

Rapid Robotic Followup of Transients

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Surveys of the Transient Sky are Flourishing

All-Sky Automated Search for Supernovae (ASAS-SN)

Catalina Sky Survey (CSS)

Catalina Real-Time Transient Survey (CRTS)

Dark Energy Survey (DES)

Evryscope

Gaia

Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF)

Kepler-2 (K2)

Kilodegree Extremely Little Telescopes (KELT)

La Silla Quest

Optical Gravitation Lensing Experiment (OGLE)

Panoramic Survey Telescope and Rapid Response System (Pan-STARRS)

SkyMapper Southern Sky Survey

(partial list, more being planned and built)



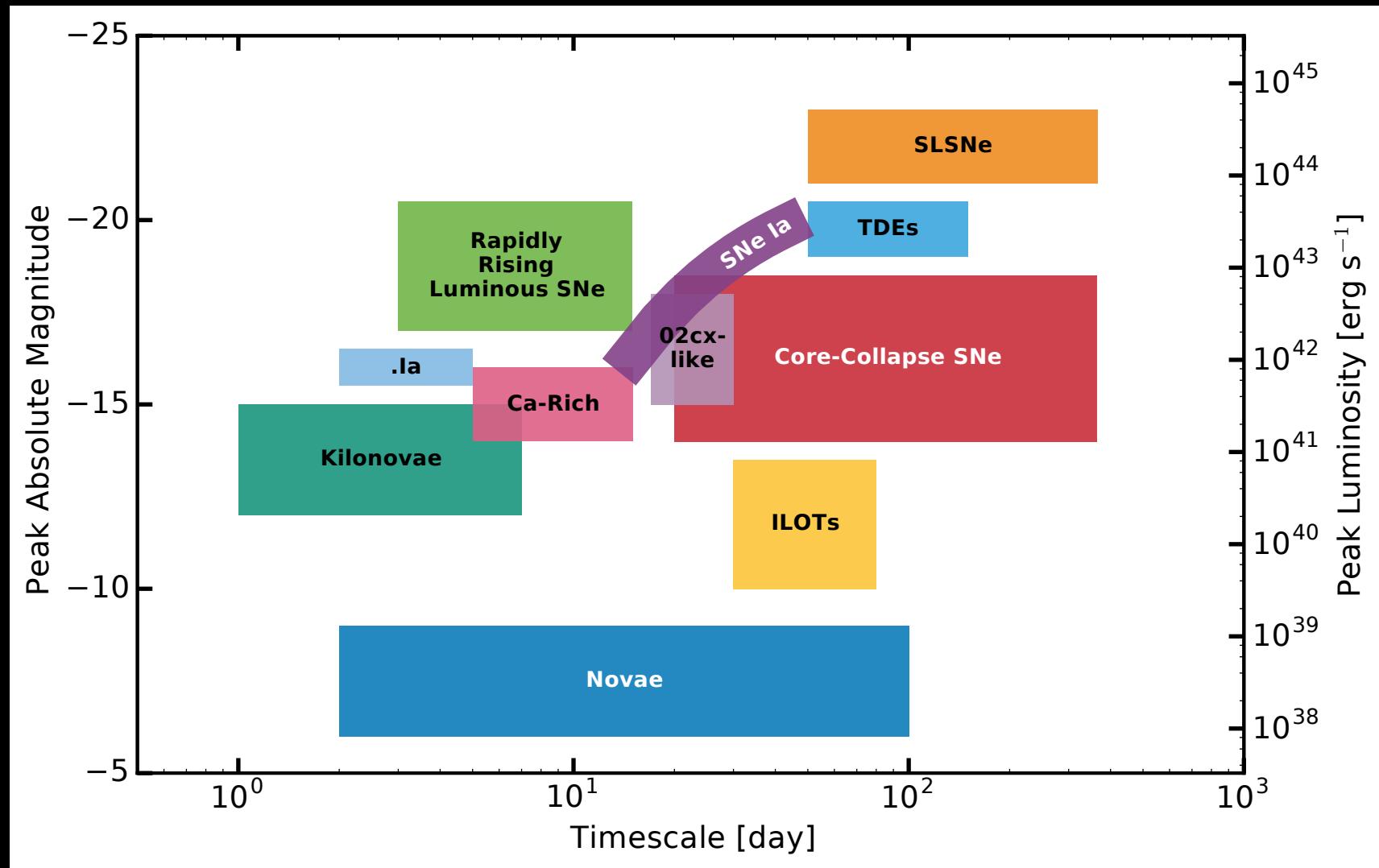
ZTF



ASAS-SN

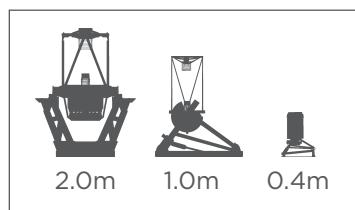
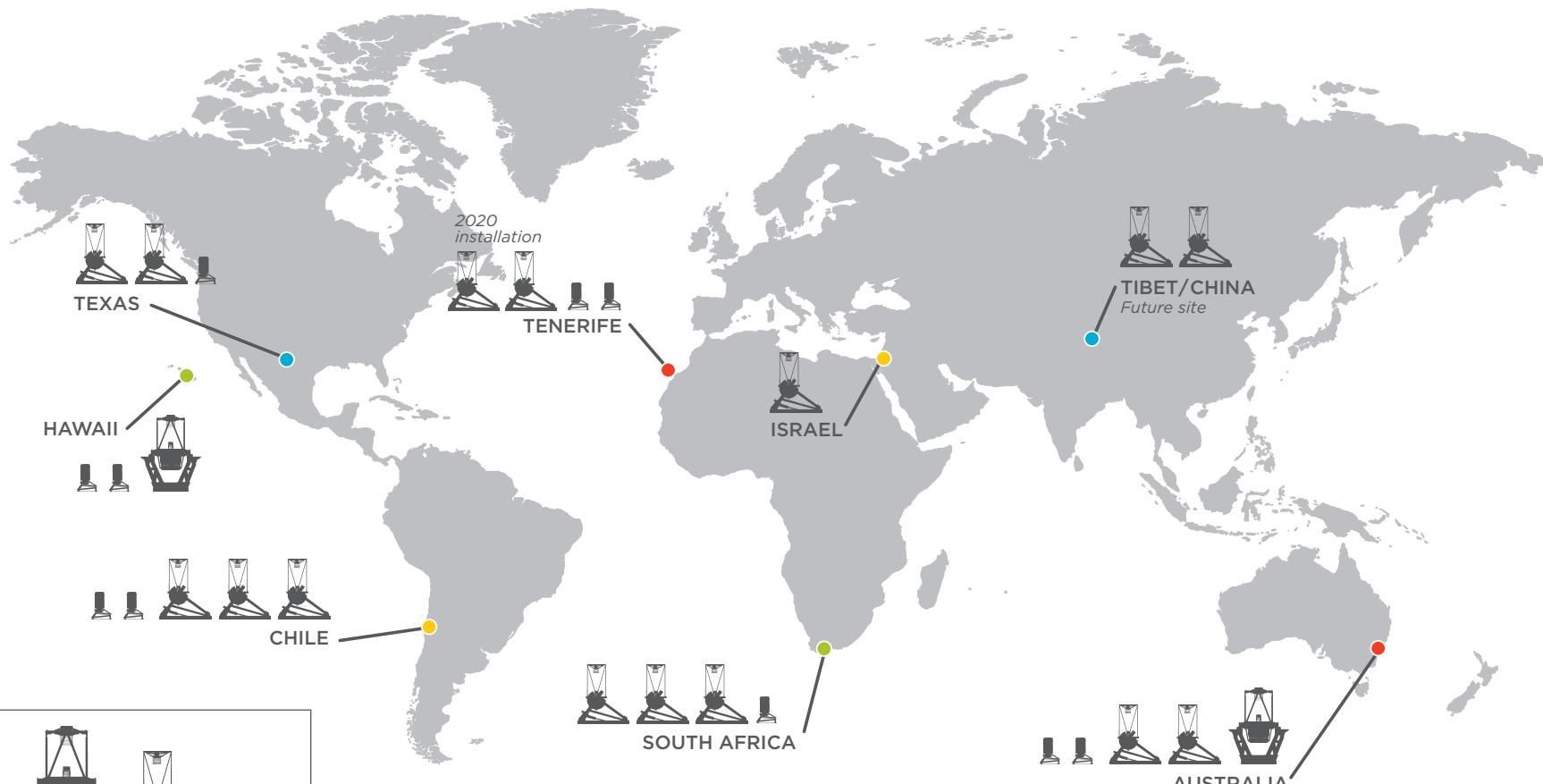


The Phase Space of Transients is Being Filled



Las Cumbres: A Network of Robotic Telescopes

LAS CUMBRES OBSERVATORY GLOBAL TELESCOPE NETWORK



Las Cumbres: A Network of Robotic Telescopes

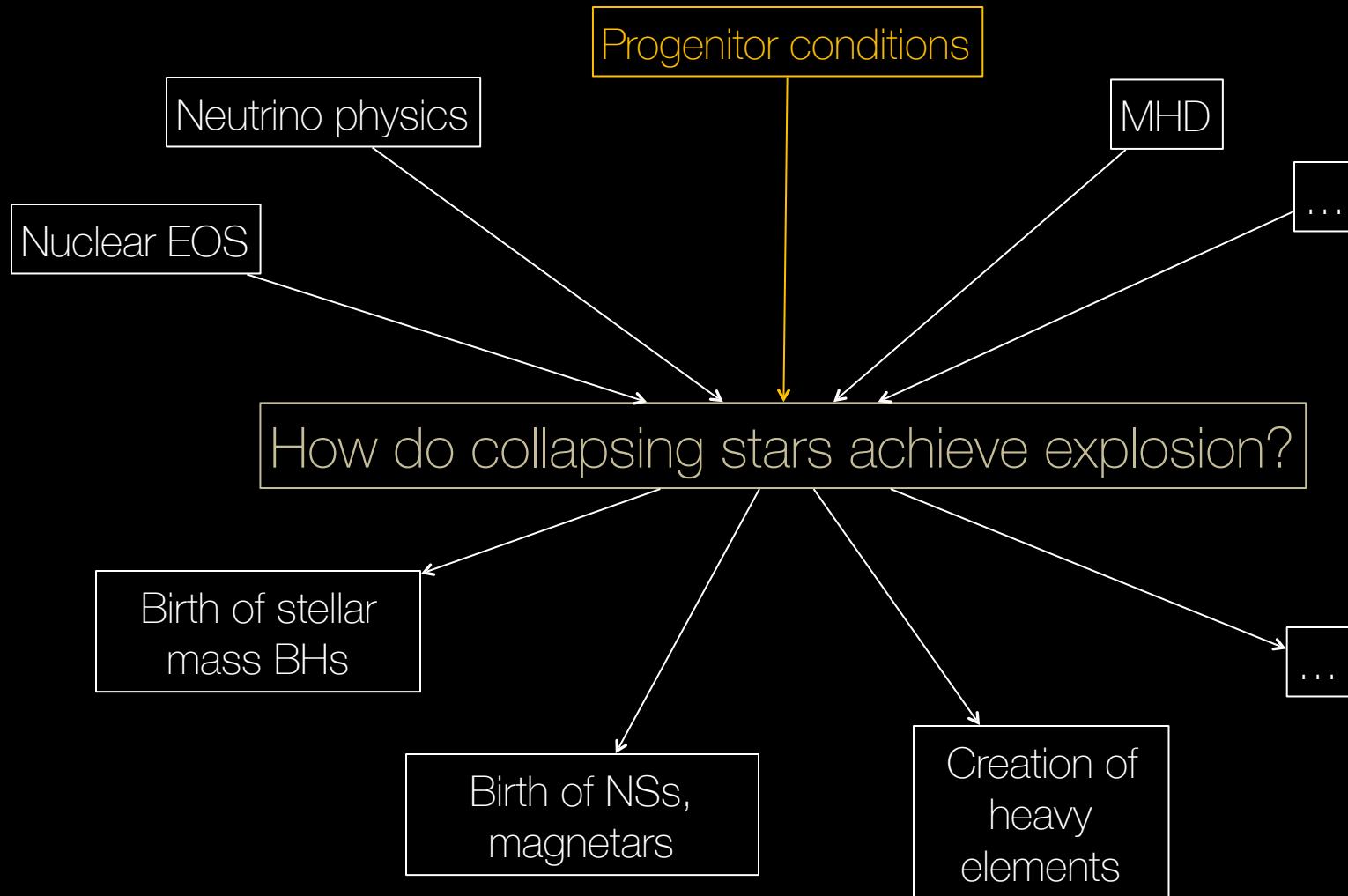
All telescopes are scheduled automatically every 15 minutes



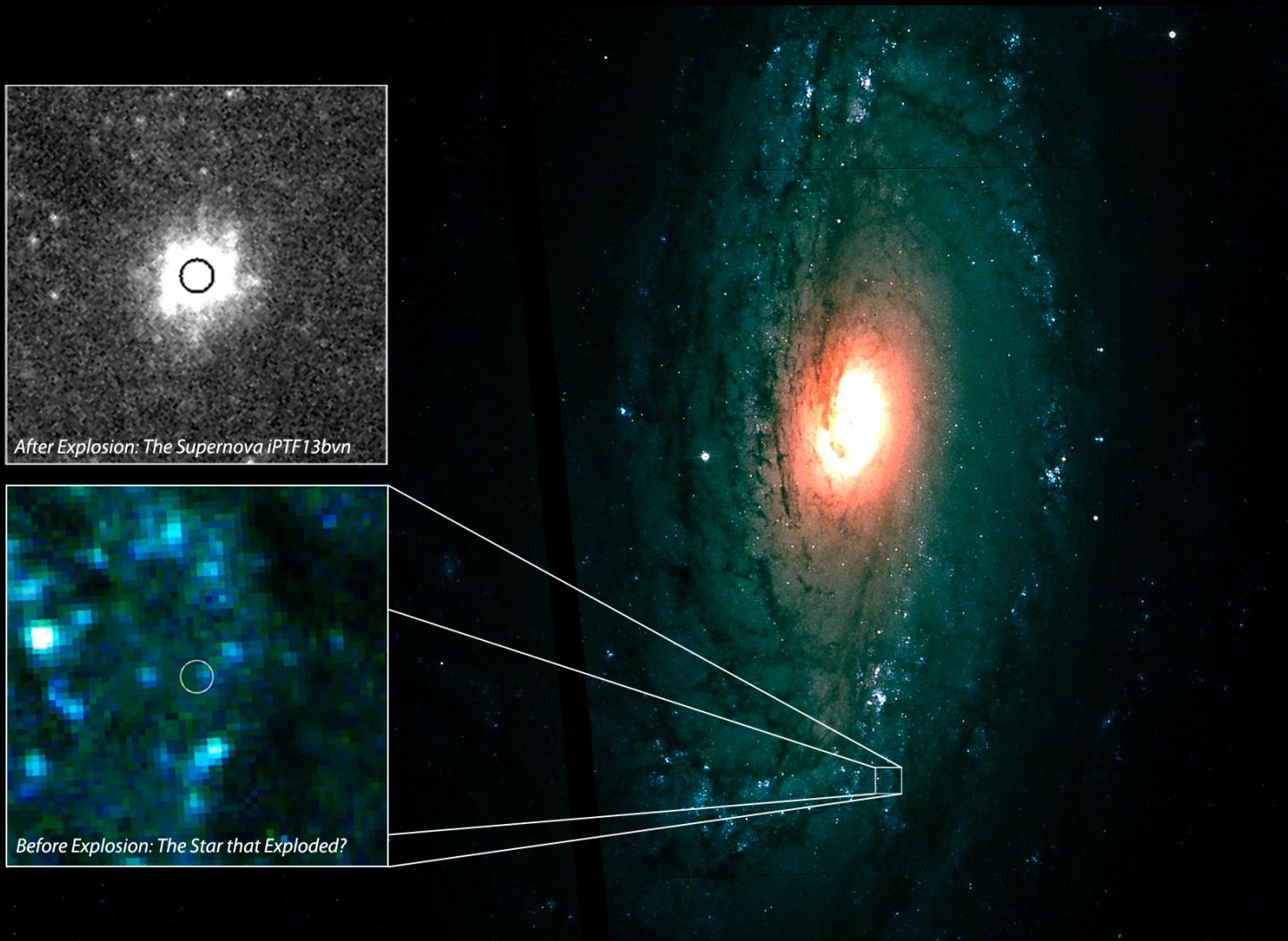
What is Robotic Followup Good For?

I: Supernova First Light

We Don't Understand Massive Stars & Their SNe



Rarely, We Can See the Star Before it Exploded



Cao, Kasliwal, Arcavi et al. 2013

Rarely, We Can See the Star Before it Exploded

So far <20 direct progenitor detections, most for the same supernova type

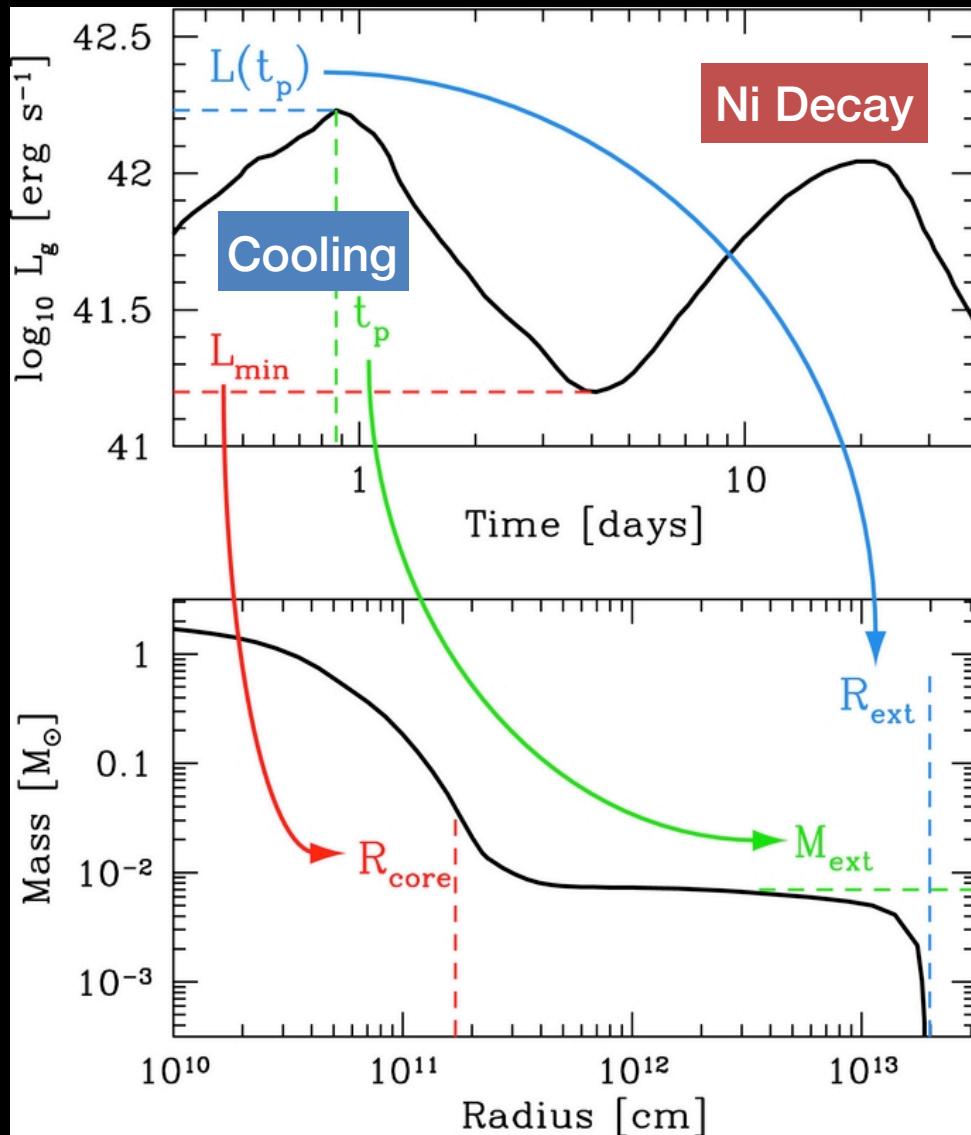
Early-time supernova observations can measure the **radius**, **composition** and **mass loss history** for **hundreds** of pre-explosion massive stars

Cooling Reveals the Progenitor Structure

Measure Early Light Curve



Infer Inner Structure of Progenitor Star Right Before Explosion



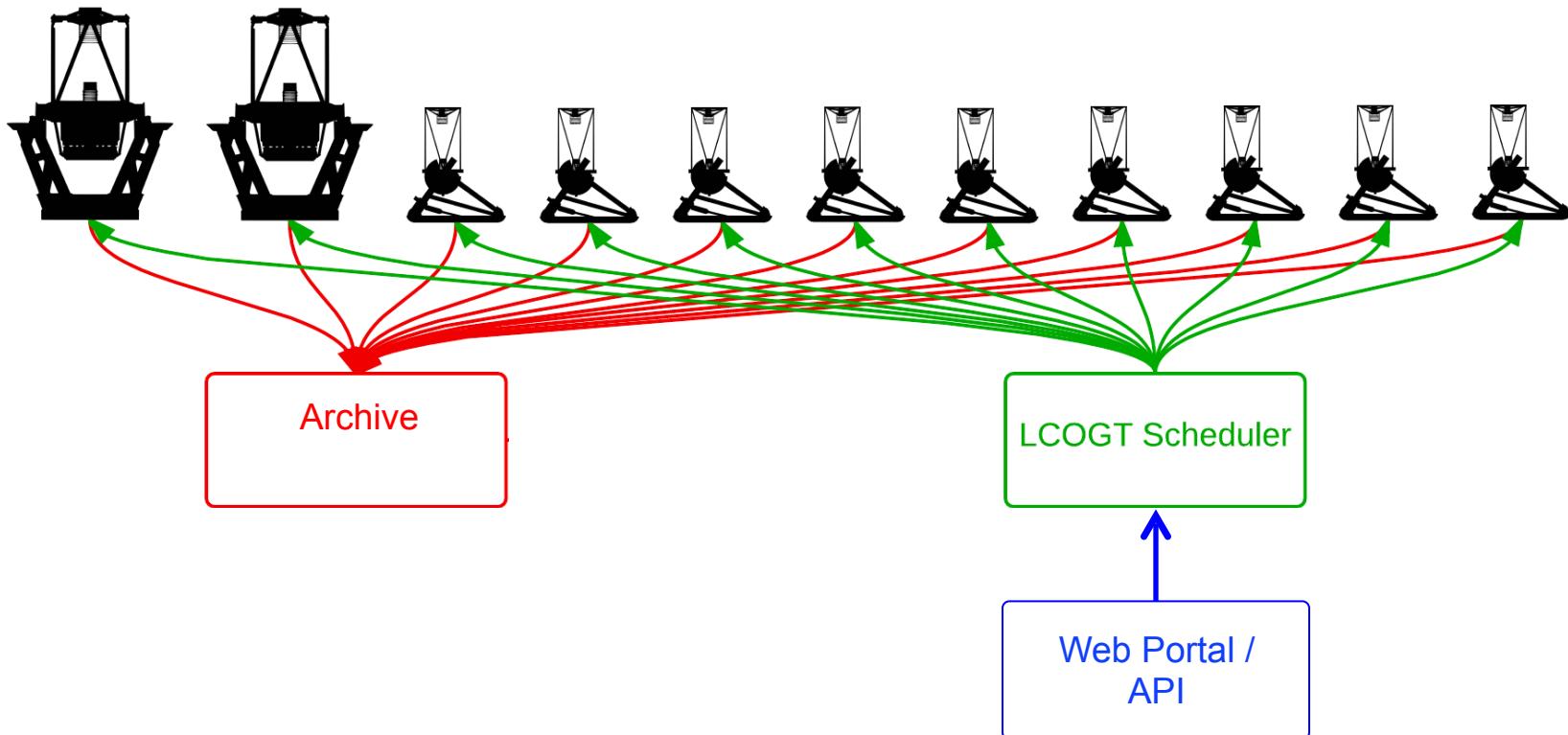
Observing the first SN photons is challenging

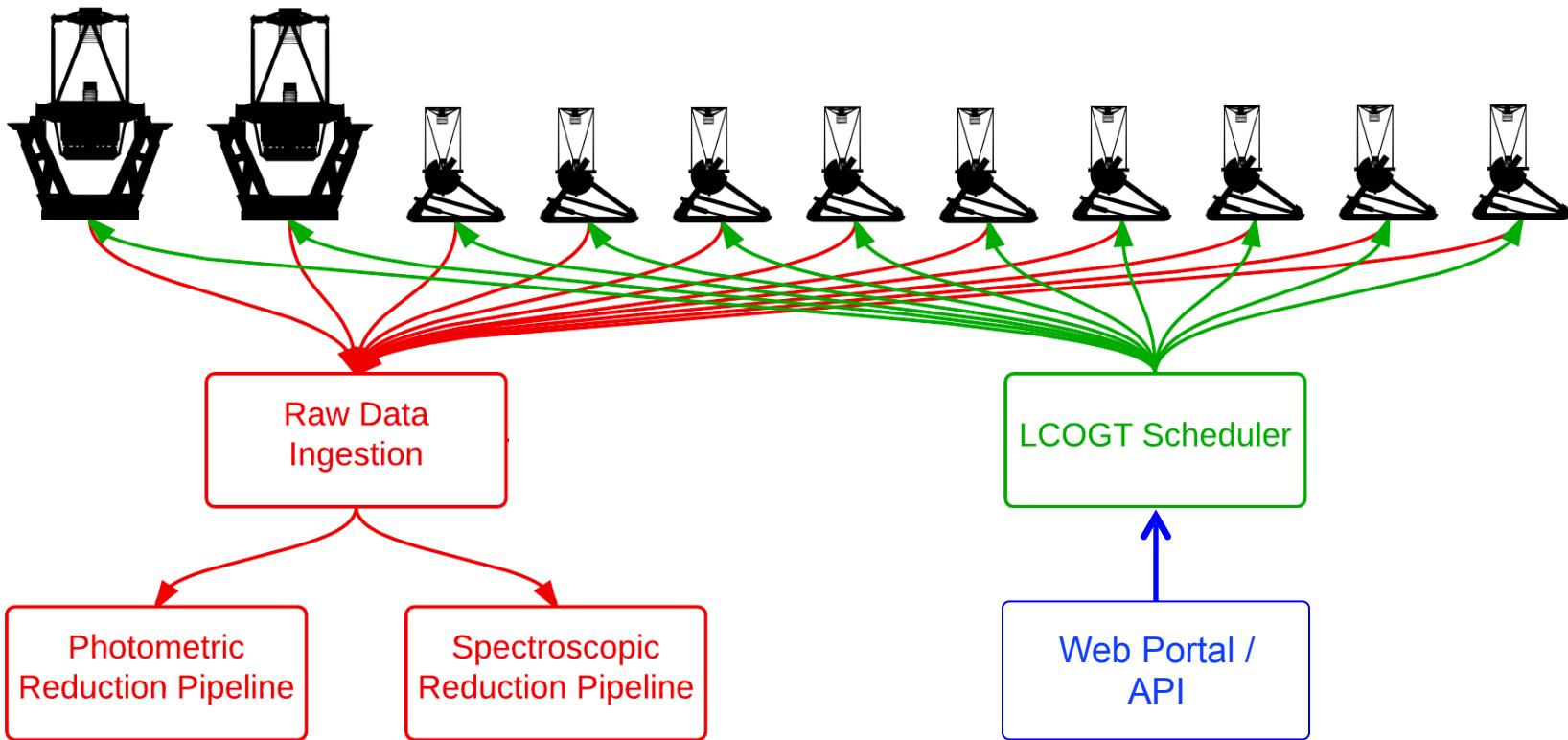
Need to find **supernovae** within hours of the explosion

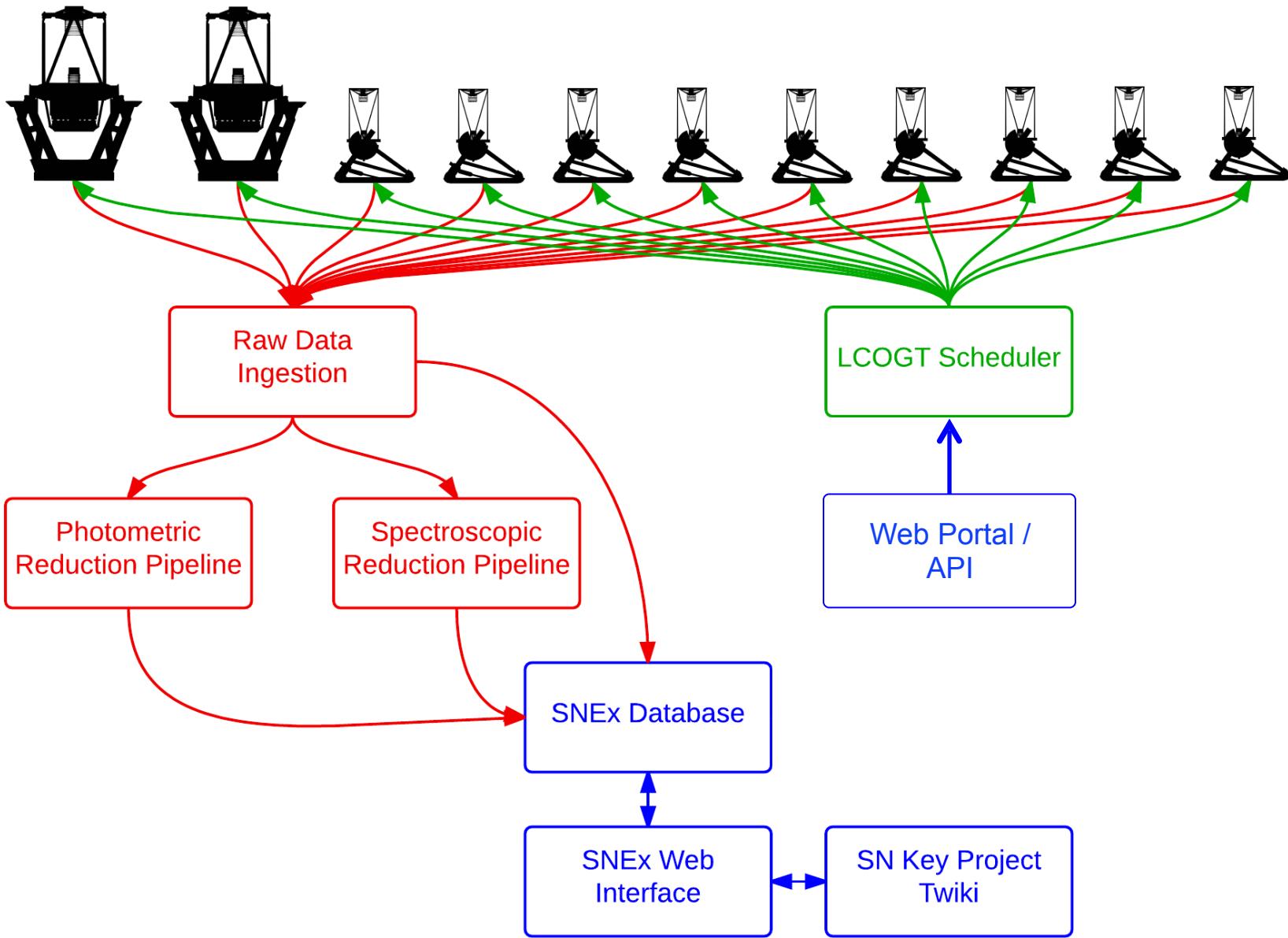
Need to **identify** them in real-time

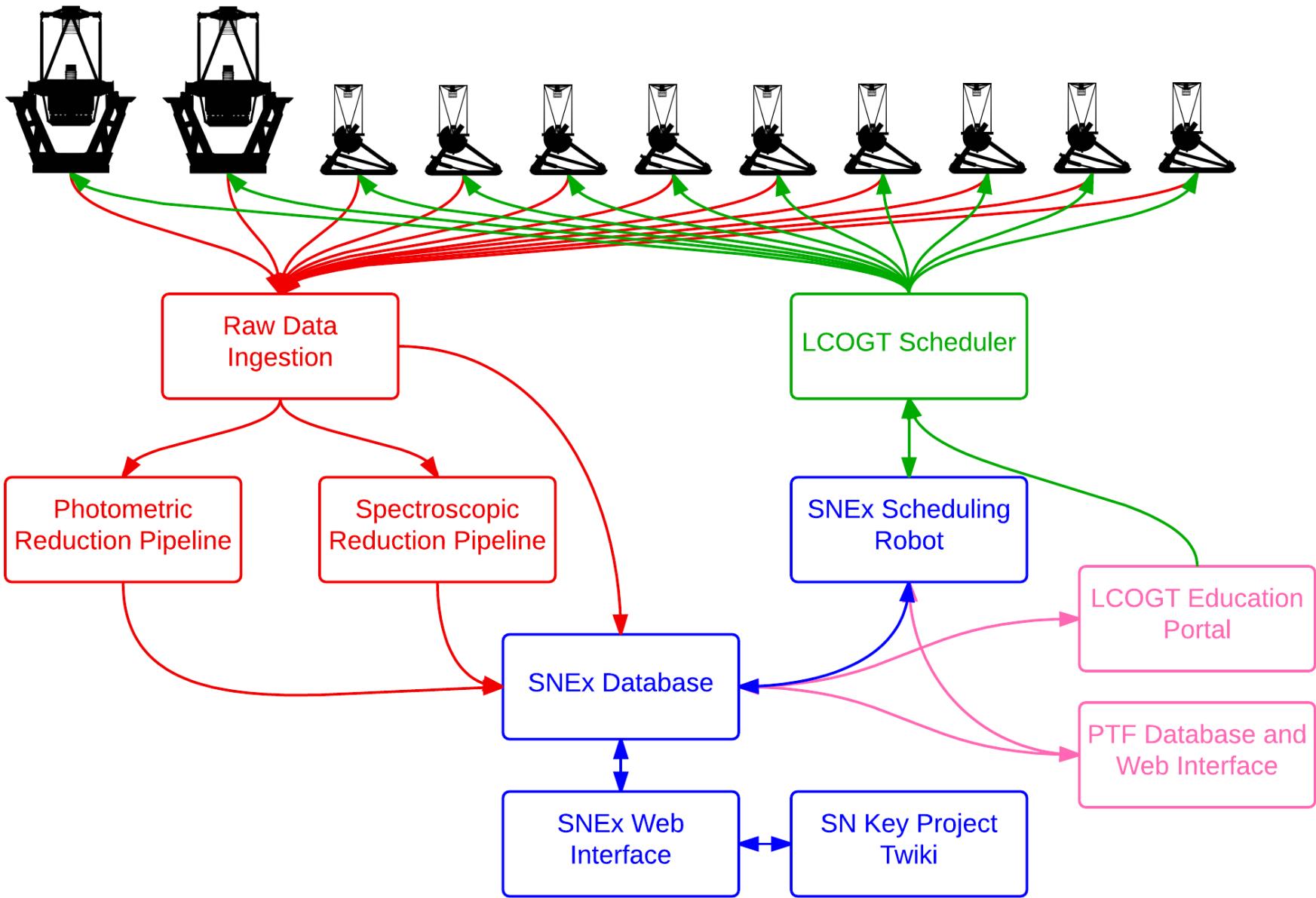
Need to **trigger** multi-wavelength followup observations immediately

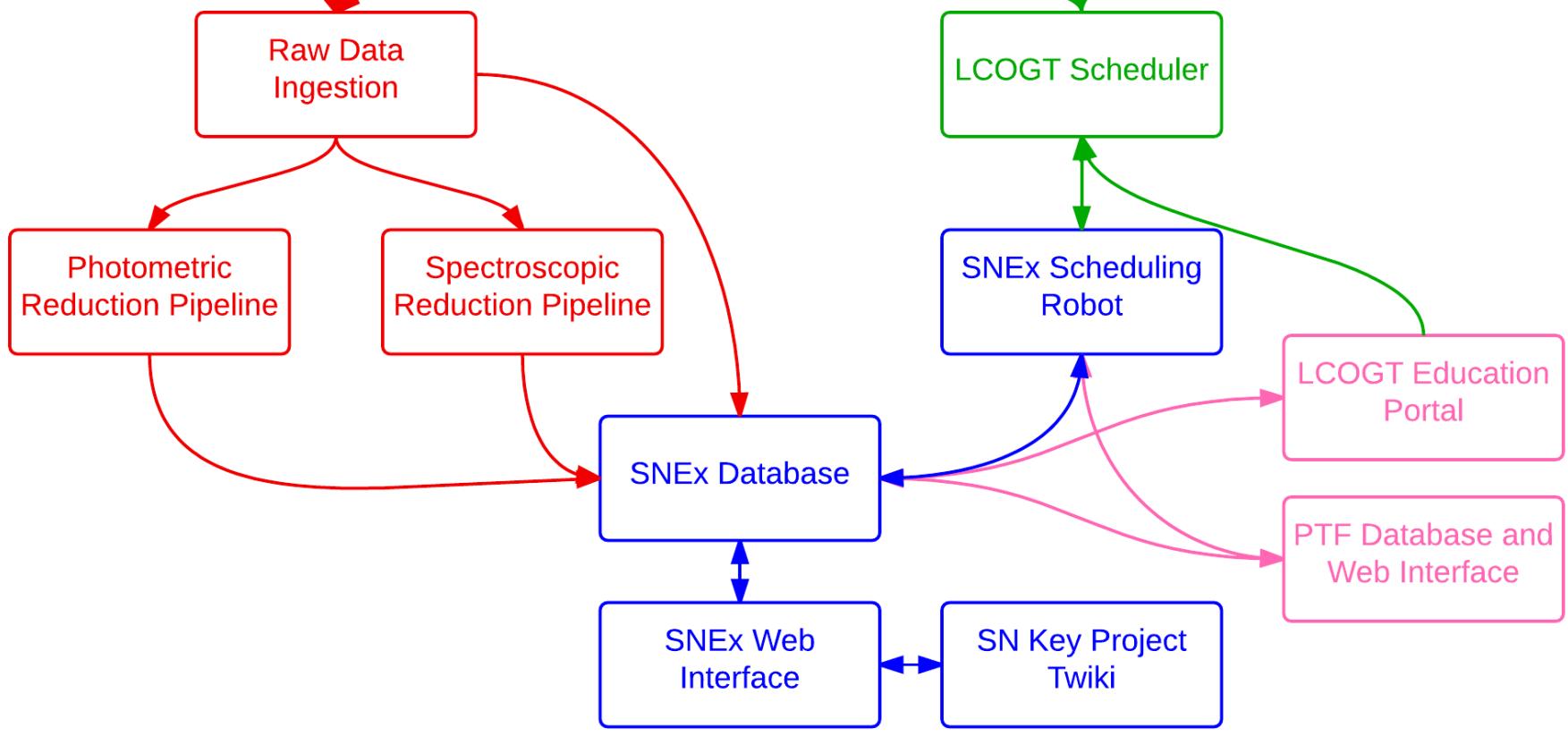
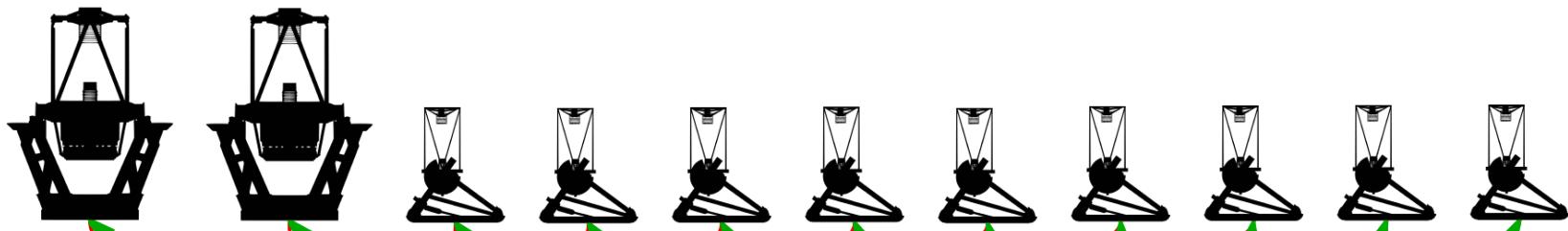
Need to obtain observations **continuously** for the first hours-days after discovery



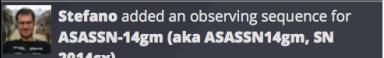
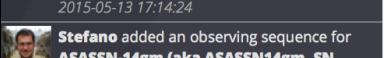
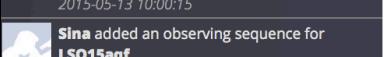
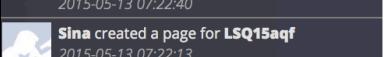
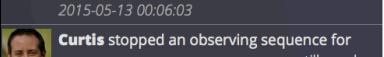








[My Profile](#)[Object List](#)[Scheduling](#)[Dataflow](#)[Floyds Inbox](#)[Pending Users](#)[TWiki](#)

-  **Griffin** uploaded a spectrum of **ASASSN-15hx**
2015-05-13 22:51:42
-  **Stefano** added an observing sequence for **ASASSN-14gm (aka ASASSN14gm, SN 2014cx)**
2015-05-13 17:14:24
-  **Stefano** added an observing sequence for **ASASSN-14gm (aka ASASSN14gm, SN 2014cx)**
2015-05-13 17:14:03
-  **Iair** commented on an observational sequence of **LSQ15aqf**: Re-submitted with slightly higher exposure times and with the Sinistros
2015-05-13 15:34:23
-  **Iair** added an observing sequence for **LSQ15aqf**
2015-05-13 15:33:48
-  **Georgios** modified an observing sequence for **SN 2015H (aka PSNJ 1054421...)**: changing observational setup
2015-05-13 10:00:15
-  **Sina** added an observing sequence for **LSQ15aqf**
2015-05-13 07:22:40
-  **Sina** created a page for **LSQ15aqf**
2015-05-13 07:22:13
-  **Iair** modified an observing sequence for **ASASSN-15hx**: Slightly lowering cadence and exposure time
2015-05-13 00:06:03
-  **Curtis** stopped an observing sequence for still need Sinistro templates
2015-05-12 17:37:59
-  **Curtis** stopped an observing sequence for previous SBIG i-band templates had no stars
2015-05-12 17:37:58
-  **Curtis** commented on an observational sequence of

welcome to

SNEx

the Supernova Exchange

 insert object name or coordinates



Known as:
PS15sv

Object Comments

Andy 91T-like at -6d according to PESSTO
2015-03-29 03:02:15

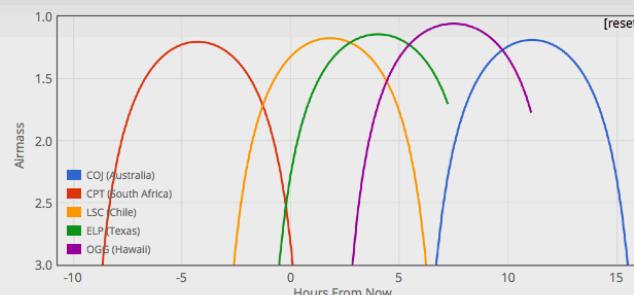
Known to:
ANU
ASASSN
Boulder
Cfa
Chase
China
CSP
ex-LCOGT
IPTF
KMTNet
LBNL
LCOGT
LSQ
OKC
Padova
PESSTO
PS1
PTF
Public
QUB
SAAO
SDSS
Skymapper
UCB
UT

Griffin pointing is off on 2015-04-15, but object is still visible
2015-04-17 17:55:11

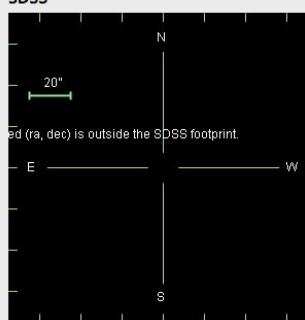
Curtis Should increase exposure times next week.
2015-05-08 01:00:57

Add a comment...

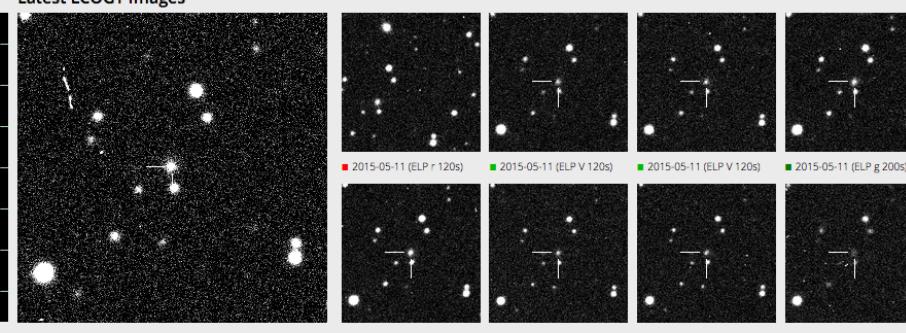
Current Visibility at LCOGT



SDSS



Latest LCOGT Images



Grant to all sharing groups

Interested Persons:

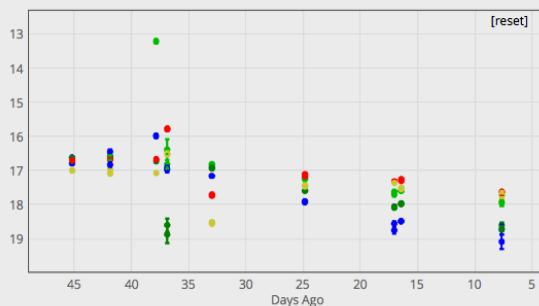
I'm interested in this object

Science Interests:

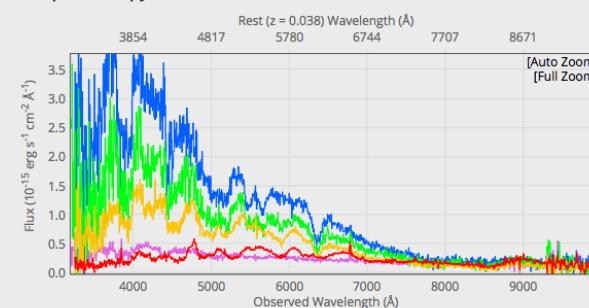
Peculiar SNe Ia

Calibrated Photometry

Display instrumental photometry



Spectroscopy (binned)



PS15sv SN Ia 91T-like z = 0.038

16:13:11.74 +01:35:31.1

243.298917 +1.591972



Known as:
PS15sv

+

Submitted Sequences

Active Photometry: 3-day cadence observations of B (2x200s), V (2x120s), g (2x200s), r (2x120s), i (2x120s) starting 2015-03-29 using Sbig (Tags: Peculiar SNe Ia), requested by Andy Howell

Known to:

ANU
ASASSN

Boulder
CfA

Chase
China

CSP
ex-LCOGT

iPTF
KMTNet

LBNL
LCOGT

LSQ
OKC

Padova
PESSTO

PS1
PTF

Public
QUB

SAAO
SDSU

Skymapper
UCB

UT

Grant to all sharing groups

Interested Persons:

I'm interested in this object

Science Interests:
Peculiar SNe Ia

+

Inactive Spectroscopy: Single observation of 2700s starting 2015-03-29, ending 2015-03-31, using Floyds (Tags: Peculiar SNe Ia), requested by Andy Howell

Track this sequence
Stop this sequence

Inactive Spectroscopy: Single observation of 2700s starting 2015-04-03, ending 2015-04-12, using Floyds (Tags: Peculiar SNe Ia), requested by Curtis McCully

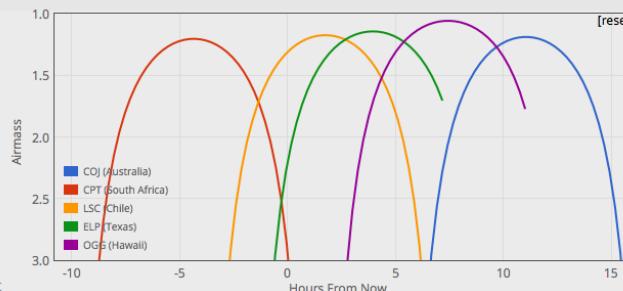
lair: Object is getting fainter and there aren't any obvious spectral differences at this signal to noise every 3 days. Increasing exp time and lowering cadence.

Track this sequence

Active Spectroscopy: 7-day cadence observations of 3600s starting 2015-04-12 using Floyds (Tags: Peculiar SNe Ia), requested by Lair Arcavi

Track this sequence
Stop this sequence

Current Visibility at LCOGT



[reset]

Add a Photometric Sequence

| Exposure Time | No. of Exposures | Block No. |
|---------------|------------------|-----------|
| U 0 | 2 | 1 |
| B 200 | 2 | 1 |
| V 120 | 2 | 1 |
| R 0 | 2 | 1 |
| I 0 | 2 | 1 |
| u 0 | 2 | 1 |
| g 200 | 2 | 1 |
| r 120 | 2 | 1 |
| i 120 | 2 | 1 |
| z 0 | 2 | 1 |

Repeating every 3 days

Airmass Limit

Camera

Program

Priority

Reminder in days

Data granted to

- ANU KMTNet Public
- ASASSN LBNL QUB
- Boulder LCOGT SAAO
- CfA LSQ SDSU
- Chase OKC Skymapper
- China Padova UCB
- CSP PESSTO UT
- ex-LCOGT PS1
- IPTF PTF
- Grant to all sharing groups

Pre-approved / urgent observations

Comments

Submit

Add a Spectroscopic Sequence

Once in the next 1 days

Exposure Time

Airmass limit

Site

Slit

Program

Priority

Reminder in days

Science Tags

No tags selected

Data granted to

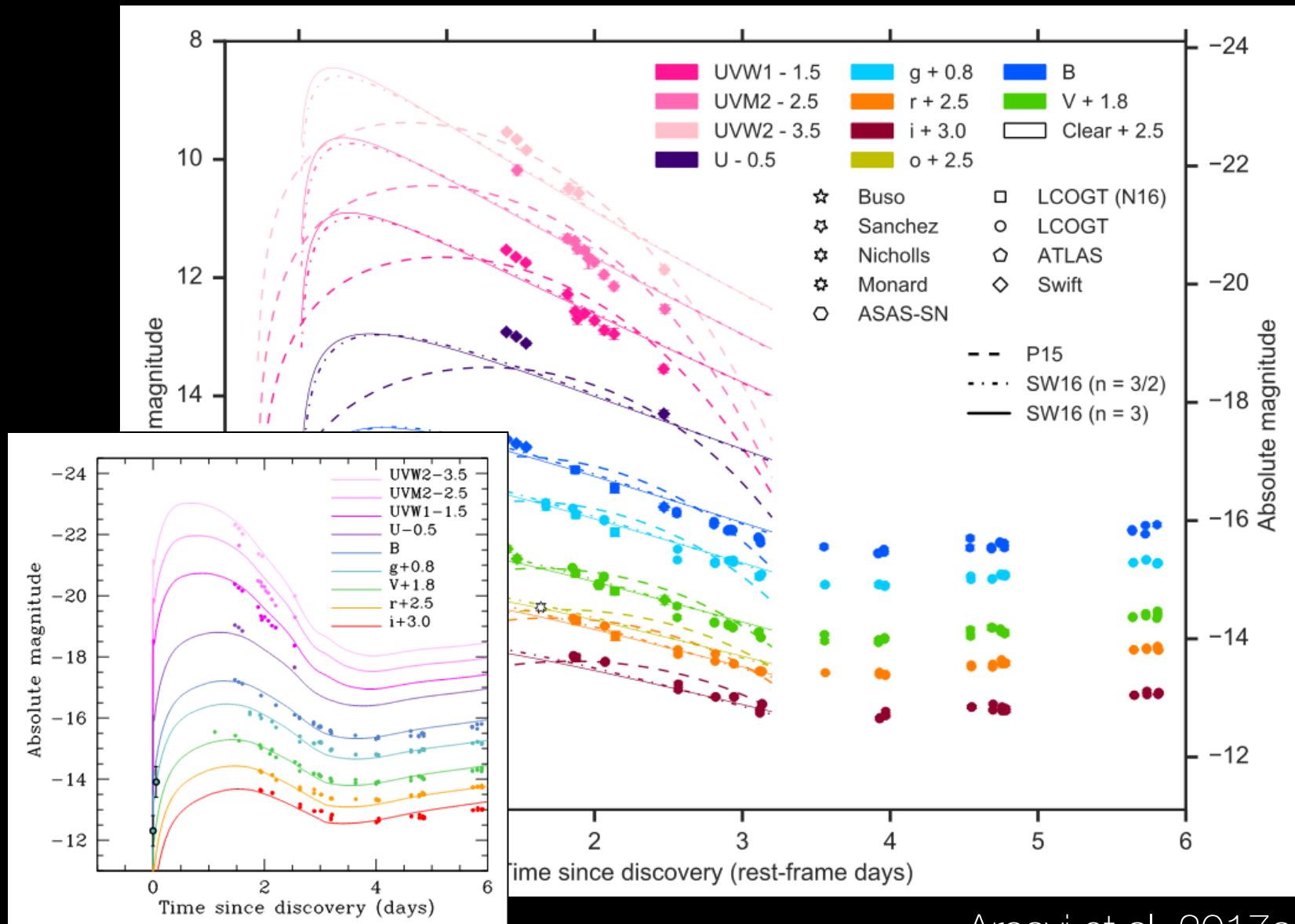
- ANU KMTNet Public
- ASASSN LBNL QUB
- Boulder LCOGT SAAO
- CfA LSQ SDSU
- Chase OKC Skymapper
- China Padova UCB
- CSP PESSTO UT
- ex-LCOGT PS1
- IPTF PTF
- Grant to all sharing groups

Pre-approved / urgent observations

Comments

Submit

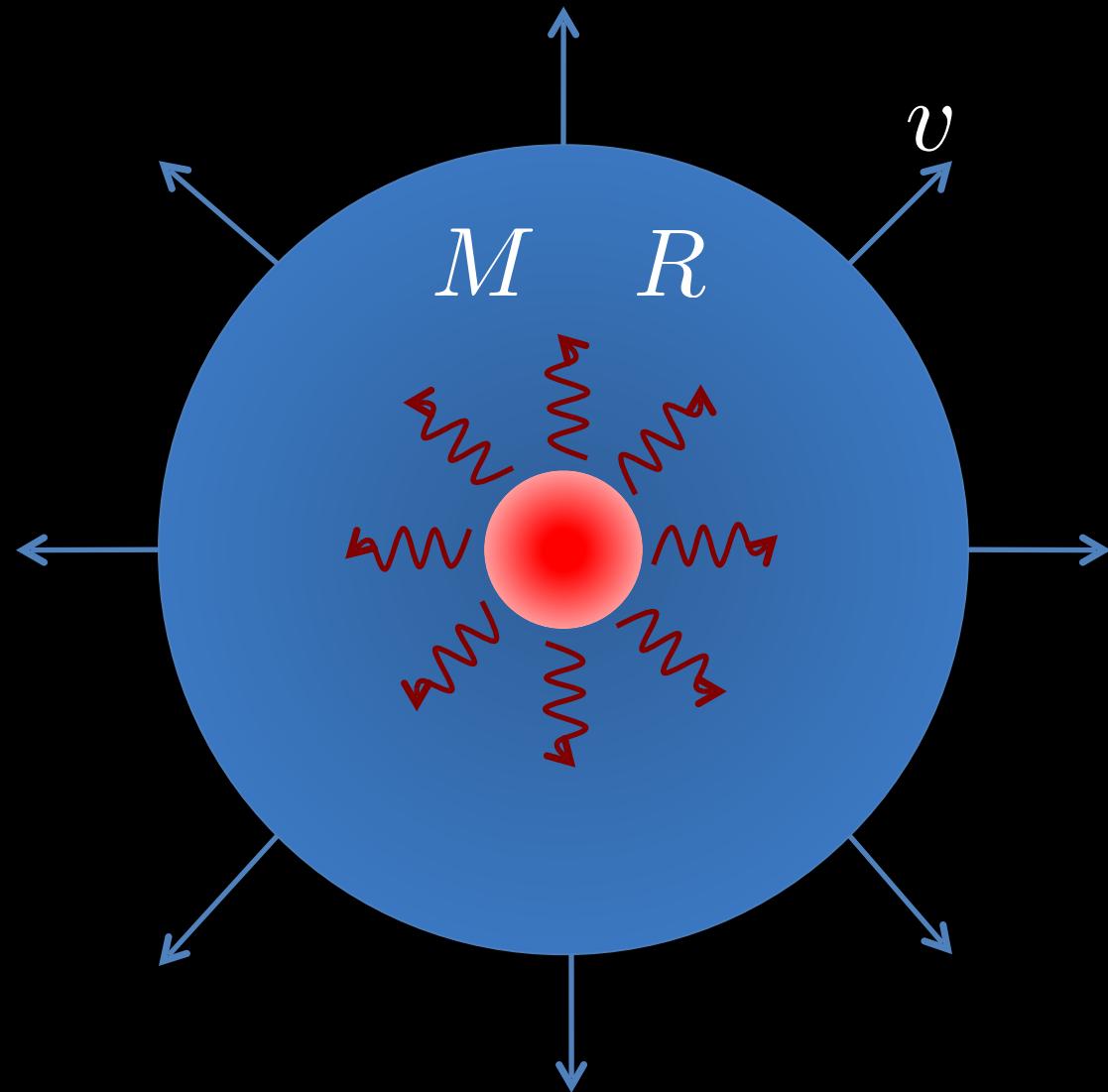
Unprecedented Coverage of Cooling Emission



What is Robotic Followup Good For?

II: Rapidly Evolving Events

Rise Time $\sim >$ Mass Ejected in Explosion



$$\tau_{\text{diff}} \sim \frac{N\lambda}{c} \sim \frac{R^2}{\lambda c} \sim \frac{\kappa M}{R c}$$

$$R = vt$$

$$\tau_{\text{diff}} \sim \frac{\kappa M}{vt c}$$

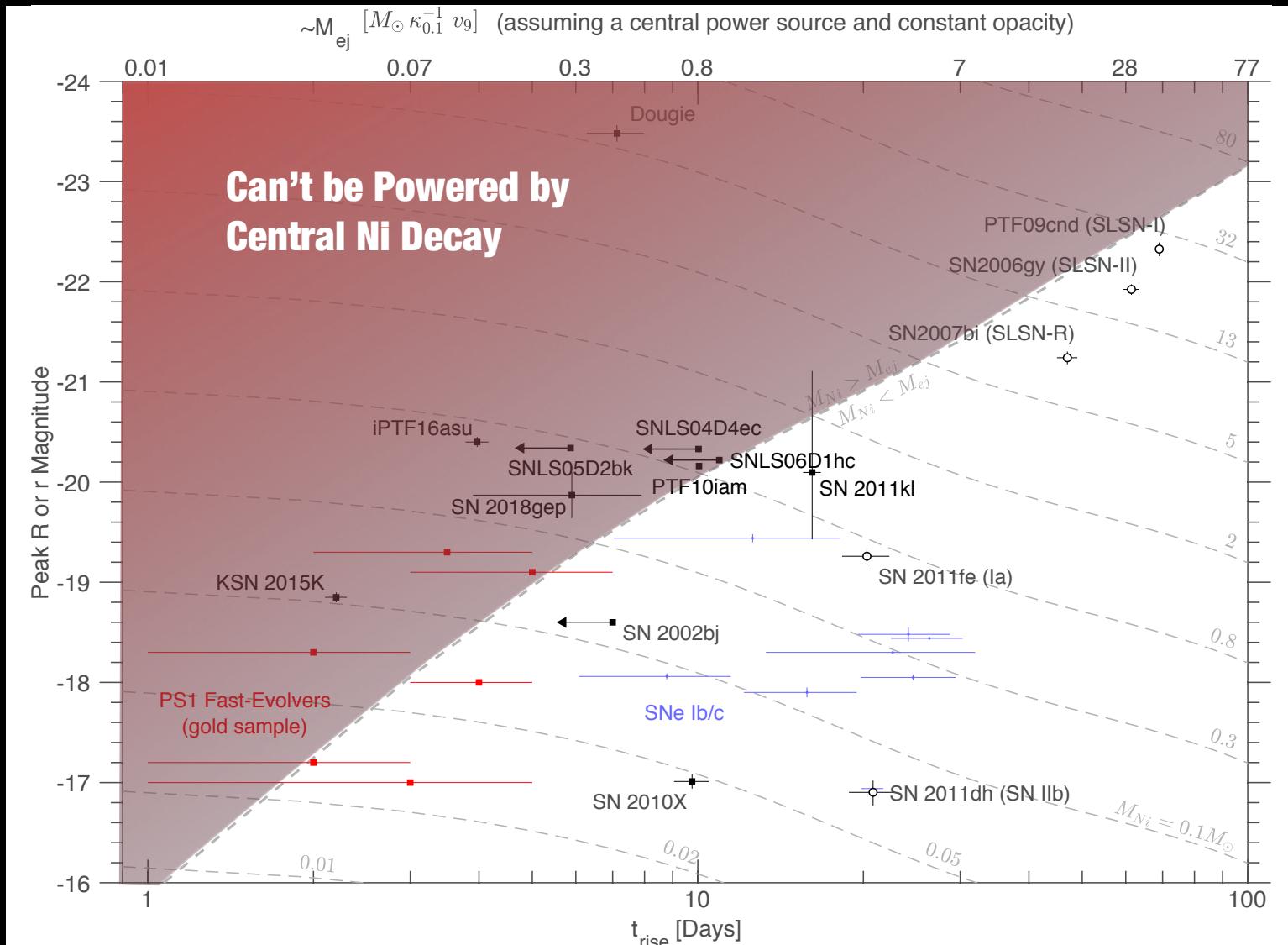
$$t = \tau_{\text{diff}}$$

$$t \sim \sqrt{\frac{\kappa M}{v c}}$$

time to peak luminosity

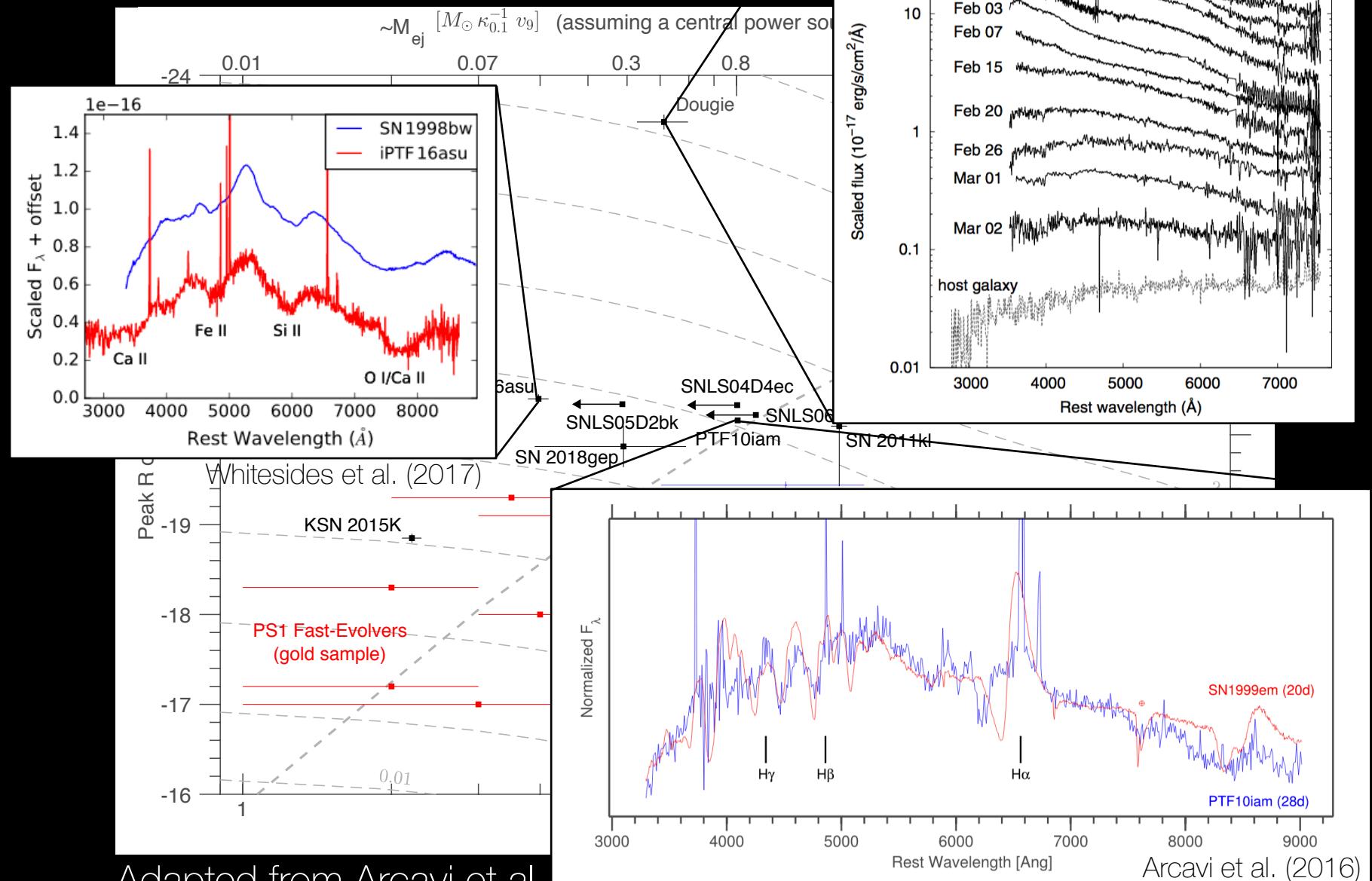
Fast & Luminous Can't be Ni-Powered

$$t_{\text{peak}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{\kappa M}{v c}}$$



Adapted from Arcavi et al. (2016)

Fast & Luminous are Heterogeneous

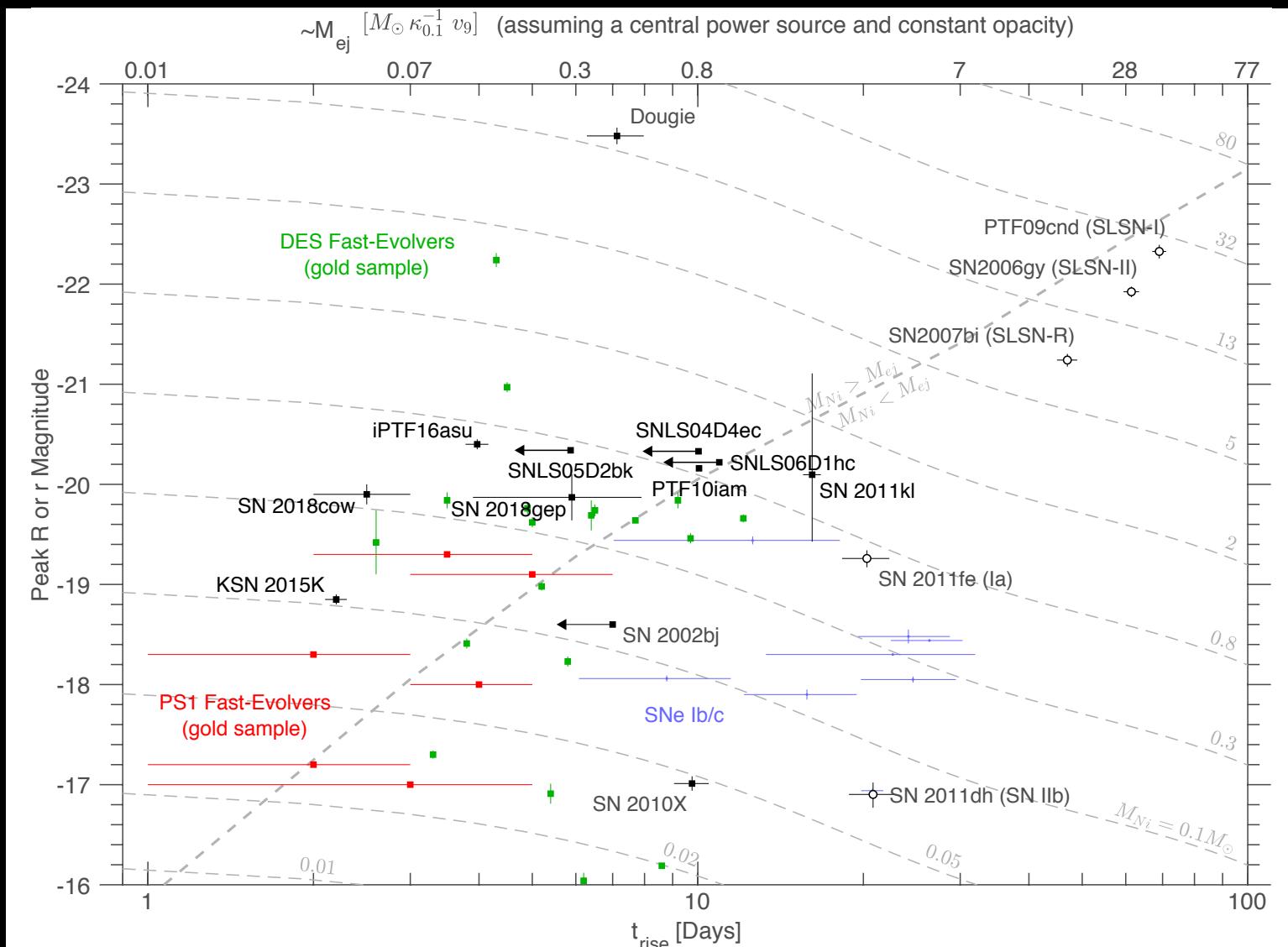


Adapted from Arcavi et al.

Arcavi et al. (2016)

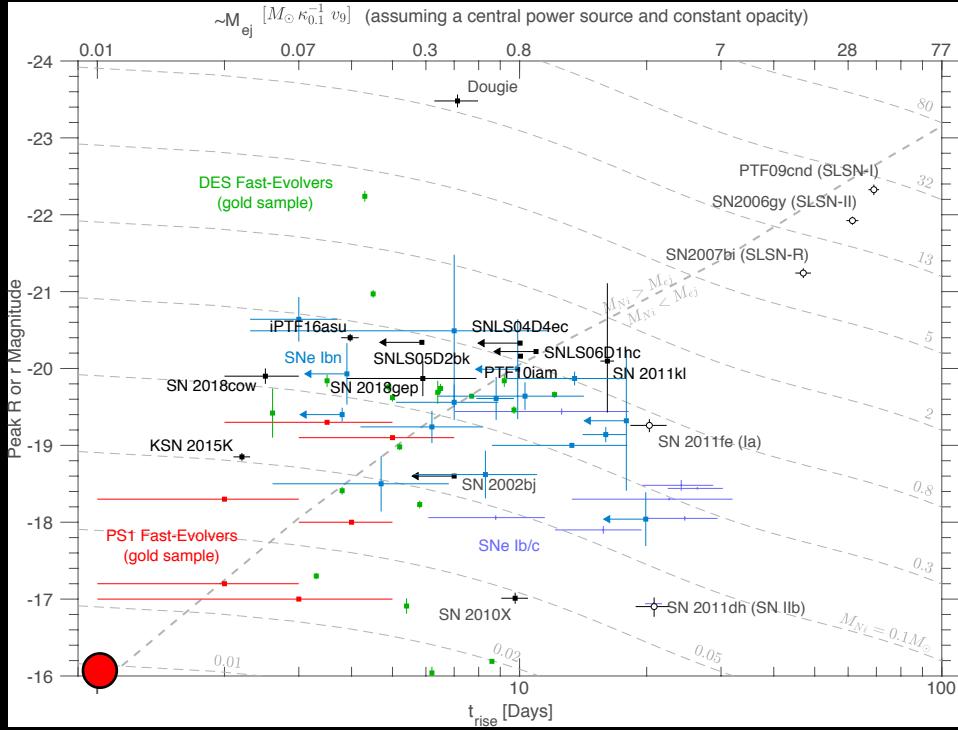
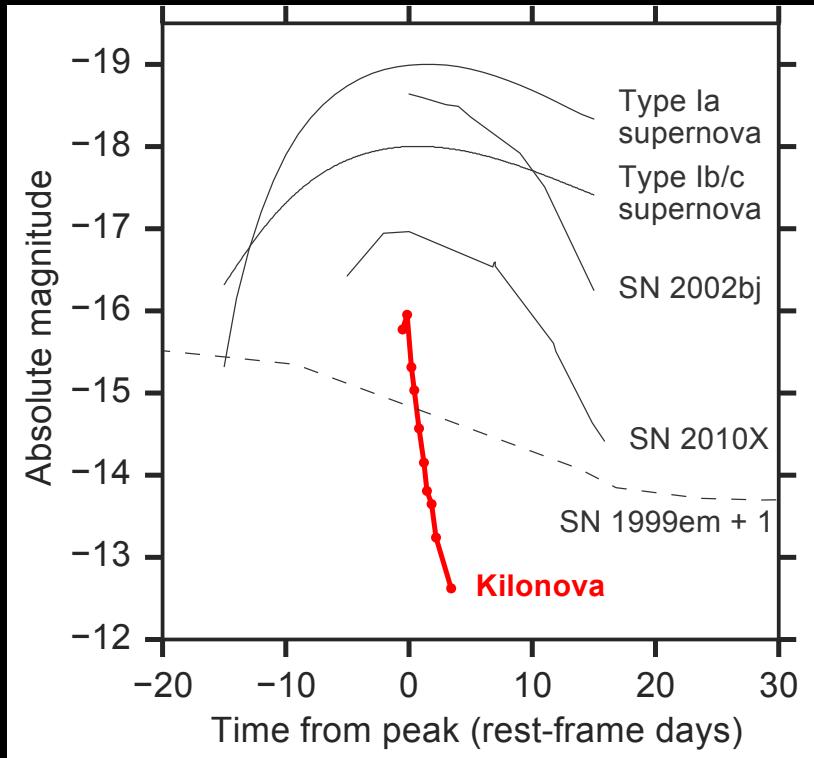
Luminous Rapidly Evolving Events

$$t_{\text{peak}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{\kappa M}{v c}}$$

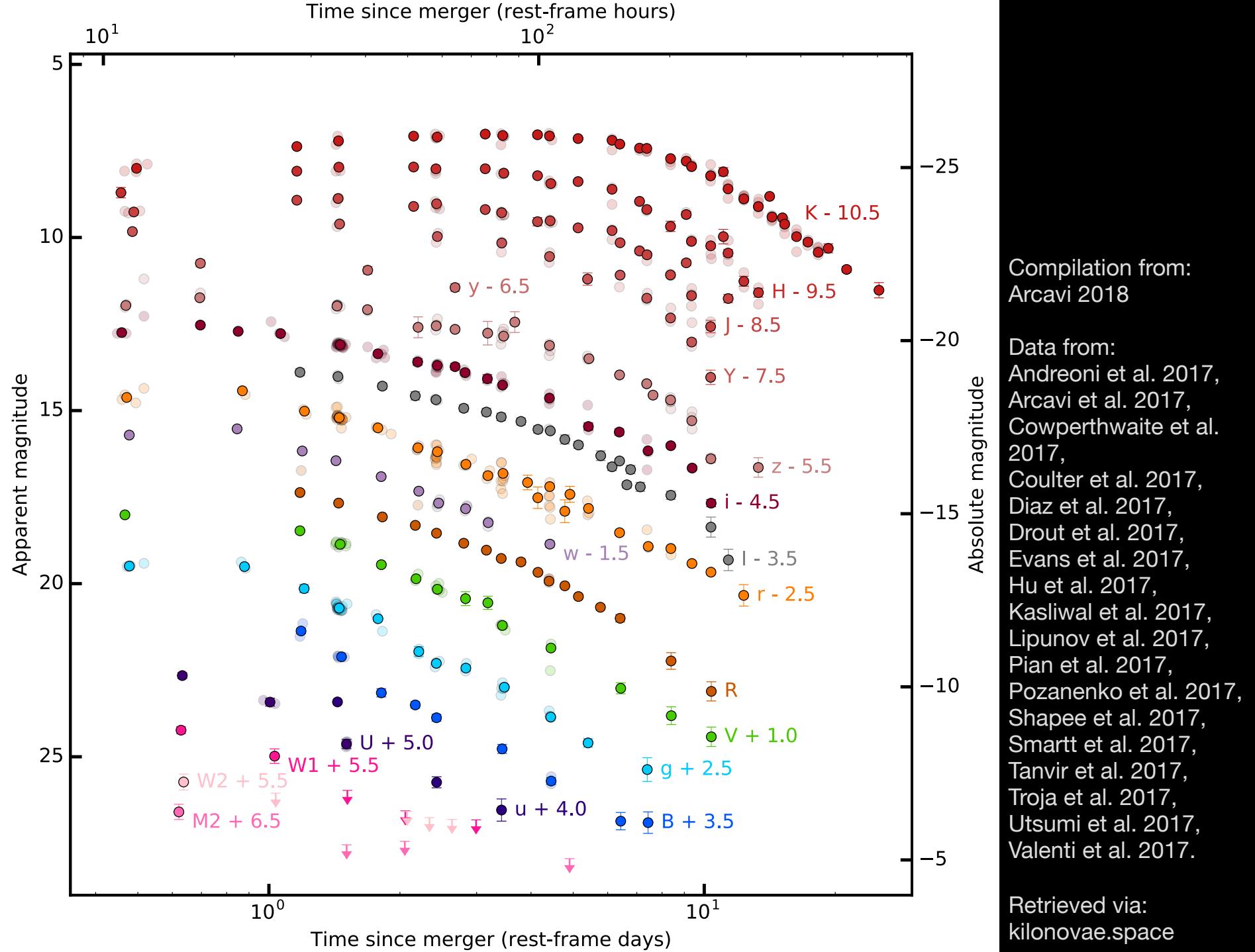


Adapted from Arcavi et al. (2016)

Fastest ‘Bright’ Transient: The GW170817 Kilonova



Arcavi et al. 2017



Different ejecta components constrain different physics.

Polar Ejecta:
Blue emission

NS Radius

Tidal Tails:
Red emission

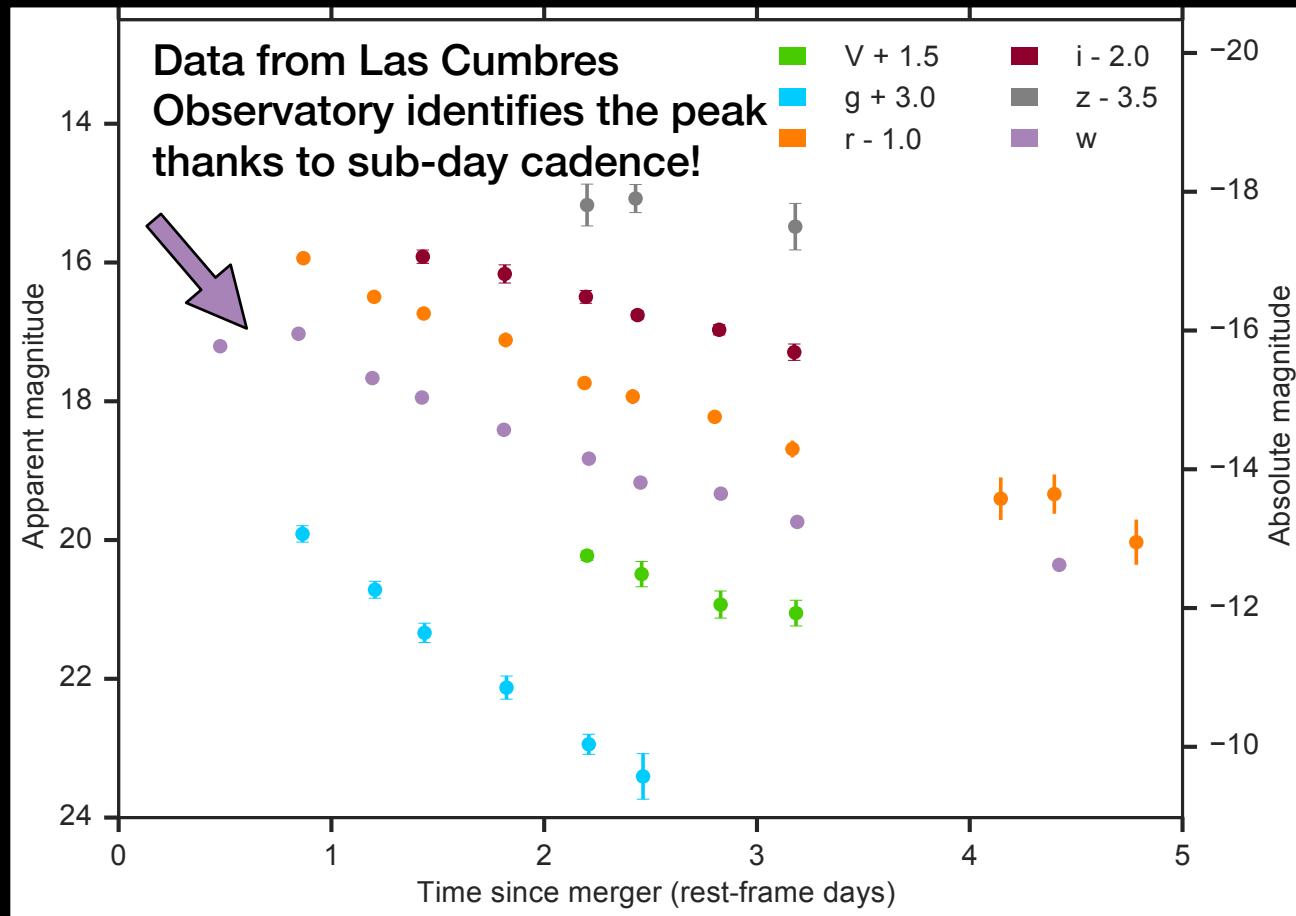
Mass Ratio

Disk Winds

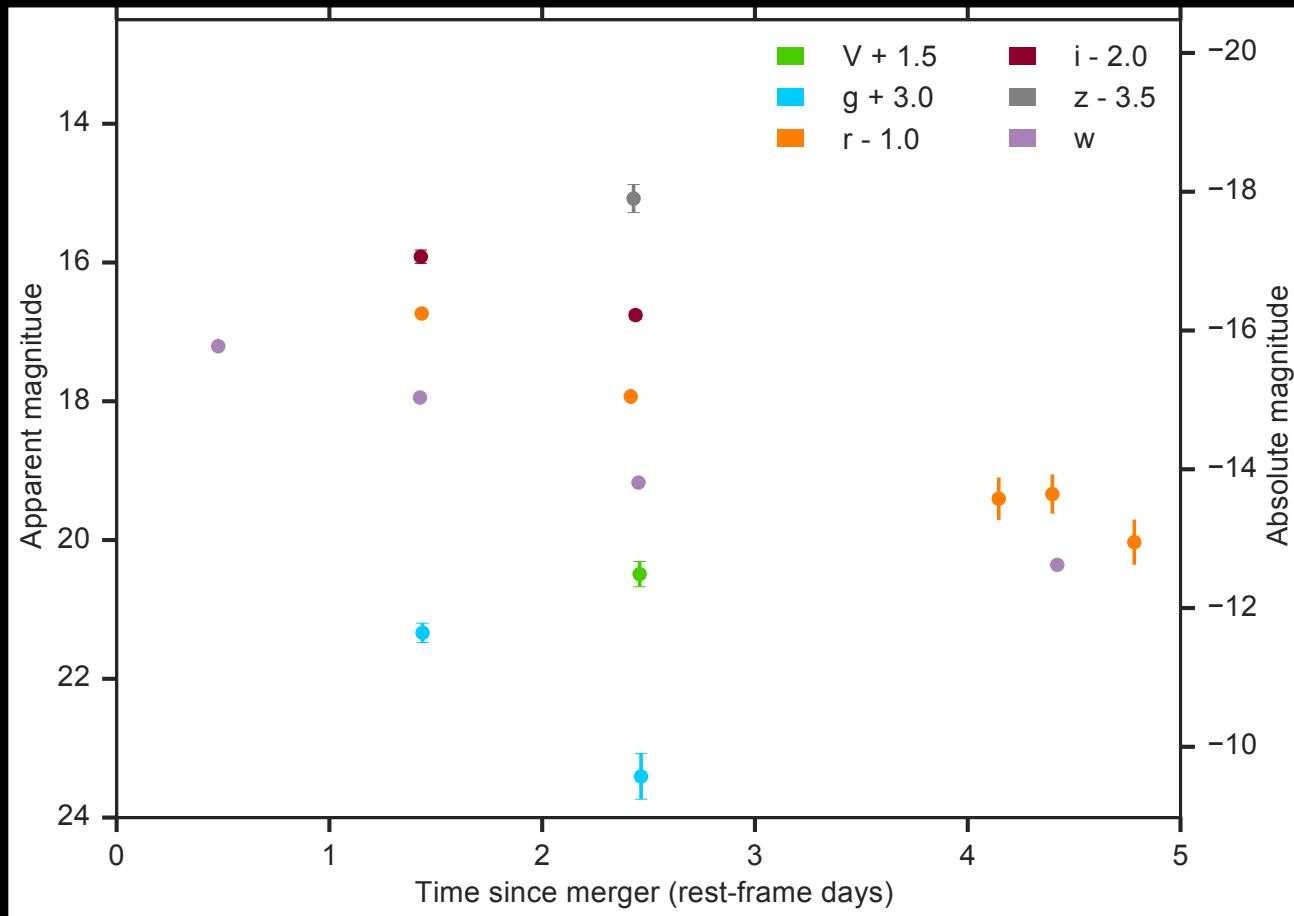
Blue or Red Emission

Merger Product

Sub-Day Cadence Critical for Constraining Models



Sub-Day Cadence Critical for Constraining Models



<http://treasuremap.space>

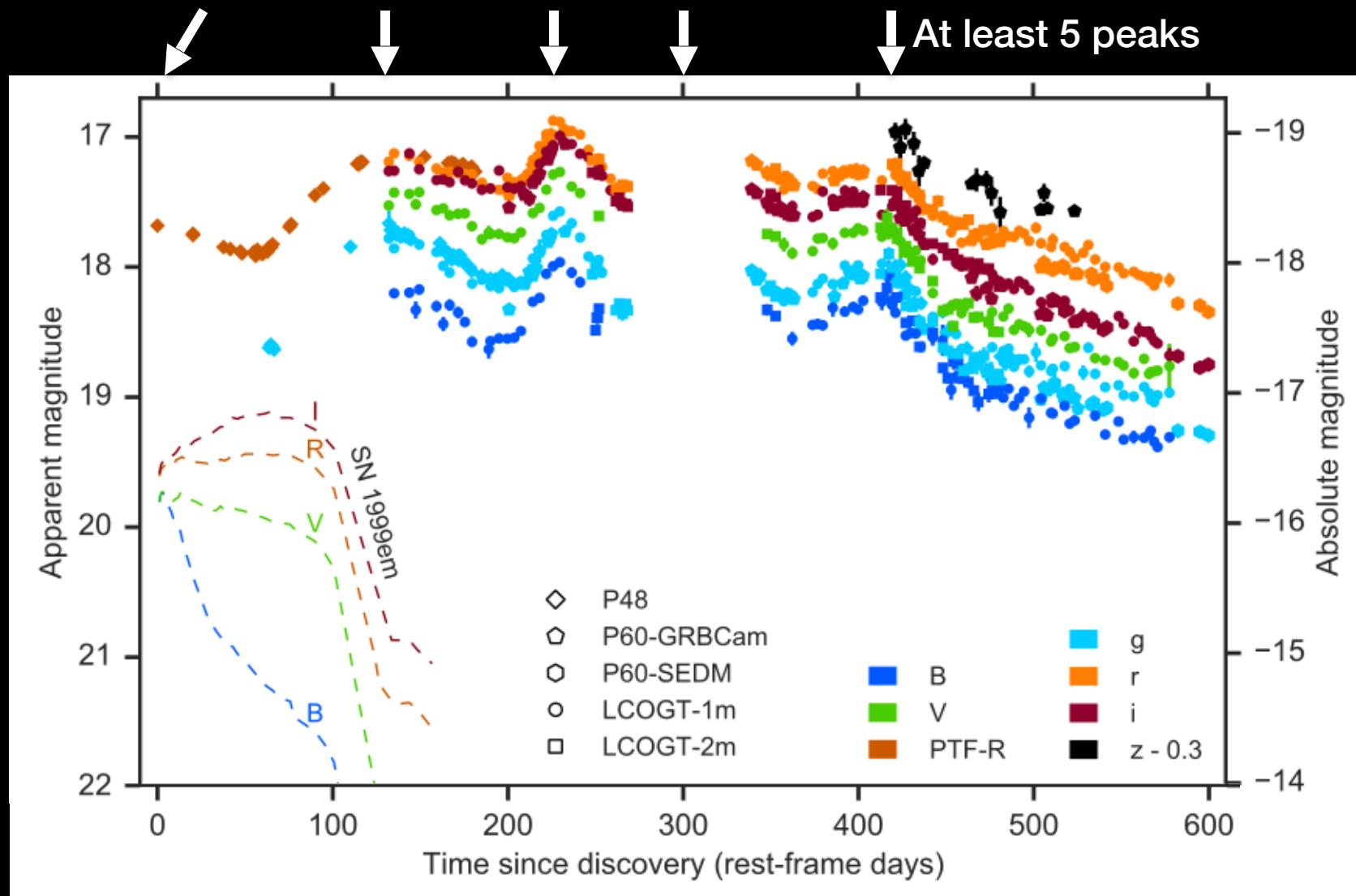


What is Robotic Followup Good For?

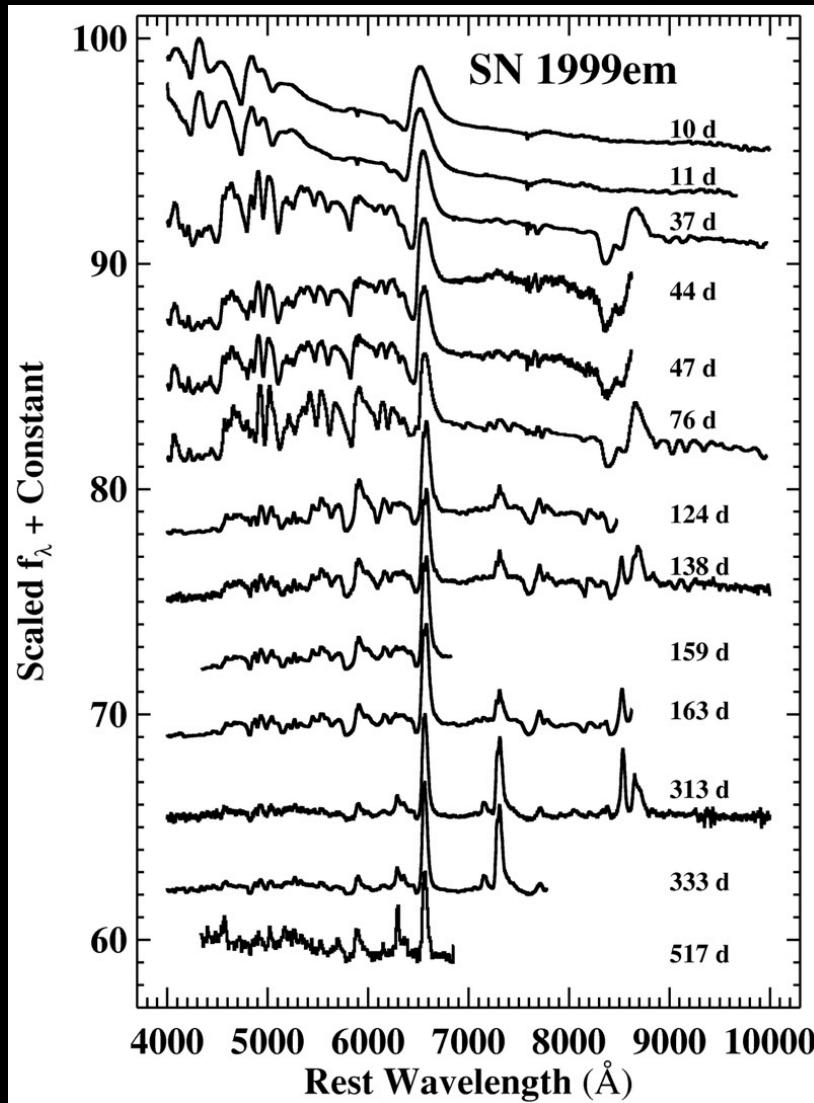
III: Long-Term Monitoring

iPTF14hls: “The Star That Wouldn’t Die”

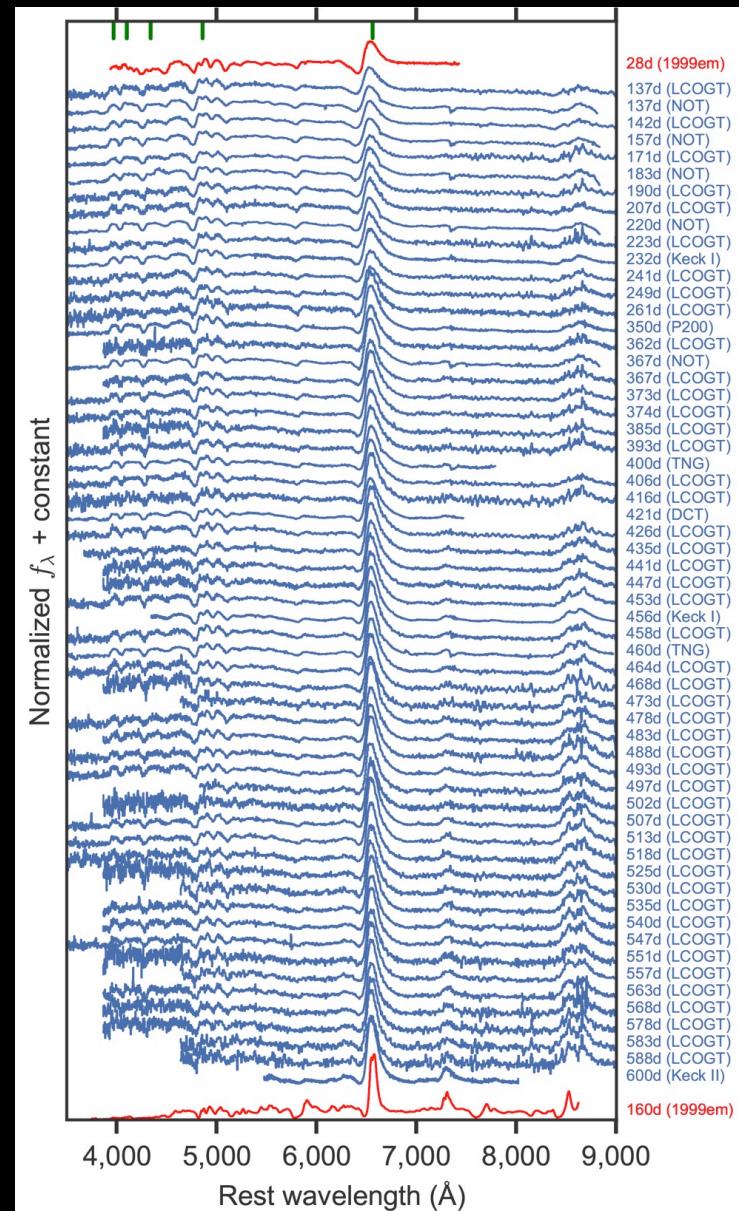
↓
Last
non-det
is 140d
before
discovery



SN 1999em (typical IIP)



iPTF14hls



Summary - Global Robotic Followup → Science

Early Emission from Supernovae: Constrains the progenitor star (radius, internal structure, mass loss history...).

Rapidly Evolving Events & Rare Long-Lived Supernovae: Teach us about non-standard supernova power mechanisms.

Kilonovae: Reveal nuclear physics, extreme gravity, accretion, cosmology...

All of these science cases (and many more!) rely on robotic dynamical observing for (1) rapid response, (2) continuous and (3) long-term regular monitoring.