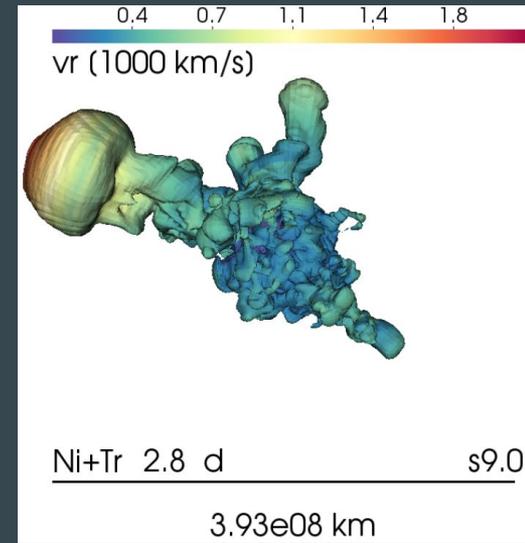


# 3D NLTE Spectral Modelling of Low-Luminosity Type IIP SNe in the Nebular Phase

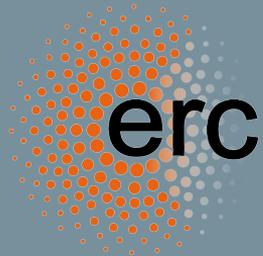
Bart van Baal

*Collaborators*

Anders Jerkstrand   Daniel Kresse  
Thomas Janka   Annap Wongwathanarat



Credit: Stockinger+2020



Osaka Klein  
centre



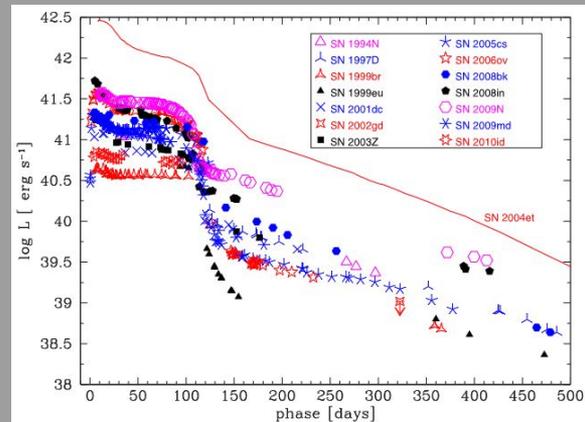
# What are LLIIP SNe

## Type IIP SNe with low peak luminosity

(Spiro+2014)

$$M_{r,\text{peak}} \geq -16 \text{ (Das++2025)}$$

Short plateau phase  $\sim 100$  days



SN 1997D (Turatto++1998)  
prototypical first SN

# What are LLIIP SNe

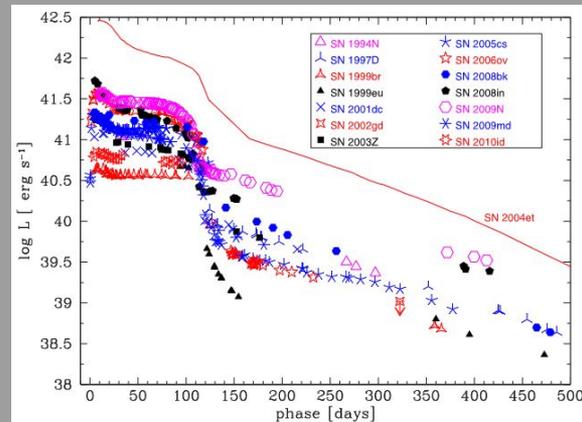
SN 1997D (Turatto++1998)  
prototypical first SN

## Type IIP SNe with low peak luminosity

(Spiro+2014)

$$M_{r,\text{peak}} \geq -16 \text{ (Das++2025)}$$

Short plateau phase  $\sim 100$  days



Low estimates for  $^{56}\text{Ni}$  masses

Roughly  $0.005 M_{\odot} \leq M_{\text{Ni}} \leq 0.01 M_{\odot}$ ; typical IIP SNe  $\sim 0.1 M_{\odot}$

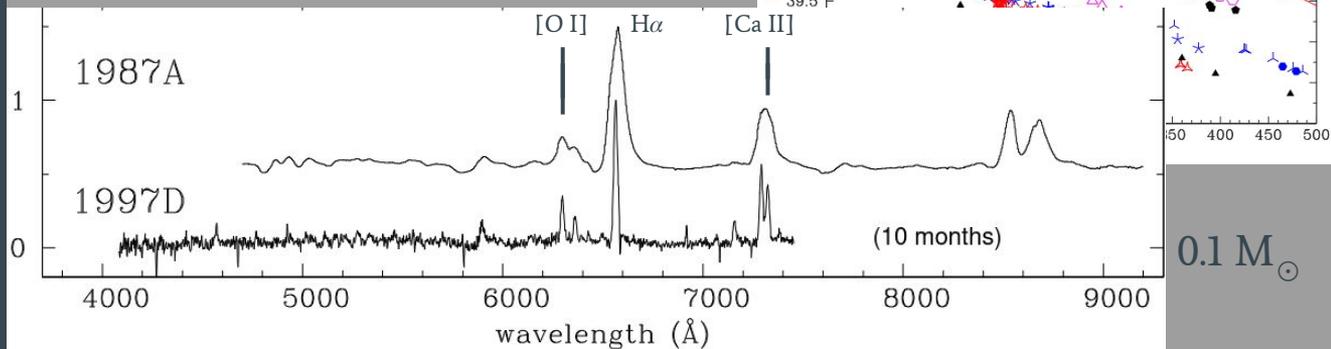
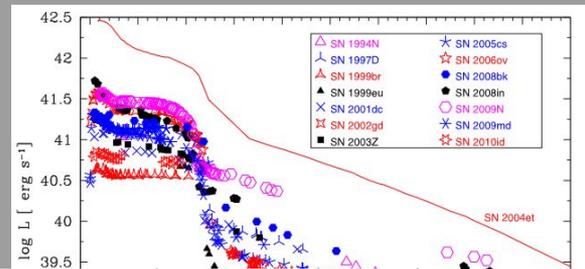
# What are LLIIP SNe

## Type IIP SNe with low peak luminosity

(Spiro+2014)

$$M_{r,\text{peak}} \geq -16 \text{ (Das++2025)}$$

Short plateau phase  $\sim 100$  days



SN 1997D (Turatto++1998)  
prototypical first SN

Low explosion energies and expansion velocities  
Rare class containing  $\sim$ few dozen objects

# Origin of LLIIP SNe

## Progenitor Mass

## Origin of these SNe debated from day 1

Initial confusion about progenitor mass for SN 1997D  
either low mass progenitors (e.g. Chugai&Utrobin 2000; 8-12  $M_{\text{ZAMS}}$ )  
or massive ones with fallback (e.g. Zampieri++2003; 25-30  $M_{\text{ZAMS}}$ )

# Origin of LLIIP SNe

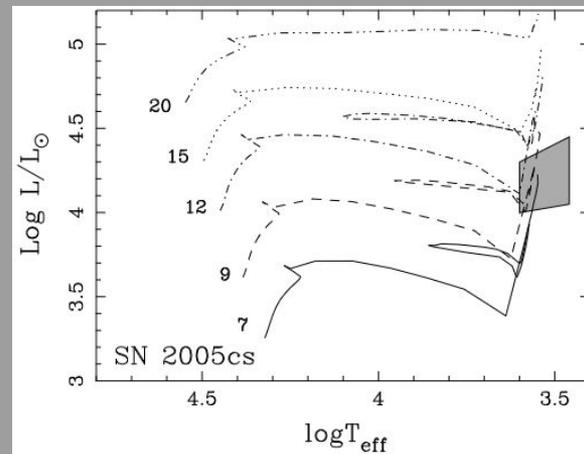
## Progenitor Mass

## Origin of these SNe debated from day 1

Initial confusion about progenitor mass for SN 1997D  
either low mass progenitors (e.g. Chugai&Utrobin 2000; 8-12  $M_{\text{ZAMS}}$ )  
or massive ones with fallback (e.g. Zampieri++2003; 25-30  $M_{\text{ZAMS}}$ )

## Progenitor images for later LLIIP SNe settled the debate

SN 2005cs (Maund++2005)  
 $7 M_{\odot} \leq M_{\text{ZAMS}} \leq 12 M_{\odot}$



# Origin of LLIIP SNe

## Progenitor Mass

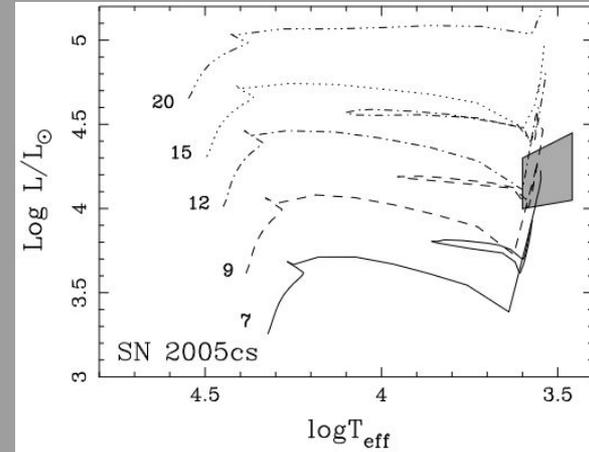
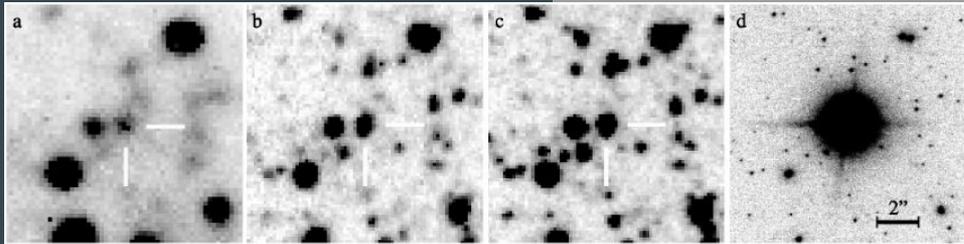
## Origin of these SNe debated from day 1

Initial confusion about progenitor mass for SN 1997D  
either low mass progenitors (e.g. Chugai&Utrobin 2000; 8-12  $M_{\text{ZAMS}}$ )  
or massive ones with fallback (e.g. Zampieri++2003; 25-30  $M_{\text{ZAMS}}$ )

## Progenitor images for later LLIIP SNe settled the debate

SN 2005cs (Maund++2005)  
 $7 M_{\odot} \leq M_{\text{ZAMS}} \leq 12 M_{\odot}$

SN 2008bk (Mattila++2008)  
 $M_{\text{ZAMS}} = 8.5 \pm 1 M_{\odot}$



# Origin of LLIP SNe

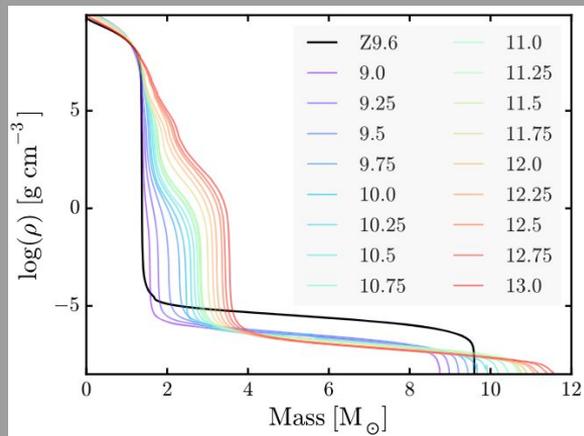
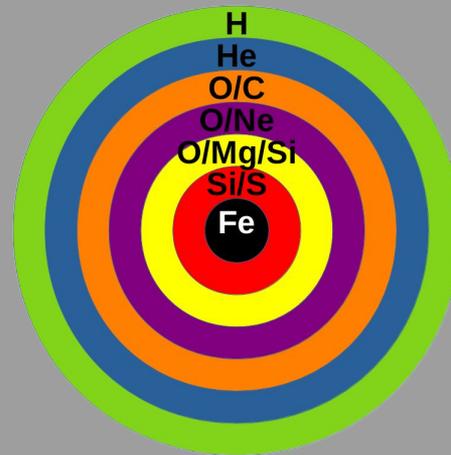
## Explosion Mechanism

Fe-core or  
ONeMg-core

How do these  $8 - 12 M_{\text{ZAMS}}$  stars explode?

Fe-core collapse?

Peculiar density structure makes these stars 'simple' to explode (even in 1D!)



(Sukhbold+2016)

# Origin of LLIIP SNe

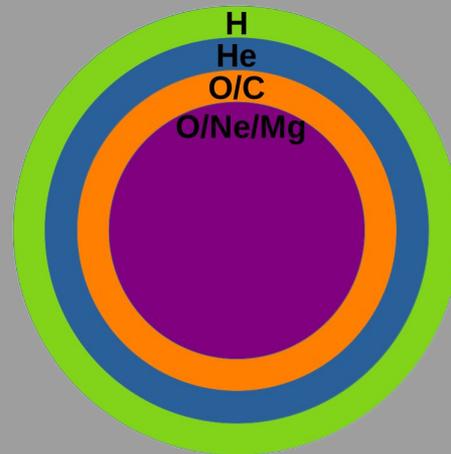
## Explosion Mechanism

Fe-core or  
ONeMg-core

How do these  $8 - 12 M_{\text{ZAMS}}$  stars explode?

~~Fe-core collapse?~~

Upon finishing C-burning,  
electron captures eat away at  
pressure support for the core



# Origin of LLIIP SNe

How do these  $8 - 12 M_{\text{ZAMS}}$  stars explode?

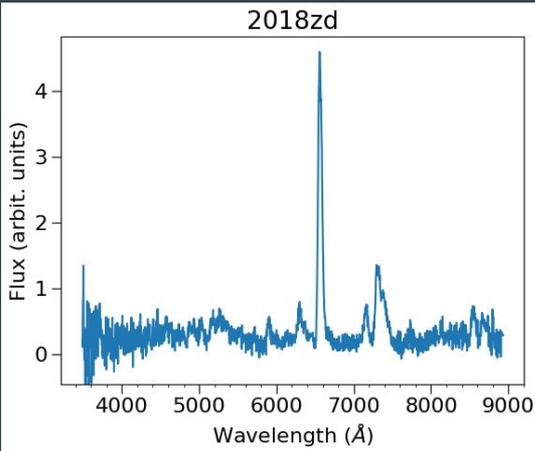
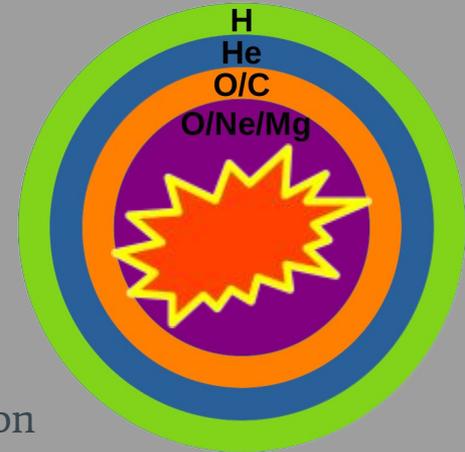
~~Fe-core collapse?~~

Upon finishing C-burning,  
electron captures eat away at  
pressure support for the core

‘Electron Capture’ SN

No true unambiguous detection

SN 2018zd best candidate ([Hiramatsu++21](#))



# Origin of LLIIP SNe

How do these  $8 - 12 M_{\text{ZAMS}}$  stars explode?

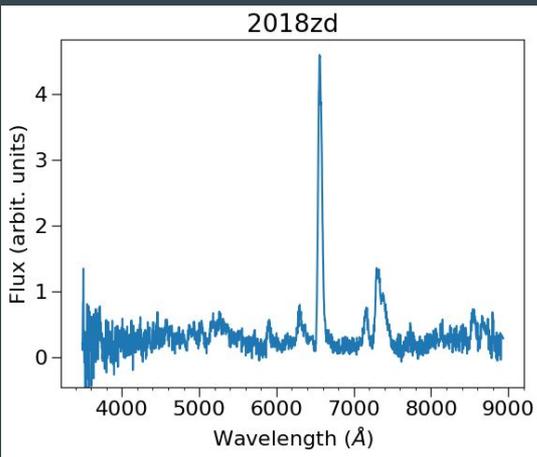
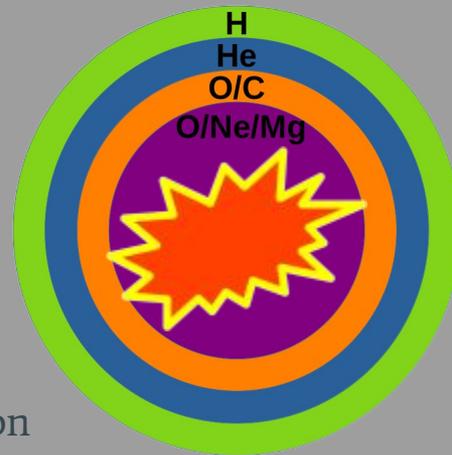
~~Fe-core collapse?~~

Upon finishing C-burning,  
electron captures eat away at  
pressure support for the core

‘Electron Capture’ SN

No true unambiguous detection

SN 2018zd best candidate ([Hiramatsu++21](#))



ECSNe have unique nucleosynthesis yields

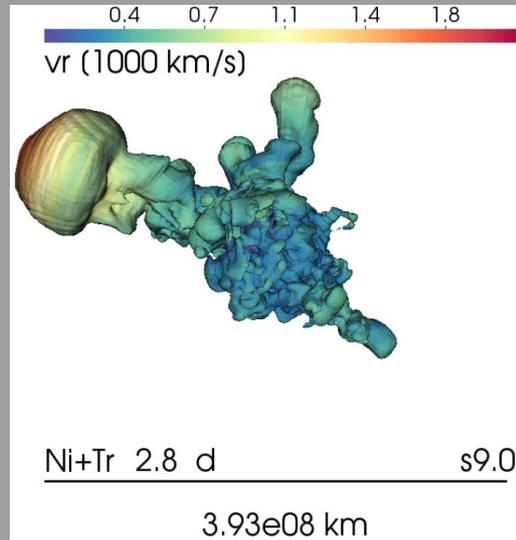
Lack of lines in nebular spectra; Fe/S/Si/Mg weak or absent

# LLIIP in 3D

Fe-CCSN model

Cannot test mixing or asymmetries in 1D models

S9.0 model: a  $9.0 M_{\odot}$  progenitor, evolved for  $\sim 20$  days post-explosion



Exploded in Prometheus-VERTEX  
(Melson++2020)

Long-time simulation in P-HotB  
(Stockinger++2020)

# LLIP in 3D

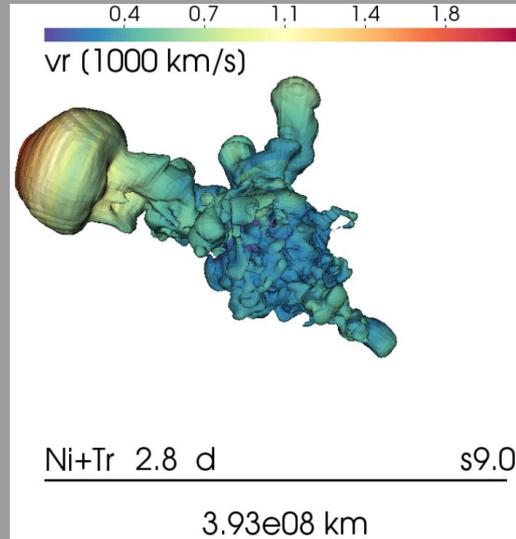
## ExTraSS

Fe-CCSN model

Forward to  
nebular phase

Cannot test mixing or asymmetries in 1D models

S9.0 model: a  $9.0 M_{\odot}$  progenitor, evolved for  $\sim 20$  days post-explosion



Exploded in **Prometheus-VERTEX**  
(Melson++2020)

Long-time simulation in **P-HotB**  
(Stockinger++2020)

Forward it to 400 days by homologueous expansion ( $v=r/t$ ) with **ExTraSS**

**Explosive TRANSient Spectral Simulator**  
(Van Baal++2023,2024)

3D NLTE **Radiative Transfer** code

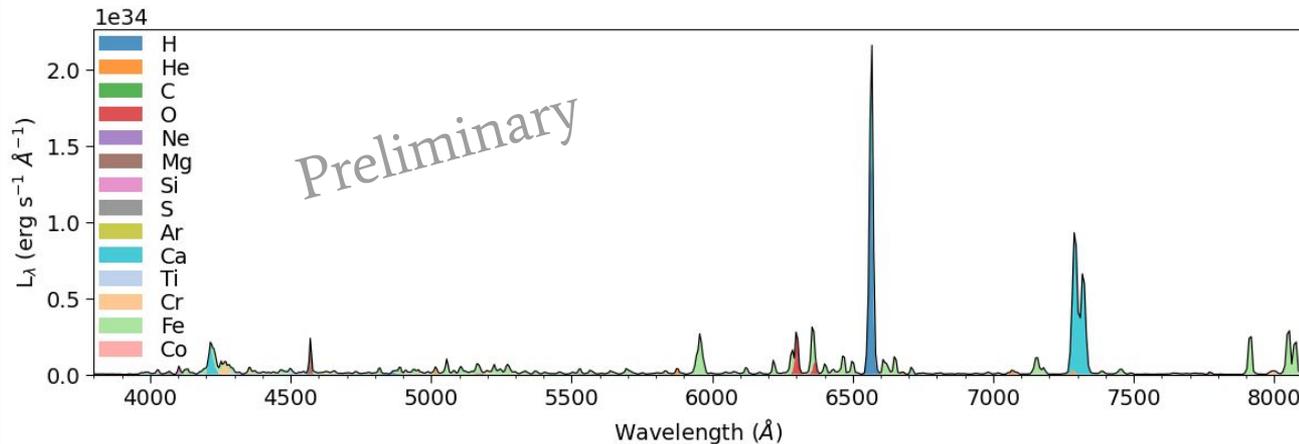
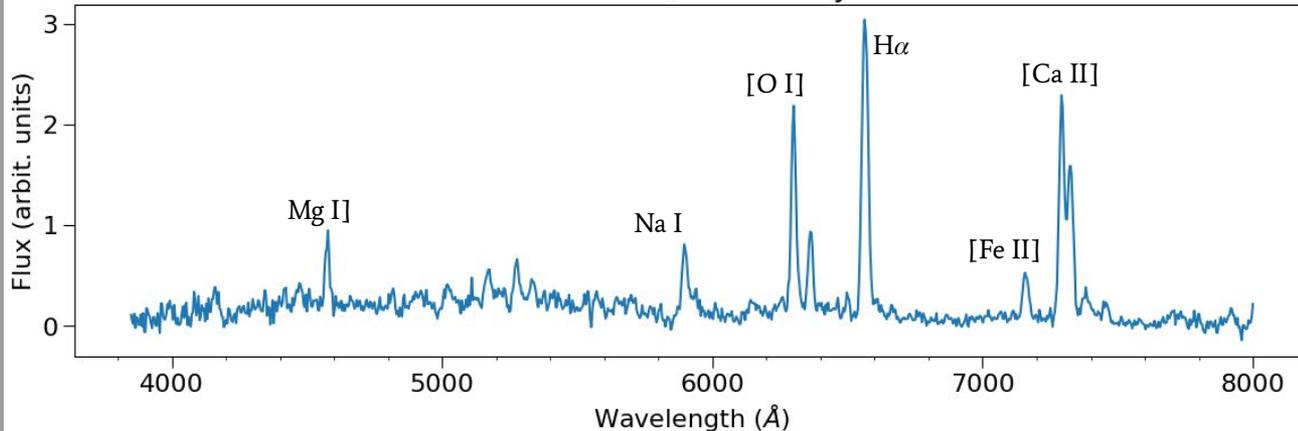
# Preliminary Results

ExTraSS

3D NLTE

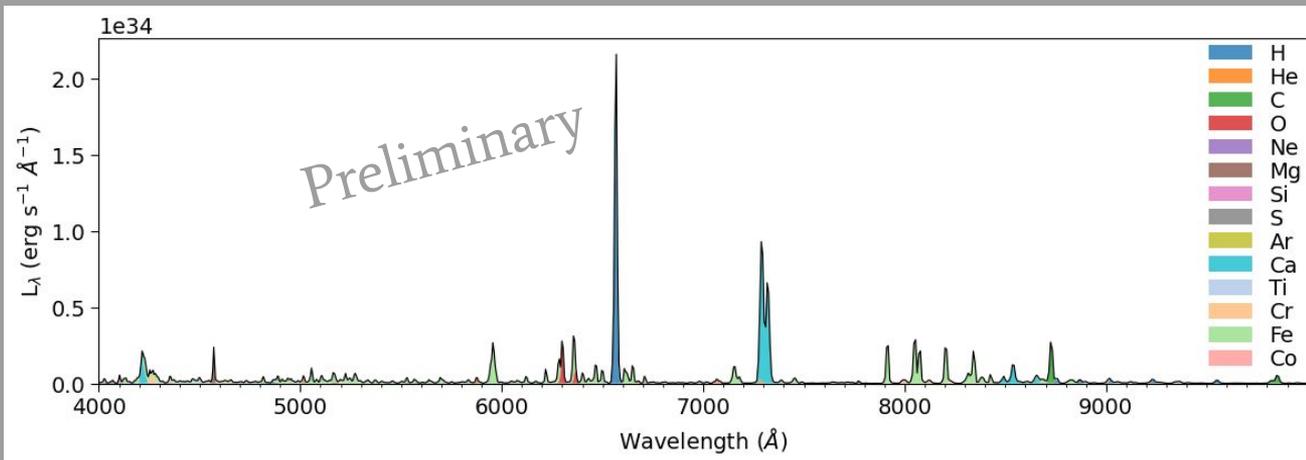
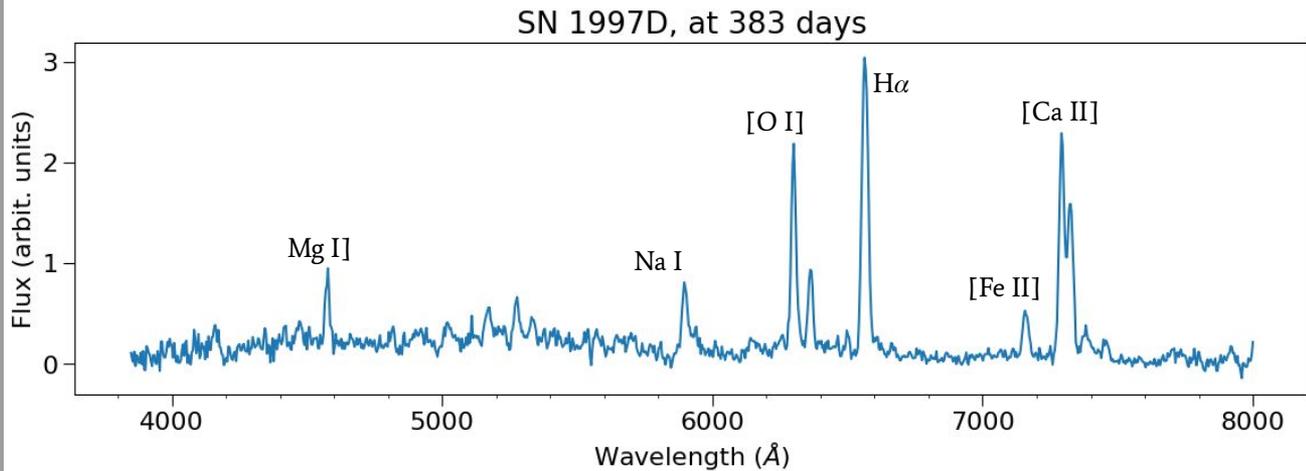
Radiative Transfer

SN 1997D, at 383 days



# Preliminary Results

ExTraSS  
3D NLTE  
Radiative Transfer

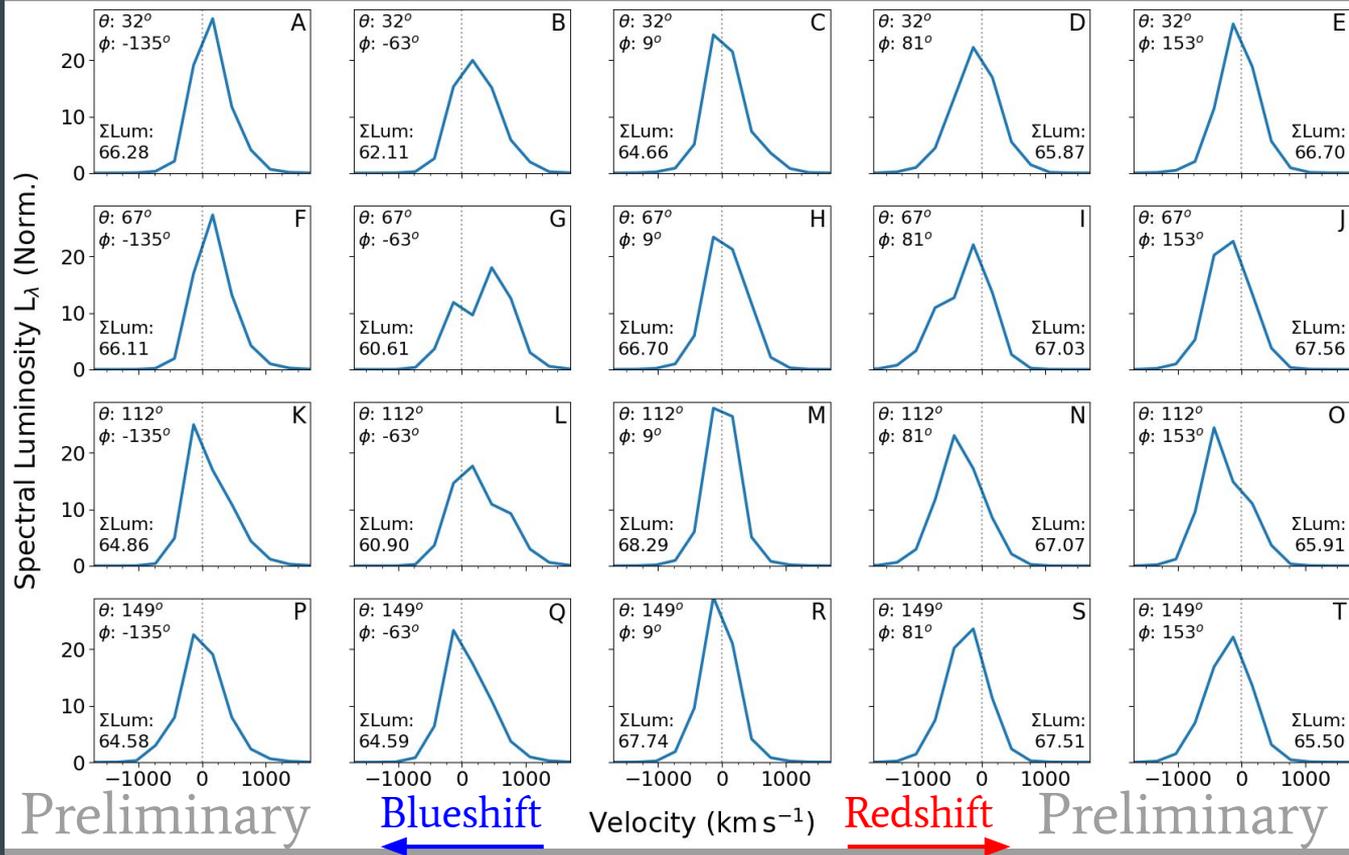


# Preliminary Results

ExTraSS

3D NLTE Radiative Transfer

## H $\alpha$ viewing angle impacts



# Summary & Outlook

## Created 3D NLTE Radiative Transfer code (ExTraSS)

Applied to  $9.0 M_{\odot}$  progenitor, Fe-CCSN at 400 days

Preliminary spectral investigation & viewing angle effects

Identify differences to 1D and particular spectral signatures to differentiate between ECSNe and CCSNe

## Future plans include:

More models

More detailed physics

Different Transients

(kilonovae, in progress)

