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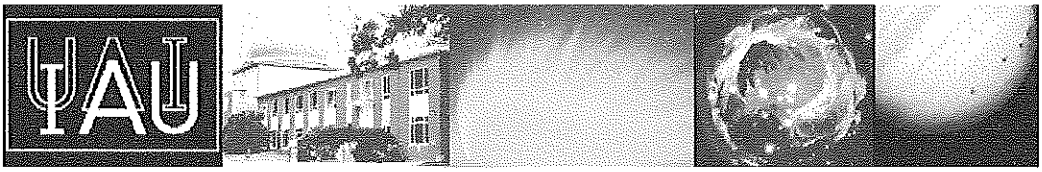

CBAT "Transient Object Followup Reports"

PSN J22340480+6826240

PSN J22340480+6826240 2014 07 16.0347* 22 34 04.80 +68 26 24.0 17.2 U 2E 4S P166758 0 2

2014 07 16.0347

Paolo Campaner report the discovery of an apparent supernova (unfiltered magnitude = 17.2) on images (limiting magnitude 19.0) obtained on July 16.0347 UT with a 0.4m telescope + CCD Atik 428ex at Ponte di Piave - Italy, in the course of the Italian Supernovae Search Project. The new object is located at A.R. = 22h34m04s.80, Decl. = +68°26'24".0 at 2" East and 4" South of the centre of Galaxy PGC166758.

2014 07 17.97464

This transient was observed on 2014 07 17.97464 by G. Masi, remotely using the 17"-f/6.8 robotic unit part of the Virtual Telescope Project facility, at Bellatrix Astronomical Observatory in Ceccano, Italy. 120-seconds exposures, unfiltered, show the source at mag. 16.3 (R mags for the reference stars from UCAC-4). We also performed astrometry, getting the following end figures: 04.26; 26.7 (J2000.0, mean residuals of 0.2" on both axes).

2014 07 19.986

Several low resolution spectra of this transient were obtained on 2014 07 19.986 by G. Masi, remotely using the 14" robotic unit part of the Virtual Telescope Project facility in Ceccano, Italy. 15, 300-seconds images were taken using a 100 lines/mm grating, with a dispersion of 34.5 angstroms/pixel. They were co-added and the resulting image shows Si II absorption around 6250 angstroms, suggesting this is a type Ia supernova. Assuming a recessional velocity of 4355 km/s for the host galaxy (UGC 09267, via NED), an expansion velocity of about 9100 km/s is derived from the minimum of the Si II 6350-angstrom line.

LATEST SUPERNOVAE

All active SN over mag 17.0

Name	Mag	Type
2014bv	14.3	Ia
2014J	14.5	Ia-HV
J03442	14.7*	Ic-BL
iPTF14bdn	14.7*	Ia-91T
J14274	15.5	Ia
ASASSN-14dq	15.7	IIb
ASASSN-14dz	15.7	Ia
J14595	15.7	IIn-pec
J19435	15.8	unk
2014ab	15.8*	IIn
ASASSN-14dc	15.8	Ic
J22453	16.2	Ia-pec
J15024	16.2*	Ia
2014bb	16.2	Ia
ASASSN-14cu	16.2	Ia
ASASSN-14dp	16.2	II
J02253	16.2	Ic-BL
2014bu	16.2	IIP
ASASSN-14db	16.3	Ia
ASASSN-14dd	16.3	Ibn
ASASSN-14de	16.4	Ic
J16525	16.5*	Ia
C15025	16.7	unk
2014bt	16.7*	Ib/c
ASASSN-14cb	16.7*	Ia
ASASSN-14bd	16.7*	Ia
ASASSN-14bt	16.7	Ia

A long time ago, in a galaxy far far away, a star exploded. This star exploded so violently that for a few weeks the star outshone its parent galaxy. This type of explosion is called a Supernova. The last one in our galaxy was 400 years ago, making us about 300 years overdue for the next one. On this web page you will find a list of the currently observable supernovae, along with information on their location, reference images, and their last reported brightness. The data on this page comes from CBET and ATEL circulars. Data also comes from IAU's Transient Objects Confirmation page and List of Recent Supernovae web page. These web pages have brought you the latest in supernovae data and images since April 1997. 17 years and counting.

Web page last modified on 07/21/2014 04:40:24 . For yesterday's updates, go to the updates page.

- Created entries for PSN J20043485+1244168 (Mag 17.8 in UGC 11512), Nova M33 2014-07a? (= PNV J01340288+3035111 Mag 18.5 in M33), PSN J19435325-7037520 (Mag 15.8 in NGC 6808)
- Updated the entry for PSN J22340480+6826240 (Type Ia in PGC 166758)
- Added images of 2014bv (Mag 15.0), MASJ170057.81+393421.7 (Mag 18.4), OGLE-2014-SN-029, OGLE-2014-SN-039 (Mag 18.7), PSN J14274900+1133400 (Mag 16.4), PSN J14595947+0154262 (Mag 16.4)

News: 2014bc is a Type II supernova in M106 already 50 days old when discovered. Please see Padova-Asiago Supernova Group for the latest spectra. A new paper throws some cold water on the Type Ia standard candle theory, making accurate light curves of these objects even more important. 2014J is Type Ia in M82. Finally. We have a new mirror site: http://www.supernova.thistlethwaites.com/snimages/ (temporary name). For the year 2014, 903 supernovae (74 CBAT, 67 unconfirmed, and 762 other sources) have been reported. (1466 last year) The brightest SN of the year are 2014J (Mag 10.1) followed by 2014ad (Mag 13.6), and 2014bv (Mag 13.8)

New features: The Active supernovae page is a version of this page which is designed to be easier to read. I've done extensive work recently in the Archives. If anybody knows who some of the "unknown" discoverers are, please let me know. *Does anybody know of a grant that I could apply to for supporting this page?* I probably spend about 2 hours a night working on it. Please note my backup e-mail address: dbishopx at gmail.com . To turn off the icons, use this link. I am (re)starting a supernova e-mail list. Please sign up if interested. VSNet is partially back up! LOSS ask people who discover supernovae to provide an offset from a nearby star to make spectroscopy easier.

Some groups are not reporting all of their discoveries to CBAT.

- ASAS-SN: Transients
- Catalina Real-Time Transient Survey: Categorized page, All discoveries page, (Supernovae only), MLS search page, (Supernovae only), Supernova hunt page
- La Silla-QUEST (no published list)
- MASTER robotic Net List of optical transients, Supernovae
- OGLE-IV wide field survey Discovery images
- Intermediate Palomar Transient Factory (no published list)
- PS1 Science Consortium Discoveries
- ROTSE collaboration: Discoveries page

J21055	16.8*	unk
ASASSN-14du	16.8	unk
ASASSN-14di	16.8	II
LSQ14cnm	16.9	Ia
ASASSN-14dl	16.9	II

* - last observation is over one month old.

PSN J19435325-7037520, CBAT TOCP discovered 2014/07/20.483 by Stu Parker (BOSS)
Found in NGC 6808 at R.A. = 19h43m53s.25, Decl. = -70°37'52".0
Located 4" west and 8" north of the center of NGC 6808 (Discovery image)
Mag 15.8:7/20, Type unknown

PSN J20043485+1244168, CBAT TOCP discovered 2014/07/18.950 by F. Ciabattari, E. Mazzoni and G. Petroni
Found in UGC 11512 at R.A. = 20h04m34s.85, Decl. = +12°44'16".8
Located 4" east and 7" south of the center of UGC 11512
Mag 17.8:7/18, Type unknown

4 supernovae OGLE page discovered by OGLE-IV wide field survey (Discovery images)

- OGLE-2014-SN-043 discovered 2014/07/20.333 at R.A. = 00h01m36s.85, Decl. = -63°52'51".0 Mag 19.3:7/20, Type unknown (Discovery image)
- OGLE-2014-SN-042 discovered 2014/07/07.379 at R.A. = 00h28m30s.38, Decl. = -68°46'15".0 Mag 19.9:7/19, Type unknown (Discovery image)
- OGLE-2014-SN-041 discovered 2014/07/07.375 at R.A. = 00h06m57s.66, Decl. = -72°30'24".6 Mag 19.8:7/19, Type unknown (Discovery image)
- OGLE-2014-SN-040 discovered 2014/07/17.372 at R.A. = 00h18m33s.65, Decl. = -67°19'09".0 Mag 18.3:7/17, Type unknown (Discovery image)

ASASSN-14dz, ATEL 6318 discovered 2014/07/13.310 by All Sky Automated Survey for SuperNovae (ASAS-SN)
Found in Mrk 842 at R.A. = 15h05m54s.52, Decl. = +12°44'43".3
Located 0" east and 0" north of the center of Mrk 842 (Discovery image)
Mag 15.7:7/13, Type Ia (z=0.022202) (References: ATEL 6321)

MASTER OT J170057.81+393421.7, CBAT TOCP discovered 2014/07/11.674 by MASTER robotic Net
Found in MCG +7-35-15 at R.A. = 17h00m57s.81, Decl. = +39°34'21".7
Located 28" west and 24" north of the center of MCG +7-35-15 (Discovery image) (Stan Howerton image)
Mag 18.4:7/20 (17.8:7/11), Type unknown (References: ATEL 6317)

PSN J22340480+6826240, CBAT TOCP discovered 2014/07/16.035 by Paolo Campaner (ISSP)
Found in PGC 166758 at R.A. = 22h34m04s.80, Decl. = +68°26'24".0
Located 2" east and 4" south of the center of PGC 166758 (Discovery image)
Mag 17.2:7/16, Type Ia (References: ATEL 6326)

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Padova-Asiago Supernova Group
The Asiago Transient Classification Program

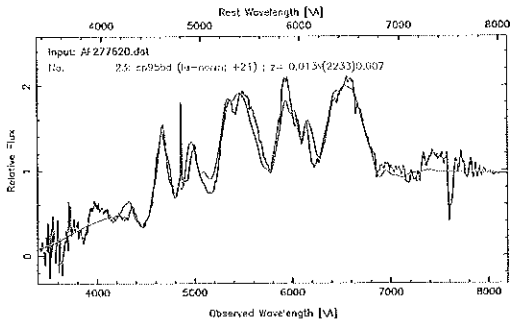
Presentation
The program started in 2011 with the aim to classify all transients that are accessible from Asiago and are bright enough for our telescope/instrumentation. We use mainly the 1.82m Copernico telescope of Cima Ekar and, if not available, the 1.22m Galileo telescope of the Pennar station. A few cases of transients classified by our group with other facilities (eg. TNG) are included in the database.
Transient classification information and spectra (fits format) are made immediately available at our site. The spectra are semi-automatic reduction with archive calibration data. Please keep this in mind when using them.
For SN classification we compare the output of two automatic SN classification codes: Gelato (Harutyunyan et al. 2008, A&A 488, 383) and SNID (Blondin and Tonry 2007, Ap.J. 666, 1024).
If you use some of the information posted in these pages please make a reference to the paper Tomasella etal. 2014 arXiv 1403.7233.

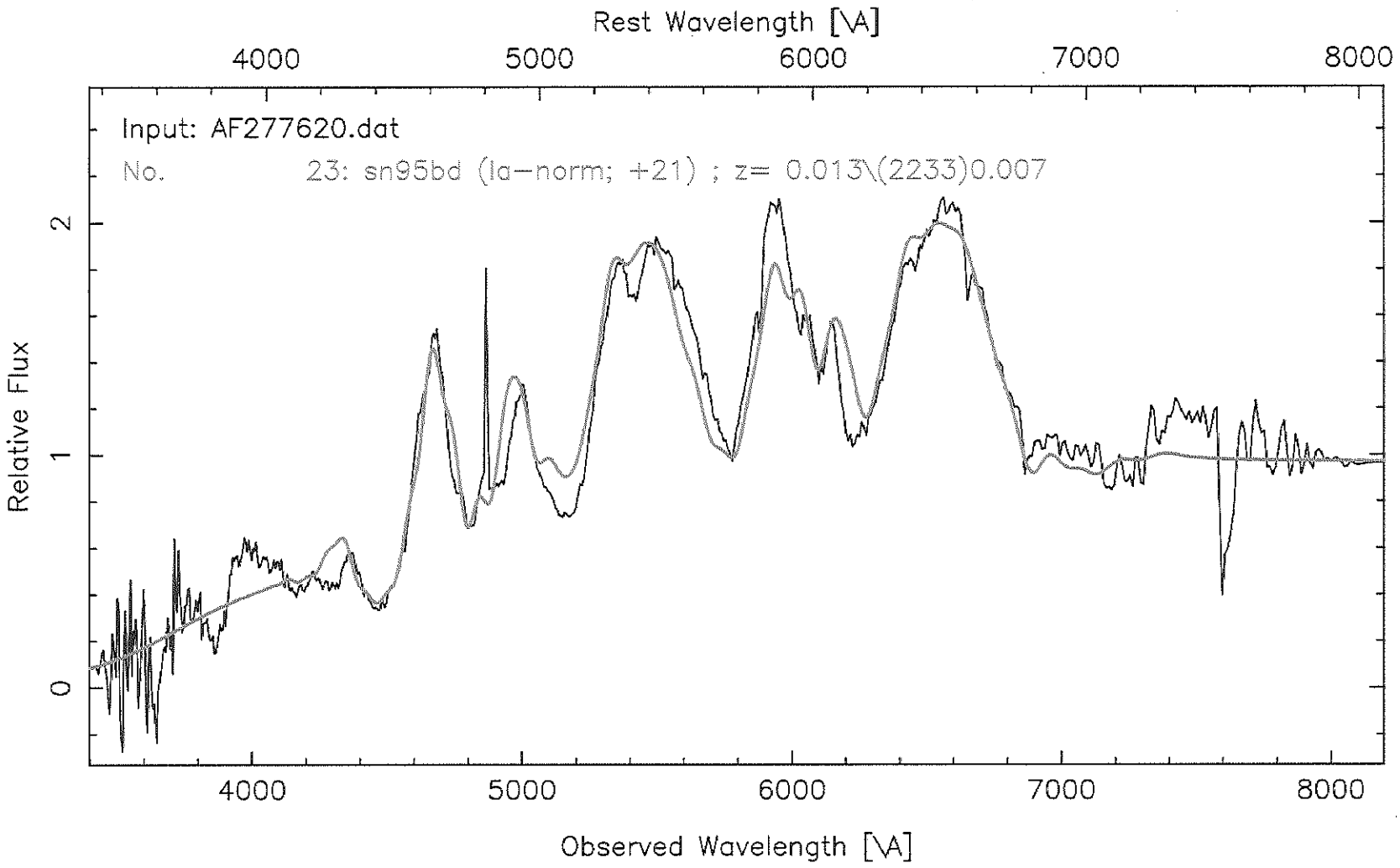
Latest classifications

sn	galaxy	RA	DEC	discoverer	type	redshift	ref	class	fits
PSN J22340480+6826240	PGC166758	22:34:04.80	+68:26:24.0	ISSP	Ia-norm	0.014527	ATEL6326		fits
ASASSN-14dz	Mkr 842	15:05:54.522	+12:44:43.33	ASASSN	Ia-norm	0.0222	ATEL6321		fits
PSN J14274900+1133400	UGC9267	14:27:49.00	+11:33:40.0	Mirco Villi	Ia-norm	0.0248	ATEL6321		fits
CSS140628:164427+285658	Anonymous	16:44:27	+28:56:58	CRTS	Ia-norm	0.058	ATEL6290		fits
CSS140628:233025+060302	Anonymous	23:30:25	+06:03:02	CRTS	Ia-norm	0.056	ATEL6290		fits

PSN J22340480+6826240 in PGC166758
PSN J22340480+6826240 in PGC166758
Discovered by: ISSP
L. Tomasella, S. Benetti, A. Pastorello, E. Cappellaro, N. Elias-Rosa, P. Ochner, and M. Turatto report that an optical spectrogram (range 340-820 nm; resolution 1.3 nm) of PSN J22340480+6826240 obtained on July 18.95 UT with the Asiago 182-cm Copernico Telescope (+ AFOSC) under the Asiago Transient Classification Program (Tomasella et al. 2014, posted at URL http://arxiv.org/abs/1403.7233), shows that this is a normal type-Ia supernova. Assuming a

recessional velocity of 4355 km/s for the host galaxy PGC 166758 (Paturel et al. 2003, A&A 412, 57 via NED) for the host galaxy, a good match is found with several type-Ia supernovae about three weeks after B-band maximum light. An expansion velocity of 9300 km/s is derived from the minimum of the Si II 635-nm line. The Asiago classification spectrum is posted at website URL http://sngroup.oapd.inaf.it. Classification was made via GELATO (Harutyunyan et al. 2008, A.Ap. 488, 383) and SNID (Blondin and Tonry 2007, Ap.J. 666, 1024)




Rest Wavelength [\A]
4000
5000
6000
7000
8000
Input: AF277620.dat
No. 23: sn95bd (Ia-norm; +21) ; z= 0.013\(2233)0.007
Relative Flux
0
1
2
4000
5000
6000
7000
8000
Observed Wavelength [\A]