

SN 2020udy: an SN Iax with strict limits on interaction consistent with a helium-star companion

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ABSTRACT

Early observations of transient explosions can provide vital clues to their progenitor origins. In this paper, we present the nearby Type Iax (O2cx-like) supernova (SN), SN 2020udy, that was discovered within hours (~ 7 h) of estimated first light. An extensive data set of ultra-violet, optical, and near-infrared observations was obtained, covering out to ~ 150 d after explosion. SN 2020udy peaked at -17.86 ± 0.43 mag in the r band and evolved similarly to other ‘luminous’ SNe Iax, such as SNe 2005hk and 2012Z. Its well-sampled early light curve allows strict limits on companion interaction to be placed. Main-sequence companion stars with masses of 2 and 6 M_{\odot} are ruled out at all viewing angles, while a helium-star companion is allowed from a narrow range of angles (140 – 180° away from the companion). The spectra and light curves of SN 2020udy are in good agreement with those of the ‘N5def’ deflagration model of a near Chandrasekhar-mass carbon–oxygen white dwarf. However, as has been seen in previous studies of similar luminosity events, SN 2020udy evolves slower than the model. Broad-band linear polarization measurements taken at and after peak are consistent with no polarization, in agreement with the predictions of the companion-star configuration from the early light-curve measurements. The host galaxy environment is low metallicity and is consistent with a young stellar population. Overall, we find the most plausible explosion scenario to be the incomplete disruption of a CO white dwarf near the Chandrasekhar-mass limit, with a helium-star companion.

Key words: techniques: photometric – techniques: polarimetric – techniques: spectroscopic – supernovae: general – supernovae: individual: SN 2020udy – white dwarfs.

1 INTRODUCTION

In recent years, all-sky transient surveys have discovered new classes of exotic extragalactic transients. In particular, the increased depth and higher cadence have allowed fainter and faster events to be found than previously possible. One such class is Type Iax supernovae (SNe Iax) or O2cx-like after the prototype of this class (Jha et al. 2006; Phillips et al. 2007). These are SNe that share some characteristics with normal Type Ia SNe (SNe Ia) but deviate in a number of key ways, such as being fainter at peak at -12 to -18.5 mag, lacking a secondary maximum in their redder light-curve bands, having lower ejecta velocities around peak at ~ 3000 – 7000 km s $^{-1}$ (e.g. Jha 2017), and alongside forbidden lines in their late-time spectra, permitted Fe II lines are also detected (Jha et al. 2006; Sahu et al. 2008; Foley et al. 2010b, 2013, 2016; Stritzinger et al. 2014, 2015). They do not follow the Phillips relation between the peak luminosity and decline rate after peak that would allow them to be used as

cosmological distance indicators (Phillips 1993). Type Iax SNe are found to occur nearly exclusively in young stellar populations but most likely originate from thermonuclear explosions of white dwarfs (e.g. Lyman et al. 2018).

McCully et al. (2014a) examined pre-explosion imaging of the nearby SN Iax, SN 2012Z, and identified a luminous blue source in the images, which is consistent with a helium-rich companion star. Very deep very late-time observations of SN 2012Z at ~ 1400 d after explosion have still found a source brighter than the pre-explosion source, but the origin is unclear (McCully et al. 2022). A companion star containing helium could suggest that signatures of helium would be observable in the near-infrared spectra of SNe Iax, but this has not been detected to limits of $< 10^{-3} M_{\odot}$ in the handful of events with suitable data (Magee et al. 2019). However, it is suspected that the amount of helium stripped from a helium-rich companion star in an SN Iax is typically low and could be hidden by other features in the late-time spectra (Zeng, Liu & Han 2020). Radio and X-ray observations of the environment of SN Iax, SN 2014dt, put limits on mass-loss rates from the progenitor system that are consistent with those of helium-star companions (Stauffer et al. 2021). The

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overluminous interacting SN Ia, SN 2020eyj, has rare signatures of interaction with helium-rich circumstellar material, as well as the detection of a radio counterpart. SN 2020eyj is hypothesized to have a helium-rich companion star (Kool et al. 2023).

Several explosion models have been proposed to explain SNe Iax, such as the popular model of the deflagration of a near Chandrasekhar-mass carbon–oxygen (CO) white dwarf, where the deflagration is not sufficiently energetic to unbind the star and so leaves behind a remnant (e.g. Branch et al. 2004; Jordan George et al. 2012; Kromer et al. 2013; Fink et al. 2014). Their lower luminosities and expansion velocities compared to normal SNe Ia, as well as the characteristics (multiple components of both permitted and forbidden lines) of their late-time spectra can be explained by this scenario (Jha et al. 2006; Foley et al. 2016; Maeda & Kawabata 2022). The likely mixing seen in SN Iax ejecta (measured through overlapping velocities of different species) is also consistent with this scenario (e.g. Miller et al. 2020; Magee et al. 2022). The flat light curve at late times seen in some SNe Iax is potentially suggestive of a stellar remnant from the failed deflagration (Kawabata et al. 2018; Camacho-Neves et al. 2023).

The polarimetric modelling of the deflagration of a near Chandrasekhar-mass white dwarf suggests weak polarization levels, as well as a weak viewing angle dependence (Bulla et al. 2020a). Low levels of overall polarization were seen in spectra of Type Iax SN 2005hk around maximum light (Chornock et al. 2006; Maund et al. 2010) but the increased polarization signature at shorter wavelengths (below ~ 5000 Å) was suggested to be potentially due to interaction between the ejecta and a main-sequence companion star (Bulla et al. 2020a). This deflagration model of a near Chandrasekhar-mass white dwarf does not require a helium companion star. However, the presence of a helium companion star, as is suggested by the observations discussed above, is consistent with this scenario. A potential progenitor system for this scenario, containing a helium-accreting white dwarf, has recently been identified (Greiner et al. 2023).

The properties of SNe Iax have also been suggested (e.g. Stritzinger et al. 2015) to be consistent with the pulsational delayed detonation of a white dwarf close to the Chandrasekhar-mass (Khokhlov 1991; Khokhlov, Mueller & Hoeflich 1993; Hoeflich, Khokhlov & Wheeler 1995; Dessart et al. 2014). However, these models have relatively layered ejecta, which is at odds with the observed high levels of mixing in SNe Iax. The colour evolution of the models is inconsistent with observations (Miller et al. 2017). The origin of the multiple distinct components of permitted and forbidden lines in the late-time spectra are also more difficult to explain with this model compared to the pure deflagration scenario.

Deep high-cadence transient surveys have allowed fainter populations of SNe Iax to be uncovered, with the faintest SN Iax (SN2021fcg; Karambelkar et al. 2021) peaking in the r band at -12.66 ± 0.20 mag. It has been suggested that the faint end of the SN Iax distribution is most likely from a different progenitor origin than more luminous events, such as deflagrations of Chandrasekhar-mass hybrid carbon–oxygen–neon white dwarfs (Kromer et al. 2015; Bravo et al. 2016) or the mergers of ONe white dwarfs with black holes or neutron stars (Bobrick et al. 2022). The rate of SNe Iax is estimated at 15_{-9}^{+17} per cent of the SN Ia rate, although the more luminous events (brighter than -17.5 mag) are only $0.9_{-0.5}^{+1.1}$ per cent of the SN Ia rate, implying that the progenitor channel or channels of SNe Iax must be relatively common (Srivastav et al. 2022). Therefore, understanding their origin is essential for understanding the diversity of ways that white dwarfs can explode.

The canonical ‘expanding fireball’ model, under the assumption of constant temperature and velocity, suggested that the early light curves of SNe Ia should be well described by a rising power law with an index of 2 (Riess et al. 1999; Conley et al. 2006; Hayden et al. 2010; Ganeshalingam, Li & Filippenko 2011; González-Gaitán et al. 2012). However, the early light curves of SNe Ia have more recently been shown to depend on the distribution of ^{56}Ni in the ejecta (e.g. Piro & Nakar 2013; Noebauer et al. 2017; Magee et al. 2018, 2020). Studies of the early light curves of normal SNe Ia have found a mean r -band index of 2.01 ± 0.02 but there are objects that are inconsistent with this value (Miller et al. 2020). The rise of the early light curves of Type Iax SN 2018cxk was found to be close to linear, with an r -band index of $0.98 \pm_{0.15}^{0.23}$ (Miller et al. 2020), which is consistent with the ‘N5def’ deflagration model (Kromer et al. 2013; Fink et al. 2014) predictions of a power-law index of <1.4 (Noebauer et al. 2017).

In this paper, we present ultra-violet (UV), optical, and near-infrared observations of the nearby SN Iax, SN 2020udy, that was detected by the Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF) just ~ 0.3 d (~ 7 h) after the estimated time of first light. In Section 2, we present the discovery of SN 2020udy, along with its observations and reduction of the data obtained. In Section 3, we present our analysis of the light curves of SN 2020udy, in particular focusing on the very early light-curve properties, and in Section 4 we present the spectroscopic analysis of the optical and near-infrared spectra from peak out to $+130$ d. In Section 5, a detailed comparison of the observations of SN 2020udy with a specific deflagration model (N5def) of a near Chandrasekhar-mass white dwarf is presented. In Section 6, we discuss SN 2020udy in the context of other SNe Iax, as well as the most promising progenitor models. Finally, we present the conclusions in Section 7. Throughout this paper we use the AB magnitude system unless otherwise noted.

2 OBSERVATIONS AND DATA REDUCTION

In the following sections, we describe the discovery of SN 2020udy along with details of its host galaxy properties. We also detail the observations and data reduction for the UV and optical photometry, optical and near-infrared spectroscopy, and broad-band optical linear polarimetry.

2.1 Discovery and initial classification

ZTF is an optical transient search operating on the 48-inch (P48) telescope at the Palomar Observatory (Bellm et al. 2019a; Graham et al. 2019; Dekany et al. 2020). As part of the ZTF public survey (Bellm et al. 2019b; Fremling et al. 2020), a new transient ZTF20acdjqeq (hereafter SN 2020udy) was identified by an automated detection algorithm implemented in AMPEL (Nordin et al. 2019) on 2020-09-24.35 UT (MJD 59116.35) at 19.63 mag in the r band, coincident with the galaxy NGC 0812 at a spectroscopic redshift of $z = 0.01722 \pm 0.00003$ (Falco et al. 1999). The first spectrum of SN 2020udy was obtained at the Palomar 60-inch telescope with the Spectral Energy Distribution Machine (SEDm; Blagorodnova et al. 2018; Rigault et al. 2019) on 2020-09-25.41 UT (MJD 59117.41), just 1.06 d after discovery. Initial SNID (Blondin & Tonry 2007) spectral template matching produced a best fit with the 02cx-like SN 2005hk at -9 d with respect to maximum light at the redshift of the likely host. Given the early detection and low-redshift nature of the transient, an extensive follow-up campaign was launched.

2.2 Host galaxy properties

The host of SN 2020udy is a spiral galaxy, NGC 0812, and SN 2020udy is offset from the centre of the galaxy by 15 kpc at the measured redshift. The distance modulus of the galaxy has been estimated using the Tully–Fisher method to be 33.83 ± 0.43 mag (Sorce et al. 2014), corresponding to a distance of 58.3 Mpc. We do not apply any host galaxy extinction correction because of the lack of Na I D features in the spectra (see Section 2.4). Although the correlation between Na I D strength and related extinction has a significant scatter (Poznanski, Prochaska & Bloom 2012), the absence of Na I D suggests negligible host extinction, which is consistent with the offset location from the core of the host galaxy. Milky Way extinction of $E(B - V)$ of 0.0658 mag (Schlafly & Finkbeiner 2011) is corrected using the Fitzpatrick (1999) extinction law with a total-to-selective extinction, R_V of 3.1.

The metallicity of the environment of SN 2020udy was measured from a late-time spectrum obtained at +119 d post g -band maximum light (see Section 2.4). The ‘N2’ method (Pettini & Pagel 2004) that measures the line flux ratio of [N II] to $H\alpha$ was used with the calibration of Marino et al. (2013). $H\alpha$ is clearly visible in the spectrum but only a limit can be placed for [N II] 6583 Å. This results in a 3σ upper limit to the metallicity of $12 + \log(O/H) < 8.30$. Assuming a solar oxygen abundance of $12 + \log(O/H) = 8.69$ (Asplund et al. 2009), this is equivalent to $<0.41 Z_\odot$. From Pan-STARRS1 imaging (Chambers et al. 2016) of the region, SN 2020udy appears to lie at the edge of a spiral arm with some underlying blue star light present (the exact association is difficult to ascertain due to the inclined nature of the host).

2.3 Optical and UV photometry

The ZTF P48 gr images were processed using the ZTF pipeline (Masci et al. 2019) and the difference imaging algorithm, ZOGY (Zackay, Ofek & Gal-Yam 2016). Photometry was performed at the SN position using the FPBOT forced photometry pipeline (Reusch 2020). An early detection at 5.6σ at 21.41 ± 0.20 mag in the g band was recovered on MJD 59115.43 (0.9 d earlier than the r -band point through which the new source was identified).

Photometry was obtained in the gri bands using the Palomar 60-inch telescope with the SED Machine (Blagorodnova et al. 2018) and reduced using the FPipe pipeline of Fremling et al. (2016). Photometry was also obtained at the Liverpool Telescope (LT; Steele et al. 2004) with the IO:O imager in the $griz$ bands and was reduced using custom pipelines. Two g -band points on the rise were also obtained at the Las Cumbres Observatory 1-m array (LCO; Brown et al. 2013) and reduced using the FPipe pipeline. All the photometry of SN 2020udy is calibrated using the Pan-STARRS1 photometric catalogue (Chambers et al. 2016).

UV imaging in the $uvw2$, $uvm2$, $uvw1$, u , B , V bands was obtained with the Neil Gehrels *Swift* Observatory using the Ultraviolet/Optical Telescope (UVOT; Roming et al. 2005) at epochs from -14 to $+20$ d with respect to the g -band peak. Data were retrieved from the NASA *Swift* Data Archive¹ and processed using the UVOT data analysis software HEASOFT version 6.30.1.² Source counts were extracted from the images using a region of 5 arcsec. The background was estimated using a significantly larger region outside of the host galaxy. The count rates were obtained from the images using the *Swift* tool `uvotsource`. They were converted to magnitudes using the

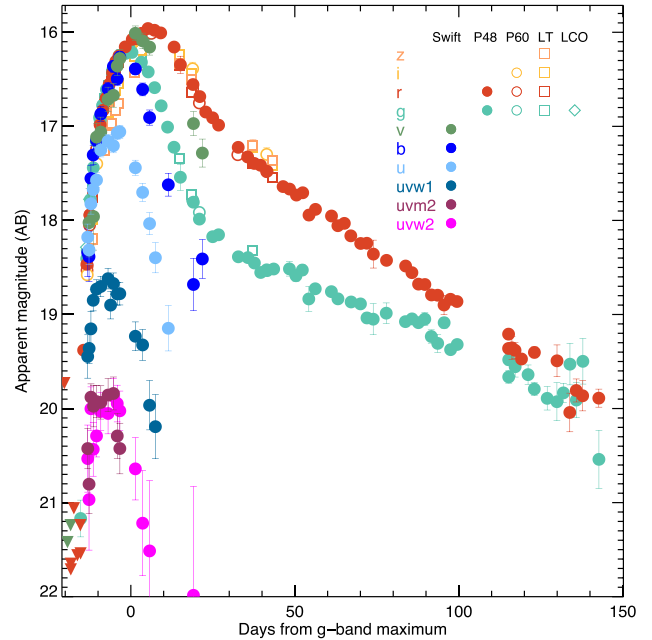


Figure 1. *Swift*, P48, P60, LT, and LCO g light curves of SN 2020udy extending from discovery to ~ 140 d post g -band maximum. Pre-discovery non-detections in the P48 gr bands are shown as downward-facing triangles. The light curves have been corrected for extinction as detailed in Section 2.1.

UVOT photometric zero-points (Breeveld et al. 2011) and the latest calibration files from 2022 February. UVOT reference images were obtained between 2021 March 7 and 2021 March 11, more than 6 months after the SN discovery and subtracted from the early images to remove the host contribution.

The UV and optical light curves of SN 2020udy are shown in Fig. 1 relative to g -band peak and the data are presented in Table 1. The time of peak in the different bands was estimated using a low-order polynomial fit to the data around peak. The peak of the g band was found to be 59131.0 ± 0.7 and the r -band light curve peaked ~ 6 d later at $MJD = 59136.9 \pm 0.5$. The UV bands were seen to peak even earlier than the optical at -3.9 ± 0.9 , -5.4 ± 1.0 , and -6.0 ± 1.0 d, in the rest-frame with respect to g -band peak, in the u -, $uvw1$ -, and $uvw2$ -bands, respectively. At the estimated distance of the SN, the corresponding peak g - and r -band absolute magnitudes are -17.58 ± 0.43 and -17.86 ± 0.43 mag, respectively.

2.4 Optical and near-infrared spectroscopy

Optical and near-infrared photospheric-phase spectra were obtained at phases ranging from -13 to $+41$ d relative to g -band maximum using the telescopes and instruments listed in Tables 2 and A1.³ Three nebular phase spectra were obtained, two in the optical and one in the near-infrared. The P60+SED Machine spectra were reduced using PYSED⁴ (Rigault et al. 2019; Kim et al. 2022). We observed SN 2020udy with the Gemini Multi-Object Spectrographs (GMOS, Hook et al. 2004) at the Gemini-North observatory (Programme: GN-2020B-Q-901, PI: Gal-Yam). The GMOS data were reduced

³The additional spectra in Table A1 are not discussed further because they are lower signal-to-noise (S/N) than spectra obtained at very similar phases. However, they are available from WISEREP.

⁴<https://github.com/MickaelRigault/pysemdm>

¹<https://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/W3Browse/swift.pl>

²<https://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

Table 1. Optical and UV photometry information for SN 2020udy. All values have been corrected for MW extinction as detailed in Section 2.2. The complete table is available online.

MJD ^a	Phase (d) ^b	Magnitude ^c	Filter
59111.35	−19.3	21.42	ZTF <i>g</i>
59112.32	−18.4	21.24	ZTF <i>g</i>
59112.37	−18.3	21.65	ZTF <i>r</i>
59112.38	−18.3	21.71	ZTF <i>r</i>
59113.33	−17.4	21.06	ZTF <i>r</i>
59114.41	−16.3	21.56	ZTF <i>r</i>
59115.34	−15.4	21.24	ZTF <i>r</i>
59115.41	−15.3	21.54	ZTF <i>r</i>
59115.43	−15.3	21.169 ± 0.195	ZTF <i>g</i>
59116.35	−14.4	19.380 ± 0.044	ZTF <i>r</i>
59117.31	−13.5	18.406 ± 0.019	ZTF <i>g</i>
59117.36	−13.4	18.466 ± 0.020	ZTF <i>r</i>
59117.41	−13.4	18.532 ± 0.030	P60 <i>r</i>
59117.47	−13.3	18.482 ± 0.010	P60 <i>r</i>
59117.47	−13.3	18.315 ± 0.020	P60 <i>g</i>
59117.47	−13.3	18.285 ± 0.030	LCO <i>g</i>
59117.47	−13.3	18.578 ± 0.010	P60 <i>i</i>
59117.62	−13.2	19.447 ± 0.231	Swift <i>uvw1</i>
59117.62	−13.2	18.178 ± 0.139	Swift <i>u</i>
59117.62	−13.2	18.343 ± 0.253	Swift <i>B</i>
59117.62	−13.1	20.532 ± 0.357	Swift <i>uvw2</i>
59117.64	−13.1	20.425 ± 0.215	Swift <i>uvm2</i>

Notes. ^aMJD = Modified Julian date.

^bRest-frame phase relative to *g*-band maximum light of 59131.0 ± 0.7.

^cMagnitude values with no uncertainties specified are 3 σ upper limits.

Table 2. Information on the optical and near-infrared spectroscopic observations of SN 2020udy.

Night of observation	MJD ^a	Phase (d) ^b	Telescope+instrument
20200925	59117.4	−13.4	P60+SEDM
20200925	59117.5	−13.3	GeminiN+GMOS
20200927	59119.9	−10.9	NOT+ALFOSC
20201002	59124.0	−6.9	NOT+ALFOSC
20201003	59125.3	−5.6	P200+TSPEC
20201008	59130.1	−0.9	LT+SPRAT
20201010	59132.2	+1.2	LT+SPRAT
20201012	59134.1	+3.0	LT+SPRAT
20201012	59134.6	+3.5	Keck+LRIS
20201015	59137.4	+6.3	P60+SEDM
20201015	59137.6	+6.5	IRTF+SpeX
20201023	59145.3	+14.1	P60+SEDM
20201027	59149.1	+17.8	LT+SPRAT
20201111	59173.1	+32.6	P60+SEDM
20201116	59252.1	+41.4	P60+SEDM
20210207	59252.1	+119.0	MMT+BinOSpec
20210221	59267.2	+133.9	Keck+NIREs
20200224	59269.8	+136.5	NOT+ALFOSC

Notes. ^aMJD = Modified Julian date.

^bRest-frame phase relative to *g*-band maximum light of 59131.0 ± 0.7.

following standard routines using the Gemini IRAF⁵ package. Three spectra were obtained with Alhambra Faint Object Spectrograph and Camera (ALFOSC⁶) at the Nordic Optical Telescope (NOT) and were

⁵IRAF is distributed by the National Optical Astronomy Observatories, which are operated by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc., under cooperative agreement with the National Science Foundation.

⁶<http://www.not.iac.es/instruments/alfosc>

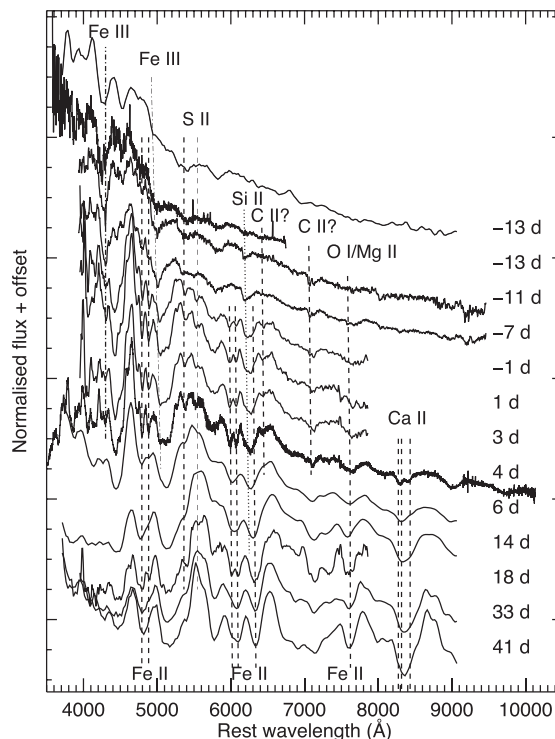


Figure 2. The optical spectral evolution of SN 2020udy at phases from −13 to +41 d relative to *g*-band maximum. The velocity evolution of two features of Fe III (dash-dotted) and Si II (dotted) are marked. Prominent absorption features of other features are marked as vertical dashed lines.

reduced using standard reduction techniques in *pypeit* (Prochaska et al. 2020). Spectra were obtained with LT and the SPECTROGRAPH for the Rapid Acquisition of Transients (SPRAT; Piascik et al. 2014) and were reduced using the automated LT pipeline (Barnesley, Smith & Steele 2012). One spectrum was obtained with the Low-Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (LRIS; Oke et al. 1995) on the Keck I 10-m telescope and reduced using *lpipe* (Perley 2019). One spectrum was obtained with BinOSpec (Fabricant et al. 2019) on the 6.5-m MMT telescope and reduced using the standard BinOSpec pipeline. The photometric optical spectral sequence of the spectra detailed in Table 2 are shown in Fig. 2, with the main spectral features identified.

We obtained a near-infrared spectrum of SN 2020udy with the Palomar 200-inch telescope using TripleSpec (Herter et al. 2008) at −6 d with respect to maximum light and a second spectrum using SpeX on the NASA Infrared Telescope Facility (Rayner et al. 2003; Programme: 2020B087, PI: De) at +6 d after maximum light. Both spectra were reduced using the *spectool* pipeline (Cushing, Vacca & Rayner 2004). The extracted spectra were flux calibrated and corrected for telluric absorption with standard star observations using the *xtellcor* package (Vacca, Cushing & Rayner 2003). A final near-infrared spectrum was obtained at 133.9 d with respect to maximum light using NIREs on the Keck Telescope and was reduced using *pypeit* (Prochaska et al. 2020) and standard reduction procedures.

2.5 Broad-band linear polarimetry

Broad-band linear polarimetry was obtained with ALFOSC at the NOT on three epochs between *g*-band maximum and +30 d. Observations were obtained in the *B* and *V* bands, except the last

Table 3. Information on the broad-band linear polarimetry of SN 2020udy taken at the NOT+ALFOSC.

Night of observation	MJD ^a	Phase (d) ^b	Band	Stokes Q (per cent) ^c	Stokes U (per cent) ^c	Polarization degree (per cent) ^d	Intrinsic polarization degree (per cent) ^e
20201009	59131.1	0.1	<i>B</i>	-0.42 ± 0.15	0.21 ± 0.15	0.47 ± 0.15	0.23 ± 0.16
20201009	59131.1	0.1	<i>V</i>	-0.66 ± 0.12	0.52 ± 0.12	0.84 ± 0.12	0.04 ± 0.12
20201016	59138.1	7.0	<i>B</i>	-0.91 ± 0.19	0.13 ± 0.16	0.92 ± 0.19	0.31 ± 0.18
20201016	59138.1	7.0	<i>V</i>	-0.63 ± 0.13	0.56 ± 0.15	0.84 ± 0.14	0.05 ± 0.14
20201109	59162.1	30.6	<i>V</i>	-0.91 ± 0.19	0.51 ± 0.19	1.04 ± 0.19	0.26 ± 0.19

Notes. ^aMJD = Modified Julian date.

^bRest-frame phase relative to *g*-band maximum light of 59131.0 ± 0.7 .

^cThese are the measured Stokes parameters, including contribution from the ISP.

^dComputed as $P = \sqrt{Q^2 + U^2}$.

^eIntrinsic polarization degree, computed as $P = \sqrt{(Q - Q_{ISP})^2 + (U - U_{ISP})^2}$ and further corrected for polarization bias following Plaszczyński et al. (2014). The estimated ISP was $Q_{ISP} = (-0.59 \pm 0.02)$ per cent and $U_{ISP} = (0.49 \pm 0.02)$ per cent in the *V* band and $Q_{ISP} = (-0.64 \pm 0.05)$ per cent and $U_{ISP} = (0.37 \pm 0.04)$ per cent in the *B* band.

epoch, where only *V* was used (see Table 3). All observations were obtained at four half-wave plate retarder angles (0° , 22.5° , 45° , and 67.5°) and the data were reduced and analysed following the methods outlined in Pursiainen et al. (2023). These authors presented a study of a sample of superluminous SNe, and investigated in detail NOT/ALFOSC polarimetry data including issues such as the shape of the point spread function, the optimal choice of aperture, the impact of S/N, the effect of the moon and the use of field stars to determine the (Galactic) interstellar polarization (ISP). The data of SN 2020udy were reduced with the same custom pipeline as in Pursiainen et al. (2023). We measured the Stokes parameters (Q , U) for both SN 2020udy and a comparison star of adequate S/N in the same field of view. The comparison star was used to estimate the Galactic ISP along the line of sight, and the ISP was removed vectorially from the Stokes parameters of SN 2020udy to obtain the transient intrinsic polarization. Including more stars of lower S/N proved consistent but not constraining for the Galactic ISP. The SN measurements were corrected for polarization bias following Plaszczyński et al. (2014). Our measurements are included in Table 3.

3 LIGHT-CURVE ANALYSIS

In Section 3.1, we discuss the optical and UV light curves and colour curves of SN 2020udy in the context of other SNe Iax, as well as its position in the peak absolute against rise time parameter space of SNe Iax and normal SNe Ia. We investigate the novel early light-curve data of SN 2020udy and perform a power-law fit to these data (Section 3.2).

3.1 Comparing SN 2020udy light-curve properties to other SNe Iax

The top-left panel of Fig. 3 shows a comparison between the absolute *gr*-band magnitude light curves of SN 2020udy and three other SNe Iax that have similar peak luminosities, SNe 2005hk (Holtzman et al. 2008), 2012Z (Stritzinger et al. 2015), and 2014ck (Tomasella et al. 2016). The light curve of SN 2020udy begins much earlier (within 0.3 ± 0.1 d of estimated first light, see Section 3.2) than the comparison objects but on the rise, at peak, and post-peak, SN 2020udy follows a similar evolution to these events. The *g* band peaks before the *r* band in all the objects, as was seen for SN 2020udy (Section 2.3), with a lag of ~ 6 d of the *r* relative to *g* band. The light-curve evolution of SN 2020udy is most similar to that of SN 2005hk (dashed lines in Fig. 3).

The *gr*-band light curves of the N5def deflagration model of a Chandrasekhar-mass white dwarf (Kromer et al. 2013; Fink et al. 2014) are also shown in Fig. 3 for comparison. The *g*- and *r*-band magnitudes were estimated from the model spectra. An early light-curve comparison of SN 2020udy up to 10 d post-explosion N5def model light curves of Noebauer et al. (2017) is presented in Section 3.2.

The top-right panel of Fig. 3 shows the *Swift* *u*, *uvw1*, and *uvw2* light curves of SN 2020udy compared to those of SN 2005hk (Brown et al. 2014) and SN 2012Z (Stritzinger et al. 2015). SN 2020udy appears to be fainter in all the UV bands than SN 2005hk and SN 2012Z. As discussed in Section 2.2, we estimated a negligible host galaxy extinction from the absence of Na I D absorption in the spectra and its offset location of 15 kpc from the host galaxy centre so unaccounted for extinction is unlikely to be the cause of these differences. The N5def models are faster evolving light curves, with both the *g* and *r* model light curves peaking earlier than SN 2020udy and the comparison events, as has been identified in previous comparisons between the models and SNe Iax.

The bottom panels show the *g* – *r* and *uvw1* – *u* colour curves of SN 2020udy compared to those of the comparison SNe Iax. In the optical bands, SN 2020udy is seen to be most similar to SN 2005hk, with SN 2012Z being brighter in both the *g* and *r* bands but with a similar evolution. SN 2014ck is fainter with a steeper decline in the *g* band compared to SN 2020udy. The other SNe have little pre-peak data for comparison but after peak the decline rate of SN 2020udy is similar. The *g* – *r* colour evolution of the N5def deflagration model (estimated from the model spectra of Kromer et al. 2013) is shown and it evolves more quickly to the red than SN 2020udy and the comparison SNe Iax. The earliest *g* – *r* colour estimate at -15.3 d with respect to *g*-band peak is bluer than -0.37 mag.

Fig. 4 shows a comparison between the peak absolute *r/R*-band magnitude and rise time of SN 2020udy and some SNe Ia and SNe Iax. The rise time for SN 2020udy is measured using power-law fits to the early light curves (Section 3.2). The majority of the literature sample is from Magee et al. (2016), with additional points for SN 2014ck (Tomasella et al. 2016), iPTF16fnm (Miller et al. 2017), SN 2019gsc (Srivastav et al. 2020; Tomasella et al. 2020), SN 2020kyg (Srivastav et al. 2022), SN 2020sck (Dutta et al. 2022), and SN 2021fcg (Karambelkar et al. 2021). Three deflagration models (N1def, N3def, N5def) that provide the closest matches to the brighter end of the SNe Iax are also shown (Kromer et al. 2013; Fink et al. 2014), as well as an updated version of N5def called ‘N5_d2.6.Z’ that has very similar output values to the original N5def (Lach et al. 2022).

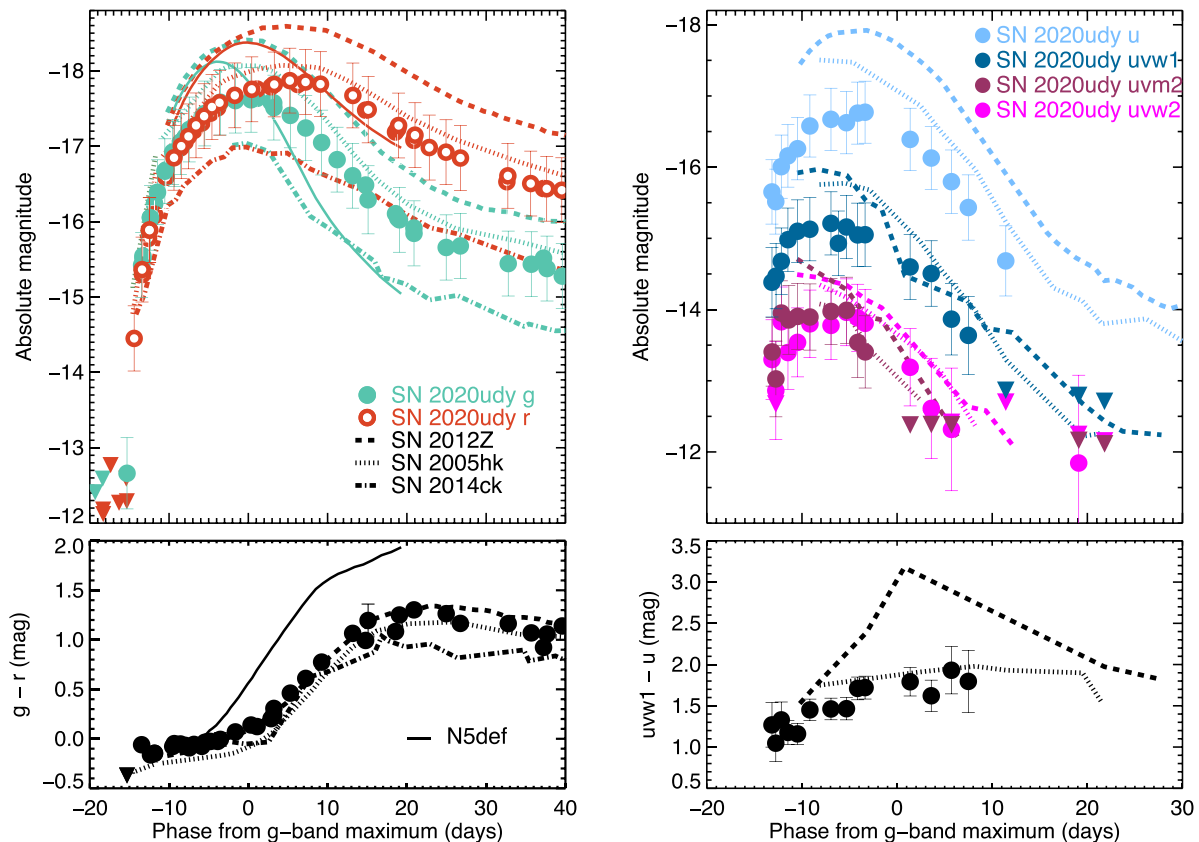


Figure 3. The top-left panel shows the rest-frame light curves in the g and r bands for SN 2020udy compared to three O2cx-like events with good pre-maximum coverage, SNe 2005hk (dotted line), 2012Z (dashed line), and 2014ck (dash-dotted line). The g - and r -band N5def model light curves of Kromer et al. (2013) are also shown as solid lines. The upper limits are shown as downward-facing triangles. The top-right panel shows the rest-frame light curves in the *Swift* $uvw1$, $uvw2$, uvw bands for SN 2020udy compared to those of two O2cx-like events with early *Swift* coverage, SNe 2005hk (dotted line) and 2012Z (dashed line). The bottom-left panel shows the $g - r$ band colour curves compared to SNe 2005hk, 2012Z and 2014ck along with the N5def colour curve. The bottom right panel shows the $uvw1 - u$ band colour curve for SN 2020udy along with those of SN 2005hk and SN 2012Z.

The peak magnitude of SN 2020udy is most similar to SN 2005hk and the rise times of the bulk of SNe Iax with similar luminosities are up to ~ 50 per cent longer than the N5def deflagration model light curves. SN 2005hk has an estimated ^{56}Ni mass of $\sim 0.2 M_{\odot}$ (Phillips et al. 2007). Given the similarity in luminosity and colour evolution in the optical and UV bands⁷ of SN 2005hk to SN 2020udy, we assume that SN 2020udy has a similar ^{56}Ni mass, which is confirmed by the reasonable match to the N5def deflagration light-curve model (Kromer et al. 2013) in Section 5.1.

3.2 Constraining the early light curve

The early light curves of SNe Iax have not been well constrained to date due to the lack of early data. The early ZTF g - and r -band light curves of SN 2020udy were fitted in flux space, with a power law with a free power-law index α as detailed in Miller et al. (2020). The fit included a Heaviside function, where the flux is equal to zero for time, t , before the time of first light, t_{fl} , e.g. $t < t_{\text{fl}}$ and is equal to one for $t \geq t_{\text{fl}}$. The g - and r -band light curves were fit independently since the first flux does not have to emerge simultaneously in both bands. The data were initially fit up to 0.4 times the peak flux in each

band as has been done in previous studies (e.g. Miller et al. 2020). To account for potential systematics due to the epochs of data used in the fit, the fitting was performed including/excluding the nearest light-curve epoch to the 40 per cent flux cut-off. The results of the different fits were found to be consistent, i.e. ≤ 0.04 difference in the power-law indices for the fits using different data points, which is within the statistical uncertainties on the fits. We took the best-fitting results as the mean of the fits with and without the point near the 40 per cent cut-off (shown as dashed lines in Fig. 5), along with the larger uncertainty value.⁸ The light curves in Fig. 5 are shown normalized to peak brightness.

The best-fitting power-law index in the g band, α_g , is 1.38 ± 0.11 and in the r -band, α_r is 1.29 ± 0.07 . We found that the best-fitting t_{fl} for the g band is -15.6 ± 0.7 d in the rest frame with respect to peak magnitude in the g band, which is ~ 0.1 d earlier than that of the r -band t_{fl} relative to g -band peak. The rise time from r -band t_{fl} to r -band peak is 21.3 ± 0.5 d. The first data point in the g band at 5.6σ is just 0.3 ± 0.1 d (7.2 ± 2.4 h) in the rest frame after the estimated time of t_{fl} in the g band, very narrowly beating the SN Iax SN 2018cxc (ZTF18abclfee) that had an estimated $t_{\text{fl}} \sim 8$ h before

⁷SN 2020udy is slightly fainter than SN 2005hk in the optical and near-UV but has a similar brightness in the bluest *Swift* UV filters.

⁸A simple propagation of uncertainties could not be used due to the high degree of correlation between the data used in the fits so we conservatively chose the larger uncertainty.

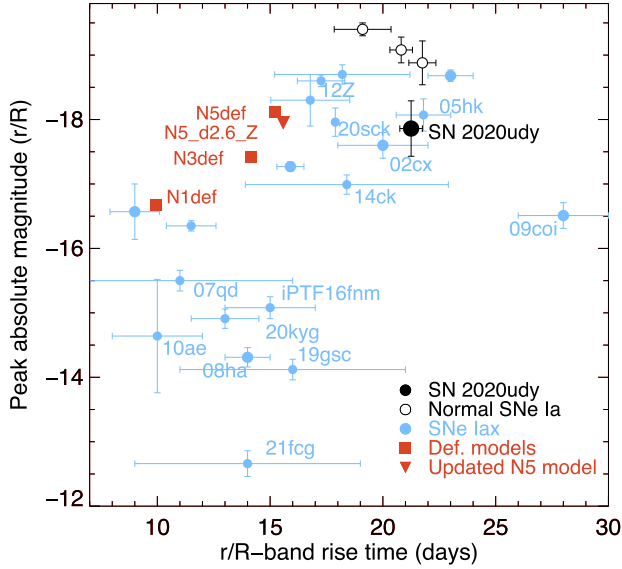


Figure 4. Absolute magnitude against rise time in the r/R band of SN 2020udy (solid black) compared to a literature sample of SNe Iax (blue) and normal SNe Ia (open black). The original deflagration models of Kromer et al. (2013) are shown as red squares and the updated N5 model (N5_d2.6_Z) of Lach et al. (2022) is shown as a red triangle.

the first detection (Miller et al. 2020). A summary of the light-curve parameters of SN 2020udy are given in Table 4.

In Fig. 5, we also show the light curves of the Chandrasekhar-mass deflagration model, N5def (Kromer et al. 2013; Fink et al. 2014), calculated by Noebauer et al. (2017) up to +10 d post explosion

Table 4. Light curve parameters of SN 2020udy.

Parameter	Value
Epoch of g -band first detection (MJD)	59115.43
Epoch of r -band first detection (MJD)	59116.35
Epoch of u -band peak (MJD)	59127.1 ± 0.5
Epoch of g -band peak (MJD)	59131.0 ± 0.7
Epoch of r -band peak (MJD)	59136.9 ± 0.5
Absolute u -band peak (mag)	-16.76 ± 0.44
Absolute g -band peak (mag)	-17.58 ± 0.43
Absolute r -band peak (mag)	-17.86 ± 0.43
$g-r$ colour at g -band peak (mag)	0.12 ± 0.03
Epoch of g -band first light (MJD)	59115.1 ± 0.1
Epoch of r -band first light (MJD)	59115.2 ± 0.1
Rest-frame g -band rise time (d)	15.6 ± 0.7
Rest-frame r -band rise time (d)	21.3 ± 0.5
Time from first light to g -band first detection (hr)	7.2 ± 2.4
Early power-law index in the g band	1.38 ± 0.11
Early power-law index in the r band	1.29 ± 0.07

for the VR bands and normalized to peak brightness. The epoch of explosion of the model is assumed to be the same as the g -band time of first light, since these models have typical ‘dark phases’ between explosion and first light of <0.2 d (Noebauer et al. 2017), so this is likely a reasonable assumption. The ‘dark phase’ refers to the time between the explosion of the star occurring and the first emergence of light that depends on the distribution of ^{56}Ni in the ejecta.

These early light-curve simulations were performed with the radiative hydrodynamics code STELLA (Blinnikov et al. 1998, 2006) because it performs better, compared to Monte-Carlo-based codes such as ARTIS, in the optically thick conditions present at these phases (see discussion in Noebauer et al. 2017). There is good agreement

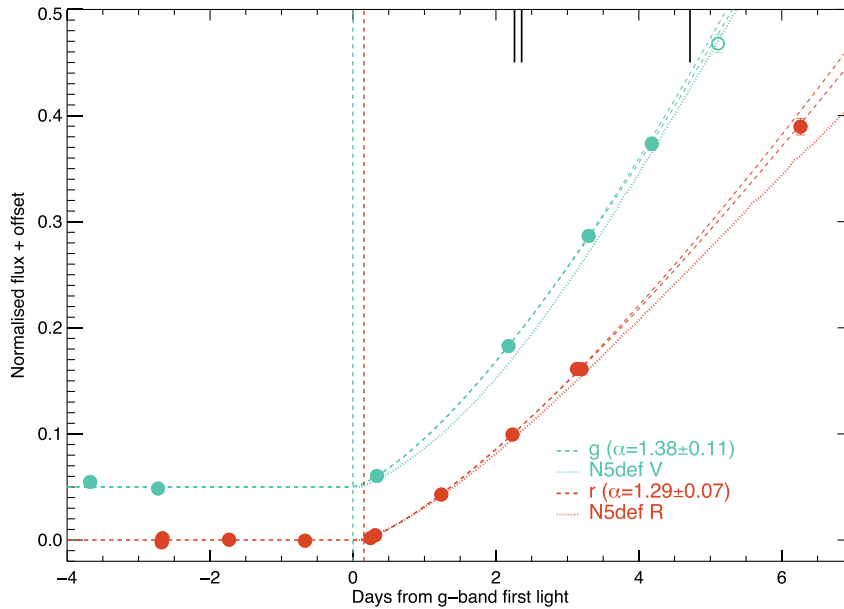


Figure 5. The early rest-frame g - and r -band light curves of SN 2020udy entering the power-law fits are shown as solid data points. The light curves have been normalized to peak flux. The two best-fitting power laws (varying the data points going into the fits) are shown as dashed lines for each band, with the parameters of the power-law index given in the legend. The open circle for the g band is not included in the fitting as it exceeds the flux cut-off of 40 per cent with respect to the peak flux. The g -band data and their fits are offset by 0.05 for clarity. The N5def V- and R-band light curves of Noebauer et al. (2017) are also shown as dotted lines. The vertical solid black lines along the top of the plot show the spectral epochs and the vertical dashed lines show the estimated time of g -band (green) and r -band first light.

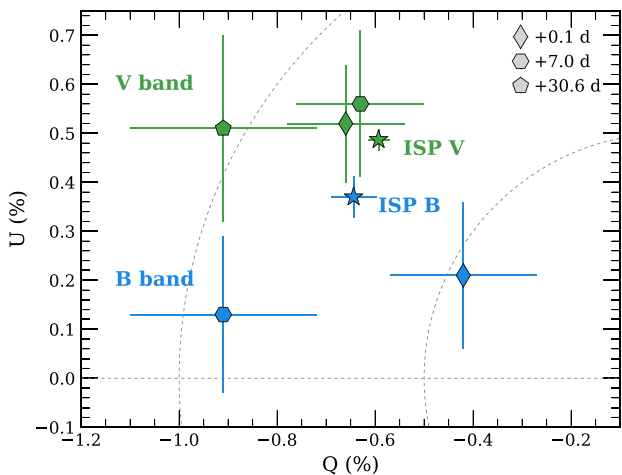


Figure 6. The Stokes Q – U plane for three epochs of SN 2020udy in the B (blue points) and V (green points) bands. The markers indicate the rest-frame phases, as indicated in the legend. The estimated ISP values for both bands are also shown as stars. The grey dashed lines mark $U = 0$ and $P = 0.5, 1.0$ per cent. We emphasize that the data points for SN 2020udy are the observed Stokes parameters. After removal of the ISP, the intrinsic polarization of SN 2020udy is very low (see Table 3).

between the observed and N5def model early-time light curves but we leave further discussion of this comparison to Section 5.

One caveat with the comparison between the model and observed light curves is that the model light curves were produced in the Bessell $UBVR$ bands in the AB-magnitude system that are different to the observed ZTF g and ZTF r bands. To estimate the impact of these filter differences on the comparison, we have used the earliest spectrum of SN 2020udy to perform spectrophotometric comparisons of the Bessell V and ZTF g bands and the Bessell R and ZTF r bands.⁹ The differences are negligible for the R/r bands, with the Bessell R filter just 0.02 mag fainter than ZTF r . For the V/g bands, the difference is larger with the Bessell V being 0.07 mag fainter than the ZTF g band.

3.3 Broad-band linear polarization analysis

The intrinsic polarization degree of SN 2020udy is very low and lies in the range 0.0–0.3 per cent with typical uncertainties of 0.15 per cent, where these values have been corrected for ISP and polarization bias (Table 3). Furthermore, the location of SN 2020udy on the Stokes plane is in all epochs and filters consistent with the foreground star (Fig. 6). Therefore, we conclude that the SN is not significantly polarized.

4 SPECTROSCOPIC ANALYSIS

In this section, we first compare the early phase (pre-peak) spectra of SN 2020udy to a sample of similar luminosity SNe Iax. Then we present the velocity evolution of the prominent lines of Si II and Fe II seen in the optical, as well as the detection of likely C II features (Section 4.1). The two early-time near-infrared spectra of

SN 2020udy, and the search for C I and He I features in the near-infrared, are described in Section 4.2. In Section 4.3, we present the optical and near-infrared nebular phase spectra of SN 2020udy.

4.1 Early-phase spectral comparison

The optical spectra of SN 2020udy compared to those of three SNe Iax (SNe 2005hk, 2012Z, 2014ck) at three epochs, -11 , -7 , and 0 d relative to g -band peak are shown in Fig. 7 (Phillips et al. 2007; Blondin et al. 2012; Foley et al. 2013; Stritzinger et al. 2015; Yamanaka et al. 2015; Tomasella et al. 2016). The earliest spectrum of SN 2020udy was obtained at -13 d with respect to g -band peak (2 d after estimated t_{fl}) and is shown in the left panel of Fig. 7. This earliest spectrum is very blue and dominated by Fe III absorption, which is also seen in the overluminous class of SNe Ia, 91T-like events (Filippenko et al. 1992; Phillips et al. 1992). The earliest spectrum of SN 2020udy shows only weak Si II but this grows slightly stronger by the -11 d spectrum. The -11 d spectrum is very similar to those of SNe 2005hk and 2012Z in terms of the presence of absorption features of Fe III and Si II, as well as having similar line velocities. The -7 d spectrum of SN 2020udy (middle panel of Fig. 7) appears most similar to SN 2005hk with more prominent Si II absorption and more blended features than seen in SNe 2012Z and SN 2014ck. The presence of Fe III is still visible. The maximum light spectra of SN 2020udy at -1 and $+3$ d with respect to g -band peak (right panel of Fig. 7) look very similar to those of SNe 2005hk and 2012Z, while the SN 2014ck spectra show significantly lower velocities.

4.1.1 Velocity evolution of Si II and Fe II

The Si II 6355 Å and Fe II 6148, 6244, 6456 Å region is shown in Fig. 8 for four spectral epochs for SN 2020udy. Velocities are marked in a typical range for high- and intermediate-luminosity SNe Iax of 6000–9000 km s^{−1} for the Fe II features at 6148, 6244, 6456 Å and the Si II 6355 Å (Phillips et al. 2007; Blondin et al. 2012; Foley et al. 2013; Stritzinger et al. 2015; Yamanaka et al. 2015). Potential contamination of the Si II 6355 Å from Fe II 6456 Å absorption is likely from as early as -7 d with respect to g -band peak brightness, visible through the asymmetric profile shape. A clear contribution from Fe II 6456 Å to the Si II from -1 d is observed and is confirmed by the Fe II absorption features at 6148 and 6244 Å with similar velocities. A contribution of Fe II to the Si II feature from as early as -9 d with respect to V -band maximum was identified previously for the SN Iax, SN 2011ay (Szalai et al. 2015). This contribution from Fe II makes measurements of the Si II velocities difficult but from Fig. 8, we estimated expansion velocities of the Si II feature of 7500 ± 1000 km s^{−1} and similar Fe II velocities. These velocities are similar to those of the similar luminosity events SNe 2005hk and 2012Z that had expansion velocities of ~ 6500 and 7500 km s^{−1}, respectively. SN 2014ck that was fainter at peak and faster evolving had significantly lower line velocities at peak of ~ 3000 km s^{−1} (Tomasella et al. 2016).

4.1.2 C II and O I feature detection?

In SN 2020udy, we have identified a feature consistent with C II 6580 Å at velocities of $\sim 7000 \pm 1000$ km s^{−1} at phase of -11 to $+4$ d with respect to g -band maximum (see Fig. 9). The wavelength region where C II 7234 Å would be observed is more complex with likely at least two features contributing, making it more difficult to measure a clean velocity so we do not attempt to, but instead show

⁹We have used the ZTF g and ZTF r filter responses from <http://svo2.cab.inta-csic.es/svo/theory/fps/index.php?gname=Palomar&gname2=ZTF>

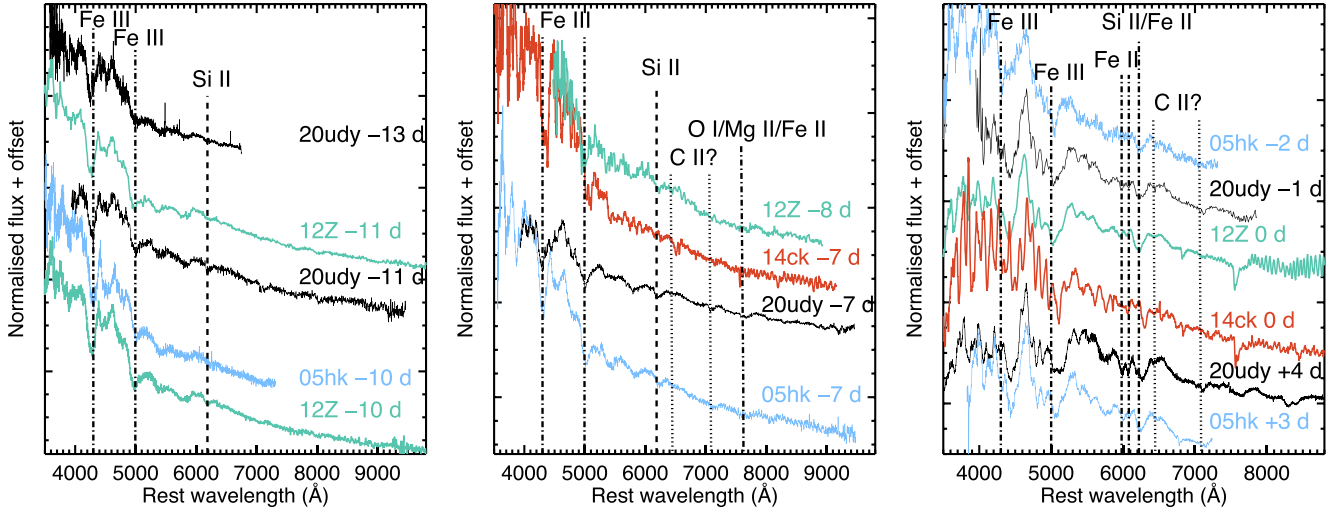


Figure 7. Optical spectra of SN 2020udy (black) compared to those of three other O2cx-like events at similar phases (SNe 2005hk, 2012Z, 2014ck). The date of the spectra with respect to rest-frame g-band maximum light is given in each panel.

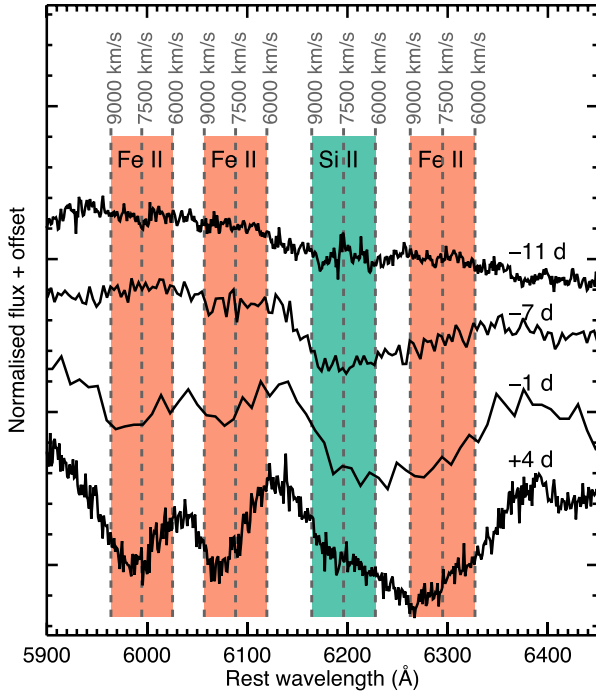


Figure 8. The Si II- and Fe II-dominated region of the early (–11 to +4 d) spectra of SN 2020udy from ~5900–6450 Å. Three Fe II features at 6148, 6244, 6456 Å are shown with three different velocities of 6000, 7500 and 9500 km s^{–1} marked. The Si II 6355 Å feature in the same velocity range is also shown. The Fe II is seen to appear by –1 d with respect to maximum light.

the 4500–9000 km s^{–1} velocity range in Fig. 9. The 7000 ± 1000 km s^{–1} C II 6580 Å line velocity is within the uncertainties of the Si II measurement of 7500 ± 1000 km s^{–1} but the contamination from other features makes a definitive conclusion on the presence of C II and its velocity difficult. The C II 6580 Å feature appears to grow in strength with time, which is at odds with previous estimates that suggest it should be strongest pre-peak (Kromer et al. 2013).

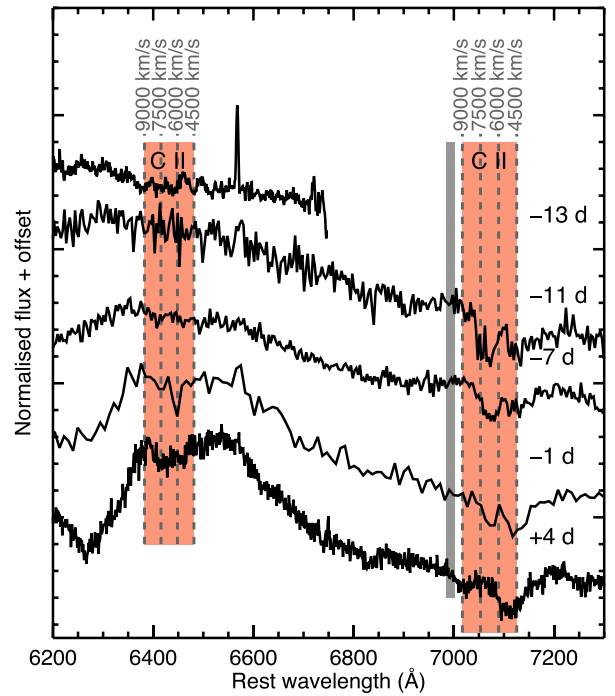


Figure 9. The wavelength region covering the C II features at 6580 and 7234 Å for four early spectra of SN 2020udy is shown. The typical velocities of 4500–9000 km s^{–1} from the rest wavelengths of these lines are shown in the red regions with the vertical dashed grey lines showing the corresponding velocities. The solid grey dashed regions highlights a region with potential telluric features.

Lines associated with C II 6580 Å, often C II 7234 Å, and sometimes C I 9093, 9406, and 10693 Å, have been suggested in many SNe Iax, with an estimate from Foley et al. (2013) of 80–100 per cent of SNe Iax having C II pre-peak. However, there are puzzling aspects to the velocities obtained, e.g. Stritzinger et al. (2015) found that the C I line velocities in the near-infrared were ~ 3000 km s^{–1} lower than the optical C II 6580 Å feature. The

velocities of C II are as low as half the Si II velocity in the low-luminosity Type Iax SN 2019gsc (Tomasella et al. 2020) and a little below the Si II velocity in SNe 2012Z and 2014ck (Stritzinger et al. 2015; Tomasella et al. 2016). These lower velocities of C II relative to Si II have been suggested to be due to asymmetries in the distribution of C II in the ejecta, i.e. it is clumped along the line of sight (Parrent et al. 2011). This is not inconsistent with the predictions of the N5def and its updated equivalent (N5_d2.6_Z) of Lach et al. (2022), where their fig. 2 shows a somewhat asymmetric ejecta structure that is viewing-angle-dependent. However, further multidimensional spectral modelling is required to investigate more thoroughly.

A weak absorption feature at $\sim 7500\text{--}7800\text{ \AA}$ is present in the spectra of SN 2020udy from -7 d with respect to g -band peak onwards. This has been suggested to be caused in SNe Iax by O I and Mg II at earlier times, with an increasing contribution post peak from Fe II features (Phillips et al. 2007; Sahu et al. 2008; Narayan et al. 2011; McCully et al. 2014b; Magee et al. 2016). Based on the contamination of the Si II feature by Fe II 6456 \AA from as early as -7 d in SN 2020udy, it is plausible that Fe II is contributing to the $7500\text{--}7800\text{ \AA}$ region at a similar phase. This makes it difficult to distinguish between the contributions of intermediate and iron-group elements to this absorption feature.

The wavelength regions covering the potential C II 6580 and 7234 \AA features were checked in the NIST atomic spectra data base¹⁰ for potential features due to Fe II but no plausible lines were present. However, radiative-transfer modelling outputs of SNe Iax with ARTIS (Kromer et al. 2013) and TARDIS (Magee et al. 2016) suggests a significant presence of iron-group elements in this region that may be contributing. Therefore, it is plausible that the features coincident with C II may be contaminated, even strongly, by Fe II features.

4.2 Near-infrared photospheric spectral identifications

The two photospheric-phase near-infrared spectra of SN 2020udy, obtained at -6 and $+6\text{ d}$ with respect to g -band peak, are shown in Fig. 10, compared to similar phase spectra of SNe 2005hk (Kromer et al. 2013), 2012Z (Stritzinger et al. 2015), and 2014ck (Tomasella et al. 2016). Our line identifications were based on the previous lines identified in the papers on these objects, as well as from the NIST data base. We have marked likely features associated with Fe II 9998 , 10503 , 10863 , $11\,126\text{ \AA}$ and Mg II 9231 , $10\,927\text{ \AA}$ at velocities of 8000 km s^{-1} . The spectra of SN 2020udy are similar to those of other SNe Iax at similar epochs, with the most similarities between it and SN 2005hk.

When spectra of SNe Iax are obtained at $\sim 20\text{--}80\text{ d}$ after peak, Co II features are commonly seen in the H -band wavelength region (Stritzinger et al. 2014). Unfortunately, the photospheric phase spectra of SN 2020udy are too early to identify these features and in the later spectrum at $+133\text{ d}$ (further discussed in Section 4.3), this region has become dominated by forbidden emission lines of iron-group elements.

We searched for the presence of C I 9093 , 9406 , and $10\,693\text{ \AA}$ in these spectra of SN 2020udy, (only the $+6\text{ d}$ spectrum covered $<9500\text{ \AA}$) but we did not identify C I absorption features in the spectra at velocities broadly consistent with the potential optical C II feature at 6580 \AA ($\sim 6000\text{--}8000\text{ km s}^{-1}$). We have searched for the presence of He I $10\,830$ and $20\,587\text{ \AA}$ absorption but find no evidence of it. There is also a lack of He I absorption features observed at optical wavelengths (He I 5876 , 6678 , 7065 \AA). He I has been identified in

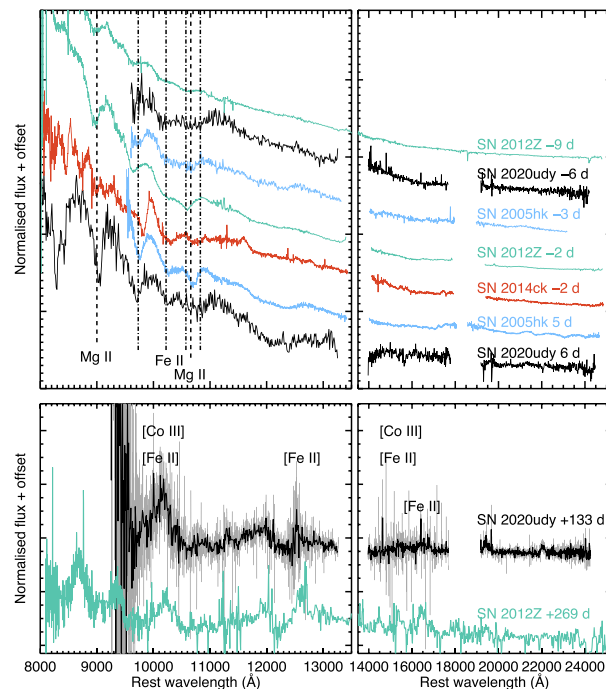


Figure 10. The top panel showing the -6 d and $+6\text{ d}$ near-infrared spectra of SN 2020udy (black) are compared to those of three other O2cx-like SNe 2005hk, 2012Z, 2014ck, at similar phases. The positions of potential features of Mg II 9230 \AA (dashed) and Fe II 9998 , 10500 , $11\,126\text{ \AA}$ (dash-dotted) are marked as vertical lines at a velocity of 8000 km s^{-1} . The bottom panel shows the near-infrared nebular phase spectrum of SN 2020udy at $+133\text{ d}$ compared to that of SN 2012Z at $+269\text{ d}$. The black solid region shows the smoothed SN 2020udy, while the grey region shows the original unsmoothed version.

two SNe Iax, SNe 2004cs, 2007J (Foley et al. 2013), and tentatively detected at small abundance levels in SN 2010ae (Magee et al. 2019). However, whether SNe 2004cs and 2007J are true members of the SN Iax class is unclear (White et al. 2015; Foley et al. 2016). In SN 2020udy, the region where a He I $10\,830\text{ \AA}$ feature would be expected is most similar to SN 2005hk, which also did not show He I absorption.

4.3 Late-phase optical and near-infrared spectroscopy

The optical nebular phase ($+119\text{ d}$ and $+137\text{ d}$) spectra of SN 2020udy are shown in Fig. 11, compared to those of three SNe Iax with spectra in the nebular phase (SNe 2014dt, 2015H, and 2012Z).¹¹ SN 2020udy is more similar to SN 2012Z (Stritzinger et al. 2015) than to SN 2014dt (Camacho-Neves et al. 2023) and SN 2015H (Magee et al. 2016) and has relatively high expansion velocities (seen through the widths of the emission features). SN 2012Z had a measured full width at half-maximum of $\sim 9000\text{ km s}^{-1}$ and SN 2020udy has similar emission-line widths. The nebular phase spectra of SNe Iax are generally thought to be made of two distinct components (Foley et al. 2016): (i) standard nebular emission profiles coming from the ejecta and (ii) a remaining photospheric component, which can be seen as blended permitted Fe II lines at $\sim 5000\text{--}6600\text{ \AA}$. There is a wide variety in the nebular spectra of SN Iax with some events

¹¹The earliest nebular phase spectrum of SN 2005hk at $+230\text{ d}$ (McCully et al. 2014b) is nearly 100 d later than the SN 2020udy spectra and so is not included in the comparisons.

¹⁰<https://www.nist.gov/pml/atomic-spectra-database>

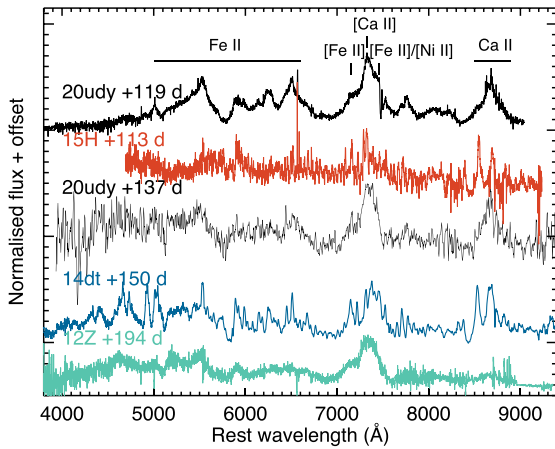


Figure 11. Comparison of the late-time optical (+119 d and +137 d) spectra of SN 2020udy to other SNe Iax with late-time spectra, SN 2014dt, SN 2015H, and SN 2012Z. SNe 2014dt and 2015H show low-velocity lines, while those of SN 2012Z are more similar to those of SN 2020udy, with high expansion velocities that cause the lines to be more blended. Key line identifications are marked. The region from ~ 5000 – 6600 Å is dominated by many overlapping lines of permitted Fe II.

showing dominant broad emission lines, some showing only narrow features, and some with both. The late-time spectrum of SN 2020udy appears to be dominated by broad emission features expected to be coming from the SN ejecta, similar to SN 2012Z, while SN 2014dt and SN 2015H are dominated by narrower emission features. The detailed properties of the photospheric and forbidden emission lines of SN 2020udy will be analysed further in Camacho-Neves et al. (in preparation).

The near-infrared nebular spectrum of SN 2020udy at +133 d from g -band peak is shown in the bottom panel of Fig. 10, compared to a nebular spectrum of SN 2012Z at +269 d (Stritzinger et al. 2015). The SN 2012Z spectrum is significantly later but prominent forbidden emission features of iron-group elements are present in both objects. Due to the low S/N of the spectrum, we cannot identify individual features but complexes typically associated with [Co III] and [Fe II] are seen at similar widths to those in SN 2012Z.

5 COMPARISON TO CHANDRASEKHAR-MASS DEFLAGRATION MODELS

One of the most promising models to explain SNe Iax (or at least the intermediate to high-luminosity events) is the deflagration of a near Chandrasekhar-mass CO white dwarf (e.g. Branch et al. 2004; Jha et al. 2006). Significant modelling efforts have been made to produce deflagration models for comparison to SNe Iax (Kromer et al. 2013; Fink et al. 2014; Lach et al. 2022). In Section 5.1, we describe the light-curve comparisons of SN 2020udy to these deflagration models and in Section 5.2, we compare the spectra of SN 2020udy to the model spectra.

5.1 Light-curve comparisons to deflagration models

In Fig. 5, it can be seen that the early g - and r -band light curves of SN 2020udy are very similar to the N5def model. Noebauer et al. (2017) investigated the early light-curve properties of a number of explosion models (delayed detonation, deflagration, double-detonation, merger) and found that increased mixing of the ejecta (e.g. decreased

stratification of elements) resulted in smaller α values. This is due to the radioactive material being present at high velocities in the ejecta. Therefore, light escapes earlier than for more confined ^{56}Ni distributions, resulting in smaller α values. The near Chandrasekhar-mass deflagration model of a CO white dwarf, N5def, of Kromer et al. (2013) is highly mixed due to the turbulent nature of the deflagration propagation. From a power-law fit to the model data from 2–5 d post explosion, Noebauer et al. (2017) found α_V to be 1.37 for the N5def deflagration model. Overall, we find that the shape of the early light curve rise (a proxy for the ^{56}Ni distribution) of SN 2020udy is in excellent agreement with the N5def model light curves of Noebauer et al. (2017).

Fig. 12 shows the absolute magnitude light curves of SN 2020udy in the $ubgr$ bands compared to the absolute magnitude $UBVR$ -band light curves of the N5def model (Kromer et al. 2013) presented in Noebauer et al. (2017). These models extend to 10 d after explosion. As discussed in Section 3.2, the model and observed filter responses are not exactly comparable but the g/V and r/R are in good agreement at differences of 0.07 and 0.02 mag, respectively. The first observed spectrum of SN 2020udy does not cover the wavelength region of the *Swift* b and Bessell B filters. Therefore, to estimate the offset, we used the N5def model at +6.2 d that is in good agreement with the first spectrum of SN 2020udy (see Section 5.2) and a difference of 0.01 mag was found for the b/B band comparison. None of the observed or model spectra cover the wavelength range of the *Swift* u filter so the +6.2 d N5def model was extrapolated using a blackbody with the difference in the u/U bands found to be ~ 0.04 mag. These differences are smaller than the uncertainties on the estimate of the absolute magnitude of SN 2020udy and therefore any disagreement between the model and observed photometry of SN 2020udy are unlikely to be dominated by differences in the filter responses.

The N5def model $UBVR$ light-curve shapes are very similar to the $ubgr$ band light curves of SN 2020udy (Fig. 12), as was discussed for the early gr -band only light curves in Section 3.2. The model light curves are seen to be brighter overall than SN 2020udy. However, these model light curves are the angle-averaged light curves and a range of magnitudes was identified in Kromer et al. (2013) depending on the viewing angle, with the largest differences in the bluer bands. Observationally, the offset is also largest in the u band and decreases towards longer wavelength, with offsets of 1.2, 0.7, 0.5, and 0.15 mag in the $ubgr$ bands, respectively. These offsets are calculated by the best match of the model to the observed light curves in the 4–10 d since explosion range – earlier data were excluded because they may contain signatures of interaction (see Section 5.3). These offset values are larger than the offsets suggested by the filter differences.

We investigated if this offset could be corrected by including a host galaxy extinction component but no suitable value of A_V was found that would not overcorrect or undercorrect some of the bands. To avoid overcorrecting the r band, only an $E(B - V)$ value of <0.05 mag is allowed. Given the lack of narrow Na I D absorption in the spectra and the offset location at 15 kpc from the galaxy core, we have not applied any host galaxy extinction correction. The early model light curves of Noebauer et al. (2017) were calculated using the radiative hydrodynamical code, STELLA (Blinnikov et al. 1998, 2006), which has a simplified implementation of fluorescence processes (Noebauer et al. 2017). A reduction in fluorescence processes may reduce the redistribution of UV photons that has been found to be important in SNe Ia (Fransson & Jerkstrand 2015). It is difficult to quantify the impact of this assumption but it seems reasonable that changes to the implementation used may be sufficient to redistribute some of the bluer flux into the near-infrared

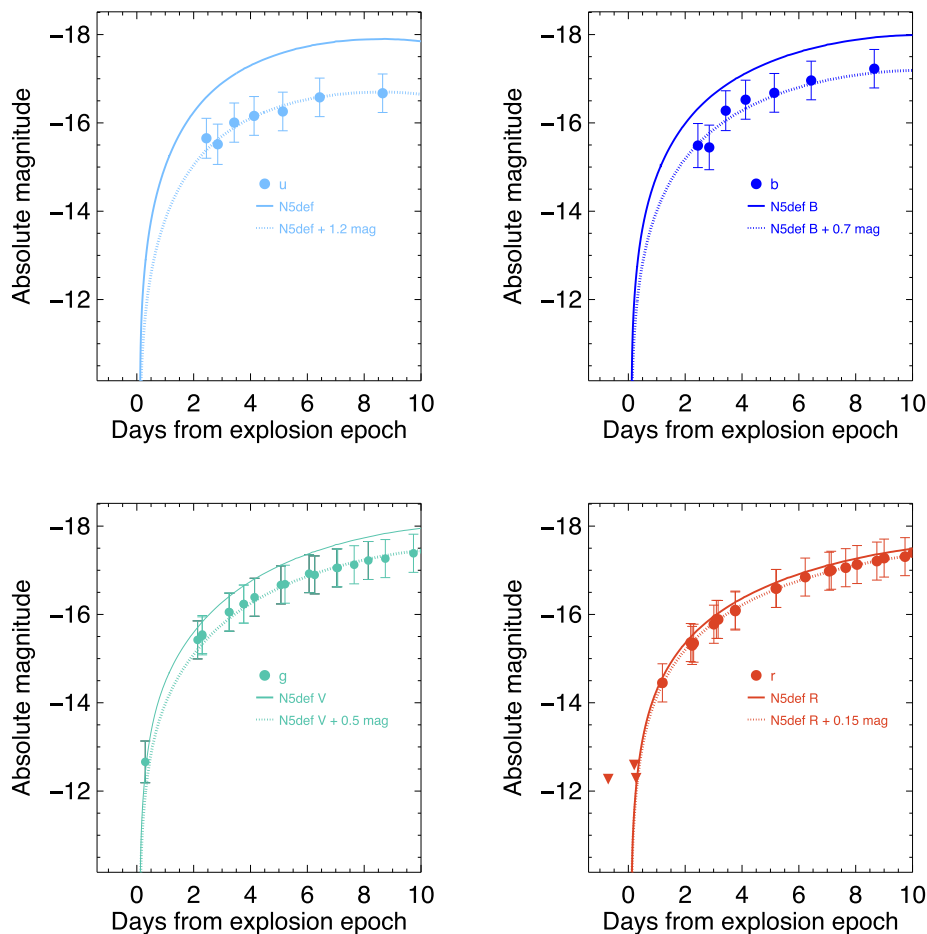


Figure 12. Absolute magnitude light curves of SN 2020udy in *ubgr* bands compared to the early *UBVR*-band N5def model (Kromer et al. 2013) parametrized at early times by Noebauer et al. (2017) as solid lines. The dotted lines show the N5def model offset, by the values listed in the legend, to best match the observed light curves in the 4–10 d time range since explosion.

and result in a better match between the data and model. Further detailed radiative hydrodynamical simulations would be required to interpret this further.

As seen in Fig. 3, the UV and optical light curves of SN 2020udy are very similar to SN 2005hk in terms of absolute brightness and evolution. Kromer et al. (2013) showed a detailed comparison of the N5def model light curves to SN 2005hk and found that the peak brightness and colour at maximum were in reasonable agreement. Both the model and the observed objects (SNe 2005hk, 2020udy) lack a secondary maximum in their light curves, which is seen in ejecta with a high level of mixing of the iron-group elements (Kasen 2006; Kromer et al. 2013). However, there are discrepancies between the deflagration model and these SNe Iax; the N5def model was found to evolve too rapidly, both rising quicker and falling faster than SN 2005hk, and based on their similarity, also compared to SN 2020udy (see Fig. 4). The rise time in the *r* band for SN 2020udy is 21.3 ± 0.5 d, while the rise time for the N5def and the updated N5_d2.6_Z (Lach et al. 2022) are 15.2 and 15.6 d, respectively. This is likely caused by a lower than required ejecta mass in the N5def model of $\sim 0.4 M_{\odot}$ – an increased ejecta mass would increase the gamma-ray trapping and slow down the evolution of the light curve (Kromer et al. 2013). However, overall, the shape and absolute magnitude predictions of the N5def model are in excellent agreement with the observations of the N5def model in the first 10 d post-explosion.

An additional component contributing to the light curve at late-times (>50 – 100 d) could come from the bound remnant in this scenario (Shen & Schwab 2017) as was suggested for SN 2014dt (Kawabata et al. 2018) to start to contribute at ~ 70 d post peak. However, this is unlikely to be the origin of the moderate discrepancies between the N5def and SN 2020udy light curves at epochs of tens of days post maximum light.

5.2 Spectral comparison to deflagration models

The earliest available N5def model spectrum is at +6.2 d after explosion. We have compared optical spectra of SN 2020udy at +9 and +20 d from t_{fl} (measured from power-law fits in Section 3.2) to the N5def spectral models at comparable epochs in Fig. 13 in luminosity space. The models are parametrized from time of explosion and we make the assumption that the time of explosion and t_{fl} occur at the same time since the deflagration models of Noebauer et al. (2017) have typical ‘dark phases’ between explosion and first light of <0.2 d, due to the high degree of mixing of the ejecta and the prompt release of photons. Therefore, in the following text we will refer to the phases as from the time of explosion, t_{exp} .

For the spectrum of SN 2020udy at +9 d from t_{exp} (-7 d with respect to *g*-band peak), we have compared to N5def models at +6.2 (the earliest available), +7.4 and +8.6 d from t_{exp} . The best match is

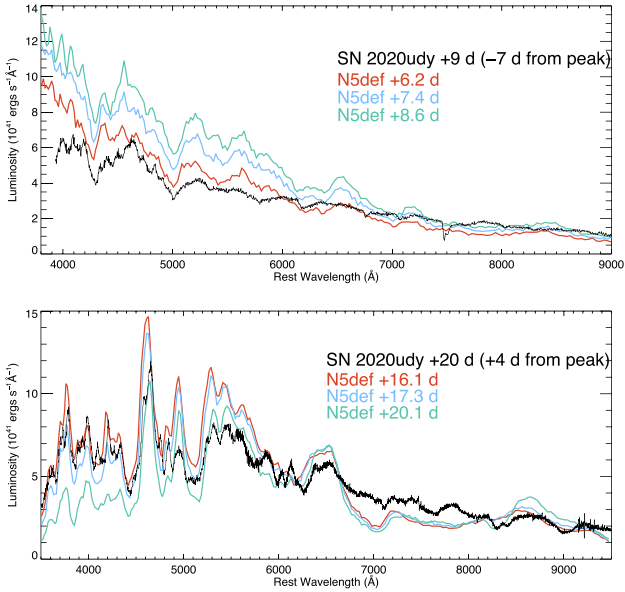


Figure 13. Spectral comparison between the -7 ($+9$ d from time of explosion $\sim t_{\text{fl}}$) and $+4$ d ($+20$ d from time of explosion $\sim t_{\text{fl}}$) spectra of SN 2020udy and the N5def deflagration model of Kromer et al. (2013) and Fink et al. (2014) at a number of epochs since explosion.

seen for the $+6.2$ d spectrum in terms of luminosity, colour, presence of features, and line strengths. The later spectra are worse matches because they are brighter (due to the faster evolution of the model compared to the data) than SN 2020udy and they also show stronger line profiles, such as the Fe II 6456 Å (see also Fig. 8), than seen in the $+9$ d from t_{exp} spectrum of SN 2020udy. A similar phase mismatch is seen for the second epoch at $+20$ d from t_{exp} ($+4$ d with respect to g -band peak) for SN 2020udy, where the best-matching model in terms of overall luminosity is the $+16.1$ d model. In both cases, the observed spectrum is most consistent with models 3–4 d earlier than the expected phase. Based on the g - r colour evolution of the N5def model shown in Fig. 3, the model evolves more quickly to the red, suggesting that the temperature of the model drops more quickly, allowing the Fe II absorption lines to become more prominent earlier than seen in the data.

As discussed in Kromer et al. (2013), because the full white dwarf is not burnt in the N5def model, the kinetic energy of the explosion is lower than for other classes of explosion models. From Fink et al. (2014), the maximum velocity in the N5def model at which ejecta is present is $12\,000\text{ km s}^{-1}$, which would correspond to the blue wing of our line profiles. Blue wings are hard to measure given the blending of line profiles as can be seen for the complex line profiles in Fig. 8, as well as discussed in detail in Magee et al. (2022). The minimum of the line profile will have a velocity lower than this for all the spectra and the highest velocities will be present in the earliest spectra. The spectral resolution of the models is too low to do detailed velocity comparisons. However, overall, when taking the contamination of Fe II into account, the Si II velocity at maximum measured from the minimum of the absorption profile of $7500 \pm 1000\text{ km s}^{-1}$ is broadly consistent with the N5def model predictions of $<12\,000\text{ km s}^{-1}$.

The nebular spectra of SN 2020udy contain both broad forbidden features of [Ca II], [Fe II], and [Ni II], as well as features consistent with permitted Fe II as have been seen in similar luminosity SNe Iax, such as SNe 2002cx, 2005hk, and 2012Z (Jha et al. 2006; Stritzinger et al. 2015). A possible explanation for these distinct features in

the context of the deflagration models is that the broad features originate in the SN ejecta, while the permitted features come from the incompletely disrupted remnant (e.g. Jha et al. 2006; Sahu et al. 2008; Foley et al. 2016; Maeda & Kawabata 2022).

5.3 Constraints on a non-degenerate companion star

Single-degenerate explosion models for SNe Ia, such as the deflagration of a near Chandrasekhar-mass white dwarf, suggest that there should be a non-degenerate companion star present. If this scenario is correct, then signatures of interaction between the SN Ia ejecta and this companion star may be identifiable as an additional flux contribution in the early light curves.

The collision of SN Ia ejecta with main-sequence or red giant companion stars was investigated in Kasen (2010). The time-scale and magnitude of interaction of the SN ejecta with a companion star are driven by the separation of the white dwarf and companion star – for mass transfer arising from Roche Lobe overflow, the separation is expected to be approximately three times the radius of the companion star (Kasen 2010). In McCully et al. (2014a), a bright blue source was identified in pre-explosion imaging of SN 2012Z and suggested to be due to a helium star, similar to the Milky Way helium nova V445 Puppiis (Kato et al. 2008).

We have investigated the interaction of the SN ejecta with three companions: a 1.2 M_{\odot} helium-rich, a 2 M_{\odot} main-sequence, and a 6 M_{\odot} main-sequence star. There is a viewing angle dependence to the companion-interaction models, with the strongest signal seen when the SN is viewed from angles where the companion star is along the sight (0° ; Kasen 2010). We have used the viewing-angle dependence formulation of Olling et al. (2015), which has a much weaker, but still not zero, flux contribution when the explosion is viewed from angles directly opposite to the companion star (180°). This parametrization of the viewing-angle dependence is in agreement with the numerical simulations shown in fig. 2 of Kasen (2010). The chosen helium-star radius of $\sim 2 \times 10^{10}\text{ cm}$ is that of the maximum stellar radius used in the models of helium-star companion stars to SNe Ia in Pan, Ricker & Taam (2010). This value is also used for the analysis of interaction signatures in the early light curves of normal SN Ia, SN 2018aoz (Ni et al. 2023). We have assumed a constant opacity of $\kappa = 0.1\text{ cm}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$ as in Kasen (2010).

We have combined the interaction models for each of the three companion stars with the early N5def light-curve models of Noebauer et al. (2017). A limitation of these combined models is that the N5def models are in the VR and not in gr . However, as discussed in Section 5.1, the filter differences are small (<0.1 mag) in the optical bands studied. Therefore, we have directly combined the N5def V -band light curve with the g -band interaction light curves and compared them to the observed g -band light curves of SN 2020udy. Similarly, the N5def R -band model is combined with the r -band interaction model for comparison with r -band light curve of SN 2020udy.

To account for the N5def model not being tuned to match the explosion properties of SN 2020udy, we have allowed an offset in both the g and r bands. This offset is allowed to be, in steps of 0.05 mag, up to the offsets seen between the light curves of SN 2020udy and the N5def model (Fig. 12), which corresponds to up to 0.5 mag in the g band and up to 0.15 mag in the r band. We have performed the comparison fits in absolute flux space so as to properly account for the early r points that are $<3\sigma$ detections. Both bands are fit simultaneously. The interaction model viewing angles are in steps of 10° from 0° (with the companion star along the line of sight) to 180° (where the companion star is on the opposite of the SN). The best-

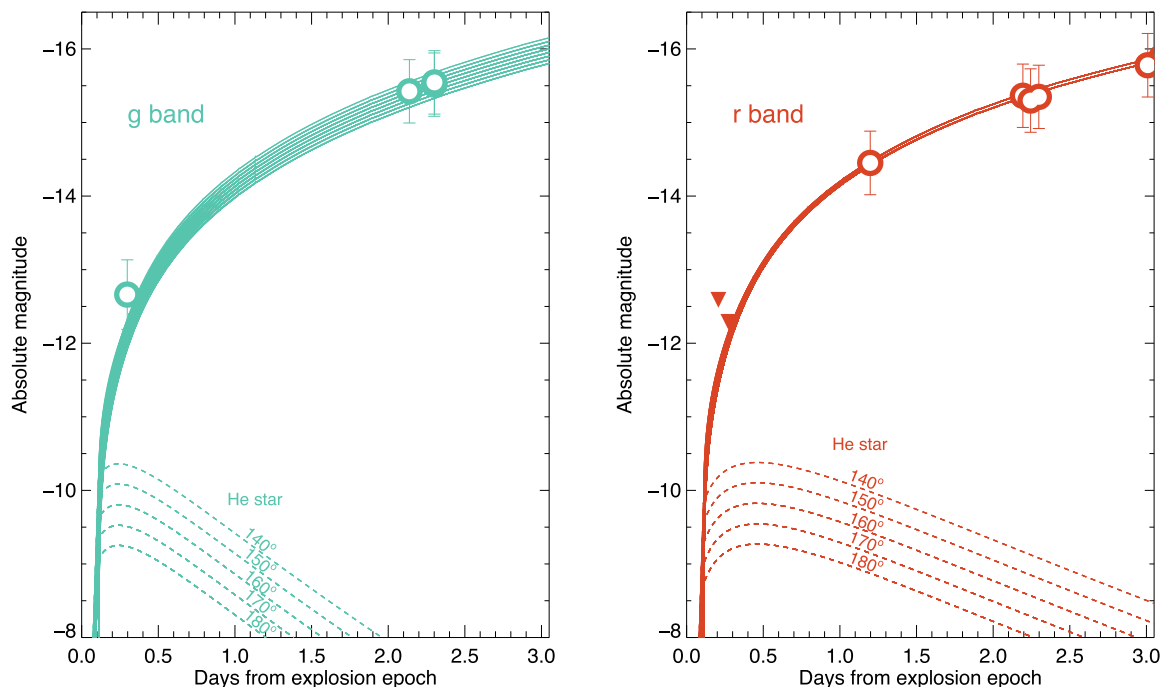


Figure 14. Absolute magnitude light curves in the g (left panel) and r bands (right panel) for SN 2020udy shown as data points in the first 3 d after explosion. These are compared to allowed models combining the N5def Chandrasekhar-mass deflagration model with the ejecta-companion interaction models of Kasen (2010). The allowed companion models within a 1σ range of the best-fitting one are shown. The interaction components are shown as dashed lines for different viewing angles, while the solid lines show the combined interaction and N5def models. An offset to the N5def model was also allowed of up to 0.5 mag in the g band and 0.15 mag in the r band (based on the offsets in the fits to the later light curves discussed in Section 5.1). The allowed models are a $1.2 M_{\odot}$ helium companion star based on Pan et al. (2010) at viewing angles of 140° – 180° , as well as the model with no companion interaction.

fitting models were estimated by evaluating the χ^2 of each model fit to the g - and r -band data up to 3 d post explosion.

In Fig. 14, we show the 1σ range of allowed interaction models for SN 2020udy in the g and r bands in the first 3 d after estimated explosion. Overall, the best-fitting model is one *without* a contribution from any companion star with an offset for the N5def model of 0.35 mag in the V/g and 0.15 mag in R/r . The no companion models are allowed with offsets of 0.15–0.35 and 0.10–0.15 mag in the V/g and R/r bands, respectively. The 6 and $2 M_{\odot}$ main-sequence star models are not allowed at any viewing angle in the 1σ range. For the helium star, viewing angles of 140° – 180° with respect to 0° for the companion star position are allowed within the 1σ range of the best model. The range of allowed offsets to the N5def models were 0.15–0.5 and 0.1–0.15 mag for the V/g and R/r -band models, respectively.

The earliest gr -band points at <0.5 d after explosion are most constraining for the models. The earliest $g - r$ colour of <-0.37 mag at ~ 0.3 d after estimated explosion is important for constraining the model parameter space. If we exclude these data and start the fitting from 1 d after explosion then the number of possible fits increases significantly with all helium-star viewing angles allowed, $2 M_{\odot}$ main-sequence stars at viewing angles of 170° – 180° , and $6 M_{\odot}$ main-sequence stars at angles of 150° – 180° .

5.4 Constraints on asymmetries from polarimetry

Bulla et al. (2020a) modelled the spectropolarimetric signatures of the N5def model and the polarization signature was found to be low overall. They also investigated the interaction of the SN ejecta in this scenario with a main-sequence companion star and found that

there was an increased polarization signature in the blue ($\lesssim 5000 \text{ \AA}$) for viewing angles of 45° away from the companion star direction at maximum light, which was potentially seen in SN 2005hk (Bulla et al. 2020a). For SN 2020udy, we obtained imaging polarimetry at three epochs, at 0.1 and 7.0 d from maximum g -band light in the BV bands and at 30.6 d in the V band. No signature of polarization was detected in any of these observations at above the 3σ level. Based on our comparison to the early N5def light curves (Section 5.3), the light curves of SN 2020udy are consistent with either no interaction from a companion star or weak interaction with a helium star at viewing angles of 140° – 180° . For the N5def polarization models, low polarization ($P < 0.1$ per cent) is expected at these viewing angles, in agreement with our non-detections.

6 DISCUSSION

We have presented an analysis of a comprehensive data set of the nearby SN Iax, SN 2020udy, from the first detection at 7.2 ± 0.4 h after estimated first light until $+150$ d after maximum light. In the following sections, we put SN 2020udy in the context of other SNe Iax in terms of SN and host galaxies properties (Section 6.1), discuss the promising model of the deflagration of a Chandrasekhar-mass white dwarf that leaves behind a remnant (Section 6.2), as well as discuss the alternative model of a pulsational delayed detonation of Chandrasekhar-mass white dwarf (Section 6.3).

6.1 Comparison of SN 2020udy to other SNe Iax

The peak magnitude of SN 2020udy in the optical and UV, its rise and decay time post peak, and optical and UV colour evolution are

most comparable to those of the well-studied SN Iax, SN 2005hk. We found rest-frame rise times for SN 2020udy of 15.6 ± 0.7 and 21.3 ± 0.5 d in the g and r bands, respectively, which sit in the ‘luminous’ group of SNe Iax (Fig. 4). The peak in the r band is ~ 6 d later than the peak in the g band for SN 2020udy. For some fainter SNe Iax, this delay is shorter at just 1–2 d. We have searched for a correlation between the absolute peak magnitude and this time delay in a similar sample to that shown in Fig. 4 but found no clear trend. However, these measurements can be hard to make to within a few days accuracy without high-cadence observations, e.g. see the typical uncertainties in Fig. 4. A longer delay between the peak of bluer and redder bands was seen for more luminous compared to less luminous deflagration models (Fink et al. 2014). For the intermediate-luminosity deflagration models of Lach et al. (2022), a delay of ~ 3.5 – 4.5 d from g - to r -band peak was found for the brighter models (e.g. N5def-like models), while for most of the fainter models this was closer to ~ 2 d.

The early light-curve rise of SN 2020udy was fit with a power law and had indices of 1.38 ± 0.11 and 1.29 ± 0.07 in the g and r bands, respectively. These are in agreement with measurements of previous SNe Iax, with an R -band power-law index of 0.56 ± 0.07 for SN 2014ek (Li et al. 2018), an r -band power-law index of ~ 1.3 for SN 2015H (Magee et al. 2016), and a gr -band power-law index of $0.98^{+0.23}_{-0.15}$ for SN 2018cxk (Miller et al. 2020). Samples of normal SNe Ia have α_r values with a mean of ~ 2 (Miller et al. 2020) but a diversity of values is seen, in agreement with a range of ^{56}Ni distributions predicted for SNe Ia (e.g. Piro & Nakar 2013; Noebauer et al. 2017; Magee et al. 2018, 2020). These smaller values are suggestive of a higher degree of mixing of the ejecta in SNe Iax (Noebauer et al. 2017).

The $g - r$ colour of SN 2020udy within the first 5 d of first light of -0.16 – 0.06 mag is consistent with normal SNe Ia (Bulla et al. 2020b). However, the first epoch at just 0.3 d post first light, at < -0.37 mag, is bluer than the bulk of normal SNe Ia. SN Iax 2018cxk also had a bluer than normal colour in the very first days after explosion, suggesting this may be a common characteristic of SNe Iax at these phases (see fig. 4 of Bulla et al. 2020b) but the sample size is small.

The earliest optical spectra of SN 2020udy from -13 d with respect to g -band maximum light (~ 2.3 d after t_0) are dominated by Fe III and Si II features, which quickly evolve to show Fe II absorption and potential C II – the C II identification is uncertain due to likely contamination from other features. These are similar to the spectra of SNe 2005hk and 2012Z at similar epochs and the expansion velocities of the Si II around peak in SN 2020udy of 7500 ± 1000 km s $^{-1}$ are broadly consistent with those of SNe 2005hk and 2012Z of ~ 6500 and 7500 km s $^{-1}$, respectively (Phillips et al. 2007; Stritzinger et al. 2015). We have not identified any feature consistent with He I 10830 Å in the near-infrared spectra at -6 and $+6$ d with respect to g -band maximum light. The late-time optical and near-infrared spectra at $+119$ and $+133$ d with respect to maximum light are most similar to those of SN 2012Z (Stritzinger et al. 2015), with both displaying broad forbidden and permitted emission-line profiles with widths of a few thousand km s $^{-1}$.

The metallicity at the position of SN 2020udy has a value significantly below solar metallicity of $12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H})$ of < 8.30 (see Section 2.2). This is lower than the values for SN 2012Z (Stritzinger et al. 2015), PS1-12bwh (Magee et al. 2017), and SN 2020sck (Dutta et al. 2022) that have similar or higher luminosities and have host galaxy metallicity measurements around the solar value. Some of the faint SNe Iax events, SNe 2008ha (Foley et al. 2009), 2010ae (Stritzinger et al. 2014), and 2019gsc (Srivastav et al. 2020), have

been found to have low-metallicity environments ($12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H}) < 8.4$) and it was suggested that there may be a preference for lower luminosity SNe Iax (fainter than -15.5 mag in r/R -band) to occur more frequently in low-metallicity environments (Srivastav et al. 2020). However, there are exceptions of low-luminosity events occurring in more metal-rich environments, e.g. SN 2007J, SN 2010el (Lyman et al. 2018), and SN 2020kyg (Srivastav et al. 2022).

SN 2020udy is located at the edge of a spiral arm, some 15 kpc from its galaxy centre. From optical multiband imaging, there is blue stellar light at the position, qualitatively consistent with some active star formation at the position. Overall, the environments of SNe Iax are consistent with ongoing star formation suggesting a young stellar population (Lyman et al. 2018) and a progenitor channel involving the explosion of near Chandrasekhar-mass white dwarfs. SN 2020udy falls in the lower metallicity regime but is still consistent with the median SNe Iax metallicity of ~ 8.4 (Lyman et al. 2018).

6.2 The deflagration of a near Chandrasekhar-mass white dwarf

In Section 5, we performed a detailed comparison of the observations of SN 2020udy to the light-curve and spectral models of the N5def deflagration model of a near Chandrasekhar-mass white dwarf (Kromer et al. 2013; Noebauer et al. 2017). We found good agreement in both the early and peak magnitudes and of SN 2020udy compared to the N5def light curves, as well as excellent agreement in the shape of the very early light curve. The absolute magnitude light-curve comparison for 0–10 d after time of first light (this was the time range covered by the early models) required an offset to be applied to provide better agreement between the N5def models and SN 2020udy, with offset decreasing from u to r bands from 1.2 to 0.15 mag, respectively. This offset could not be explained by an additional host galaxy extinction component and was also larger than any expected filter differences. The evolution of the N5def models is faster than that of SN 2020udy (and other similar events such as SN 2005hk) with rise times of 5–6 d shorter than for SN 2020udy. This implies insufficient trapping of radiation in the ejecta and was suggested by Kromer et al. (2013) to be caused by a lower than required ejecta mass in the model. Differences in radiative transfer codes have recently been investigated in detail and it is plausible that these offset and differences may be reduced (or increased) by the use of different codes in the future (Blondin et al. 2022).

The potential contribution of the collision of the SN ejecta with a non-degenerate companion star to the early light curves was investigated for a helium star based on Pan et al. (2010), as well as 2 and 6 M_{\odot} companion stars (Kasen 2010). The best-fitting combination of the N5def and companion star models was estimated simultaneously in absolute flux space for the g and r bands. The best-fitting model is the one without any contribution from companion-star interaction but models of a helium-companion star, with viewing angles of 140 – 180° allowed within the 1σ range of the lowest χ^2 model (Fig. 14). Interaction with a 2 and 6 M_{\odot} main-sequence companion models are excluded along with helium companion models from 0 – 130° . A major caveat in this companion analysis is that the models of Kasen (2010) assume a Chandrasekhar-mass explosion, while the N5def model has an ejecta mass of $\sim 0.4 M_{\odot}$ leaving a remnant of $\sim 1 M_{\odot}$. This would result in a less energetic explosion interacting with the companion material and likely means that more helium-rich and main-sequence companion models could be allowed. More extensive modelling of this parameter space would allow stricter constraints to be placed for SN 2020udy but is beyond the scope of this paper.

A potential helium star companion was identified by McCully et al. (2014a) in pre-explosion imaging of SN 2012Z and pre-explosion detection limits are consistent with this companion type (Foley et al. 2010a, 2015). No helium was identified in the near-infrared spectrum of SN 2020udy in common with some other more luminous SNe Iax (SNe 2005hk, SN 2012Z, SN 2015H) with near-infrared data, with helium abundance limits of $<10^{-3} M_{\odot}$ (Magee et al. 2019).

6.3 The pulsational delayed-detonation model of Chandrasekhar-mass white dwarf

The pulsational delayed detonation model of a Chandrasekhar-mass white dwarf (PDDEL; Khokhlov 1991; Khokhlov et al. 1993; Hoefflich et al. 1995; Dessart et al. 2014) has also been suggested to be a potential explosion mechanism for SNe Iax, such as SN 2012Z (Stritzinger et al. 2015). This model begins with an initial sub-sonic deflagration phase that does not unbind the white dwarf and results in the fall back of material that triggers a subsequent detonation. Key observable predictions of a relevant low ^{56}Ni ($0.253 M_{\odot}$) mass version of this model (e.g. PDDEL12 of Dessart et al. 2014) are early blue colours, strong C II signatures in the early spectra, relatively stratified ejecta produced in a detonation phase, and slow velocity evolution of $14\,000$ to $12\,000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ from explosion to maximum g -band peak. A companion star to the Chandrasekhar-mass white dwarf would also be present in this scenario. The observations of SN 2020udy are at least qualitatively in contrast with these models in terms of the colours (see discussion in Miller et al. 2017), the lack of stratification seen in the ejecta (Magee et al. 2022), and the much lower photospheric velocities observed in SN 2020udy ($7500 \pm 1000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) compared to the PDDEL model predictions. However, without available hydrodynamic simulations of the early light curves from a PDDEL model a direct comparison with the observations is not possible.

7 CONCLUSIONS

We have presented a detailed analysis of the UV and optical light curves of the luminous SN Iax, SN 2020udy, with the first light-curve detection at just 0.3 ± 0.1 (7.2 ± 0.4 h) after estimated first light from a power-law fit to the early optical light curves. Our first optical spectrum is at ~ 2 d after first light (-13 d with respect to g -band peak) and optical/near-infrared spectral coverage extended until ~ 130 d after peak. Broad-band optical linear polarization measurements at and after peak were also obtained. Our main results are:

- (i) The optical and UV light curves of SN 2020udy are similar in absolute magnitude and evolution to the class of ‘luminous’ SNe Iax and are closest to the properties of SN 2005hk.
- (ii) Its early gr -band light curves are best fit with power-law indices significantly smaller ($\alpha_g = 1.38 \pm 0.11$, $\alpha_r = 1.29 \pm 0.07$) than the mean for ‘normal’ SNe Ia (Miller et al. 2020), suggestive of more extensive ^{56}Ni mixing (Noebauer et al. 2017).
- (iii) The early (0–10 d from explosion) SN 2020udy light curves are well described by the N5def deflagration model (Kromer et al. 2013) but a flux/magnitude offset is required.
- (iv) As found in other luminous SN Iax studies, the light curves, colour curves, and spectra of SN 2020udy evolve more slowly than those of the N5def model.
- (v) A contribution to its early light curves from a non-degenerate ($6 M_{\odot}$, $2 M_{\odot}$ main-sequence or a $1.2 M_{\odot}$ helium star) is ruled out for all but viewing angles of 140 – 180° for the helium companion star.

(vi) No significant broad-band linear polarization signature was identified at three epochs in the BV bands spanning from g -band peak to $+30$ d.

(vii) The optical and near-infrared spectra of SN 2020udy are similar to those of SNe 2012Z and 2005hk, with Si II velocities around peak of $7500 \pm 1000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$.

(viii) A potential C II 6580 \AA is seen but it appears to grow stronger with time, suggesting it may not be due to C II.

(ix) The late-time optical and near-infrared spectra of SN 2020udy show relatively broad forbidden and permitted features similar to those of SN 2012Z at similar epochs.

(x) The galaxy environment of SN 2020udy is low metallicity ($<0.41 Z_{\odot}$).

SN 2020udy is the SN Iax with the earliest detection after estimated time of first light (~ 7 h) and so has the strictest constraints on a potential companion star interaction. Its light curve and spectral properties are consistent with the failed deflagration of a Chandrasekhar-mass white dwarf with a helium companion star. However, no isolated light-curve feature due to this interaction is detected and the light curves are most consistent with no companion interaction. This suggests that at least one of the following is true: (i) we were unlucky with our viewing angle of the ejecta-helium star interaction and viewed it at the angle least favourable for a prominent signature, (ii) the models of Kasen (2010) overpredict the interaction signature in this scenario of a low-energy deflagration combined with a helium companion star, or (iii) the failed deflagration of a near Chandrasekhar-mass white dwarf is not the explosion model for SNe Iax. We believe this last possibility to be the least likely given the extensive and robust evidence in the literature to explain this sub-class of SNe Ia with this model. However, further detailed observations of SNe Iax within hours of explosion, as well as modelling of the interaction of a sub-sonic explosion with helium companion stars with a range of properties, are required to place more stringent constraints on this scenario.

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DATA AVAILABILITY

All observations will be made public via WISEREP (<https://www.wiserep.org/>).

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Supplementary data are available at *MNRAS* online.

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APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL SPECTROSCOPY

Table A1. Additional spectra of SN 2020udy that are not used in the analysis in this paper due to phase overlap with other higher S/N data. They are available on WISEREP.

Night of obs.	MJD ^a	Phase (d) ^b	Telescope+instrument
20200926	59118.2	−12.6	P60+SEDM
20200928	59120.1	−10.7	LT+SPRAT
20200928	59120.4	−10.4	P60+SEDM
20201027	59149.2	+17.9	P60+SEDM
20201028	59150.1	+18.8	P60+SEDM
20201030	59152.2	+18.9	P60+SEDM
20201108	59161.2	+29.7	LT+SPRAT
20201116	59169.0	+37.4	LT+SPRAT

Notes. ^aMJD = Modified Julian date.

^bRest-frame phase relative to g-band maximum light of 59131.0 ± 0.7.

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