

# “Present and Future Transient/ Supernovae Studies in the Infrared”

*Josh Bloom (UC Berkeley)*



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SciDAC'10, SLAC, 20 May 2010

# **“Present and Future Transient/ Supernovae Studies in the Infrared”**

*Exploiting the Transient IR Sky*

*Josh Bloom (UC Berkeley)*



# Overview

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## ▶ **Observational Developments**

- Expanding Zoo of (IR) Transients
- IR Cosmography Work (Ia; IIP)

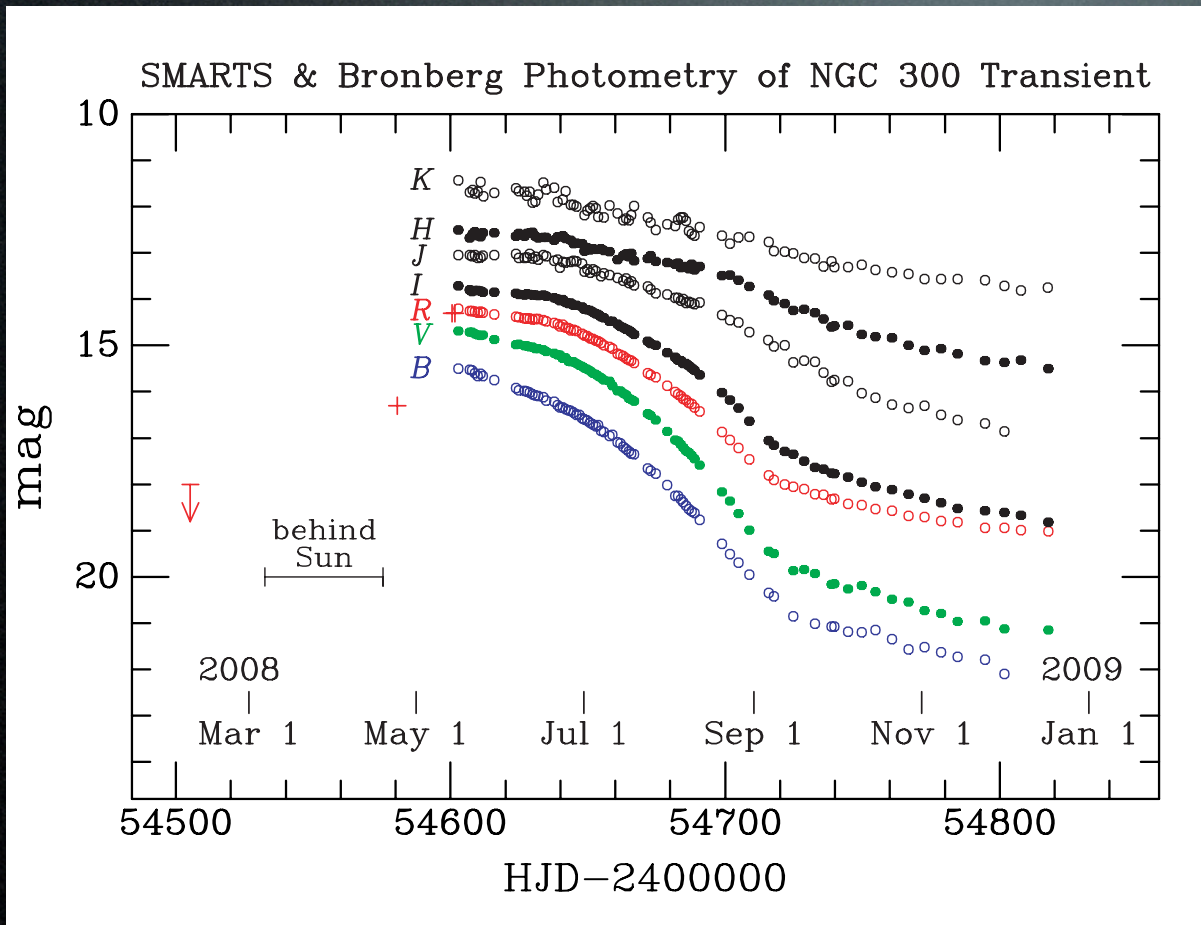
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- ▶ **Synoptic All-Sky Infrared Imaging Survey (SASIR)**

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- ▶ **Synoptic All-Sky Infrared Imaging Survey (SASIR)**
- ▶ **Coupling to New Theory**

# Peculiar Red Extragalactic Events



NGC300 OT:

$R - K \sim 4 \rightarrow 10 \text{ mag}$

also, M85-OT, “SN” 2005S,  
PTF10fqz

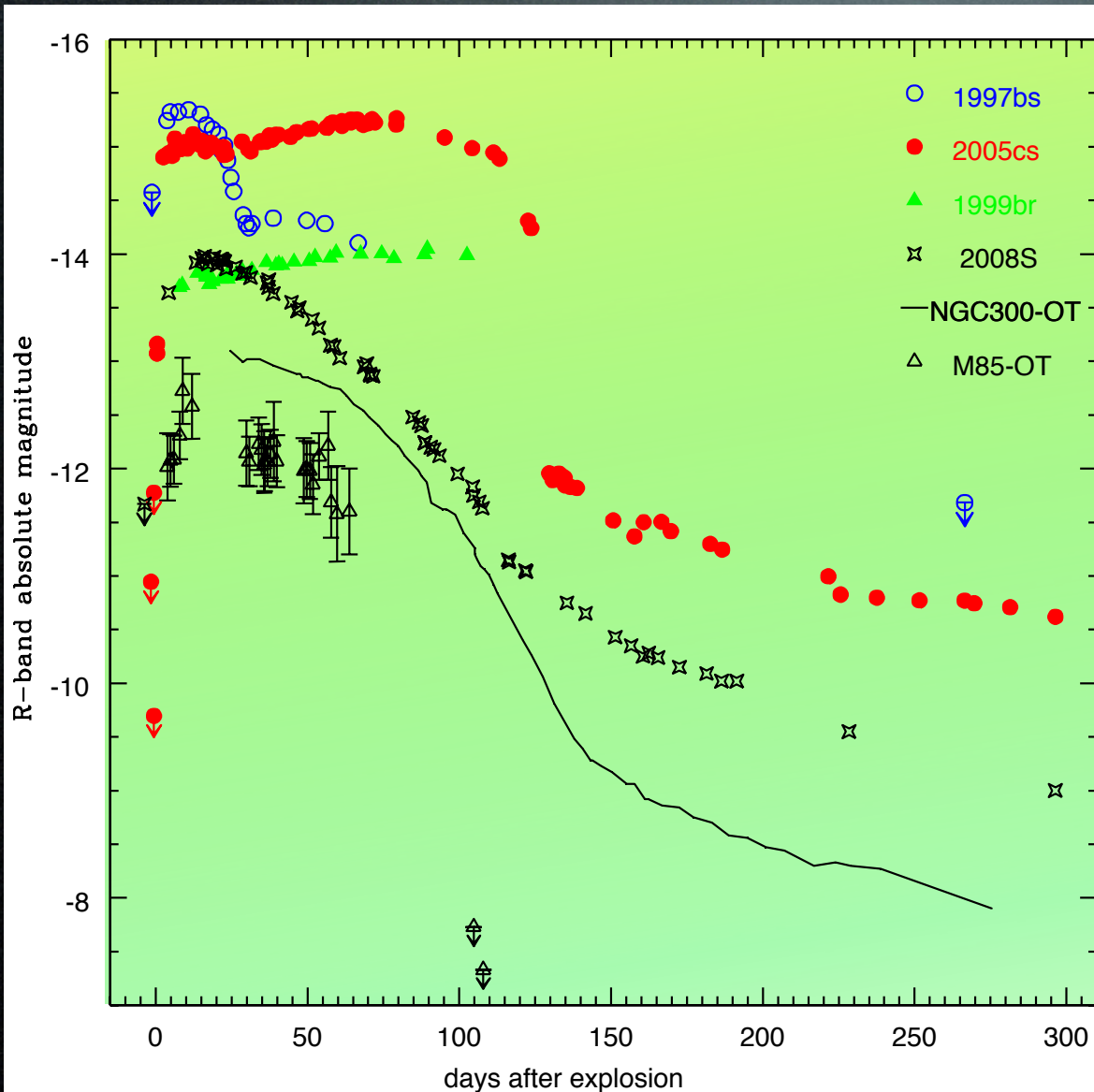
progenitors appear to  
be heavily obscured

progenitor  $< 20 M_{\odot}$   
spectra similar to II<sub>n</sub>

Bond+09

*Note: all found with  $< 1m$  telescopes in the optical*

# Peculiar Red Extragalactic Events



Botticella+10

R Peak: -12 to -14 mag

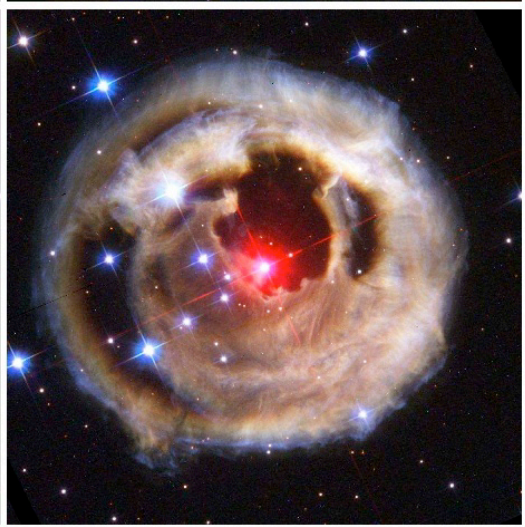
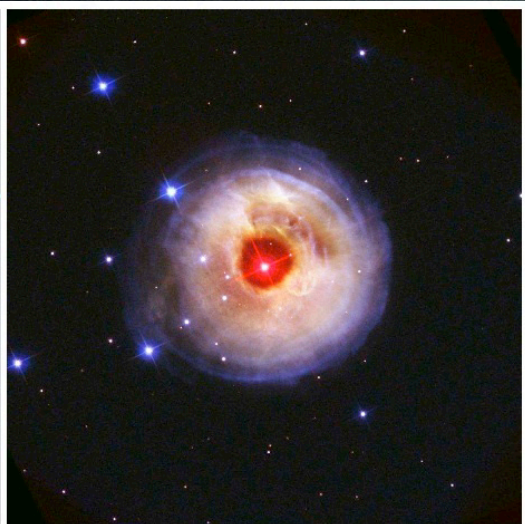
## Models:

- electron-capture SNe of dust-enshrouded AGB star?
- binary accretion (Eta Car-like)
- extreme LBV?
- RSG  $\rightarrow$  BSG transition

Prieto et al. 2008b; Thompson et al. 2008; Botticella et al. 2009, Gogarten+09, Smith et al. 2009



# Cool/Red Supergiant Eruptive Outbursts



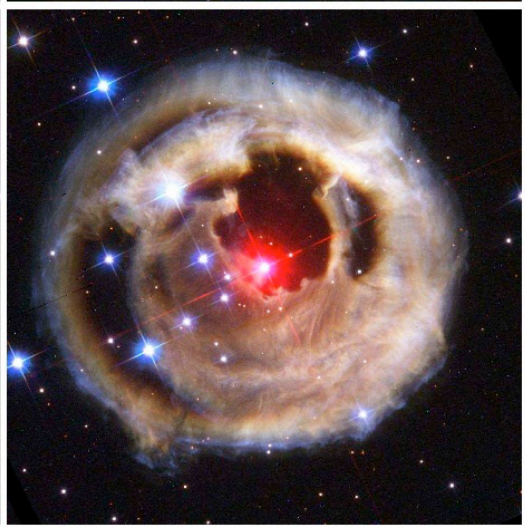
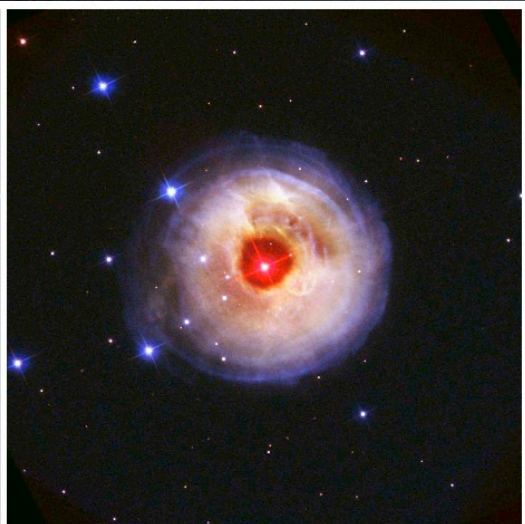
**M/L-type supergiant**  
( $M_R = -10$  mag;  $\sim 2000$  K)  
w/ B-type companion?

- stellar collisions?
- planet cannibalism?
- thermonuclear shell event?
- accretion-induced thermal event?
- ...

*Tylenda, Soker & Szczerba, 2005; Retter & Marom, 2003; van Loon et al., 2004; Lawlor, 2005*

V838 Mon

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V838 Mon

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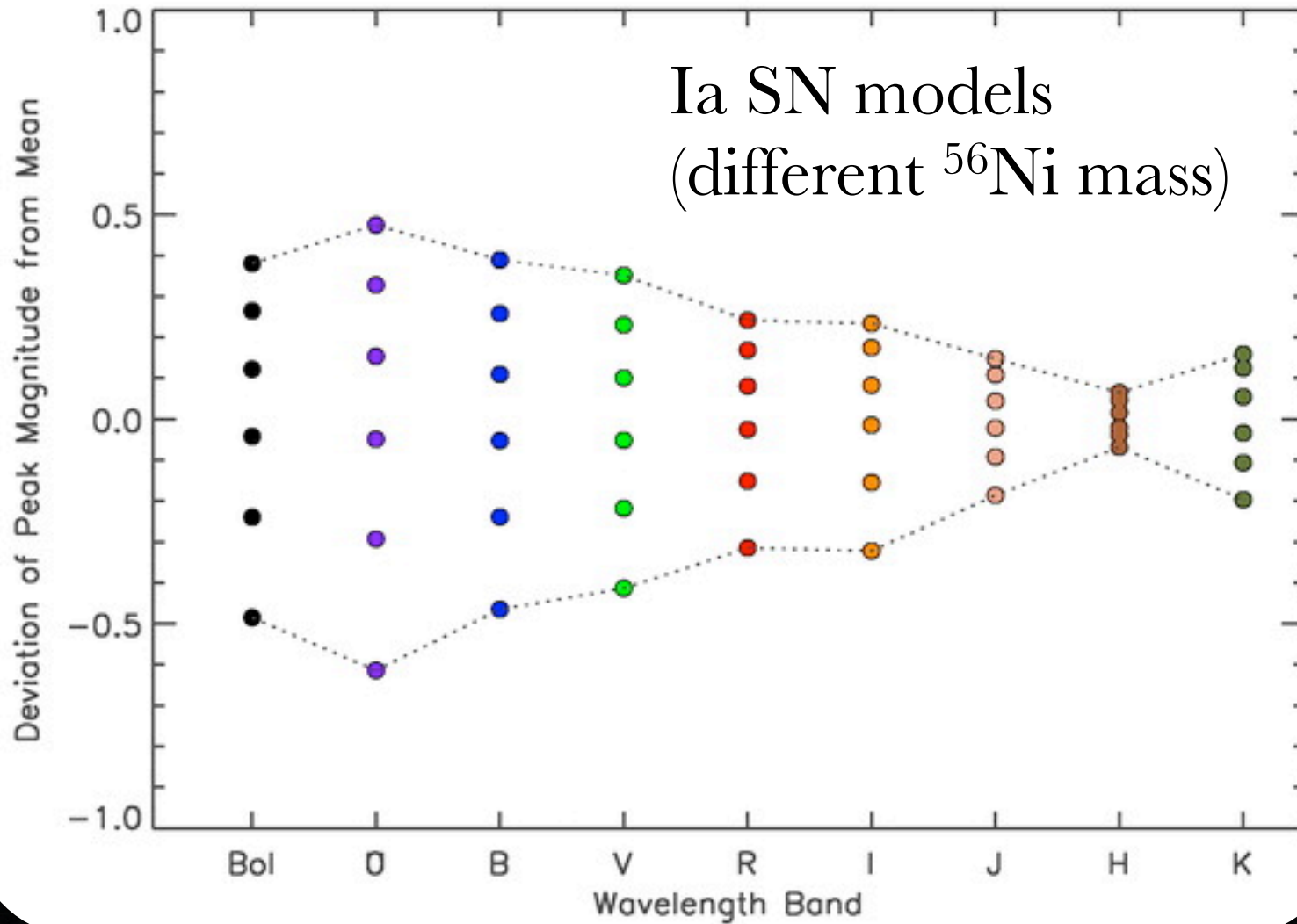
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*Tylenda, Soker & Szczerba, 2005; Retter & Marom, 2003; van Loon et al., 2004; Lawlor, 2005*

Galactic extension of luminous red novae  
(e.g. M85OT, NGN300OT, PTF10fqs)?

# SN IR Cosmography



Kasen 06

# PAIRITEL SUPERNOVA PROJECT DATA CENSUS

Last Updated 10/17/07

Only includes data with at least 4 epochs

2004-05					2005-06					2006-07					2007-08												
SN.ID	Name	SNT EMP . ID	J	H	K	Temp	SN.I D	Name	SNT EMP . ID	J	H	K	Temp	SN.I D	Name	SNT EMP . ID	J	H	K	Temp							
147	n4012		16	16	16		18	05el	24	38	40	40	4	53	06gr	59	5	5	5	2	79	07fb	SN	14	14	15	SN
148	05m		8	8	8		21	05ek	21	23	23	23	1-2	54	06fo	47	26	25	26	1	81	07gr	SN	15	17	17	SN
1	05a		16	17	17		24	05eo	22	31	31	20	6	55	06is	48	52	52	52	2	82	07hj	SN	7	7	7	SN
##	m	9	2	3	4	3*	25	05M006	8	40	40	40	1*	56	06jc	62	91	91	91	active	83	07if	SN	9	9	9	SN
2			3	3	3		26	05eq	25	27	28	27	3-4	57	06lc	54	22	22	22	1 up	84	07hu	SN	1	1	1	SN
##	04gq	2	8	8	8	4-5*	27	05eu	37	35	35	35	5	58	06ld	55	19	19	19	1 up	87	07ir	SN	10	10	9	SN
##			1	1	1		28	05hf	34	31	31	31	8-9	59	06le	49	50	49	50	4	93	07kk	SN	7	6	7	SN
3			25	25	25		29	05hg	6	40	40	34	5-6	60	06lf	50	47	48	47	2	95	07le	SN	2	2	2	SN
##	04gt	4	0	0	0	3*	30	05hk	36	30	30	30	5	61	06mq	SN	21	21	22	Nov							
4			45	45	45		31	05iq	38	16	16	16	5	62	07C	56	24	24	23	Jan							
##	04gk	5	71	68	72	1*	32	05ke	26	36	35	36	6	63	07D	57	3	3	4	up-Mar							
5			16	19	19		33	05kl	30	25	24	22	4	64	07I	58	30	30	28	Dec							
##	05ao	10	1	1	1	11	35	05ls	28	27	28	29	2	65	07S	SN	23	23	23	Oct/Nov							
6			35	36	36		36	05mf	7	13	13	11	5	66	07aa	51	28	29	28	Dec							
8			12	12	12	5*	37	05mc	29	48	48	47	10	67	07af	52	36	37	37	Jan							
10			20	20	20	5*	38	05na	40	#	#	#	1	68	07ag	SN	14	13	14	Oct/Nov							
11			33	33	33	5	39	06D	32	30	30	30	4	69	07av	SN	10	10	9	Oct/Nov							
12			17	17	17	4*	40	06E	33	33	33	33	6	70	07bj	53	41	41	39	1 Feb							
13			22	22	22	5*	41	06N	31	31	31	31	6-7	72	07bz	SN	15	15	15	Dec							
14			26	26	26	10	42	06X	42	77	76	78	3	73	07ca	SN	14	14	14	Dec/Jan							
15			26	27	27	13	43	06ac	35	41	42	42	4~5\$	74	07ce	SN	4	4	4	Nov							
16			12	12	12	6	44	06aj	39	8	8	8	3	76	07co	60	11	11	11	1							
17			7	7	7	3	45	06ax	43	18	18	18	1-2	77	07cq	61	5	5	6	2							
							46	06az	44	24	24	24	4														
							48	06bq	41	17	18	18	2														
							49	06cp	45	5	5	5	6														
							50	06cz	46	4	4	4	4														

	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	Tot	
la	9	20	12	6	47	64%
Ib/Ic	5	6	9	1	21	28%
II	3	0	2	0	5	7%
???	0	1	0	0	1	1%
	17	27	23	7	74	100%
Temp.	15	27	10	0	52	
% temp.	88%	100%	43%	0%	70%	

SN.ID - some SNe have multiple ID #s

Name - sn name (06aj = grb060218 )

SNTEMP.ID - different from SN.ID

mosaics on disk # of J,H,K mosaics rsyned to CfA, bad images included

(excludes unreduced data on Iyra)

Temp: includes both good and bad quality templates rsyned to CfA

\*1 = 1 hr template (the rest are 30 min)

\$ = late time images where the SN has faded can serve as templates

# some with bad K band, but at least 1 with JHK all acceptable

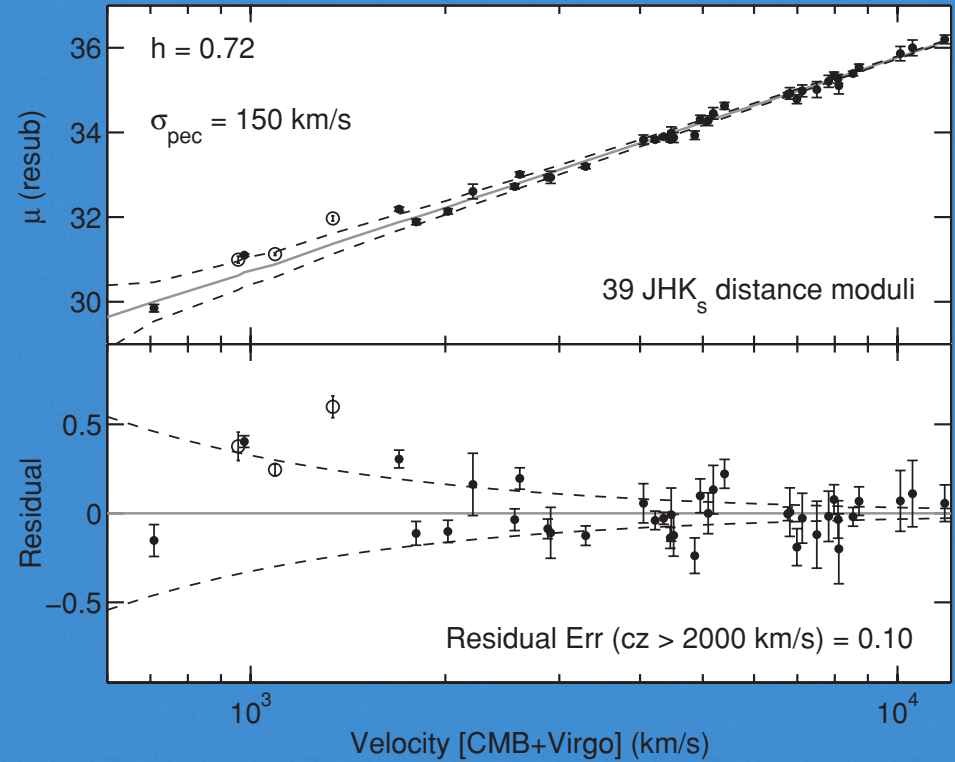
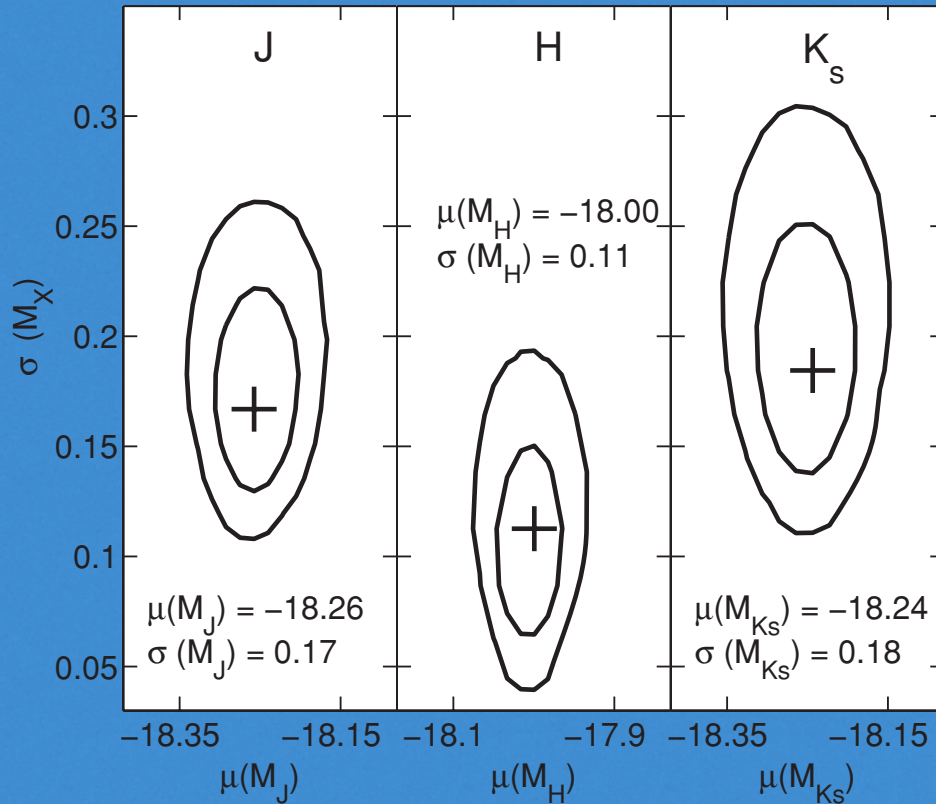
### SN Type Color Codes

la	Ib/Ic	II	???
----	-------	----	-----



c. 2007

# Ia SNe

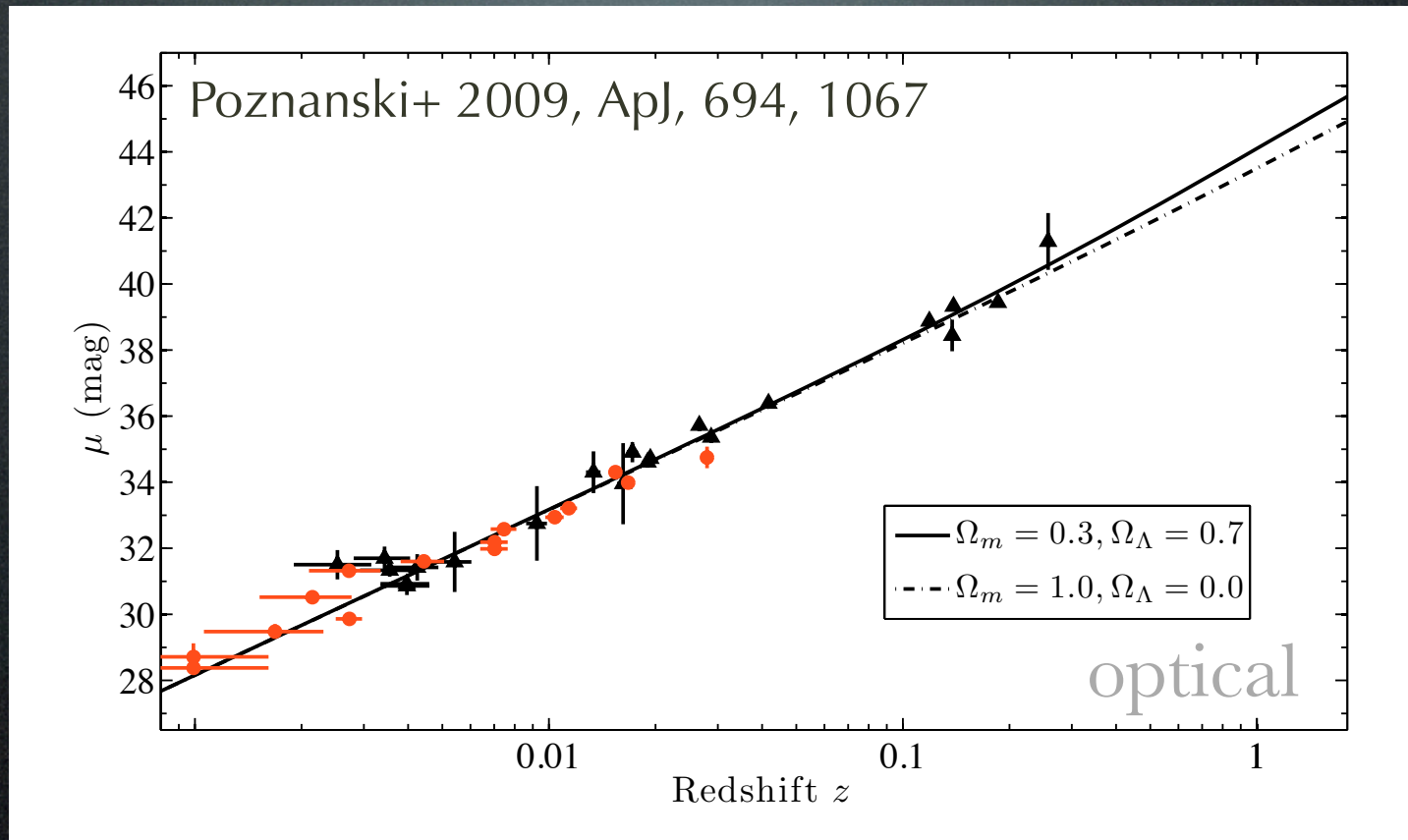


10-15% rms luminosity

5% distance errors in the Hubble diagram

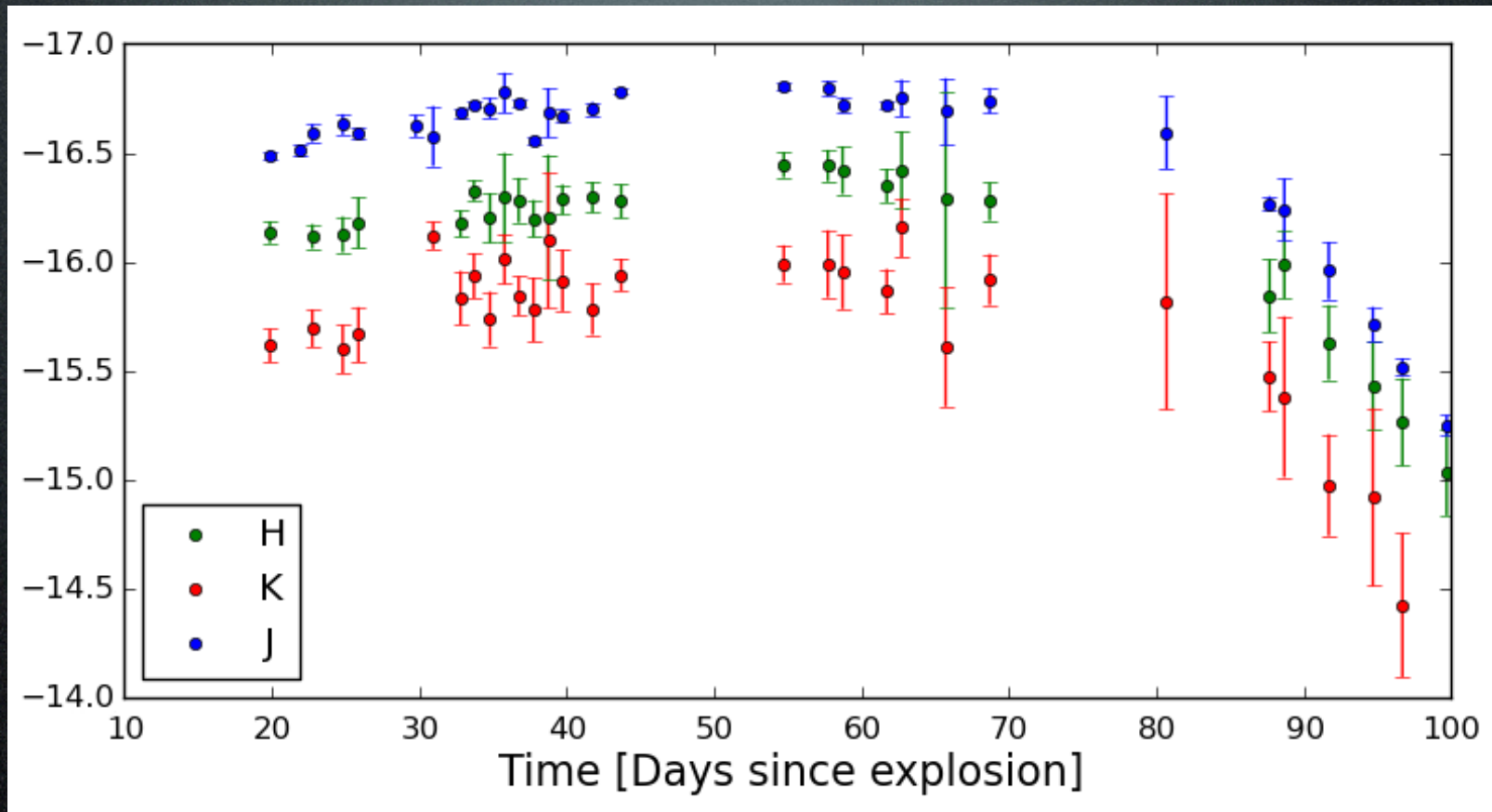
*Friedman, JSB+08; Mandel+09; also Krisciunas+04*

# IIP SNe



- Scatter of  $\sim 10\%$  in distance using optical bands.
- Mystery best  $R_V \sim 2$ .

# IIP SNe

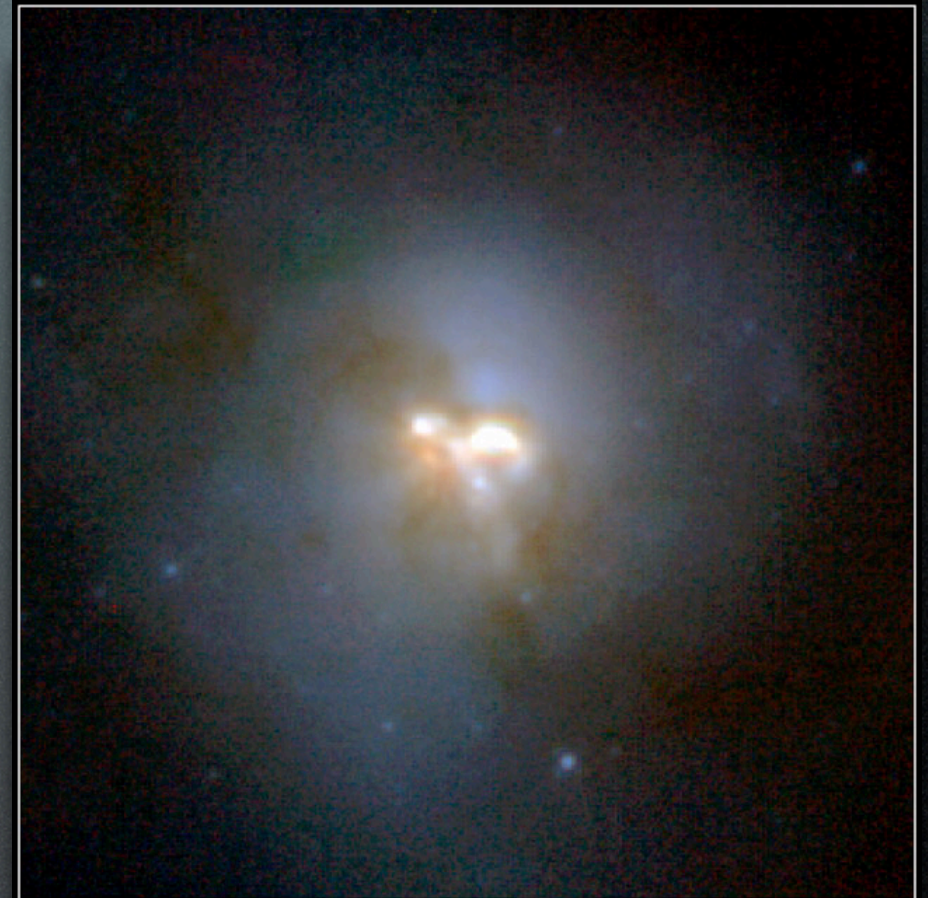


- Maguire+10 find a factor of 2 improvement in IR.
- > 15 SN II-P light curves with PAIRITEL.

Kisklak, Miller, Poznanski...10

# Dust Obscured SNe

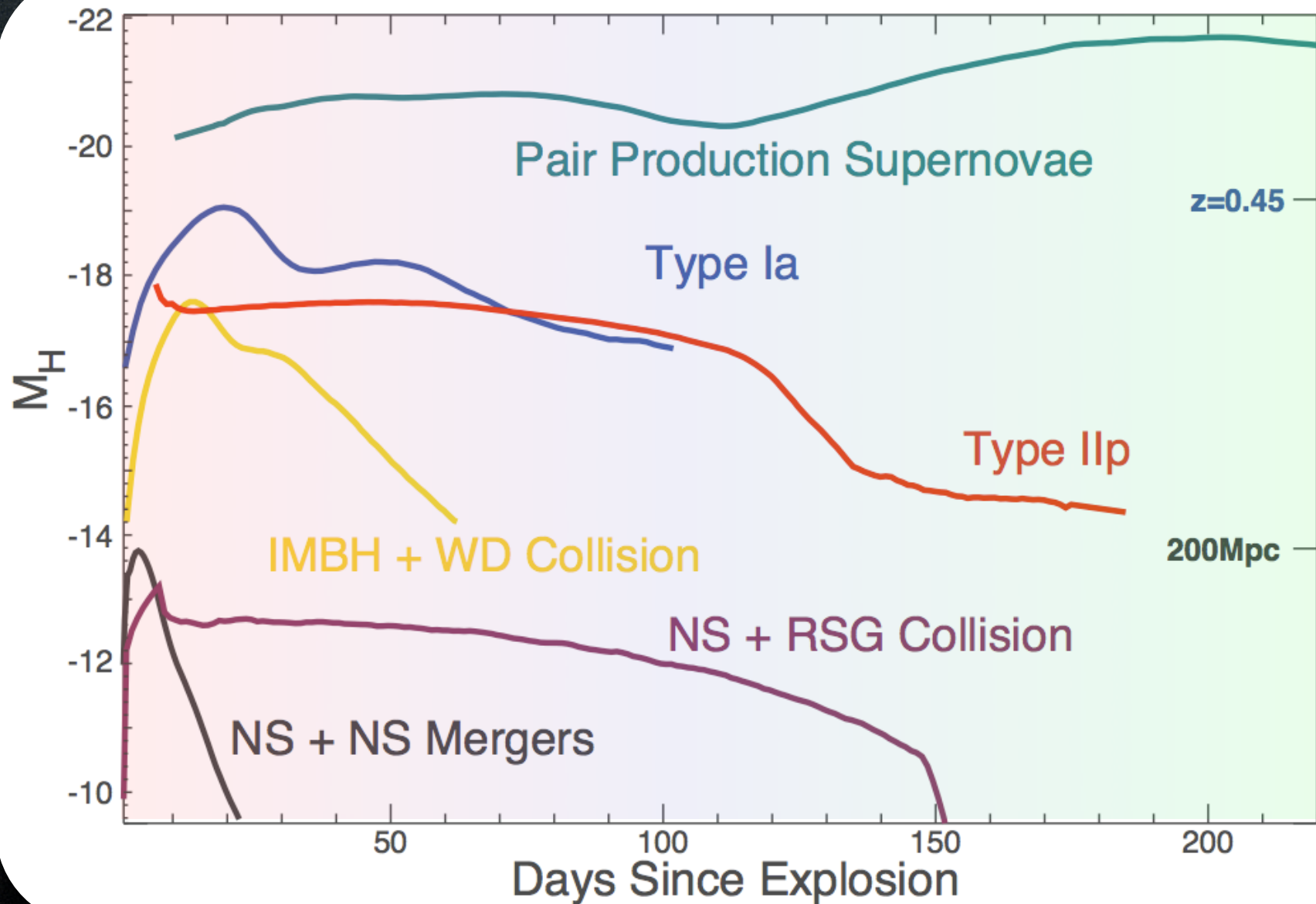
- Which SNe are we missing in the optical because of dust?
- Are there intrinsically red SNe out there?
- A better mapping of progenitor star to SN type.
- Better constraining SN cosmic rates.



**Ultraluminous Infrared Galaxy Arp 220** HST • NICMOS  
PRC97-17 • ST ScI OPO • June 9, 1997  
R. Thompson (University of Arizona),  
N. Scoville (California Institute of Technology) and NASA

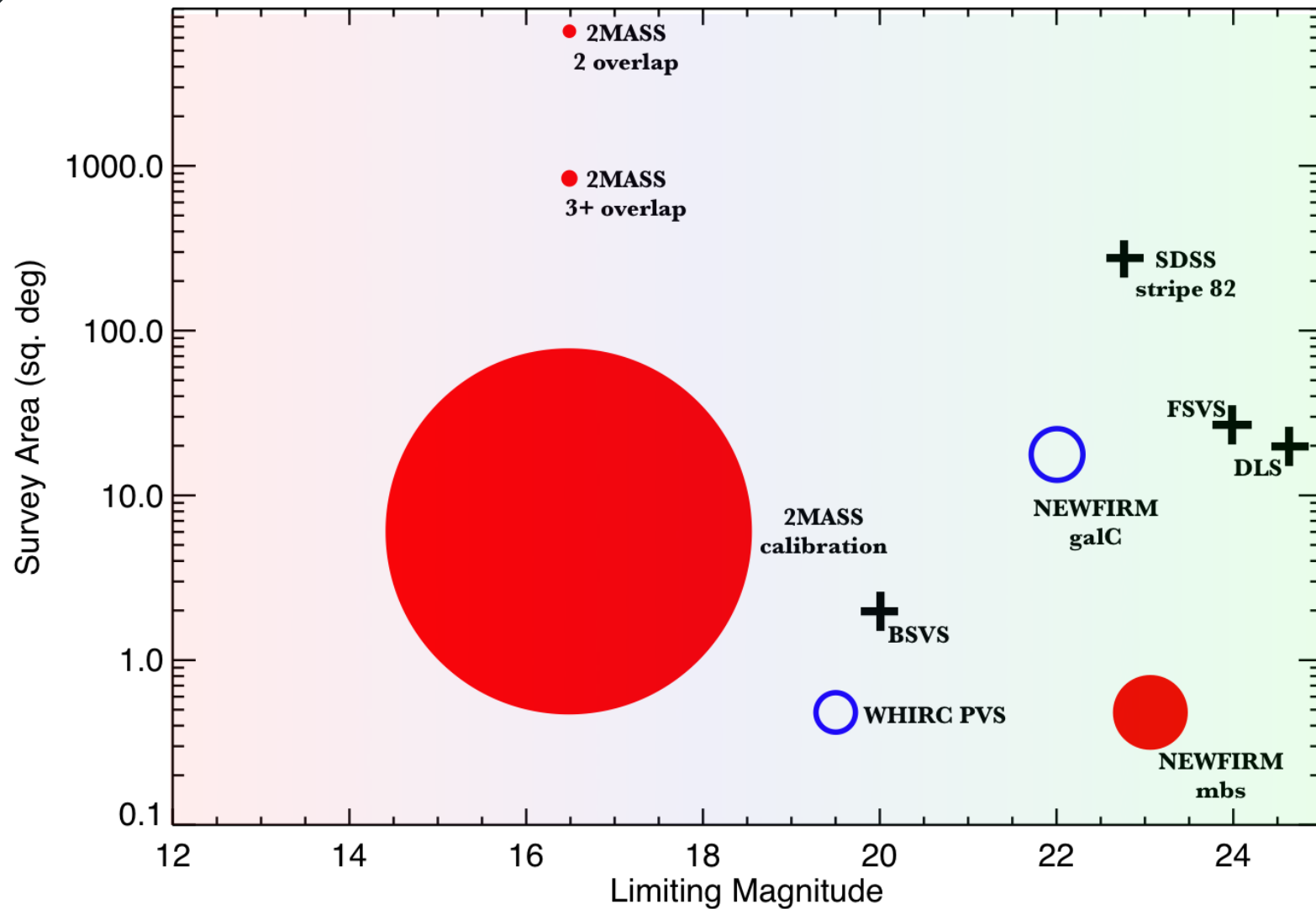


# Characterizing the IR Transient Sky



Ramirez-Ruiz, Kasen; also Heger, today

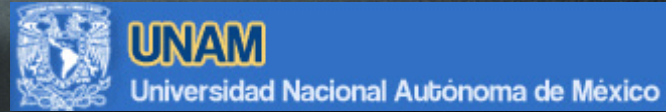
# Characterizing the IR Transient Sky



relative to optical: shallow & small

THE SYNOPTIC ALL-SKY INFRARED SURVEY

# SASIR

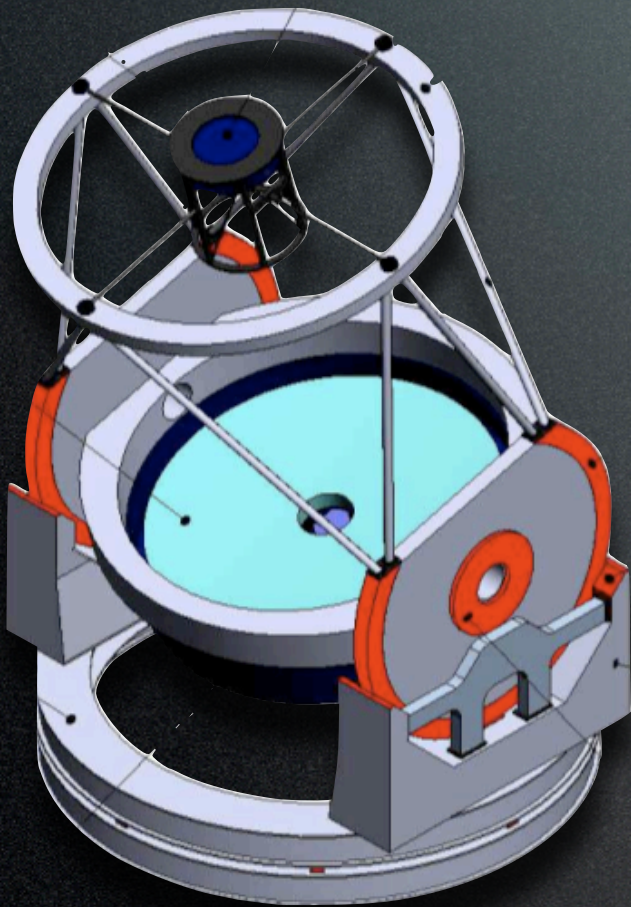


***SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATIONAL & TECHNOLOGICAL  
PARTNERSHIP ACROSS BORDERS***

<http://sasir.org>

# *SASIR, in a Nutshell*

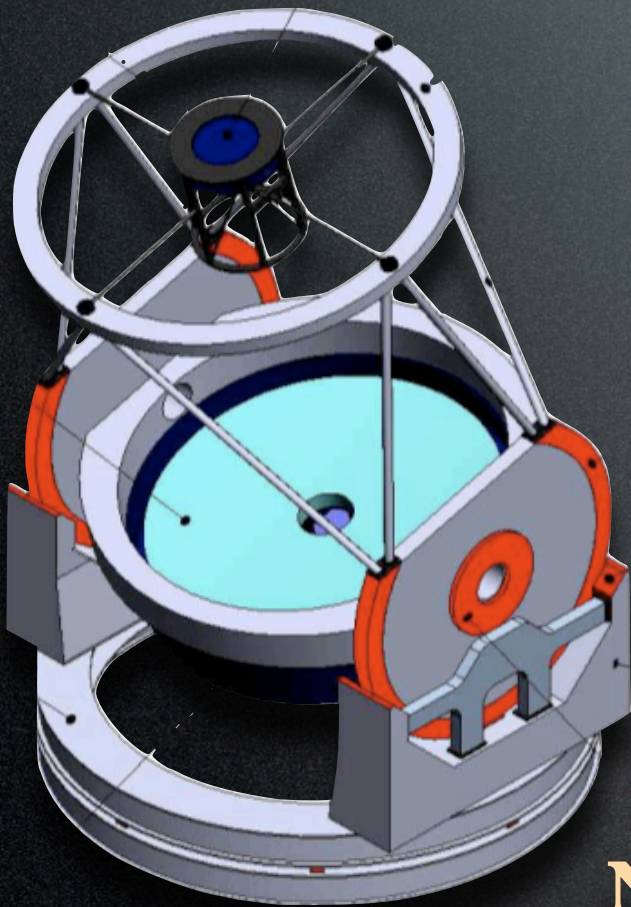
The SPMT 6.5 meter  
telescope  
(Magellan inspired)



- **Filters:**  $\mathcal{Y}$ ,  $\mathcal{J}$ ,  $H$ ,  $K$  (3 dichroics)
- **Detectors:** 124  $2k \times 2k$  IR arrays
- $\sim 1.05^\circ$  diameter field of view
  - ➔ 2 sq. deg. on-sky
- autonomous/robotic surveying
- **Survey:** cover entire sky in  $\sim 2$ -3 months;  
4-5 year survey
  - “shallow” ( $\sim 2.5 \pi$ ; 6-12 visits)
  - “medium” ( $0.5 \pi$ ;  $\sim 200$  visits)
  - “deep” ( $\sim 1000$  sq deg;  $10^3+$  visits) surveys

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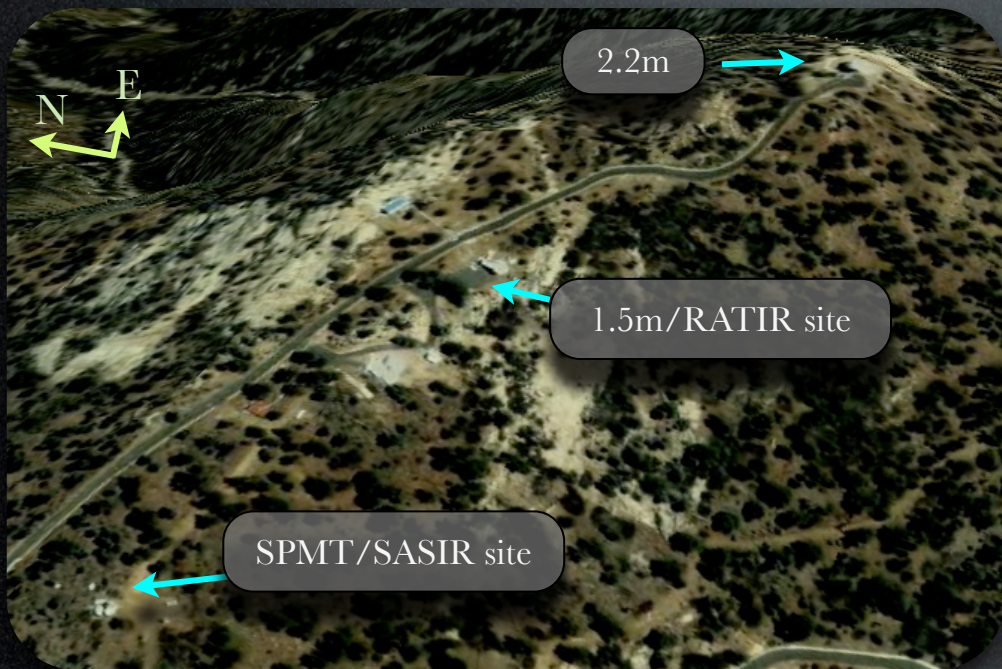
**New Phase Space:**

*Aperture + wavebands + Field of View + Time*

© 2010 University of Arizona  
All Rights Reserved  
Image Credit: Ray Bertram



# SASIR/SPMT: in progress

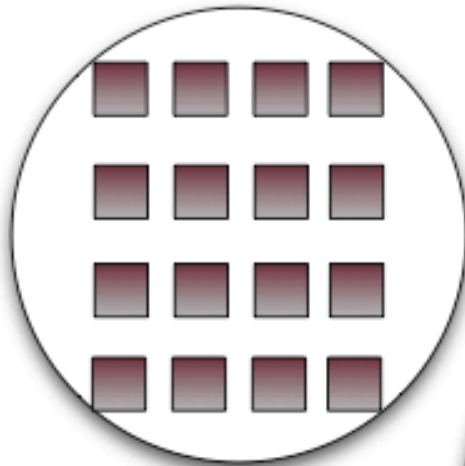


# Comparison to Other Surveys

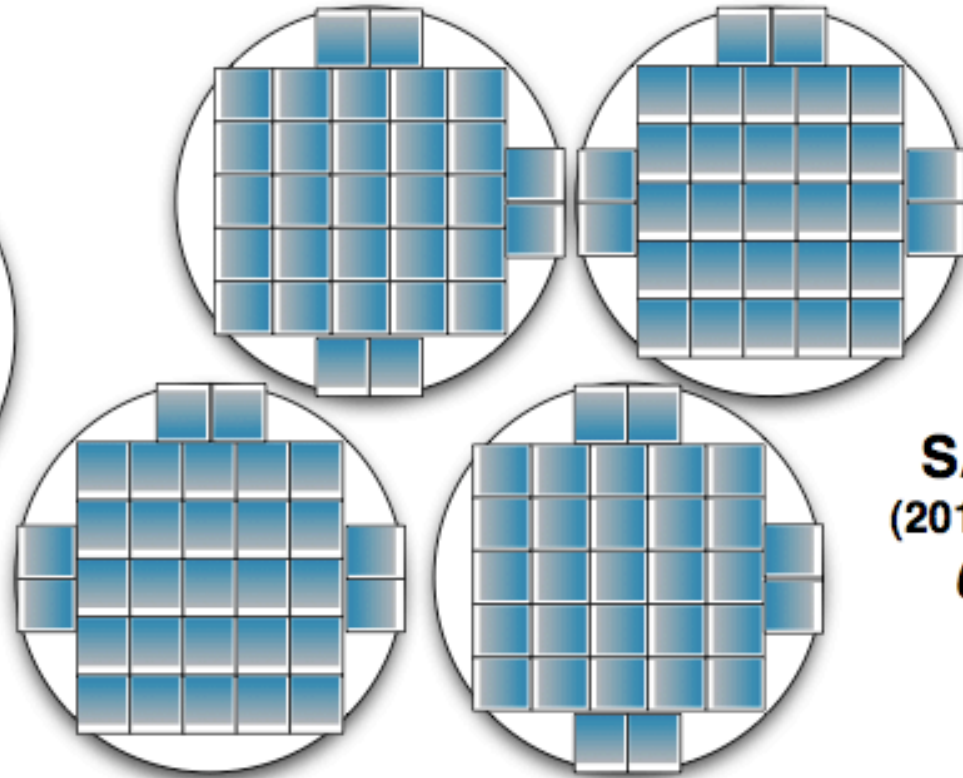
■ ■ ■  
**2MASS**  
(1997-2001)  
**0.054**



**UKIDSS**  
(2004-2009)  
**2.33**



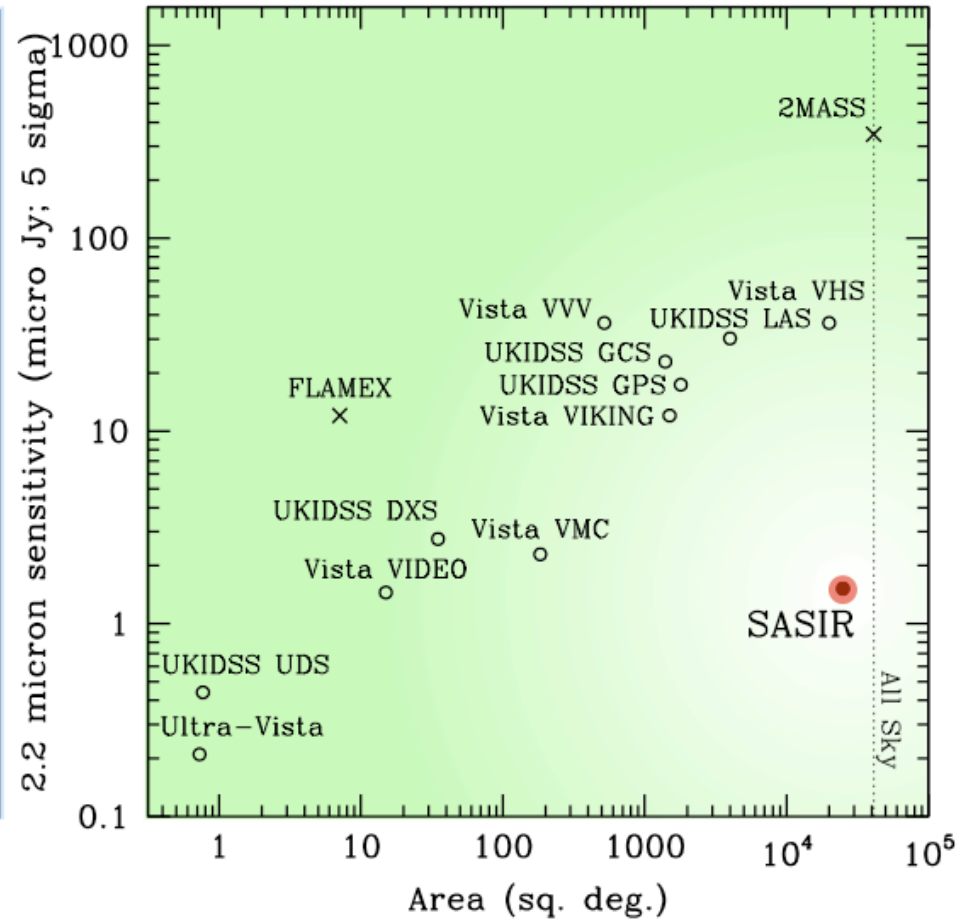
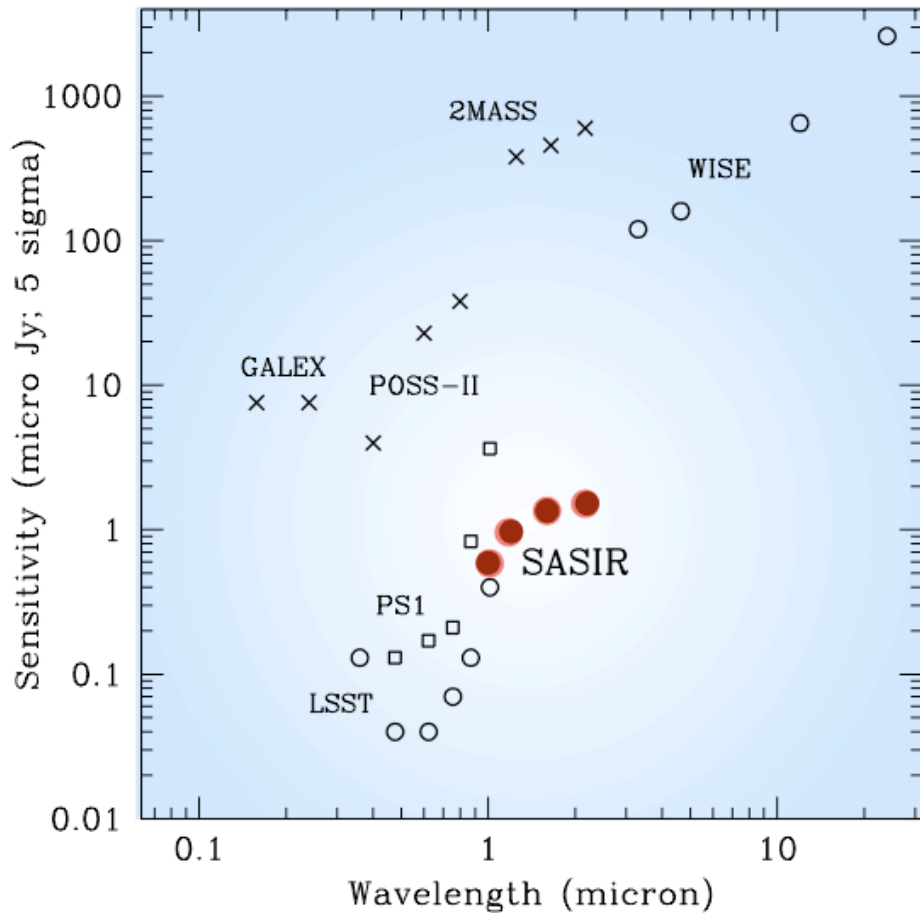
**VISTA**  
(2009-2015?)  
**6.4**



**SASIR**  
(2017-2020)  
**65.5**

**étendue-couleur**<sup>©</sup> ( $\text{m}^2 \text{deg}^2 \times \text{number of simultaneous bands}$ )

# Comparison to Other Surveys



other survey data compiled by D. Stern (JPL)



# SASIR Impact Across Astrophysics

- **Unveiling the Lowest Temperature Neighbors:**

  - finding the local brown dwarf & Y dwarf population

  - (candidates for exoplanet imaging)

- **Probing the Epoch of Reionization w/ Quasars**

- **Multi-messenger Probe:**

  - Gravity Wave & Particle Counterparts

- **IR cosmology/distance ladder:**

  - supernovae, RR Lyrae, Mira, etc.

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Synergies

- Large Millimeter Telescope (LMT)
- discovery engine for GTC, Keck, GSMTs, JDEM
- high-resolution dust maps (esp. in the Galactic Plane)
- adaptive optics grid
- photo- $z$  improvement over optical-only (e.g. BAO)

> *dozen Astro2010 Science Whitepapers*

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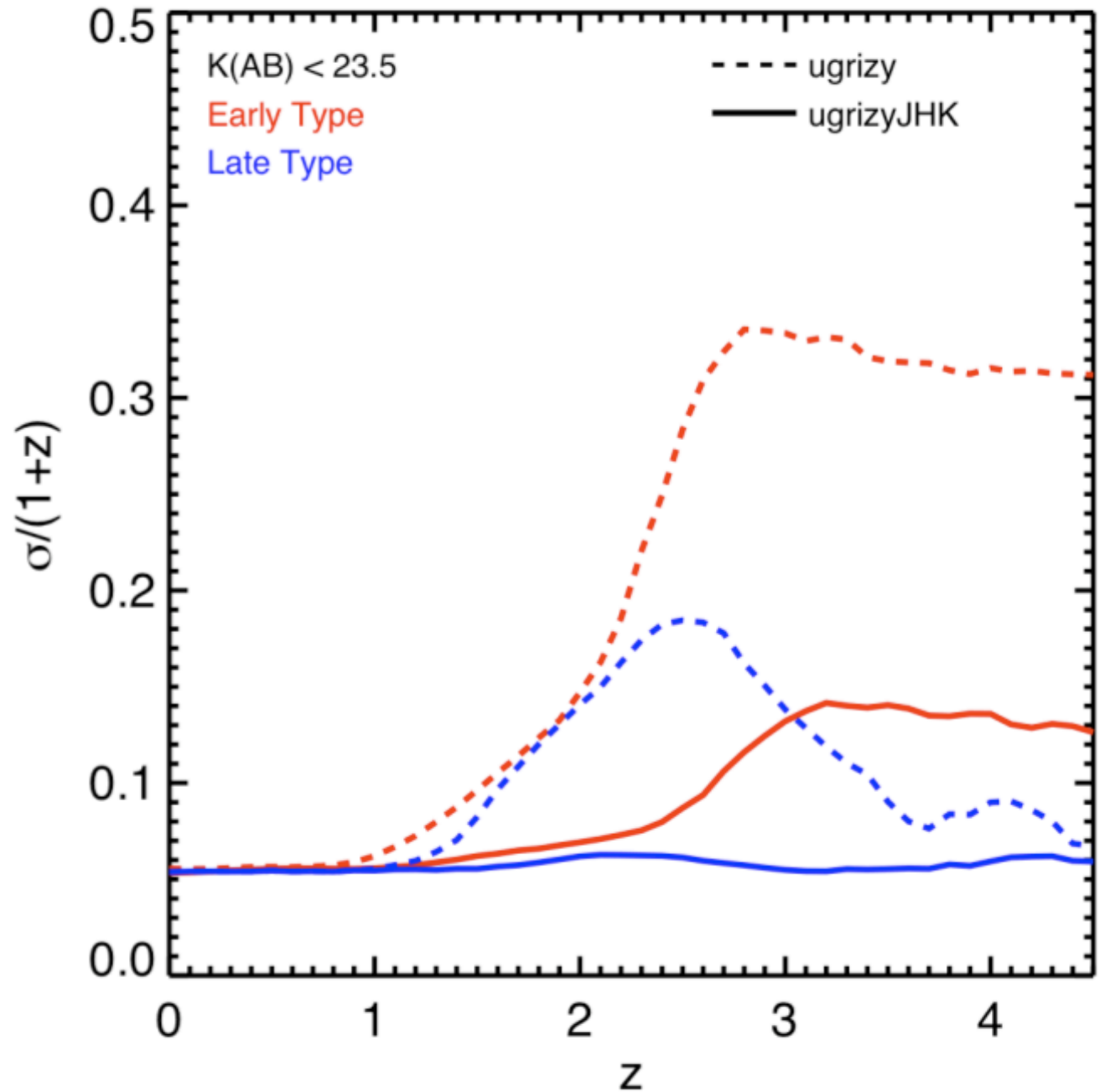
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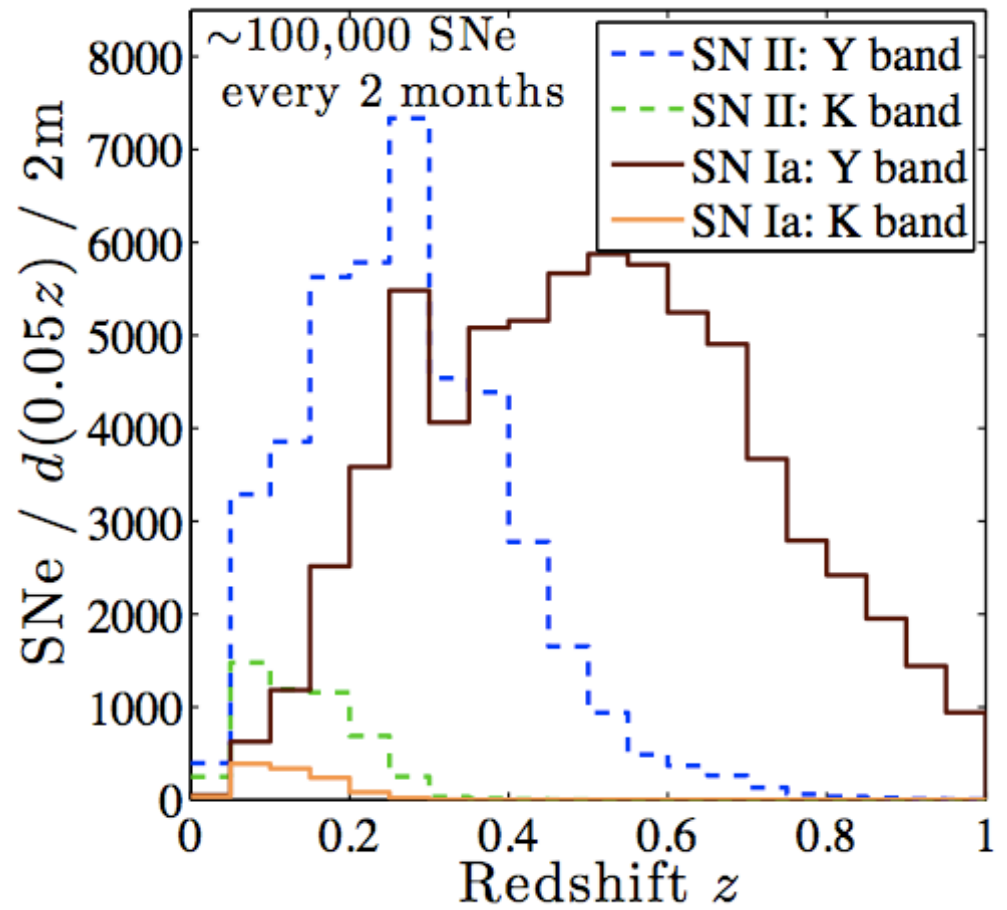
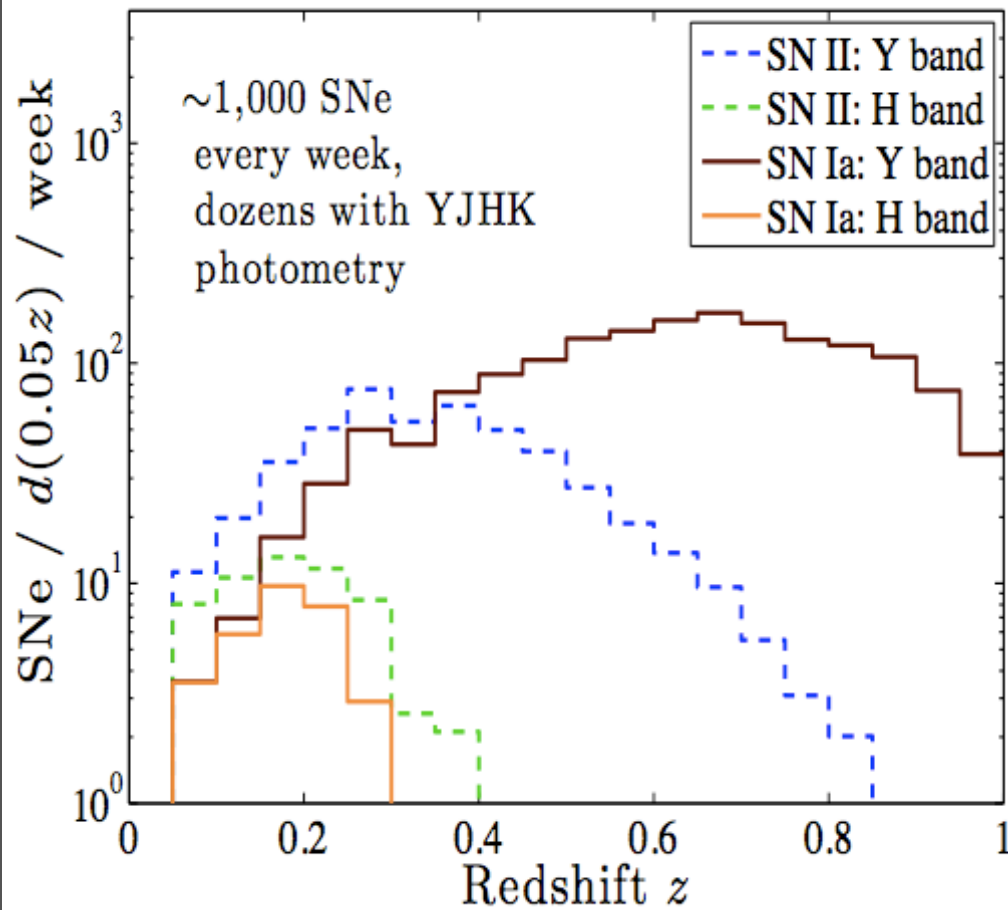
> dozen *Astro2010 Science Whitepapers*

# Improved photometric redshift errors



from A. Stanford

# Supernovae



D. Poznanski

# Gravitational Wave & Neutrino Follow-up

*E&M connection to the next generation observatories*

**NS-NS inspiral  
Volume**

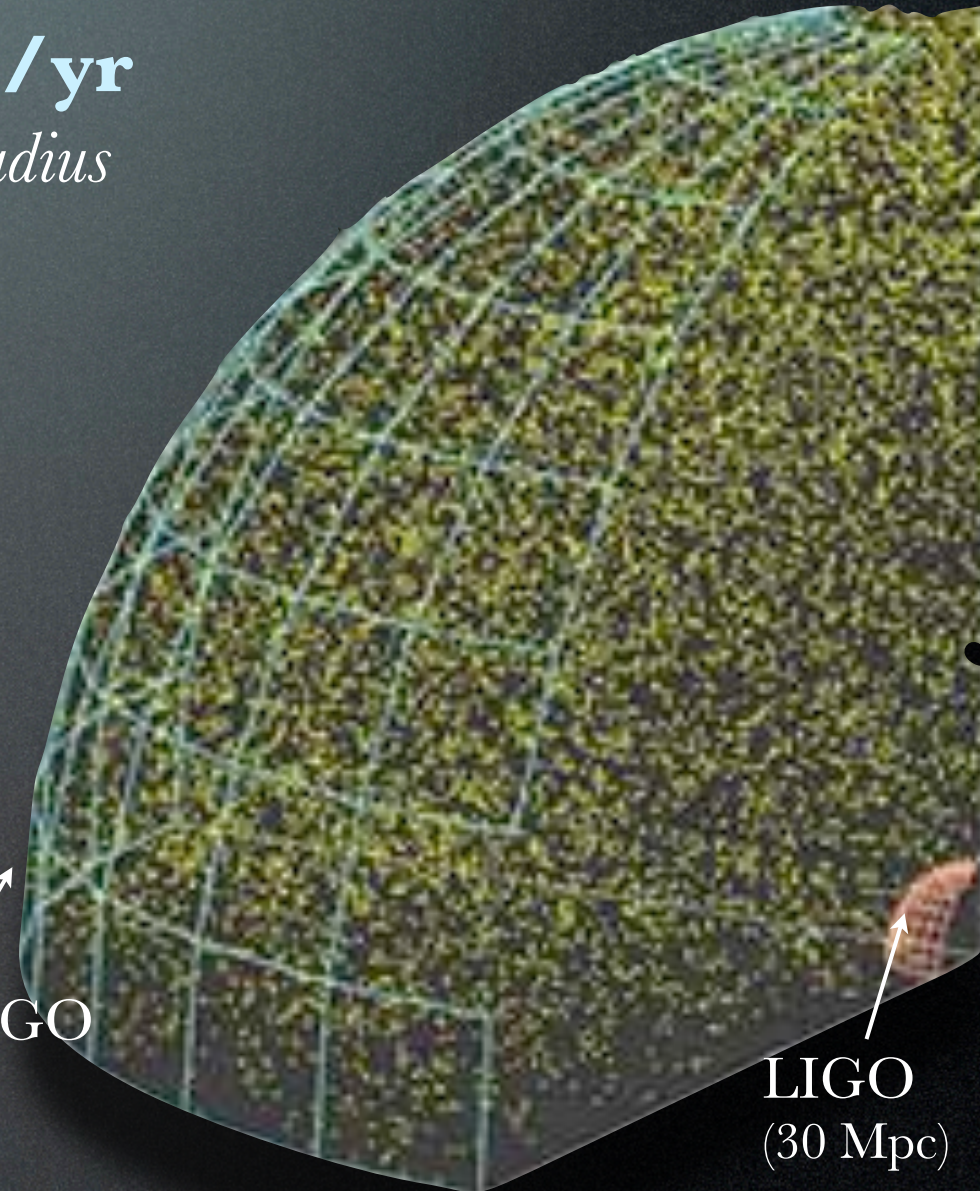
**Advanced LIGO Rate: 40/yr**

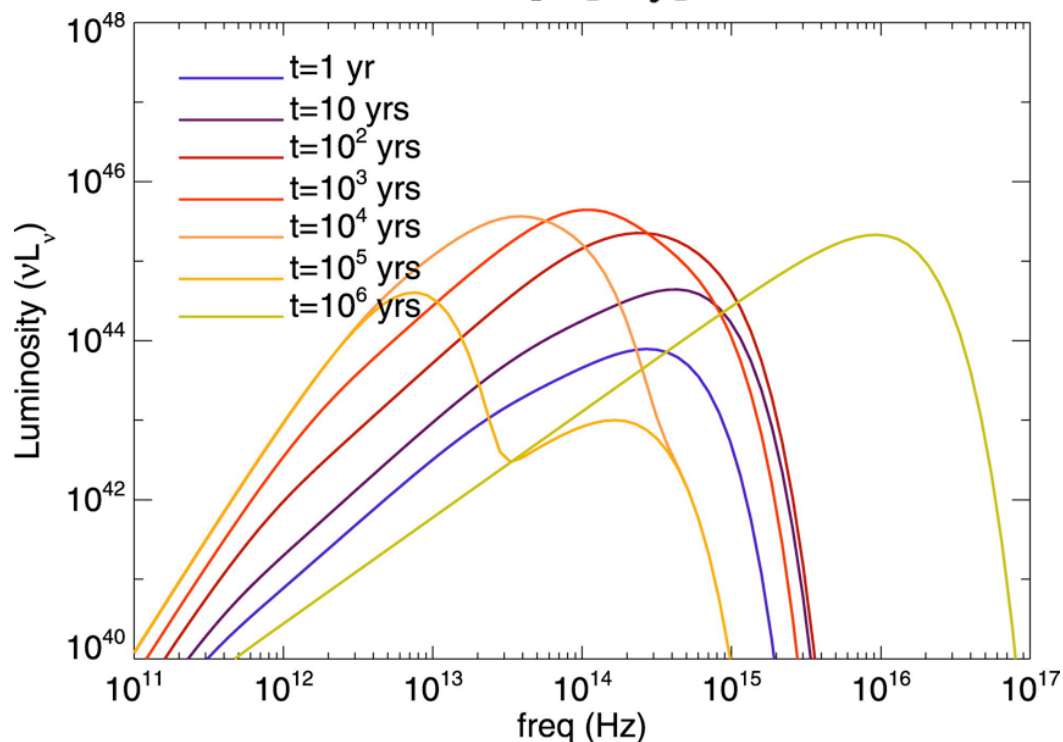
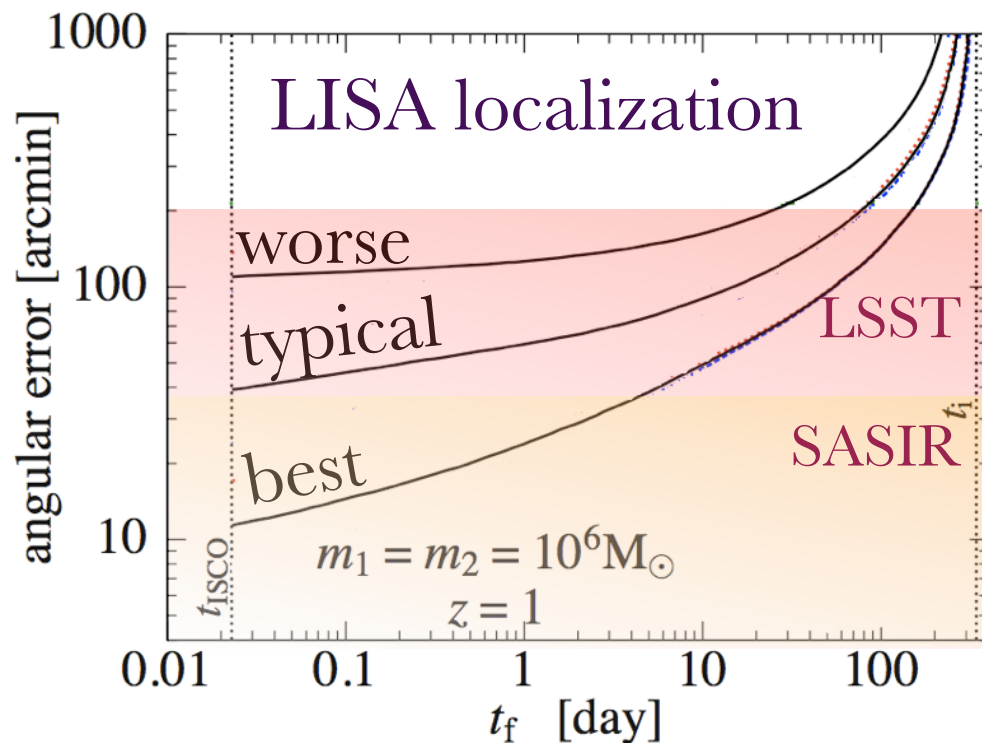
*but localization accuracy  $\sim 10 \text{ deg}^2$  radius*

**SASIR:** unique  
FOV + aperture,  
well-suited to  
rapid follow-up

advanced LIGO  
(300 Mpc)

LIGO  
(30 Mpc)





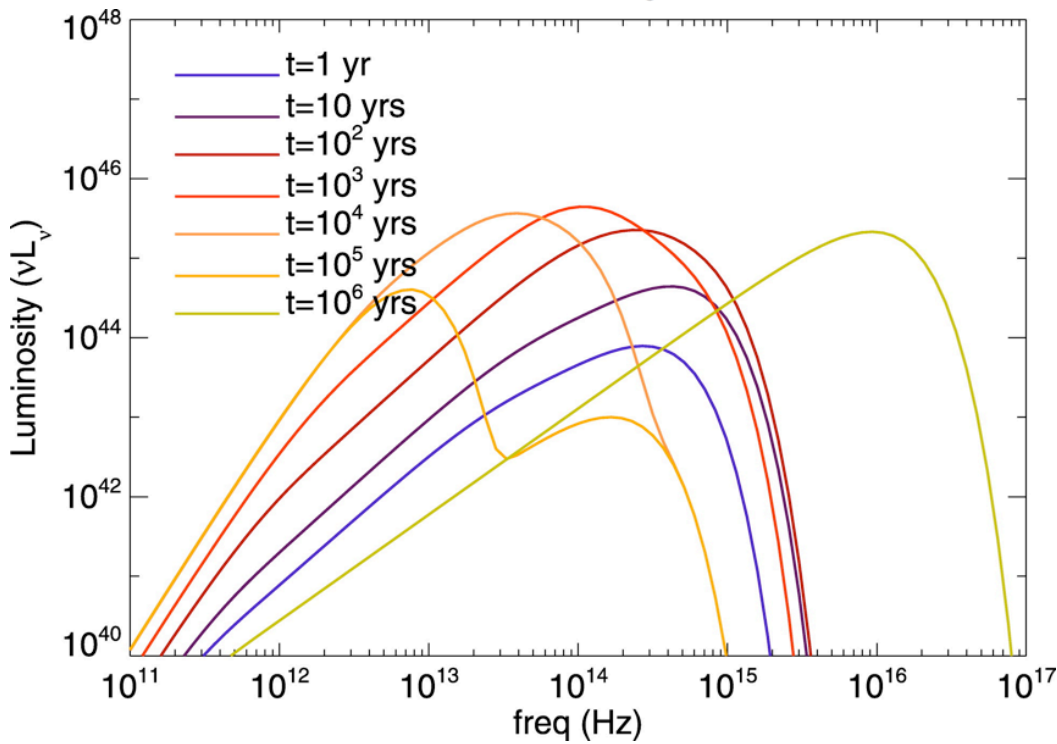
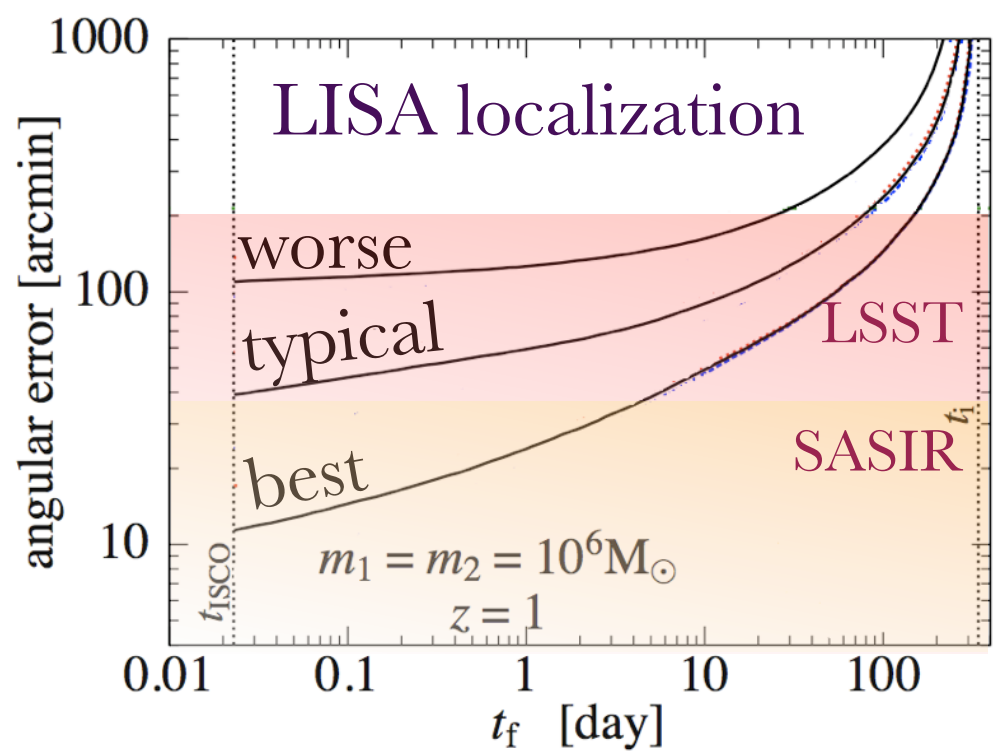
MBH-MBH mergers:  
 Periodic transients prior  
 to coalescence, infrared  
 afterglows afterwards

*EM event discovery (via time  
 variability) breaks the  $\sim \text{deg}^2$   
 GW localization problem*

Schnittman & Krolik 08  
 Haiman+08

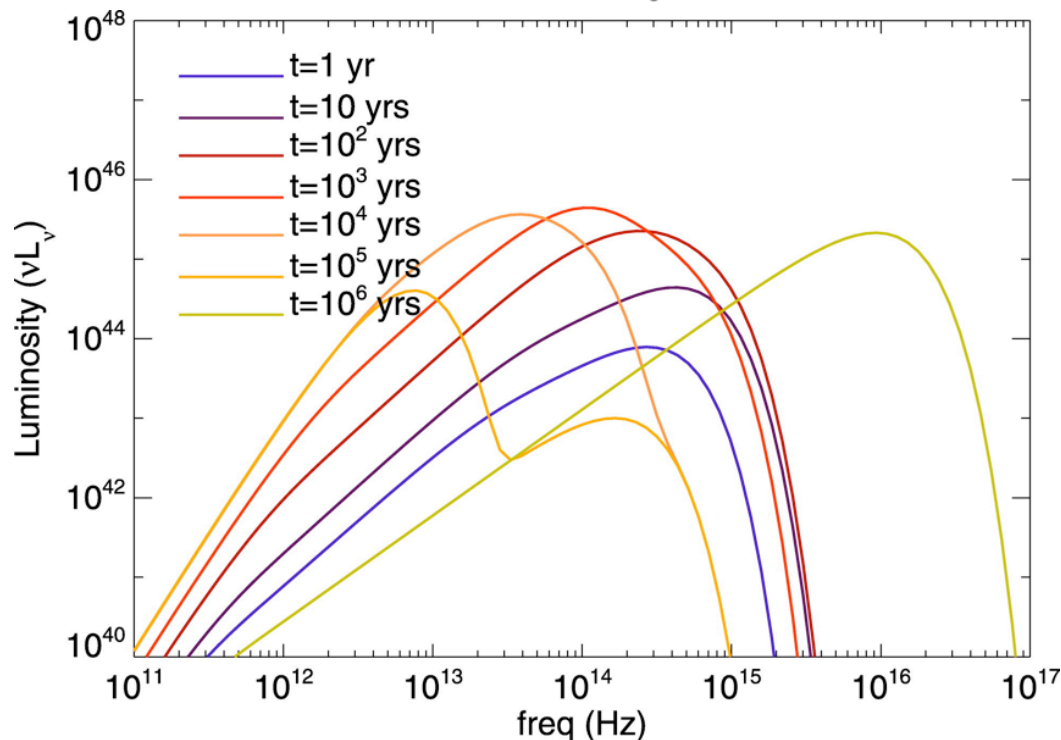
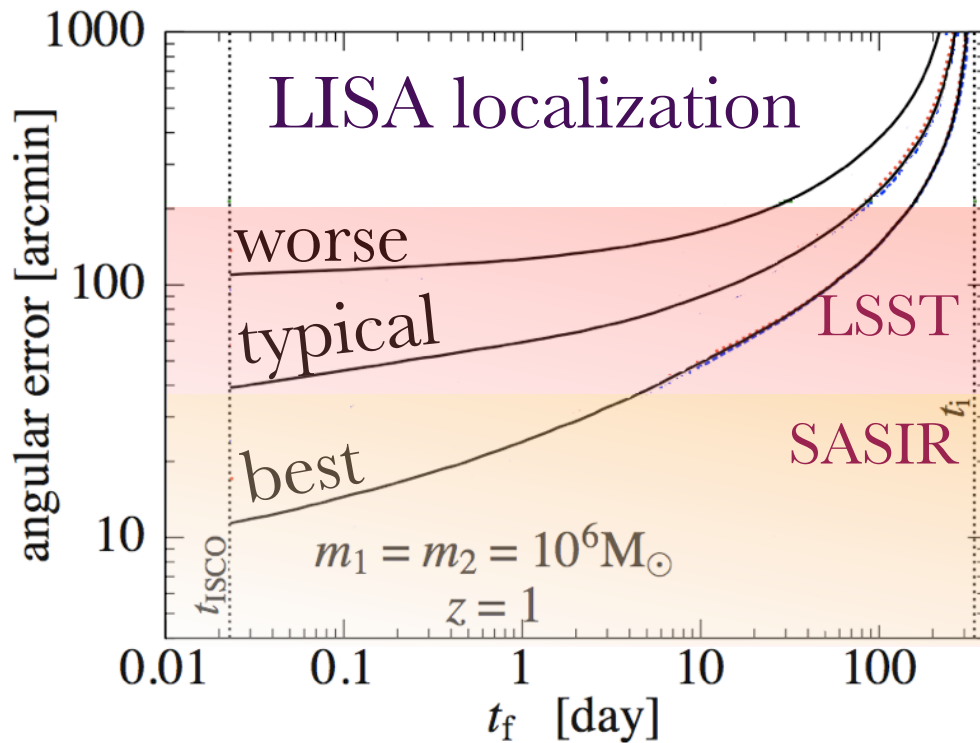
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MBH-MBH mergers:  
 Periodic transients prior to coalescence, infrared afterglows afterwards

*EM event discovery (via time variability) breaks the  $\sim \text{deg}^2$  GW localization problem*

GW chirp gives  $d_L$  to 1% (@  $z=1$ ) + host redshift:  
*new precision cosmology tool*

Schnittman & Krolik 08  
 Haiman+08

# Summary

**New progenitor populations that are IR rich**

**Very promising utility for IR SNe as  
cosmographic tool**

(IR only glimpse to SNe from first stars...)

Heger, Fryer, ... today

**Important role of theory in motivating science  
of new IR Surveys (e.g. SASIR)**

# *Funding*

## *As Proposed:*

### **Design phases:**

50/50 US/Mexico Federal Funding (90%)

Institutional & Private (10%)

### **Construction phases:**

Significant private funding (~70%), Institutional (5%),  
Mexican Federal (25%), **US Federal (0%)**

US partners responsible for camera (\$50M)

Mexico responsible for telescope & observatory

### **Survey phase:**

50/50 US/Mexico Federal Funding (90%)

Institutional & Private (10%)