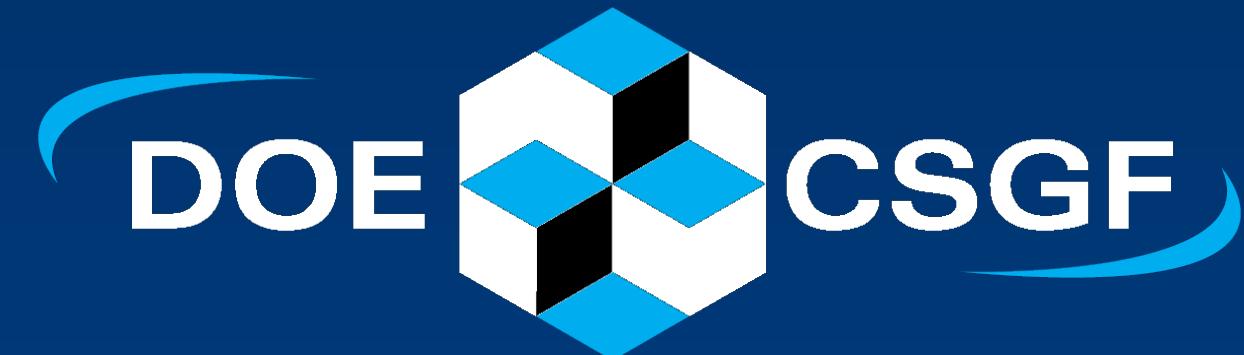




studying the circumstellar medium of SNe Ia in the near-infrared

Chelsea Harris



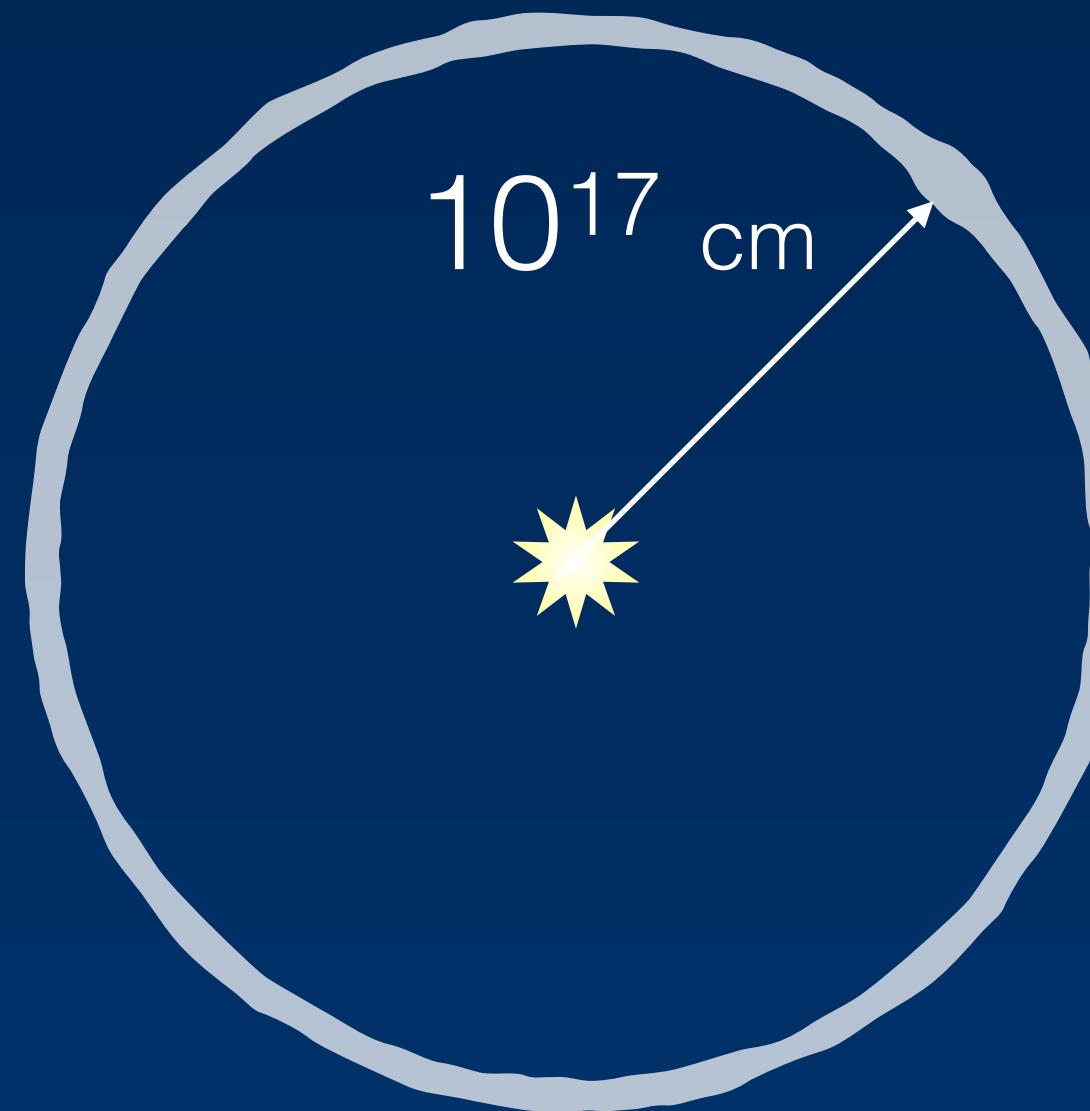
most SNe Ia do not have CSM

- radio limits (e.g. Chomiuk+ 2016)
- nebular spectra: no H (e.g. Maguire+ 2016)
- delay time distribution (esp. Maoz, loads of papers)
- SN 2011fe: completely normal and very clean environment (Chomiuk+ 2012, Bloom+ 2012, Nugent+ 2012...)

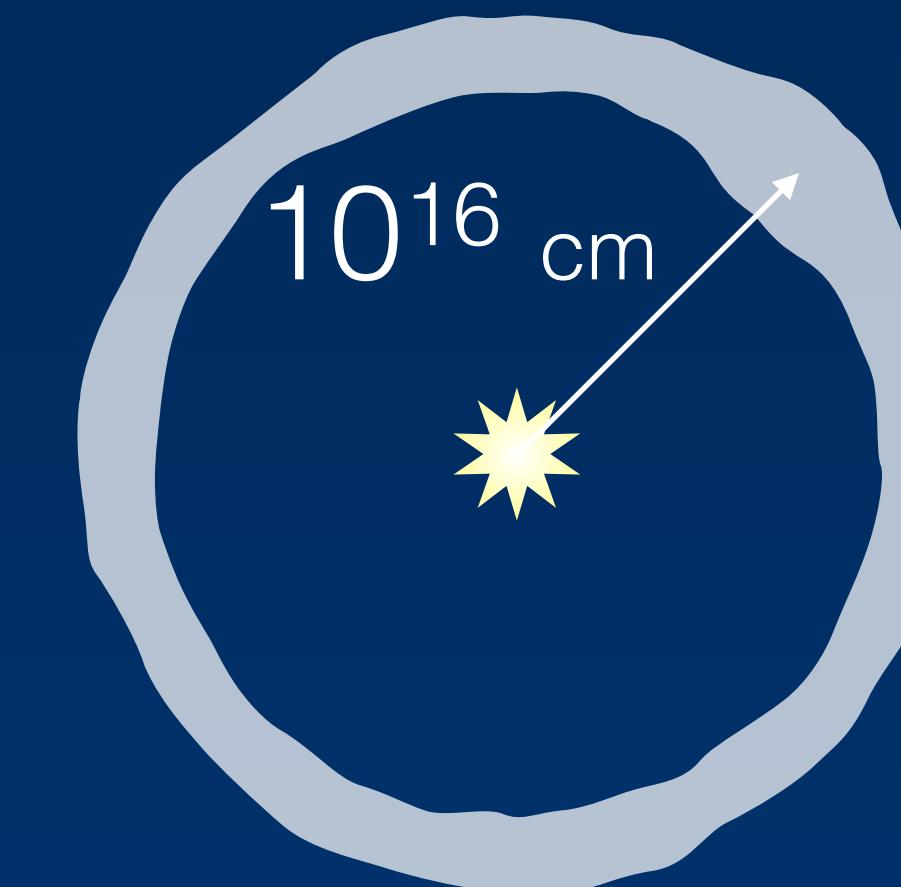
but some do!

somewhat distant CSM
delayed interaction (DI)

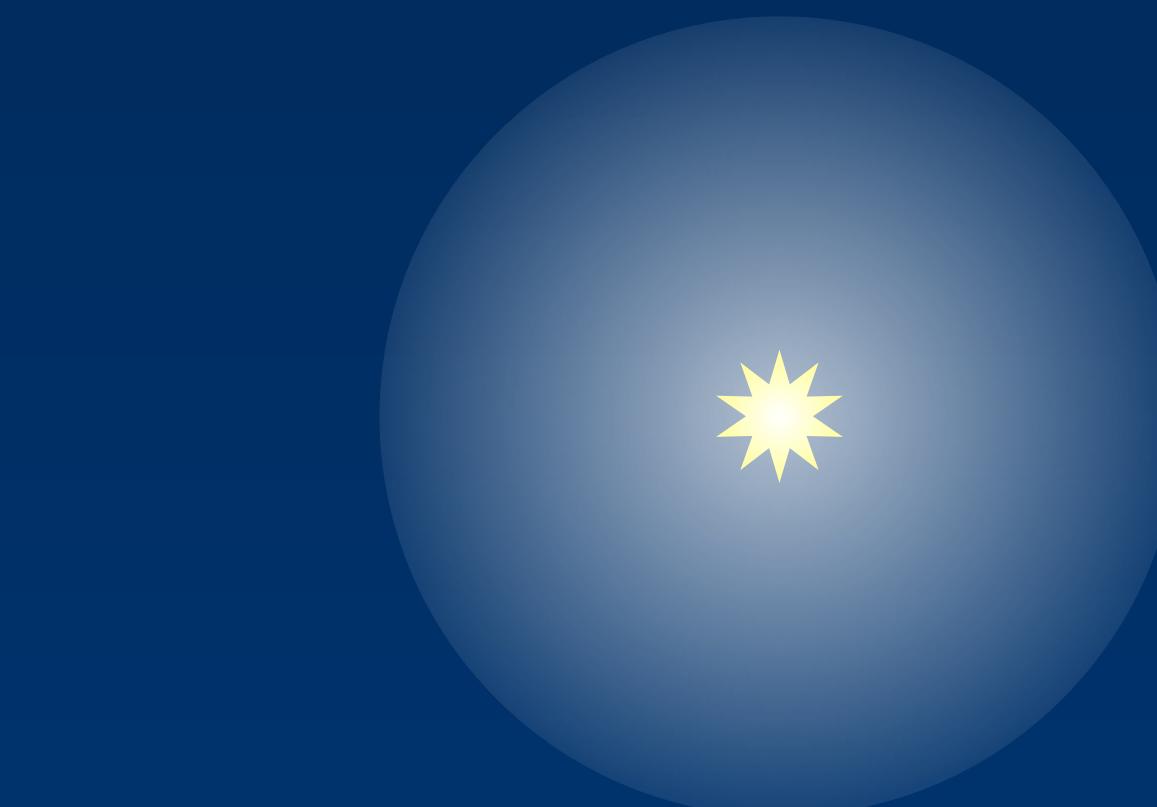
e.g. PTF11kx



distant CSM ... or ISM?
Na D absorption
~20% SNe Ia?

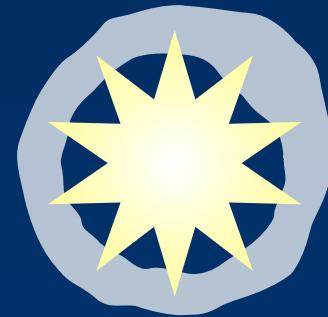


SN 2015cp
Graham+ (2018)
Harris+ (2018)
in prep



Ia-CSM
dense CSM
immediate vicinity of SN
e.g. SN 2002ic

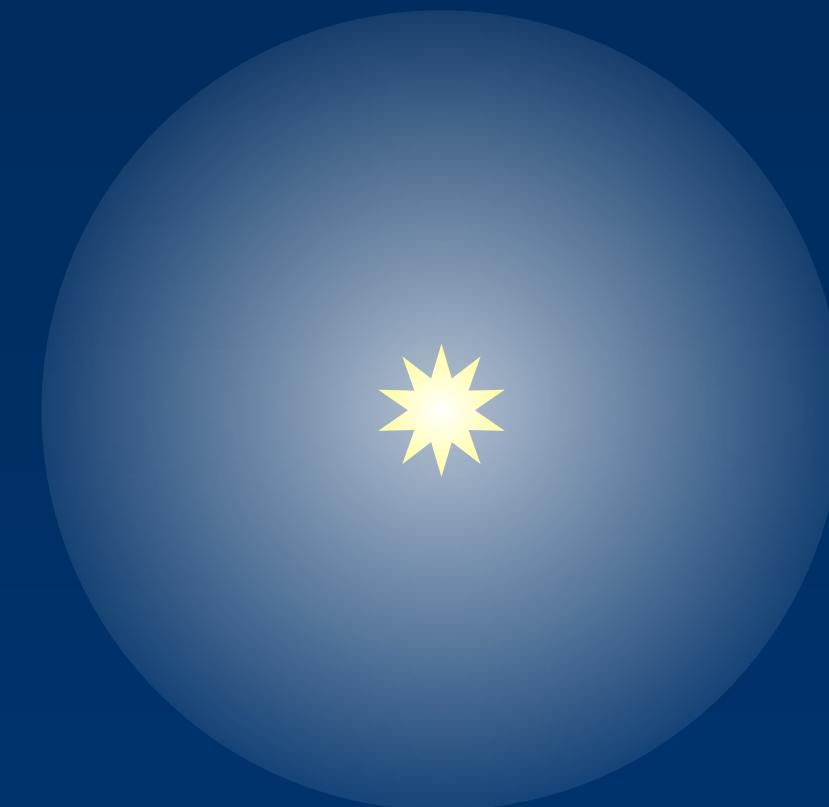
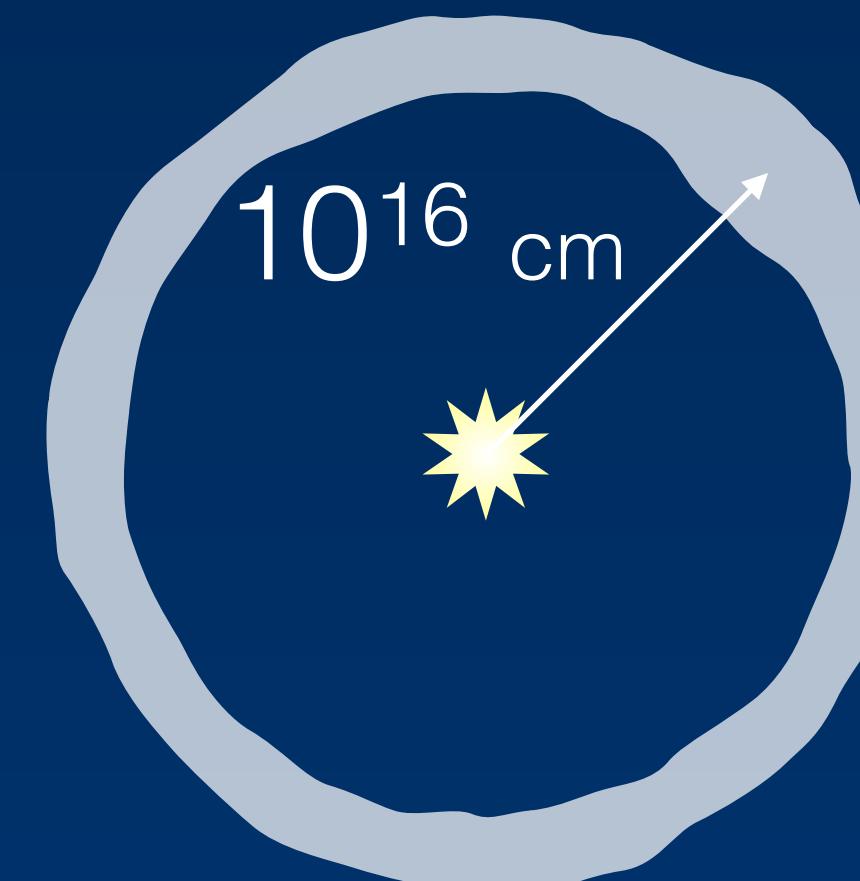
(hypothetical)
within $\leq 10^{13}$ cm
blip in early LC



but some do!

somewhat distant CSM
delayed interaction (DI)

e.g. PTF11kx

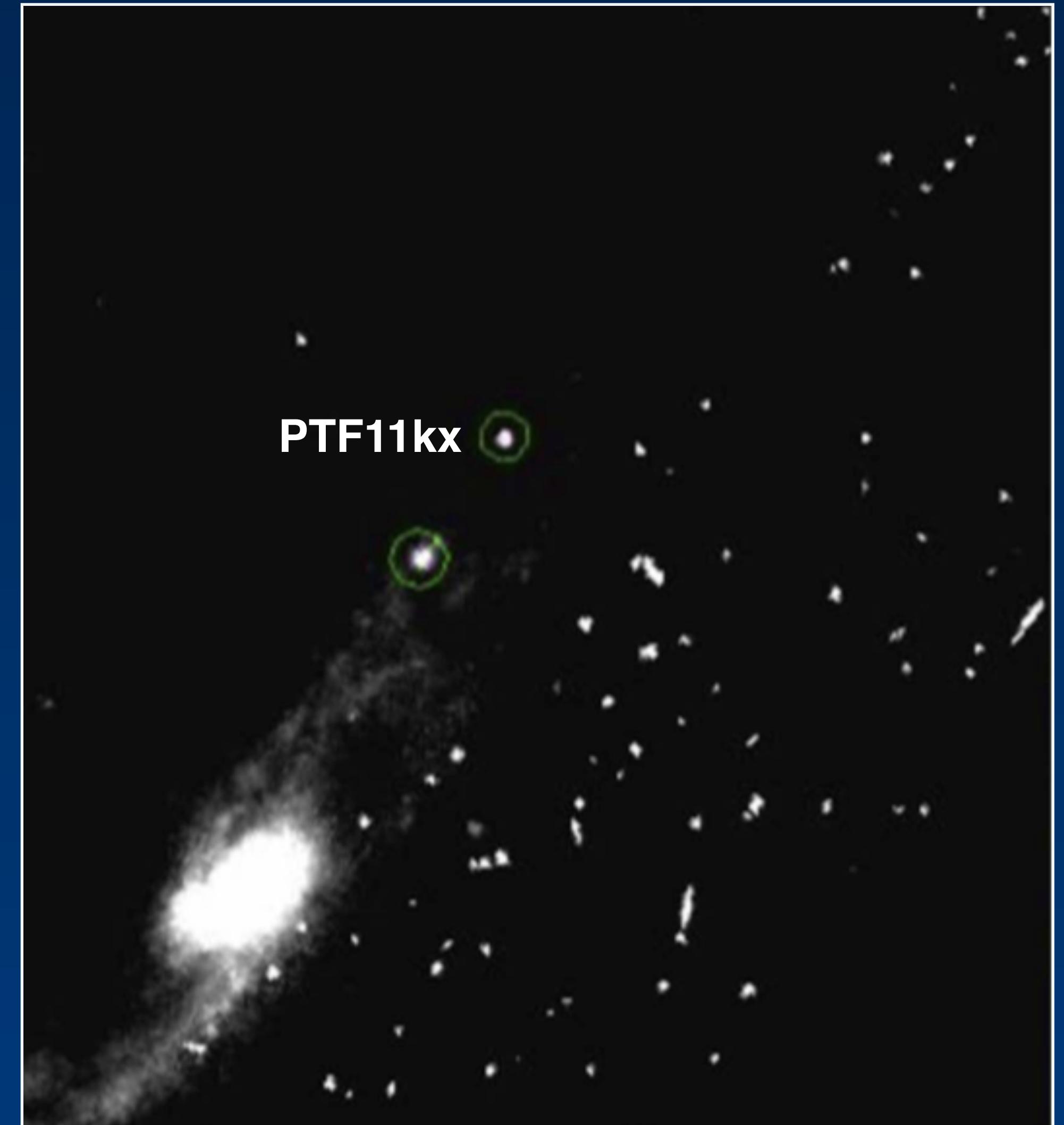


Ia-CSM
dense CSM
immediate vicinity of SN
e.g. SN 2002ic



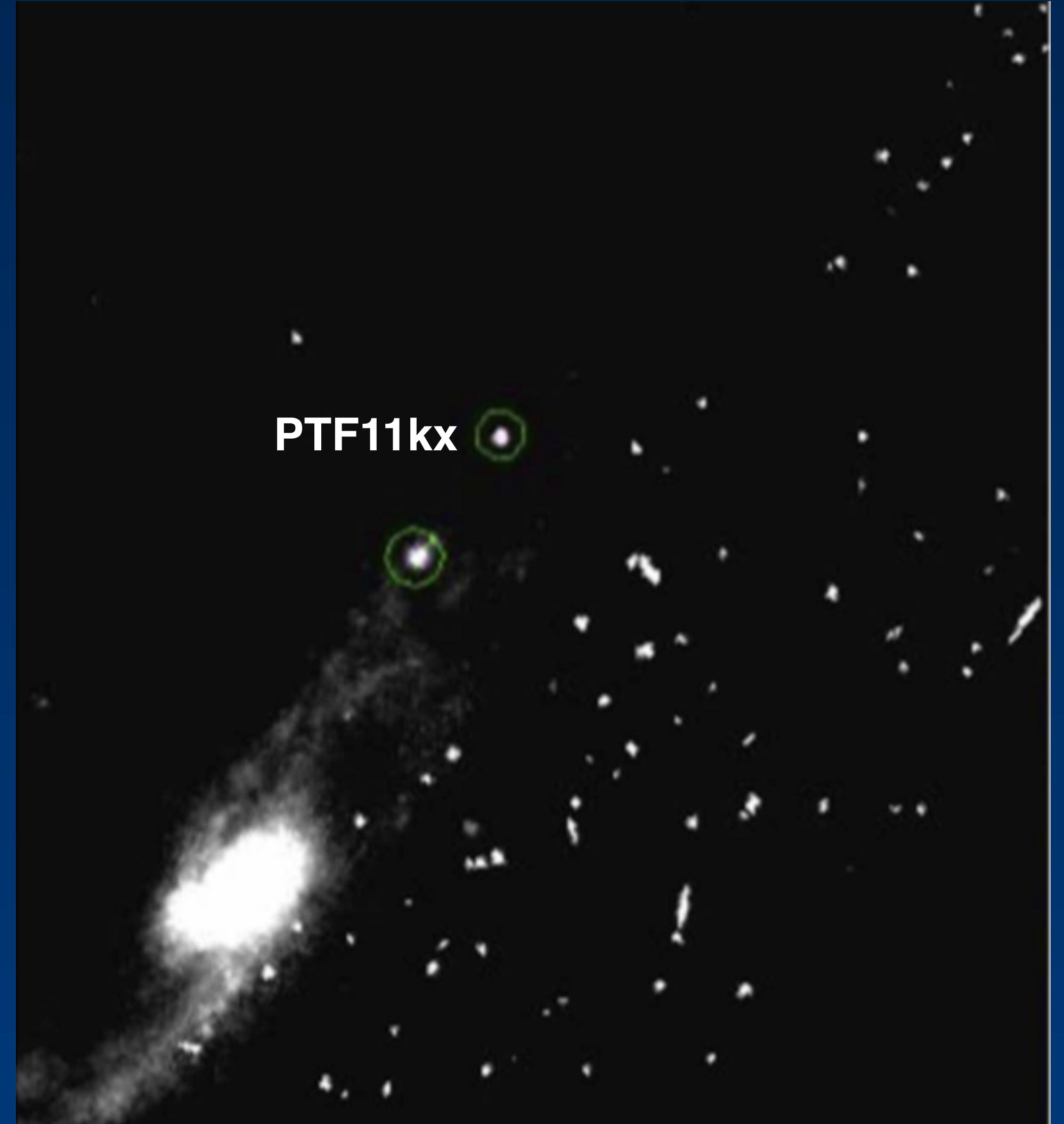
let's find more interacting SNe Ia!

- **Models.** I simulated SNe Ia interacting with distant, thin shells of CSM.
- **Survey.** We looked for this in nearby SNe Ia and found what may have been a PTF11kx “twin”.
- **Future.** The NIR can help by giving a “historical record” of the interaction and showing He I.



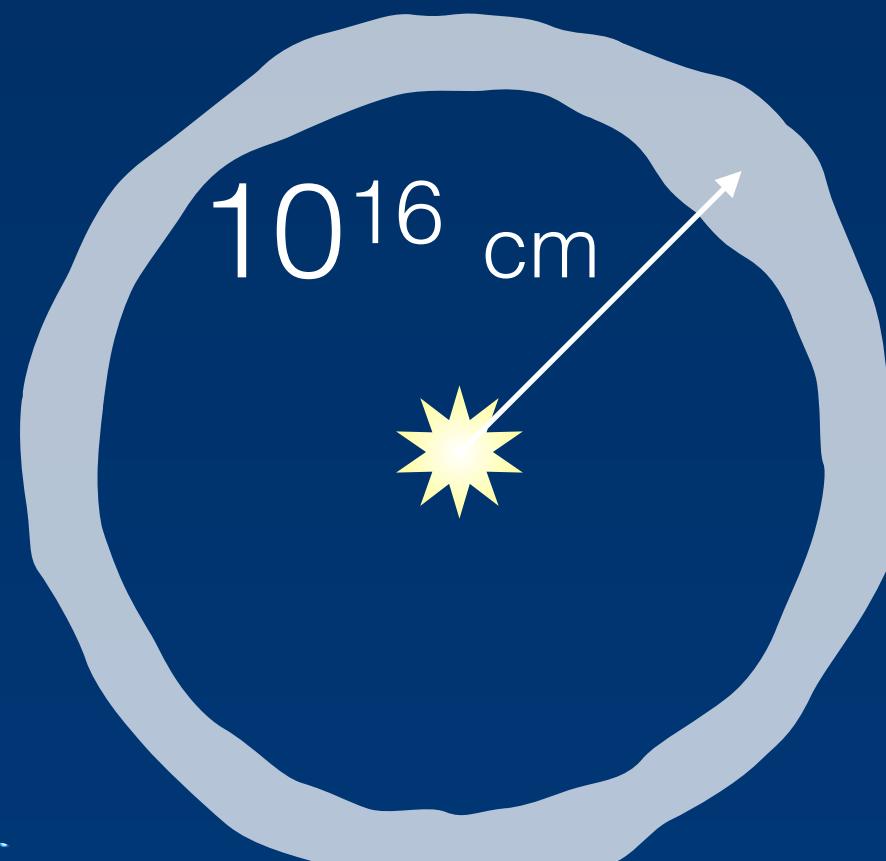
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we lacked equivalent of wind models

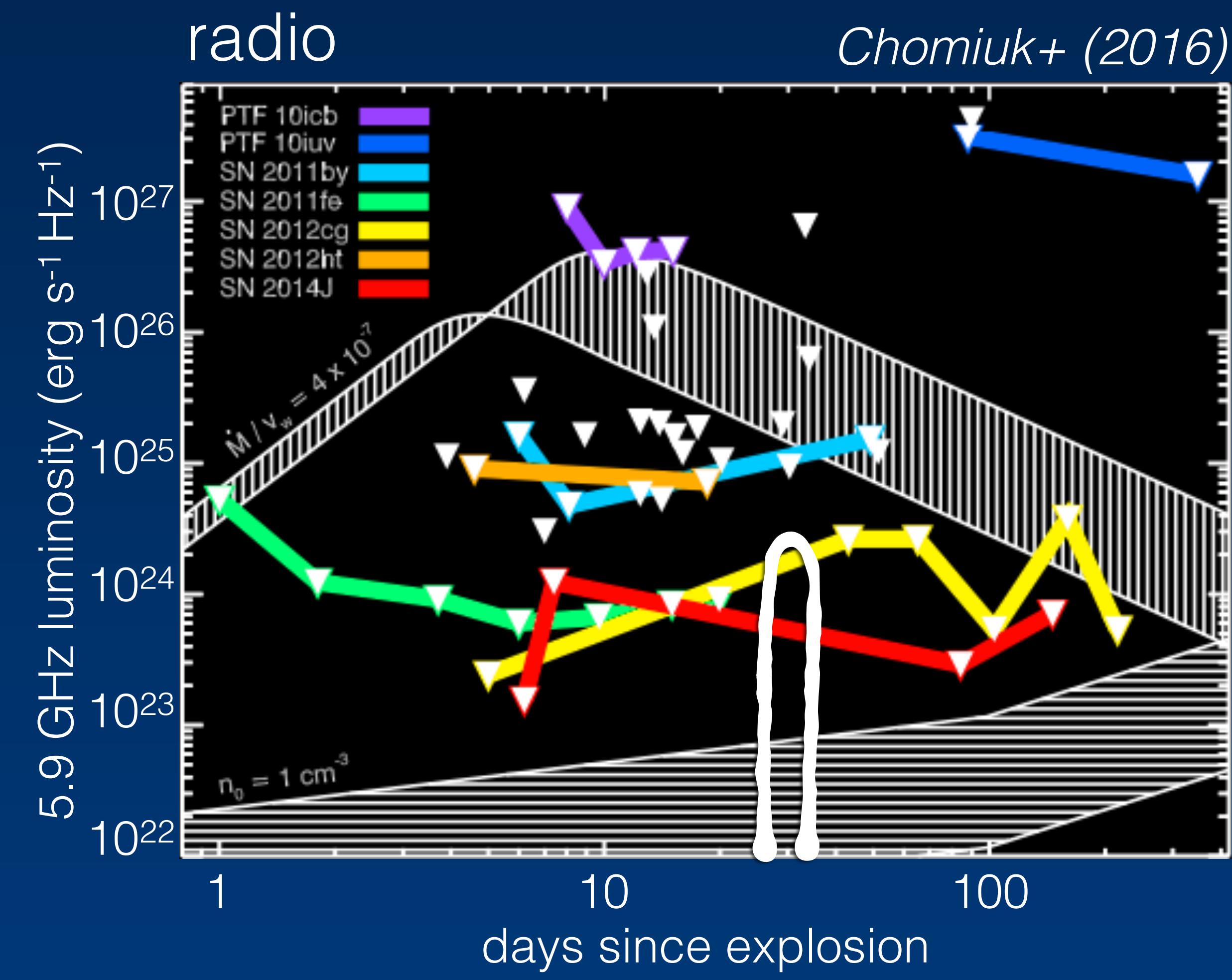
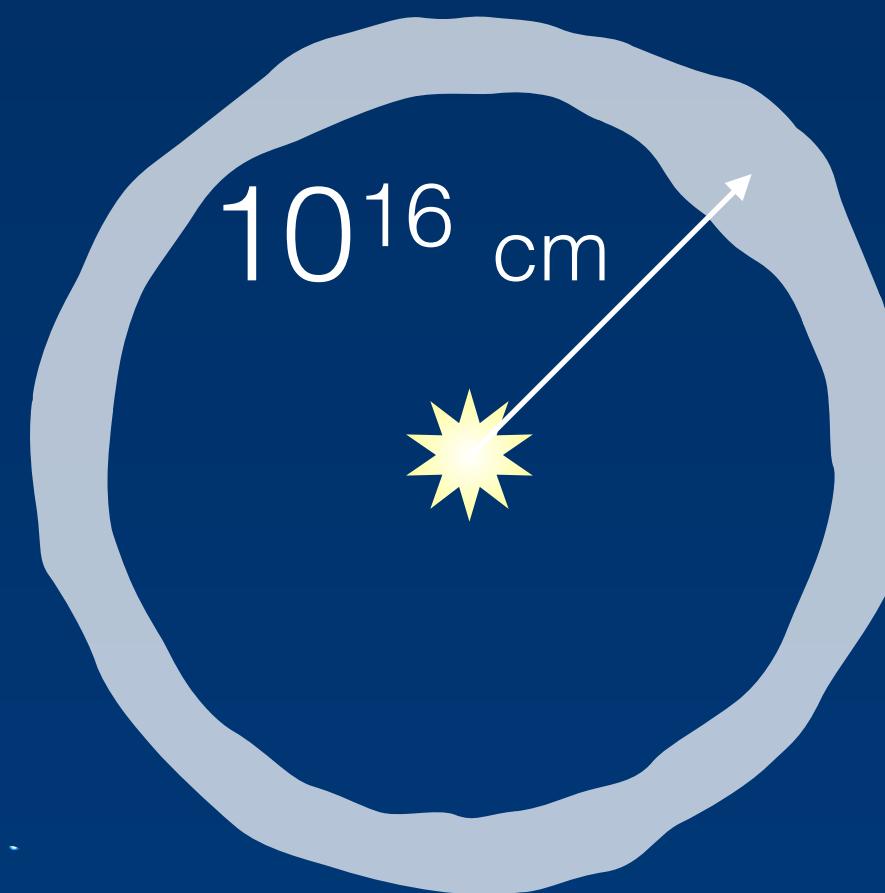
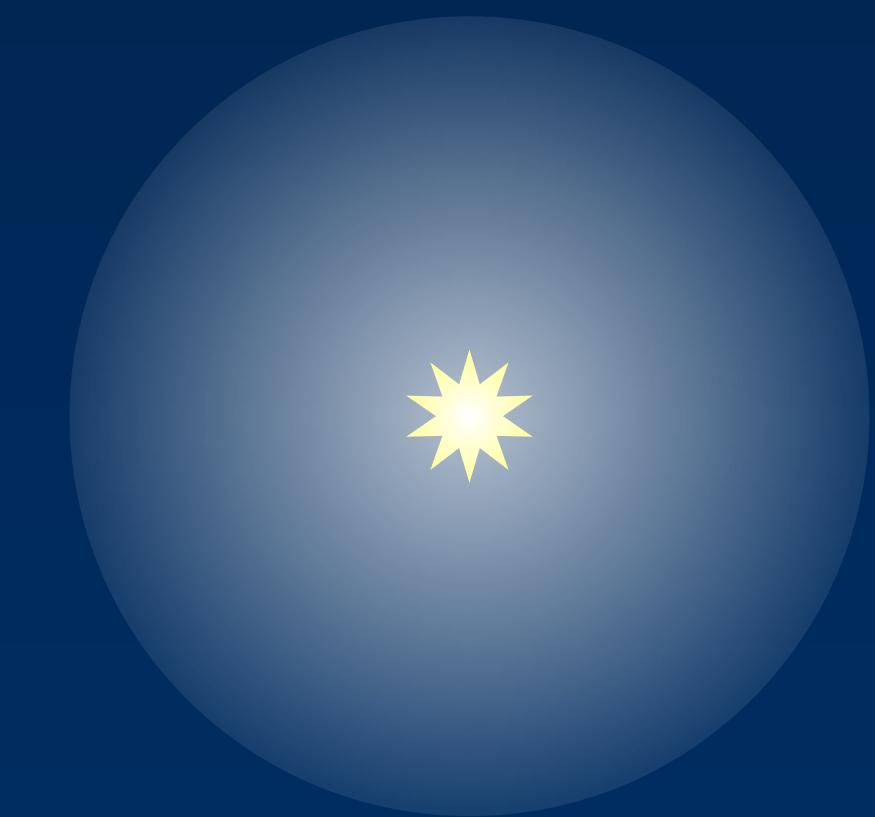
e.g. SN 2002ic



e.g. PTF11kx

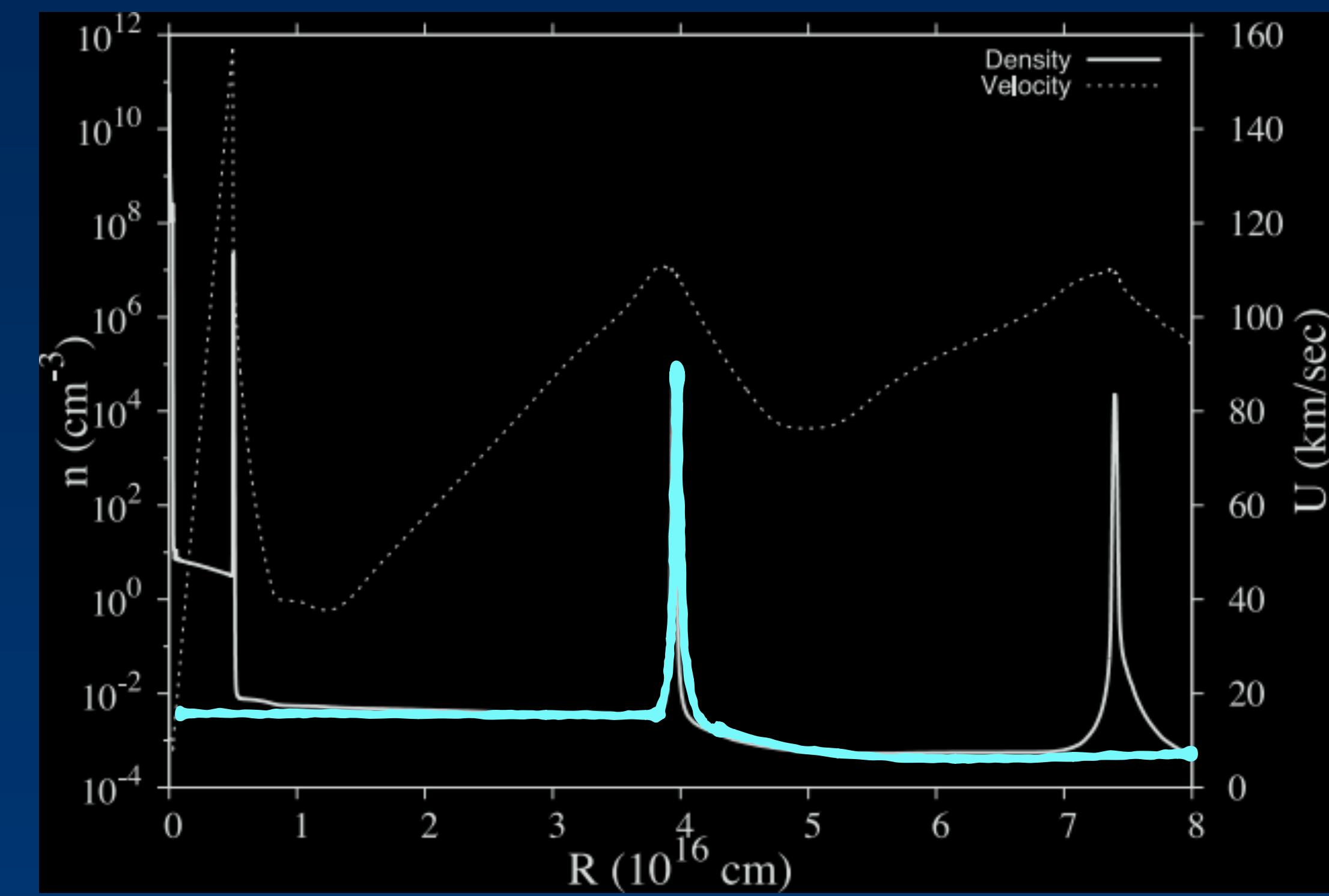
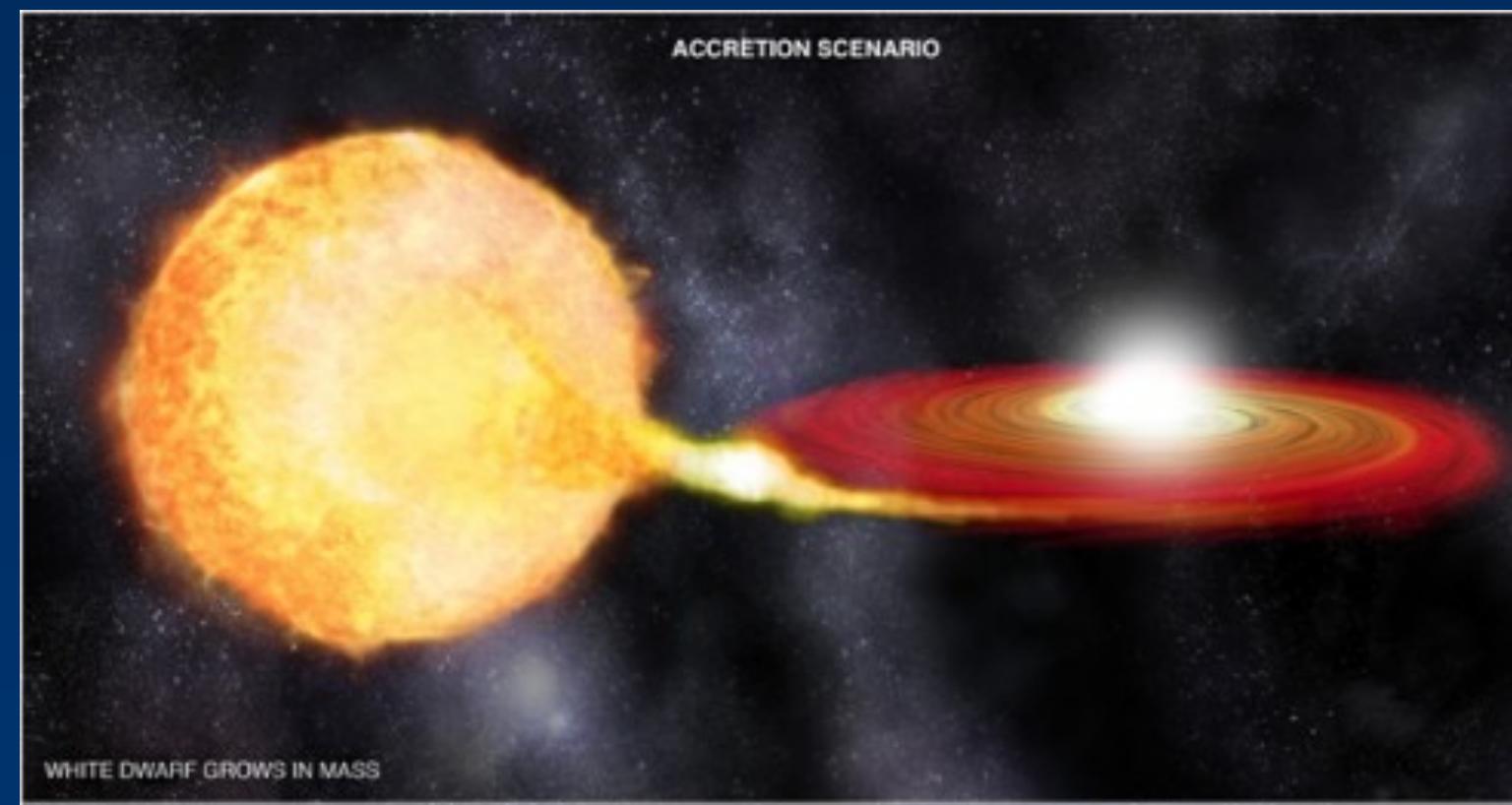
- observation start time \gg interaction start time
 - interaction is described by self-similar/minishell evolution (Chevalier 1982)
 - easy tools for reading CSM density from radio or x-ray data
- observation start time \sim interaction start time
 - state of hydrodynamic transition
 - no tools (predictions, when made, were for specific model)

we lacked equivalent of wind models



shells would be nova/outburst products!

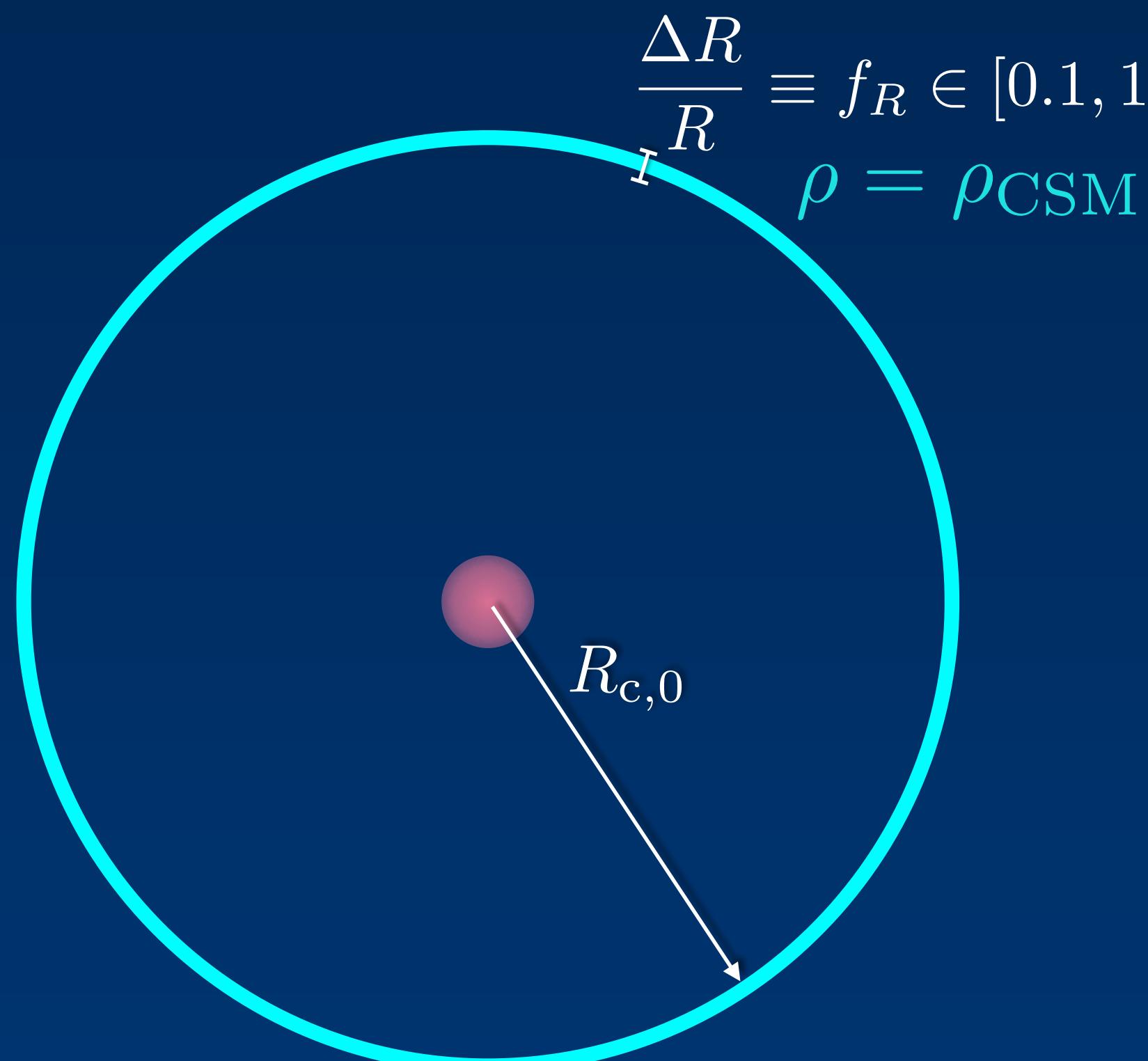
and we had no predictions for what they, generally, look like



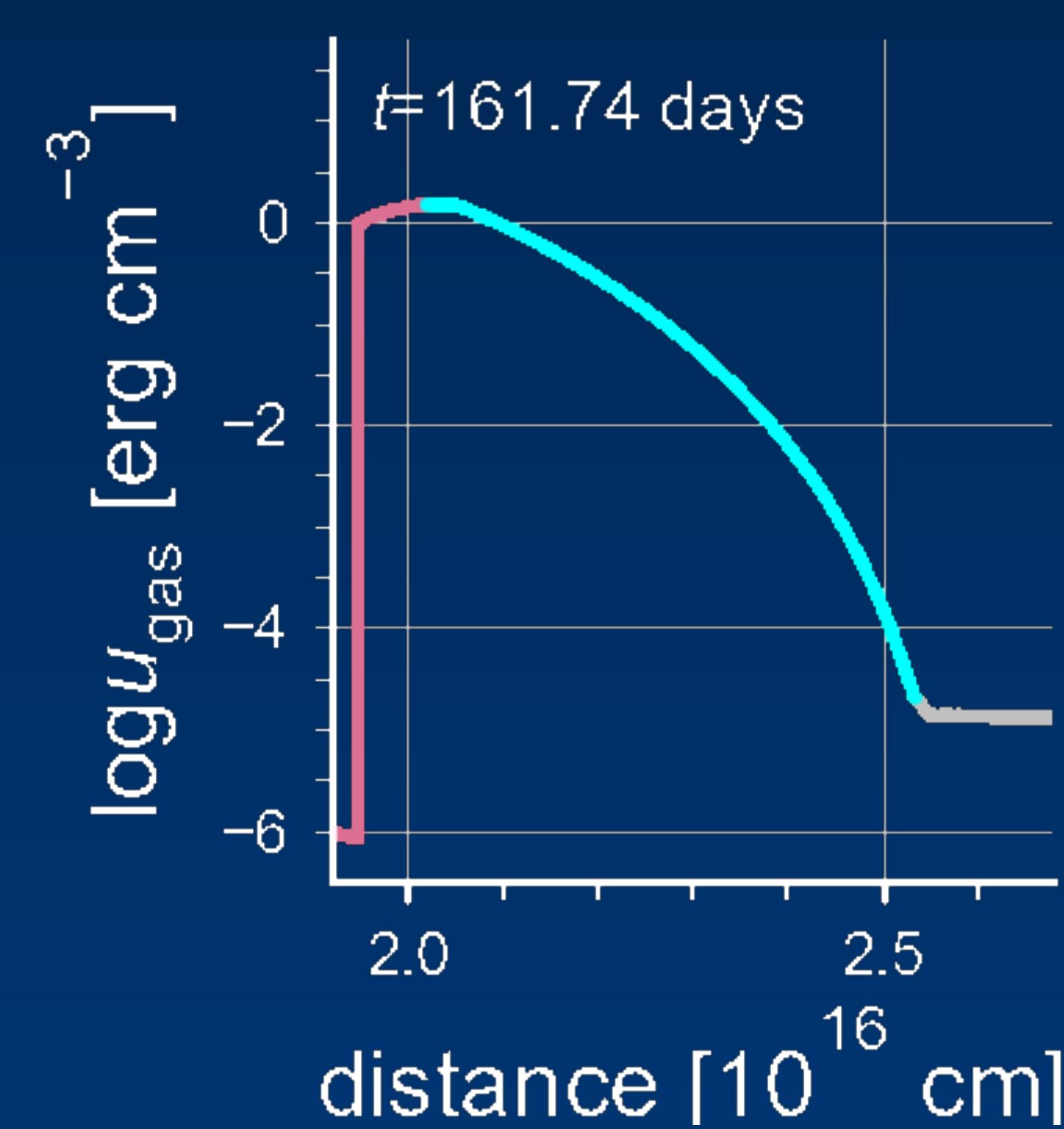
Dimitriadis+ (2014)

so I developed “delayed interaction” models

CSM structure

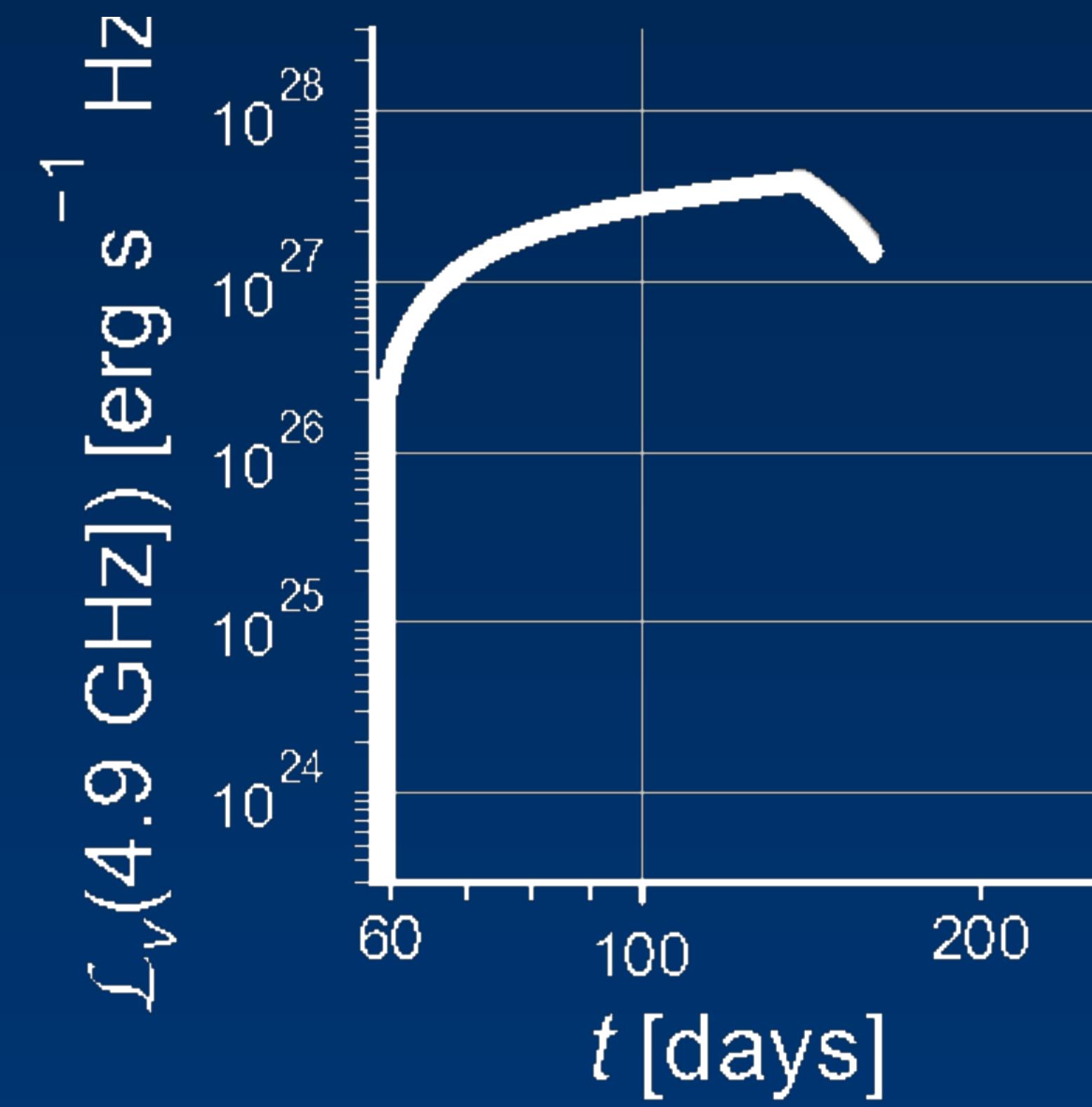


hydro



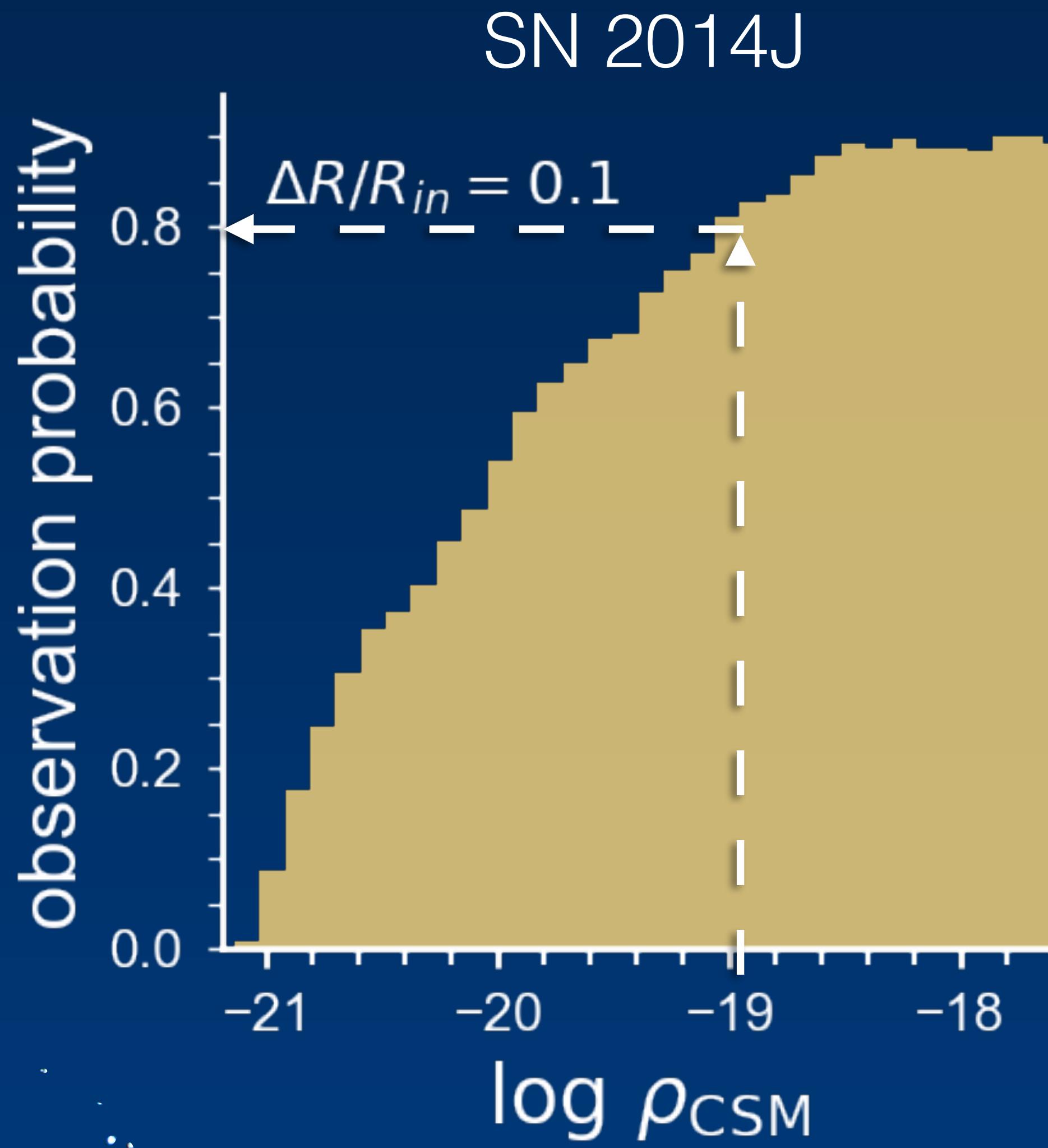
low density \rightarrow no cooling
(adiabatic shock)

radio light

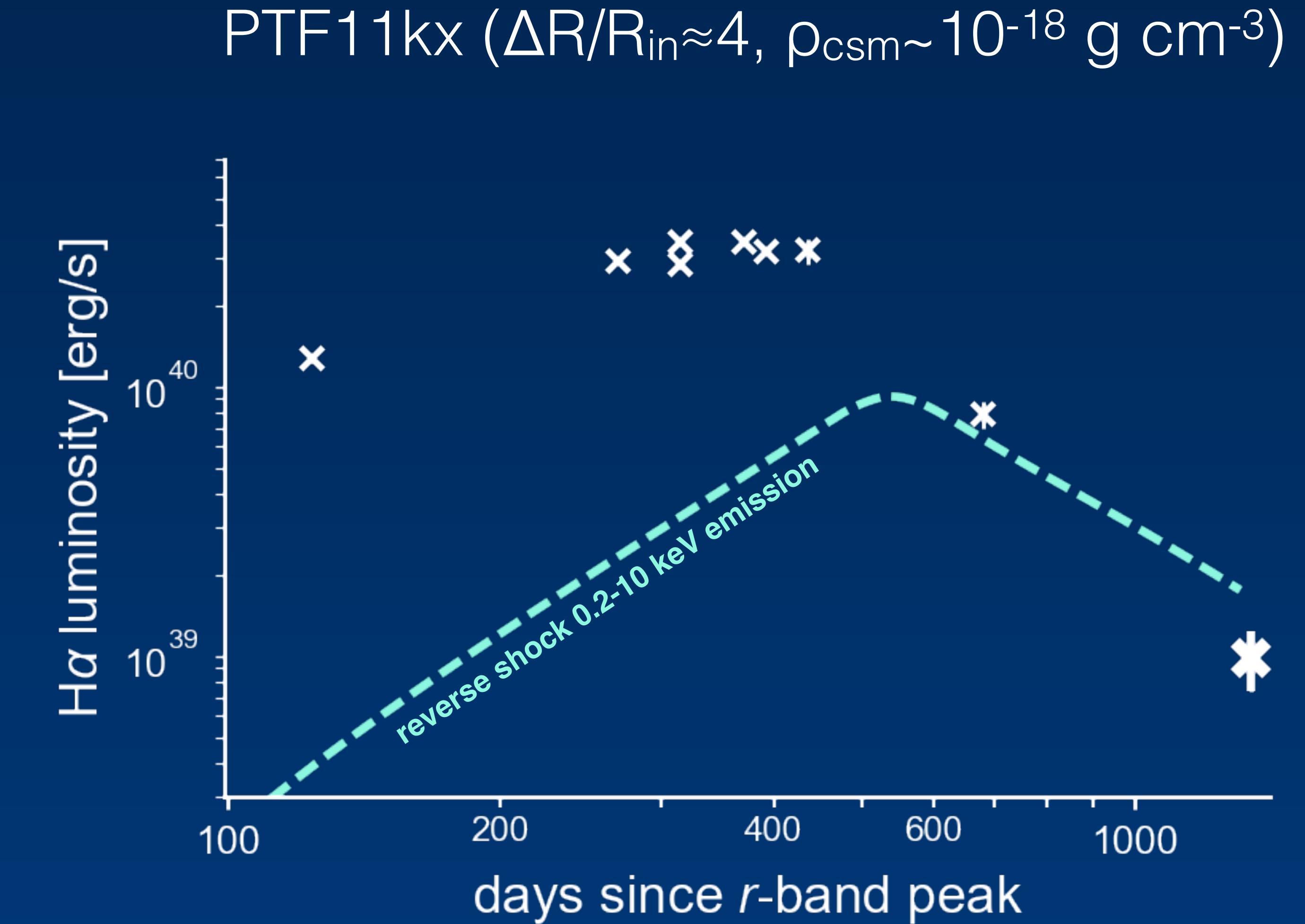


- CSM only (standard)
- CSM + ejecta

and use DI models to interpret observations



Harris+ (2016); Pérez-Torres+ (2014)



Graham, Harris+ (2017); Silverman+ (2013)

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A photograph of the Hubble Space Telescope against a dark blue background. The telescope is oriented diagonally, showing its cylindrical body covered in white thermal insulation and several black solar panels deployed on either side. A large white rectangular instrument cover is visible at the top left. A small circular sensor or mirror is attached to the side of the body.

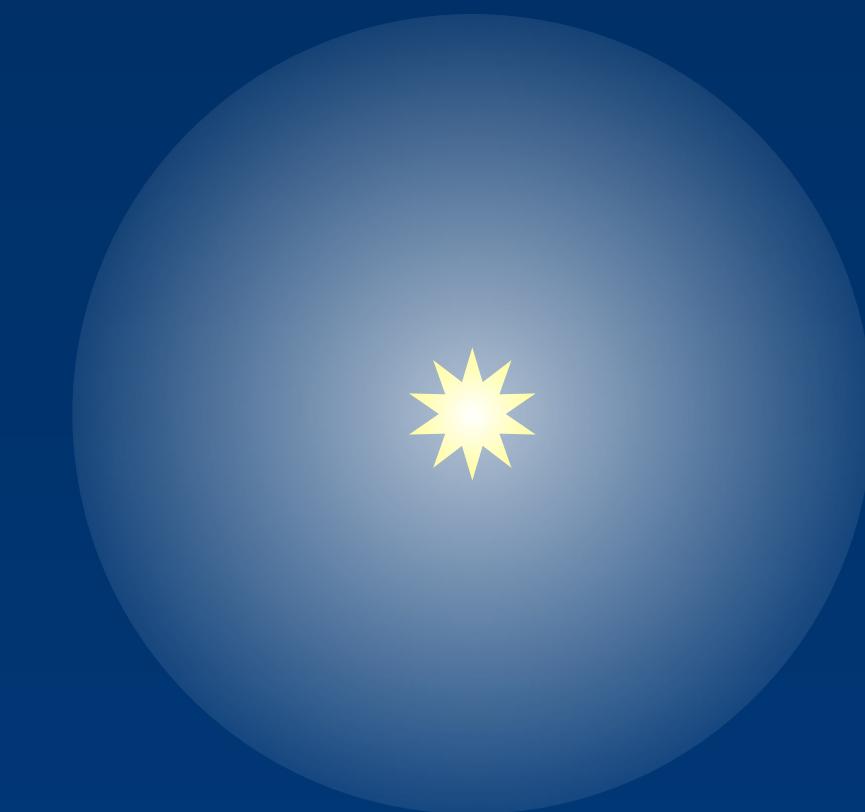
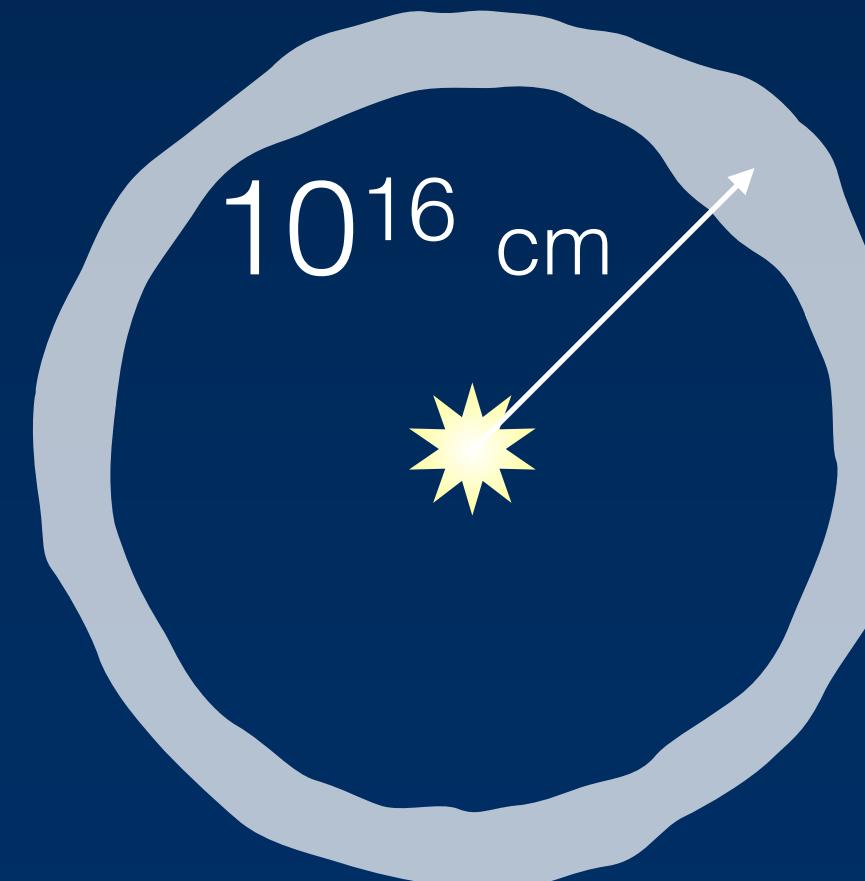
HST NUV snapshot program

PI M. Graham

- 1-3 years old as of Oct 1 2016
- distance \leq 300 Mpc

interaction is associated with the “91T” subclass

Leloudas+ (2015); Dilday+ (2012); Graham+ (in prep; inc. CEH)



the “91T” subclass:

- ~10% of SNe Ia (Li+ 2011)
- from younger stellar pops (low-mass/star-forming hosts)
- bright
- slow-declining
- hot (Fe III, **R_{Si}**)
- evolve toward normal spectrum
- on M_B-Δm₁₅ relation



bad for CSM

studies:

- dusty
- host narrow H α

HST NUV snapshot program

PI M. Graham



- 1-3 years old as of Oct 1 2016
- distance \leq 300 Mpc
- prefer targets
 - bright, Na D, high velocity, “91T” spectrum
 - good early-time data coverage
- reject targets
 - deeply embedded in their host galaxy or with severe extinction
 - in regions of high UV surface brightness (reviewed GALEX/Swift/HST)
- control: SNe IIn and Ia-CSM, <100 Mpc normal SNe Ia
- **result: 80 targets, of which 71 were observed!**

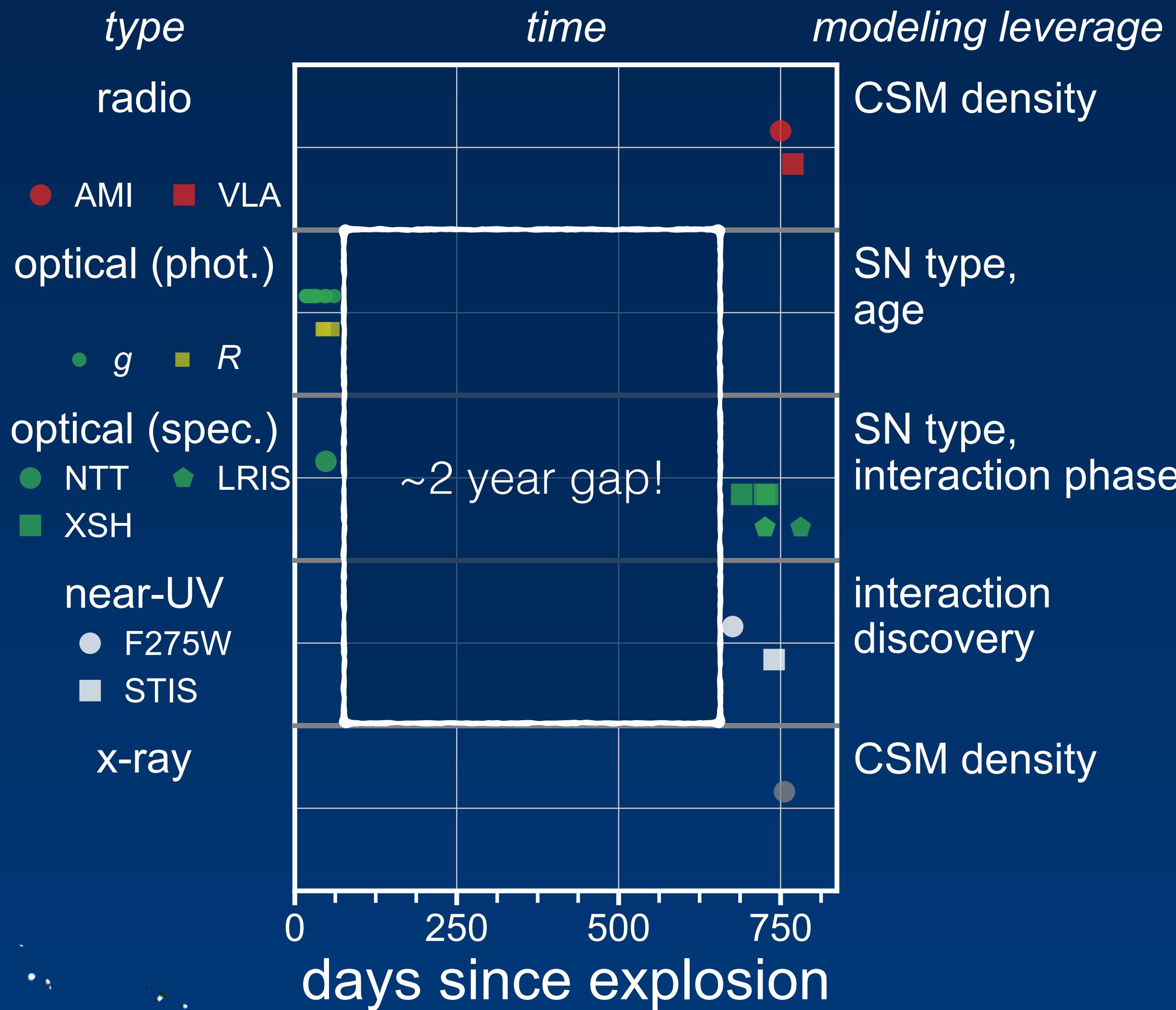
mostly non-detections ... except one!

Graham+ (2018; in prep)

- discovered post-interaction
- $D_L \sim 170$ Mpc
- from non-detection rate, est.
10-25% of all targets could have
been like SN 2015cp
- assuming 250-day interaction
time

Preliminary!

follow-up allowed a mass constraint



- model constraint (primarily radio):
 - if peak at 500 days: $M_{\text{csm}} < 2 M_{\odot}$
 - if peak at 670 days (discovery): $M_{\text{csm}} < 0.5 M_{\odot}$
- consistent with PTF11kx properties
- main uncertainty: start of interaction!
- suggestion: follow every $z < 0.08$ “91T”-like SN Ia with optical spectroscopy at a 6-month cadence
 - H α at $L_{\lambda} \sim 10^{37} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{\AA}^{-1}$

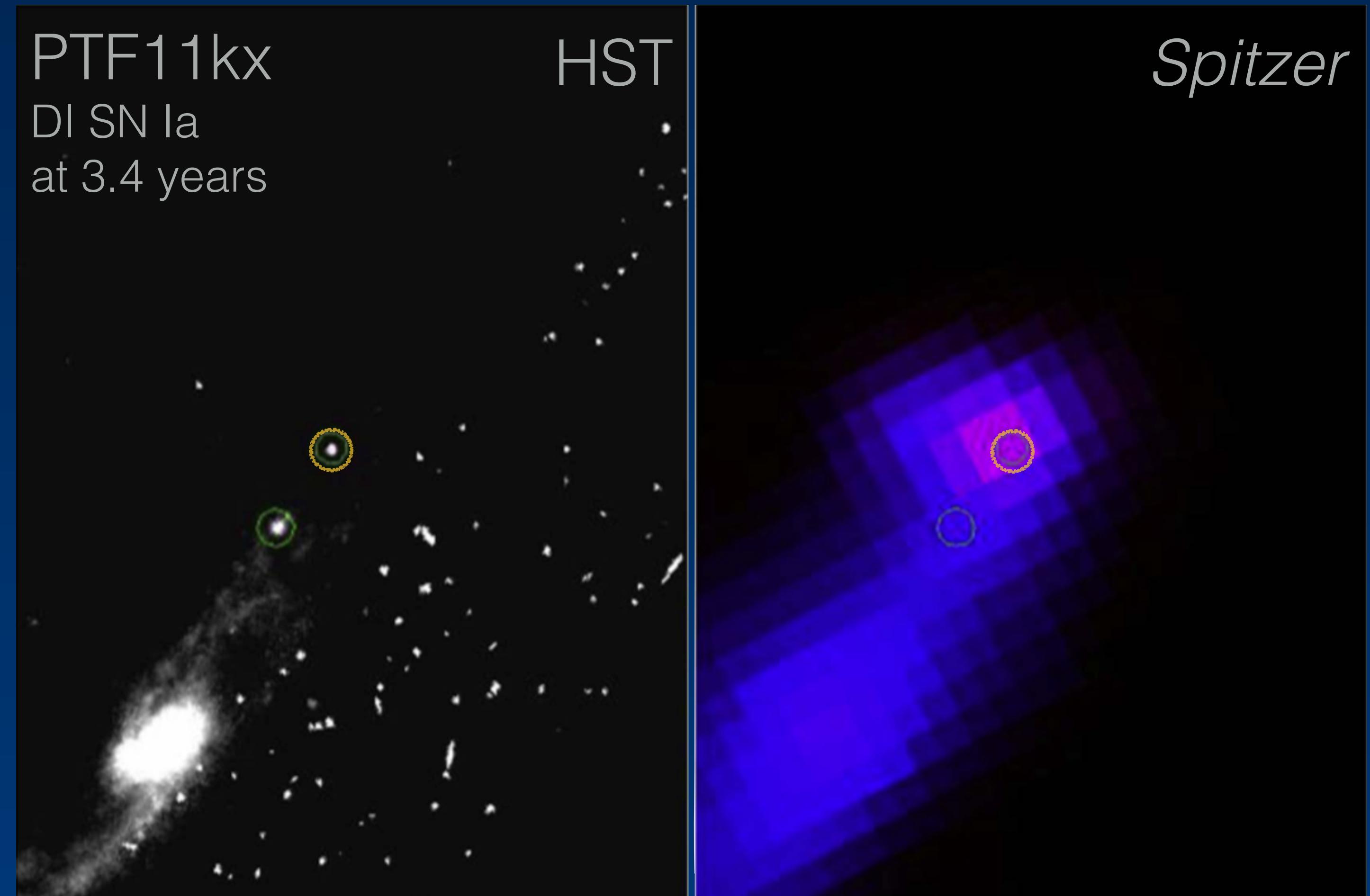
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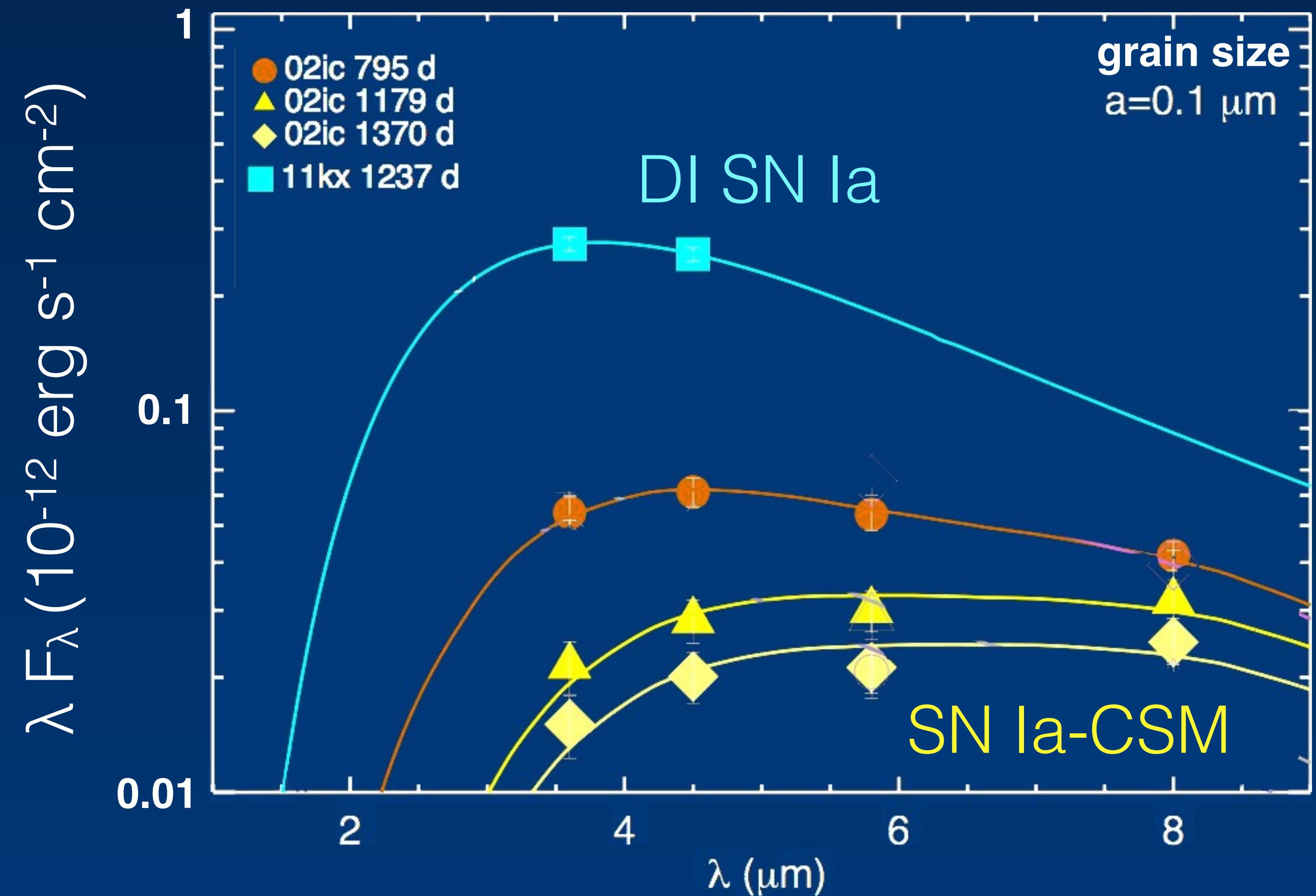
studying CSM in the NIR

- dust heating : interaction luminosity
- dust creation : cooling rate
- the He I NIR emission line

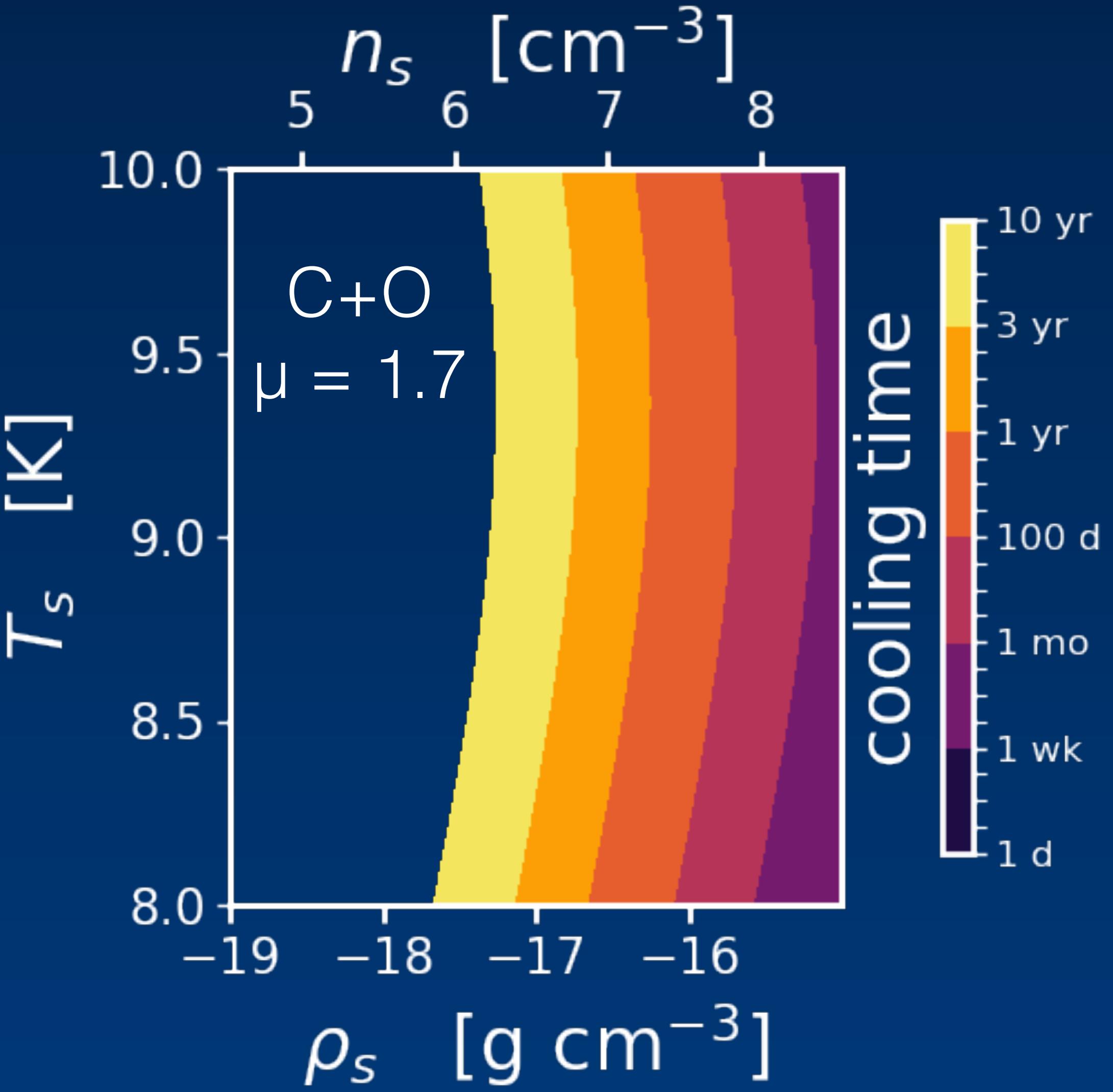
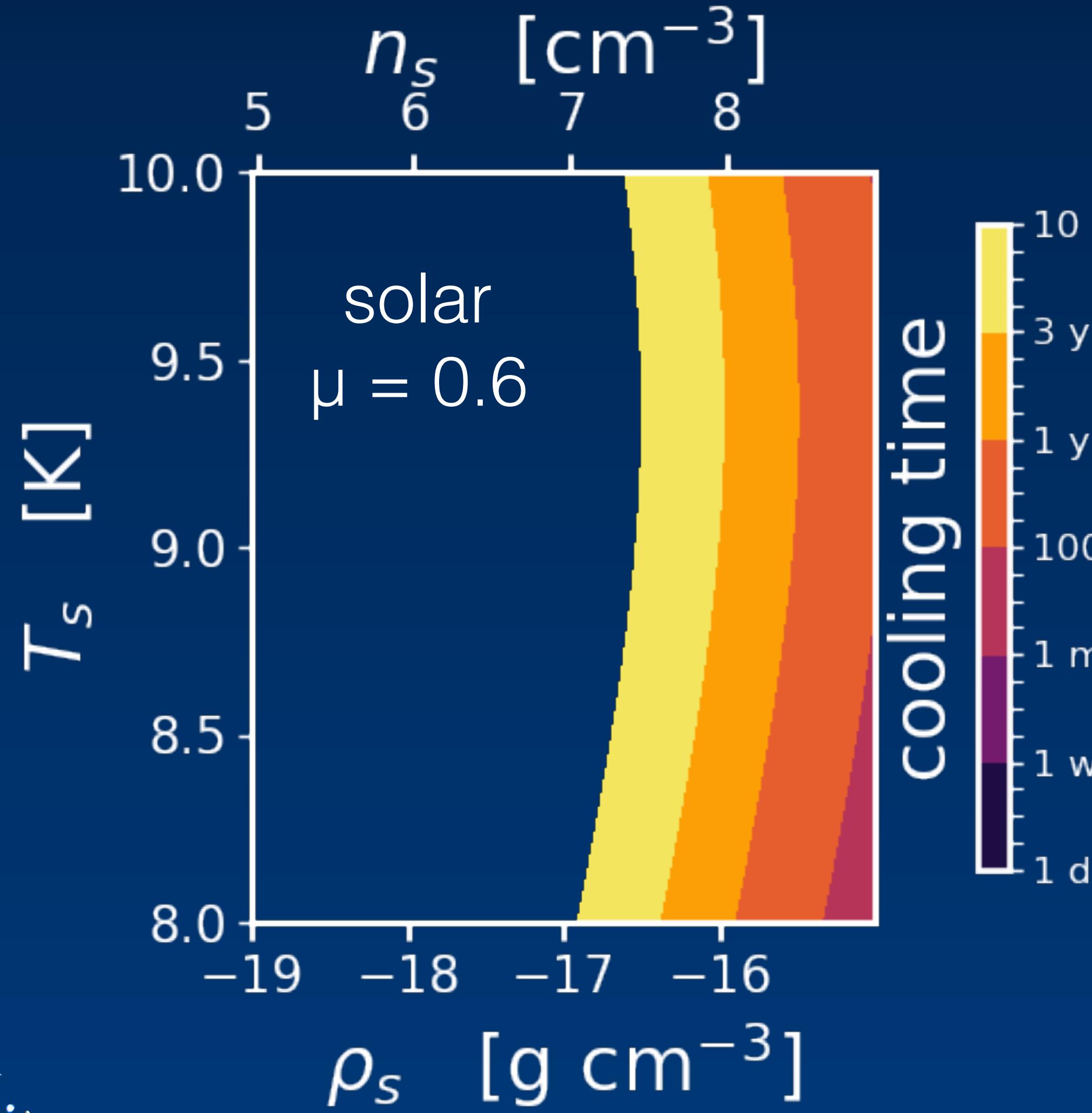


NIR in interacting SNe Ia

- dust may be pre-existing **or** newly formed
- dust may be heated by local gas OR outside radiation field
- SN 2002ic: (blackbody) radii 10^{17} cm → existing dust heated by radiation field from interaction
 - **get L_{shock} from heating model** (Fox+ 2013)
- PTF11kx: radius 5×10^{16} cm → collisional heated

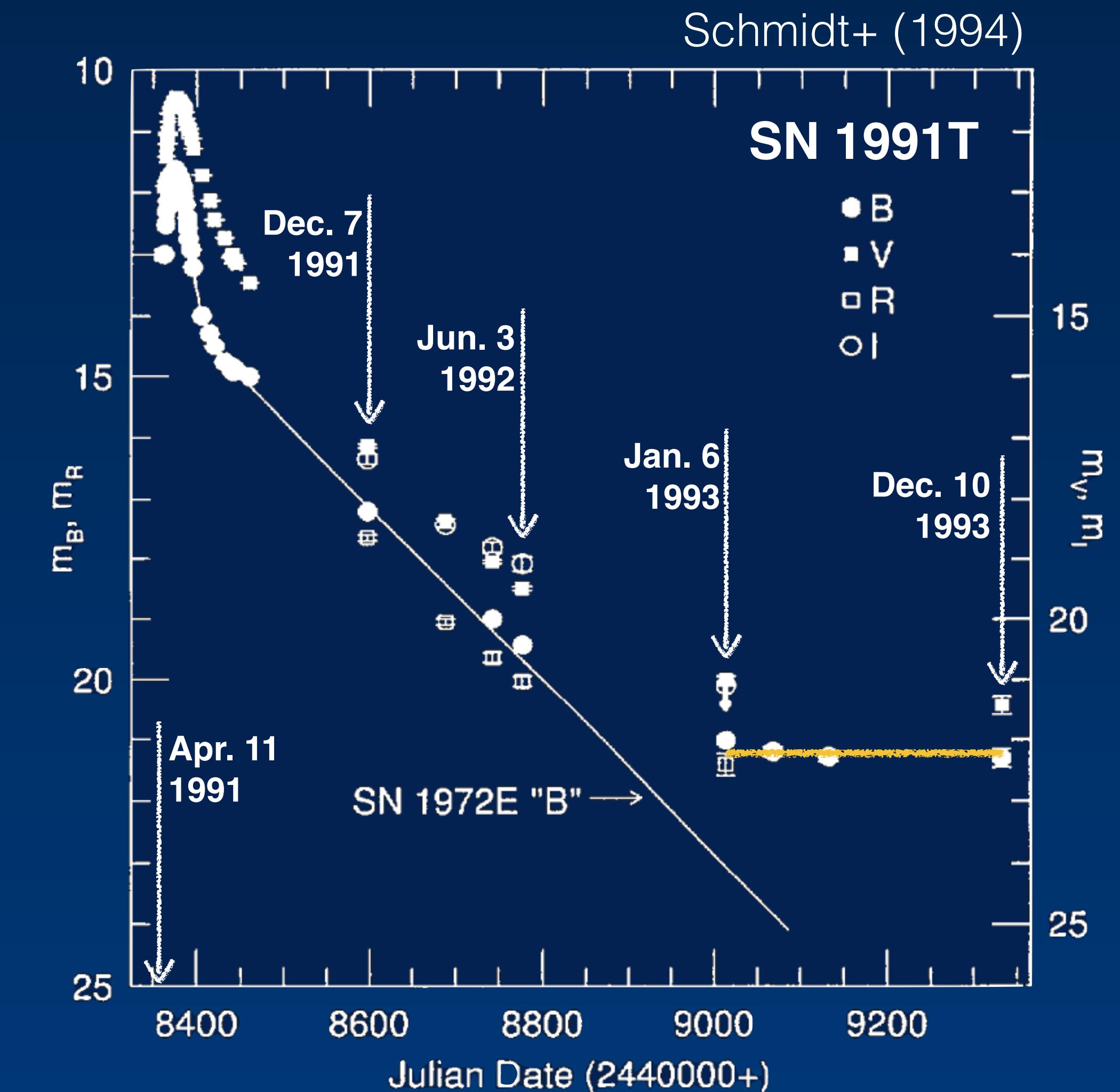


difficult to form new dust? hard to cool



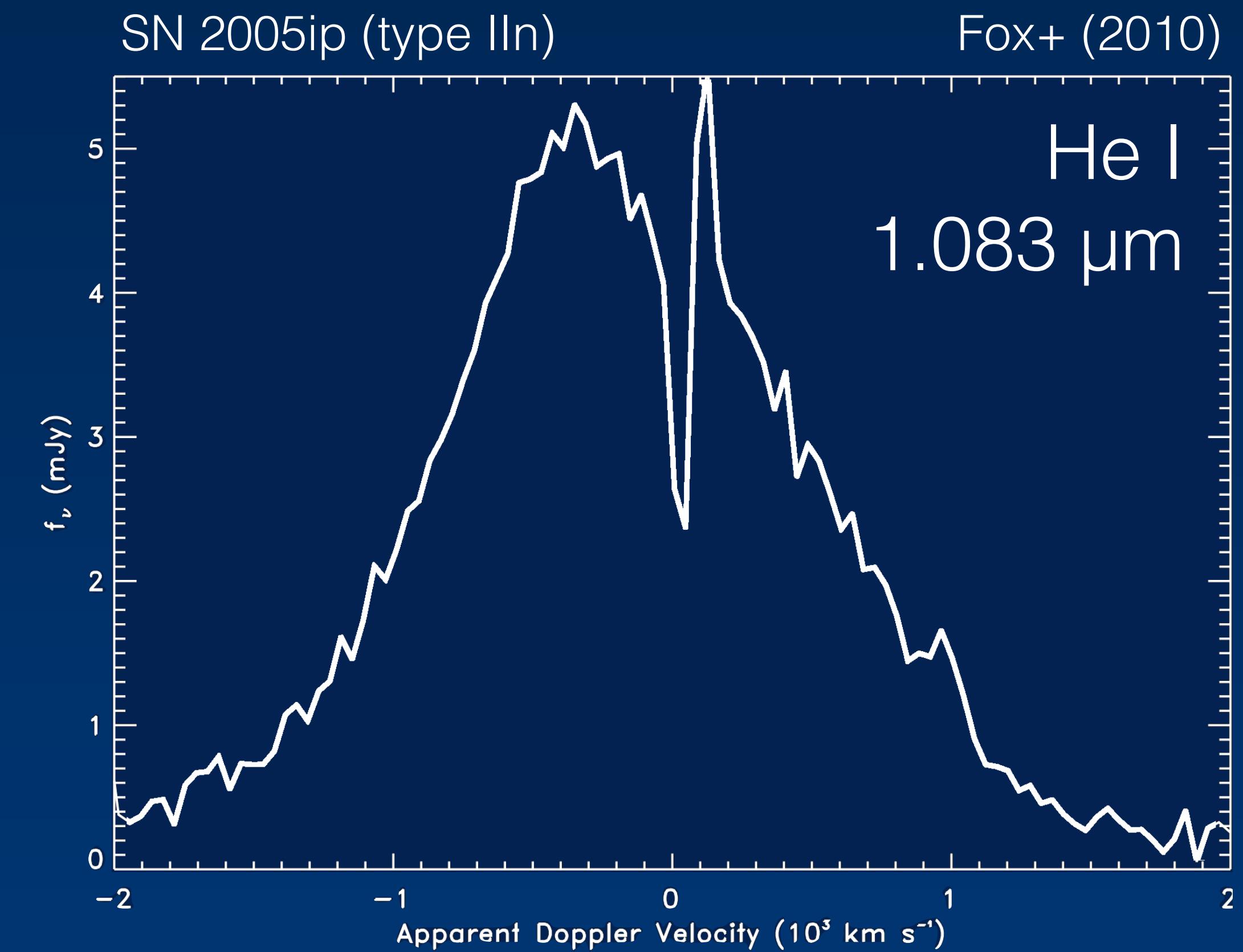
light echoes / NIR “echoes”

- distant pre-existing gas/dust
- light crossing time ~years
 - **late-onset + long-duration**
- flatten light curve (in all bands)
- $L_{\text{flat}}/L_{\text{peak}} \sim 9 \text{ mag}$ (SN 1987A, 1991T)
- optical spectra are convolution of SN time series (dust scattering)
- NIR light from far-side heated dust



NIR He I line

- for SNe Ia, He is in CSM
- distinguishes light echo from interaction



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