



UBVR_{Iz} LIGHT CURVES OF 51 TYPE II SUPERNOVAE

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ABSTRACT

We present a compilation of *UBVR_{Iz}* light curves of 51 type II supernovae discovered during the course of four different surveys during 1986–2003: the Cerro Tololo Supernova Survey, the Calán/Tololo Supernova Program (C&T), the Supernova Optical and Infrared Survey (SOIRS), and the Carnegie Type II Supernova Survey (CATS). The photometry is based on template-subtracted images to eliminate any potential host galaxy light contamination, and calibrated from foreground stars. This work presents these photometric data, studies the color evolution using different bands, and explores the relation between the magnitude at maximum brightness and the brightness decline parameter (*s*) from maximum light through the end of the recombination phase. This parameter is found to be shallower for redder bands and appears to have the best correlation in the *B* band. In addition, it also correlates with the plateau duration, being shorter (longer) for larger (smaller) *s* values.

Key words: supernovae: general – surveys – techniques: photometric

Supporting material: machine-readable tables

1. INTRODUCTION

It is widely accepted that stars born with masses higher than $\sim 8 M_{\odot}$ explode as core-collapse supernovae (CCSN) after some tens of millions of years of evolution. At the end of their lives stars born with $\sim 8\text{--}9 M_{\odot}$ end up with an oxygen-neon-magnesium core while higher mass stars end up forming an iron core. In both cases the core grows up to reach the Chandrasekhar mass near $1.4 M_{\odot}$, and at this point the electron degeneracy pressure becomes insufficient to

balance gravity and the core is bound to gravitational collapse. Collapse is stimulated by partial photodisintegration of Fe-group nuclei into alpha particles, and by electron capture on protons emitting neutrinos. As a result there is a decrease of the electron density, and hence the pressure at the center of the star is reduced, accelerating the collapse. This sequence of events is followed by core bounce and subsequently the ejection of the star’s envelope, presumably due to energy deposited by neutrinos created in the proto-neutron core (see Ivanov & Shulman 1990;

²⁷ Deceased.

Burrows 2000; Janka et al. 2007; Janka 2012 for reviews about the explosion mechanisms).

Early-time spectra of CCSNe show great diversity (Filipenko 1997). While the Type II SNe (hereafter SNe II) group consists of spectra dominated by prevalent Balmer spectral features, the Type I class is characterized by the lack of conspicuous Balmer features. The Type I class is further subdivided according to the presence of He in the spectrum (SNe Ib) or no He lines (SNe Ic).

The spectral differences among CCSNe are thought to be due to the relative ability of SNe progenitors to retain their outermost envelopes of unprocessed Hydrogen (H) or Helium (He). In this scenario, SNe II events, which have the least massive progenitors, are those able to retain a significant fraction of their outer layers prior to explosion. On the other hand, SNe Ib/c most likely originate from massive stars that lose their H envelope through stellar winds (Woosley et al. 1993), mass transfer to a companion star (Nomoto et al. 1995), enhanced mixing (Frey et al. 2013), or through a combination of these processes. Supporting evidence for this scenario is available from the detection of SNe progenitors in nearby galaxies (Smartt 2015) and statistical analysis of the proximity of CCSNe to star-forming regions in their host galaxies (Anderson et al. 2012; Galbany et al. 2014).

Historically, SNe II have been sub-classified according to their photometric properties. The majority show a phase of ~ 80 days with a “plateau” of nearly constant luminosity (hence, historically they are referred to as SNe IIP), while a smaller fraction of “linear” SNe II show a steep initial decline (SNe IIL). Recent studies have questioned this subdivision and argue that nature provides a continuous sequence of objects, ranging from pure “slow decliners” to “fast decliners” (Anderson et al. 2014; Sanders et al. 2015). An even smaller fraction of SNe II undergo interaction of their vastly expanding ejecta with circumstellar material, which can manifest as strong narrow H emission lines in the spectrum, and lead to significant photometric diversity (SNe IIn, Schlegel 1990; Taddia et al. 2013).

SNe are not only important in the chemical enrichment of the universe and the shaping of galaxies, but also serve as accurate cosmological distance indicators. Over the past 25 years our group has been systematically studying and collecting photometric and spectroscopic data of all SN types over the course of the following surveys: (1) the Cerro Tololo Supernova Survey led by M.M.P. and N.B.S between 1986 and 1996, (2) the Calán/Tololo Supernova Program (C&T) led by M.H., J.M., M.M.P, and N.B.S between 1989 and 1993 (Hamuy et al. 1993), (3) the Supernova Optical and Infrared Survey (SOIRS) led by M.H. between 1999 and 2000 (Hamuy 2001), and (4) the Carnegie Type II Supernova Survey (CATS) led by M.H., M.M.P, and N.B.S. between 2002 and 2003.

The purpose of this paper is to report photometric observations of 51 SNe II obtained by these four surveys (excluding SN 1987A’s data that were published in great detail by Hamuy & Suntzeff 1990 and Phillips et al. 1990, and SNe 1990E’s photometry which was presented in Schmidt et al. 1993), in order to make this data set available to the community. This data set will undoubtedly contribute to an expanded understanding of SNe II and improved methods for obtaining precise distances. Near-infrared photometry for the current sample will be presented in a separate paper. These data have been used previously for the study of specific objects

(Schmidt et al. 1994b; Zampieri et al. 2003; Hamuy et al. 2009; Krisciunas et al. 2009; Mazzali et al. 2009; Bersten et al. 2011; Takáts et al. 2015; Kleiser et al. 2011). The subsample of SNe IIP has been used for the determination of distances using the “Expanding Photosphere Method” (Schmidt et al. 1994a; Hamuy et al. 2001; Jones et al. 2009) and the “Standardized Candle Method” (Hamuy & Pinto 2002; Nugent et al. 2006; Poznanski et al. 2009; Hamuy 2004; Olivares et al. 2010; Rodríguez et al. 2014), and for the determination of bolometric corrections (Bersten & Hamuy 2009). Other studies that have relied on some of the objects in this sample also include: (1) Hamuy (2003a) examined the observed and physical properties of SNe II using both photometry and spectroscopy of a selection of 24 SNe II; (2) Anderson et al. (2014) performed a characterization of the V-band light curves of an expanded sample of SNe II; and (3) Gutiérrez et al. (2014) have correlated those properties with the $H\alpha$ feature of their spectra.

This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 summarizes our optical observations and describes the data reduction procedures; Section 3 shows an analysis of the photometric properties of the SNe II light curves, including colors, absolute magnitudes, and the brightness decline parameter s . Finally, a summary and the final conclusions are presented in Section 4.

2. OBSERVATIONS

A list of the SNe II used in this study is presented in Table 1. The table includes the following information: the SN designation and its host-galaxy names; the host-galaxy type; the SN equatorial coordinates; the heliocentric redshift of the host galaxy; the Galactic extinction, $E(B - V)_{MW}$, from the Schlafly & Finkbeiner (2011) dust maps; the distance modulus (see Section 3.3); and the survey under which the SNe was observed. Besides the objects discovered over the course of the C&T and SOIRS programs using photographic plates (with the Cerro Tololo Curtis-Schmidt Camera and the Cerro El Roble Maksutov Camera of the University of Chile), we also include in the list of follow-up target SNe discovered by others and reported to the IAU Circulars. Discovery and classification references for the 51 SNe II are listed in Table 2. They are all nearby objects ($z \lesssim 0.08$, see Figure 1), selected for our follow-up based on their relatively high apparent brightness and convenient location in the sky (decl. $\lesssim 25^\circ$ north).

As soon as we were notified of a discovery, and whenever we had telescope time allocated to us, detailed follow-up observations were initiated using various telescopes located at the Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory (CTIO), the University of Arizona’s Steward Observatory, the Las Campanas Observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Science, and the European Southern Observatory (ESO) at La Silla and Paranal.

2.1. Photometry

The first object in our list is SN 1986L and it is the only SN observed with photoelectric techniques (by M.M.P and S.K., using the CTIO 0.9 m equipped with a photometer and B and V filters). The remaining SNe were observed using a variety of telescopes equipped with CCD detectors and $UBV(RI)_{KCZ}$ filters, as indicated in Table 3. The observational techniques employed by the C&T project are presented by Hamuy et al. (1993), and the photometric reductions are in Hamuy et al. (1996). The observations and data reductions during the SOIRS

Table 1
Type II Supernovae

SN Name	Host Galaxy	Host Type ^a	R.A.(J2000)	decl.(J2000)	z_{helio}^b	$E(B - V)$	DM	Survey ^c
1986L	NGC 1559	SB(s)cd	04 17 31.2	-62 47 07	0.00435	0.030	30.72(0.34) ^d	1
1991al	2MASX J19422191-5506275	S	19 42 24.0	-55 06 23	0.01525*	0.051	34.12(0.14)	2
1992T	2MASX J13425875-3153105	SB	13 43 01.5	-31 53 36	0.03898*	0.048	36.30(0.05)	2
1992U	ESO 074-G 004	SBc	20 40 46.5	-70 41 33	0.01086*	0.051	33.39(0.06)	2
1992ad	NGC 4411B	SAB(s)cd	12 26 49.6	+08 52 39	0.00424	0.030	31.13(0.80) ^d	2
1992af	ESO 340-G 038	Sc	20 30 40.2	-42 18 35	0.01847	0.052	34.52(0.01)	2
1992am	MCG-01-04-039	S	01 25 02.7	-04 39 01	0.04799*	0.049	36.66(0.05)	2
1992ba	NGC 2082	SB(r)b	05 41 47.1	-64 18 01	0.00395	0.058	30.41(0.80) ^d	2
1993A	2MASX J07391822-6203095	...	07 39 17.3	-62 03 14	0.02930*	0.173	35.65(0.01)	2
1993K	NGC 2223	SAB(r)b	06 24 37.8	-22 49 51	0.00908	0.064	33.15(0.40) ^d	2
1993S	2MASX J22522390-4018432	S	22 52 23.4	-40 18 37	0.03301	0.016	35.82(0.03)	2
1999br	NGC 4900	SB(rs)c	13 00 41.8	+02 29 46	0.00320	0.024	31.19(0.40) ^d	3
1999ca	NGC 3120	SAB(s)bc?	10 05 22.9	-34 12 41	0.00931	0.109	33.32(0.02)	3
1999cr	ESO 576-G 034	S/Irr	13 20 18.3	-20 08 50	0.02023*	0.098	34.90(0.01)	3
1999eg	IC 1861	SA0 ⁺ 0	02 53 08.4	+25 29 24	0.02236	0.117	34.94(0.01)	3
1999em	NGC 1637	SAB(rs)c	04 41 27.1	-02 51 46	0.00239	0.040	30.56(0.69) ^d	3
2000cb ^e	IC 1158	SAB(r)c?	16 01 32.1	+01 42 23	0.00643	0.112	32.51(0.59) ^d	3
2002ew	SDSS J205430.45-000820.9	...	20 54 30.5	-00 08 26	0.02994	0.102	35.58(0.06)	4
2002fa	GALEXASC J205221.54+020843.8	...	20 52 21.8	+02 08 42	0.06000	0.088	37.18(0.08)	4
200210	MCG +00-03-054	Sbc	01 01 16.8	-01 05 52	0.05140	0.036	36.82(0.03)	4
2002gd	NGC 7537	SAbc?	23 14 37.0	+04 30 06	0.00892	0.067	32.88(0.26) ^d	4
2002gw	NGC 0922	SB(s)cd	02 25 03.0	-24 47 51	0.01028	0.020	33.42(0.37) ^f	4
2002hj	NPM1G +04.0097	...	02 58 09.3	+04 41 04	0.02360	0.115	35.07(0.03)	4
2002hx	2MASX J08273975-1446551	SB(r)b?	08 27 39.4	-14 47 16	0.03100	0.054	35.80(0.02)	4
2002ig	SDSS J013637.22+005524.9	...	01 36 36.7	+05 55 26	0.07700	0.034	37.75(0.15)	4
2003B	NGC 1097	SB(s)b	02 46 13.8	-30 13 45	0.00424	0.027	31.03(0.26) ^d	4
2003E	ESO 485-G 004	Sc?	04 39 10.9	-24 10 37	0.01490*	0.048	34.10(0.04)	4
2003T	UGC 04864	SA(r)ab	09 14 11.0	+16 44 48	0.02791	0.031	35.58(0.01)	4
2003bg ⁱ	ESO 420-G 009	SB(s)c	04 10 59.4	-31 24 50	0.00456	0.022	33.18(0.23) ^h	4
2003bj	IC 4219	SB(rs)b	13 18 29.1	-31 37 38	0.01219	0.065	33.85(0.04)	4
2003bl	NGC 5374	SB(r)bc?	13 57 30.6	+06 05 36	0.01459*	0.027	34.20(0.02)	4
2003bn	2MASX J10023529-2110531	...	10 02 35.5	-21 10 55	0.01277	0.065	33.97(0.02)	4
2003ci	UGC 06212	Sb	11 10 23.8	+04 49 36	0.03037	0.060	35.78(0.06)	4
2003cn	IC 0849	SAB(rs)cd	13 07 37.0	-00 56 50	0.01811*	0.021	34.68(0.03)	4
2003cv ^g	SDSS J111748.37+190905.3	...	11 17 48.3	+19 09 08	0.02888	0.021	35.66(0.07)	4
2003cx	NEAT J135706.53-170220.0	...	13 57 06.4	-17 02 23	0.03700	0.094	36.18(0.03)	4
2003dq	SDSS J110445.44+152650.4	...	11 04 45.4	+15 26 49	0.04600	0.019	36.67(0.15)	4
2003ef	NGC 4708	SA(r)ab	12 49 42.2	-11 05 30	0.01480*	0.046	34.27(0.04)	4
2003eg	NGC 4727	SAB(r)bc	12 50 58.3	-14 20 01	0.02500	0.053	35.36(0.15)	4
2003ej	UGC 07820	SAB(s)cd?	12 39 11.1	+00 43 30	0.01698	0.019	34.55(0.02)	4
2003fb	UGC 11522	Sbc	20 11 50.3	+05 45 38	0.01754*	0.183	34.36(0.01)	4
2003gd	NGC 0628	SA(s)c	01 36 42.6	+15 44 20	0.00219	0.069	29.93(0.40) ^d	4
2003hd	ESO 543-G 017	Sb	01 49 46.3	-21 54 38	0.03950	0.013	36.23(0.01)	4
2003hg	NGC 7771	SB(s)a	23 51 24.1	+20 06 38	0.01427	0.074	33.83(0.01)	4
2003hk	NGC 1085	SA(s)bc?	02 46 25.7	+03 36 32	0.02265	0.037	34.97(0.02)	4
2003hl	NGC 0772	SA(s)b	01 59 21.3	+19 00 15	0.00825	0.073	32.60(0.18) ^d	4
2003hn	NGC 1448	SAcd?	03 44 36.1	-44 37 49	0.00390	0.014	31.13(0.25) ^d	4
2003ho	ESO 235-G 058	SB(rs)d	21 06 30.5	-48 07 30	0.01438	0.039	33.95(0.04)	4
2003ib	ESO 528-G 018	(R)S(r)b?	20 33 31.0	-24 37 15	0.02482	0.048	35.17(0.01)	4
2003ip	UGC 00327	Sbc	00 33 16.7	+07 54 20	0.01801	0.066	34.39(0.01)	4
2003iq	NGC 0772	SA(s)b	01 59 19.9	+18 59 42	0.00825	0.073	32.60(0.18) ^d	4

Notes.^a From NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database (NED).^b From NED except those marked with * which have been measured here.^c (1) Cerro Tololo Supernova Survey; (2) Calán/Tololo Supernova Program (C&T); (3) Supernova Optical and Infrared Survey (SOIRS); (4) Carnegie Type II Supernovae Survey (CATS).^d From NED using only Tully-Fisher measurements. Errors are the standard deviation of the mean.^e Peculiar 1987A-like SN.^f No Tully-Fisher measurements available. DM measured used SNe II data.^g Type IIb SN.^h Although its redshift is lower than 0.01, it has been measured using Tully-Fisher measurements.ⁱ Type IIin SN.

(This table is available in its entirety in machine-readable form.)

Table 2
Discovery and Classification References for the 51 Type II Supernovae

SN Name	Discovery	Classification
1986L	Evans et al. (1986)	Lloyd Evans et al. (1986)
1991al	Wells et al. (1991)	Bouchet et al. (1991)
1992T	Maza et al. (1992b)	... ^a
1992U	Maza et al. (1992a)	Phillips (1992)
1992ad	McNaught et al. (1992)	McNaught et al. (1992)
1992af	Wells et al. (1992)	della Valle & Bianchini (1992)
1992am	Phillips et al. (1992)	Phillips et al. (1992)
1992ba	Evans & Phillips (1992)	Evans & Phillips (1992)
1993A	Maza et al. (1993b)	Phillips (1993a)
1993K	Williams et al. (1993)	Hamuy (1993a)
1993S	Maza et al. (1993a)	Hamuy (1993b)
1999br	King (1999)	Garnavich et al. (1999)
1999ca	Woodings et al. (1999)	Patat et al. (1999)
1999cr	Maza et al. (1999)	Maza et al. (1999)
1999eg	Hurst et al. (1999)	Jha et al. (1999b)
1999em	Li (1999)	Jha et al. (1999a)
2000cb	Papenkova & Li (2000)	Papenkova & Li (2000)
2002ew	Hutchings et al. (2002)	Filippenko & Chornock (2002)
2002fa	Wood-Vasey et al. (2002b)	Hamuy (2002b)
200210	... ^b	... ^b
2002gd	Klotz et al. (2002)	Hamuy (2002a)
2002gw	Monard (2002)	Hamuy et al. (2002)
2002hj	Wood-Vasey et al. (2002a)	Chornock et al. (2002)
2002hx	Graham & Li (2002)	Matheson et al. (2002)
2002ig	Miknaitis et al. (2002)	Miknaitis et al. (2002)
2003B	Evans & Quirk (2003)	Kirshner & Silverman (2003)
2003E	Papenkova & Li (2003)	Hamuy (2003d)
2003T	Poznanski et al. (2003)	Foley et al. (2003)
2003bg	Wood-Vasey et al. (2003c)	Hamuy et al. (2003c)
2003bj	Chassagne (2003)	Swift et al. (2003)
2003bl	Swift et al. (2003)	Phillips et al. (2003)
2003bn	Wood-Vasey et al. (2003d)	Salvo et al. (2003b)
2003ci	Revnivtsev et al. (2003)	Salvo et al. (2003b)
2003cn	Wood-Vasey et al. (2003e)	Hamuy (2003b)
2003cv	Wood-Vasey et al. (2003b)	Hamuy et al. (2003a)
2003cx	Wood-Vasey et al. (2003a)	Hamuy (2003c)
2003dq	Puckett et al. (2003)	Phillips & Hamuy (2003)
2003ef	Weisz & Li (2003)	Ganeshalingam et al. (2003)
2003eg	Ganeshalingam & Li (2003a)	Matheson et al. (2003b)
2003ej	Ganeshalingam et al. (2003)	Matheson et al. (2003c)
2003fb	Papenkova et al. (2003)	Papenkova et al. (2003)
2003gd	Evans & McNaught (2003)	Garnavich & Bass (2003)
2003hd	Ganeshalingam & Li (2003b)	Hamuy et al. (2003b)
2003hg	Moore & Li (2003)	Elias-Rosa et al. (2003)
2003hk	Boles & Li (2003)	Filippenko et al. (2003)
2003hl	Moore et al. (2003)	Filippenko et al. (2003)
2003hn	Evans et al. (2003)	Salvo et al. (2003a)
2003ho	Monard (2003)	Hamuy & Roth (2003)
2003ib	Singer et al. (2003)	Morrell & Hamuy (2003)
2003ip	Li et al. (2003)	Filippenko & Foley (2003)
2003iq	Llapasset et al. (2003)	Matheson et al. (2003a)

Notes.

^a Not reported in the literature. Classification provided here for the first time.

^b The CATS survey performed the follow up of SNe 200210, which was discovered by the SN Factory (Wood-Vasey et al. 2004) and was never reported to the International Astronomical Union (IAU) to provide an official designation.

project are explained in Hamuy (2001), whereas the techniques employed during the CATS project can be found in Hamuy et al. (2009). We also refer the reader to Hamuy et al. (2006), which describes the observational procedures of the *Carnegie*

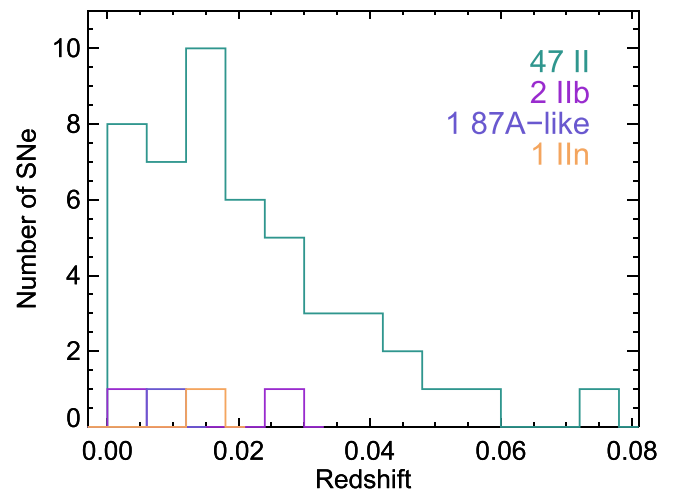


Figure 1. Redshift distribution of the 51 SNe II presented in this work, separated into normal SN II, IIb, and peculiar events. The median value of the distribution is 0.017, the average value is 0.021, and the standard deviation is 0.016.

Table 3
Telescope and Instruments Employed for Photometry

Observatory	Telescope	Instrument
Cerro Tololo	0.9 m	Photoelectric Photometer
Cerro Tololo	0.9 m	CCD Camera
Cerro Tololo	1.0 m	CCD Camera
Cerro Tololo	1.5 m	CCD Camera
Cerro Tololo	Blanco 4 m	CCD Camera
Las Campanas	Swope 1 m	CCD Camera
Las Campanas	du Pont 2.5 m	CCD Camera
Las Campanas	Baade 6.5 m	CCD Camera
Las Campanas	Clay 6.5 m	CCD Camera
La Silla	1.54 m	CCD Camera
La Silla	NTT 3.5 m	CCD Camera
Steward	2.3 m	CCD Camera
Steward	1.6 m	CCD Camera

Supernova Project (CSP), which are nearly identical to those of CATS. In fact, CATS was a precursor to the CSP initiated in 2004 with the aim to study SNe of all types. One main difference between CATS and the original format of the CSP is that the latter uses SDSS *ugri* filters in addition to Johnson *B* and *V* filters for optical imaging (Stritzinger et al. 2011).

All photometric reductions were performed with customized IRAF²⁸ scripts. In brief, the photometric reductions begin by subtracting host-galaxy template images from the SNe+galaxy images. The templates are high signal-to-noise images (in each filter) of the SN field obtained under good seeing conditions after the SN has faded from detection. As a result of this procedure the SNe generally end up lying on a smooth background, allowing us to reliably measure the SN flux with no contamination from the host-galaxy background. The next step is to compute differential photometry of the SN with respect to a local sequence of stars calibrated relative to standard star observations obtained over multiple photometric nights. For this, we measured instrumental magnitudes of the

²⁸ IRAF is distributed by the National Optical Astronomy Observatories, which are operated by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc., under cooperative agreement with the National Science Foundation.

SN and the local sequence stars via PSF fitting when the SN was faint, or simple aperture photometry when the object was bright. The transformation of the instrumental magnitudes to the standard $UBV(RI)_{KCCZ}$ system assumes a linear term in magnitude, a color term, and a photometric zeropoint,

$$X = x + CT_X + ZP_X, \quad (1)$$

where X represents the standard system magnitude, x is the instrumental magnitude, the color term CT_X is an average measured over many photometric nights for each telescope/CCD/filter combination, and the zeropoint ZP_X is a fitting parameter determined from all the local standards. Note that there is no atmospheric extinction term because it is absorbed by the zeropoint, when doing differential photometry.

The photometric sequences for the 51 SNe II are identified in the finding charts in Figure 2 and their magnitudes are listed in Table 4 along with the standard error of the mean (in units of mmag) and the number of nights on which each star was observed. In every case, these sequences were derived from observations of Landolt standards (see Appendix D in Hamuy et al. 2001 for the definition of the z band and Stritzinger et al. 2002 for the description of the z -band standards). Table 5 lists the resulting $UBVRIZ$ magnitudes for the 51 SNe. The uncertainties are shown in parenthesis and the telescope is indicated for each observation. The uncertainties correspond to the photon Poisson statistics, adopting a minimum error of 0.015 mag, which is typical for a single observation of the Landolt standards with CCD detectors. In total we provide a data set with 2516 photometric points.

2.2. Spectroscopy

In addition to broad-band photometry, several epochs of visual-wavelength spectra were obtained for this SN set, which are used here to aid in the determination of the explosion epoch (See Section 3.1) The number of epochs per object ranges between 1 and 27, with ~ 7 spectra being obtained per object on average. Spectral epochs are shown in Figure 3 with short vertical brown solid lines. All optical spectral sequences, with their reduction and analysis, will be presented in a future publication (C. Gutiérrez et al. 2016, in preparation).

3. ANALYSIS

Based on their spectral features and/or light curve morphologies, a handful of SNe in our sample have been classified as SNe I Ib or SNe II peculiar. This includes: SN 2000cb which shows similar photometric behavior to SN 1987A; SN 2003bg has been classified as SN I Ib and studied by Hamuy et al. (2009); SN 2003cv is similar to 2003bg and has also been classified as SN I Ib; SN 2003bj showed signs of SN+CSM interaction in its spectra and has been classified as SN I In. They are all plotted using different symbols and sometimes excluded in the following analysis.

3.1. Individual Multi-band Light Curves

Multi-band light curves showing their cadence and quality are presented in Figure 3, all referenced to their explosion epoch, which has been determined in a similar fashion as in Anderson et al. (2014). When non-detections are available the intermediate epoch between the last non-detection and the first detection is taken as an approximation of the explosion day, and its error is assumed to be half of this duration. In cases with

no non-detections available or when the last non-detection is older than 20 days, the explosion epoch has been determined by matching spectral templates to our optical spectra using SNeID (Blondin & Tonry 2007) and averaging the epoch of the best fits. For this, the spectra of SNe with well constrained explosion epochs from non-detections have been incorporated as new templates to SNeID (exact details will be given in C. Gutiérrez et al. 2016, in preparation).

All photometric measurements have been corrected for Galactic extinction using dust maps from Schlafly & Finkbeiner (2011) assuming an $R_V = 3.1$ and a Cardelli et al. (1989) law. No correction for SN host galaxy extinction is applied to the data, and neither S - nor K -corrections have been considered due to the similar bands used in the observations and the low redshift range of our data (Sanders et al. 2015 and T. de Jaeger et al. 2016, in preparation showed that the K terms are lower than 0.2 mag at redshifts lower than 0.1). In addition, the temporal scale of all light curves has been corrected for time dilation. All further analysis presented in the following sections starts with these corrections applied.

In Figure 4 we show the temporal coverage of our objects sorted by the first (left panel) and last photometric epoch (right panel), all with respect to the estimated explosion date. For the vast majority of objects, the first observation was performed within 20 days from explosion ($\langle t_{\text{first}} \rangle = 14.7 \pm 11.1$ days) and on average the light curves extend through 158.2 ± 98.7 days, covering the whole recombination phase.

3.2. Color Curves

Our multi-band light curves allow for the study of the color characteristics and its temporal evolution. In Figure 5 the behavior of the $(U - B)$, $(B - V)$, $(B - R)$, $(B - I)$, $(V - R)$, $(V - I)$ and $(R - I)$ colors is presented. In the top panel, average values of the color curves binned in 30 day intervals are overplotted, where the horizontal error represents the width of the bin and the vertical error represents the standard deviation for the objects in each bin. The bottom panels show each color separately.

All colors increase steadily at early times during the first few weeks due to the drop in temperature, which shifts the peak of the spectral energy distribution to redder wavelengths. This initial slope is more pronounced in colors containing bluer bands or with greater wavelength baselines, because bluer bands are more sensitive to the temperature decline and the increasingly strong line blocking affecting this initial phase (Dessart et al. 2013). In the subsequent weeks the increase is less pronounced because the temperature conditions at the photosphere remain similar due to the recombination of H happening during this phase (Chieffi et al. 2003). During the radioactive phase (after 100–150 days from explosion) the color curves become flatter, in part because in this phase the SN II photometric evolution, which depends on the ^{56}Co decay, is approximately the same in all bands. At later epochs, when approaching the nebular phase ($\lesssim 200$ days) all curves start to decrease, the spectrum shows weak continuum, and the emission lines start to dominate.

The range spanned by a given color index decreases in the following order: $(B - I)$, $(B - R)$, $(B - V)$, $(V - I)$, $(V - R)$, and $(R - I)$. The same sequence is also seen in the scatter for a color index at a given epoch. It has already been shown that scatter in SN II intrinsic color evolution exists, rendering it difficult to determine dust absorption for individual SNe

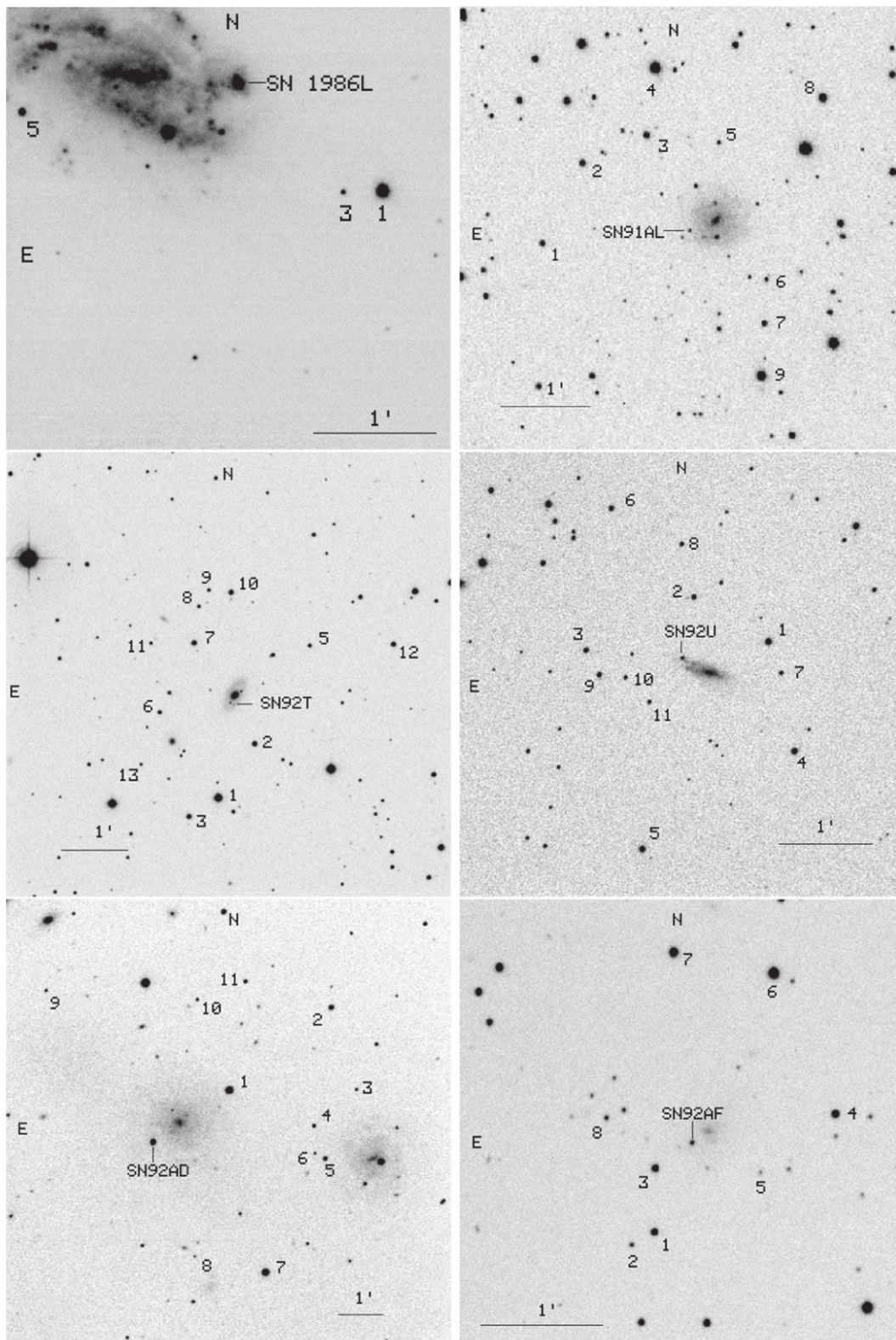


Figure 2. V-band images of the 51 SNe. North is up and east is to the left. Both the supernova and the comparison stars used to derive differential photometry of the SNe are labeled. The scale is shown with an horizontal line near the bottom. Here are supernovae 1986L, 1991al, 1992 T, 1992U, 1992ad, and 1992af.

(Dessart et al. 2013; Pejcha & Prieto 2015b). Keeping this caveat in mind, and assuming that those objects with the bluest colors suffer little to no reddening, one can interpret the color excess as an indication of the amount of extinction (Schmidt et al. 1992). This assumption agrees with the

fact that the color excesses decrease in the redder bands, implying lower extinction with increasing wavelength. Further analysis on host galaxy extinction is beyond the scope of this paper, and will be presented in T. de Jaeger et al. (2016, in preparation).

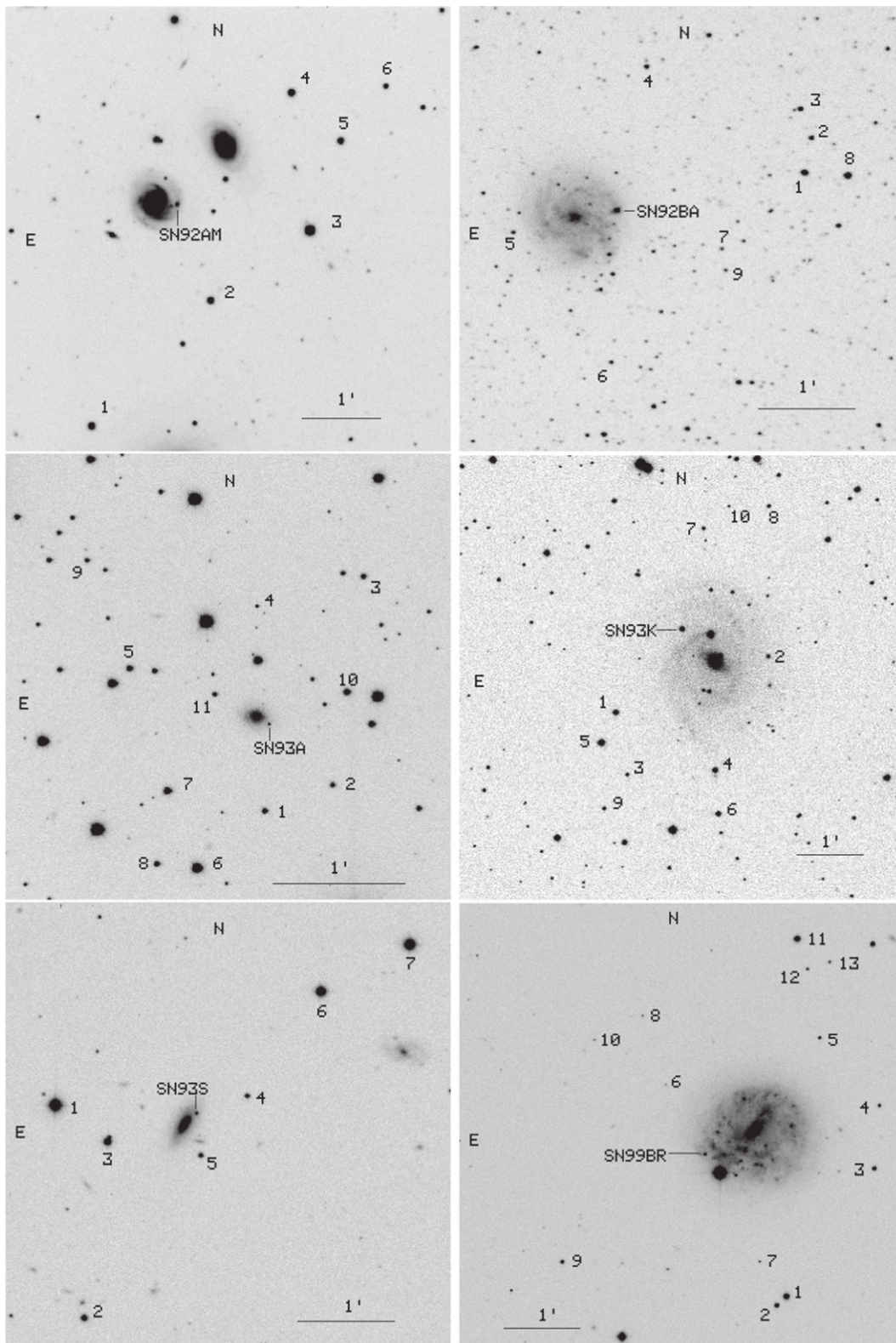


Figure 2. (Continued.)

For the few objects with U and B photometry available we also show in Figure 5 the $(U - B)$ color with blue empty squares. It is clearly seen how at early epochs it takes negative values, showing that right after explosion SNe II emit more intensely in shorter wavelengths than in the optical. In the days

following the explosion SN II spectra are characterized by a blue and featureless continuum. In the following weeks, in addition to the temperature decrease, line blanketing affects the UV part of the spectrum, making the UV brightness decline steeper than the blue, and producing a rapid $(U - B)$ increase.

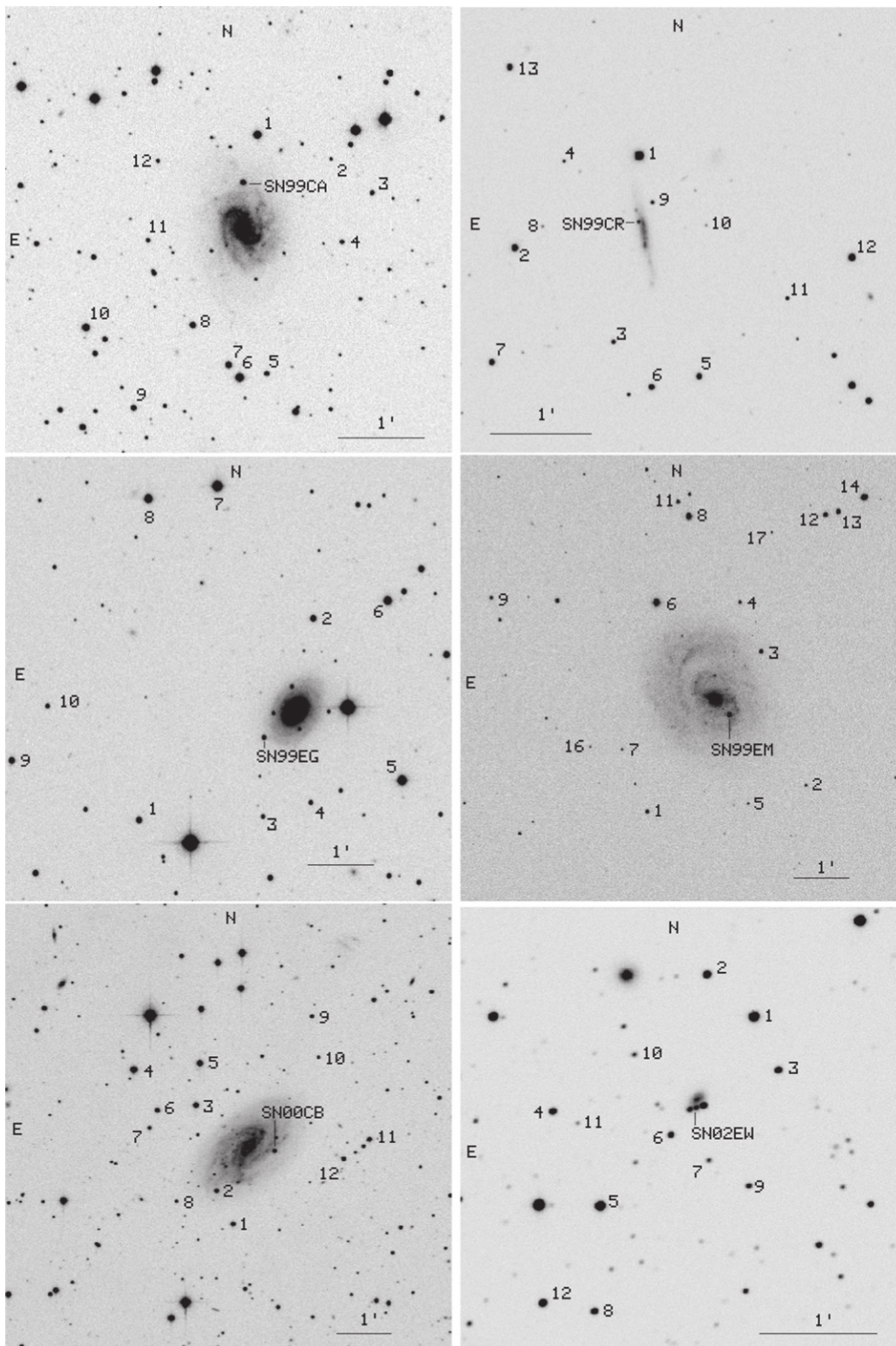


Figure 2. (Continued.)

In general all objects show similar behavior in all colors, with some special cases. We find a few objects further than 2σ from the average color curve. The three objects with the reddest colors are SNe 2003fb, 2003hg and 2003ho. SN 2003hl is intermediate between these three and the bulk of objects. These objects probably suffer important levels of

extinction. On the other hand, SN 1999em (together with SNe 1991al, 1993 K, 2002ew, 2003B, 2003bn, and 2003ib) is located at the bottom of the curves, which can be interpreted as having little host-galaxy reddening. Also shown in solid lines is the color evolution of the four objects that were classified as 1987A-like, SN Iib, or SN IIn. SN 2003cv is also

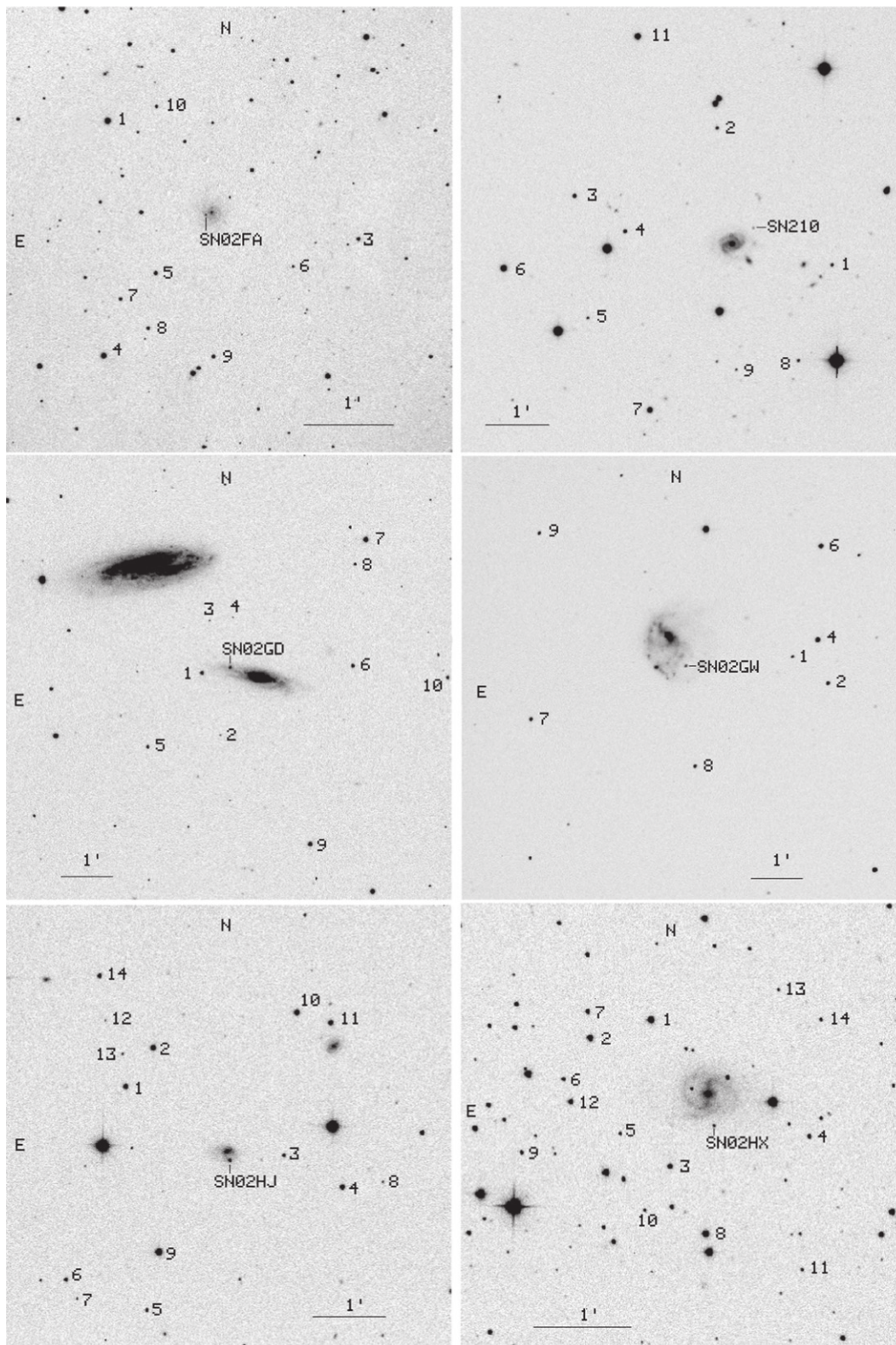


Figure 2. (Continued.)

located at the redder end in the color curve evolution at early epochs, while SN 2003bg (also a SNe IIb) follows the average evolution, but is bluer than all other SNe II 50 days after explosion.

Although we did not differentiate our sample into SN IIP and SN IIL subtypes, we do not see two distinct color behaviors in any of the color curves, therefore confirming that SNe II form a continuous class.

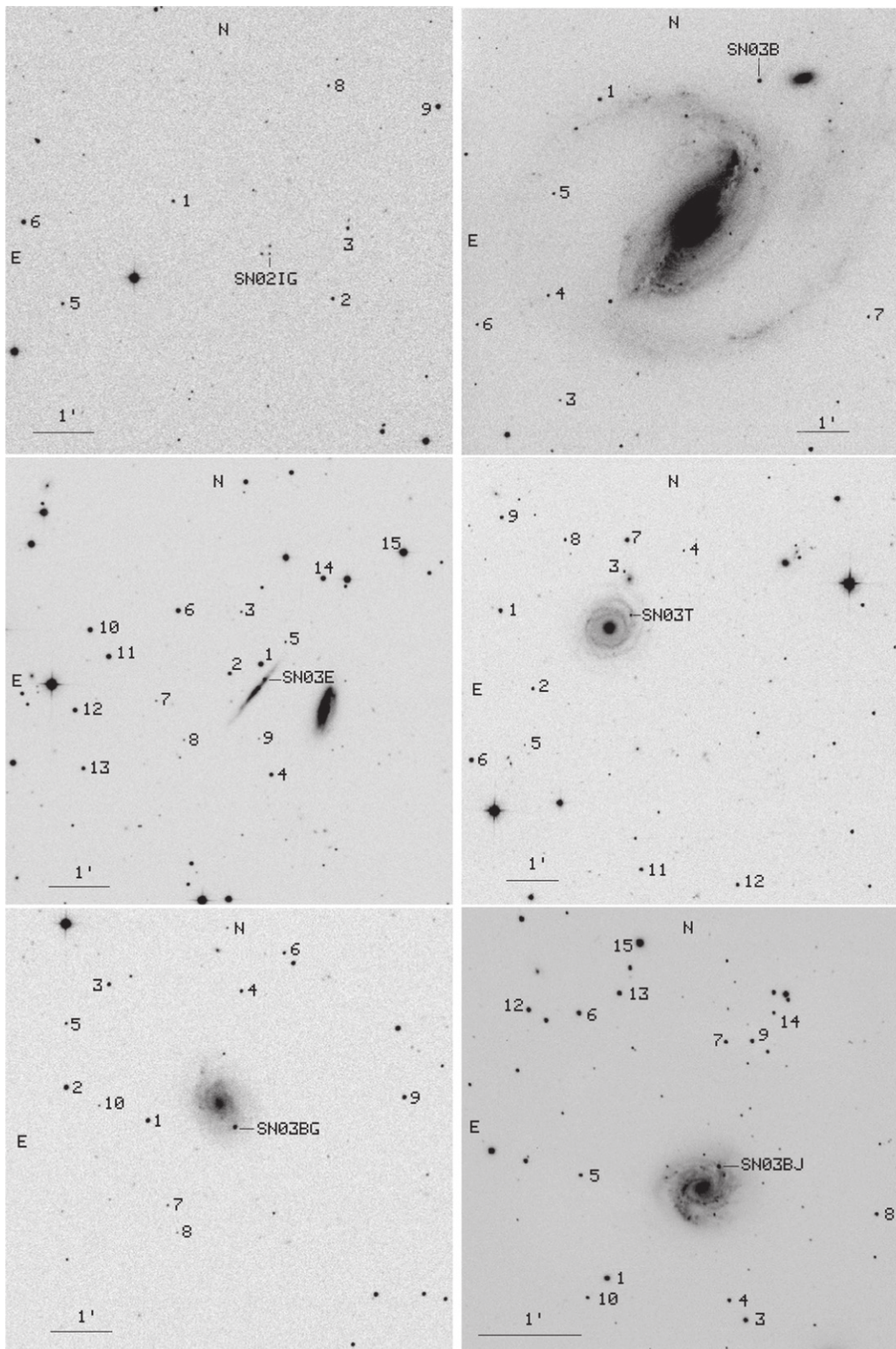


Figure 2. (Continued.)

3.3. Absolute Magnitudes

We calculated absolute magnitudes of all our photometric measurements to study the global behavior of SNe II light curves in different bands. For that, a measurement of the distance to the SNe is needed. Distances to SNe host galaxies with cosmic

microwave background-corrected recession velocities lower than 3000 km s^{-1} are collected from NED and averaged, using only distances based on the Tully–Fisher and Cepheids methods. For SNe with host galaxy velocities higher than 3000 km s^{-1} the distance is measured using the luminosity distance expression,

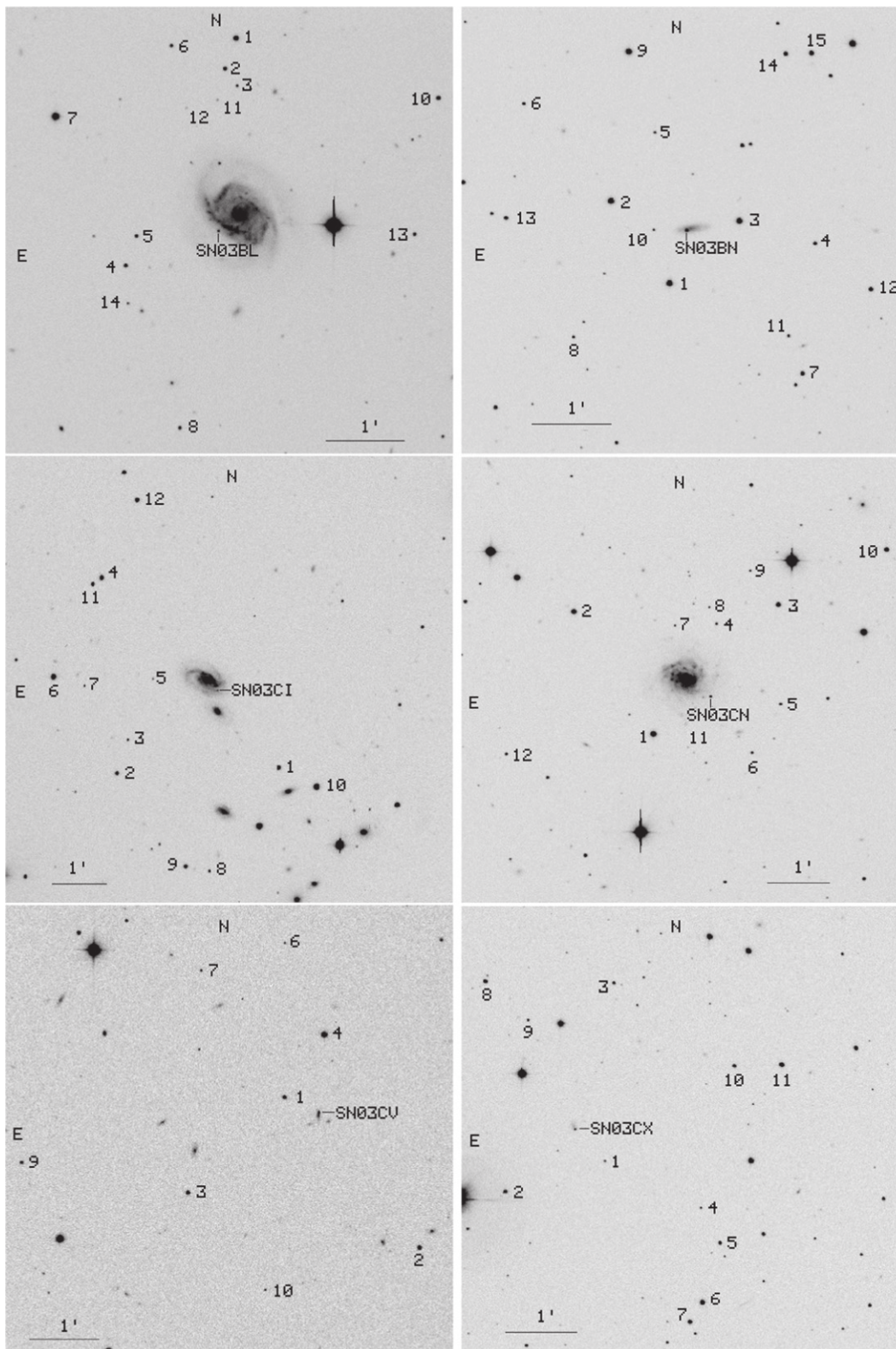


Figure 2. (Continued.)

assuming a Hubble constant, H_0 , of $68 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ and cosmological density parameters $\Omega_M = 0.30$ and $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.70$ (Planck Collaboration et al. 2015). Distance errors are added to the photometric errors in the absolute magnitude error budget. Figure 6 shows all the available MW extinction-corrected

absolute magnitude light curves for each of the six bands presented here in separated panels, smoothed using a third order spline polynomial. All panels show wide ranges in both absolute magnitudes and light-curve morphologies of the SNe presented here.

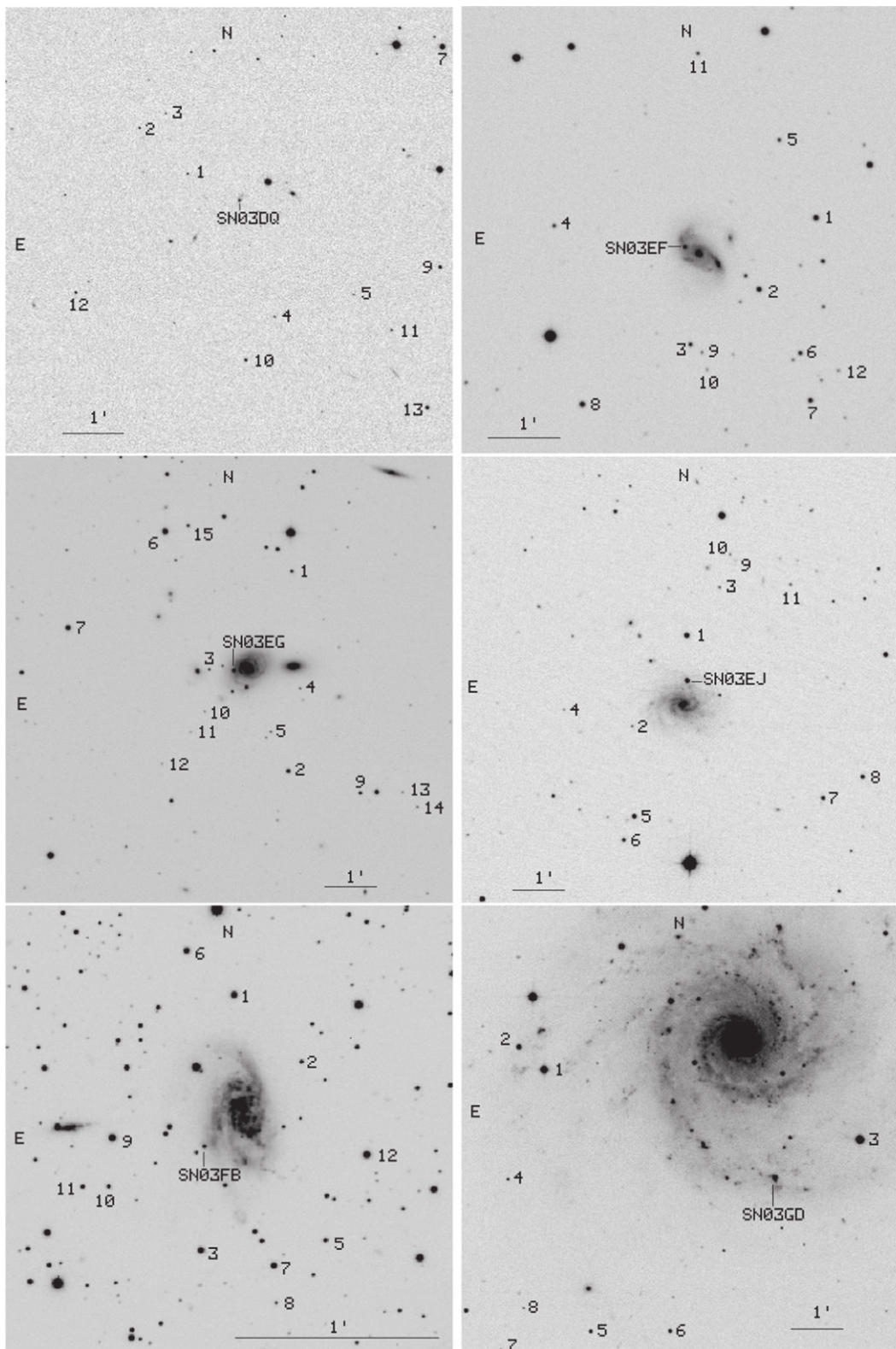


Figure 2. (Continued.)

Absolute magnitude at maximum brightness in all light curves were measured by fitting a second order polynomial to the early epochs when: (i) at least four points were available, and (ii) the second measurement was brighter than the first (indicating that the first was still part of the rise). Otherwise the

first photometric point was considered as the maximum brightness of the SN.

The average MW extinction-corrected peak absolute magnitudes of all SNe in our sample (excluding 87A-like, IIb, and IIc) are the following: $\langle U_{\max} \rangle = -16.06$ mag ($\sigma = 1.74$, 6

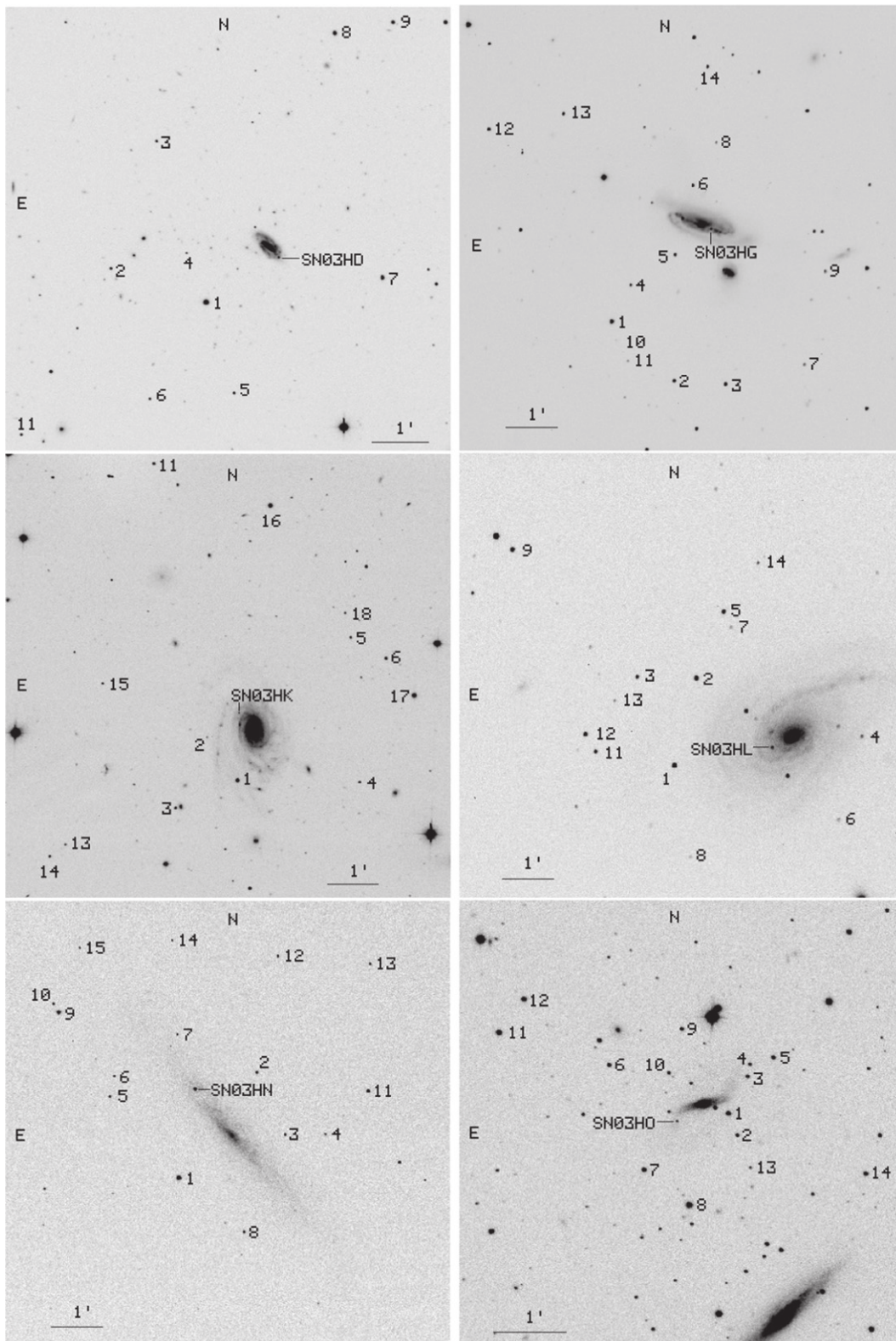


Figure 2. (Continued.)

SNe); $\langle B_{\max} \rangle = -16.43$ mag ($\sigma = 1.19$, 47 SNe); $\langle V_{\max} \rangle = -16.89$ mag ($\sigma = 0.98$, 45 SNe); $\langle R_{\max} \rangle = -16.96$ mag ($\sigma = 1.03$, 24 SNe); $\langle I_{\max} \rangle = -17.38$ mag ($\sigma = 0.95$, 46 SNe) ($\langle z_{\max} \rangle$ is not reported since there are not enough data to do statistics). The average absolute magnitude increases by

1.3 mag from U to I . We added a horizontal line and a strip in Figure 6, representing the average absolute peak magnitude and its 1σ scatter, respectively. Light curves in our sample fill the strip at peak epochs, showing a continuum of peak absolute magnitudes. Similarly to Faran et al. (2014a, 2014b), our

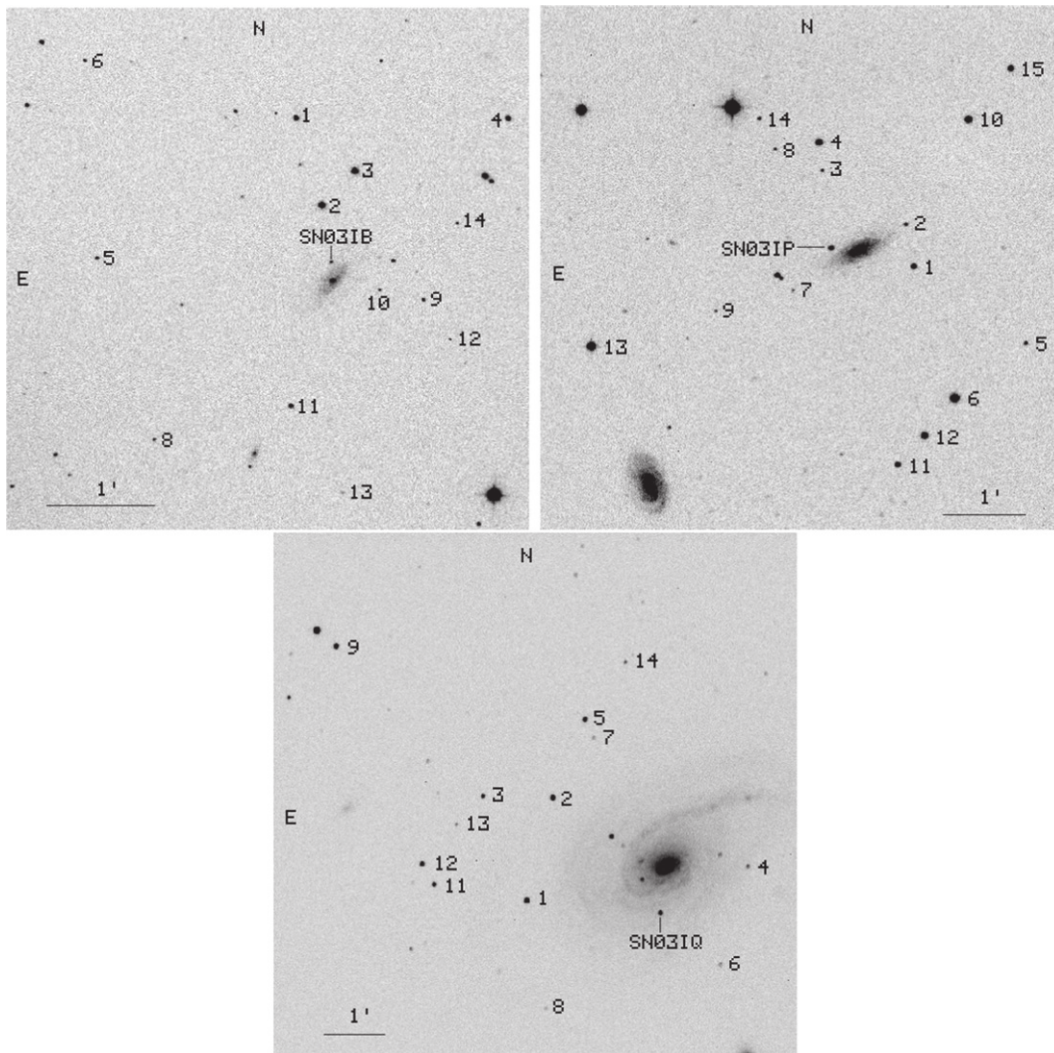


Figure 2. (Continued.)

Table 4
UBVRIZ Photometric Sequences

Star	<i>U</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>n</i>
SN 1986L							
1	...	13.530(020)	12.970(010)	...	...	...	12
2	...	15.710(050)	14.770(020)	...	...	...	12
3	...	17.930(050)	17.160(020)	...	...	...	12
4	...	16.360(050)	15.500(020)	...	...	...	12
5	...	13.970(020)	13.390(010)	...	...	...	12
SN 1991al							
1	...	17.908(008)	17.036(012)	16.560(008)	16.074(010)	...	5
2	...	17.633(010)	16.770(006)	16.273(010)	15.808(008)	...	5
3	...	17.428(008)	16.619(011)	16.144(012)	15.710(009)	...	5
4	...	15.390(009)	14.427(010)	13.889(015)	13.391(009)	...	5
5	...	19.075(015)	18.358(007)	17.939(011)	17.522(016)	...	5
6	...	18.846(012)	18.365(006)	18.039(007)	17.676(012)	...	5
7	...	18.371(012)	17.332(016)	16.682(009)	16.098(009)	...	5
8	...	16.436(010)	15.558(010)	15.058(012)	14.572(013)	...	5
9	...	15.799(006)	14.965(007)	14.490(012)	14.026(005)	...	5

Note. Uncertainties given in parenthesis in thousandths of a magnitude. *n* is the number of nights on which each star was observed.

(This table is available in its entirety in machine-readable form.)

Table 5
UBVRIZ Photometry for 51 Type II Supernovae

JD-2,400,000	<i>U</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>z</i>	Telescope
SN 1986L							
46712.4	...	13.836(015)	14.013(017)	...	...	...	CTIO-0.9 m
46712.4	...	13.815(015)	13.940(017)	...	...	...	CTIO-4 m
46714.3	...	13.771(015)	13.756(017)	...	...	...	CTIO-0.9 m
46715.3	...	13.712(015)	13.711(017)	...	...	...	CTIO-0.9 m
46716.2	...	13.764(015)	13.683(017)	...	...	...	CTIO-0.9 m
SN 1991al							
48455.67	...	16.608(018)	...	16.230(015)	...	...	CTIO-0.9 m
48458.77	...	16.660(018)	16.570(016)	16.286(014)	16.126(015)	...	CTIO-0.9 m
48459.60	...	16.664(018)	16.604(016)	16.300(014)	16.138(015)	...	CTIO-0.9 m
48478.65	...	17.703(012)	16.907(011)	16.467(010)	16.342(011)	...	CTIO-4 m
48490.70	17.067(014)	...	16.380(015)	...	CTIO-0.9 m
48499.56	17.195(030)	16.731(014)	16.465(015)	...	CTIO-0.9 m
48508.63	...	18.702(018)	17.378(016)	16.848(014)	16.568(015)	...	CTIO-0.9 m
48537.65	...	20.683(141)	19.206(037)	18.333(023)	17.842(032)	...	CTIO-0.9 m
48545.53	...	20.864(349)	19.237(065)	...	...	...	CTIO-0.9 m
48546.52	...	20.984(200)	19.309(041)	...	...	...	CTIO-0.9 m
48547.52	...	21.158(169)	19.292(043)	...	...	...	CTIO-0.9 m

Note. Uncertainties given in parenthesis in thousandths of a magnitude.

(This table is available in its entirety in machine-readable form.)

average magnitudes are slightly lower (~ 0.7 mag) than those previously published, but still consistent within the uncertainties. While only a few objects peak at magnitudes brighter than the range covered by the 1σ strip (including SNe 2003bg), a higher number with low-luminosity appear below the strip. The range of magnitudes at peak span ~ 4.5 mag in all bands, from SN 1999br being the faintest and SN 2003eg the brightest. While the broad-line Type IIb SN 2003bg is one of the brightest objects in all bands, with data near maximum (*B*, *V*, *I*), the other SNe II and 1987A-like objects have brightness around the average.

In Figure 7 we show the *BVRIZ*-band light curves referenced to the epoch of maximum brightness and normalized to peak magnitude. Once the differences in maximum brightness among SNe II are removed, these panels show how other light-curve parameters compare, such as the duration of the plateau, the post-maximum brightness decline, or the slope of the radioactive tail. As pointed out by Anderson et al. (2014), with the *V*-band light curves of the CSP sample, and the sample recently published by Sanders et al. (2015), we do not distinguish two separate groups among the diversity of light curves. On the other hand, our findings rather show a continuum in all the parameters listed above, and in all the optical bands presented here.

3.4. Brightness Decline

We measure the brightness decline parameter, s , defined as the decline rate in magnitudes per 100 days of the post-maximum light curve until the end of the plateau. This is similar to the s_1 and s_2 parameters defined by Anderson et al. (2014). For the reddest bands, the first phase of brightness decline after maximum right before entering into the recombination phase, s_1 , is not clearly seen. Therefore, s is adopted instead of the s_2 parameter in order to compare multi-band observations in a systematic way. The exact details of this

parameter and its behavior in different bands will be a matter of future work.

To measure s , it was first necessary to define the epoch at which the plateau ends for each band separately. Similar to Anderson et al. (2014), we set this as the epoch at the latest phases of the plateau at which the brightness deviates more than 0.1 mag from the linear fits. We stress that (i) for a single SN, this epoch is statistically the same in all bands, and (ii) their distribution is similar for all bands (although the average increases slightly for redder bands) and peaks at 77.5 (± 26.3) days after the explosion epoch. Photometric decline rates are all measured by fitting a straight line to the defined phase, taking into account photometric errors. For those objects for which the end of the plateau in the *U* band cannot be defined, we take that epoch from other bands.

The average values for the decline rates for all SNe II in our sample where the measurement can be confidently performed are: $\langle s_U \rangle = 8.06$ mag 100 d^{-1} ($\sigma = 1.87$, 6 SNe); $\langle s_B \rangle = 3.17$ mag 100 d^{-1} ($\sigma = 1.29$, 45 SNe); $\langle s_V \rangle = 1.53$ mag 100 d^{-1} ($\sigma = 0.91$, 45 SNe); $\langle s_R \rangle = 0.92$ mag 100 d^{-1} ($\sigma = 0.76$, 22 SNe); $\langle s_I \rangle = 0.65$ mag 100 d^{-1} ($\sigma = 1.01$, 43 SNe) ($\langle s_z \rangle$ is not reported since there are not enough data to do statistics). Similar to the absolute magnitude distributions discussed above, SNe decline steeper in the bluer bands and the decline gets shallower in the redder bands.

Peculiar SNe, IIc and IIb SNe, have not been considered in the measurement of the average values since their light curves present different morphologies that are not described well by this characterization.

3.5. Peak Magnitude and Brightness Decline Relation

In this section we study the relation between the two parameters measured in the previous sections: the peak absolute magnitude and the brightness decline rate. This correlation holds promise for the standardization of the SN II

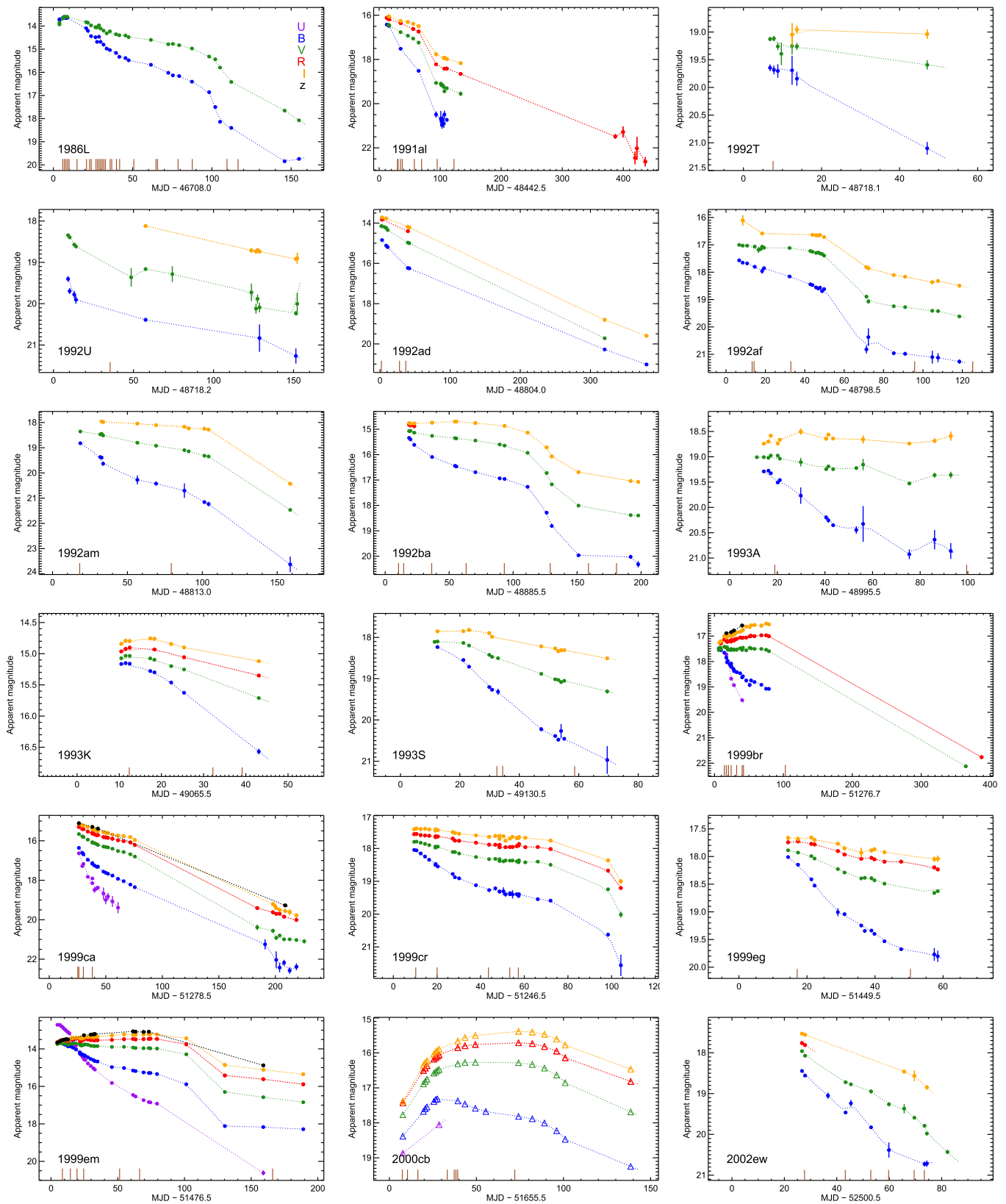


Figure 3. MW Extinction-corrected apparent $UBVRZ$ light curves of the 51 SNe II. The explosion epoch in each panel is that estimated in C. Gutiérrez et al. (2016, in preparation). Photometric errors are plotted and are usually smaller than the symbol. Type IIb, IIc, and SN 1987A-like SNe II are plotted with unfilled triangles. Lines correspond to spline fits of the data. Vertical brown tick marks represent the epochs of the available spectra.

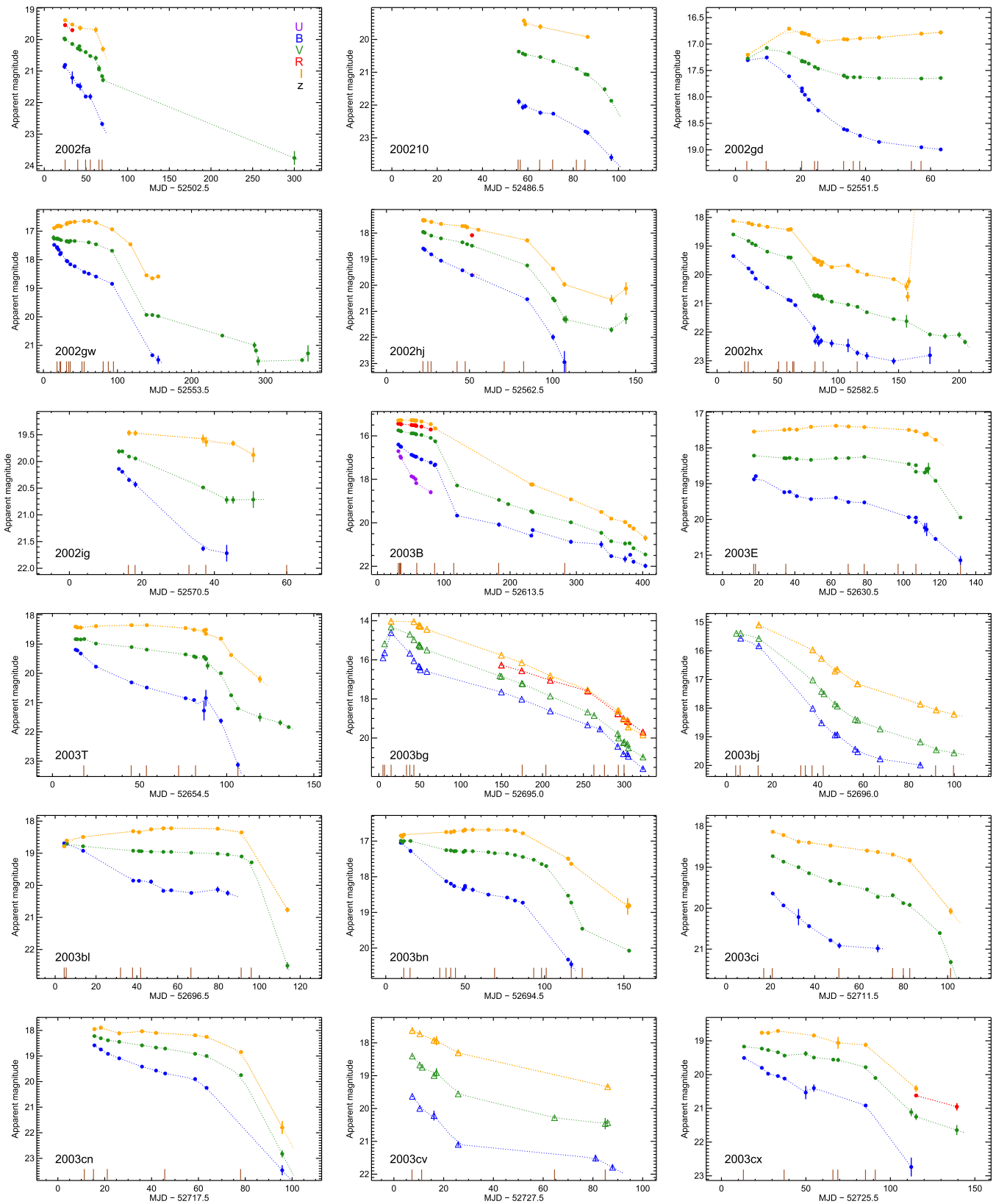


Figure 3. (Continued.)

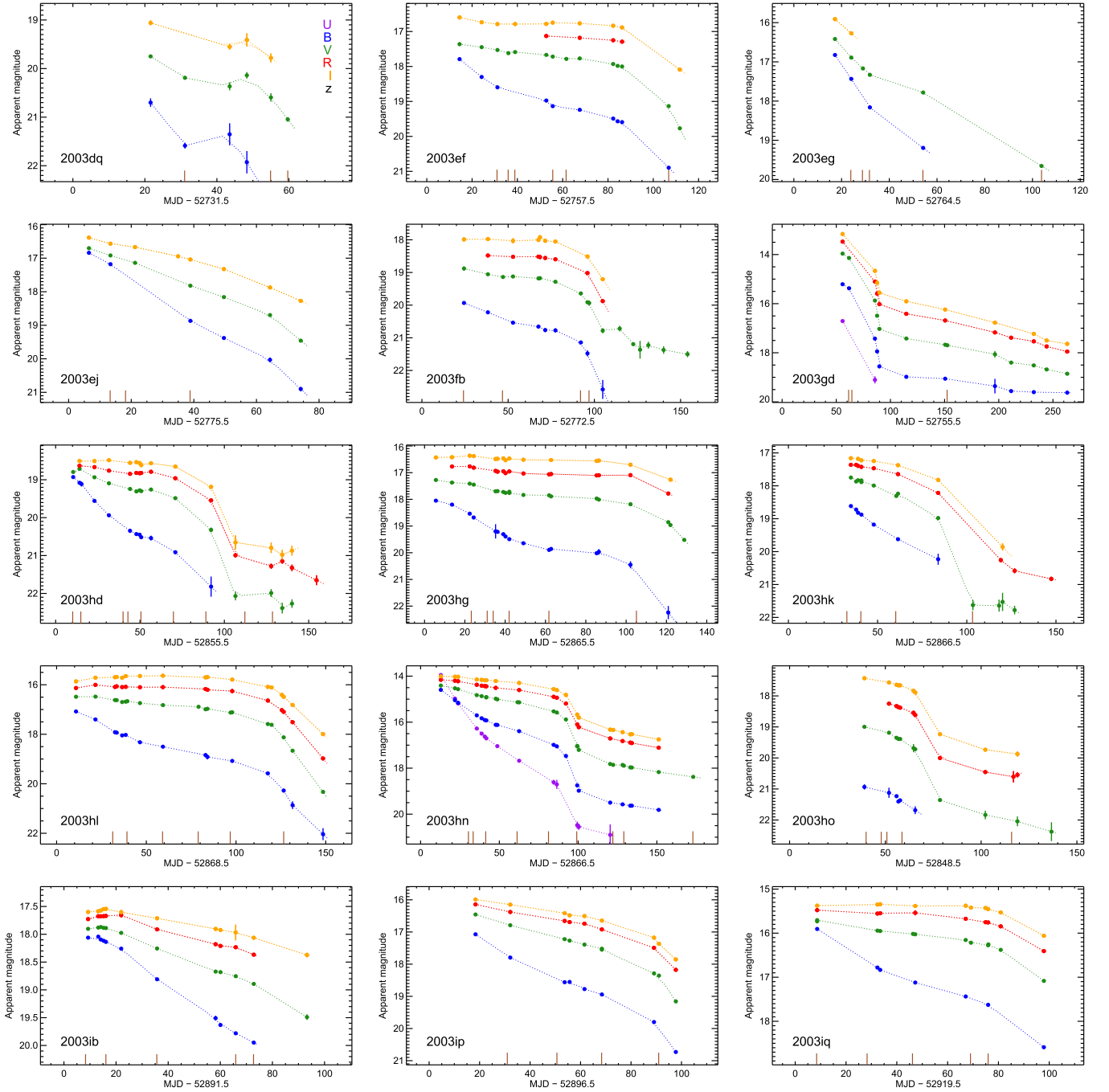


Figure 3. (Continued.)

absolute peak magnitudes and may enable their use as distance indicators for cosmology (Anderson et al. 2014), similar to the luminosity decline-rate relation used for SNe Ia (Phillips 1993b).

Here we exclude from our sample of 51 SNe I the four IIb, IIc and SN 1987A-like events. To improve the statistics and the significance of the results presented below we expand our sample of 47 SNe II to 114 by including 67 SNe II for which photometry is available in the literature, as listed in Table 6.

Figure 8 presents histograms of the distributions of decline rates, s , in each band together with their median values for the

complete sample. The same trends described in Section 3.4 are recovered: bluer bands show higher s values, and the median values (represented in dashed vertical lines in the figure) are lower for redder bands.

In the left panel of Figure 9, M_{\max} is plotted versus s . Filled circles are SNe presented in this paper and empty circles are objects from the literature. These parameters show a trend in the sense that lower luminosity SNe decline more slowly, while more luminous events declining more rapidly. This behavior was previously reported in the V -band (Anderson et al. 2014), and it is presented here for the first time for the $UBVRI$ -bands

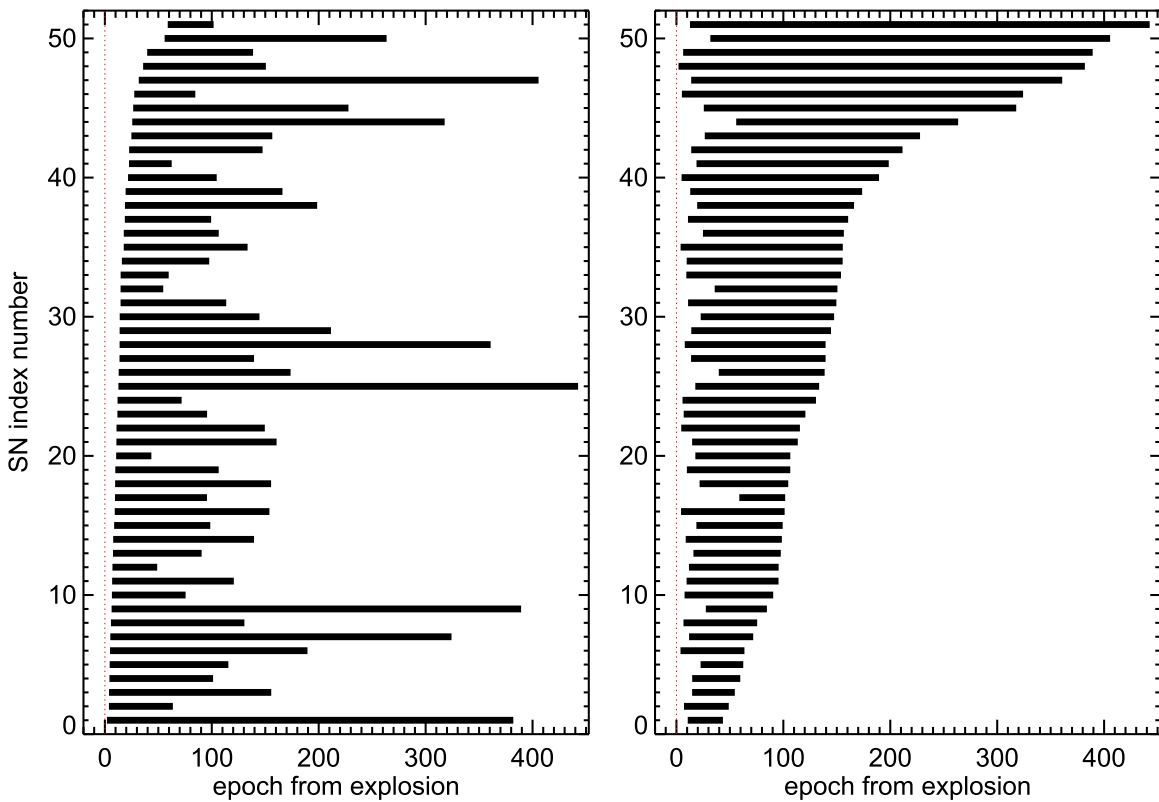


Figure 4. Light-curve coverage for the 51 SNe II presented in this work, sorted by increasing first photometric observation (left) and by last photometric epoch (right), all measured from explosion. Each horizontal bar represents the coverage of one SN. The vertical red dotted line represents the explosion day. The average epoch of the first observation is 14.7 ± 11.1 days (median 11.7 days) and the last observation is 158.2 ± 98.7 days (median 139.5 days).

light curves. We performed linear fits to the data in each band and we found that the one showing the best correlation is the B band ($r = -0.59$, $N = 97$). This is contradictory to the insignificant correlation found by Pejcha & Prieto (2015a), but their result can be due to the small size of their sample.

For those objects for which the measurement of the plateau duration is possible, we show in the right panel of Figure 9 its relation with the s parameter. Plateau durations cover a range from ~ 20 to ~ 80 days in all bands, with some SNe having shorter plateaus in the bluer bands, and some with higher values for redder bands. SNe with deeper declines (higher s) are found also to have shorter plateaus, and SNe whom decline in brightness more slowly (lower s) have longer plateaus. Linear fits to the $BVRI$ data separately give similar slopes of -0.03 (mag 100 d^{-1} per day), with increasing correlation factors from -0.6 to -0.8 for bluer to redder bands.

Both the luminosity and the plateau duration are related to s , in a way that SNe declining faster have shorter plateaus and brighter magnitudes (see Figure 9). According to Kasen & Woosley (2009; see also Sukhbold et al. 2015) models, these two parameters basically depend on the kinetic energy of the explosion and the mass of the ejecta (see also Popov 1993).²⁹ For larger and/or denser H layers, a higher fraction of energy is lost in the diffusion of the radiation through the envelope, the radiation is trapped for a longer time (thus longer duration plateau phases), and less energy/radiation escapes and

contributes to the luminosity (Blinnikov & Bartunov 1993). The observed relations between luminosity, plateau duration, and decline rate (s) indicate that SNe exploding with higher kinetic energies are those resulting from progenitors with smaller and/or less dense H envelope masses at the explosion. This is in agreement with the current view of massive stars evolution, where the progenitors of core collapse SNe with reduced H envelopes are stars with larger zero-age main sequence masses that have experienced a higher degree of mass-loss prior to explosion (Heger et al. 2003).

Finally, the wide range of plateau durations, decline rates, and peak luminosities can also be interpreted as a clear indication of a continuity in the SNe II class.

4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This paper presents a sample of multi-band, visual-wavelength light curves of 51 SNe II observed from 1986 to 2003 in the course of four different surveys: the Cerro Tololo Supernova Survey, the C&T, the SOIRS, and the CATS. Near-infrared photometry and optical spectroscopy of this set of SNe II will be published in two companion papers.

After determining their explosion dates and correcting all photometry for Galactic extinction and time dilation, we investigated their color behavior in different bands, and measured their peak absolute magnitudes and the brightness decline in the recombination phase in all bands. No evidence of two separate families (SNe IIP and SNe IIL) can be seen in our results, confirming previous reports that there is a continuity in SNe II characteristics.

²⁹ Note that the mass of radioactive ^{56}Ni synthesized in the explosion extends the plateau in time by a few percent (Kasen & Woosley 2009). It also powers the luminosity after the recombinations phase, and its total mass has been shown to correlate well also with the plateau luminosity (Hamuy 2003a; Pejcha & Prieto 2015a).

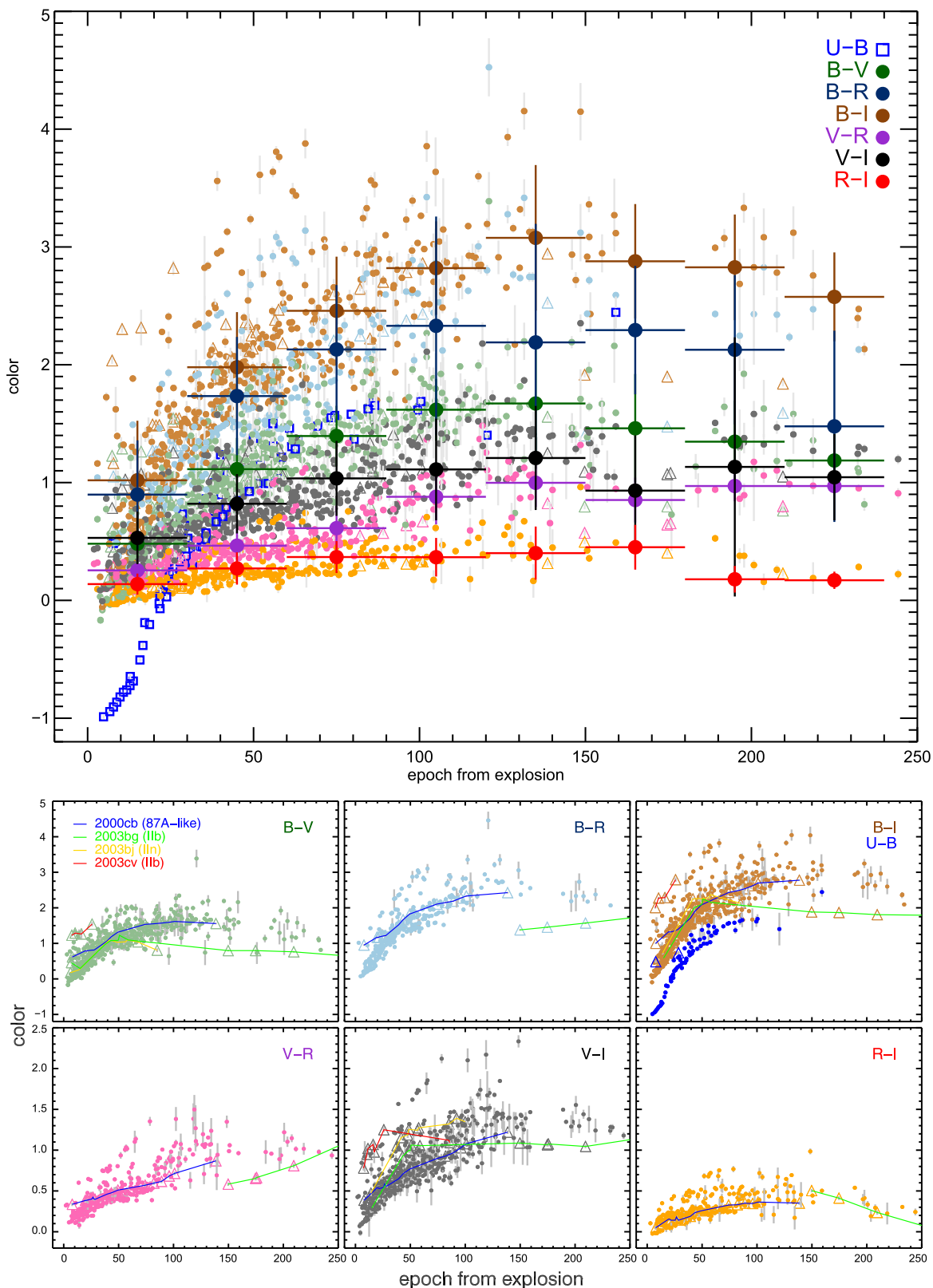


Figure 5. Color evolution diagrams. Top: small dots represent individual measurements and big dots indicate average colors in bins of 30 days. All of them increase until reaching a maximum around 100–150 days from explosion, and then saturate or start decreasing. Blue empty squares are the $(U - B)$ color data. Bottom: individual color panels. Color measurements of the SN 1987A-like, IIb, and IIc are plotted with empty triangles, and in $(B - I)$ they are shown in solid lines.

All color curves grow steadily redder during the first few weeks due to a decrease in surface temperature, and reach a maximum around ~ 100 – 150 days, followed by a shallow color decrease. $(U - B)$ colors are found to begin with negative

values around maximum, followed by a rapid increase to redder colors owing to the temperature decline (cooling) and the increasingly higher line blanketing toward shorter wavelengths.

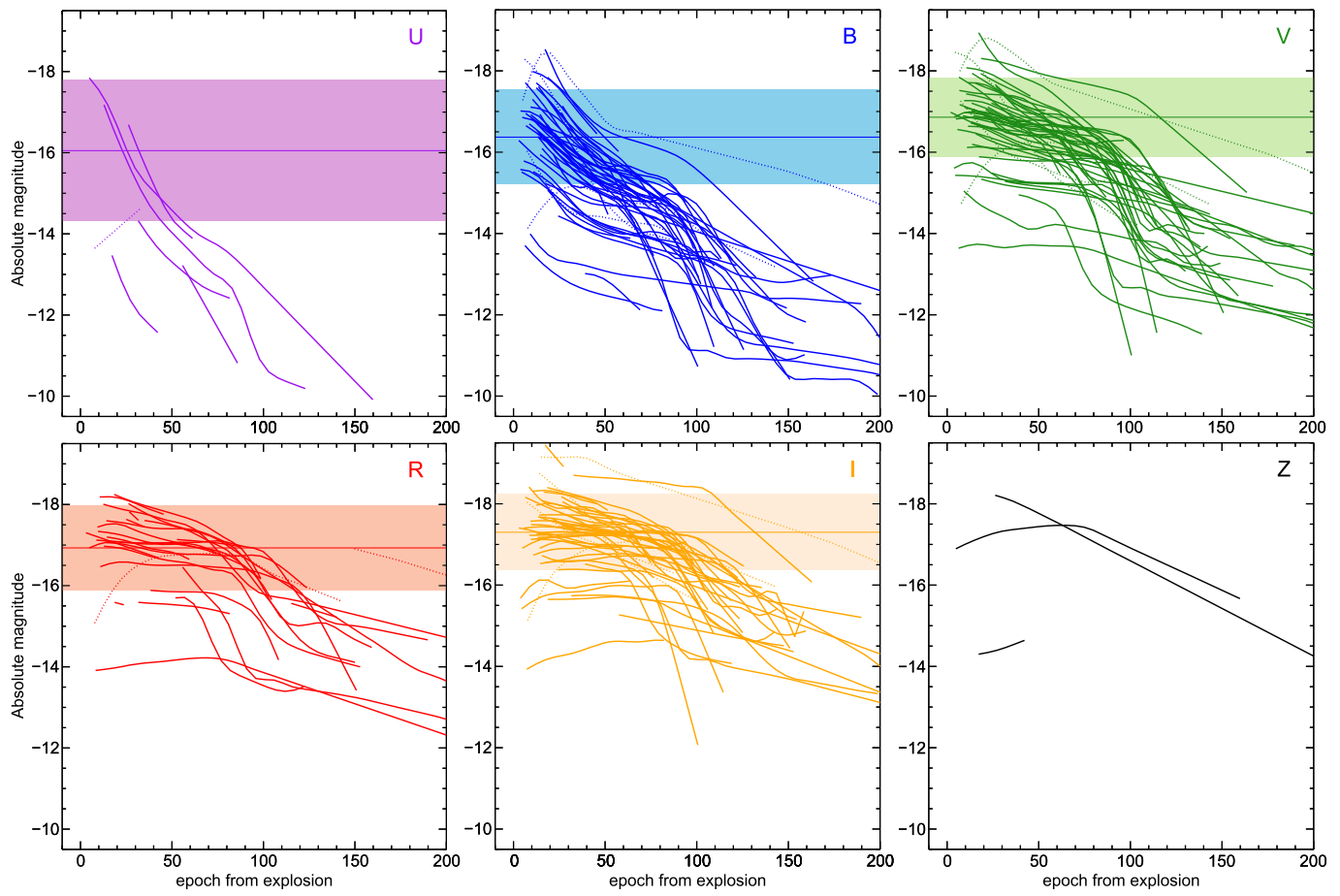


Figure 6. Absolute magnitude light curves for all SNe presented here overplotted in separate panels by different bands. Curves have been smoothed using a third order spline polynomials. Type IIb, IIc, and peculiar SNe II are shown with dotted lines. The horizontal lines and the colored stripes correspond to the peak average absolute magnitudes and their 1σ deviation.

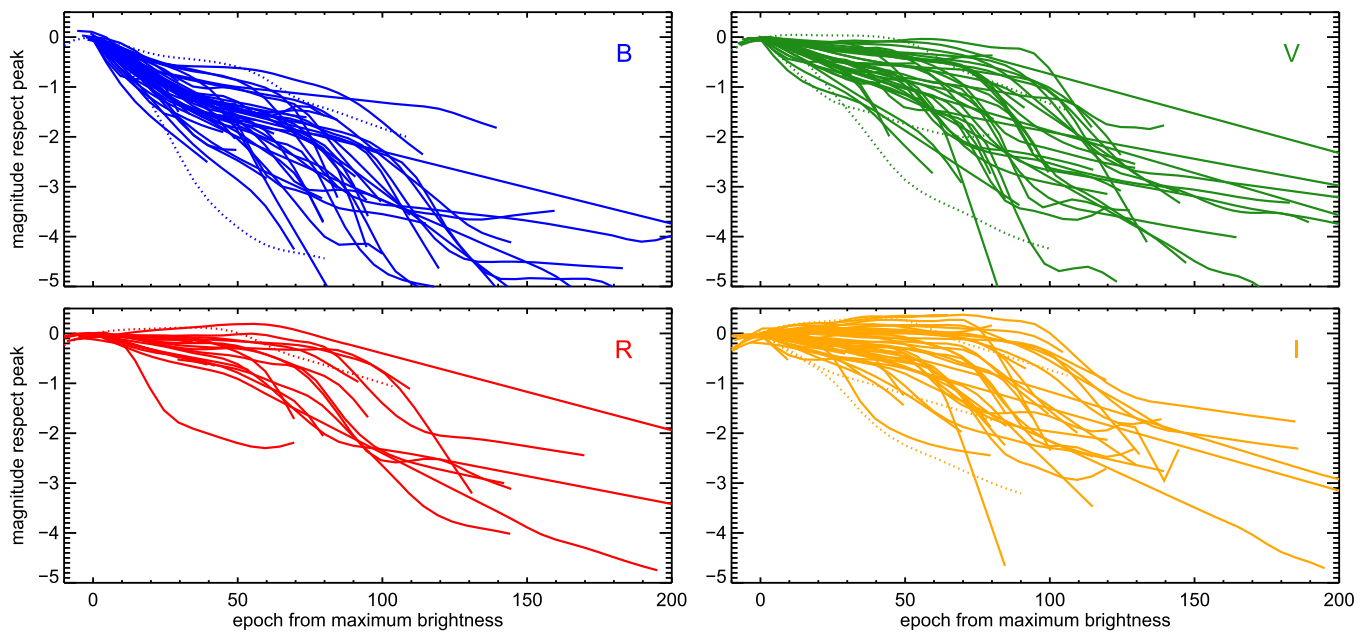


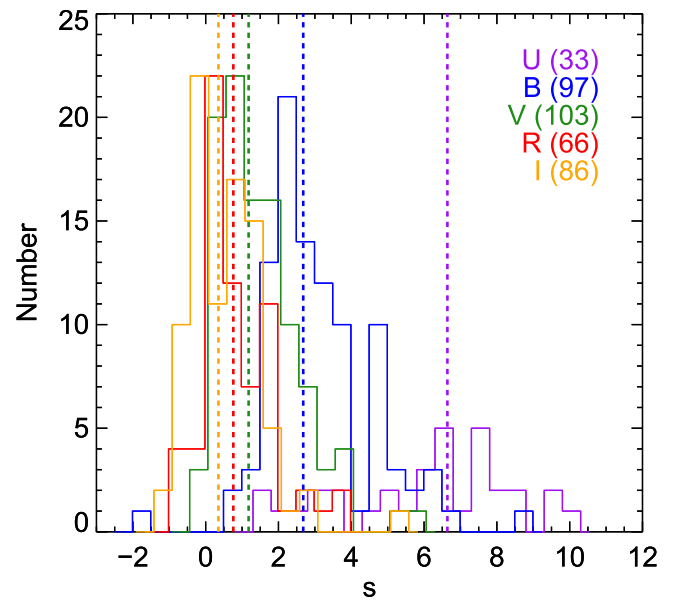
Figure 7. Magnitude light curves referenced to the epoch of the maximum brightness and normalized to the peak. Type IIb, IIc, and peculiar SNe II are plotted with dotted lines. All panels show a continuous distribution between fast and slow decliners in all bands.

Table 6
Type II Supernovae Used in Figure 8

SN Name	Bands	Photometry Reference
1968L	UBV	Wood & Andrews (1974)
1970G	UBV	Barbon et al. (1973), Winzer (1974)
1973R	BV	Ciatti & Rosino (1977)
1986I	VRI	Pennypacker et al. (1989)
1988A	BVR	Benetti et al. (1991), Turatto et al. (1993)
1988H	BVR	Turatto et al. (1993)
1989C	BVR	Turatto et al. (1993)
1990E	BVRI	Schmidt et al. (1993), Benetti et al. (1994)
1990K	BVRI	Cappellaro et al. (1995)
1991G	VRI	Blanton et al. (1995)
1992H	BVR	Clocchiatti et al. (1996)
1993G	BV	Tsvetkov (1994)
1994N	BVR	Pastorello et al. (2004)
1995ad	BVRI	Inserra et al. (2013)
1996W	UBVRI	Inserra et al. (2013)
1998S	BVR	Liu et al. (2000)
1999bg	BVI	Faran et al. (2014b)
1999co	BVI	Faran et al. (2014a)
1999eu	UBVRI	Pastorello et al. (2004)
1999gi	BVRI	Leonard et al. (2002)
2000dc	BVRI	Faran et al. (2014a)
2000dj	BVI	Faran et al. (2014b)
2001X	BVRI	Tsvetkov (2006), Faran et al. (2014b)
2001bq	BVI	Faran et al. (2014b)
2001cm	BVI	Faran et al. (2014b)
2001cy	BVRI	Faran et al. (2014a)
2001dc	BVRI	Pastorello et al. (2004)
2001do	BVRI	Faran et al. (2014a)
2001fa	BVRI	Faran et al. (2014a)
2002hh	VRI	Pozzo et al. (2006), Tsvetkov et al. (2007), Faran et al. (2014b)
2003Z	BVRI	Spiro et al. (2014), Faran et al. (2014b)
2003hf	BVRI	Faran et al. (2014a)
2004A	BVRI	Hendry et al. (2006), Tsvetkov (2008)
2004dj	UBVRI	Chugai et al. (2005), Vinkó et al. (2006)
2004eg	BVRI	Zhang et al. (2006); Tsvetkov et al. (2008)
2004et	BVRI	Spiro et al. (2014)
2004ey	UBVRI	Misra et al. (2007), Faran et al. (2014b)
2005ay	UBVRI	Tsvetkov (2006), Faran et al. (2014b)
2005cs	UBVRI	Tsvetkov et al. (2006), Dessart et al. (2008), Pastorello et al. (2009)
2005dq	BVRI	Pritchard et al. (2014), Faran et al. (2014b)
2005bp	UBV	Faran et al. (2014a)
2006ov	BVRI	Dessart et al. (2008), Pritchard et al. (2014)
2007ck	UBV	Spiro et al. (2014)
2007fz	BVRI	Pritchard et al. (2014)
2008fq	BVRI	Faran et al. (2014a)
2008ij	UBV	Faran et al. (2014a)
2008jb	VI	Pritchard et al. (2014)
2009at	UBV	Prieto et al. (2012)
2009bw	UBVRI	Prieto et al. (2012)
2009dd	UBVRI	Inserra et al. (2012)
2009js	BVRI	Prieto et al. (2012), Inserra et al. (2013)
2009kr	UBV	Gandhi et al. (2013)
2009md	UBVRI	Prieto et al. (2012)
2010F	UBV	Fraser et al. (2011)
2010aj	UBVRI	Prieto et al. (2012)
2010gs	UBV	Prieto et al. (2012)
2010id	UBVRI	Inserra et al. (2013)
2011cj	UBV	Prieto et al. (2012)
2012A	UBVRI	Gal-Yam et al. (2011)
2012ak	UBV	Prieto et al. (2012), Tomasella et al. (2013)
2012aw	UBVRI	Prieto et al. (2012)

Table 6
(Continued)

SN Name	Bands	Photometry Reference
2012aw	UBVRI	Prieto et al. (2012), Bose et al. (2013), Dall'Ora et al. (2014)
2012ec	BVRI	Barbarino et al. (2015), Jerkstrand et al. (2015)
2013ab	UBVRI	Barbarino et al. (2015)
2013am	UBVRI	Zhang et al. (2014)
2013by	UBV	Valenti et al. (2014)
2013ej	UBVRI	Valenti et al. (2014), Richmond (2014)
ASASSNe-13co	UBV	Holoien et al. (2014)
LSQ13cuw	V	Gall et al. (2015)

**Figure 8.** Distribution of the slopes of the plateau in each filter for the expanded sample of 114 SNe II. The median of the distribution decreases with redder filters.

For a given color index, the scatter among different SNe increases for color indices involving bluer bands, supporting the idea that the color diversity could be caused by host-galaxy dust extinction. Going a step further and assuming that all SNe have similar intrinsic color curves, we note that SNe with higher excess in one color index also have higher excess in other color indices, whereas the bluest SNe appear blue in all color indices, lending support to the idea that the color excess is an indication of host-galaxy dust extinction. However, it is possible that part of the color diversity could be due to intrinsic effects. The low luminosity SNe 1999br is a clear example of an intrinsically red SNe. In a future paper (de Jaeger et al.) we will address this issue.

With all the available MW extinction-corrected absolute magnitude light curves we find a wide range of magnitudes and light curve morphologies in all $UBVRIz$ bands. We measured absolute peak magnitudes, finding the following mean values: $\langle U_{\max} \rangle = -16.06 \pm 1.74$; $\langle B_{\max} \rangle = -16.43 \pm 1.19$; $\langle V_{\max} \rangle = -16.89 \pm 0.98$; $\langle R_{\max} \rangle = -16.96 \pm 1.03$; $\langle I_{\max} \rangle = -17.38 \pm 0.95$. Only a few outliers with peak magnitudes brighter and fainter than 1σ of the distribution are found.

We defined the s parameter, which measures the brightness decline rate from maximum light through the end of the

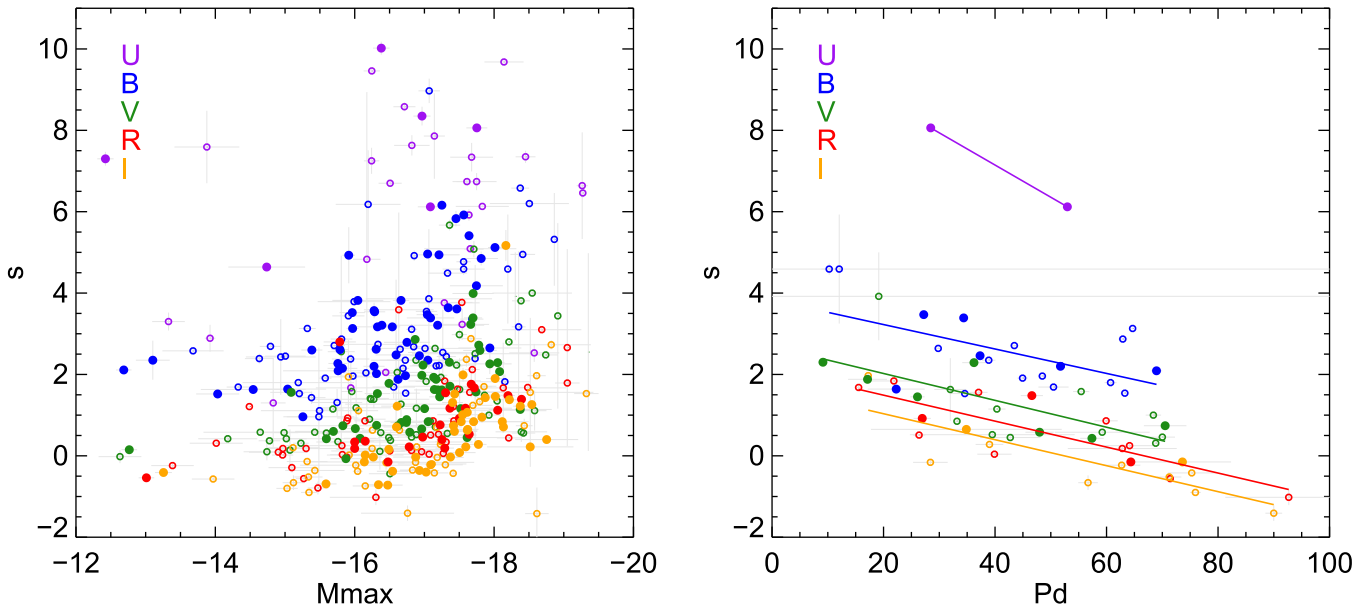


Figure 9. Left: slope of the plateau vs. peak absolute magnitude for all *UBVRI* bands. Filled circles correspond to the SNe II presented in this work, while empty circles are other objects from the literature. Peculiar objects such as SNe Iib, IIn, and 1987A-like SNe are excluded from this analysis. Right: relation between the plateau duration and the post-maximum brightness decline. A trend can be seen in all bands indicating shorter plateaus for faster declining SNe. Solid lines indicate linear fits to the points.

recombination phase, and found that this decline parameter is steeper in the blue bands than redder bands.

We added a set of 67 low- z SNe II with publicly available photometry to study the absolute magnitude versus brightness decline parameter s relation. From a total sample of 114 SNe II, we found a clear correlation in all bands, with the following characteristics: (1) more luminous SNe have steeper light curves; (2) the slope of the correlation decreases with increasing wavelength; and (3) the correlation is higher in the B band. Finally, we also found a correlation between the s parameter and the plateau duration, the latter being shorter (longer) for larger (smaller) s values.

The complete set of photometry is available electronically³⁰ or can be requested from the authors. Each SN folder in the tarball includes an info file containing its name, subtype, redshift, coordinates, host galaxy name, morphology, and MW extinction from Schlafly & Finkbeiner (2011).

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³⁰ https://github.com/lgalbany/51_SNeII_LC

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