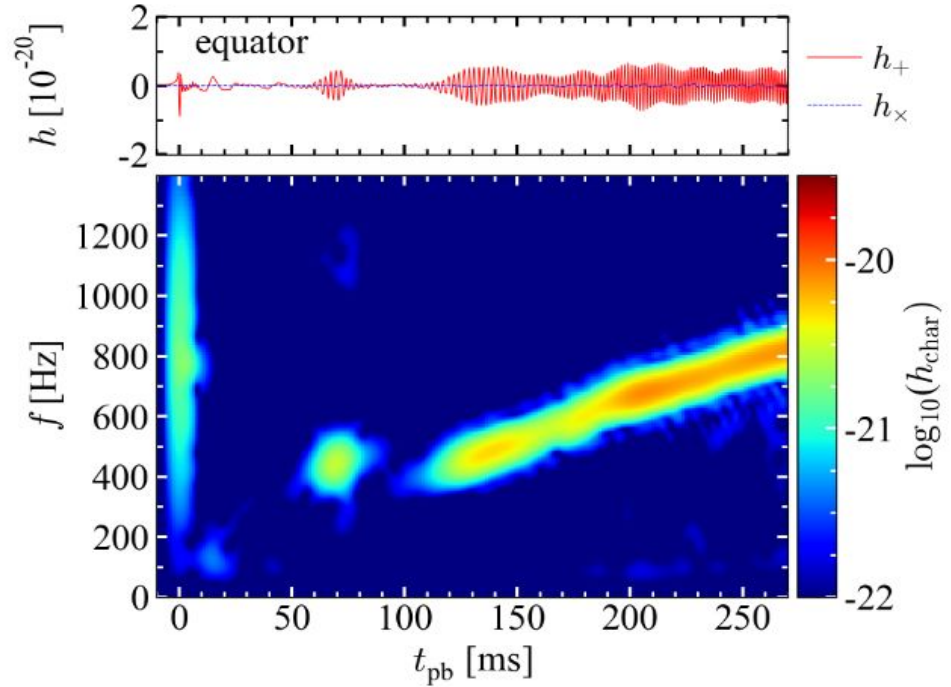
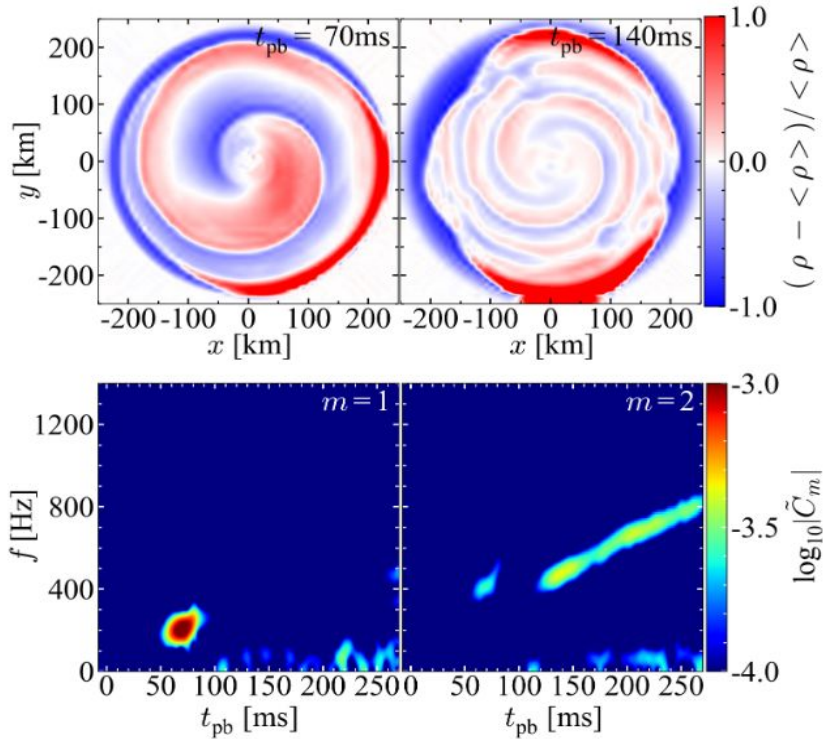


From Abdikamalov+ 2017



From Richers+ PRD 95:063019 (2017)

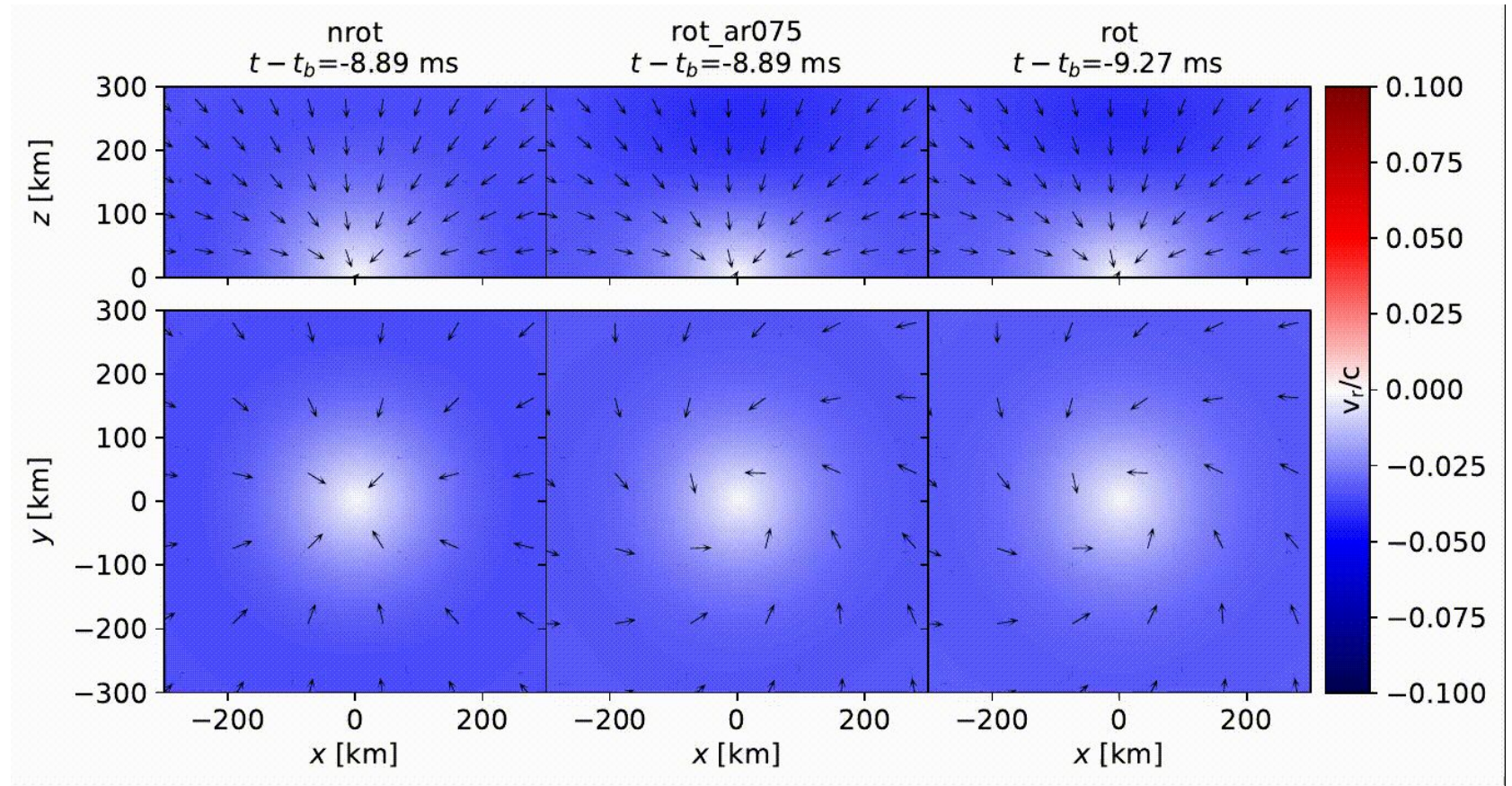
Low- $T/|W|$ instability



See also Kotake 2013; Bugli+ 2022; Longo+ 2023; ...

From Shibagaki+, MNRAS 493:L138 (2019)

Accretion induced collapse of white dwarfs



Conclusions

The next galactic CCSN will be the multi-messenger event of the century!

- Slowly rotating supernovae (~99%)
 - Protoneutron star astroseismology
 - Turbulence energy in the engine
 - Explosion asymmetries
- Fast-rotating supernovae (~1-?%)
 - Strong, deterministic rotational signal
 - Low- $T/|W|$ instability is detectable to few Mpc (with CE)
 - Unclear rate
- Theory challenges
 - Simulations are very expensive
 - Excitation mechanism for PNS unclear
 - Stellar evolution models are only provisional
 - ...