

Consequences of Mass Loss on the Final Fates of Massive Stars

Dorottya Szécsi

Norbert Langer,
Sung-Chul Yoon,
Debashis Sanyal,
Nicolas Gonzalez-Jimenez



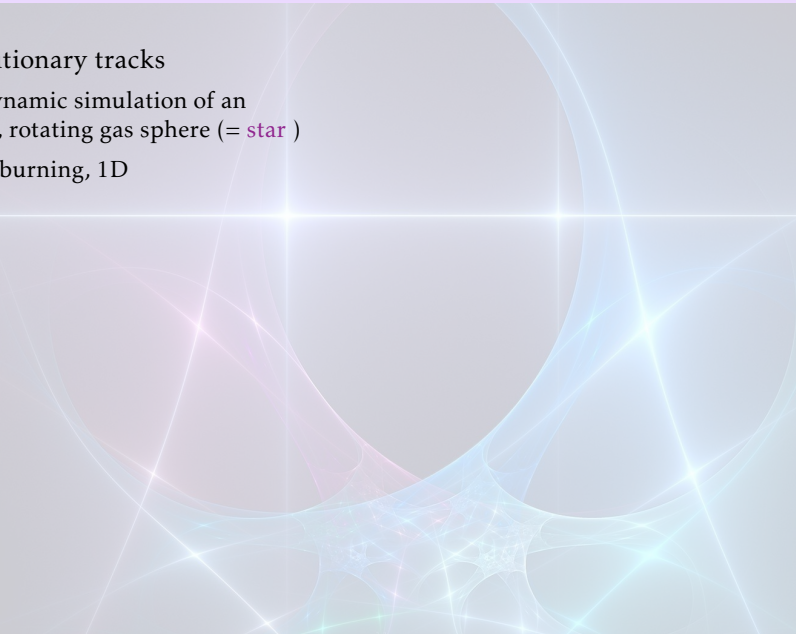
Fast Outflows in Massive Stars

EWASS 2014 (Symposia 7) – 30th June 2014

Stellar evolution + mass loss recipes

Stellar evolutionary tracks

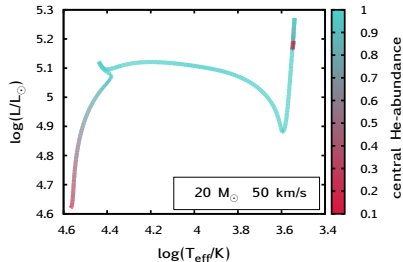
- hydrodynamic simulation of an isolated, rotating gas sphere (= **star**)
- nuclear burning, 1D



Stellar evolution + mass loss recipes

Stellar evolutionary tracks

- hydrodynamic simulation of an isolated, rotating gas sphere (= star)
- nuclear burning, 1D
- Hertzsprung–Russell diagram:
 T_{eff} vs. Luminosity (log)

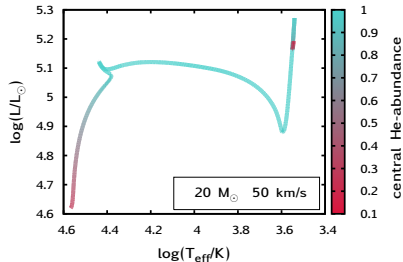


Stellar evolution + mass loss recipes

Stellar evolutionary tracks

- hydrodynamic simulation of an isolated, rotating gas sphere (= star)
- nuclear burning, 1D
- Hertzsprung–Russell diagram: T_{eff} vs. Luminosity (log)

Mass loss on the top of it



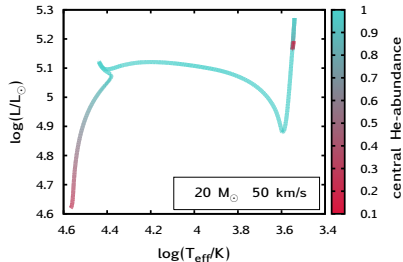
Stellar evolution + mass loss recipes

Stellar evolutionary tracks

- hydrodynamic simulation of an isolated, rotating gas sphere (= **star**)
- nuclear burning, 1D
- Hertzsprung–Russell diagram: T_{eff} vs. Luminosity (log)

Mass loss on the top of it

- model atmospheres with different L_* , M_* , T_{eff} , v_{∞}/v_{esc} (Vink et al. 2000)
- OR spectral analyses



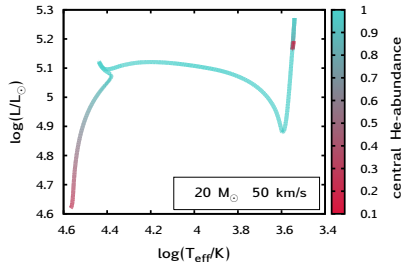
Stellar evolution + mass loss recipes

Stellar evolutionary tracks

- hydrodynamic simulation of an isolated, rotating gas sphere (= star)
- nuclear burning, 1D
- Hertzsprung–Russell diagram: T_{eff} vs. Luminosity (log)

Mass loss on the top of it

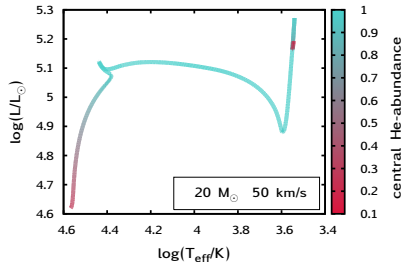
- model atmospheres with different L_* , M_* , T_{eff} , $v_{\infty}/v_{\text{esc}}$ (Vink et al. 2000)
- OR spectral analyses $\rightarrow \dot{M}$ as a function of L_* etc. fitted



Stellar evolution + mass loss recipes

Stellar evolutionary tracks

- hydrodynamic simulation of an isolated, rotating gas sphere (= **star**)
- nuclear burning, 1D
- Hertzsprung–Russell diagram: T_{eff} vs. Luminosity (log)



Mass loss on the top of it

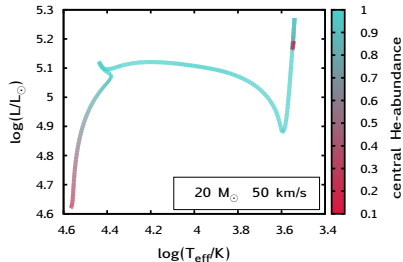
- model atmospheres with different L_* , M_* , T_{eff} , $v_{\infty}/v_{\text{esc}}$ (Vink et al. 2000)
- OR spectral analyses $\rightarrow \dot{M}$ as a function of L_* etc. fitted (= "mass loss recipe /prescription")
e.g. Hamann et al. 1995 (for $\log(L/L) > 4.5$):

$$\log \dot{M} = -11.95 + 1.5 \log \frac{L_*}{L} + 2.85 X_s + 0.86 \log Z$$

Stellar evolution + mass loss recipes

Stellar evolutionary tracks

- hydrodynamic simulation of an isolated, rotating gas sphere (= star)
- nuclear burning, 1D
- Hertzsprung–Russell diagram: T_{eff} vs. Luminosity (log)



Mass loss on the top of it

- model atmospheres with different L_* , M_* , T_{eff} , $v_{\infty}/v_{\text{esc}}$ (Vink et al. 2000)
- OR spectral analyses $\rightarrow \dot{M}$ as a function of L_* etc. fitted (= "mass loss recipe /prescription")
e.g. Hamann et al. 1995 (for $\log(L/L) > 4.5$):

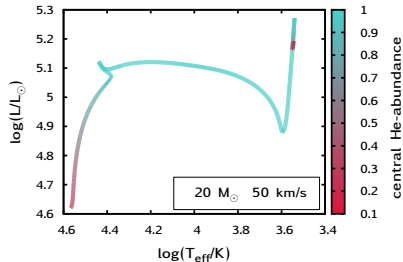
$$\log \dot{M} = -11.95 + 1.5 \log \frac{L_*}{L} + 2.85 X_s + 0.86 \log Z$$

- \dot{M} is calculated in every step and the corresponding M is removed

Stellar evolution + mass loss recipes

Stellar evolutionary tracks

- hydrodynamic simulation of an isolated, rotating gas sphere (= star)
- nuclear burning, 1D
- Hertzsprung–Russell diagram: T_{eff} vs. Luminosity (log)



Mass loss on the top of it

- model atmospheres with different L_* , M_* , T_{eff} , $v_{\infty}/v_{\text{esc}}$ (Vink et al. 2000)
- OR spectral analyses $\rightarrow \dot{M}$ as a function of L_* etc. fitted (= "mass loss recipe /prescription")
e.g. Hamann et al. 1995 (for $\log(L/L) > 4.5$):

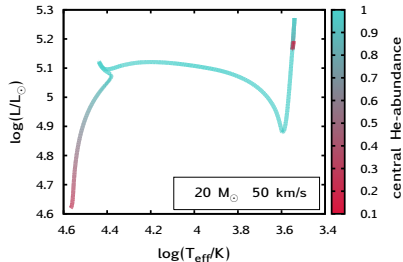
$$\log \dot{M} = -11.95 + 1.5 \log \frac{L_*}{L} + 2.85 X_s + 0.86 \log Z$$

- \dot{M} is calculated in every step and the corresponding M is removed
 \rightarrow fast but approximate

Stellar evolution + mass loss recipes

Stellar evolutionary tracks

- hydrodynamic simulation of an isolated, rotating gas sphere (= star)
- nuclear burning, 1D
- Hertzsprung–Russell diagram: T_{eff} vs. Luminosity (log)



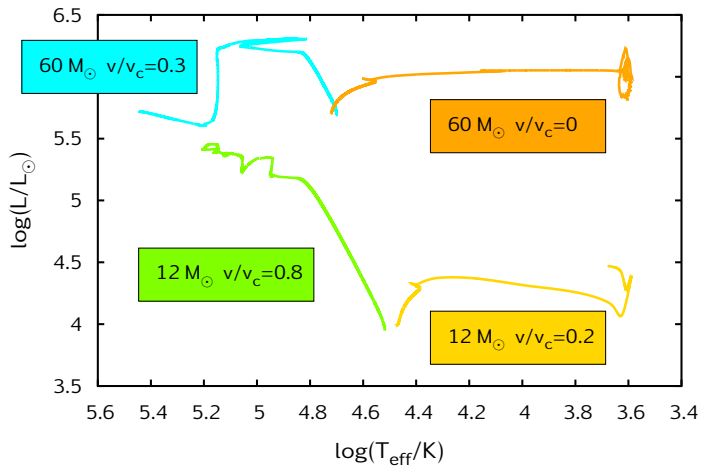
Mass loss on the top of it

- model atmospheres with different L_* , M_* , T_{eff} , $v_{\infty}/v_{\text{esc}}$ (Vink et al. 2000)
- OR spectral analyses $\rightarrow \dot{M}$ as a function of L_* etc. fitted (= "mass loss recipe /prescription")
e.g. Hamann et al. 1995 (for $\log(L/L) > 4.5$):

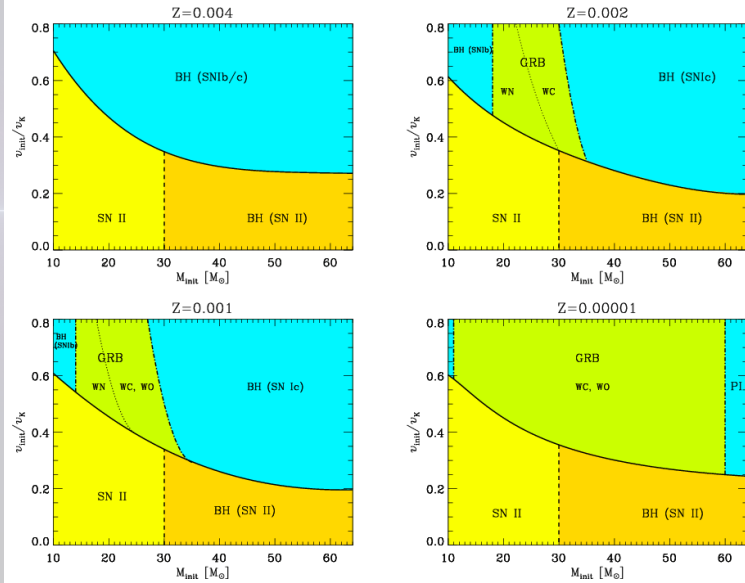
$$\log \dot{M} = -11.95 + 1.5 \log \frac{L_*}{L} + 2.85 X_s + 0.86 \log Z$$

- \dot{M} is calculated in every step and the corresponding M is removed
 \rightarrow fast but approximate
 \rightarrow mass loss rate has a feedback on the evolution!

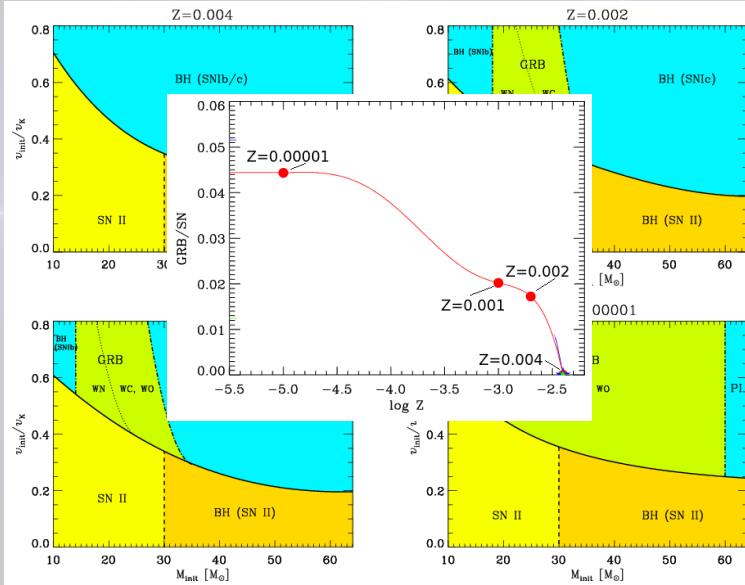
Yoon et al. 2006: low Z tracks on the HRD



Yoon'06: IGRB and SN progenitors at different Z



Yoon'06: IGRB and SN progenitors at different Z



The infamous Wolf–Rayet mass loss

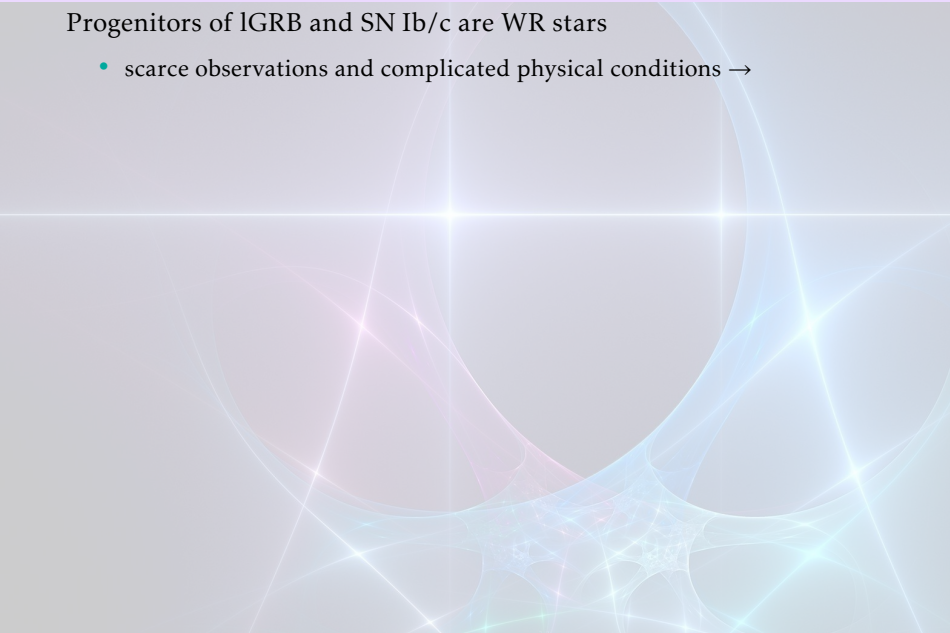
Progenitors of IGRB and SN Ib/c are WR stars



The infamous Wolf–Rayet mass loss

Progenitors of IGRB and SN Ib/c are WR stars

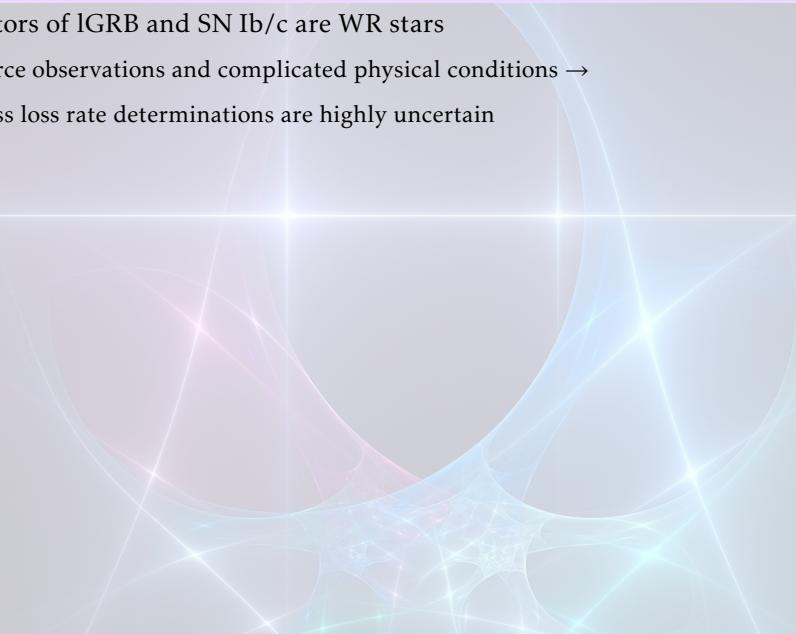
- scarce observations and complicated physical conditions →



The infamous Wolf–Rayet mass loss

Progenitors of IGRB and SN Ib/c are WR stars

- scarce observations and complicated physical conditions →
- mass loss rate determinations are highly uncertain



The infamous Wolf–Rayet mass loss

Progenitors of IGRB and SN Ib/c are WR stars

- scarce observations and complicated physical conditions →
- mass loss rate determinations are highly uncertain

Mass loss rate has a feedback on the evolution

The infamous Wolf–Rayet mass loss

Progenitors of IGRB and SN Ib/c are WR stars

- scarce observations and complicated physical conditions →
- mass loss rate determinations are highly uncertain

Mass loss rate has a feedback on the evolution

...and on the final fate too!

The infamous Wolf–Rayet mass loss

Progenitors of IGRB and SN Ib/c are WR stars

- scarce observations and complicated physical conditions →
- mass loss rate determinations are highly uncertain

Mass loss rate has a feedback on the evolution

...and on the final fate too!

Mass loss recipes used in Yoon'06 for WR stars

The infamous Wolf–Rayet mass loss

Progenitors of IGRB and SN Ib/c are WR stars

- scarce observations and complicated physical conditions →
- mass loss rate determinations are highly uncertain

Mass loss rate has a feedback on the evolution

...and on the final fate too!

Mass loss recipes used in Yoon'06 for WR stars

- *Hamann et al. 1995* reduced by a factor of 10
+ Z (Fe) dependence of *Vink et al. 2001*

The infamous Wolf-Rayet mass loss

Progenitors of IGRB and SN Ib/c are WR stars

- scarce observations and complicated physical conditions →
- mass loss rate determinations are highly uncertain

Mass loss rate has a feedback on the evolution

...and on the final fate too!

Mass loss recipes used in Yoon'06 for WR stars

- *Hamann et al. 1995* reduced by a factor of 10
+ Z (Fe) dependence of *Vink et al. 2001* ✓

The infamous Wolf-Rayet mass loss

Progenitors of IGRB and SN Ib/c are WR stars

- scarce observations and complicated physical conditions →
- mass loss rate determinations are highly uncertain

Mass loss rate has a feedback on the evolution

...and on the final fate too!

Mass loss recipes used in Yoon'06 for WR stars

- *Hamann et al. 1995* reduced by a factor of 10
+ Z (Fe) dependence of *Vink et al. 2001* ✓

- enhanced mass loss due to CNO in the surface: $\dot{M} = f \cdot \dot{M}_{H95}$,

$$f \sim 19 \cdot Z_{CNO}^{surf}$$

The infamous Wolf-Rayet mass loss

Progenitors of IGRB and SN Ib/c are WR stars

- scarce observations and complicated physical conditions →
- mass loss rate determinations are highly uncertain

Mass loss rate has a feedback on the evolution

...and on the final fate too!

Mass loss recipes used in Yoon'06 for WR stars

- *Hamann et al. 1995* reduced by a factor of 10
+ Z (Fe) dependence of *Vink et al. 2001* ✓

- enhanced mass loss due to CNO in the surface: $\dot{M} = f \cdot \dot{M}_{H95}$,

- ad-hoc approach

$$f \sim 19 \cdot Z_{CNO}^{surf}$$

The infamous Wolf-Rayet mass loss

Progenitors of IGRB and SN Ib/c are WR stars

- scarce observations and complicated physical conditions →
- mass loss rate determinations are highly uncertain

Mass loss rate has a feedback on the evolution

...and on the final fate too!

Mass loss recipes used in Yoon'06 for WR stars

- *Hamann et al. 1995* reduced by a factor of 10
+ Z (Fe) dependence of *Vink et al. 2001* ✓

- enhanced mass loss due to CNO in the surface: $\dot{M} = f \cdot \dot{M}_{H95}$,

- ad-hoc approach
- probably unphysical
(CNO are ionized at $T_{eff} > 10^5 \text{K}$)

$$f \sim 19 \cdot Z_{CNO}^{surf}$$

The infamous Wolf-Rayet mass loss

Progenitors of IGRB and SN Ib/c are WR stars

- scarce observations and complicated physical conditions →
- mass loss rate determinations are highly uncertain

Mass loss rate has a feedback on the evolution

...and on the final fate too!

Mass loss recipes used in Yoon'06 for WR stars

- *Hamann et al. 1995* reduced by a factor of 10
+ Z (Fe) dependence of *Vink et al. 2001* ✓

- enhanced mass loss due to CNO in the surface: $\dot{M} = f \cdot \dot{M}_{H95}$,

- ad-hoc approach
- probably unphysical

(CNO are ionized at $T_{eff} > 10^5$ K) ? ↯

$$f \sim 19 \cdot Z_{CNO}^{surf}$$

The infamous Wolf-Rayet mass loss

Progenitors of IGRB and SN Ib/c are WR stars

- scarce observations and complicated physical conditions →
- mass loss rate determinations are highly uncertain

Mass loss rate has a feedback on the evolution

...and on the final fate too!

Mass loss recipes used in Yoon'06 for WR stars

- *Hamann et al. 1995* reduced by a factor of 10
+ Z (Fe) dependence of *Vink et al. 2001* ✓

- enhanced mass loss due to CNO in the surface: $\dot{M} = f \cdot \dot{M}_{H95}$,

- ad-hoc approach
- probably unphysical

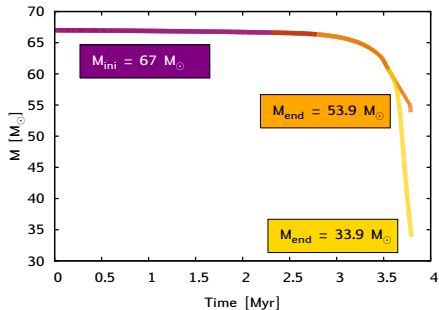
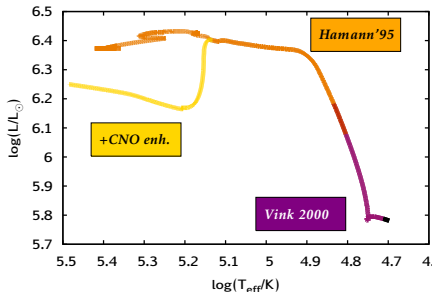
(CNO are ionized at $T_{eff} > 10^5 K$) ? ↯

- How much does it effect the final fate predictions?

$$f \sim 19 \cdot Z_{CNO}^{surf}$$

With and without CNO enhanced mass loss

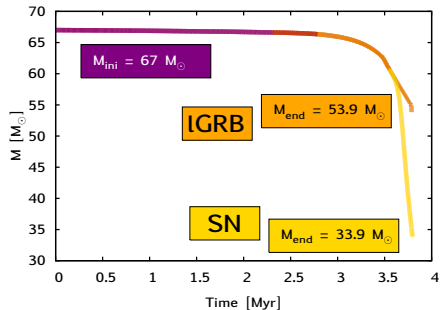
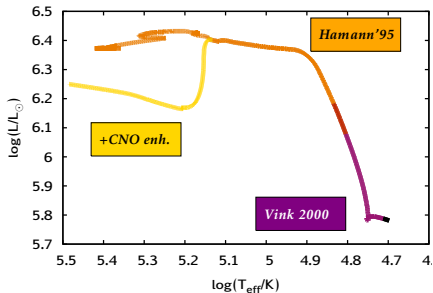
$67 M_{\odot}$ $v/v_c=0.3$ tracks from Szécsi et al. 2014



- IGRB: fast rotating WR star (collapsar model)
- Mass loss \rightarrow angular momentum loss \rightarrow no collapsar

With and without CNO enhanced mass loss

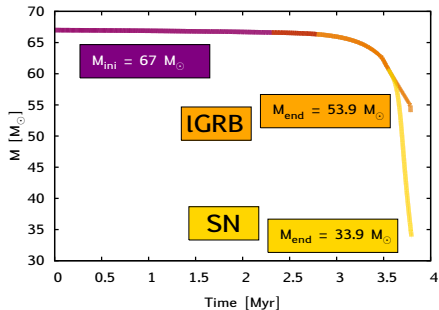
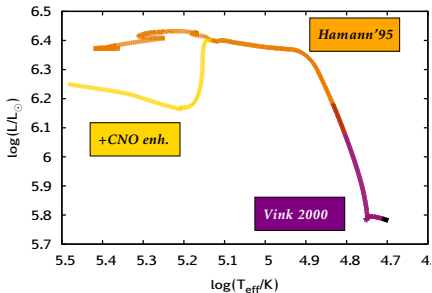
$67 M_{\odot}$ $v/v_c=0.3$ tracks from Szécsi et al. 2014



- IGRB: fast rotating WR star (collapsar model)
- Mass loss \rightarrow angular momentum loss \rightarrow no collapsar

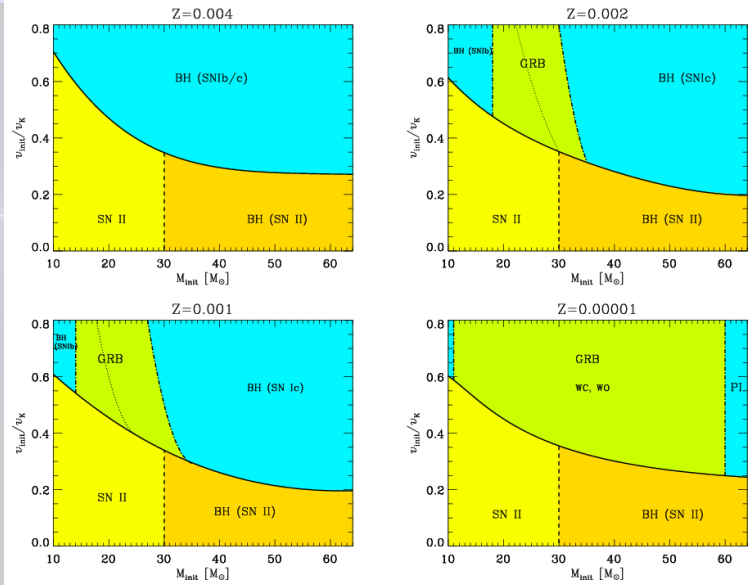
With and without CNO enhanced mass loss

$67 M_{\odot}$ $v/v_c=0.3$ tracks from Szécsi et al. 2014

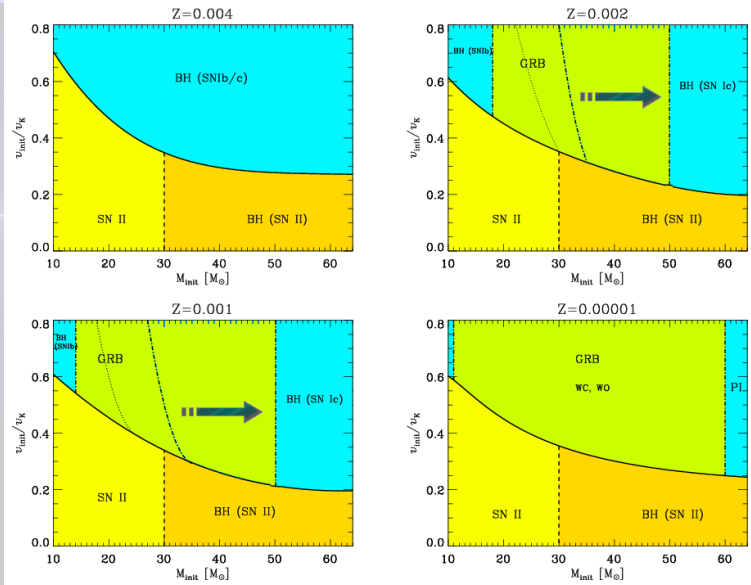


- IGRB: fast rotating WR star (collapsar model)
- Mass loss \rightarrow angular momentum loss \rightarrow no collapsar
- If CNO enh. mass loss is unreasonable: more IGRBs and less SNe \rightarrow

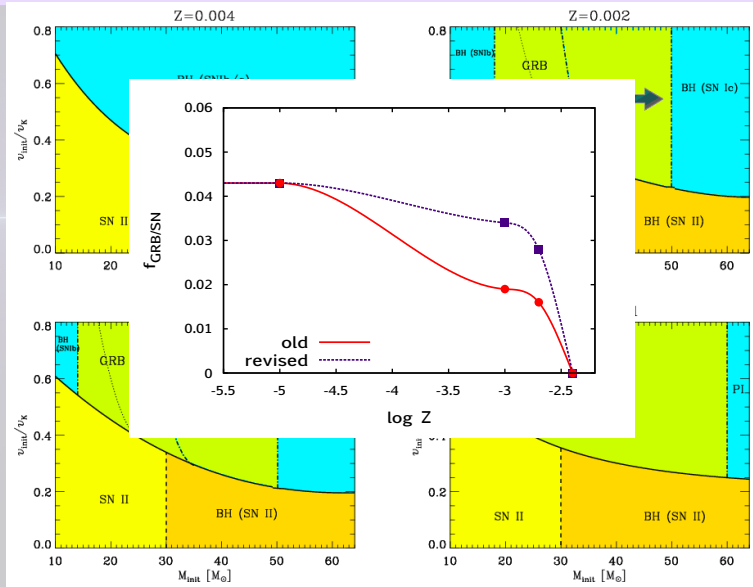
I_{GRB} rate of Yoon'06 – REVISED



I GRB rate of Yoon'06 – REVISED



I GRB rate of Yoon'06 – REVISED



Final remarks

- Still open question to discuss:

Which WR mass loss prescription is more valid?

CNO enhanced mass loss
and/or *Hamann et al 1995*.

Final remarks

- Still open question to discuss:

Which WR mass loss prescription is more valid?

CNO enhanced mass loss
and/or *Hamann et al 1995*.

- Purpose of this study:
 - insight into stellar evolution + mass loss
 - how much final fate predictions are changed by mass loss

Final remarks

- Still open question to discuss:

Which WR mass loss prescription is more valid?

CNO enhanced mass loss
and/or *Hamann et al 1995*.

- Purpose of this study:
 - insight into stellar evolution + mass loss
 - how much final fate predictions are changed by mass loss
- Waiting for comments and questions!



Thank you for
your attention!

WR wind mass loss rates

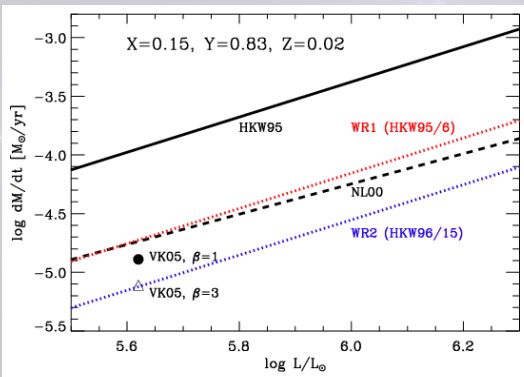


Fig. 1. of Yoon & Langer 2005

Wolf-Rayet wind mass loss rates as a function of the stellar luminosity for a given surface composition.

Hamann et al. 1995: HKW95 (solid)

Nugis & Lamers 2000: NL00 (dashed)

HKW/6

HKW/15

Vink & de Koter 2005: VK05
(mass loss rate for WN stars)