

Early Radio Observations of Supernovae

Assaf Horesh
(Caltech)

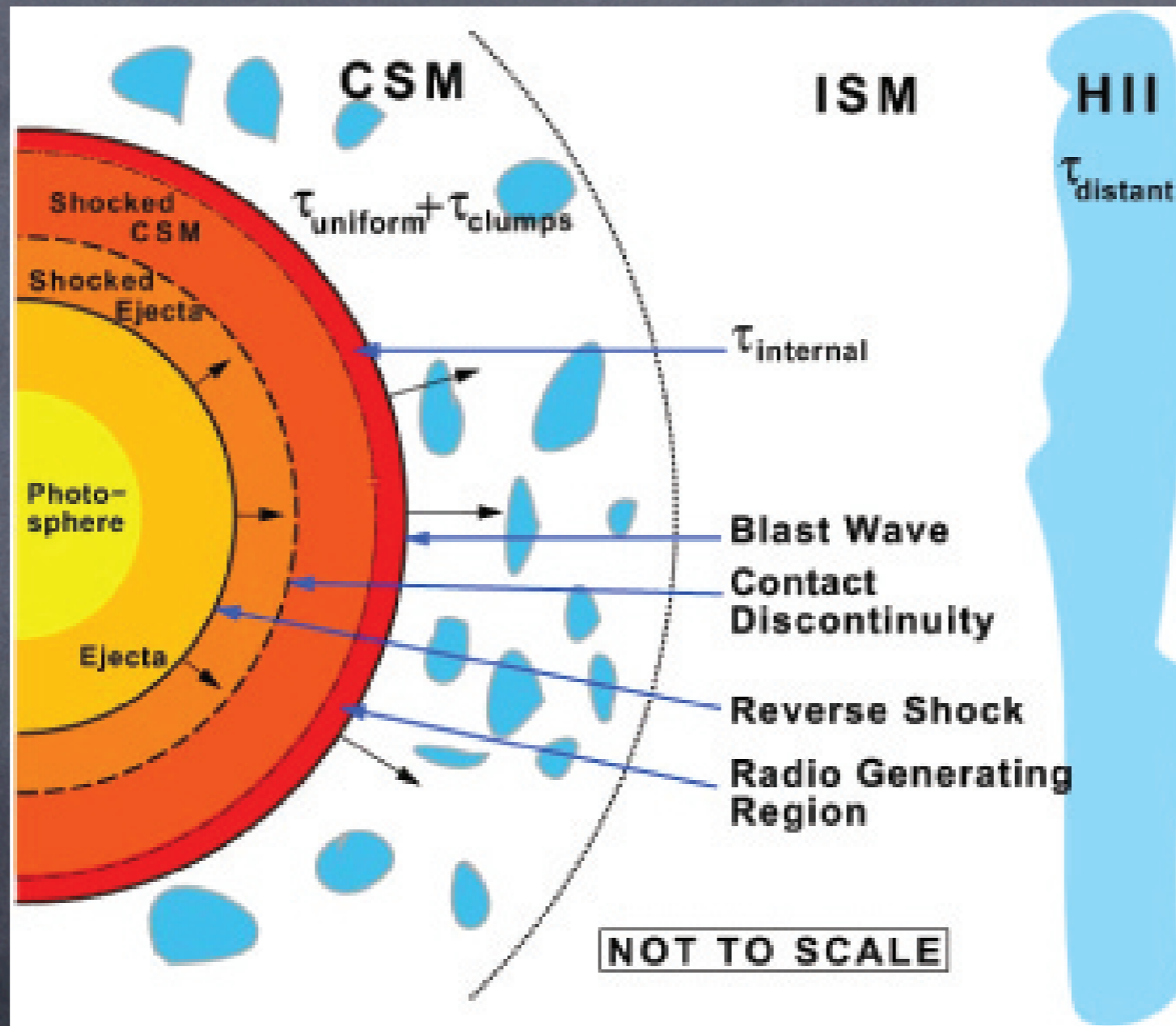
Collaborators:

S. R. Kulkarni, Dale Frail, C. Stockdale, Derek B. Fox, John Carpenter and the PTF team



Alejandro Vazquez

Radio Emission Physics



Stockdale et al. 2007

What can we learn from
the radio?

Why Are Radio Observations Important?

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- Shockwave velocity
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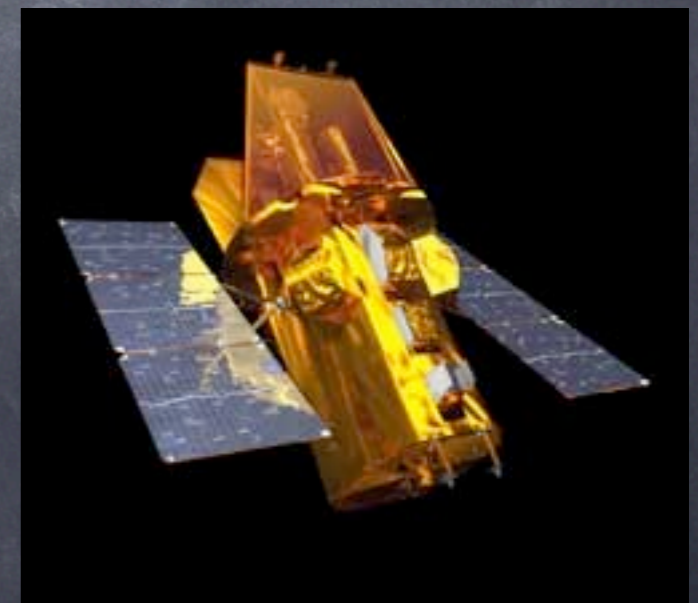
The Palomar Transient Factory (PTF; PI Kulkarni)



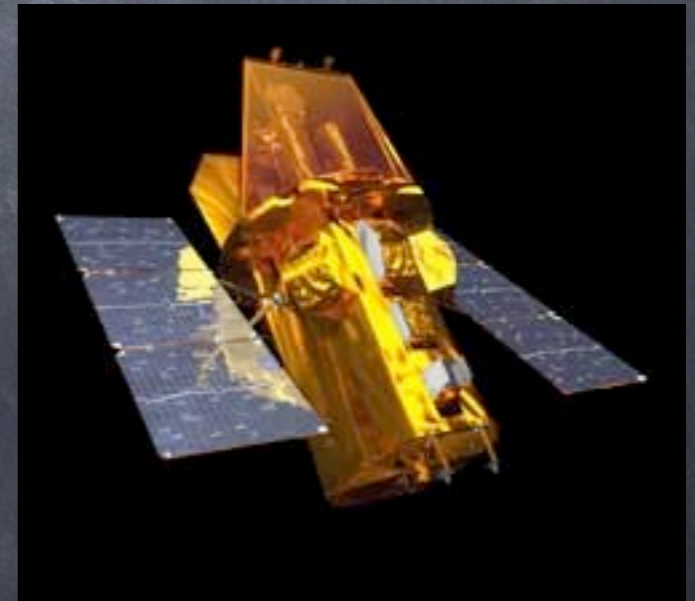
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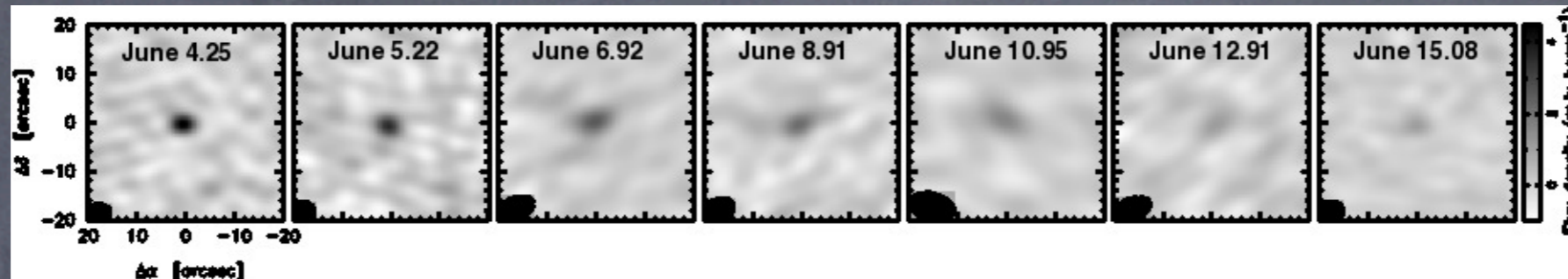


SN 2011dh

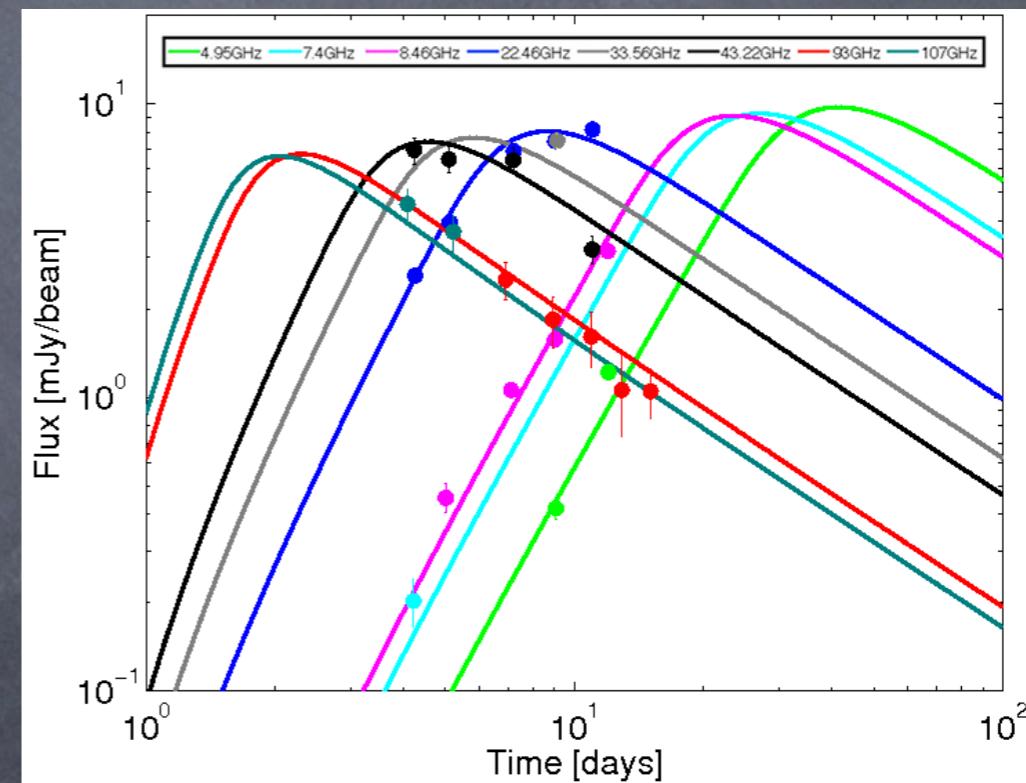
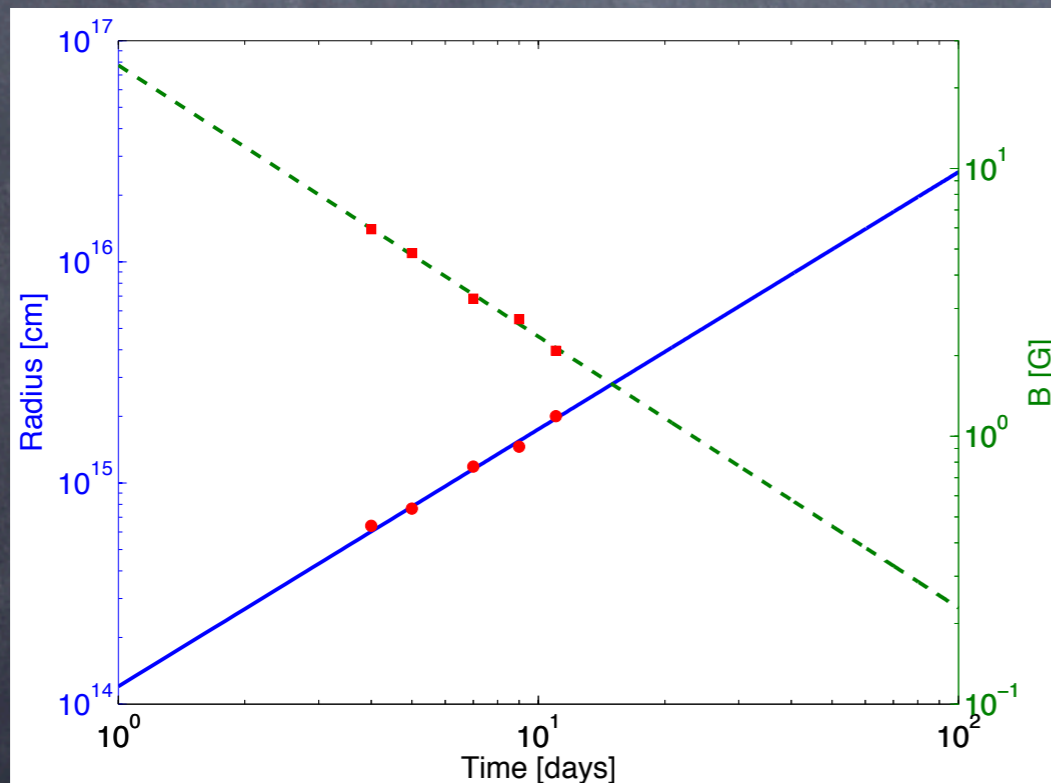
- SN 2011dh
(Arcavi et al. 2011; Maund et al. 2011; Van Dyk et al. 2011).
- Type IIb SN
- 8 Mpc away



SN 2011dh Radio Analysis



Early millimeter observations (Horesh et al. 2012b)



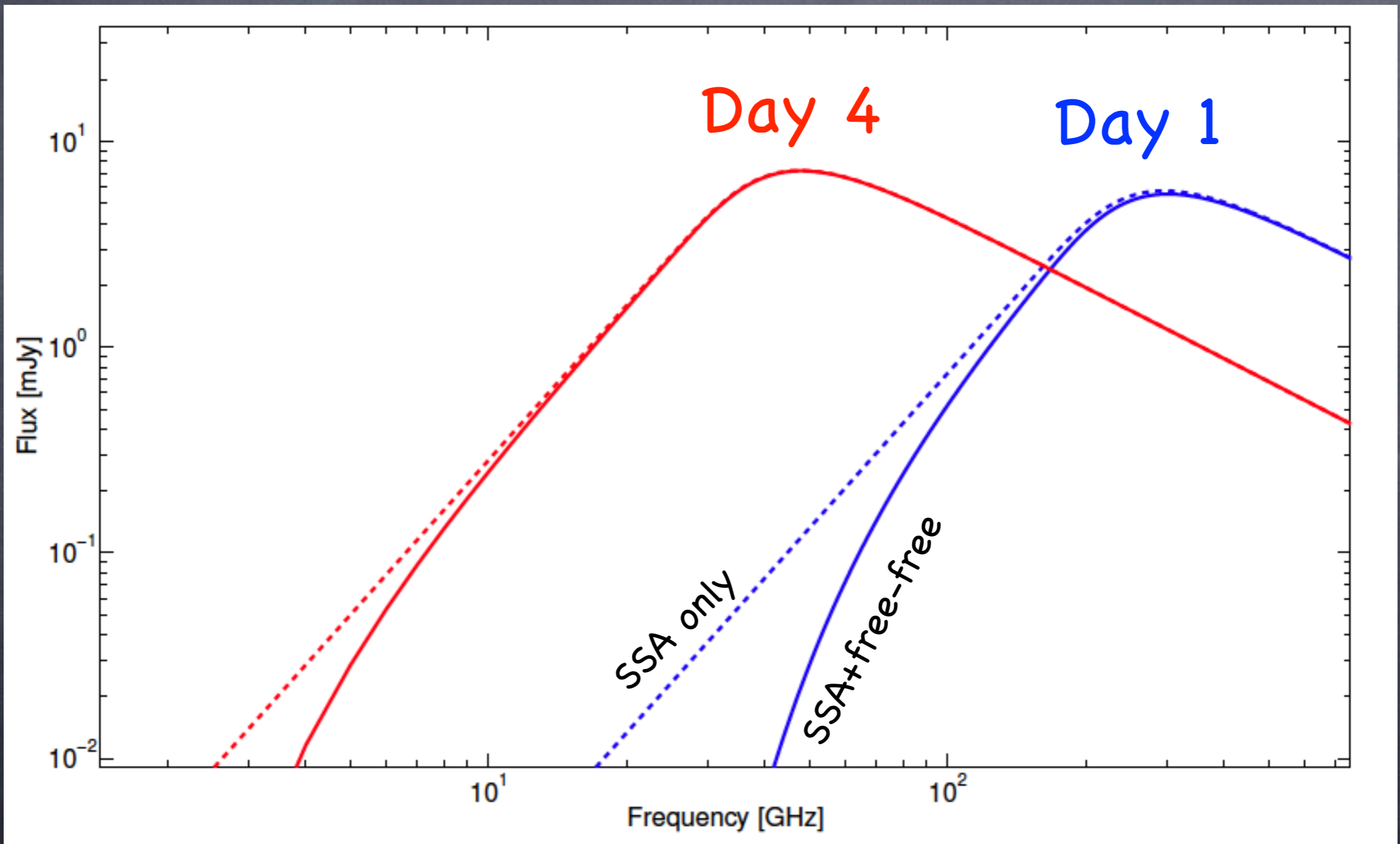
Horesh et al. 2012b

(See also Soderberg et al. 2012, Krauss et al. 2012)

SN2011dh – Main Results

1. Intermediate progenitor (between red super giant and wolf-rayet star) – suggests a continuous progenitor population
2. Combined X-ray+Radio analysis show:
Large Deviation from equipartition
(Horesh et al. 2012b; see also Soderberg et al. 2012)

Why Early Observation?

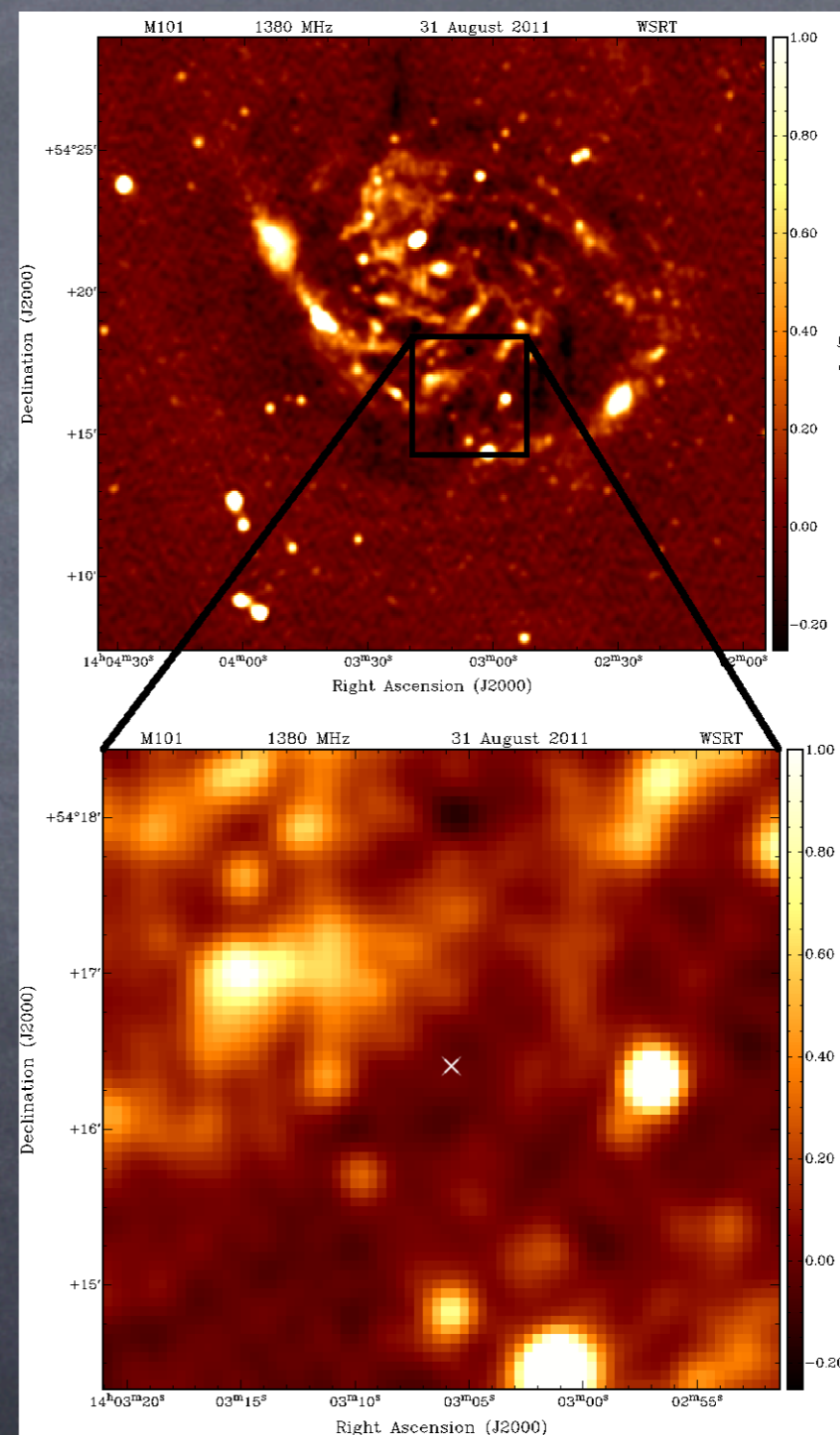


The youngest Type Ia SN

Earliest mm and cm wave observations a day after explosion (Horesh et al. 2012a)

Early Swift observation (Kasliwal et al. 2011)

No radio or X-ray detected (See also Chomiuk et al. 2012)

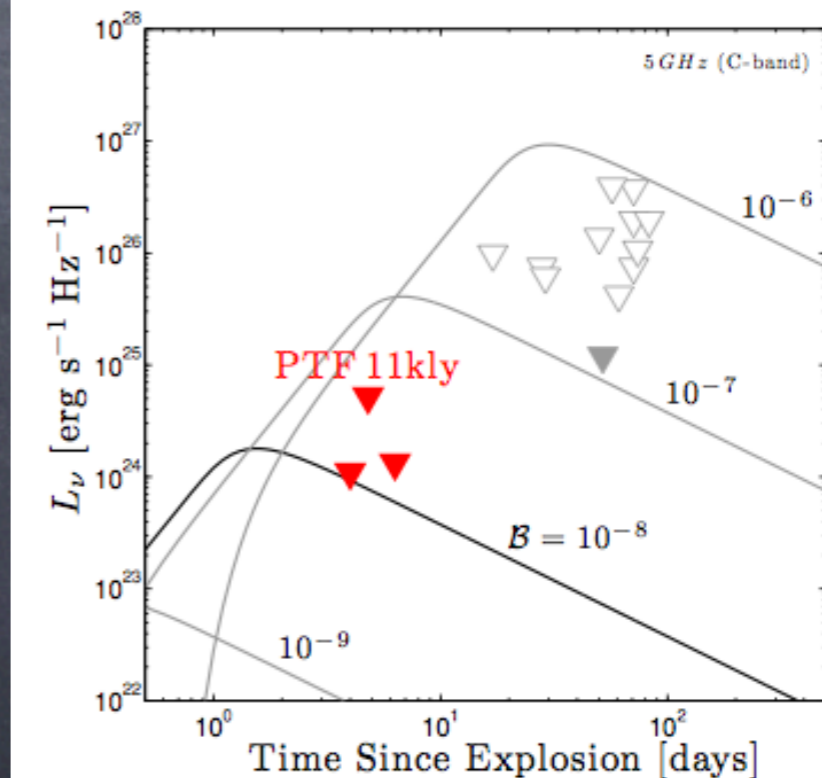
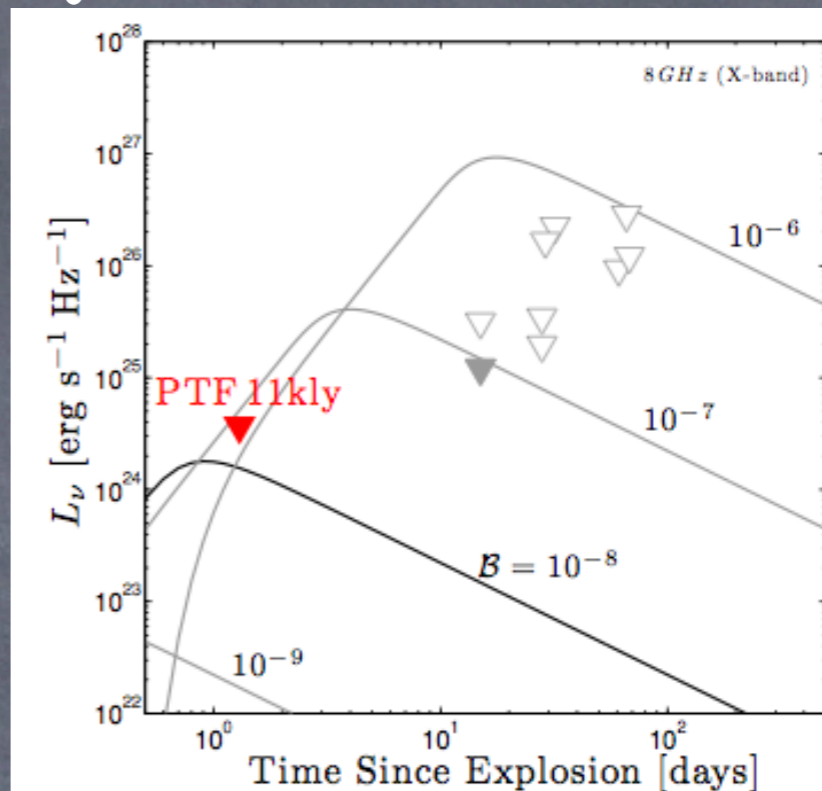


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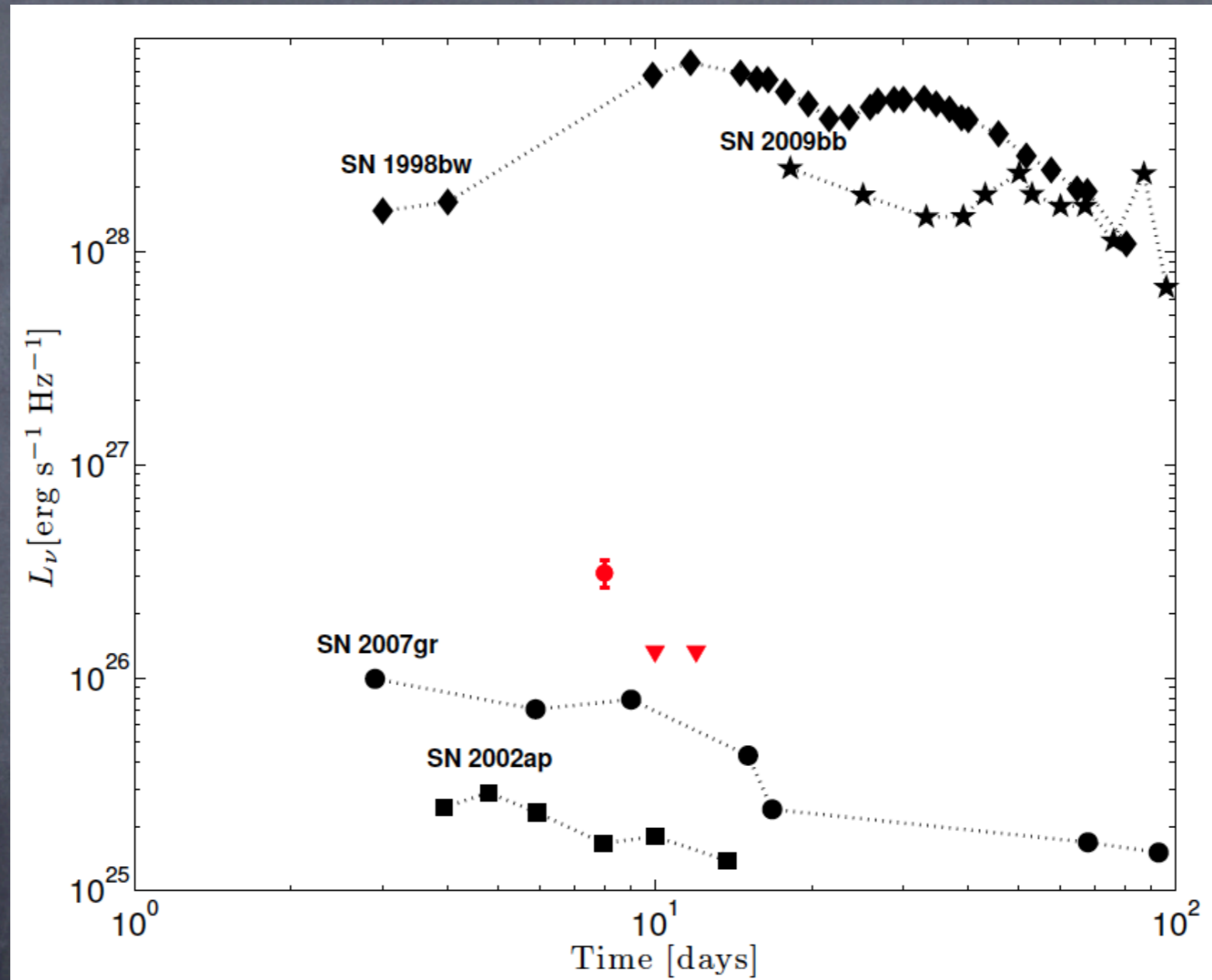
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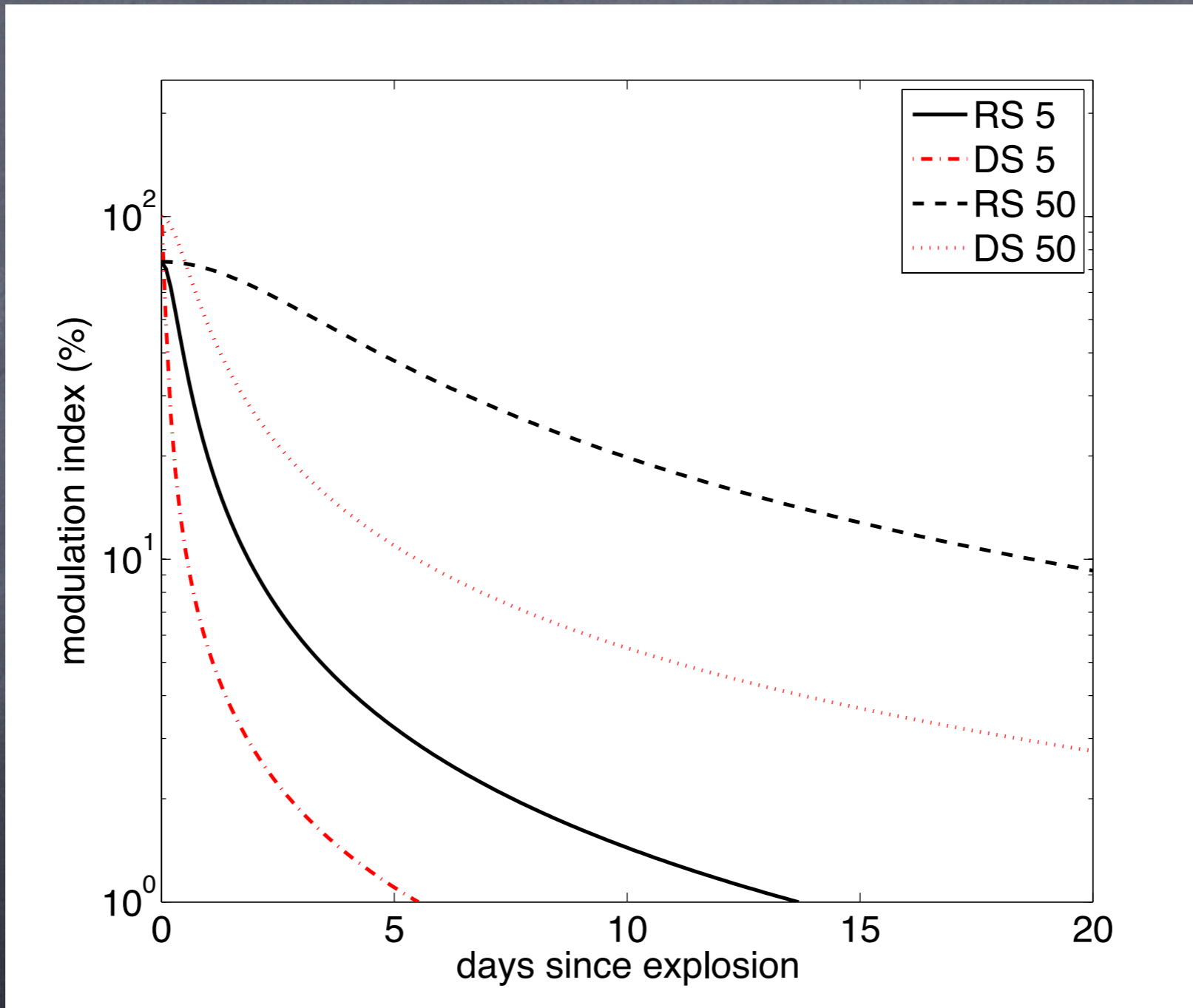


Fast Radio Supernovae



Horesh et al. 2013, in prep

Fast Radio Supernovae



Horesh et al. 2013, in prep

Lessons

1. Panchromatic observations are important – requires coordination
2. Fast response –
 - a. Track fastest ejecta and track shock before deceleration
 - b. Detect fast radio SN.
 - c. At early times, emission usually peaks at high frequency which is less sensitive to scintillation.
3. Frequent hourly multi-band observations – requires simultaneous multi-band capabilities

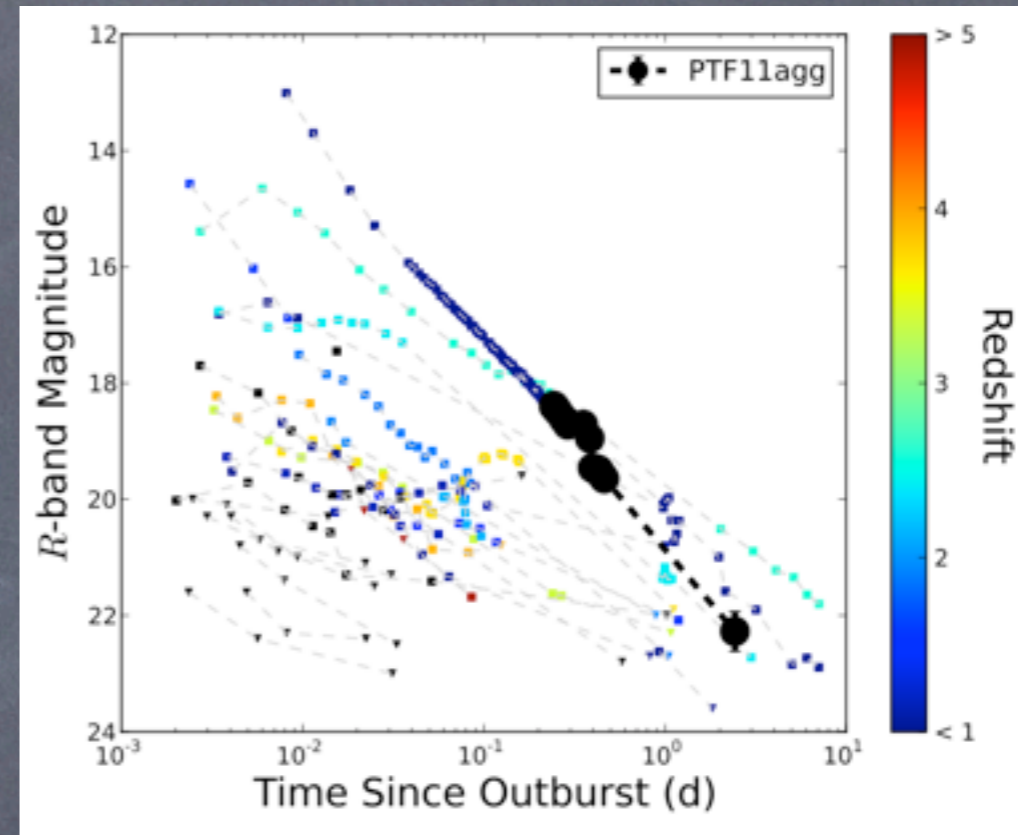
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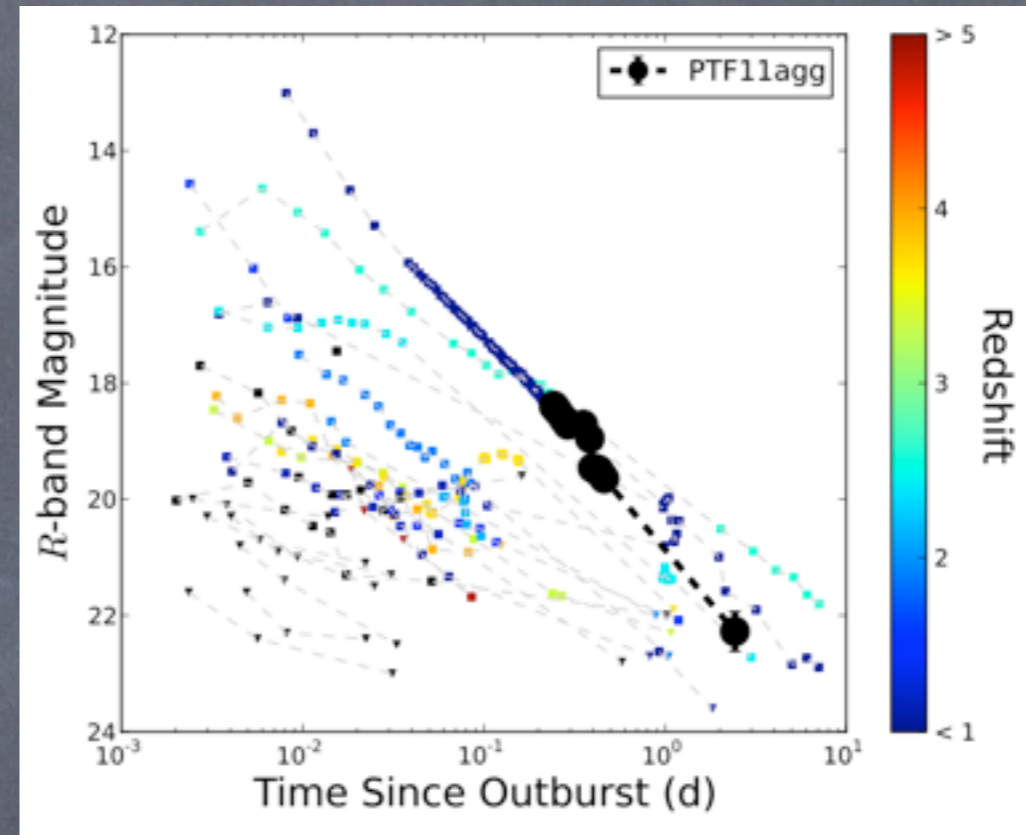
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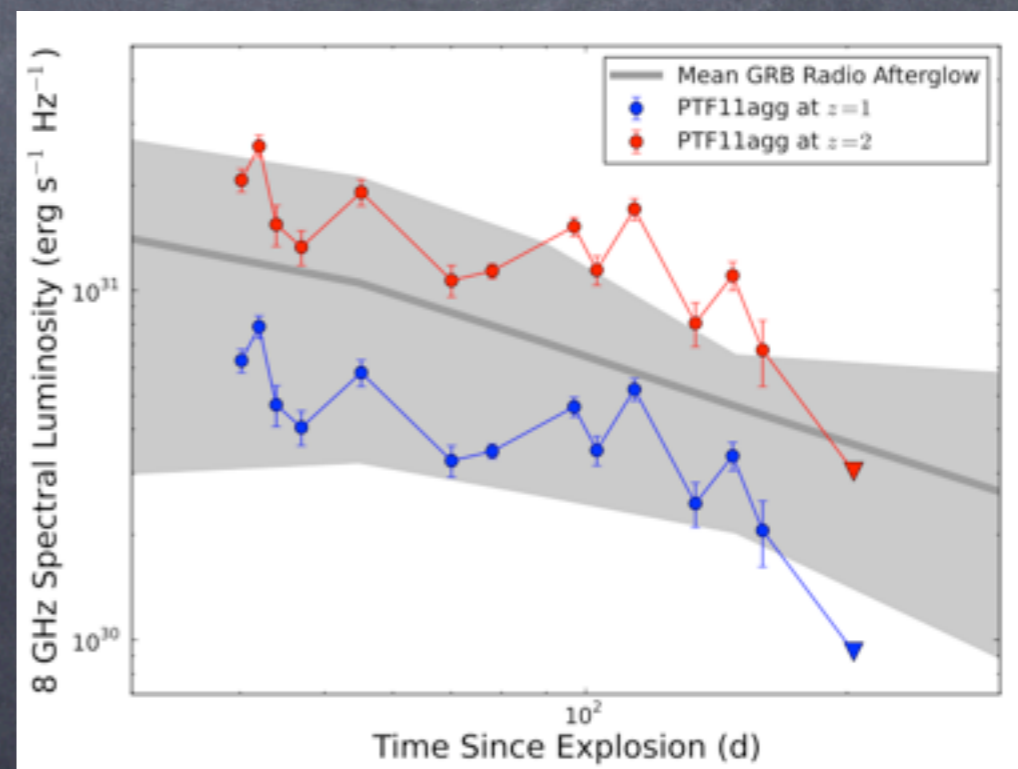
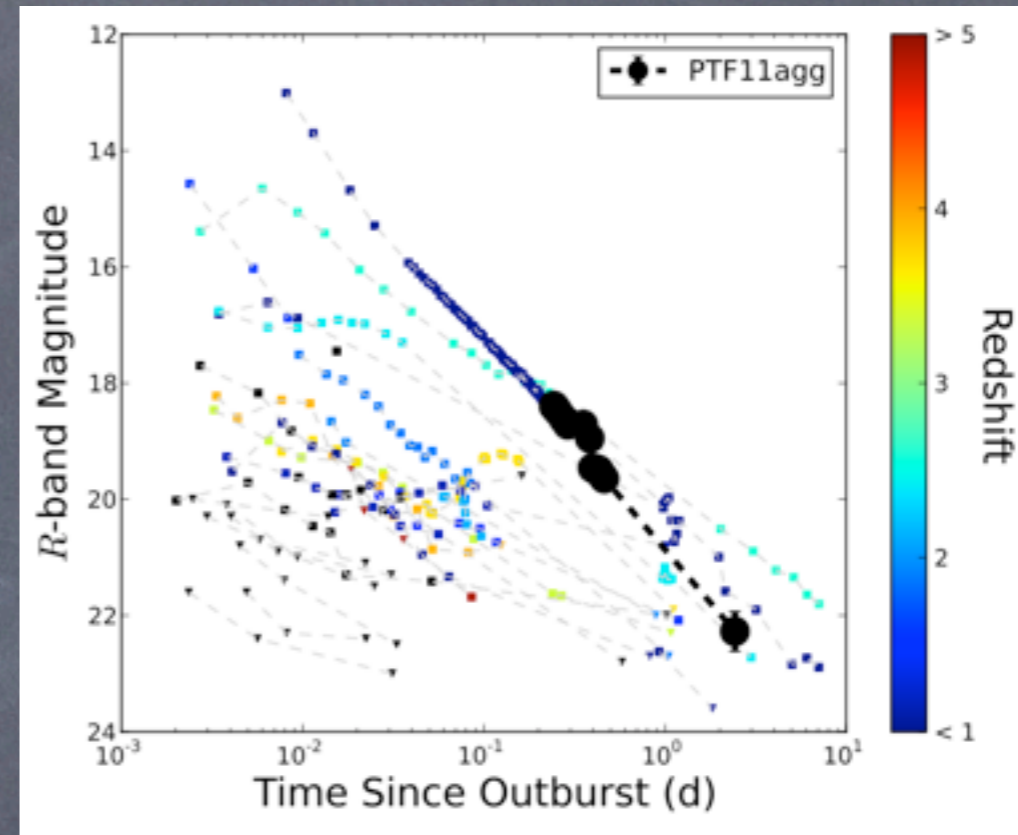
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- host at $R=26$ mag



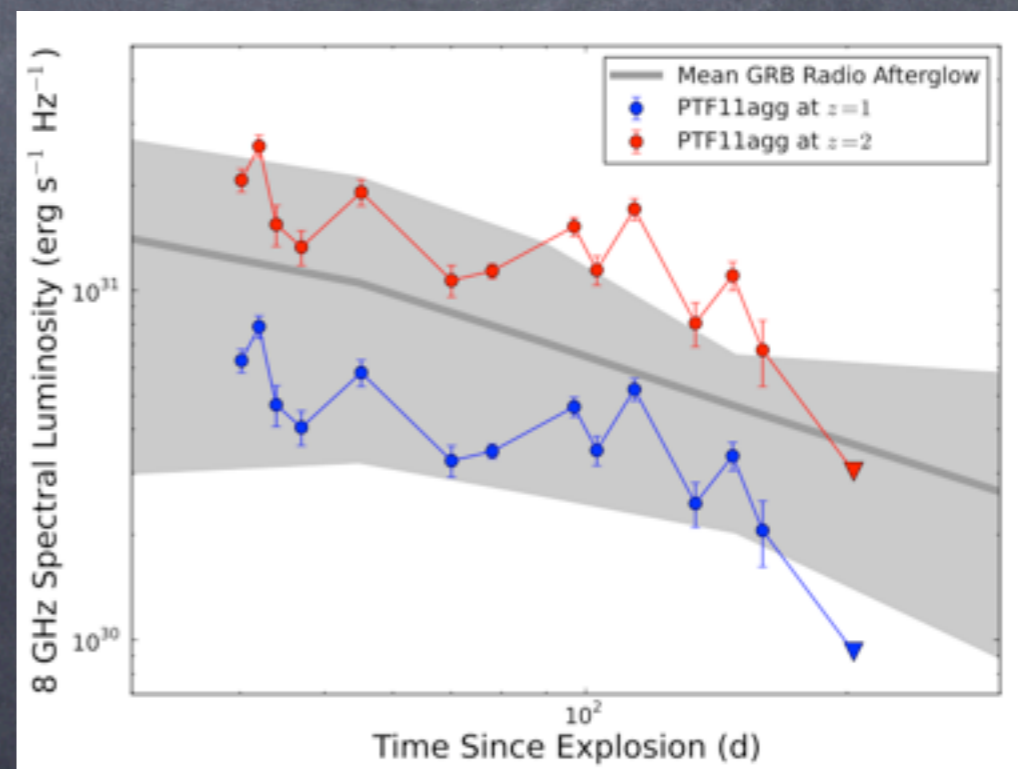
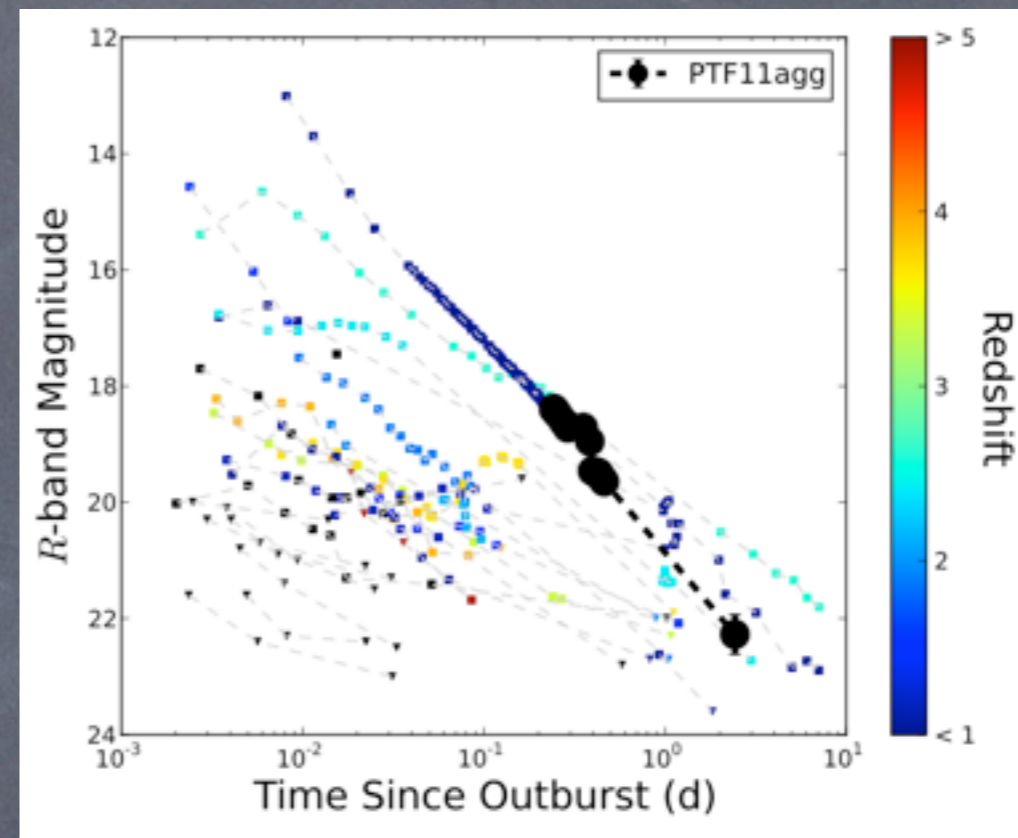
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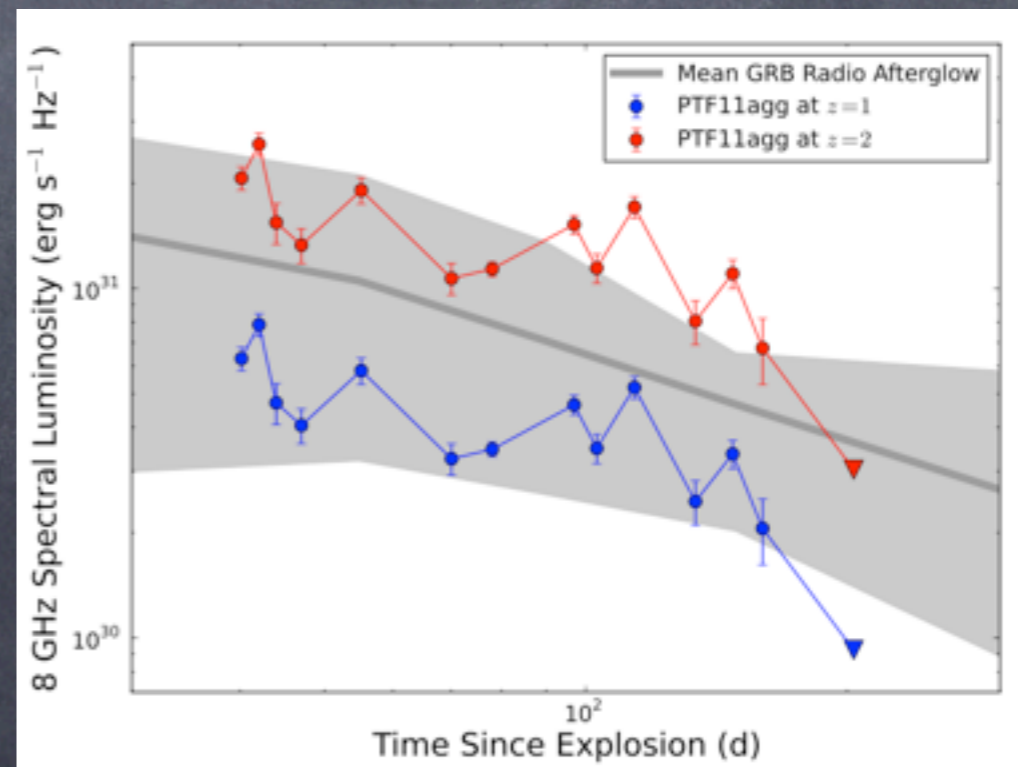
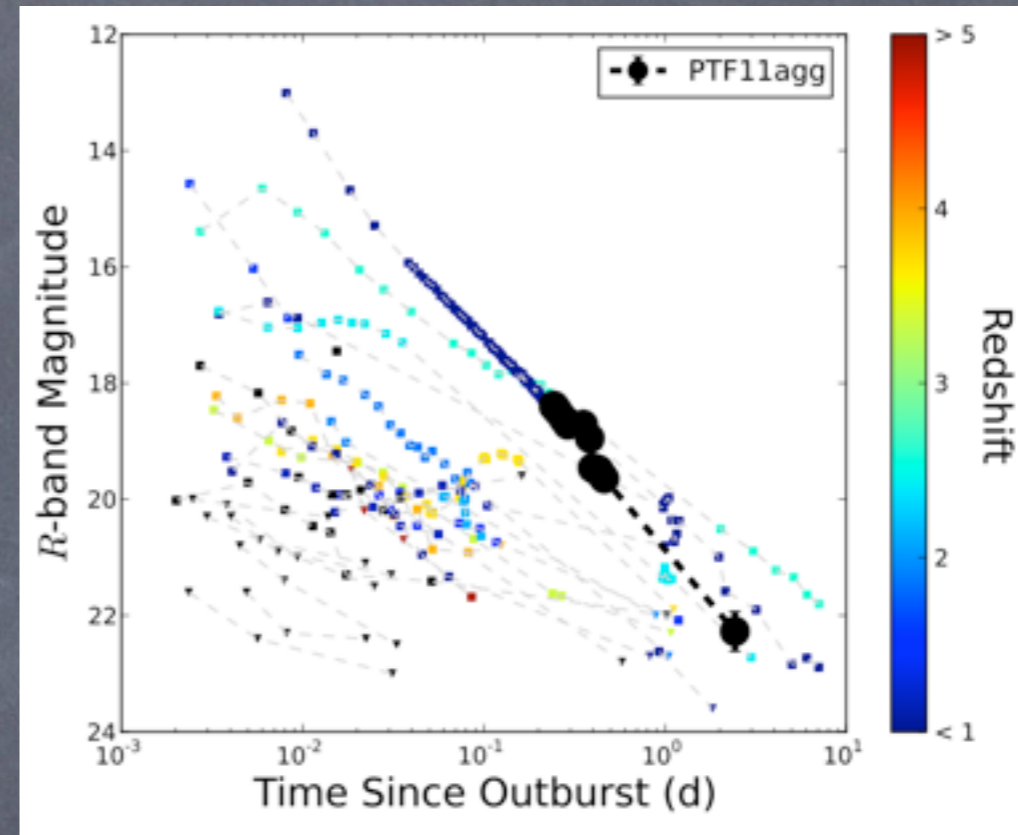
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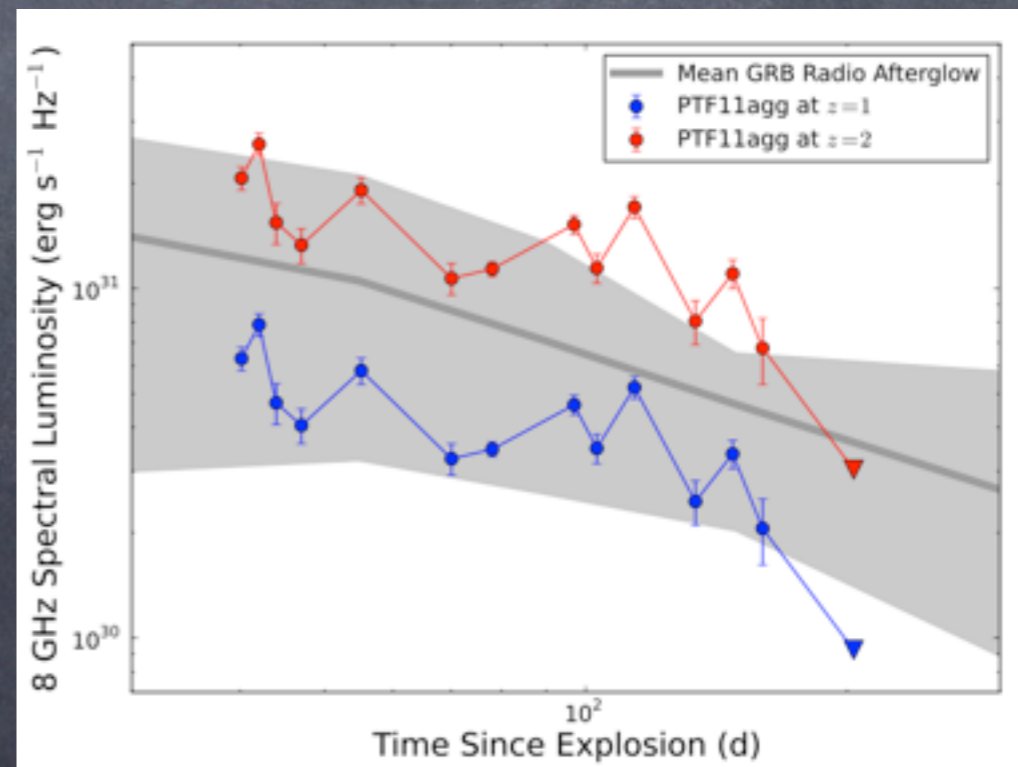
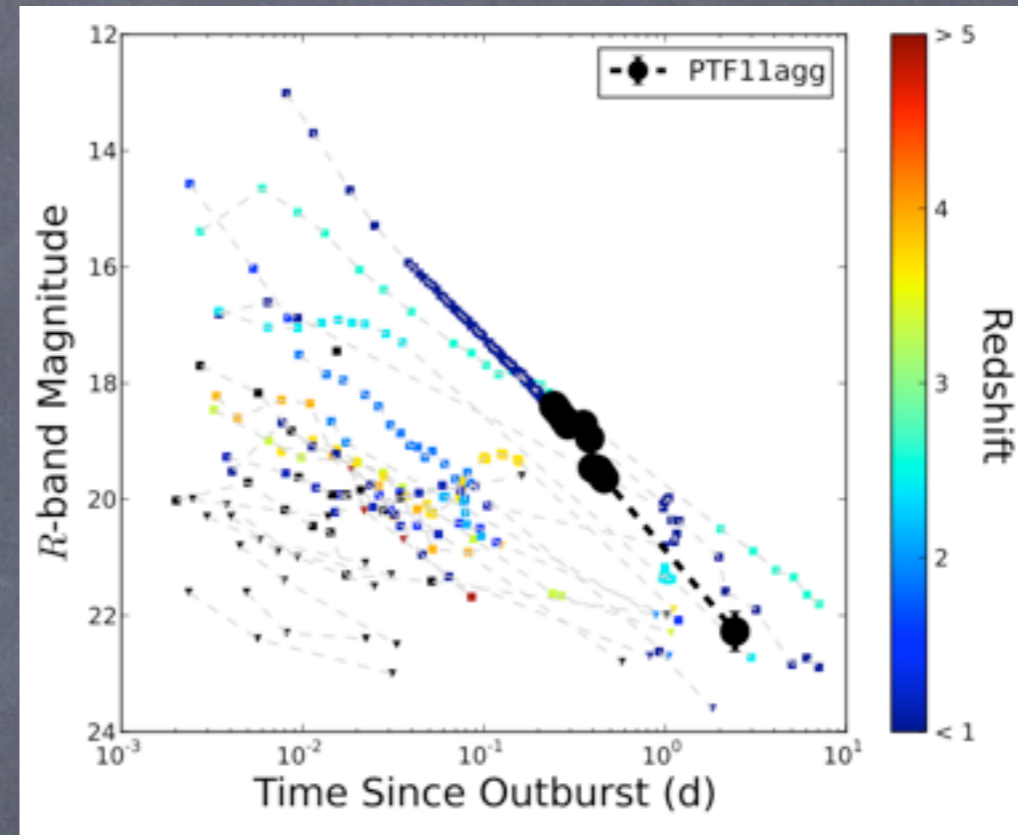
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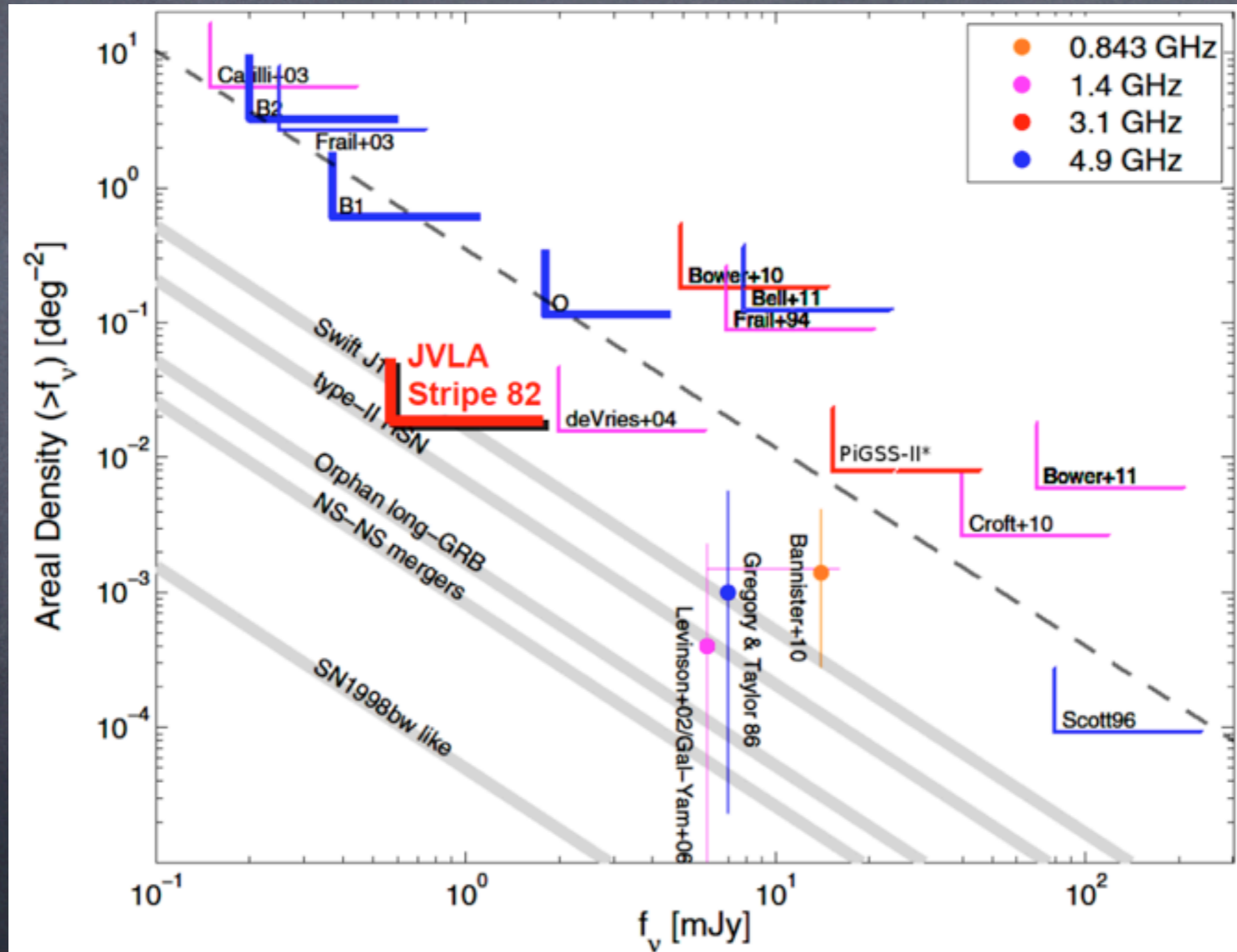


The VLA Stripe 82 Survey

EVLA time-domain survey (PI Shri Kulkarni)

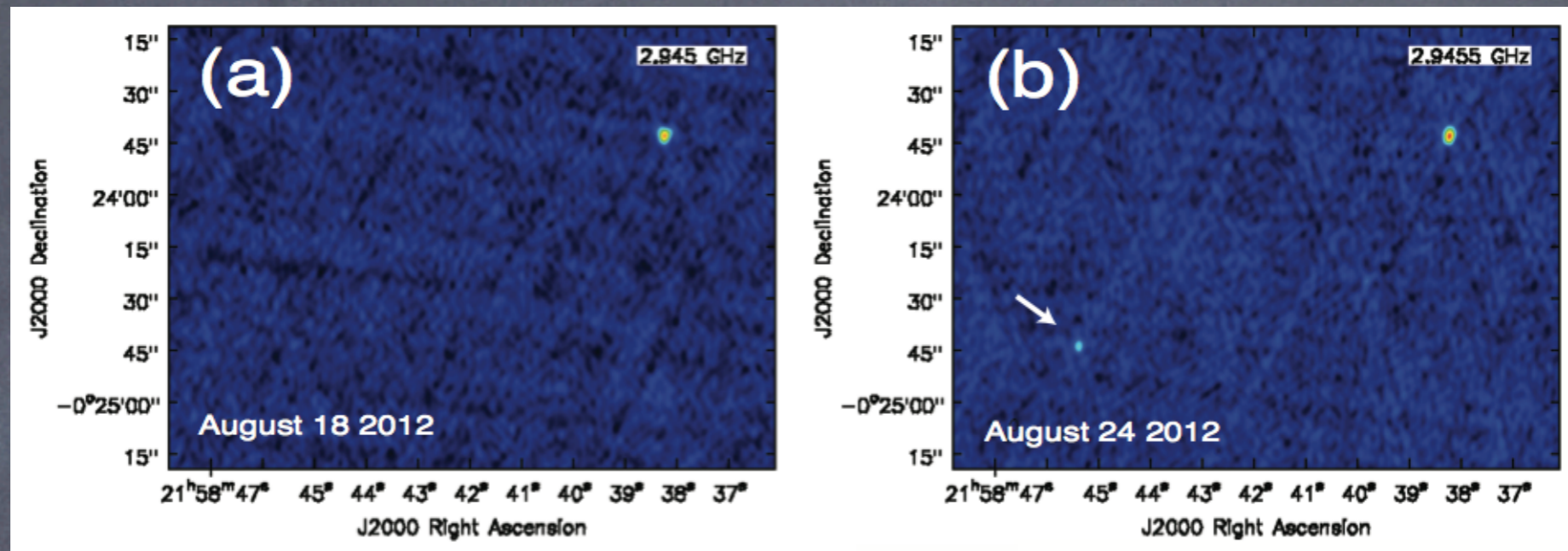
- Area - 50 square degrees
- Frequency - 3GHz
- Sensitivity - 75 micro Jy
- Cadence - 3 epochs separated 1 month and 1 week
- PTF optical monitoring

The VLA Stripe 82 Survey

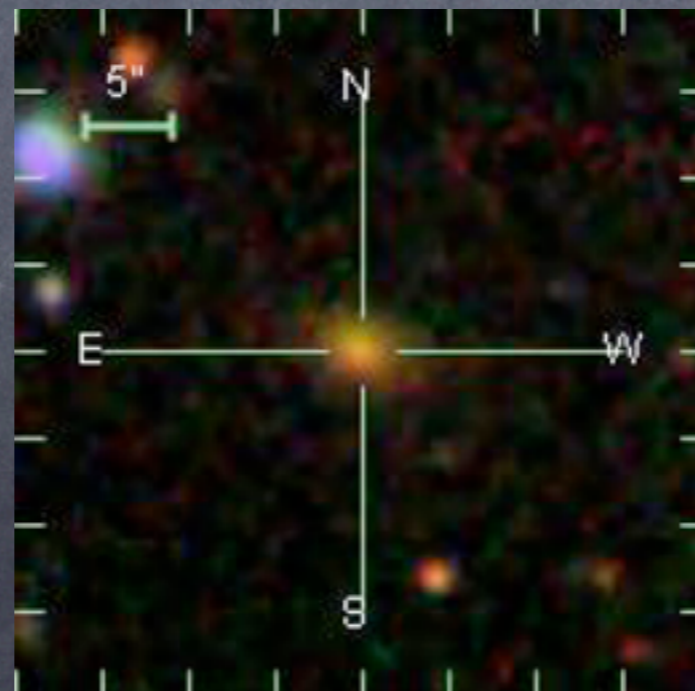
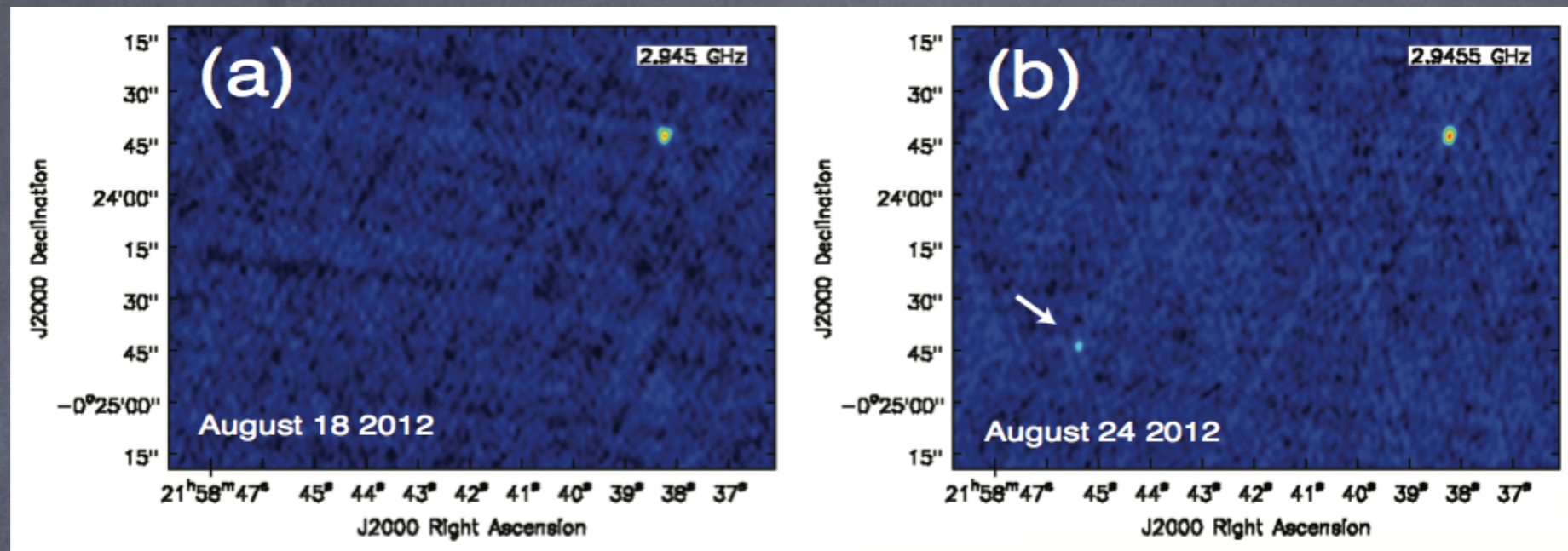


Frail et al. 2012

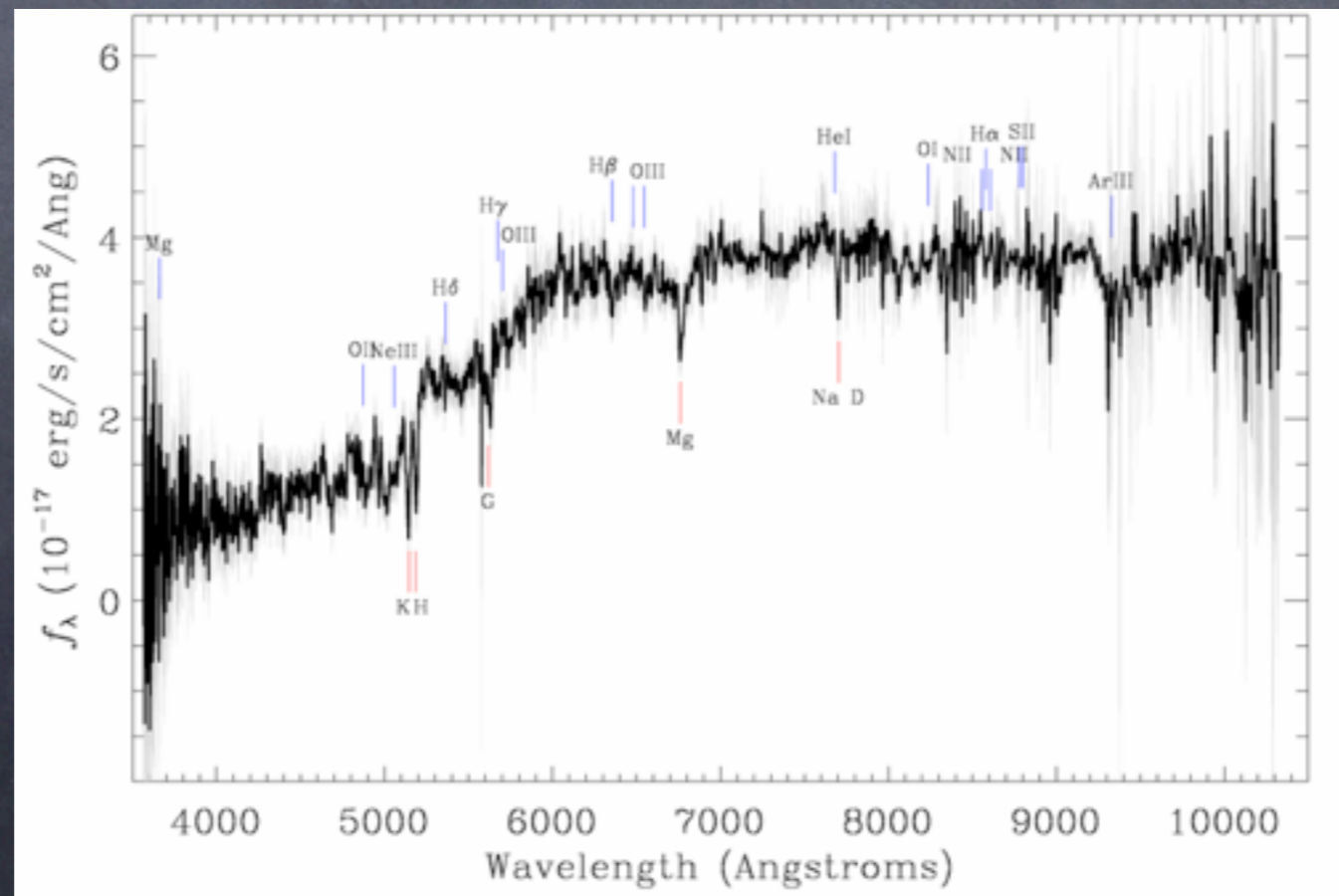
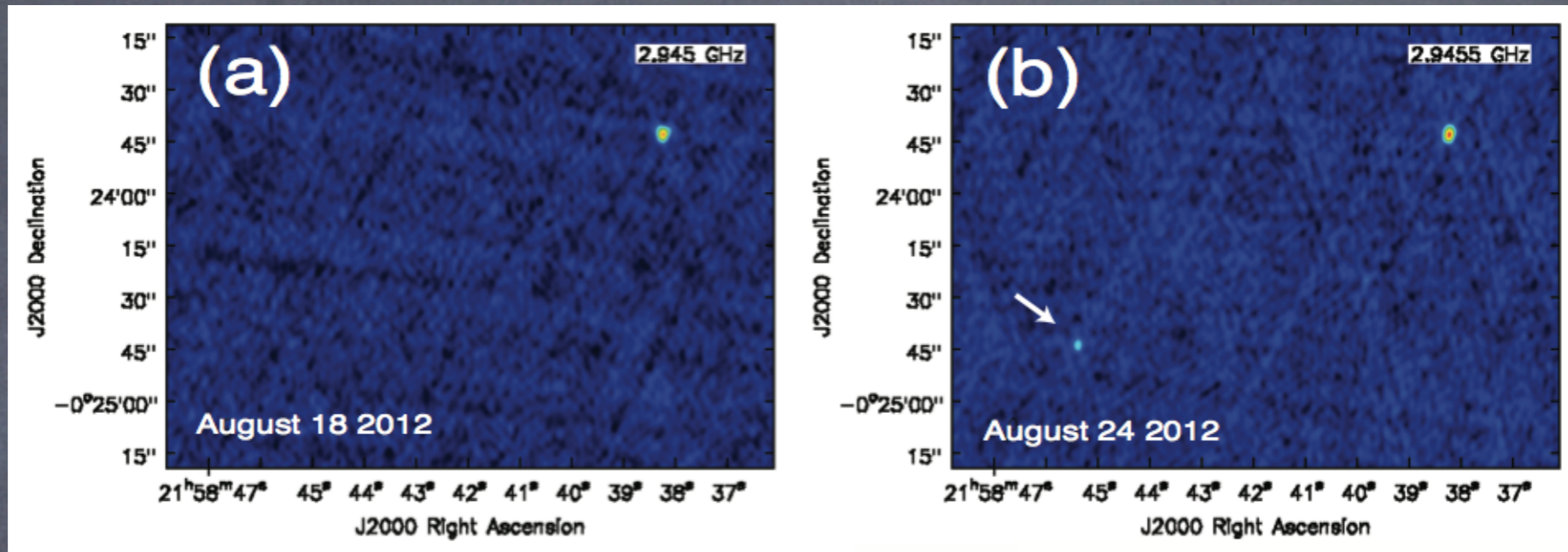
A promising candidate



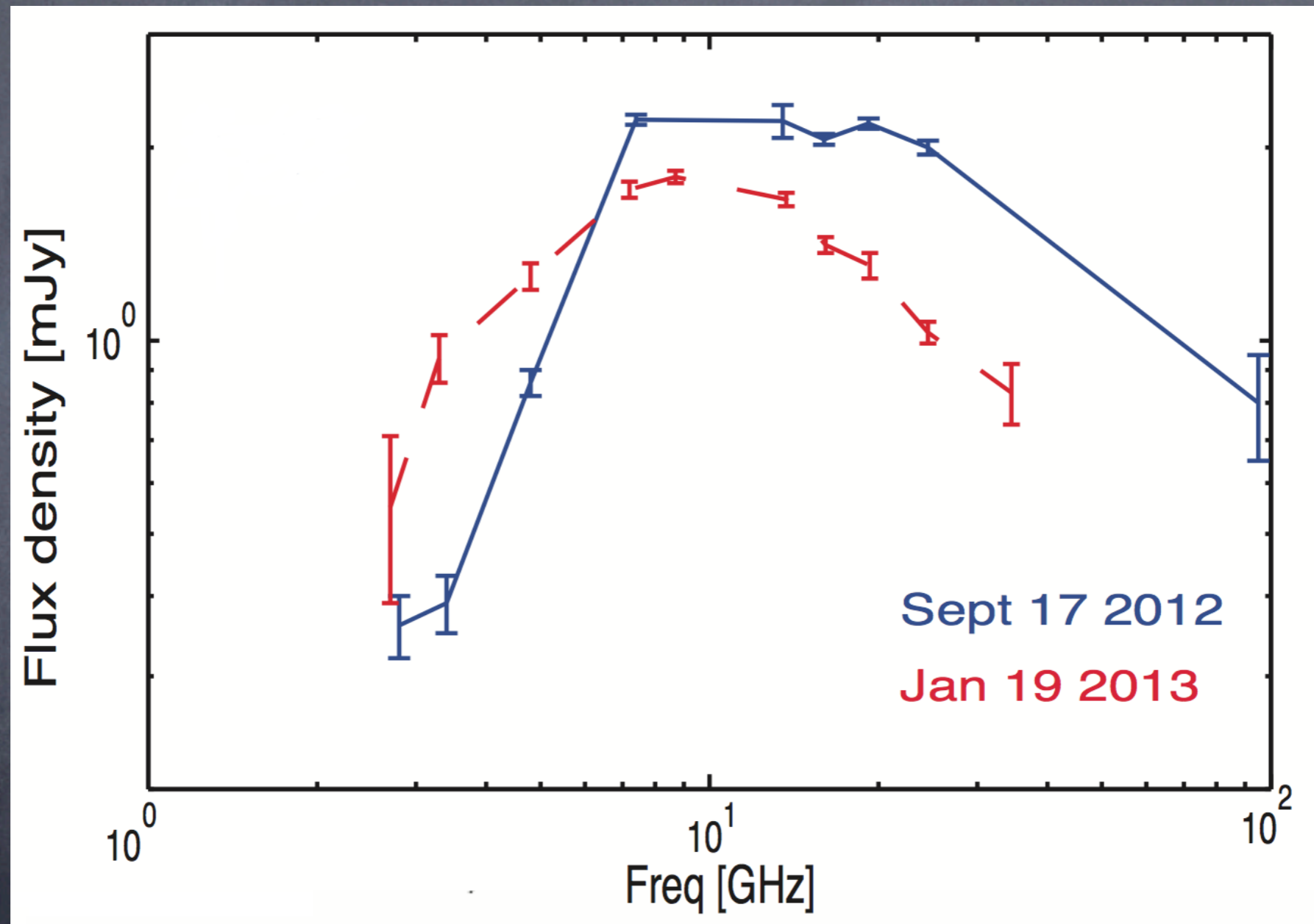
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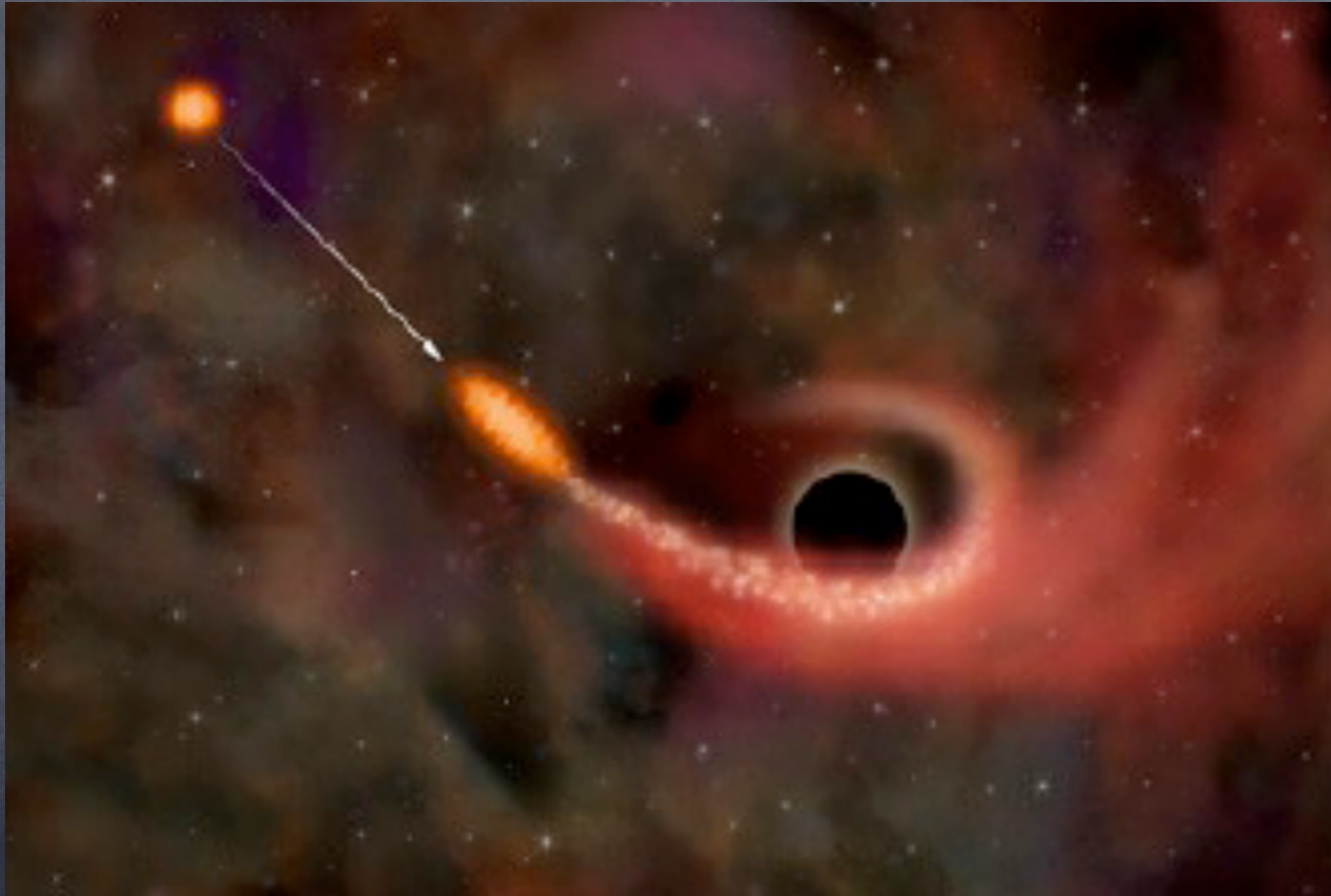
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A Tidal Disruption Event?



Thank You