

Abstract Submitted  
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**Supernovae in Luminous Blue Galaxies**<sup>1</sup> CASSIDY SMITH, Angelo State University, MIKE FANELLI, Texas Christian University — Data from the Katzman Automatic Imaging Telescope was used to find angular and physical separations between supernovae and their host galaxies. The goal was to find a distribution in host galaxies that SN are being found in. A tabulation was also made on which morphology types produce the most amount of SN. The supernova rate in some Blue Compact Galaxies were found by using the star formation rate, then their approximate sizes were figured using the Sloan Digital Sky Survey. We used NED, NARO, and FIRST to find radio fluxes for the same BCGs to go back in later and compare them with the combined thermal and non-thermal emission.

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