



SERGIO CAMPANA

SWIFT FOLLOW UP OF GW150914



WHAT IS SWIFT



X-RAY TELESCOPE		
Telescope	Wolter I	
Detector	XMM EPIC CCD	
Effective Area	135 cm ² @ 1.5 keV	
Detector Operation	Photon Counting, Integrated Imaging, & Rapid Timing	
Field of View	23.6 x 23.6 arcminutes	
Detection Element	600 x 600 pixels	
Pixel Scale	2.36 arcsec/pixel	
Telescope PSF	18 arcsec HPD @ 1.5 keV	
Location Accuracy	3 - 5 arcseconds	
Energy Range	0.2 - 10 keV	
Sensitivity	$2 \times 10^{-14} \text{ ergs cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ in } 10^4 \text{ sec}$	

BURST ALERT TELESCOPE

Aperture	Coded Mask
Detecting Area	5200 cm ²
Detector	CdZnTe
Detector Operation	Photon Counting
Field of View	2.0 sr (partially coded)
Detection Elements	256 modules of 128 elements
Detector Size	4mm x 4mm x 2mm
Telescope PSF	17 arcminutes
Location Accuracy	1 - 4 arcminutes
Energy Range	15 - 150 keV
Burst Detection Rate	>100 bursts/year

ULTRAVIOLET/OPTICAL TELESCOPE			
Telescope	Modified Ritchey-Chrétien		
Aperture	30 cm diameter		
F-number	12.7		
Detector	Intensified CCD		
Detector Operation	Photon Counting		
Field of View	17 x 17 arcminutes		
Detection Element	2048 x 2048 pixels		
Telescope PSF	0.9 arcsec @ 350 nm		
Location Accuracy	0.3 arcseconds		
Wavelength Range	170 nm - 650 nm		
Colors	6		
Spectral Resolution (Grisms)	λ/Δλ _~ 200 @ 400 nm		
Sensitivity	B = 24 in white light in 1000 sec		
Pixel Scale	0.48 arcseconds		
Bright Limit	m _v = 7 mag		







GW150914 WITH SWIFT



Swift follow-up of the Gravitational Wave source GW150914

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Evans et al. 2016

LIB convolved with galaxies Swift probability map

LAL inference

LIB skymap

TWO POINTING MODES



5 pointings on high probability regions ~1,000 s exposure Sep 16

37-tile automatic
1.1° radius
20-75 s exposure
Sep 17



<u>RESULTS</u>

5 initial pointings: $<1.5\times10^{-2}$ ct s⁻¹, $<6.5\times10^{-13}$ erg cm⁻² s⁻¹

> LMC tiling: $<1.6 \times 10^{-1}$ ct s⁻¹, $<6.9 \times 10^{-12}$ erg cm⁻² s⁻¹ $<2.0 \times 10^{36}$ erg s⁻¹@ LMC

Observation in u-band No transient brighter than - 5 pointings u_{AB}<19.8 - LMC u_{AB}<18.8

UVOT

RA (J2000)	Dec (J2000)	Error 90% conf.	Flux 0.3–10 keV, erg cm ^{-2} s ^{-1}	u Magnitude AB mag	Catalogued name
09h 14m 06.54s	-60°32′ 07.7″	4.8″	$(1.9\pm0.5)\times10^{-12}$	N/A	XMMSL1 J091406.5-603212
09h 13m 30.24s	-60°47′ 18.1″	6.1″	$(5.3\pm2.0)\times10^{-13}$	15.44 ± 0.02^{a}	ESO 126-2 = 1RXS J091330.1-60470
08h 17m 60.62s	-67°44′ 03.9″	4.7″	$(8.9\pm2.4)\times10^{-13}$	17.53 ± 0.05	1RXS J081731.6-674414

SWIFT STRATEGY

Motivated by short GRBs Convolve LIB with GWGC galaxy catalog - ASAP

search for an on-axis short GRB afterglow

short 50-100 s observations

- days after

search for an off-axis orphan longer 500 s observations



Distance (Mpc)	Completeness (per cent)
≤40	100
50	70
60	65
70	65
80	60
90	58
100	55
>100	0^a

Note. ^{*a*}The GWGC only includes galaxies within 100 Mpc, hence the sudden cut-off.



DETECTABILITY



10 deg opening angle

CONCLUSIONS

- Swift is the only sensitive <u>soft X-ray and UV</u> facility able to search for a GW counterpart (as well as a large FOV hard Xray detector, BAT)
- Immediate search with short 50-100 s exposures looking for a short GRB afterglow (ALV+galaxy)
- Late time search (days) with long 1,000 s exposures looking for an orphan GRB afterglow (ALV+galaxy)
- Italian involvement: Swift team members & connections with GRAWITA