

The
Palomar Transient Factory
and
Implications for IceCube

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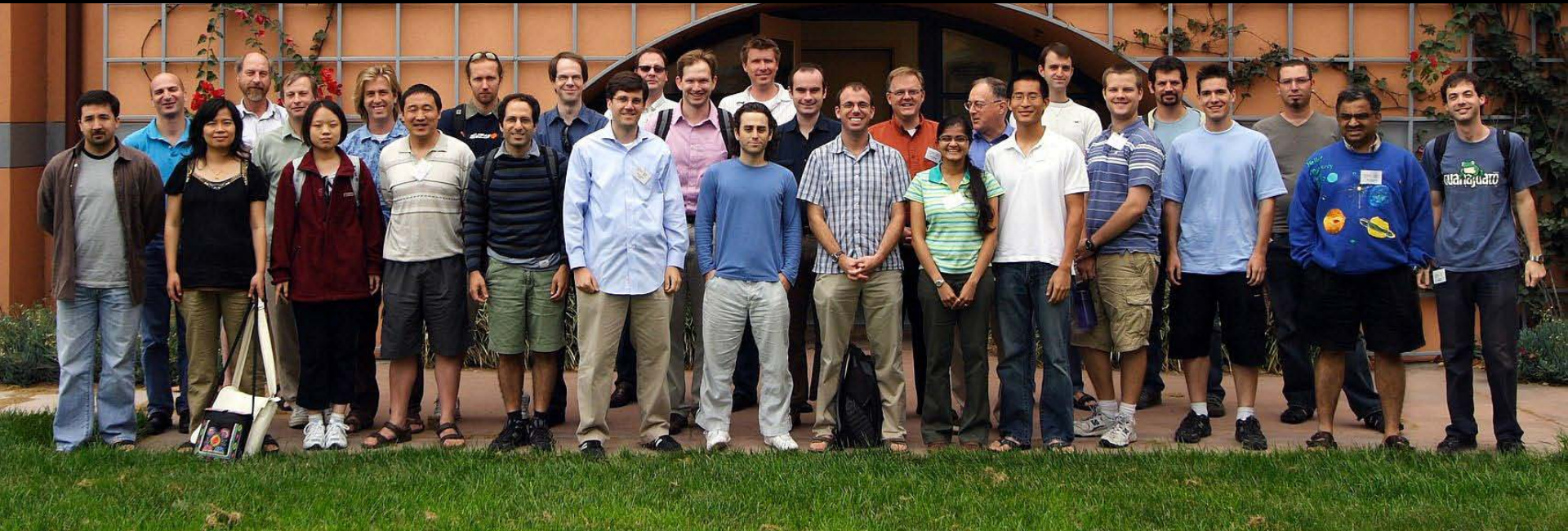


Talk Layout

- ★ PTF goals/overview
- ★ Capabilities and products
- ★ Highlights
- ★ Implications for IceCube
- ★ The future:
 - ZTF
 - ULTRASAT

PTF collaboration

Law et al. 2009, Rau et al. 2009



PI: S. R. Kulkarni

Caltech, LCOGT, Berkeley, LBL, IPAC, Columbia, Oxford, Weizmann



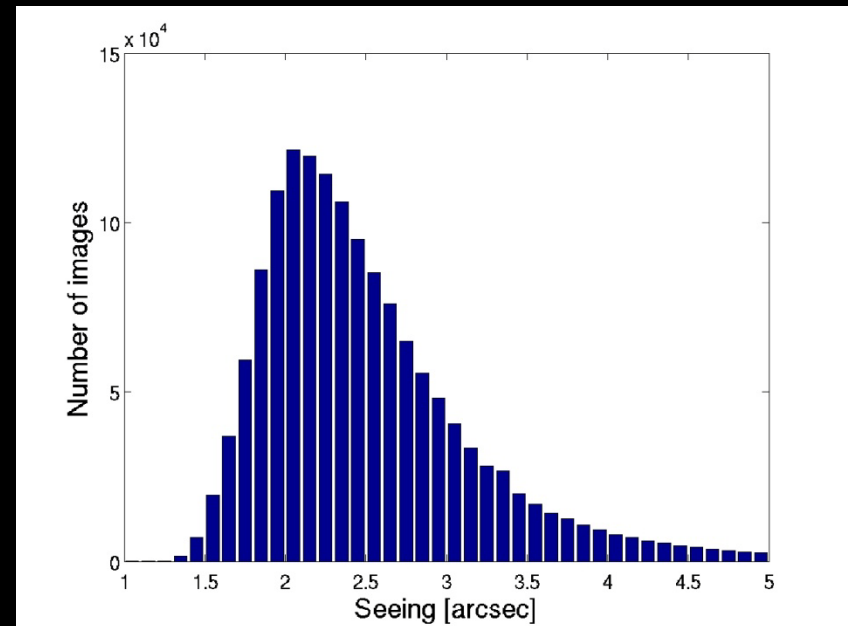
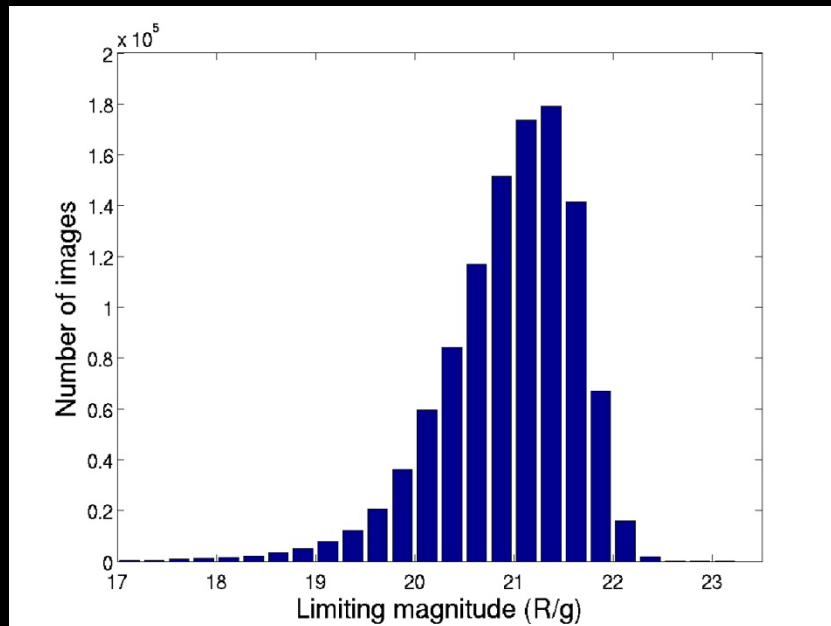
PTF system overview

- ★ 48" Oschin Schmidt camera (Palomar obs.)
- ★ 7.26 deg² FOV (92 Mpix)



PTF system overview

- ★ 48" Oschin Schmidt camera (Palomar obs.)
- ★ 7.26 deg² FOV (92 Mpix)
- ★ Scale: 1"/pix, lim. mag ~21

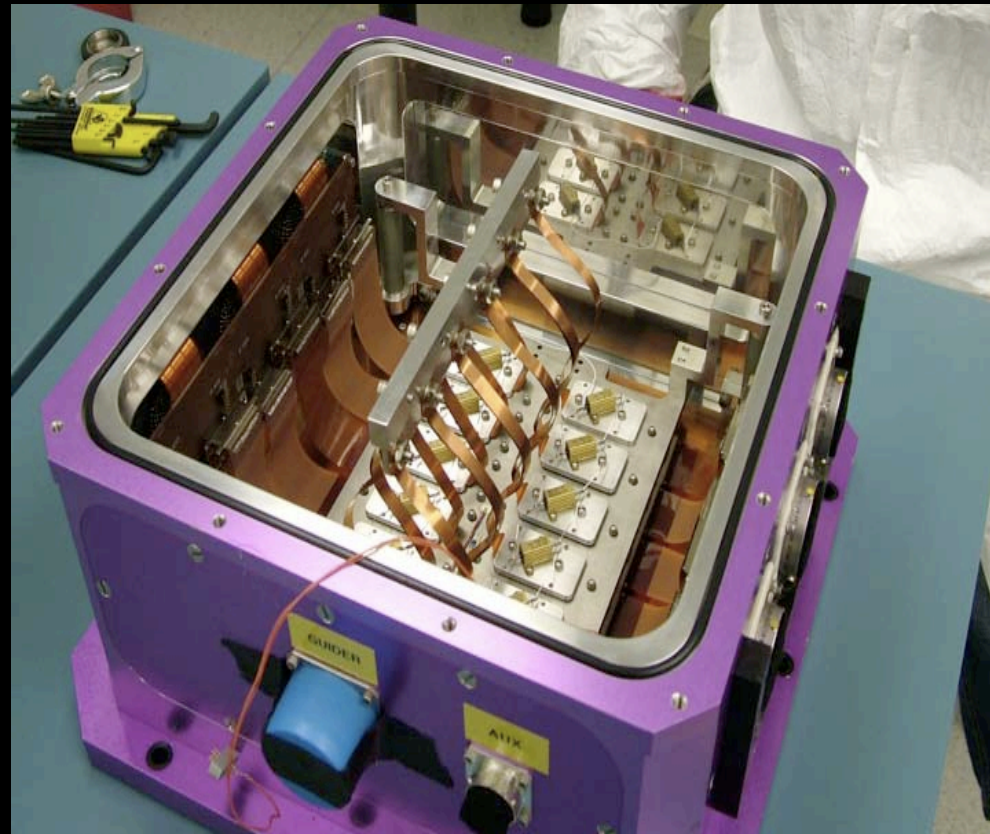


PTF system overview

- ★ 48" Oschin Schmidt camera (Palomar obs.)
- ★ 7.26 deg² FOV (92 Mpix)
- ★ Scale: 1"/pix, lim. mag ~21
- ★ Robotic telescope & scheduler
 - Full automatic operation
 - Auto. Selection of science targets

PTF system overview

- ★ 60s exposure + 35s readout
~500,000 deg² yr⁻¹
- ★ Filters: g, R, H α +
- ★ Real time image
Subtraction and
Transient
classification



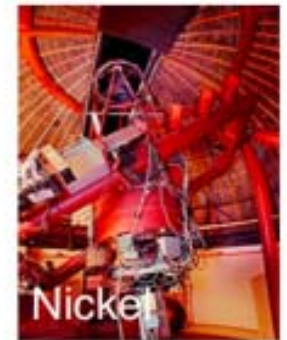
PTF observing strategy

Observing strategy
CHANGES ALL THE TIME

- ★ 70% : 1-3 day cadence (flexible)
- ★ 10% : All sky H α survey
- ★ 20% : Galactic science

PTF followup

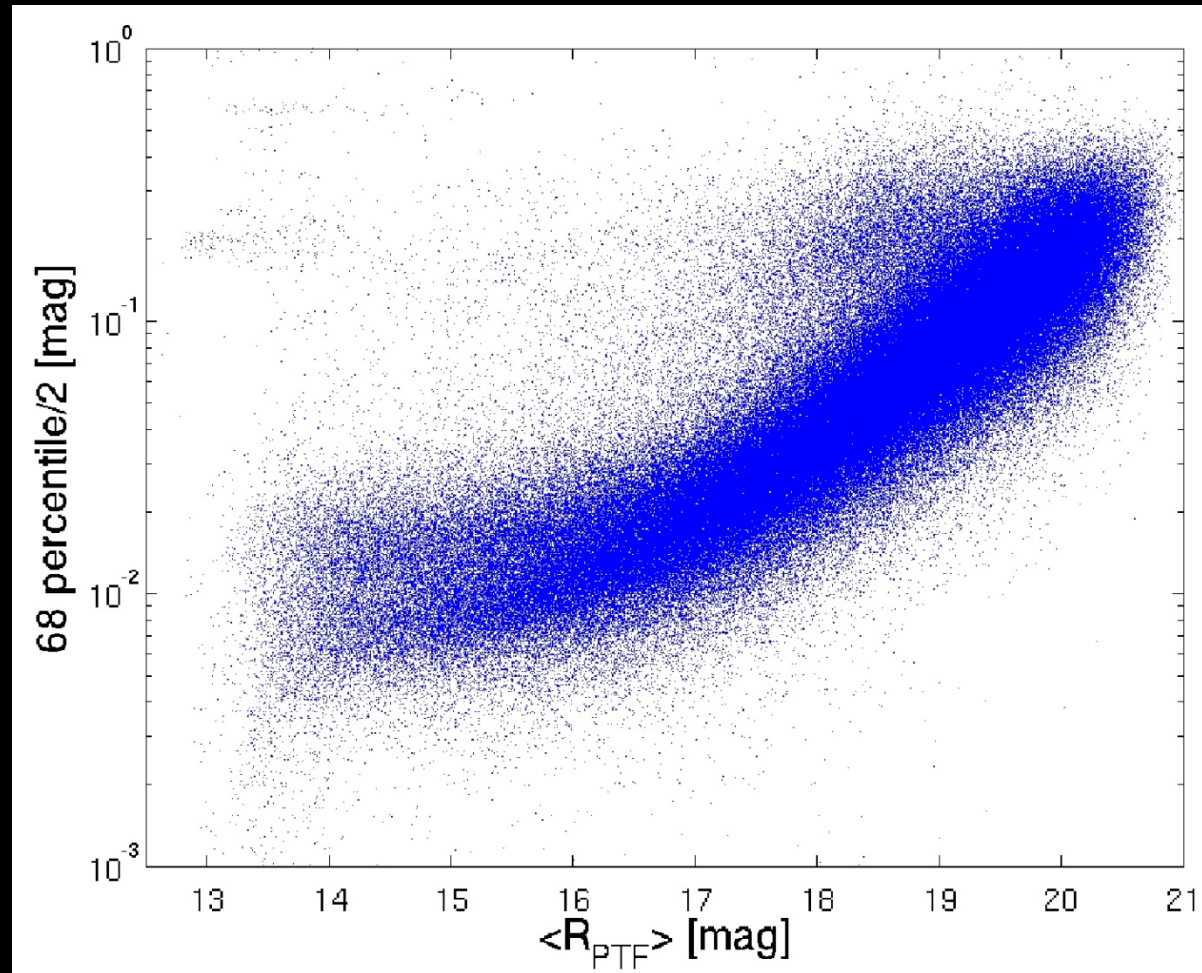
PTF follow-up telescopes



Calibrated photometry

Ofek et al. 2012a,b

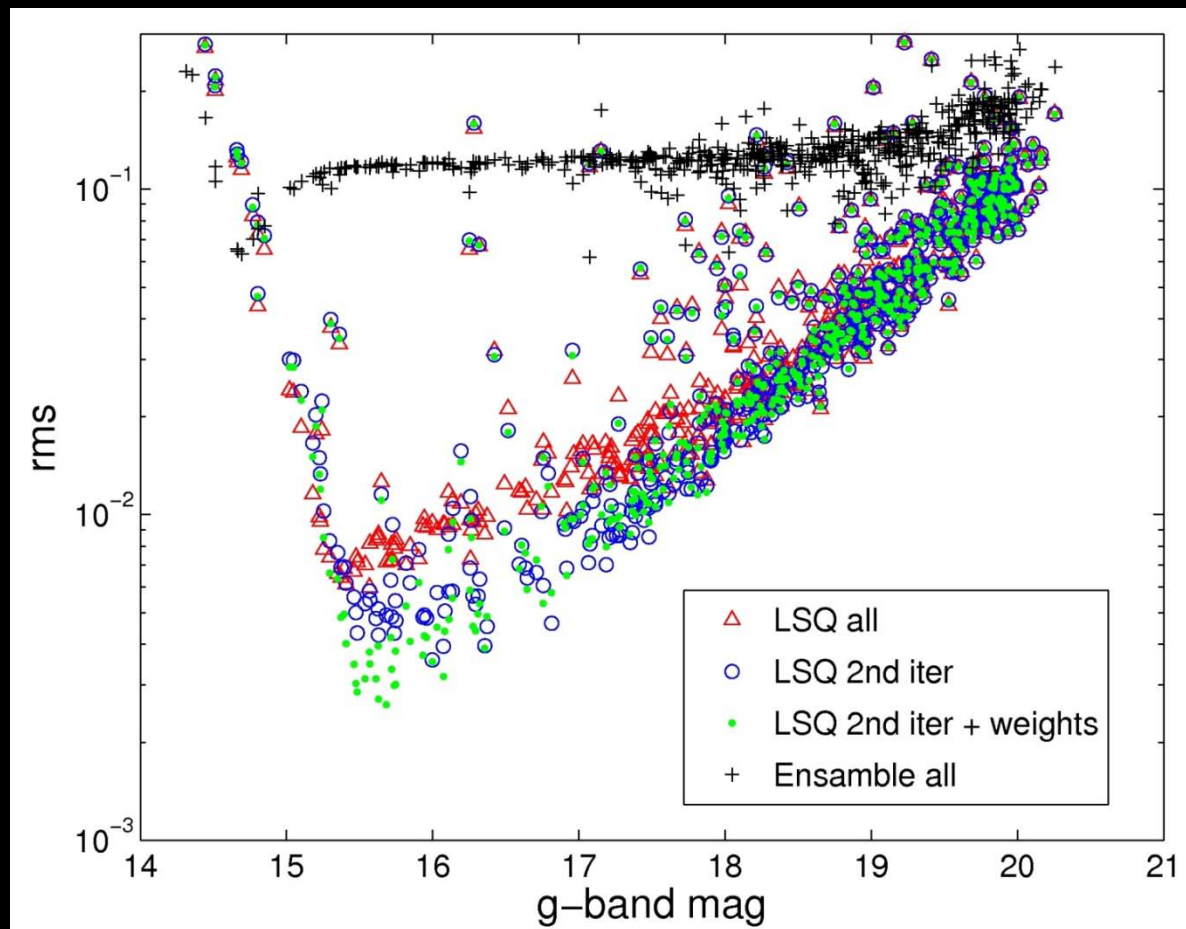
★ Photometry calibration good to 2-3%



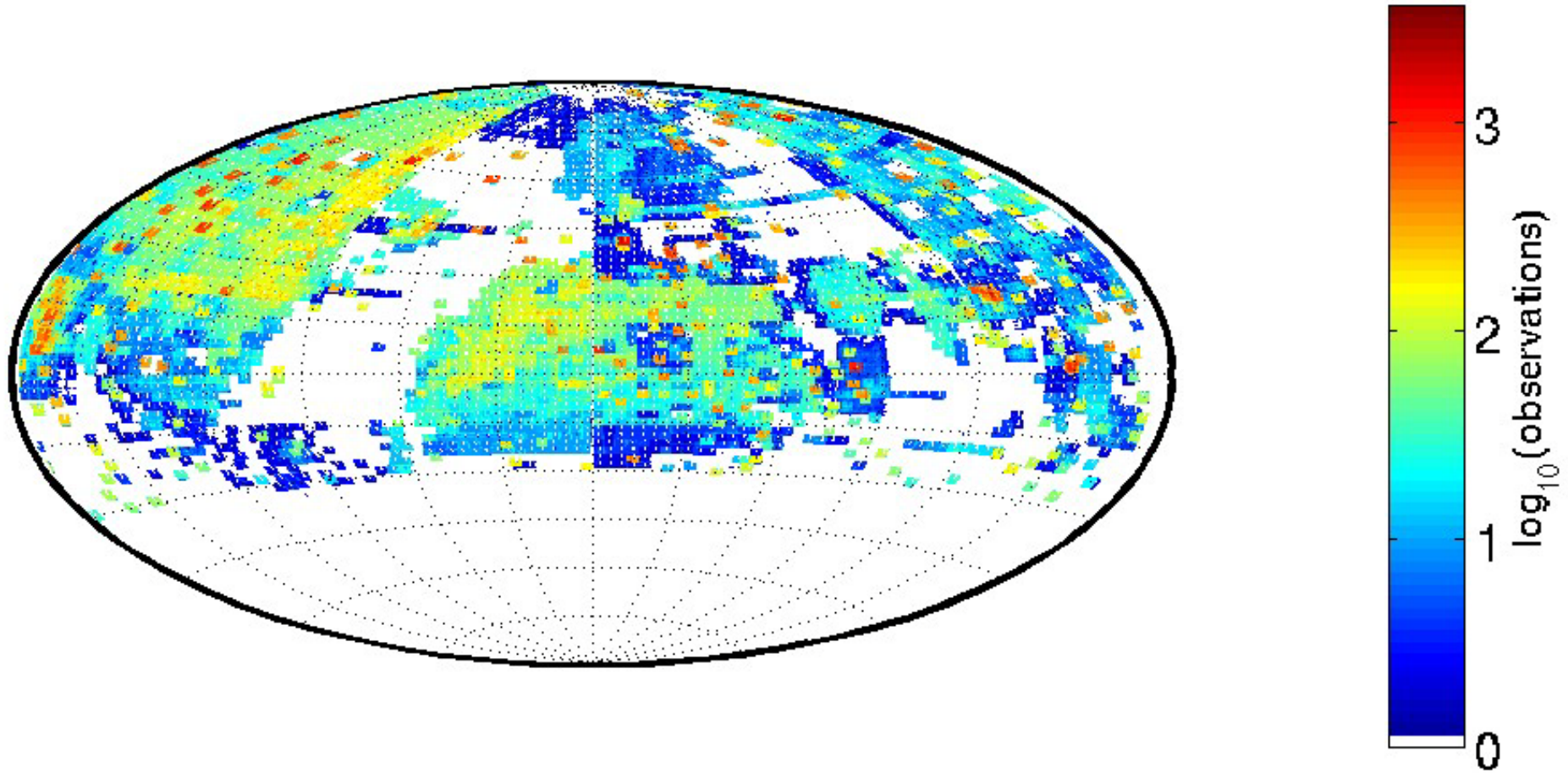
Relative photometry

Method presented in: Ofek et al. 2011 ApJ 740, 65

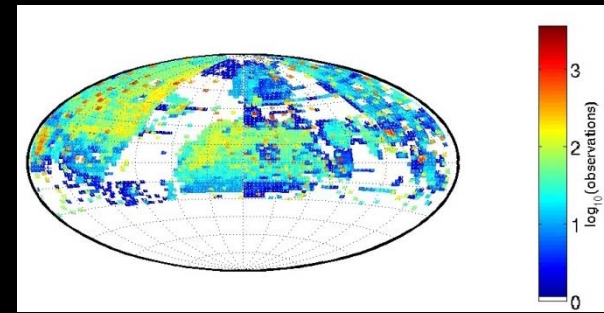
★ Relative photometry $\sim 3-5\text{mmag}$



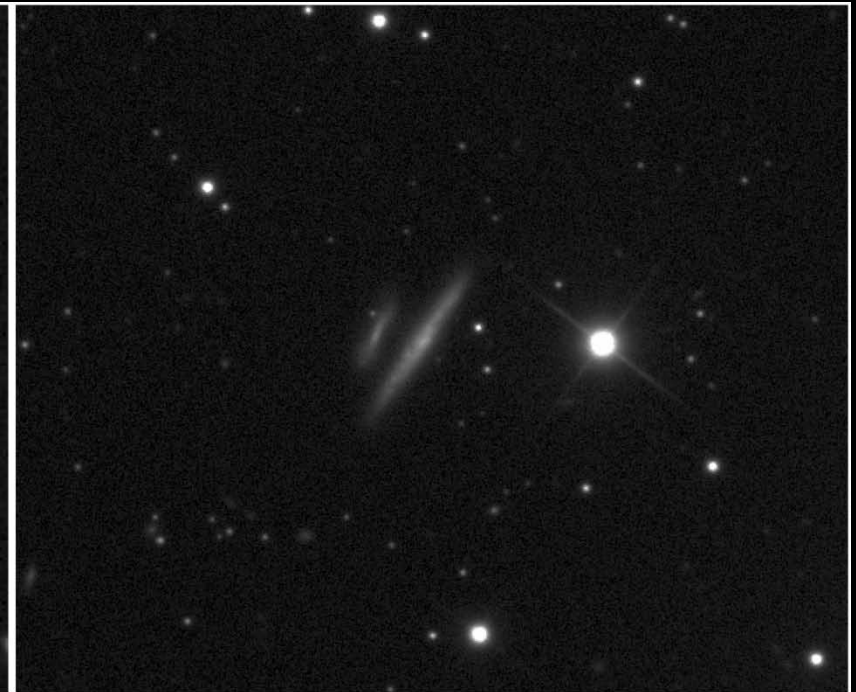
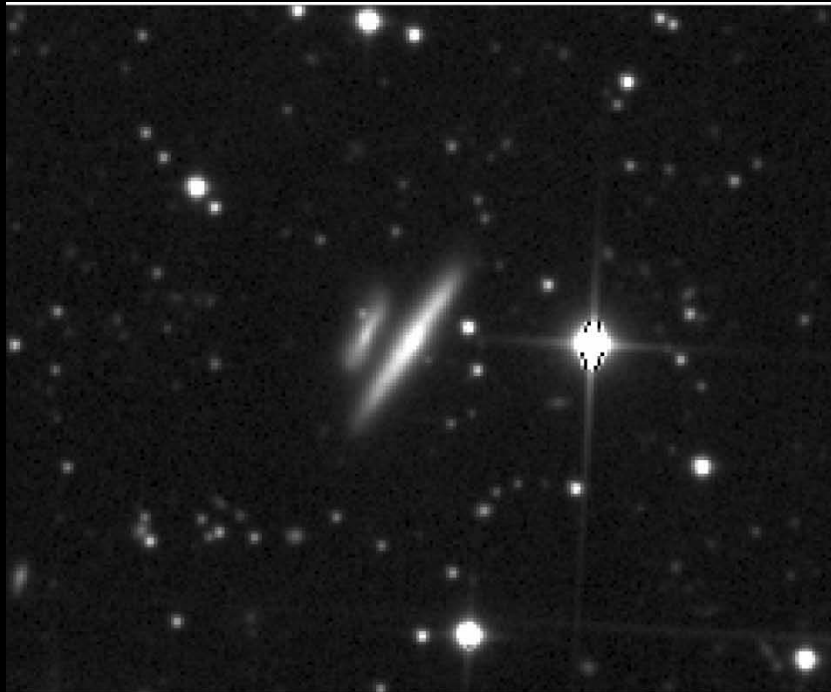
What did we observe so far?



Deep coadd



- ★ Deep sky:
 - ~10 images lim. mag. ~22.3
 - ~100 images lim. mag. ~23.5



PTF Science highlights

Galactic

- ★ ~200 dwarf novae; 7 AM CVn Groot et al., in prep.
Levitan et al. 2011; Levitan et al. 2013
- ★ Asteroids rotation Polishook et al. 2012
- ★ Protostellar objects Covey et al. 2011 Miller et al. 2011

PTF Science highlights

Extragalactic

- ★ Since March 2009:
 - >10,000 transient candidates
 - 1861 spectroscopically confirmed SNe
 - 1256 Ia
 - 89 Ibc
 - 445 II

- ★ ~3% of these "SNe" are weird and hard to classify into existing scheme:
e.g., faint and fast, Ca rich, luminous, etc.

Kasliwal et al. 2010; Kasliwal et al. 2011; Gal-Yam et al. 2011;
Smith et al. 2011; Maguire et al. 2011; Cenko et al. 2010;...

- ★ First possible detection of a GRB/orphan
In optical wavebands

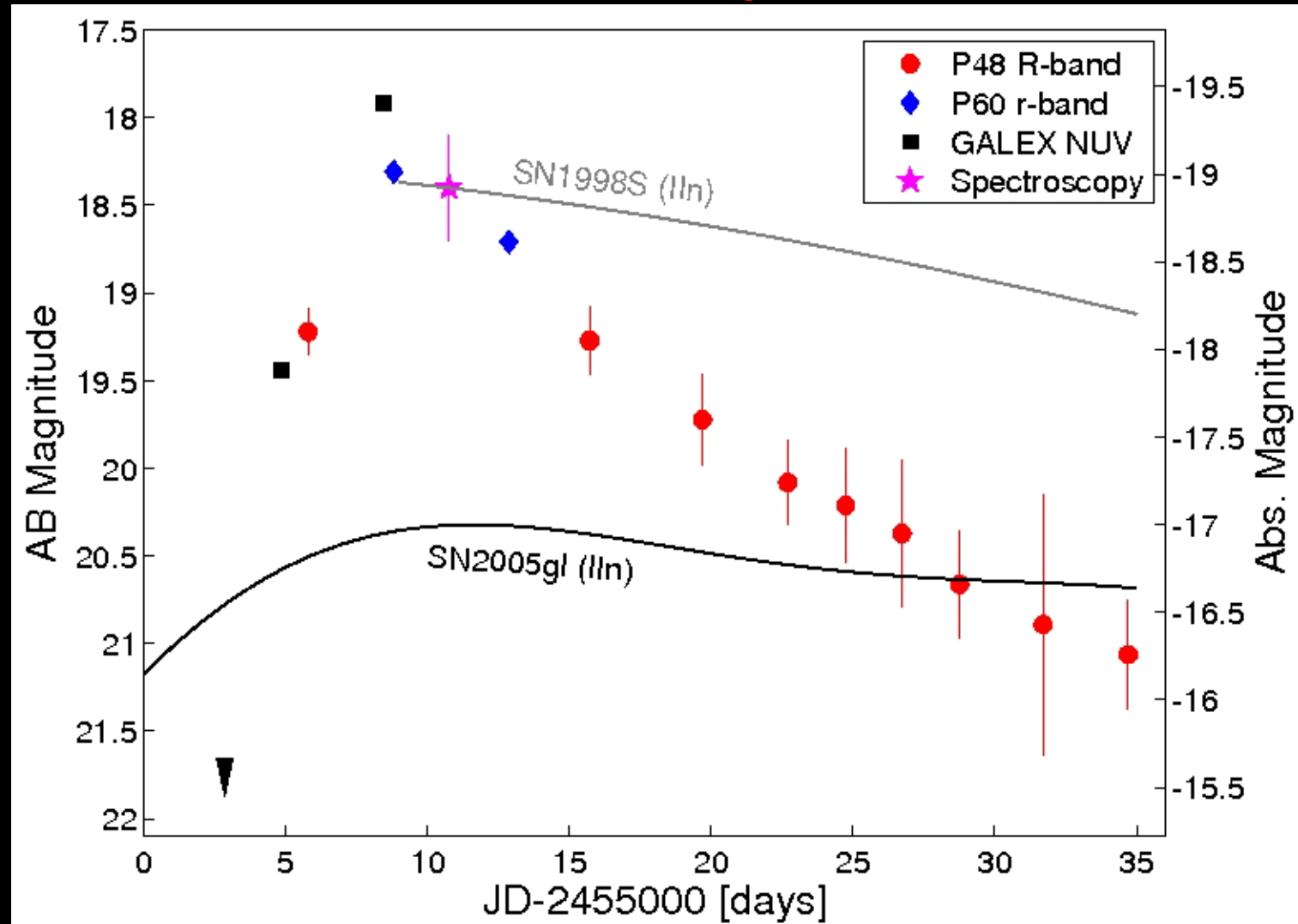
Cenko et al., submitted

Implications for IceCube

- ★ Followp
of double neutrino events ($\sim 10/\text{yr}$)
- ★ Constrains on jet-component in CC SNe
Large sample of nearby CC SNe with
explosion time known to better than a day.
- ★ Collisionless shocks from type-IIIn SNe

Shock breakout in CSM

PTF 09uj



Shock breakout / PTF

PTF 09uj

$$\tau = \frac{c}{v}$$

$$aT^4 \approx \frac{7}{2} \rho v^2 \approx \frac{7c}{2t\kappa}$$

$$L_\lambda \approx \frac{v}{c} L_\lambda^{BB} \approx 4\pi^2 r^2 v \frac{2k_B T}{\lambda^4}$$

$$r = vt$$

$$v \sim 13,000 \text{ km/s}$$

$$n \sim 5 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$T \sim 90,000 \text{ K}$$

$$M \sim 0.3 M_{\text{sun}}$$

$$\dot{M} \sim 0.1 M_{\text{sun}} / \text{year}$$

$$E \sim 5 \times 10^{50} \text{ erg}$$

Ofek et al. 2010

See also:

Chevalier & Irwin 2011;

Balberg & Loeb 2011;...

Collisionless shocks

- ★ Katz et al./Murse et al. 2011: If dense CSM then the radiation mediated and dominated shock transforms to a collisionless shock (TeV neutrinos...)

Chevalier & Irwin 2012
Svirski et al. 2012

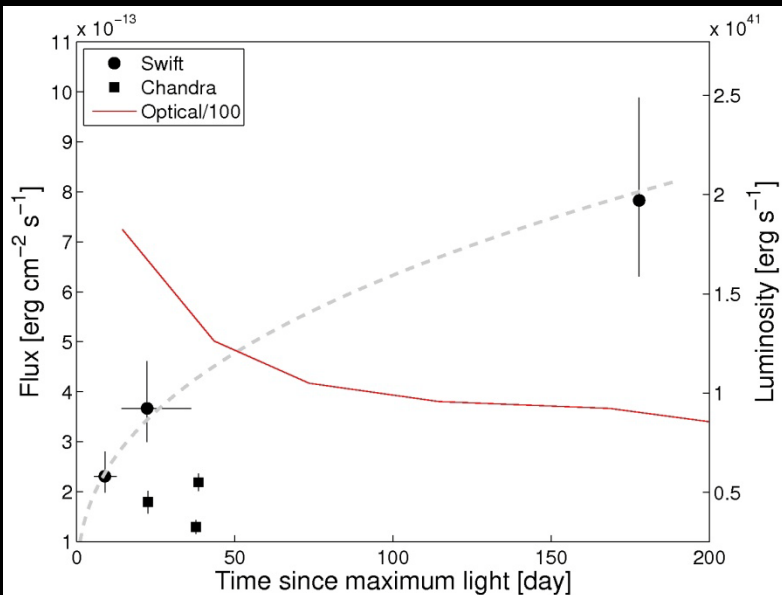


- ★ X-rays produced at late times
- ★ Sample of 28 SNe IIn; Ibn and SLSN For which Swift-XRT observations are available... Ofek et al. 2013a

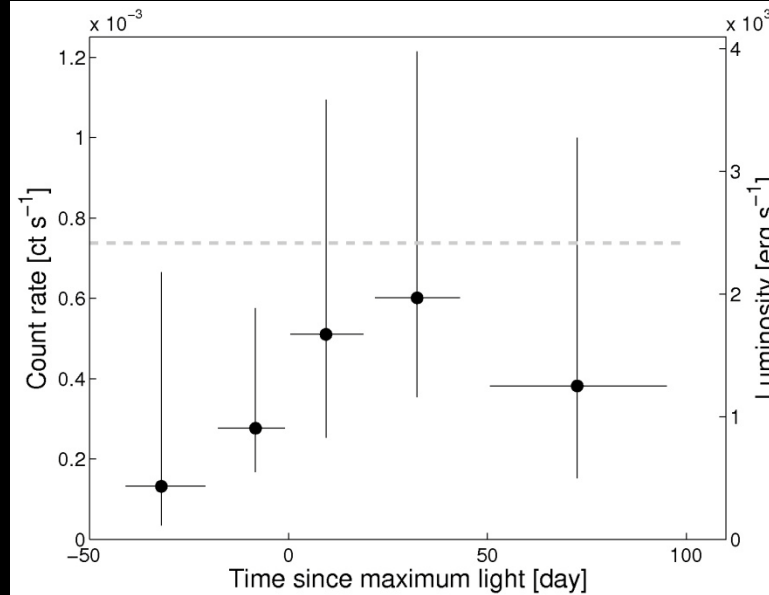
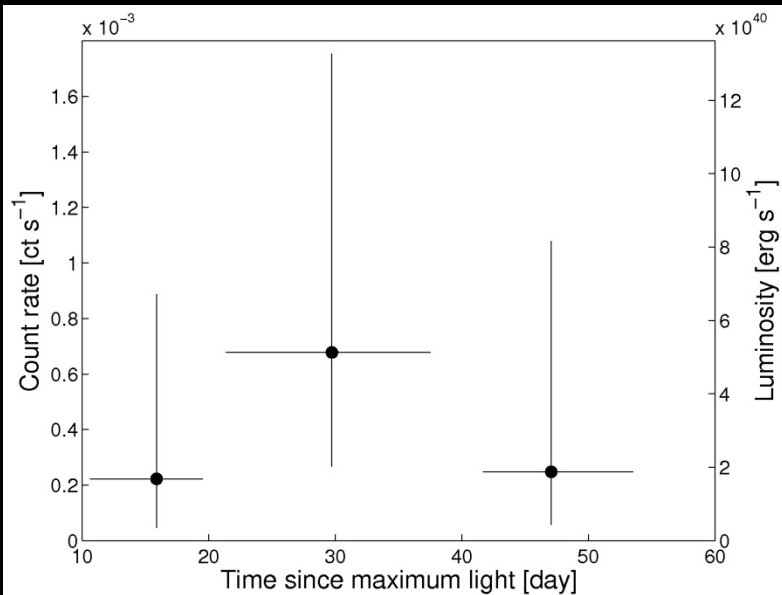
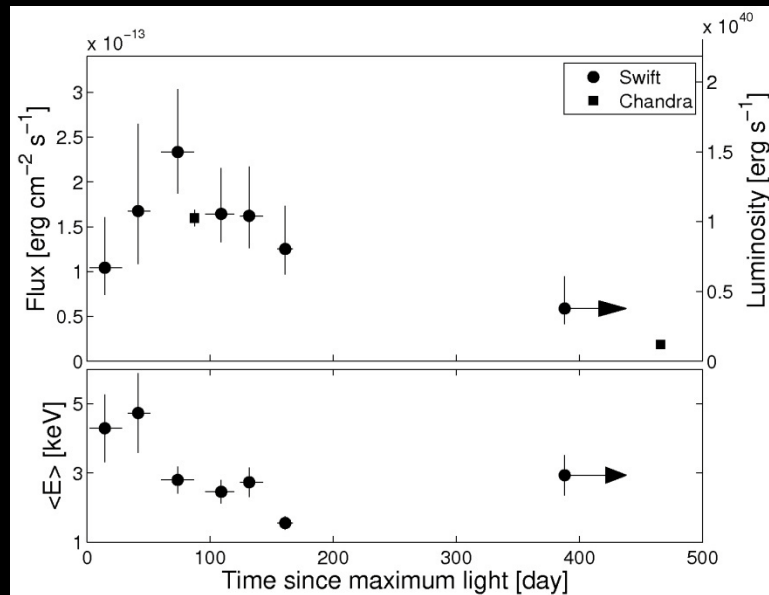
Collisionless shocks

Ofek et al. 2013a

See also: Chandra+ 2012

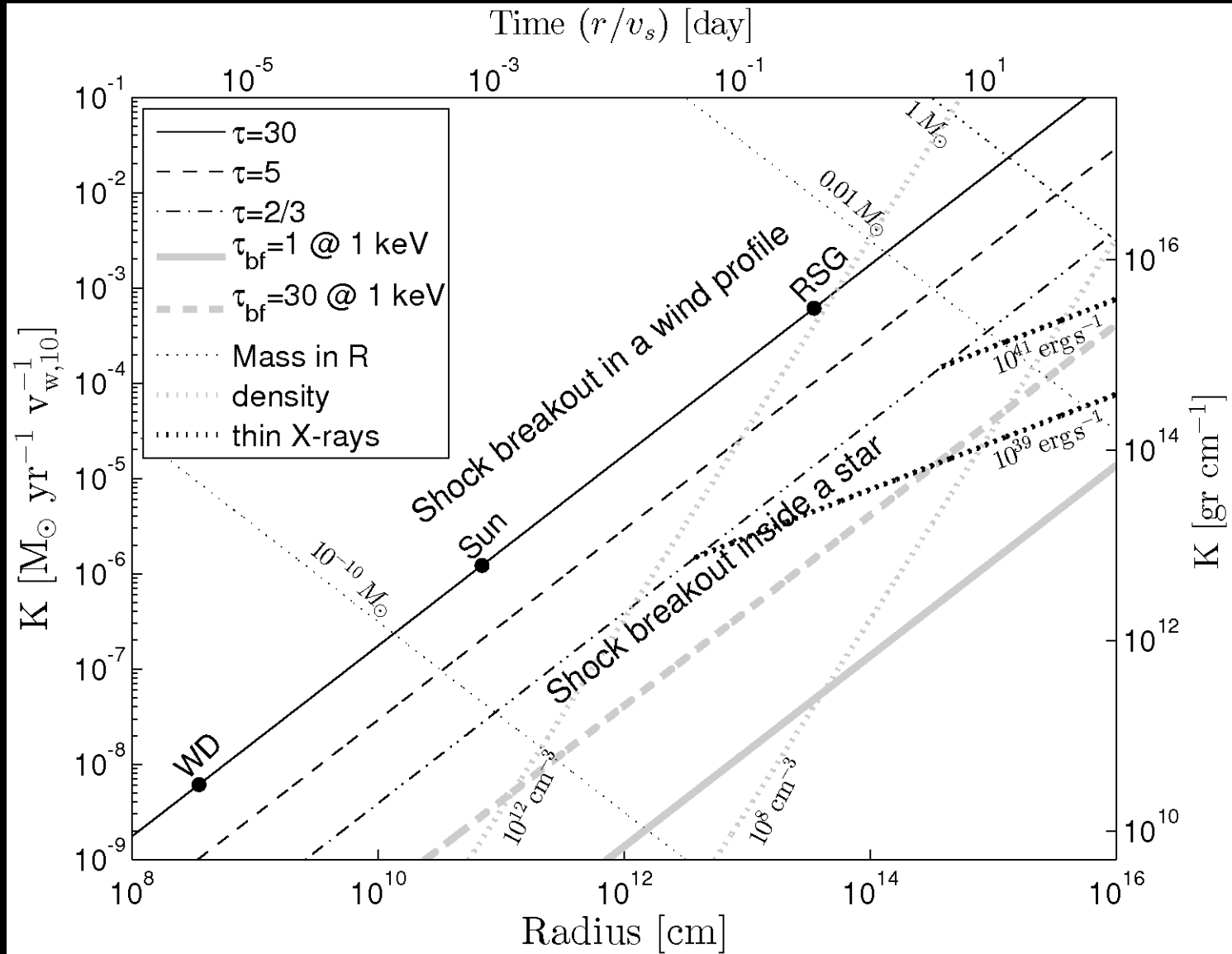


See also: Immler+ 2007



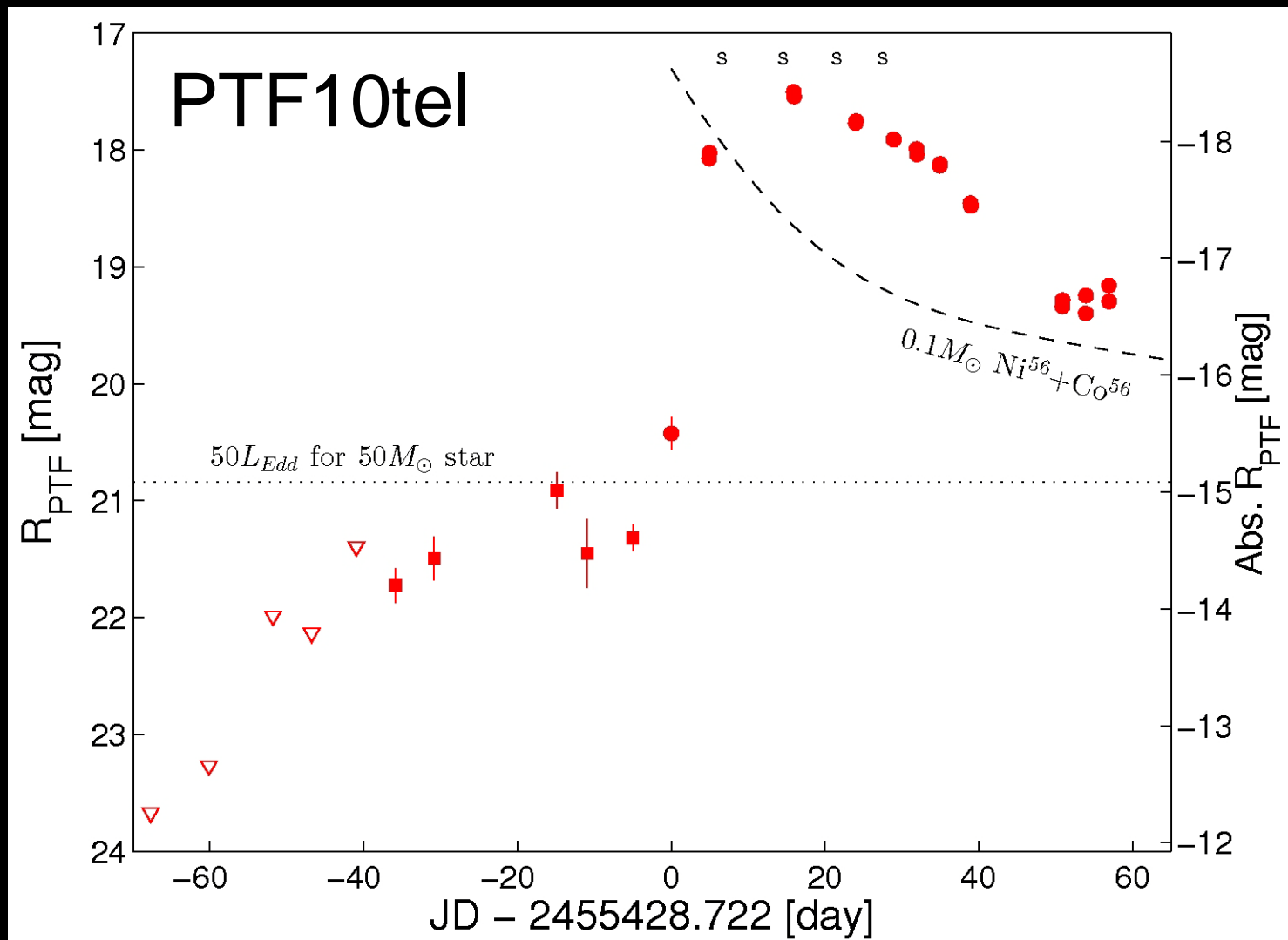
Collisionless shocks

Ofek et al. 2013a



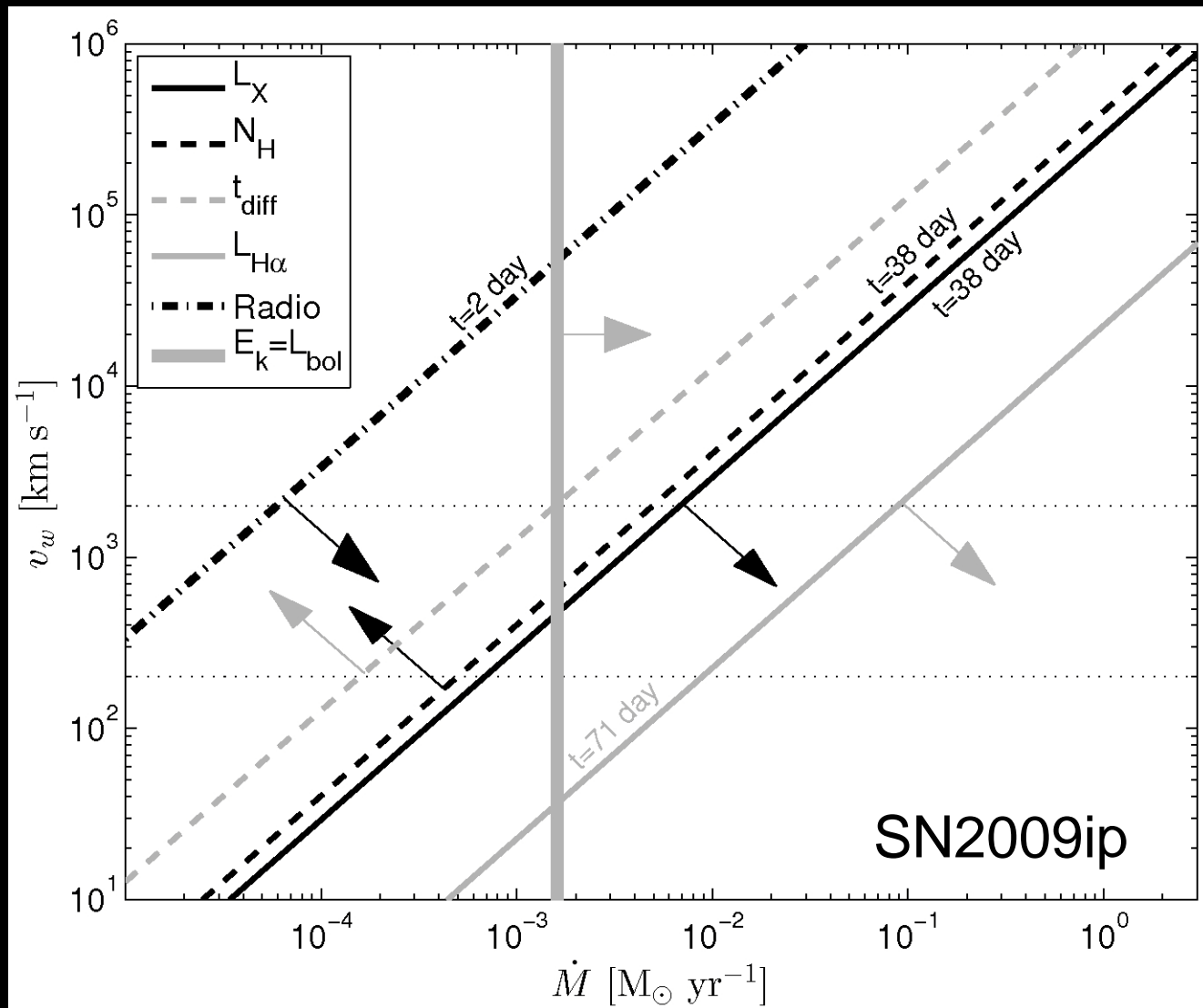
Mass loss measurements

Ofek et al. 2013b, Nature in press



Mass loss measurements

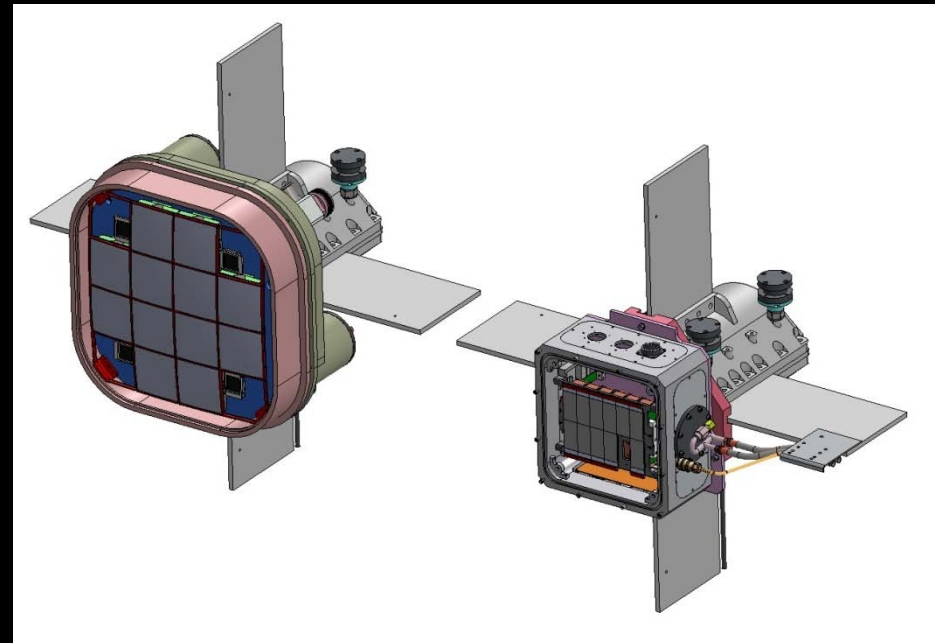
Ofek et al. 2013c, submitted



ZTF

Thinking about the next project...

- ★ ZTF will have a $\sim 36 \text{ deg}^2$ camera
Mounted on the 48" schmidt telescope
- ★ $\sim 16,000 \text{ deg}^2 \text{ day}^{-1}$
- ★ Scheduled for 2015



ULTRASAT

Thinking about the next project...

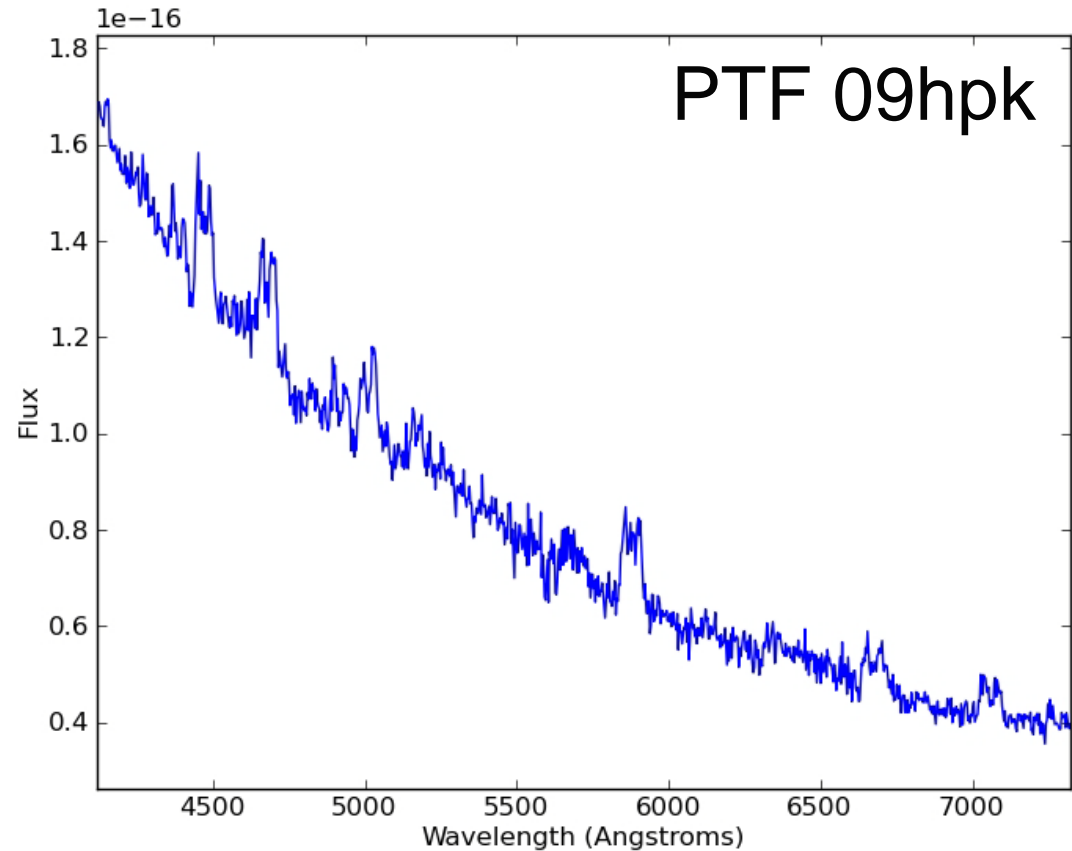
- ★ Wide field UV telescope (484 deg²)
- ★ Detection of >100 young SNe/yr
- ★ Scheduled for 2018

End
Thank you!

AM CVn

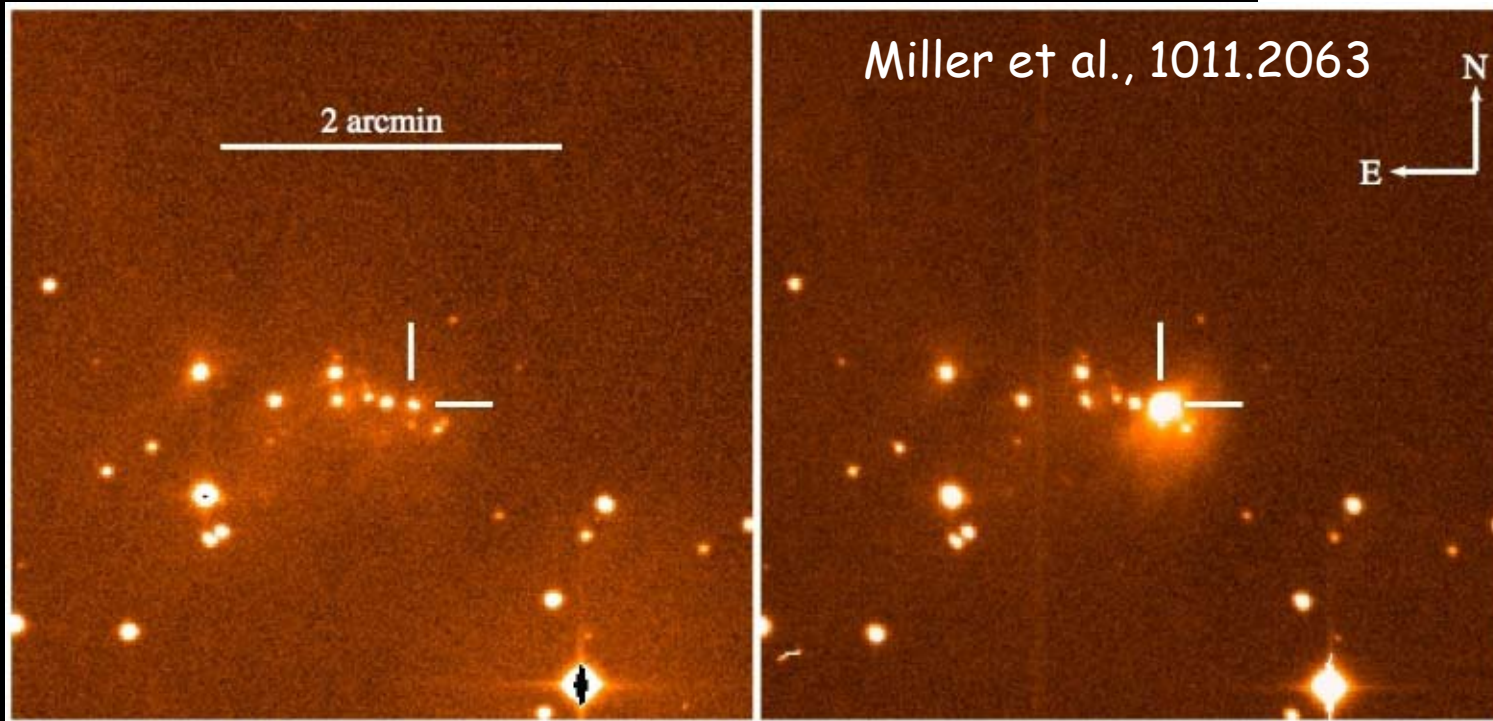
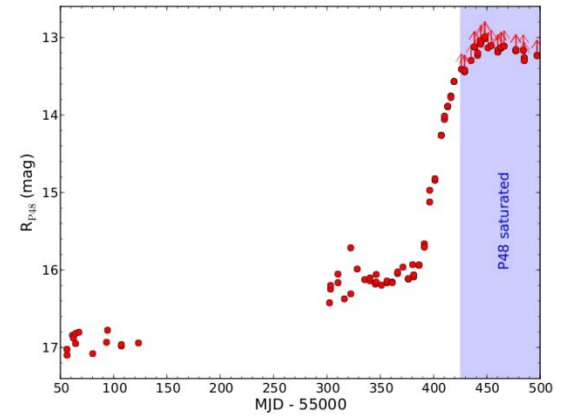
★ Primary background noise for LISA

Levitan et al. 2011



FU Ori and other

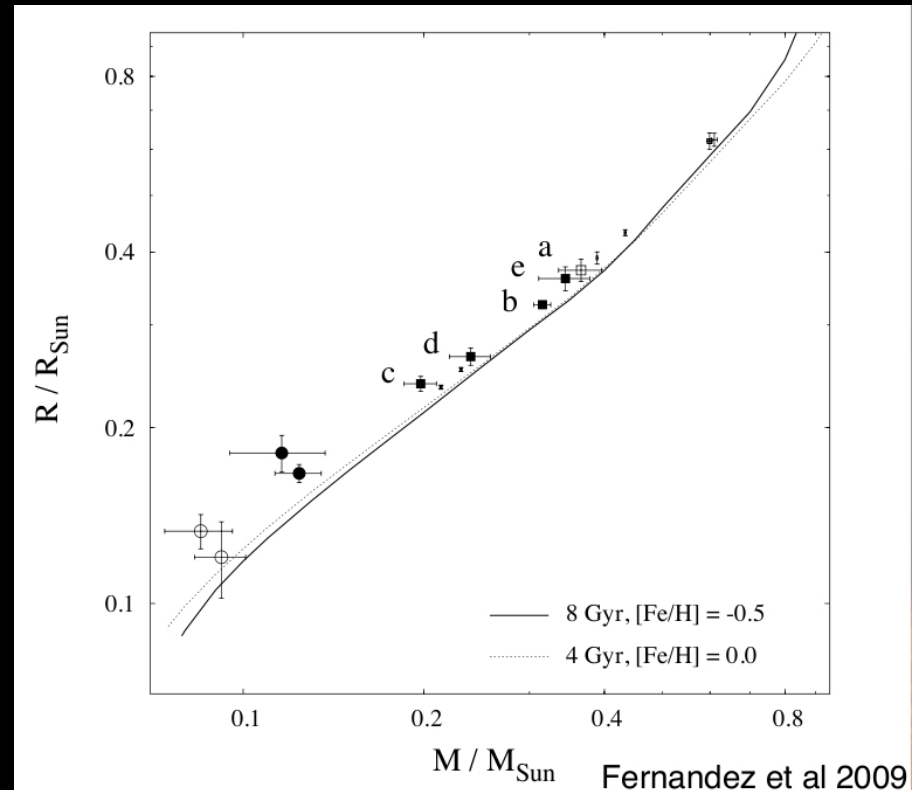
★ PTF10qpf: new FU Ori star



Planets around M-dwarfs

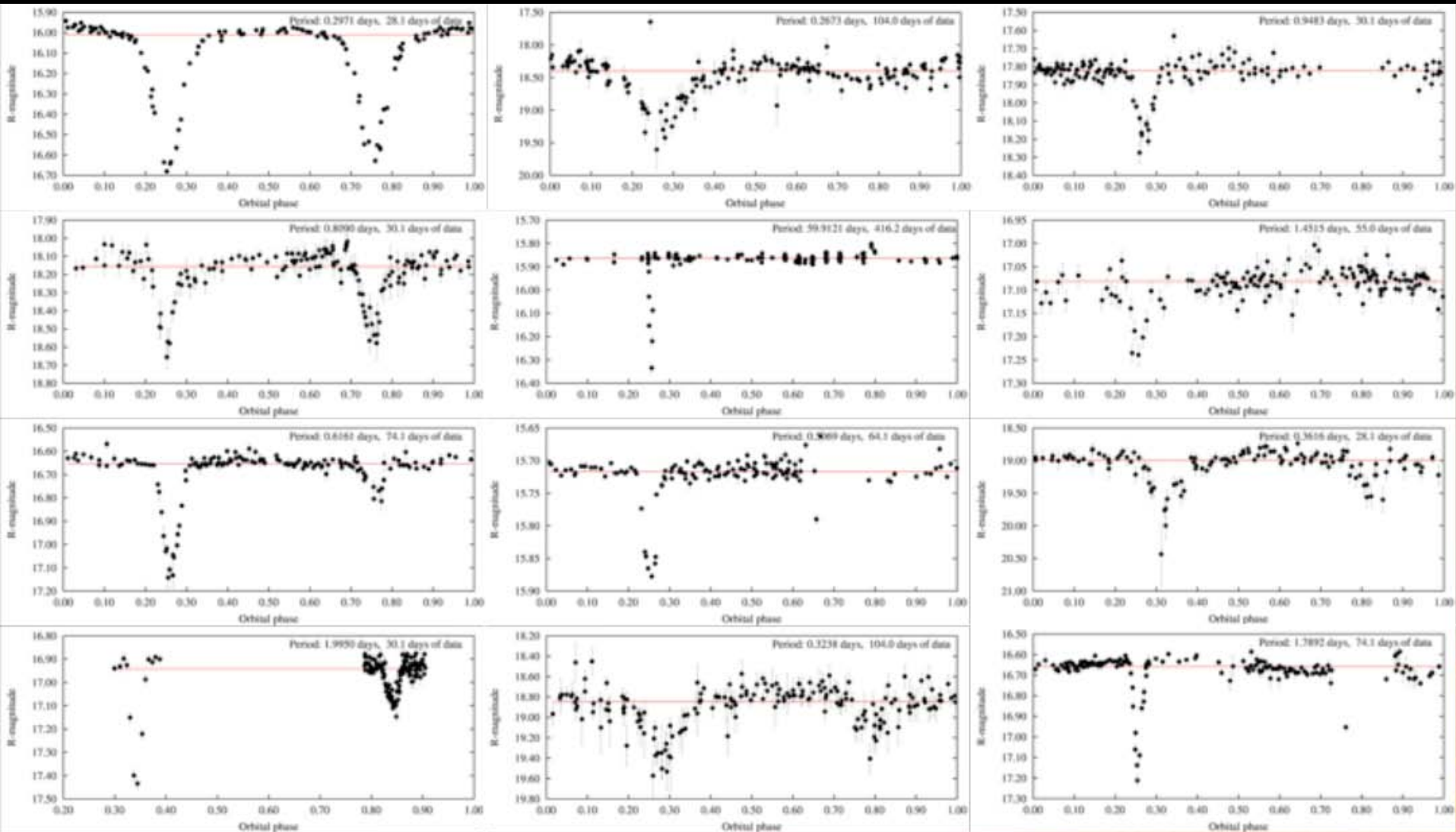
Law et al., in prep.

- ★ Possible to find planets in the habitable zone...
- ★ Calibrating the mass-radius relation of M-dwarfs

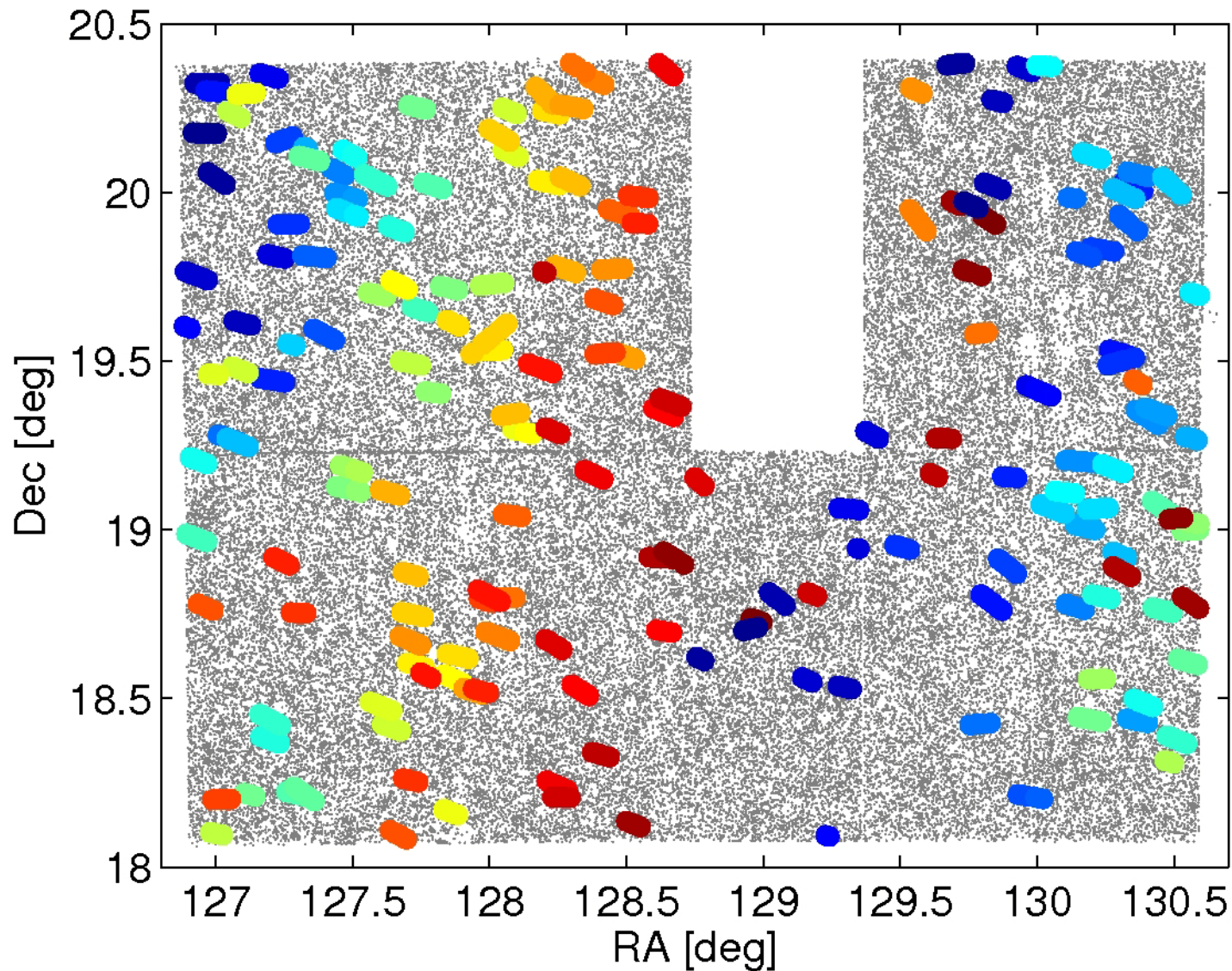


Planets around M-dwarfs

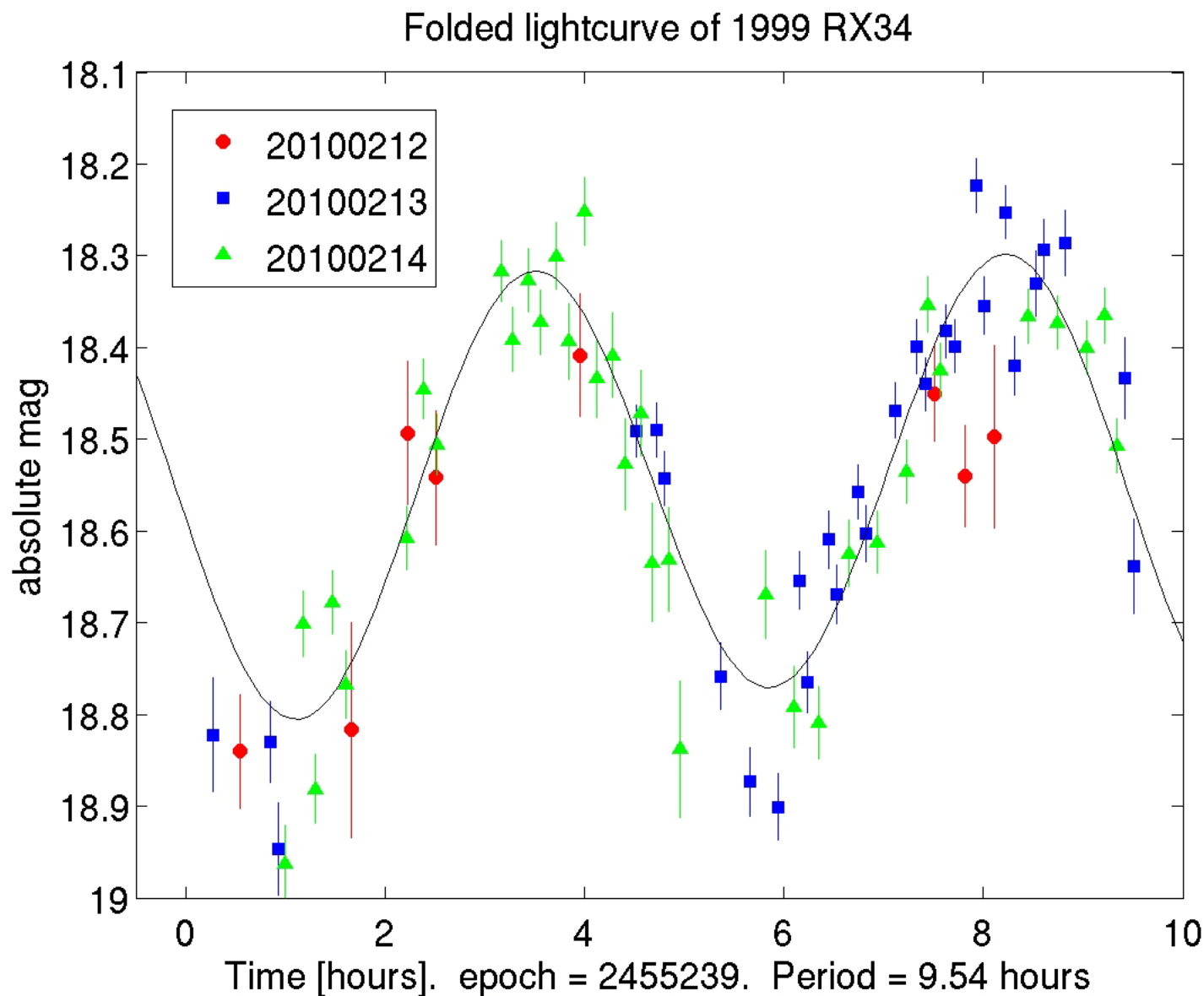
Some eclipsing M-dwarfs we found...



Asteroids rotation



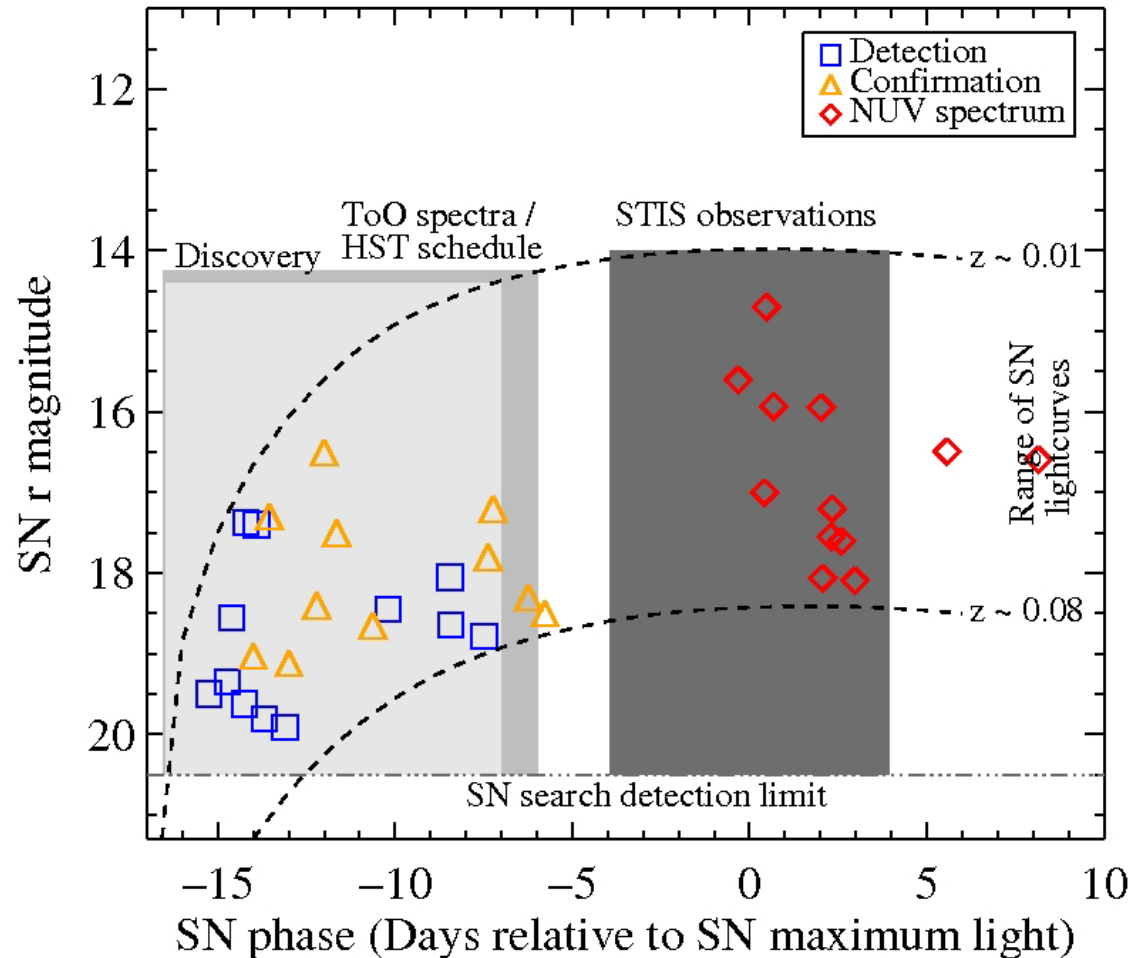
Asteroids rotation



HST UV spectra of Ia SNe

★ PTF Can find SN Ia early

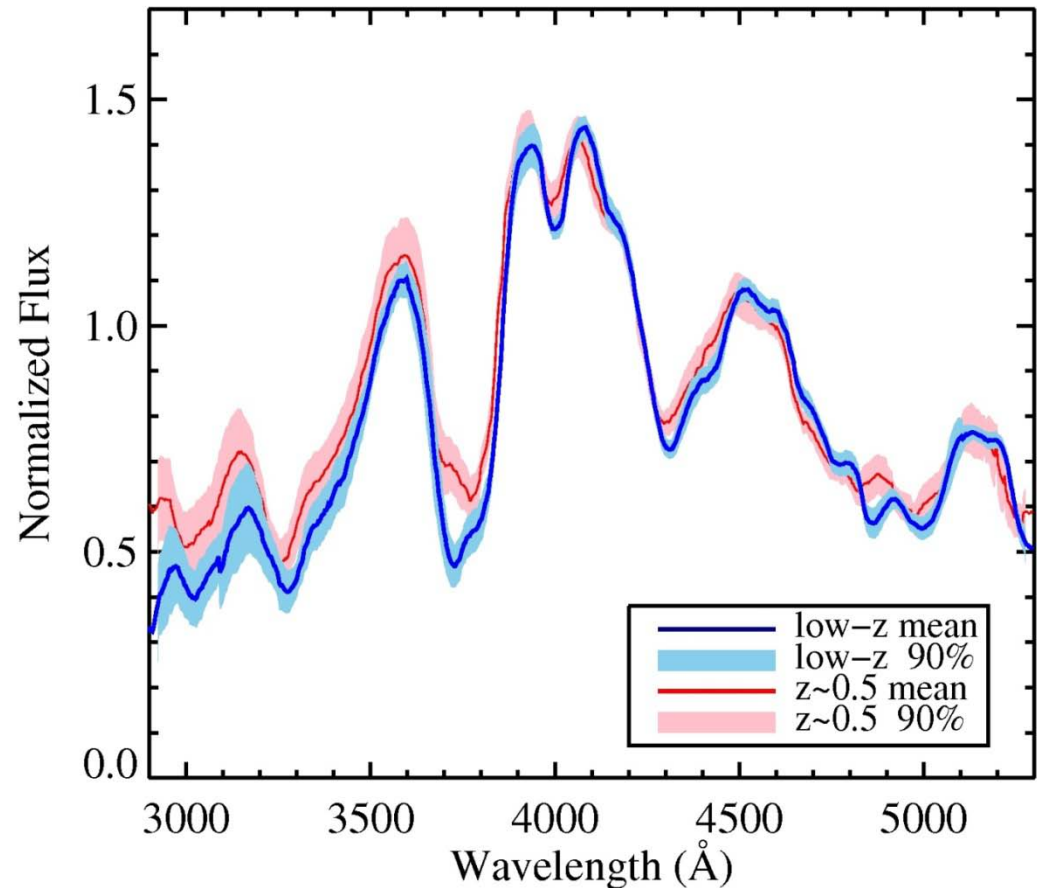
PI: R. Ellis



HST UV spectra of Ia SNe

Cooke et al. 2011

- ★ The mean UV spectrum of the $z \sim 0$ and $z \sim 0.5$ agree, but some differences in metallic absorptions



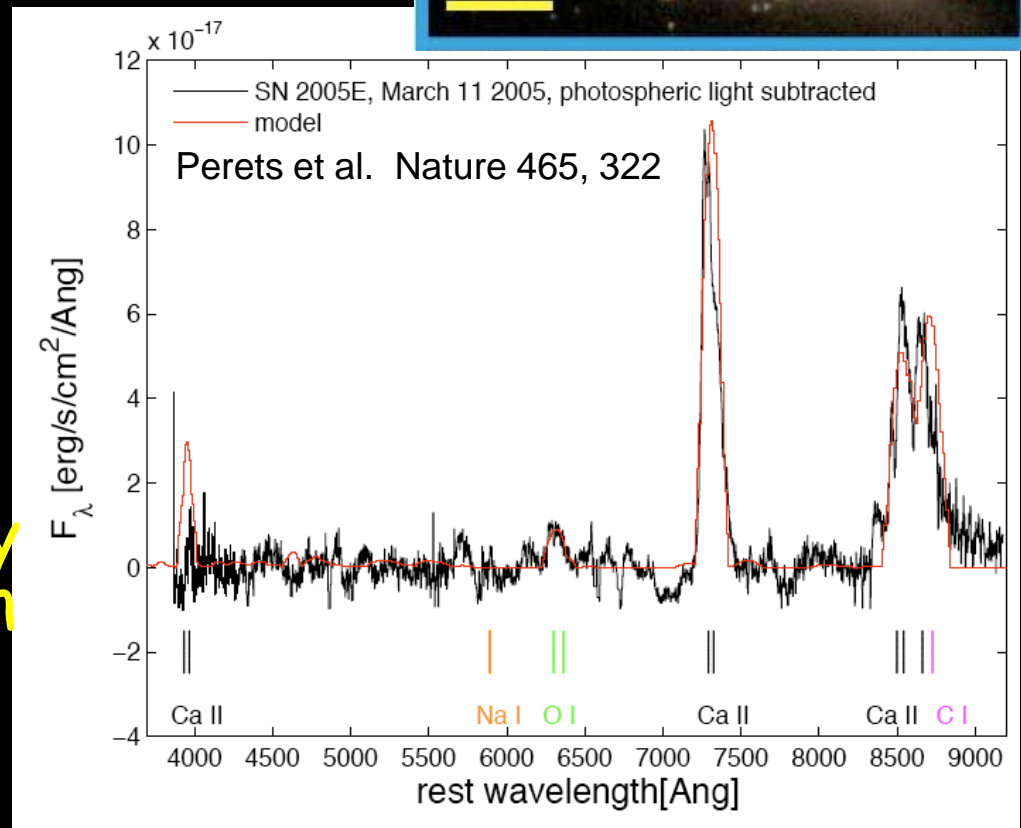
The SN2005E family

- ★ >23 kpc from NGC 1032
- No host: $M_R > -7$
- Spec: He burning products
- Ca reach

- ★ Possibilities:
Acc. Induced Collapse
.Ia

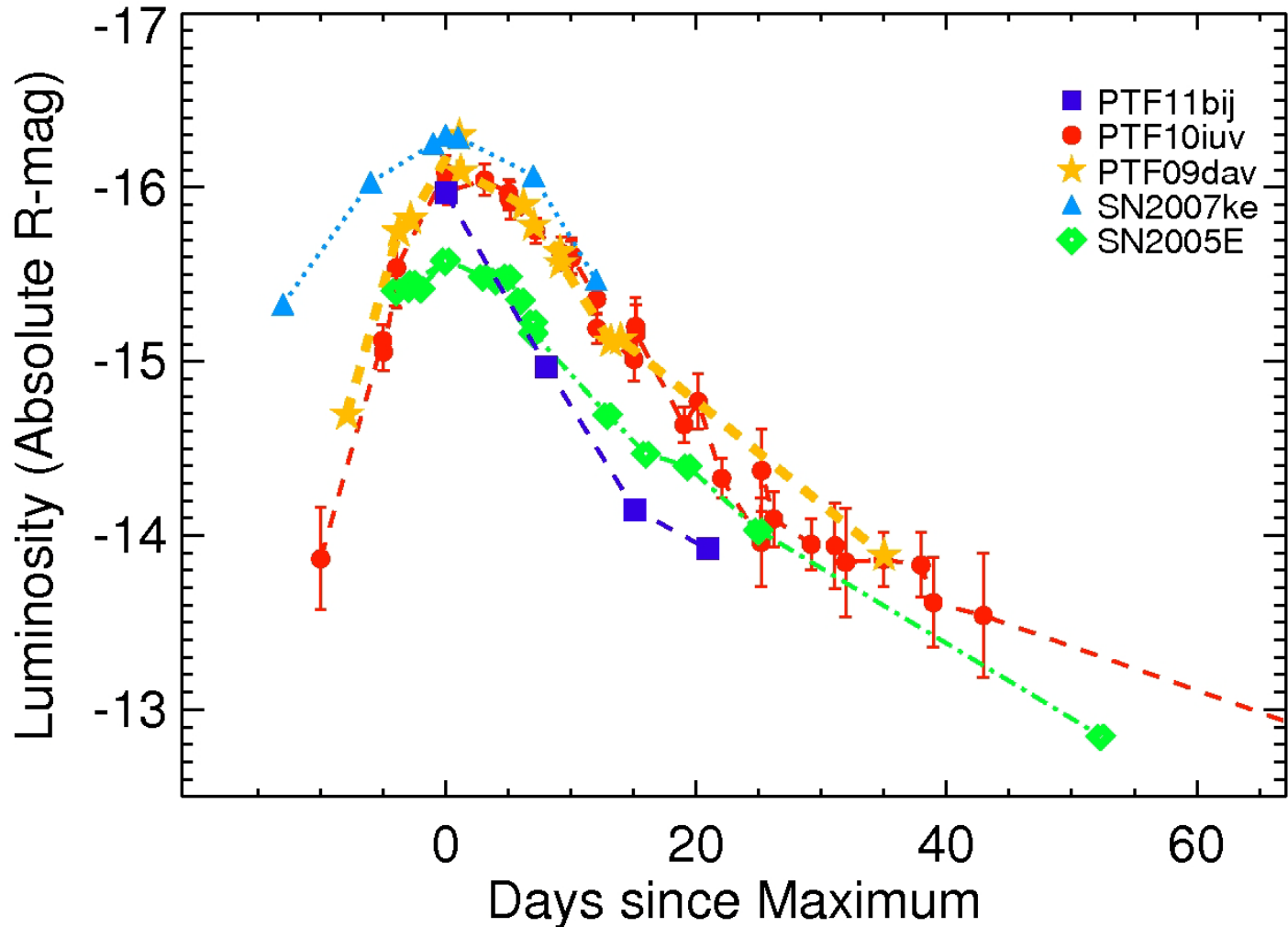
- ★ May solve puzzles:

^{44}Ca in Solar System
 $^{44}\text{Ti} \rightarrow ^{44}\text{Ca}$ via β decay
Positrons annihilation
in Galactic bulge

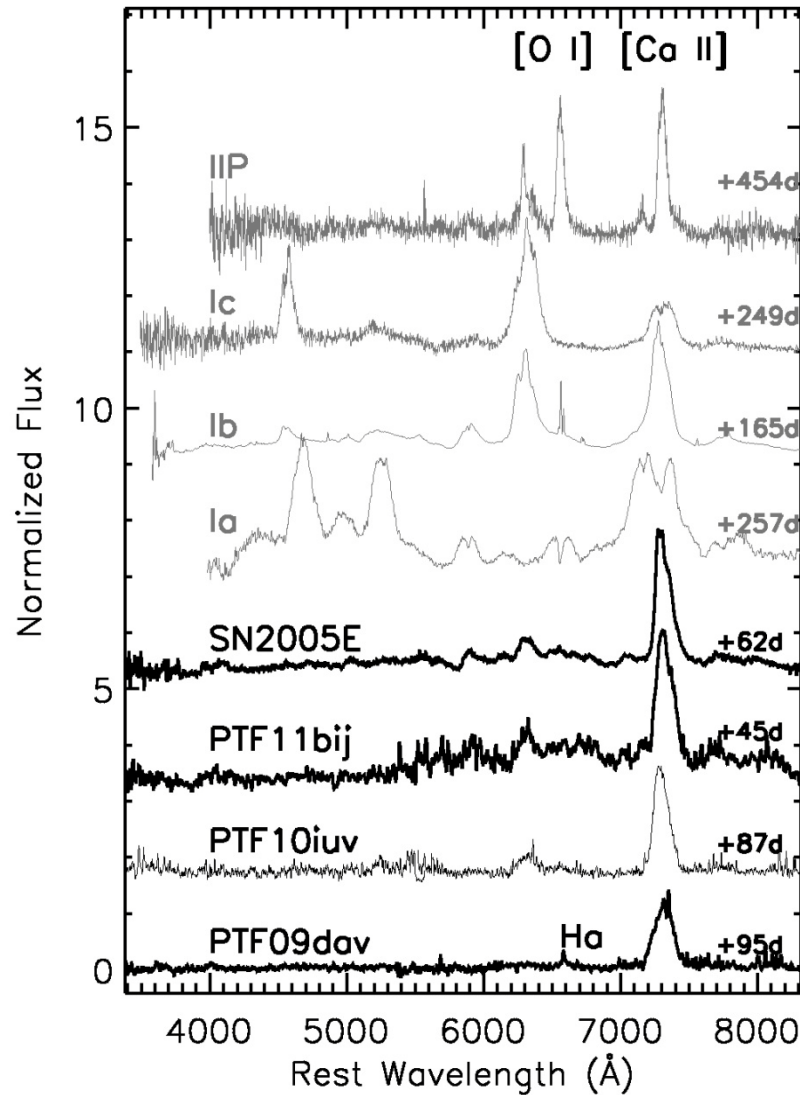


The SN2005E family

Kasliwal et al. 2011; Sullivan et al. 2011

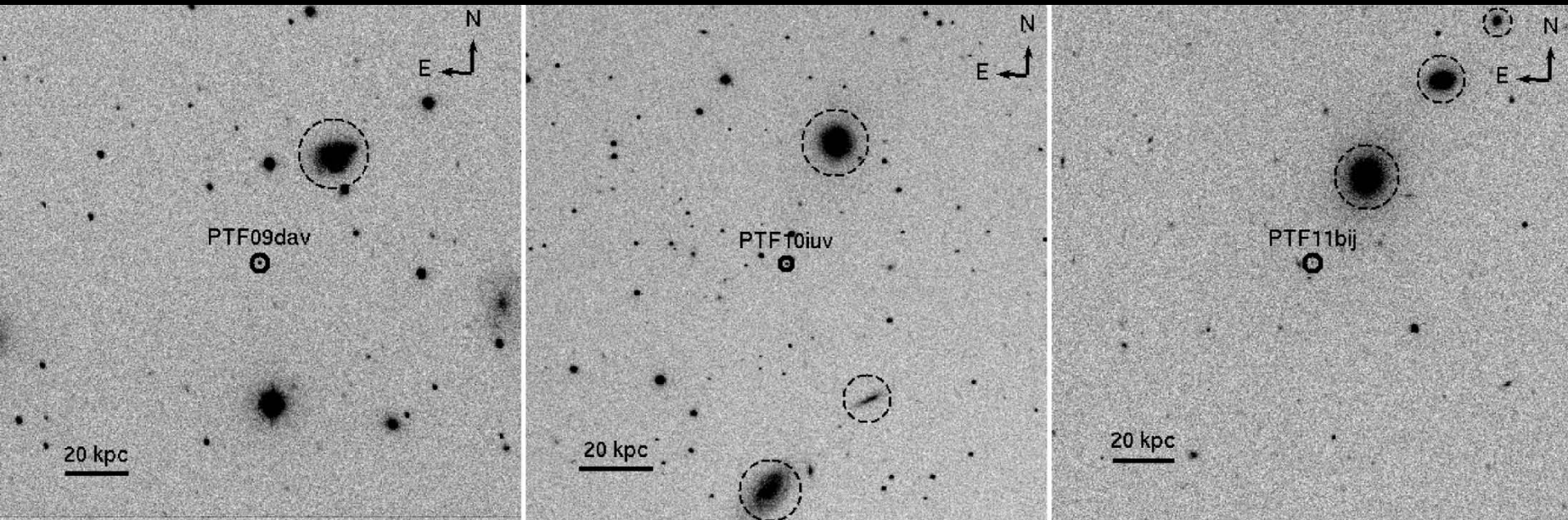


The SN2005E family



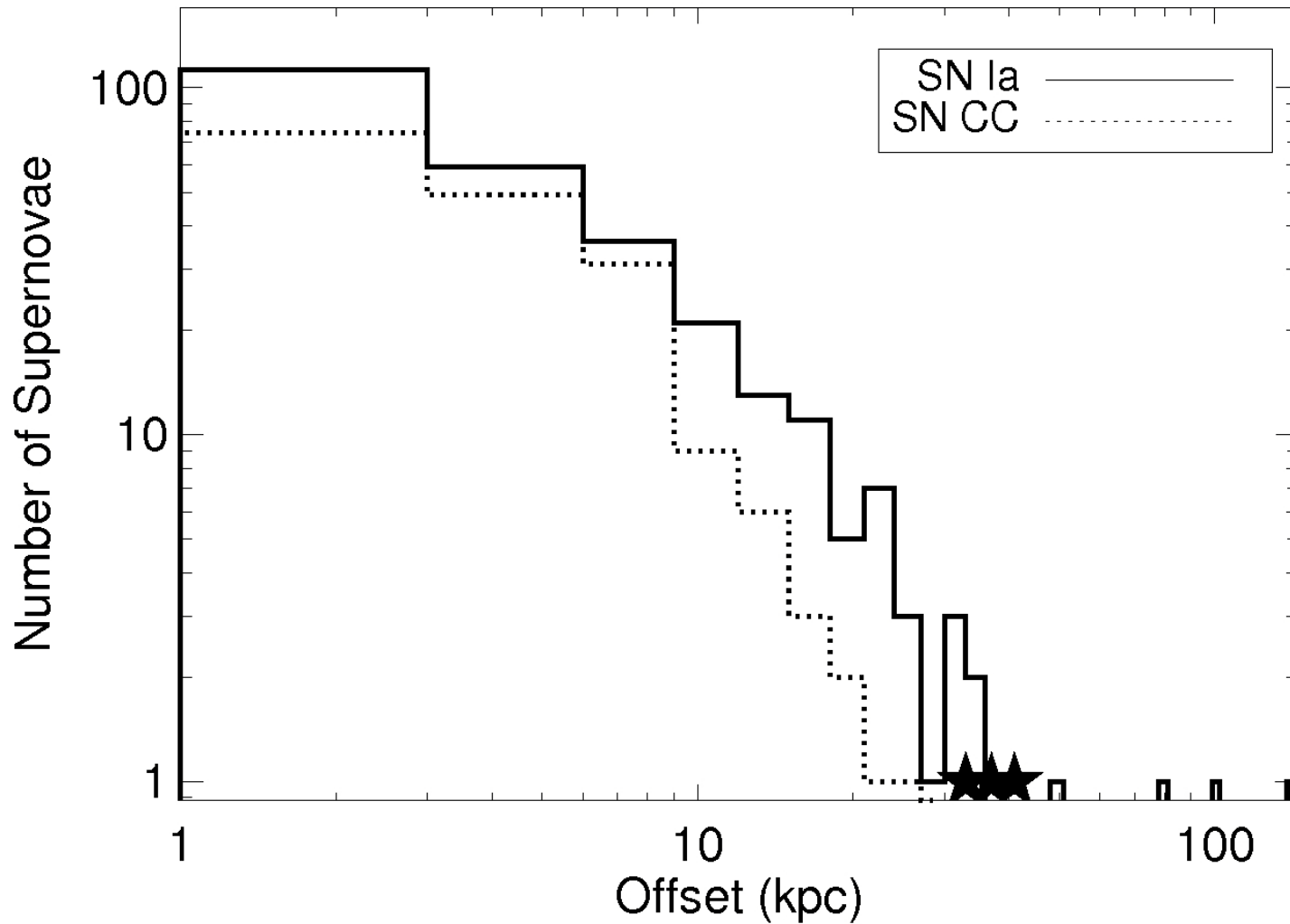
Kasliwal et al. 2011; Sullivan et al. 2011

The SN2005E family



Kasliwal et al. 2011; Sullivan et al. 2011

The SN2005E family



Data Release

The screenshot shows the NASA/IPAC Infrared Science Archive (IRSA) website. The browser's address bar displays the URL: `kanalao.ipac.caltech.edu/applications/ptf/#id=Hydra_ptf_ptf_11&projectId=ptf&startIdx=0&pageSize=0&shortDesc=Search%20by%20Position&isBot`. The page header includes the IRSA logo and navigation links for Mission, Archive Search, Related Data Archives, Tools & Services, and Help. A secondary navigation bar contains links for Searches, History, Preferences, and Help. The main content area is titled "Search by Position" and features a search form with the following elements:

- Search By ...** sidebar with links: [Search by Position](#), [Search by PTF Field ID](#), [Solar System Object/Orbit](#), and [View up-to-date IRSA PTF Ingestion Status](#).
- Search Form:**
 - Buttons for **Single Object** and **Multi-Objects**.
 - Name or Position:** Input field with a "NED" dropdown menu. Examples provided: `'m81' 'ngc 13' '12.34 34.89' '46.53, -0.251 gal'` and `'19h17m32s 11d58m02s equ J2000' '12.3, 8.5 b1950'`.
 - Example for PTF name resolver:** `10fqs_09ab`.
 - Search Type (Region Intersection):** Dropdown menu set to "Image contains target".
 - Return Image Size (leave blank for full images):** Input field with "Arc Seconds" dropdown.
 - Return only the most centered image containing the target:** Radio buttons for "No" and "Yes".
 - Optional constraints for Single Image (Level 1) data:** Expandable section.
 - Buttons:** Search, Clear, and a help icon.

The footer contains the IPAC logo, a link to "Contact the IRSA Help Desk", and a small icon of a person. The bottom status bar shows file names: `sn2010hy-gal-2....flm`, `sn-polk-201111....flm`, and `radio_v2.eps`, along with a "Show all downloads..." link.

Data Release

★ First public data release: 2012

The screenshot displays the NASA/IPAC Infrared Science Archive (IRSA) interface. The browser address bar shows the URL: kanaloa.ipac.caltech.edu/applications/ptf/#id=Hydra_ptf_ptf_116&DoSearch=true&intersect=CENTER&mcenter=all&SimpleTargetPanel.field.position=. The page title is "NASA / IPAC Infrared Science Archive".

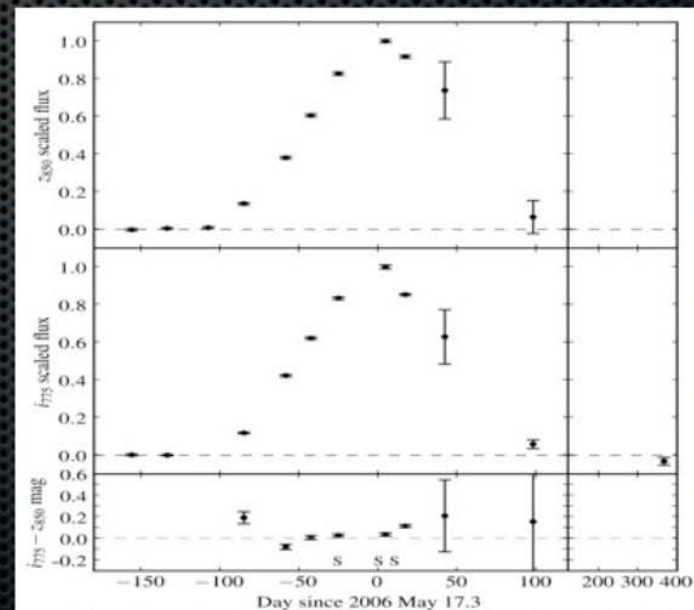
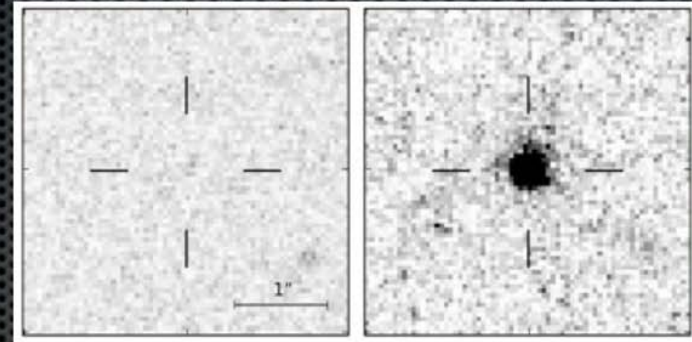
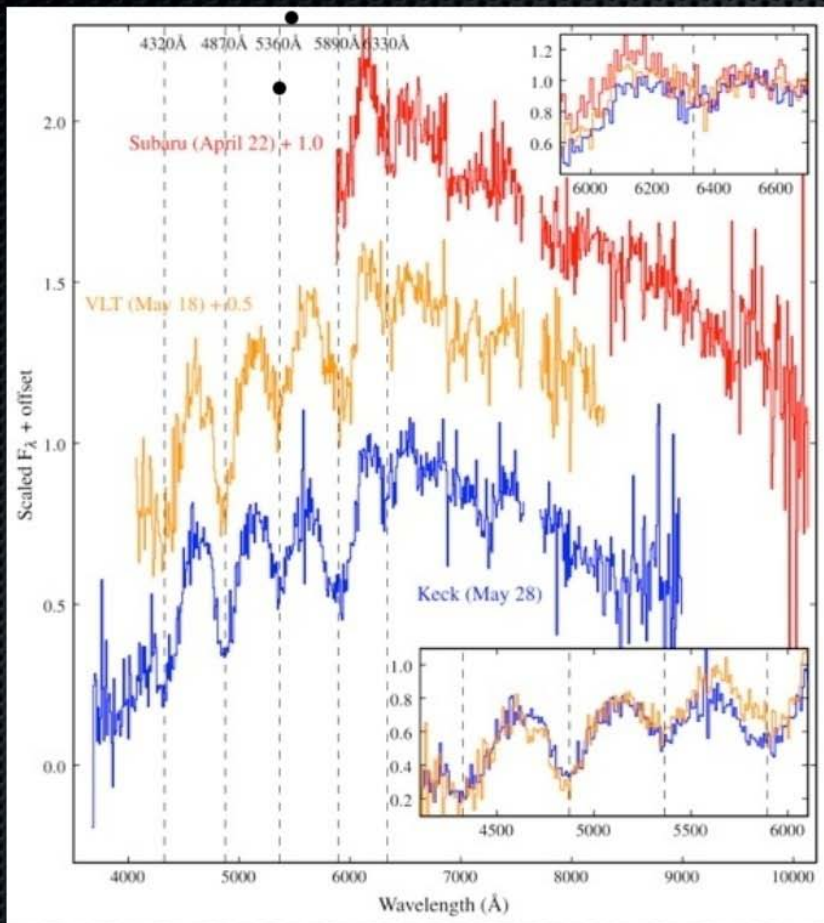
The main content area is titled "Search by Position m81; Type=CENTER". Below this, there is a "Level 1 Data" section with a table of search results. The table has columns for expid, obsdate, crval1, crval2, filter, cccid, ptfid, seeing, airmass, moonill, and moonsb. The first row is highlighted in green.

expid	obsdate	crval1	crval2	filter	cccid	ptfid	seeing	airmass	moonill	moonsb
1868	2009-02-01 03:20:09.783000	149.0181502	68.8273345	G	6		0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
1952	2009-02-01 03:21:52.433000	149.0167504	68.8273111	G	6		0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
1818	2009-02-01 03:23:35.382000	149.0183579	68.8273195	G	6		0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
1794	2009-02-01 03:25:16.433000	149.0294377	68.9203394	G	6		0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
1853	2009-02-01 03:27:01.282000	149.0181803	68.8273551	G	6		0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
1936	2009-02-01 03:33:25.433000	148.9645696	68.7291404	R	6		0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
1804	2009-02-01 03:35:08.383000	148.9727030	69.0633087	R	6		0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
1780	2009-02-01 03:36:51.232000	148.9448750	69.0283997	R	6		0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
1905	2009-02-01 03:38:33.932000	148.9446820	69.0282780	R	6		0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
1932	2009-02-01 03:40:16.883000	149.0151447	68.8271755	R	6		0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
1916	2009-02-01 05:14:51.333000	149.0168404	68.8271378	R	6		0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
1835	2009-02-01 05:16:35.283000	148.9646335	68.7289842	R	6		0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00
1766	2009-02-01 05:18:19.382000	148.9432578	69.0284572	R	6		0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00
1863	2009-02-01 05:20:03.483000	149.0177799	68.8273186	R	6		0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00
1947	2009-02-01 05:21:47.883000	148.9645639	68.7291069	R	6		0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00
3126	2009-02-25 09:30:16.183000	148.9871234	69.7847682	G	2		3.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
4140	2009-02-04 08:32:42.532000	148.9645337	68.7292202	R	6		0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00
4100	2009-02-04 08:35:51.233000	149.5211126	68.8425025	G	6		0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00
4232	2009-02-04 08:37:47.332000	149.5210956	68.8424130	G	6		0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00
4266	2009-02-04 08:39:33.433000	149.0175051	68.8273949	G	6		0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00
4237	2009-02-04 08:41:19.633000	149.0175641	68.8274660	G	6		0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00
4272	2009-02-04 08:43:05.683000	149.5209933	68.8423713	G	6		0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00
4163	2009-02-04 08:44:51.983000	149.0165301	68.8272289	G	6		0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00
4049	2009-02-04 08:48:30.582000	148.9471327	68.6138940	G	8		0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00
4077	2009-02-04 09:35:27.433000	149.0175433	68.8275391	G	6		0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00
4114	2009-02-04 09:37:14.633000	149.0176535	68.8275316	G	6		0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00
4289	2009-02-04 09:39:01.883000	149.3912730	68.7900084	G	6		0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00
4252	2009-02-04 09:40:48.983000	149.0175310	68.8274942	G	6		0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00
4276	2009-02-04 09:42:36.033000	149.5209735	68.8424456	G	6		0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00
6846	2009-03-27 09:02:20.829000	148.5678855	69.6143869	G	2	100037	4.58	1.45	0.01	0.00
6750	2009-03-27 10:27:43.229000	148.5677729	69.6144566	G	2	100037	4.63	1.69	0.01	0.00
8008	2009-03-31 03:34:46.229000	148.9872567	69.7845530	G	2	100037	2.89	1.27	0.23	-0.52
9154	2009-04-01 04:45:59.979000	149.1548756	69.9854610	G	2	100037	2.89	1.23	0.34	-0.90
9130	2009-04-01 06:52:01.779000	148.6094503	69.6940329	G	2	100037	2.77	1.28	0.35	-0.94

On the right side of the interface, there is an "L1 Image" viewer showing a grayscale image of a galaxy (M81) with a small blue square indicating the field of view. The image is titled "PTF Level 1 Image 1/8x".

Luminous supernovae

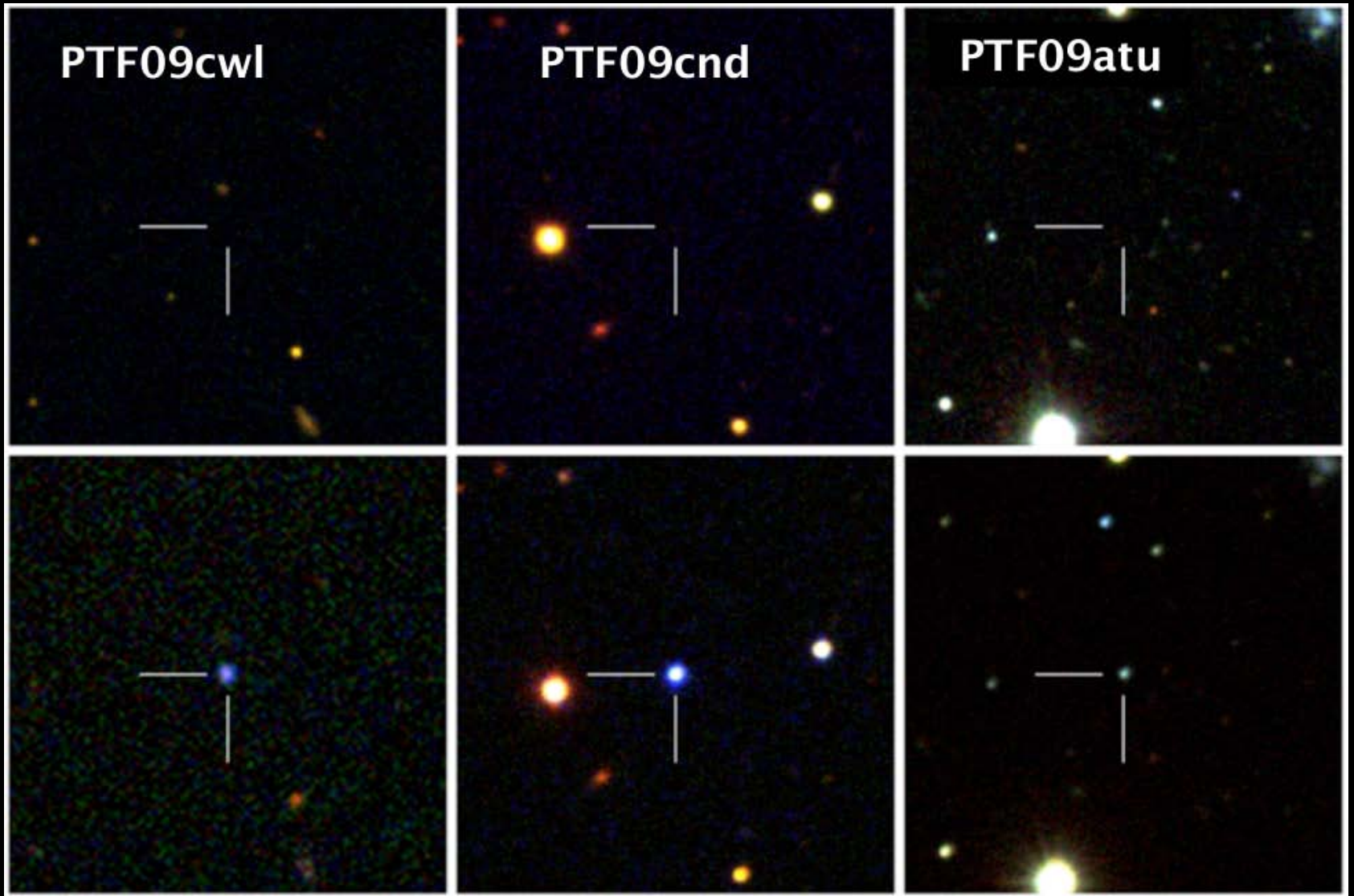
The Mysterious SCP 06F6



Barbary et al. 2009

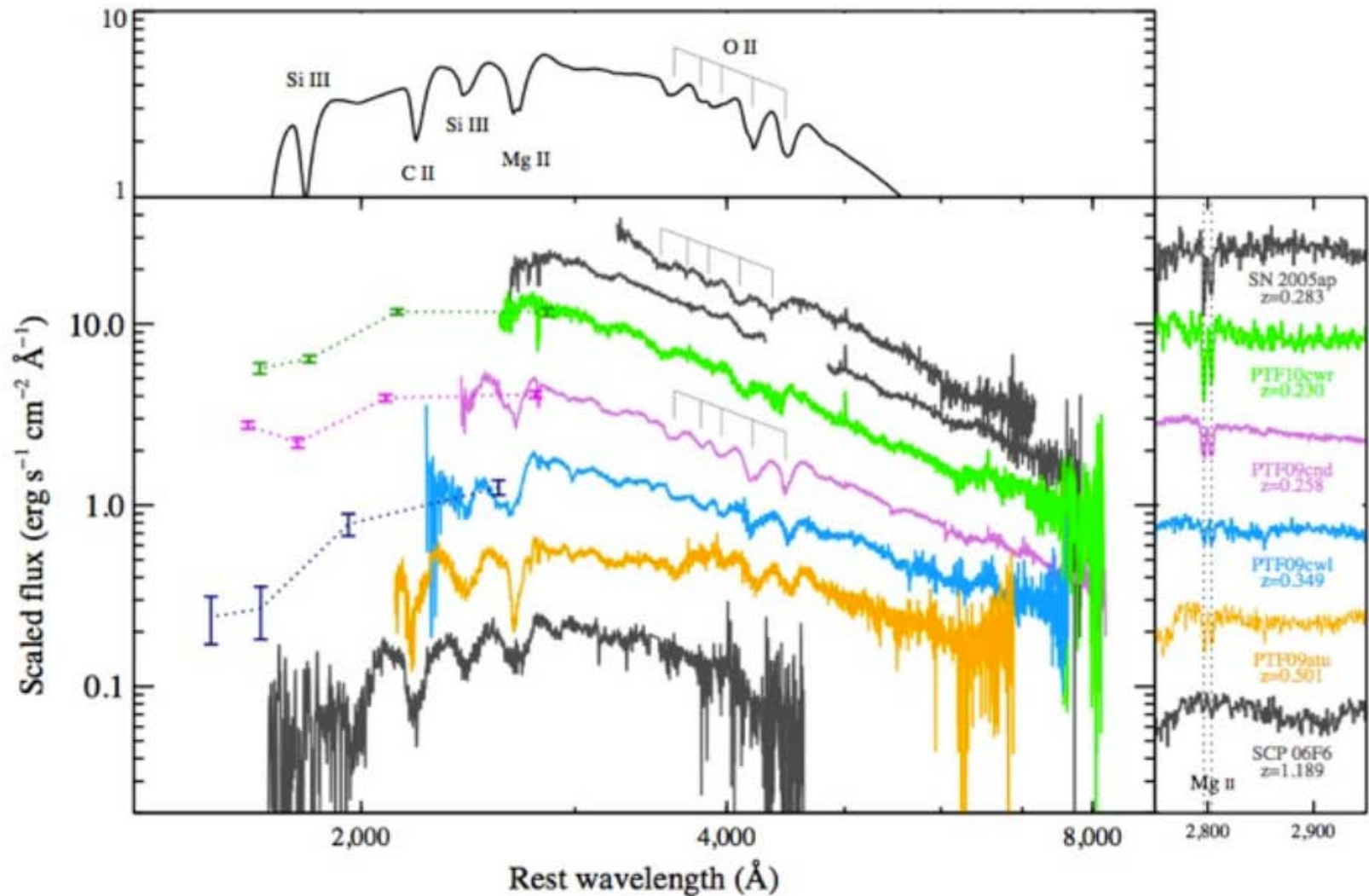
Luminous supernovae

Quimby et al., 2011, Nature



Luminous supernovae

Quimby et al., 2011 Nature



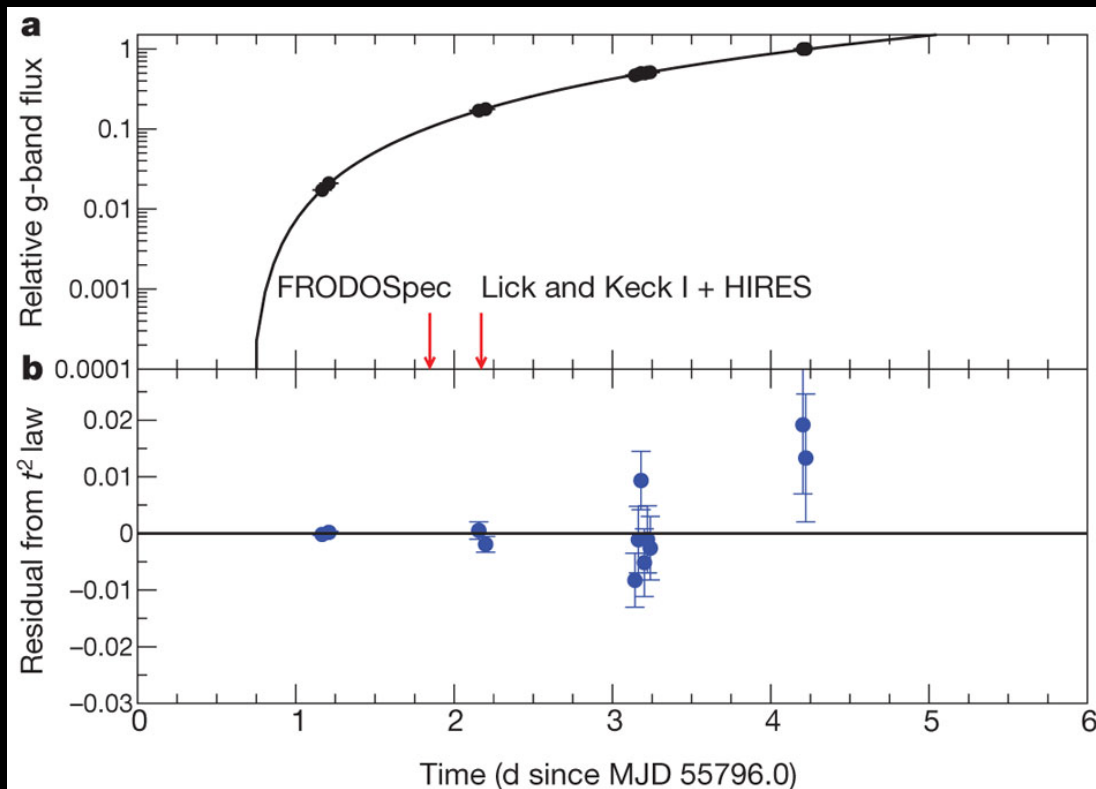
Shock breakouts & PTF

- ★ First photons emerge from the Snc when the photon diffusion time scale become shorter than the hydrodynamical time scale (i.e., photons are moving faster than the ejecta).
- ★ Time scale and luminosity sensitive probes of progenitor radius

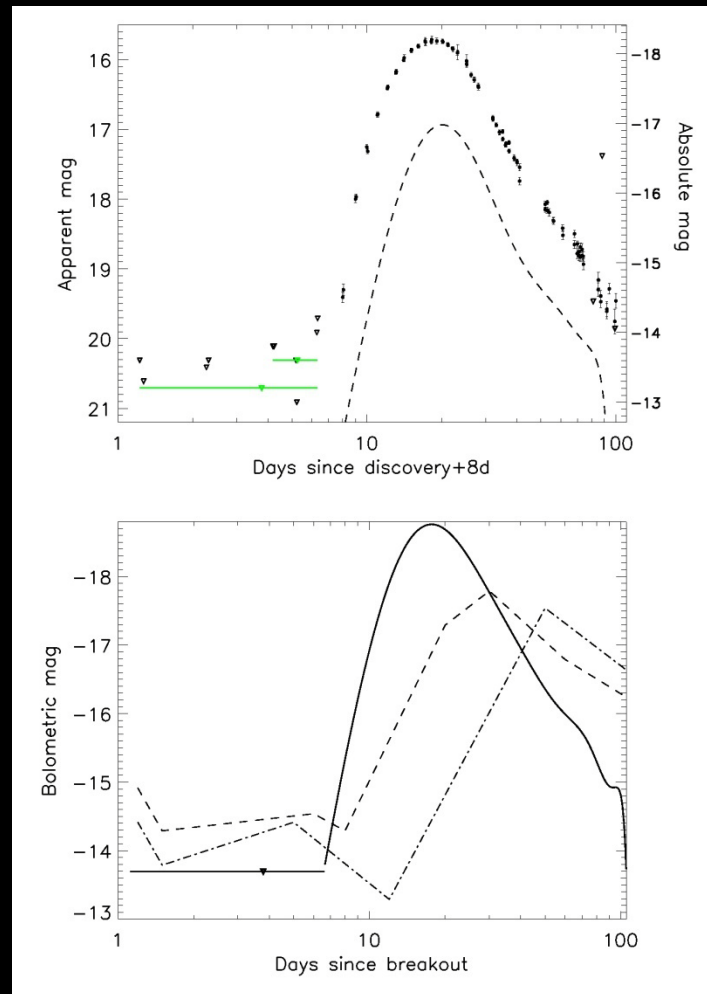
e.g., Colgate 1974; Matzner & McKee 1999
Nakar & Sari 2010; Rabinak & Waxman 2011

Obs: Soderberg+2008,...

Limits on progenitor radii

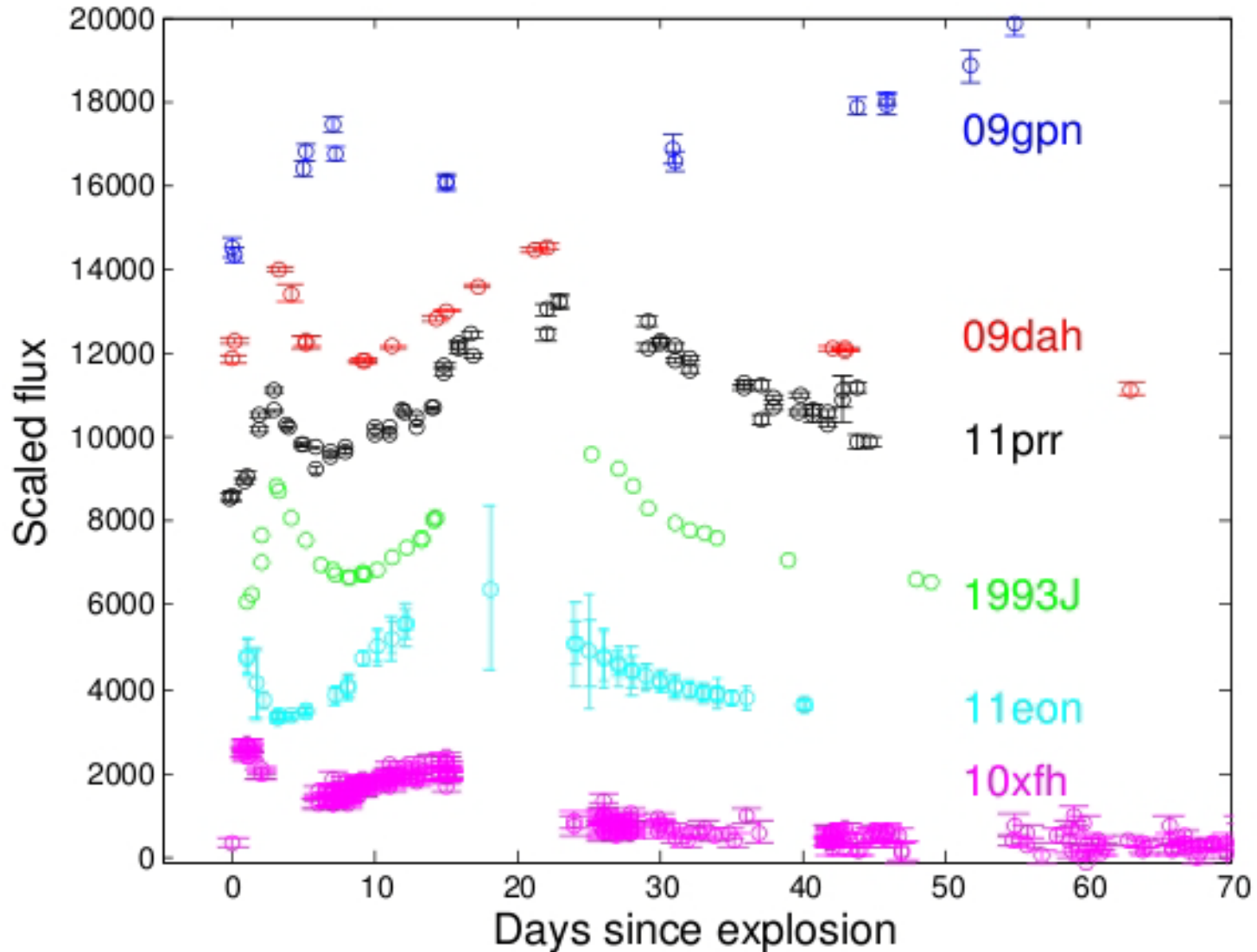


PTF 11kly/2011fe (Ia)
Nugent et al., 2011 Nature
(see also: Bloom et al. 2012; Brown et al. 2012)

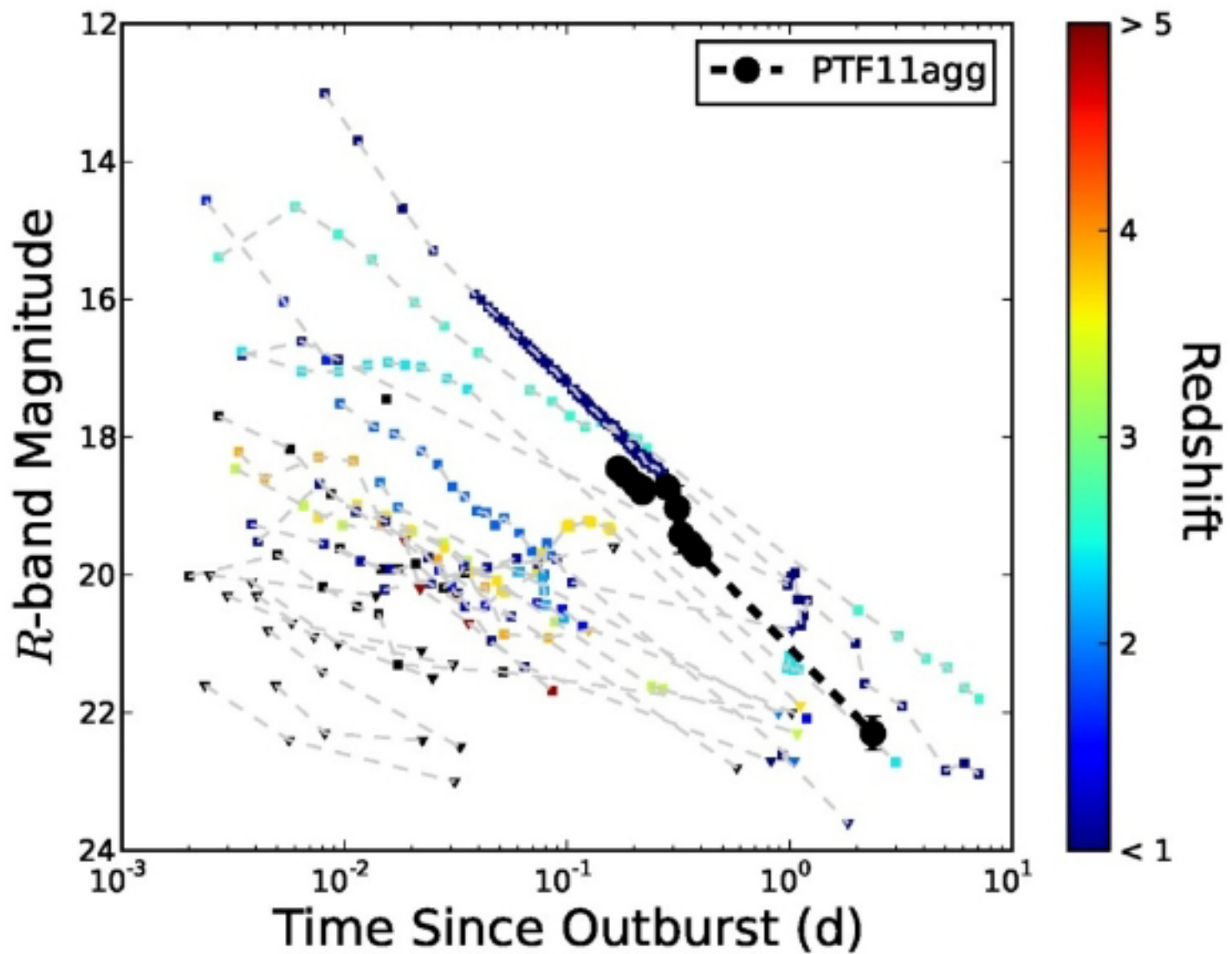


PTF 10vgv (Ic)
Corsi et al., 2011 ApJ

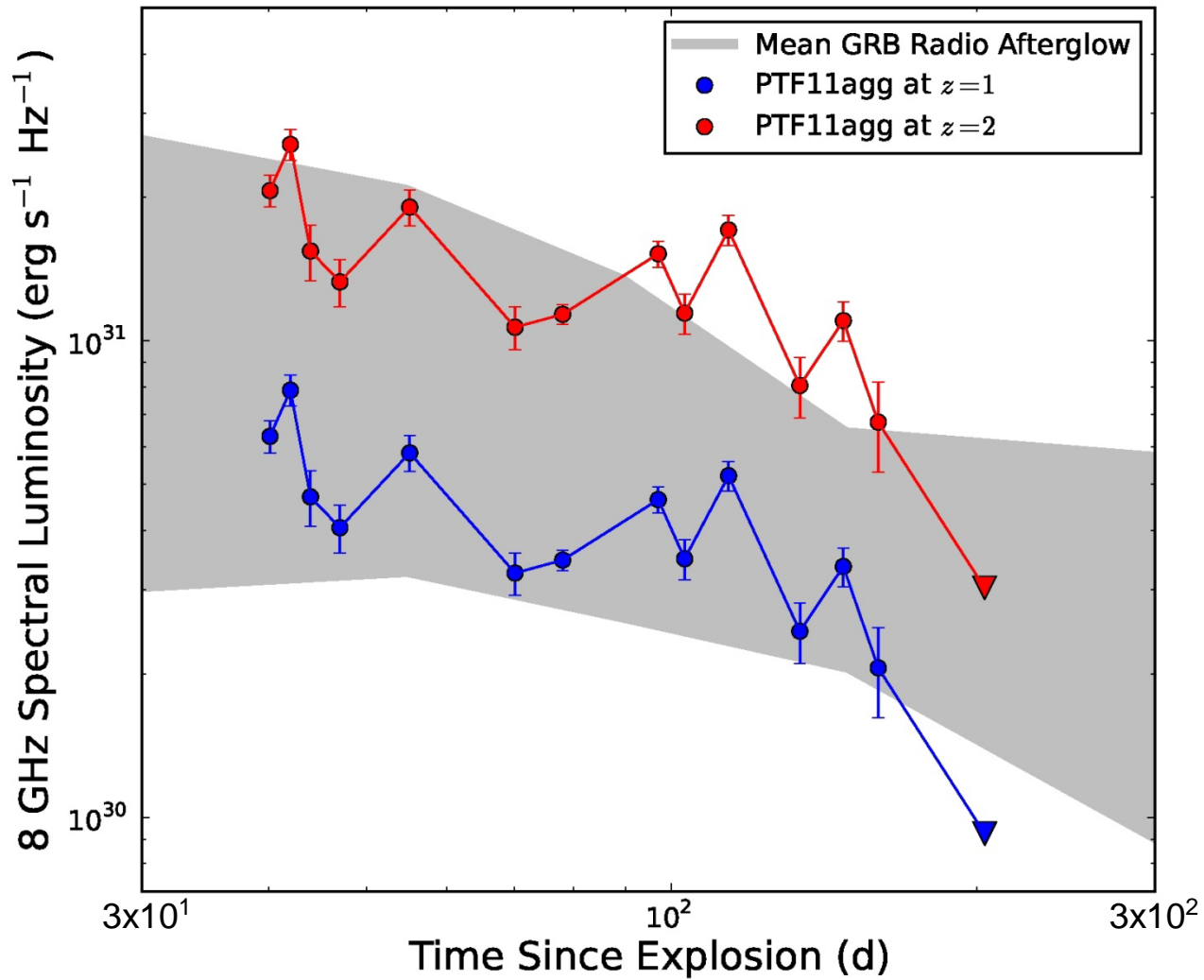
Shock breakout examples



PTF 11agg



PTF 11agg

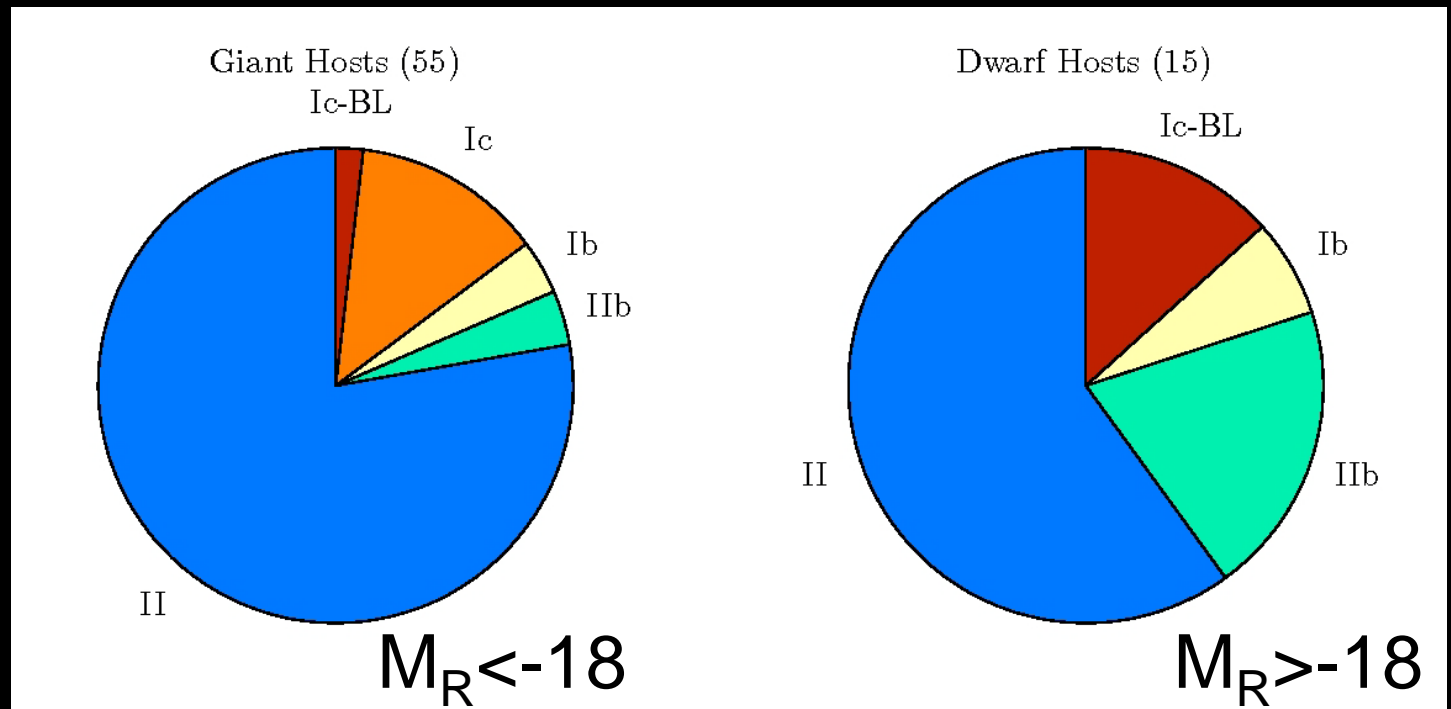


The hosts of CC SNe

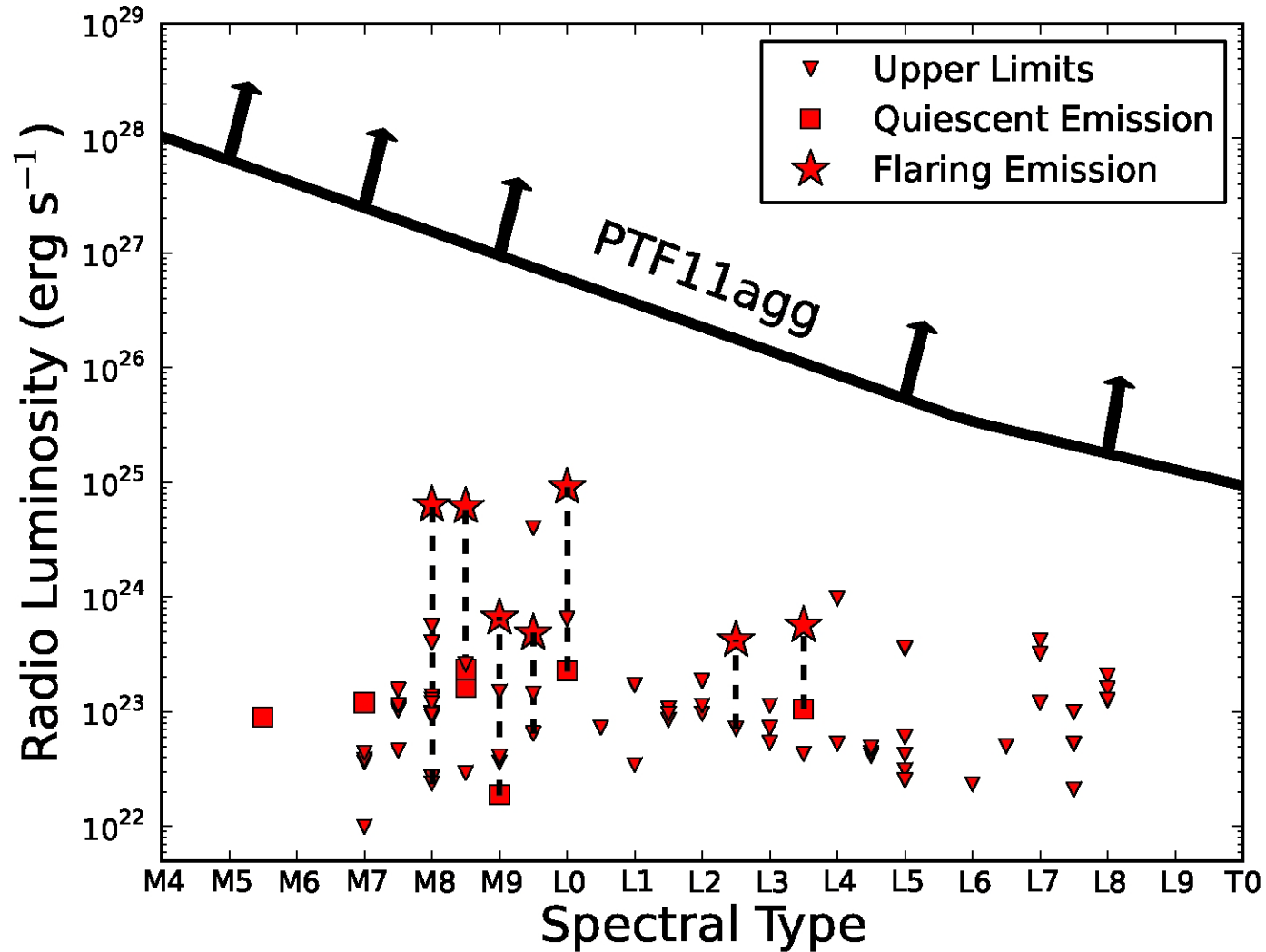
Arcavi et al. 2010

★ Ic-BL and IIb are more common in dwarf hosts, Stripped CC (Ic) are not seen in dwarf hosts.

Probably because in lower metallicity hosts, Metallicity-driven mass loss is reduced.



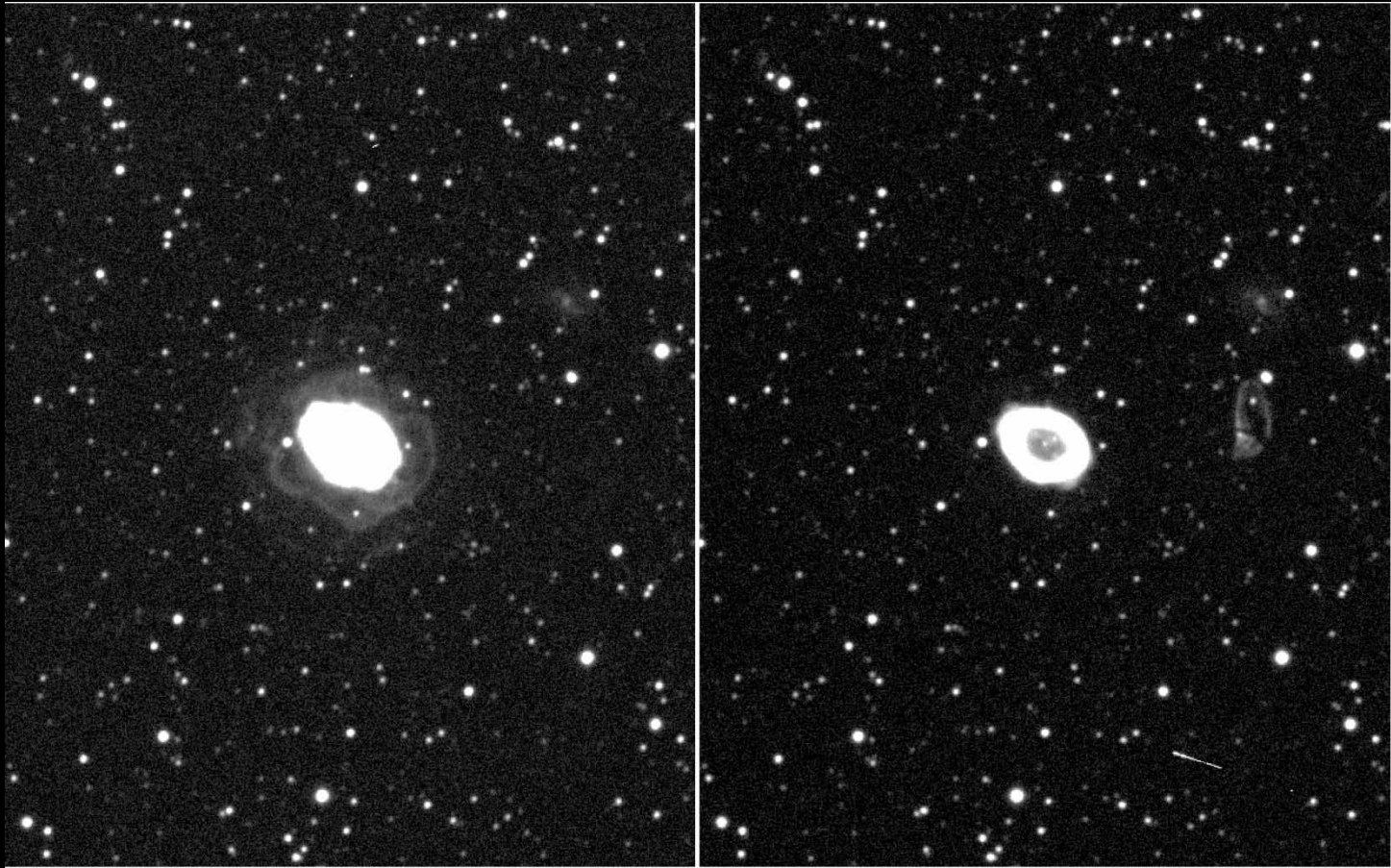
PTF 11agg



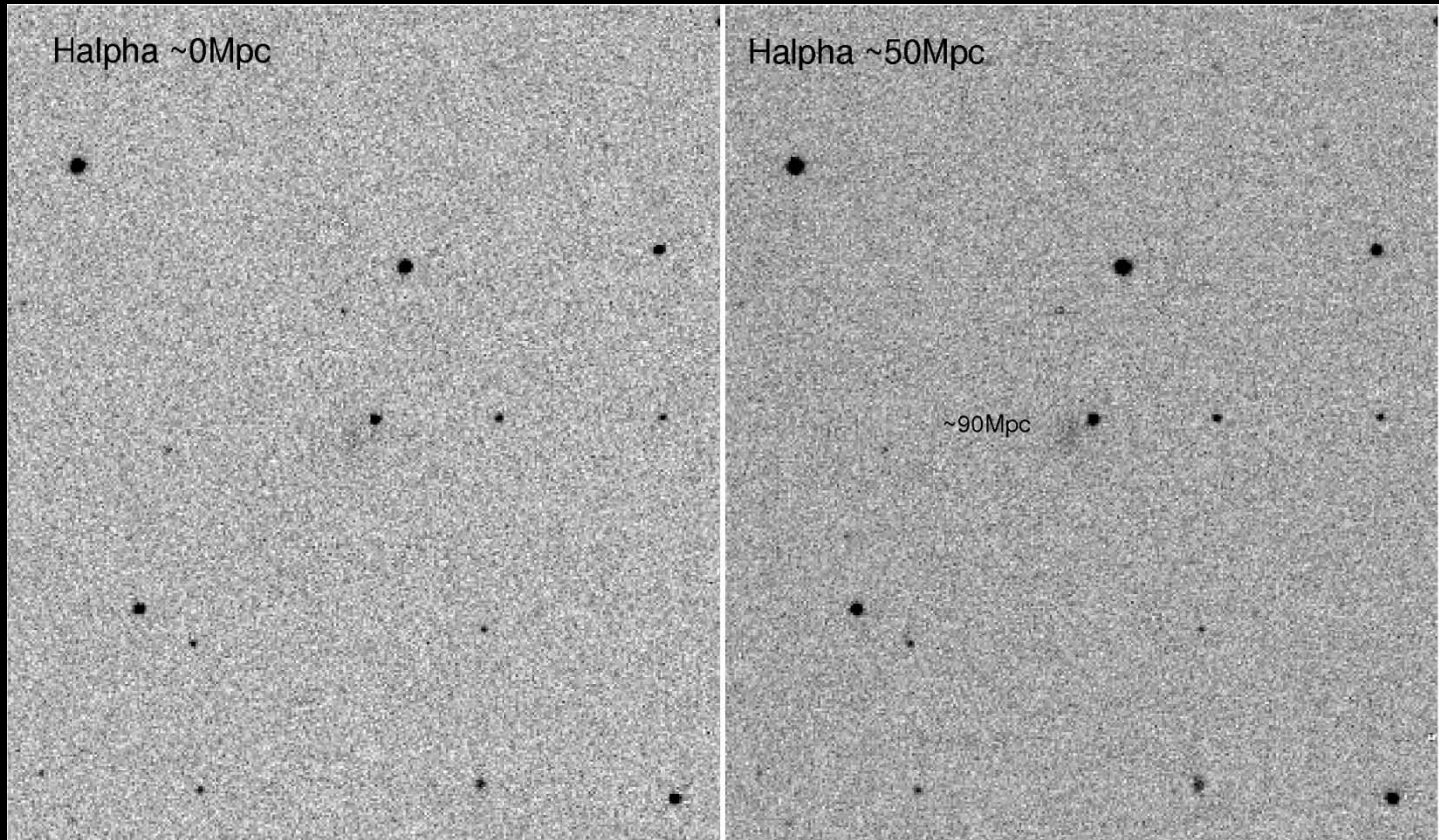
Shock breakout / Intro

- ★ Photons first emerge from SN (breakout) when they diffuse ahead of the shock faster than the shock propagates
- ★ Happens at optical depth: $\tau = c/v$
- ★ duration: $\sim r/c$
- ★ Decay time: $\sim r/v$

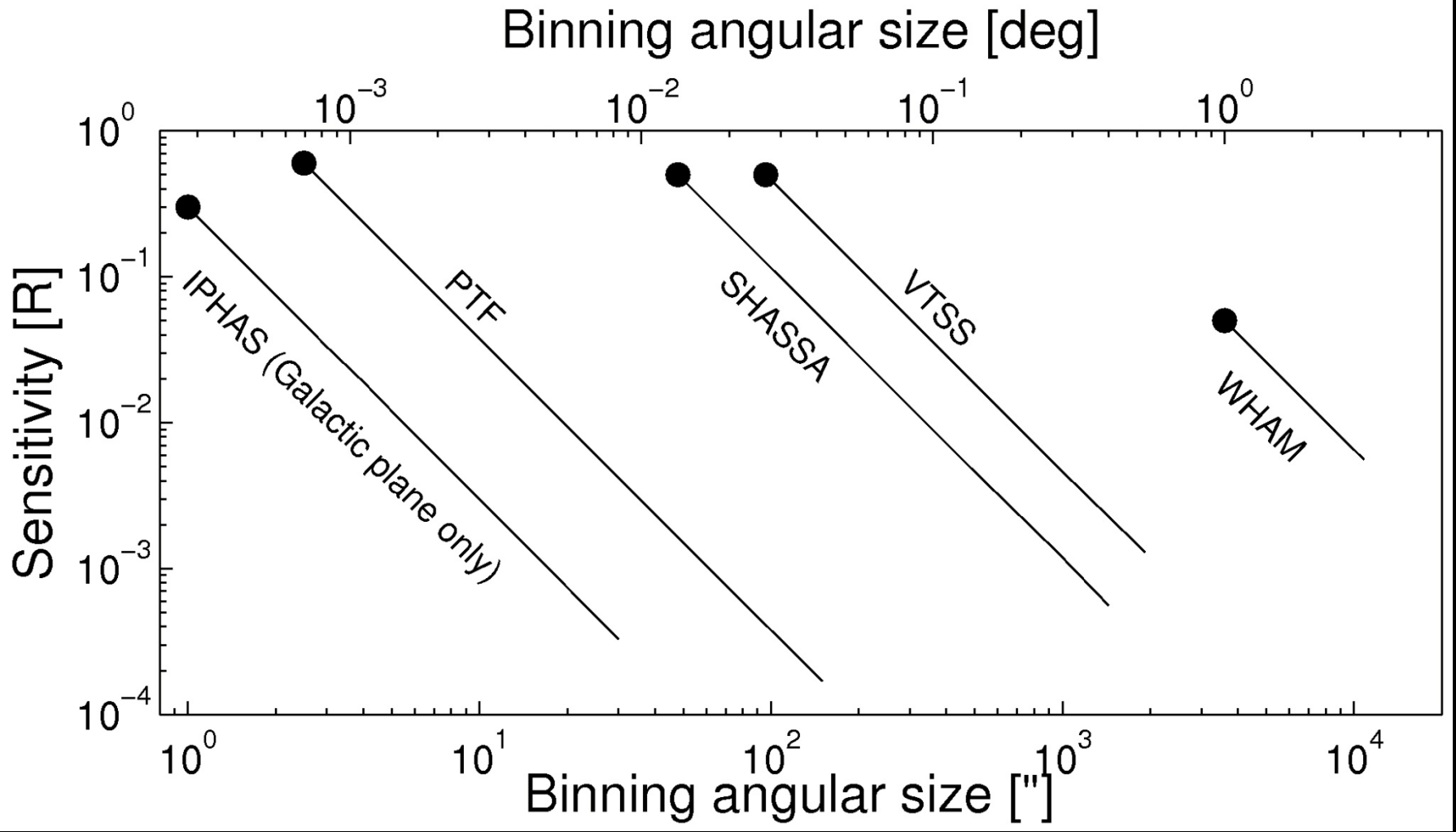
H alpha survey



H alpha survey



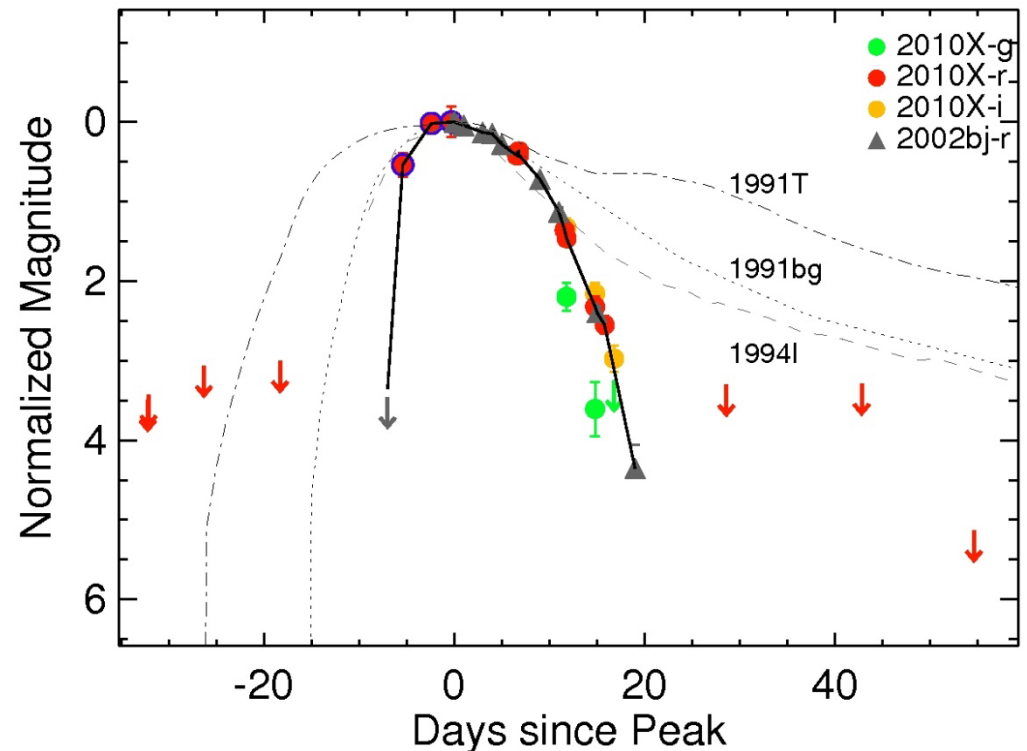
H alpha survey



Fast supernovae: 10bhp

Kasliwal et al., ApJ 723, 98

- ★ Very fast: decay ~ 5 days, $M_R \sim -17$
(e.g., similar to SN200bj, [Poznanski+10])

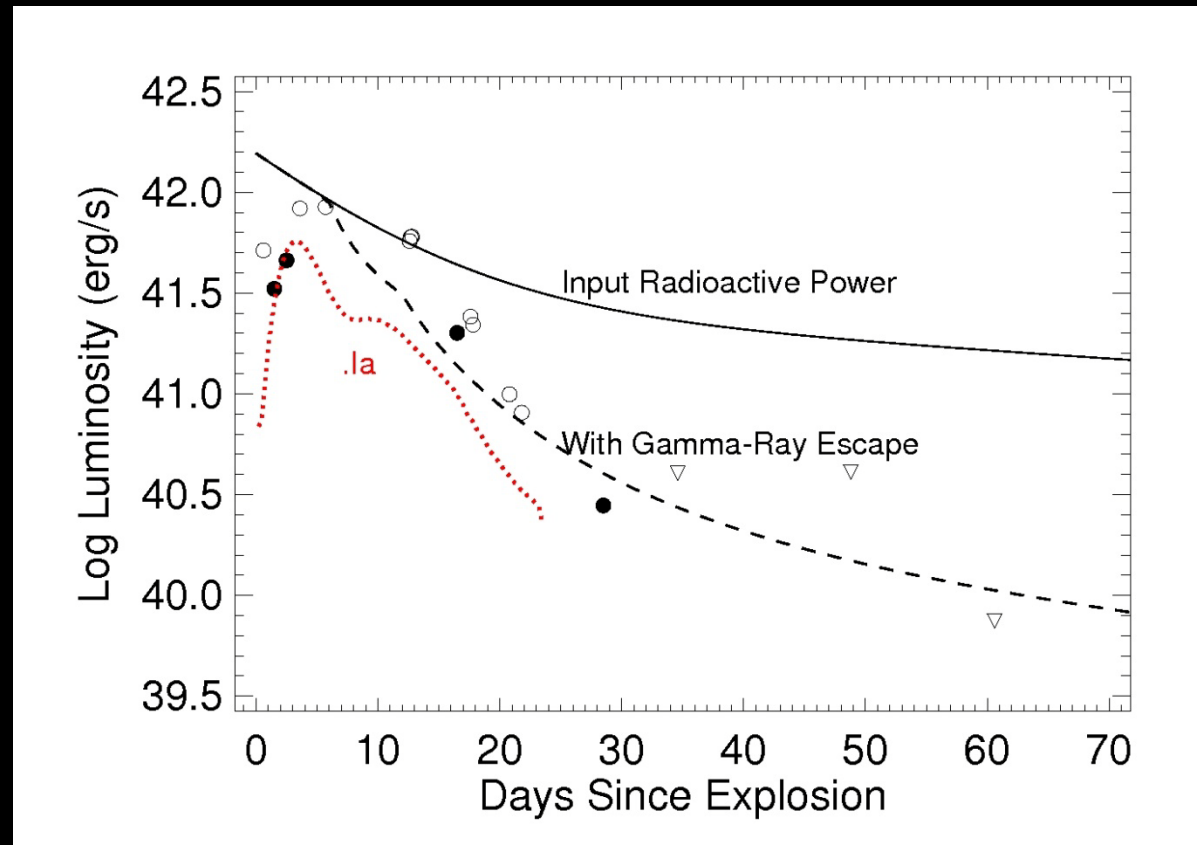


Fast supernovae: 10bhp

Kasliwal et al., ApJ 723, 98

★ If powered by ^{56}Ni then Ni mass $\sim 0.02 M_{\text{sun}}$ and SN quickly becomes optically thin to γ -rays.

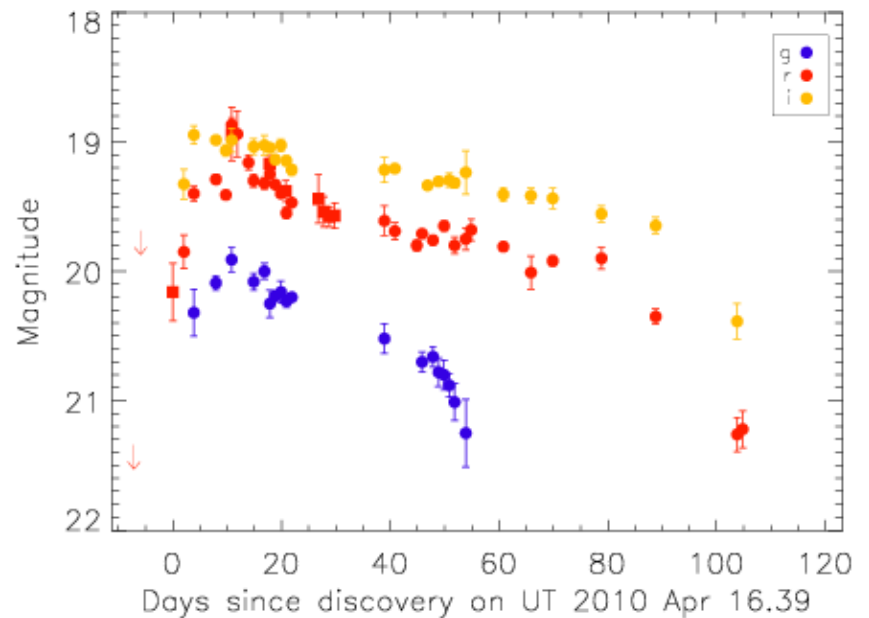
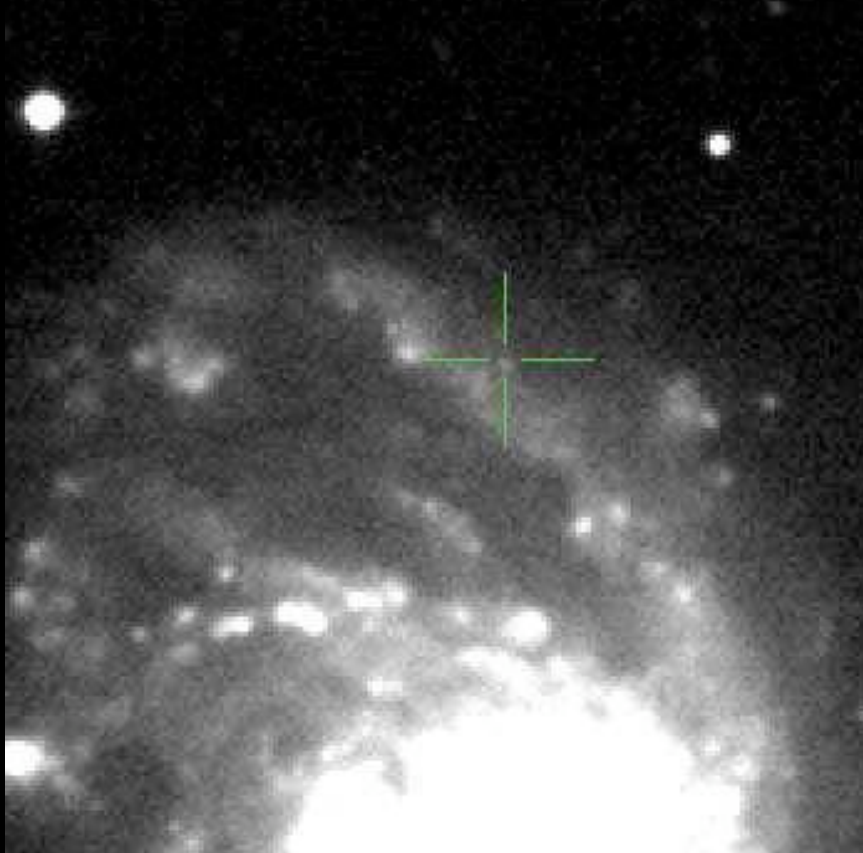
★ AIC (?)
.Ia (?)



Luminous red nova PTF 10fqs in M99

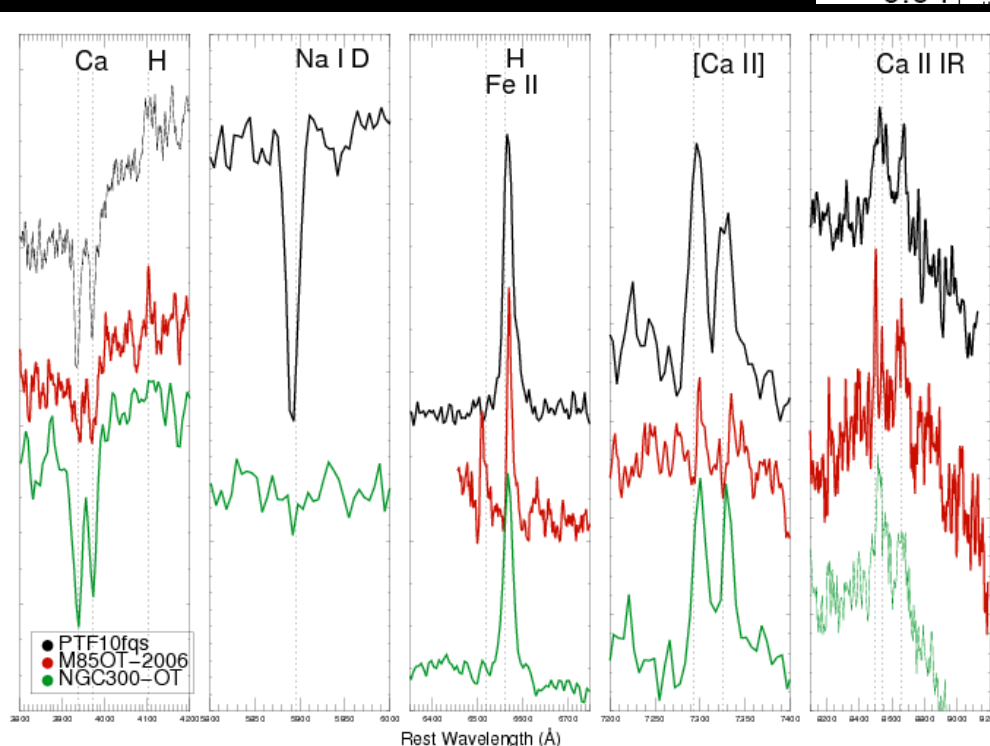
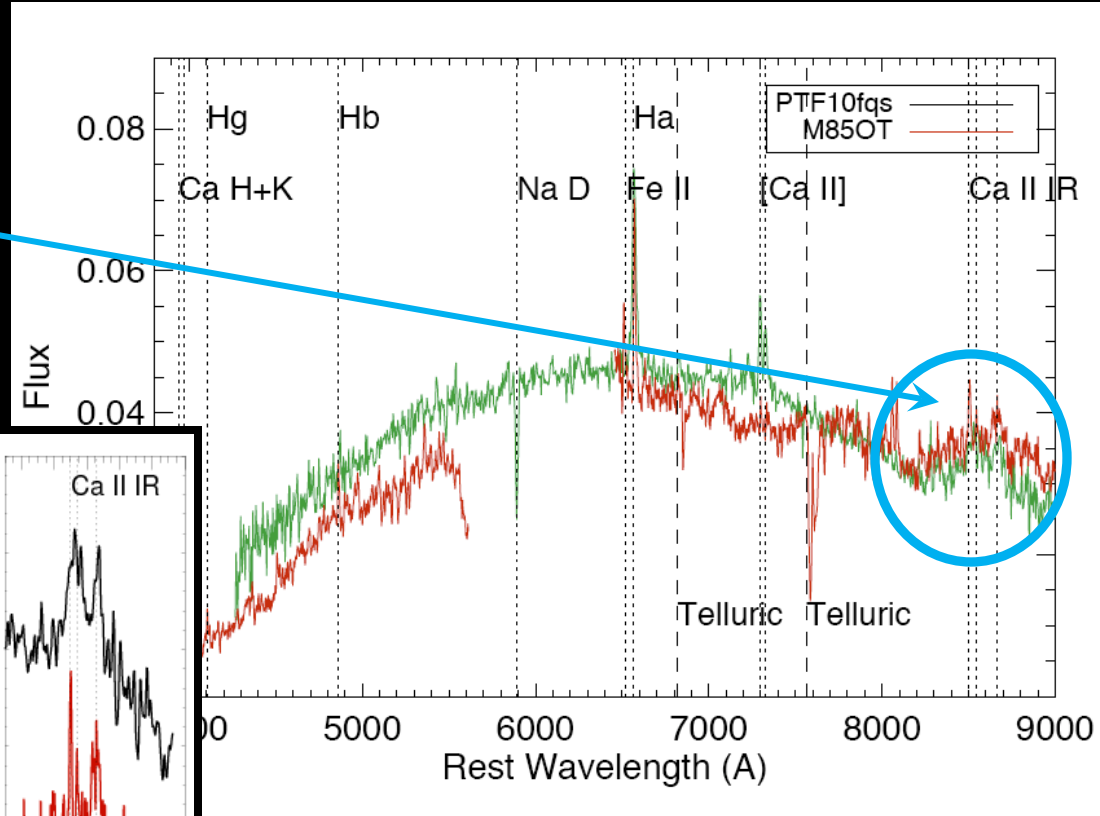
Kasliwal et al., 1005.1455

★ Faint/slow event in M99: $M_R \sim -11$



PTF 10fq_s

~10,000 km/s (?)



Search for SB in Chandra archive

with Mike Munro

- ★ Downloaded the entire Chandra archive
- ★ Search for transients and highly variable Objects (on short time scale)

First pass completed:

complete for events brighter than 40 counts

No SN 2008D-like events (Soderberg et al. 2008)

Next: calc. efficiency and extend to faint sources

Relative photometry

Solution using linear least squares

Solving per field (overlap between fields not guaranteed)

i -star (1.. p), j -image (1.. q)

m_{ij} - instrumental mag

σ_{ij} - instrumental mag err

$$m_{ij} = \bar{m}_j + z_i$$

Relative photometry

Using linear least squares

$$m_{ij} = \bar{m}_j + z_i$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc|cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & m_{11} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & m_{12} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & m_{13} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & m_{21} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & m_{22} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & m_{23} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & & & & & & \end{array} \quad \vec{P} \cong$$

$$\vec{P} = \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ z_j \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \bar{m}_i \\ \vdots \\ ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{array}$$

Free parameters

H ("design matrix")

Observations

Relative photometry

Solution using linear least squares

$$m_{ij} = \bar{m}_j + z_i$$

We need to solve (in the presence of errors):

$$\chi^2 = (\vec{m}_{ij} - HP)^T \left| \sigma_{ij}^2 \right|^{-1} (\vec{m}_{ij} - HP)$$

Relative photometry

Simultaneous absolute calibration

$$\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \dots & \ddots & \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \dots & \ddots & \\ \hline \vdots & & & & & & & \end{array} \vec{P} \cong \begin{array}{c} m_{11} \\ m_{12} \\ m_{13} \\ \vdots \\ m_{21} \\ m_{22} \\ m_{23} \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

H is (pq)x(p+q) matrix
However, rank is p+q-1

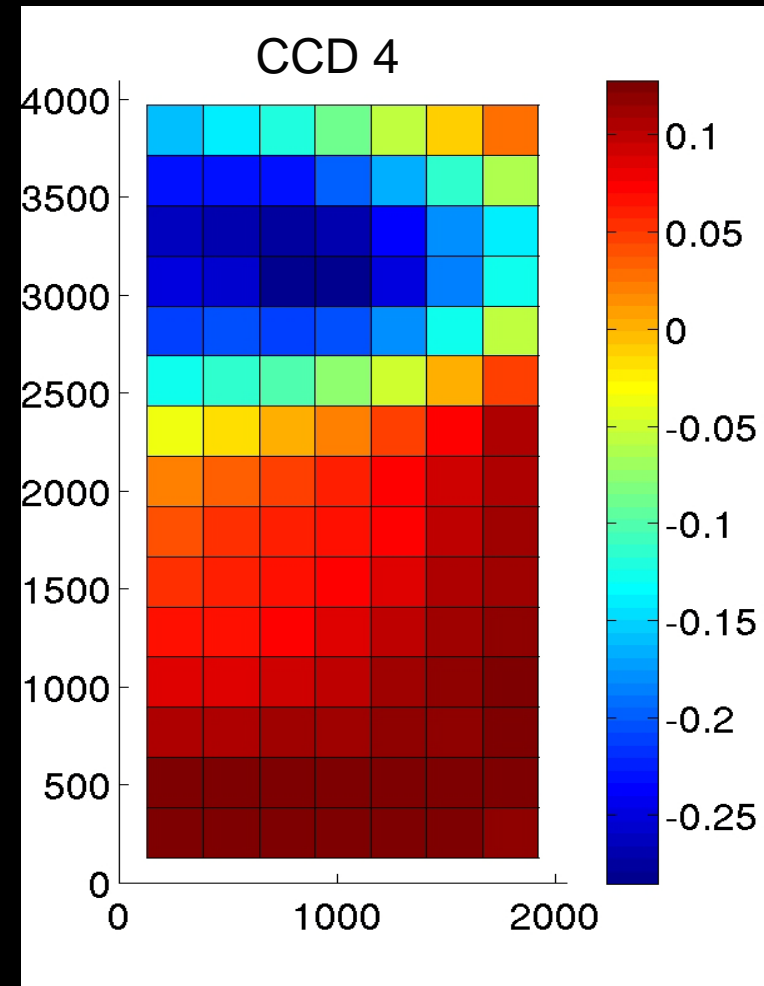
$$\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \dots & \ddots & \\ \hline \vdots & & & & & & & \end{array} \begin{array}{c} M_1 \\ \vdots \\ M_j \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

Adding calibration block

Calibrated photometry

Ofek et al. 2011 submitted

- ★ Photometry calibration good to 2-3%
- ★ Using SDSS stars as standard stars to calibrate fields outside SDSS footprint (photometric nights)



Relative photometry

Additional de-trending

We can add more columns to H and P.
For example:

Airmass x color term

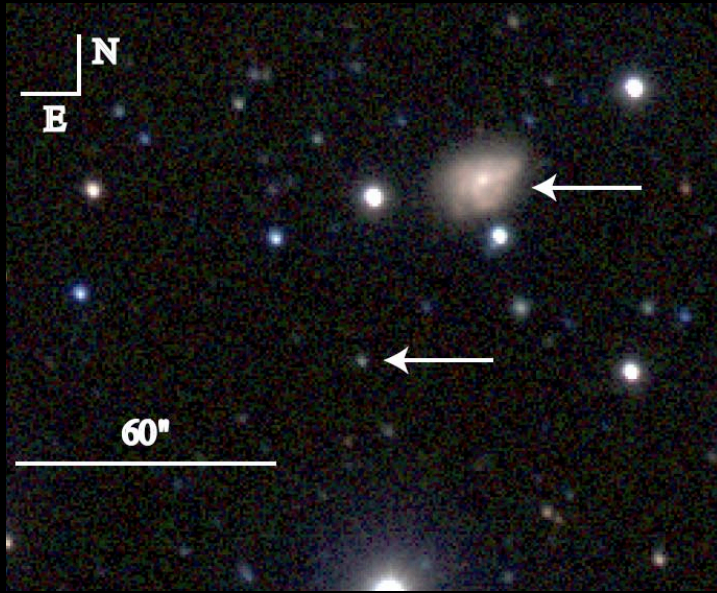


$$\Delta m_b^{obs}$$

Positional terms

Multiple CCDs (i.e, overlap)

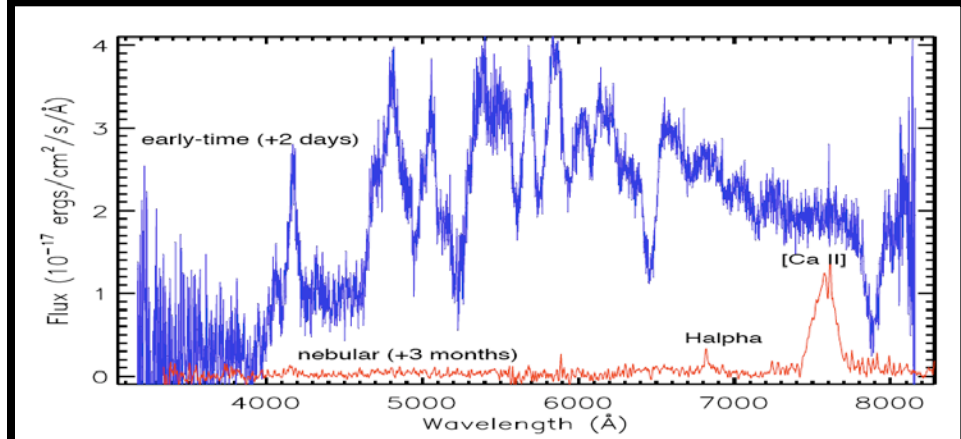
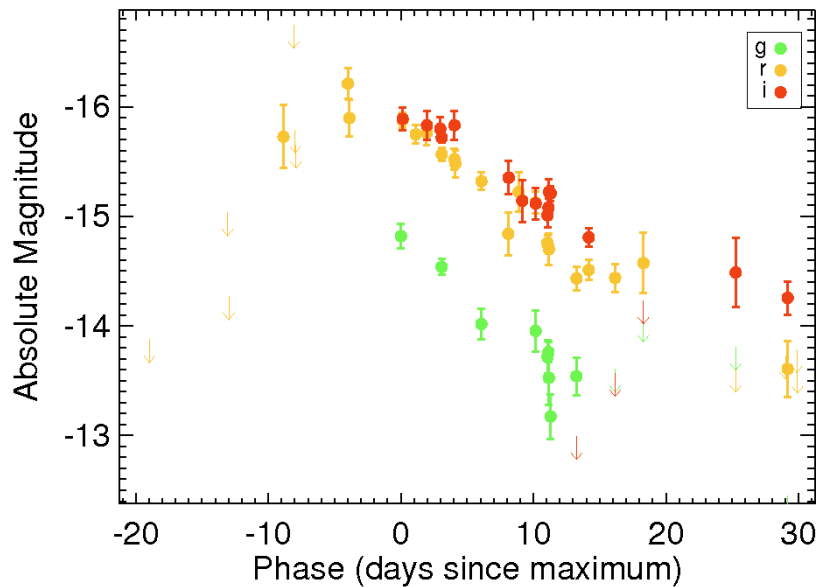
The SN2005E family: 09dav



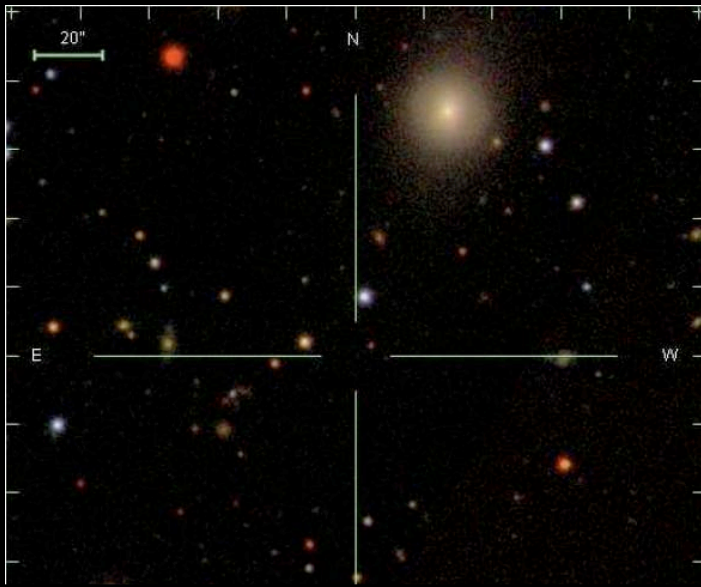
40kpc from putative spiral host
Abs R mag ~ -15
Fast: 1 mag in 10 day
Very red, $g-r = 1.2$

Similar to SN1991bg but with He
Hydrogen in nebular phase

Kasliwal et al., in prep.
Sullivan et al., in prep.



The SN2005E family: 10iuv



37 kpc from putative host
Abs R. mag ~ -15 .
Fast: 1 mag in 10 days
Intriguing Nebular Spectra

Kasliwal et al., in prep.

