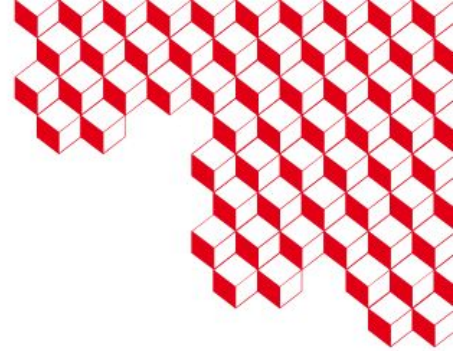




irfu



Damien Turpin (CEA)

B. Cordier, T. Sadibekova, D. Götz (CEA), R. Le Montagner, J. Peloton, N. Leroy (IJCLab)

Ground-based multi-band astronomical Variable Objects Monitor



Exploring the energetic transient sky of ZTF and VRO using the FINK broker

- ❑ What is the GVOM telescope network project ?
- ❑ What are the targeted science cases ?
- ❑ Simulation of the GVOM scientific operation using the FINK broker (with ZTF data)
- ❑ Conclusive words
- ❑ *on going work (some back-up slides) : Simulation of the GVOM scientific operation using the FINK broker with VRO data*





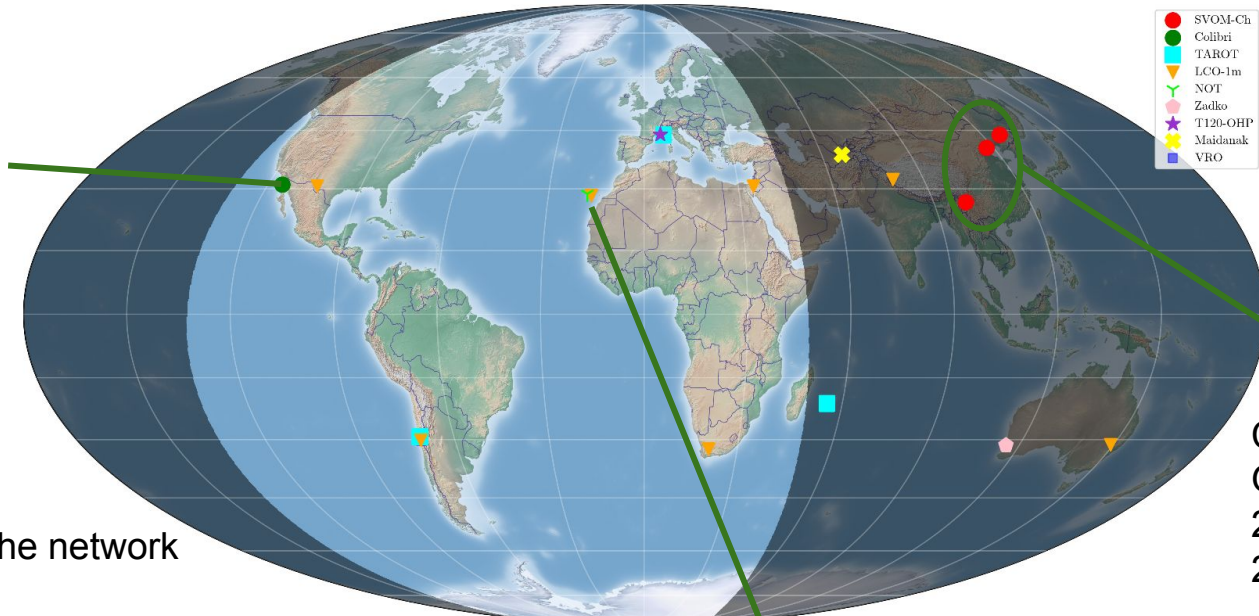
**What is the GVOM
telescope network project ?**



The GVOM Observatory network at
2023-03-10T15:00:00

COLIBRI

*Colibri Science
Proposal*



— Heart of the network

C-GFT
GWAC-F60
2.12m Xinglong
2.4m Lijiang

*ToO proposal with SVOM-CH
team to be discussed*

Maidanak: ToO proposal to be discussed

TAROT + Les makes: ToO proposal to be discussed

Zadko: ToO proposal to be discussed

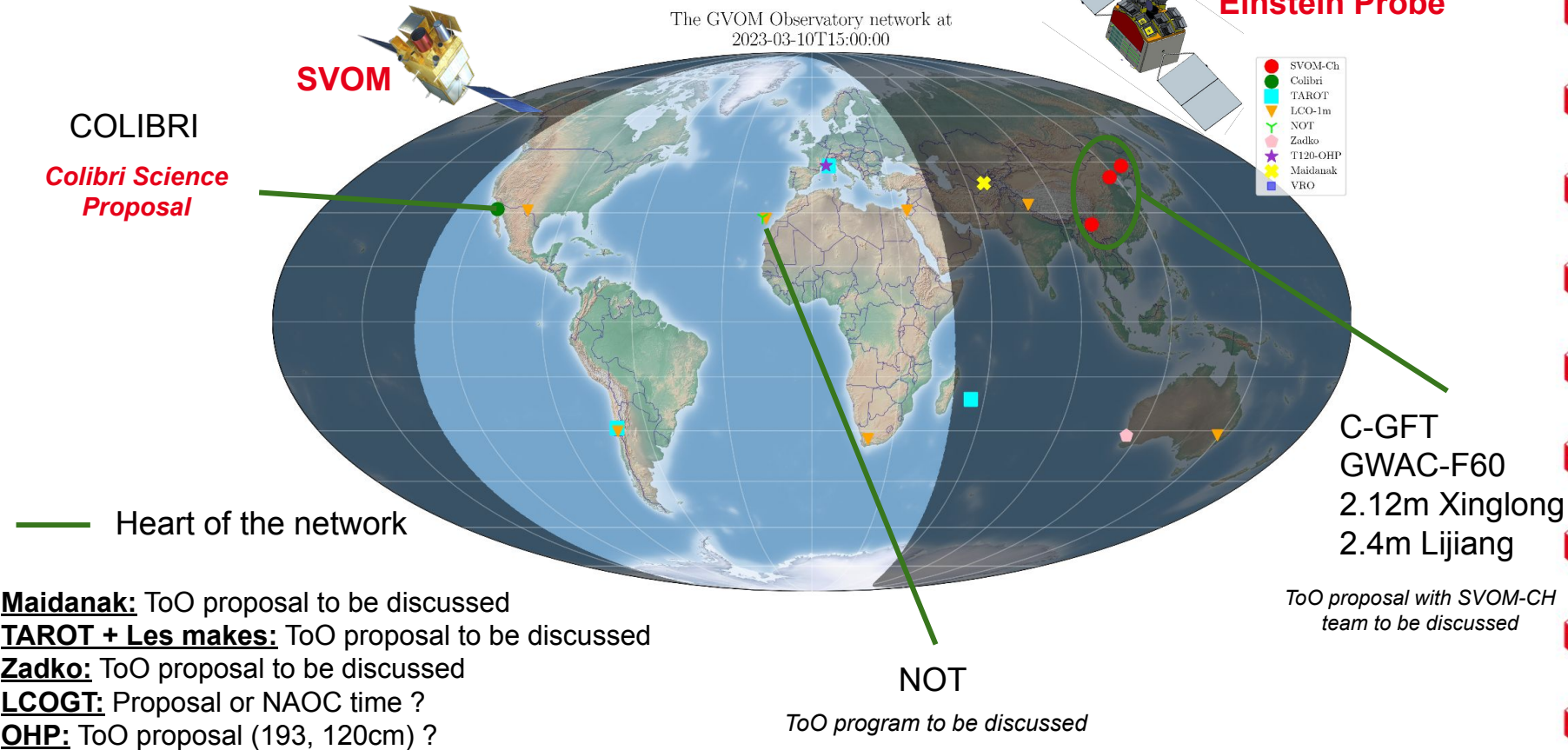
LCOGT: Proposal or NAOC time ?

OHP: ToO proposal (193, 120cm) ?

NOT

ToO program to be discussed

irfu To be coordinated with high-energy space instruments



Dev.
J. Peloton
R. Le Montagner

FINK
business



Alert provider

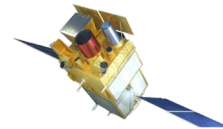
Dev.
R. Le Montagner
(IJCLab)



TOM TOOLKIT Las Cumbres Observatory LC

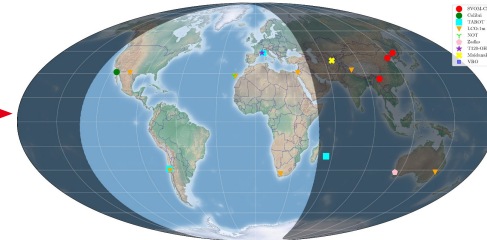
ToO manager
Telescope manager

VOEvent
alerts

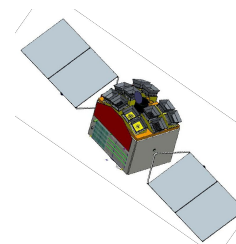


Telescope
teams

The GVM Observatory network at
2023-03-10T15:00:00



data providers



irfu Exploring the optical transient sky with the FINK broker - Real-time ZTF/VRO alert streaming

Main alert streams (5σ det. + history)



(30 days of alert history)



(1 year of alert history)



Filtered alert streams*
FINK sci. added values**

* based on the Fink quality cuts (RB score, etc.)
** based on the Fink science module output (classifier, source properties, etc.)



Fink client



Customised user filters
Fink substream broadcasting



Fink client





The science cases

FBOTS

(& Kilonovae but not for today)

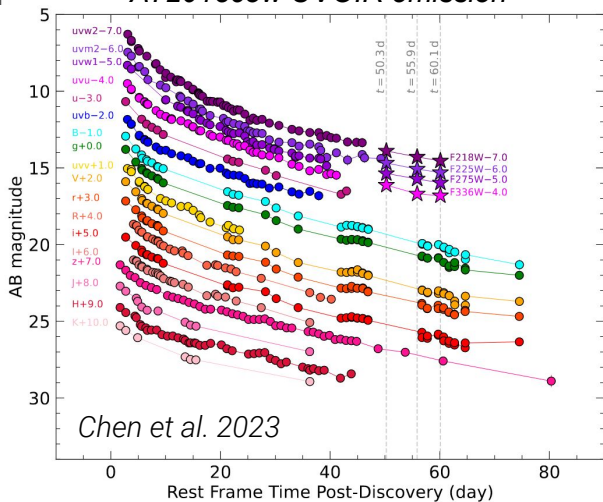


The FBOTs : a mystery to solve! the missing link between SNe and classical Long GRBs ?

5 confirmed detections with significant follow-up efforts

1. **AT2018cow** : Prentice et al. (2018), Perley et al. (2019), Ho et al. (2019) -> discovered by the ATLAS survey
2. **AT2018lug (ZTF18abvkwla)**: Ho et al. (2020) -> discovered by the ZTF survey
3. **CSS161010**: Coppejeans et al. (2020) -> discovered by CRTS and ASAS-SN
4. **AT2020xnd**: Perley et al. (2021), Ho et al. (2021), Bright et al. (2021) -> discovered by ZTF
5. **AT2020mrf**: Yao et al. (2022) -> discovered by ZTF and ATLAS

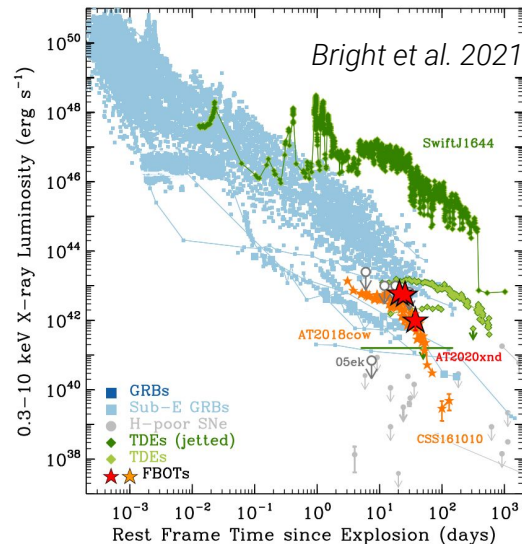
AT2018cow UVOIR emission



Observational facts

- hot blue/UV and featureless optical spectrum in the first days/weeks
 - Luminous in X-ray and radio
 - X-ray excess compared to radio synchrotron cooling (non-thermal emission) : presence of a compact central engine? magnetar ?
 - mildly relativistic outflow : $0.1-0.2c / 0.1M_*$
 - Shock wave ejecta/CSM
 - Located in SF galaxies
 - FBOTs rate $< 0.1\%$ CCSNe rate
 - -> Progenitors ?
- multi- λ needed to study them!**

FBOTs x-ray emission



"LFBOTs are engine-powered explosions that generate highly aspherical ejecta spanning a wide range of velocities, propagating into a dense, radially extended preexisting CSM." Metzger & Perley (2023)

low-mass ejecta mainly powered by a central engine (NS/magnetar)

Drout et al. 2014; Yu et al. 2015;
Pursiainen et al. 2018; Prentice et al. 2018;
Fang et al. 2019; Margutti et al. 2019;
Perley et al. 2019; Gottlieb et al. 2022

IMBH-TDE

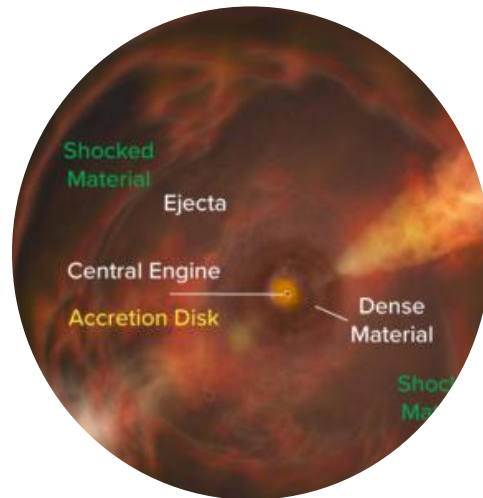
Kuin et al. 2019; Perley et al. 2019;

electron capture SNe

Moriya & Eldridge 2016; Mor et al. 2022;
Leung et al. 2020

accretion-induced collapses (AICs) of white dwarfs

Kasliwal et al. 2010; Brooks et al. 2017; Yu et al. 2015,
2019; Lyutikov 2022



Fast Blue Optical Transients

accreting black hole and mass ejection

Kashiyama & Quataert 2015; Margutti et al. 2019; Perley et al. 2019; Quataert et al. 2019;
Antoni & Quataert 2022; Kremer et al. 2021

SN explosions of ultra-stripped progenitor stars

Tauris et al. 2013, 2015, 2017; Suwa et al. 2015; Hotokezaka et al. 2017; De et al. 2018; Sawada et al. 2022

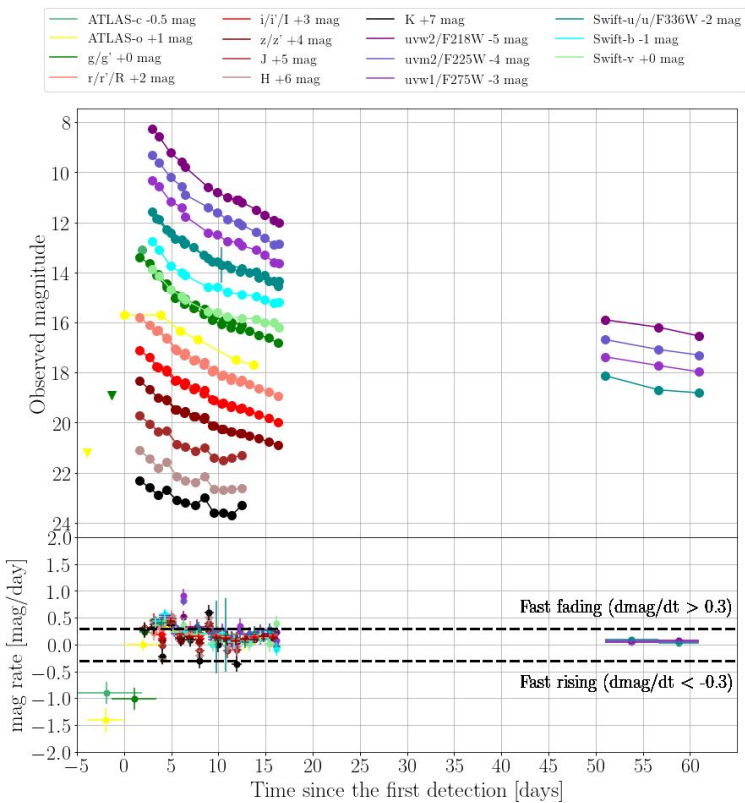
Merger events

Yu et al. 2013, 2015, 2019b; Zenati et al. 2019; Soker et al. 2019;
Schröder et al. 2020; Uno & Maeda 2020; Metzger 2022; Soker 2022

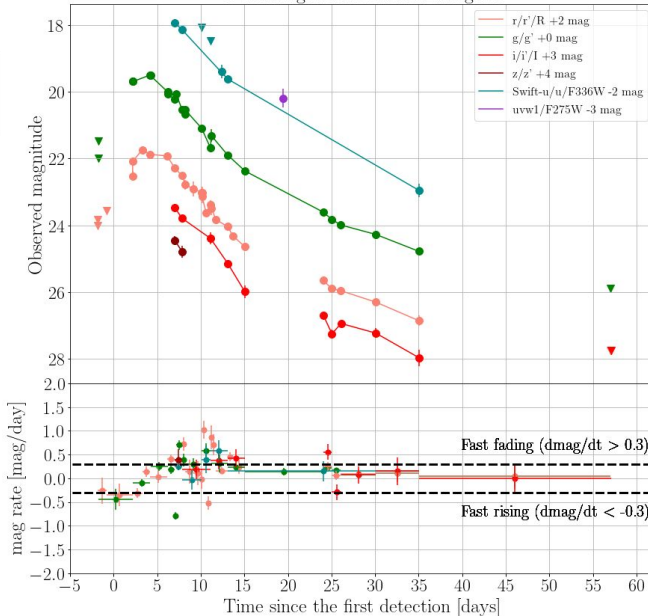
The FBOTs : a mystery to solve!

A look at their UVOIR light curves

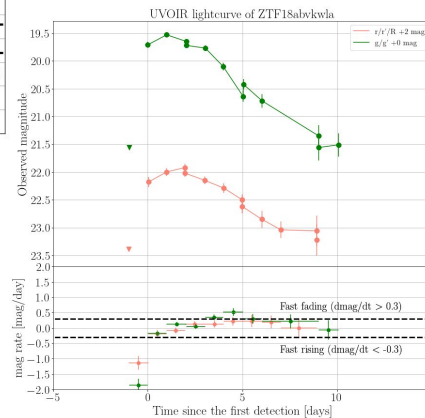
UVOIR lightcurve of AT2018cow



UVOIR lightcurve of ZTF20acigmel



1. Fast rising phase (> 1 mag/day)
2. moderately fast fading early phase (> 0.3 mag/day)
3. color evolution ?
4. $t_{1/2}$?





ZTF transients GVOM Obs. strategy & ToO rate



irfu Simulating the GVOM/ZTF ToO rate: observation strategy

Telescope network filters

A target must satisfy the following criteria:

- ❑ Being observable by COLIBRI, NOT and the Chinese facilities (heart of the network) under the following conditions at each site:
 - ❑ Elevation > 30°
 - ❑ moon distance > 20°
 - ❑ airmass < 2
 - ❑ visible at least 2 hours

- ❑ gal. latitude $|b| > 15^\circ$

Science filters

Not astro target dependent

- ❑ RB score > 0.9
- ❑ Allowed Fink class.: Unknown, SN candidate, Ambiguous

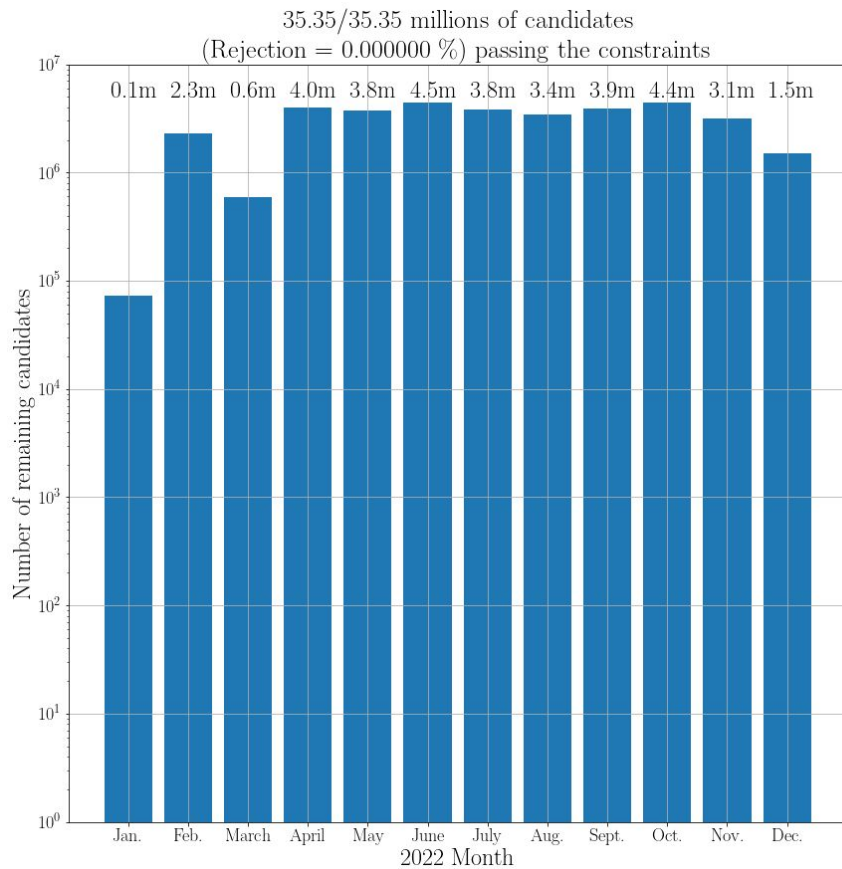
FBOTs strategy

- ❑ Being bright enough $r/g < 17$ mag
- ❑ Have no historical detection more than 5 days prior to the alert time
- ❑ The rising/fading rate > 0.3 mag/day

orphan Kilonovae strategy

- ❑ Being classified as KN by FINK
- ❑ more to come....

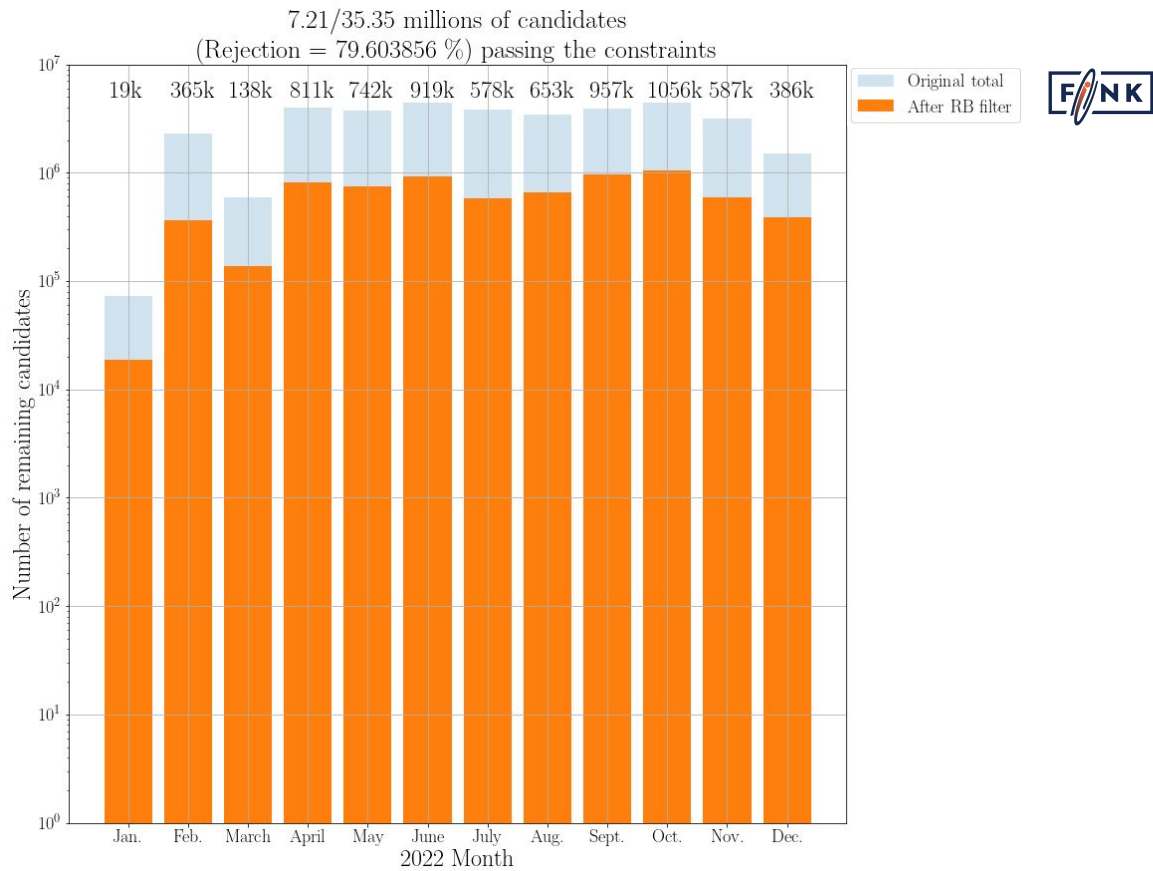
irfu Simulating the GVOM ToO/ZTF ToO rate : 2022 ZTF FINK alerts



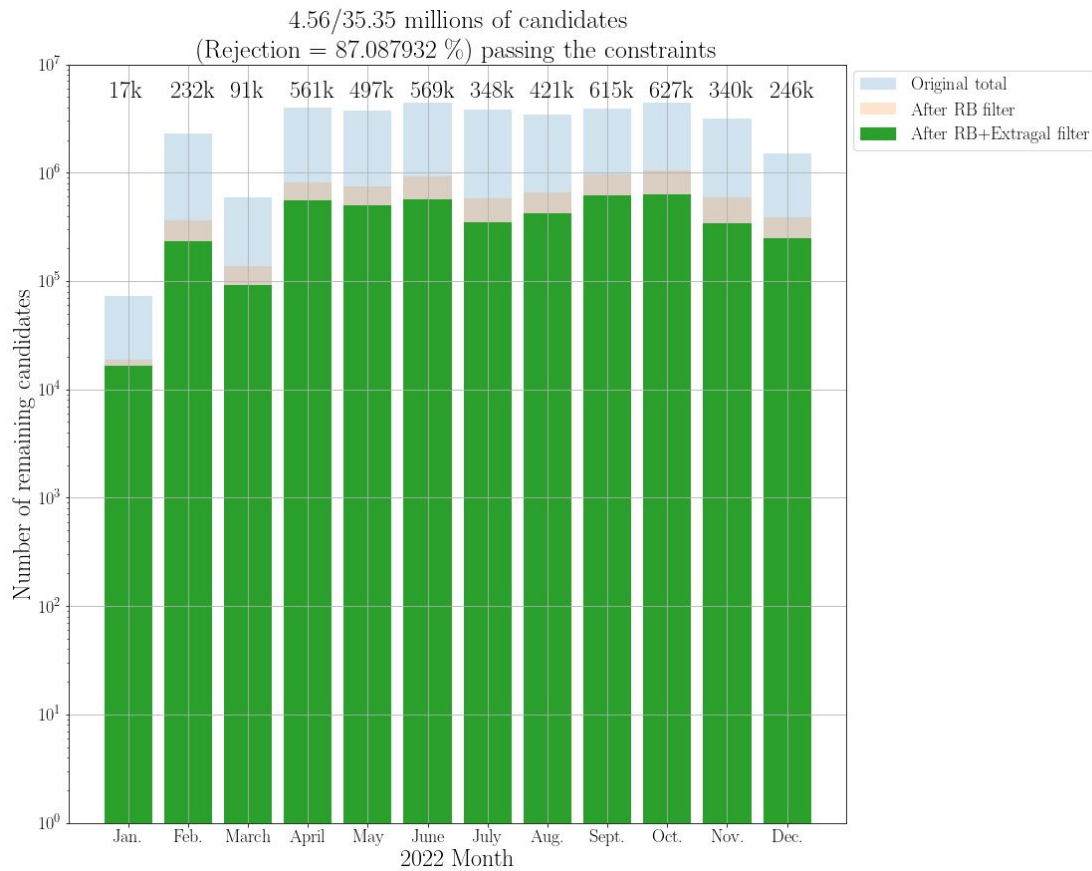
Transient selection criteria by FINK

1. All ZTF/Fink events in 2022
2. Fink quality cuts applied
3. All Fink classifications
4. All Real/Bogus scores [0-1]

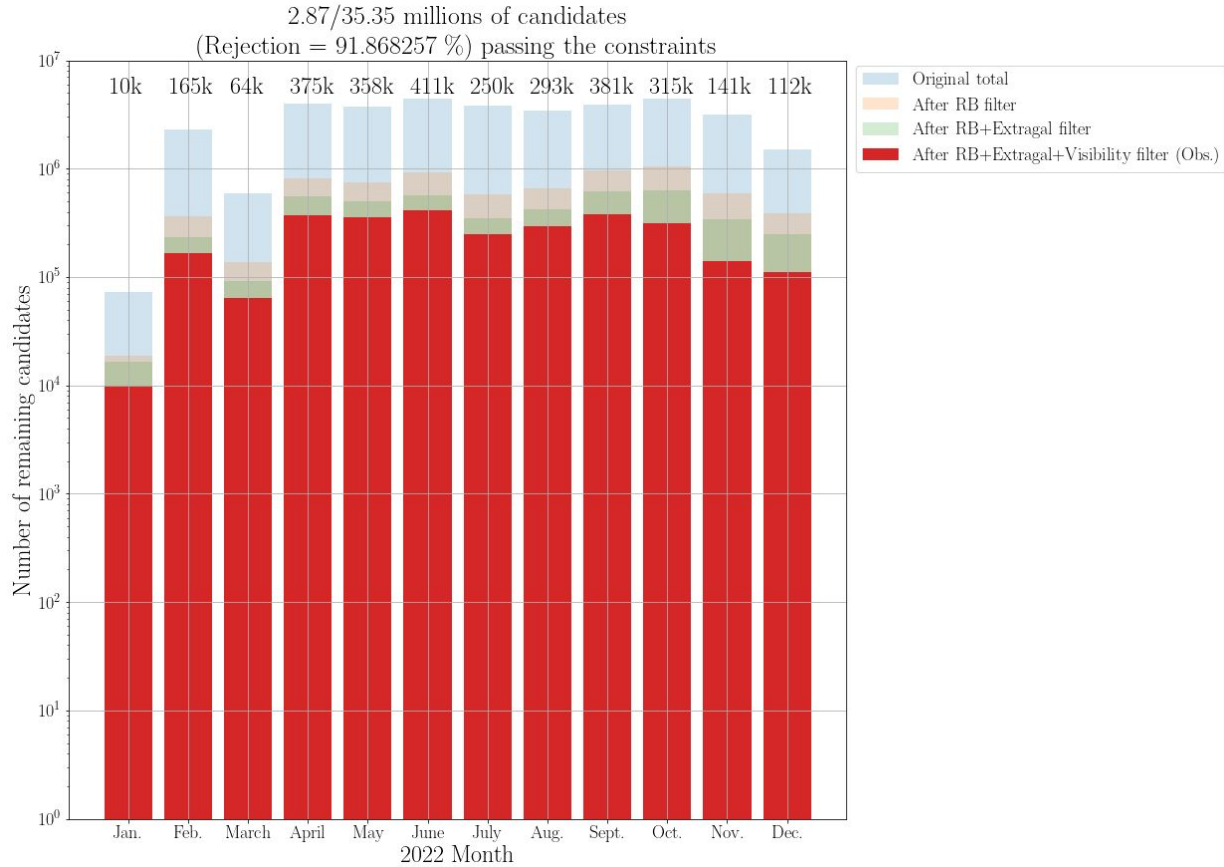
irfu Simulating the GVOM/ZTF ToO rate: RB>0.9



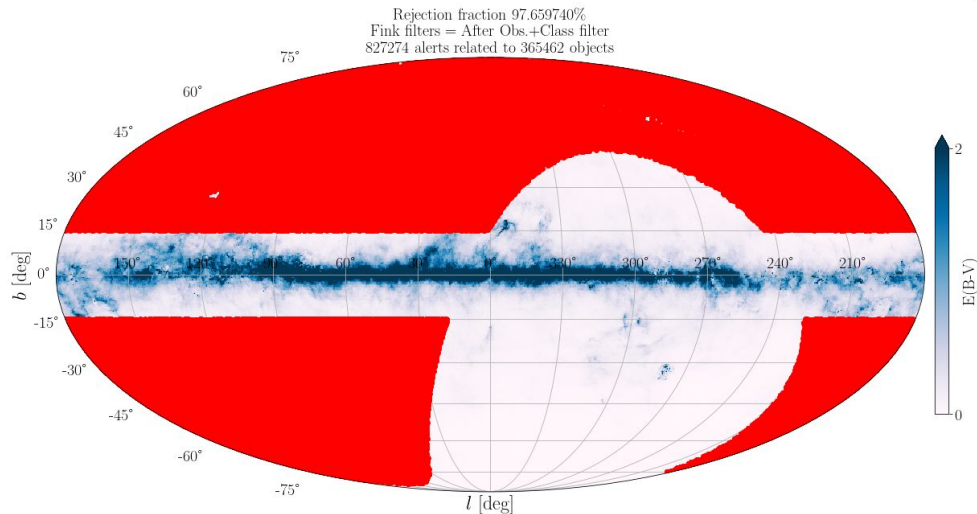
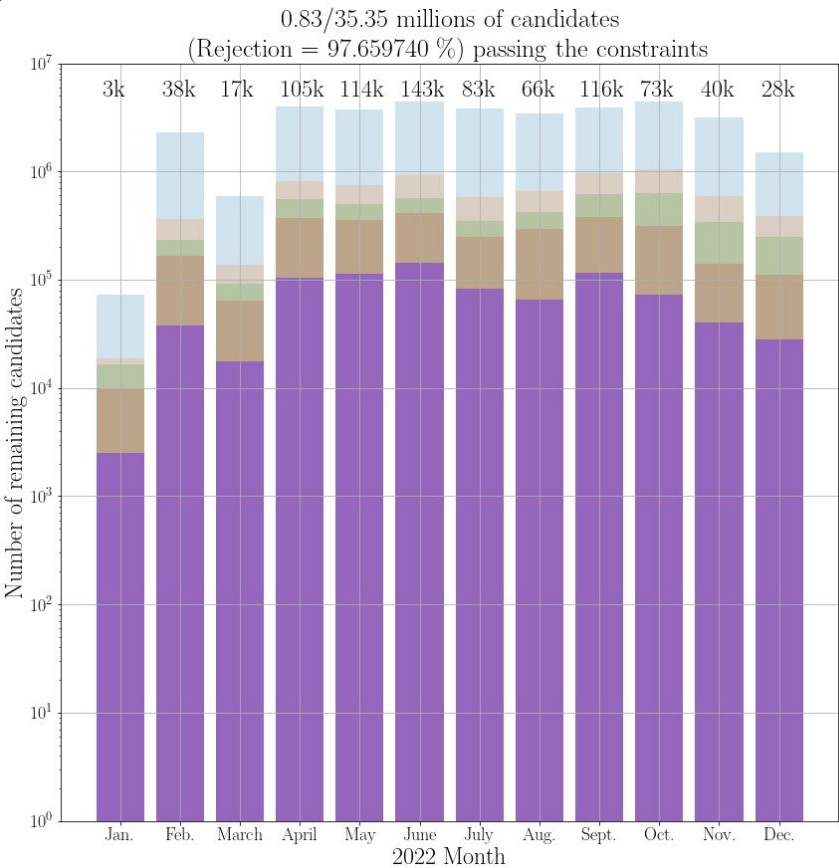
irfu Simulating the GVOM/ZTF ToO rate: RB>0.9 & |b|>15°



irfu Simulating the GVOM/ZTF ToO rate: RB>0.9 & |b|>15° & 2h visible by COLIBRI/C-GFT/NOT

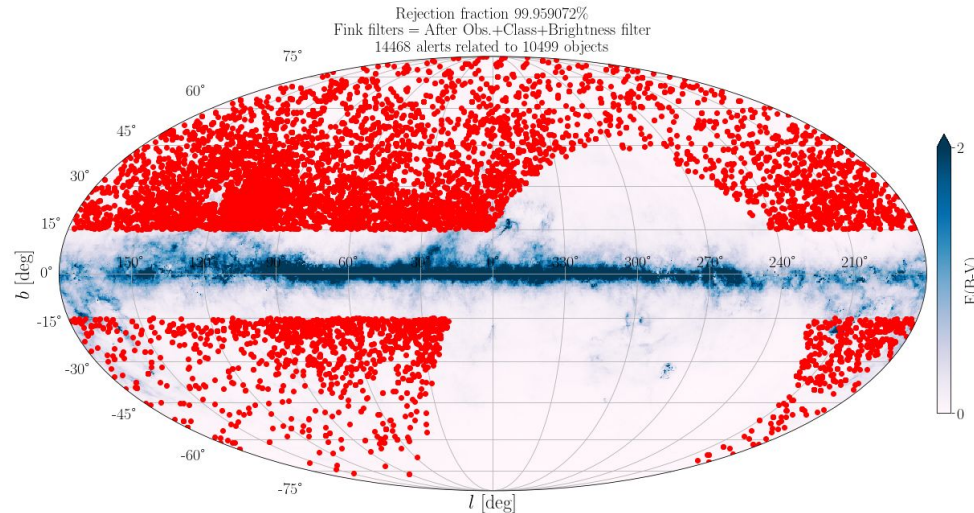
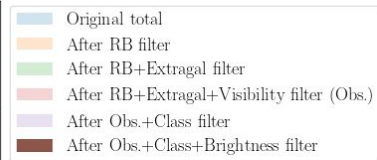
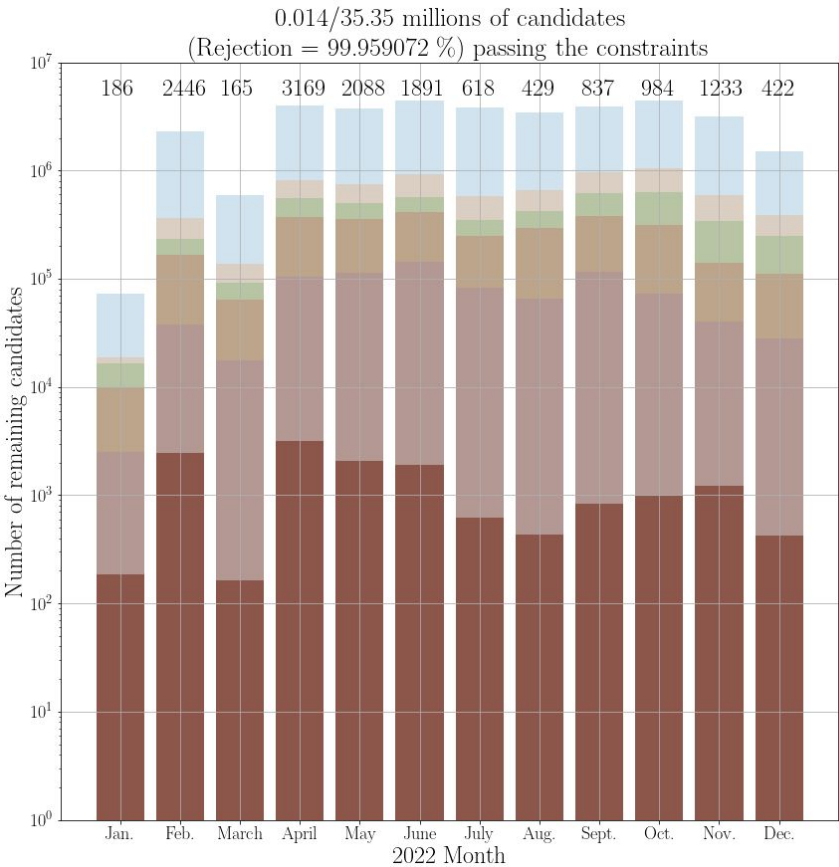


irfu Simulating the GVOM/ZTF ToO rate: Obs. filters & SN candidate/Unknown/Ambiguous



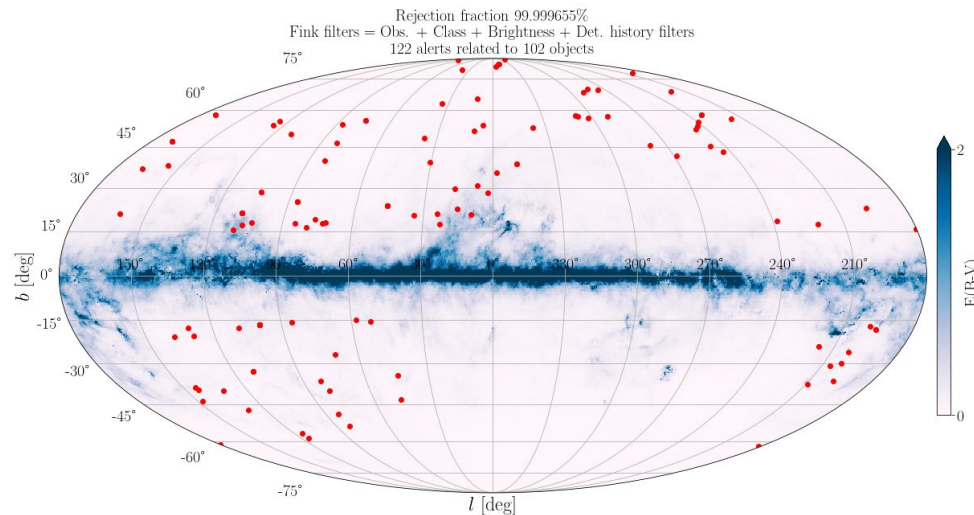
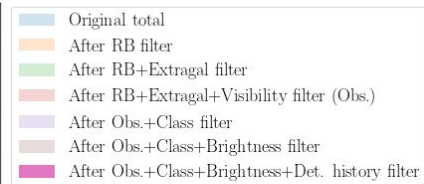
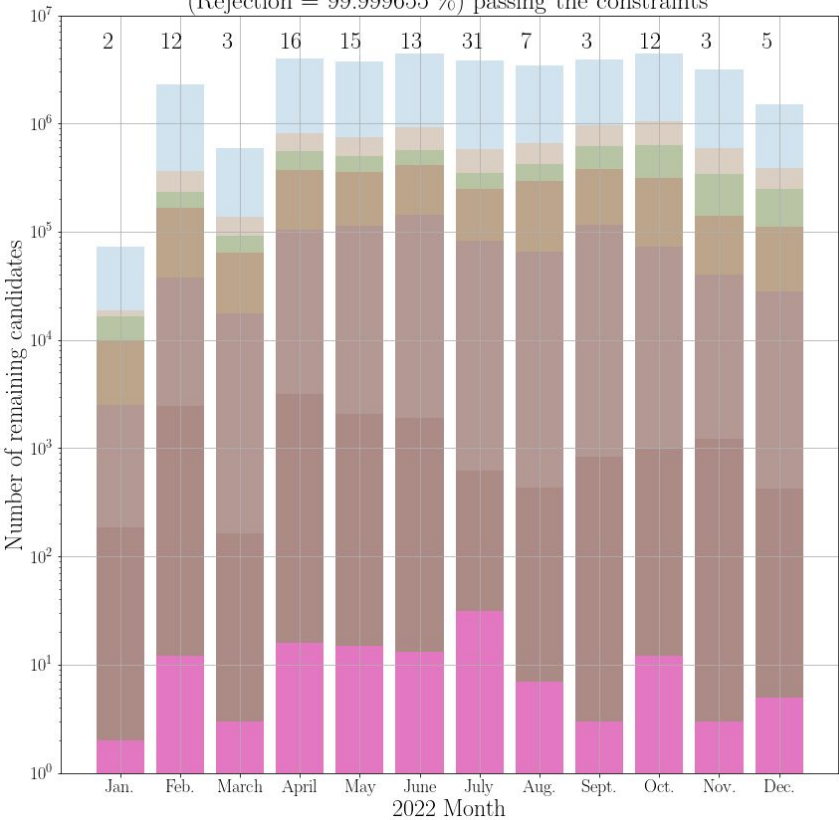
Simulating the GVOM/ZTF ToO rate:

Obs. filters & SN candidate/Unknown/Ambiguous & r or $g < 17$



irfu Simulating the GVOM/ZTF ToO rate: All filters applied

0.000122/35.35 millions of candidates
(Rejection = 99.999655 %) passing the constraints





Conclusive words



irfu Synoptic surveys are great partners for the study of the transient sky

1. ZTF (and VRO then) is able to catch rare and bright extragalactic stellar explosions evolving at daily (weekly) timescales -> FBOTs, Kilonovae-like transients, untriggered GRB afterglows, etc.
2. FBOTs could be the missing link between typical CCSNe and classical long GRBs.
3. We need to have more statistics and continue to get well sampled multi- λ data to characterize the rich physics. Need to make joint space and ground-based ToO programs !
4. We are lucky, SVOM and Einstein Probe missions will both propose competitive ToO programs to get x-ray data!
5. We are double lucky, the FINK broker will ease a lot the selection process of the good candidates!



irfu Our working organization to make this proposal possible

1. Design a dedicated FINK science module to get specific outputs in the FINK alert objects that fit our scientific case
2. Design scientific filters to only get few ToO targets per night
3. Design a fink client to broadcast in real-time our OT candidates to a ToO manager (TOM) connected to a telescope net.

D. Turpin, R. Le Montagner, J. Peloton, E. Ishida, A. Möller
Fast transient module (to be soonly implemented in FINK)



R. Le Montagner, J. Peloton, D. Turpin
implementation of a TOM (work in progress at IJCLab)





Back-up



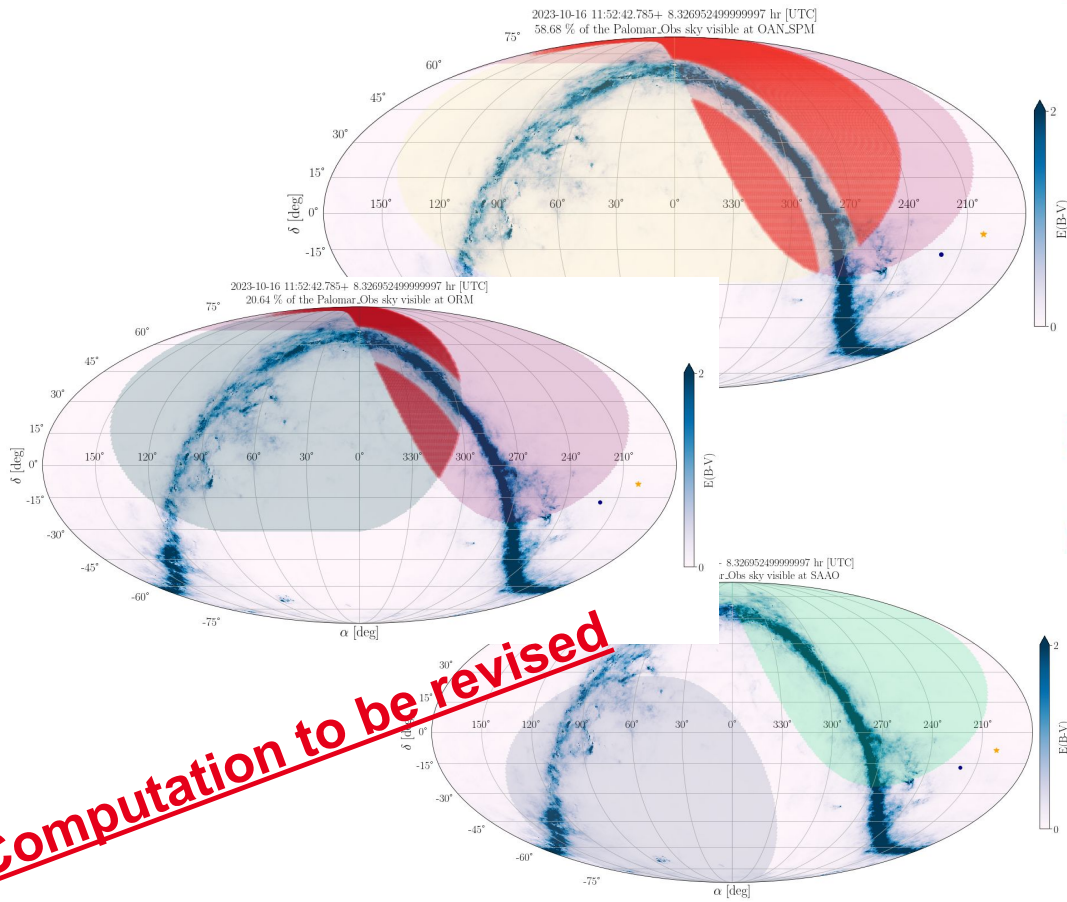


About the ZTF sky visible by the GVOM telescopes

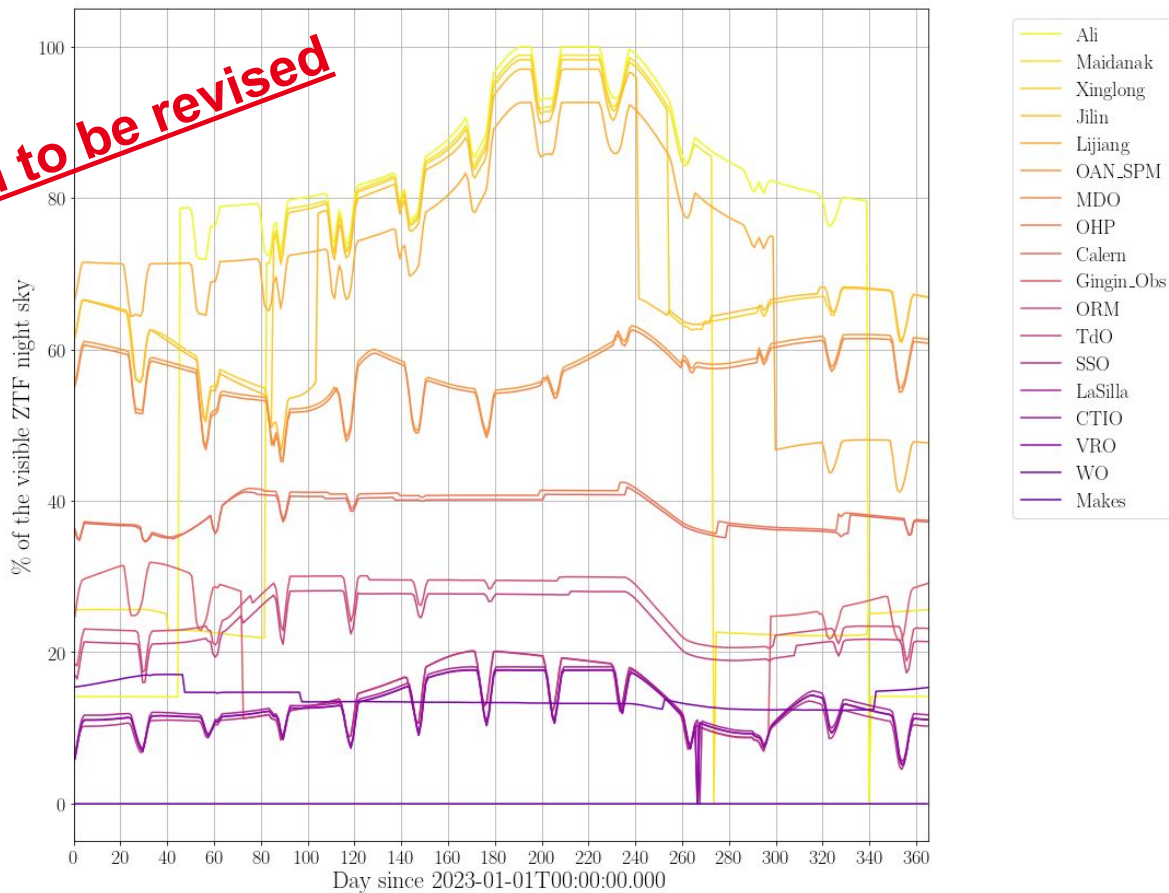


Scenario for every ZTF night

- generate the instantaneous visible sky at Palomar Obs. at midnight
 - keep all sky sources with Elev > 30°
 - airmass < 2
 - moon dist > 20°
- Loop over the GVOM observatories during their current or coming night
 - which fraction of the pre-computed Palomar sky is visible during the entire local night
 - deleting targets with $10^\circ < b_{\text{gal}} < 10^\circ$



Computation to be revised





VRO transients

Obs. strategy & ToO rate



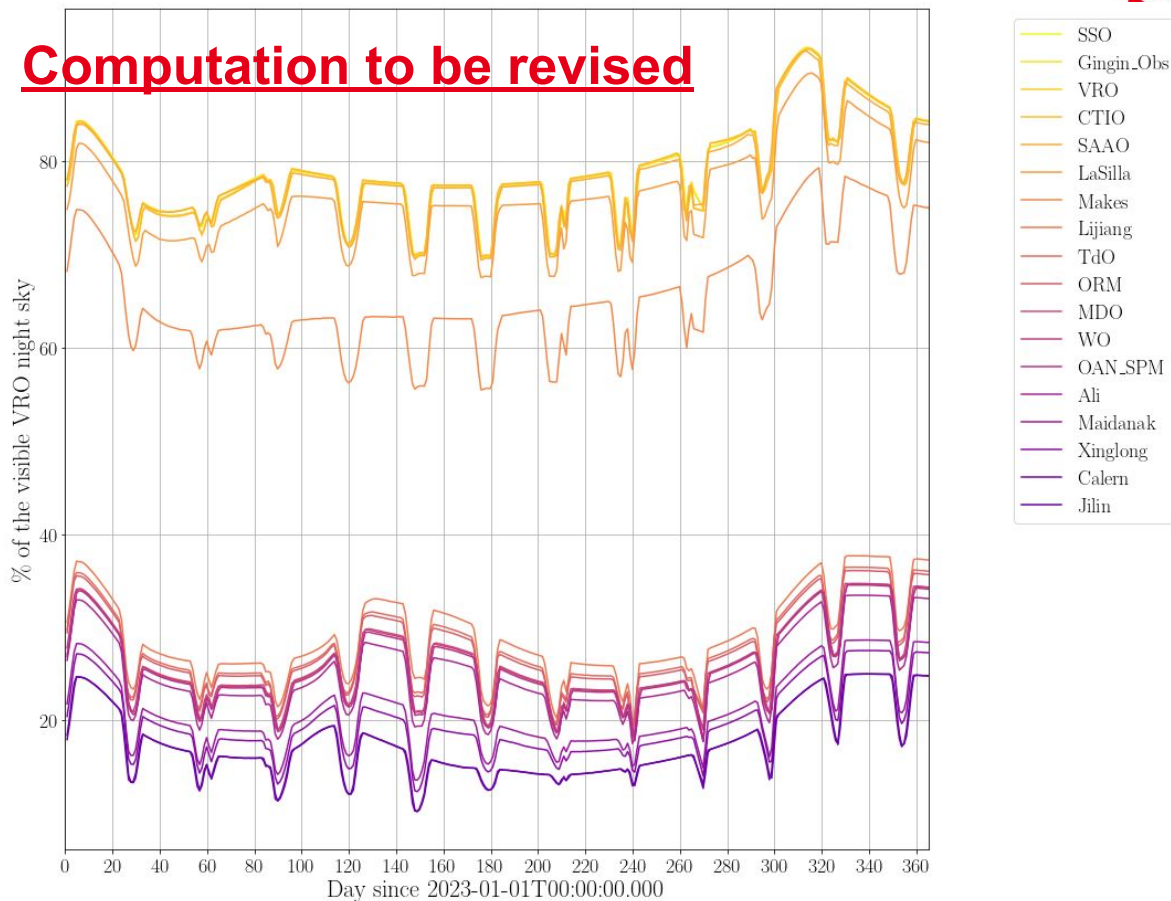


Scenario for every VRO night

1. generate the instantaneous visible sky at VRO as soon as the night starts
 - keep all sky sources with Elev $> 30^\circ$
 - airmass < 2
 - moon dist $> 20^\circ$

2. Loop over the GVOM observatories during their current or coming night
 - which fraction of the pre-computed VRO sky is visible during the entire local night
 - deleting targets with $10^\circ < b_{\text{gal}} < 10^\circ$

Computation to be revised



Working plan (May-July 2023)

- 1. Simulate XX years of VRO survey with rubinsim package**
- 2. Inject AT2018cow randomly in the sky with the 0.1% CCSNe rate**
- 3. Sample the AT2018cow light curves according to the VRO survey strategy**
- 4. Generate alerts based on 5sigma detection by VRO (all classification including our fake FBOTs)**
- 5. Apply the GVOM filters on those bunch of alerts and see what's the output ;)**