

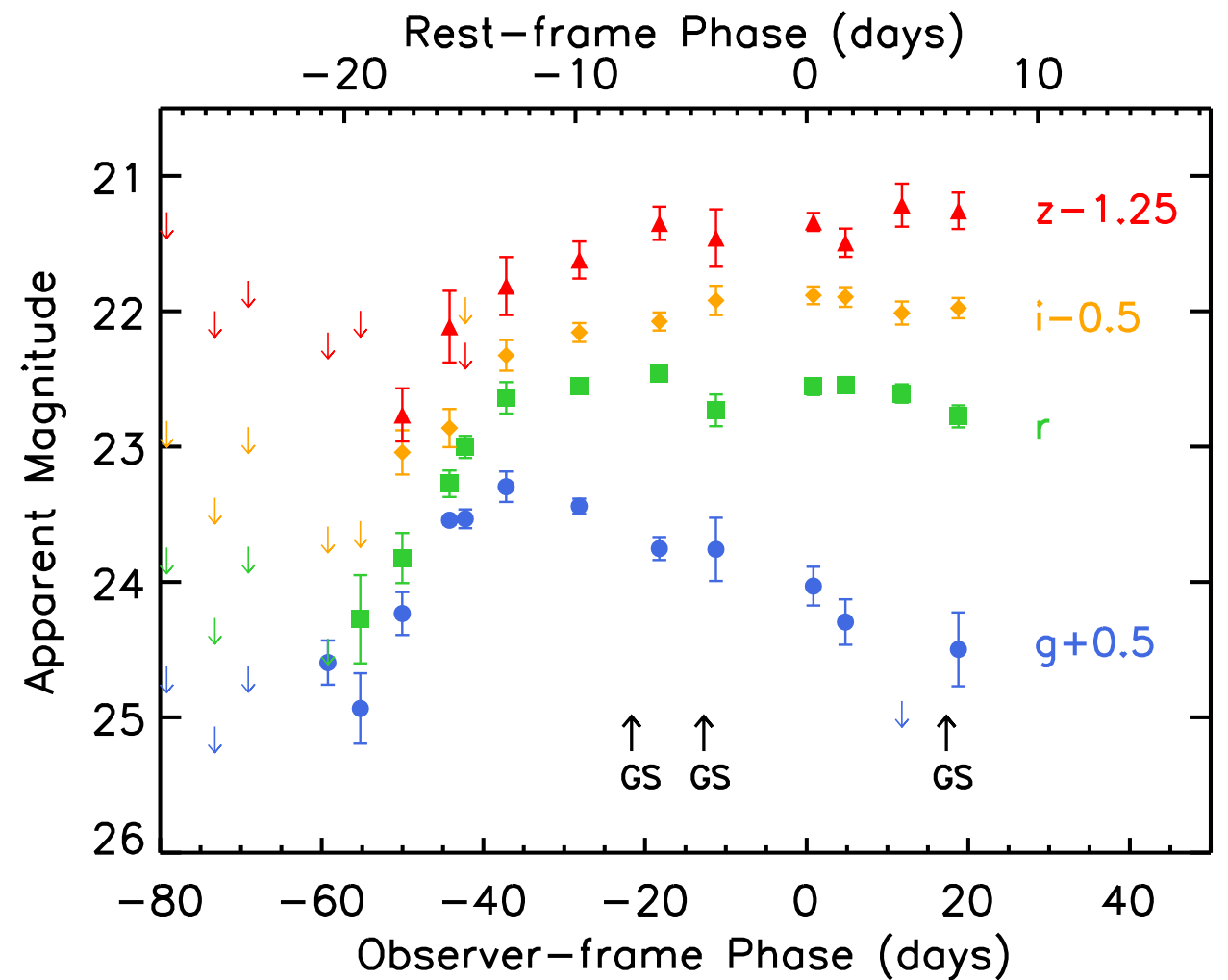
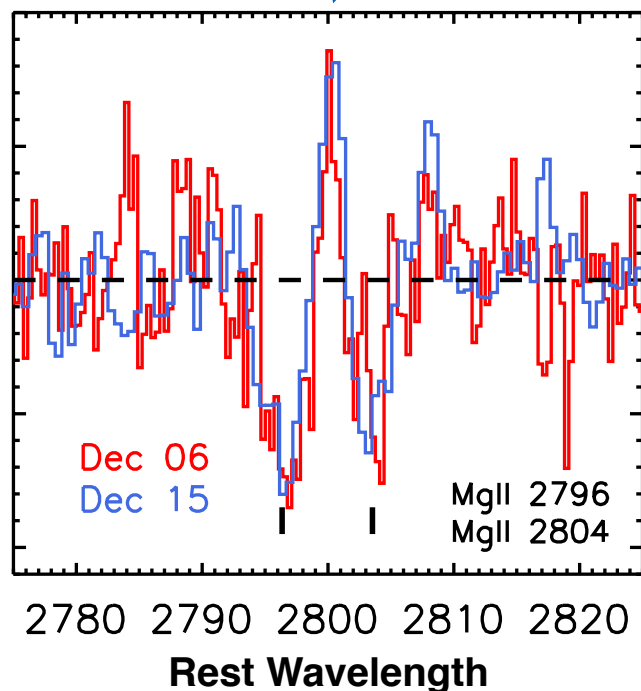
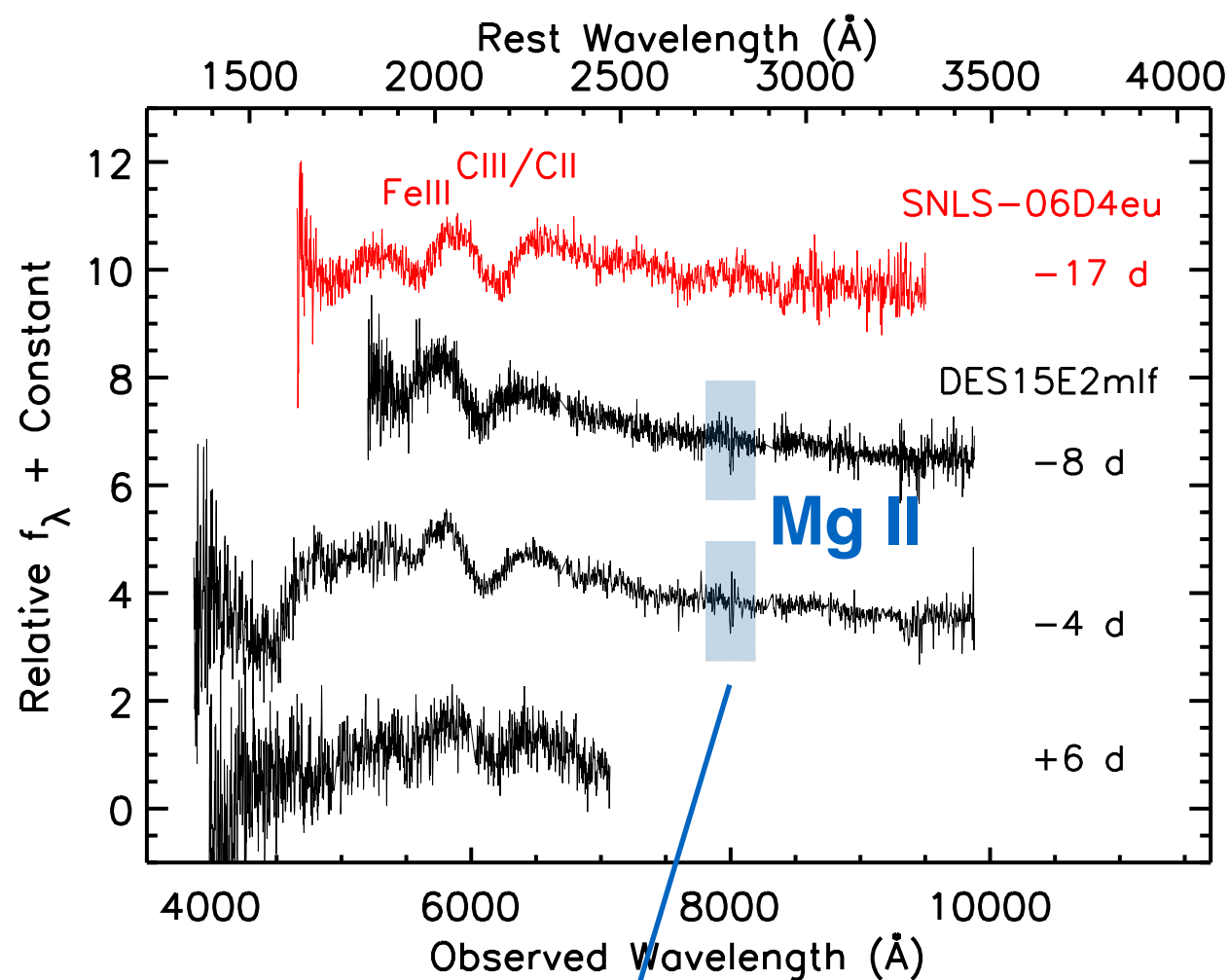
# DES I5E2mlf: A Superluminous Supernova at $z=1.86$ Hosted by a Massive Galaxy

Yen-Chen Pan (University of Illinois)  
DES collaborators





# The Most Distant SLSN Confirmed !

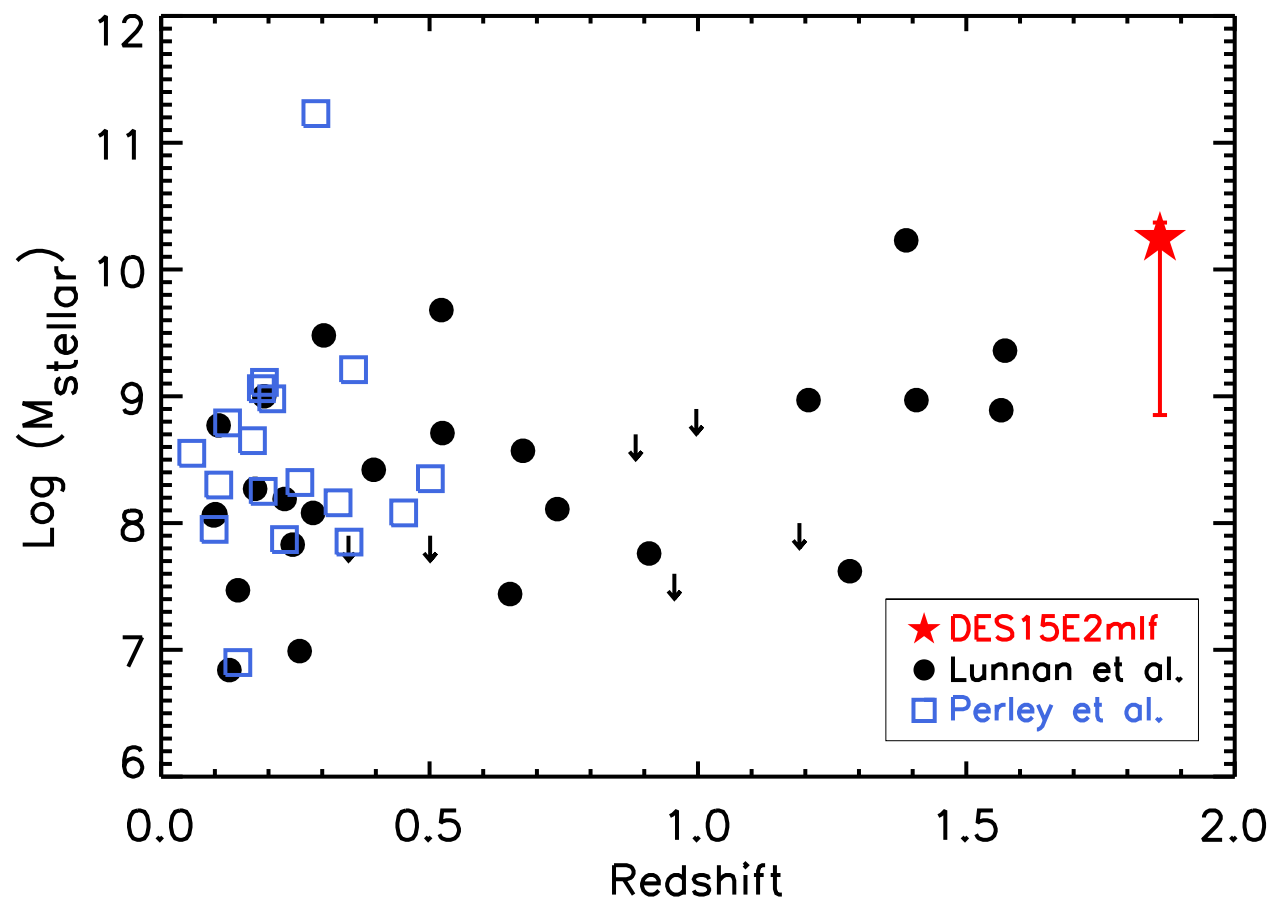


- redshift  $z = 1.861$
- Peak  $M = -22.3$  mag
- Provide unique info in the FUV

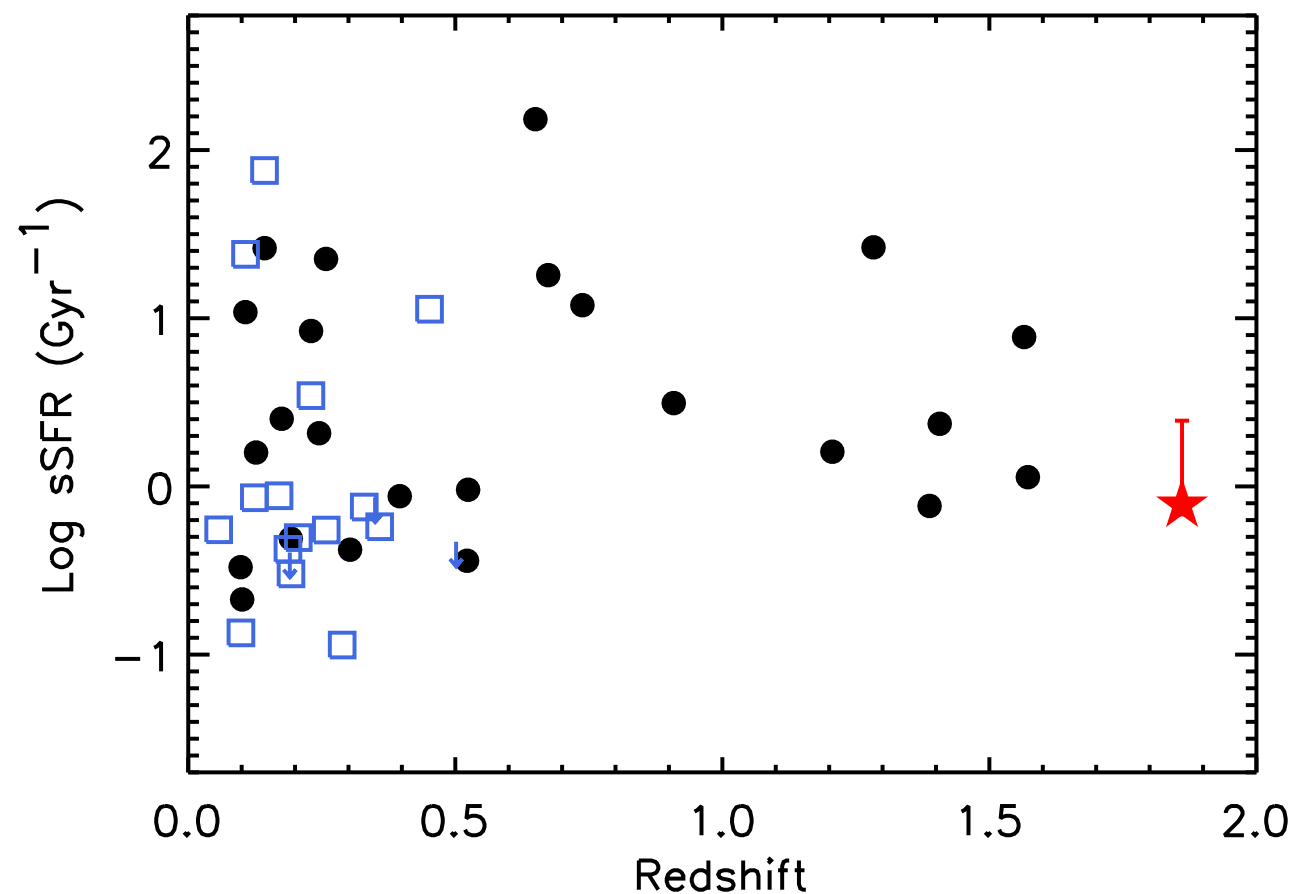
*(Pan et al., in prep.)*

# SLSN in a “Massive” Galaxy?

Host mass v.s. Redshift



Host sSFR v.s. Redshift



- The host is likely to be more “massive” and creating “fewer” stars (per unit mass) than other SLSN hosts.
- Other factors (e.g., metallicity) are more important in creating SLSNe?  
Does galactic evolution play a role here?

*(Pan et al., in prep.)*