

# Multimessenger Astronomy in the GW group



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Univers du pôle A2C - 13/12/2024

# Outline

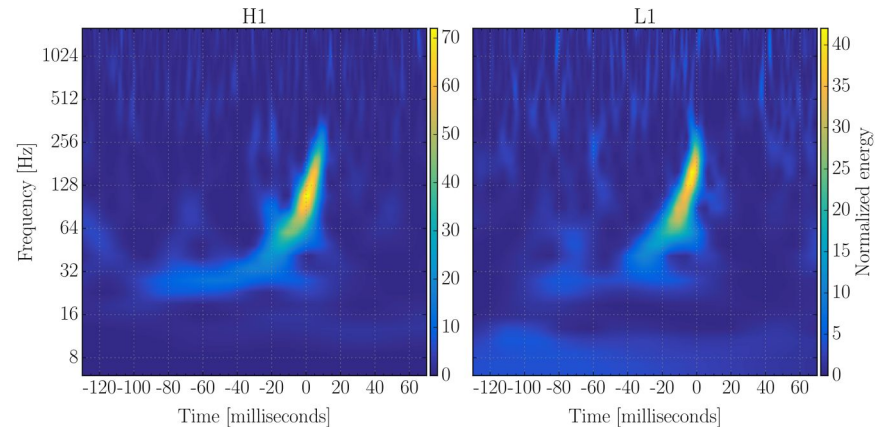
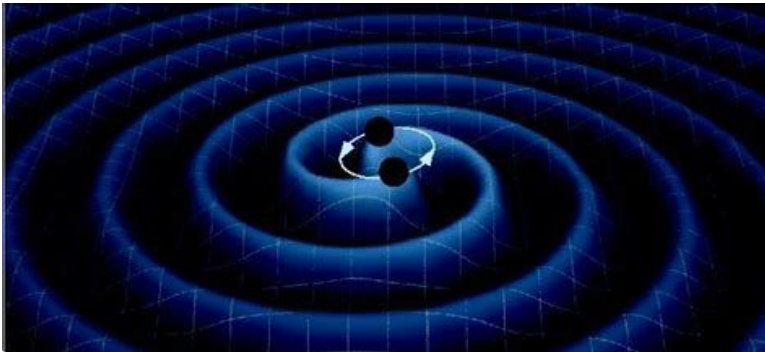
- Gravitational waves: detections and alerts
- GW Highlights from O4, LVK 4th Observing run
- Optical follow-up of O4 by the GRANDMA network
- Another multi-messenger approach: SVOM

# Gravitational waves (GW)

=> Perturbation propagating in the space-time metric

Predicted by General Relativity in 1916, first directly detected in 2015 (GW150914) in LIGO gravitational wave interferometers: black hole binary

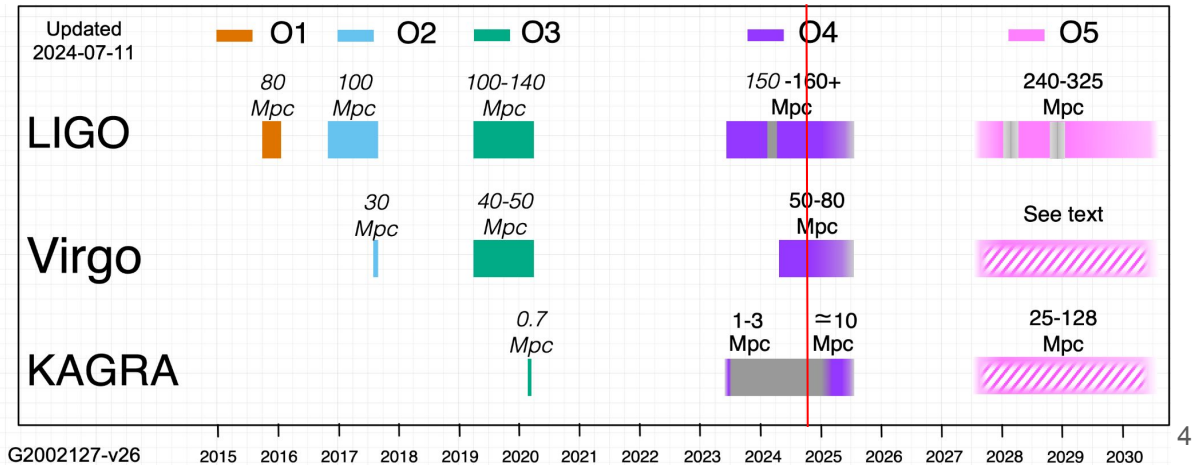
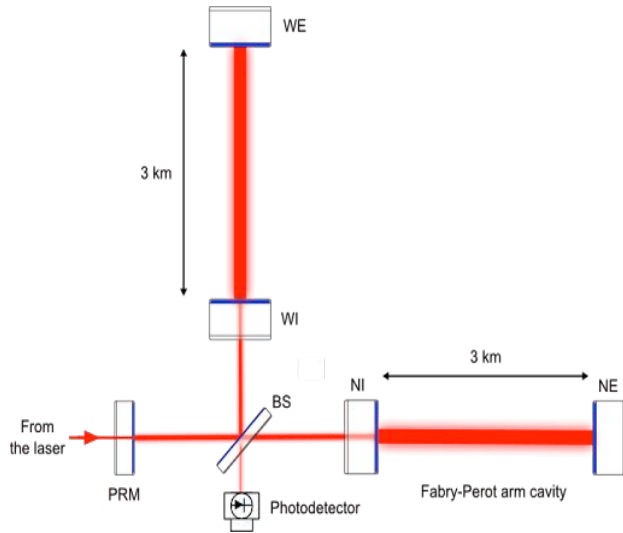
Since then hundreds other binaries have been observed by the LVK (LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA collaboration) : black holes and neutron stars coalescence



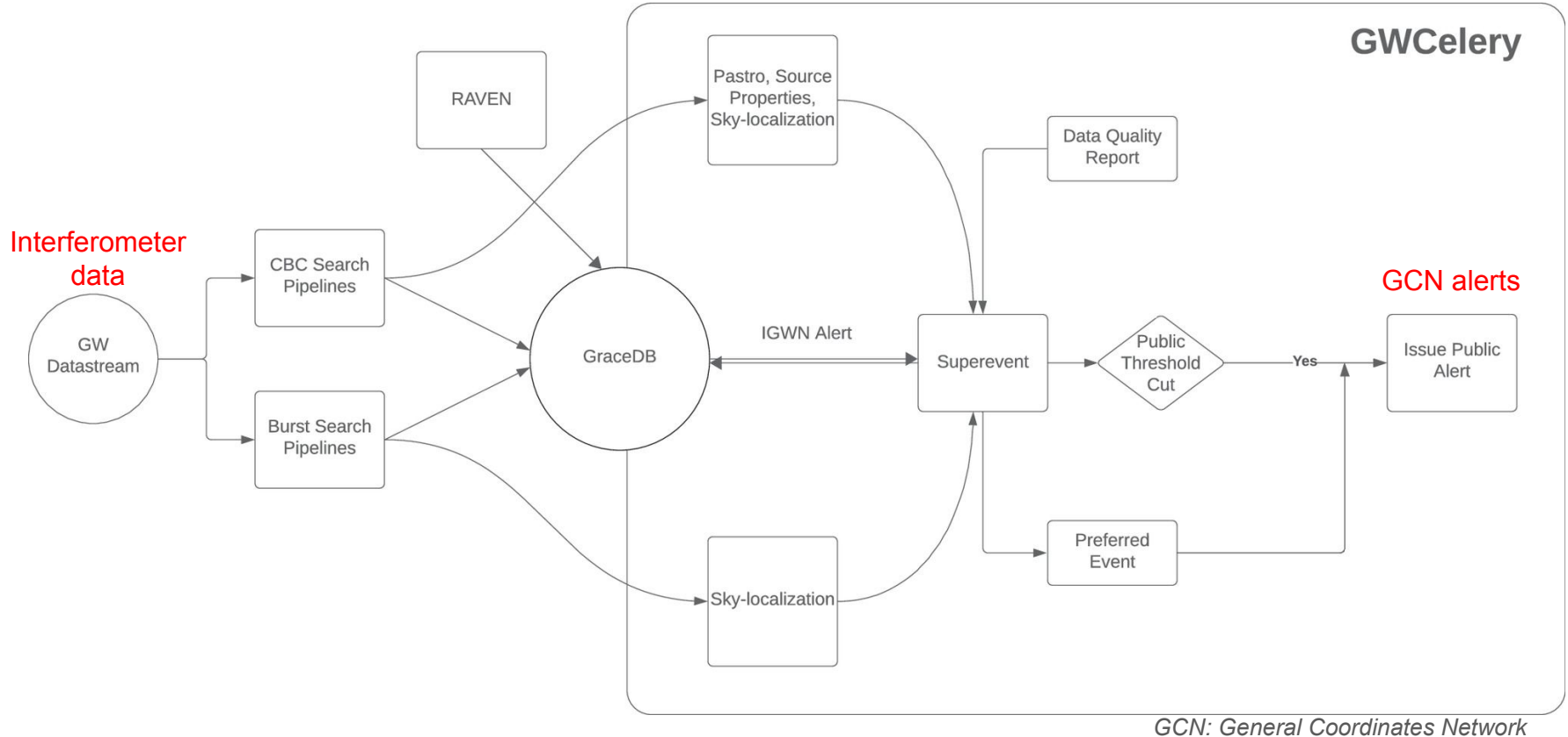
# Gravitational-wave interferometric detectors

## LVK network:

- **LIGO:** Hanford and Livingston (USA)
- **Virgo** in Cascina (Italy)
- **KAGRA** in Hida (Japan)



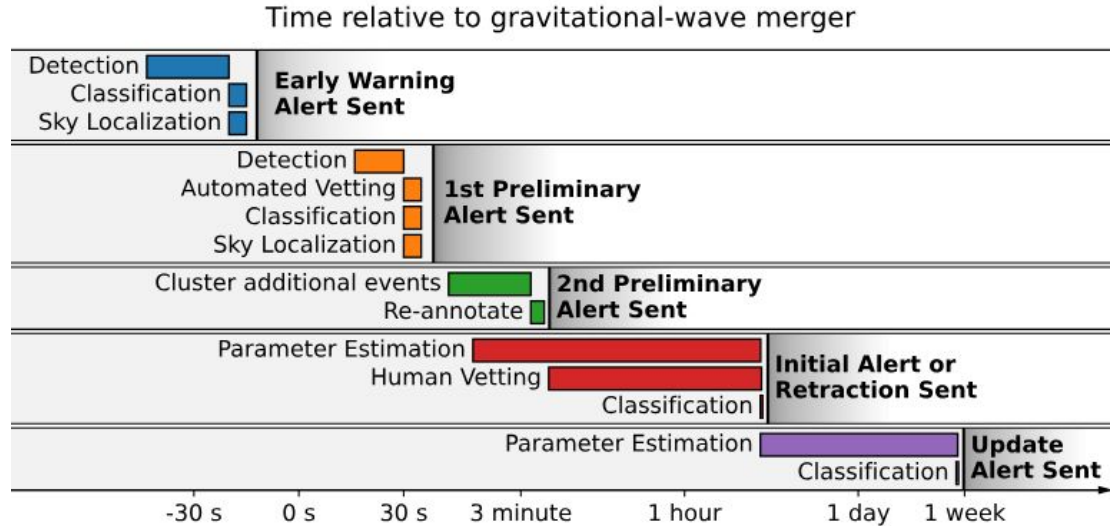
# Alert system: from GW data to GCN alerts



# Alert timeline

- Early warning alert if possible
- Detection and preliminary alerts
- Human Vetting and possible retraction
- Parameter estimation and updated alert

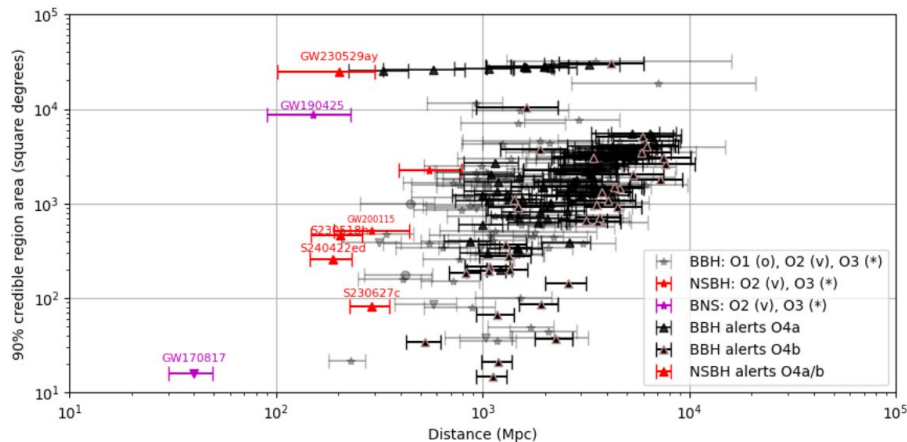
Preliminary Alert and sky localization sent in a minute after event



# Possible NSBH events in O4

Alerts with  $p_{\text{NSBH}} > 10\%$ :

- [S240915b](#) (sky localisation  $\sim 18 \text{ deg}^2$ )
- [S240910ci](#) ( $394 \text{ deg}^2$ )
- [S240830gn](#) ( $410 \text{ deg}^2$ )
- [S240422ed](#) ( $259 \text{ deg}^2$ )
- [S230830b](#) ( $941 \text{ deg}^2$ )
- [S230731an](#) ( $599 \text{ deg}^2$ )
- [S230627c](#) ( $82 \text{ deg}^2$ )



**Figure 1:** The most recently updated 90% credible region area versus the most recently updated luminosity distance (posterior mean distance and posterior standard deviation of distance) for all LIGO/Virgo GW events/candidates of runs O1, O2, O3, and O4 a/b (up to 24/07/2024).

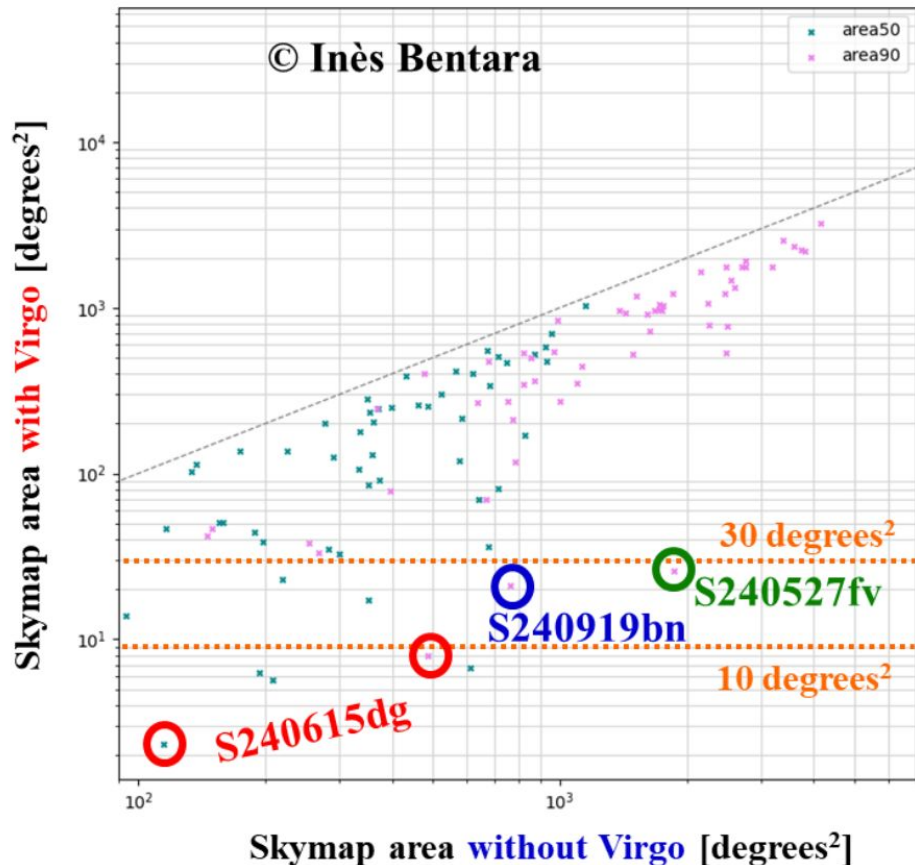
and 4 other with sky localisation  $> 1000 \text{ deg}^2$

No significant BNS alert

# Virgo's importance in sky localisation

Virgo's detection range is lower than LIGO's interferometers

Its contribution to detections is scarce but has important impact on reducing sky localisation





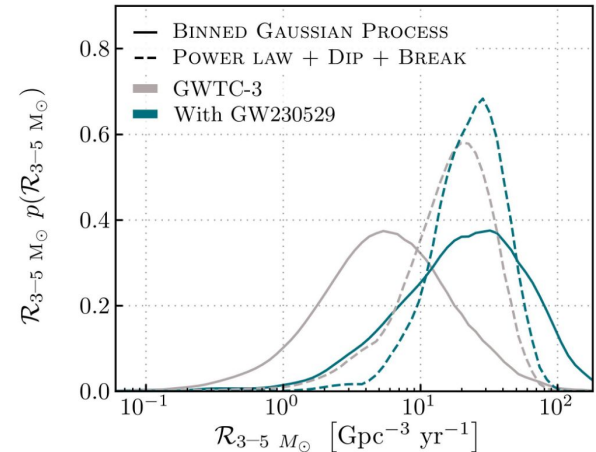
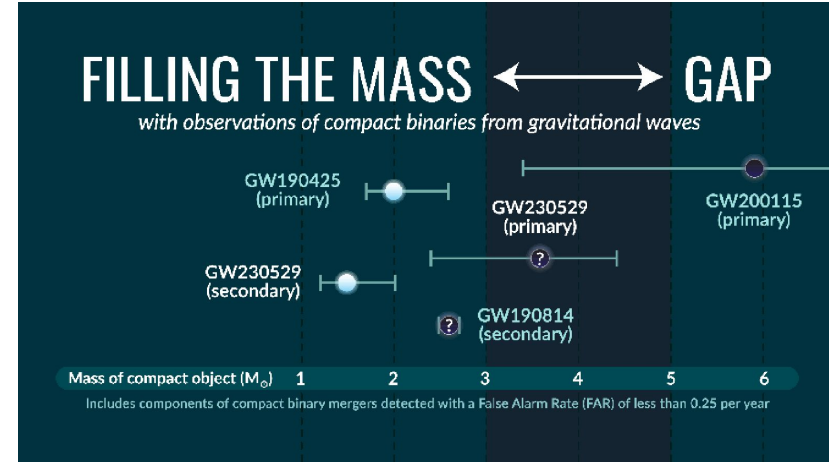
# Signal focus: GW230529

Detected by LIGO Livingston on May 29th 2023

Rare collision of a neutron star with a compact object of  $2.5$  to  $4.5 M_{\odot}$

=> Great Input for low mass merger rates!

Low masses are prone to tidal disruption, which could power a range of EM counterparts, including a kilonova => Multi-messenger prospect





# A network for optical follow-up:

## Global Rapid Advanced Network Devoted to Multi-messenger Addicts

**GRANDMA** : Created in 2018, by IJCLab

20 countries - 23 Sites - 35 Telescopes

- Wide-fields down to 20 mag
- EM candidates ~ 23 mag in photometry
- 22 mag in spectroscopy

Allocation time on CFHT, SOAR, SALT

**GRANDMA's** citizen science program :  
**Kilonova-Catcher**

More than 130  
amateur astronomers



**KILONOVACATCHER**

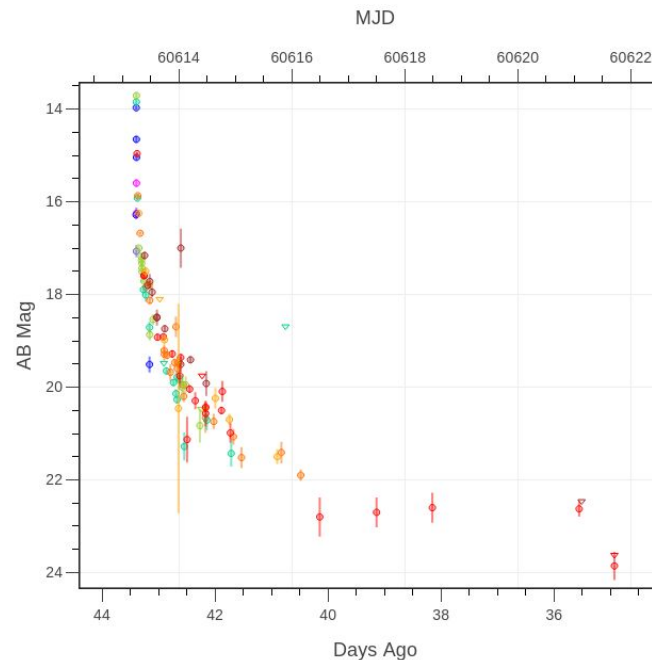
French collaborators in IJCLab, APC, CEA/Irfu, CPPM, OCA, IPHC, IRAP



# GRANDMA Recent Follow-up: Multiple science topics

## GCNs produced in the last 6 months:

- Gravitational Wave events:
  - 3 following LIGO/Virgo/KAGRA
- Gamma-ray bursts:
  - 13 following Swift and SVOM
- X-ray transients:
  - 3 following Einstein Probe
- Neutrino events:
  - 3 following IceCube in the past year



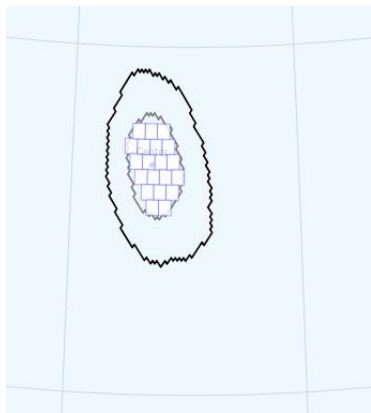
Ex: Swift GRB241030A

In average, GRANDMA outputs one GCN per week

# GRANDMA GW Follow-up

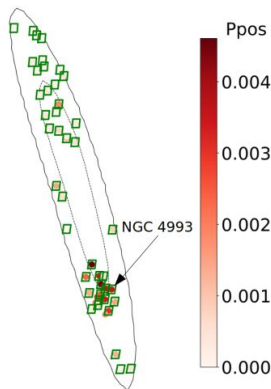
## - Blind search of the GW skymap

BBH S240919bn 50% area covered



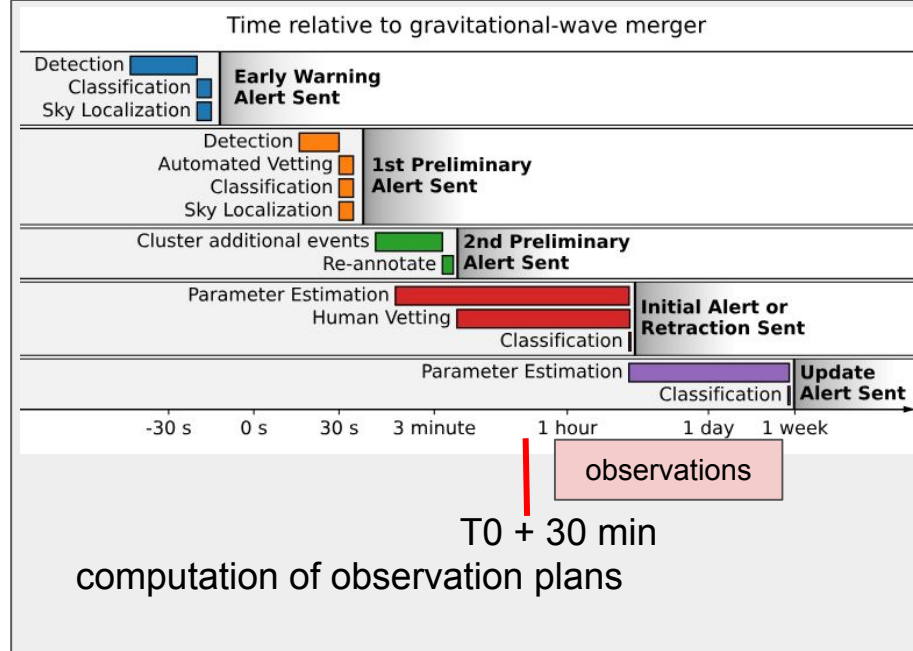
Tiling

GW170817 localisation and compatible galaxies 1911.05432 and 1909.01244



Galaxy Targeting

Large FoV instruments    Small FoV instruments  
 Cross match with MANGROVE catalog  
 (Ducoin et al., arxiv:1911.05432)



## - Target of Opportunity follow-up

Follow-up of promising candidates:  
 ZTF survey (selection with Fink)  
 GCN counterpart candidates



# O4a with GRANDMA

**Criteria for blind search:** - Main category **BNS** or **NSBH** (expecting EM counterpart)

- **90% skymap <200deg<sup>2</sup>** - **DL < 200 Mpc** (Kilonova peak mag ~20-21)

81 significant detections : Only 1 passed the criteria

(NSBH S230627c: Targeted galaxy observations → Only upperlimits)

Rate smaller than initial predictions of ~1 BNS or NSBH per week

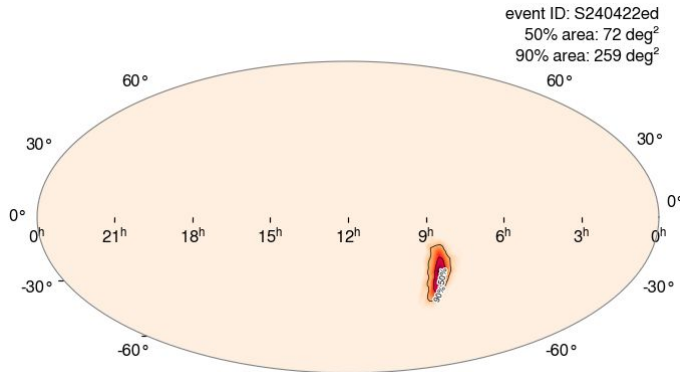
		BNS	NSBH	BBH
<b>Annual number of public alerts</b> (log-normal merger rate uncertainty × Poisson counting uncertainty)				
O4	HKLV	$36^{+49}_{-22}$	$6^{+11}_{-5}$	$260^{+330}_{-150}$

# O4b with GRANDMA

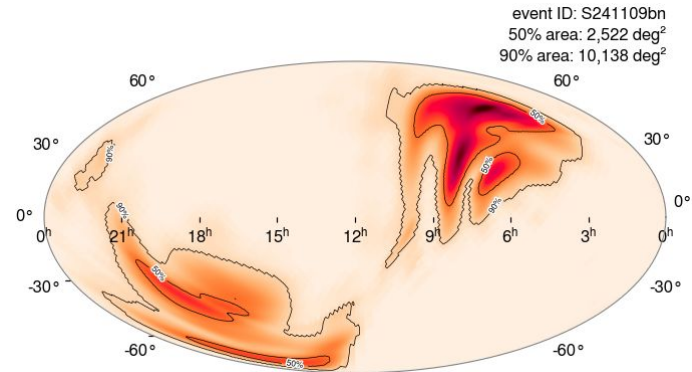
**Criteria for blind search:** - **BNS** or **NSBH** or **BBH**

- **90% skymap**  $< \sim 200 \text{ deg}^2$  **AND OR** **DL**  $< \sim 200 \text{ Mpc}$

89 significant detections : - Some well localised BBH (S240527fv, S240615dg, S240920dw, S241127aj)  $\rightarrow$  Tiled observations: only upperlimits



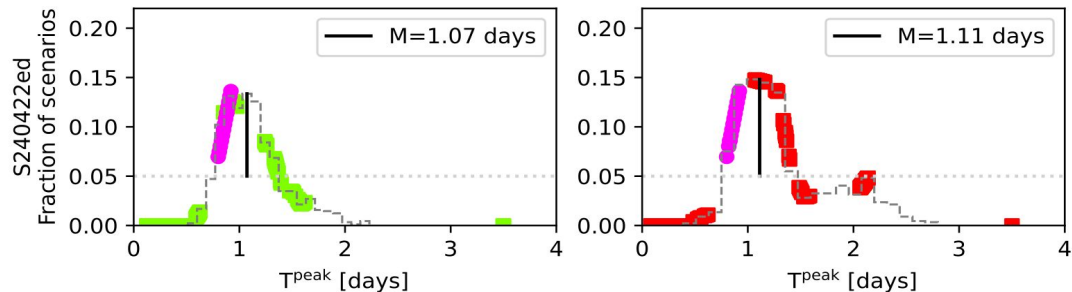
low-significance NSBH S240422ed  
Tiled + Targeted galaxy observations



NSBH S241109bn  
Area too large to follow-up

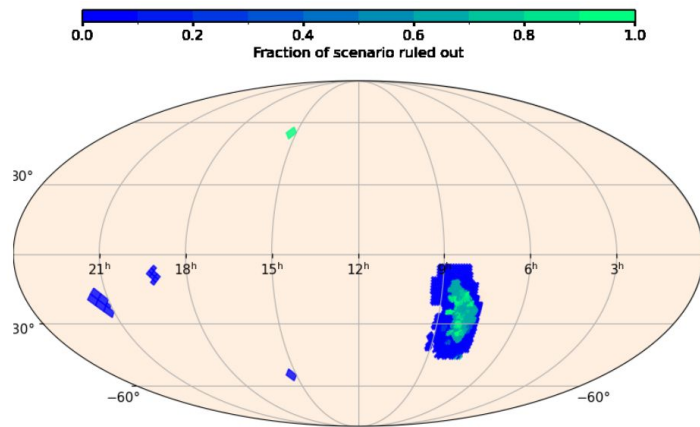
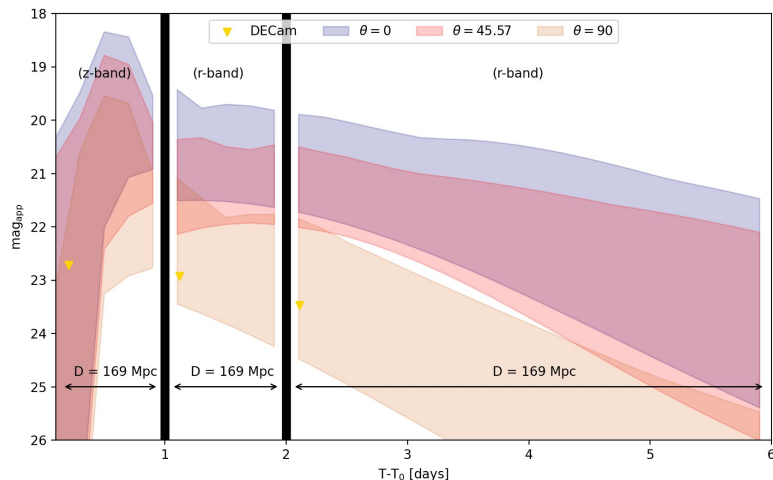
# Extracting Kilonova Information

Observing around  
expected peak time of NSBH  
Kilonova scenarios



23% peak during GRANDMA obs in g-band 21% in r-band

Pillas et al., in prep.



Modeled scenarios brighter than non-detections ?  $\rightarrow$  Ruled out parameters



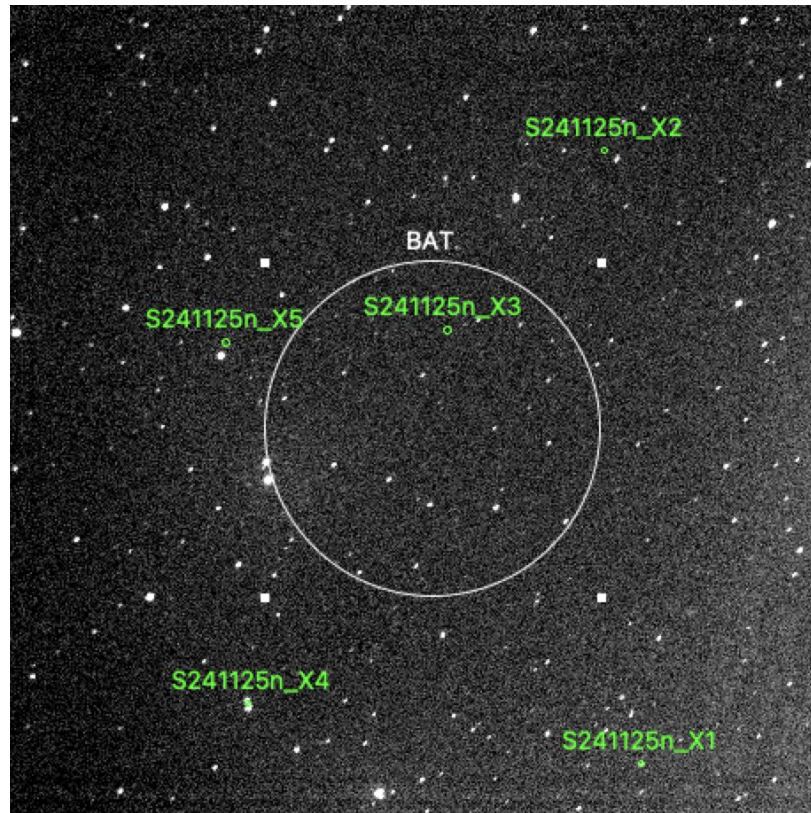
# S241125n: BBH associated with low-significance GRB ?

Swift/BAT targeted search found  
low-significance GRB in the BBH skymap

GRANDMA follow-up

→ No optical detection in the 5 arcmin  
uncertainty region around the BAT position

Swift-XRT proposed 5 X-ray sources,  
EP-FXT a few more. → No clear optical  
candidates within the localization regions of  
these sources




Observation by FRAM-CTA-N





# An multi-messenger satellite: Space-based multi-band astronomical Variable Object Monitor



**ECLAIRs** 

« The trigger camera »  
Wide-field X and Gamma rays telescope  
Spectral range : 4 keV – 150 keV  
Localization accuracy < 12arcmin

**MXT**  

“The Micro-channel X-ray Telescope”  
Narrow-field X-ray telescope  
Spectral range : 0.2 keV – 10 keV  
Localization accuracy < 1arcmin

**GRM** 

“The Gamma-Ray burst Monitor”  
X-rays and Gamma-rays detectors  
15 keV – 5 MeV  
Localization accuracy < 5°

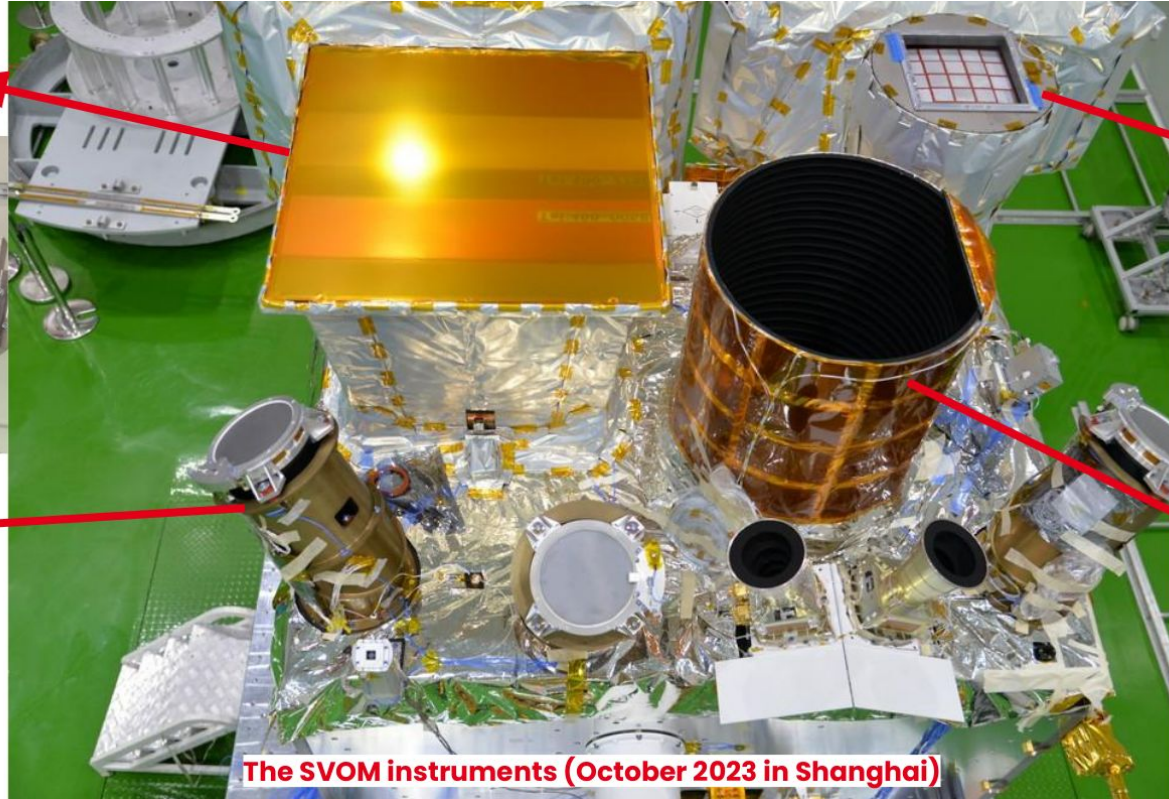
**VT** 


“The Visible Telescope”  
Narrow-field visible telescope  
Ritchey Chretien  $\Phi=400\text{mm}$   
Localization accuracy < 1arcsec

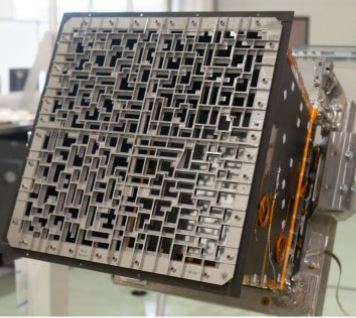


Launch : 2024, June 22<sup>nd</sup> for 3 (nominal) +2 (extended) years

# SVOM instruments



**ECLAIRs**   
« The trigger camera »  
Wide-field X and Gamma rays telescope  
Spectral range : 4 keV – 150 keV  
Localization accuracy < 12arcmin



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"The Micro-channel X-ray Telescope"  
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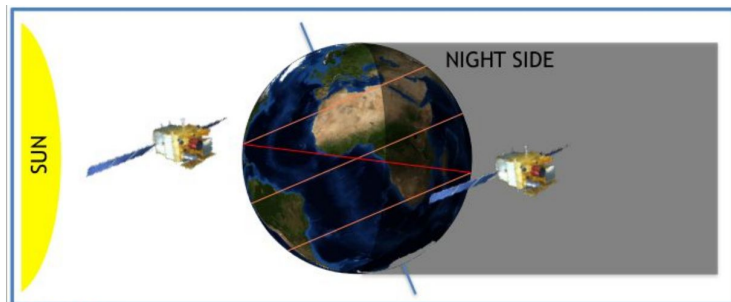
The SVOM instruments (October 2023 in Shanghai)

# SVOM : the first 6 months

Since the launch, the SVOM collaboration published in GCN circulars:

- 57 GRM triggers
- 16 ECLAIR triggers
- 3 MXT observations
- 17 VT observations

About 20 transients with multi-instrument detections, using automatic slewing to the trigger localizations



Anti-solar pointing → Synergy with Ground-based Follow-up Telescopes (GFT)

A dozen events followed in low latency by SVOM-C-GFT

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Thank you !

Any questions ?

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# Backup slides

## 117 astrophysical triggers (last update Nov, 15<sup>th</sup>)

- 56 GRBs (**50 GRM, 16 ECLAIRS** among with 10 ECLAIRS+GRM)
- 61 catalogued sources (**6 GRM, 55 ECLAIRS**)

