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Phd. thesis work



SN 2018BCC: A FAST-RISING TYPE IBN SN

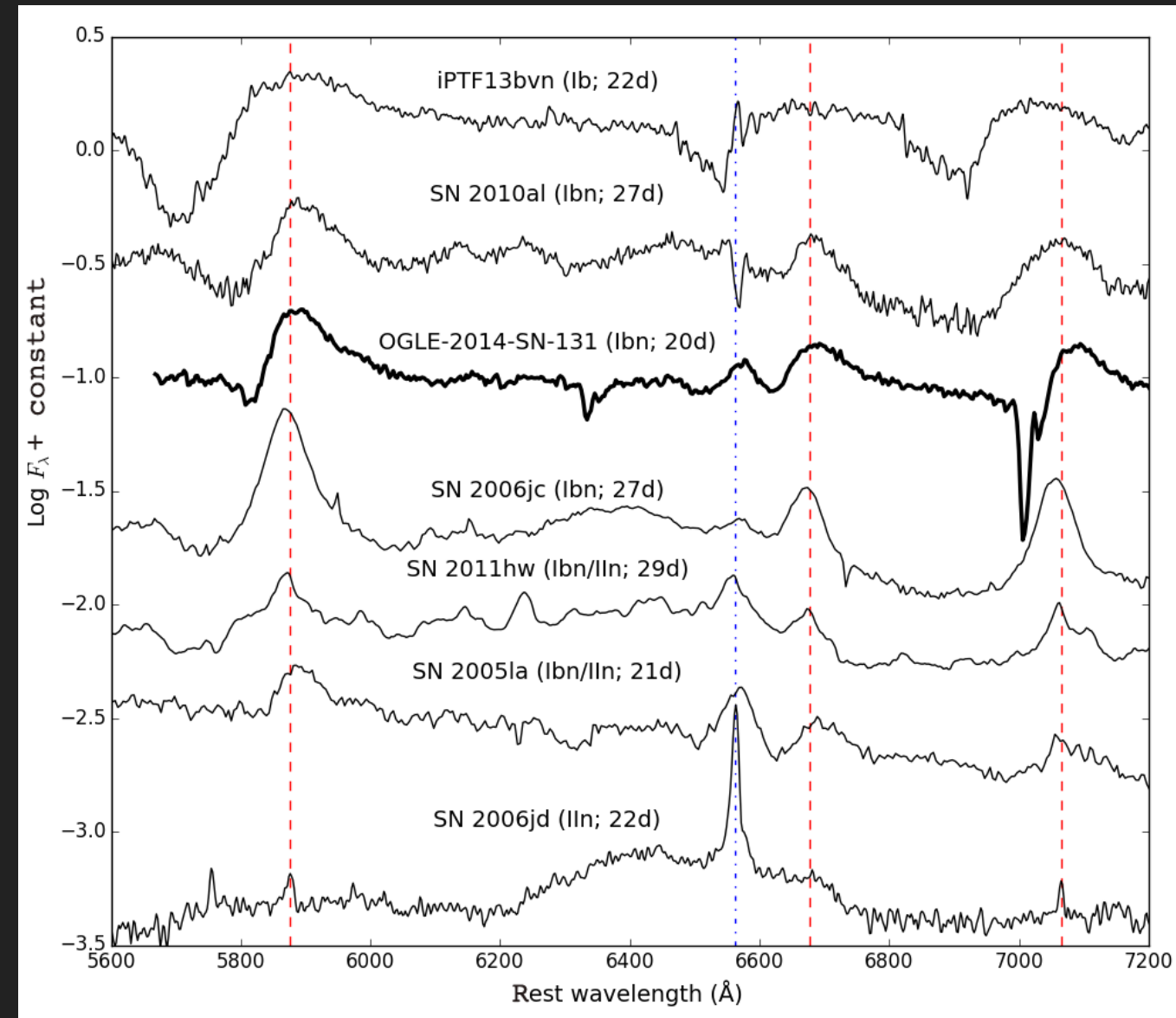
CLUES TOWARD THE MYSTERIOUS ORIGINS OF TYPE IBN SNE

TALK OUTLINE

- ▶ "Fast" Type Ibn SNe
- ▶ SN2018bcc (ZTF18aakuewf)
- ▶ Literature comparison
- ▶ Unique analysis (Rising-shape, He I lines)
- ▶ Open discussion on progenitors of Type Ibn SNe

TYPE IBN SNE

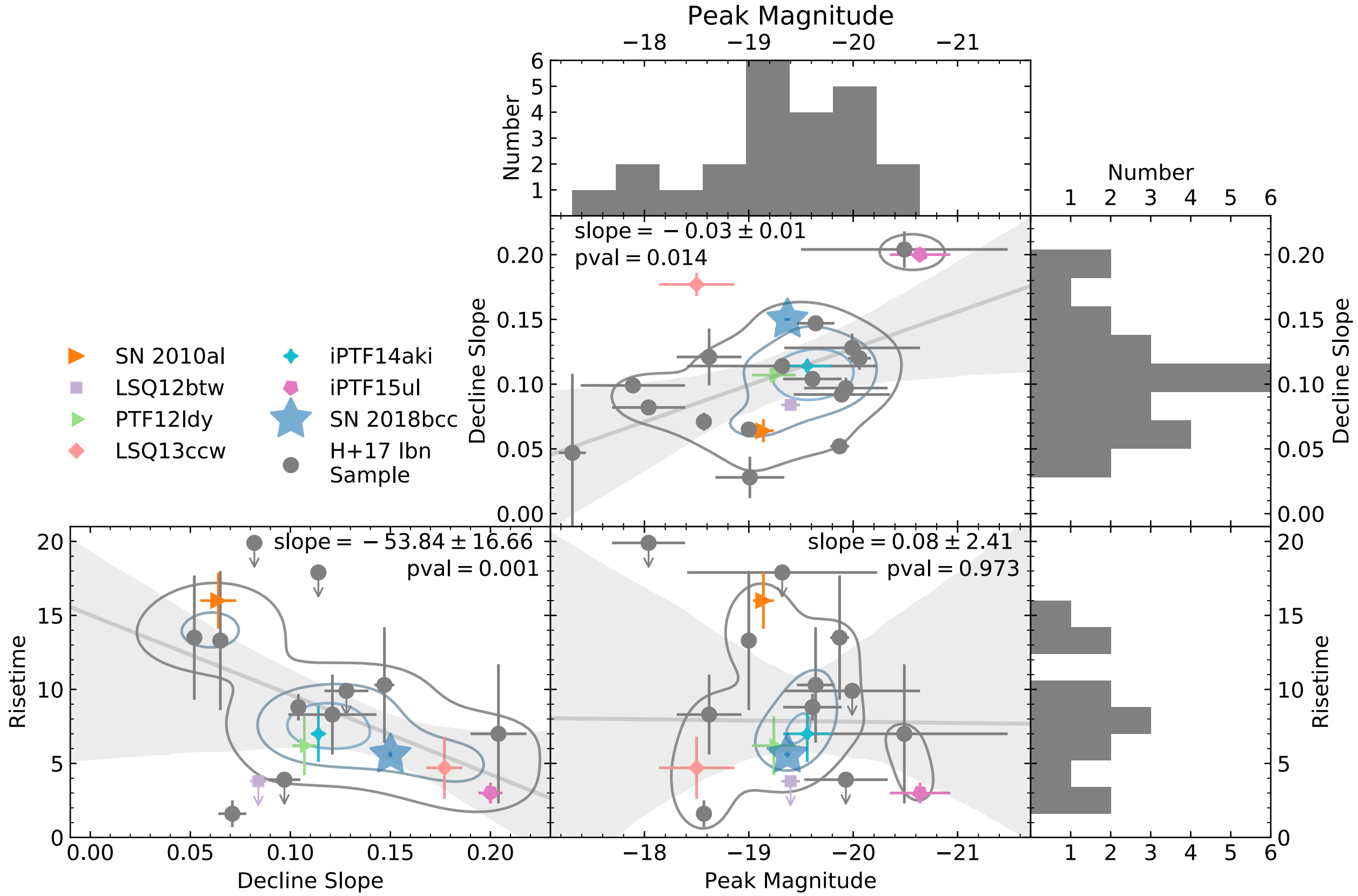
- ▶ Narrow to Intermediate-width He emission features ($V_{\text{FWHM}} \sim 1000\text{-}3000 \text{ km/s}$)
- ▶ Blue SED
- ▶ $M_R > \sim -18$
- ▶ He stronger than H
- ▶ Thought to be WR stars exploding in He-rich CSM.*



Karamehmetoglu et al. (2017)

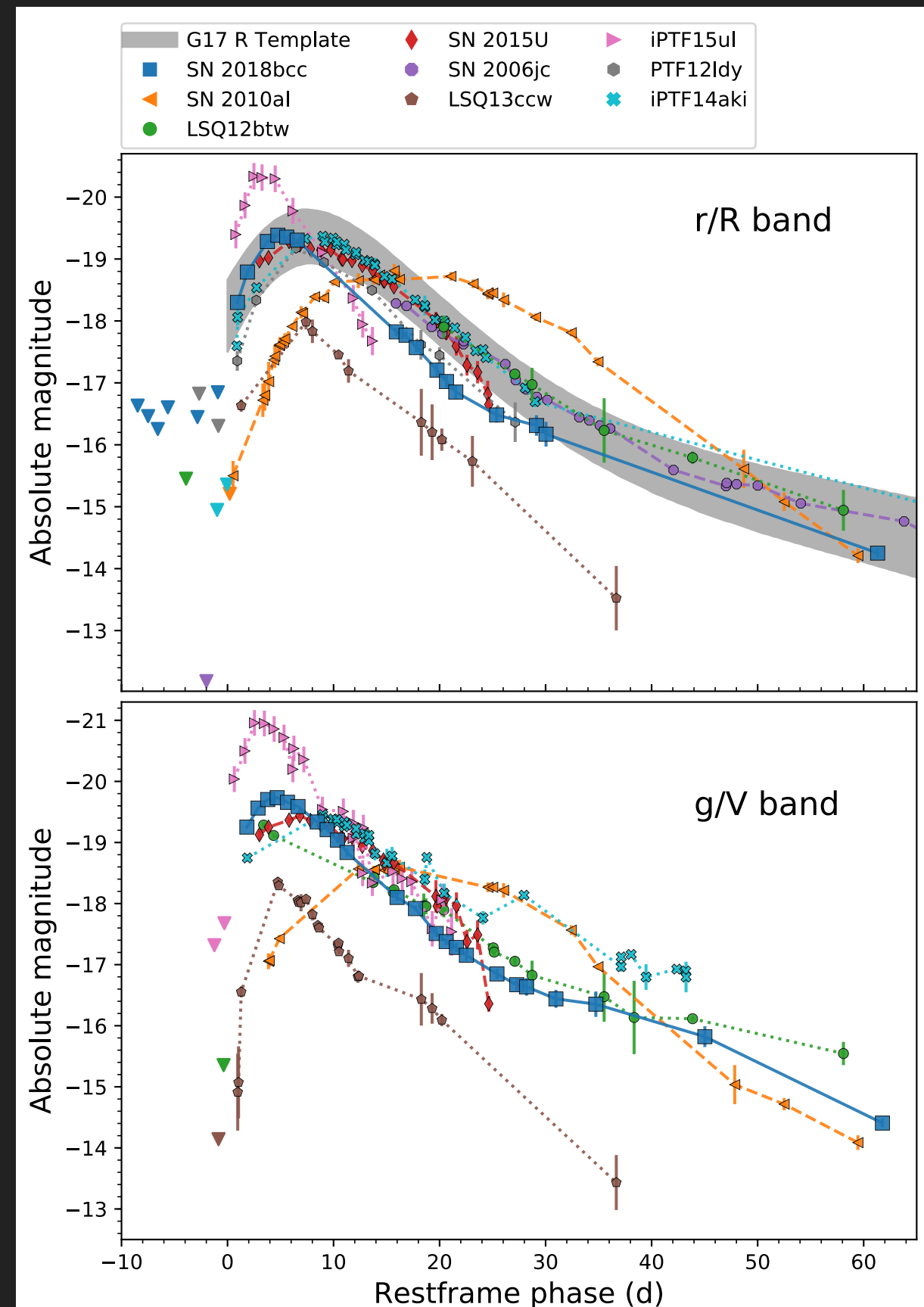
LIGHTCURVES PROPERTIES & "FAST" TYPE IBN SNE

Karamehmetoglu et al. (in prep.)



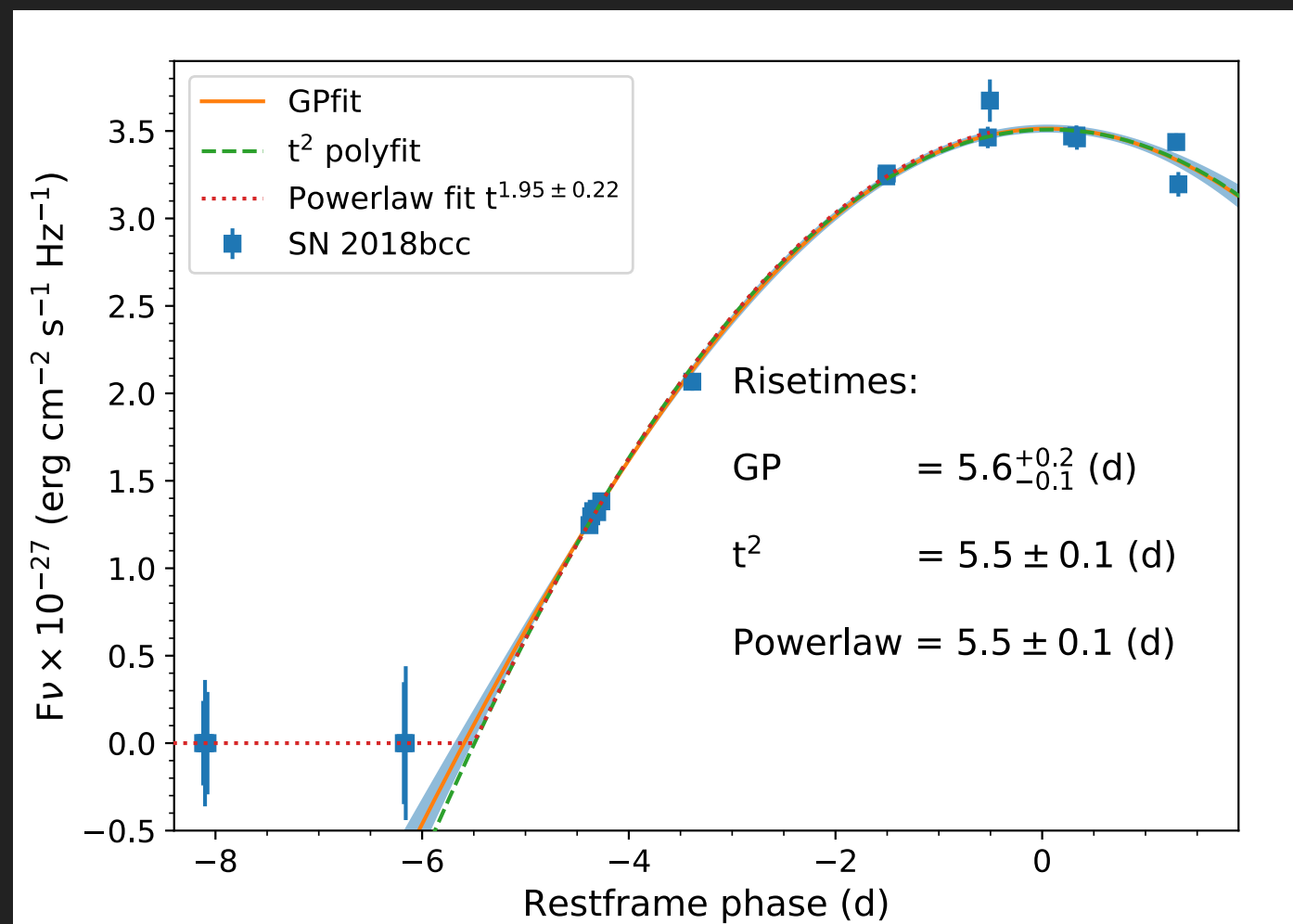
SN2018BCC (BLUE SQUARES)

- ▶ "Fast":
 - ▶ Short rise-time
 - ▶ Rapid decay
- ▶ Well-covered in g & r at rise and peak.
- ▶ Only other (lesser) example in iPTF15ul (in pink)



RISETIME & RISING SHAPE

- ▶ 5.6 day risetime (rest)
- ▶ Well fit by a t^2 powerlaw.
- ▶ Expanding Fireball model...

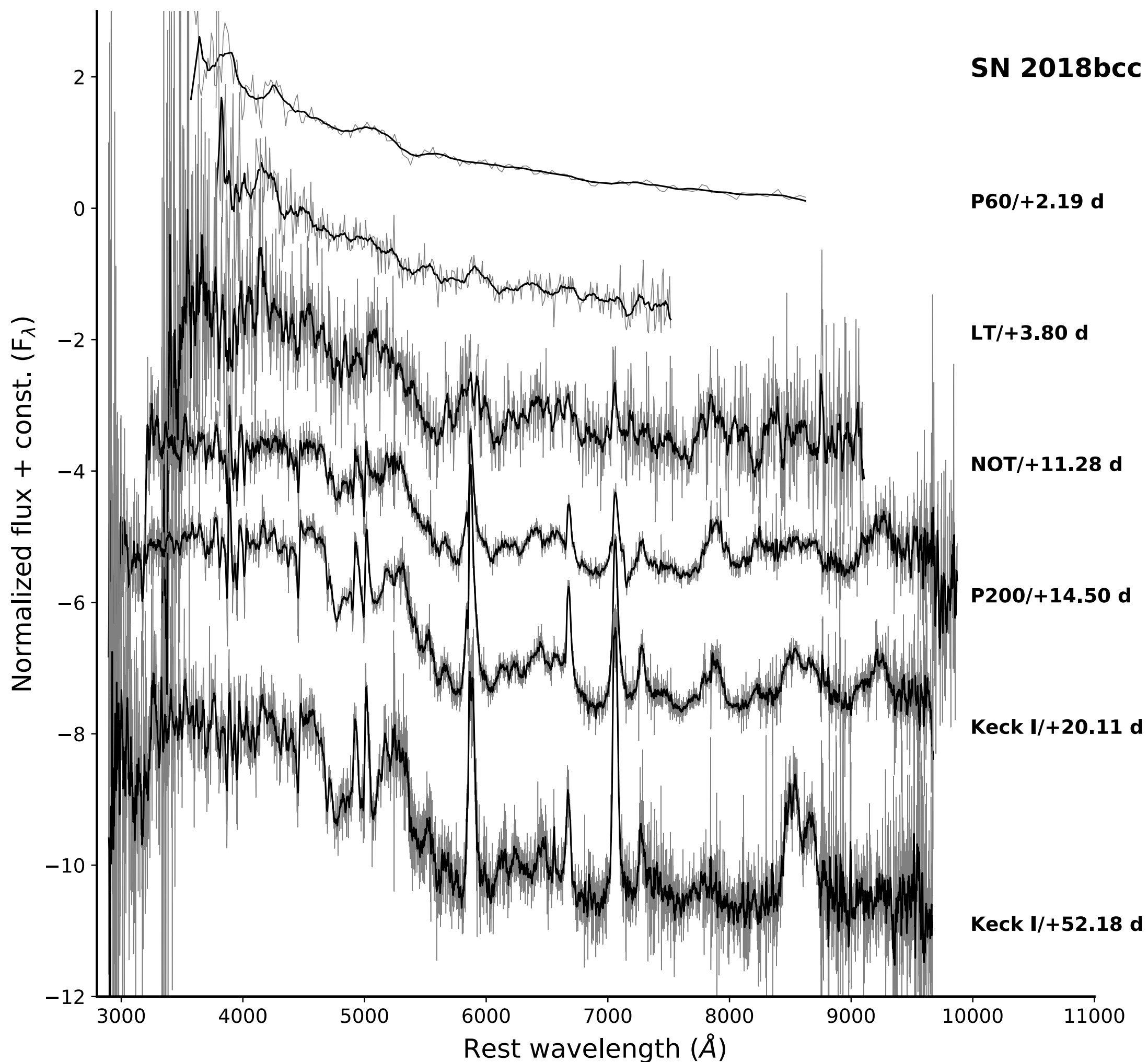


SN	Rise (restframe d)	Uncertainty (d)	Powerlaw α
SN 2018bcc	5.6	$^{+0.2}_{-0.1}$	1.95 ± 0.22
iPTF15ul	4.0 [3.0]	± 0.6 [0.7]	1.8 ± 0.4
LSQ13ccw	[4.7]	$\pm [2.1]$	-
LSQ12btw	[< 3.8] ^a	-	-
PTF12ldy	[6.2]	$\pm [2.0]$	-

^aPeak cannot be determined.

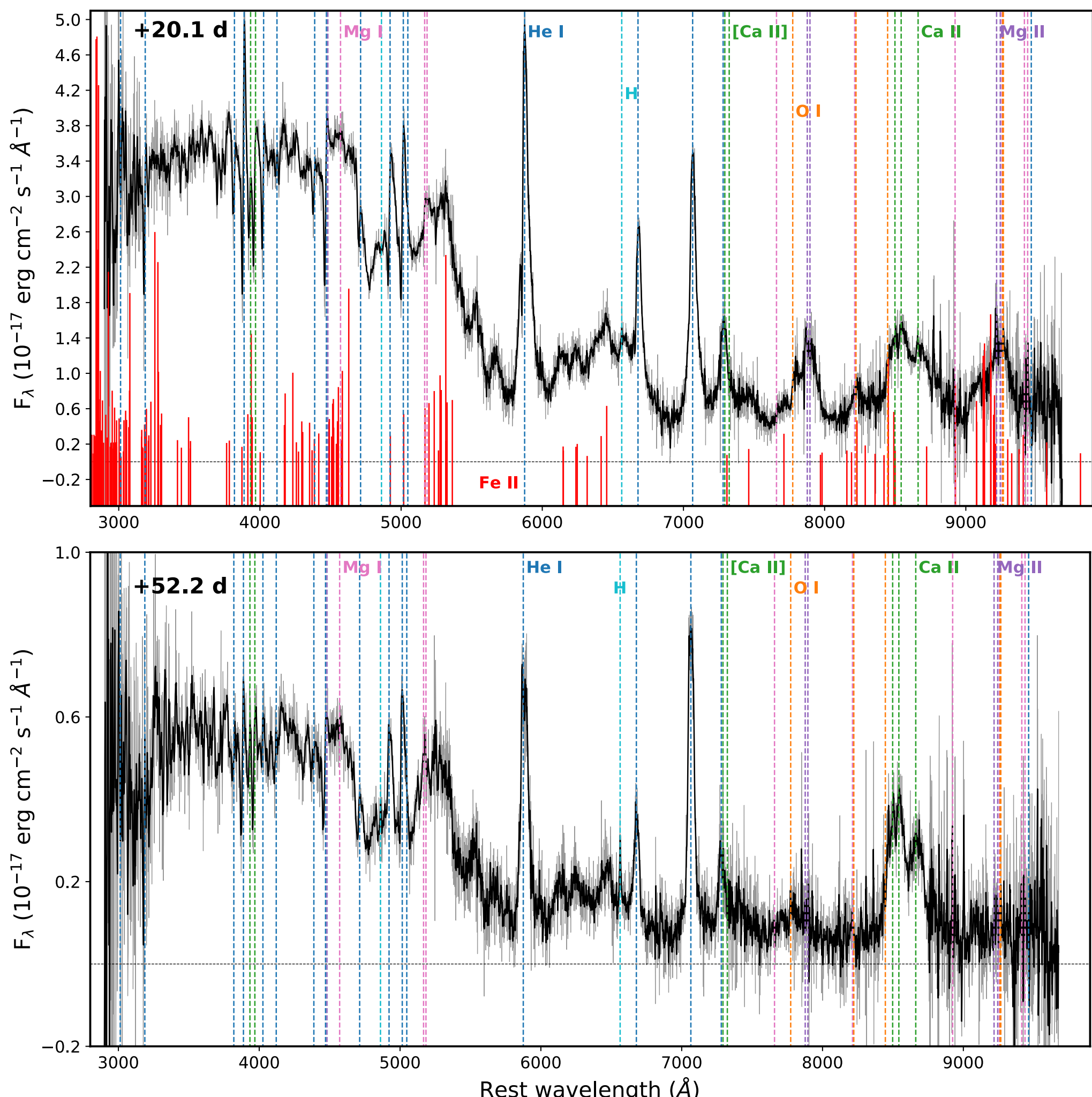
SPECTRA

- ▶ Early spectra well-fit by a BB.
- ▶ He I after 10d



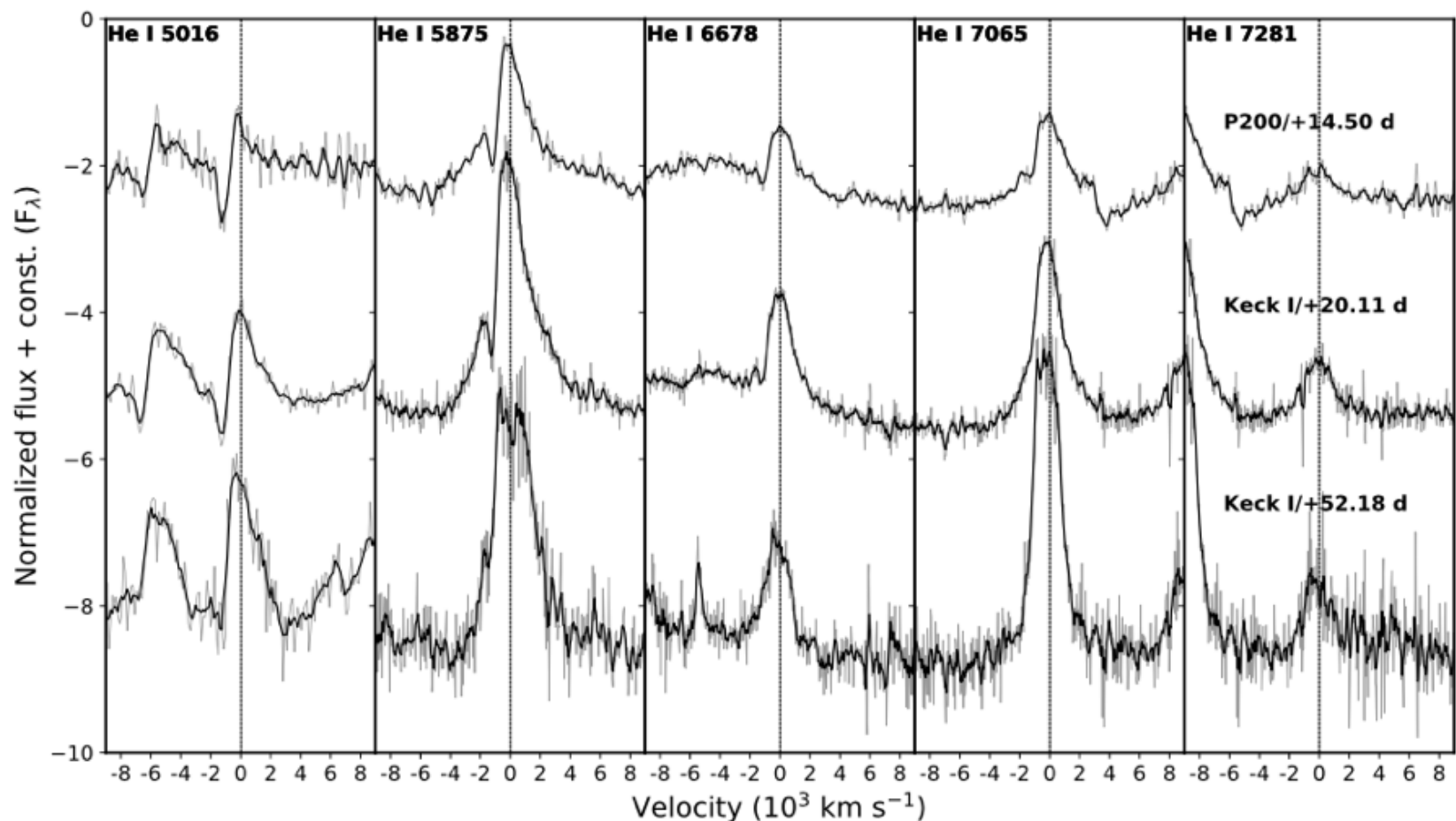
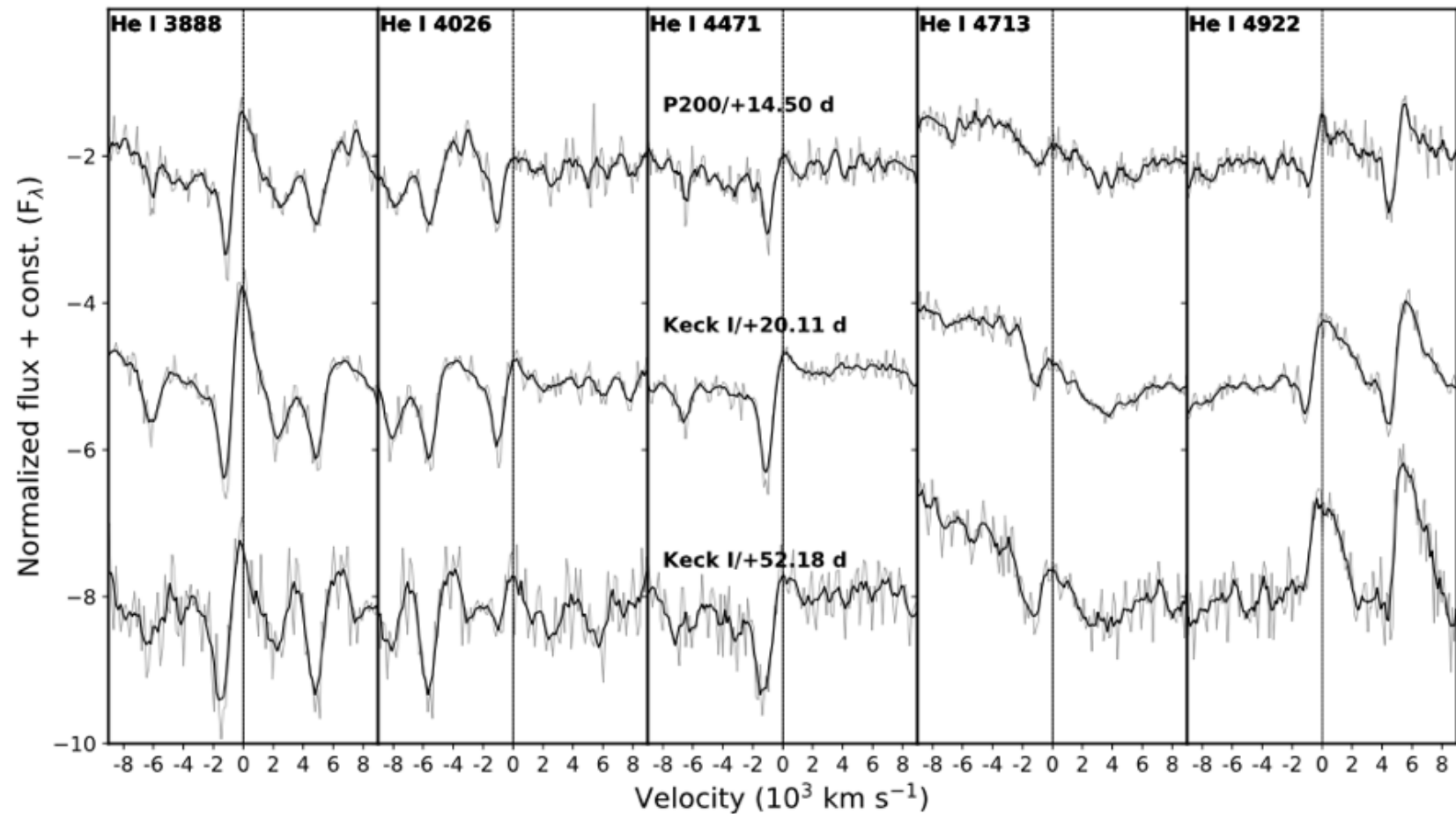
SPECTRA

- ▶ Prominent He I
- ▶ Mg, Ca
- ▶ Weak O (if there)
- ▶ Narrow (resolved) H at +52d

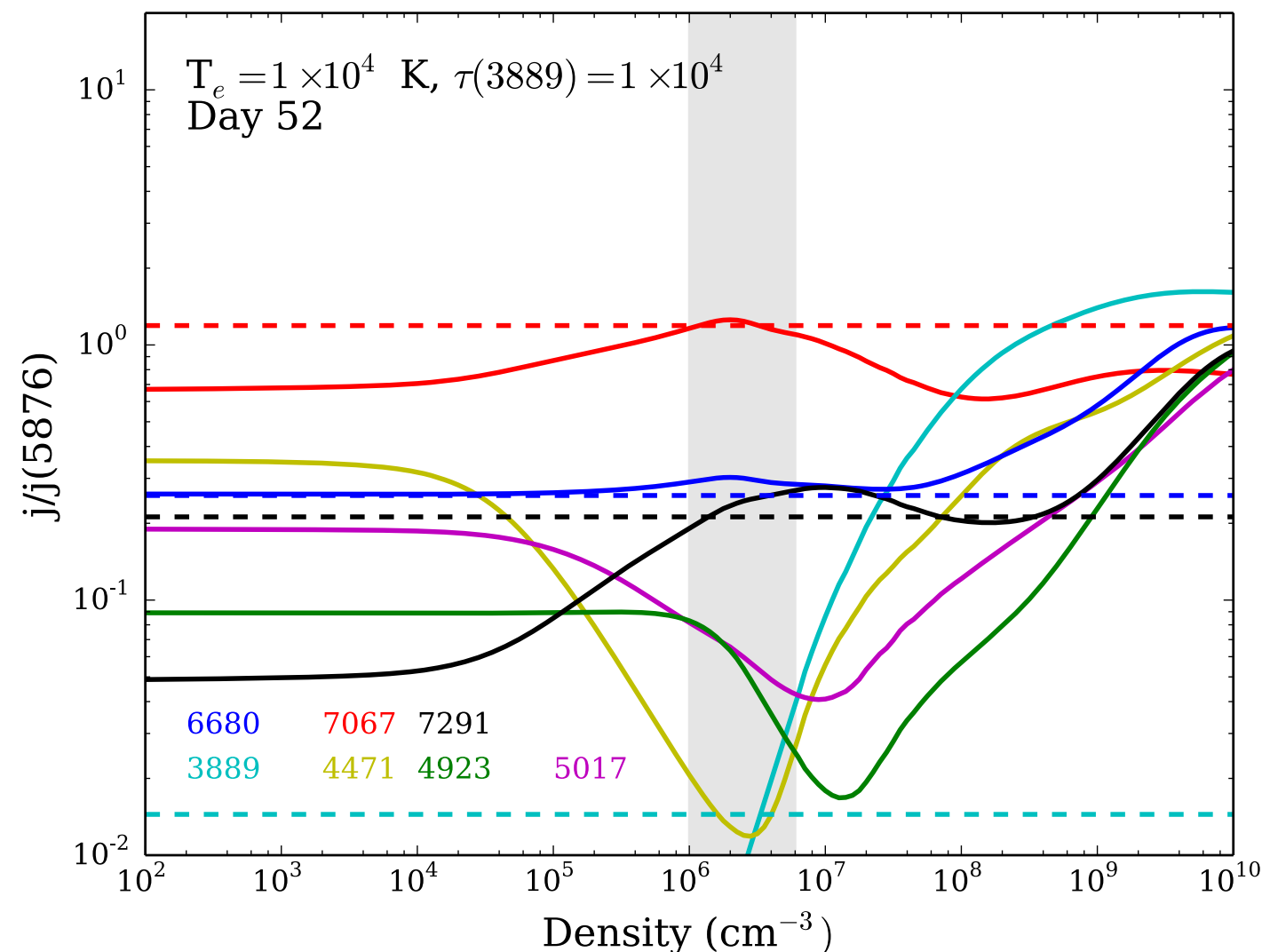


P-CYGNI PROFILES

- ▶ P-Cygni profiles present in some lines but missing in others in the same spectra.
- ▶ P-Cygni profiles in "blue" lines stronger.
- ▶ Disappears for "red" lines.
- ▶ Collisional ionization can help explain.
- ▶ Does not fit with proposed division.



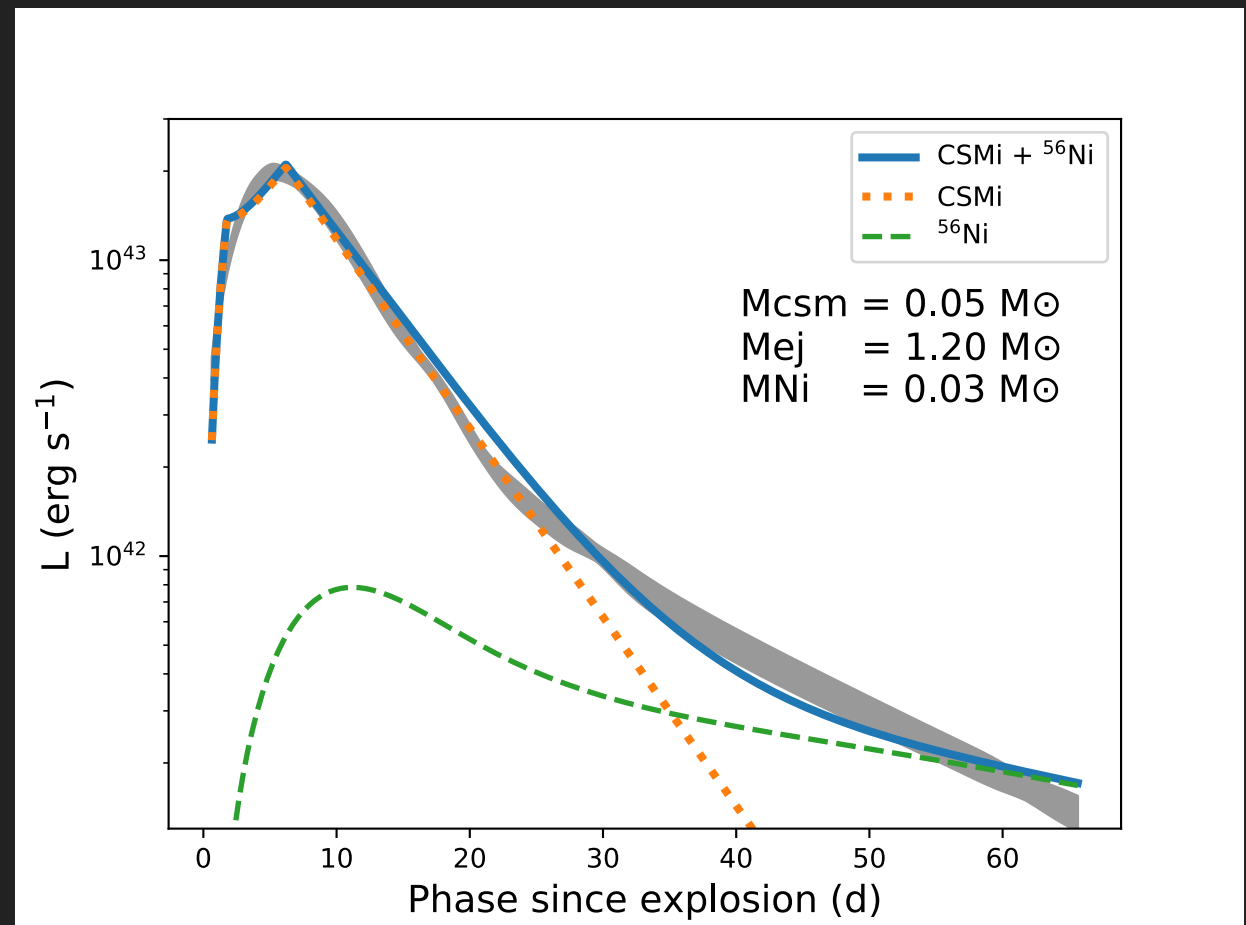
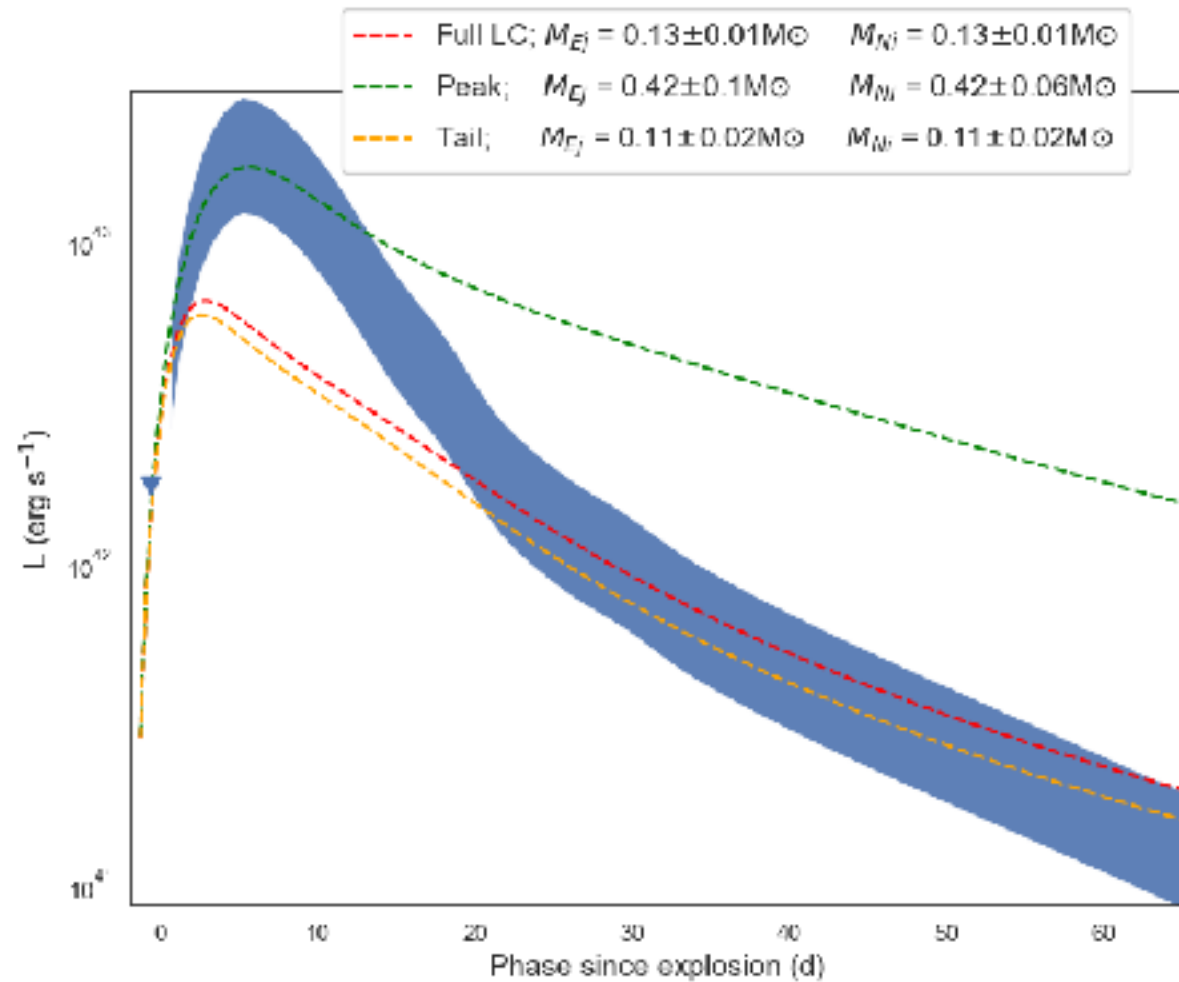
He I lines



SN2018bcc:

- Line ratios very different from low density recombination (e.g. $7067/5876 = 0.17$ at 10^2 cm^{-3} , observed ~ 1)
 - Blue lines only P-Cygni absorptions, weak emission component
- Requires densities $> 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and high optical depths: 'Blue' lines weak, (only abs.). 'Red' strong, emission dominates absorption.

LIGHTCURVE MODELING

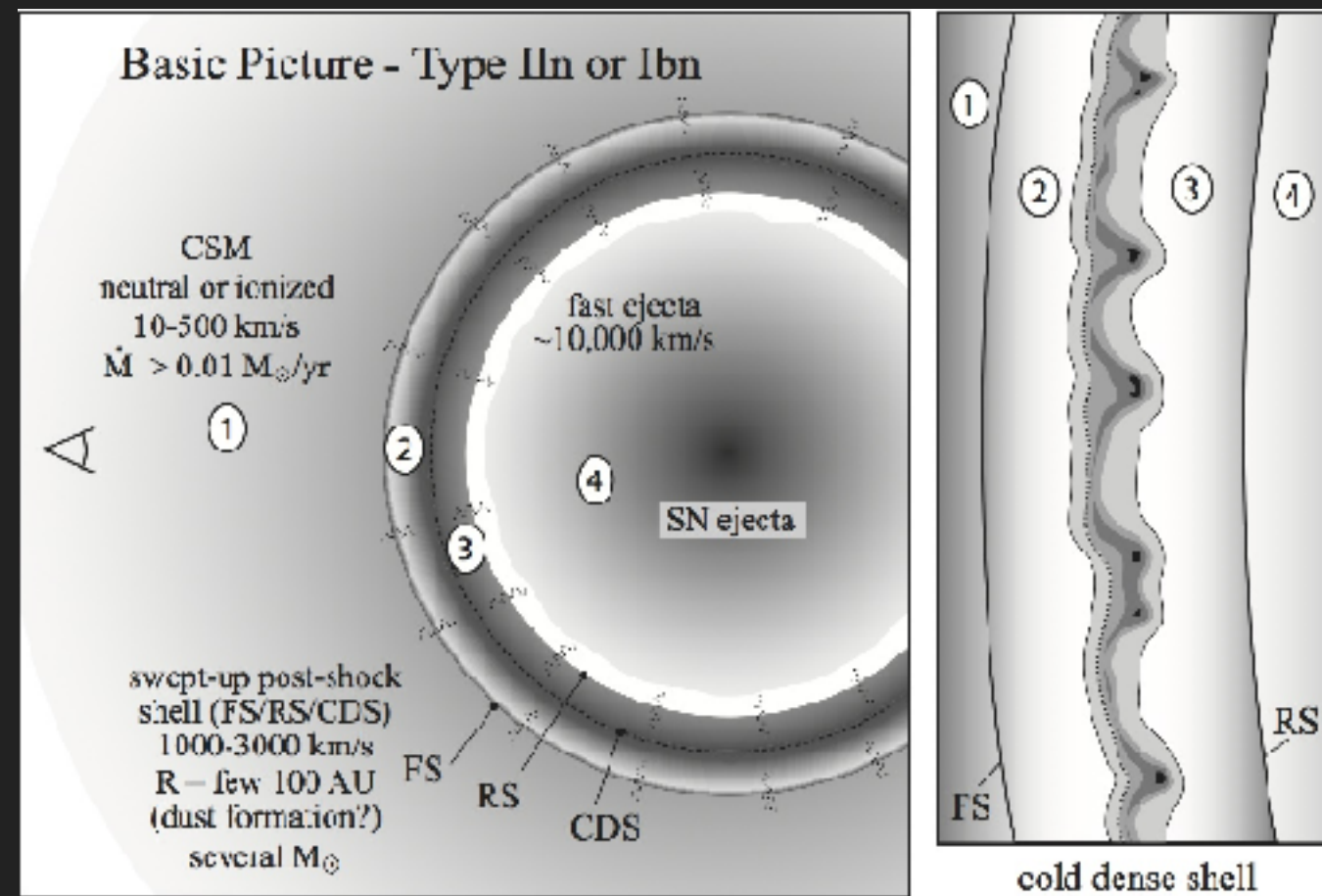


- ▶ Too bright, evolves too rapidly, for Ni56.
- ▶ Circumstellar-interaction powered models can produce such lightcurves.
- ▶ Late-time limit on Ni56 mass $< 0.1 M_{\odot}$ assuming 100% of ejecta is Nickel. Reasonable upper limit: $< 0.02 M_{\odot}$.

PROGENITOR IMPLICATIONS

- ▶ Lack strong evidence for late-time Ni tail and Ni powered LC.
- ▶ Don't see ejecta in spectra nor enriched abundances (e.g.: O).
- ▶ CSM interaction powered LC.
- ▶ $V_{\text{FWHM}} \sim 2000\text{-}3000 \text{ km/s}$.
- ▶ Low-metallicity environment**.
- ▶ Late-time narrow H**. [** Not shown]

Perhaps not the CC of a WR star? CSM interacting transients can come from collision of CSM shells.

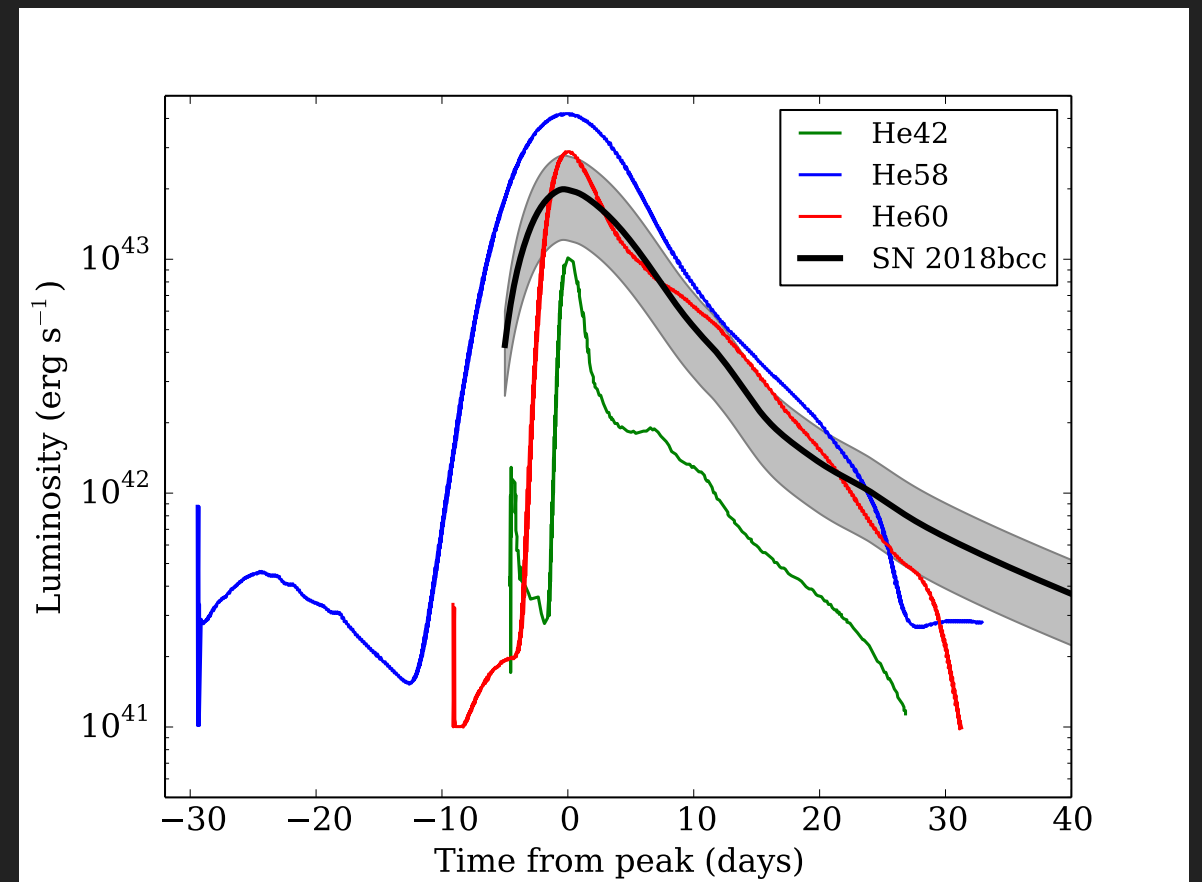


"Any type of core collapse or thermonuclear SN (or for that matter, any non-SN explosive outflow) can appear as a SN IIn or SN Ibn. All that is required is fast ejecta with sufficient energy crashing into slower ejecta with sufficient density. This is a cause of much confusion and uncertainty."

Smith (2016), SN Handbook

COMPARISON TO PPISN MODELS

- ▶ Discussed previously by e.g., Woosley (2016).
- ▶ Good match to risetime, radiated energy, peak luminosity, LC shape, spectral velocities.
- ▶ Can naturally explain late-time narrow (but resolved) H-alpha.
- ▶ Get matches to very high-mass PPISN. (He-core mass $\sim 60 M_{\odot}$)
- ▶ Fast Type-Ibn SNe w/o evidence of SN ejecta are viable PPISN candidates.



CAVEATS

- ▶ Model LCs highly uncertain.
- ▶ Bolometric correction uncertainties.
- ▶ Evidence of SN ejecta would disprove.

CONCLUSIONS

- ▶ PPISN viable progenitor scenario, alongside CC of WR star.
- ▶ LC peak not Ni powered, CS-interaction obvious answer.
- ▶ He I lines profiles argue for dense CSM. Also do not fit suggestion of 2 spectral sub-classes based on P-Cygni.
- ▶ Otherwise an ordinary fast Type Ibn SN.
- ▶ Rising shape matches the simple fireball model (t^2).
- ▶ ZTF can find and *is* finding fast transients.