A 12.4-day periodicity in a close binary system after a supernova

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https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-023-06787-x







MASSIVE STAR EXPLOSION



Massive star (progenitor)



Supernova (SN) explosion

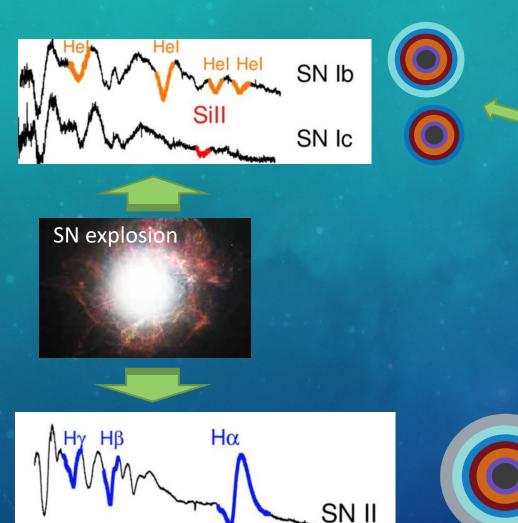


Neutron star

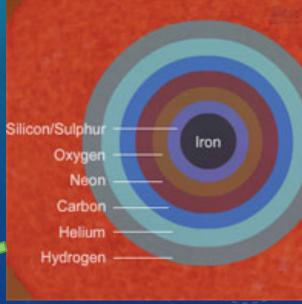


Black hole (stellar-mass)

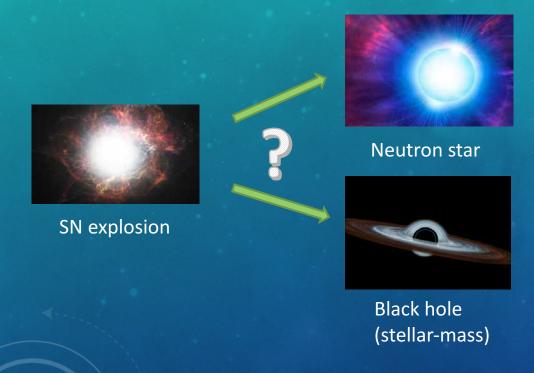
STRIPPED-ENVELOPE SUPERNOVA







OBSERVATIONAL EVIDENCE: SUPERNOVA -> COMPACT OBJECT



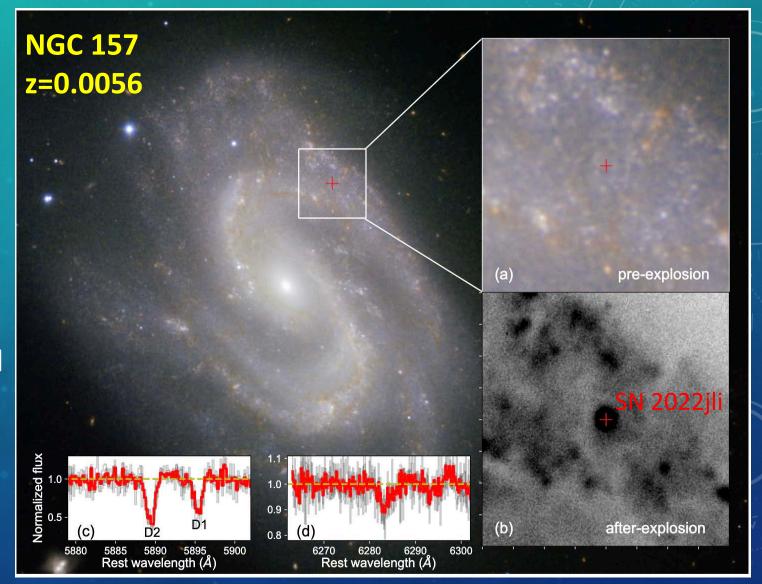


SN 1054

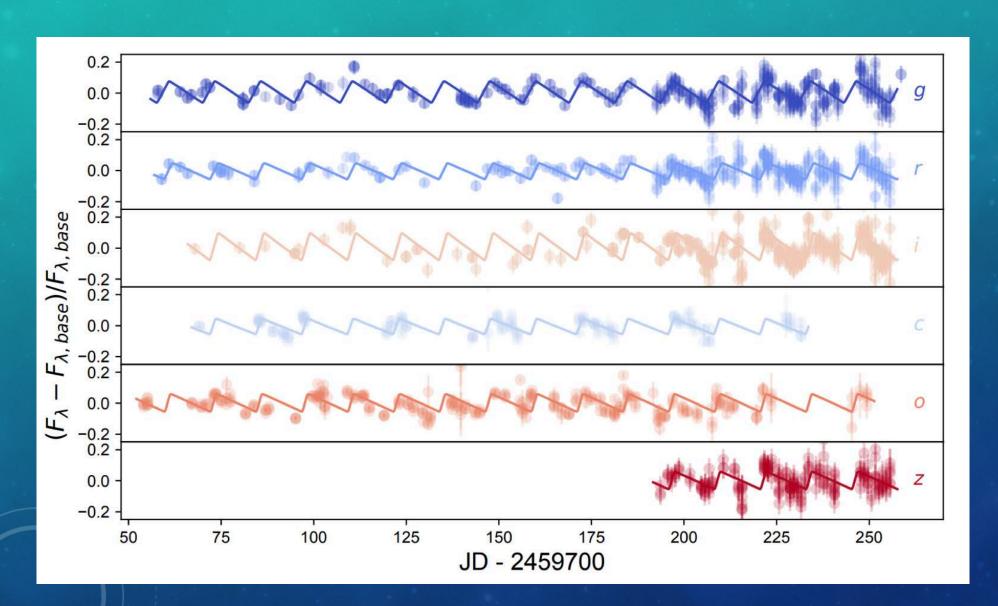
Neutron star

SN 2022JLI

- Discovered by Libert Monard on 5 May 2022
- Classified as SN Ic shortly after discovery



PERIODICAL UNDULATION IN THE LIGHT CURVE

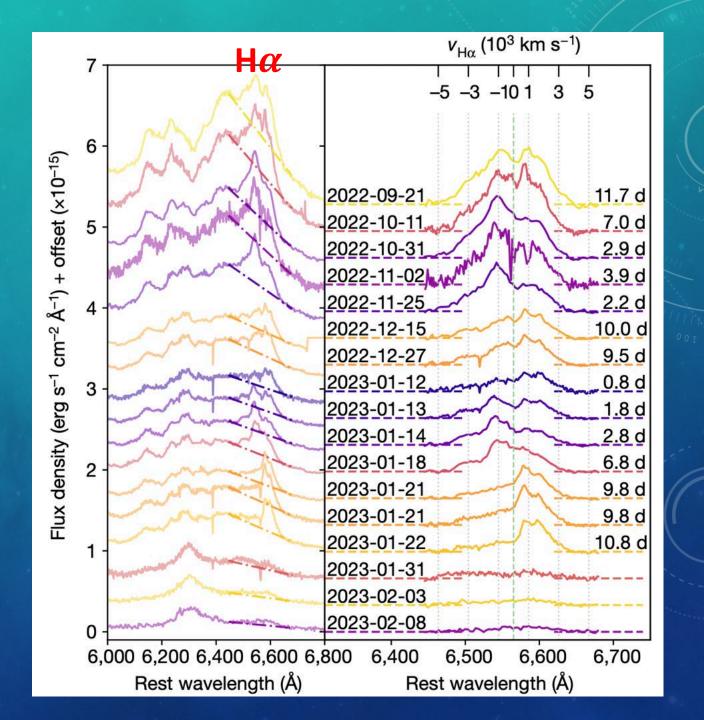


12.4-day period in multiband light curves of SN 2022jli

(See also Moore et al. 2023)

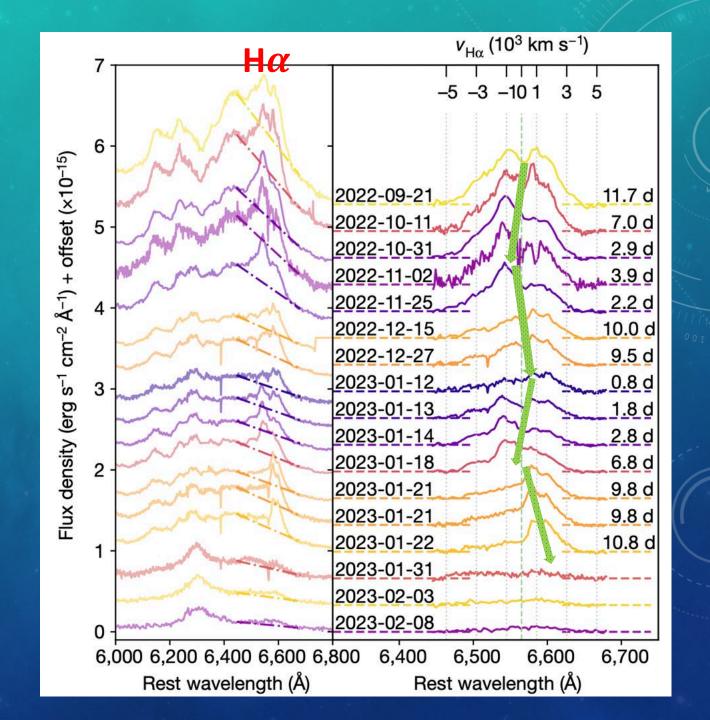
PERIODICAL SHIFTING OF HYDROGEN EMISSION

 Hydrogen emissions are detected in SN 2022jli during the phase when we see periodical undulation in light curves

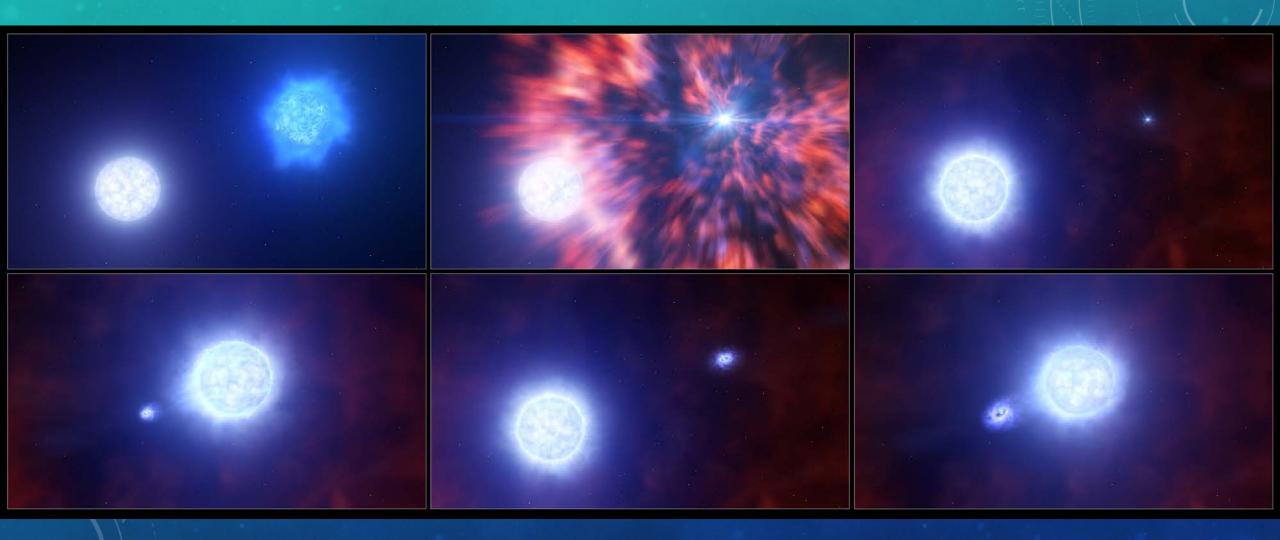


PERIODICAL SHIFTING OF HYDROGEN EMISSION

- Hydrogen emissions are detected in SN 2022jli during the phase when we see periodical undulation in light curves
- The wavelength of the Hydrogen emission line is shifting



COMPACT OBJECT FORMATION FROM A SUPERNOVA IN A BINARY SYSTEM



MAIN RESULTS

- Direct evidence of stripped envelope supernova happening in binary system
 - → binary interaction contribute to mass stripping of the progenitor star

- New evidence for the link between supernova explosion and the formation of compact object
- Implication in our understanding of binary evolution and formation of double compact object → progenitor of double compact object

CONTACT INFORMATION

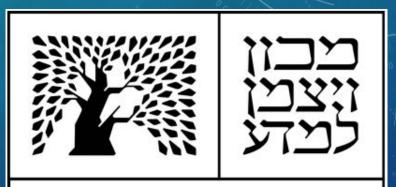
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