ZTF and Determining the Progenitors of Type Ia Supernova

Peter Nugent LBNL, UC Berkeley

Abi Polin abigail@bekeley.edu









The Sub-Chandrasekhar Model



Double Detonation Scenario: detonation of the surface helium leads to a detonation of the carbon-oxygen core

Sub-Chandra's: Why look at them?

SYNTHETIC SPECTRA OF HYDRODYNAMIC MODELS OF TYPE Ia SUPERNOVAE

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Sub-Chandra's: Why look at them?

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL

THE IGNITION OF CARBON DETONATIONS VIA CONVERGING SHOCK WAVES IN WHITE DWARFS

Ken J. Shen^{1,3} and Lars Bildsten² Published 2014 March 26 • © 2014. The American Astronomical Society. All rights reserved. <u>The Astrophysical Journal, Volume 785, Number 1</u>

ZTF Workshop

In more recent years, the possibility of He shell detonations in systems with dynamically stable mass transfer from a He WD donor was considered (Bildsten et al. 2007; Shen & Bildsten 2009; Shen et al. 2010; Kaplan et al. 2012). Because the resulting accretion rates are higher, the accumulated He shells at the onset of He-burning are 10–100 times less massive than in the non-degenerate He donor scenario. While subsequent work on double detonations predicted that even these small He shells would adversely affect observations (Fink et al. 2007, 2010; Kromer et al. 2010; Sim et al. 2010; Woosley & Kasen 2011), more recent multi-dimensional work allowing for post-shock radial expansion in the He layer suggests that He-burning will be truncated before significant production of IGEs (Townsley et al. 2012; Holcomb et al. 2013; Moll & Woosley 2013; Moore et al. 2013). A large amount of C/O pollution in the He layer, either dredged up from the core or produced during a phase of convective He-burning, may also prevent overproduction of IGEs (Kromer et al. 2010; Waldman et al. 2011).

Numerical Methods – Castro

Castro: an adaptive mesh, astrophysical radiation hydrodynamics code



example adaptive grid designed to tag areas of nuclear burning for refinement

Example Ejecta Composition

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 $1.0~M_{\odot}$ WD w/ 0.08 M_{\odot} He



Double Detonation - 0.76 M_{\odot} WD w/ 0.15 M_{\odot} He



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ZTF Workshop

Light Curves - (g-band)

Thin Helium Shells

Thick Helium Shells



Spectra - (at peak g-band)

Thin Helium Shells

Thick Helium Shells



SN2018byg (ZTF18aaqeasu)

A Massive Helium-shell Double Detonation on a Sub-Chandrasekhar Mass White Dwarf De et al. 2019





UC Berkeley Astronomy Lunch Talks

SN2018byg (ZTF18aaqeasu)



De et al. 2018

SN2018byg (ZTF18aaqeasu)

0.76 M_{\odot} WD w/ 0.15 M_{\odot} Shell



De et al. 2018

Light Curves - (g-band)

Thin Helium Shells

Thick Helium Shells



Thin Shells — Early Red Colors



Thin Shells - Peak Spectra - 0.01 M_o He



Subluminous (91bg-like) SNe la







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Polin et al. 2018



Polin et al. 2018

Thin Shells - 0.01 M_o He



Polin et al. 2018

Carbon II in SNe la

Polin et al. (2019) - Carbon burns really well: 1991bg-like models yield 0.001 M $_{\odot}$ Normals: it is 10^-5 M $_{\odot}$ or lower.

A greater frequency of C II λ 6580 absorption features appears in the LVG subtypes compared to HVG events. This is in line with the interpretation of Maeda et al. (2010b), supporting the idea that part of SN Ia diversity can be accounted for by viewing angle and off-center ignition effects.

Parrent et al. 2011

(-13.8) 11huih (-10.9)1.51.0 6000 6200 6400 Wavelength (Å)

Using a new sample of 24 SNe Ia obtained by PTF with at least one spectrum before -10 d with respect to maximum, we find that ~40 per cent of SNe Ia at these early phases have a clear detection of CII 6580 Å in their spectra. If we include 'absorption?' detections and 'flat' profiles, we find that as much as ~55 per cent may have C present. However, ~25 per cent of SNe Ia show no clear detection of CII in their spectra when observed at these early phases.

Maguire et al. 2014

PTF - iPTF - ZTF

