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GRB/SN Connections and Understanding Transient Engines

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Although astronomers quickly identified stellar implosion as the dominant progenitor of long-duration gamma-ray bursts, the exact mechanism that produces the high angular momenta in the progenitor that is required to produce gamma-ray bursts. The properties of the supernovae associated with these bursts (currently believed to be primarily/all type Ic supernovae) provide key insight into the nature of these progenitors and here we review the progenitor scenarios that match this observational constraint. With these models, we can also study the connection between normal gamma-ray bursts, low-luminosity gamma-ray bursts and asymmetric supernovae.

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