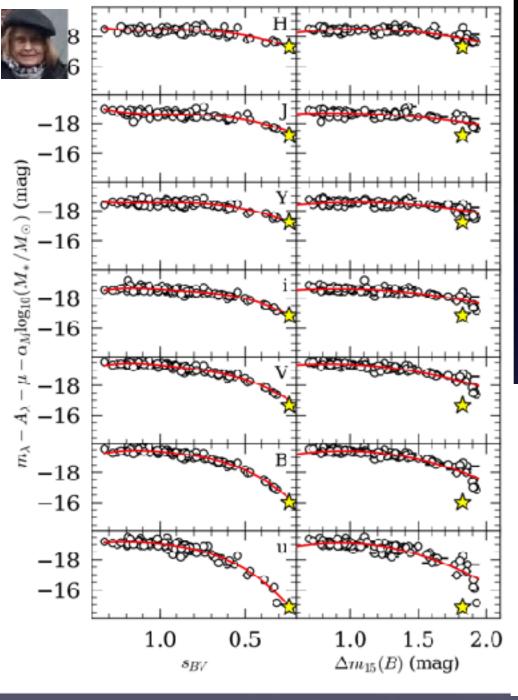
## Sub-luminous SNe Ia in the NIR



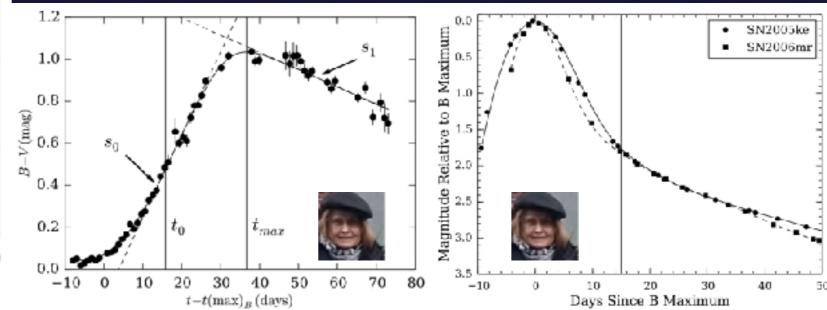
Chris Ashall
Florida State University
Carnegie Supernova Project

N. Morrell, P. Hoeflich, E. Hsiao, P. Mazzali, M. Stritzinger, M. Phillips, C. Burns, L. Galbany, S. Kumar, Carnegie Supernova Project





 Continuous distribution implies one explosion scenario dominates

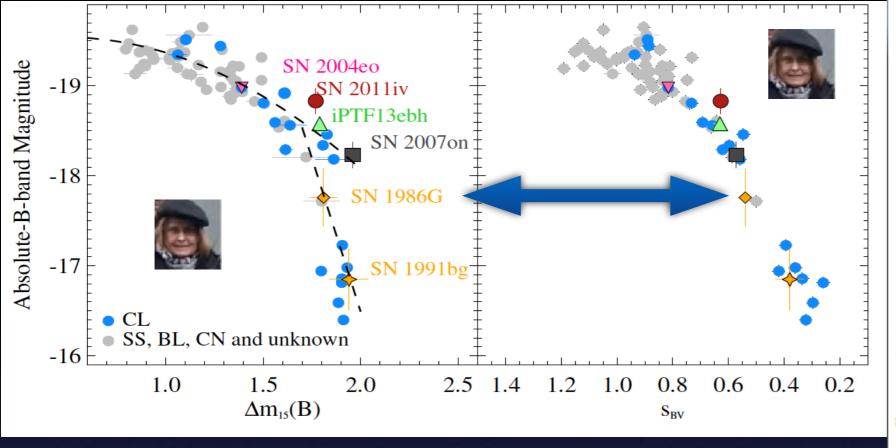


Burns, C. et al, 2018

Burns, C. et al, 2016

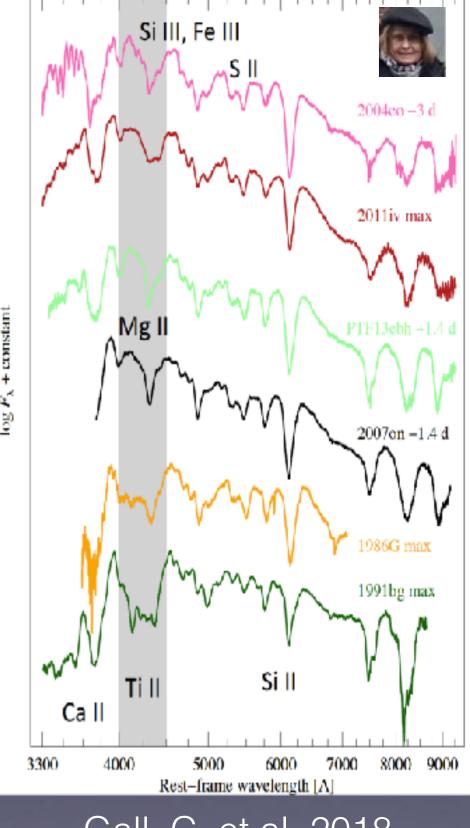






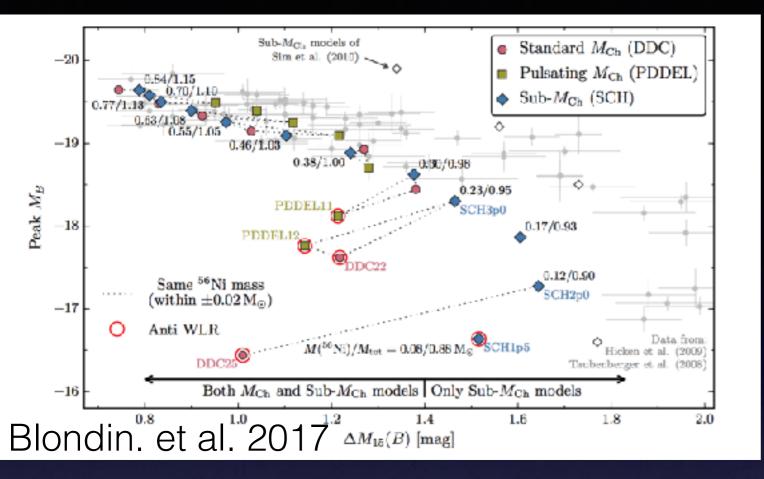
- More sensitive to small physical changes
- Show more diversity
- Less 56Ni, different nuclear burning and flame physics
- What links normal and sub luminous SNe Ia?

How are these subtypes connected?
 Chris Ashall
 Nidiafest 9th November 2018



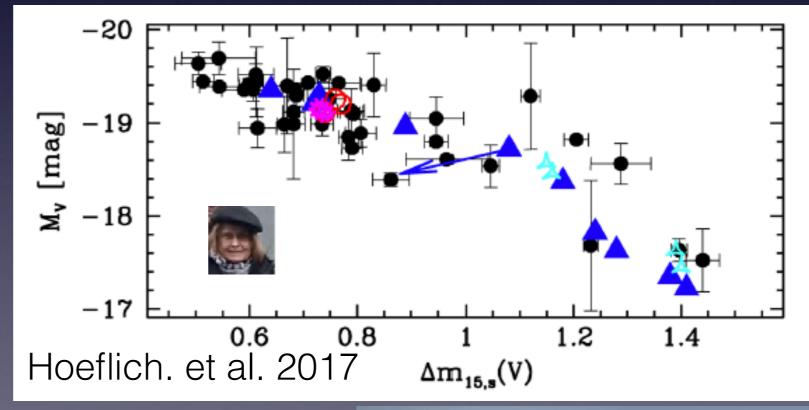
Gall, C. et al, 2018





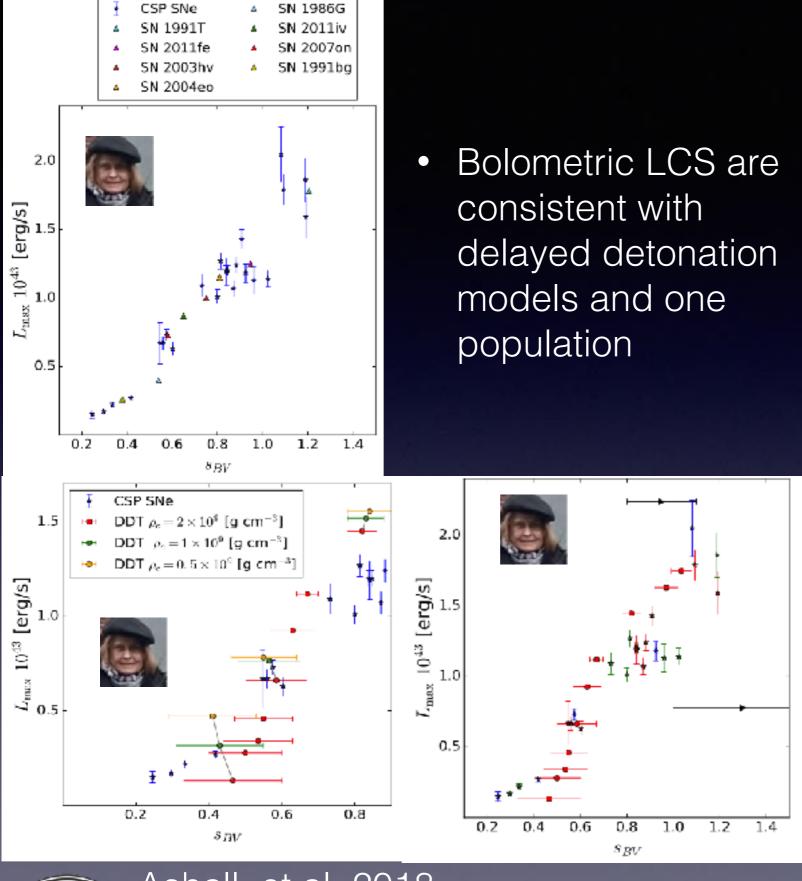
• Is the normal SN Ia population composed of a single or multiple triggering mechanisms?

 Are sub luminous SNe from a separate populations than normal SNa Ia?







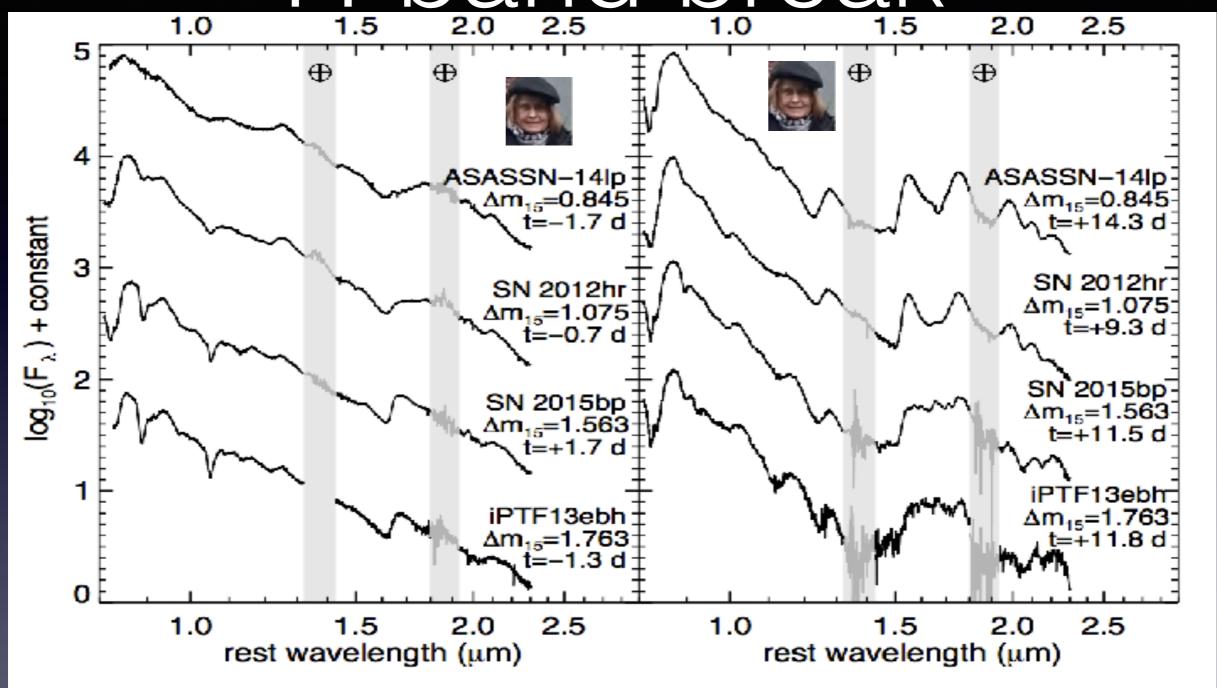


Dhawan. et al. 2017





## H-band break



Hsiao . et al. 2018

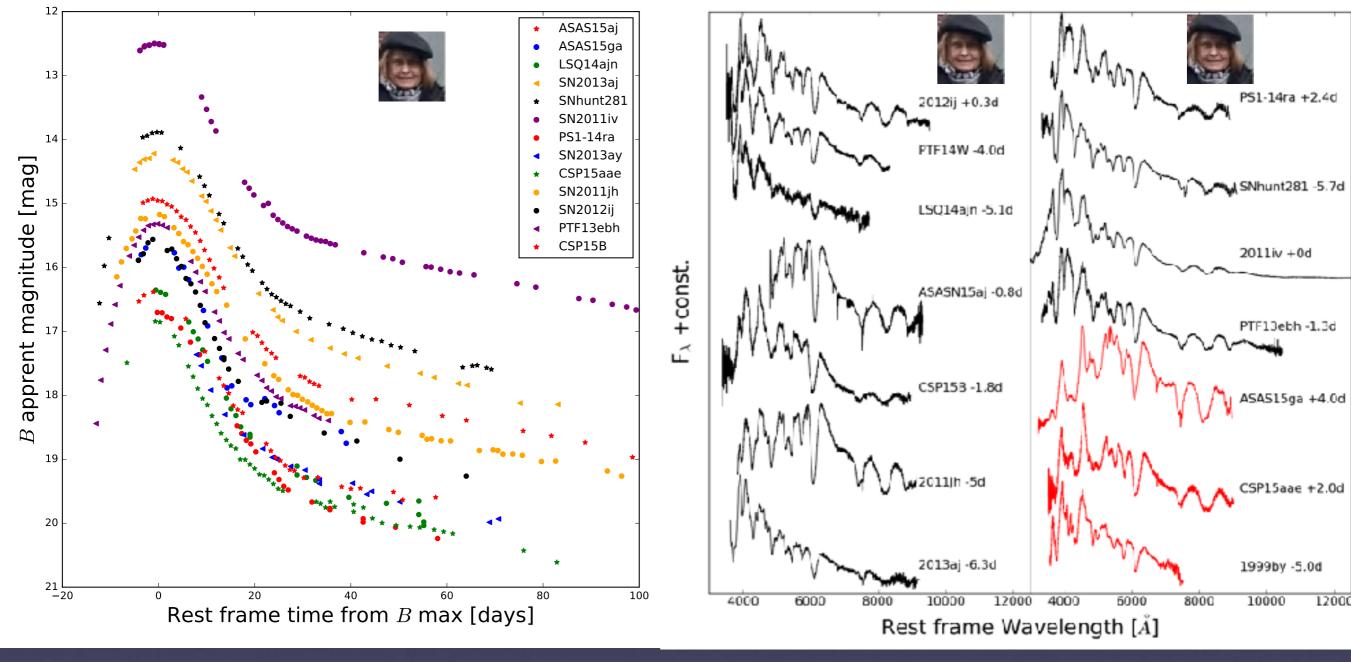
Large amount of Co/Fe emission lines around 1.57μm, linked with 56Ni distribution



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LCO



- 15 SNe la s<sub>BV</sub>
   0.7
- SN sample is transition (11) and sub luminous (4)
- 21 spectra between +7 to +20 days







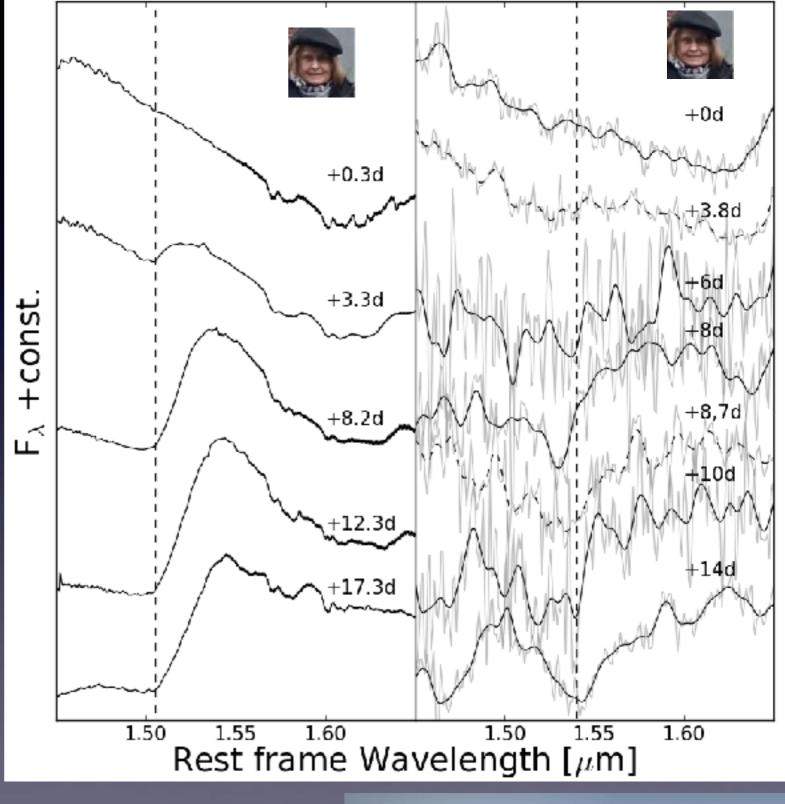
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*LCO* 

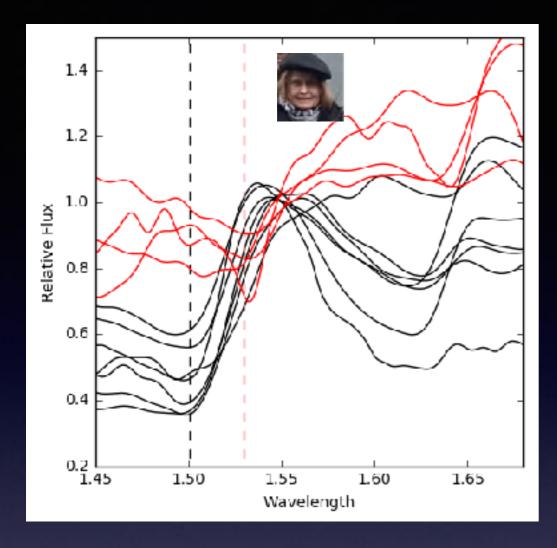
## Time of H-band break

- Ch-mass models predict Hband break is earlier in brighter SNe
- This is seen with SN2011fe and SN1999by
- Ejecta masses roughly similar.



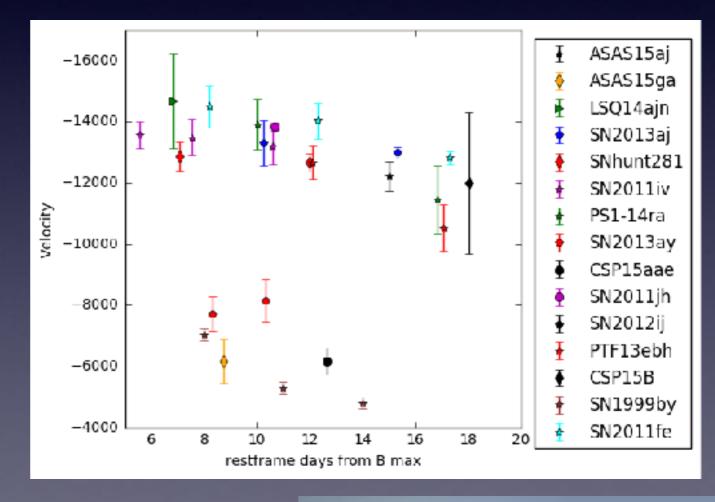






Sub-luminous objects have
 56Ni located at lower
 velocities

- Minima of transitional objects 13000 km/s
- Minima of sublum objects 7500 km/s



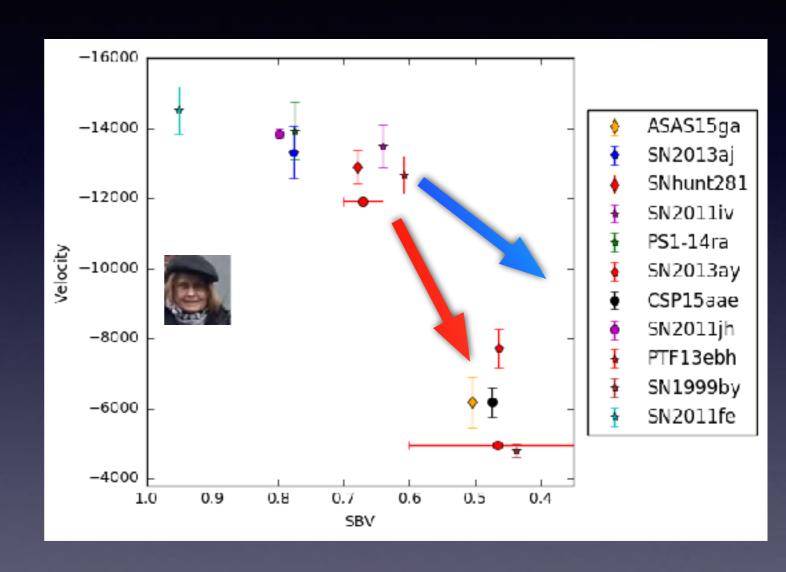


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*LCO* 

- Correlation between LC shape and location of <sup>56</sup>NI
- NIR spectra demonstrate subluminous SNe la are consistent with (near) Ch-mass delayed detonation explosions
- Most sub Ch-mass models predict <sup>56</sup>NI at higher velocities









## Conclusion

- Optical and bolometric light curves, and NIR spectra show that normal and sub-luminous SNe Ia can be thought of as a one parameter family, which is consistent with (Near) Ch-mass explosions.
- This does not mean they are the only scenario we observe.
- Don't mix ignition mechanism and progenitor scenario.
- Most data was observed by Nidia!
- We cannot determined between 1.2M sub Ch-mass and Ch-mass explosions
  yet, but very early time (accretor) and MIR (Mn, Cr) spectra will be able to help.



