

The All-Sky Automated-Search for Supernovae Going Global



AARHUS
UNIVERSITY

VILLUM FONDEN



M. Stritzinger, S. Holmbo (Aarhus University), B. J. Shappee (Hawaii), T. W.-S. Holoién (Carnegie), J. Brown, C. S. Kochanek, K. Z. Stanek, P. J. Vallely, T. Thompson (OSU), J. L. Prieto (Diego Portales), S. Dong, C. Ping, S. Bose (Peking), D. Bersier (LJMU), A. Franckowiak (DESY), on the behalf of the ASAS-SN team

ASAS-SN Approach

- Aim is to monitor the entire sky every night in real-time
- Use commercially available 400mm f/2.8G Nikon Telephoto lenses and CCDs
- Limiting V -band magnitude of 17 (2 units), and 18 (3 units) in g band
- Find supernovae in a minimally biased search
- Announce discoveries *publicly*

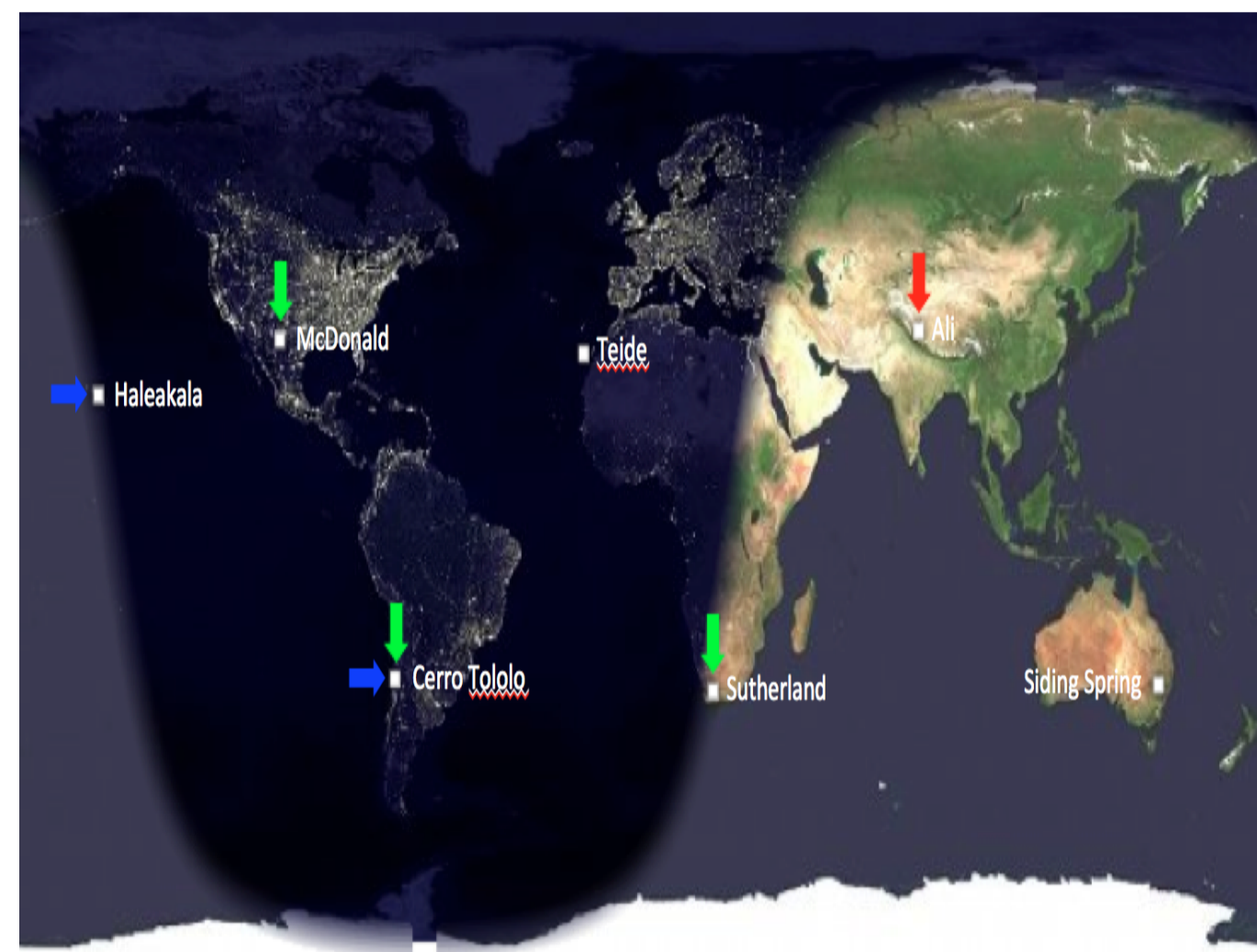


Figure 1: Location of ASAS-SN units. Blue indicate the first units, green indicates current expansion and red indicates future expansion.



Figure 2: “Payne-Gaposchkin” telescope located at the Las Cumbres Observatory’s South African site. Each unit consists of 4x400 mm Nikon lenses accompanied with 2kx2k Finger Lake CCDs, providing a pixel scale of 7.8” per pixel.

ASAS-SN Nuts & Bolts

- 5 units deployed: Hawaii, Chilex2, Texas, South Africa
- Today taking 5000+ images per night → 32,000 square degrees (weather permitting)

- Fully automated data reduction pipeline
- Detections dominated by false positives (millions per night)
- After (machine learning) cuts 300-500 candidates scanned by eye per day
- Follow up initiated, new transients announced typically in hours to a day

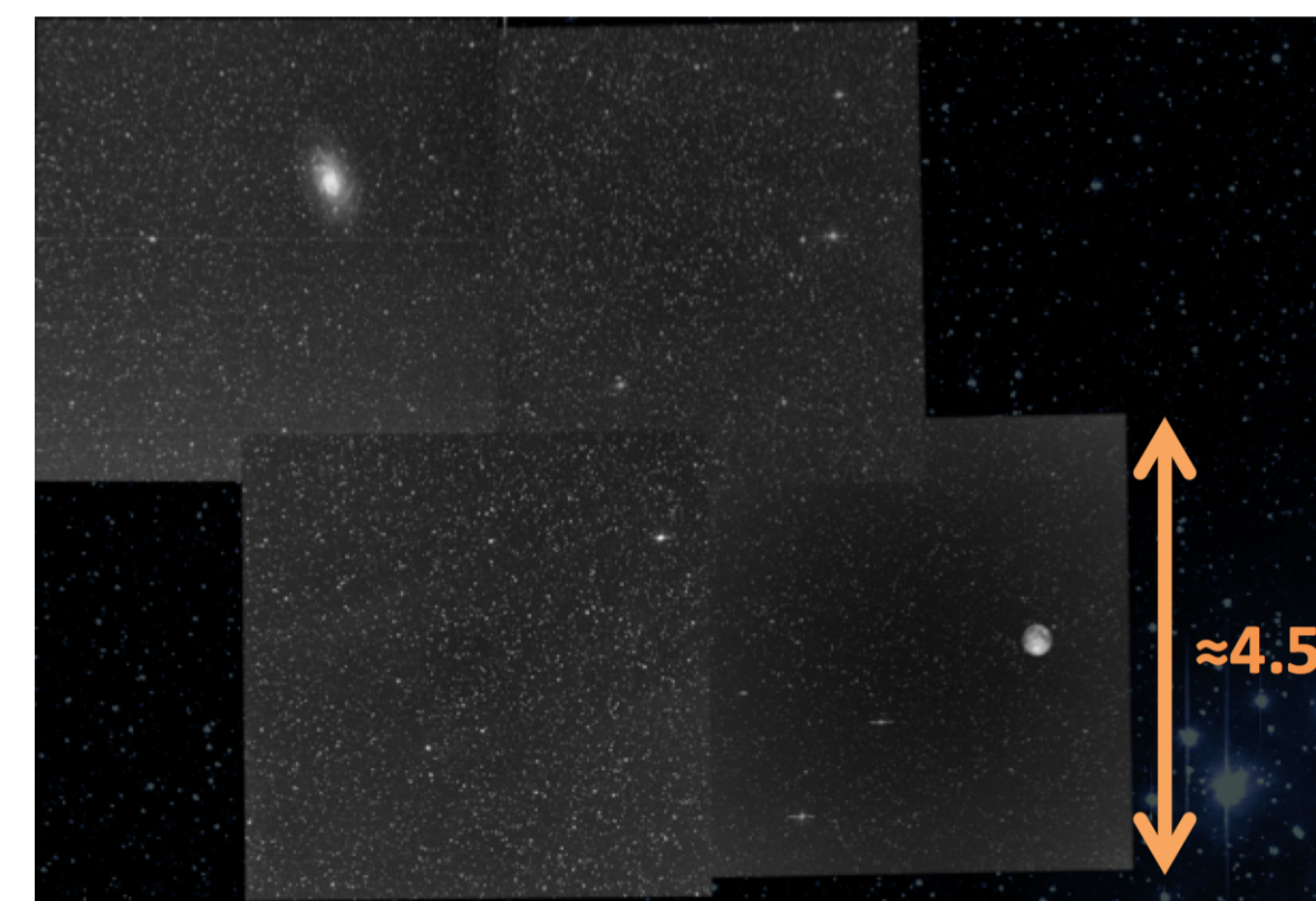


Figure 3: A single ASAS-SN pointing.

Thu Nov 9 02:19:45 2017

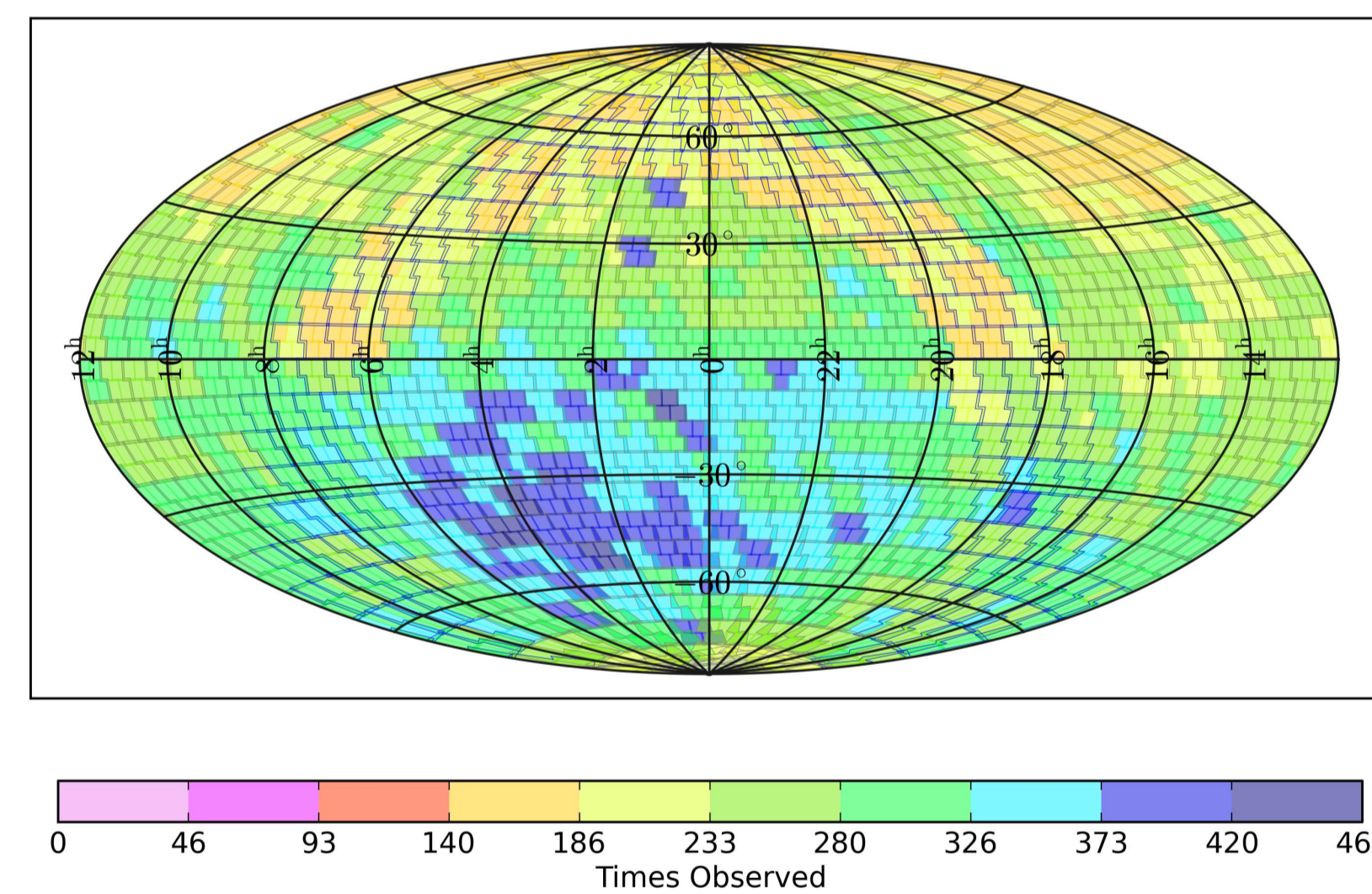


Figure 4: Number of visits per pointing over the past year.

Results

- As ASAS-SN expands its success improves (see Fig. 5); now leader in bright SN discoveries (see Fig. 6)
- 600+ ATels, also discovered 1000+ CV, New Novae search, Numerous M-dwarf flares. Yearly results are being published
- ~40 publications, Variable AGNs (Shappee et al. 2014), young SN, e.g. ASASSN-14lp (Shappee et al. 2016), TDE (Holoién et al. 2014, 2016), SLSN (Bose et al. 2017)

- Additional science: census of local LSB galaxies, light echoes, overlap with TESS, high-energy neutrinos and multi-messenger Astronomy, a comet, and a micro-lensing event or two

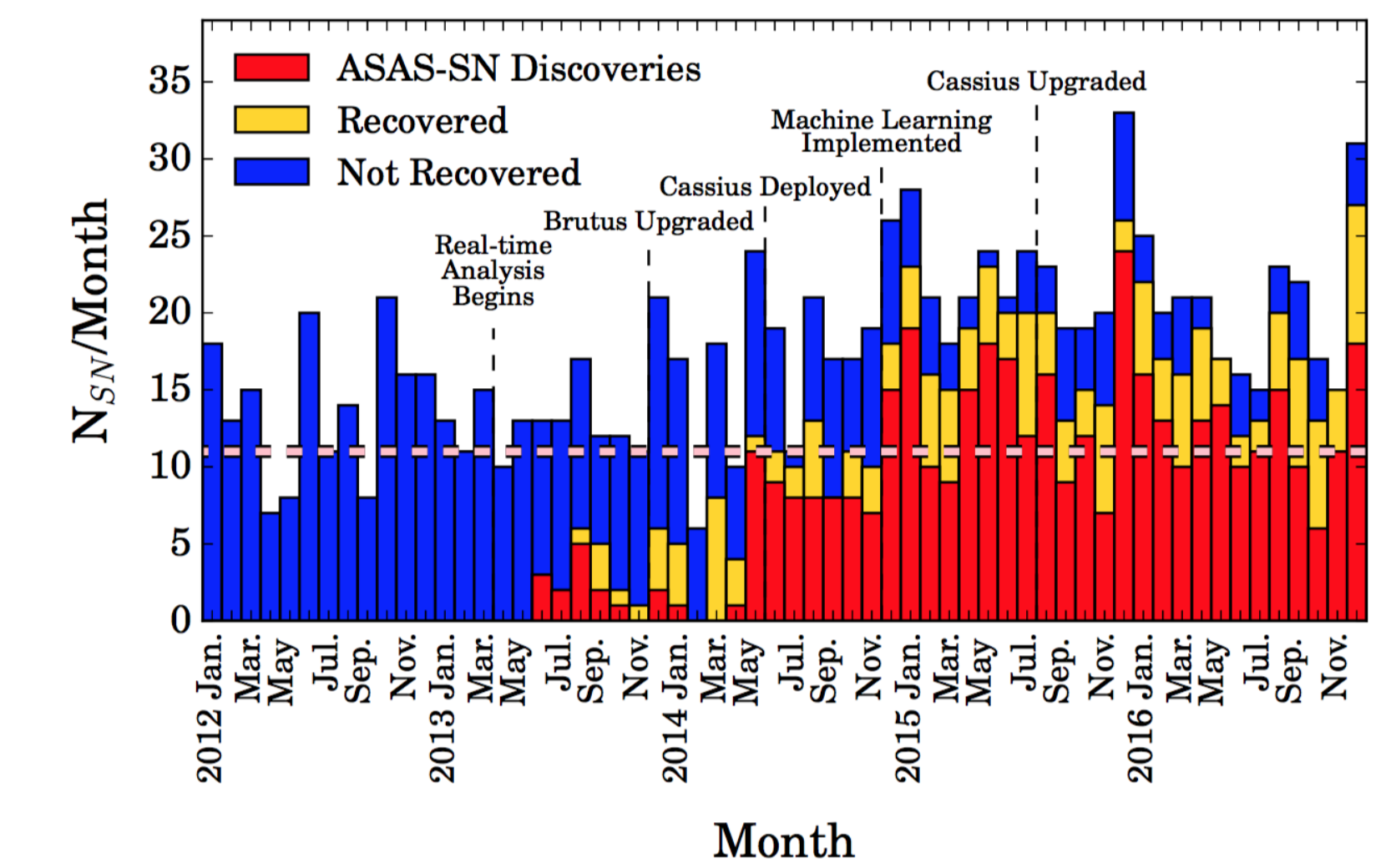


Figure 5: Histogram of bright supernova discoveries in each month from 2012 through 2016. Adapted from Holoién et al. (2016).

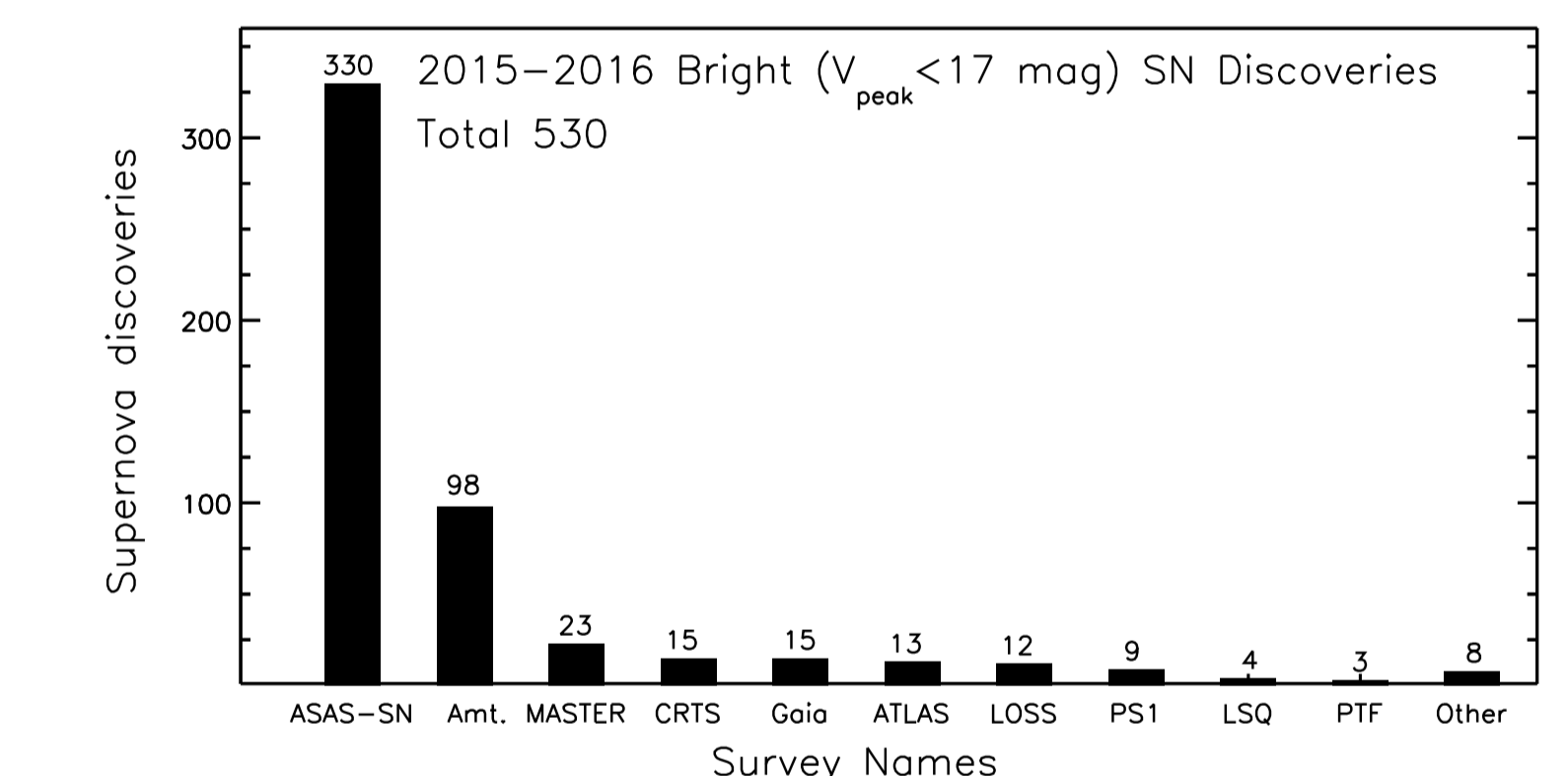


Figure 6: Breakdown in number of bright SNe discovered between 2015-2016.

Future

- Expansion is expected in 2018 with an additional *northern* unit
- A fully public database consisting of real-time photometry for ~50 million objects

Acknowledgements

ASAS-SN is supported by a variety of sources, including the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, the Villum Foundation (grant #13261), the Chinese Academy of Science South America Center for Astronomy (CASSACA), the National Science Foundation (AST-151592), the Mount Cuba Astronomical Foundation, the OSU Center for Cosmology and AstroParticle Physics (CCAPP), and the Helmholtz Association.

