

Search or Article-id (Help | Advanced search) arXiv.org > astro-ph > arXiv:1107.5043 All papers Go! Ŧ Astrophysics > Solar and Stellar Astrophysics Download: PDF SN 2008jb: A "Lost" Core-Collapse PostScript Other formats Supernova in a Star-Forming Current browse context: **Dwarf Galaxy at ~10 Mpc** astro-ph.SR < prev | next > new | recent | 1107 Jose L. Prieto, J. C. Lee, A. J. Drake, R. McNaught, G. Garradd, J. Change to browse by: F. Beacom, E. Beshore, M. Catelan, S. G. Djorgovski, G. astro-ph Pojmanski, K. Z. Stanek, D. M. Szczygiel astro-ph.CO (Submitted on 25 Jul 2011 (v1), last revised 11 Oct 2011 (this version, v2)) **References & Citations** INSPIRE HEP We present the discovery and follow-up observations of SN 2008jb, a core-(refers to | cited by) collapse supernova in the dwarf irregular galaxy ESO 302-14 at 9.6 Mpc. This NASA ADS transient was missed by galaxy-targeted surveys and was only found in archival optical images obtained by CRTS and ASAS. It was detected shortly Bookmark(what is this?) after explosion and reached a bright optical maximum, Vmax = 13.6 mag 📃 🐵 🗶 🔜 🖬 🖬 🚅 👾 (M Vmax \sim -16.5). The shape of the light curve shows a plateau of 100 days, followed by a drop of 1.4 mag in V-band to a decline with the approximate Co 56 decay slope, consistent with 0.04 Msun of Ni 56 synthesized in the explosion. A spectrum obtained 2 years after explosion shows a broad, boxy Halpha emission line, which is unusual for type IIP supernovae. We detect the supernova in archival Spitzer and WISE images obtained 8-14 months after explosion, which show clear signs of warm dust emission. The dwarf irregular host galaxy has a low gas-phase oxygen abundance, $12 + \log(O/H) = 8.2$ (~1/5 Solar), similar to those of the SMC and the hosts of long gamma-ray bursts and luminous core-collapse supernovae. We study the host environment using GALEX FUV, R-band, and Halpha images and find that the supernova occurred in a large star-formation complex. The morphology of the Halpha emission appears as a large shell (R = 350 pc) surrounding the FUV and optical emission. We estimate an age of ~9 Myr and a total mass of ~2 x 10^5 Msun for the star-formation complex. These properties are consistent with the expanding Halpha supershells observed in well-studied nearby dwarf galaxies, which are tell-tale signs of feedback from the cumulative effect of massive star winds and supernovae. The age estimated for the star-forming region suggests a relatively high-mass progenitor star with initial mass of ~20 Msun. We discuss the implications of these findings in the study of core-collapse

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supernova progenitors. (Abridged)

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