

Prospects of detecting early VHE emission from compact binary mergers: ET, CTA synergy



- **Biswajit Banerjee**

Based on:

- **Banerjee**, Oganessian, Branchesi et al 2022; arXiv: 2212.14007
- Mei, **Banerjee**, Oganessian+ 2022, Nature

Collaborators:

Ulyana Dupletsa, Felix Aharonian, Francesco Brighenti, Boris Goncharov, Jan Harms, Michela Mapelli, Samuele Ronchini, Filippo Santoliquido, O. S. salafia, G. Ghirlanda+



AVENGe, Roma, May 2023

Gravitational waves:

A new window into the Universe



KAGRA, Japan



Credit: LIGO-
Virgo

LIGO, Livingston, LA



LIGO, Hanford, WA



Virgo, Cascina, Italy





LIGO, Livingston, LA



LIGO, Hanford, WA



Virgo, Cascina, Italy

01

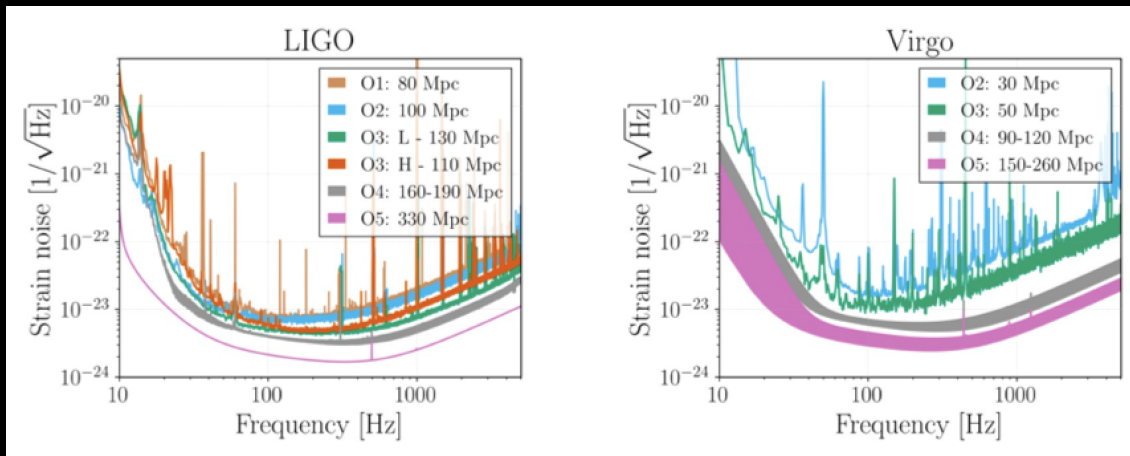
02

03

Sep '15 - Jan '16

Nov '16 - Aug '17

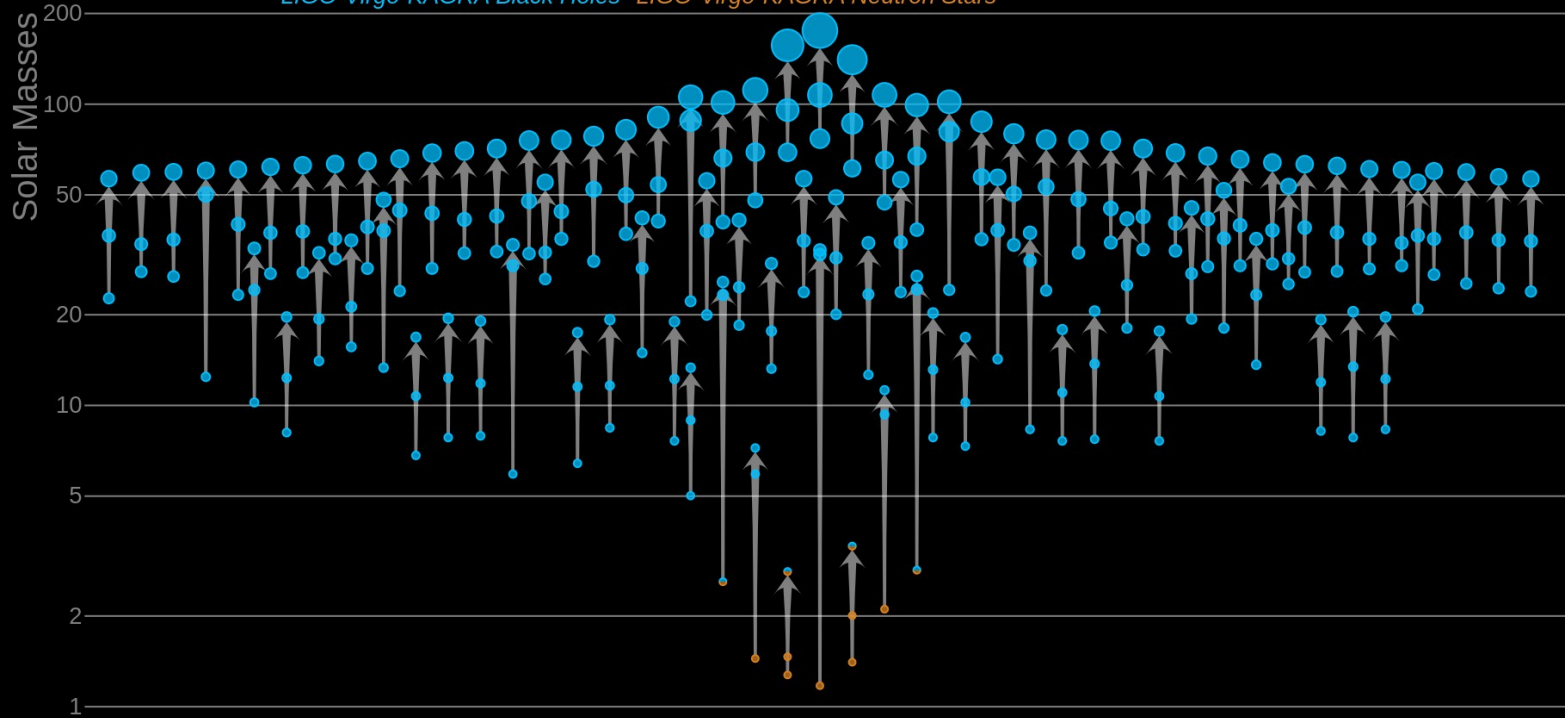
Apr '19 - Mar '20





O1+O2+O3 Masses in the Stellar Graveyard

LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA Black Holes LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA Neutron Stars

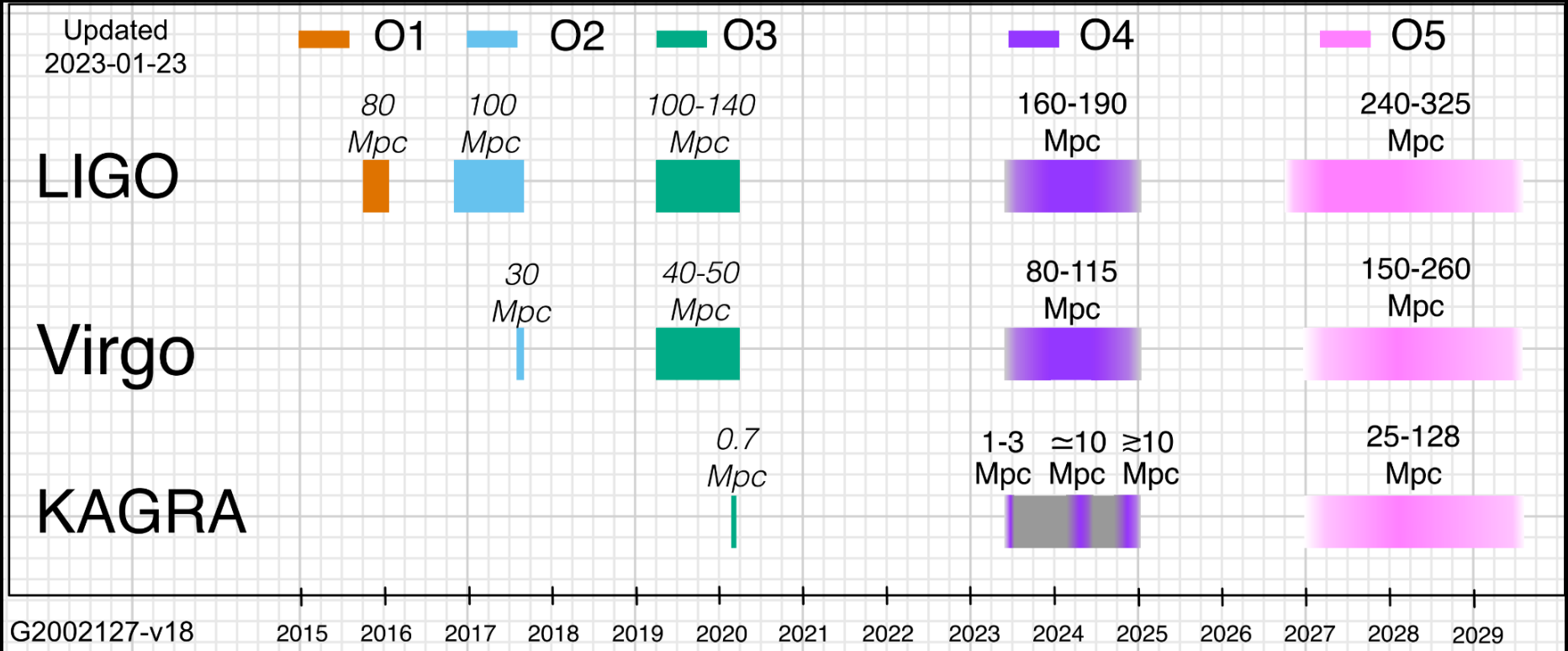


LIGO-Virgo-KAGRA | Aaron Geller | Northwestern

90 GW EVENTS!

LVK arXiv:2111.03606

Ongoing observation run of LVK: O4



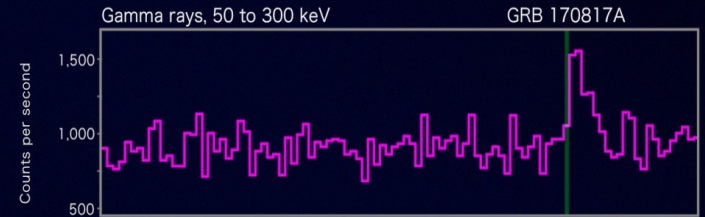
Abbott et al. 2020, LRR

O4 volume $\sim 3 \times$ O3 volume
 O5 volume $\sim 10 \times$ O3 volume

GW 170817

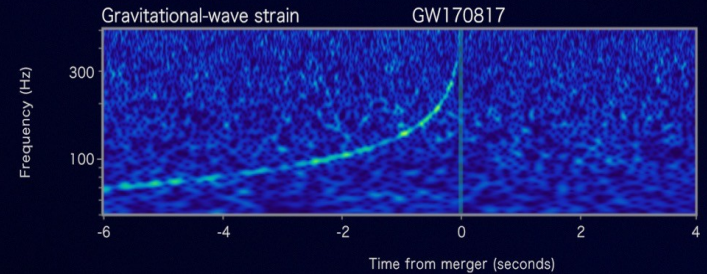
Fermi

Reported 16 seconds
after detection



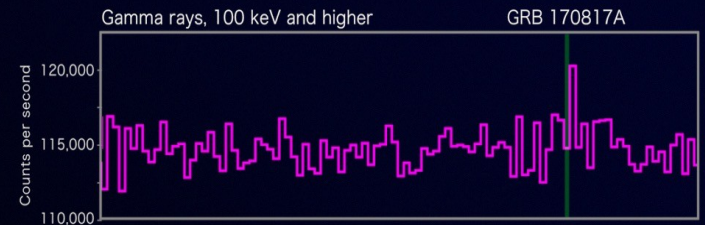
LIGO-Virgo

Reported 27 minutes
after detection

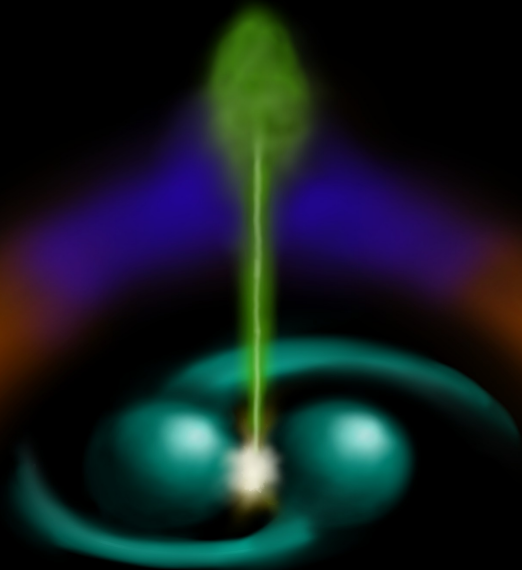


INTEGRAL

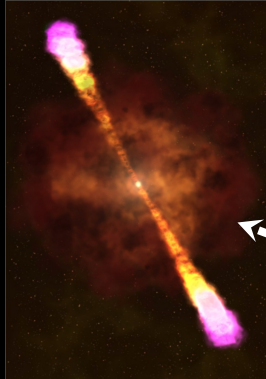
Reported 66 minutes
after detection



Credit: Ronchini



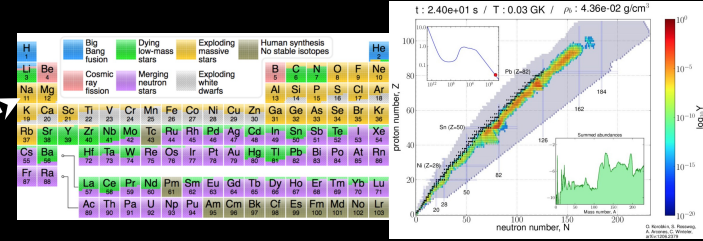
Relativistic astrophysics



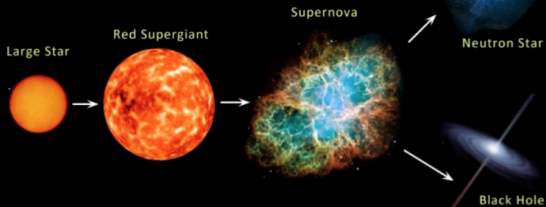
Radioactively powered transients



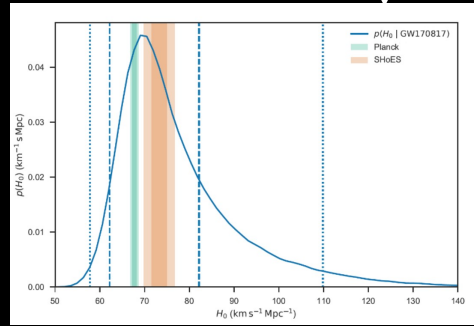
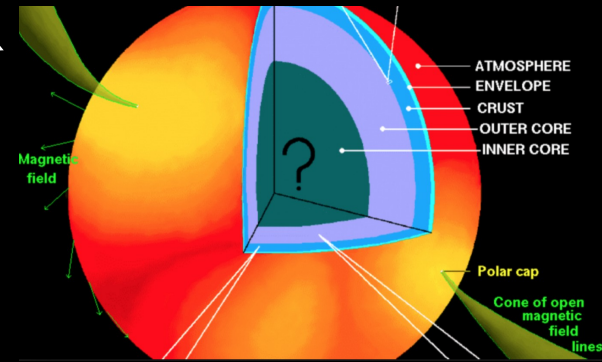
Nucleosynthesis and enrichment of the Universe



Compact object formation and evolution

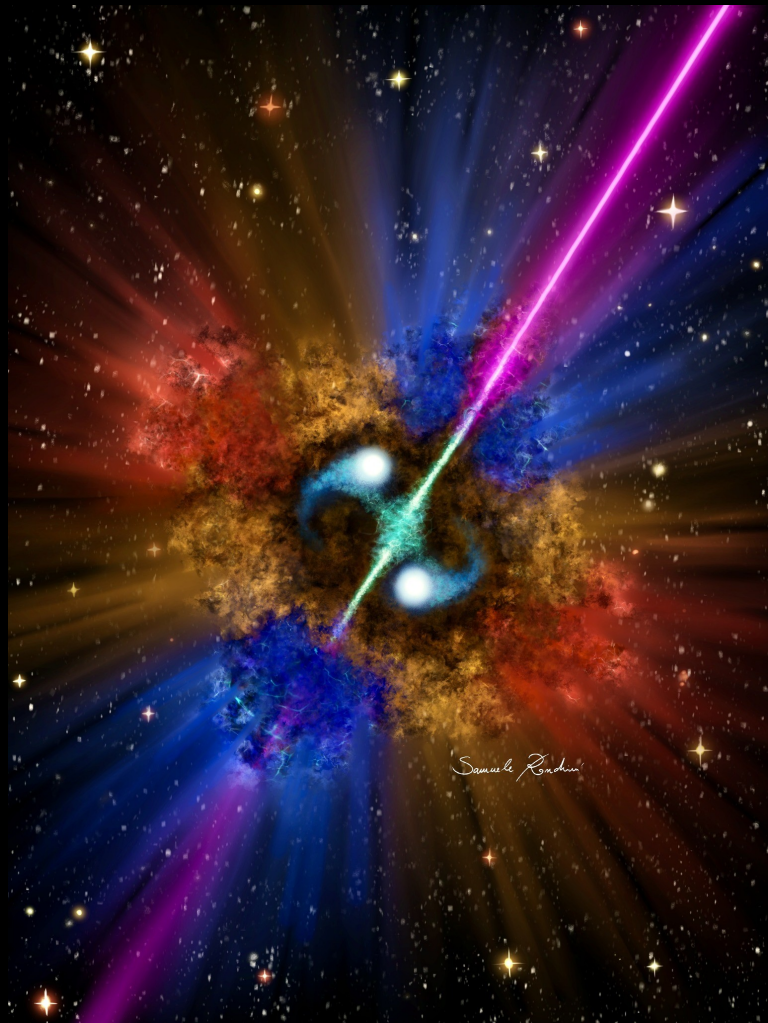


Nuclear matter physics



Cosmology

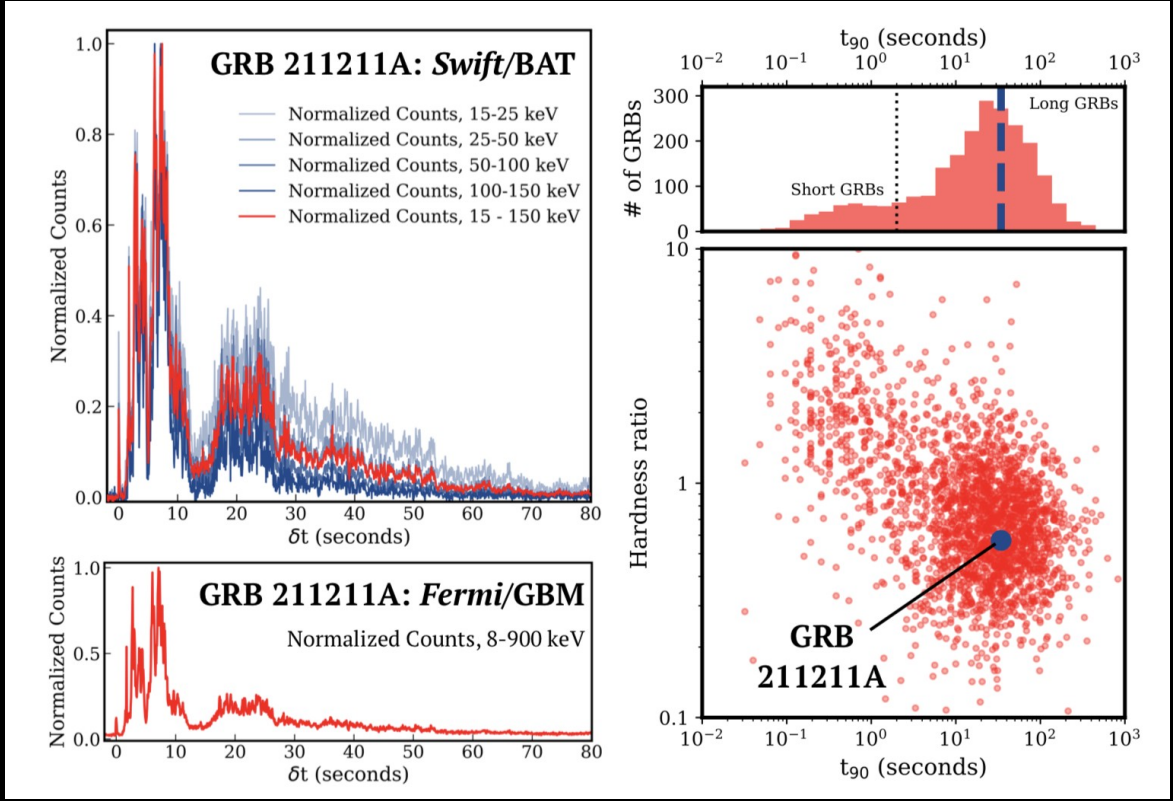
GRB 211211A



GRB 211211A: long GRB/ KILONOVA

Minute-duration GRB,
prompt and bright spikes
last more than 12 s

Nearby GRB at 350 Mpc
and 7.9 kpc from the
galaxy center

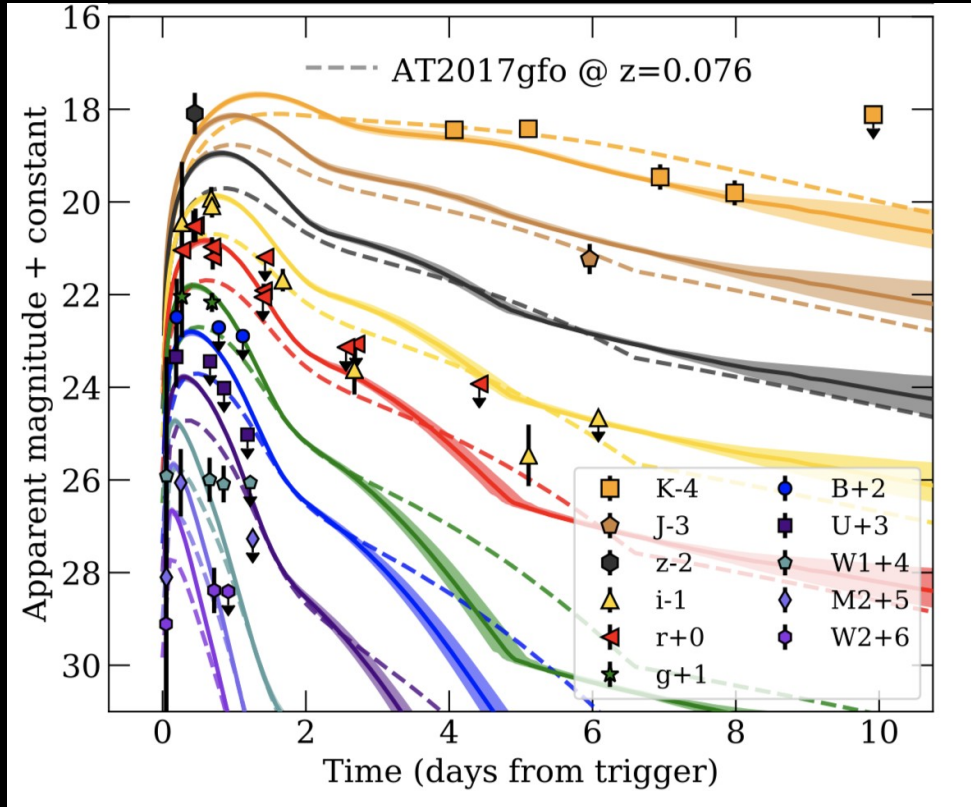


Rastinejad, J. C. et al. 2022 Nature

GRB 211211A: long GRB/ **KILONOVA**

10% of the local long GRB population could arise from mergers

GW170817-like events are within reach



See also Troja et al. 2022 Nature,
Xiao, S. et al. 2022 Nature

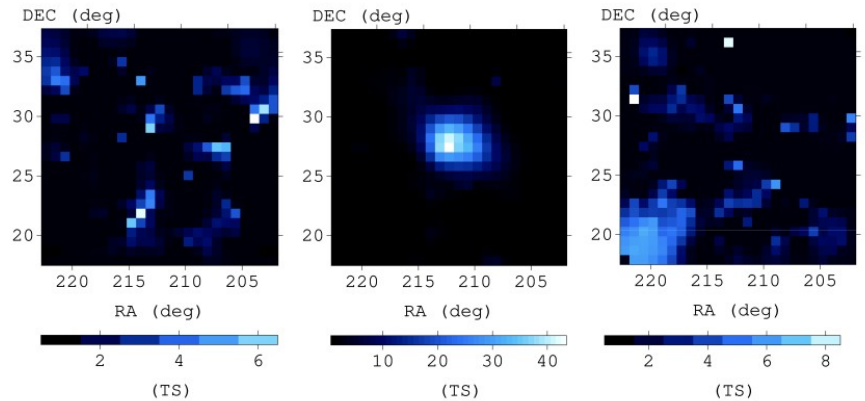
Rastinejad, J. C. et al. 2022 Nature

GRB 211211A: GeV emission

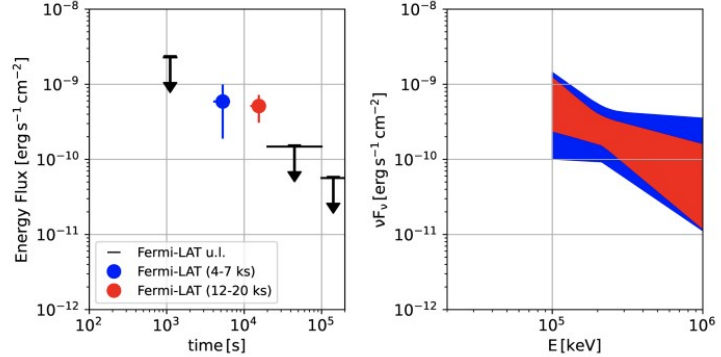
Discovery of a significant ($>5\sigma$) transient-like emission by Fermi/LAT

Photon energies 0.1-1 GeV

Mei, **BB** et al. 2022, Nature
Zhang et al 2022, ApjL



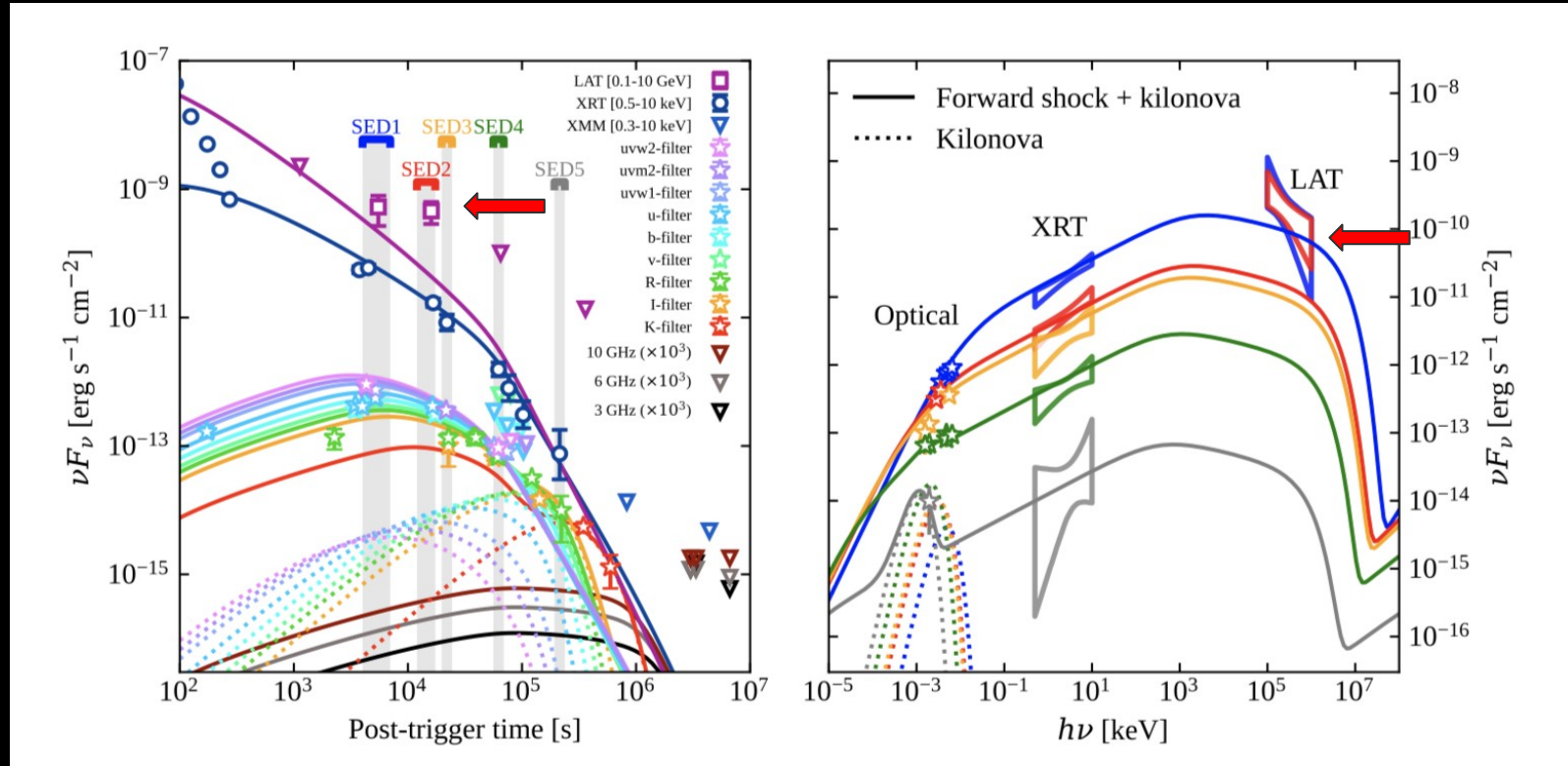
(a) t_0-1 d to t_0 (b) t_0 to t_0+20 ks (c) t_0+1 d to t_0+2 d



(d) t_0 to t_0+2 d

GRB 211211A: GeV emission

Mei, BB et al. 2022, Nature



The GeV emission is in EXCESS with respect to synchrotron emission from standard forward shock of the relativistic jet explaining the afterglow emission in the other bands

GRB 211211A: GeV emission

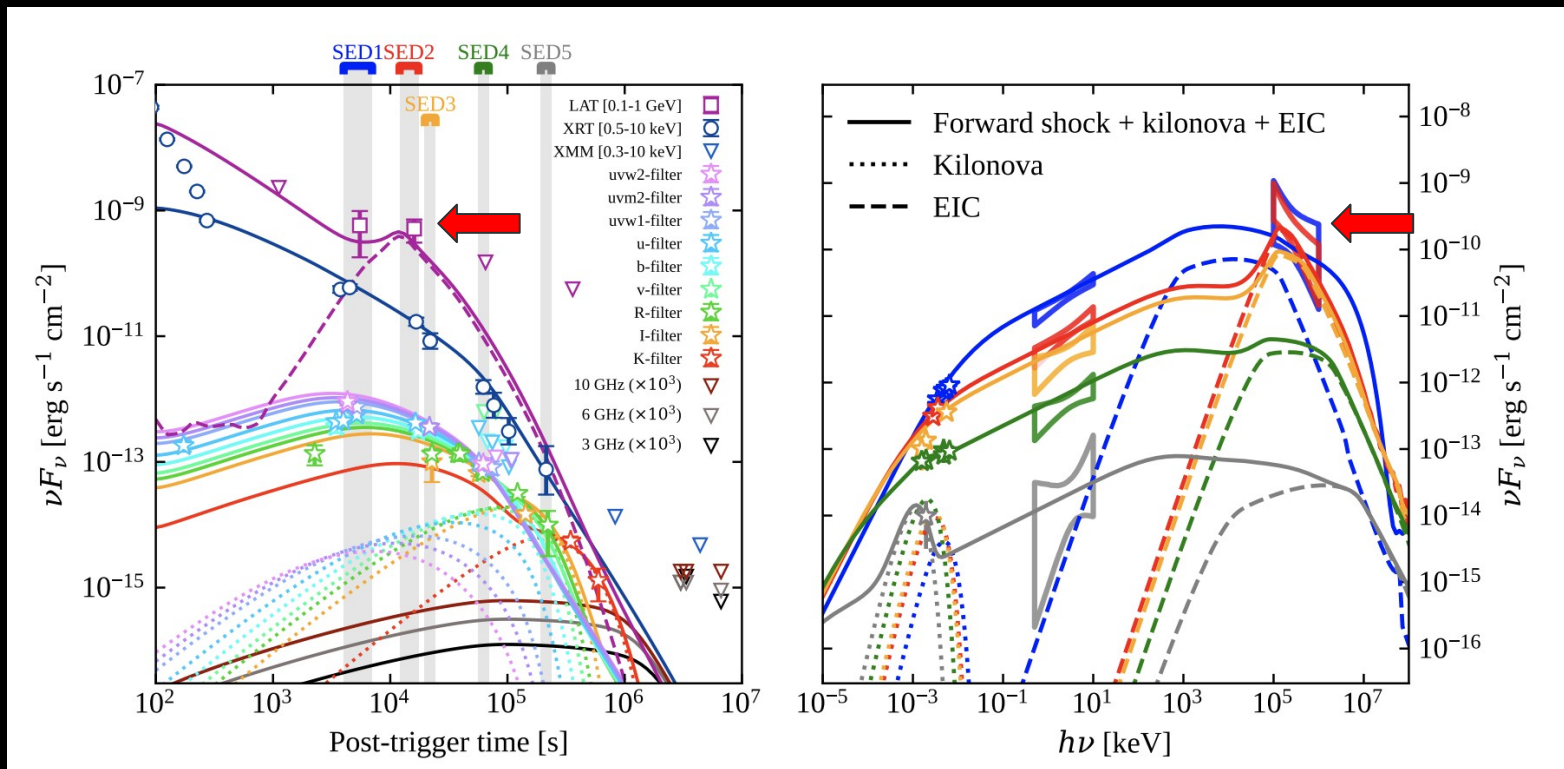
Mei, BB et al. 2022, Nature



- > External Inverse Compton
- > kilonova seed photons for the EIC
- > electrons nearby the kilonova photosphere at $t = 10$ ks
- > presence of a late-time low-power jet

GRB 211211A:

External Inverse Compton from Kilonova photons



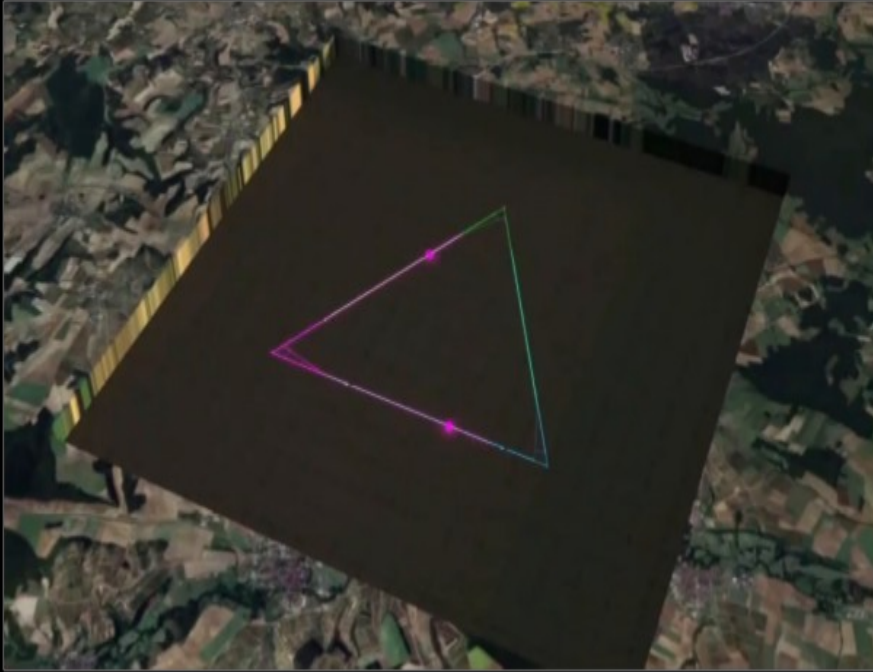
GRB 211211A: GeV emission

Mei, BB et al. 2022, Nature



- > New counterpart of GW events
- > central engine activity can be probed
- > GeV and (possibly) sub TeV emission can be expected from CBC at even later times!

ET: the European 3G GW observatory concept

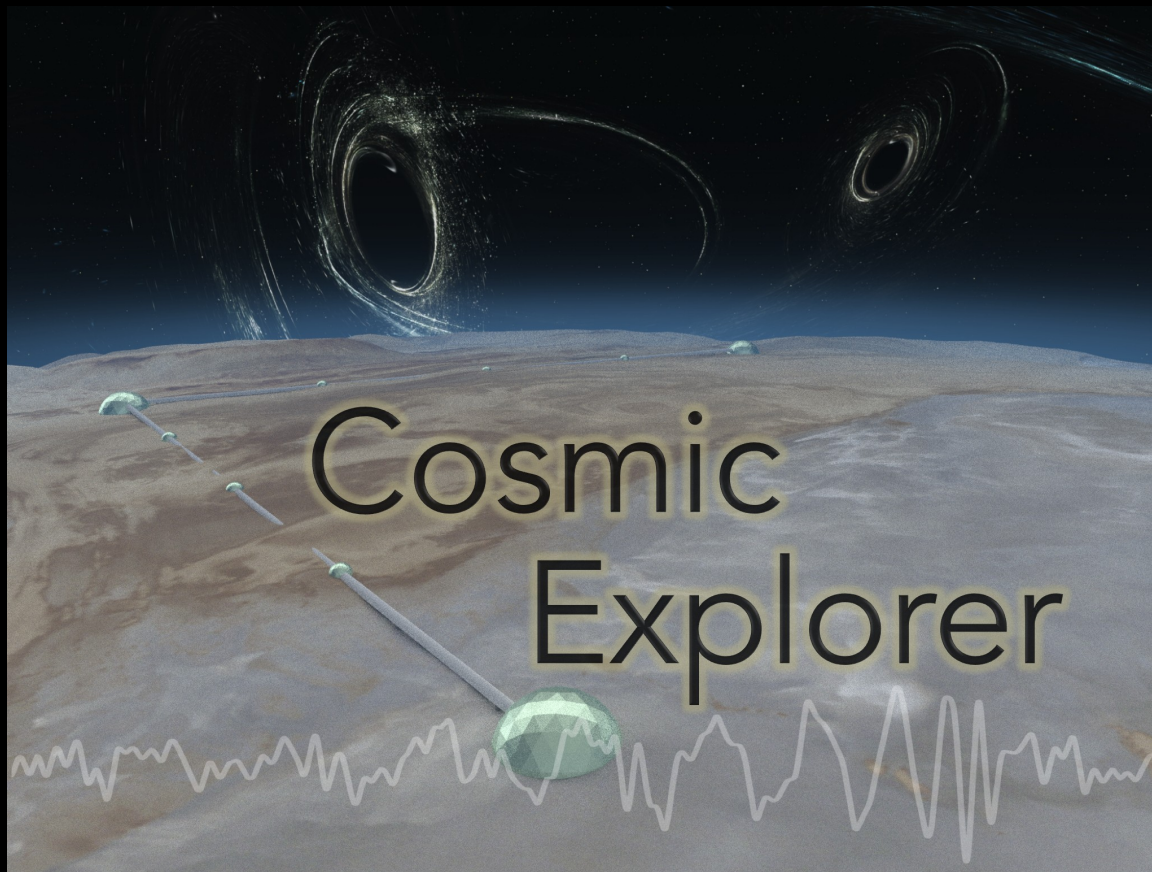


Italy to support Sardinian site

- Delta/ 2L shape
- Length: 10 km (!)
- Underground
- Cryogenic, Increase laser power
- **Branchesi & Maggiore 23**
On science cases of ET



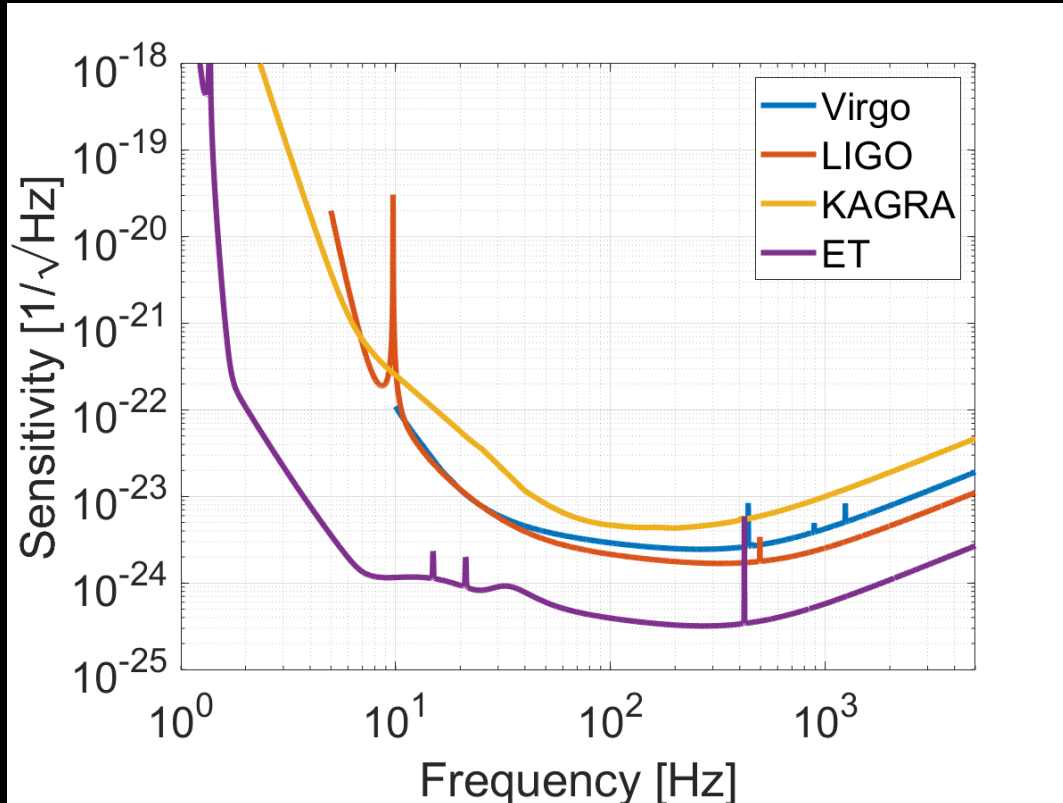
3G effort worldwide: Cosmic Explorer (CE)



- 2L design; 40 km
- Two sites:
USA
Australia

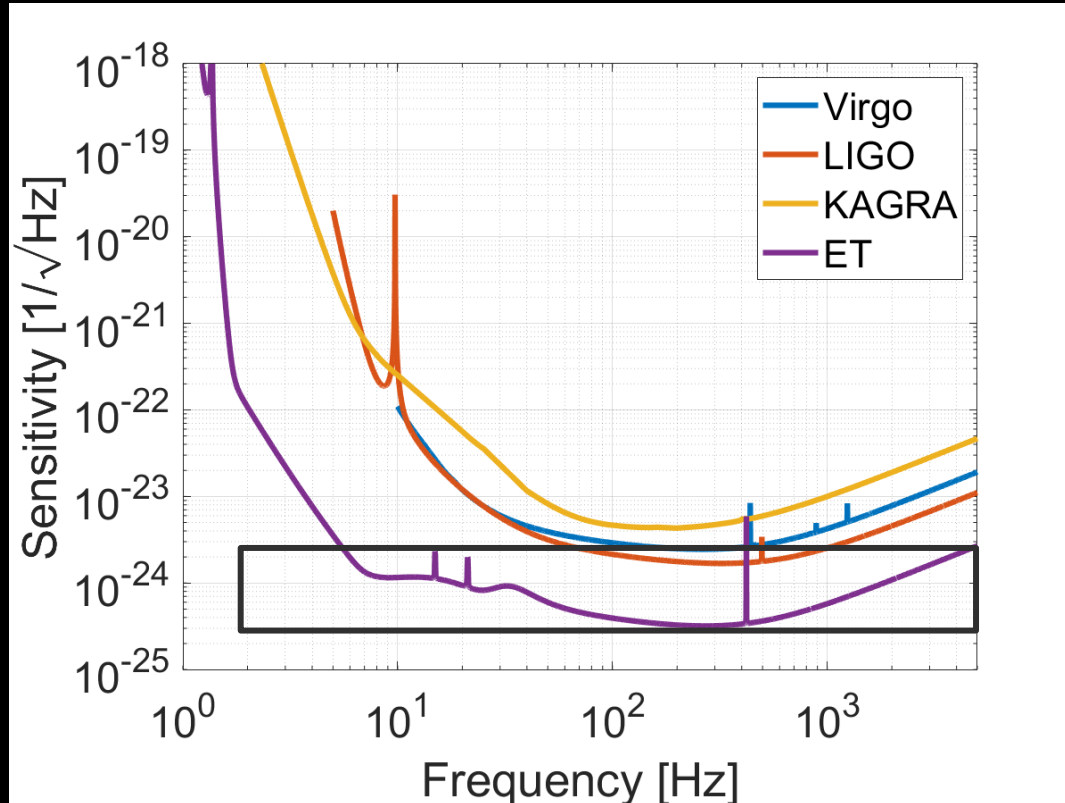
ET sensitivity:

Branchesi, Maggiore et al 2023 (2303.15923)

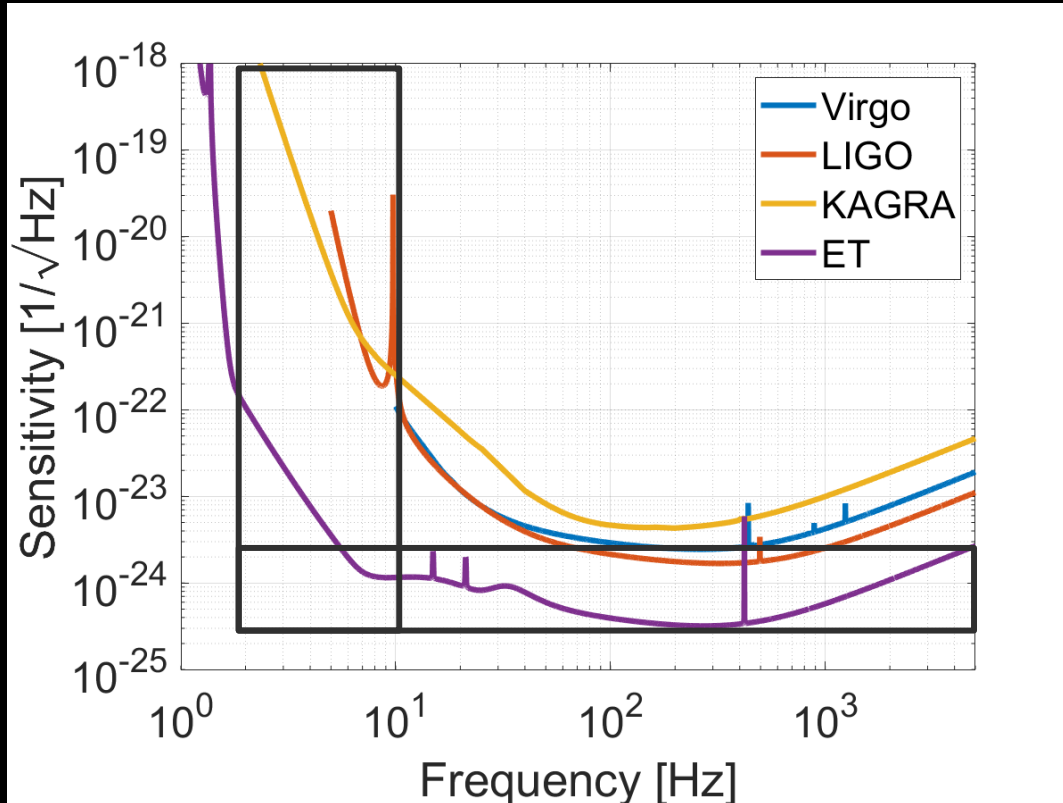


ET sensitivity:

Branchesi, Maggiore et al 2023 (2303.15923)



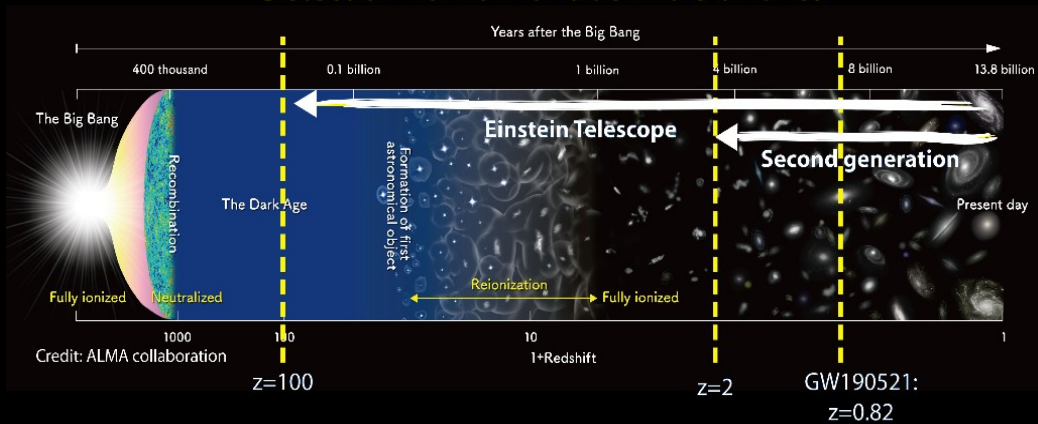
ET sensitivity: Branchesi, Maggiore et al 2023 (2303.15923)



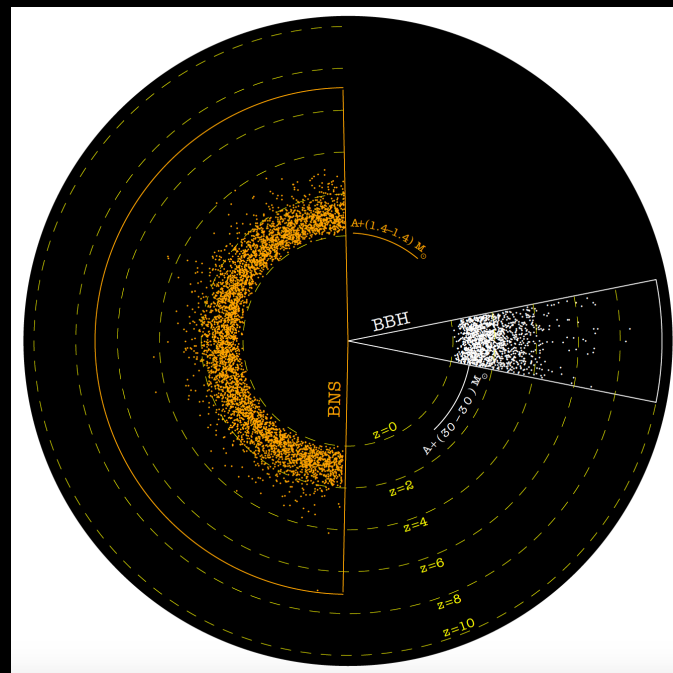
ET sensitivity enables us to explore:

- Large distances back to the EARLY UNIVERSE

Detection horizon for black-hole binaries

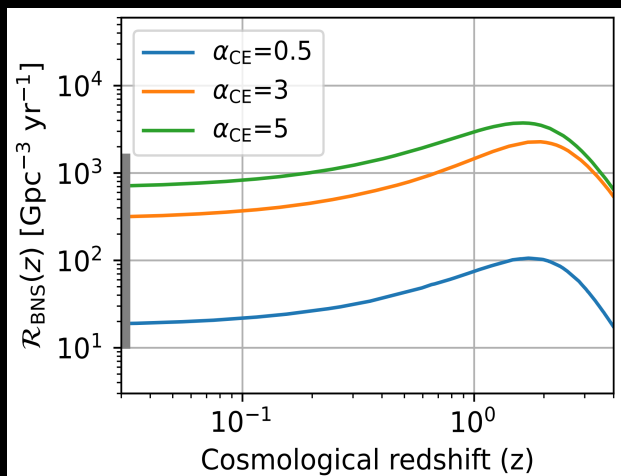


- POPULATION:
increase number of detections

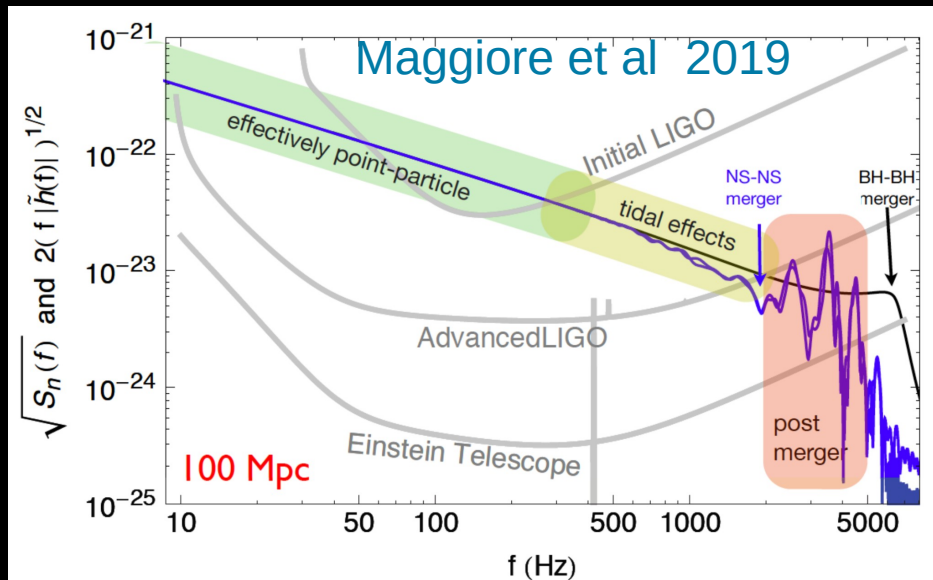


Analysis tools:

Dupletsa & Harms et al 2023



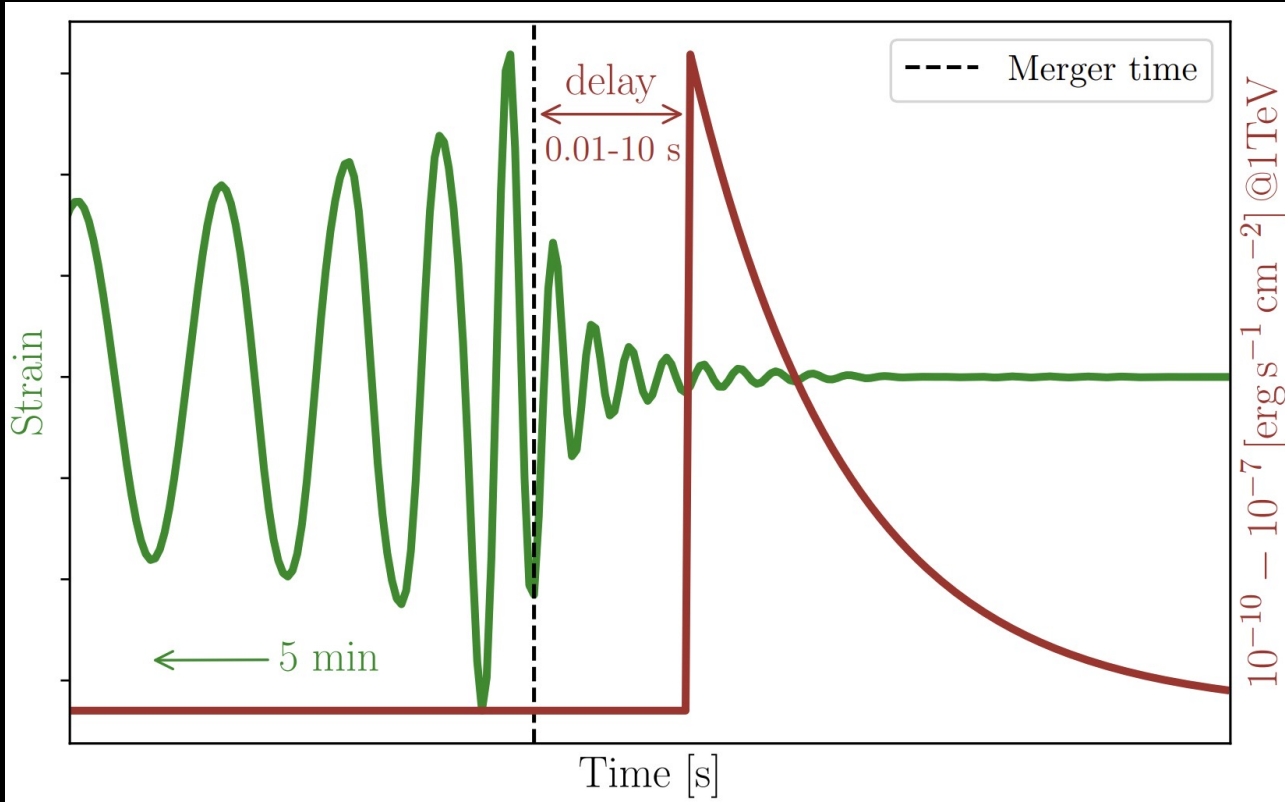
Santoliquido et al 2021



Publicly Available

- Three different populations
- distribution of BNS mass to be a flat between 1.0-2.5 Ms
- ET-D configuration
- Lower freq. down to 2 Hz
- detection in inspiral phase

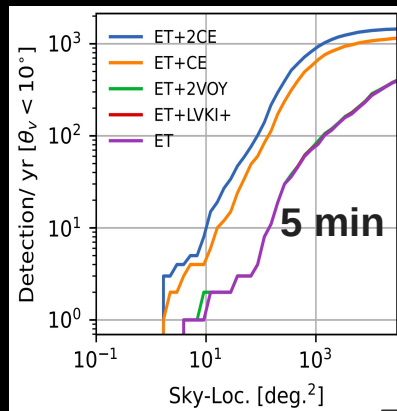
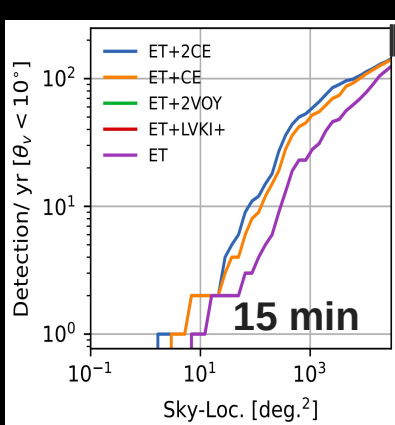
Pre-alert scheme:



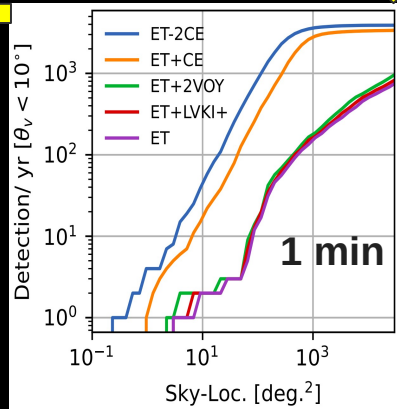
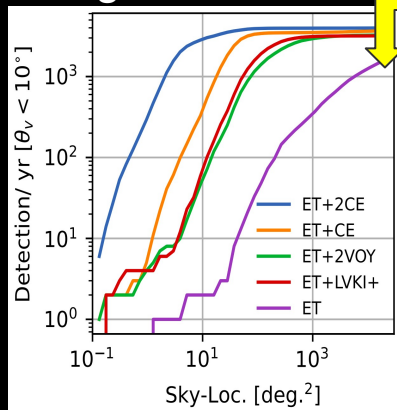
- Detection of BNS during inspiral?
- Sky-localization?
- Pre-alert time?

Sky-localization capability:

SNR > 8



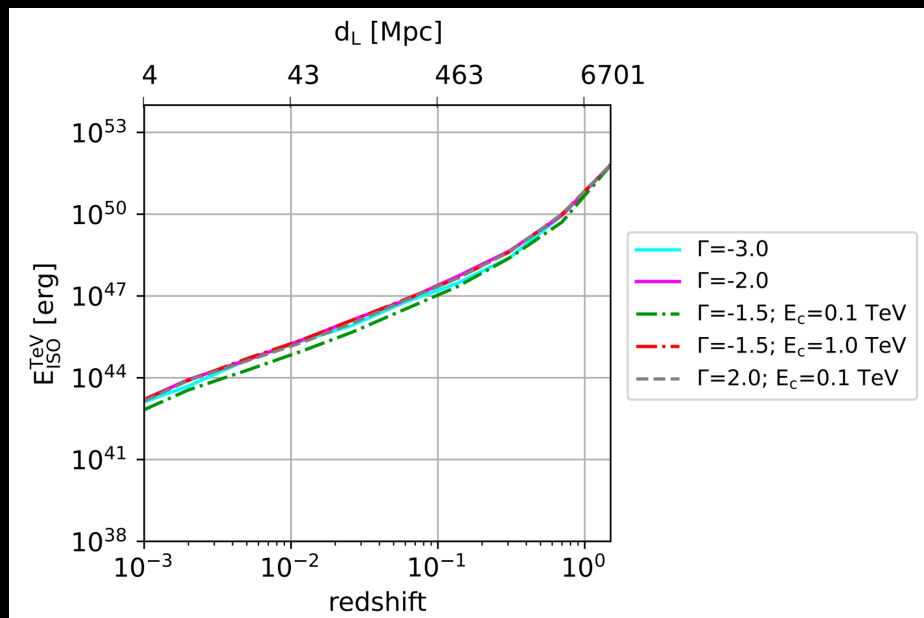
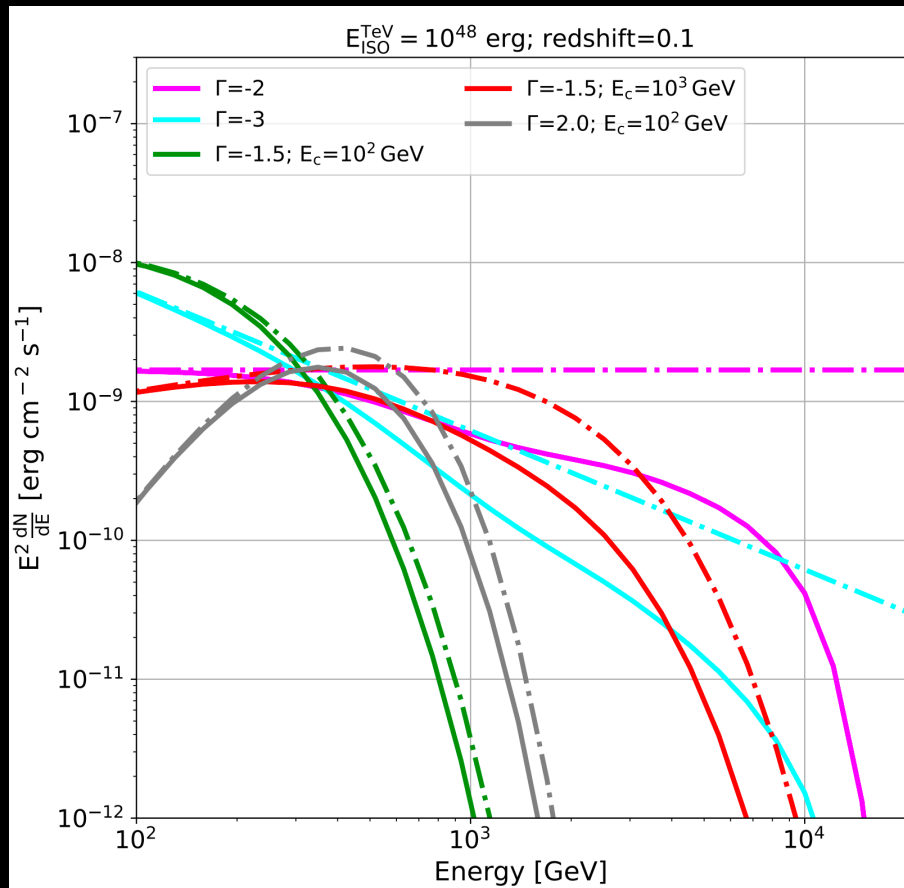
Merger



| Detector | Ω [deg.^2] | All orientations | | | |
|----------|------------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | 15 min | 5 min | 1 min | 0 min |
| ET + CE | 10 | 21 | 51 | 185 | 6656 |
| | 100 | 442 | 1325 | 5075 | 123303 |
| ET | 10 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 14 |
| | 100 | 90 | 130 | 208 | 436 |

| Detector | Ω [deg.^2] | Viewing angle ($< 10^\circ$) | | | |
|----------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 15 min | 5 min | 1 min | 0 min |
| ET + CE | 10 | 3 | 5 | 17 | 397 |
| | 100 | 21 | 71 | 314 | 3376 |
| ET | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | 100 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 40 |

Detectability of VHE emission:

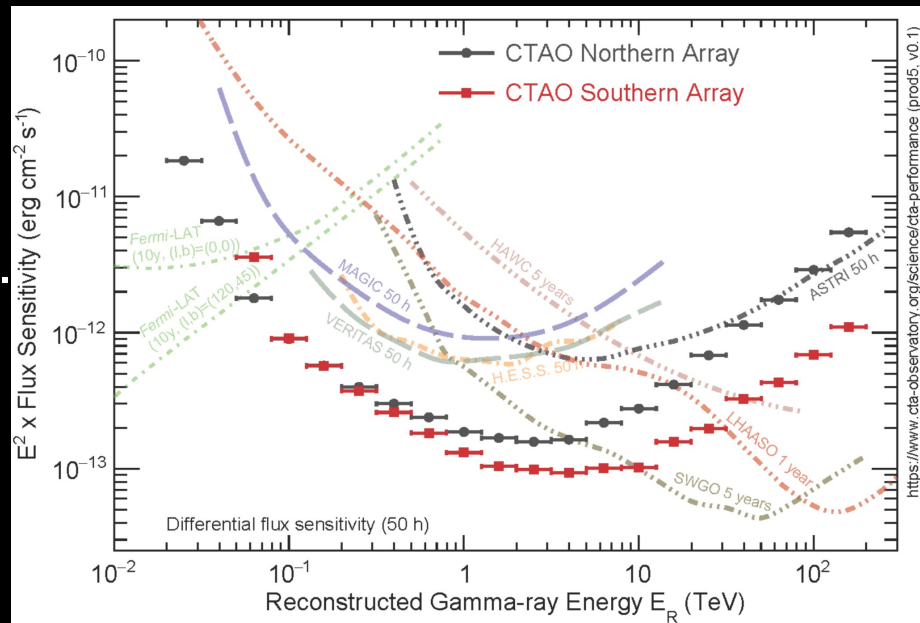


5-sigma in 20s

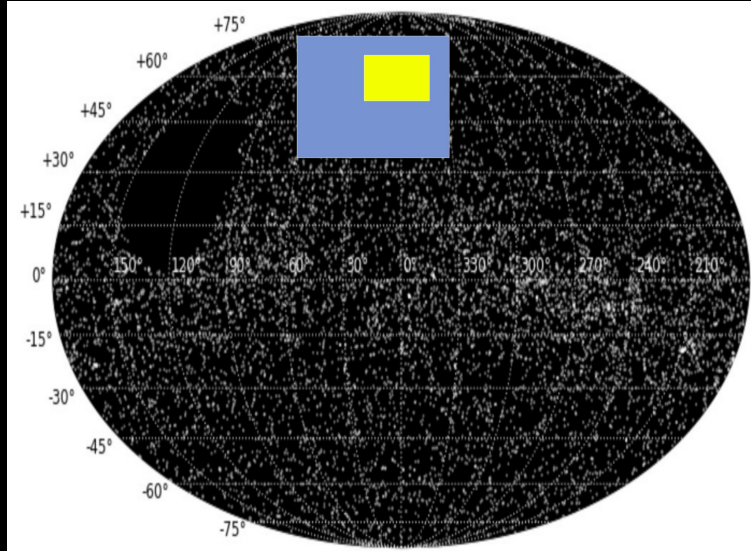
Cherenkov Telescope Array (CTA)

1. Largest ground-based Cherenkov telescope facility, more than 100 IACT with two proposed sites: La Palma, Spain and Chile.
2. 10X sensitivity than MAGIC, HESS.
3. Operational energy range ~0.01-100 TeV
4. Field of view up to ~50 sq. deg.
5. Response time of ~20 seconds.

LST+MST+SST



Observation strategy:



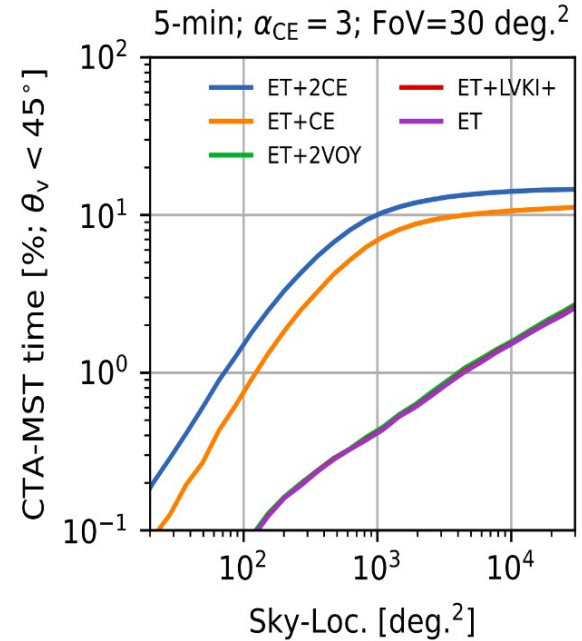
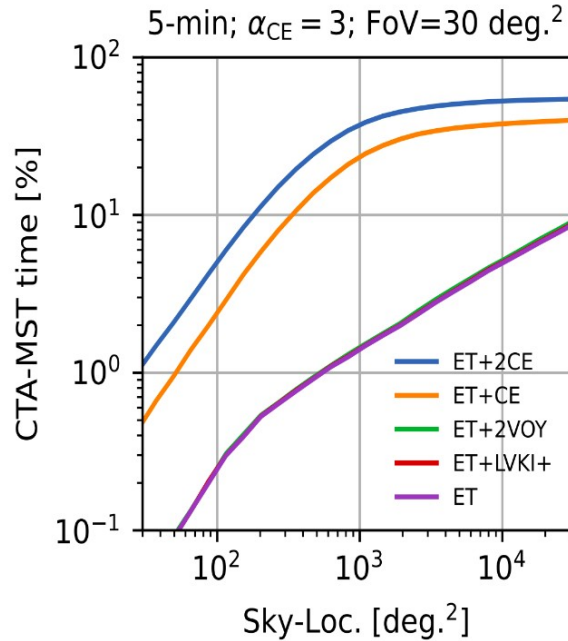
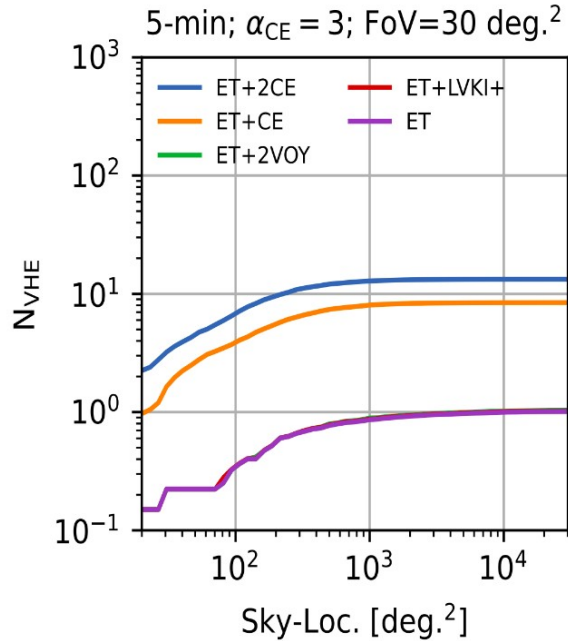
- Follow prealert
 - FoV of CTA
(~10/ 30 sq. deg)
1. Following-up well localized sources (< FoV).
 2. Single shot observation
 3. Mosaic strategy (see Ronchini, Branchesi, Oganessian, **BB** et al 22)
 4. Divergent pointing

Observation strategy: MST

| Time before merger | MST-a | MST-b | MST-c | MST-d |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|
| 15 minutes | Event detected | | Event detected with sky-loc < 10^3 deg^2 | |
| 14.5 minutes | Alert received | | Alert received | |
| 5 minutes | | Event detected | | Event detected with sky-loc < 10^3 deg^2 |
| 4.5 minutes | | Alert received | | Alert received |
| 100 seconds | | Start slewing | | |
| 60 seconds | | | Parameters updated | |
| 30 seconds | | | Updates received | |
| 10 seconds | Sky-loc reached | Sky-loc reached | Sky-loc reached | |
| | | | Repositioning on the updated sky-loc | |
| | | | Updated sky-loc reached | |
| Merger time | | | 20 s of exposure | |

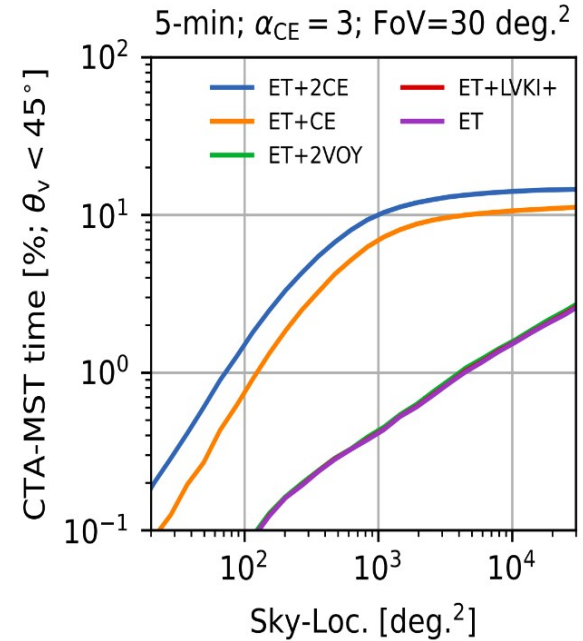
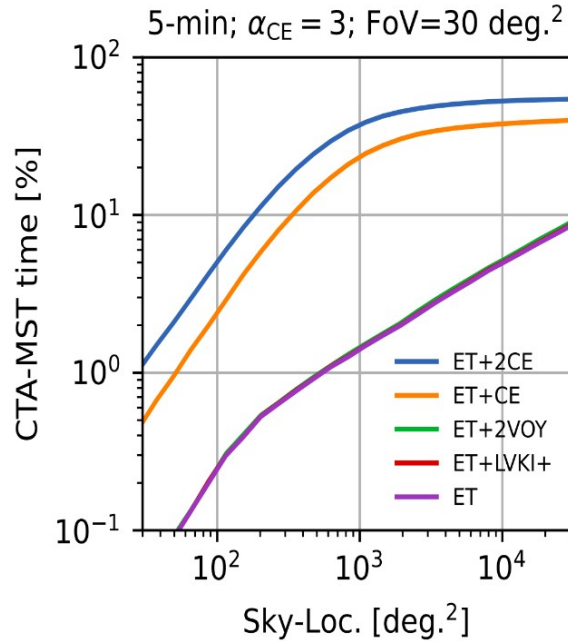
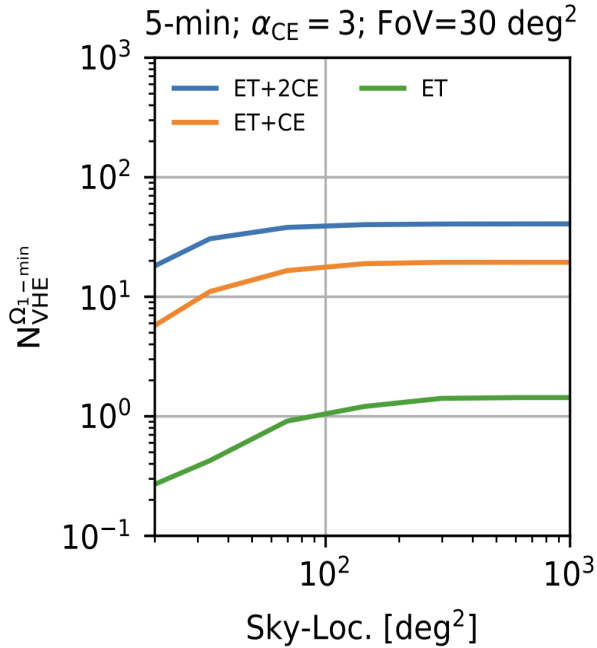
$t_{\text{alert}} = 30\text{s}; t_{\text{slew}} = 90\text{s}; t_{\text{rep}} = 10\text{s}; t_{\text{exp}} = 20\text{s}$

Observation strategy: MST



$$t_{\text{alert}} = 30\text{s}; t_{\text{slew}} = 90\text{s}; t_{\text{rep}} = 10\text{s}; t_{\text{exp}} = 20\text{s}$$

Observation strategy: MST



$$t_{\text{alert}} = 30\text{s}; t_{\text{slew}} = 90\text{s}; t_{\text{rep}} = 10\text{s}; t_{\text{exp}} = 20\text{s}$$

Conclusions:

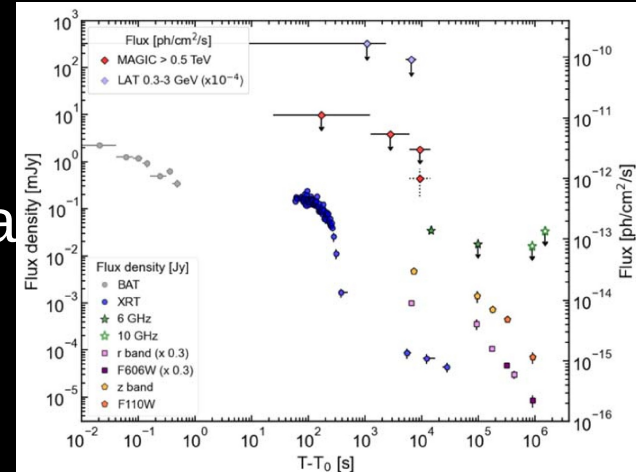
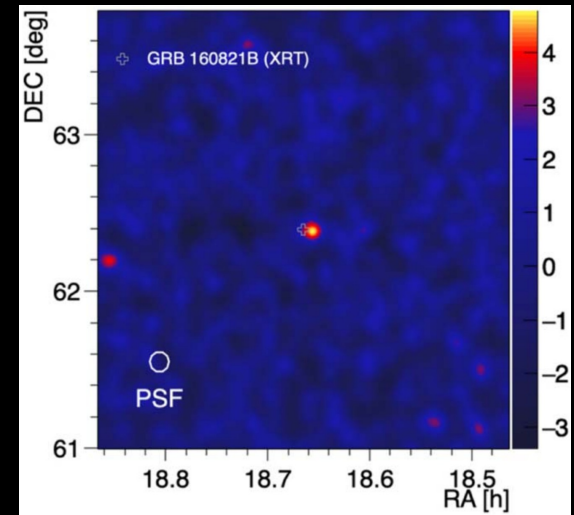
1. The combined effort of ET and CE is capable of increasing EM follow-ups.
2. The prealerts (even before 15 minutes) are useful for ground based and satellites to observe early counterpart from BNS.
3. Expected operational time of CTA after 2030, similar to ET and CE with unprecedented sensitivity and larger FoV compared to the current generation IACT.
4. ET+CE: following all the sources with sky-loc < 100 sq. degrees 5 minutes before the merger with one single observation (FoV=30 sq. deg.) using ~5% of the CTA time about 20 VHE counterpart can potentially be detected.
5. GRB 211211A is an example that long GRBs can originate from CBC
6. The discovery of the GeV component opened up a new search box for the counterpart of GW events also in VHE

More slides

Hunting sGRB in VHE

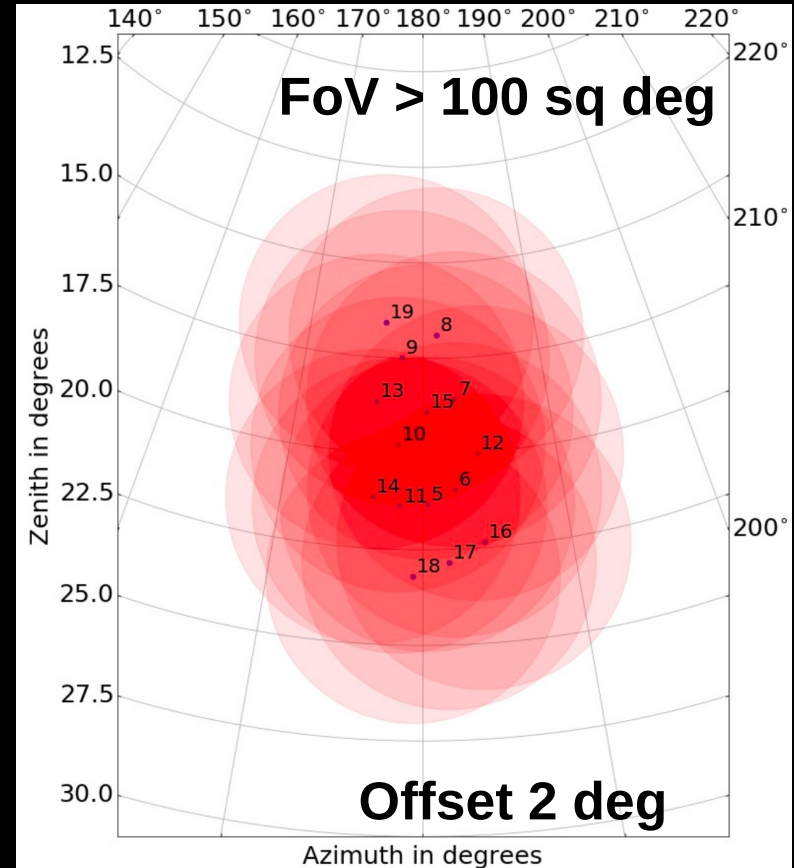
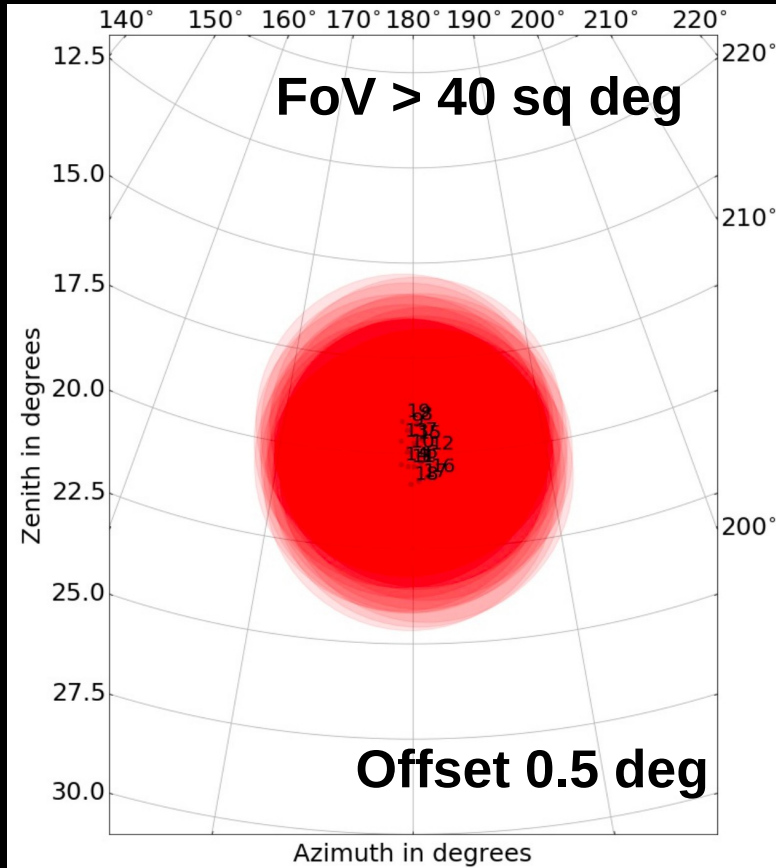
The curious case of GRB 160821B

1. Observation started at $\sim T_0+20s$, **shortest response time** for any IACT so far.
2. Excess of TeV photons detected ~ 46 in the energy range > 0.5 TeV co-located a XRT detection of GRB 160821B
3. Results in an upper limit for VHE flux

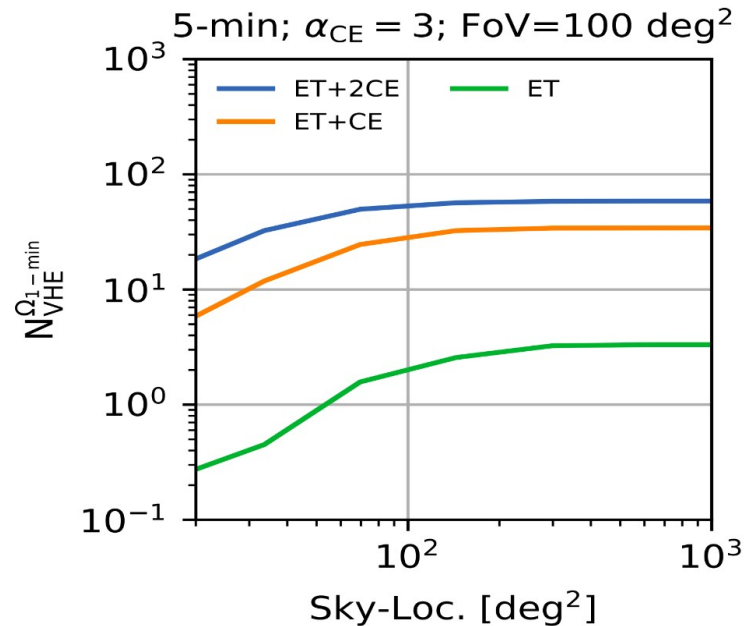
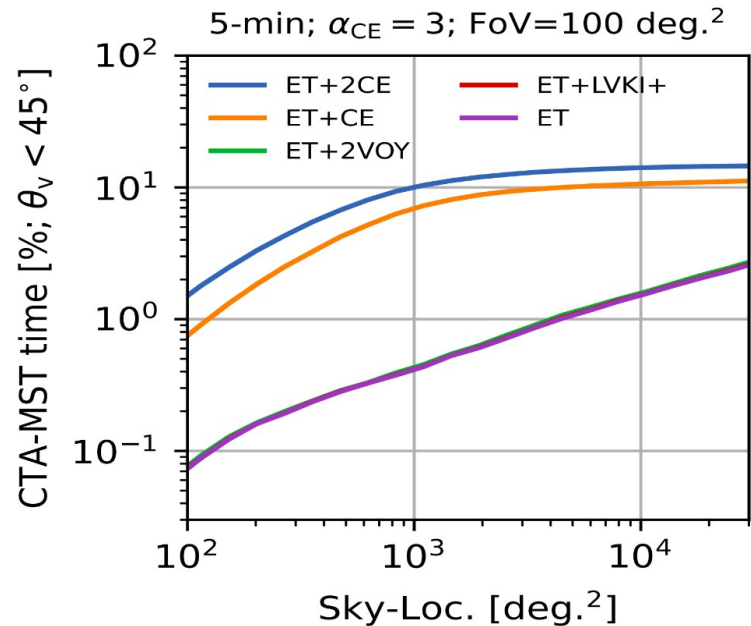


Divergent pointing:

Donini et al 2019



Observation strategy: Divergent Pointing



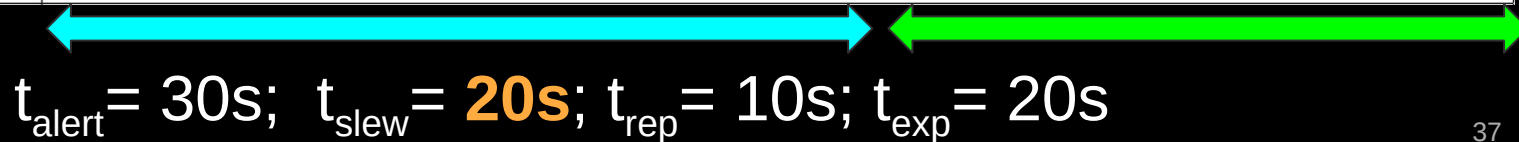
$$t_{\text{alert}} = 30\text{s}; t_{\text{slew}} = 90\text{s}; t_{\text{rep}} = 10\text{s}; t_{\text{exp}} = 20\text{s}$$

$$\text{CTAtime}(\%) = \frac{N(< \Omega) \times t_{\text{obs}} \times \text{CTA}_{\text{vis}}}{\text{CTA}_{\text{TOT}}}$$

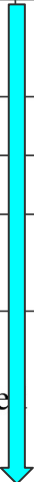
$$N_{\text{VHE}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\theta < 10^\circ}(< \Omega)} \frac{\text{FoV}}{\Omega_i} \times \text{D.C.} \times \text{CTA}_{\text{vis}}$$

Observation strategy: LST

| Time before merger | LST-a | LST-b | LST-c | LST-d | LST-e |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 15 minutes | Event detected | | | Event detected with sky-loc < 10^3 deg^2 | |
| 14.5 minutes | Alert received | | | Alert received | |
| 5 minutes | | Event detected | | | Event detected with sky-loc < 10^3 deg^2 |
| 4.5 minutes | | Alert received | | | Alert received |
| 60 seconds | | | Event detected | Parameters updated | |
| 30 seconds | Start slewing | | Alert received + Start slewing | Start slewing | |
| 10 seconds | Sky-loc reached | | | Sky-loc reached | |
| | | | | Repositioning on the updated sky-loc | |
| | | | | Updated sky-loc reached | |
| Merger time | 20 s of exposure | | | | |



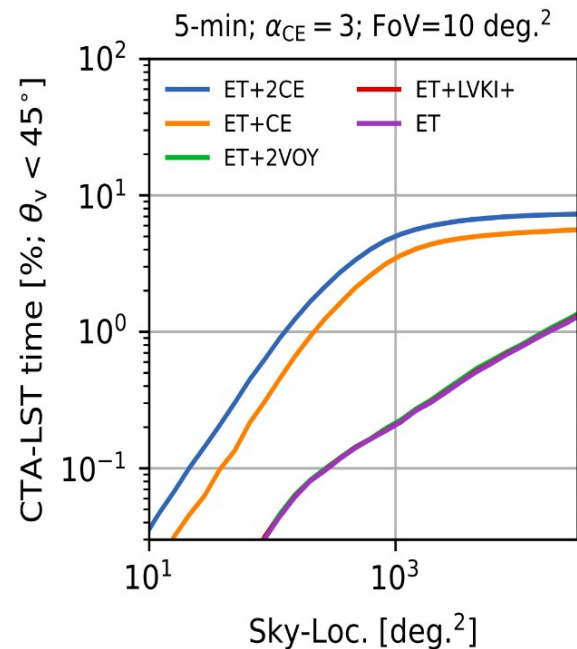
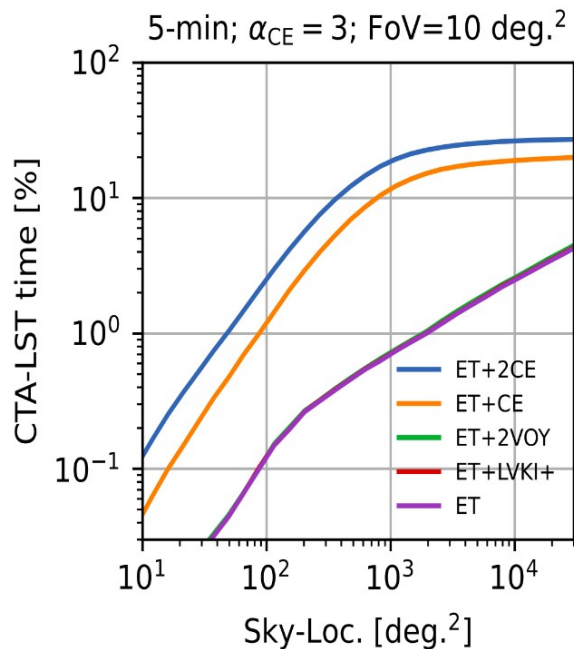
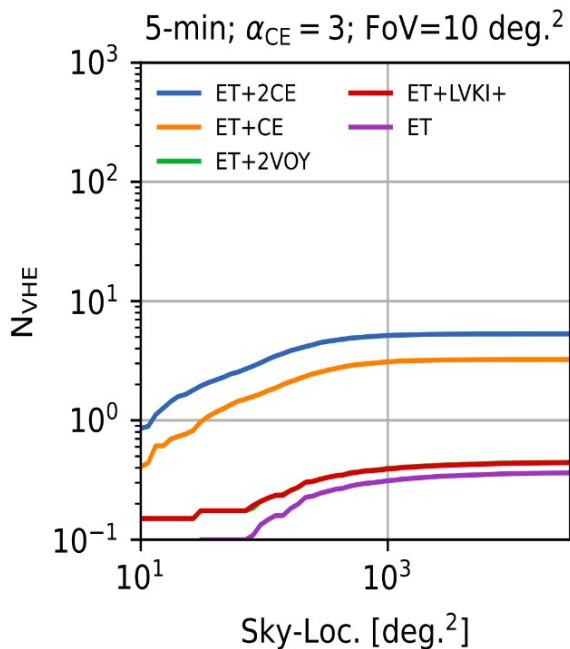
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| 4.5 minutes | | Alert received | | | Alert received | |
| 60 seconds | | | | Event detected | Parameters updated | |
| 30 seconds | Start slewing | | | Alert received + Start slewing | Start slewing | |
| 10 seconds | Sky-loc reached | | | | Sky-loc reached | |
| | | | Repositioning on the updated sky-loc | | | |
| | | | Updated sky-loc reached | | | |
| Merger time | 20 s of exposure | | | | | |



 $t_{\text{alert}} = 30\text{s}; t_{\text{slew}} = 20\text{s}; t_{\text{rep}} = 10\text{s}; t_{\text{exp}} = 20\text{s}$

Observation strategy: LST



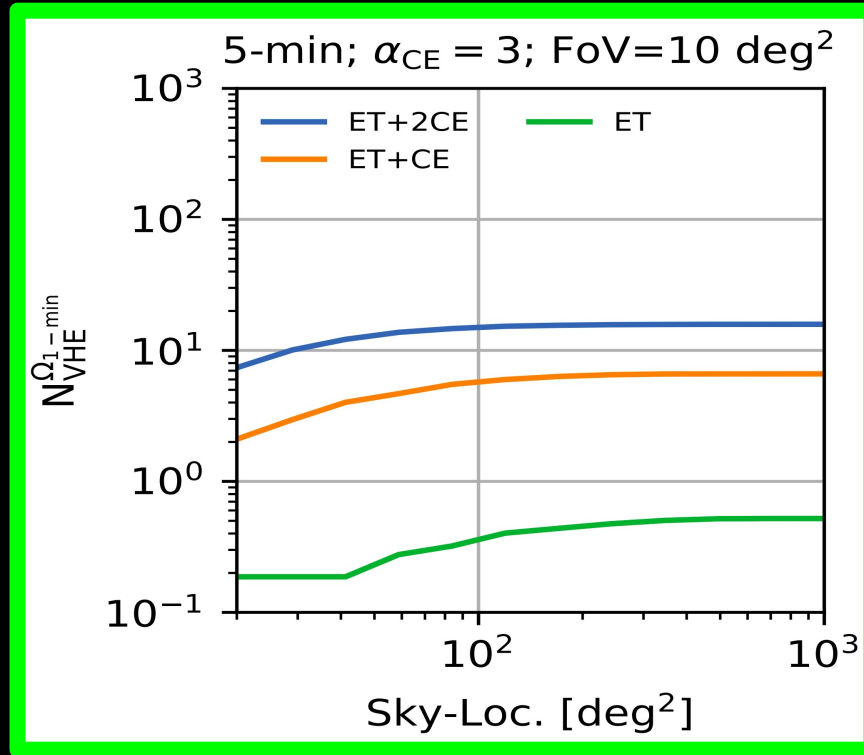
$$t_{\text{alert}} = 30\text{s}; t_{\text{slew}} = 20\text{s}; t_{\text{rep}} = 10\text{s}; t_{\text{exp}} = 20\text{s}$$

Observation strategy: LST

| Time before merger | LST-a | LST-b | LST-c | LST-d | LST-e |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 15 minutes | Event detected | | | Event detected with sky-loc < 10^3 deg^2 | |
| 14.5 minutes | Alert received | | | Alert received | |
| 5 minutes | | Event detected | | | Event detected with sky-loc < 10^3 deg^2 |
| 4.5 minutes | | Alert received | | | Alert received |
| 60 seconds | | | Event detected | Parameters updated | |
| 30 seconds | Start slewing | | Alert received + Start slewing | Start slewing | |
| 10 seconds | Sky-loc reached | | | Sky-loc reached | |
| | | | | Repositioning on the updated sky-loc | |
| | | | | Updated sky-loc reached | |
| Merger time | 20 s of exposure | | | | |

$$t_{\text{alert}} = 30\text{s}; t_{\text{slew}} = 20\text{s}; t_{\text{rep}} = 10\text{s}; t_{\text{exp}} = 20\text{s}$$

Observation strategy: LST



$$t_{\text{alert}} = 30\text{s}; t_{\text{slew}} = \mathbf{20\text{s}}; t_{\text{rep}} = 10\text{s}; t_{\text{exp}} = 20\text{ s}$$