

Nebular Phase NIR Spectroscopy of SNe Ia

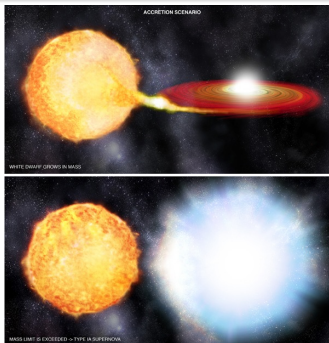
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CSP Team Meeting

31 July 2015

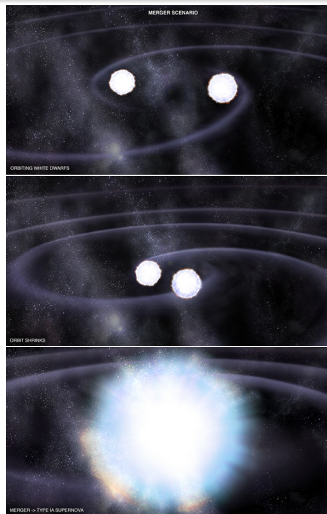
SNe Ia Progenitor Systems and Explosion Scenarios

Accretion to a M_{Ch} Explosion



Chandra Media Telecon Feb. 17, 2010
(artist interpretation)

Merger

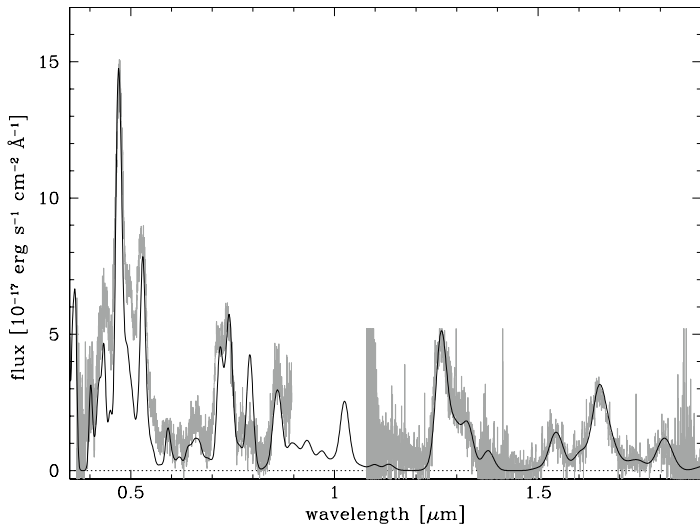


Radioactive Decay and Products



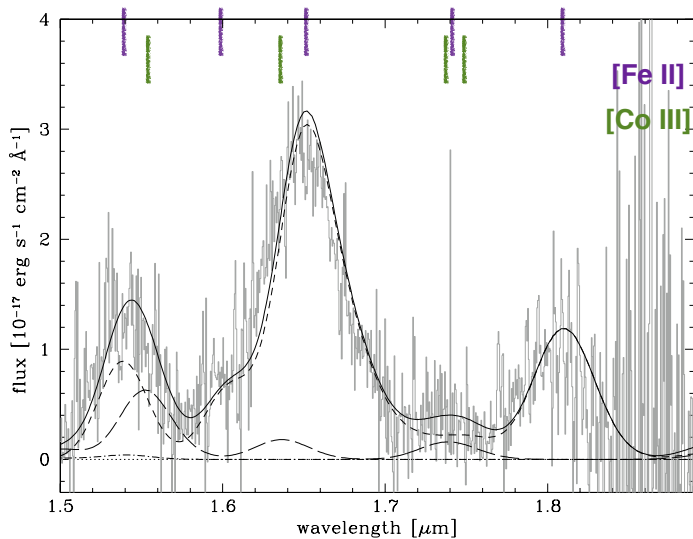
${}^{56}\text{Ni} \rightarrow {}^{56}\text{Co} + \gamma + \nu_e$	$t_{1/2}({}^{56}\text{Ni}) = 8.80 \text{ days}$
${}^{56}\text{Co} \rightarrow {}^{56}\text{Fe} + \gamma + \nu_e$ ${}^{56}\text{Co} \rightarrow {}^{56}\text{Fe} + e^+ + \gamma + \nu_e$	$t_{1/2}({}^{56}\text{Co}) = 77.12 \text{ days}$
$e^+ + e^- \rightarrow \text{p-Ps} \rightarrow 2\gamma$ $e^+ + e^- \rightarrow \text{o-Ps} \rightarrow 3\gamma$	$t_{1/2}(\text{p-Ps}) = 125 \text{ ps}$ $t_{1/2}(\text{o-Ps}) = 142 \text{ ns}$

Late-Time Optical and NIR Spectra



Spyromilio et al. 2004

Late-Time Optical and NIR Spectra



Spyromilio et al. 2004

Comparison with Models by P. Hoeflich

- used previously for normal bright and subluminous SNe Ia
- spherically symmetric DDT models
- free parameters
 - progenitor system conditions
 - ρ_c – based on accretion history and material
 - M_{MS} and Z – WD structure
 - explosion conditions
 - ρ_{tr} – extent of ^{56}Ni production

Reference Model used with SN 2005df:
“7p0z22...”

ρ_c is varied from $0.5 - 4.0 \times 10^9 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$

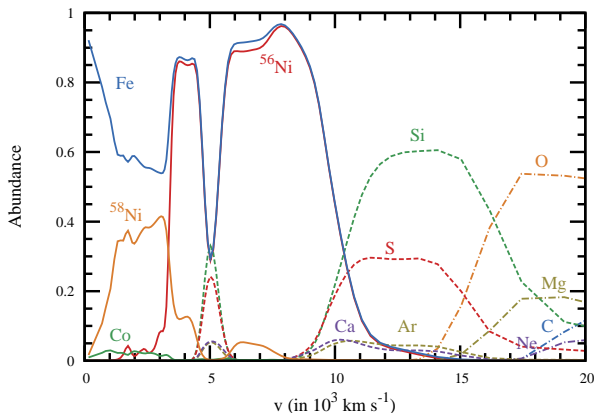
$$M_{\text{MS}} = 7 M_{\odot}$$

solar metallicity

$$\rho_{\text{tr}} \approx 2.7 \times 10^7 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$$

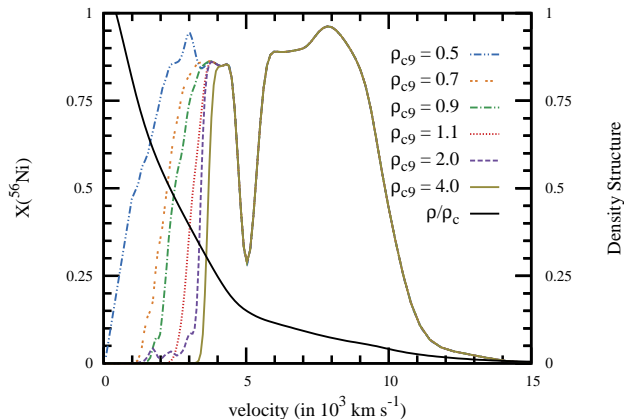
The Chemical Distribution in the Ejecta

Isotopes	Process	Temperature (in 10^9 K)	Density (in g cm^{-3})
$^{58}\text{Ni}/^{54}\text{Fe}/^{57}\text{Co}$	electron capture	> 5	10^9
^{56}Ni	explosive Si-burning	> 5	2×10^7
Si/S	explosive O-burning	> 3	$> 4 \times 10^6$
Ne/Mg/O	explosive C-burning	> 1	$> 10^6$
C/O	unburned material	< 0.5	$< 10^6$

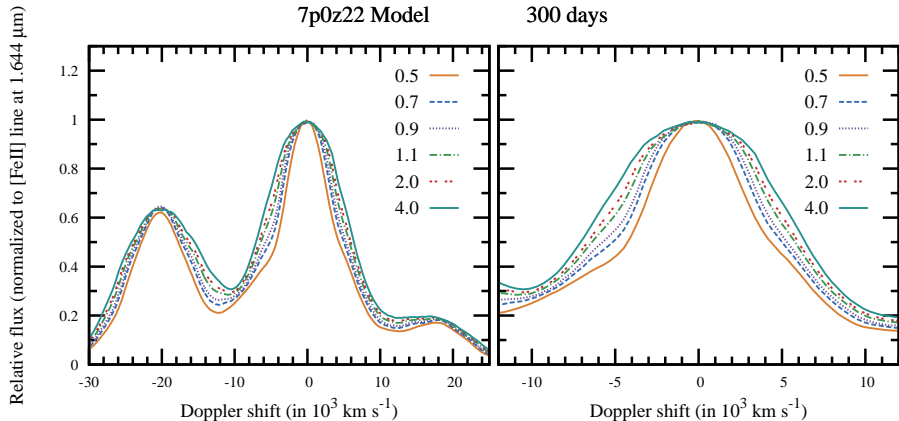


The ^{56}Ni Abundance Depends on ρ_c

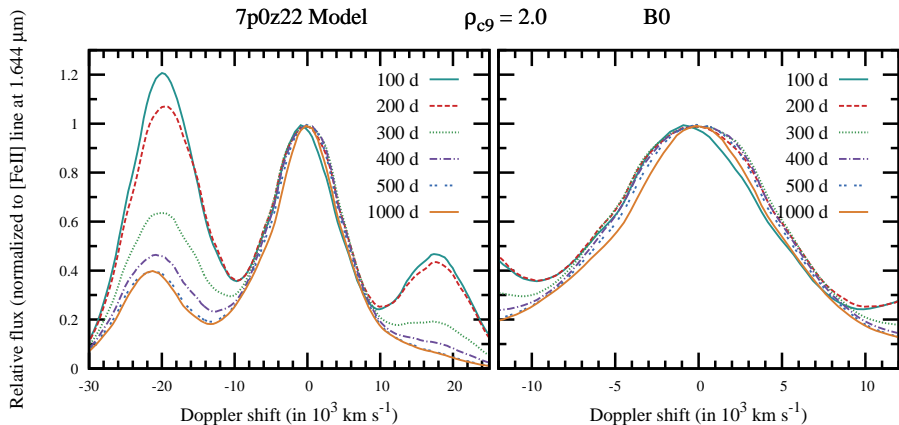
These models have been created so that they have nearly identical outer layers of ^{56}Ni ! The abundances in the inner region is increasingly affected by electron capture as ρ_c increases.



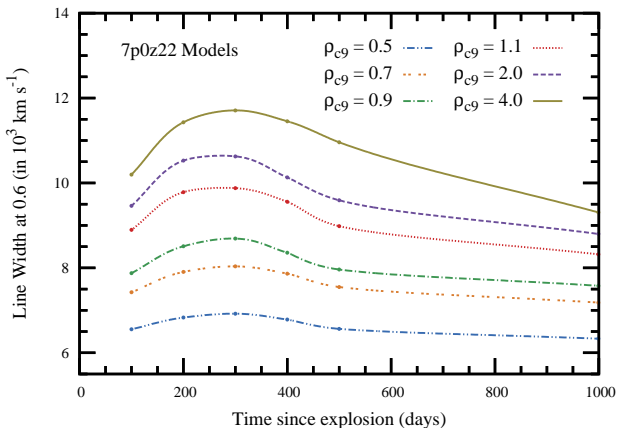
The Effect of ρ_c on the Line Profile



The Evolution of the 1.644 μm Line Profile



Observable: Line Width of the $1.644 \mu\text{m}$ Emission Line



Our method gives a lower limit!

Mixing or continuum oversubtraction will mimic a narrower line and, therefore, lower ρ_c and M_{WD} .

The M_{WD} and ρ_c Relationship for M_{Ch} Models

best fit:

$$\rho_c = 0.9 \times 10^9 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$$

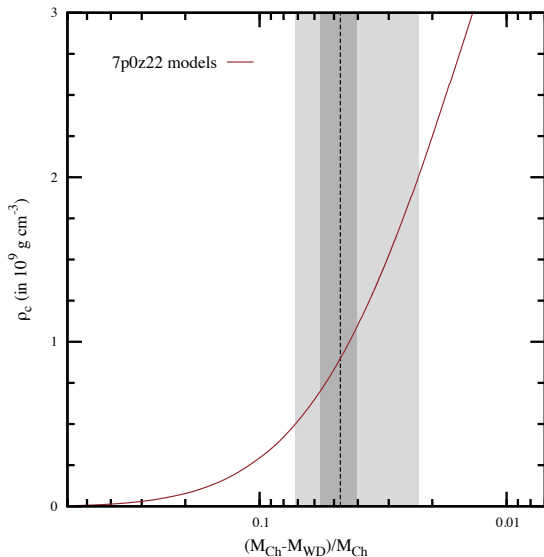
$$\rightarrow M_{\text{WD}} = 1.31 M_{\odot}$$

$$1\sigma (\rho_{c9} = 0.7 - 1.1)$$

$$\rightarrow M_{\text{WD}} = 1.30 - 1.32 M_{\odot}$$

$$2\sigma (\rho_{c9} = 0.5 - 2.0)$$

$$\rightarrow M_{\text{WD}} = 1.28 - 1.35 M_{\odot}$$

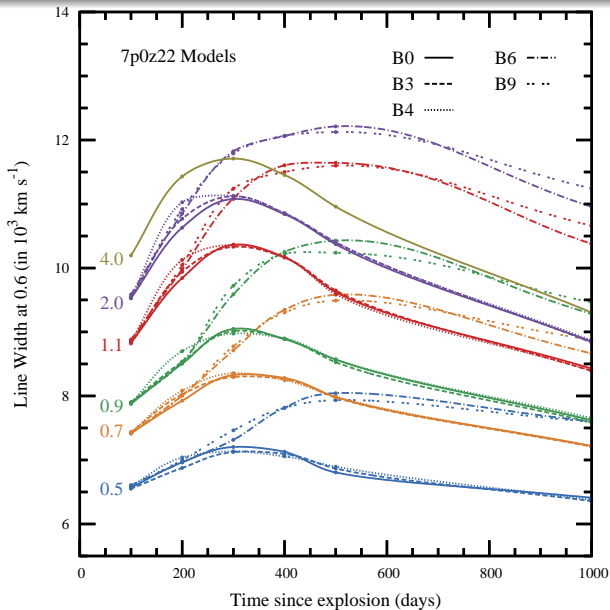


The Effect of B Fields in the Expanding Ejecta

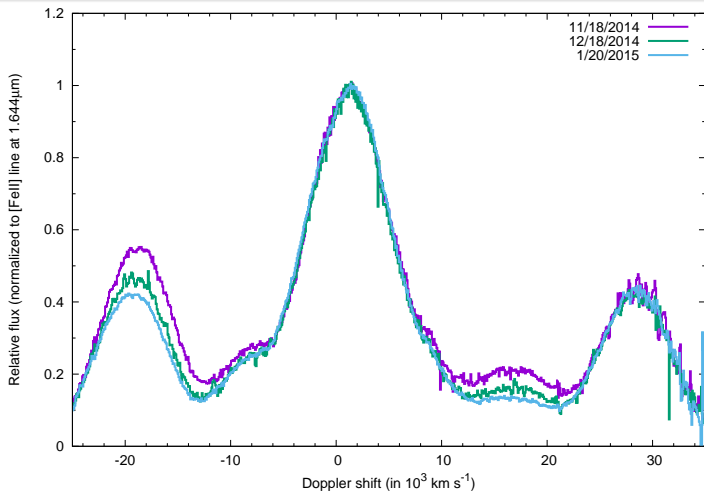
Most current SNe Ia models completely ignore magnetic fields during the explosion and for radiation transport.

- B fields might be the key to suppressing hydro-instabilities!
 - not important when γ -photons dominate (< 100 days)
 - become important when positrons dominate ($200 +$ days)
- evolution of the line profile will be affected by:
 - B field strength
 - morphology
 - size scale
 - shed light on origins

The Effect of a Turbulent B Field



Late-Time SN 2014J Spectra



Look at that S/N!

Questions?

