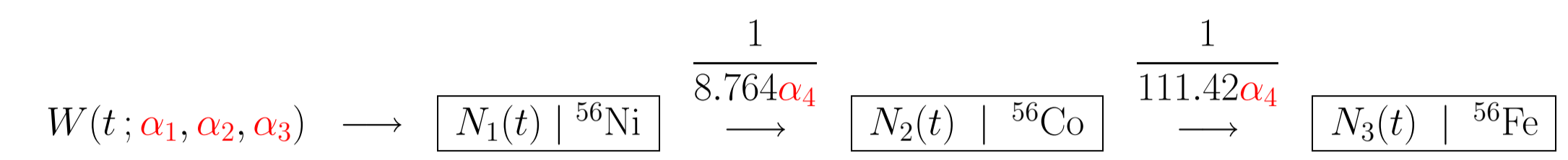


## A Radioactive Decay Model for Type Ia Supernovae



terrestrial half-life  $^{56}\text{Ni} = 8.764$  [d]  
 terrestrial half-life  $^{56}\text{Co} = 111.42$  [d] }  $\alpha_4 \equiv$  decay rate accelerator  $0 < \alpha_4 \leq 1$

$$\frac{dN_1}{dt} = W(t; \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) - \frac{1}{8.764\alpha_4} N_1, \quad N_1(\alpha_1) = 0$$

$$\frac{dN_2}{dt} = \frac{1}{8.764\alpha_4} N_1 - \frac{1}{111.42\alpha_4} N_2, \quad N_2(\alpha_1) = 0 \quad \alpha = t_0 = \text{onset of } ^{56}\text{Ni deposition}$$

$$\frac{dN_3}{dt} = \frac{1}{111.42\alpha_4} N_2, \quad N_3(\alpha_1) = 0$$

Weibull pdf  $W(t; \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_3} \left( \frac{t-\alpha_1}{\alpha_3} \right)^{\alpha_2-1} \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{t-\alpha_1}{\alpha_3} \right)^{\alpha_2} \right]$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_2 = \text{shape parameter} \\ \alpha_3 = \text{scale parameter} \end{array} \right.$

$$L(t) = C_1 W(t; \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) + C_2 N_1(t; \alpha) + C_3 N_2(t; \alpha)$$

$$\alpha \equiv (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)^T$$

## Make the Fit in Luminosity Units

$$L_B = 10^{-0.4[B-B_{ref}]}$$

$$t_0 = \hat{\alpha}_1 = 28.900 \pm .074$$
 [d]

$$JD_0 = 2455798.9$$

$$JD_{max} = 2455816.9$$

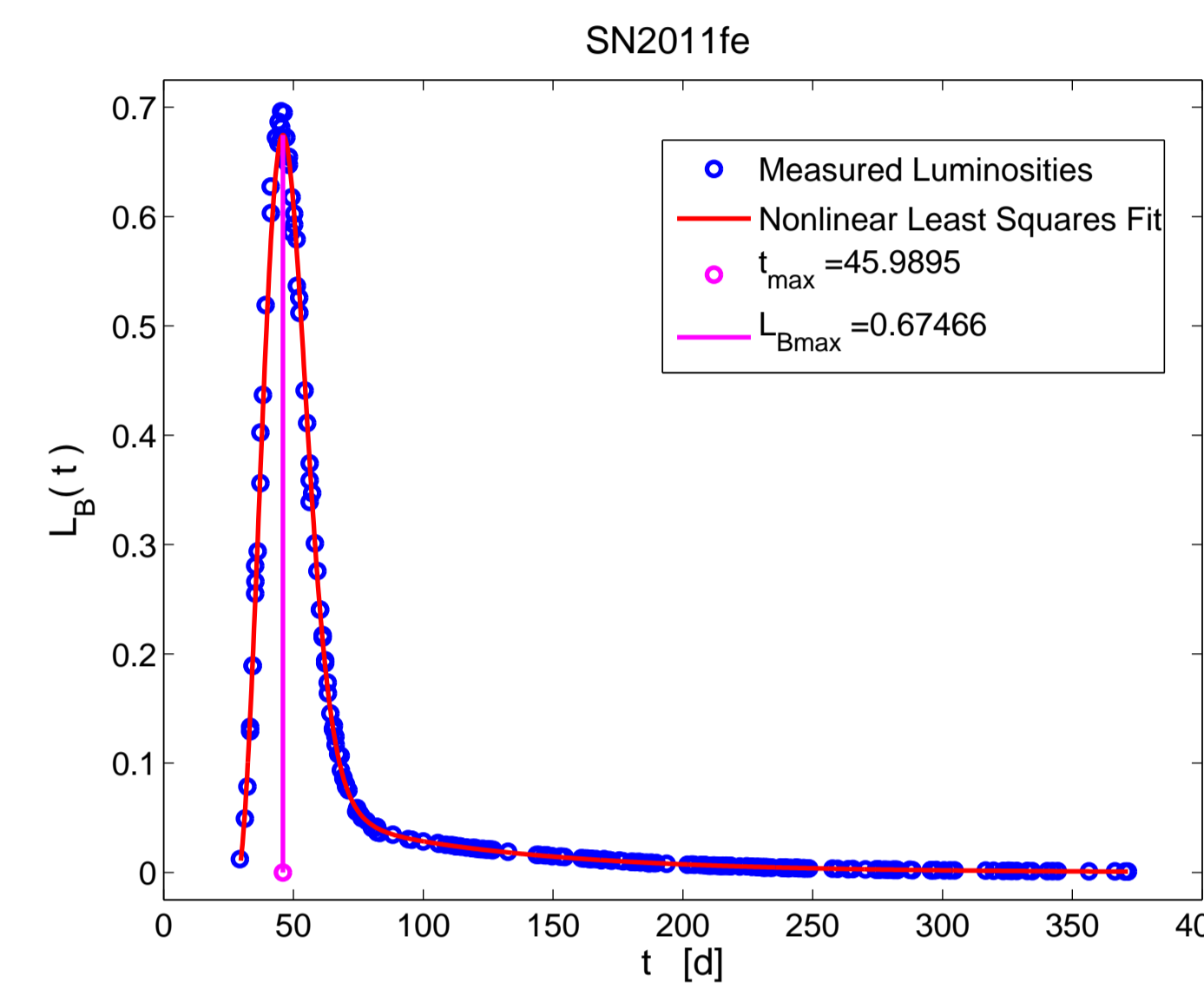
$$\hat{\alpha}_4 = 0.6716 \pm .0036$$

$$E(\text{Ni depos.}) = \int_{\alpha_1}^{\infty} C_1 W(t) dt = C_1$$

$$E(\text{Ni decay}) = \int_{\alpha_1}^{\infty} C_2 N_1(t) dt = C_2$$

$$E(\text{Co decay}) = \int_{\alpha_1}^{\infty} C_3 N_2(t) dt = C_3$$

$$\frac{E(\text{Ni depos.})}{\text{nucleon}} = \frac{C_1}{C_2} \times [1.71 \text{ MeV}]$$



## An Extraordinarily Well-Measured Lightcurve

$$B = B_{ref} - 2.5 \log_{10}(L_B)$$

U. Munari, A. Henden, et al. ANS, *New Astronomy* 20 (2013)

$$NGC 5457 \quad (m - M)_{NEB} = 29.13 \pm .26$$

$$V_r = 241 \pm 2 \text{ [km/sec]}$$

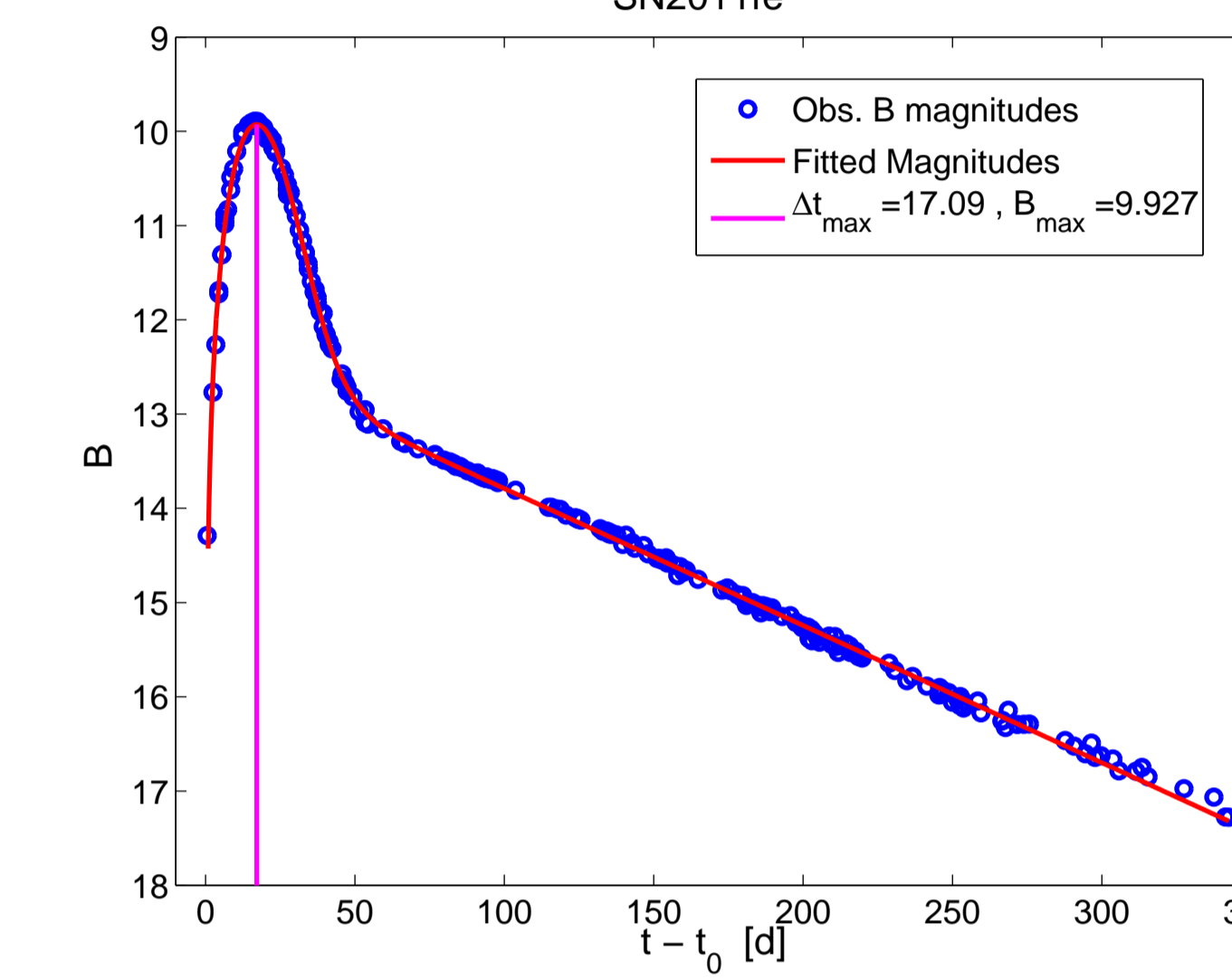
$$B_{max} = 9.93 \implies M_{B,max} = -19.20$$

$$\Delta t_{max} = JD_{max} - JD_0 = 18.0$$
 [d]

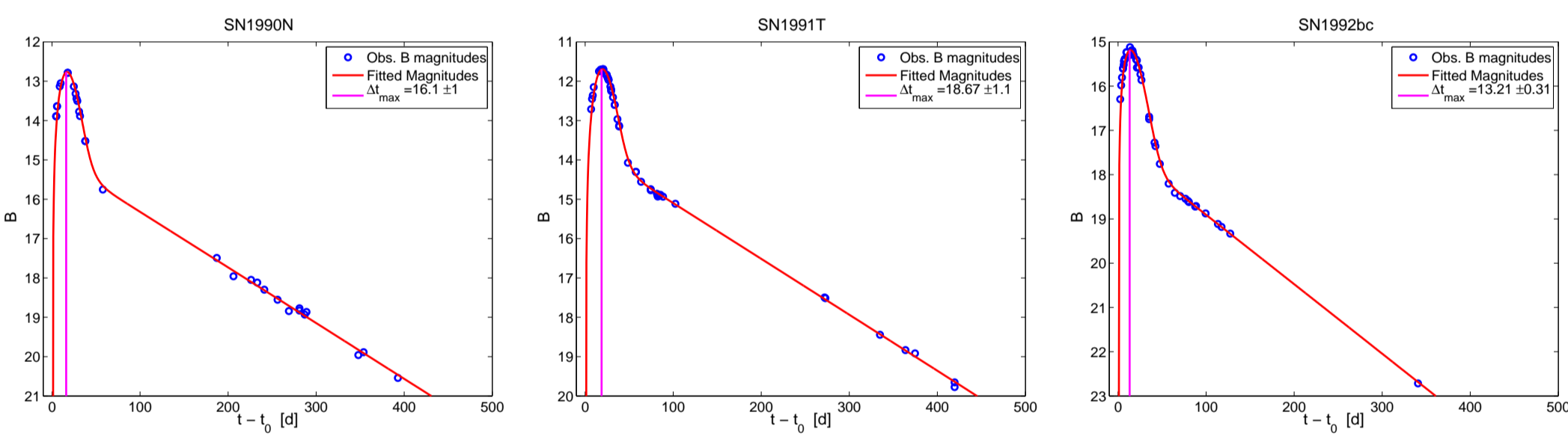
$$\hat{C}_1 = 6.6 \pm 1.2$$

$$\hat{C}_2 = 7.2 \pm 1.2$$

$$\hat{C}_3 = 4.044 \pm .042$$



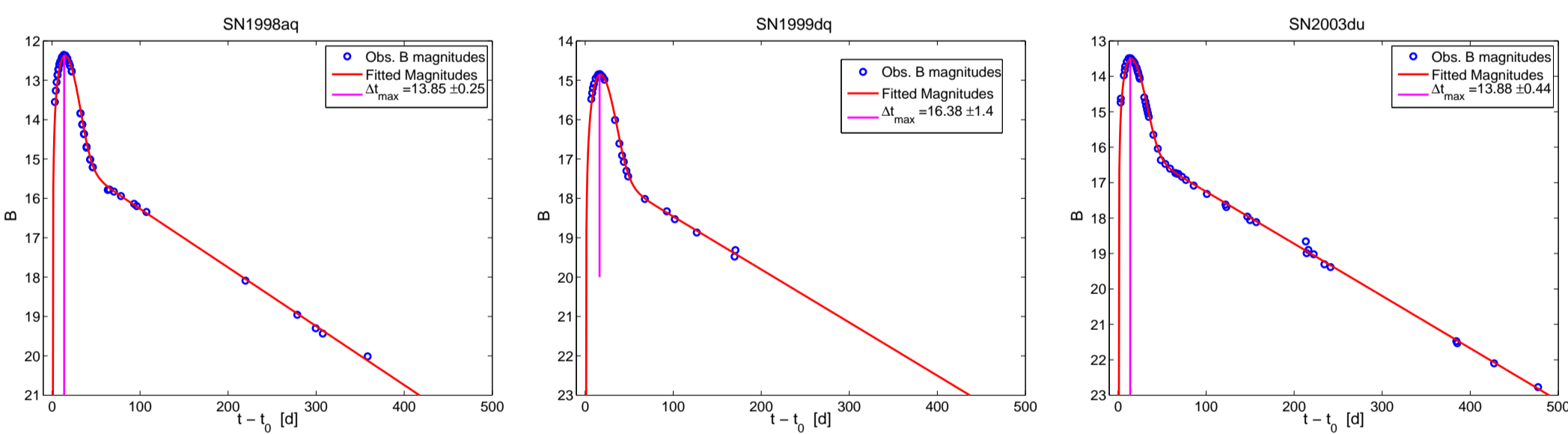
$$L(t) = C_1 W(t; \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) + C_2 N_1(t; \alpha) + C_3 N_2(t; \alpha)$$



$$\hat{\alpha}_4 = 0.687 \pm .019$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_4 = 0.6867 \pm .0087$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_4 = 0.6220 \pm .016$$



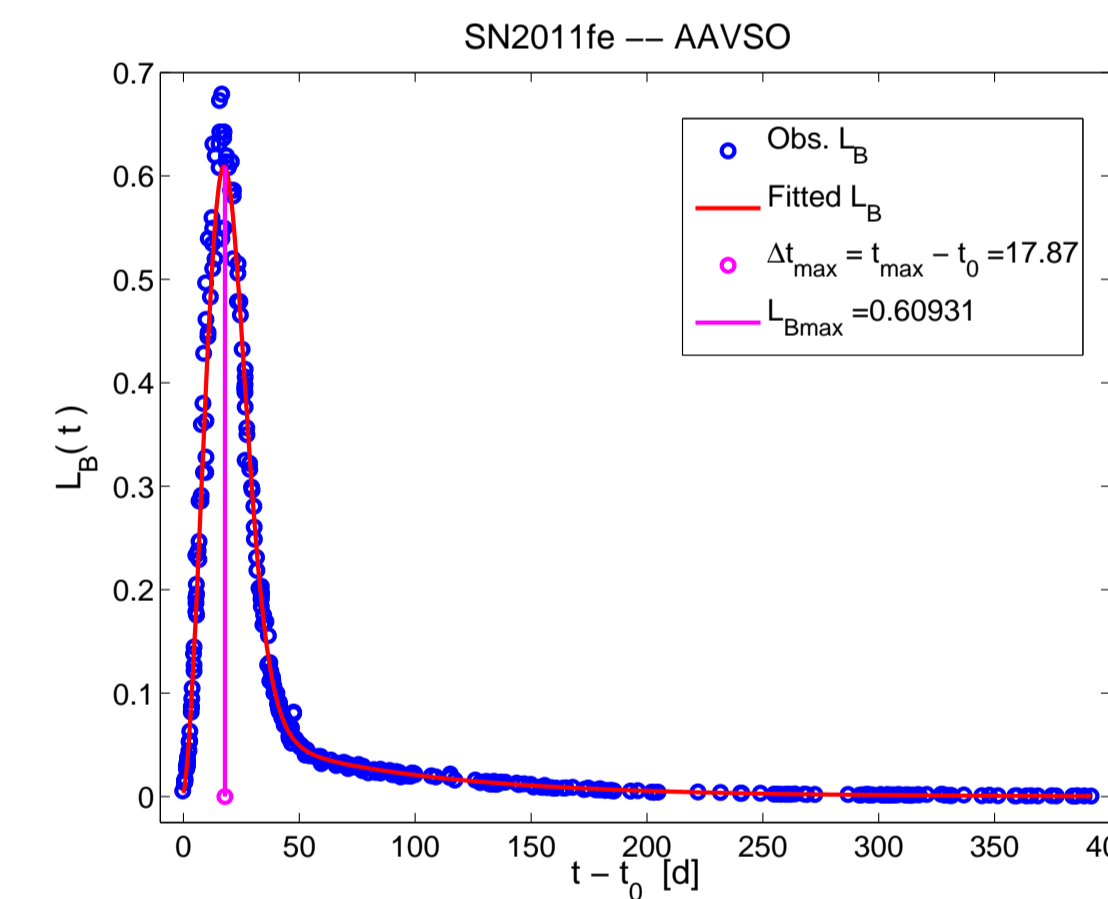
$$\hat{\alpha}_4 = 0.6524 \pm .0073$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_4 = 0.718 \pm .076$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_4 = 0.6621 \pm .0070$$

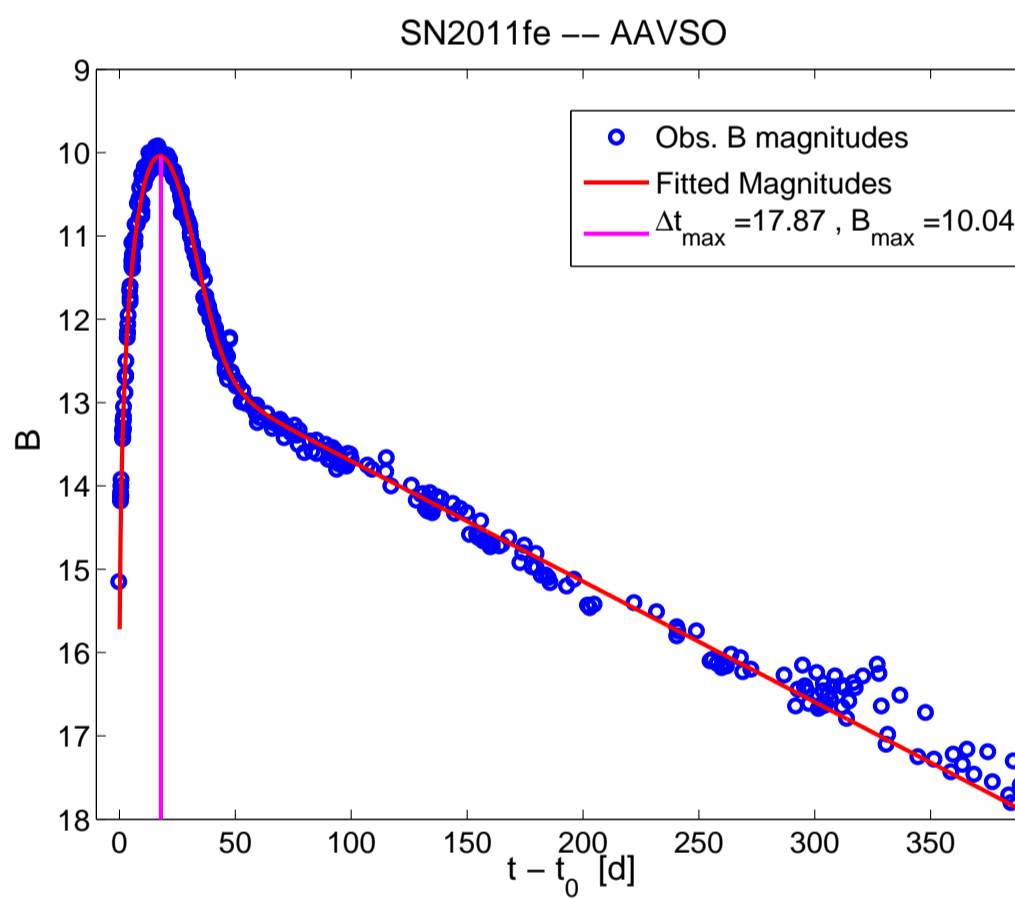
## Kudos to the AAVSO Observers

<http://www.aavso.org/access-data-section>



$$\hat{\alpha}_4 = 0.6749 \pm .0061$$

$$\Delta t_{max} = 17.87$$
 [d]



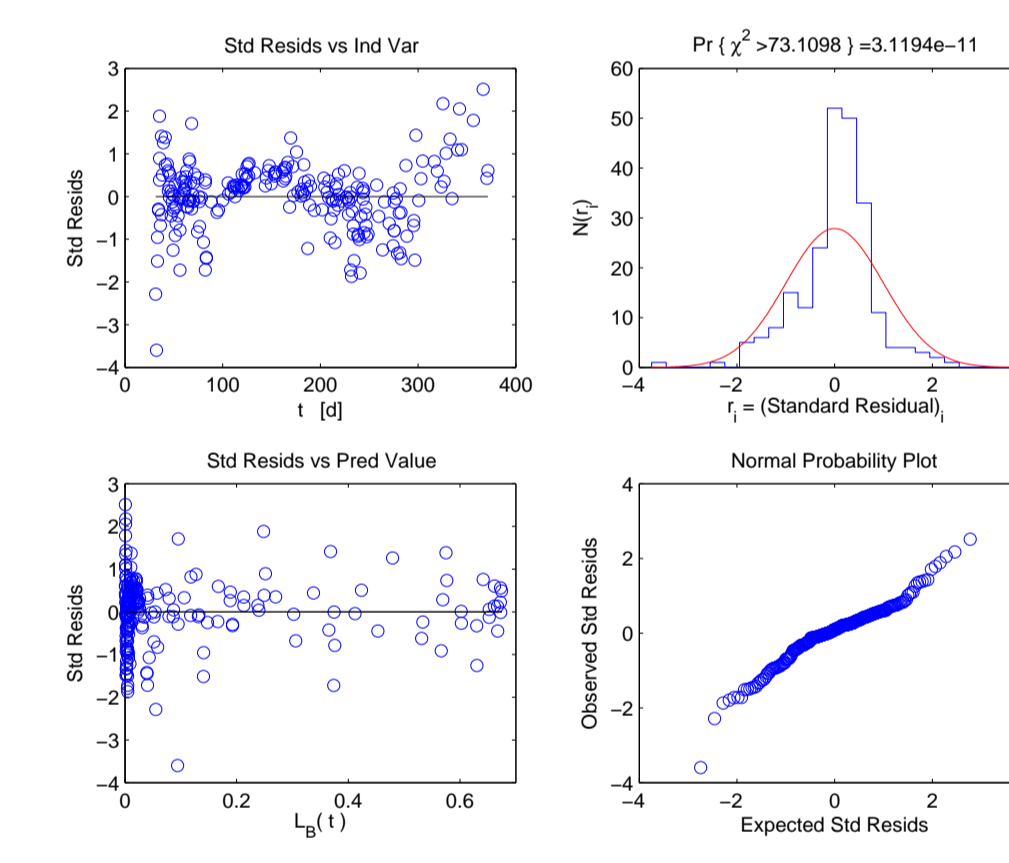
$$B_{max} = 10.04$$

$$M_{B,max} = -19.09$$

## Residual Diagnostics for the Fits

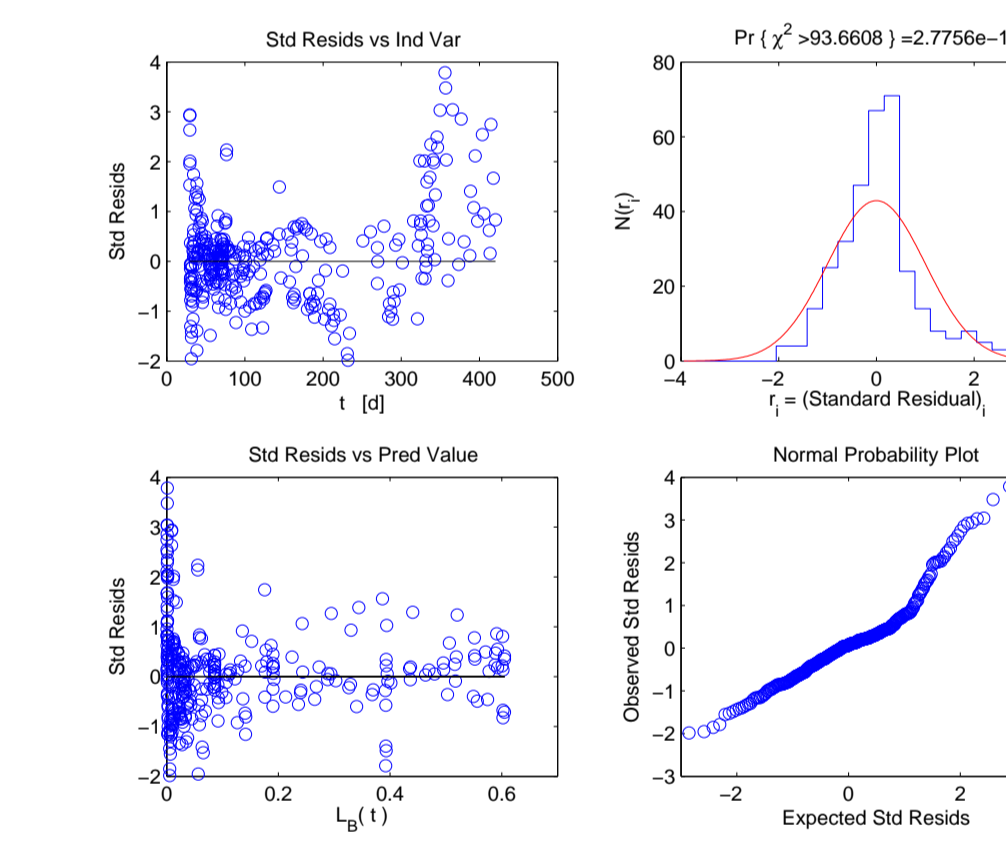
Asiago Standardized Residuals

AAVSO Standardized Residuals



$$\sigma_{\text{res}} = 0.0623$$

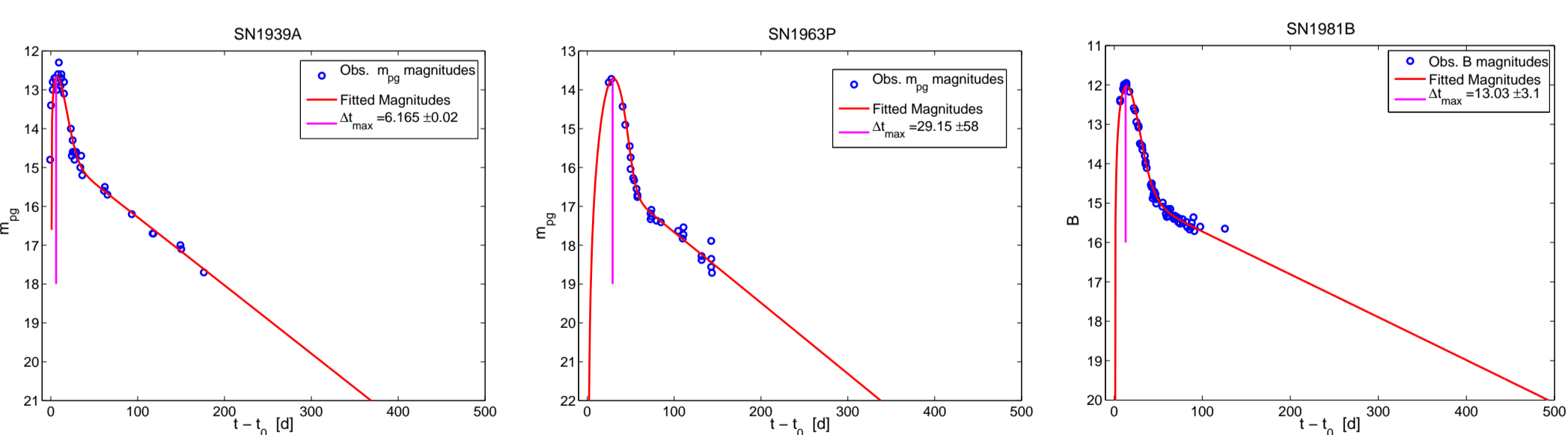
$$R^2 = 0.9980$$



$$\sigma_{\text{res}} = 0.1437$$

$$R^2 = 0.9950$$

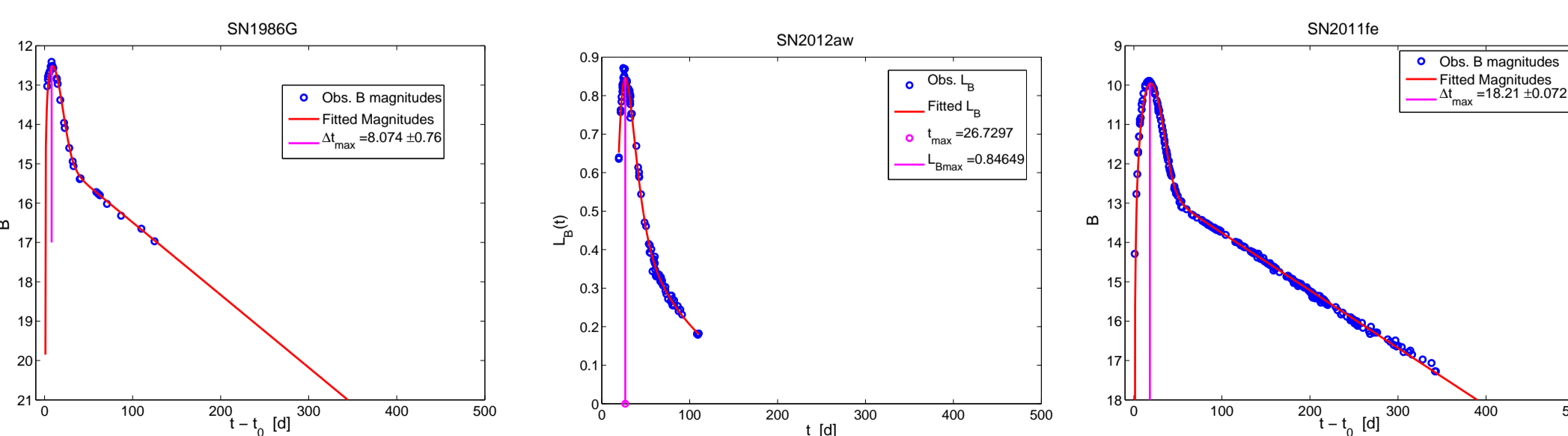
$$L(t) = C_1 W(t; \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) + C_2 [N_1(t; \alpha) + (2.146)N_2(t; \alpha)]$$



$$\hat{\alpha}_4 = 0.557 \pm .053 \quad M_{B,max} = -18.37$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_4 = 0.536 \pm .044 \quad \Delta t_{max} ??$$

$$? \hat{\alpha}_4 = 1.28 \pm .22 ? ?$$

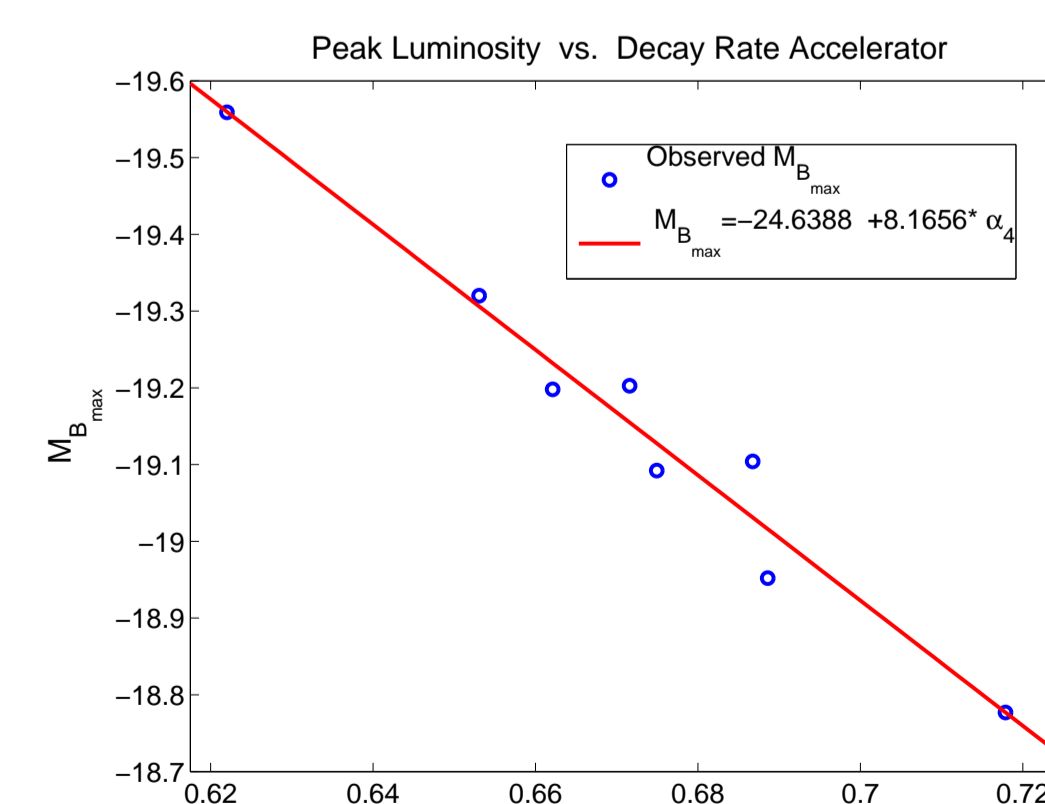


$$\hat{\alpha}_4 = 0.530 \pm .017 \quad M_{B,max} = -15.30 ??$$

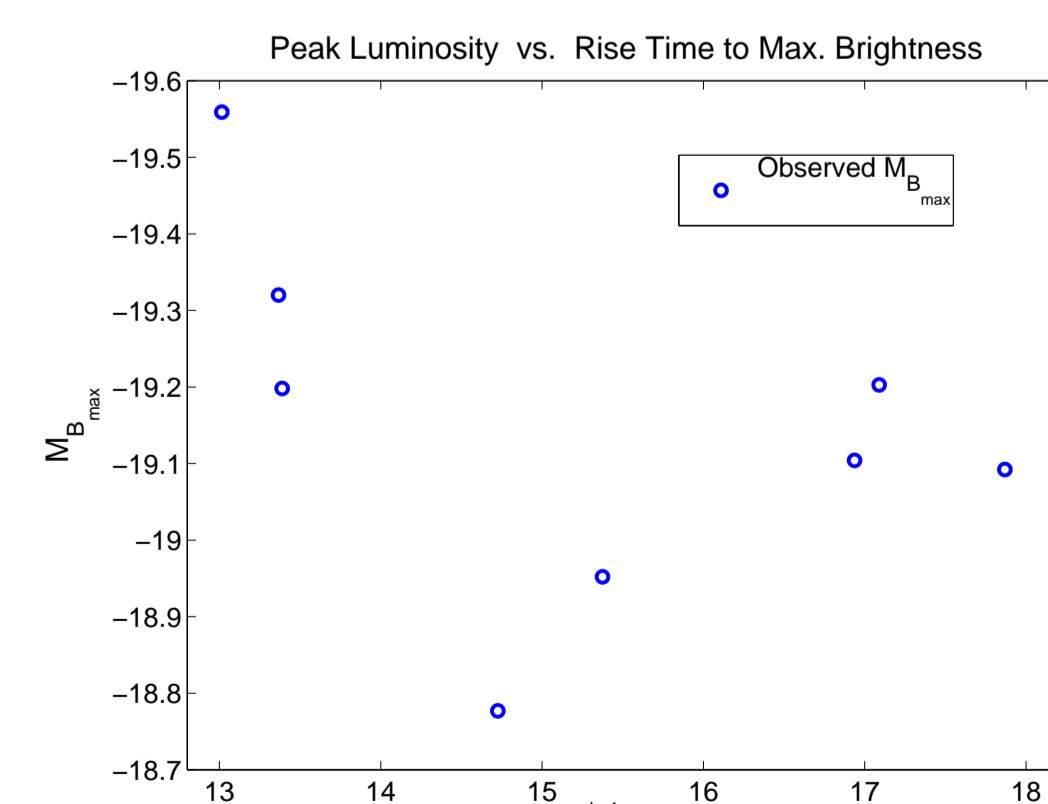
$$\hat{\alpha}_4 = 0.716 \pm .031 \quad \Delta t_{max} ??$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_4 = 0.6637 \pm .0034$$

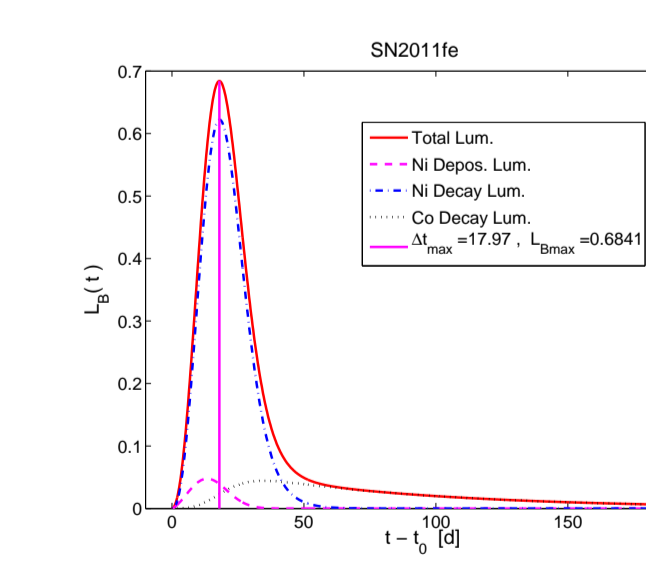
## Calibrating the Distance Scale



Dear Santa:  
 Please send me more lightcurves this year.  
 Sincerely,  
 Bert

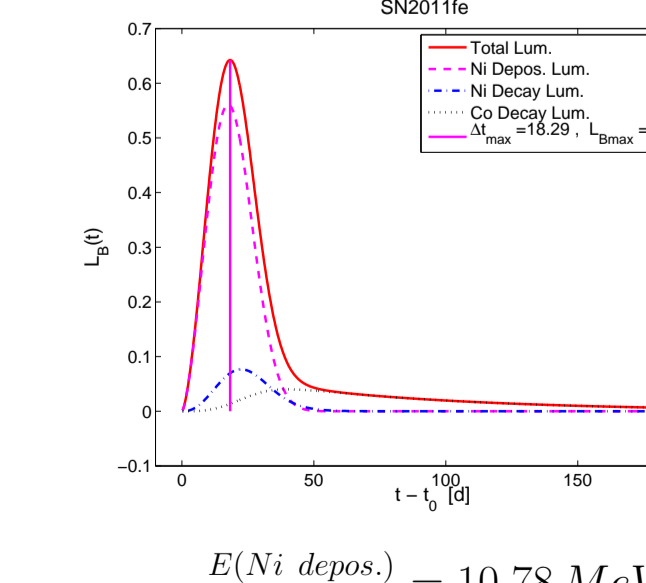


## Astrophysics of the Nuclear Processes



$$\frac{E(\text{Ni depos.})}{\text{nucleon}} = 0.107 \text{ MeV}$$

7-param. fit



$$\frac{E(\text{Ni depos.})}{\text{nucleon}} = 10.78 \text{ MeV}$$

7-param. fit'

$$\frac{E_{\text{bind}}(^{56}\text{Ni})}{\text{nucleon}} = 8.7906 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\frac{E_{\text{bind}}(^{12}\text{C})}{\text{nucleon}} = 7.680 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\frac{E_{\text{bind}}(^{16}\text{O})}{\text{nucleon}} = 7.976 \text{ MeV}$$

