

# The SWARMS Survey: A Search for Type Ia Supernova Progenitors with SDSS

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LMC image  
from MCELS  
(C. Smith et al.)

Stellar Death and Supernovae  
KITP, Santa Barbara  
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**Collaborators:**

F. Mullally, R. Lupton (Princeton), S. Thompson (UD), S. Ransom (NRAO)

## SWARMS

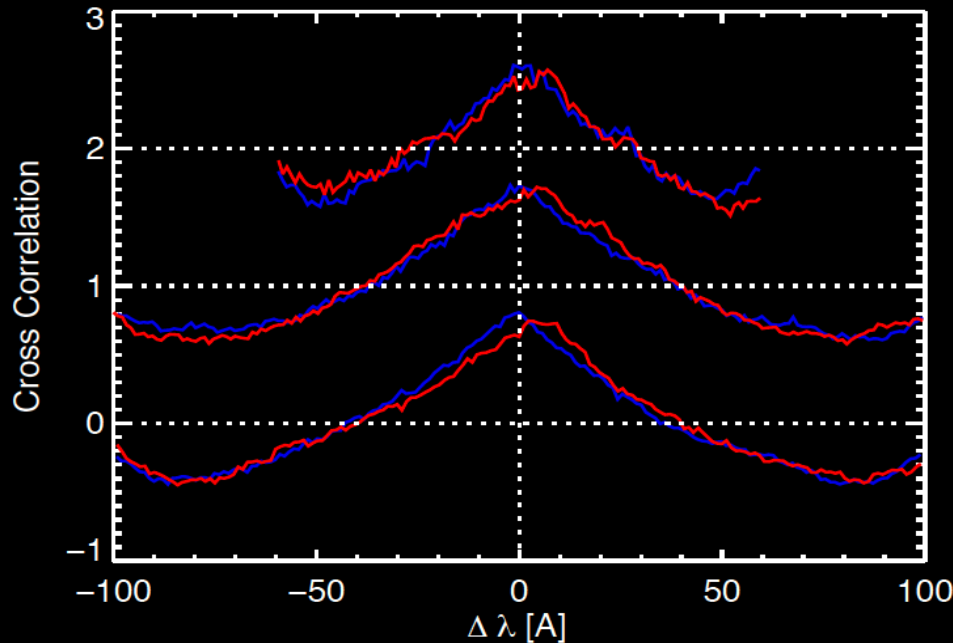
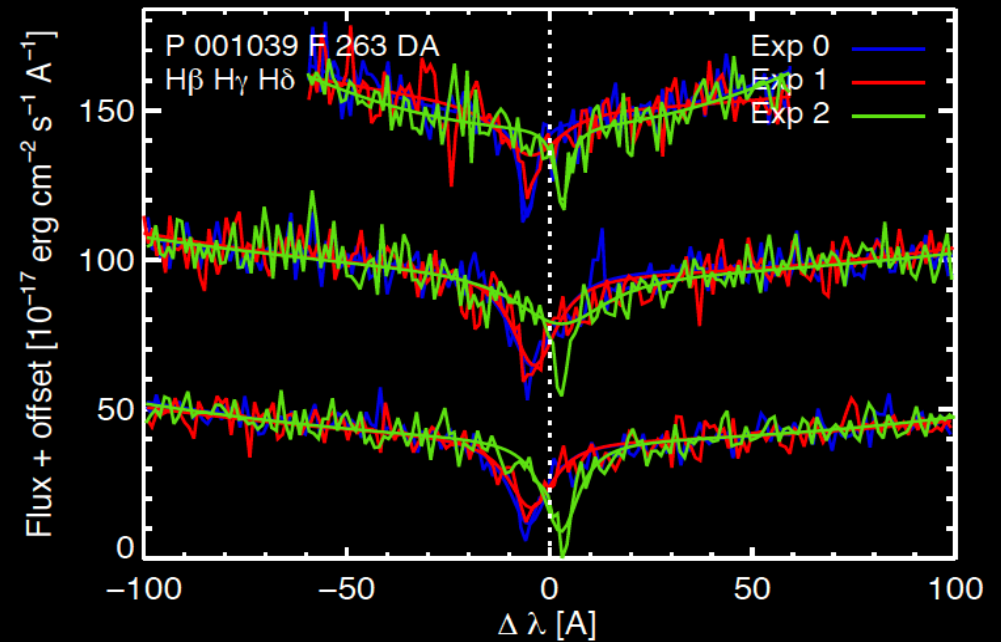
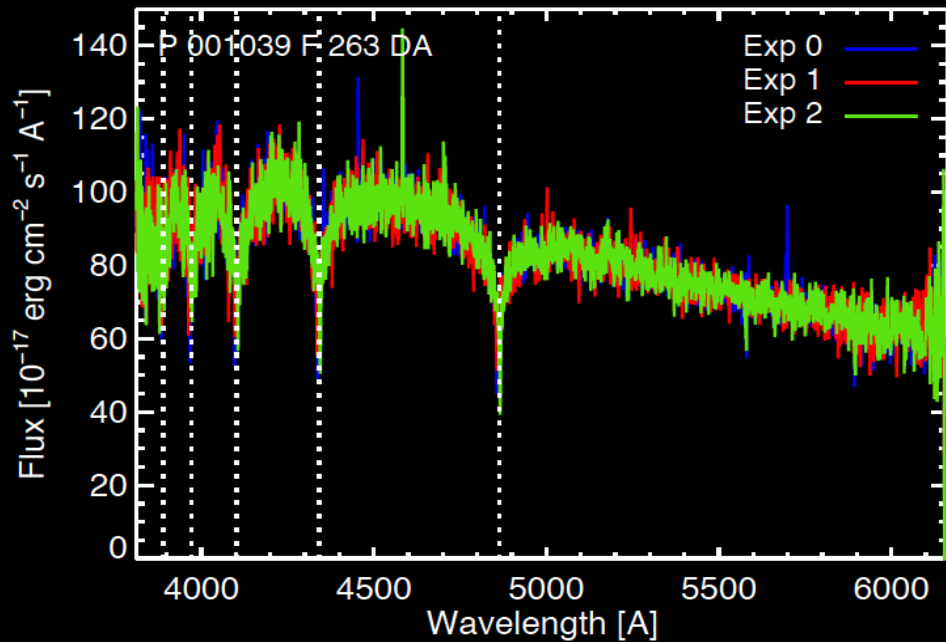
Sloan White dwarf Radial velocity data Mining Survey



- **Strategy:** Use the multiple exposures ( $\geq 3$ ,  $\sim 15$  min each) taken for all the spectra in the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) to look for radial velocity (RV) shifts among the  $\sim 10,000$  White Dwarfs (WDs) in the SDSS DR4 catalog [Eisenstein et al. 06, ApJS 167, 40; E06].
- **Goal:** Find the double degenerate WD (DDWD) progenitors of Type Ia SNe [Webbink 84, ApJ 277, 355; Iben & Tutukov 84, ApJS 54, 335]: WD binaries with  $M_A + M_B \geq M_{Ch}$  and  $t_{Merge} < t_{Hubble}$  [Nelemans, Clayton, Tohline].
- **First results:** Badenes et al. 09, ApJ submitted; Mullally et al. 09, in prep.

# First Binary Found: SDSS 1257+5428

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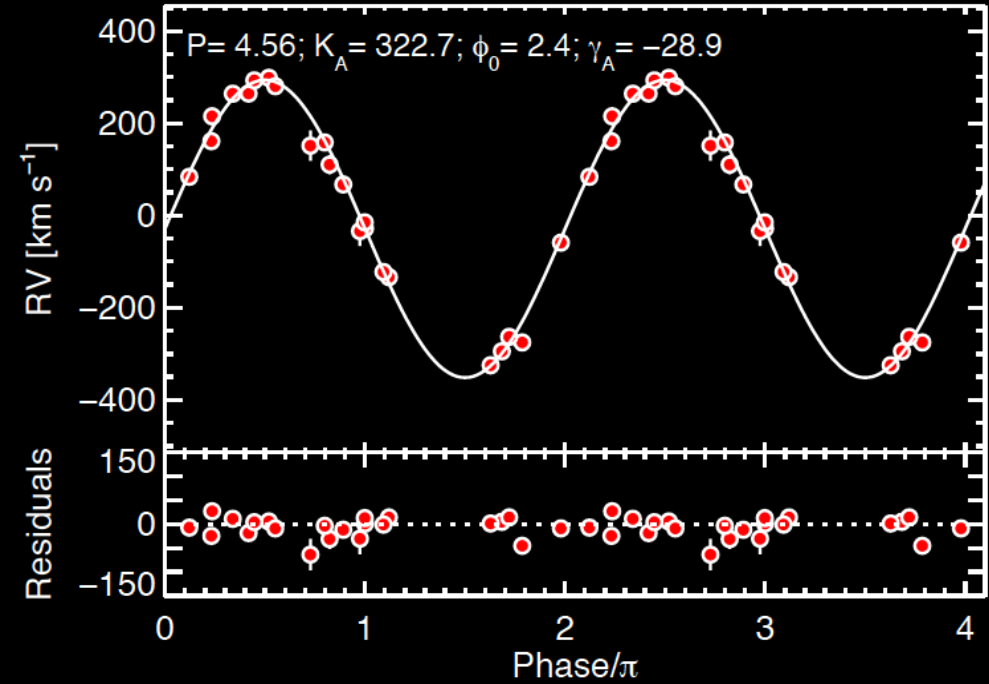
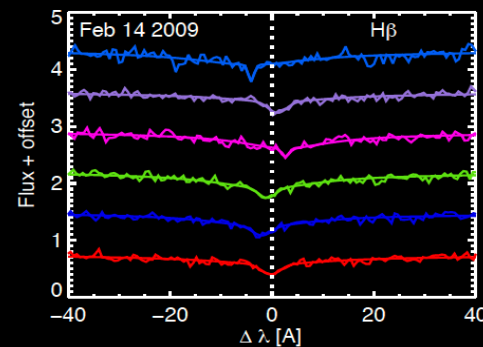
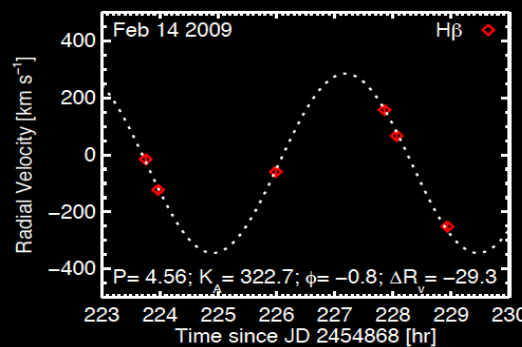
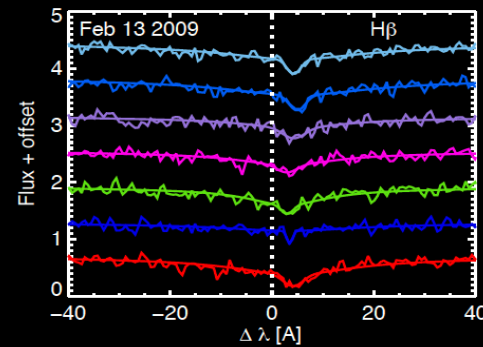
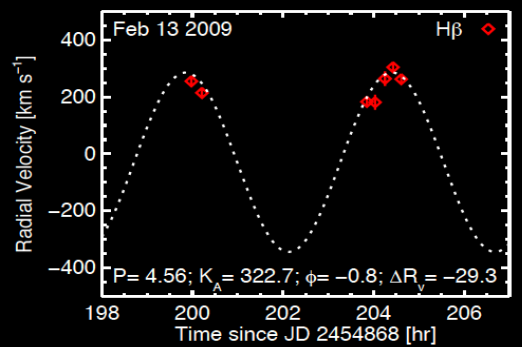
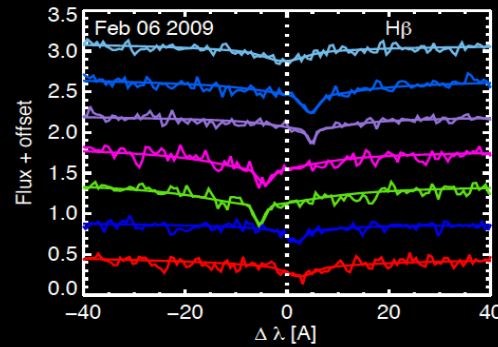
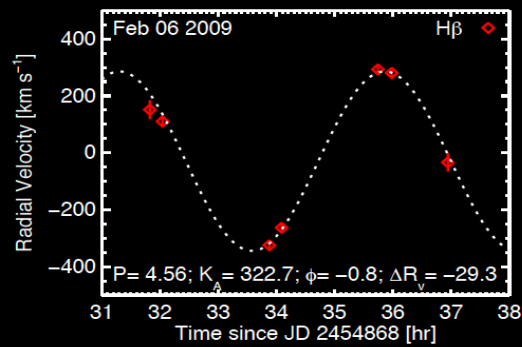
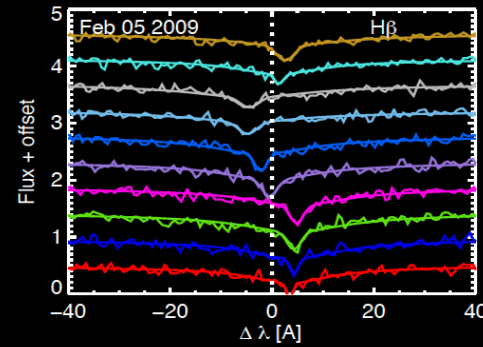
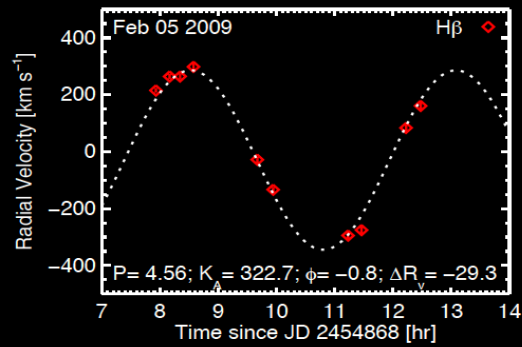


P 001039 F 263 DA  
SDSS\_J125733.63+542850.5  
gMag=16.84 SNR=30.11  $T_{\text{eff}}=8570$ .  $\log g=9.00$   
nExposures= 3  $\Delta t$  [hr]=  
0.29667 24.19278

- Classified as DA by E06;  $M_g=16.8$ .
- RV shift of  $\sim 8 \text{ \AA}$  ( $\sim 490 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ) between exposures 0, 1 (taken 10/03/2003) and 2 (taken 10/04).

# Follow-up of SDSS 1257+5428: Orbit

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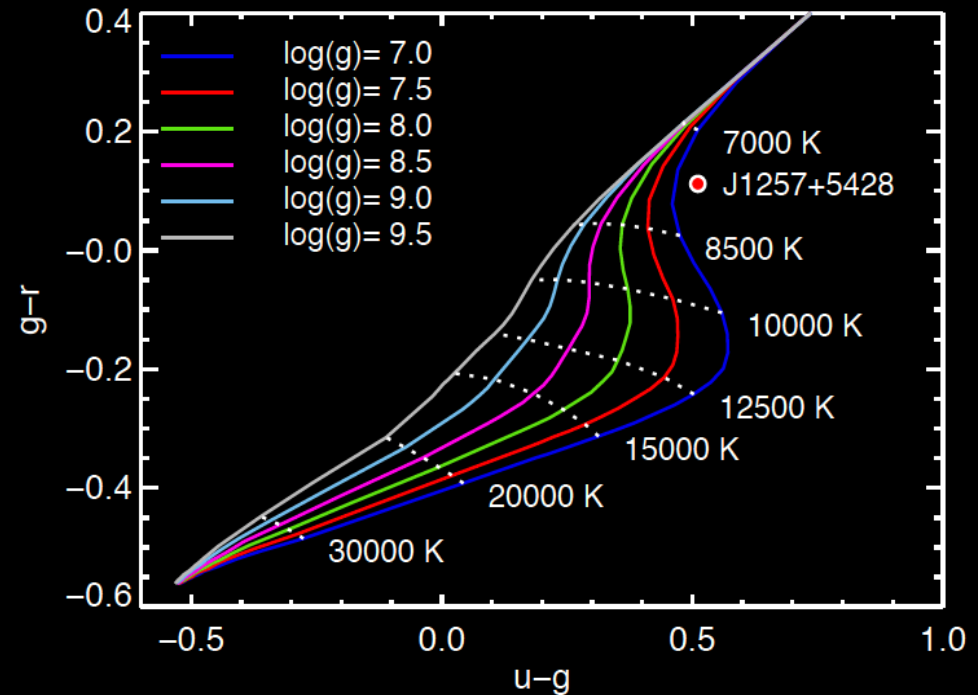
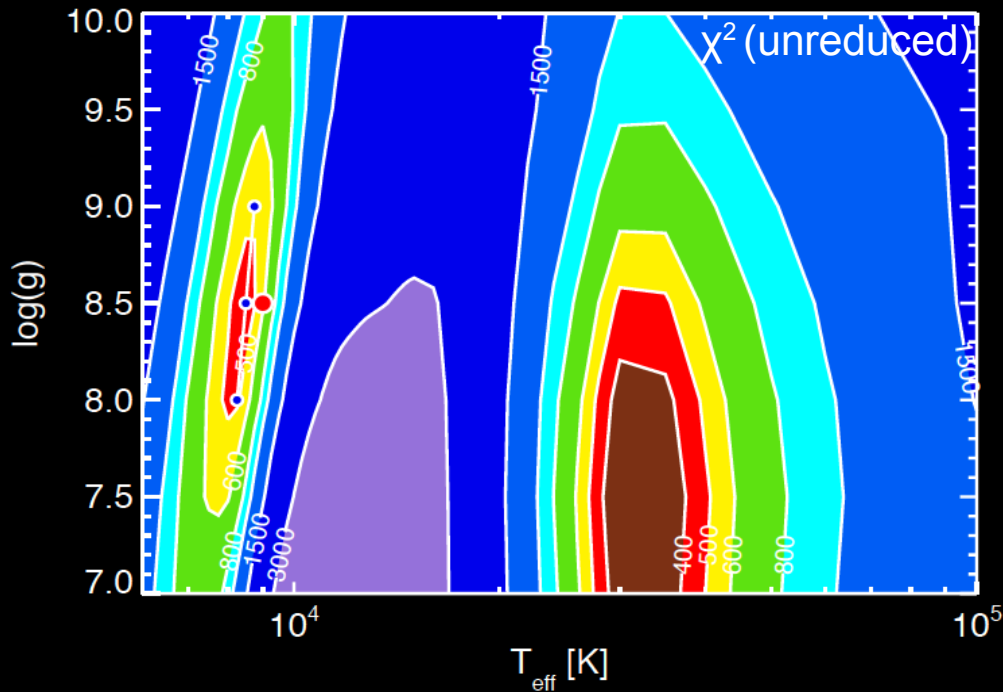
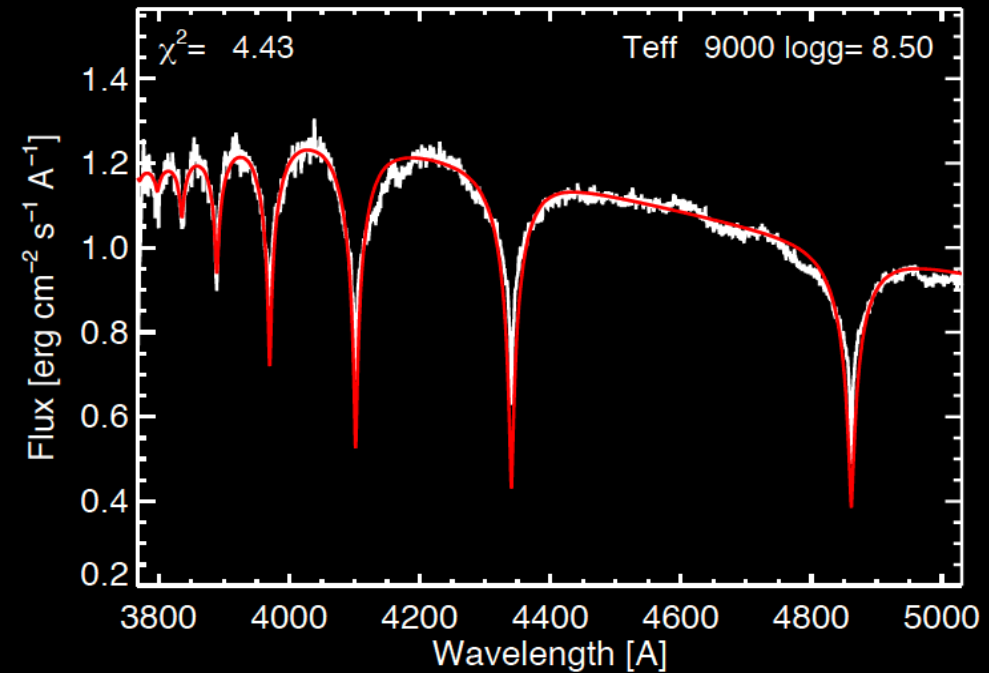


- Follow-up observations: APO ARC 3.5m telescope on 02/2009.
- RV curve is well fit by a circular orbit with  $P = 4.5550 \pm 0.0007$  hr;  $K_A = 322.7 \pm 6.3$  km s<sup>-1</sup>.
- System must be tight and/or have massive components.

# Follow-up of SDSS 1257+5428: Spectrum

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- Co-added APO spectrum has S/N=160.
- $\chi^2$  statistic has two minima, but hot solutions are ruled out by the SDSS photometry.
- Best model:  $T_{\text{eff}}=9,000$  K;  $\log(g)=8.5$ , but fit is not very good.



# The companion of SDSS 1257+5428

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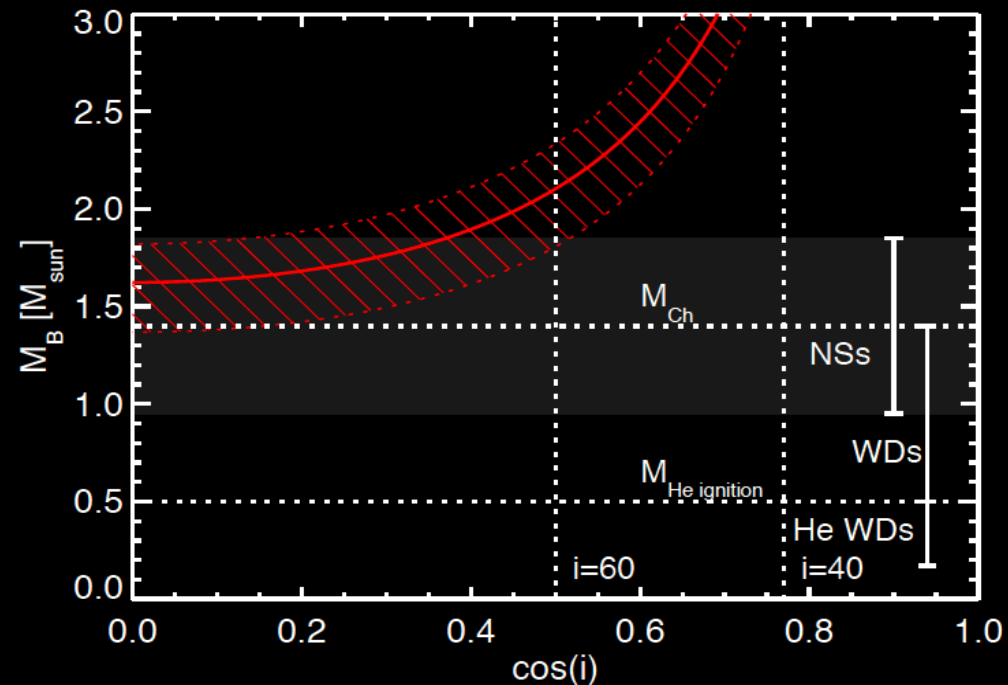
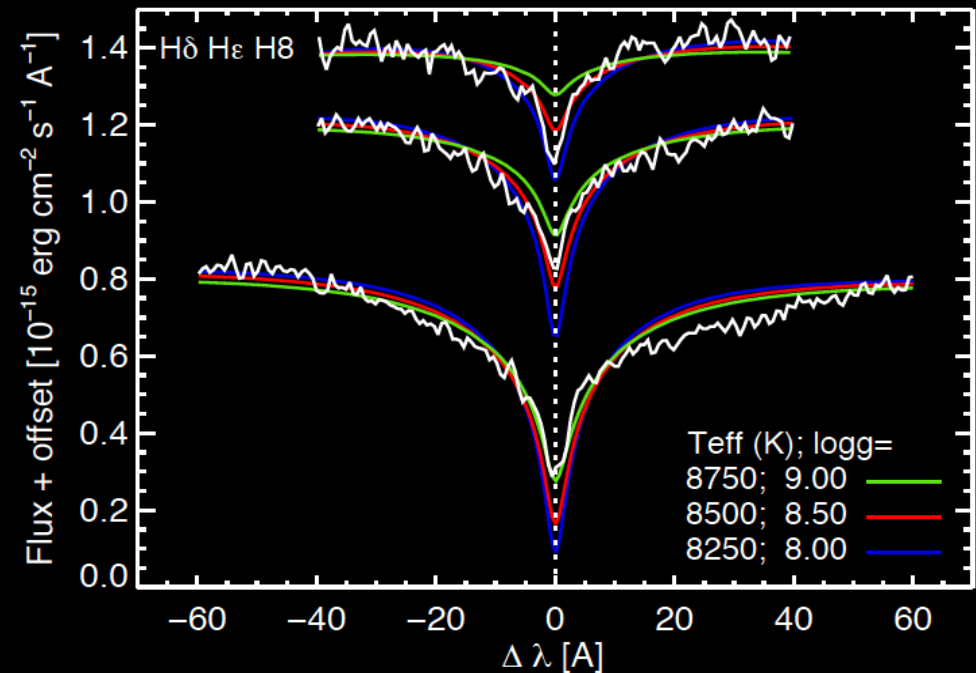
- WD models [Finley et al. 97, ApJ 323, 129] are known to have problems around 9,000 K [Koester et al. 08, arXiv:0812.0491]. We can make a conservative mass estimate from high-order Balmer lines:

$$M_A = 0.92 \pm 0.32 M_{\odot}$$

- Together with the orbital parameters, this yields:

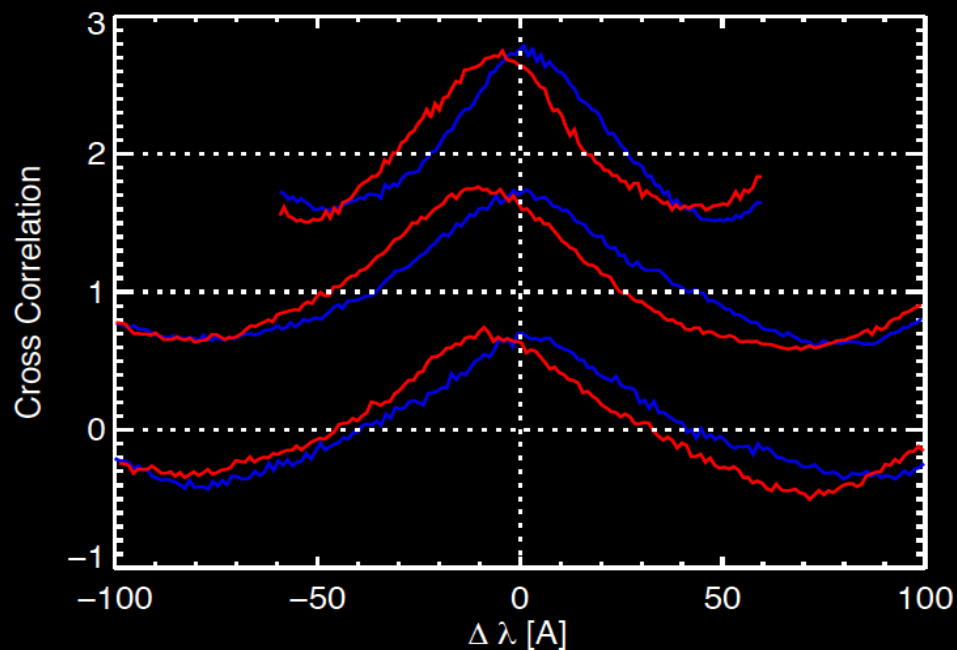
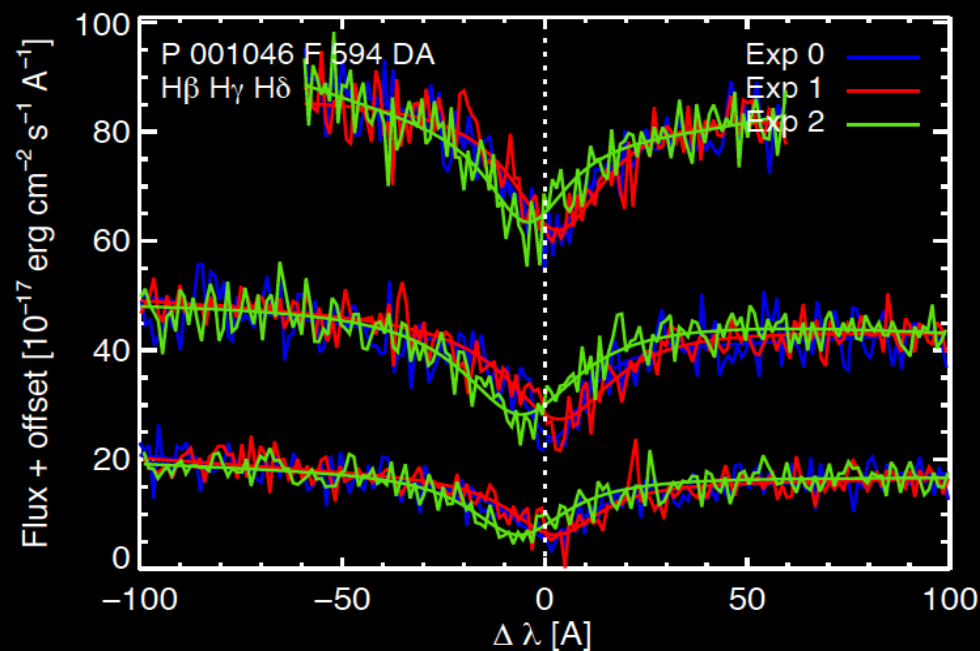
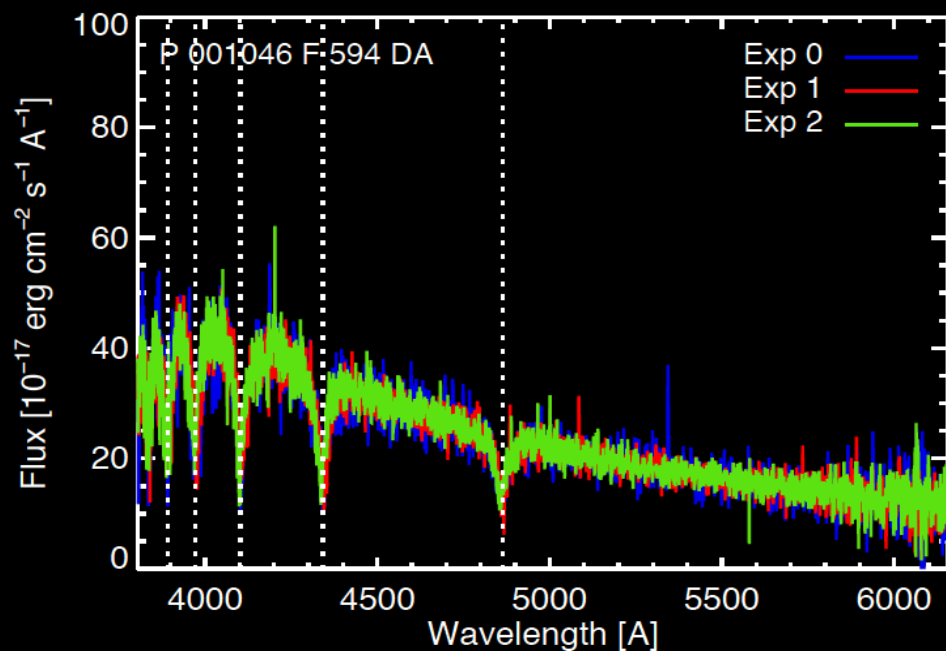
$$M_B \sin(i) = 1.62 \pm 0.25 M_{\odot}$$

- **The companion is too massive to be another WD**  $\Rightarrow$  probably a **neutron star or black hole**. At  $29 \leq D \leq 58$  pc, it might be the closest stellar remnant of a SN explosion.
- More details: Badenes et al. 09, ApJ submitted.



# SDSS 1436+5010: A Short Period DDWD

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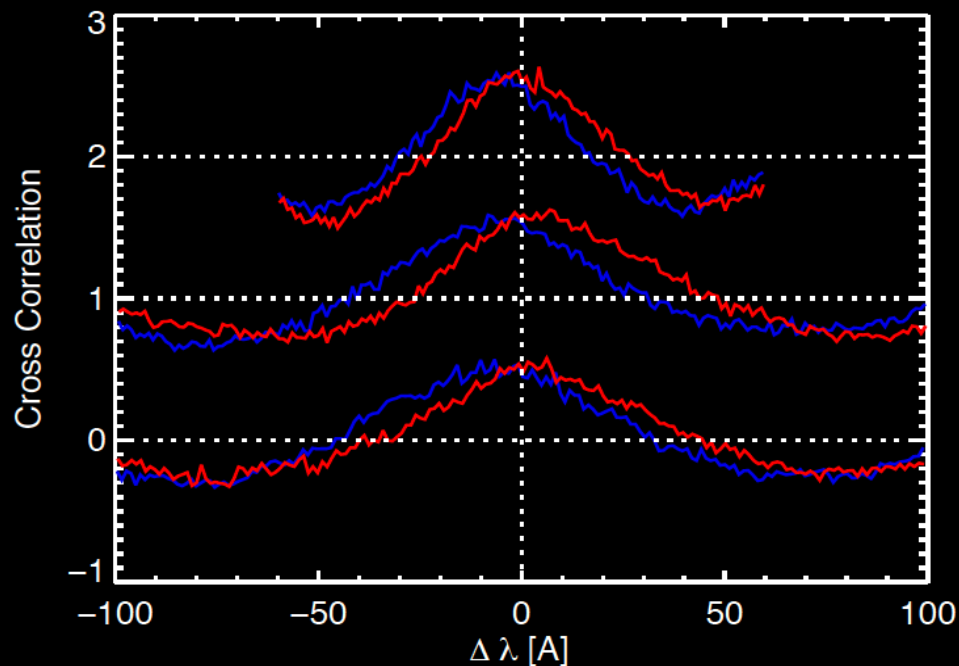
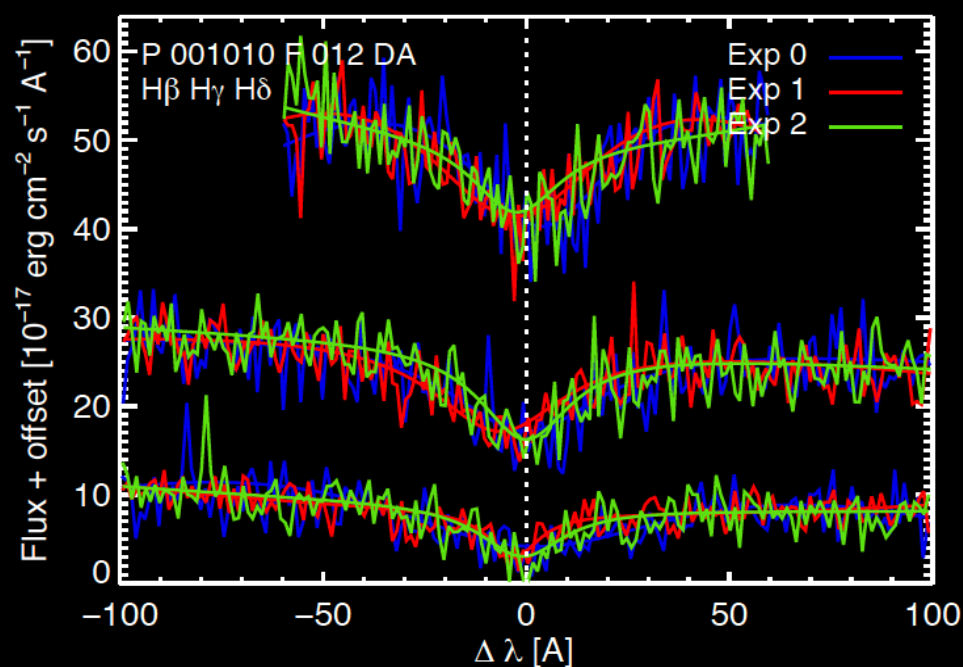
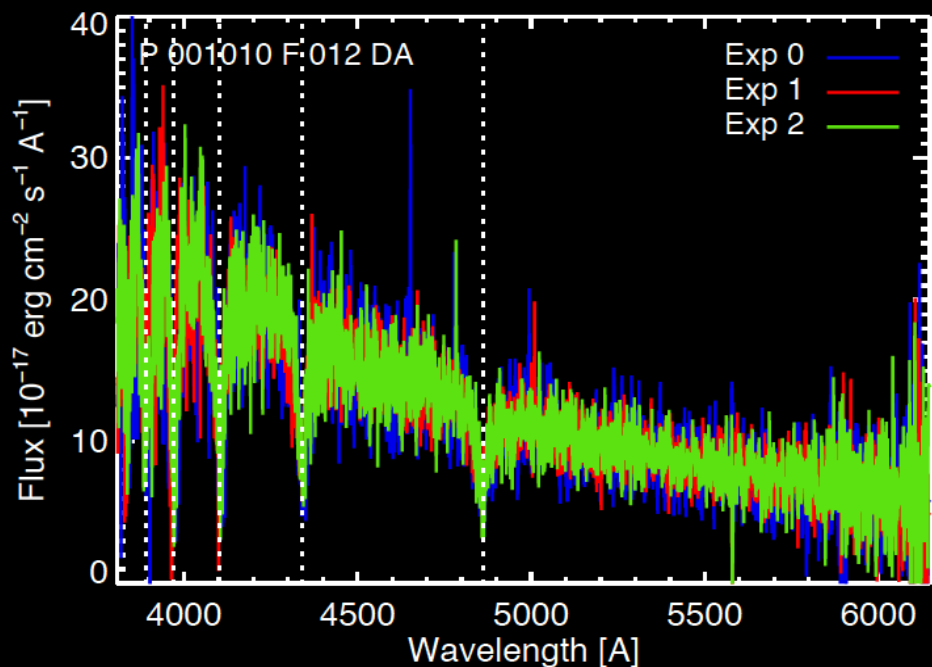


P 001046 F 594 DA  
SDSS\_J143633.29+501026.8  
gMag=18.23 SNR=17.64 Teff= 16993. logg=6.58  
nExposures= 3  $\Delta t$  [hr]=  
0.29333 0.37917

- Classified as DA by E06;  $M_g=18.2$ .
- RV shifts can be detected between consecutive SDSS exposures!

# SDSS 1053+5200: A Short Period DDWD

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P 001010 F 012 DA  
SDSS\_J105353.89+520031.0  
gMag=18.93 SNR=10.67 Teff= 15399. logg=6.28  
nExposures= 3  $\Delta t$  [hr]=  
0.29639 0.35333

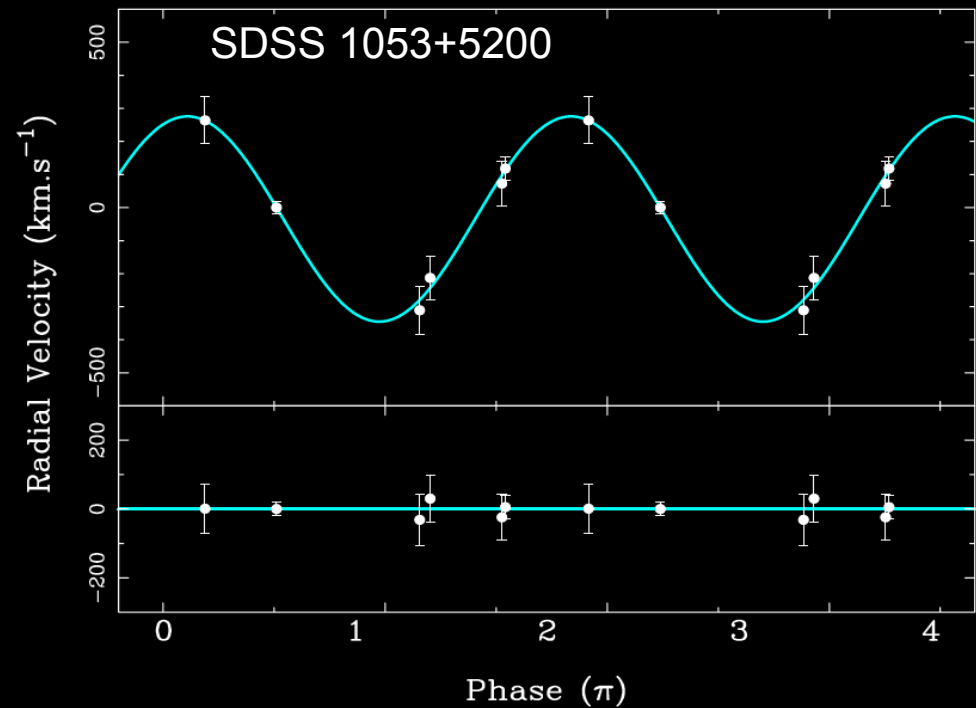
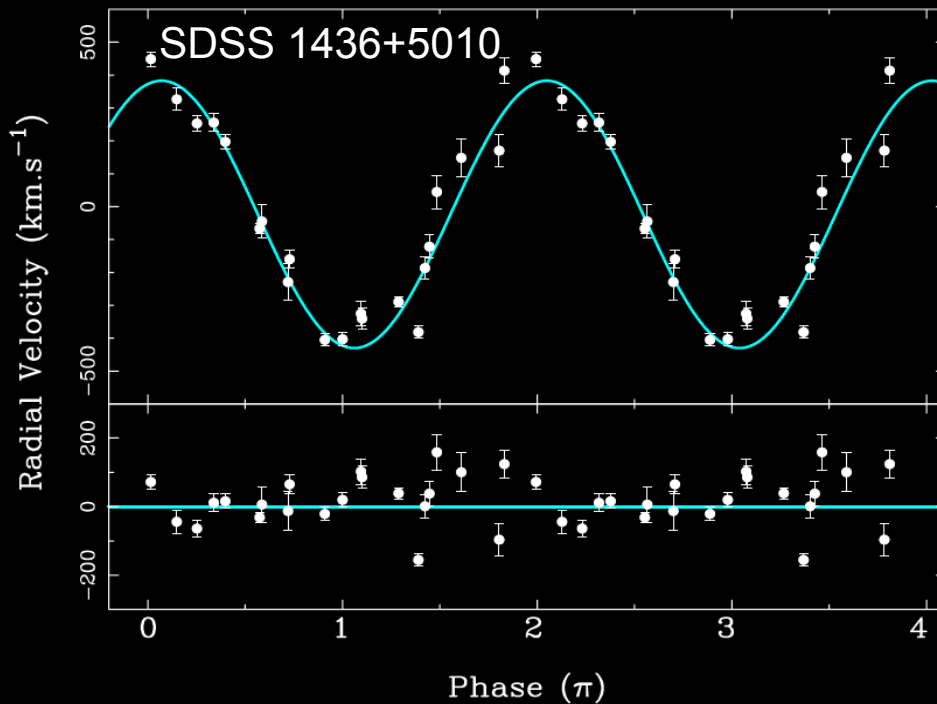
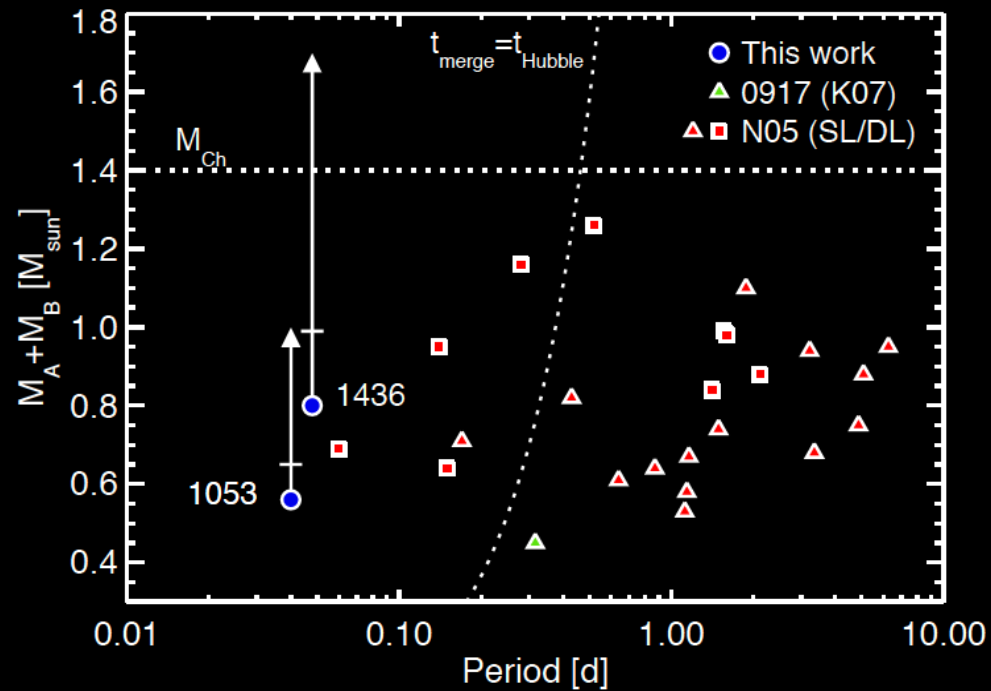
- Classified as DA by E06;  $M_g=18.9$ .
- RV shifts can be detected between consecutive SDSS exposures!



# The Two Shortest Period DDWDs

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- SDSS 1436+5010 and 1053+5200 are the two detached DDWDs with the shortest periods known (1.15 and 0.96 hr). Their potential binarity had been noted previously from their low masses ( $\sim 0.19 M_{\odot}$ ) [Kilic et al. 07, ApJ 660, 1451].
- More details: Mullally et al. 09, in prep. (see poster outside).

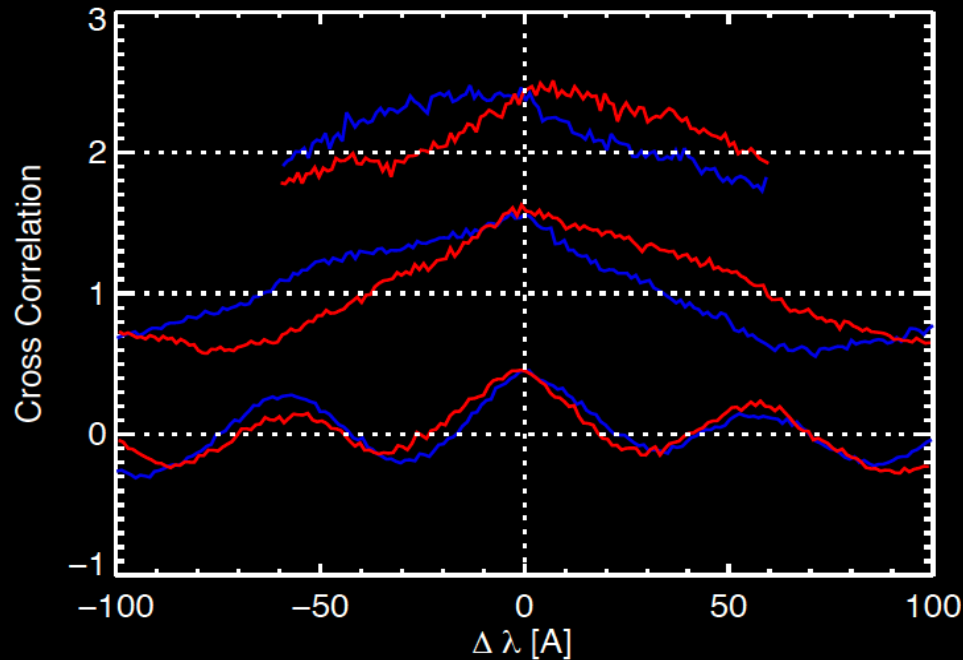
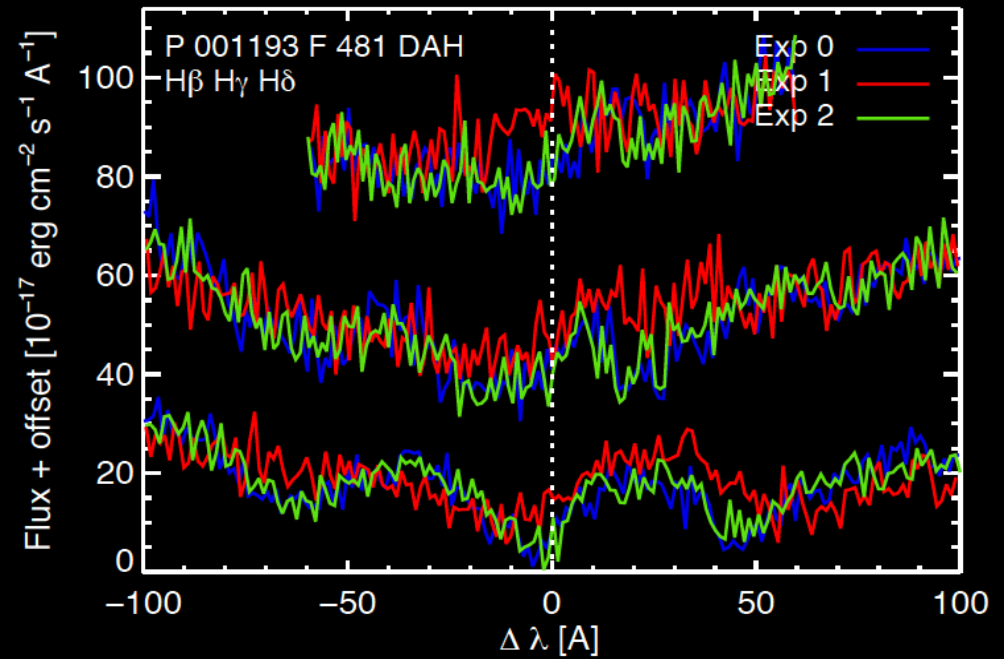
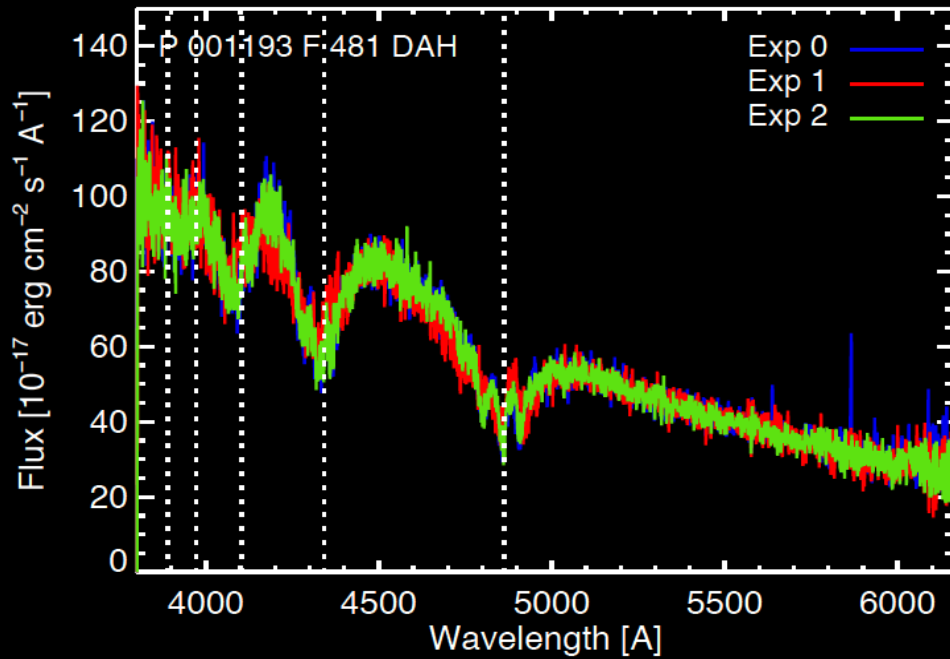


- **SWARMS** complements and improves on the **SPY** survey [Napiwotzki et al. 01, Ast. Nach. 322, 411]. No control over original observations  $\Rightarrow$  luck is involved and completeness is hard to establish.
- Results so far: Closest NS/BH (?); Two shortest period DDWDs. Important theoretical implications for the theory of binary systems. We anticipate more exciting discoveries, so stay tuned!
- Great prospects for time resolved spectroscopy of stellar spectra in SDSS [Pourbaix et al. 05, A&A 444, 643].

	<b>SPY</b>	<b>SWARMS</b>
Location	S (Paranal, Chile)	N (APO, NM)
$N_{\text{objects}}$	$\sim 1,000$	$\sim 10,000$ (DR4 alone)
Resolution	18,500 ( $\sim 2 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ )	1,800 ( $\sim 120 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ w/cc)
Limiting mag.	$B \leq 16.5$	$g \leq 19$
Best suited for	Systematic study of DDWDs	Finding pre-mergers and SN Ia progenitors

# A Variable Magnetic WD

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P 001193 F 481 DAH  
SDSS\_J091437.35+054453.2  
gMag=17.33 SNR=29.20  $T_{\text{eff}}= 26766$ .  $\log g=9.00$   
nExposures= 3  $\Delta t$  [hr]=  
46.33361 0.38250

# A Flaring M Star Around a WD

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