



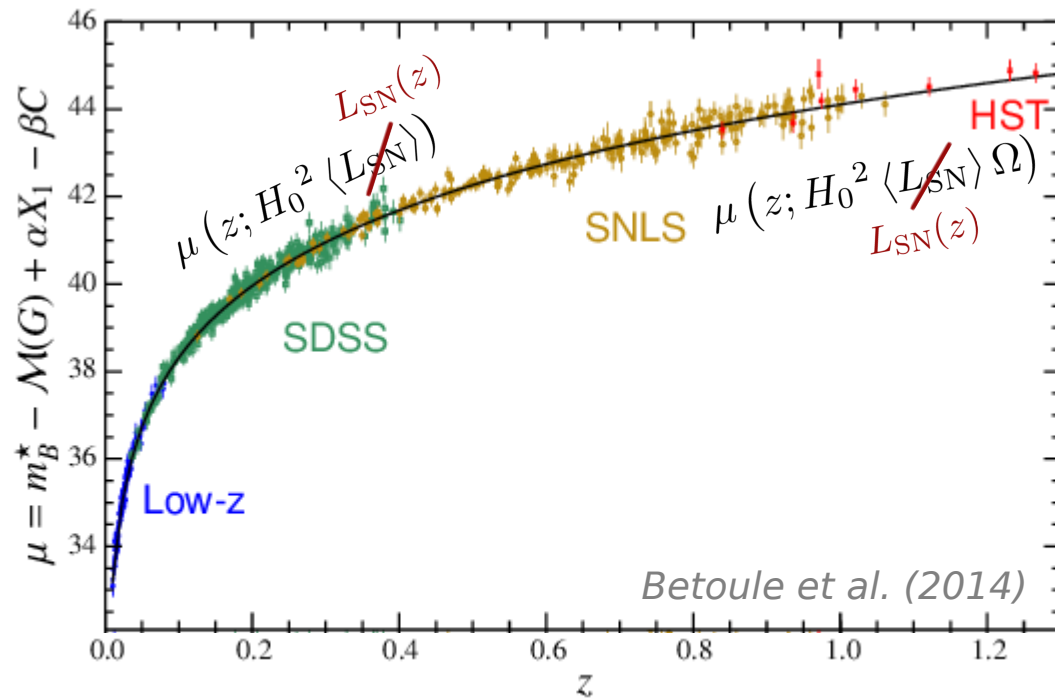
# Redshift evolution of the SN stretch distribution

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PhD student of M. Rigault  
Wednesday, 04 Nov 2020  
LSST France Conference



# Systematic errors

Two sources of variation:

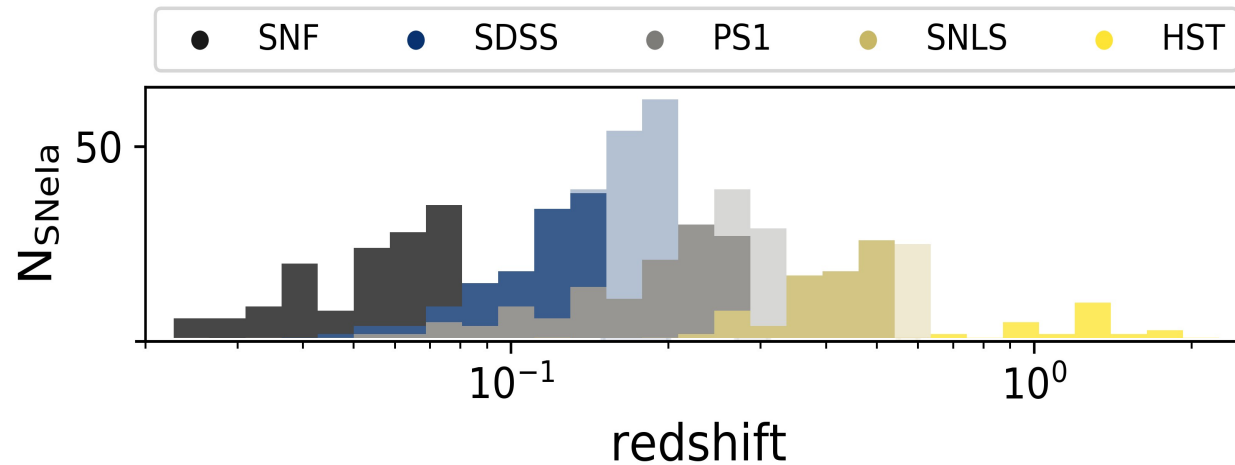
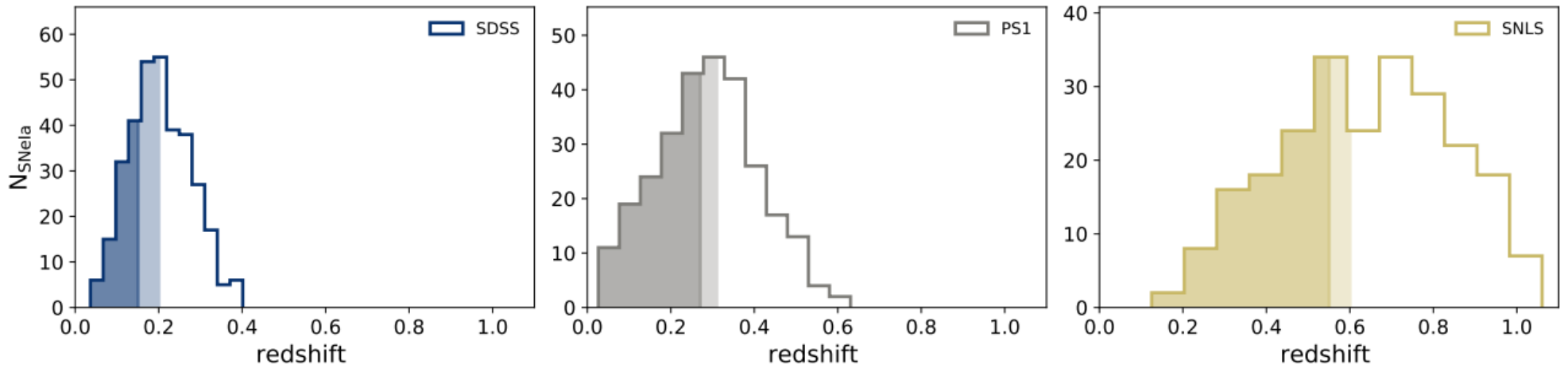


Calibration,  
human limit

Lack of knowledge,  
astrophysical limit

# Complete sample free from selection effects

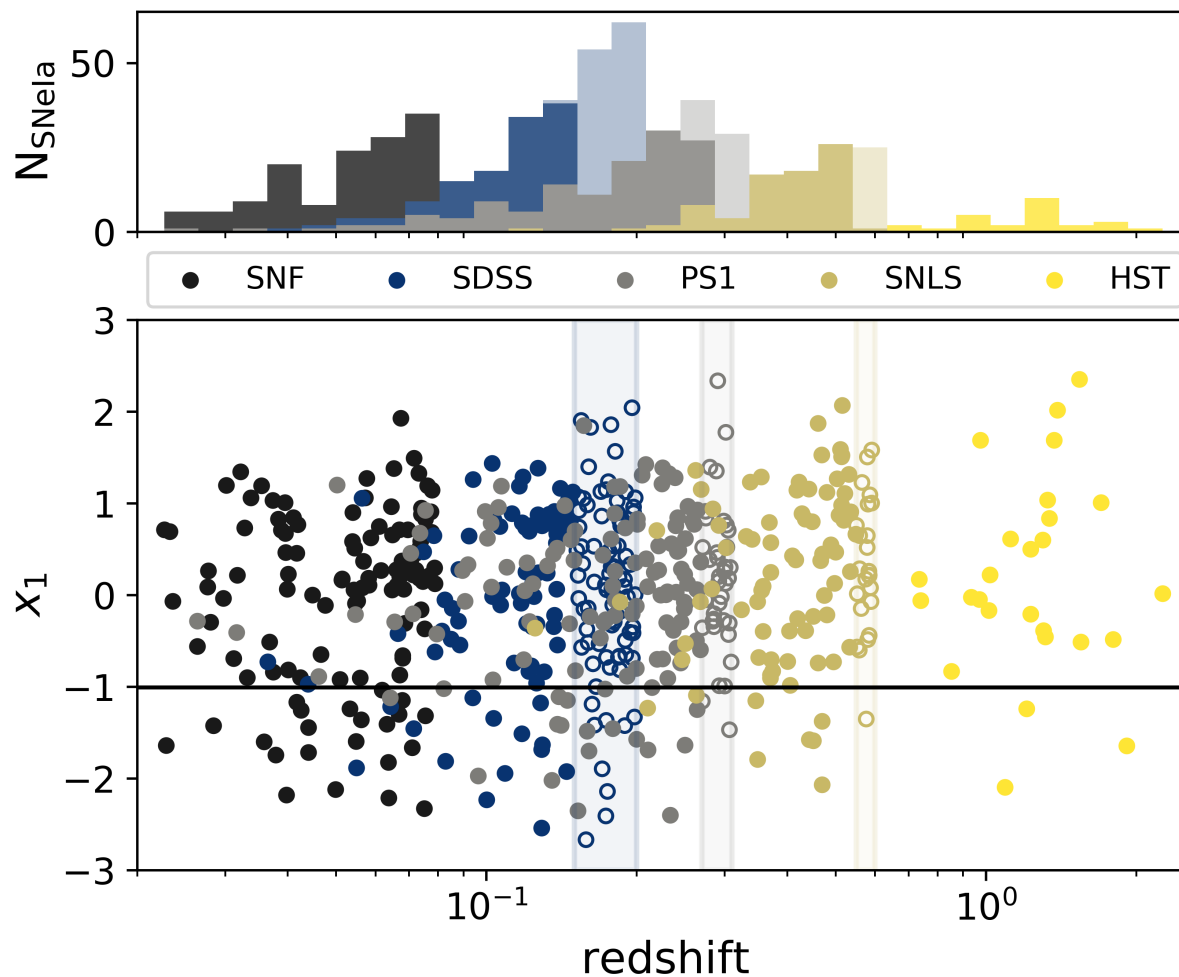
Nicolas et al. (2020)



# Complete sample

free from selection effects

Nicolas et al. (2020)

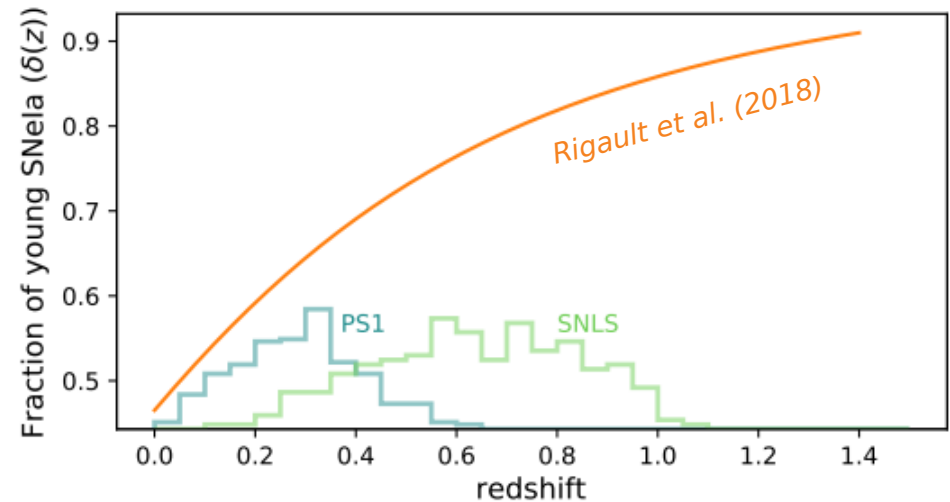
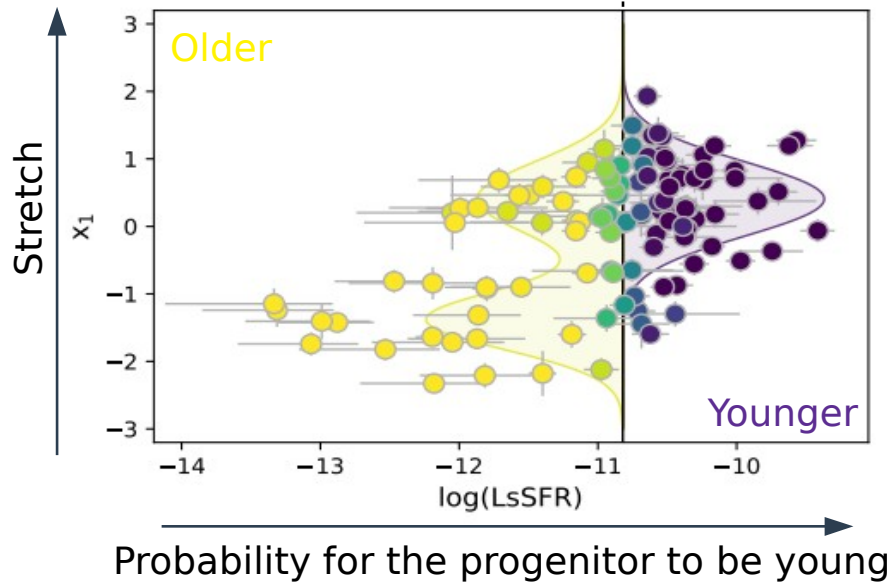


# Why do we expect a stretch evolution?

Nicolas et al. (2020)

$$a \times \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1) + (1 - a) \times \mathcal{N}(\mu_2, \sigma_2)$$

$$\mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1)$$



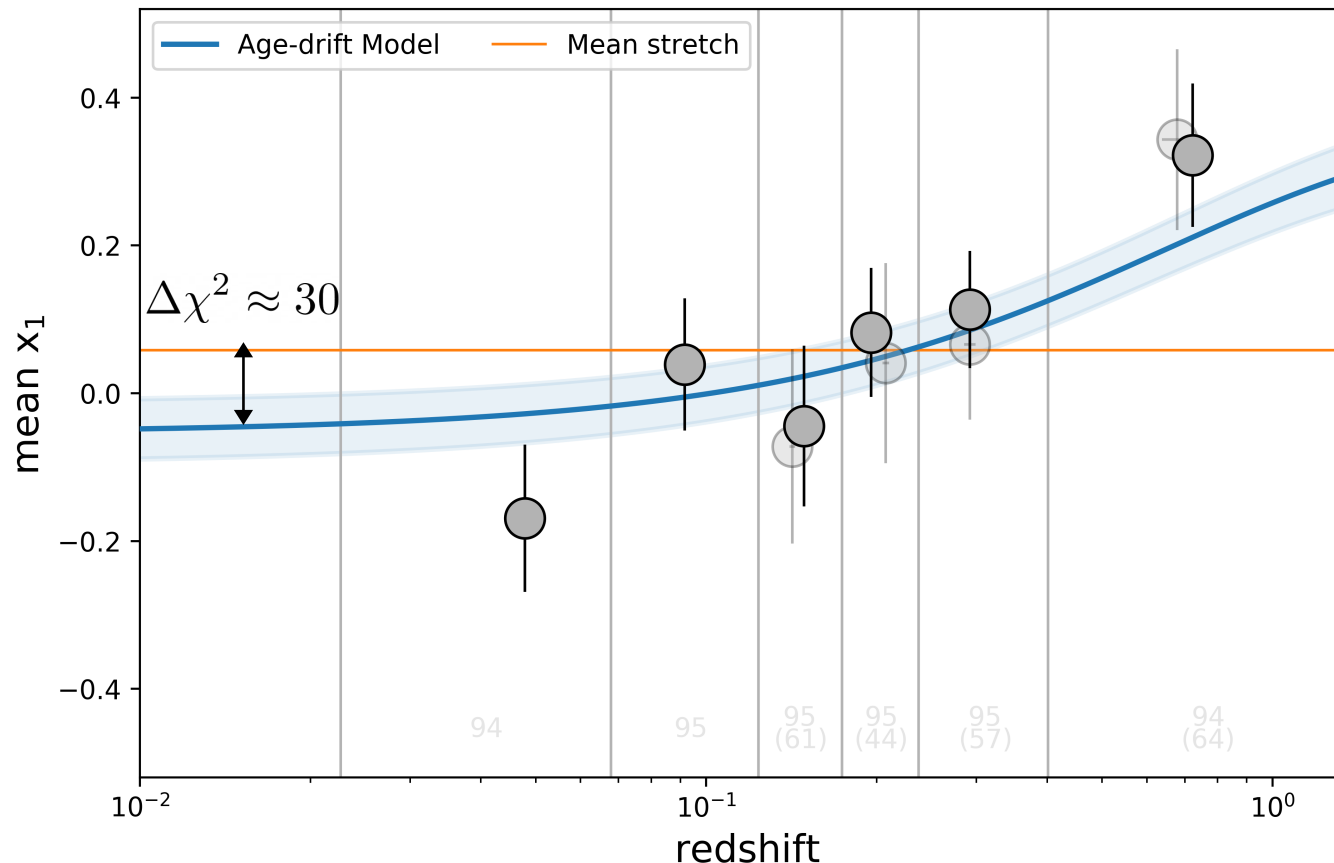
$$\delta(z) = (K^{-1} \times (1 + z)^{-\phi} + 1)^{-1}$$

Rigault et al. (2018),  $K=0.87$ ,  $\phi=2.8$

# Implementation to dataset

Nicolas et al. (2020)

$$\langle X_1(z) \rangle = \delta(z) \times \mu_1 + (1 - \delta(z)) \times (a\mu_1 + (1 - a)\mu_2)$$

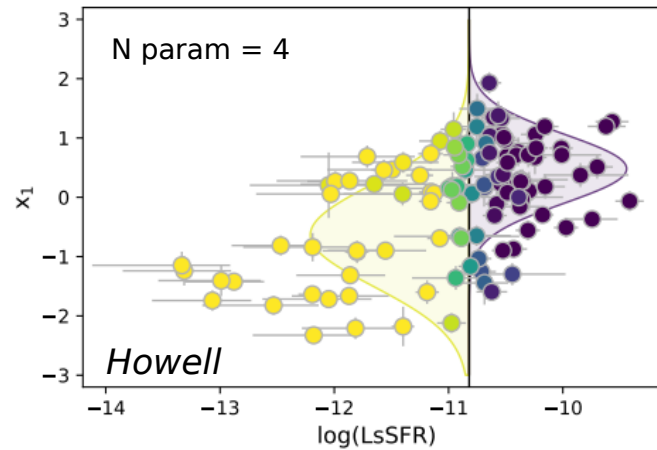
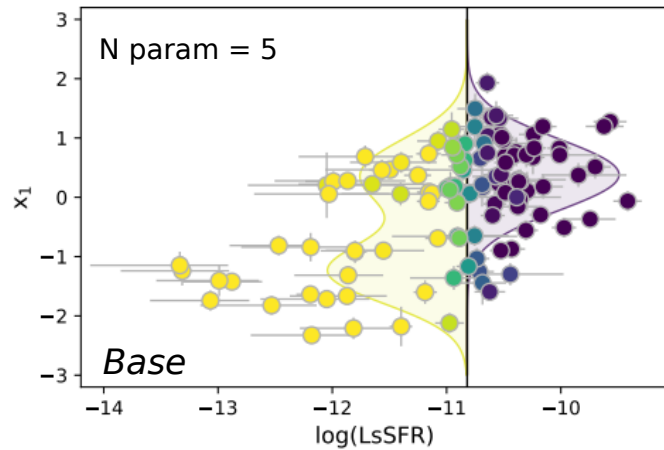


Model fitted on **all** data

# Other models

Nicolas et al. (2020)  
Cf Howell et al. (2007)

Underlying stretch model per age population



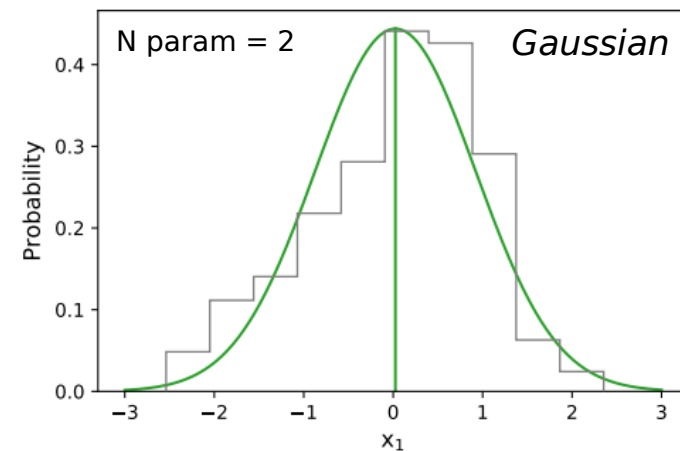
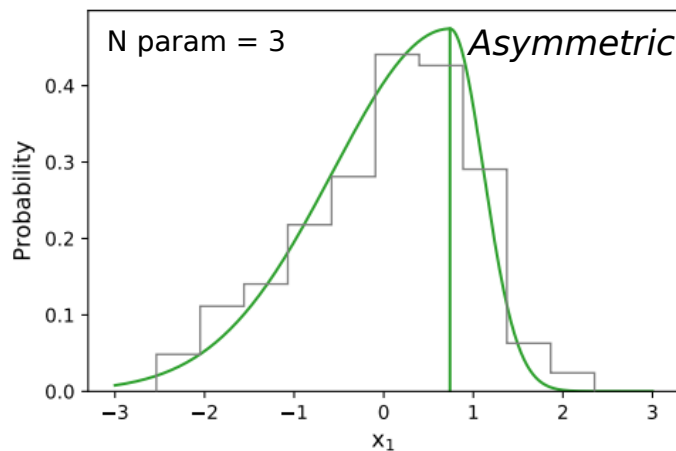
+

Drift

$$\delta(z) = (K^{-1} \times (1+z)^{-\phi} + 1)^{-1}$$

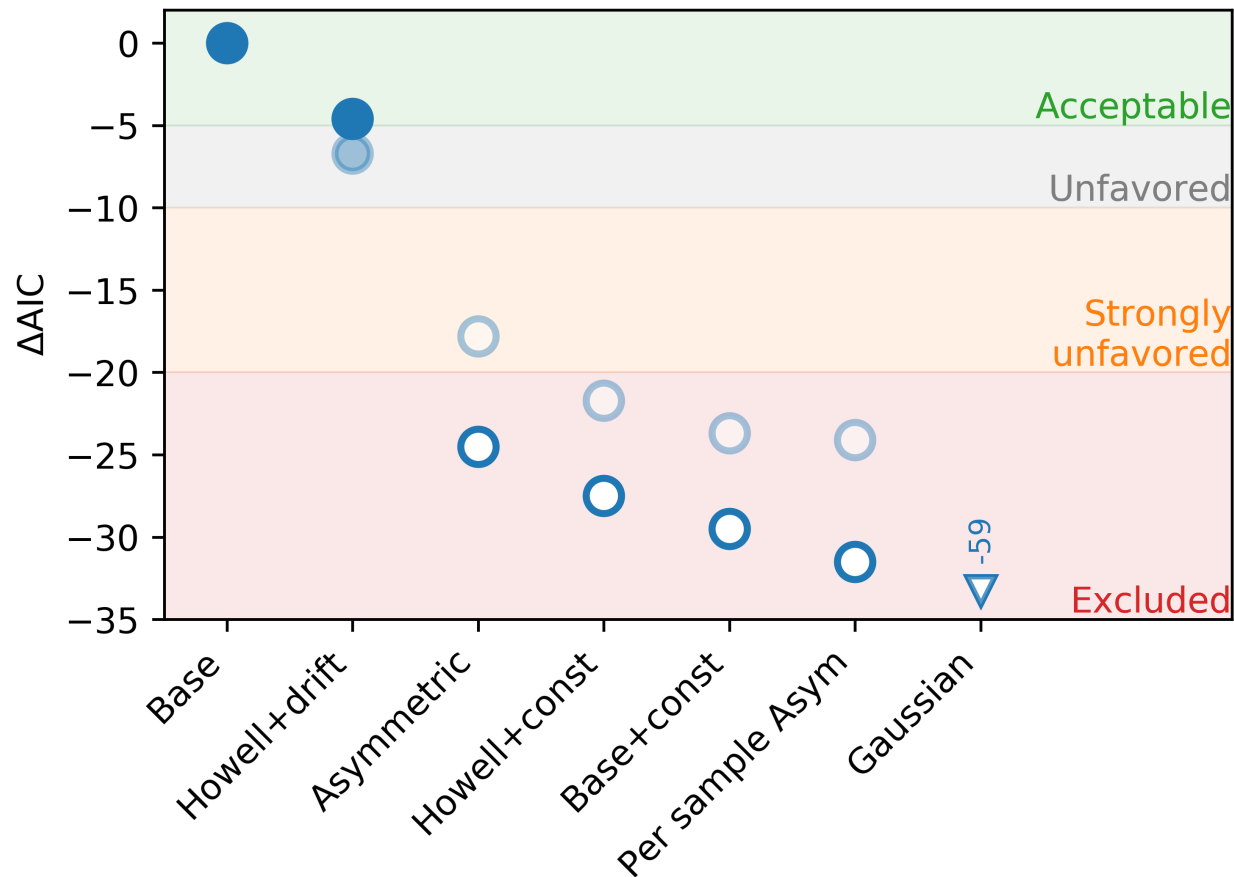
Or no drift

$$\delta(z) = \text{cst}$$



# Comparison results

Nicolas et al. (2020)



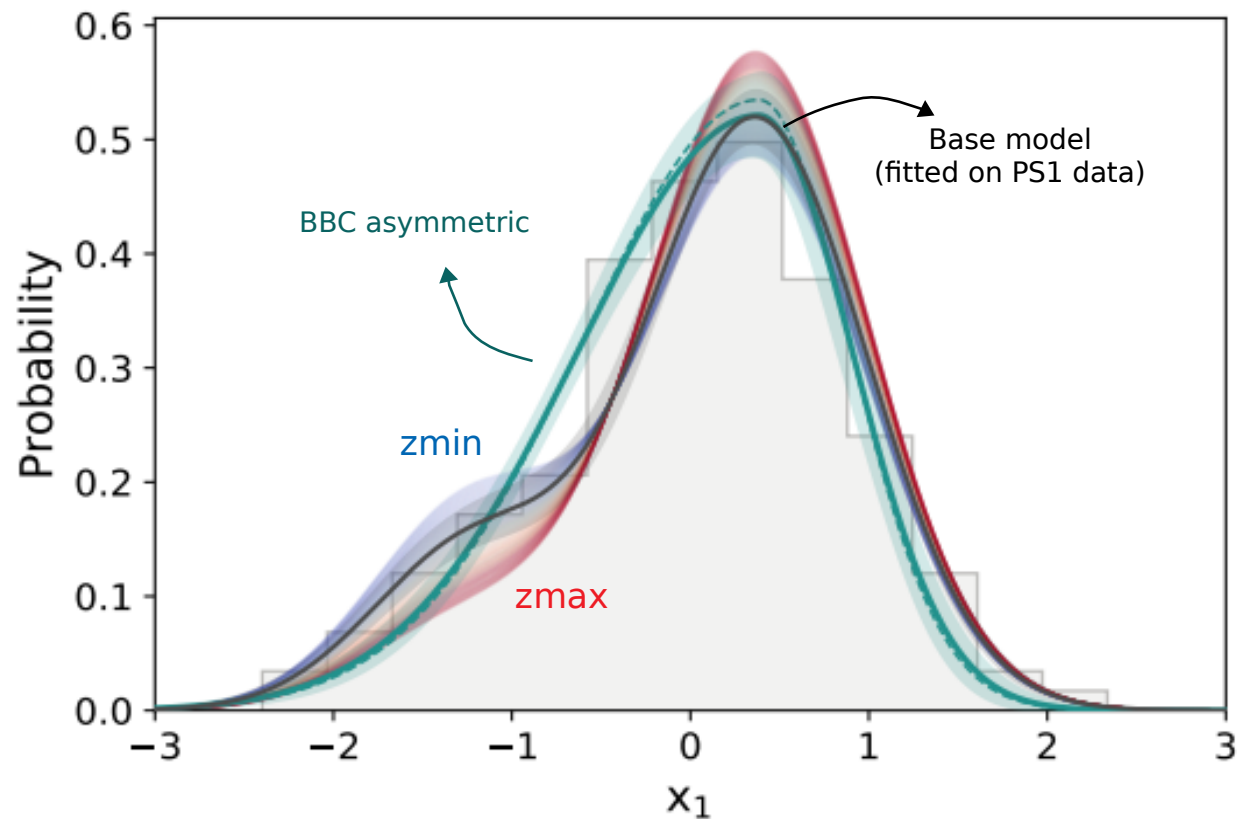


# Where does it play a role?

An example with the BBC modeling

Nicolas et al. (2020)

PS1 stretch underlying distribution





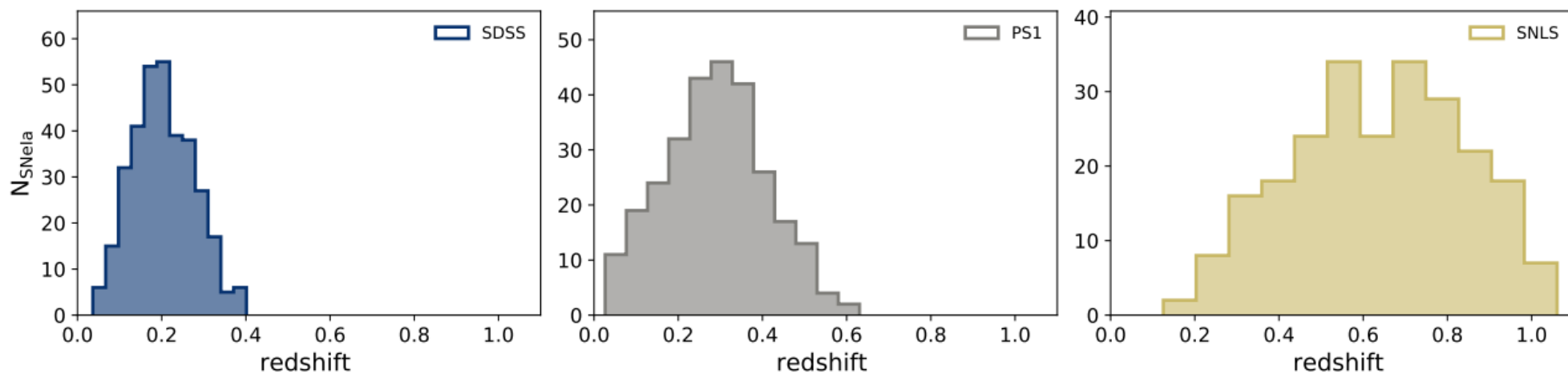
Thank you!

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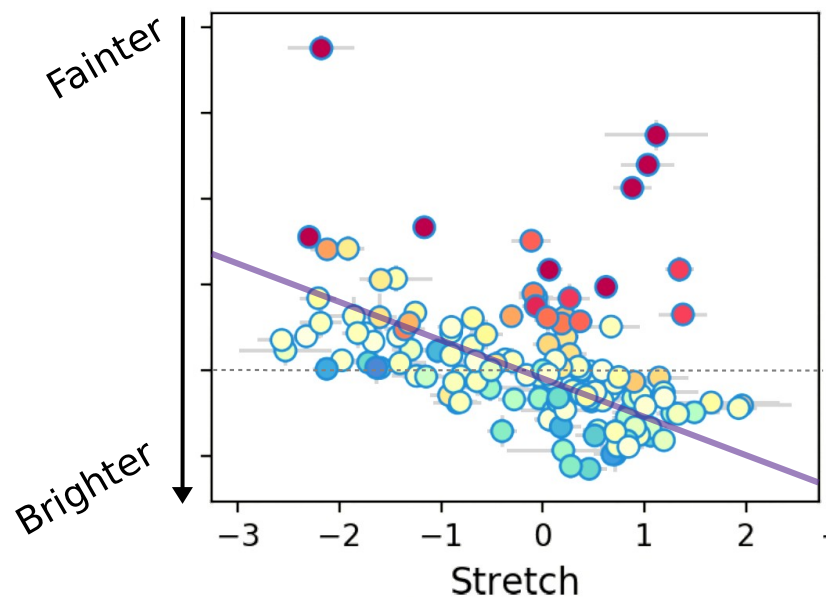
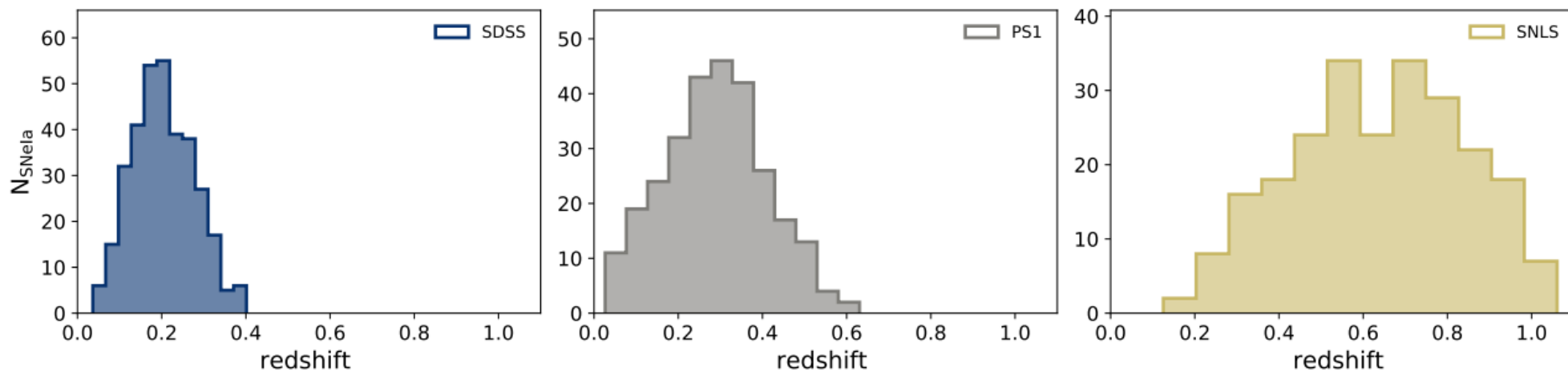
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Nicolas et al. (2020)



# Complete sample free from selection effects

Nicolas et al. (2020)



# Magnitude-limited surveys from the Pantheon dataset

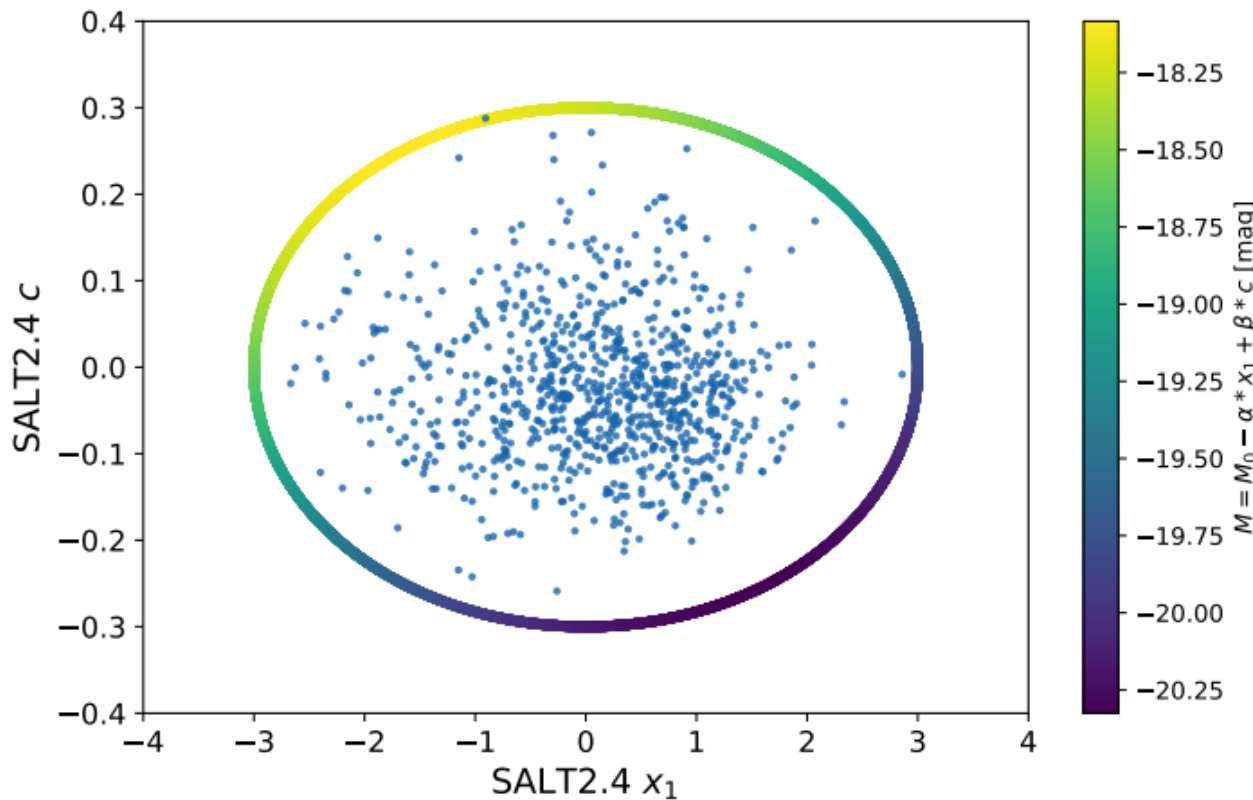
$$m_{\text{lim}} = 24.8 \text{ mag} \quad (\text{SNLS})$$

$$\mu(z) = m - M(x_1, c) \Leftrightarrow m = \mu(z) + M(x_1, c)$$

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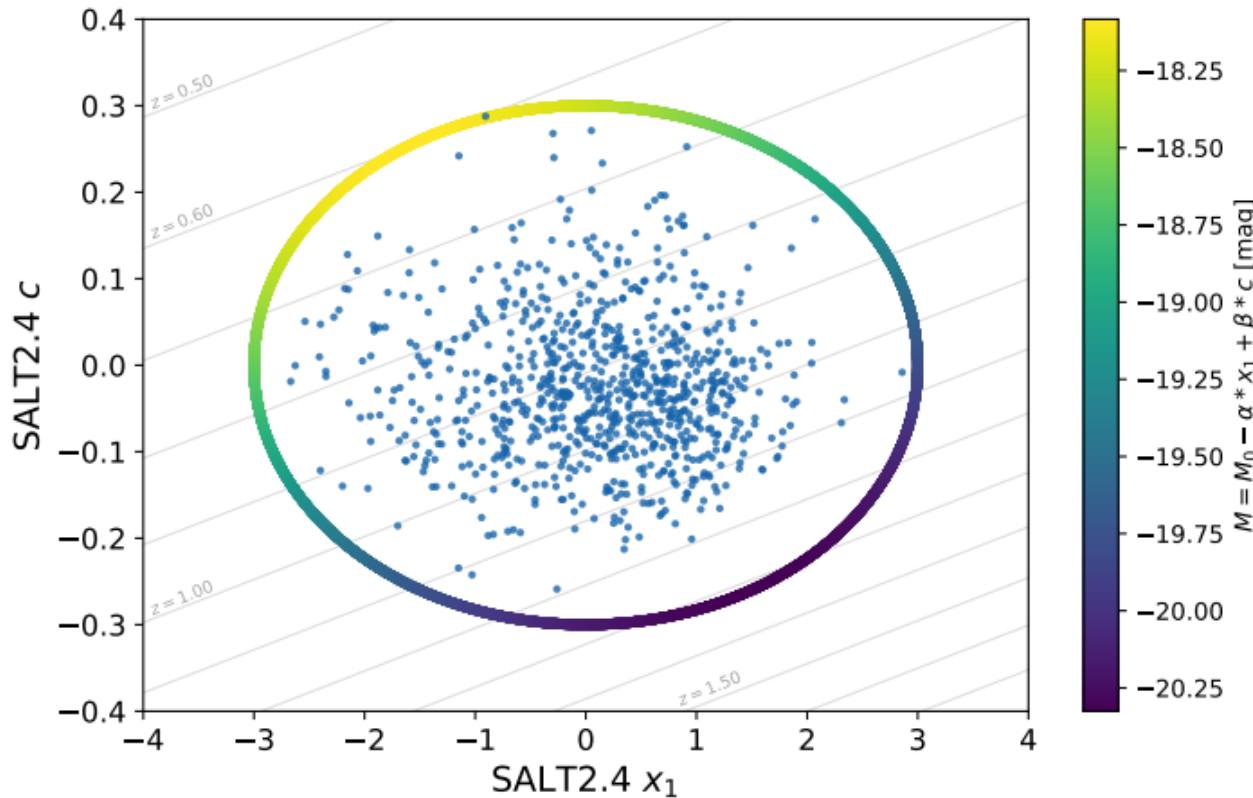


$$M_{\text{min}}^{t_0-5} = -18.00 \text{ mag}$$
$$x_1 = -1.66$$
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## Testing the construction

Nicolas et al. (2020)

