



Fast transient identification in optical survey data

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Rubin PCW 2023

University of Maryland / NASA Goddard

Image credit: Knox

Let's discuss

What do you think are the minimum ingredients to make a good real time classification based on your experience?







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What do you think are the minimum ingredients to make a good real time classification based on your experience?

Let's get on the same page:

- The answer is highly dependent on the science case
- The more information the better but it can be expensive (time, resources)







Electromagnetic counterparts to Gravitational Waves (GWs)

Short hard GRB (w/ afterglow)

Binary neutron star (BNS) and neutron star–black hole (NSBH) systems are GW multi-messenger sources

Kilonova (optical/IR)

Gravitational Waves

The focus will be on optical transient counterparts

August 9, 2023

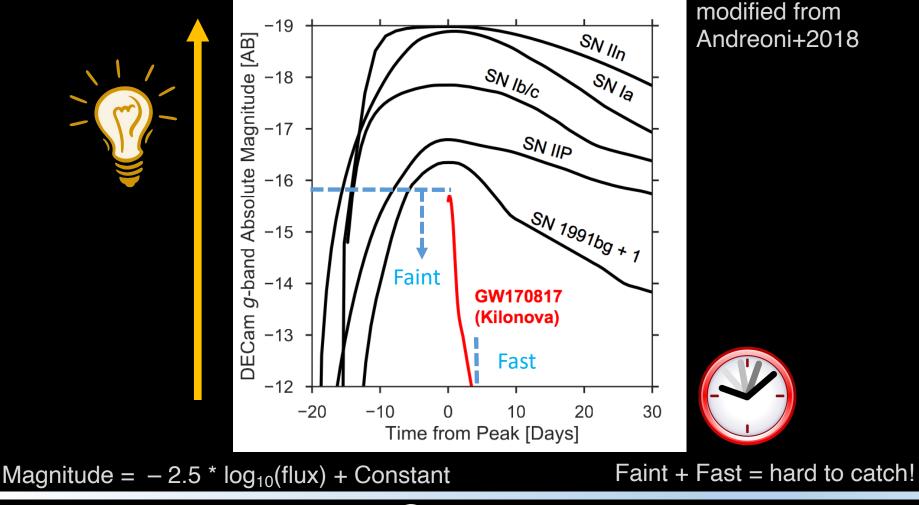




Image credit: NASA

Igor Andreoni

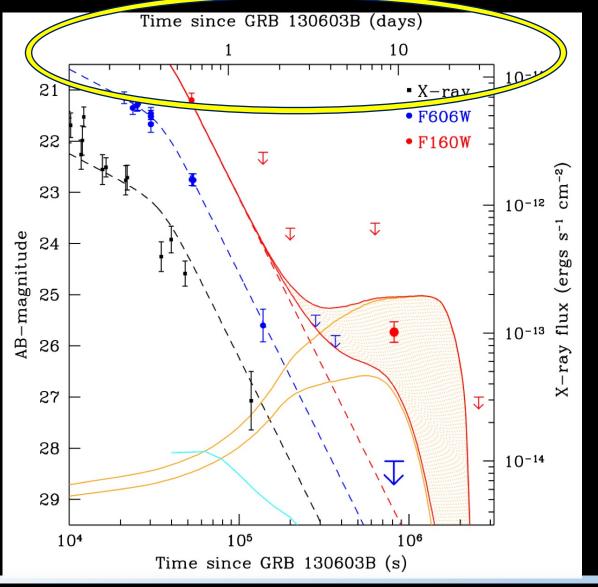
Kilonova: faster & fainter than supernovae







Kilonova + GRB afterglow



Tanvir+2013

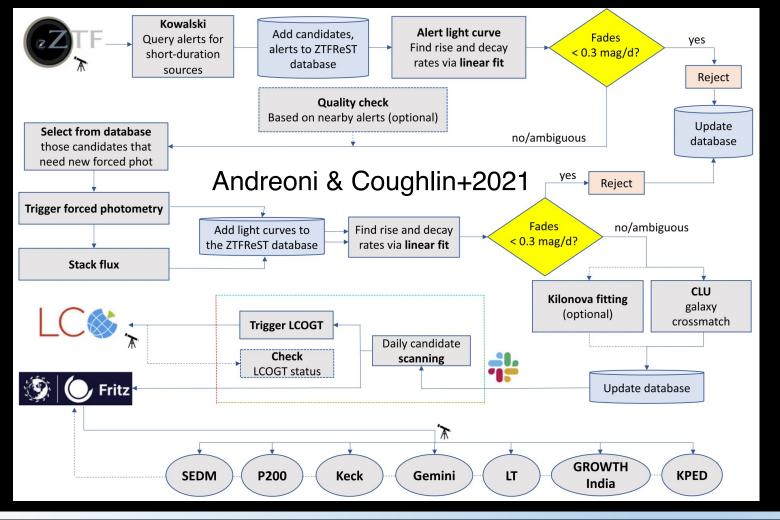


NASA

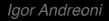
ZTFReST for fast transient discovery

ZTF Realtime Searching and Triggering

growth-astro/ztfrest



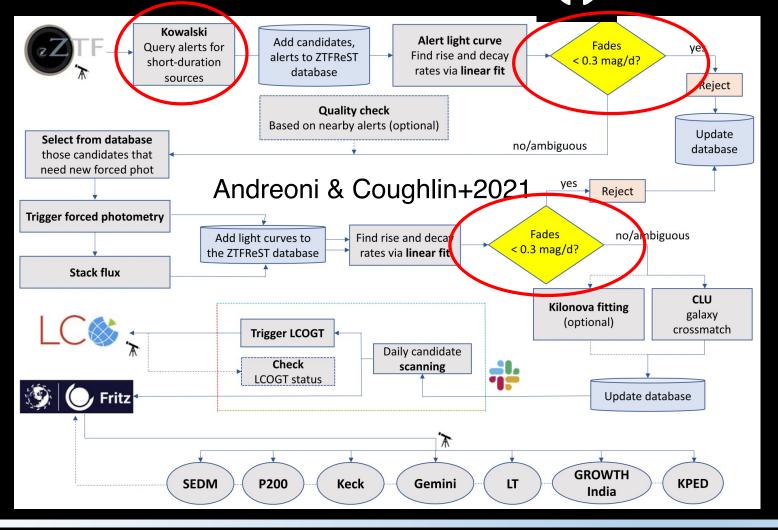




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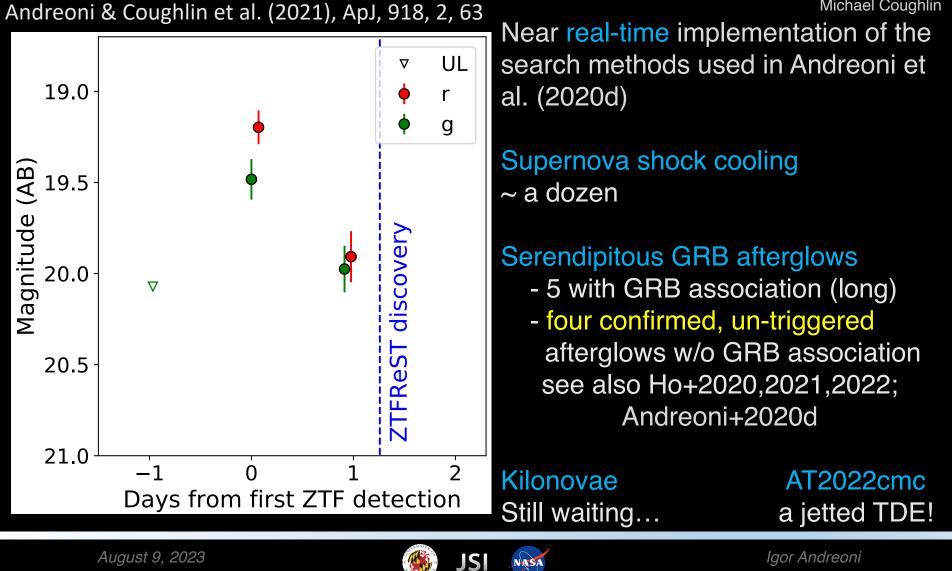




ZTFReST Results



Michael Coughlin





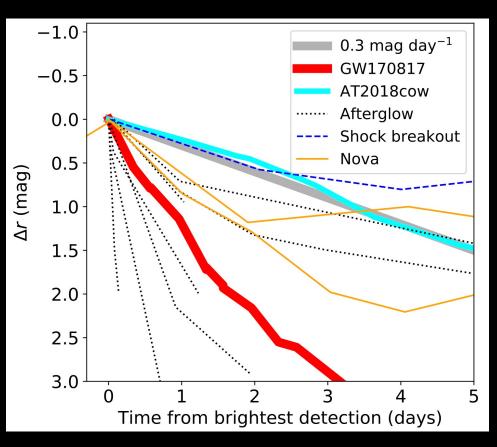


ZTFReST Results



Michael Coughlin

Andreoni & Coughlin et al. (2021), ApJ, 918, 2, 63



Near real-time implementation of the search methods used in Andreoni et al. (2020d)

Supernova shock cooling ~ a dozen

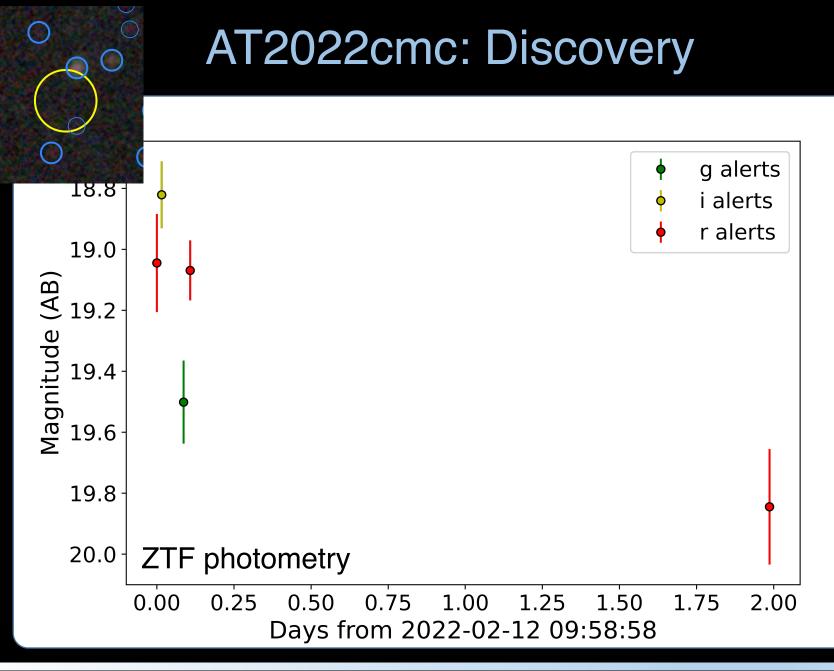
Serendipitous GRB afterglows
5 with GRB association (long)
four confirmed, un-triggered afterglows w/o GRB association see also Ho+2020,2021,2022; Andreoni+2020d

Kilonovae Still waiting...

AT2022cmc a jetted TDE!



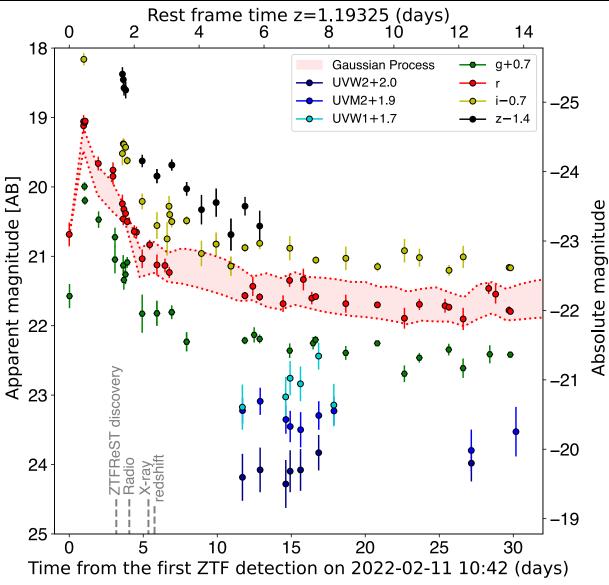






NASA

AT2022cmc: a relativistic TDE



A couple of fun facts:

 First relativistic TDE identified in near real time by an optical survey

Furthest TDE ever found



Credit: ESO/Kornmesser

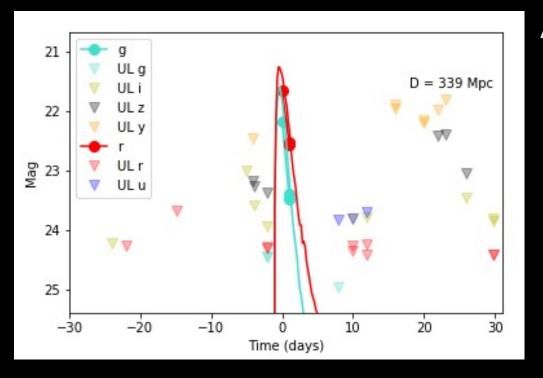
Andreoni & Coughlin et al. (2022), Nature, 612, 7940



Kilonova discovery with Rubin Observatory

Serendipitous discovery during the survey

Assuming a rate of 800 Gpc⁻³y⁻¹ and a uniform luminosity function, ~350 GW170817-like kilonovae are expected to be present in Rubin data, but only 3-32 might be discovered



Andreoni+2022a, ApJS, 258, 1, 5

Reality check

we cannot take > ~few spectra per night

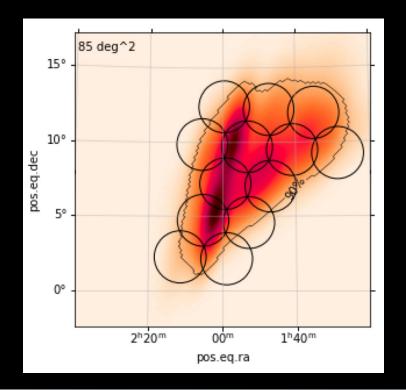




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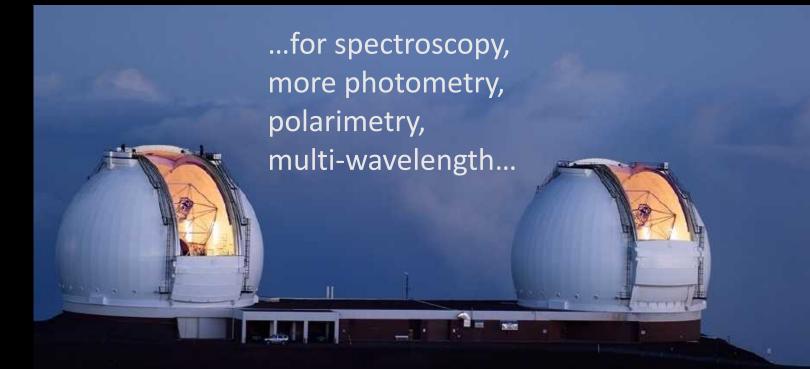
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For ToO observations see: Margutti+2018 (white paper) Andreoni+2022b, ApJS, 260, 1, 18





Minimum ingredients of choice



Transient being real
 Extragalactic: high b_{Gal} + deep archival images + star/galaxy separ.
 Fade rate (Δm/Δt) → importance of the cadence choice

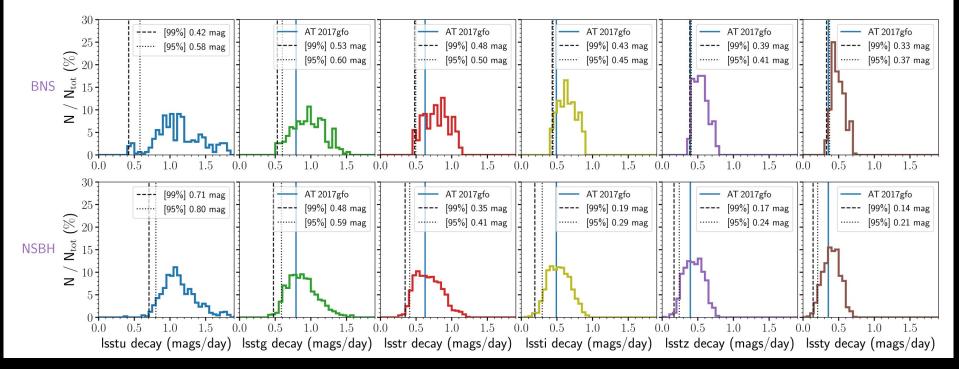
Always welcome: same-night color, history, proximity to a galaxy, photoz





Kilonova model grid: decay rates

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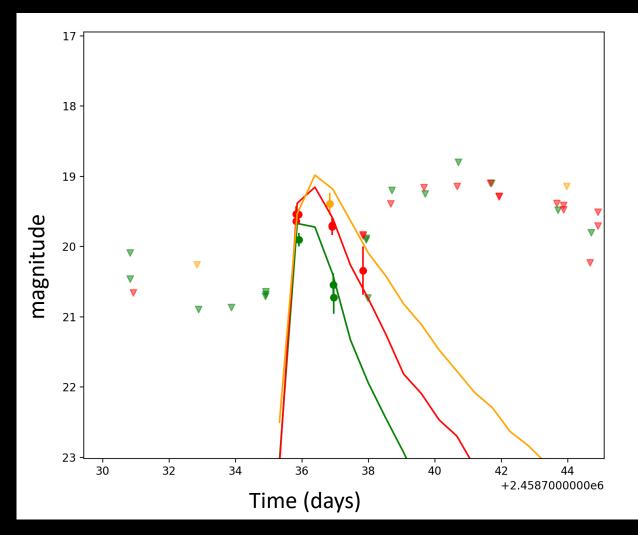






Andreoni et al.

Untriggered kilonova searches



Simulated distant kilonova in ZTF data (plot by: Segues-Carracedo)

NASA

