A statistical analysis of circumstellar material in Type Ia supernovae

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20 August 2013
1 INTRODUCTION

Type Ia supernovae (SNe Ia) are excellent standardisable candles and play an important role in constraining cosmological parameters (e.g., Riess et al. 1998, 2007; Perlmutter et al. 1999; Kessler et al. 2009; Sullivan et al. 2013; Suzuki et al. 2012). However, the nature of the companion star has recently been confirmed observationally (Nugent et al. 2011; Dilday et al. 2012; Schaefer & Pagnotta 2012), although the relativistic evidence suggests that both of these channels may operate such as a giant, sub-giant or main-sequence star. Recent observational tracer of different progenitor configurations in the detection of narrow blueshifted time-varying Na I D absorption lines, interpreted as evidence of circumstellar material (CSM) surrounding the progenitor system. The origin of this material is controversial, but the simplest explanation is that it results from previous mass loss in a system containing a white dwarf and a non-degenerate companion star. We present new single-epoch intermediate-resolution spectra of 17 low-redshift SNe Ia taken with XShooter on the ESO Very Large Telescope. Combining this sample with events from the literature, we confirm an excess (~20 per cent) of SNe Ia displaying blueshifted narrow Na I D absorption features compared to non-blueshifted Na I D features. The host galaxies of SNe Ia displaying blueshifted absorption profiles are skewed towards later-type galaxies, compared to SNe Ia that show no Na I D absorption, and SNe Ia displaying blueshifted narrow Na I D absorption features have broader light curves. The strength of the Na I D absorption is stronger in SNe Ia displaying blueshifted Na I D absorption features than those without blueshifted features, and the strength of the blueshifted Na I D is correlated with the B – V colour of the SN at maximum light. This strongly suggests the absorbing material is local to the SN. In the context of the progenitor systems of SNe Ia, we discuss the significance of these findings and other recent observational evidence on the nature of SNe Ia progenitors. We present a summary that suggests there are at least two distinct populations of normal, cosmologically useful SNe Ia.

**Key words:** distance scale – supernovae: general – circumstellar matter
the European Southern Observatory (ESO) Very Large Telescope (VLT) and the XShooter spectrograph to search for CSM signatures in a new sample of nearby SNe Ia. These data are complemented by light curves and spectra obtained through monitoring campaigns at multiple facilities to determine the relationship between SN Ia progenitor configurations and observed SN properties. Throughout this paper we assume a Hubble constant of \( H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1} \).

2 OBSERVATIONS AND DATA REDUCTION

In this section, we present new observations of 17 SNe Ia that include intermediate-resolution spectra, complemented by low-resolution spectra and light curve data. We combine our new data set with 16 events from the literature, giving a total sample of 33 events. We discuss the sample selection, spectroscopic observations, and photometric monitoring in turn.

2.1 Sample selection

The new SN Ia data were obtained over the course of a multi-period programme at the VLT using the XShooter spectrograph (Vernet et al. 2011). Details of the 17 SNe Ia, discovered by a variety of surveys/searches, are listed in Table 1. The SNe were selected according to the following two criteria: i) that the SNe were located at \( z < 0.03 \) to enable a high signal-to-noise spectrum to be obtained, and ii) that the SNe were spectroscopically classified as SNe Ia prior to maximum light, so that a reliable light curve could be measured. We did not preferentially select SNe Ia displaying redder optical colours or strong Na D absorption features in the low resolution classification spectra (as was historically the case) to ensure an unbiased sample. Not all SNe Ia discovered during the programmes that fulfilled these criteria were observed due to scheduling constraints at VLT UT2.

The primary source of our targets was amateur searches, with discoveries taken from the Transient Objects Confirmation Page (TOCH). Additional events were discovered by the Palomar Transient Factory (PTF; Rau et al. 2009), Catalina Real-Time Transient Survey (CRTS; Drake et al. 2009), the Lick Observatory Supernova Search (LOSS; Leaman et al. 2011), and the Télescope à Action Rapide pour les Objets Transitoires (TAROT; Klotz et al. 2008).

Some of the SNe were classified as part of the ESO Large Programme, Public ESO Spectroscopic Survey of Transient Object (PESSTO), which is currently operating at the New Technology Telescope, La Silla, Chile. Additional observations of SN 2012cg are detailed in Silverman et al. (2012a) and Munari et al. (2013). Nearly all of the SNe Ia in the sample are spectroscopically similar to ‘normal’ SNe Ia, with the exception of SN 2013ao (spectroscopically similar to a ‘super-Chandrasekhar’ SN Ia; Howell et al. 2006), SN 2013U (classified as a 1991T-like object) and LSQ12gdj, a second ‘super-Chandrasekhar’ SN Ia (Scalzo et al. in preparation). SN 2013ao is excluded from further discussion because a spectroscopic redshift for its host galaxy could not be determined, and hence the velocity measurements are less reliable.

2.2 Spectroscopy

Intermediate-resolution spectra were obtained for all SNe using XShooter under target-of-opportunity (ToO) programmes, IDs 089.D-0647(A) and 090.D-0828(A). XShooter is an echelle spectrograph with three arms (UV, visible and near-infrared) covering the wavelength range of 3000–25000 Å. The instrumental resolution of the spectrograph is fixed, and we used the narrowest available slit widths of 0.5” (UV arm), 0.4” (visible arm) and 0.4” (near-infrared arm) to achieve resolutions of \( R \sim 9000 \), \( R \sim 18200 \) and \( R \sim 10500 \), respectively. These resolutions are necessary to resolve the narrow Na D (5890, 5896 Å), Ca II H&K (3934, 3969 Å) and K i (7665,7699 Å) features of interest for this study. Due to the narrow slits employed and lack of atmospheric dispersion correctors for XShooter at the time of observations, the absolute flux calibration is uncertain. However, we are interested in the shifts in wavelength position and the relative strengths of features so this does not affect our results. Details of the XShooter spectral observations are listed in Table 2. The spectra were reduced using the public XShooter pipeline, which performs a full reduction of the spectral orders in each of the three arms to obtain a contiguous one-dimensional merged spectrum (Modigliani et al. 2010). Spectra showing the Na D and Ca II H&K narrow absorption features are displayed in Figs. 1 to 3 for the whole sample. XShooter spectra of SN 2012cg were obtained on two occasions, with both shown in Fig. 1. The selection of velocity zero points for the sample is discussed in Section 3.

Follow-up low-resolution optical spectra were obtained for our SN sample and details are given in Table 3. These low-resolution spectra were reduced using custom pipelines for each of the telescopes based on standard spectral reduction procedures in \( \lambda \lambda \lambda \), \( \mu \mu \mu \), and \( \tau \tau \tau \). The two-dimensional spectra were bias and flat-field corrected before extraction. The extracted spectra were calibrated in wavelength using arc-lamp exposures and instrumental response functions were obtained from observations of spectrophotometric standards to perform the flux calibration.

2.3 Optical photometry

The optical photometry of the SNe Ia comes from six facilities: i) the PTF search telescope, the Palomar 48-in (P48), ii) the LSQ search telescope, the 40” ESO Schmidt Telescope, iii) the robotic 2-m Liverpool Telescope (LT; Steele et al. 2004), iv) the Faulkes Telescope South (FTS), v) Las Cumbres Observatory Global Telescope (LCOGT) 1-m telescope array in Chile, part of the LCOGT network (Brown et al. 2013), and vi) the SMARTS 1.3m telescope at Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory (CTIO), Chile. g’ and R-band data were taken with the P48, and reduced using the Infrared Processing and Analysis Center (IPAC) pipeline (Laker et al. in preparation) and photometrically calibrated (Ojak et al. 2012). The LSQ telescope observes in a wide \( g’+r’ \) filter, while the LT data were obtained using both the RATCam and IO:O optical imagers in \( g’r’ \) filters, similar to those used in the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (York et al. 2000). Data from FTS, a clone of the LT, were obtained with the SPECTRAL imager in \( g’r’ \) filters, while data from the LCOGT 1-m array were obtained in Johnson-Cousins \( UBVRI \) and SDSS-like \( g’r’ \) filters. SMARTS data were obtained using the optical-infrared imager, ANDICAM in KPNO \( BVR ’I \) filters.

1 http://www.cbat.eps.harvard.edu/unconf/tocp.html
2 http://www.pessto.org/pessto/index.py
3 http://www.ipac.caltech.edu/
Figure 1. Intermediate-resolution VLT+XShooter spectra of the Na I D absorption lines in the left panels (Na I D1 is in red, Na I D2 is in blue) and the Ca II H&K lines on the right (Ca II H is red, Ca II K is in blue). The velocity scale is plotted with a zero velocity defined by the position of the host galaxy features, marked with 'Hα' and 'Hβ'. If galaxy lines are not visible, the rest wavelength is defined by the recessional velocity of the host galaxy obtained from NED, and is marked with a 'G' on the spectra. For SN 2012cg, the local velocity ('LV') at the SN position was measured from the stellar velocity maps of Cortés et al. (2006). Two spectra of SN 2012cg were obtained at -0.8 d and +27.3 d with respect to B-band maximum. All SNe Ia in this figure are labelled as having absorption features with a 'blueshift'. SN 2012hd shows both 'blueshifted' and 'redshifted' Na I D features, which will be discussed in Section 3.1.
Figure 2. As Fig. 1, SNe Ia displaying ‘blueshifted’ absorption features are marked as ‘blueshift’, while those not displaying any blueshifted features are labelled as ‘no blueshift’.

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Figure 3. As Fig. None of the SNe Ia in this figure display absorption features in the Na I D wavelength (‘no abs.’), while two show ‘non-blueshifted’, one shows ‘blueshifted’ and three show no Ca II H&K absorption.
Table 1. Discovery details and host galaxy properties of the XShooter SN Ia sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
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<td>LSQ12db</td>
<td>20:58:51.89</td>
<td>-02:58:27.1</td>
<td>Anon.</td>
<td>0.0196±0.000344&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Ir&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>LSQ</td>
<td>20120616</td>
<td>Gemini, ATel 4212</td>
</tr>
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<td>LSQ12uk</td>
<td>04:58:15.89</td>
<td>-16:17:57.8</td>
<td>Anon.</td>
<td>0.0202±0.00006&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Sab&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>LSQ</td>
<td>20121031</td>
<td>NSF-II, ATel 4537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSQ12xd</td>
<td>05:22:16.99</td>
<td>-25:35:47.0</td>
<td>ESO 487-G 004</td>
<td>0.03124±0.000017&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Sc</td>
<td>LSQ</td>
<td>2011101</td>
<td>PESSTO, ATel 4545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSQ12gd</td>
<td>23:54:43.3</td>
<td>-25:40:34.0</td>
<td>ESO 472-G 007</td>
<td>0.03032±0.000057&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Sc</td>
<td>LSQ</td>
<td>20112107</td>
<td>NSF-II, ATel 4566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSQ12hz</td>
<td>09:59:12.43</td>
<td>-09:00:08.3</td>
<td>2MASX J09591230-0900095</td>
<td>0.029±0.001&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>S0&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>LSQ</td>
<td>20121224</td>
<td>NSF-II, ATel 4701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTF12q1</td>
<td>02:50:07.76</td>
<td>-10:15:54.4</td>
<td>2MASX J20500784-0016014</td>
<td>0.02908±0.000017&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>S0&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>PTF</td>
<td>20120829</td>
<td>PTF, ATel 4636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTF12gb</td>
<td>04:15:01.44</td>
<td>-15:20:53.7</td>
<td>2MASX J0415016-152053</td>
<td>0.0281±0.00008&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-2&lt;sup&gt;PTF&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>20121002</td>
<td>PTF, Gemini&lt;sup&gt;i&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SN 2012cg<sup>d</sup> 12:27:12.83 +09:25:13.1 NGC 4424 0.001538±0.000013<sup>g</sup> Sa LOSS 20120517 Lick, ATel 4115

SN 2012ce<sup>d</sup> 23:42:38.82 +27 05 31.5 CGCG 476-117 0.02478±0.00002<sup>g</sup> Sb TOCP 20120912 Asiago, CBET 3227

SN 2012cf<sup>d</sup> 21:01:58.99 -48:16:25.9 ESO 235-37 0.018586±0.00015<sup>g</sup> S0/a TAROT 20120819 PESSTO, ATel 4339

SN 2012ch<sup>d</sup> 01:14:07.46 -32:39:07.7 IC 1657 0.01218±0.00002<sup>f</sup> Sc TOCP 20130205 Asiago, ATel 4796

SN 2012ci<sup>d</sup> 06:21:38.46 -59:42:50.6 ESO 121-26 0.007562±0.00013<sup>f</sup> Sbc TOCP 2011212 PESSTO, ATel 4602

SN 2012ct<sup>d</sup> 10:53:22.75 +16:46:34.9 NGC 3447 0.003559±0.00004<sup>d</sup> Sbc TOCP 20121217 CSP, ATel 4663

SN 2013aj<sup>d</sup> 10:01:12.00 +00:19:42.3 CGCG 8-23 0.03417±0.00008<sup>f</sup> Sc TOCP 20130205 Asiago, ATel 4796

SN 2013ao<sup>d</sup> 14:32:33.88 -44:13:27.8 NGC 5643 0.003999±0.00007<sup>f</sup> Sc TOCP 20130214 FLOYDS, ATel 4817

SN 2013a<sup>d</sup> 13:54:00.68 -07:55:43.8 NGC 5339 0.009126±0.00010<sup>f</sup> Sa pec TOCP 20130303 PESSTO, ATel 4852

SN 2013ab<sup>d</sup> 11:44:47.4 -20:31:41.1 Anon. ~0.04<sup>d</sup> Dwarf<sup>1</sup> CRTS 20130304 PESSTO, ATel 4863

<sup>a</sup>Source of galaxy classification is NED unless otherwise noted. <sup>1</sup>Visually classified for this paper. <sup>2</sup>Classification of the host of PTF12jgb is unclear from available images.

Photometric data of supernovae SN Ia. LSQ12gdj will be presented in Scalzo et al. in preparation and is used here to calculate a light curve width and colour.

The SN magnitude was measured on each epoch and is used to derive PSF photometry and calibrated using tertiary standard stars in the field of the SN. Where available, the zero points of the images were calculated using aperture photometry by comparing tertiary stars in the field directly with their SDSS magnitudes. If this was not possible, stars in the SN fields were calibrated using standard star observations on photometric nights and used to estimate a nightly zero point. Uncertainties on the SN flux measurements are a combination of the statistical and calibration uncertainties and are inputted to the light curve fitting routine, detailed in Section 2.4.

2.4 Light curve fitting

The optical light curves were analysed using the SiFTO light curve fitting code<sup>2</sup> (Conley et al. 2008), which produces values for the stretch (s; light curve width), maximum B-band magnitude, B−V at maximum (where multiple bands are available), and time of maximum light for each SN. These values for our sample are given in Tab. 2. SiFTO uses a time-series of spectral templates that are adjusted to recreate the observed colours of the SN photometry at each epoch, while also adjusting for Galactic extinction and redshift (i.e., the k-correction). The unknown contribution of the host galaxy to extinction has not been corrected for. All of the SNe Ia in our sample fall within the light curve width range used in cosmological studies (0.7 < s < 1.3).

2.5 SN photospheric Si ii velocity measurements

SNe Ia with ‘blue shifted’ Na i D absorption features (with respect to the strongest Na i D component) have been suggested to have higher Si ii 6355 Å velocities near maximum light relative to the SN Ia population as a whole (Foley et al. 2012<sup><sub>8</sub></sup>). Therefore, we measure the velocities of Si ii 6355 Å feature in near-maximum light spectra for our sample.

The Si ii 6355 Å velocities were measured using a Gaussian fit to the feature, broadly following the method described in Maguire et al. 2012<sup><sub>3</sub></sup>. Briefly, the pseudo-continuum is defined using a region on each side of the feature and then the observed spectrum is divided by this continuum. The position of the minimum of the feature is measured by fitting a Gaussian to the feature using the mpfit (Markwardt 2009) procedure in iraf. Both the value of the pseudo-continuum and the wavelength range used in the fit are varied to obtain the mean velocity of the feature along with the uncertainties in these measurements. Redshift uncertainties are also included in quadrature. (Foley et al. 2011 and Silverman et al. 2012<sup><sub>4</sub></sup>) make independent calculations to correct Si ii 6355 Å velocities to maximum
Table 2. Intermediate resolution XShooter spectral information and derived light curve properties. The sample is split based on the presence of ‘blueshifted’, ‘no blueshifted’ or no narrow absorption features of Na i D in their spectra, as discussed in Section 3.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN name</th>
<th>Date of spec.</th>
<th>MJD of spec.</th>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>MJD of B-band max.</th>
<th>Stretch</th>
<th>B-V at max.</th>
<th>LC source</th>
<th>Na i D₂ pEW (Å)</th>
<th>‘Blueshifted’</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SN 2012hd</td>
<td>20121113</td>
<td>56244.2</td>
<td>-1.9</td>
<td>56246.1±0.1</td>
<td>1.121±0.016</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>LSQ</td>
<td>0.50±0.01</td>
<td>0.50±0.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>SN 2012gd</td>
<td>20121118</td>
<td>56249.0</td>
<td>-4.4</td>
<td>56253.4±0.1</td>
<td>1.130±0.008</td>
<td>0.00±0.01</td>
<td>Scalzo et al.</td>
<td>0.05±0.03</td>
<td>0.05±0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2012cg</td>
<td>20120603</td>
<td>56081.0</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
<td>56081.8±0.4</td>
<td>1.098±0.022</td>
<td>0.14±0.04</td>
<td>LT+RATCam</td>
<td>0.96±0.02</td>
<td>0.62±0.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>SN 2012et</td>
<td>20120630</td>
<td>56109.0</td>
<td>+27.3</td>
<td>56081.8±0.4</td>
<td>1.098±0.022</td>
<td>0.14±0.04</td>
<td>LT+RATCam</td>
<td>0.96±0.02</td>
<td>0.62±0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2012dd</td>
<td>20120930</td>
<td>56201.1</td>
<td>+11.1</td>
<td>56190.0±0.1</td>
<td>1.194±0.098</td>
<td>0.16±0.03</td>
<td>LT+IO, P48</td>
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<td>SN 2012dh</td>
<td>20121207</td>
<td>56258.1</td>
<td>-6.7</td>
<td>56264.8±0.8</td>
<td>0.957±0.095</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>FTS, LSQ</td>
<td>1.02±0.03</td>
<td>0.54±0.03</td>
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<td>SN 2013U</td>
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<td>-1.6</td>
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<td>1.091±0.070</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>LT+IO</td>
<td>0.88±0.02</td>
<td>0.68±0.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>SN 2013aj</td>
<td>20130310</td>
<td>56360.3</td>
<td>+0.8</td>
<td>56359.5±0.6</td>
<td>0.911±0.054</td>
<td>0.02±0.02</td>
<td>LT+IO, SMARTS</td>
<td>0.21±0.01</td>
<td>0.21±0.01</td>
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<table>
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<th>No blueshifted Na i D</th>
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<td>20121106</td>
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<tr>
<td>SN 2012hr</td>
<td>20121222</td>
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<td>SN 2012tw</td>
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<td>20120702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSQ12hji</td>
<td>20130109</td>
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<td>PTF12iq</td>
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<td>SN 2012ht</td>
<td>20121231</td>
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<tr>
<td>SN 2013aa</td>
<td>20130223</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Modified Julian date.
2 Phase with respect to B-band maximum.
3 Further information on the telescopes and instruments used can be found in Section 2.3.
4 ‘Blueshifted’ Na i D pEW refers to the integrated pseudo-equivalent-width of any Na i D₂ absorption features that are blueshifted with respect to the defined zero velocity position.
5 LT light curve data were supplemented using data from Munari et al. (2013).
6 SN 2012hd and LSQ12fuk are removed from our calculation of the ratio of ‘blueshifted’ to ‘redshifted’ absorption features in Section 3.3.

light but find inconsistent relationships between velocity and phase. The relationships are also only accurate in a narrow light curve width range, 1 < ΔM1(B) < 1.5 mag. Since some of our SNe Ia are not in this light curve width range, we chose not to correct to maximum light and instead limited our analysis to a small phase range of -2 to +5 d, with respect to maximum to minimise time-dependent variations. Not correcting the spectra to maximum light using the calculations of Silverman et al. (2012), results in additional uncertainties of <200 km s⁻¹ for our sample. For SNe Ia with spectra before and after maximum light (but limited to the range -5 to +5 d), we use a linear fit to estimate the value at maximum light. The Si ii 6355 Å velocities are given in Tab. 3.

2.6 Na i D pseudo equivalent-width measurements

The pseudo-equivalent width (pEW) of the narrow Na i D₂ absorption feature are also measured to investigate the potential contribution of CSM to the strength of the absorption. We use the Na i D₂ feature since it is the stronger of the two Na i D lines. We calculate the pEW of the Na i D₂ components by firstly selecting the continuum on either side of the features of interest and then computing the area below the continuum, similar to the method of Forster et al. (2012). The pEW for the individual components are then totalled to provide an estimate of the pEW of the Na i D₂ line. This pEW measurement will contain contributions from host galaxy interstellar absorption, as well as potentially CSM from the SN progenitor system if present.

2.7 Literature data

We supplement our SN Ia sample with events from the sample of Sternberg et al. (2011). They chose their high-resolution spectra to only include SNe Ia that were not specifically targeted due to either strong Na i D lines in classification spectra or showing red colours, which could be indicative of a CSM contribution, and which would have resulted in a biased sample. Since our data were similarly selected, we exclude other samples of high-resolution spectra if their selection criteria are not clearly outlined. This removes any potential bias from SNe Ia displaying positive

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Table 3. Low-resolution spectral information for follow-up spectra of our XShooter sample used for measuring the Si II 6355 Å velocities. The order of the SNe is following that of Tab. 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>MJD</th>
<th>Phase (d)</th>
<th>Telescope+instrument¹</th>
<th>Wavelength range (Å)</th>
<th>Si II 6355 Å vel. 10³ km s⁻¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LSQ12fjg</td>
<td>20121112</td>
<td>56244.2</td>
<td>-1.9</td>
<td>VLT+XSH</td>
<td>3100–24790</td>
<td>10.97±0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSQ12fd</td>
<td>20121112</td>
<td>56244.3</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
<td>NTT+EFOSC2</td>
<td>3368–10300</td>
<td>10.94±0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSQ12djg</td>
<td>20121122</td>
<td>56254.2</td>
<td>+0.8</td>
<td>NTT+EFOSC2</td>
<td>3368–10300</td>
<td>10.83±0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2012cg</td>
<td>20120603</td>
<td>56081.0</td>
<td>-0.8</td>
<td>VLT+XSH</td>
<td>3100–24790</td>
<td>10.42±0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2012dh</td>
<td>20121206</td>
<td>56268.2</td>
<td>+3.4</td>
<td>NTT+EFOSC2</td>
<td>3368–10300</td>
<td>9.73±0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2013U</td>
<td>20130212</td>
<td>56336.2</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
<td>VLT+XSH</td>
<td>3100–24790</td>
<td>9.94±0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2013aj</td>
<td>20130310</td>
<td>56360.3</td>
<td>+0.8</td>
<td>VLT+XSH</td>
<td>3100–24790</td>
<td>10.98±0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSQ12fuk</td>
<td>20121106</td>
<td>56237.2</td>
<td>+4.6</td>
<td>VLT+XSH</td>
<td>3100–24790</td>
<td>9.89±0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2012hr</td>
<td>20121223</td>
<td>56284.6</td>
<td>-4.6</td>
<td>FTS+FLOYDS</td>
<td>3150–10950</td>
<td>12.61±0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2012hr</td>
<td>20130101</td>
<td>56294.3</td>
<td>+5.3</td>
<td>NTT+EFOSC2</td>
<td>3368–10300</td>
<td>11.05±0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2012tw</td>
<td>20120826</td>
<td>56166.1</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
<td>NTT+EFOSC2</td>
<td>3958–9315</td>
<td>9.76±0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSQ12br</td>
<td>20120702</td>
<td>56110.4</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>VLT+XSH</td>
<td>3100–24790</td>
<td>11.41±0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2012w</td>
<td>20120826</td>
<td>56120.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Gemini-N+GMOS</td>
<td>3400–9450</td>
<td>9.99±0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTF12gb</td>
<td>20121004</td>
<td>56205.3</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
<td>GMT+XSH</td>
<td>3100–24790</td>
<td>10.99±0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2012ht</td>
<td>20120321</td>
<td>56293.3</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
<td>NTT+EFOSC2</td>
<td>3368–10300</td>
<td>11.23±0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2013aa</td>
<td>20130219</td>
<td>56342.7</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
<td>FTS+FLOYDS</td>
<td>3150–10950</td>
<td>10.71±0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2013a</td>
<td>20130223</td>
<td>56347.3</td>
<td>+3.3</td>
<td>VLT+XSH</td>
<td>3100–24790</td>
<td>10.21±0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2013aa</td>
<td>20130225</td>
<td>56348.4</td>
<td>+4.4</td>
<td>Gemini-S+GMOS</td>
<td>4200–8400</td>
<td>10.19±0.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Information on the telescopes and instruments used:

VLT+XSH = VLT at Paranal, Chile with the XShooter spectrograph.
NTT+EFOSC2 = New Technology Telescope, La Silla, Chile with the ESO Faint Object Spectrograph and Camera 2.
FTS+FLOYDS = Faulkes Telescope South, Siding Spring, Australia with the FLOYDS spectrograph.
Gemini-S+GMOS = Gemini Telescope South, Cerro Pachon, Chile, with the Gemini Multi-Object Spectrograph.

We have collated photometric data from the literature for 16 of the 35 SNe Ia of SNe Ia from the literature: SN 2006X (Wang et al. 2008), SN 2006cm, SN 2007le, SN 2007kk, SN 2008C, SN 2008ip, SN 2008hv, SN 2008ia from Stritzinger et al. (2011), SN 2008ec, SNF20080514-002 from Ganeshalingam et al. (2010) and SN 2009le from Maguire et al. (2012). The light curve width and colour of these SNe were fit using SiFTO. The rest of the SNe Ia in the sample did not have well constrained light curve fits, due to sparse data coverage or poor data quality, or had stretch values outside the range used in cosmological studies (0.7 < s < 1.3).

We have gathered near-maximum light spectra of the following SNe Ia from the literature: SN 2006X (Wang et al. 2008), SN 2006cm, SN 2007le, SN 2007kk, SN 2008C, SNF20080514-002 (Blondin et al. 2012), SN 2007af (Blondin et al. 2013), Simon et al. (2007), SN 2009ig (Foley et al. 2012a) and SN 2009le (Maguire et al. 2012). Maximum light spectra of SN 2007on, SN 2008fp, SN 2008hv and SN 2008ia were obtained by the Carnegie Supernova Project (Mark Phillips, priv. communication). This sample of 16 SNe Ia from Sternberg et al. (2011) with calculated light curve parameters will be referred to as the S11 sample hereafter. The light curve parameters and Si II 6355 Å velocities are given in Table A1.

3 ANALYSIS

We now turn to the analysis of our sample. We discuss first the definition of the zero velocity of the narrow absorption features, critical for defining relative velocity offsets. We then detail how the properties of the narrow absorption feature sample is dependent on host galaxy, light curve and spectral properties.

3.1 Spectral measurements of narrow absorption features

For our analysis of the XShooter spectra (Figs. 1 to 3), we are interested in the position of the very narrow absorption features of Ca II H&K and Na I D relative to a defined zero velocity (rest-frame). These features do not originate from material in the SN ejecta, but rather from absorbing material along the line-of-sight, which can be caused by ISM in the host galaxy and/or CSM around the SN progenitor.

The frequency of occurrence of each type of profile with respect to a defined zero velocity (i.e., blueshifted, non-blueshifted or no absorption) can be measured, and the relative rates and possible correlations with other observables can then be determined. Hence the definition of “zero velocity” is critical, and can be set in a number of ways.

Previous studies, such as Sternberg et al. (2011) and Foley et al. (2012a), chose the strongest narrow Na I D absorption component as a proxy for the galaxy component at the SN position. ‘Blueshifted’, ‘redshifted’, ‘single/symmetric’ or ‘no absorption’ features are then determined relative to this position (see Sternberg et al. 2011 for further information). One disadvantage of this method is in cases where no host galaxy ISM absorption exists.
If the observed Na\textsc{i} due to the host galaxy, one could expect an equal number of SNe Ia. This is a statistical argument, we do not discuss the CSM properly from the CSM, an excess of blueshifted features is expected. As ever, if there is an additional contribution to the blueshifted sample showing blueshifted and non-blueshifted absorption features. Howev-

er the Na\textsc{i} absorption features are expected to be much weaker than those of Ca\textsc{ii} H&K and Na\textsc{i} D. SN 2012fw was the only SN in the sample to display K\textsc{i} absorption and showed redshifted features, as did the Ca\textsc{ii} H&K and Na\textsc{i} D absorption features for this event.

3.2 Defining the relative velocities

Having defined a zero velocity position for each SN, we then search for absorption features near the zero velocities of the Na\textsc{i} D and Ca\textsc{ii} H&K lines. We wish to extend the statistical analysis of Sternberg et al. (2011), and estimate the ratio of SNe Ia with blueshifted to redshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption profiles in our sample. To do this, we classify our SN sample into five separate Na\textsc{i} D absorption categories: i) SNe Ia with just blueshifted absorption, ii) SNe Ia with just redshifted absorption, iii) SNe Ia with blueshifted and redshifted features, iv) SNe Ia with single absorption features at zero velocity, and v) SNe Ia with no Na\textsc{i} D absorption features. We split the sample in this way so that SNe Ia with only blueshifted absorption Na\textsc{i} D absorption features can be directly compared to those with only redshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption features, as was done in Sternberg et al. (2011).

The classifications of the Na\textsc{i} D features for both the XShooter sample and the combined sample with S11 are given in Table 4. Six SNe show both blueshifted and redshifted features: SN 2006cm, SN 2007af, SN 2009ds, SN 2009ke, SN 2010A, SN 2012hd, while LSQ12fuk is classified as symmetric since it shows only a single component at zero velocity with respect to Hz. The analysis of the ratio of SNe Ia in our sample with blueshifted to redshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption features is detailed in Section 3.3.

For our analysis of the light curve width and host galaxy properties as a function of Na\textsc{i} D absorption profile properties, we define our Na\textsc{i} D absorption categories by splitting the sample into three: i) SNe Ia with any blueshifted absorption profiles (‘blueshifted’), ii) SNe Ia with only non-blueshifted absorption profiles (‘non-blueshifted’) and iii) SNe Ia with no Na\textsc{i} D absorption features (‘no absorption’). This different classification is made since SNe Ia with ‘non-blueshifted’ Na\textsc{i} D absorption features will always be associated with the host galaxy as they are not related to outflowing material and can not be associated with the progenitor system. Conversely, SNe Ia displaying both blueshifted and redshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption features are now included in the ‘blueshifted’ category since any blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption profiles seen may be associated with progenitor outflow – even though we can not determine if this is the case for any individual SN. The breakdown of individual SNe Ia from our XShooter sample into these Na\textsc{i} D absorption categories is given in Table 3.1 while information on the SNe Ia from the S11 sample is given in Table 3.1.

In Section 3.5, we compare our colour and spectra analysis to those of Foley et al. (2012b), who split their sample into two categories, those that have blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption features and those that do not (‘everything else’). We also use these categories for investigating the pEW of Na\textsc{i} D features in Section 5.7 since we wish to determine if SNe Ia with blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption features have stronger pEW than the rest of the sample.

Table 4. Classification of Na\textsc{i} D features for XShooter sample and combined sample with S11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Na\textsc{i} D classification</th>
<th>XShooter sample</th>
<th>Combined sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blueshifted only</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redshifted only</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue and Redshifted</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symmetric</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of blueshifted(^1)</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Excess of SNe Ia with only blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption features compared to only redshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption as a percentage of the total sample.

(Perhaps more likely in early-type galaxies), SN Ia CSM features will then be misidentified as ‘single/symmetric’ even though they may originate from the SN environment itself.

Our method is to set the zero velocity relative to the positions of galaxy lines (e.g., narrow nebular emission lines of H\textsc{ii} and H\textsc{f}) in the SN Ia spectrum. This probes the rest-frame velocity along the line-of-sight to the SN position. If these lines are not visible, the rest wavelength is instead set using the recessional velocity of the host galaxy, taken from the NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database (NED) or SDSS. The advantage of this method is that ‘single/symmetric’ profiles can now be assigned a blueshifted or non-blueshifted position relative to the other host galaxy lines. The disadvantage is that the recessional velocity does not account for any internal motion or rotation in the host galaxy. To estimate this potential offset for our SN Ia sample, we compare the SNe Ia that have a velocity measured from NED/SDSS and host galaxy lines in the spectra. The differences range from 20 km s\(^{-1}\) for SN 2013U to 150 km s\(^{-1}\) for SN 2012hd. When using the recessional velocities instead of host galaxy lines, one SN moves from being classified as ‘blueshifted’ to ‘non-blueshifted’ (SN 2012hd\(^7\)).

If the observed Na\textsc{i} D and Ca\textsc{ii} H&K absorption features are all due to the host galaxy, one could expect an equal number of SNe Ia showing blueshifted and non-blueshifted absorption features. However, if there is an additional contribution to the blueshifted sample from the CSM, an excess of blueshifted features is expected. As this is a statistical argument, we do not discuss the CSM properties of individual SNe Ia in our sample. The zero velocity positions of the S11 sample were also reanalysed for this study. The wavelength regions around their Na\textsc{i} D features were downloaded from WISEREP.

Previous studies have only identified time-varying blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption features, while the Ca\textsc{ii} H&K features have been found not to vary due to its higher ionisation potential (Papat et al. 2007, Simon et al. 2003). Indeed the non-detection of varying Ca\textsc{ii} H&K is central to the argument for a CSM origin to the Na\textsc{i} D variations (see Papat et al. 2007 for detailed discussion). Therefore, we perform our analysis of velocity shifts of narrow absorption features using the Na\textsc{i} D feature only. However, we show the Ca\textsc{ii} H&K region in Figs. 1 to 3 where it is seen that classification of the Na\textsc{i} D and Ca\textsc{ii} H&K features (and relative velocities) agree for our XShooter sample for all but three SNe. The Ca\textsc{ii} H&K region is also useful for confirming weak line detections at Na\textsc{i} D wavelengths.

We also searched for narrow K\textsc{i} absorption features. These features are expected to be much weaker than those of Ca\textsc{ii} H&K and Na\textsc{i} D. SN 2012fw was the only SN in the sample to display K\textsc{i} absorption and showed redshifted features, as did the Ca\textsc{ii} H&K and Na\textsc{i} D absorption features for this event.

\(^7\) SN 2012hd has multiple Na\textsc{i} D and Ca\textsc{ii} H&K absorption features that span a wide range of velocities. If the velocity of the SN progenitor system is assumed to be equal to that of the host galaxy emission lines then these features appear at both blueshifted and redshifted velocities, while if the recessional velocity of the host galaxy is used instead, all of the absorption features are redshifted.
the combined sample, which has a 6 per cent chance of occurring at random. If equal numbers of the SNe Ia with blueshifted and redshifted only Na D absorption features are assumed to have a host galaxy ISM origin, then this gives an excess of 7 SNe Ia with anomalous blueshifted Na D absorption features. This is equivalent to 22 per cent of the total sample of 32 SNe Ia having an additional blueshifted component.

3.4 Host galaxy distribution

Fig. 4 shows the morphological type distribution for the combined sample of our data and the S11 sample, split into those that show blueshifted (any SN Ia showing any blueshifted Na D features), no blueshifted (containing ‘non-blueshifted’ absorption features) or no Na I D absorption features. PTF12jgb is excluded here because its galaxy morphology could not be determined. The galaxy categories are ‘E’, ‘S0’, ‘Sab’, ‘Sbc’, ‘Sc/Scd’, and ‘Irregular/Dwarf’. The host galaxies of two SNe Ia in the sample are categorised as S0/a (SN 2012fw, SN 2008bp). We classify them half each in the ‘S0’ and ‘Sa’ bins but because they are both classified as ‘non-blueshifted’ this does not result in non-integer values in Fig. 4.

We find that SNe Ia with detected narrow Na I D absorption features are found more frequently in late-type galaxies, as has been found in previous studies (Foley et al. 2012b; Forster et al. 2013). This is expected as star-forming galaxies typically contain denser ISM. Conversely, the SNe Ia displaying no Na I D features are predominantly found in early-type host galaxies. No SN Ia with blueshifted Na I D features in our sample is found in an early-type galaxy (E/S0) compared to 17 ‘blueshifted’ SNe Ia in later-type hosts. From Section 3.3 we estimate that ~11 of the SNe Ia displaying blueshifted Na I D features are caused by CSM, with the remaining ~6 due to ISM. However, we cannot determine which SNe Ia fall into which category since we do not have the necessary information for any individual event. For the two SNe in elliptical host galaxies, neither show narrow Na I D absorption features.

3.5 Light curve width

Given the excess of blueshifted SNe Ia in late-type galaxies, the lack of blueshifted SNe Ia in early-type hosts, and the well-studied connection between light curve width and host galaxy properties (SNe Ia in late-type galaxies having broader light curves or higher ‘stretch’ than those in early-type galaxies; Hamuy et al. 1995, 1996; Riess et al. 1999; Hamuy et al. 2000), we wish to investigate potential correlations between the presence of blueshifted Na I D absorption profiles and SN Ia luminosity (using light curve width as a proxy).
Fig. 6 shows a histogram of the light curve width parameter, ‘stretch’, for our SN sample, colour-coded based on the presence of blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption features, ‘non-blueshifted’ absorption features or no Na\textsc{i} D absorption. SNe Ia displaying Na\textsc{i} D absorption features have, on average, broader light curves than those with no Na\textsc{i} D absorption. A Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test shows that there is a high probability (p-value $\sim 0.015$) that the ‘blueshifted’ and ‘no blueshifted’ stretch distributions are drawn from a different parent population to the ‘no absorption’ sample’s stretch distribution. This is not surprising since the SNe Ia with no Na\textsc{i} D absorption are located preferentially in early-type galaxies, where SNe Ia are well known to have narrower light curves than those in later-type host galaxies. We note that any K-S test probability involving the ‘blueshifted’ sample is actually a lower limit, since we expect that $\sim 5$ SNe Ia in the ‘blueshifted’ sample are not due to ISM (not CSM) in the host galaxy and therefore, contaminate the ‘blueshifted’ population.

Within the subsample of SNe Ia showing non-zero Na\textsc{i} D absorption features, we find a low probability of the ‘blueshifted’ and ‘non-blueshifted’ stretch distributions being drawn from different parent populations, with both samples displaying broader light curves, and occurring more frequently in late-type galaxies than those with no Na\textsc{i} D absorption features.

3.6 SN colour and Si $\lambda$ 6355 Å velocity

Claims that SNe Ia displaying blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption features have redder optical colours $(B_{\text{max}} - V_{\text{max}})$ pseudo-colour$^9$ and having increased Si $\lambda$ 6355 Å line velocities than the rest of the SN Ia population have been made by Foley et al. (2012b). Firstly, we investigate the relationship between SN colour and blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D features. We choose to study the $B - V$ colour at the time of $B$-band maximum since it is a more physical quantity than $B_{\text{max}} - V_{\text{max}}$ pseudo-colour. However, the two quantities are strongly correlated (Blondin et al. 2012) and our choice does not affect the results.

To make a suitable comparison to Foley et al. (2012b), we group the SNe Ia in our sample into those displaying blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D (‘blueshifted’) and those that do not, including both those that show non-blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption and those with no absorption features (‘everything else’). In Fig. 6 we show the $B - V$ colour distributions for the full SN Ia sample. A K-S test for the samples gives a p-value of 0.10 that the ‘blueshifted’ and ‘everything else’ samples are drawn from different parent $B - V$ colour populations, which is larger than the typically used significance level of <0.05. Any difference is primarily driven by a single object SN 2006X, which had an unusually red $B - V$ colour of 1.22±0.01, making it an outlier to the SN population as a whole.

The connection between Si $\lambda$ 6355 Å velocity and blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption profiles is also investigated. Fig. 7 shows the maximum light Si $\lambda$ 6355 Å velocity as a function of stretch for both the ‘blueshifted’ and ‘everything else’ samples. Using a K-S test, we find a very low probability (p-value $< 0.01$) that the ‘blueshifted’ and ‘everything else’ samples are drawn from different parent Si $\lambda$ 6355 Å velocity distributions. We note that the three SNe Ia (SN 2006X, SN 2007fe, SN 2009ig) with the highest Si $\lambda$ 6355 Å velocities do show blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D features and fall in the ‘high-velocity’ (HV) class of SNe Ia (Wang et al. 2009), defined as having a Si $\lambda$ 6355 Å velocity of $> 12000$ km s$^{-1}$. However, the velocity distribution of the blueshifted sample does not show a statistically significant difference from the rest of our SN Ia sample.

3.7 Relative strength of Na\textsc{i} D absorption components

The pEW of the Na\textsc{i} D features can be used to estimate the relative amount of absorbing material along the line-of-sight towards the SNe in the sample. We do not attempt to convert these values to column densities but perform a relative comparison between SNe Ia in our sample showing blueshifted material and the ‘everything else’ sample as defined in 3.6.

Fig. 8 shows the sum of the pEW of Na\textsc{i} D$_2$ components for each SN Ia split based on the presence or absence of blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption profiles. The Na\textsc{i} D$_2$ pEW values are given in...
Time-varying blueshifted narrow Na\textsc{i} D absorption features have been identified in some SNe Ia (e.g., Patat et al. 2007; Simon et al. 2009, Blondin et al. 2009; Stritzinger et al. 2010), with the suggestion that these varying profiles are related to outflowing material from their progenitor systems. The velocities of this outflowing material with respect to the defined rest-frame of the SNe are typically \( \sim 50\text{–}200 \text{ km s}^{-1} \), while the distances to the absorbing material have been estimated to be \( 10^{16}\text{–}10^{17} \text{ cm} \) and having cloud densities of \( 10^7 \text{ cm}^{-3} \) (Patat et al. 2007, Simon et al. 2009). Patat et al. (2011) showed that the recurrent nova system, RS Ophiuchi (RS Oph), showed very similar time-variable Na\textsc{i} D absorption features during outburst, to those observed in SN 2006X, suggesting a strong connection between recurrent novae and SNe Ia that show time-variable Na\textsc{i} D absorption features. Three-dimensional modeling of RS Oph has shown that the CSM is expected to be concentrated in the binary orbital plane, suggesting that the probability of detecting CSM is also strongly dependent on viewing angle (Mohamed et al. 2013).

Regions of very recent star formation (<100 Myr) have been found to have outflows with velocities of \( \sim 100\text{–}200 \text{ km s}^{-1} \) (van Loon et al. 2013), similar to those seen in our SN Ia sample. However, SNe Ia are not preferentially found near these regions of recent star formation and therefore, should not be related to these regions of outflowing material – even so-called ‘prompt’ SNe Ia that trace the host galaxy star formation rate occur on time scales of at least 200 Myr (Raskin et al. 2009).

A statistical study of a sample of single-epoch high-resolution spectra of SNe Ia was performed by Sternberg et al. (2011), where an excess of SNe Ia displaying blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption features compared to non-blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption features in spiral galaxies was found. This was interpreted as evidence favouring the SD progenitor channel for some SNe Ia in spiral galaxies.

In our sample, we find an excess of SNe Ia displaying blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption features compared to those that show non-blueshifted absorption features, with an estimate of \( \sim 20 \) per cent of SNe Ia showing additional blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption features. This value is most likely a lower limit since the CSM distribution is expected to be asymmetric, resulting in cases where CSM is present but not seen due to the viewing angle. We also show that the presence of Na\textsc{i} D absorption features is strongly dependent on host galaxy properties with SNe Ia displaying blueshifted features predominantly found in later-type galaxies. No SN Ia with blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D features is found in an early-type (E/S0) galaxy. Although Na\textsc{i} D and Ca\textsc{ii} H\&K absorption lines arising from within the host galaxies are expected to be stronger in late-type galaxies, there is no simple ‘host galaxy’ explanation for the observed excess of ‘blueshifted’ narrow absorption components.

We also find that the strength of Na\textsc{i} D absorption features is correlated with the presence or absence of blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption features – SNe Ia with blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D absorption features have stronger Na\textsc{i} D lines (measured through the pEW of the stronger of the two Na\textsc{i} D lines, Na\textsc{i} D\(_{2}\)) than SNe Ia that do not have blueshifted Na\textsc{i} D features. This increased Na\textsc{i} D absorption depth in SNe Ia showing ‘blueshifted’ material, coupled with the identified excess of SNe Ia with ‘blueshifted’ SNe Ia, is strongly suggestive of an additional contribution to the Na\textsc{i} D absorption from the SN progenitor system.

SNe Ia displaying no Na\textsc{i} D absorption features have been found to have narrower light curves than those that show ‘blueshifted’ Na\textsc{i} D absorption features (Foley et al. 2012b). Our
data suggests that SNe Ia showing Na D absorption features (both ‘blueshifted’ and ‘non-blueshifted’) have broader light curves than those that do not show Na D absorption features. However, interestingly we find no correlation between the pEW strength of ‘blueshifted’ Na D features and the light curve width, suggesting that once we look within the sample of SNe Ia with ‘blueshifted’ Na D features, there is no additional relation between Na D strength and light curve width. These results appear to be linked to the host galaxy distribution of the sample – SNe Ia with Na D absorption features are predominantly found in late-type host galaxies, where it is well known that the SNe Ia display broader light curves (Hamuy et al. 1995, 1996, Riess et al. 1999, Hamuy et al. 2000). However, it is still difficult to identify the driving force behind these correlations since the reason why less luminous SNe Ia preferentially occur in early-type galaxies compared to late-type galaxies is not well understood.

SNe Ia with blueshifted Na D absorption features have previously been suggested to have redder $B-V$ colours at maximum and higher Si ii 6355 Å velocities compared to the SN Ia population as a whole (Foley et al. 2012b). The three SNe Ia in our combined sample with the highest velocities (>12000 km s$^{-1}$), and falling in the ‘high-velocity’ class of Wang et al. (2009), do display blueshifted absorption features, and the two reddest SNe Ia in the sample display blueshifted Na D features. However, for our sample, we find no statistically significant difference between the velocity and colour of the SN Ia sample when split into those with blueshifted Na D absorption profiles and those without. We also find that these differences are primarily driven by SN 2006kX, a very red outlier with high Si ii velocities, which has blueshifted Na D absorption features. The highly interacting SN Ia, PTF11kx, which displayed very strong H in its spectra, as well as time-varying Na D absorption, had a relatively low Si ii 6355 Å velocity at maximum of $\sim$11000 km s$^{-1}$, which does not suggest a continuing trend of higher velocities towards more highly interacting SNe Ia. We also find no correlation between Si ii 6355 Å velocity at maximum and the strength (pEW) of ‘blueshifted’ Na D absorption features.

For completeness, we note that none of the SNe Ia with ‘HV’ Si ii features are from the new XShooter sample nor does the XShooter sample contain any SN Ia with a red $B-V$ colours that would exceed the colour cutoff used in SN Ia cosmological studies of 0.25, while the S11 sample contains four. However, we do not find a statistically significant difference between the XShooter and S11 colour or Si ii velocity distributions.

When we study the connection between the pEW of ‘blueshifted’ Na D features (pEW of features blueshifted with respect to the zero velocity) and the SN $B-V$ colour at maximum light, we find a strong correlation (5.7-σ). An obvious explanation for SNe Ia with stronger ‘blueshifted’ Na D pEW having redder colours is that dust in the CSM makes an additional contribution to the extinction towards the SN resulting in a redder $B-V$ colour. The effect of circumstellar dust on the B-V colour and the effective extinction law has been previously modelled (Goobar 2008, Amanullah & Goobar 2011). It has been found that dust in the CSM could cause $B-V$ colour variations are of the order of 0.05–0.1 mag for dust radii of $10^{16}$–$10^{19}$ cm.

Fürster et al. (2013) have recently shown that SNe Ia that are faster Lira law $B-V$ decliners (35–80 d after maximum) have higher pEW values of unresolved Na D absorption features (measured from lower resolution spectra) and redder colours at maximum than slower Lira law $B-V$ decliners. They attribute this difference as evidence of CSM in the ‘fast decliner’ group. A direct comparison with their results cannot be made since their study uses lower resolution spectra, and therefore, information on the relative velocity shifts and strength of the ‘blueshifted’ Na D features is not available.

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4.2 CSM from double degenerate channels

Some recent work has attempted to explain the observations of outflowing CSM material using a DD origin. Shen et al. (2013) showed that the interaction between material ejected from a He-CO WD binary system and the ISM could produce outflowing neutral Na. In agreement with our results, they also found that the lower ISM densities in elliptical galaxies would inhibit detection of blueshifted absorption features in these galaxies. Raskin & Kasen (2013) showed that tidal tails from double degenerate WD mergers interacting with the ISM may also produce outflowing material that could result in observed blueshifted absorption features. Additional analysis and simulations are necessary to quantify the absorbing material that would be present and to explore the exact conditions of the CSM and ISM that are needed to produce the observed features and correlations with SN properties.

Models of the violent merger of a WD with the core of a giant star during the common envelope phase can also explain the presence of CSM (Soker et al. 2013). Population synthesis modelling has suggested that some SNe Ia produced from violent CO+CO WD mergers may show signs of CSM if the SN Ia explodes soon after the common envelope phase (< 1000 yr), although the rate of these events is expected to be low (<4 per cent, Ruiter et al. 2013). Models of canonical CO+CO WD mergers require delay times of 10^5 yr between the initial dynamical merger and the explosion, effectively ruling out this CSM production mechanism in non-violent WD mergers (Yoon et al. 2007). Therefore, it seems unlikely that this channel can fully explain the rates of blueshifted Na D absorption features that have been observed.

4.3 Evidence for two (or more) families of SNe Ia?

The observed connection between the presence (and strength) of narrow blueshifted Na D absorption features in SN spectra and observed SN properties has a number of implications, independent of the exact progenitor configuration. The clear excess of SNe Ia in our sample displaying blueshifted Na D absorption compared to those with non-blueshifted Na D absorption suggests an additional contribution from CSM to the absorption profiles. SNe Ia with wider light curves have long been known to be intrinsically more luminous (Phillips 1993), but many other SN properties are also connected to light curve width.

In Table 5 we show the observed SN Ia properties that are found to be related to SN Ia luminosity. As well as broader light curves (s > 1.0), more luminous SNe Ia also have lower Si iii 4130 Å pEW than less luminous SNe Ia (Bronder et al. 2008; Arsenijevic et al. 2008; Walker et al. 2011; Blondin et al. 2011; Chotard et al. 2011; Blondin et al. 2013).

Trends of some SN spectral feature velocities increasing with increasing light curve width have previously been identified (e.g., Wells et al. 1994; Fisher et al. 1995; Mazzali et al. 2007; Maguire et al. 2012) – higher Ca ii H&K and Ca ii NIR velocities at maximum are associated with SNe Ia with broader light curve widths. One possible cause for these correlations is a stronger contribution from ‘high-velocity’ material in more luminous SNe Ia (Maguire et al. 2012). Childress et al. (2013b) have identified an connection between the strength of ‘high-velocity’ features in SNe Ia spectra and light curve width, with more luminous SNe Ia displaying stronger ‘high-velocity’ components in the Ca ii NIR feature. One suggested mechanism for ‘high-velocity’ features is a density enhancement at high velocity, either from circumstellar material (i.e. a ‘detached shell’ of material) or intrinsic to the SN (Mazzali et al. 2005; Blondin et al. 2013).

The photometric properties of SNe Ia are also closely linked to their host galaxy properties. SNe Ia in morphologically elliptical systems are intrinsically fainter and lower stretch than SNe Ia in spiral or late-type galaxies. Hamuy et al. (1995, 1996; Riess et al. 1999; Hamuy et al. 2000). These correlations also apply when examining physical variables, which define the stellar populations of the SN hosts instead of morphology, with more luminous, higher stretch SNe in less massive galaxies (Sullivan et al. 2010) and more strongly star-forming galaxies (Gallagher et al. 2005; Sullivan et al. 2006; Mannucci et al. 2006; Scannapieco & Bildsten 2005; Sullivan et al. 2006; Smith et al. 2012; Childress et al. 2013).

Theoretical models by Arsenijevic et al. (2008) and Walker et al. (2011) suggest a range of delay times for CSM, dependent on the specific CSM model, with the lowest stretch models having typical delay times of ~300 Myr, higher stretch models having delay times of ~500 Myr, and the highest stretch models with delay times of ~1000 Myr. Therefore, it seems likely that a connection between the Si ii 6355 Å velocity at maximum and the location of SNe Ia in their host galaxies – more centrally located SNe Ia display, on average, higher Si ii 6355 Å velocities, suggested to be linked to a

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Table 5. Observational evidence for two families of SNe Ia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family 1</th>
<th>Family 2</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More luminous</td>
<td>Less luminous</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad light curve</td>
<td>Narrow light curve</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Siii 4130 pEW</td>
<td>High Siii 4130 pEW</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stronger high-velocity features</td>
<td>Weaker high-velocity features</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late-type host</td>
<td>Early-type host</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low M_neb host</td>
<td>High M_neb host</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High SsFR host</td>
<td>Low SsFR host</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short delay-time</td>
<td>Long delay-time</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueshifted Na(\text{D}) absorption</td>
<td>No Na(\text{D}) absorption</td>
<td>this paper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phillips (1993); Bronder et al. (2008); Arsenijevic et al. (2008); Walker et al. (2011); Blondin et al. (2011); Chotard et al. (2011); Blondin et al. (2013).

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1. The observed connection between the presence (and strength) of narrow blueshifted Na D absorption features in SN spectra and observed SN properties has a number of implications, independent of the exact progenitor configuration.

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10. The position of the split between low and high stretch is made based on the mean stretch value of the SNLS SNe Ia sample (s=1.0) from Guy et al. (2010).
younger stellar population. However, they find no connection between Si in 6355 Å velocity and light curve width, which may be expected given the previously identified links between younger stellar populations and higher SN luminosity.

SN Ia remnants also show diversity in their properties with Galactic SN remnants such as Tycho showing no signs of interaction with circumstellar material (Badenes et al. 2006), while searches for a non-degenerate companion star for Tycho have not identified a companion star consistent with its expected properties (Kerzendorf et al. 2012). However, Kepler’s SN remnant, which has been shown to be an over-luminous SN Ia (Patnaude et al. 2012) displays signatures of interaction between the SN ejecta and circumstellar material (e.g. Bandiera 1987; Dennefeld 1983; Burkey et al. 2013), as well as strong evidence for super-solar metallicity of the progenitor (Park et al. 2013) and warm dust originating from swept-up circumstellar material (Gomez et al. 2012). These properties are consistent with the explosion of a SN Ia through a relatively prompt progenitor channel, while Tycho is more consistent with an older progenitor.

The connection between SN luminosity and SN observables presented in Table 5 is suggestive of a split in SNe Ia properties based on their luminosity, which correlates with many observed SN Ia properties. Within ‘Family 1’, we have further identified a trend between SN B−V colour at maximum and pEW of the ‘blueshifted’ Na i D absorption features, suggestive of an increasing contribution from CSM leading to an increasing contribution from dust.

However, it is still unclear what the driving force behind these correlations is and whether they are directly linked to independent progenitor channels. Any viable progenitor model must be able to explain this observed diversity in SN Ia properties. Our estimate is that at least 20 per cent of SNe Ia have an additional contribution from CSM as measured from the excess of ‘blueshifted’ Na i D absorption features, as well as their stronger Na i D pEW than the rest of the SN Ia sample. We interpret this percentage as a lower limit since any asymmetry in the CSM (i.e. a concentration in the binary orbital plane as shown in RS Oph; Mohamed et al. 2013) will result in line-of-sight effects, where outflowing CSM is present but not observed.

### 4.3.1 Type Ia-CSM SNe

For ‘normal’ SNe Ia the detection of H in their spectra is a key diagnostic of the SD progenitor channel, since the origin of this H is most likely from a non-degenerate companion star. This detection of hydrogen lines had, until recently, only been confirmed for a handful of events: SN 2002ic (Hamuy et al. 2003; Deng et al. 2004; Kotak et al. 2004; Wang et al. 2004; Wood-Vasey et al. 2004), SN 2005gj (Aldering et al. 2006; Prieto et al. 2007), SN 2008J (Taddia et al. 2012), and PTF11kx (Dilday et al. 2012). These objects are interacting with their CSM to an even stronger degree than the SNe studied here, with strong narrow hydrogen emission, and have recently been dubbed ‘SNe Ia-CSM’ (Silverman et al. 2013). These authors conducted a detailed search in the spectra of SNe classified as IIn from PTF and the literature, for diluted signatures of SNe Ia, and found a total of 16 Ia-CSM objects.

The most common SN Ia template spectrum for the SNe Ia-CSM was suggested by Silverman et al. (2013) to be, the brighter than average, 1991T/1999aa-like spectrum. However, it is only with model spectral templates that this has been shown not to be a luminosity bias (Leloudas et al. 2013). While SN 1991T itself did not show the narrow emission lines typical of SNe Ia-CSM and IIn, it did display blue-shifted Na i D absorption features (Patat et al. 2007), suggesting an association between SN 1991T and the more luminous than average SNe Ia that show strong signatures of CSM interaction.

In some respects, events in this SN Ia-CSM class may represent a more extreme version of the objects observed here, and are also preferentially located in late-type spirals or dwarf irregulars, star-forming galaxies similar to the hosts of our blueshifted Na i D absorption feature objects.

### 4.3.2 The search for H in late time spectra

Even for SN Ia events without a dense enough CSM to produce hydrogen in the photospheric spectra, hydrogen-rich material may still be stripped from the companion star by the SN ejecta. This hydrogen is then predicted to be present at low velocities (∼1000 km s⁻¹) and can only be detected after the outer (higher velocity) layers have become optically thin (Marietta et al. 2004; Meng et al. 2007). A search for this hydrogen has been conducted in five ‘normal’ SNe Ia at the necessary late times (SN 2001el, SN 2005am, SN 2005cf, SN 2011fe, SN 1998bu), but none has yet been detected, with a mass limit of the hydrogen of <0.03 M⊙ (<0.01 M⊙ for nearby SN 2011fe), disfavouring a single-degenerate progenitor channel (Mattila et al. 2005; Leonard 2007; Shappee et al. 2013; Lundqvist et al. 2013). However, some models predict that the companion star will have lost its envelope by the time of explosion, providing an alternative explanation for the absence of H features in SNe Ia (Justham et al. 2011; Di Stefano et al. 2011).

However, these SNe Ia have stretches of 0.99±0.01 (SN 2001el), 0.96±0.01 (SN 2005cf), 0.70±0.03 (SN 2005am), 0.96–0.02 (SN 1998bu), and 0.98±0.01 (SN 2011fe), placing them all in the lower-stretch family (s < 1.01). If the hypothesis that this lower luminosity family comes from an older stellar population such as through the DD progenitor channel, we do not expect to see hydrogen in their late-time spectra. A search for hydrogen in the spectra of higher stretch SNe Ia would therefore be an interesting study.

### 4.3.3 Individual case studies

Finally, we discuss two well-studied SNe Ia from our sample to determine which column of Tab.5 they most likely fall into. However, we stress that since some SNe Ia show blueshifted Na i D absorption features associated with host galaxy ISM and not CSM, it is not necessary that individual objects will fall completely into either class.

SN 2011fe exploded in M101, a high stellar mass galaxy (Nugent et al. 2011). Its light curve stretch of 0.98 and lower spectral velocities place it in Family 2. Despite extensive monitoring, no CSM was detected in high-resolution spectra. Pre-explosion imaging has ruled out more massive companion progenitor stars, favouring a low-mass or degenerate companion star (Li et al. 2011). As discussed in Section 4.3.2 no H was detected in its late-time spectra with an upper mass limit of <0.001 M⊙.

SN 2012cg was a nearby (∼15 Mpc) SN Ia discovered just 1.5±0.2 d after explosion. It had a stretch of 1.098±0.022, occurred in a barred Sa galaxy (typically low stellar mass, high sSFR) and displayed blueshifted narrow absorption features of Ca h & K and Na D. These characteristics place it in Family 1 of Tab.5.
5 CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we have presented a sample of 17 low-redshift SNe Ia observed with the XShooter intermediate resolution spectrograph on the VLT. We conducted a search for narrow Na i D absorption profiles in these spectra and, where present, have measured its blueshift (or non-blueshift) relative to the systemic velocity of the SN in its host galaxy. We combined these new data with events from the literature to form a single sample of 32 SNe Ia with intermediate-high resolution spectra and light curve data. We also measured the strength of the narrow Na i D absorption features through pEW measurements and investigated the connection to SN observables. Our main conclusions are:

(i) Combining our new data with the S11 sample, we find an excess of SNe Ia with blueshifted Na i D absorption features over those with no-blueshifted Na i D, with ~20 per cent of SNe Ia having an additional blueshifted Na i D absorption feature.

(ii) SNe Ia with Na i D absorption features in their spectra have, on average, broader light curves (or higher stretches) and are more luminous events than SNe Ia without Na i D absorption features.

(iii) SNe Ia with blueshifted Na i D absorption features are most likely to be found in late-type galaxies containing younger stellar populations. No SNe Ia in our sample with blueshifted Na i D were found in an E/S0 galaxy.

(iv) SNe Ia with blueshifted Na i D absorption features show stronger Na i D pEWS than those without blueshifted features, suggestive of an additional contribution to the Na i D absorption from CSM.

(v) Within the sample of SNe Ia with blueshifted Na i D absorption, we find that the strength of the ‘blueshifted’ Na i D absorption features correlates with SN B − V colour at maximum, strongly suggesting this material is associated with the progenitor system.

(vi) We find no statistically significant preference for SNe Ia with blueshifted Na i D features to have higher Si ii 6355 Å velocities than SNe Ia without blueshifted Na i D features.

The simplest explanation for the presence of additional blueshifted Na i D absorption features in SN Ia spectra is that it arises due to CSM from the progenitor system of the SN. This suggests a progenitor channel where one would expect outflowing shell-like structures - the most obvious being the SD scenario. A SD origin for the CSM is supported by clear observational evidence with recurrent nova systems being observed to show time-varying Na i D features very similar to those in some SNe Ia. However, some recent DD models may now also produce similar narrow absorption features, but not currently at the rate necessary to explain our results.

Table 5 summarises the observational evidence for two distinct families of ‘normal’ SNe Ia with different light curve, spectral, and host galaxy properties. The rates of the different channels are consistent with one population with high luminosity, short delay-times and evidence for outflowing material, with the other population displaying no Na i D absorption features, low luminosity and long delay-times indicative of an older population. Whether these ‘families’ correspond to separate progenitor channels (SD and DD) or can be explained within the framework of one channel (i.e. different types of companion stars in the SD channel) is still very much a topic under debate.

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Based on observations collected at the European Organisation for Astronomical Research in the Southern Hemisphere, Chile as part of PESSTO, (the Public ESO Spectroscopic Survey for Transient Objects Survey) ESO program ID 188.D-3003, as well as observations made with ESO Telescopes at the La Silla Paranal Observatory under programme ID 090.D-0828(A) and 089.D-0647(A). Based on observations (GS-2012B-Q-86) obtained at the Gemini Observatory, which is operated by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc., under a cooperative agreement with the NSF on behalf of the Gemini partnership: the National Science Foundation (United States), the National Research Council (Canada), CONICYT (Chile), the Australian Research Council (Australia), Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação (Brazil) and Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación Productiva (Argentina). Based in part on data from the 1.3m telescope operated by the SMARTS consortium.

The Liverpool Telescope is operated on the island of La Palma by Liverpool John Moores University in the Spanish Observatorio del Roque de los Muchachos of the Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias with financial support from the UK Science and Technology Facilities Council. Observations were obtained with the Samuel Oschin Telescope at the Palomar Observatory as part of the Palomar Transient factory project, a scientific collaboration between the California Institute of Technology, Columbia University, La Cumbres Observatory, the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, the National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center, the University of Oxford, and the Weizmann Institute of Science. The William Herschel Telescope is operated on the island of La Palma by the Isaac Newton Group in the Spanish Observatorio del Roque de los Muchachos of the Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias. This paper uses observations obtained with facilities of the Las Cumbres Observatory Global Telescope. This research has made use of the NASA/IPAC Extragalactic Database (NED) which is operated by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, under contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

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APPENDIX A: S11 SAMPLE VALUES
Table A1. Information for S11 sample including light curve and spectral measurements. Si II 6355 Å velocities are measured SN line velocities in the phase range -2 to +5 d with respect to B-band maximum. The references for the photometric and spectral properties are given in Sec. 2.7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>$z_{helio}$</th>
<th>Stretch</th>
<th>$B-V$ at max.</th>
<th>Na I D$_2$ pEW (Å)</th>
<th>'Blueshifted' Na I D$_2$ pEW (Å)$^b$</th>
<th>Galaxy type</th>
<th>Si II 6355 Å vel. (10$^3$ km s$^{-1}$)</th>
<th>Phase$^d$ (d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SN 2006X</td>
<td>0.005486±0.000006$^a$</td>
<td>0.950±0.010</td>
<td>1.22±0.01</td>
<td>1.16±0.03</td>
<td>0.46±0.04</td>
<td>Sbc</td>
<td>15.68±0.10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2006cm$^*$</td>
<td>0.01643±0.000007$^b$</td>
<td>1.007±0.082</td>
<td>0.92±0.02</td>
<td>1.10±0.01</td>
<td>0.06±0.02</td>
<td>Sb</td>
<td>11.01±0.13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2007af$^*$</td>
<td>0.00547$^c$</td>
<td>0.967±0.011</td>
<td>0.05±0.01</td>
<td>0.20±0.02</td>
<td>0.15±0.03</td>
<td>Scd</td>
<td>10.42±0.11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2007Je</td>
<td>0.00713$^d$</td>
<td>1.020±0.016</td>
<td>0.33±0.01</td>
<td>0.98±0.02</td>
<td>0.98±0.02</td>
<td>Sc</td>
<td>12.83±0.13$^*$</td>
<td>0$^j$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2008C</td>
<td>0.01692±0.000007$^e$</td>
<td>0.777±0.037</td>
<td>0.19±0.02</td>
<td>0.64±0.02</td>
<td>0.64±0.02</td>
<td>S0/a</td>
<td>10.72±0.15</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2008ec</td>
<td>0.01631±0.000007$^e$</td>
<td>0.878±0.011</td>
<td>0.15±0.01</td>
<td>0.43±0.01</td>
<td>0.43±0.01</td>
<td>Sa</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2009ig</td>
<td>0.00877±0.000021$^f$</td>
<td>1.089±0.048</td>
<td>0.06±0.01</td>
<td>0.29±0.02</td>
<td>0.29±0.02</td>
<td>Sa</td>
<td>13.53±0.13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2009Je$^*$</td>
<td>0.01745±0.000007$^g$</td>
<td>1.076±0.082</td>
<td>0.06±0.07</td>
<td>1.16±0.02</td>
<td>0.54±0.03</td>
<td>Sbc</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2009ds$^*$</td>
<td>0.01903±0.000007$^g$</td>
<td>1.089±0.027</td>
<td>0.02±0.02</td>
<td>0.66±0.01</td>
<td>0.49±0.03</td>
<td>Sc</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2010A$^*$</td>
<td>0.02069±0.000033$^g$</td>
<td>1.015±0.062</td>
<td>0.11±0.02</td>
<td>0.47±0.01</td>
<td>0.28±0.03</td>
<td>Sub</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2007kk</td>
<td>0.04104±0.000103$^e$</td>
<td>1.098±0.041</td>
<td>0.00±0.02</td>
<td>0.47±0.01</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Sbc</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2008fp</td>
<td>0.00566±0.000067$^e$</td>
<td>1.067±0.020</td>
<td>0.58±0.02</td>
<td>1.20±0.01</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>S0 pec</td>
<td>10.83±0.10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2007on</td>
<td>0.00649±0.000013$^e$</td>
<td>0.702±0.007</td>
<td>0.10±0.01</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>11.06±0.12</td>
<td>–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNF20080514-002</td>
<td>0.02209±0.000090$^e$</td>
<td>0.793±0.024</td>
<td>-0.16±0.02</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>S0</td>
<td>10.31±0.16</td>
<td>+3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2008iv</td>
<td>0.01254±0.000067$^e$</td>
<td>0.851±0.011</td>
<td>0.01±0.02</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>S0</td>
<td>10.90±0.12</td>
<td>–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN 2008ia</td>
<td>0.02194±0.000097$^e$</td>
<td>0.880±0.032</td>
<td>0.05±0.03</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>E1</td>
<td>11.06±0.18</td>
<td>+3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$Redshift calculated from of CN lines in high-resolution UVES spectrum from [Patat et al. 2007].
$^b$Redshift from host galaxy features in SN spectrum.
$^c$Redshift from Hα emission from [Simon et al. 2007].
$^d$Redshift from Hα emission from [Simon et al. 2009].
$^e$Redshift from recessional velocity obtained from NED or SDSS Data Release 9.
$^f$Redshift from Hα emission from high-resolution spectrum (Josh Simon, priv. communication).
$^g$Redshift from Hα emission from high-resolution spectrum (Assaf Sternberg, priv. communication).
$^h$‘Blueshifted’ Na I D pEW refers to the integrated pEW of any Na I D absorption features that are blueshifted with respect to the defined zero velocity position.
$^i$Phase with respect to B-band maximum, as measured using SiFTO
$^j$Average Si II 6355 Å velocity of -6 d and +6 d spectra.
$^*$SN 2006cm, SN 2007af, SN 2009ds, SN 2009le and SN 2010A are removed from our calculation of the ratio of ‘blueshifted’ to ‘redshifted’ absorption features since they display both ‘blueshifted’ and ‘non-blueshifted’ Na I D absorption components.