

## Mansi M. Kasliwal

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY









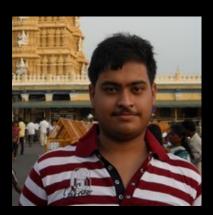




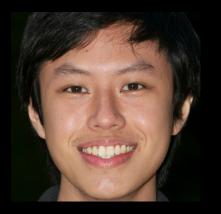
#### Kasliwal Research Group



Jacob Jencson (Grad, 5<sup>th</sup> Year)



Kishalay De (Grad, 3<sup>rd</sup> Year)



Samaporn Tinyanont (Grad w/ Mawet)



Shreya Anand (Grad w/ Weinstein)



Scott Adams (Postdoc)



Matt Hankins (Postdoc)



Christoffer Fremling (Postdoc)



Igor Andreoni (Postdoc)

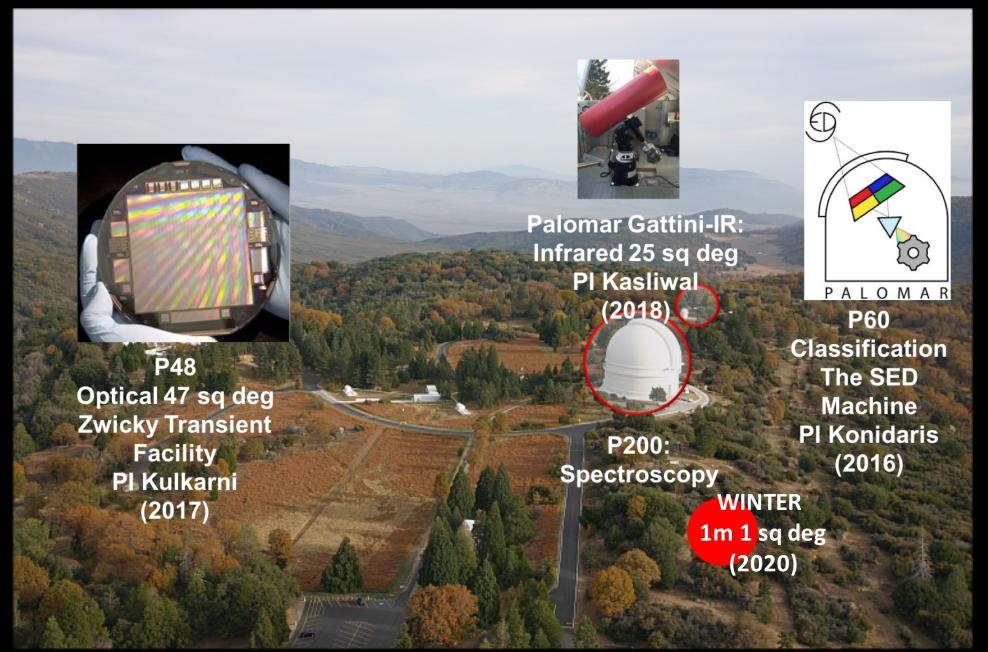
Alumni: Ragnhild Lunnan, Dave Cook, Ryan Lau, Nadia Blagorodnova, Stephanie Kwan, Lindsey Whitesides, Viraj Karambelkar, Chris Cannella

### My Dynamic Infrared Roadmap

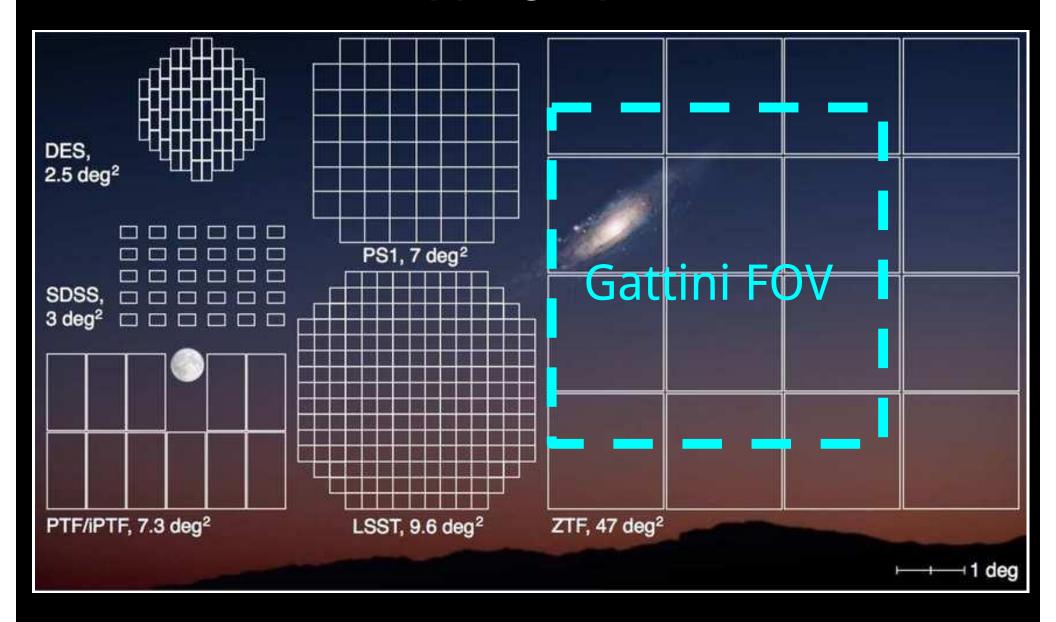
	Project	Description	Status
Phase I	SPIRITS (Jencson PhDT)	Target 200 galaxies with the Spitzer Space Telescope	2014-2019 Ongoing
Phase II	ZTF	Classify the reddest optical transients	2018-2020 Ongoing
Phase III	Palomar Gattini-IR (De PhDT)	15,000 sq deg every night in J-band to 16.4 mag	Sep 11, 2018 First Light
Phase IV	WINTER	1 sq deg yJH camera on a 1 meter telescope	Summer 2020 Just Funded

And then perhaps, go to a Polar Location or Space...

## Palomar Observatory

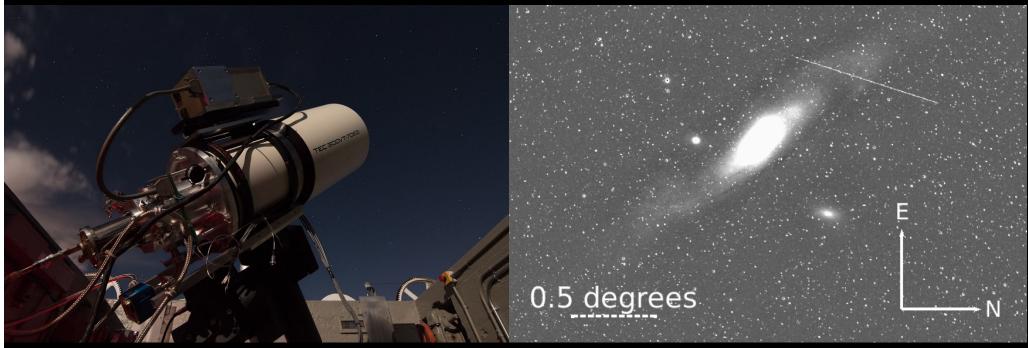


### Mapping Speed



#### Palomar Gattini-IR: Opening up the dynamic infrared sky

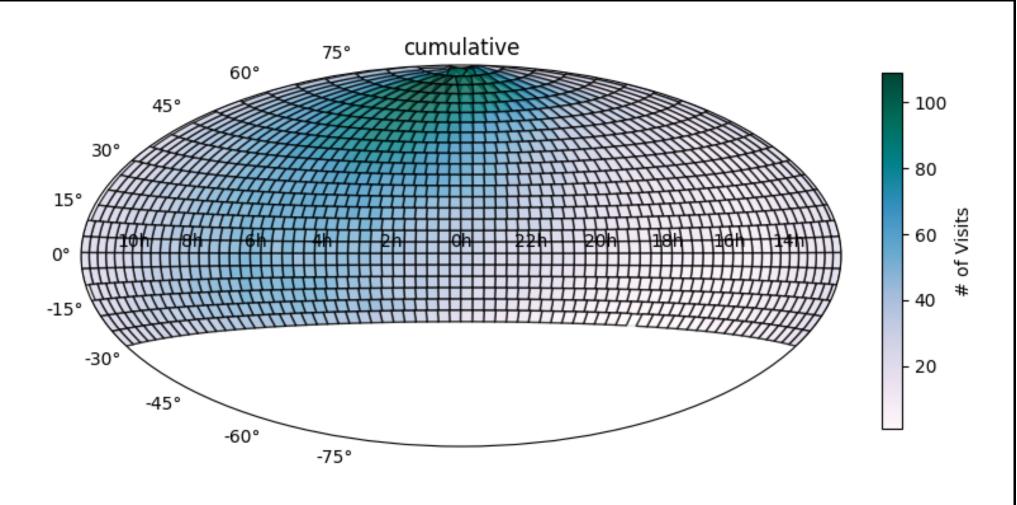




A robotic 30cm telescope with a 25 sq deg FoV camera Surveys 9,000 sq deg to J < 16 mag every night! In partnership with Anna Moore (ANU)

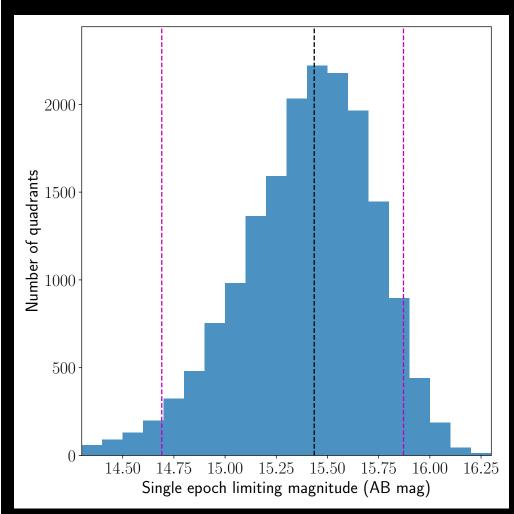
First light: September 11, 2018

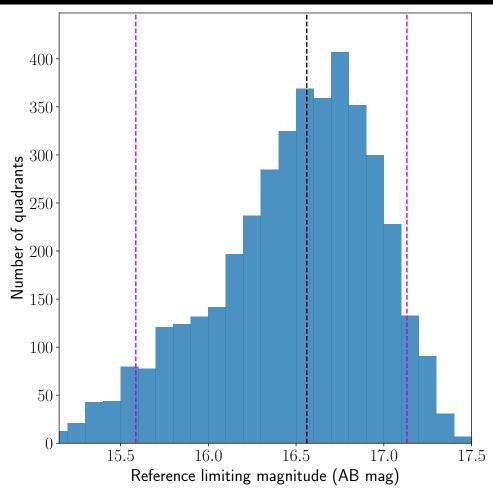
### Sky Coverage to date



~9000 square degrees mapped every night!

### Depth



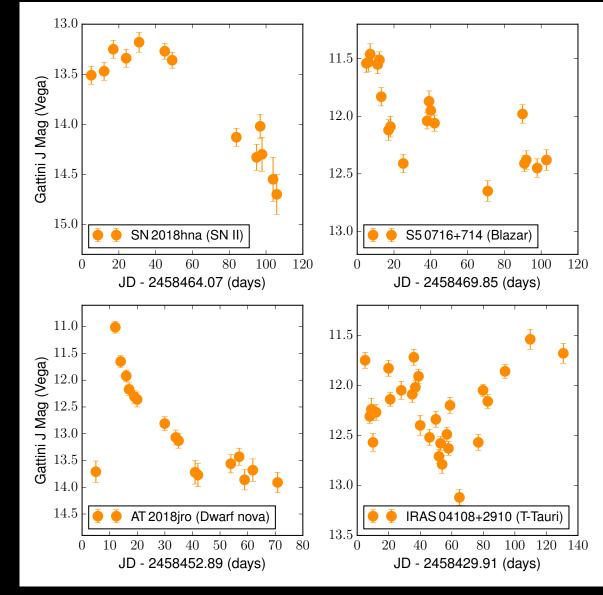


Nightly 5-sigma Depth

Stacked Reference Depth

De et al. in prep

#### Collage of Palomar Gattini-IR light curves



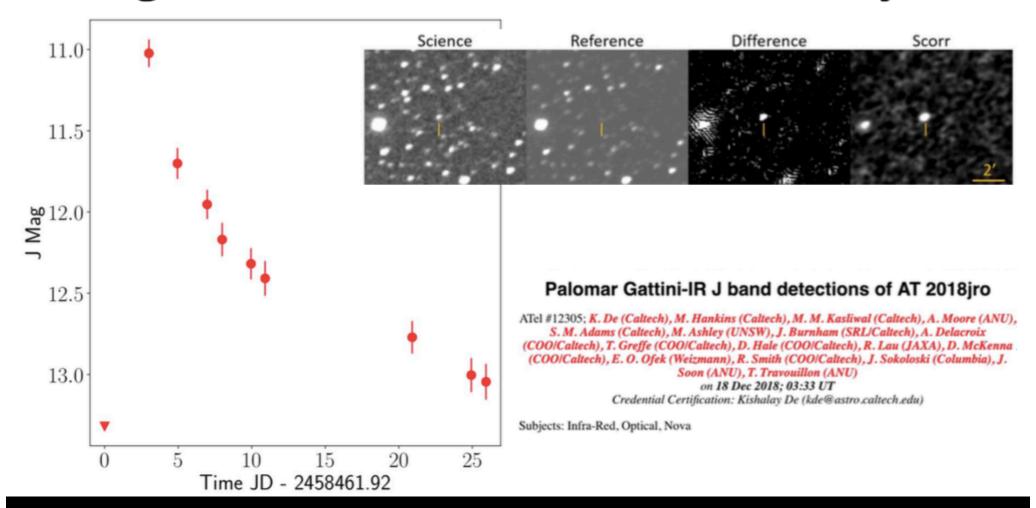


Kishalay De

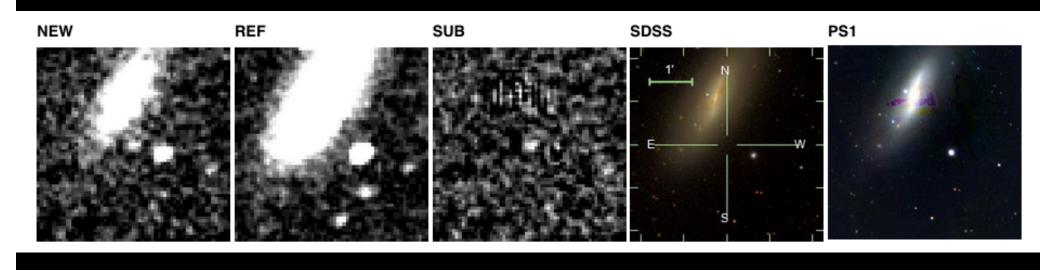


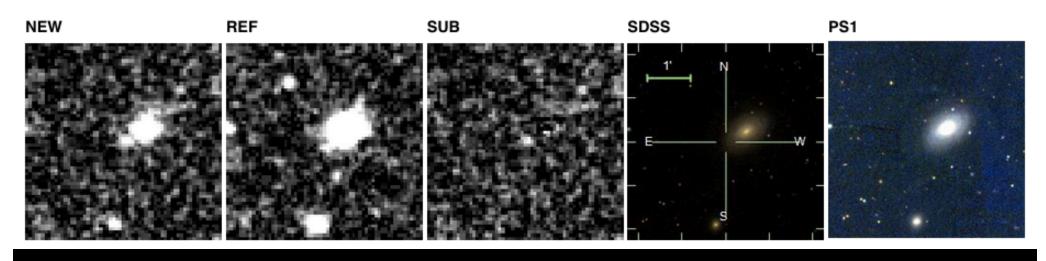
Matt Hankins

### Light curve of dwarf nova AT 2018jro



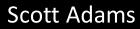
## Last Night

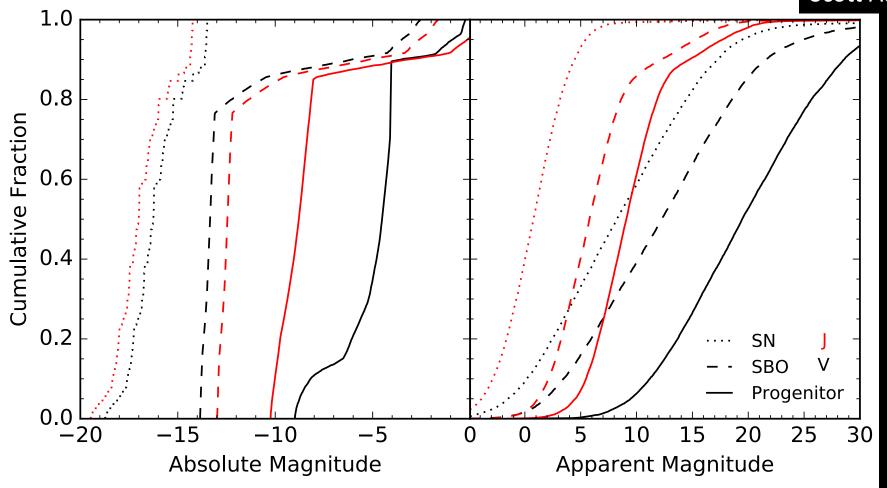




### Supernova in the Milky Way







Adapted from Adams et al. 2013

## SPIRITS is discovering a wide range of IR transient sources.



Jacob Jencson

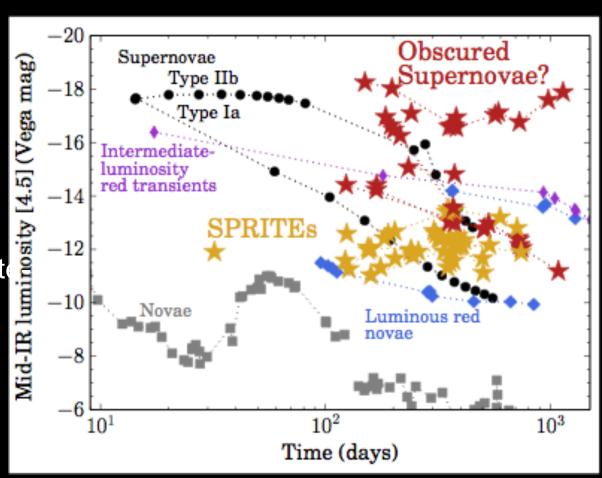
Identified 131+ transients

49 known supernovae

10 candidate obscured supernovae

8 likely classical novae

64 eSPecially Red Intermediate Luminosity Transient Events (SPRITEs)

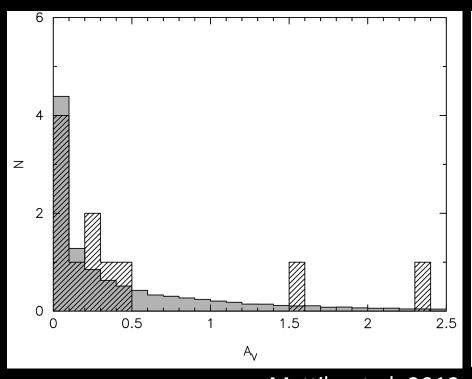


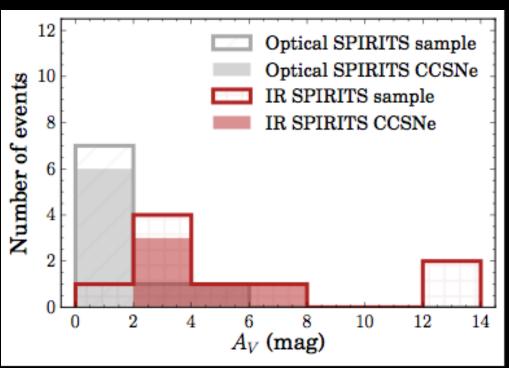
Jencson et al. 2017, 2018, 2019a, 2019b

# Fraction of optically missed, nearby supernovae as high as 38%.



Jacob Jencson





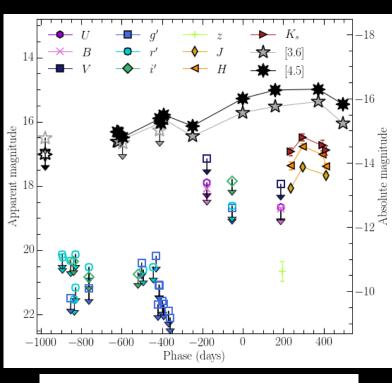
Mattila et al. 2012

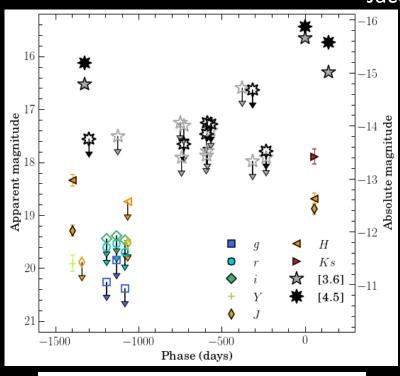
Jencson et al. 2019a

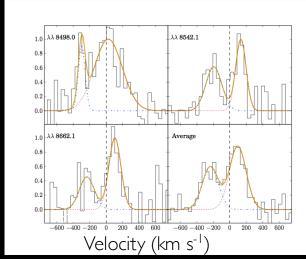
# Multiple, luminous IR outbursts before terminal explosion

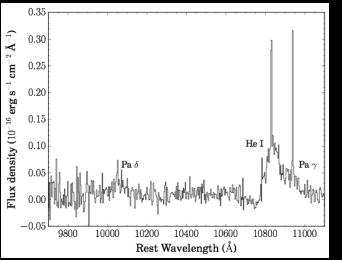


Jacob Jencson







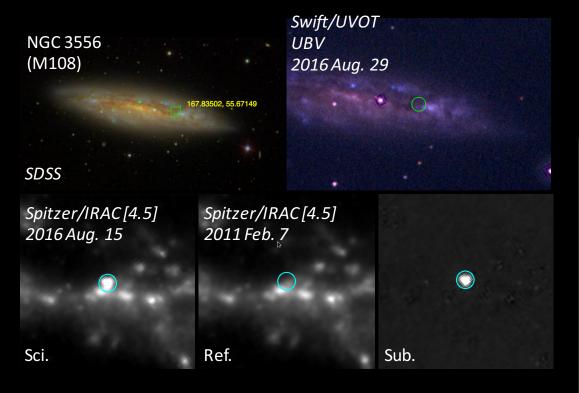


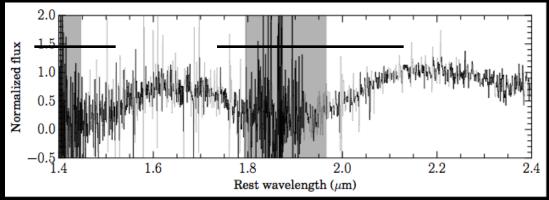
Jenson et al. 2019a

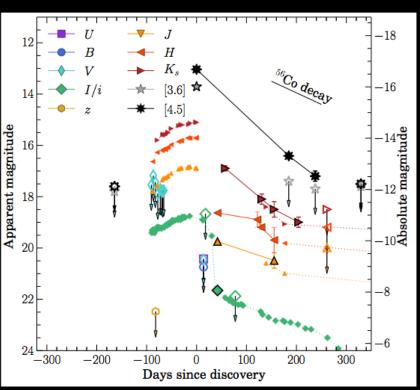
## SPIRITS16tn: an explosion inside a giant molecular cloud?







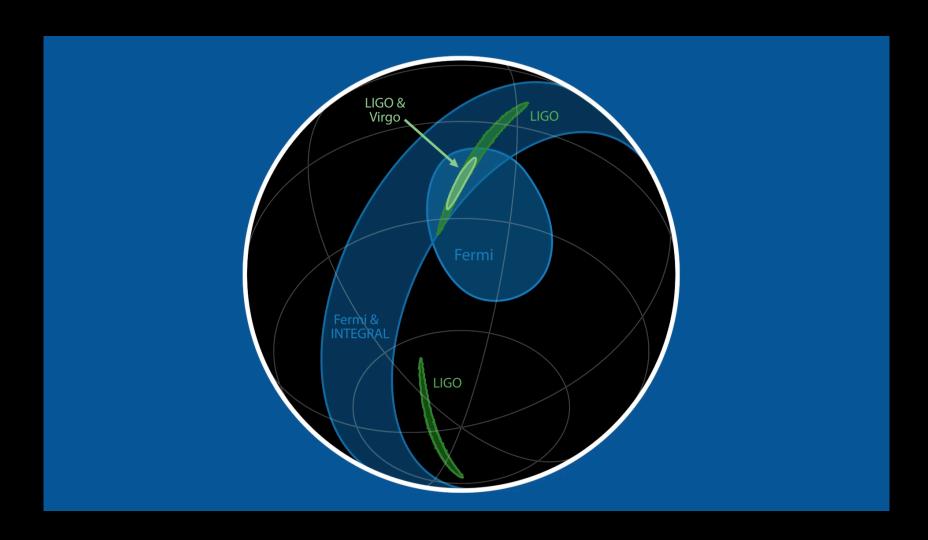




Jencson et al. 2018

# Gravitational Waves & Electromagnetic Radiation

## Localizing GW170817



Movie Credit: R. Hurt

#### 8 Independent Searches in Chile

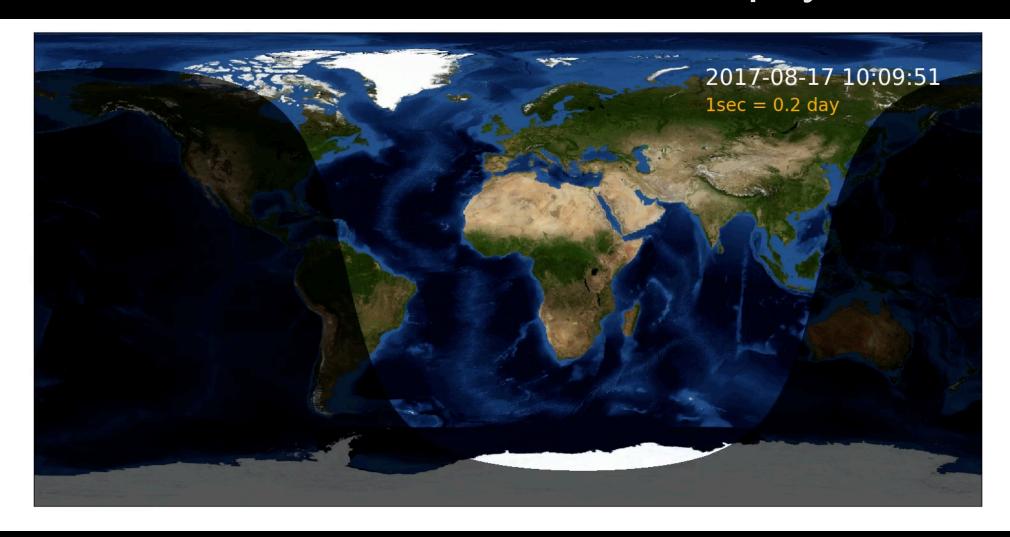
#### Optical:

- 1. Swope 40" Las Campanas Telescope (Coulter et al. 2017)
- 2. MASTER (Lipunov et al. 2017)
- 3. DLT40 (Valenti et al. 2017)
- 4. DECam on Blanco Telescope (Soares-Santos et al. 2017)
- 5. Las Cumbres Observatory (Arcavi et al. 2017)
- 6. REM (Pian et al. 2017)

#### Infrared:

- 1. ESO VISTA (Tanvir et al. 2017)
- 2. Gemini-South (Kasliwal et al. 2017)

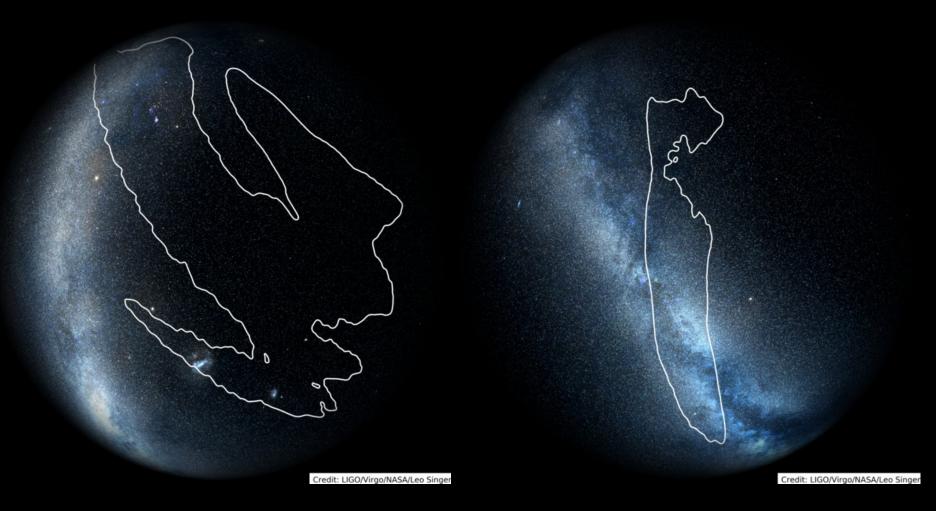
#### A Global Effort to Unveil Astrophysics



Movie Credit: V. Bhalerao

Total 70 ground-based telescopes + 7 space telescopes (The GROWTH Team: 18 telescopes, 6 continents, 100+ people)

## Follow-up of gravitational waves

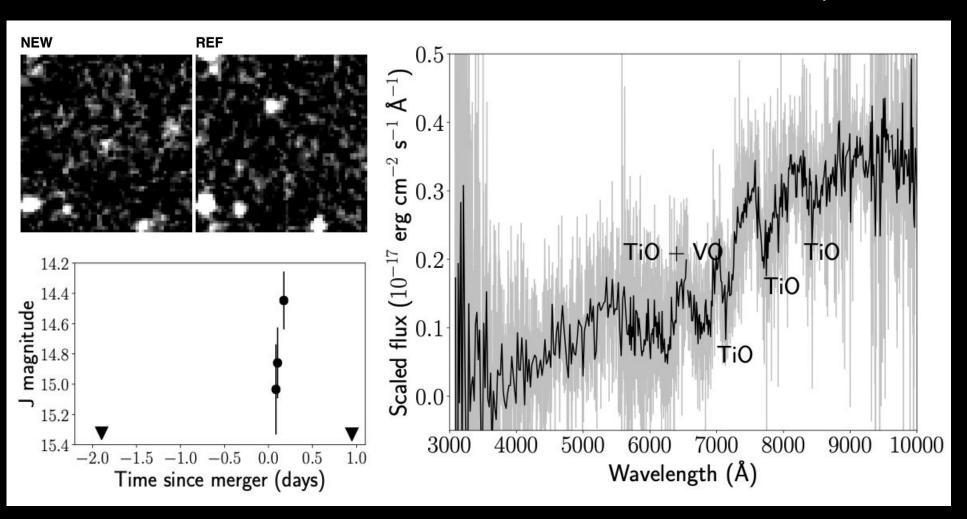


GW190425z GW190426c

## An Infrared Transient from Palomar Gattini-IR



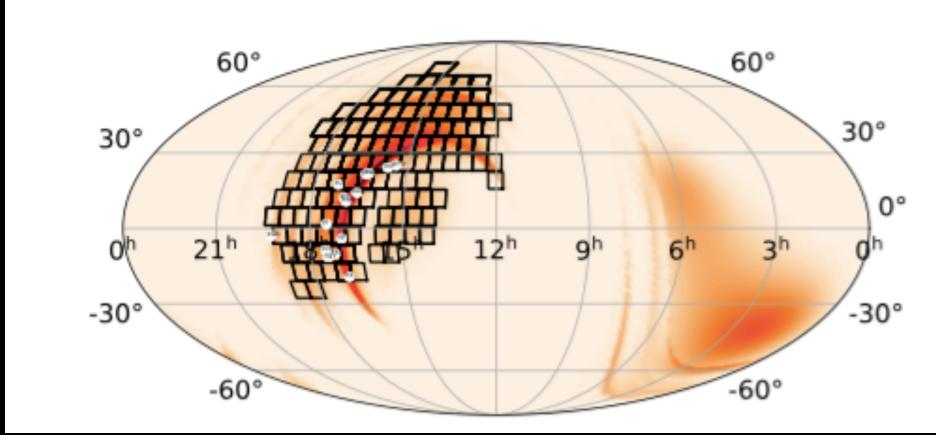
Kishalay De Matt Hankins



# S190425z: Second NS-NS merger (from 1 GW interferometer)



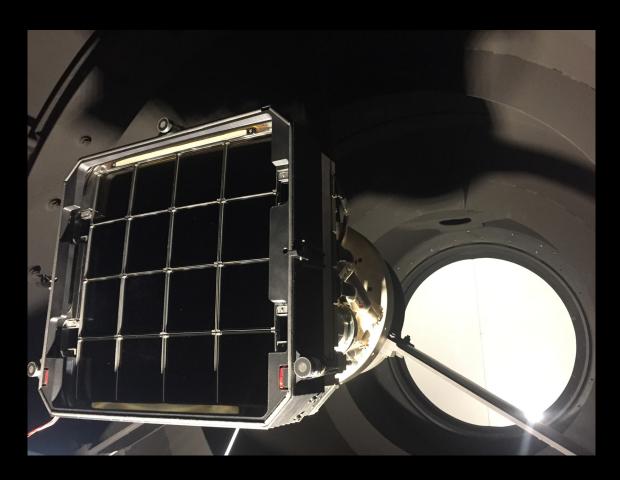
Michael Coughlin



Coughlin et al. 2019c

90% localization was 10,000 sq deg (updated to 6000 sq deg)!
15 young ZTF candidates, 2 consistent with kilonovae photometrically,
Case closed in 30 hours.

### The Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF)



Samuel Oschin 48-inch Schmidt telescope, Palomar Observaotry

576 megapixel

Field of view: 47 deg<sup>2</sup>

Limiting magnitude: 20.5 mag

3760 deg<sup>2</sup>/hour

ZTF g, r, i filters

Bellm et al. (2019a, b), Dekany et al. (2019), Bellm et al. (2019b), Graham et al. (2019), Masci et al. (2019), Patterson et al. (2019), Mahabal et al. (2019), Tachibana & Miller (2019), Kasliwal et al. (2019)

#### Two Public Surveys

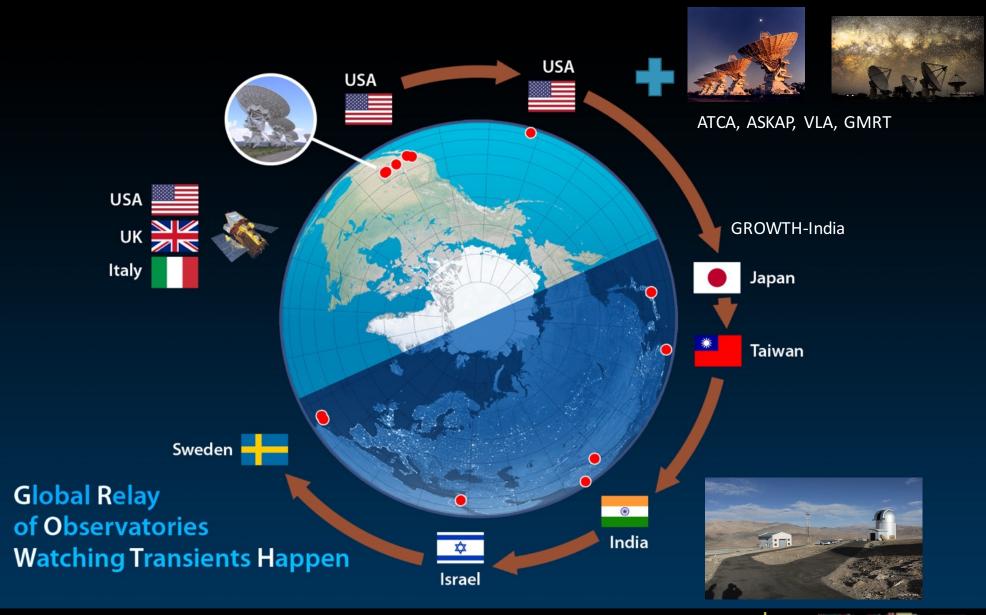
- All-sky gR at 3-day cadence
- Galactic plane gR at 1-day cadence
- •Real-time public alert stream in LSST format since June 2018! Delay of ~7 minutes between observation and alert packet dissemination.
- •Event Brokers: ANTARES, LASAIR, ALERCE, MARS



## Needle in Haystack

Filtering criteria	# of Alerts on April-25	# of Alerts on April-26	
ToO alerts	50,802	287,844	
Positive subtraction	33,139	182,095	
Real	19,990	118,446	
Not stellar	10,546	61,583	
Far from a bright source	10,045	58,881	
Not moving	990	5,815	
No previous history	28	234	

Coughlin et al. 2019c

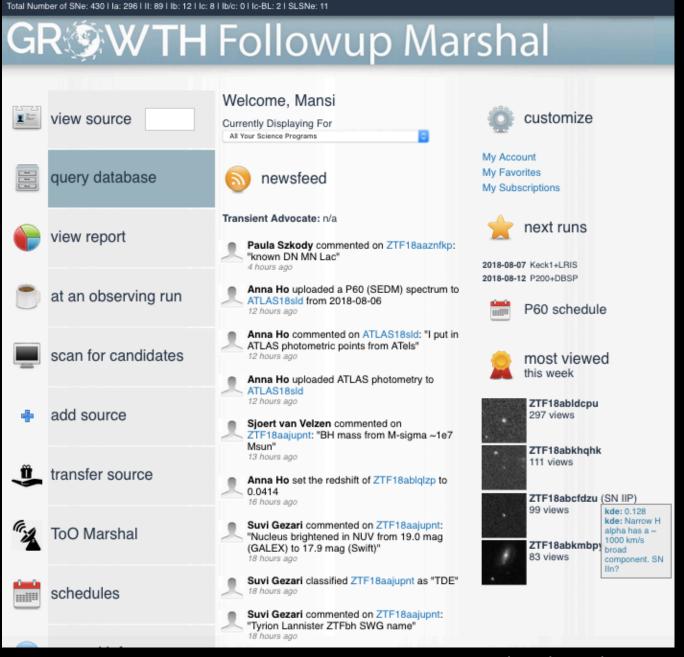






## Team Never Sleeps





GROWTH Marshal:

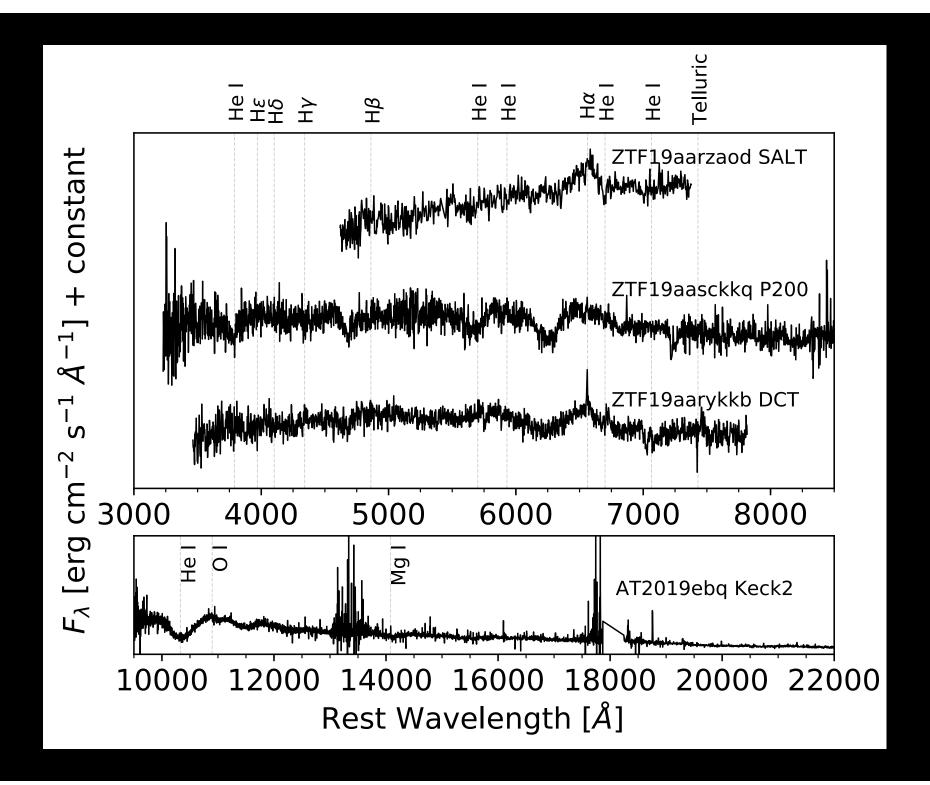
137 Scientists

38 Science Programs that filter

100,000 events/night

1655 Supernovae per year

37 Telescopes



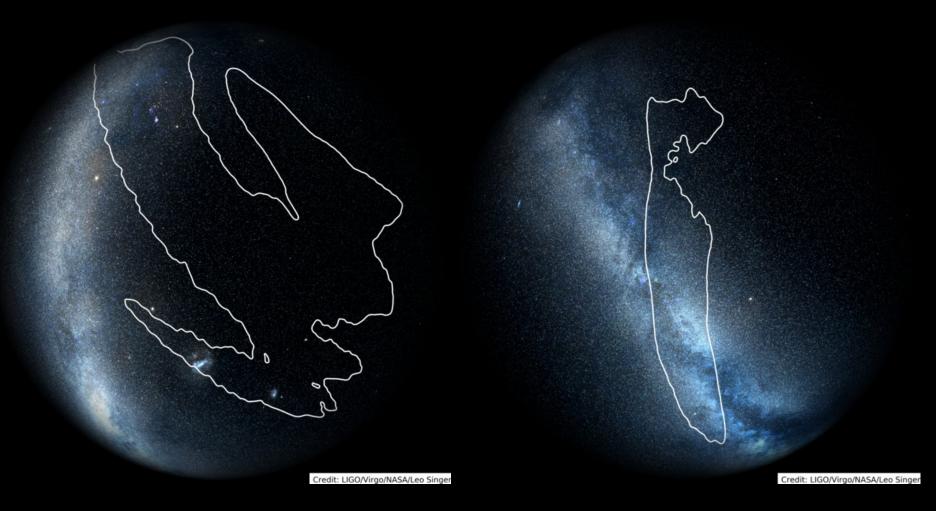
### Photometric Follow-up

Candidate	Coordinates (RA, Dec)	Discovery Mag.	Classification	Spectroscopic facilities	Photometric evolution
PGIR 19bn	15:29:37.43 +33:57:37.0	J = 15.0	M-Dwarf	KECK LRIS	
ZTF19aarykkb	17:13:21.95 -09:57:52.1	r = 18.63	SNII	HCT, LT, DCT	
ZTF19aarzaod	17:31:09.96 -08:27:02.6	r = 20.11	SNIIn	SALT	
ZTF19aasckwd	16:52:39.45 +10:36:08.3	r = 20.15	SN Ia	SOAR	
ZTF19aasckkq	16:33:39.14 +13:54:36.7	g = 20.86	SN IIb	P200, SOAR	
ZTF19aasbphu	16:22:19.95 +21:24:29.5	r = 19.71	Nuclear*	_	$\Delta m/\Delta t = 0.11$
ZTF19aaryxjf	16:58:22.87 -03:59:05.1	g = 19.95	SN*	_	$\Delta m/\Delta t = -0.014$
ZTF19aarxxwb	19:14:46.40 -03:00:27.0	g = 18.89	SN*	<b></b>	$\Delta m/\Delta t = 0.12$
ZTF19aasdajo	16:57:25.21 +11:59:46.0	g = 20.7	SN*	_	$\Delta m/\Delta t = 0.045$
ZTF19aasbamy	15:25:03.76 + 24:55:39.3	g = 20.66	SN*	_	$\Delta m/\Delta t = 0.01$
ZTF19aarycuy	16:16:19.97 +21:44:27.4	r = 20.07	SN*	_	$\Delta m/\Delta t = 0.02$
ZTF19aasbaui	15:40:59.91 +24:04:53.8	g = 20.49	SN*	_	$\Delta m/\Delta t = 0.01$
ZTF19aasejil	17:27:46.99 +01:39:13.4	g = 20.53	SN*	_	$\Delta m/\Delta t = 0.01$
ZTF19aascxux	17:13:10.39 +17:17:37.9	g = 20.56	SN*	_	$\Delta m/\Delta t = 0.06$
ZTF19aashlts	16:52:45.01 -19:05:38.9	r = 19.95	SN*	_	$\Delta m/\Delta t = 0.03$
ZTF19aasfogv	17:27:22.32 -11:20:01.9	g = 20.53	SN*	_	$\Delta m/\Delta t = 0.01$

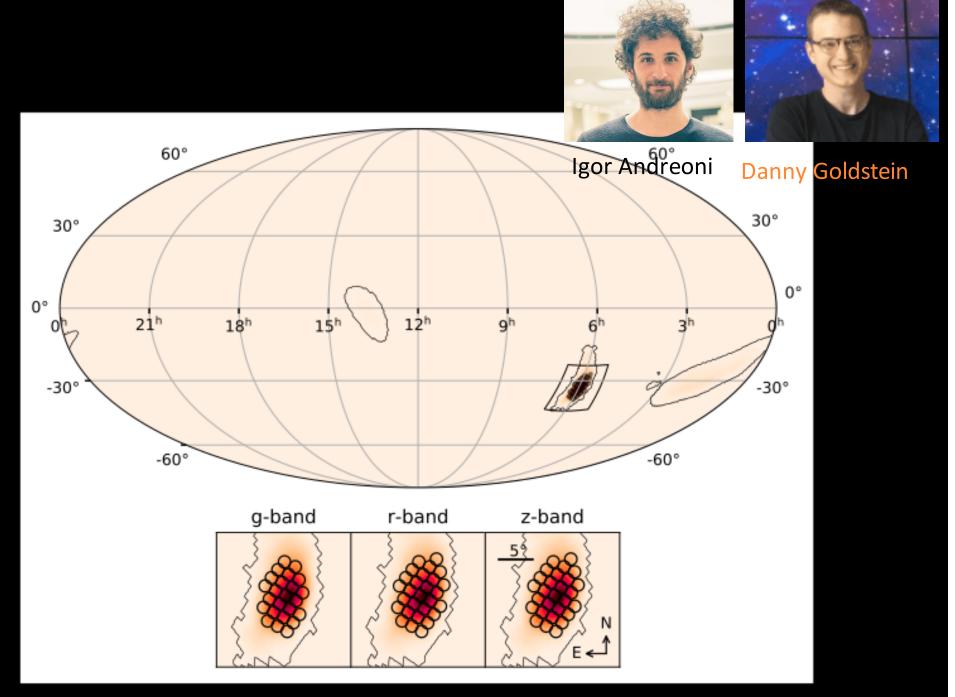
Coughlin et al. 2019c

Too slow to be the electromagnetic counterpart!

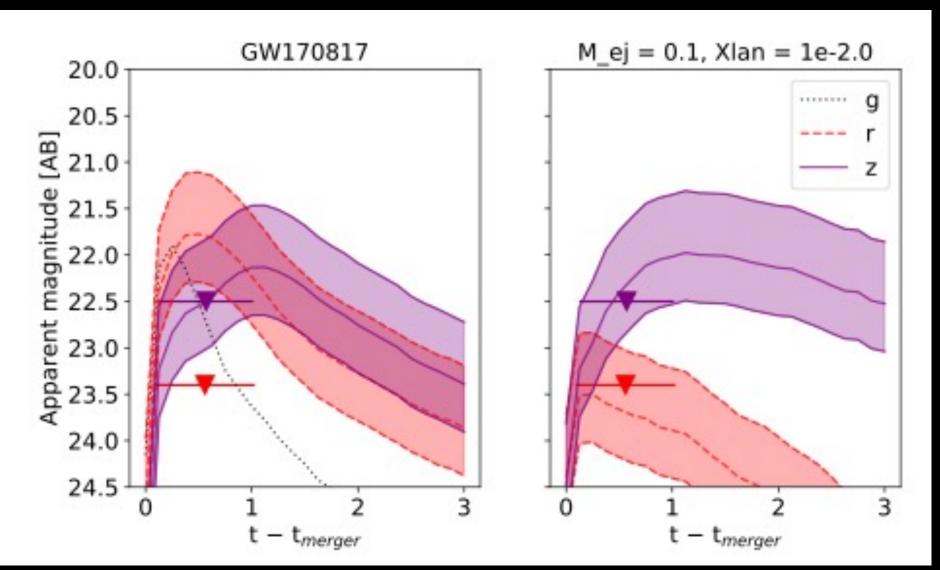
## Follow-up of gravitational waves



GW190425z GW190426c

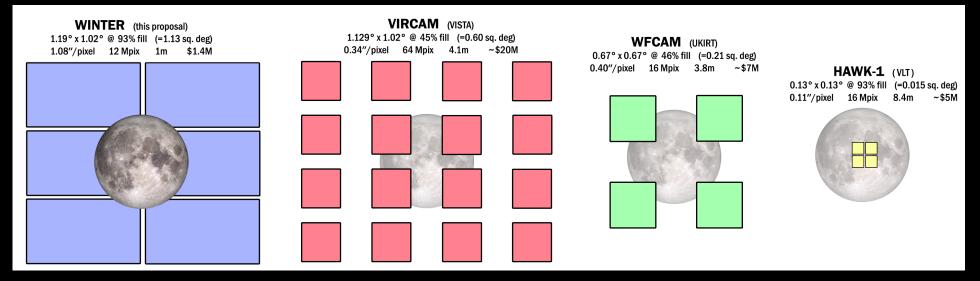


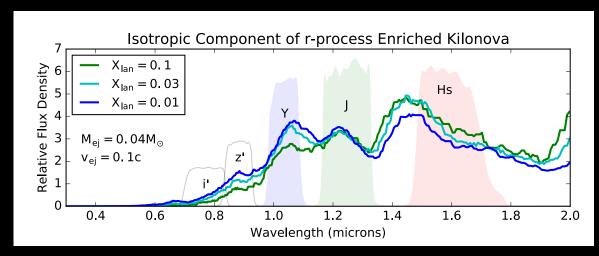
#### Dark Energy Camera Search Limits

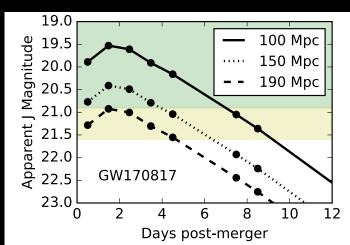


Goldstein, Andreoni et al. 2019

## WINTER @ Palomar Alternative Semiconductor Technology







In Partnership with Rob Simcoe (MIT)
Now funded by NSF MRI + Packard; First light: Summer 2020



Thank you