The Carnegie Supernova Project II (CSP II)

M. M. Phillips Carnegie Observatories



SNe Ia are Excellent Standard Candles in the Near-IR



• Extinction from dust is much less in the near-IR

• SNe Ia are intrinsically much better standard candles in the near-IR

 Systematic errors due to a color offset are a factor of ~4 lower in the near-IR

Constraining the Reddening Law

The combination of optical + near-IR photometry is essential for constraining the reddening law

The near-IR allows both $A_{\rm V}$ and $R_{\rm V}$ to be precisely determined

• $E(V-H) = A_V - A_H \sim A_V$

• $R_{V} = A_{V} / E(B - V)$





The Carnegie Supernova Project I (CSP I)

• Five 9-month campaigns between 2004-2009

- Follow-up optical (ugriBV) light curves obtained of 130 SNe Ia
- Near-IR (YJH) photometry obtained of 113 (87%) of these
- Light curves of 85 SNe Ia published to date (remaining 45 will be published late this year)



Swope 1-m



Du Pont 2.5-m



Magellan 6.5-m

CSP I: ugriBVYJH Filters



CSP I: Summary

	Ia	II	Ib/Ic/IIb	Total
# Observed	130	93	31	254



Optical and Near-IR Light Curves of SNe Ia from the CSP I



Contreras et al. 2010

CSP I Hubble Diagrams No corrections for either decline rate or host extinction!



Pushing Further into the Hubble Flow

• Peculiar velocities account for ± 0.11 mag of the observed Hubble diagram dispersion at the median redshift (z ~ 0.02) of the CSP I sample of SNe Ia

• To determine the true precision of SNe Ia in the near-IR, we need to observe further into the Hubble flow (z = 0.03-0.08)



Carnegie Supernova Project II

In Nov 2011, we began a second stage of the CSP to obtain optical & NIR light curves of a sample of 100–150 SNe Ia at 0.03 < z < 0.08 using the du Pont 2.5 m and Swope 1.0 m telescopes

• The SNe are being drawn from blind searches to minimize bias

• In a parallel effort, we are also obtaining near-IR spectroscopy of as many SNe Ia as possible; such data are crucial for minimizing errors due to K-corrections, and are also invaluable for insight into the explosion physics



CSP II: Sources of Supernovae



Observing Strategy

 SN candidates are screened via optical spectroscopy to determine the type, phase, and redshift (NOT, LCO, PESSTO, etc.)

 BVgri photometry is started using the LCO 1 m Swope telescope (often before spectroscopic screening)

• YJH imaging covering ~3-5 epochs as close as possible to NIR maximum is obtained of each confirmed SN Ia with the 2.5 m du Pont telescope

Observing Strategy



Sample	$\sigma_{\mathtt{J}}$	SEM_{J}	$\sigma_{\rm H}$	SEMH
12 SNe x 1 obs	0.15 mag	0.04 mag	0.12 mag	0.03 mag
6 SNe x 2 obs	0.13 mag	0.05 mag	0.10 mag	0.04 mag
4 SNe x 3 obs	0.12 mag	0.06 mag	0.09 mag	0.05 mag
3 SNe x 4 obs	0.12 mag	0.07 mag	0.09 mag	0.05 mag

NIR obtained at -10 to +15 days

SEM =
$$\sigma / \sqrt{n}$$

Barone-Nugent et al. 2012

Progress Through 3 Campaigns



CSP II: Near-IR Filters



Redshift Distribution



Epoch of First Observation

91 CSP II SNe Ia: Epoch of 1st Photometric Observation



91 CSP II SNe Ia: Optical and Near-IR Coverage



91 CSP II SNe Ia: Optical and Near-IR Coverage

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CSP-		
		Median
	Optical Coverage	-4 to +36
	Near-IR Coverage	-1 to +10
-10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 t - t _{Bmax}	Optical - Near-IR 70 80 90	

Sample Light Curves

LSQ11ot (z = 0.03)

PTF11pbp (z = 0.03)



Near-IR Spectroscopy

 Near-IR spectral characteristics of SNe Ia are still relatively unexplored

• K-corrections can be large!





Boldt et al. 2014

Near-IR Spectroscopy Stats to Date



• In collaboration with Marion, Kirshner, et al.

 FIRE is the workhorse instrument, but ToO spectra obtained with IRTF and Gemini-N have helped to improve the statistics around maximum light

Summary

• The 3rd of four CSP II observing campaigns has been completed

• gBVriYH light curves obtained of 91 SNe Ia (85 drawn from blind surveys); should reach goal of 100–150 SNe Ia a year from now

• 489 near-IR spectra of 112 SNe obtained to date!

Thank you!

Photo by Yuri Beletsky

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- 5. Taubenberger, S., et al., "The Underluminous Type Ia Supernova 2005bl and the Class of Objects Similar to SN 1991bg", 2008, MNRAS, 385, 75 [62]
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- 17. Folatelli, et al., "Unburned Material in the Ejecta of Type Ia Supernovae", 2012, ApJ, 745, 74 [28]
- 18. Taddia, et al., "The Type II Supernovae 2006V and 2006au: Two SN 1987A-Like Events", A&A, 537, 140 [9]
- 19. Phillips, M. M., "Near-Infrared Properties of Type Ia Supernovae", 2012, PASA, 29, 434 [13]
- 20.Kattner, S. et al., "The Standardizability of Type Ia Supernovae in the Near-Infrared: Evidence for a Luminosity-Decline Rate Relation in the Near-Infrared", 2012, PASP, 124, 114 [20]
- 21. Mosher, J., et al., "A Precision Photometric Comparison between SDSS-II and CSP Type Ia Supernova Data", 2012, AJ, 144, 17 [8]
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- 23. Stritzinger, M., et al., "Multi-wavelength Observations of the Enduring Type IIn Supernovae 2005ip and 2006jd", 2012, ApJ, 756, 173 [18]
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