

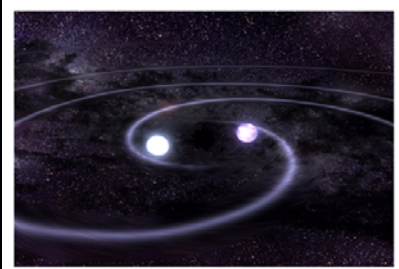
Delay times for SNe Ia

Andy Howell

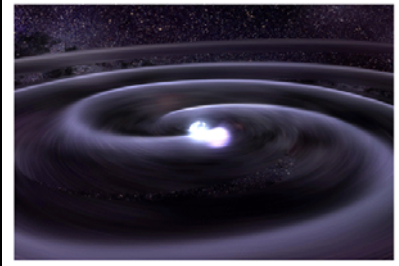
University of Toronto & KITP

and the Supernova Legacy Survey (SNLS)

Progenitors: need a clock!

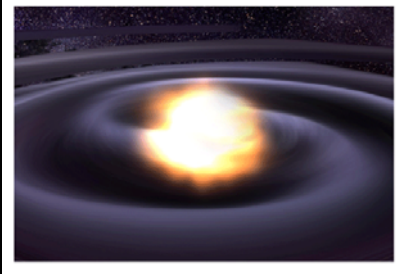


Different progenitor scenarios predict different time delays for SNe Ia after star formation



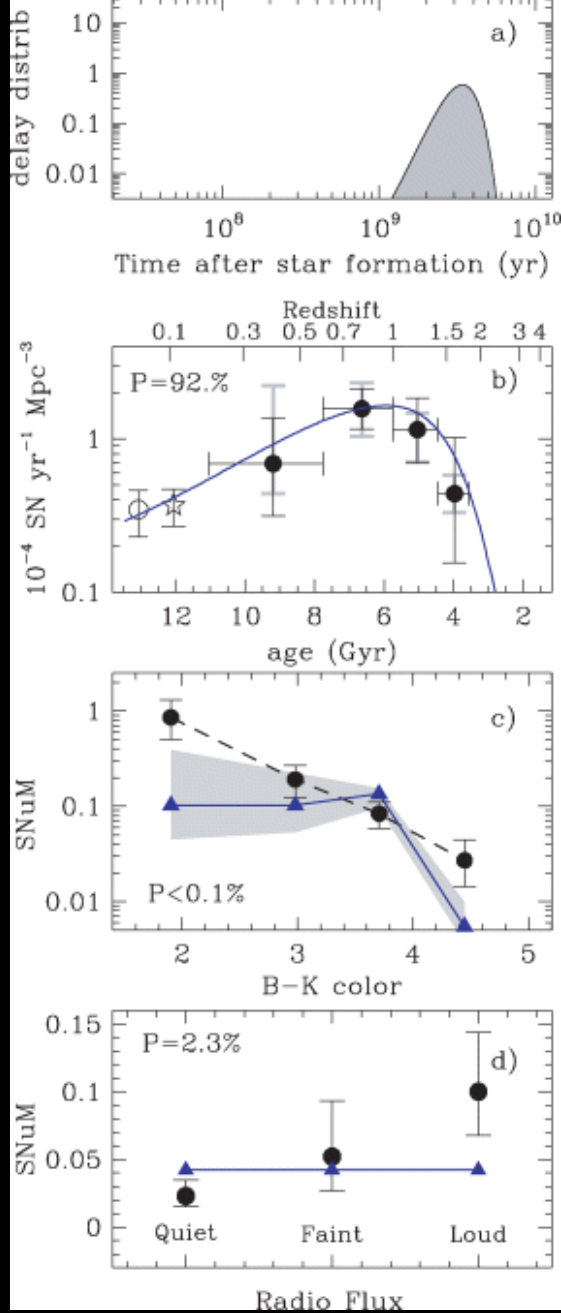
Measure Ia rate as function of z , compare to cosmic SFR vs. z , work out delay time

or

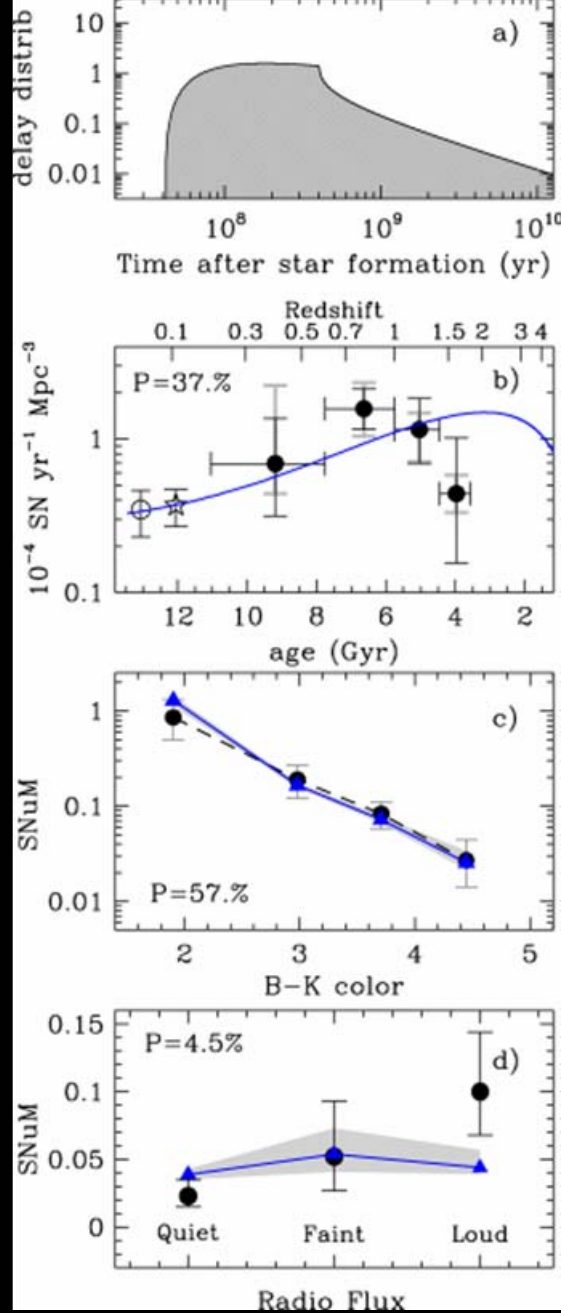


Measure Ia rate as function of galaxy type

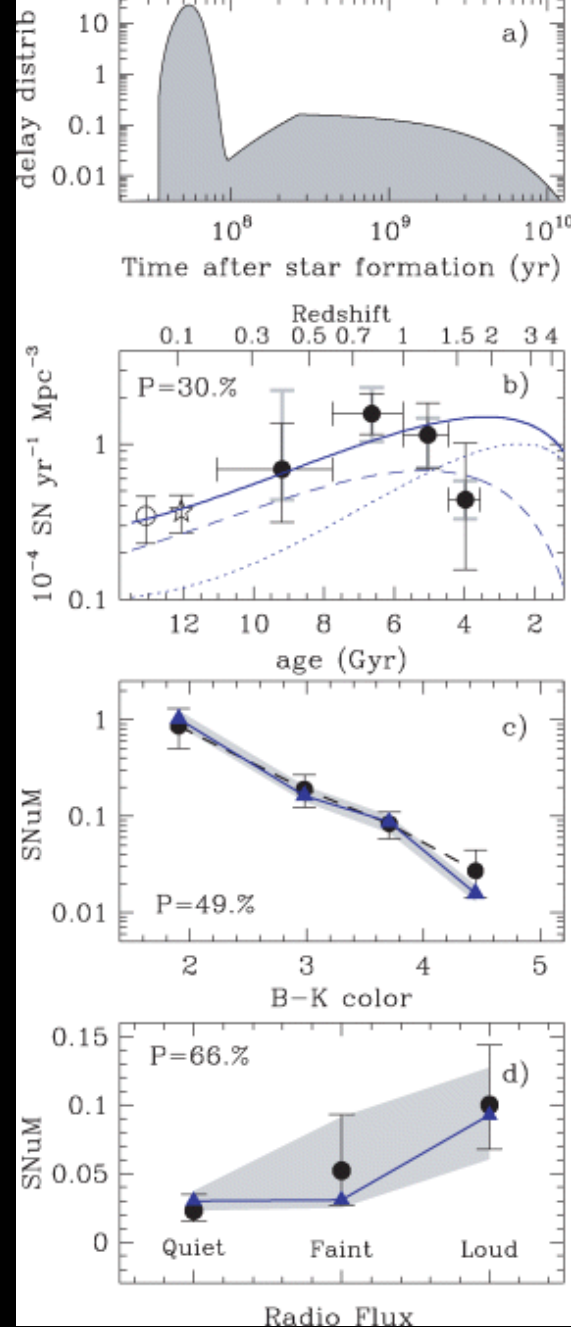




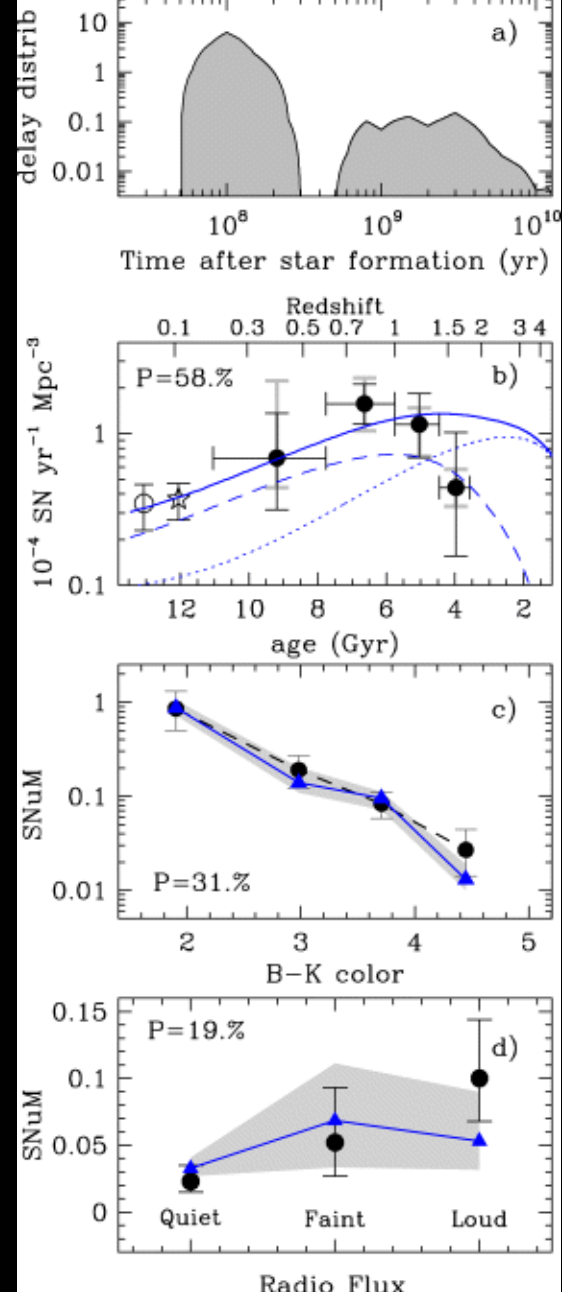
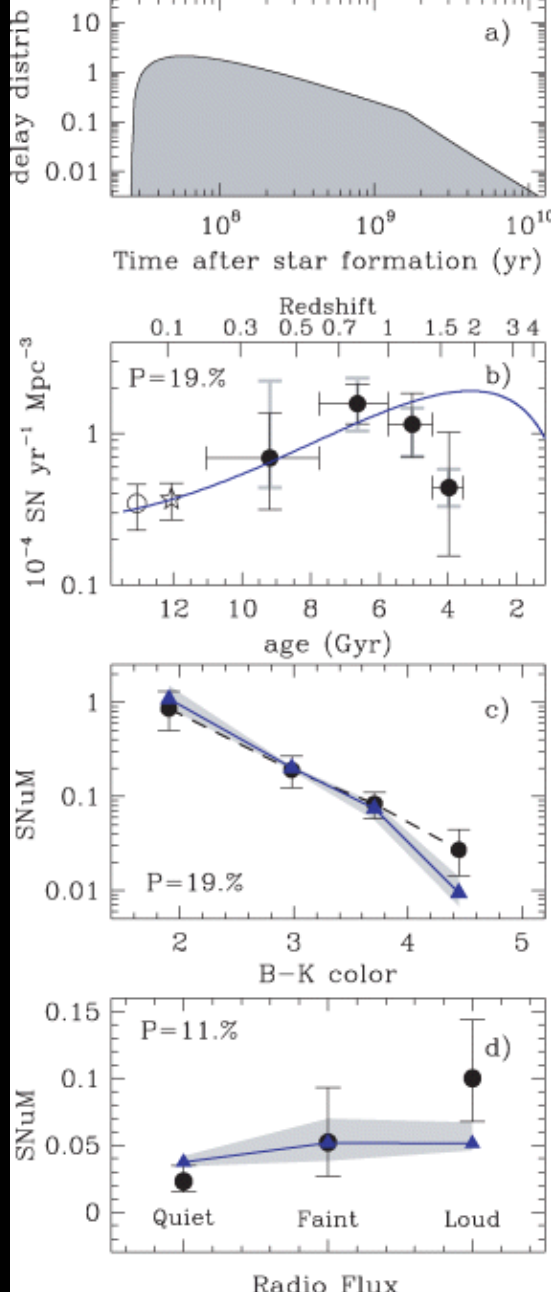
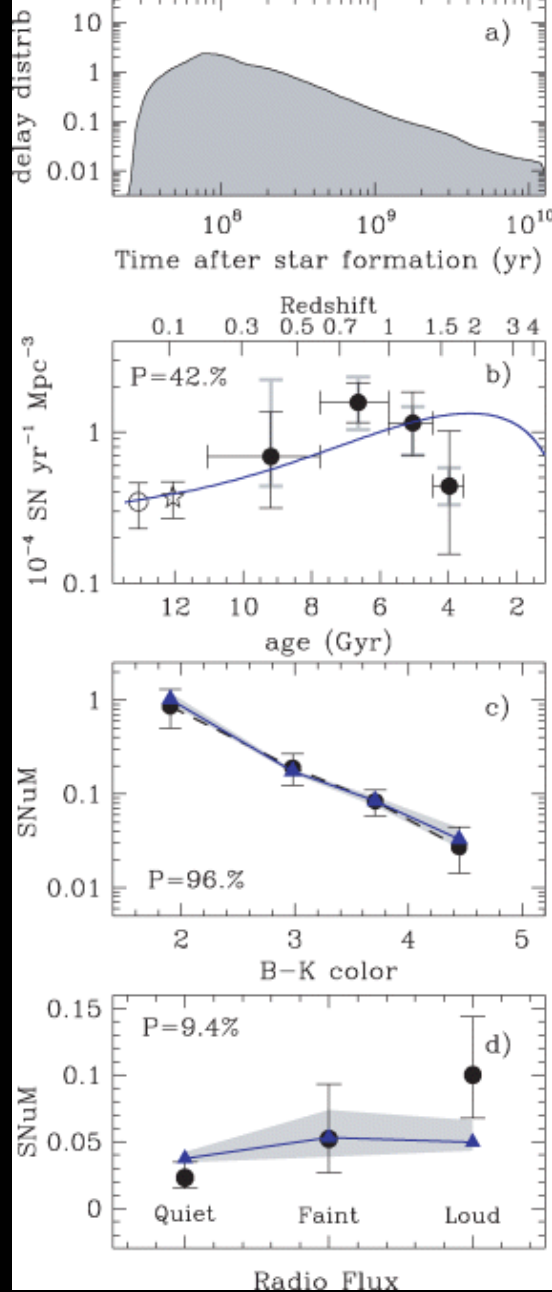
Strolger



**Greggio 2005
Theory - wide DD**



Mannucci



Yungelson & Livio 2000
Theory -- DD w/ Ch mass

Matteucci & Recchi 2001
Theory -- SD

Belczynski et al. 2005
Theory SD w/ low CE eff

Scannapieco & Bildsten 2005 vs. Mannucci 2006

Scannapieco & Bildsten
2005:

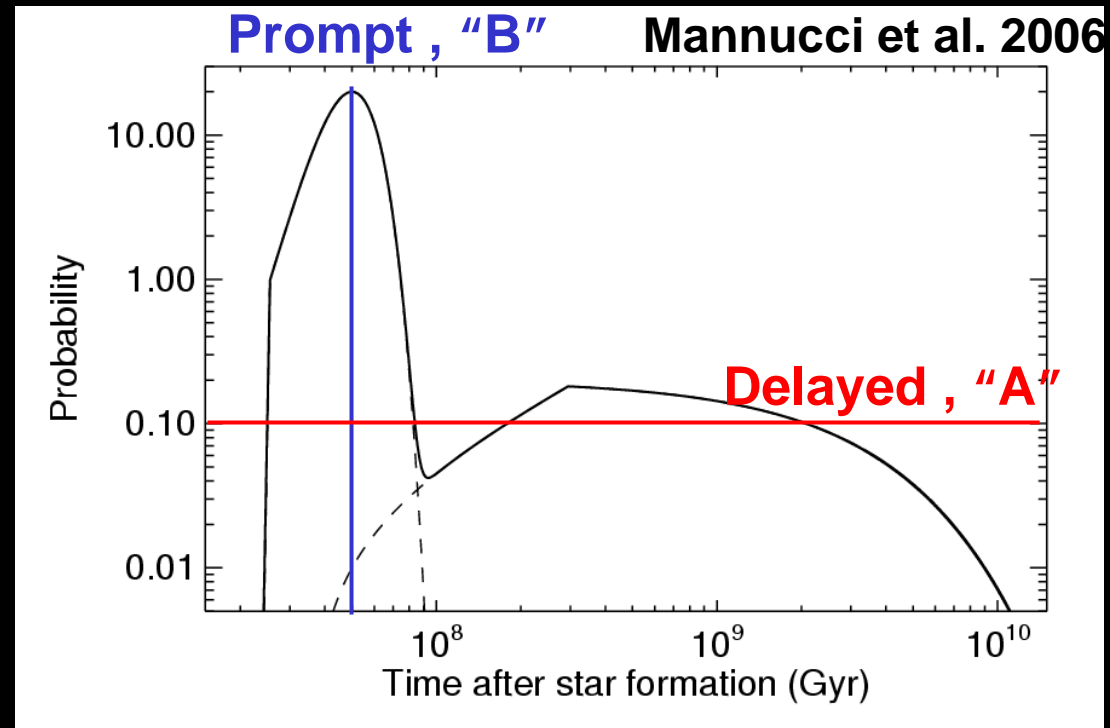
$$\text{SNR} = A * \text{Mass} + B * \text{SFR}$$

Benefits:

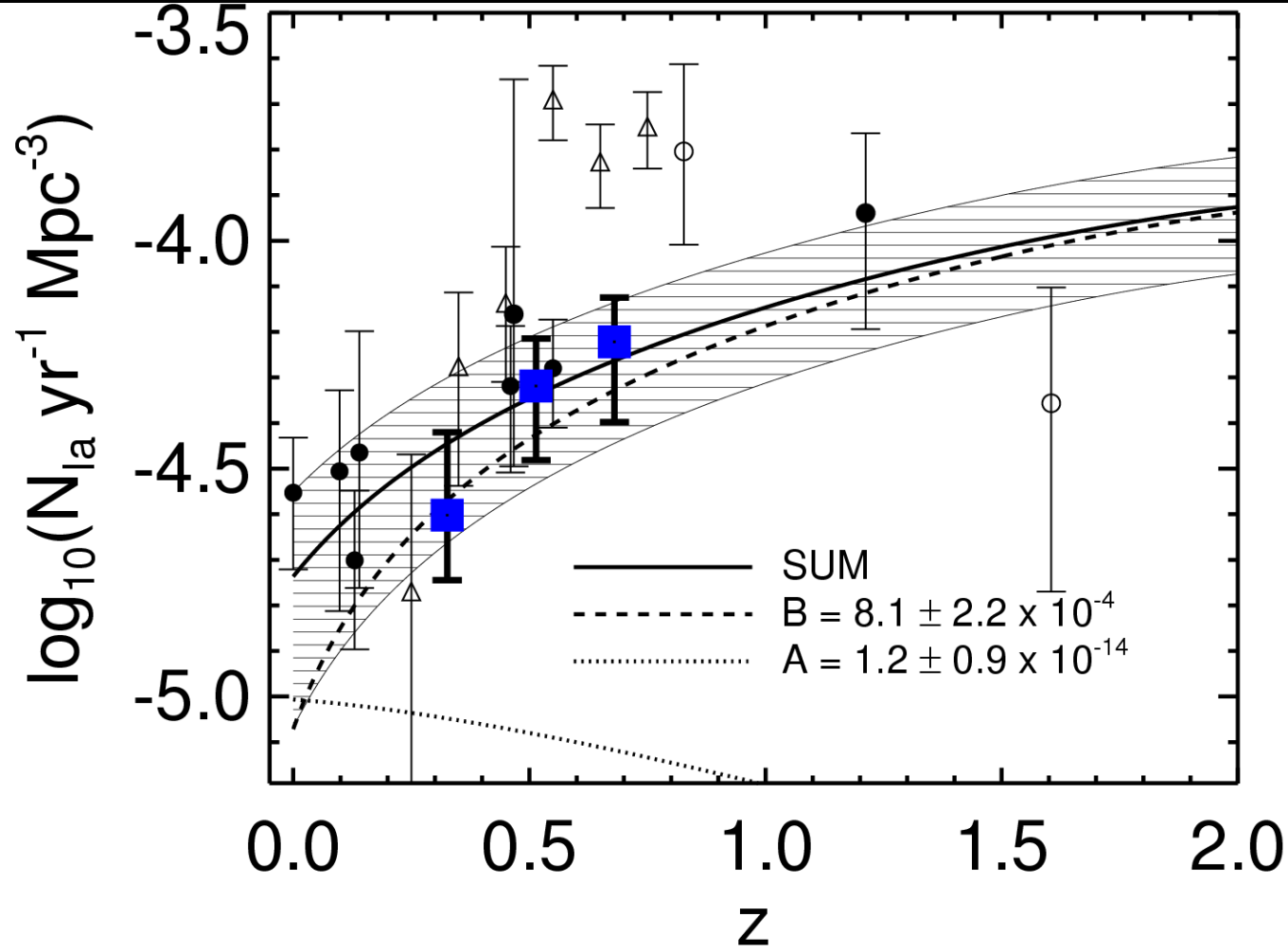
- Simple – avoids arbitrary DTD assumptions
- A and B can be determined from observations in two ways (Mannucci just assumes 50% prompt, 50% delayed)

Drawbacks:

- Too simple? SNR at 10^{10} yr the same as at 10^9 yr.
- Could come to wrong conclusion if distribution is



Neill et al. 2007



Open circles are photometrically typed.

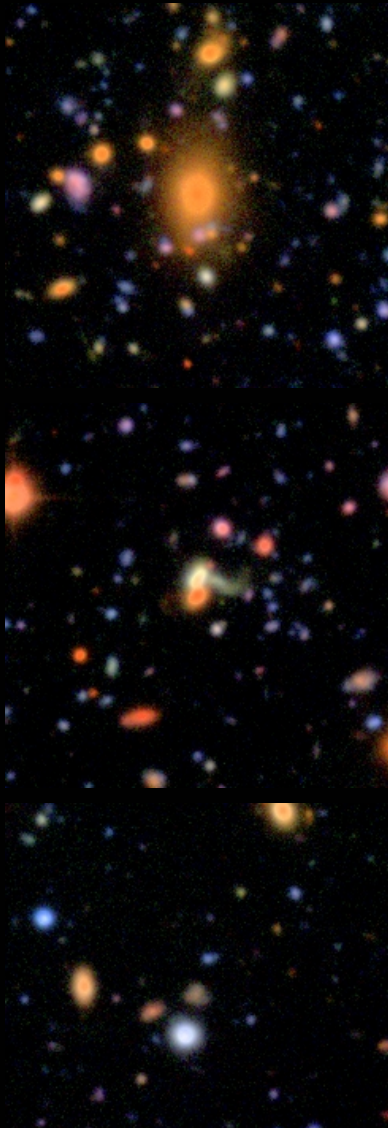
Optical Typing of SNe Ia hosts

Sullivan et al. 2006

CFHT u*g'r'i'z' imaging

Fit PEGASE 2 galaxy models

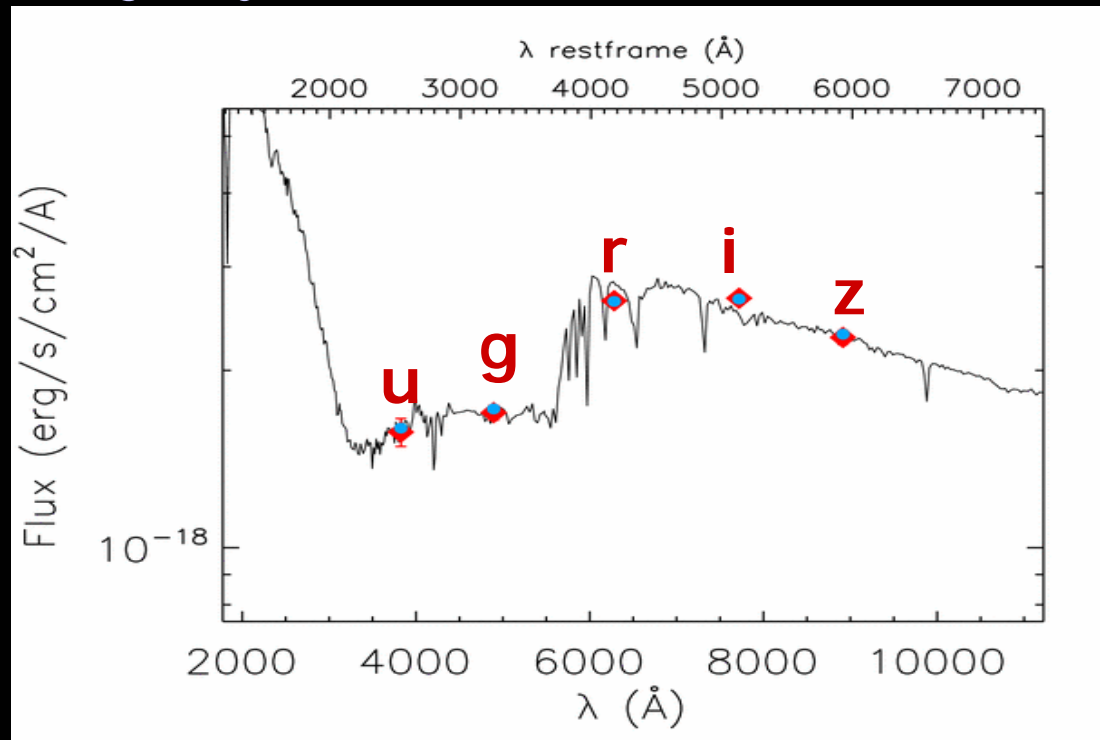
Estimate recent star formation rate, total mass of host galaxy



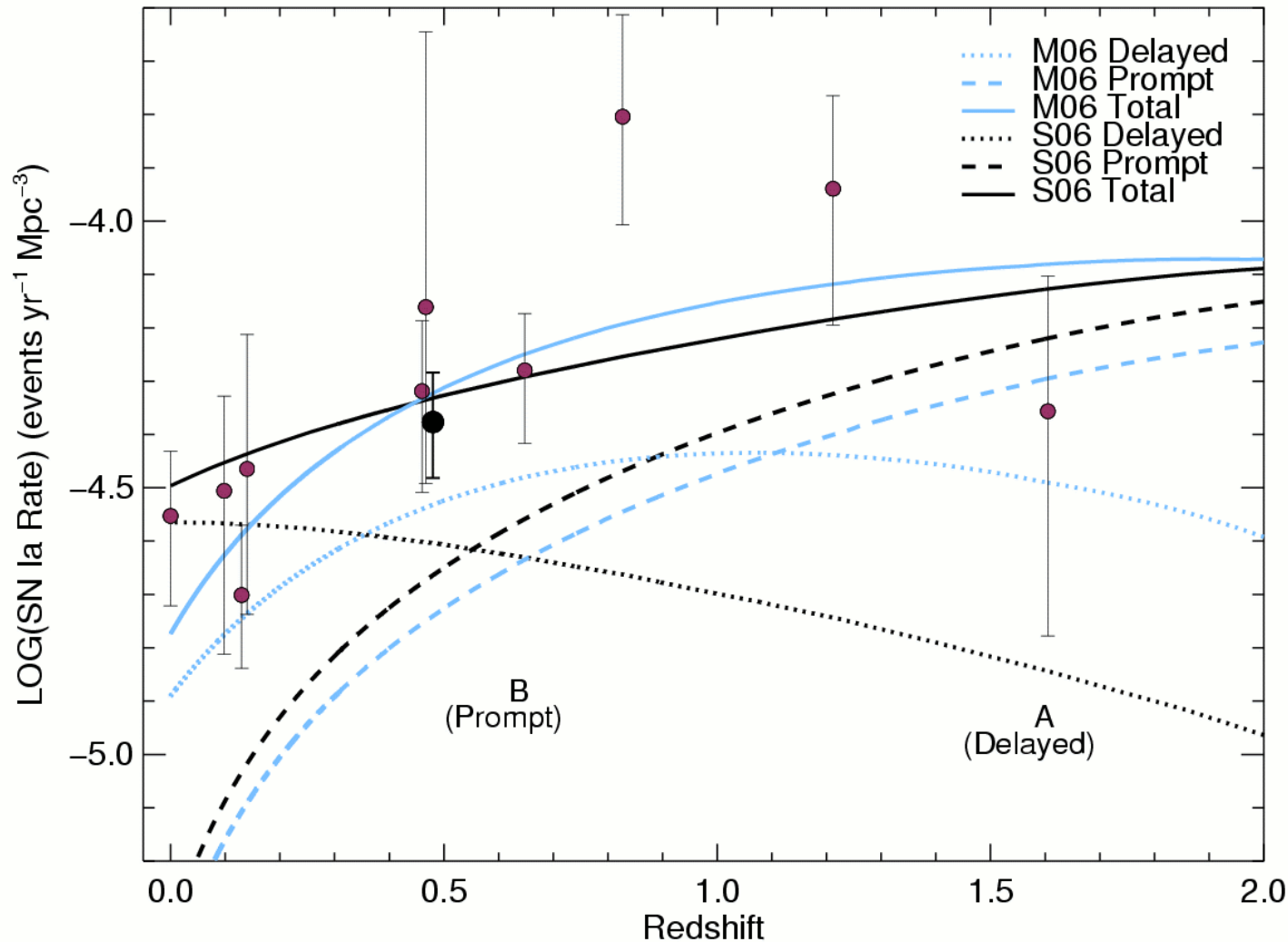
Passive

Star forming

Starbursting



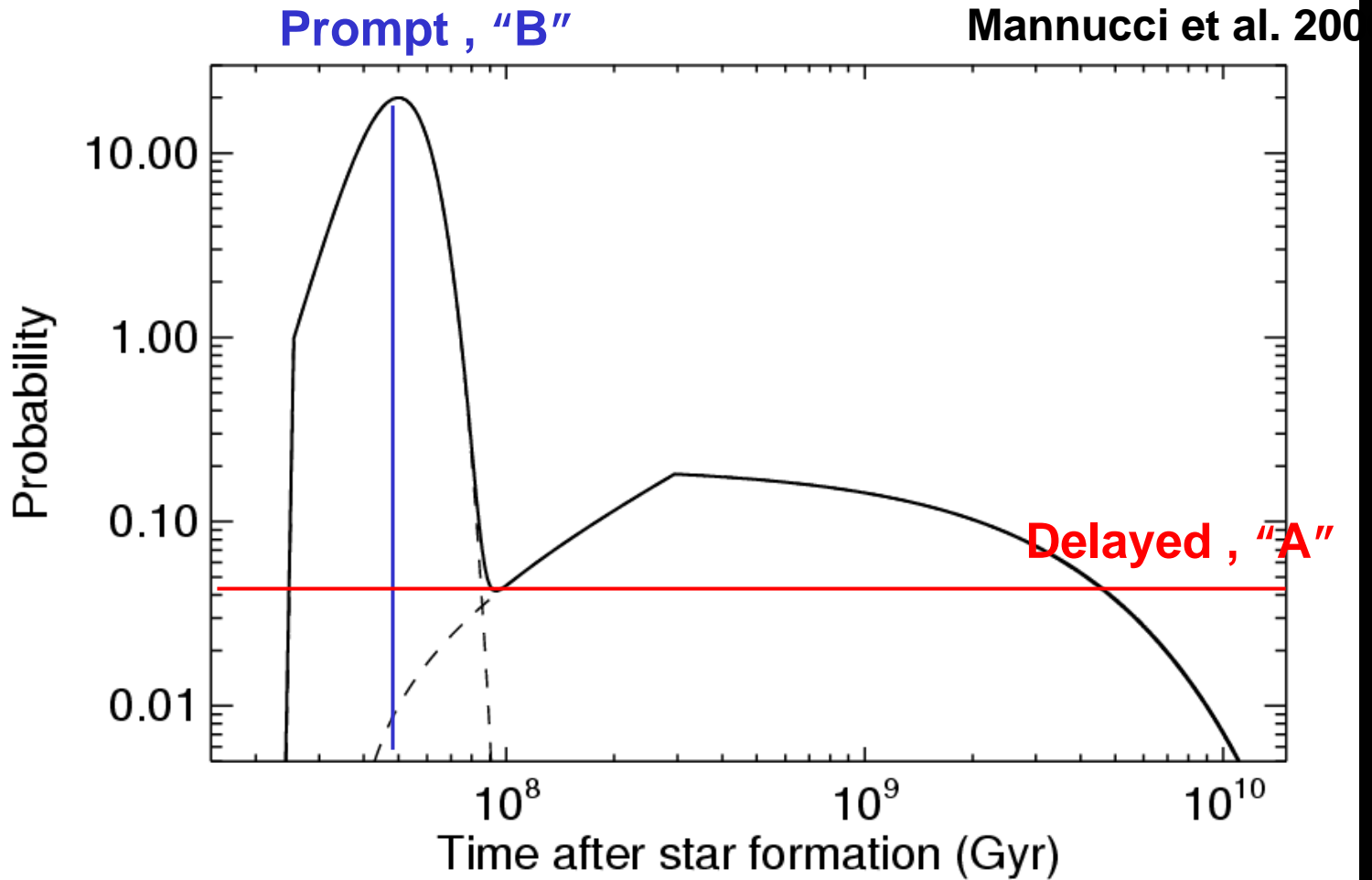
SN Rates vs. Redshift



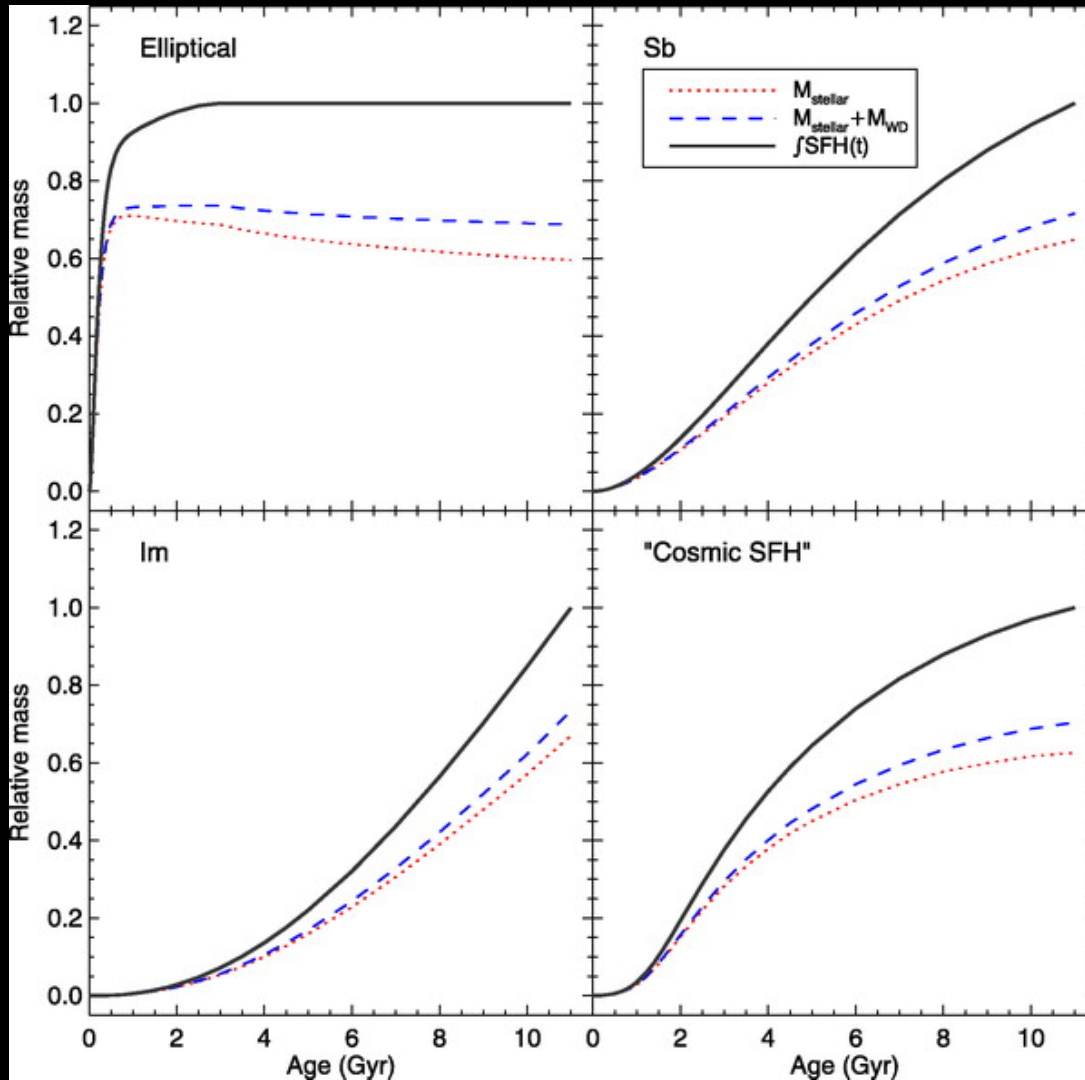
Adopt
cosmic star
formation
history from
Hopkins &
Beacom
2006

Predict
relative
contribution
from each
component
vs. redshift
for
Mannucci
and Sullivan
models

Scannapieco & Bildsten 2005 vs. Mannucci 2006



Which A and B?



S&B 2005, Neill et al. A and B are *total* masses integrated from SFH (no mass loss)

Sullivan et al. 2006: A and B are relative to current galaxy *stellar* mass

Conclusions

- All methods have drawbacks:
 - Arbitrary DTD like Mannucci has timescale so prompt and delayed rates can't easily be determined from galaxy models
 - A+B overpredicts A component at low-z because it has no timescale
 - Getting DTD from rate vs. z relies on uncertain rates, especially high-z data.
- Mind your A's and B's
- Beware of rates from photometric typing