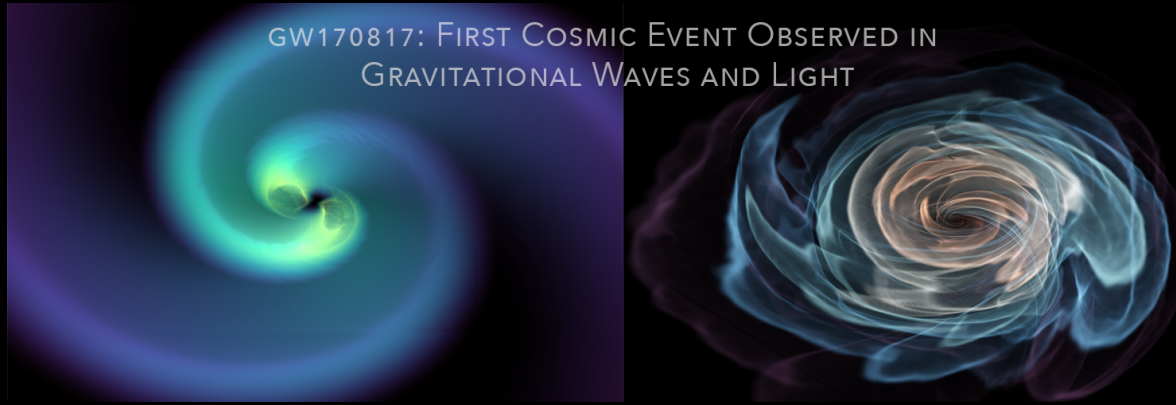


GW170817: FIRST COSMIC EVENT OBSERVED IN
GRAVITATIONAL WAVES AND LIGHT



Mansi M. Kasliwal

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



Kasliwal Research Group



Jacob Jencson
(Grad, 5th Year)



Kishalay De
(Grad, 3rd Year)



Samaporn Tinyanont
(Grad, joint w/ Mawet)



Shreya Anand
(Grad, joint w/ Weinstein)



Scott Adams
(Postdoc)



Matt Hankins
(Postdoc)



Christoffer Fremling
(Postdoc, joint w/ SRK)



Igor Andreoni
(Postdoc)

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

Multi-Messenger Astrophysics Discovery Engines

Gravitational Waves: LIGO, Virgo, LIGO-India, Kagra, LISA, PTA

Neutrinos and UHECRs: Icecube, Pierre Auger, Antares, SuperK

Optical: Evryscope, ASASSN, HATPI, ZTF, KMTNet, CSS-II, PS2, Blackgem, ATLAS, DECAM, HSC (and soon, LSST)

Gamma-Rays Fermi, Swift, Integral

X-ray: MAXI, eROSITA

Radio: LOFAR, MWA, LWA, Apertif, Meerkat, Askap, CHIME, VLASS

MISSING: Wide-field Infrared and Ultraviolet

Why Infrared Fireworks?

I. Nuclear Physics

- Heavy Element Opacity **cf Kilonovae & Gravitational Waves**
- Line Blanketing of He-shell detonations **cf LISA GW**

II. Enshrouded Stellar Fates

- Milky Way Dust **cf Galactic Supernova & Neutrinos**
- Mass-loss self-obscuration of core-collapse supernovae

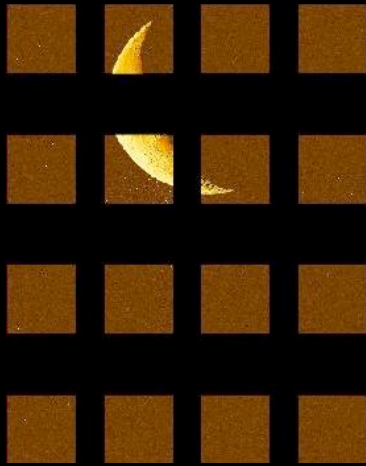
III. Cool Explosions

- Birth of Stellar Black Holes
- Stellar Mergers
- Shocks in Classical Novae

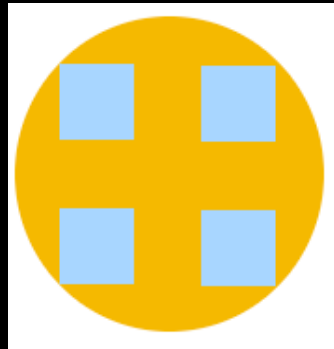
IV. The Unexpected

The Dynamic Infrared Sky is Relatively Pristine

No Wide-Field IR cameras?



VIRCAM on VISTA
0.6 deg² on 4m



WFCAM on UKIRT
0.2 deg² on 4m



WIRCAM on CFH
0.13 deg² on 4m

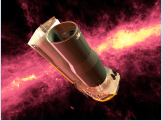
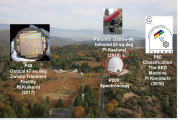

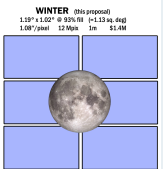
Space



WFIR T
Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope

EUCLID

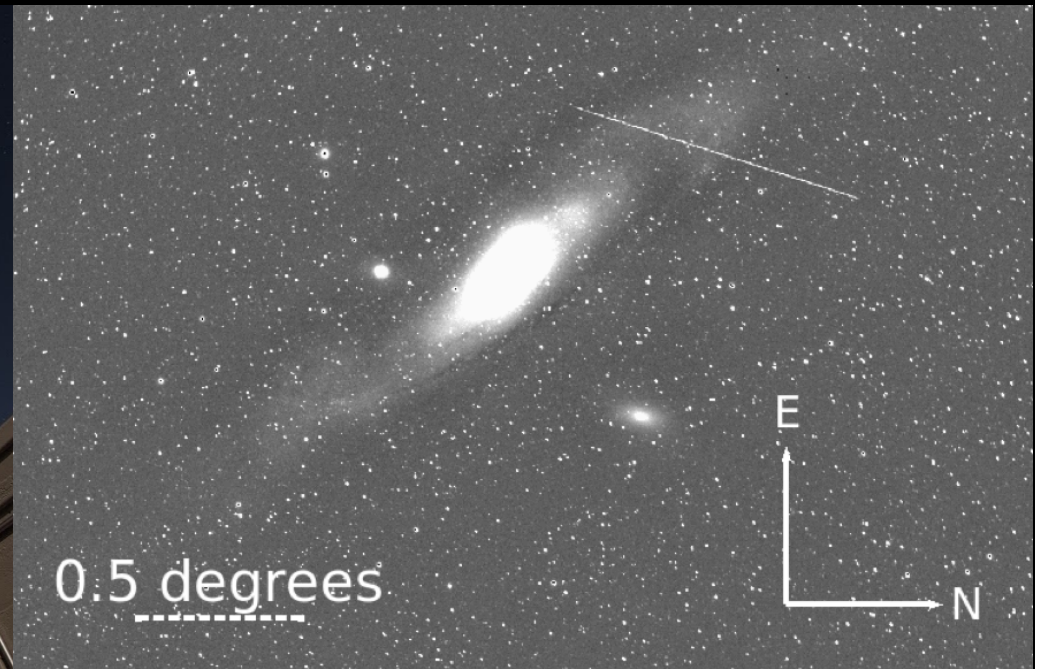
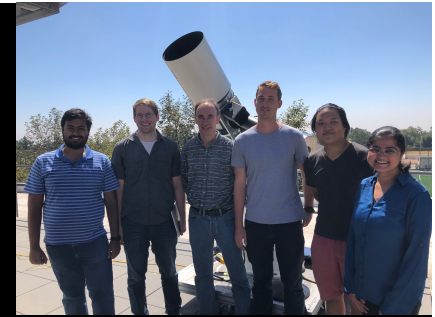
IR TDA Roadmap

	Project	Description	Status
Phase I 	SPIRITS	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	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 Gattini-IR:

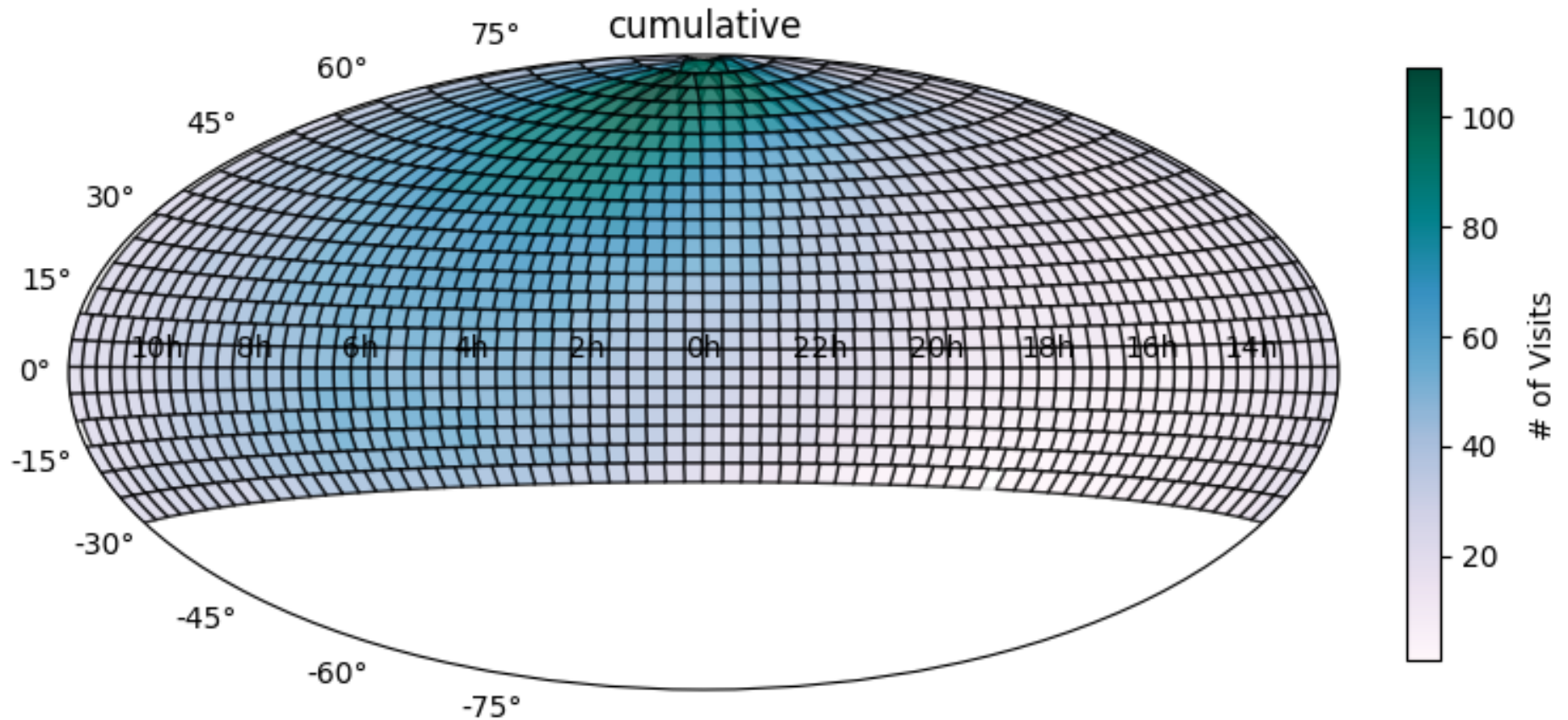
Opening up the dynamic infrared sky



A robotic 30cm telescope with a 25 sq deg FoV camera
Surveys 9,000 sq deg to $J < 15.4$ mag every single night!
In partnership with Anna Moore (ANU)

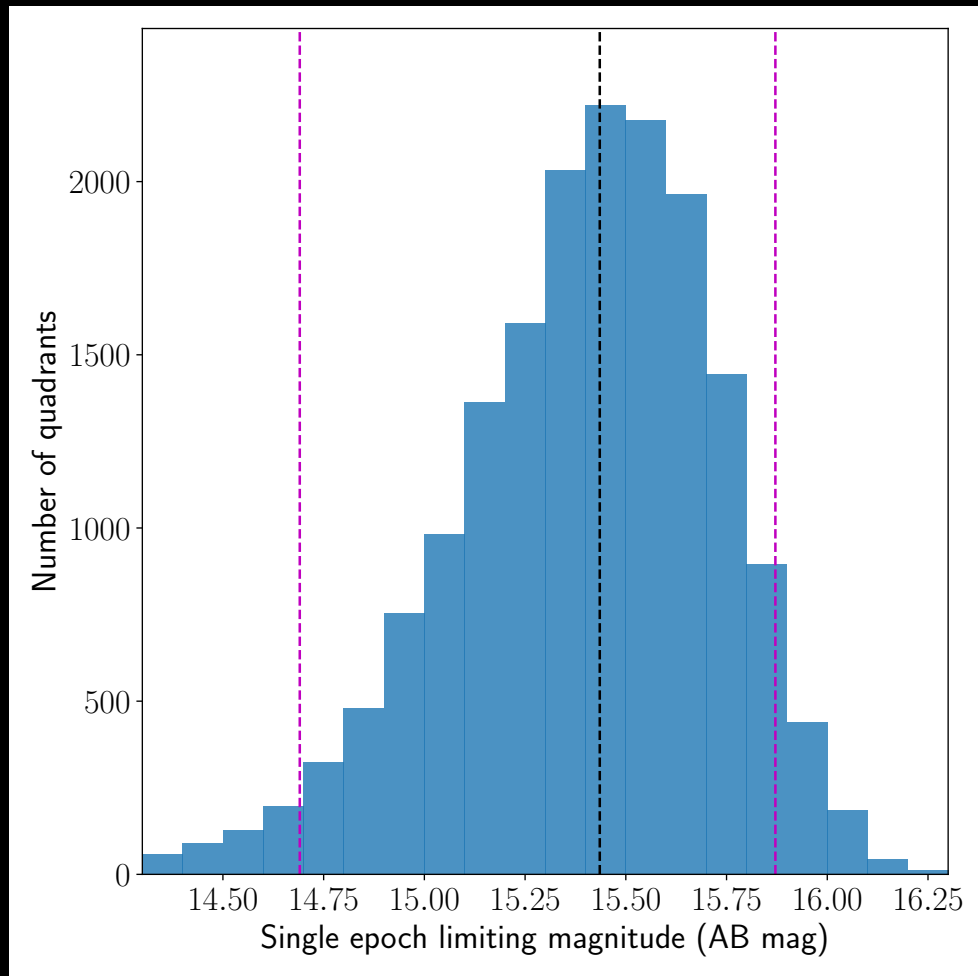
First light: September 11, 2018

Sky Coverage to date

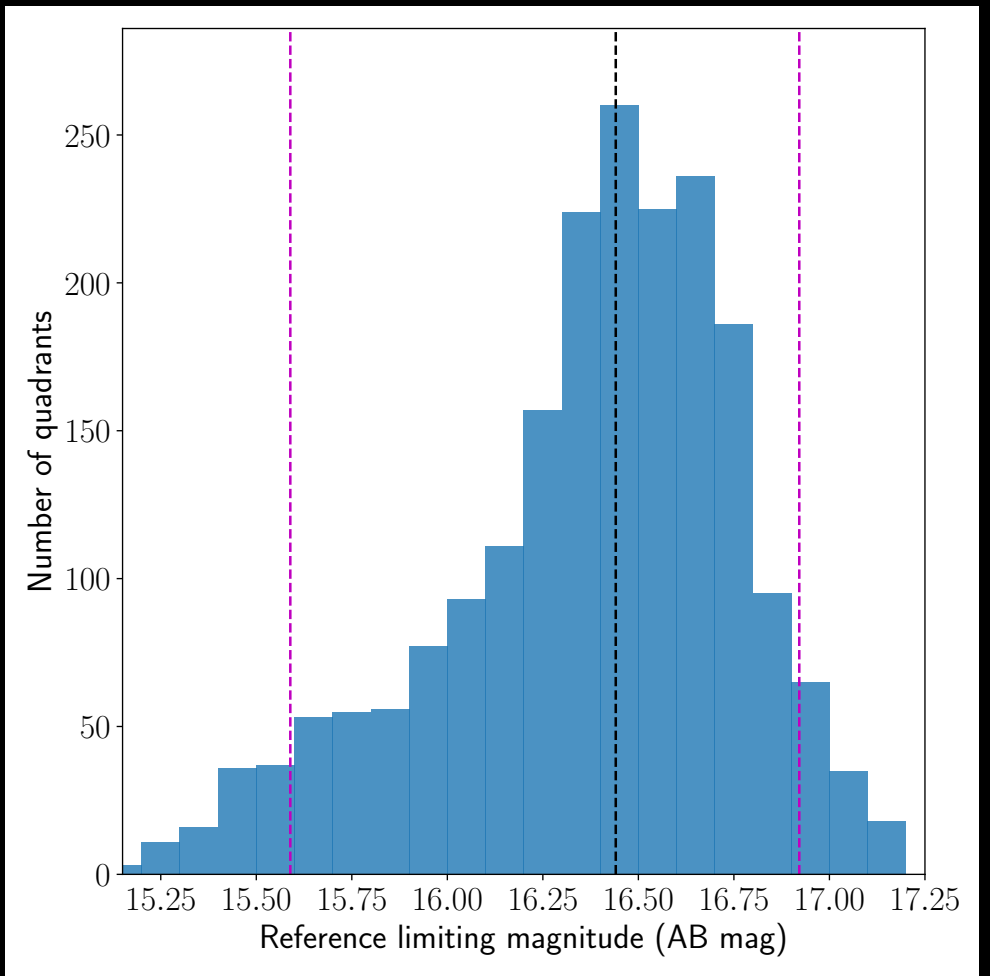


~9000 square degrees mapped every night!

Depth

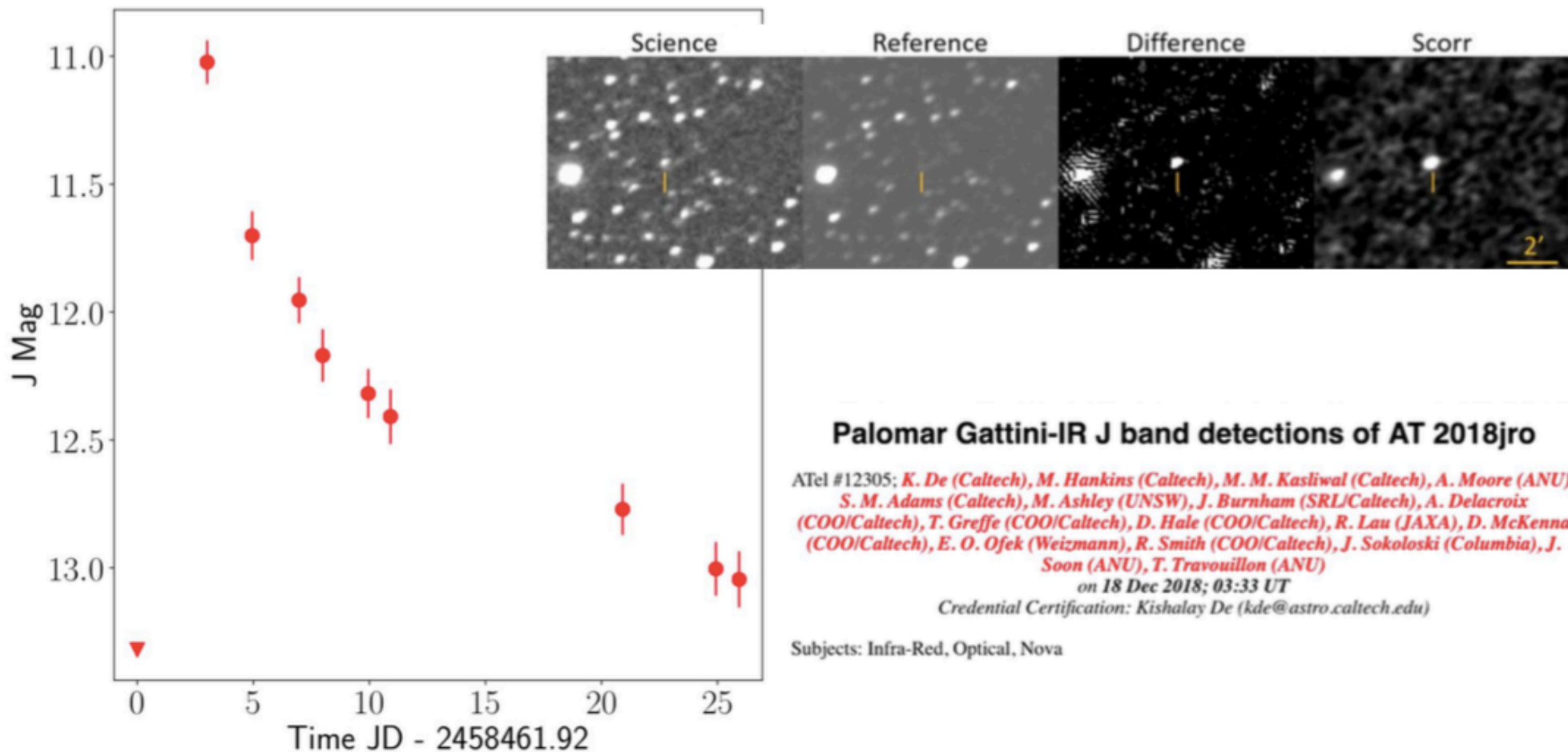


Nightly 5-sigma Depth

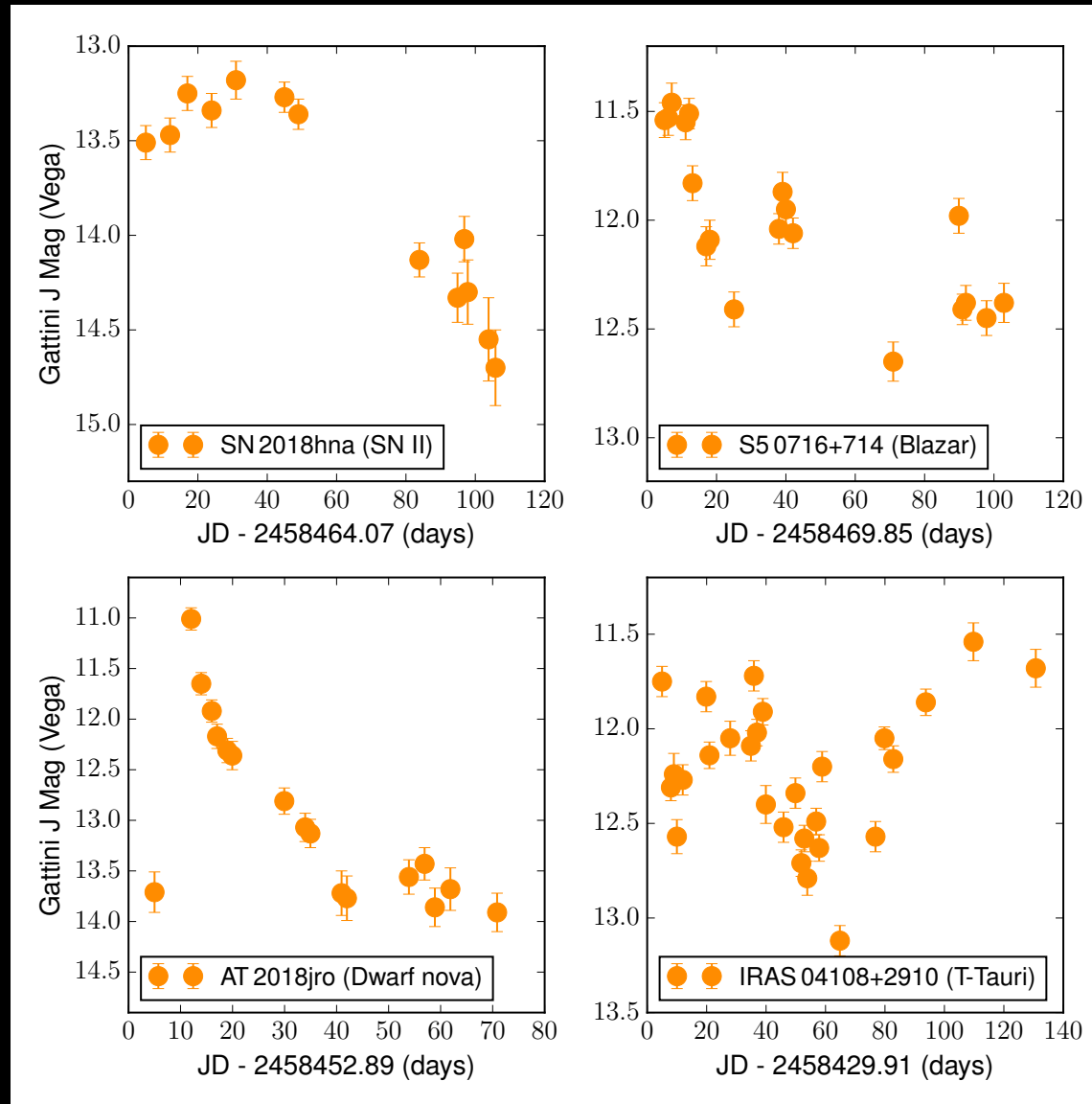


Stacked Reference Depth

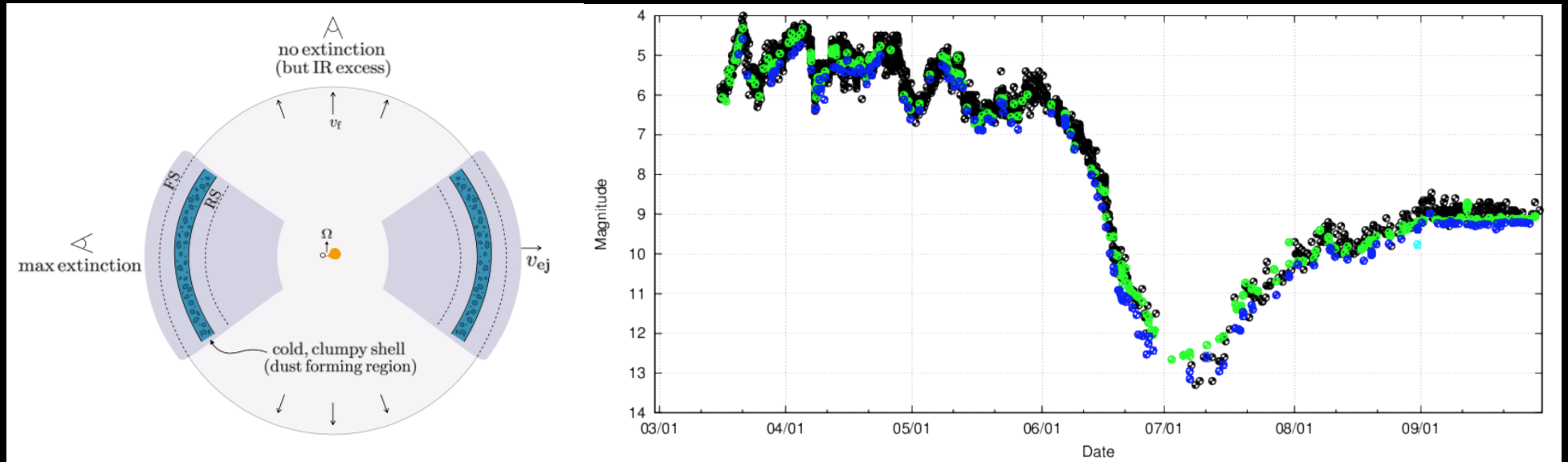
Light curve of dwarf nova AT 2018jro



Collage of Palomar Gattini-IR light curves



Classical Novae: Shock-Dust Connection?



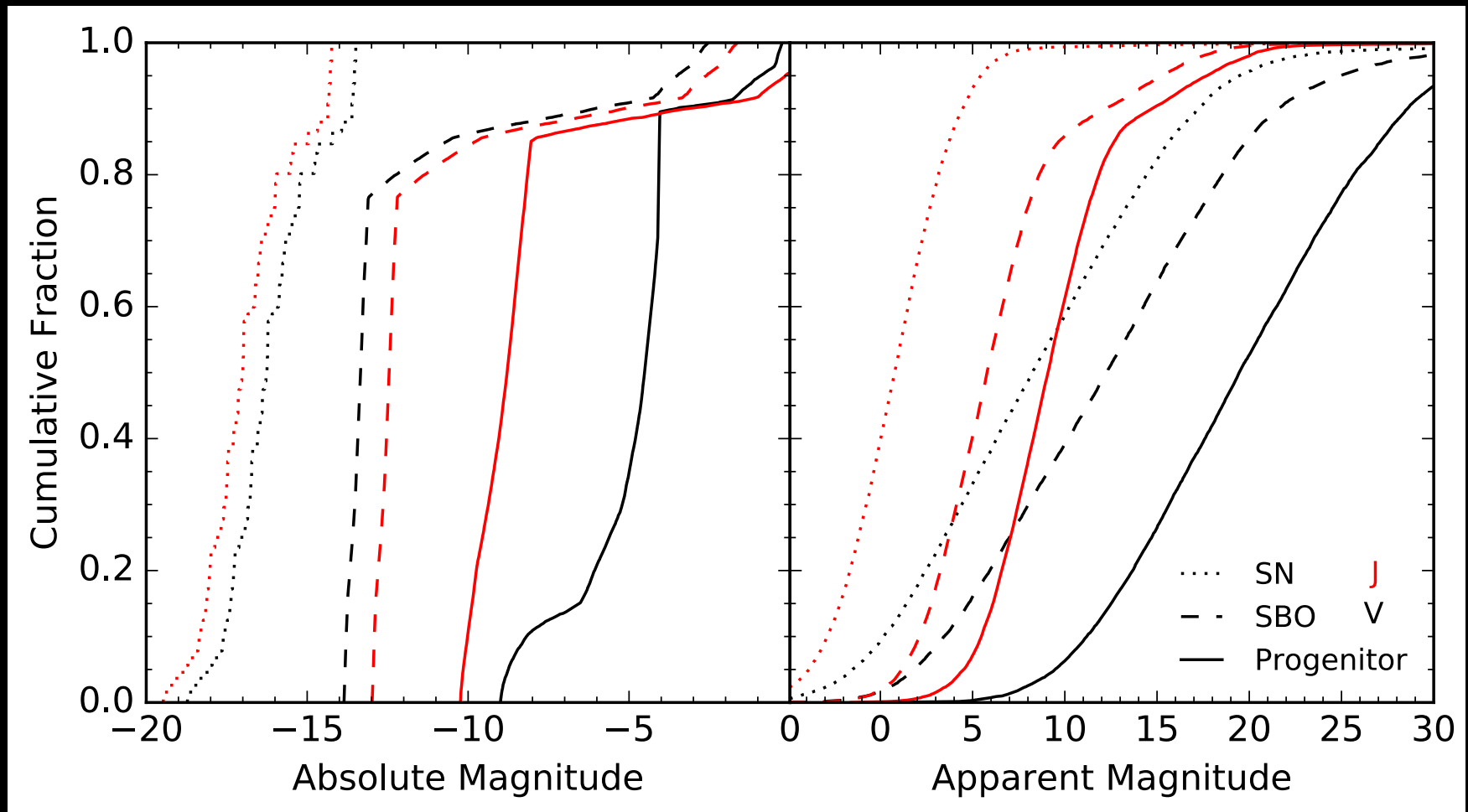
Derdzinski et al. 2016

Dust Dip from V5668 Sgr/AAVSO

In partnership with Jenő Sokolowski.



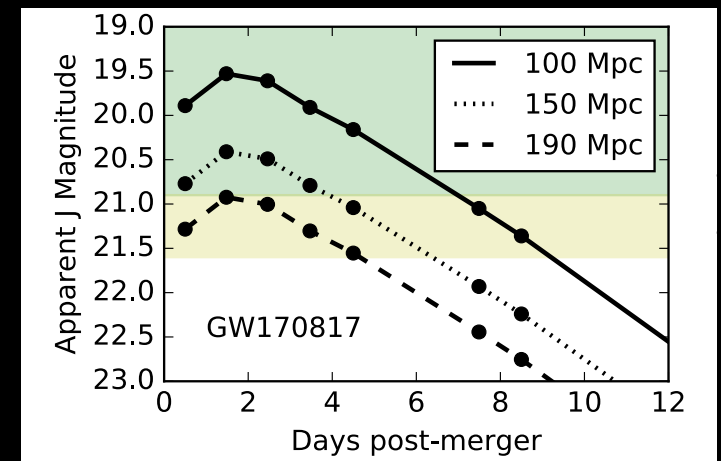
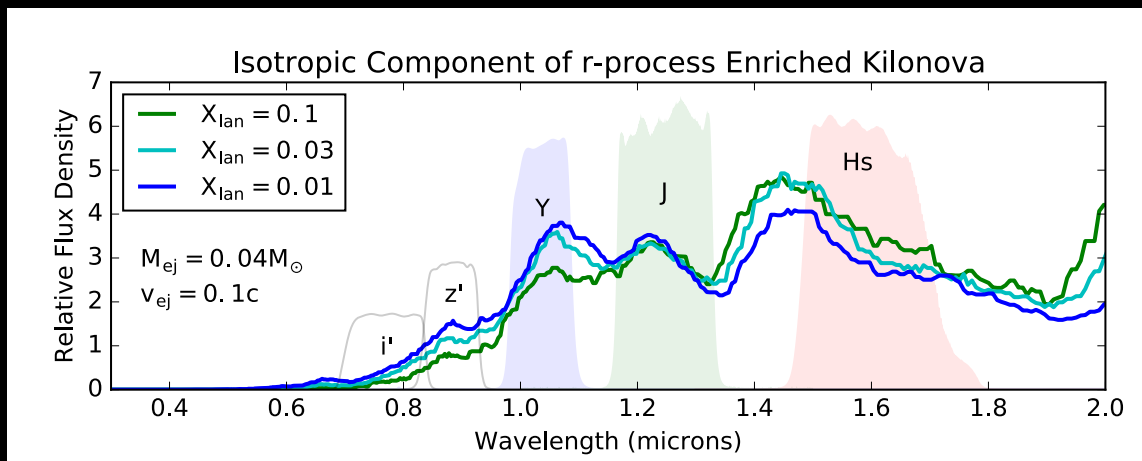
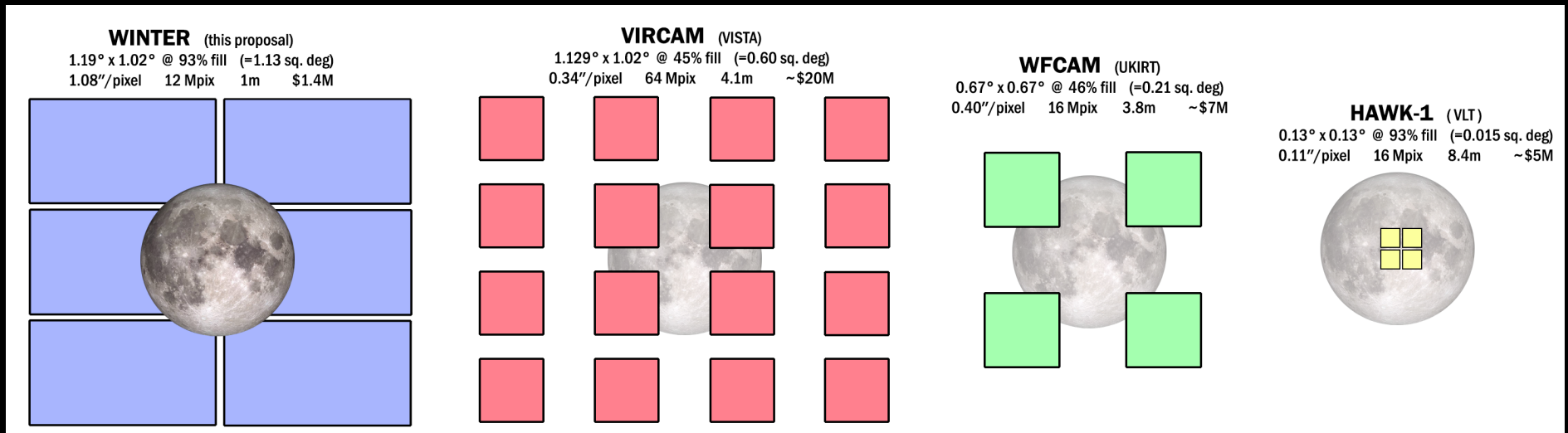
Supernova in the Milky Way



Adapted from Adams et al. 2013

WINTER @ Palomar

Alternative Semiconductor Technology



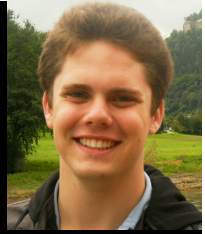
In Partnership with Rob Simcoe (MIT)

Now funded by NSF MRI + Packard; First light: Summer 2020

Mansi M. Kasliwal / University of Chicago Colloquium

February 27, 2019

SPIRITS is discovering a wide range of IR transient sources.



Jacob Jencson

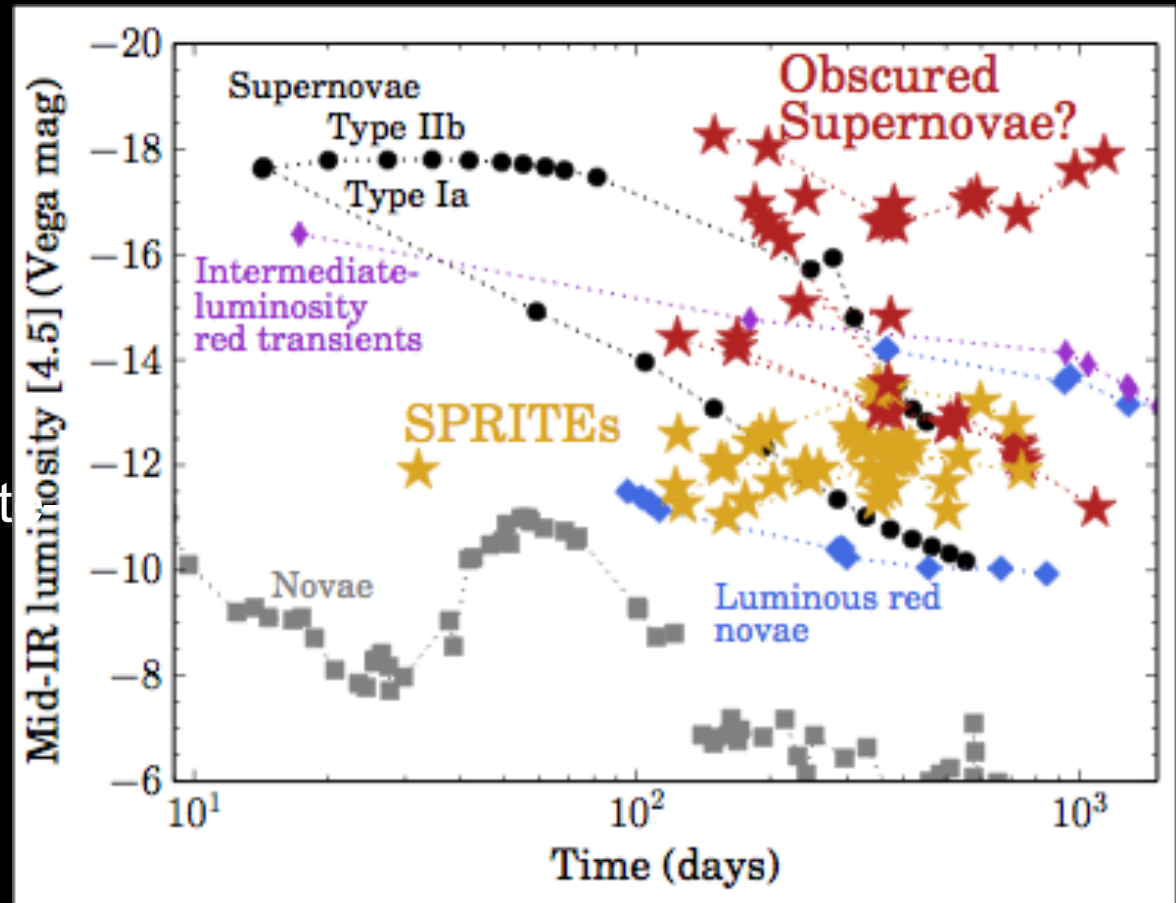
Identified 131+ transients

49 known supernovae

10 candidate obscured supernovae

8 likely classical novae

64 eSPecially Red Intermediate Luminosity Transient Events (SPRITEs)



The Dynamic Infrared Sky is Ripe for Exploration