Cosmology and Stellar Physics with Lensed Supernovae

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January 25, 2021 Time-Domain Cosmology with Strong Lensing workshop [online, Kavli IPMU]

Strongly lensed supernova event





[Credit: S. More]

How fast is our Universe expanding?

Late Route

- a. Gravitational Lensing (HOLiCOW)
- b. Surface Brightness Fluctuations in Galaxies
- c. Masers
- d. Mira variables
- e. Tip of Red Giant Branch 1
- f. Tip of Red Giant Branch 2
- g. Cepheid variables

Early Route

- h. Baryon Acoustic Fluctuation + Big Bang nucleosynthesis
- i. Cosmic Microwave Background (Planck)
- j. Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (CMB) + Baryon Acoustic Oscillations
- k. Atacama Cosmology Telescope Polarimeter (CMB) + Baryon Acoustic Oscillations
- I. South Pole Telescope Sunyaev-Zel'dovich effect survey (CMB) + Baryon Acoustic Oscillations

- **Discord** between the *H*₀ measurements from the late-time Universe and early-time Universe
- if discrepancies in H₀ not due to measurement errors, then need new physics
 - beyond the current standard ACDM cosmological model
- Independent methods necessary to assess tension

[Image Credit: NASA, ESA, A. James (STScI)]

Cosmology with lensing delays[Refsdal 1964]Time delay:



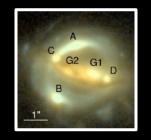
$$t = rac{1}{c} D_{\Delta t} \phi_{lens}$$

 $f = \frac{1}{c} D_{\Delta t} \phi_{lens}$
 $f = \frac{1}{c} \int \int \phi_{lens}$
 $\int \phi_{lens}$
Time-delay
distance: 0bf
 0bf
len
 $D_{\Delta t} \propto \frac{1}{H_0}$

Obtain from lens mass model

For cosmography, need: (1) time delays (2) lens mass model (3) mass along line of sight

H0LiCOW: H₀ from 6 lensed quasars

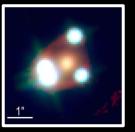












 $H_0 \in [0, 150]$ $\Omega_{
m m} \in [0.05, 0.5]$ $H_0:71.0^{+2.9}_{-3.3}$ B1608 (Suyu+2010, Jee+2019) RXJ1131 (Suyu+2014, Chen+2019) $H_0: 78.2^{+3.4}_{-3.4}$ probability density HE0435 (Wong+2017, Chen+2019) $H_0:71.7^{+4.8}_{-4.5}$ J1206 (Birrer+2019) WFI2033 (Rusu+2019) $H_0:68.9^{+5.4}_{-5.1}$ PG1115 (Chen+2019) $H_0:71.6^{+3.8}_{-4.9}$ $H_0: 81.1^{+8.0}_{-7.1}$ $H_0: 73.3^{+1.7}_{-1.8}$ H₀ with 2.4% precision in flat **ACDM** 80 50 60 70 90 $H_0 \, [\mathrm{km \, s^{-1} \, Mpc^{-1}}]$

Time delays: • COSMOGRAIL → M. Millon's talk

• VLA [Fassnacht et al. 2002]

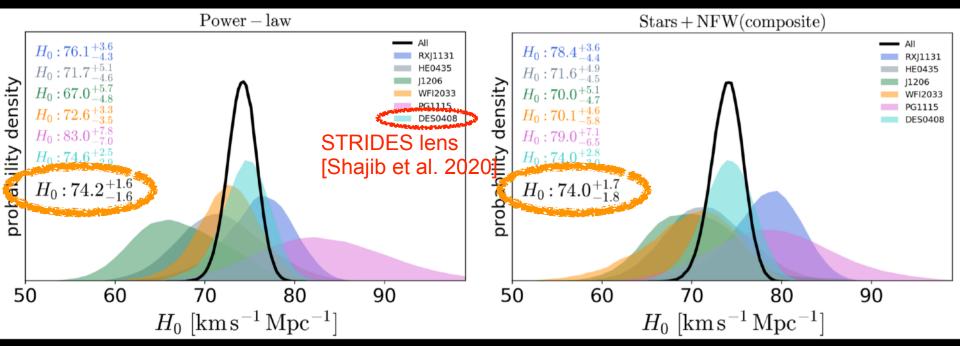
Modeling: HST & Keck AO [e.g., Wong et al. 2017; Chen et al. 2019; Birrer et al 2019]

LOS: wide-field imaging and spectroscopy [e.g., Sluse et al. 2019; Rusu et al. 2020] → also D. Gilman's talk

Blind analysis!

[Wong, Suyu, Chen et al. 2020; H0LiCOW XIII]

Residual systematics?



[Millon, Galan, Courbin et al. 2020; TDCOSMO I]

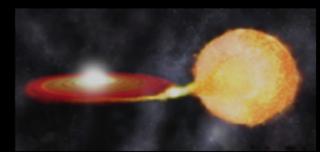
TDCOSMO = COSMOGRAIL + H0LiCOW + STRIDES + SHARP

Two different families of model yield same H₀ within 1%

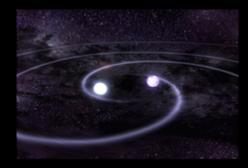
→ also talks by A. Agnello, X. Ding, M. Gomer, N. Li, L. Van de Vyvere, D. Xu
 → S. Birrer's talk for 1-parameter extension of mass-sheet transformation
 → spatially-resolved kinematics of lens really help [Yıldırım et al. 2020, in prep.]

Progenitors of Type Ia SN

single degenerate



double degenerate



White dwarf (WD) accreting from non-degenerate companion

WDs merging

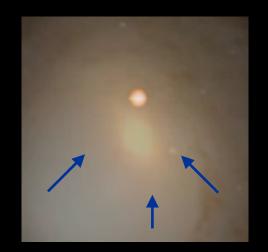
or something else? e.g. double detonation?

or

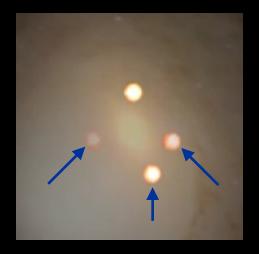
Unveiling SN la progenitors



Detect first SN image



Predict location/time of next SN image(s)



Observe early phase of next SN image(s)

Strongly lensed SNe allow observations of early-phase light curves and spectra to constrain progenitor scenarios

Strongly lensed supernova

SN Refsdal

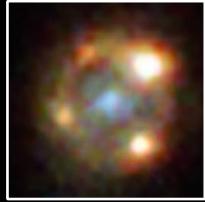


PS1-10afx



[Quimby, Oguri, More et al. 2014 image credit: CFHT]

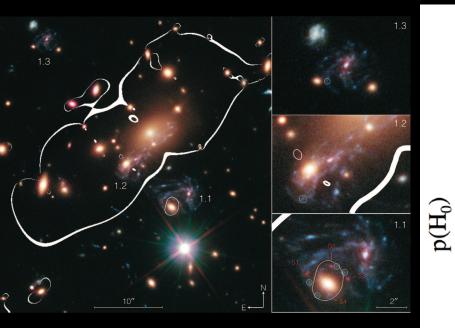
iPTF16geu



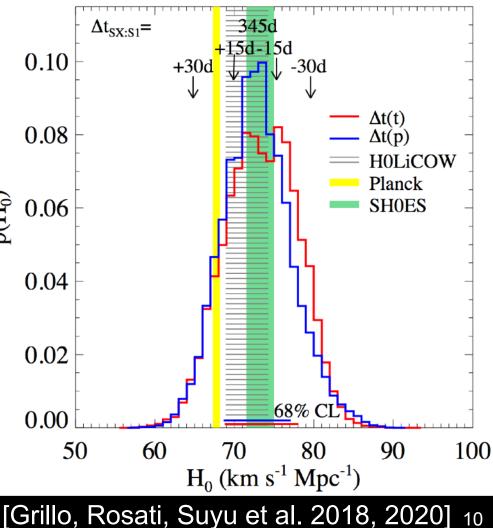
[Goobar et al. 2017; ⁹ image credit: NASA/ESA]

H₀ à la Supernova Resfdal

feasibility study of using SN Refsdal for H₀ measurement



- S1-S2-S3-S4 delays from Rodney et al. (2016)
- SX-S1 delay estimated based on detection in Kelly et al. (2016)





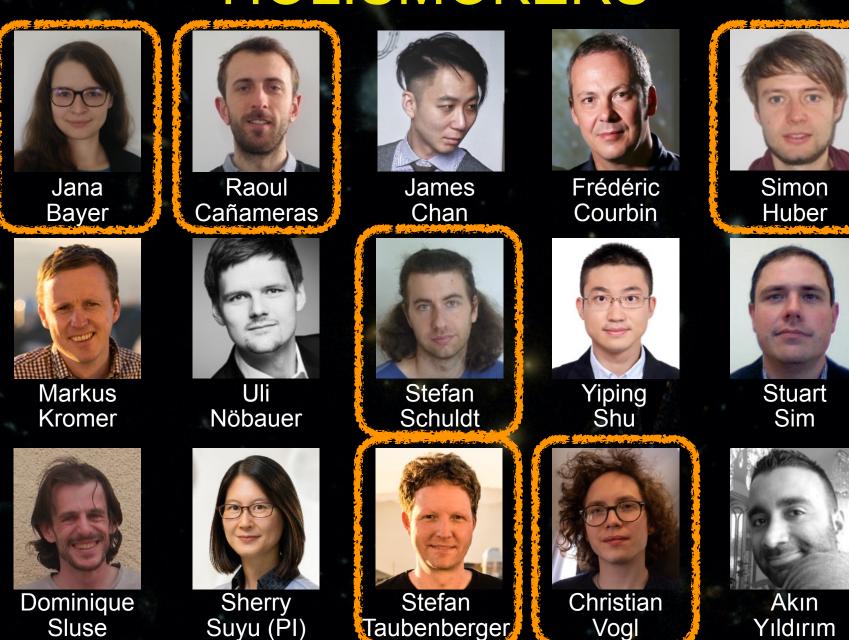
European Research Council Established by the European Commission

HOLISMOKES!

Highly Optimised Lensing Investigations of Supernovae, Microlensing Objects, and Kinematics of Ellipticals and Spirals

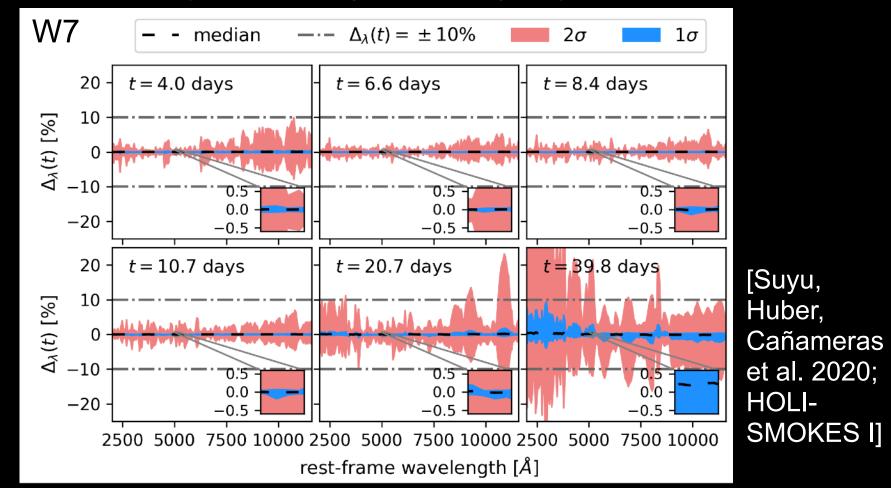
[Suyu, Huber, Cañameras et al. 2020]

HOLISMOKERS



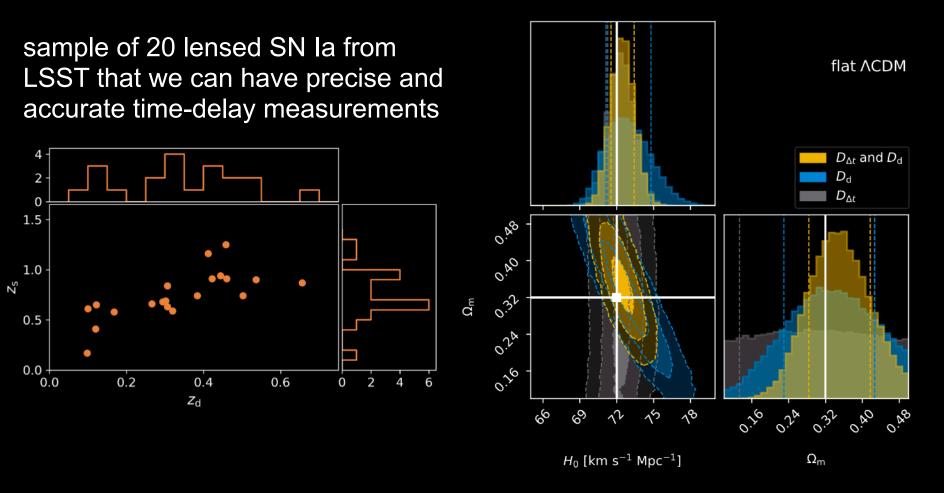
Microlensing distortion on spectra

SN microlensed by stars in foreground lens galaxy -> spectra distortions



<1% deviation (1σ) of early-phase SN spectra due to microlensing for 4 SN progenitor scenarios (W7, N100, subCh, merger)
 → lensed SNe allow observations of early-phase for progenitor studies

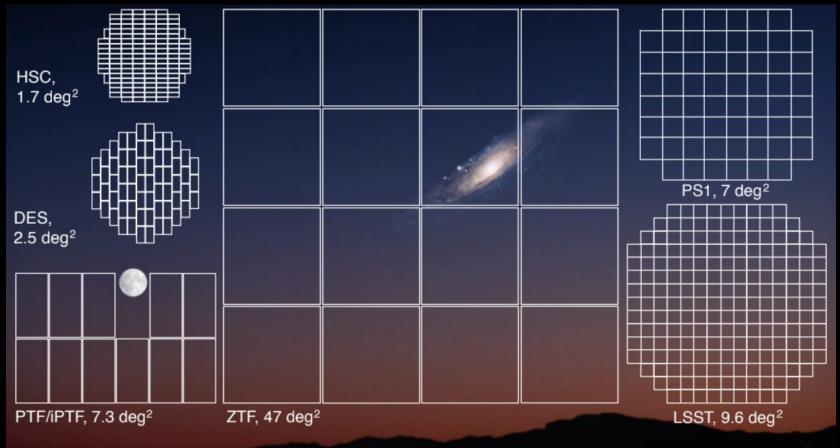
Forecast: *H*⁰ measurement



→ anticipate H₀ constraints with 1.3% precision from this sample [Suyu, Huber, Cañameras et al. 2020; HOLISMOKES I]

Search for lensed SNe

Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF):



Credit: Joel Johansson

------i1 deg

Combine ZTF + Pan-STARRS to search for lensed SNe Find lensed galaxies in Pan-STARRS as potential hosts of SN

New lenses in Pan-STARRS

Discovered 330 high-quality lens candidates in Pan-STARRS

0.951, 3.00	1.000, 3.00	1.000, 3.00	1.000, 3.00	0.993, 3.00	0.995, 3.00
PS1J1647+1117	PS1J1559+3147	PS1J1508-1652	PS1J1421-0536	PS1J1415+1112	PS1J1322-0501
0.933, 3.00	0.999, 3.00	0.944, 3.00	1.000, 3.00	0.989, 2.75	1.000, 2.75
		•			
PS1J0353-1706	PS1J0324-1020	PS1J0211-1938	PS1J0141-1713	PS1J2348+0148	PS1J2336-0207
0.998, 2.75	1.000, 2.75	0.997, 2.75	1.000, 2.75	0.992, 2.75	1.000, 2.75
PS1J2233+3012	PS1j2202+0614	P51J2200-1024	PS1J1926-2138	PS1J1749+2330	PS1J1655+0406
0.995, 2.75	0.960, 2.75	0.913, 2.75	0.983, 2.75	0.955, 2.75	0.995, 2.75
PS1J1553-0142	PS1J1445+3649	PS1J1439+0721	PS1J1422+4246	PS1J1411+2313	PS1J1349+0537

[Cañameras, Schuldt, Suyu, Taubenberger et al. 2020; HOLISMOKES II]

Rubin Observatory Legacy Survey of Space and Time (LSST)



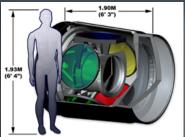
High etendue survey telescope:

- 6.7m effective aperture
- 10 sq degree field
- 24 mag in 30 seconds

Visible sky mapped **every few nights** Cerro Pachon, Chile: **0.7**" **seeing**

Ten year movie of the entire Southern sky





120 Petabytes of data (1Pb = every book ever published)

First light ~2021, survey starts ~2023

Expect hundreds of lensed SNe in the 10-year LSST survey [Oguri & Marshall 2010; Goldstein et al. 2017; Wojtak et al. 2019] [slide material courtesy of P. Marshall]

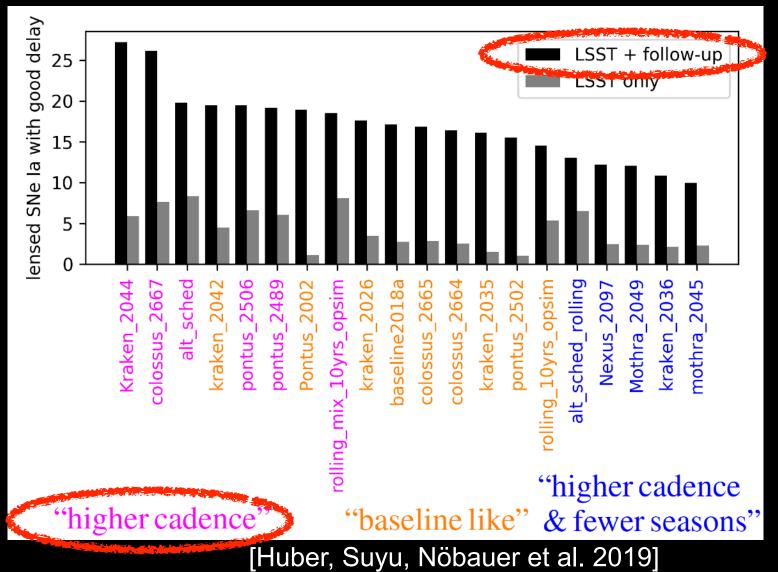
Cadence Strategy for Lensed SNe

When, where, which filter to observe?

Affects both number and time-delay measurements of lensed SNe

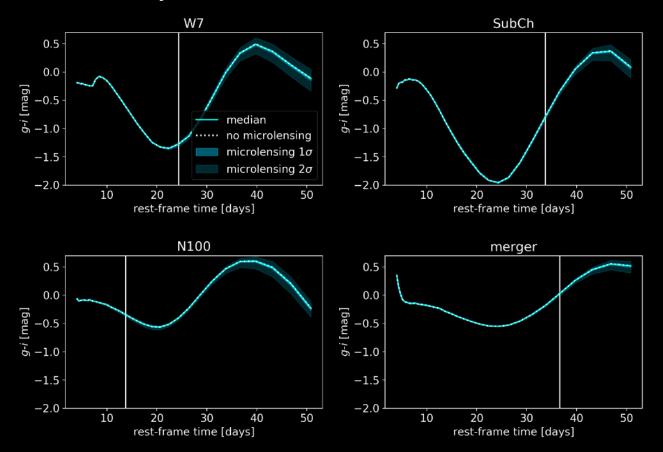
Cadence Strategy for Lensed SNe

quantitatively compare LSST observing strategies



Follow-up observations

Which filters to observe light curves and color curves for time-delay measurements?



developing new method to measure time delays from light curves [Huber et al., in prep]

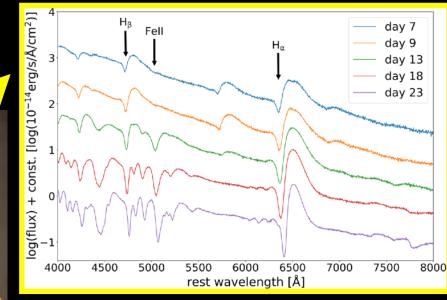
For typical system, at least r, i and z bands

[Huber, Suyu, Nöbauer et al. 2020; HOLISMOKES III]

Time delay through spectra

Can we use spectra to measure time delays? → YES!

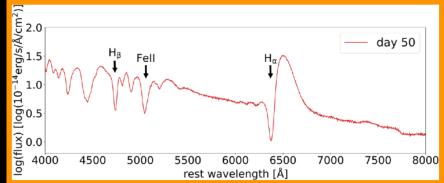
first appearing supernova image



can measure delays with uncertainties of ±2 days!

[Bayer, Huber, Vogl et al. 2021; HOLISMOKES V]

a trailing supernova image



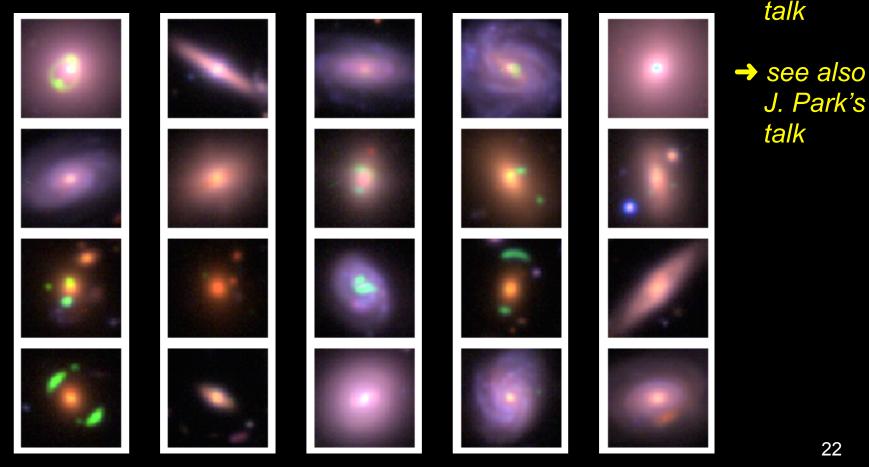
see also Johansson et al. 2020 and A. Goobar's talk

Lens modeling with machine learning

→ S. Schuldt's

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- simulate realistic lenses
- train neural network to infer lens mass parameters [Hezaveh et al. 2017; Perreault Levasseur et al. 2017]

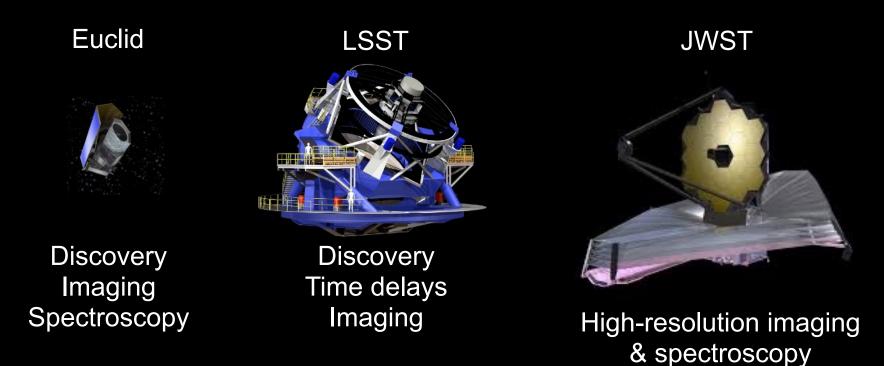


[Schuldt, Suyu, Meinhardt et al. 2020; HOLISMOKES IV]

Future Prospects

Experiments and surveys in the 2020s including Euclid, Rubin, and Roman observatories will provide ~100 lensed supernovae and thousands of lensed quasars

[Oguri & Marshall 2010; Goldstein et al. 2019; Wojtak et al 2019; Pierel et al. 2020]



Many thanks to

HOLISMOKES

Jana Bayer Raoul Cañameras James Chan Frédéric Courbin Simon Huber Markus Kromer Uli Nöbauer Stefan Schuldt Yiping Shu Stuart Sim Dominique Sluse Sherry Suyu (PI)

Stefan Taubenberger Christian Vogl Akın Yıldırım

H0LiCOW & TDCOSMO

Adriano Agnello Timo Anguita Matt Auger Bohdan Bidenko Simon Birrer Roger Blandford Vivien Bonvin Liz Buckley-Geer James Chan Chih-Fan Chen Tom Collett Frédéric Courbin Xuheng Ding Sebastian Ertl Chris Fassnacht Josh Frieman Aymeric Galan Daniel Gilman Matthew Gromer Stefan Hilbert Eiichiro Komatsu Leon Koopmans Cameron Lemon Kai Liao Huan Lin Phil Marshall Martin Millon Georges Meylan Anupreeta More Veronica Motta Pritom Mozumdar Sampath Mukherjee Anna Nierenberg Eric Paic Ji Won Park Austin Peel Eduard Rusu Thomas Schmidt Stefan Schuldt Anowar Shajib Dominique Sluse Alessandro Sonnenfeld Chiara Spiniello Sherry Suyu Stefan Taubenberger Olga Tihhonova Tommaso Treu Georgios Vernardos Lyne Van de Vyvere Patrick Wells Ken Wong Akın Yıldırım

Summary

- Lensed SNe provide great opportunities to constrain SN progenitors and cosmology
- HOLISMOKES! New program on lensed SN
- Microlensing of SN in early phases is negligible for SN progenitor studies
- >300 new lens candidates in Pan-STARRS as potential SN hosts
- LSST cadence strategy: higher cadence and longer season
- New methods to measure time delays
- Lens modeling with machine learning yields huge gain in speed
- Current and future surveys will have hundreds of new lensed supernovae, making lensed SN a competitive probe of SN progenitors and cosmology

Virtual meetings are basically modern seances.

"Elizabeth are you here?" "Make a sound if you can hear us." "Is anyone else with you?" "We can't see you. Can you hear us?"

