

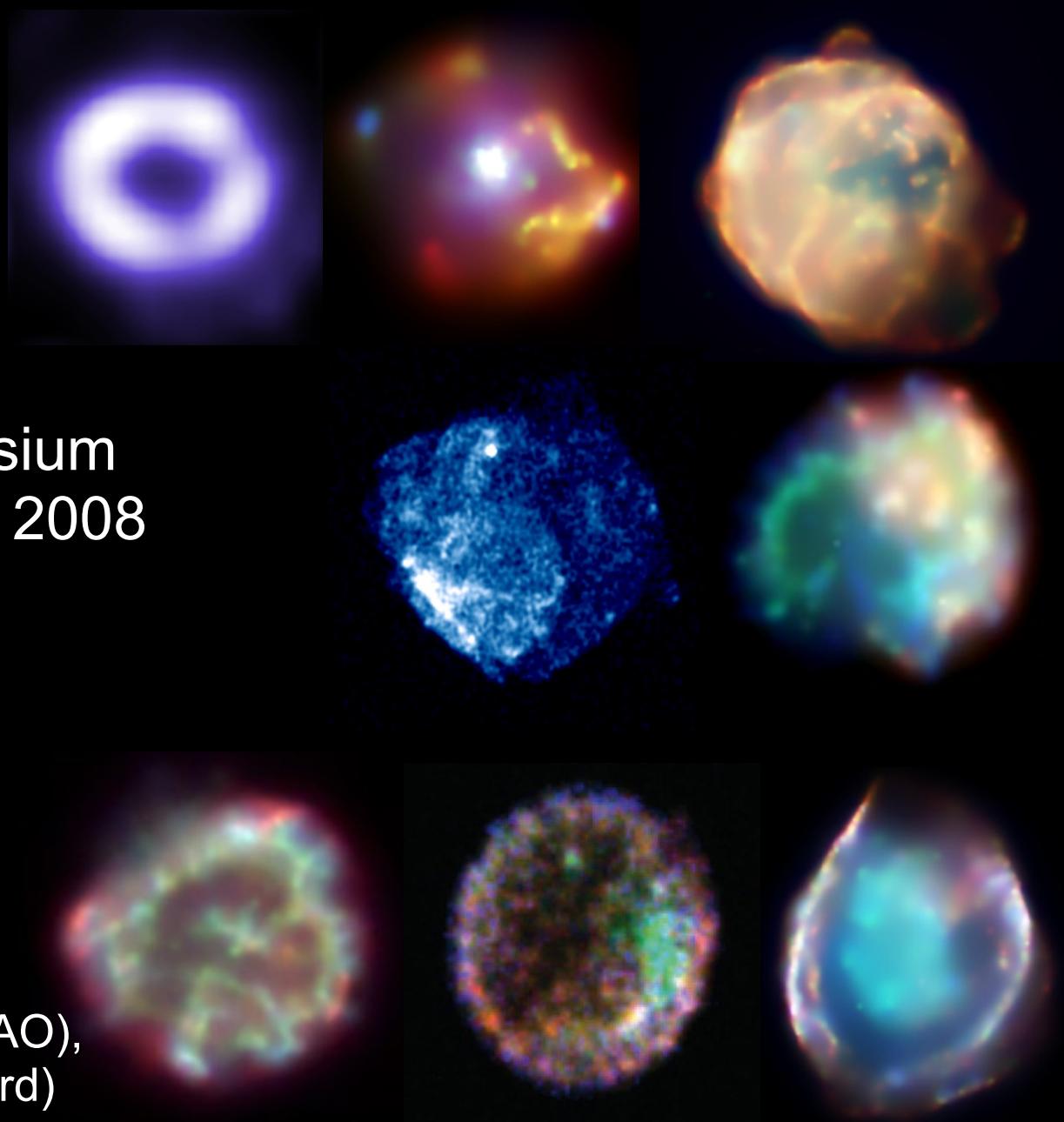
The Stellar Ancestry of the Youngest Supernovae in the LMC

Work in Progress

Carles Badenes
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Collaborators:
J.L. Prieto (OSU), J. Harris (NOAO),
D. Zaritsky (UA), A. Rest (Harvard)



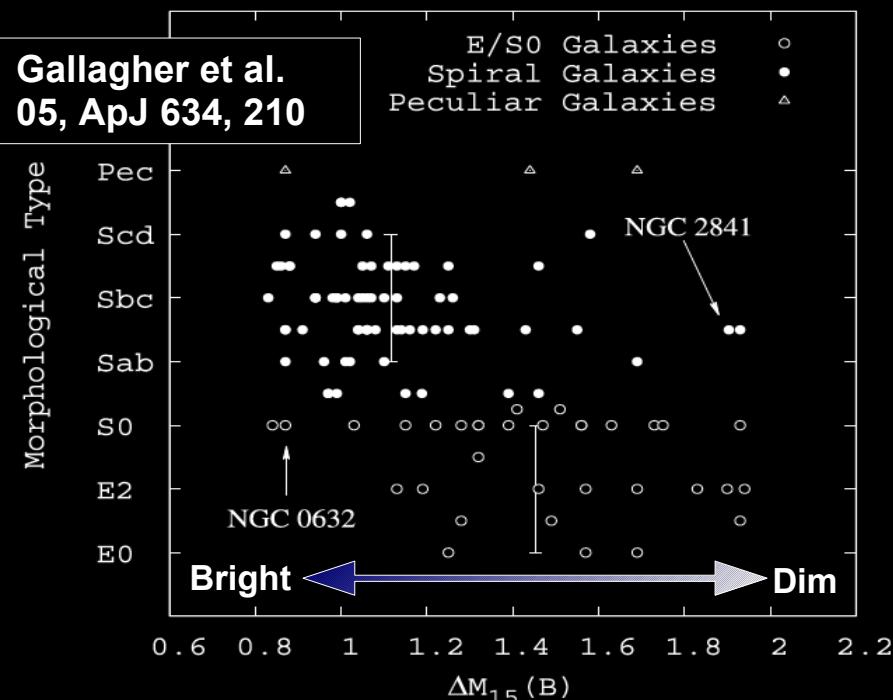
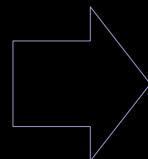
Supernova Progenitors

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- Core Collapse SNe (Type II, Ib, Ic) \Rightarrow Massive stars ($M > 8M_{\odot}$)
 - 9 direct detections (incl. SN 1987A), ~ 15 upper limits [Smartt et al. 08, arXiv:0809.0403, Kochanek et al. 08, ApJ 684, 1336].
 - Open issues: Mapping stars to SN subtypes (II-P, II-L, IIIn, Ib/c), 'silent' SNe, ...
- Thermonuclear SNe (Type Ia) \Rightarrow ?
 - No direct detections; progenitor identity IS an open issue (cosmology).

No direct detections \Rightarrow study the host galaxies of SNe [Sullivan et al. 06, ApJ 648, 868; Prieto et al. 08, apJ 673, 999; Gallagher et al. 08, ApJ 685, 752]. Issues:

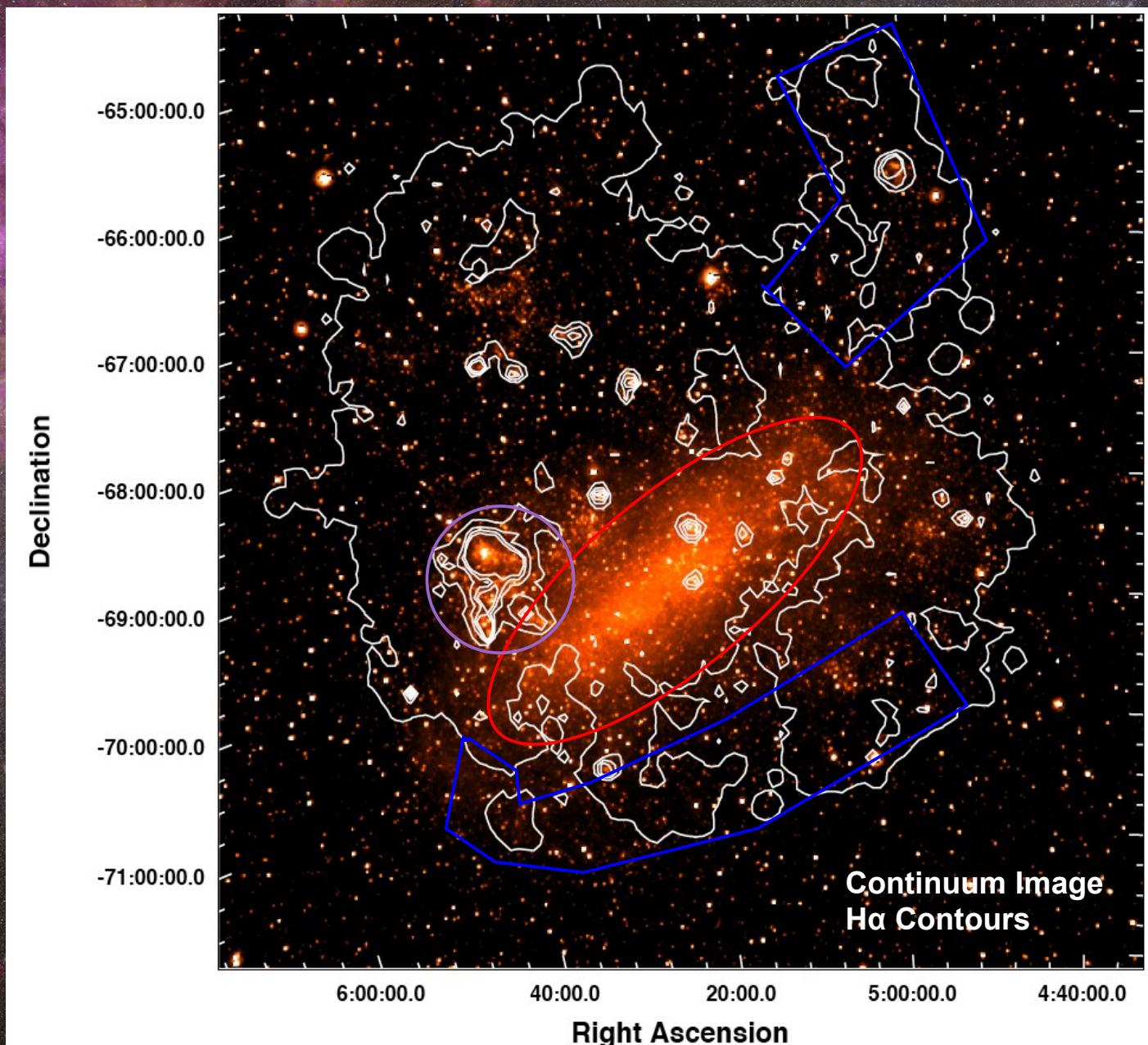
- Usually probe *entire* host [Modjaz et al. 08, AJ 135, 1136].
- Unresolved stellar populations.



Stars in the LMC

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- Quick facts:
 - D=50 kpc
 - Face-on ($\theta \sim 35^\circ$)
 - $11^\circ \times 9^\circ$ on the sky
 - Irr/SB(s)m
 - $M_{\text{stars}} \sim 10^{10} M_\odot$
 - Active SF
- Grand tour of the LMC: Bar, 30 Dor, 'Spiral Arms'.
- The stellar population of the LMC is *resolved*.



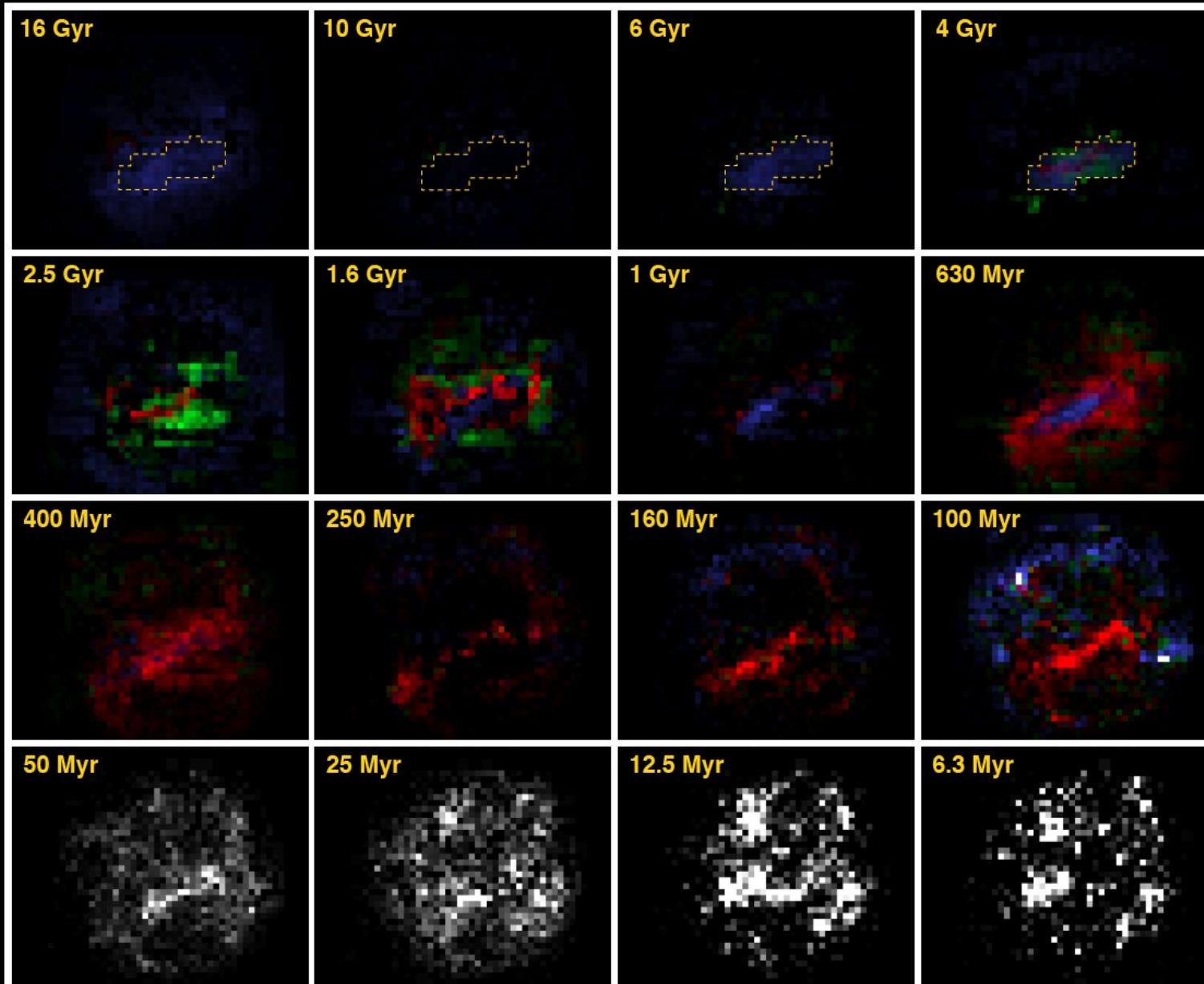
LMC image from MCELS (C. Smith et al.)

SFH Map of the LMC

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Harris & Zaritsky 08, ApJ submitted

[$Z=0.008$; $Z=0.004$; $Z=0.001$]



- SFH (Star Formation History) map of the LMC: ages, metallicities for a 50x40 grid.
- MCPS [Zaritsky et al. 04, AJ 128, 1606] $\Rightarrow 2 \times 10^7$ stars.
- StarFISH [Harris & Zaritsky 01, ApJS 136, 25] \Rightarrow SFH of mixed populations.

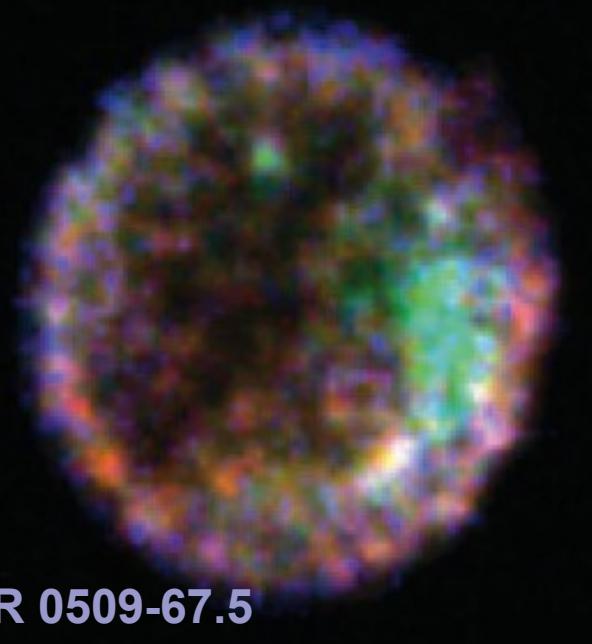
SNRs in the LMC

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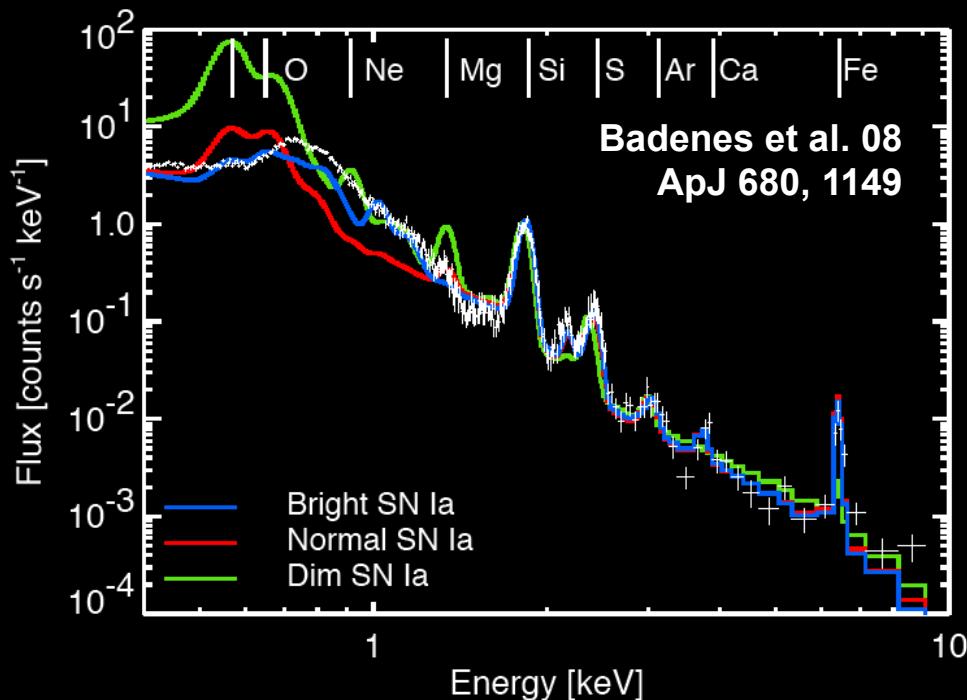
- How can one study SN explosions in the LMC? Waiting for an actual SN worked once (in 1987).
- More than 30 Supernova Remnants (SNRs) have been catalogued in the LMC [Williams et al 99, ApJS 123, 467].
- Under the appropriate circumstances, the fundamental properties of the parent SNe (CC vs SN Ia, subtype, energetics, yields) can be extracted from the SNR observations:
 - SN Ia: HD+NEI modeling of the thermal X-ray emission from the shocked SN ejecta [Badenes et al. 03, ApJ 593, 358; Badenes et al. 05, ApJ 624, 198; Badenes et al. 06, ApJ 645, 1373].
 - CC SNe: Combined study of the SNR morphology (presence of H knots, evidence for fast/slow pre-SN winds, etc.) and compact object properties (PWN, spin-down age, proper motion, etc.) [Chevalier 05, ApJ 619, 839].
- The reliability of these techniques can now be verified by the discovery of light echoes from ancient SNe [Rest et al. 05 Nat 438, 1132].

SNe From SNRs: Ia SNe

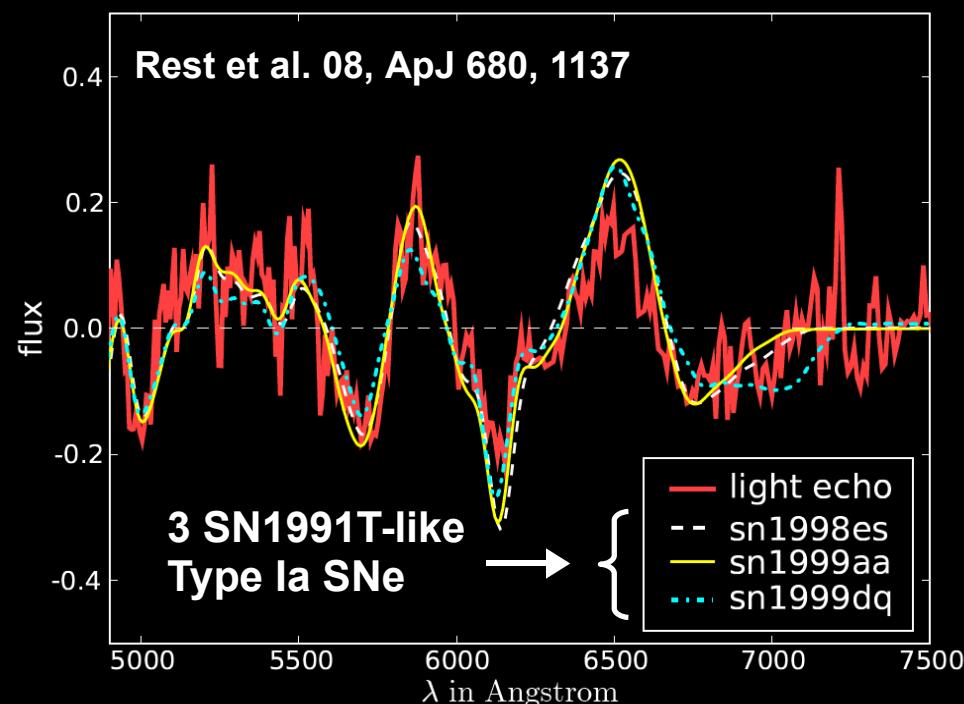
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SNR 0509-67.5



- SNR 0509-67.5 was the first object with an ejecta-dominated X-ray SNR and light echo spectroscopy [Badenes et al. 08, ApJ 680, 1149; Rest et al. 08, ApJ 680, 1137].
- Both techniques agree that the SN must have been of Type Ia, exploded 400 yr. ago, and was unusually bright ($\sim 1 M_{\odot}^{56}\text{Ni}$, SN 1991T-like).



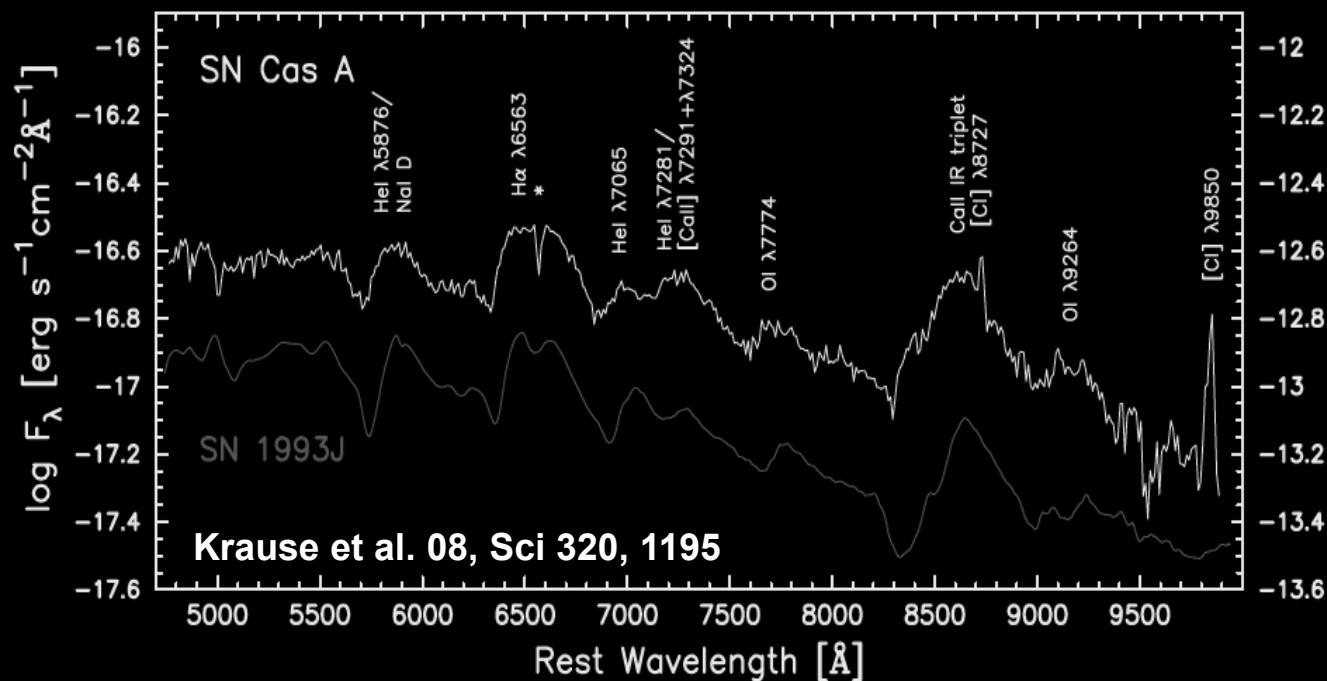
SNe From SNRs: CC SNe

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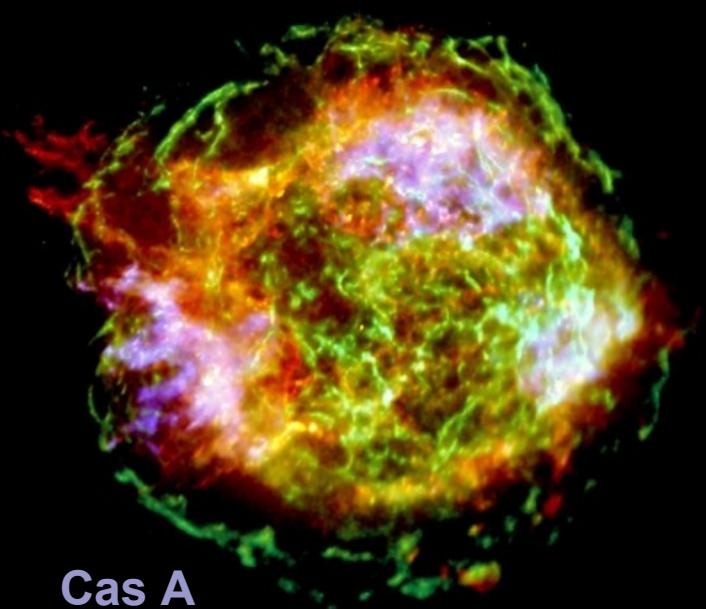
Chevalier 05, ApJ 619, 839

PROPERTIES OF REMNANTS WITHOUT NORMAL PULSARS

Supernova Remnant	Distance (kpc)	Supernova Type	Age (yr)	Radius (pc)
Cas A	3.4	III/L/b	320	2.5
RCW 103	3.8	III/L/b	...	5.0
Pup A.....	2	III/L/b	3700	16
Kes 73	7	III/L/b	...	4.7
E0102	59	III/L/b	1000–2100	6.3



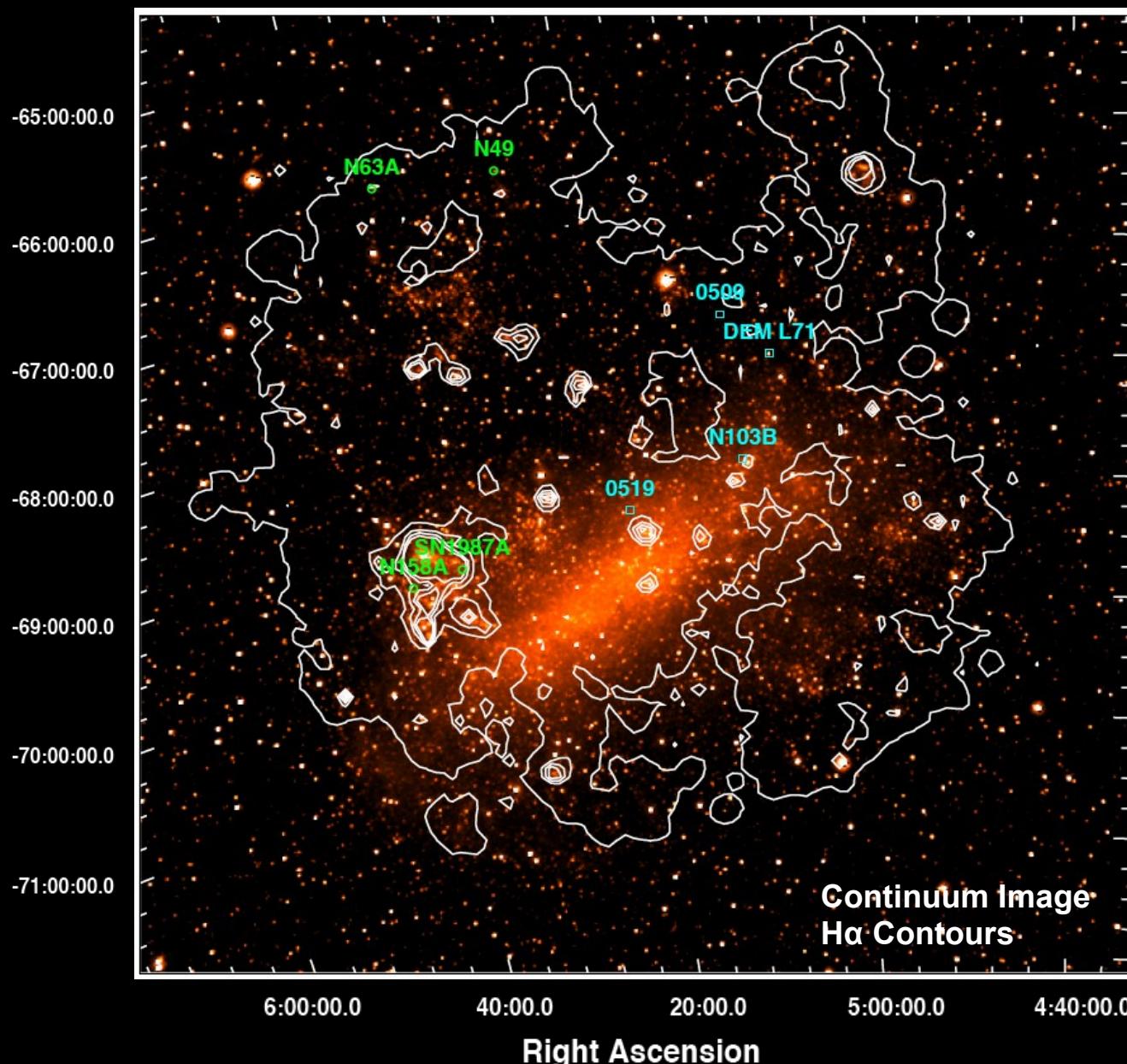
- From the SNR properties, Cas A was typed as a SN II/L/b event [Chevalier 05, ApJ 619, 839].
- The light echo spectroscopy later confirmed this [Krause et al. 08, Sci 320, 1195] \Rightarrow SN 1993J analog (IIb).



Young SNRs in the LMC

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Declination



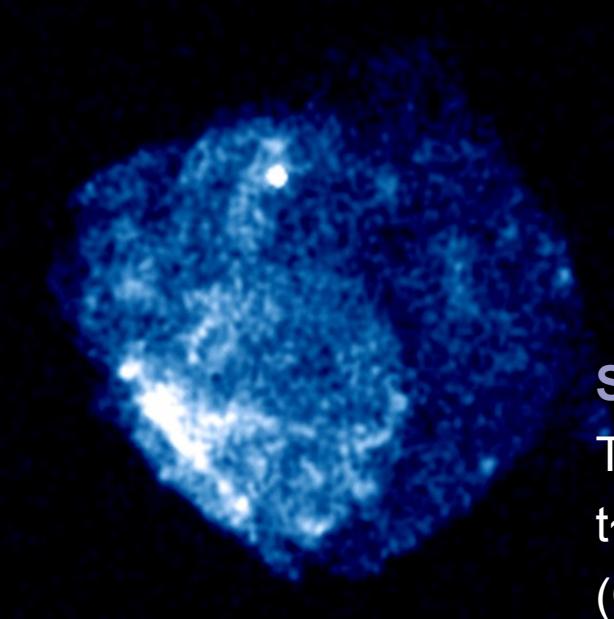
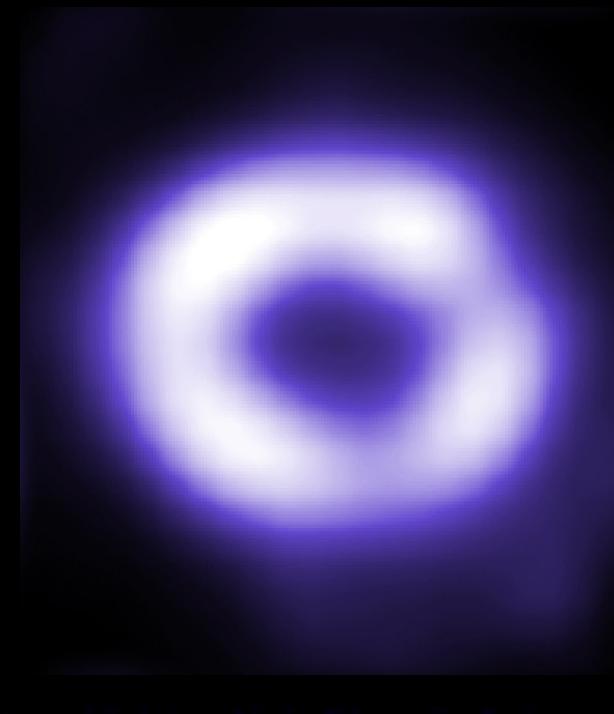
CC SNRs: N158A,
SN1987A, N63A, N49

Type Ia SNRs: 0519-69.0,
N103B, DEM L71, 0509-67.5

- Avoid mistyping \Rightarrow young SNRs (ejecta-dominated or with a compact object).
- One known age (87A), three light echoes (0509-67.5, 0519-69.0, N103B).
- Select SNRs with size < 1.5 arcmin \Rightarrow eight objects
- CC SNRs: N158A, SN 1987A, N63A, N49; Ia SNRs: 0519-69.0, N103B, DEM L71, 0509-67.5.

CC SNRs

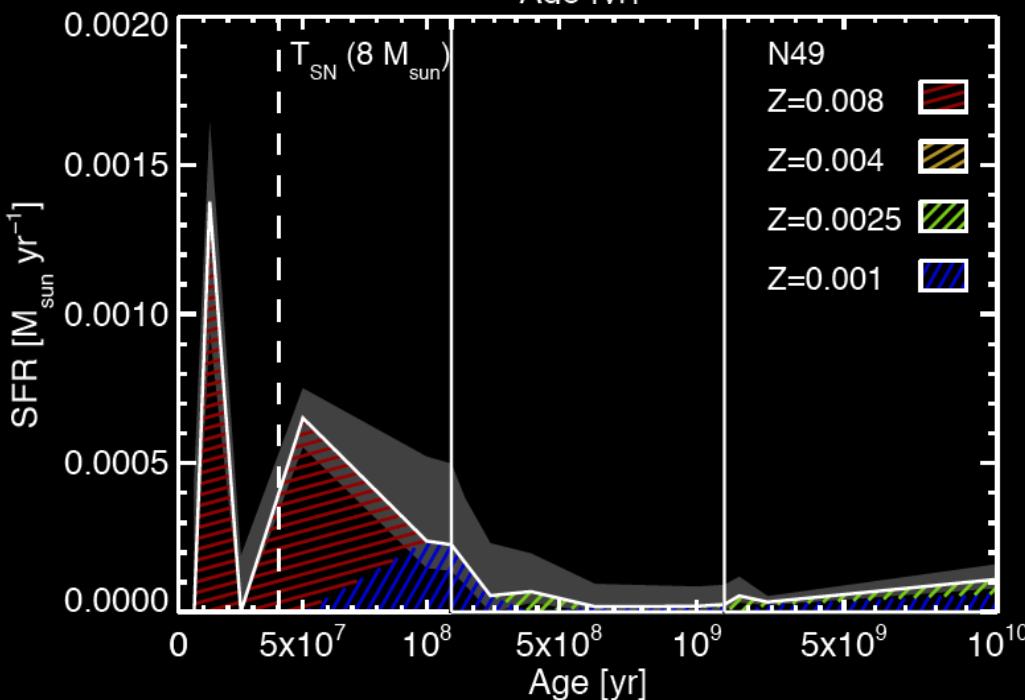
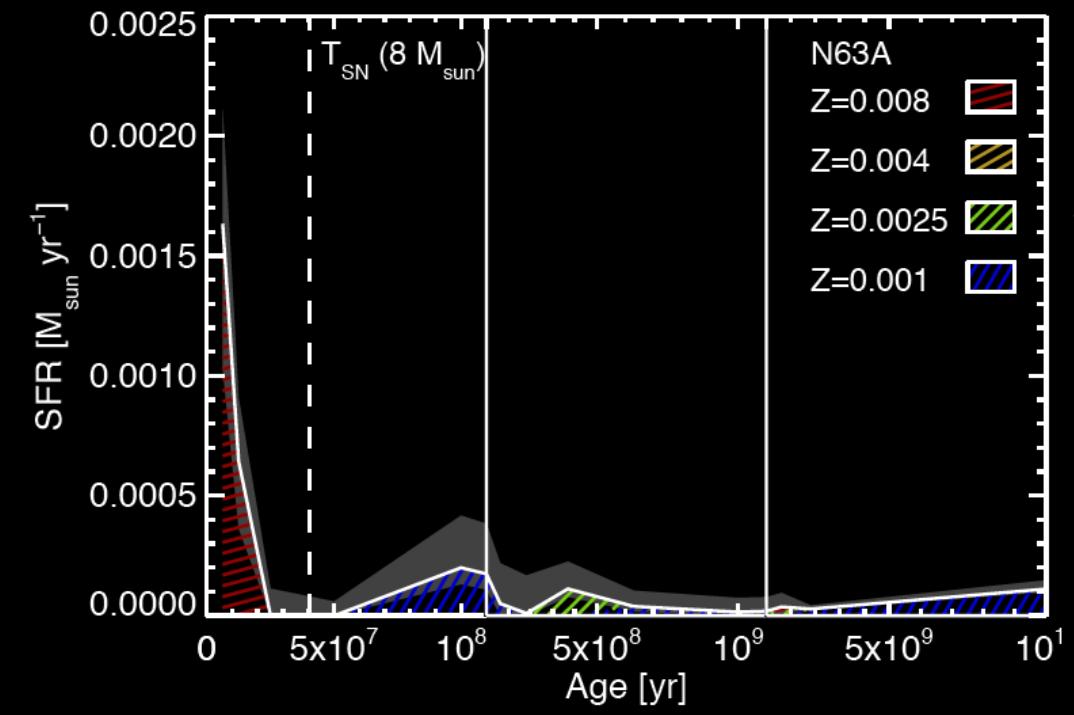
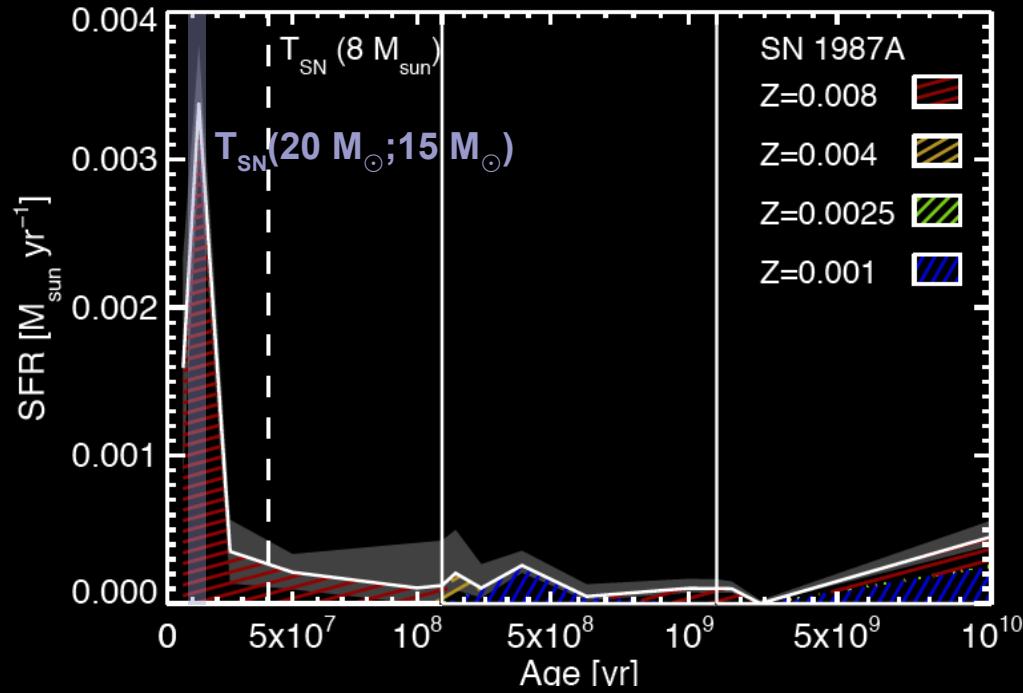
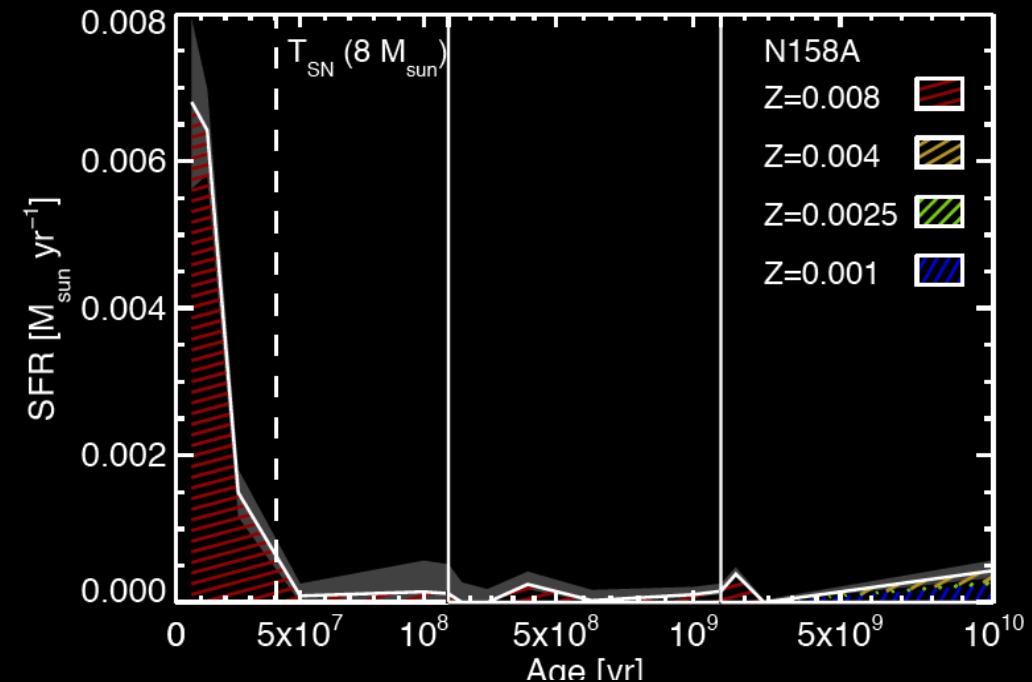
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Chandra Images

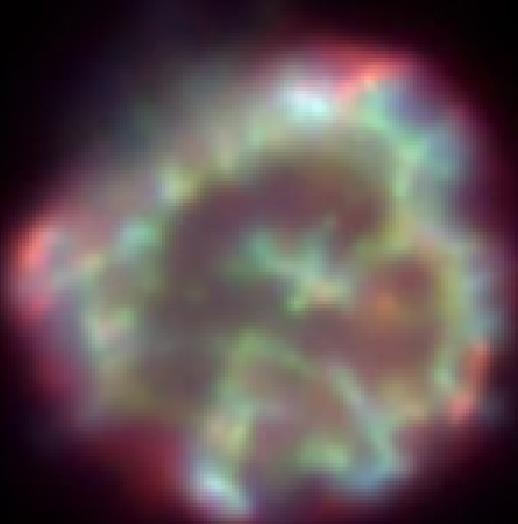
SFHs of the CC SNRs

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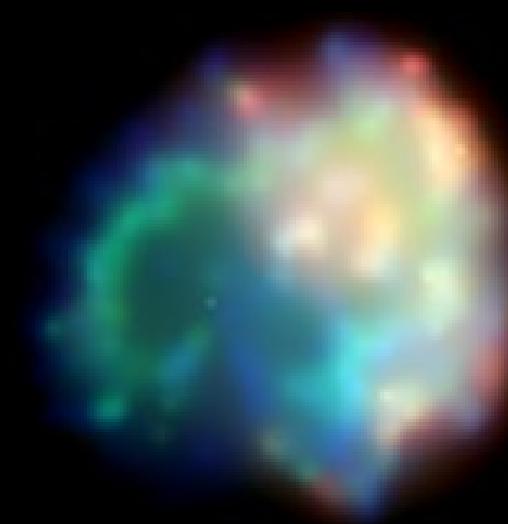
Type Ia SNRs

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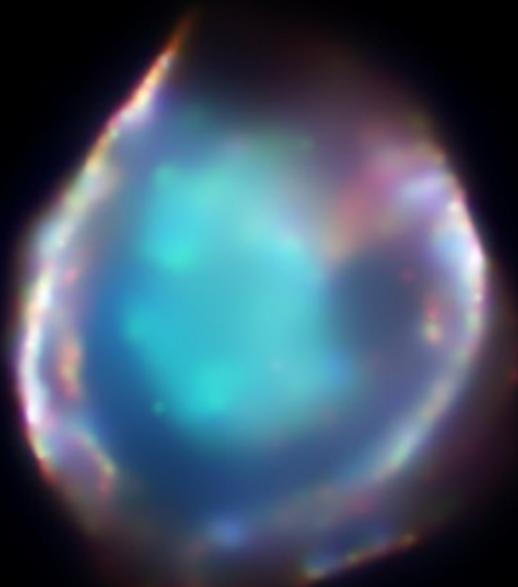
SNR 0519-69.0

Bright; $\sim 0.8 M_{\odot}^{56}\text{Ni}$
 $t=600 \pm 200$ yr
(LE, X-ray)



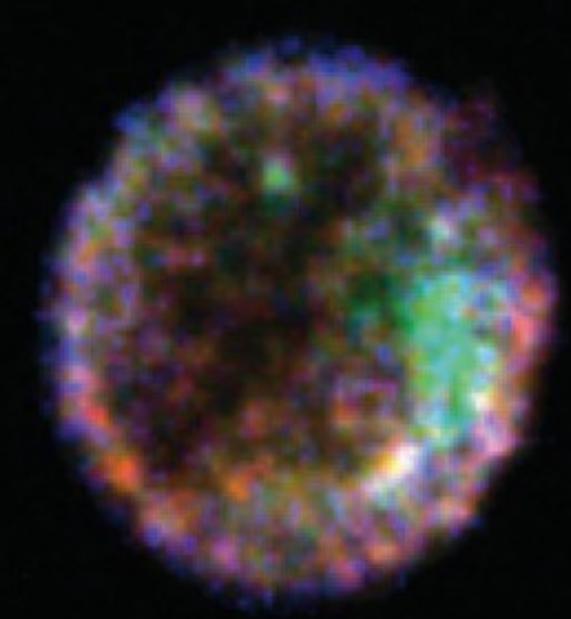
SNR N103B

Bright?
 $t \sim 860$ yr
Asymmetric!
(LE, X-ray)



SNR DEM L71

Normal?
 $t \sim 2000$ yr?
AM Interaction!
(X-ray)

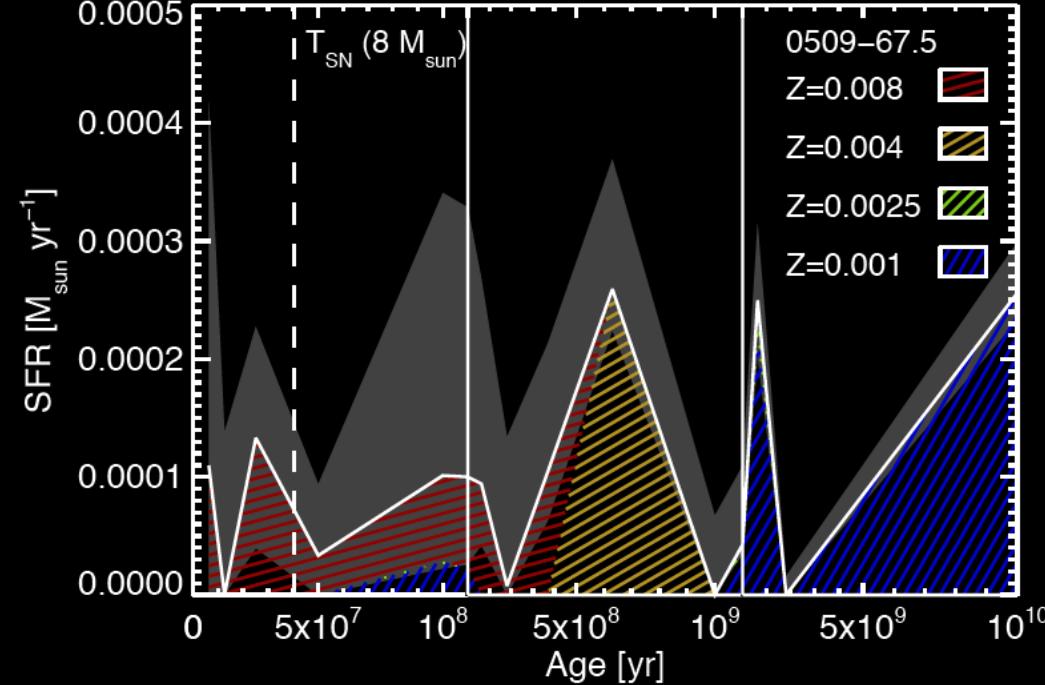
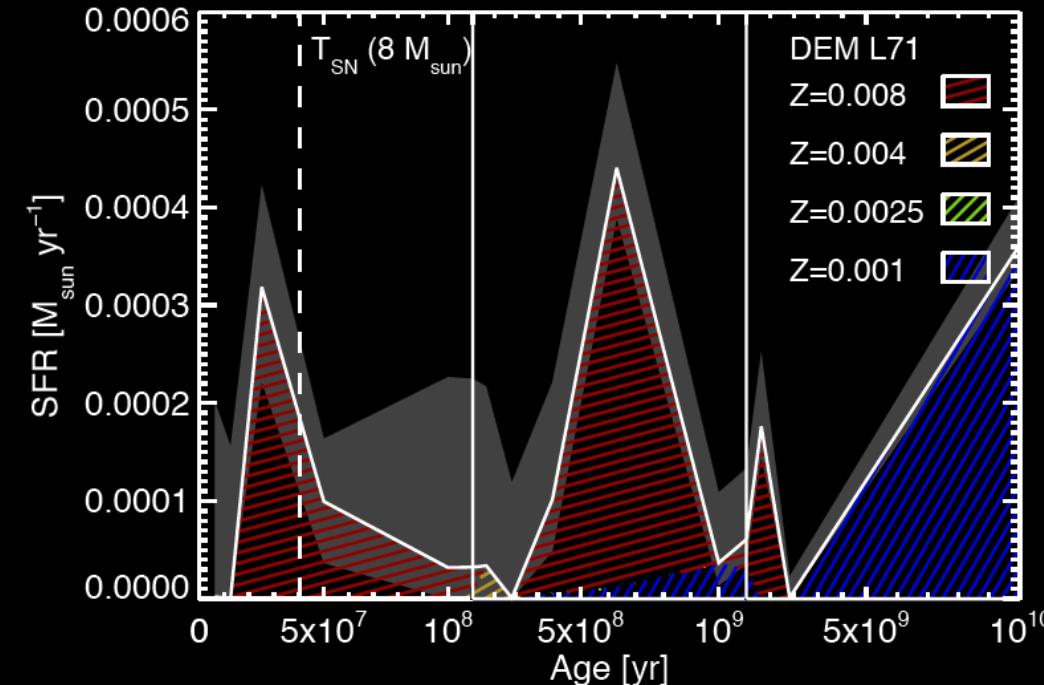
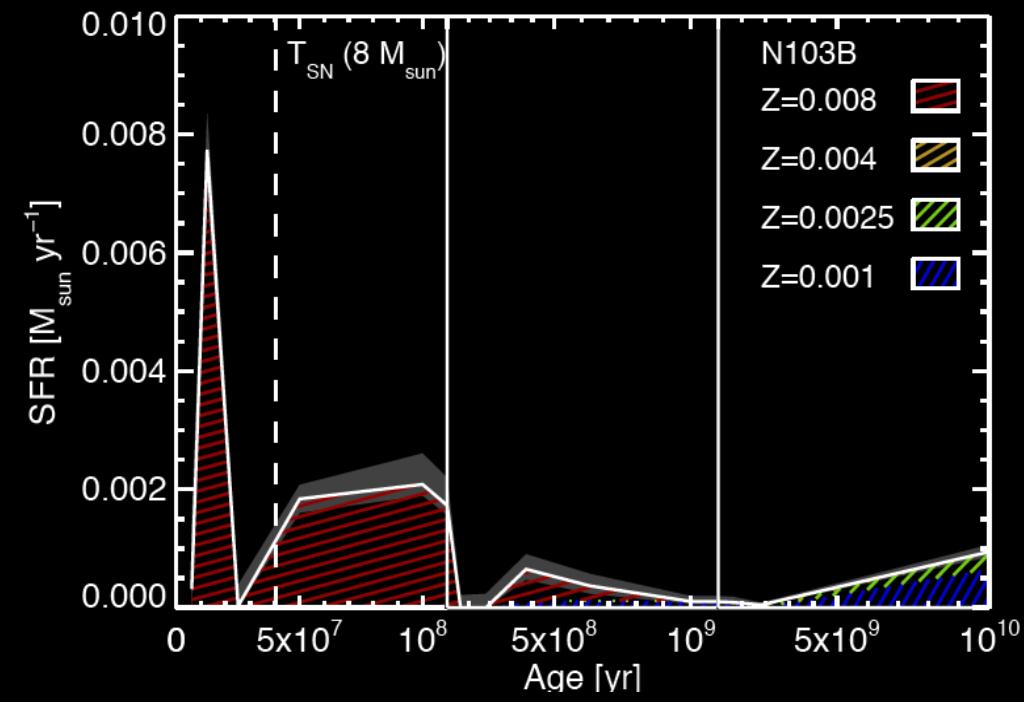
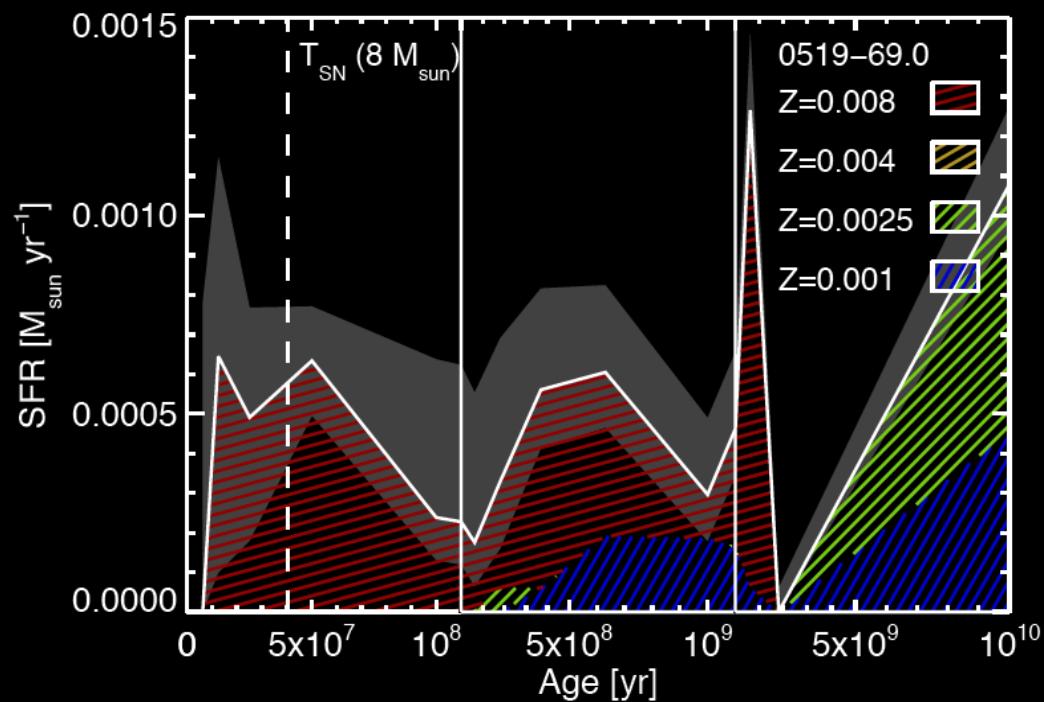


SNR 0509-67.5

Bright; $\sim 1 M_{\odot}^{56}\text{Ni}$
 $t=400$ yr
(LE, X-ray)

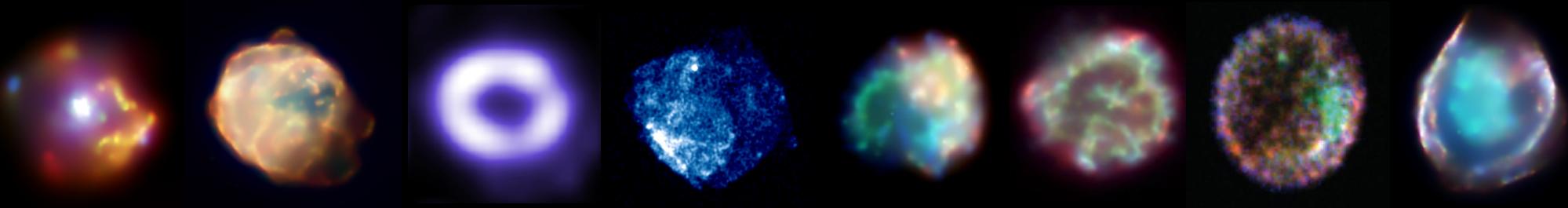
SFHs of the Ia SNRs

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Caveats and Conclusions

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- **Caveats:** This is NOT a statistical study. Galactic dynamics will mix stellar populations (in the LMC, $t \sim$ few hundred Myr).
- **Core Collapse SNe \Rightarrow associated to recent SF.**
 - SN 1987A: SFH peak at 12.5 Myr ($T_{\text{SN}} > M > 15 M_{\odot}$)
 - SNR N158A: stripped envelope SN (Ib/c), SFH peak at $t=6.3$ Myr.
- **Type Ia SNe \Rightarrow explode in a variety of environments.**
 - SNR 0509-67.5: bright ($\sim 1 M_{\odot}^{56}\text{Ni}$) SN Ia associated to an old, metal-poor population (but progenitor might have been massive!).
 - SNR N103B: (bright?) SN Ia associated to recent SF \Leftrightarrow 'prompt' progenitors with $t < 180$ Myr? [Aubourg et al. 08, arXiv:0707.1328].