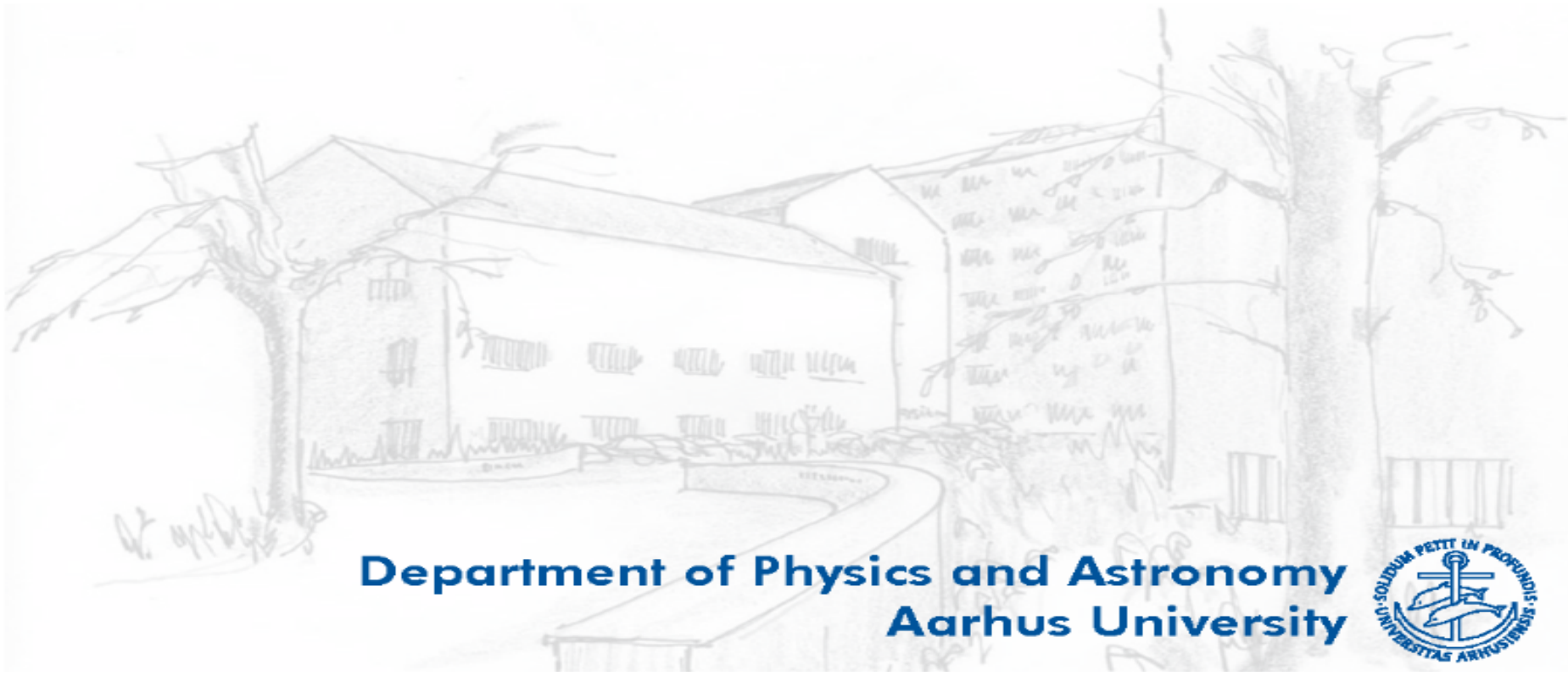


Type Ia SNe 2010ae and 2012Z: from the faint and fast to the bright and slow

Maximilian Stritzinger
Aarhus University

Stritzinger et al. 2014, A&A, 561, 146
Stritzinger et al. 2014, A&A, submitted



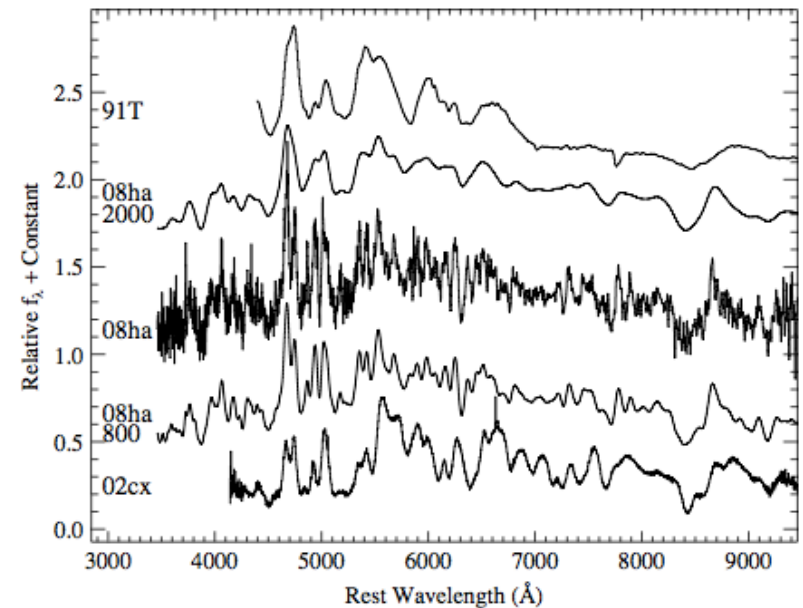
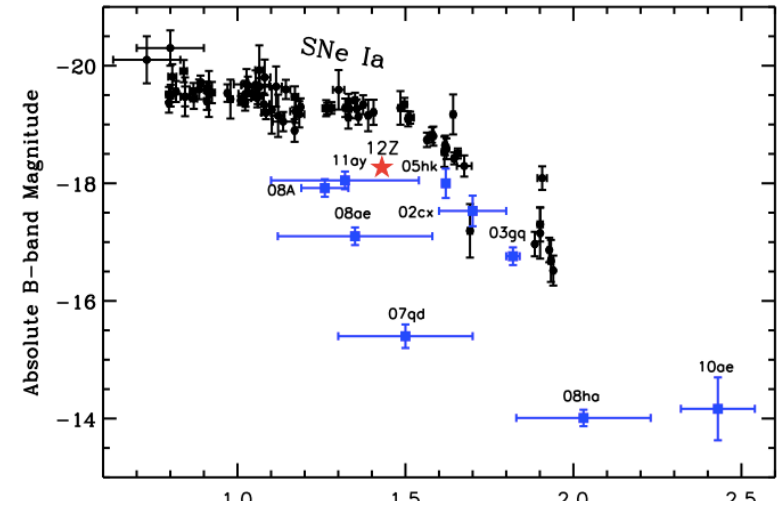
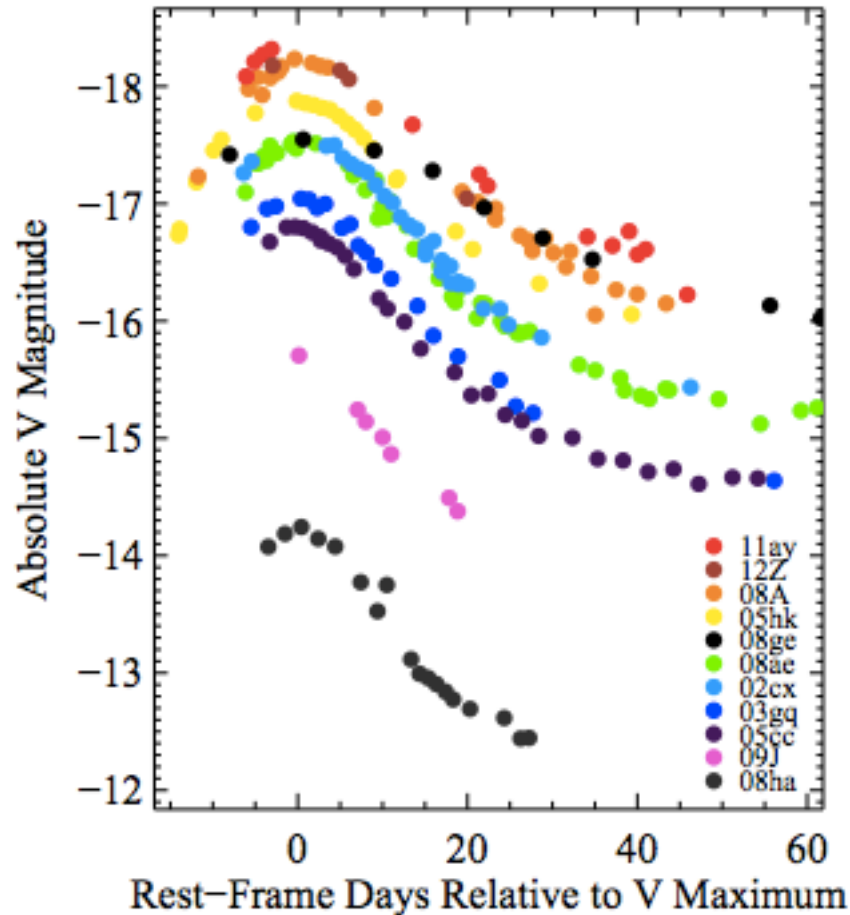
**Department of Physics and Astronomy
Aarhus University**



Overview

- Brief overview of the 2002cx or Type “Iax” class
- Observations of the low luminosity SN 2010ae
- Observations of the bright SN 2012Z
- Viable progenitor scenarios

Properties of the Iax class



Foley et al. (2013)

Foley et al. (2009)

Valenti et al. (2009)

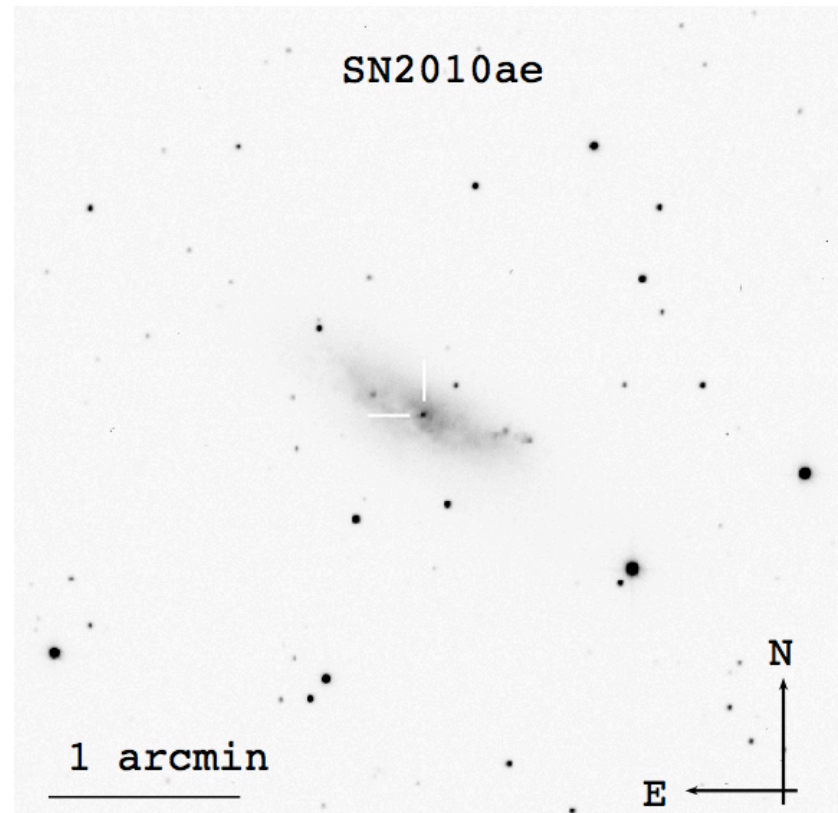
Summary of SNe Iax (2002cx-like)

Bizarre & Coarsely similar to normal SNe Ia

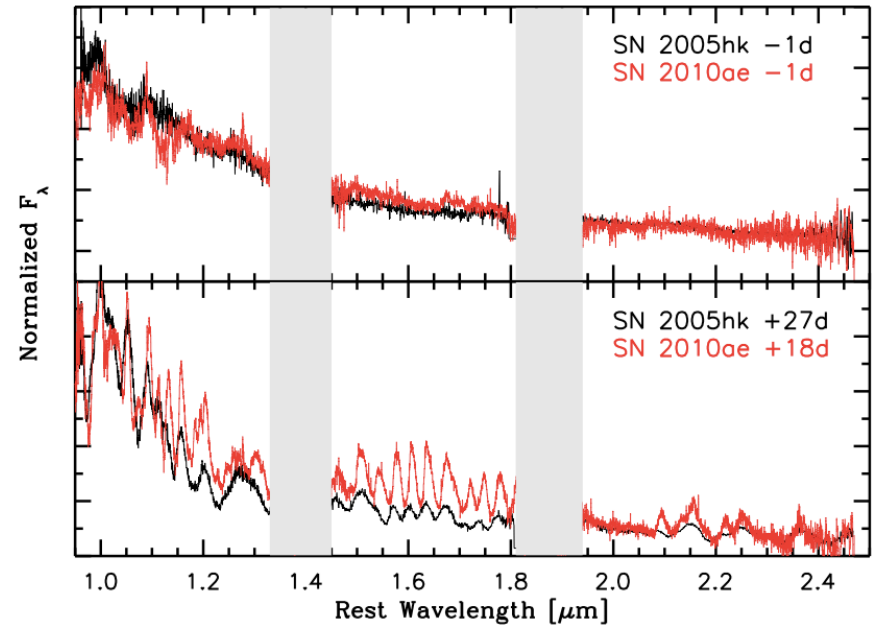
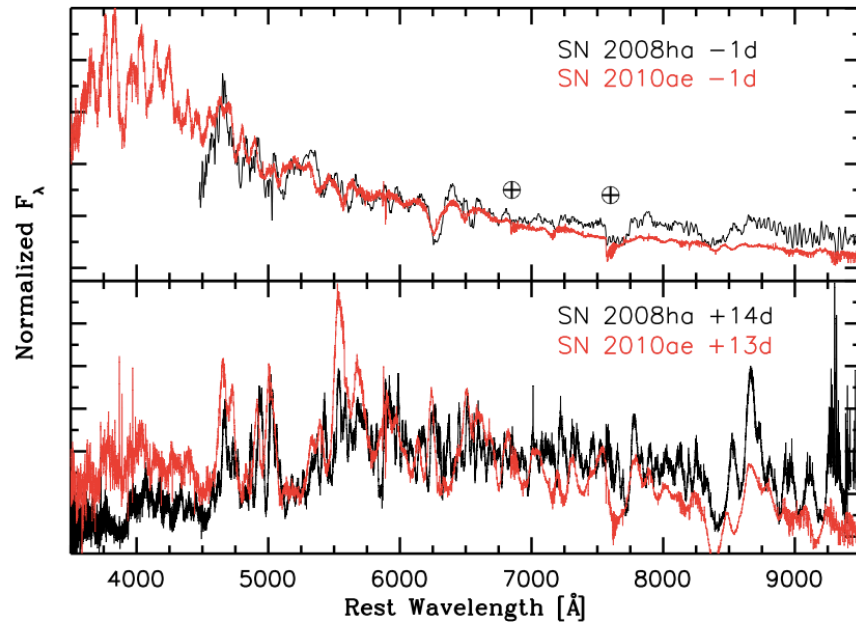
- Significant range in luminosity ($-18.5 < M < -14$ mag)
→ small ^{56}Ni content, and do not *really* obey a LWR
- NIR bands peak well after optical bands
- No secondary maximum in the NIR
- Hot spectra with low velocities (narrow lines)
- Late phase spectra are just odd, not truly nebular!
- Tend to occur in late-time galaxies, low metallicity?
- 5-30% of the overall SNe Ia rate

Supernova 2010ae

- Discovered by CHASE within a week of explosion (Pignata et al. 2010)
- Classified as a bright SN, but soon after realized it to be a low-luminosity 2002cx-like



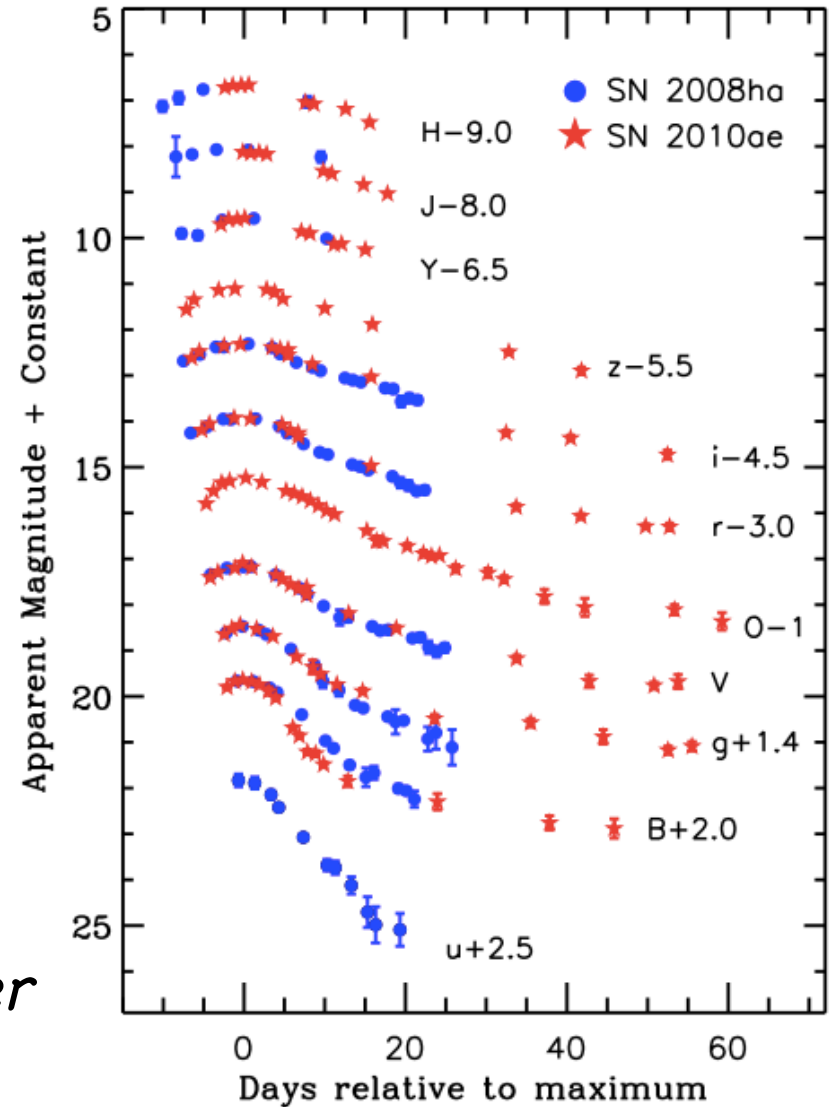
Spectral comparison to SN 2008ha



Optical and Near-IR Light Curves

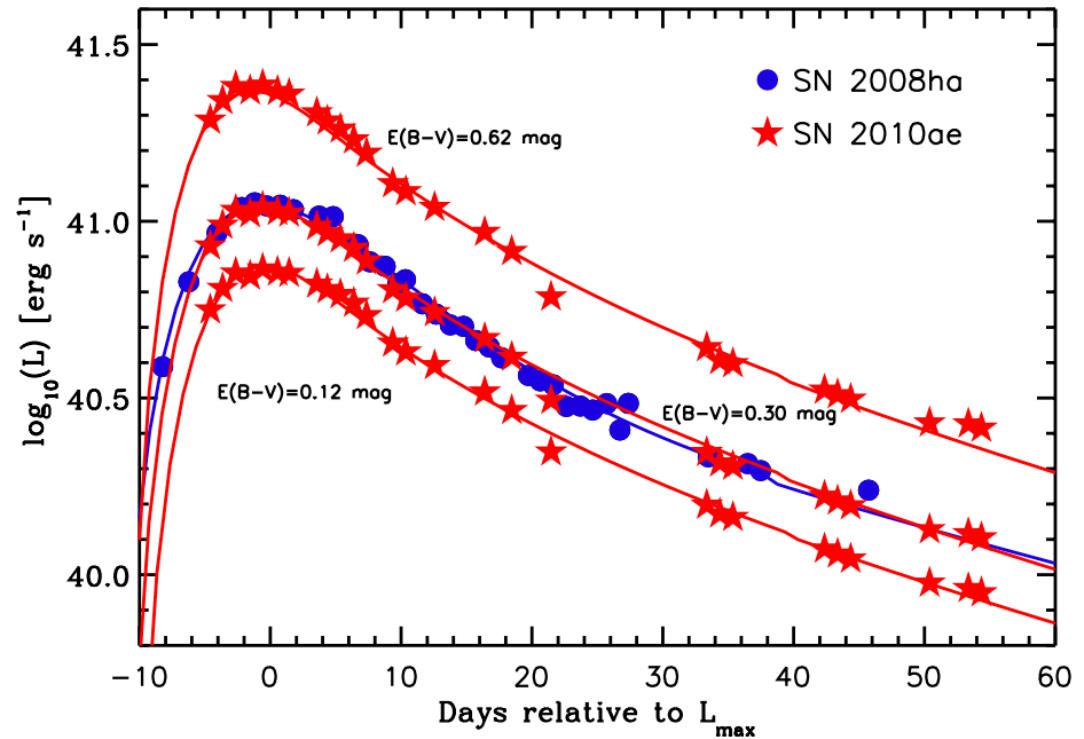


- Light curve shape is fast and suggestive of a small M_{ej}
- NIR bands peak ≈ 7 days *after* the optical

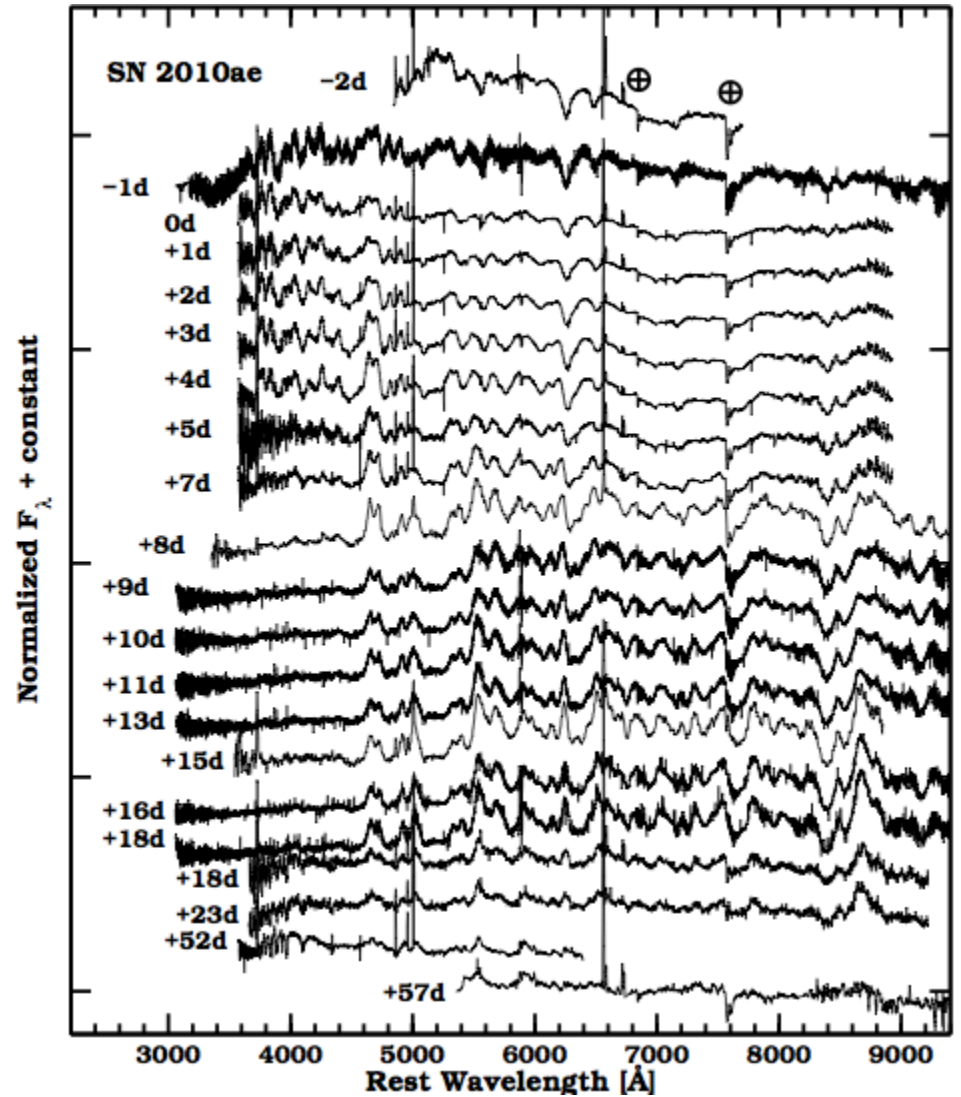
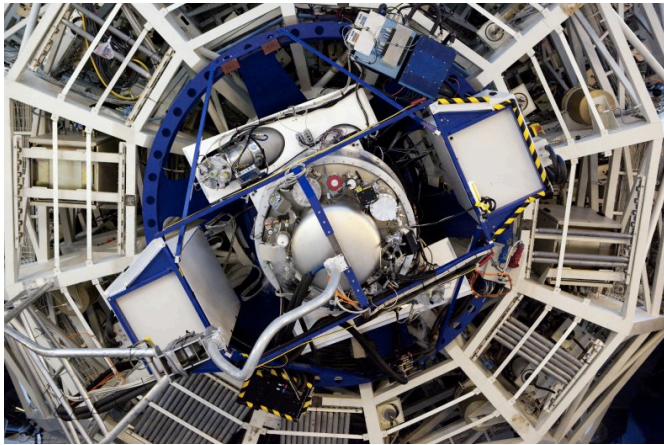


UVOIR Light Curves

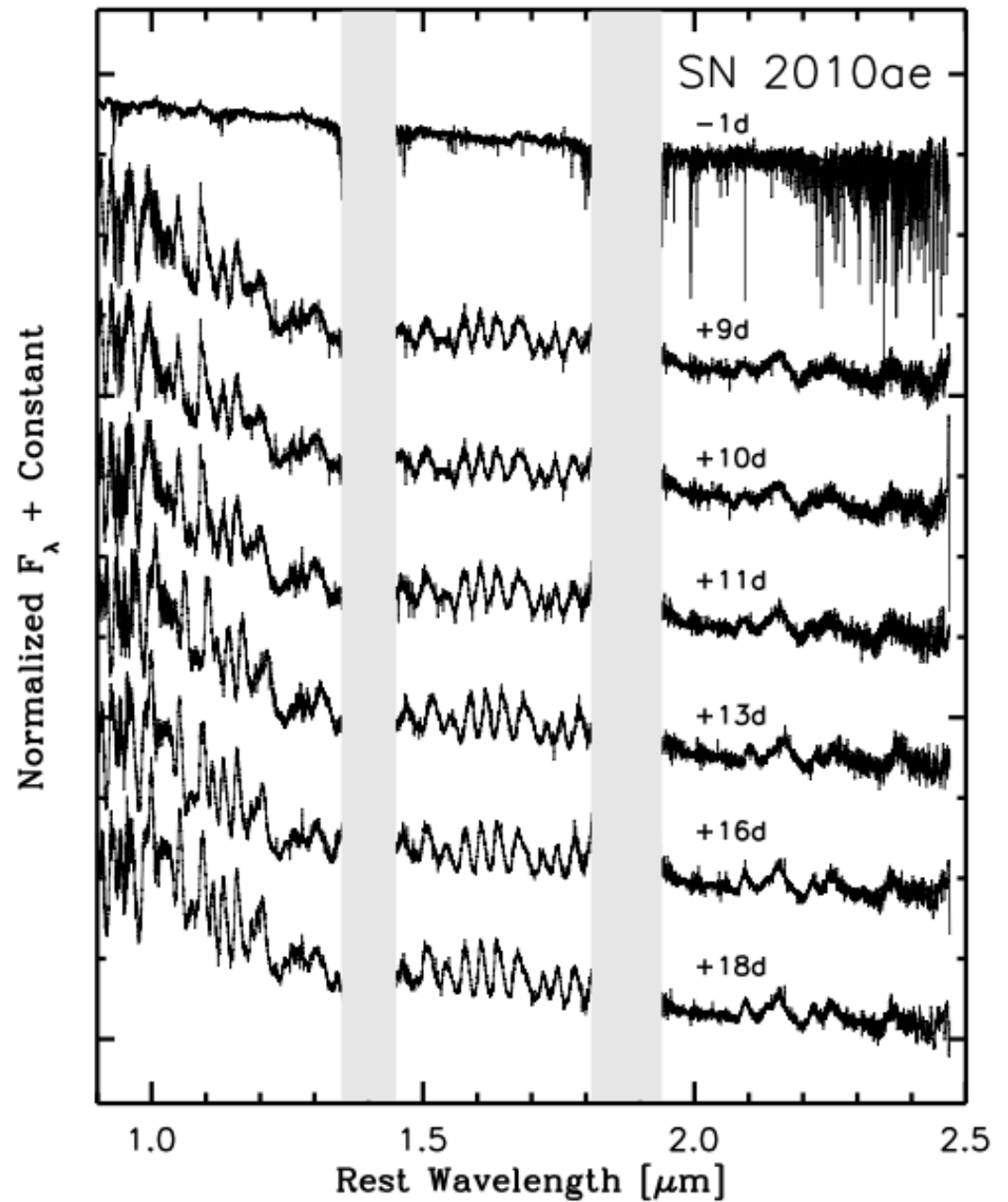
- Peak brightness implies $^{56}\text{Ni} \approx 0.003 M_{\odot}$
- LCs suggest $M_{\text{ej}} \approx 0.5 M_{\odot}$
- Low Kinetic energy $\approx 10^{49}$ erg



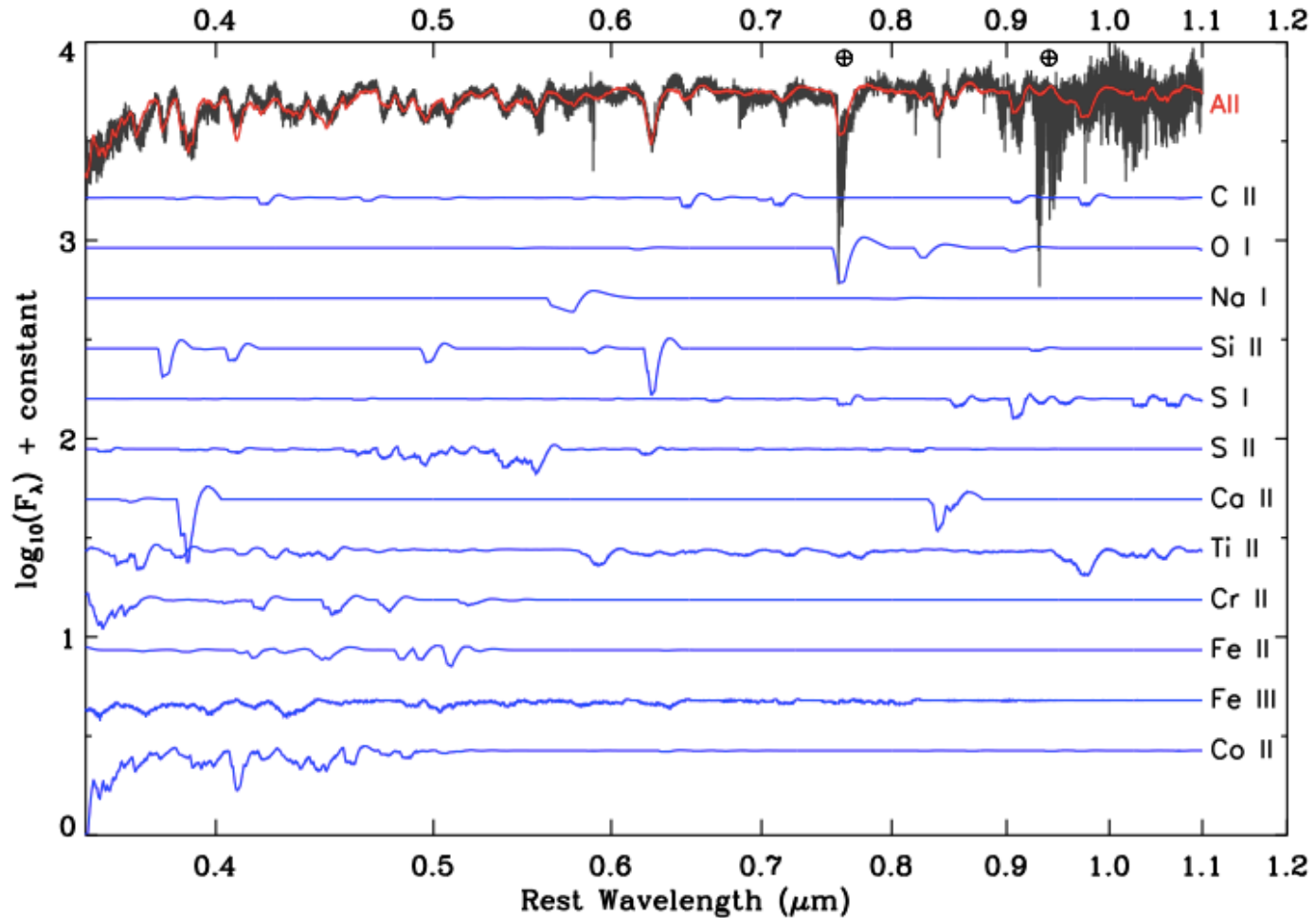
Optical Spectroscopy



NIR Spectra

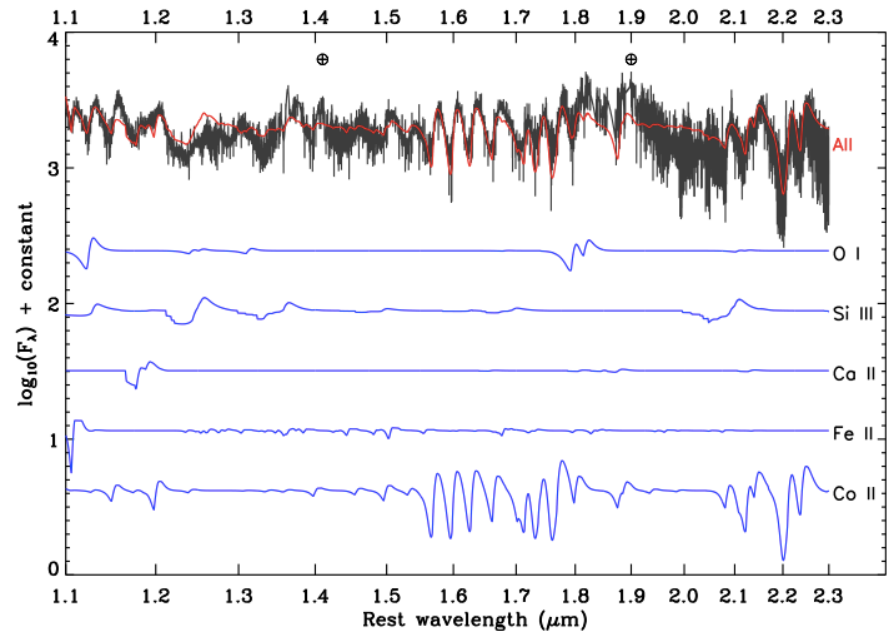
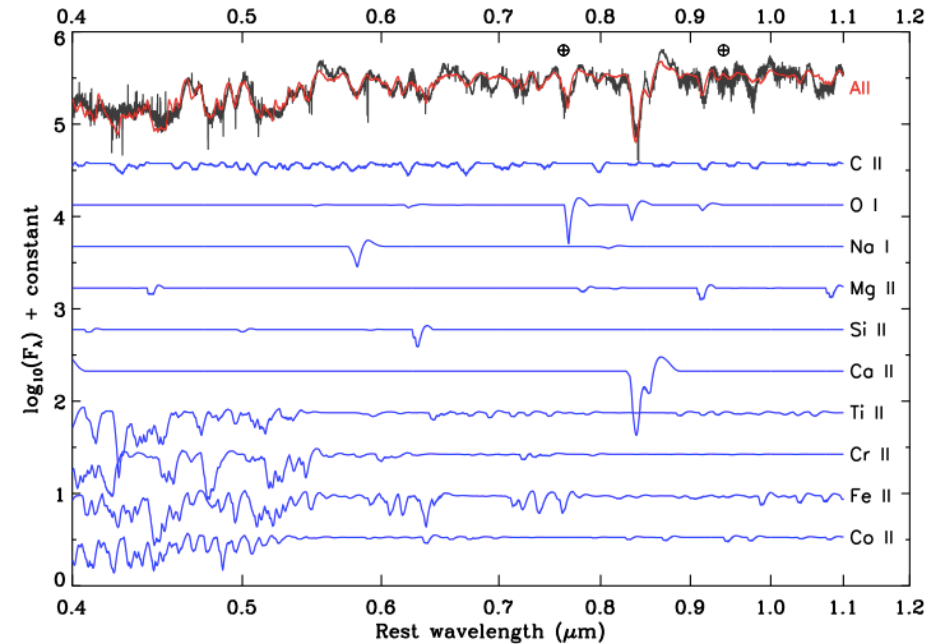


ID of spectral features I.



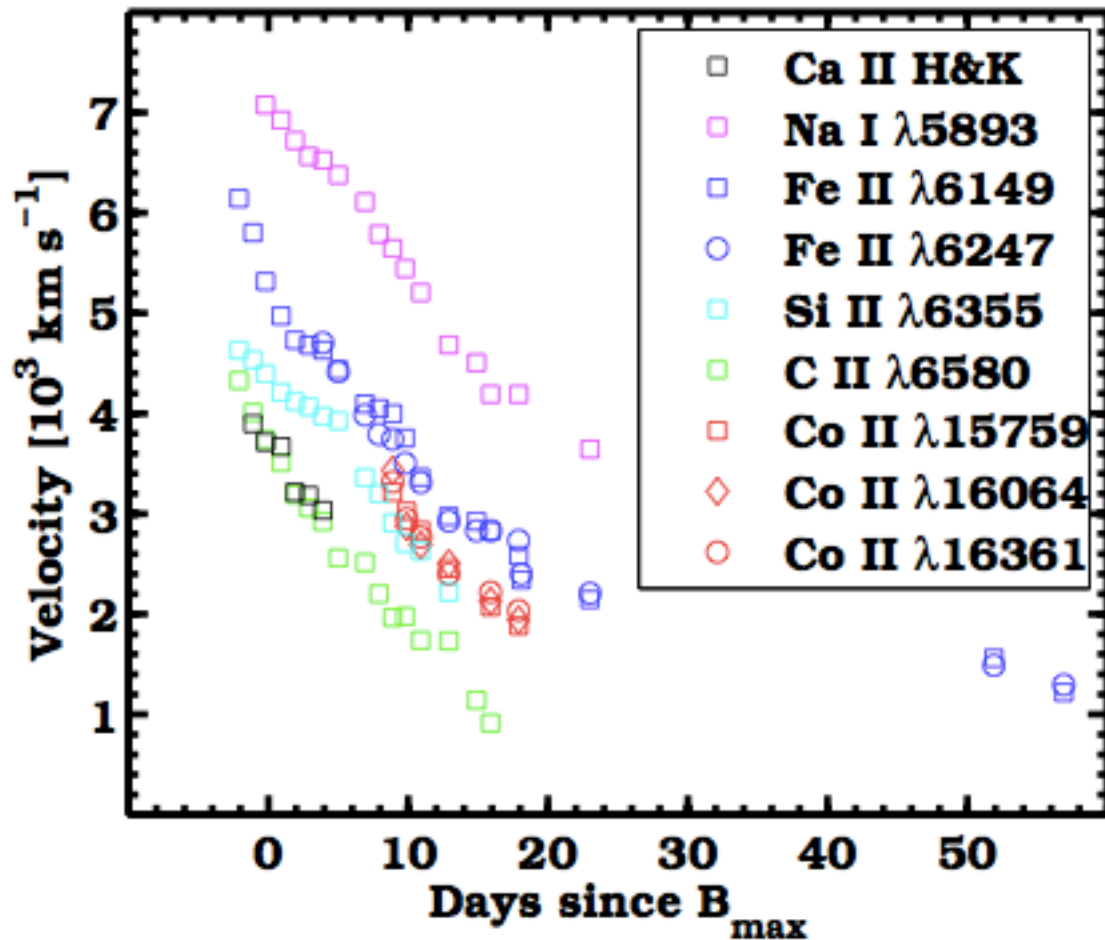
via SYNAPPS

ID of spectral features II.

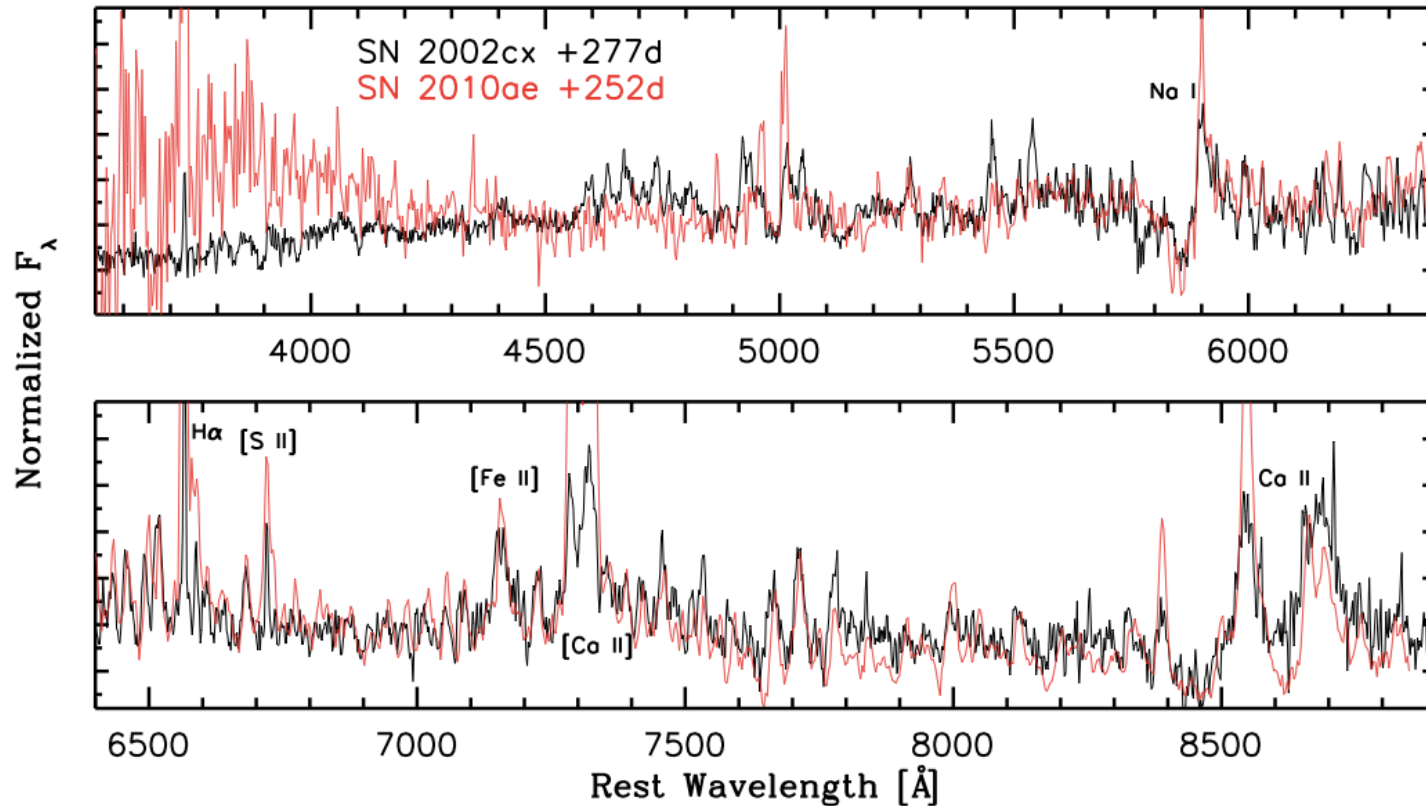


via SYNAPPS

Optical and NIR Line Velocities



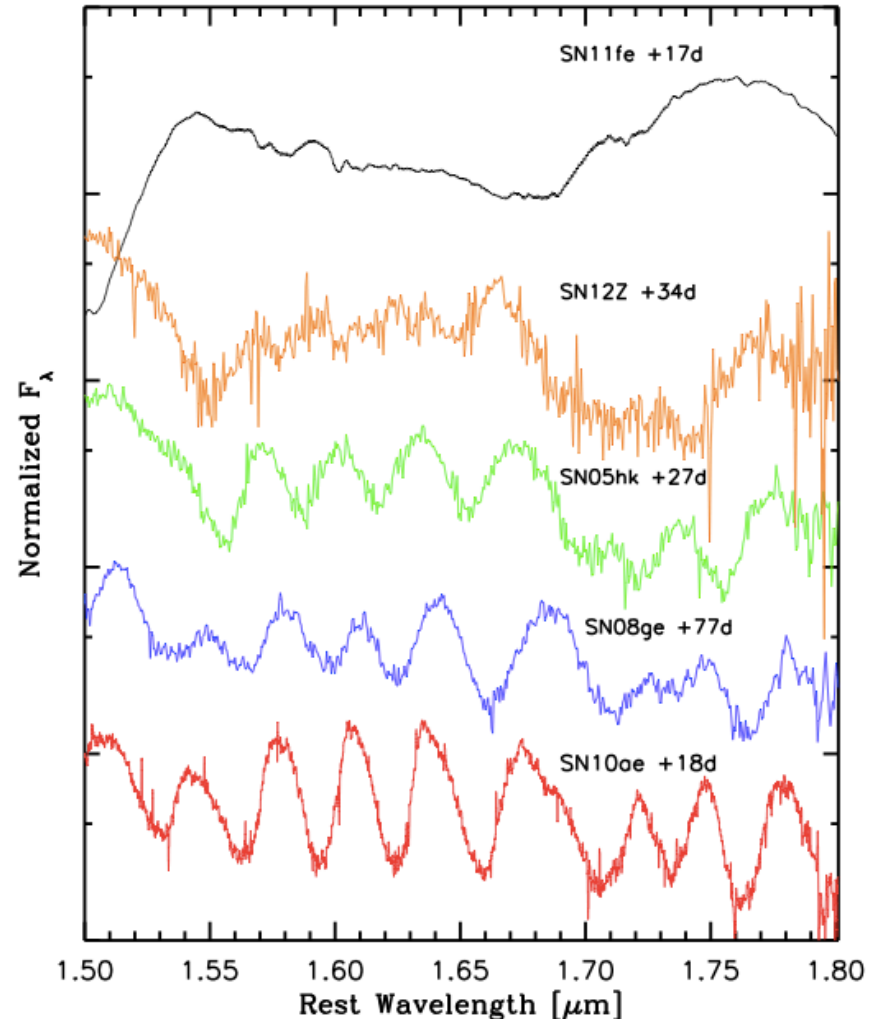
Late phase VLT spectrum



- No Fe III/Fe II
- No Oxygen
- Prevalent Ca lines
- Like 2002cx, *but not exactly*

New Insight from NIR spectroscopy

- Co II features are ubiquitous to SN Iax
- Smaller velocities
 - less blending
 - more prevalent features!
- Faint and fast objects are linked to the brighter end of the SN Iax distribution

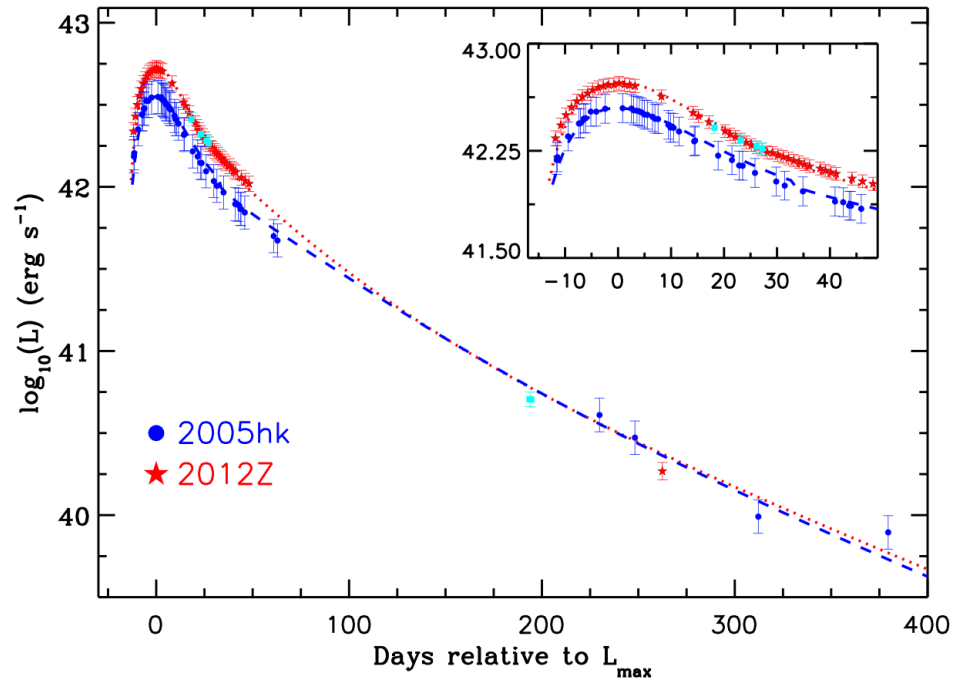
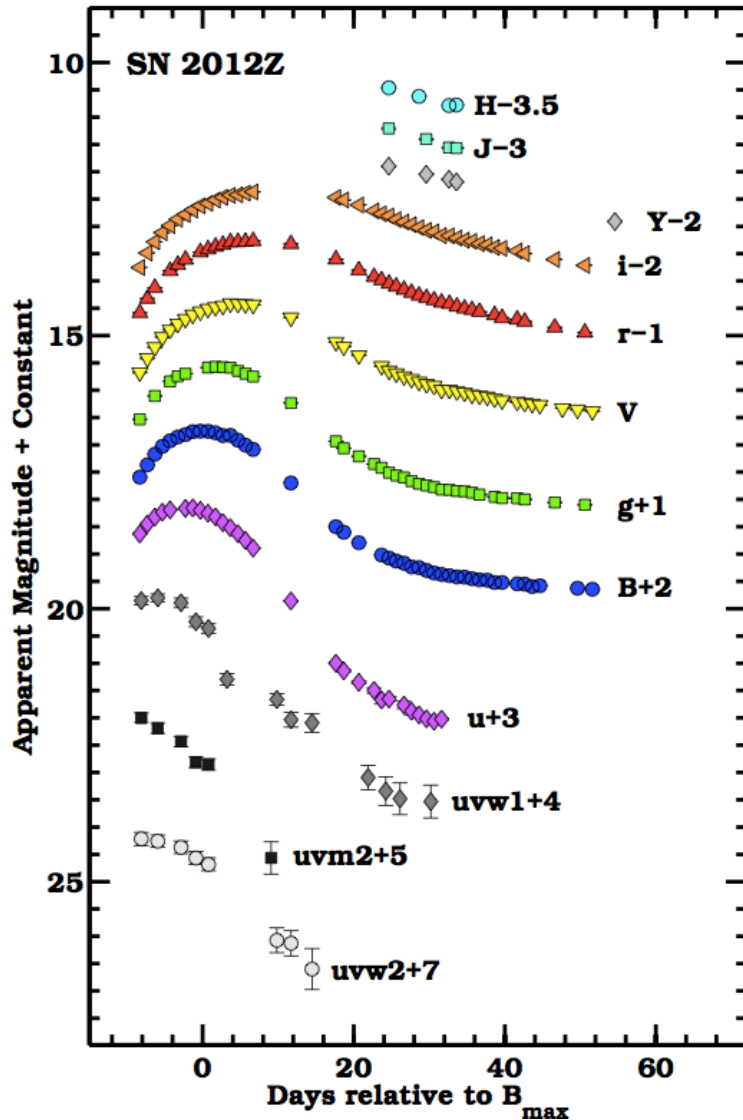


SN 2012Z

Observed as part of CSP II



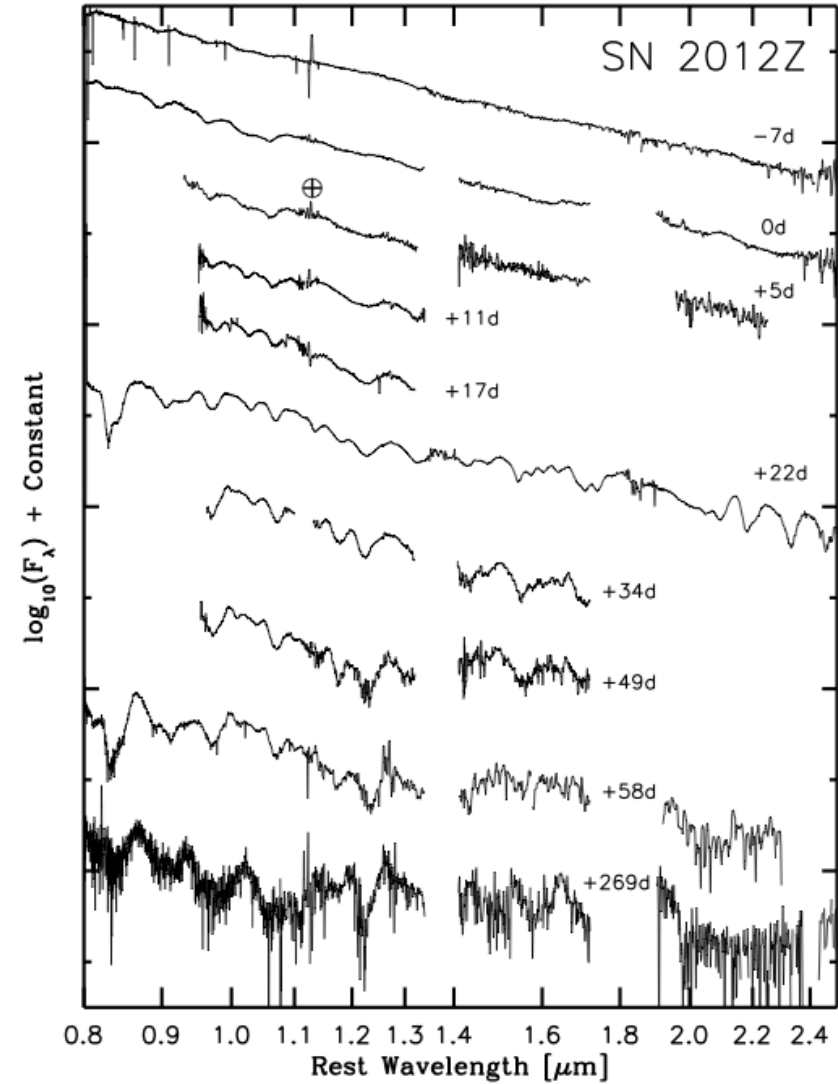
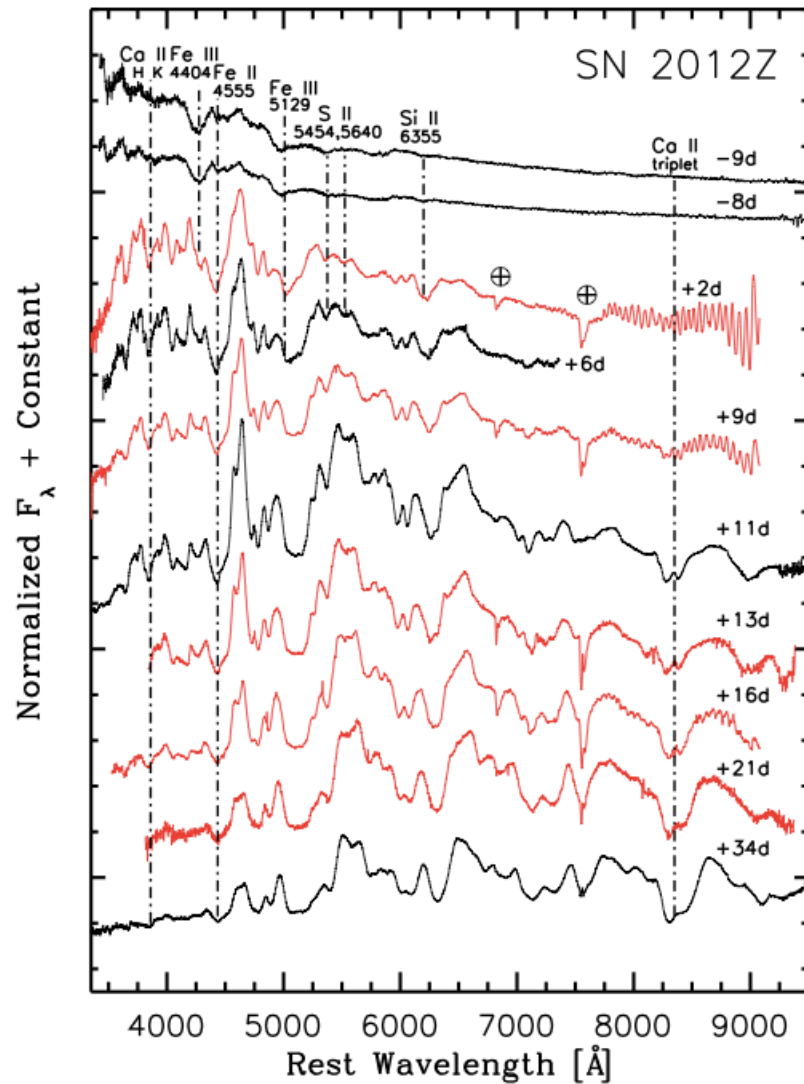
Swift & CSP LCs



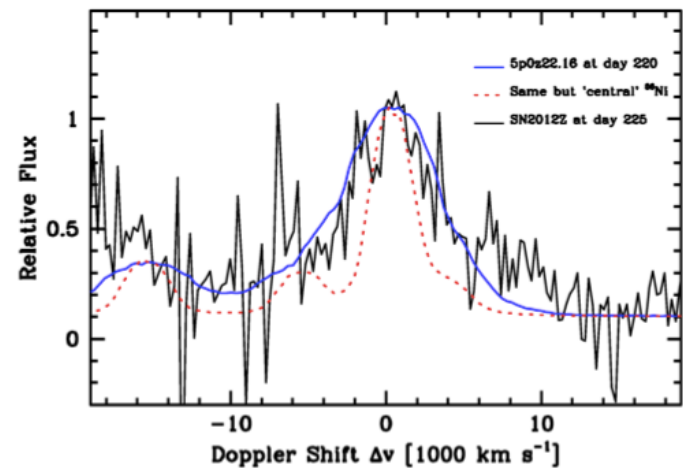
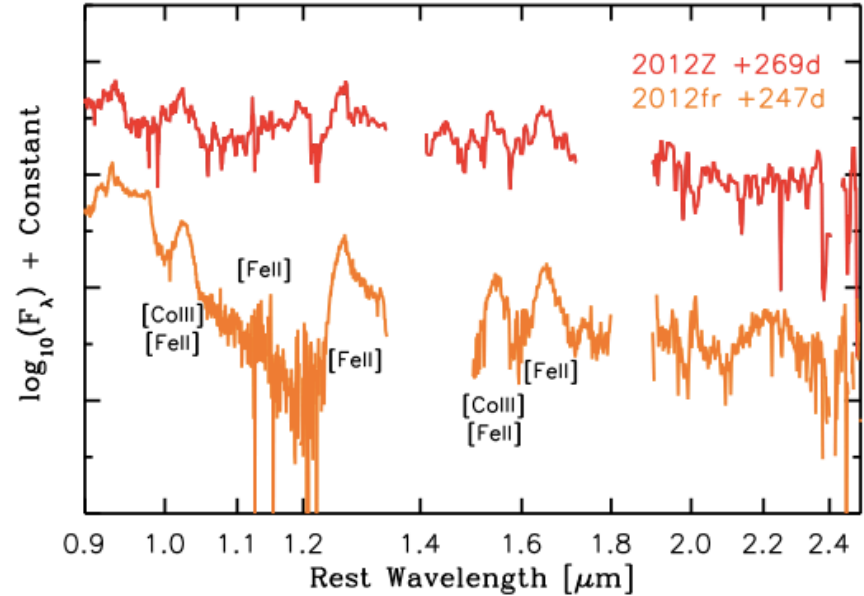
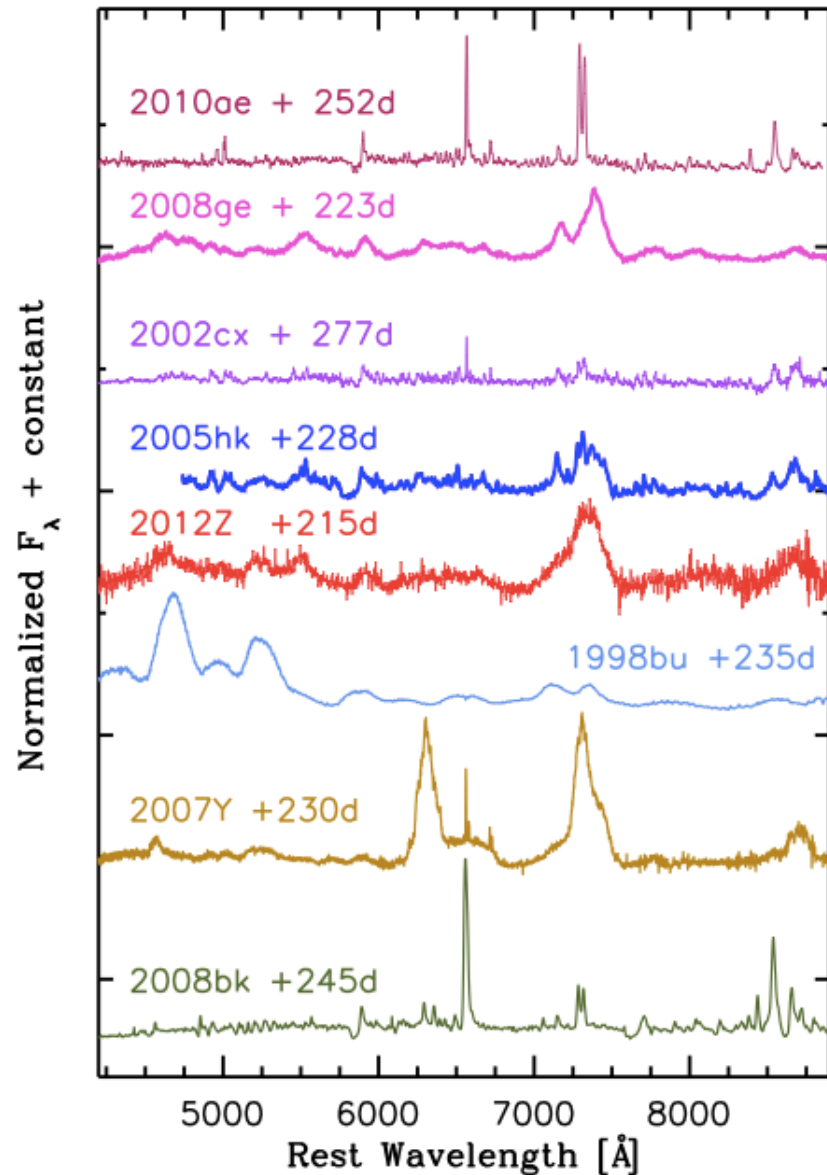
Toy Model Fits Indicate:

- 0.15-0.20 M_{\odot} of ^{56}Ni
- $M_{\text{ej}} = M_{\text{CH}}$
- $\text{KE} = 10^{51} \text{ erg}$

Spectra

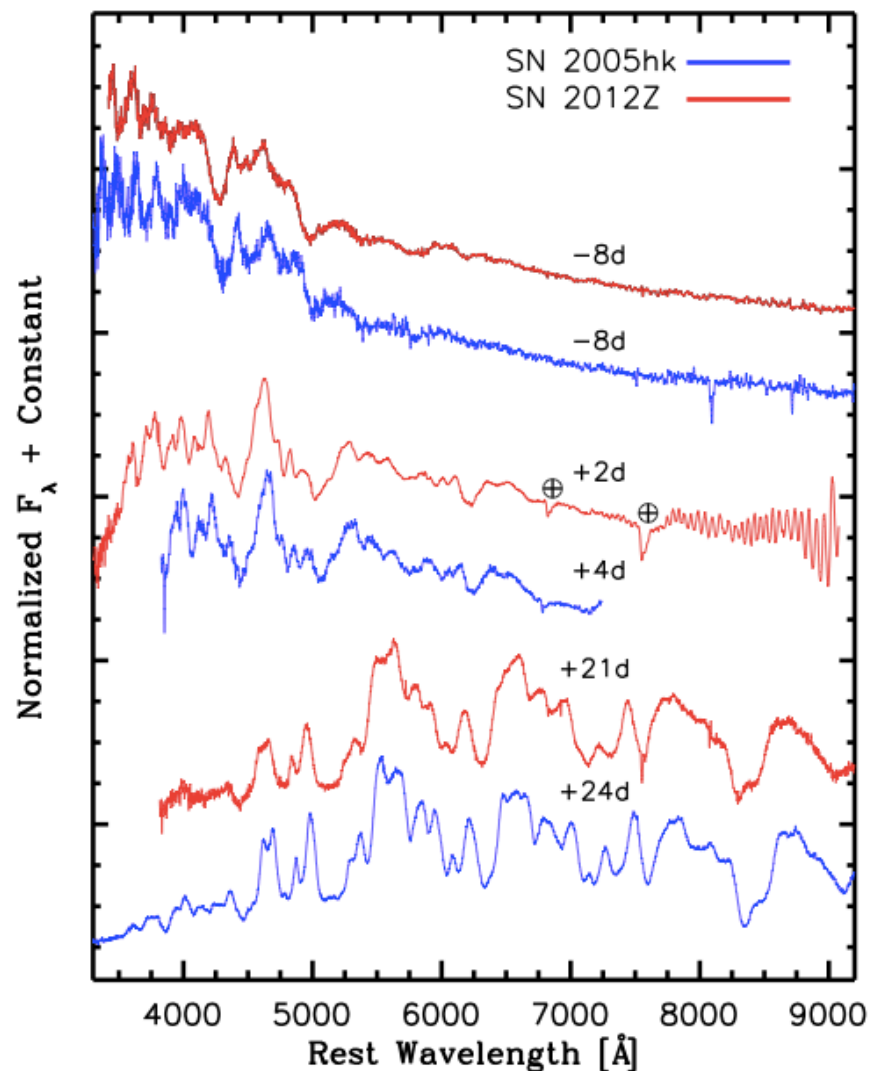
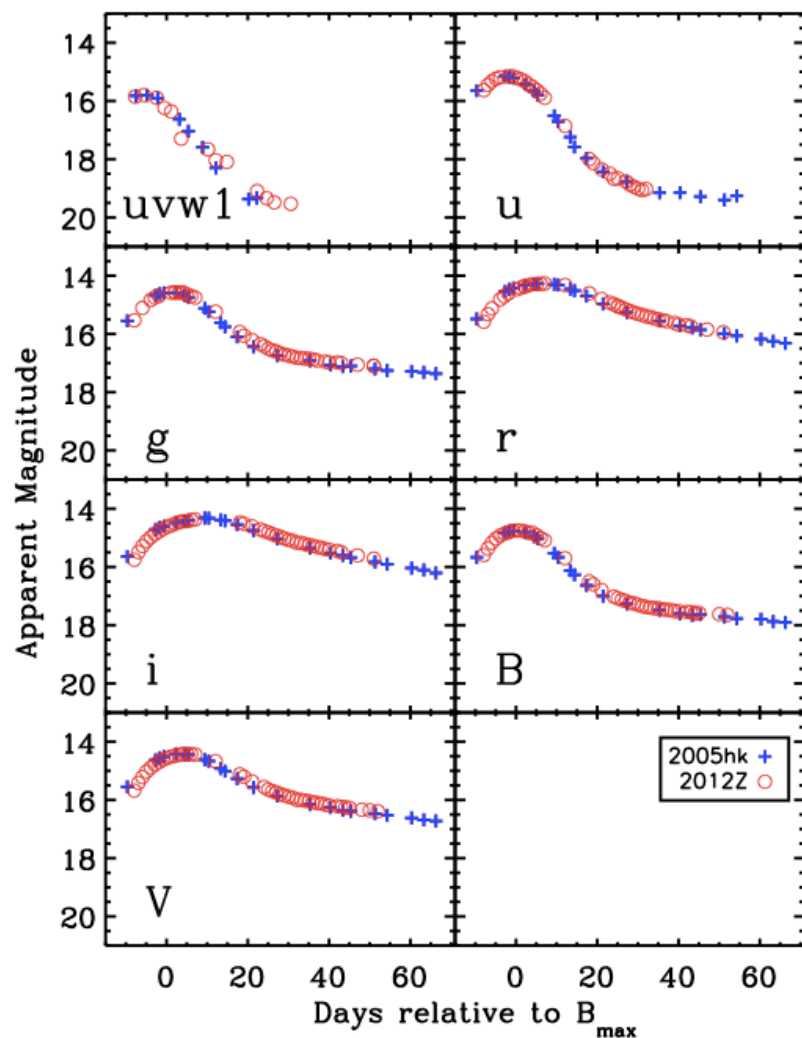


Late Phase Spectroscopy of SNe Iax



→ ^{56}Ni hole in the center

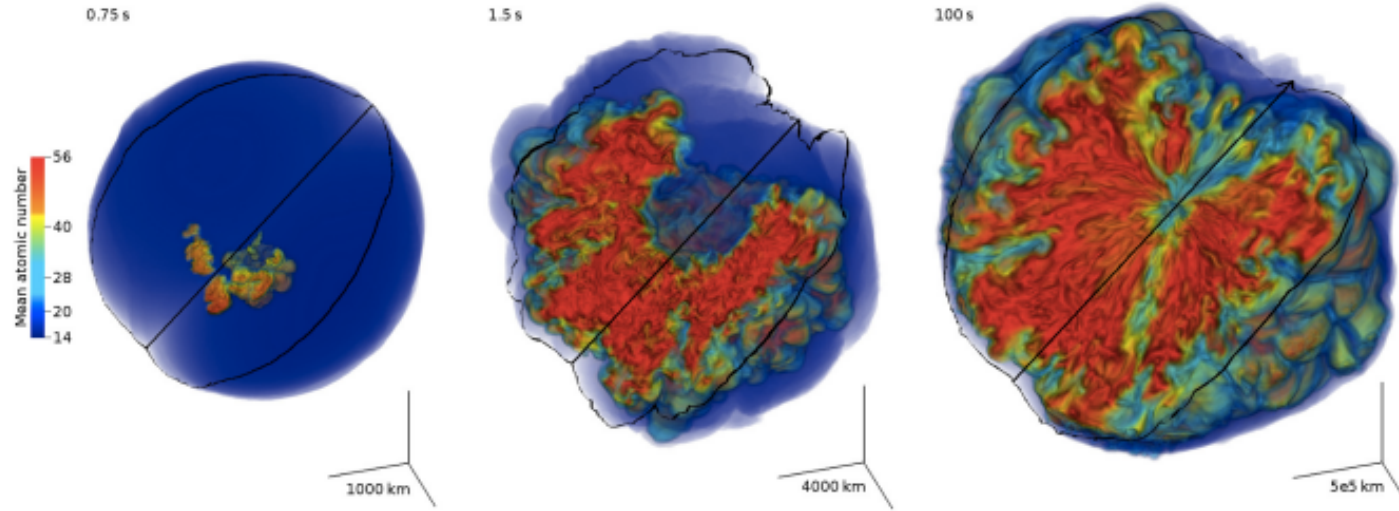
Comparison to SN 2005hk



Summary of Main Findings

- Consistent with a M_{ch} white dwarf
- Spectra reveal a layered chemical structure
- Late NIR line profile suggests high density burning
- Very similar to SN 2005hk

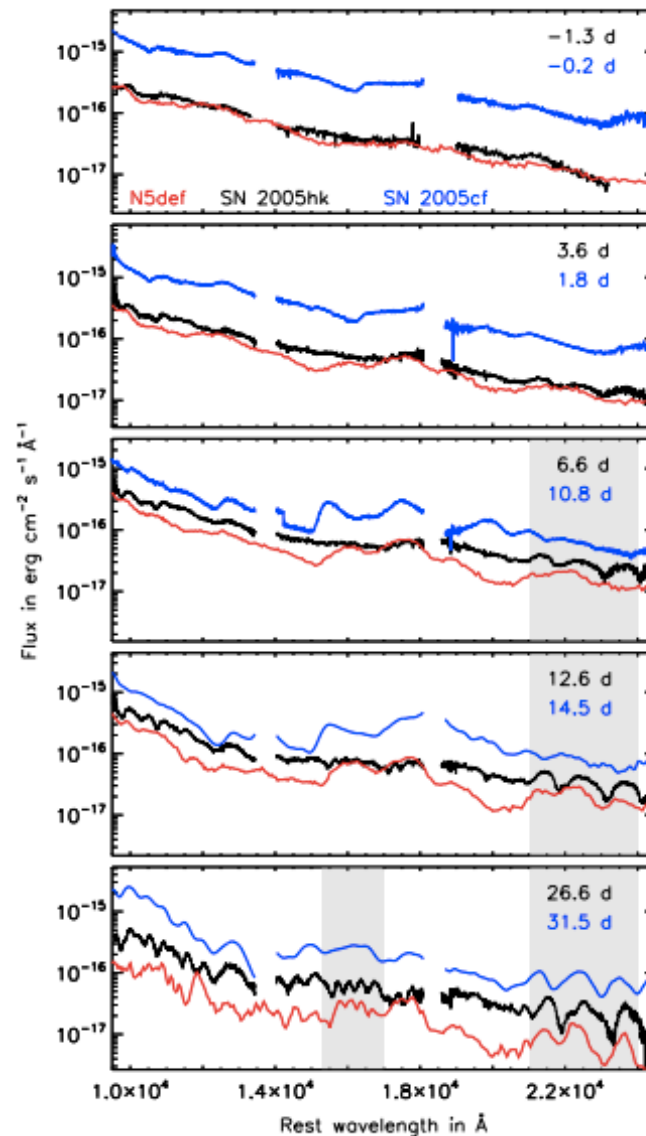
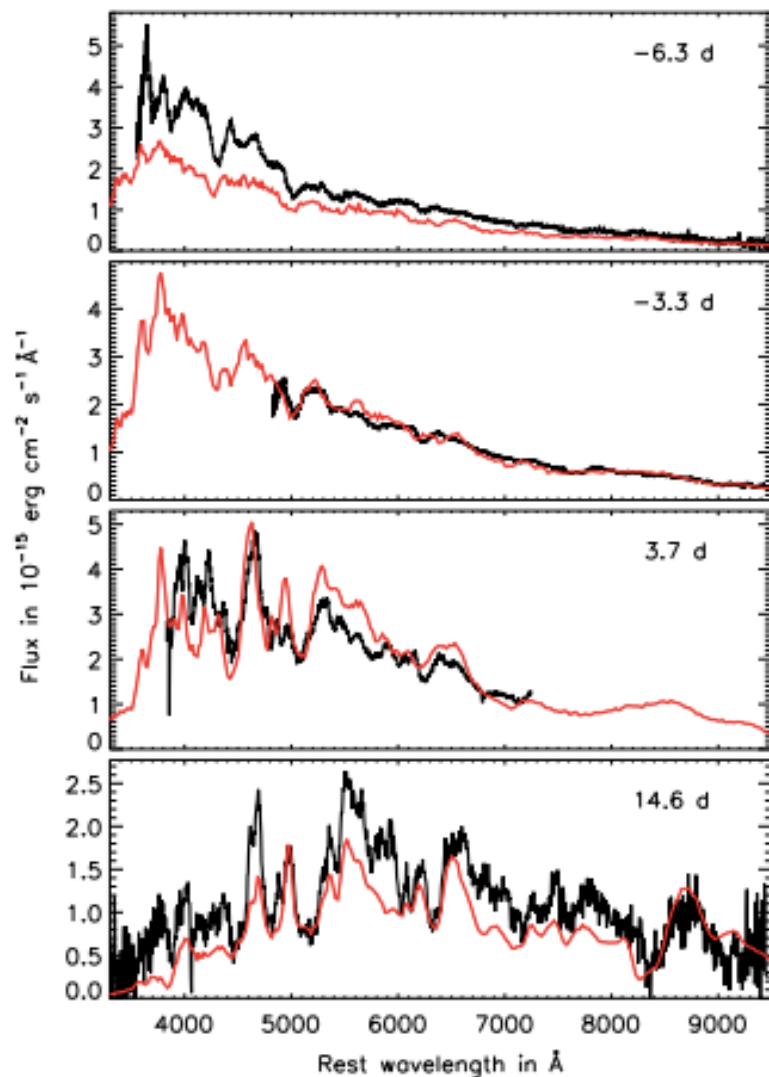
Progenitor: Bound Remnants



- Early phase emission powered by ejected ^{56}Ni
- Late phase emission powered by bound remnant

Kromer et al. 2013

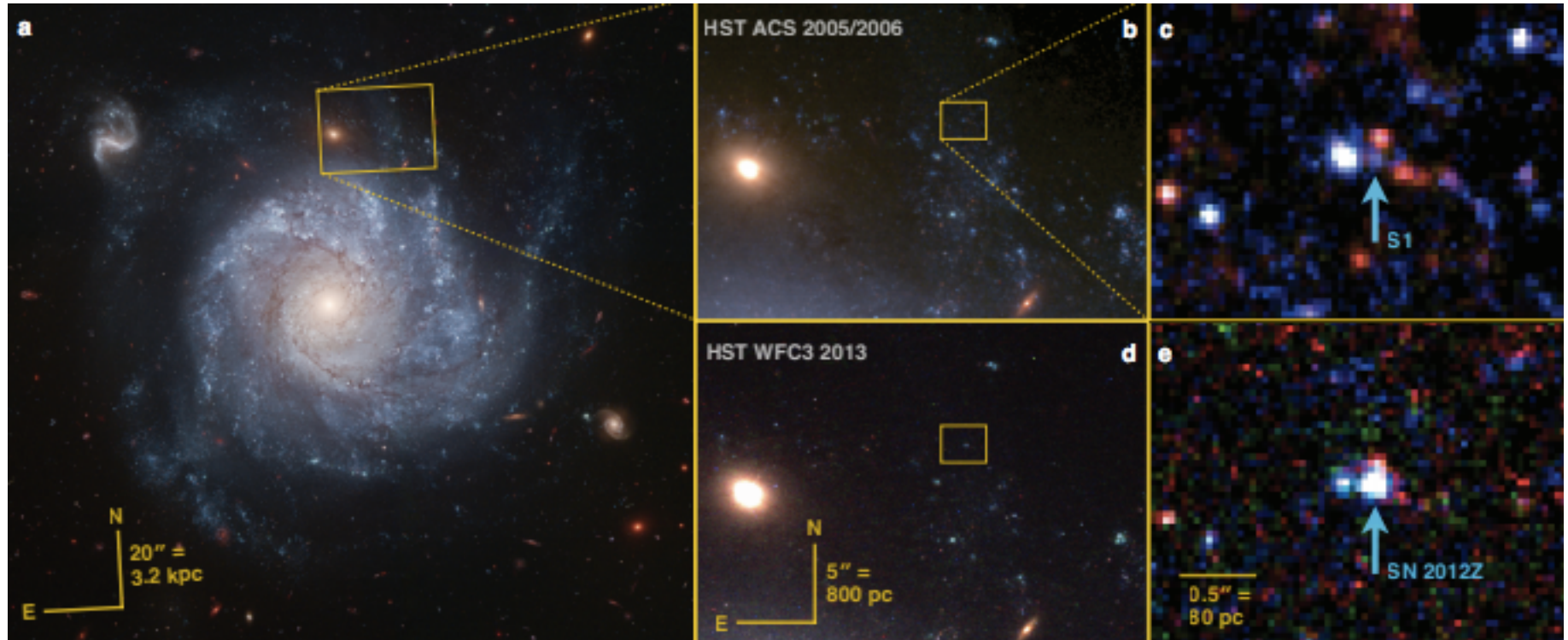
Bound Remnants: Model Spectra of SN 2005hk



Alternative Model: PDD

- Start with a deflagration at high density, producing Fe-group elements (opposite of SNe Ia)
 - Expansion followed by shell fall back
 - Detonation is ignited (little to no ^{56}Ni is produced here)
-
- Produces low velocities
 - Gives layered structure, but with ^{56}Ni in outer layers (This explains the early blue colors and hot spectra)
 - Flat top late phase NIR profiles
 - Little unburned C/O
 - Low velocities of ejecta explains lack of forbidden Fe at late phases
 - Range of possible ^{56}Ni mass from near 0 to $0.8 M_{\text{sun}}$

Detection of the Progenitor?



Luminosity, color, and environment of S1 are all similar to the Galactic helium nova V455 Puppis

McCully et al. 2014, in press

Saludos from Las Campanas

