Transient Follow-up in the ZTF/LSST Era - an NCOA Initiative

The Authors Steve Heathcote NOAO Adam Bolton NOAO Bryan Miller Stephen Ridgway NOAO Rachel Street LCO esar Briceno CTIO



The NCOA Time-Domain Followup Project

The Zwicky Transient Facility is a wide-field imaging facility based or the Palomar Schmidt telescope, equipped with a 24k x 24k camera. With a 30 second exposure (median depth R=20-4) the camera can survey 3750 deg*/hr. The system is operational, and delivering -500K leterish;

*Partially supported by an NSF MSIP grant. For more information see ztf.caltech.edu

Background

LSST is rapidly approaching first light in 2022. The time to prepare for the onslaught of data is now. In 2015 the National Research Council convened a committee to define a "Strategy to Optimize the U.S. Optical and Infrared System in the Era of the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope." This committee's report, known as the Elmegreen report, tele NSF in turn the Avail Futures Symposium. "Maximizing Science in the LSST Era", organized by NOAO and LSST.

Among the symposium recommendations highlighted as critical:

- Development of both general-purpose and specialized public alert broker(s)
- asing the availability of follow-up telescopes in gueuescheduling modes, spanning a range of apertures, instrumentation, and geographical locations

Coordinating Follow-up Observations

A major aspect of time domain projects is the coordination of follow-up observations across a range of manually operated, remotely controllable, and fully automated radities. A Traget/Osbervation Manager (TOM) may be a human and/or software designed to interact with and complement the functionality of the alert broker. The interface accepts targets selected from the alert stream by pre-defined filters. Observation requests for those targets can be submitted via an Application Programming Interface (API) to nobotic facilities while observes or remotive oversite for manual telescones. submitted via an Application Programming Interface (API) to robotic facilities, while observers on remotely operated or manual telescopes can choose targets from online tables. Alternatively, targets can also be submitted to non-robotic telescopes that are equipped to accept them. Coordination between facilities can be improved by enabling both robot and human operators to indicate when a target is selected for observation and whether the observation has succeeded or failed.

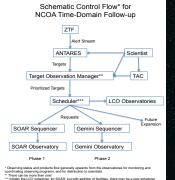
Open Issues

There are open design decisions, some of which depend on how scientists choose/prefer to manage observing and data in the time-domain era. Our vision is to eventually link a variety of U.S. System (and possibly international) facilities into an NOOA Follow-up service - the technical and social heterogeneity of such an effort is formidable.

At present, funding and collaborations are aligned for phases 1 and

Follow-up Components

ANTARES: an alert broker that accepts transient event alerts from one or more surveys and tries to classify the objects based on position, color, and light curve information. Catalog matching and artificial heliligence algorithms are often used. Users can configure filters in order to extract objects of interest. Target Observation Manager (TOM): These are observation management tools for specific research projects. They collect alerts from surveys or brokers and allow the teams to review data, manage data access right (some TOMs are used by multiple teams), make decisions, and submit observations to the observations on which the teams have observing time. TOMs may need to communicate with each other. Las Cumbres is currently raising funds for a community TOM development effort and may produce TOM development kits. Scheduler(s): This is an algorithm that schedules the telescopes on the network. There can be a single network scheduler or individual telescopes can have their own schedulers or both. The Las Cumbres scheduler schedule



i ne Schedule		
Phase 1	Connect ZTF alerts via ANTARES via LCO Scheduler to SOAR	2019
Phase 2	Add Gemini with increasing time-domain access	2020-21
Phase 3*	All AURA and LCO facilities integrated	2022
Phase 4*	Prepare to accept additional telescope nodes; support LSST	2022+

* notional

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About ZTF*

See the ZTF First Light image of Orion in a separate

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The ZTF surveys The initial 3-year survey will include a private consortium component and a community survey. The community rvey will commence with two parts:

mmunity data will be distributed as: Transient alerts from the community survey issued

nightly Catalog data released after 1 year and then every 6 months

The ZTF Community Science Advisory Committee

The ZTF CSAC represents community interests in execution of the ZTF community survey, and supporting activities. Expect a survey review soon after the first data clease (-summer AAS of 2019). Please contact any of us at any time for discussion or to coordinate input to the ZTF

Marcel Aguerros Maryam Modjaz Todd Boroson Marc Pinsonneault Mukremin Kilic Stephen Ridgway Juna Kollmeier