

Transients in the local universe with ZTF

Kishalay De

Caltech

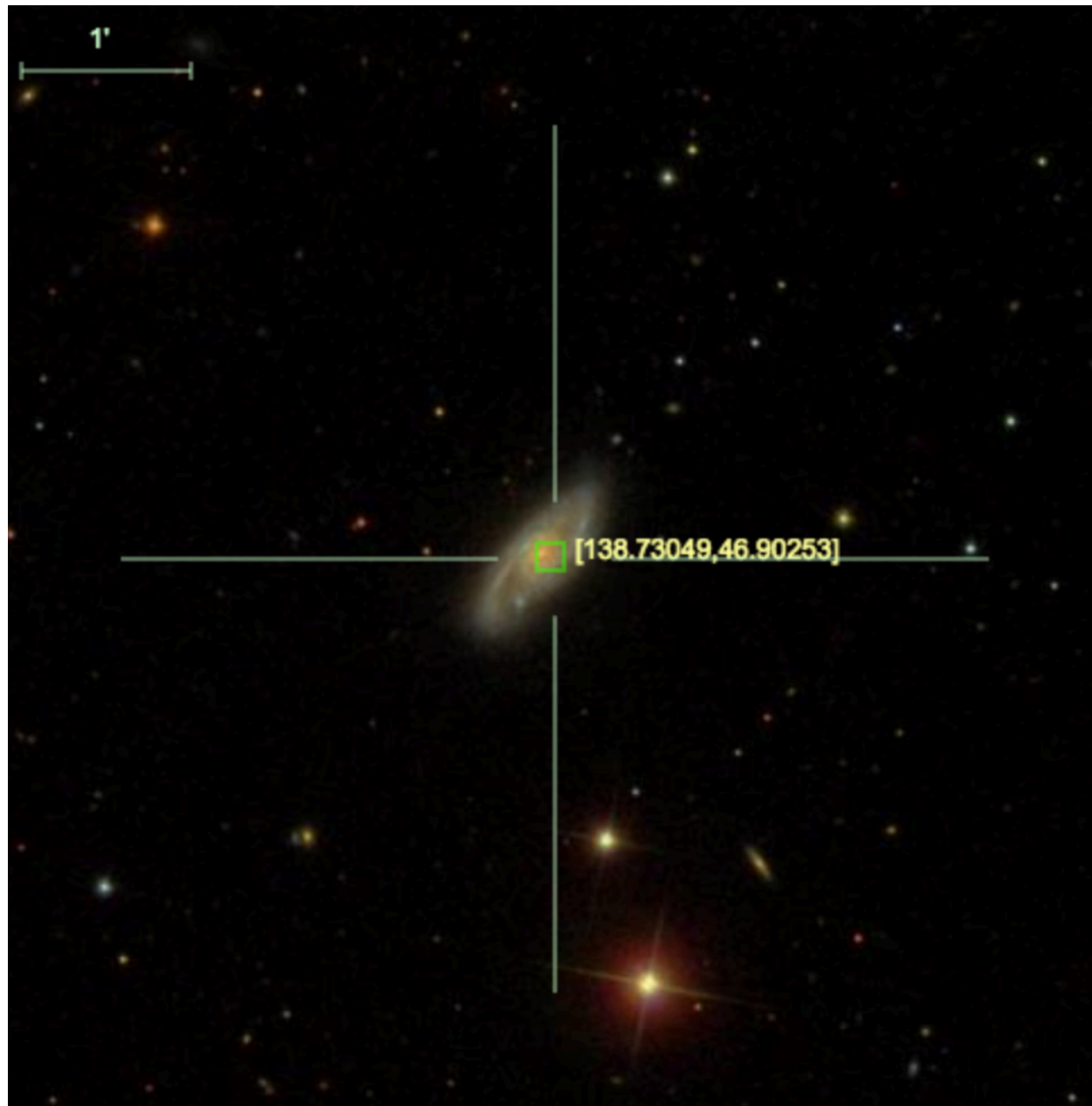
With Andy Tzanidakis, Yuhan Yao, Mansi Kasliwal and
the ZTF collaboration

Volume-limited Census of the Local Universe (CLU) experiment

A powerful complement to the flux-limited Bright Transient Survey

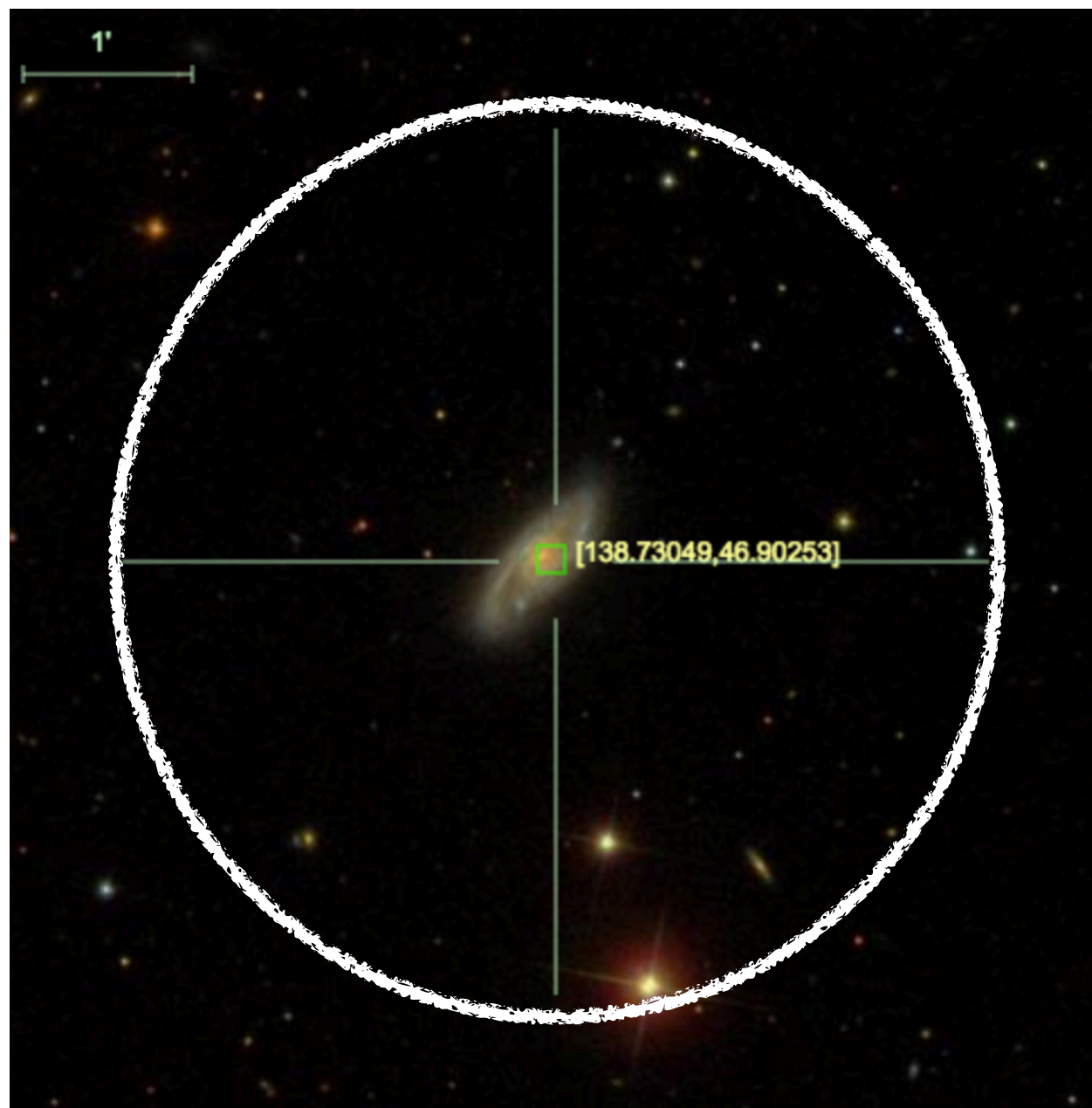
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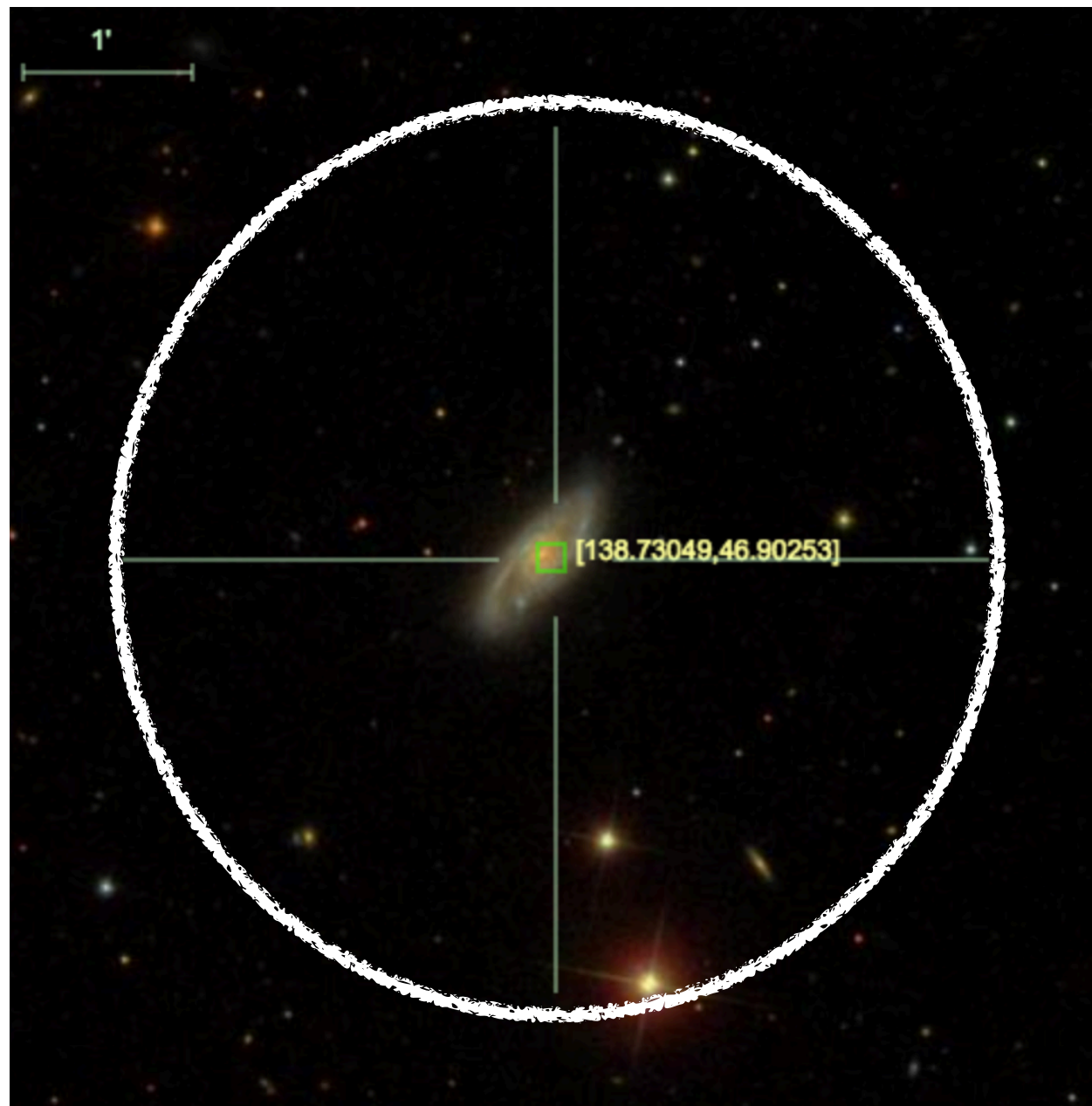


Transients announced
immediately on the
Transient Name Server

De+ 2020b

Volume-limited Census of the Local Universe (CLU) experiment

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Aim completeness of all
transients brighter than
 $M = -16.5$ (< 200 Mpc)
and $M = -15$ (< 100 Mpc)

De+ 2020b

Spectroscopic classification of all transients brighter than 20 mag, within $100''$ of host galaxy within 200 Mpc (Cook+ 2019)



P60 SEDM:

Brighter than 19 mag

+ community effort + ZTF collaboration follow-up

P200 + DBSP:

Between 19-20 mag

Keck I + LRIS:

Follow-up



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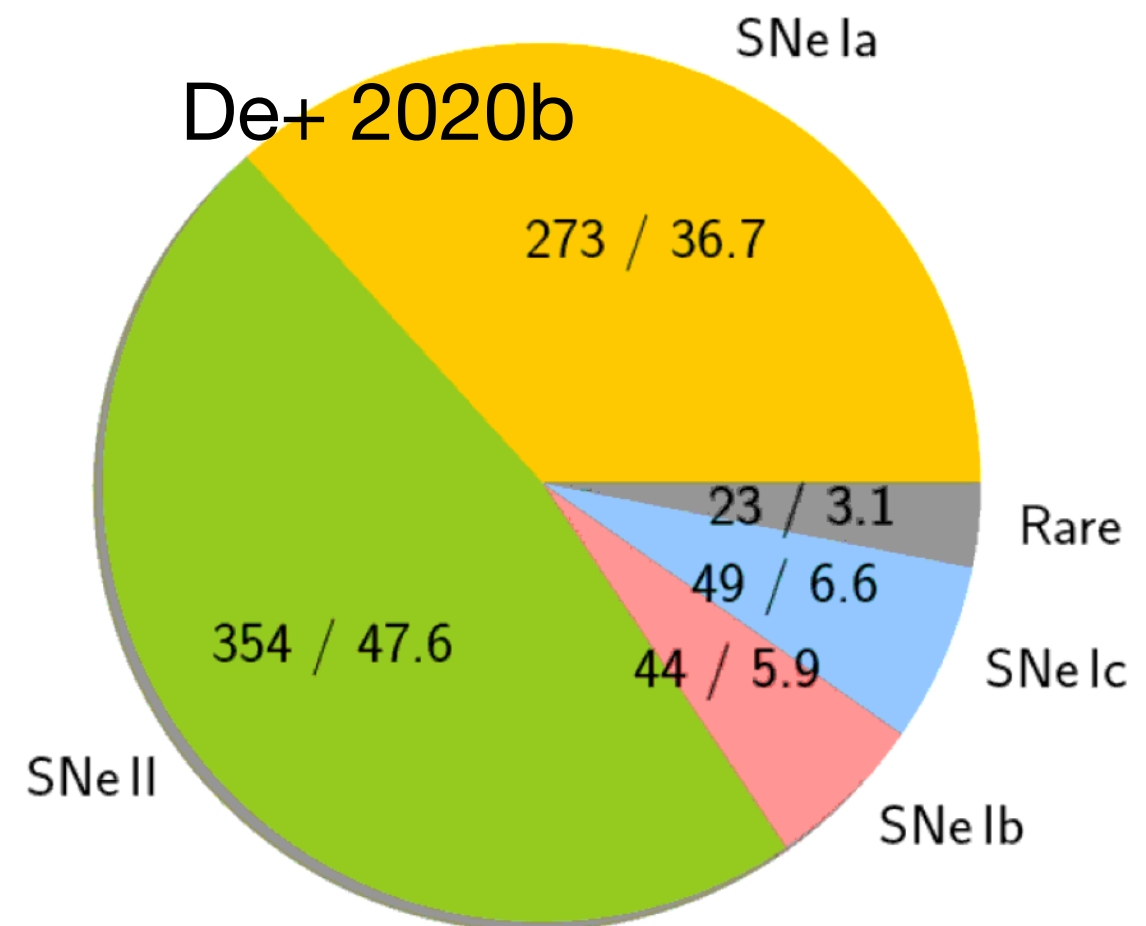


Keck I + LRIS:

Follow-up

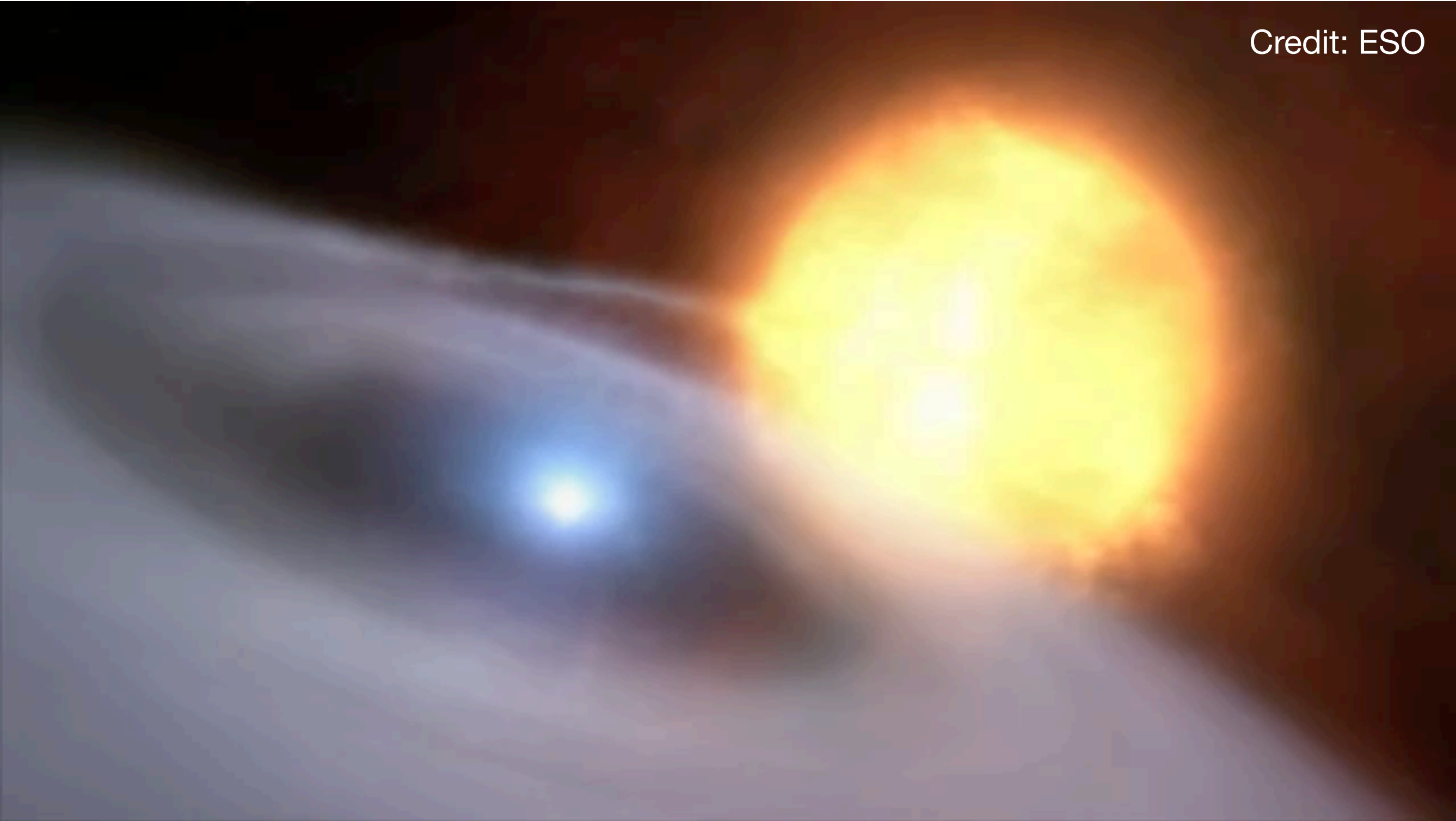
754 spectroscopically classified
SNe in 16 months
(90% complete; ~ 1500 as of
October 2020)

**The largest volume-limited
supernova sample till date**



The faintest thermonuclear supernovae

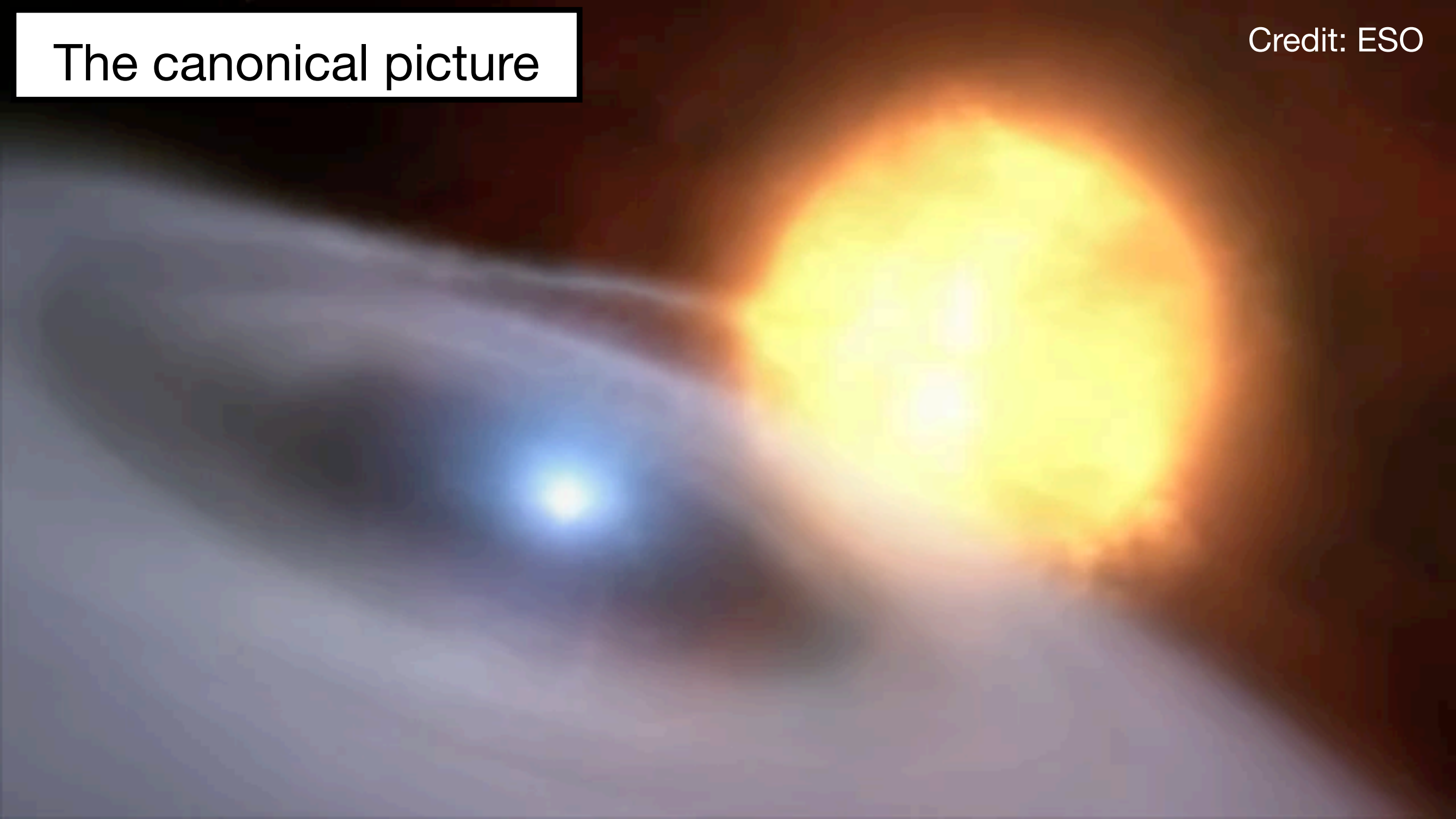
Credit: ESO



The faintest thermonuclear supernovae

The canonical picture

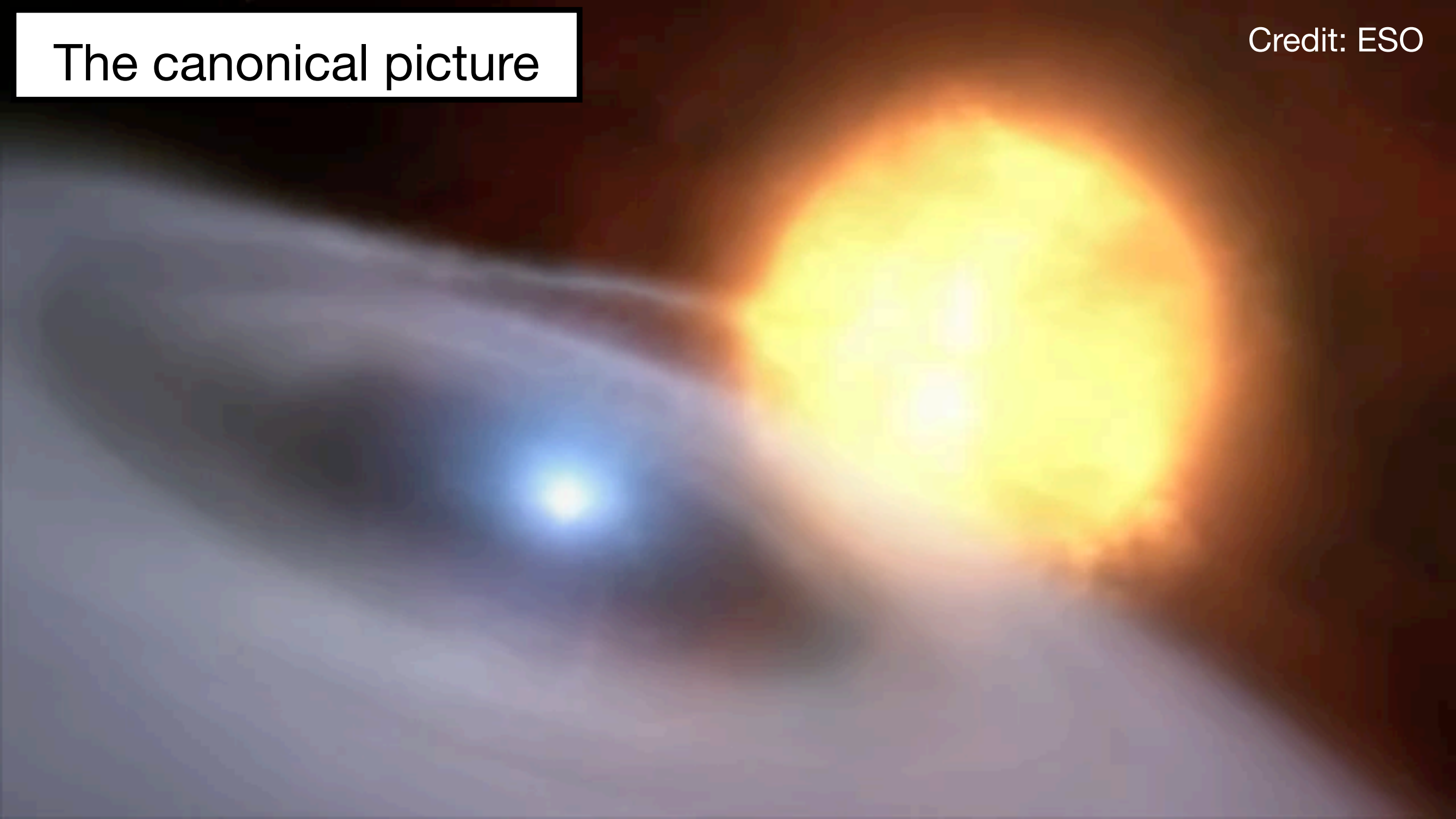
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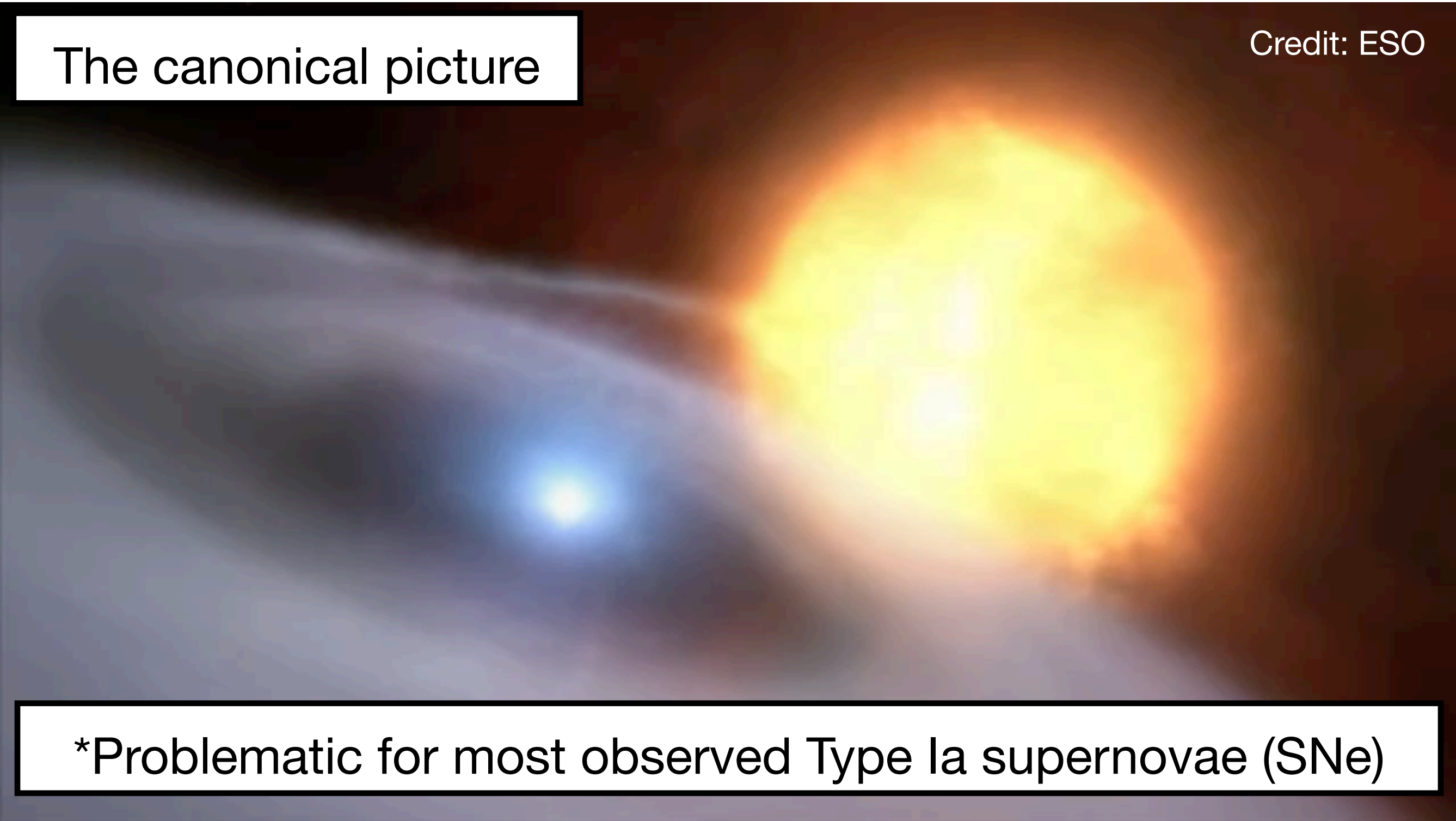
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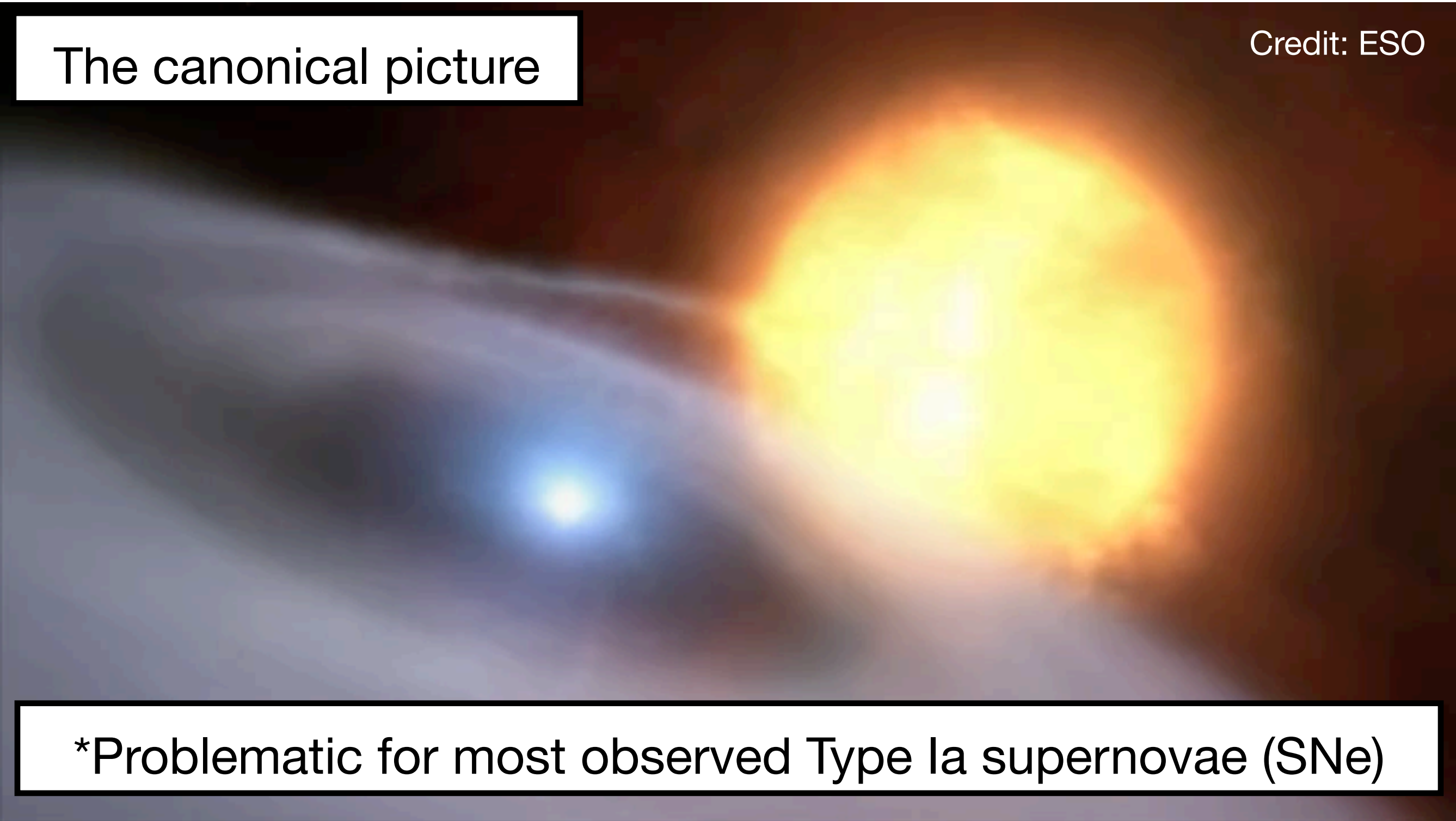


*Problematic for most observed Type Ia supernovae (SNe)

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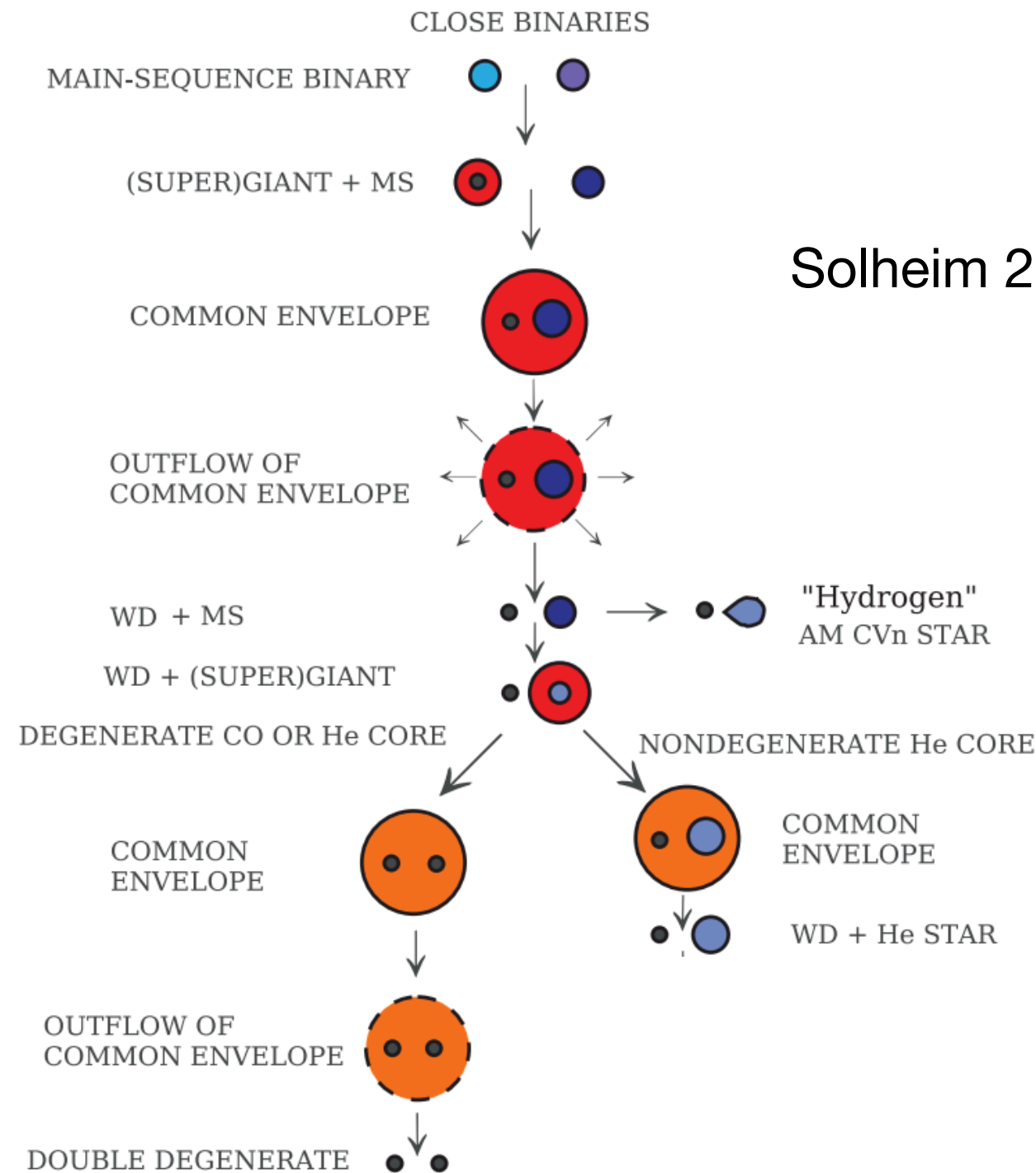


*Problematic for most observed Type Ia supernovae (SNe)

Single degenerate or double degenerate? Near-Chandrasekhar or sub-Chandrasekhar mass? What is the explosion trigger?

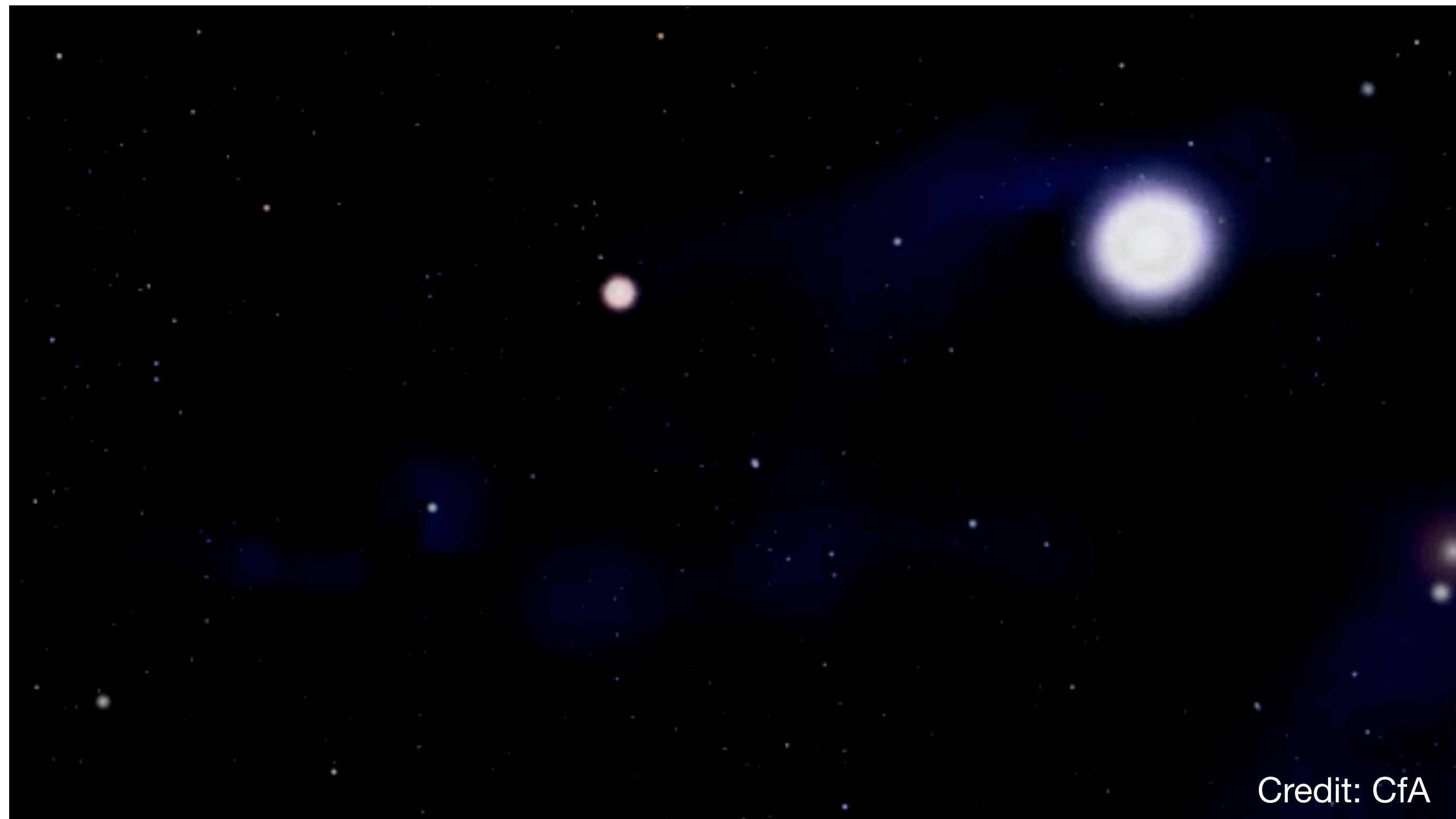
Pathways to sub-Chandrasekhar mass explosions

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Solheim 2010, Yungelson+ 2008

Pathways to sub-Chandrasekhar mass explosions



Credit: CfA

Pathways to sub-Chandrasekhar mass explosions

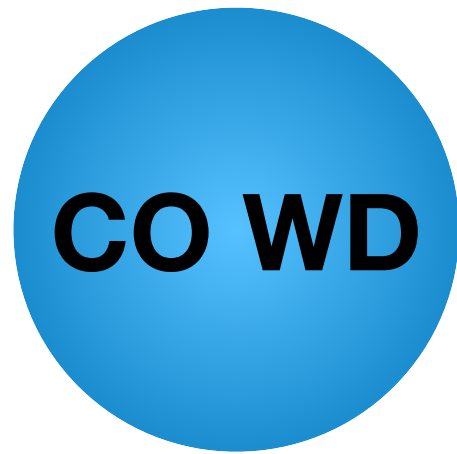


Credit: CfA

Next? Gravitational waves vs. Stellar physics

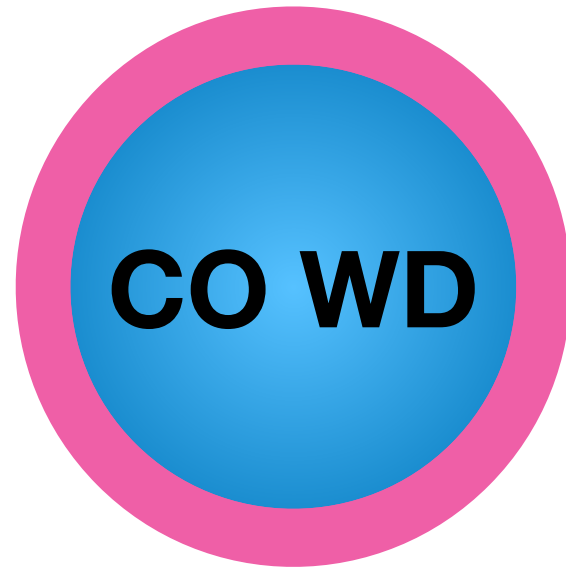
**As Type Ia supernova progenitors:
“Double detonation”**

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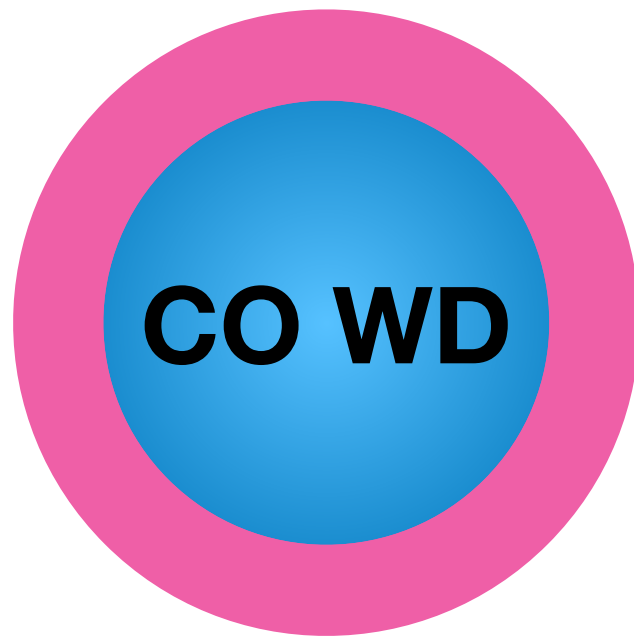
He shell

As Type Ia supernova progenitors: “Double detonation”



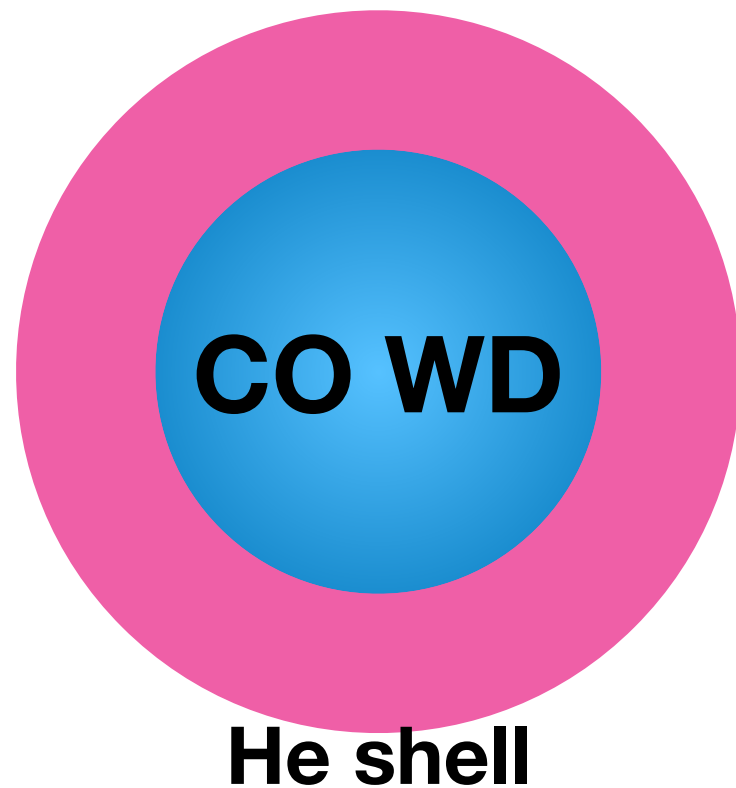
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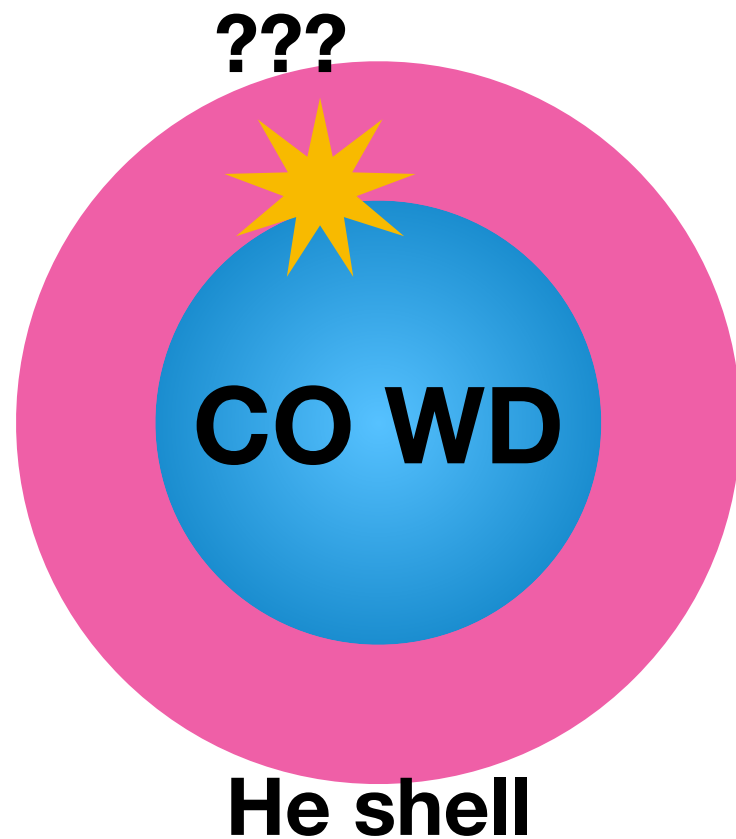


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As Type Ia supernova progenitors: “Double detonation”



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Helium nova? Type Ia
supernova? .Ia supernova?
Ca-rich transients?

As Type Ia supernova progenitors: “Double detonation”



Nomoto 1982; Woosley+ 1986; Nugent+ 1997;
Bildsten+ 2007; Shen+ 2010; Waldman+ 2011;
Fink+ 2010; Sim+ 2012; Shen & Moore 2014;
Polin+ 2019a,b and many others..

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Bildsten+ 2007; Shen+ 2010; Waldman+ 2011;
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Motivation: Fate of old low mass stars, accretion + explosion physics, gravitational wave sources, chemical nucleosynthesis

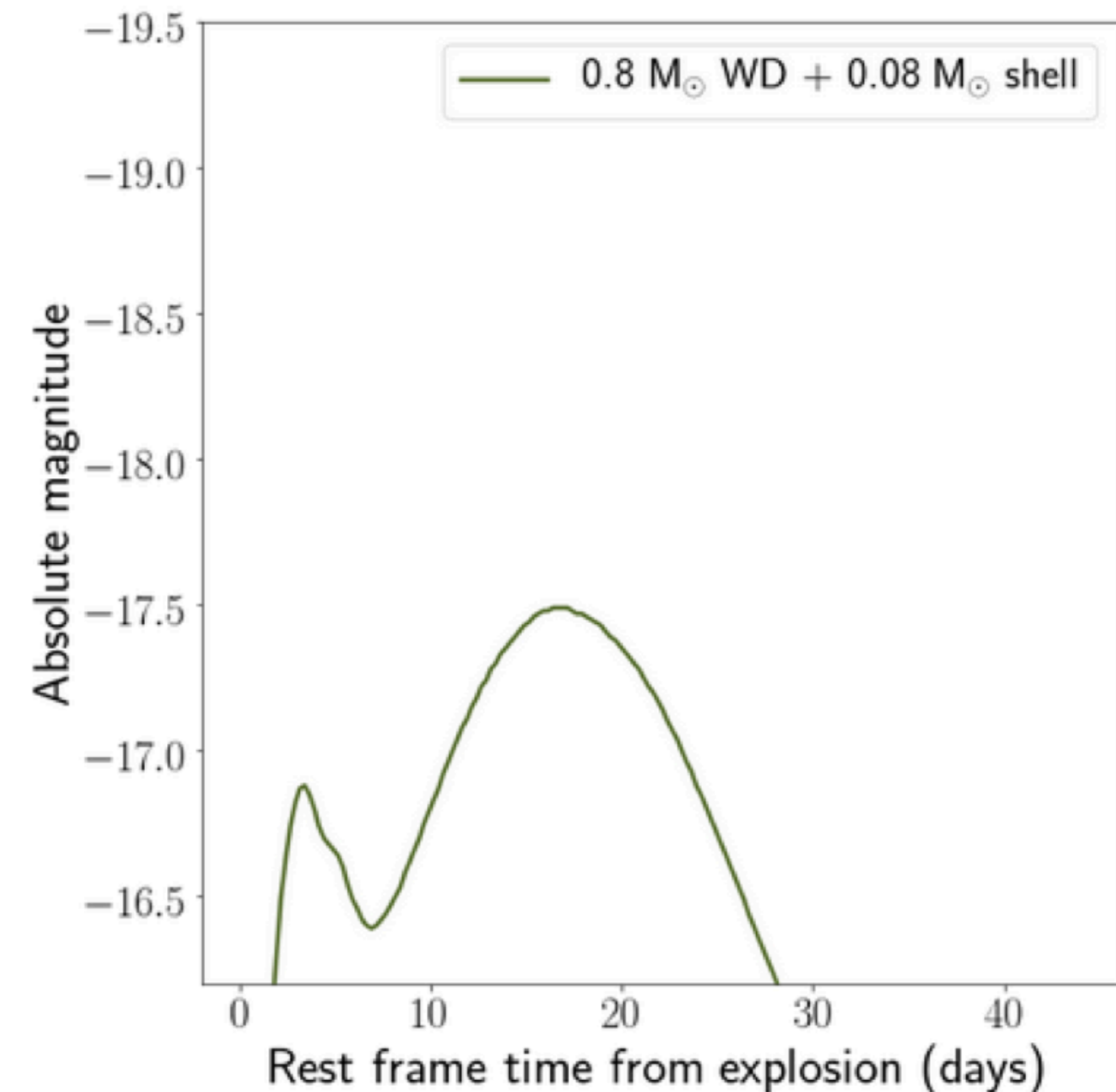
“Footprints” of the shell detonation

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Shallow radioactive material
= Early light curve excess

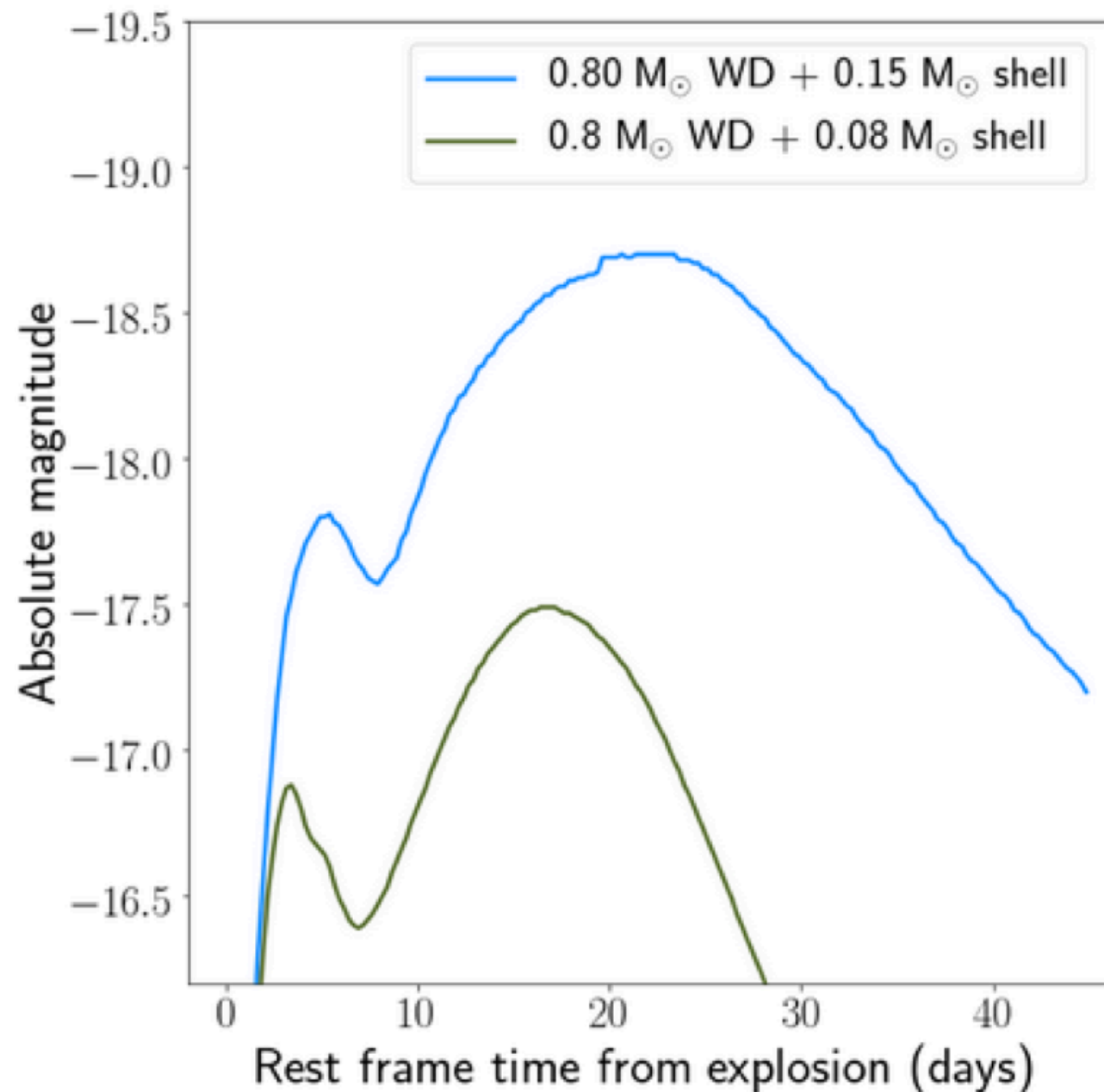
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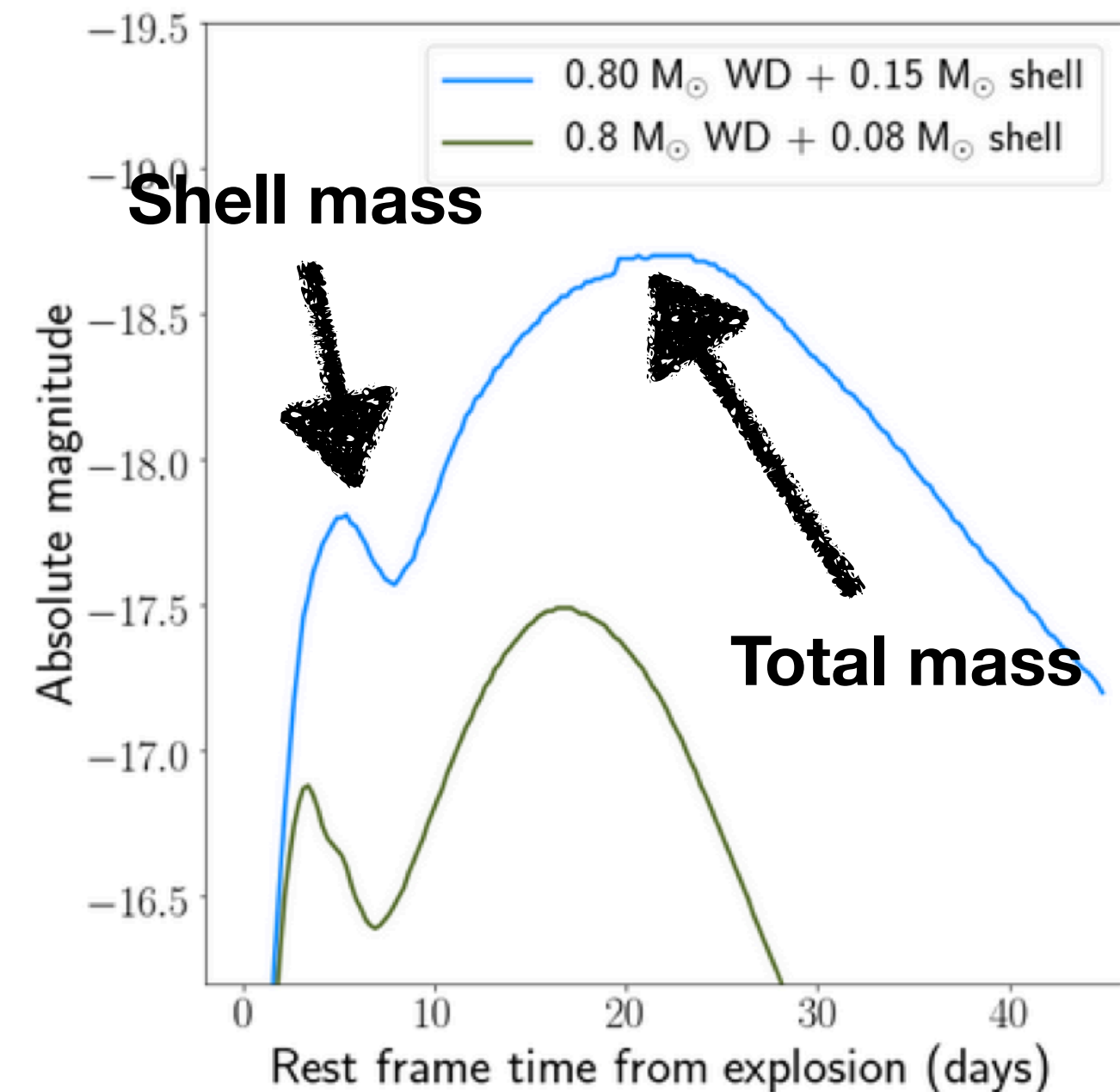
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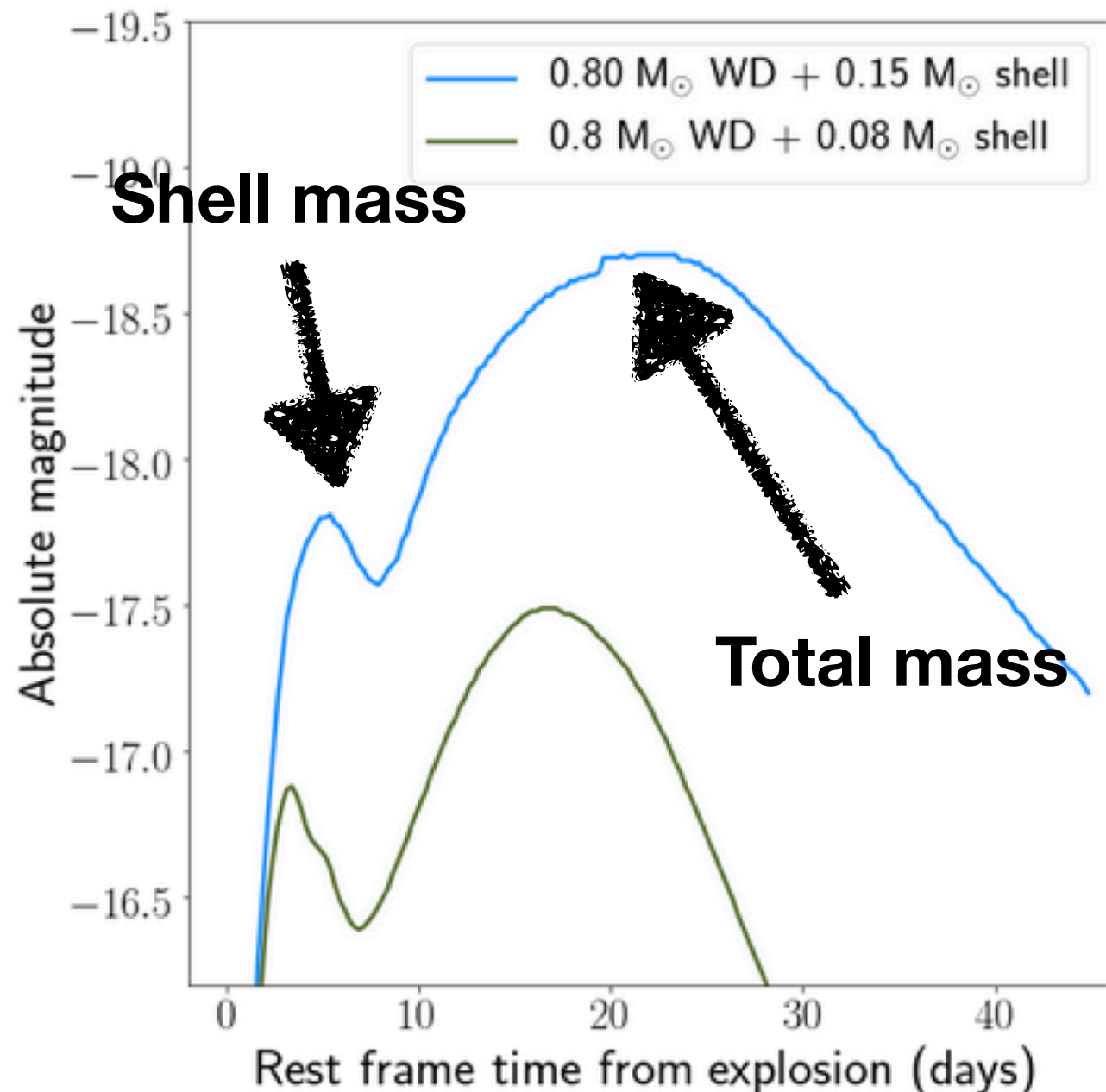
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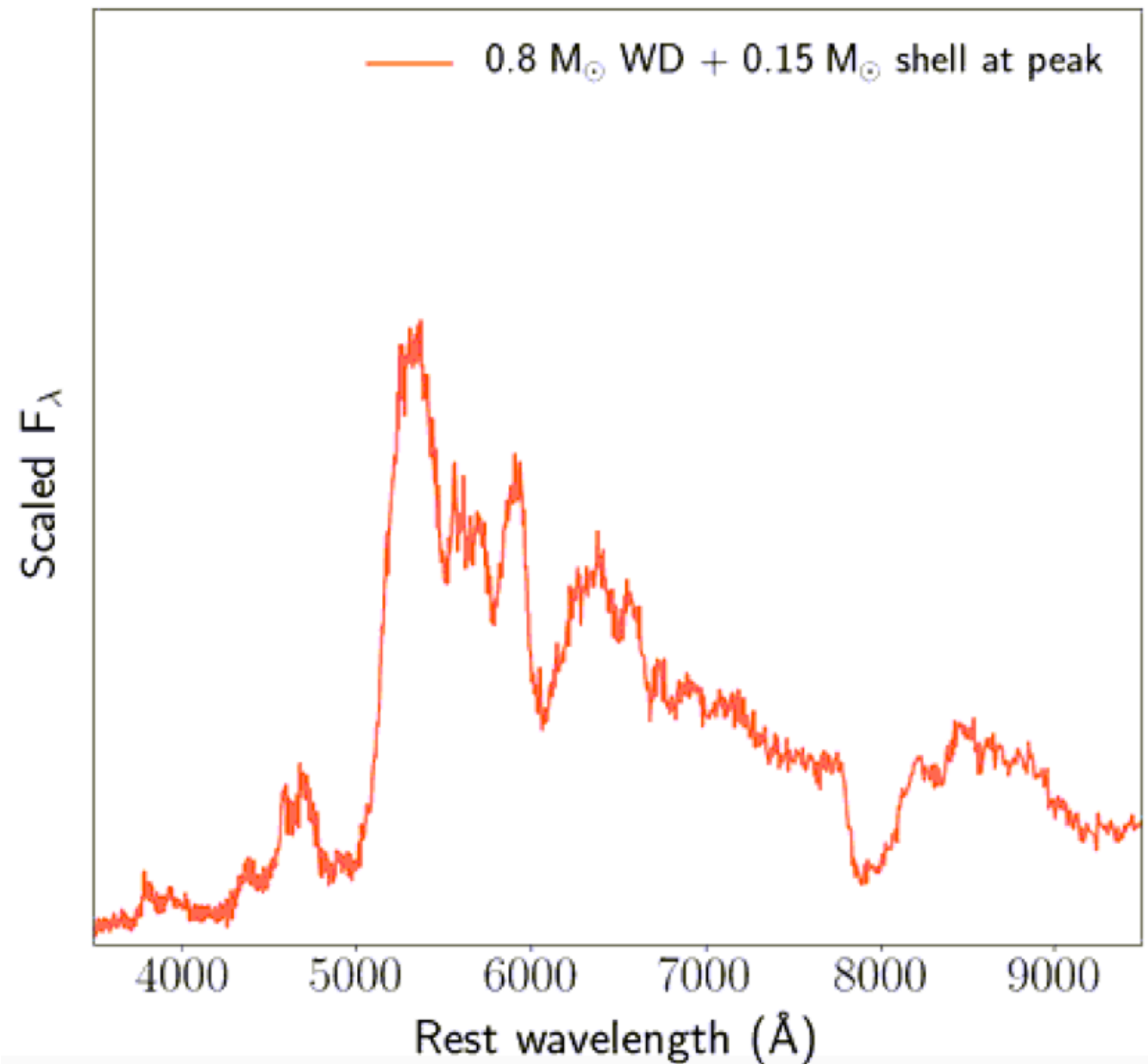
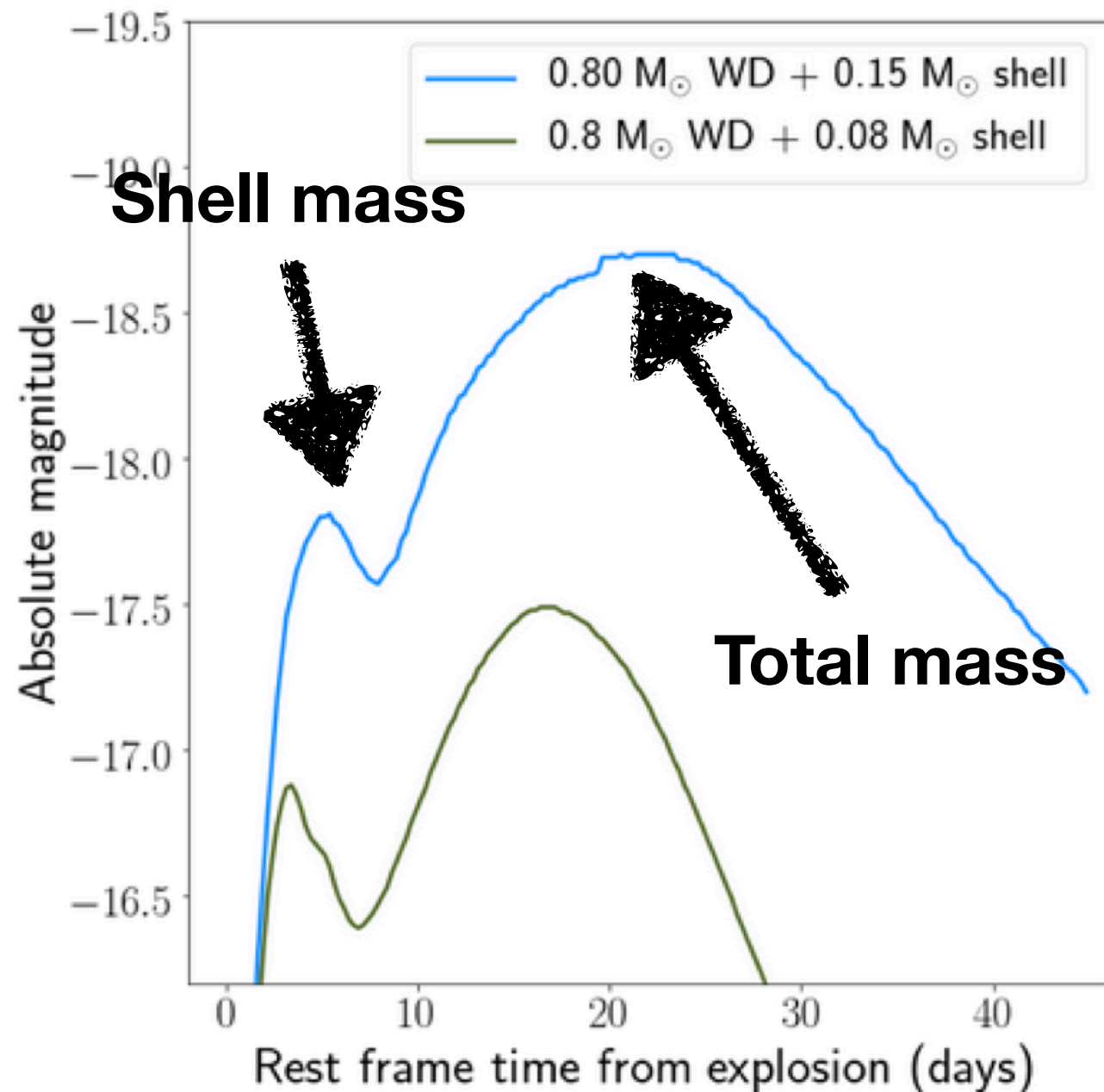
Outer Fe group ashes =
Line blanketing/red color



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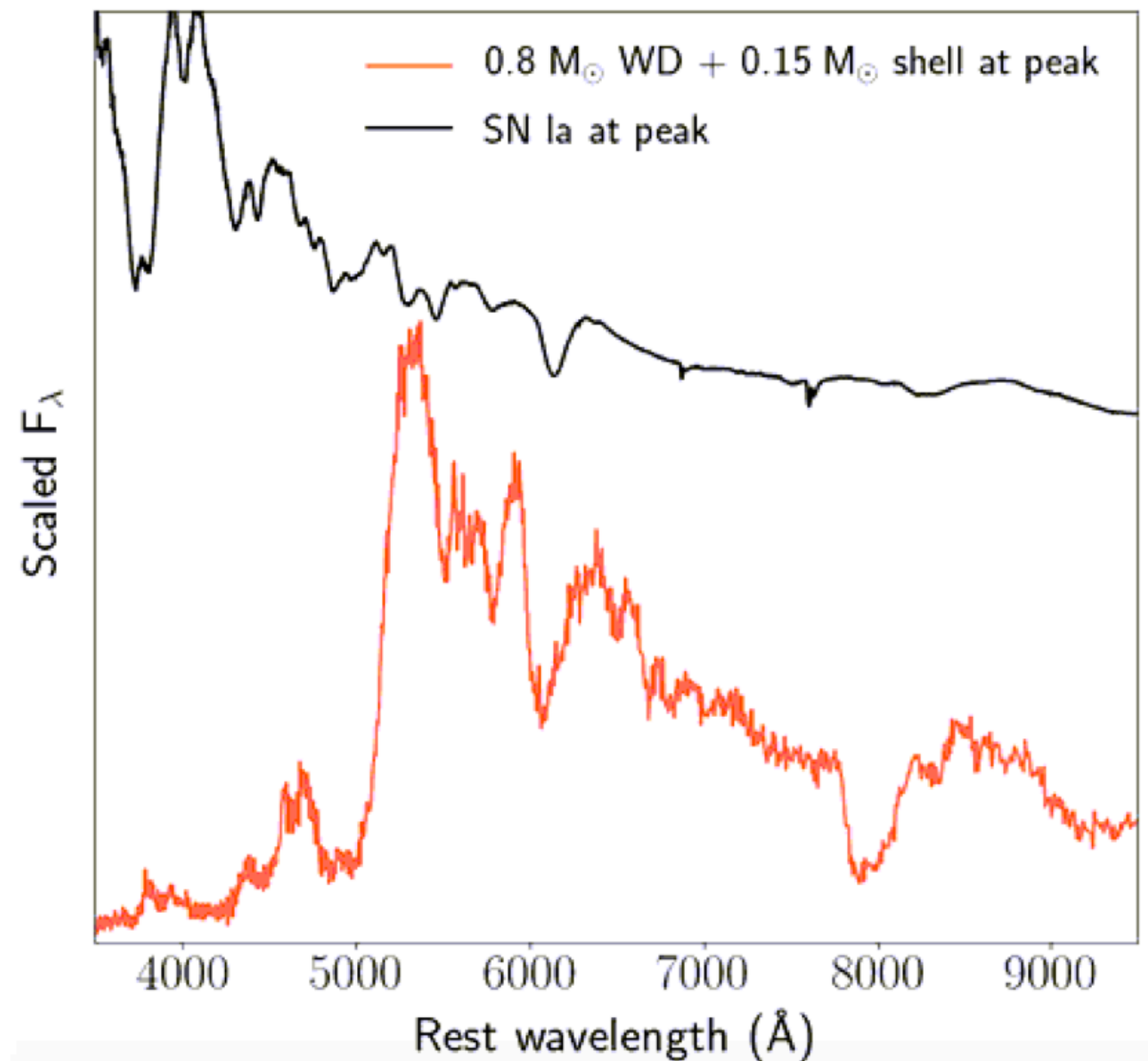
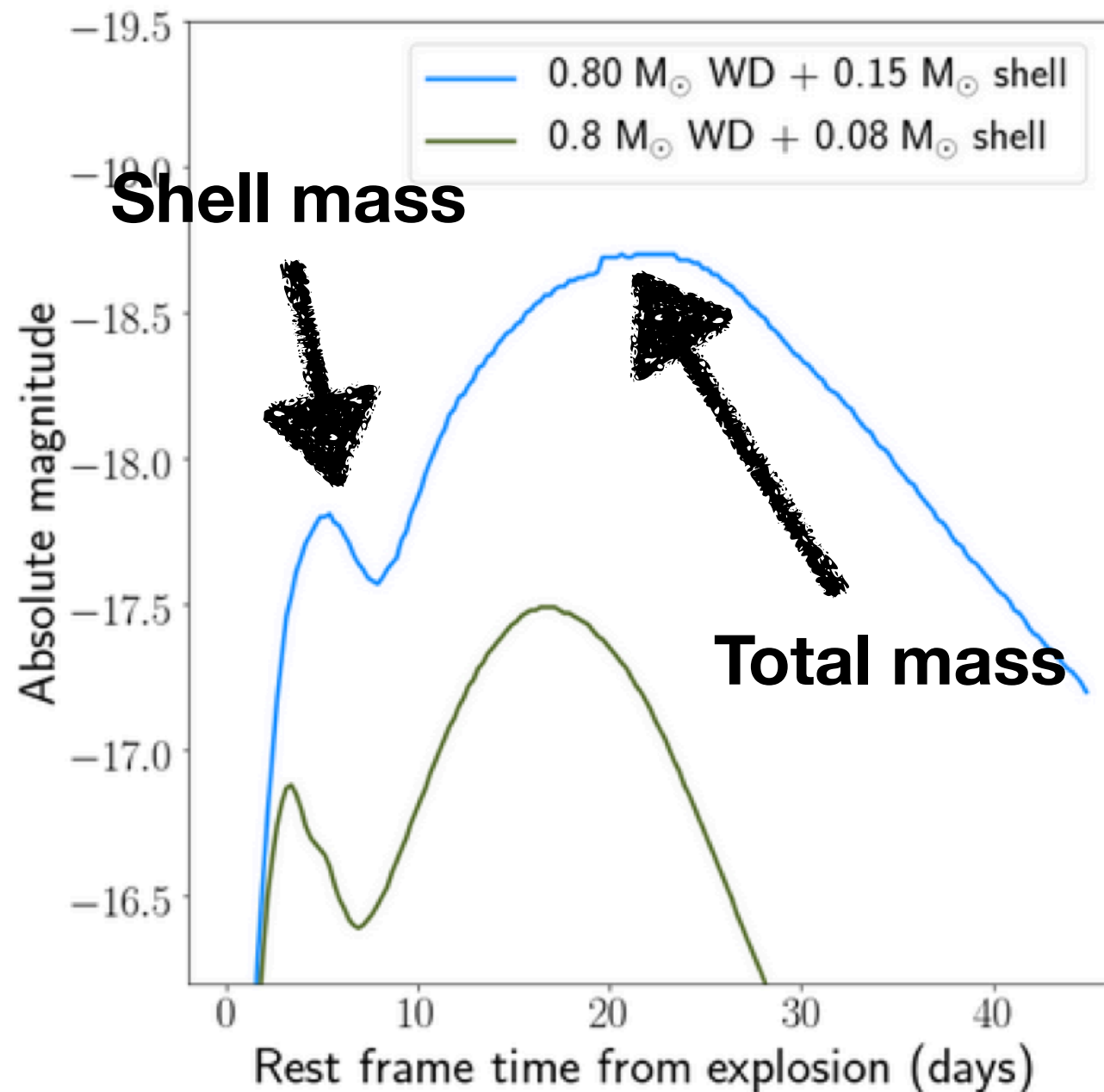
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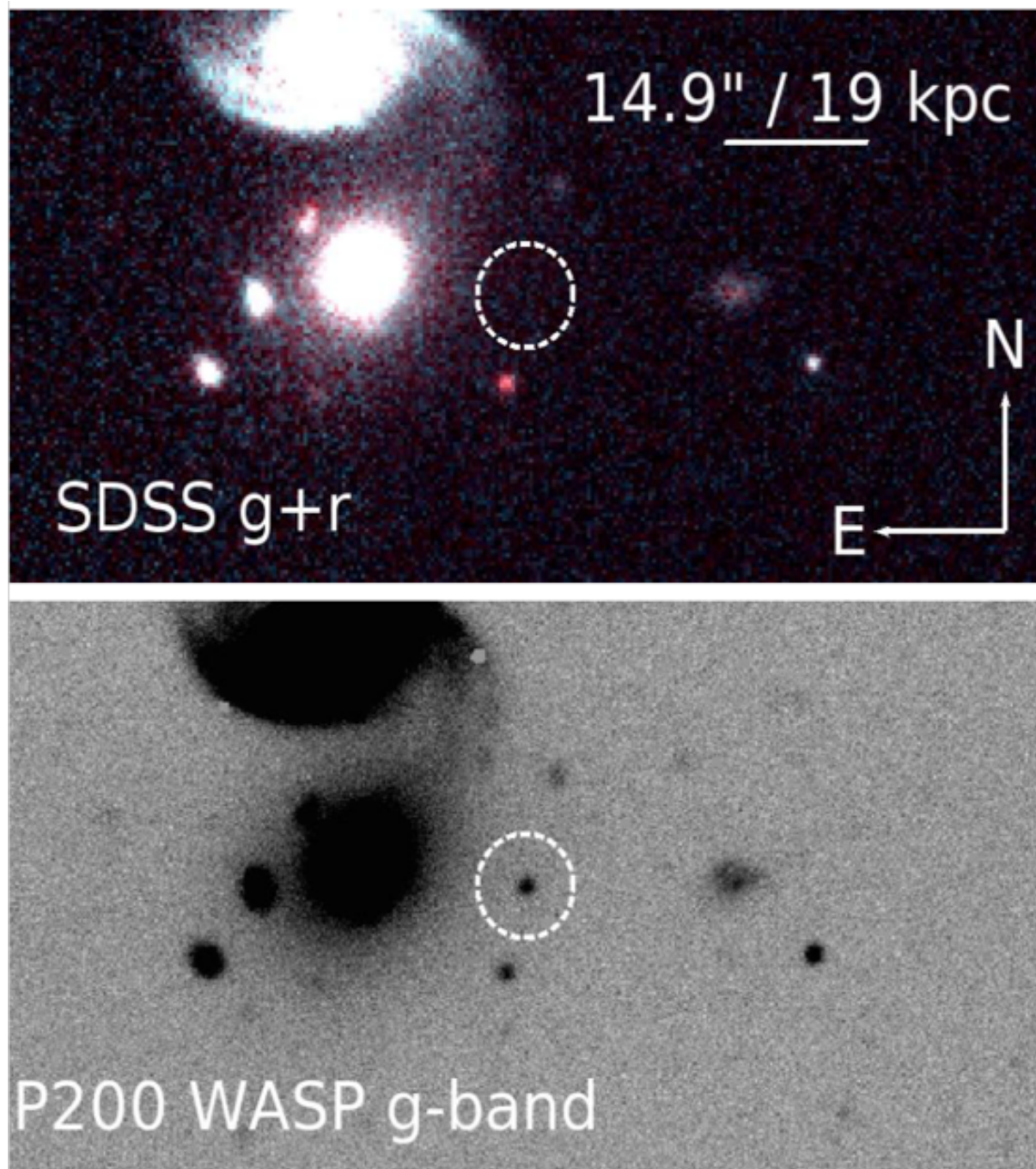
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The first clue: SN 2018byg (!)

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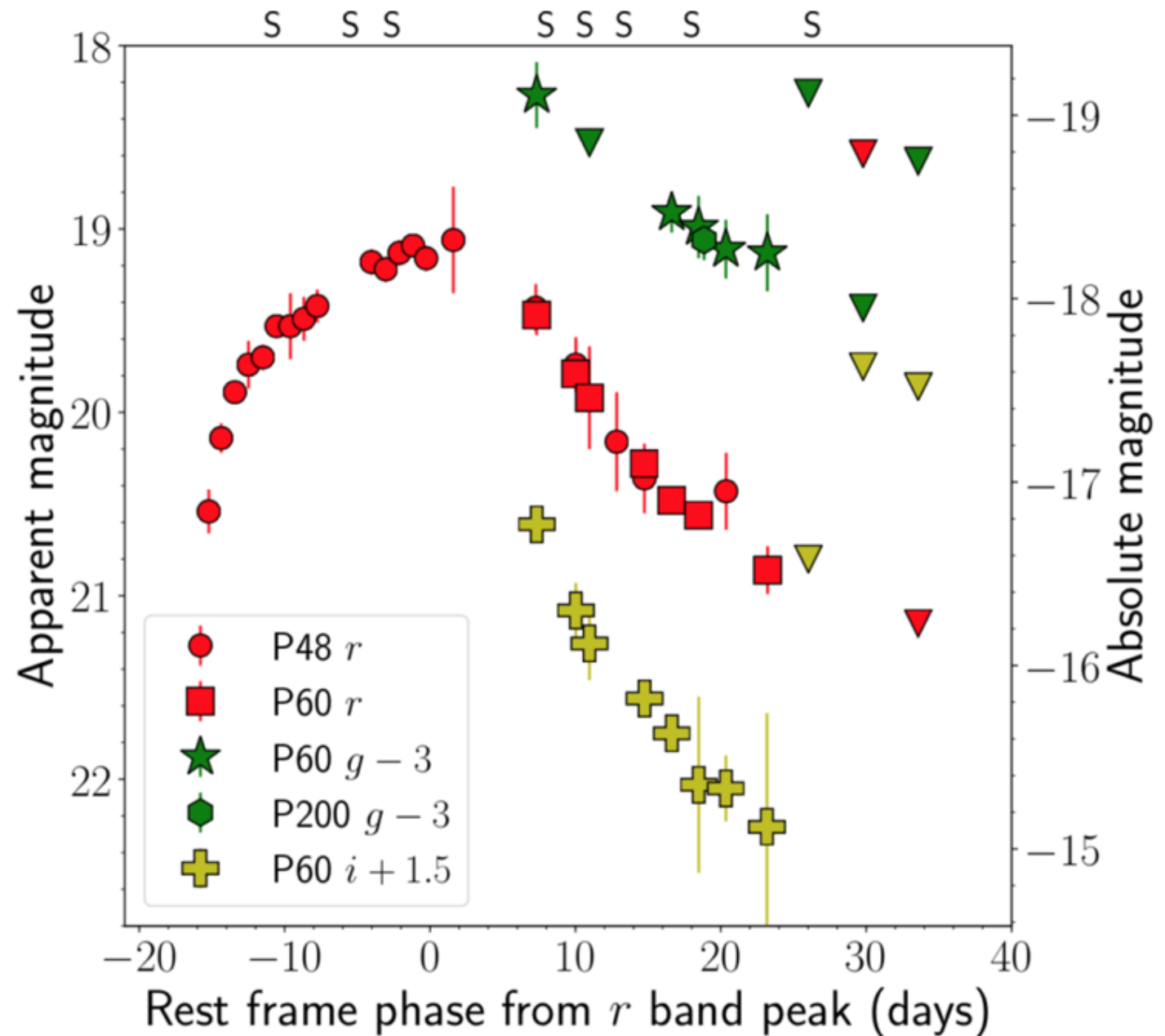
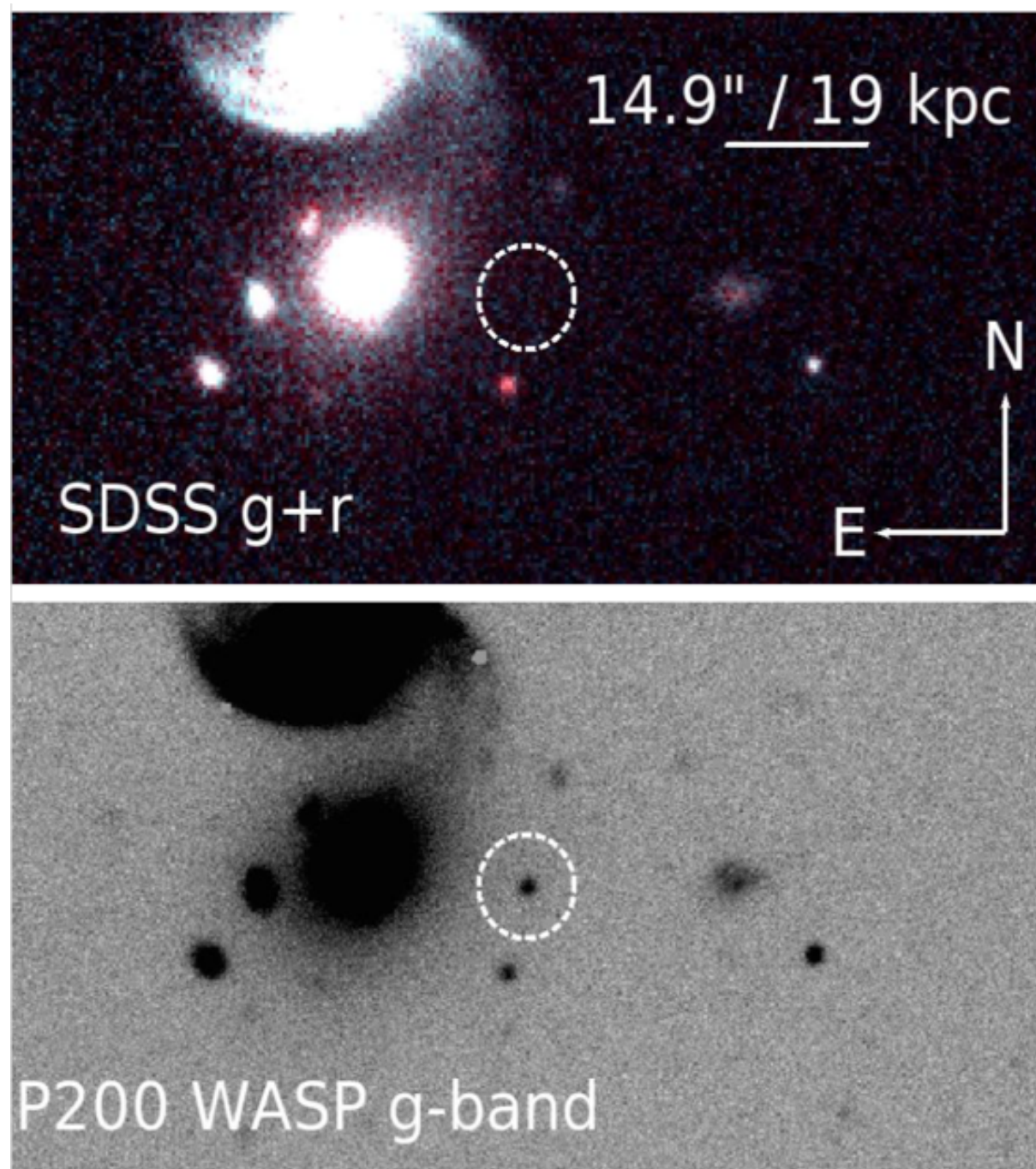
De+ 2019



Discovered in nightly cadence survey with ZTF

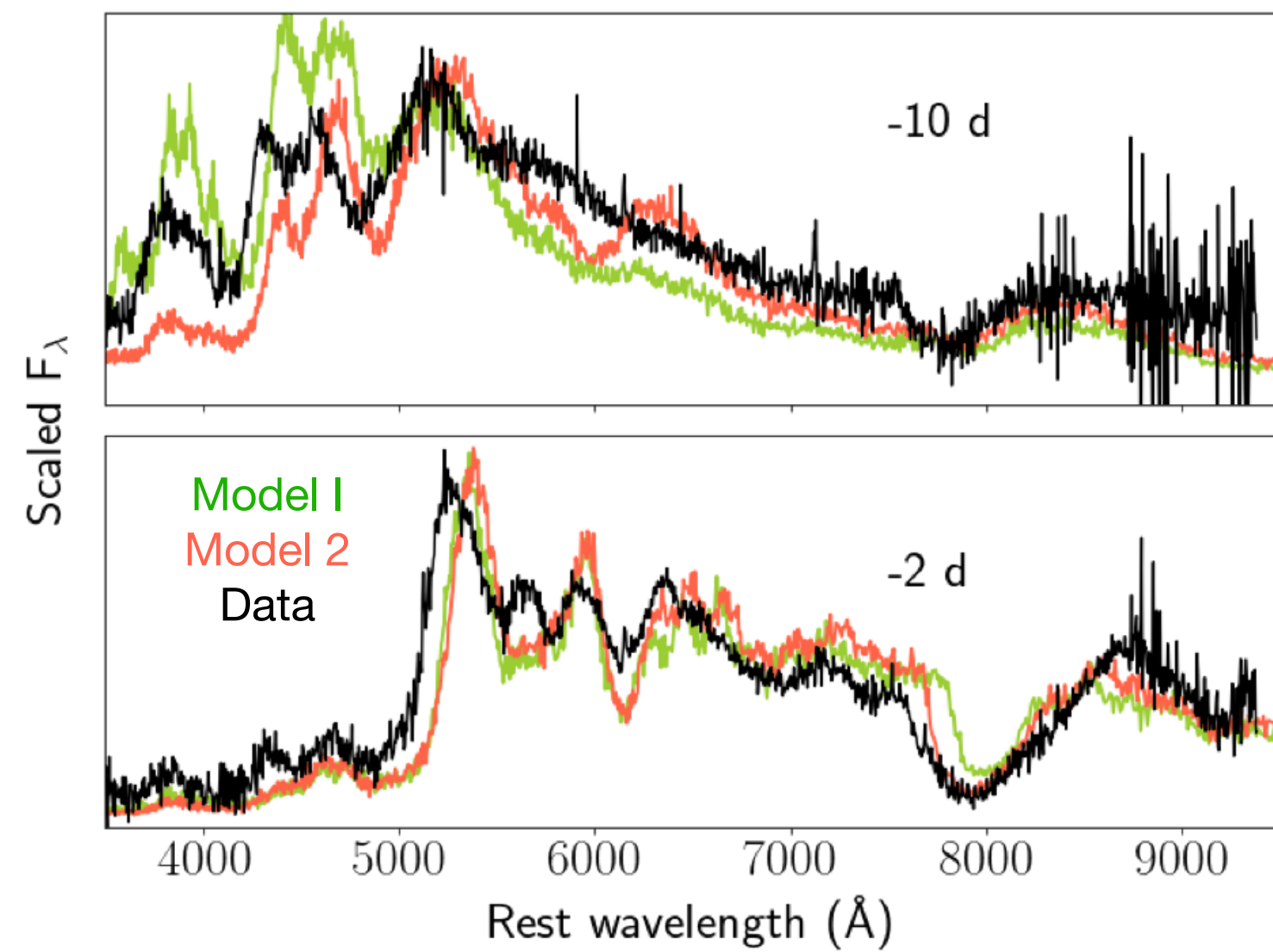
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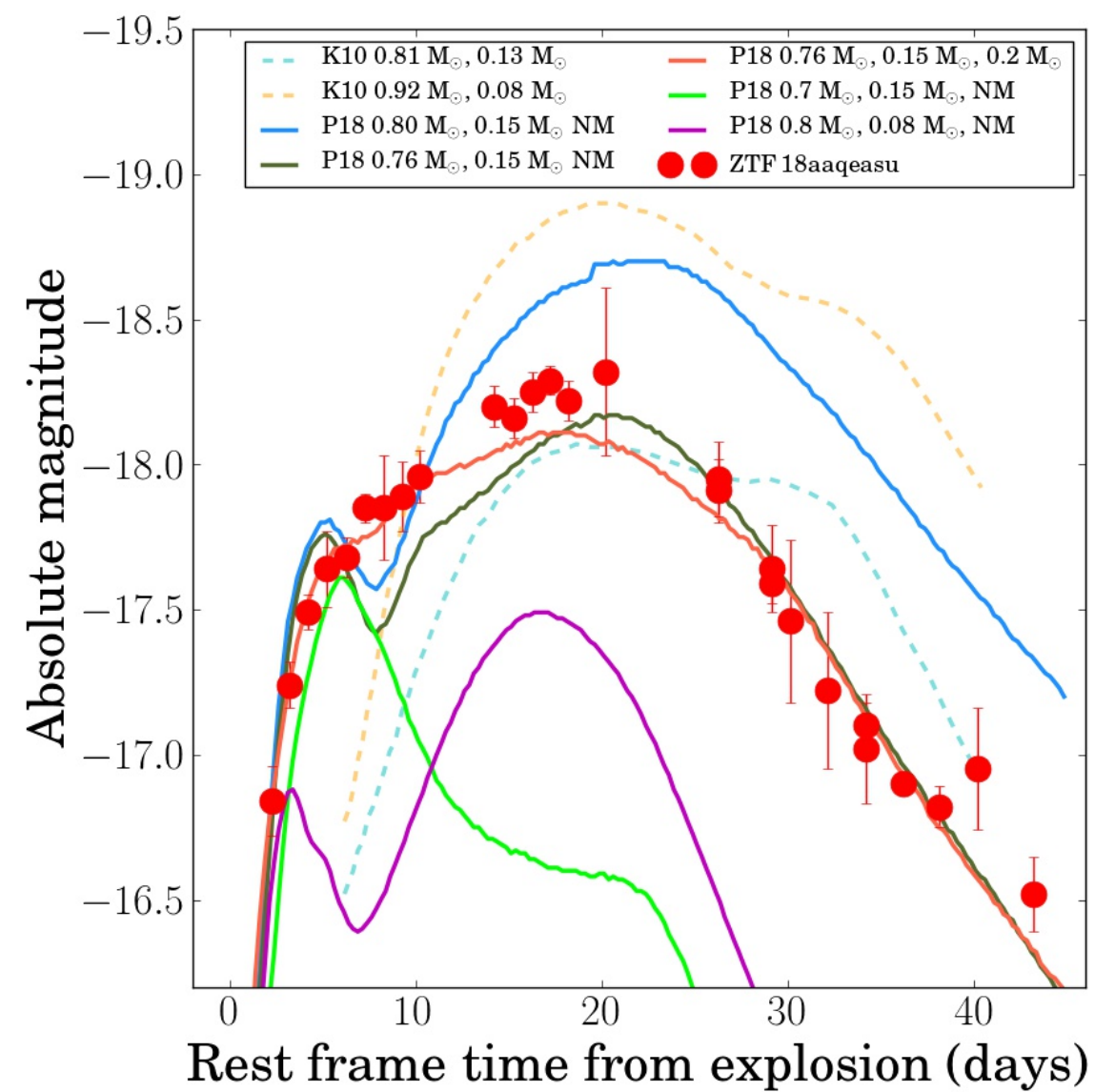
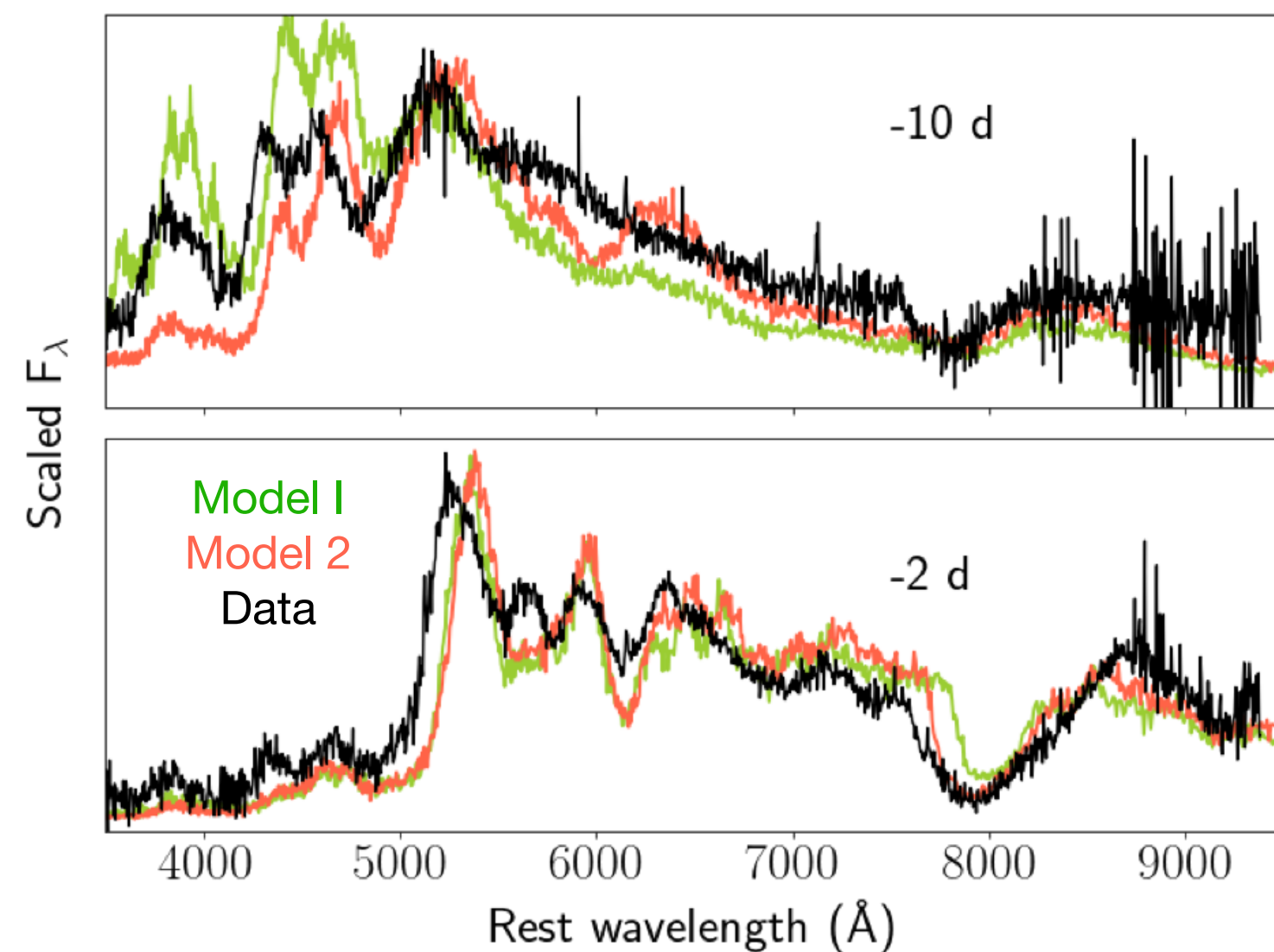


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De+ 2019; Models from Polin+ 2019a



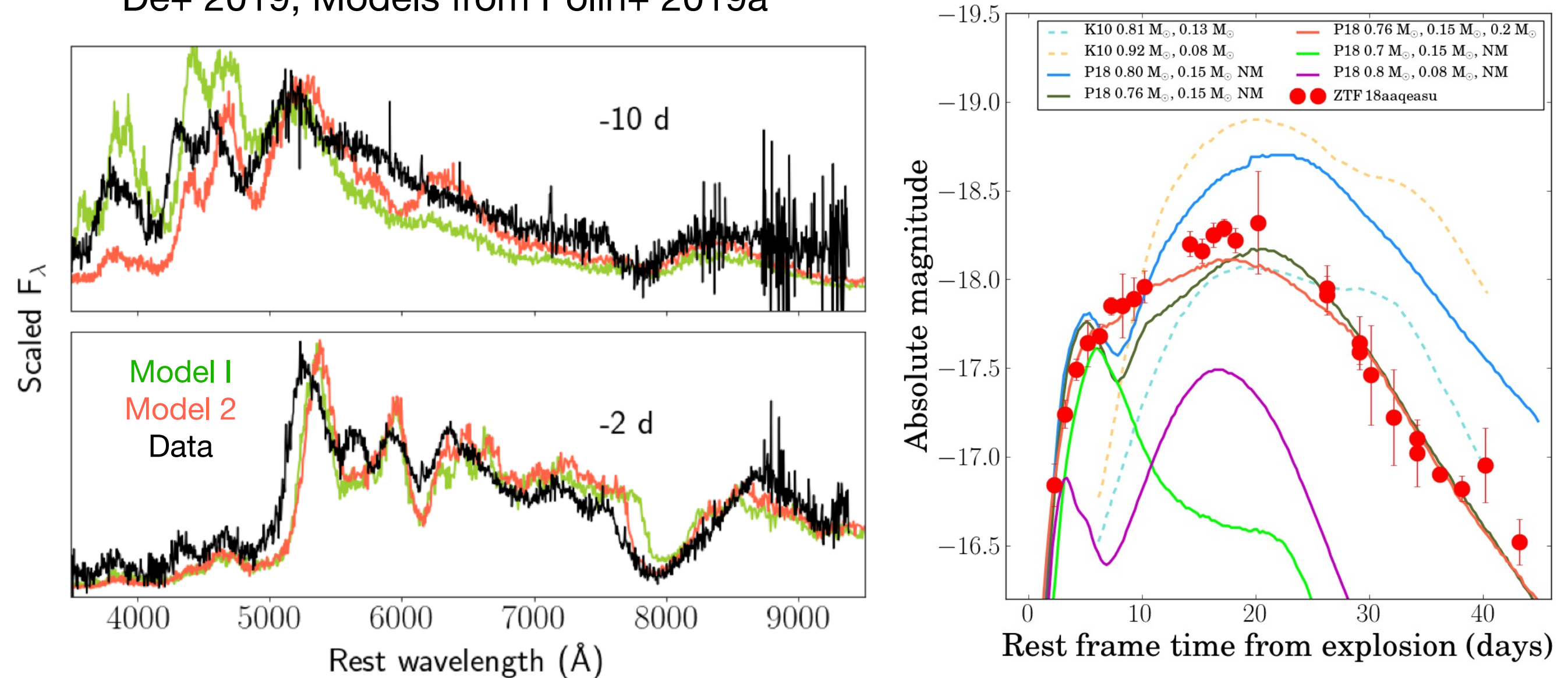
De+ 2019; Models from Polin+ 2019a



First unambiguous evidence of a He shell detonation

Fast rise + strong line blanketing = Smoking gun signature
of a $0.15 M_{\odot}$ shell detonation on a $0.75 M_{\odot}$ white dwarf

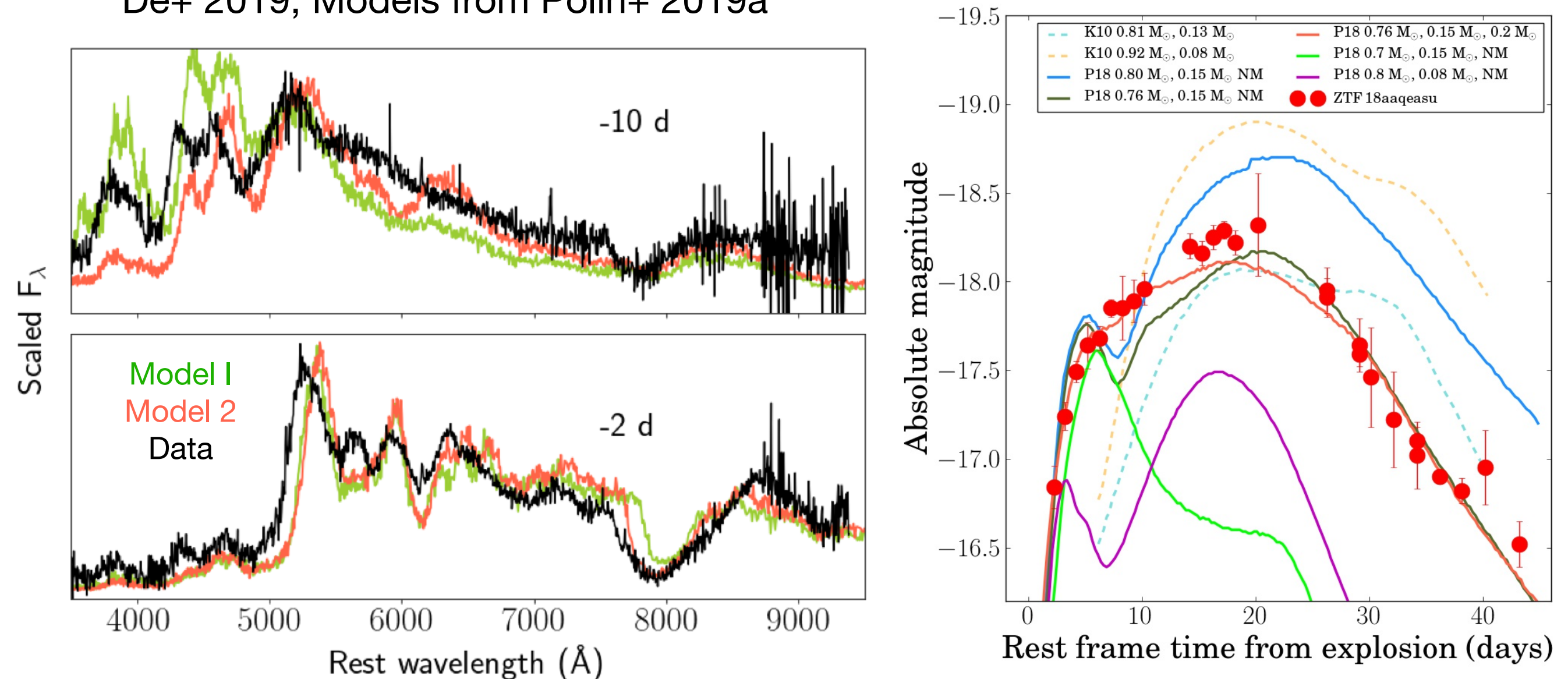
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De+ 2019; Models from Polin+ 2019a



See also SN 2016hmk (Galbany+ 2019, Jacobson-Galan+ 2019), SN 2019yvq (Miller+ 2020, Siebert+ 2020, Tucker+ 2020)

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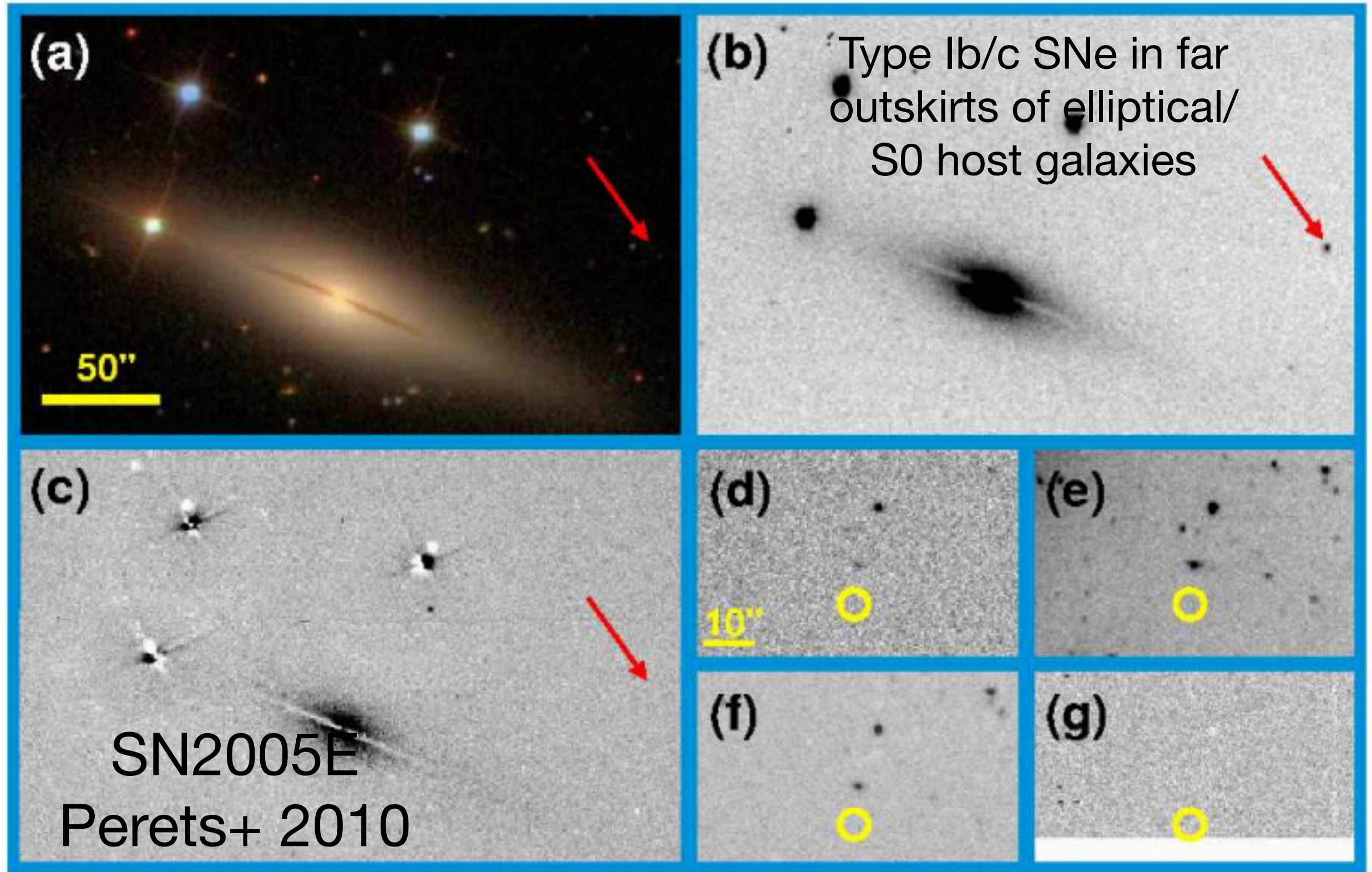
**Shell detonations on massive white dwarfs
exist but rare in the universe ($\sim 1\%$ of SNe Ia)**

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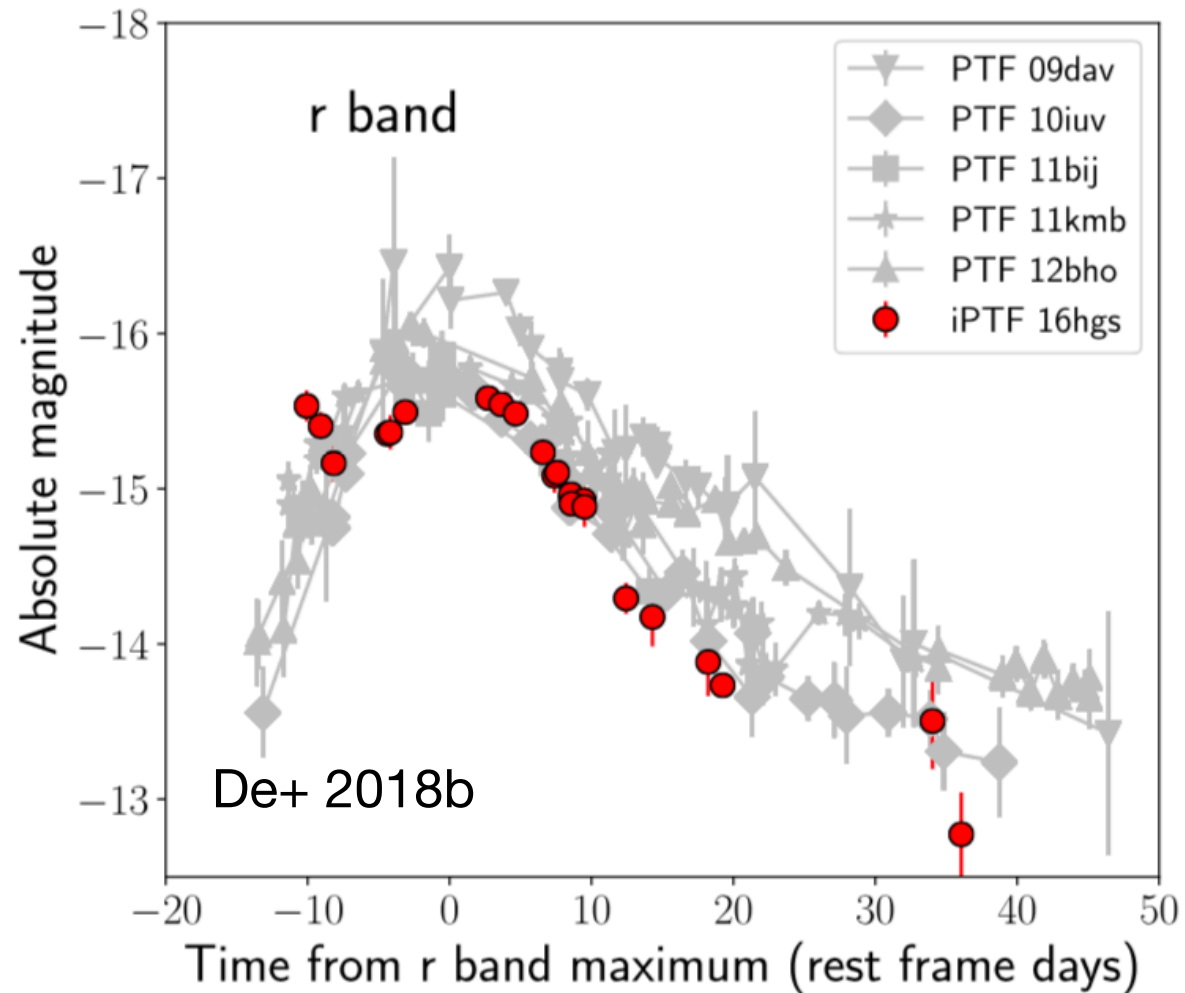
What about lower mass white dwarfs with He
shells? Do they explode as fainter transients?

The elusive Ca-rich transients



Faint, fast evolving explosions

Fast timescales = low ejecta
mass ($\sim 0.5 M_{\odot}$)

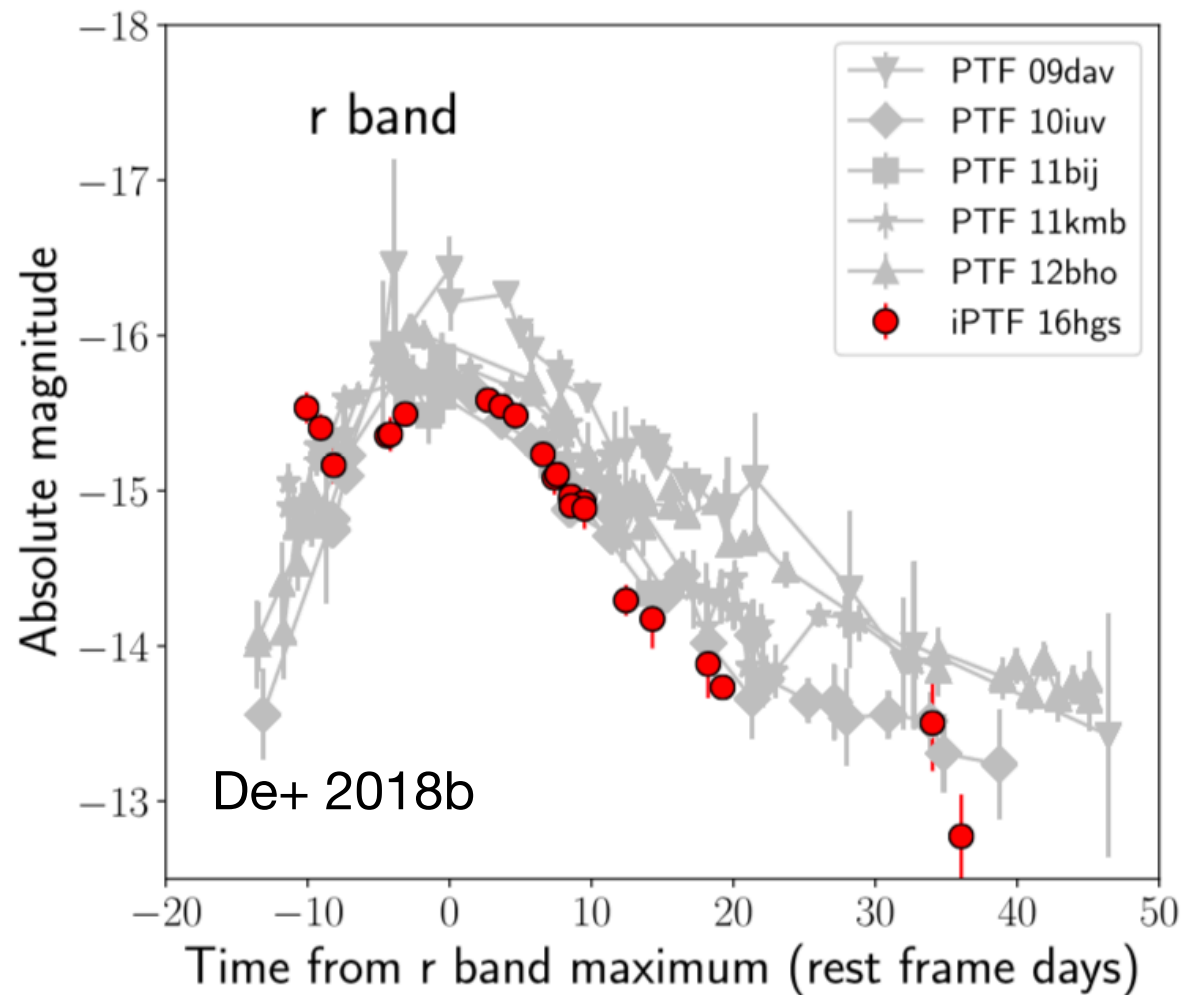


**Only 10 confirmed
events published till date**

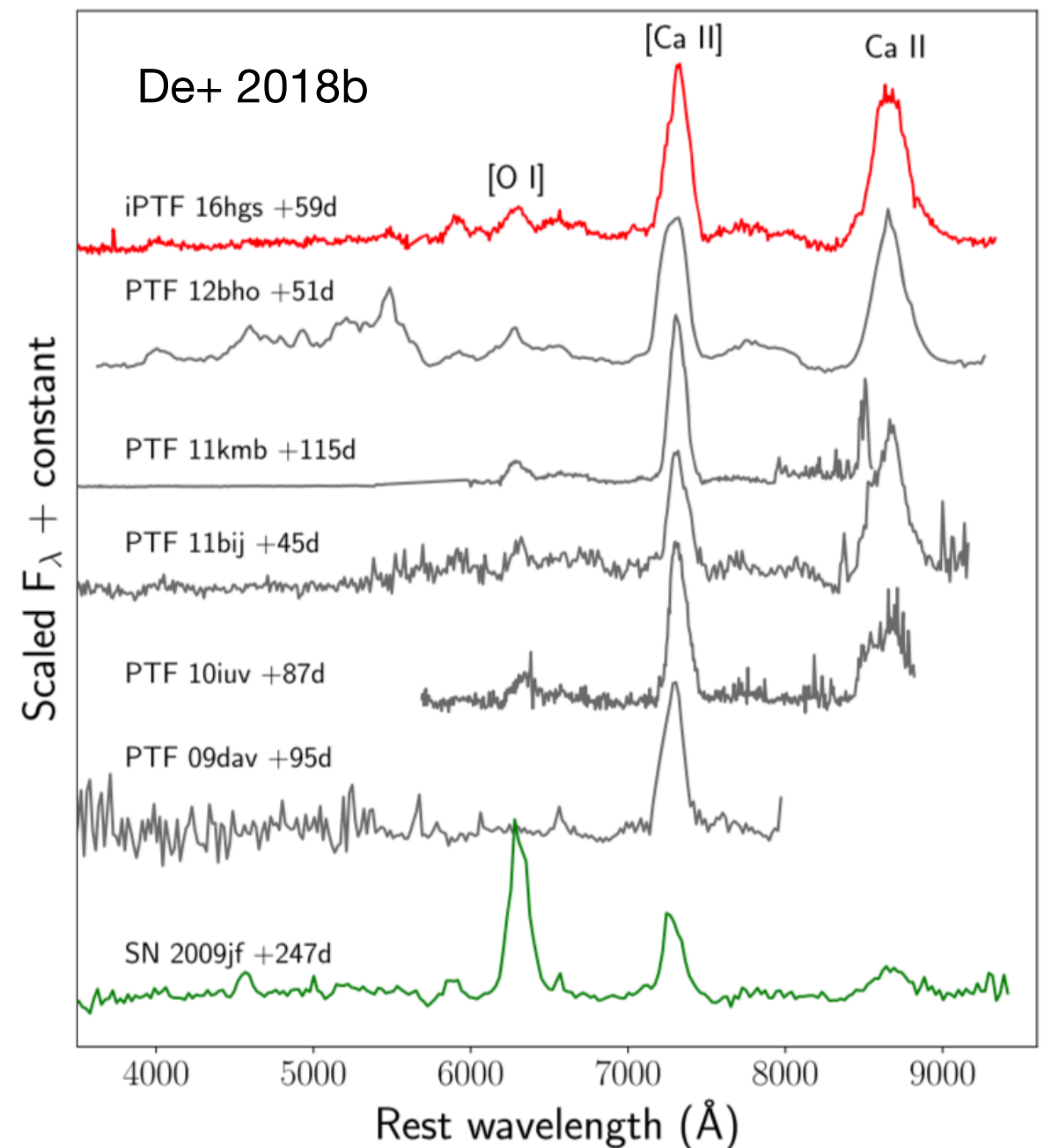
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Strong [Ca II] (+ weak [O I]) emission in the nebular phase



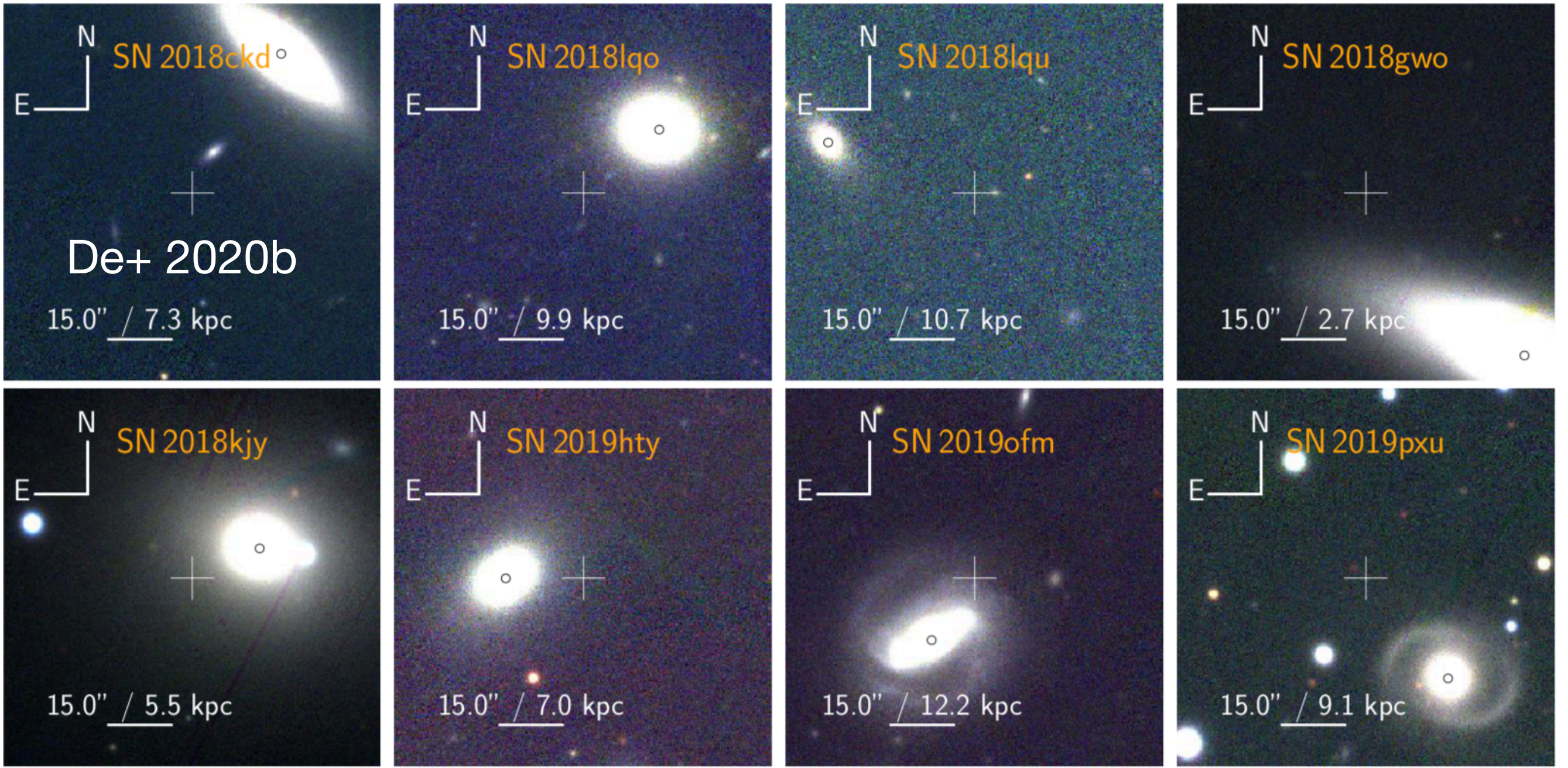
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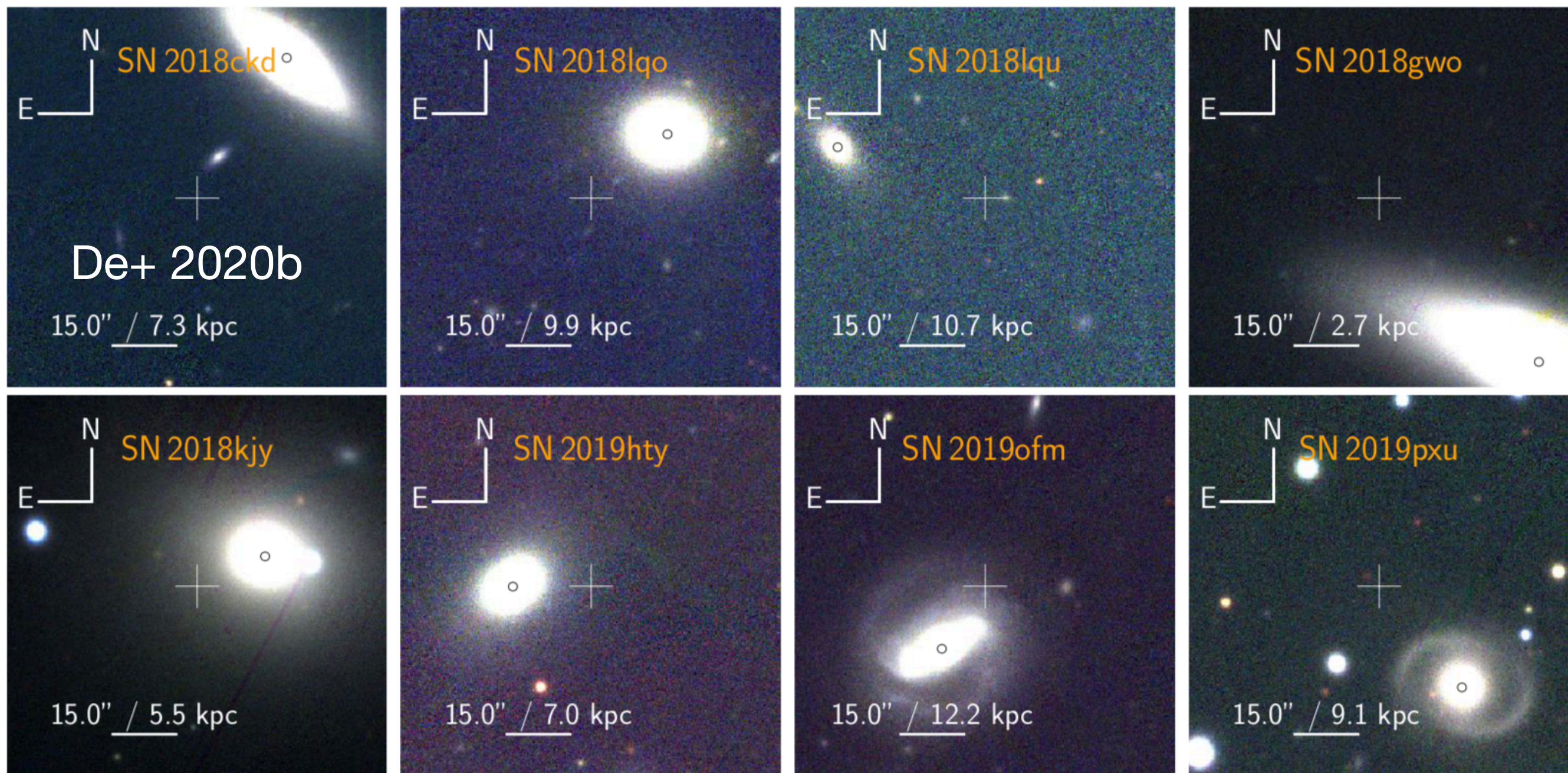
Sullivan+ 2009, Kasliwal+ 2012, Valenti+ 2014, Foley+ 2015, Lunnan+ 2017, Galbany+ 2019, Jacobson-Galan+ 2019

Search with ZTF: The largest homogeneous sample

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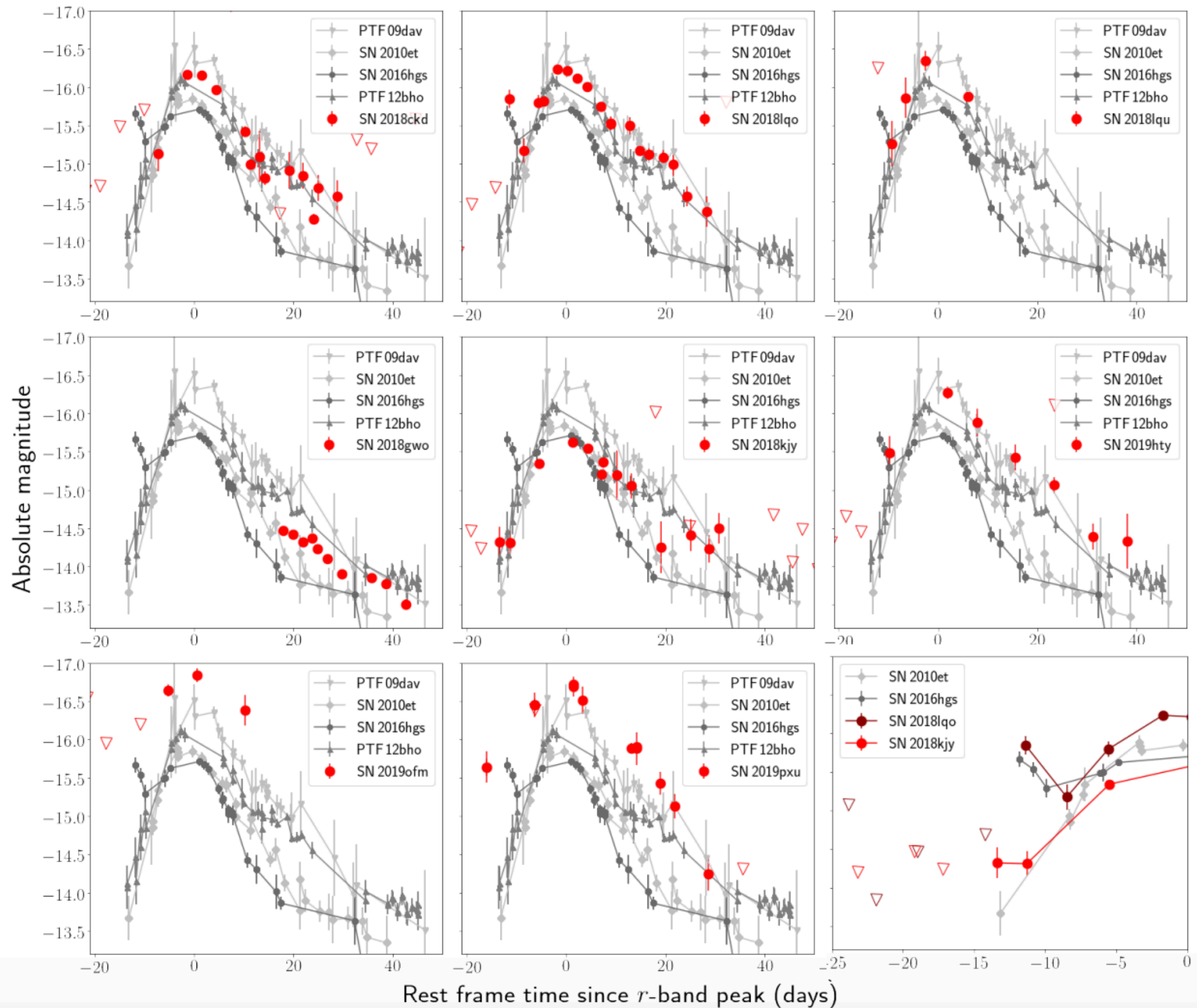


Search with ZTF: The largest homogeneous sample

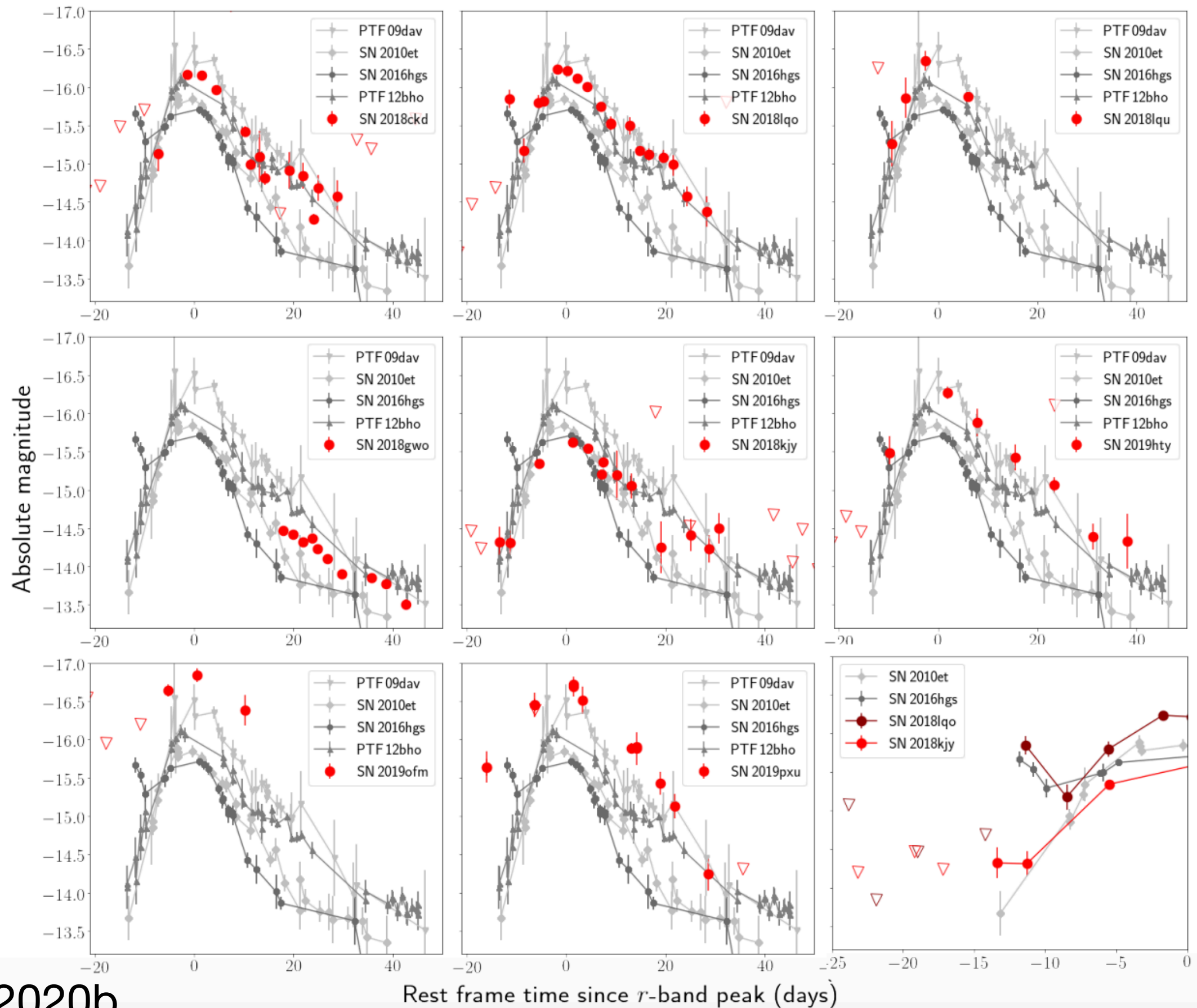


Consistently found in the outskirts of early type galaxies. Doubles the previously known population.

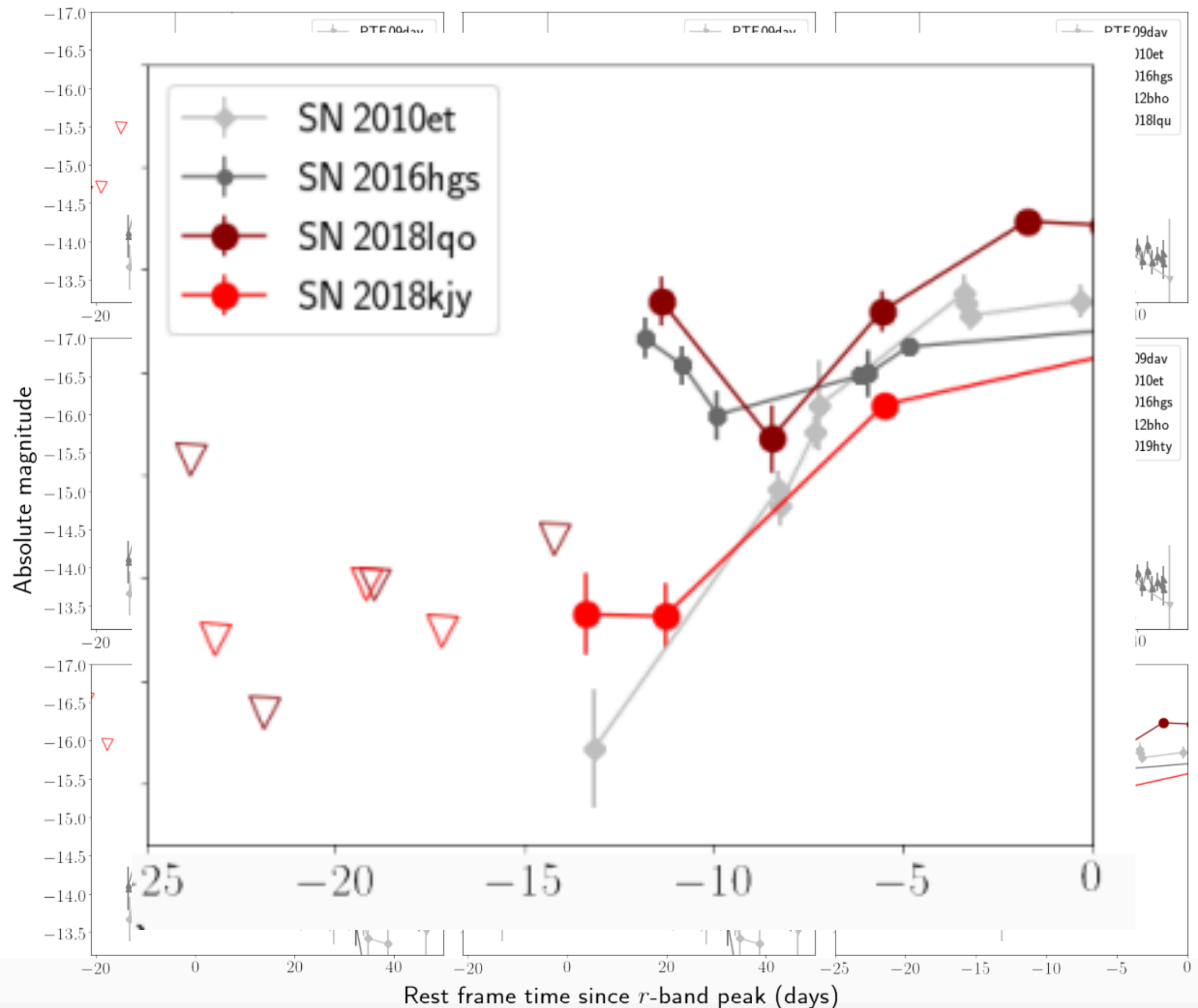
High cadence light curves



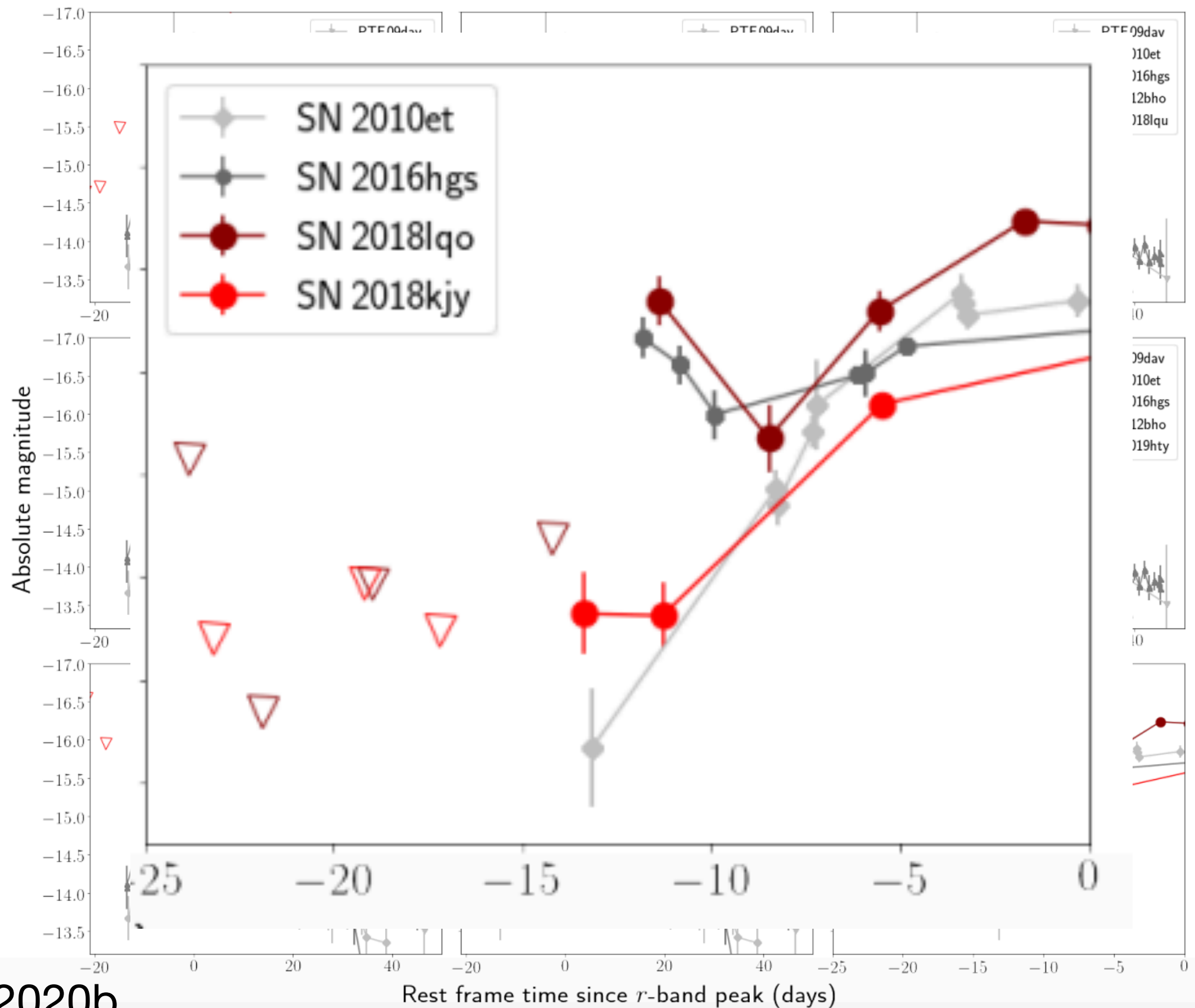
High cadence light curves



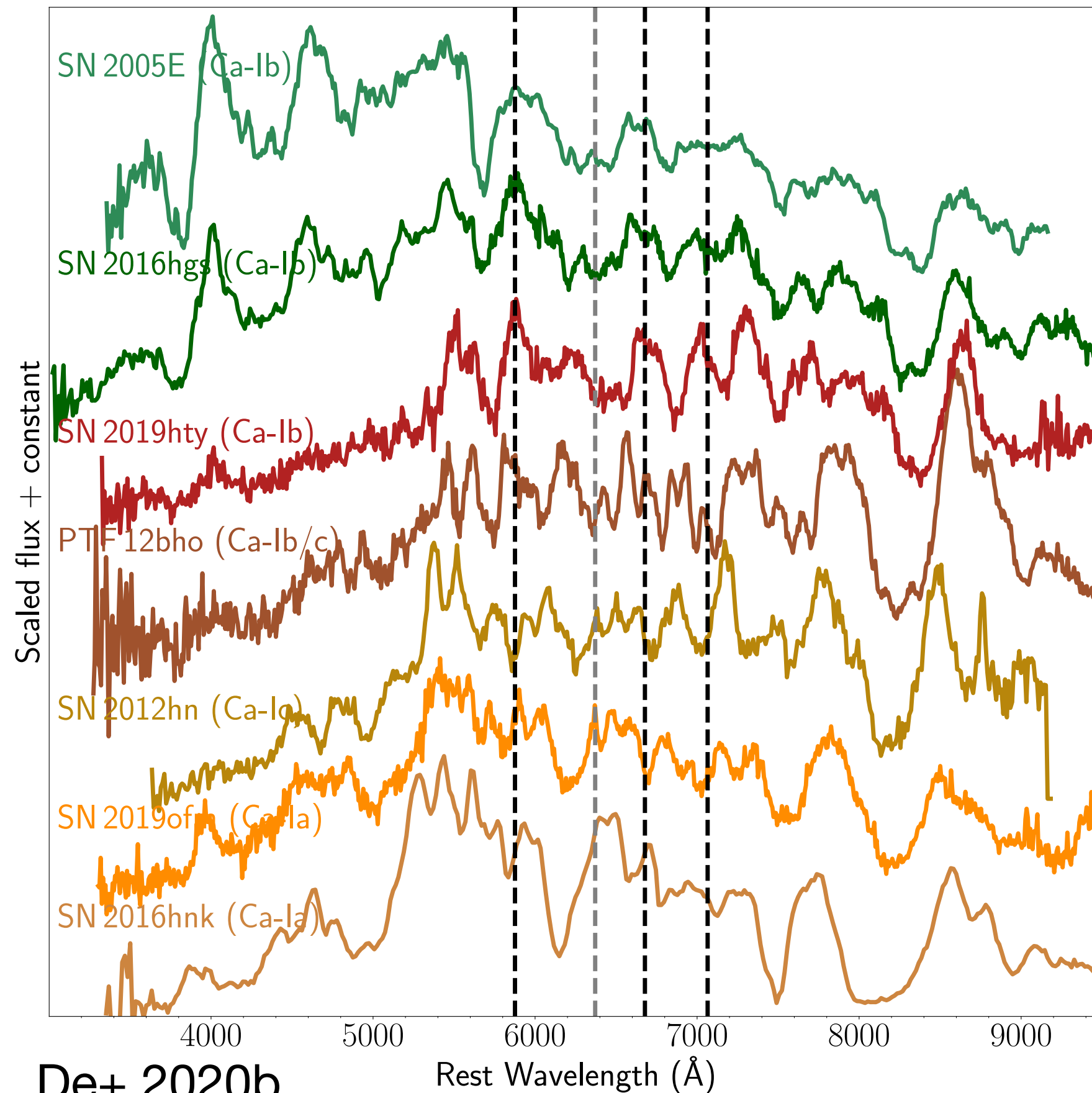
Evidence for the shell detonation?



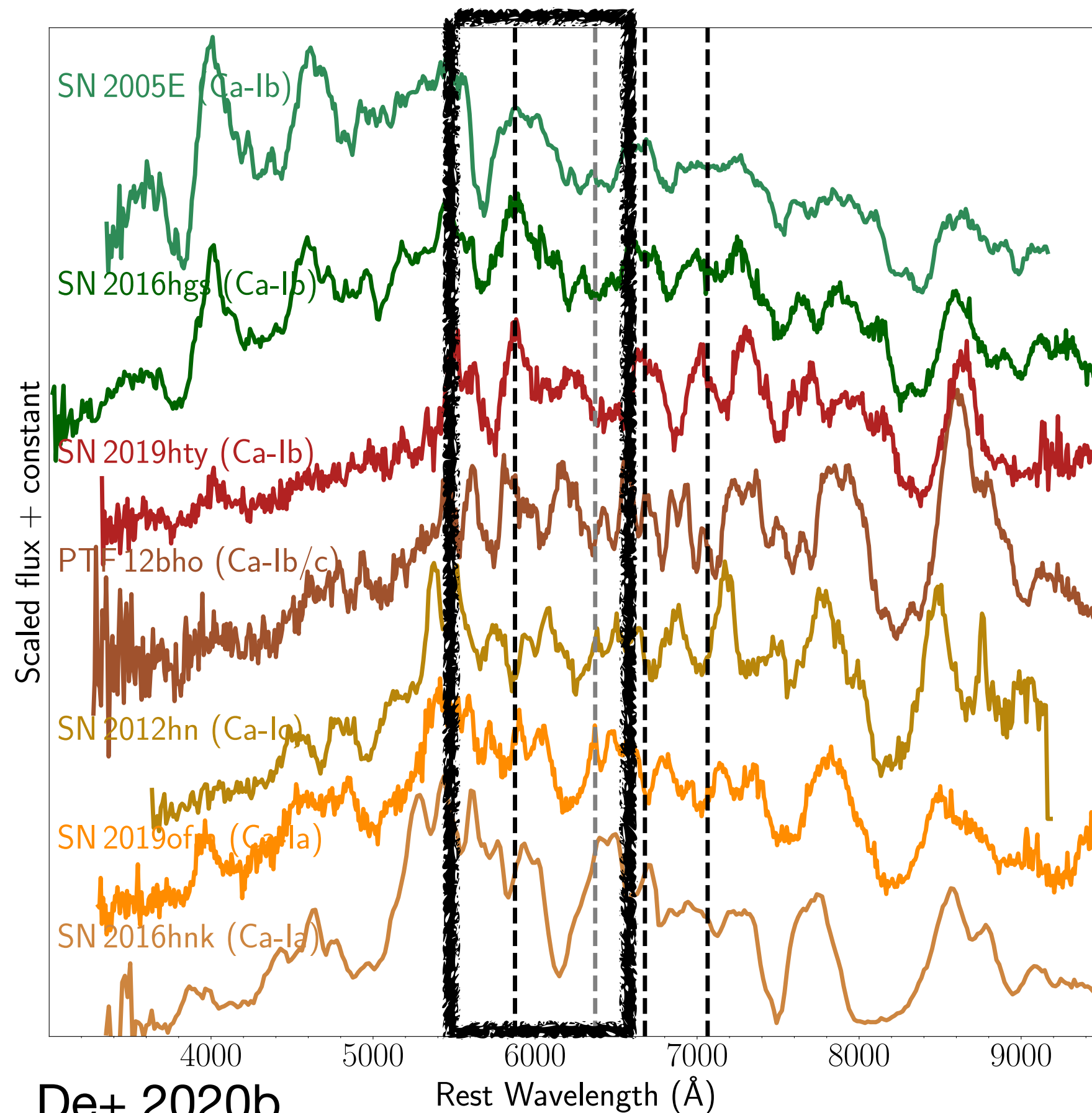
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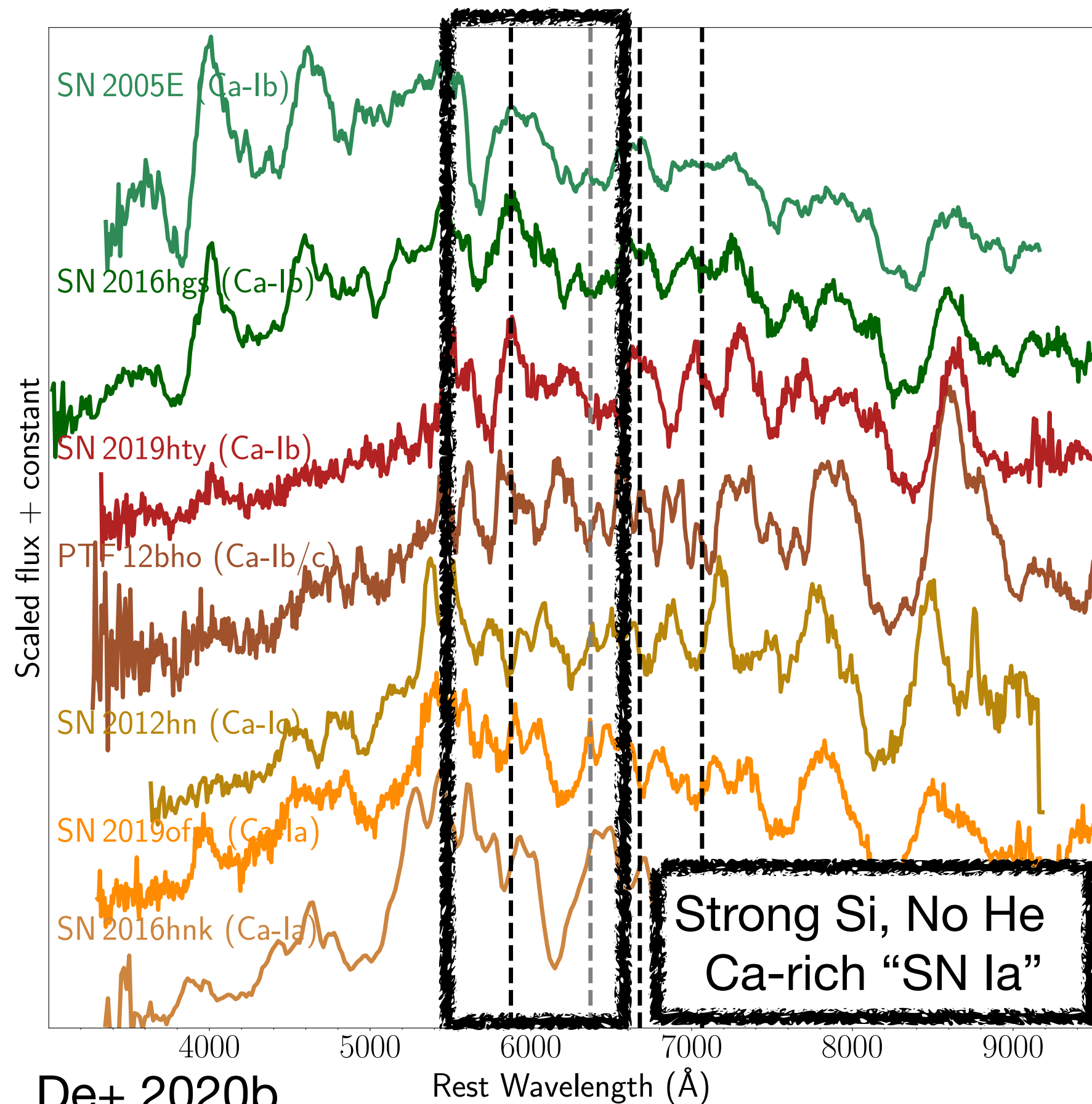
A photometric + spectroscopic continuum



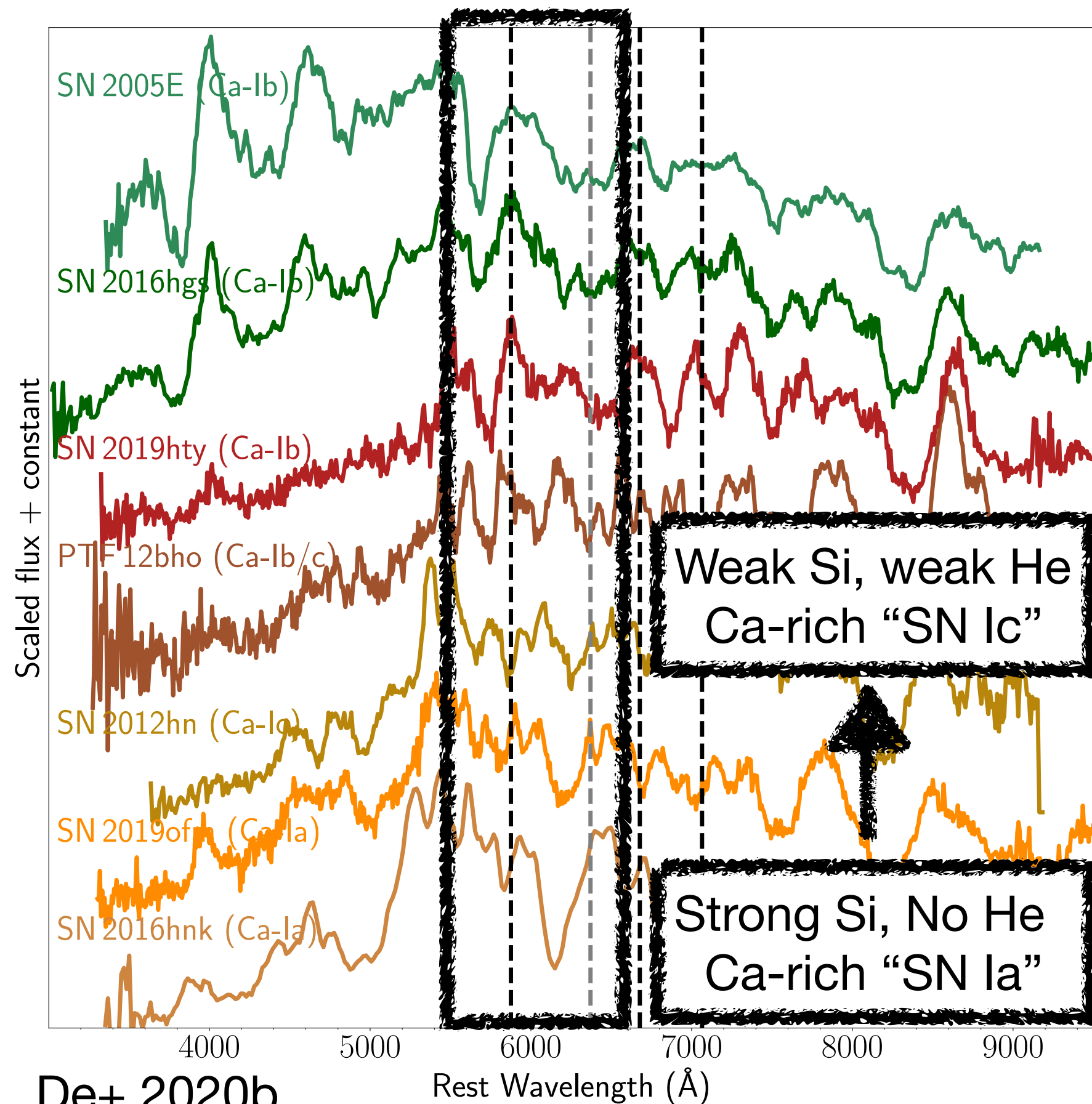
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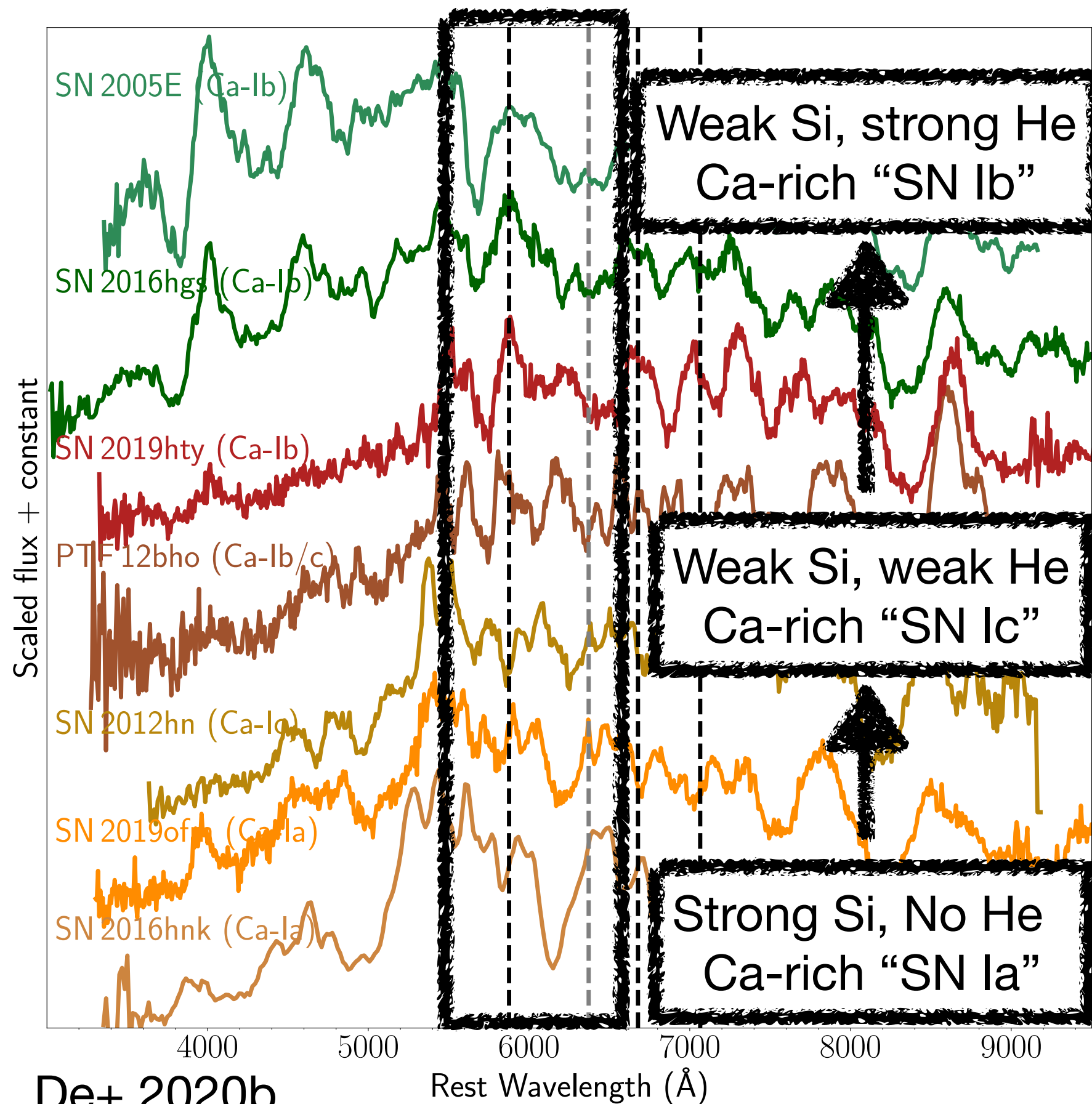
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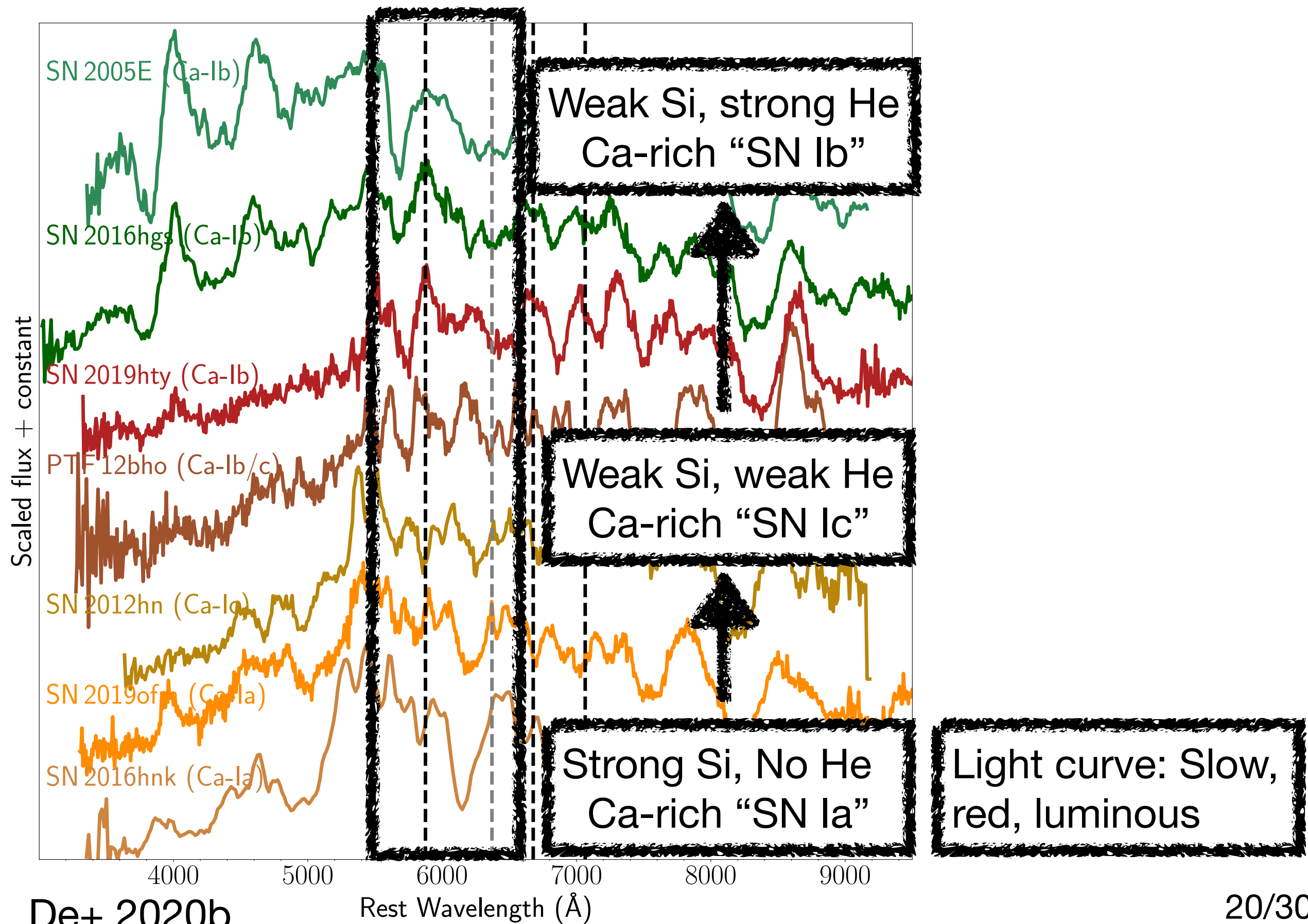
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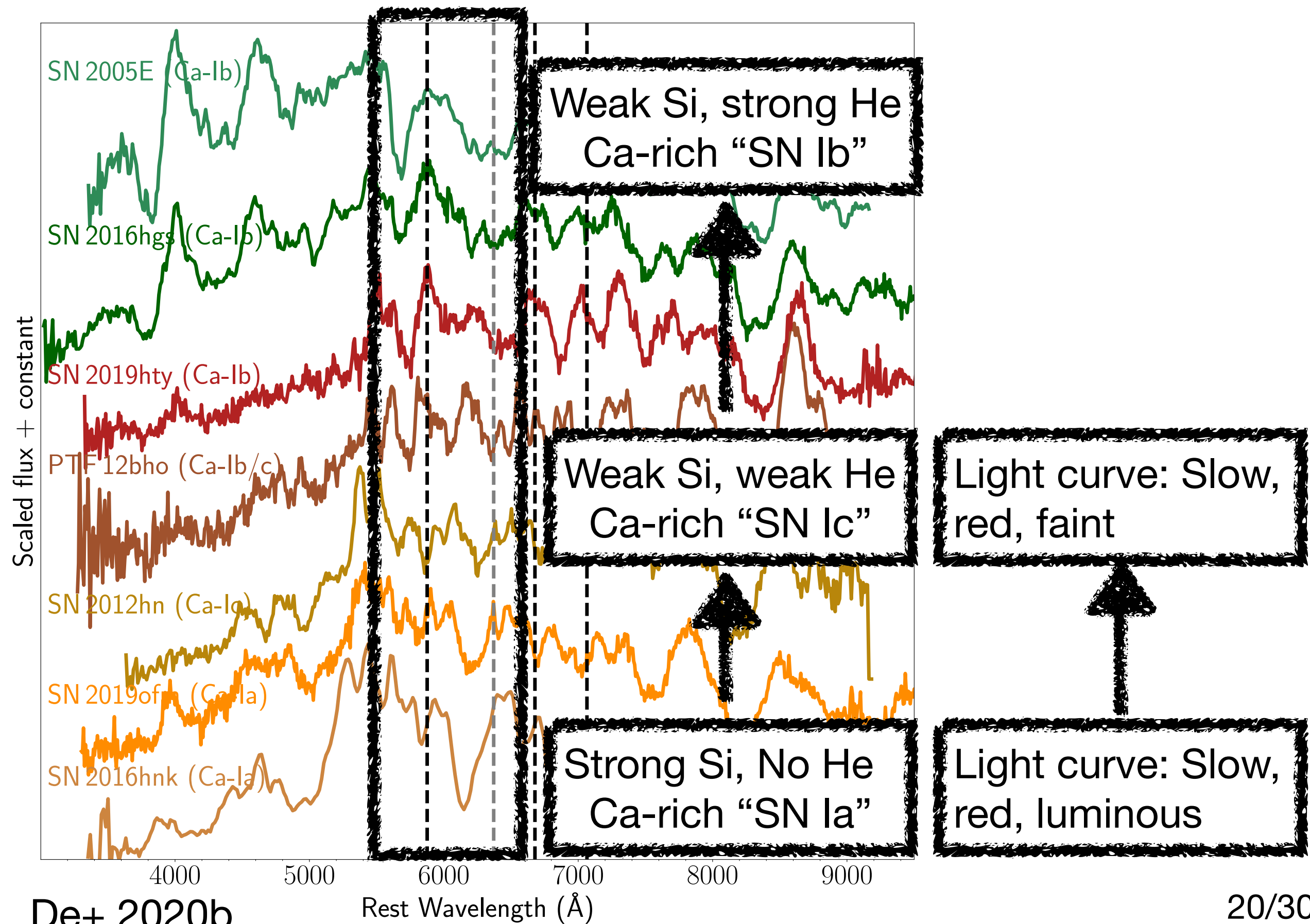
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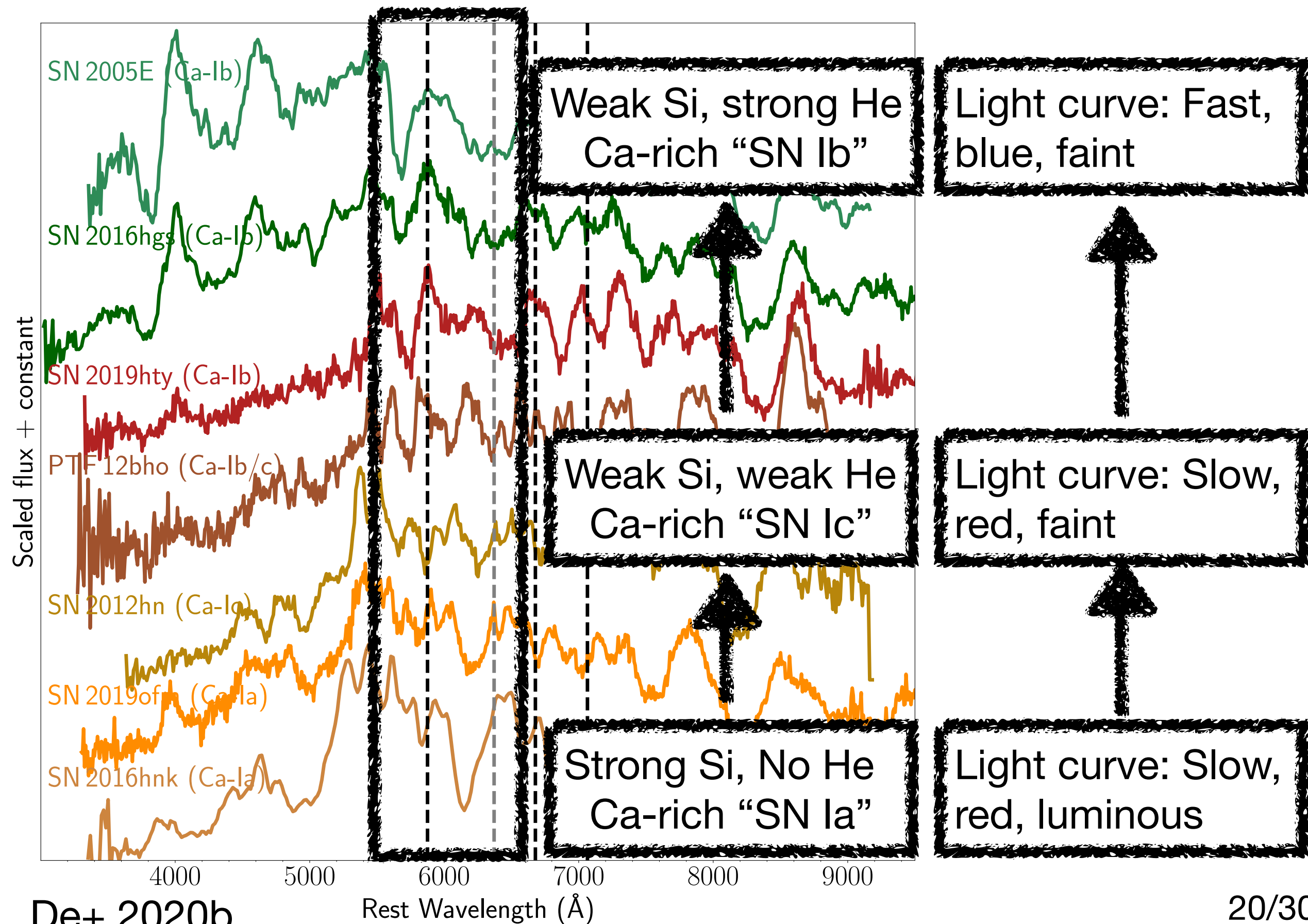
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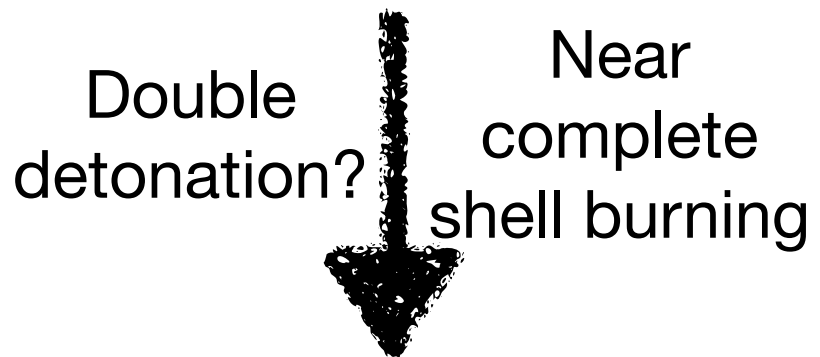
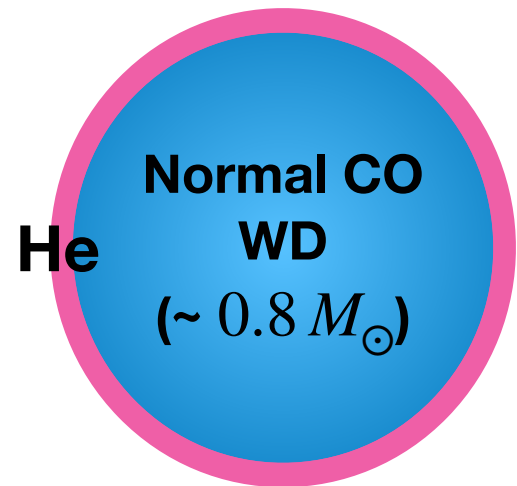
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A continuum of He shell explosions from WDs?

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Ca-rich “SN Ia”



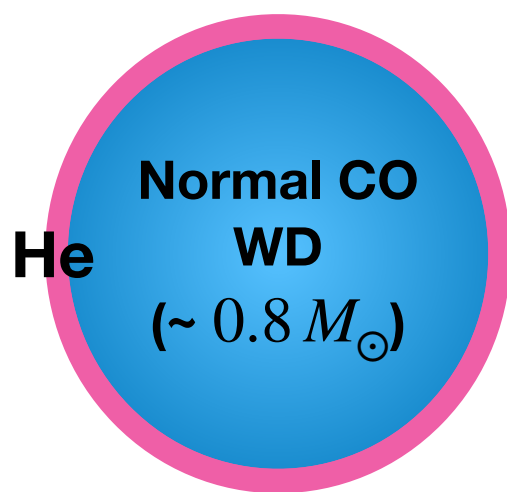
Fe group ash



De+ 2020b

A continuum of He shell explosions from WDs?

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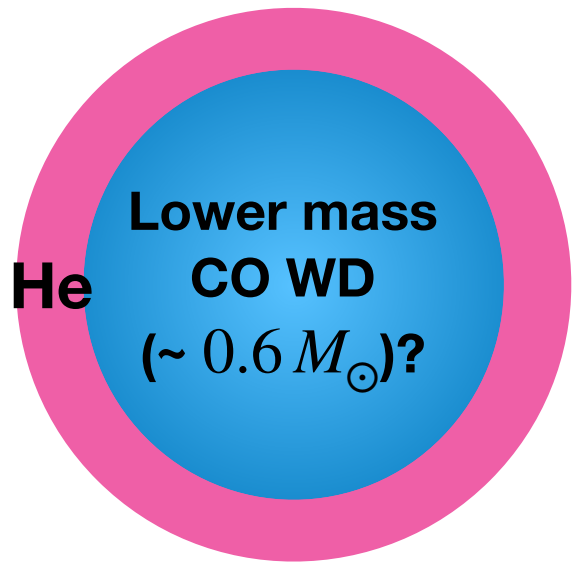


Double detonation? Near complete shell burning



De+ 2020b

Ca-rich “SN Ic”



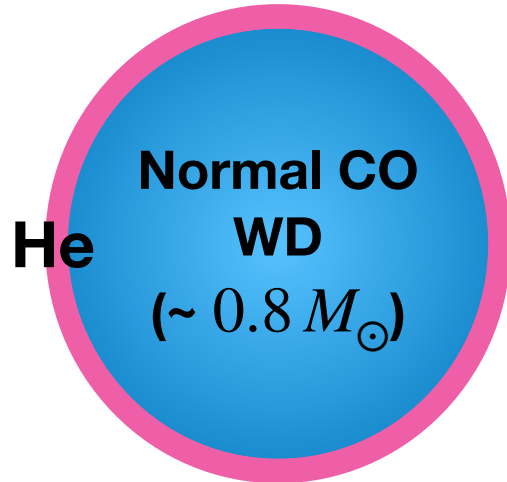
Double detonation? Incomplete shell burning



Unburnt He

A continuum of He shell explosions from WDs?

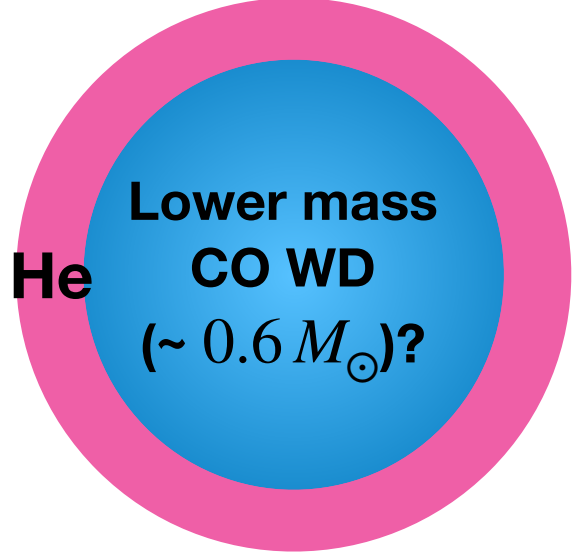
Ca-rich “SN Ia”



Double detonation? Near complete shell burning



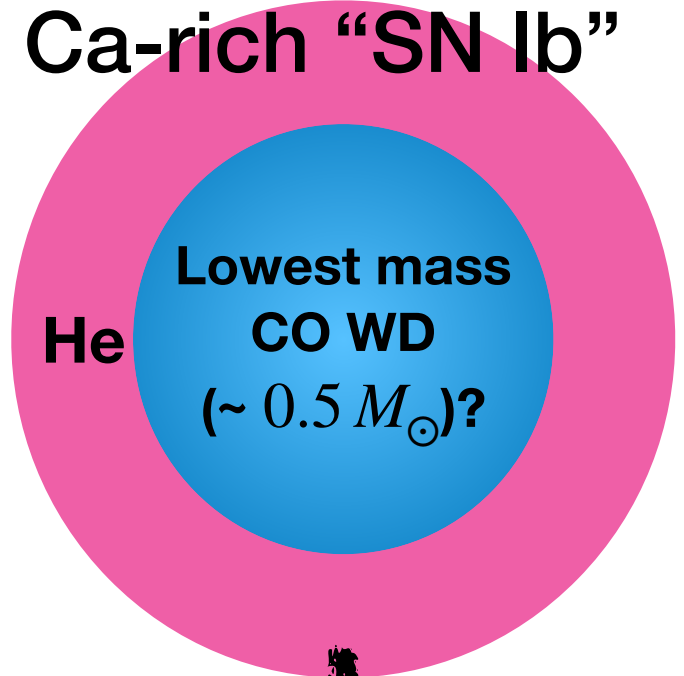
Ca-rich “SN Ic”



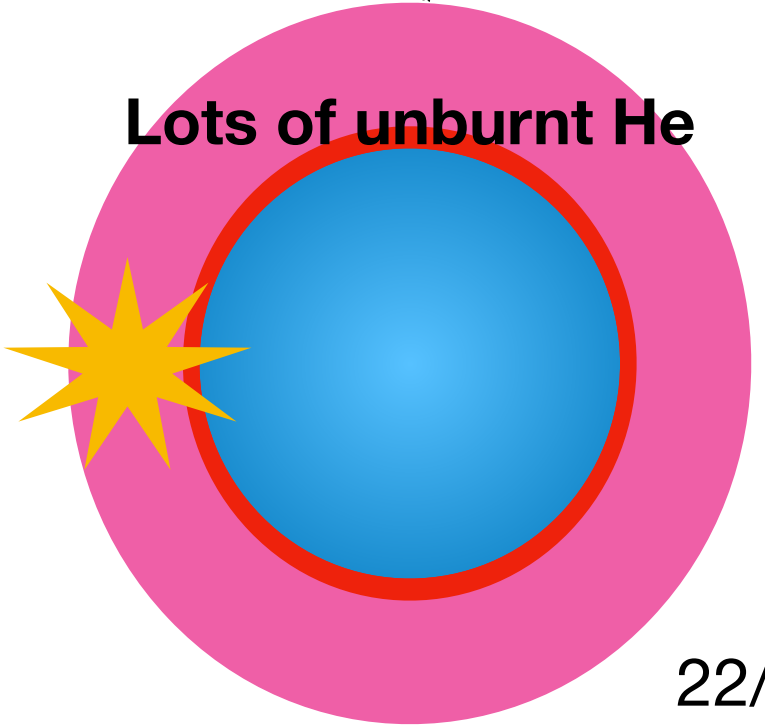
Double detonation? Incomplete shell burning



Ca-rich “SN Ib”

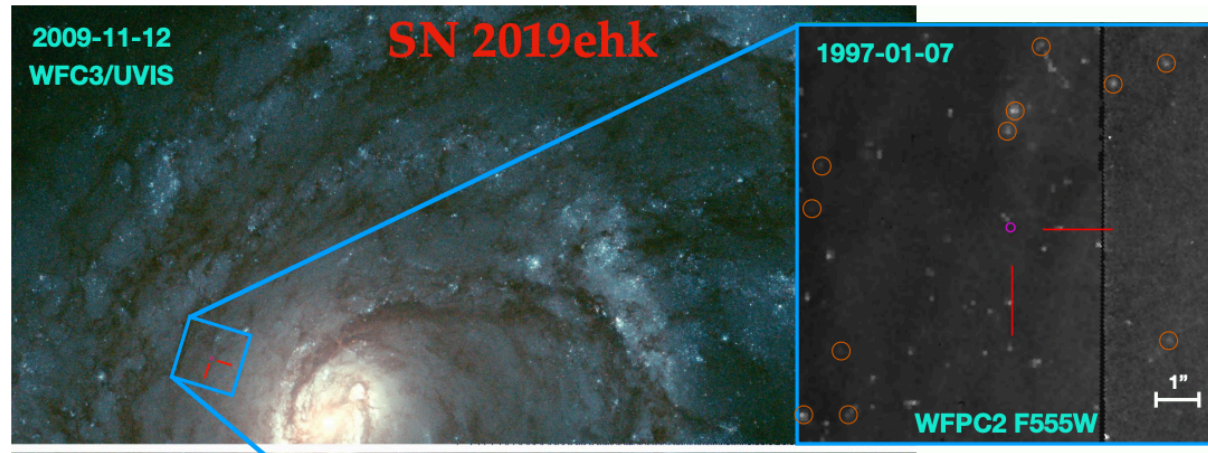


Shell-only detonation/deflagration? Very incomplete burning



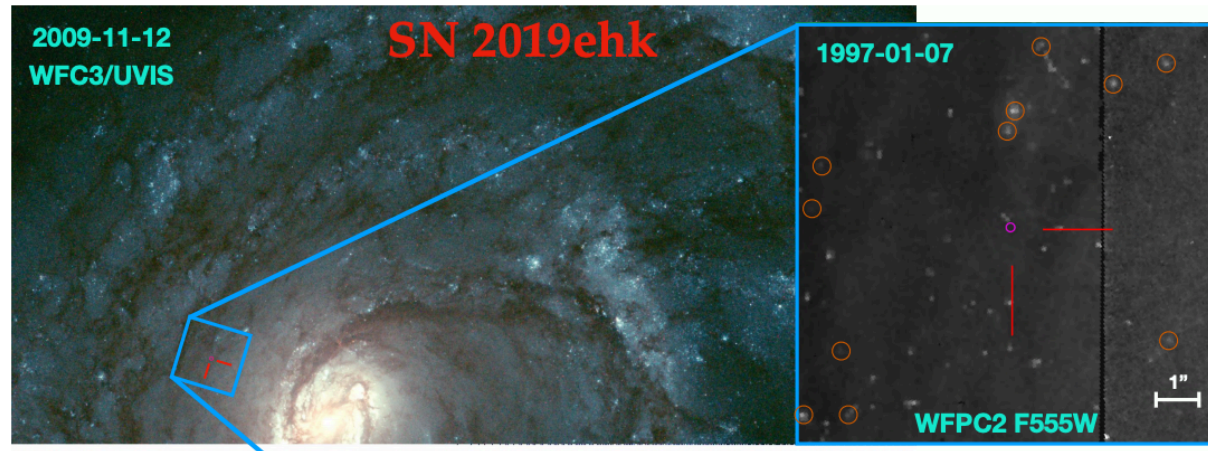
False positives: Ca-rich SN 2019ehk from a core-collapse explosion of a hydrogen-rich progenitor

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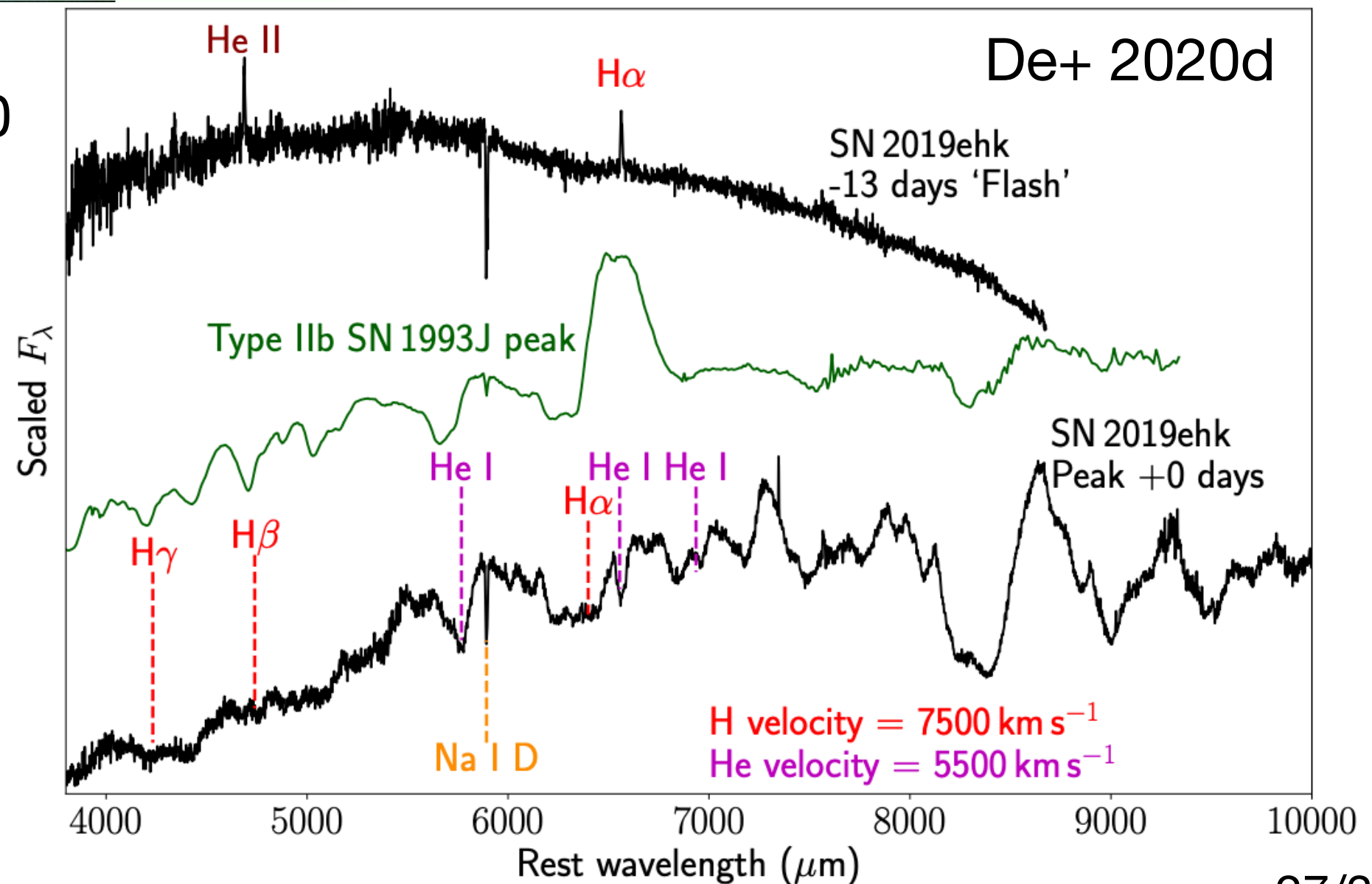


Jacobson-Galan+
2020, Nakaoka+ 2020

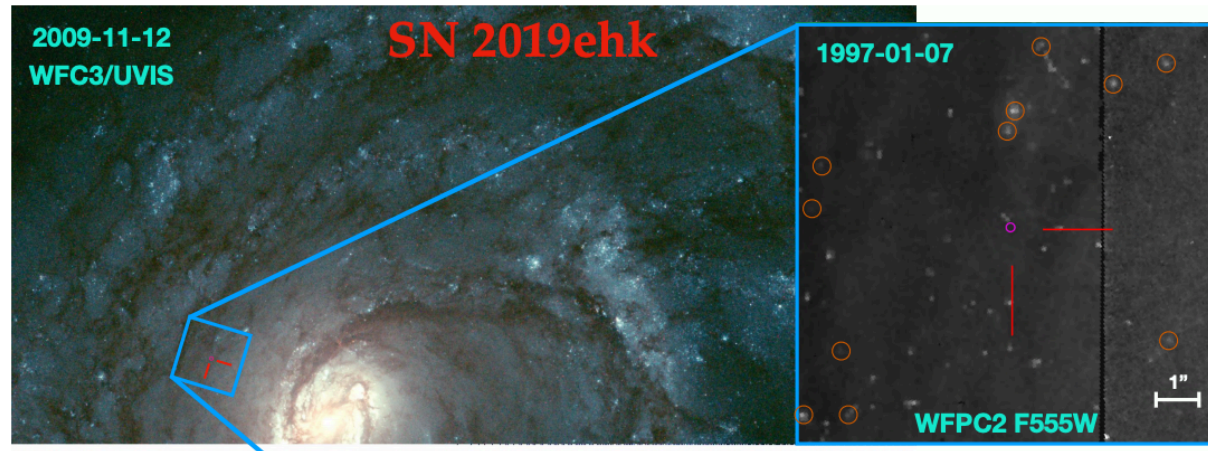
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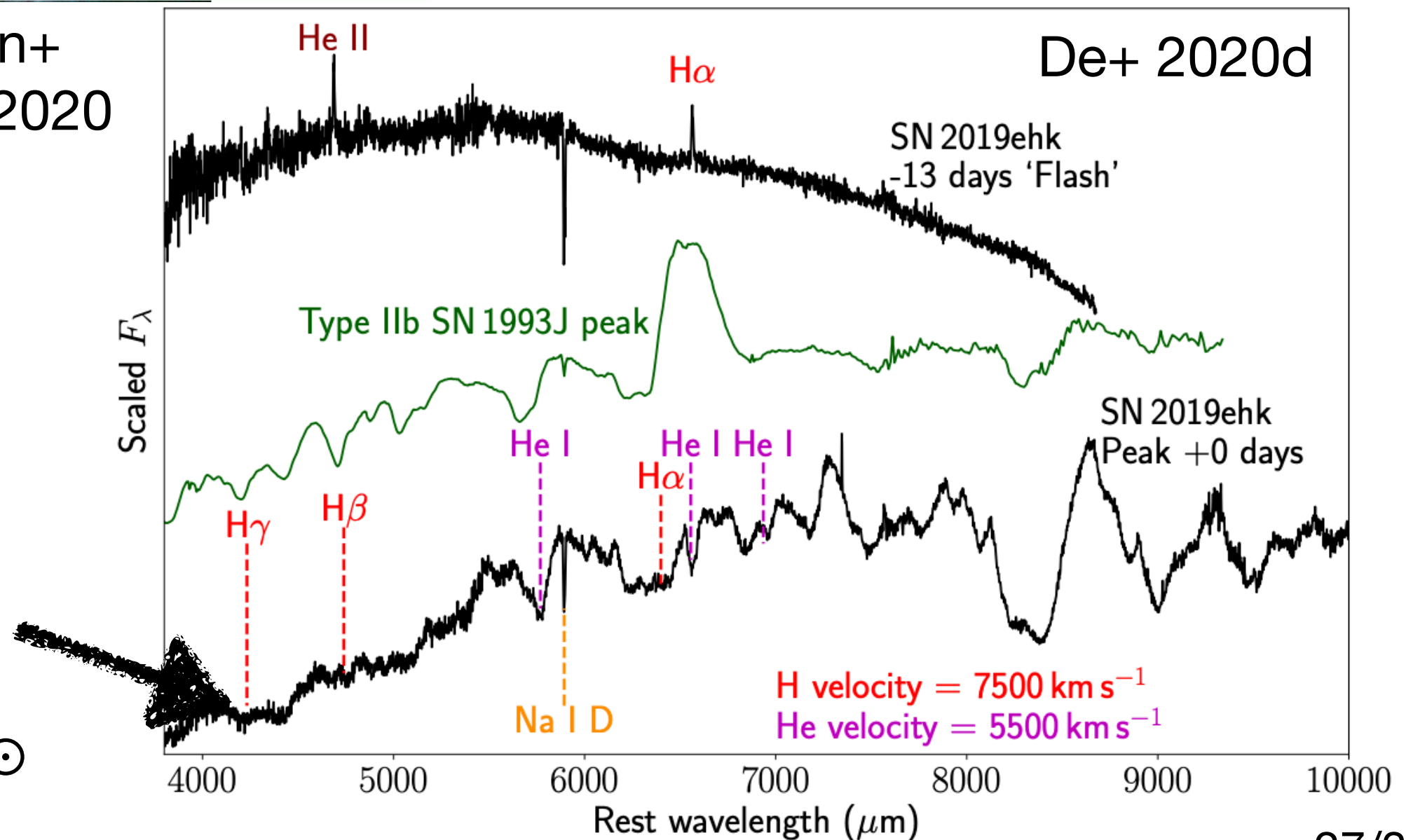
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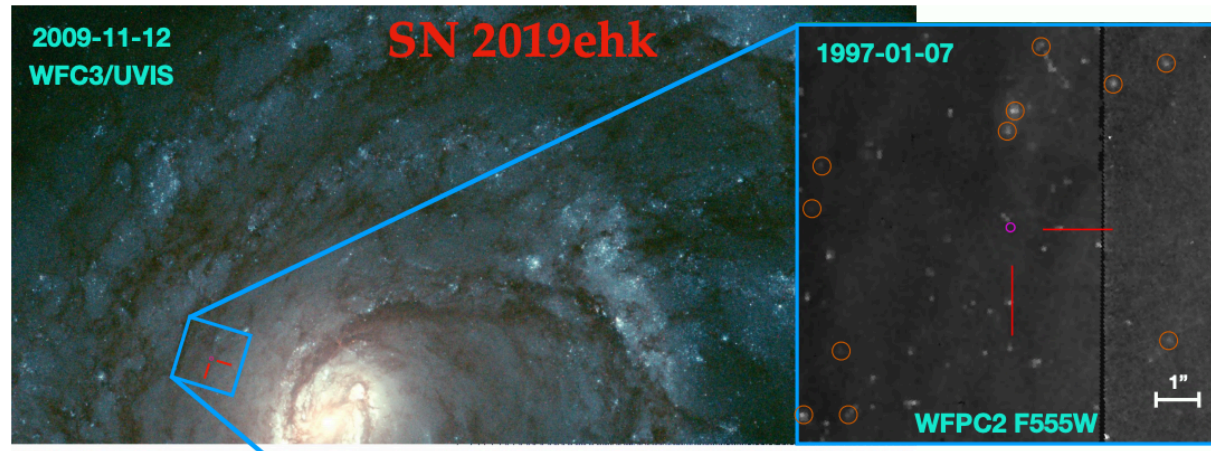
Jacobson-Galan+
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Photospheric
hydrogen
features

$$M_H \gtrsim 0.02 M_{\odot}$$



False positives: Ca-rich SN 2019ehk from a core-collapse explosion of a hydrogen-rich progenitor



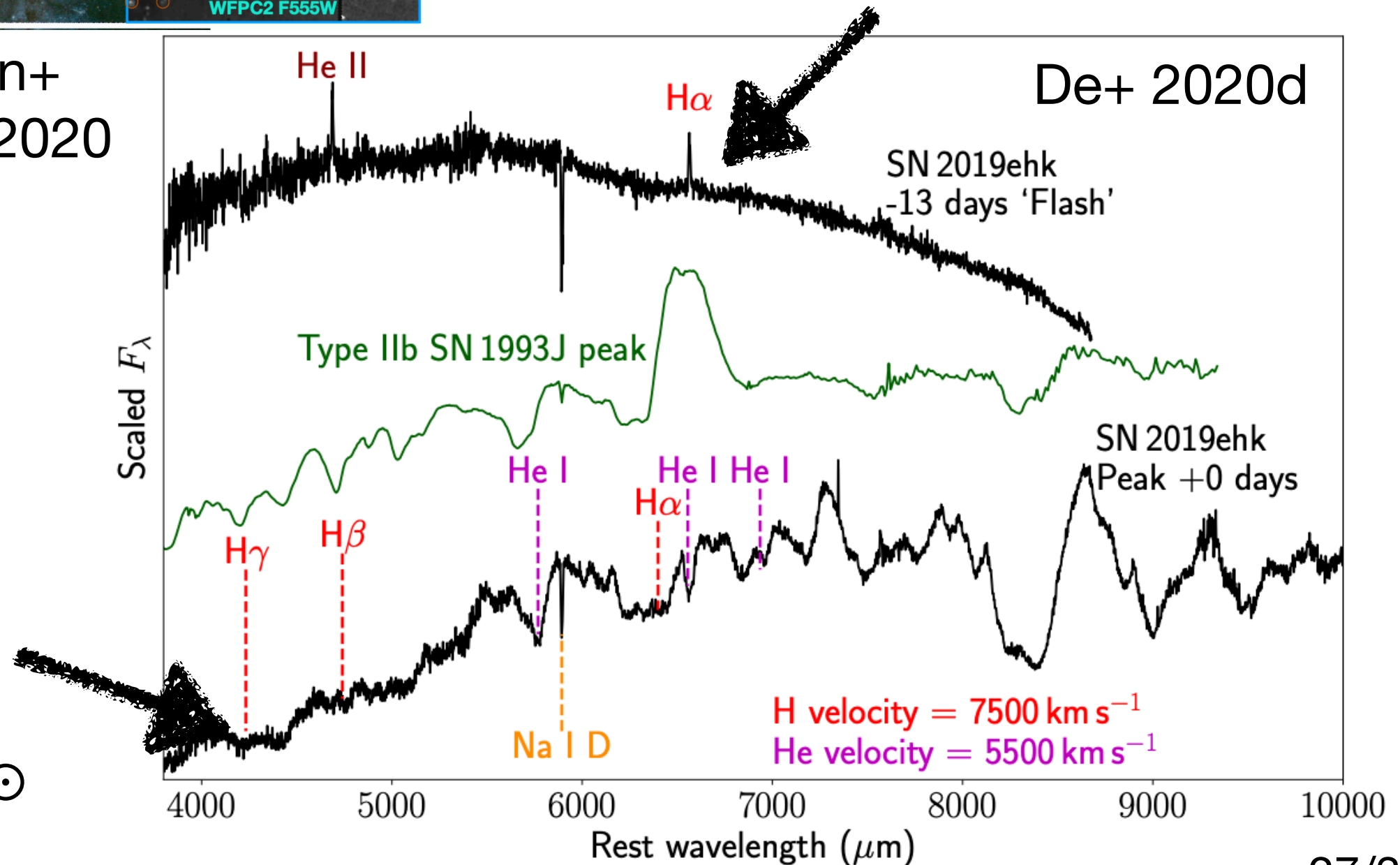
Early ‘flash’ features
indicate H-rich CSM with

$$M_H \sim 10^{-3} M_{\odot}$$

Jacobson-Galan+
2020, Nakaoka+ 2020

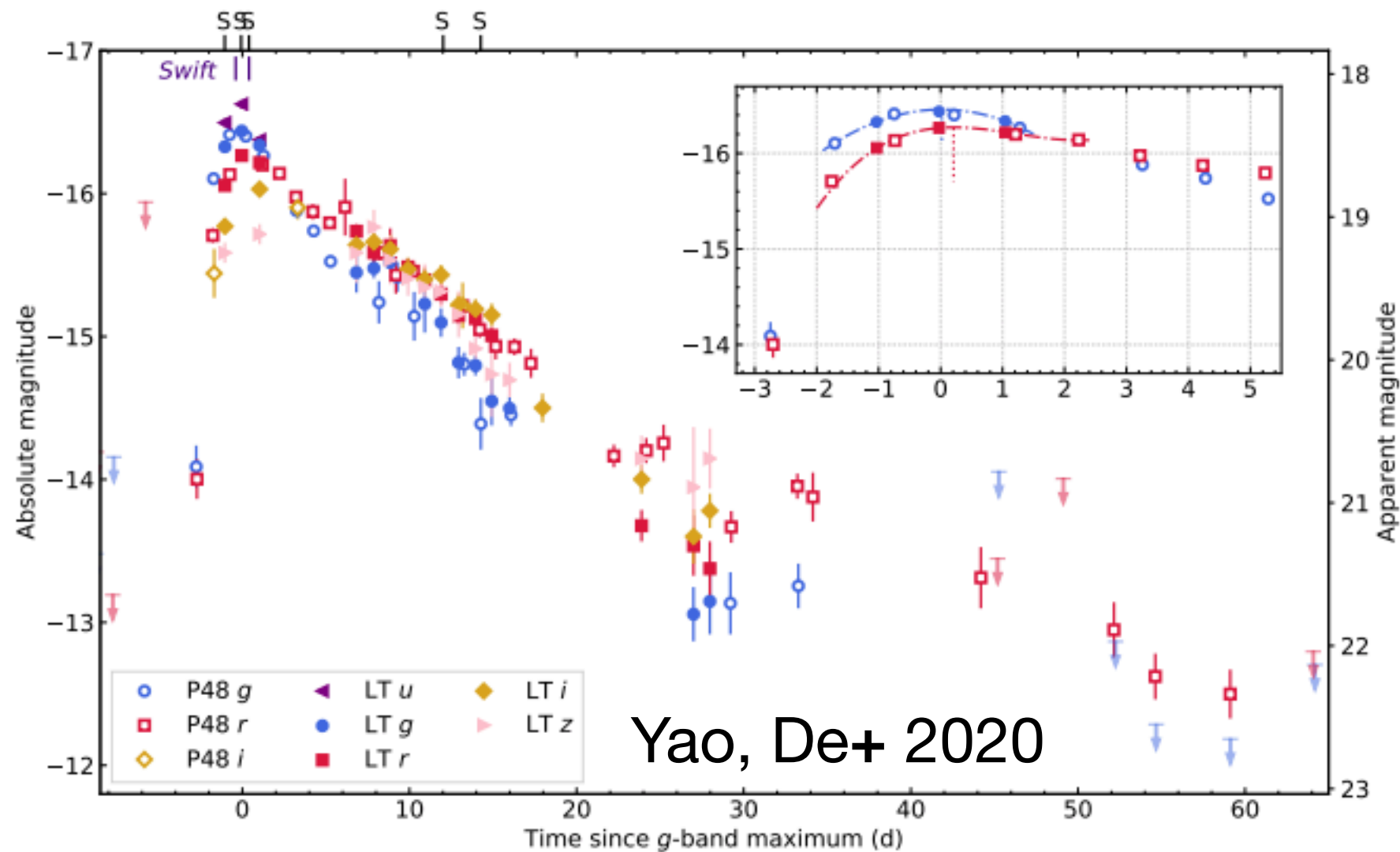
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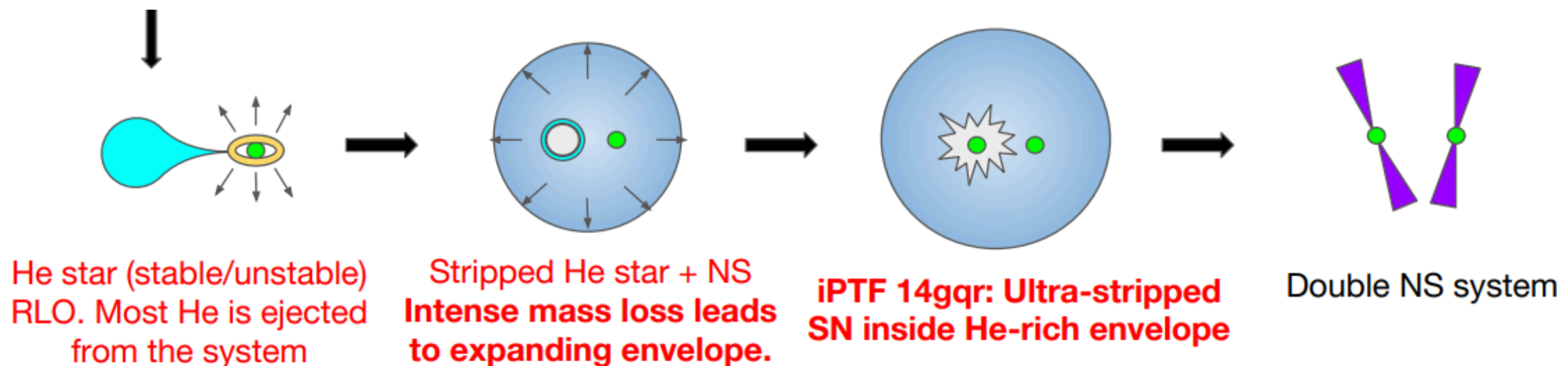
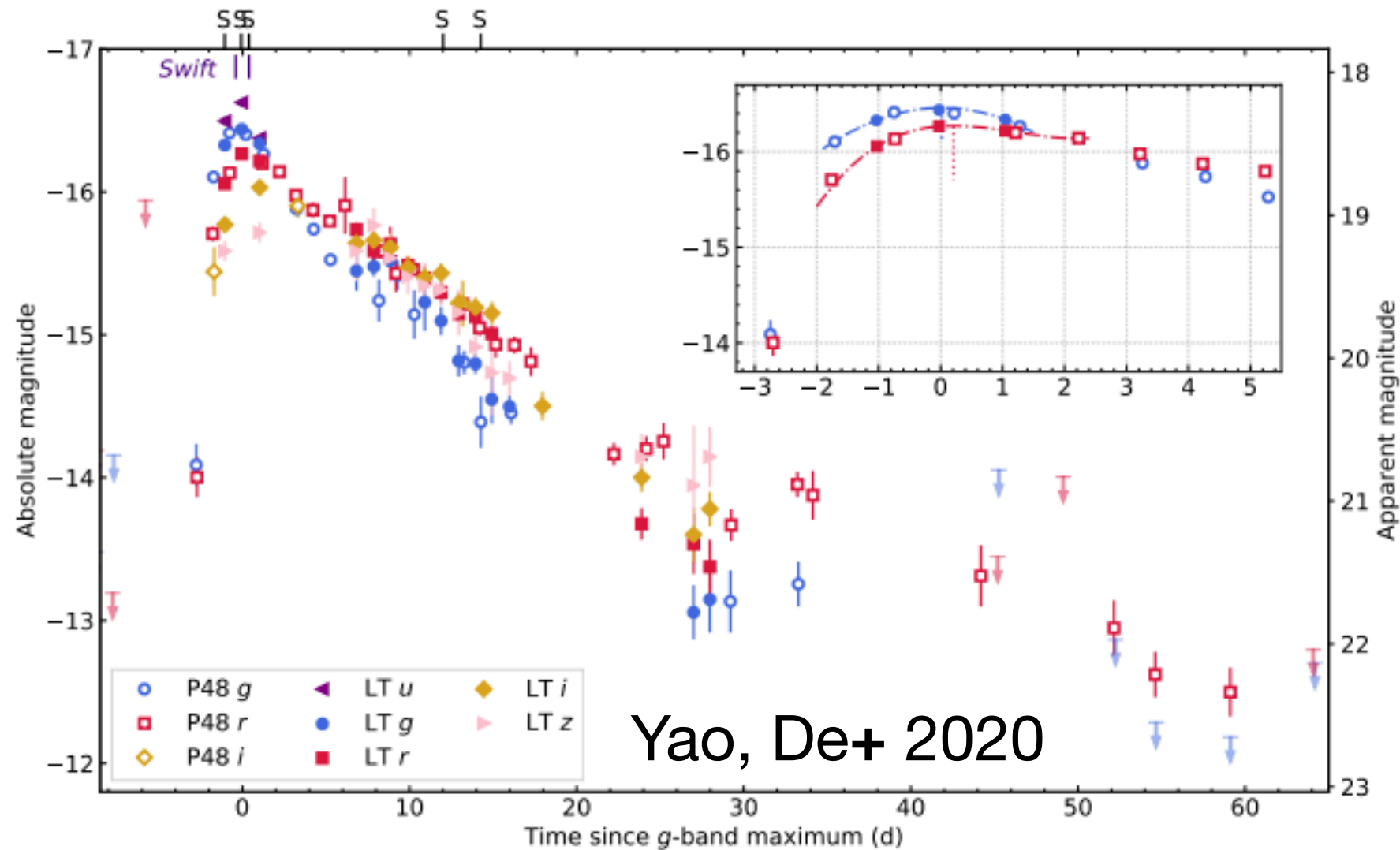


SN 2019ehk is not alone: A systematic exploration of the faintest “ultra-stripped” core-collapse supernovae

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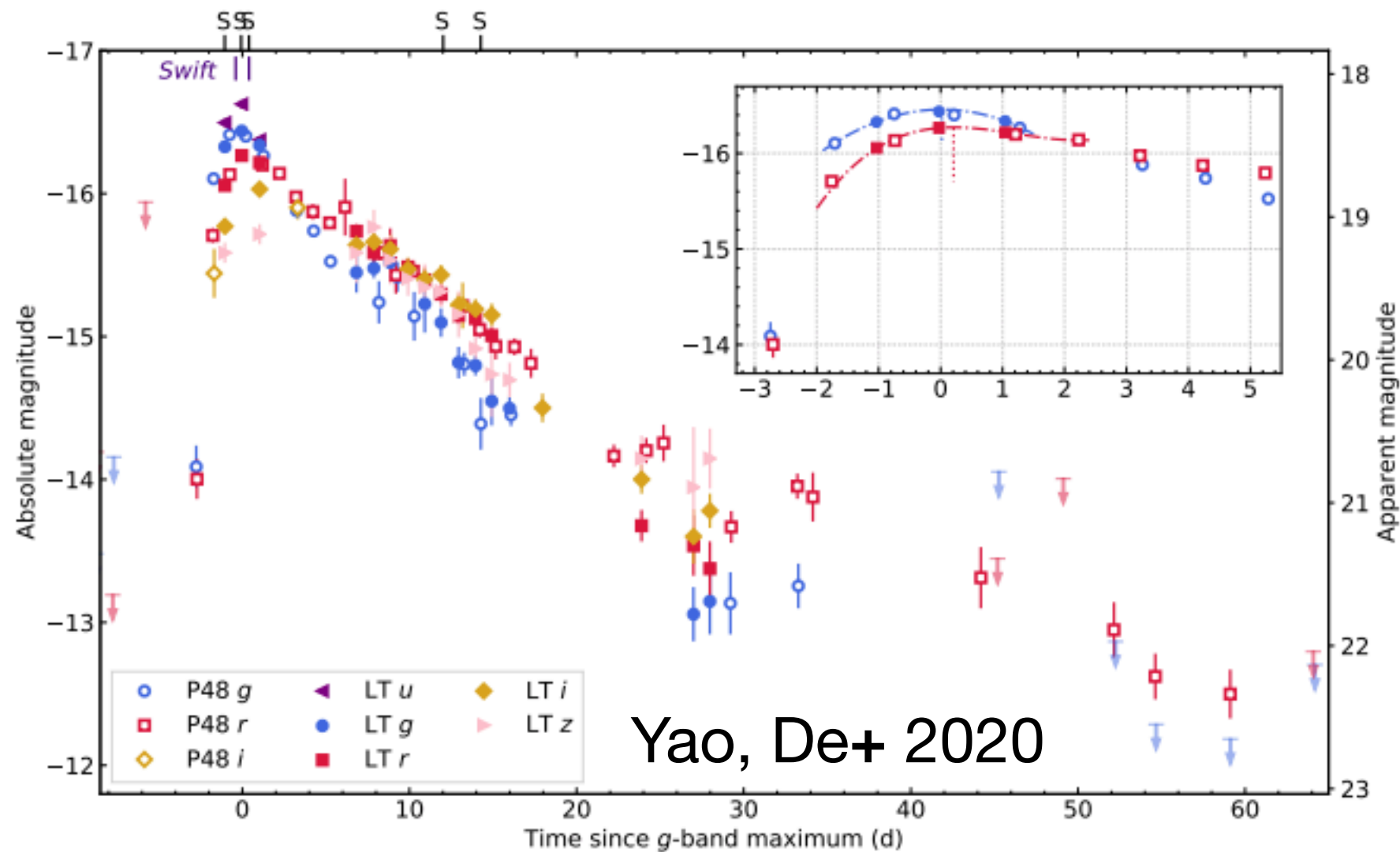


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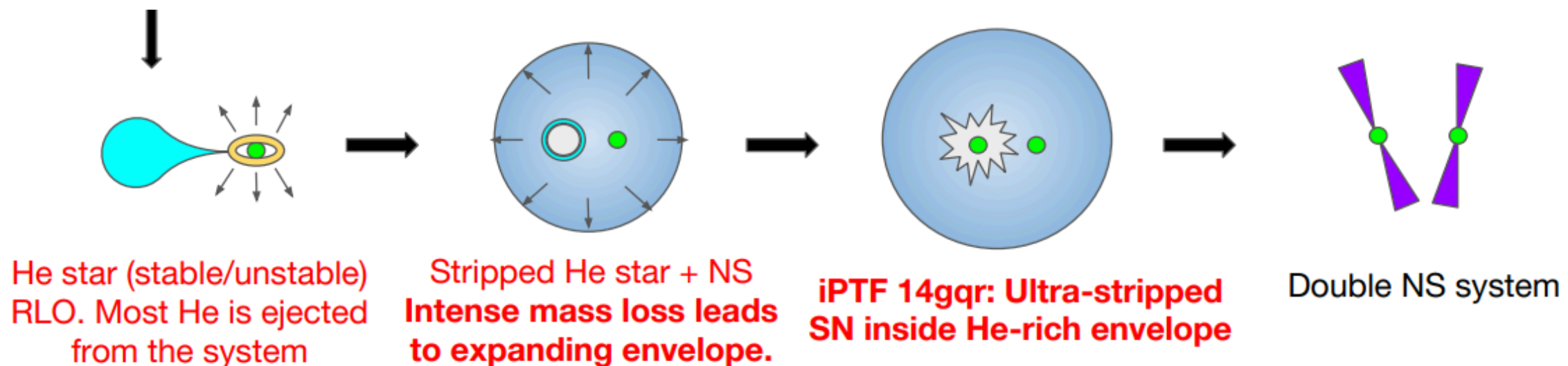


De+ 2018a, De+ 2020d

SN 2019ehk is not alone: A systematic exploration of the faintest “ultra-stripped” core-collapse supernovae



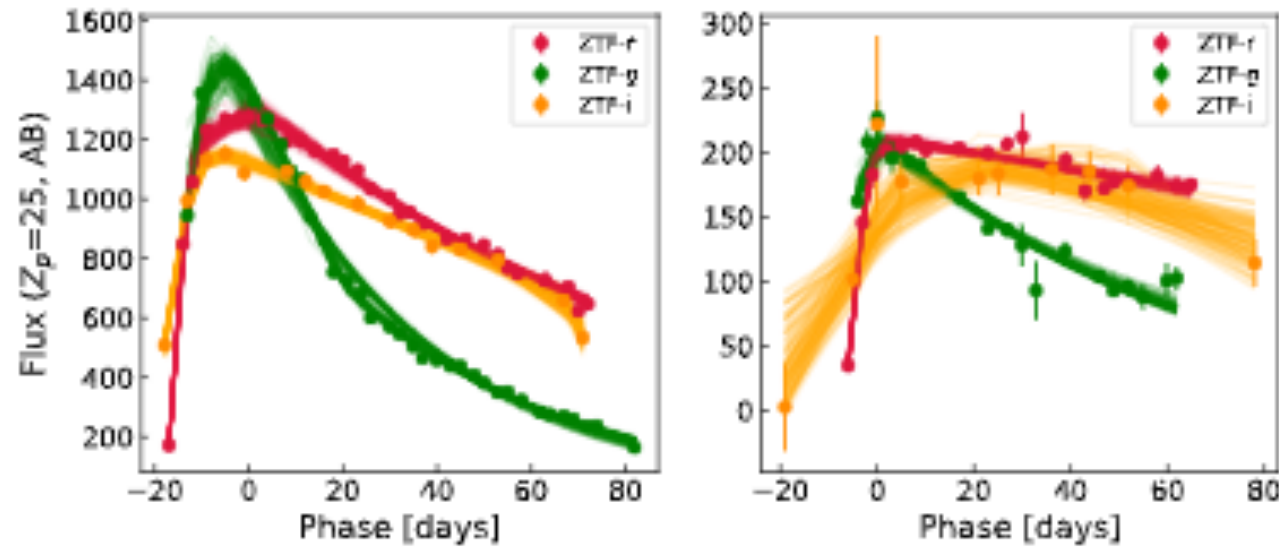
ZTF constraints on
volumetric rate:
2-12% of core-
collapse supernovae



De+ 2018a, De+ 2020d

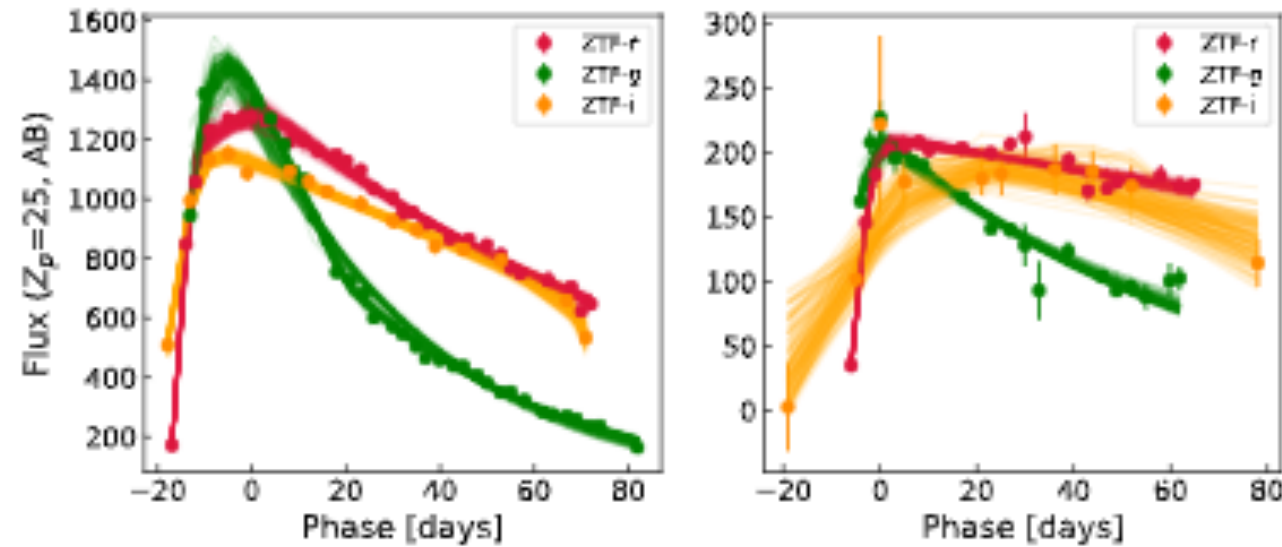
Probing the faintest core-collapse supernovae

Probing the faintest core-collapse supernovae



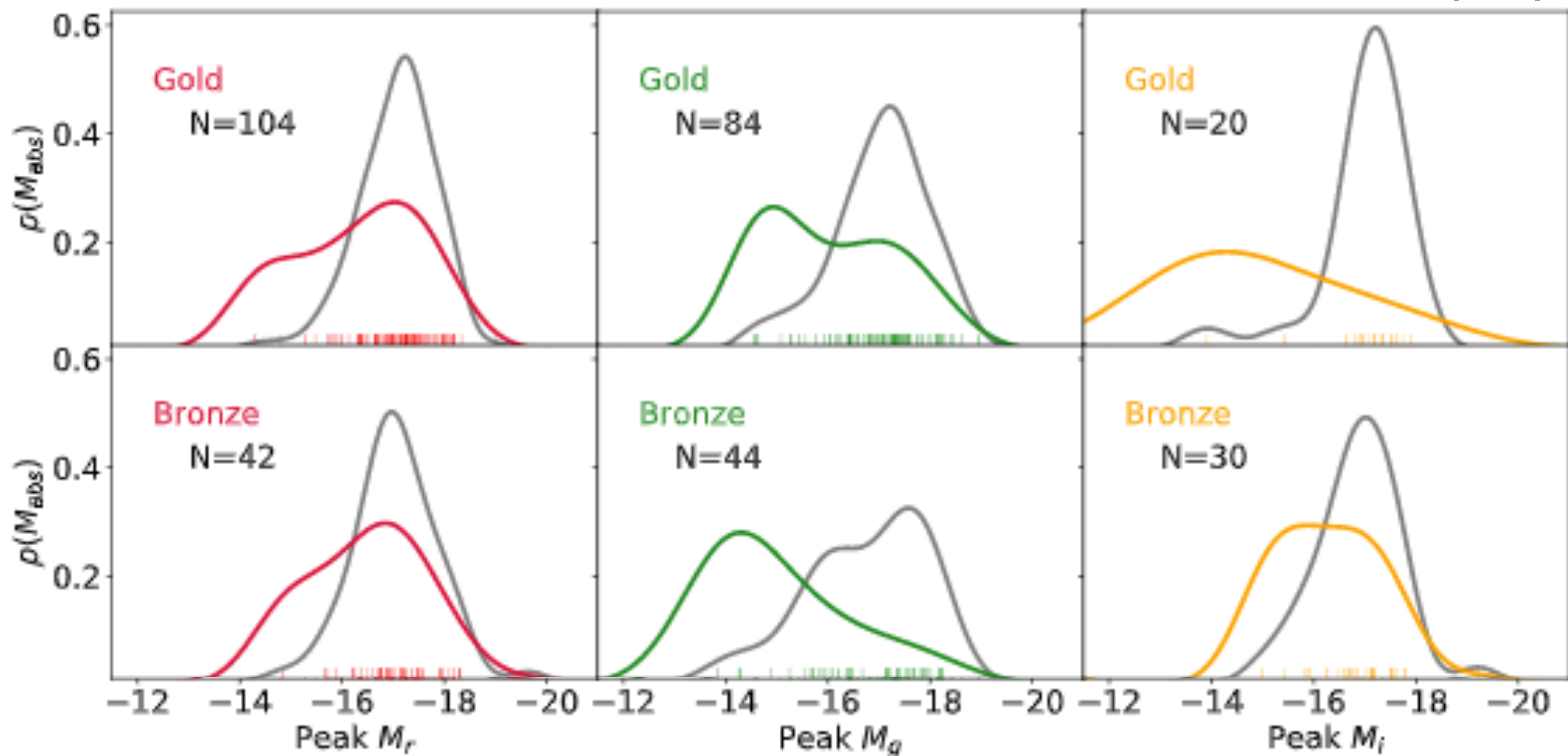
Luminosity function of ~300
Type II supernovae in 16
months of the CLU sample

Probing the faintest core-collapse supernovae



Luminosity function of ~300
Type II supernovae in 16
months of the CLU sample

Tzanidakis, De+ in prep



Summary of the ZTF CLU sample

- The largest volume-limited sample of extragalactic transients till date (De+ 20b)
- New insights into the explosive fates of helium accreting white dwarfs and progenitors of Type Ia supernovae (De+ 19, De+20b, De+ 18b)
- Ultra-stripped core-collapse supernovae and the formation of neutron stars in compact binaries (Yao, De+ 20; De+ 18a; De+ 20d)
- Evidence for a faint population of Type II supernovae in the local universe (Tzanidakis, De+ 20)

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