

Multi-band optical light-curve behavior of core-collapse supernovae

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Abstract. We present survey results obtained from the UBVRI optical photometric follow-up of 19 bright core-collapse SNe during 2002-2012 using 1-m class optical telescopes operated by the Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Science (acronym ARIES), Nainital India. This homogeneous set of data have been used to study behavior of optical light/color curve, and to gain insight into object-to-object peculiarity. We derive integrated luminosities for types IIP, Ibc and luminous SNe. Two peculiar type IIP events having photometric properties similar to normal IIP and spectroscopic properties similar to sub-luminous IIP have been identified.

Keywords. (stars:) supernovae: general; techniques: photometric

1. Observations, data reduction and results

One-meter class optical telescopes equipped with a modern CCD detector are best suited for optical follow-up of supernovae until they fade below about 20 magnitude. During 2002-2012, we monitored nineteen bright (peak $V < 16$) SNe (see Table 1) observable from Nainital -latitude $29^{\circ}21'39''N$. The observations are carried out using 104-cm Sampurnanand Telescope (ST) at Manora Peak in operation since 1972 and 130-cm Devasthal Fast Optical Telescope at Devasthal in operation since 2010. Both these telescopes are operated by ARIES, Nainital India. Both the telescopes are equipped with a 2kx2k CCD camera and at 104-cm ST, we have Johnson-Cousins UBVRI while at 130-cm, we also have SDSS ugriz filters. Both the telescopes are equipped with an auto-guider and the SNe observations are done in visitor mode. Instrumental magnitudes of SNe are estimated from profile fitting photometry using DAOPHOT. Landolt Standards are observed to calibrate the magnitudes of SNe. The galaxy-subtraction technique is used for SNe embedded in the galaxy background. The light-curves (apparent & bolometric) are shown in Fig. 1 and the derived physical properties are given in Table 1.

The mean of peak M_V for 6 type IIP events is -16.7 mag while for 6 type Ibc, it is -18.0 mag. The value of M_V for three luminous events lie between -19 to -22 mag. Mean values of peak luminosity ($\times 10^{42}$ erg s^{-1}) are 1, 3 and 90, respectively for IIP, Ibc and luminous events. Of six IIP events, the SNe 2008in and 2012A are found photometrically similar to normal type IIP events, while their spectral properties suggest them to be similar to low-luminosity SNe. The later are thought to originate from explosion of low-mass $8-10 M_{\odot}$ progenitors. The total radiant energy for type II SNe is of the order of 5×10^{43} erg, while for type Ibc it is about 2 times higher. Color curve evolution of type Ibc and Iib SNe are quite similar.

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Table 1. Properties of the SNe sample. The time of explosion (t_0) in JD 2450000+, peak V-band magnitude V_p , reddening $E(B - V)$, distance modulus μ , peak absolute magnitude M_V , SNe types, peak $UBVRI/BVRI$ bolometric luminosity L_p , the time when luminosity peaks, t_p and total radiant energy E_t integrated over the observed period are given in successive columns. The reference for t_0 , V_p , $E(B - V)$ and SNe type is given in the "Ref." column. Other parameters are derived in this work. Due to incomplete coverage of light-curve, the estimates for L_p and E_t are lower limits.

SN	t_0 day	V_p mag	$E(B - V)$ mag	μ mag	M_V mag	Type	Ref.	L_p 10^{42} erg s $^{-1}$	t_p day	E_t 10^{43} erg
SN 2002ap	2300.0	12.42	0.08	29.52	-17.35	Ic	1	1.2	14	4.4
SN 2004et	3270.5	12.50	0.41	28.70	-17.47	IIP	2	2.2	<5	21.0
SN 2006aj	3784.6	17.50	0.15	35.78	-18.75	Ibc	3	5.1	10	12.0
SN 2007uy	4462.0	15.74	0.71	32.37	-18.83	Ibc	4	6.2	22	16.0
SN 2008D	4475.1	17.39	0.80	32.38	-17.47	Ib	4	1.6	19	6.6
SN 2008gz	4694.0	15.50	0.07	32.03	-16.75	IIP	5	0.5	<87	2.5
SN 2008in	4825.6	15.07	0.10	30.60	-15.84	IIP	6	0.5	<5	2.8
SN 2009jf	5099.5	15.05	0.16	32.65	-18.10	Ib	7	3.0	23	9.7
CSS 100217	5170.0	16.41	0.02	38.94	-22.59	pisn	8	190.0	<125	930.0
SN 2010hq	5395.0	16.08	0.08	32.53	-16.70	IIP	9	0.6	<79	2.1
SN 2010jl	5479.1	13.80	0.06	33.50	-19.89	IIIn	9	19.0	<28	200.0
SN 2010kd	5515.0	17.19	0.02	38.09	-20.96	pisn	4	55.0	40	470.0
SN 2011dh	5712.9	13.52	0.04	29.42	-16.02	IIb	10	0.9	>15	11.0
SN 2011fu	5825.5	16.92	0.22	34.46	-18.22	IIb	11	38.0	20	17.0
SN 2012A	5934.0	13.60	0.03	29.96	-16.45	IIP	12	0.6	<27	2.8
SN 2012P	5930.0	16.01	0.05	31.89	-16.04	IIb	13	0.5	<20	2.4
SN 2012aa	5957.0	18.00	0.20	37.61	-20.78	Ic	14	25.0	<12	78.0
SN 2012ap	5968.0	16.37	0.04	33.45	-17.20	Ic	13	1.1	11	2.9
SN 2012aw	6002.6	13.37	0.07	29.99	-16.84	IIP	14	1.4	8	12.0

1-Pandey *et al.* (2003, MNRAS 340, 375); 2-Misra *et al.* (2007, MNRAS 381, 280); 3-Misra (2007, PhD Thesis); 4-Roy & Kumar (2013, IAUS 296); 5-Roy *et al.* (2011, MNRAS 414, 167); 6-Roy *et al.* (2011, ApJ 776, 76); 7-Valenti *et al.* (2011, MNRAS 416, 318) 8-Drake *et al.* (2011, ApJ 735, 106); 9-Roy *et al.* (2011, ASInC 3, 124); 10-Van dyk *et al.* (2011, ApJ 741, 28); 11-Kumar *et al.* (2013, MNRAS, arXiv:1301.6538); 12- Roy *et al.* (2013, IAUS 296); 13-This work; 14-Bose *et al.* (2013, IAUS 296)

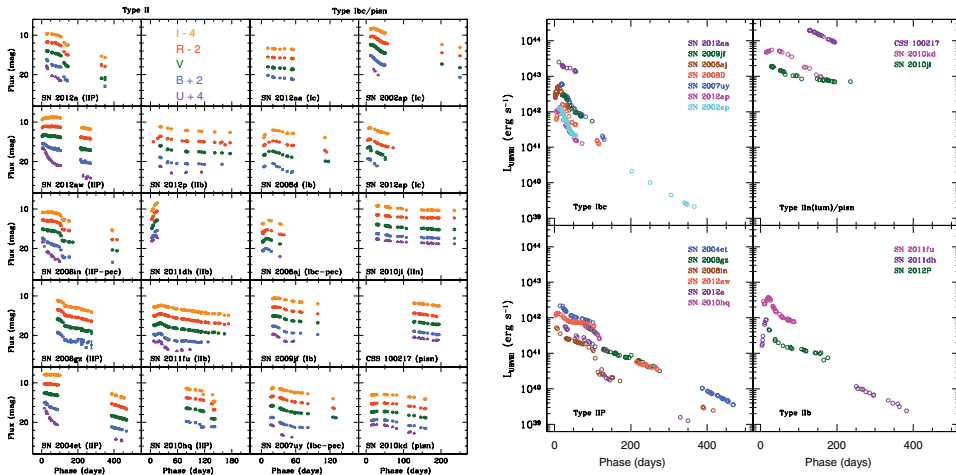


Figure 1. The $UBVRI$ apparent (left) and bolometric (right) light-curve of supernovae.