

Candidate strongly-lensed Type Ia supernovae in the ZTF archive

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Motivation

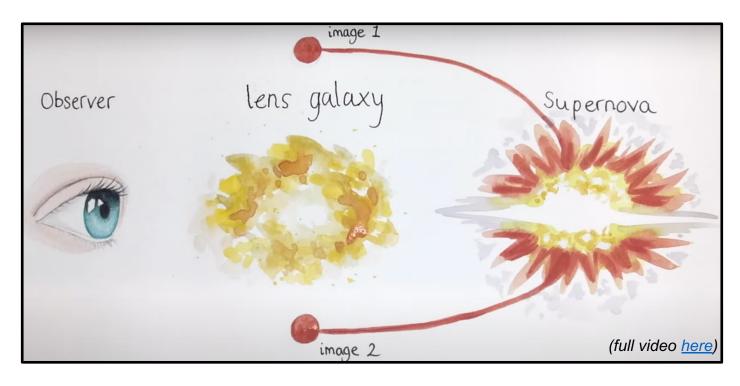


Image credit: Nikki Arendse

From gravitationally lensed SNe Ia (gISNe Ia), we can study...

Time delay cosmography to measure H_0

High redshift supernovae physics

Matter distribution of lensing galaxy

Motivation

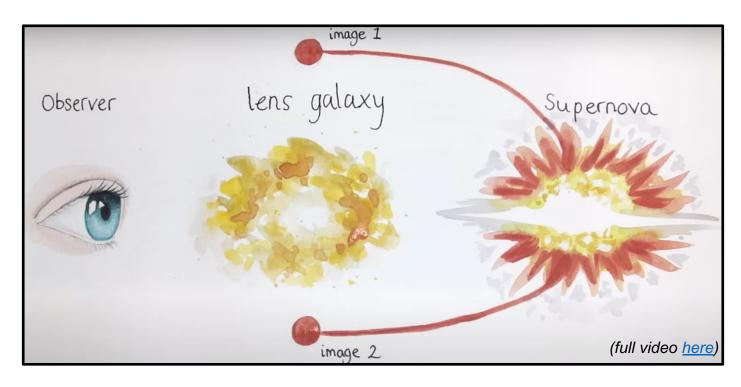
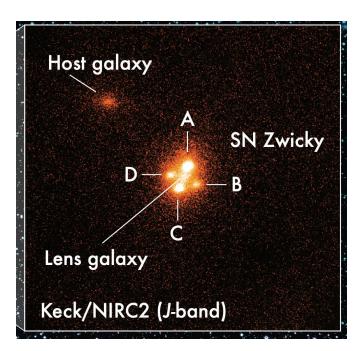


Image credit: Nikki Arendse

Only three found so far (from ground-based telescopes)...

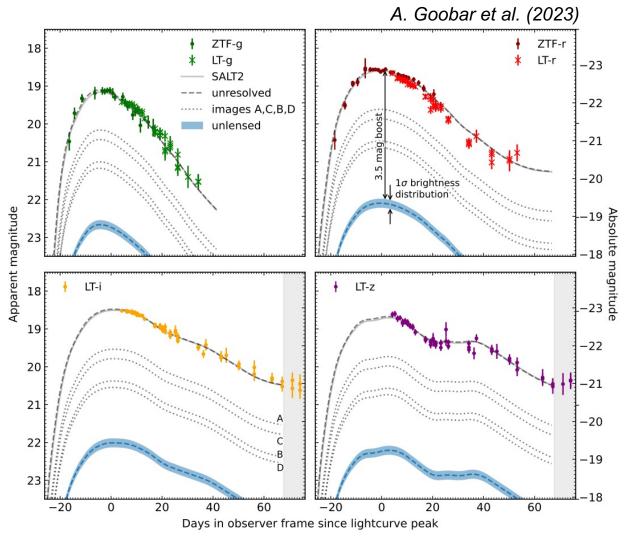
Where are the rest?

Resolved vs. unresolved



Credit: Joel Johansson

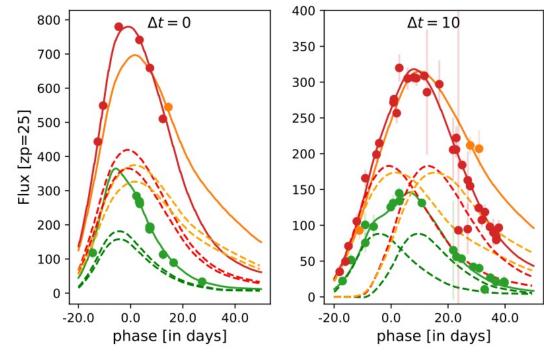




The ZTF archive study

From previous observations and simulations, gISNe Ia are...

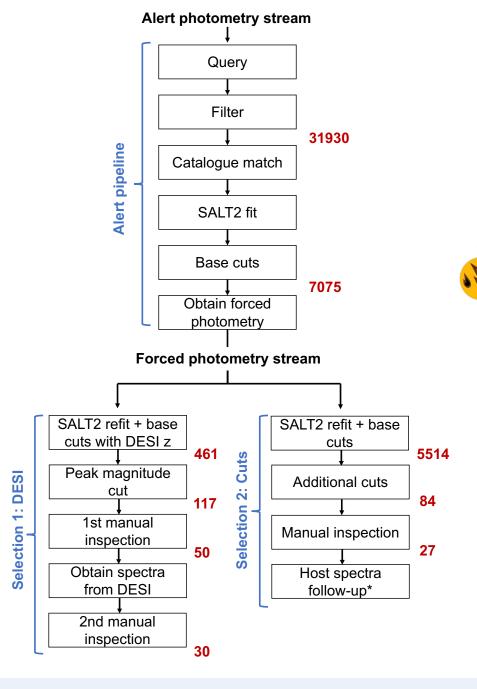
- Over-luminous $(M_B > -19.5)$
- Higher redshift (z > 0.1)
- Near core of the lens galaxy ($\theta < 3$ ")
- Redder light curves than normal SNe la
- Lensed by galaxies that are redder (than QSOs)



A. Sagués Carracedo et al. (2024)

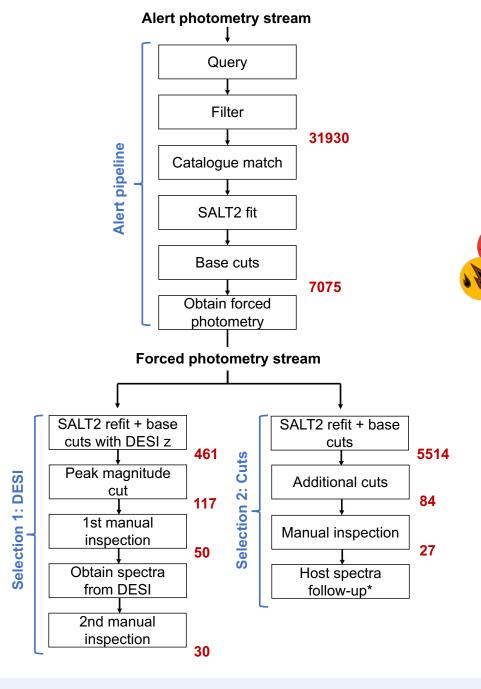
ZTF is a wide-field, optical survey that has been scanning the transient sky for 5 years.

How many objects like this did ZTF discover?



Pipeline

- Queried ~ 3 years of ZTF alert stream.
- Need the right infrastructure to filter billions of alerts!
 - AMPEL is an alert processing platform that hosts the ZTF archive.



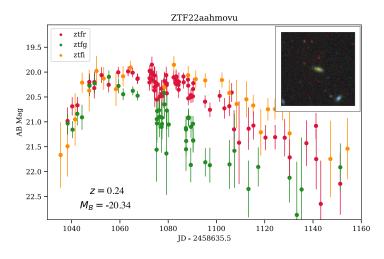
Pipeline

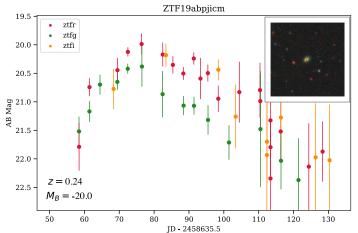
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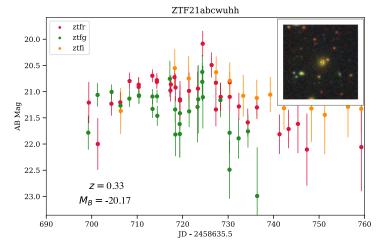
We applied filters and cuts, resulting in two samples of candidates:

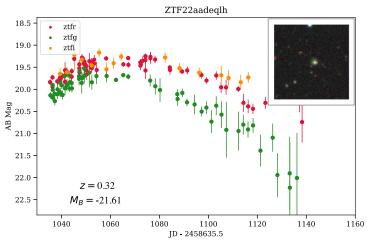
- Less strict cuts + spectroscopic redshift from DESI
- More strict cuts (e.g. light curve more closely resembling simulated glSNe la) + photometric redshift

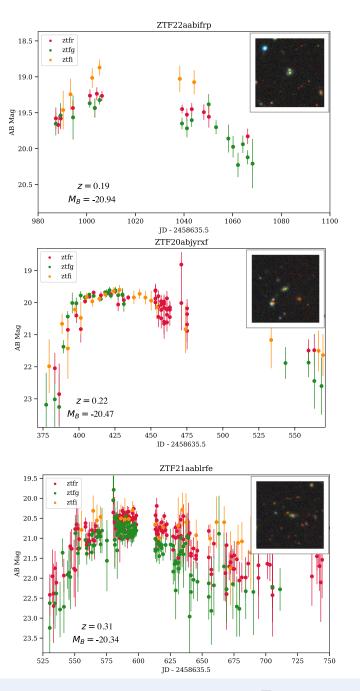
Gold sample candidates

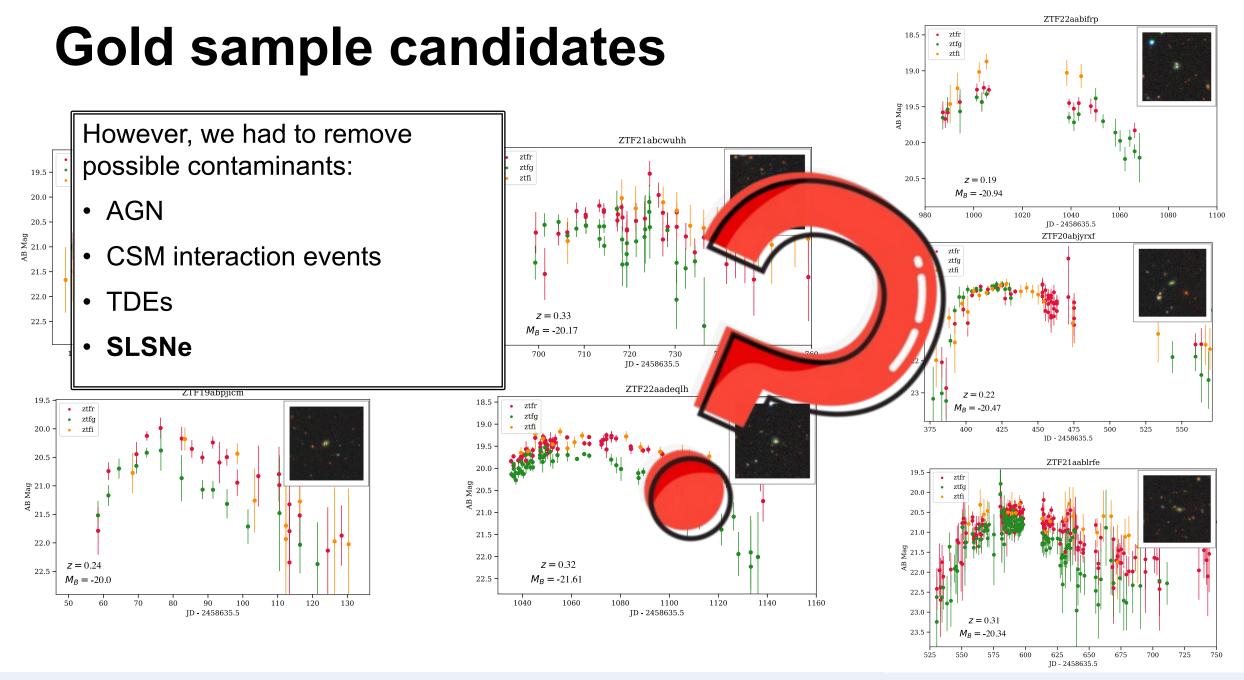












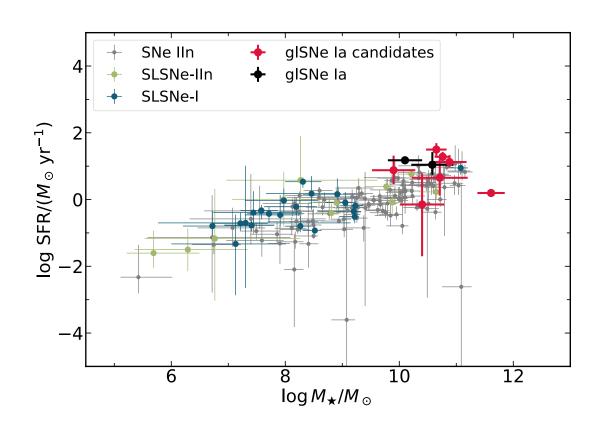
Largest contaminant: SLSNe

SLSNe can be confused because they...

- are also **bright** (peak $M_B \approx -21$)
- can have similar light curves to gISNe la with larger time delays

However, could possibly distinguish them by...

- studying the host and/or possible lens galaxy
- comparing rise/decline/duration and light curve shape

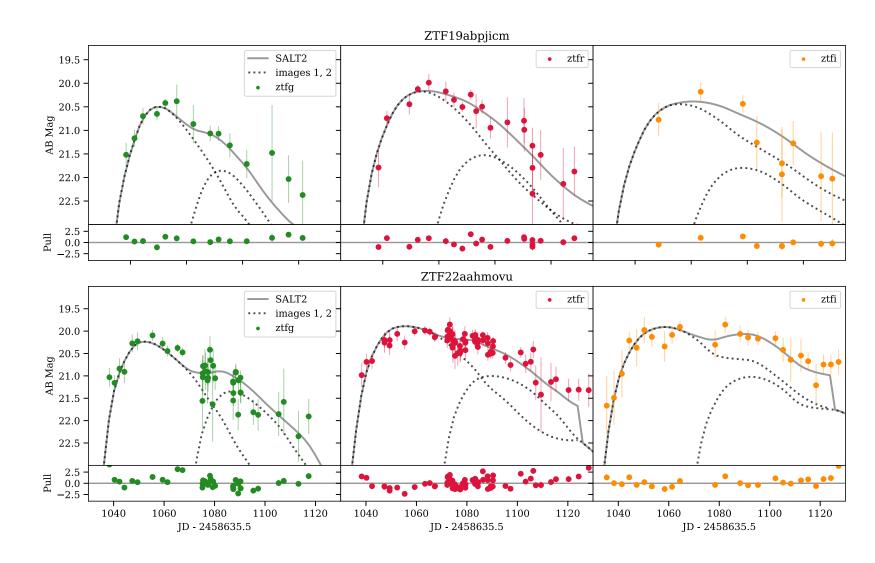


Two likely gISNe la

We modelled a two-image lensed SN la by combining two SALT2 templates.

From this, we can estimate

- Time delays
- Magnifications
- Image separation



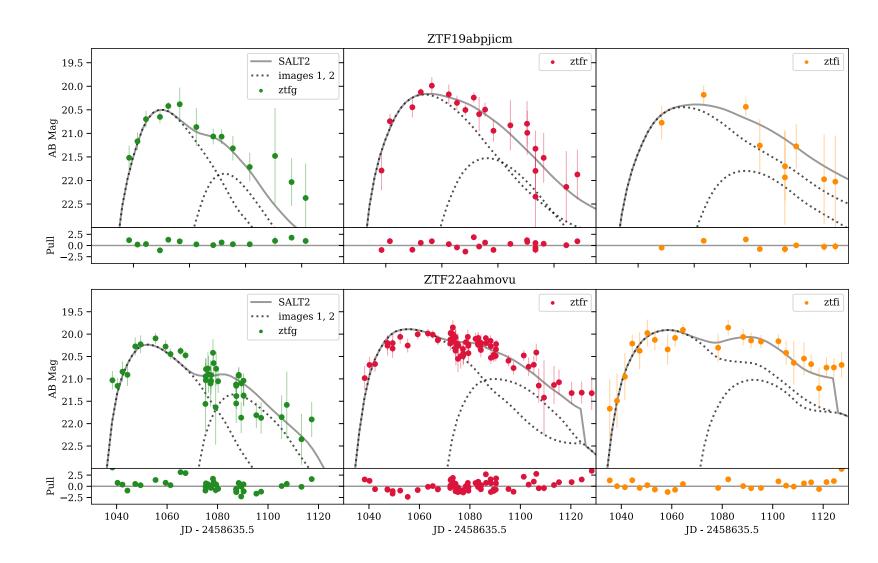
Two likely gISNe la

Time delay $\Delta t = 22 \pm 3 \ {\rm days}$ Magnification $\mu_{\rm tot} = 3.6 \pm 1.3$ Image separation $\Delta \theta = 1.1"$

$$\Delta t = 34 \pm 1 \text{ days}$$

$$\mu_{\text{tot}} = 4.3 \pm 0.6$$

$$\Delta \theta = 1.7 \text{ "}$$



Summary

- Created a pipeline that filtered the entire ZTF archive for the specific criteria of a rare transient, gISNe Ia.
- Despite no spectra for the transients, we were able to identify and eliminate contaminants.
- **Two** gISNe Ia candidates with spectroscopic redshifts and maybe more in the future.
- Opportunity with DESI to re-observe the gold sample galaxies at higher S/N (or follow-up with other telescopes).
- → Paper is on the arXiv!

Summary

arXiv > astro-ph > arXiv:2405.18589

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Astrophysics > High Energy Astrophysical Phenomena

Candidate strongly-lensed Type la supernovae in the Zwicky Transient Facility archive A. Townsend, J. Nordin, A. Sagués Carracedo, M. Kowalski, N. Arendse, S. Dhawan, A. Goobar, J. Johansson, E. Mörtsell, S. Schulze, I. Andreoni, E. Prodo M. Digault M. Cavin D. Charma E. C. Pollin M. W. Cavahlin D. Dokani, S. J. Croom J. Jarraiy, D. D.

A. Townseng, J. Norgin, A. Sagues Carracego, M. Kowaiski, N. Arengse, S. Dnawan, A. Goodar, J. Jonansson, E. Mortseil, S. Schulze, I. Angreoni, E. Johan D. Diddle, I. Aguillar C. Ablan C. Paillow D. Produc T. Claubaugh, A. do la Maggre, A. Dow B. Laher, R. Riddle, J. Aguilar, S. Ahlen, S. Bailey, D. Brooks, T. Claybaugh, A. de la Macorra, A. Dey, B. Dey, P. Doel, K. Fanning, J. E. Forero-Romero, Ellow-UP Larier, K. Kilggie, J. Aguilar, S. Anien, S. Balley, D. Brooks, T. Claybaugn, A. de la Macorra, A. Dey, B. Dey, P. Doel, K. Fanning, J. E. Forero-Komero, E. Gaztañaga, S. Gontcho A Gontcho, K. Honscheid, C. Howlett, T. Kisner, A. Kremin, A. Lambert, M. Landriau, L. Le Guillou, M. E. Levi, M. Manera, A. Musical I. Moustabase E. Musillar A. D. Musical I. Mila M. Dalangua, Dalahrouilla C. Donnatt. M. Dazaia C. Docci E. Canchaz, D. Cablagal

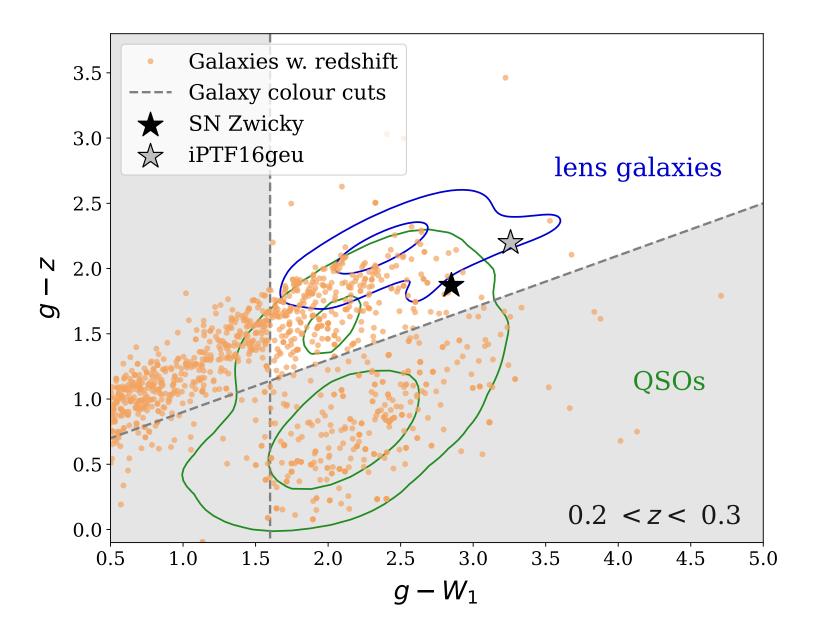
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M. Schuhnell, M. Rezaie, G. Rossi, E. Sanchez, D. Schlegel, Gravitationally lensed Type Ia supernovae (gISNe Ia) are unique astronomical tools for studying cosmological parameters, distributions of dark matter, the supernovae and the intervening lensing galaxies themselves. Only a few highly magnified gISNe Ia have been discovered by ground-has

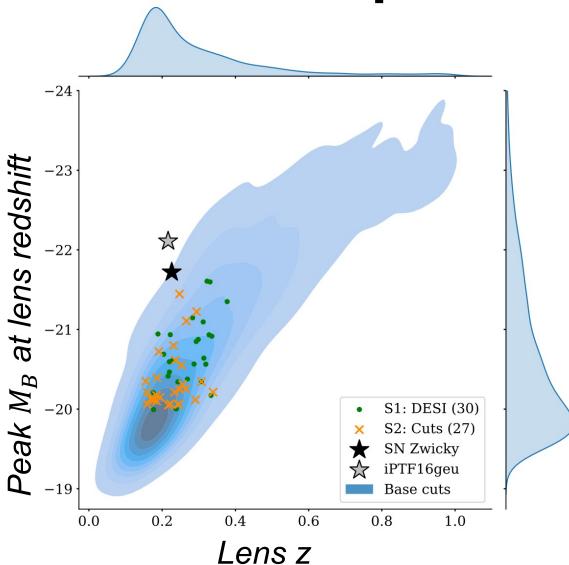
Cravitationally lensed Type ia supernovae (gisne ia) are unique astronomical tools for studying cosmological parameters, distributions of dark matter, the supernovae and the intervening lensing galaxies themselves. Only a few highly magnified gISNe ia have been discovered by ground-based to the avistance of a fainter undetected population. We present a systematic search astrophysics of the supernovae and the intervening lensing galaxies themselves. Unly a few nightly magnified gisne is have been discovered by ground-based the TTE archive of alerte from 1 line 2010 to 1 centember 2022. Heing the AMDEL platform, we developed a pipuline that distinguishes candidate gisness a systematic search in telescopes, such as the Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF), but simulations predict the existence of a fainter, undetected population. We present a systematic search in the ZTF archive of alerts from 1 June 2019 to 1 September 2022. Using the AMPEL platform, we developed a pipeline that distinguishes candidate glsNe la from the ZTF alert photometry before forced photometry was obtained for the remaining candidates. Additional cuts the ZIF archive of alerts from 1 June 2019 to 1 September 2022. Using the AMPEL platform, we developed a pipeline that distinguishes candidate gisne ia from other variable sources. Initial cuts were applied to the ZTF alert photometry before forced photometry was obtained for the remaining candidates. Additional cuts and the reculting parameters from fits to the CALTO CN In template Other variable sources. Initial cuts were applied to the ZIF alert photometry before forced photometry was obtained for the remaining candidates. Additional cuts were applied to refine the candidates based on their light curve colours, lens galaxy colours, and the resulting parameters from fits to the SALT2 SN la template. Were applied to refine the candidates based on their light curve colours, lens galaxy colours, and the resulting parameters from his to the SALTZ SN Ia template.

Candidates were also cross-matched with the DESI spectroscopic catalogue. Seven transients passed all the cuts and had an associated galaxy DESI redshift, which the parameters is a capability of the cuts and had an associated galaxy DESI redshift, which the parameters is a capability of the cuts and had an associated galaxy DESI redshift, which the parameters is a capability of the cuts and had an associated galaxy DESI redshift, which the parameters is a capability of the cuts and had an associated galaxy DESI redshift, which the parameters is a capability of the cuts and had an associated galaxy DESI redshift, which the parameters is a capability of the cuts and had an associated galaxy DESI redshift, which the parameters is a capability of the cuts and had an associated galaxy DESI redshift, which the parameters is a capability of the cuts and had an associated galaxy DESI redshift, which the parameters is a capability of the cuts and had an associated galaxy DESI redshift, which the parameters is a capability of the cuts and had an associated galaxy DESI redshift, which the parameters is a capability of the cuts and had an associated galaxy DESI redshift, which the cuts and the cuts are capability of the cuts and the cuts and the cuts are capability of the cuts and the cuts are capability of the cuts are capability of the cuts and the cuts are capability of th Candidates were also cross-matched with the DESI spectroscopic catalogue, seven transients passed all the cuts and had an associated galaxy DESI regionit, which different from typical SI SNe and their light curves can be modelled as two-image also is existence. From this two-image modelling, we estimate time delays of 22 ± We present as gISN Ia candidates. While superiuminous supernovae (SLSNe) cannot be fully rejected, two events, ZIF19abplicm and ZIF22aanmovu, are significantly different from typical SLSNe and their light curves can be modelled as two-image gISN Ia systems. From this two-image modelling, we estimate time delays of 22 ± and 34 + 1 days for the him events respectively which suggests that we have uncovered a population with longer time delays. The nineline is efficient and aimerent from typical SLSNe and their light curves can be modelled as two-image gisn is systems. From this two-image modelling, we estimate time delays of Z sansitive anough to parse full alert streams. It is currently being applied to the live ZTE alert stream to identify and follow-iin future candidates while active The 3 and 34 ± 1 days for the two events, respectively, which suggests that we have uncovered a population with longer time delays. The pipeline is emclent and sensitive enough to parse full alert streams. It is currently being applied to the live ZTF alert stream to identify and follow-up future candidates while active. This Sensitive enough to parse full alert streams. It is currently being applied to the live 41r alert stream to identify and follow-up future candidates very like the Vera C. Rubin Observatory's Legacy Survey of Space and Time.

Extra slides



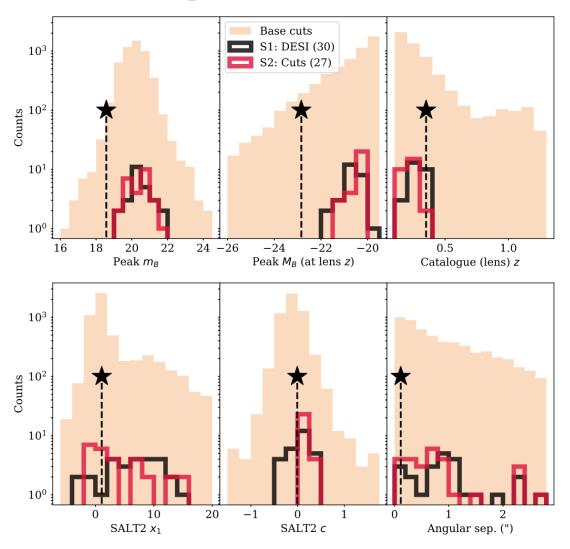
Sample statistics



Detected gISNe Ia (SN Zwicky and iPTF16geu) match the brightest magnification tail.

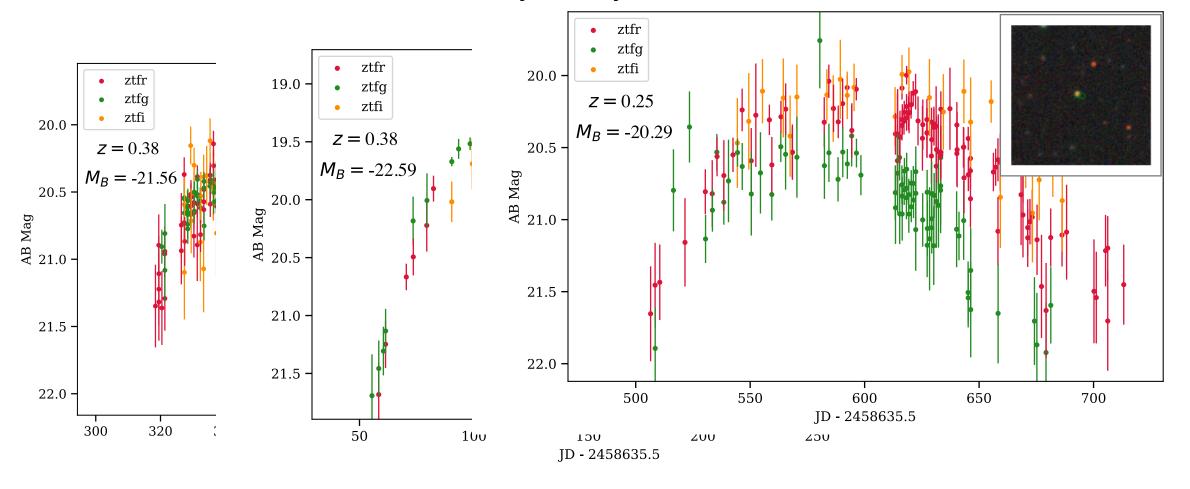
We have identified a large population of less magnified candidate gISNe Ia.

Sample statistics



Contaminants – SLSNe

and many, many more...

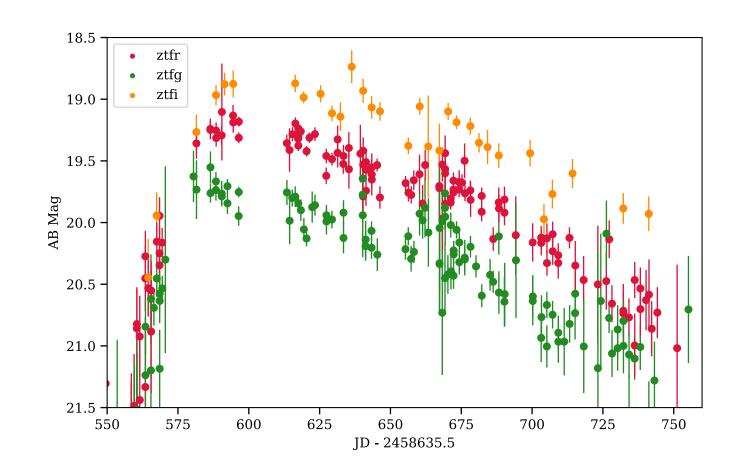


Contaminants – TDEs

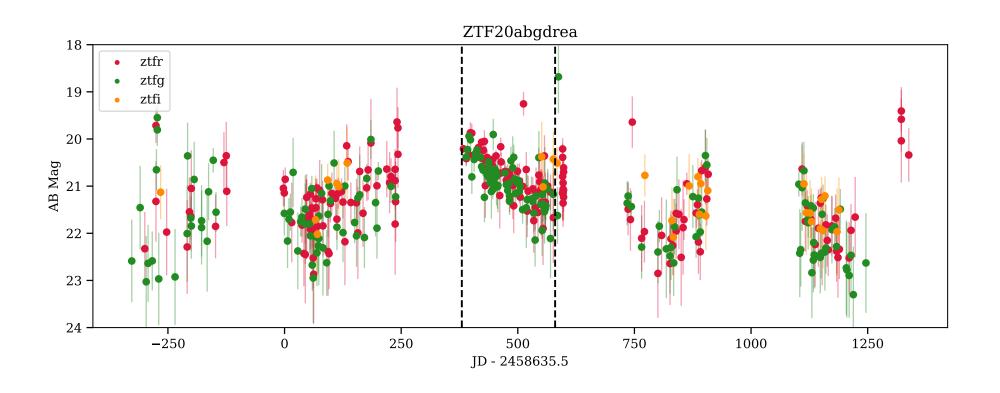
TDE can be confused because they...

- can also be bright
- are close to core of galaxy
- can be red

However, we can distinguish them by light curve shape.



Contaminants – AGN



Passed all cuts, in a candidate lens system, but has long-term variability 🖰