

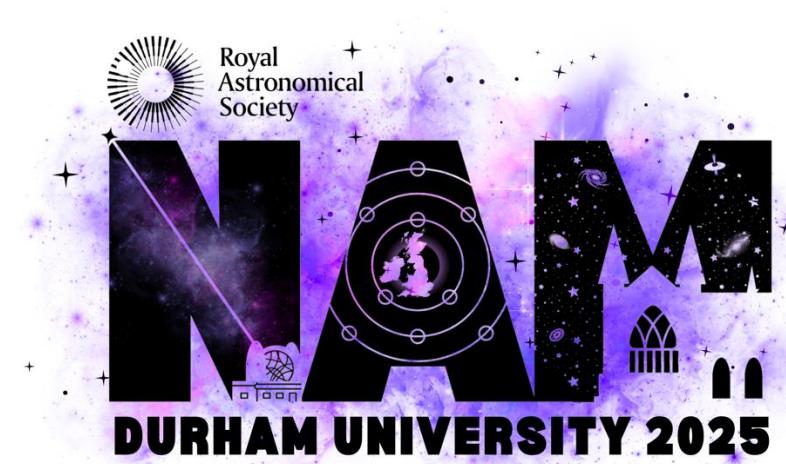
# A Photometric Approach to Type Ia SN Science

Nikolaos Shiamtanis

with Mark Sullivan, Phil Wiseman

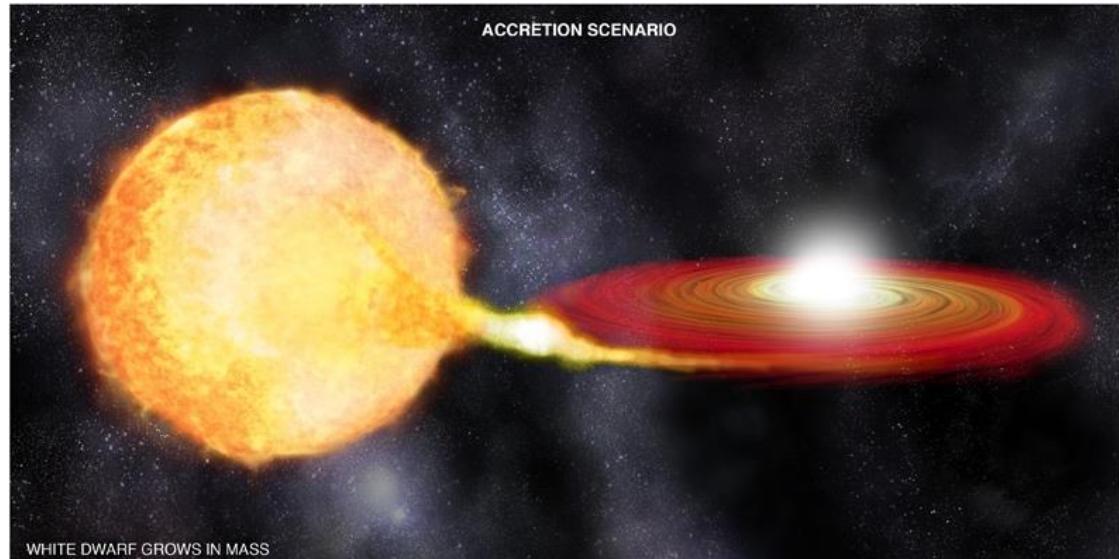
University of Southampton

National Astronomy Meeting 09/07/2025, Durham



# Type Ia Supernova (SN Ia)

- Thermonuclear explosions of a carbon-oxygen white dwarf and a companion star
- Progenitors poorly understood
- Light curve powered by the radioactive decay of  $^{56}\text{Ni}$

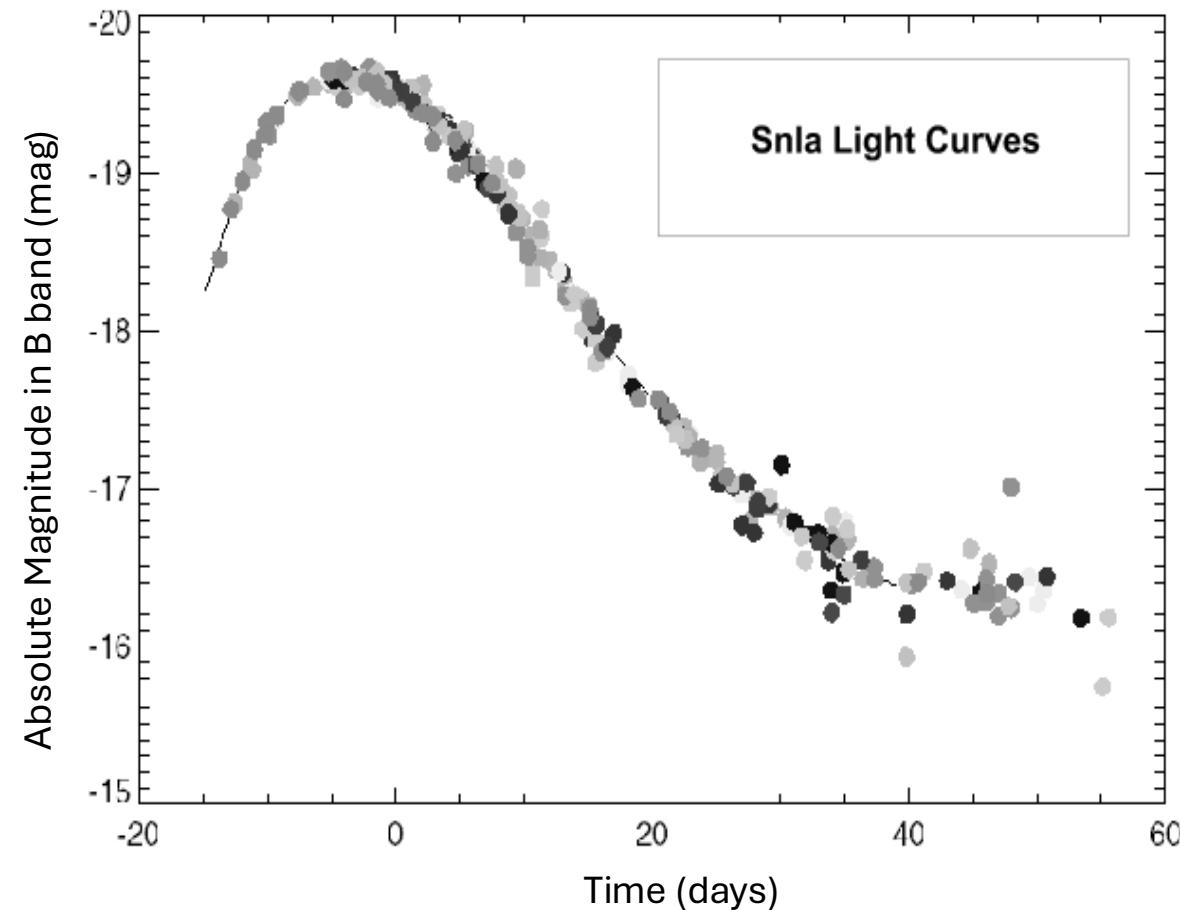


NASA/CXC/M.Weiss

# Type Ia Supernova (SN Ia)

Adapted from Leibundgut (2000)

- Thermonuclear explosions of a carbon-oxygen white dwarf and a companion star
- Progenitors poorly understood
- Light curve powered by the radioactive decay of  $^{56}\text{Ni}$

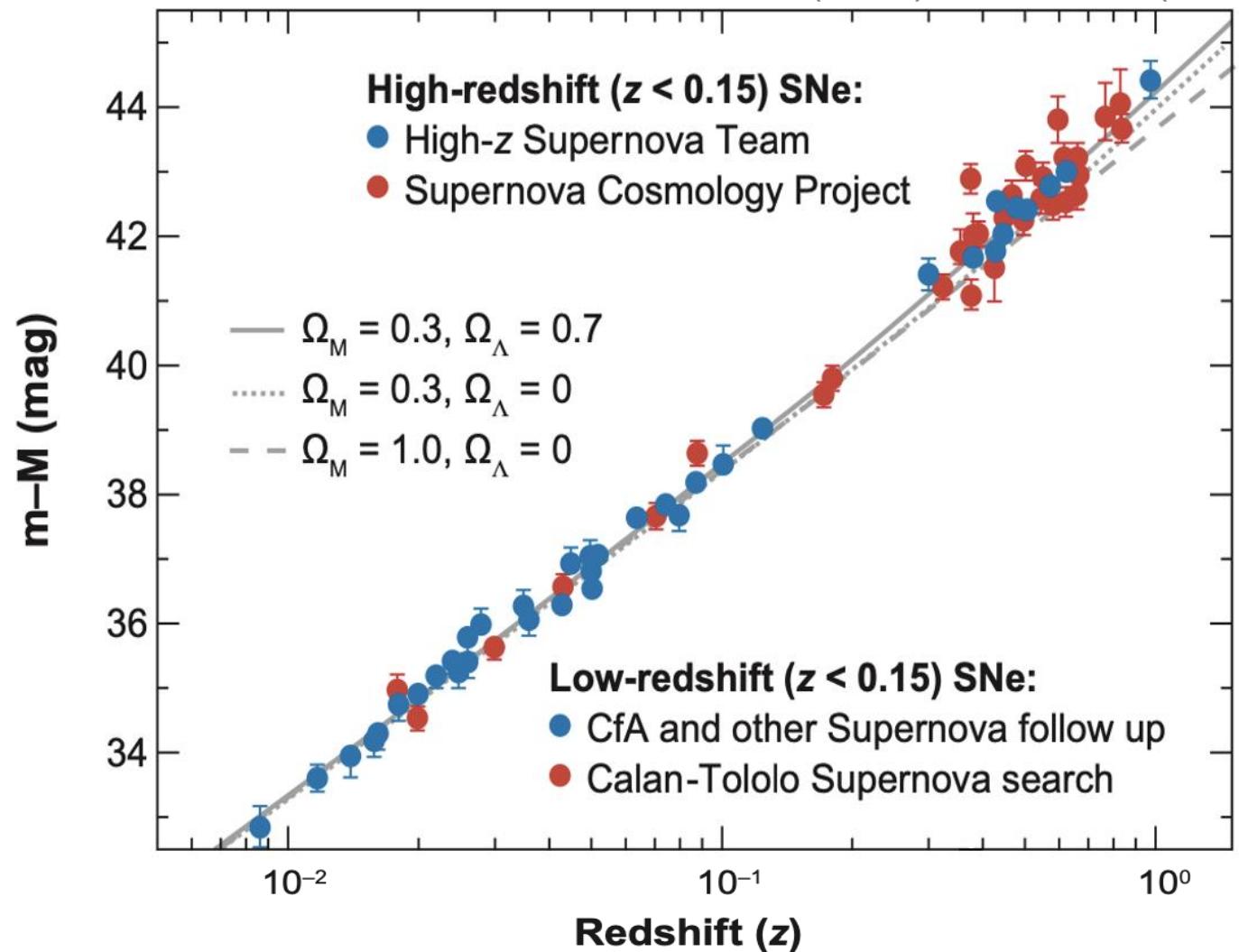


C/O fusion  $\rightarrow$  nucleosynthesis  $\rightarrow$   $^{56}\text{Ni} \rightarrow ^{56}\text{Co} \rightarrow ^{56}\text{Fe}$

# Importance of SNe Ia

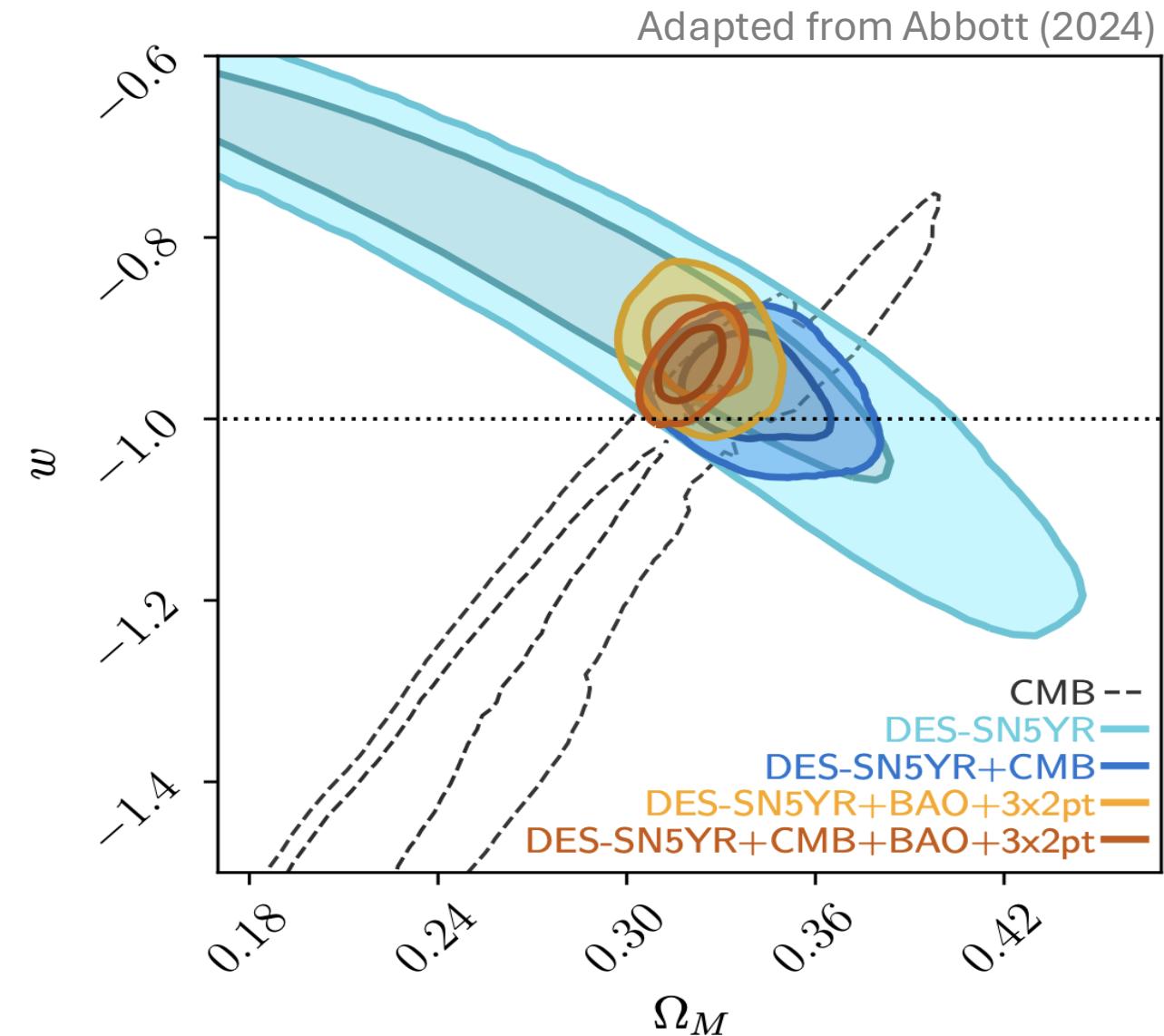
Adapted from Frieman  
(2008); based on Riess  
(1998), Perlmutter (1999)

- **Astrophysics:**
  1. galaxy chemical evolution
  2. galaxy feedback
  3. stellar evolution
- **Cosmology:**
  1. standardizable candles
  2. measure cosmic distances
  3. constrain dark energy



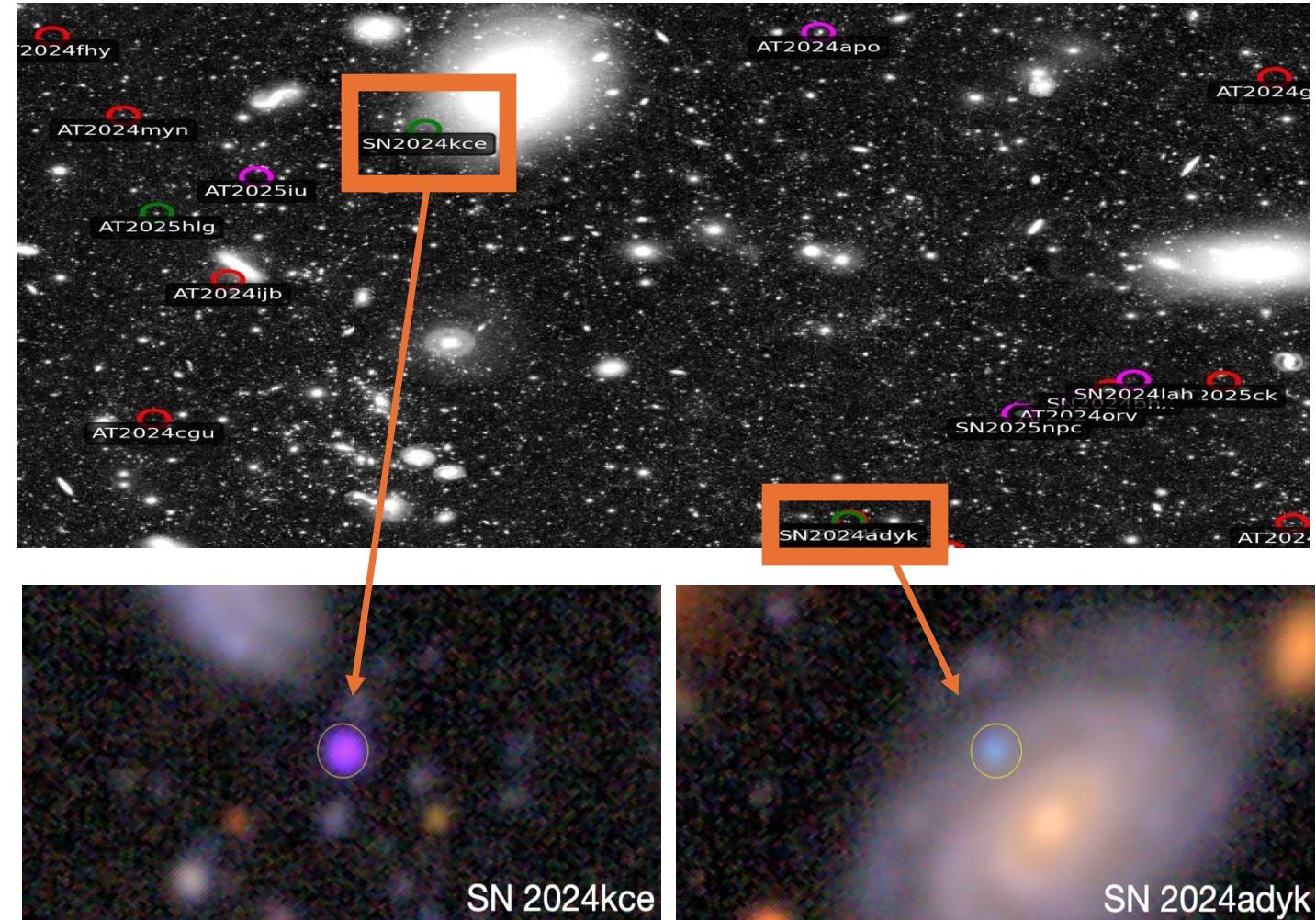
# Dark Energy Survey Results (DES)

- DES observed ~3,500 SN Ia
- Largest sample of high-z SNe to date
- Results based only on ~1,500 SNe Ia with a host galaxy spectroscopic redshift



# The Legacy Survey of Space and Time (Rubin - LSST)

- Set to observe millions of SNe Ia
- Spectroscopic follow up for only a small fraction of them
- To construct larger, more complete and less biased catalogues we need photometry

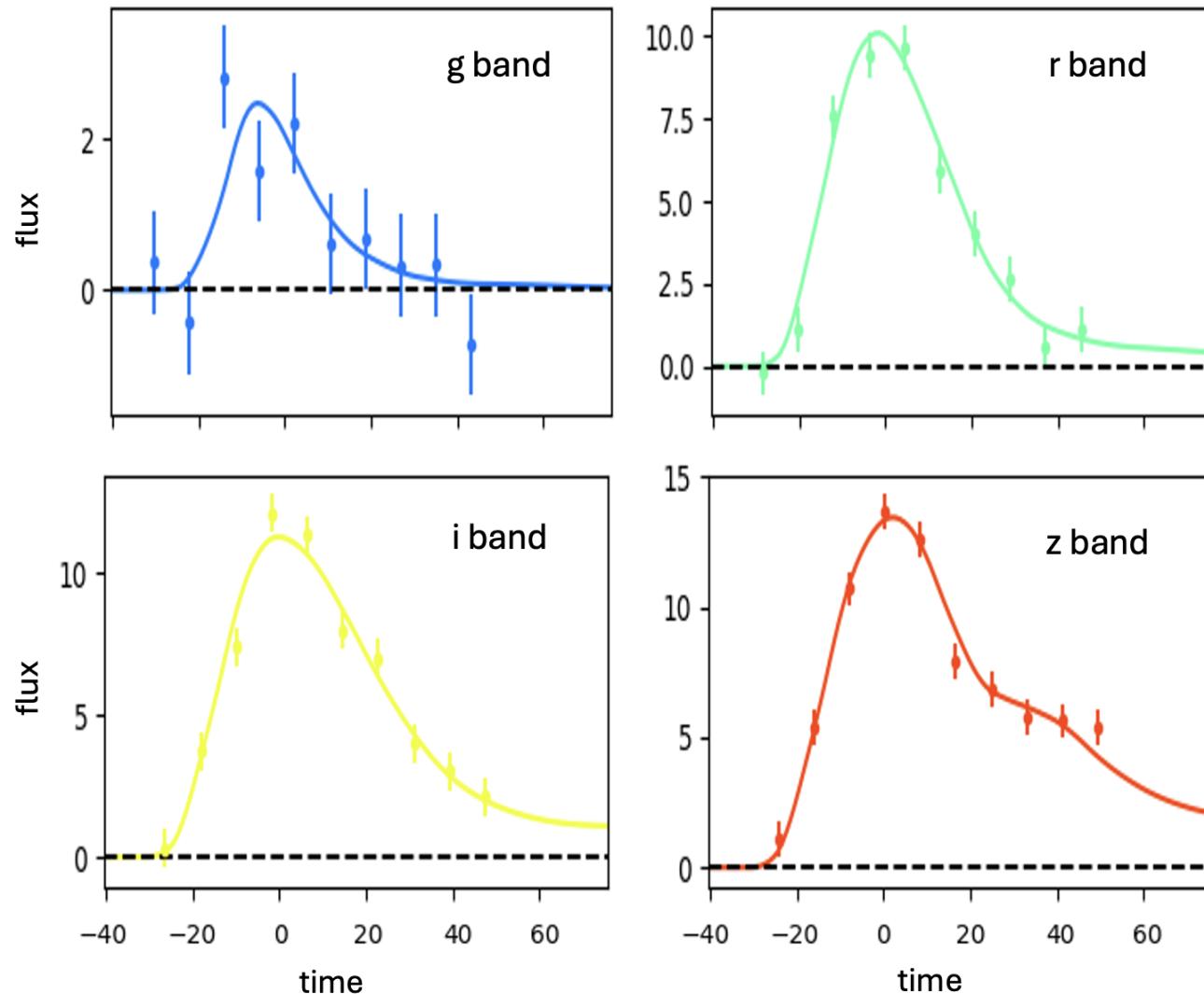


Lee (2025), RubinObs/NOIRLab/SLAC/NSF/DOE/AURA

# Photometric Redshift Estimation

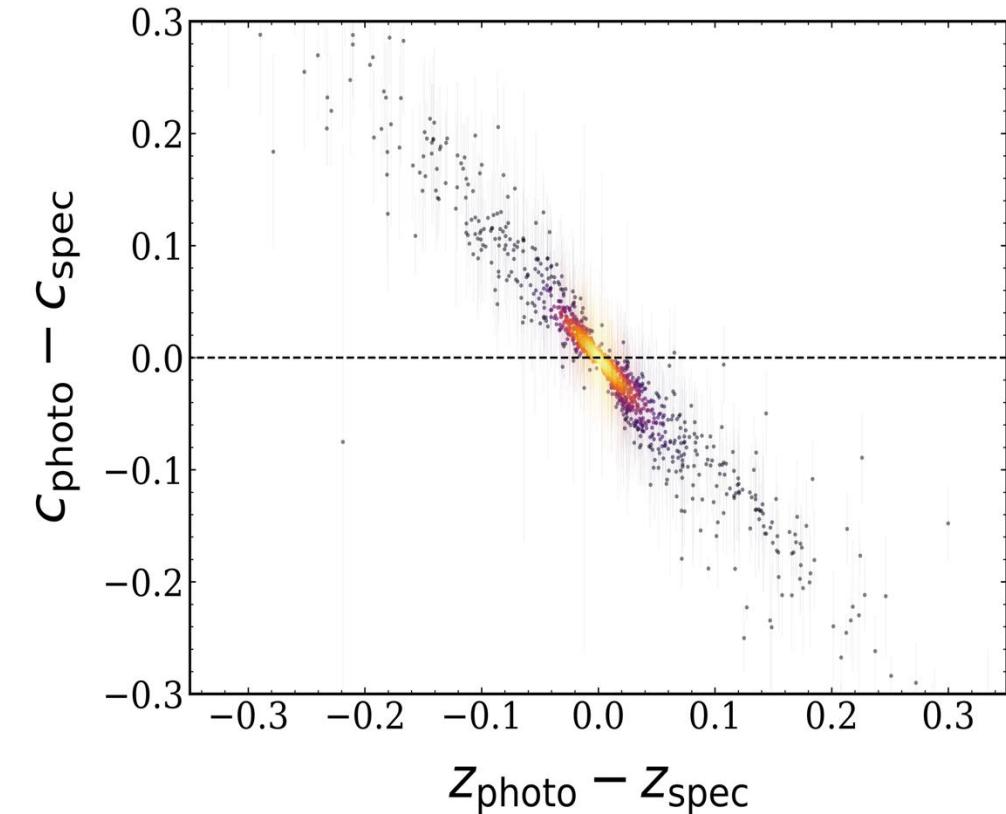
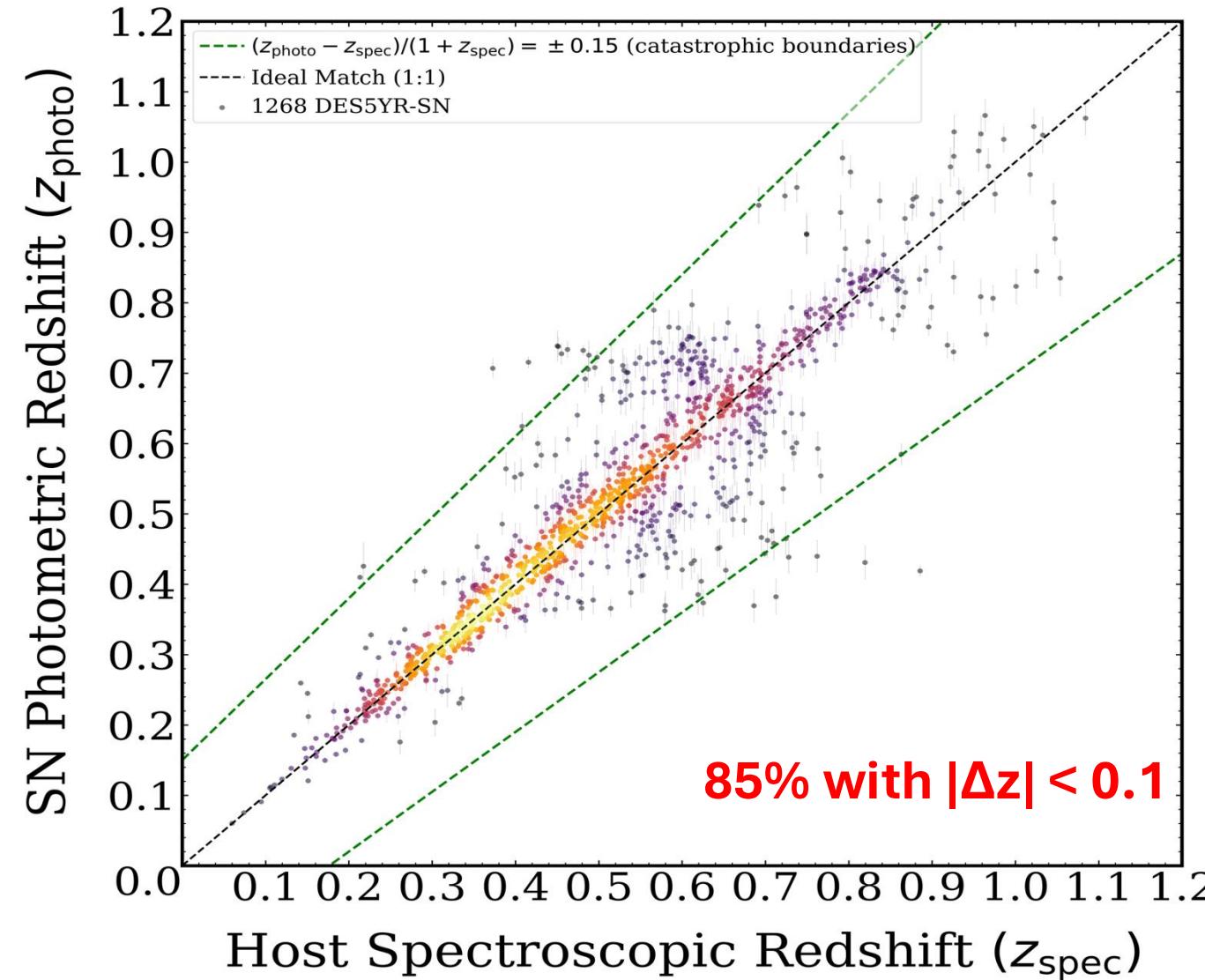
Parameters: redshift ( $z$ ), amplitude ( $x_0$ ), stretch ( $x_1$ ), colour ( $c$ ), time of peak ( $t_0$ )

- DES5YR-SN sample, classified without host galaxy spectroscopic redshifts (Möller 2024)
- We fit templates on the light curves and vary the redshift  $z$
- Retain the photo-z estimate based on flexible selection criteria and the reduced  $\chi^2$



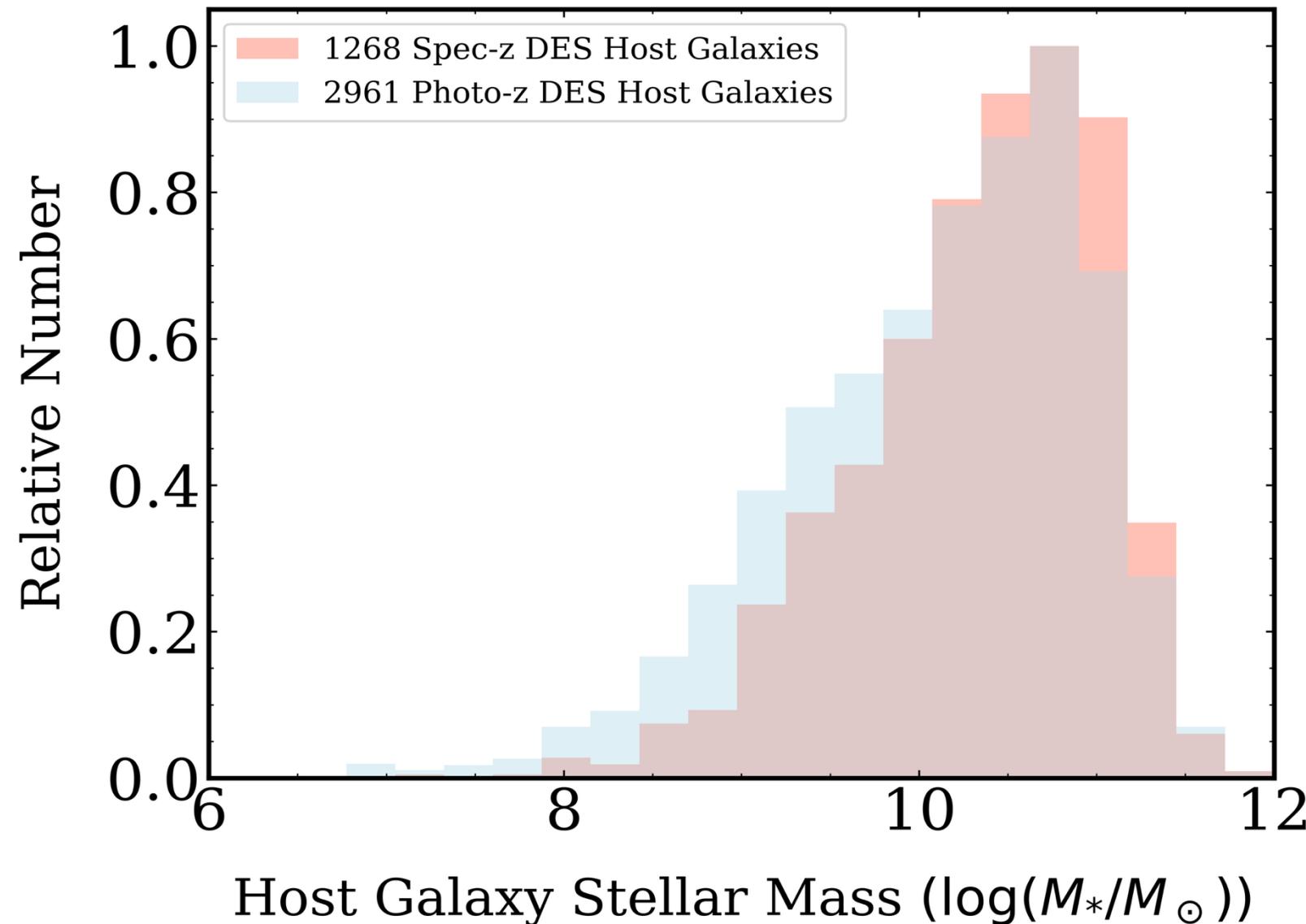
# Photometric Redshift Estimation

20 catastrophic outliers (1.6%), bias=-0.003,  $\sigma_{NMAD} = 0.022$

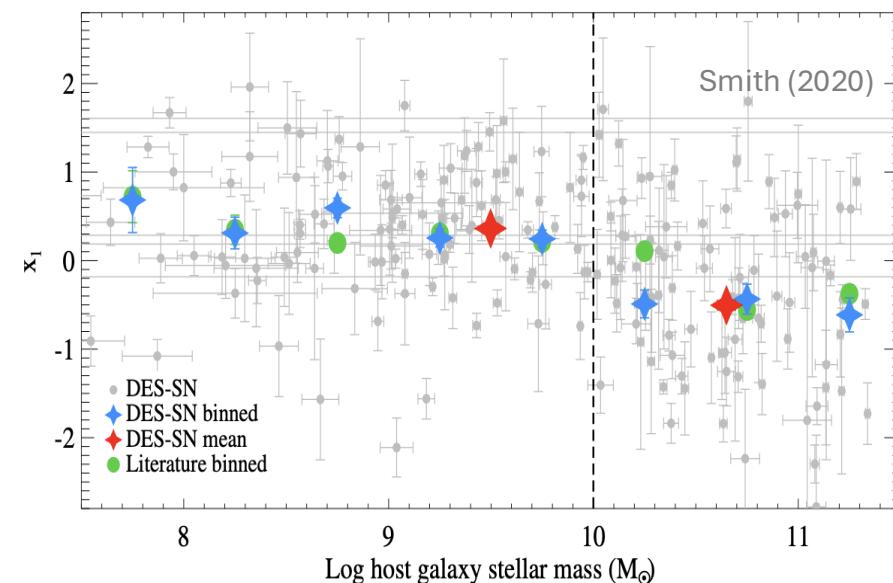
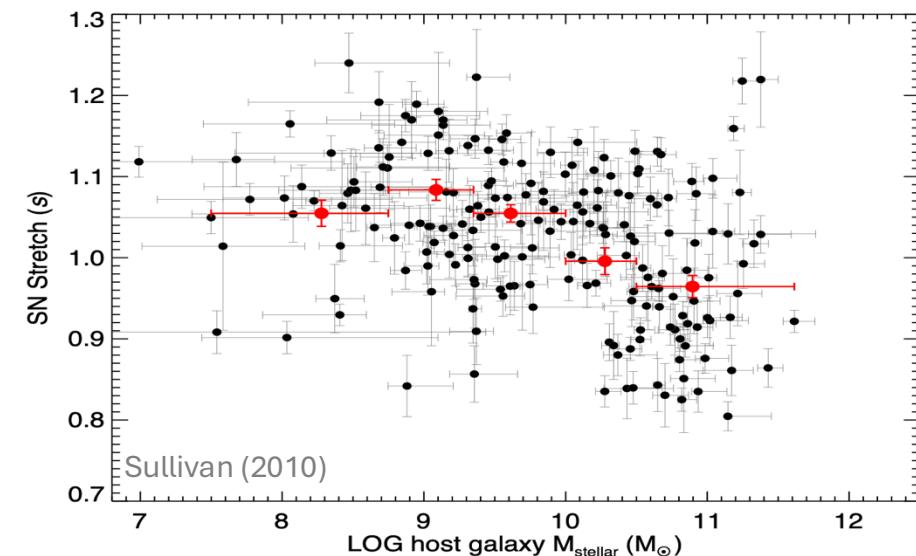
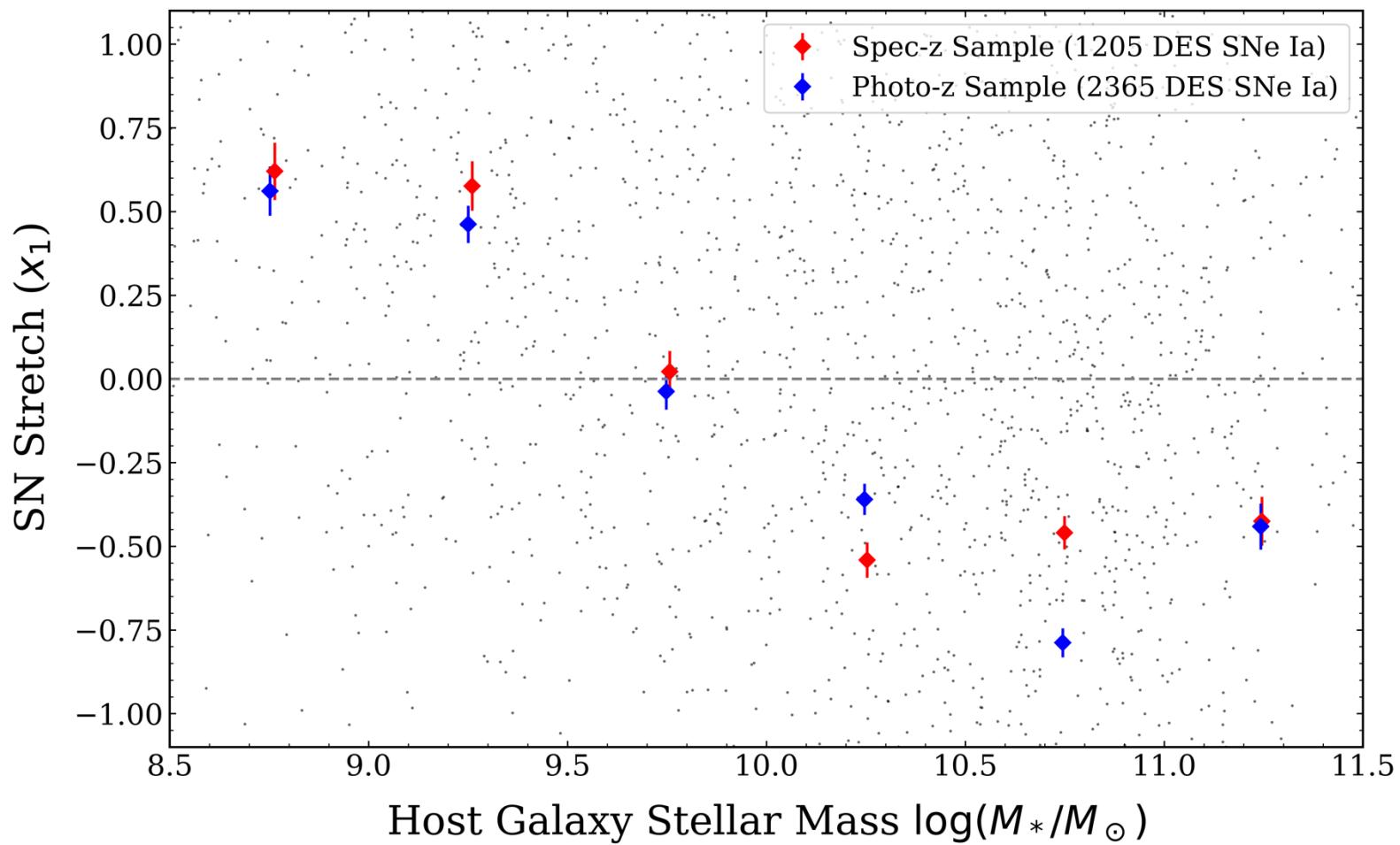


# Host Galaxy Demographics

- Doubled the size of the DES spec-z sample
- Photo-z sample more complete in the low mass end
- Caveat: hostless SNe Ia not included

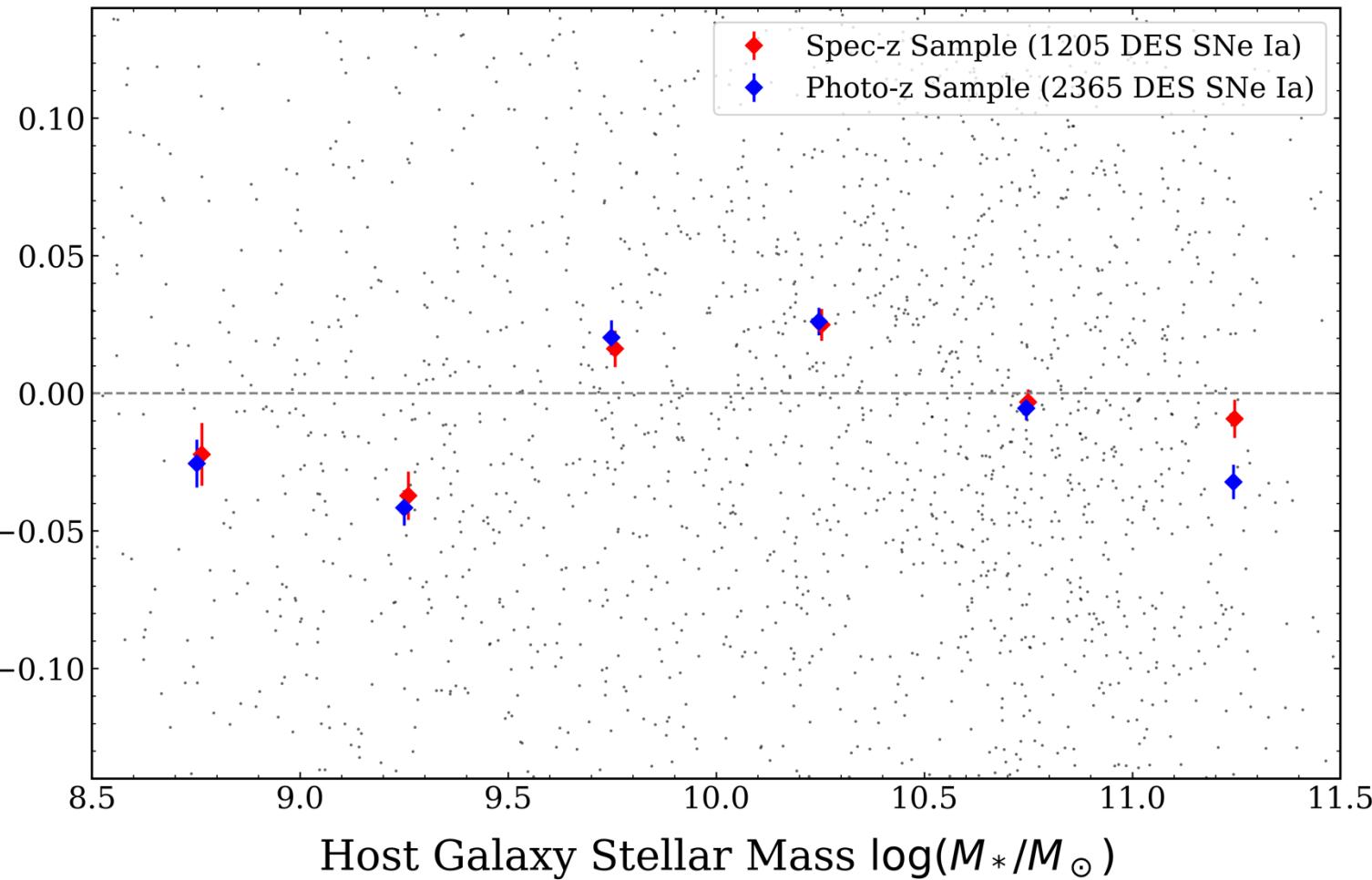


# SN Parameters – Stretch $x_1$

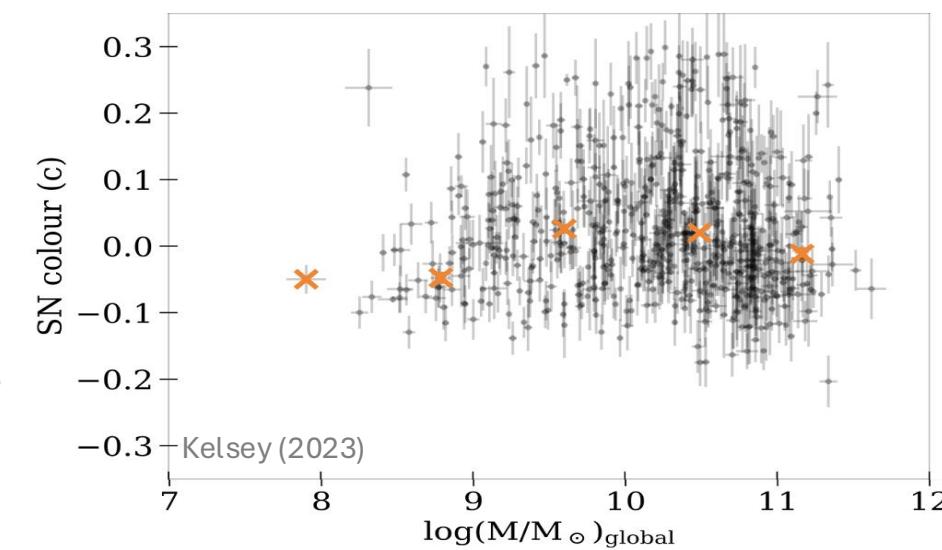
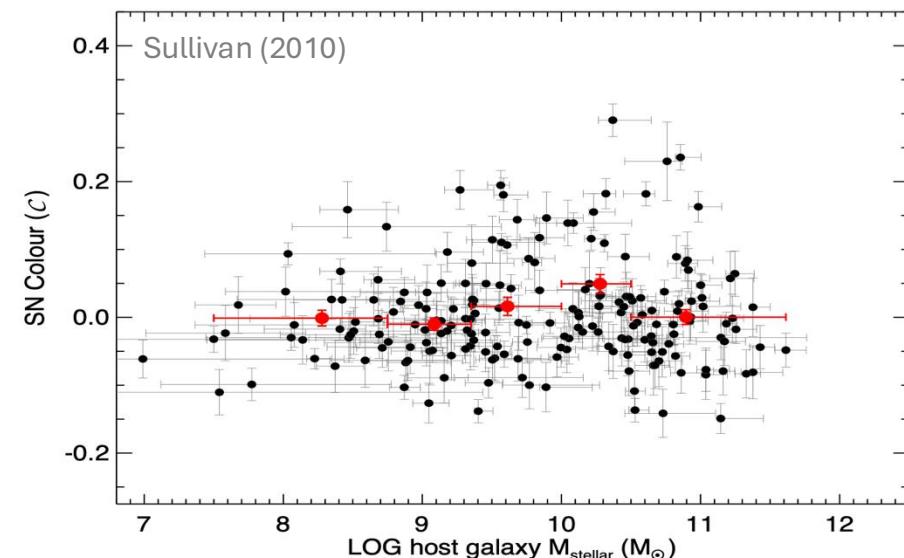


# SN Parameters – Colour c

SN Colour (c)

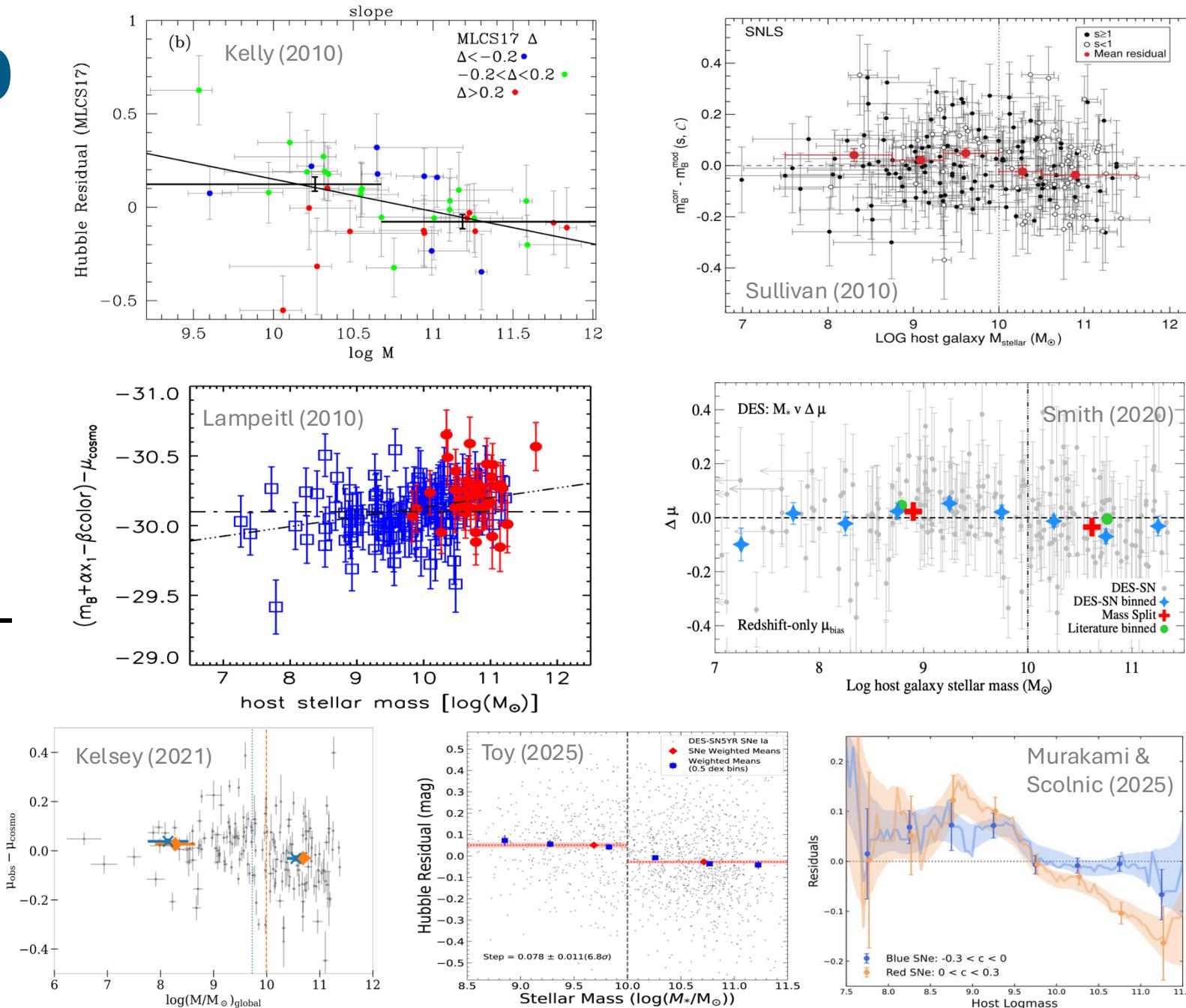


Spec-z Sample (1205 DES SNe Ia)  
Photo-z Sample (2365 DES SNe Ia)

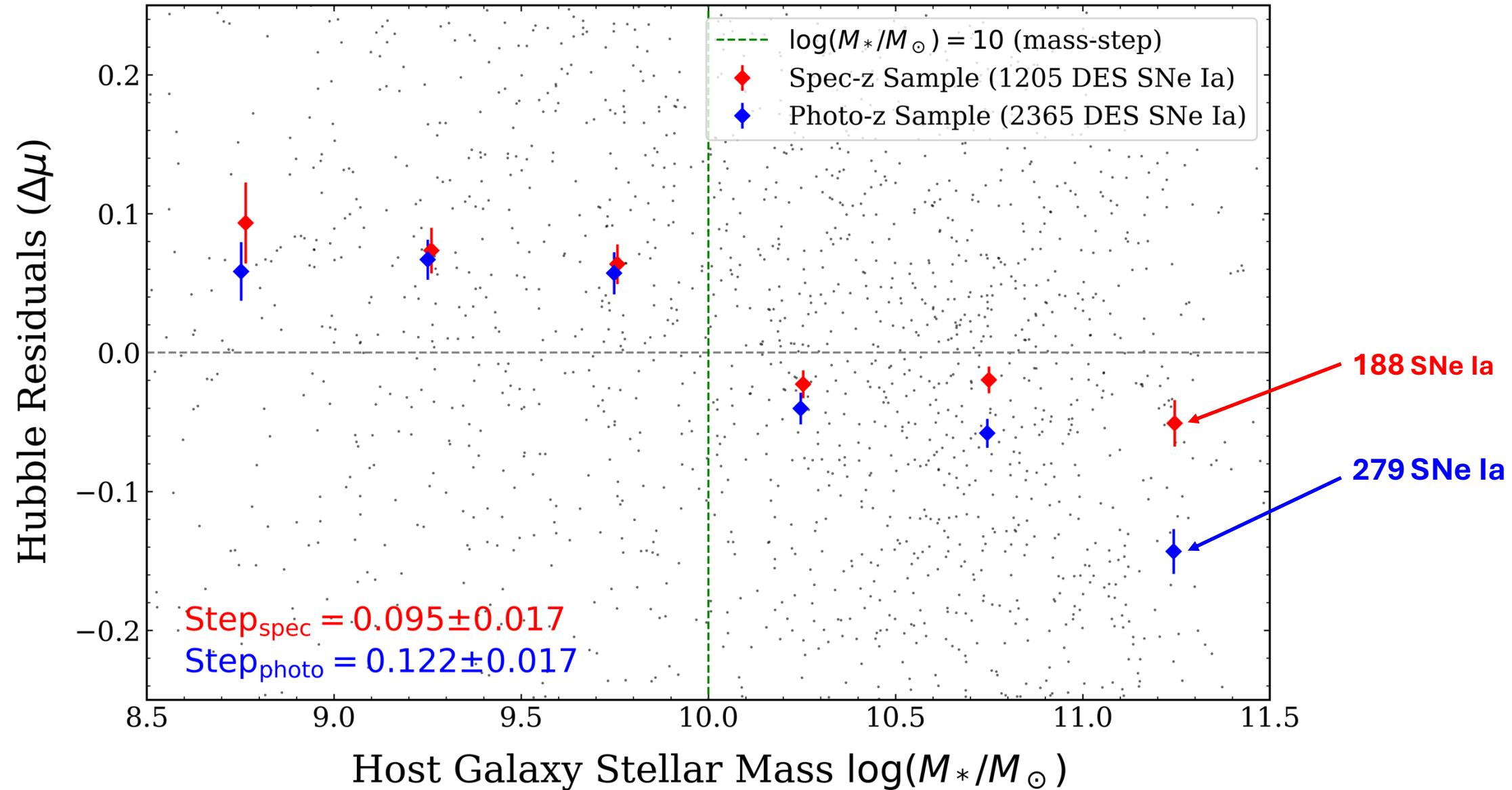


# The Mass-Step

- SNe Ia detected in lower mass galaxies appear fainter, and vice versa
- Affects the cosmological distances
- Results in a residual step-like dependency of order of 0.05-0.15mag



# The Mass-Step



# Summary and Future Work

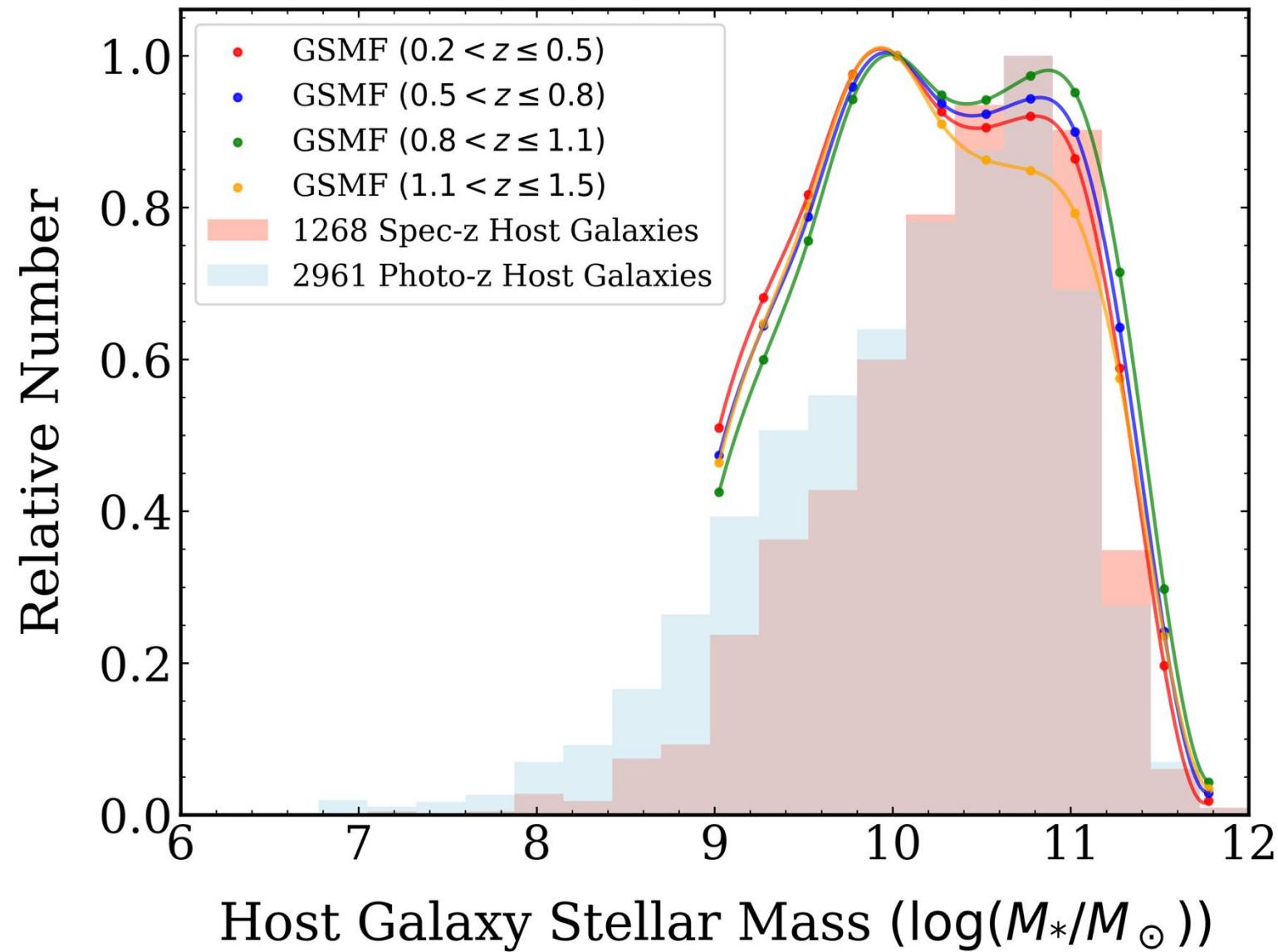
## Summary:

- Known trends are not a result of biases from spectroscopic surveys
- Photometric samples can reproduce the results of spectroscopic samples
- Solely photometric catalogues are larger, more complete and less biased

## Future Work:

- Incorporate the hostless SN Ia to our analysis
- Account for efficiencies and the incompleteness of sample
- Investigate the implications for progenitors
- Investigate the cosmological implications

# Extra



# Extra

## Selection Criteria:

- $|x_1| \leq 3.5$
- $-0.2 \leq c \leq 0.5$
- $|m_B^{fit} - m_B^{cosmo}| \leq 1 \text{ mag}$

