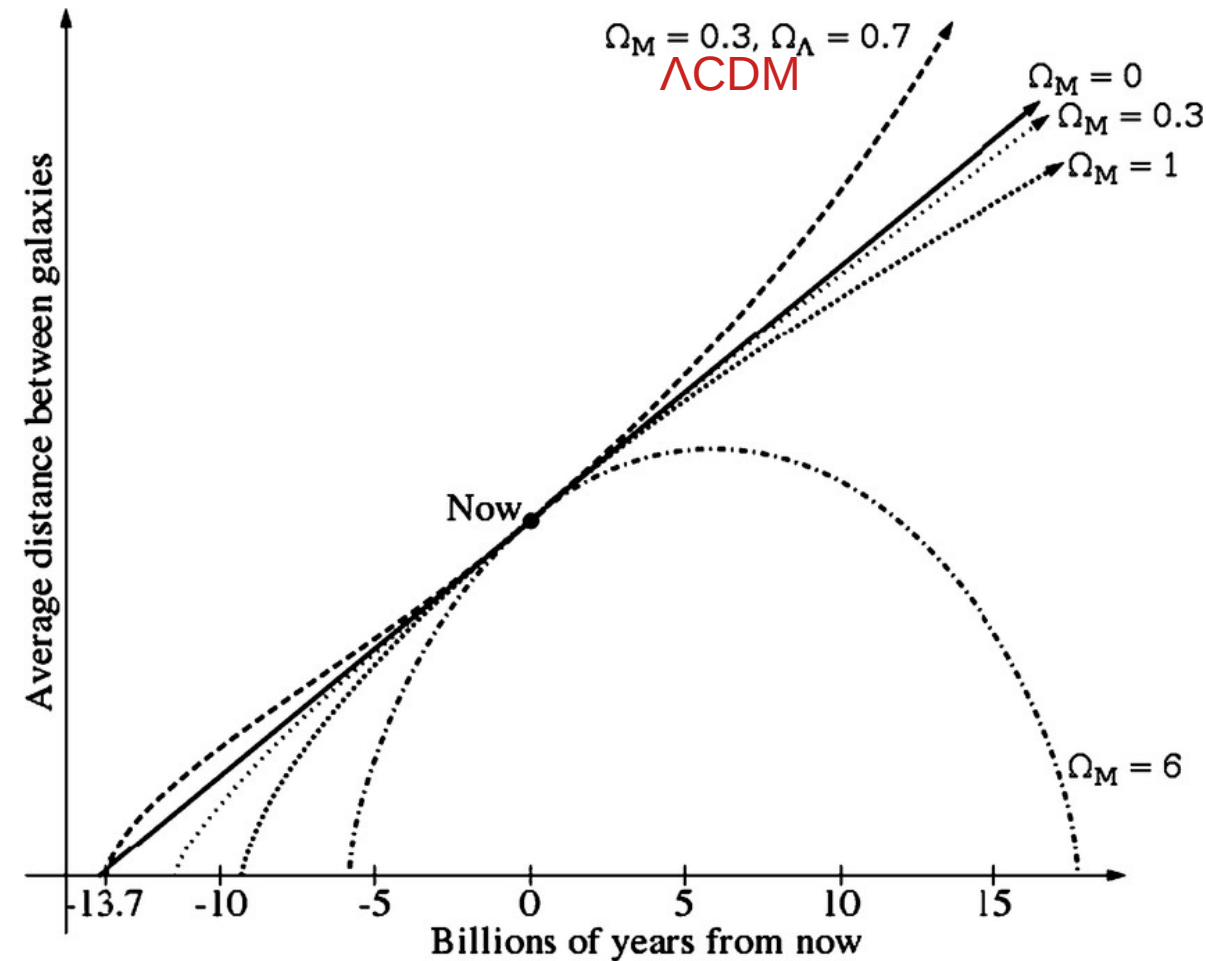


# *First analysis of LSST Supernovae Ia data with a focus on measuring the growth rate of structures*

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Co-Supervisor: Stephane Arnouts



# Cosmological Model

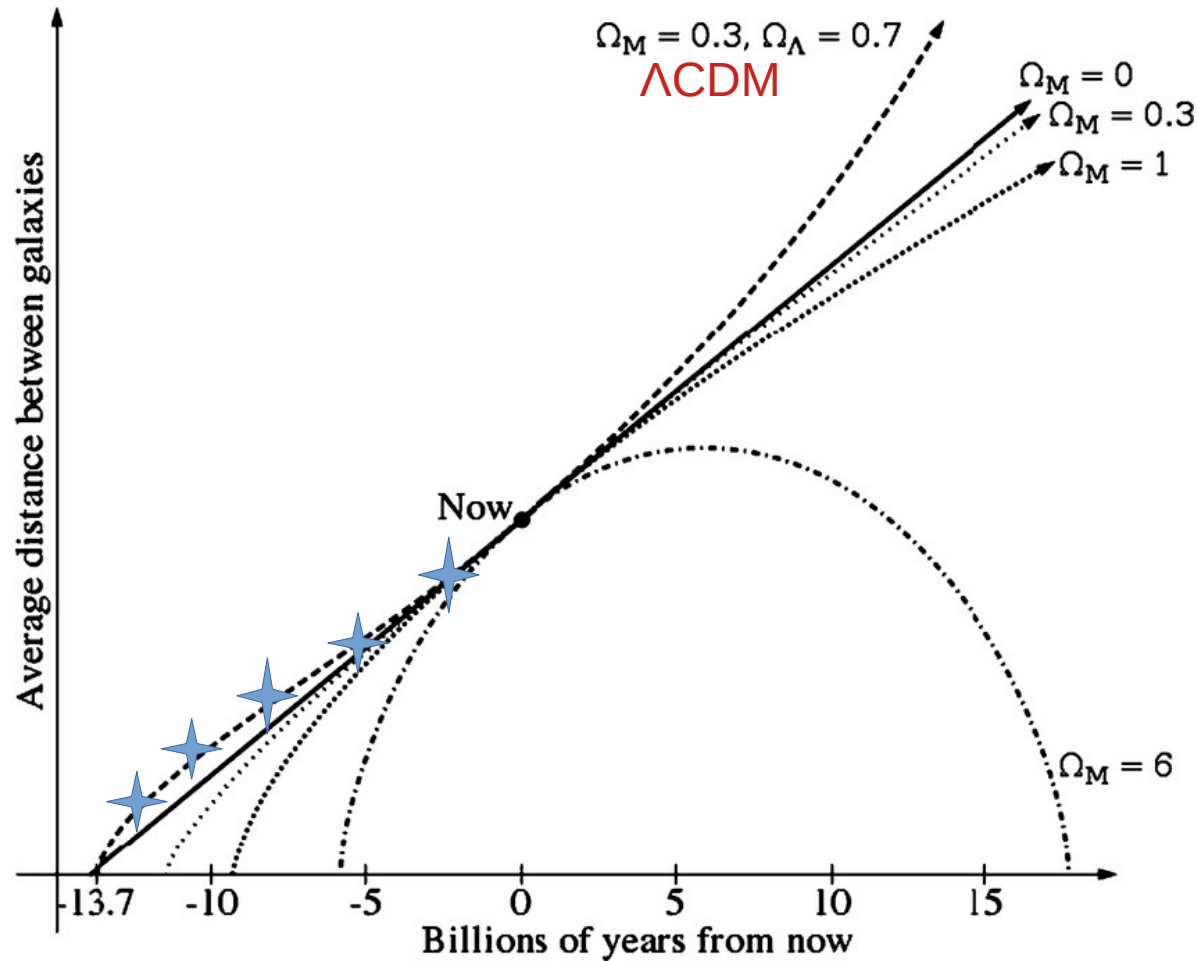


Observing the Universe  
We observe the redshift of the objects

redshift + Cosmological Model:  
Convert redshift into distances

credit: J.Casado 2013

# Cosmological Model



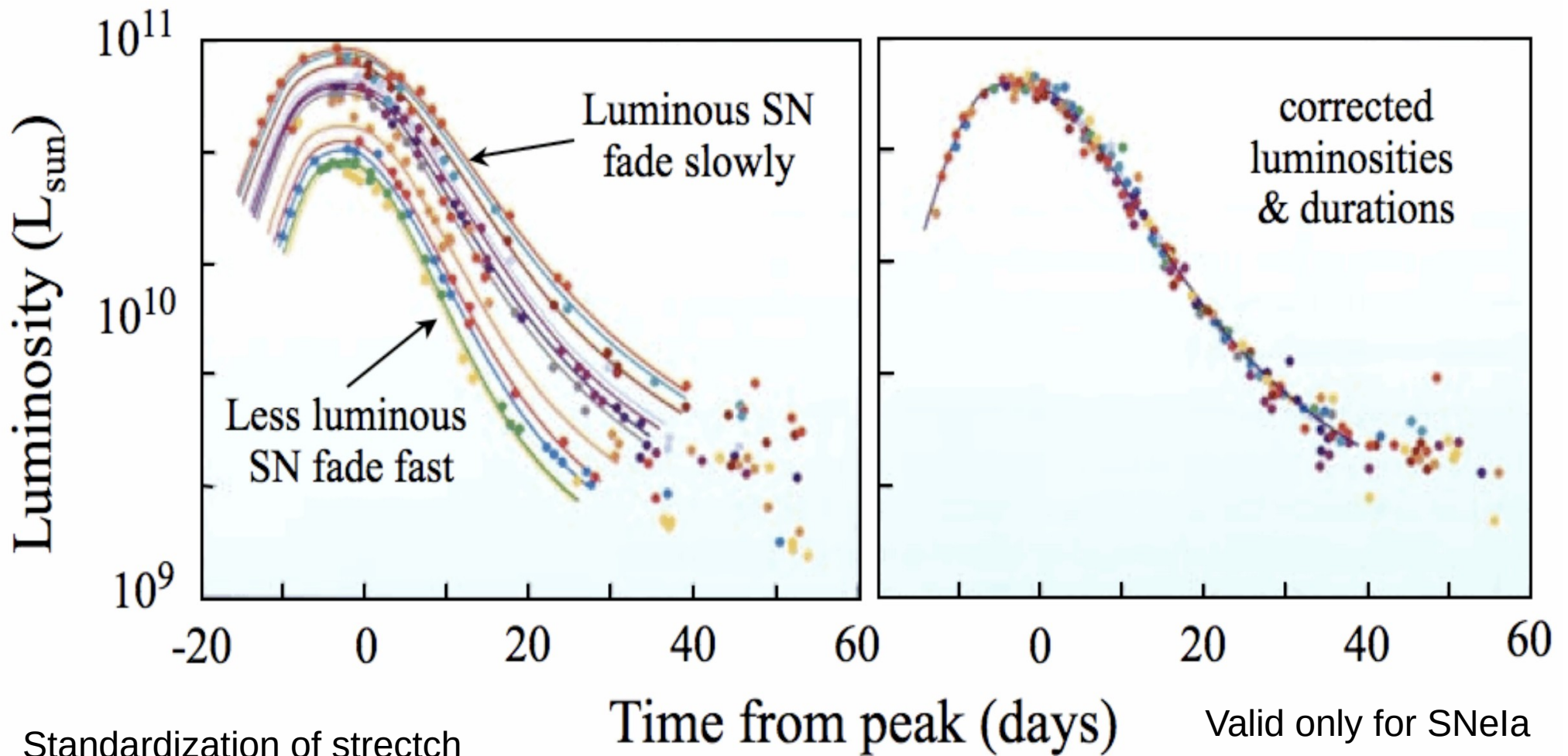
Standard Distance Indicators:  
Distance measurements, then  
Constrains on cosmological model

Data show accelerated expansion:

- **GR + Dark Energy Component**  
(what is dark energy?)
- **General Relativity doesn't work on cosmological scale**  
(alternative gravity theories?)

Supernovae Ia are Standard  
Candels,  
We 'know' their intrinsic  
luminosity  
We use them to measure the  
luminosity distance

# Cosmology with Supernovae

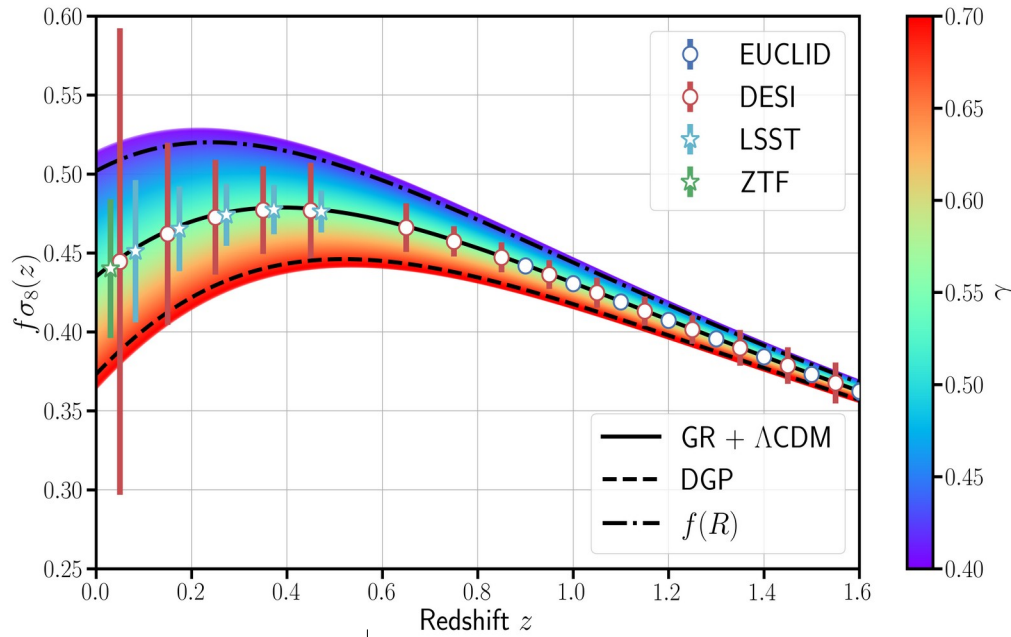


Standardization of stretch  
and colors  
(Empirical formula)

Valid only for SNeIa

# Cosmology with Supernovae

Credits Bastien Carrers



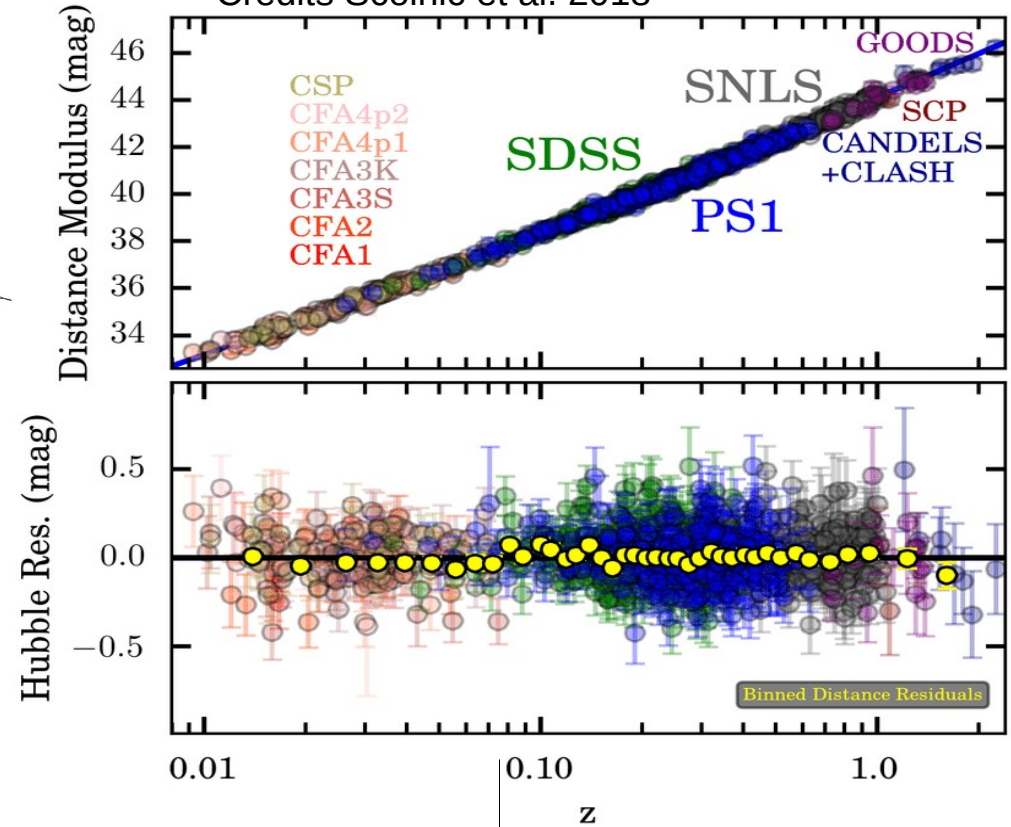
$$(1+z) = (1+z_{\text{cos}})(1+z_{\text{pec}}) \dots$$

Recover  $V_{\text{pec}}$  from HD

measure of growth rate of structure

Test of GR

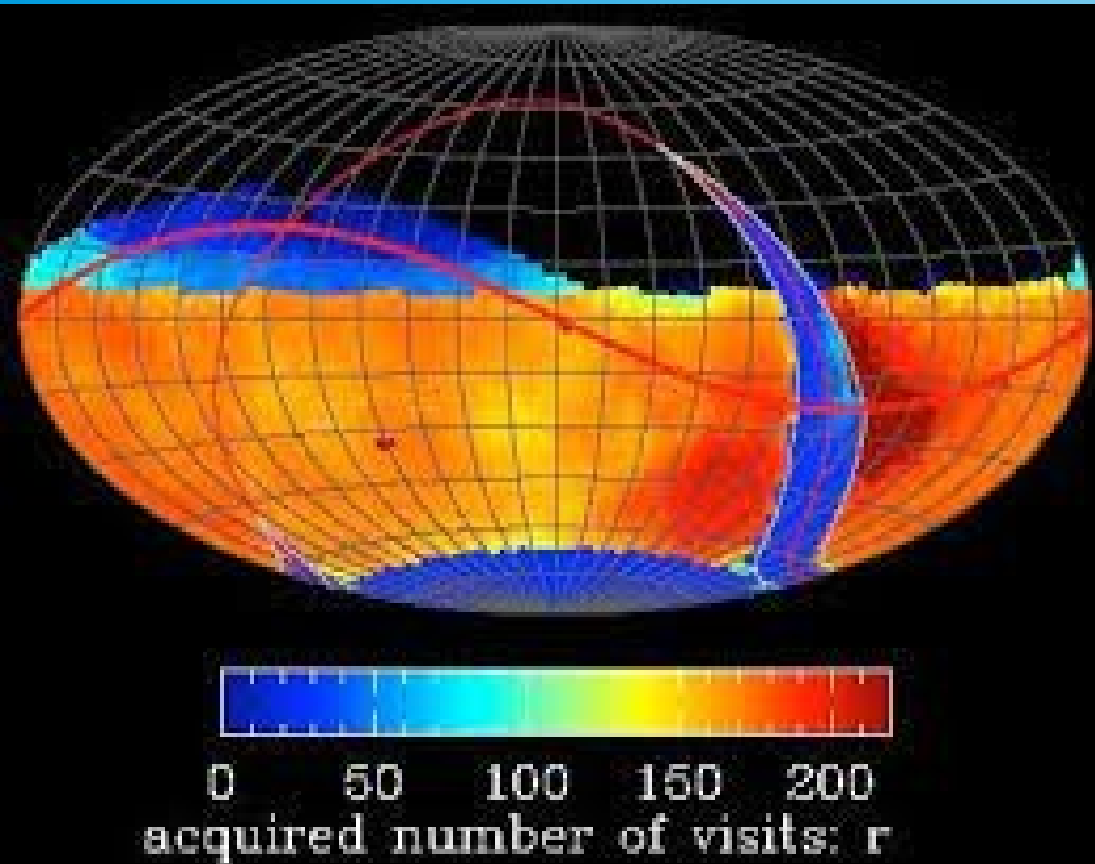
Credits Scolnic et al. 2018



Hubble Diagram ( $\mu$  vs  $z$ ):

- cosmological parameter ( $\Omega_m \dots$ )
- anchor (TRGB, Cepheids) then  $H_0$

# Vera Rubin Observatory & LSST



From lsst.org



Vera Rubin Observatory, Chile  
Start: end of 2024

LSST: about 18,000 deg<sup>2</sup> of the southern sky with 6 filters  
r<23.5 wide field  
r<24.5 deep fields  
z>0.1

About 200000 Snela in the next 10 years  
(up today about 5000 Snela)

Impossible to have a complete spectroscopic follow-up of Snela

(no spectroscopic typing, no spectroscopic redshift for all the objects)

# Thesis Project

Preparation for LSST data analysis:

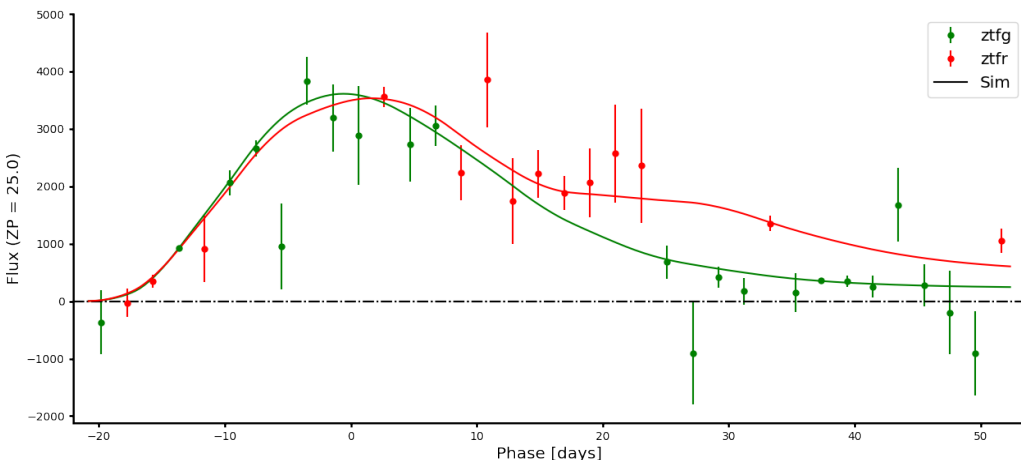
- Phototyping
- Study and correct the bias on  $f\sigma_8$  in contaminated sample

# SNe Lightcurves & Phototyping

SN at redshift  $z : 0.05105$  and peak at time  $t_0 : 58030.00$  MJD

SIMULATED PARAMETERS :  
 $t_0 = 58030.00$   $x_0 = 5.44e-03$   $m_b = 16.16$   $x_1 = 1.00$   $c = 0.100$

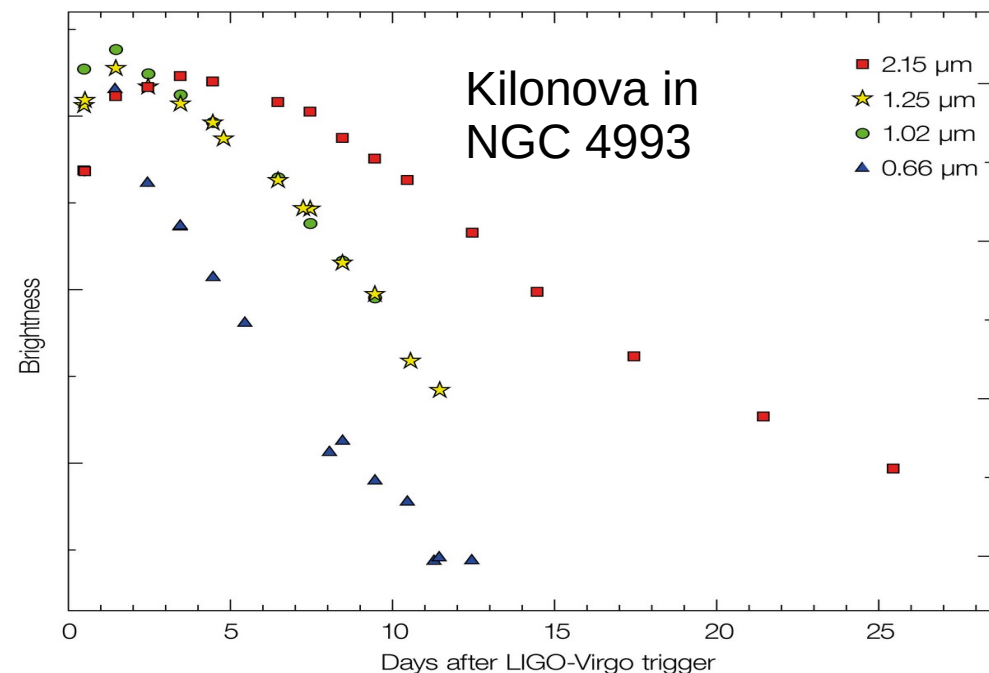
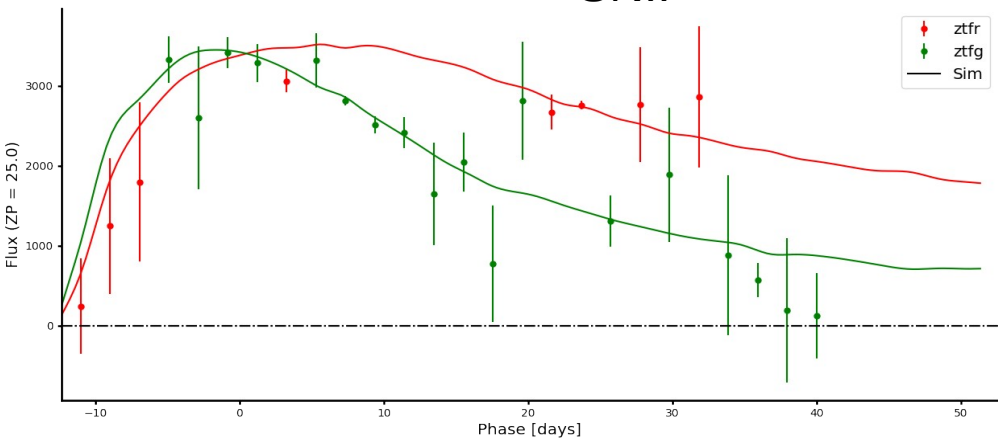
SNIa



SN at redshift  $z : 0.03103$  and peak at time  $t_0 : 58060.00$  MJD

SIMULATED PARAMETERS :  
 $t_0 = 58060.00$  amplitude =  $3.01e-14$   $m_b = 16.13$

SNIi

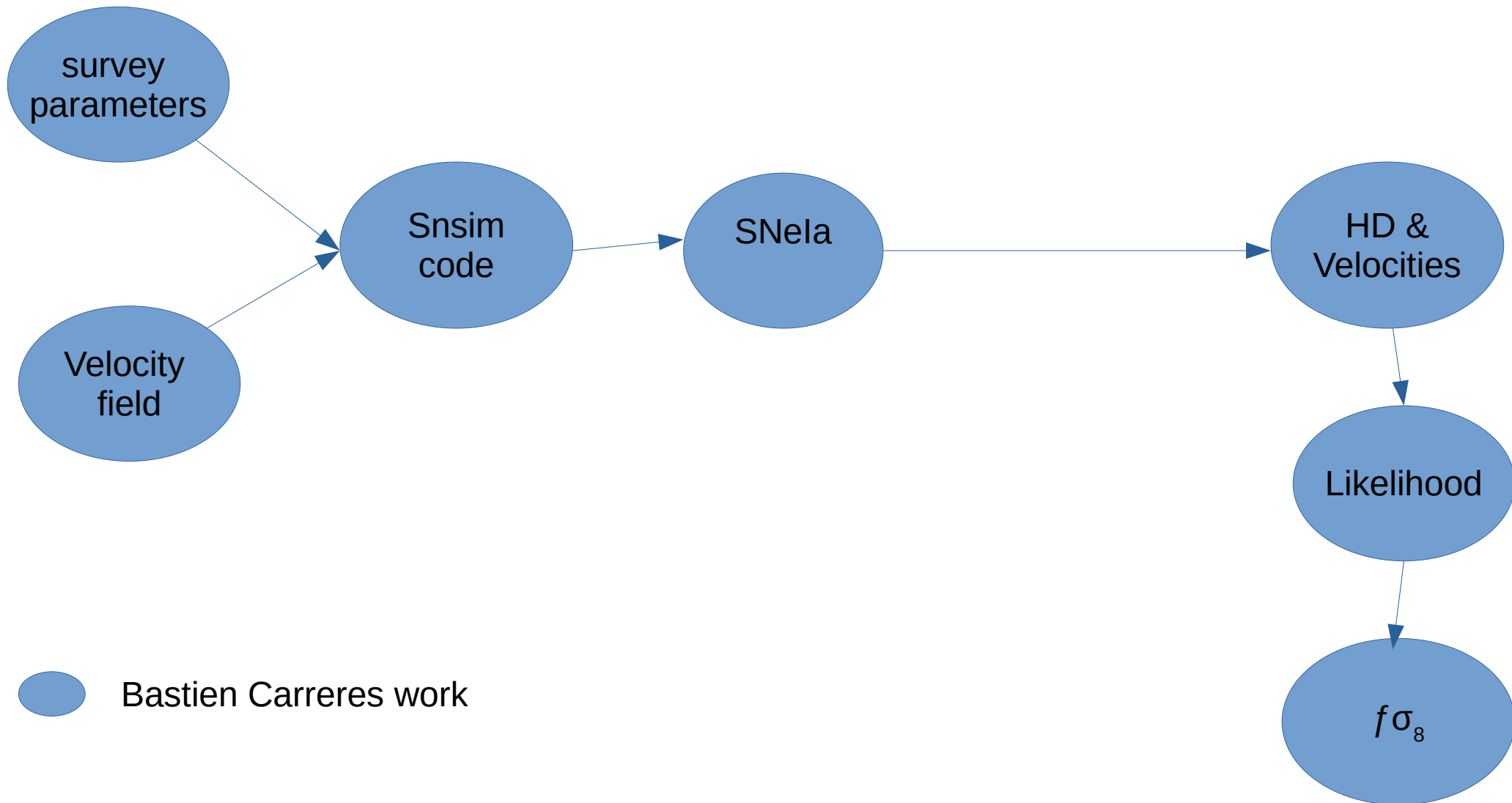


Credit: Tanvir et al.

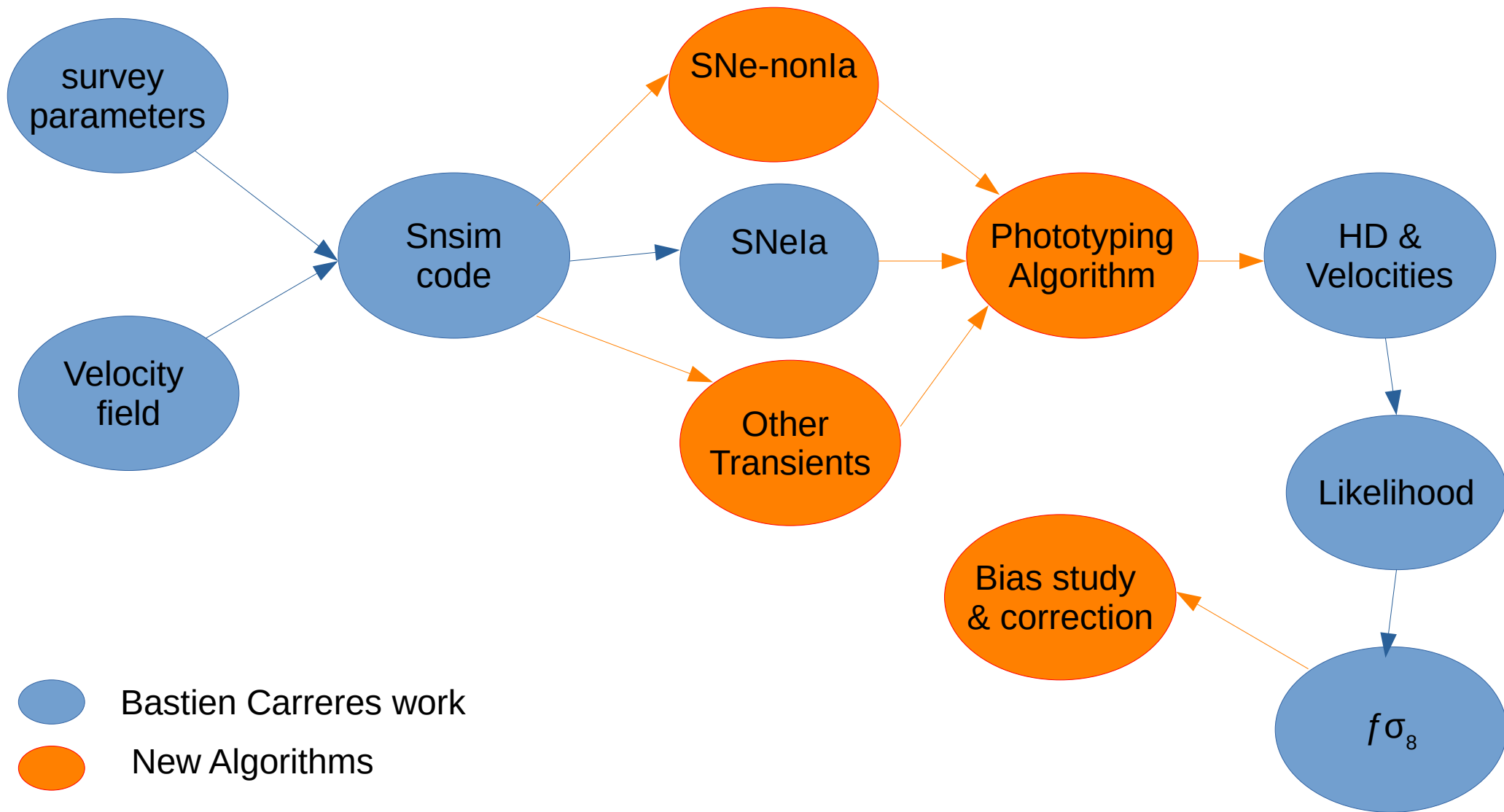
Phototyping:  
Determine the object type through the features of its lightcurve (usually done with machine-learning)



# Simulation Pipeline



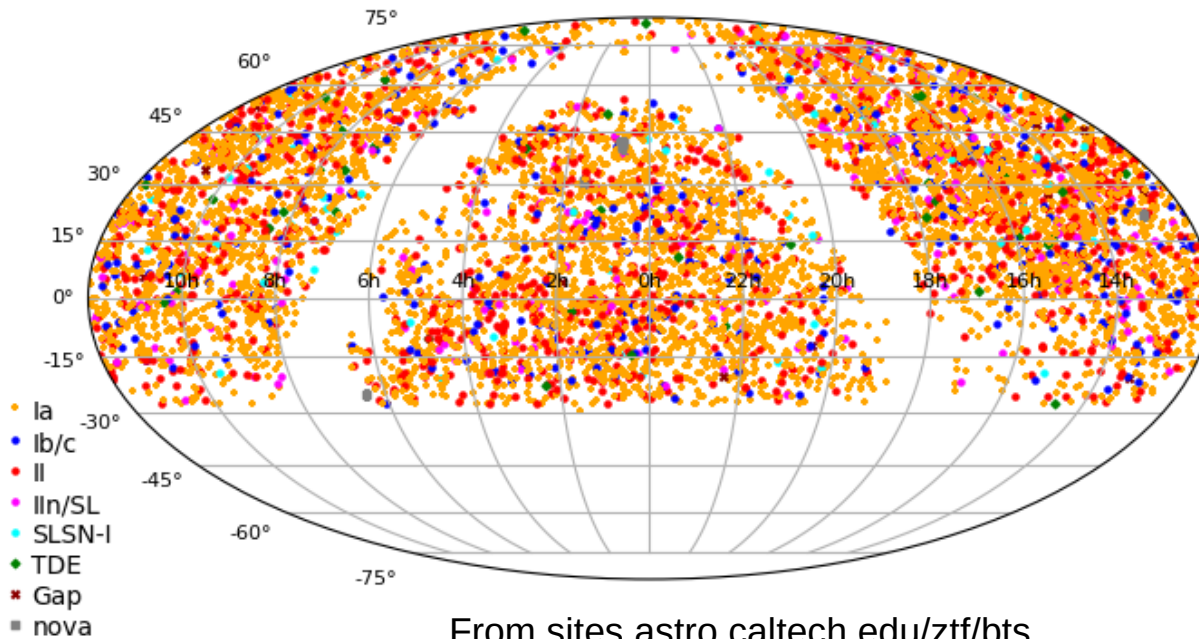
# Simulation Pipeline



# Preparing LSST Data Analysis

- Simulation of realistic surveys
- Confront simulation with real data up

## ZTF Bright Transient Survey



North sky coverage in 3 filters  
 $Z < 0.1$   
Automated spectroscopic follow-up

DR2 public soon:  
About 3000 typed SNeIa  
with spectroscopic redshifts

# Preparing LSST Data Analysis

- Test the phototyping algorithm trained on both data and simulations
- Study the impact of the bias on  $f\sigma_8$  measurement when only photometric data available (also redshift)
- Correct the Bias
- Develop and Test the complete pipeline for LSST data analysis: focus on measure the growth rate of structures

**Thanks for your attention**