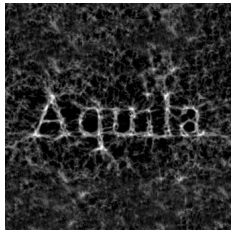


Spatial inhomogeneities in the ZTF DR2 SNe Ia sample

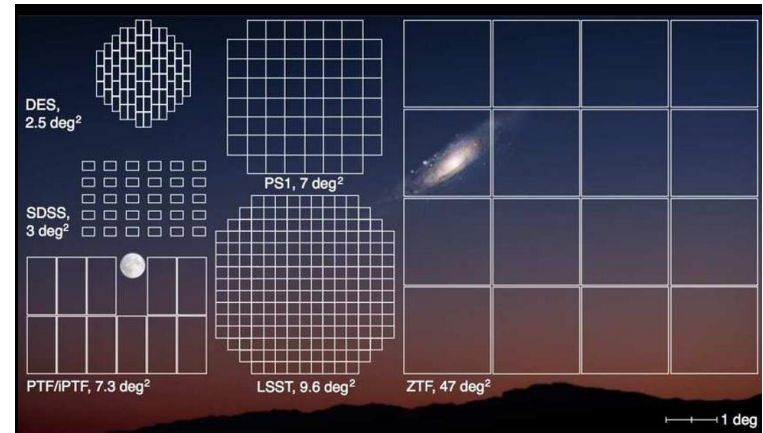
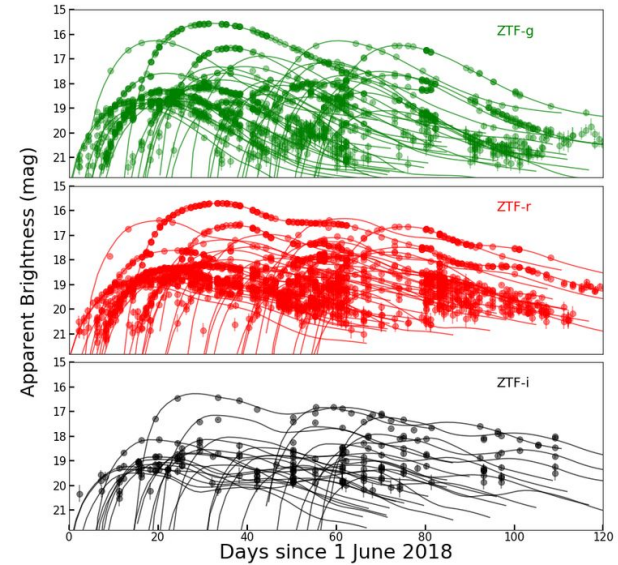
Antoine Gilles Lordet, Ariel Goobar
Jens Jasche, Stuart McAlpine

arXiv:2604.12714



The Zwicky Transient Facility

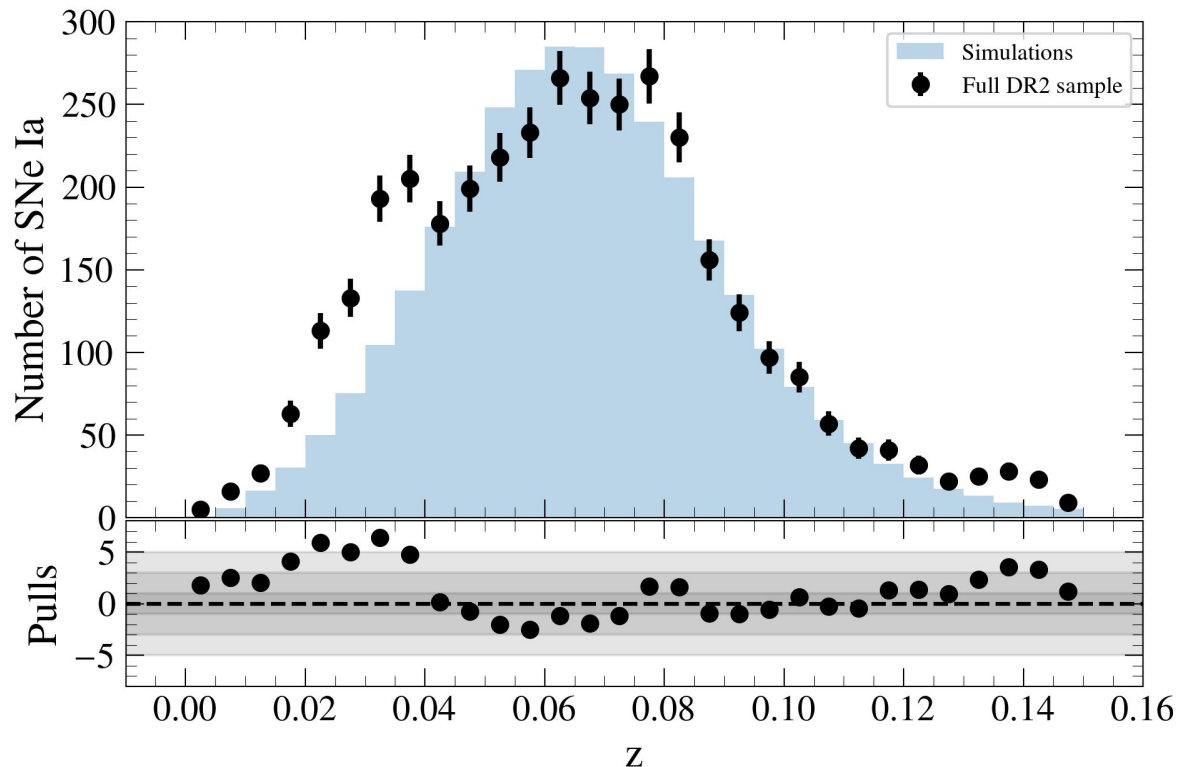
- 48-inch Samuel Oschin Telescope at Palomar Observatory, 47 deg² field of view
- Covers the Northern sky on an averaged 3 days cadence cycle
- 3 filters: g, r, i



The SN Ia Second Data Release (DR2) sample

- SNe Ia peaking between March 2018 and December 2020 (~2.53 years)
- 3628 spectroscopically confirmed events, 2667 suited for cosmology analysis (lightcurve sampling and parameter quality cuts)
- Volume limited sample up to $z \sim 0.06$: excellent description of our cosmic neighbourhood

ZTF DR2 SNe Ia redshift distribution

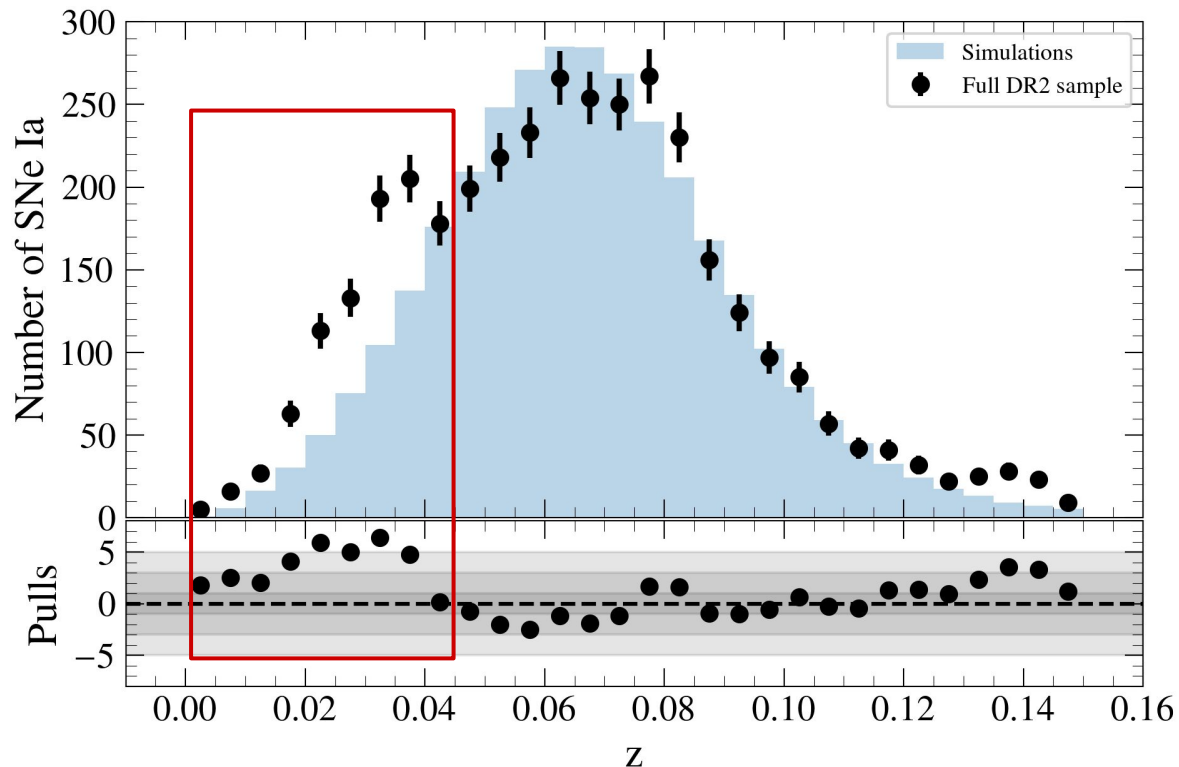


- Simulations using the comoving average SN Ia rate inferred by Perley et al. (2022): $2.35 \times 10^4 \text{ SNe Gpc}^{-3} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
- Uniform spatial prior
- Sigmoid selection function on the peak observed magnitude in ZTF r-band

$$S(m_{\text{obs}}; m_{\text{lim}}, s_{\text{lim}}) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{s_{\text{lim}}(m_{\text{obs}} - m_{\text{lim}})}}$$

$m_{\text{lim}} = 18.8 \text{ mag}$ $s_{\text{lim}} = 4.5 \text{ mag}^{-1}$

ZTF DR2 SNe Ia redshift distribution



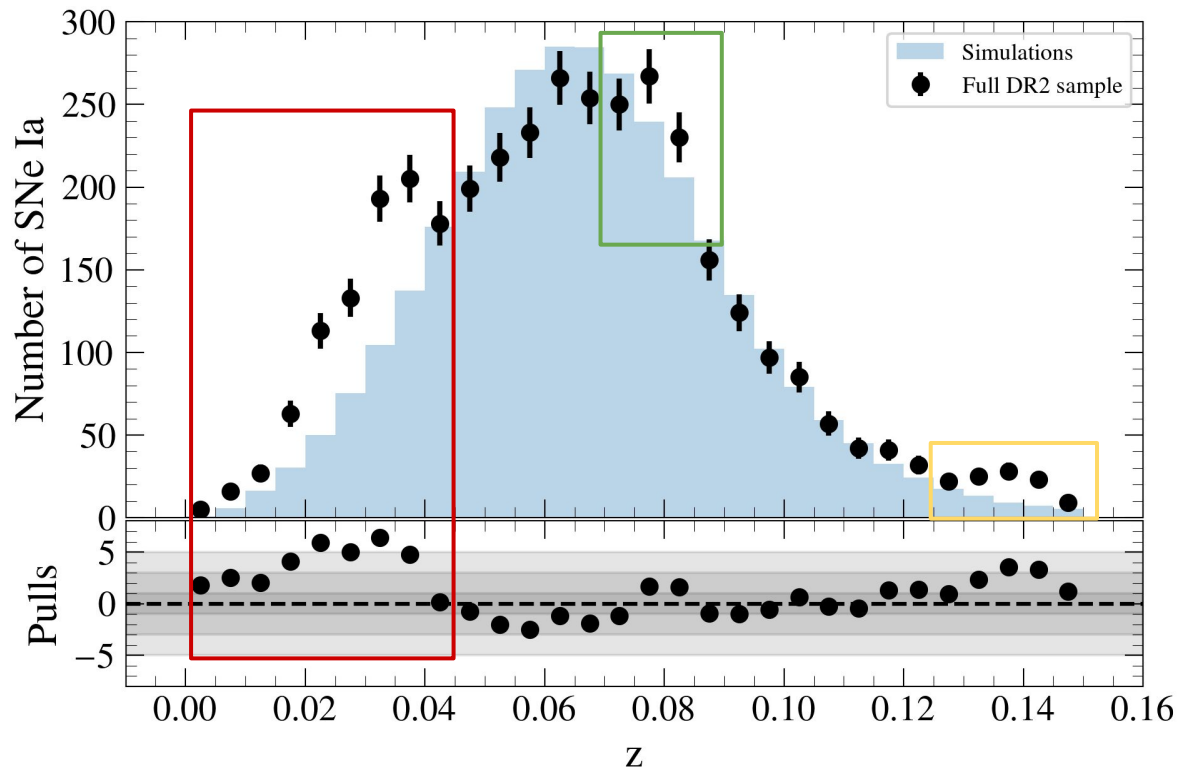
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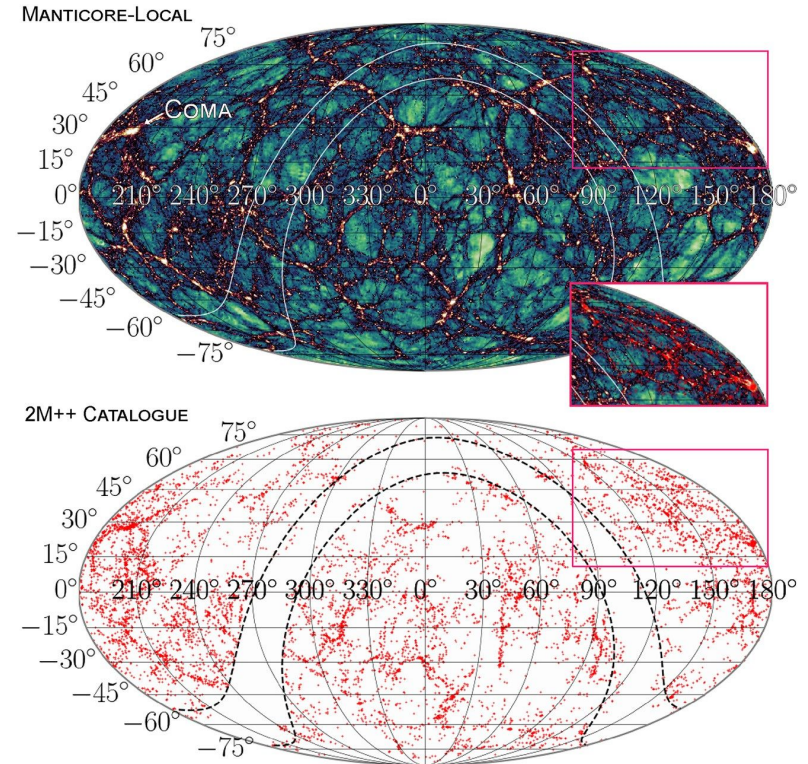
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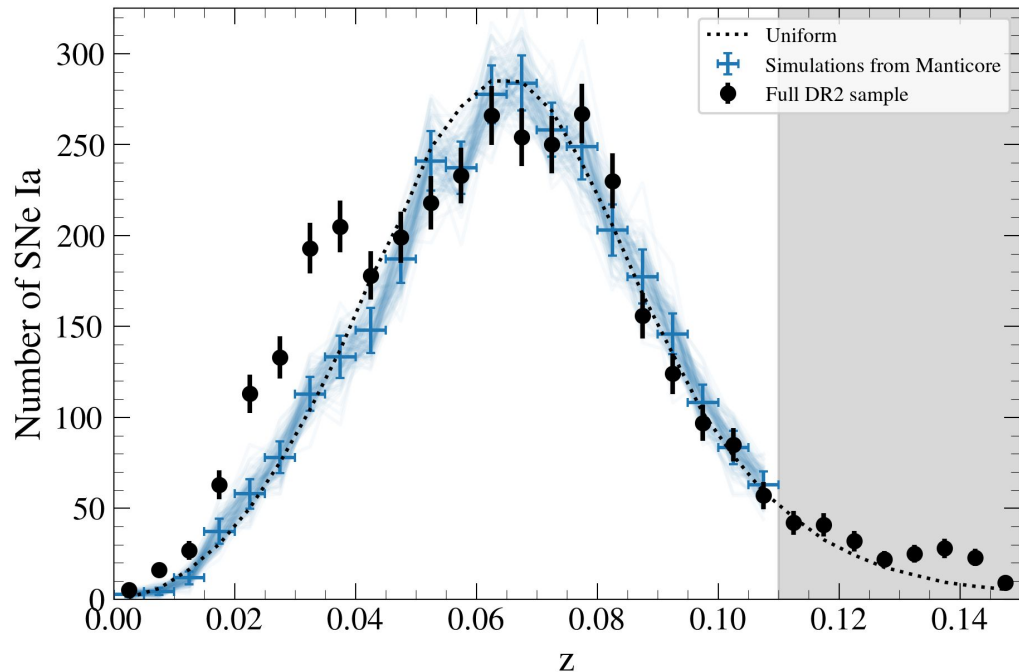
Adding structures in the prior: Manticore halos

- Inference of the DM field by evolving initial conditions with the BORG algorithm with a fixed cosmology
- Constrained on the 2M++ galaxy catalog (2MASS, 6dFGS, SDSS DR7)
- 1Gpc³ box
- Halos catalogue obtained from the particle meshes



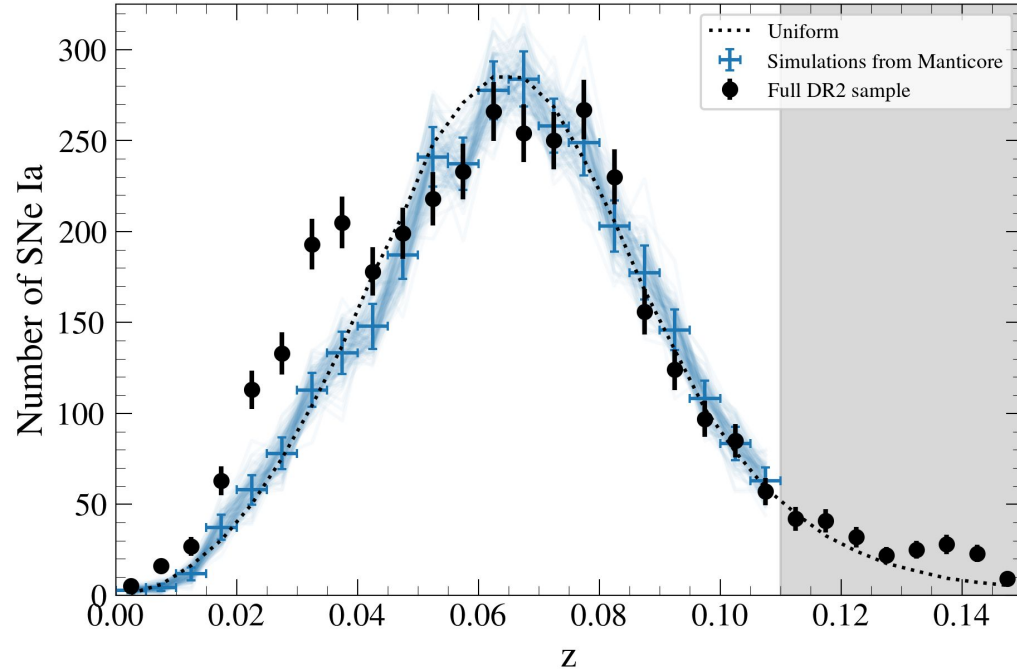
Adding structures in the prior: Manticore halos

- Instead of sampling positions uniformly, they are drawn from DM halos
- Total number of SNe fixed by the rate
- Weighting proportional to the halo mass



Adding structures in the prior: Manticore halos

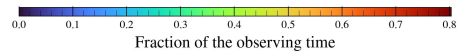
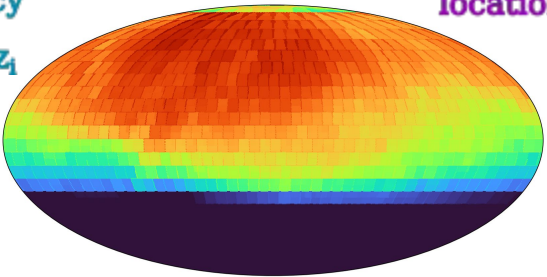
- Instead of sampling positions uniformly, they are drawn from DM halos
- Total number of SNe fixed by the rate
- Weighting proportional to the halo mass
- Some inhomogeneities start appearing but not the full story



Measuring a volumetric rate: rate model

$$R_k = \frac{1}{f_{\text{skyarea}} f_{\text{ext}} \Delta V_k T} \sum_{i=1}^{N_k} \frac{1 + z_i}{\epsilon(z_i) f_{\text{obstime},i}}$$

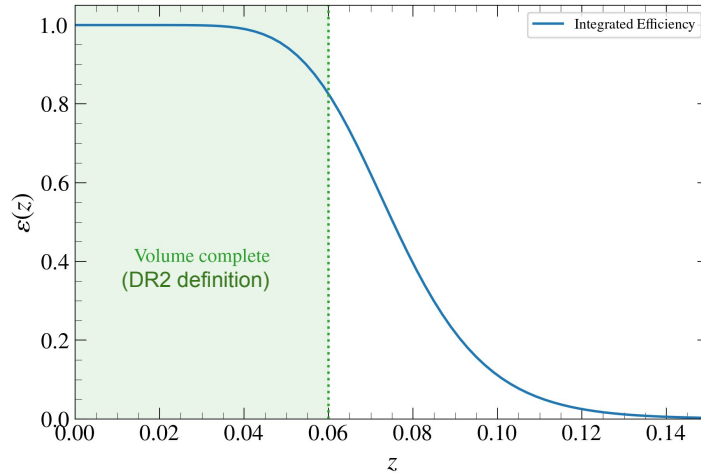
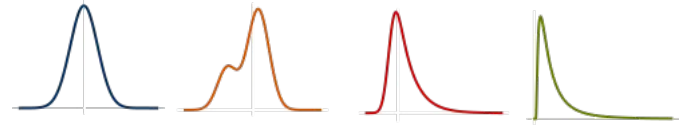
Fraction of the sky covered by ZTF (points to f_{skyarea})
 Total time duration of the DR2 (points to T)
 Sum over all the SNe in the redshift slice (points to $\sum_{i=1}^{N_k}$)
 Restframe time-dilation correction (points to $1 + z_i$)
 Restriction to $A_V \leq 1$ (points to f_{ext})
 Comoving volume in the shell (points to ΔV_k)
 Theoretical efficiency for ZTF at redshift z_i (points to $\epsilon(z_i)$)
 Fraction of the time duration covering the SN location (points to $f_{\text{obstime},i}$)



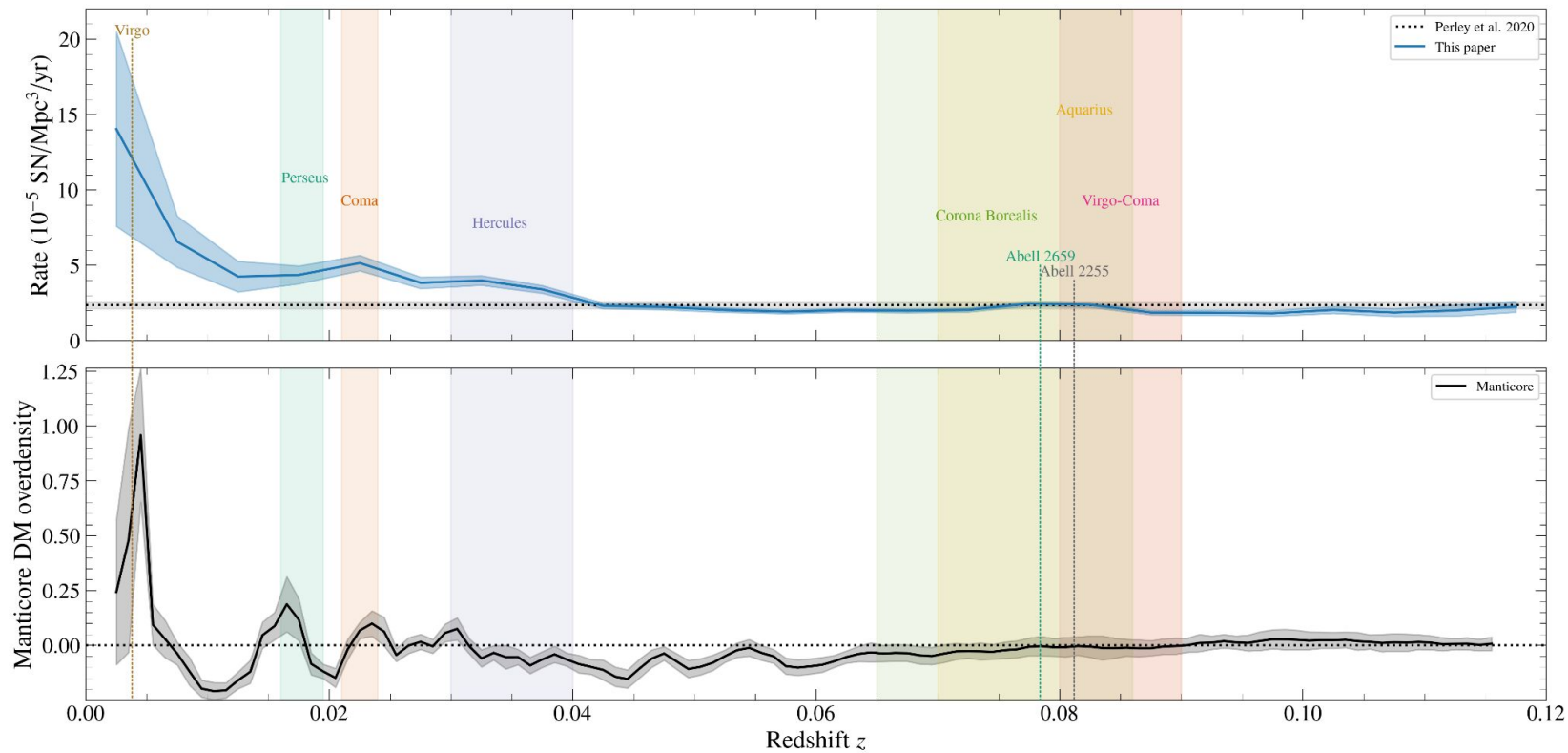
Measuring a volumetric rate: Efficiency model

$$\epsilon(z) = \iiint\limits_{\text{Tripp standardisation}} S(M - \alpha x_1 + \beta c + \mu(z) + \overset{\text{K-correction from Bessell}}{\underset{\text{B band to ZTF r band}}{K(z, x_1, c)}} + A_r; m_{\text{lim}}, s_{\text{lim}}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{\text{int}}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(M - M_0)^2}{\sigma_{\text{int}}^2}} dM \underset{\text{Restframe absolute B}}{f(x_1)} dx_1 \underset{\text{band magnitude}}{g(c)} dc h(A_r) dA_r$$

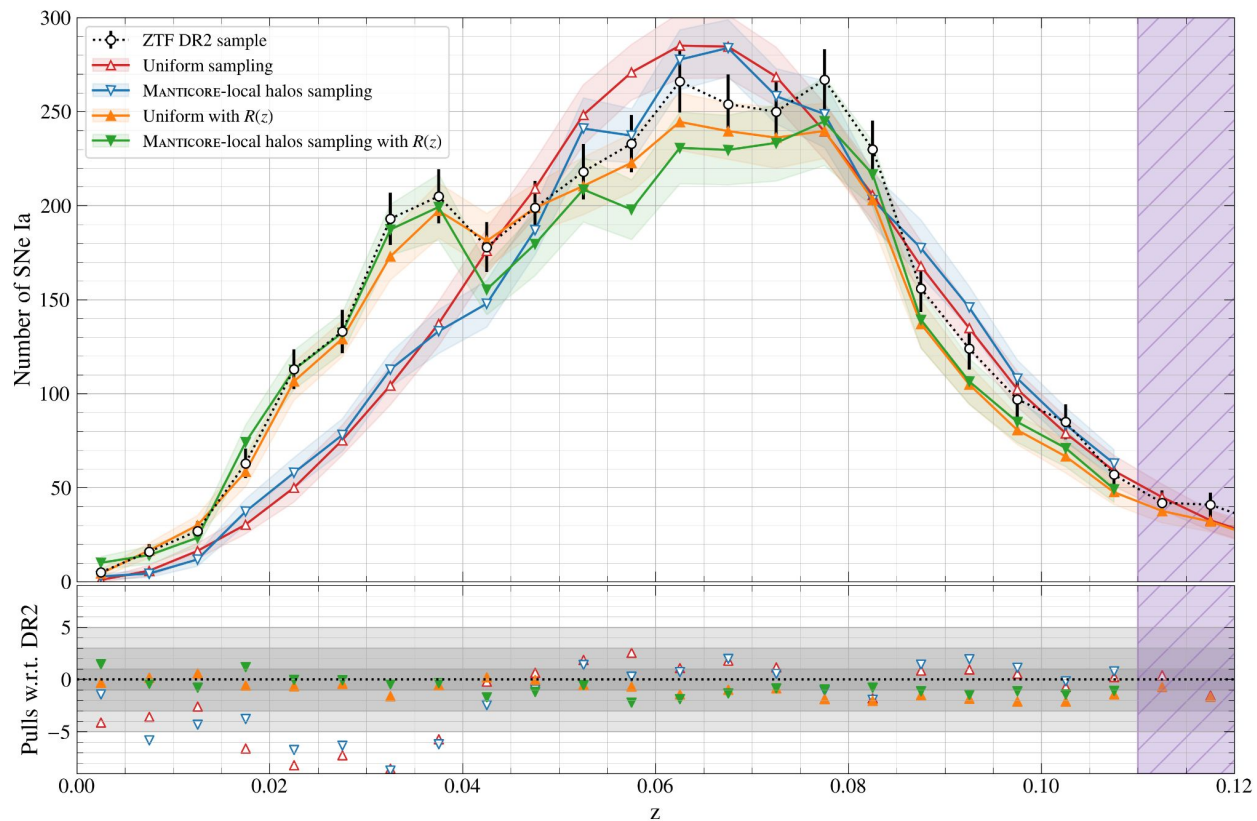
Labels for the equation components:
 - **Tripp standardisation**: points to the S function.
 - **Distance modulus (Planck 2018 prior)**: points to $\mu(z)$.
 - **MW extinction in ZTF r band**: points to A_r .
 - **Restframe absolute B band magnitude**: points to $f(x_1)$.



Obtained rate

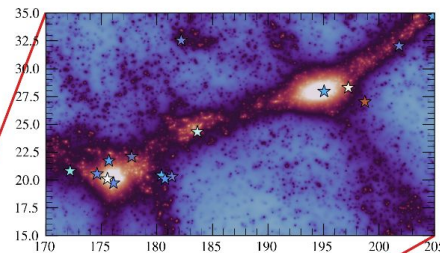
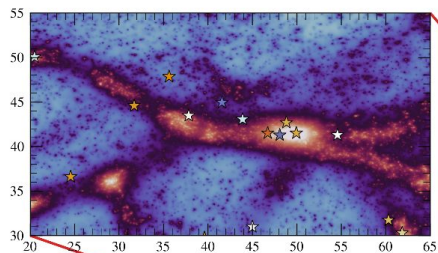


Resimulations with evolving rate

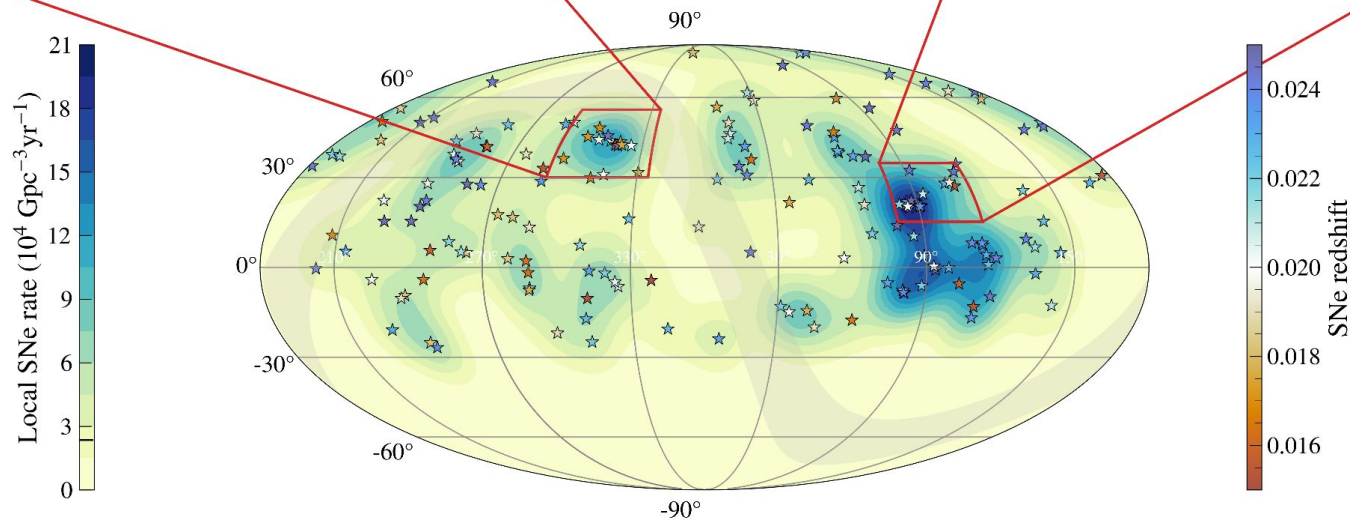


Local rate for $z \sim 0.015-0.025$

Coma (supercluster)



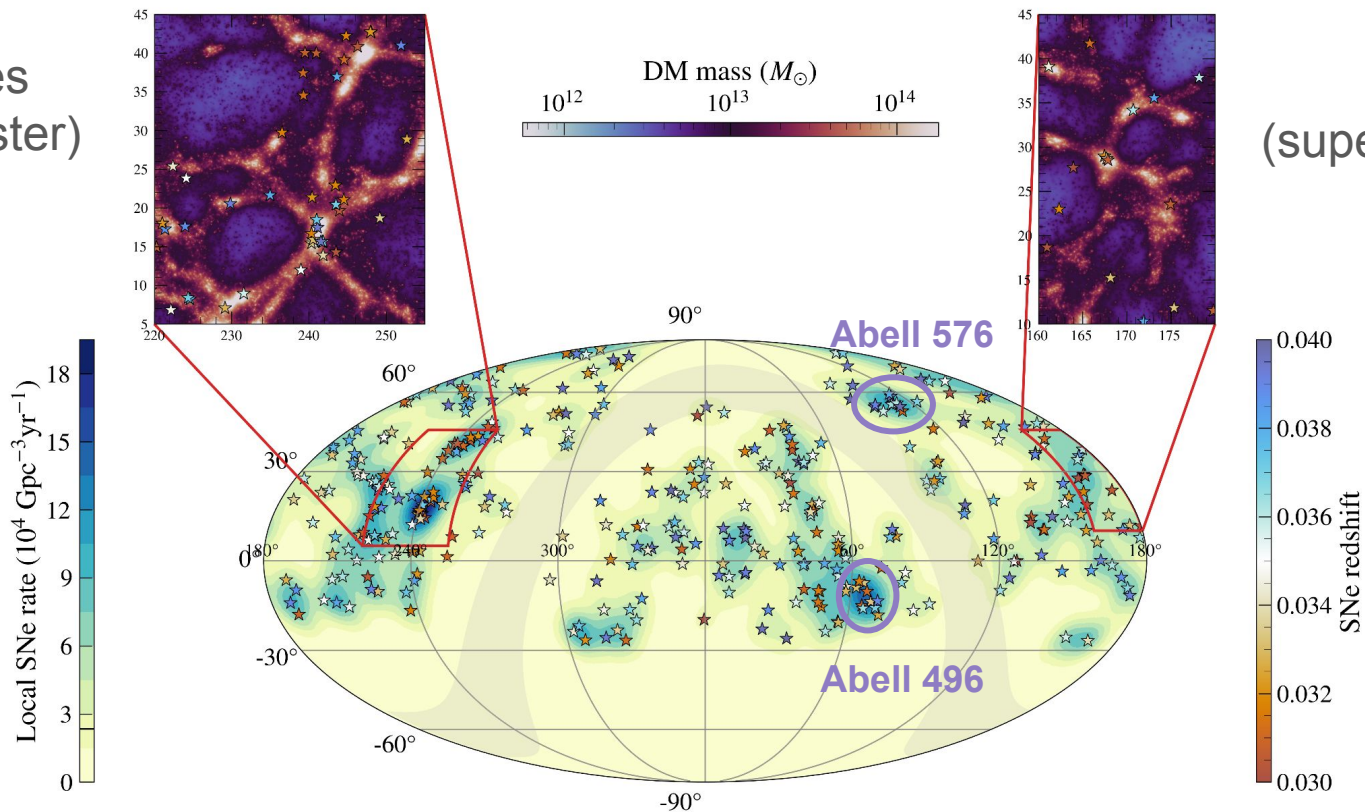
Perseus



Local rate for $z \sim 0.03-0.04$

Hercules
(supercluster)

Leo
(supercluster)



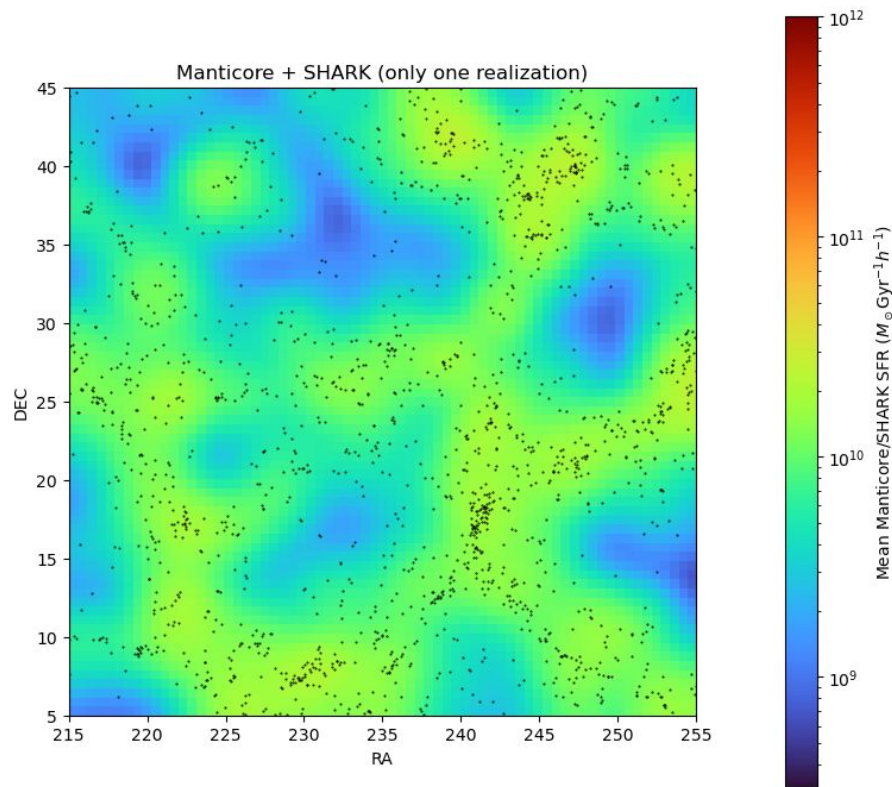
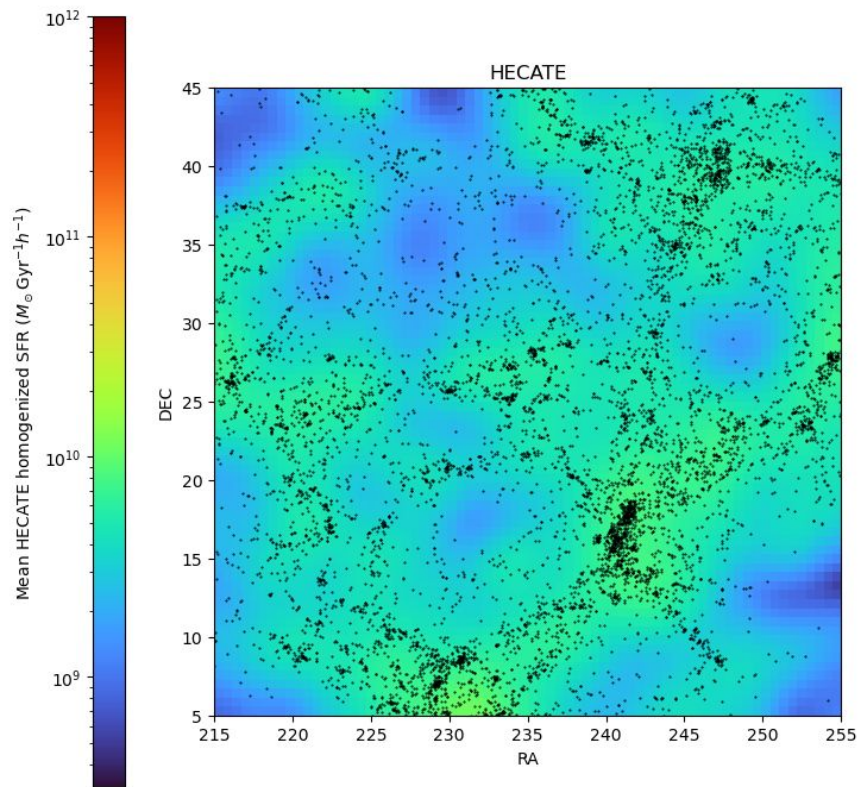
Observations

- Local rate depends strongly on the environment, **5-6 times higher than average in some clusters**
- Follow the overall structures, but there are **discrepancies with DM scaling**
 - SN Ia are a highly biased tracer of structures
- Hard to explain the increase in clusters:
 - If it's not mass it should be SFR (A+B model)...
 - ...but clusters contain in general more elliptical galaxies with low SFR
 - Hercules has a larger fraction of elliptical than Leo, but is somehow more efficient at producing SNe
- Probably linked to the dynamic state of the cluster (e.g. A2255)
- Heiger et al. (2026): Dwarf spheroidal galaxies have a 5 times yield compared to field galaxies and steeper delay-time distribution

The second suspect: SFR

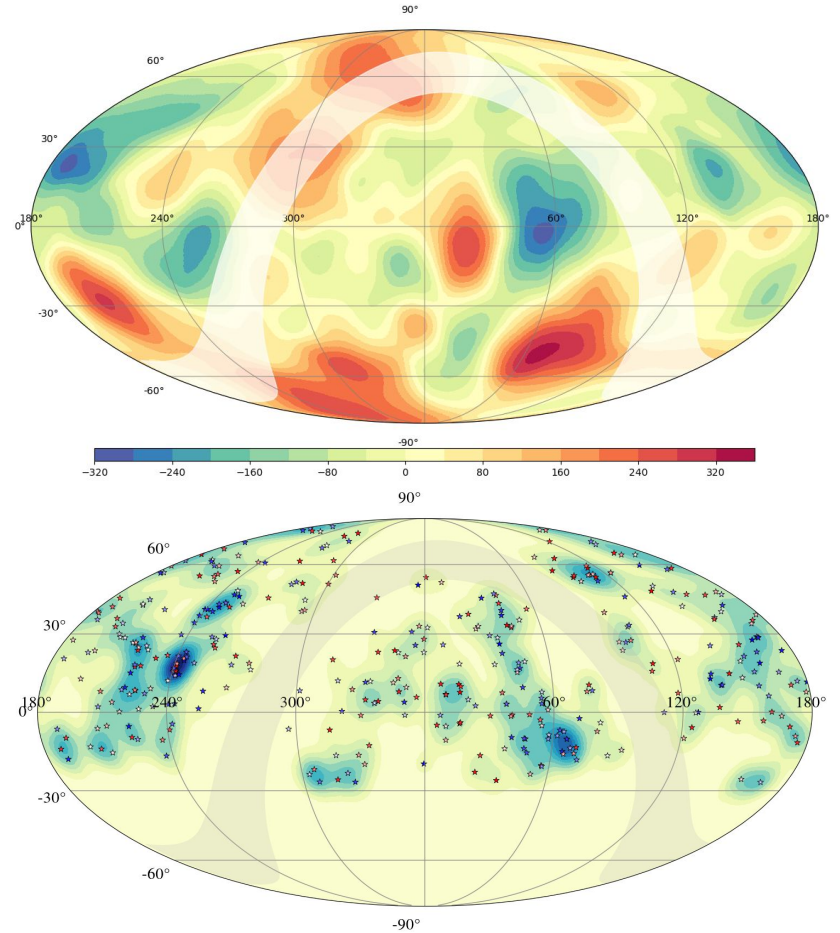
- Heraklion Extragalactic Catalogue (HECATE): homogenized SFR from different surveys/methods
 - Galaxies up until $z \sim 0.05$
 - Can't be used directly as a prior for SNe Ia simulations: no completeness model
- Use Semi-Analytic Models of galaxy formation and evolution on Manticore merger trees
 - Need to tune the SAM to match observation
 - Low mass halos and galaxy not accurately reproduced

The second suspect: SFR (Work In Progress)



Implications for Cosmology

- Additional correlations that are not taken into account:
 - Bulk vpec of structures
 - Shared environmental properties
- Intrinsic parameter distributions can be biased at low redshift



Conclusion

- Cosmological analysis rely on simulations that do not reproduce the observations at low redshift
 - Need to move away from comoving averaged rate as it is not physical
 - The impact needs to be investigated
- Nice statistics for analysis on the impact of environment on SN Ia physics and progenitor channels

Model for simulations

