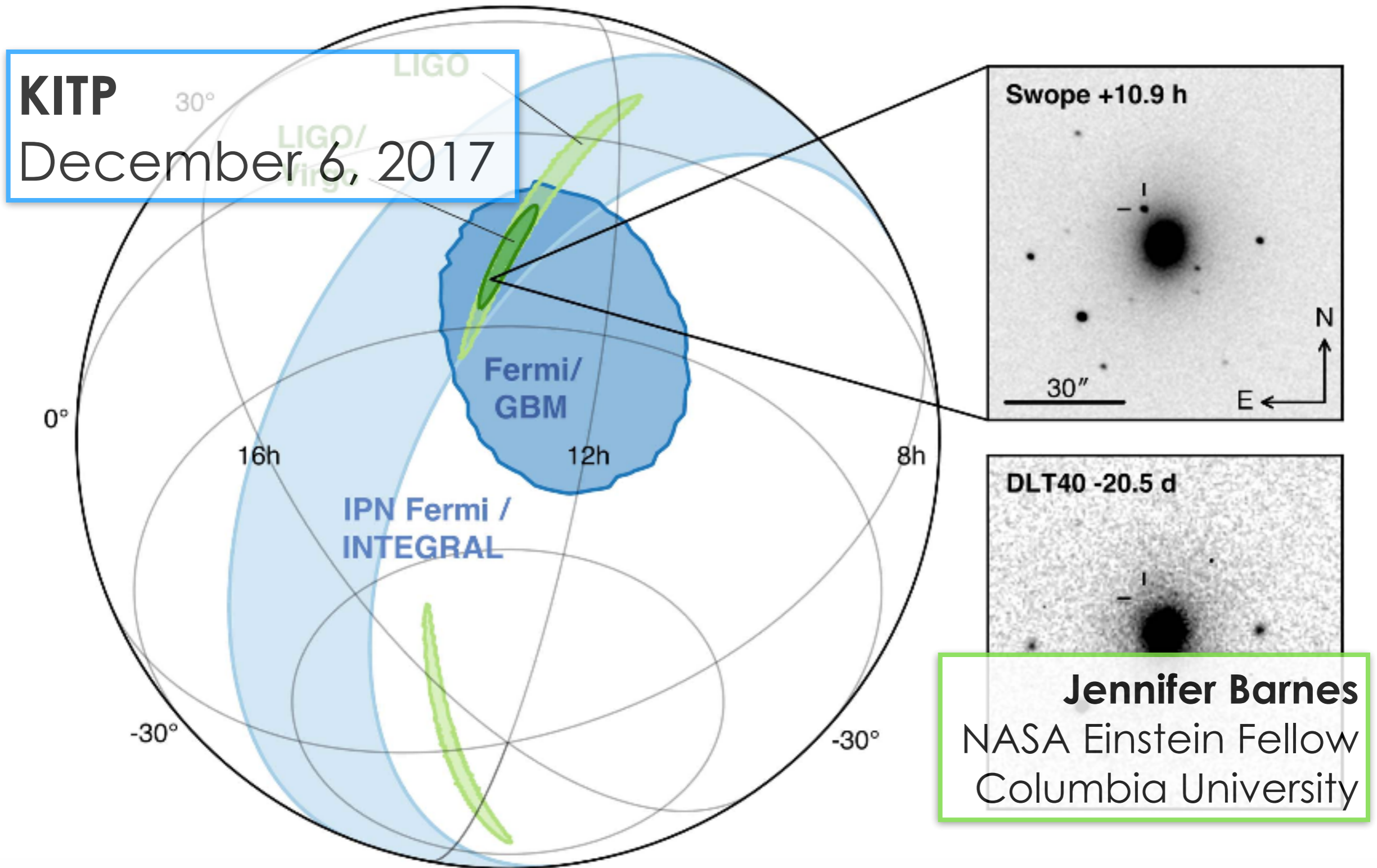
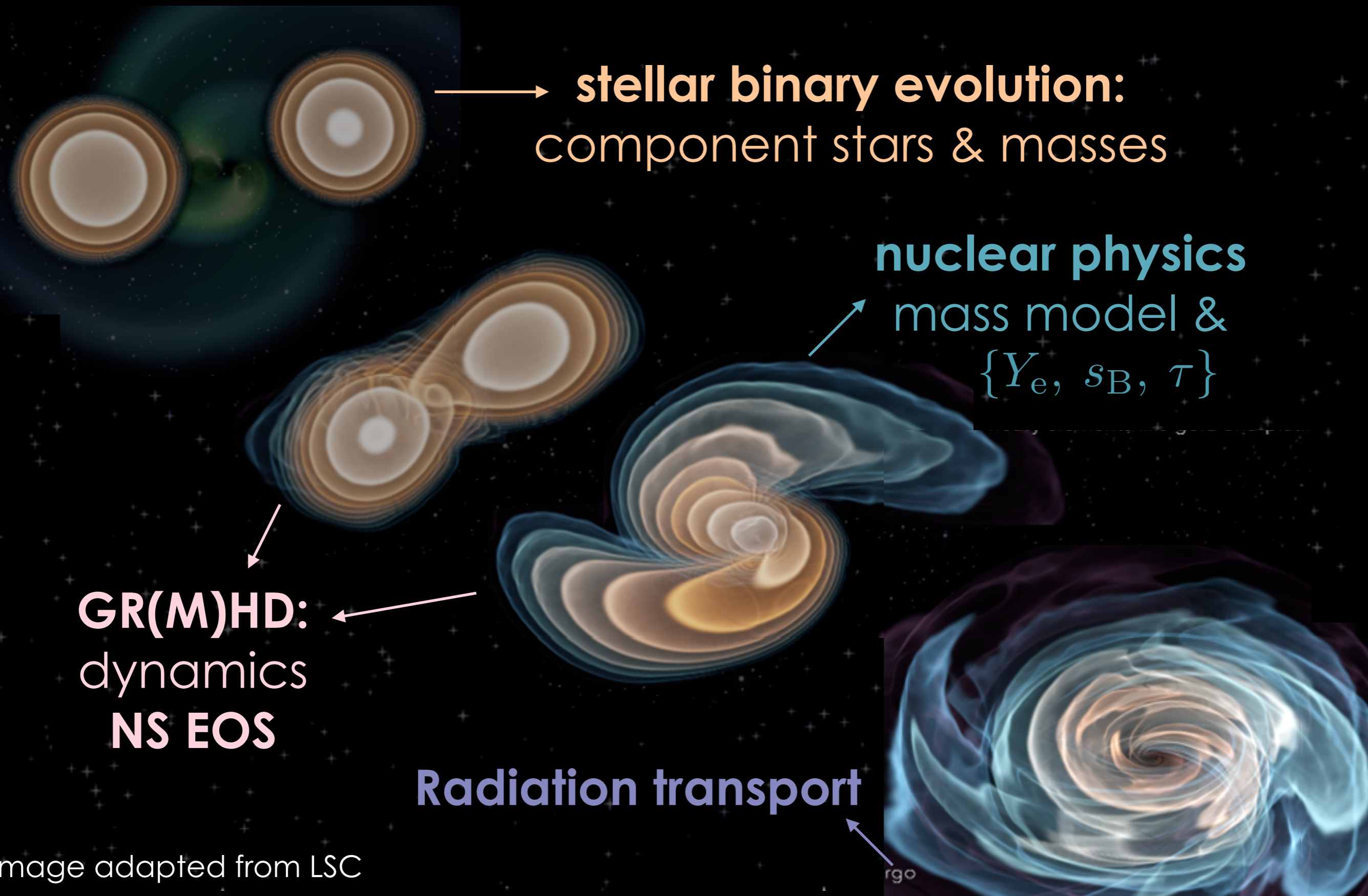


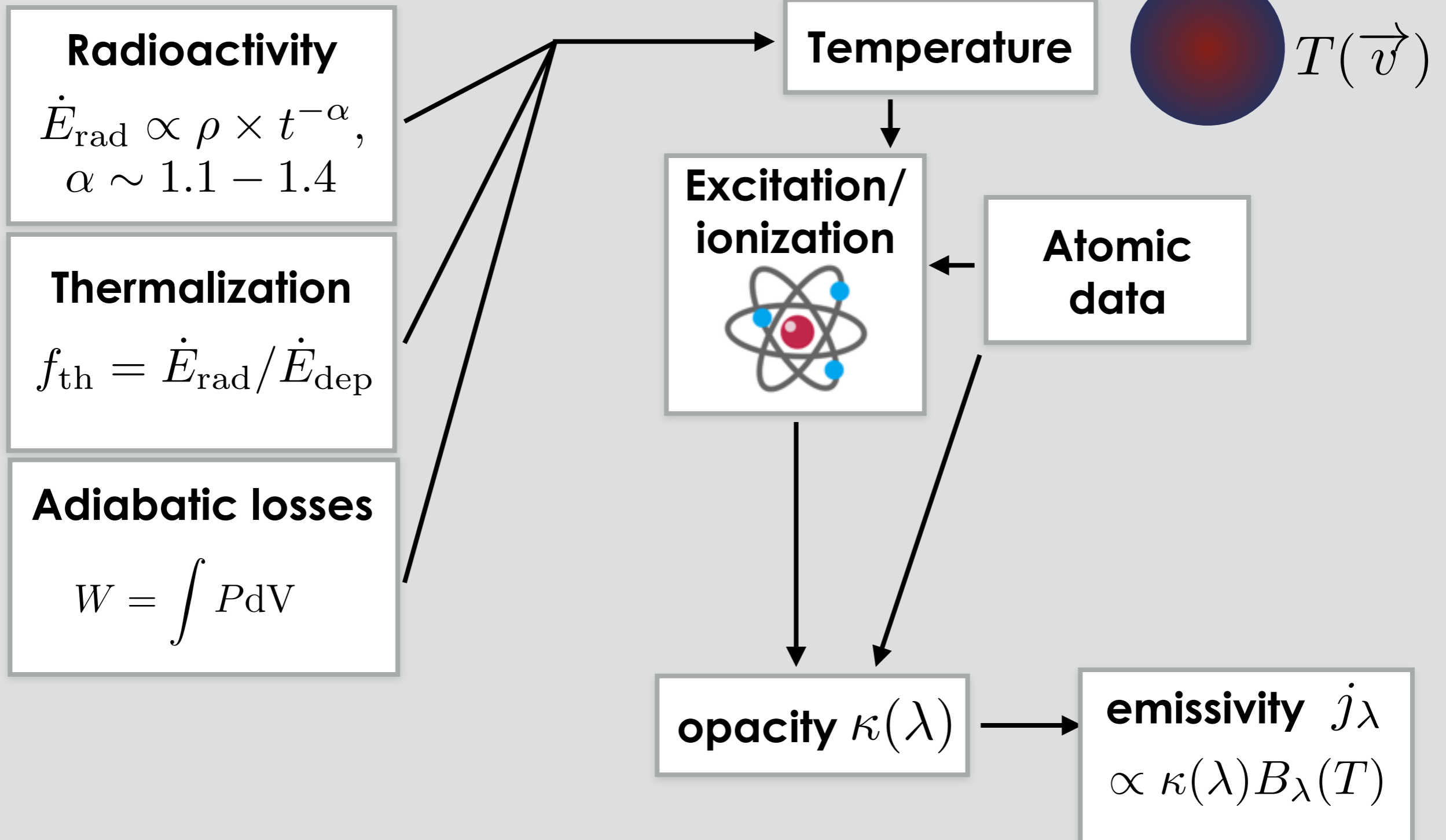
# Radiation transport modeling for the kilonova enthusiast



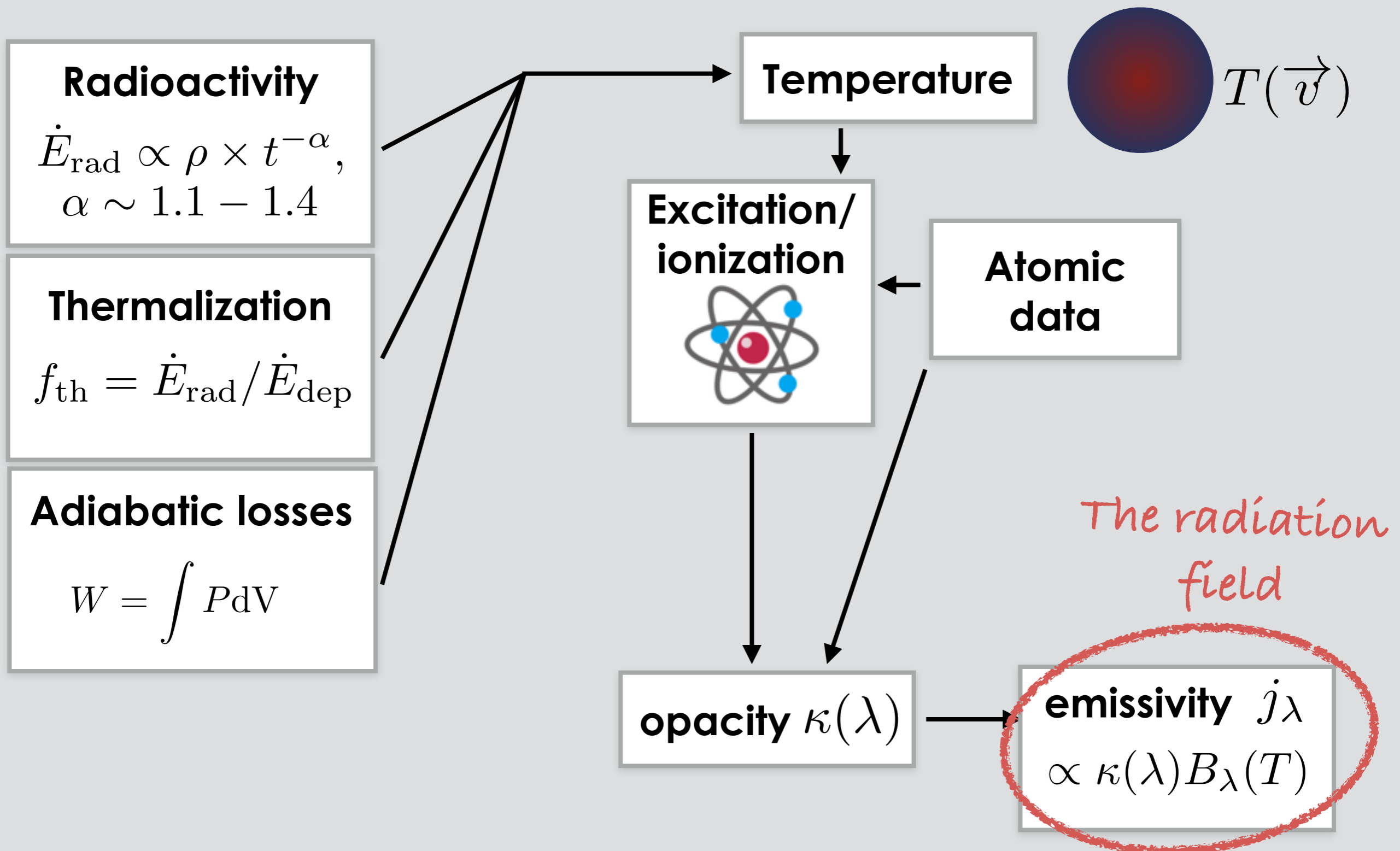
# Radiation transport in context



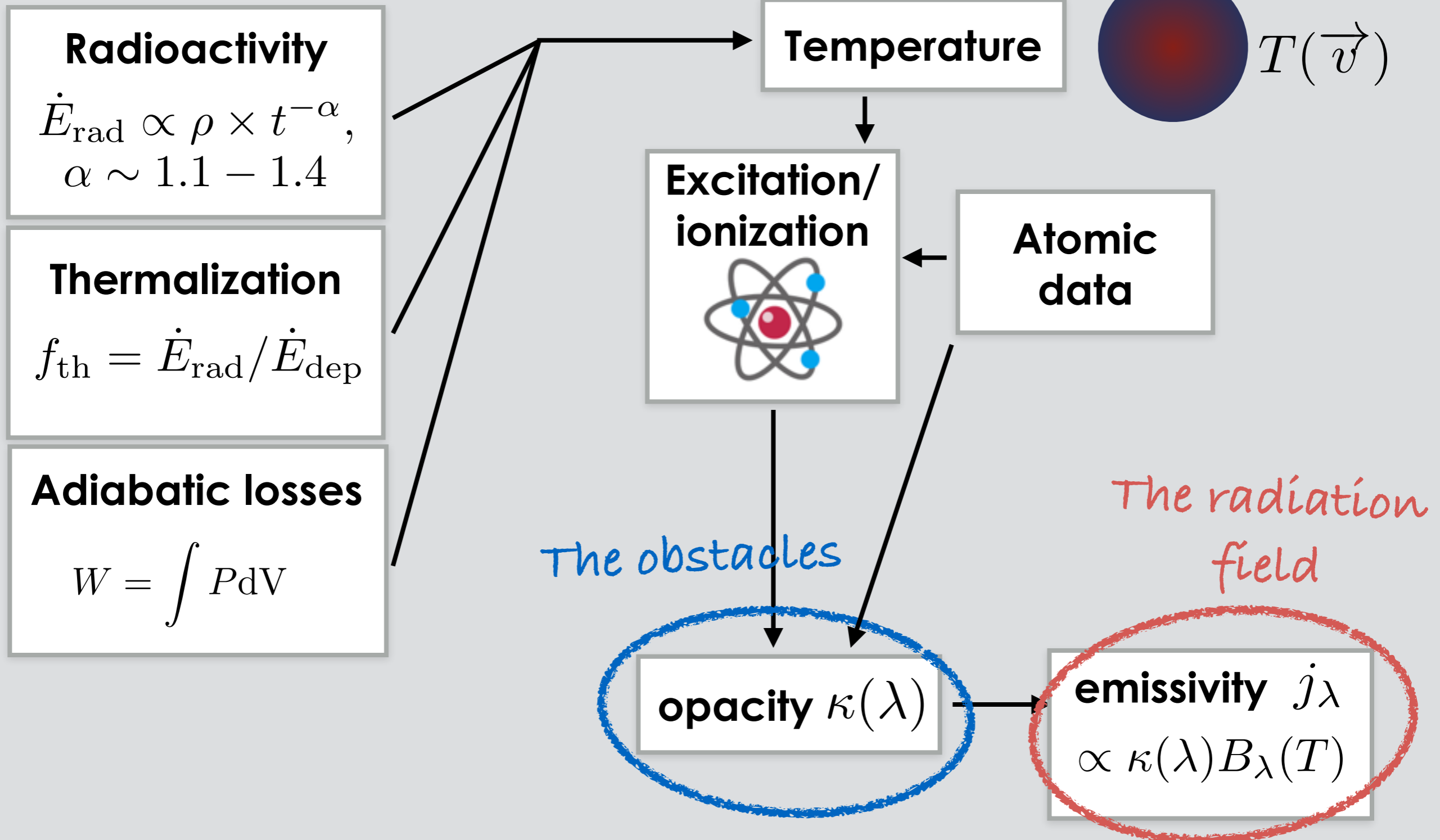
# Radiation transport in a nutshell



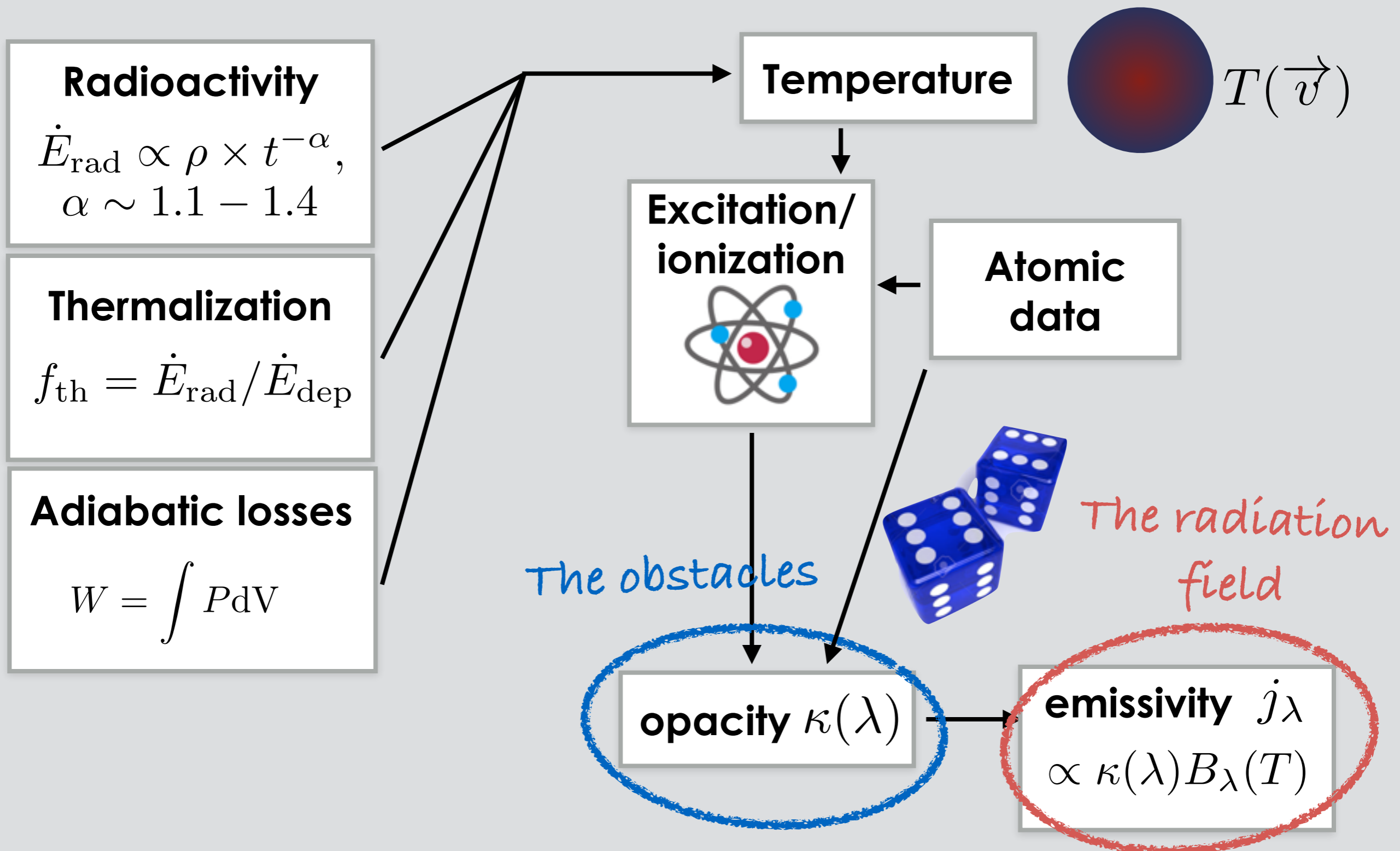
# Radiation transport in a nutshell



# Radiation transport in a nutshell



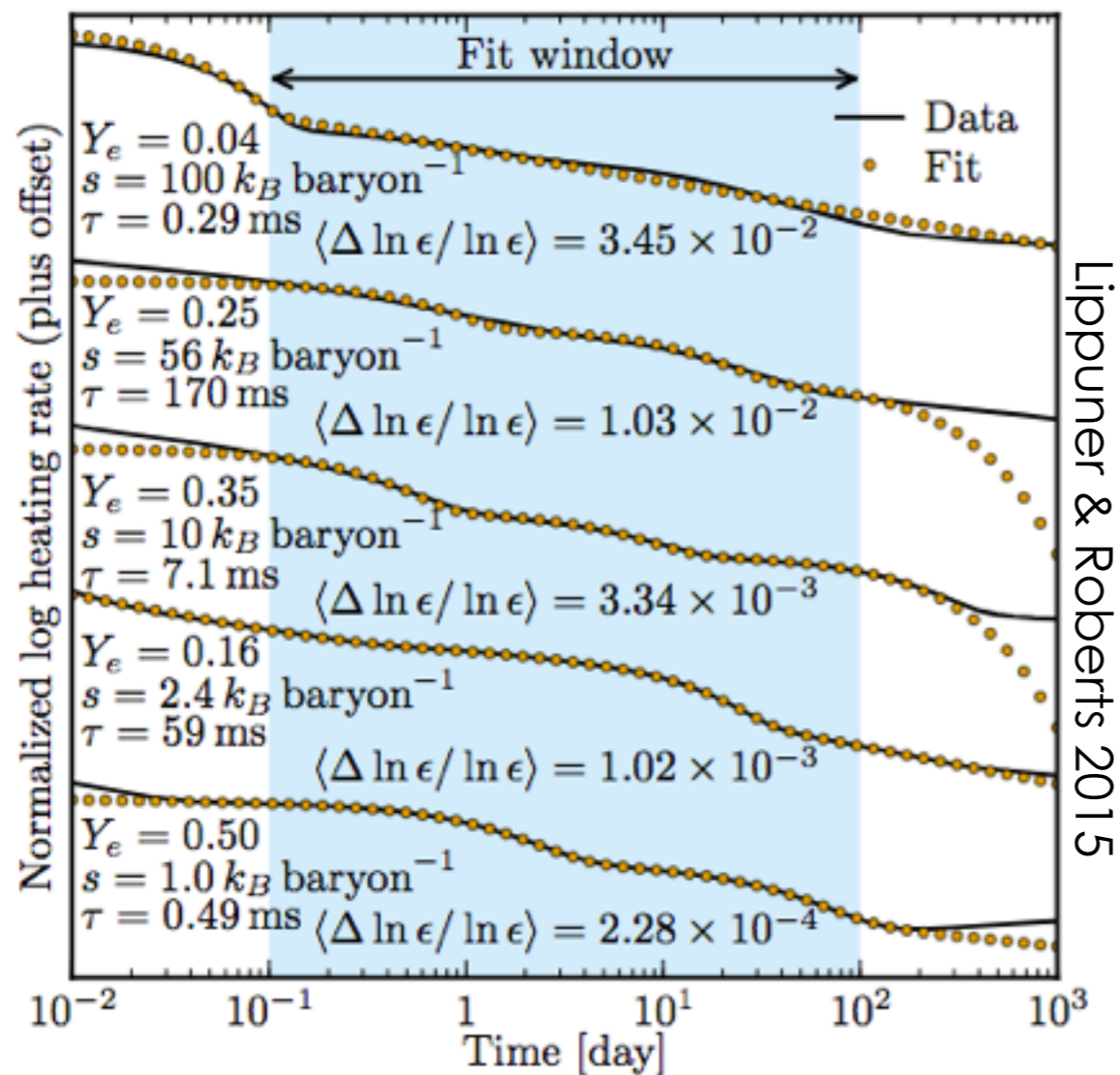
# Radiation transport in a nutshell



# Radiation transport: heating

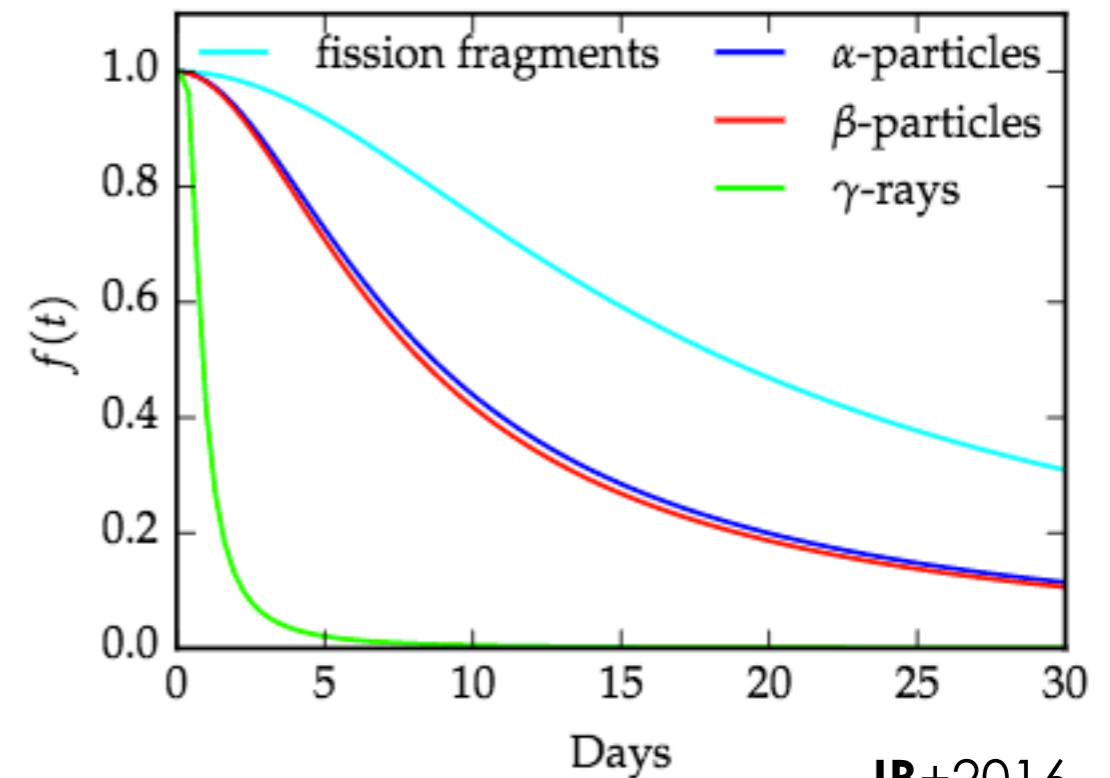
## Heating

- ~power law, due to many decay chains;
- $\beta$ -decay,  $\alpha$ -decay, fission



## Thermalization

- not perfectly efficient
- depends on time, decay mode, decay spectrum



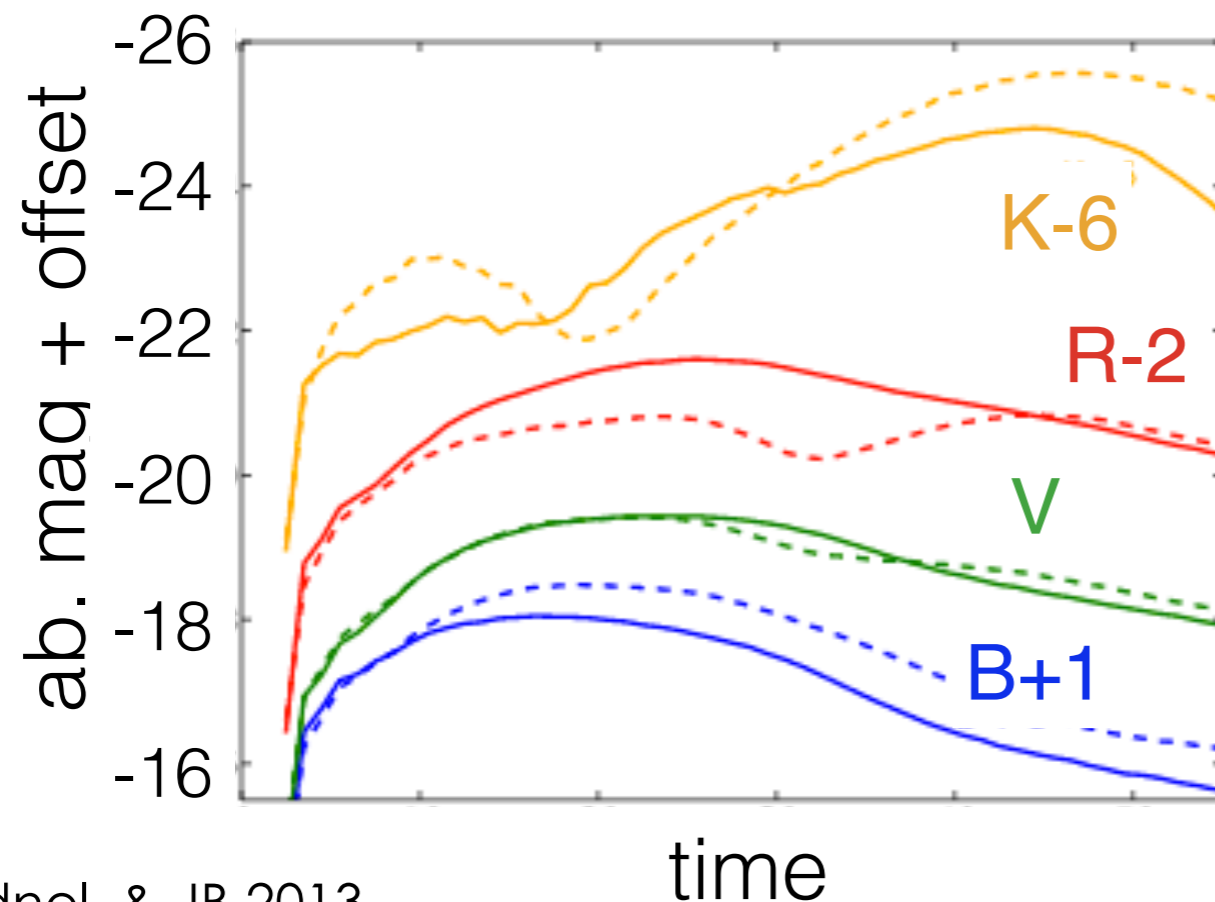
# Radiation transport: opacity

## Part 1: the ingredients

- Bound-bound opacity dominates
- Energy levels and transition oscillator strengths for *r*-process elements

---

### test case 1: Iron ( $Z=26$ )



SN Ia broadbands:  
Autostructure (—)  
Kurucz CD23 (---)



# Radiation transport: opacity

## Part 1: the ingredients

- Bound-bound opacity dominates
- Energy levels and transition oscillator strengths for *r*-process elements

---

### test case 1: Neodymium ( $Z=60$ )

charge state	$N_{\text{levels}}$ (KBB13)	$N_{\text{levels}}$ (F+17)	$N_{\text{lines}}$ (KBB13)	$N_{\text{lines}}$ (F+17)
I	18,104	18,104	$\sim 2.46e7$	$\sim 2.52e7$
II	6,888	6,888	$\sim 3.87e6$	$\sim 3.95e6$
III	1,650	1,650	$\sim 2.33e5$	$\sim 2.33e5$
IV	241	241	$5.78e4$	$\sim 5.78e4$

# Radiation transport: opacity

## Part 1: the ingredients

- Bound-bound opacity dominates
- Energy levels and transition oscillator strengths for *r*-process elements

---

### test case 1: Neodymium ( $Z=60$ )

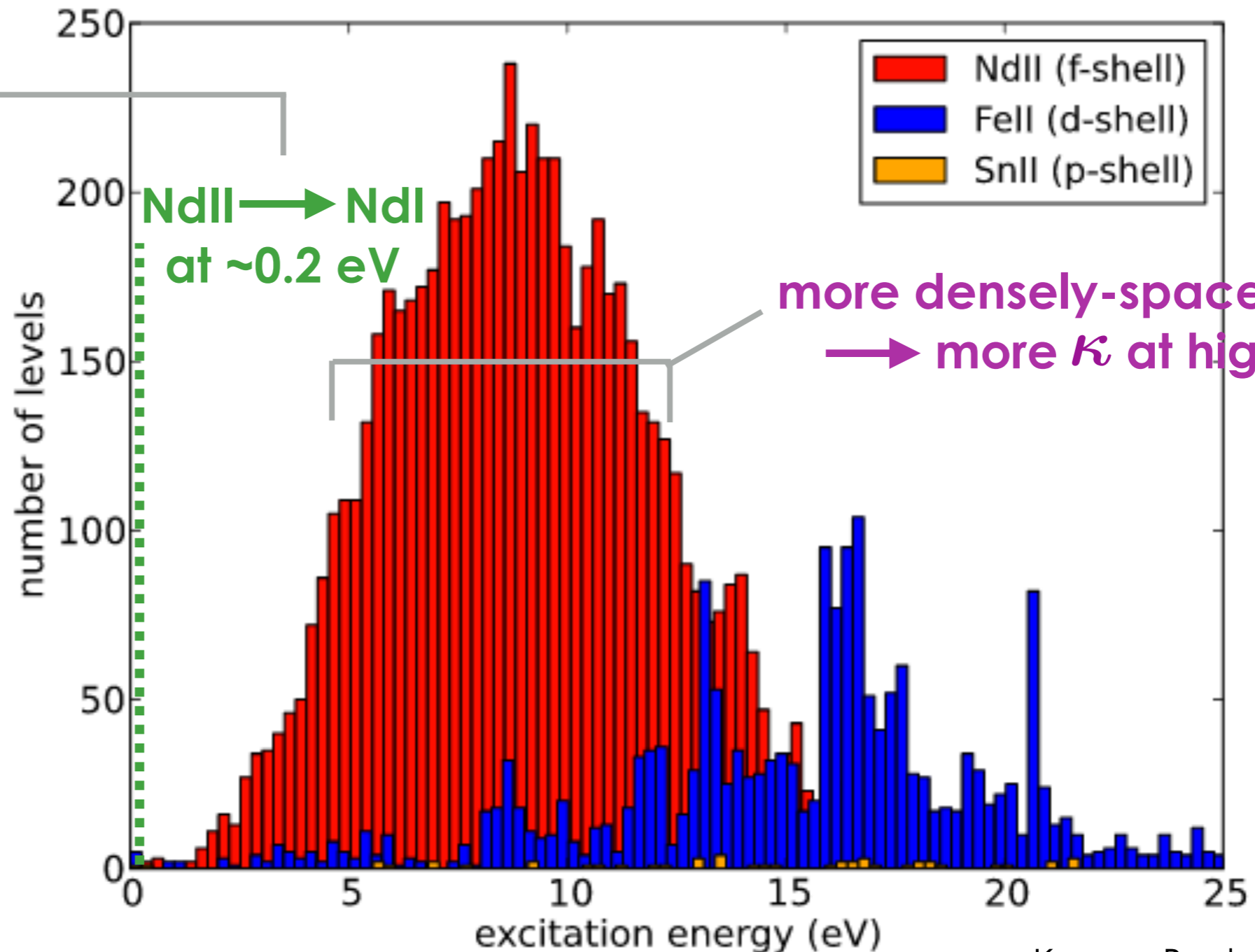


charge state	$N_{\text{levels}}$ (KBB13)	$N_{\text{levels}}$ (F+17)	$N_{\text{lines}}$ (KBB13)	$N_{\text{lines}}$ (F+17)
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# Radiation transport: opacity

## Part 1(b): the implications

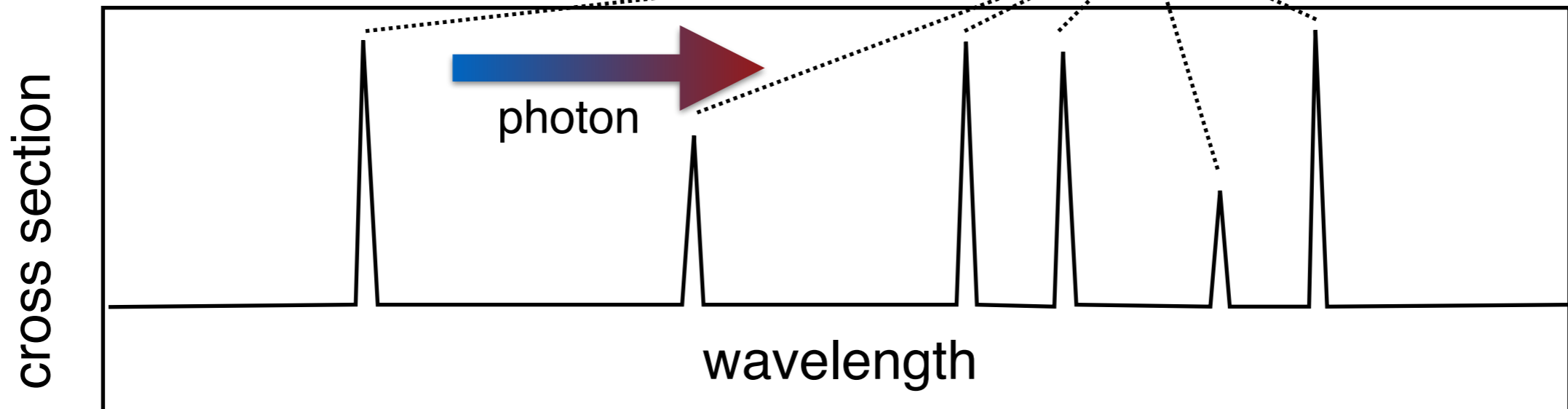
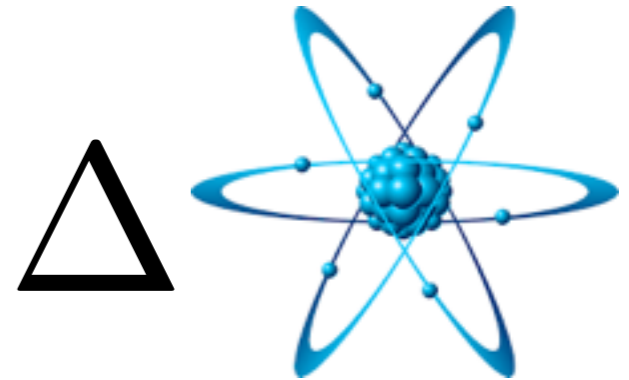
lanthanides  
sustain a  
high opacity  
at lower  $T$



# Radiation transport: opacity

## Part 2: the method

challenge: an expanding medium enhances the effective opacity



$$\tau = \frac{\pi e^2}{m_e c} f_{\text{osc}} n_l t_{ej} \lambda_0$$

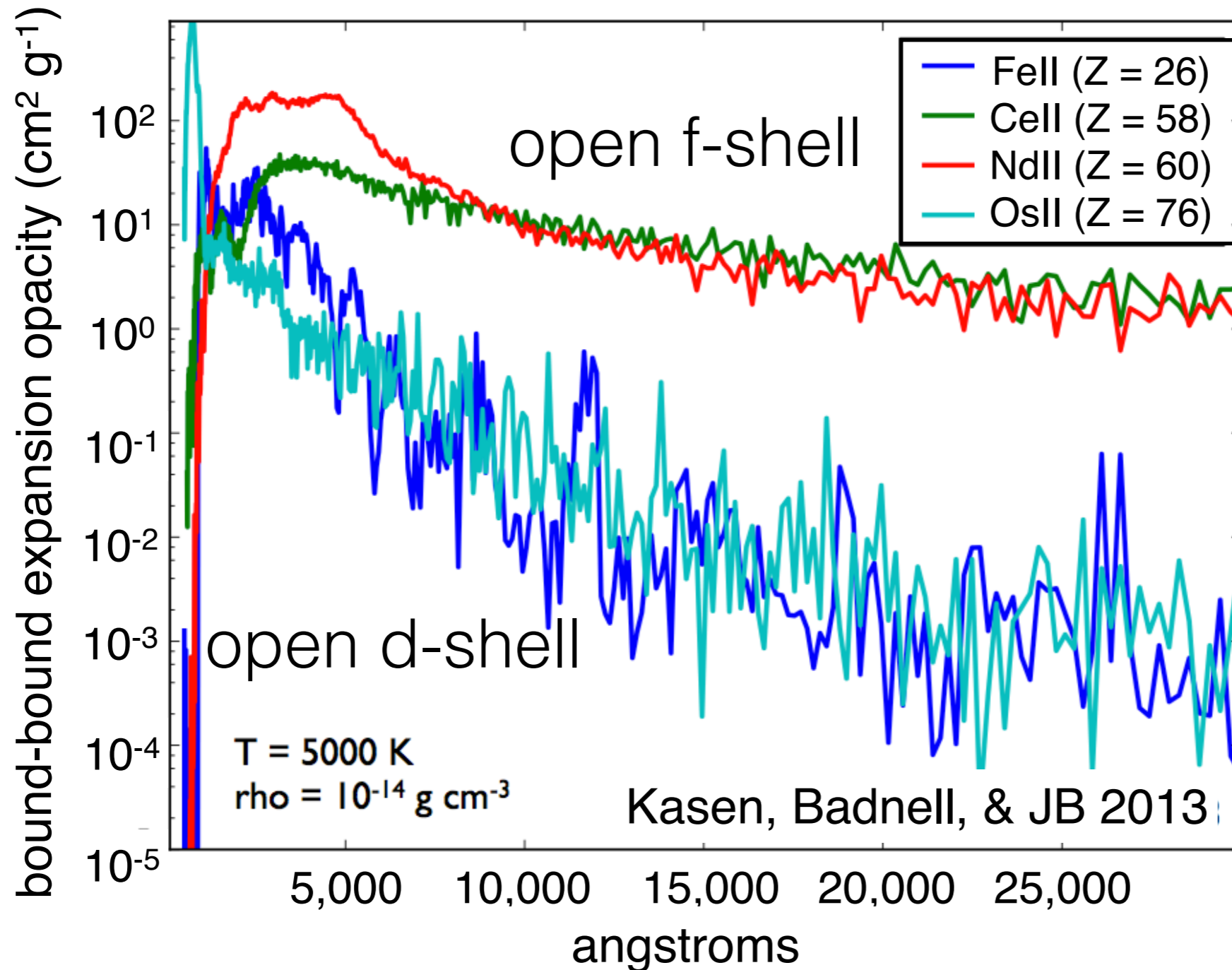
Sobolev  $\tau$

$$\kappa_{\text{exp}} = \frac{1}{\rho c t_{\text{exp}}} \sum_i \frac{\lambda_i}{\Delta \lambda_c} (1 - e^{-\tau_i})$$

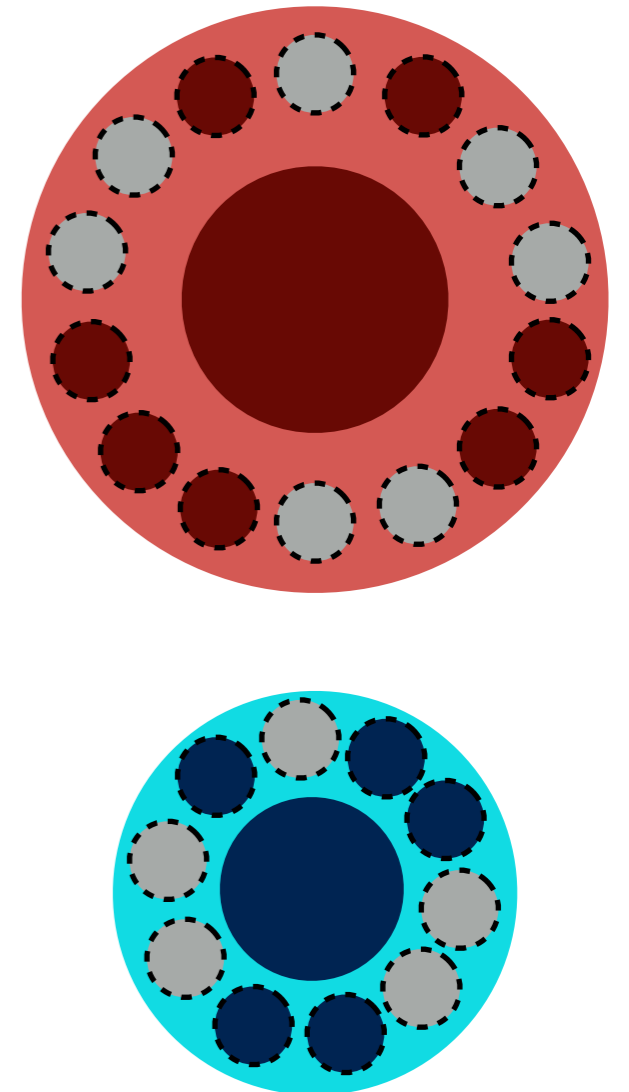
Expansion  
Opacity

# Radiation transport: opacity

## Part 3: the results

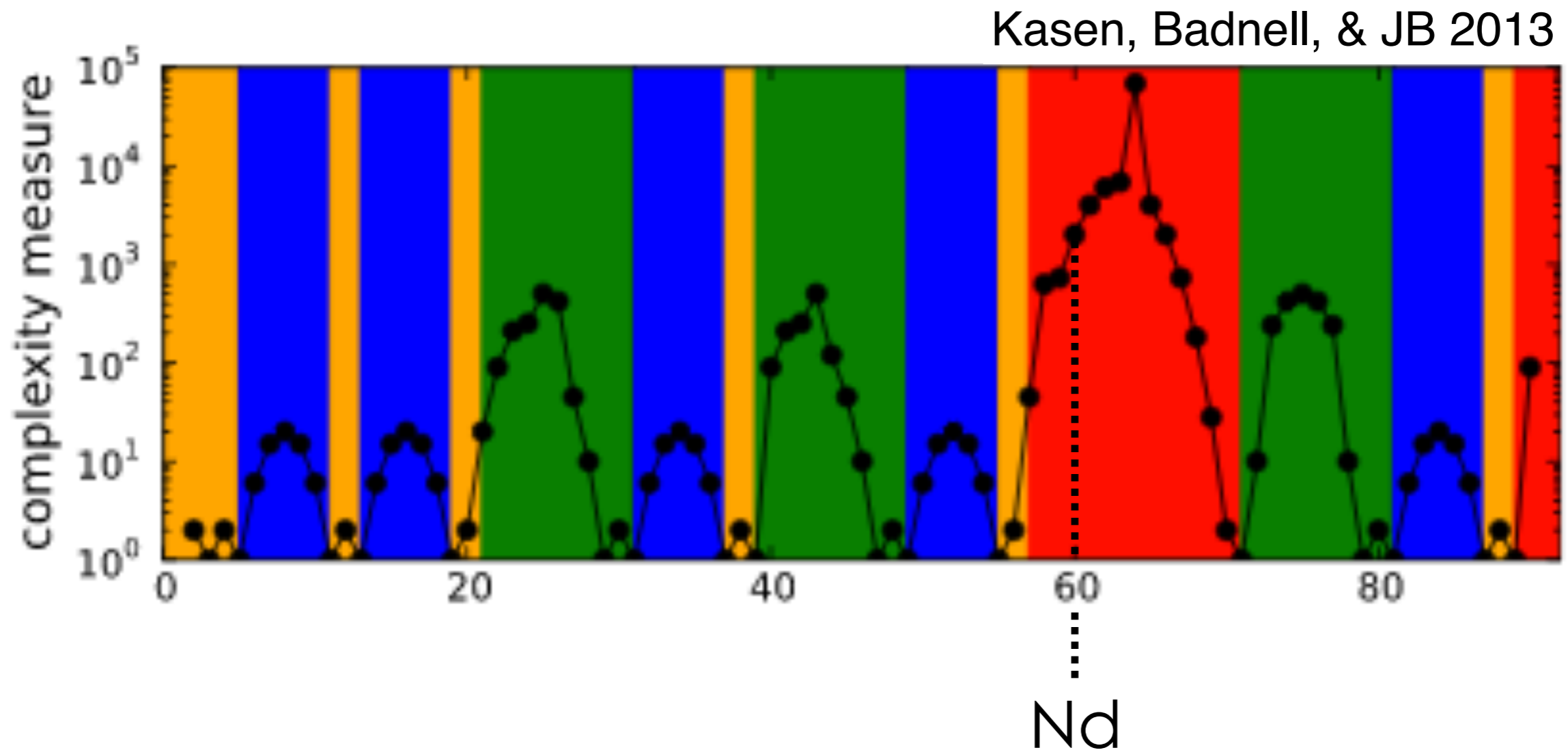


atomic complexity



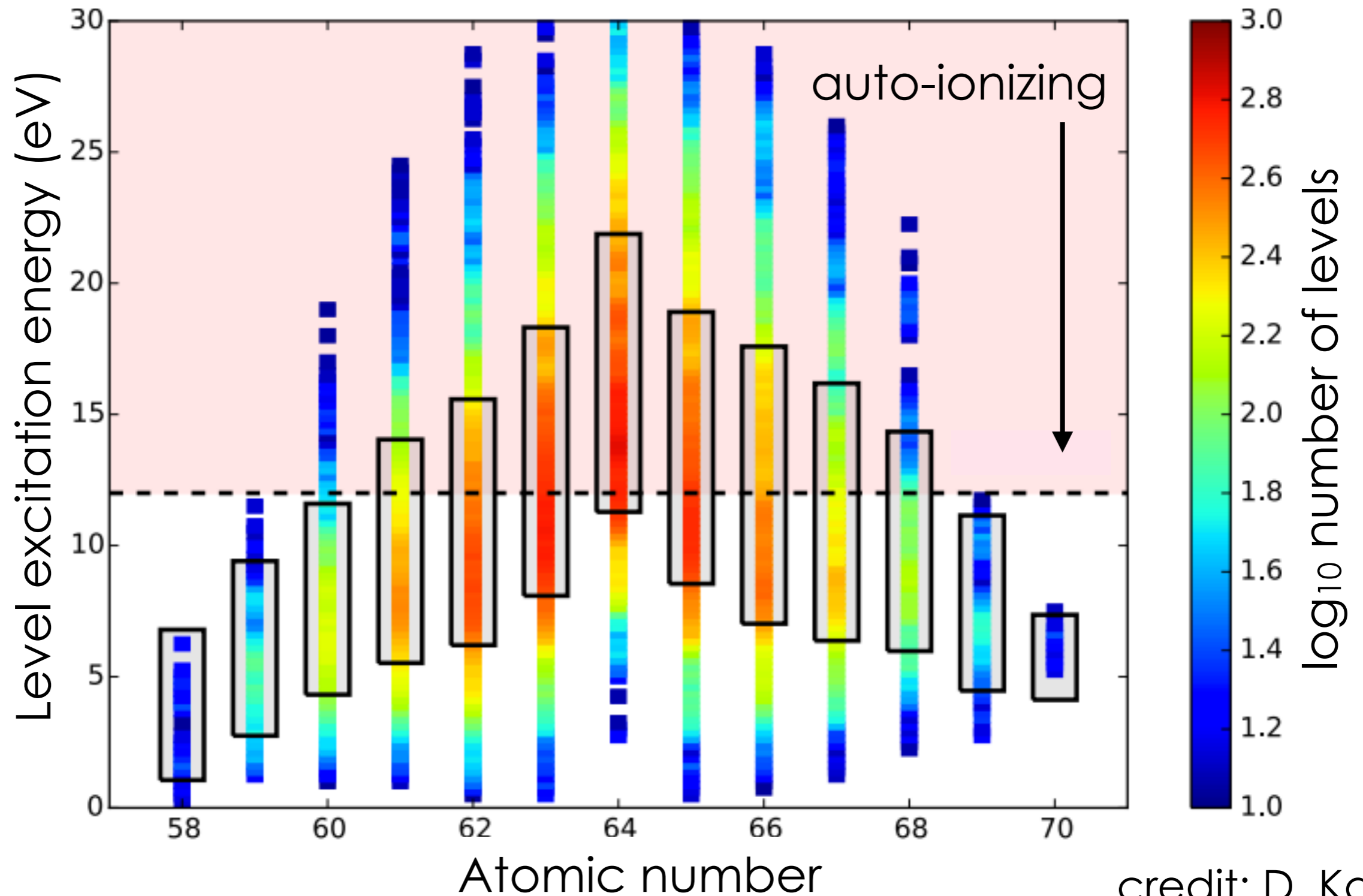
# Pan-lanthanide opacities

Complexity arguments  $\longrightarrow$  Gd catastrophe?!



# Pan-lanthanide opacities

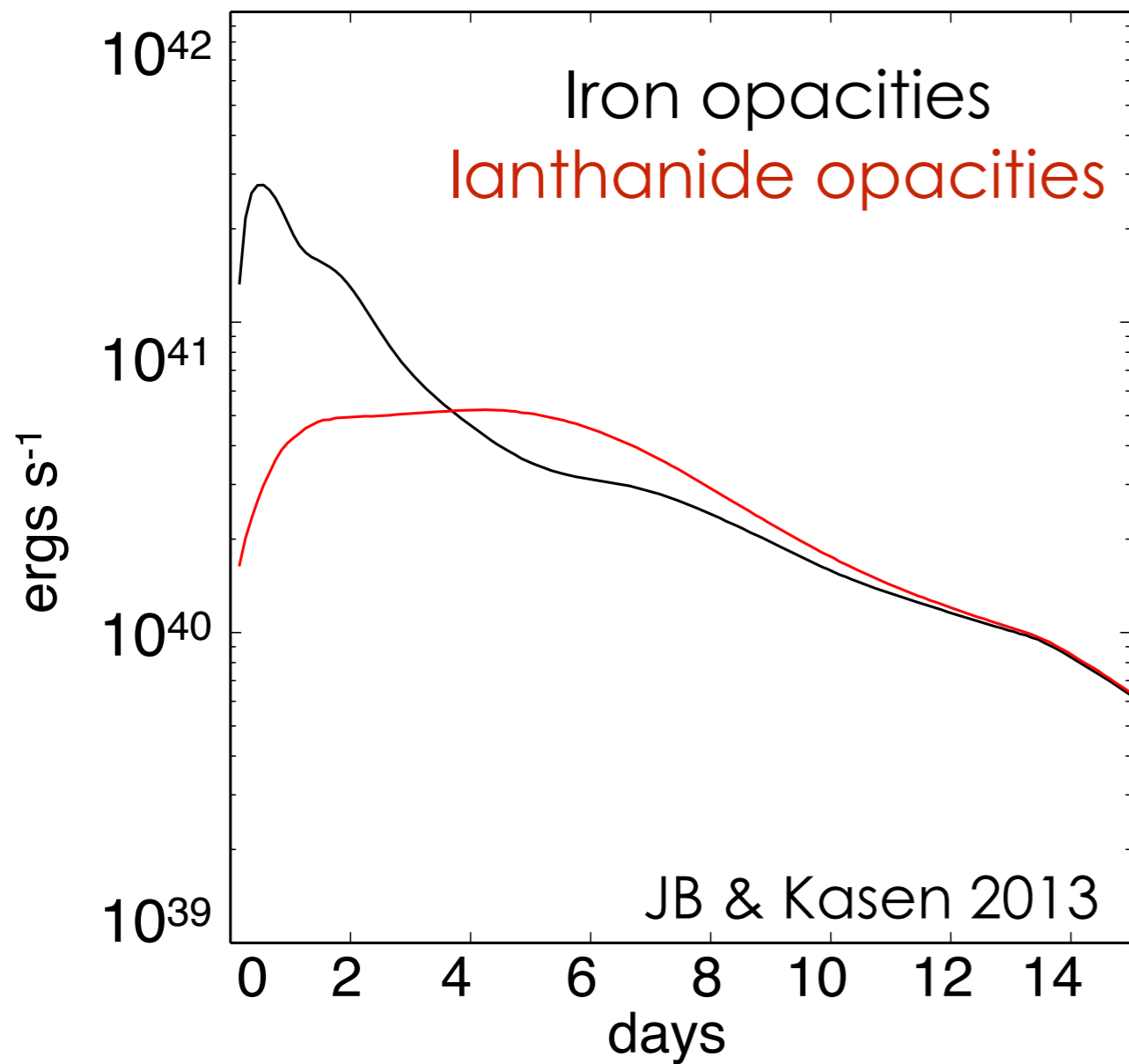
Complexity arguments  $\longrightarrow$  Gd catastrophe?!



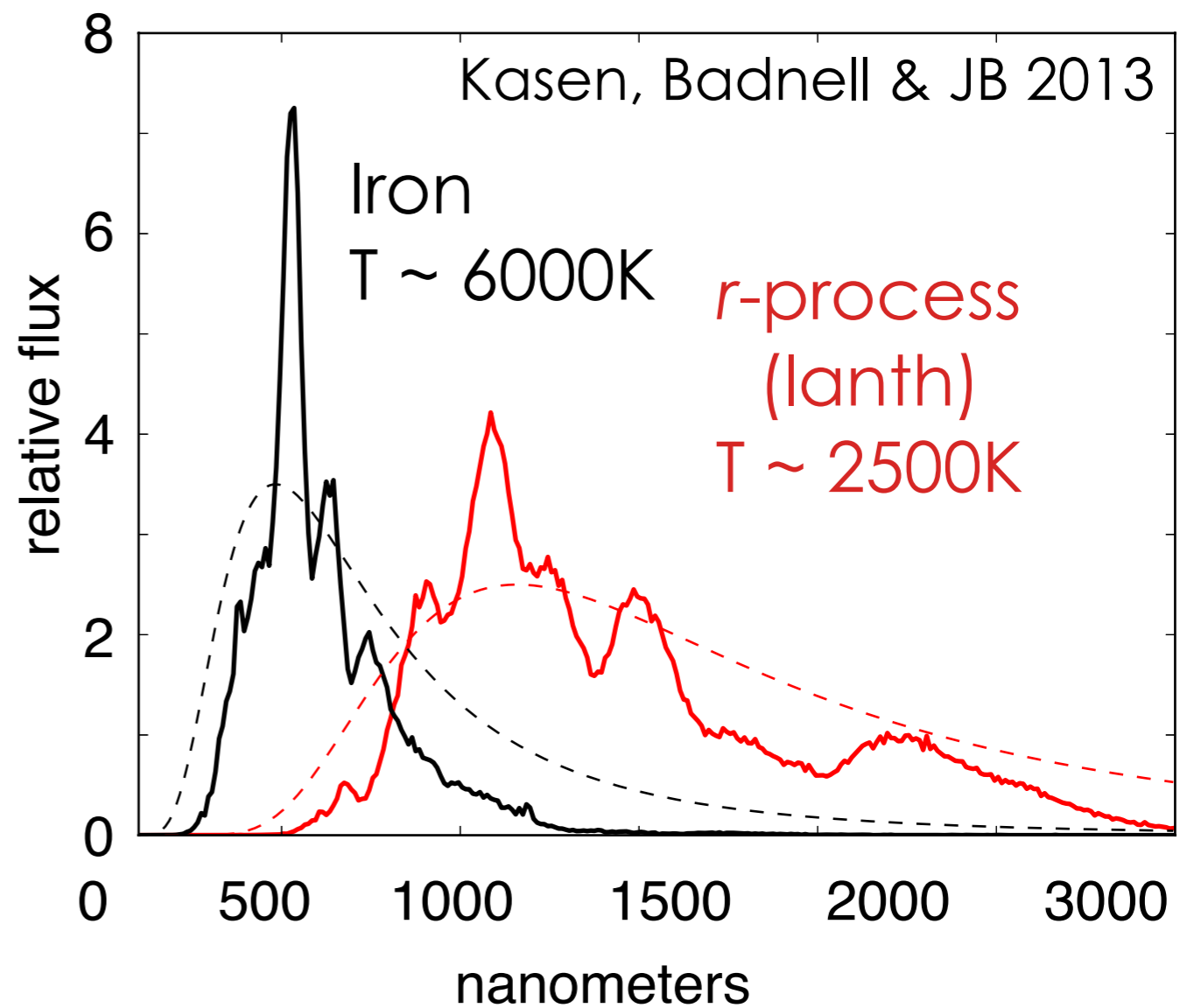
credit: D. Kasen

# Effect of opacity

## Bolometric Luminosity



## Spectra



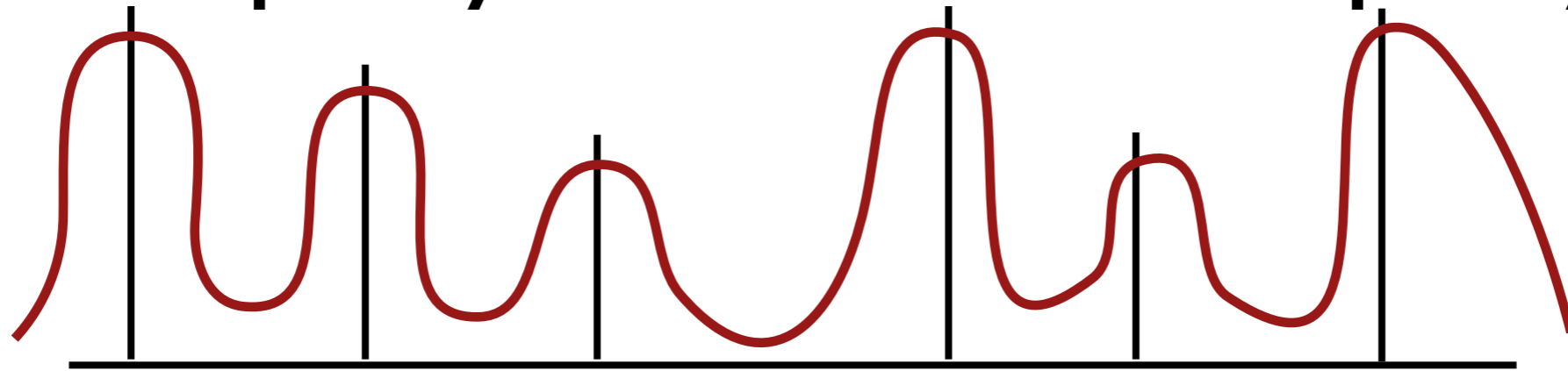


# sidebar: how red are they?

(Back to the algorithm)

Use of expansion opacity requires narrow, non-overlapping lines. Otherwise, **SOBOLEV BREAKDOWN**

**expansion opacity v. line-broadened opacity**



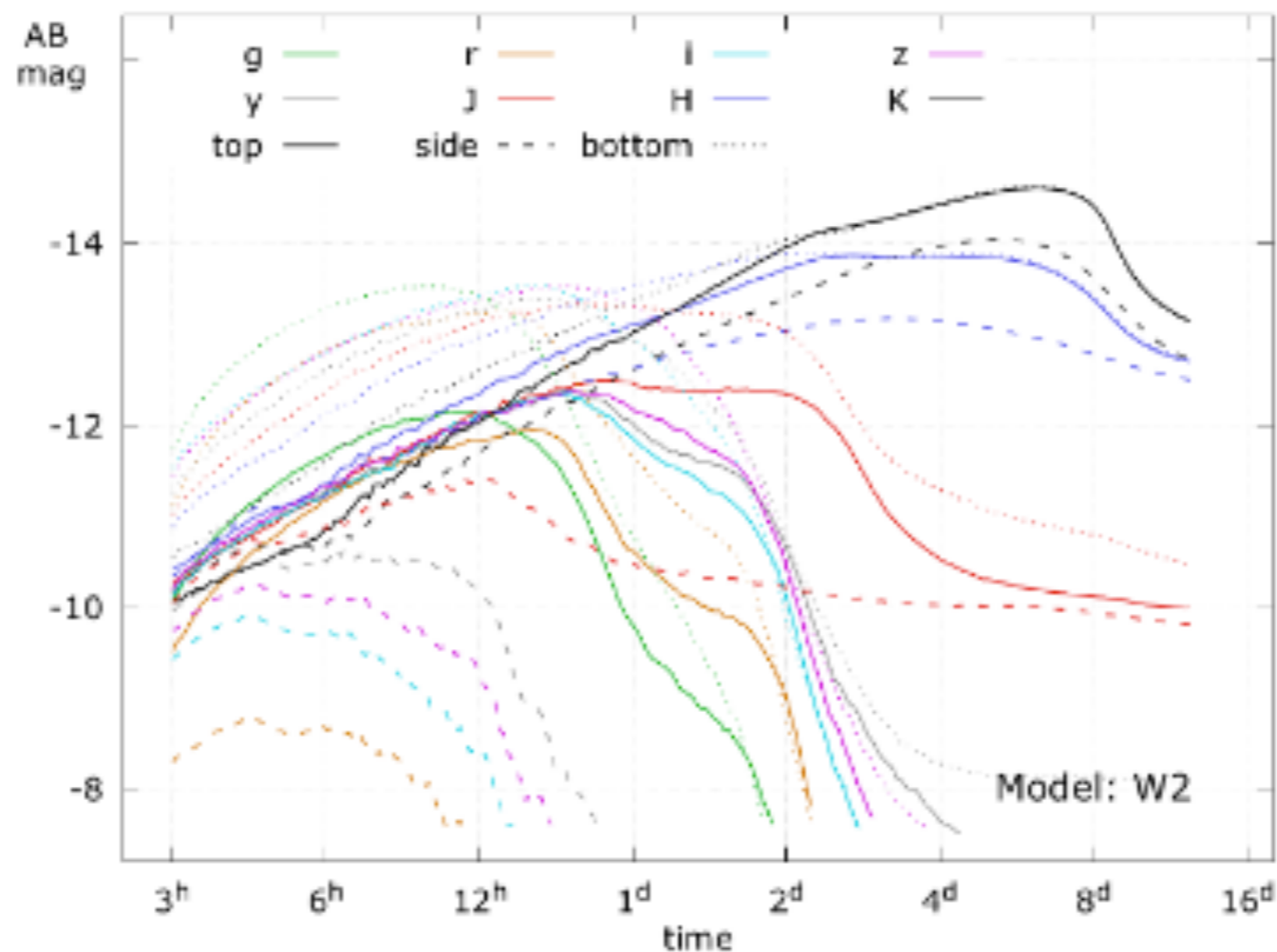
v.



# sidebar: how red are they?

**BUT:** while line-broadening gives much higher *opacities*, the light curves it predicts are not so different.

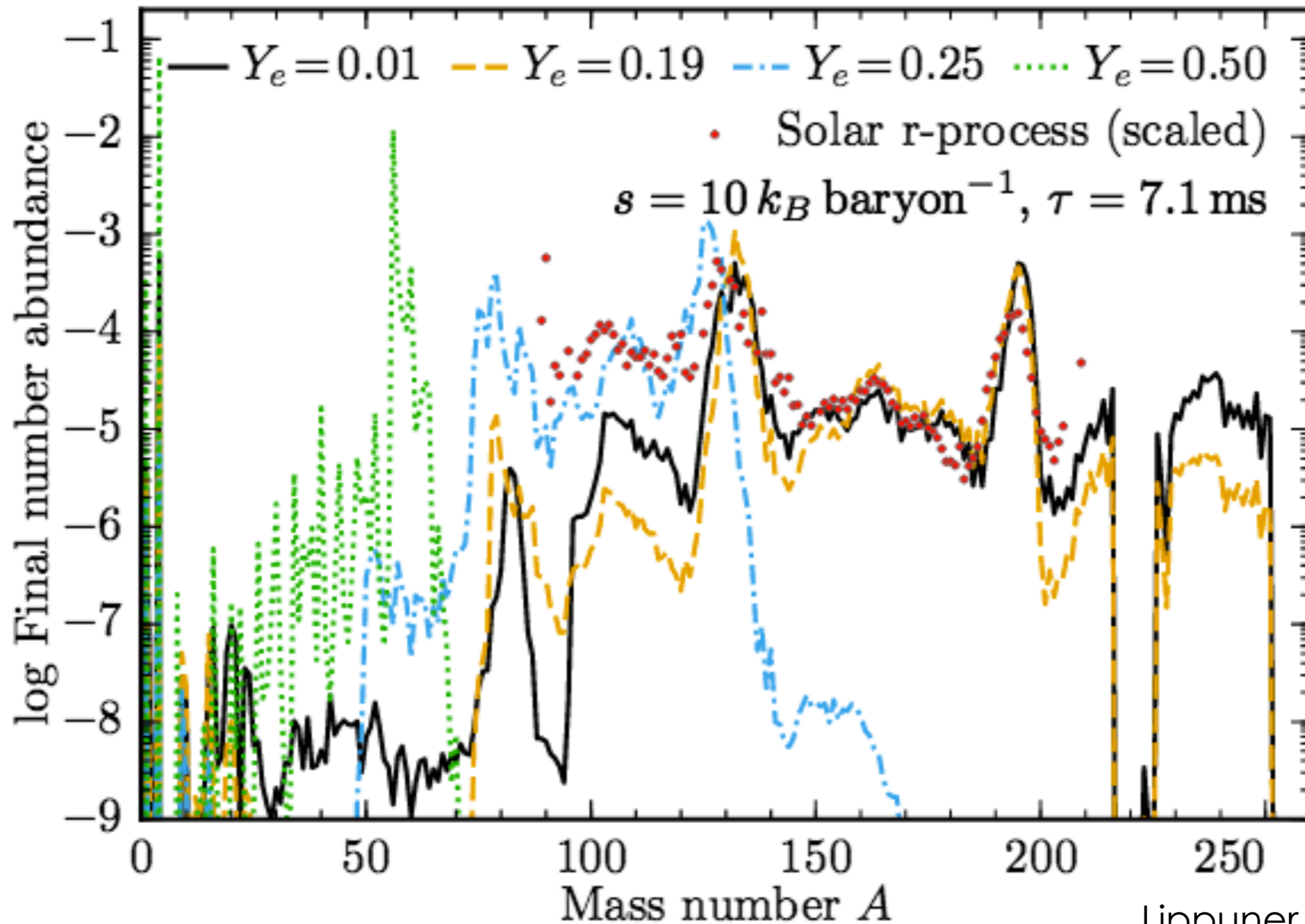
e.g., Wollaeger+2017



(also: we now have observations to work with)

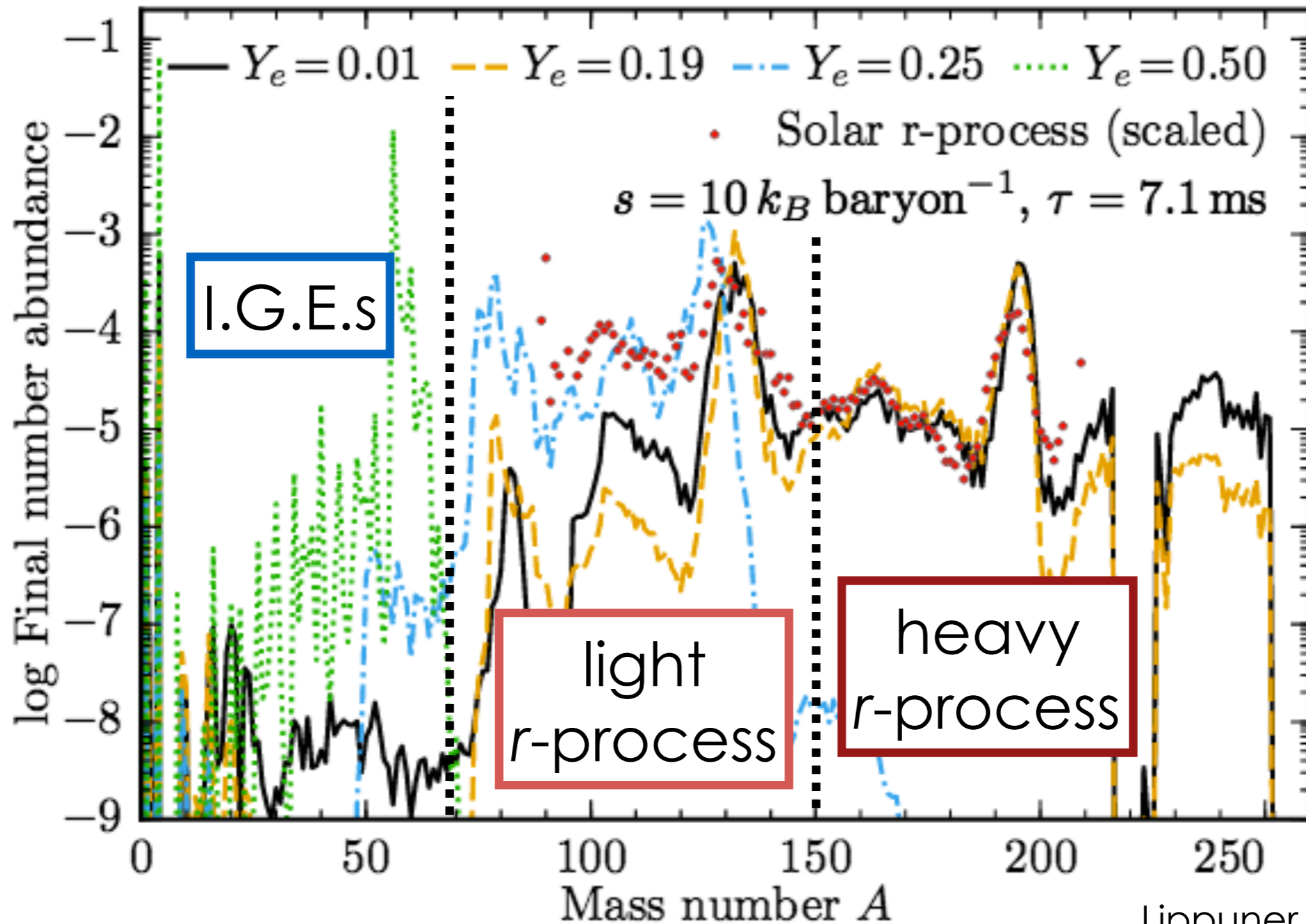
# opacities and nucleosynthesis

fewer free n per seed ← → more free n per seed



# opacities and nucleosynthesis

fewer free n per seed ← → more free n per seed

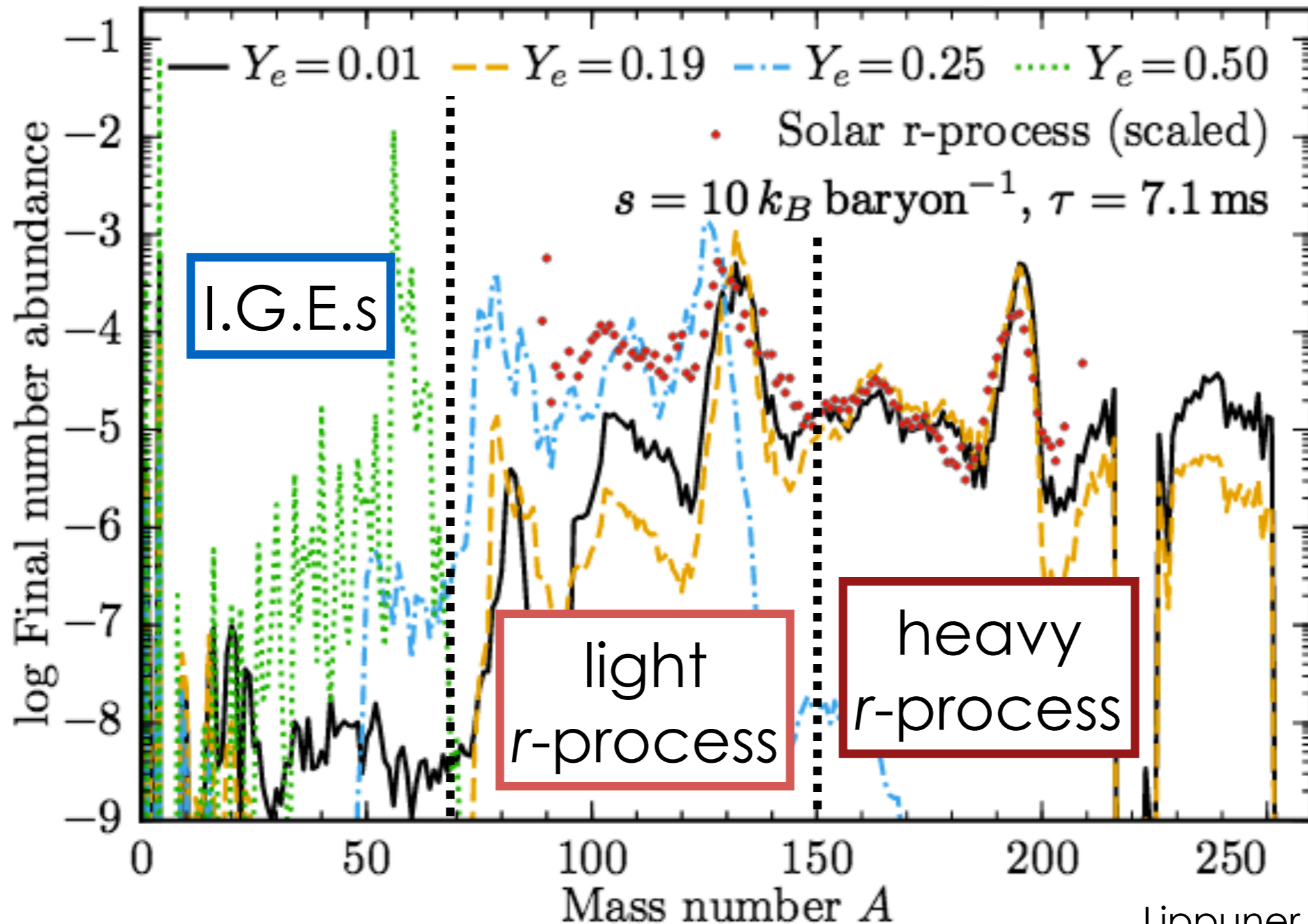


# opacities and nucleosynthesis

more  $\nu$ -irradiation

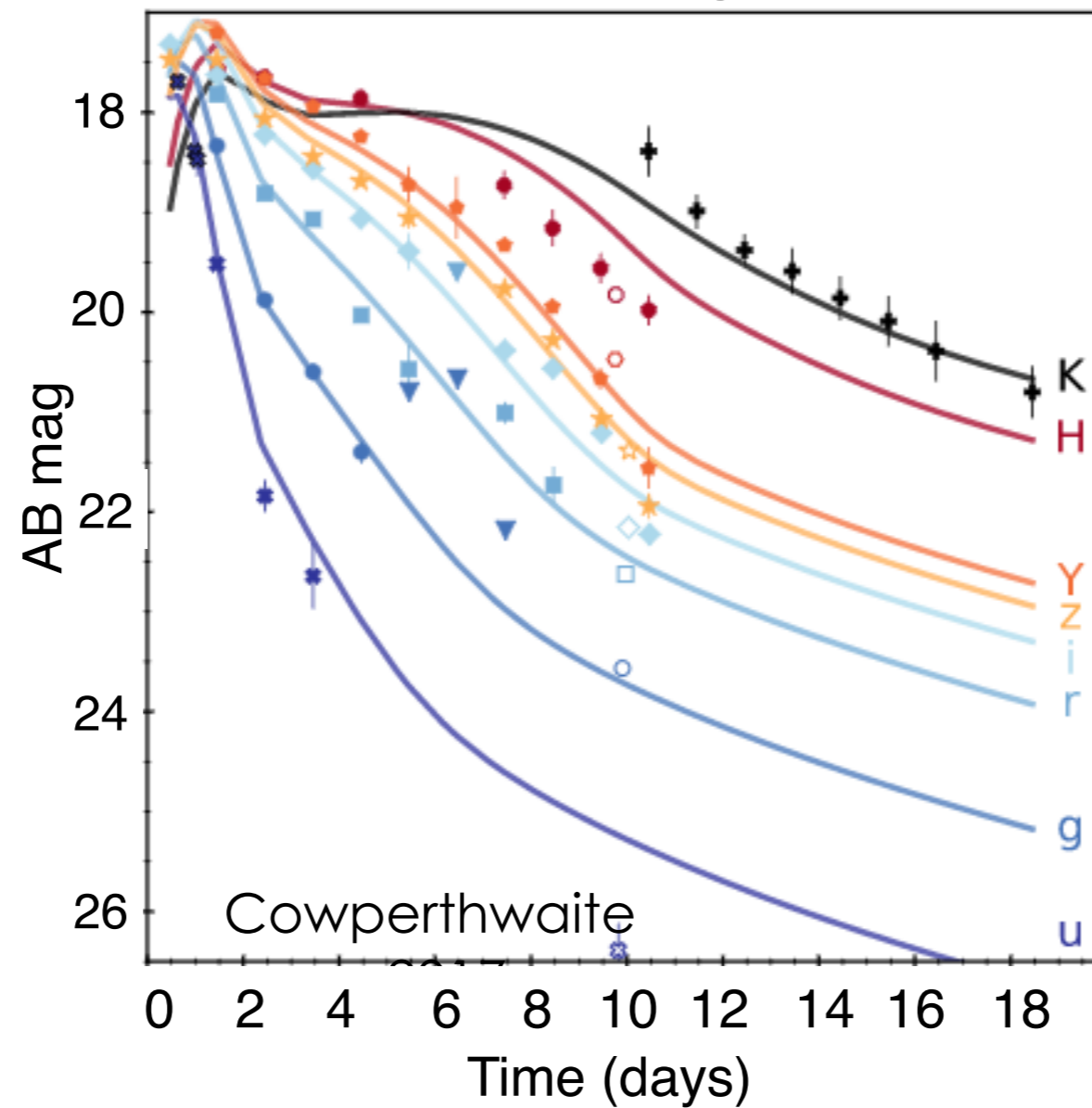


less  $\nu$ -irradiation

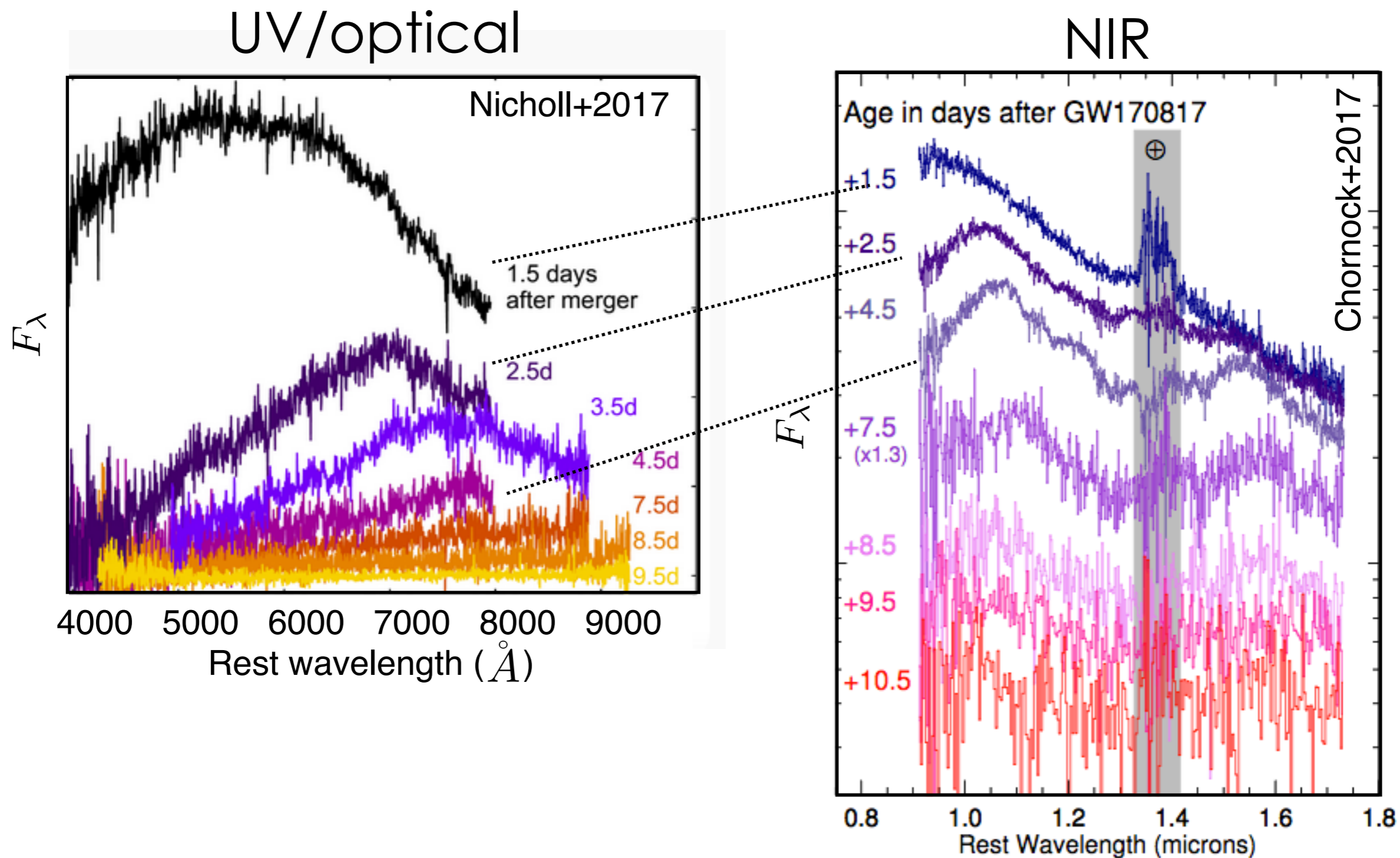


# light curves and spectra

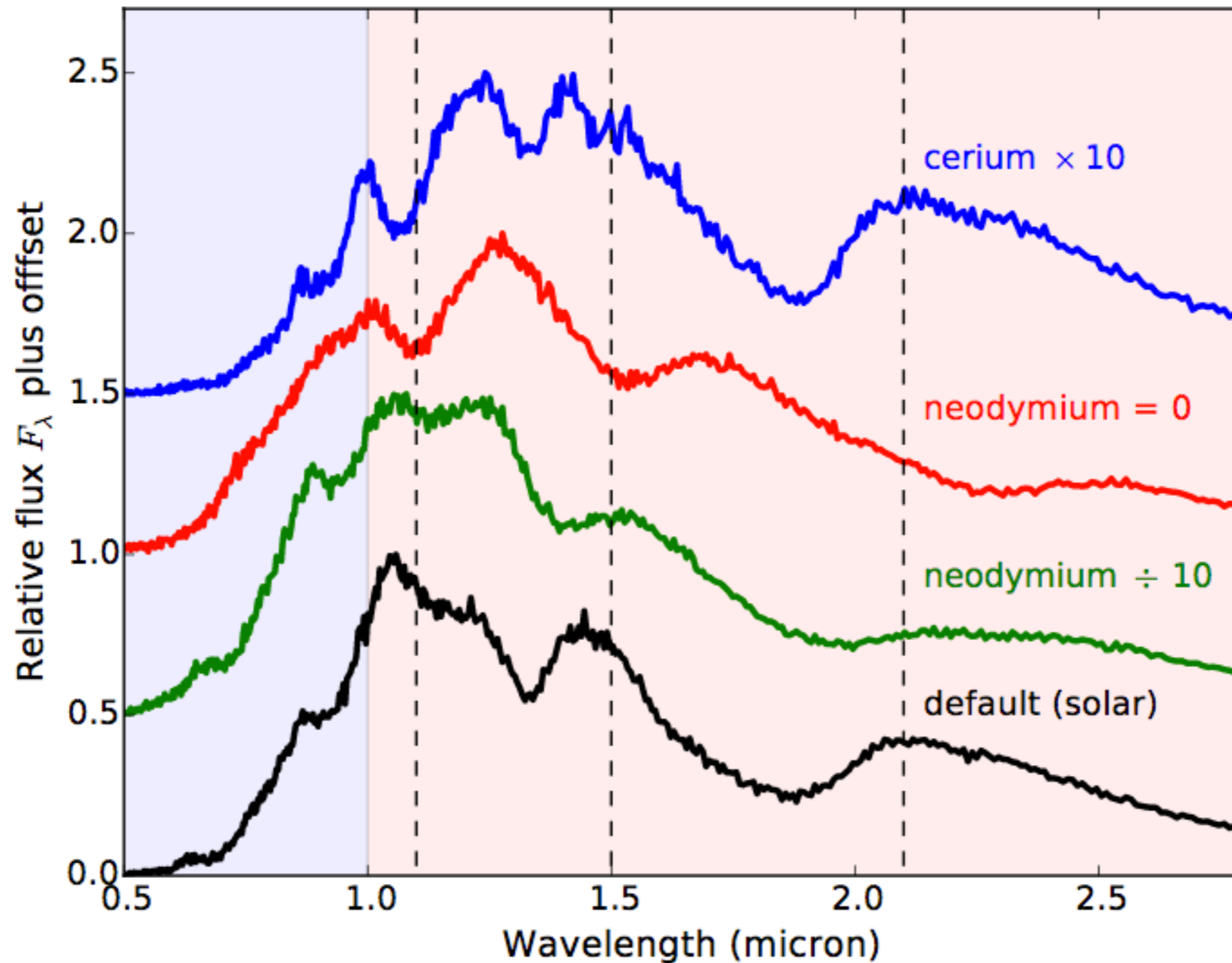
broadband light curves



# light curves and spectra



# spectral features + diagnostics





# lingering questions

1. Is there a case to be made for a single component kilonova model?
  - \* fine-tuned  $Y_e$ ?
  - \* mixing of r-processed ejecta?
2. How important are 2-D effects?
  - \* viewing angle effects
  - \* windows/curtains
  - \* reprocessing of radiation?
3. How can we improve spectral diagnostics?

