Probing the early phase of the brightest LSST transients

A possible dynamic survey preceding the LSST visits and performed from the Indian Ocean

Emeric Le Floc'h (CEA-Saclay, AIM)



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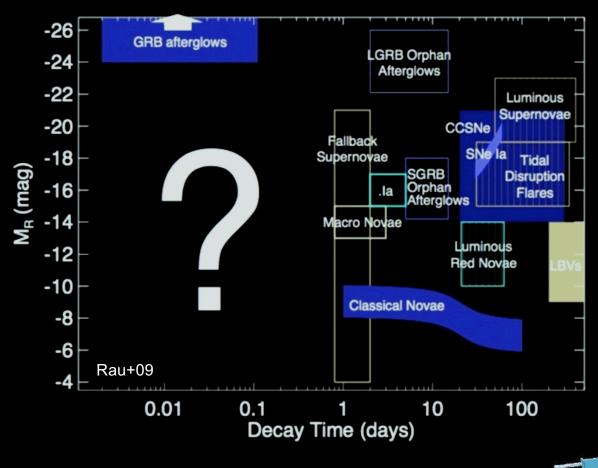
A possible dynamic survey preceding the LSST visits and performed from the Indian Ocean

Emeric Le Floc'h (CEA-Saclay, AIM)

and

- P. Gallais, S. Ronayette, D.Turpin, C. Gouiffès, S. Chaty (AIM)
- M. Renaud, G. Vasileiadis, E. Nuss (LUPM)
- A. Klotz, O. Godet (IRAP)
- F. Schüssler (CEA/DPhP)
- S. Basa (LAM)
- J. Peloton (IJCLab)
- E. Ishida (LPC)
- A. Möller (Swinburne Univ.)
- A. Coleiro, C. Lachaud (APC)
- D. Horan, S. Fegan (LLR)
- P. Maggi (Obs. de Strasbourg)
- S. Vergani (GEPI)
- M. Boër (OCA)
- Y. Hello & J.-P. Cammas (OSU-Réunion)

LSST: a revolution for the transient sky



LSST alerts (illustrative numbers per visit, i.e.~30s)

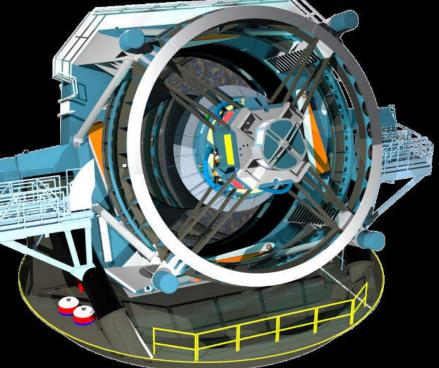
Variable stars : ~7200

• SN:~200

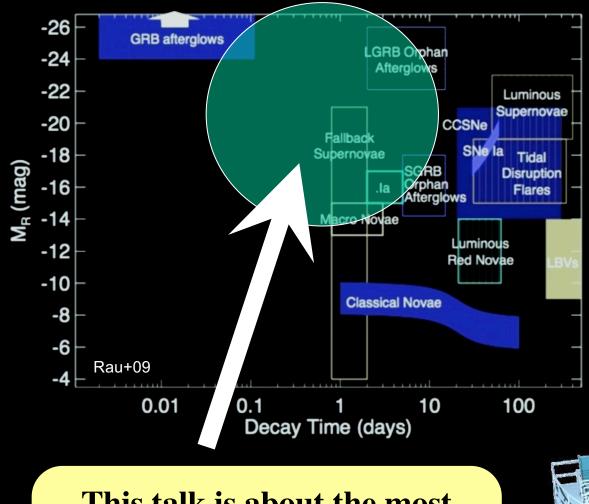
• AGN: ~70

Moving sources: ~3000

(Graham+, DMTN-102, 2020-03-06)



LSST: a revolution for the transient sky



LSST alerts (illustrative numbers per visit, i.e.~30s)

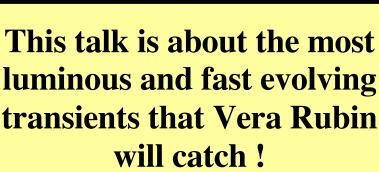
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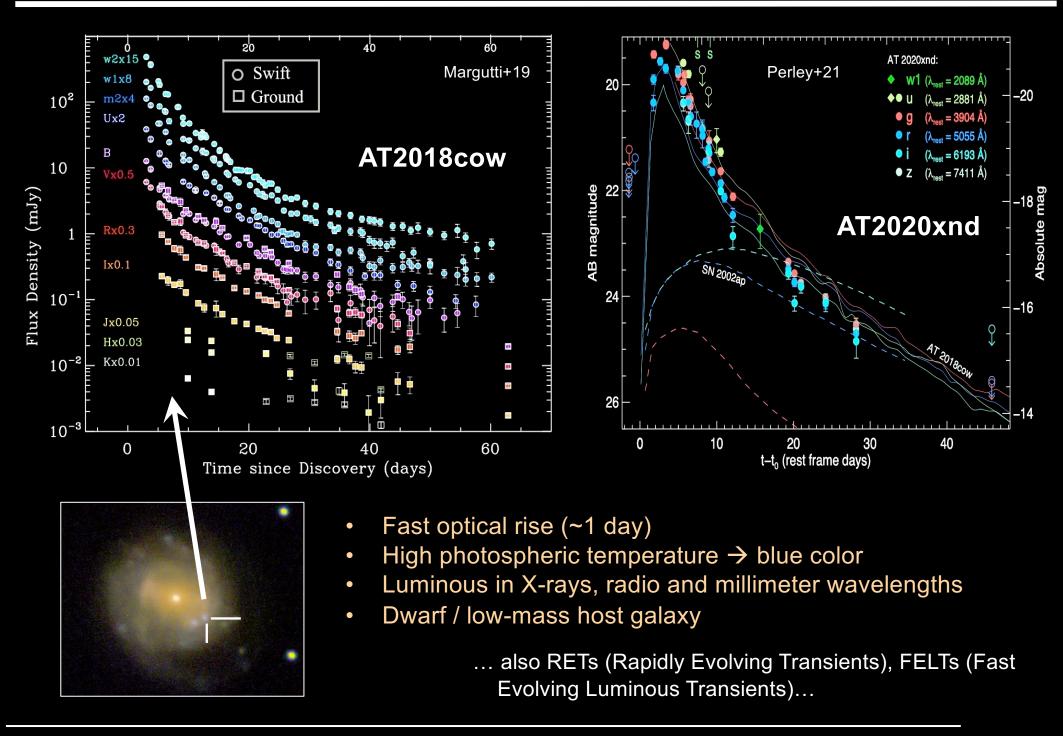
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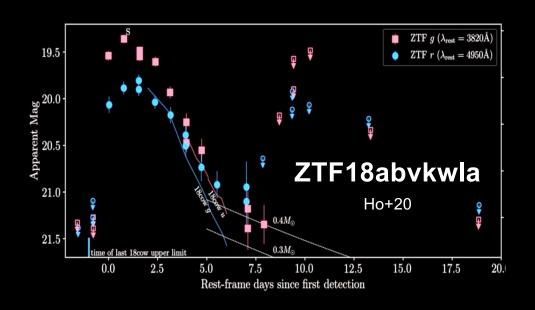
(Graham+, DMTN-102, 2020-03-06)



Fast Blue Optical Transients (FBOTs)

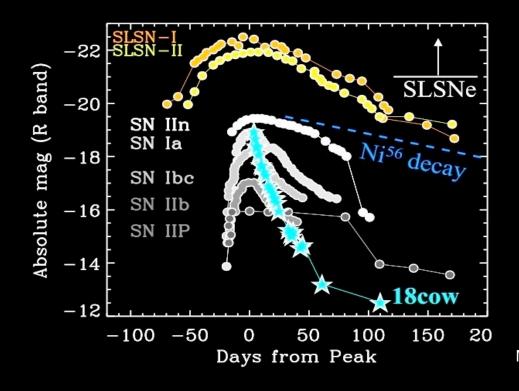


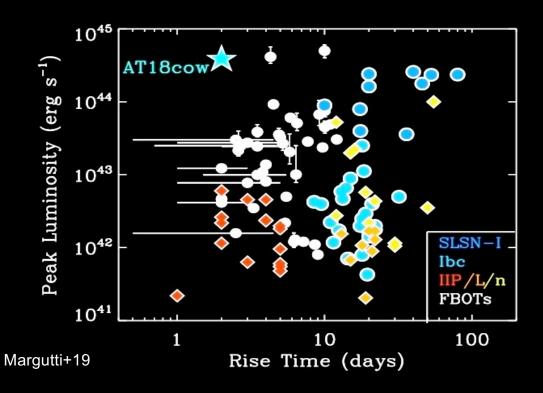
Fast Blue Optical Transients (FBOTs)



- Nature still debated but distinct from "classical" SNe (i.e. distinct progenitor and/or central engine)
- Blast wave from fast-moving ejecta → radio
- Shock interaction with a dense and compact circumstellar medium → optical

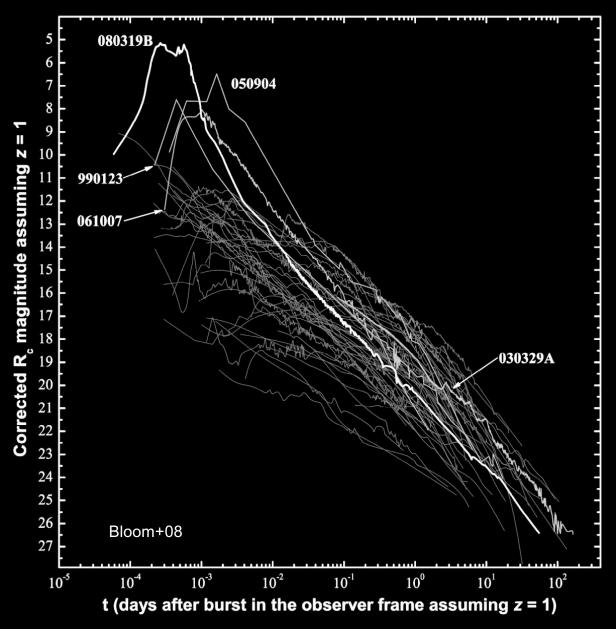
... consistent with the presence of a relativistic jet powered by accretion after the formation of a BH



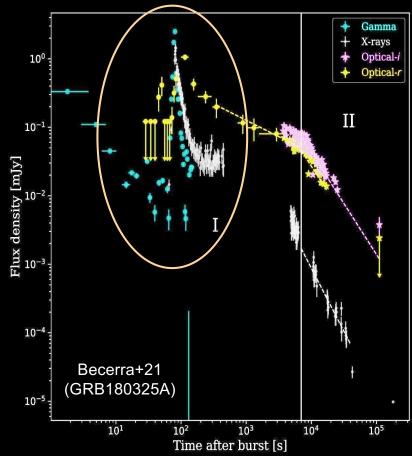


GRB optical emission at early time

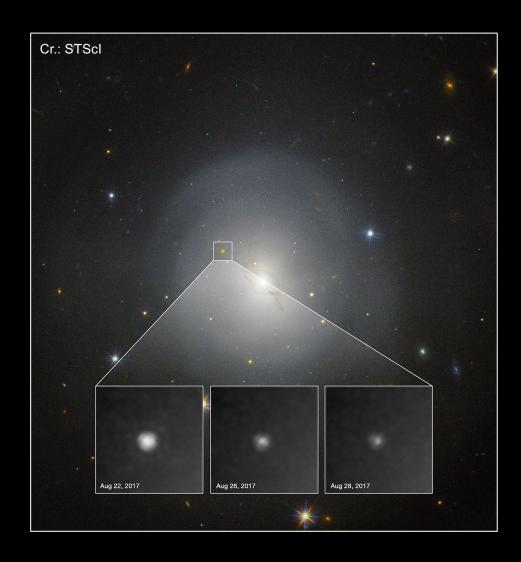
Extremely fast decay as soon as the first hours after trigger



- Afterglow produced by external shocks with the ISM
- Optical pulses due to the reverse shock

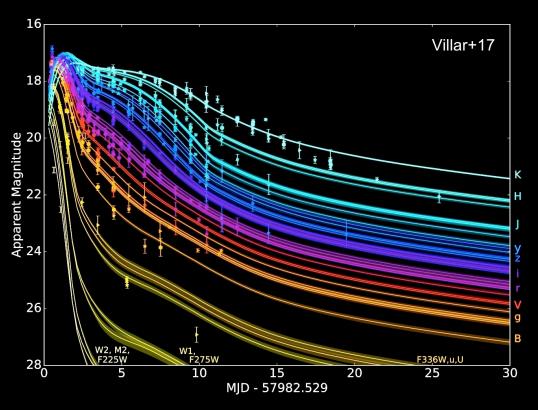


Kilonovae

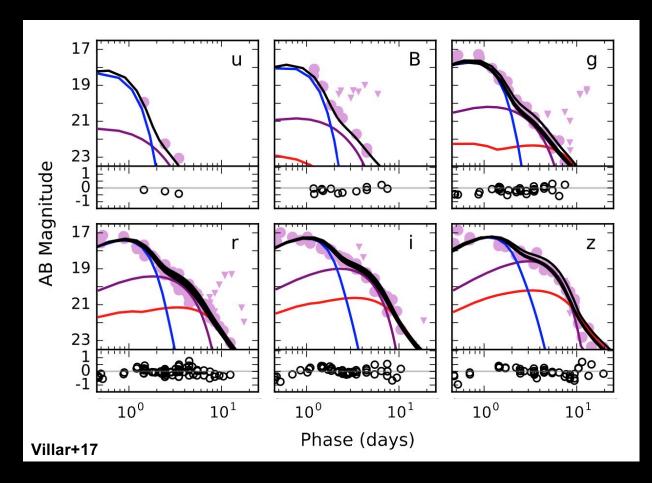


 Distance : 40 Mpc (z=0.01), in NGC 4993

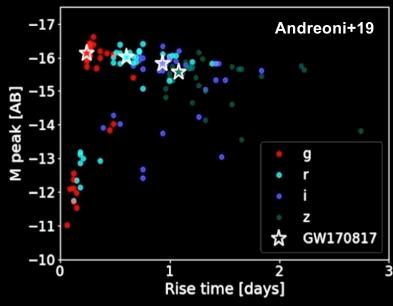
- AT2017gfo: optical counterpart associated with GW170817
- Light-curve consistent with r-process heating in a kilonova
- Fast evolution: ∆g>5mag, ∆T~6000K
 in the first week

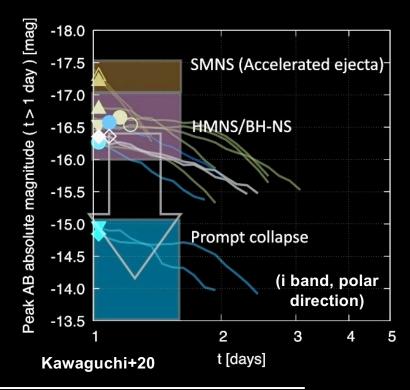


Kilonovae

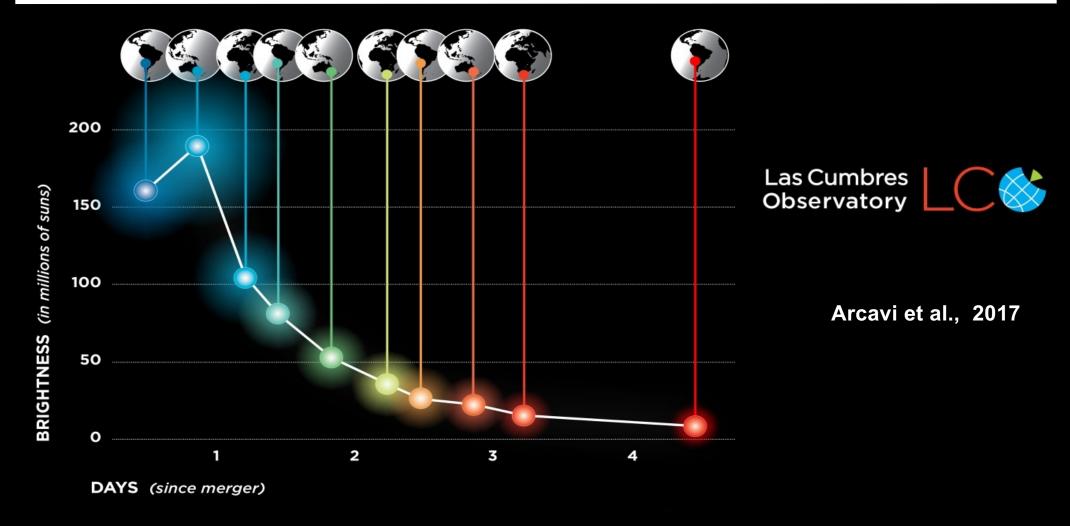


- GW170817 KN: blue component associated with lanthanide-free polar dynamical ejecta + redder components revealing a delayed lanthanide-rich outflow from the accretion disk of the BNS merger
- Peak brightness and time correlated with ejecta properties (mass, energy injection, ...)





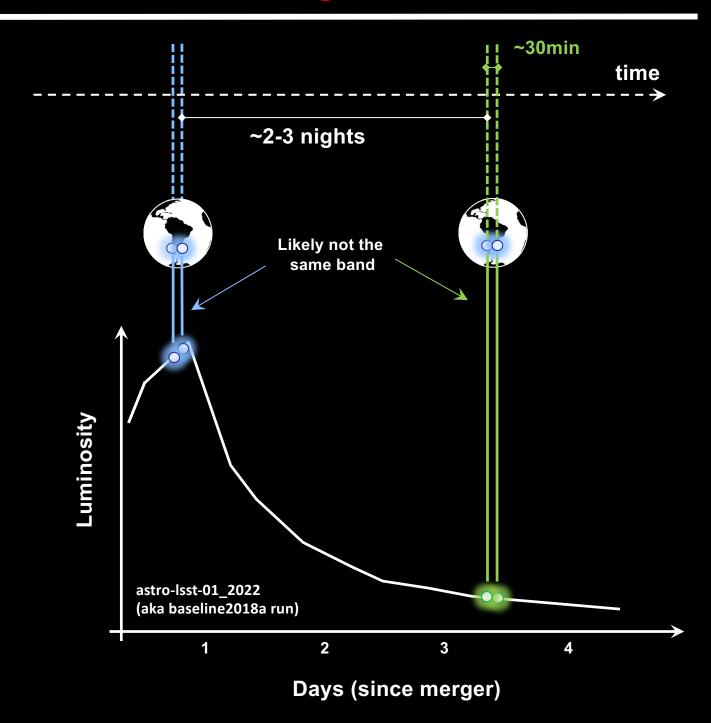
A need for world-wide follow-up



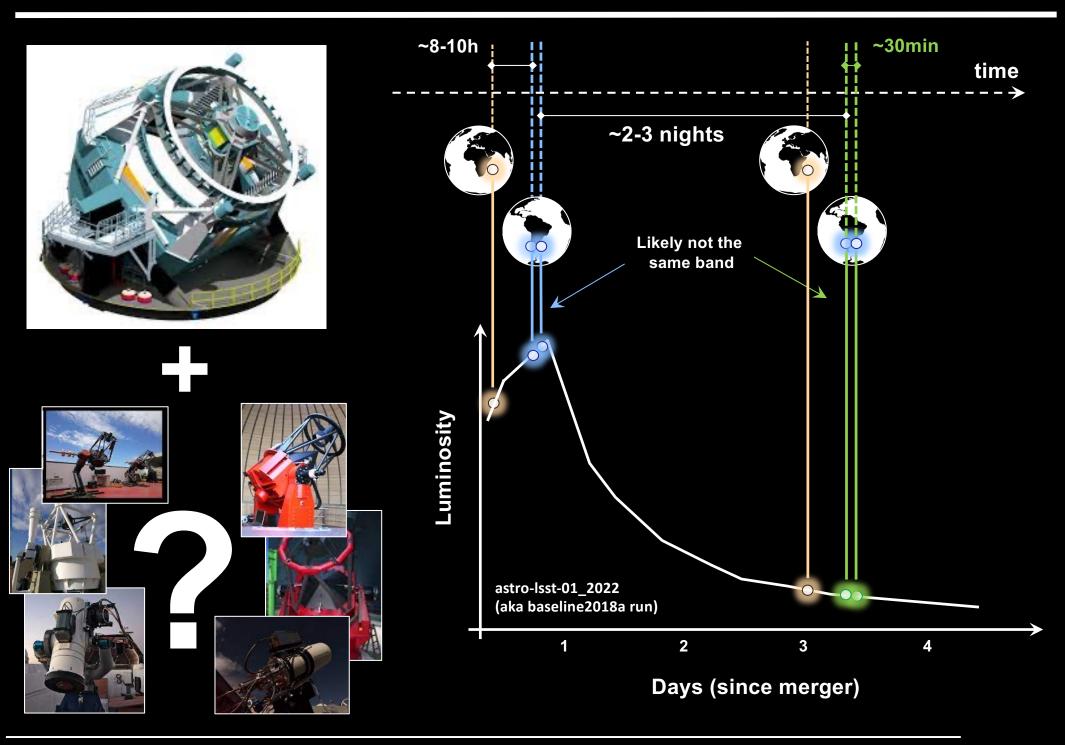
- Requires coordinated observations spread world-wide (LCO, GRANDMA, GROWTH, ...)
- Doable on case-by-case basis (e.g., GW170817 counterpart)
 - → won't be feasible for the million of LSST transients

LSST cadence design





LSST cadence design



Wide-field robotic telescopes

A revolution in the field of wide surveys with small robotic telescopes, thanks to new high-quality astrographs at moderate cost

- "Rowe-Ackermann Schmidt Astrograph" (RASA): optical design optimized for high quality imaging at large FOV
- New CMOS detectors with sizeable chips

e.g., DDOTI (« Deca-Degree Optical Transient Imager »), GOTO (« Gravitational-wave Optical Transient Observer »)





Matching the LSST field of view

Commercial astrographs with small aperture have short focal lengths

large FOV (with detector at prime focus), but single filter

RASA C11 + 24x36mm CMOS (QE~90%, 61MPx) :

Diameter: 280mm

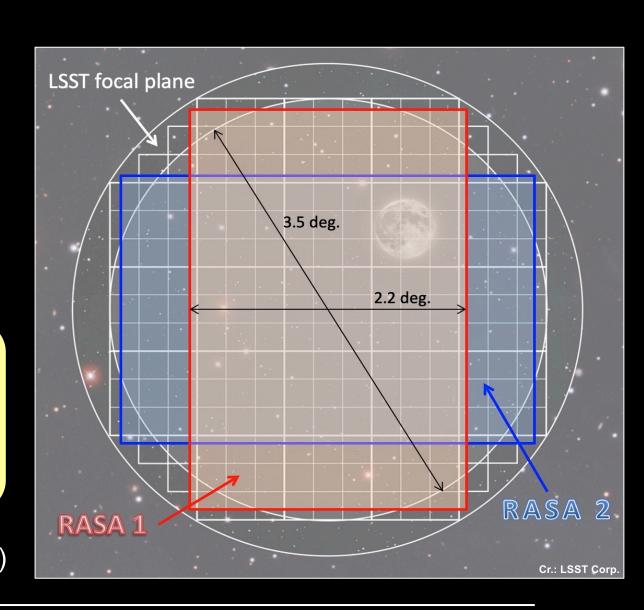
• FOV: 7.3 deg²

1.2"/px

R ~ 20mag in 5min (5σ)

2 RASA units with perpendicular orientation would cover most of the LSST FOV

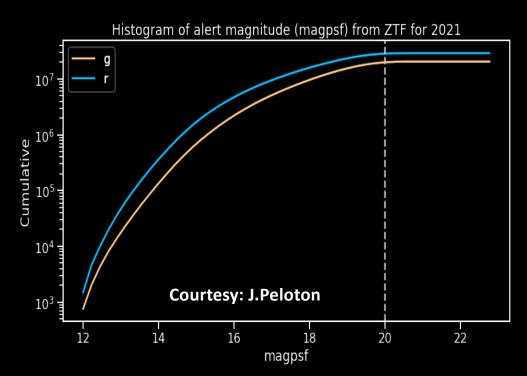
(Optics + detectors: <20kEuros)



Pointing strategy and detection rate

- LSST visits covered ~8-10h in advance up to R~20mag
- Limited sensitivity imposes 5min of integration time to reach mag requirement
 - → Cadence 5x longer than LSST
 - → Not all LSST fields to be observed every night
- Rough estimate of LSST transients to be detected up to R~20mag with our pointing strategy:

x1000 - x10 000 per night, based on current rate of alerts reported by Zwicky Transient Factory

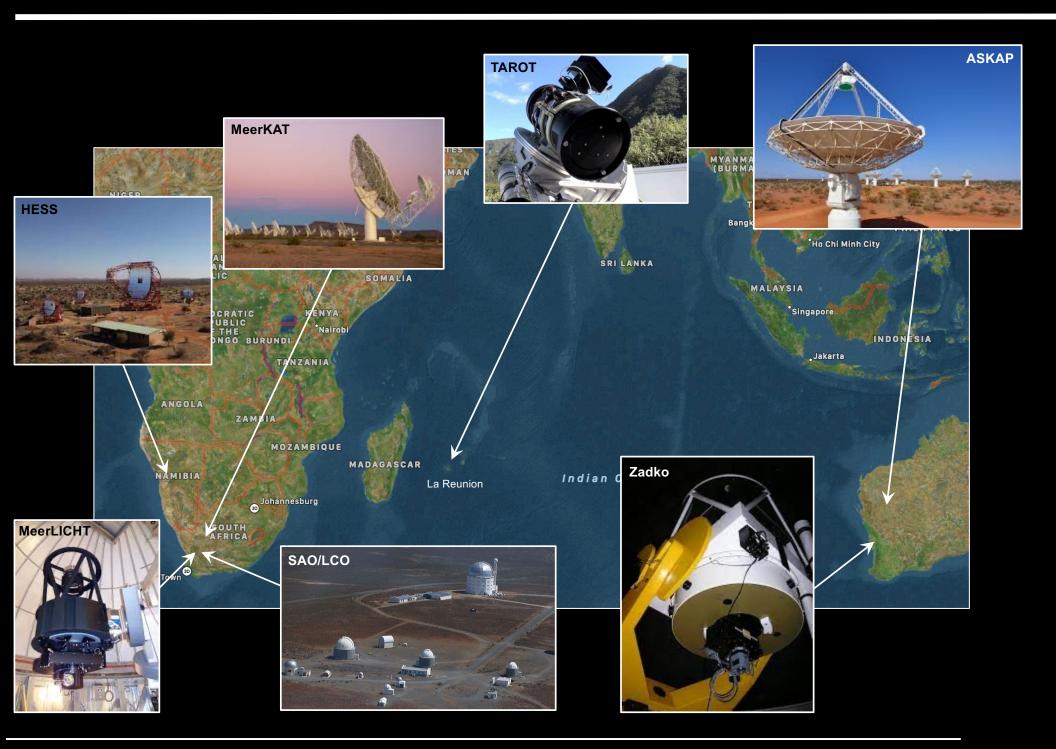


 Data to be processed in real-time and articulated with the FINK full-stream alert broker (Möller, Ishida, Peloton+)



Will also trigger follow-up of VOEvents like GWs, GRBs, neutrino alerts, ...

A location ~8-10h ahead of Chile



Astronomical sites on Reunion island

 Grand Bénare (2900m): ESO preselection for VLT, site testing in 1986-1987 (INSU)

 "Les Makes" (1000m): stargazing observatory, TAROT + T60 (IMCCE)

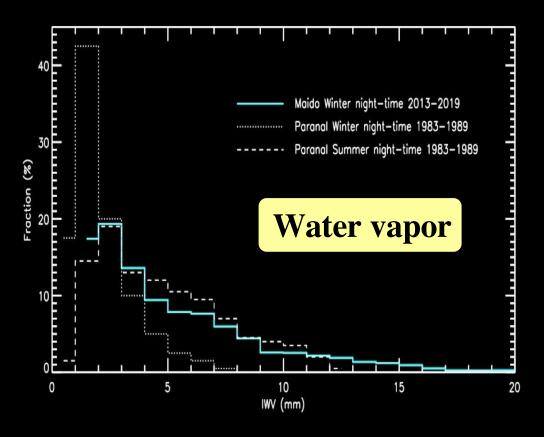


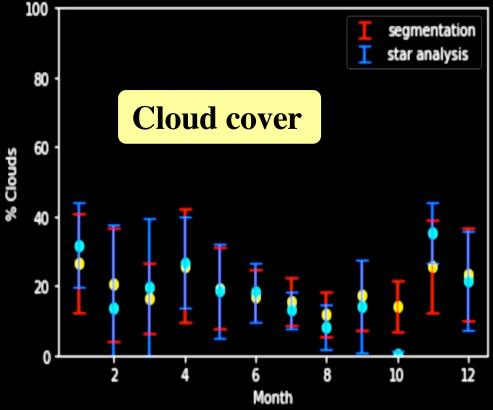
Maïdo (2200m):
 Atmospheric Sciences observatory, built in 2012, operated by CNRS (INSU-OA)

Current site testing at Maïdo Observatory

- Meteorological conditions: FTIR station running from 2013 (temperature, humidity, wind, ...)
- GNSS: integrated water vapor
- Cloudiness: all-sky camera
- Seeing, extinction coefficients: to be done in 2022 (LF, Renaud, et al. + LUPM)

→ excellent conditions, especially in southern winter time (e.g., IWV comparable to Paranal in summer time)





Spec. overview

- 2 parallel telescopes (each with 280mm primary mirror) on a single robotic mount
- CMOS detectors at prime focus,
 1.2"/px, 61MPx each
- Total FOV: 9.7 deg²
- R~20 mag in 5 min (5σ)
- Location: Maïdo obs. (Reunion)
- Default pointing strategy: survey preceding the LSST visits, ~8-10h ahead of Chile

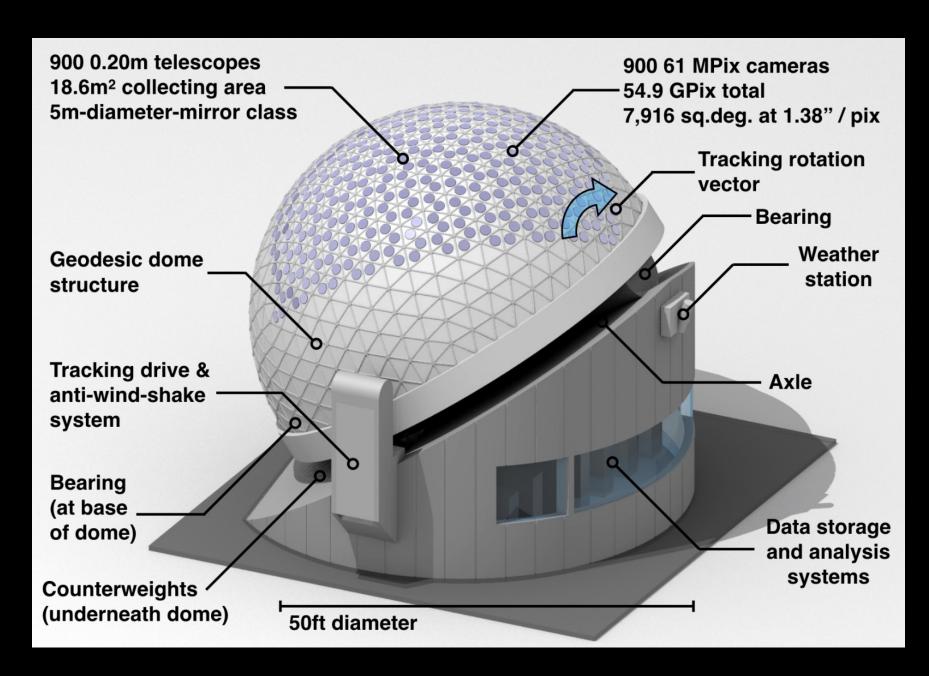
Science

- Fast evolving high-energy transients
- Moving sources ??
- Other SNe ??

Fully open project:

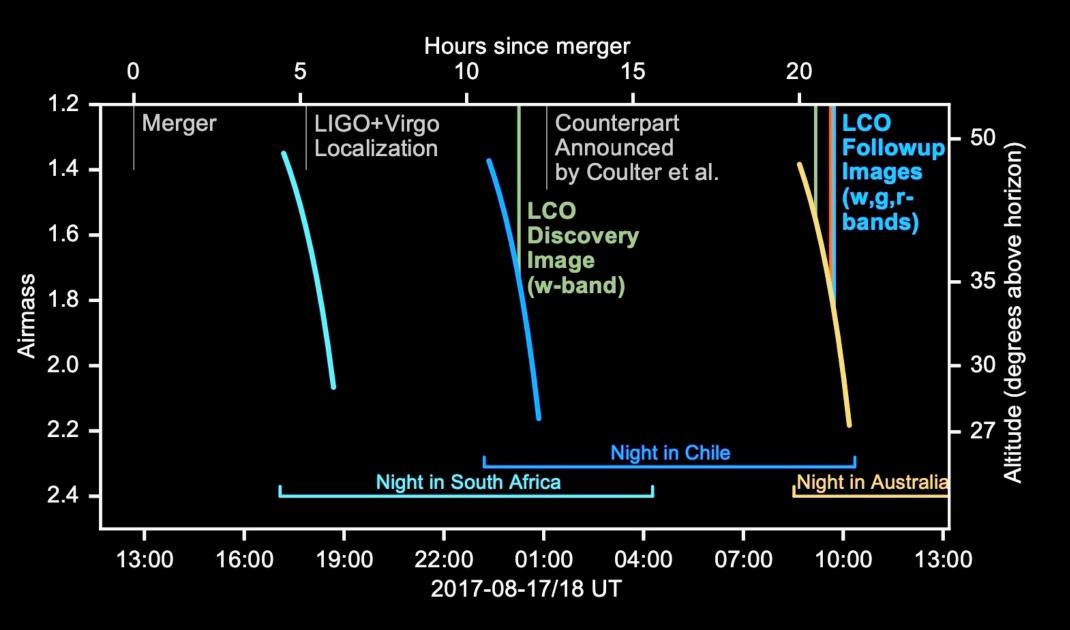
Please join us !!!

The Argus Telescope Array



Law et al. 2021

Back-up slide



Arcavi+17, Nature (LCO detection of GW170817 optical counterpart)