

Probing Pair-Instability Supernovae via ^{56}Ni Decay Signatures

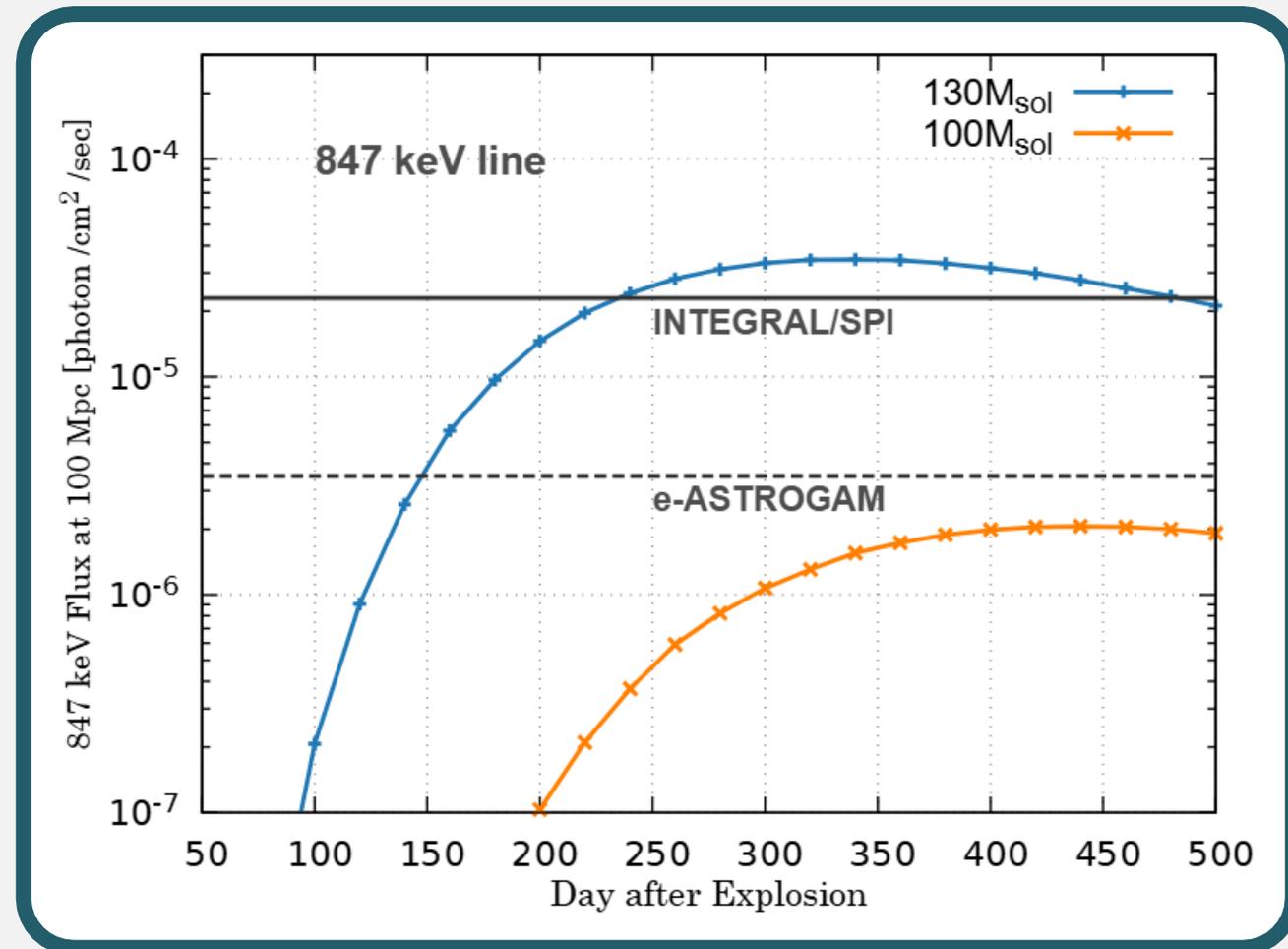
[arXiv:2503.21744](https://arxiv.org/abs/2503.21744)

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Institute for Cosmic Ray Research,
The University of Tokyo, / ICRR fellow

[Result]

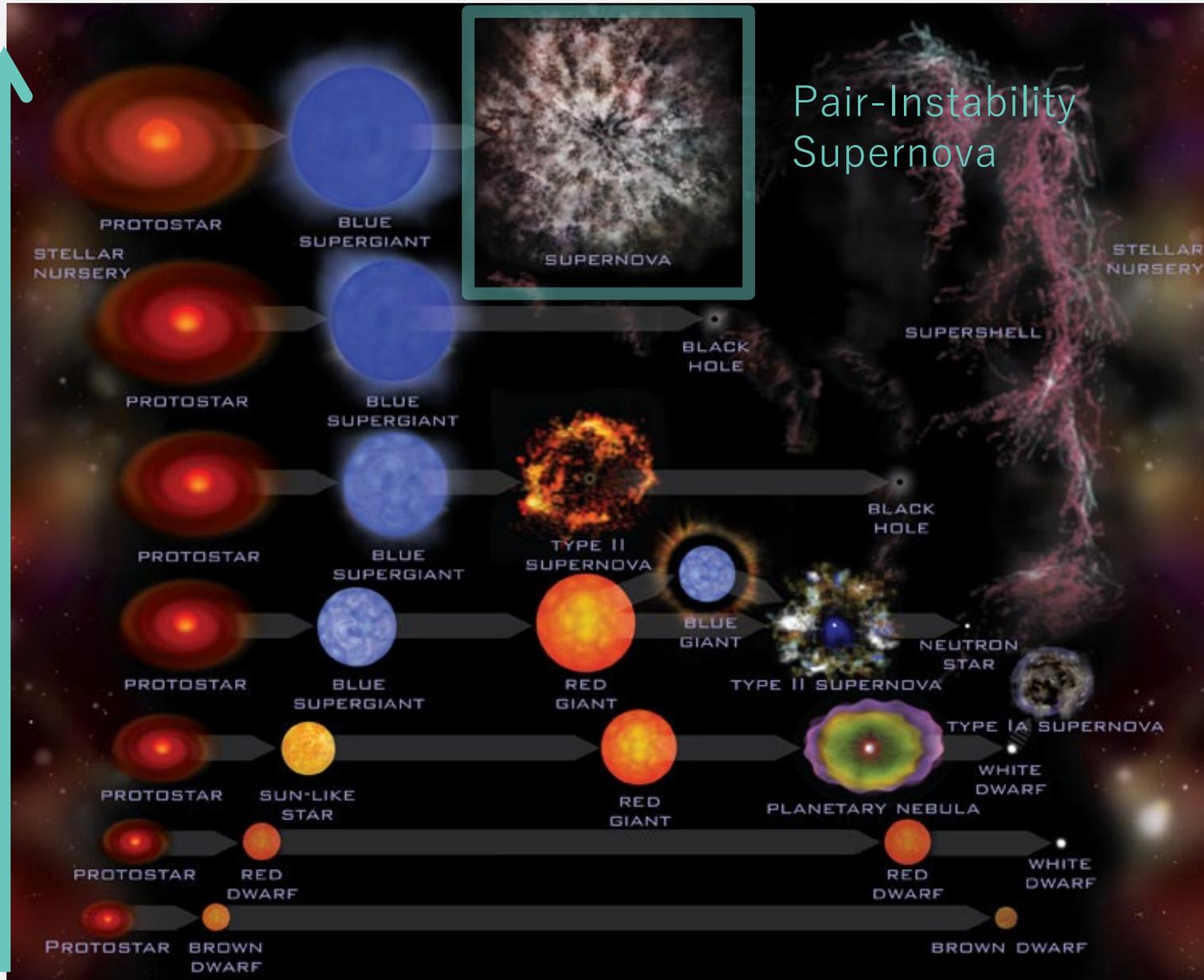
The next-generation telescope
will be able to observe the 847 keV line
from PISN at $d < 300 \text{ Mpc}$.



What is Pair-instability supernova (PISN)?

arXiv:2503.21744

Initial mass of the star (M_{ZAMS})



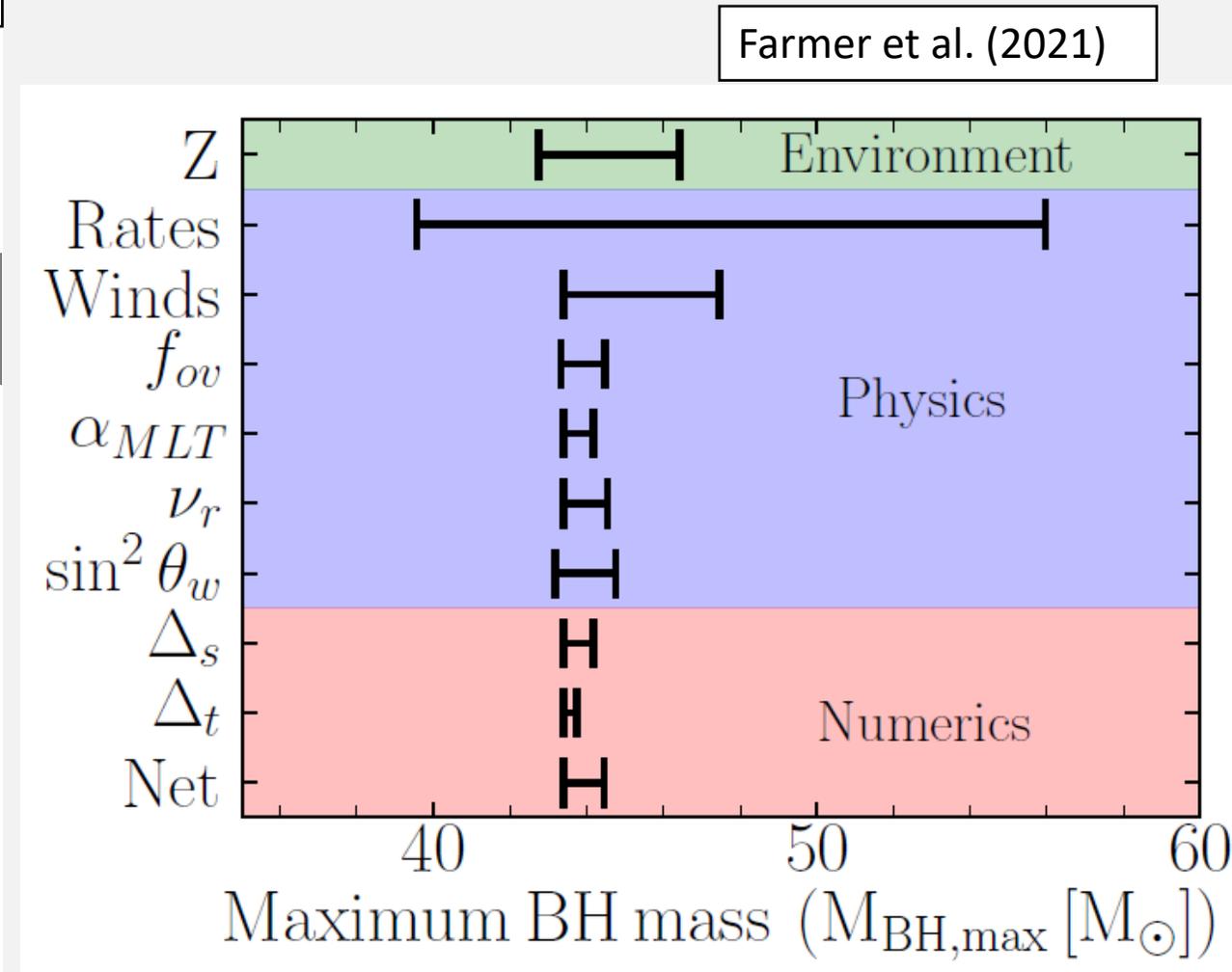
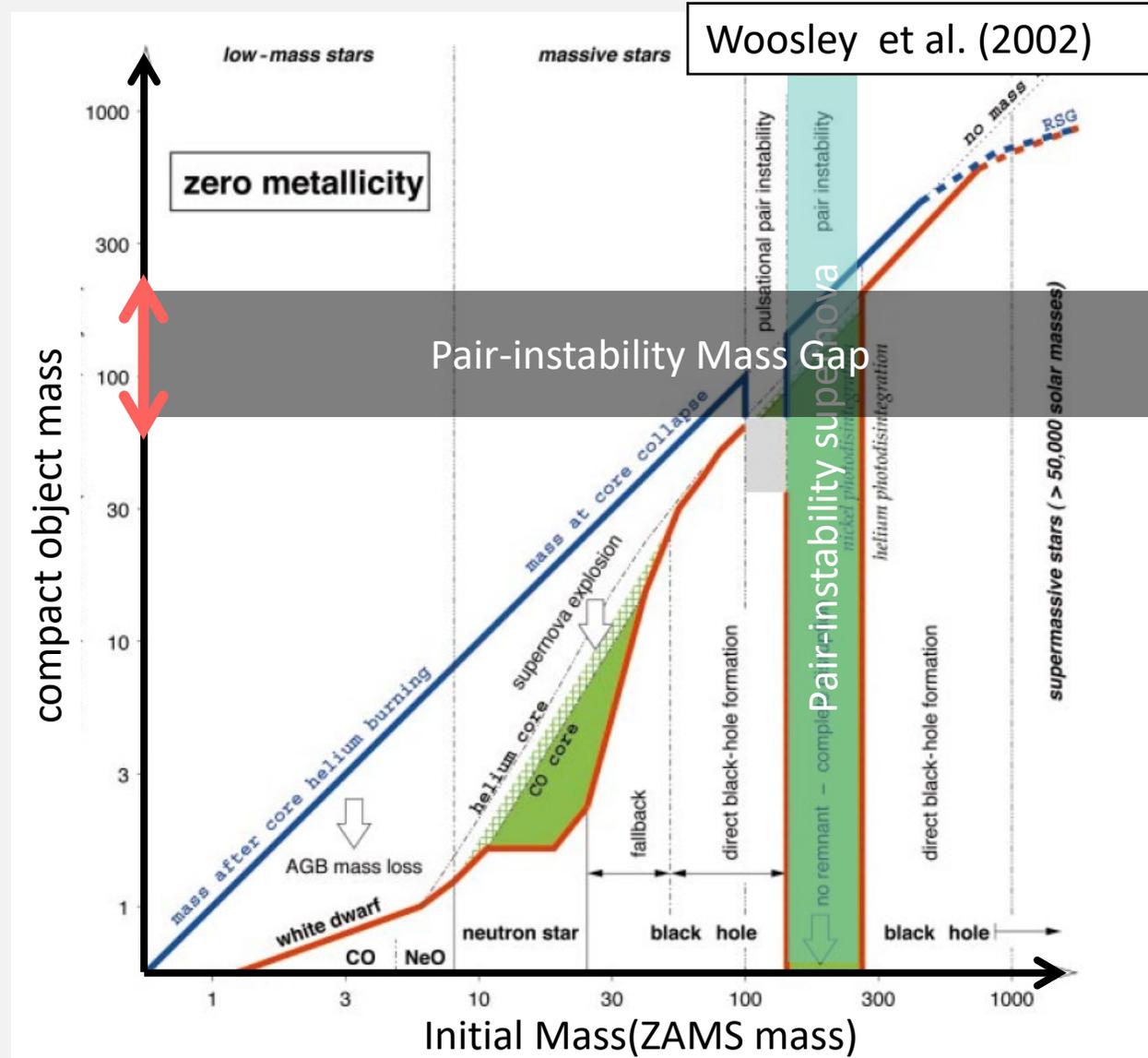
Pair-Instability
Supernova

Very massive star ($\gtrsim 100 M_{\odot}$) cause a thermonuclear explosion (e.g., Barkat et al., 1967).

PISN explosion synthesizes a large amount of ^{56}Ni (up to $60 M_{\odot}$!!!).

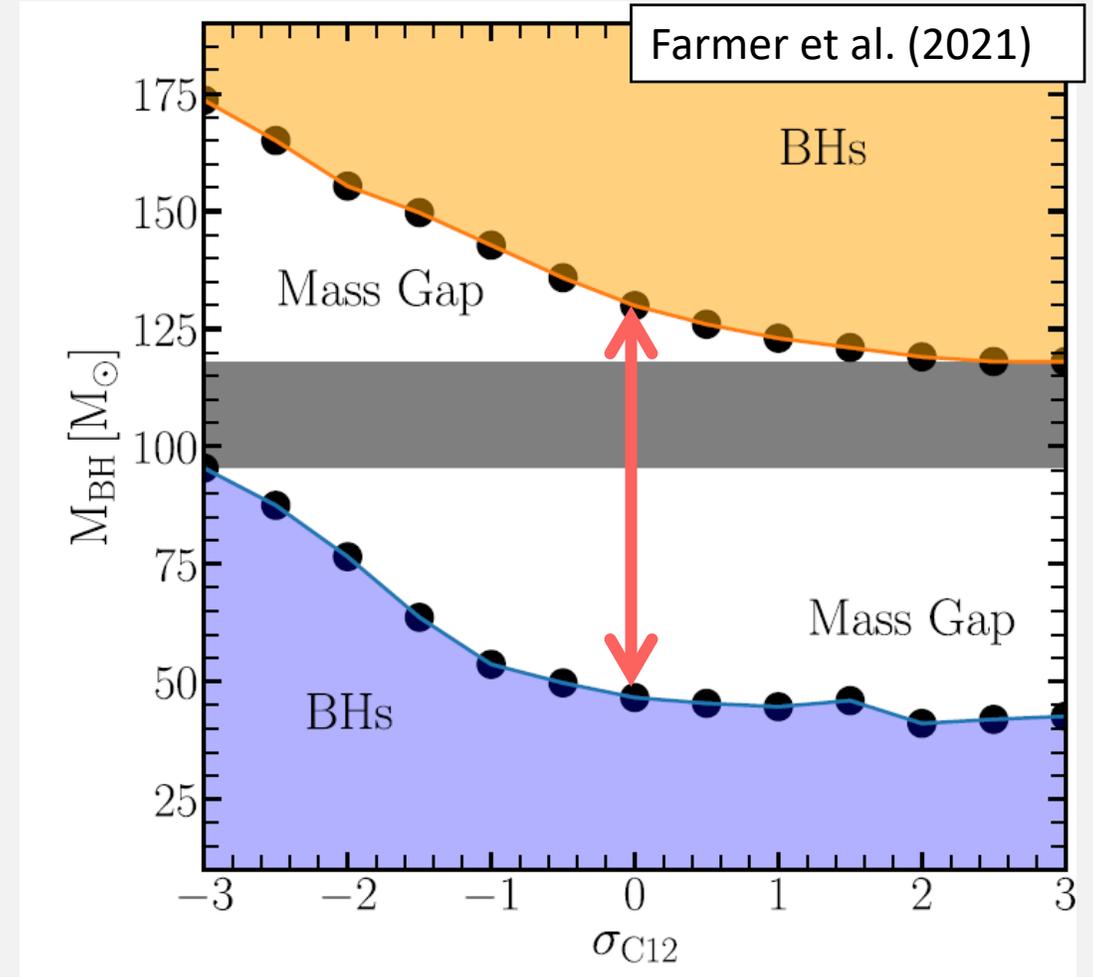
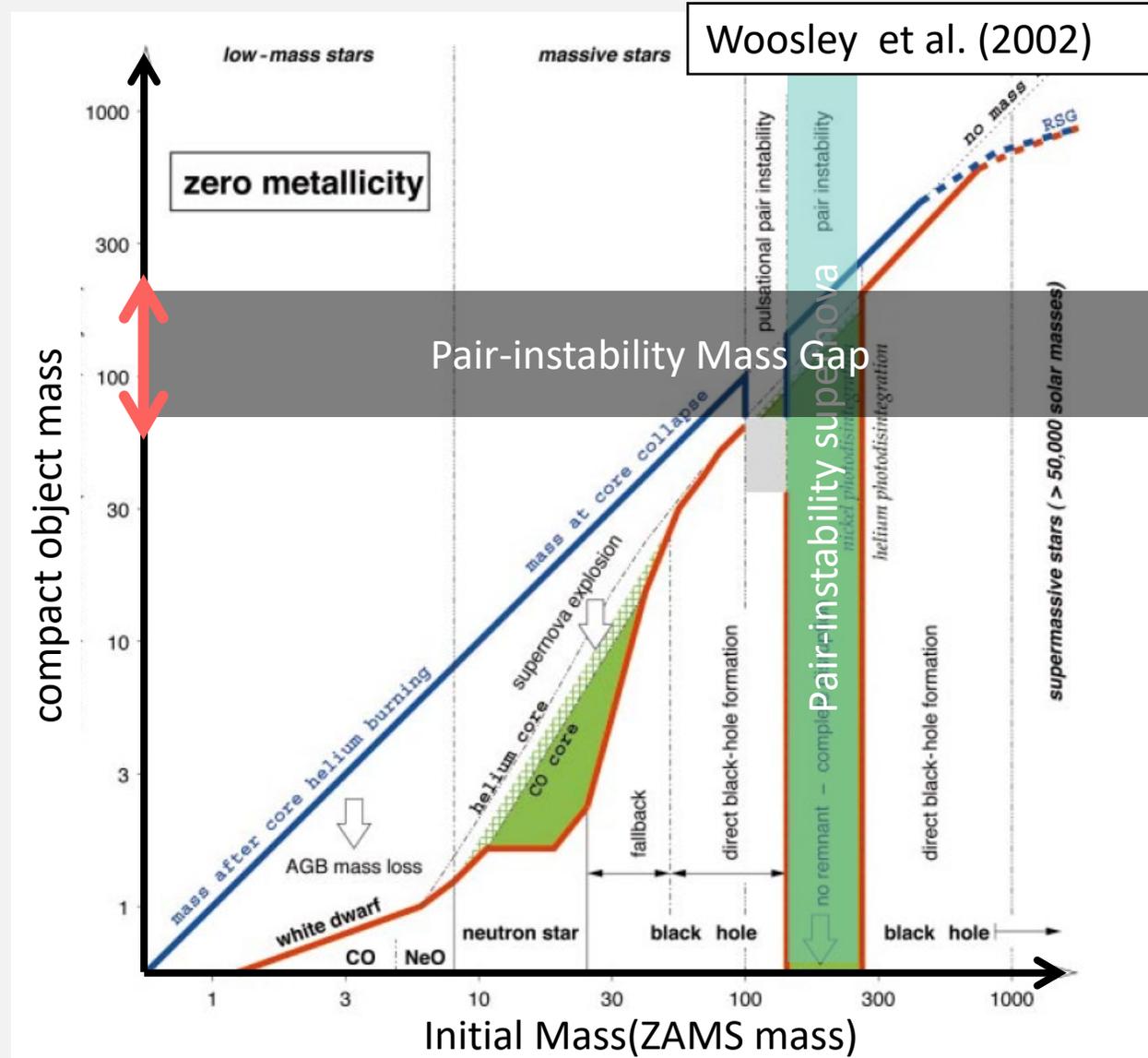
Why is it interesting to observe PISNe?

It is known that no compact objects remain after a PISN explosion.



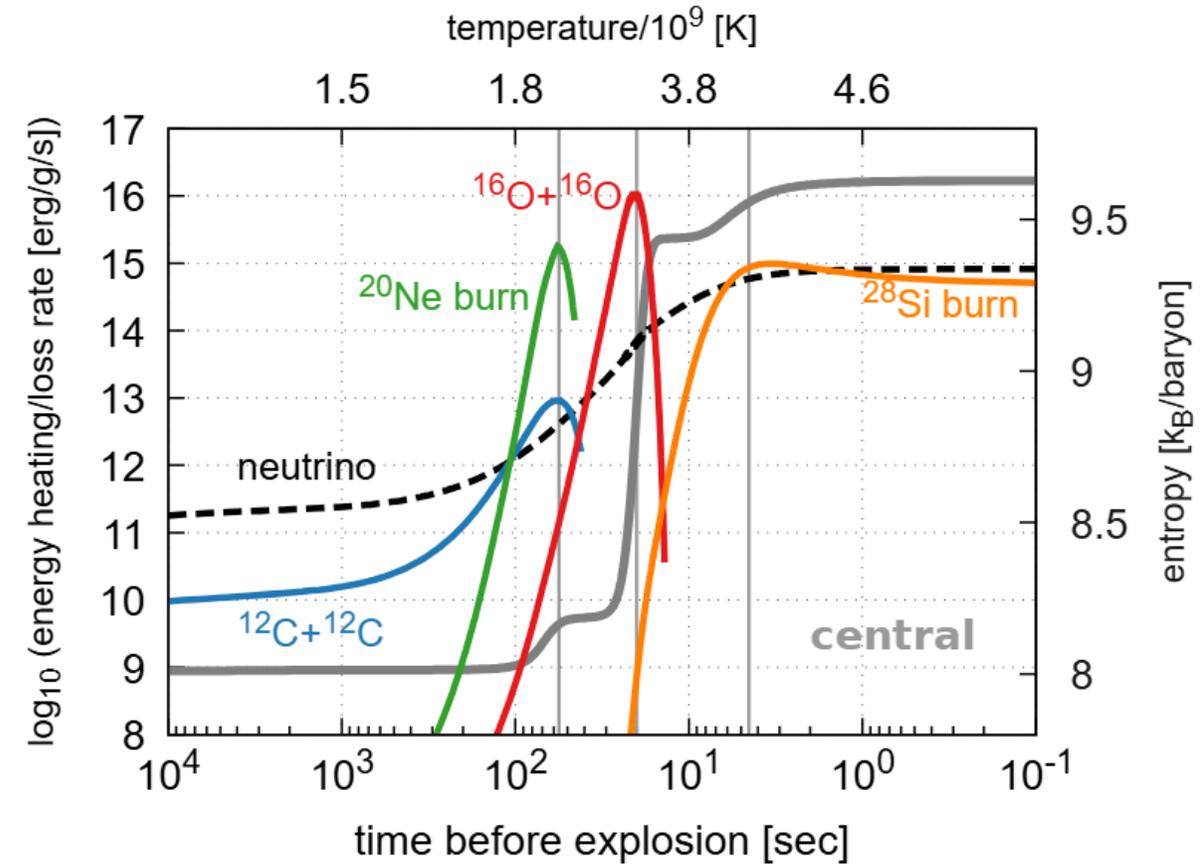
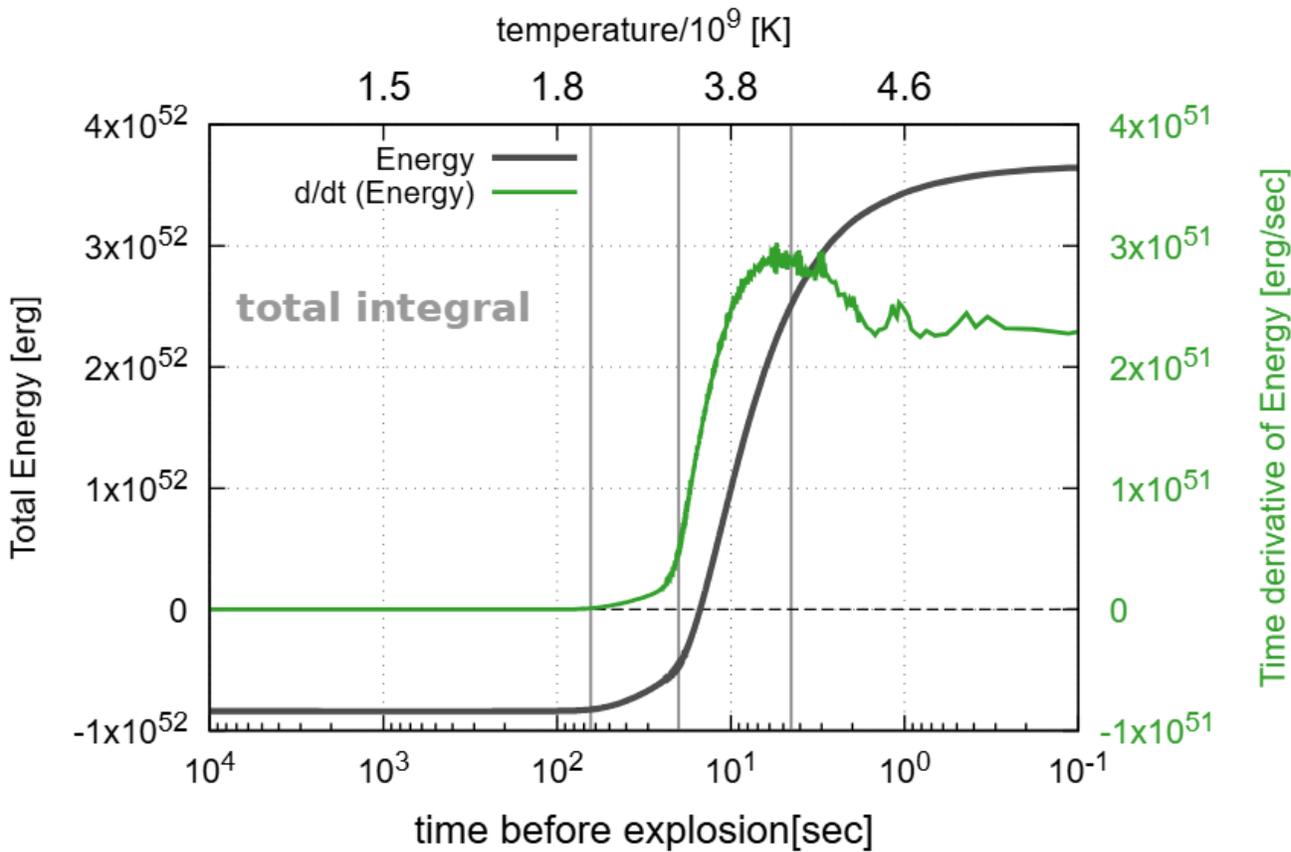
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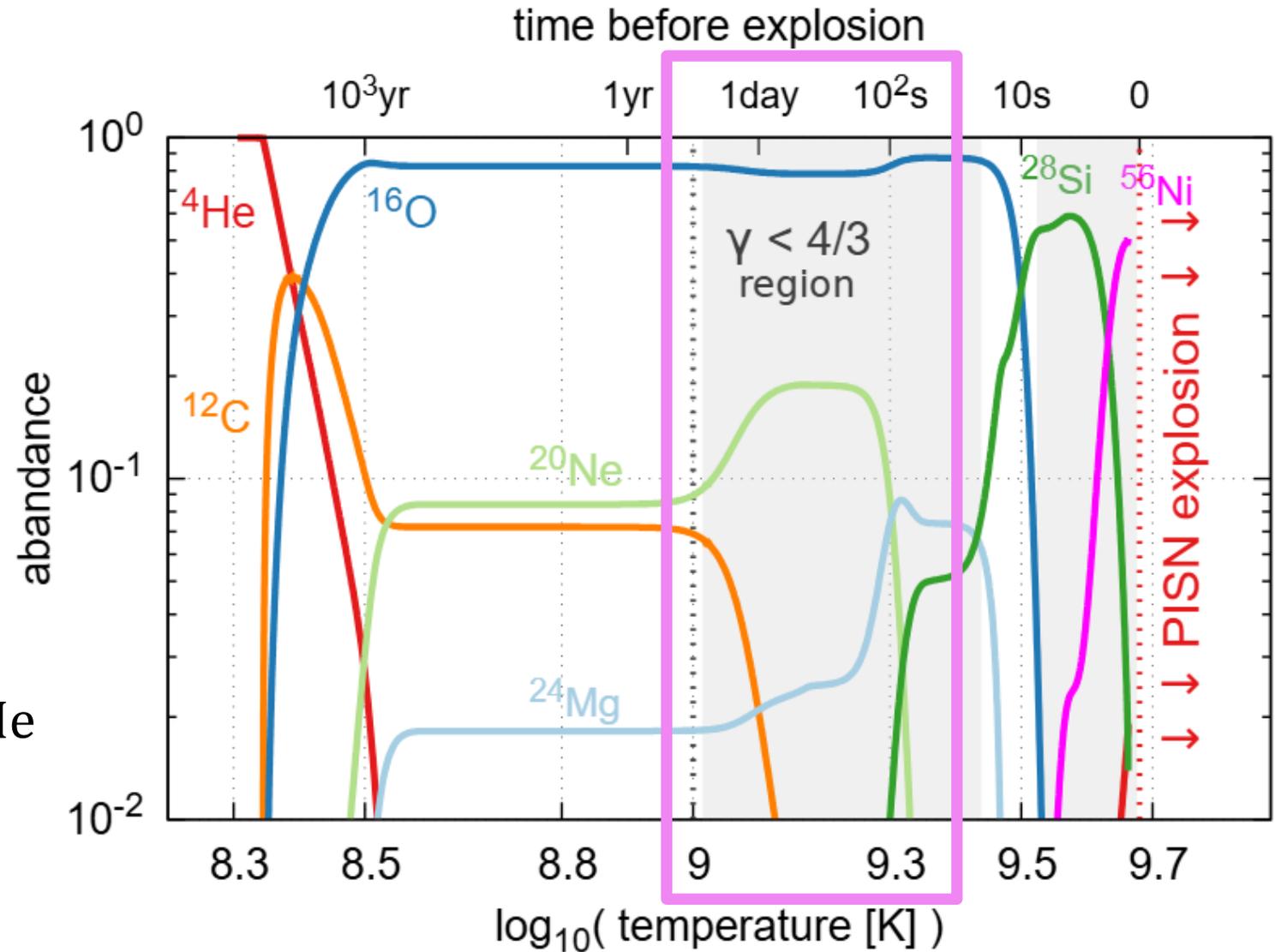
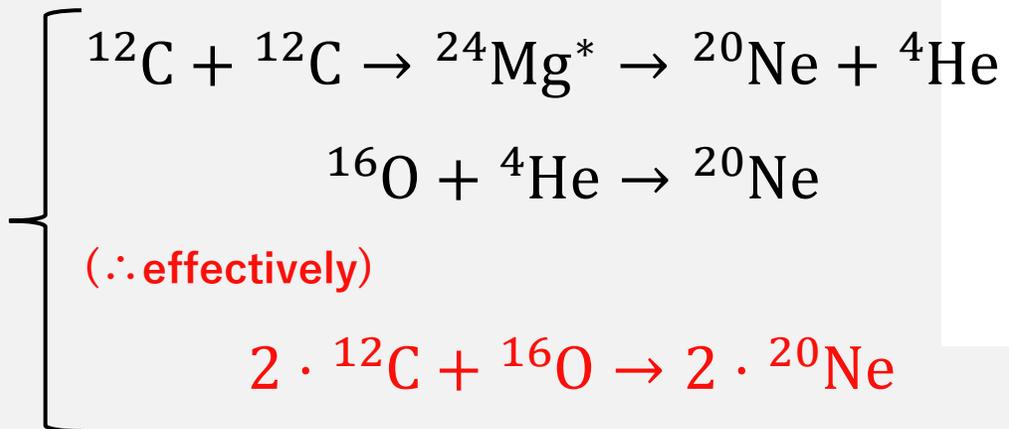
why the reaction rate affects the explosability?

arXiv:2503.21744



Sawada et al. (in prep)

why the reaction rate affects the explodability?



Prediction of Gamma Ray Emitting from Supernova

CC-SNe ($M(^{56}\text{Ni}) \sim 0.07 M_{\odot}$)

detection limit ~ 2 Mpc

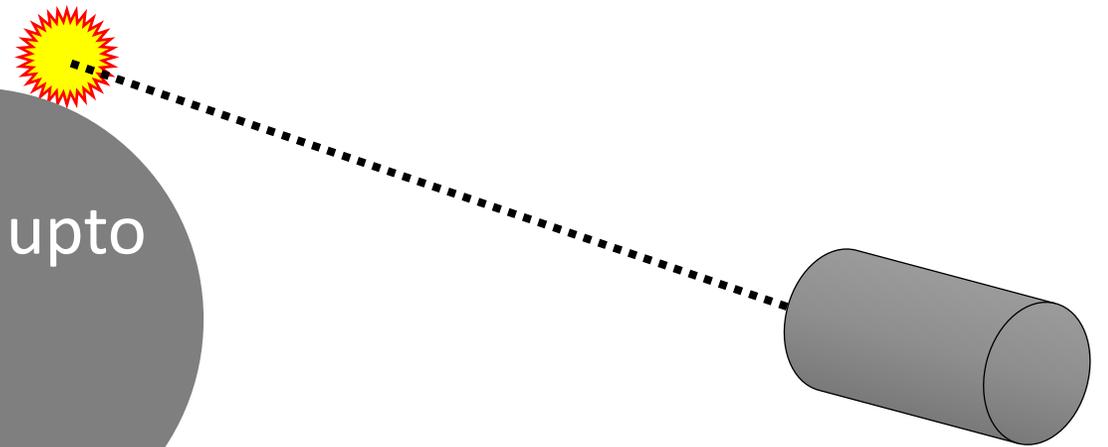
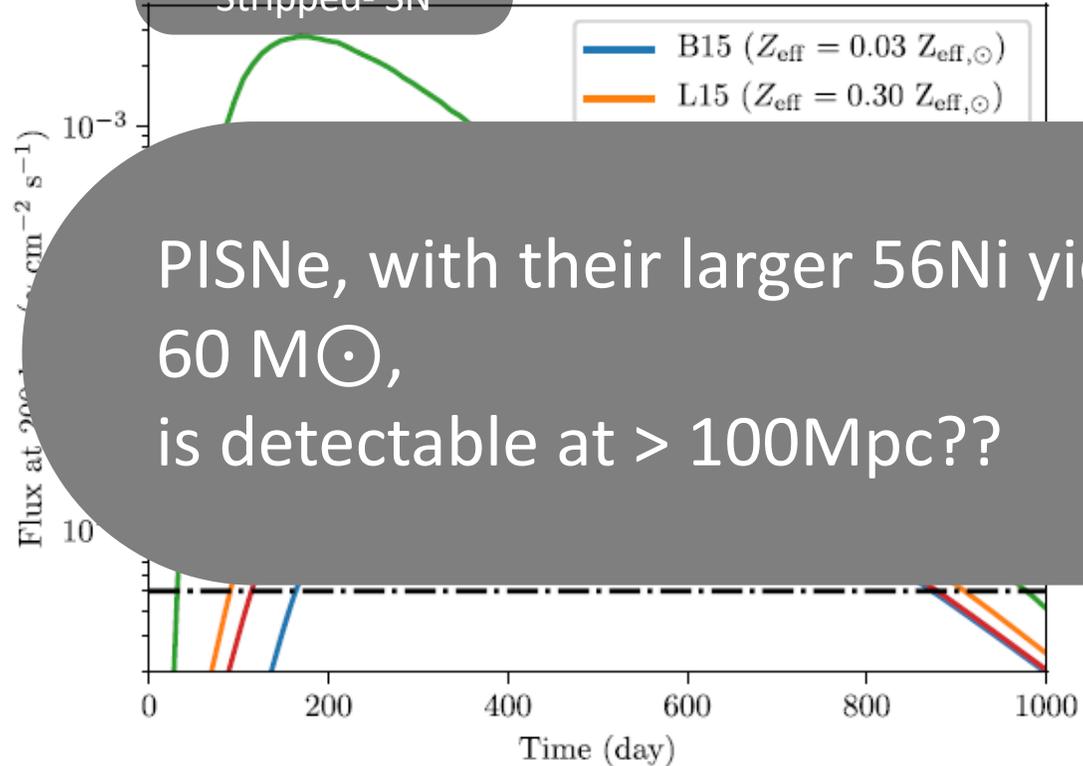
by INTEGRAL/SPI. (Alp et al. 2019)

Type Ia SNe ($M(^{56}\text{Ni}) \sim 0.6 M_{\odot}$)

detection limit ~ 10 Mpc

by INTEGRAL/SPI. (The & Burrows 2014)

Stripped- SN



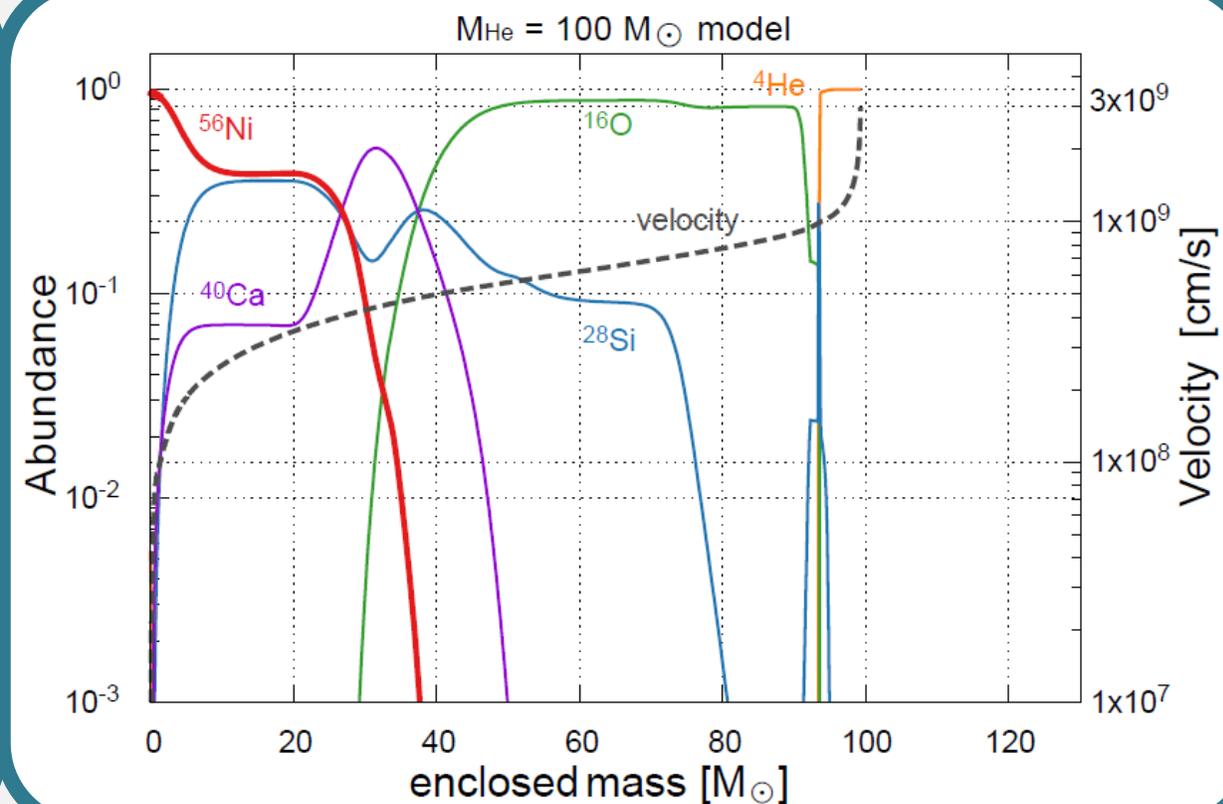
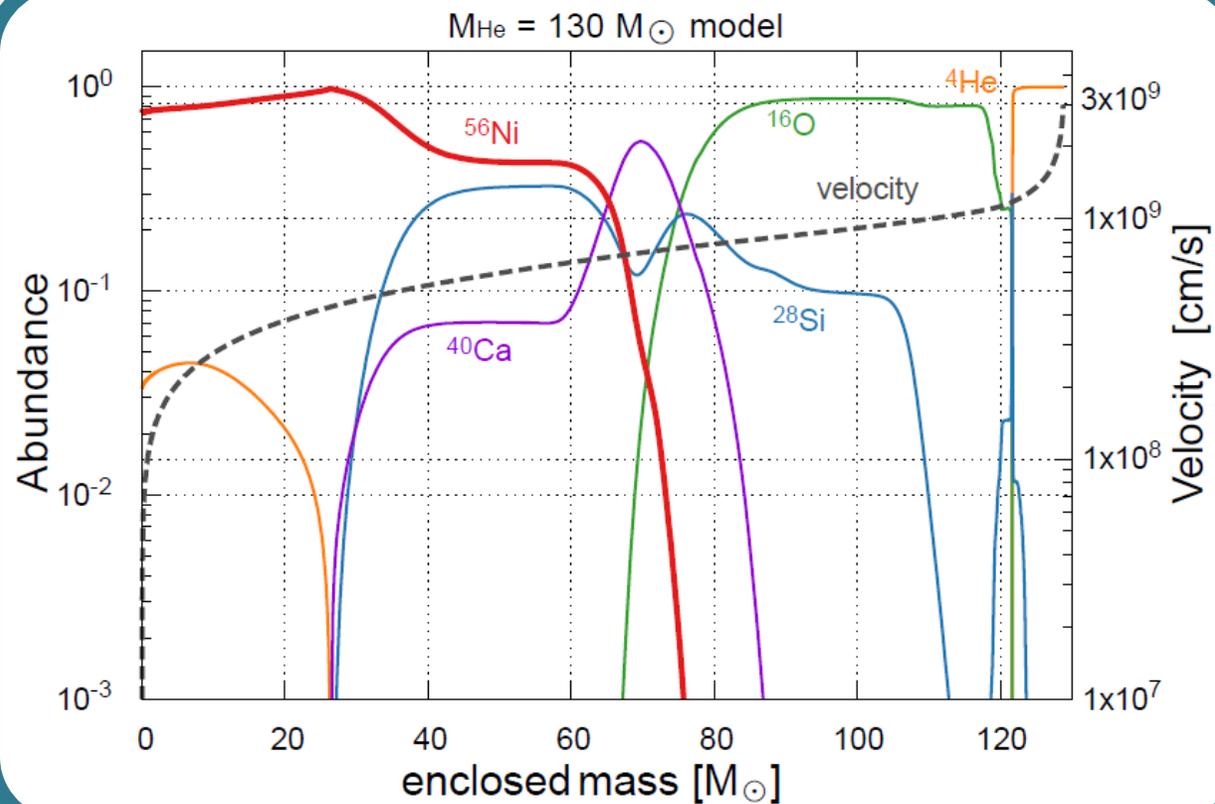
$$F_{\gamma} \approx \frac{N_A}{4\pi d^2} \frac{X_i M(^{56}\text{Ni})}{A \tau_i} I_{\gamma,i} \exp\left[-\frac{t}{\tau_i}\right]$$

Prediction of Gamma Ray Emitting from PISN

My cal. setup

- Cal. code: MESA-r24.08
- Network: 128-isotope

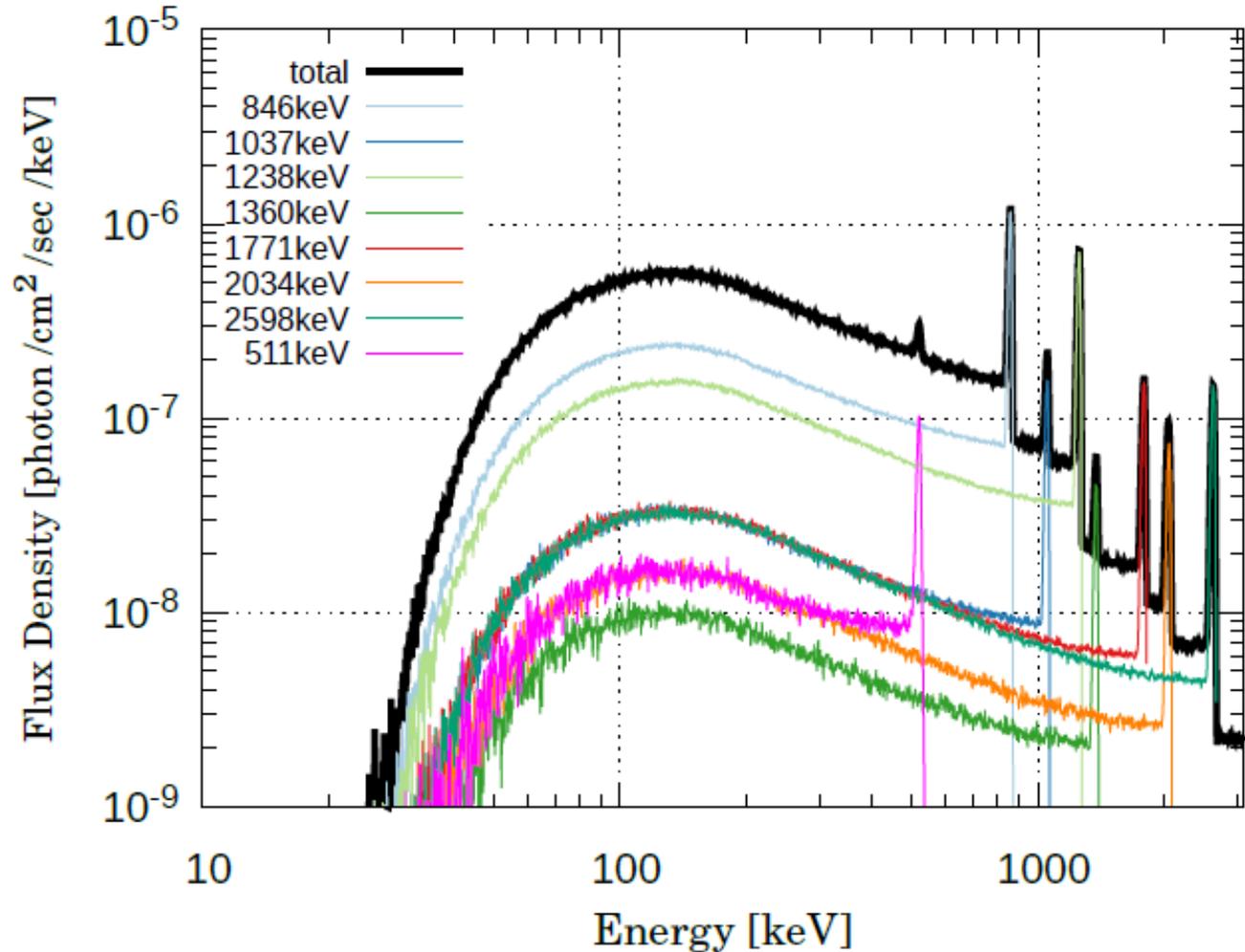
- $M_{\text{He}}=100M_{\odot}$;
 $E_{\text{expl}}=4 \times 10^{52}$ ergs; $^{56}\text{Ni} \sim 10M_{\odot}$
- $M_{\text{He}}=130M_{\odot}$;
 $E_{\text{expl}}=1 \times 10^{53}$ ergs; $^{56}\text{Ni} \sim 40M_{\odot}$



Prediction of Gamma Ray Emitting from PISN

My cal. setup

- Monte Carlo radiative transfer of gamma-ray photons
(considering pair production, Compton scattering, and photoelectric absorption.)

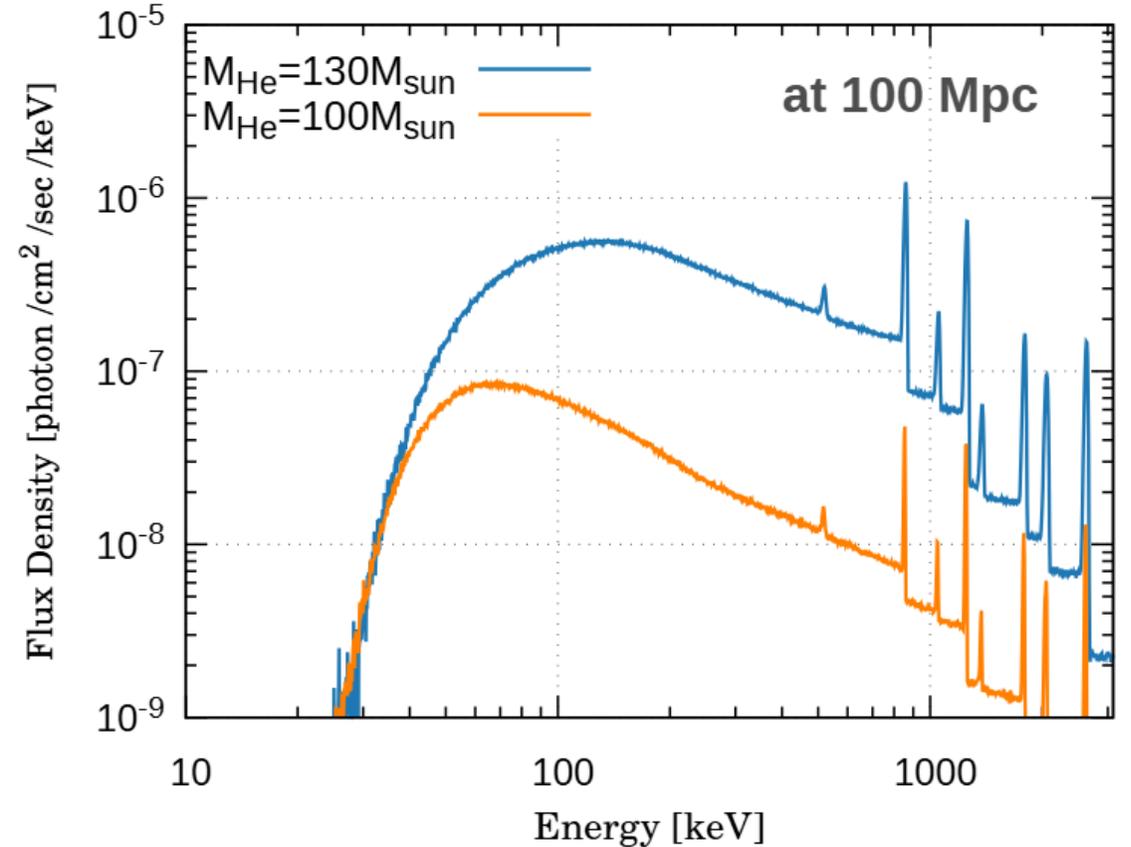
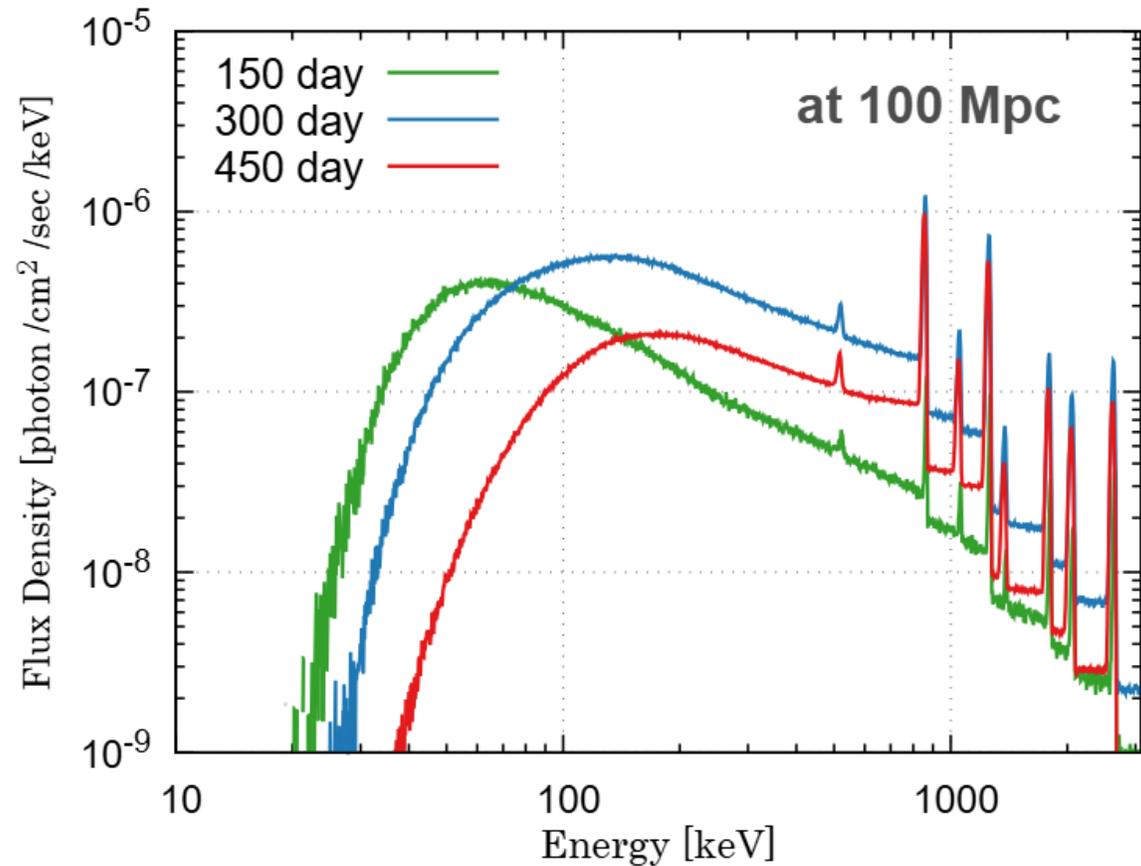


the model spectrum
at 300 days after the explosion
with helium core 130M
located at a distance of 100 Mpc.

Prediction of Gamma Ray Emitting from PISN

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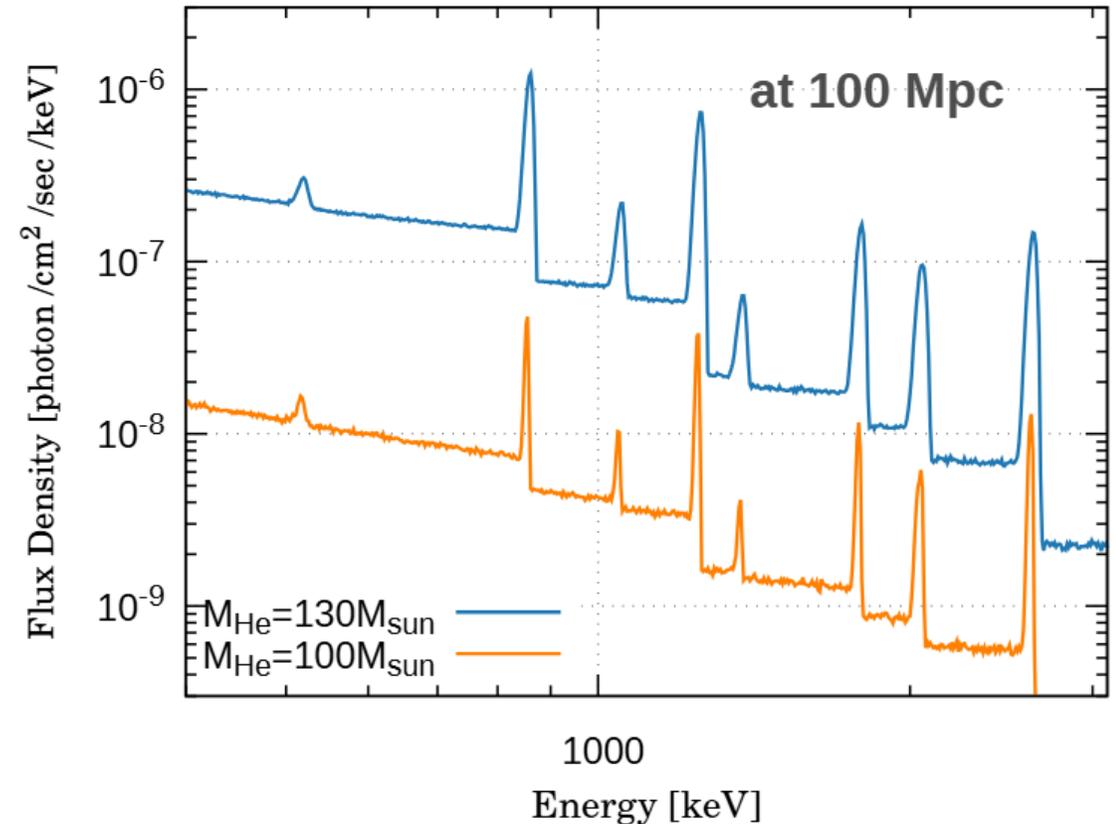
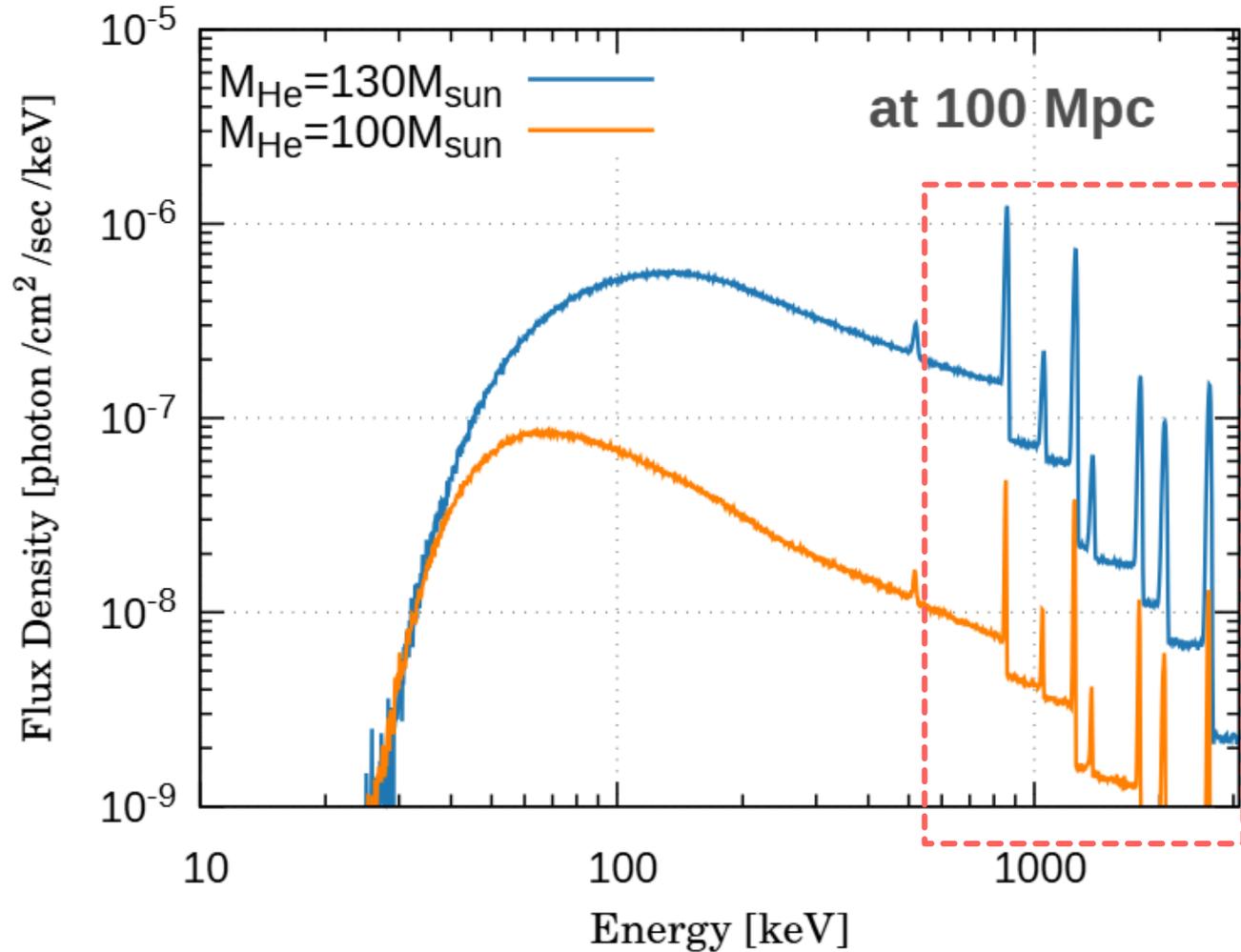
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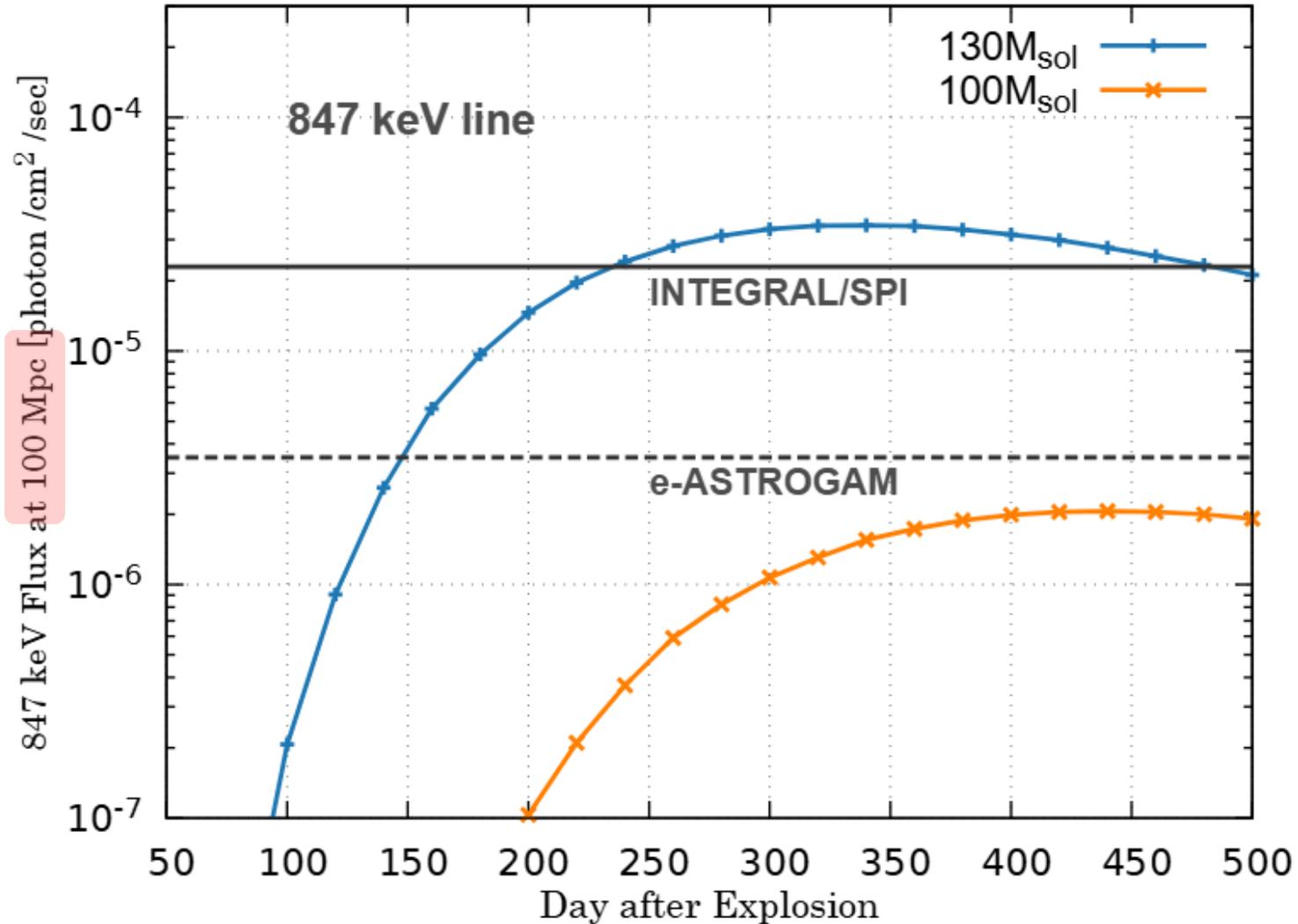
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Prediction of Gamma Ray Emitting from PISN

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- Monte Carlo radiative transfer of gamma-ray photons



With the $M_{\text{He}}=130M_{\text{sol}}$ model, the next-generation telescope will be able to observe the 847 keV line at $d < 300 \text{ Mpc}$.

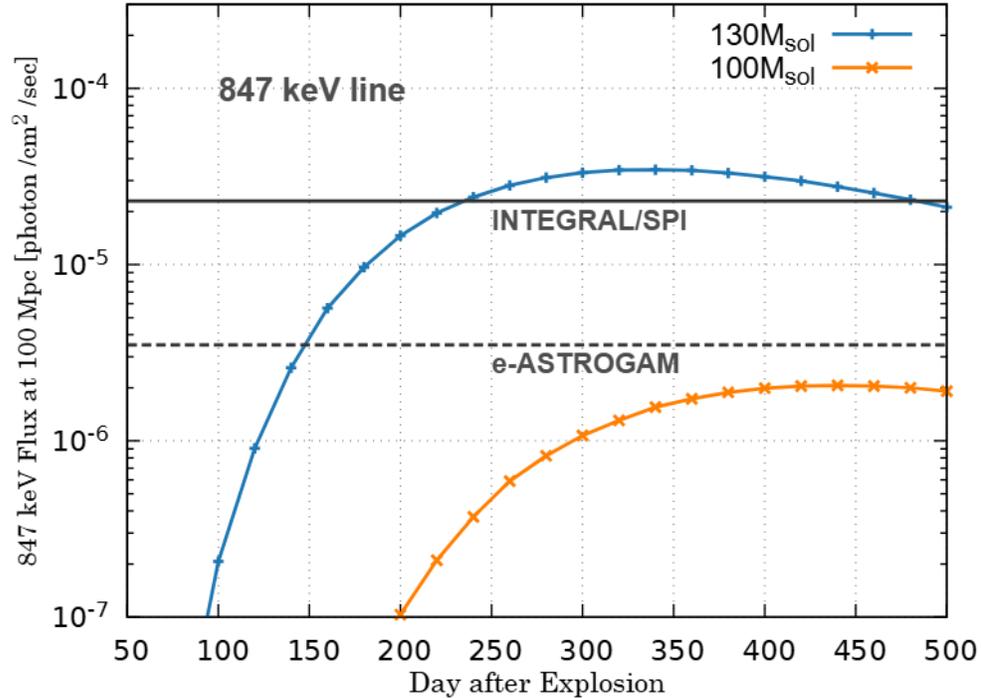
Past PISN Candidates:

- SN 2007bi; $z=0.128$
- SN 2018ibb; $z = 0.166$

Prediction of Gamma Ray Emitting from PISN

My cal. setup

- Monte Carlo radiative transfer of gamma-ray photons



With the $M_{\text{He}}=130M_{\text{sol}}$ model,

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PISN Event Rate:

- From Super-luminous SN event
 - × (PISN fraction : $\eta=1-10\%$)
 - 0.01-0.1 events [yr^{-1}]
- From Salpeter IMF; $\sim 1\%$ of core-collapse SN
 - roughly 10 events yr^{-1} .