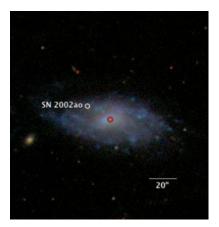
Metallicities at the Sites of Core-Collapse SN

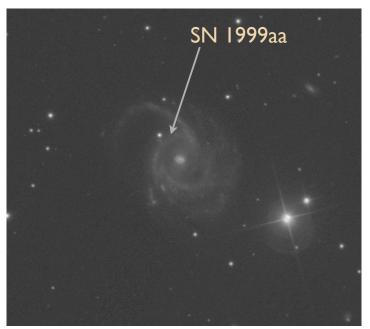


Patrick Kelly



Stanford University advisers: David Burke and Steve Allen

Briefly: SN Ia Calibration Dependence on Host Environments



SDSS g'-band

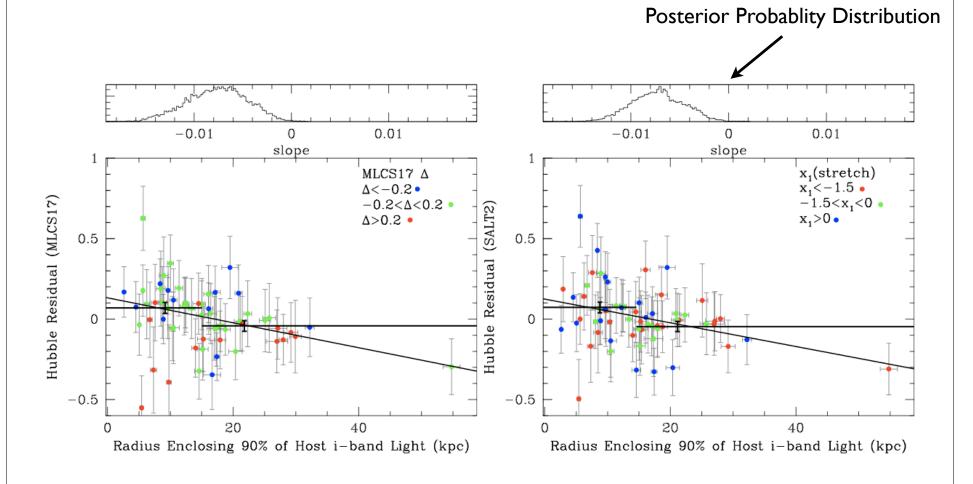
arXiv: 0912.0929

accepted by ApJ

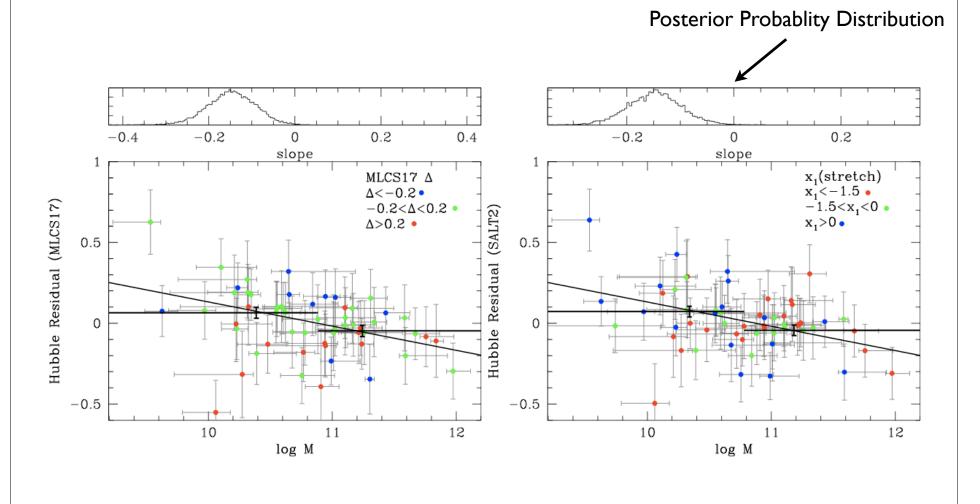
Stanford/SLAC: David Burke

<u>Harvard</u>: Robert Kirshner Kaisey Mandel Malcolm Hicken

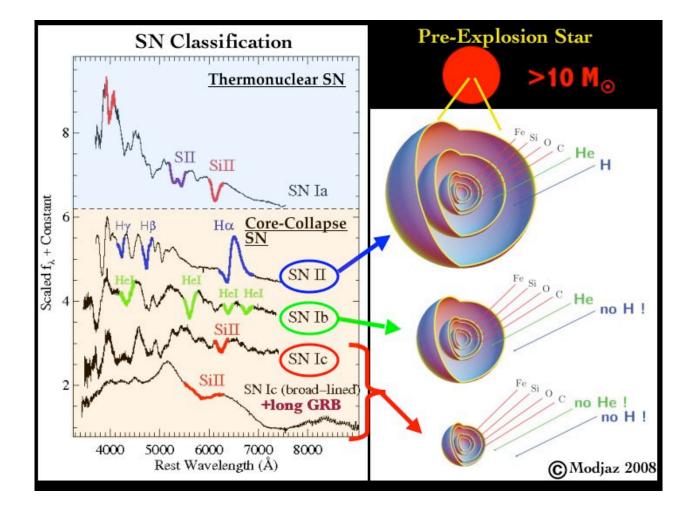
Correlation of Host Sizes w/ Hubble Residuals



Correlation of Host Masses w/ Hubble Residuals



Back to Metallicity Core-Collapse Analysis: Spectra/Progenitors



Direct Detections of SN II + IIb progenitors

- ~10 SN II red giant progenitors
- SN 1993J Type IIb binary K-type supergiant and a B-type supergiant companion (Maund 2004)
- No SN lb, lb/c, or lc progenitors yet

Progenitor Metal Content Important

- Metals increase opacity of the stellar envelope
 - accelerates mass loss => stripping of outer H, He shells
 - causes angular momentum loss, GRBs may need high angular momentum to form jets

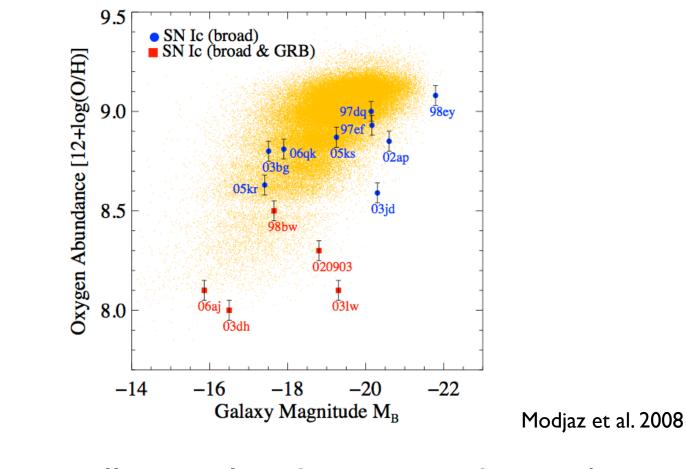
Broad-lined SN Ic

- High ejecta velocities on the order of 30,000 km/s
- Not all exceptionally luminous (i.e. SN 2002ap)
- Small fraction of observed SN Ic population

Broad-lined SN Ic Connected to Gamma-ray Bursts

- Broad-lined SN Ic superimposed on LGRB power-law
 - i.e. SN 1998bw, SN 2003dh, SN 2003lw, XRF 020903, SN2006aj
- ~80% of broad-lined SN Ic have no LGRB
 - Soderberg et al. 2006
- Low-luminosity LGRBs more common

LGRB prefer low-metallicity environments

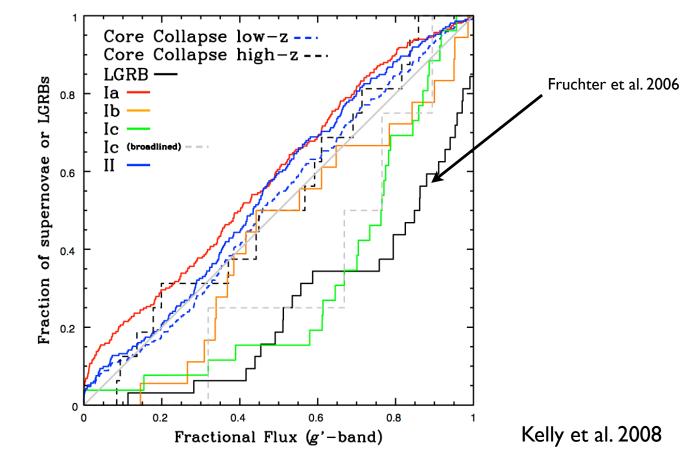


Low metallicity related to jet production?

SN (lb+lb/c+lc) prefer more metal-rich environments than SN II

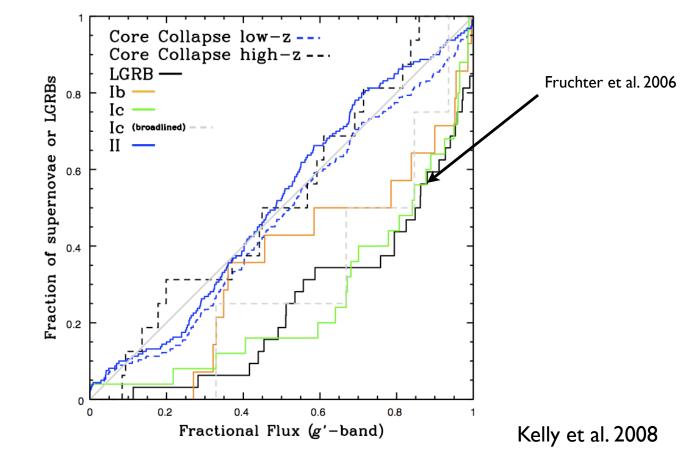
- 5% confidence Prieto 2008 from SDSS measurements (also Prantzos + Boissier 2009)
- How about lb, lb/c, lc considered separately? Other spectroscopic types? May be surprises

SN Ic Occur in Bright Regions of Host Galaxies (similar to LGRB)



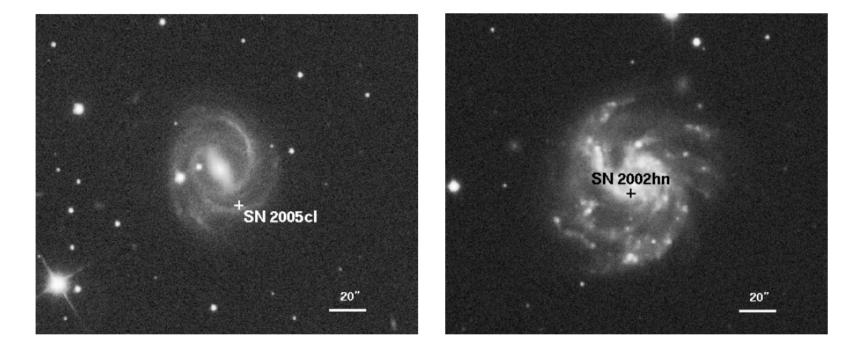
SN Ic in brighter regions than SN Ib

Similarity Improves after Host Bulge Subtraction



More fair comparison to irregular LGRB hosts

SN Ic progenitors are more massive/metal rich?



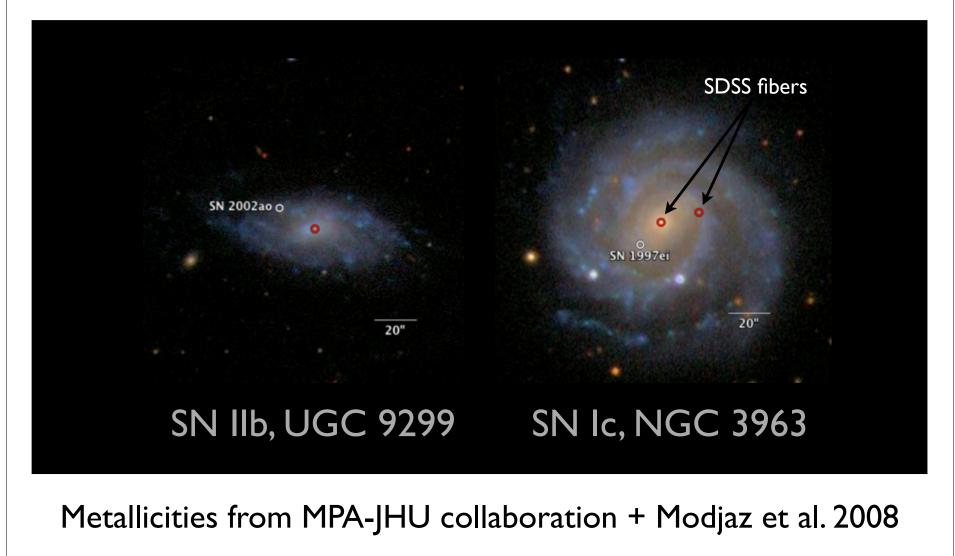
SN IIn

SN Ic

Open Questions

- Single vs. Binary Progenitors: Binaries produce stripped-envelope SN at lower metallicities
- Progenitor masses, metallicities
- Importance of angular momentum

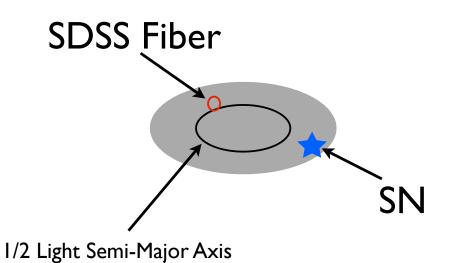
SDSS DR7 Imaging + Spectra

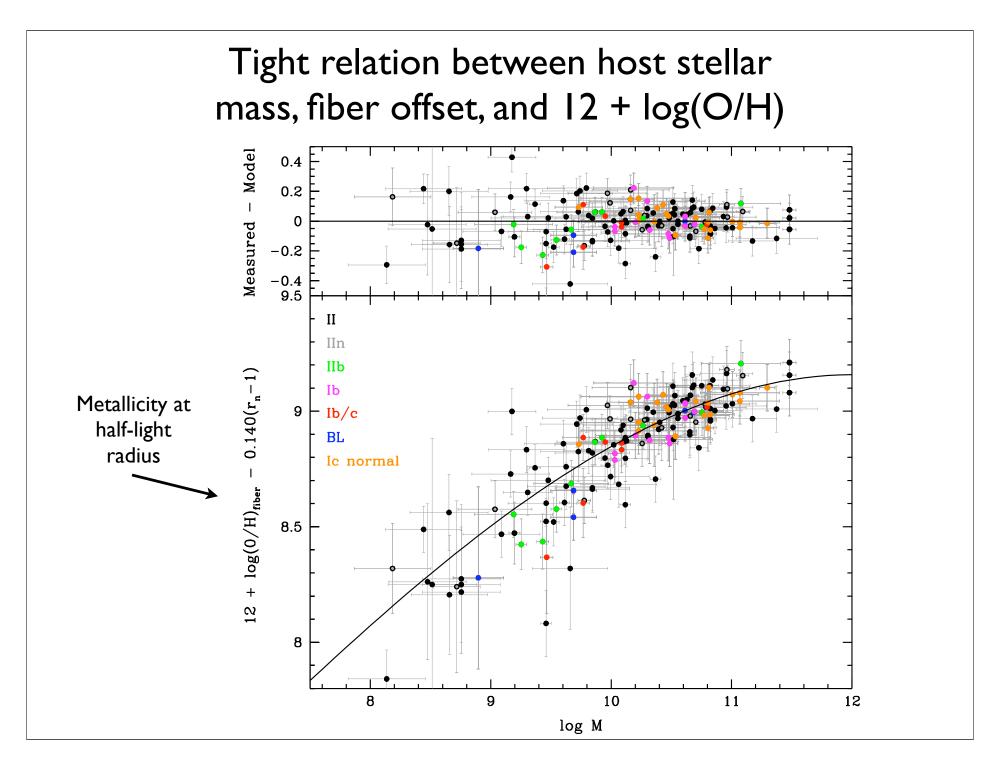


Metallicity as a Function of Offset + Host Mass

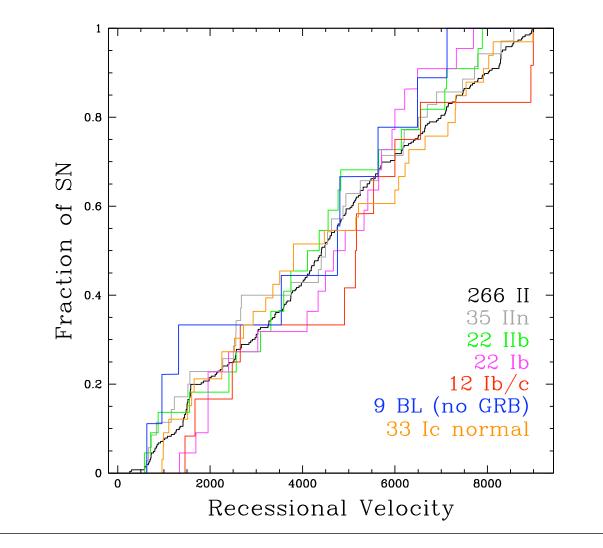
- Metallicity usually higher near galaxy center
- 3" SDSS fiber aperture + nearby galaxies
 => aperture bias problem
- Prieto 2008 used SDSS DR4 metallicities

Find deprojected normalized offsets of fibers + SN

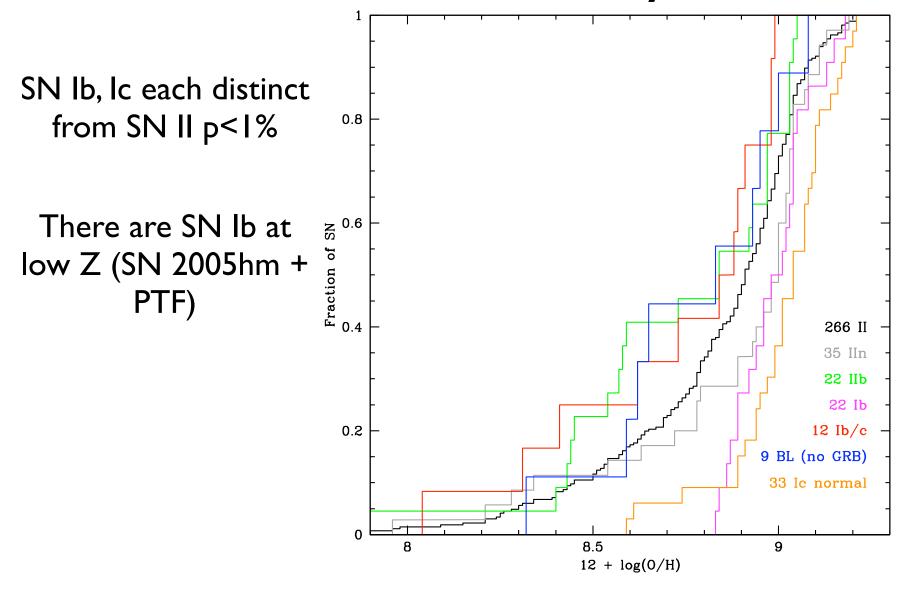


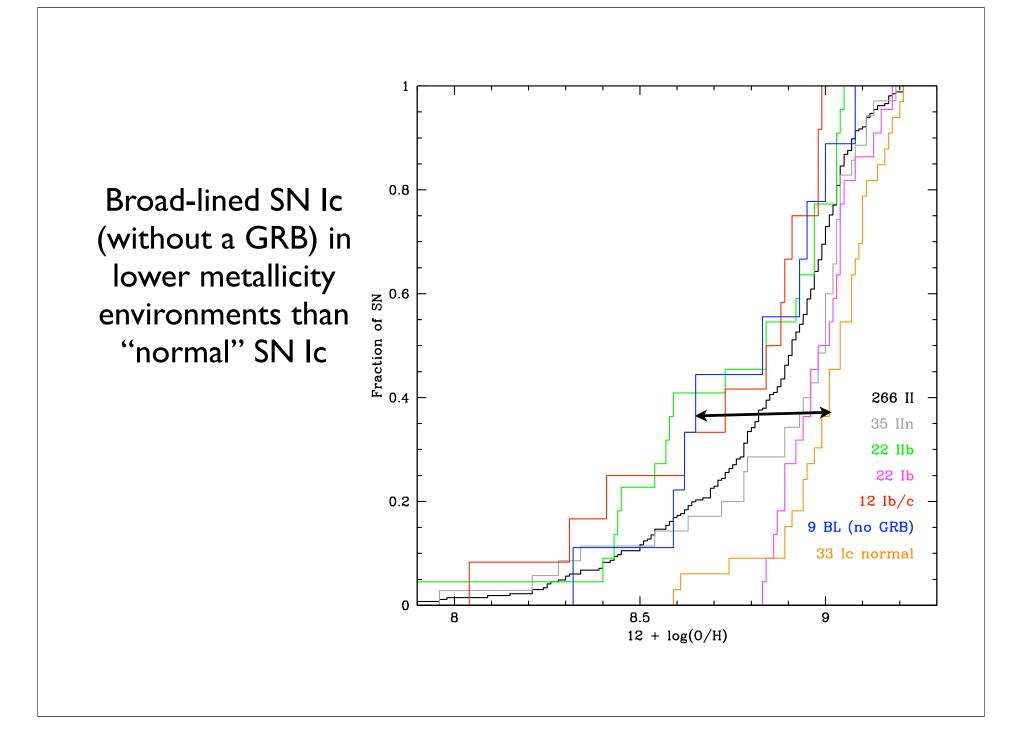


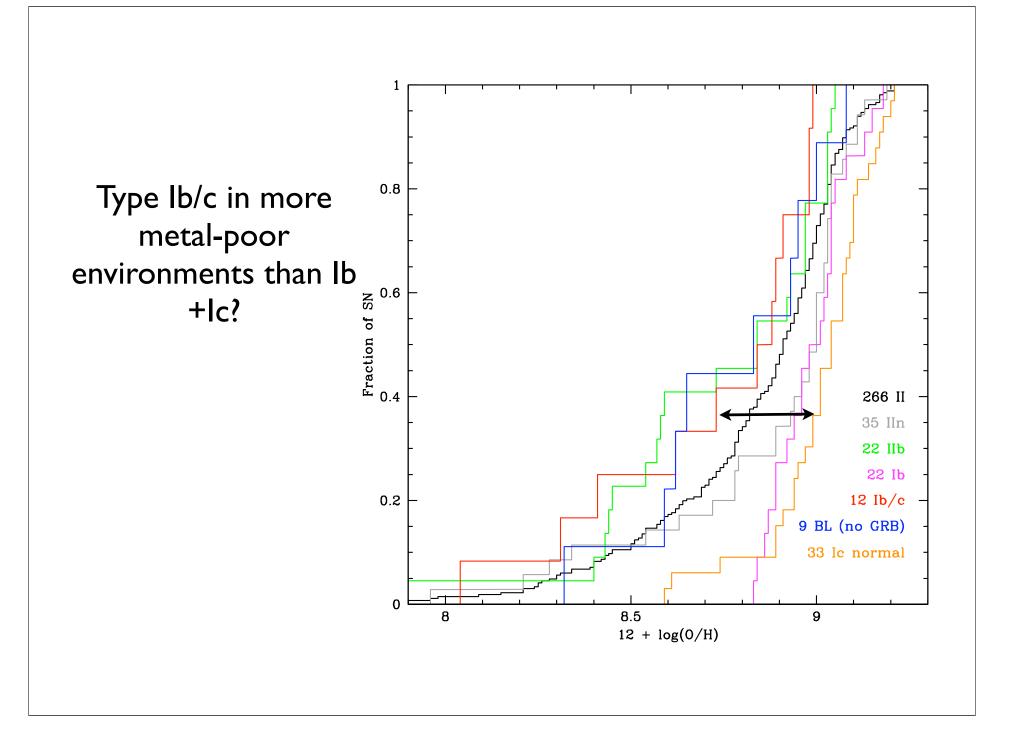
Redshift Distributions (z<0.03) of SN Types are Very Similar



SN lb and lc are relatively similar

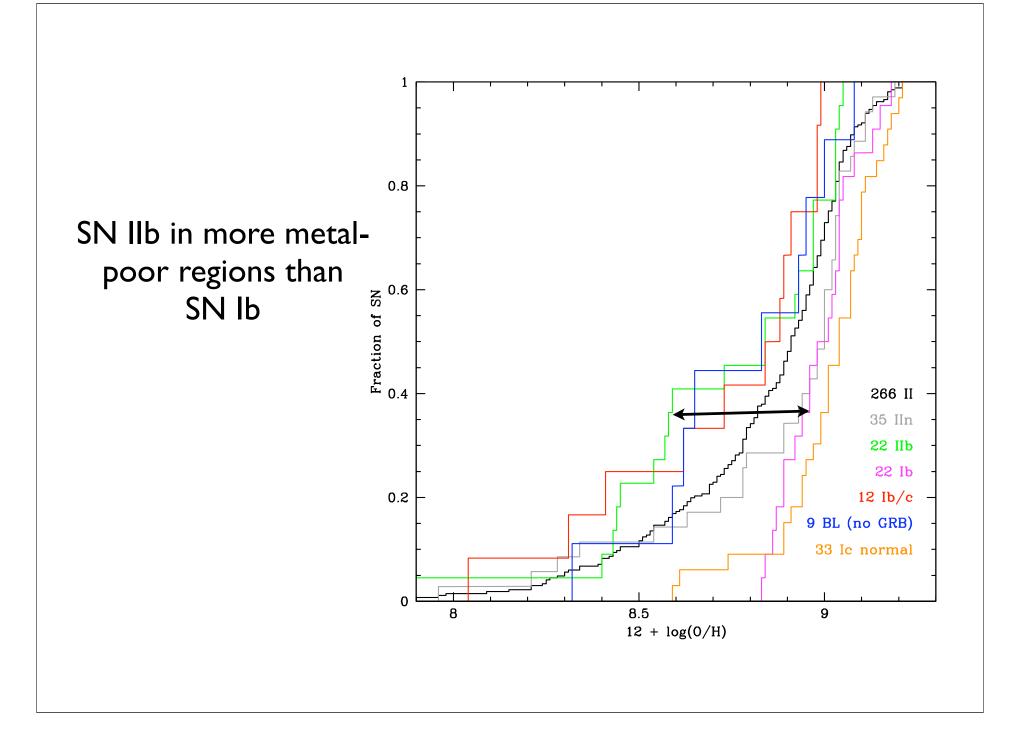






SN lb/c in Metal-Poor Regions

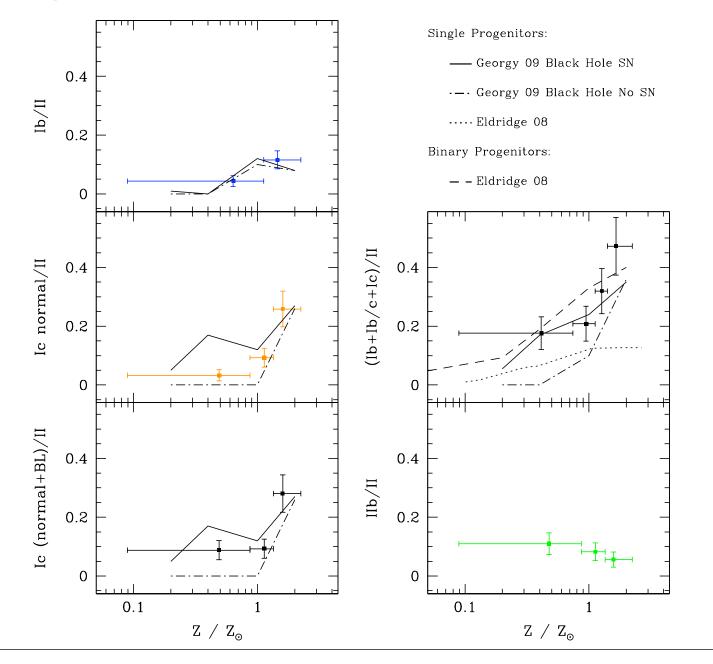
- Calcium-rich spectra: SN 2001co, SN 2003dg, SN 2005E (Perets 2009)
- SN 2007eb + SN 2002ji had high ejecta velocities



Extended + Compact SN IIb?

- Chevalier + Soderberg 2010
- Extended:
 - SN 2001gd ~9.04 dex
- Compact less metal-rich than SN Ib
 - SN 1996cd ~8.4 dex
 - SN 2008ax ~8.45 dex

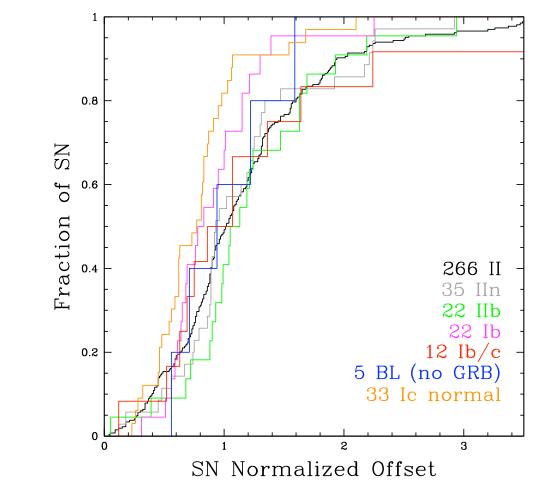
Comparison of SN Relative Rates to Predictions



Conclusions

- SN lb/ll + lc/ll rates can be largely accounted for by single, rotating progenitors -> neutron stars
- Metals linked to width of SN Ic lines
- SN lb/c differ from SN lb and SN lc
- SN IIb in less metal rich environments than SN Ib

SN Deprojected Offsets



Consistent with high SN Ib and Ic metallicities