



## 16075 - Late-time Observations of Calcium-Rich Transient SN 2019ehk

Cycle: 27, Proposal Category: GO

(Availability Mode: SUPPORTED)

### INVESTIGATORS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>E-Mail</i>
Mr. Wynn Vicente Jacobson-Galan (PI) (Contact)	Northwestern University	wynn@u.northwestern.edu
Dr. Raffaella Margutti (CoI)	Northwestern University	raffaella.margutti@northwestern.edu
Dr. Dan Milisavljevic (CoI)	Purdue University	dmilisav@purdue.edu
Dr. Peter Blanchard (CoI)	Northwestern University	peter.blanchard@northwestern.edu
Prof. Ryan Foley (CoI)	University of California - Santa Cruz	foley@ucsc.edu
Dr. Charles Kilpatrick (CoI)	University of California - Santa Cruz	cdkilpat@ucsc.edu
Sebastian Gomez (CoI)	Harvard University	sebastian.gomez@cfa.harvard.edu
Dr. Griffin Hosseinzadeh (CoI)	Harvard University	griffin.hosseinzadeh@cfa.harvard.edu

### VISITS

<i>Visit</i>	<i>Targets used in Visit</i>	<i>Configurations used in Visit</i>	<i>Orbits Used</i>	<i>Last Orbit Planner Run</i>	<i>OP Current with Visit?</i>
01	(1) SN2019EHK	WFC3/IR WFC3/UVIS	2	24-Mar-2020 17:00:19.0	yes

2 Total Orbits Used

### ABSTRACT

Supernova (SN) 2019ehk in M100 is the closest known Calcium-rich (Ca-rich) transient and the only object in this class with an X-ray detection. Prompt, high-cadence follow-up of this transient across the EM spectrum, in addition to pre-explosion HST imaging, has indicated that the progenitor star was likely low mass and surrounded by dense circumstellar material (CSM) whose geometry/density was capable of producing luminous X-ray

emission as well as a double-peaked light curve. The close proximity of SN 2019ehk provides the first opportunity to track the photometric evolution of a Ca-rich transient at late phases (>300 days) when the SN luminosity is governed by radioactive decay and/or additional power sources e.g., CSM, and is too faint for ground-based observatories. These objects typically decrease in magnitude rapidly and thus their late-time decline rate and power source is unknown. Here we propose multi-color imaging of SN 2019ehk in order to understand its late-time bolometric behavior and to constrain the total mass of Ni-56 synthesized in the explosion. This will allow us to test whether SN 2019ehk is powered solely by radioactive decay or by additional CSM at large distances from the progenitor system.

### **OBSERVING DESCRIPTION**

We propose to observe nearby supernova 2019ehk with WFC3/IR in F110W and F160W filters in the first of our two allocated orbits. In the second orbit, we will observe SN 2019ehk with WFC3/UVIS in filters F555W and F814W. Our optimal observing window is between 06-May-2020 and 01-June-2020. We have requested that IR imaging be taken within 3 days of the UVIS imaging orbit. Below is our observing plan for each filter in each orbit:

Orbit 1:

F555W: Total Exposure time = 1500s; Split into two 750s exposures using WFC3-UVIS-DITHER-LINE pattern

F814W: Total Exposure time = 900s; Split into two 450s exposures using WFC3-UVIS-DITHER-LINE pattern

Orbit 2:

F110W/F160W: Four ~300s individual exposures for each filter using the WFC3-IR-DILTER-BOX-MIN pattern.

Proposal 16075 - UVIS/IR Orbits (01) - Late-time Observations of Calcium-Rich Transient SN 2019ehk

Tue Mar 24 21:00:19 GMT 2020

<b>Visit</b>	<b>Proposal 16075, UVIS/IR Orbits (01)</b> <b>Diagnostic Status: No Diagnostics</b> Scientific Instruments: WFC3/IR, WFC3/UVIS Special Requirements: BETWEEN 06-MAY-2020:00:00:00 AND 01-JUN-2020:00:00:00 Comments: Orbit 1: Filters: F110W, F160W  Orbit 2: Filters: F555W, F814W									
	<b>Patterns</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Primary Pattern</b>			<b>Secondary Pattern</b>			<b>Exposures</b>	
(1)		Pattern Type=WFC3-UVIS-DITHER-LINE Purpose=DITHER Number Of Points=2 Point Spacing=0.145 Line Spacing=	Coordinate Frame=POS-TARG Pattern Orientation=46.84 Angle Between Sides= Center Pattern=false						(3-4)	
(2)	Pattern Type=WFC3-IR-DITHER-BOX-MIN Purpose=DITHER Number Of Points=4 Point Spacing=0.572 Line Spacing=0.365	Coordinate Frame=POS-TARG Pattern Orientation=18.528 Angle Between Sides=74.653 Center Pattern=false						(1-2)		
<b>Fixed Targets</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Target Coordinates</b>		<b>Targ. Coord. Corrections</b>		<b>Fluxes</b>		<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
	(1)	SN2019EHK	RA: 12 22 56.1300 (185.7338750d) Dec: +15 49 33.60 (15.82600d) Equinox: J2000				V=(?) g ~ 28, r ~ 26.5, i/z ~ 24.2	Reference Frame: ICRS		
Comments: Category=STAR Description=[SUPERNOVA] Extended=NO										
<b>Exposures</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Config,Mode,Aperture</b>	<b>Spectral Els.</b>	<b>Opt. Params.</b>	<b>Special Reqs.</b>	<b>Groups</b>	<b>Exp. Time (Total)/[Actual Dur.]</b>	<b>Orbit</b>
	1	F110W Obs. (1) SN2019EHK	(1) SN2019EHK	WFC3/IR, MULTIACCUM, IR	F110W	NSAMP=13; SAMP-SEQ=SPAR S25		Pattern 2, Exps 1-2 in UVIS/IR Orbits (0 1) (2)	302.938471 Secs (1211.754 Secs) [=>(Pattern 1)] [=>(Pattern 2)] [=>(Pattern 3)] [=>(Pattern 4)]	[1]
	2	F160W Obs. (1) SN2019EHK	(1) SN2019EHK	WFC3/IR, MULTIACCUM, IR	F160W	SAMP-SEQ=SPARS 25; NSAMP=13		Pattern 2, Exps 1-2 in UVIS/IR Orbits (0 1) (2)	302.938471 Secs (1211.754 Secs) [=>(Pattern 1)] [=>(Pattern 2)] [=>(Pattern 3)] [=>(Pattern 4)]	[1]
	3	F814W Obs. (1) SN2019EHK	(1) SN2019EHK	WFC3/UVIS, ACCUM, UVIS	F814W	FLASH=5		Pattern 1, Exps 3-4 in UVIS/IR Orbits (0 1) (1)	450 Secs (900 Secs) [=>(Pattern 1)] [=>(Pattern 2)]	[2]
	4	F555W Obs. (1) SN2019EHK	(1) SN2019EHK	WFC3/UVIS, ACCUM, UVIS	F555W			Pattern 1, Exps 3-4 in UVIS/IR Orbits (0 1) (1)	750 Secs (1500 Secs) [=>(Pattern 1)] [=>(Pattern 2)]	[2]

