



Kavli Institute for Cosmological Physics

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

# SDSS-II Supernova Survey

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## SDSS II Supernova Program

Goal is to obtain densely sampled, multi-band light curves and spectral typing for ~200 Type Ia SNe in the redshift range  $z \sim 0.05-0.35$

- Improve constraints on Dark Energy
- Improve understanding of SN Ia as standard candles
- Provide rest frame u-band templates for high-z surveys
- Determine SNe rates

Imaging along the celestial equator, Sept-Nov of 2005-2007

- 300 sq. deg total coverage (2.5 deg x 120 deg)
- imaging alternates between ~150 sq deg section every other night
- dense light curves
- large volume allows for study of rare/peculiar SNe

## Multi-Telescope Follow-up/Spectroscopy

Spectroscopic follow-up for SN typing, redshift determination, and multi-epoch spectrophotometry is done using:

- HET 9.2m, ARC 3.5m, MDM 2.4m, Subaru 8m, WHT 4.2m, Keck 10m

Additional imaging to reduce edge effects and follow SNe lightcurves below SDSS flux limit

- NMSU 1m, ARC 3.5m, MDM 2.4m, VATT, WIYN, UH88in, LT, INT

Limited coordinated follow-up in near IR from Carnegie SN Project



Co-added reference image: SDSS archive Search image: Oct 2005

2005hc @  $z = 0.0459$

Discovered by SDSS Oct. 2005  
Multi-epoch spectroscopy  
Also imaged by MDM, UH88, VATT (opportunity for cross-calibration)

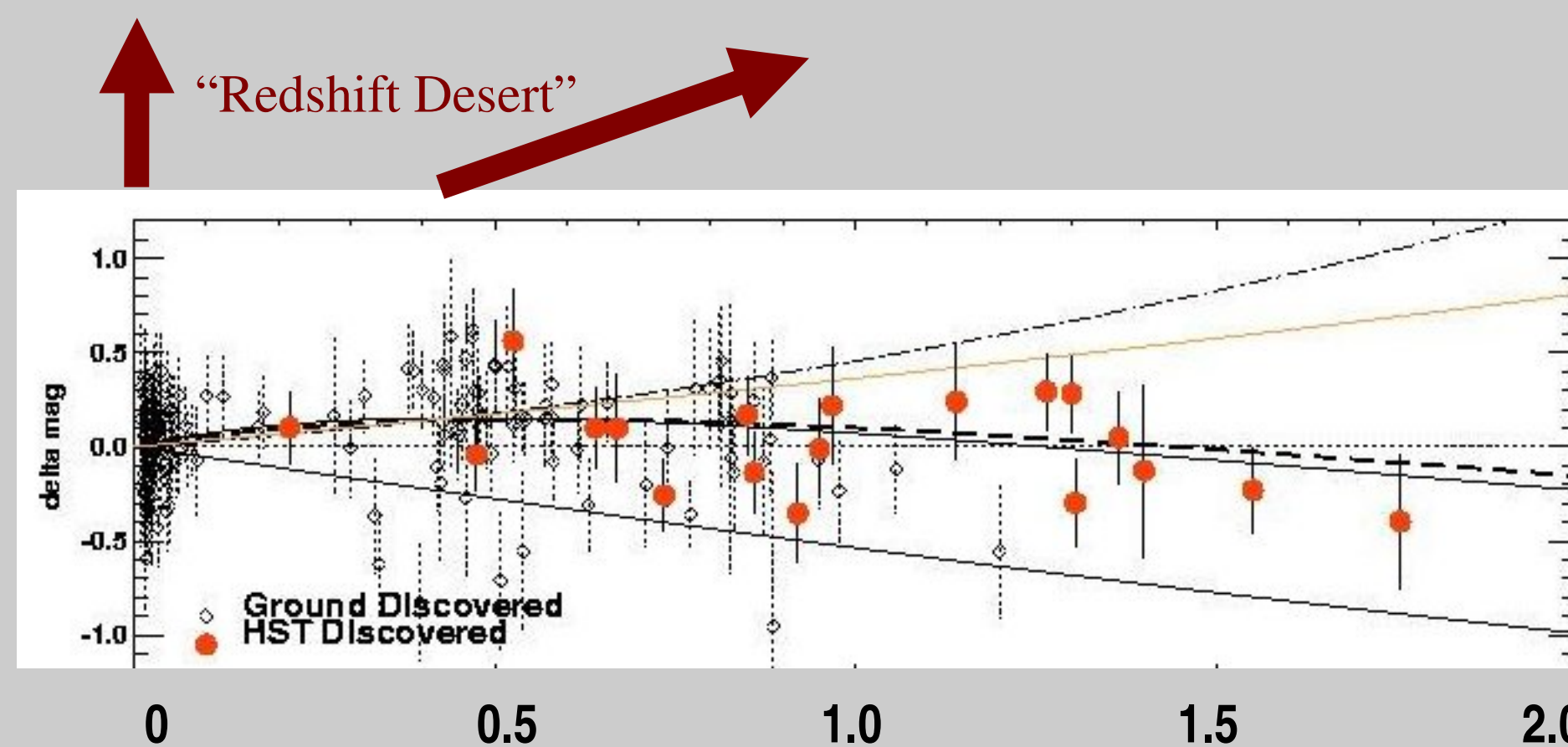
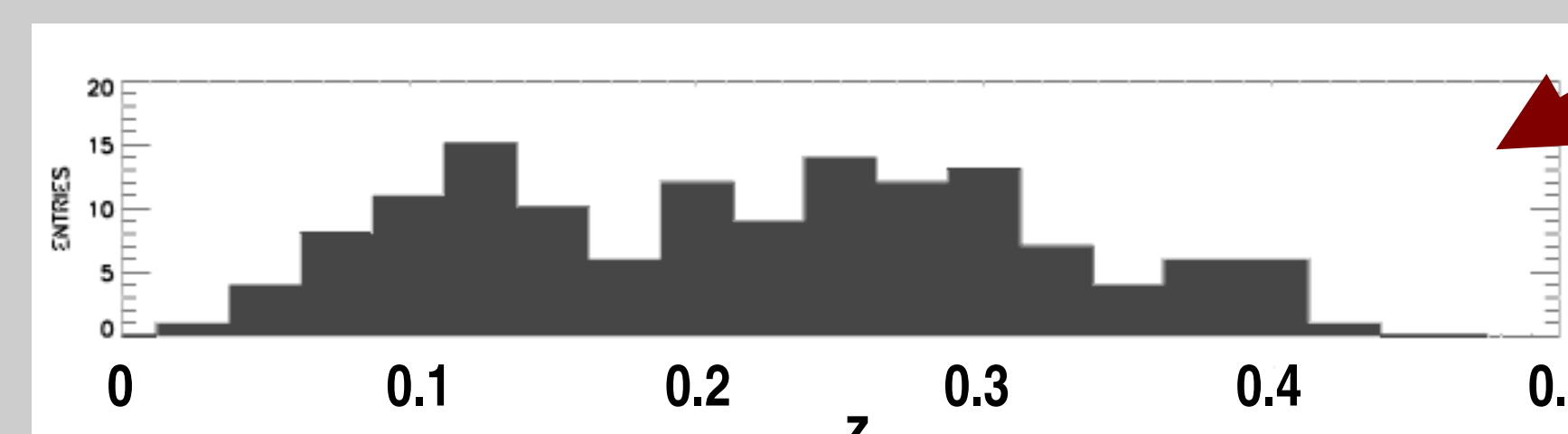
## 2005 Survey

139 spectroscopically confirmed Ia SNe

(includes 13 probable)

6 type Ib/c, 10 type II SNe

SDSS 2005 Ia Sample



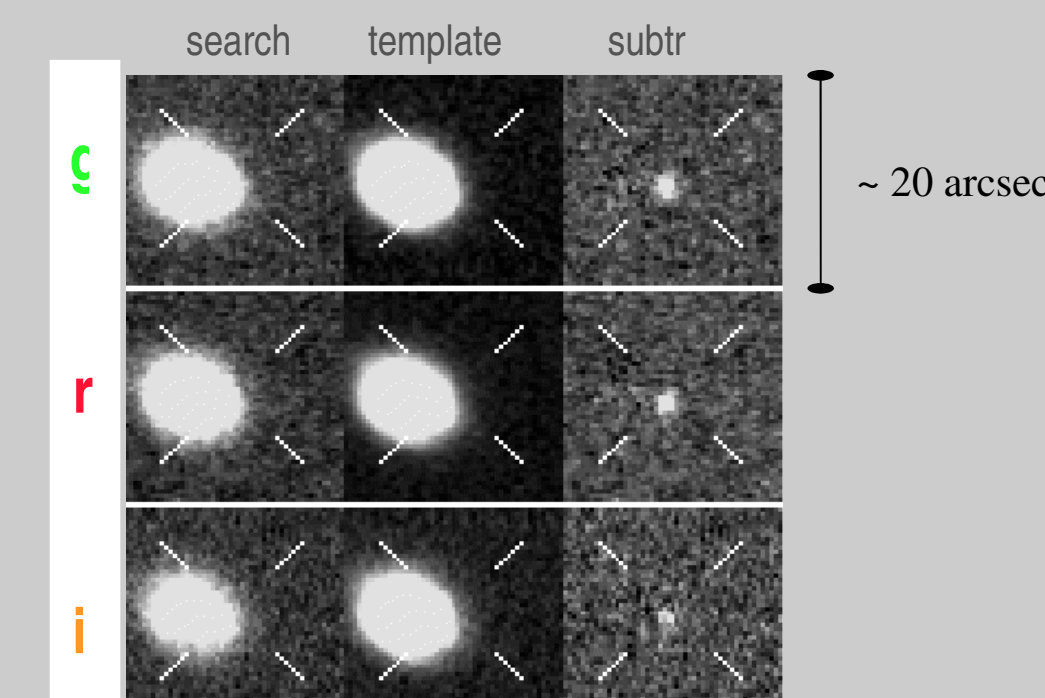
SN Ia Hubble diagram: compilation from Riess et. al., AJ 607 (2004) includes data from Calan Tololo, HZT, SCP, CfA, Higher-Z, ACS.

## The Supernova Search Pipeline

### Difference Imaging

- On mountain difference imaging/photometry using co-added reference images (5-10 input images)
- Rapid turn around/ follow-up opportunity
- > ~800 x SDSS {g,r,i} fields in ~20 hours
- Require a match within ~0.6 arcsec in at least two filters
- rejects fast moving asteroids
- Veto known stars and variables

Difference imaging/ forced photometry in u-band for SN candidates  
- distinguish types Ia/II



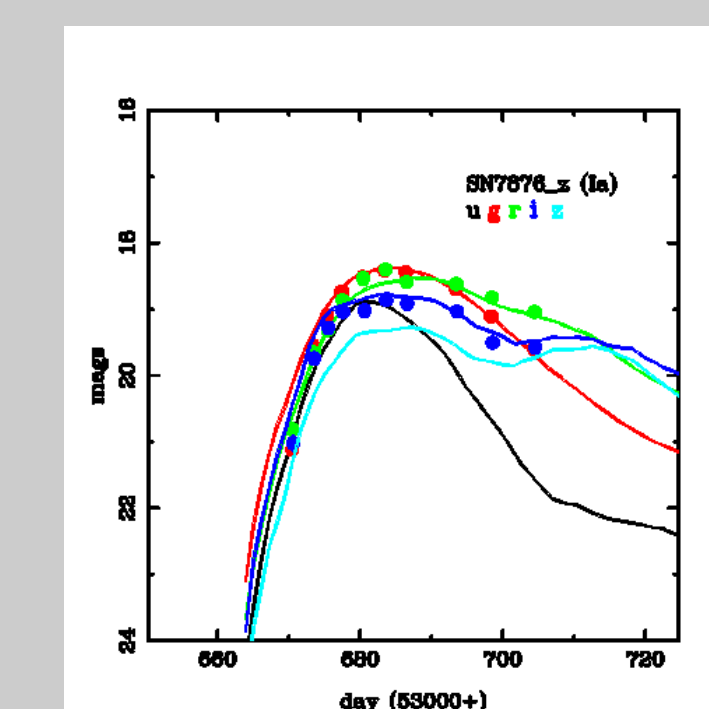
Example of human scanning of objects; Discovery image of 2005ir @  $z=0.0765$

### Human Scanning

- Discard slow moving asteroids, other non-SNe
- Tag candidates for closer inspection
- ~ 10 % of objects

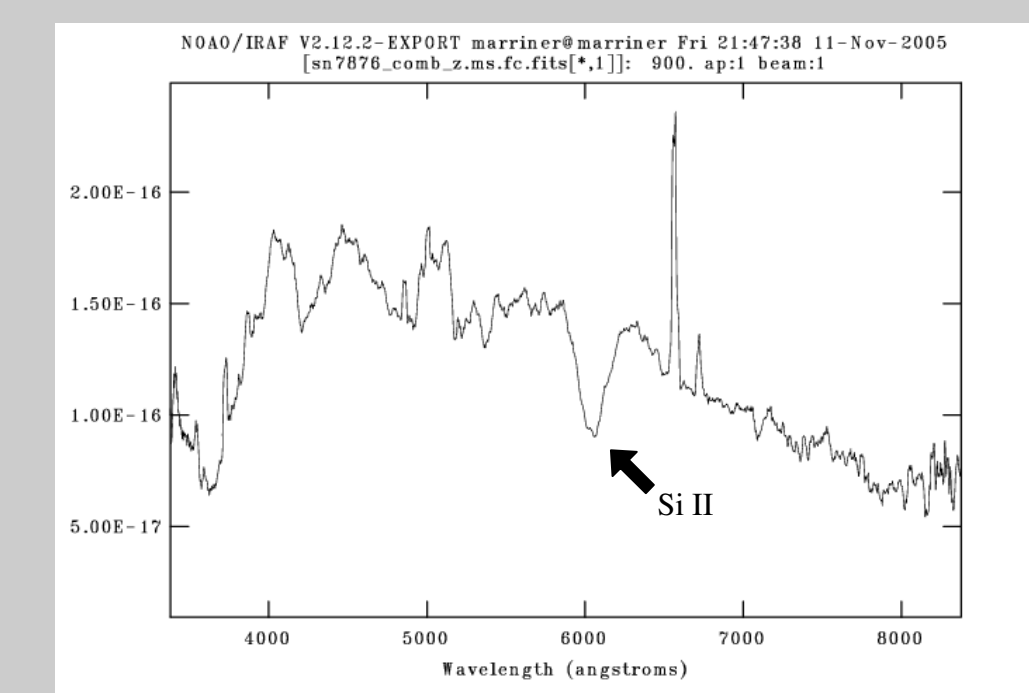
### Lightcurve Fit

- Chi square fit to SNe (Ia,Ib/c,II) template lightcurves
- vary redshift, reddening, luminosity-decline
- select probable SN Ia
- can efficiently distinguish type Ia/II with ~2 epochs
- estimate MJD, magnitude of SN at peak



Best fit Ia template lightcurve for 2005ir

### Spectroscopy



Spectrum of 2005ir taken with ARC 3.5m. Contains unsubtracted galaxy background

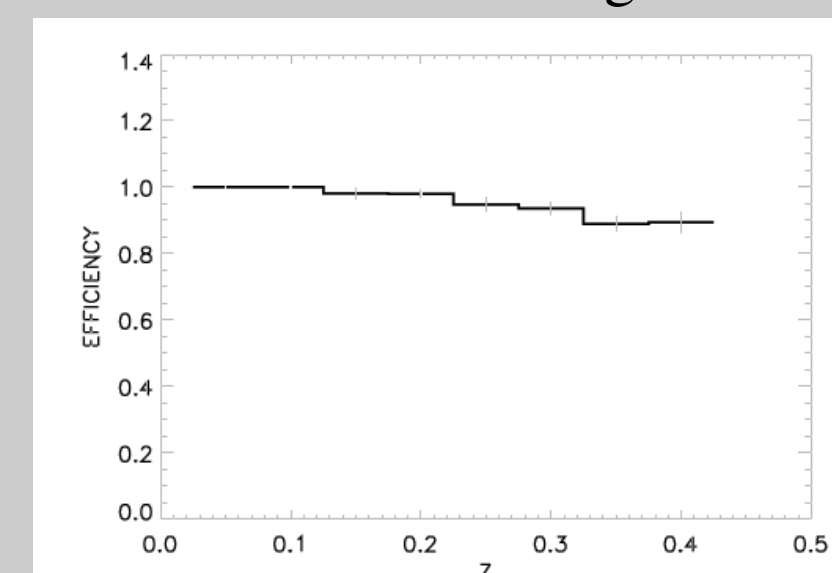
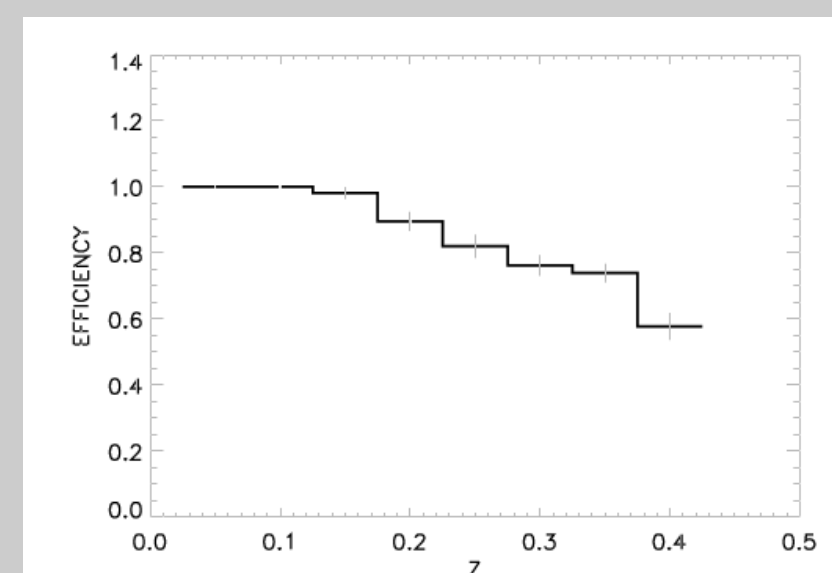
## Monitoring Efficiencies: Simulated SNe

1000 simulated type Ia SNe inserted into data stream in real time

--> quantify pipeline/human scanning efficiencies

- realistic lightcurves
- pre-compiled catalog of positions; proximity to known galaxies (with photometric redshift)
- specify redshift, luminosity, MJD at peak for each "fake"
- real time calculation of magnitudes by convolving redshifted spectral templates (A. Riess) with SDSS filter curves

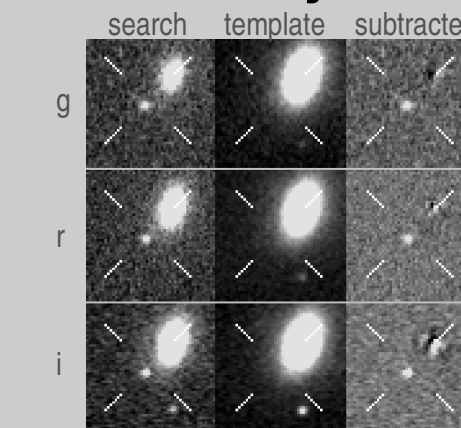
SDSS SNe detection efficiencies as a function of redshift from simulated SNe



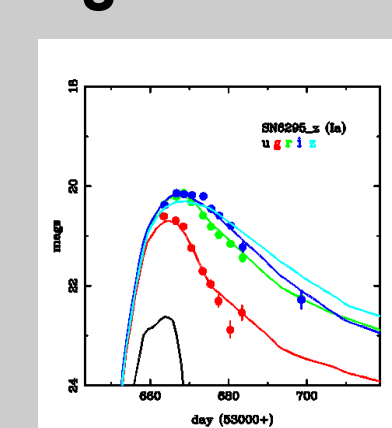
## Examples of SN Ia discovered by SDSS

Low-z  
2005js @  $z = 0.079$

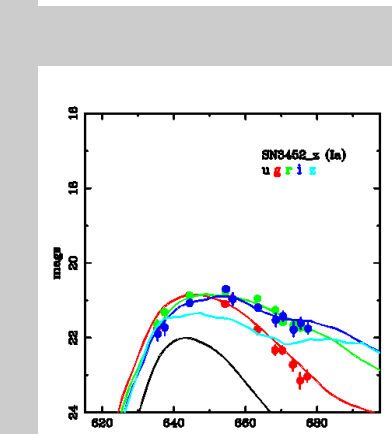
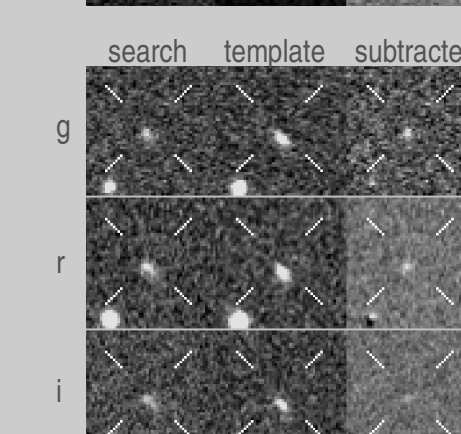
Discovery Image



Type Ia SN lightcurve fit

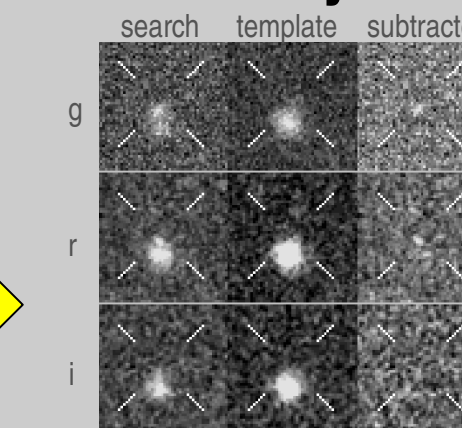


Mid-z  
2005gg @  $z = 0.230$

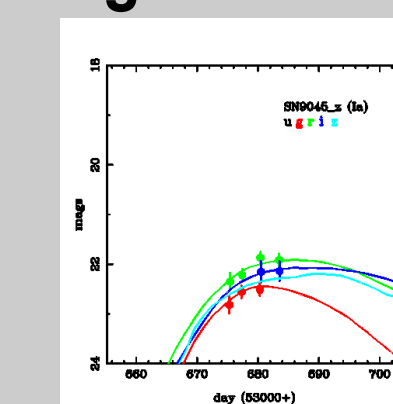


High-z  
2005kq @  $z = 0.391$

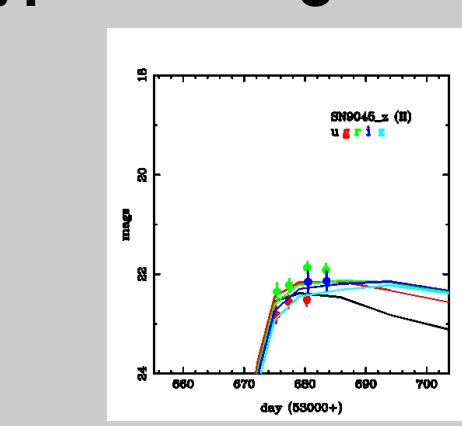
Discovery Image



Type Ia SN lightcurve fit



Type II SN lightcurve fit



Significantly better fit to Ia template with only a few points

