

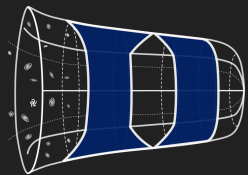
# Red Dust Redemption

A bayesian model of dust and stretch with the DEBASS and DES samples

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B. Carreres, M. Acevedo, DEBASS  
collaboration et al.

Oxford Next Generation of SN Survey  
workshop 2026



Duke Cosmology



# Motivations

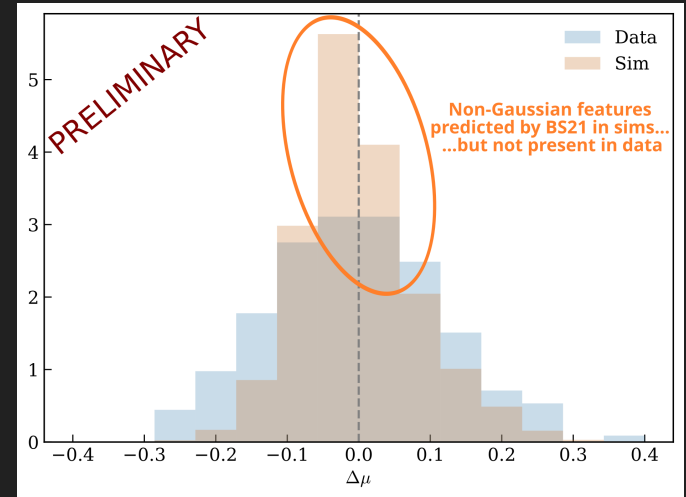
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- Cross-validation with other dust models (e.g. Stor.... Sorj... duStBI)

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- DEBASS needs a dust model for cosmology analysis
- Cross-validation with other dust models (e.g. Stor.... Sorj... duStBI)
- Interest to understand the low- $z$  non-gaussianities in Hubble Diagram residuals (see *Carreres et al. 2025*)



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Dust redden colour:

$$c_{\text{obs}} = c_{\text{int}} + E$$

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$$\mathbf{0}$$

# The dusty likelihood

*(Kelly et al. 2007; Stiskalek et al. 2025)*

$$\mathcal{P}(\Theta, \{\phi_i\} | \{\mathbf{o}_i\}) \propto \frac{\mathcal{P}(\Theta)}{q(\Theta)^{N^{\text{obs}}}} \prod_{i=1}^{N^{\text{obs}}} \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{o}_i | \phi_i, \boldsymbol{\theta}_{\text{glob}}) \mathcal{P}(\phi_i | \boldsymbol{\theta}_{\text{pop}})$$

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Hyper-parameters

Hyper-parameters:

$$\Theta = \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{\text{glob}} & = \{\alpha, \beta, \delta_{M_B}, \sigma_{\text{int}}\} \\ \boldsymbol{\theta}_{\text{pop}} & = \{\tau^{\text{loM/hiM}}, \mu_{R_V}^{\text{loM/hiM}}, \sigma_{R_V}^{\text{loM/hiM}}, \mu_{x_1}^{\text{lo/hi}}, \sigma_{x_1}^{\text{lo/hi}}, a_{\text{low}}\} \end{cases}$$

# The dusty likelihood

Latent parameters

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Latent parameters:

$$\phi_i = \{E_i, R_{V,i}, c_{\text{int},i}, x_{1,i}, z_i\}$$

# The dusty likelihood

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Hyper-parameters      Data

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Data:

$$\mathbf{o}_i = \{m_{B,i}, x_{1,i}, c_i, z_i\}$$

# The dusty likelihood

Latent parameters

Hyper-priors

Data

$$\mathcal{P}(\Theta, \{\phi_i\} | \{\mathbf{o}_i\}) \propto \frac{\mathcal{P}(\Theta)}{q(\Theta)^{N^{\text{obs}}}} \prod_{i=1}^{N^{\text{obs}}} \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{o}_i | \phi_i, \theta_{\text{glob}}) \mathcal{P}(\phi_i | \theta_{\text{pop}})$$

Hyper-priors

Parameter	Description	Prior
<i>Global standardisation parameters</i>		
$\delta M_B$	SN Ia absolute magnitude offset	$\mathcal{N}(0, 0.3)$
$\tan^{-1} \alpha$	Stretch–luminosity slope	$\mathcal{U}(0, 0.5)$
$\tan^{-1} \beta$	Intrinsic–colour–luminosity slope	$\mathcal{U}(0, 1.4)$
$\sigma_{\text{int}}$	Achromatic intrinsic scatter	$\mathcal{HN}(0.2)$
<i>Stretch population</i>		
$\mu_{x_1}^{\text{lo/hi}}$	Mixture means	$\mathcal{N}([-1., 0.5], [1.0, 1.0])$
$\sigma_{x_1}^{\text{lo/hi}}$	Scatter of faint/bright component	$\mathcal{HN}(1.0)$
$a_{\text{low}}$	Mixture weight	$\mathcal{B}(2.0, 2.0)$
<i>Intrinsic colour population</i>		
$\mu_{c_{\text{int}}}$	Mean intrinsic colour	$\mathcal{N}(-0.1, 0.2)$
$\sigma_{c_{\text{int}}}$	Scatter in intrinsic colour	$\mathcal{HN}(0.2)$
<i>Host galaxy dust parameters</i>		
$\tau^{\text{loM/hiM}}$	<i>E</i> exponential scales	$\mathcal{HC}(0.2)$
$\mu_{R_V}^{\text{loM/hiM}}$	Mean dust law slope	$\mathcal{U}(1.2, 6.0)$
$\sigma_{R_V}^{\text{loM/hiM}}$	Scatter in dust law slope	$\mathcal{HN}(2.0)$

# The dusty likelihood

Latent parameters

Hyper-parameters

Data

Hyper-priors

SALT measured parameters conditioned on latent parameters and global hyperparameters

$$\mathcal{P}(\Theta, \{\phi_i\} | \{\mathbf{o}_i\}) \propto \frac{\mathcal{P}(\Theta)}{q(\Theta)^{N^{\text{obs}}}} \prod_{i=1}^{N^{\text{obs}}} \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{o}_i | \phi_i, \theta_{\text{glob}}) \mathcal{P}(\phi_i | \theta_{\text{pop}})$$

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{o}_i | \phi_i, \theta_{\text{glob}}) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi|C_i|}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \Delta \mathbf{o}(\phi_i, \theta_{\text{glob}})^T C_i^{-1} \Delta \mathbf{o}(\phi_i, \theta_{\text{glob}}) \right]}_{\text{SALT parameters likelihood}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_z^2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(z_i - z_i^{\text{pred}})^2}{\sigma_z^2} \right]}_{\text{Redshift likelihood}}$$

# The dusty likelihood

The diagram illustrates the dusty likelihood equation with several annotations:

- Latent parameters:** An orange arrow points to  $\{\phi_i\}$  in the likelihood term.
- Hyper-parameters:** An orange arrow points to  $\Theta$  in the likelihood term.
- Data:** An orange arrow points to  $\{o_i\}$  in the likelihood term.
- Hyper-priors:** A red arrow points to  $\mathcal{P}(\Theta)$  in the denominator.
- SALT measured parameters conditioned on latent parameters and global hyperparameters:** A red arrow points to  $\mathcal{P}(o_i | \phi_i, \theta_{\text{glob}})$  in the product term.
- Latent parameters conditioned on population parameters (BS21 for dust + N21 for stretch):** A red arrow points to  $\mathcal{P}(\phi_i | \theta_{\text{pop}})$  in the product term.

$$\mathcal{P}(\Theta, \{\phi_i\} | \{o_i\}) \propto \frac{\mathcal{P}(\Theta)}{q(\Theta)^{N^{\text{obs}}}} \prod_{i=1}^{N^{\text{obs}}} \mathcal{P}(o_i | \phi_i, \theta_{\text{glob}}) \mathcal{P}(\phi_i | \theta_{\text{pop}})$$

# The dusty likelihood

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SALT measured parameters conditioned on latent parameters and global hyperparameters

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Selection function renormalisation because we don't observe the whole SN population....

Latent parameters conditioned on population parameters (BS21 for dust + N21 for stretch)

(Kelly et al. 2007; Stiskalek et al. 2025)

$$q(\Theta) = \int \Phi \left( \frac{m_{\text{lim}} - m_B^{\text{pred}}(\phi, \theta_{\text{glob}})}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\text{sel}}^2 + \sigma_{m_B^{\text{obs}}}^2}} \right) \mathcal{P}(\phi | \Theta) d\phi$$

# The dusty likelihood

The diagram shows the dusty likelihood equation with several annotations. The equation is: 
$$\mathcal{P}(\Theta, \{\phi_i\} | \{o_i\}) \propto \frac{\mathcal{P}(\Theta)}{q(\Theta)^{N^{\text{obs}}}} \prod_{i=1}^{N^{\text{obs}}} \mathcal{P}(o_i | \phi_i, \theta_{\text{glob}}) \mathcal{P}(\phi_i | \theta_{\text{pop}})$$
 Annotations include: 'Latent parameters' pointing to  $\{\phi_i\}$ ; 'Hyper-parameters' pointing to  $\Theta$ ; 'Data' pointing to  $\{o_i\}$ ; 'Hyper-priors' pointing to  $\mathcal{P}(\Theta)$ ; 'SALT measured parameters conditioned on latent parameters and global hyperparameters' pointing to  $\mathcal{P}(o_i | \phi_i, \theta_{\text{glob}})$ ; 'Selection function renormalisation because we don't observe the whole SN population....' pointing to the denominator  $q(\Theta)^{N^{\text{obs}}}$ ; and 'Latent parameters conditioned on population parameters (BS21 for dust + N21 for stretch)' pointing to  $\mathcal{P}(\phi_i | \theta_{\text{pop}})$ .

Latent parameters

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SALT measured parameters conditioned on latent parameters and global hyperparameters

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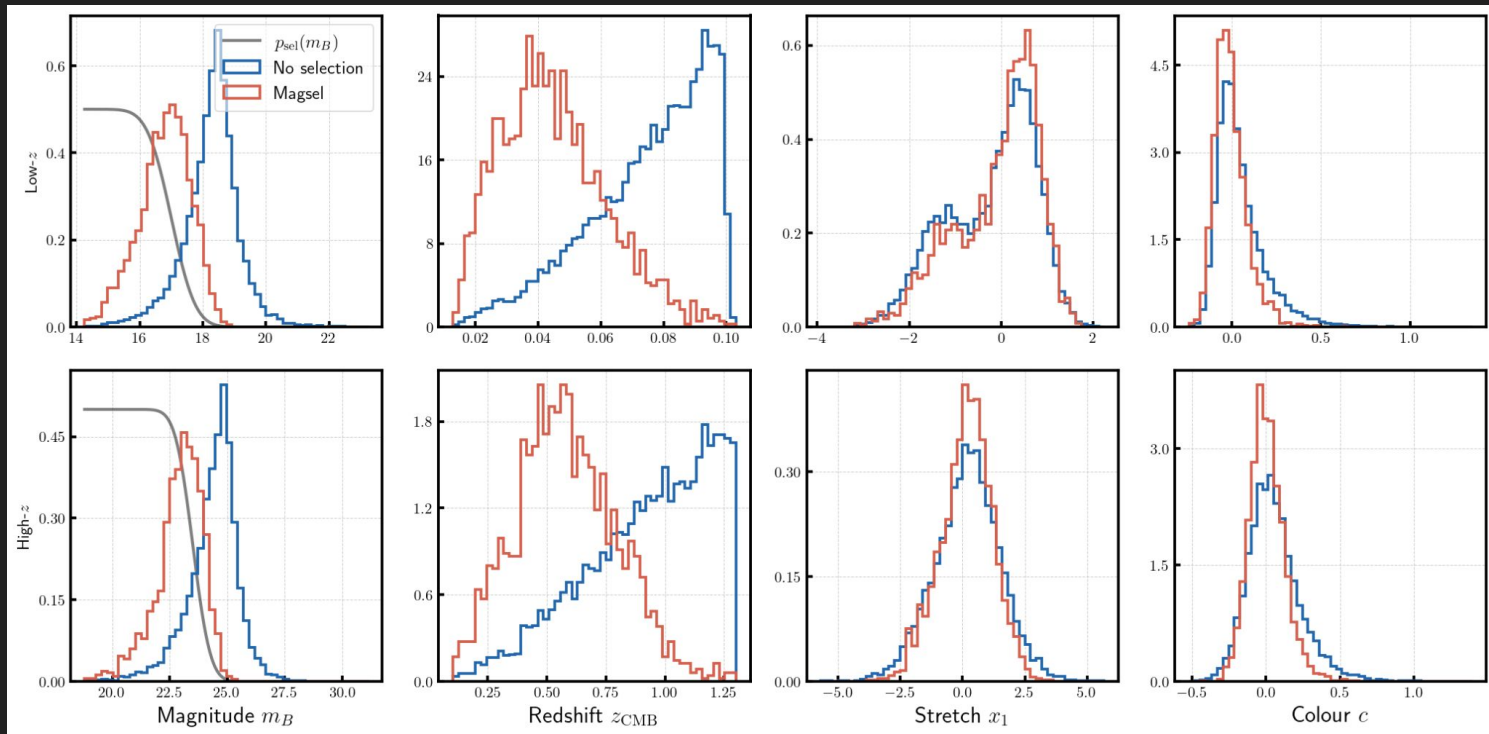
Implemented in python using `numpyro`, sampled using the NUTS algorithm.

# A first test with “toy sims”

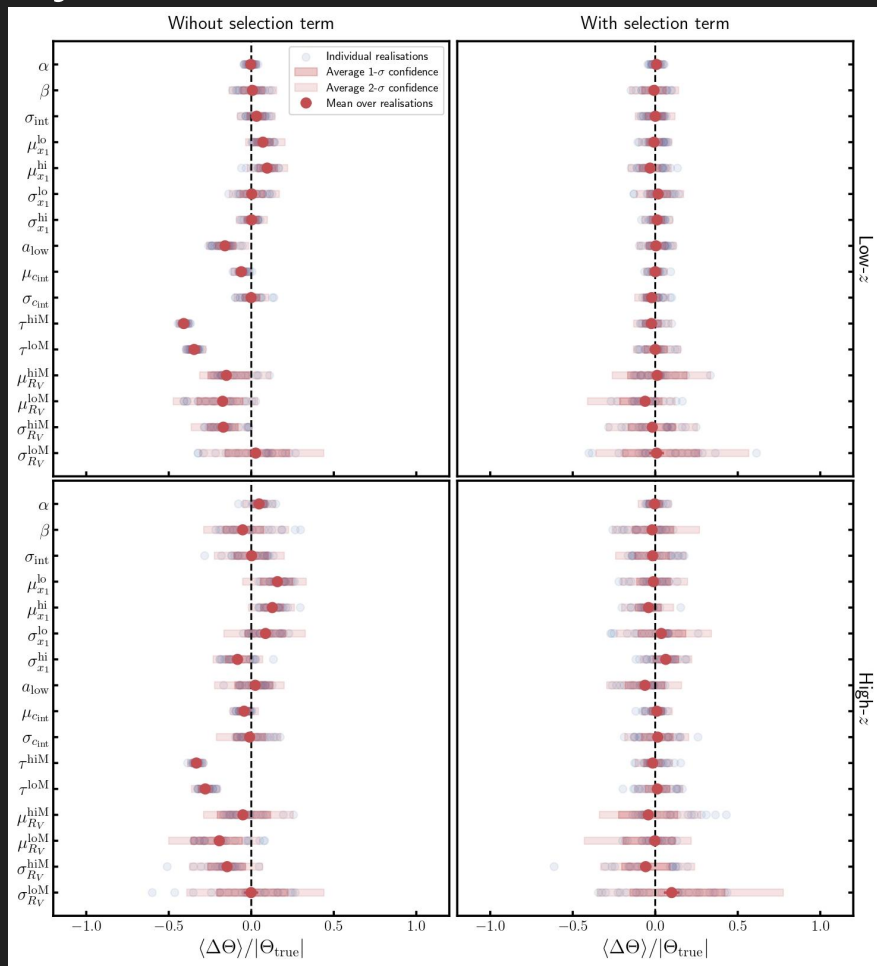
2 samples of 2000 SNe Ia: low- $z$   $0.015 < z < 0.1$ ; high- $z$   $0.1 < z < 1.2$ . Fiducial selection on  $m_B$ .

Errors:

- Low- $z$  – fixed to median of DEBASS
- High- $z$  – Linear function of  $z$ , fitted from DES data

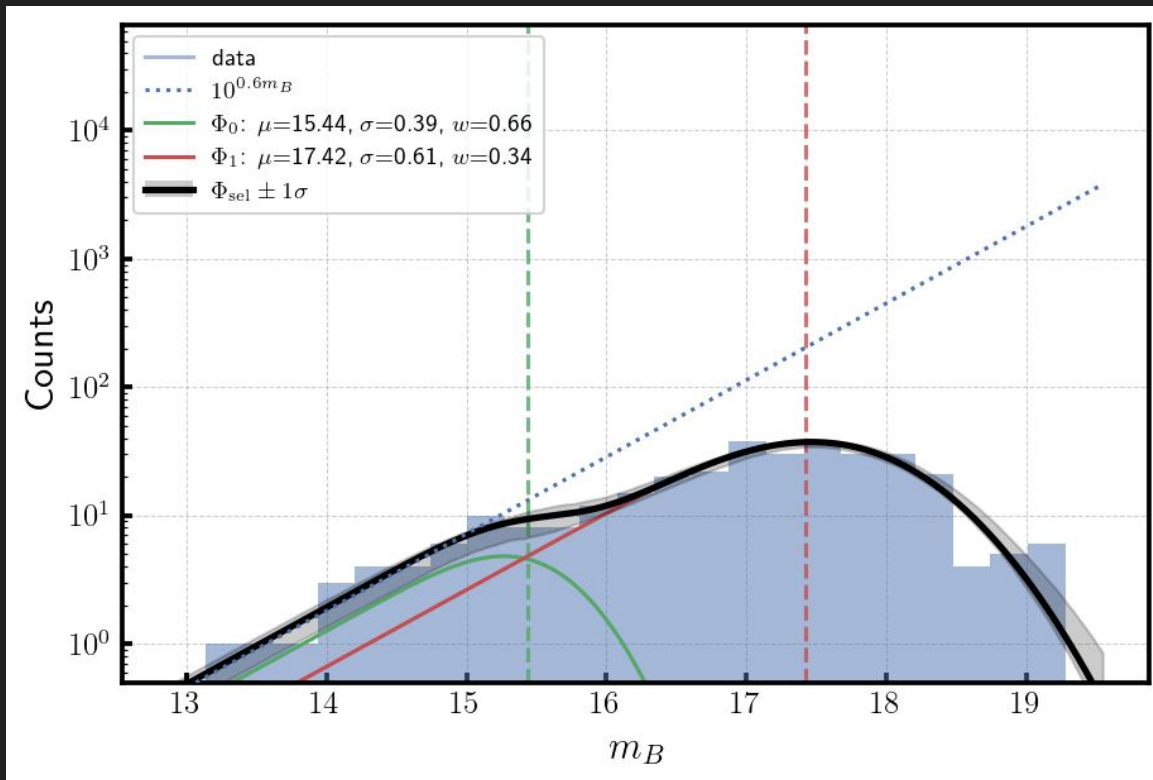


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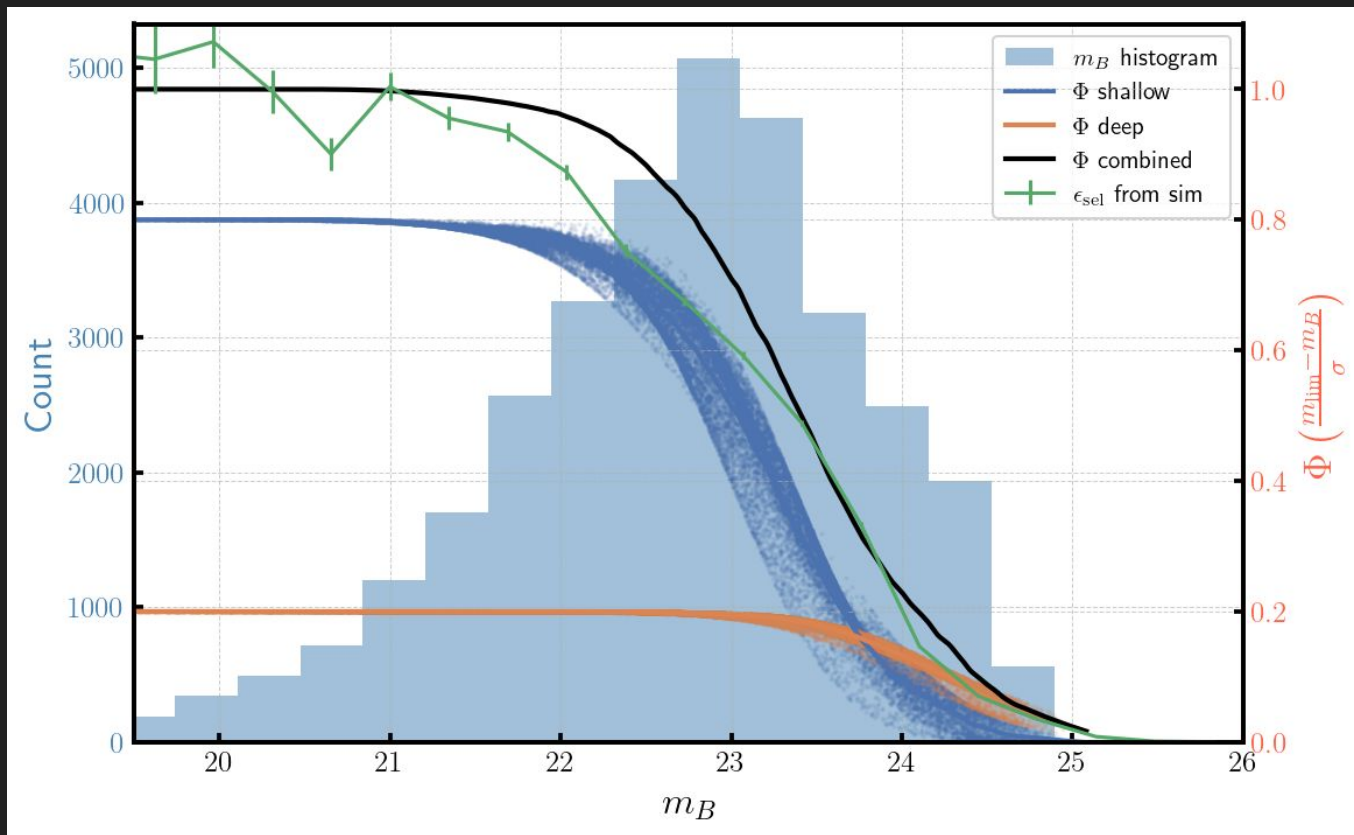
# Calibration of the selection function for DEBASS

Fit using low-z approximation:  $\mathcal{P}(m_B) = 10^{0.6m_B} \Phi\left(\frac{m_{\text{lim}} - m_B}{\sigma_{\text{sel}}}\right)$



# Calibration of the selection function for DES

Computed from *Kessler et al. 2015* mag limit values



# Full validation on SNANA sims



Simulations are set up, already done few tests.  
I now need to run the fit on more sims.

# Preliminary results on DEBASS and DES data !

Preliminary

Global parameters:

	Red Dust Red.		Ref. (Vincenzi+2024/BS21)	
	DES	DEBASS	DES	Low-z
$\alpha$	$0.167 \pm 0.005$	$0.148 \pm 0.008$	$0.170 \pm 0.004$	$0.137 \pm 0.008$
$\beta_{\text{int}}$	$1.8 \pm 0.2$	$1.9 \pm 0.4$	$2.0 \pm 0.2$	$2.0 \pm 0.2$
$\sigma_{\text{int}}$	$0.096 \pm 0.005$	$0.098 \pm 0.009$	–	–

# Preliminary results on DEBASS and DES data !

Preliminary

Dust parameters:

		Red Dust Red.		Ref. (BS21)	
		DES	DEBASS	DES	Low-z
$\mu_{c_{\text{int}}}$		$-0.063 \pm 0.005$	$-0.065 \pm 0.010$	$-0.084 \pm 0.004$	$-0.084 \pm 0.004$
$\sigma_{c_{\text{int}}}$		$0.044 \pm 0.003$	$0.045 \pm 0.007$	$0.042 \pm 0.002$	$0.042 \pm 0.002$
$\mu_{R_V}$	$\log M < 10$	$2.5 \pm 0.1$	$2.6 \pm 0.2$	$2.8 \pm 0.4$	$2.8 \pm 0.4$
	$\log M > 10$	$1.6 \pm 0.2$	$1.8 \pm 0.2$	$1.5 \pm 0.3$	$1.5 \pm 0.3$
$\sigma_{R_V}$	$\log M < 10$	$0.4 \pm 0.1$	$0.2 \pm 0.2$	$1.3 \pm 0.2$	$1.3 \pm 0.2$
	$\log M > 10$	$0.6 \pm 0.1$	$0.5 \pm 0.2$	$1.3 \pm 0.2$	$1.3 \pm 0.2$
$\tau$	$\log M < 10$	$0.13 \pm 0.01$	$0.11 \pm 0.02$	$0.12 \pm 0.02$	$0.01^{+0.05}_{-0.01}$
	$\log M > 10$	$0.124 \pm 0.008$	$0.23 \pm 0.04$	$0.15 \pm 0.02$	$0.19 \pm 0.08$

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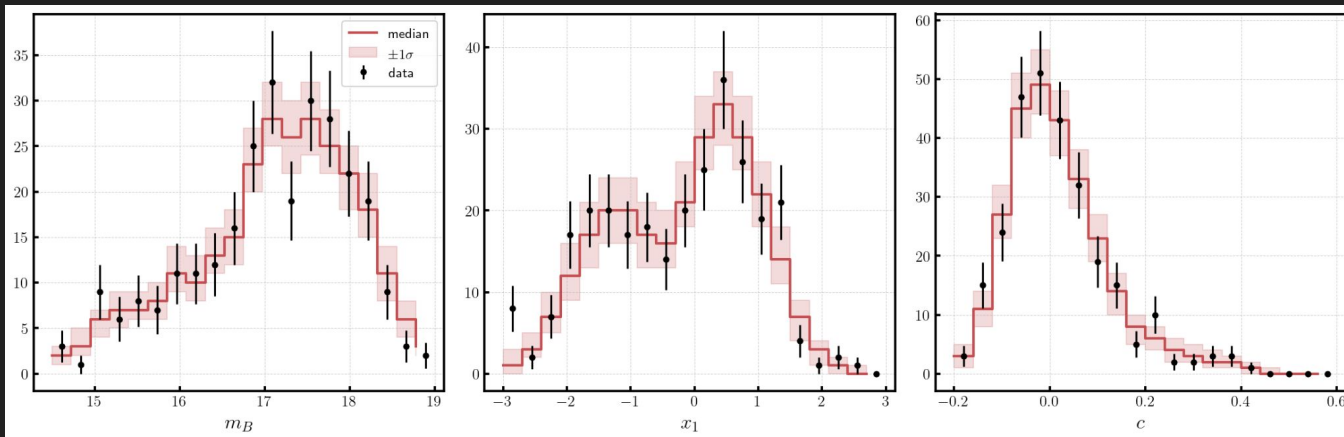
Stretch parameters:

	Red Dust Red.		Ref. (Ginolin et al. 2025)
	DES	DEBASS	ZTF
$a_{\text{low}}$	$0.84 \pm 0.09$	$0.72 \pm 0.10$	$0.81 \pm 0.14$
$\mu_{x_1, \text{lo}}$	$-1.15 \pm 0.09$	$-1.34 \pm 0.12$	$-1.24 \pm 0.18$
$\mu_{x_1, \text{hi}}$	$0.34 \pm 0.04$	$0.52 \pm 0.09$	$0.42 \pm 0.08$
$\sigma_{x_1, \text{lo}}$	$0.59 \pm 0.06$	$0.49 \pm 0.09$	$0.73 \pm 0.09$
$\sigma_{x_1, \text{hi}}$	$0.64 \pm 0.03$	$0.60 \pm 0.07$	$0.54 \pm 0.05$

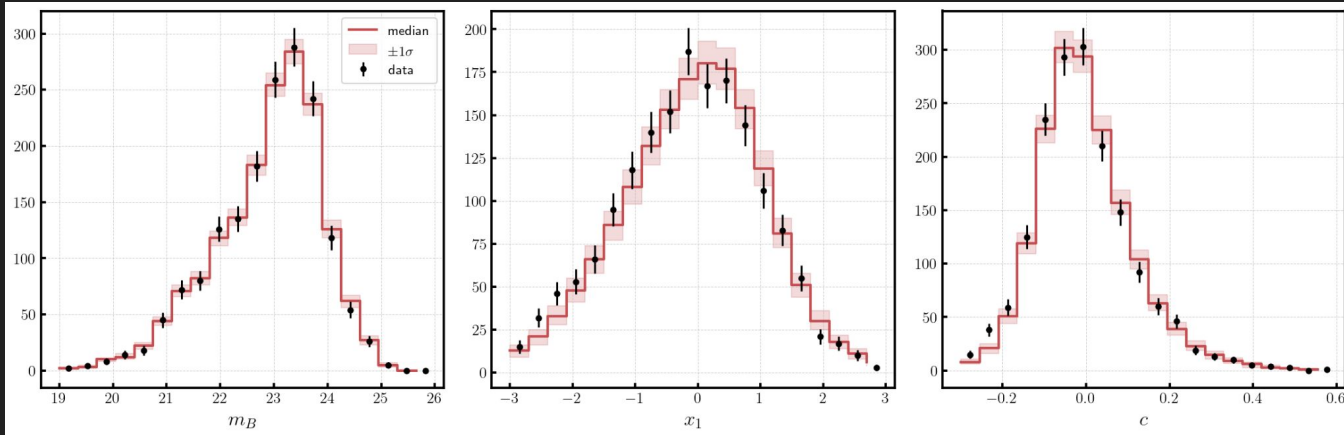
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Preliminary

DEBASS



DES

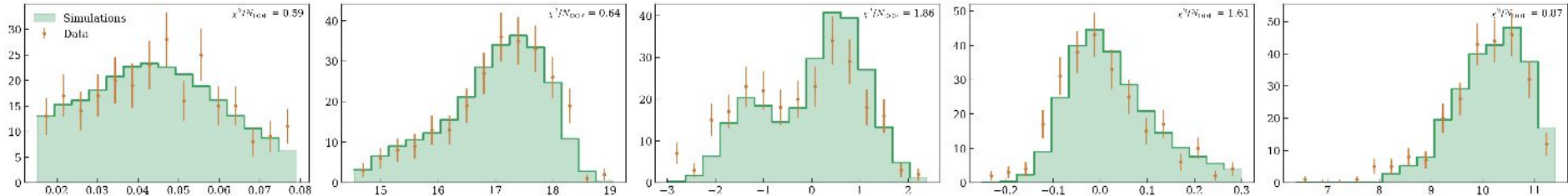


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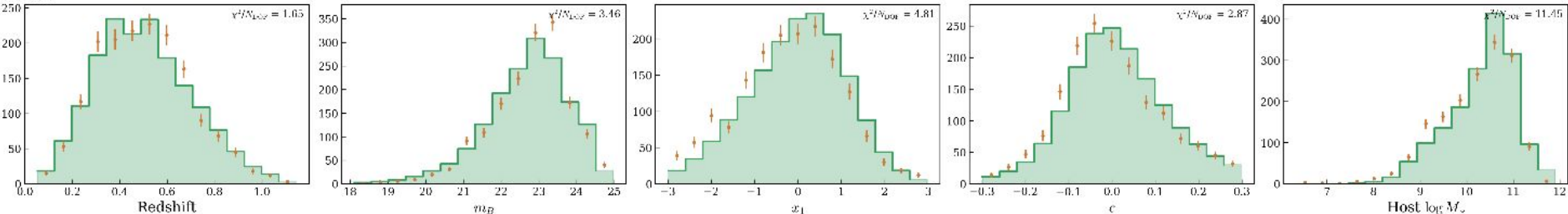
Preliminary

Plots by **M. Acevedo**  
(DUKE PhD, soon on  
the job market !)

## DEBASS



## DES



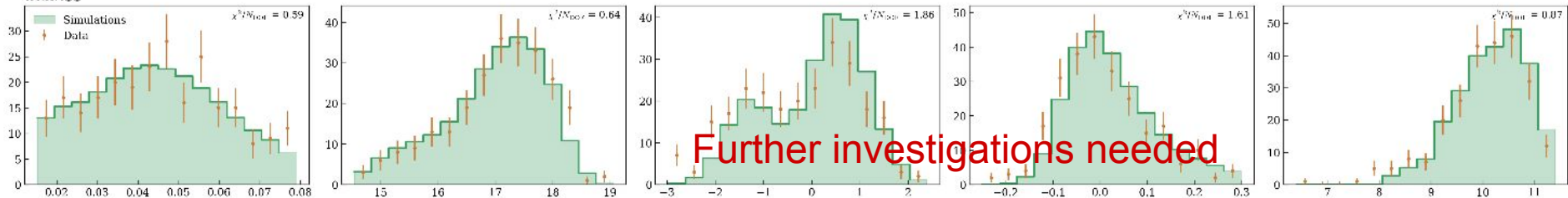
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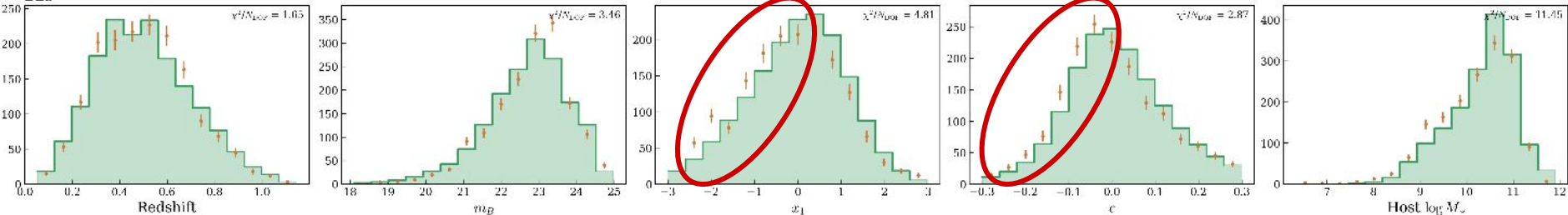
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Further investigations needed

DEBASS



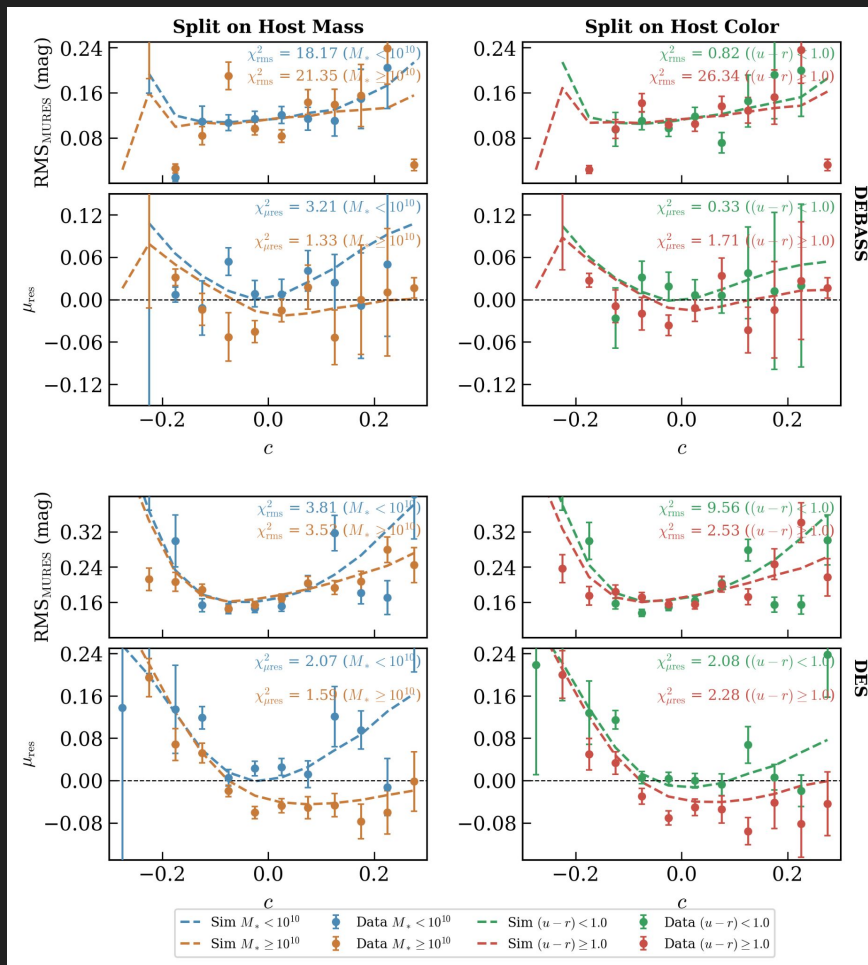
DES



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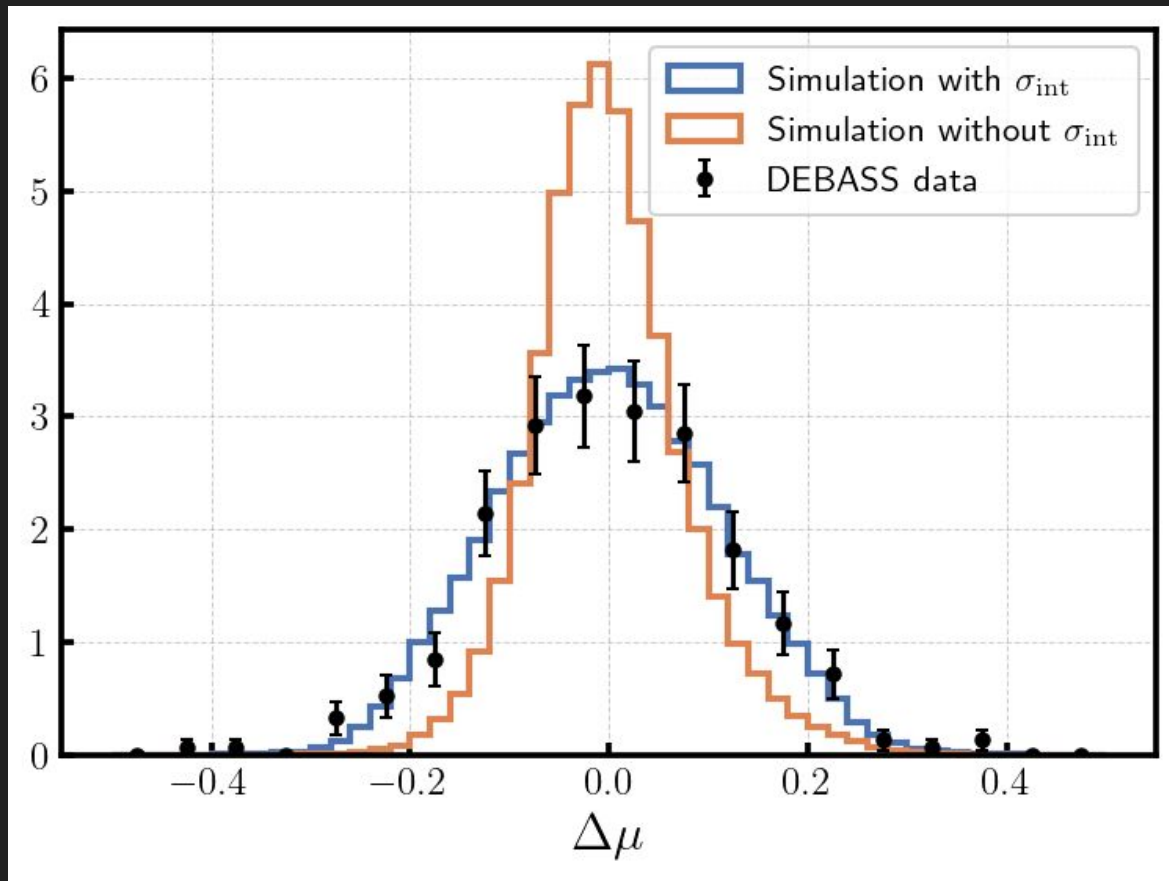
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# A look to non-gaussianities

Preliminary



# Takeaways

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- The scatter due to dust doesn't seem to be enough to explain the scatter of low-z DEBASS data. Addition of a gray scatter seems needed.

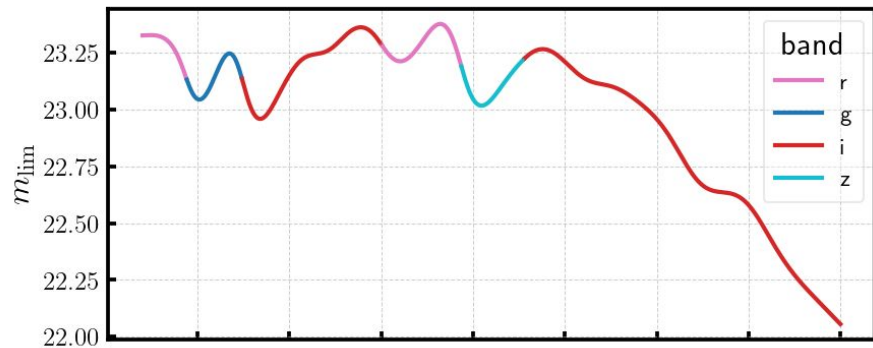
# Takeaways

- Red Dust Redemption offers a cross-check to existing models
- Preliminary results mostly agree with BS21 / Ginolin+2025 and show good modeling of the scatter
- The scatter due to dust doesn't seem to be enough to explain the scatter of low-z DEBASS data. Addition of a gray scatter seems needed.
- Full validation on SNANA simulations and improvement of the DES selection are in progress

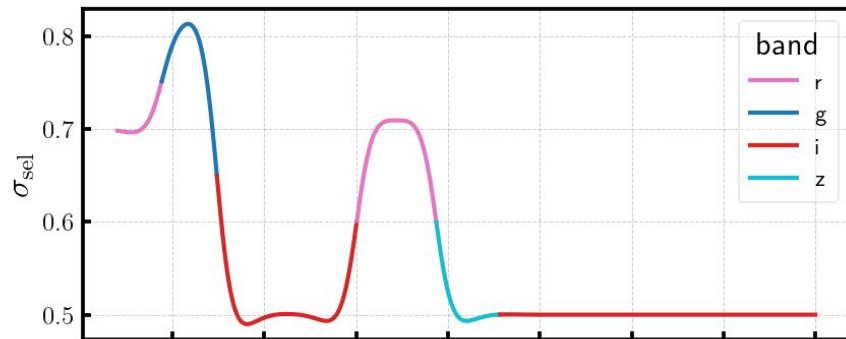


# Backups

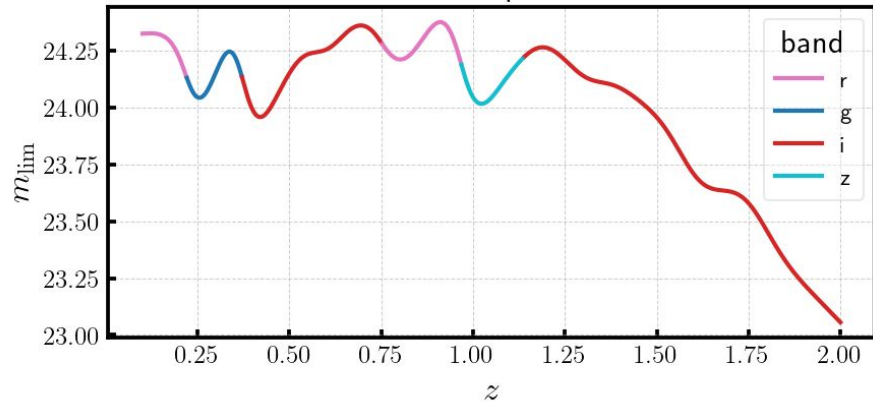
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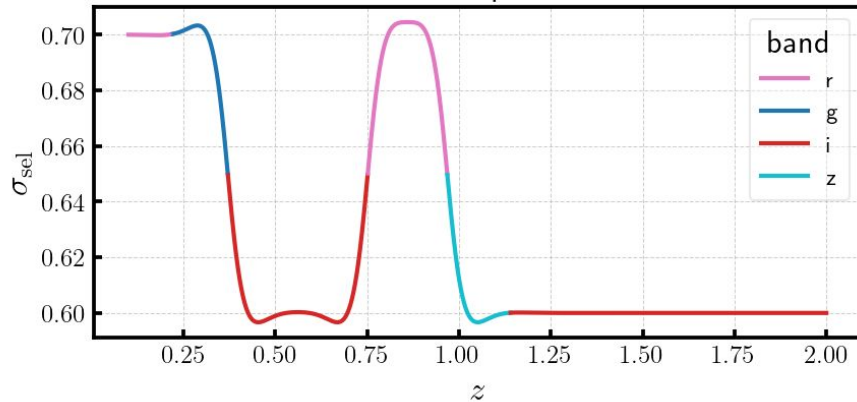
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deep

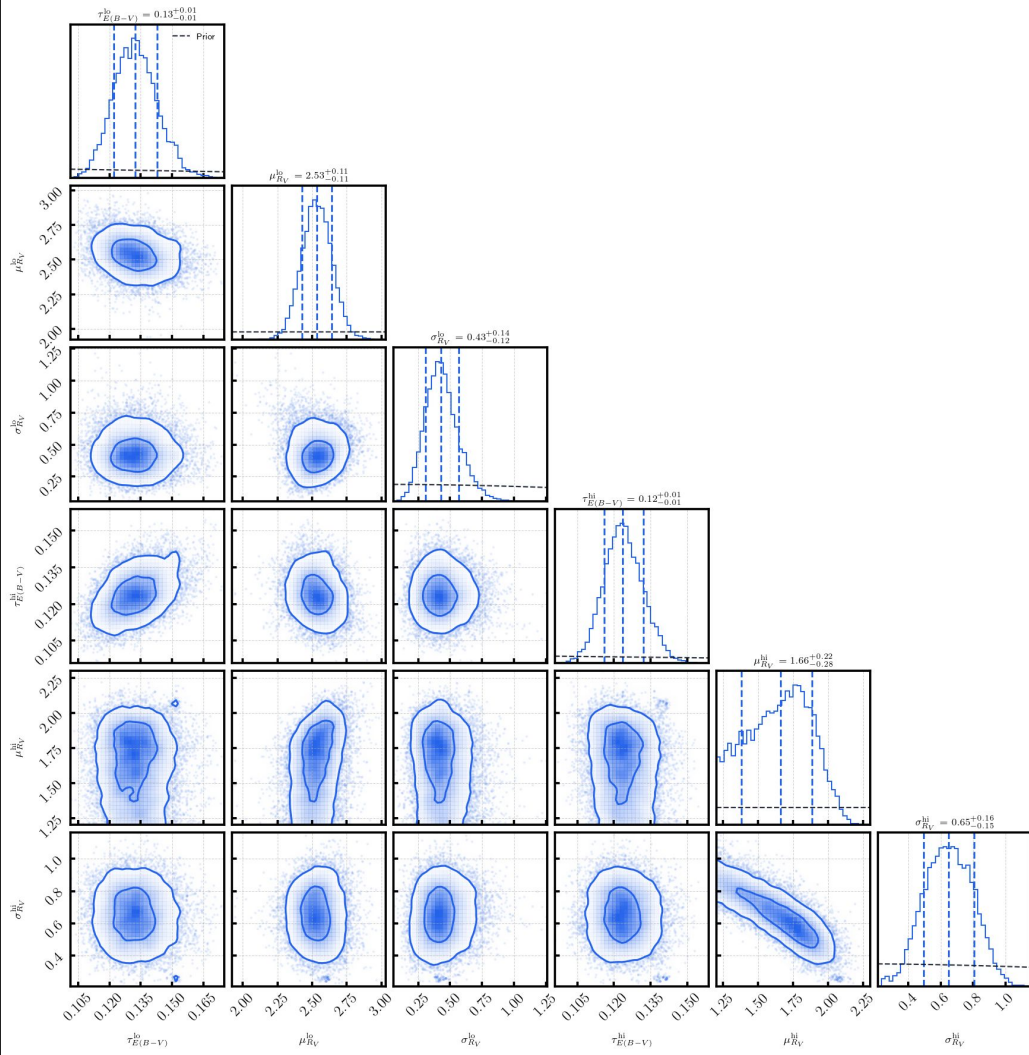


deep



# Backups

BS21 dust population



# Backups

BS21 dust population

