

# Light-curve and spectral properties of ultra-stripped core-collapse supernovae

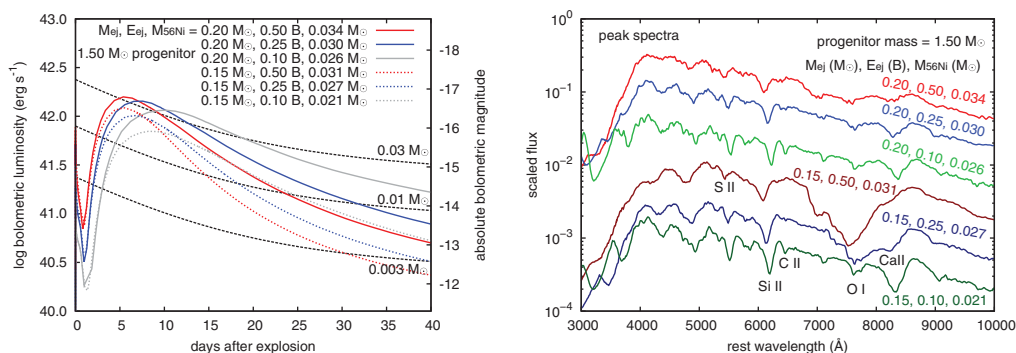
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**Abstract.** We discuss light-curve and spectral properties of ultra-stripped core-collapse supernovae. Ultra-stripped supernovae are supernovae with ejecta masses of only  $\sim 0.1M_{\odot}$  whose progenitors lose their envelopes due to binary interactions with their compact companion stars. We follow the evolution of an ultra-stripped supernova progenitor until core collapse and perform explosive nucleosynthesis calculations. We then synthesize light curves and spectra of ultra-stripped supernovae based on the nucleosynthesis results. We show that ultra-stripped supernovae synthesize  $\sim 0.01M_{\odot}$  of the radioactive  $^{56}\text{Ni}$ , and their typical peak luminosity is around  $10^{42}$  erg  $\text{s}^{-1}$  or  $-16$  mag. Their typical rise time is 5–10 days. By comparing synthesized and observed spectra, we find that SN 2005ek and some of so-called calcium-rich gap transients like PTF10iuv may be related to ultra-stripped supernovae.

**Keywords.** supernovae: general, gravitational waves

Ultra-stripped supernovae (SNe) are SNe with ejecta masses of only  $\sim 0.1 M_{\odot}$ . When a SN progenitor has a compact companion, this kind of SNe with extreme stripping can occur (e.g., Tauris *et al.* 2013). We show light-curve and spectral properties of ultra-stripped SNe in Fig. 1. See Moriya *et al.* (2016) for more details.



**Figure 1.** Light-curve (left) and spectral (right) properties of ultra-stripped SNe.

## References

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