

The H.E.S.S. transients follow-up systems

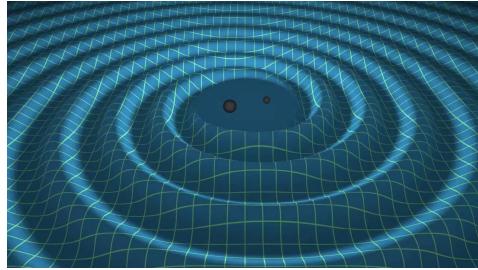
Halim ASHKAR



AstroParticle Symposium 2022
Paris-Saclay
Institut Pascal

Transients

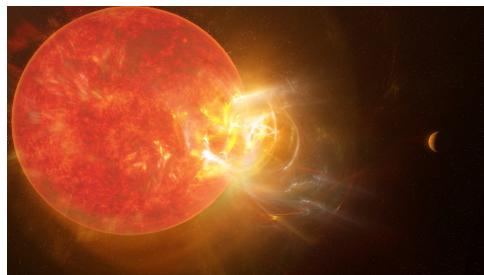
GW



FRB



Flaring stars



GRB



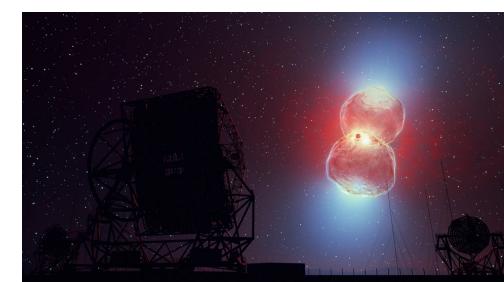
SGR



Neutrino



Nova

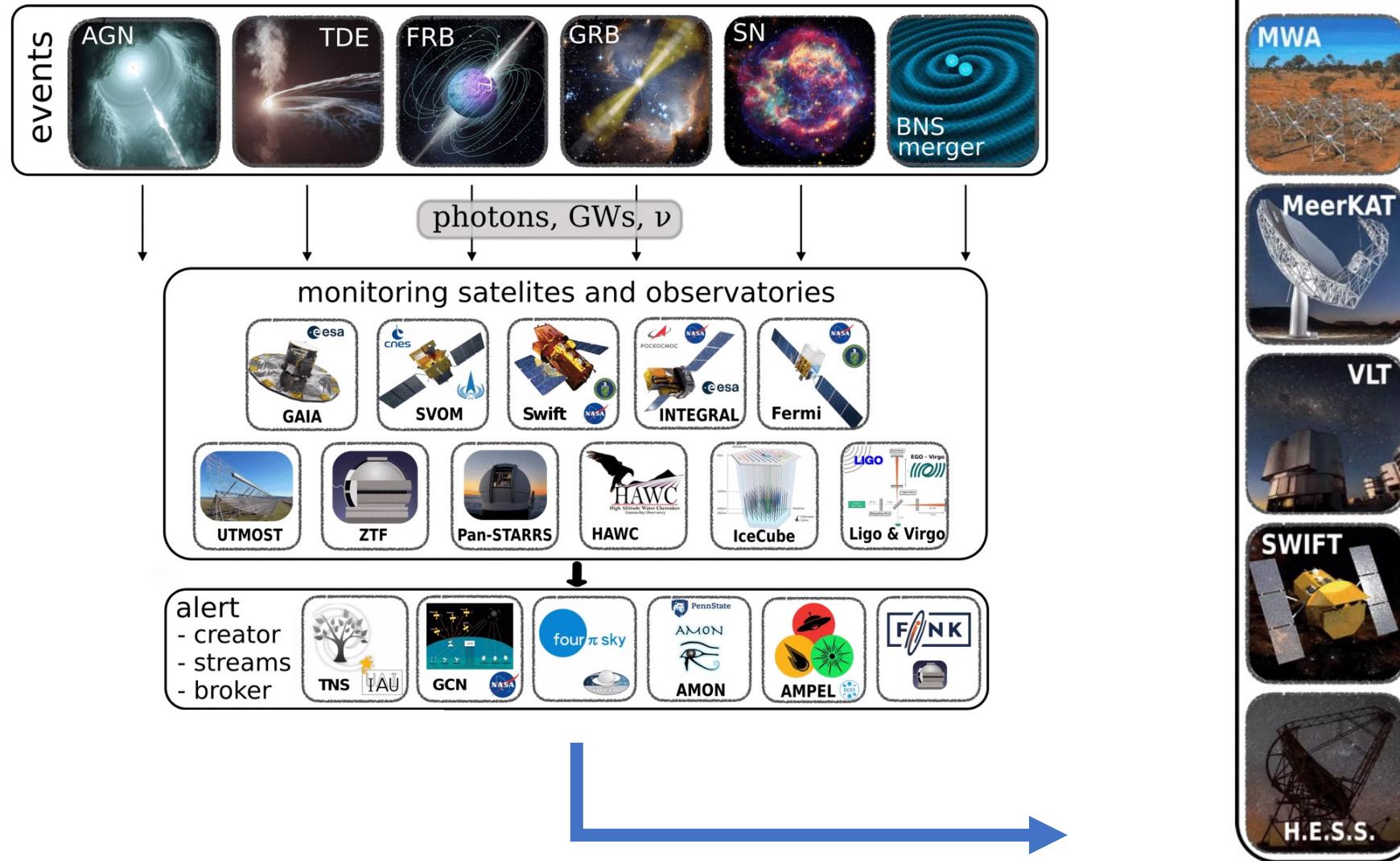


AGN flares



TDE

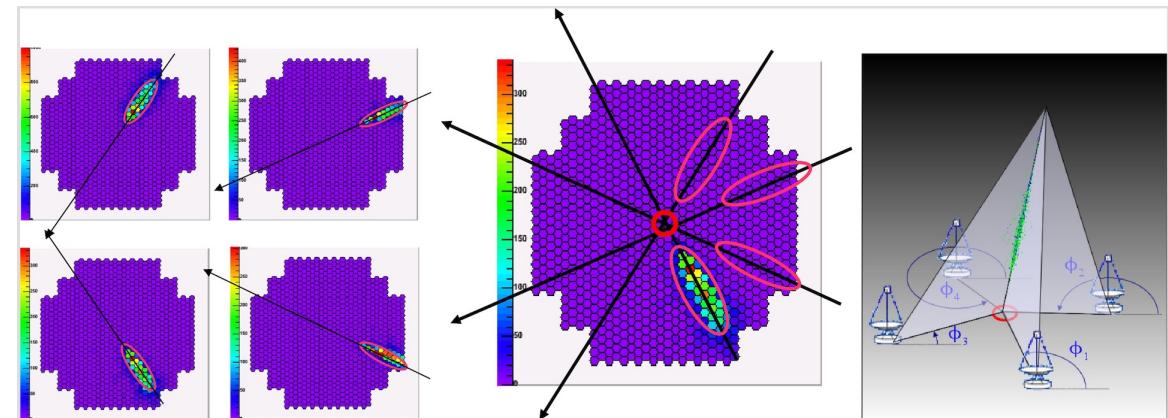
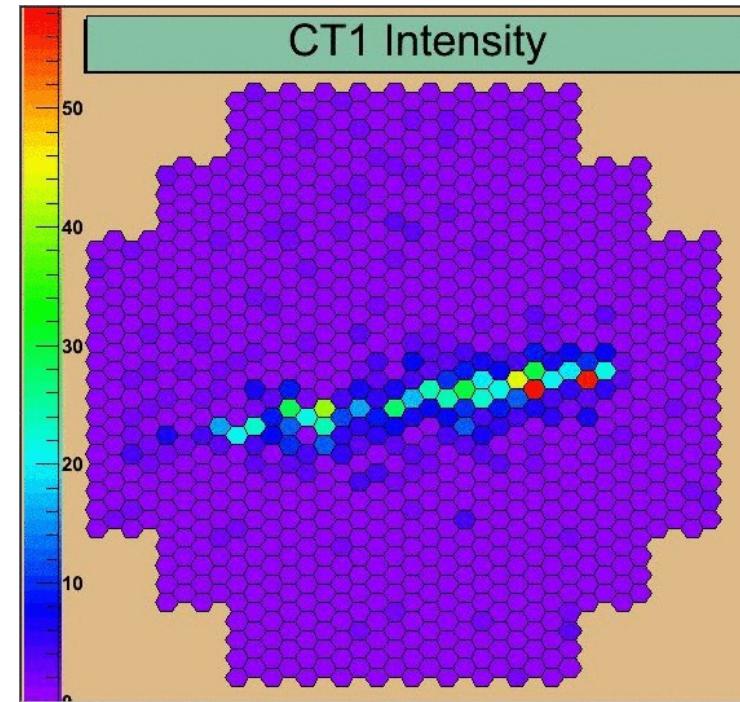
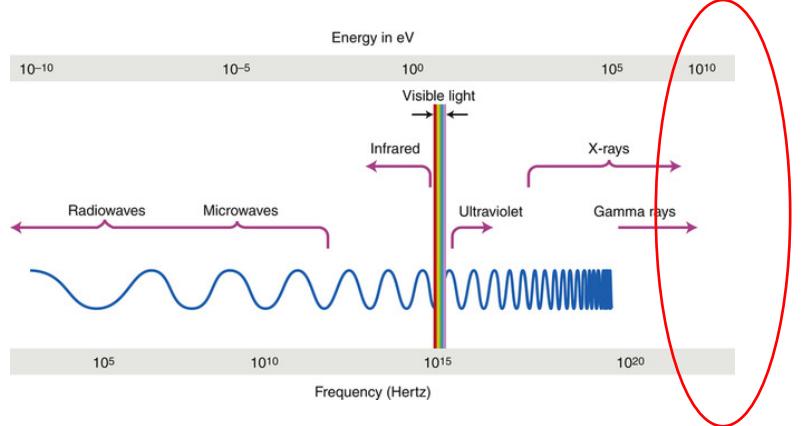




High Energy Stereoscopic System



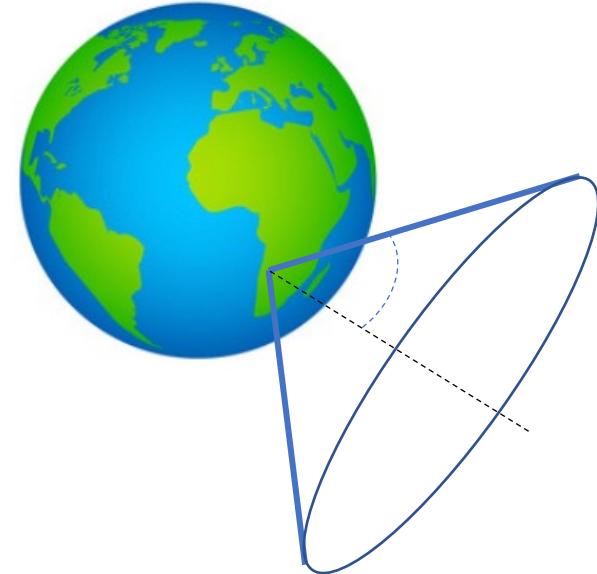
Detection of VHE Gamma-rays with IACTs



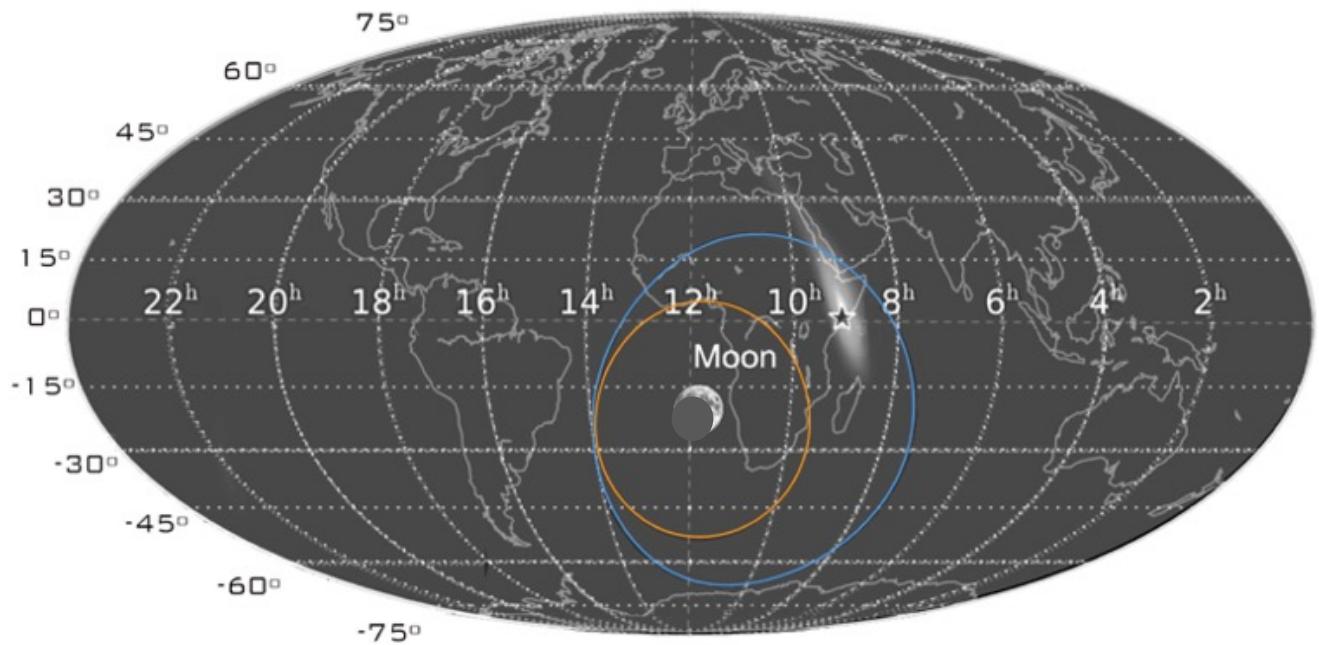
UR

Considerations for IACTs

- Visibility conditions :
 - Position of the telescopes (lon , lat)
 - Maximum zenith angle possible

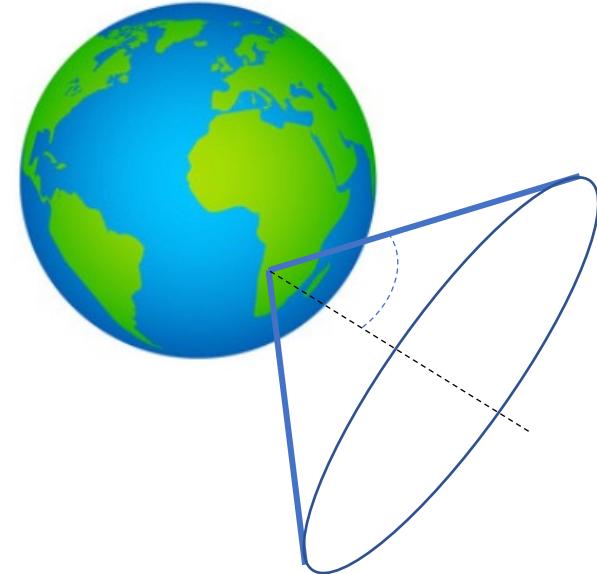


- Observation conditions :
 - Sun and Moon position
 - Moon phase

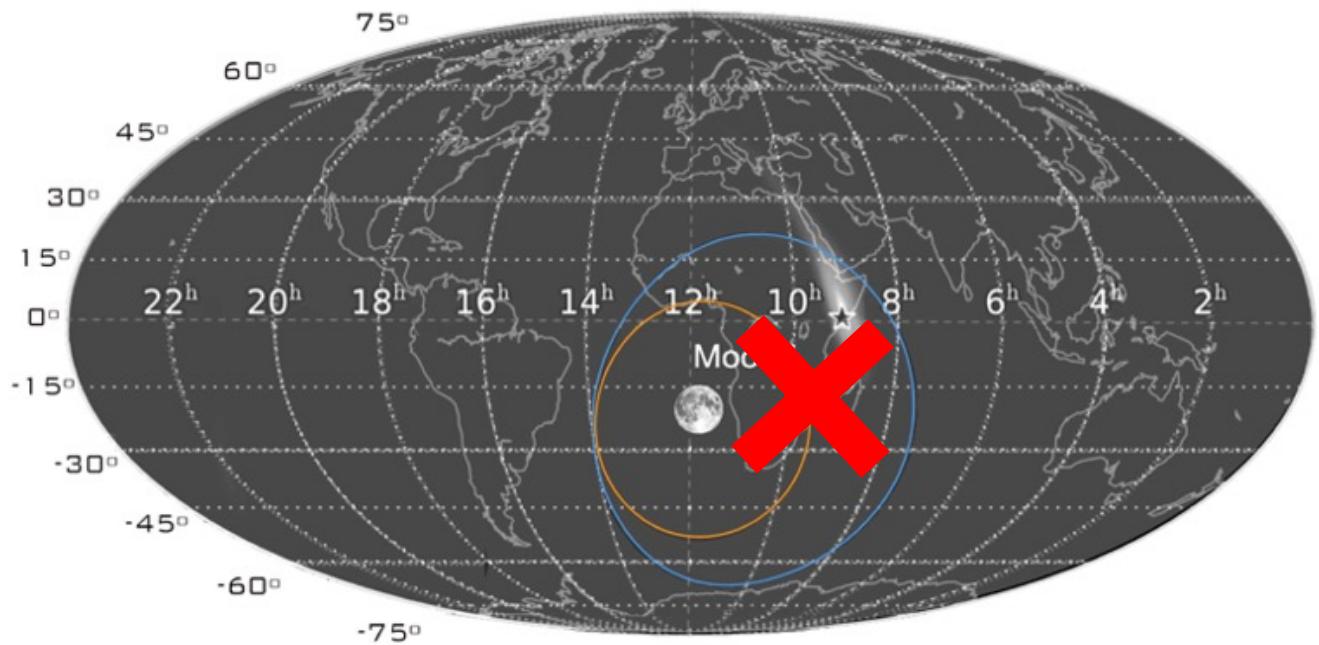


Considerations for IACTs

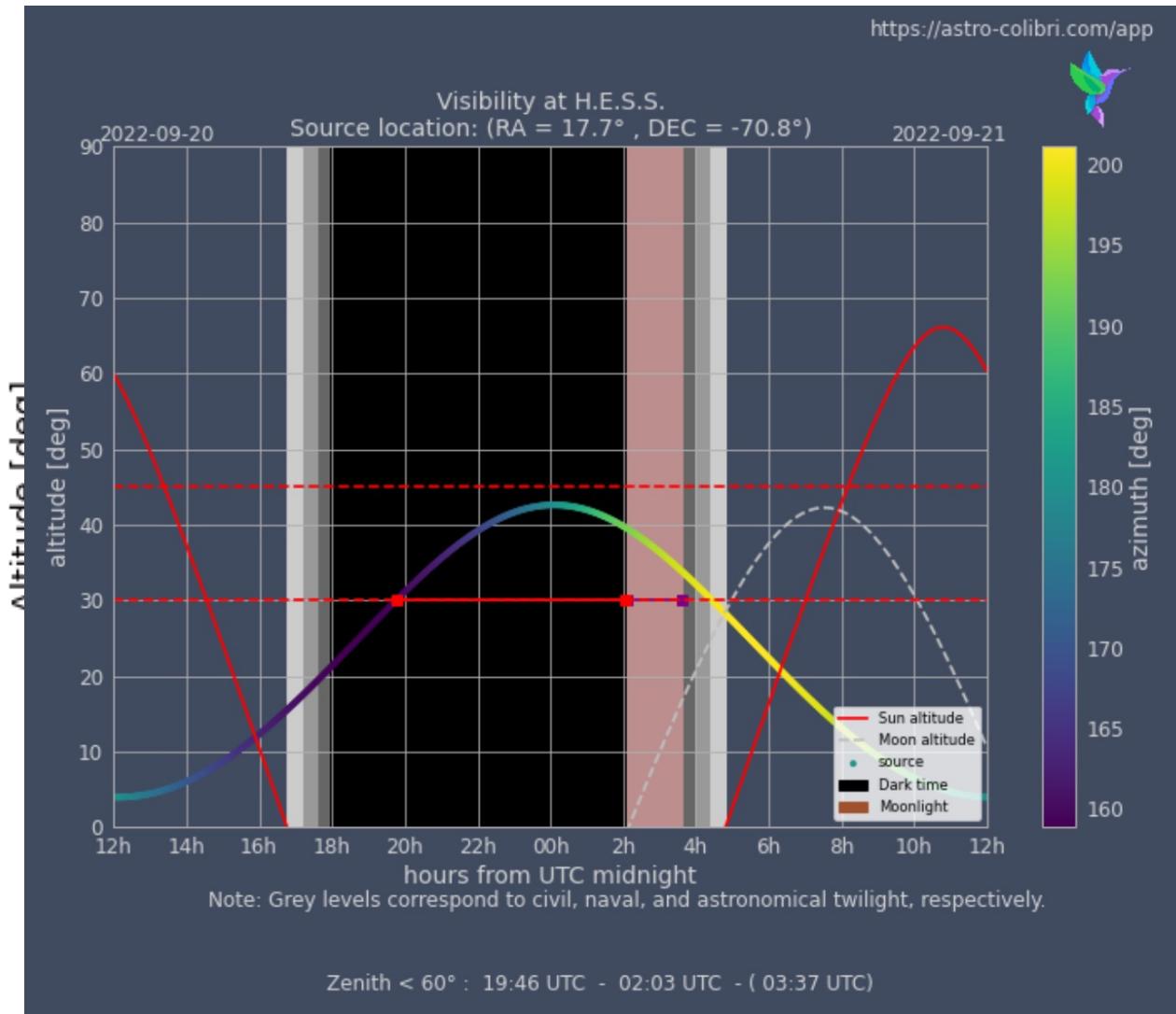
- Visibility conditions :
 - Position of the telescopes (lon , lat)
 - Maximum zenith angle possible



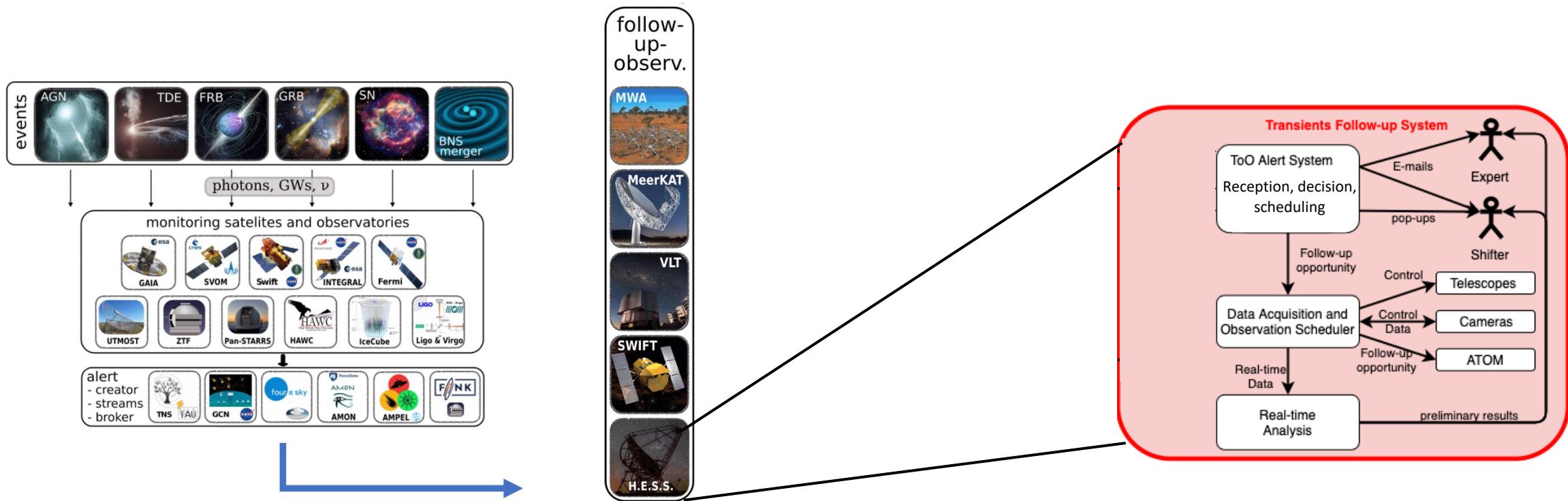
- Observation conditions :
 - Sun and Moon position
 - Moon phase



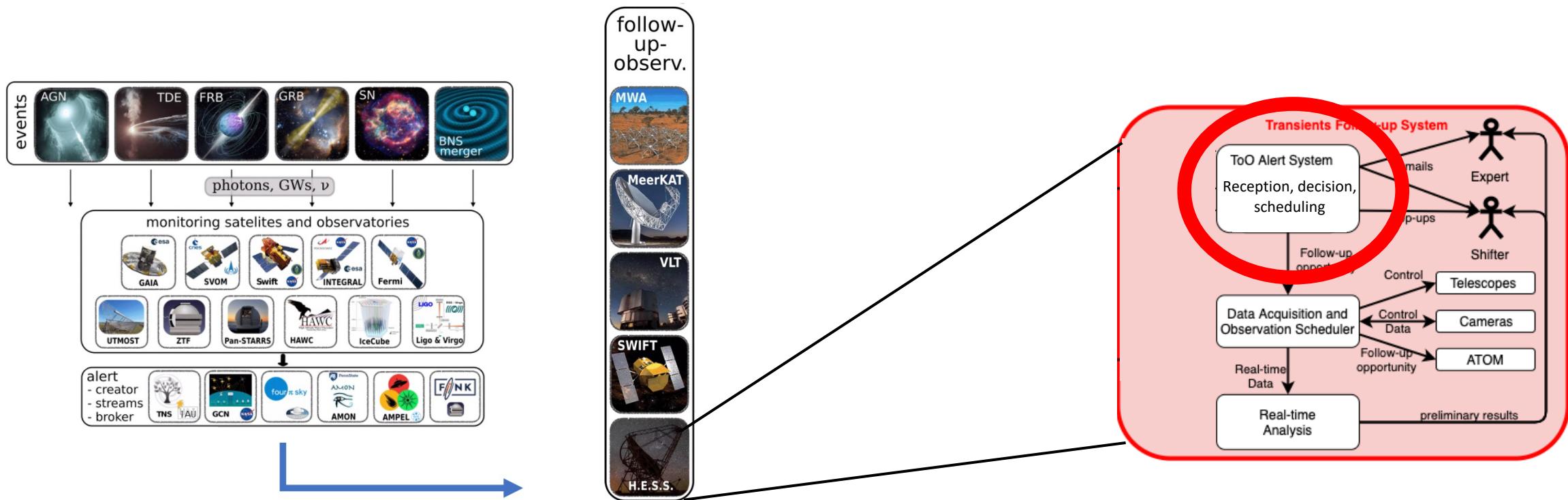
Considerations for IACTs



Transient follow-up systems



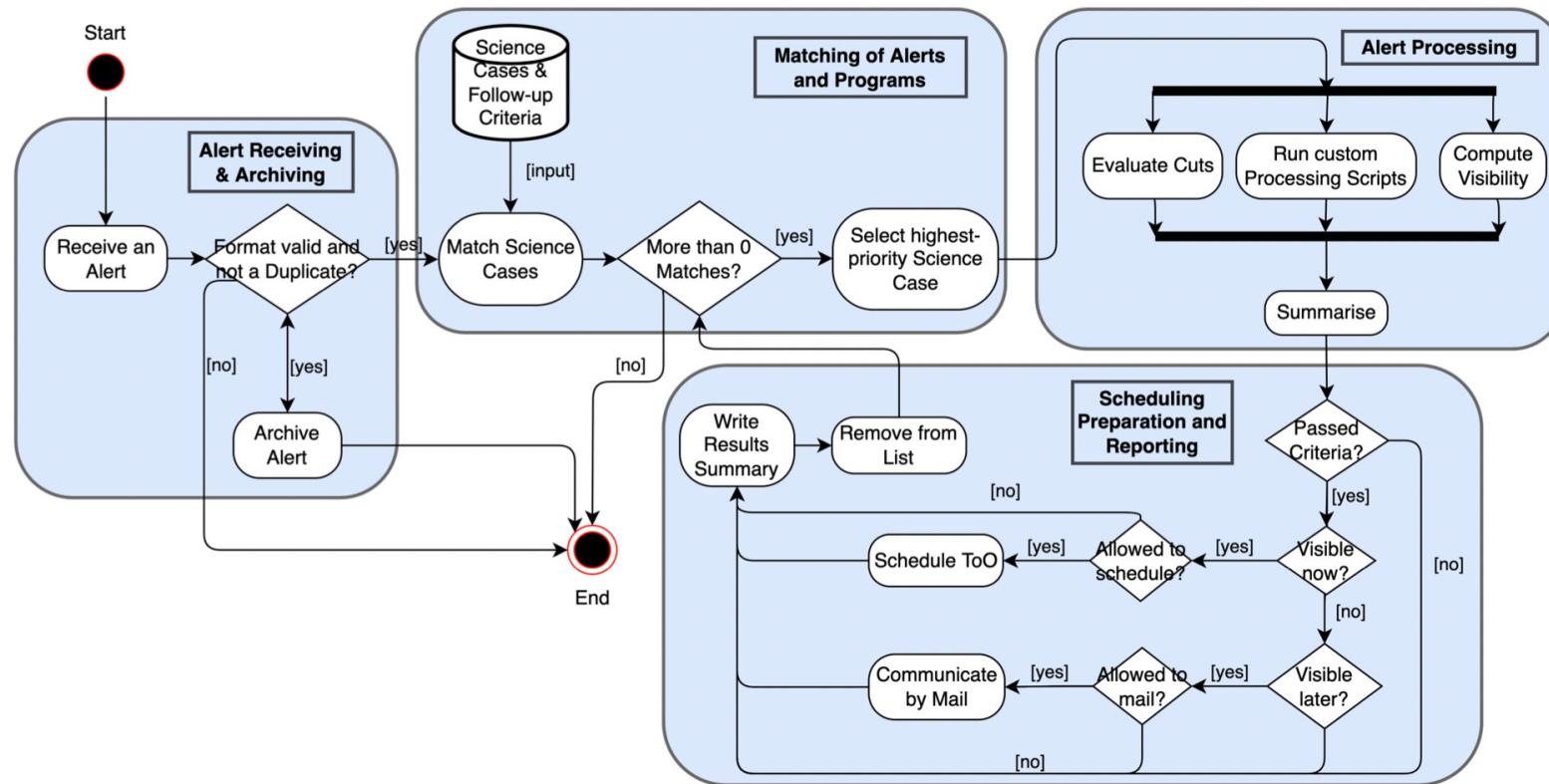
Transient follow-up systems



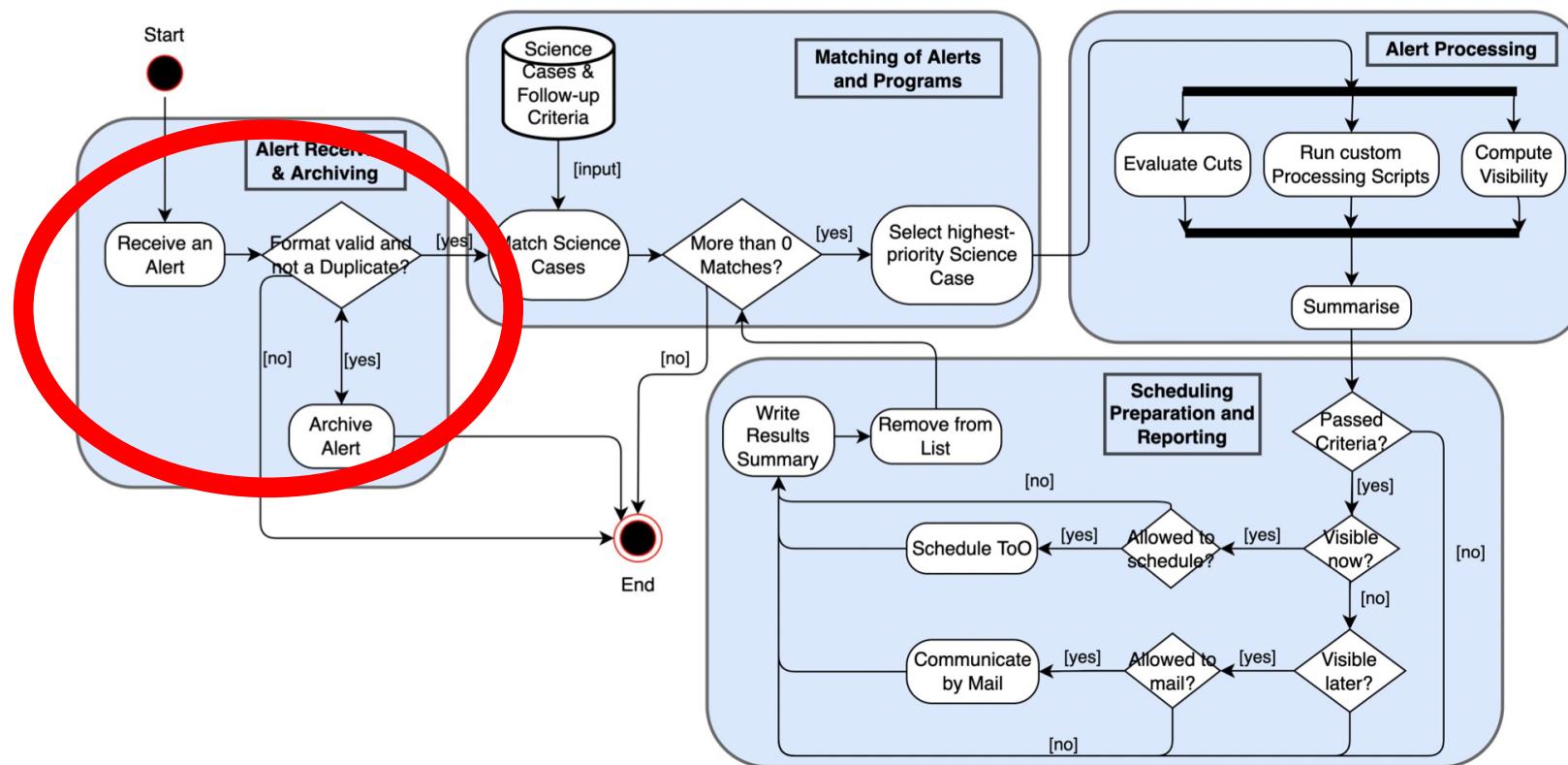
ToO alert systems

C. Hoischen,
(2022). A&A

Brokers: GCN, 4pisky
Facilities: IceCube, Antares



ToO alert systems



Burst BNS BBH

LVC GW

SGR

FRB

Test alerts

Early, Preliminary, Initial,
Update, Retraction

Neutrino
Gold, Bronze

LAT GRB

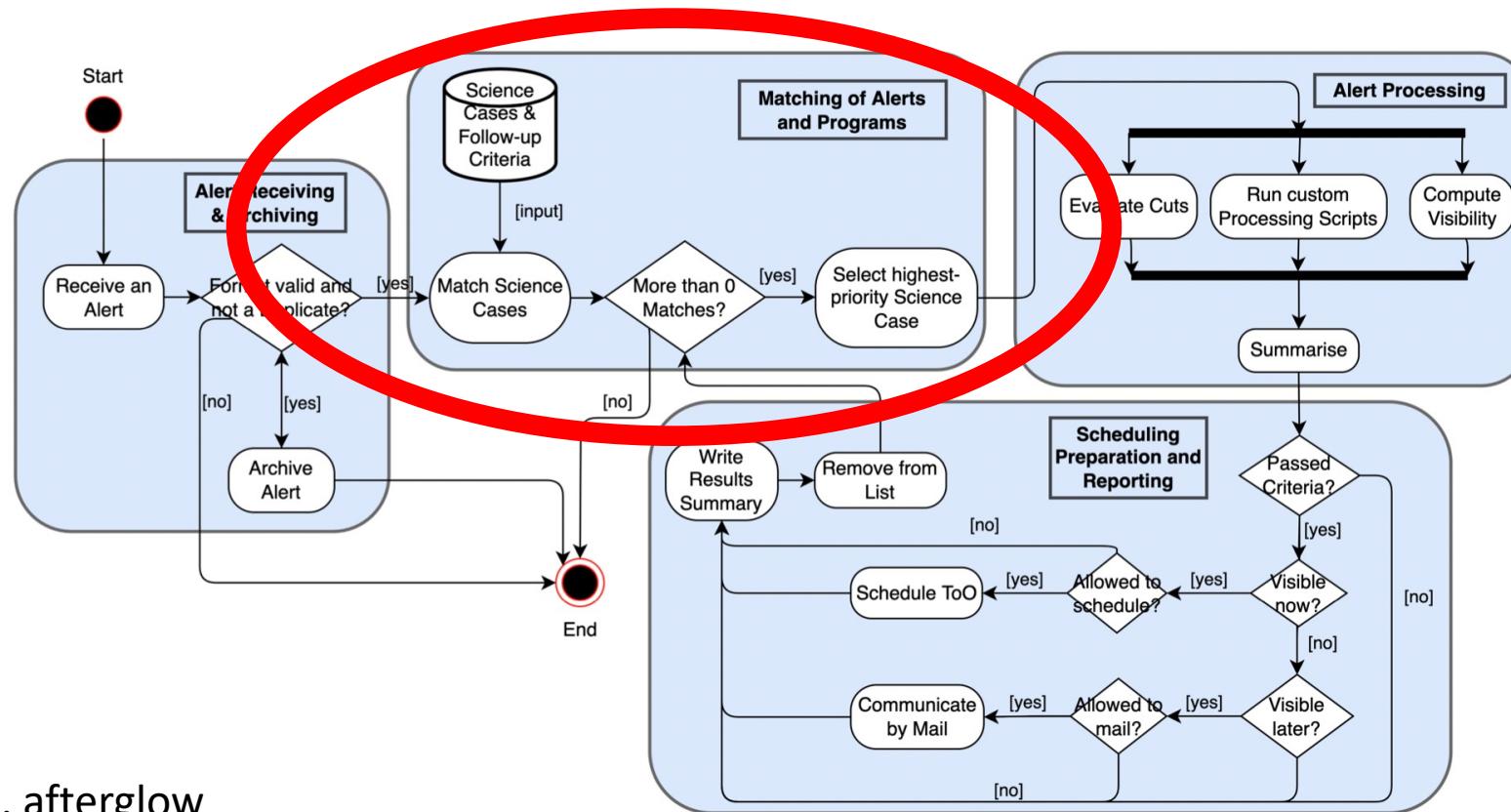
Swift GRB

GBM GRB
FLT, GnD, Final

Flaring star

GBM GRB

Slew ~~Alerts~~



Prompt, afterglow



GBM GRB

Priorities

LAT GRB

Swift GRB

Neutrino Gold

SGR

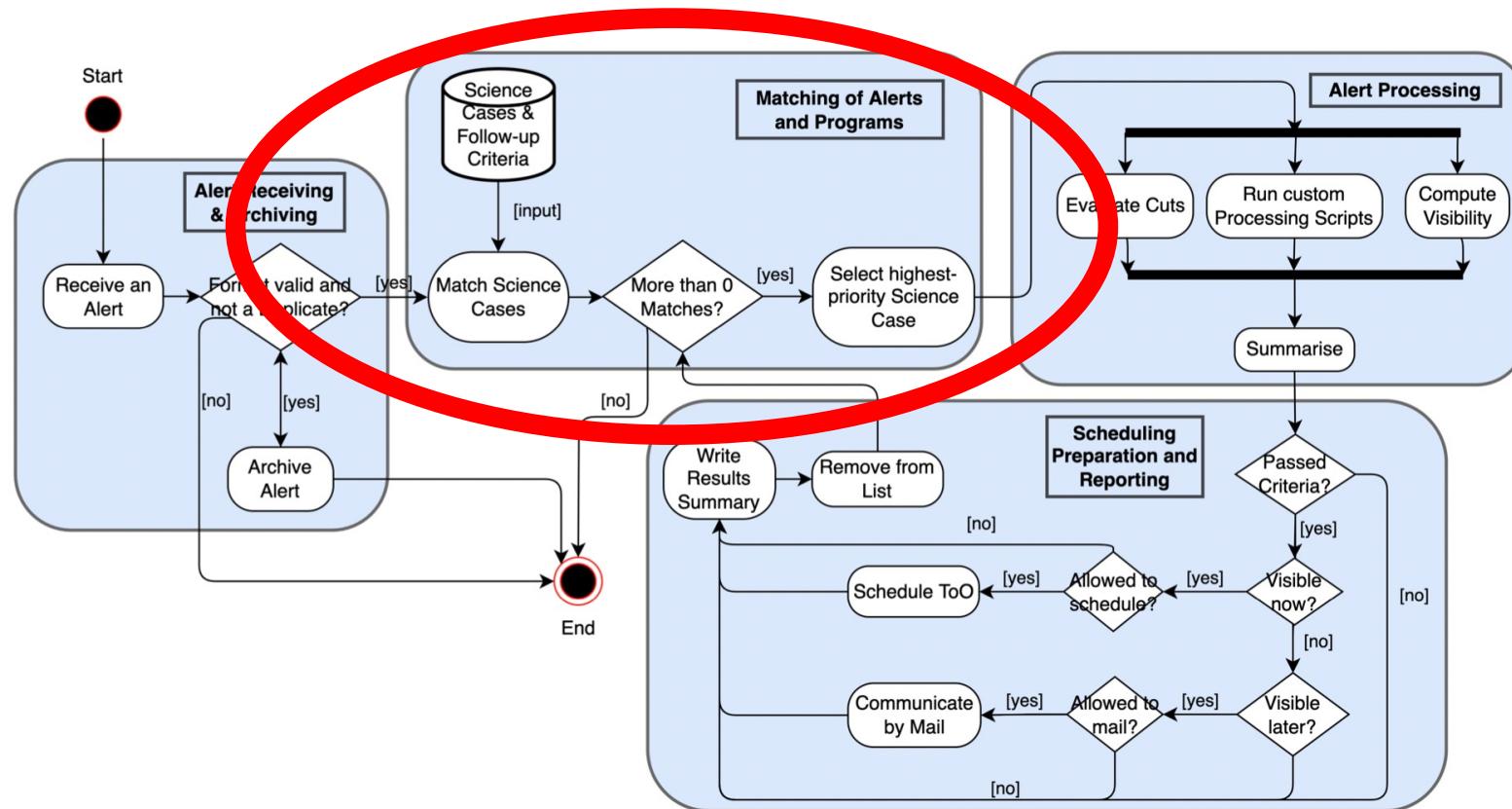
Flaring stars

BNS

BBH

FRB

Burst



LAT GRB

BNS

Swift GRB

SGR

GBM GRB

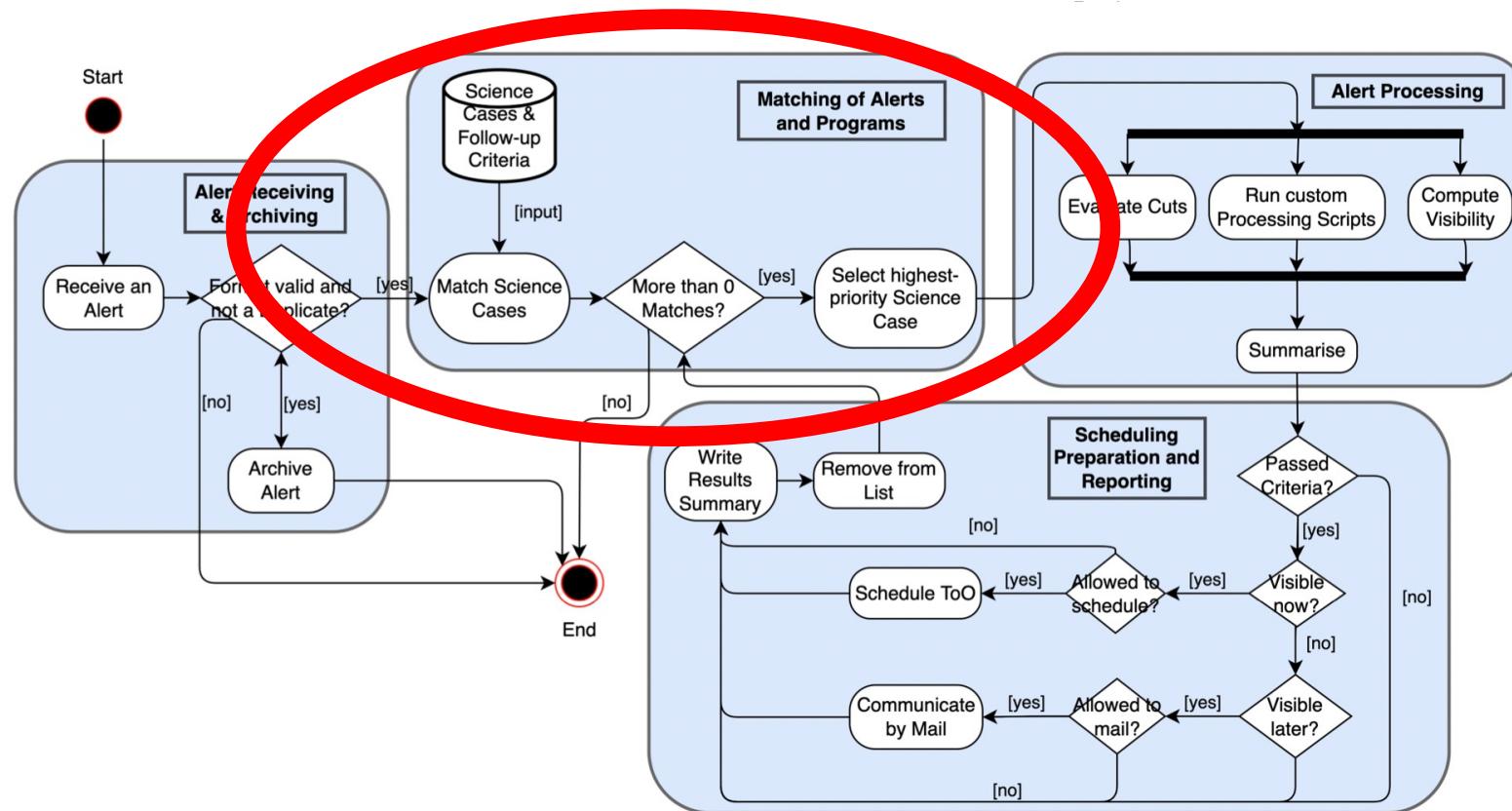
Neutrino Gold

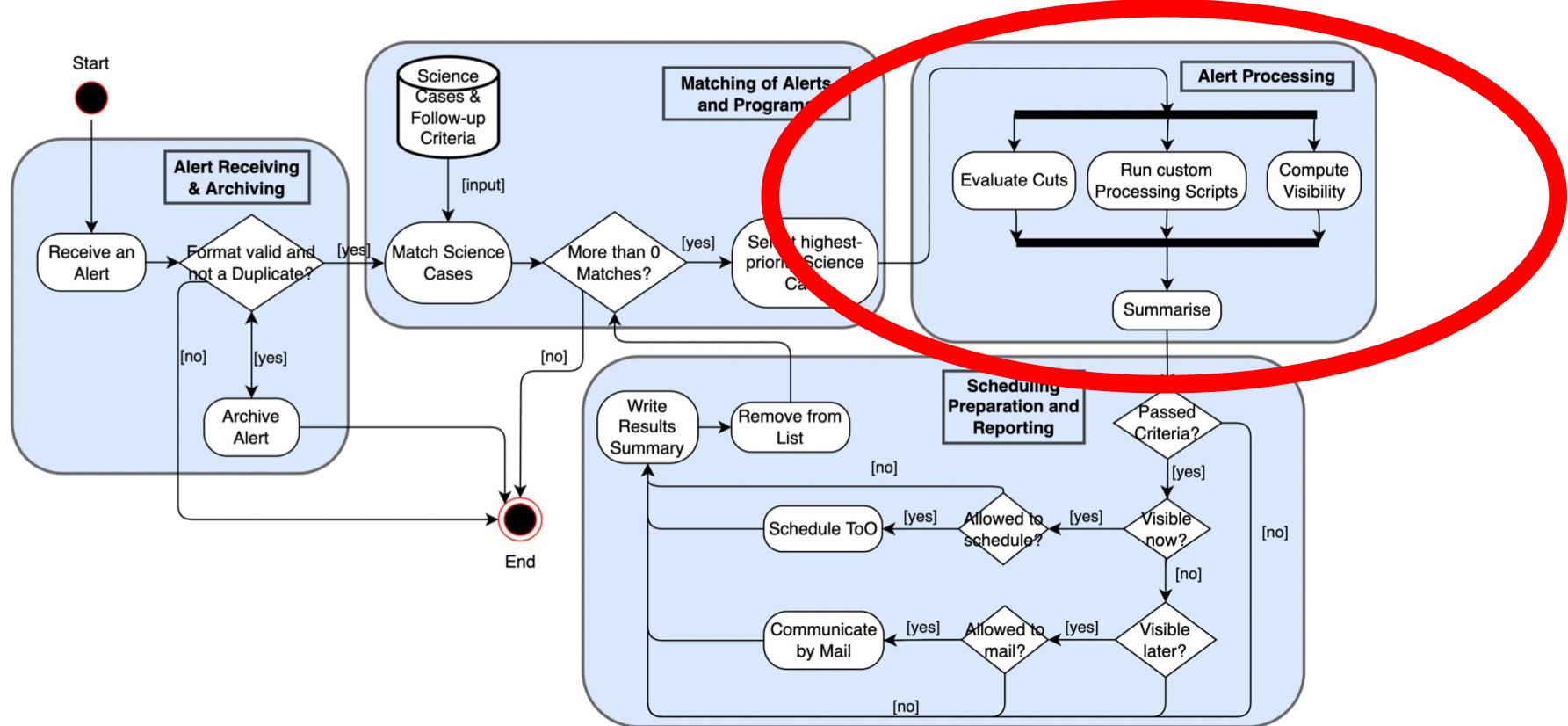
Burst

BBH

FRB

Flaring stars





Cut evaluation

General cut examples:

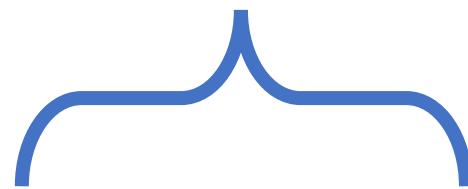
- GRBs:
 - Errors on the localization region
 - Known source
- SGRs:
 - Number of counts
- Neutrinos:
 - Signalness
- FRBs:
 - DM
 - S/N
- GWs:
 - Terrestrial probability
 - BNS, BBH or other....



Custom processing

If needed:

- Alerts that require special treatment
- Extra calculations and computations

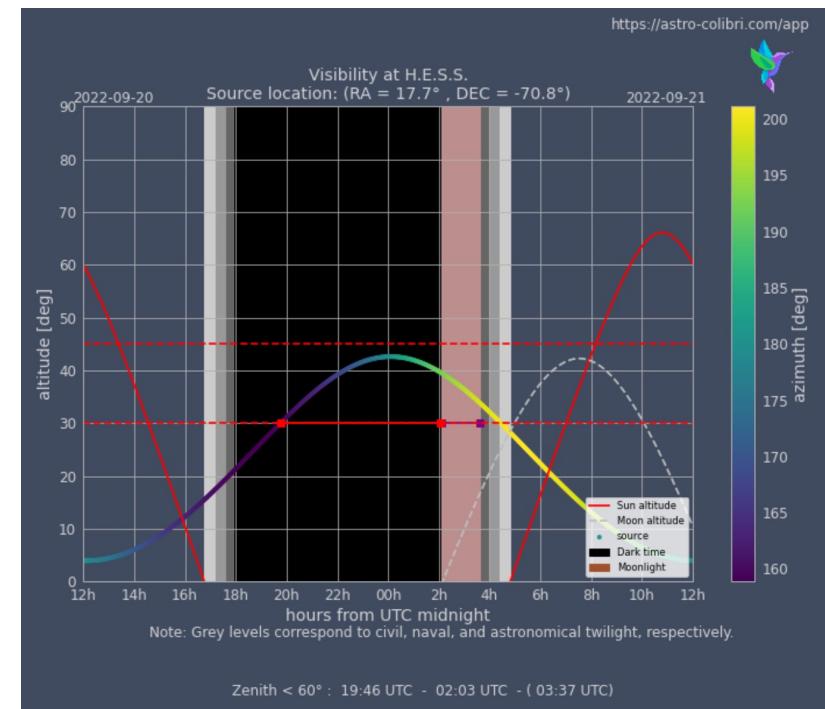


Special cases:

Matches with source catalogues: SGR and flaring stars

Poorly localized alert (GW, GBM GRBs)

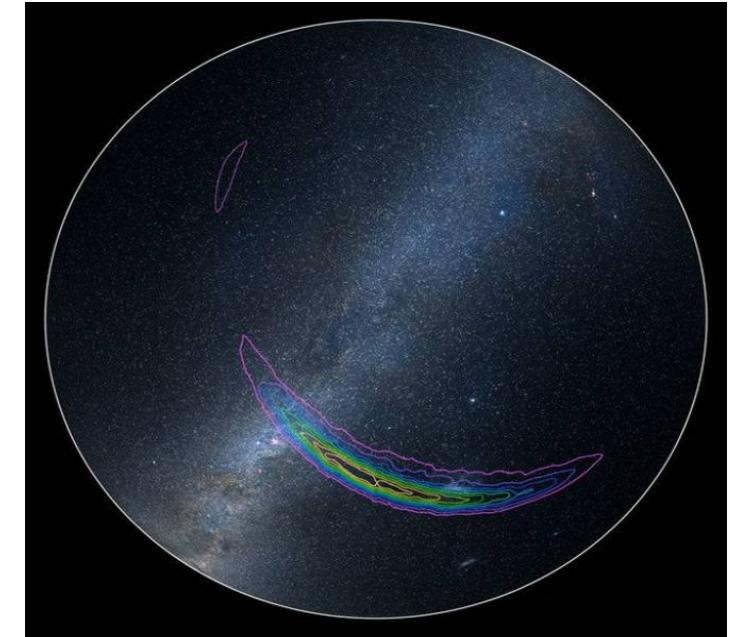
Visibility computation



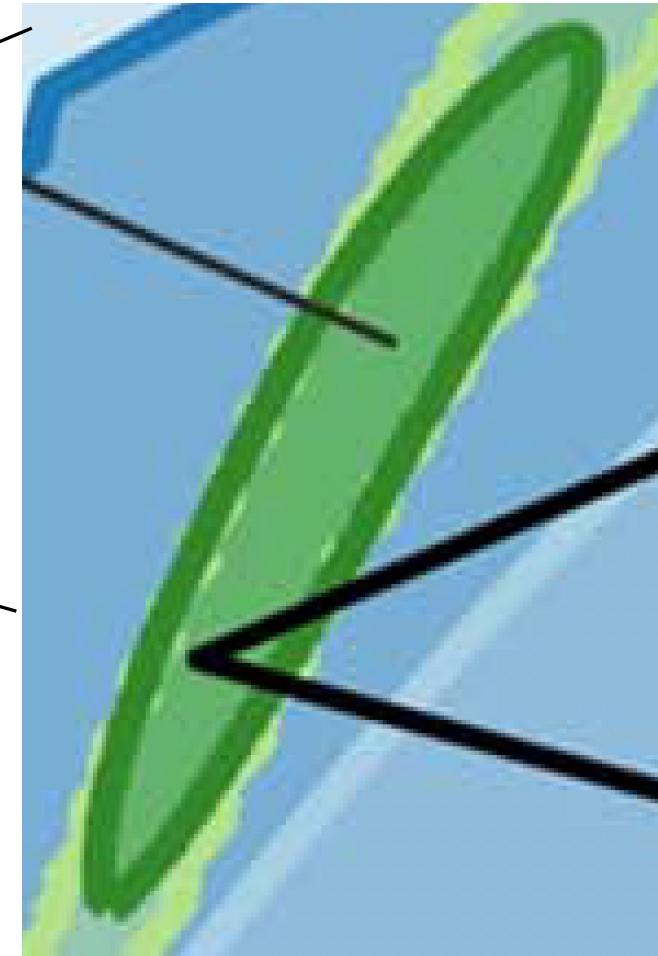
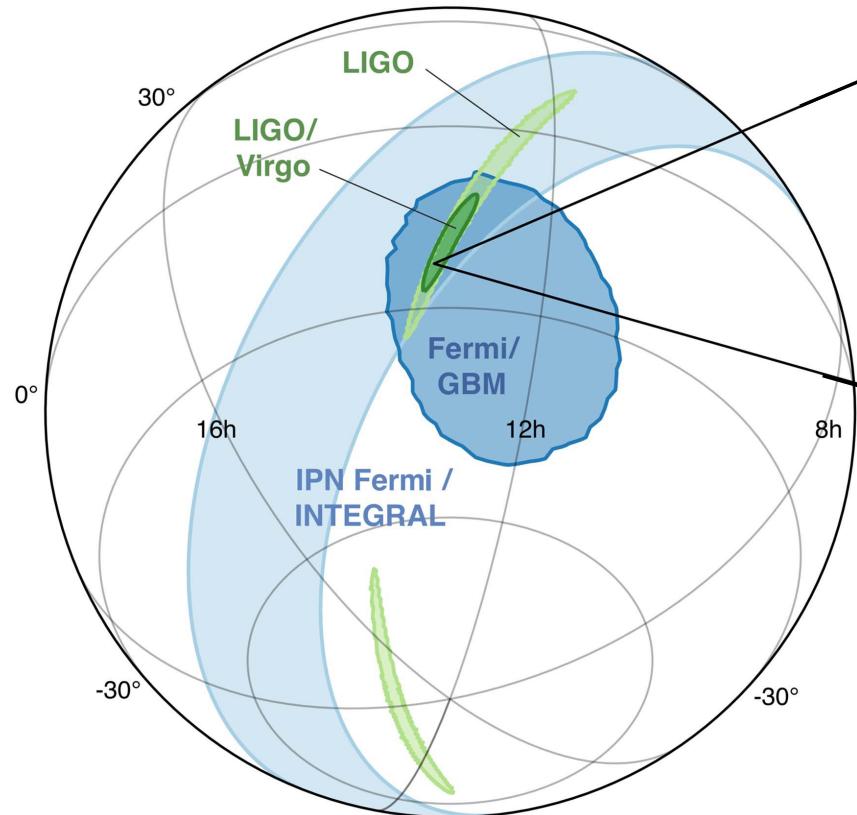
- Relatively well localized events
- Position is reported as coordinate + small uncertainties
- Standard evaluation



- Relatively poorly localized events
- Position is reported as coordinate + large uncertainties
 - + Localization maps
- GWs, GBM GRBs, Neutrinos...
- Special treatment



Gravitational Wave event localization



GW 90% region:
 $\sim 30 \text{ deg}^2$

Moon: 0.5 deg^2

Ingredients for the solution

1. GW localization/probability map

HEALPix format: Pixel indices + 4 layers

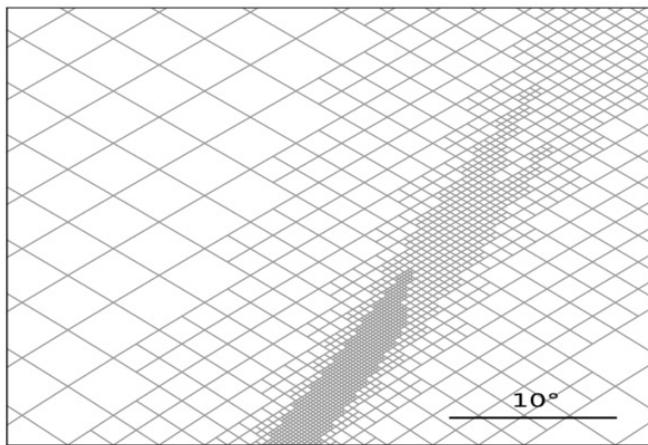
1. Prob: Posterior Probability

• If has 3D info:

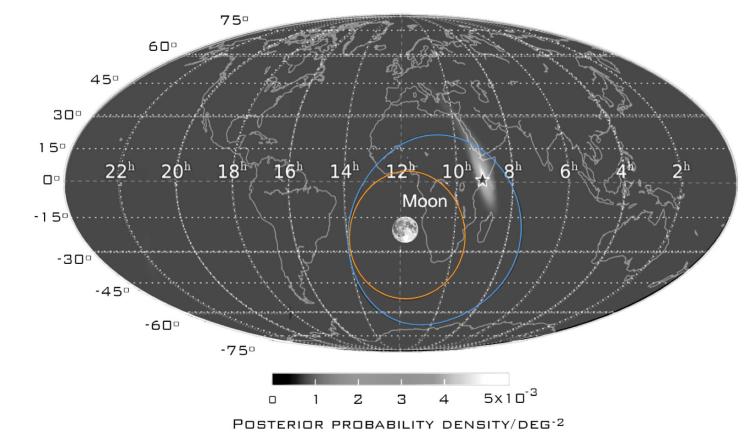
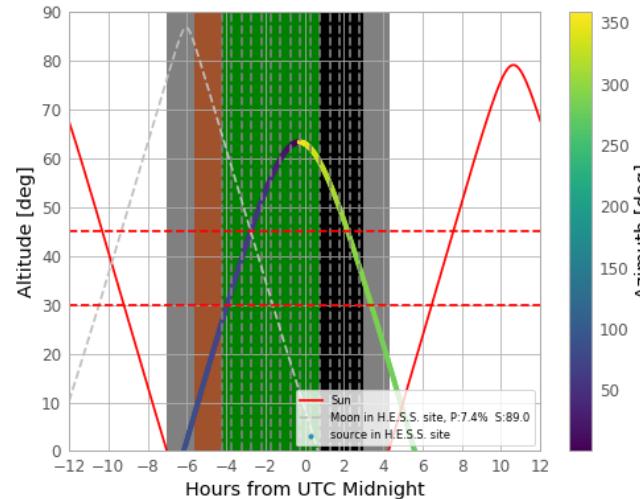
2. distance average

3. distance error

4. distance normalization

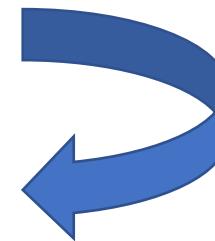
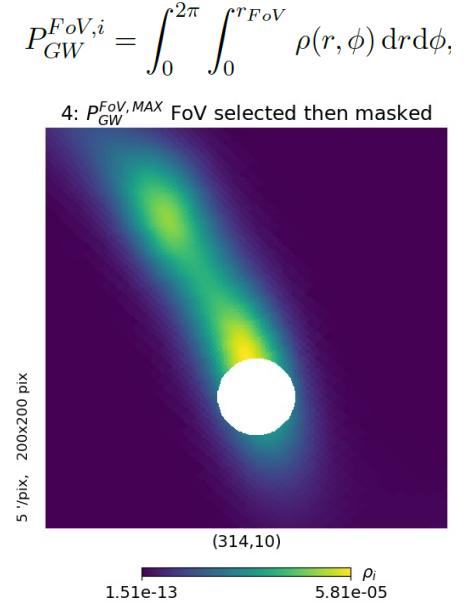
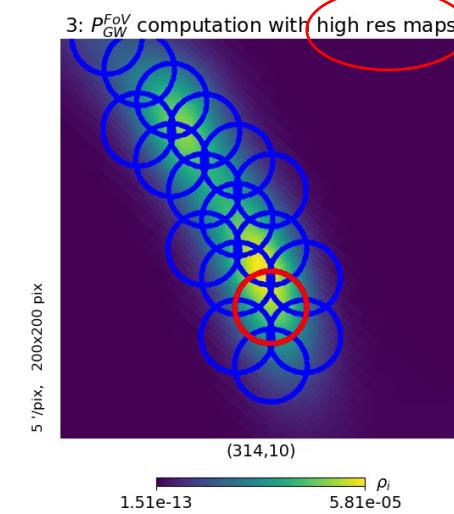
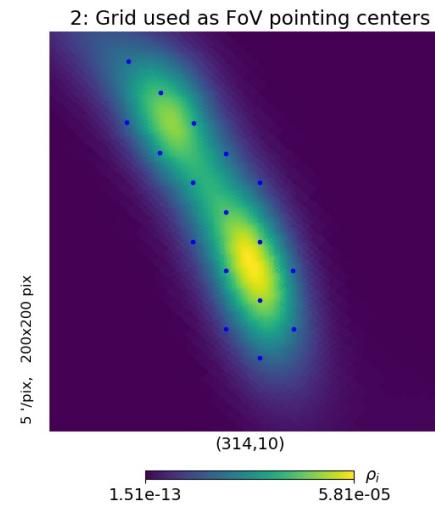
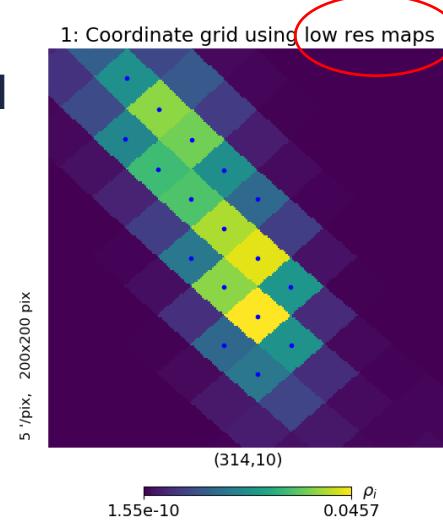


2. Telescope visibility and observation constraints



2D solutions

Strategy 1:
2D FoV-targeted
 search with
 coordinate grid
(PGWinFoV)



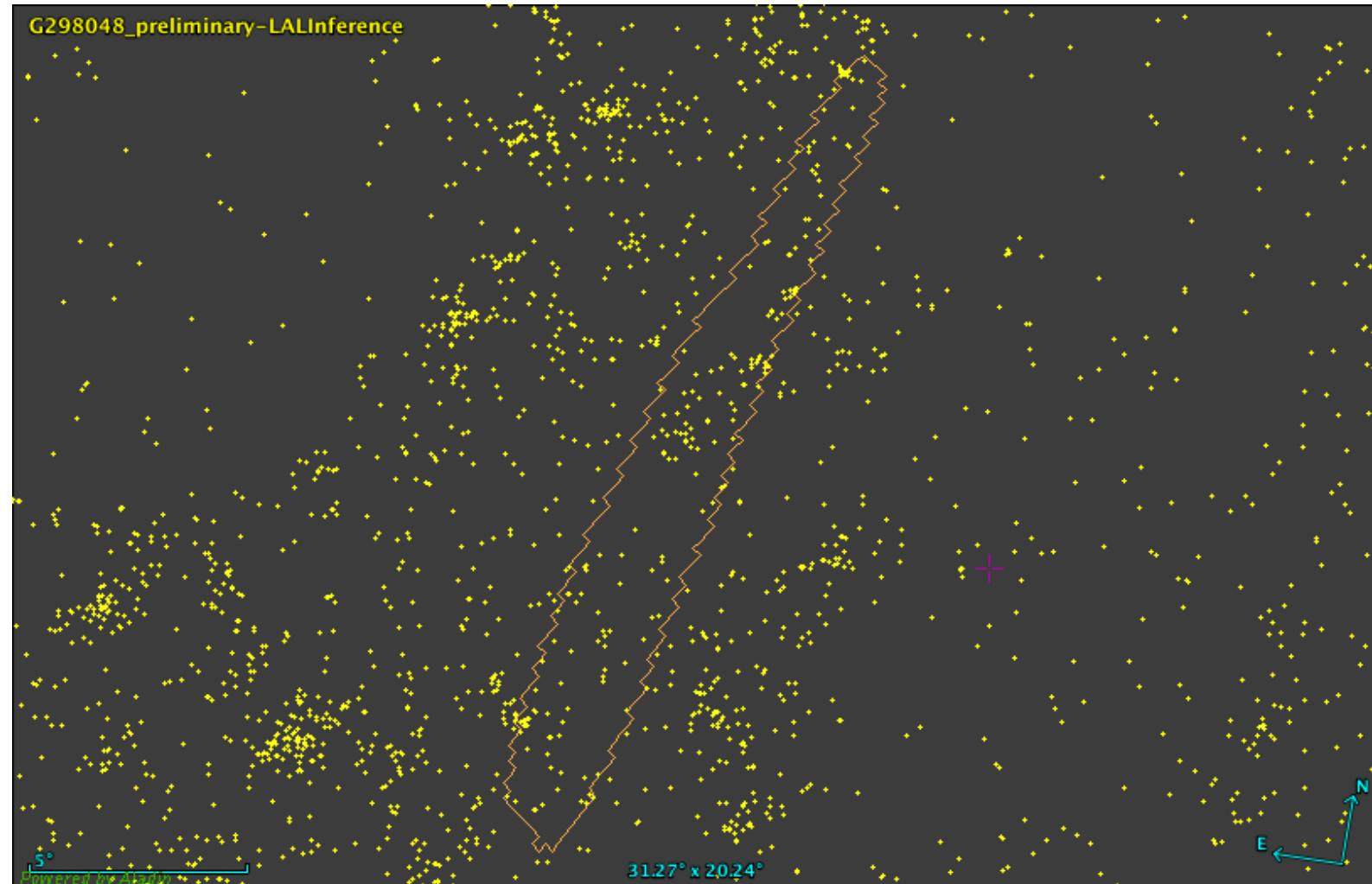
Re-do
for next
window



Gravitational Waves: distance is important

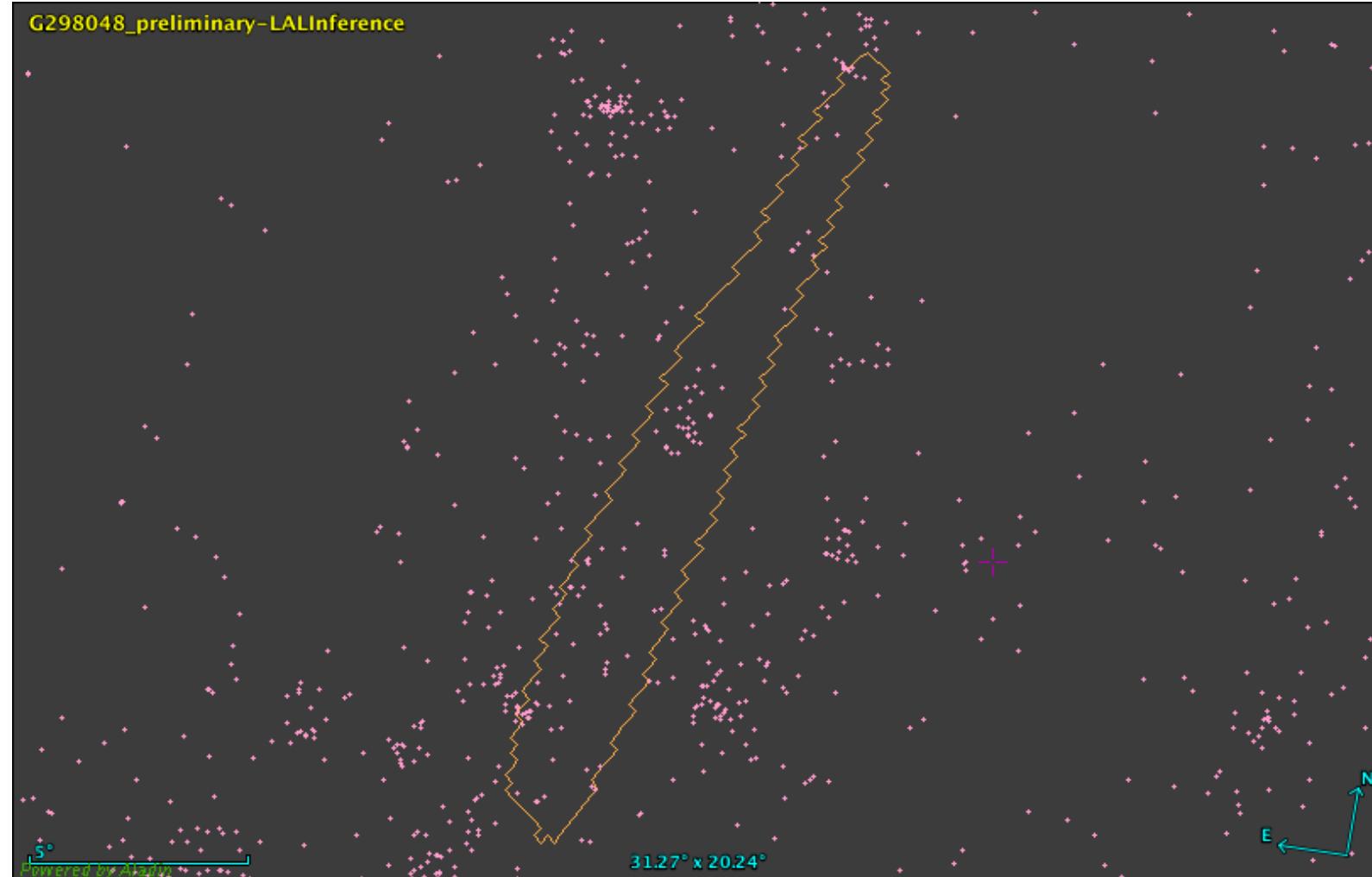
GW170817 at 40 Mpc

0 Mpc < Distance < 100 Mpc



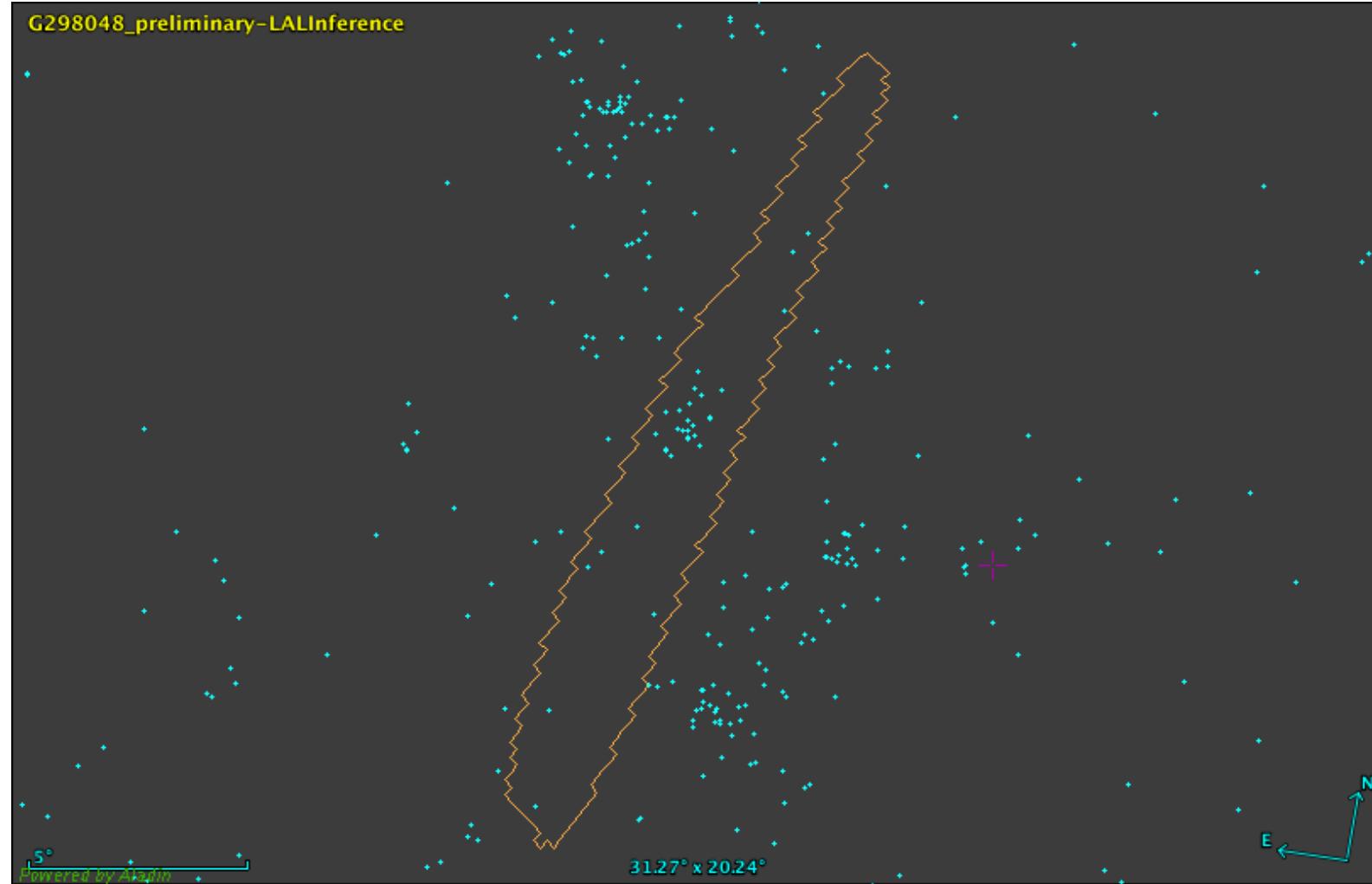
Gravitational Waves: distance is important

GW170817 at 40 Mpc



Gravitational Waves: distance is important

GW170817 at 40 Mpc



3D solutions

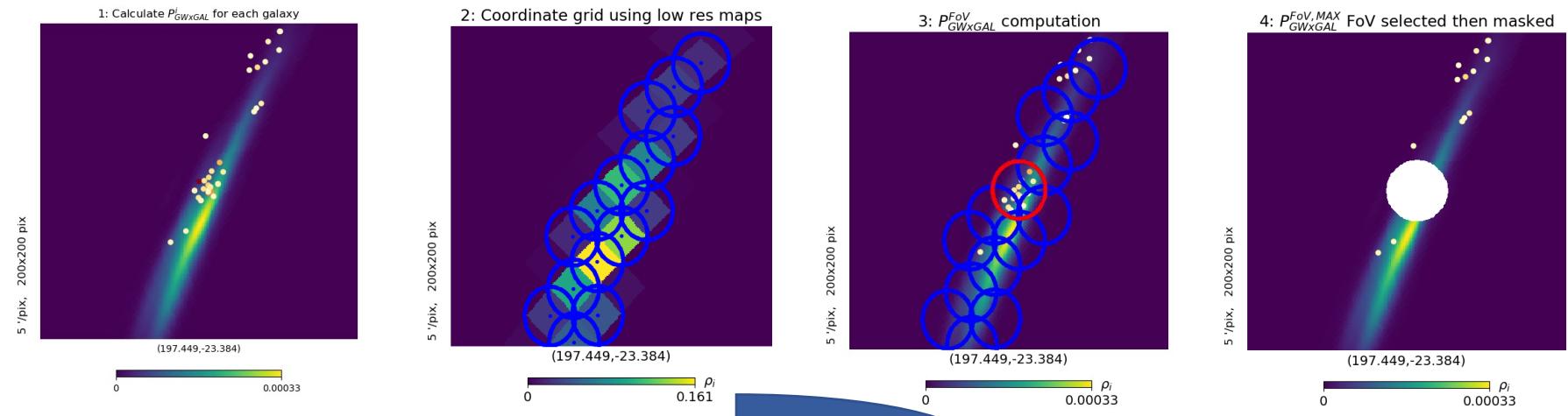
**Assign probabilities for galaxies
(Singer et al. 2016)**

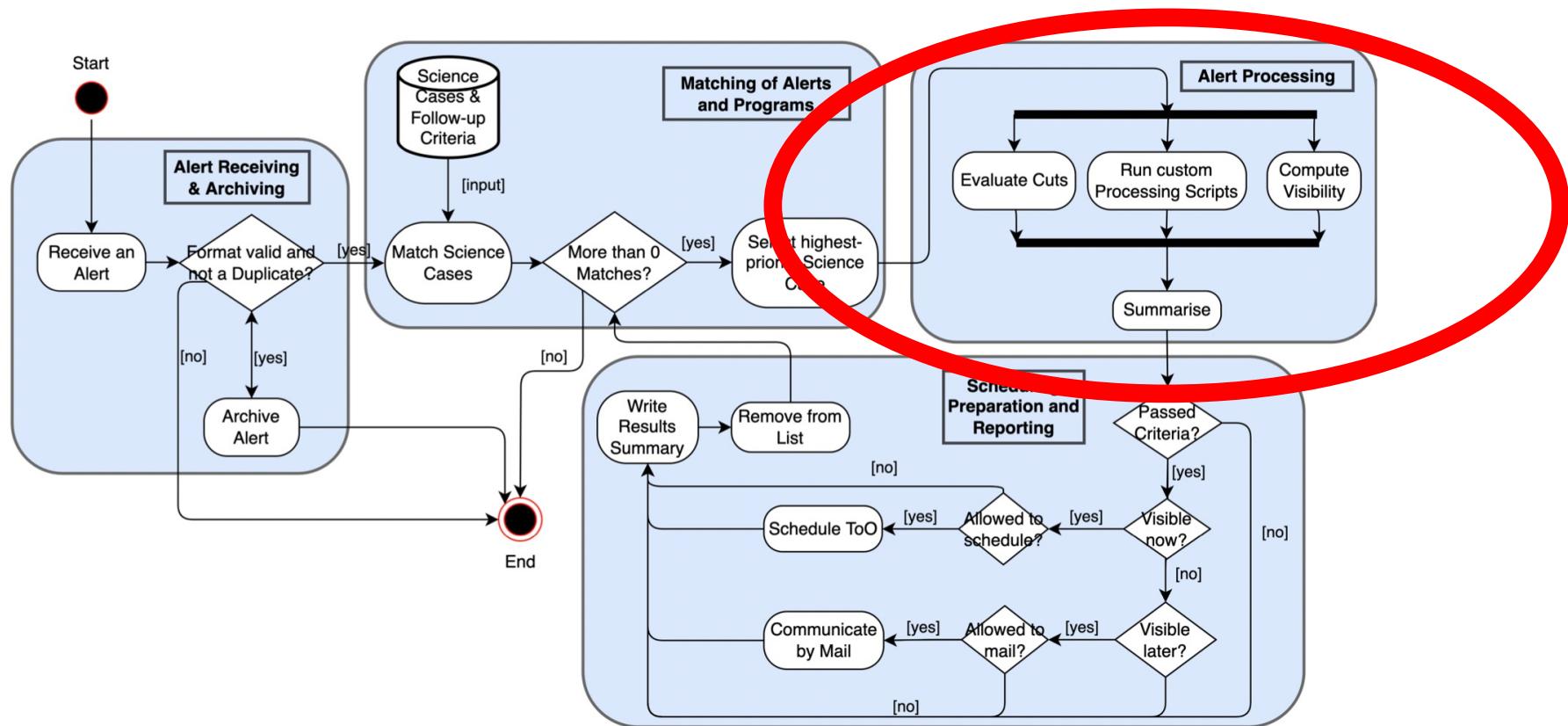
$$\frac{dP}{dV} = \rho_i \frac{N_{\text{pix}}}{4\pi} \frac{\hat{N}_i}{\sqrt{2\pi}\hat{\sigma}_i} \exp \left[-\frac{(z - \hat{\mu}_i)^2}{2\hat{\sigma}_i^2} \right]$$

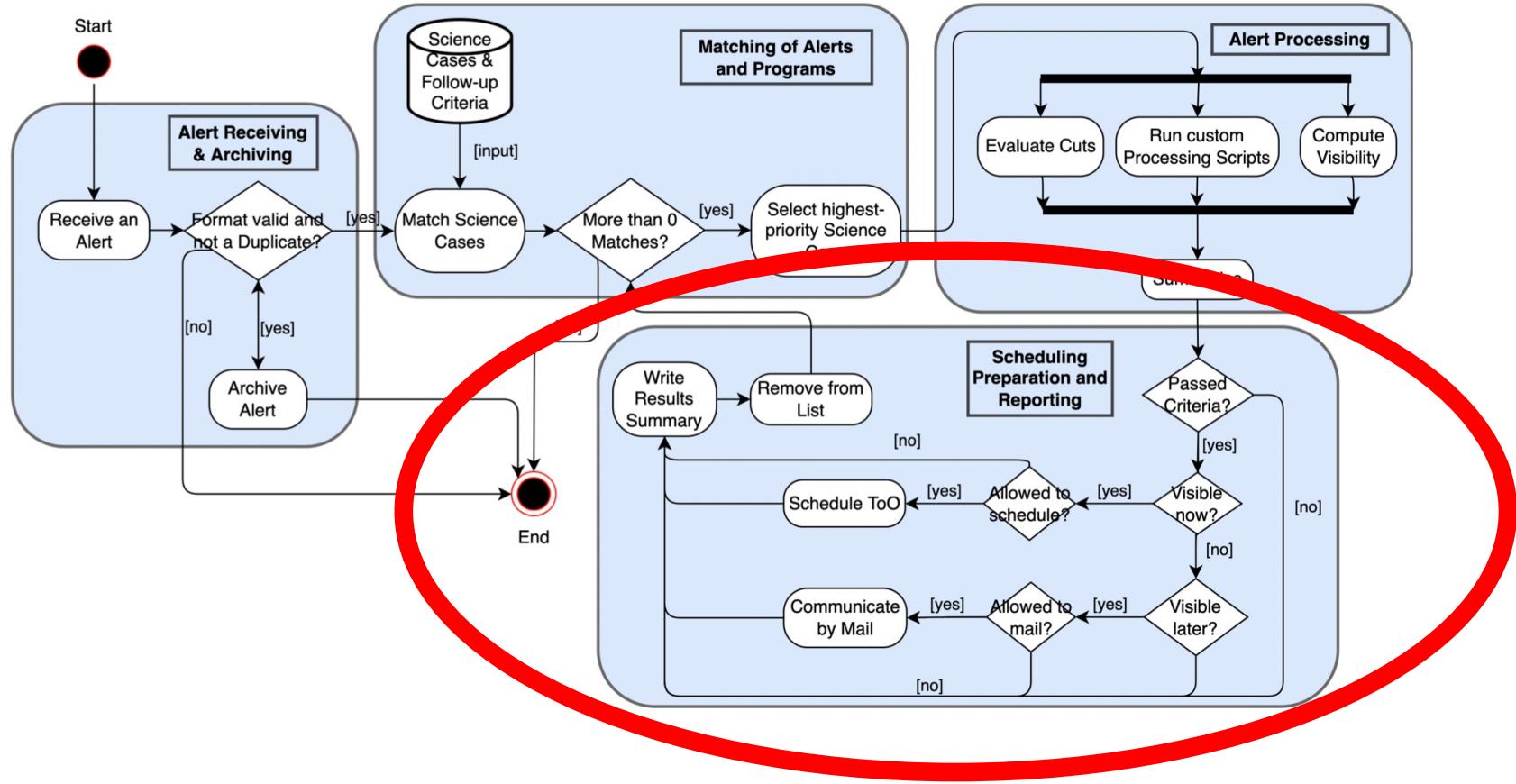
$$P_{GW \times GAL}^i = \frac{dP^i/dV}{\sum_j dP^j/dV} \quad \sum_i P_{GW \times GAL}^i = 1.$$

$$P_{GW \times GAL}^{FoV,i} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{r_{FoV}} P_{GW \times GAL}^i(r, \phi) dr d\phi.$$

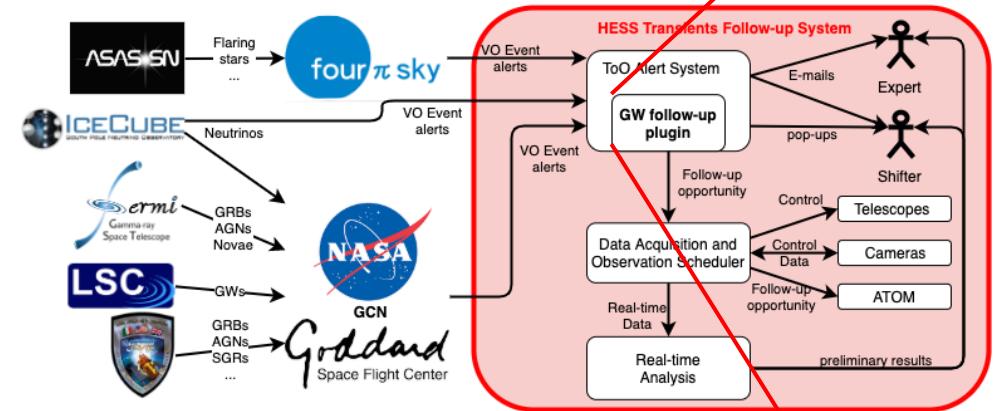
Strategy 2:
3D FoV-targeted
search with
coordinate grid
**(PGALinFoV-
PixRegion)**



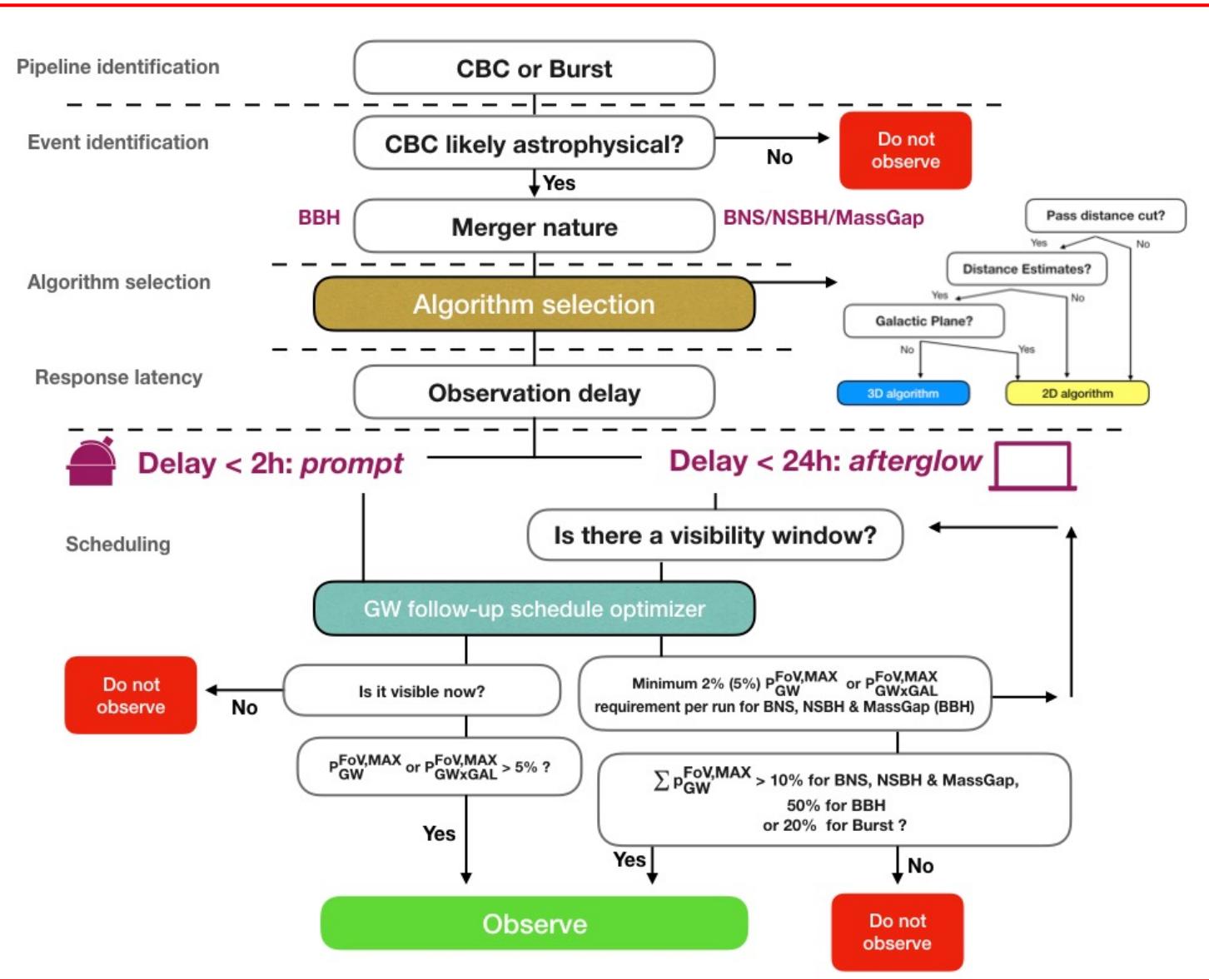




GW automatic response – H.E.S.S. example

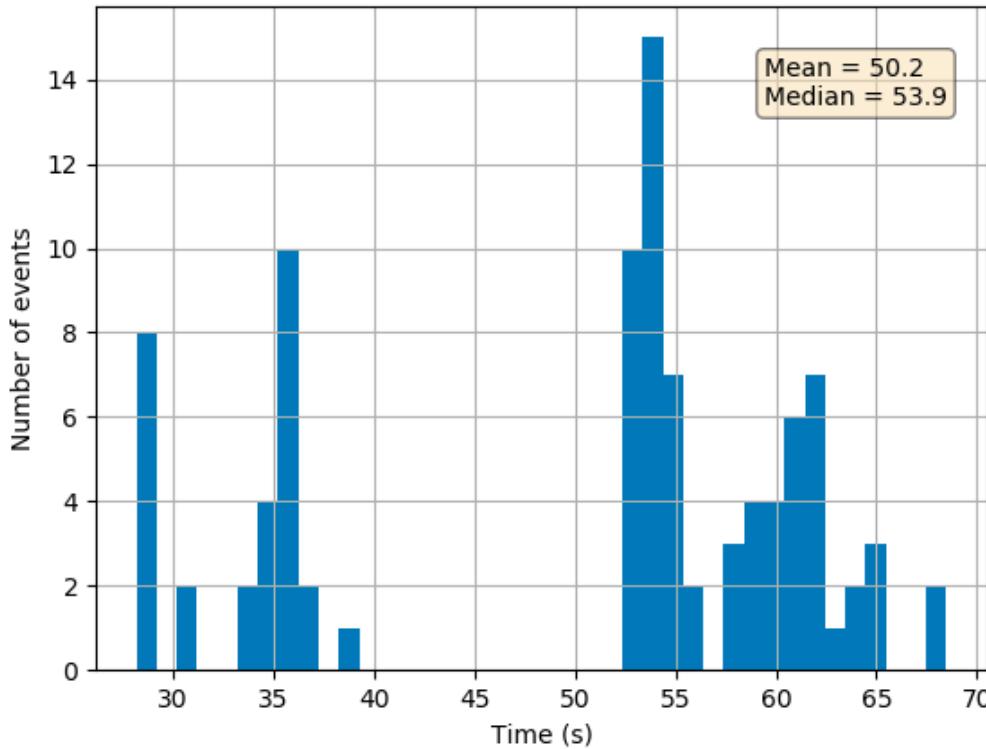


Ashkar, H. et al. (2021)
JCAP, JCAP2021(03), 45



H.E.S.S. response to GW alerts

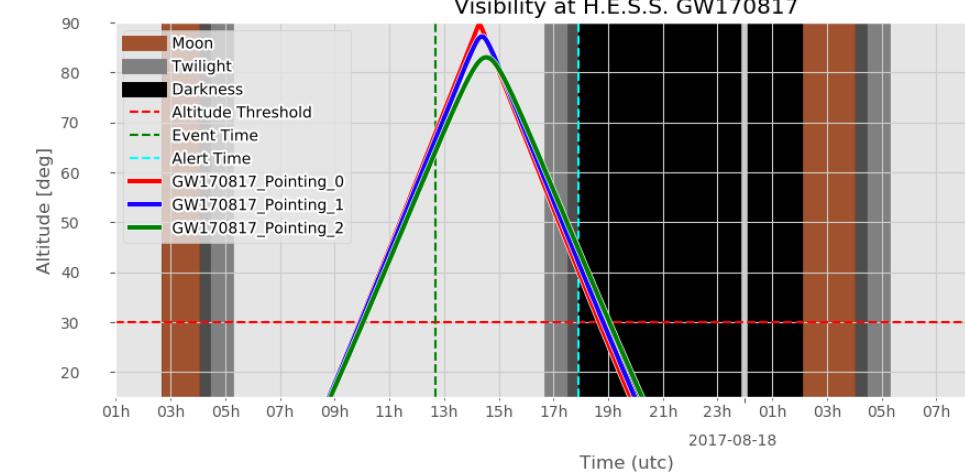
Response time distribution



Taking into consideration only alerts that pass requirements + adding telescope slewing time: **response time is less than 1 minute for most cases and less than 2 minutes for all cases.**

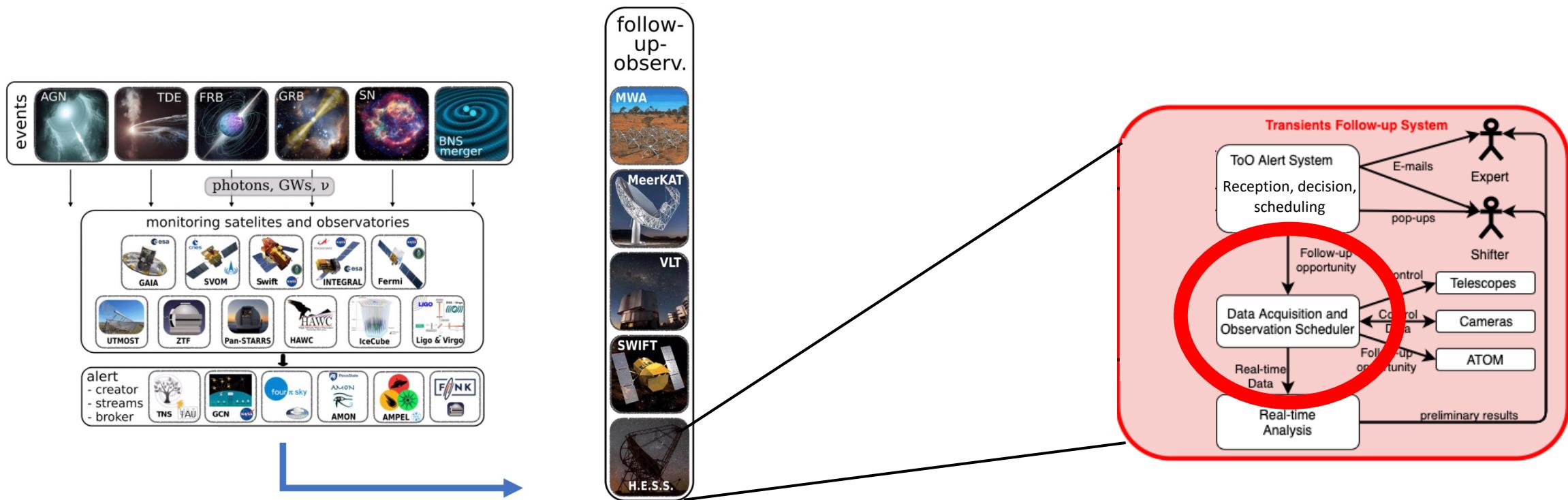
[Ashkar, H. et al. \(2021\) JCAP, JCAP2021\(03\), 45](#)

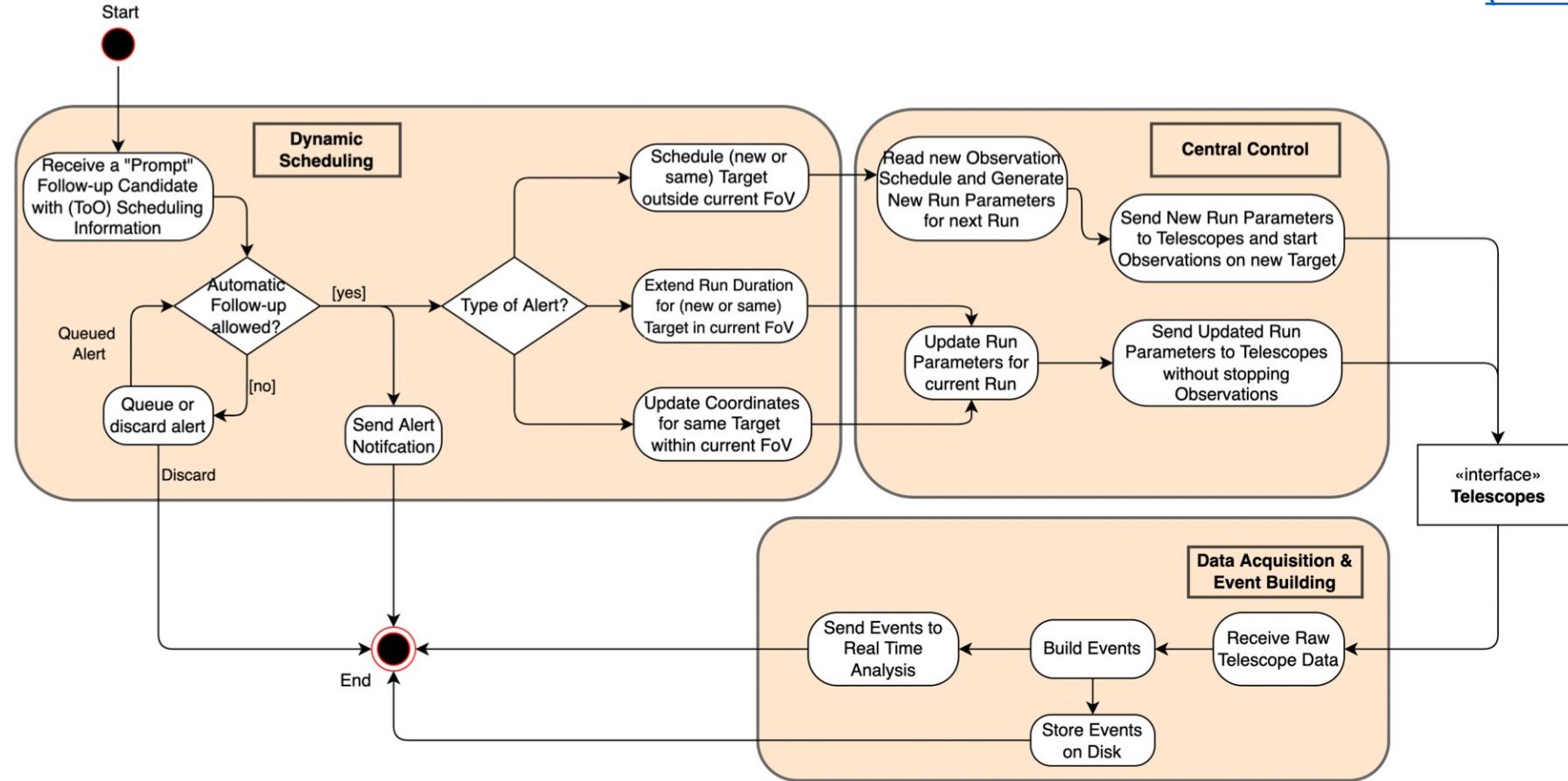
Output



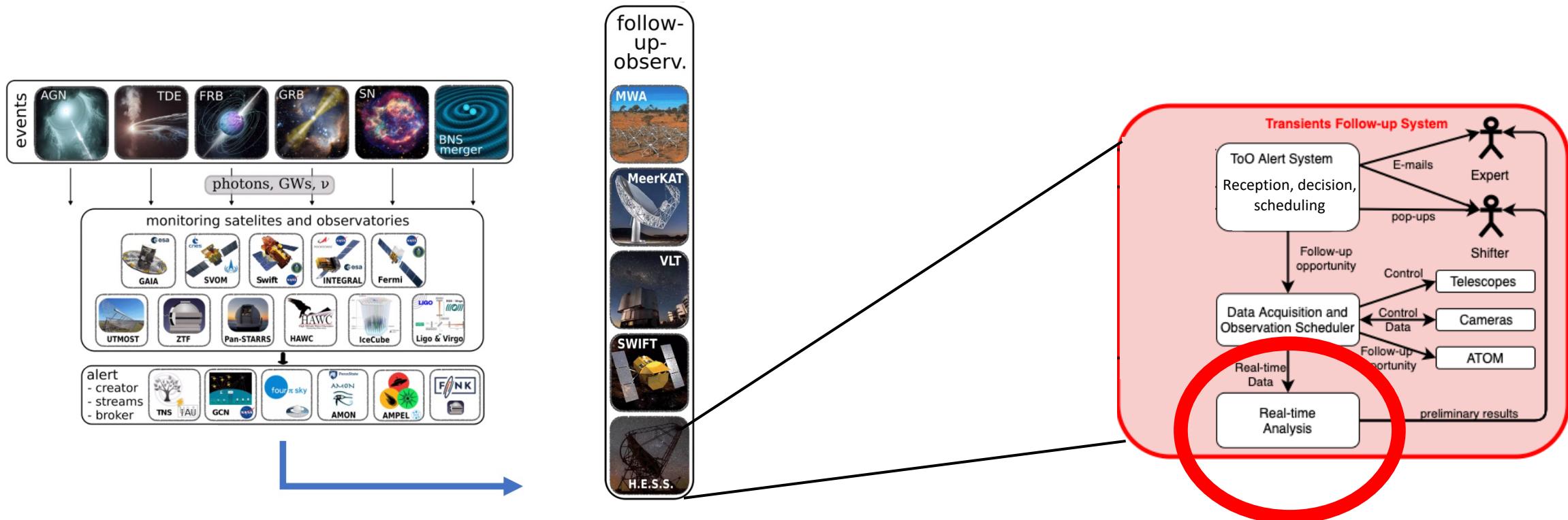
Start time	Ra	Dec	PGAL	Observation window	Priority
2017-08-17 17:59	196.88	-23.17	0.72	2017-08-17 17:55 → 2017-08-17 18:39	0
2017-08-17 18:27	198.19	-25.98	0.16	2017-08-17 17:55 → 2017-08-17 18:48	1
2017-08-17 18:56	200.57	-30.15	0.05	2017-08-17 17:55 → 2017-08-17 19:01	2

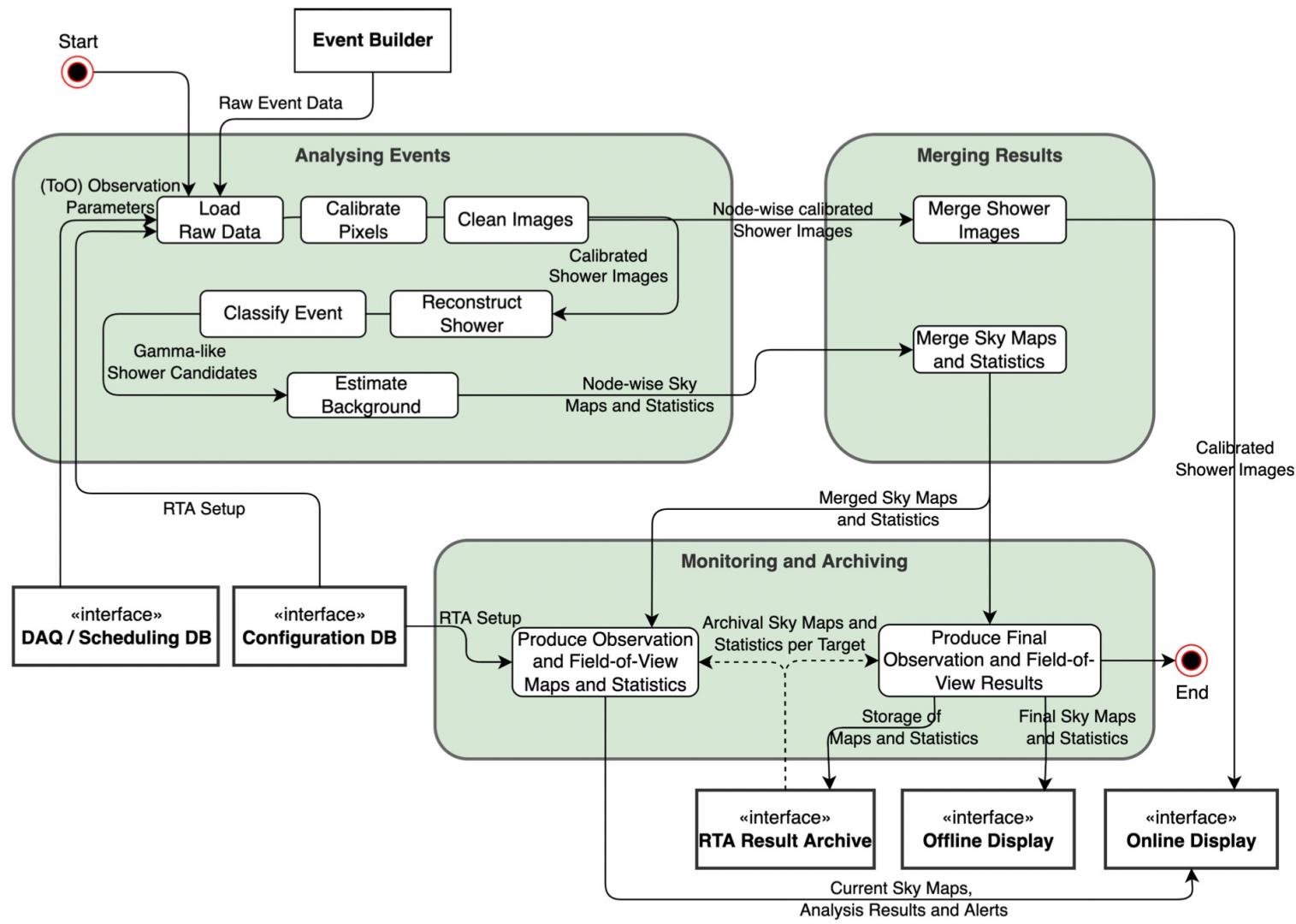
Transient follow-up systems





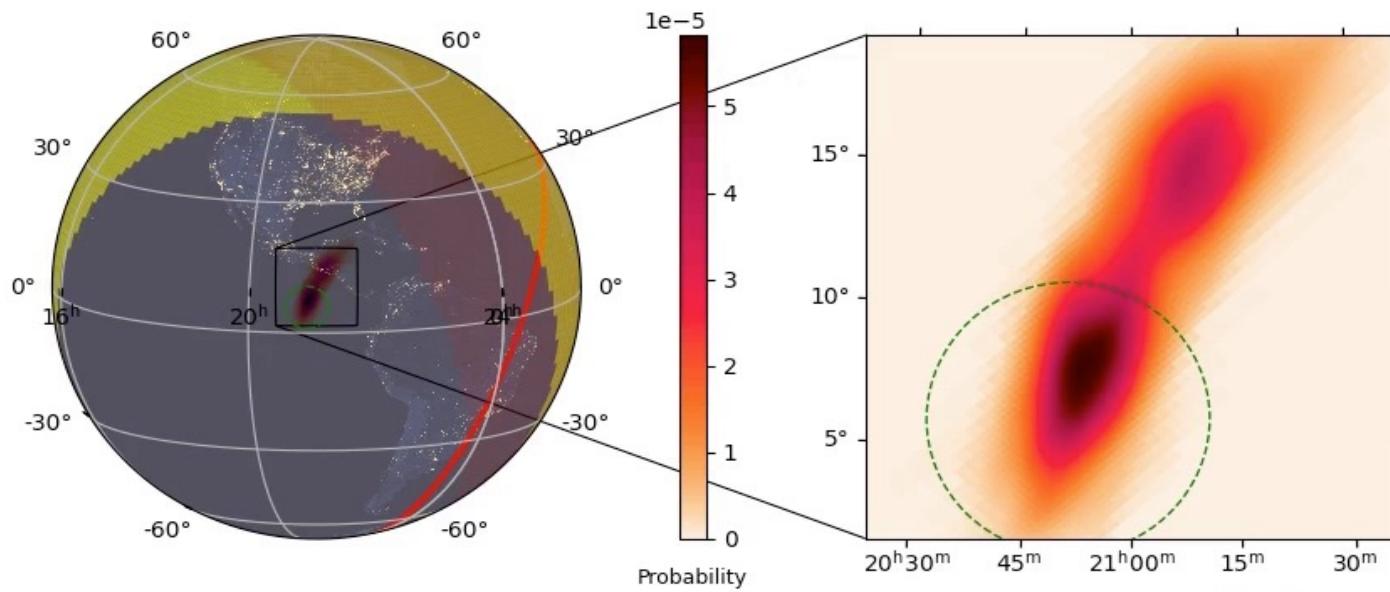
Transient follow-up systems





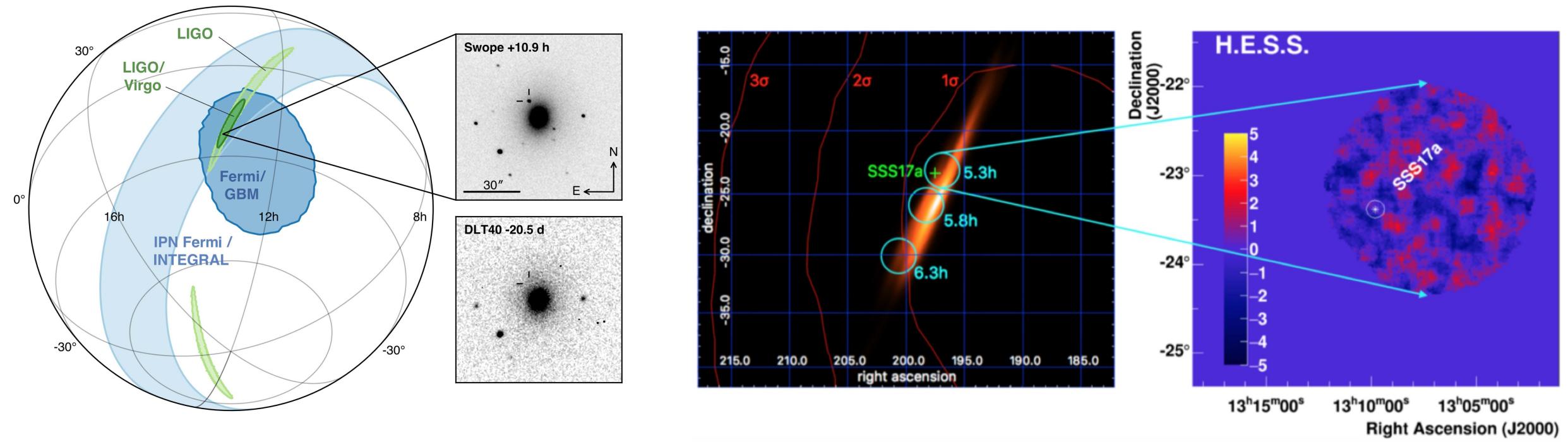
- RTA results can help determine if we want to spend more time observing a certain position during ToO follow-ups.
- RTA results might be used to trigger external facilities. Example ATCA (for GRBs)

GW follow-up observations – BBH example (GW190728)



H.E.S.S. and GW170817

H.E.S.S. was the first ground based facility to get on target (**before the EM counterpart detection**)



Summary

