Strongly Lensed Supernovae in the LSST era

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with: LSST DESC + iPTF/ZTF Cosmo WG



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Outline



Motivation

Recent discoveries

SD+20b; Mortsell, **SD+** 2021; Johansson, .. **SD**,+2021; Goobar+, Nat. As, 2023

Towards precision cosmology with LSST

Birrer, **SD**, Shajib, 2022, Dhawan + Pierel in prep.

New time-delay inference method Crascall-Kennedy, **SD**,+ in prep.



Motivation

- H₀: Absolute scale of the universe
- End-to-end test of background expansion

Credits: Freedman 2021



- New physics?

- Unknown Systematics?





Need independent methods

 Novel absolute distance measurement (e.g. lensed transients)



Cosmological Solutions?



Simultaneous dark energy + H₀ constraint

Exotic models, including late-time transition

No model deviates from smooth- Λ

No transition seen in MB (Lovick, SD, Handley in prep.)



SD+20c



Time-delay cosmography

Typical lensed SN and QSO light curves







Independent of SN distance scale!

- · Independent discovery method to lensed quasars
 - glSNe => "standardisable candle"
 - Much less monitoring required
- First proposed in Refsdal 1964 (for SNe, used for QSOs)



MID

MID

MID

Subtraction

SD+20b

F625W



iPTF16geu: Magnification + extinction

Important probe of dust in lens galaxy LoS Rv < Milky Way values

Model independent lensing magnification



Preliminary magnification (μ) ~ 52 With extinction correction 67+/-3



Spectroscopy in Johansson,.., SD, +'21



Modelling details in Mortsell,.., SD,+'21





SN Zwicky!



Small telescopes also vital for bright lensed SNe

JWST NIRCam obs (Compared to HST live + template)

(Goobar+2023)

Multiband P48+ LT data Accurate extinction constraints PI: Perley, SD

~ 3.5 mag > SN la at zs =0.354

Low extinction in host + lens

Compact system $\theta_{E} < 0.2$ ": study central stellar IMF





SN H0pe



Discovery in NIRCAM obs of PLCK G165.7+67

- Triply imaged SN Ia at z =1.78
- Cluster lens, long expected time-delay

Multiband follow-up with NIRCam (F090W-> F444W)

Expected H₀ at 10% -> 7% with reference epochs

Pierel,., SD, et al. in prep.



Gearing up for LSST



Birrer, SD, Shajib, 2022



60 40

See also Nikki's talk for rates and parameters

40

30

20

10

-10 -20

80

60

= 25.0)

 $(ZP_{AB}$ 40

Yny 20

15.0

12.5

2.5 0.0

> -20 Ó 20 time

flux $(ZP_{AB} = 25.0)$

High-Cadence LSST + sparse space-based follow-up (SD + Pierel in prep.)



Spectroscopic Time-Delay

Spectroscopic time-delay: "one-shot" method (Johansson+2021 for 16geu)

Cross-correlate against template spectra

Small errors (< 2d) near maximum light

Works similarly well for core-collapse SNe

Example SNID fit for a typical low-z SNIa spectrum

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Conclusions

- Current survey discoveries
 - 16geu: short time delays, extreme magnification
 - SN Zwicky: Most compact galaxy lens to date
 - Excellent laboratory for spectroscopic studies
- Forecasts for cosmology
 - Independent H₀ at 1.5% with LSST
 - Detect a large sample with feasible spectroscopy
- New inference methods
 - Spectroscopy is a promising alternative



High-resolution observations

LSST lightcurves (mostly) unresolved

Lensing parameter constraints require follow-up

Combine with space based photometry

- Phase for triggering
- Number of observations

Preliminary results suggest 5 observations per gLSN





Spatial Curvature Constraints

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Spectroscopic Follow-up!

Nebular phase (~ 1 year post explosion) observations Four filter photometry + spectra (NIRCam + NIRSpec IFU) Faint SN, important constraints on lens light Important for post-explosion host + lens modelling Nebular spectra -> shed light on progenitors Photospheric spectra from the ground





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NIRCam image of host +lens



Detectability in LSST

Baseline v3.0 cadence Many 10's expected per year: ~ 20 with large Δt Rolling has fewer -> denser sampling



Several with early sampling for discovery Bright for 4m spec classification Long time delays for cosmology



Arendse, SD, et al. internal review



ZTF archive search for lensed SNe

-8

-6

 $^{-2}$

0.2

0.4

0.6

Ζ

0.8

1.0

Magnification (Δm)

Shortlist

SN Zwicky iPTF16geu

Base cuts

- Systematic search for strongly lensed SNe Ia in the ZTF archive.
- Applying cuts based on simulations.
 - Cuts on photo-z, distance to host, peak absolute magnitude, SN and host colours.
- 31 930 alerts -> 30 candidates.
- Paper out this year!

Magnification vs. z for the best 7000 candidates (base cuts), and the shortlist candidates.

A. Townsend, J. Nordin (HU Berlin), A. Goobar, A. Sagas Carracedo, J. Johansson, N. Arendse, B. S. Schulze, E. Mörtsell (OKC), S. Dhawan (Cambridge)



NOT standard but calibratable -> small scatter, reduce lensing uncertainties





dark energy systematics -> lensing helps study high-z SN physics

Spectroscopy of lensed SNe



JWST Cycle 2 NIRCam + NIRSpec proposal Nebular observations of SN Zwicky

HST

Keck

0.9

1.0

Stretch

Comparison to low-z SNe sample from Maguire +2012

1.1

1.2

0.8

No signs of cosmic spectroscopic evolution!

IOC

SN Zwicky





Discovery in NIRCAM obs of PLCK G165.7+67 ; PEARLS program Cluster lens, long expected time-delay

Triply imaged SN Ia at $z \sim 2$; Follow-up with DDT ongoing



PhD in Time-Domain Cosmology Suhail Dhawan (sd919; K01)





Strongly Lensed Supernovae

- Discovery with Vera C. Rubin Observatory
- Analyses with JWST IFU data
- Novel methods with current surveys





Local Hubble Constant

- Uniform, large Type Ia supernova datasets
- New distance indicators

Structure growth with SNe

- Bulk flows from local superstructures
- $f\sigma_8$ with Type Ia supernovae