The great synergy between THESEUS and WST

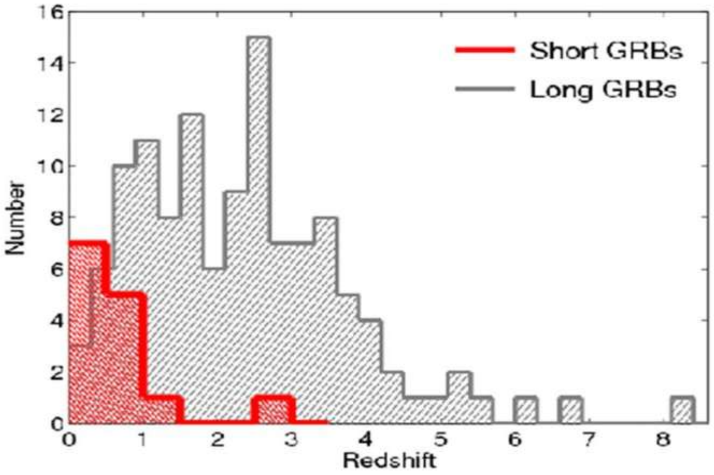
Transient High-Energy Sky and Early Universe Surveyor

INAF
ISTITUTO NAZIONALE
DI ASTROFISICA

Lorenzo Amati
on behalf of the
THESEUS Consortium

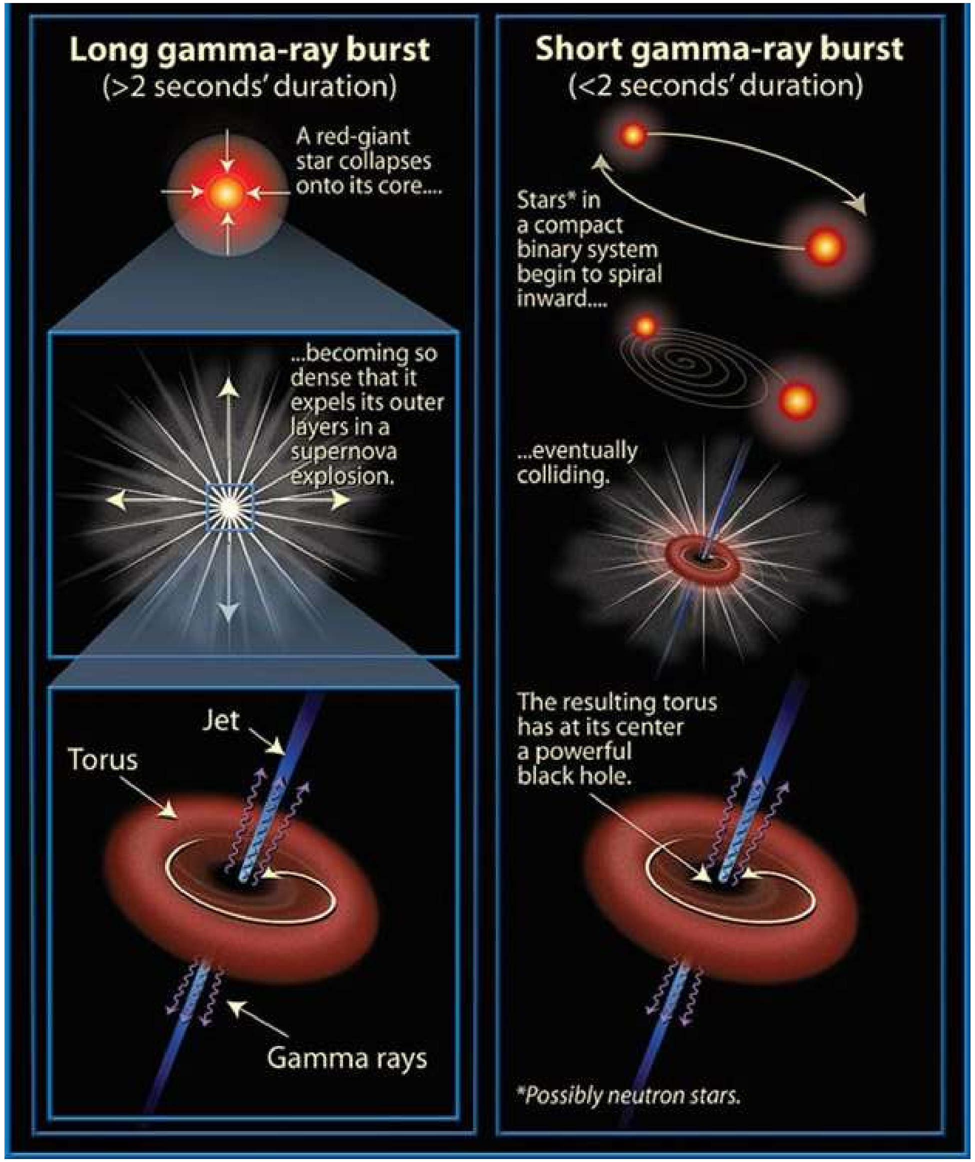
WST - the Wide-field Spectroscopic Telescope: surveying the Universe in the 2040's and beyond

Gamma-Ray Bursts: the most extreme phenomena in the Universe

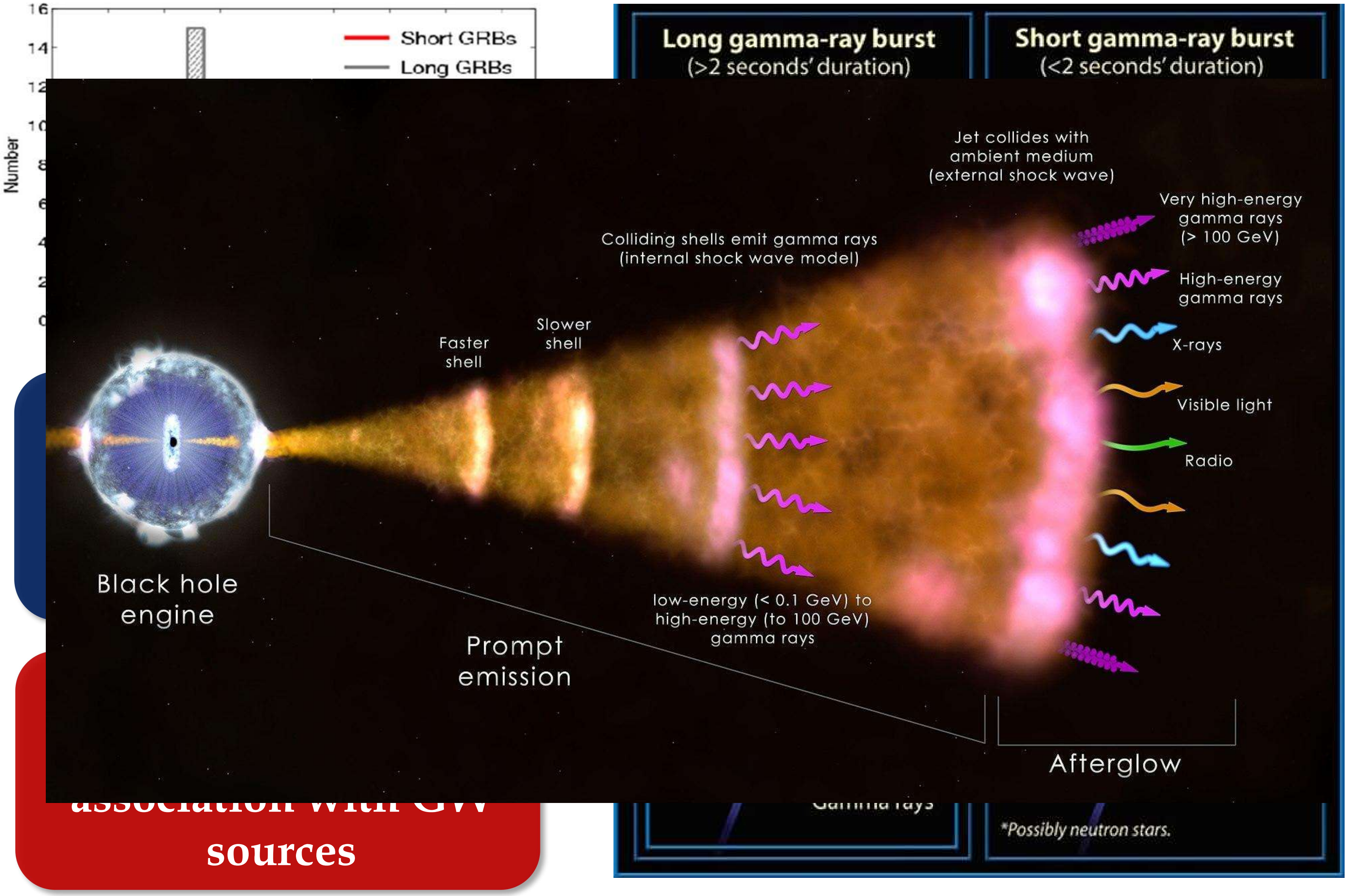


Long GRBs: core collapse of pecular massive stars, **association with SN**

Short GRBs: NS-NS or NS-BH mergers, **association with GW sources**

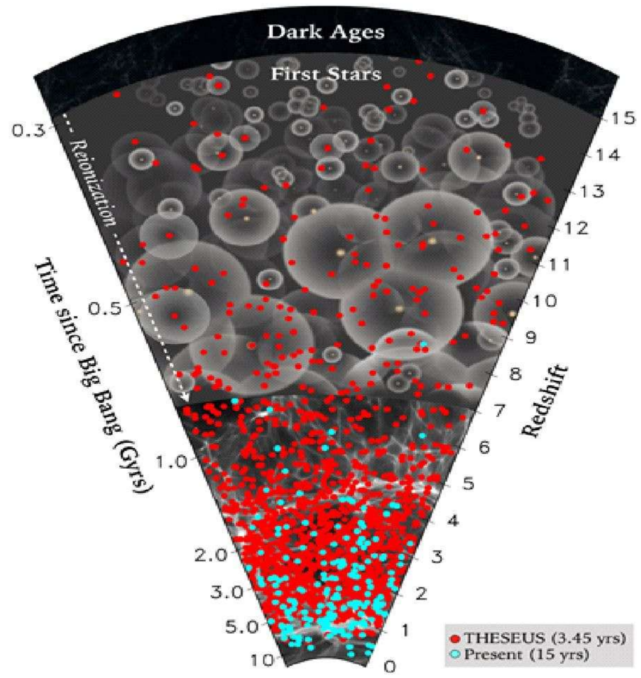


Gamma-Ray Bursts: the most extreme phenomena in the Universe

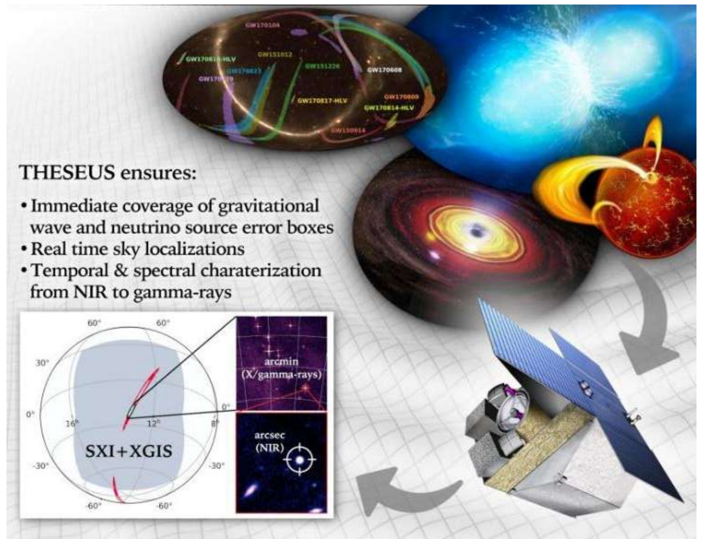


Next generation GRB missions ('30s)

- Probe the **early Universe (first stars, first galaxies, cosmic reionization)**, by unveiling and exploiting the population of **extremely distant cosmic Gamma - Ray Bursts (GRB)**



- Provide a **fundamental contribution to multi-messenger astrophysics through GRB produced by merging neutron stars** and other X/gamma-ray transient sources



theseus

TRANSIENT HIGH ENERGY SKY AND EARLY UNIVERSE SURVEYOR

- 2018-2021: ESA Phase-A study (2018-2021) as M5 candidate
- 2022: Selected for Phase 0 study (2023) within M7 process
- 2023: Selected for Phase-A study (2024-2026) as M7 candidate
- M7 timeline: Phase-A (2024-2026), adoption 2028, launch 2037

Payload consortium: Italy, Germany, UK, France, Switzerland, Spain, Poland, Denmark, Belgium, Czech Republic, The Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Ireland, Hungary

Leads: L. Amati (INAF – OAS Bologna, Italy, lead proposer), A. Santangelo (Un. Tuebingen, D), P. O'Brien (Un. Leicester, UK), D. Gotz (CEA-Paris, France), E. Bozzo (Un. Genève, CH)

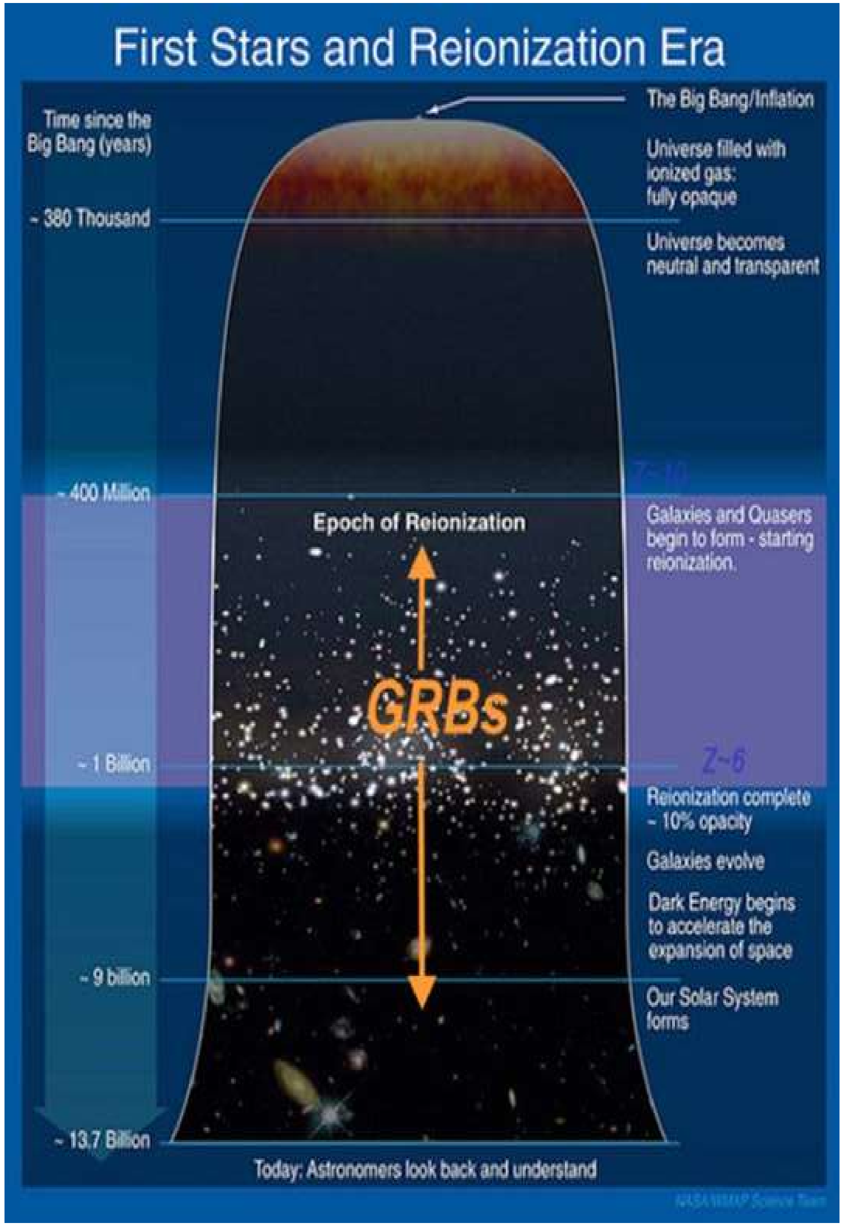
Amati et al. 2018 (Adv.Sp.Res., arXiv:1710.04638)
Stratta et al. 2018 (Adv.Sp.Res., arXiv:1712.08153)
Articles for SPIE 2020 and Exp..Astr. (all on arXiv)
http://www.isdc.unige.ch/theseus

Shedding light on the early Universe with GRBs

- **Long GRBs:** huge luminosities, mostly emitted in the X and gamma-rays

- **Redshift distribution** extending at least to z ~9 and association with exploding massive stars

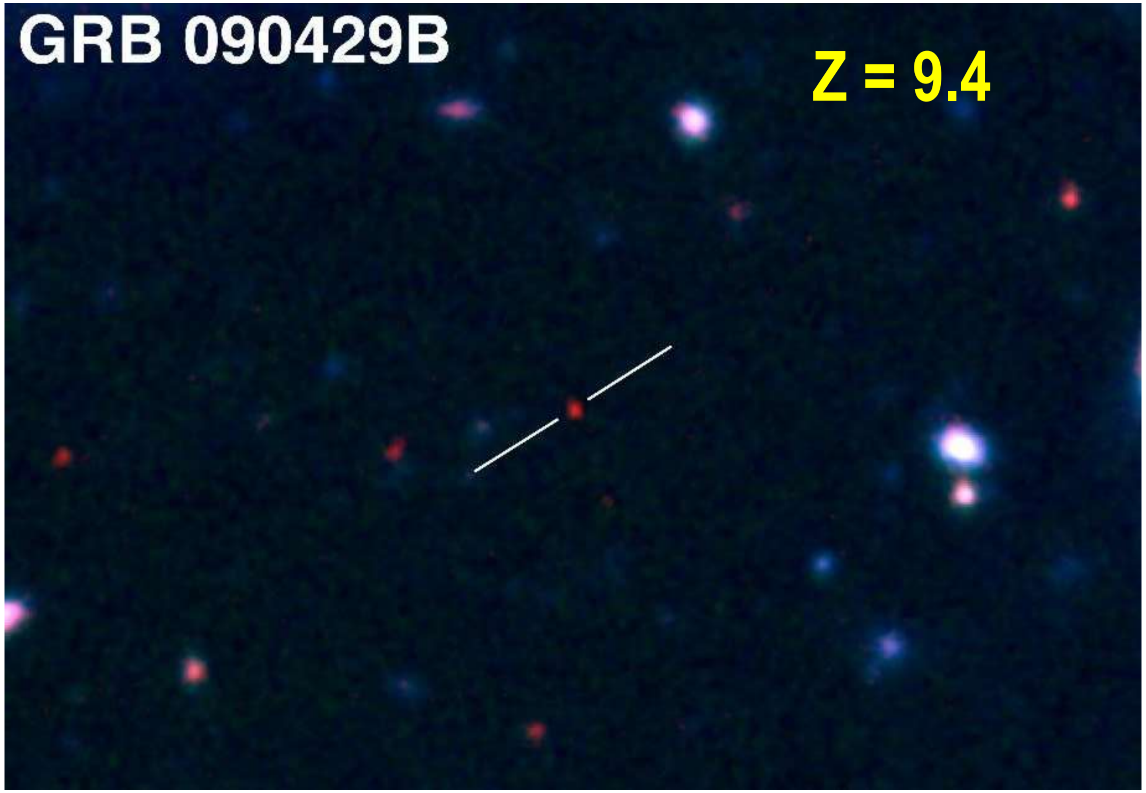
- **Powerful tools for cosmology:** SFR evolution, physics of re-ionization, high-z low luminosity galaxies, pop III stars



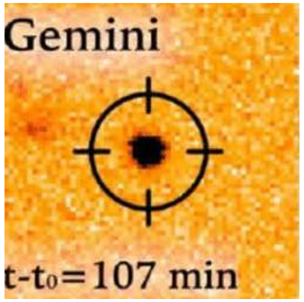
Shedding light on the early Universe with GRBs

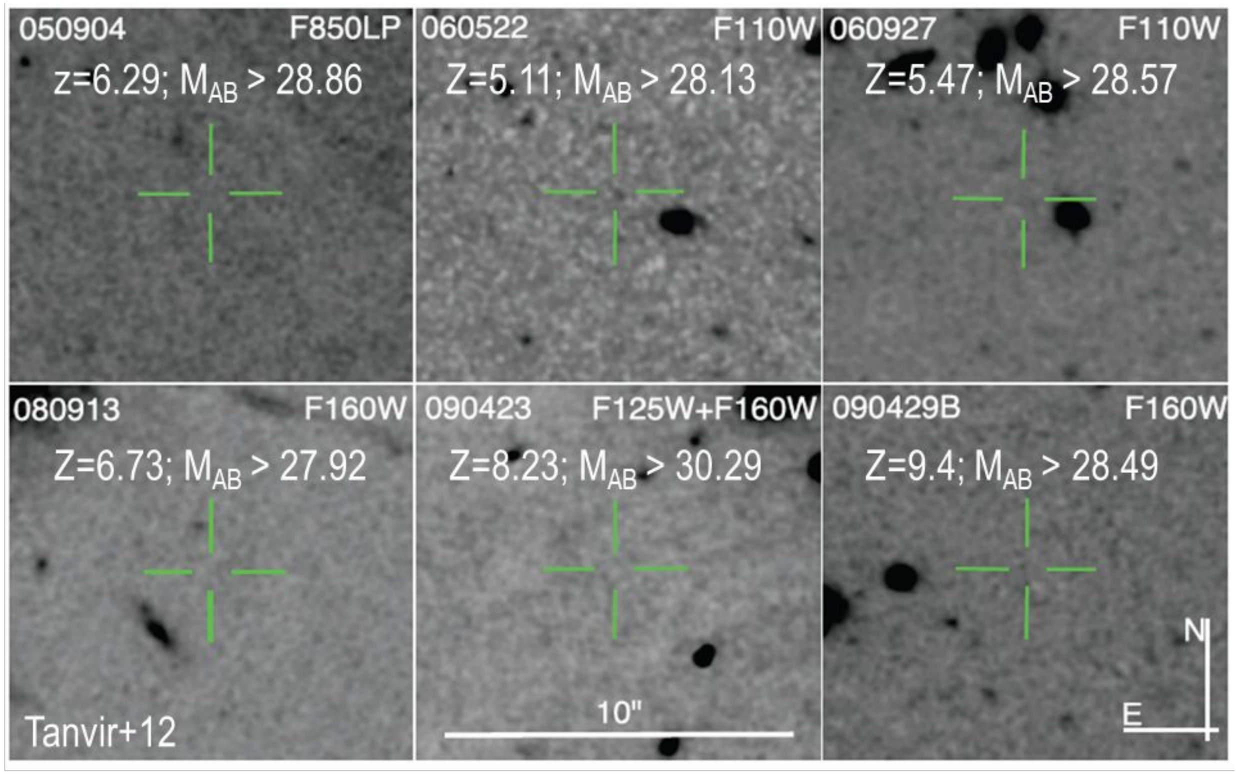
A statistical sample of high-z GRBs can provide fundamental information:

- measure independently the **cosmic star-formation rate**, even beyond the limits of current and future galaxy surveys
- directly (or indirectly) detect the **first population of stars (pop III)**



Detecting and studying primordial invisible galaxies

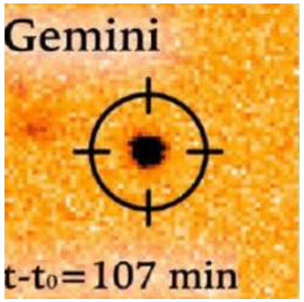


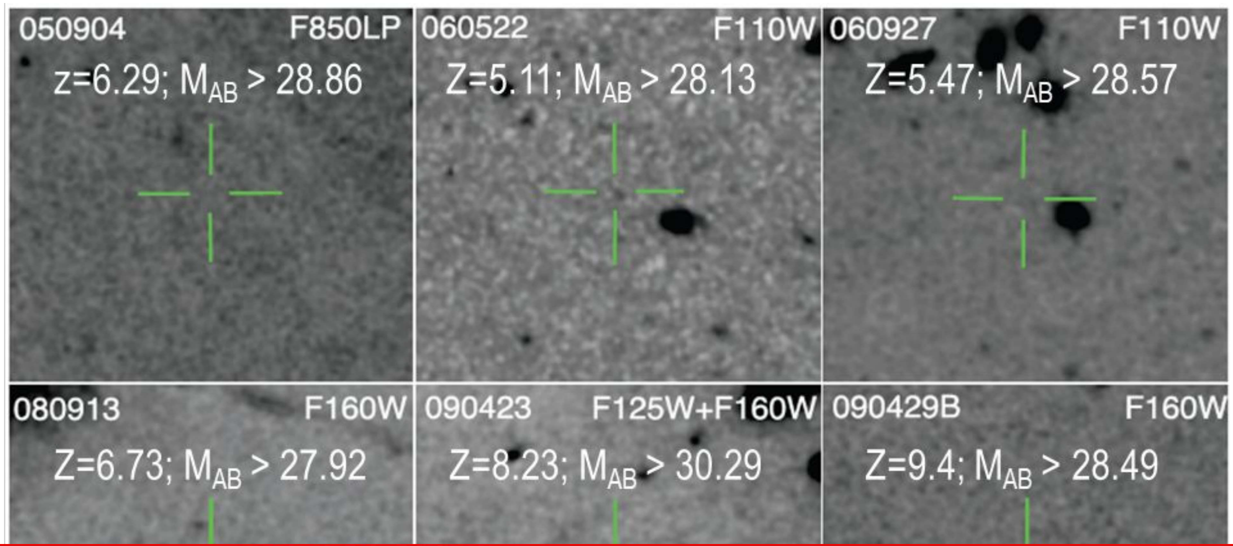


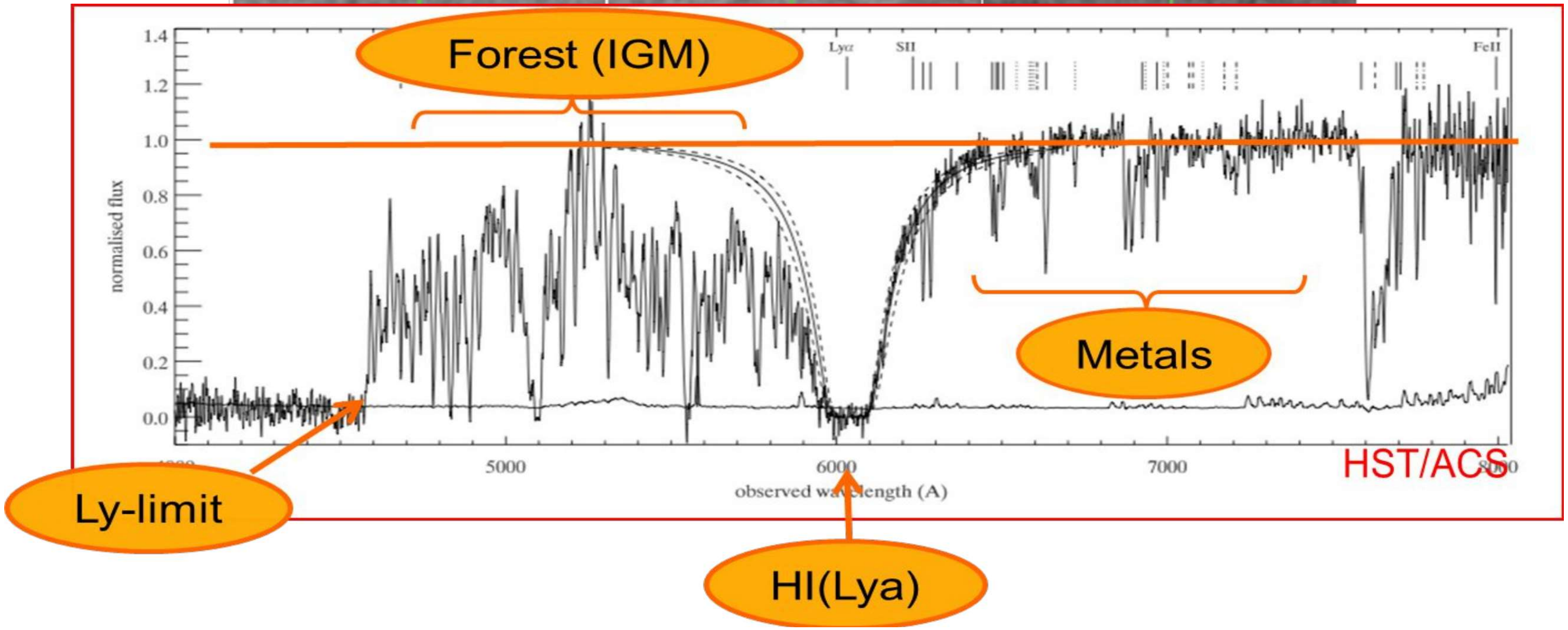
Robertson&Ellis12

Even JWST and ELTs surveys will be not able to probe the faint end of the galaxy Luminosity Function at high redshifts (z>6-8)

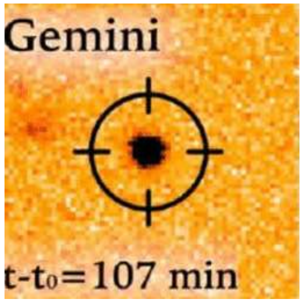
Detecting and studying primordial invisible galaxies

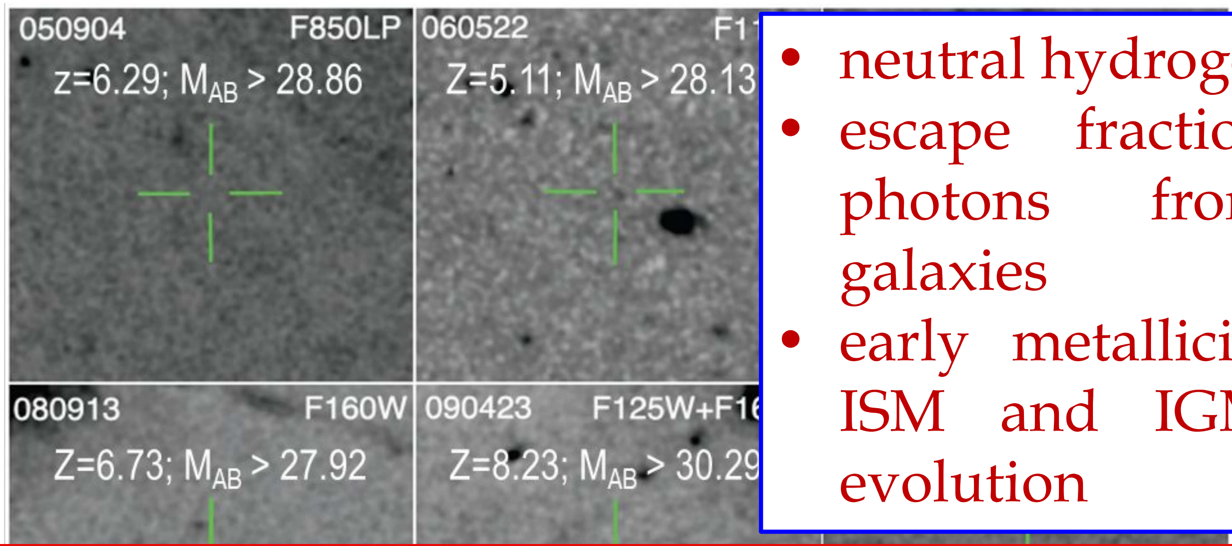




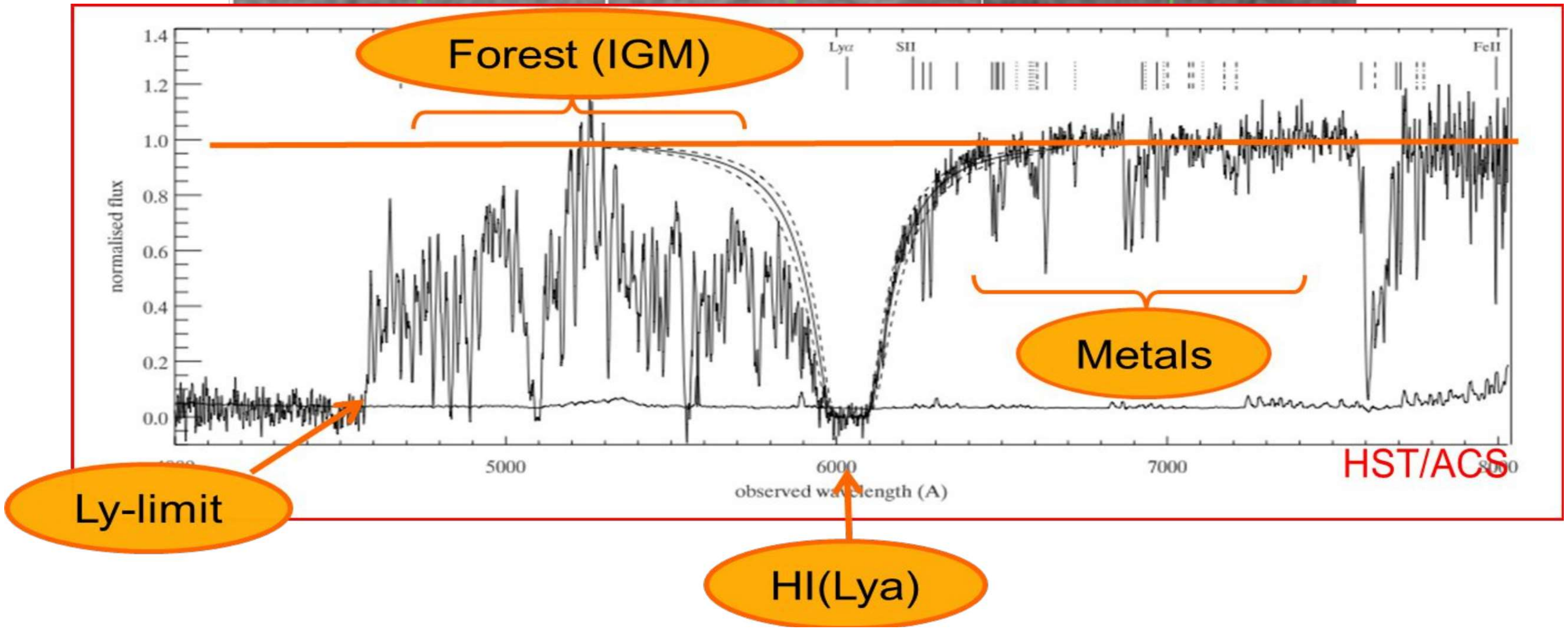


Detecting and studying primordial invisible galaxies

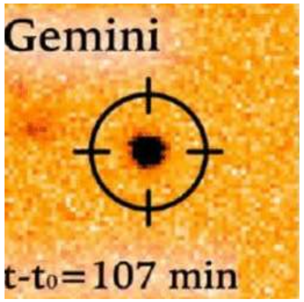


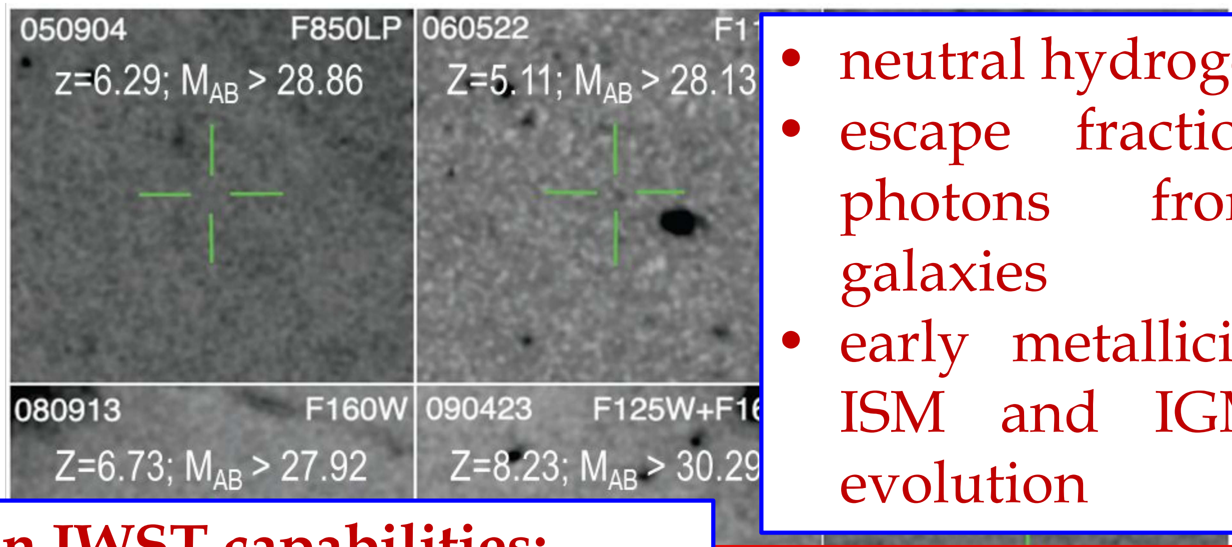


- neutral hydrogen fraction
- escape fraction of UV photons from high-z galaxies
- early metallicity of the ISM and IGM and its evolution

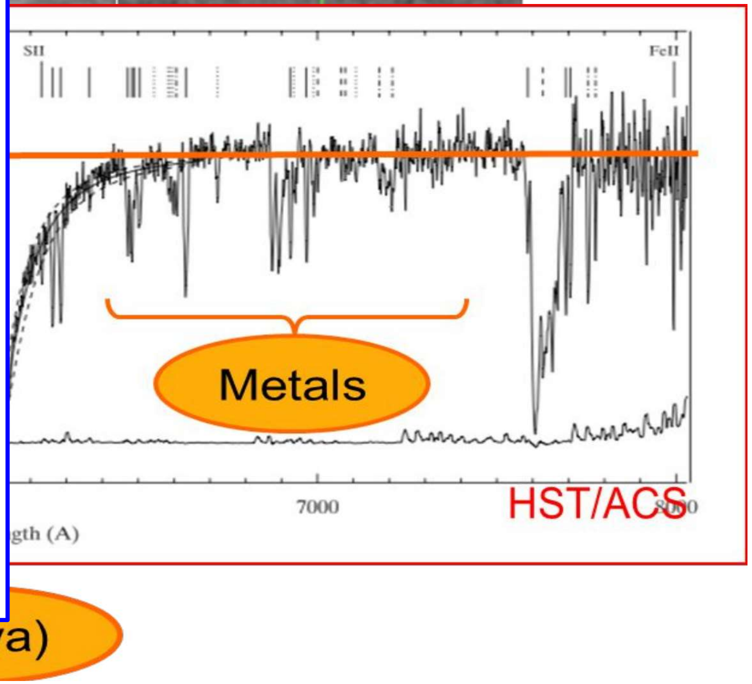


Detecting and studying primordial invisible galaxies





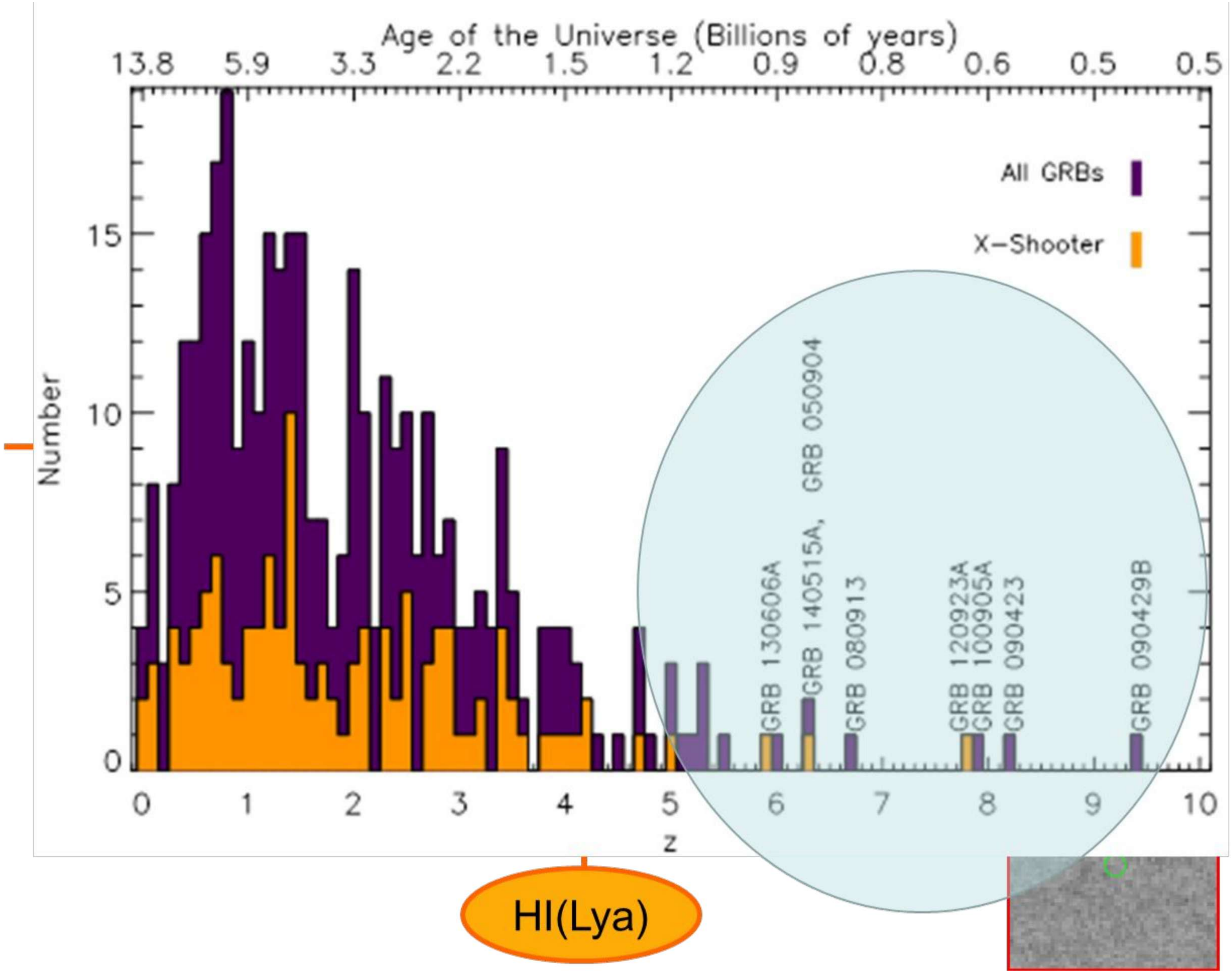
- neutral hydrogen fraction
- escape fraction of UV photons from high-z galaxies
- early metallicity of the ISM and IGM and its evolution



Beyond even JWST capabilities:

- Primordial galaxies detection and characterization Independent on mass and luminosity
- Allow absorption spectroscopy (needed because most metals are in neutral gas and and for dust ratio)
- Properties of primordial IGM
- Targets for JWST

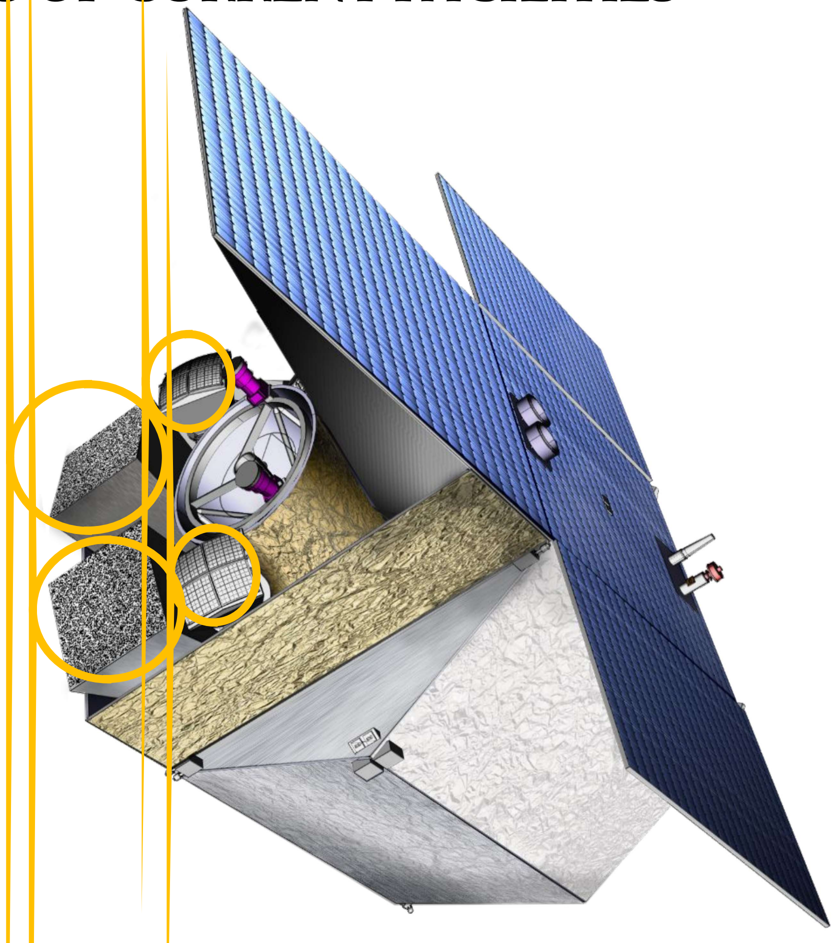
Shedding light on the early Universe with GRBs



THESEUS Mission Concept

THIS BREAKTHROUGH WILL BE ACHIEVED BY A MISSION CONCEPT OVERCOMING MAIN LIMITATIONS OF CURRENT FACILITIES

Set of innovative wide-field monitors with **unprecedented combination of broad energy range from gamma-rays down to soft X-rays**, **FOV and localization accuracy**

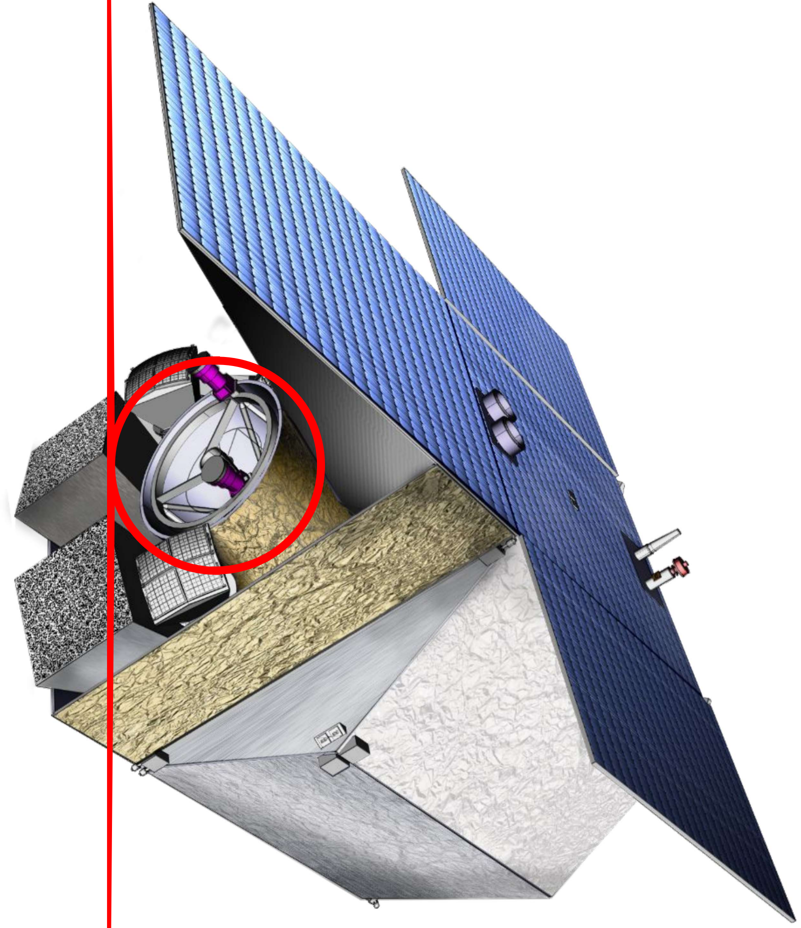


THESEUS Mission Concept

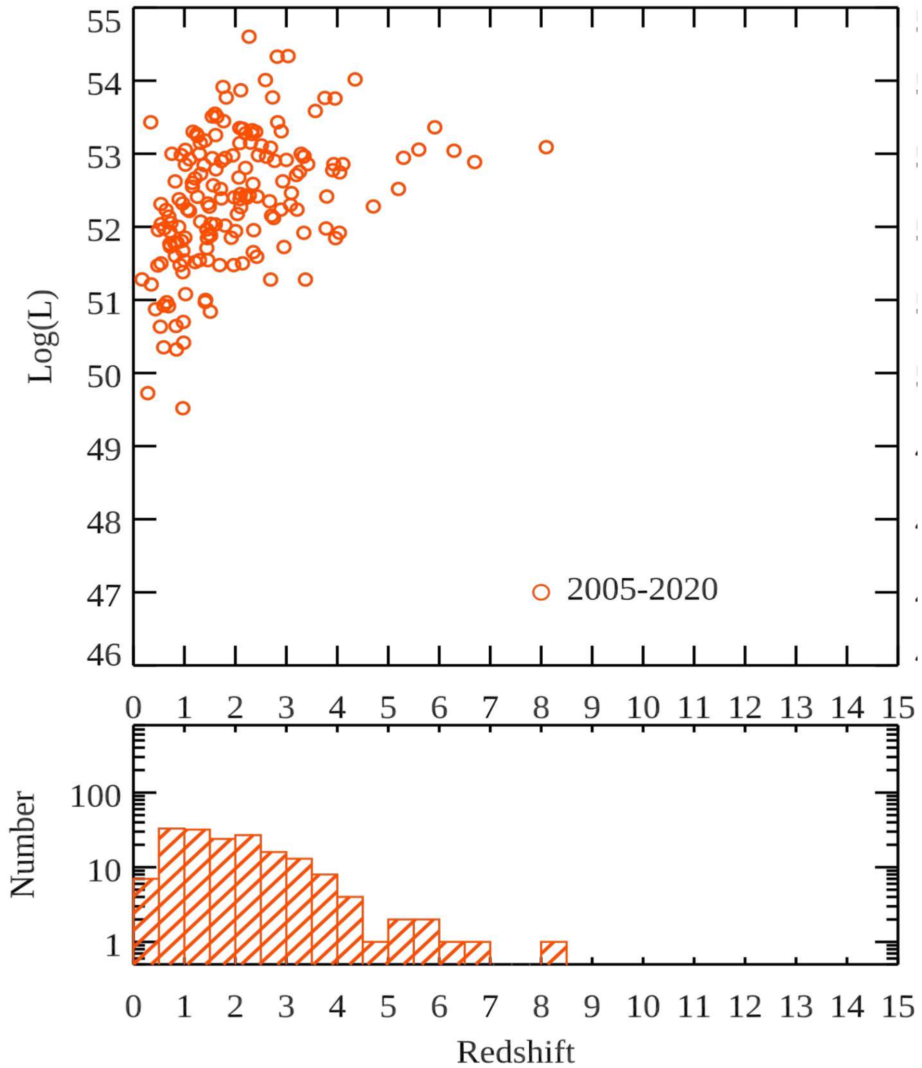
THIS BREAKTHROUGH WILL BE ACHIEVED BY A MISSION CONCEPT OVERCOMING MAIN LIMITATIONS OF CURRENT FACILITIES

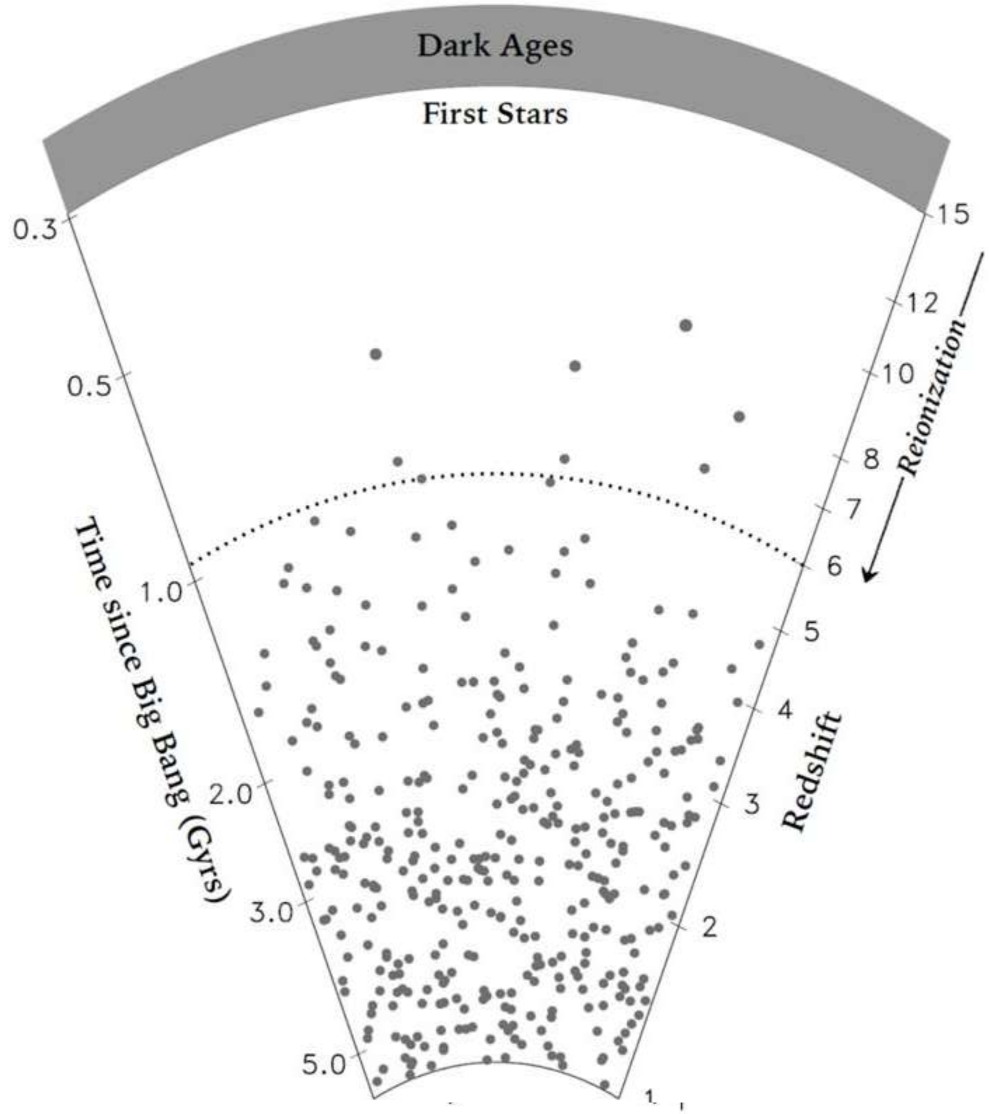
Set of innovative wide-field monitors with **unprecedented combination of broad energy range from gamma-rays down to soft X-rays**, **FOV and localization accuracy**

On-board **autonomous fast follow-up in optical/NIR**, arcsec location and **redshift measurement** of detected GRB/transients

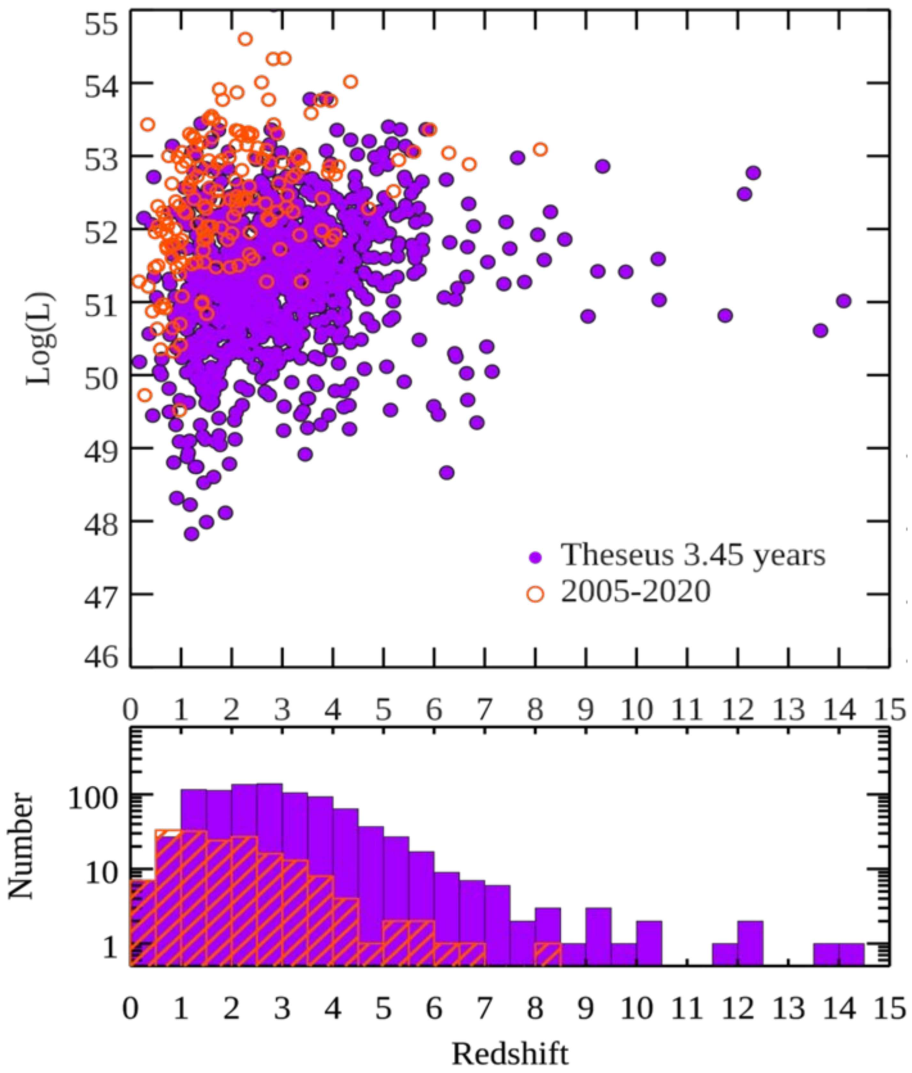


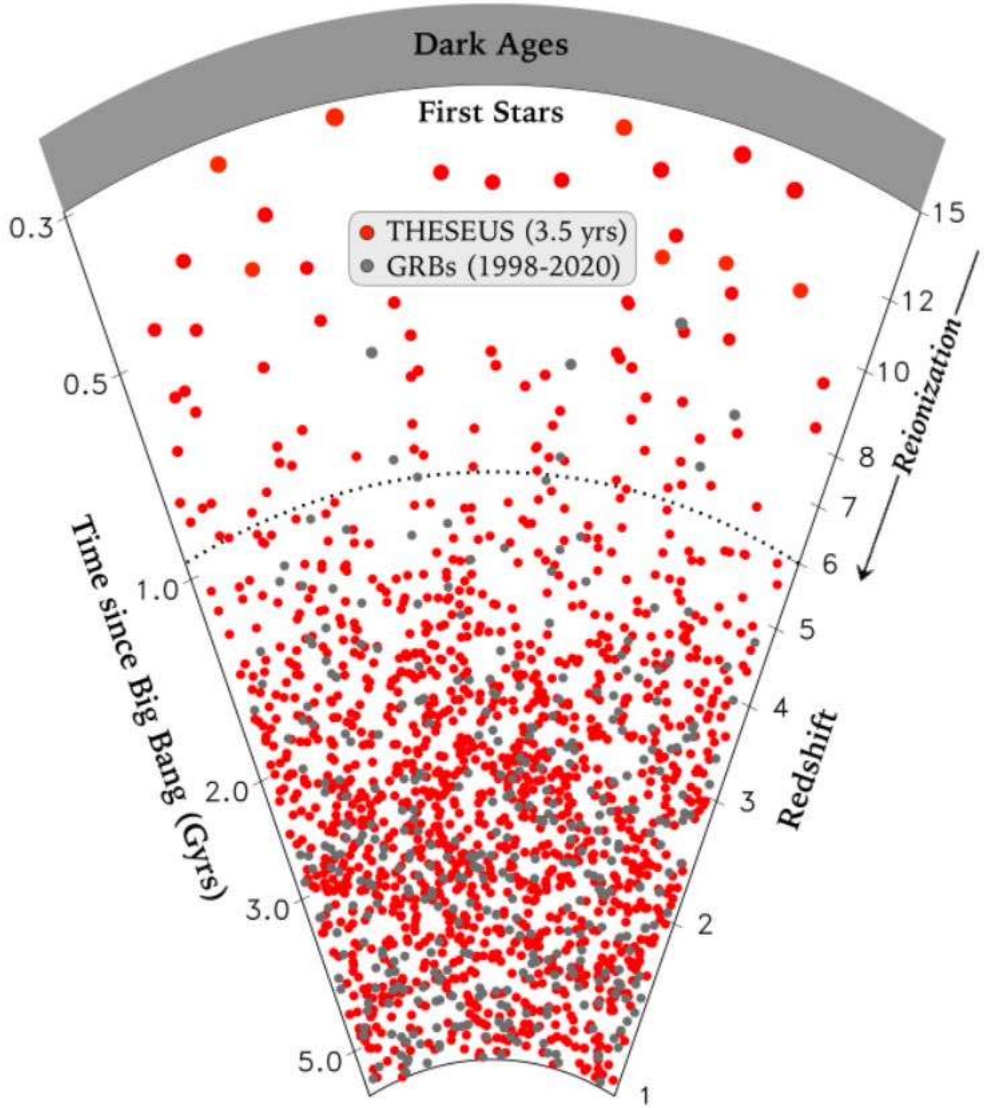
Expected performances: early Universe





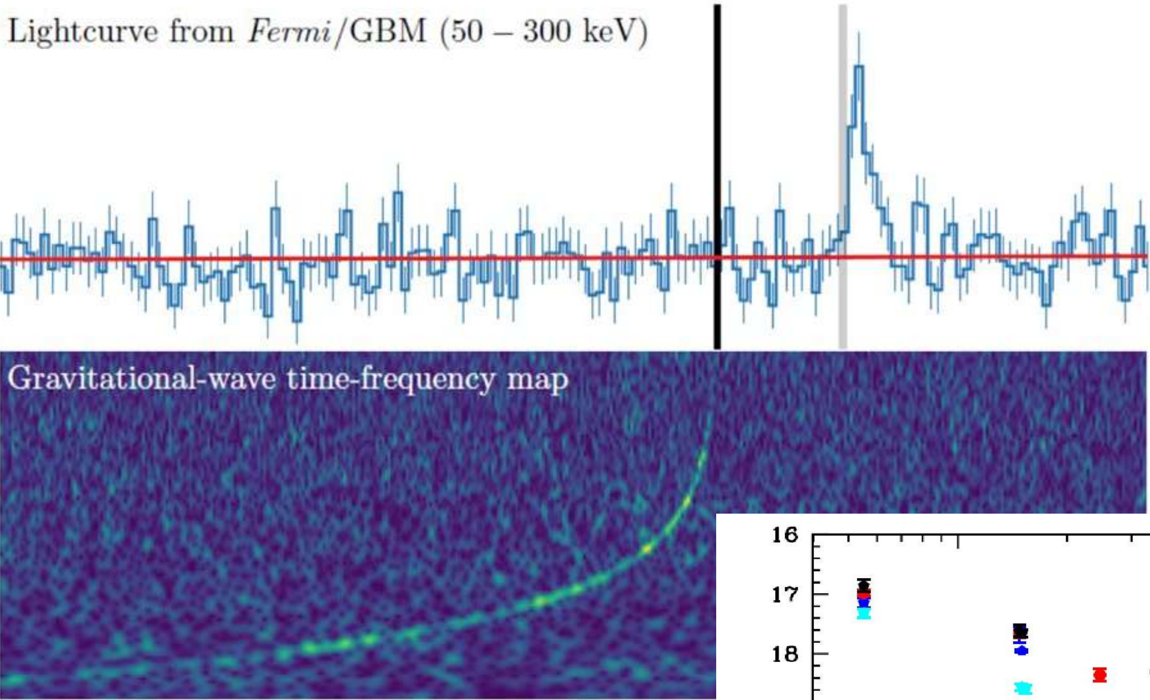
Expected performances: early Universe

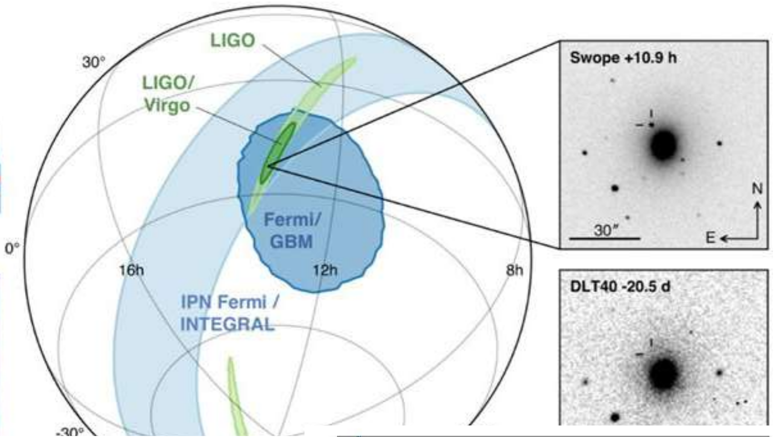


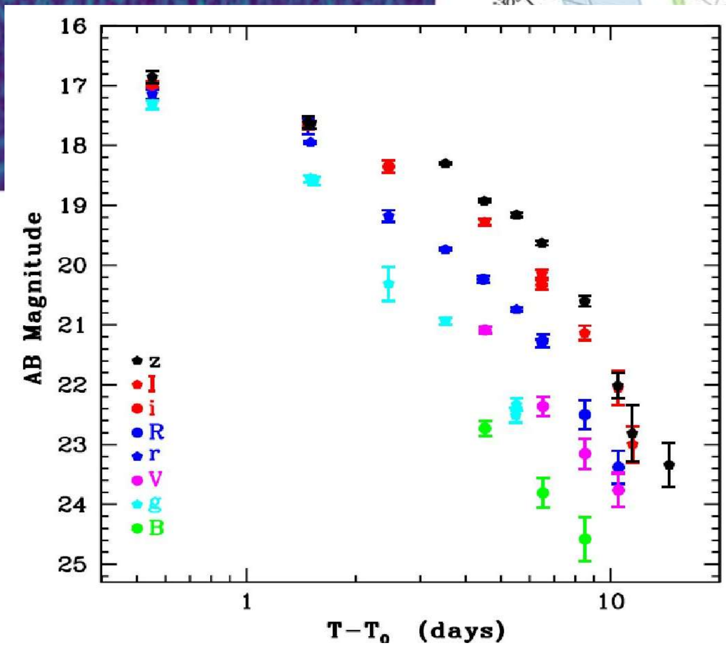


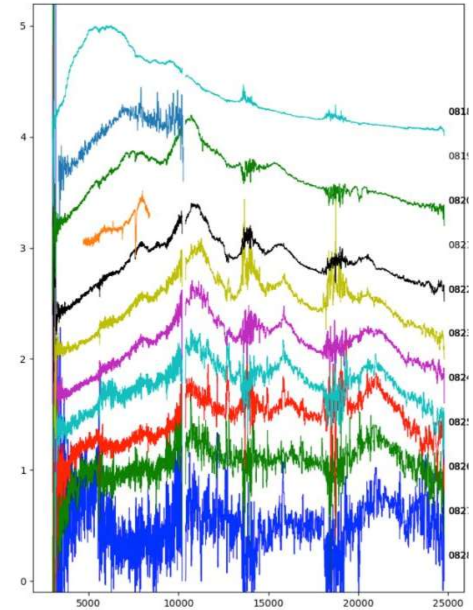
GRBs and multi-messenger astrophysics

GW170817 + SHORT GRB 170817A + KN AT2017GFO (~40 Mpc):



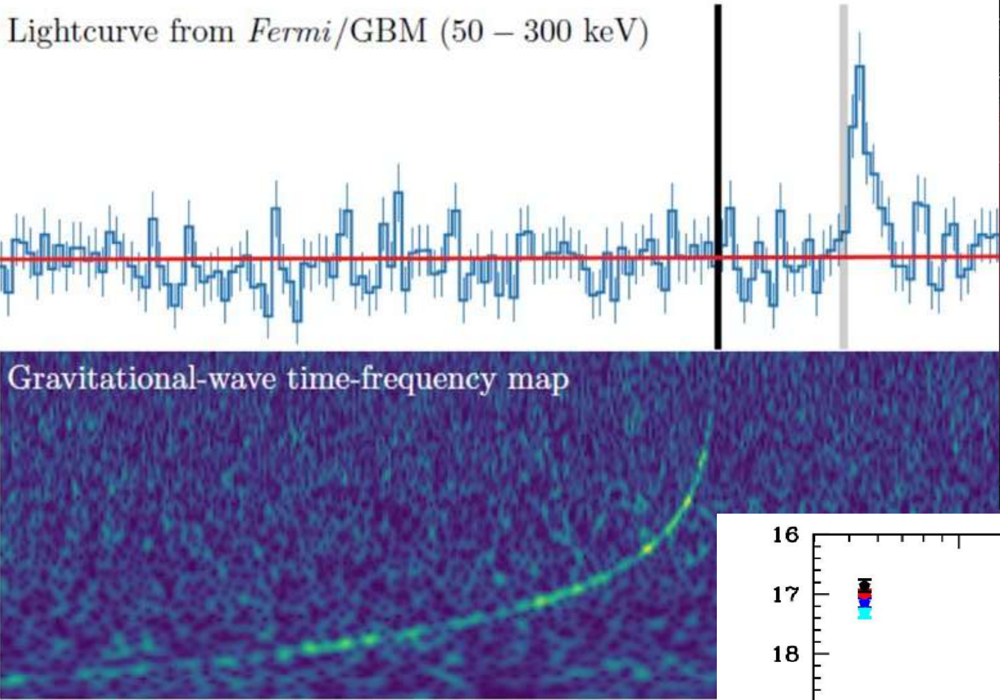


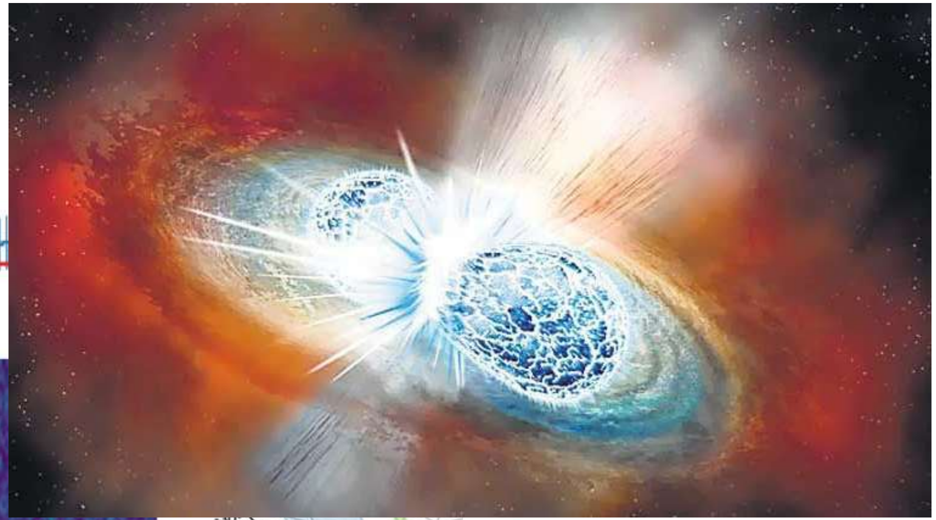


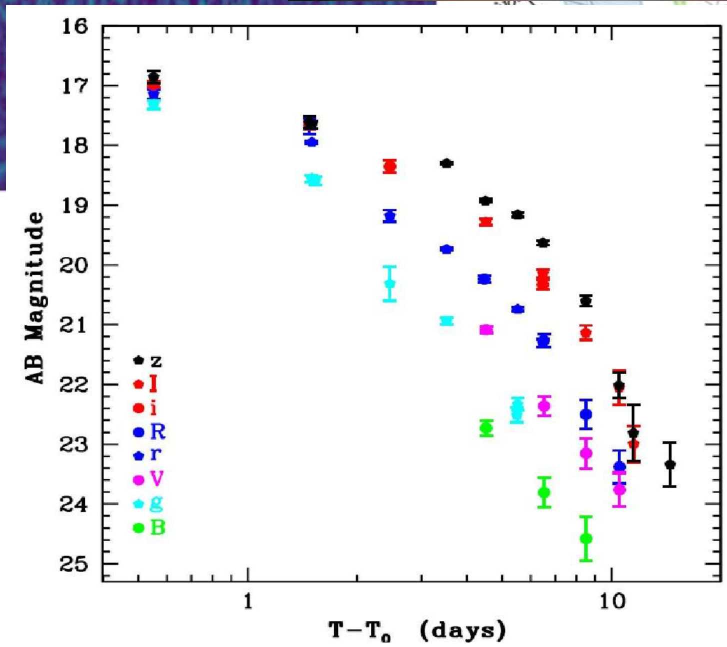


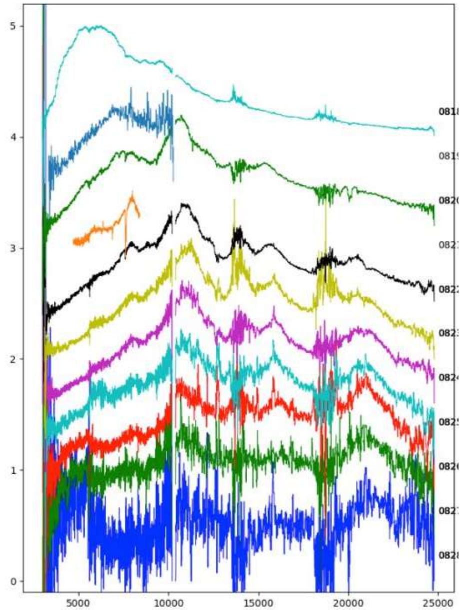
GRBs and multi-messenger astrophysics

GW170817 + SHORT GRB 170817A + KN AT2017GFO (~40 Mpc):



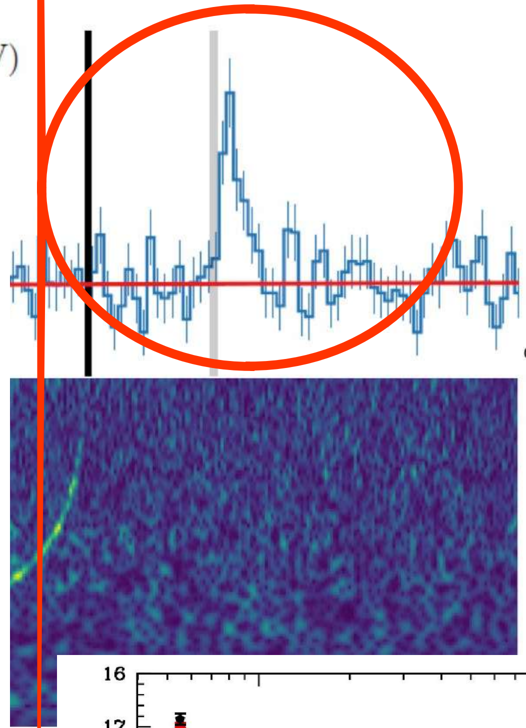






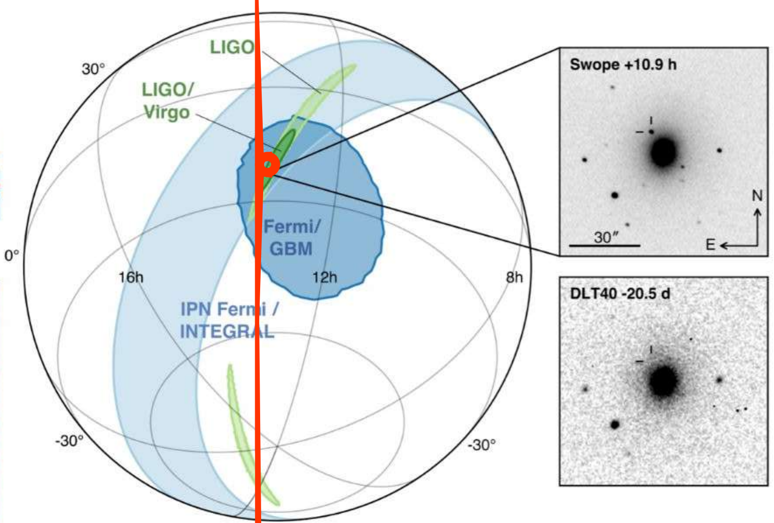
Multi-messenger science with THESEUS

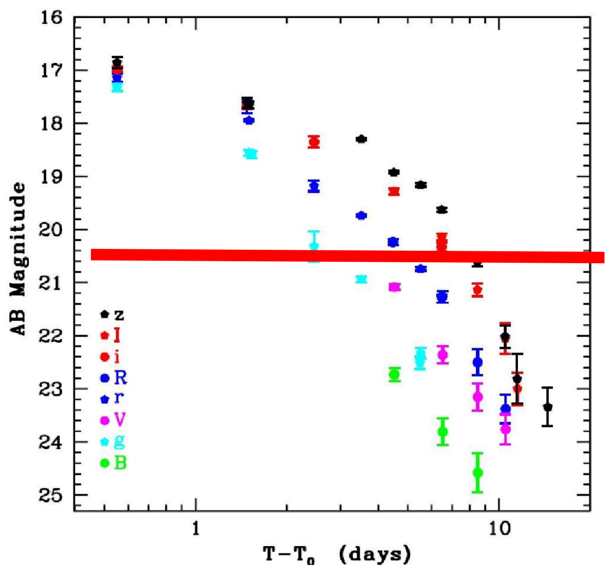
Lightcurve from *Fermi*/GBM (50 – 300 keV)

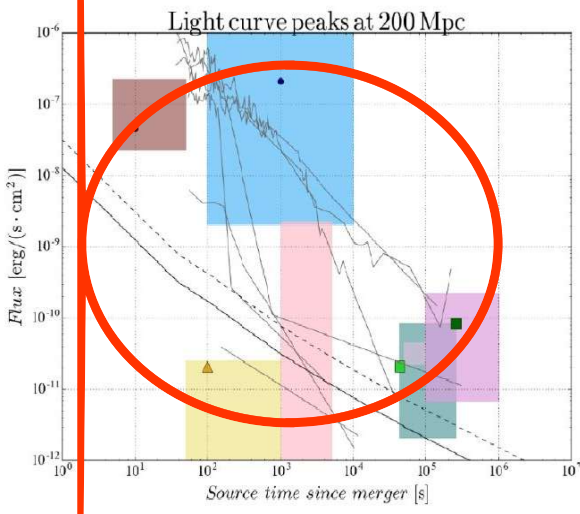


THESEUS:

- ✔ short GRB detection over large FOV with arcmin localization
- ✔ Kilonova detection, arcsec localization and characterization
- ✔ Possible detection of weaker isotropic X-ray emission

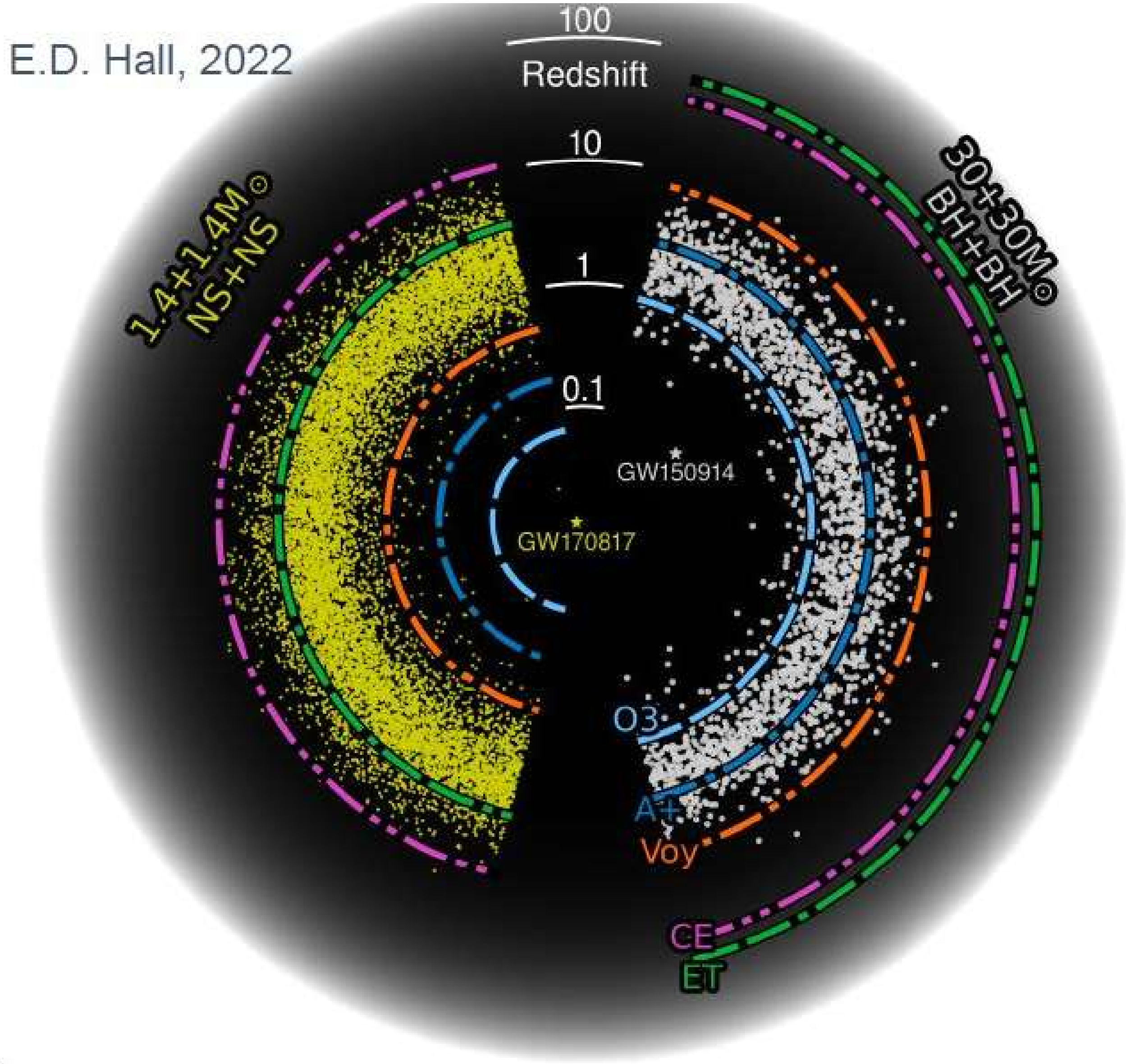






Multi-messenger science with THESEUS

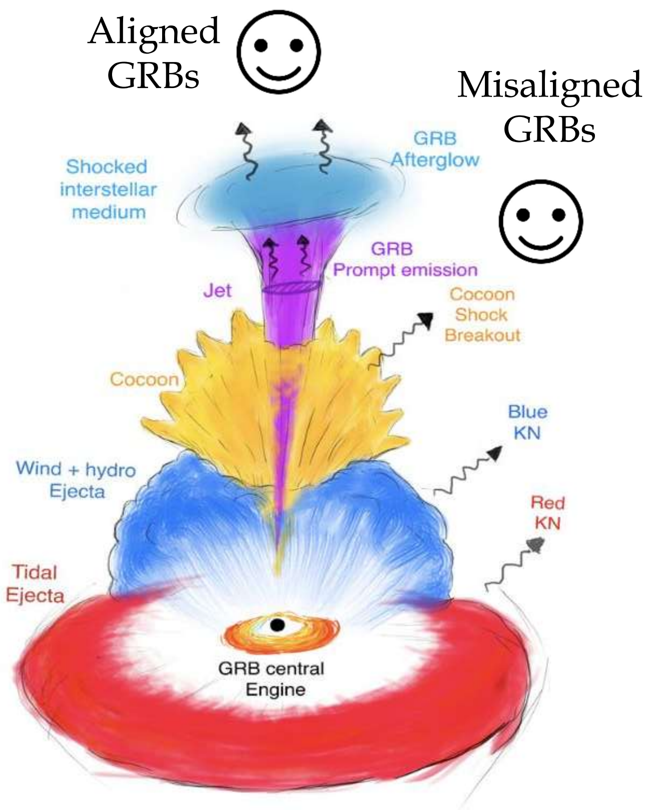
M7 timeline: great synergy with 3G GW detectors (ET, CE)



Multi-messenger science with THESEUS

INDEPENDENT DETECTION & CHARACTERISATION OF THE MULTI-MESSENGER SOURCES

Lessons from GRB170817A



THESEUS + ET in 3 years:

- ~70 aligned+misaligned short GRB
- additional long GRBs from mergers and possible GW-X-ray transients

Higher redshift events – X/γ is likely only route to EM detection: larger statistical studies including source evolution, probe of dark energy and test modified gravity on cosmological scales

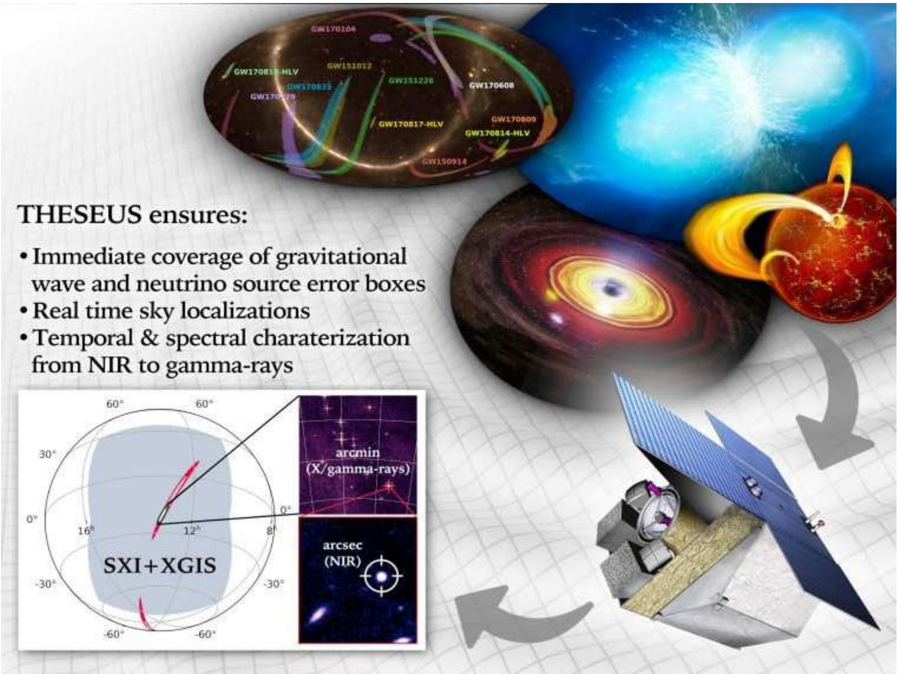
Multi-messenger science with THESEUS

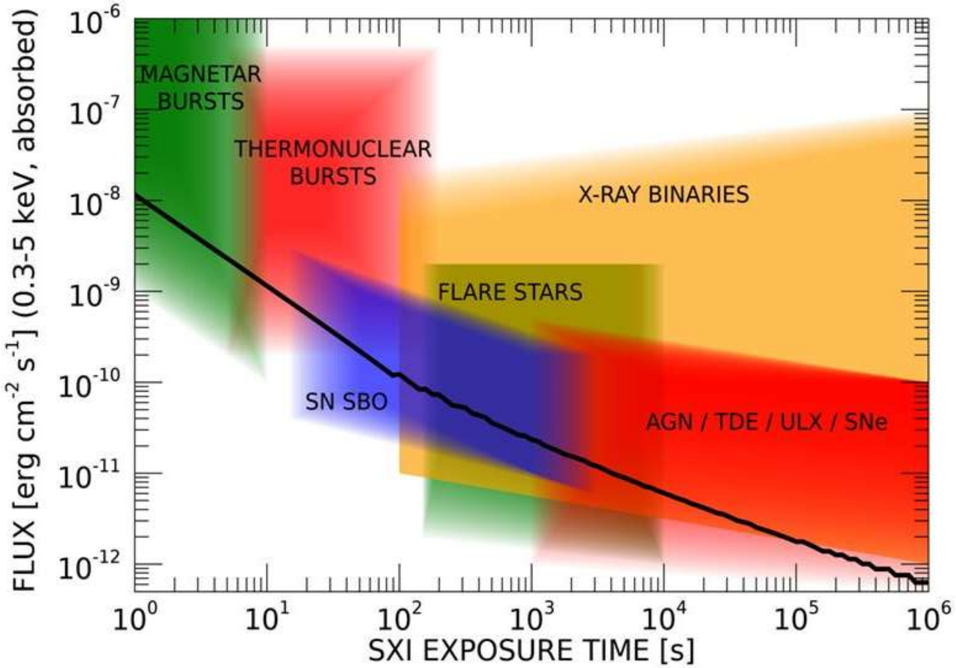
THESEUS & 3G SCIENCE

Main topics	THESEUS role	What will we learn?
Physics of compact binaries	short GRB+GW detection and localization	**relativistic jet formation mechanism/efficiency, remnant nature, NS EoS**
Relativistic plasma	accurate sky coordinates of GW events associated with misaligned afterglows	**Jet propagation, jet structure and its universality, NSBH vs NSNS**
Physics of kilonova	accurate sky coordinates of GW events	**Role of NS-NS/NSBH in r-process element nucleosynthesis**
Fundamental physics	Identify counterparts for events at $z>0.3$	**Tests of modified gravity theories**
Cosmology	accurate sky coordinates of GW events allowing redshift measurement	**Independent H_0 measure**

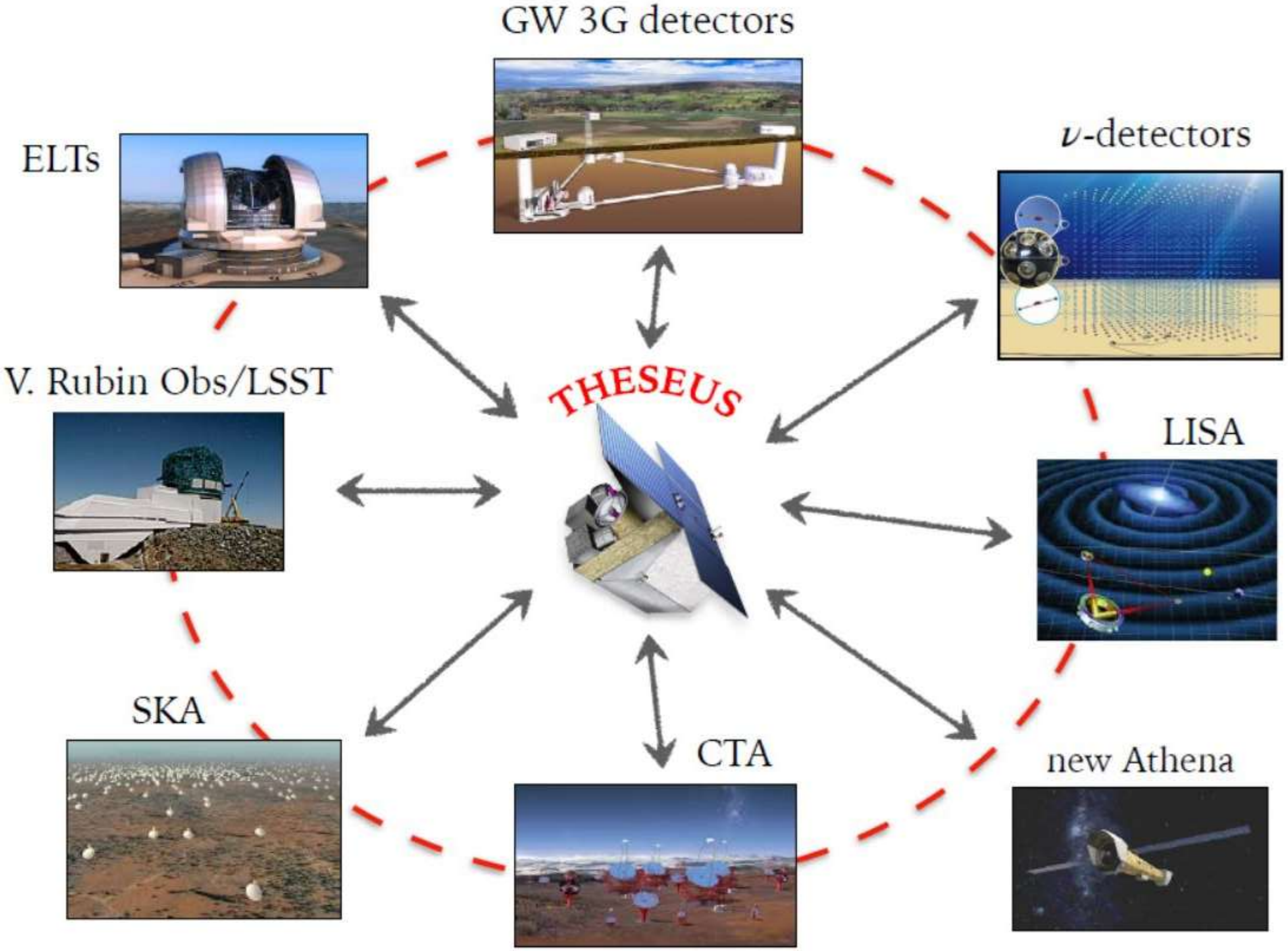
Exploring the transient sky

- **GRBs extreme emission physics**, central engine, sub-classes & progenitors, **cosmological parameters & fundamental physics**
- Study of **many classes of X-ray sources** by exploiting the **simultaneous broad band X-ray and NIR observations**
- Provide a **flexible follow-up observatory** for fast transient events with **multi-wavelength ToO capabilities** and **guest-observer programmes**





THESEUS: crucial synergies in the late ‘30s



The «**M7**» **timeline** will allow to **widely broaden the mission scientific impact** by taking advantage of the **perfectly matched synergies** with major facilities coming fully operative in the 2030s **(e.g., 3G GW detectors)**

THESEUS and WST: a straightforward synergy

- Common core scientific objectives on early Universe, multi-messenger astrophysics, transients astrophysics

- Likely same timeline: THESEUS would be launched in 2037 but could be operative for 10 – 20 years (e.g., XMM, Chandra, Swift, INTEGRAL,…)

- Complementary and synergic observations

In summary

- GRBs are a key phenomenon for **cosmology**, **multi-messenger astrophysics** and **fundamental physics**

- Next generation GRB missions, like **THESEUS**, developed by a large European collaboration, studied (M5 Phase A) and re-selected (M7 Phase-0) by ESA **will fully exploit these potentialities and also provide unprecedented clues to GRB physics and a substantial contribution to time-domain astronomy**

- The "M7" timeline will allow an **unprecedented great synergy with future very large observing fa**cilities, WST being a key one which **would importantly enhance science return of both**

- Because of the wide scope of its science goals, the great synergies and timeline and a **guest-observer programme**, **THESEUS scientific return will involve an unprecedented wide scientific community.**

- **THESEUS: ESA/M7 Phase 0/A study, selection 2026, launch by 2037**

SPIE articles on instruments, Adv.Sp.Res. & Exp.Astr. articles on science

http://www.isdc.unige.ch/theseus/

Back-up slides

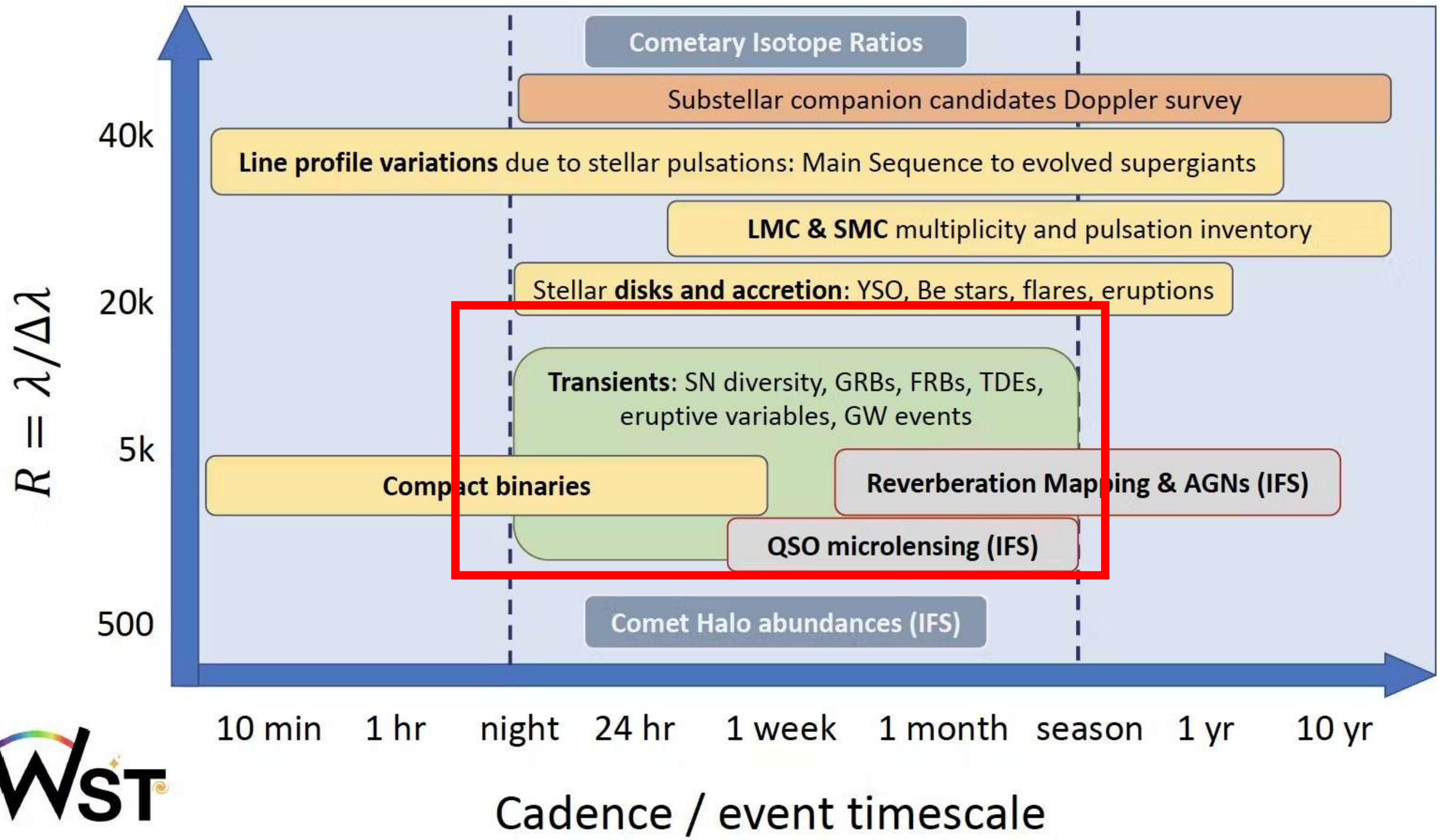
THESEUS and WST: a straightforward strong synergy

WIDE-FIELD SPECTROSCOPIC TELESCOPE

An innovative 12-m class **wide-field spectroscopic telescope (WST)** with simultaneous operation of a large field-of-view (3 sq. degree) and high multiplex (20,000) multi-object spectrograph facility with both medium and high resolution modes (MOS), and a giant panoramic (3x3 sq. arcmin) integral field spectrograph (IFS).

WST will achieve transformative results in most areas of astrophysics: e.g. the nature and expansion of the dark Universe, the formation of first stars and galaxies and their role in the cosmic reionisation, the study of the dark and baryonic material in the cosmic web, the baryon cycle in galaxies, the formation history of the Milky Way and dwarf galaxies in the Local Group, characterization of exoplanet hosts, and the characterization of transient phenomena, including electromagnetic counterparts of gravitational wave events.

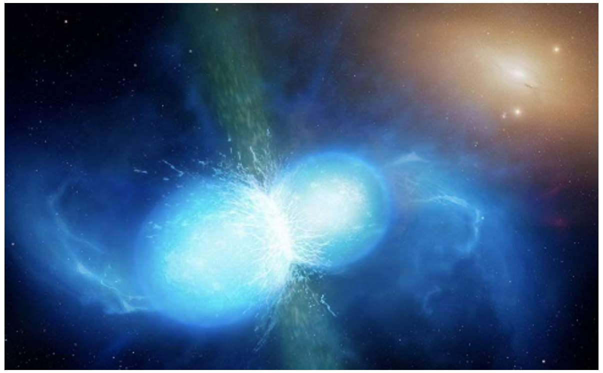
THESEUS and WST: a straightforward strong synergy



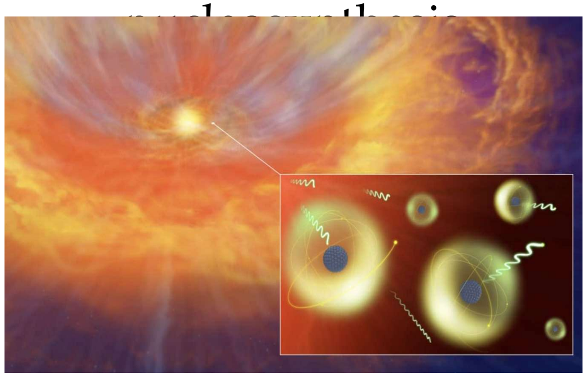
GRB: a key phenomenon for multi-messenger astrophysics (and cosmology)

GW170817 + SHORT GRB 170817A + KN AT2017GFO

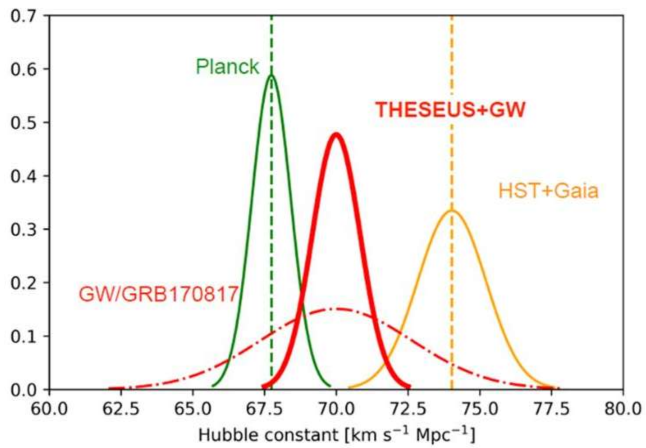
Relativistic jet formation, equation of state, fundamental physics

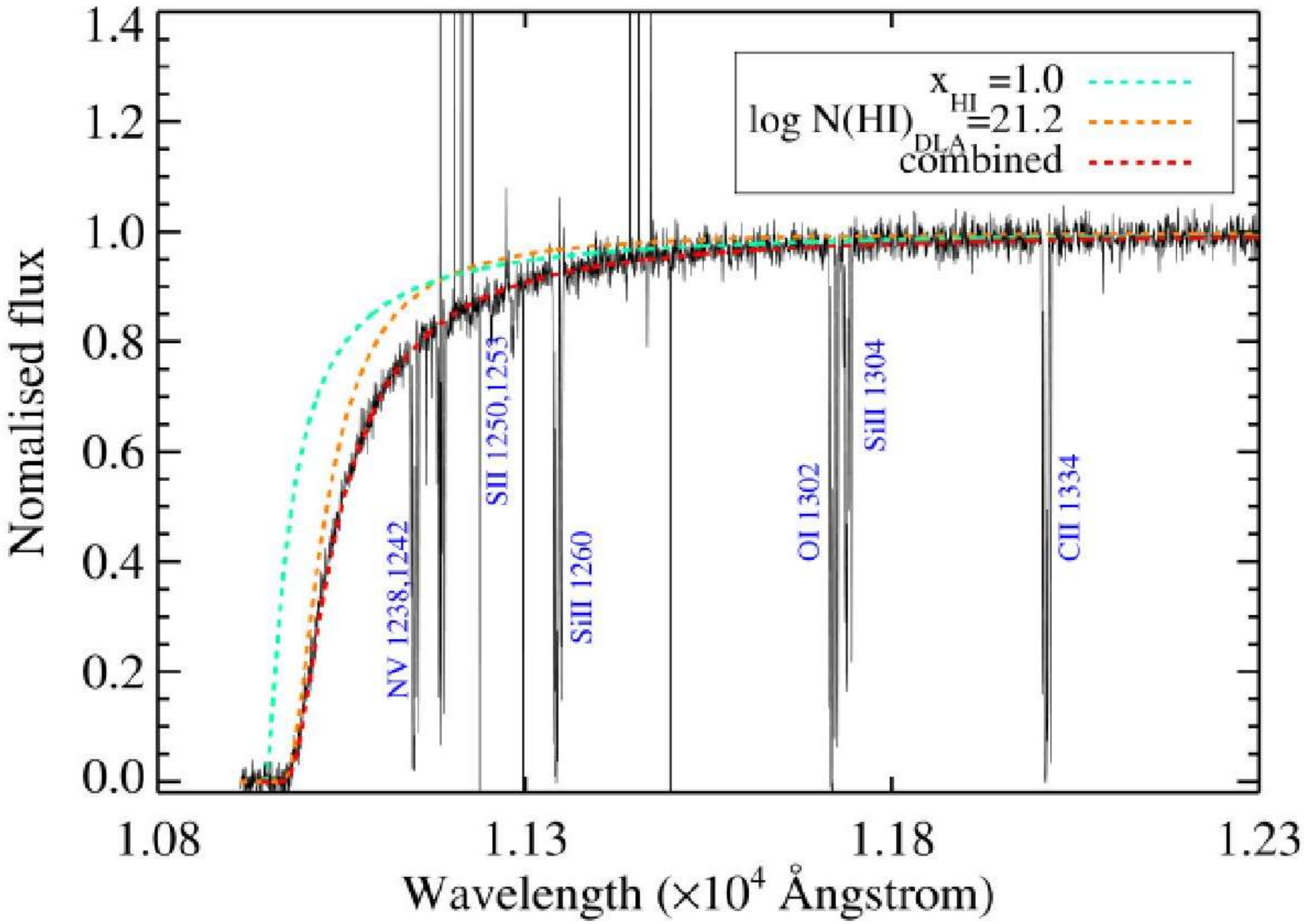


Cosmic sites of r-process



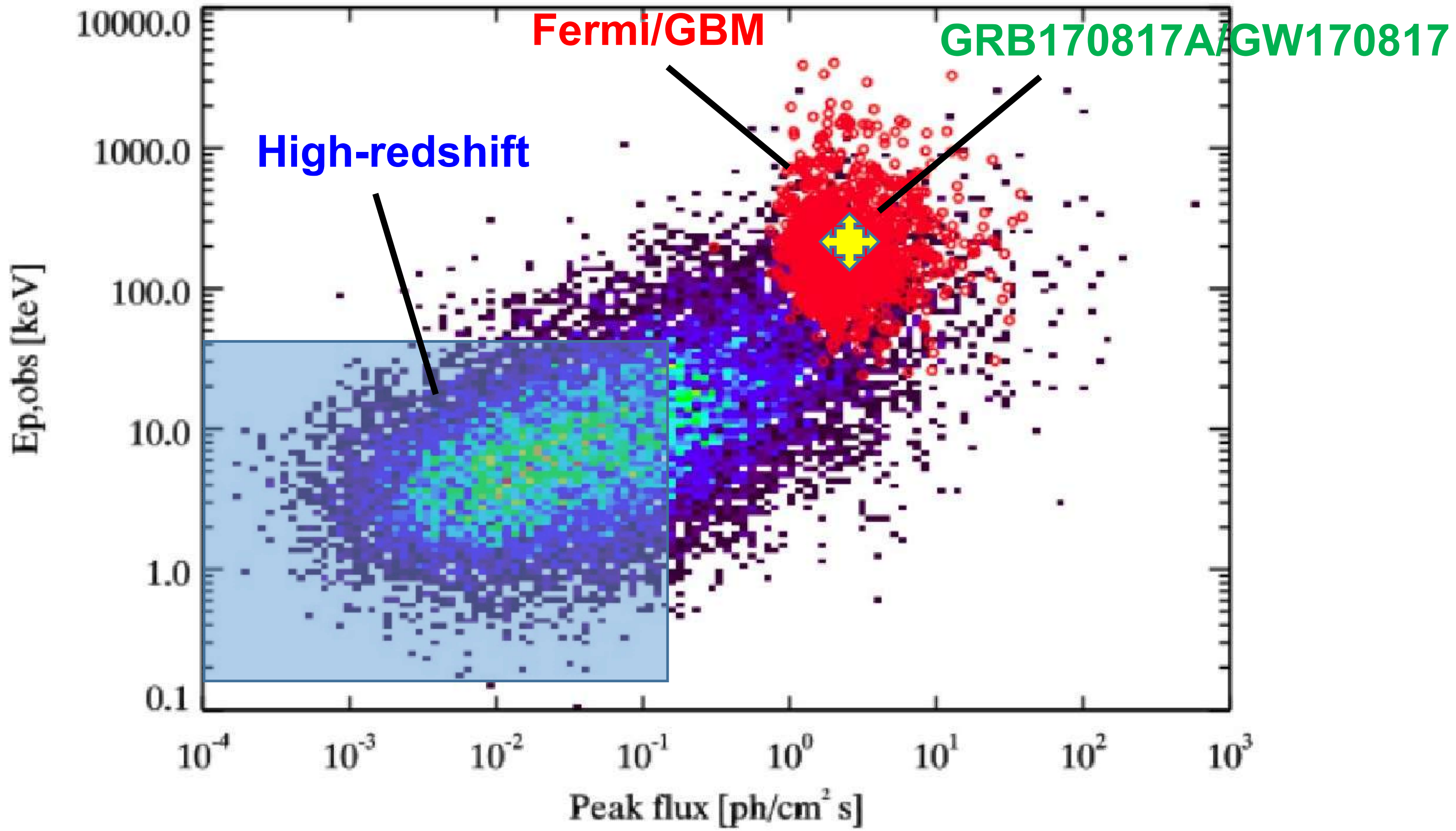
New independent route to measure cosmological parameters





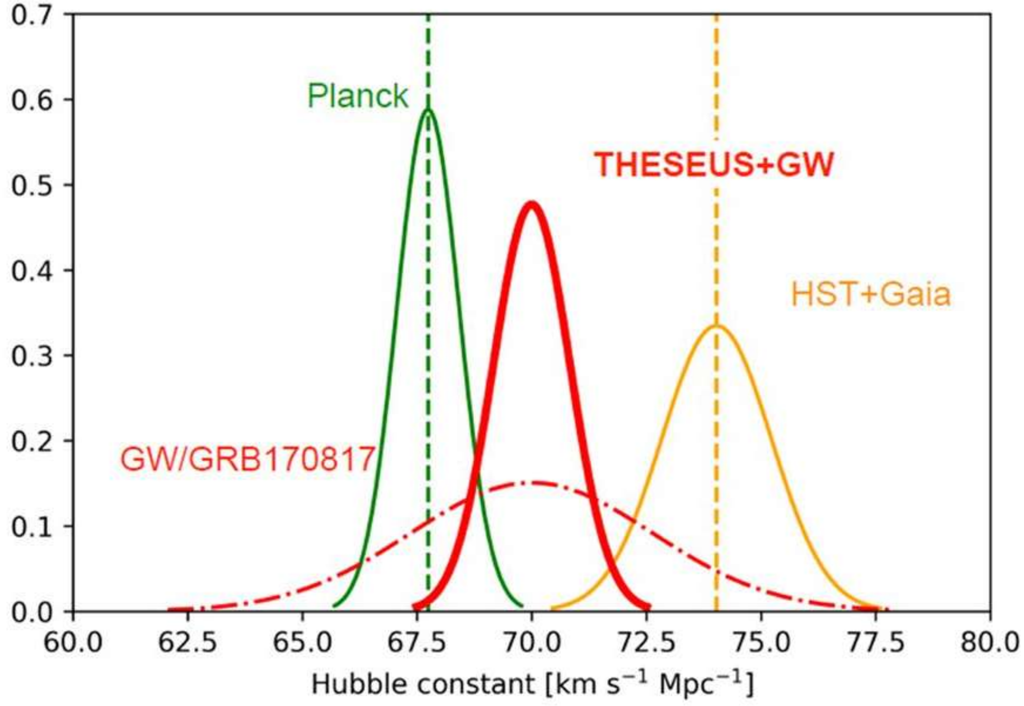
Simulated ELT 30-minute spectrum of a z=8.0 GRB afterglow with J(AB)=20 (typical after ~0.5 day). The S/N provides exquisite abundance determinations from metal absorption lines (in this example, 1% solar metallicity), while fitting the Ly-alpha damping wing simultaneously fixes the IGM neutral fraction and the host HI column density, as illustrated by the two overlaid models, a pure 100% neutral IGM (green,) and a $\log(N_{HI}/cm_{-2})$=21.2 host absorption with a fully ionized IGM (orange). A well-fitting combined model is shown in red.

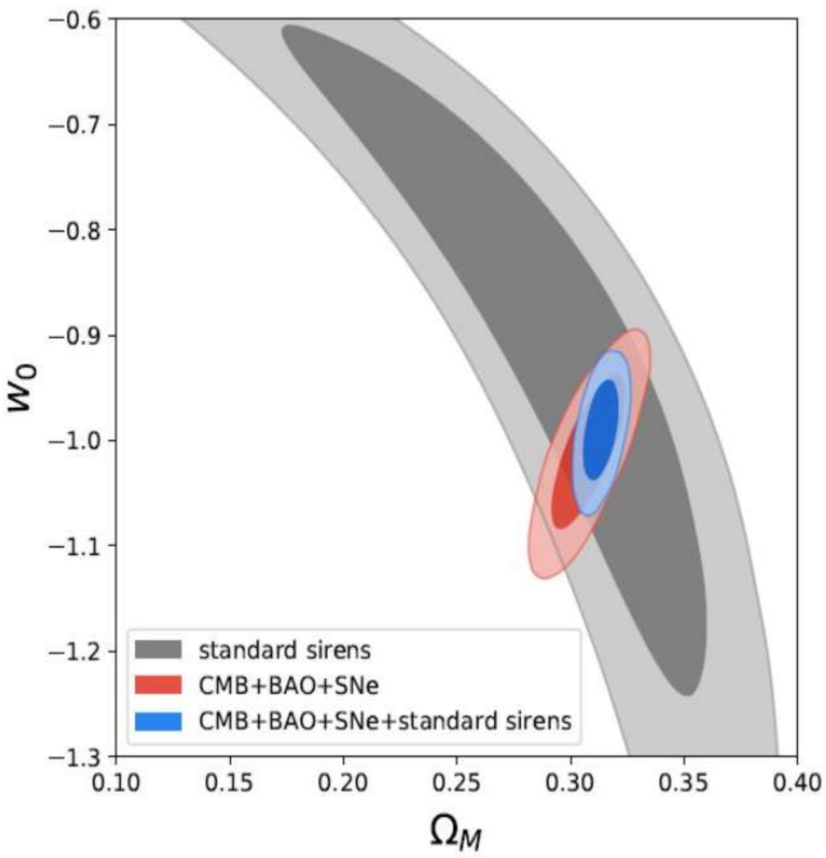
THESEUS will have a combination of instrumentation and mission profile allowing the detection of all types of GRBs (long, short/hard, weak/soft, high-redshift) and provide accurate location and redshift measurement for a large fraction of them



Multi-messenger cosmology

MEASURING THE EXPANSION RATE AND GEOMETRY OF SPACE-TIME



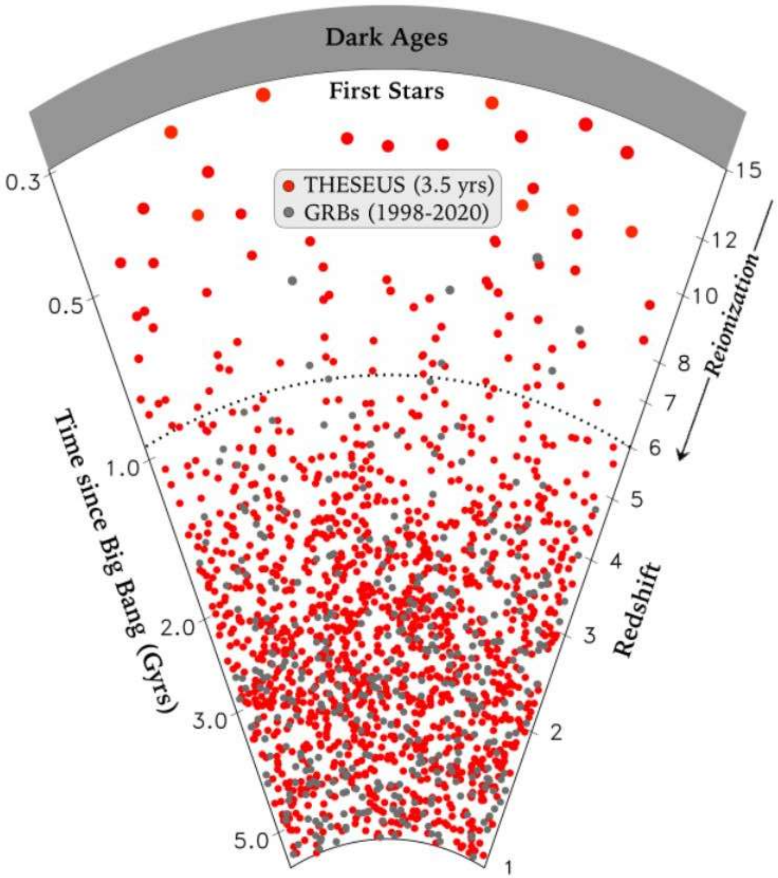


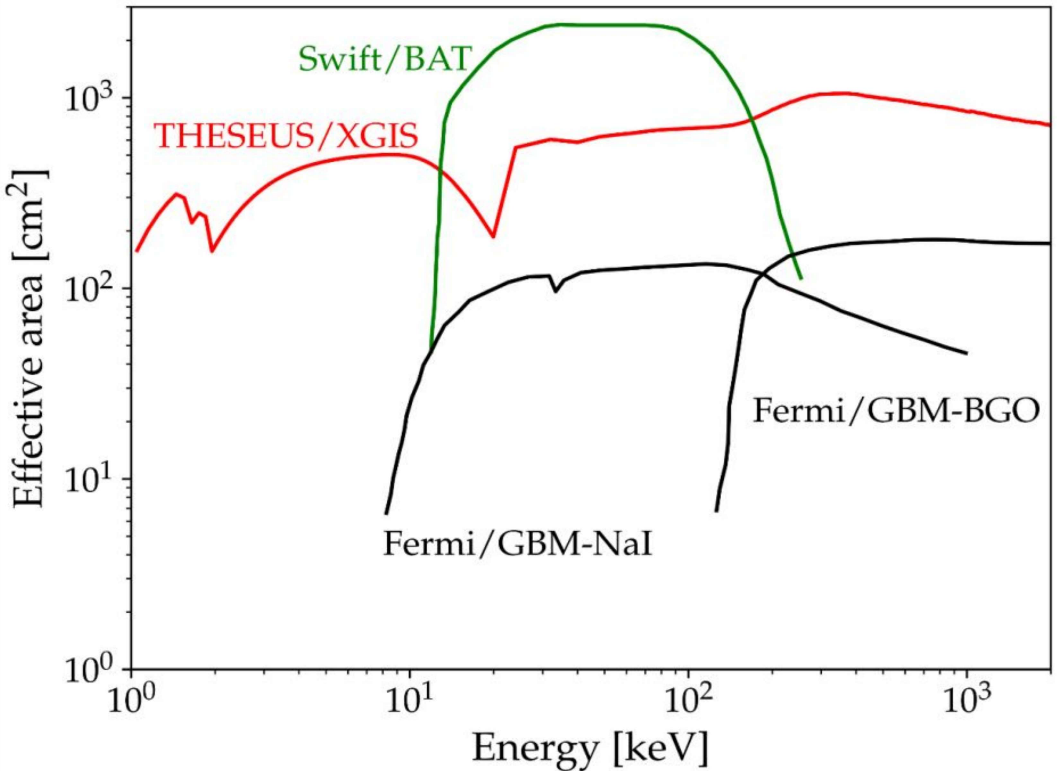
~20 joint GRB+GW events

ET collaboration

GRBs extreme and fundamental physics

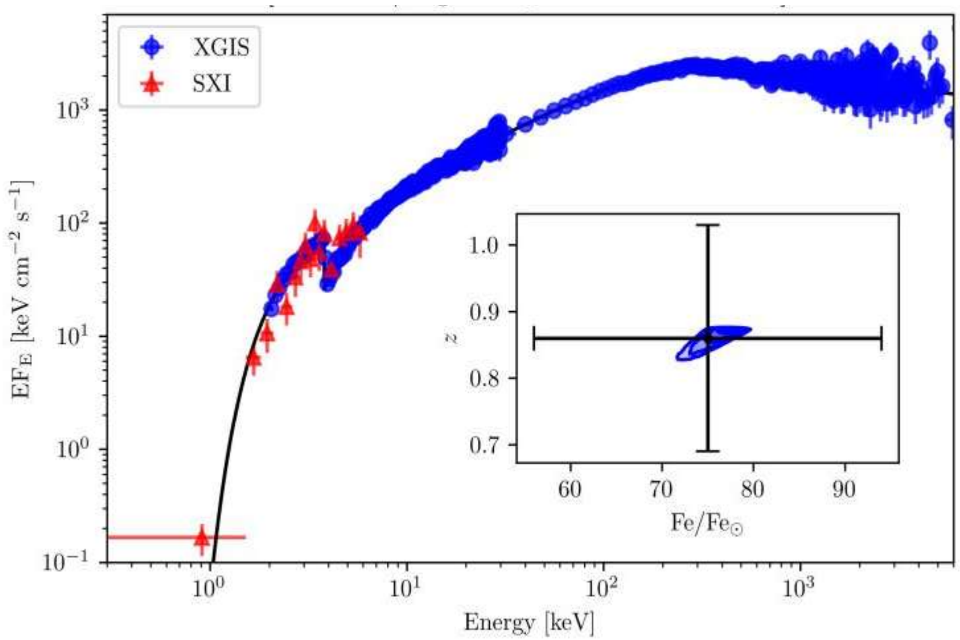
- THESEUS will measure the prompt and early afterglow emission of thousand GRBs over an unprecedented huge energy band (0.3 keV – 10 MeV) with great sensitivity, timing and spectroscopic capabilities, plus NR afterglow and redshift measurement

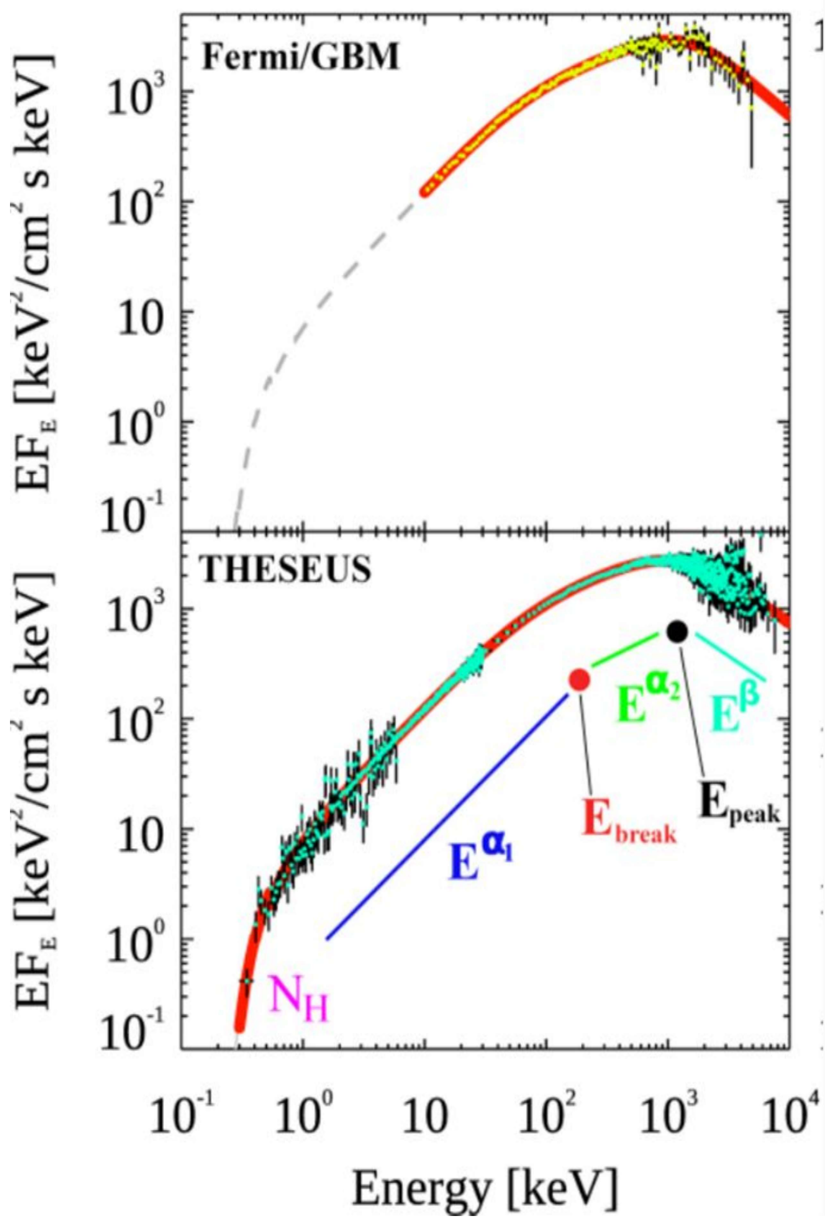




GRBs extreme and fundamental physics

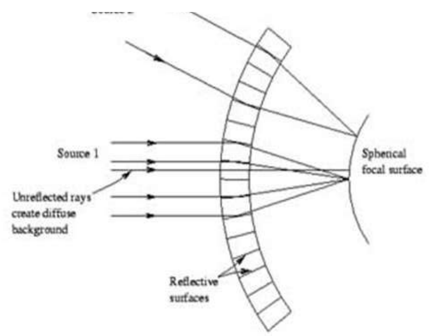
- ❑ Extreme prompt emission physics & jet structure
- ❑ Central engine, sub-classes & progenitors,
- ❑ Cosmological parameters & fundamental physics

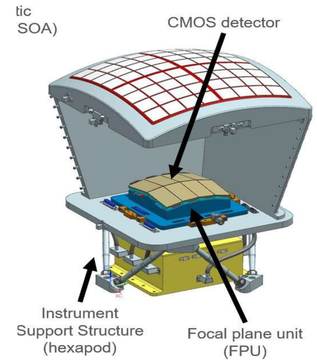




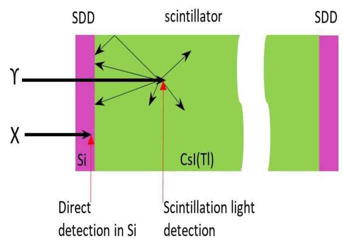
THESEUS Mission Concept

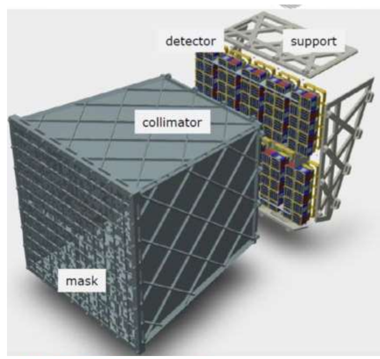
- **Soft X-ray Imager (SXI):** a set of two sensitive lobster-eye telescopes observing in 0.3 - 5 keV band, total FOV of ~0.5sr with source location accuracy <2′



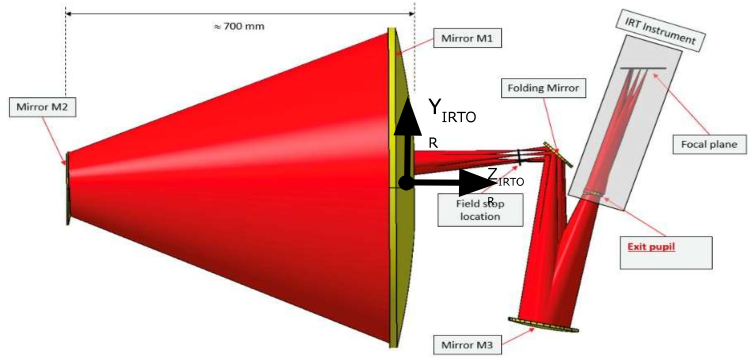


- **X-Gamma rays Imaging Spectrometer (XGIS):** 2 coded-mask X-gamma ray cameras using Silicon drift detectors coupled with CsI crystal scintillator bars observing in 2 keV – 10 MeV band, a FOV of >2 sr, overlapping the SXI, with <15′ GRB location accuracy



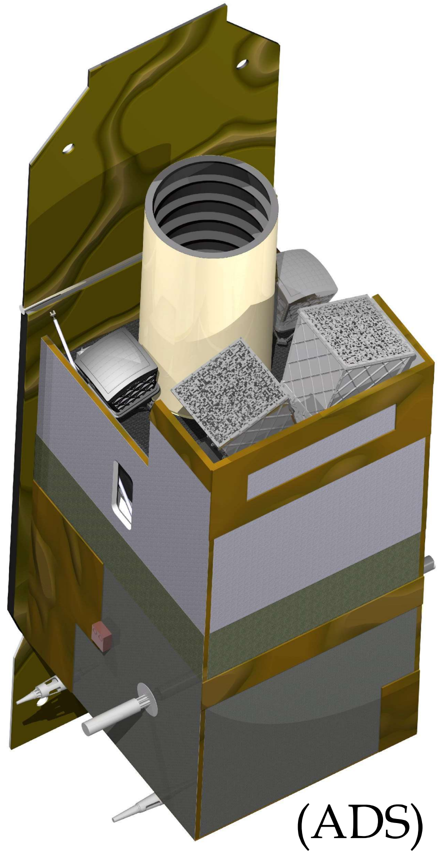


- **InfraRed Telescope (IRT):** a 0.7m class IR telescope observing in the 0.7 – 1.8 μm band, providing a 15′x15′ FOV, with both imaging and moderate resolution spectroscopy capabilities

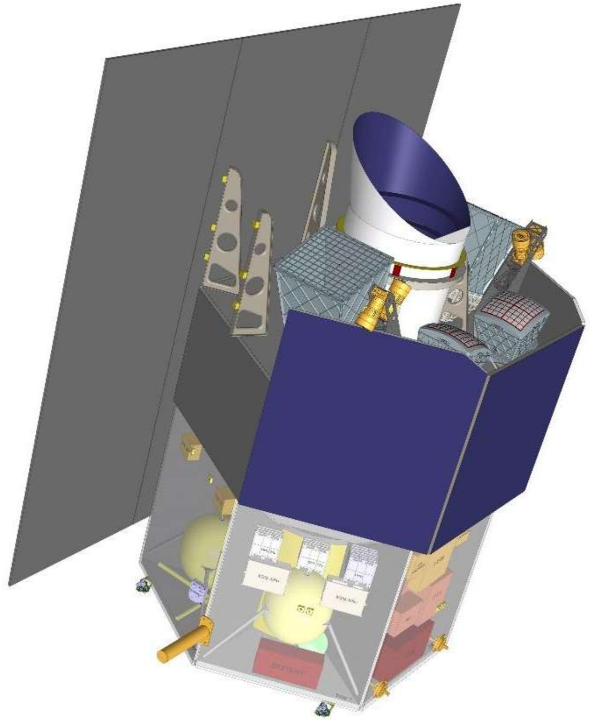


THESEUS Mission Concept

- **Fast slewing capability** (>10°/min), granting prompt NIR follow-up of GRBs and transients
- **Low-Earth Orbit (LEO),** with about 4° inclination and 550-640 km altitude, granting low and stable BKG for the monitors
- The weight (about 2.3 tons) and dimensions are suitable for **launch with VEGA-E**

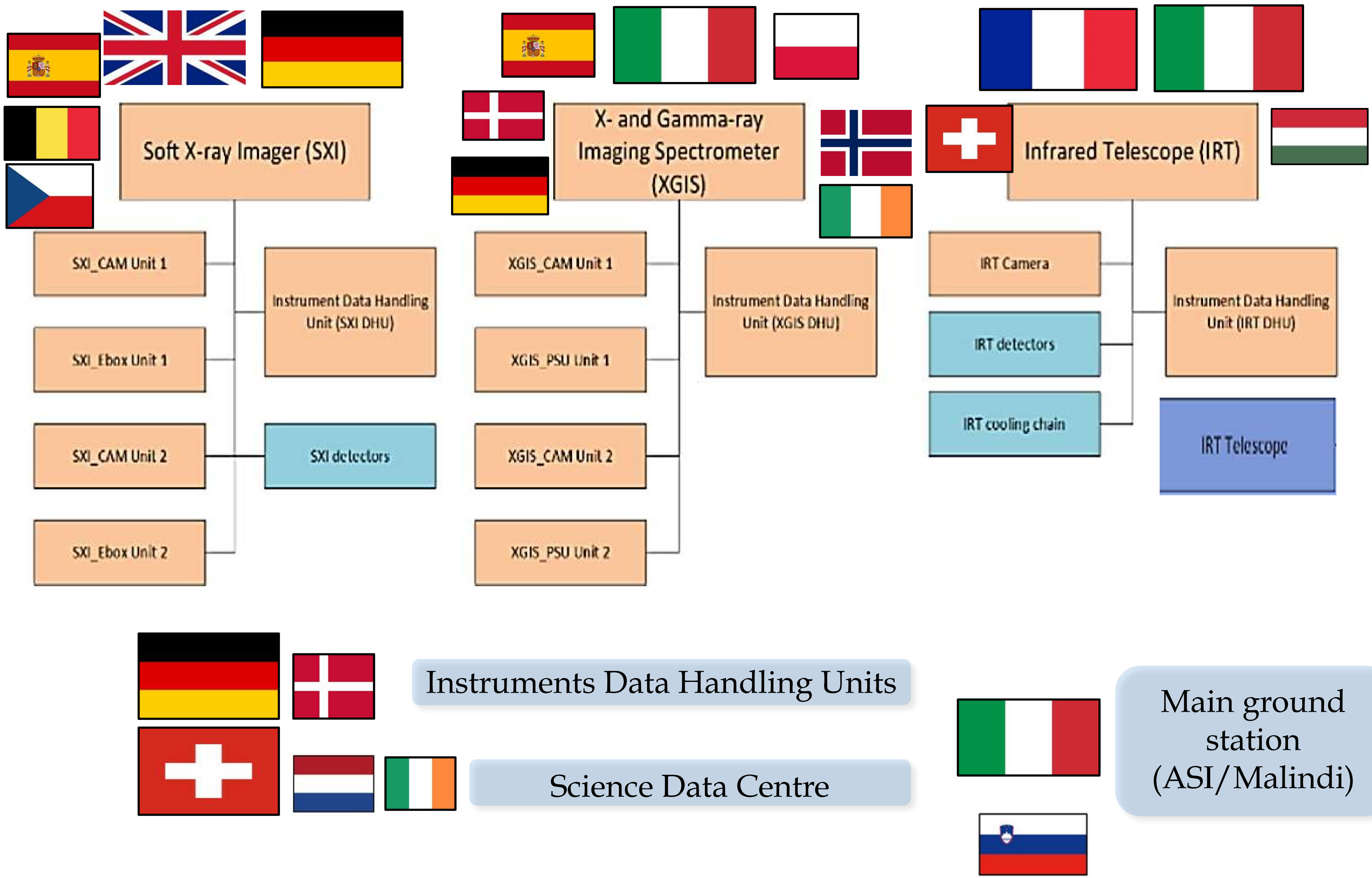


(ADS)



(THALES)

THESEUS payload procurement scheme M7



Expected progress in the near future ('20s)

- **Continuing operations of current main GRB / related missions** (Swift, Fermi, Konus-WIND, GECAM, HXMT, MAXI, GRBalpha, …)

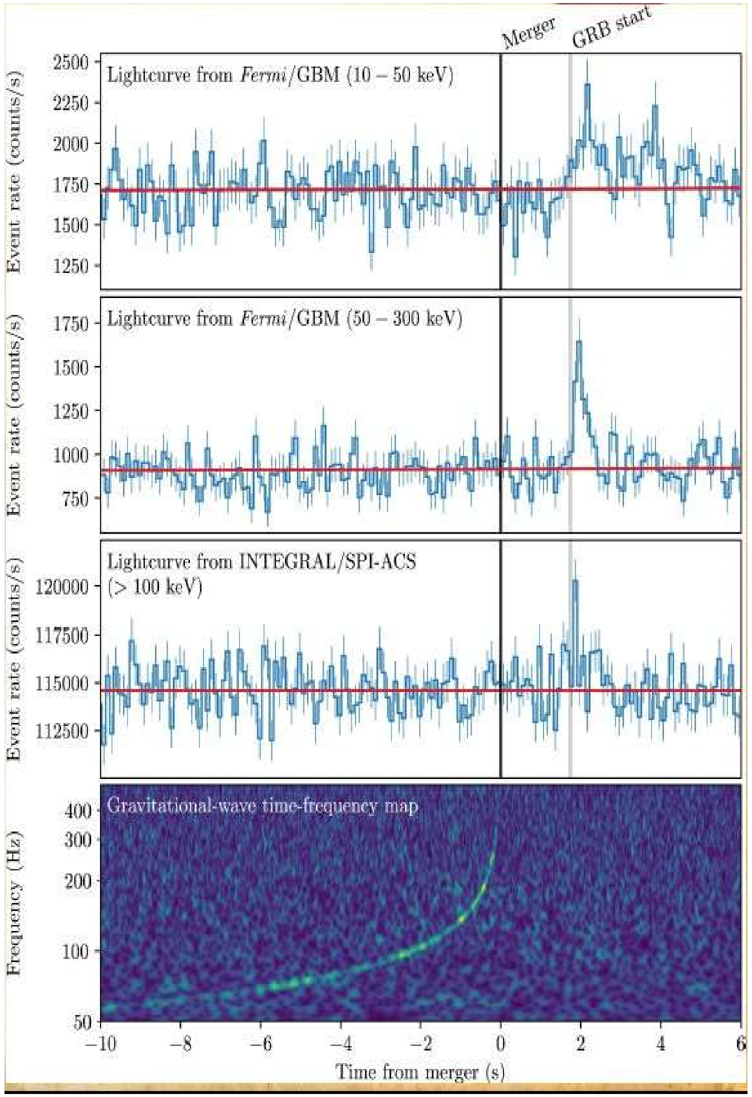
- **New / near future GRB / related missions** (EP, SVOM, POLAR-2, COSI, …) and **cubesats networks** (e.g., HERMES)

- **Synergies with new / growing on-ground very large facilities** (late '20s): JWST, ELT, LSST, CTA, SKA, upgraded 2nd generation GW and neutrino detectors

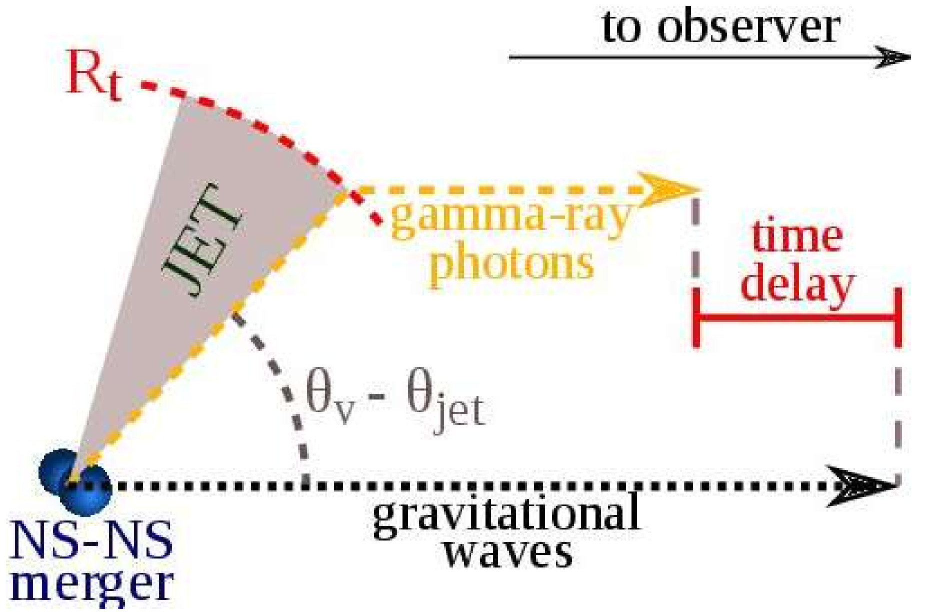
- **Main improvements on GRB physics, incremental progress in GRB cosmology, likely little progress in multi-messenger astrophysics (mostly limited by capabilities of 2G detectors)**

Fundamental physics: GW vs. light speed

GW170817/GRB170817A, D ~ 40 Mpc



A short GRB at +1.7 s → $|V_{gw}-C| / C < 10^{-16}$



$$\Delta t = (\Delta t_{\rm jet} + \Delta t_{\rm bo} + \Delta t_{\rm GRB})(1+z)$$

$$\Delta t_{\rm GRB} \simeq (1-\beta\cos\theta)\frac{R_{\rm GRB}}{c} \simeq \frac{R_{\rm GRB}}{\Gamma^2 c}$$

Fundamental physics: testing LI / QG

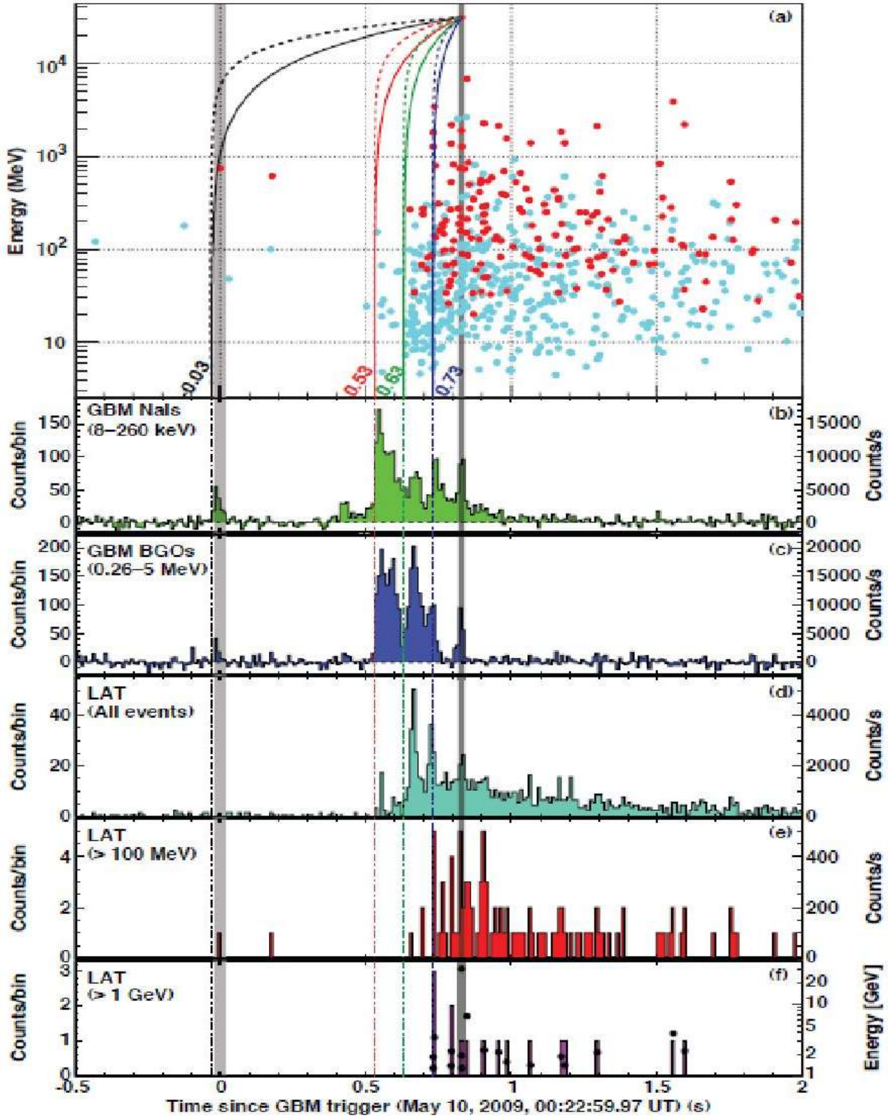
- Using time delay between low and high energy photons to put Limits on Lorentz Invariance Violation (allowed by unprecedent Fermi GBM + LAT broad energy band)

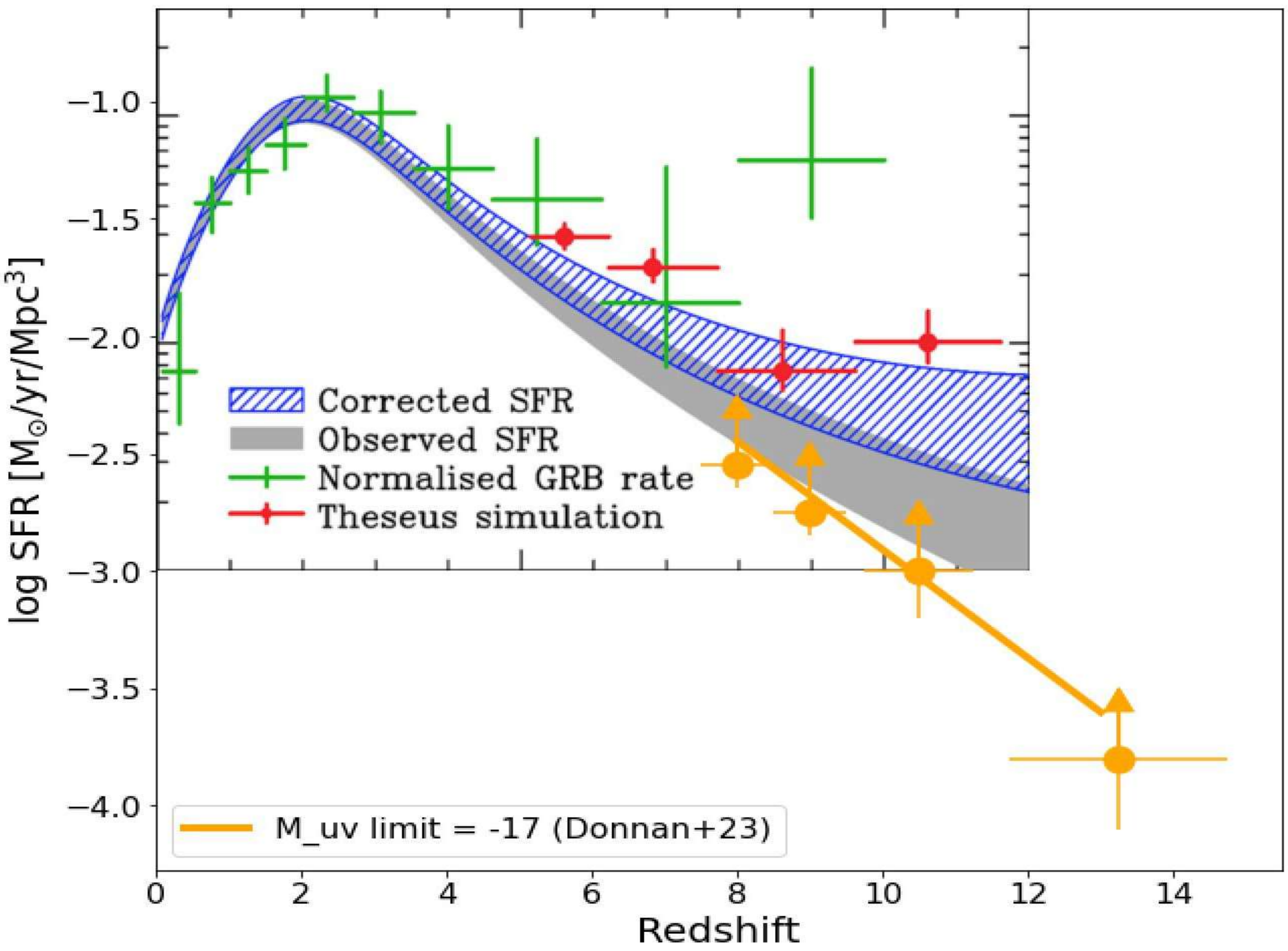
$$v_{\rm ph} = \frac{\partial E_{\rm ph}}{\partial p_{\rm ph}} \approx c\left[1 - s_n \frac{n+1}{2}\left(\frac{E_{\rm ph}}{M_{{\rm QG},n}c^2}\right)^n\right]$$

$$\Delta t = s_n \frac{(1+n)}{2H_0}\frac{(E_h^n - E_l^n)}{(M_{{\rm QG},n}c^2)^n}\int_0^z \frac{(1+z')^n}{\sqrt{\Omega_m(1+z')^3+\Omega_\Lambda}}dz'$$

GRB 990510 $E_h = 30.53^{+5.79}_{-2.56}$ GeV

$t_{\rm start}$ (ms)	limit on $\lvert\Delta t\rvert$ (ms)	Reason for choice of $t_{\rm start}$ or limit on Δt	E_l (MeV)	valid for s_n	lower limit on $M_{\rm QG,1}/M_{\rm Planck}$
−30	< 859	start of any observed emission	0.1	1	> 1.19
530	< 299	start of main < 1 MeV emission	0.1	1	> 3.42
630	< 199	start of > 100 MeV emission	100	1	> 5.12
730	< 99	start of > 1 GeV emission	1000	1	> 10.0
—	< 10	association with < 1 MeV spike	0.1	±1	> 102
—	< 19	if 0.75 GeV γ is from 1st spike	0.1	±1	> 1.33
$\lvert\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta E}\rvert < 30\ \frac{\rm ms}{\rm GeV}$		lag analysis of all LAT events	—	±1	> 1.22

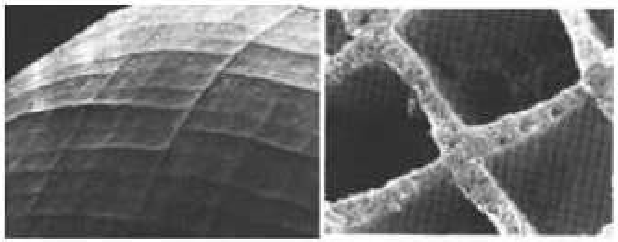


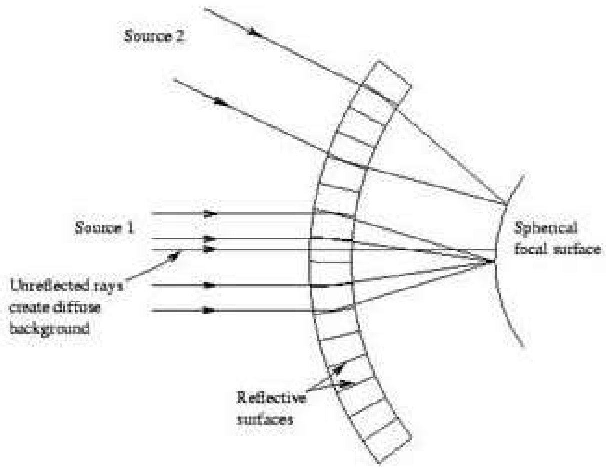


log SFR [M⊙/yr/Mpc³]
−1.0
−1.5
−2.0
−2.5
−3.0
−3.5
−4.0
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
Redshift
Corrected SFR
Observed SFR
Normalised GRB rate
Theseus simulation
M_uv limit = -17 (Donnan+23)

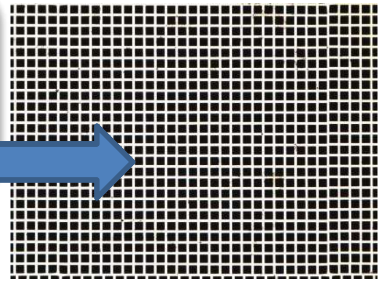
The Soft X-Ray Imager (SXI)

Two sensitive "lobster-eye" X-ray telescopes (0.3 - 5 keV); total FOV of 0.5sr (>1000 × conventional X-ray telescopes); 100ms



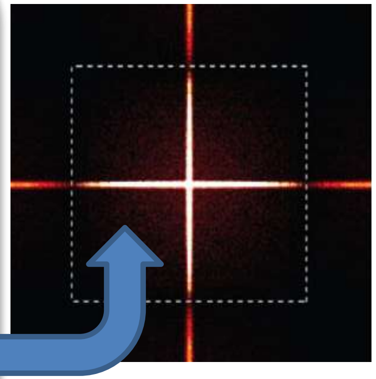


Mimic a lobster-eye using curved, square-pore MPOs



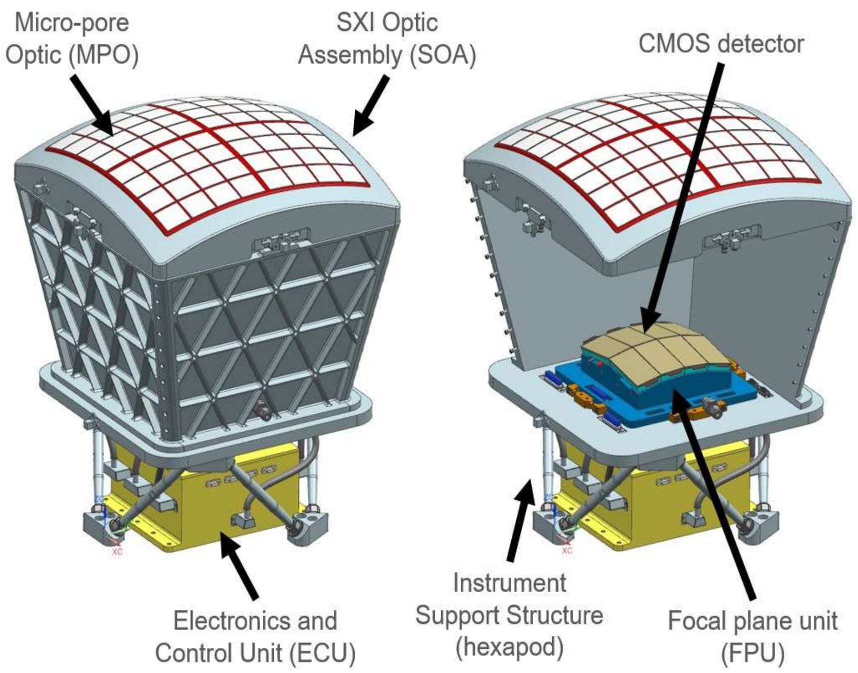
No single optical axis: get a wide field of view plus focusing with constant effective area

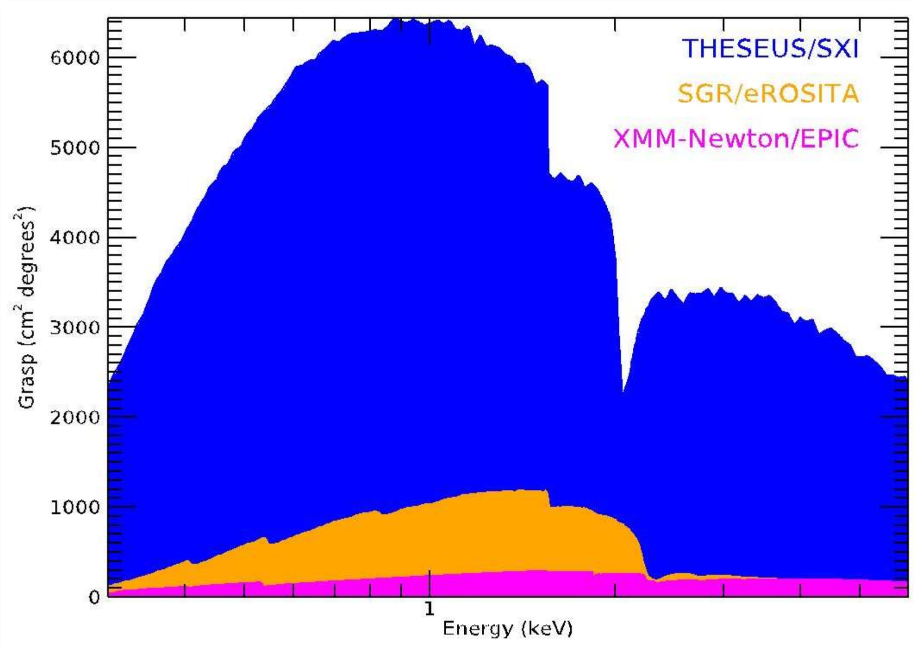
Spot (double reflection)
Lines (single reflections)



The Soft X-Ray Imager (SXI)

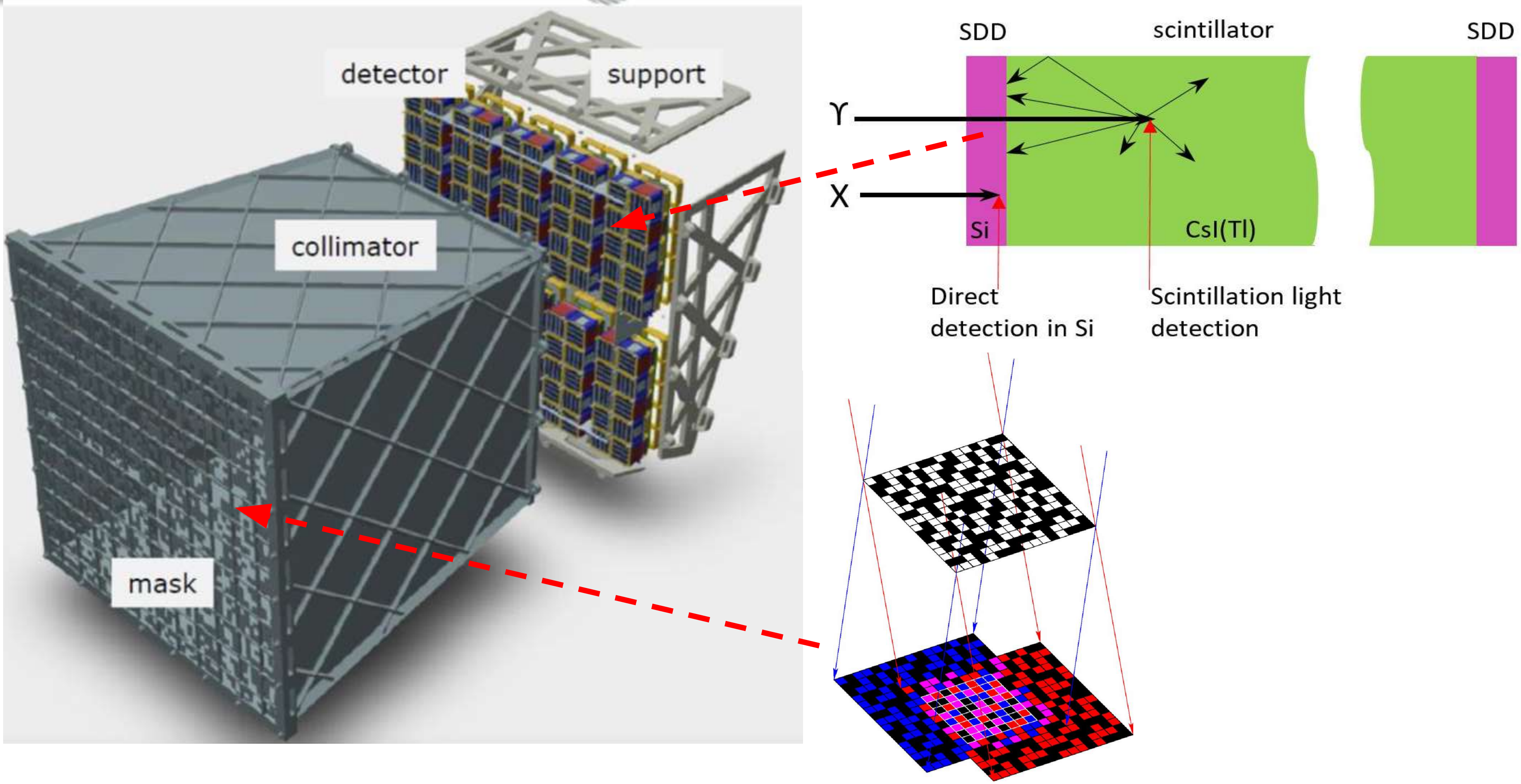
SXI will show a unique combination of FOV and effective area (GRASP), enabling simulatneous detection and localization of many transients in parallel.





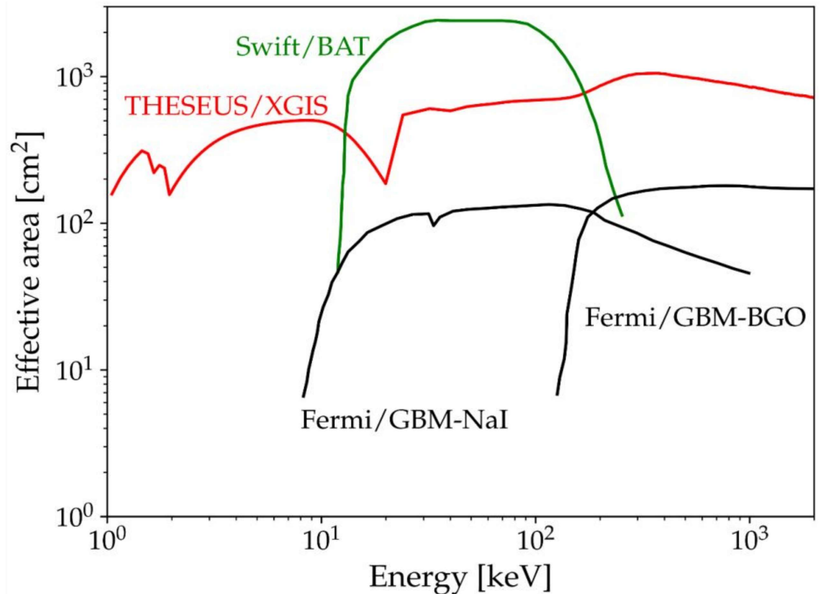
The X-Gamma Ray Imaging Spectrometer (XGIS)

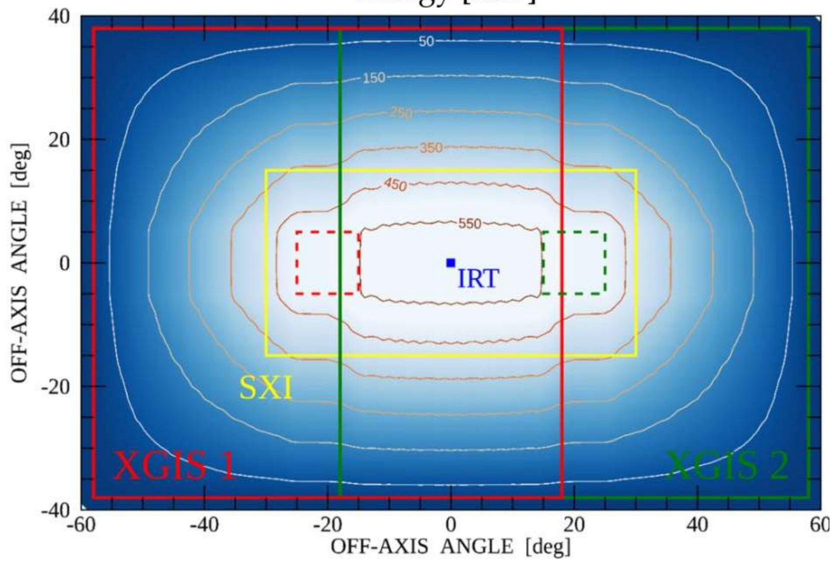
Two coded-mask X-gamma ray cameras using innovative coupling between Silicon drift detectors (2-30 keV) and CsI crystal scintillator bars (20 keV–10 MeV)



The X-Gamma Ray Imaging Spectrometer (XGIS)

- Unprecedented energy band (2 keV – 10 MeV)
- Large effective area down to 2 keV
- FOV >2 sr overlapping the SXI one
- GRB location accuracy <15′ in 2-150 keV
- Excellent timing (< a few μs)

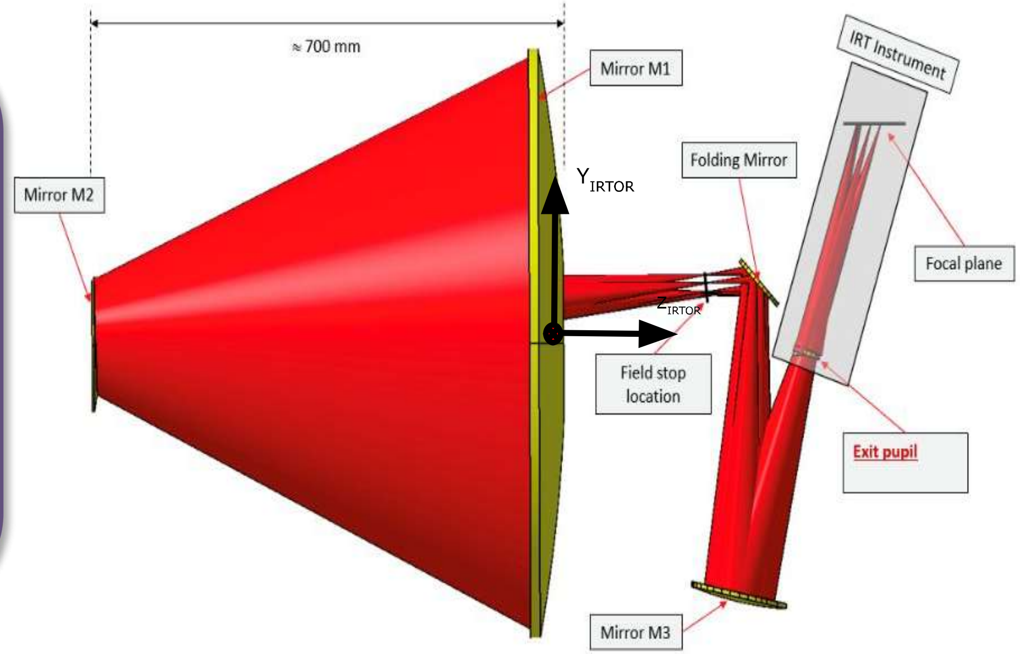




The Infra-Red Telescope (IRT)

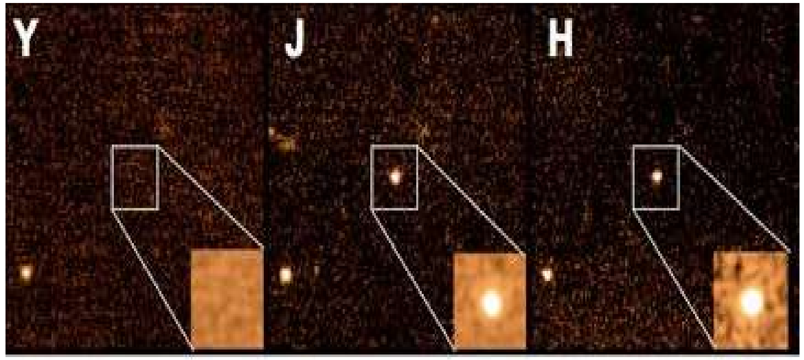
A 0.7 m class telescope with an off-axis Korsch optical design allowing for a large field of view (15′x15′) with imaging and moderate (R~400) spectroscopic capabilities

Teledyne H2RG sensitive in 0.7-1.8 microns
Expected sensitivity per filter (over 150 s): 20.9 (I), 20.7 (Z), 20.4 (Y), 21.1 (J), 21.1(H).
Spectral sensitivity limit (over 1800 s), about 17.5 (H) over the 0.8-1.6 microns

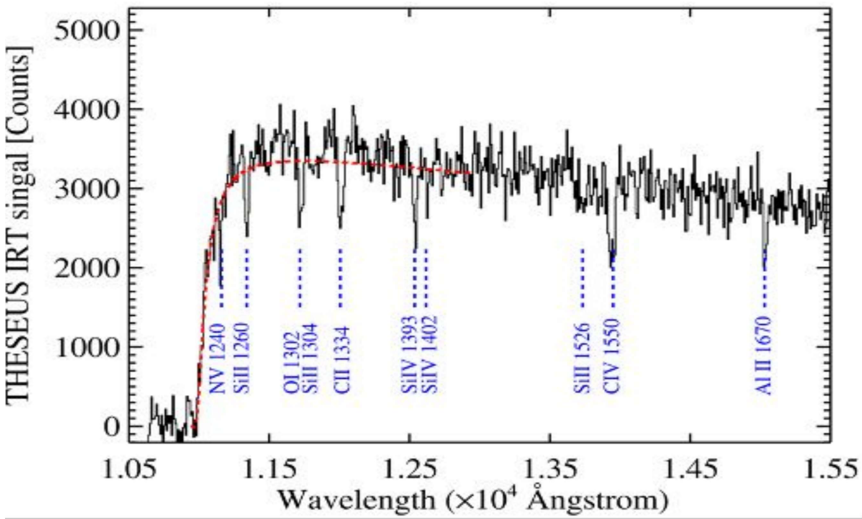


The Infra-Red Telescope (IRT)

On-board photometric redshift for >90% detected GRB afterglows

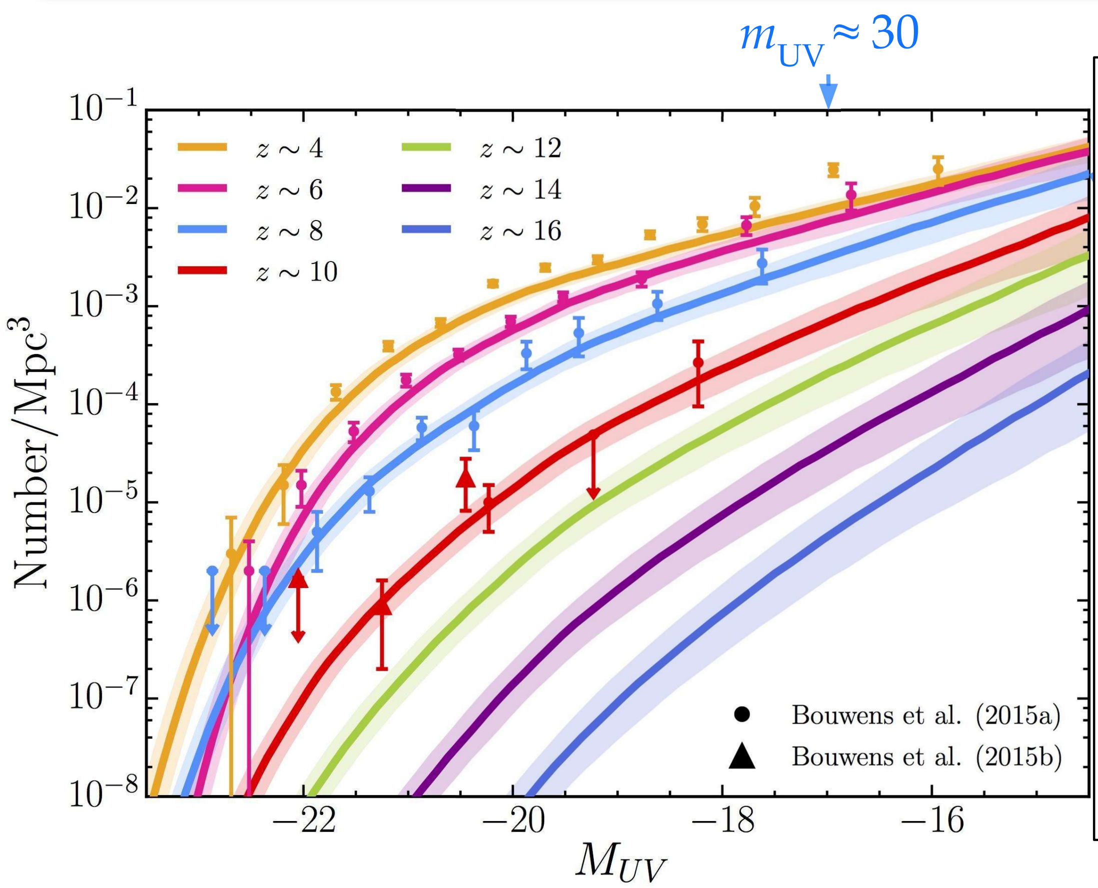


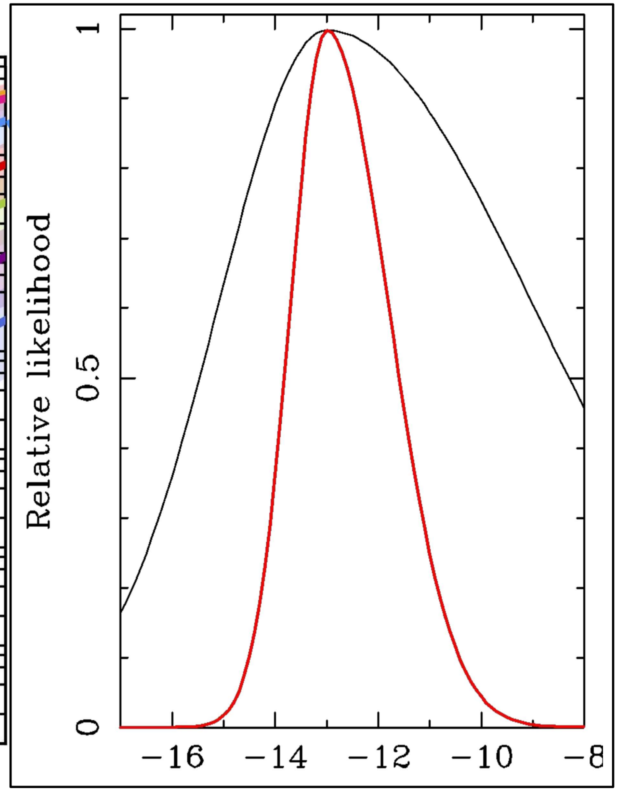
On-board sensitive absorption spectrosocpy for medium-bright events



- **Detecting and studying primordial invisible galaxies**

The proportion of GRB hosts below a given detection limit provides an estimate of the fraction of star formation "hidden" in such faint galaxies

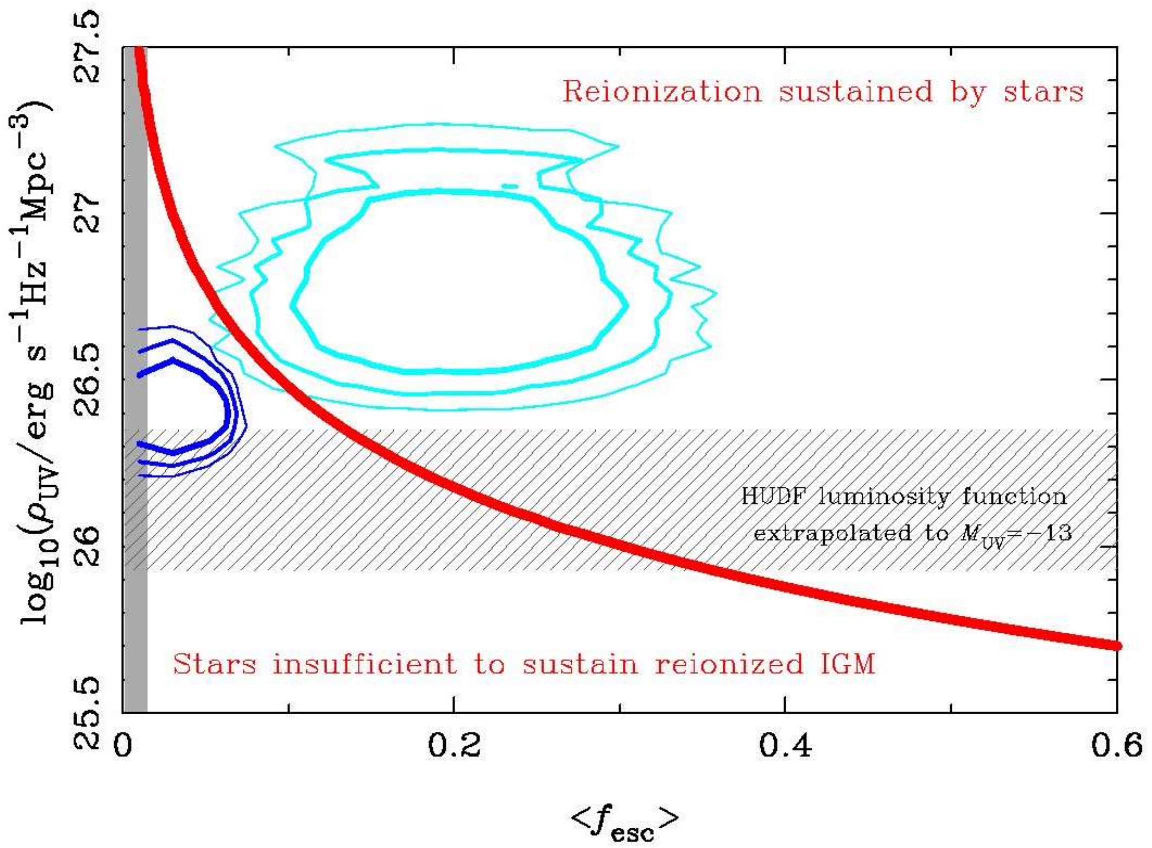




Bright ⟷ Faint

THESEUS Consortium 2021

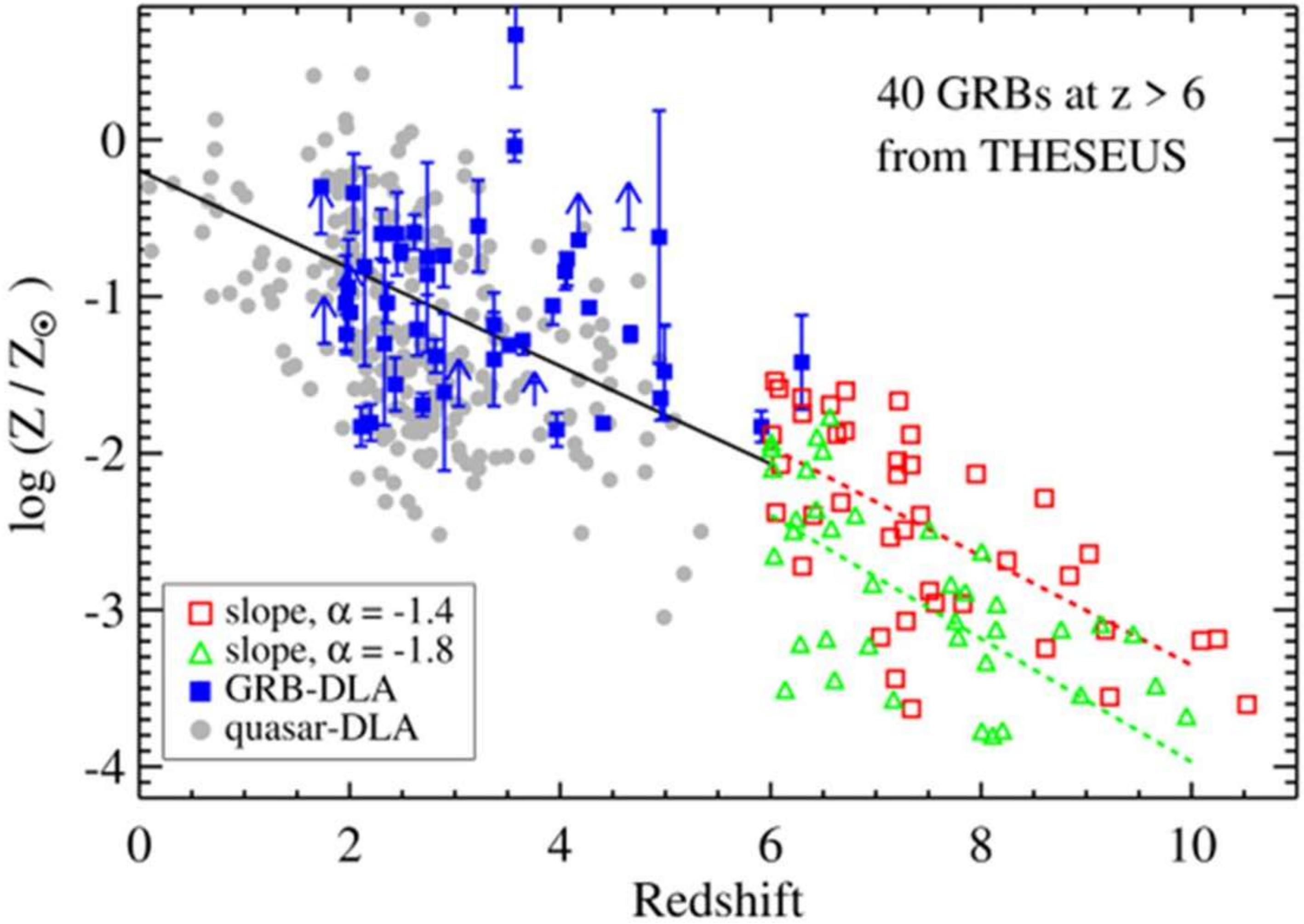
- **Shedding light on cosmic reionization**



Combination of massive star formation rate and ionizing escape fraction will establish whether stellar radiation was sufficient to reionize the universe, and indicate the galaxy populations responsible

THESEUS Consortium 2021

- **Cosmic chemical evolution at high-z**



THESEUS Consortium 2021