

# Gravitational wave signal of protoneutron star convection

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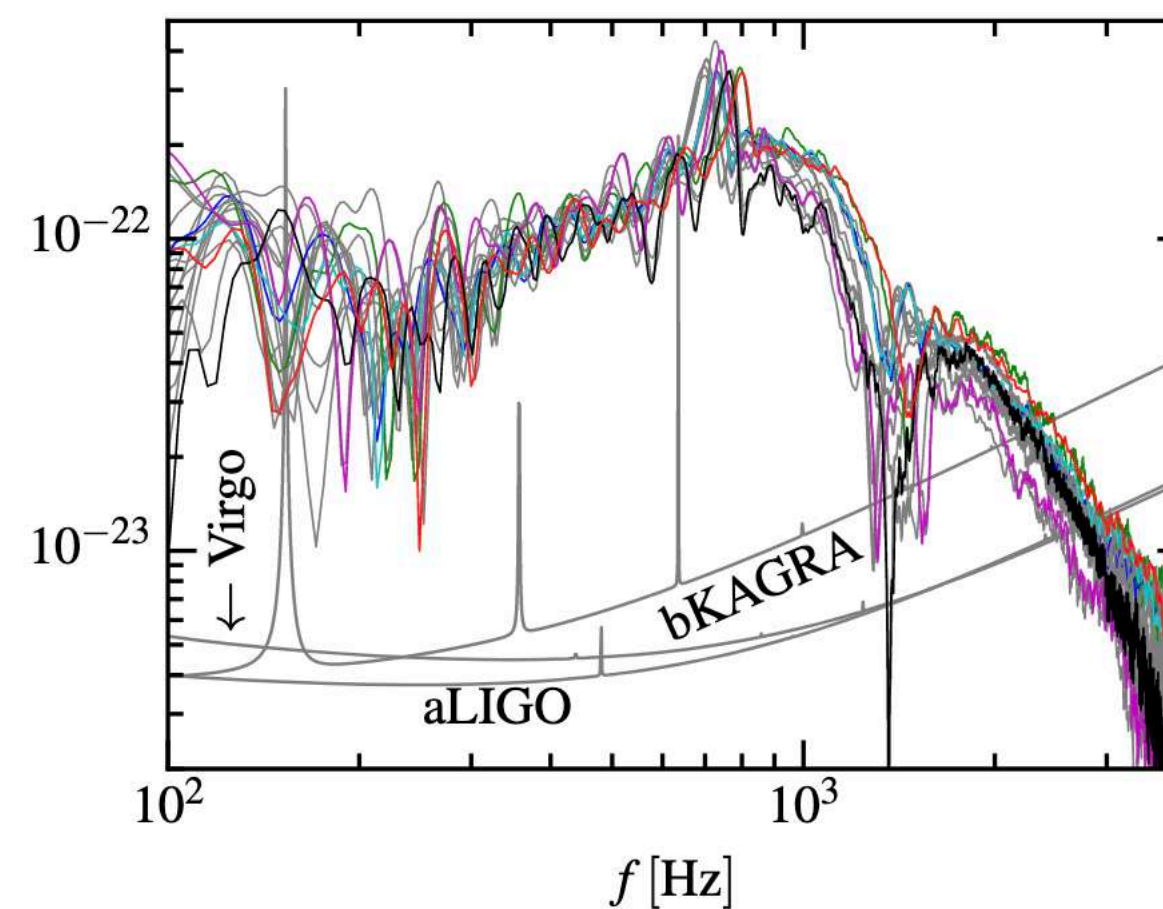
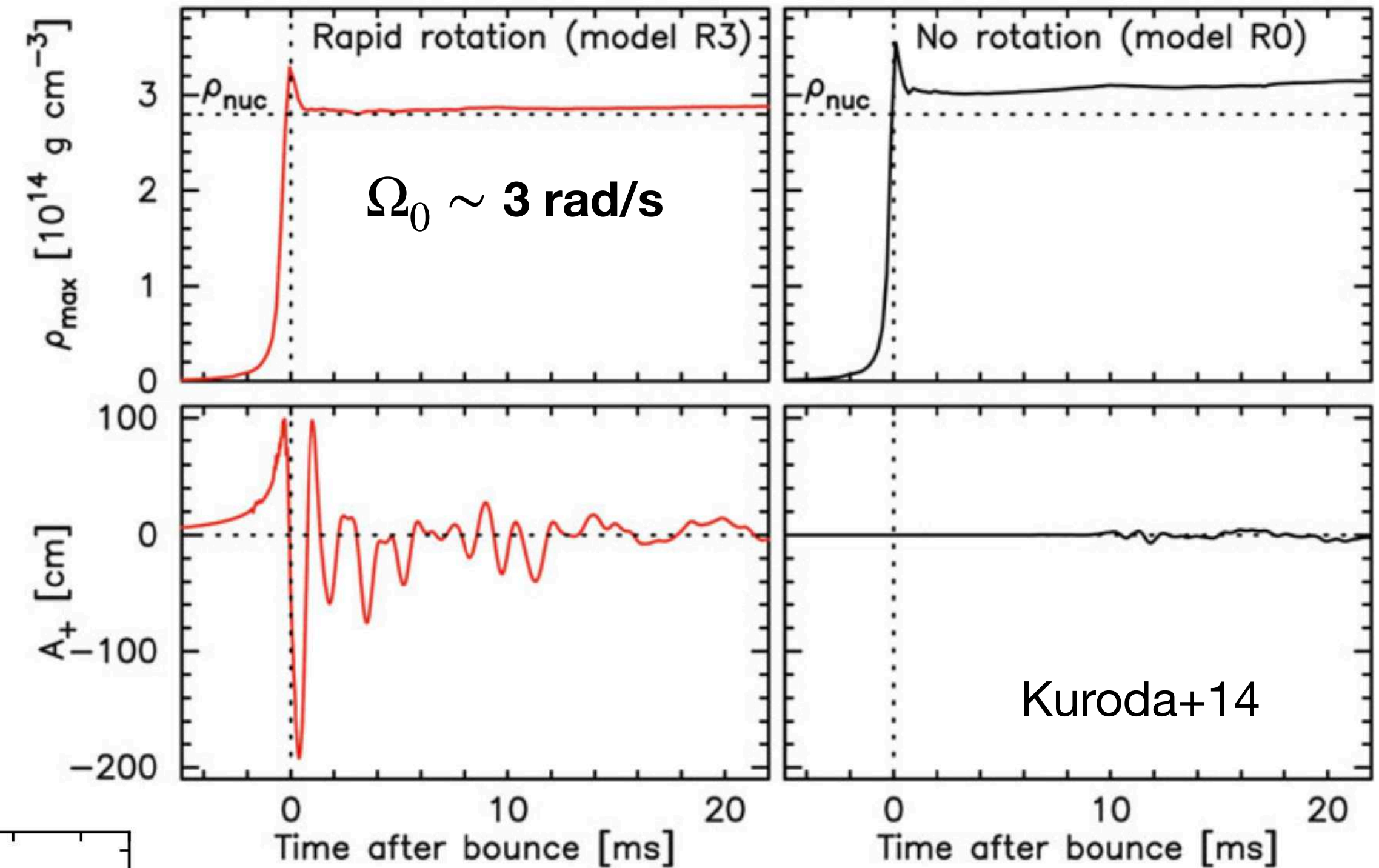
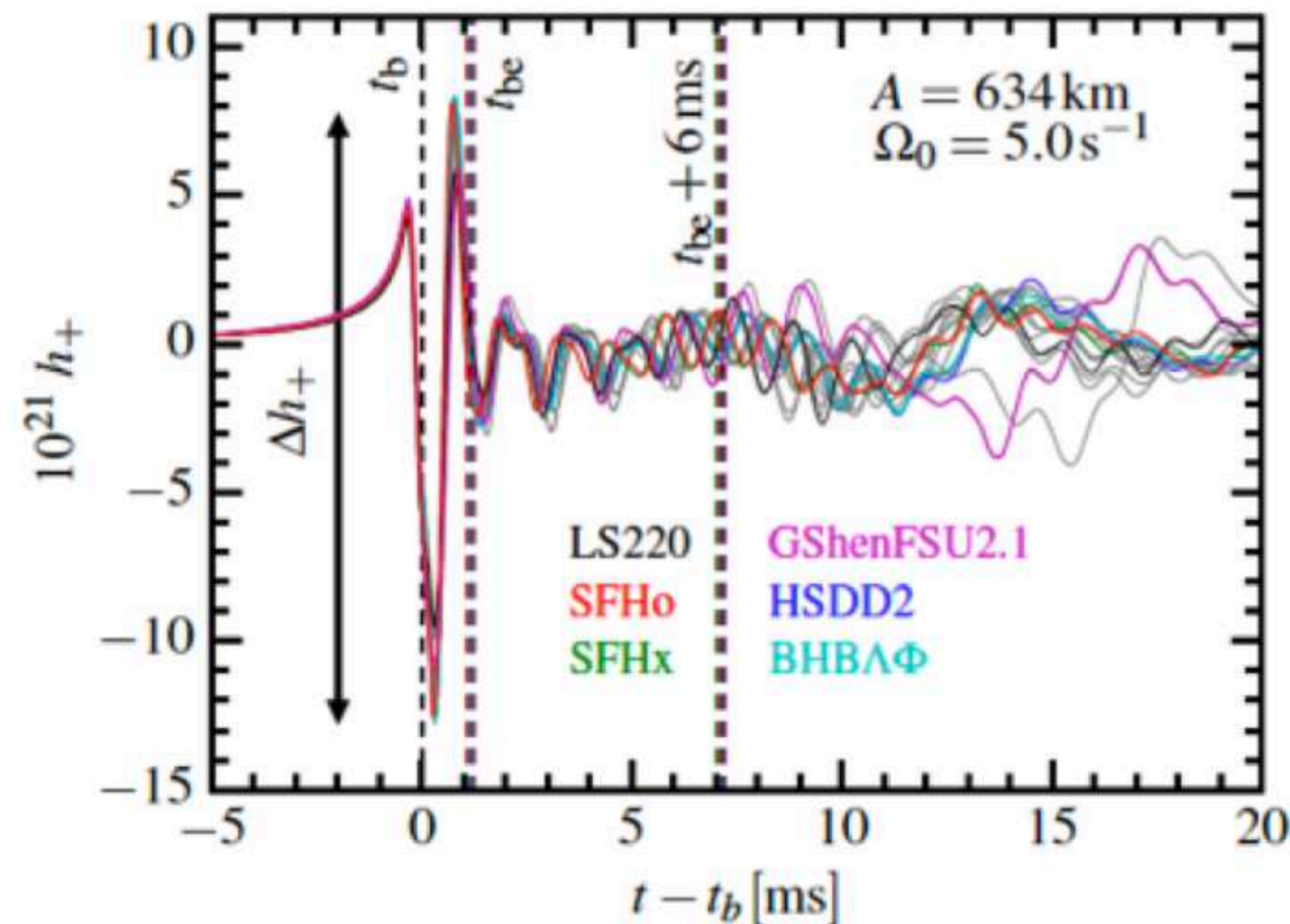
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# GW signal of CCSN

## Bounce signal:

- only fast rotating models
- $\Delta t \sim 5$  ms
- $f \sim 600\text{-}900$  Hz
- $h \sim 10^{-21}$  @ 10 kpc

Richers et al 2017

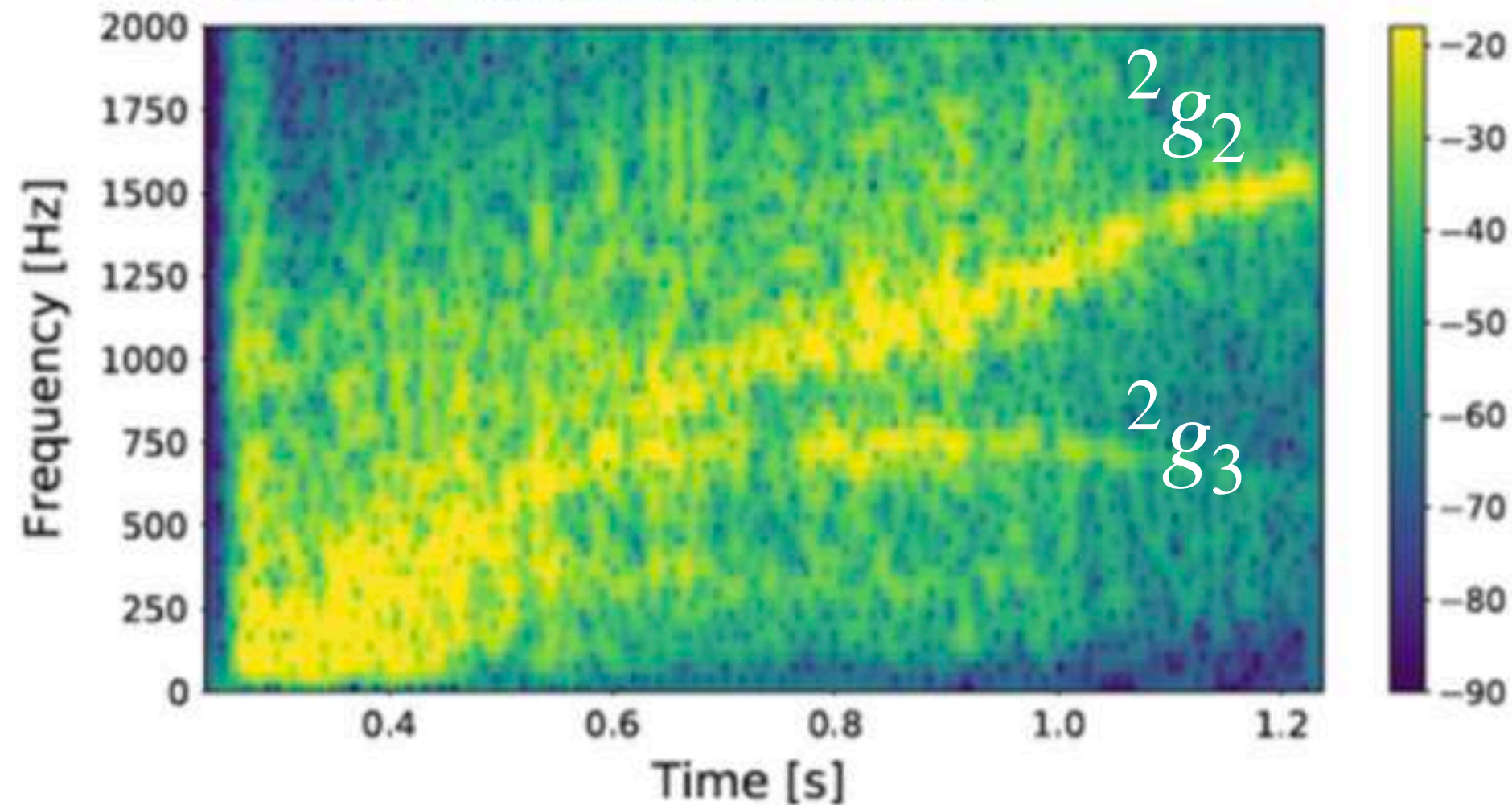


# Postbounce signal : non-axisymmetric instabilities

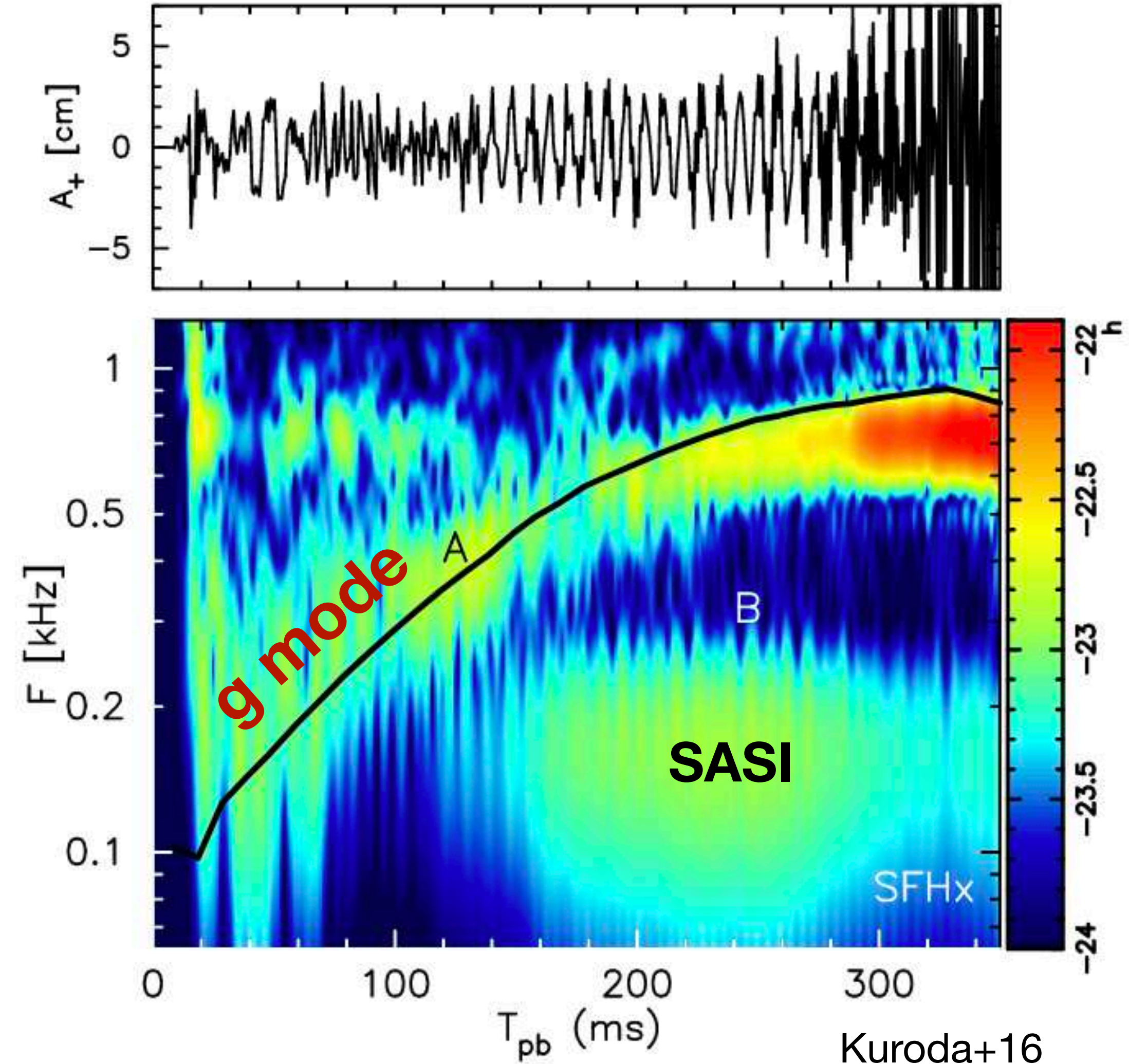
## Post-bounce “SN” signal:

- g-modes, SASI, convection
- $\Delta t \sim 0.1\text{-}1\text{-s}$
- $f \sim 50\text{-}2000\text{ Hz}$
- $h \sim 10^{-23}\text{-}10^{-22}$  @ 10 kpc

Torres-Forné et al 2019



$$\propto M_{PNS}/R_{PNS}^2$$

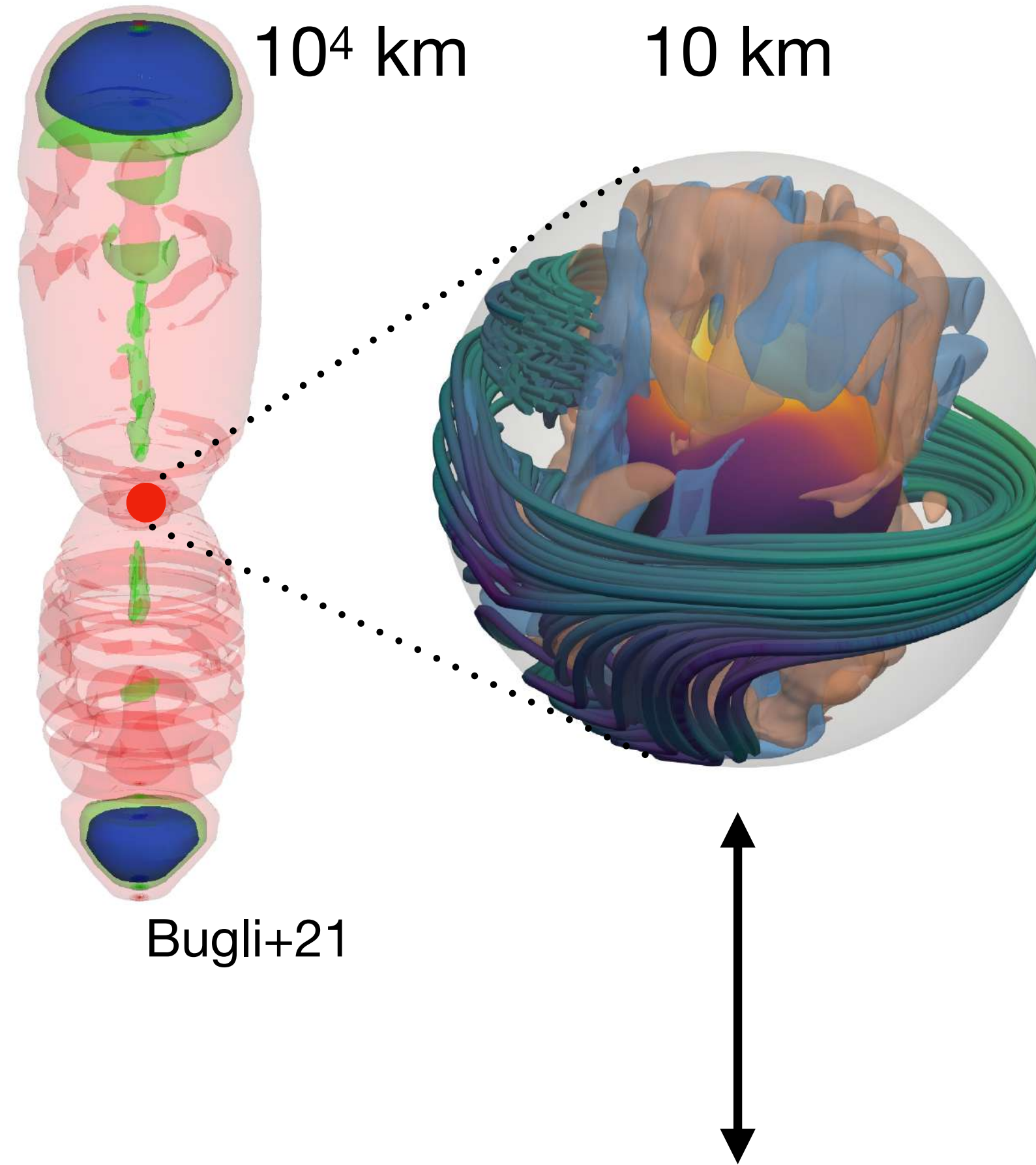
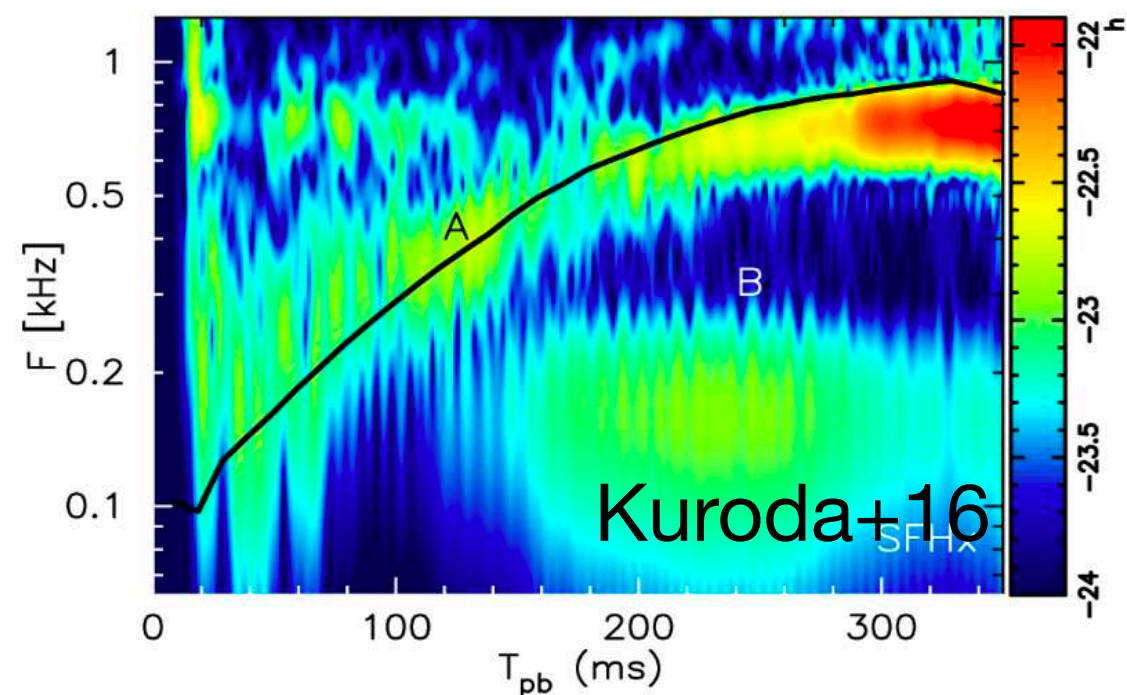


Kuroda+16

# PNS convection signal ?

## CCSN simulations

- Nucleosynthesis
- Multi-messenger observables



## 3D-MHD PNS models

### Study magnetar formation

- Fine characterisation of dynamo processes and large scale field generation
- Extensive parameter studies
- Derivation of physics informed scaling laws



## GW PNS convection signal ?

# 3D modelling with the MagIC code

Taken from 1D CCSN

## Input:

- Temperature profile
- Density profile

## Transport coefficients:

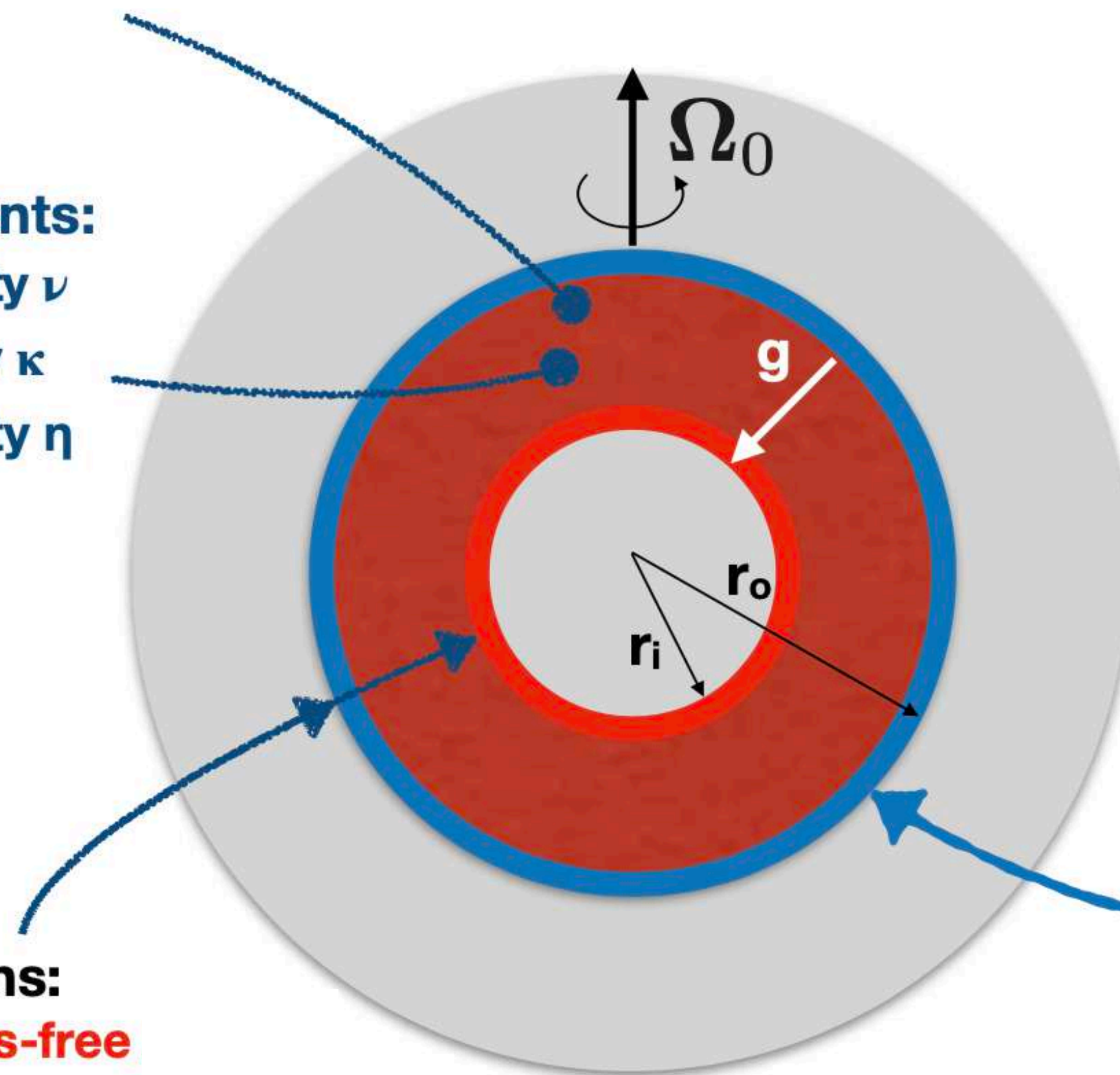
- Kinematic viscosity  $\nu$
- Thermal diffusivity  $\kappa$
- Magnetic diffusivity  $\eta$

## Boundary conditions:

- Mechanical: **stress-free**
- Thermal: **fixed entropy flux**
- Magnetic: **perfect conductor ( $B_{||}$ )**



[github.com/magic-sph/magic](https://github.com/magic-sph/magic)



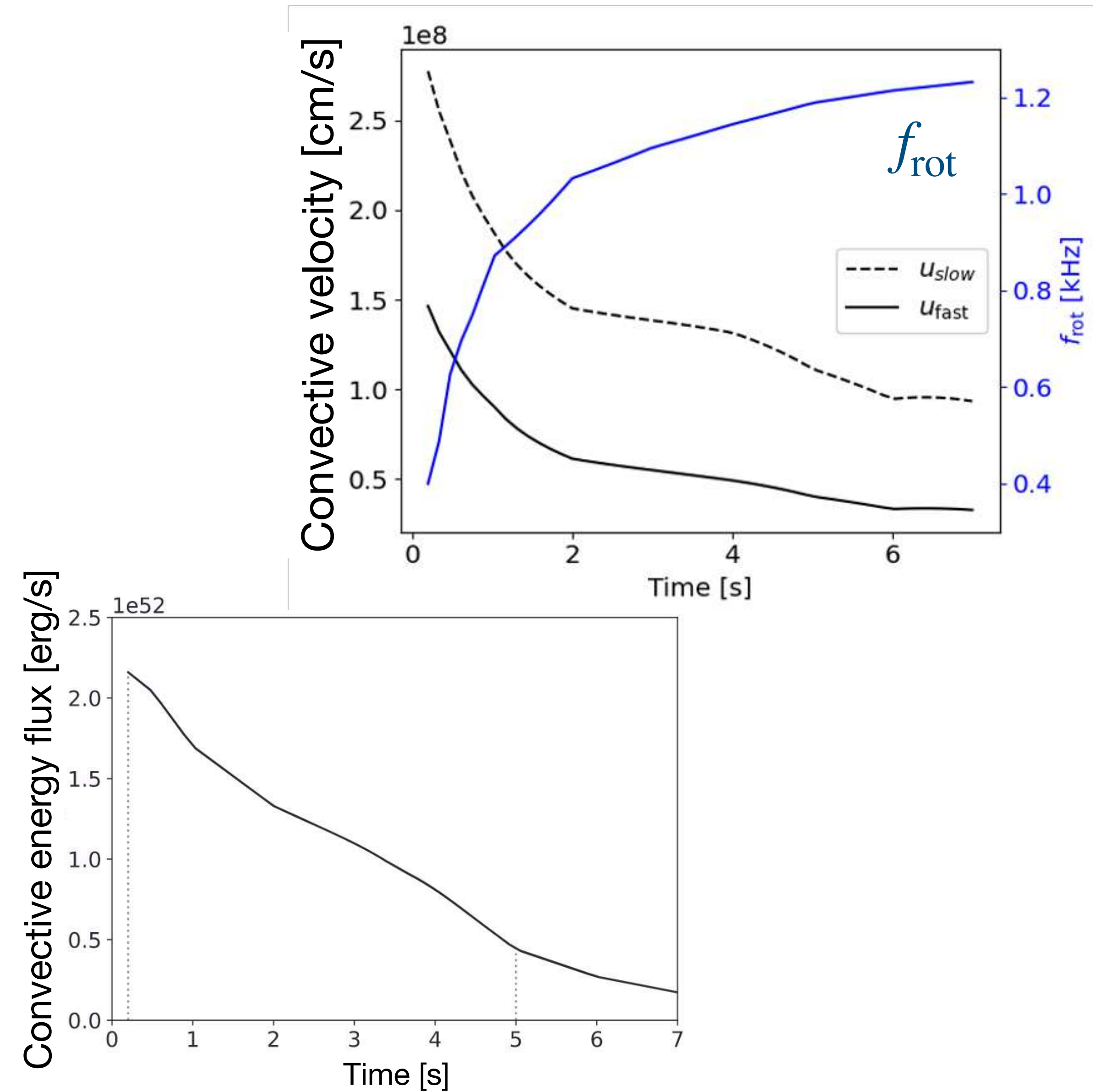
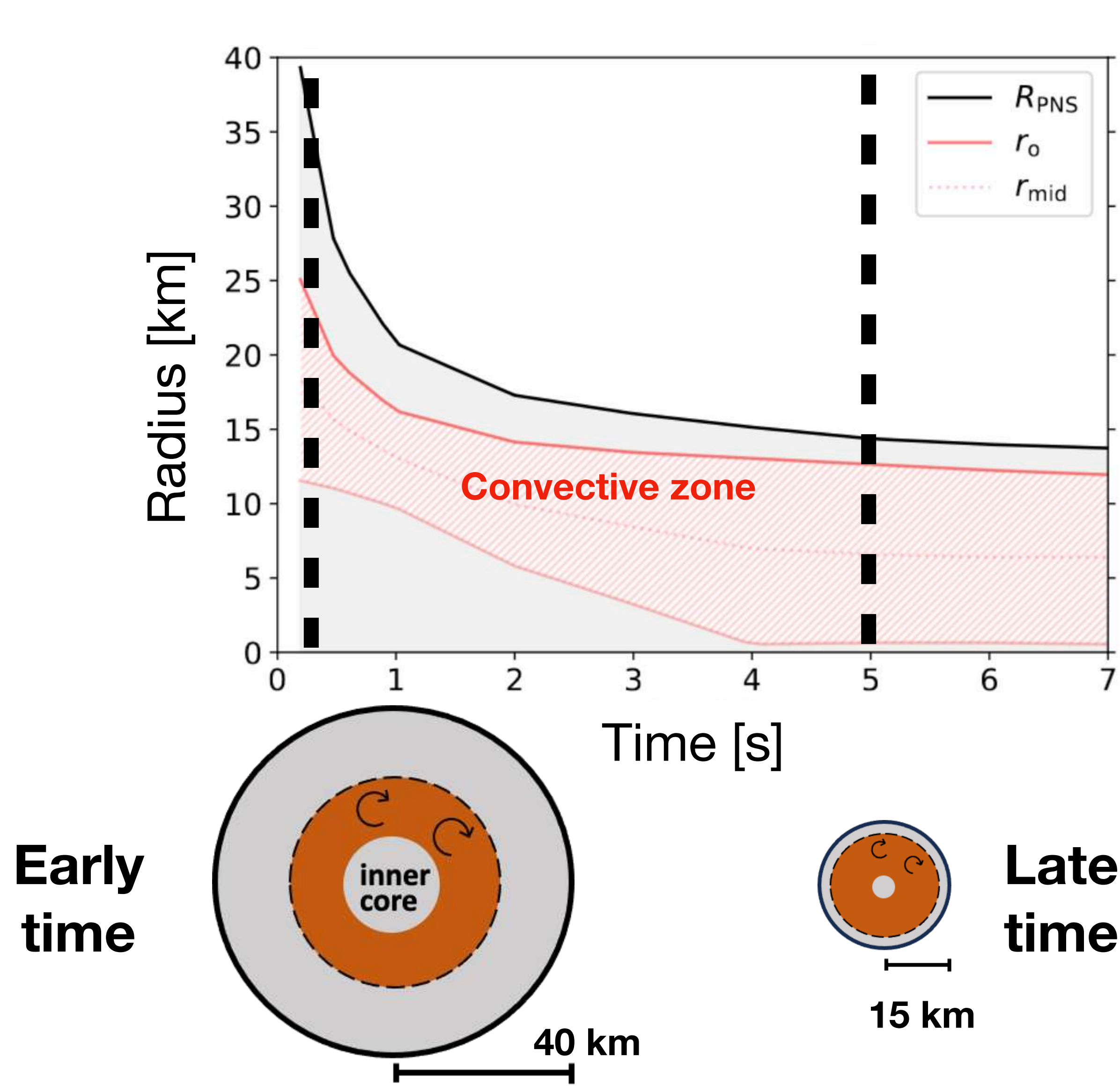
## Hypothesis:

- Spherical geometry
- Adiabatic stratification
- Low Mach convection
- 2<sup>nd</sup> order diffusion approximation for the neutrino transport
- Electrical conductivity of degenerate, relativistic electrons

## Orders of magnitude

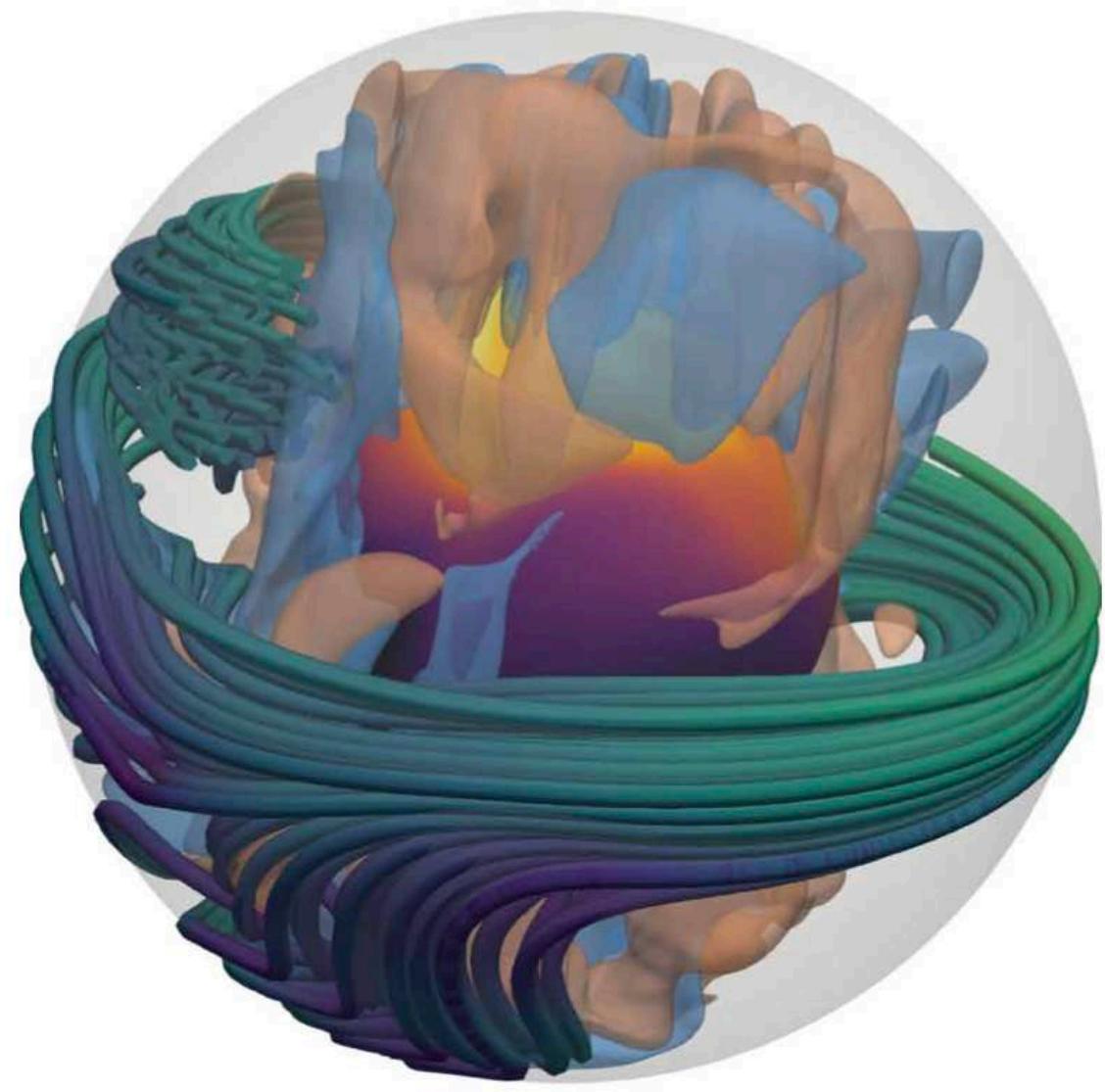
- $\Phi_o \sim 10^{52}$  erg/s
- $r_o \sim 25$  km
- $T_o \sim 10^{11}$  K
- $\rho_o \sim 10^{13}$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- $\nu_o \sim 10^{10}$  cm<sup>2</sup>/s
- $\kappa_o \sim 10^{12}$  cm<sup>2</sup>/s
- $\eta_o \sim 10^{-3}$  cm<sup>2</sup>/s

# Protoneutron star structure

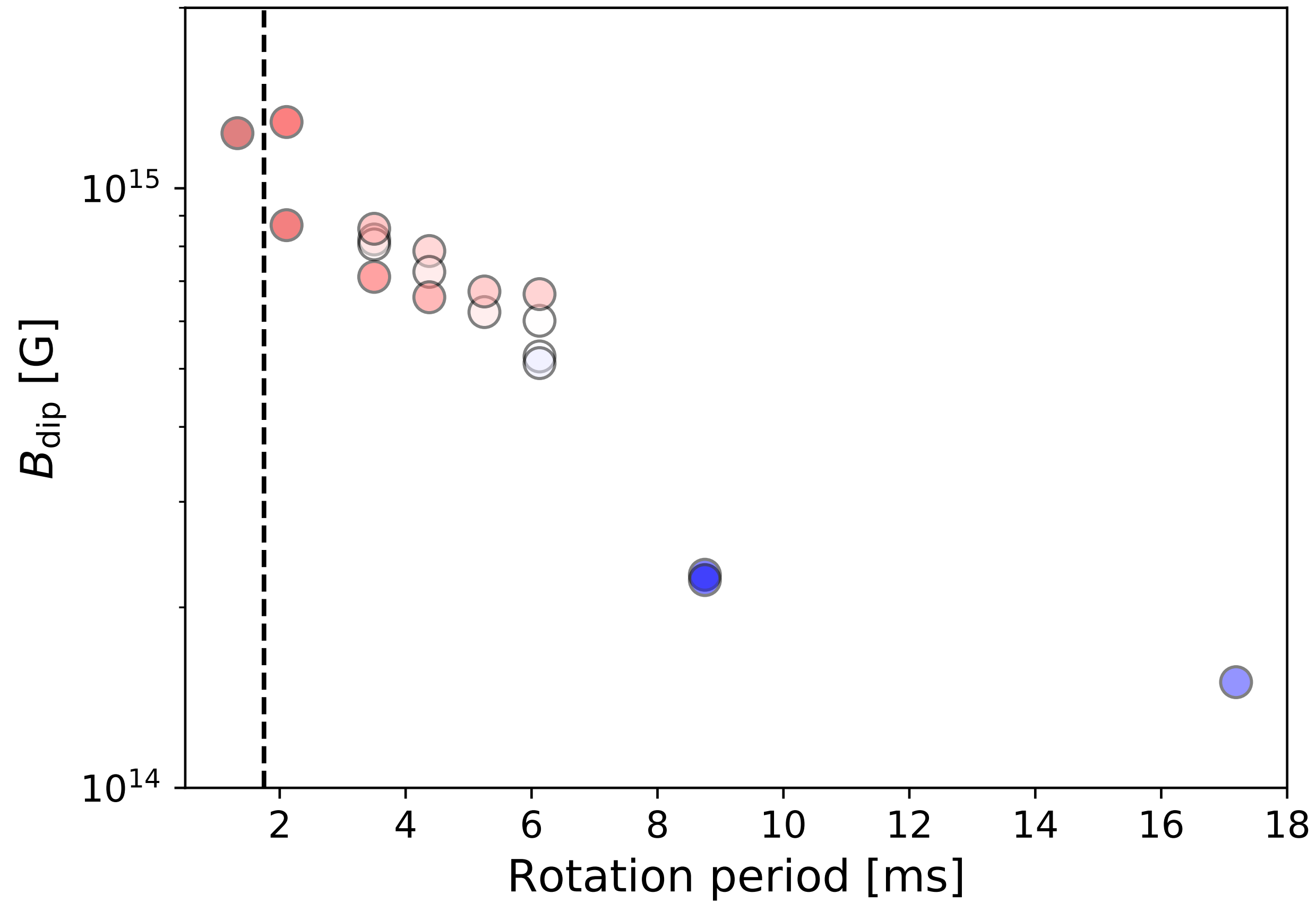


# PNS convective dynamos

## Dipole field strength



**Strong field dynamo**



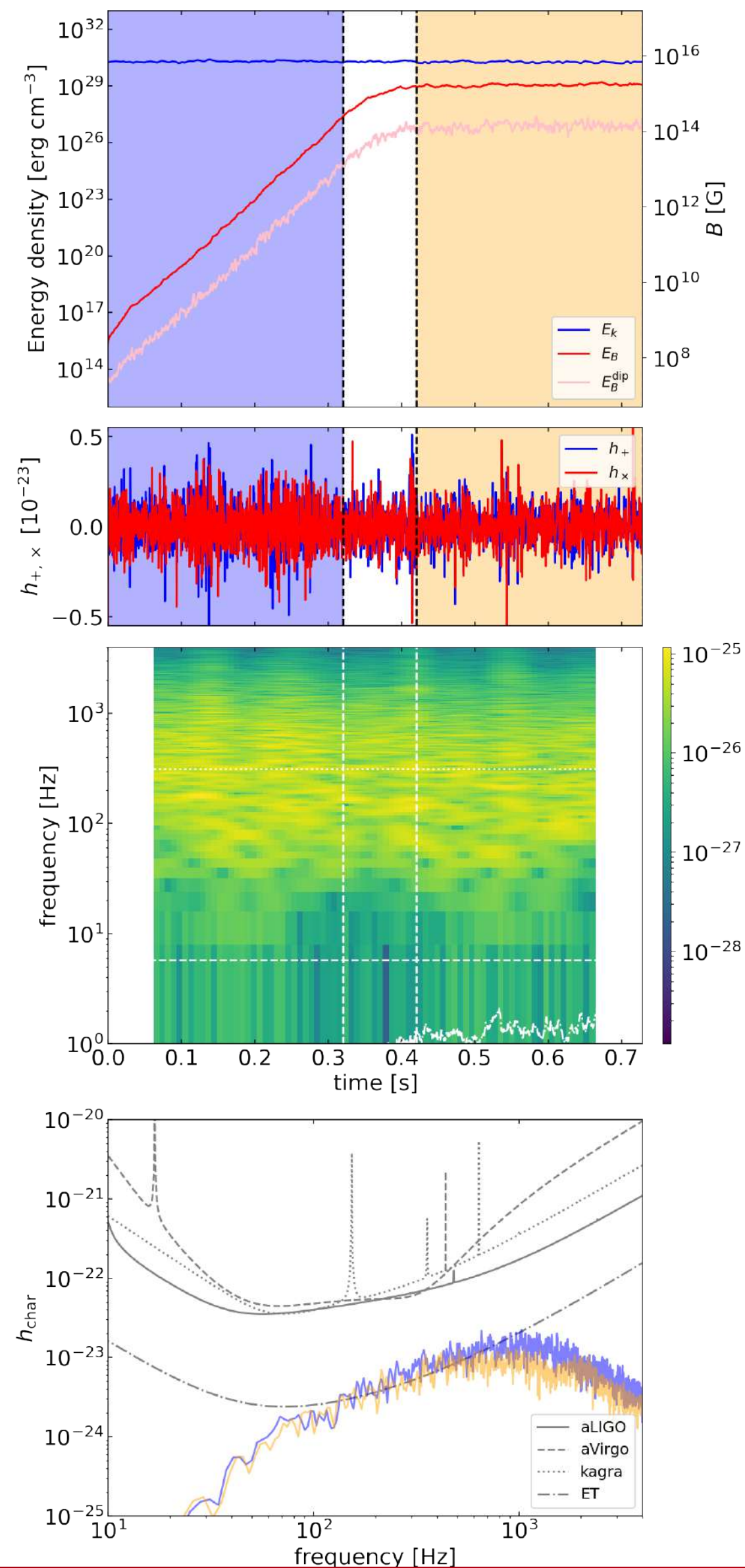
# GW counterpart of PNS convective dynamos

$P = 175$  ms

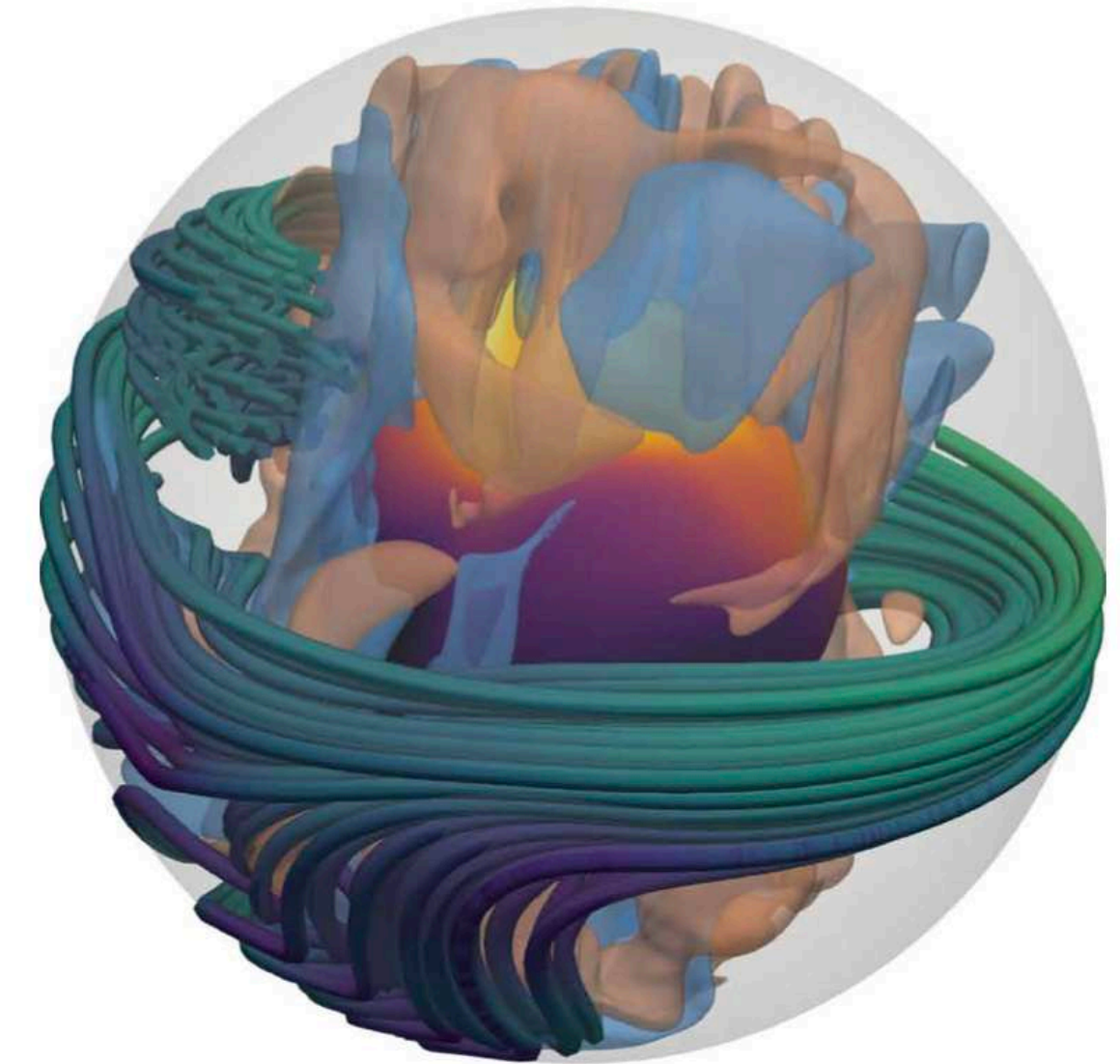


~ “ $\alpha\Omega$ ” dynamo

$$\frac{E_B}{E_{\text{kin}}} \lesssim 1$$



$P = 2.1$  ms



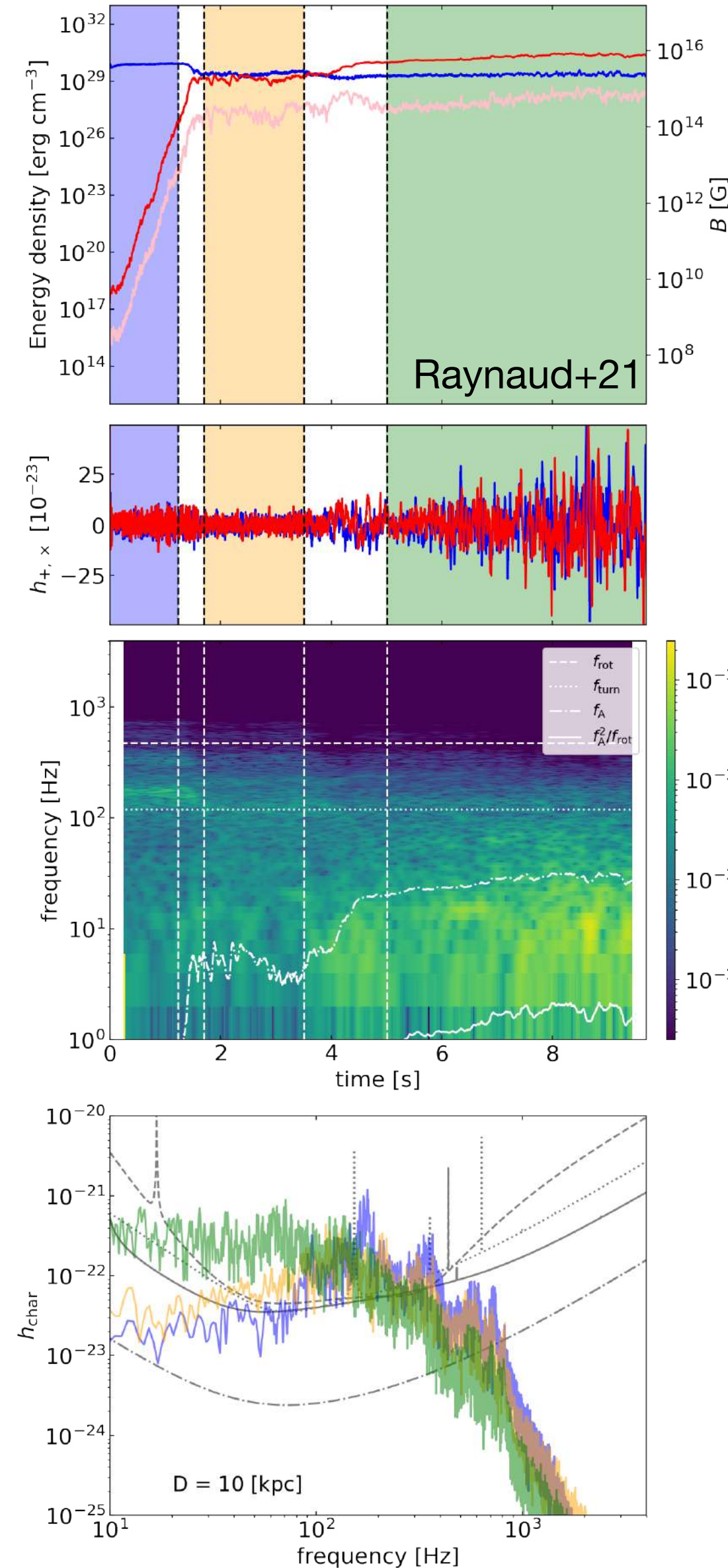
Strong field dynamo

$$\frac{E_B}{E_{\text{kin}}} \propto \left( \frac{U}{\Omega d} \right)^{-1} \equiv Ro^{-1} \gg 1$$

$$B_{\text{dip}} \sim 10^{15} \text{ G}$$

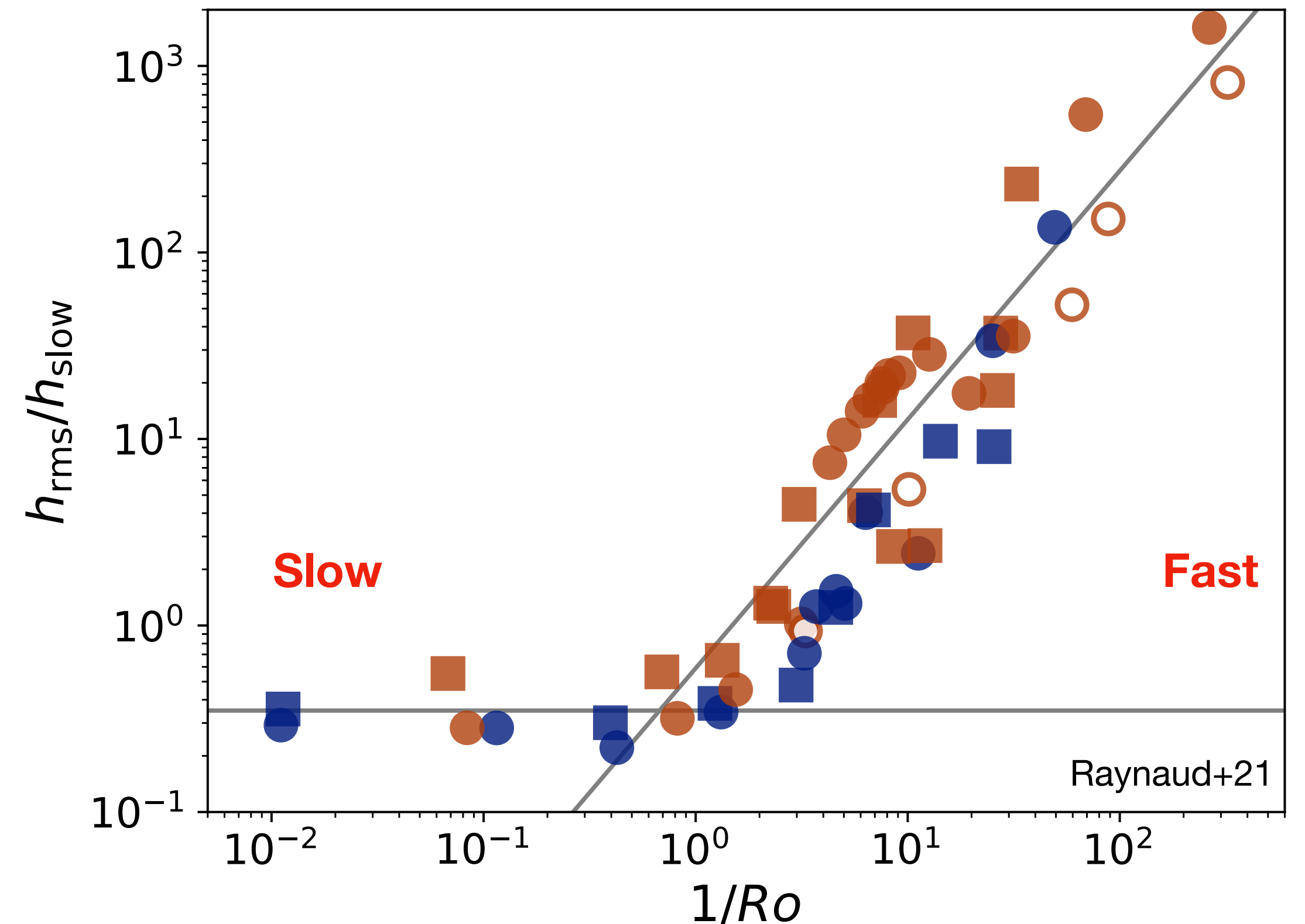
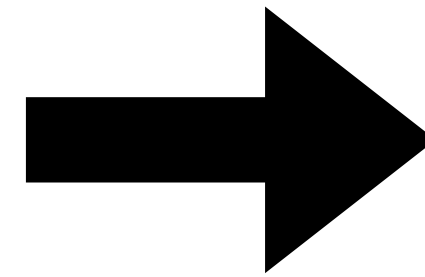
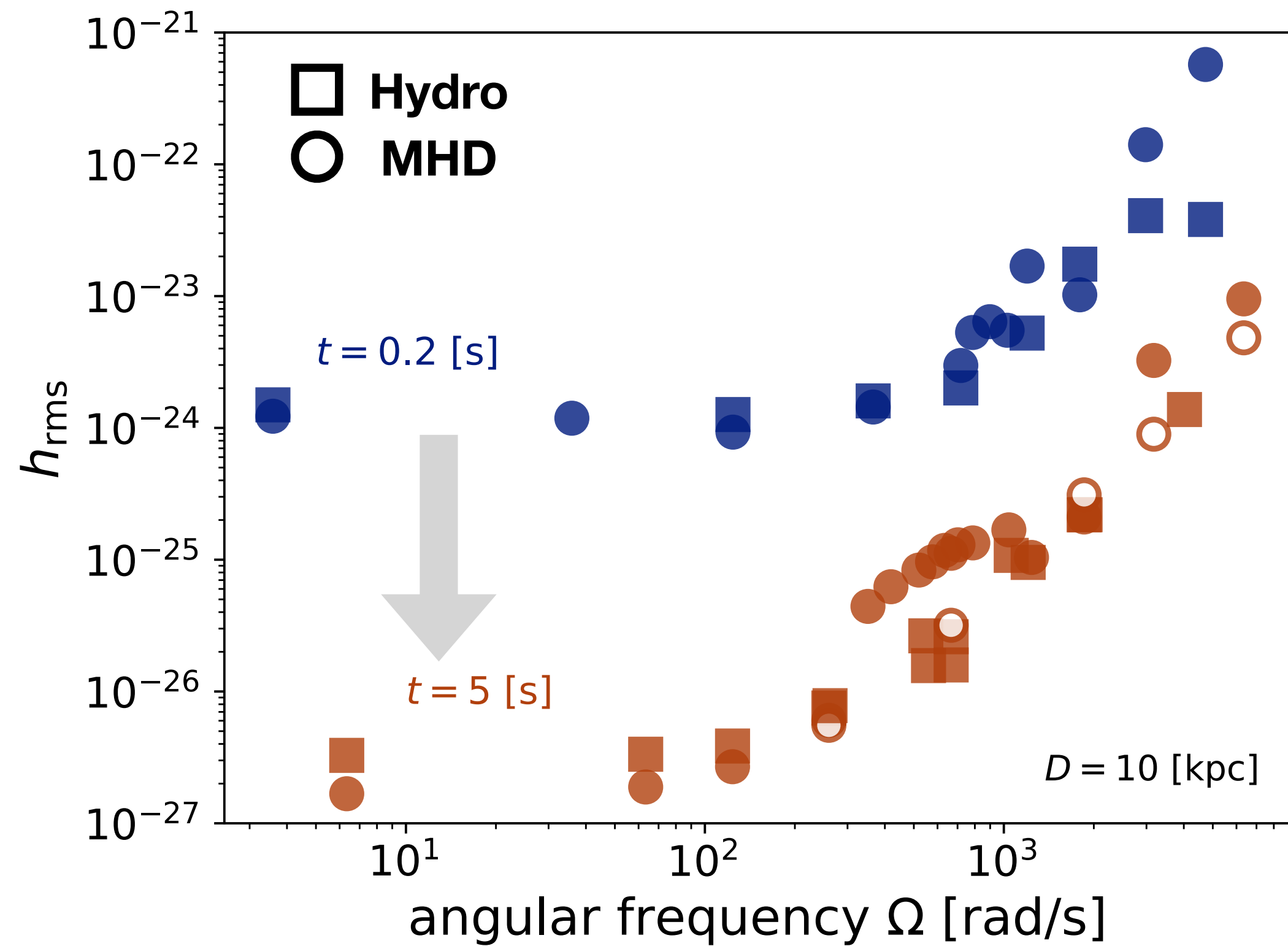
$$B_{\text{tor}} \sim 10^{16} \text{ G}$$

Raynaud+20





# Amplitude scaling

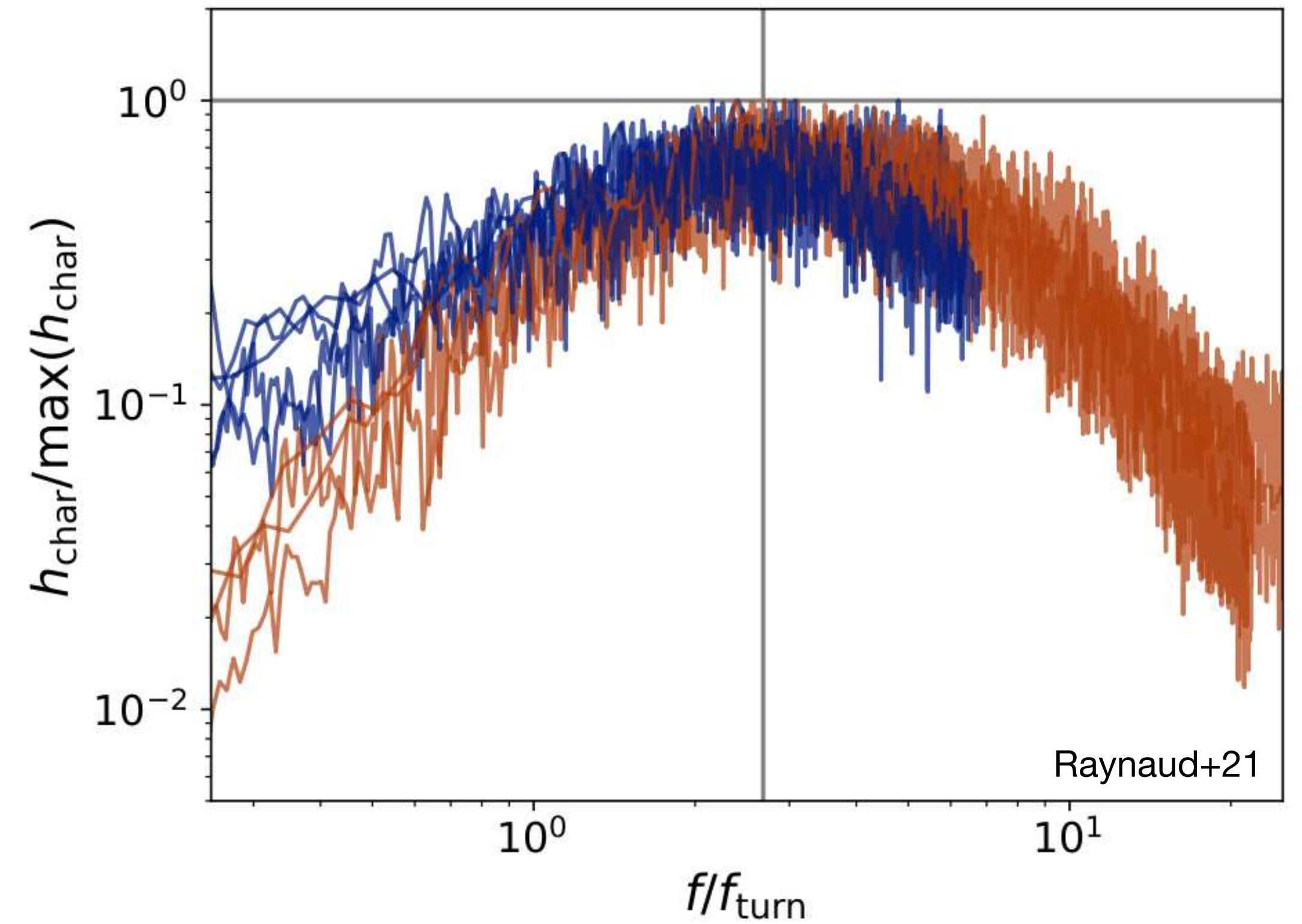
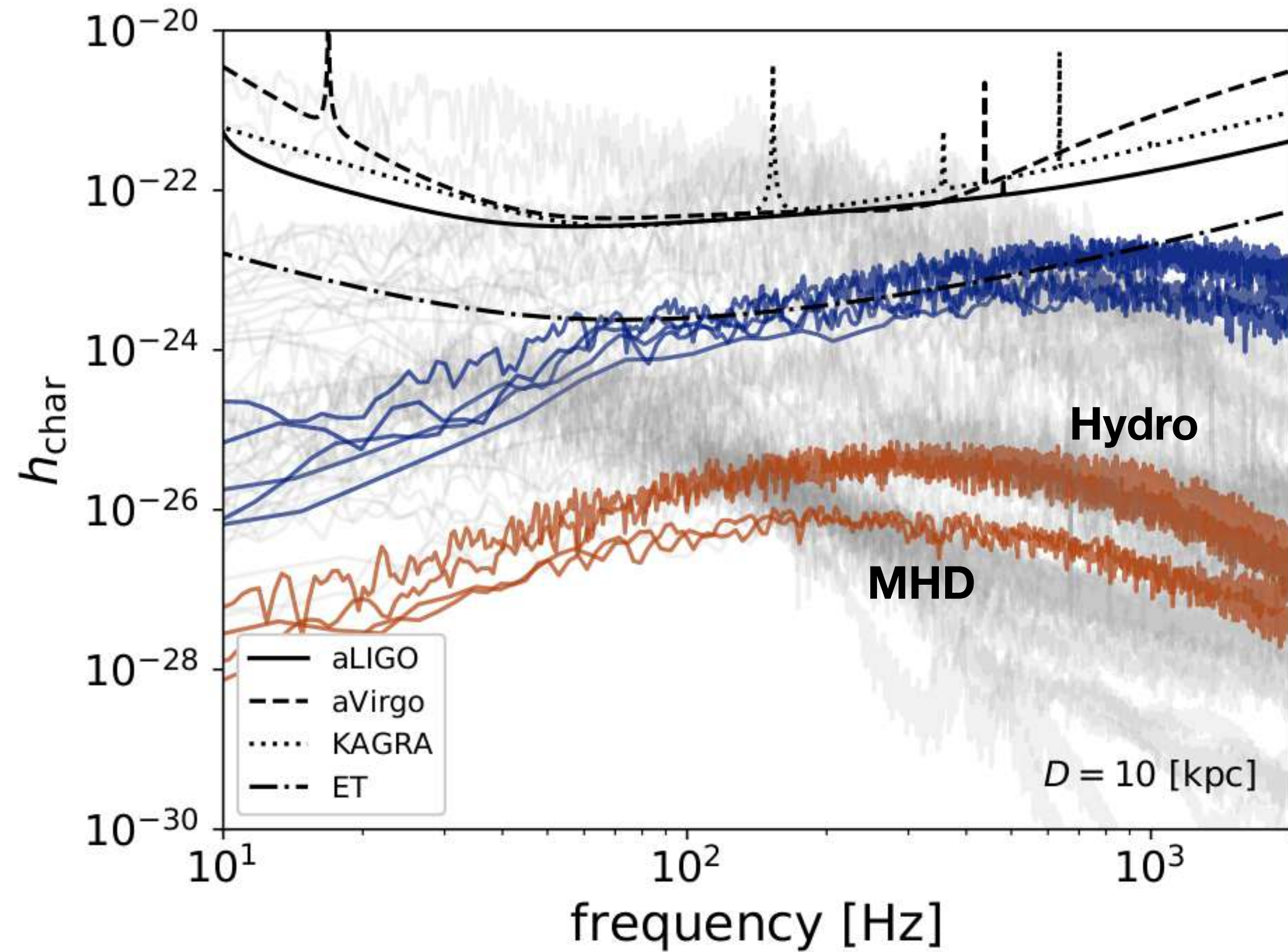


State-of-the-art rotating convection scalings (Aurnou+20)

- **Slow rotation:**  $f_{\text{turn}} \gg f_{\text{rot}} \iff Ro \gg 1$
- **Fast rotation:**  $f_{\text{turn}} \ll f_{\text{rot}} \iff Ro \ll 1$

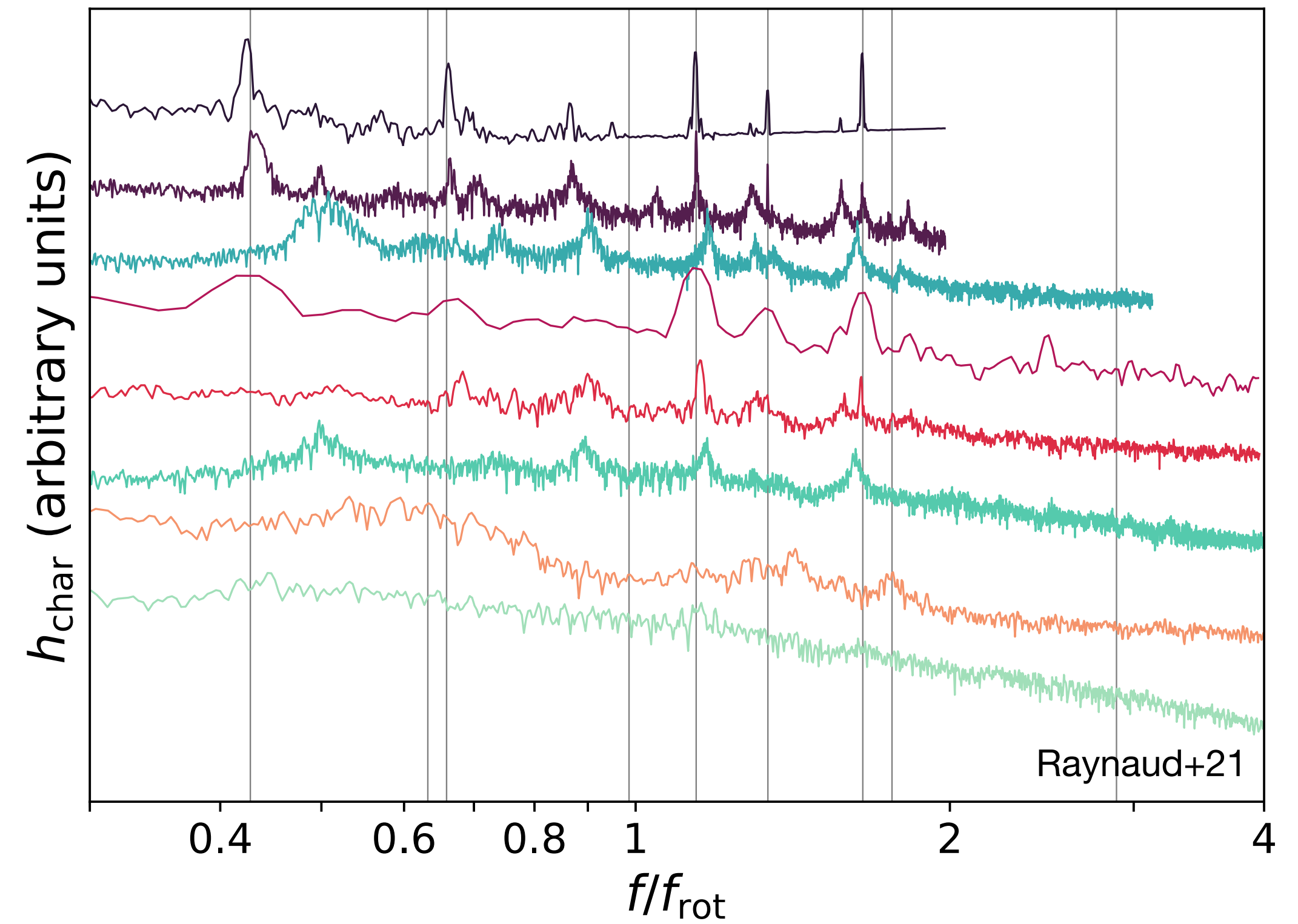
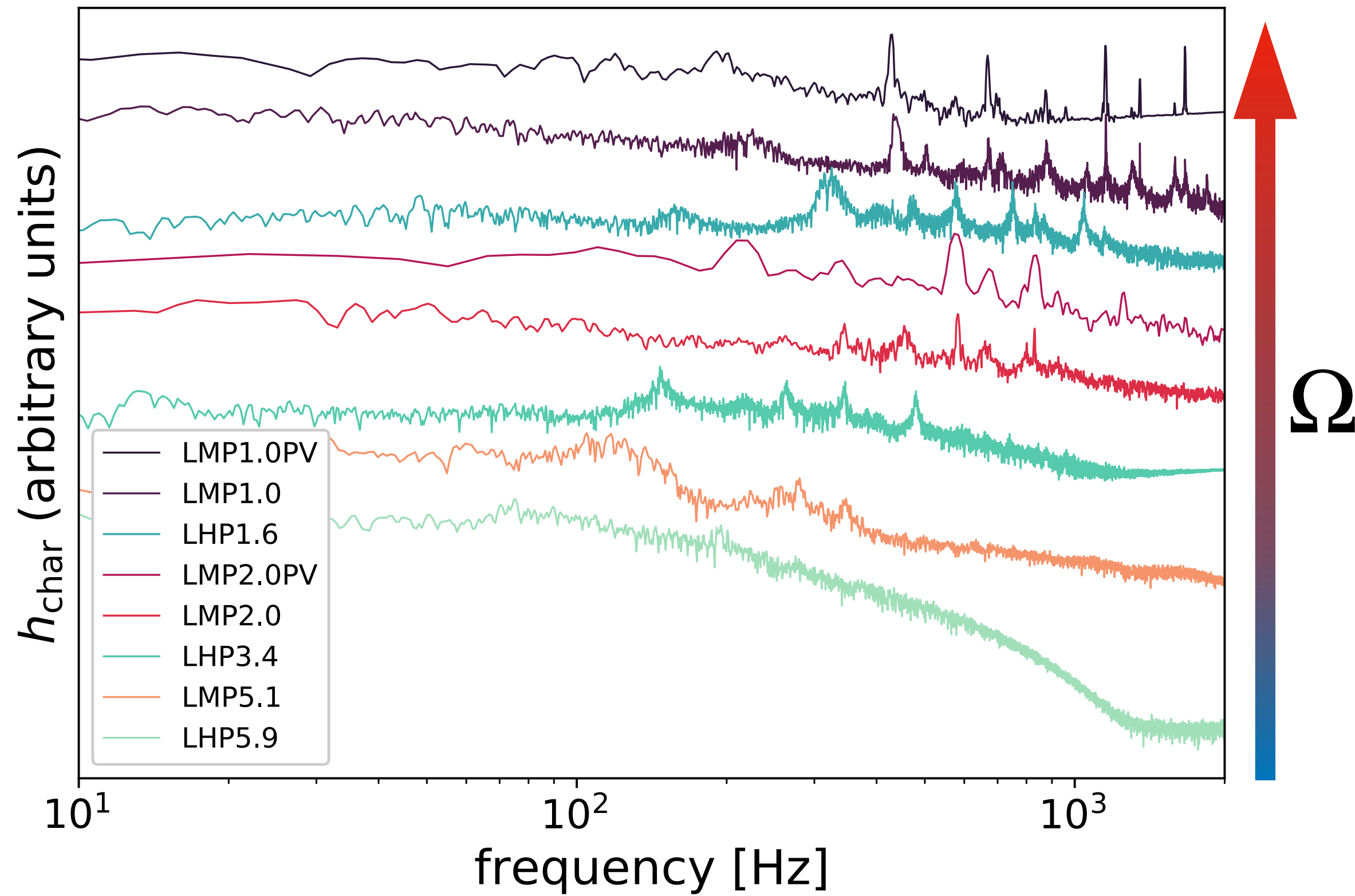
with the Rossby number  $Ro \equiv \frac{U}{\Omega d} \equiv \frac{f_{\text{turn}}}{f_{\text{rot}}}$

# Frequency scaling: slow rotation



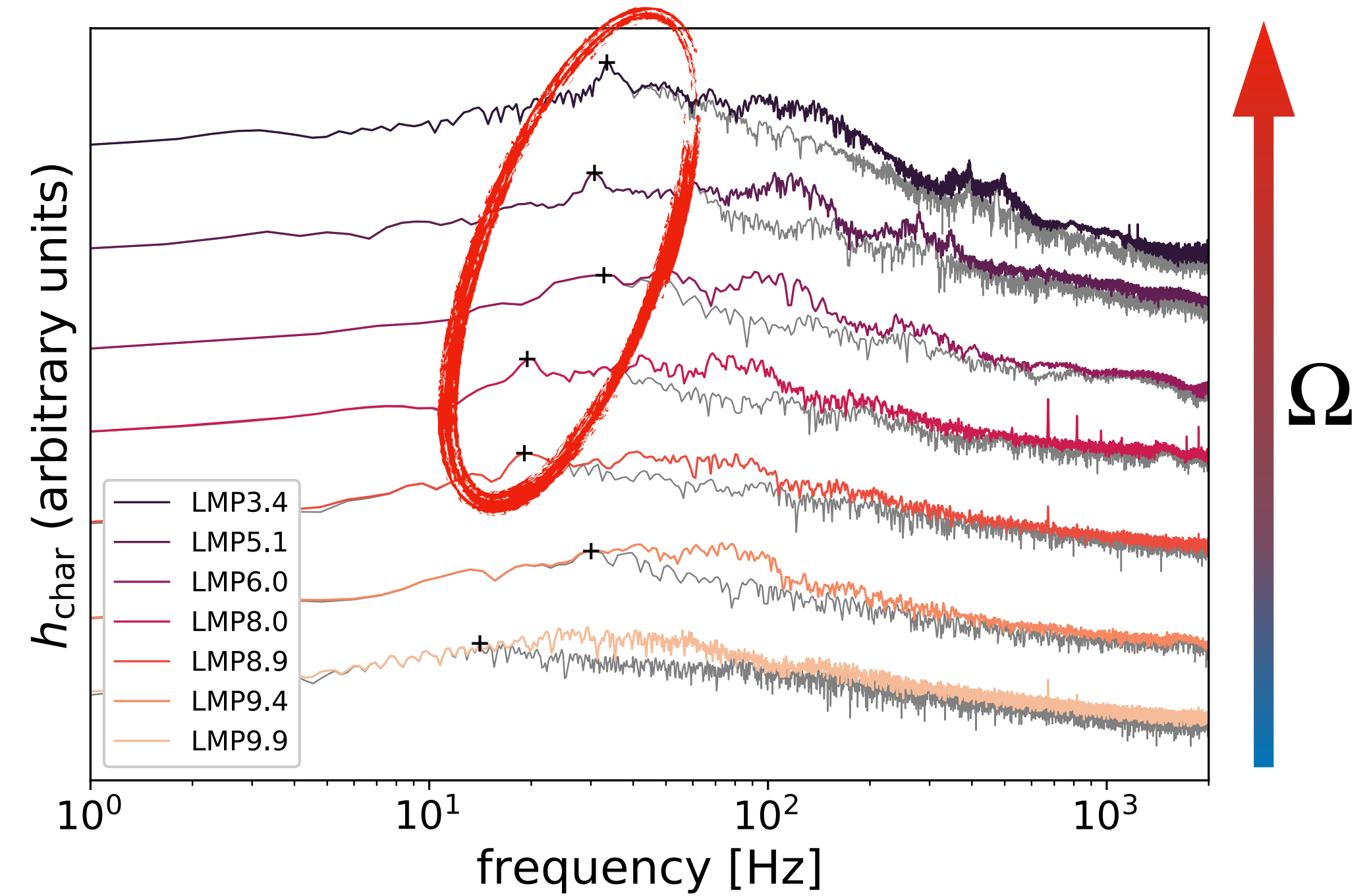
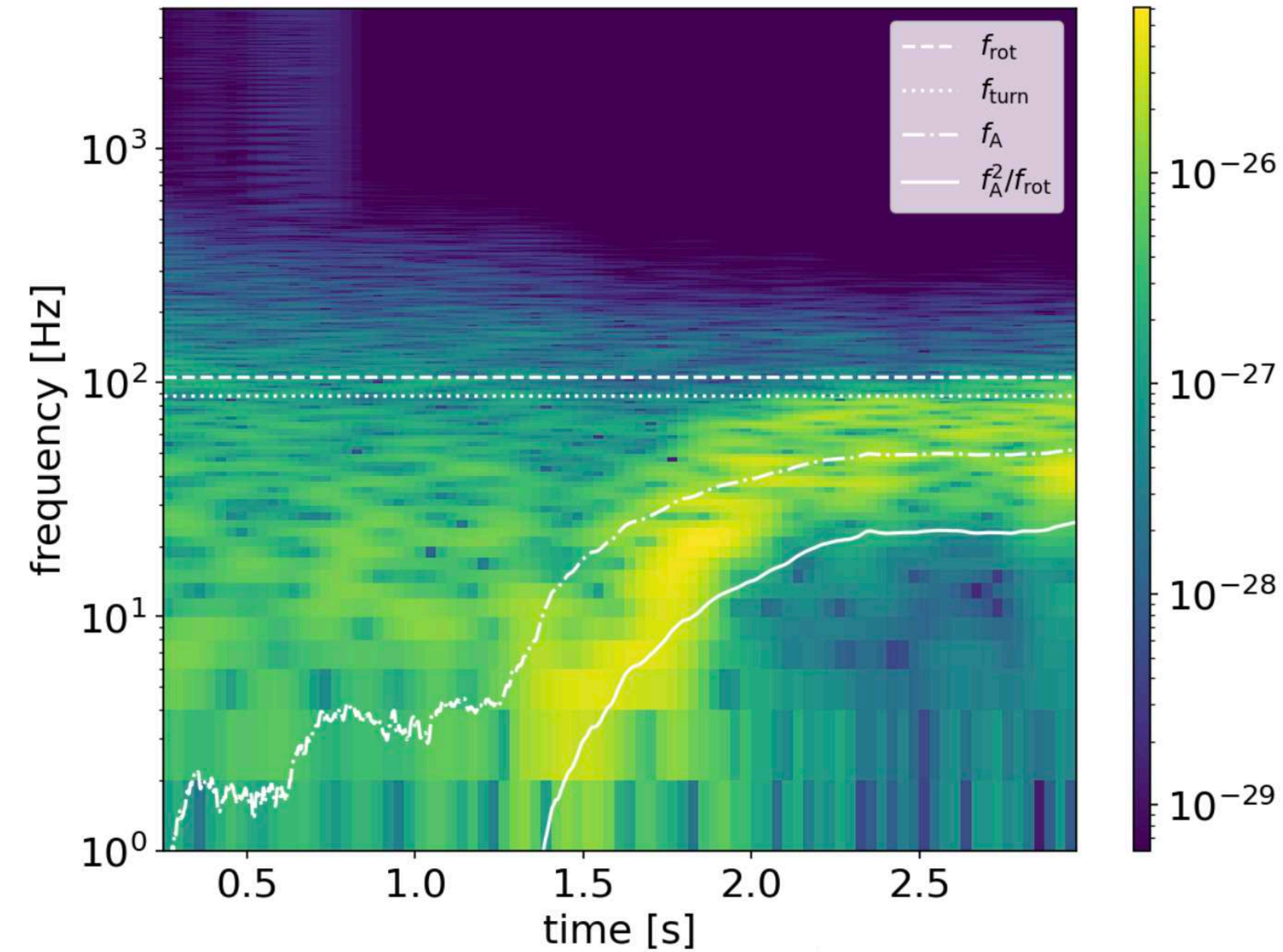
$$f_{\text{max}} \propto f_{\text{turn}} \equiv u_{\text{rms}}/d$$

# Frequency scaling: fast rotation



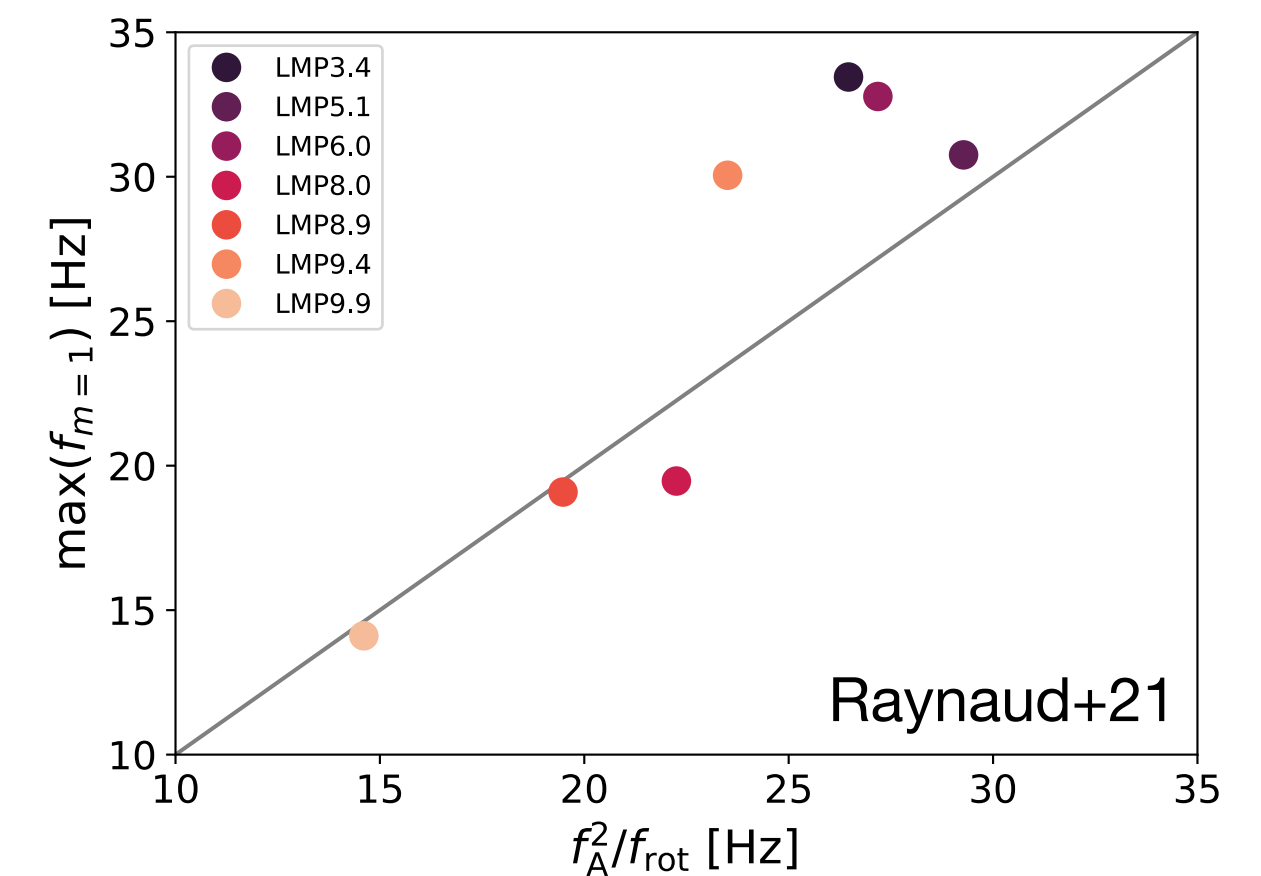
Inertial modes  $f_{\text{peaks}} \propto f_{\text{rot}}$

# Strong field dynamo growth



**Rossby  $m = 1$   
mode modified by  
magnetic effects**

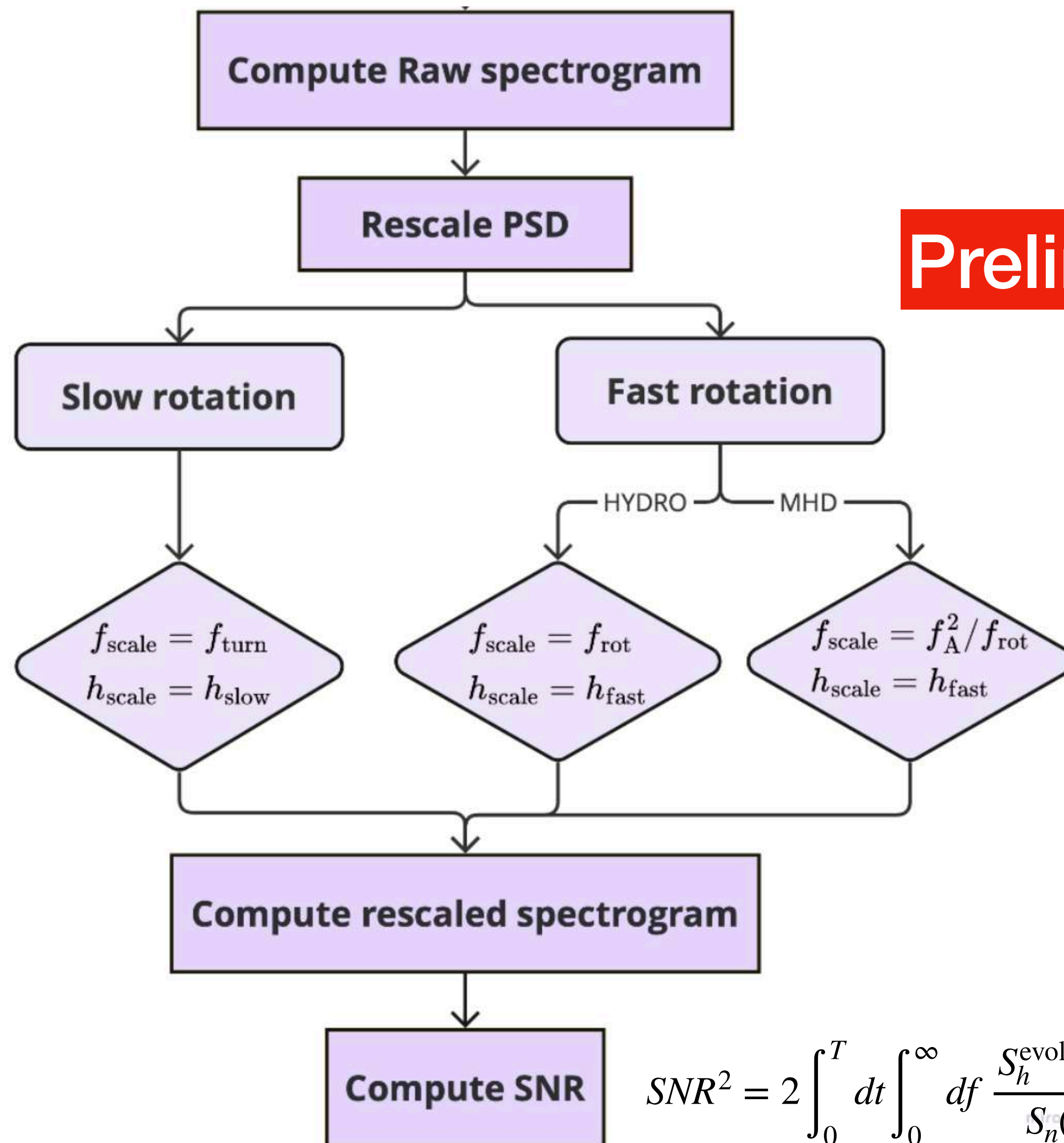
$$f \propto f_A^2 / f_{\text{rot}}$$



# Detectability ?

## Hypotheses

- From the 3D models
  - Self-similarity of the PSD
  - Frequency & amplitude scaling relations
- From the 1D model
  - PNS evolution from 0.2 s to 7 s
- Angular momentum conservation  $\implies \Omega(t)$
- Asymptotic regimes :
  - Slow rotation ( $Ro \gg 1$ )
  - Fast rotation ( $Ro \ll 1$ )

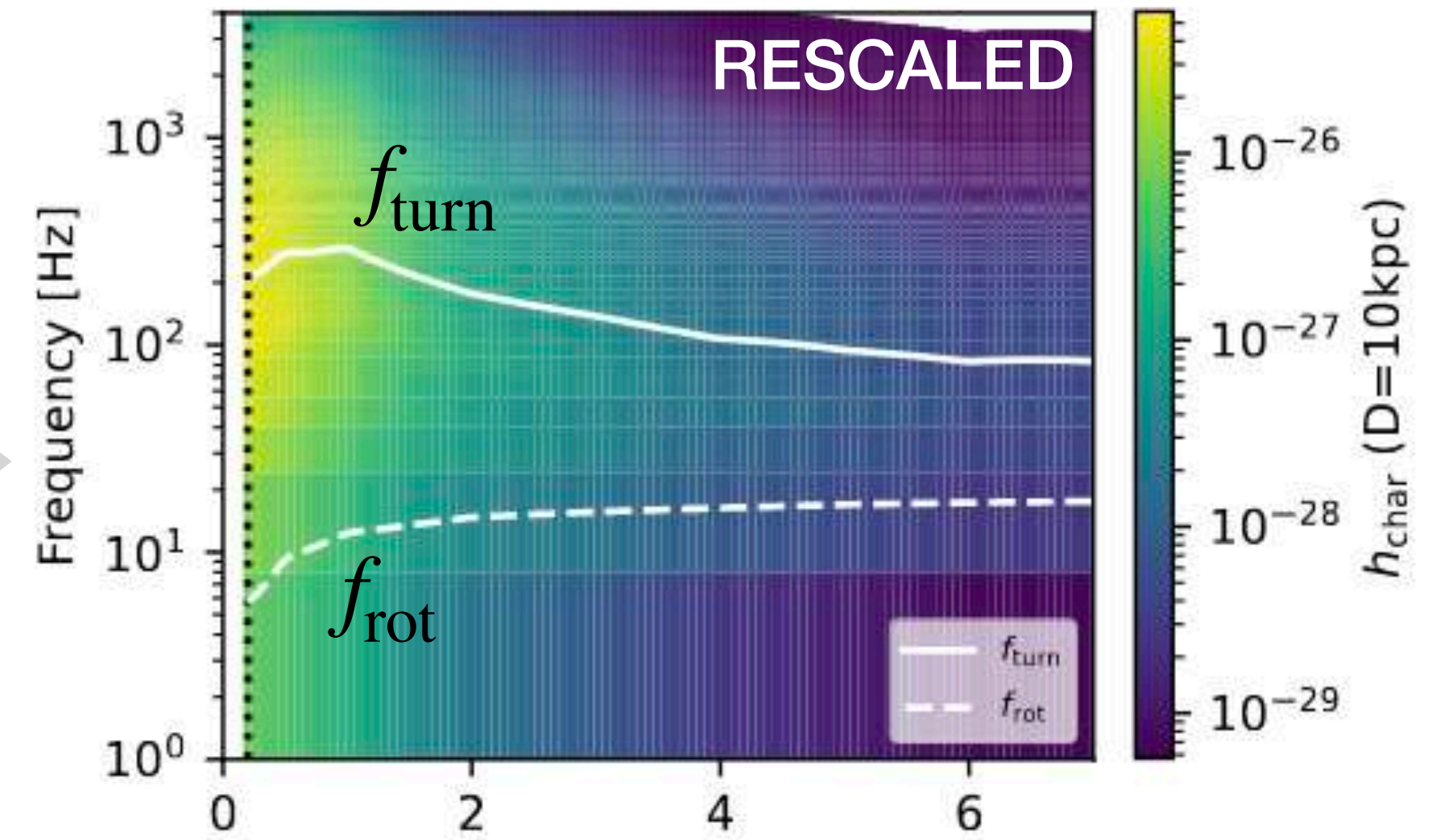
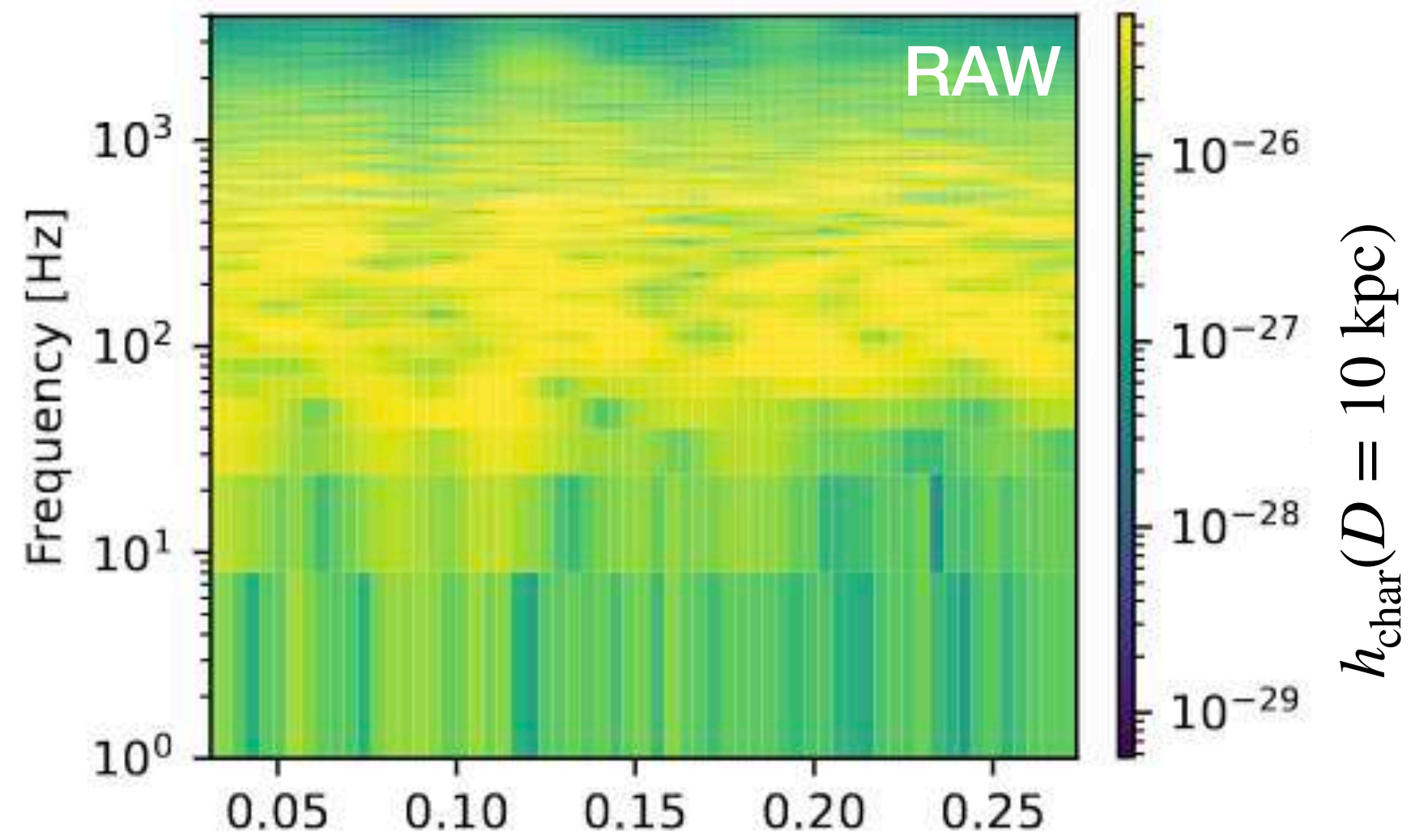


**Preliminary !**

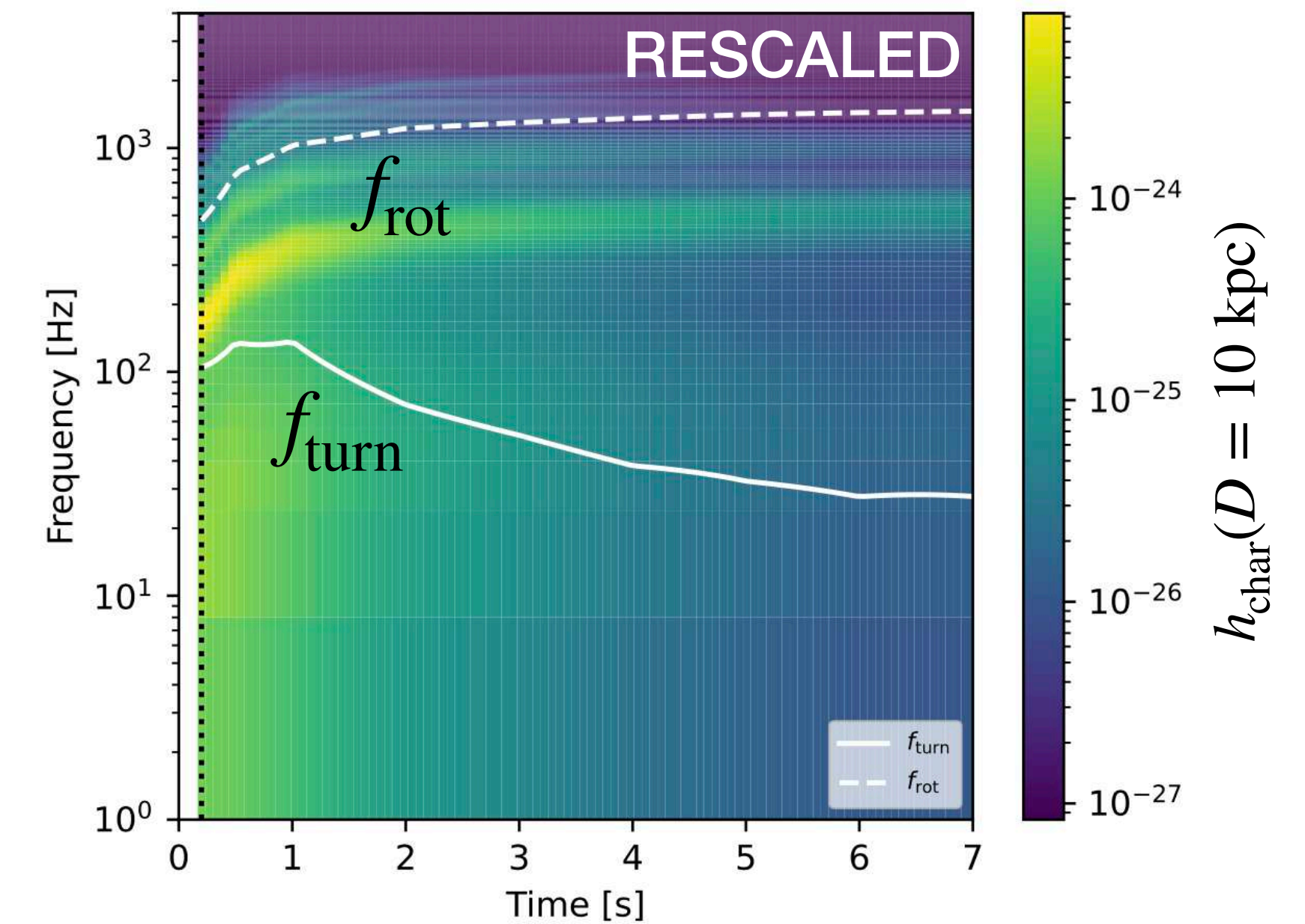
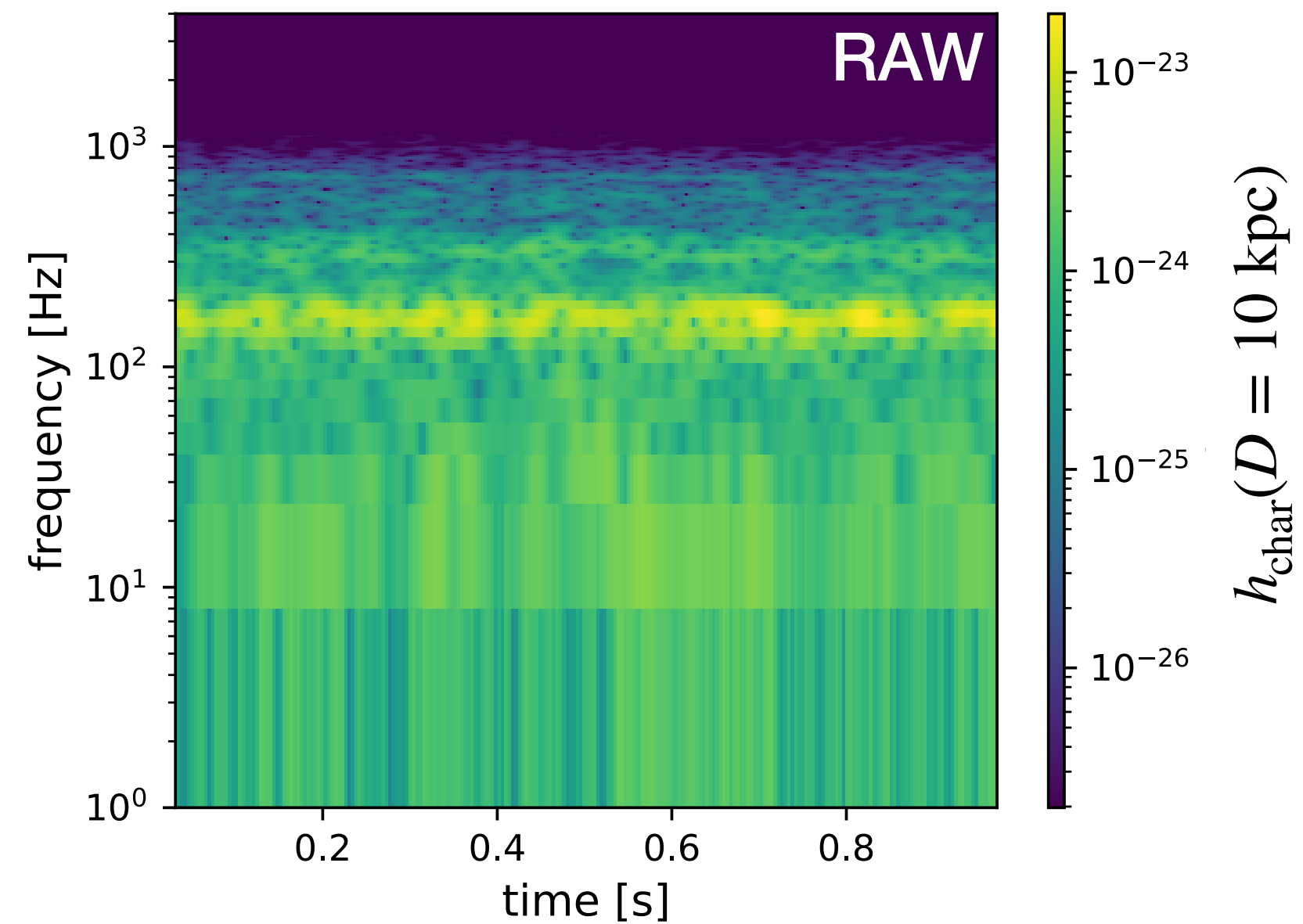
$$SNR^2 = 2 \int_0^T dt \int_0^\infty df \frac{S_h^{evol}(f, t)}{S_n(f)} = \int_0^T \sigma(t) dt$$

# Synthetic spectrograms

Slow rotation

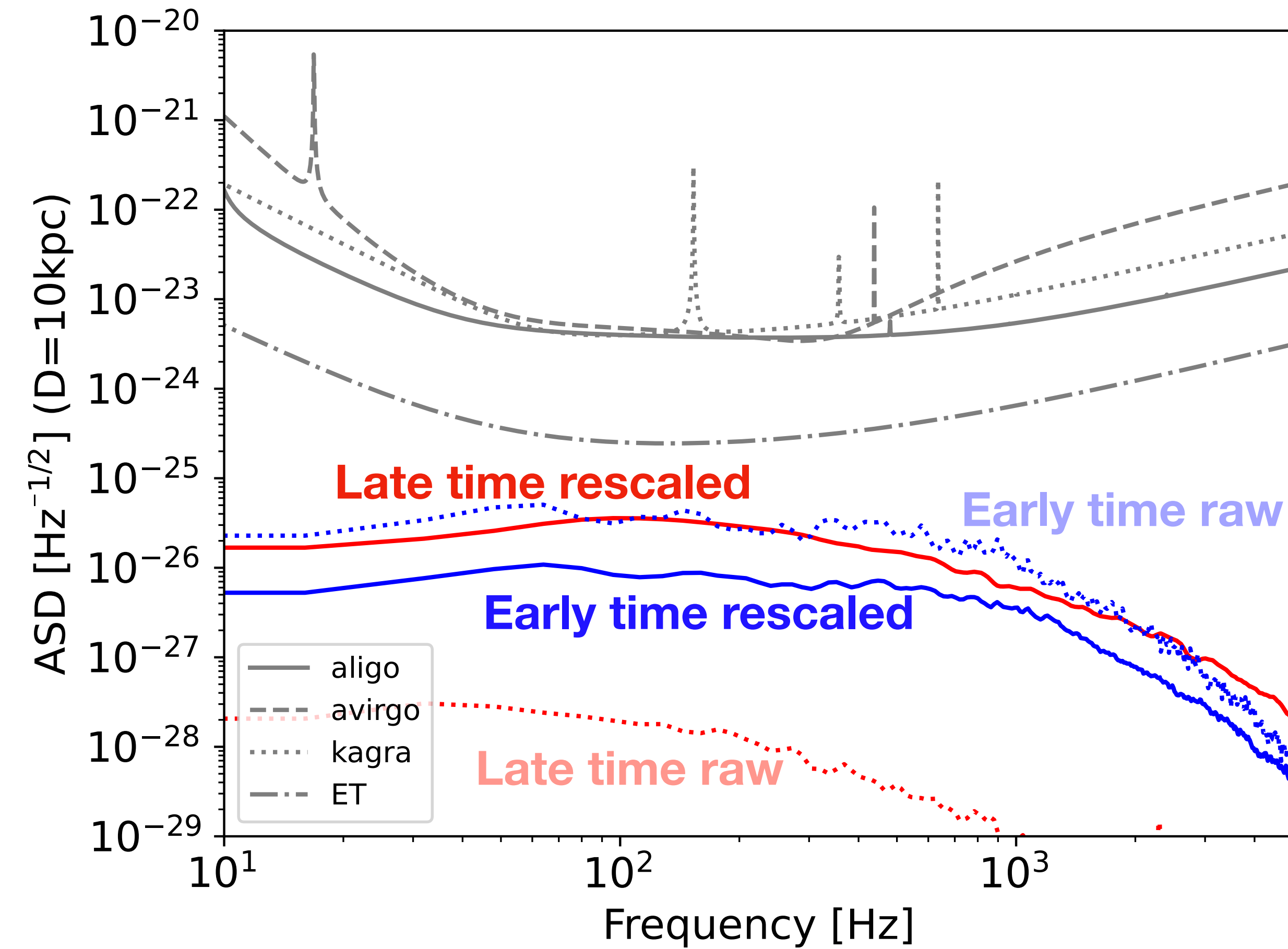


Fast rotation

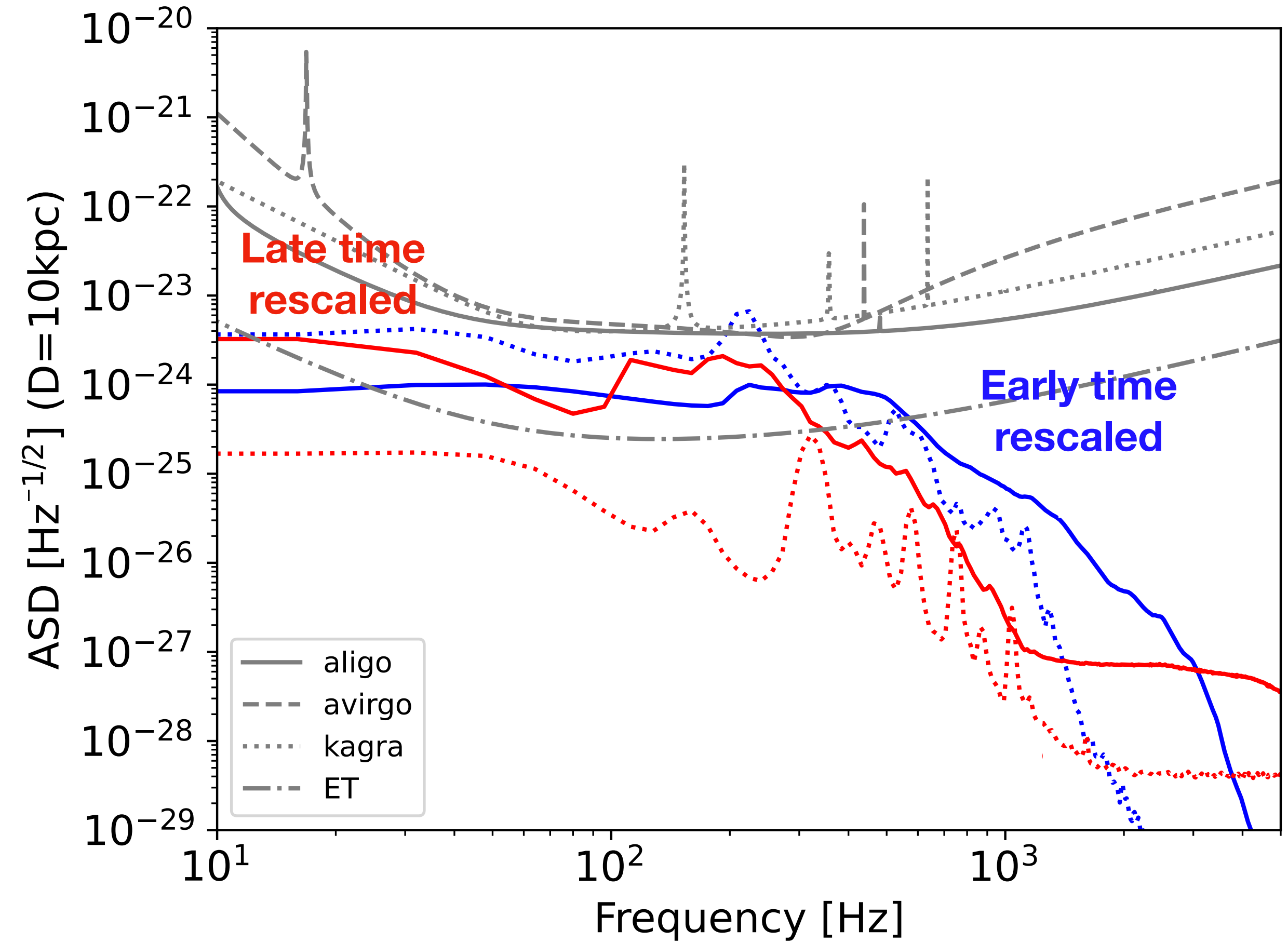


# Rescaled spectra

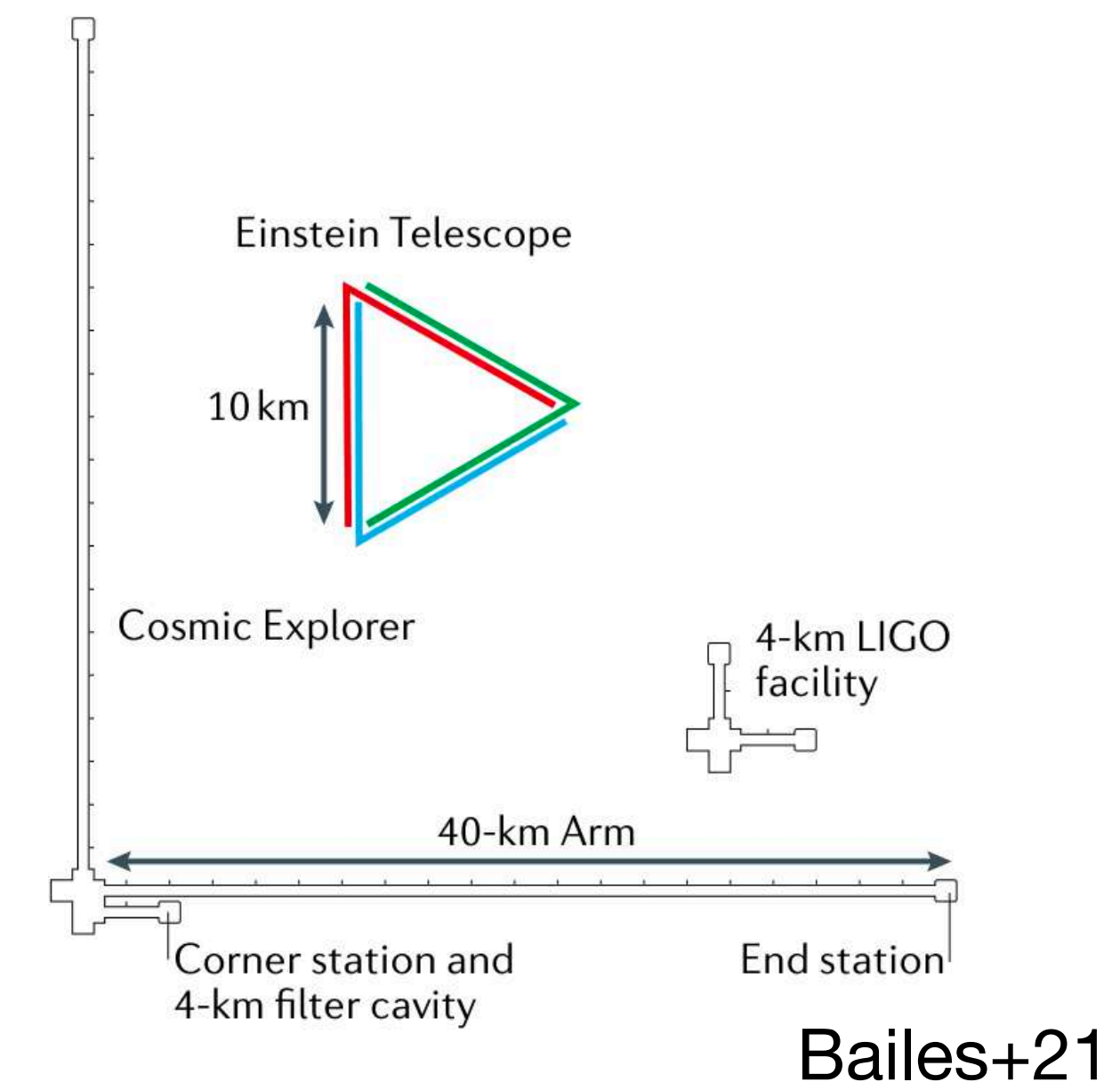
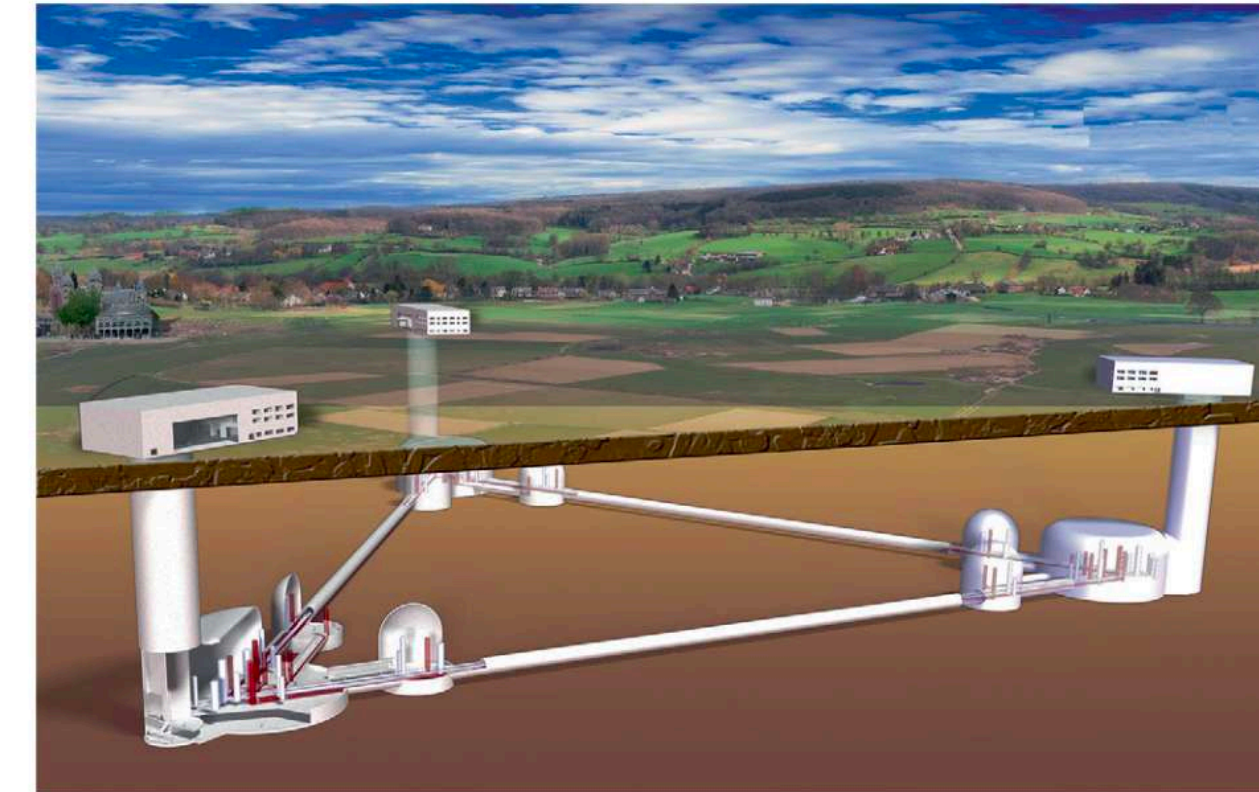
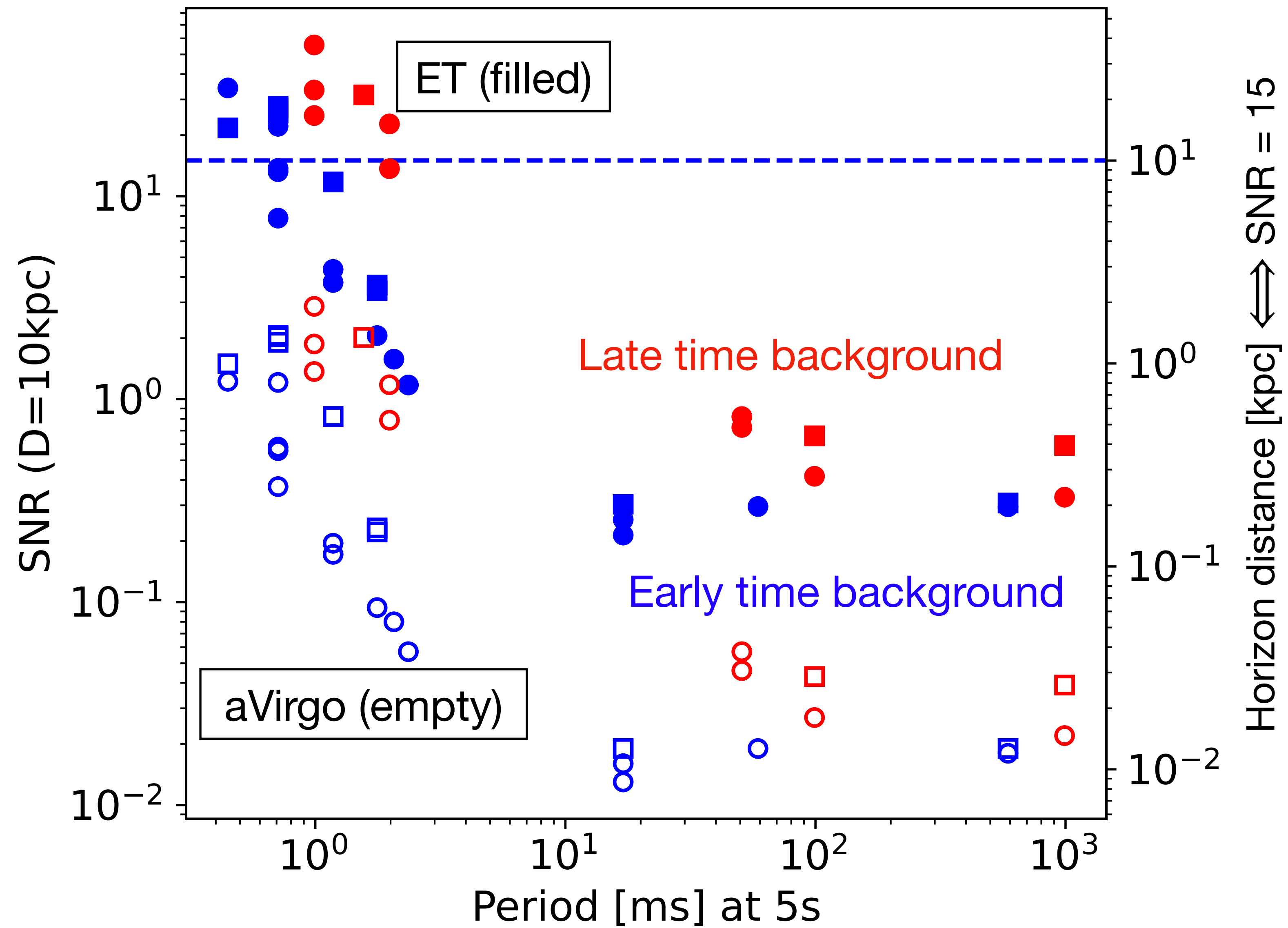
## Slow rotation



## Fast rotation



# SNR estimates





# Conclusion

## Slow rotation $Ro \gg 1$

- Broad spectrum
- $f_{\max} \propto f_{\text{turn}}$
- Weak impact of magnetic field
- SNR  $\sim O(0.1)$  @ 10 kpc with ET

## Fast rotation $Ro \ll 1$

- $h_{\text{rms}}$  strongly increases
- Complex spectra with inertial modes
- Possibly low frequency, strong field dynamo signature
- SNR  $\sim O(10)$  @ 10 kpc with ET

## Perspectives

- Coupling with a stable zone to study the excitation of g-modes by turbulent convection
- Characterization of the different PNS dynamo scenarios

## References

Raynaud+20,21

## Dynamo scenarios:

Barrère+22,23,24 (submitted)

Reboul-Salze+21,22