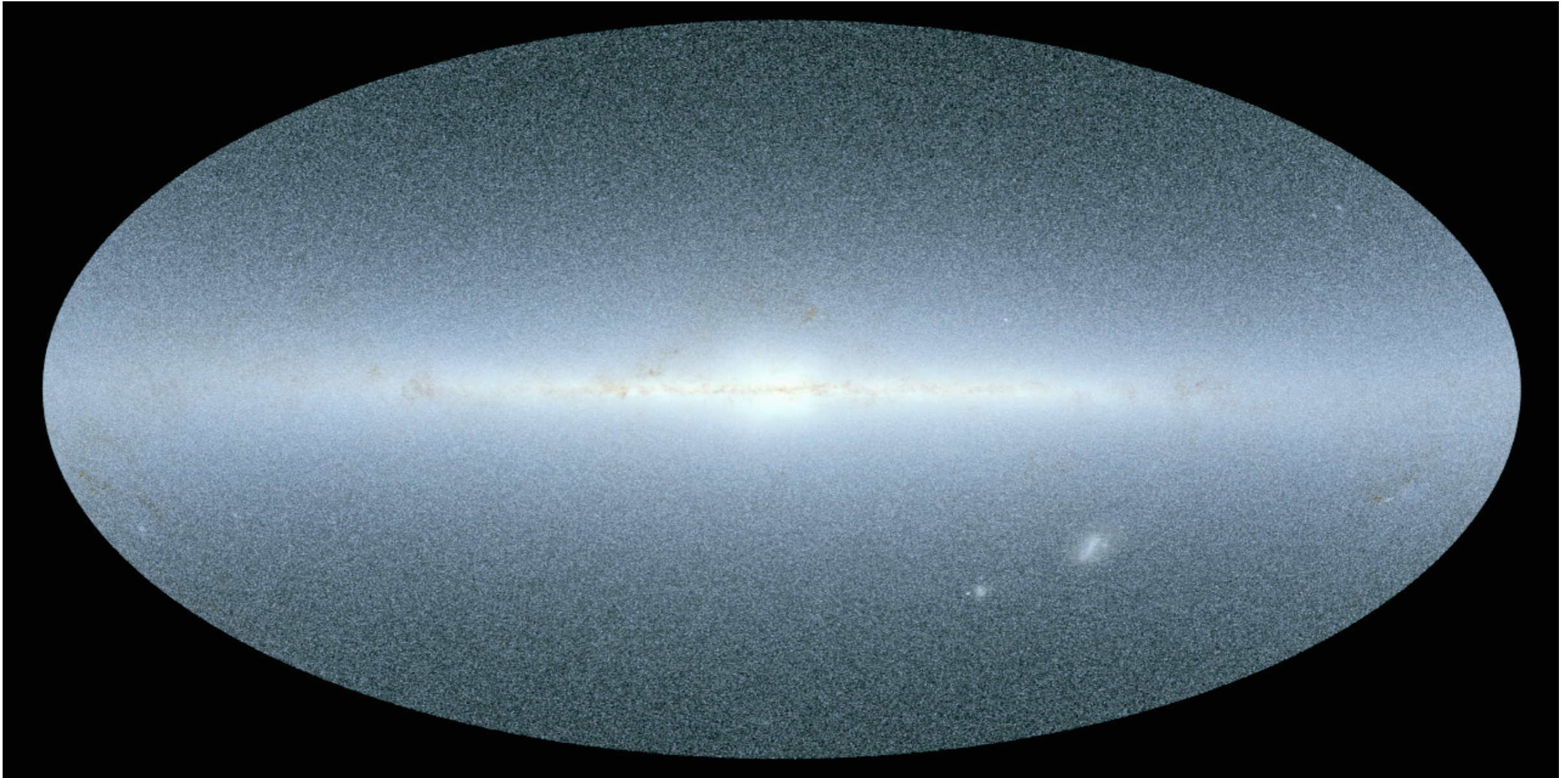


# Bursts, Pulses and Flickering: Exploring the Transient Sky



# So what do we expect to find?

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As we know,  
There are **known knowns**.  
There are things we know we know.  
We also know  
There are **known unknowns**.  
That is to say  
We know there are some things  
We do not know.  
But there are also **unknown unknowns**,  
The ones we dont know  
We dont know.

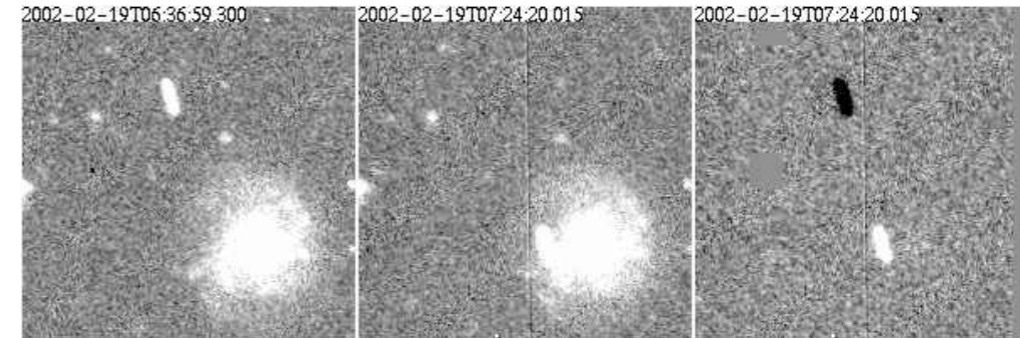
*US Sec Def. Donald Rumsfeld, DoD briefing, 12 Feb 2002*

# So what do we expect to find?

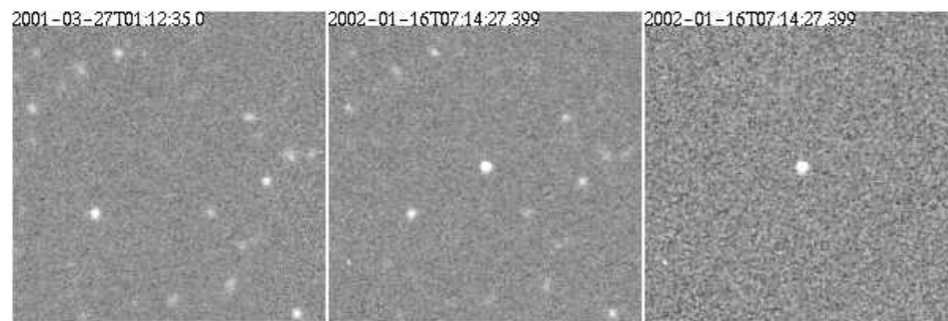
## Supernova



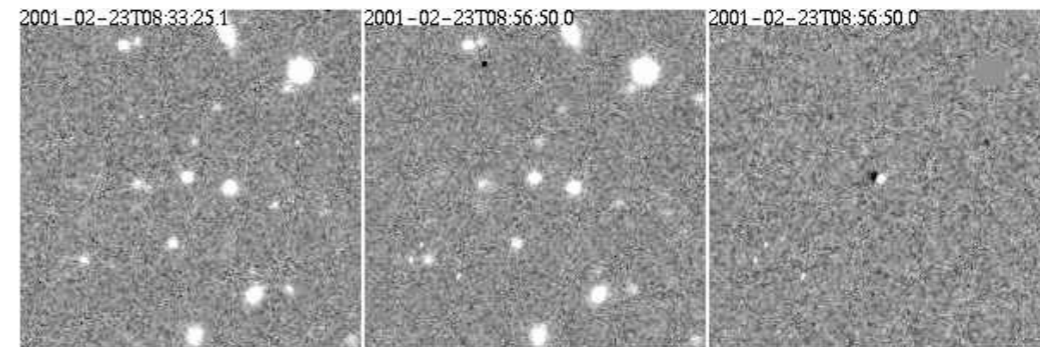
## Asteroid



## Transients

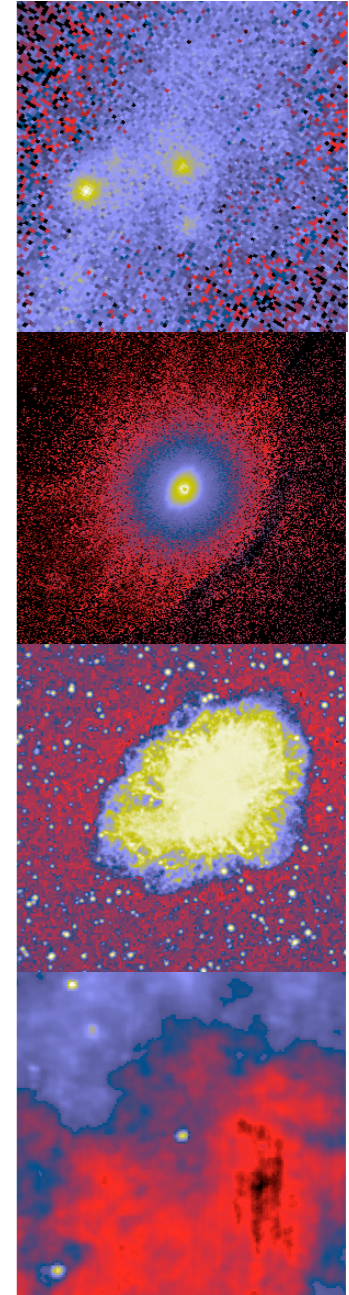


## TNO

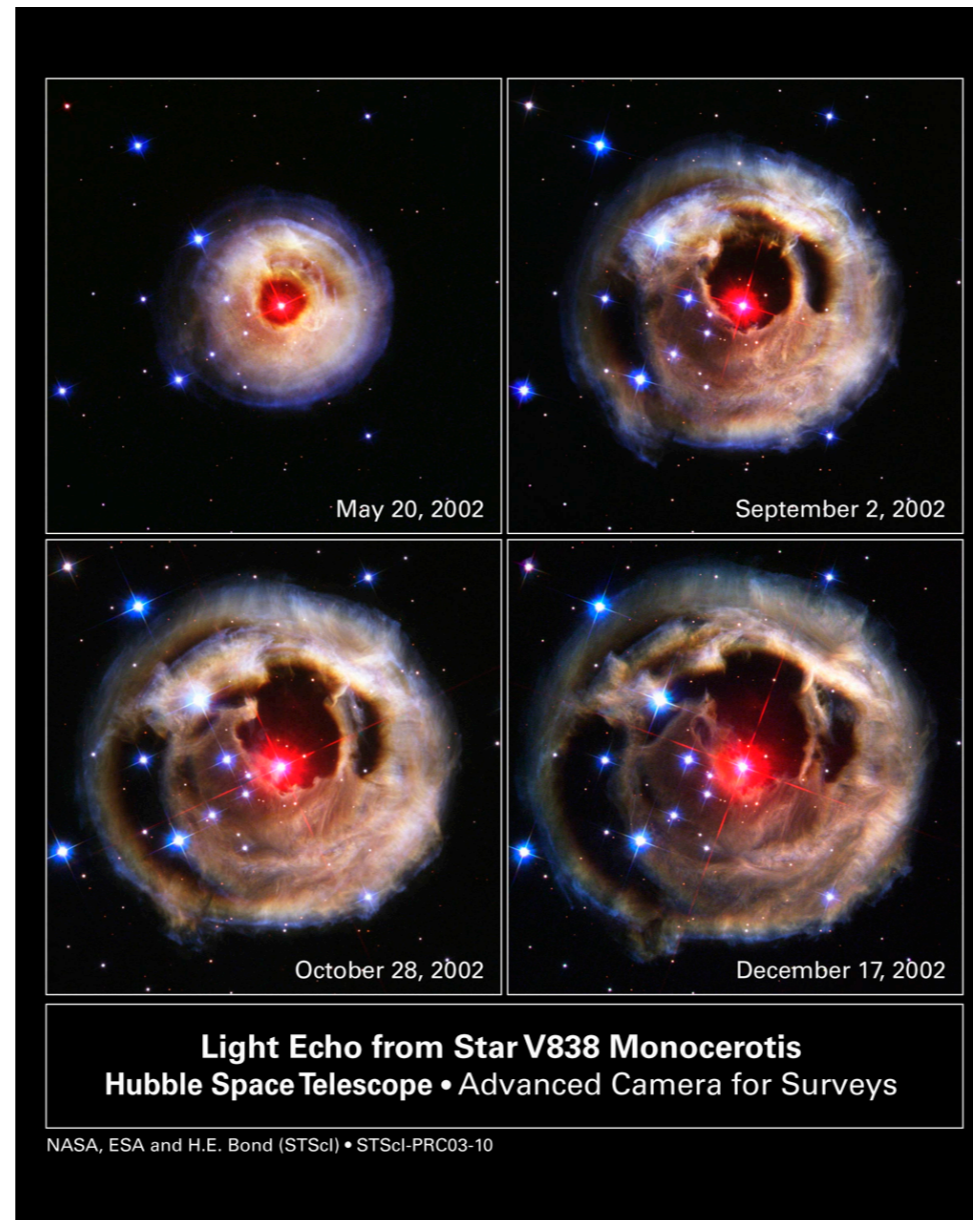


# Known knowns

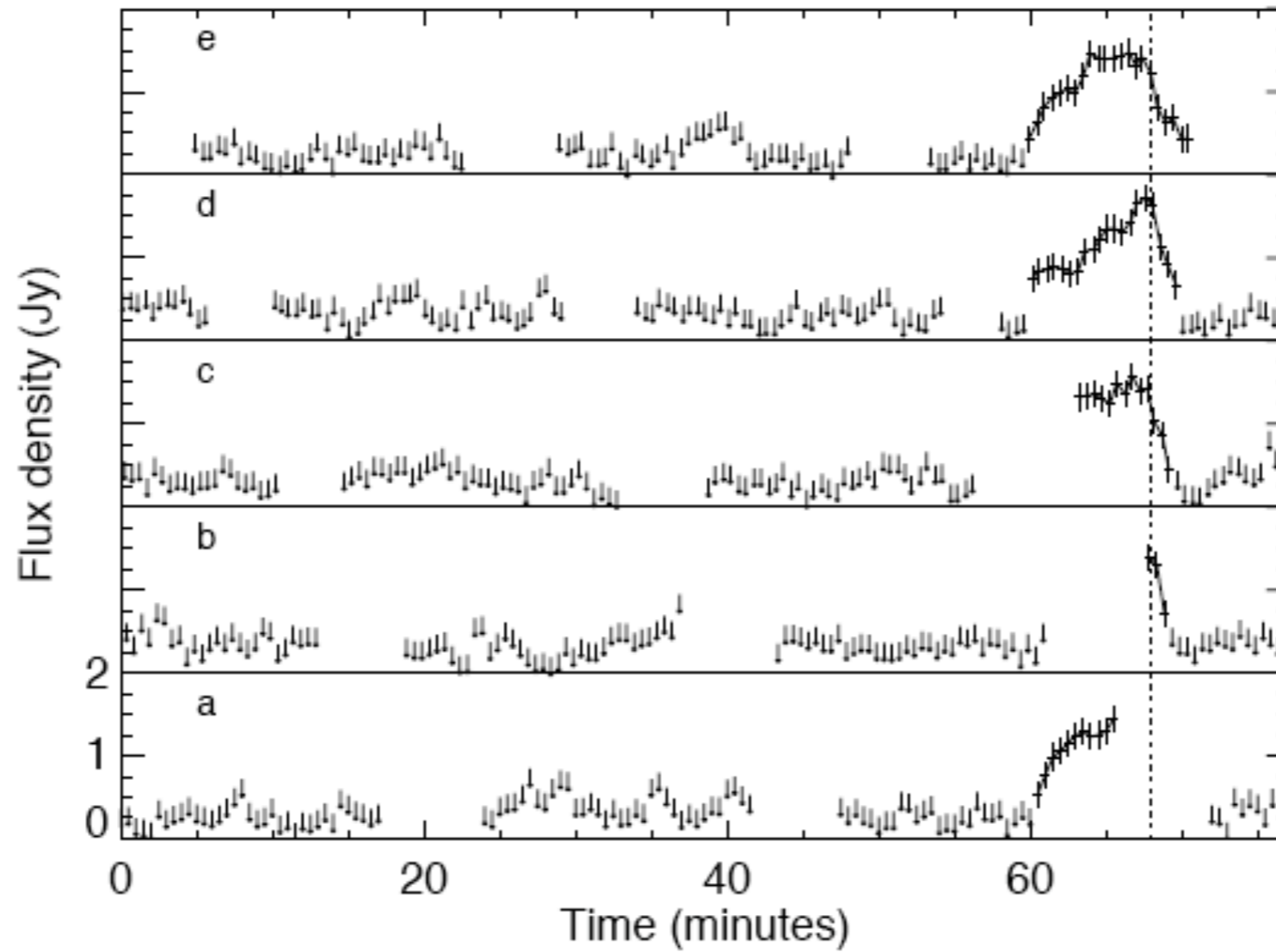
Planet Collisions  
Brown Dwarf Flares  
Flare Stars  
Pulsars  
X-ray Binaries  
Supernovae  
Gamma Ray Bursts  
Variable AGN  
Gravitational lensing  
Dust echoes



# Known knowns



# Known unknowns



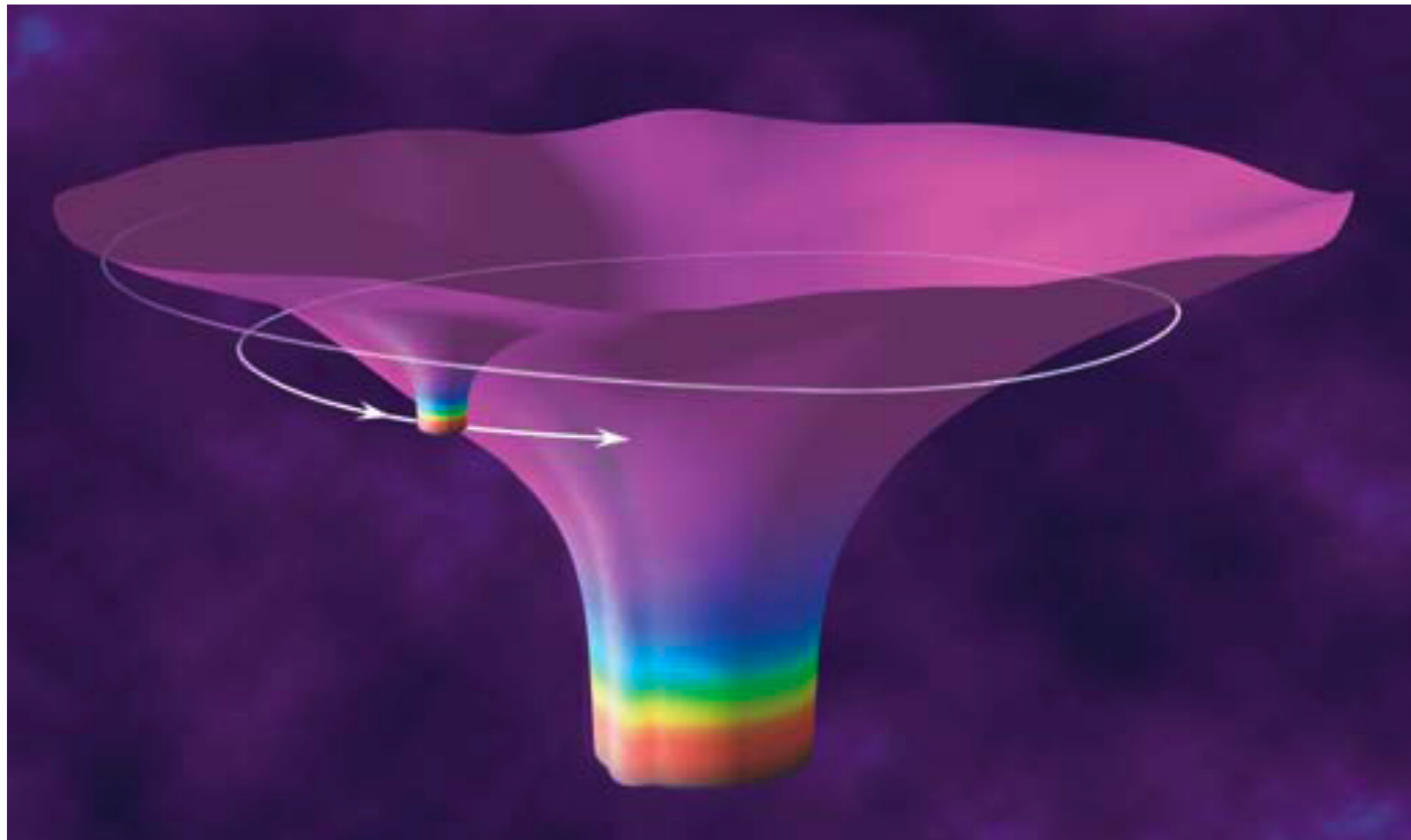
Discovered in 2002 — Hyman et al. 2005, Nature, 234, 50  
1 Jy bursts, 10 mins long, every 77 minutes

# Unknown unknowns

Gravitational Waves Sources

Neutrino Sources

Cosmic Ray Sources



# Explosive transients

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Stellar Flares (impressive but not explosive)

Novae

Supernovae

GRB Afterglows

Magnetar Flares



# Stellar flares

## LUMINOUS M GIANTS IN THE BULGE OF M31

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Department of Astronomy, Columbia University

JEREMY MOULD AND ALAIN PICARD

Palomar Observatory

AND

JAY A. FROGEL AND ROGER DAVIES

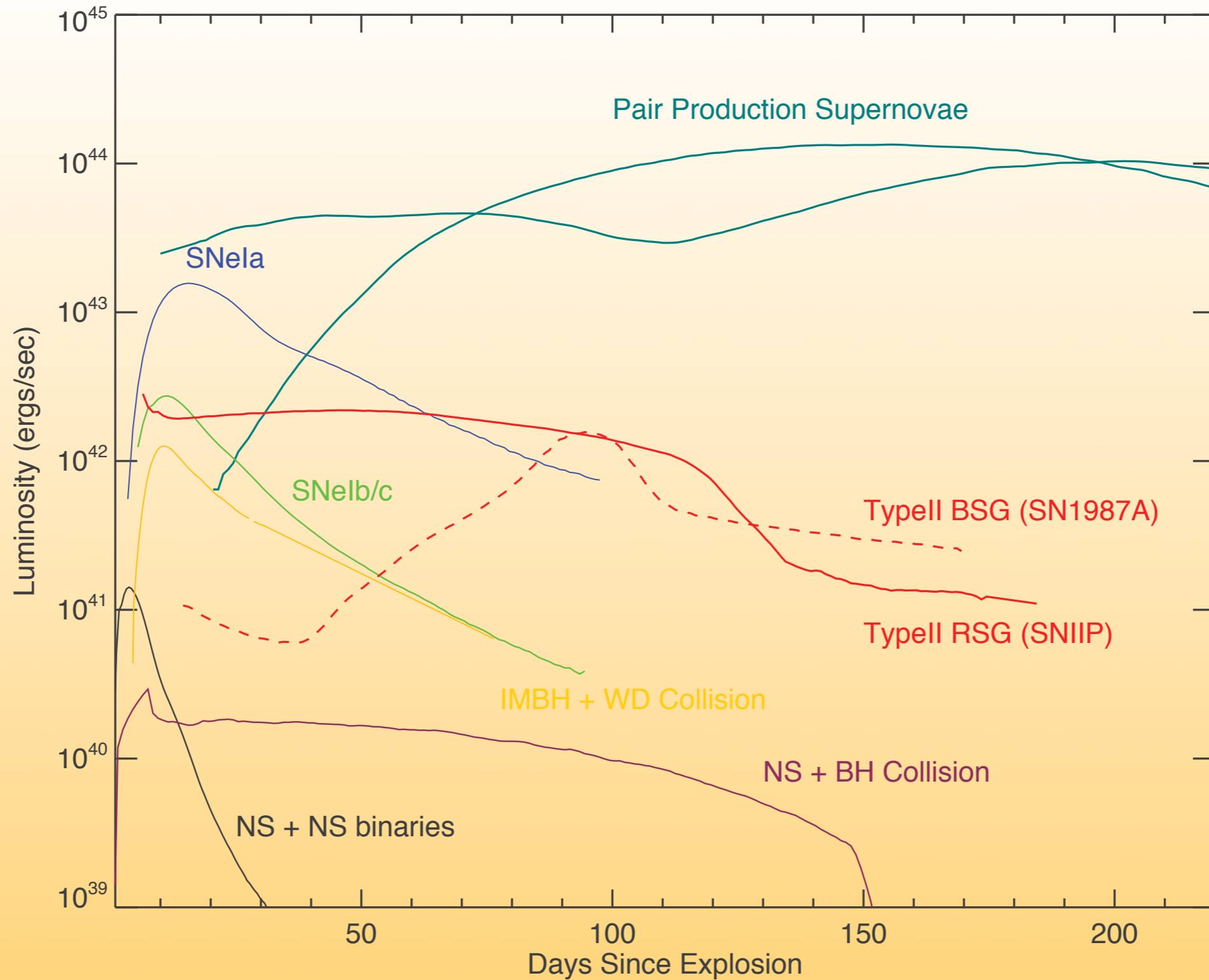
Kitt Peak National Observatory<sup>2</sup>

*Received 1988 October 17; accepted 1989 March 14*

### ABSTRACT

We report on spectroscopy of luminous red stars in the central bulge of M31. A number of these are shown to be late-type M giants similar to those in the Baade's window field of the bulge of the Milky Way. Among the M31 stars, we serendipitously discovered an exceptionally luminous M0 Ie red supergiant which has brightened by more than 5 mag in the last 2 yr. At peak brightness, this star was the most luminous red supergiant in the local group, with  $M_{\text{bol}} = -10$ .

# Explosive transients



# Supernovae

## expected rates

IIP:  $z < 0.1$ ; Ia:  $z < 0.15$

1 yr, 45 epochs  $1000 \text{ deg}^2 \rightarrow 900 \text{ Ia}, \sim 300 \text{ IIP}$

## utility

relative immunity to dust  $\rightarrow$  low  $z$  anchor for cosmology

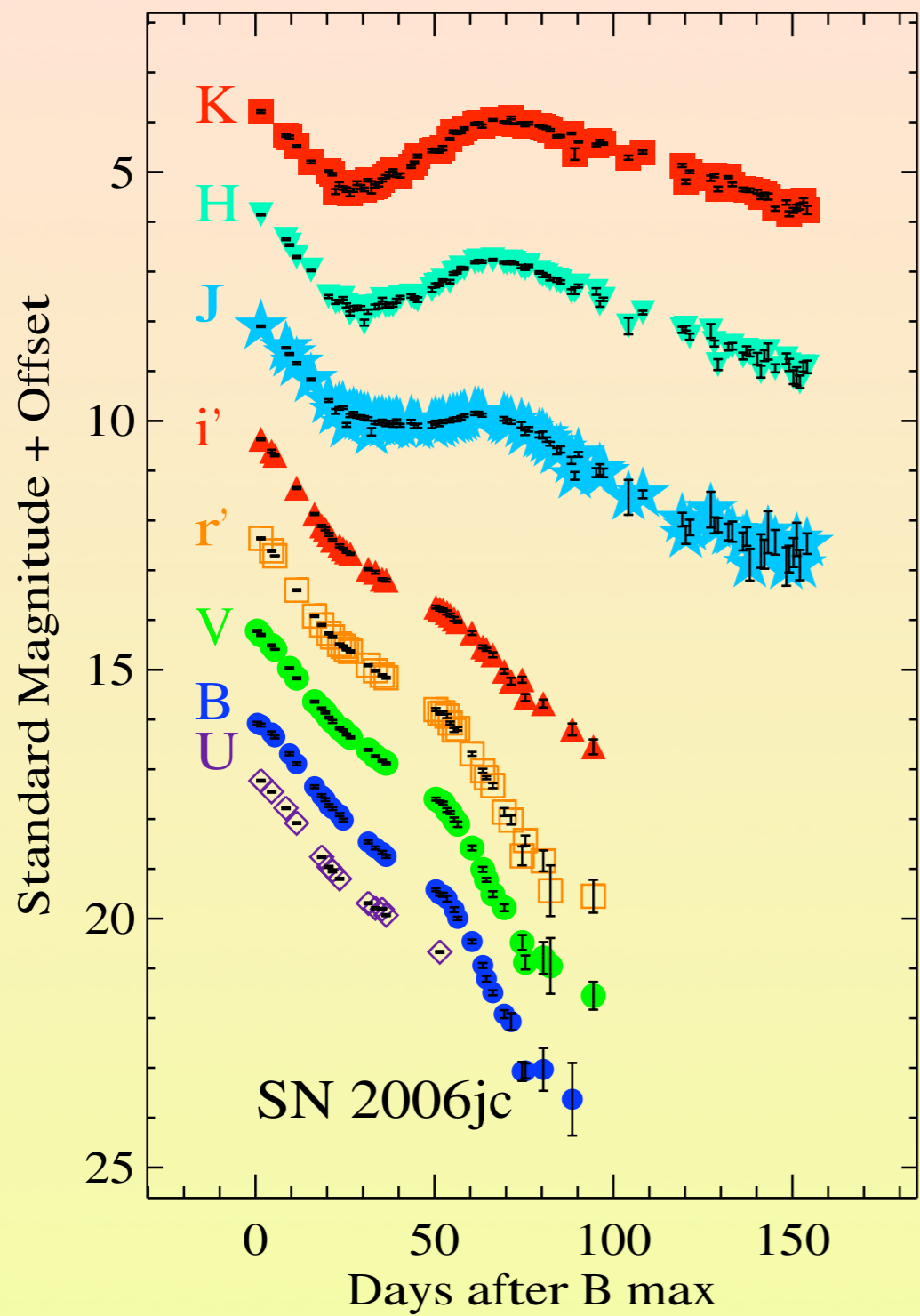
bolometric energy  $\rightarrow$  progenitor details

## known unknowns in core-collapsed supernovae:

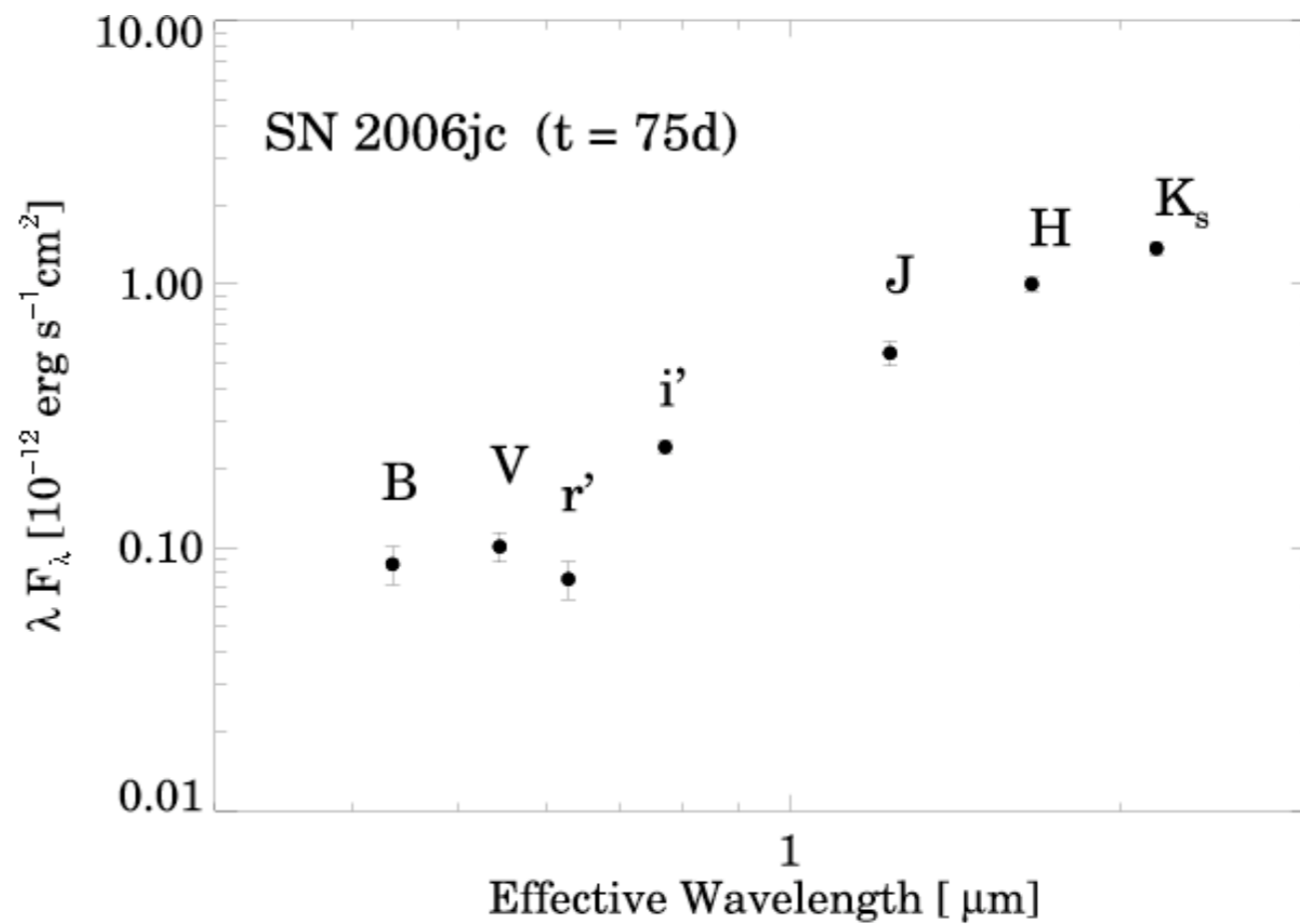
peak-brightness distribution,

relative fractions of the sub-types,

statistical properties in general (e.g. rates as a function of galaxy SFR).



much of bolometric energy in IR  
at late times



# Galactic Structure & Local Distance Ladder

## RR Lyrae & Cepheids

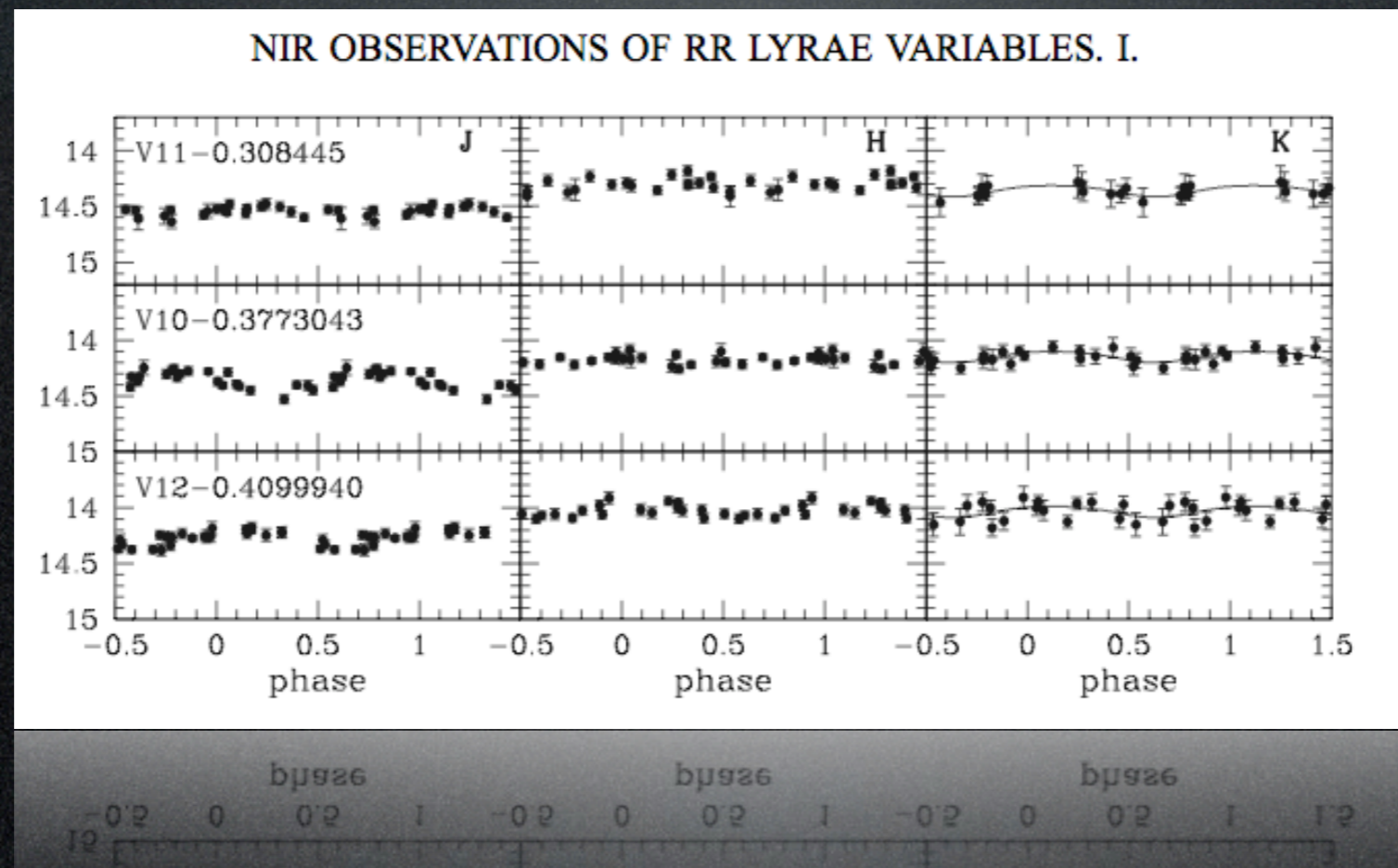
☞ light curves less sensitive to metallicity so  
(theoretically) more standard

$$\langle M_J \rangle = -1.902(\pm 0.045) \text{Log}P - 0.826(\pm 0.012)$$

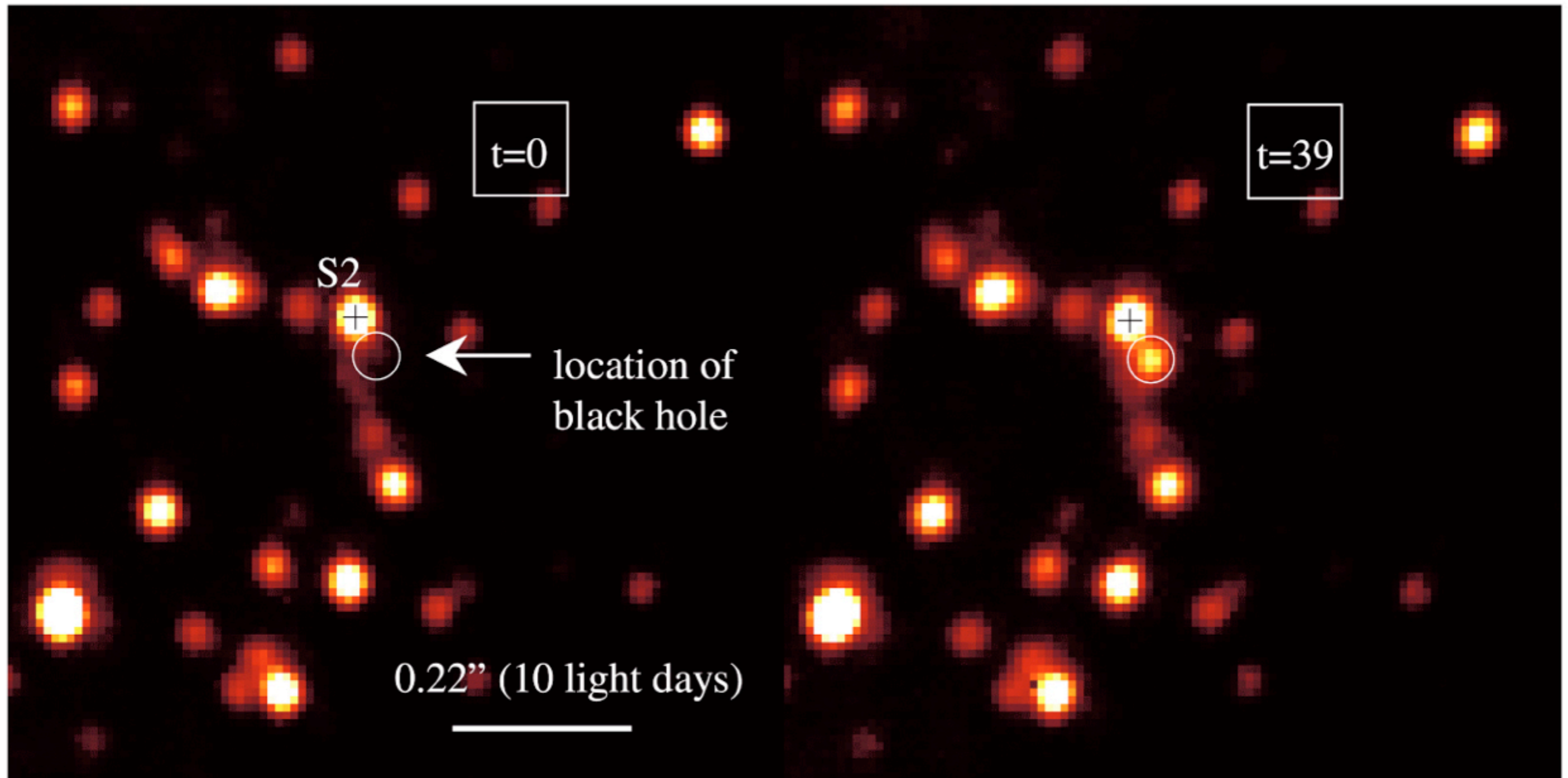
$$\langle M_H \rangle = -2.311(\pm 0.013) \text{Log}P - 1.136(\pm 0.003)$$

$$\langle M_K \rangle = -2.343(\pm 0.012) \text{Log}P - 1.168(\pm 0.002)$$

*parallax  
with Gaia*

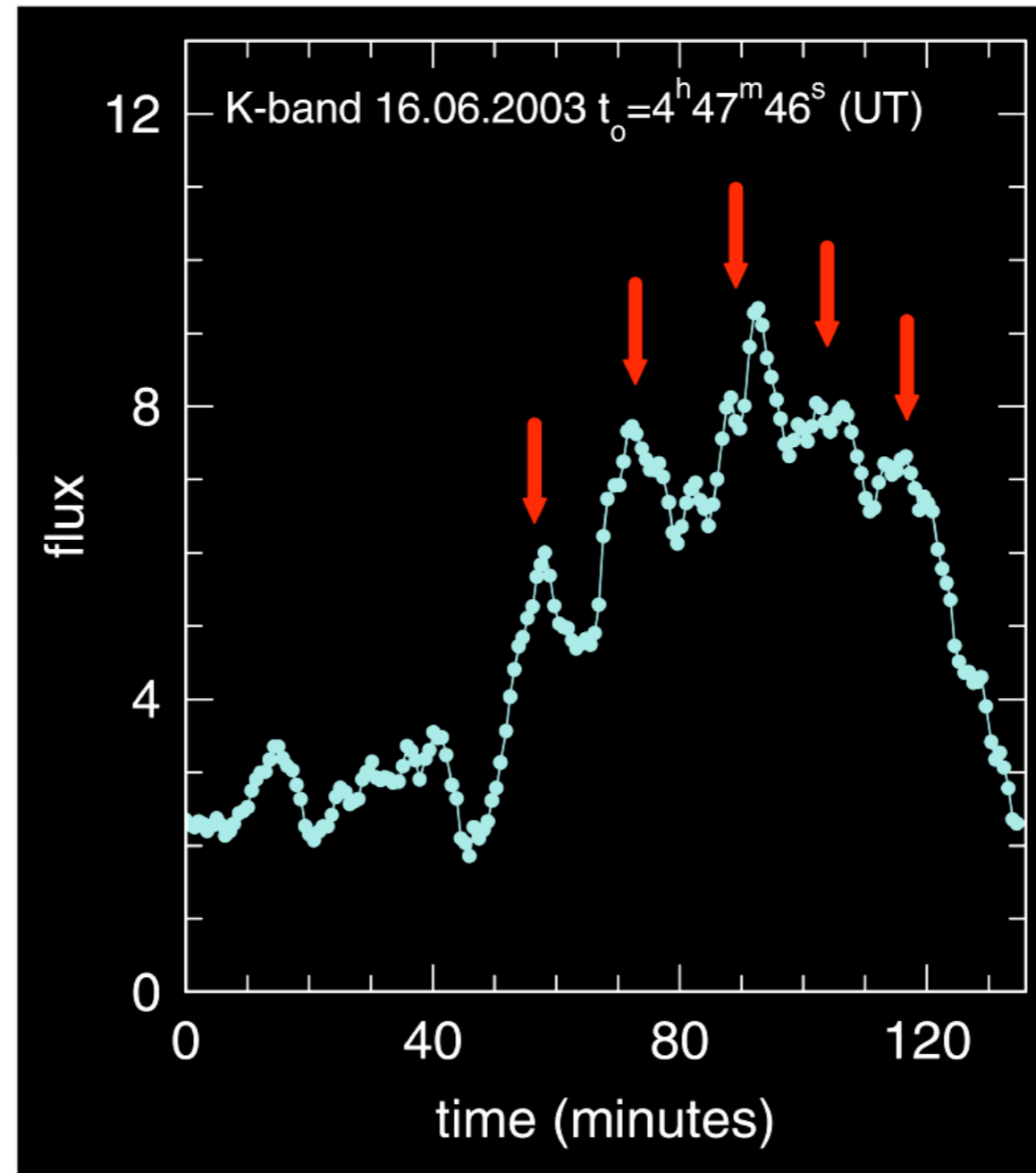


# SMBH: accretion flares



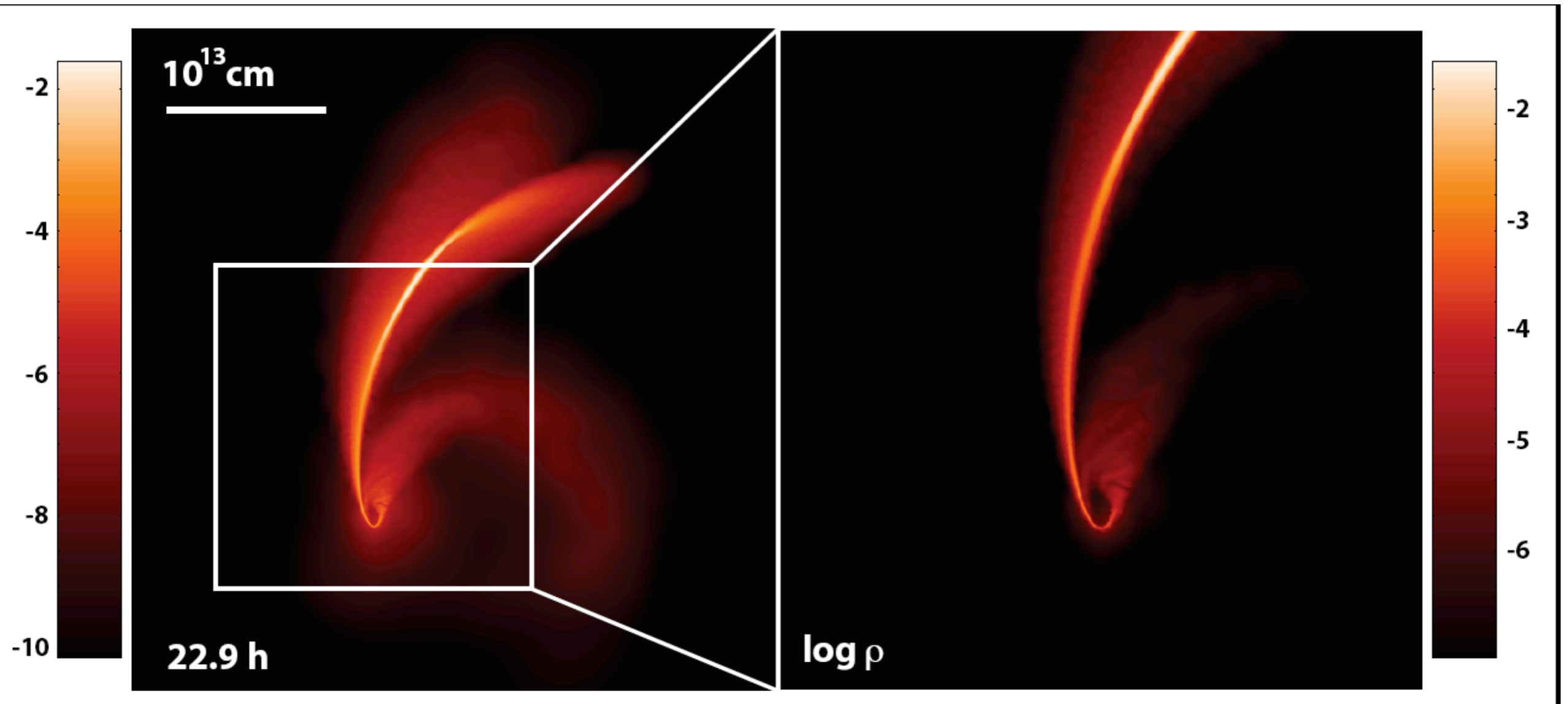
Near-IR Flare from Galactic Centre (VLT YEPUN + NACO)

# SMBH: accretion flares



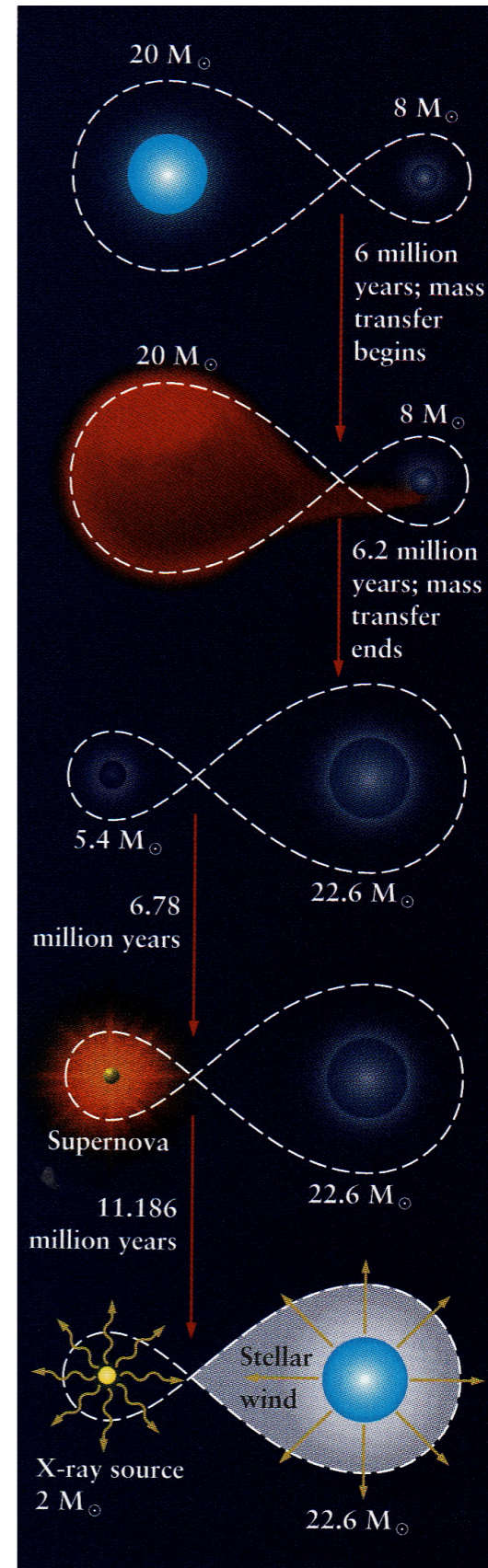
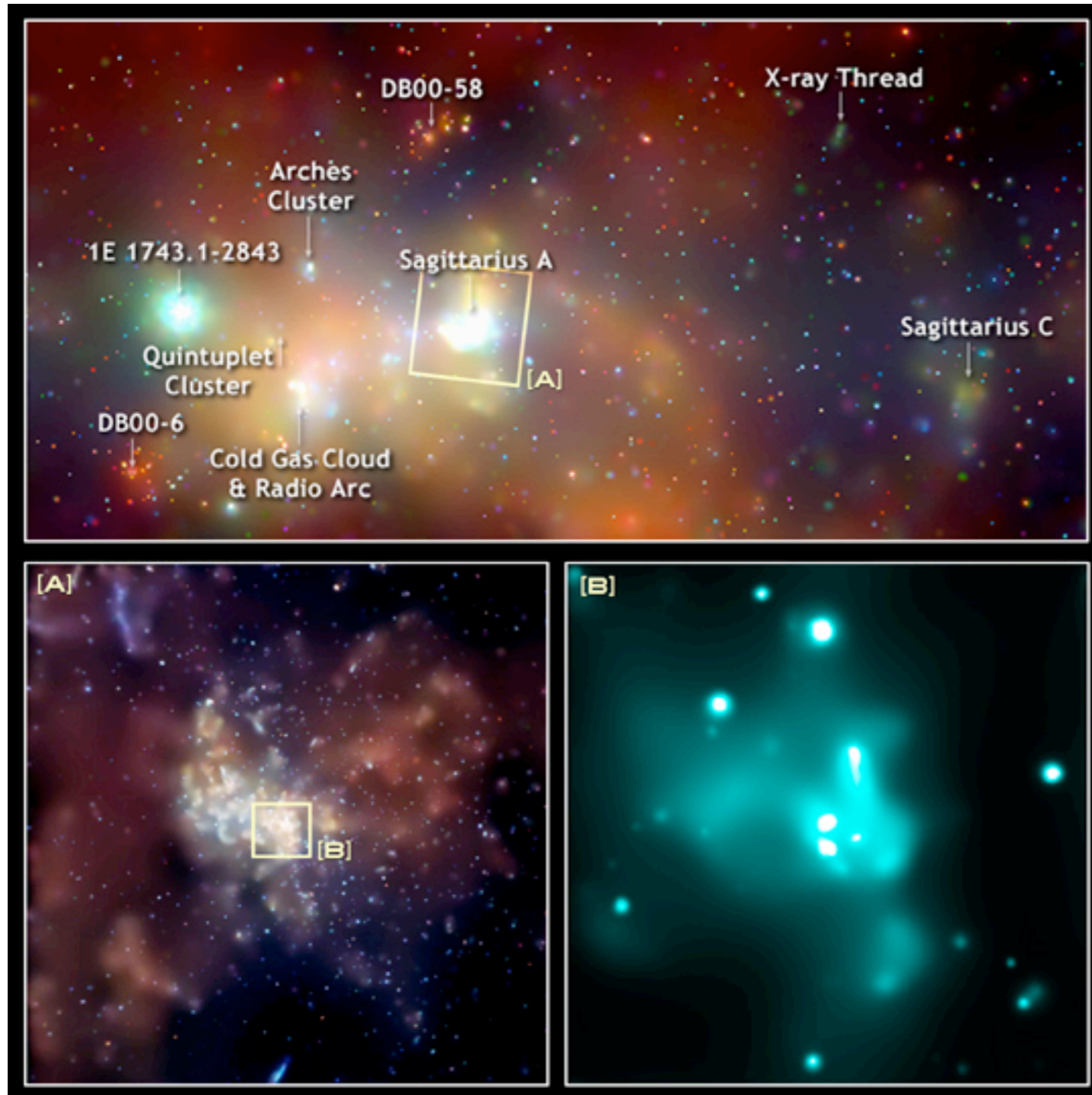
Near-IR Flare from Galactic Centre (Lightcurve)  
(VLT YEPUN + NACO)

# SMBH: stellar ingestion

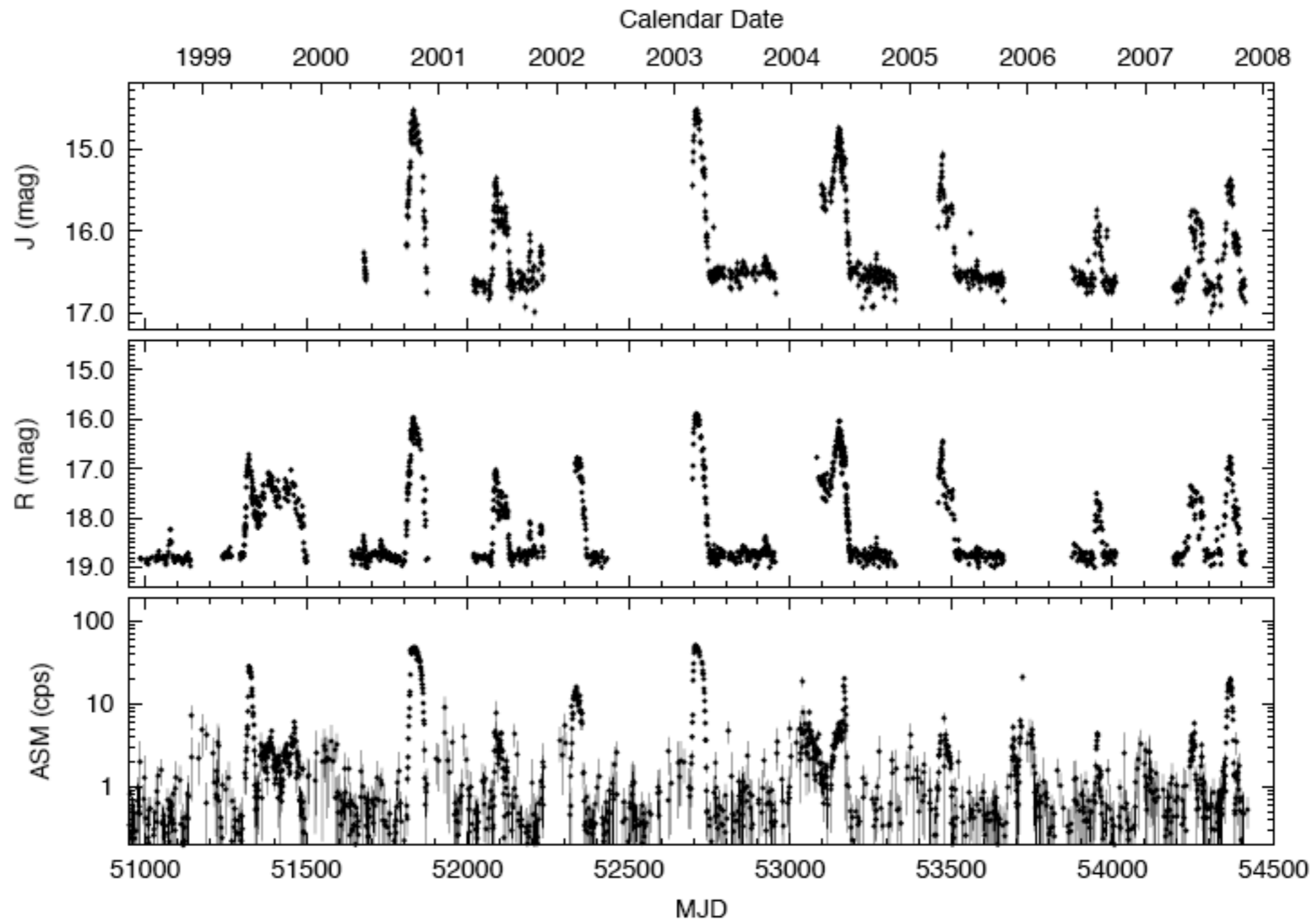




# X-ray binaries

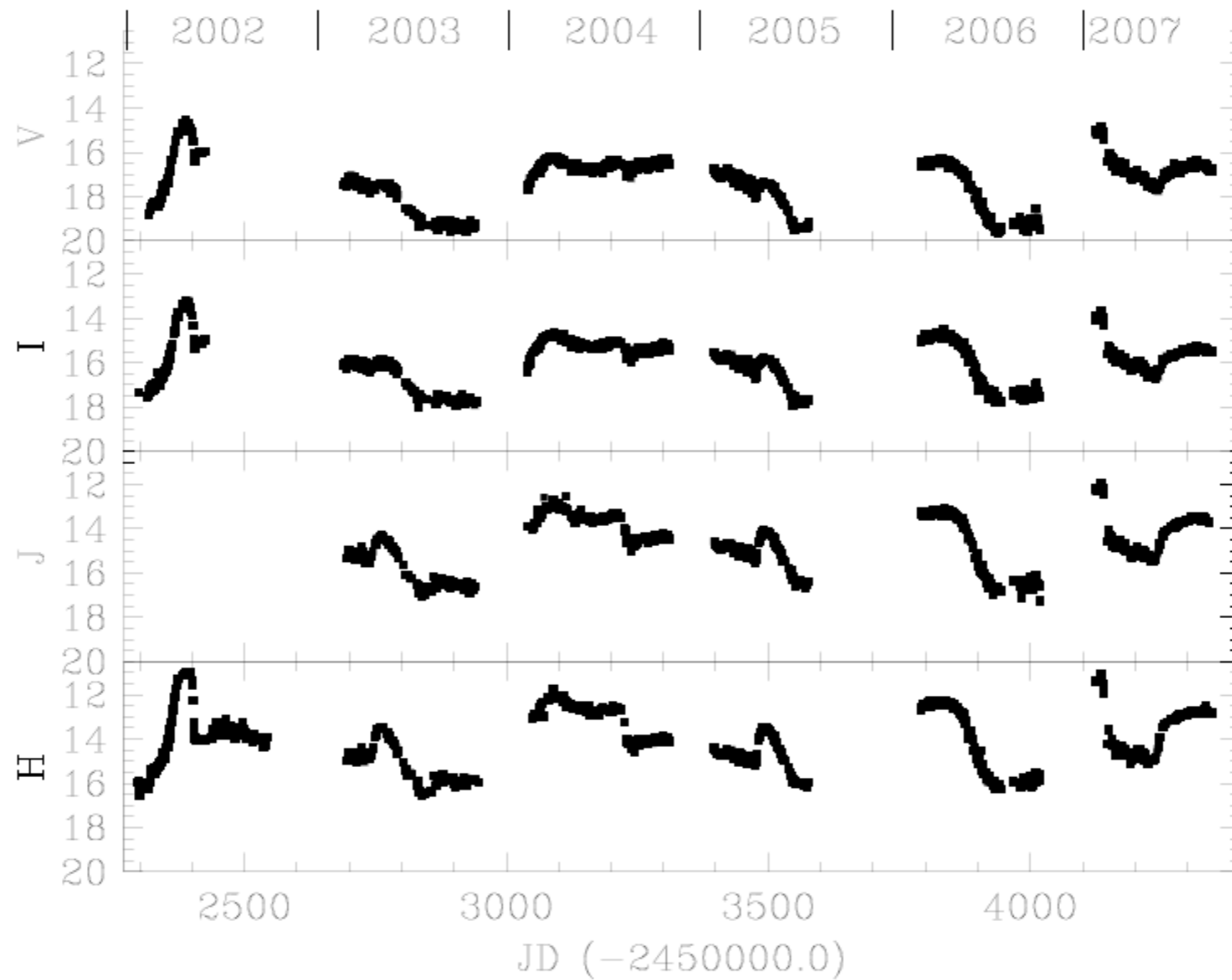


# Neutron stars: soft x-ray transients



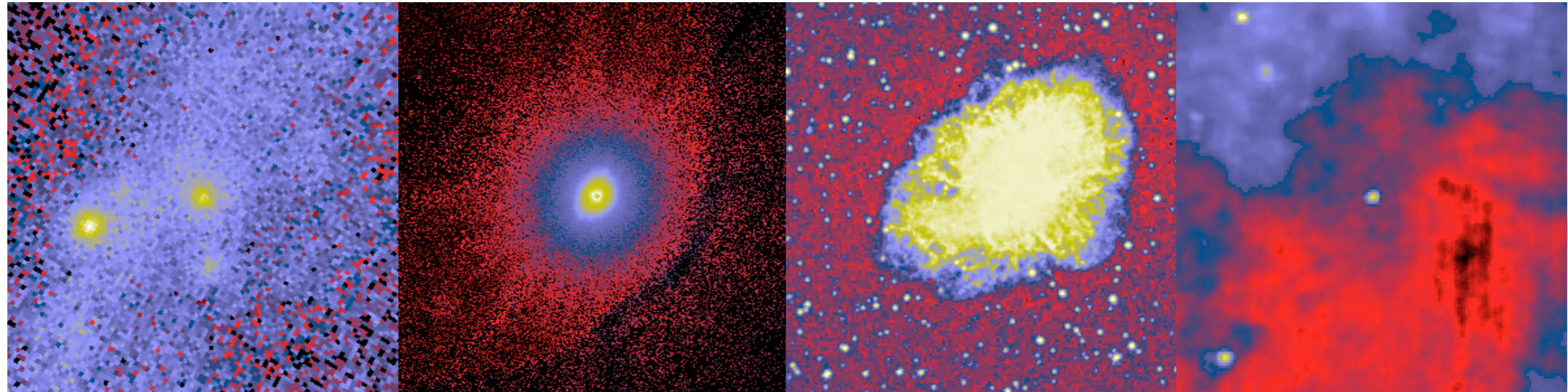
neutron star soft X-ray transient binary system Aql X-1 since 1998.

# black hole candidates

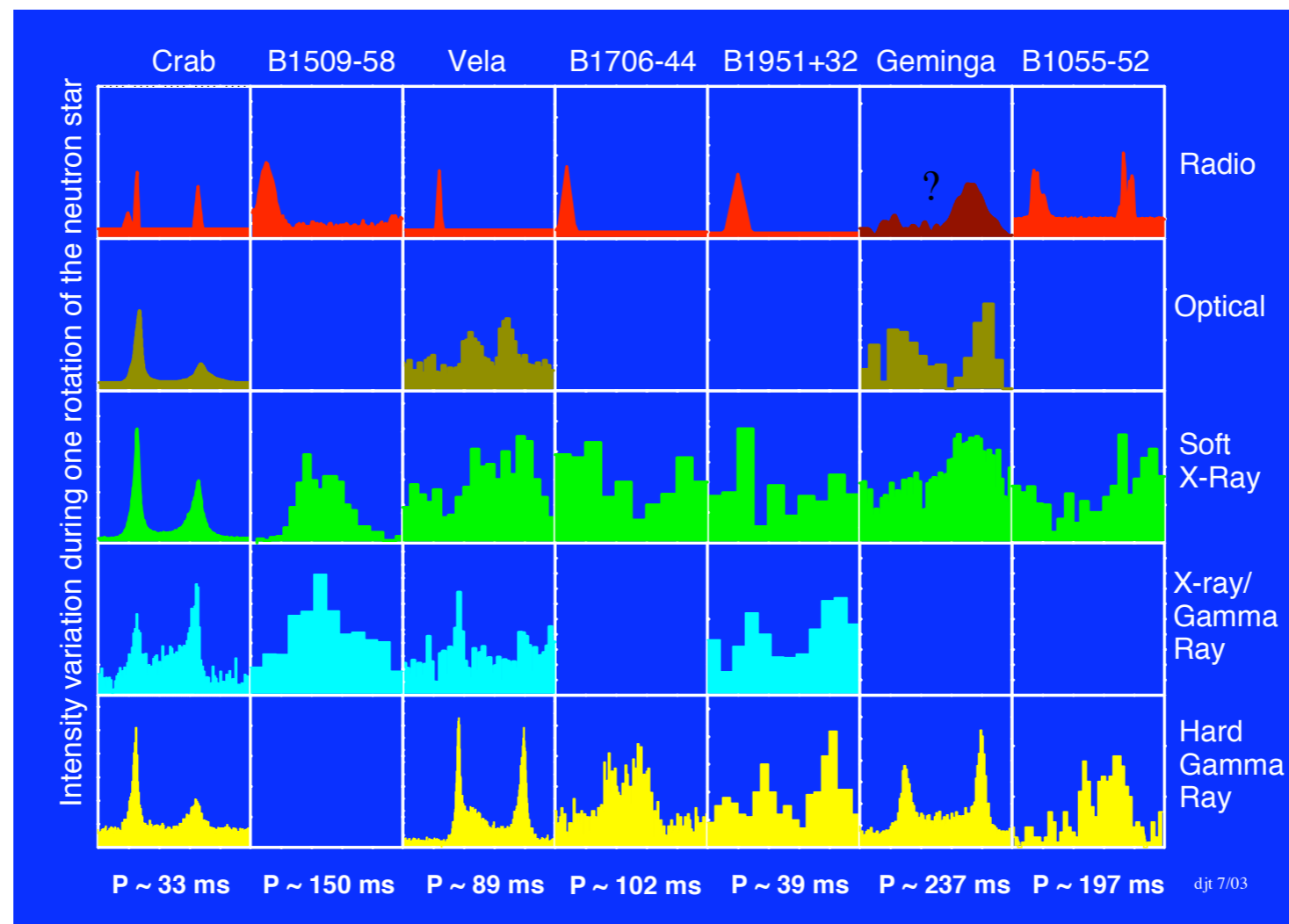


Long-term monitoring of the black hole candidate GX 339-4

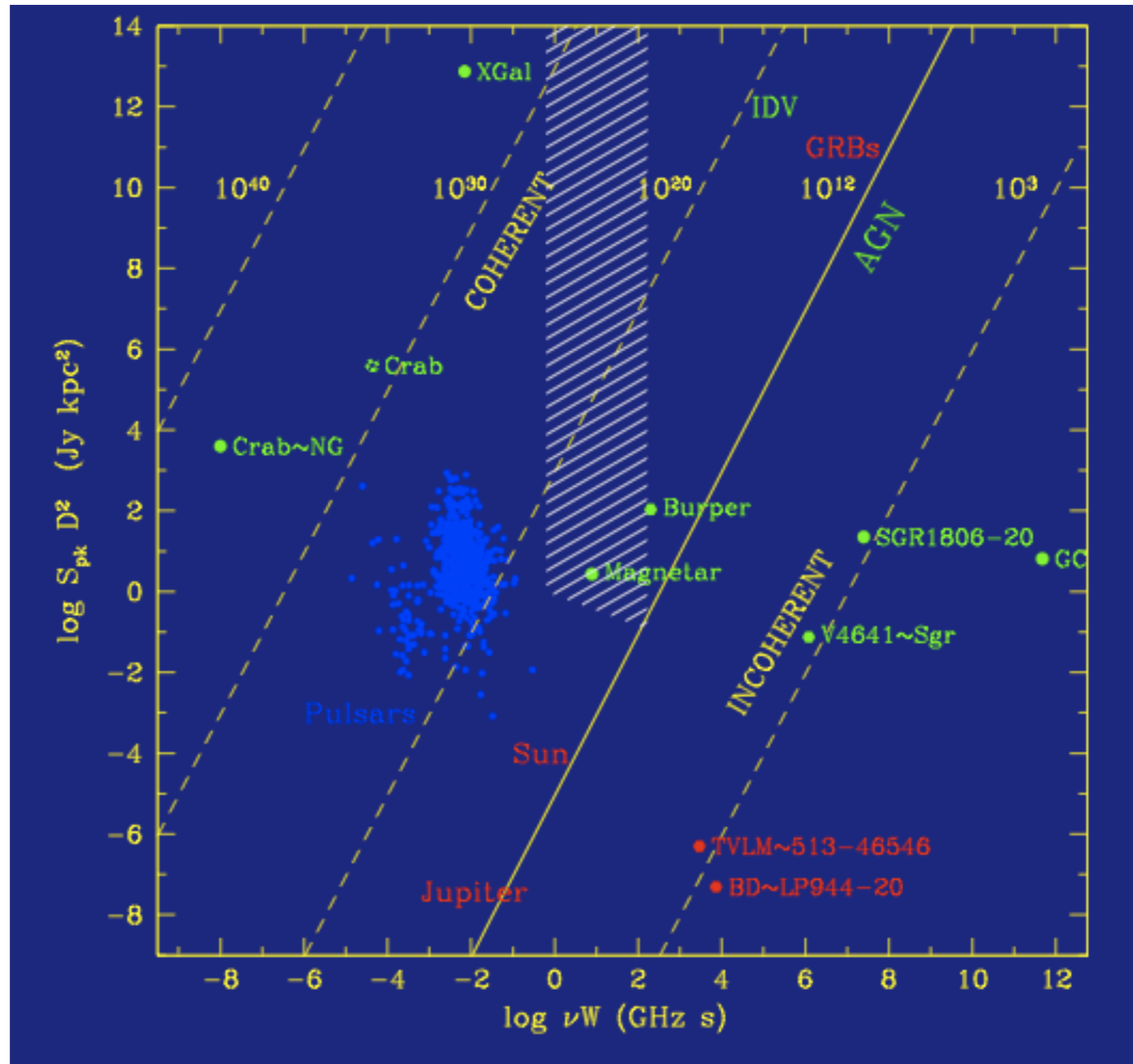
# Pulsars



Crab



# Panchromatic!

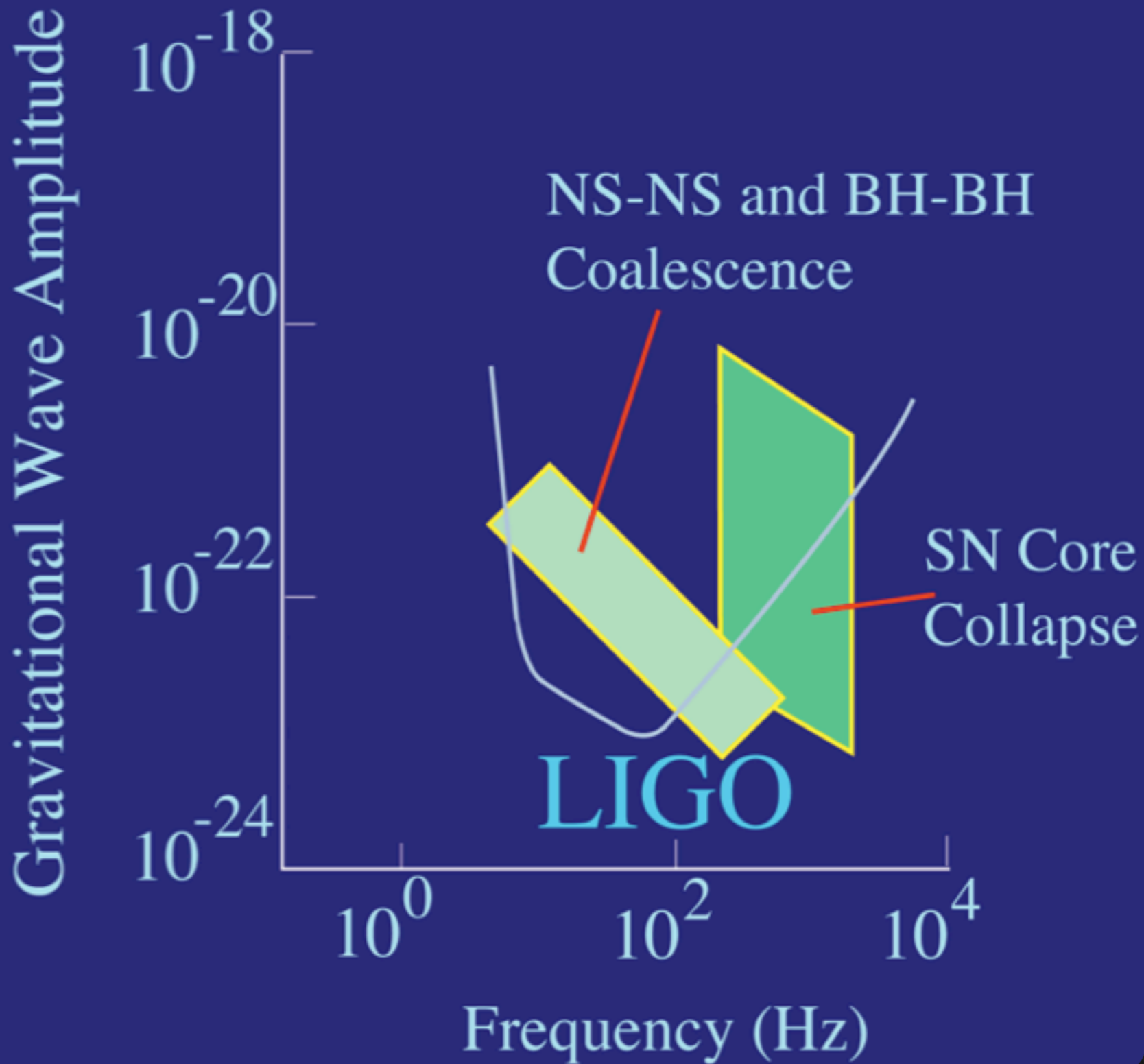


# Gravitational Wave & Neutrino Follow-up

*E&M connection to the next generation observatories*

e.g. LIGO-II to see NS-NS spiral  $> 100$  Mpc  
several tens event per year but with localization  
accuracy  $\sim 1$  deg radius

SASIR: unique FOV + aperture, well-suited to rapid follow-up



Advanced LIGO (2009): If we have a nearby event from a NS binary, we should hear it!

# Serious Design Issues & questions

- construction of a 6.5m + primary (+secondary?) with **fast optics** (f/2.5) & wide FOV (~0.8 deg sq.)
- reduced radiative heat load for IR
- **cadences**: many surveys in one (“shallow”, “medium”, “deep”) to accommodate science
- data flow, data serving



# Serious Design Issues & questions

