An Integral View of Shocks:
VIMOS-IFU Observations of SN1006

Sladjana Nikolić

PhD student in Astronomy

MPIA, Heidelberg, Germany
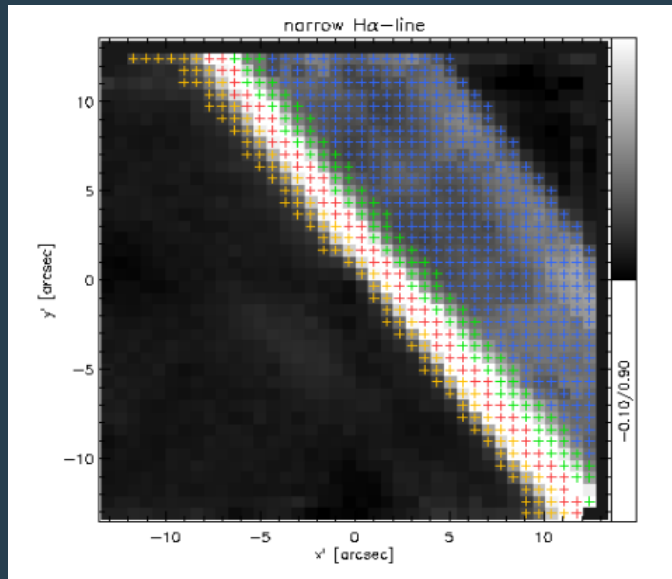
An Integral View of Shocks

Two component Hα line.
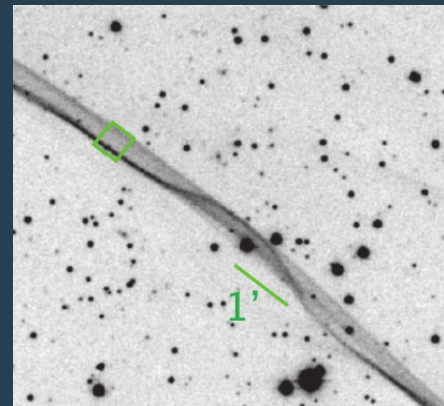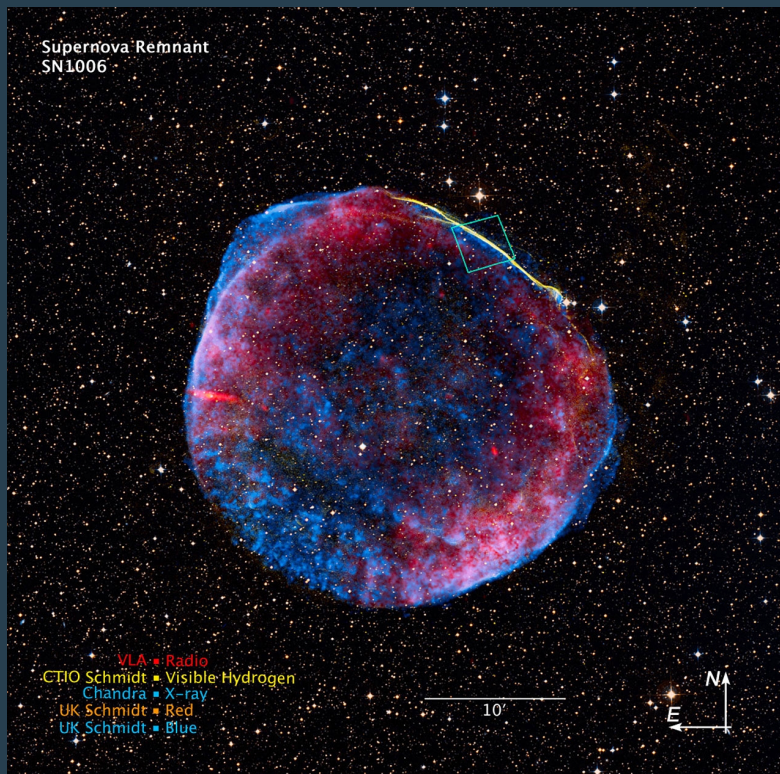
CTIO-Curtis-Schmidt narrow-band Hα image (Winkler et al. 2003). The magenta box represents the 27"x27" field-of-view of the VIMOS-IFU spectrograph.
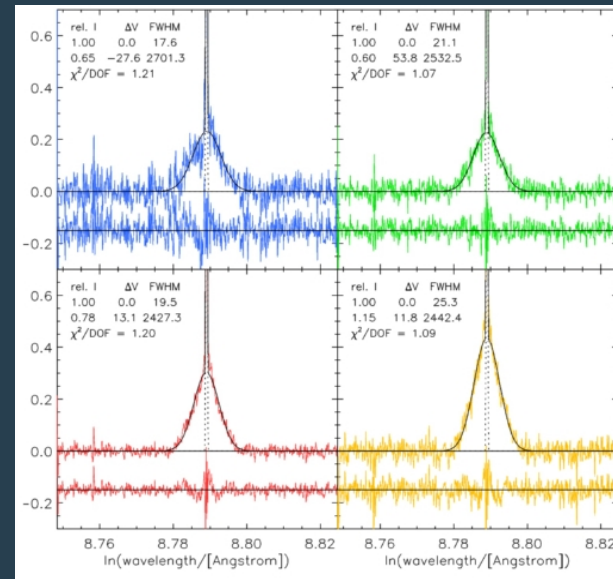
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VIMOS-IFU Obseravtions of SN 1006

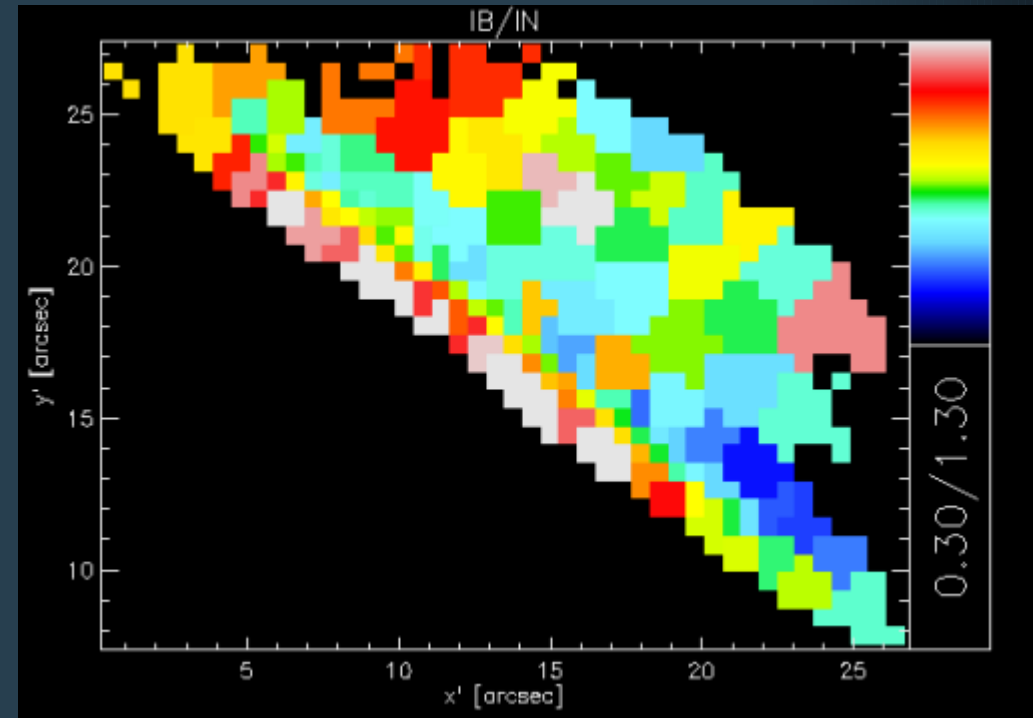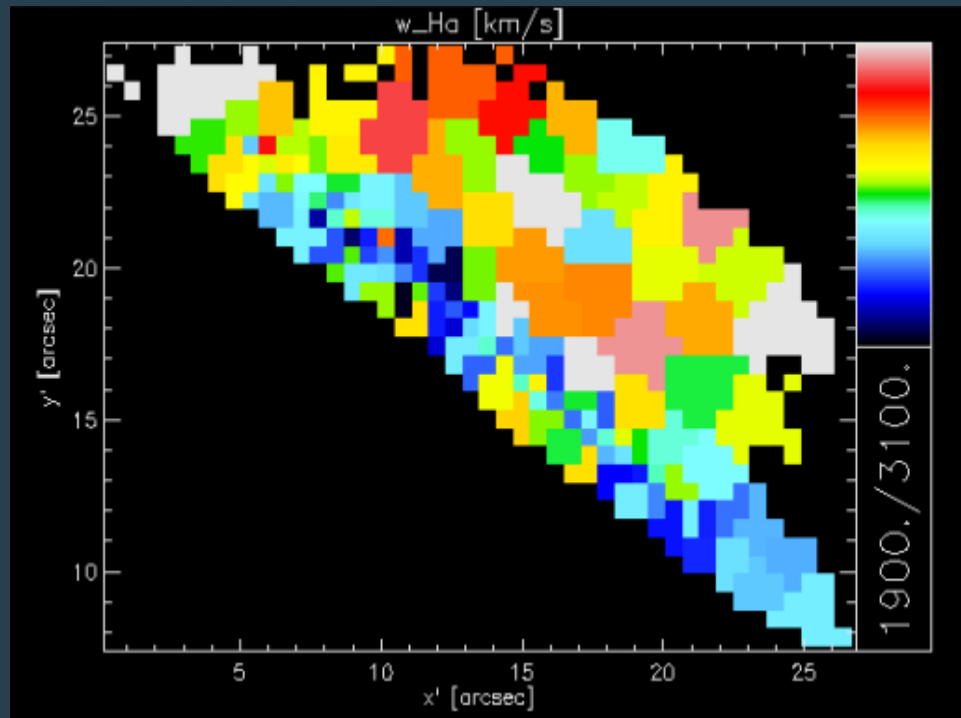The reduced data cube collapsed in wavelength around the narrow Hα-line.

The crosses on the left with four different colours indicate the spaxels for which the spectra have been combined.

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Maps of observed values

Performing double-Gaussian fits we extracted the FHWM of the broad-line component (*w_Ha*) and the broad-to-narrow line ratio (Ib/In) per bin (we used method the of Cappellari & Copin (2003) to create spatial Voronoi bins in which the combined spectra have a minimal signal-to-noise).

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Maps of shock properties
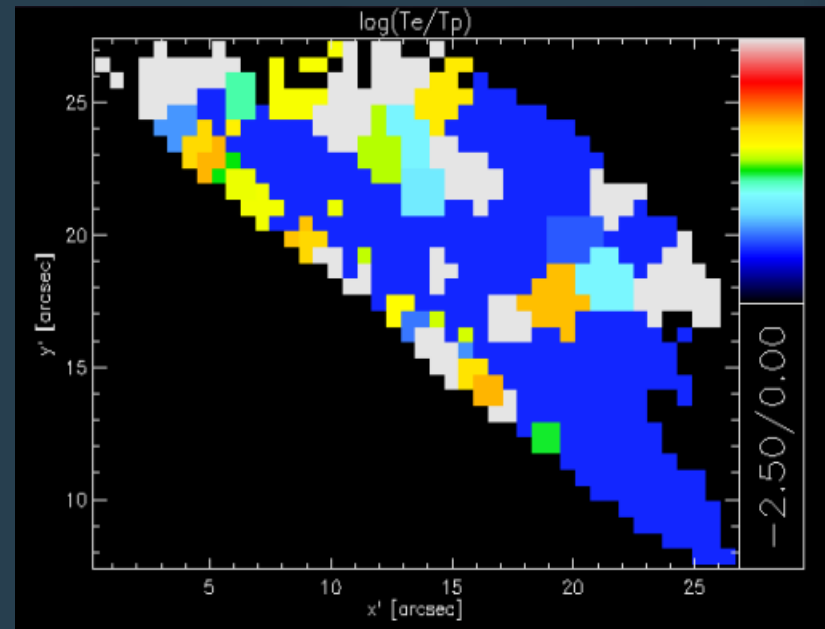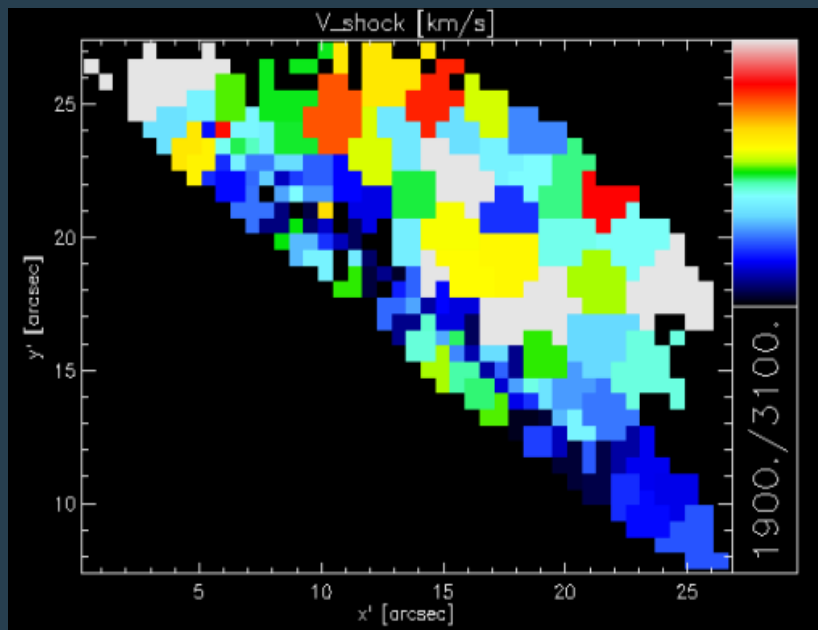
We used the model of Adelsberg et al. (2008) to convert w_*Ha* and *Ib/In for each bin* to a shock velocity (*v_shock*) and electron-to-proton temperature ratio ($\beta \equiv Te/Tp$).

Van Adelsberg et al. model
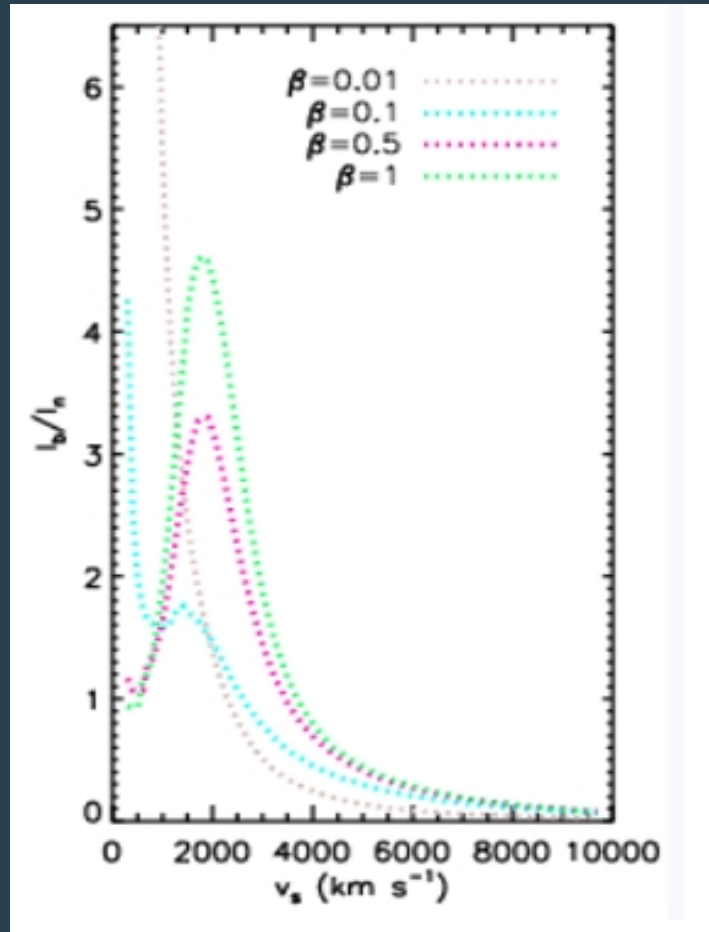
Curves from model of van Adelsberg et al (2008).

See you in front of my poster...