

IACT transients follow-up systems

Halim ASHKAR



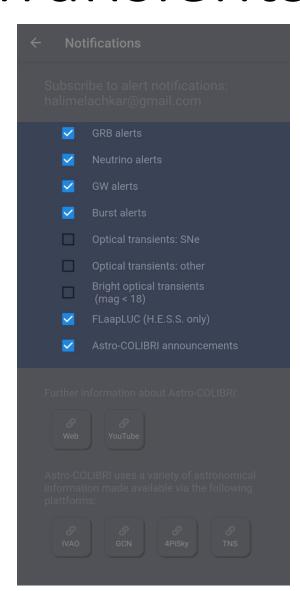
1st Astro-COLIBRI multi-messenger astrophysics workshop 26 September 2022 – Bochum, Germany

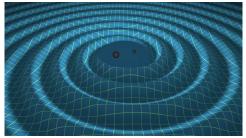
Transients

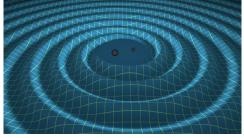
GW

GRB

Neutrino













SGR

Nova

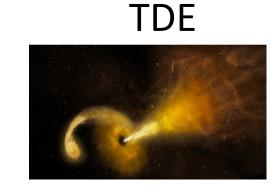




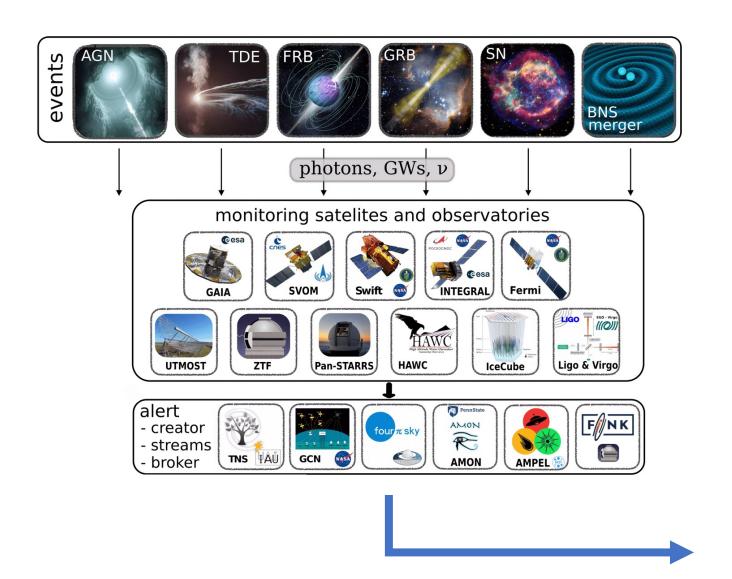


Flaring stars

AGN flares









P. Reichherzer, (2021), 256, 5

IACTs: Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescopes

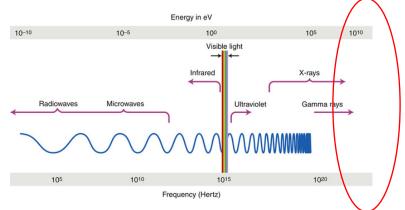




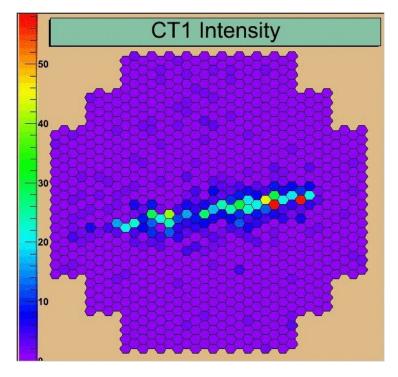


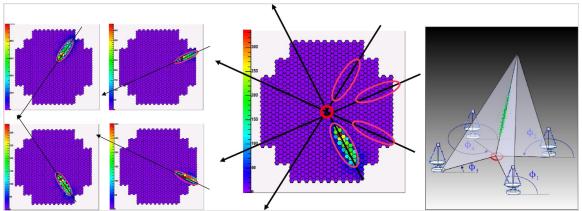


Detection of VHE Gamma-rays with IACTs





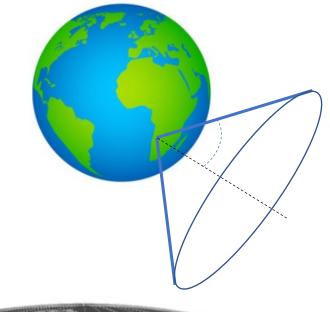


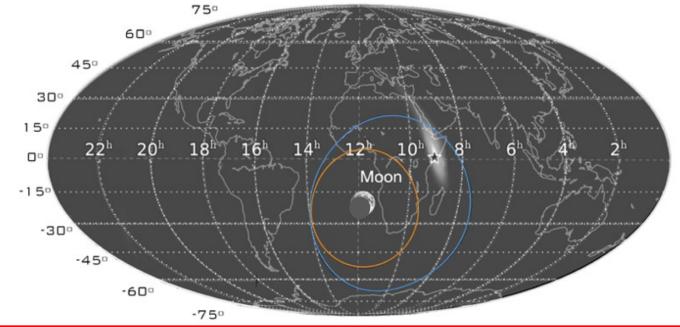


Considerations for IACTs

- Visibility conditions :
 - Position of the telescopes (lon , lat)
 - Maximum zenith angle possible

- Observation conditions :
 - Sun and Moon position
 - Moon phase

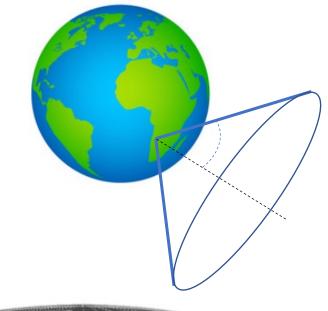


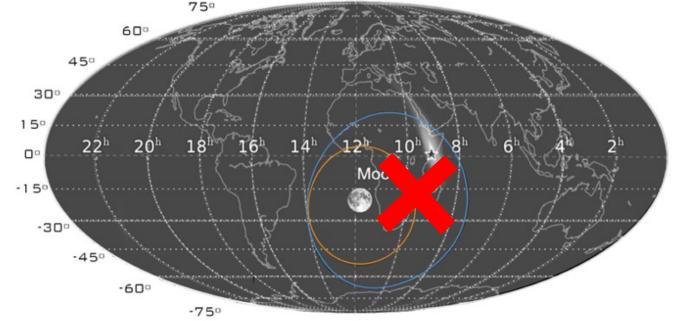


Considerations for IACTs

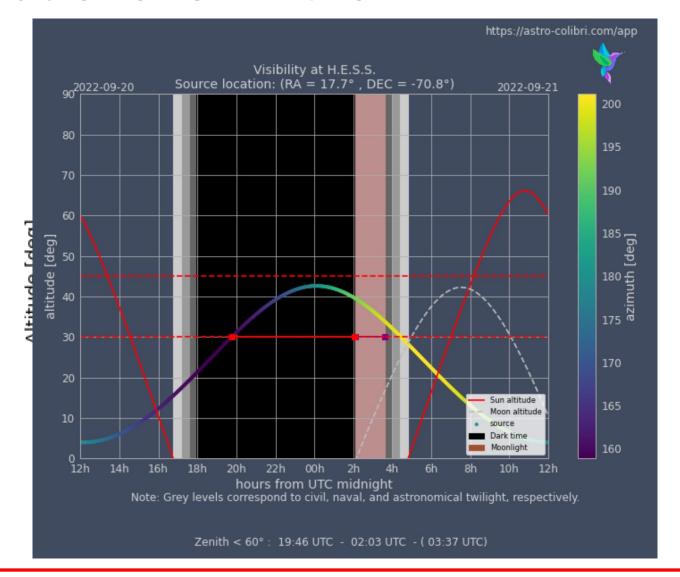
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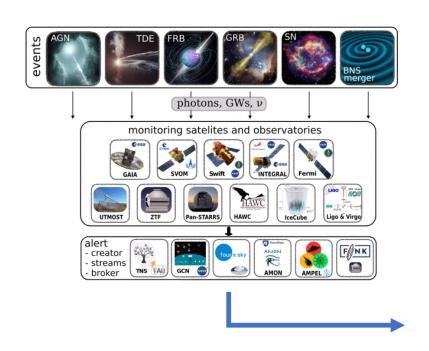


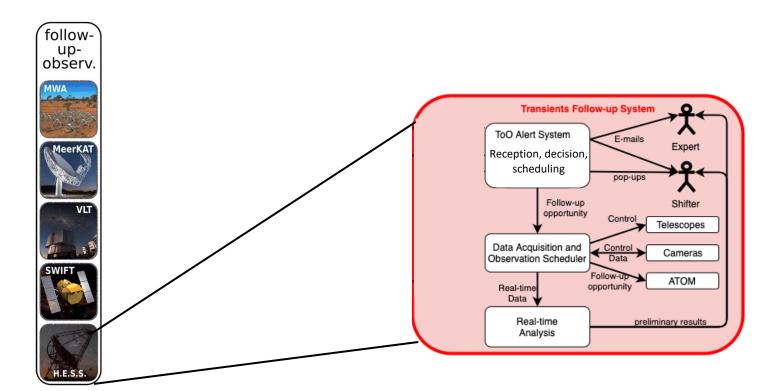
Considerations for IACTs





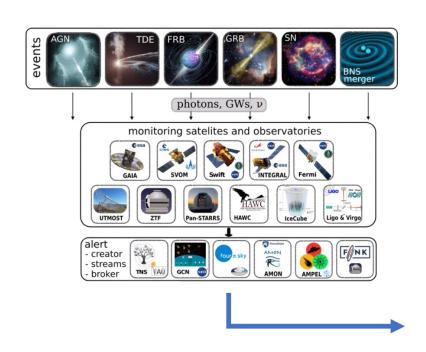
Transient follow-up systems

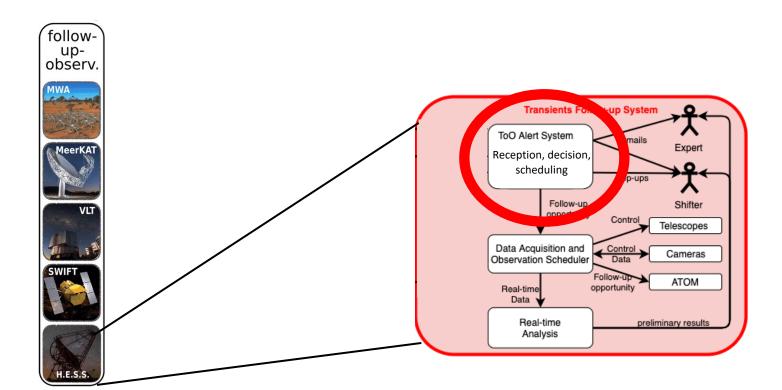






Transient follow-up systems



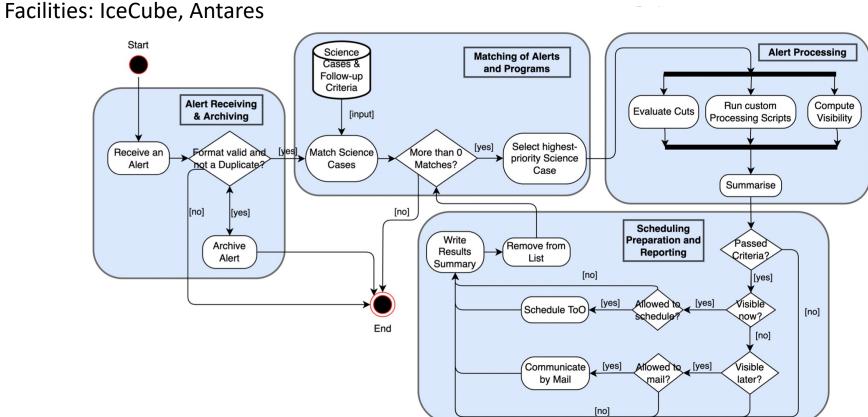




ToO alert systems

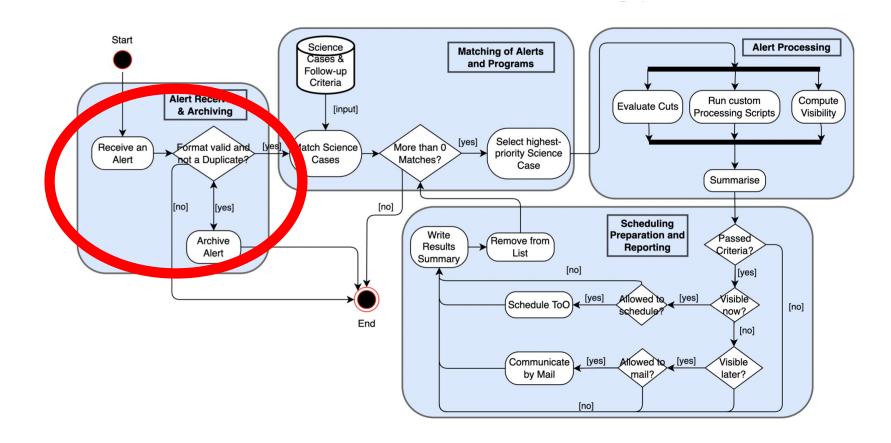
C. Hoischen, (2022). A&A

Brokers: GCN, 4pisky





ToO alert systems





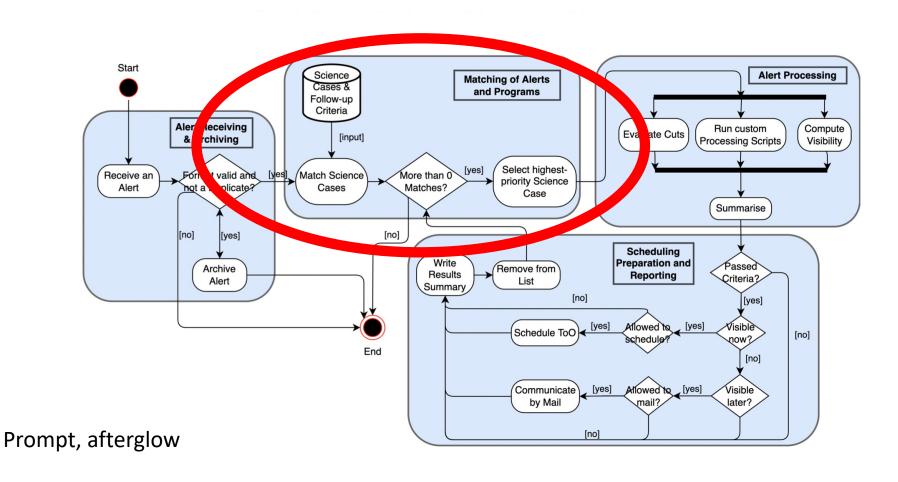
Burst BNS BBH

LVC GW SGR FRB

Test alerts

Neutrino LAT GRB Swift GRB Gold, Bronze

Early, Preliminary, Initial, Update, Retraction



GBM GRB FLT, GnD, Final

Flaring star

GBM GRB



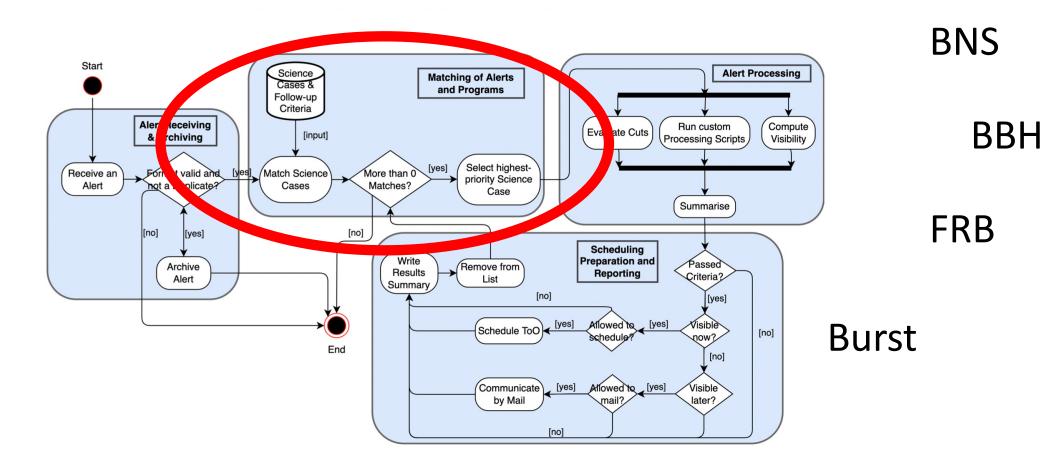
GBM GRB

LAT GRB Neutrino Gold

SGR

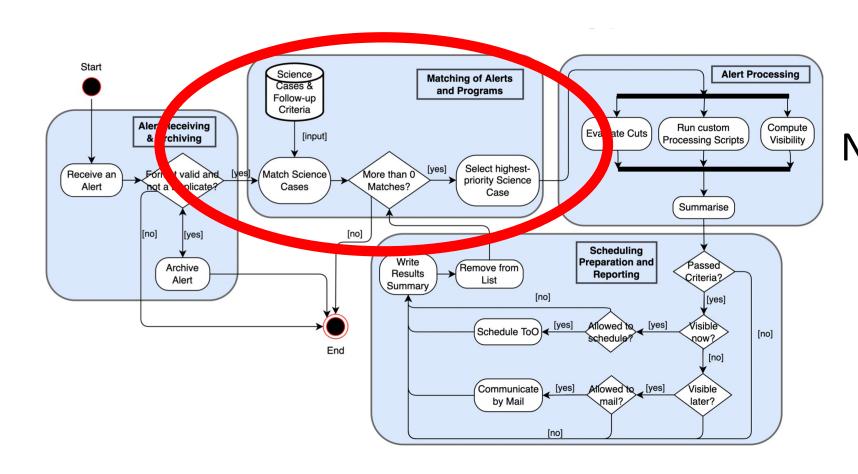
Swift GRB

Flaring stars



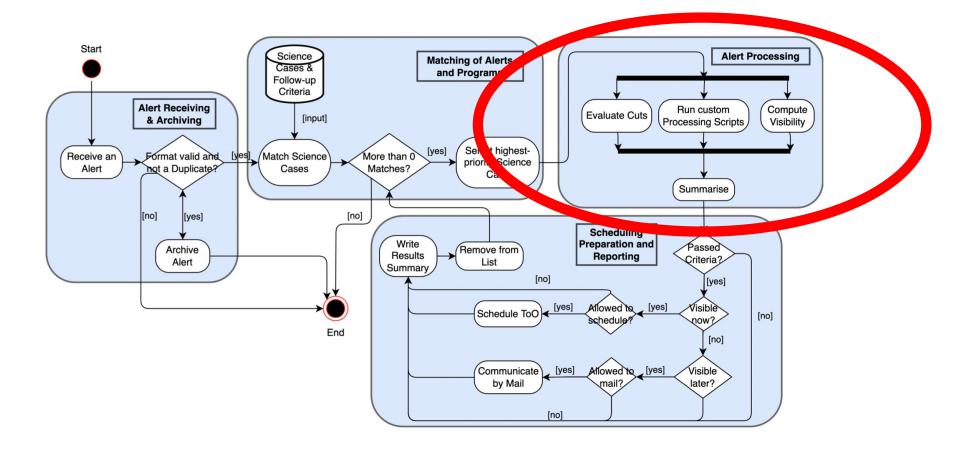
Priorities

Priorities



LAT GRB **BNS** Swift GRB SGR **GBM GRB Neutrino Gold** Burst **BBH FRB**

Flaring stars





Cut evaluation

General cut examples:

- GRBs:
 - Errors on the localization region
 - Known source
- SGRs:
 - Number of counts
- Neutrinos:
 - Signalness
- FRBs:
 - DM
 - S/N
- GWs:
 - Terrestrial probability
 - BNS, BBH or other....

Custom processing

If needed:

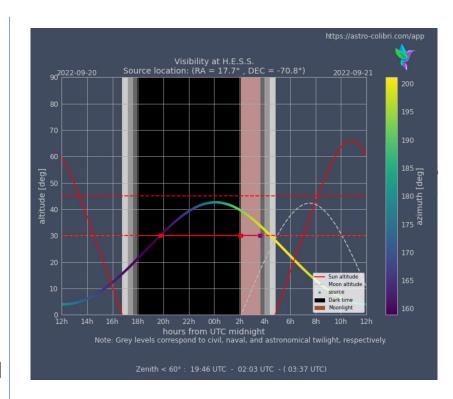
- Alerts that require special treatment
- Extra calculations and computations



Matches with source catalogues: SGR and flaring stars

Poorly localized alert (GW, GBM GRBs)

Visibility computation



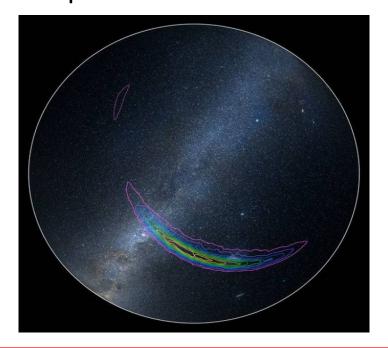


- Relatively well localized
- coordinate + small uncertainties
- Standard evaluation



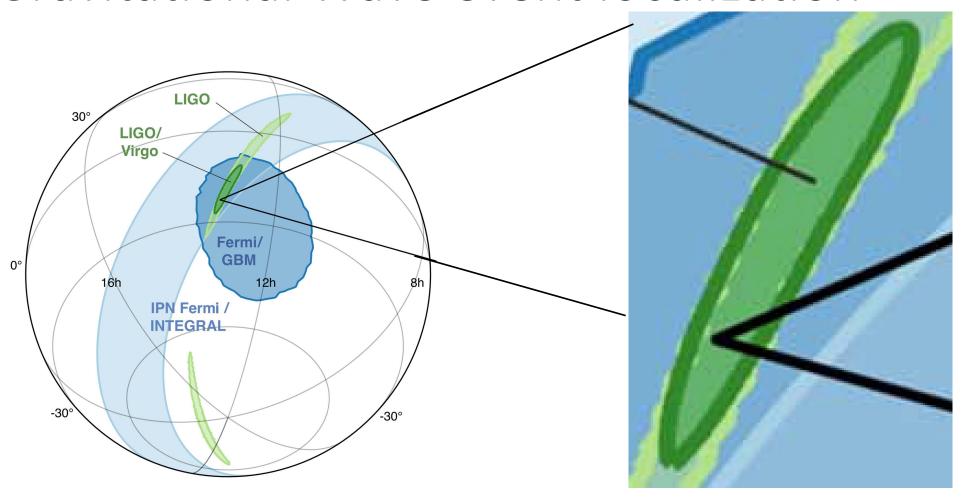
events Position is reported as

- Relatively poorly localized events
- Position is reported as coordinate + large uncertainties
- + Localization maps
- GWs, GBM GRBs, Neutrinos...
- Special treatment





Gravitational Wave event localization



GW 90%

region: 31 deg²

Moon: 0.5 deg²



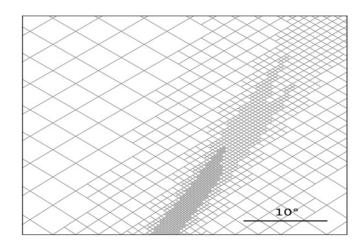
Ingredients for the solution

1. GW localization/probability map

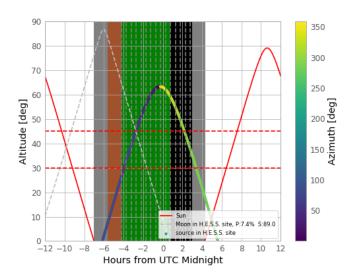
HEALPix format: Pixel indices + 4 layers

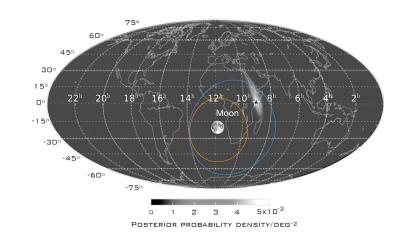
1. Prob: Posterior Probability

- If has 3D info:
 - 2. distance average
 - 3. distance error
 - 4. distance normalization



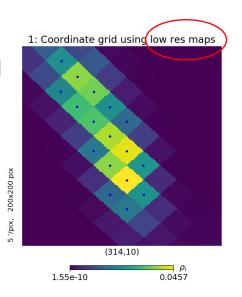
2. Telescope visibility and observation constraints

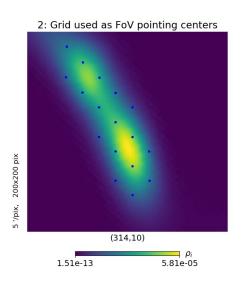


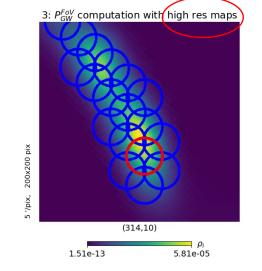


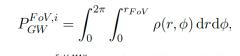
2D solutions

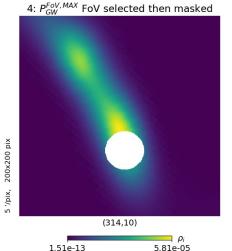
Strategy 1: 2D FoV-targeted search with coordinate grid (PGWinFoV)











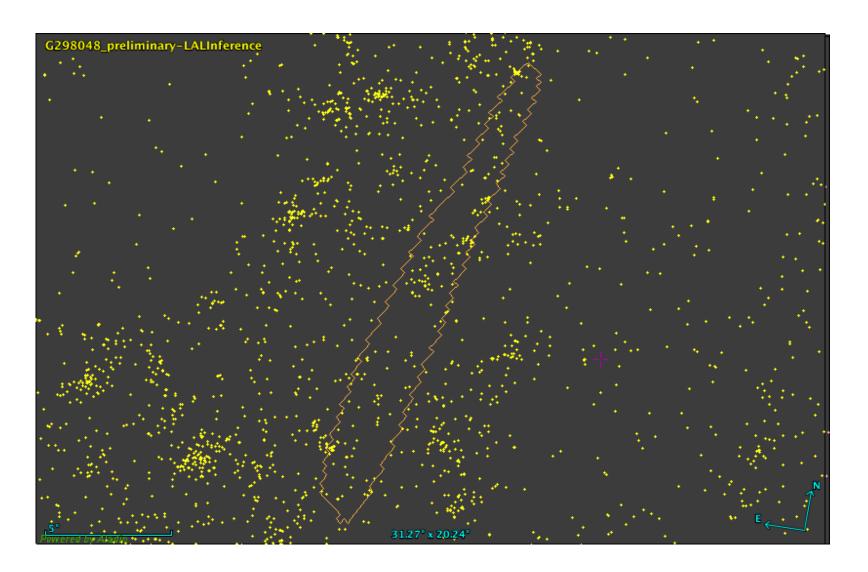


Re-do for next window

Gravitational Waves: distance is important

GW170817 at 40 Mpc

0 Mpc < Distance < 100 Mpc

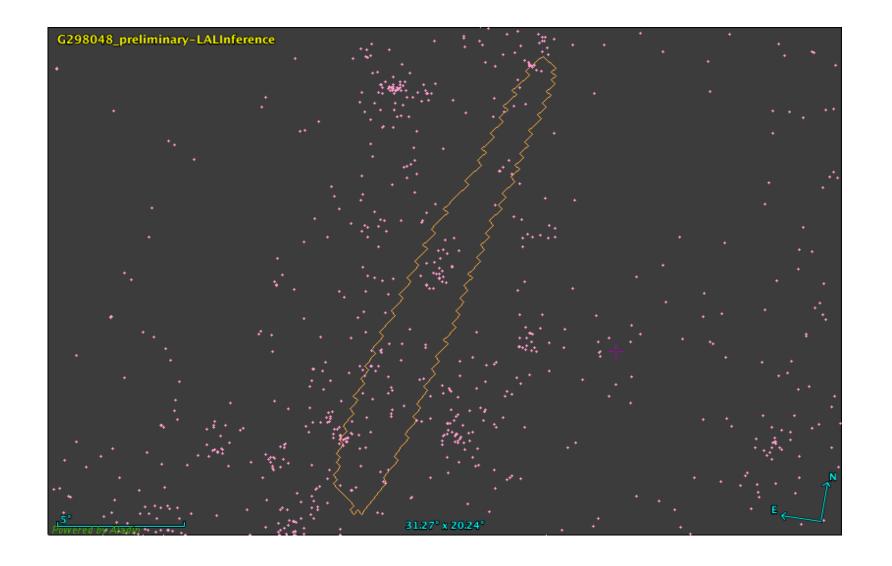




Gravitational Waves: distance is important

GW170817 at 40 Mpc

20 Mpc < Distance < 60 Mpc

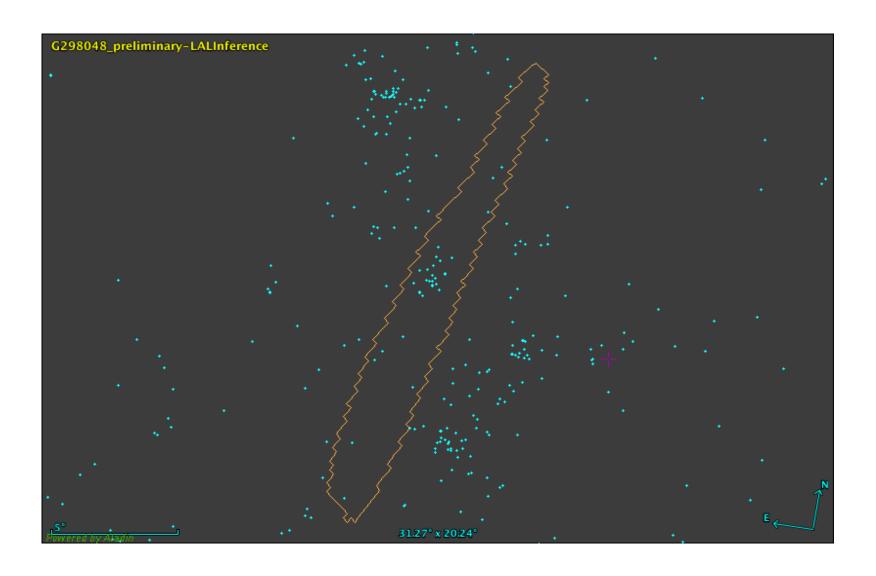




Gravitational Waves: distance is important

GW170817 at 40 Mpc

32Mpc < Distance < 48 Mpc





3D solutions

Assign probabilities for galaxies (Singer et al. 2016)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}V} = \rho_i \frac{N_{\mathrm{pix}}}{4\pi} \frac{\hat{N}_i}{\sqrt{2\pi}\hat{\sigma}_i} \exp\left[-\frac{(z-\hat{\mu_i})^2}{2\hat{\sigma}_i^2}\right]$$

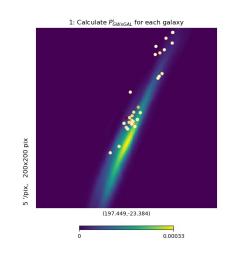
$$P_{GW\times GAL}^{i} = \frac{\mathrm{d}P^{i}/\mathrm{d}V}{\sum_{j}\mathrm{d}P^{j}/\mathrm{d}V} \qquad \sum_{i} P_{GW\times GAL}^{i} = 1.$$

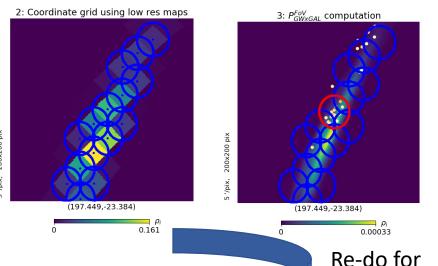
next

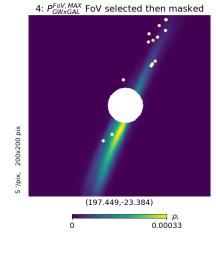
window

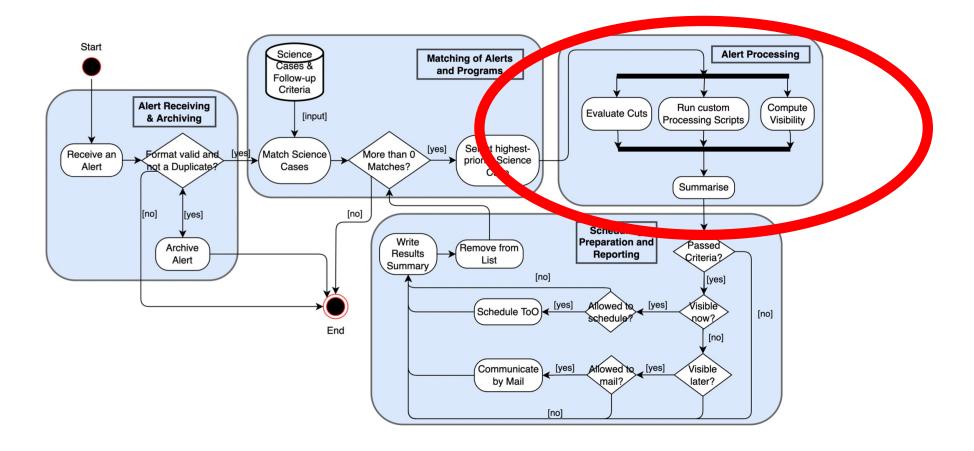
$$P_{GW\times GAL}^{FoV,i} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{r_{FoV}} P_{GW\times GAL}^i(r,\phi) \,\mathrm{d}r\mathrm{d}\phi.$$

Strategy 2: 3D FoV-targeted search with coordinate grid (PGALinFoV-PixRegion)

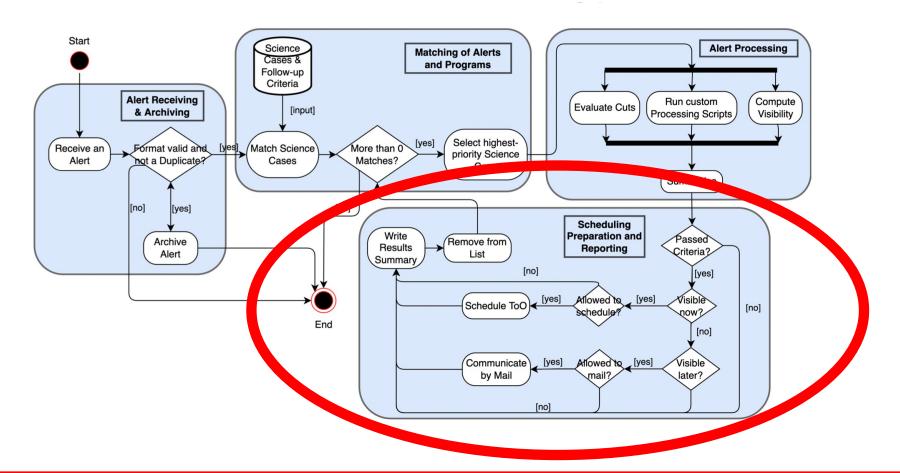




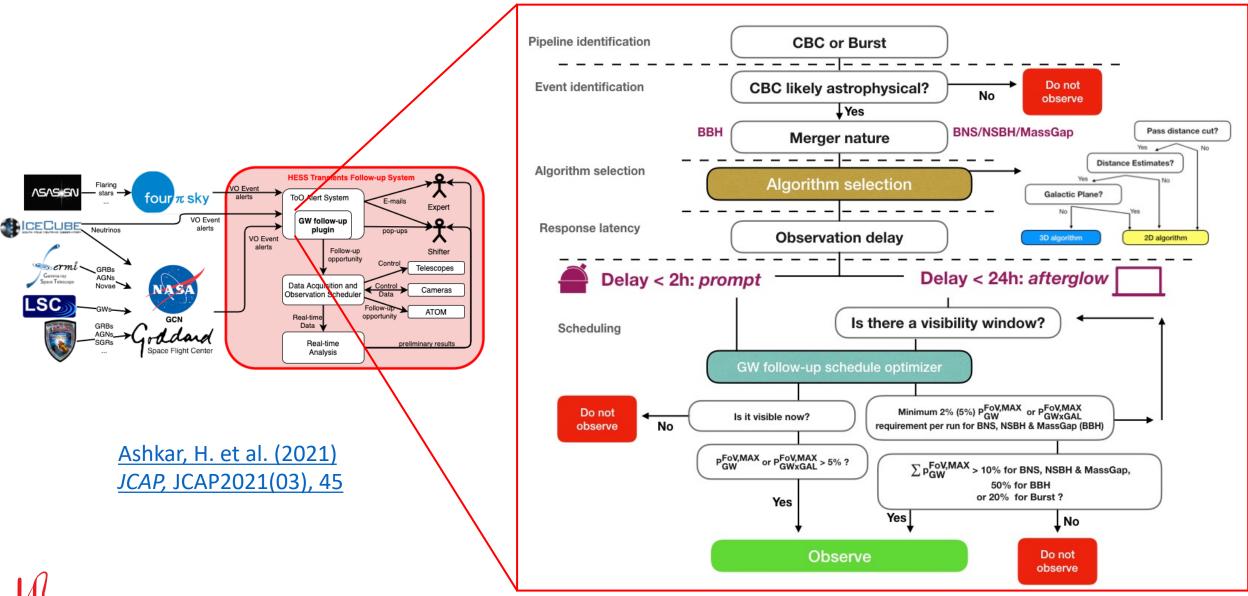




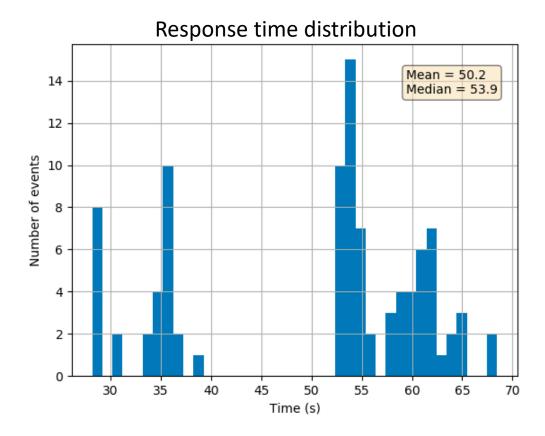




GW automatic response – H.E.S.S. example

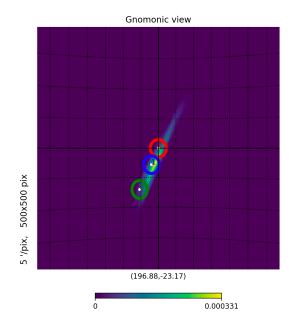


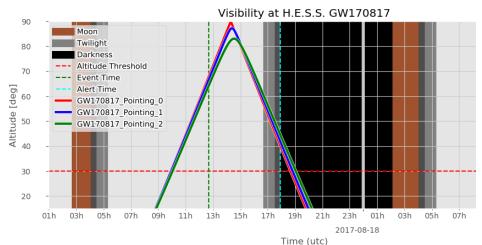
H.E.S.S. response to GW alerts



Ashkar, H. et al. (2021) *JCAP*, JCAP2021(03), 45



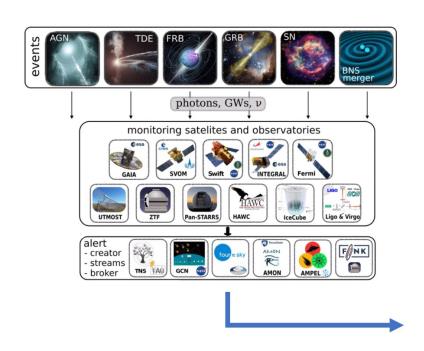


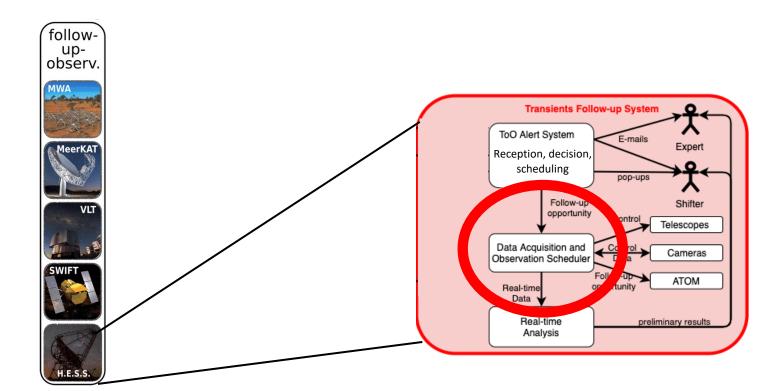


_	Start time	Ra	Dec	PGAL	Observation window	Priority
	2017-08-17 17:59	196.88	-23.17	0.72	2017-08-17 17:55 → 2017-08-17 18:39	0
	2017-08-17 18:27	198.19	-25.98	0.16	$2017\text{-}08\text{-}17\ 17\text{:}55 \to 2017\text{-}08\text{-}17\ 18\text{:}48$	1
	2017-08-17 18:56	200.57	-30.15	0.05	$2017\text{-}08\text{-}17\ 17\text{:}55 \rightarrow 2017\text{-}08\text{-}17\ 19\text{:}01$	2

Taking into consideration only alerts that pass requirements + adding telescope slewing time: response time is less than 1 minute for most cases and less than 2 minutes for all cases.

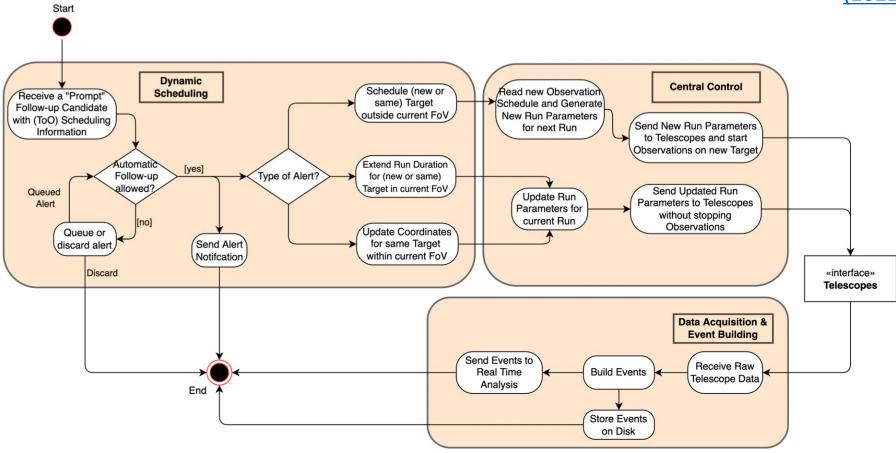
Transient follow-up systems





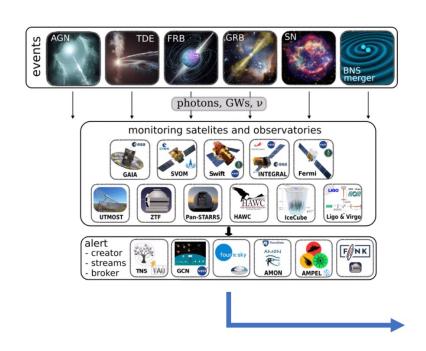


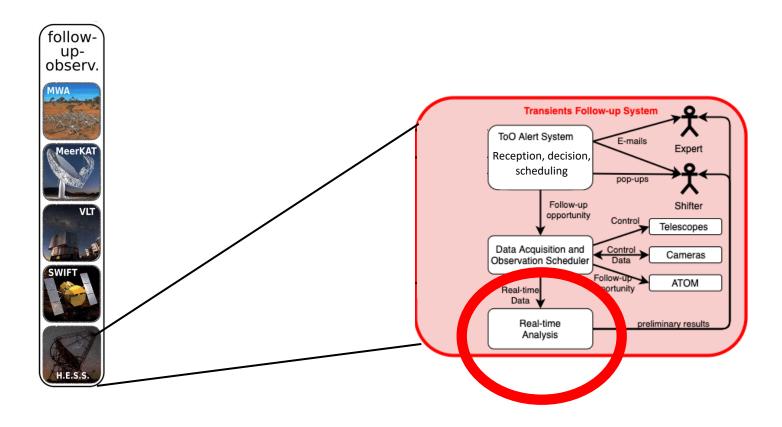
C. Hoischen, (2022). A&A

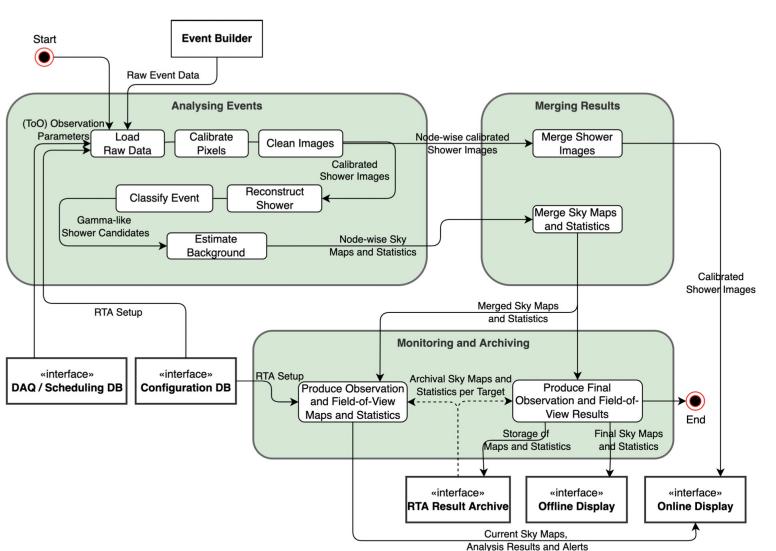




Transient follow-up systems



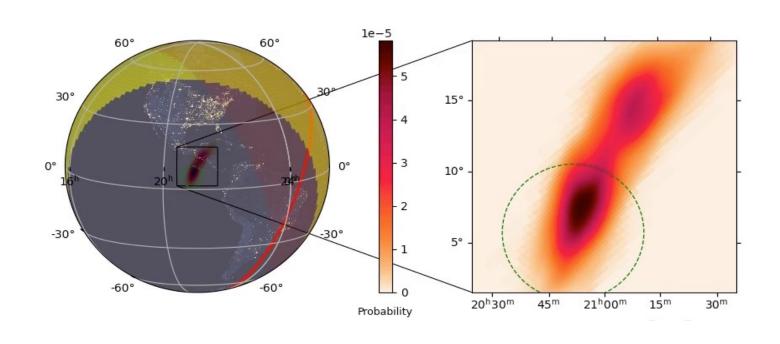




C. Hoischen, (2022). A&A

RTA results might be used to trigger external facilities. Example ATCA (for GRBs)

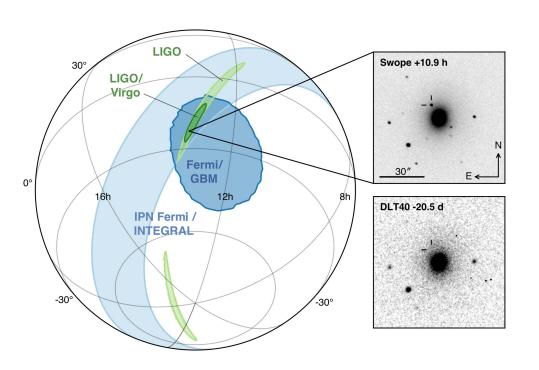
GW follow-up observations – BBH example (GW190728)

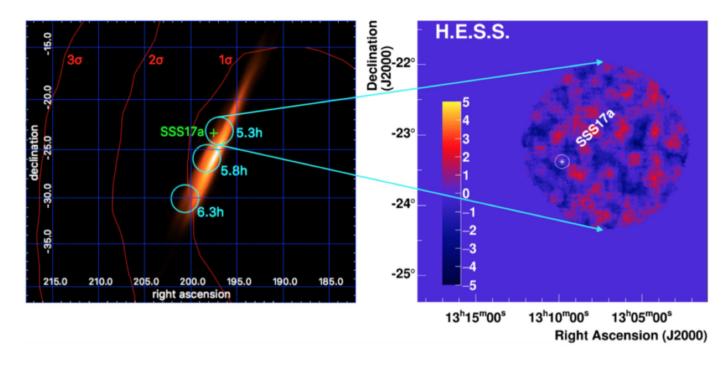




H.E.S.S. and GW170817

H.E.S.S. was the first ground based facility to get on target (before the EM counterpart detection)







Summary

