

Shock-Breakout Flash Emission Spectroscopy of Young Supernovae:

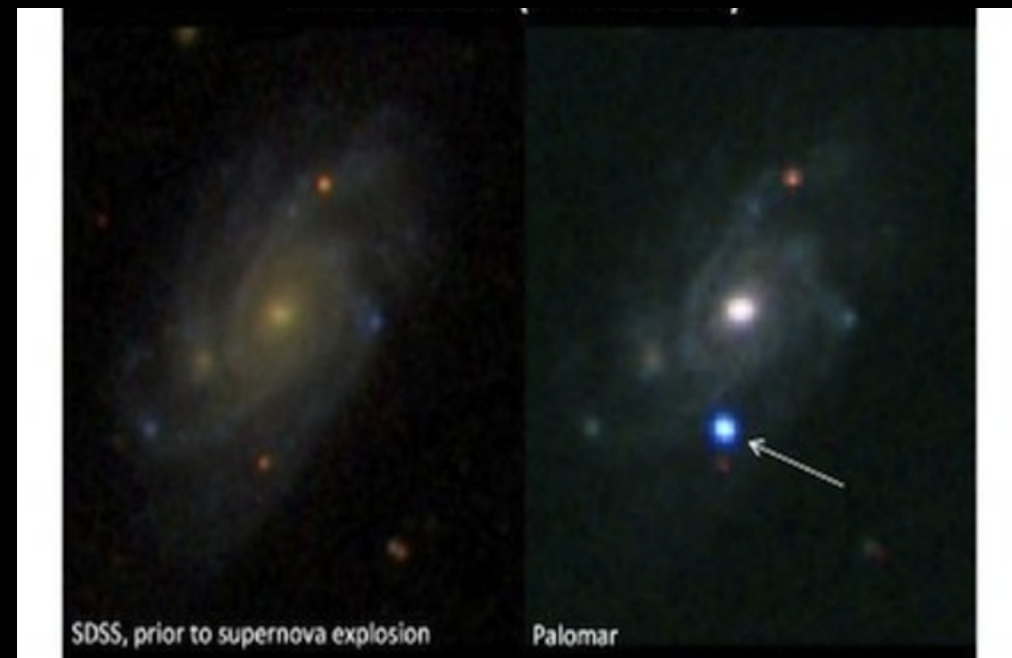
A New Window into the Evolution and
Death of Massive Stars

Daniel Perley

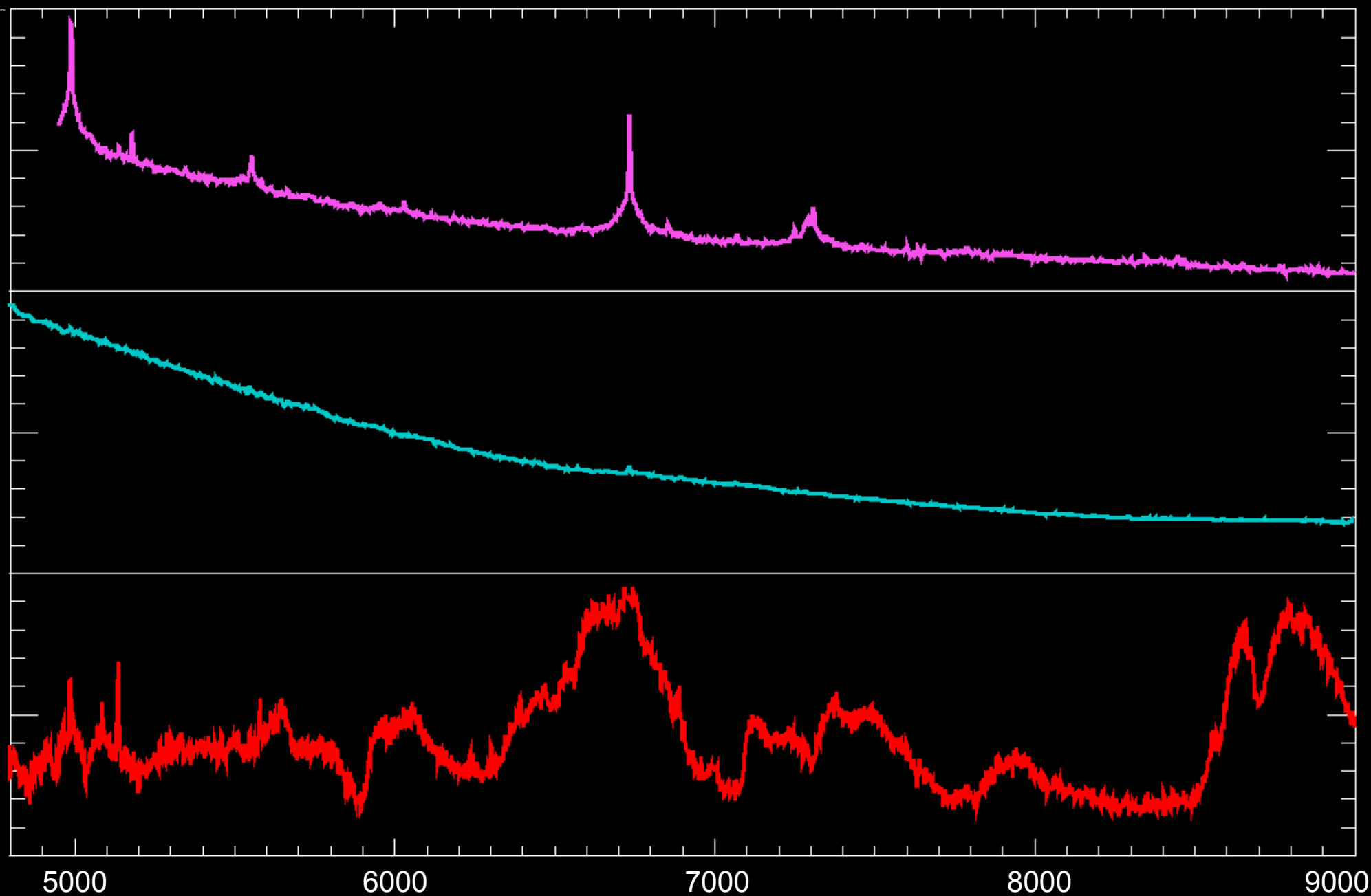
(Caltech)

O. Yaron (Weizmann)

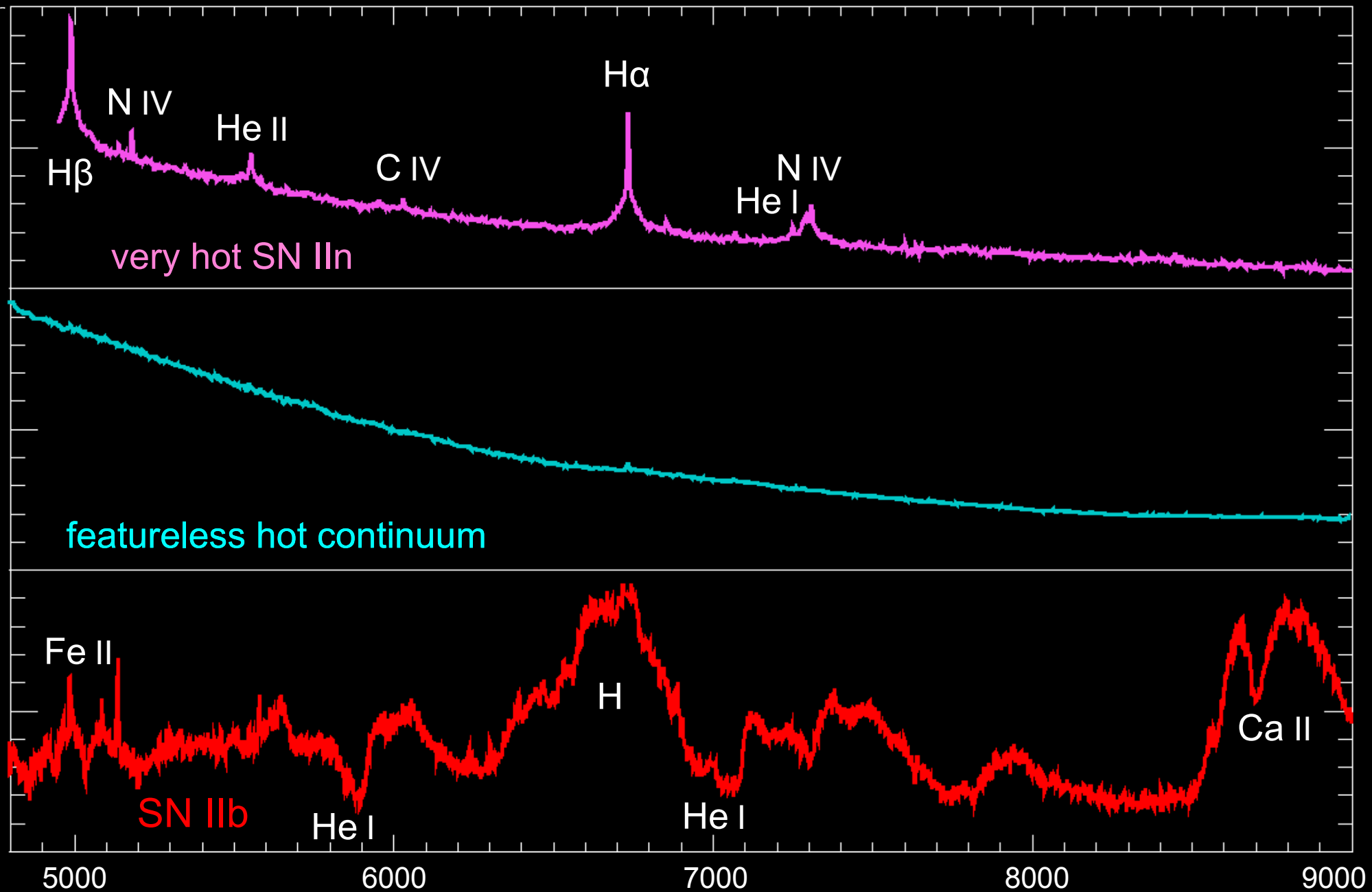
A. Gal-Yam (Weizmann)



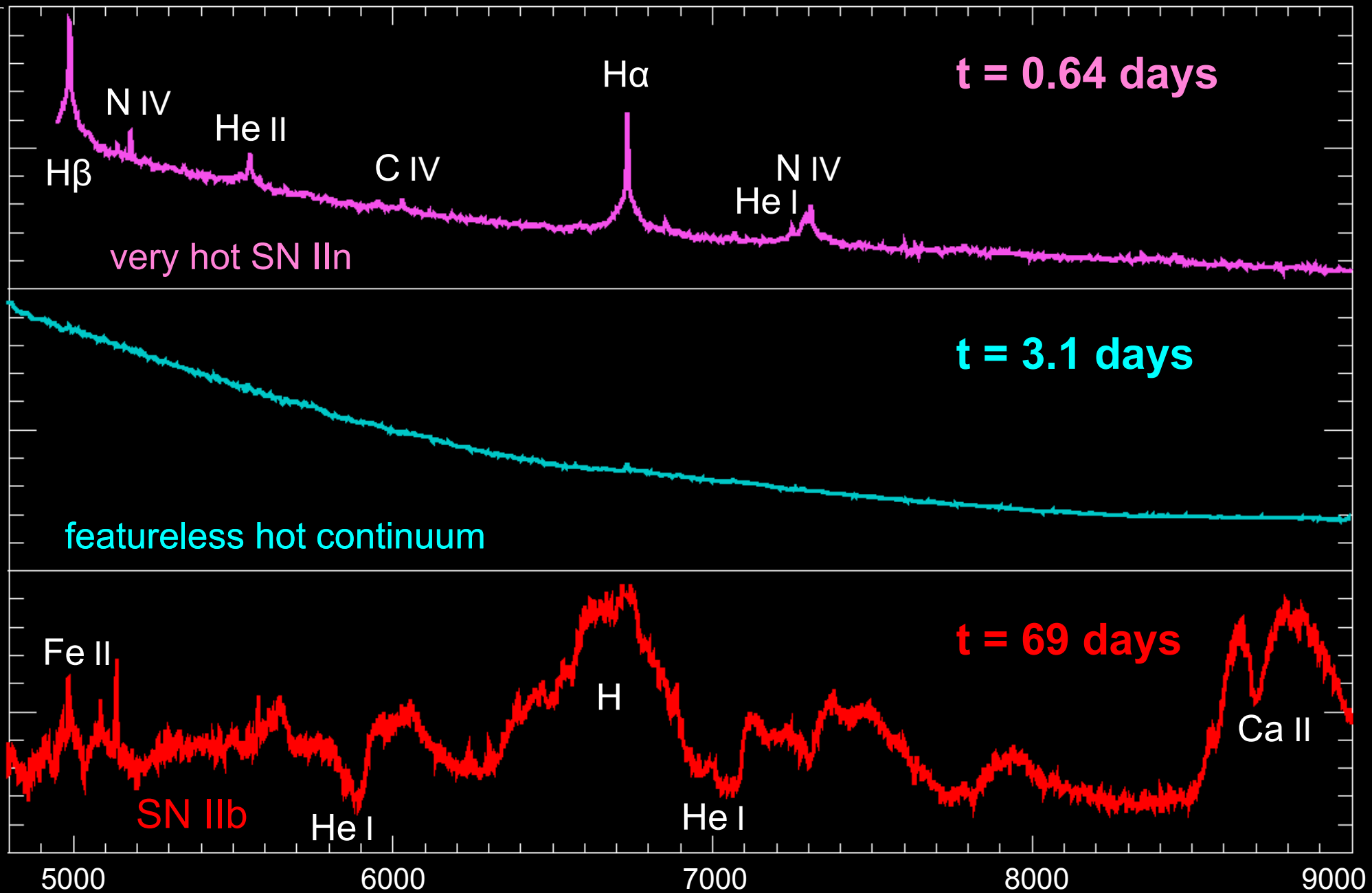
Three Supernova Spectra



Three Supernova Spectra



Three Supernova Spectra



Palomar Transient Factory



Palomar Transient Factory





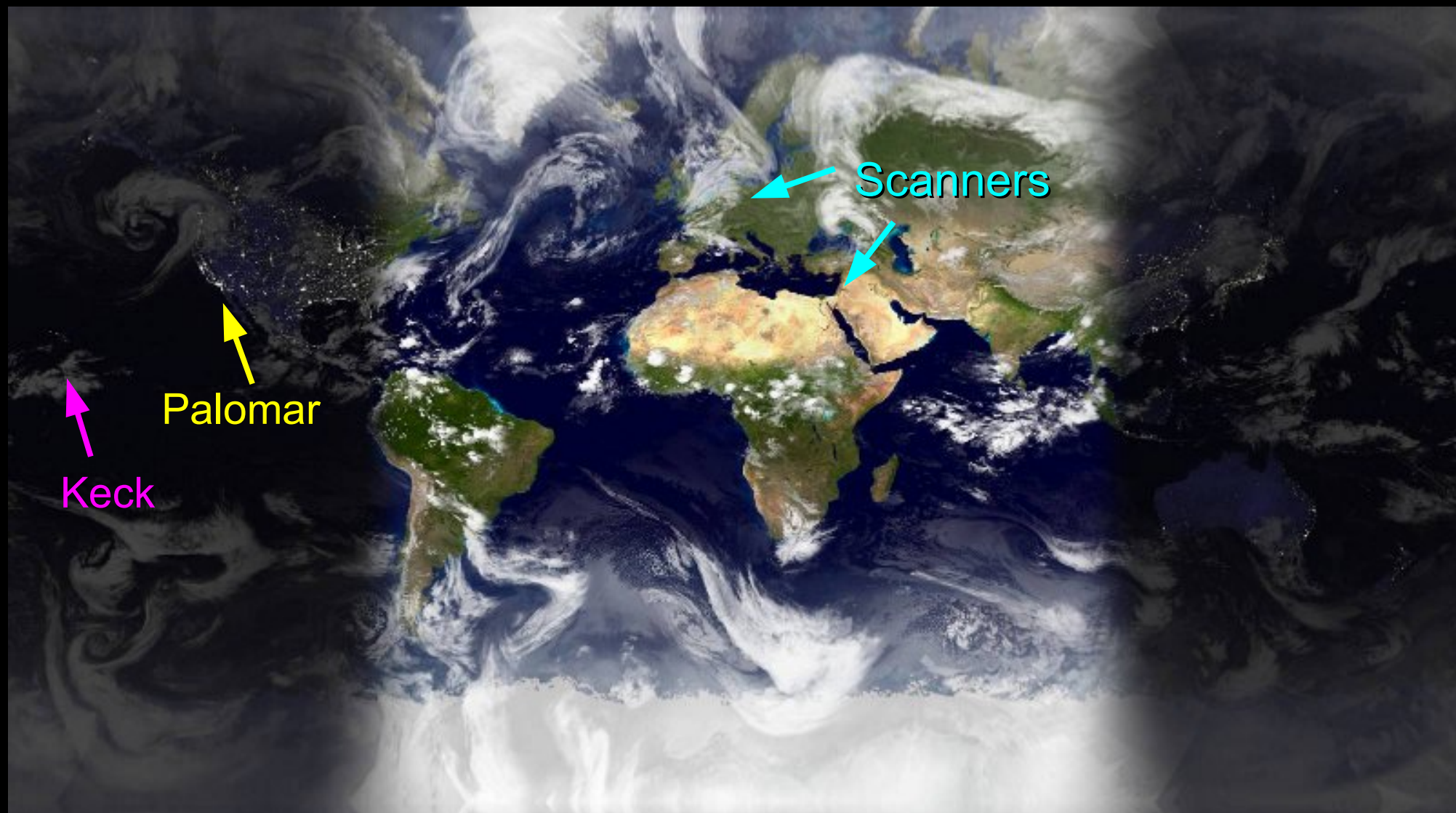
PTF (2009-2012):

Various strategies, but typically **3-day cadence**.
Find large numbers of transients.

Intermediate PTF (2013-present):

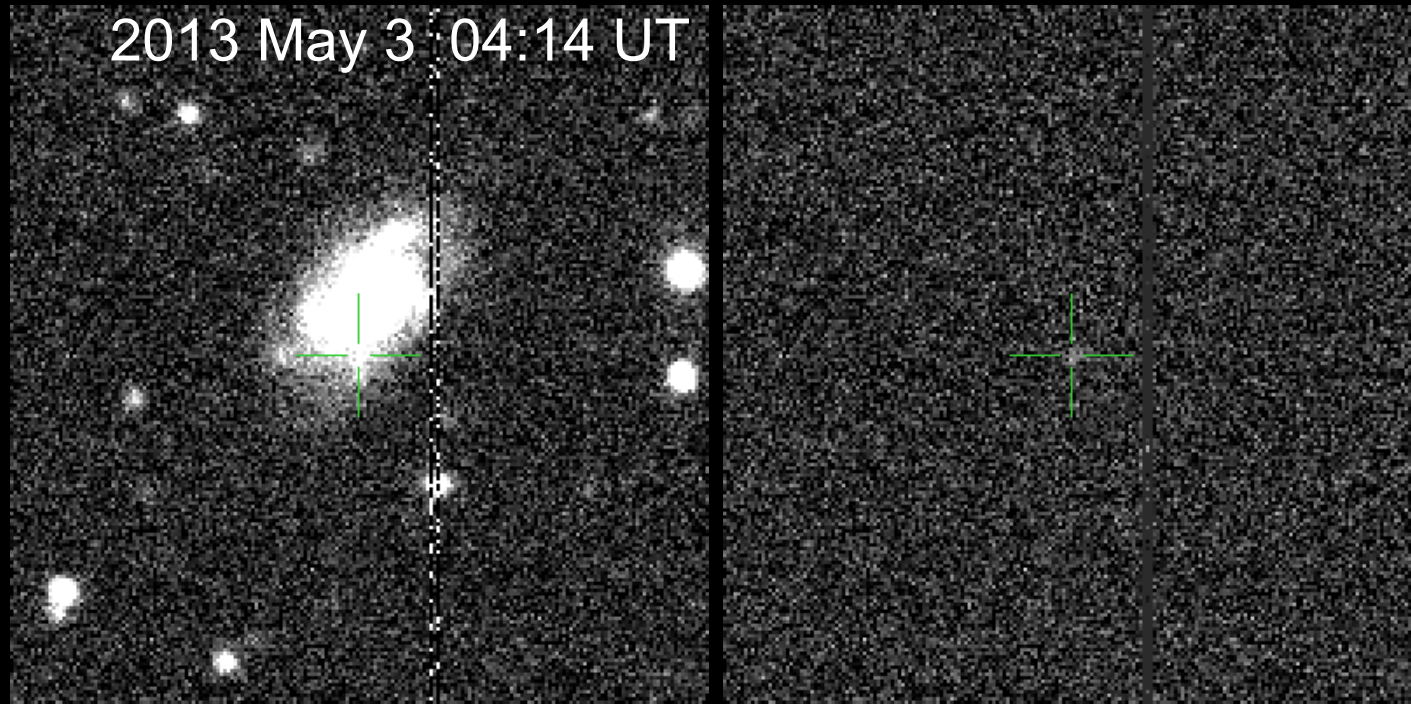
Various strategies, but typically **1-hour cadence**.
(3 visits per night, every night)

Find new types of fast-varying transients, and
find “ordinary” supernovae **very early**.

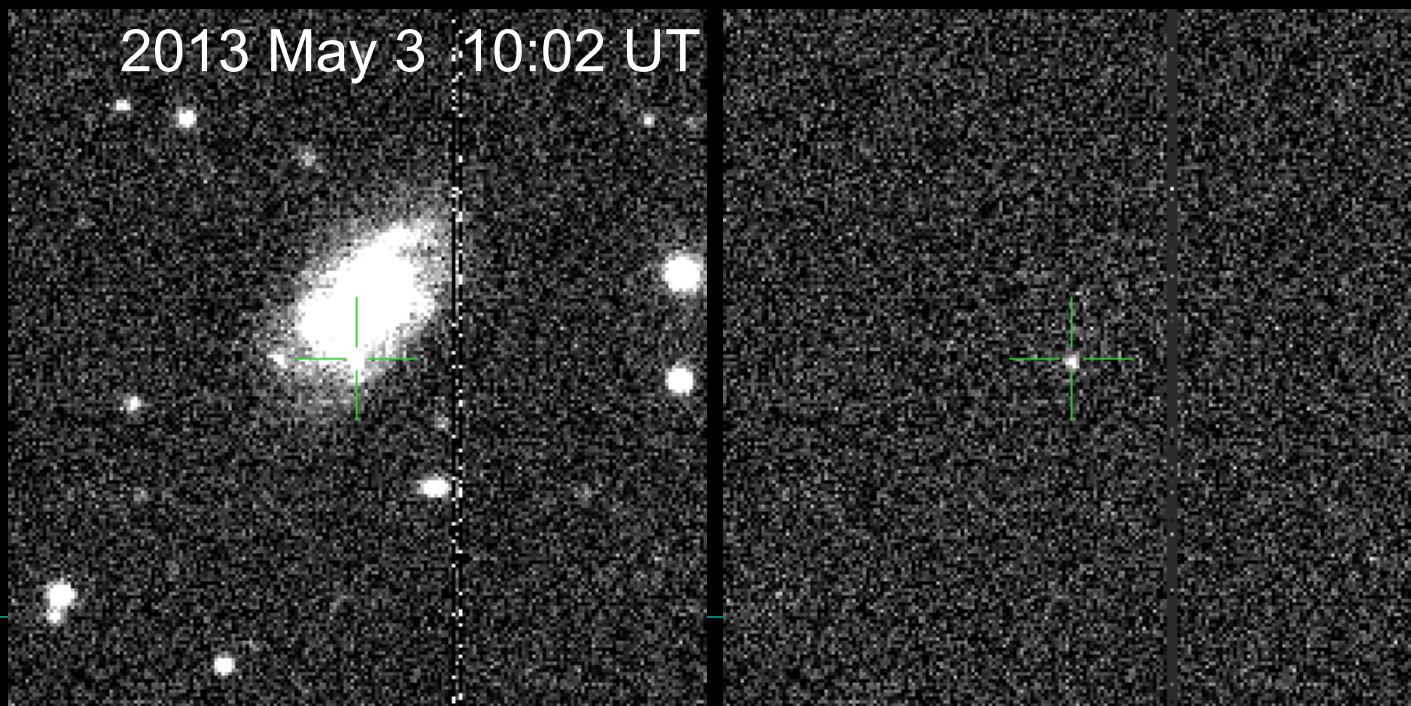


IPTF 13ast

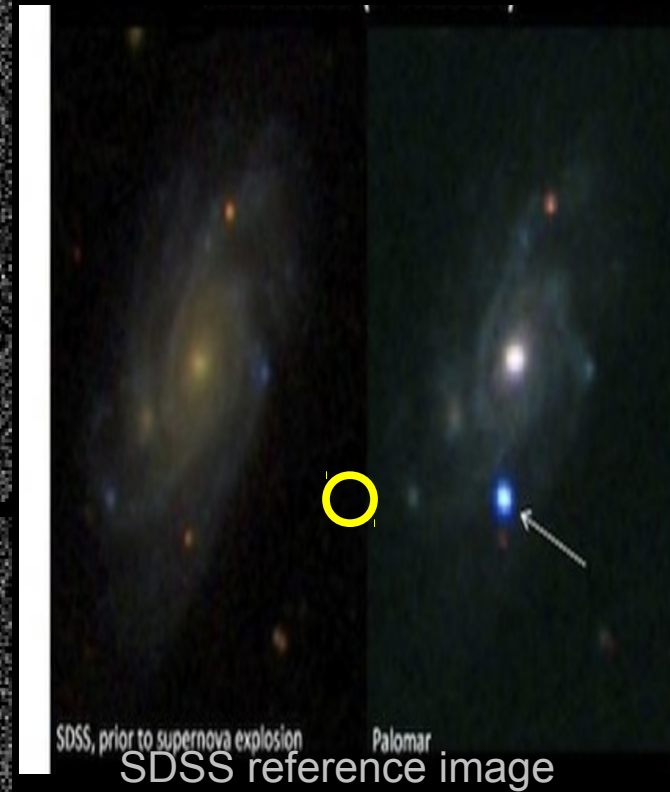
2013 May 3 04:14 UT



2013 May 3 10:02 UT



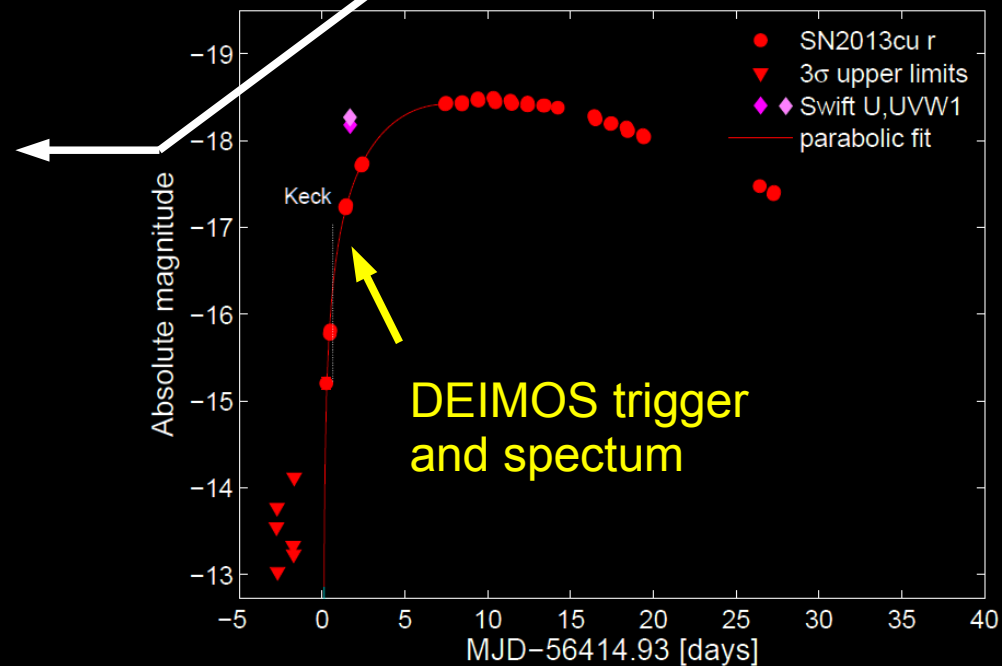
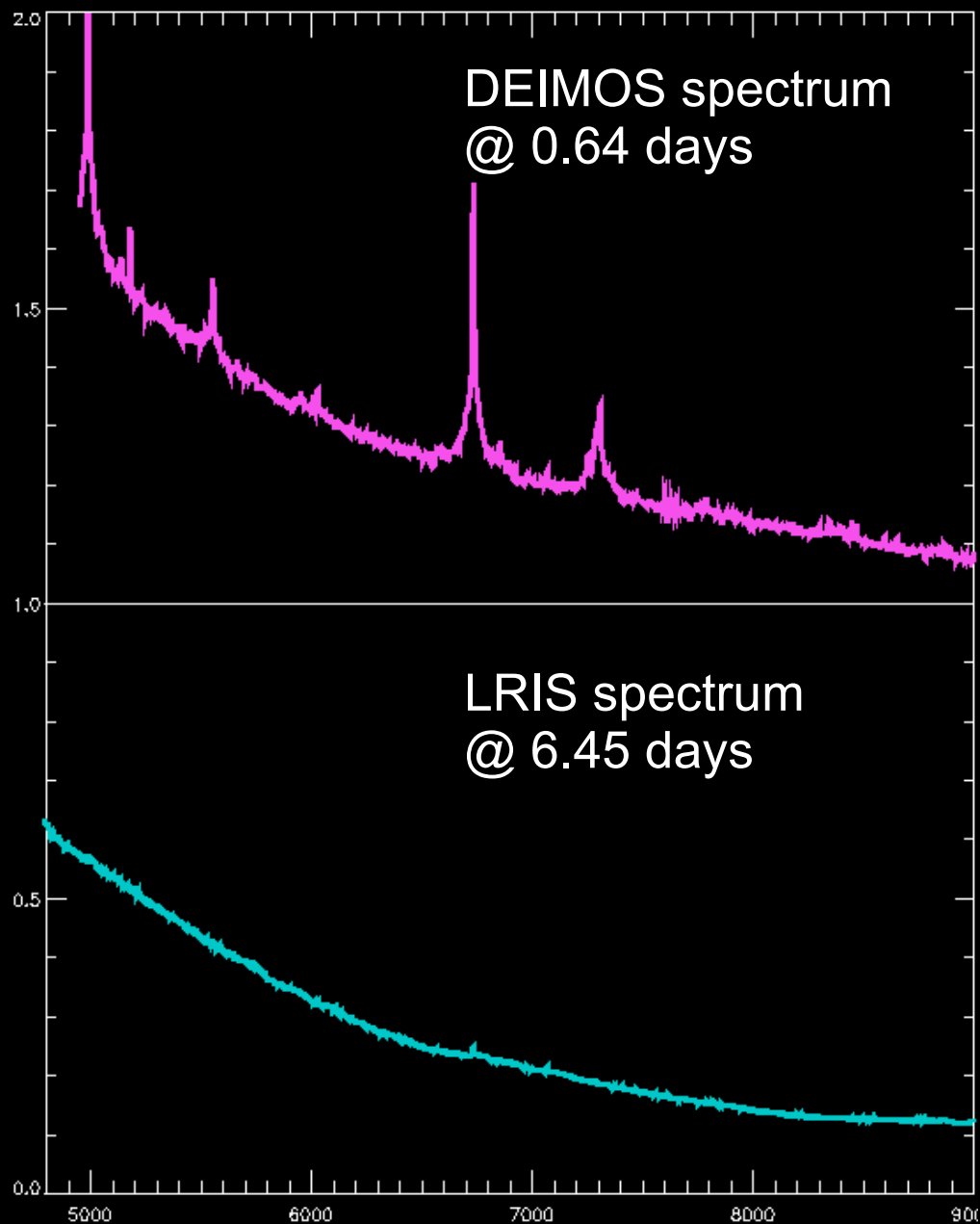
UGC 7610
($D = 108$ Mpc)



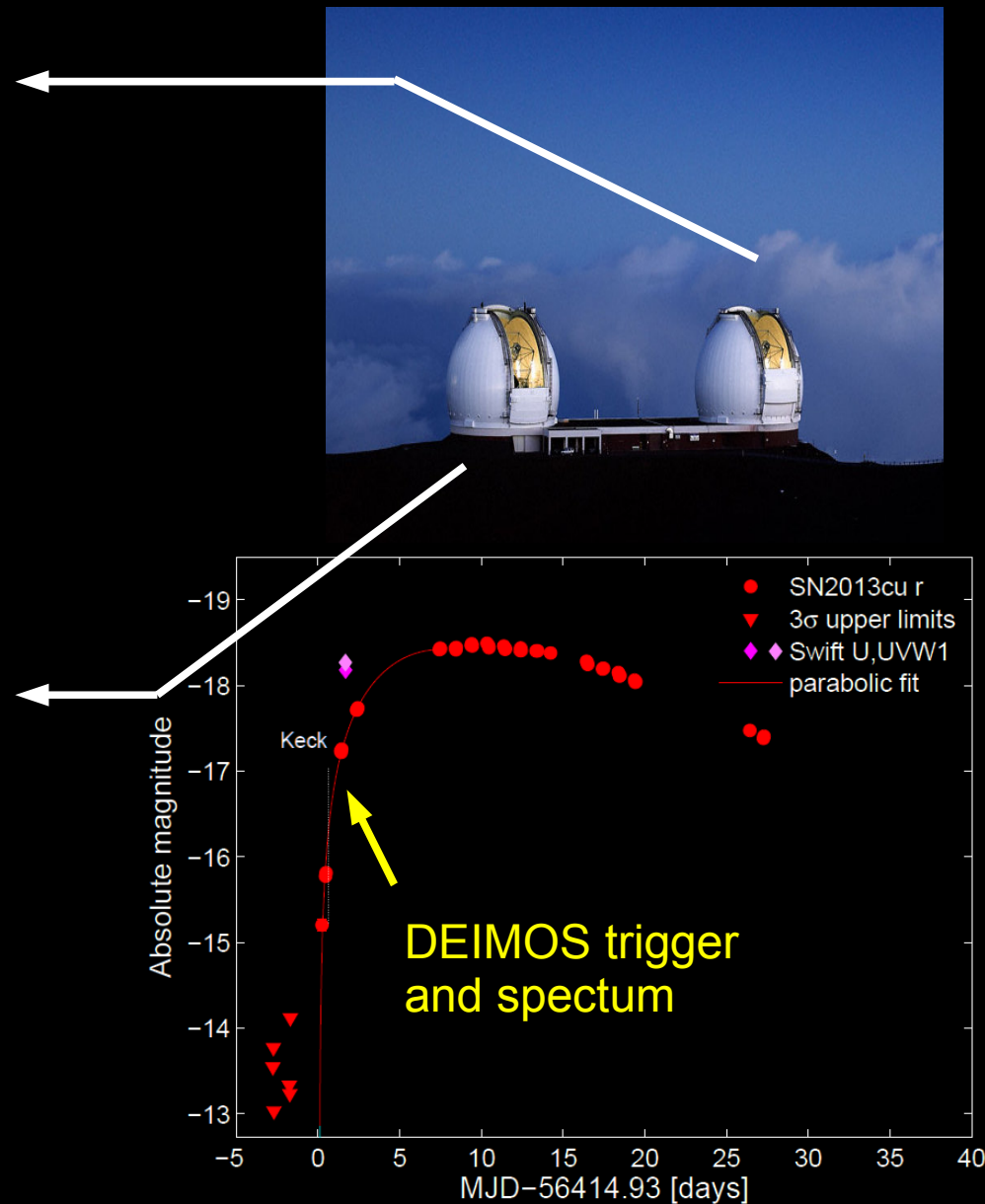
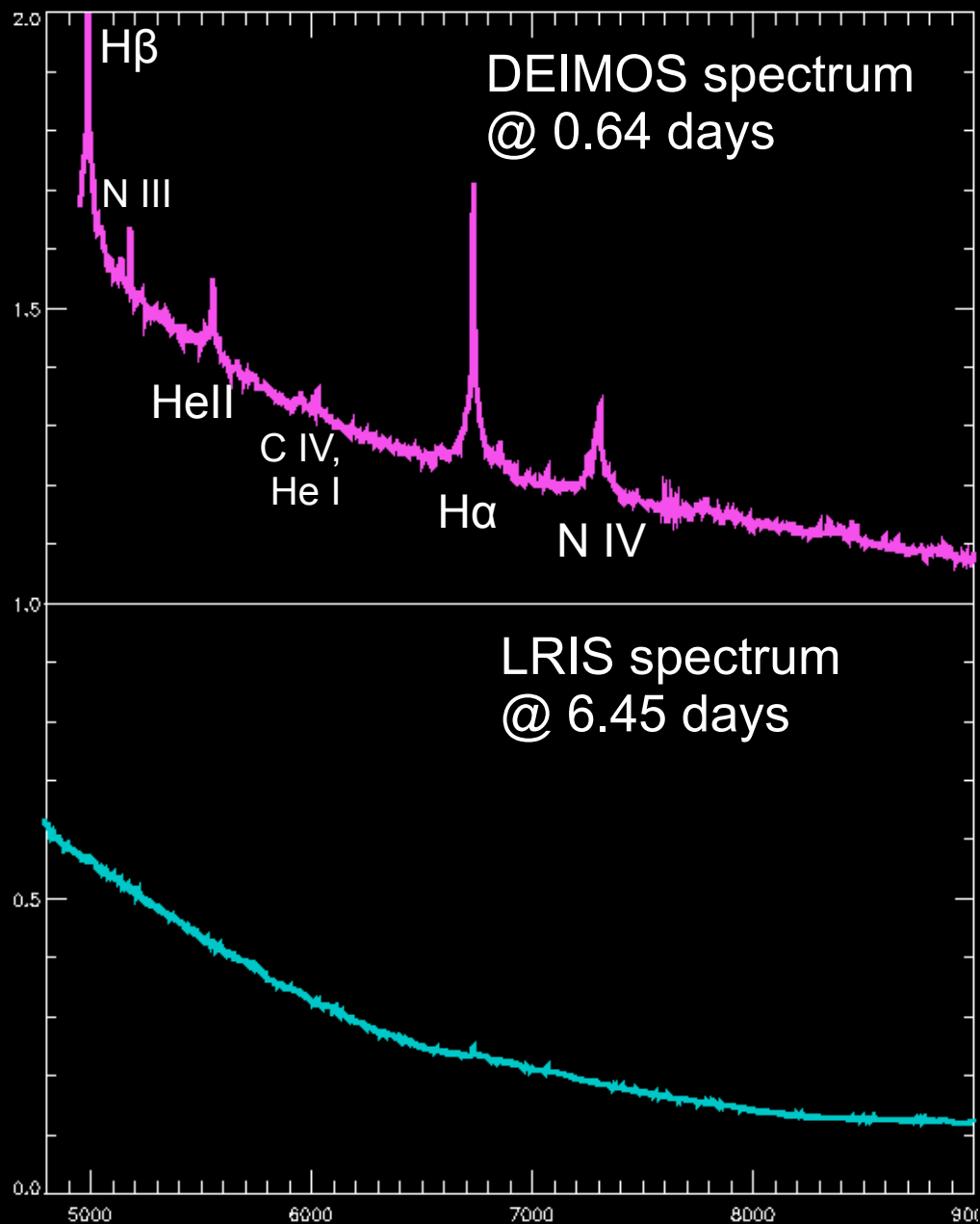
SDSS, prior to supernova explosion Palomar
SDSS reference image

(Gal-Yam+2014,
Nature 509:471)

Keck Observations

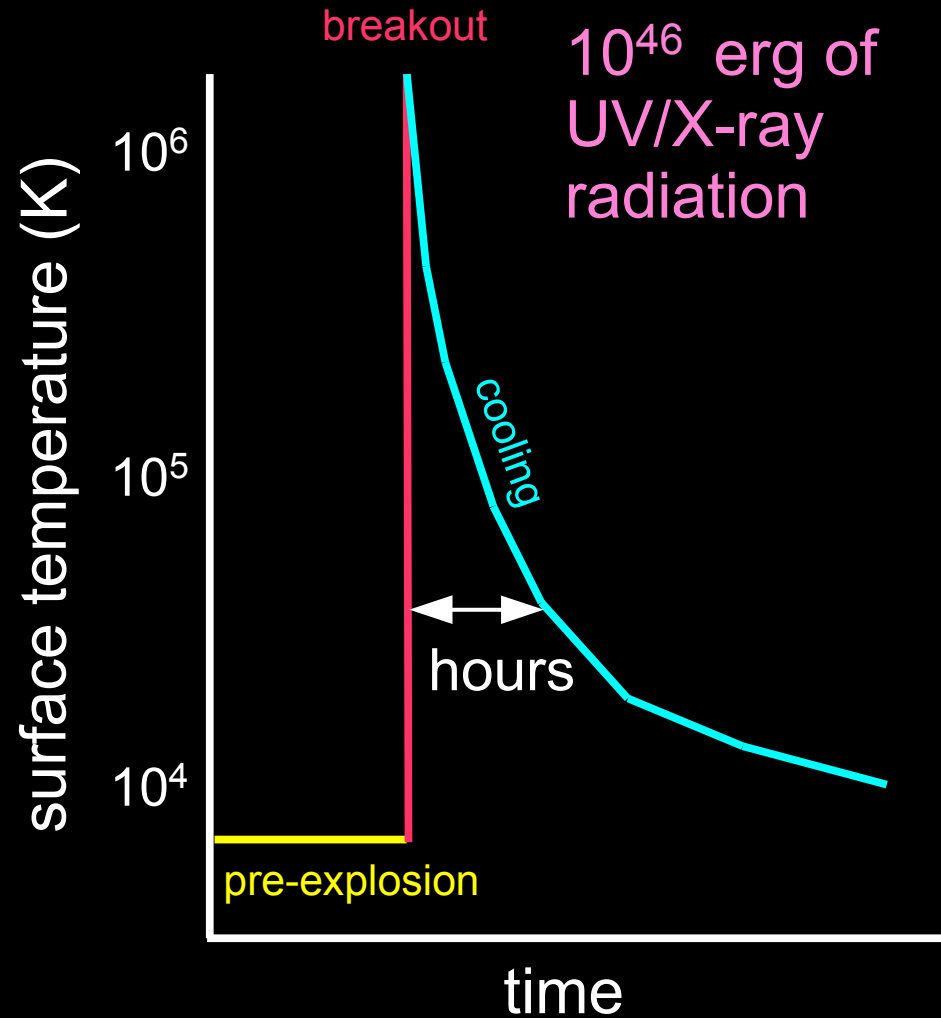
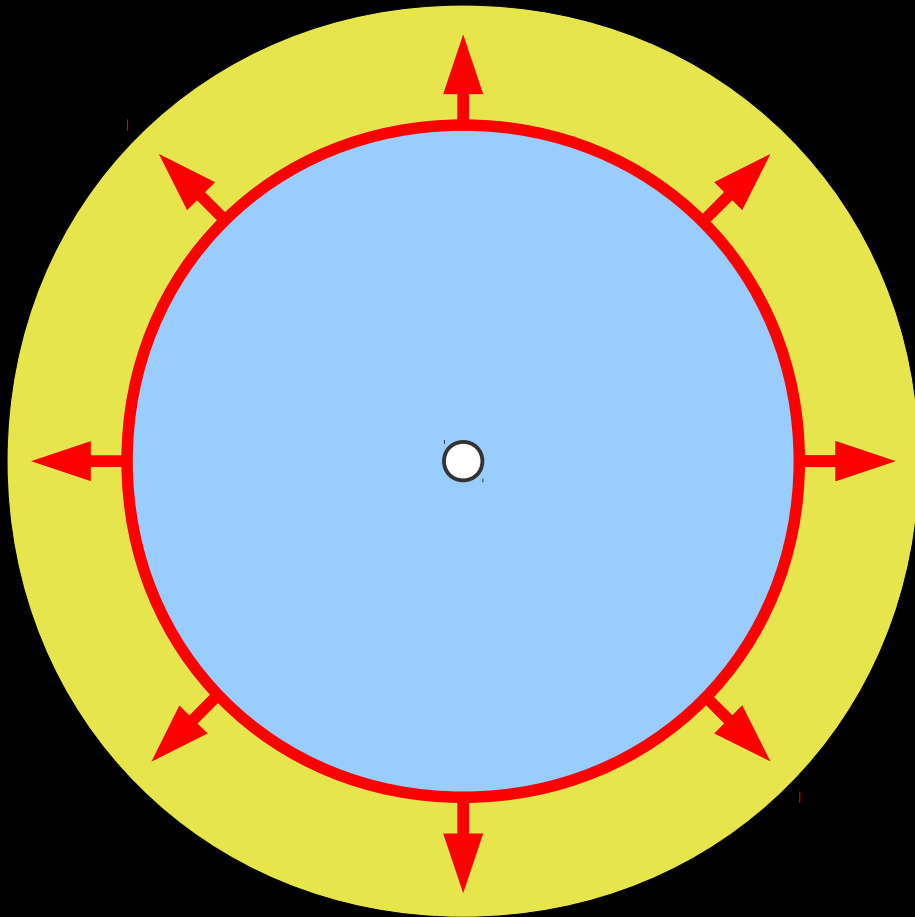


Keck Observations

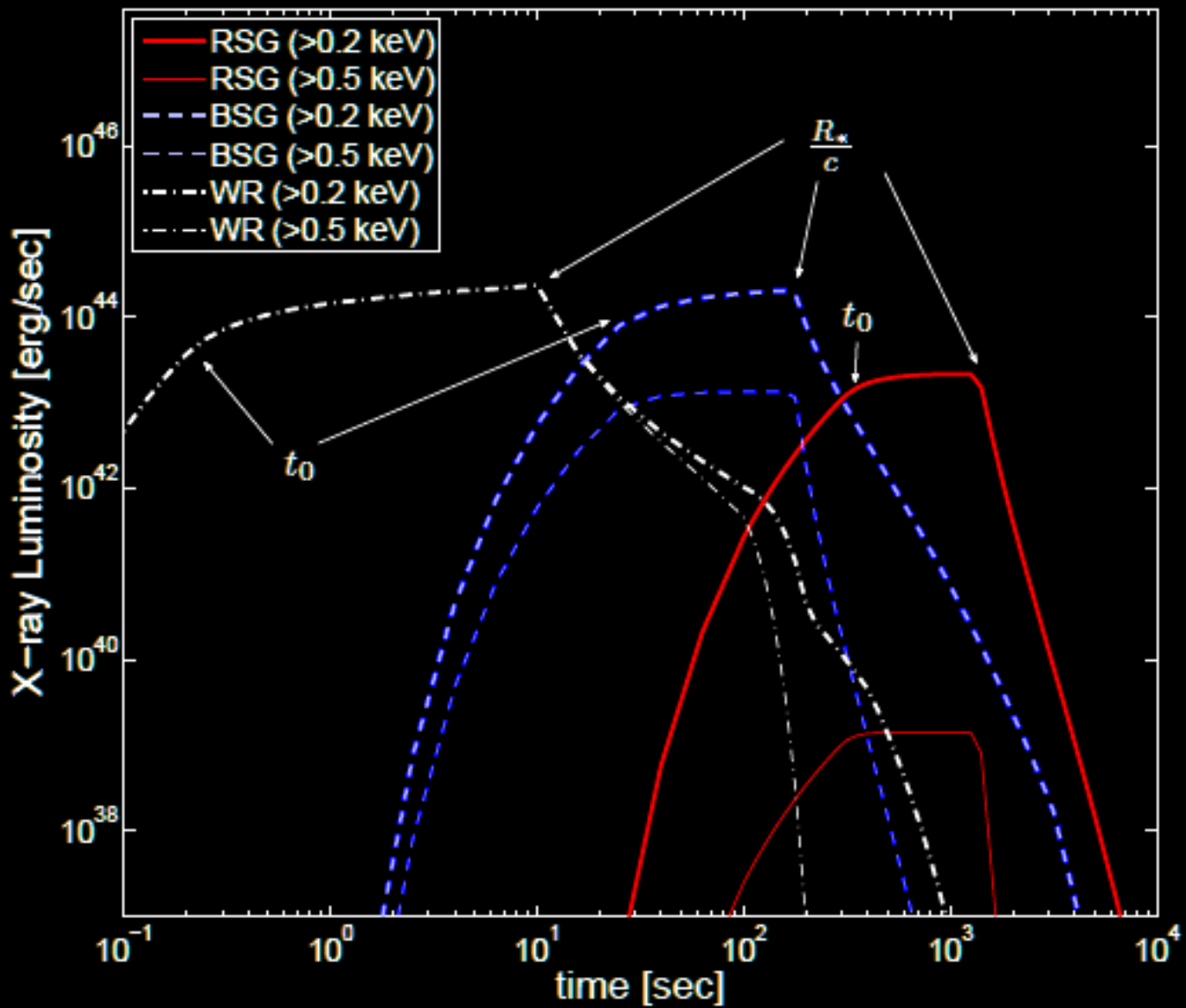




Supernova Shock Breakout

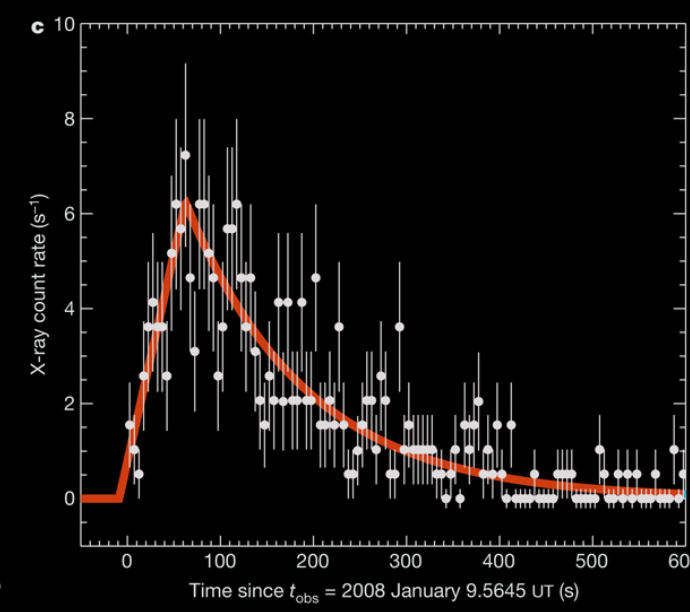
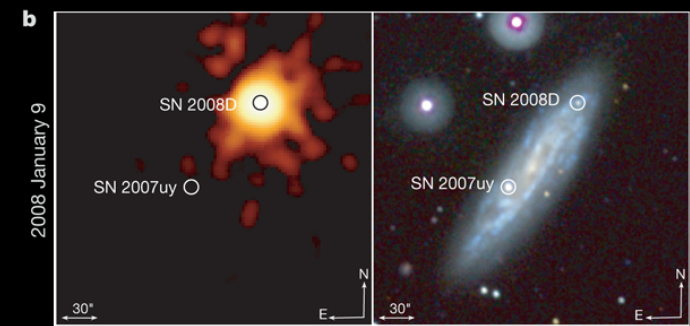
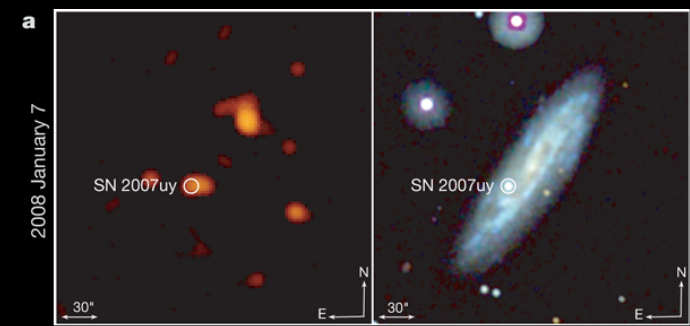


Shock Breakout Light Curves

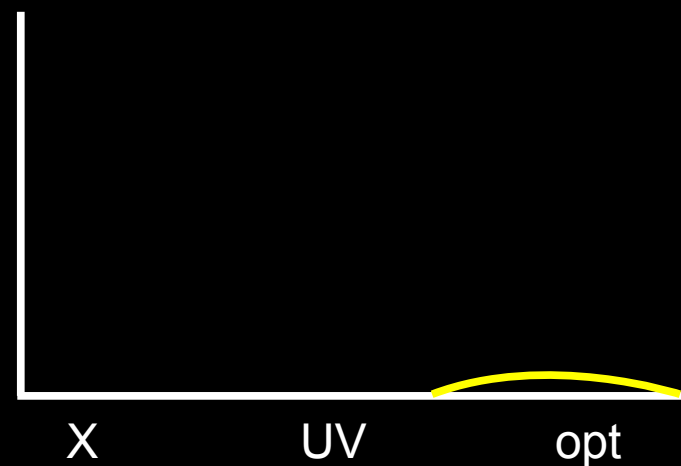
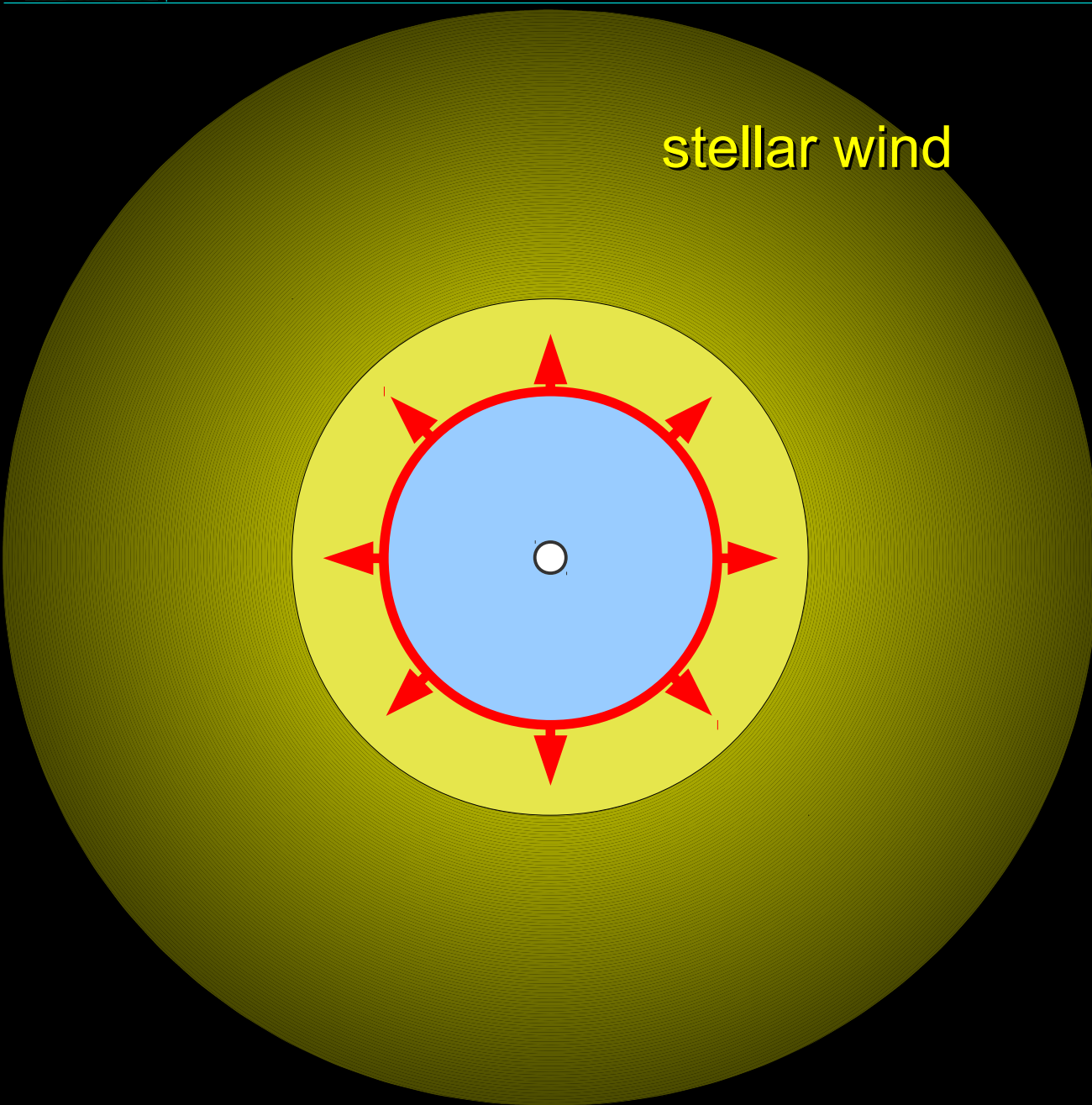


Nakar & Sari 2011

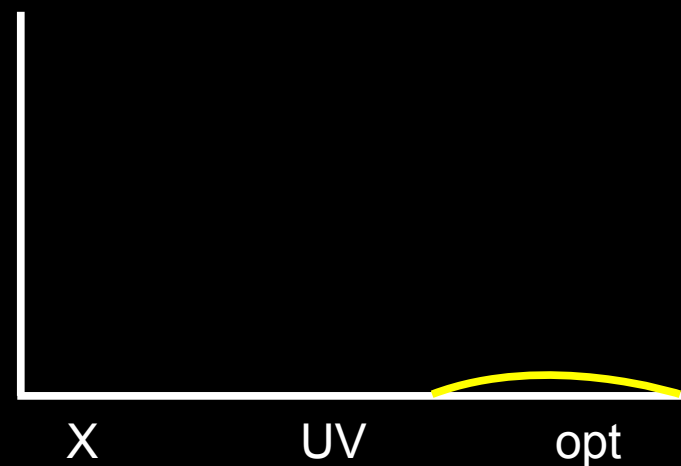
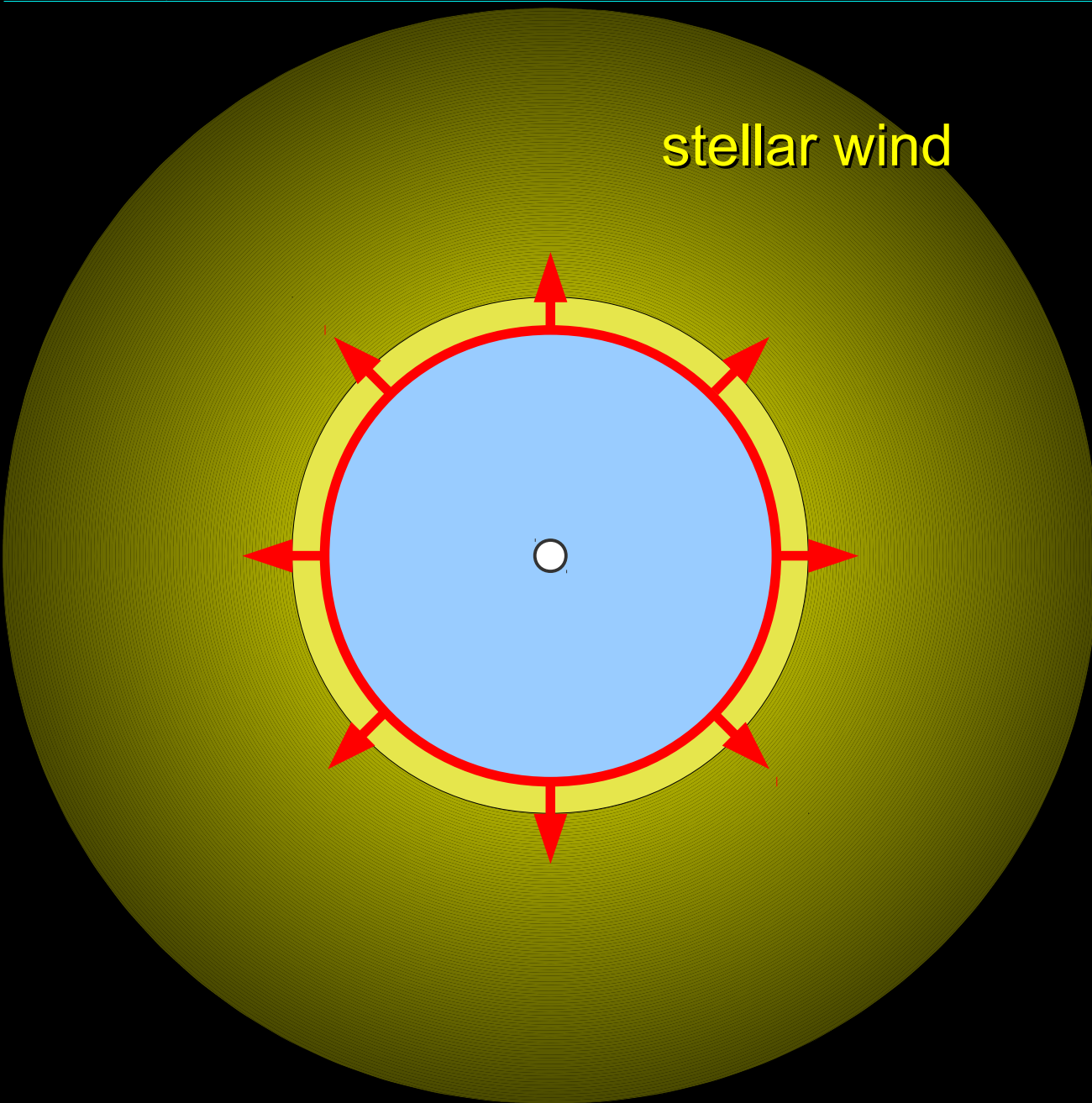
Soderberg et al. 2008



Shock Breakout Below a Stellar Wind

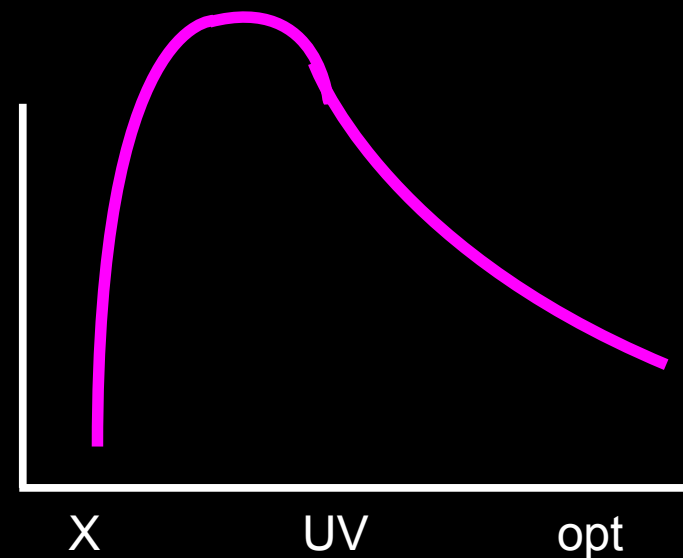
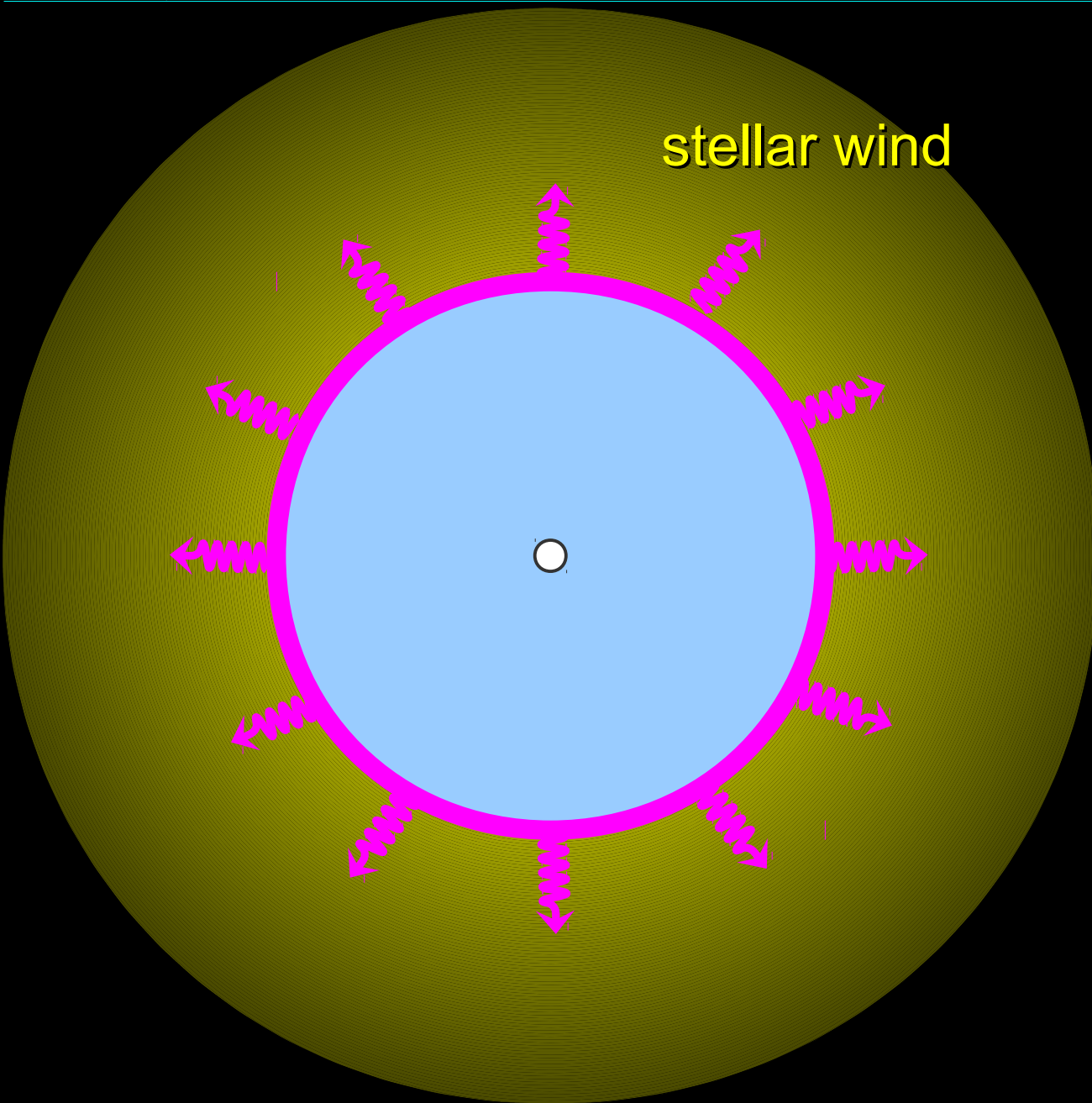


Shock Breakout Below a Stellar Wind



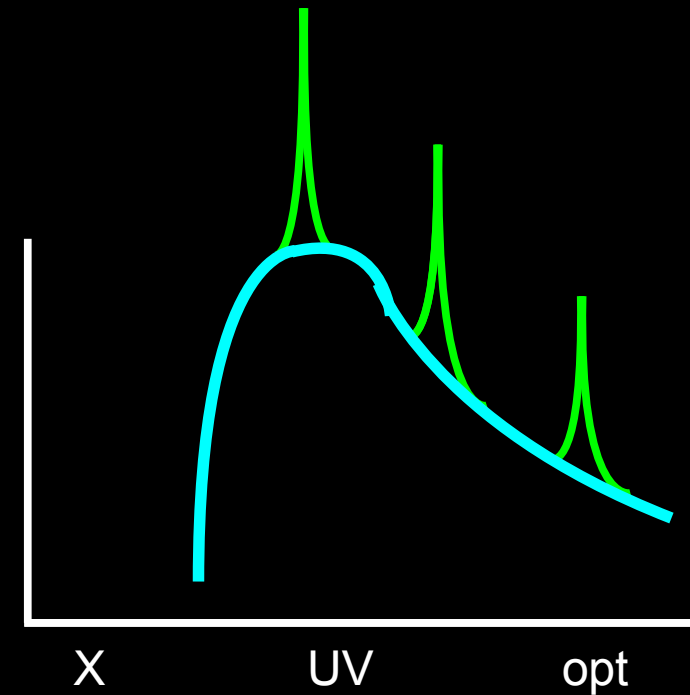
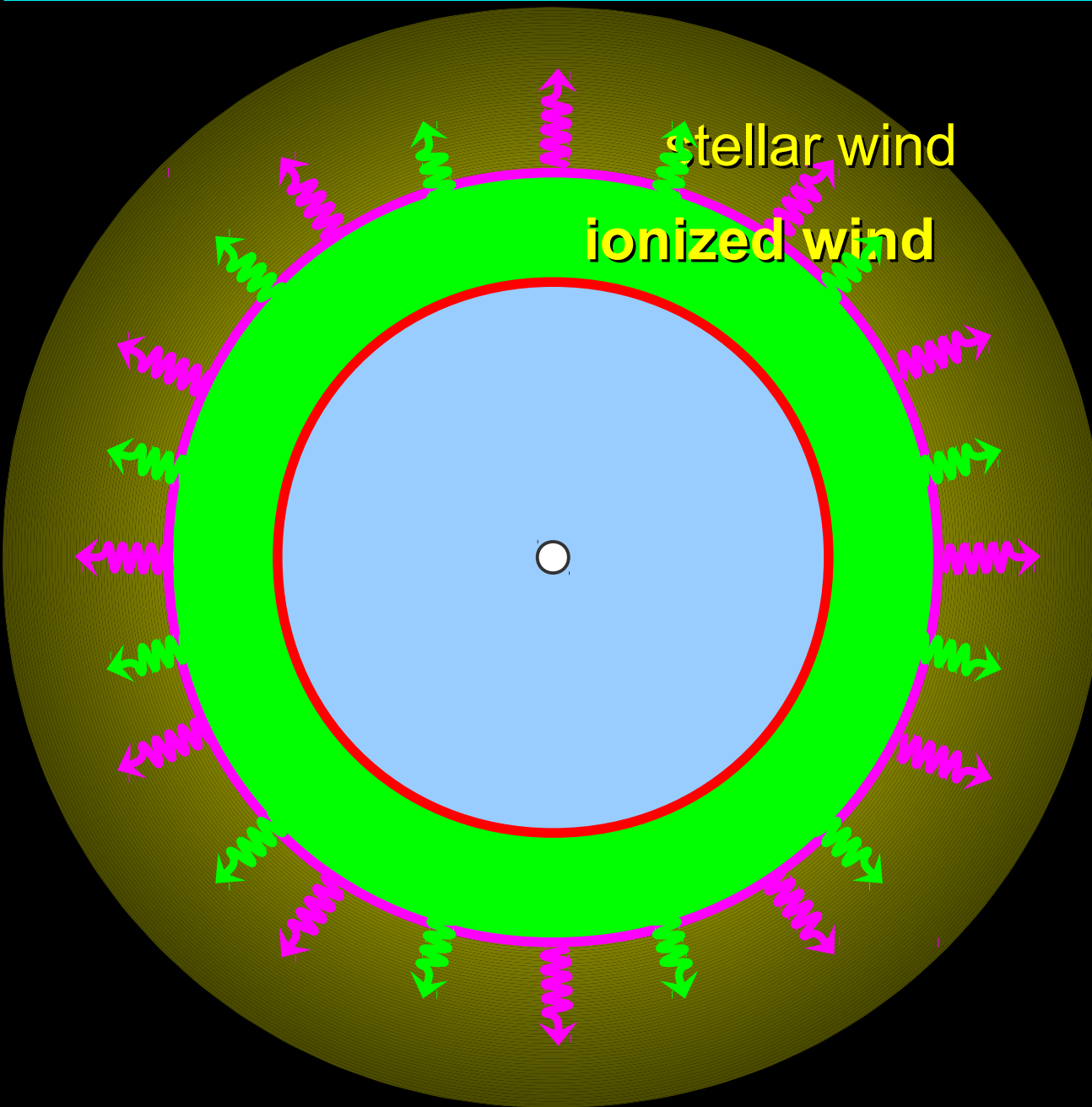
(spectrum just above stellar surface)

Shock Breakout Below a Stellar Wind



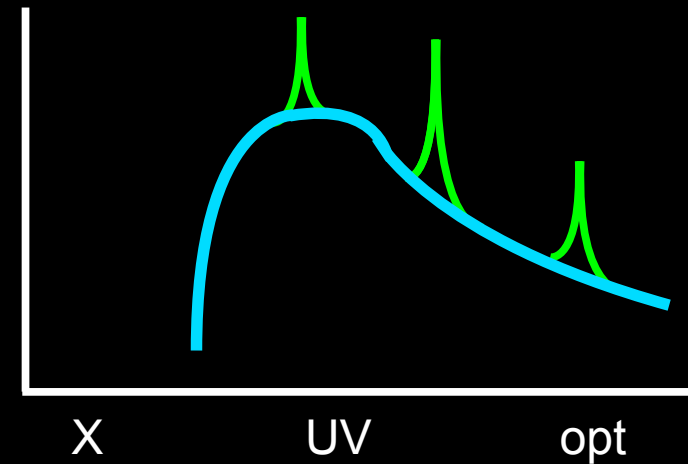
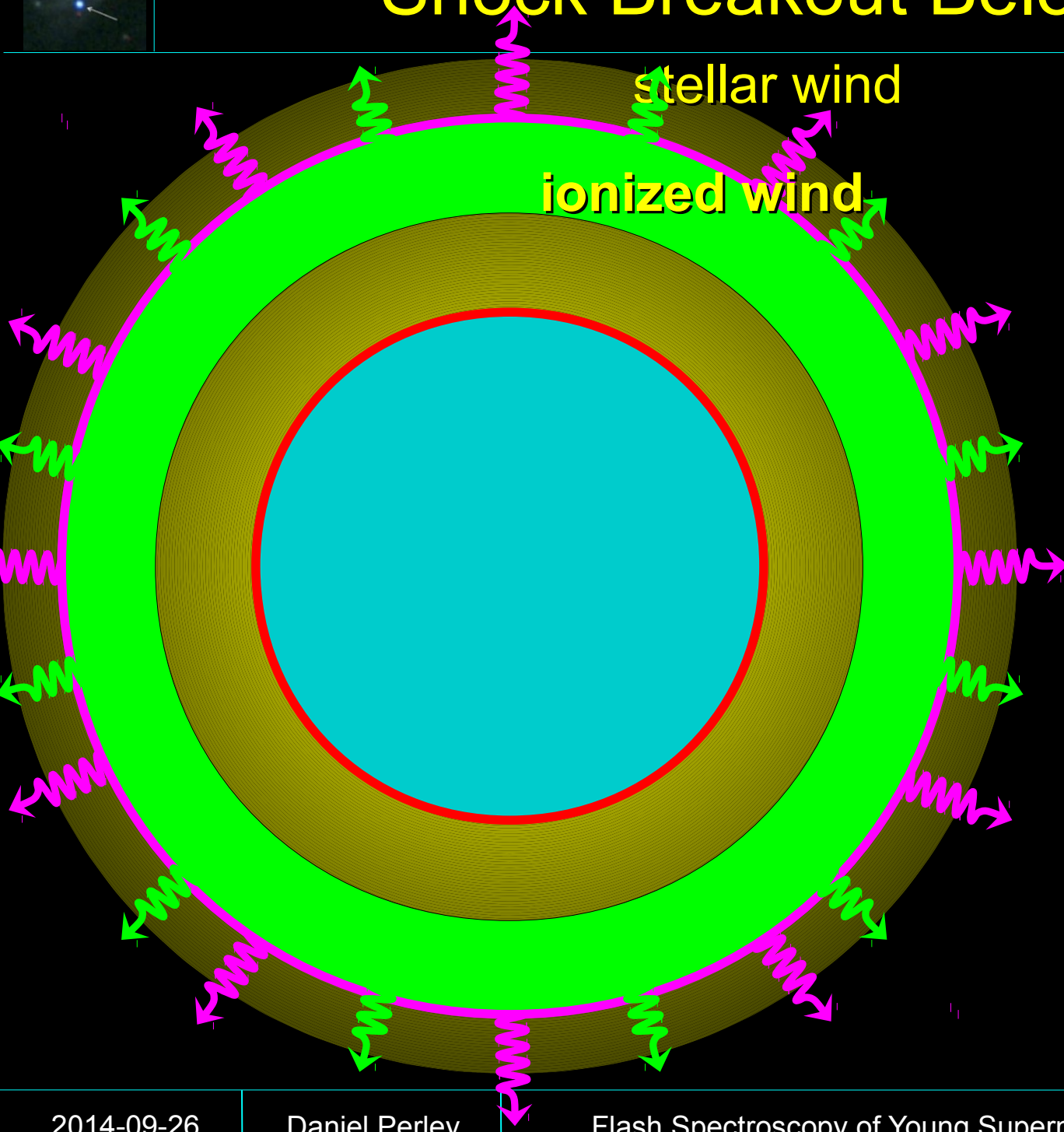
(spectrum just above stellar surface)

Shock Breakout Below a Stellar Wind



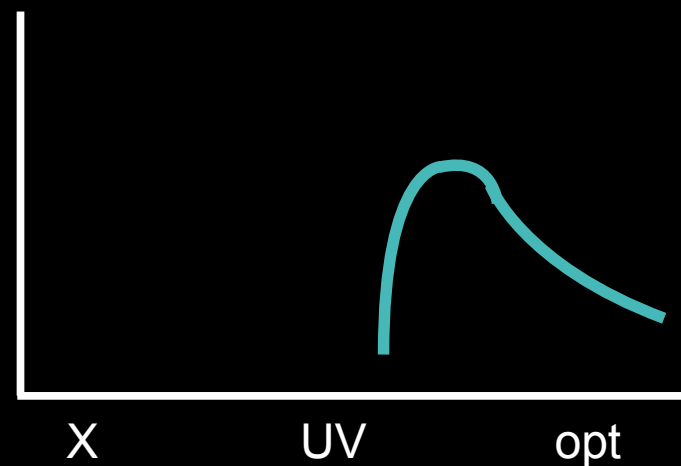
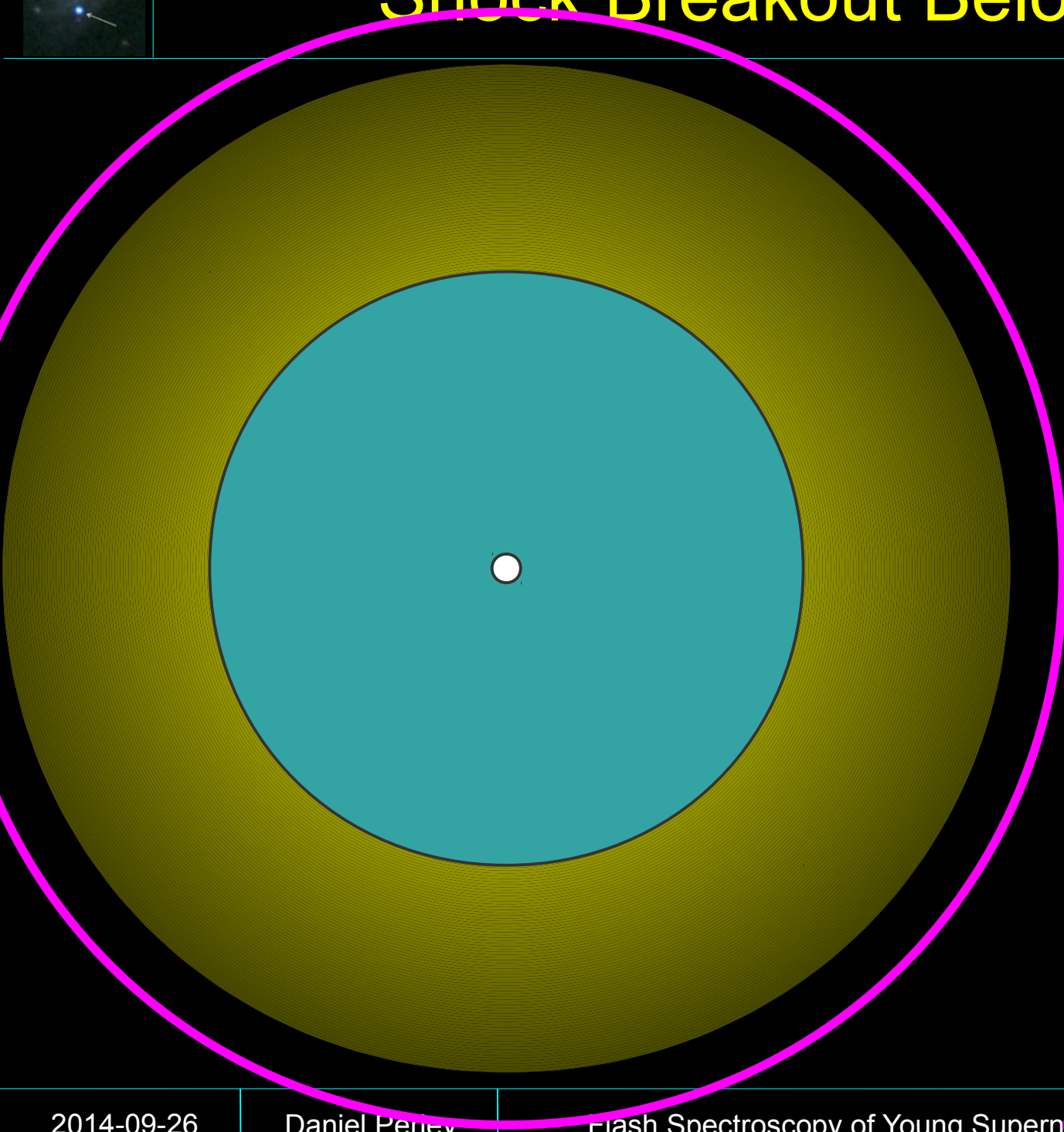
(spectrum just above stellar surface)

Shock Breakout Below a Stellar Wind



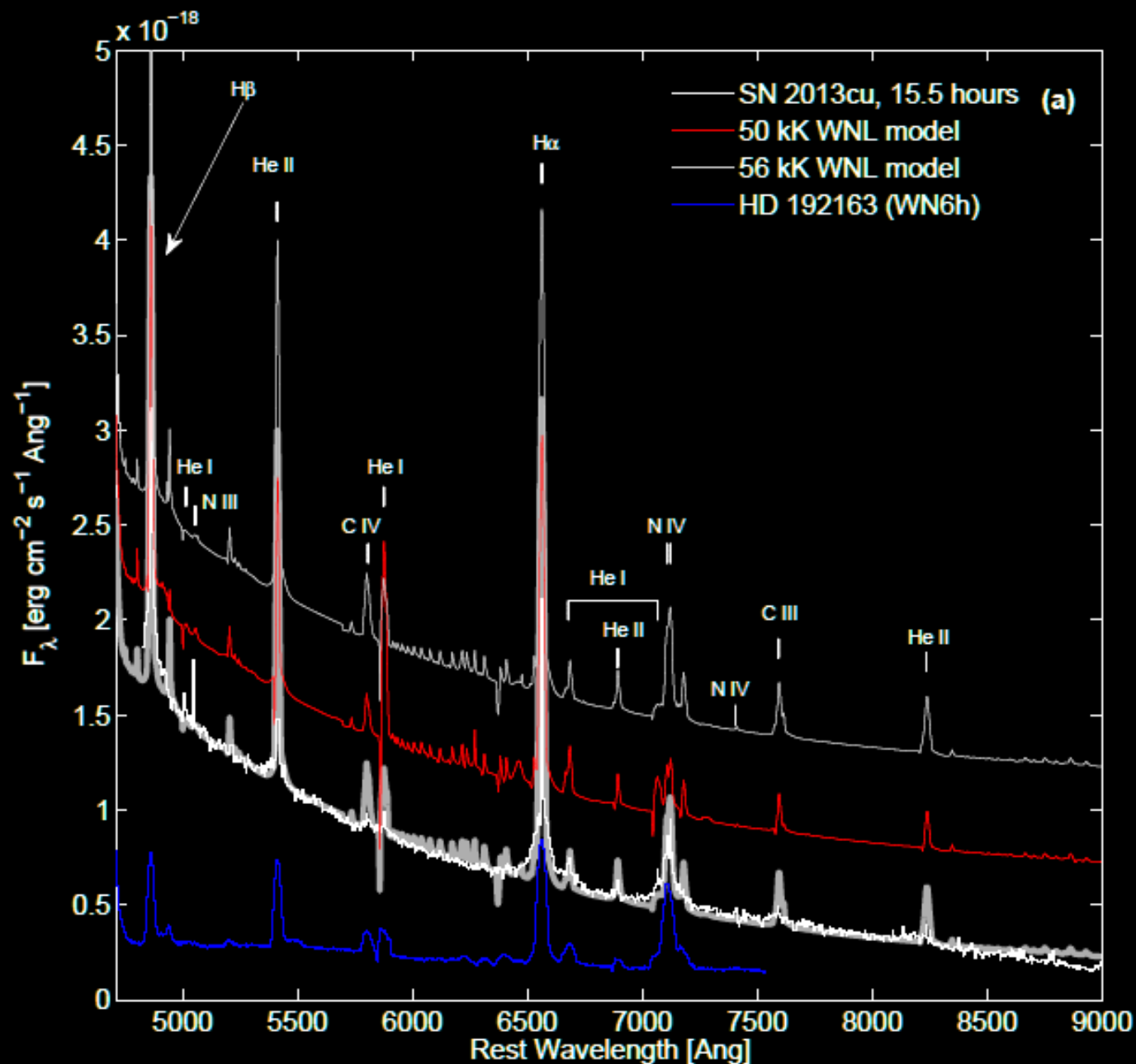
(spectrum just above stellar surface)

Shock Breakout Below a Stellar Wind



(spectrum just above stellar surface)

Flash Spectroscopy: Progenitor Diagnostic



Flash-excited spectrum resembles a Wolf-Rayet star of type WN(h)

(No oxygen: CNO-processed material is exposed in wind)

IIb progenitor *is* a WR?
Perhaps not (Groh 2014), but evolutionary link probably exists

H α luminosity constrains **mass-loss rate**
(for inner wind; probes material emitted in
last ~ 10 years pre-explosion)

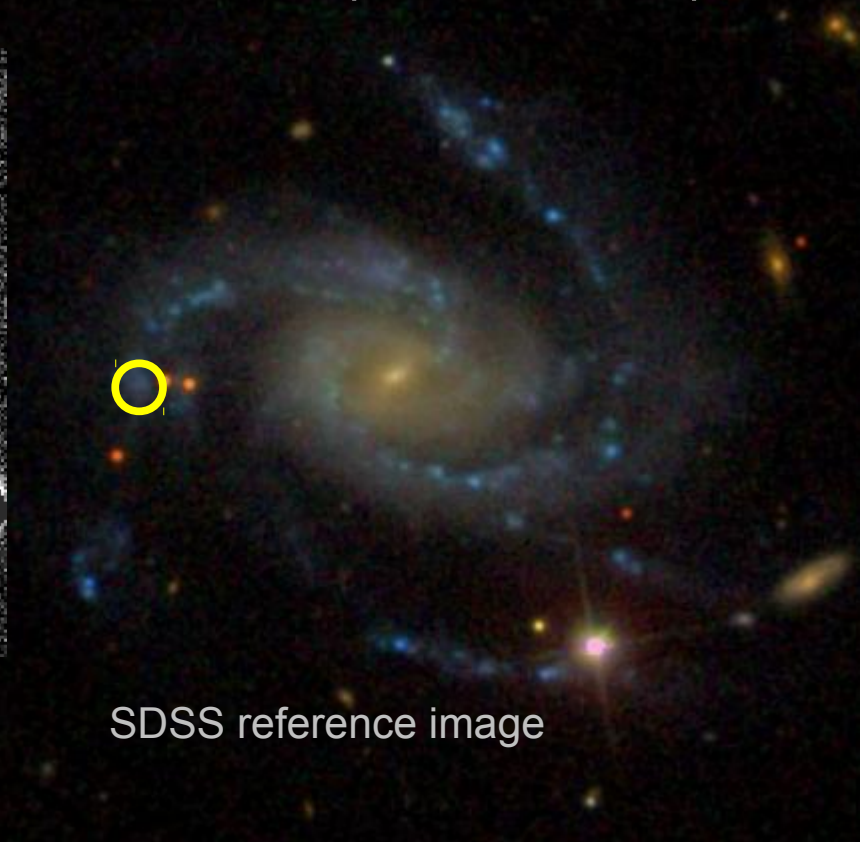
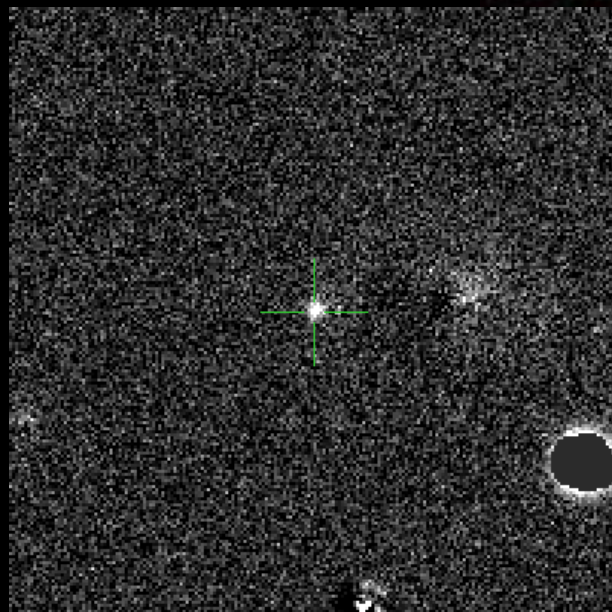
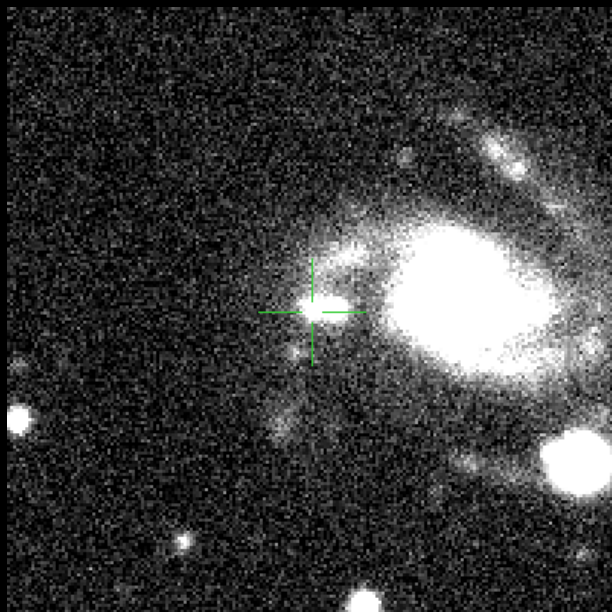
$$\sim 10^{-2} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$$

Extremely rapid mass loss!

Cannot be steady-state and very unlikely
to be coincidental: star was highly unstable just
before explosion (onset of C burning...?)

2013 October 8

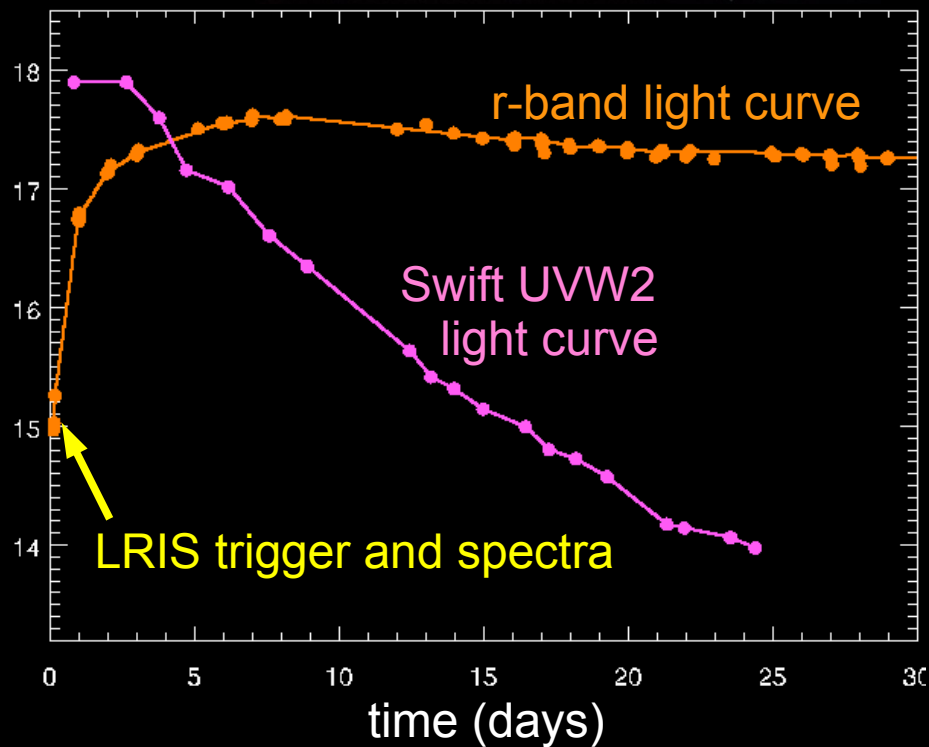
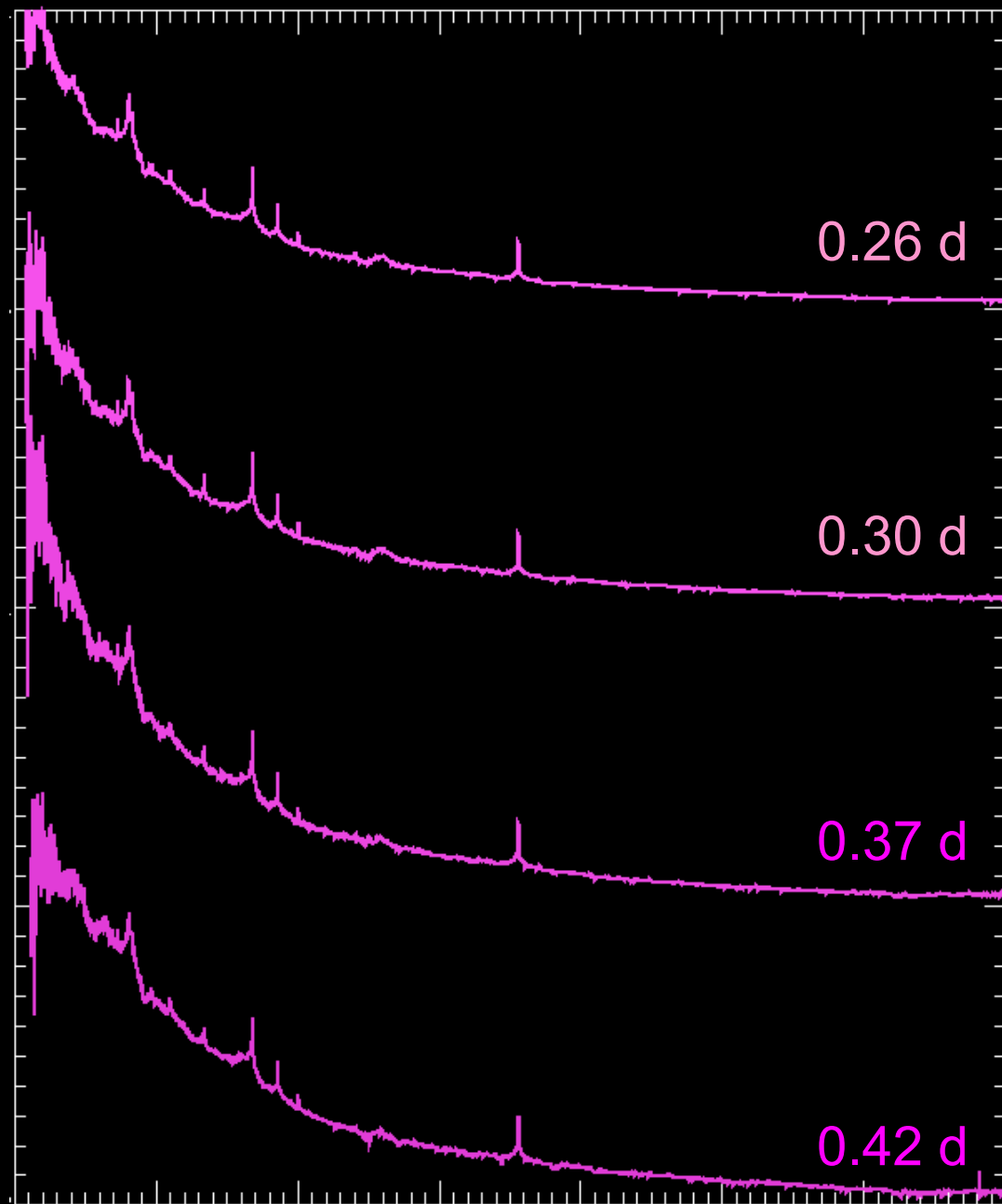
NGC 7610 (D = 51 Mpc)



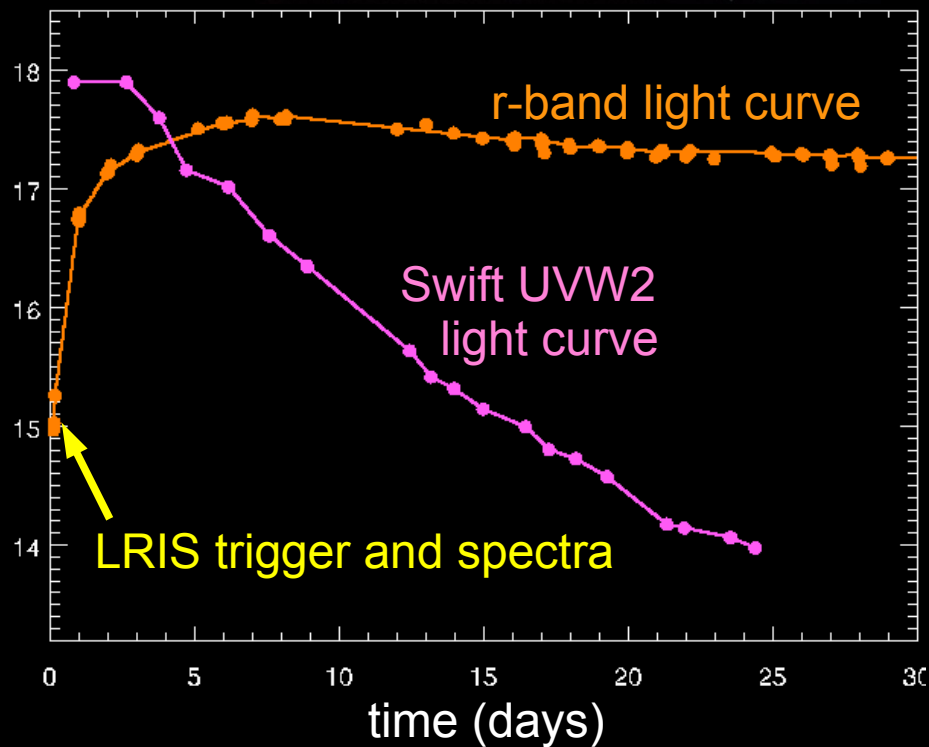
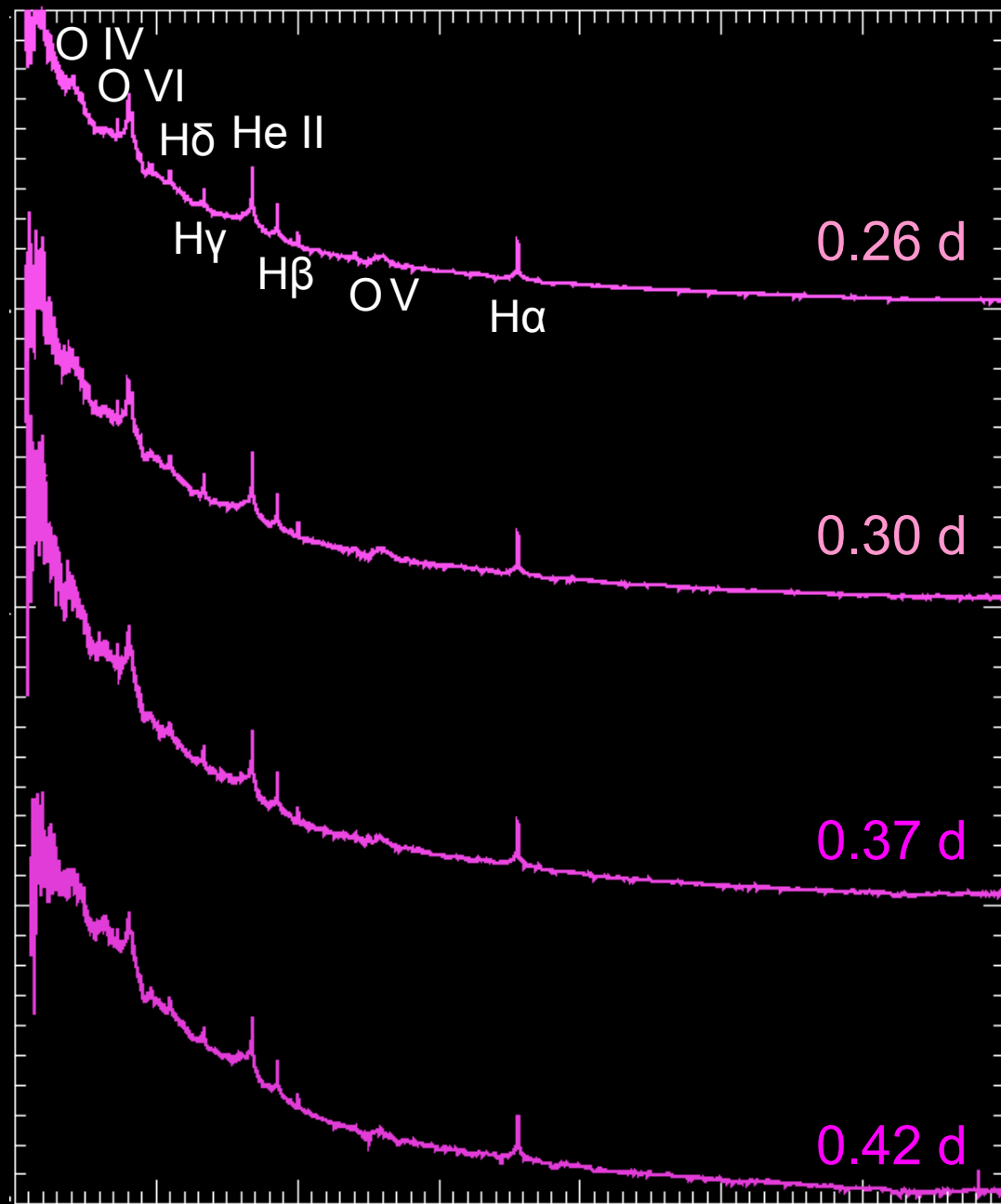
SDSS reference image

(Yaron+2014 in prep – still a work in progress)

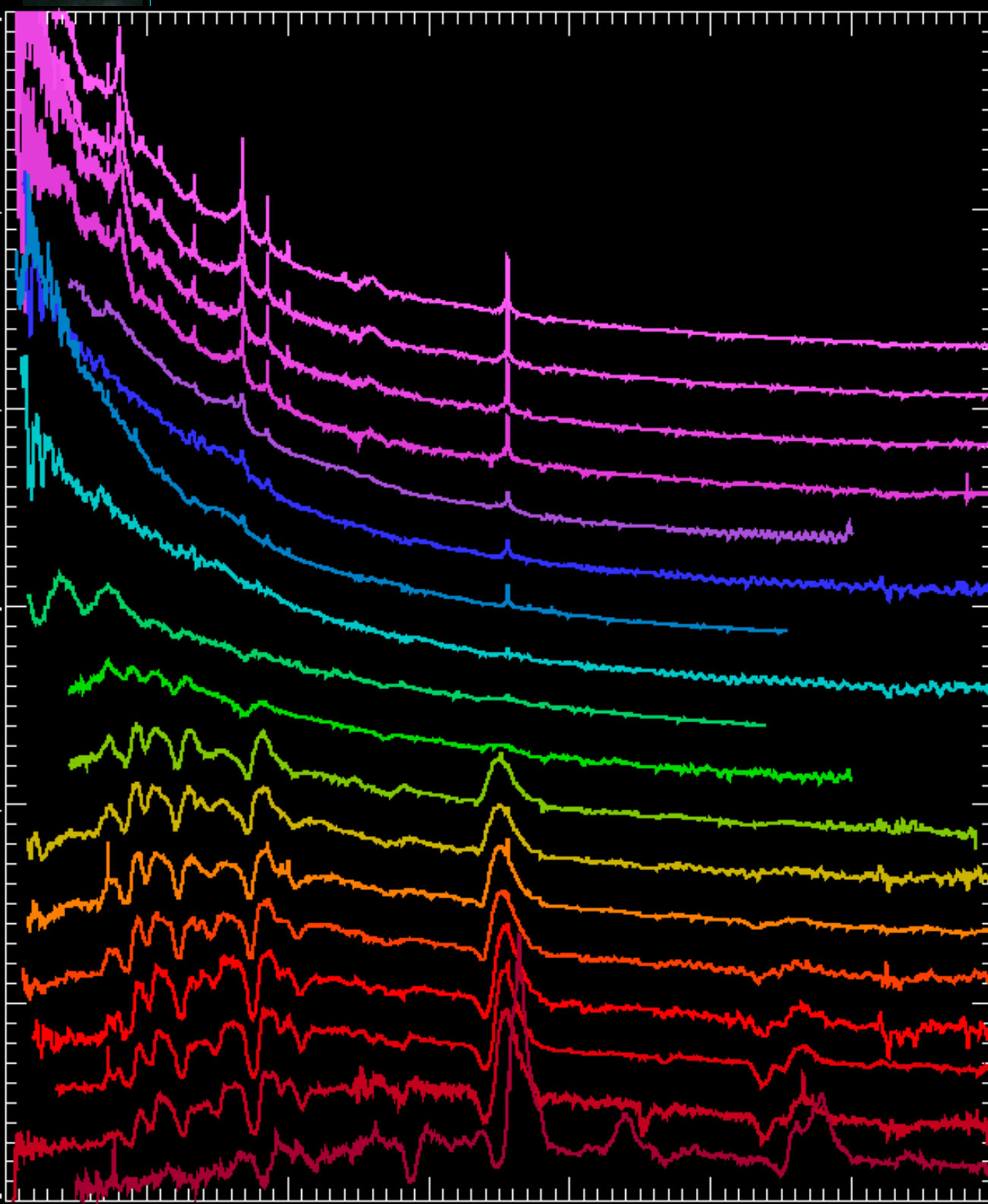
Early Keck Observations



Early Keck Observations



13dgy Spectra



0.26 d

Flash-excited
narrow lines

0.30 d

0.37 d

0.42 d

0.88 d

1.4d

Hot continuum

2.0d

5.3d

8.8d

10.9d

20.2d

22.4d

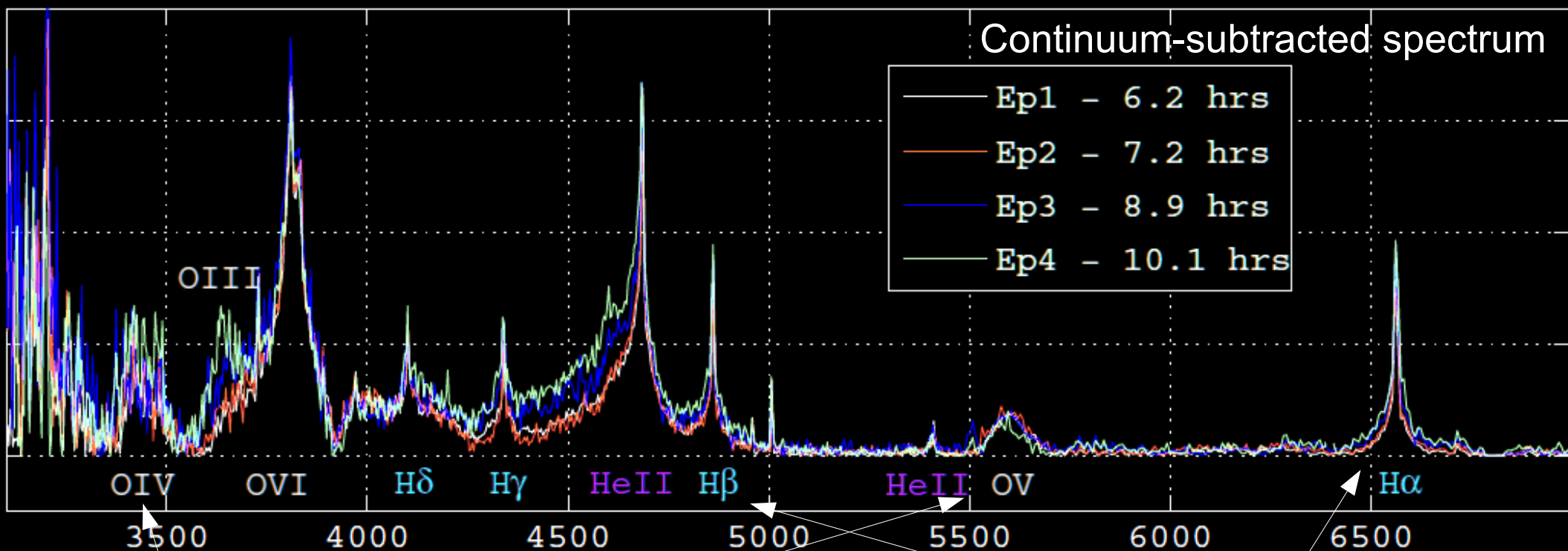
II-P supernova

27.1d

31.3d

43.3d

Line Profiles



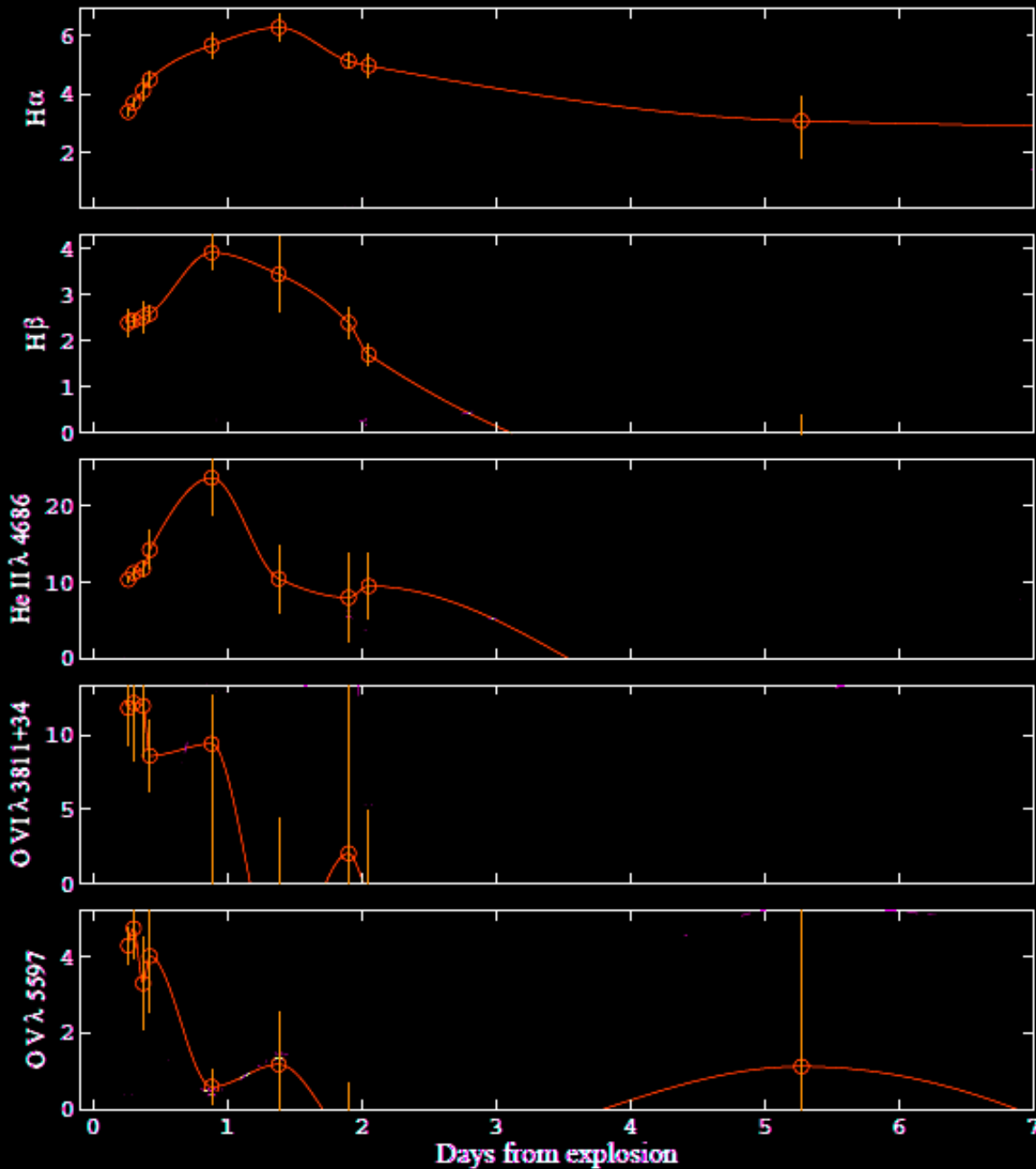
O IV, O V:
No narrow core,
Broad component *only*
(all material is inner; $\tau \gg 1$)

but, O VI has a weak narrow component?

H I, He II:
Narrow core (recombination
of outer material) +
Broad wings (Thomson
scattering of inner material)



Line Flux Evolution

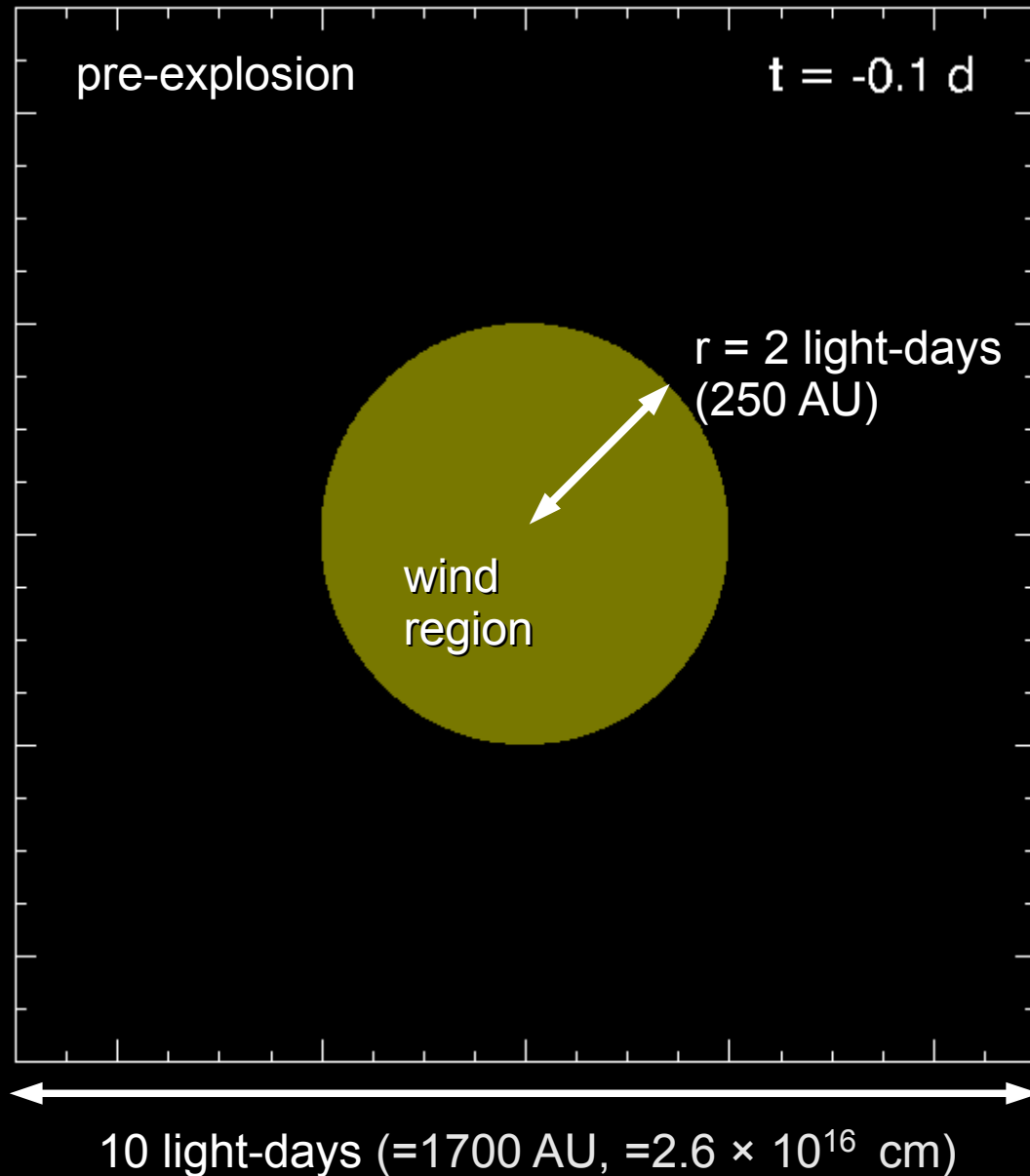


Hydrogen peaks at ~ 1.5 d;
disappears between 6-8 d

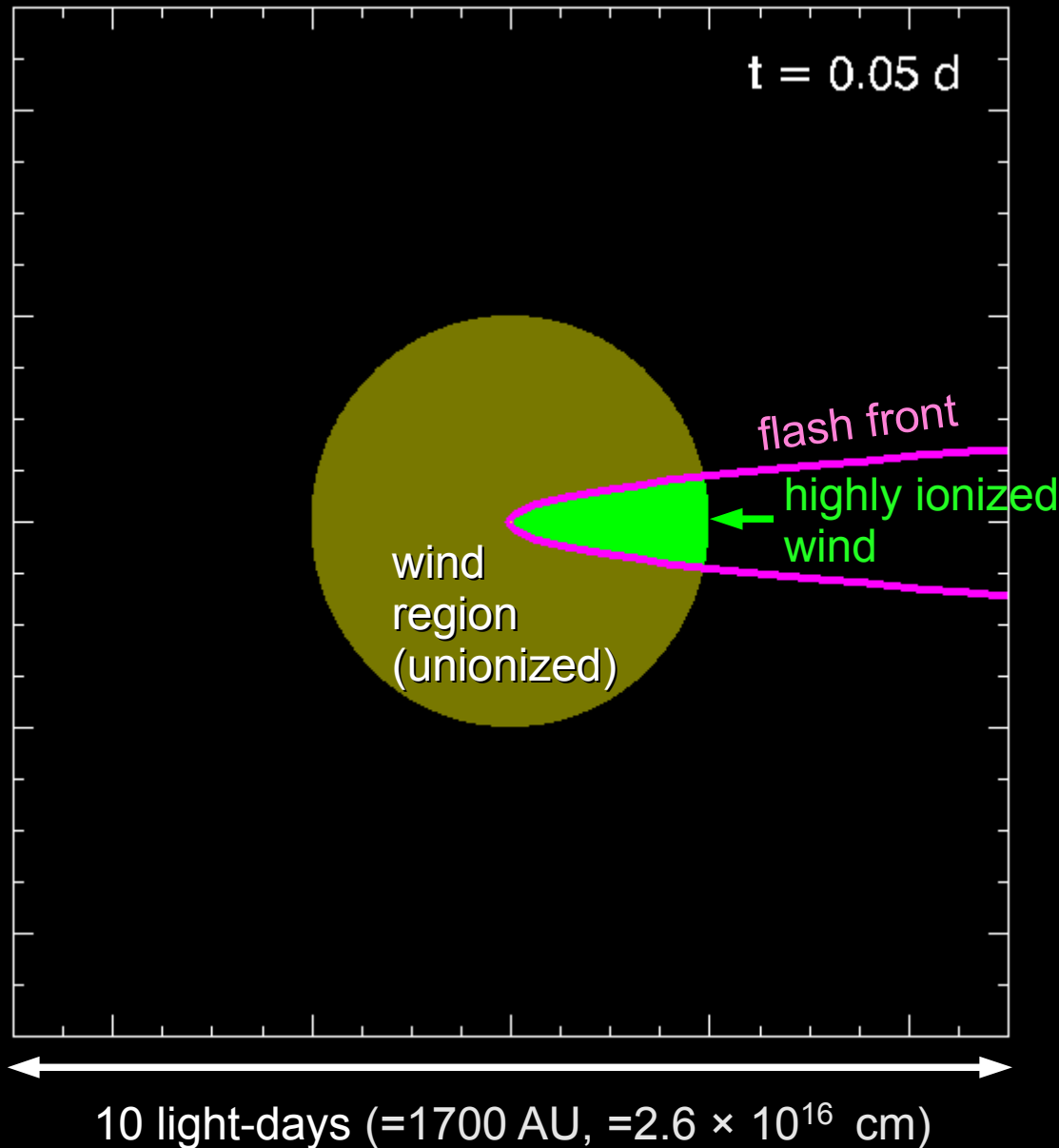
He II peaks at ~ 1.0 d,
disappears between 2-5 d

O V, O VI peak at < 0.3 d
and disappear by 2 d

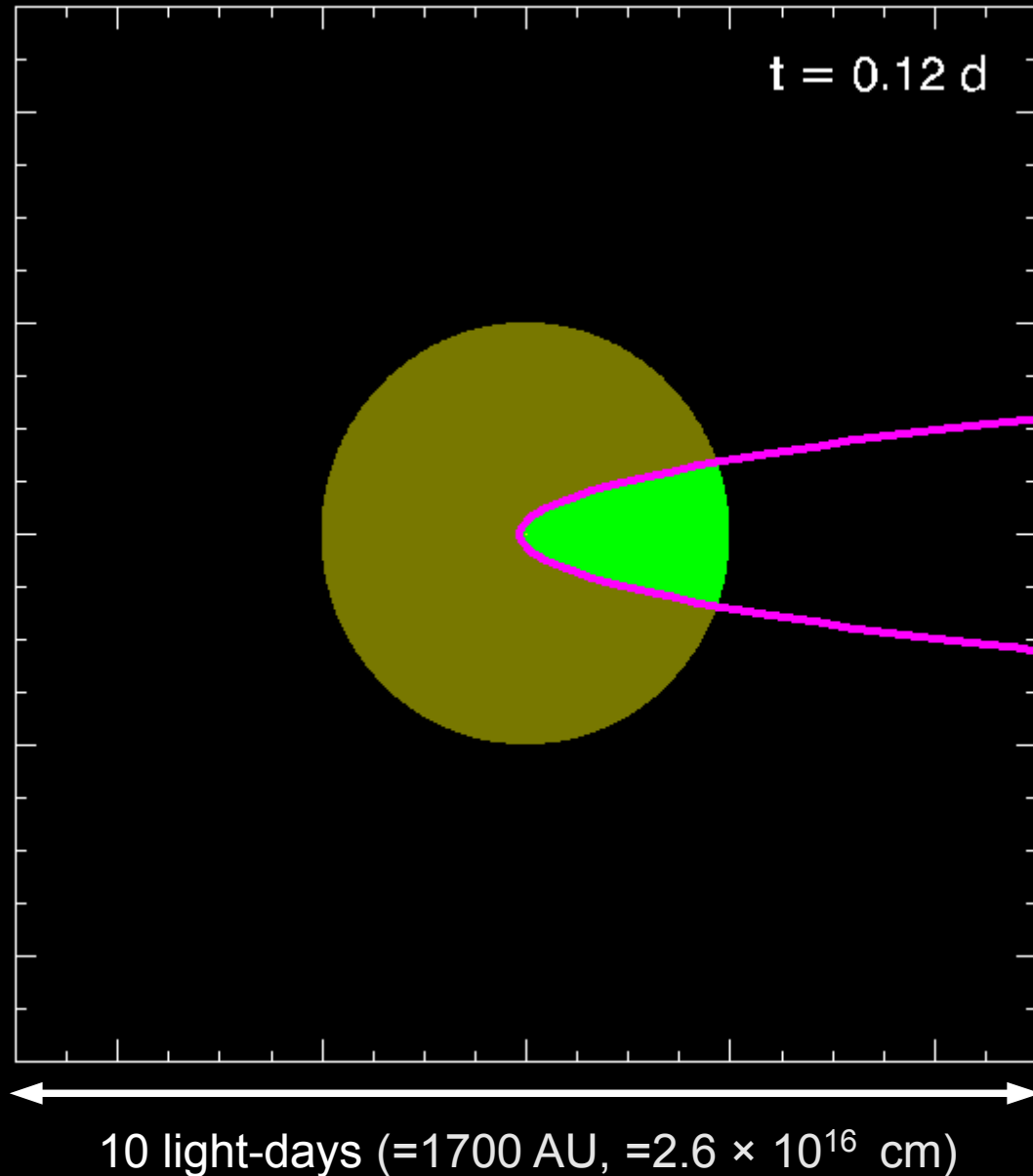
Wind Light-Propagation Model



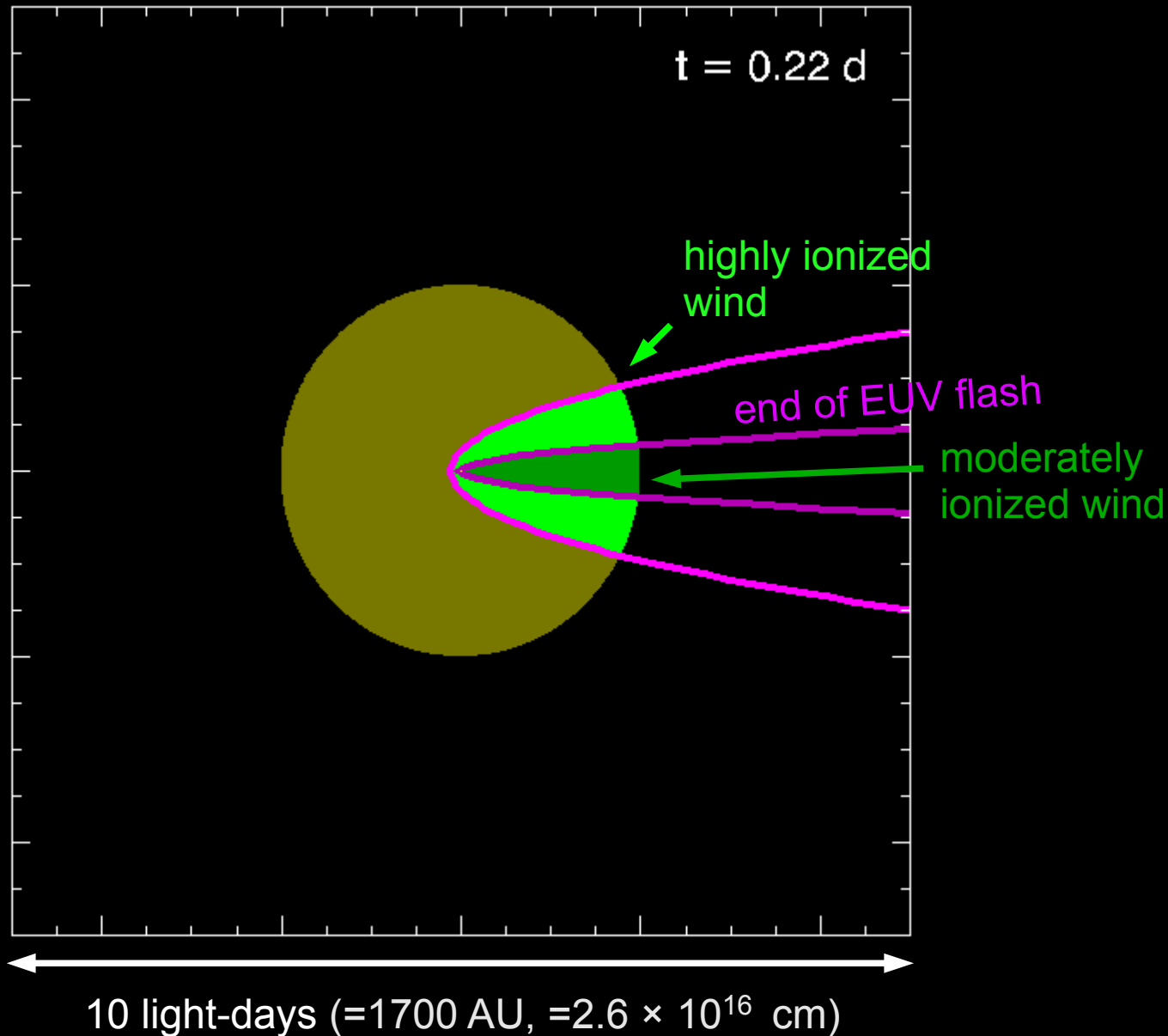
Wind Light-Propagation Model

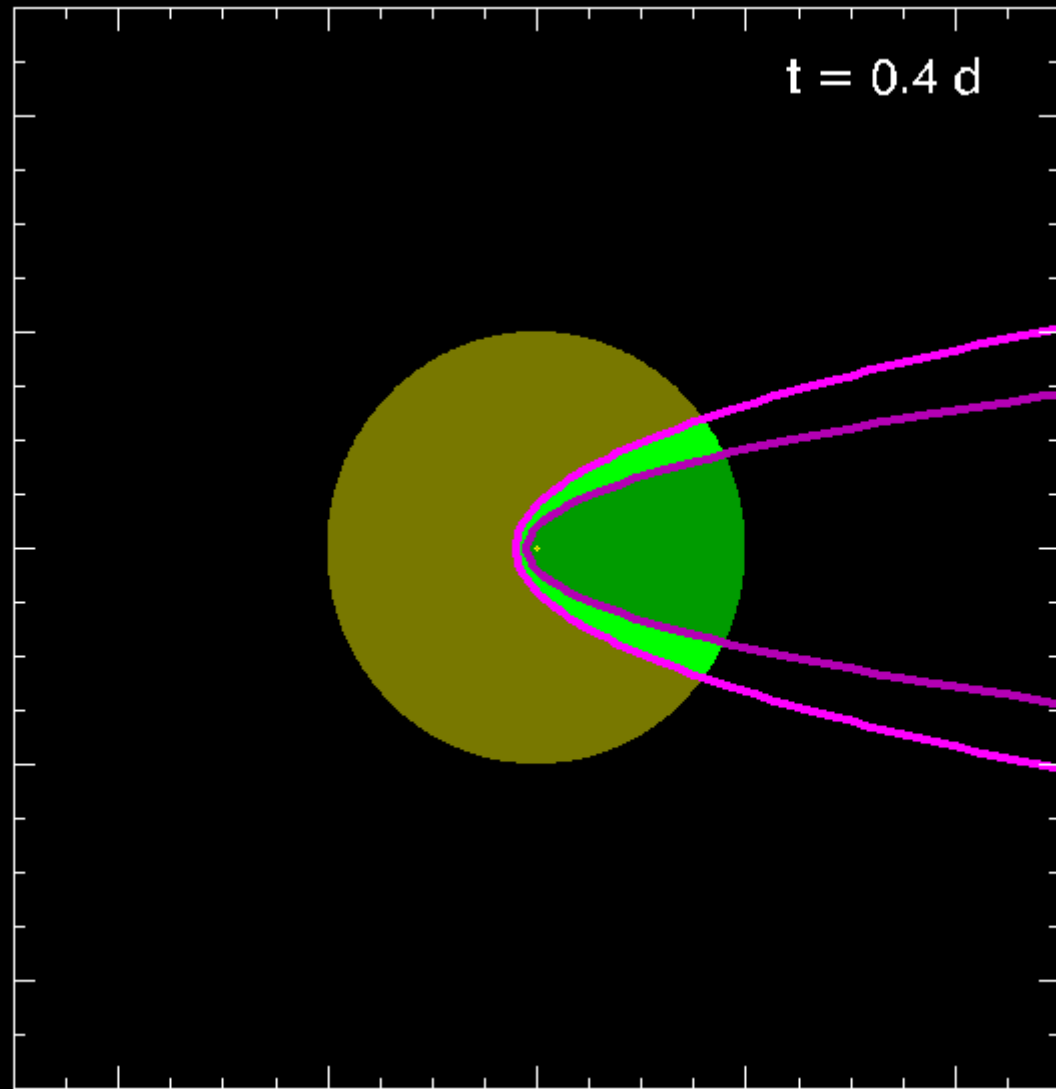


Wind Light-Propagation Model

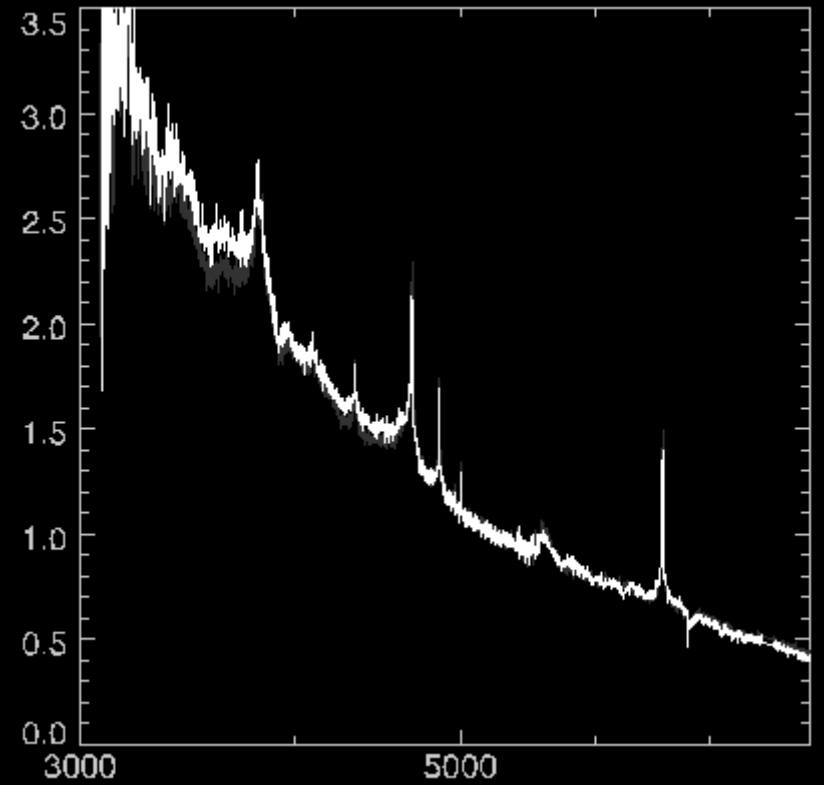


Wind Light-Propagation Model

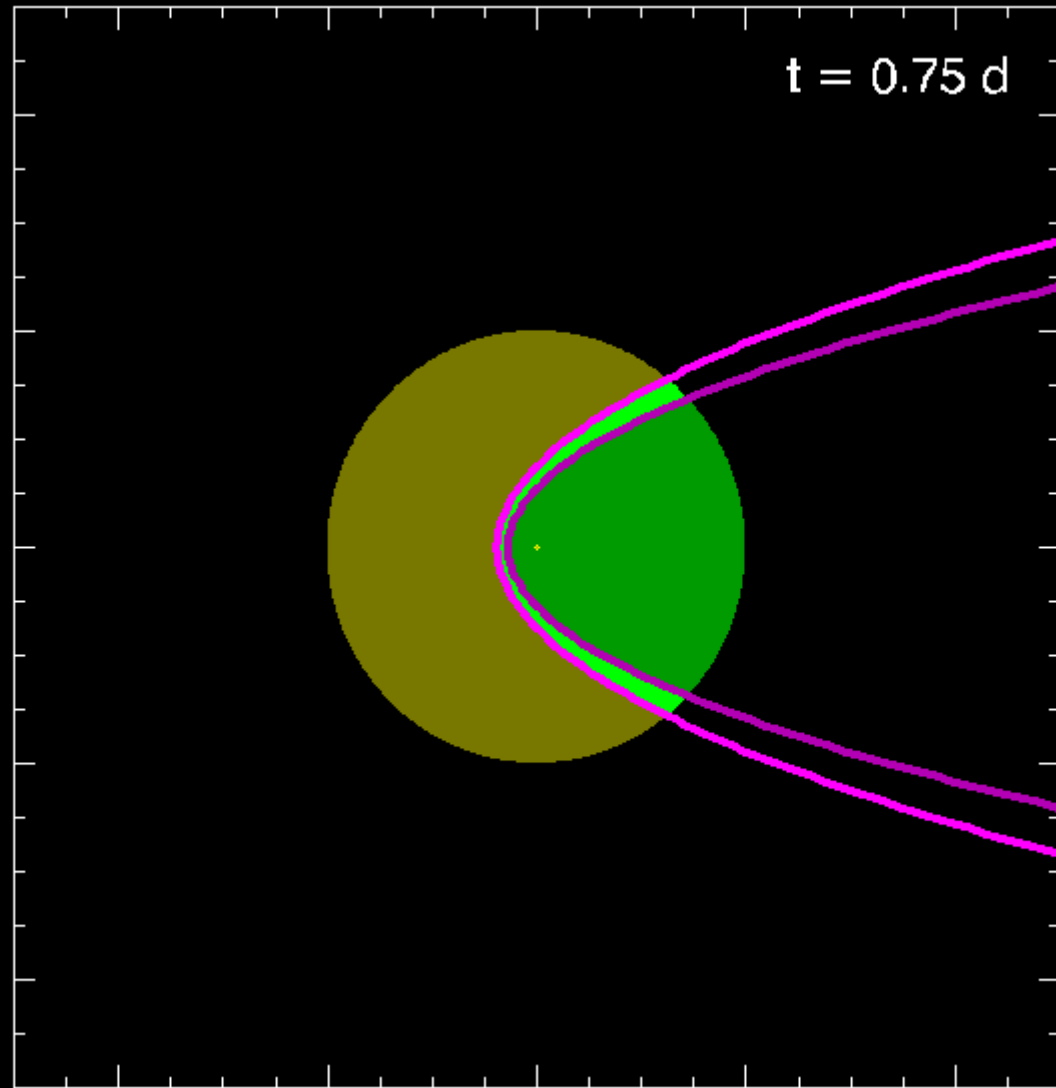




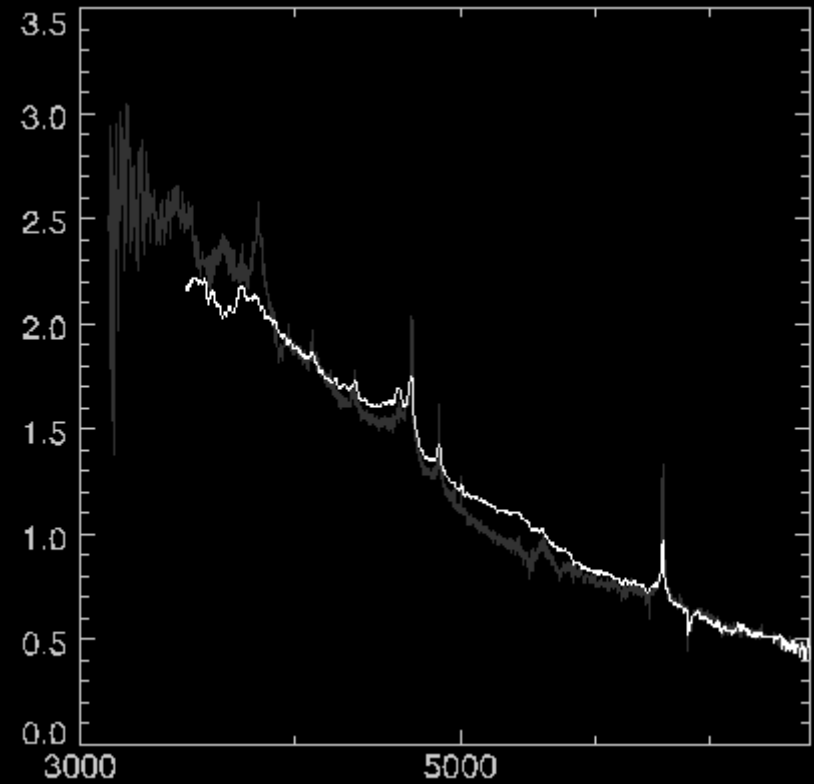
10 light-days ($=1700 \text{ AU}$, $=2.6 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}$)



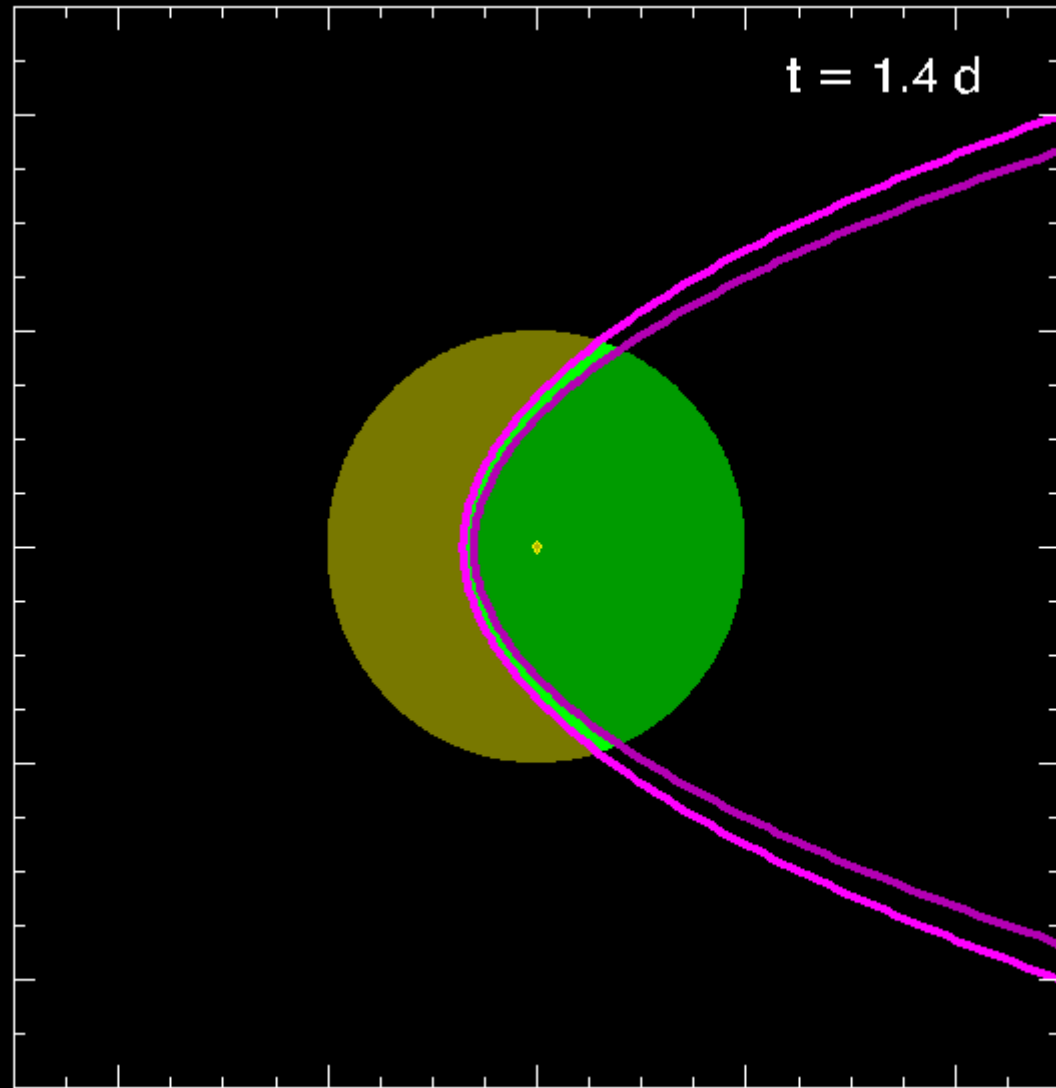
Wind Light-Propagation Model



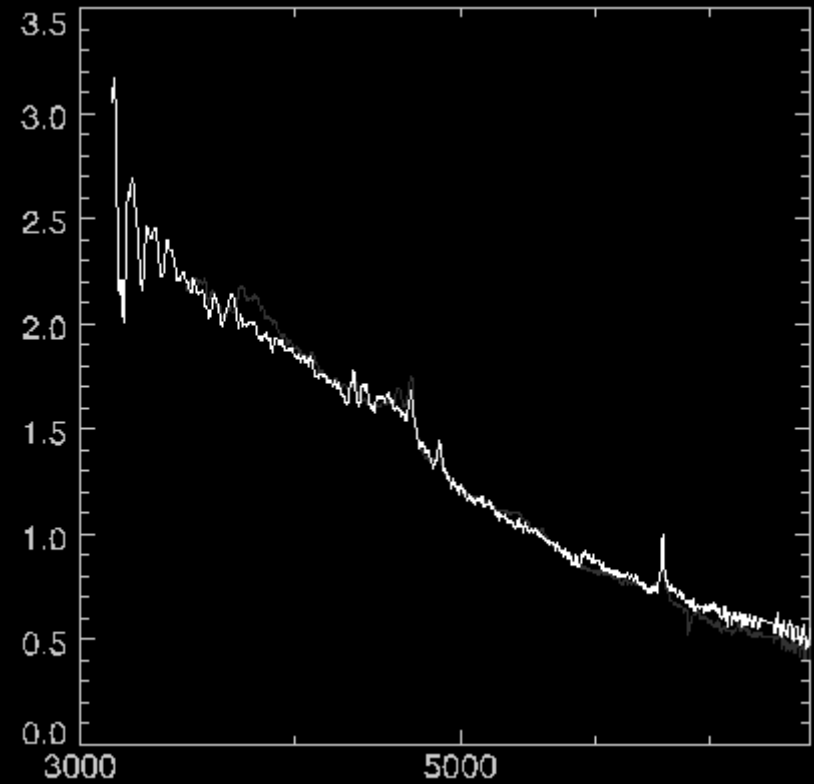
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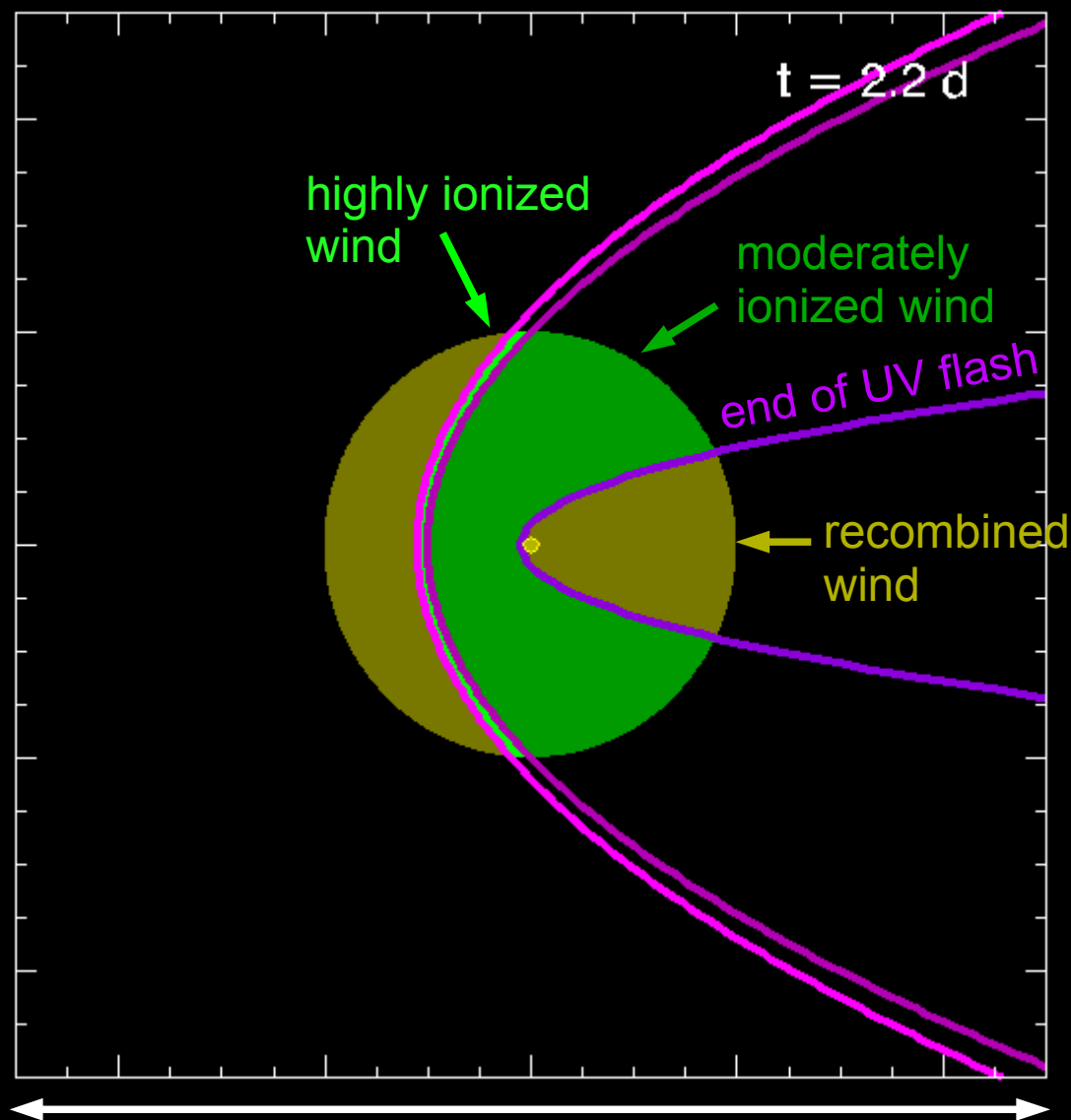
Wind Light-Propagation Model



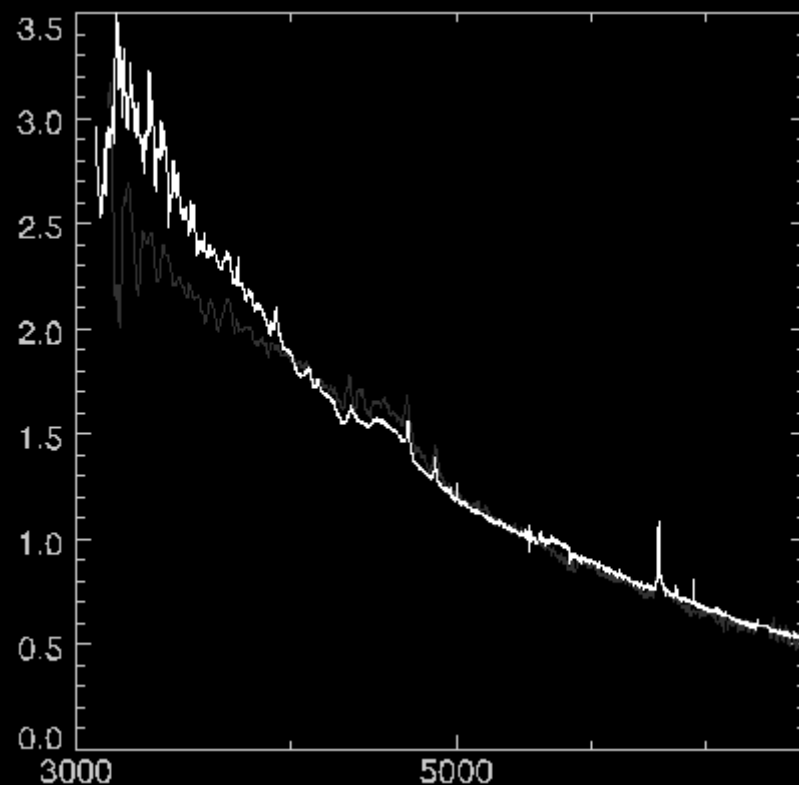
10 light-days ($=1700 \text{ AU}$, $=2.6 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}$)



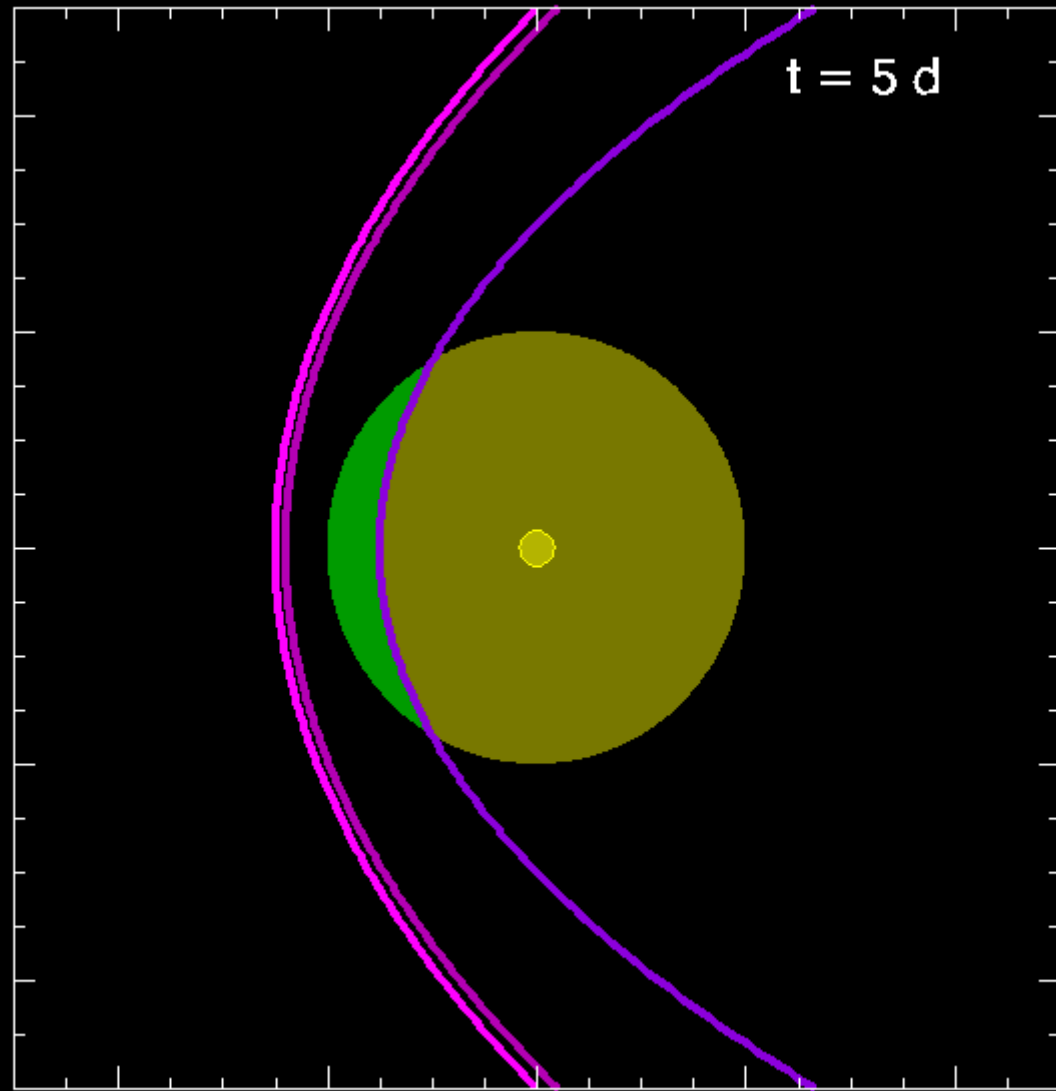
Wind Light-Propagation Model



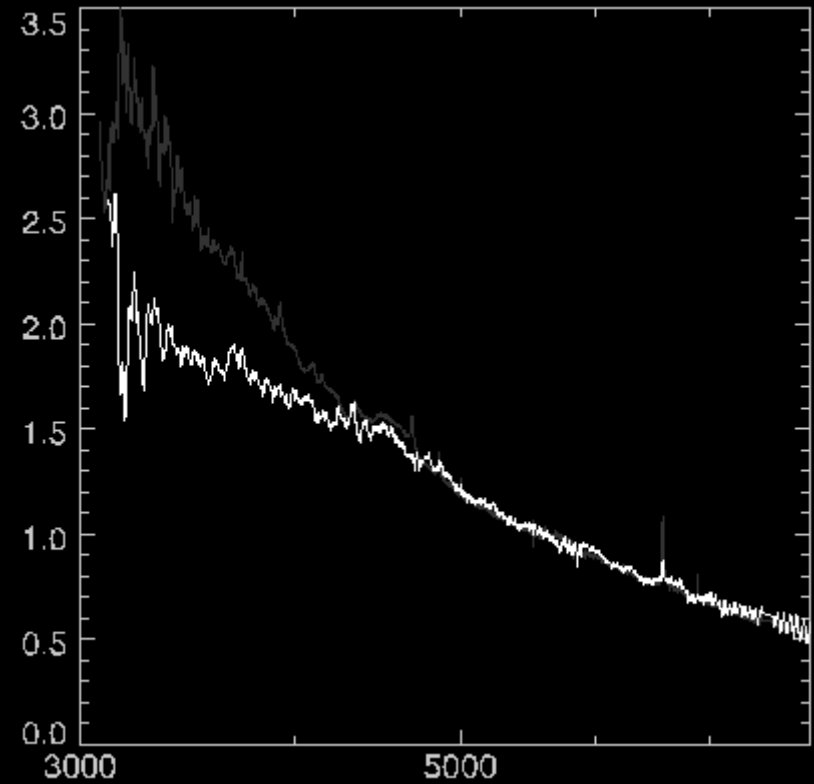
10 light-days ($=1700 \text{ AU}$, $=2.6 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}$)



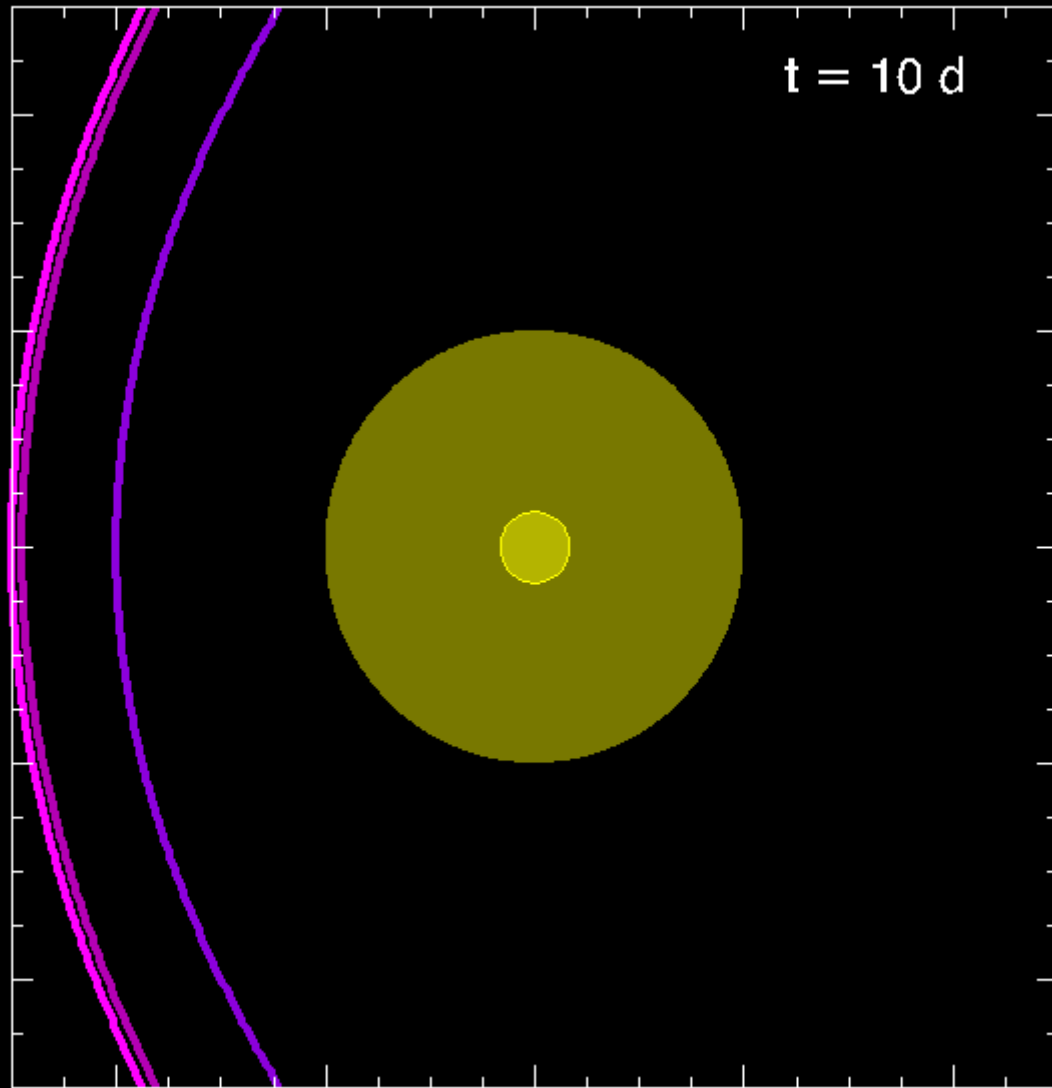
Wind Light-Propagation Model



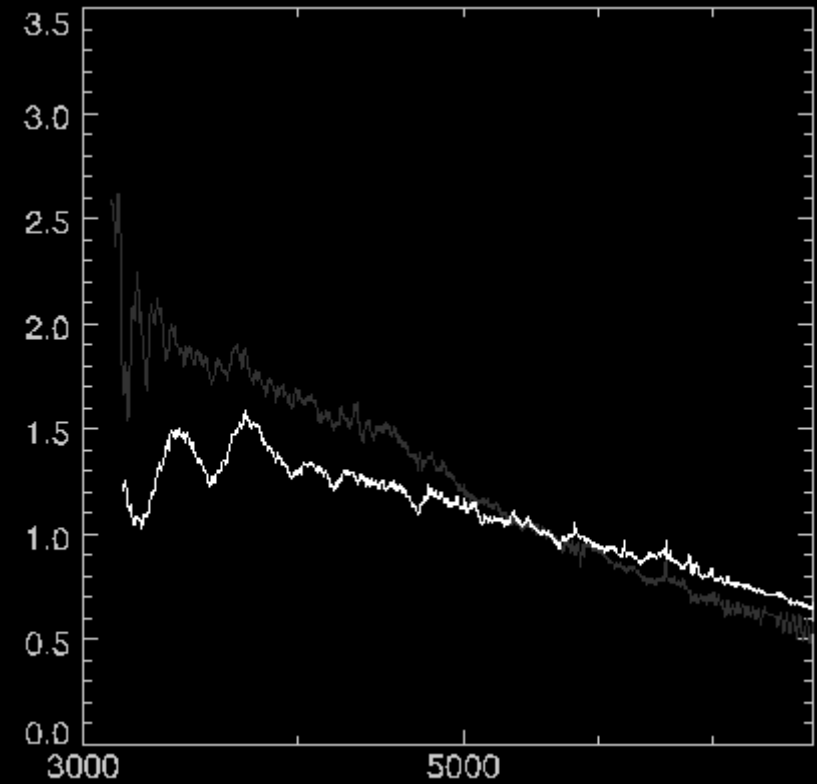
10 light-days (=1700 AU, = 2.6×10^{16} cm)



Wind Light-Propagation Model



10 light-days ($=1700$ AU, $=2.6 \times 10^{16}$ cm)



13dqy Preliminary Results

Shock-breakout flash:

Flash temperature $\sim 10^5$ K,
lasting ~ 1 hour
(RSG-like)

Mass-loss history:

Mass-loss rate equivalent $\sim 10^{-4} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$
(Again not steady-state – late instability?)
Possible ~ 200 AU wind “bubble”?

Wind/surface composition:

H/O-rich. (Possibly N-poor?)

Just a toy model...
full theoretical modeling of
line width, flux evolution
should provide rich detail!

This is only the beginning!

Every core-collapse SN may very well behave this way.

2 out of 2 with <1 day observations

Search of PTF archive finds several more transient H/He signatures in early (\sim few days) spectra.

Early SN Ia spectra taken so far do *not* show these features.

1 SN/day at $R < 100$ Mpc.

Gemini RTOO proposal approved for 2014B and beyond

Next PTF flash SN will have hourly/daily monitoring!

Most flash-excited lines are in UV

Cycle 23 HST DDT proposal approved!

Much, much more to come!