

# Studying the final evolution of massive stars through circumstellar environments around supernovae

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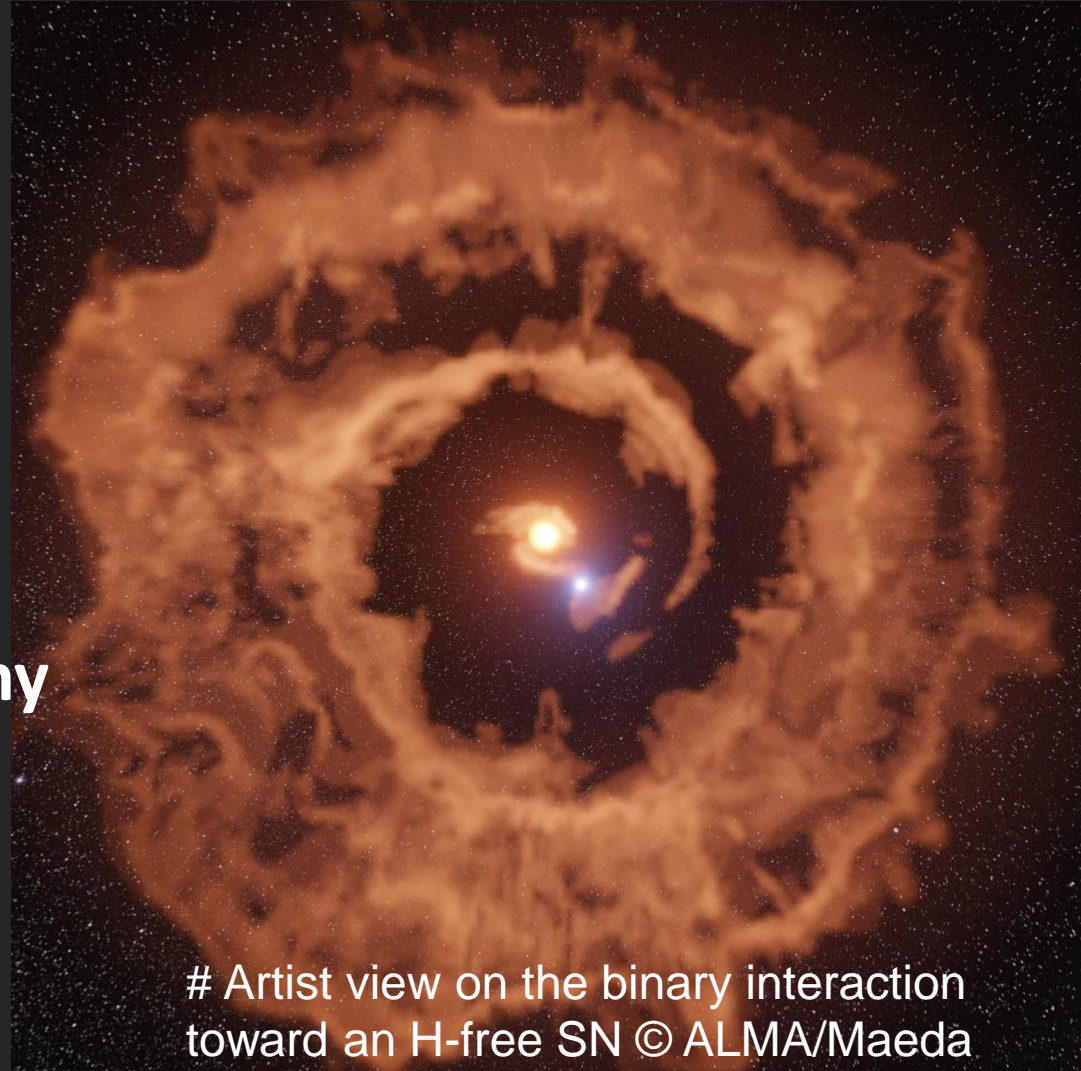
**Keiichi Maeda**

**Kyoto University**

**Department of Astronomy**

keiichi.maeda@kusastro.kyoto-u.ac.jp

YITP WS on “Exploring Extreme Transients:  
Emerging Frontiers and Challenges”,  
2024.08.05-09



# Artist view on the binary interaction  
toward an H-free SN © ALMA/Maeda



# New Time Domain Era

Survey	Depth (mag)	Area (deg <sup>2</sup> )	Cadence
BlackGEM	21.5	10,000	2 weeks
DES	23.5	5,000	1 week
KMTNet	~21	~6,000	1 day
MOA	~21	~1,000	1 day
TNTS	20.0	2,000	?
PTSS	20.5	4,000	1 day
HSC	25	800	1 day
Tomo-e	18/19	7,000	2 hr/1 day
<b>ZTF</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>3 days</b>
	21	2,000	1 day
	21	6,000	2 hr
ASAS-SN	17	40,000	1 day
DLT40	20	600 gal	1 dat

Catch transients/SNe even in the first day.

Discover rapidly-evolving transients/SNe.

Find unprecedented evolution (w/ monitoring).

M. Tanaka

Ongoing surveys  
+ Rubin/LSST to come

# SNe = Supernovae

# Rapid follow-up observations as a key

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- The survey information is very limited (only photometry, 1 or 2 bands in the optical).
- Need multi-bands, spec, multi-frequency, ...
  - ⇒ Need global collaborations.
- **Our effort/contribution:**
  - Model/interpretation.
  - Communication w/ surveys: Tomo-e, ZTF, WFST, ...
  - Optical/NIR.
    - Seimei & Kanata telescopes as a “heavy user”.
    - Subaru and Gemini telescopes through open-use slots.
    - Regular collaborations w/ Finnish & Indian groups.
    - Case-by-case collaborations w/ various groups.
  - Radio & X-rays.
    - ALMA as a PI; VLA, ATCA, GMRT, JVN, SWIFT, etc. as a Co-I.



# Candidate selection

GMOS\_infantSNe # candidates

▼ ダイレクトメッセージ

- Takashi Nagao
- Gaston Folatelli
- Giuliano Pignata
- hanin
- Ji-an Jiang
- Kenta Taguchi
- Miho Kawabata
- T Nakaoka
- Limut Buruz

keiichi.mae I think I will  
<https://www>

2件の返信

keiichi.mae Or, we may i

2021vbb		discovered: 2021-07-09 11:03:50.400 R.A. = 20:33:37.531, Decl. = -11:22:53.98 Mag: 21.97 Host: null (z=0.0) Remark: (References: <a href="#">TNS Tomo-e</a> )	WISEAJ000734.39+062748.1	00h07m34.4s	+06d27m48s	>30000	0.413247	NGC6931	20h33m41.3s	-11d22m08s	3549	0.011838
2021vba		discovered: 2021-08-05 09:45:21.000 R.A. = 04:38:19.090, Decl. = +60:16:51.20 Mag: 16.7 Host: null (z=0.0) Remark: Hostless transient at galactic latitude 08.8 deg (References: <a href="#">TNS Tomo-e</a> )	WISEAJ043833.65+601628.0	04h38m33.6s	+60d16m28s	22024	0.073465					
2021vaz		discovered: 2021-08-05 18:30:05.000 R.A. = 05:42:01.760, Decl. = +69:22:36.10 Mag: 17.5 Host: NGC1961 (z=0.0) Remark: (References: <a href="#">TNS Tomo-e</a> )	NGC1961	05h42m04.6s	+69d22m42s	3934	0.013122					
			CGCG329-011	05h43m23.0s	+69d25m51s	4108	0.013703					

ToO

Own interface

Selection  
(host galaxy, luminosity...)

Tomo-e SN server

TRANSIENT NAME SERVER

SEARCH ASTRONOMERS BOTS LIGO SW

SN 2021vaz

Transient Name Server (TNS)

page 1 / 14544

transientid (variableid) project (event) (rawid)	Name	Ra, Dec Date (magnitude)	Ref	New	Sub	SDSS DR15 Ref	PS1 gri 3- color Ref	paramcand cnncand	mark
7662831 (68643235) All-Sky Survey (SN) (34089171)	202106aaacq	176.20479 , 19.79675						2 2	
7662830	202106aaacp	176.22761 , 19.77695						2 2	
7662827 (49809413) All-Sky Survey (SN) (34088035)	202106aaaco	155.36763 , 36.45247						2 2	
7662820 (38094051) All-Sky Survey (SN)	202106aaacn	185.48311 , 1.38298						2 2	

RA/DEC (J2000) Type Redshift  
 05:42:01.760 +69:22:36.10 SN II 0.013122  
 85.507333 +69.376694

Discovery Report Classification Report

Reporting Group Discovering Data Source Discovery Date

None None 2021-08-05 18:30:05.000

Discovery Mag Filter

17.5 Clear

Reporters

Host Name NGC 1961

NEED SIMBAD DECAL.S

PenSTARRS-1 SkyMapper VizieR

WISE DSS ADS

ZTF, PS, ATLAS, WFST...

# Discovery certificate for object 2

# Rapid follow-up Example

TNS Astronomical Transient Report No. 207398 [ [2024TNSTR1020....1T](#) ]

Date Received (UTC): 2024-04-11 09:03:14

Sender: ATLAS (ATLAS\_Bot1)

Reporting Group: ATLAS Discovery Data Source: ATLAS

J. Tonry, L. Denneau, H. Weiland, A. Lawrence, R. Siverd (IfA, University of Nicholl, M. Fulton, M. McCollum, T. Moore, J. Weston, X. Sheng, P. Ramsde (Oxford), A. Rest (STScI), T.-W. Chen (NCU), C. Stubbs (Harvard), J. Somr

IAU Designation: **SN 2024ggi**

Discoverer internal name: ATLAS24fsk

Coordinates (J2000): RA = 11:18:22.091 (169.592046667) DEC = -32:50:15

Discovery date: 2024-04-11 03:22:35.616 (JD=2460411.64069)

## Discovery report JST 2024-04-11 18:03

2024/04/12 (金) 0:50  
Keiichi Maeda <keiichi.maeda@kusastro.kyoto-u.ac.jp>  
RE: infant SN II 2023zcu at 27 Mpc  
宛先 '穉本正徳'; 'FUJISAWA Kenta'; 'Yuhei Iwata'; 'Yoshinori YONEKURA'  
CC 'Kotaro Niinuma'; 'Kazuhito Motogi'; 'Yoshihiro Tanabe'; 'Keiichi Maeda'  
このメッセージから余分な改行を削除しました。

皆様、  
**JST 2024-04-12 00:50**  
**⇒ ALMA**  
<https://www.wis-tns.org/object/2024ggi>  
<https://www.wis-tns.org/astronotes/astronote/2024-103>

おそらく SN II@7Mpc です。dec が-33deg ですけど...

ALMA を trigger します。ATCA と GMRT も trigger かけると思います。今、Gemini 二か所（ハワイとチリ）の即時分光 ToO を準備しているところです。

まえだ

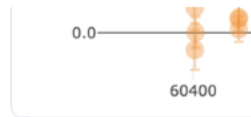
## GMOS\_infantSNe

### ダイレクトメッセージ

- Takashi Nagao
- Gaston Folatelli
- Giuliano Pignata
- hanin
- Ji-an Jiang ⇒ Gemini
- Kenta Taguchi
- Miho Kawabata
- T Nakaoka
- Umur Burgaz

**JST 2024-04-11 20:59**

## # candidates



keiichi.maeda 20:59  
I think I will trigger for it (GS).  
<https://www.wis-tns.org/object/2024ggi>  
<https://www.wis-tns.org/astronotes/astronote/2024-100>

1

2件の返信 最終返信: 3ヶ月前

keiichi.maeda 21:01  
Or, we may indeed put it into both GN and GS.

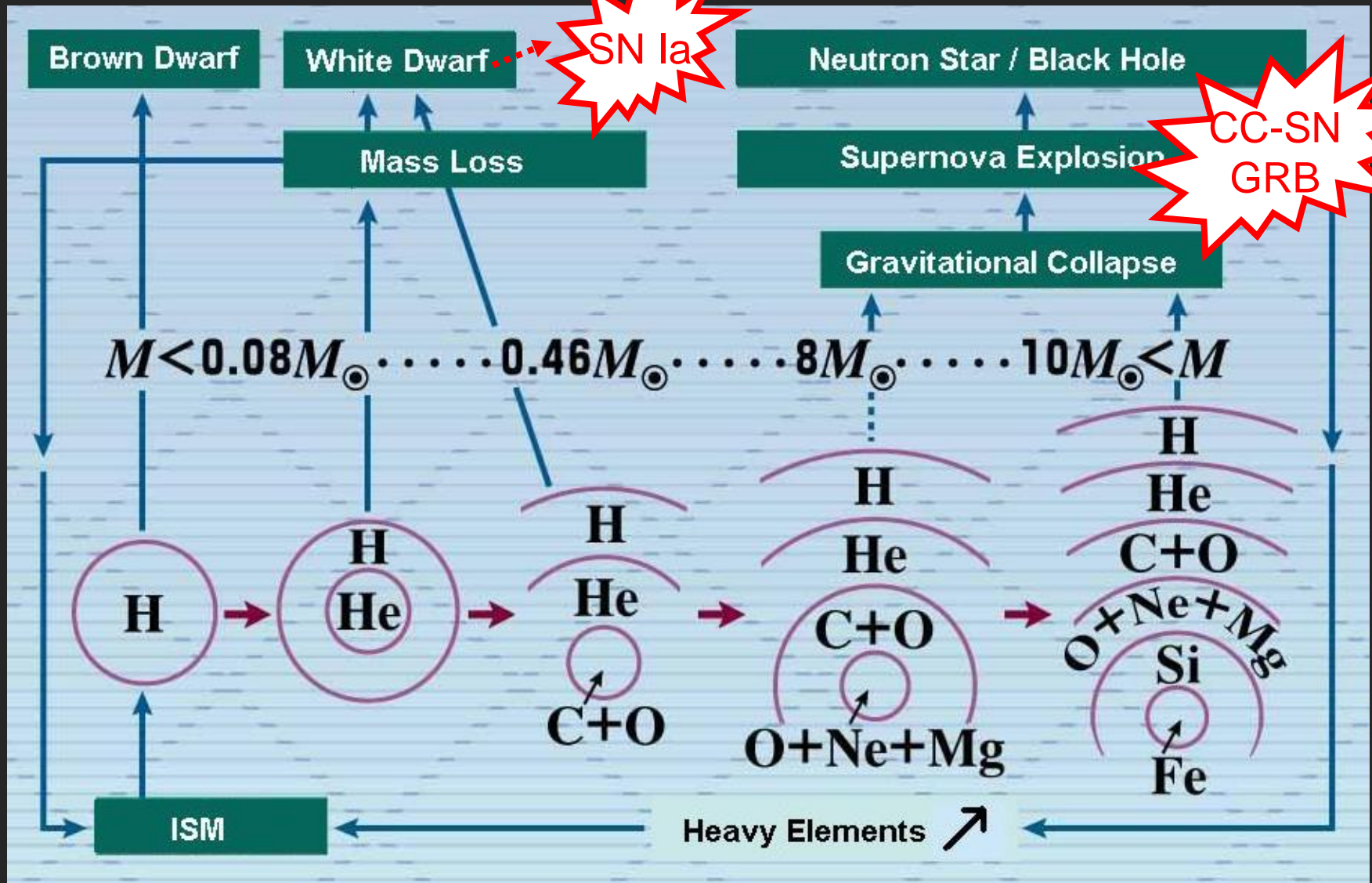


**Communications w/  
India/Fin/Chile/Argentina  
over night**

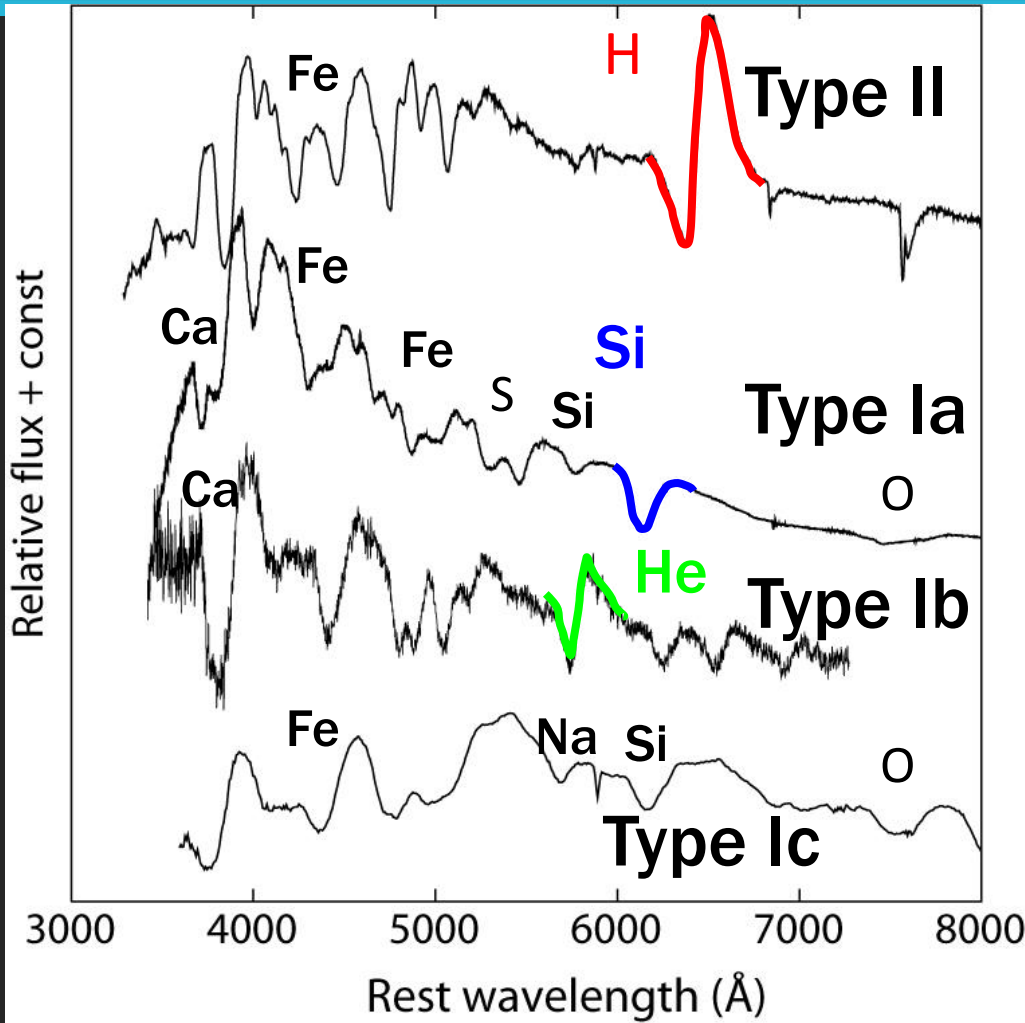
Type Ia supernova

Core-collapse supernova  
Gamma-ray bursts

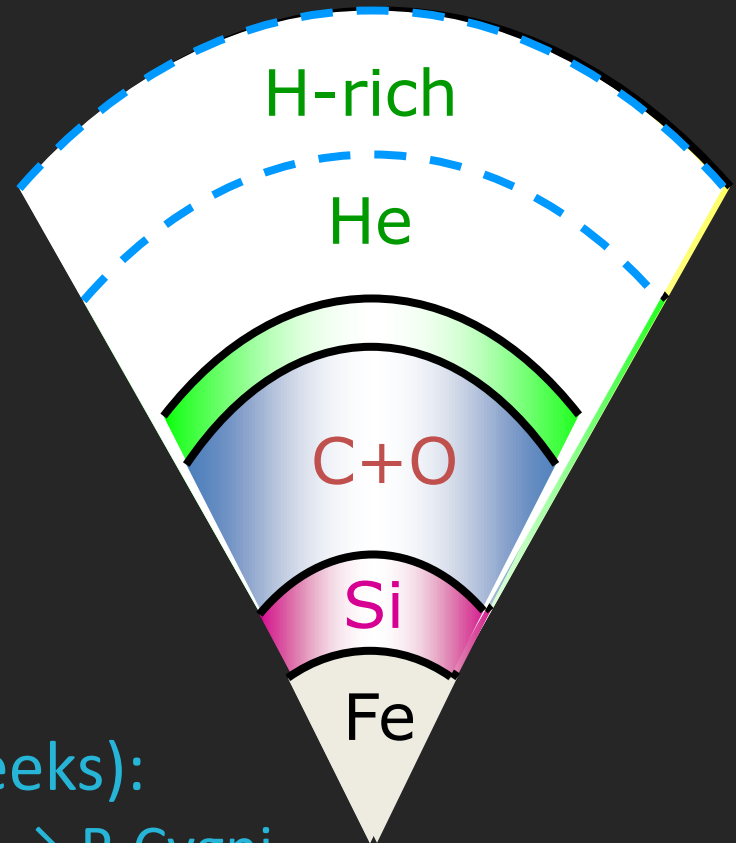
# Stellar Evolution and Supernovae (SNe)



# Supernova Classification



II (but for SNe IIn?)  
Red Supergiant  
IIb/Ib/Ic  
(Stripped Envelope  
SNe, SESNe)  
Wolf-Rayet-like star

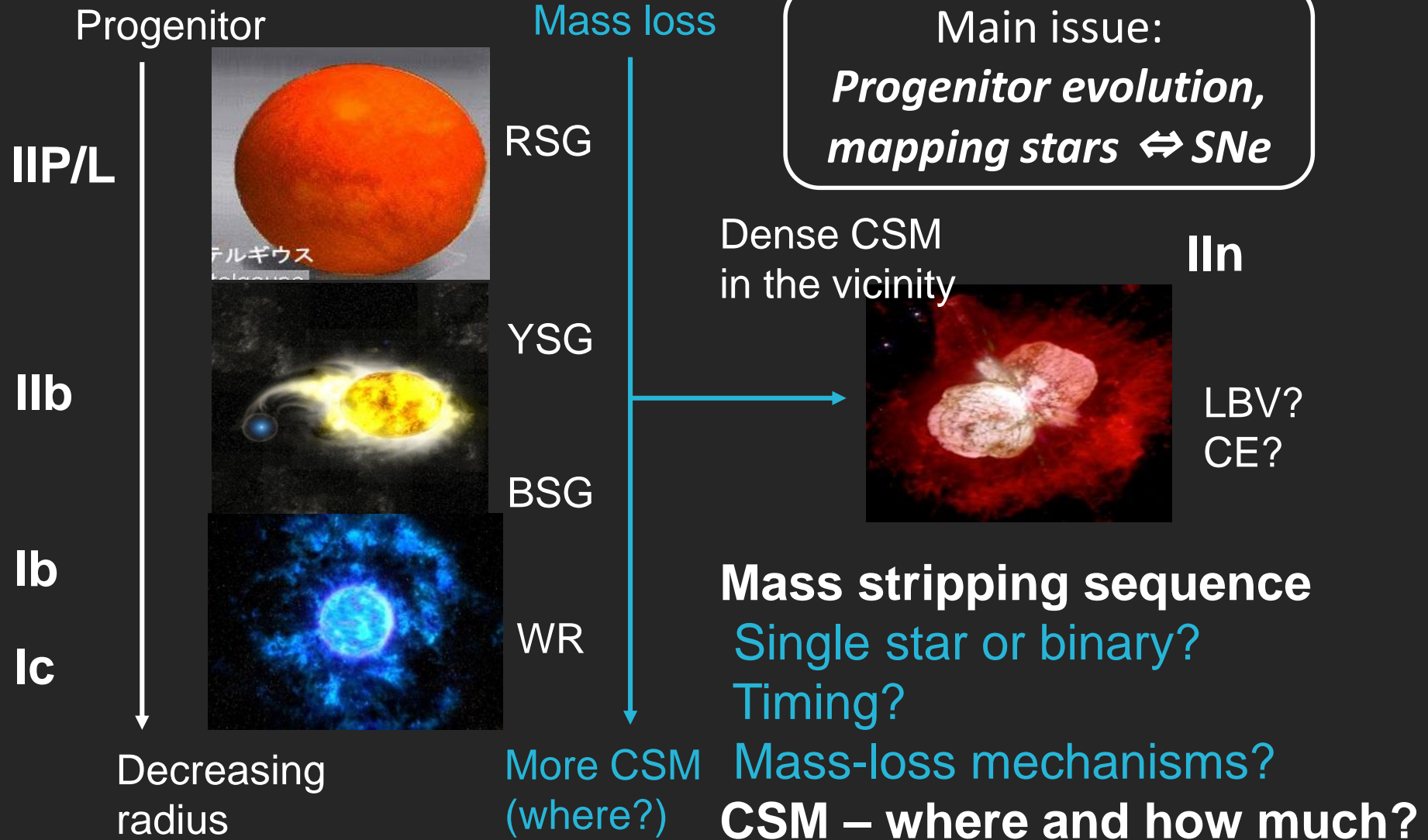


@ maximum brightness (~ a few weeks):

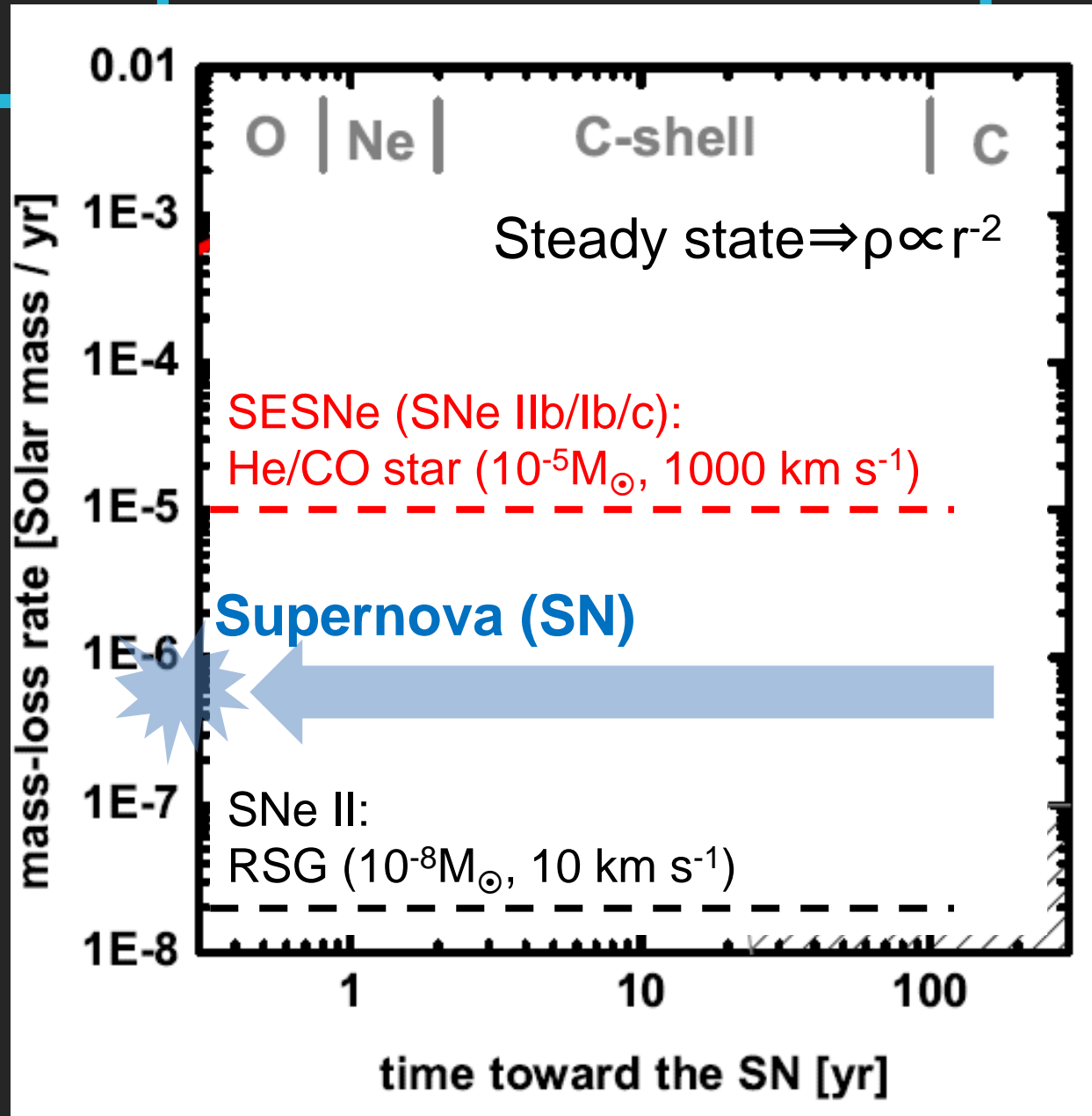
– Expanding optically thick medium → P-Cygni.



# Mass loss as a key process: A probe to (challenge for) stellar evolution theory



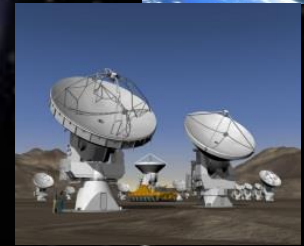
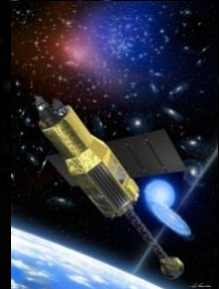
# A classical picture - is it that simple?



# Radio (and X): Unique probe to the CSM

**Young (< ~Years)**  
**Extragalactic (> 10 Mpc)**

Shock wave



**Circumstellar Interaction (CSI)**

Radio: Synchrotron

**“No CSM, no radio”**

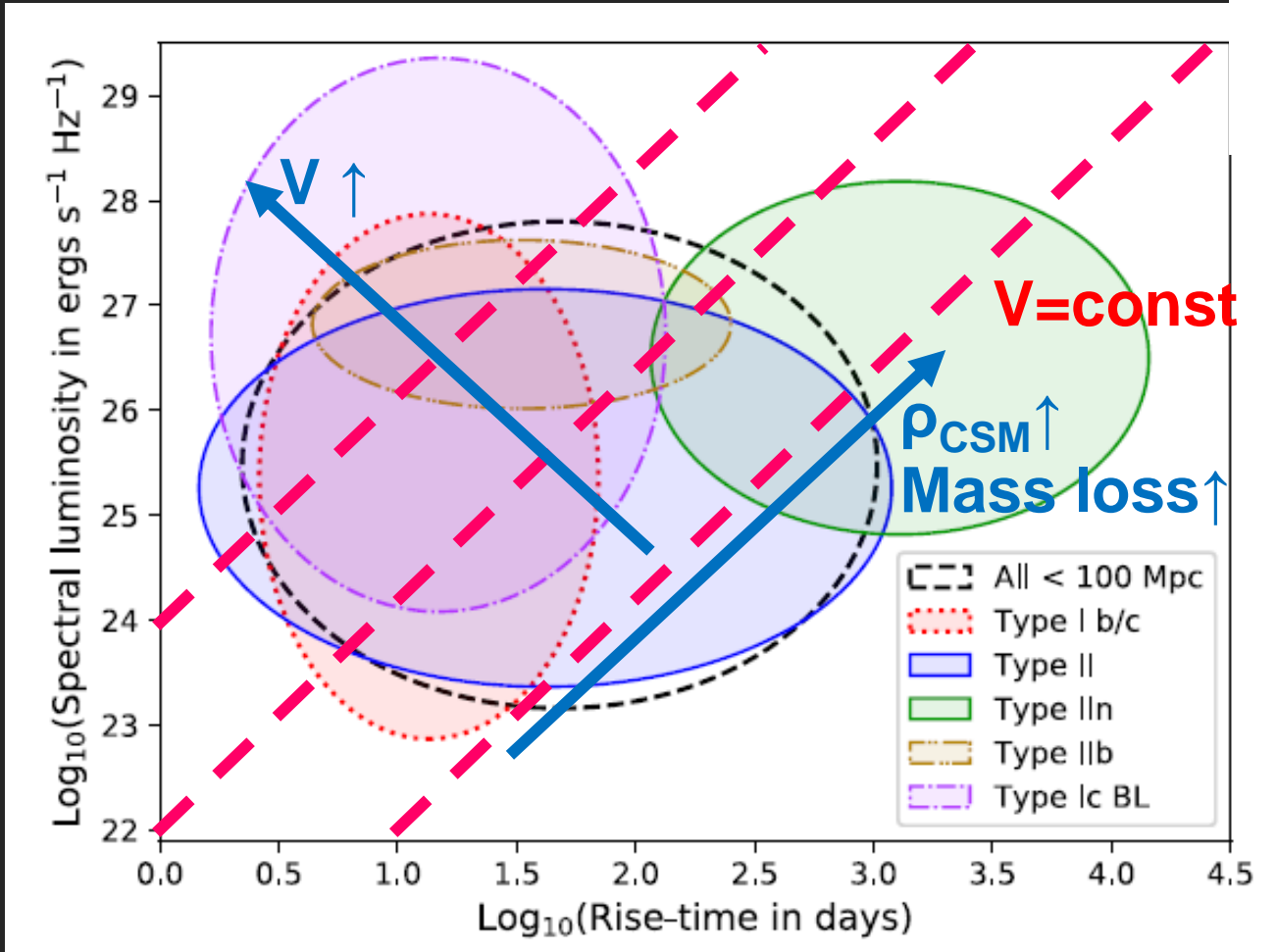
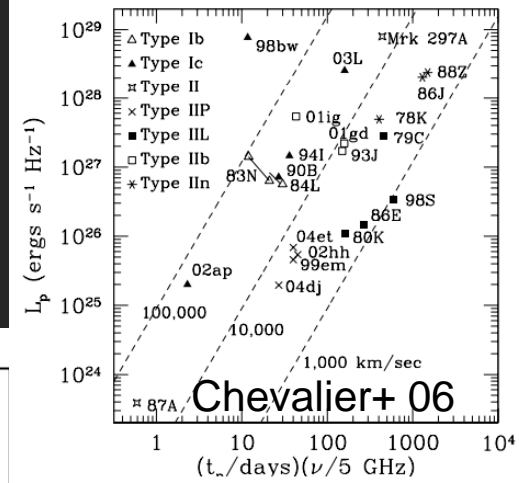
X: Inverse Compton (low density)

Thermal (high density CSM)

Thermal: opt — IR

# Radio Supernova Phase Space

Peak time vs. Peak L



Bietenholz+2021

Mostly ~month to year  $\rightarrow$   $\sim > 100$  yrs before the explosion



# SNe II (RSG?) vs. SNe Ib/c (He/C+O?)

RESULTS FOR RADIO SUPERNOVAE

SN	$t(\tau_{\text{ff}} = 1)$ at 1.4 GHz (days)	$\dot{M}_{-6} v_{\text{w1}}^{-1} T_{\text{cs5}}^{-3/4}$
1999em.....	52	5
2002hh.....	62	7
2004dj .....	Chevalier+ 2006	2-3
2004et.....		9-10

SNe IIP

$\sim (0.1-1) 10^{-5} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

In line with

SN IIP = RSG, Ib/c = WR?

SNe Ib/Ic

$\sim (1-30) 10^{-5} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

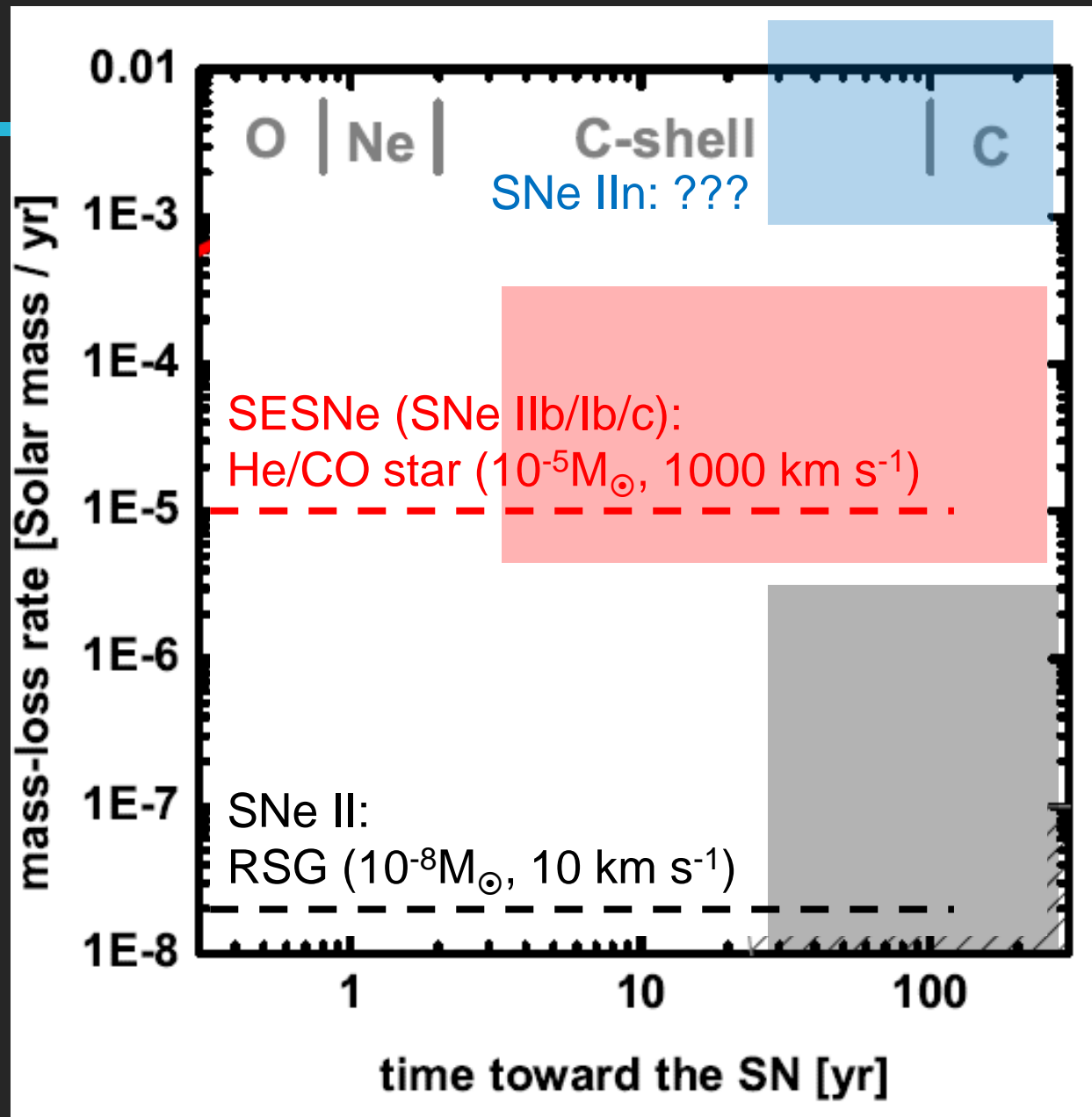
PROPERTIES OF TYPE Ib/c SUPERNOVAE IN A SYNCHROTRON SELF-ABSORPTION MODEL

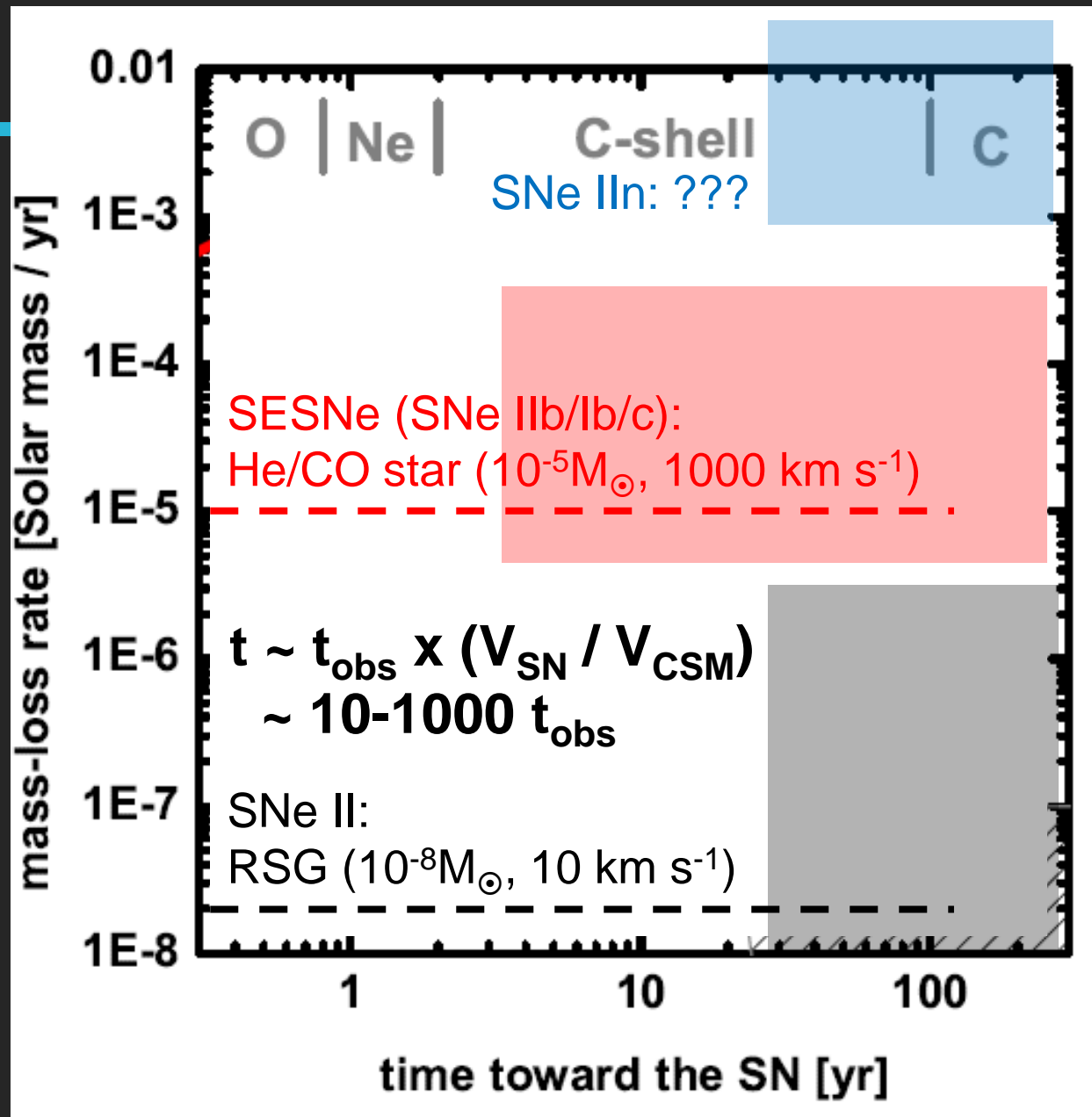
Chevalier+Fransson 2006

Supernova	$t_p$ (days)	$\nu_p$ (GHz)	$F_{\text{op}}$ (mJy)	$D$ (Mpc)	$B_p$ (G)	$\epsilon_{B-1} A_* \alpha^{8/19}$	$R_p/t_p$ (km s <sup>-1</sup> )
1983N.....	21	4.88	18	5.1	0.56	1.15	42,000
1990B.....	91	1.49	1.6	18.0	0.17	2.0	33,000
1994I.....	36	4.86	17	8.3	0.51	2.8	38,000
2001ig.....	42	4.8	18	12.3	0.46	3.1	49,000
2002ap.....	8	1.43	0.3	10.4	0.26	0.04	105,000
2003L.....	170	4.9	2.4	96	0.38	34	32,000
2003bg.....	60	8.46	40	19.5	0.68	13	44,000

# Maybe biased toward the dense CSM (radio strong).







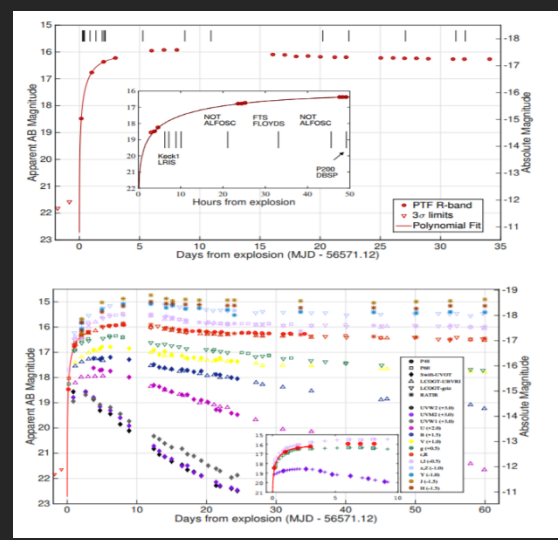
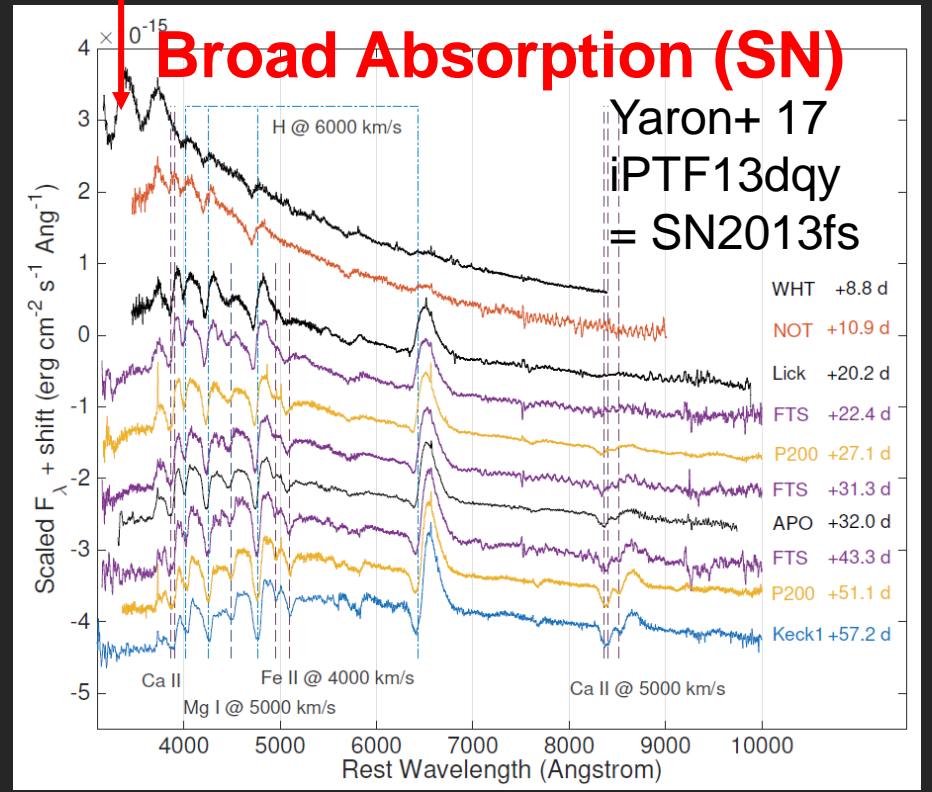
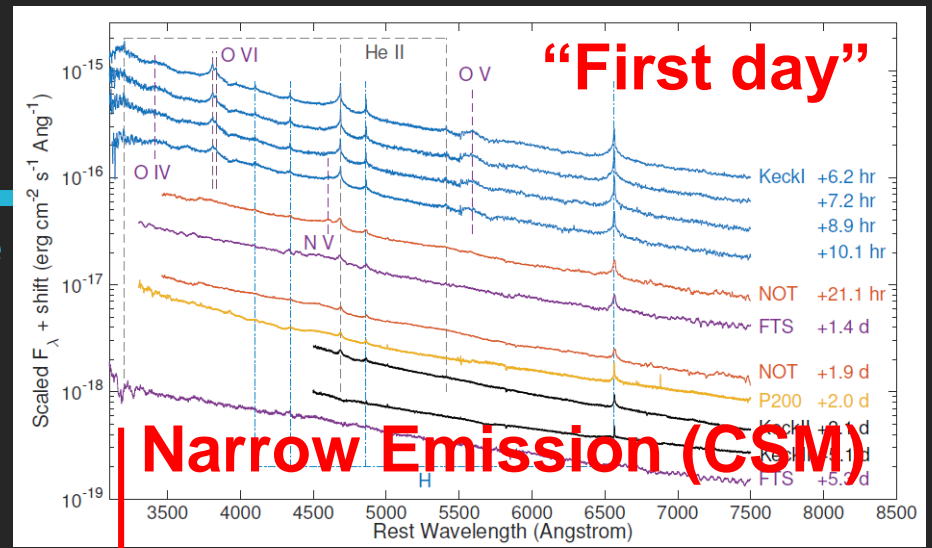


# “Flash” optical spectroscopy

Recombination from the massive CSM near the SN???

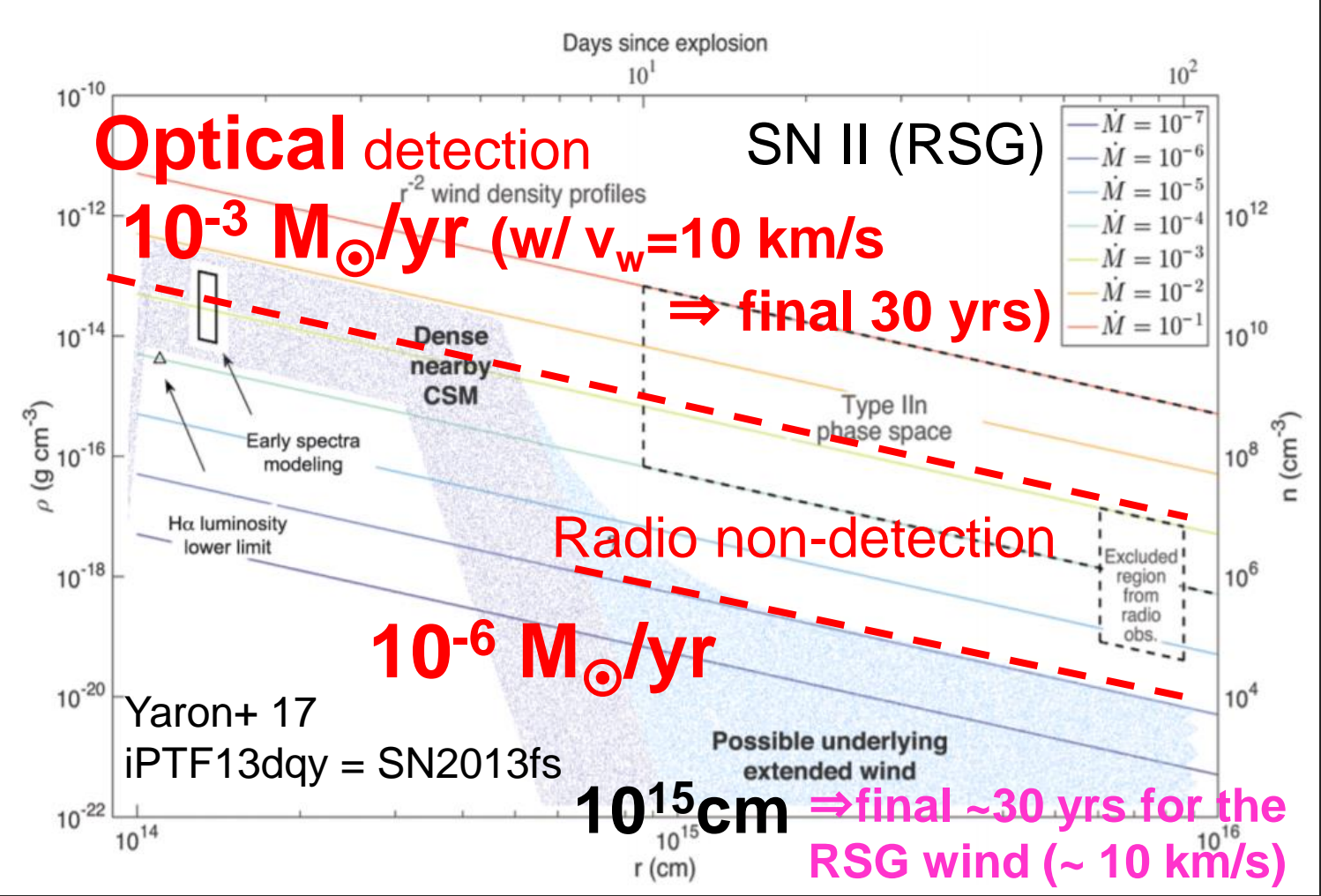
→ So far mostly for SNe II (RSG). Potentially biased toward the dense CSM.

Gal-Yam+ 14, Khazov+ 16, Yaron+ 17, Bruch+ 21/22



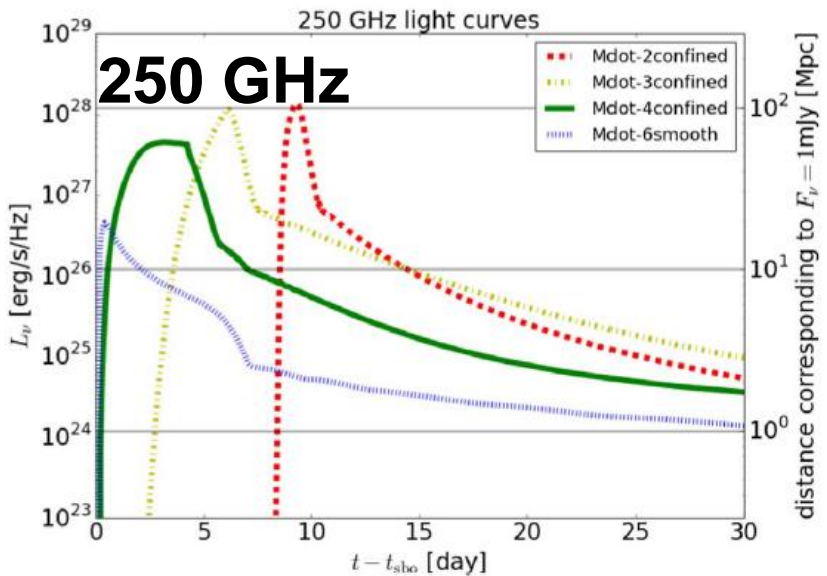
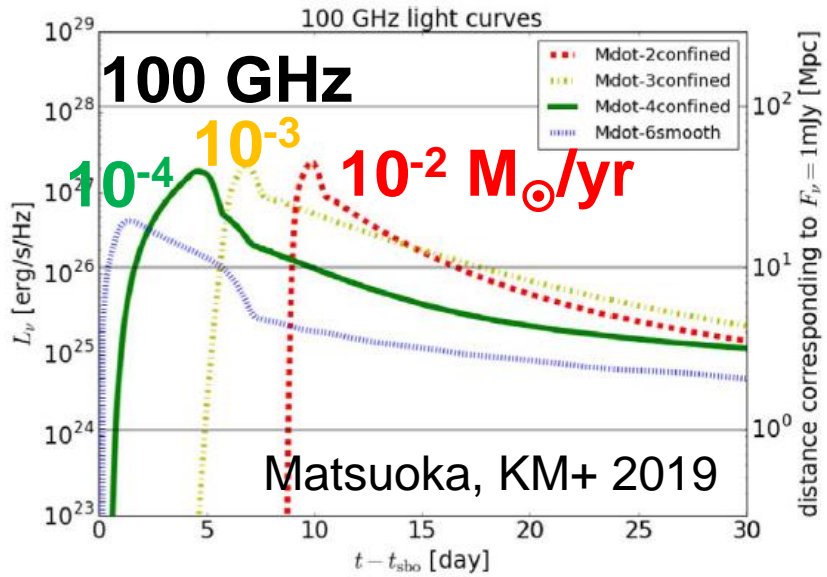
From optical data:

Mass loss in the final decades for some/most SNe IIP (RSG)



Dense CSM within  $10^{15}$ cm (Type II SN = RSG progenitor)  
Optical data probably biased toward dense CSM?

# A key: Radio within 10 days



**SNe IIP (RSG) w/ “confined” CSM (+ outer low-density CSM).**

**Issues in the optical window:**

- Interpretation complicated.
- Bias toward the dense(st) CSM.
- Probable bias toward SNe II (RSG).

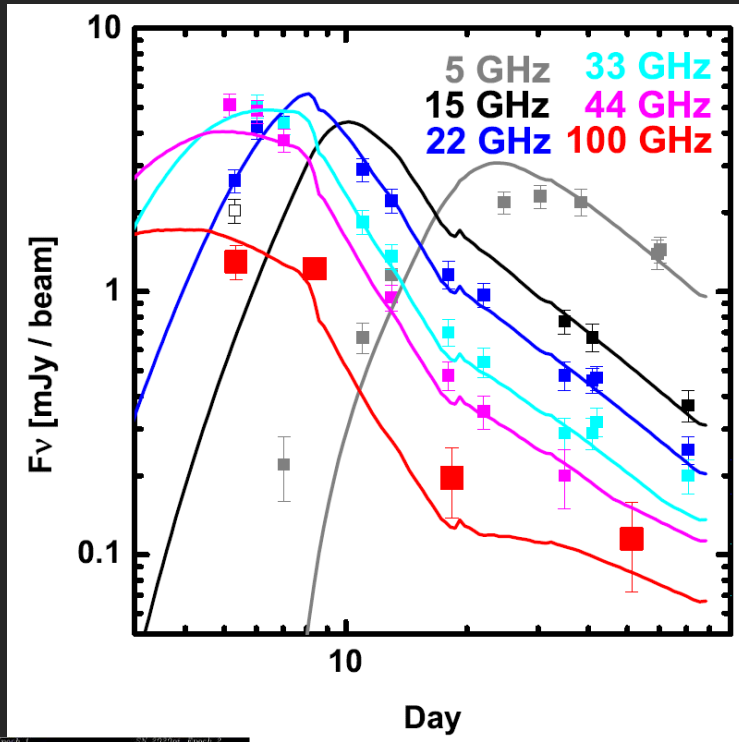
**mm obs. overwhelms these difficulties: ALMA cycles 5-7, 9-10 (KM+)**

- No CSM, no radio ( $\Leftrightarrow$  optical).
- Optically thin ( $\Leftrightarrow$  cm suppressed).

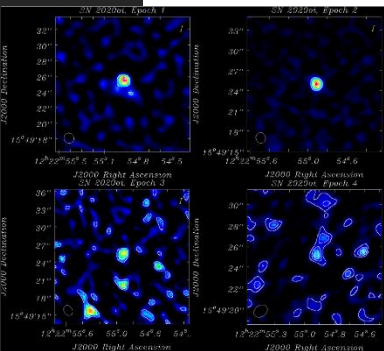
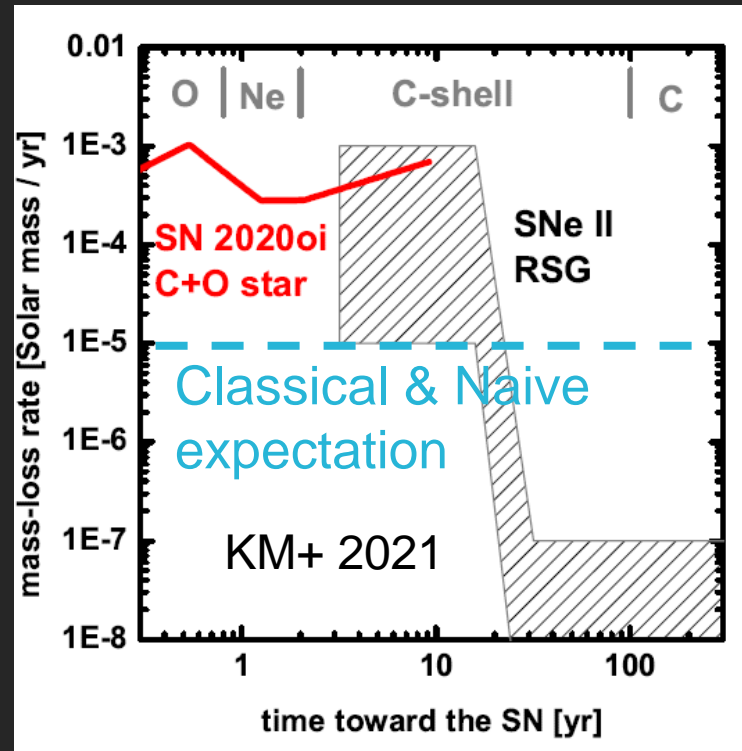
**Need: Quick observations within ~ a week (challenging but doable).**

# First infant SN seen by ALMA: SN Ic 2020oi

## Multi-band LC

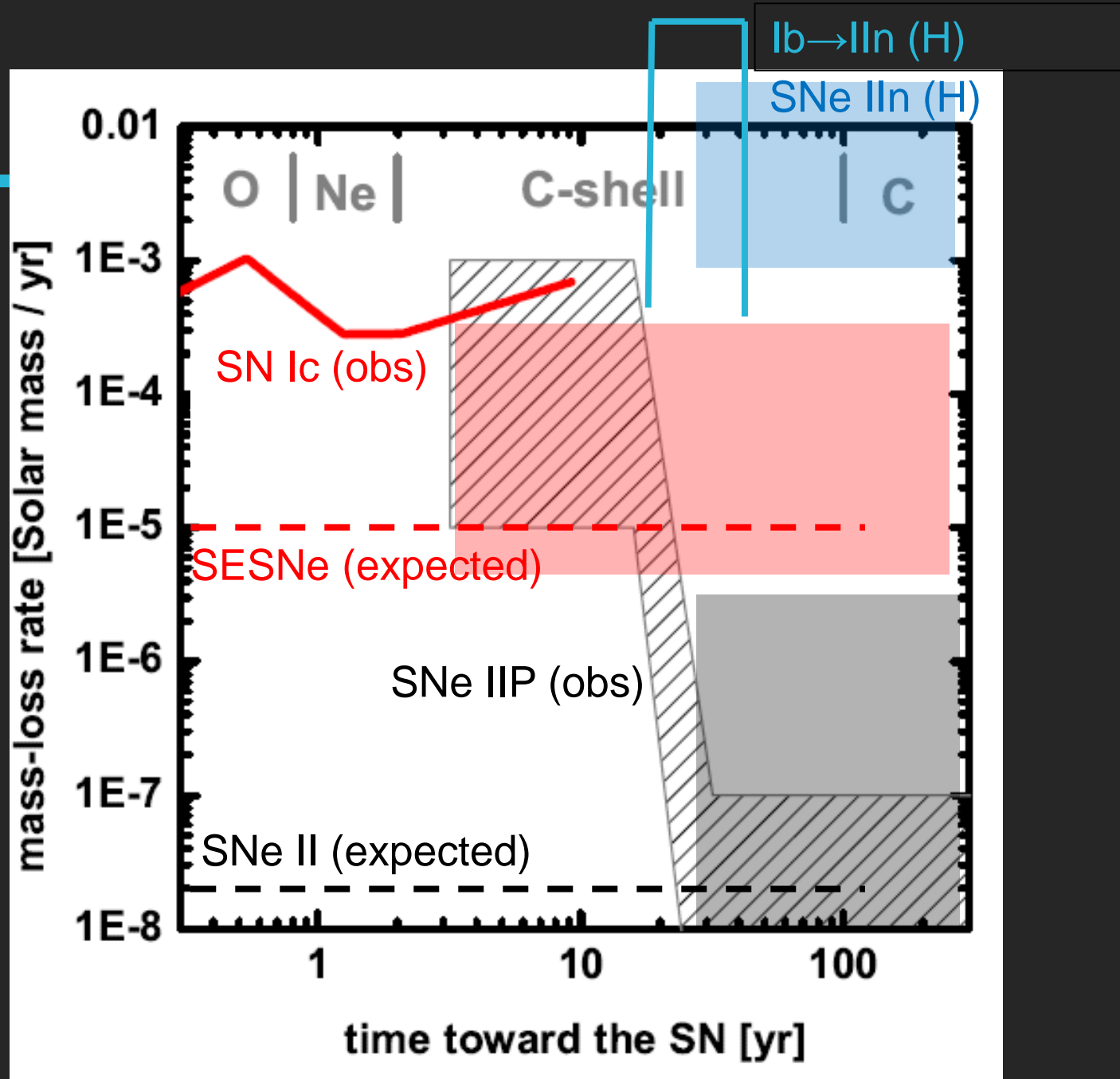


## Derived mass-loss history



Overall mass-loss rate in the final few yrs for SN Ic 2020oi  
~ the (enhanced) mass-loss rate in the final decades for SN II.  
**Sub-year timescale variability toward the SN.**

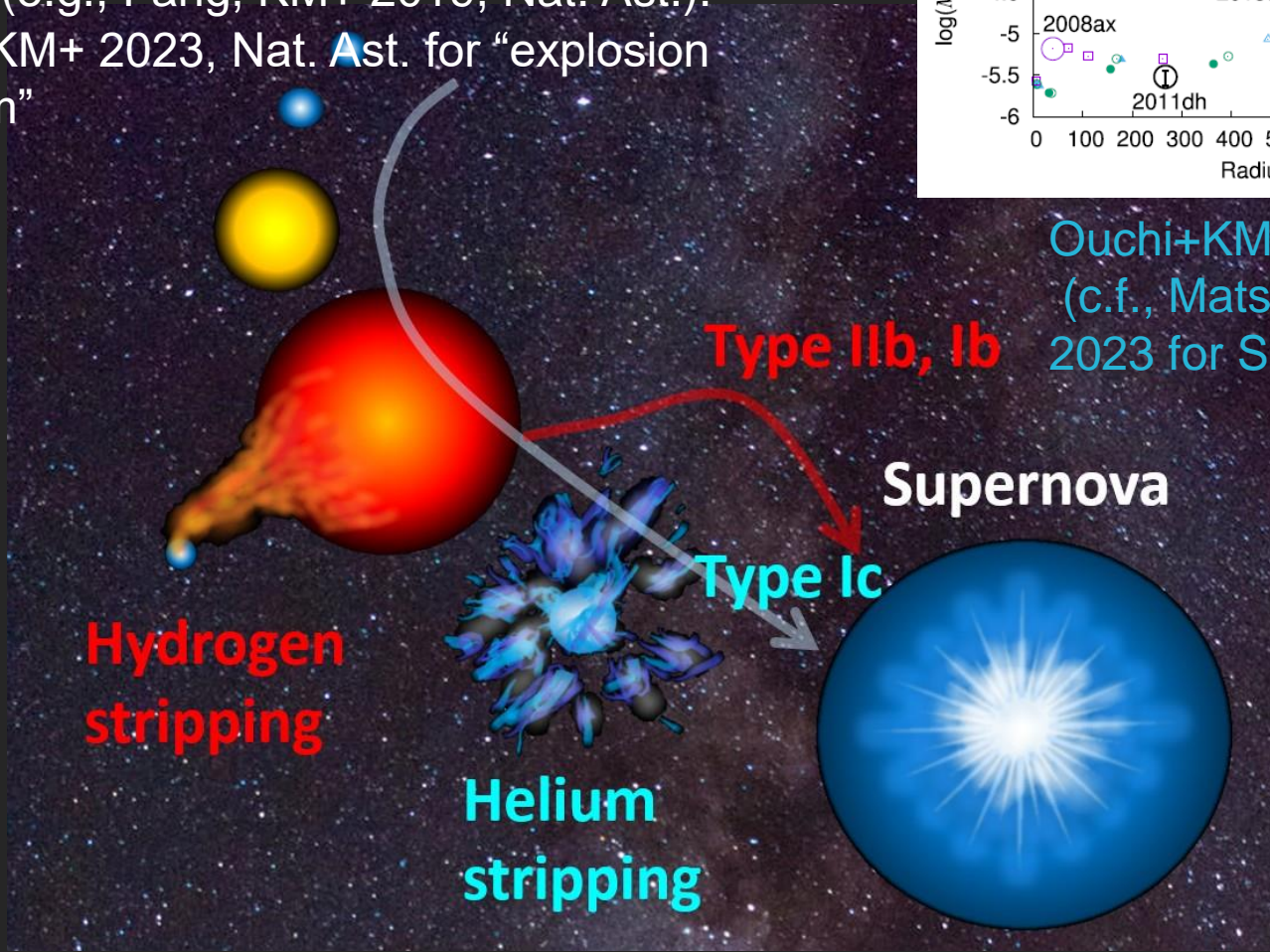
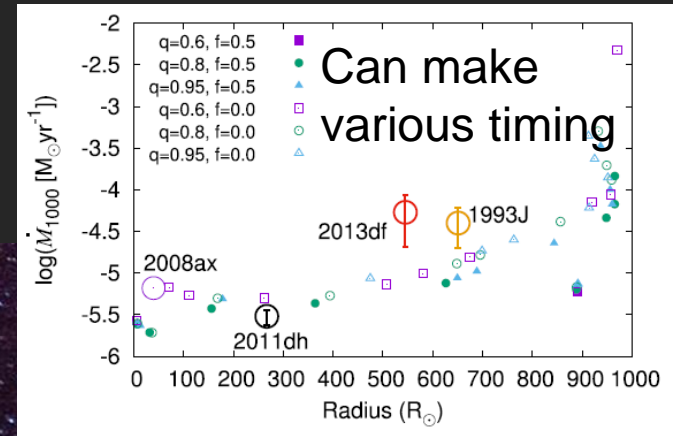




2017  
(c.f.,  
Yoon)

# Binary evolution: Shaping the CSM for SESNe?

Binary interaction is probably a main driver of the H-envelope for (normal) SESNe (e.g., Fang, KM+ 2019, Nat. Ast.).  
c.f. Fang, KM+ 2023, Nat. Ast. for “explosion mechanism”

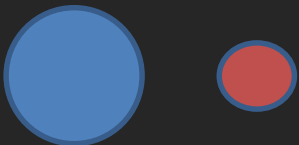


Ouchi+KM 2017  
(c.f., Matsuoka & Sawada  
2023 for SN 2023ixf)

# IIP $\Rightarrow$ IIL $\Rightarrow$ IIb transition in the binary?

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Controlled by the separation?

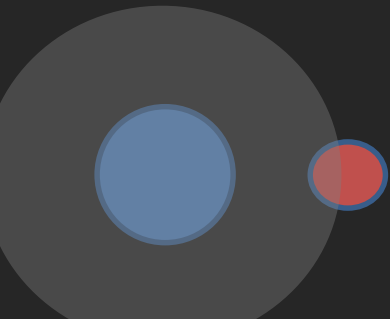


Binary can have a range of the initial orbital separation.

# IIP $\Rightarrow$ IIL $\Rightarrow$ IIb transition in the binary?

---

Controlled by the separation?



Interaction  $\sim 10^6$  yrs before the SN  
 $\Rightarrow$  He or C+O star  $\Rightarrow$  IIb/Ib/Ic



# IIP $\Rightarrow$ IIL $\Rightarrow$ IIb transition in the binary?

---

Controlled by the separation?

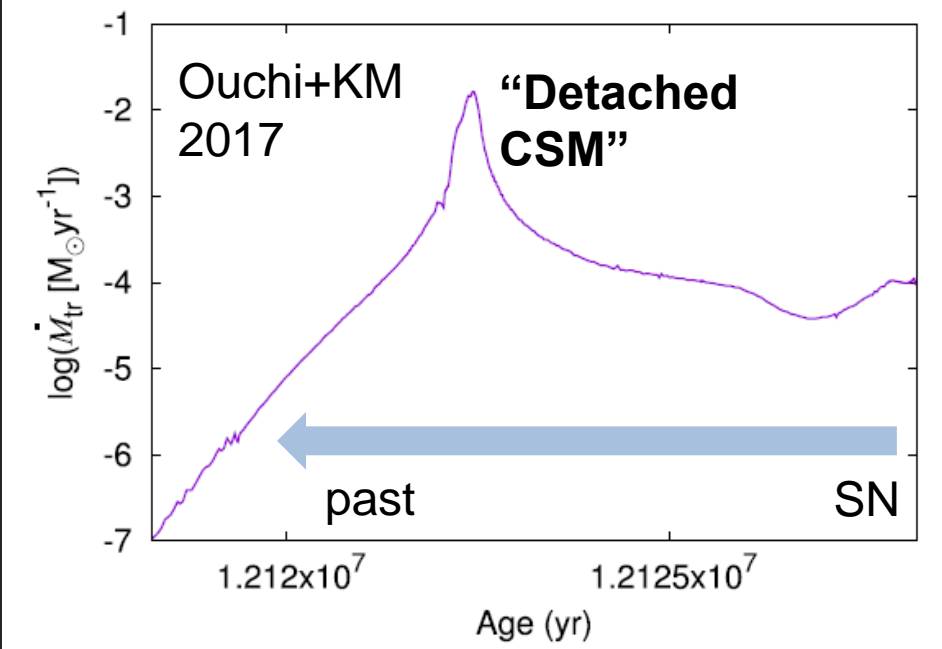
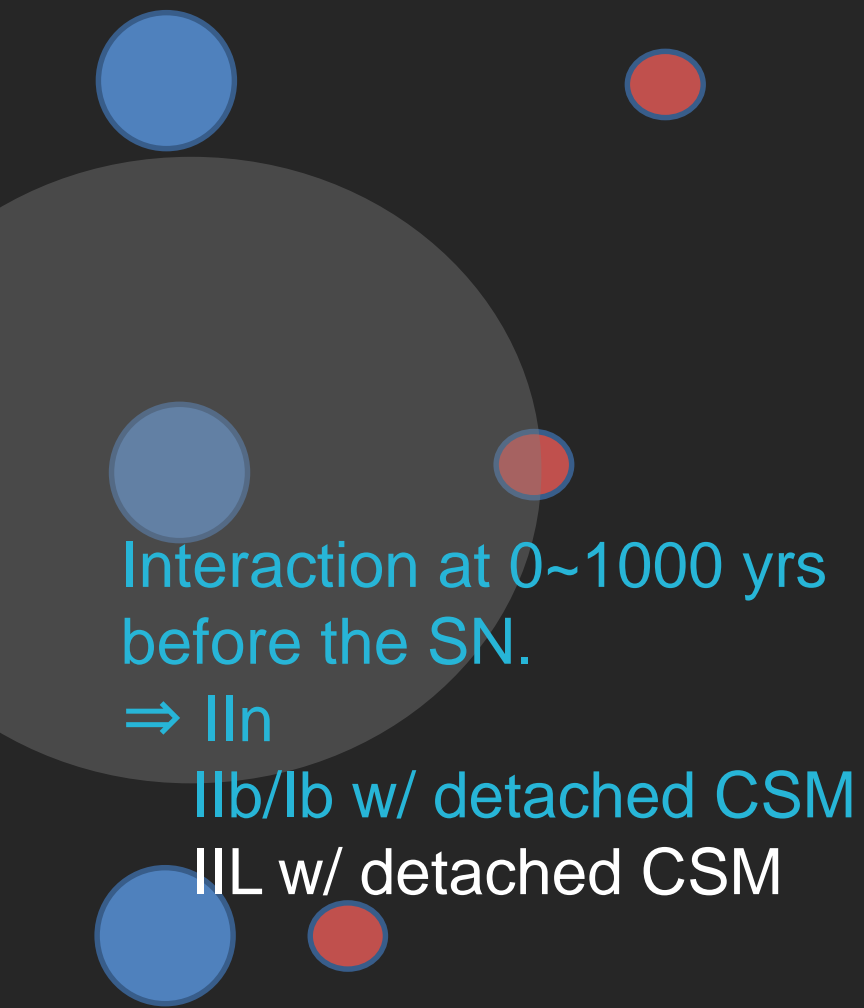


No Interaction over the entire life of the primary  
 $\Rightarrow$  H-rich giant  $\Rightarrow$  IIP



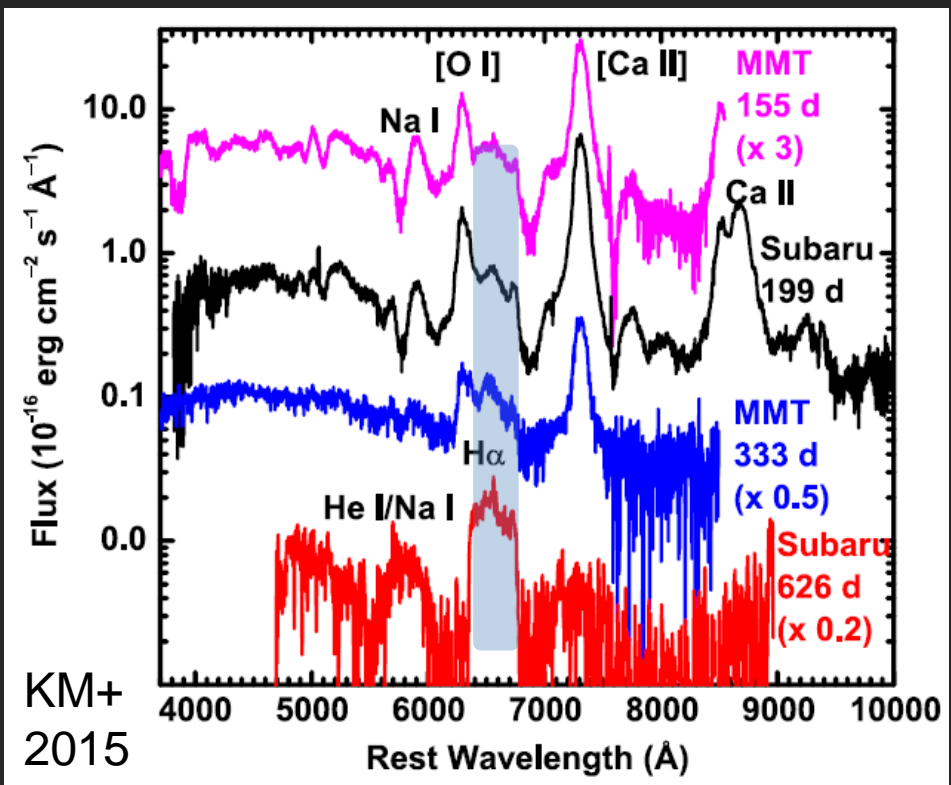
# IIP $\Rightarrow$ IIL $\Rightarrow$ IIb transition in the binary?

Controlled by the separation?

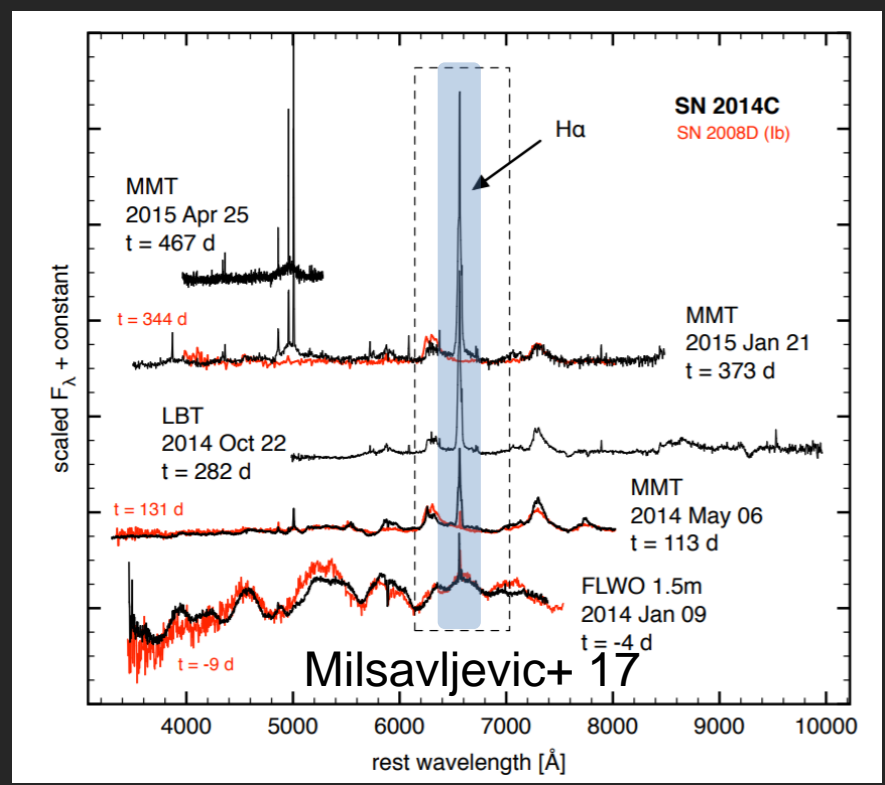


High-mass loss rate.  
Expected rate  $\sim$  10% of SNe IIb (roughly ok with the observed fraction of SNe IIL).  
Detached shell?  
See also Gangopadhyay, KM+ 2024

# “delayed” CSM interaction (CSM signatures in late phases): Some SNe even change the morphology



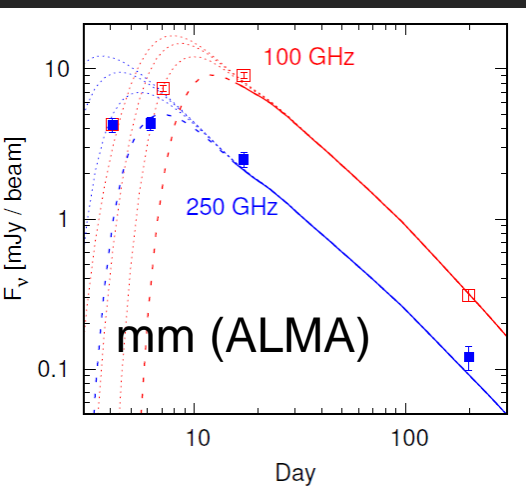
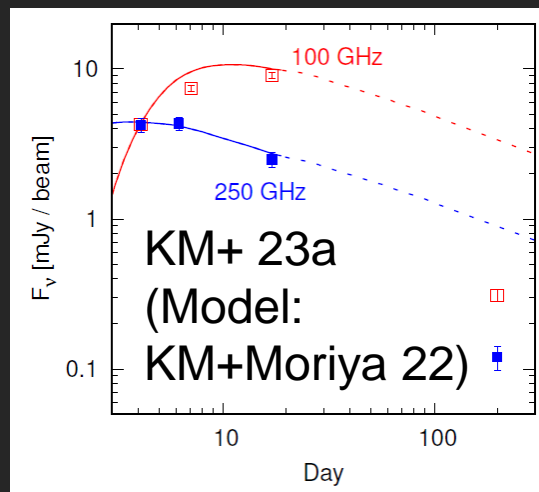
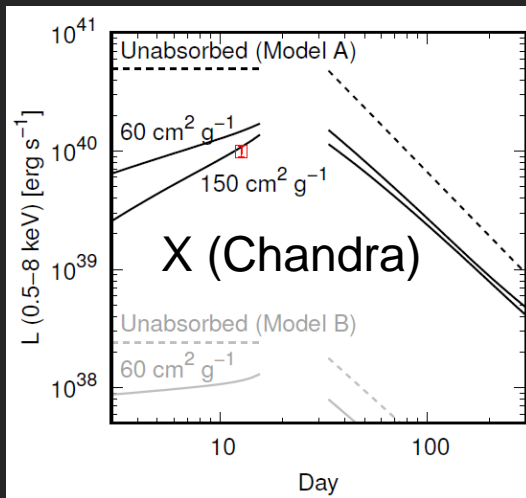
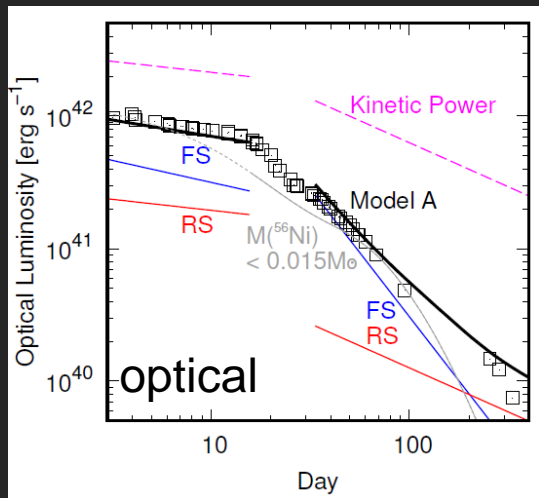
SN IIb 2013df (He star + thin H env.):  
Broad H $\alpha$  from the SN-CSM interaction showing up in  $\sim 1$  year.  
Relatively dense and H-rich CSM.  
Binary interaction (stable transfer?)



SN Ib 2014C (He star):  
Narrow H $\alpha$  from the SN-CSM interaction showing up in  $\sim 1$  year.  
Very dense and detached H-rich CSM.  
Binary (unstable transfer, CE?)

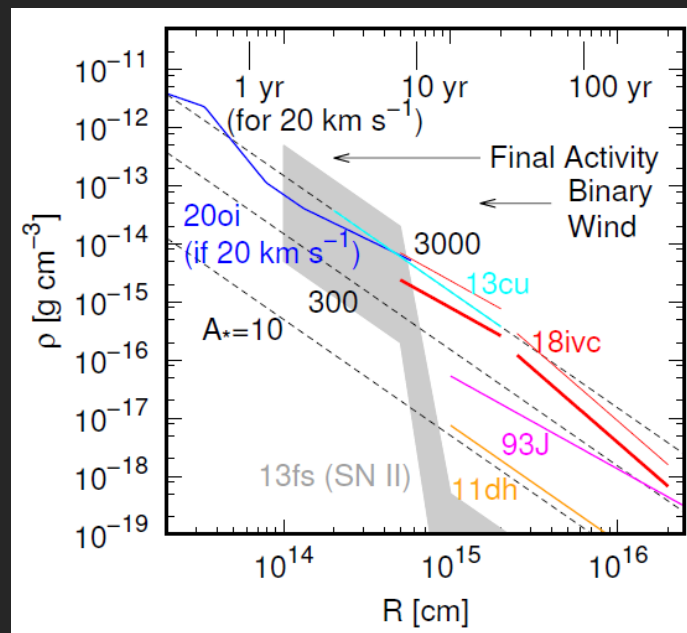
# A case for (peculiar) SN IIL 2018ivc: Optical/X/radio (ALMA) observation & model

CSM interaction dominates in all the wavelengths.



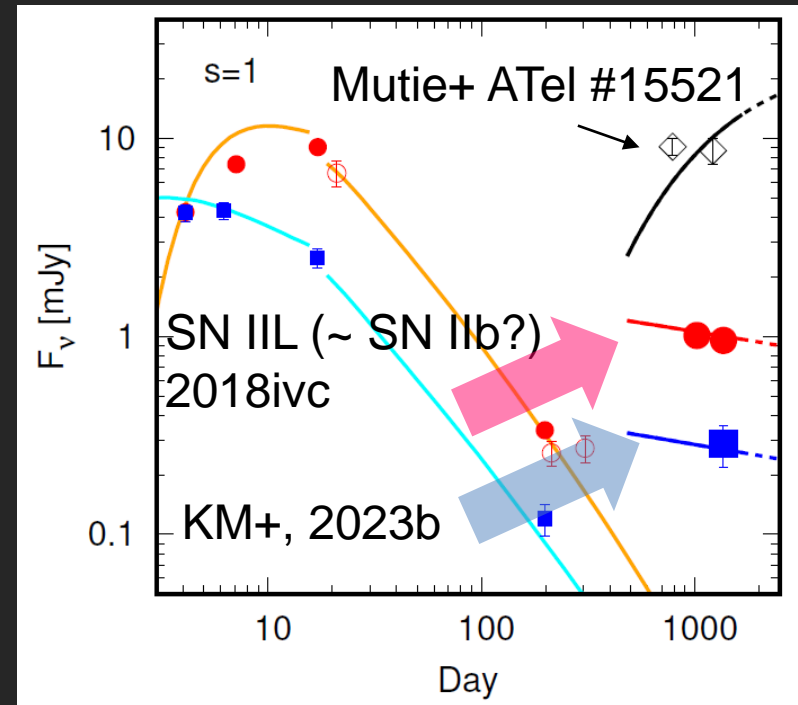
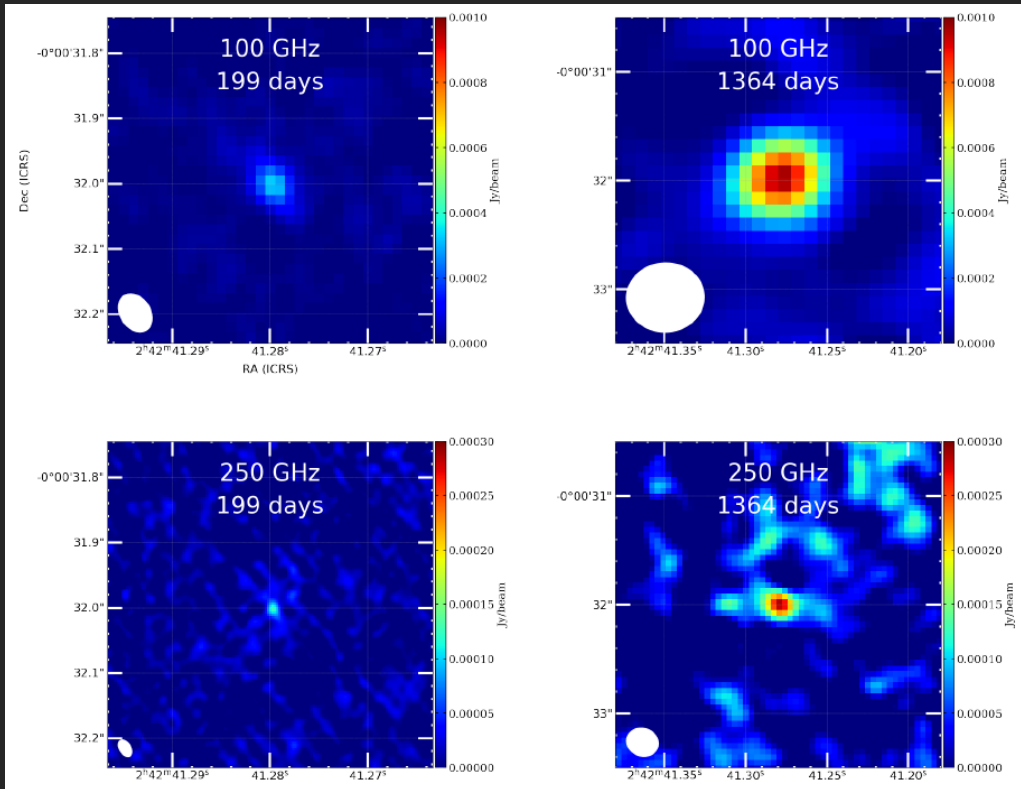
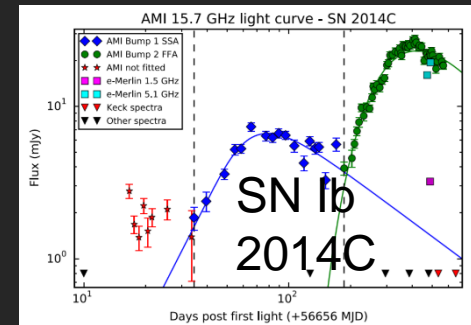
SNe IIL: progenitor unknown.

At least this one is  
“SN IIb (He)” in a  
binary.



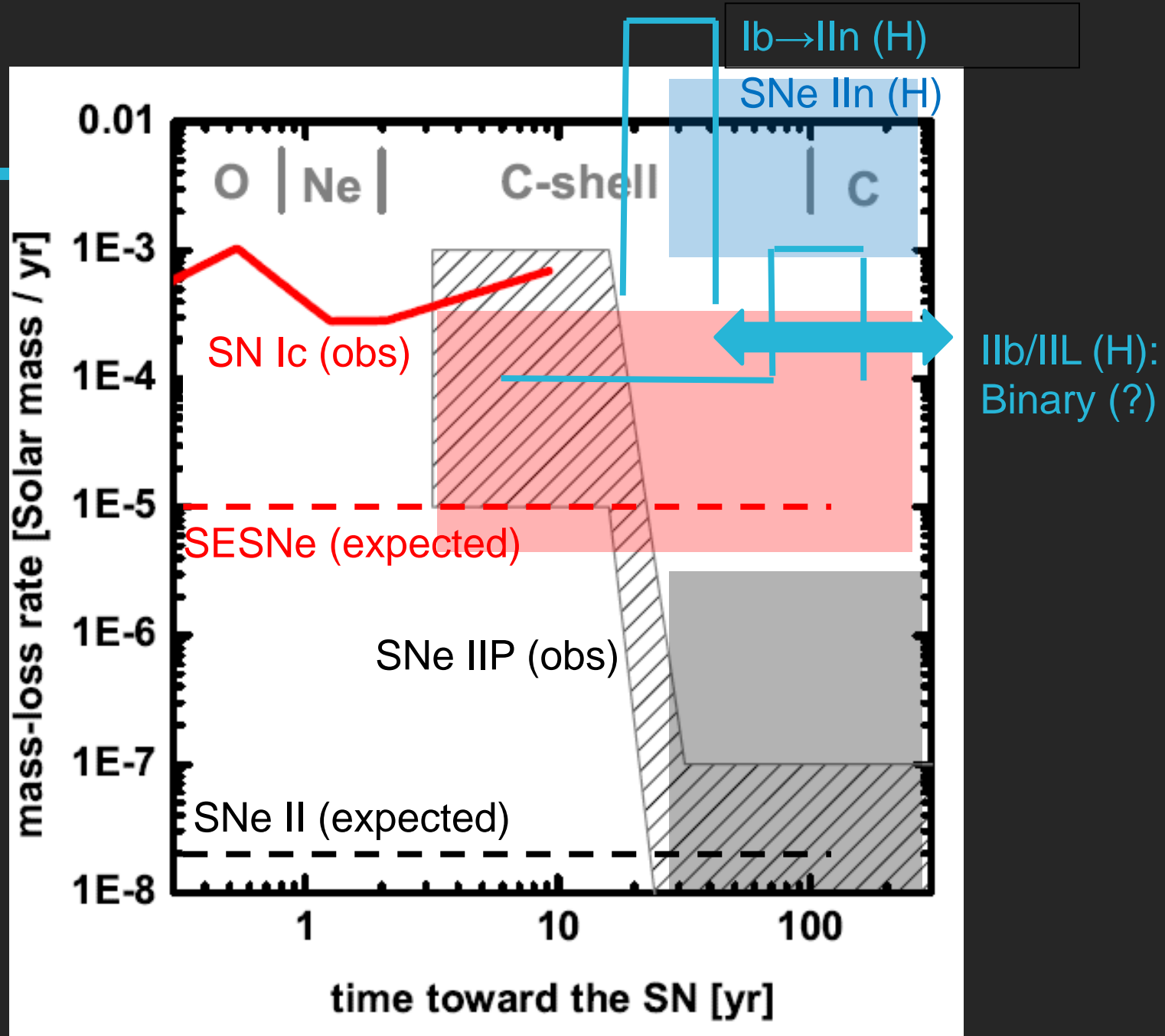
# SN 2018ivc: resurrection

Keeps looking at it : archival + DDT



The first example of the rebrightening in mm (to my knowledge).  
The second example of the “SN Iib” late-time interaction clearly seen in the radio (as long as I am aware of).

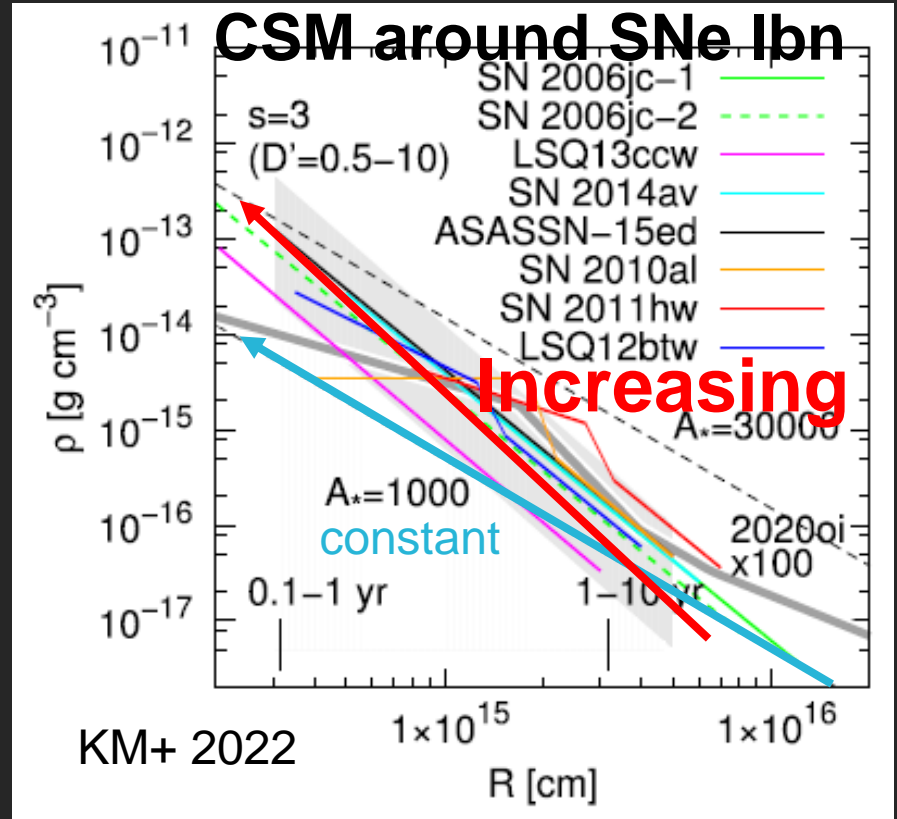
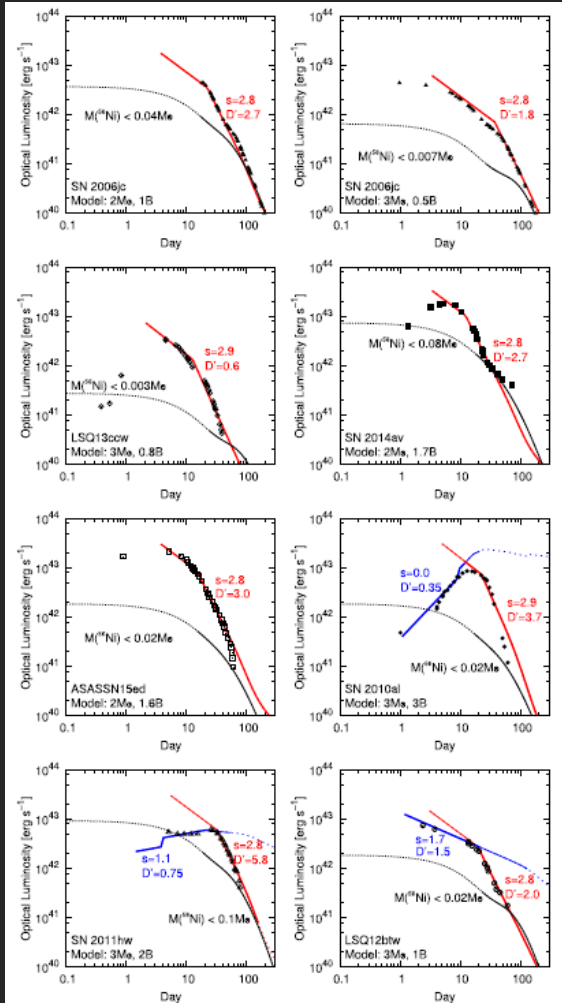






# Mass-loss history of SN Ibn progenitors

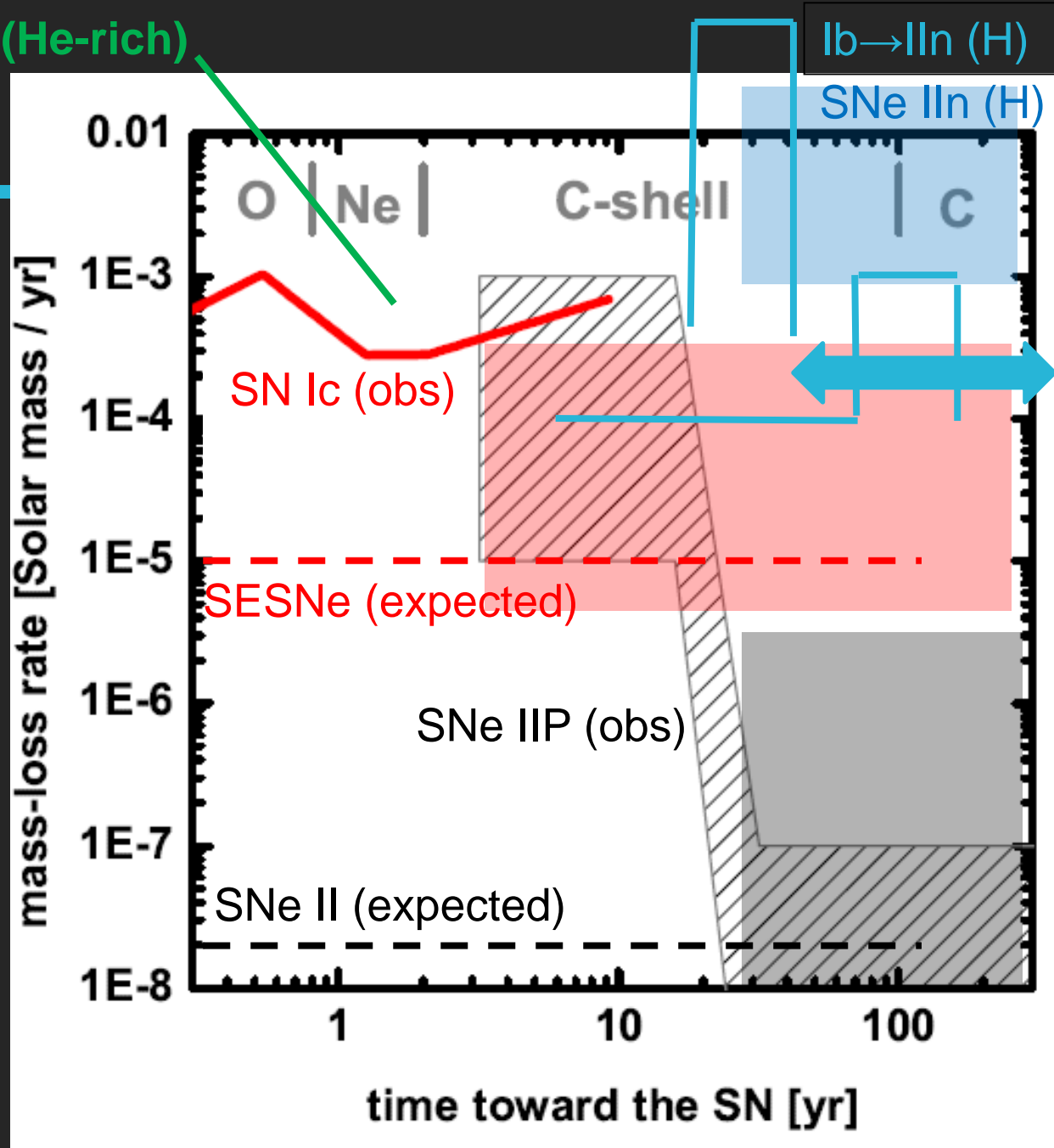
## LC models (KM+Moriya 2022)



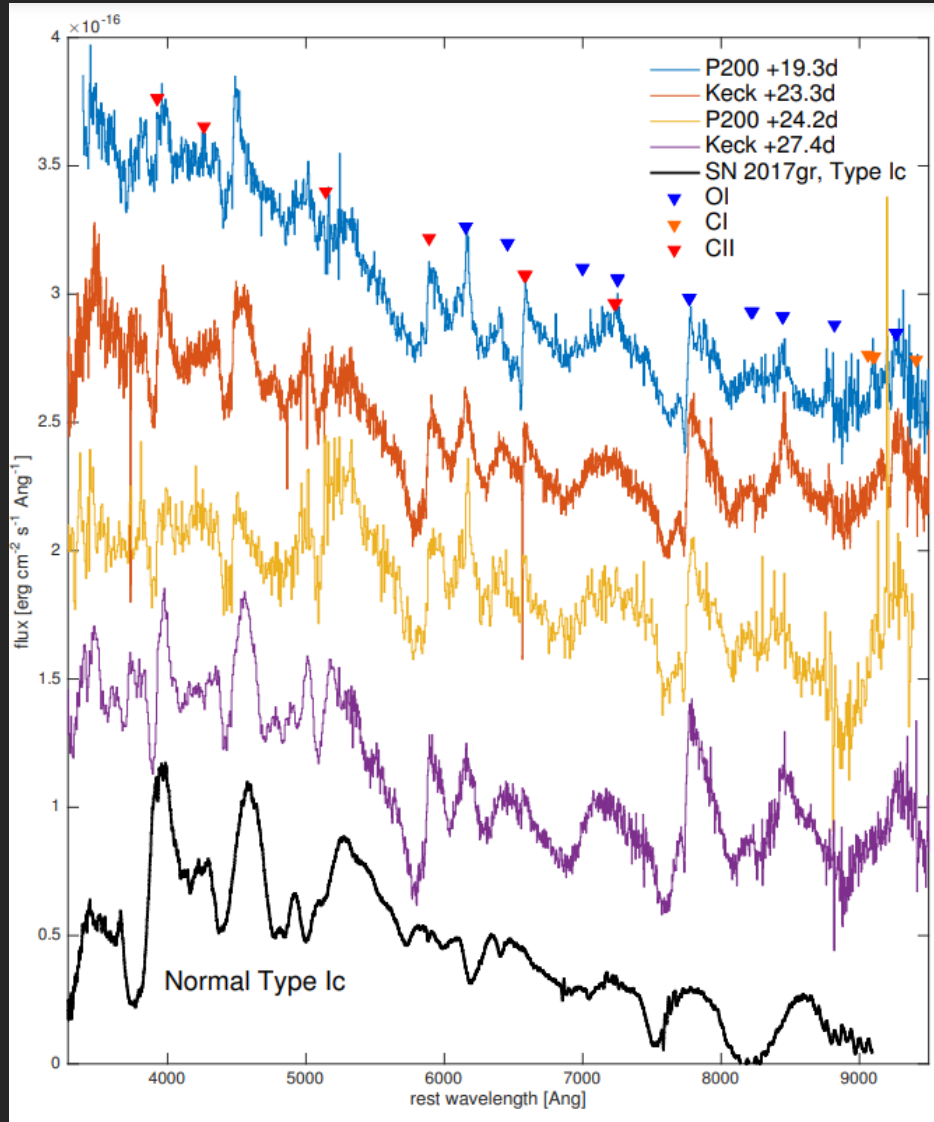
Mass-loss increasing in the final ~10 yrs.  
 Reaches to x1000 of canonical SNe Ib.  
 Something different than SNe Ib...

Single massive star (Ibn) vs. binary (Ib)?

Ibn (He-rich)



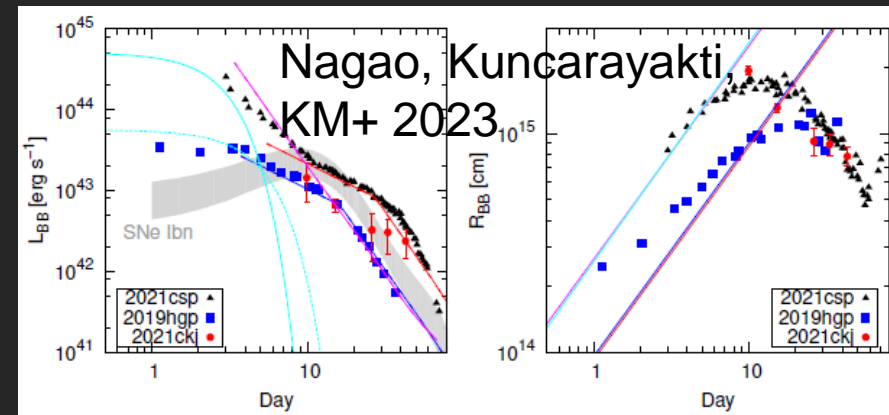
# SNe Icn: SNe interacting with C+O-rich CSM



Gal-Yam et al. 2022, Nature  
SN “Icn” 2019hgp

C+O emission lines  
originated in the CSM.  
~ 5 examples so far.

C+O-rich dense CSM at the  
vicinity of the exploding star.



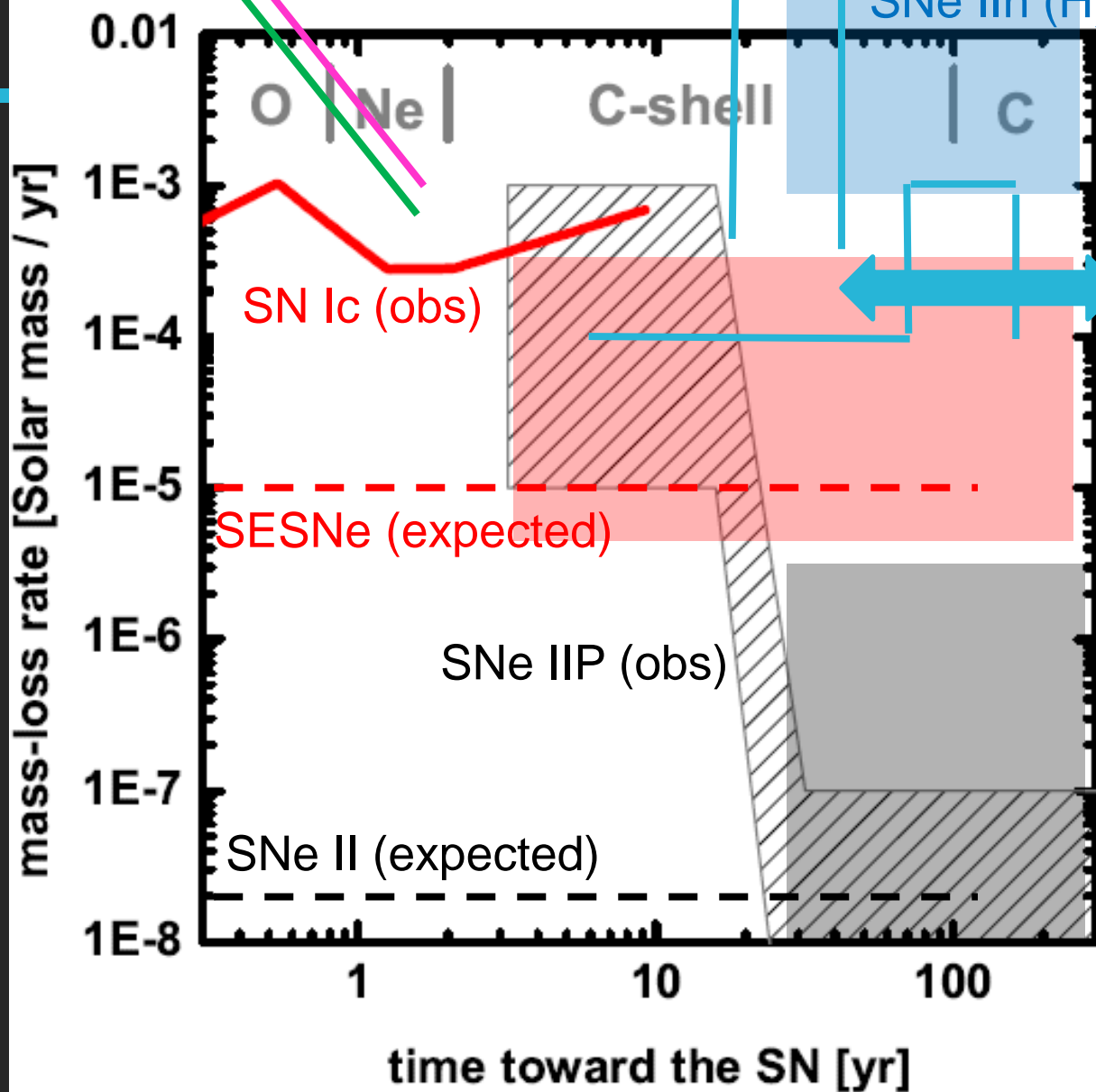


Ibn (He-rich)

Icn (C-rich)

Ib→IIIn (H)

SNe IIIn (H)



IIb/IIc (H):  
Binary (?)

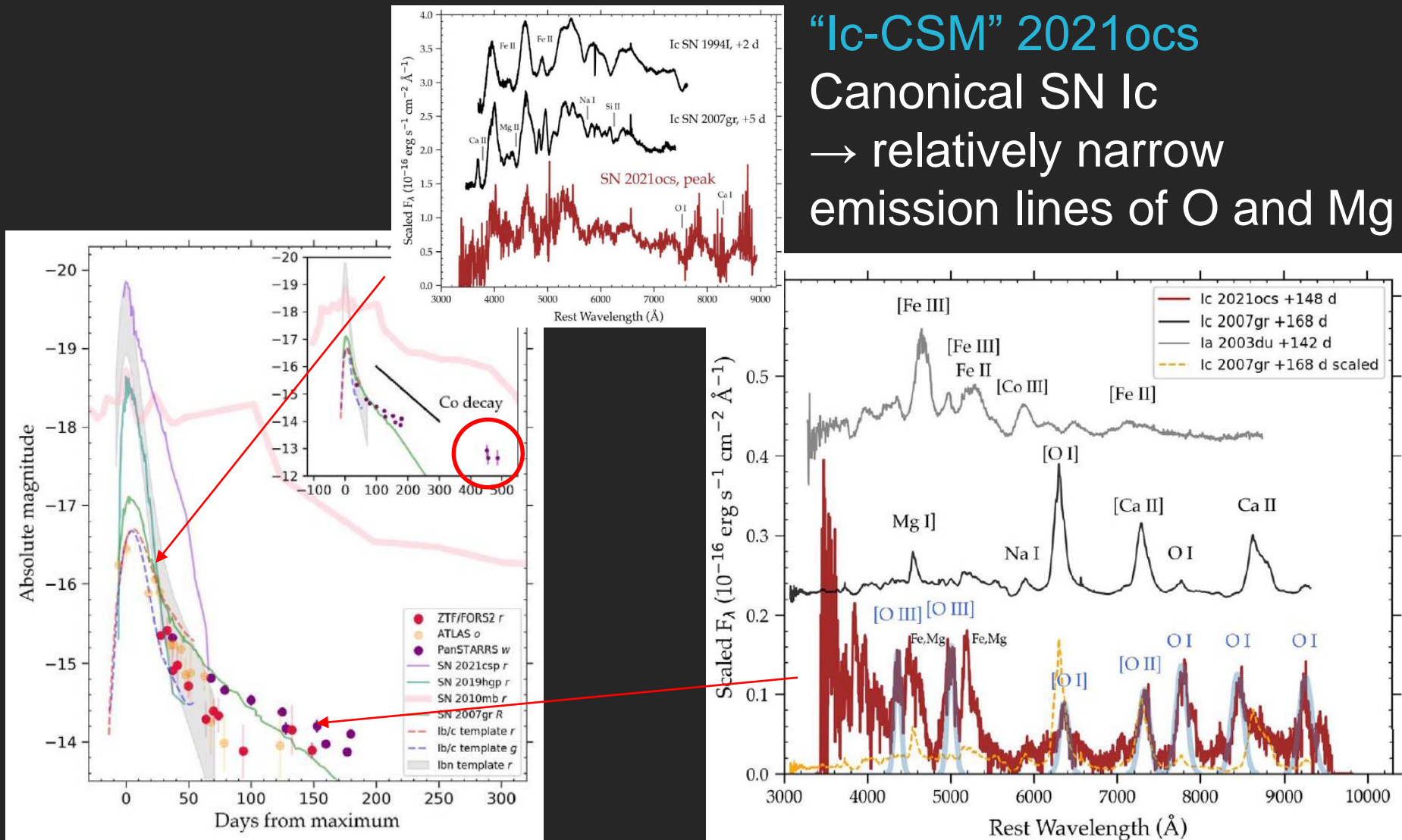
.O-rich & detached CSM

# Another C+O (even O+Mg)-rich CSM population

“Ic-CSM” 2021ocs

Canonical SN Ic

→ relatively narrow emission lines of O and Mg



.O-rich & detached CSM

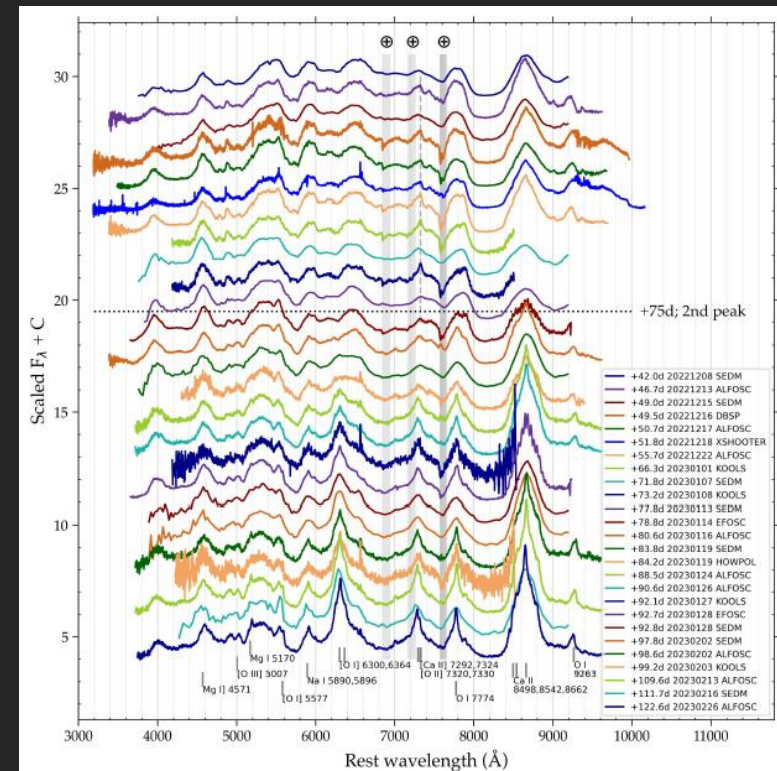
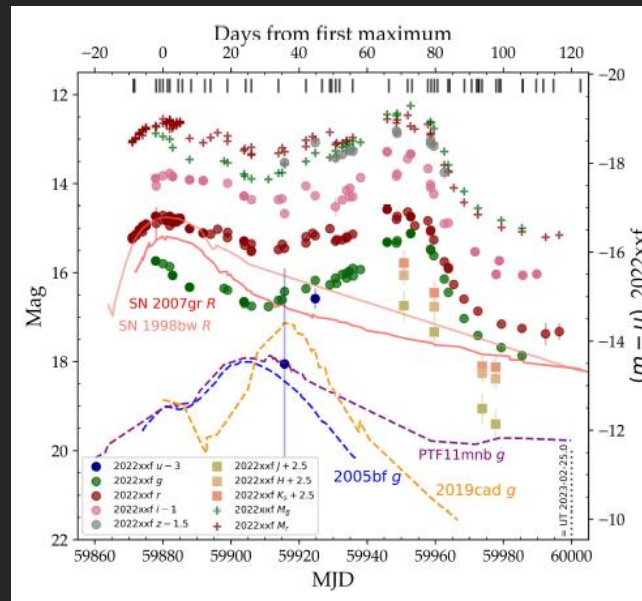
# Another C+O (even O+Mg)-rich CSM population

“Broad-lined Ic-CSM” 2022xxf

Double-peaked LCs (very rare).

Broad lined-SN Ic (energetic Ic, a link to GRBs)

→ relatively narrow (a few 1000km/s) emission lines of O and Mg.



(To my knowledge)

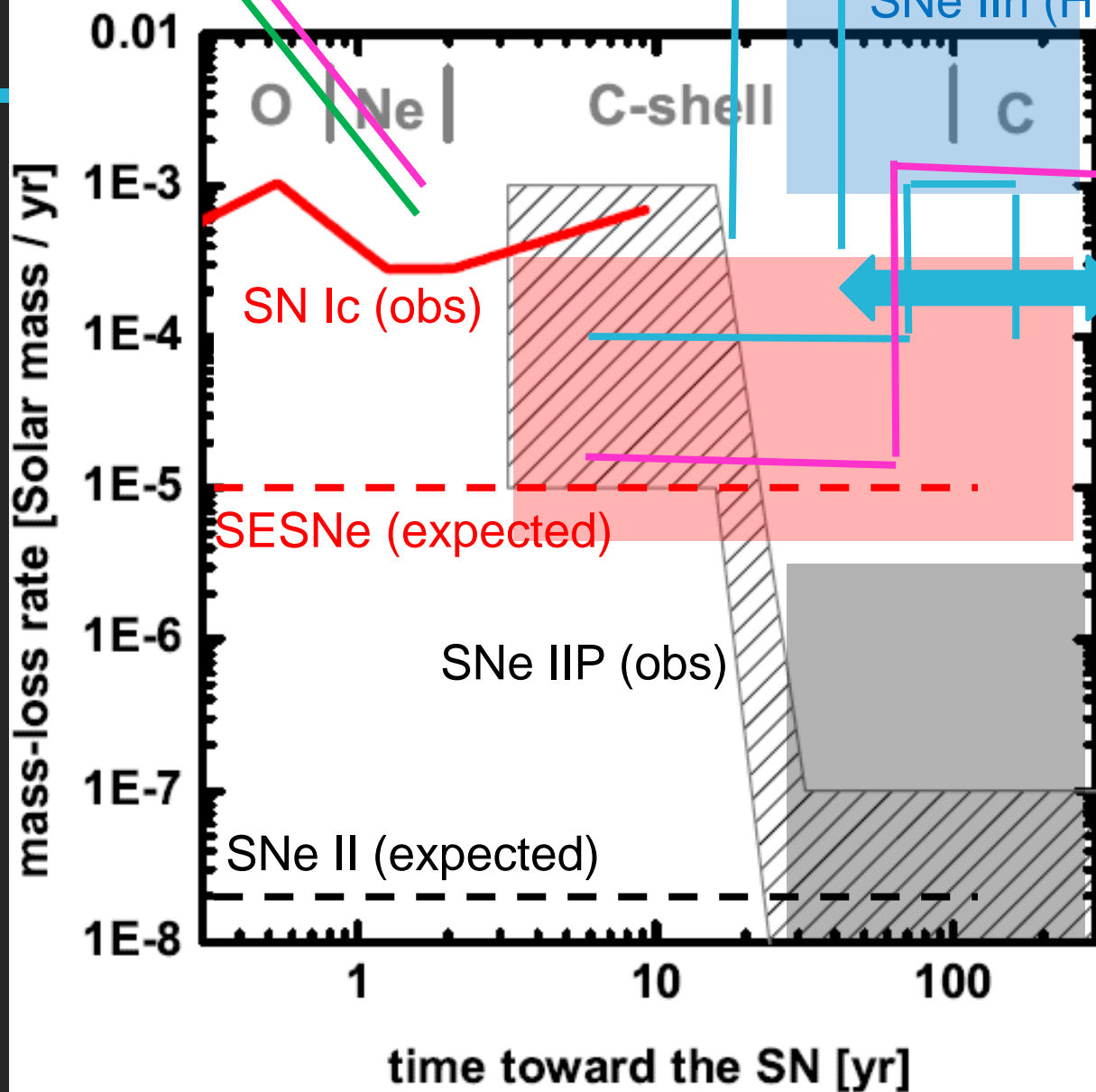
No “Ib” counterpart (no Ib-CSM)

Ibn (He-rich)

Icn (C-rich)

Ib→IIIn (H)

SNe IIIn (H)



Ic-CSM  
(O-rich)

IIb/IIc (H):  
Binary (?)

# Summary

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- Transient science **rapidly expanding**.
  - Key = **rapid follow-up + multi-wavelengths**.
  - Need global collaboration.
- One key science: **Final** evolution of stars
  - **Frontier** in stellar physics
- Increasing samples do **not** look like “what we assumed”.
  - **Final activity (single or binary?)**.
  - **binary interaction (stable vs. unstable)**.
  - **At different phases**.
  - **Various channels?**
- **Need**: observations, emission models, evolution models.