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Effect of LSST Observing strategies on prospects for multi-messenger astronomy with serendipitous kilonova discoveries

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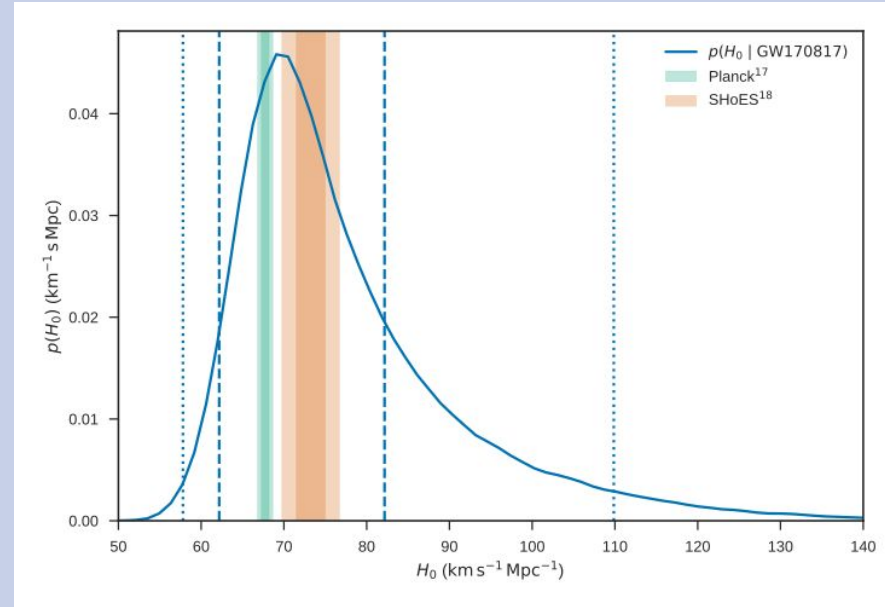
In collaboration with Martin Hendry, Graham Woan, Ik Siong Heng,
Michael J. Williams, Daniel Williams

Multi-messenger astronomy with GW and KNe

Multi-messenger astronomy with gravitational waves and kilonovae has many scientific returns:

- Cosmology
- Neutron star equation of state

We investigate prospects for MMA with gravitational wave and kilonova observations not triggered by a GW signal.



Abbott et al., 2017

Subthreshold and one detector GW detections

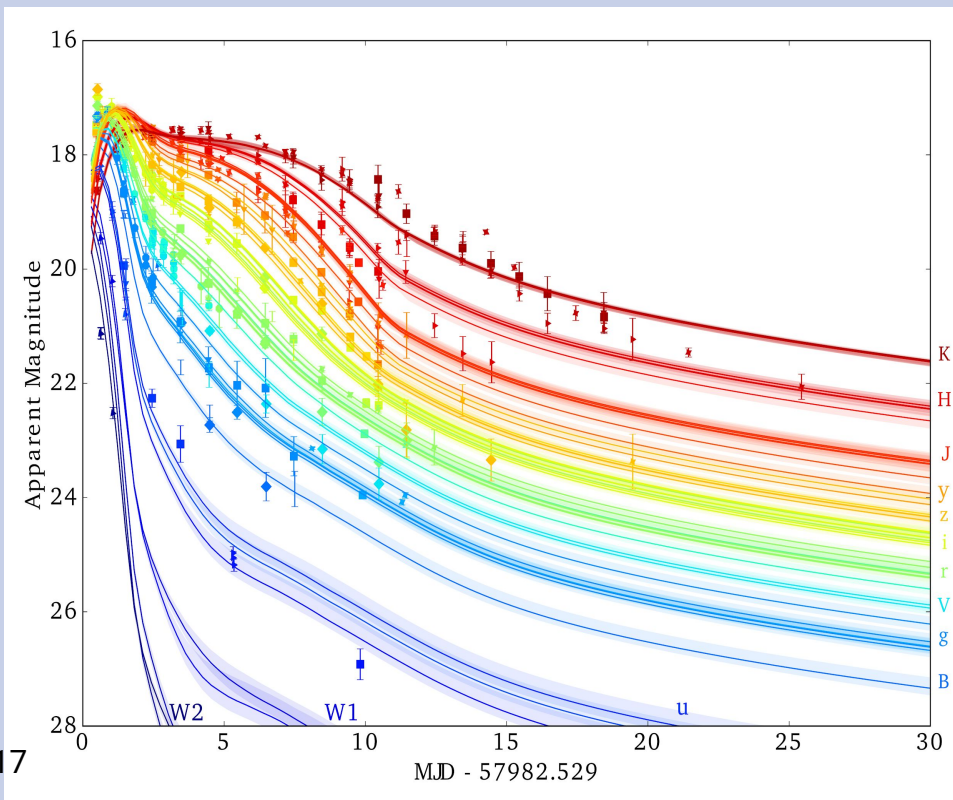


Artist impression of GW190425,
A. Simonnet

- We expect a number of BNS to be **subthreshold** (edge-on) or **single detector** events - an associated **EM counterpart** could confirm one of these detections as an event.
- We expect a number of untriggered kilonova detections associated with such subthreshold or one detector events. (Setzer, 2019)
- Already a pipeline in place for searches associated with sGRB, and pipelines for searches for burst signals associated with SNe.

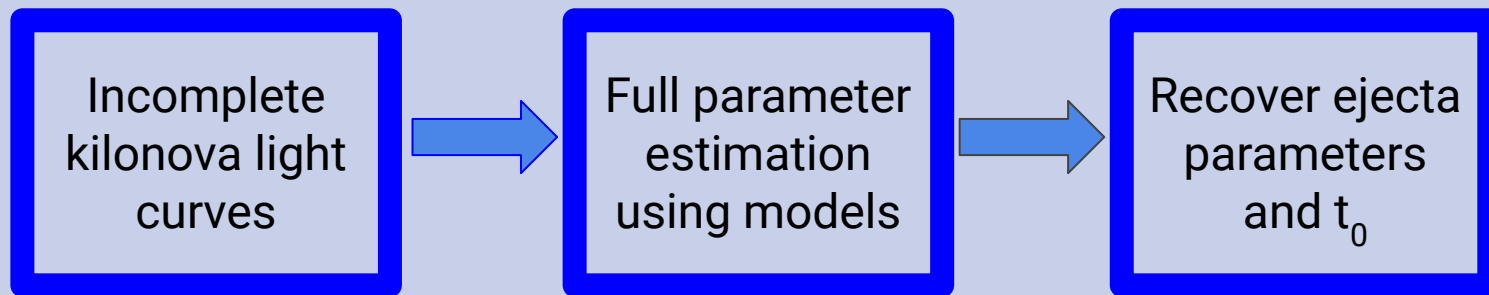
LSST for uncovering non GW-triggered KNe

- Kilonovae are **faint** transients with a **rapid decline**
- Depth and field of view of LSST searches make it ideal for serendipitous kilonova discoveries



Villar et al., 2017

Method



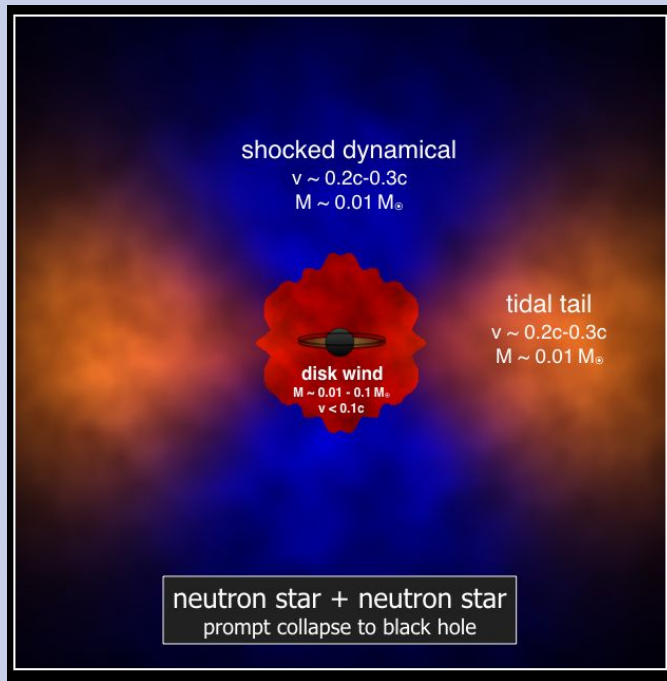
Method - Kilonova models

We use the 2017 radiative transfer Kasen models. Two components (tidal red, dynamical blue) with 3 ejecta parameters each:

- Ejecta velocity
- Ejecta mass
- Lanthanide fraction

1 magnitude uncertainty on models

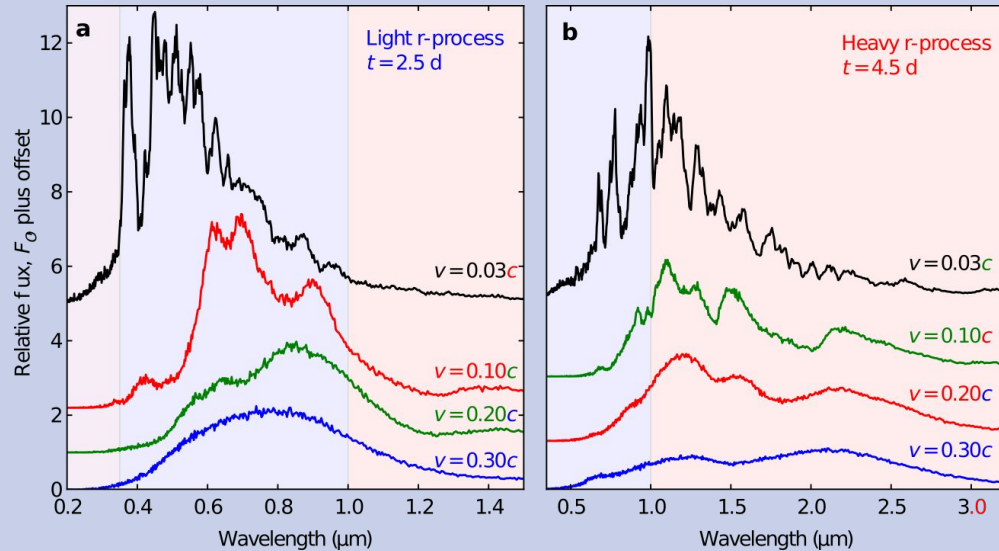
Models on a grid - expanded with Gaussian Process Regression.



Kasen et al. 2017

Method - Observations and Parameter Estimation

- Simulate apparent magnitude for different types of kilonovae from time resolved spectra, focusing at g,r,i bands
- Using LSST WFD single exposure magnitude limits
- Different cadences and start times (time of first observation in days most-merger)

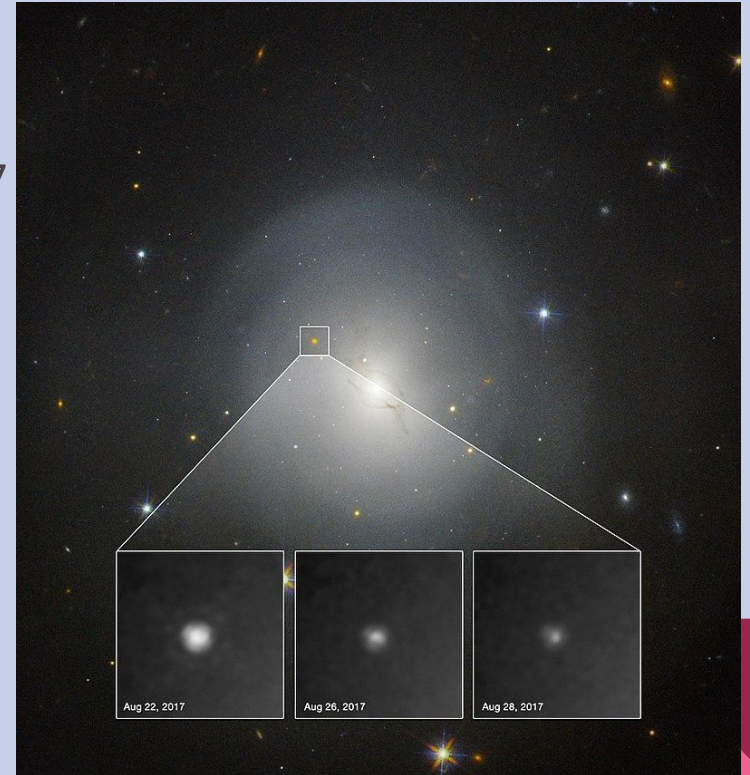


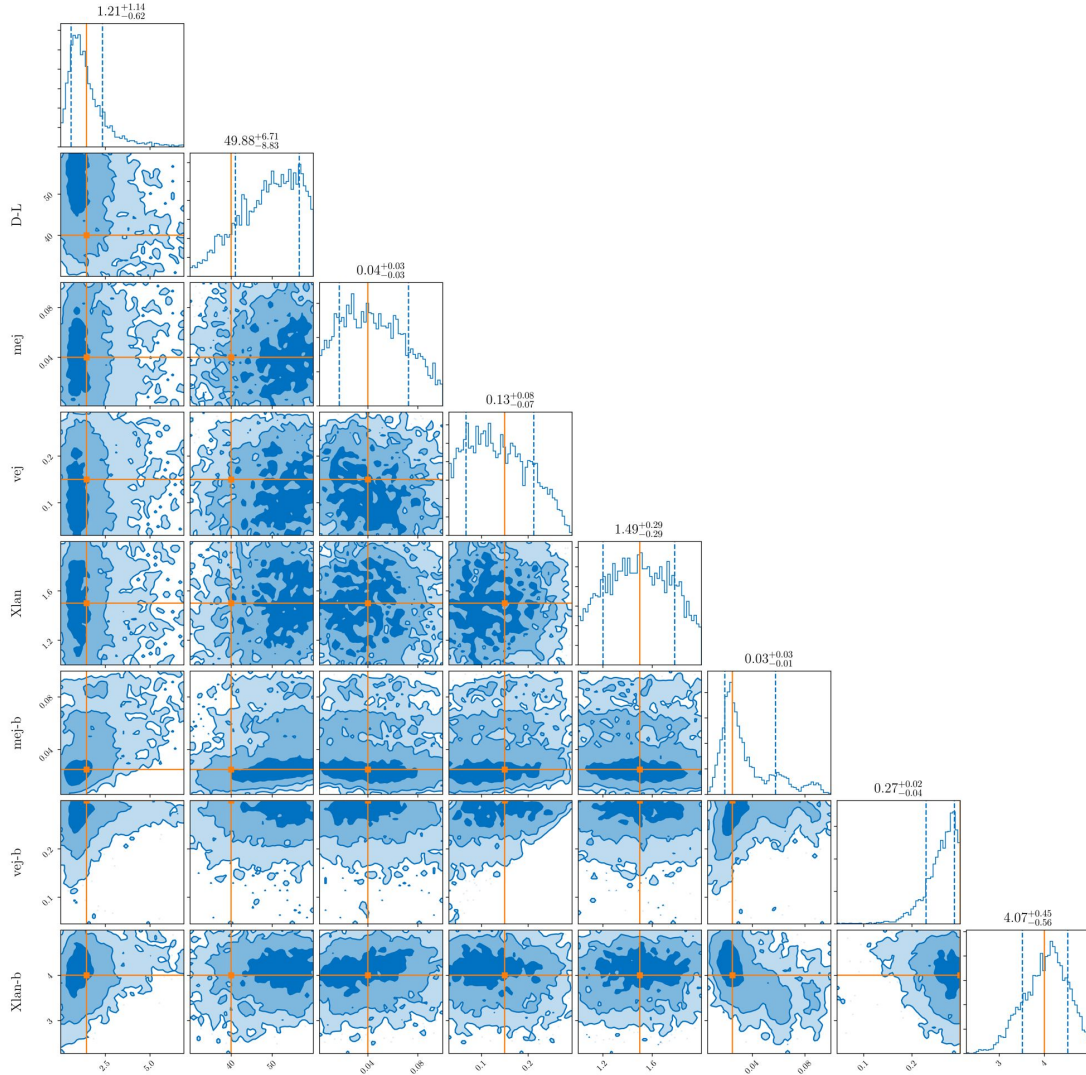
Testing PE on AT 2017 gfo DECam data

Full parameter estimation on truncated AT 2017 gfo light curves for g,r,i DECam data.

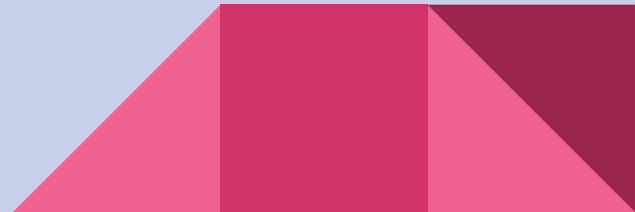
Start of observations $t = 1.45$ days

Recovered $t = 1.21^{+1.14}_{-0.82}$ days

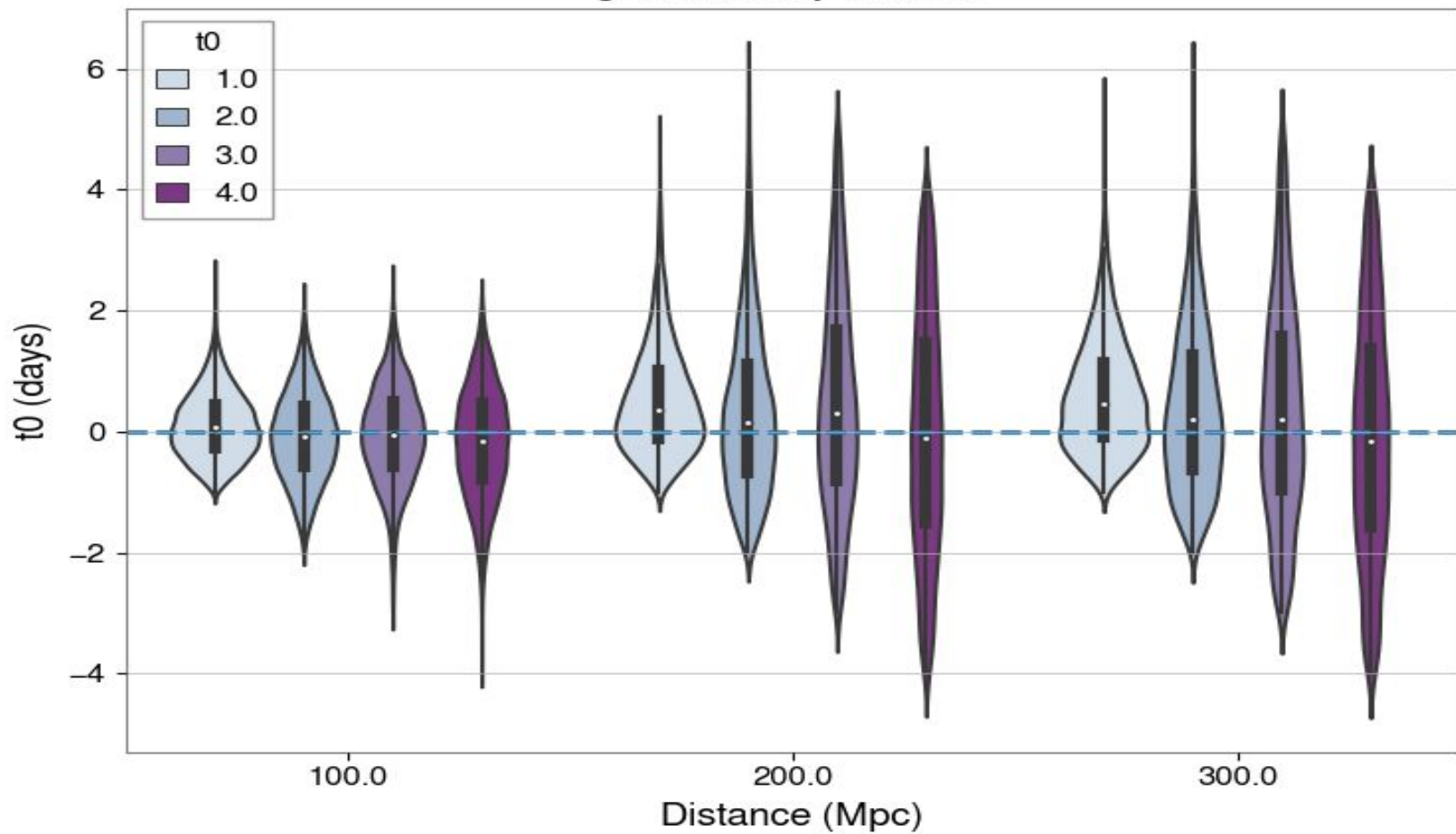




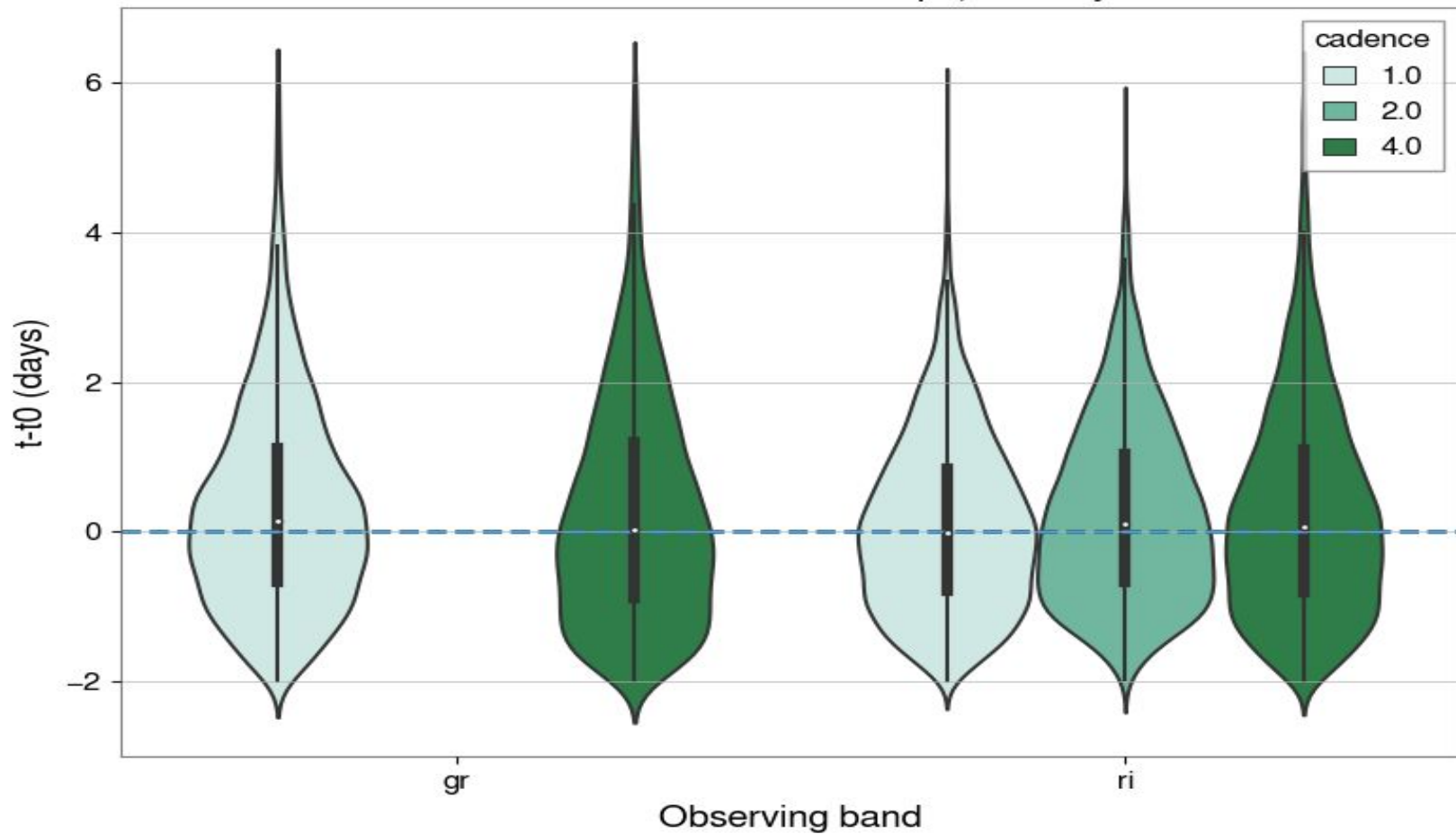
Results



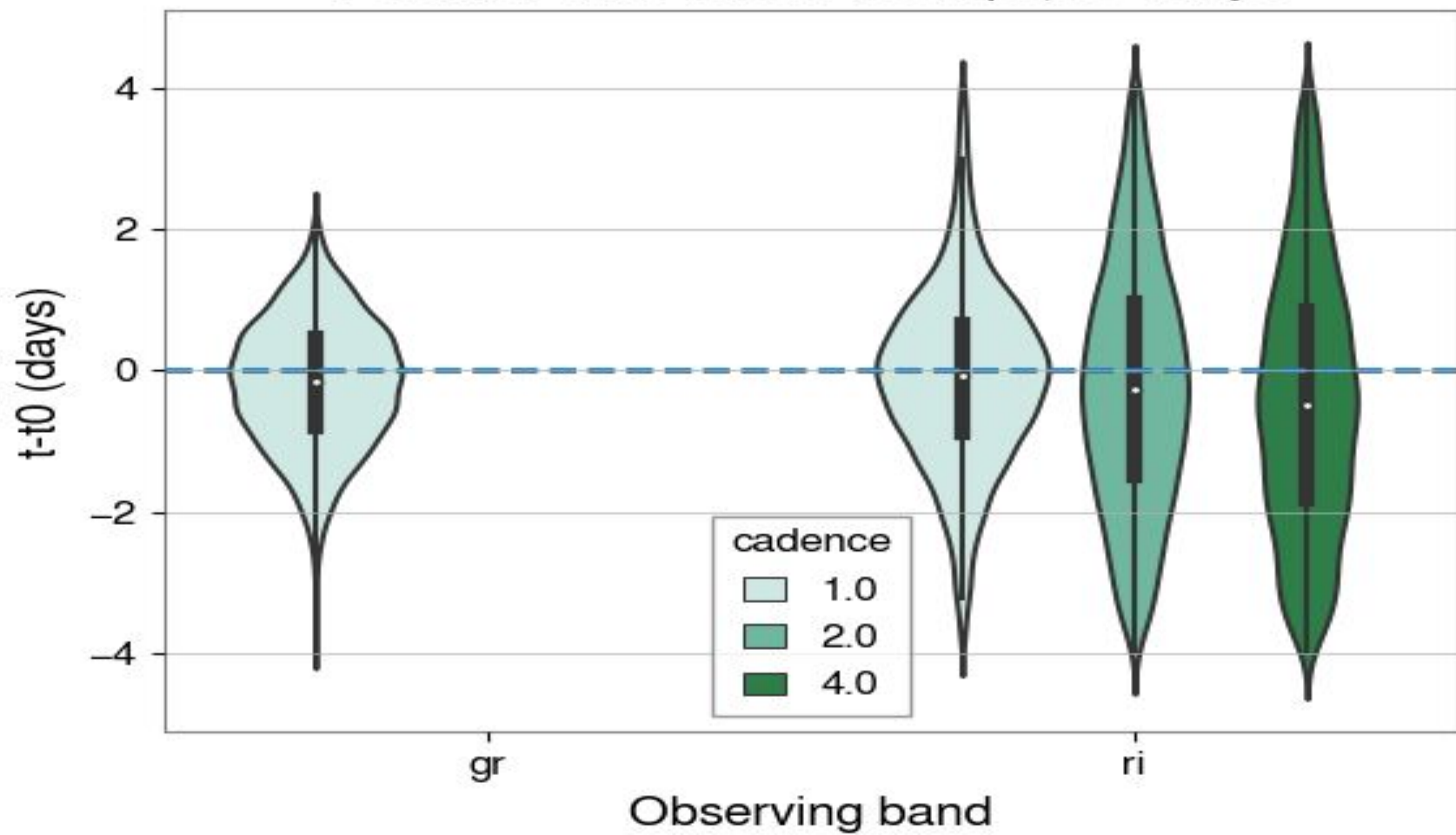
gr band 1 day cadence



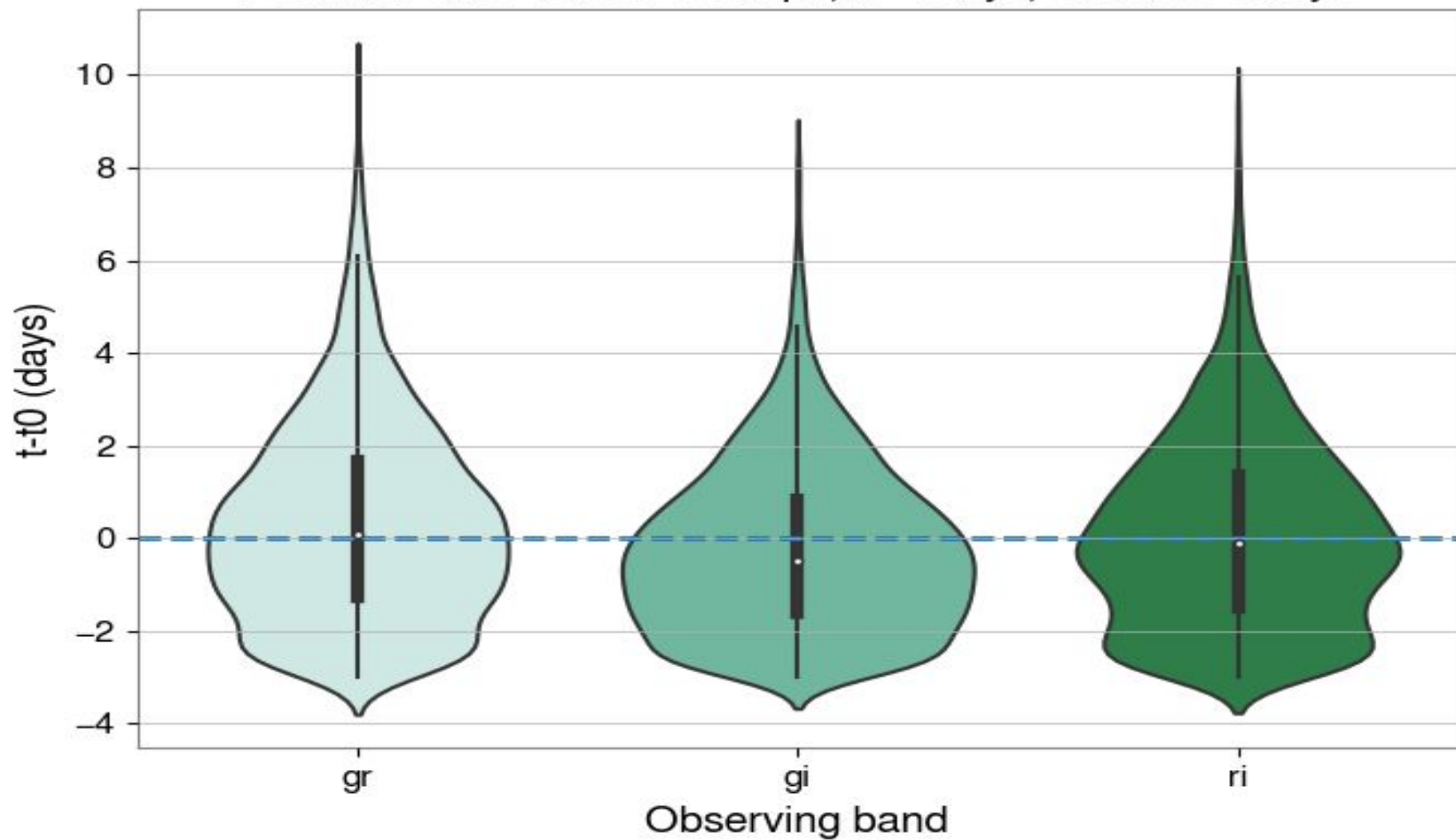
Posterior on t_0 for DL=300Mpc, $t_0=2$ days



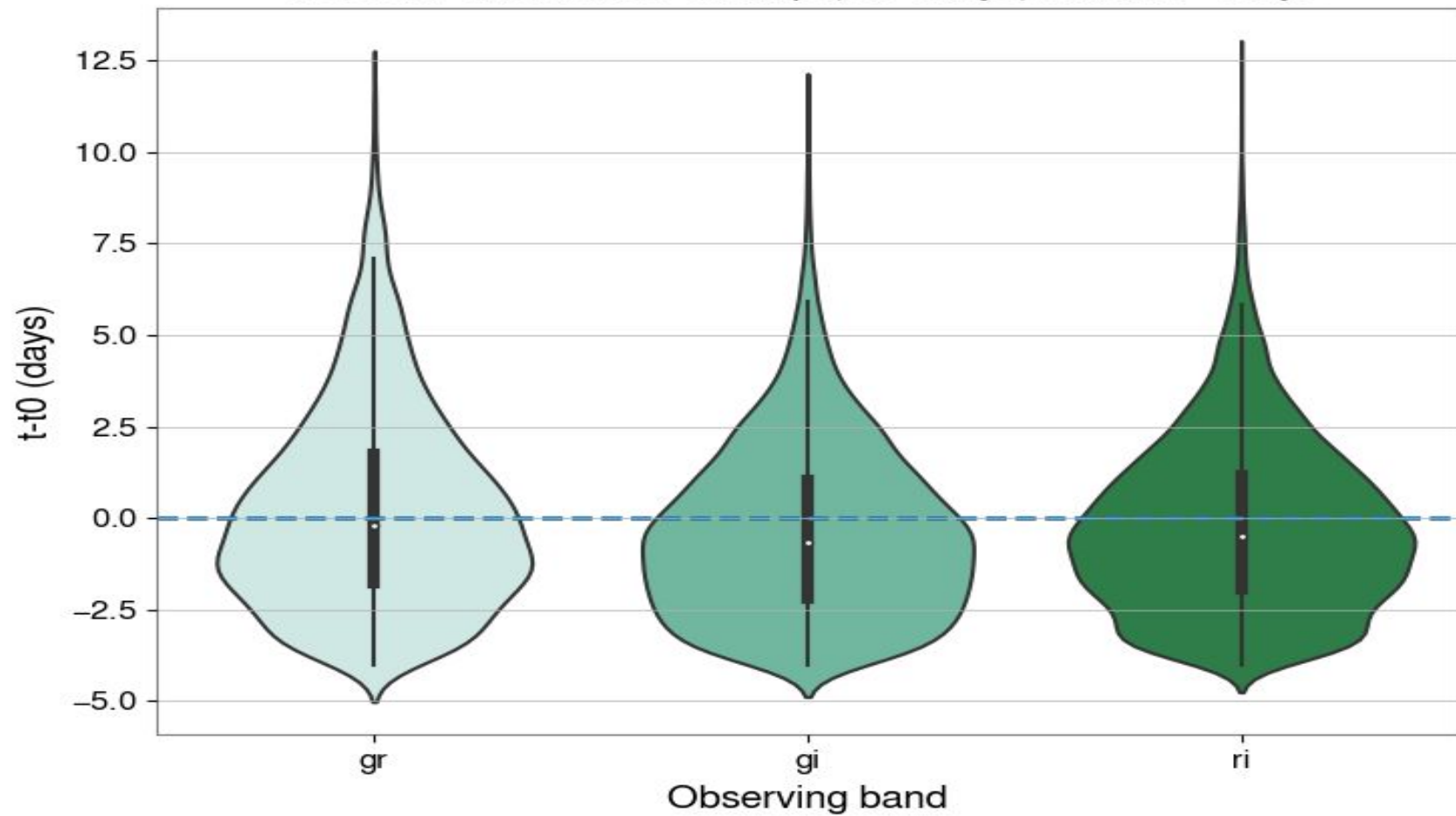
Posterior on t_0 for $DL=100\text{Mpc}$, $t_0=4\text{days}$



Posterior on t_0 for DL=300Mpc, $t_0=3$ days, cadence=5days



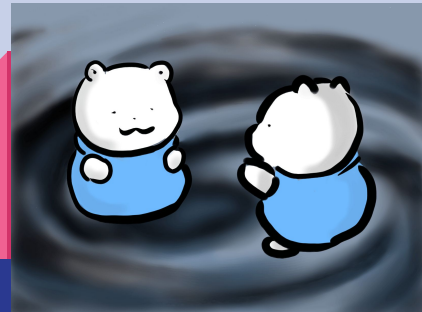
Posterior on t_0 for DL=200Mpc, $t_0=4$ days, cadence=5days



Conclusions

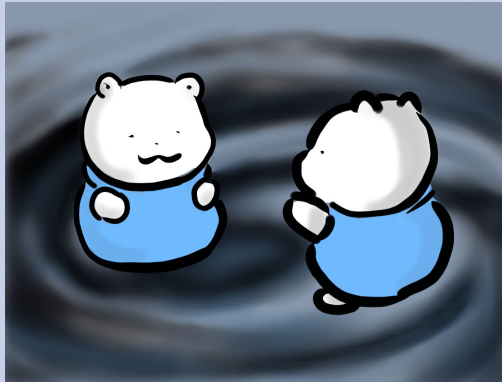
- ★ Even for more distant objects some information on t_0 is recovered
- ★ **Cadence** becomes less important for more distant objects
- ★ Most important is to get observations in at least **two bands**
- ★ **Model uncertainties** are the main contribution to uncertainty on KN parameters

Searches can also be improved with sky localisation and observations from other telescopes.



Future work

- ★ Look even deeper and at later t_0 , with slower cadences.
- ★ Look at optimising search strategy for other kilonova parameters
- ★ Look at kilonova population



-What about detection criteria?

Assumed met here, as criteria:

-2 alerts in two bands

-At least one observation 20 days before

-At least one observation 20 days after

