

At high wave luminosities ( $L_w \geq 10^{-3}$ ), the electron fraction can also be reduced by up to almost 10% as a result of gravito-acoustic wave acceleration of the NDW. This wave-induced reduction in  $Y_e$  broadens the regions of  $L_w$ - $L_\nu$  parameter space over which the r-process occurs and can even cause an r-process to be produced (if conditions are otherwise favorable) in winds with neutrino spectra predicted to result in proton-richness.

The models we have considered are necessarily approximate, given the substantial uncertainties about the properties of long-term PNS convection and wave propagation in these environments. Nevertheless, they suggest that gravito-acoustic waves may have a significant impact on NDW nucleosynthesis, especially at early times when PNS convection is strongest. As advanced, long-term 3D simulations of core-collapse supernovae become available, our results indicate the importance of resolving and examining the impact of PNS convection on wave excitation and possible NDW dynamics. Of course, the production of the r-process requires the NDW to be at least marginally neutron rich, which recent models suggest may or may not be the case. As a result, we intend to examine the impact of the wave effects discussed here in the context of a proton-rich wind in a subsequent paper.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY

The simulation code and results used in this work are available upon reasonable request to the authors. The SkyNet reaction network used is open-source software publicly available at <https://bitbucket.org/jlippuner/skynet>.

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