

# Mind the gap: The PPISN/PISN boundary

## Rob Farmer

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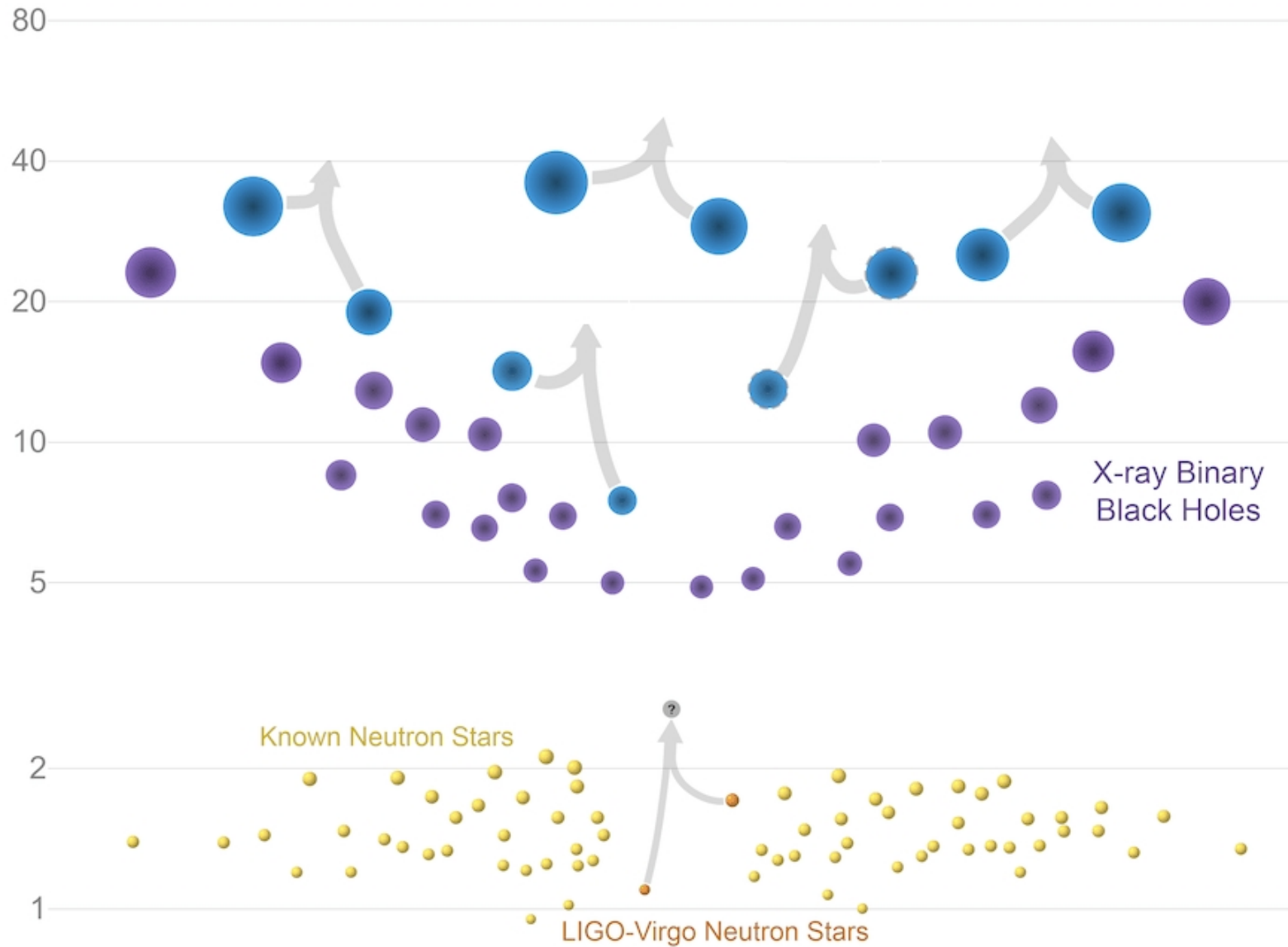
Anton Pannekoek Institute for Astronomy  
UvA

Collaborators:

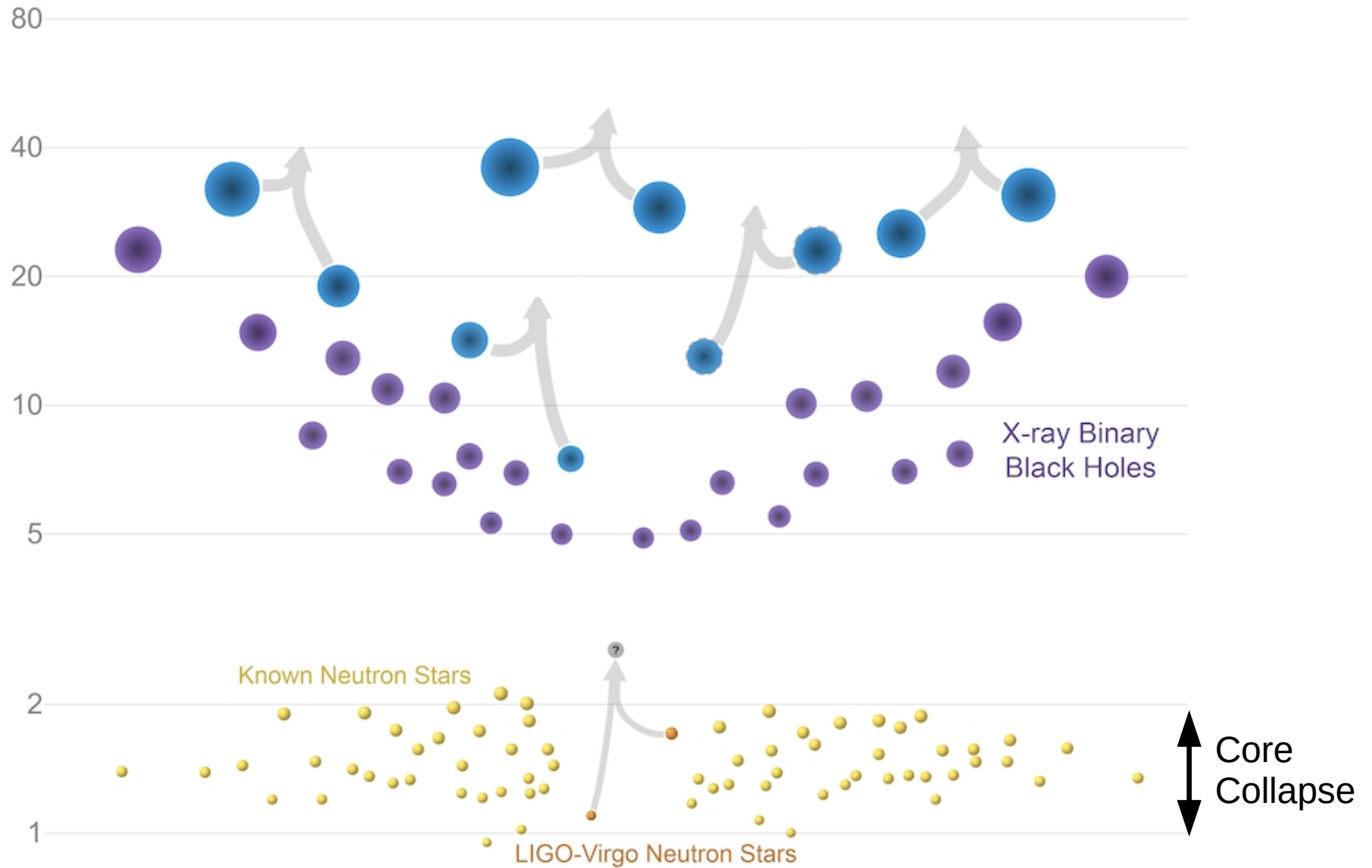
**Mathieu Renzo**, Selma de Mink, Stephen Justham,  
Pablo Marchant, Eva Laplace, Javier Fraile, Mirron van der Kolk



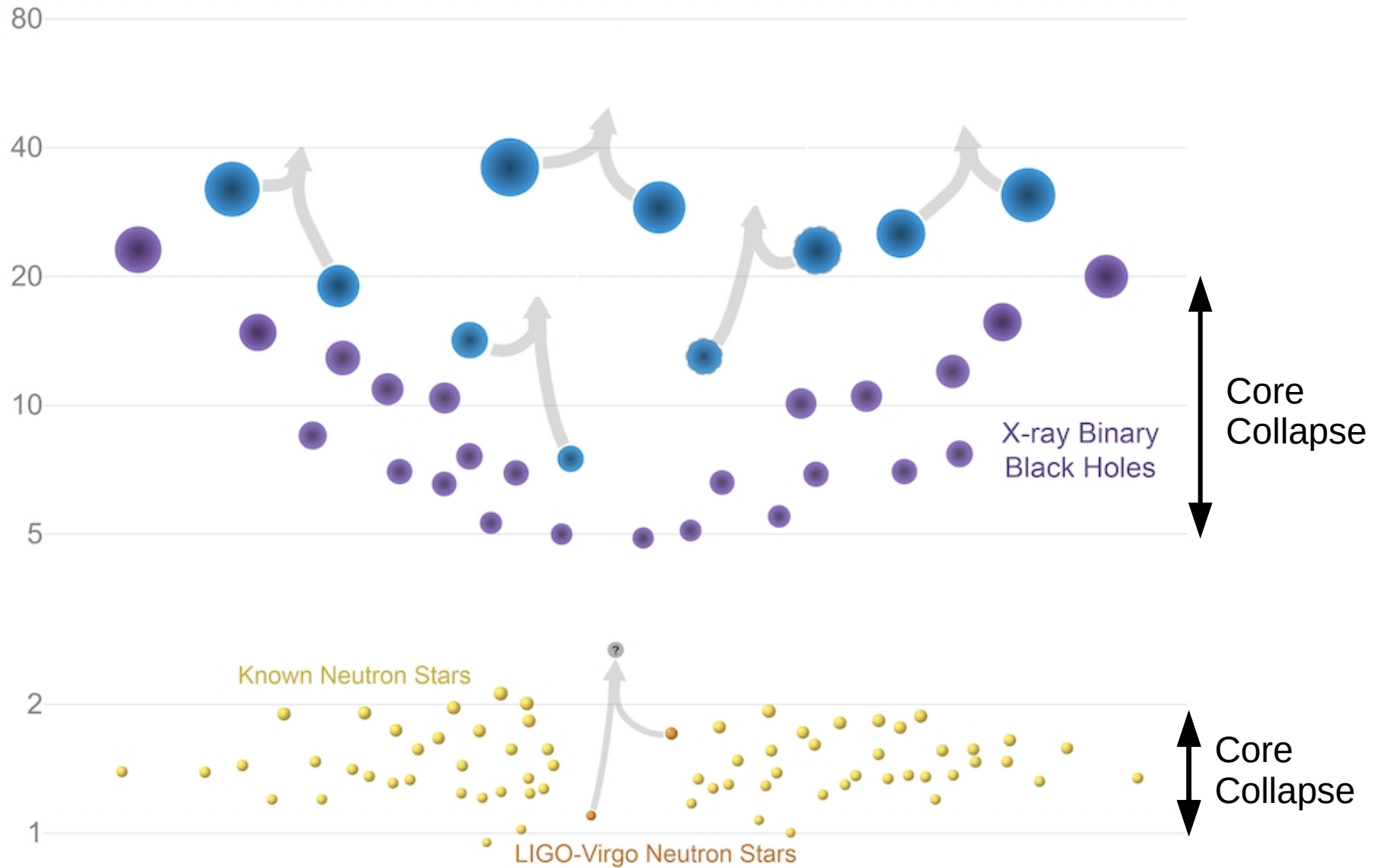
# Black hole formation



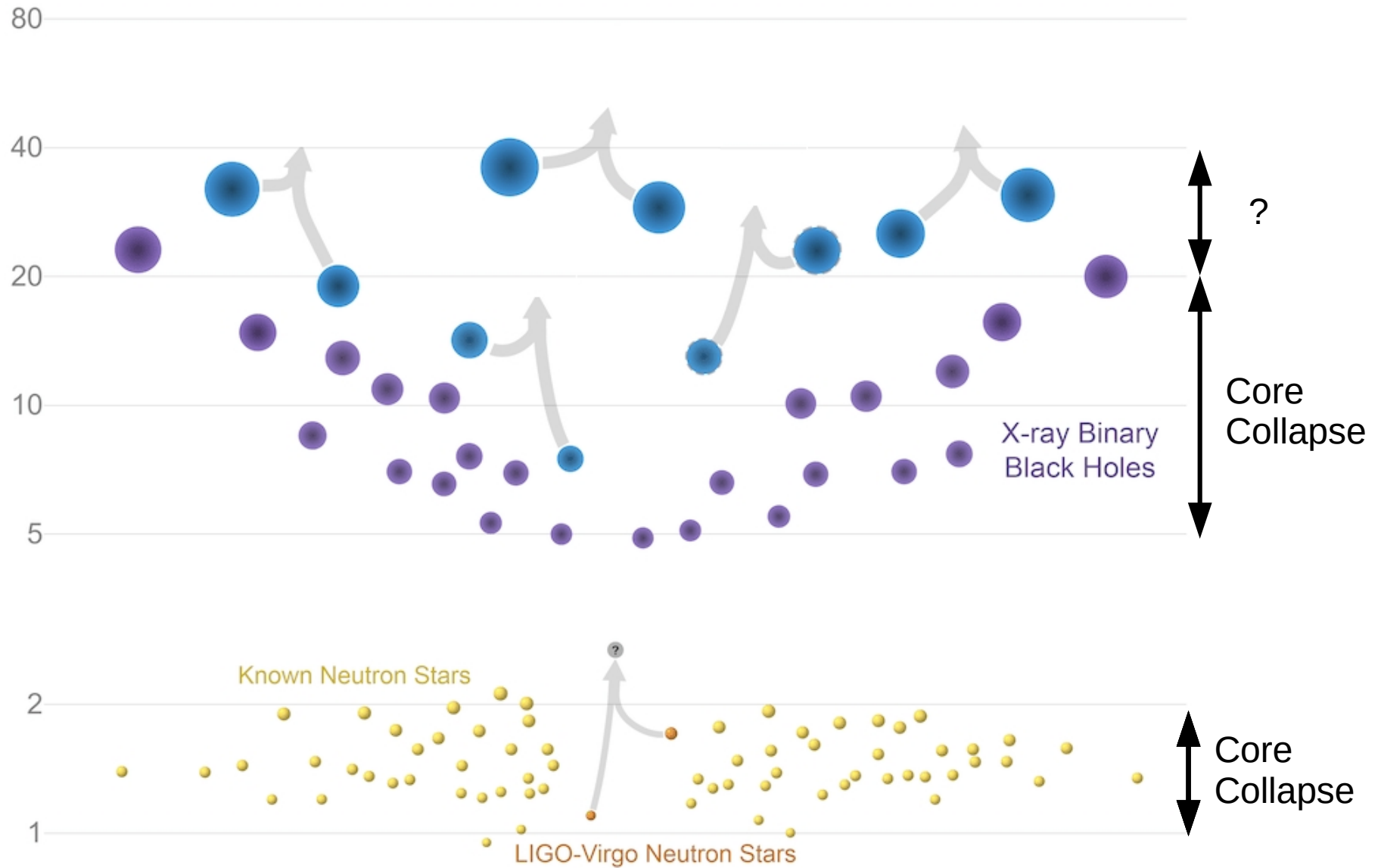
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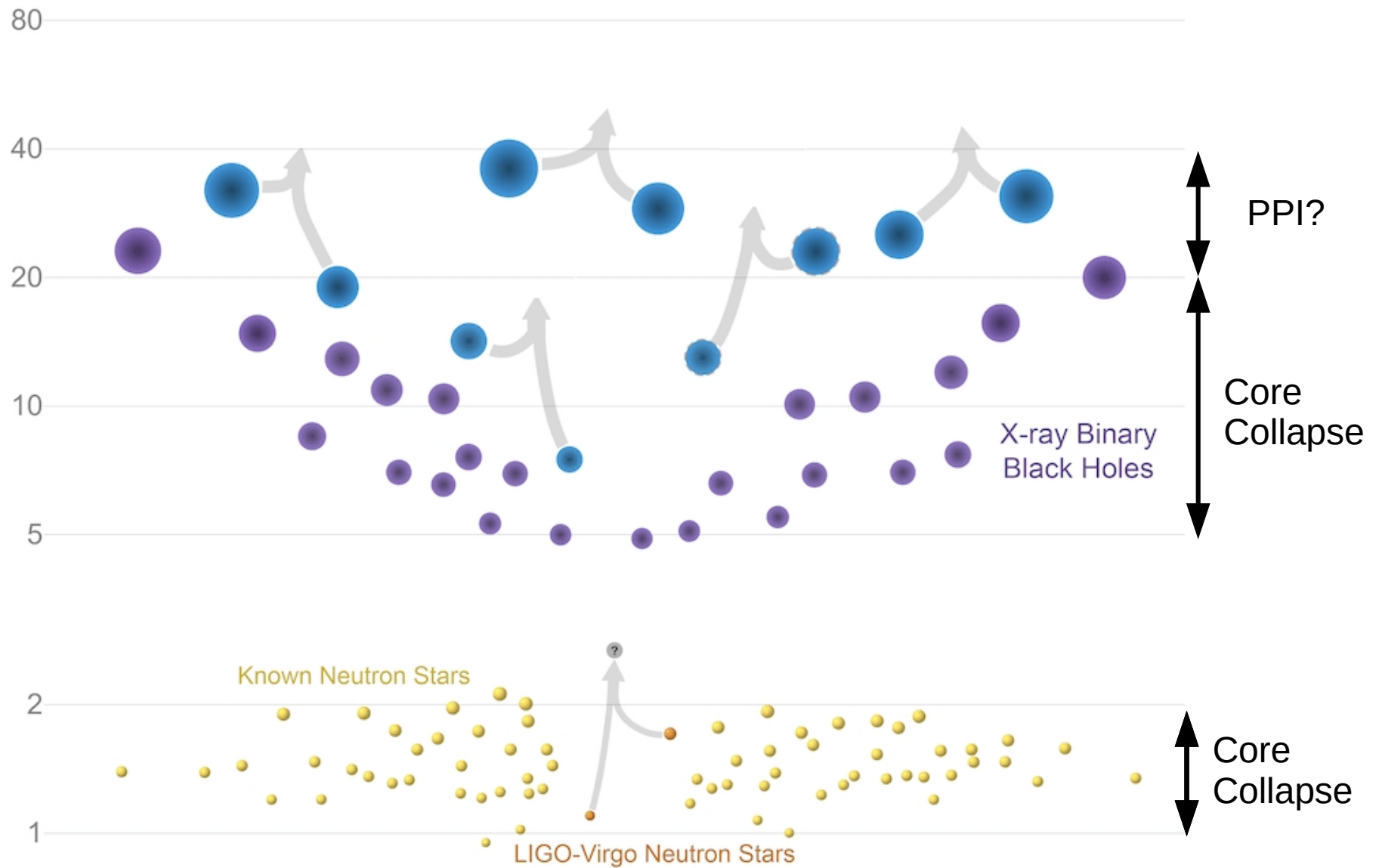
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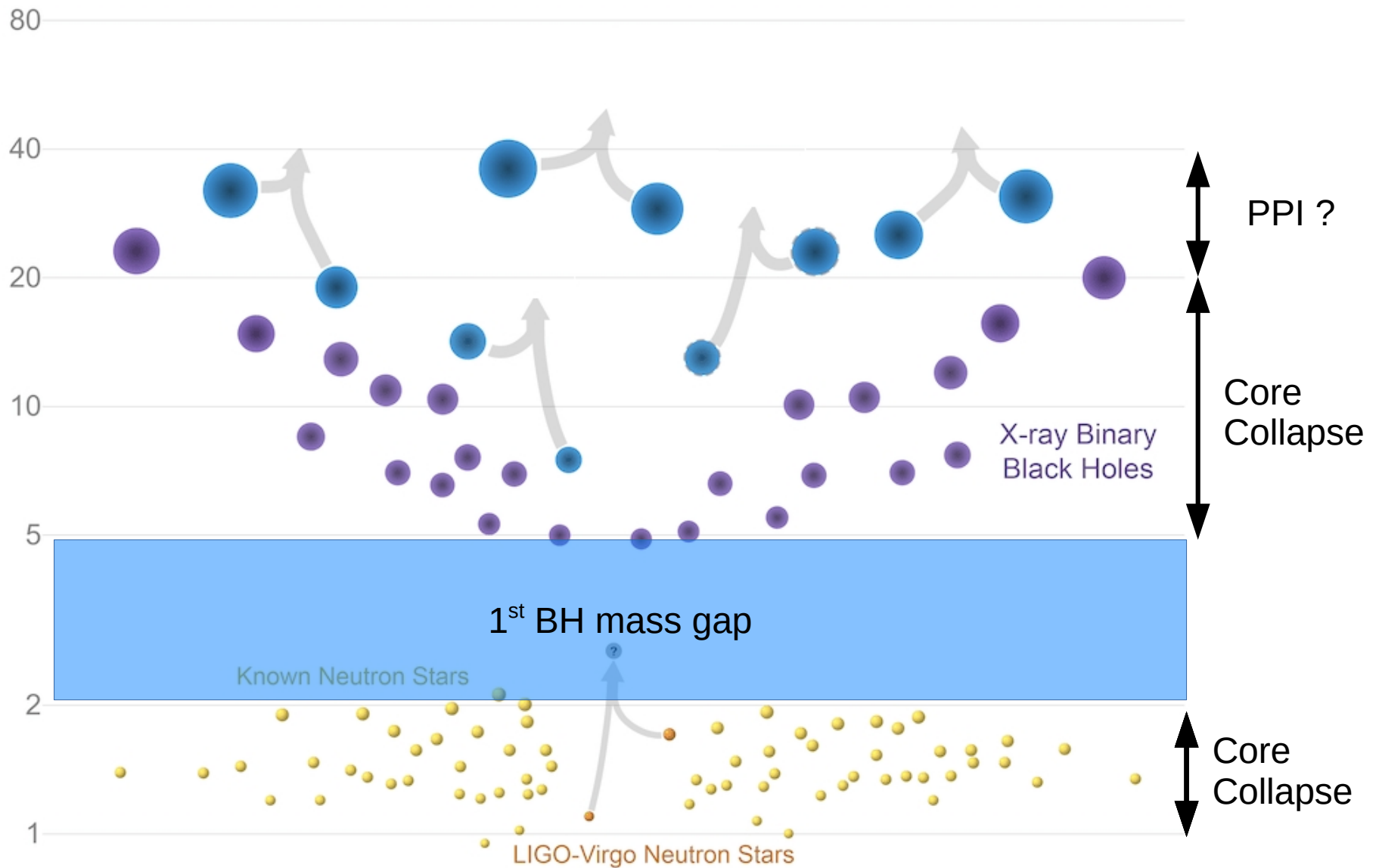
# Black hole formation



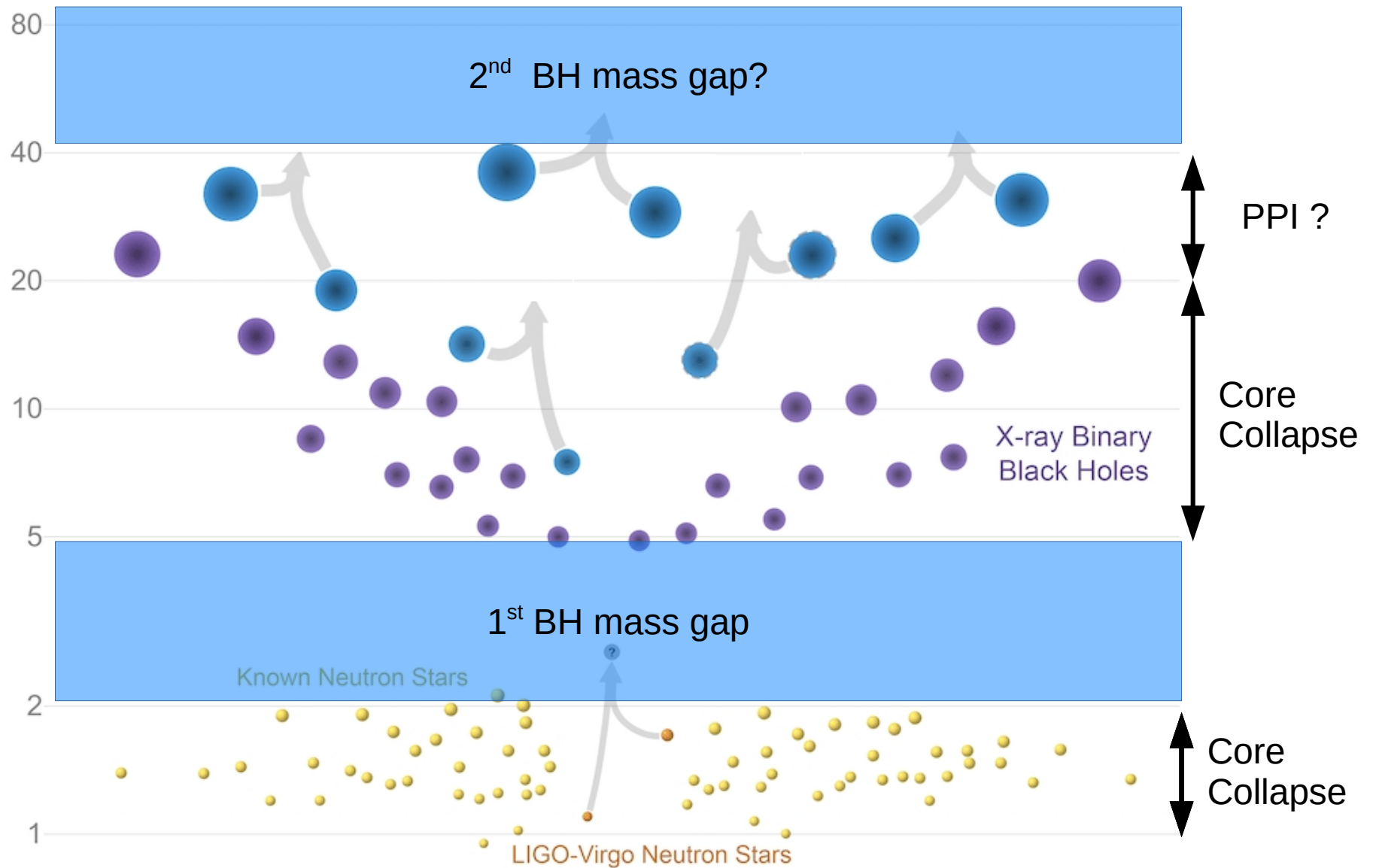
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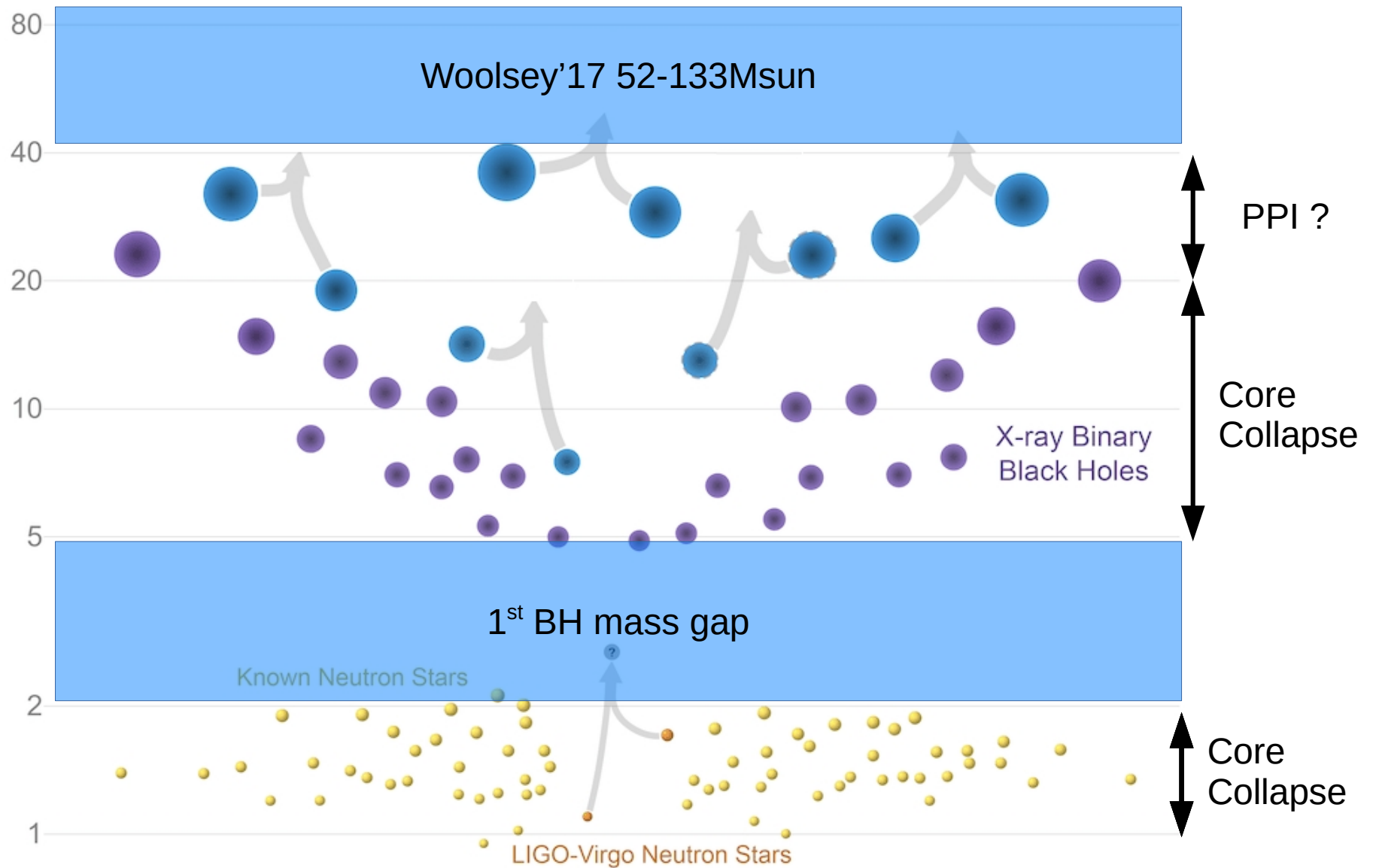


# Black hole formation





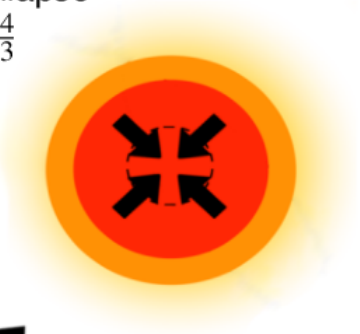
# Black hole formation



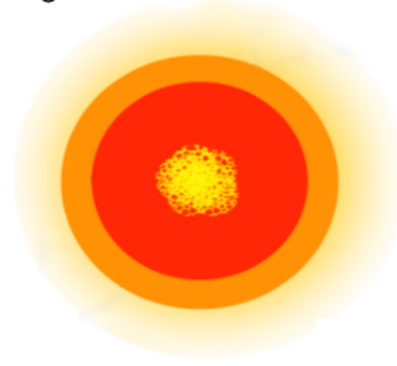


2. Softening of EOS  
triggers collapse

$$\Gamma_1 < \frac{4}{3}$$

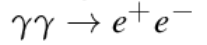


3. Explosive  
(oxygen)  
ignition

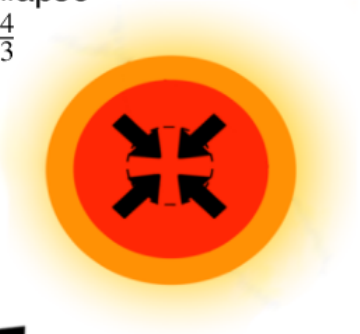


### Massive star evolution

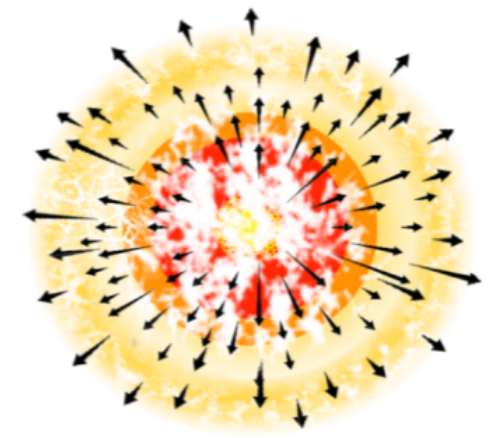
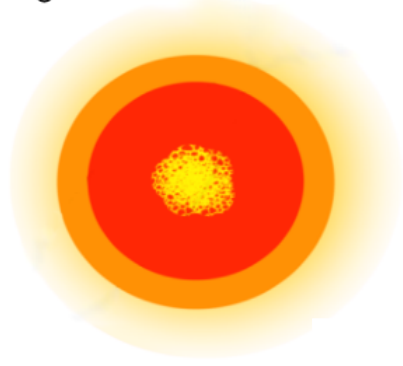
1. Pair production



2. Softening of EOS  
triggers collapse  
 $\Gamma_1 < \frac{4}{3}$



3. Explosive  
(oxygen)  
ignition



4b. PISN: complete disruption



1. Pair production  
 $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$



PISN

2. Softening of EOS  
triggers collapse  
 $\Gamma_1 < \frac{4}{3}$

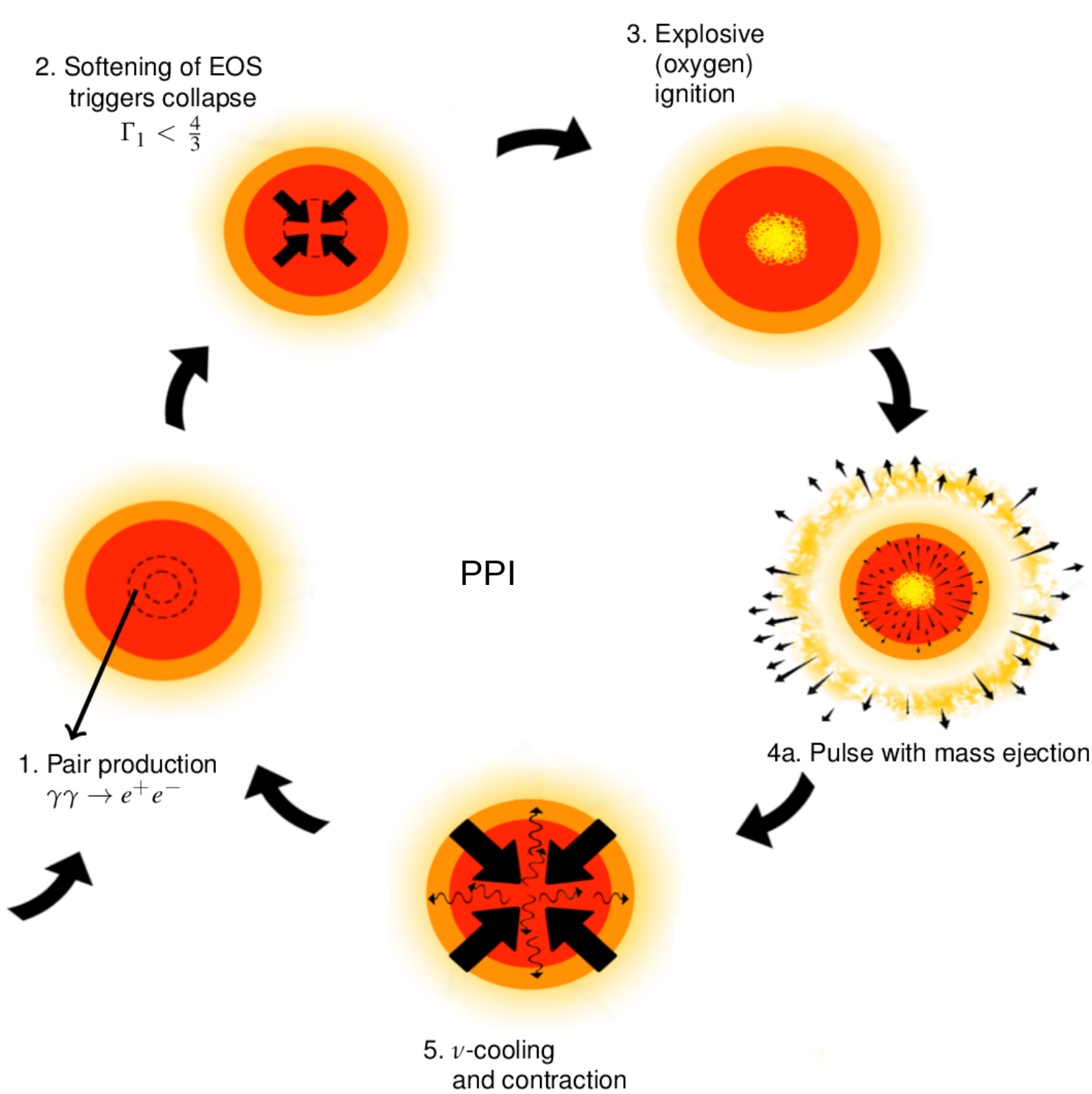
3. Explosive  
(oxygen)  
ignition

1. Pair production  
 $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$

PPI

4a. Pulse with mass ejection

5.  $\nu$ -cooling  
and contraction



2. Softening of EOS triggers collapse  
 $\Gamma_1 < \frac{4}{3}$

$$\Gamma_1 < \frac{4}{3}$$

3. Explosive (oxygen) ignition

PPISN

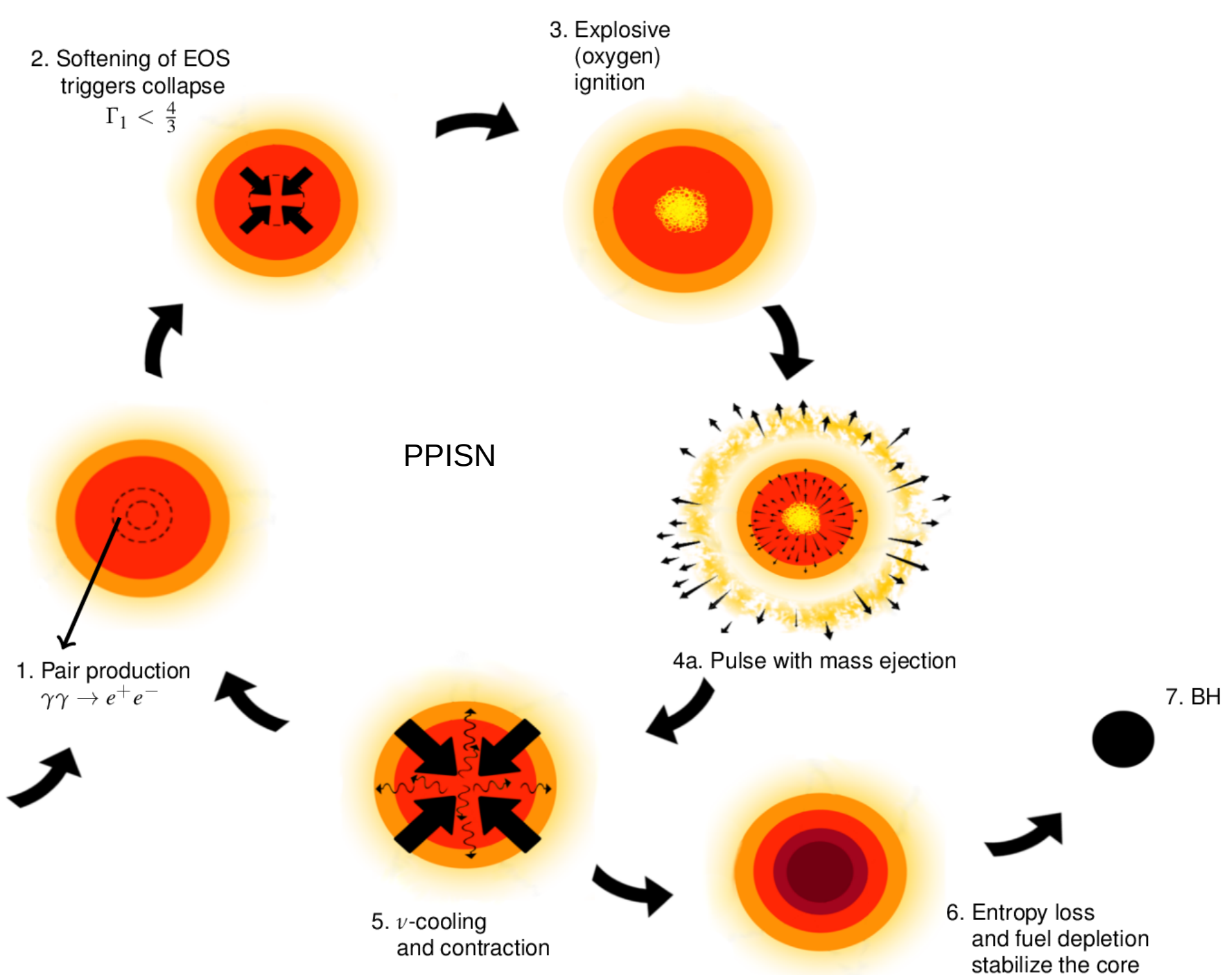
4a. Pulse with mass ejection

7. BH

6. Entropy loss and fuel depletion stabilize the core

5.  $\nu$ -cooling and contraction

1. Pair production  
 $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$

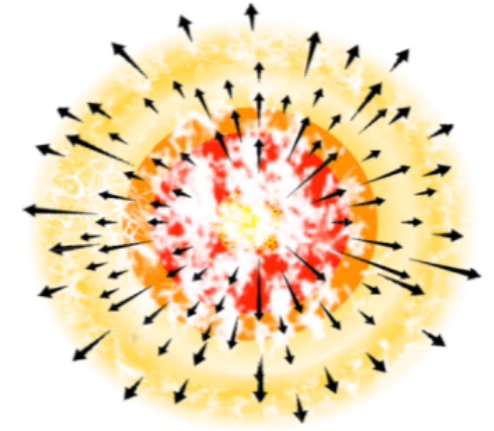


See also Rakavy+ 67, Fraley 68, Heger+ 02, Chatzopoulos+12, Woollsey 17, Marchant+18

2. Softening of EOS  
triggers collapse

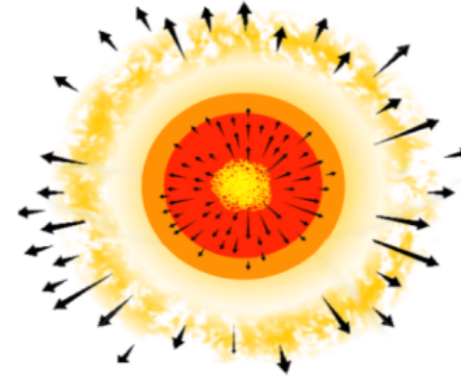
$$\Gamma_1 < \frac{4}{3}$$

3. Explosive  
(oxygen)  
ignition



4b. PISN: complete disruption

PPISN/PISN



4a. Pulse with mass ejection

7. BH

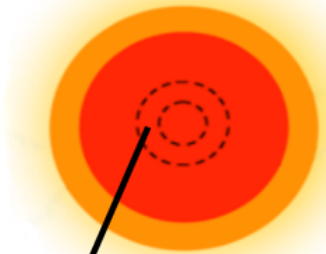


6. Entropy loss  
and fuel depletion  
stabilize the core

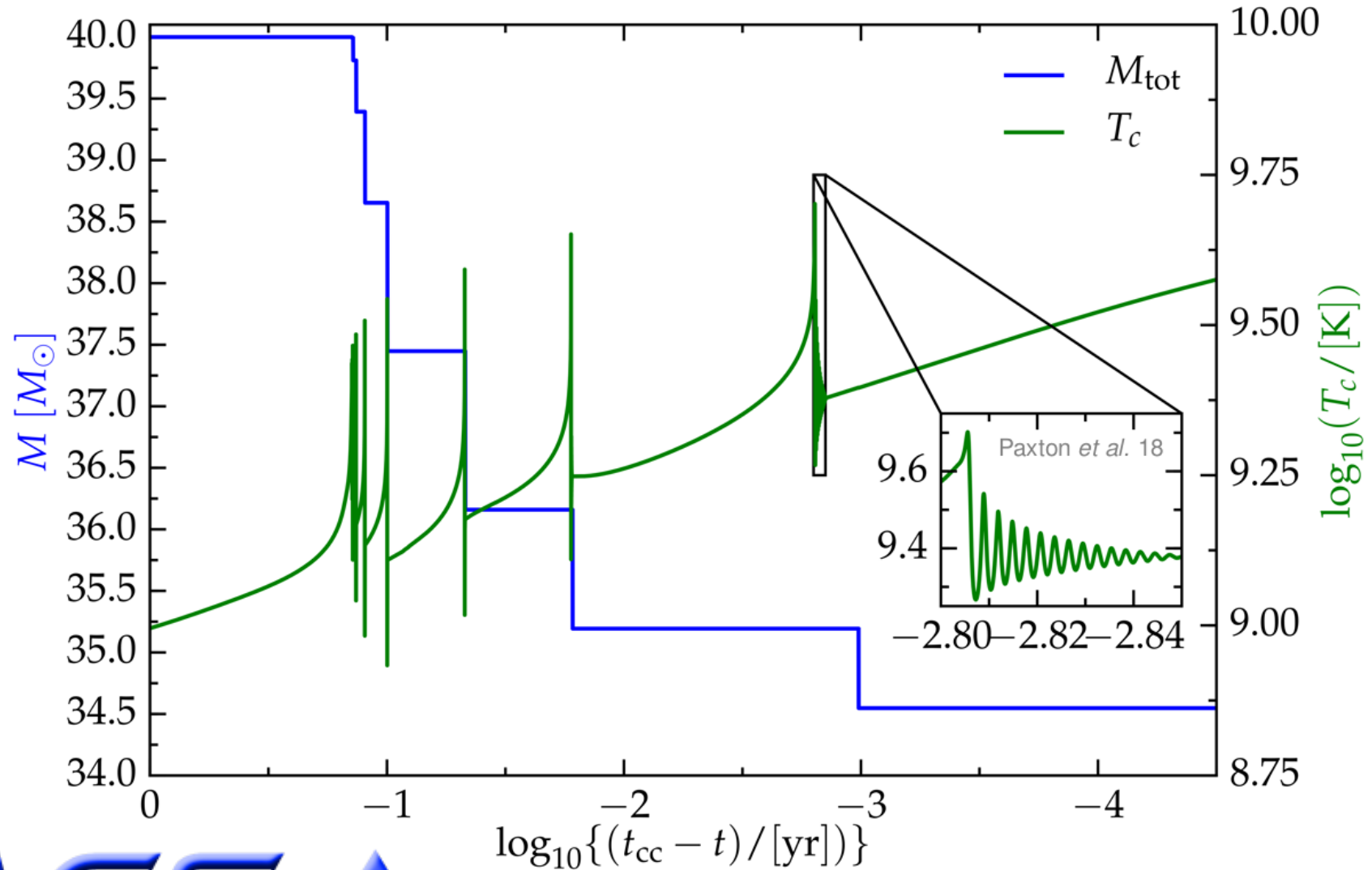
5.  $\nu$ -cooling  
and contraction



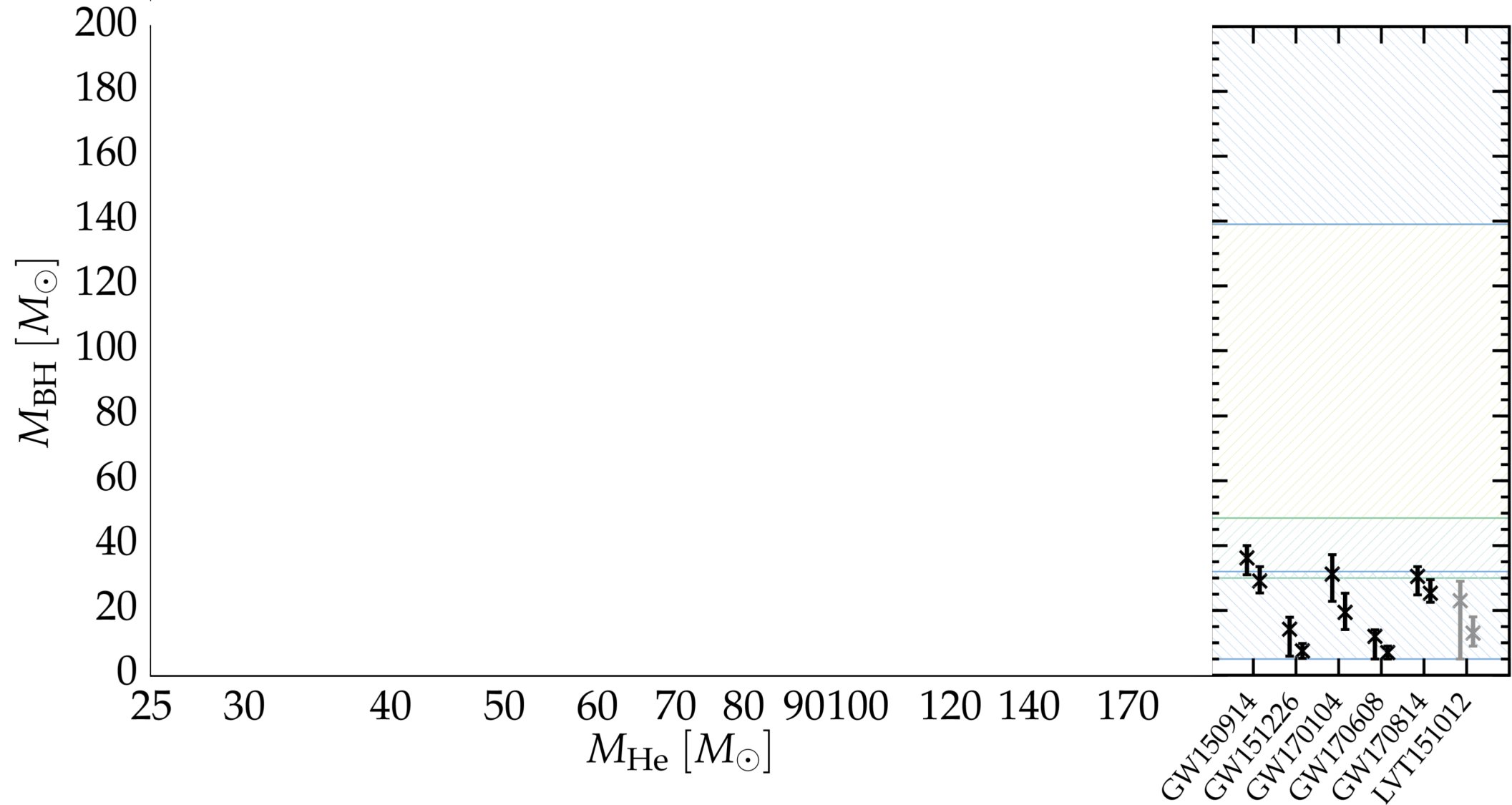
1. Pair production  
 $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$



# How to make a PPI

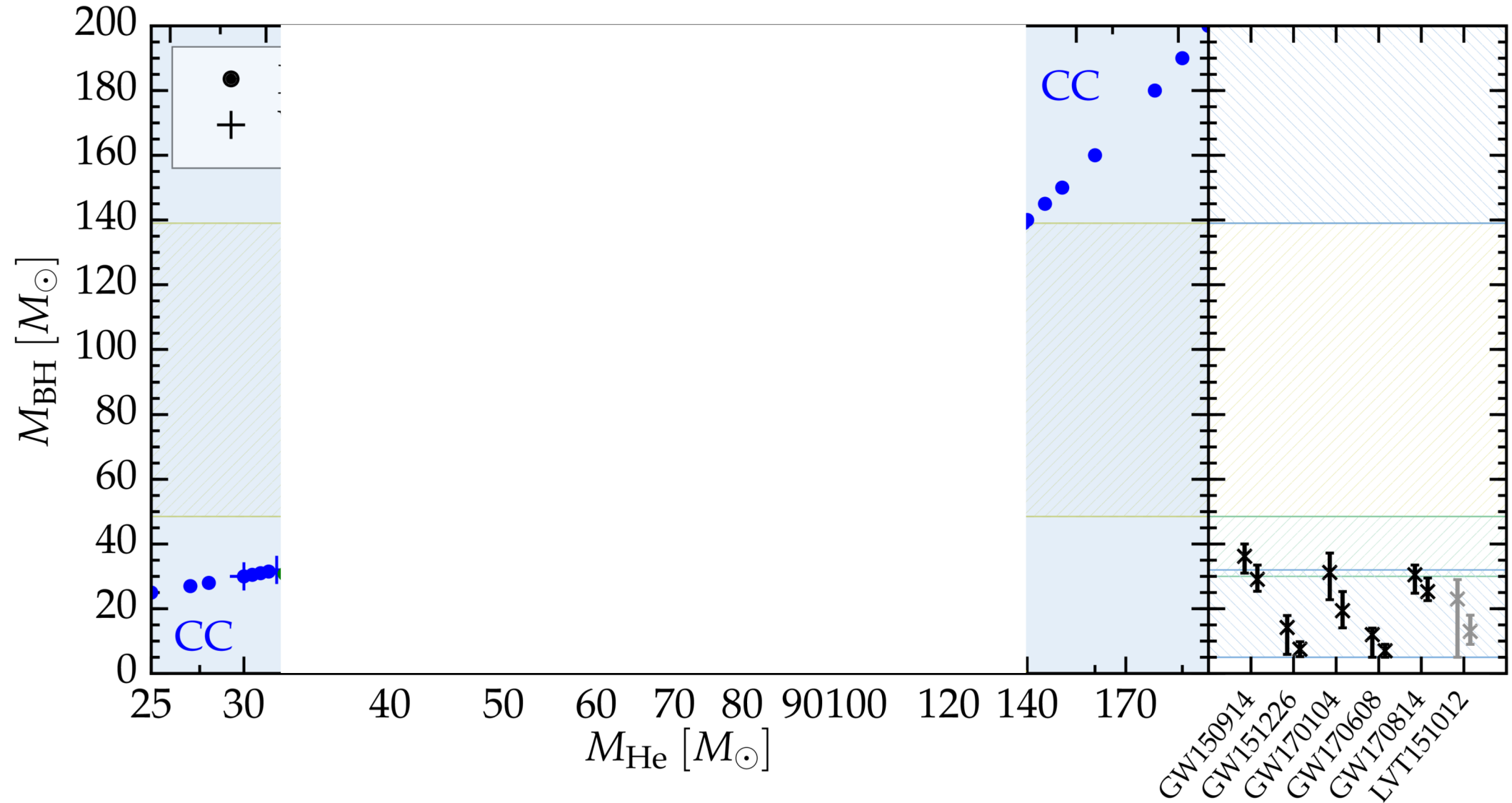


# What makes a BH?

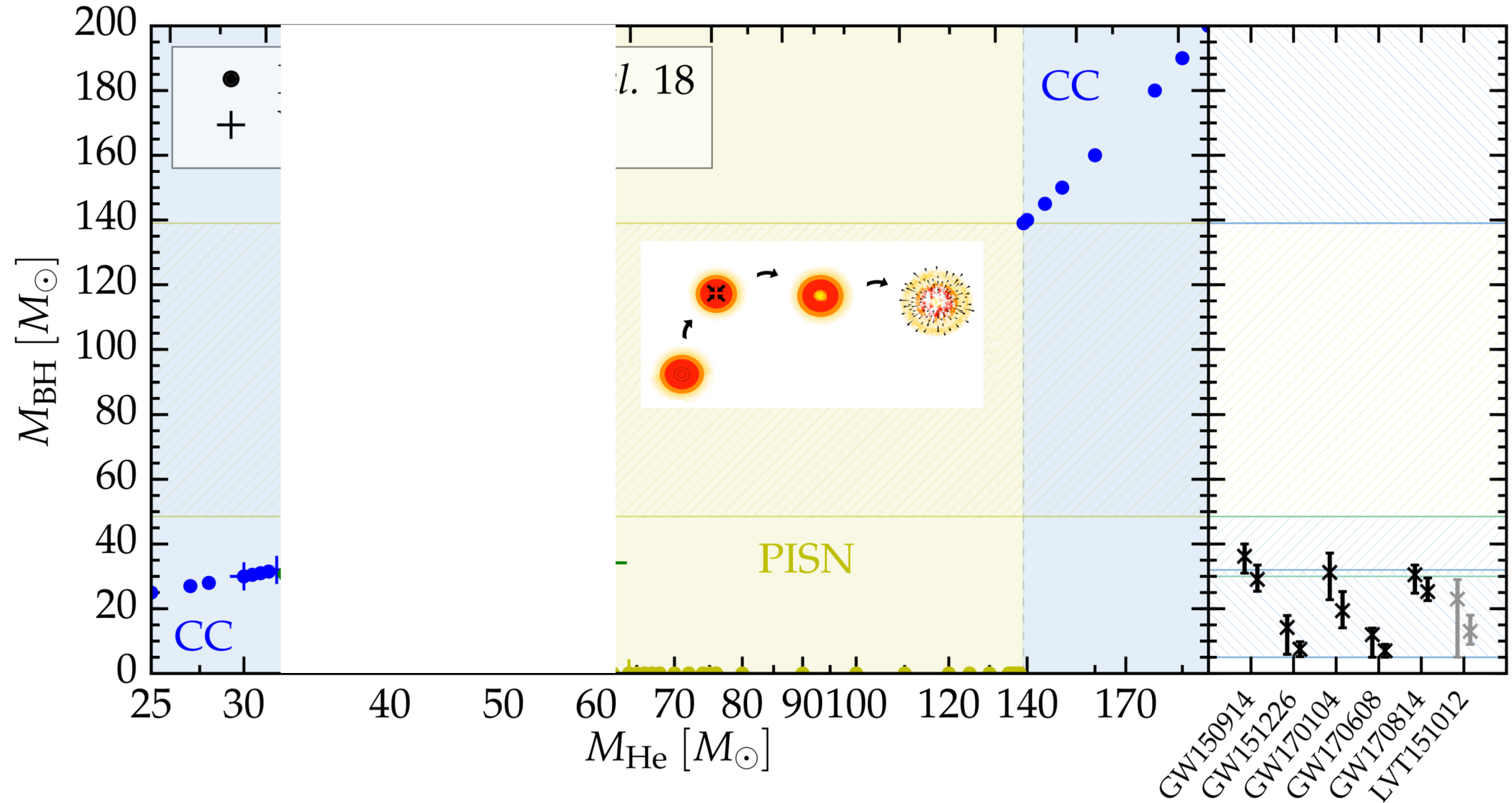




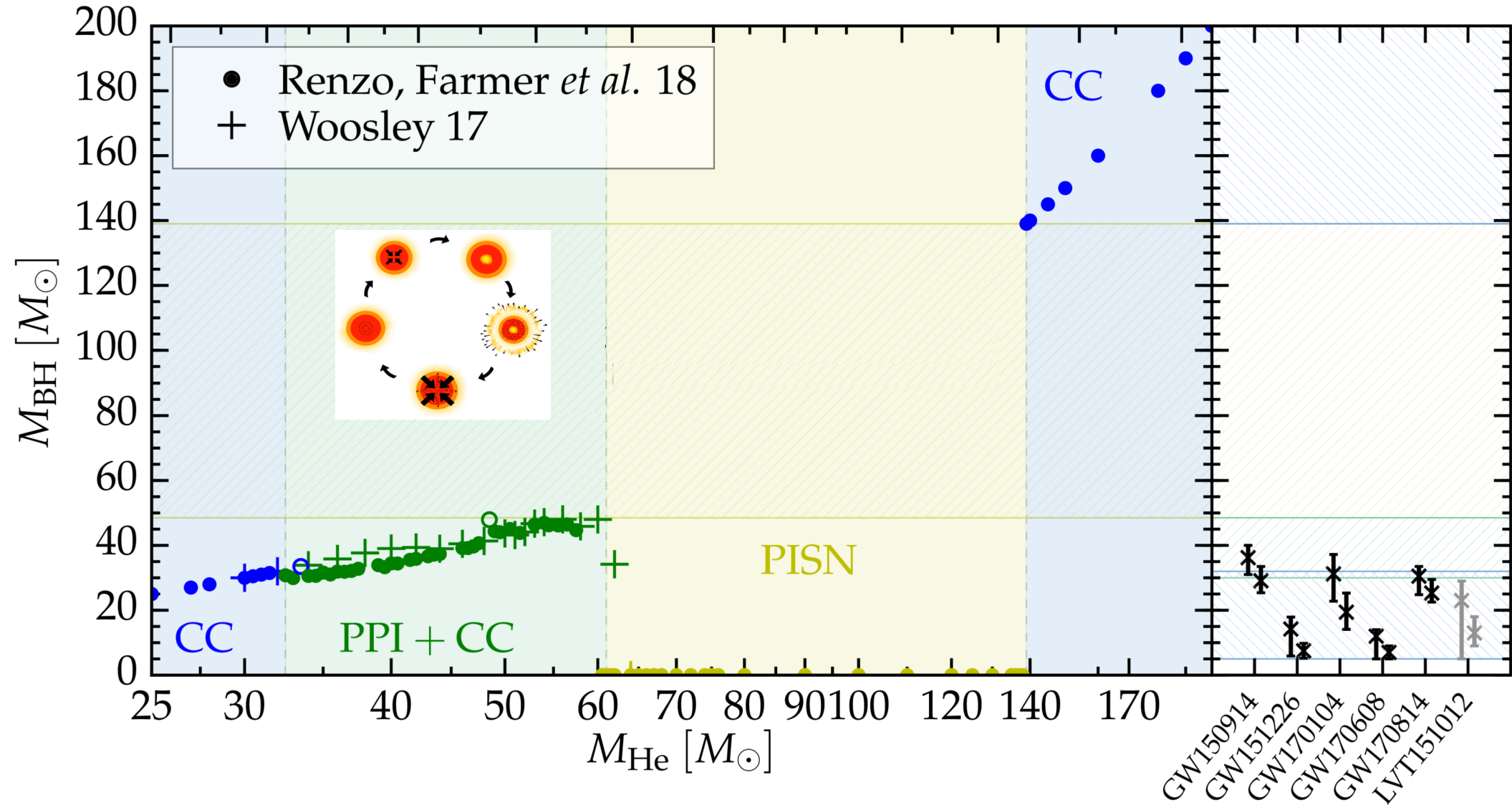
# What makes a BH?



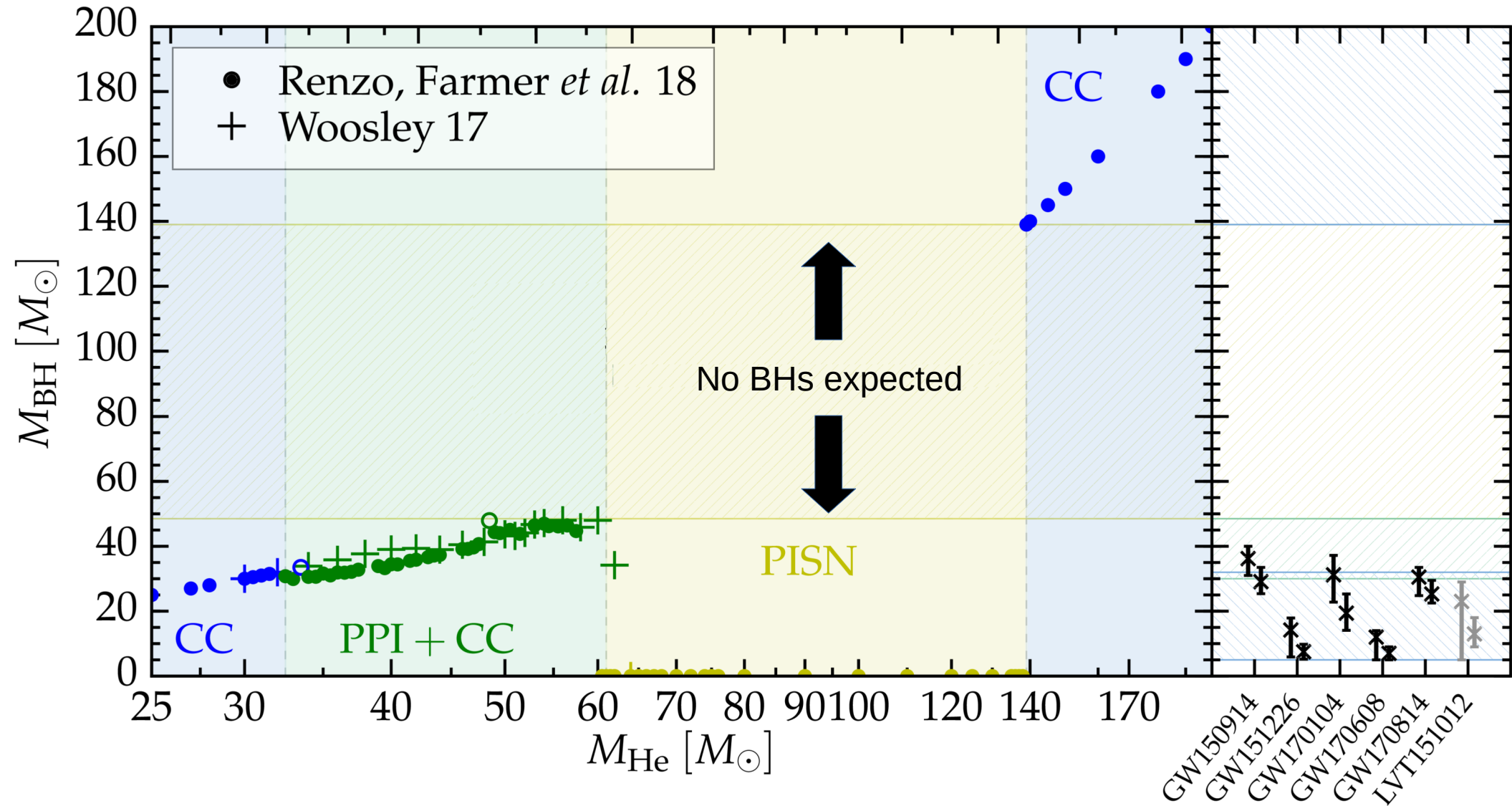
# What makes a BH?



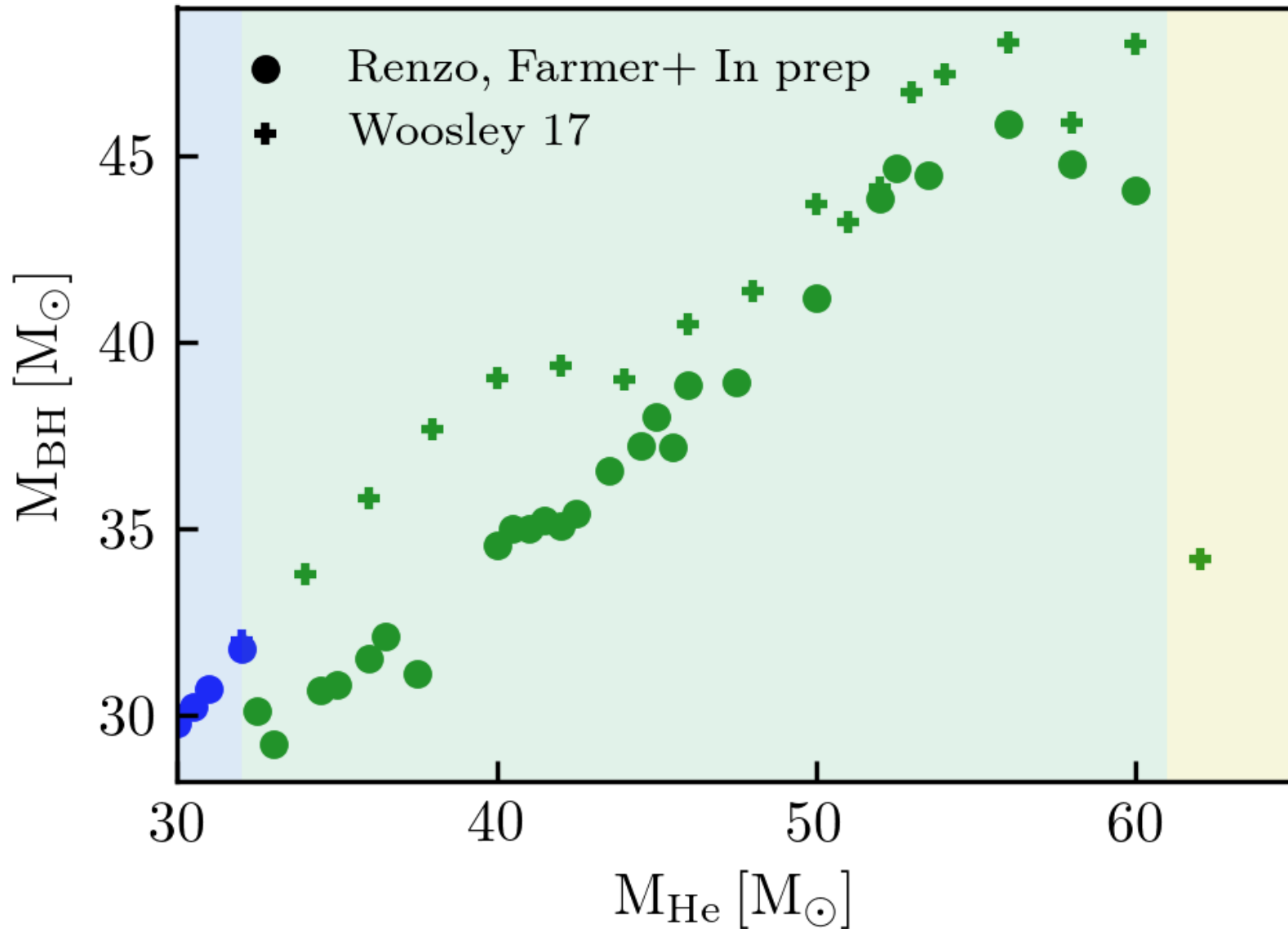
# What makes a BH?



# What makes a BH?



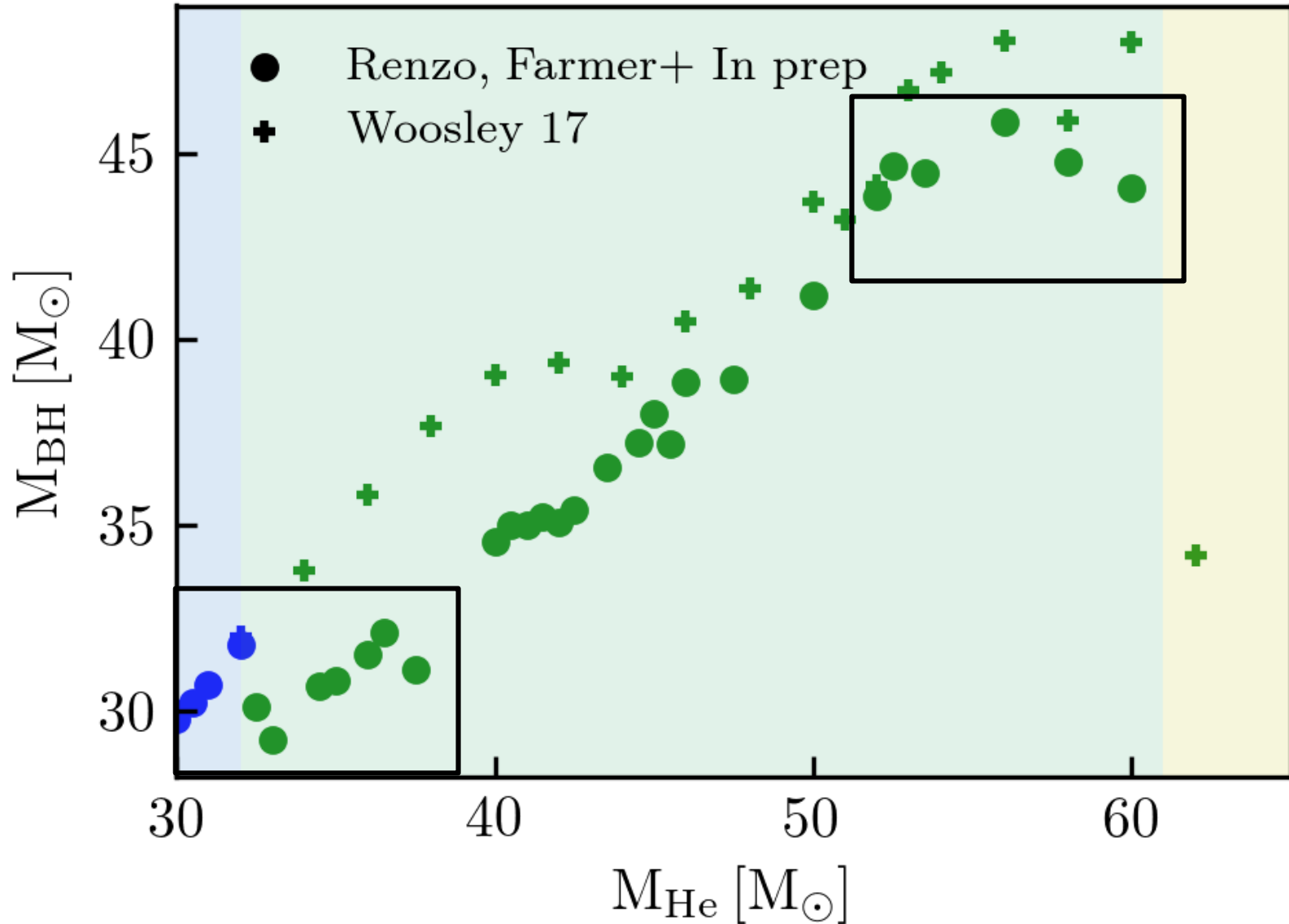
# What makes the largest BH\*?



\* From single(-ish) stars, non-dynamical mergers

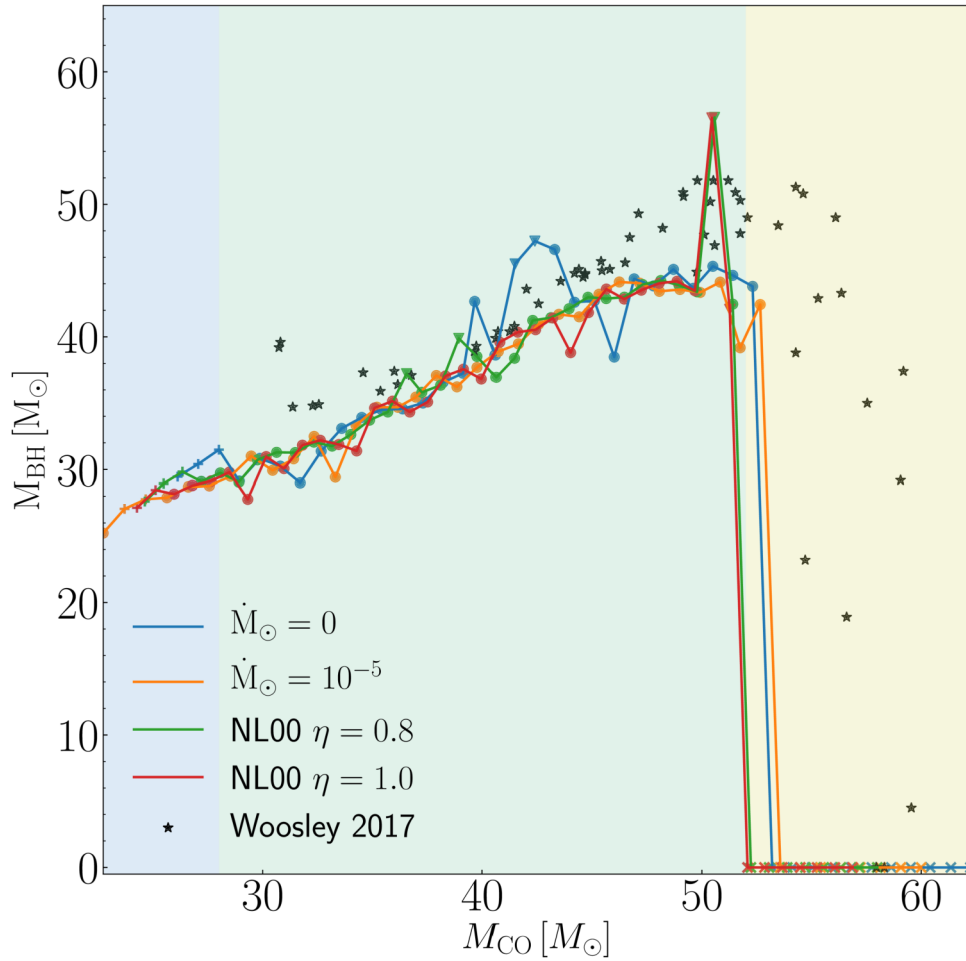
Renzo, Farmer+ In Prep

# What makes the largest BH?

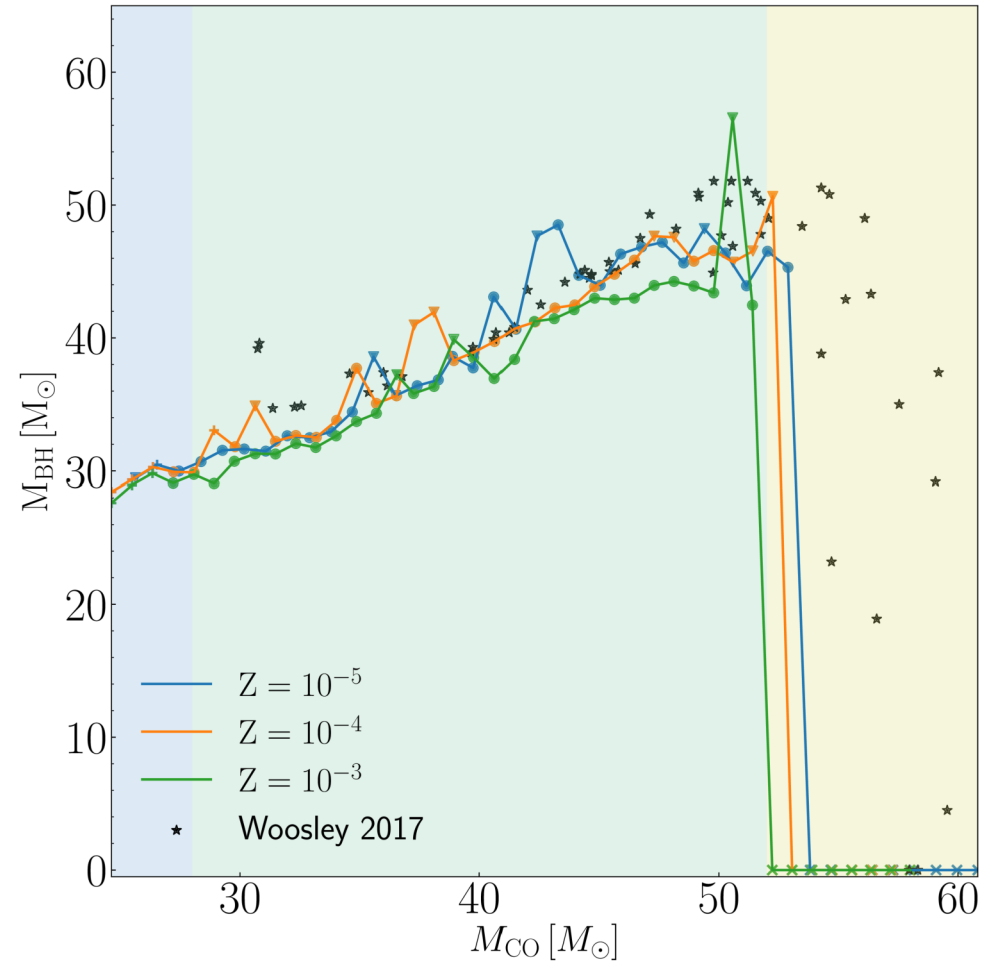


# Does the environment matter?

Winds

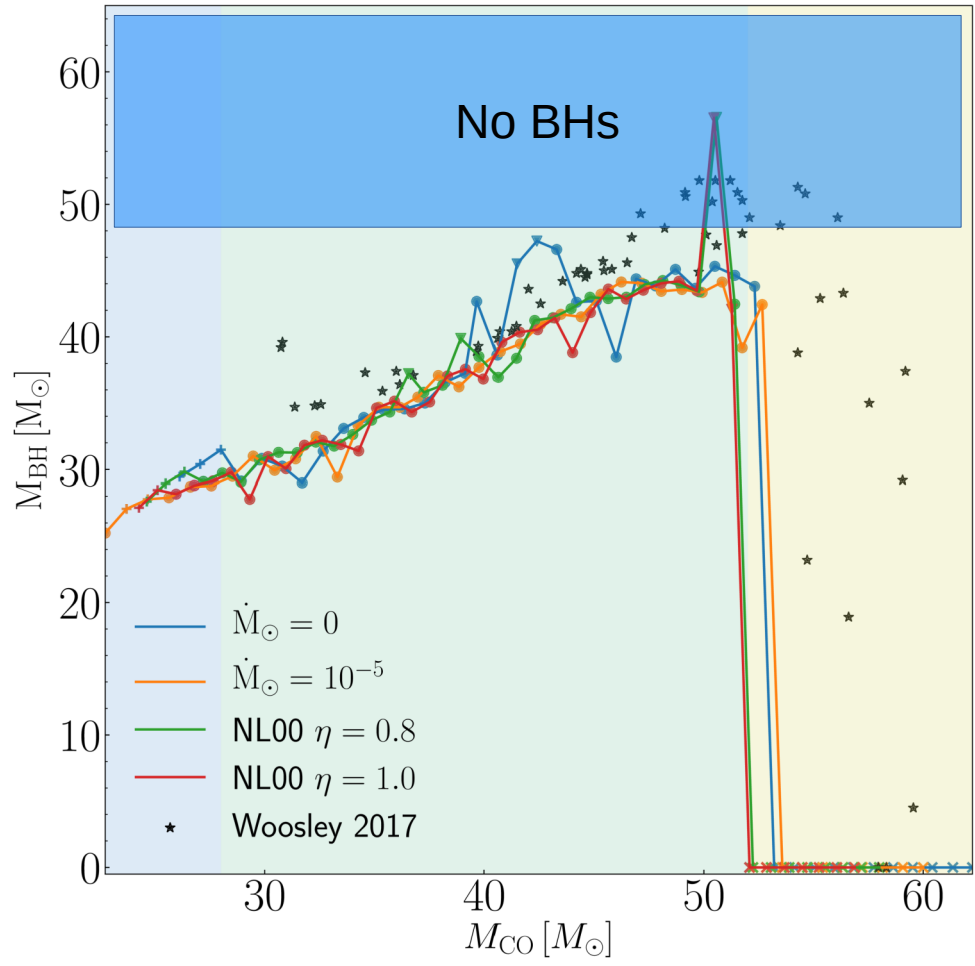


Z

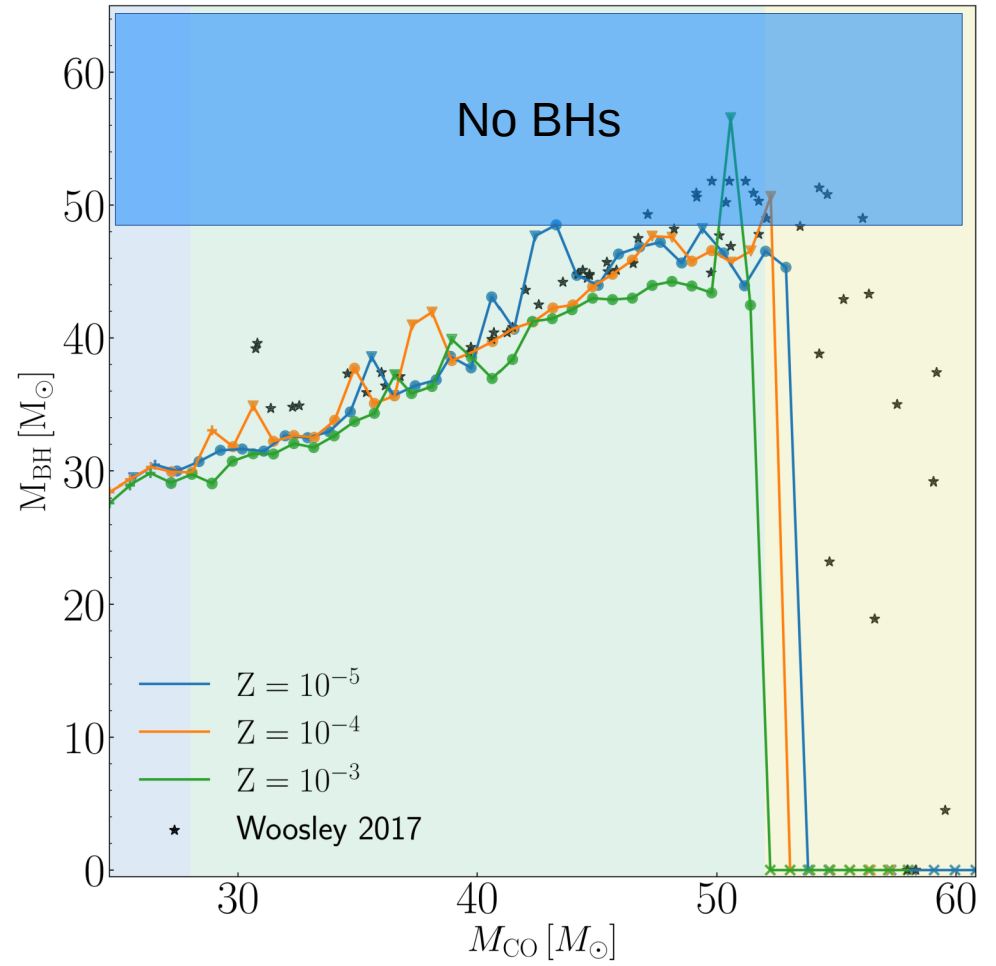


# Does the environment matter?

Winds



Z



Maximum predicted BH is  
~48Msun

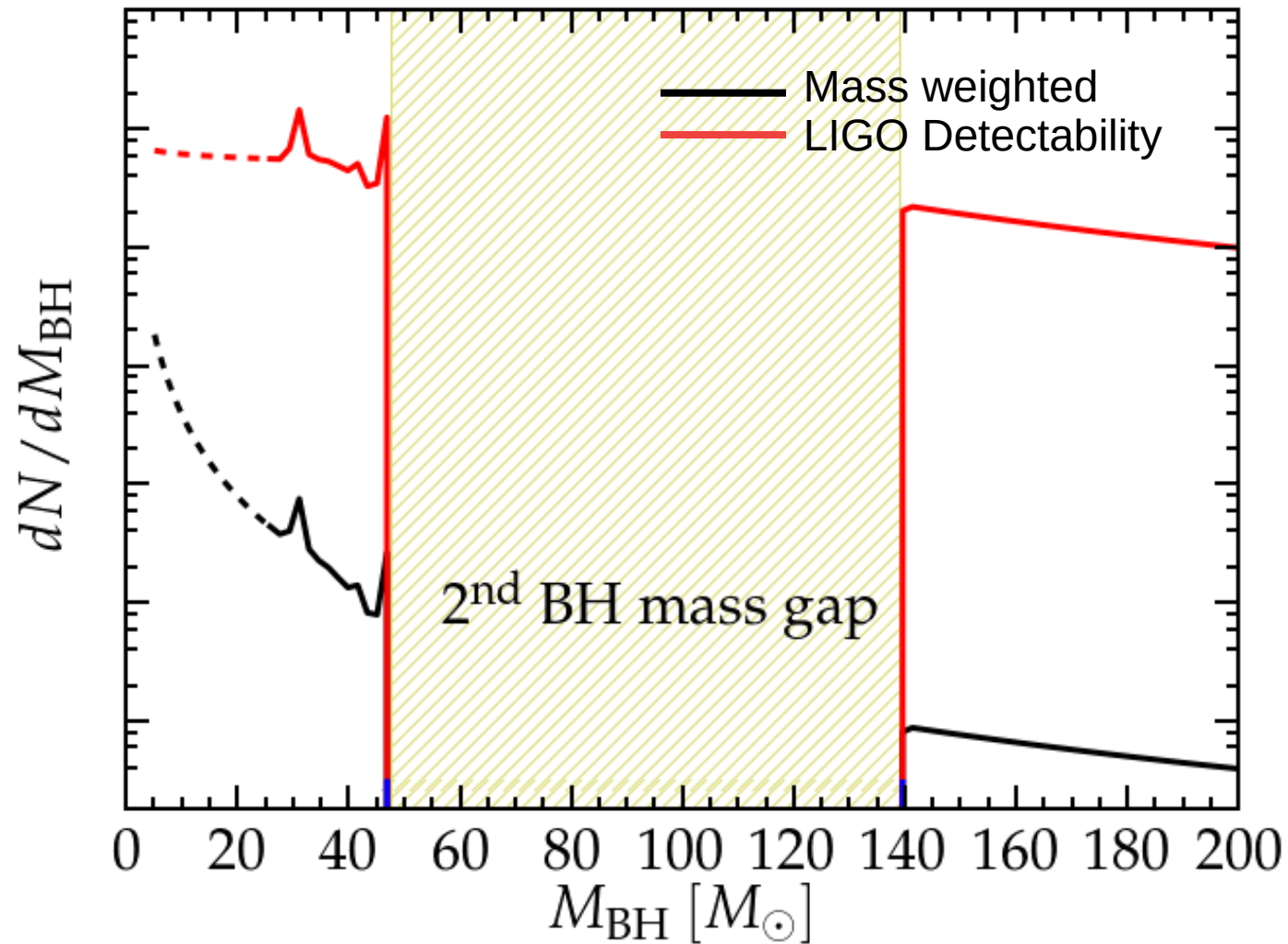


# Summary

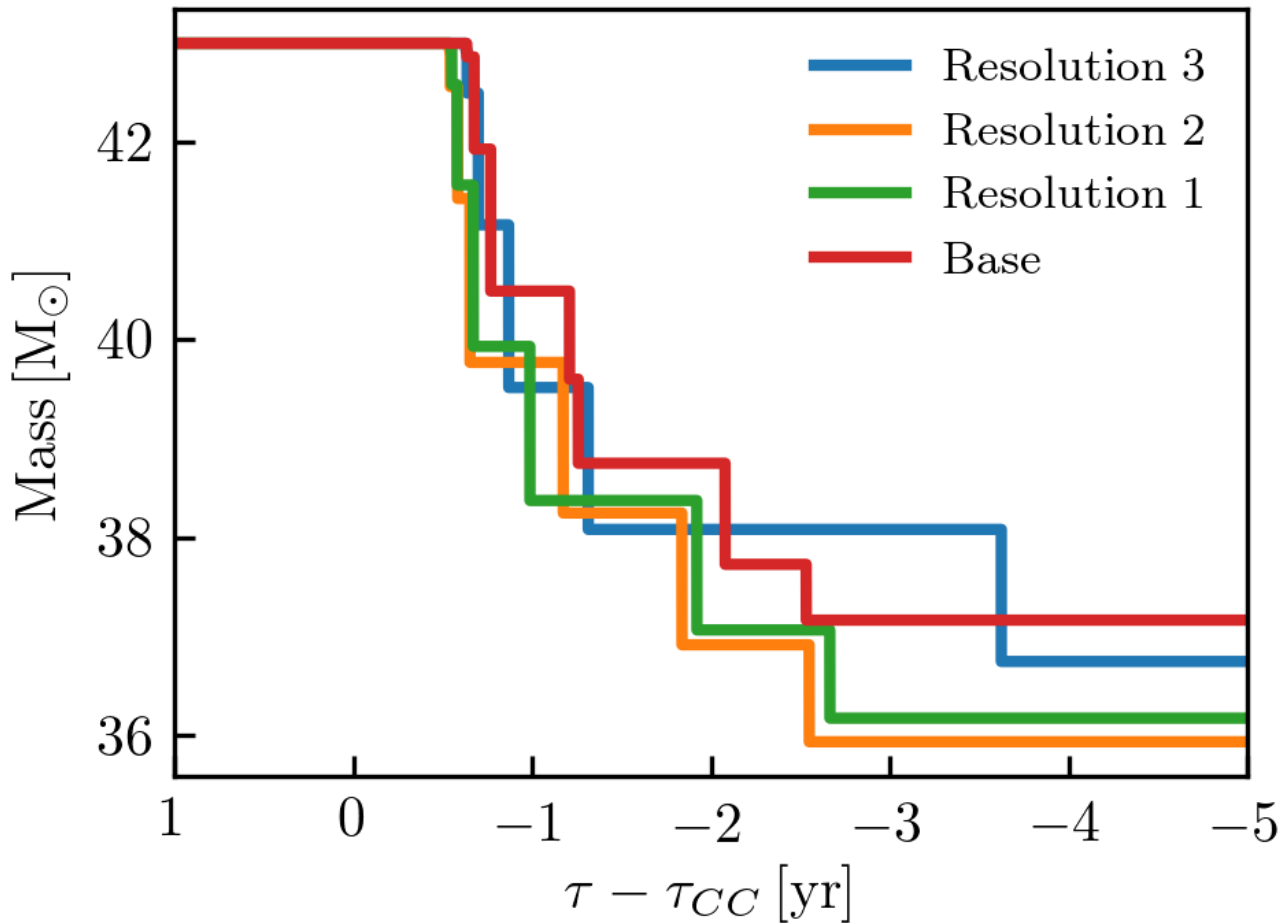
- We have predicted the 2<sup>nd</sup> BH mass gap between 48-140 Msun
- Results agree well with previous theoretical predictions
- We predict a "pileup" of BHs at the boundaries of the PPISN regime
- Maximum mass of BH is insensitive to input physics (Mass loss and metallicity)

**BACKUP**

# Black hole mass distribution

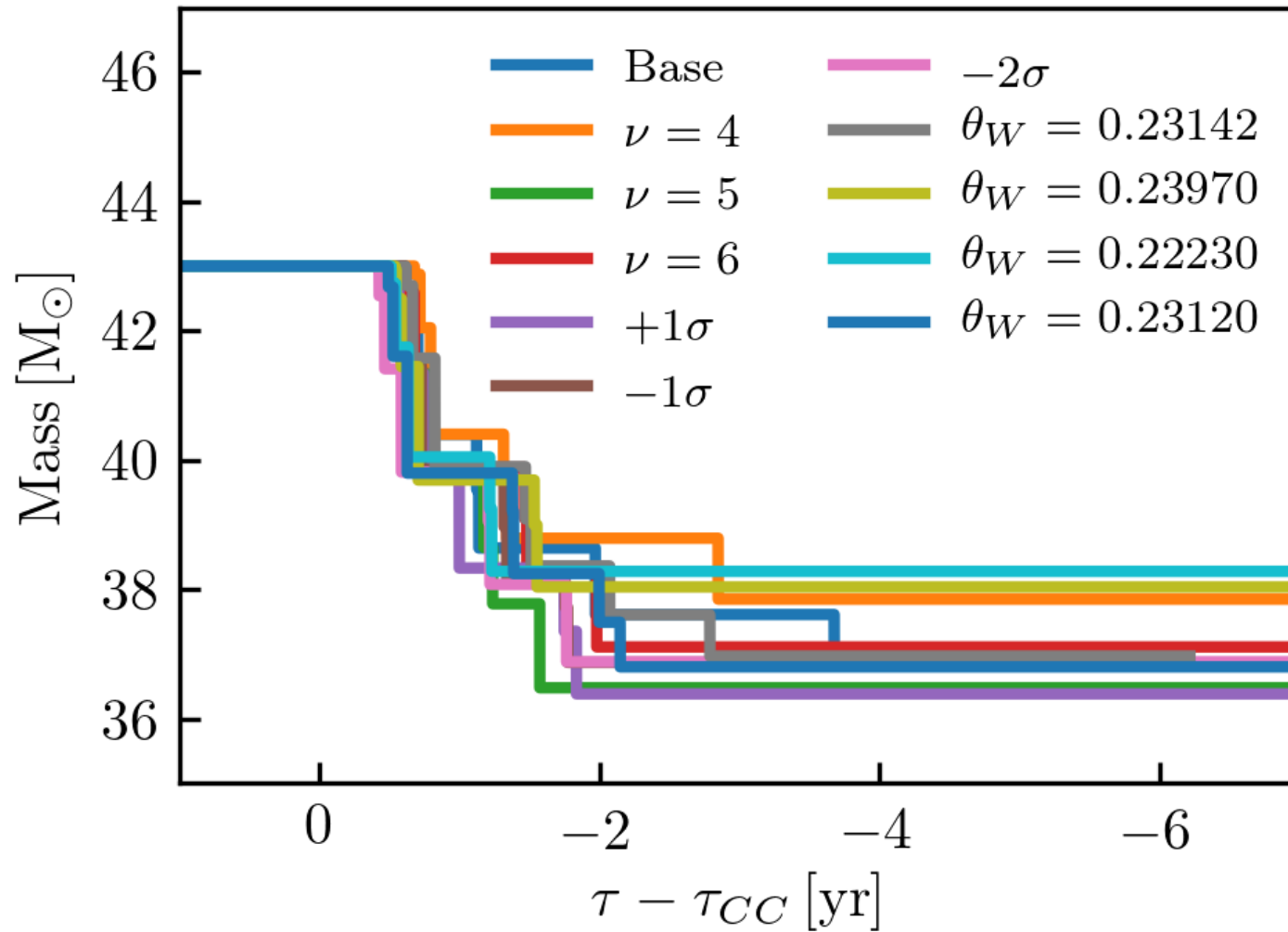


# Robustness to numerical resolution



~1Msun uncertainty in BH mass due to numerics

# Variations in neutrino physics



~2Msun variations in BH mass due to neutrino physics

