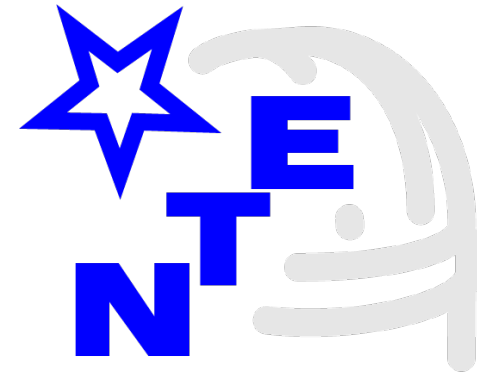




# NOT Transient Explorer (NTE) An Odyssey



# Partners



**Optical Imager Mechanics**  
[Department of Physics and Astronomy](#)  
University of Aarhus  
Denmark



**Optical and Infrared Imagers**  
[Finnish Centre for Astronomy with ESO](#)  
University of Turku  
Finland



**Polarimetric mode**  
[Planetary-system research](#), Department of Physics  
University of Helsinki  
Finland



**Rapid response mode**  
[The Centre for Astrophysics and Cosmology](#)  
[The Science Institute](#)  
University of Iceland, Iceland



**Optical and Infrared Imagers**  
[The Oscar Klein centre](#)  
Stockholm University  
Sweden



**Spectrograph cameras and Infrared Imager Mechanics**  
[Osservatorio Astronomico di Brera](#)  
Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica  
Milan, Italy



**Infrared detectors**  
[Max Planck Institute for Astronomy](#)  
Heidelberg, Germany



**Optical and Infrared Imagers**  
[The Key Laboratory of Space Astronomy and Technology](#)  
National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences  
Beijing, China



**Atmospheric Dispersion Corrector**  
[Department of Particle Physics and Astrophysics](#)  
Weizmann Institute for Science  
Tel Aviv, Israel

# Core funding

## CARLSBERG FOUNDATION

The Carlsberg Foundation is an industrial foundation that supports basic scientific research within the natural sciences, social sciences and humanities conducted by Danish researchers and international researchers connected to Danish research environments. The funds for awards mainly come from the profits of Carlsberg A/S, in which the Carlsberg Foundation has a controlling interest. The Carlsberg Foundation was founded by Brewer J.C. Jacobsen in 1876.

The Carlsberg Foundation awards more than DKK 400 million. DKK per year for basic research.

# NTE Team

## Niels Bohr Institute

**Michael I. Andersen** – Systems engineer

**Lise Christensen** – Pipeline responsible

(**Niels Michaelsen** – Mechanics)

**Bo Milvang-Jensen** – Pipeline development

**Anton N. Sørensen** – Calibration and AIT

**Joonas K. M. Viuhho** – Motors and control

**Dennis Wistisen** - Mechanics

## Nordic Optical Telescope

**Sergio Armas** – Software systems

**Peter Brandt** – Mechanics

**Jacob W. Clasen** – Project Manager

**Graham C. Cox** – Detector systems

**Anlaug Djupvik** – Astronomer, IR applications

**Carlos Perez** – Mechanics

**Tapio Pursimo** – Astronomer, imaging

**John Telting** – Astronomer, spectroscopy

## Partner institutes

**John E. V. Andersen** – VIS Imager mechanics  
University of Aarhus, Denmark

**Stefano Covino** – Head of science team  
INAF Brera, Italy

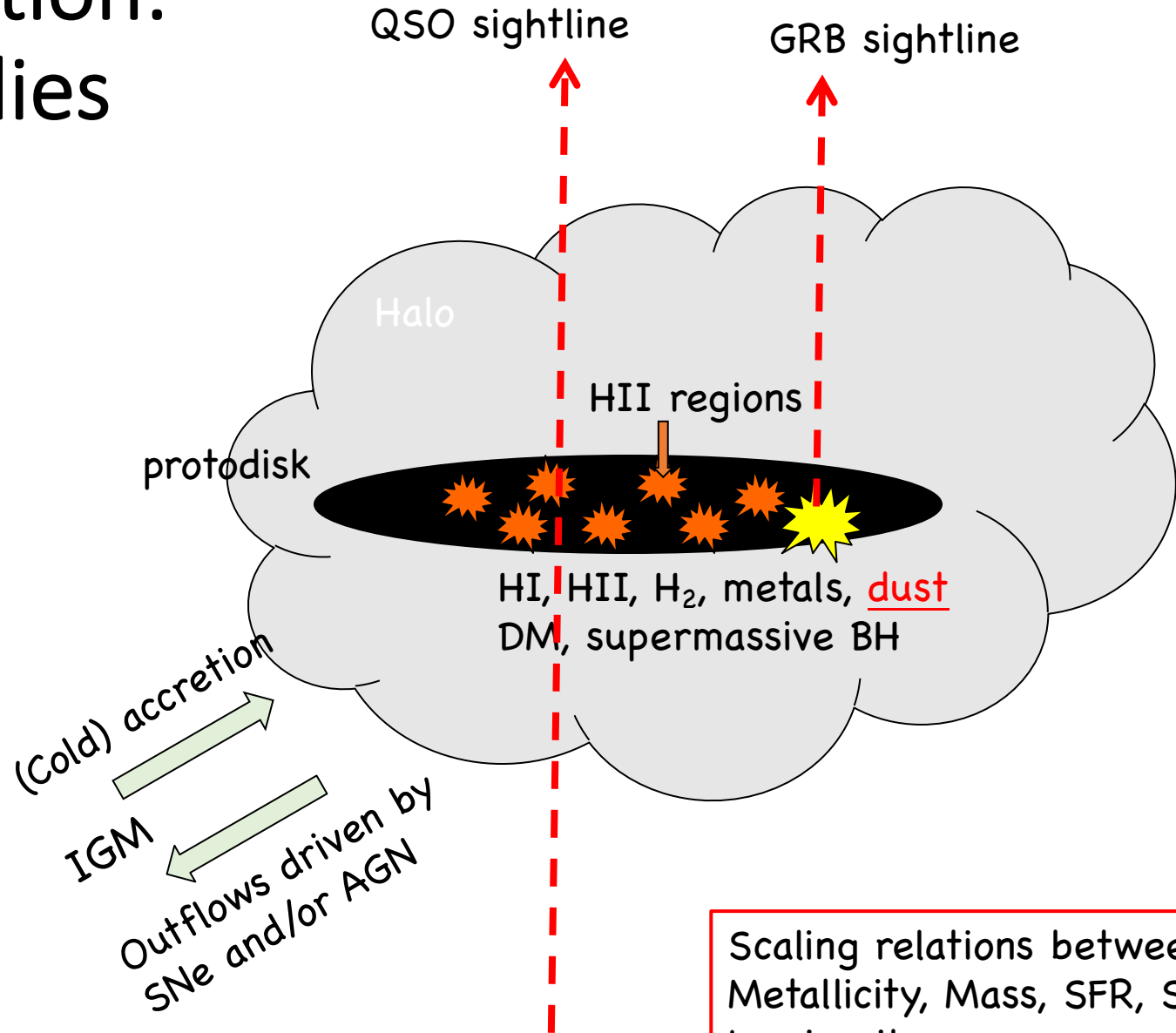
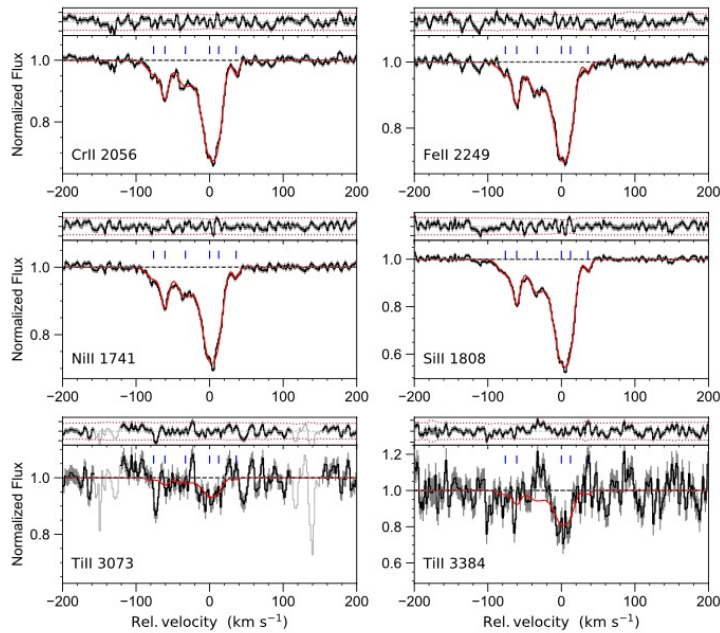
**Anders S. Damgaard** - VIS Imager mechanics  
University of Aarhus, Denmark

**Kasper E. Heinz** – Instrument scientist,  
pipeline  
University of Iceland, Iceland

**Vitaly Neustreov** – Imaging pipeline  
FINCA/University of Oulu, Finland

**Marco Riva** – Spectrograph camera optics  
INAF Brera, Italy

# My personal motivation: Absorption line studies



Scaling relations between  
Metallicity, Mass, SFR, Size,  
Luminosity,...

# Motivation for NTE

- The NOT quickly stood out as great for transient follow-up work (hear more in later talks, e.g., Malesani).
- Flexible, informal and friendly community, good instruments
- But there are important limitations:

# Motivation for NTE

- The only always available instrument is StanCam (FIES not sensitive enough for extragalactic work).
- We cannot always secure spectroscopy.
- The spectral resolution of Alfosc is good for redshifts and extinction, but not much else.
- Near-IR imaging and spectroscopy very rarely possible.

## Motivation for NTE

- X-shooter at the ESO-VLT saw first light in 2009. This instrument is a major inspiration for NTE.
- How could we make an instrument like (or preferably improved) X-shooter for the NOT?
- The NTE is the answer to that question.



## Additional constraints for NTE:

- We want NTE to be (quasi)-permanently mounted so it should fulfil the needs of the community (imaging and spectroscopy, FOV, #filters, some polarimetry, etc.)
- It should preferably be innovative and give our user community a strong edge, or several edges. We should be able to do great things few others can do.

# Science with NTE: GRB follow-up (example)

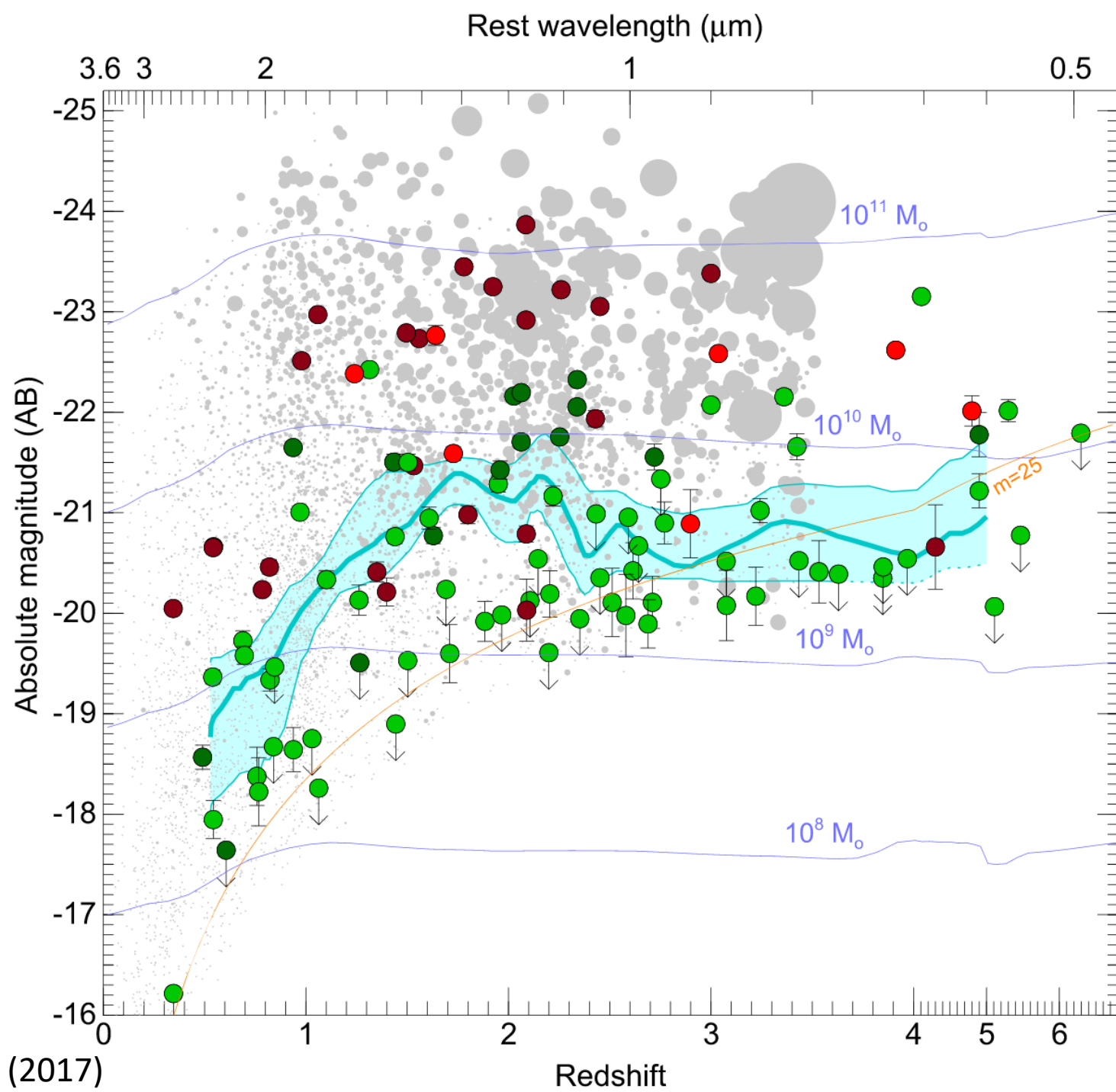
- Close to 1000 GRB afterglows have been studied and redshifts have been measured for hundreds ( $0.0085 < z < 8.2$ ).

There is still a lot of potential – especially with NTE and its NIR capabilities:

- $z > 6$  events occur at a rate of a few per year. They offer a very clean measurement of the ionization degree if spectra with decent  $S/N \sim 10$  can be secured.

- We don't detect optical afterglows for 40% of the GRBs (Fynbo+2001,2009).

- Short GRBs related to gravitational wave events – one kilonova spectrum so far.

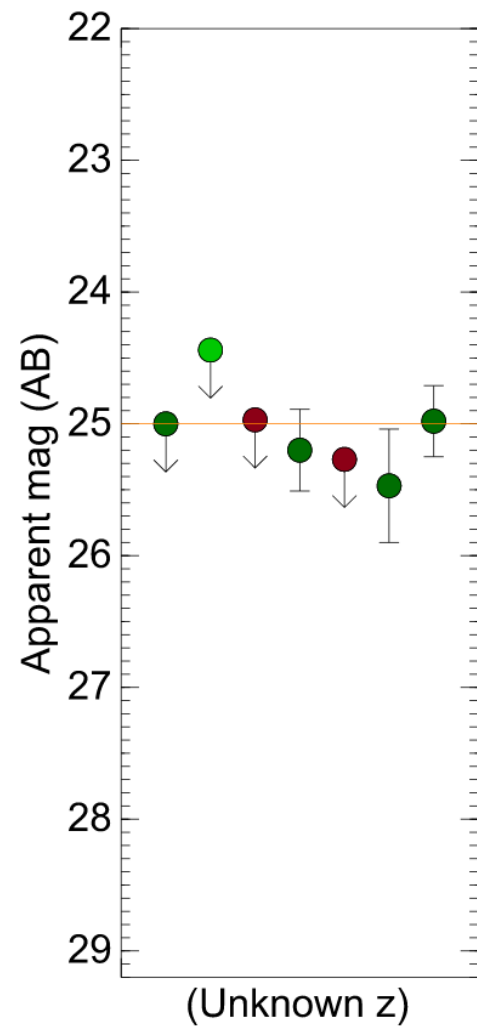


GRB hosts:      Afterglow  
 normal dusty

Redshift from afterglow: ●      ●

Redshift from host:      ●      ●

Field galaxies: ●



# GRB080607

Very bright afterglow observed 12 minutes after the burst

$z = 3.04$

$\log N_{\text{HI}} = 22.7$

H<sub>2</sub> and CO

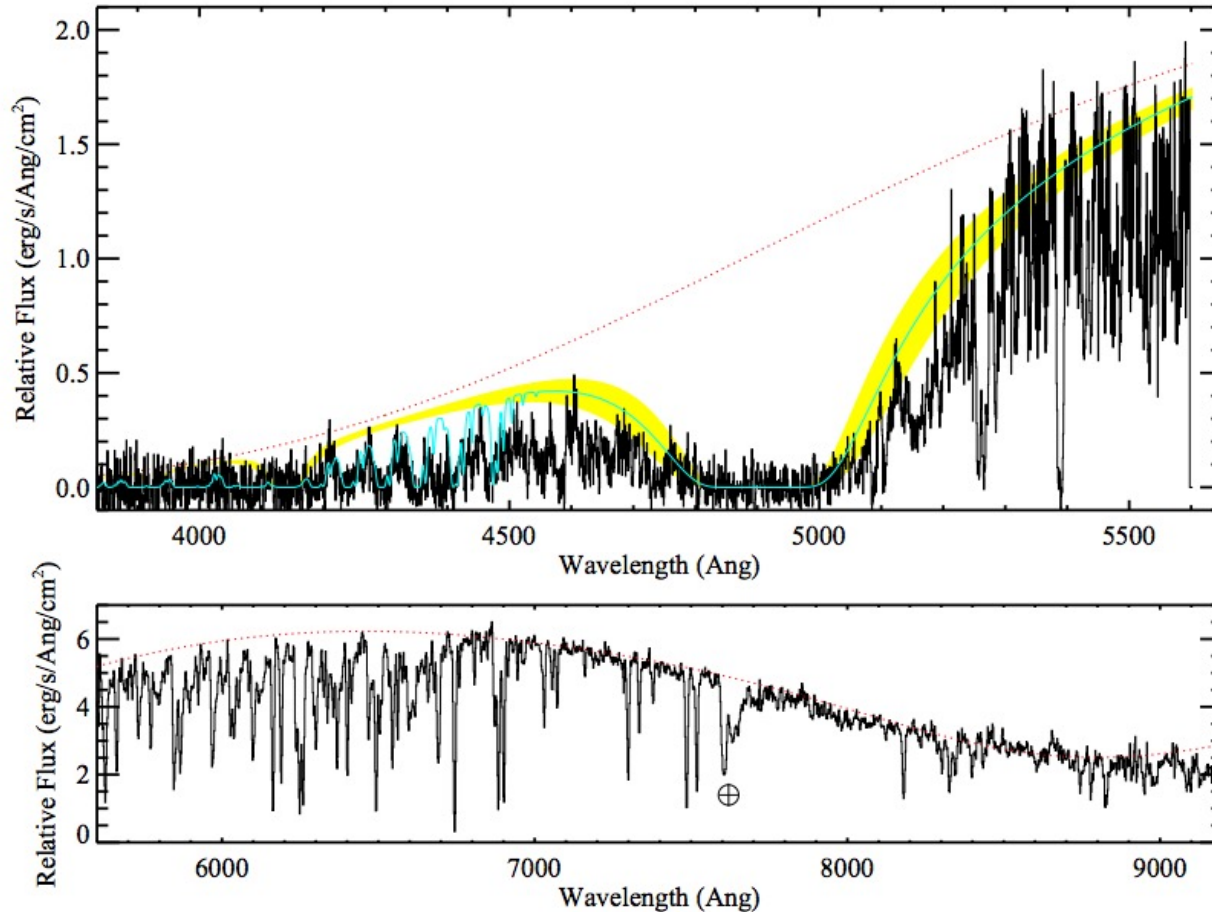
Forest of metal lines!

Solar metallicity

$A_V = 3.3$  mag

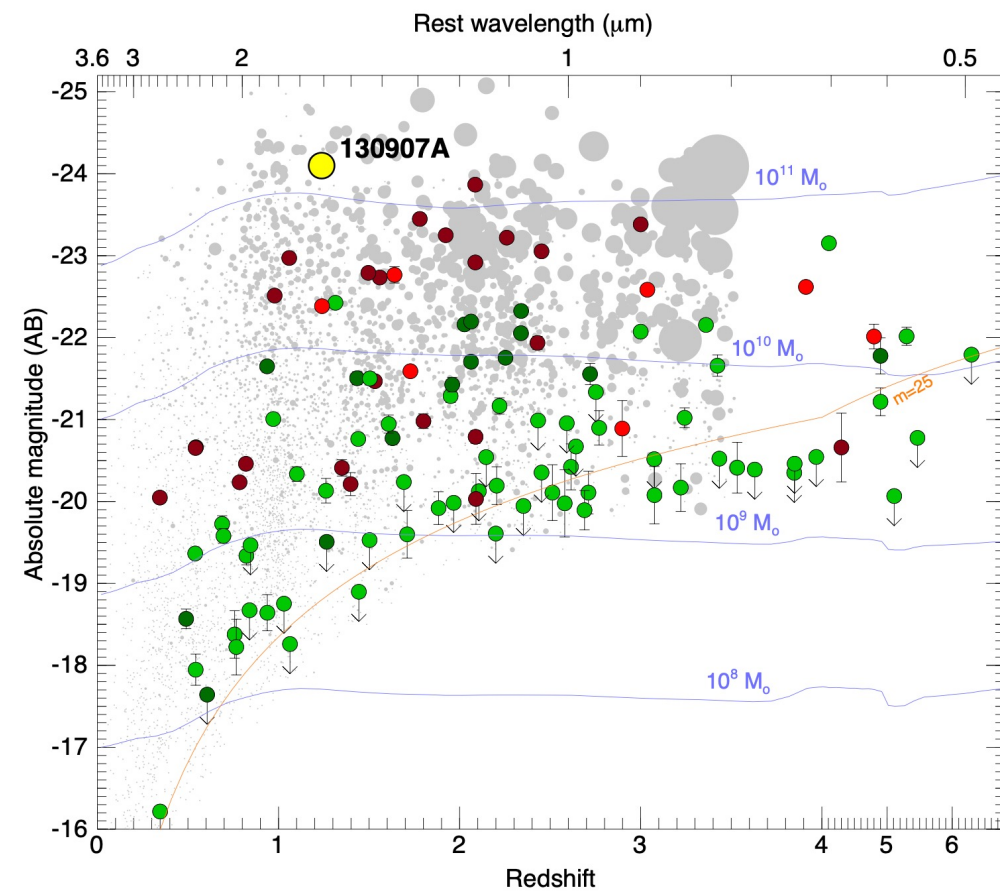
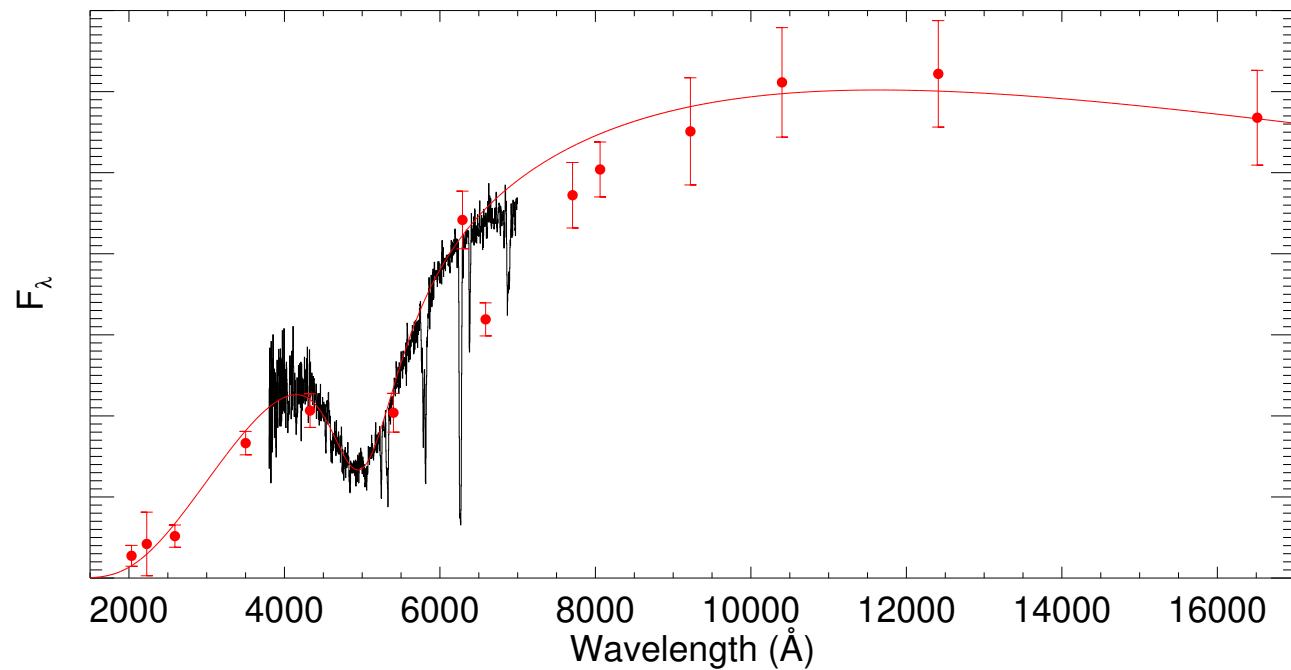
2175Å extinction bump.

Bright/massive and dusty host  
SFR = 10 M<sub>⊙</sub>/yr

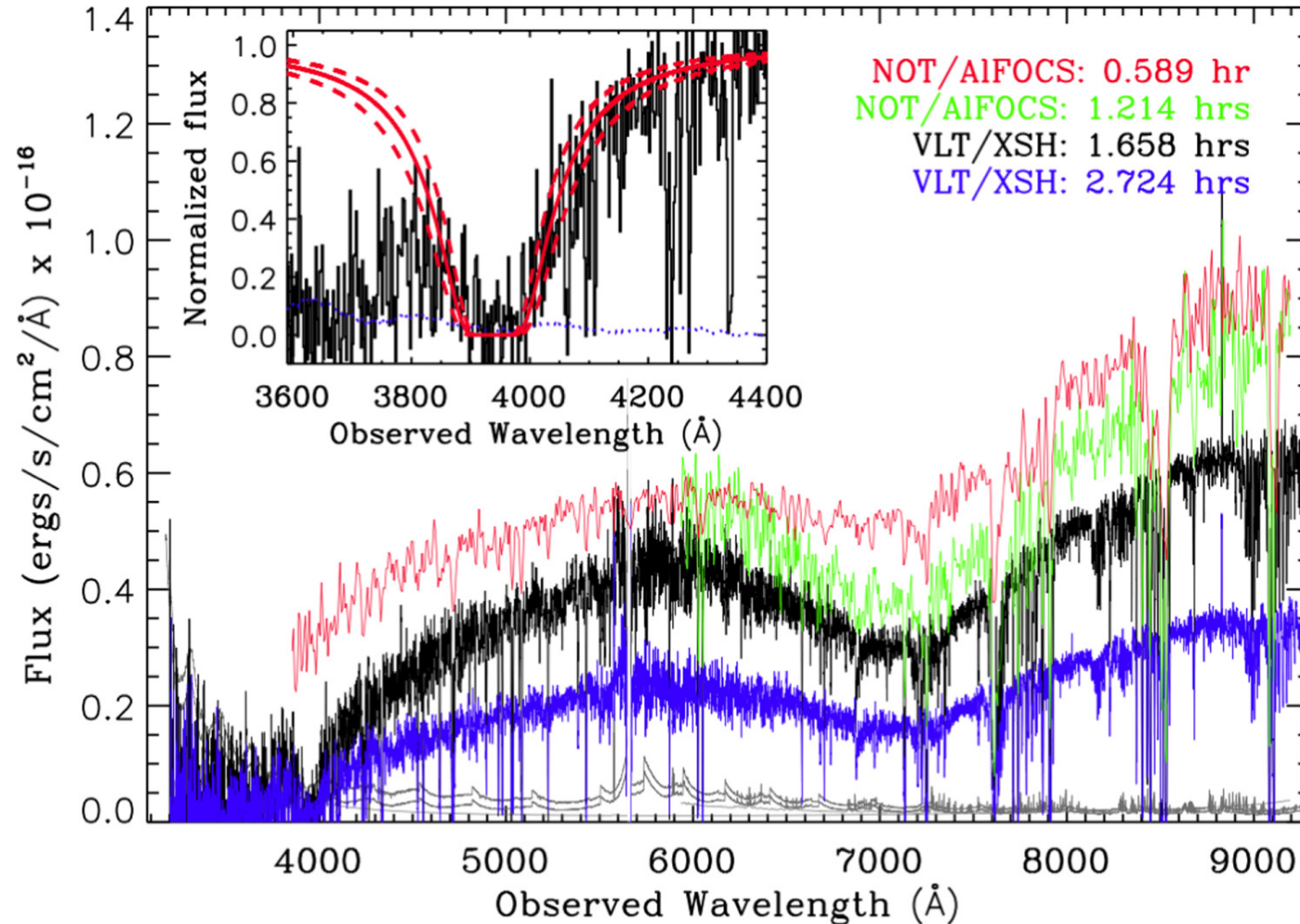


Prochaska et al. (2009)

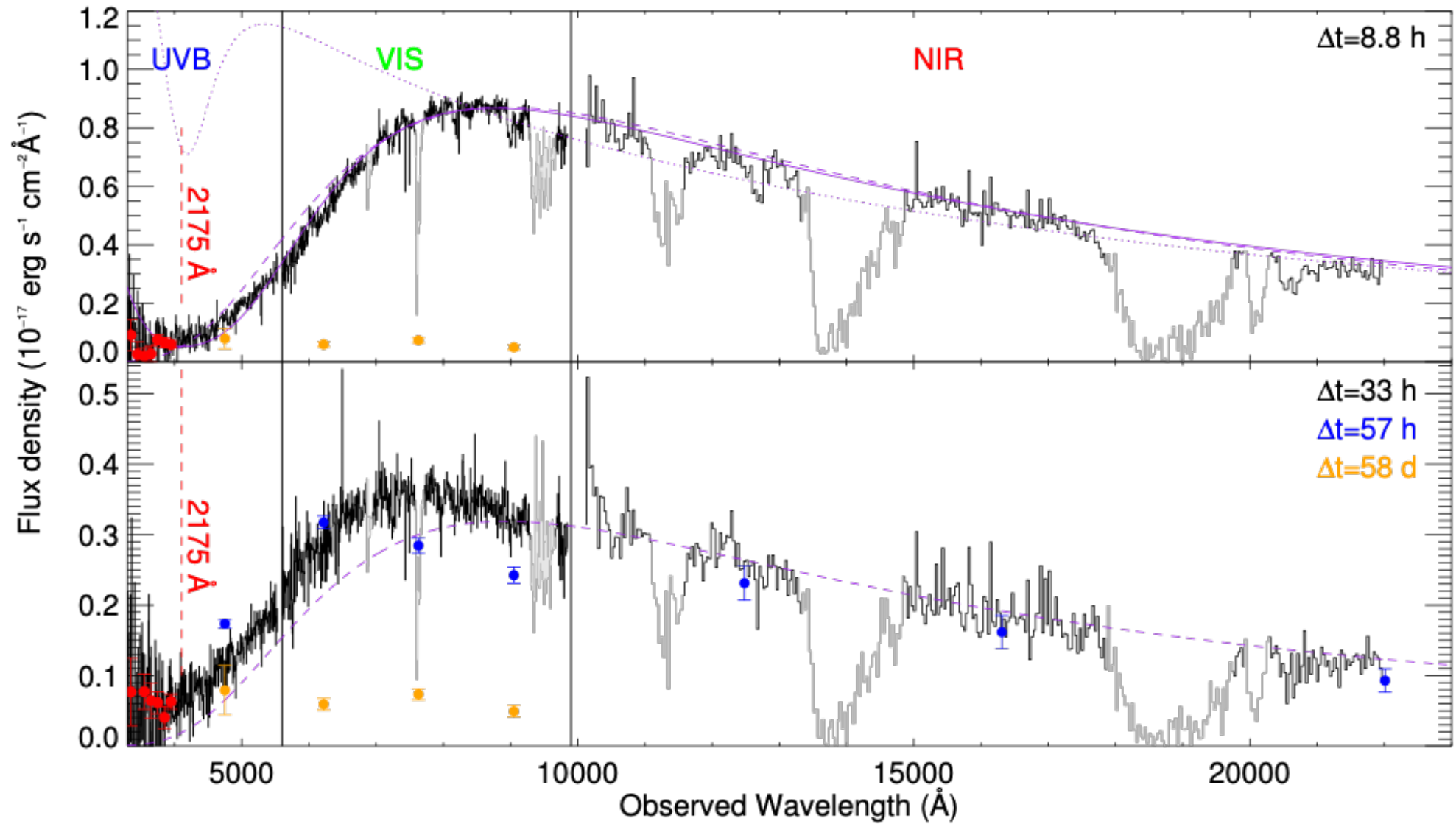
# GRB130907A, $z=1.24$



# GRB180325A, $z=2.25$

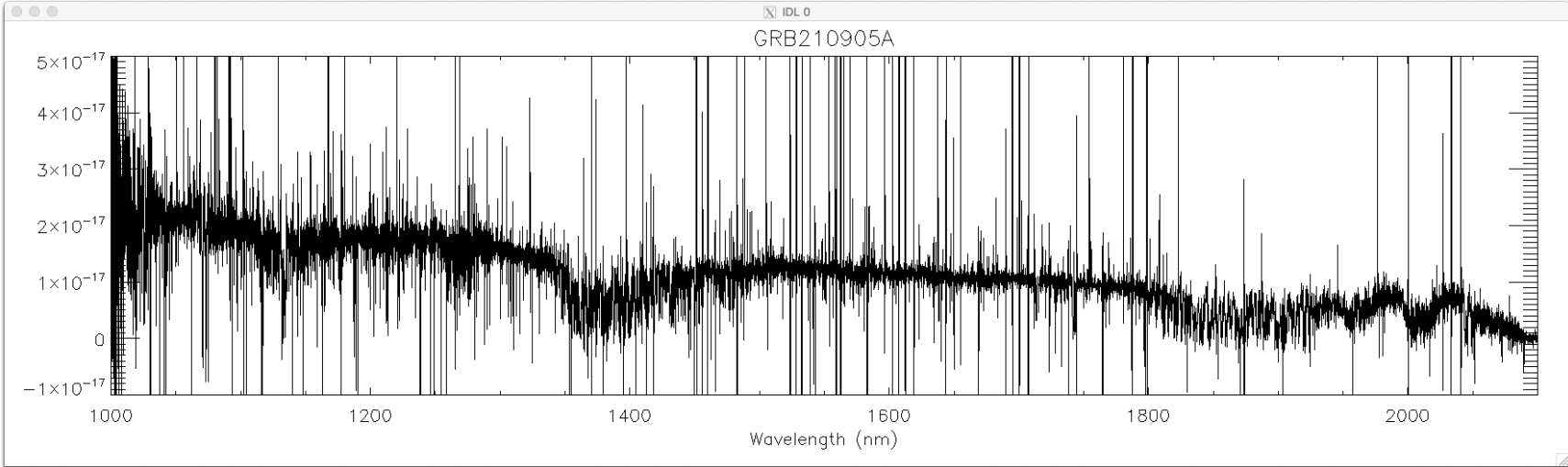
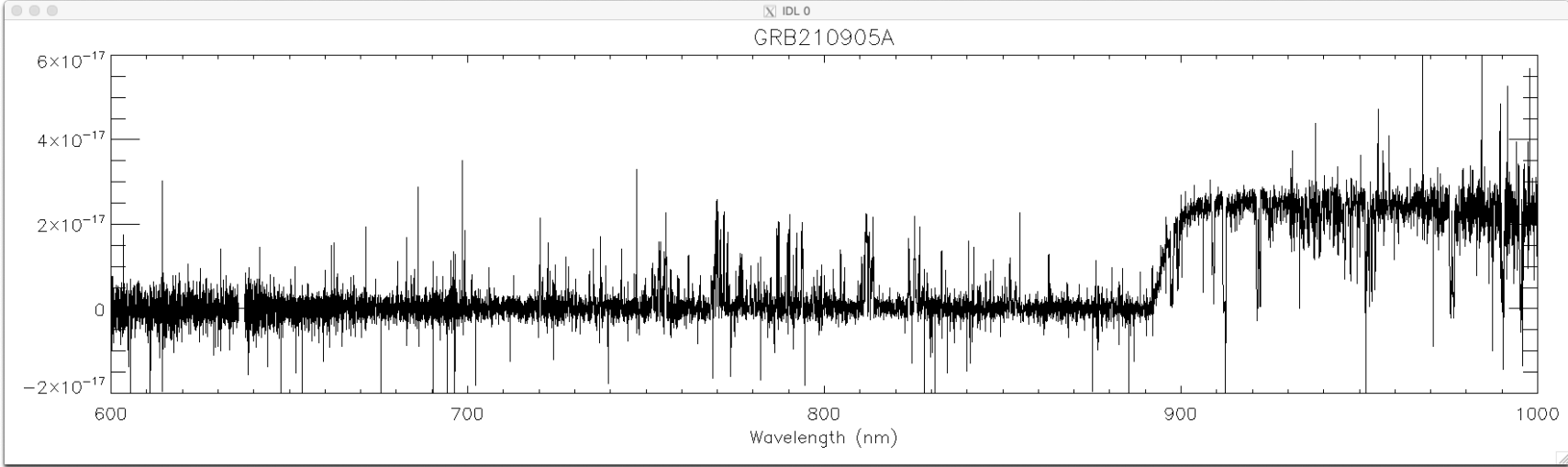


# GRB140506A



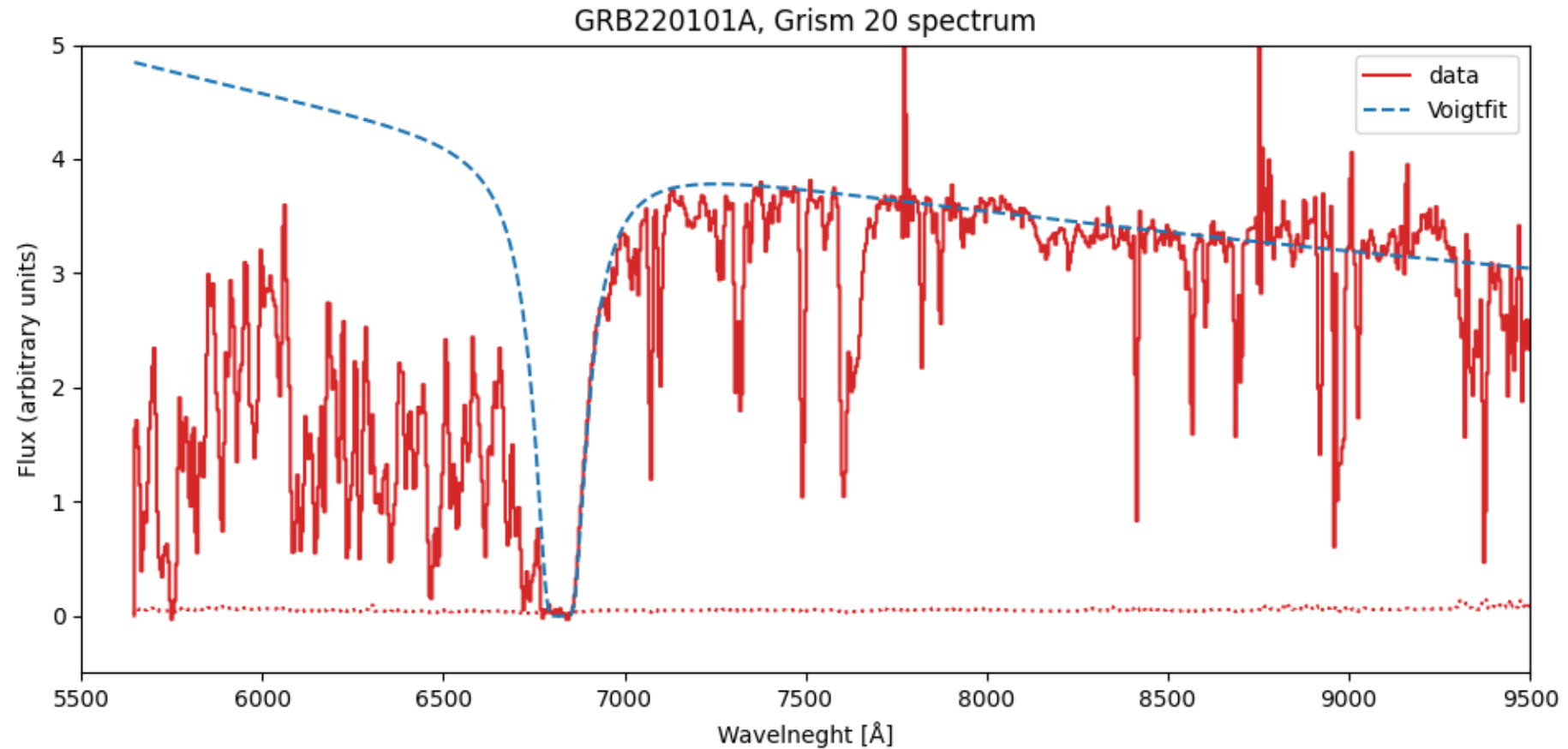


# Very distant GRBs. Probing the epoch of re-ionization.

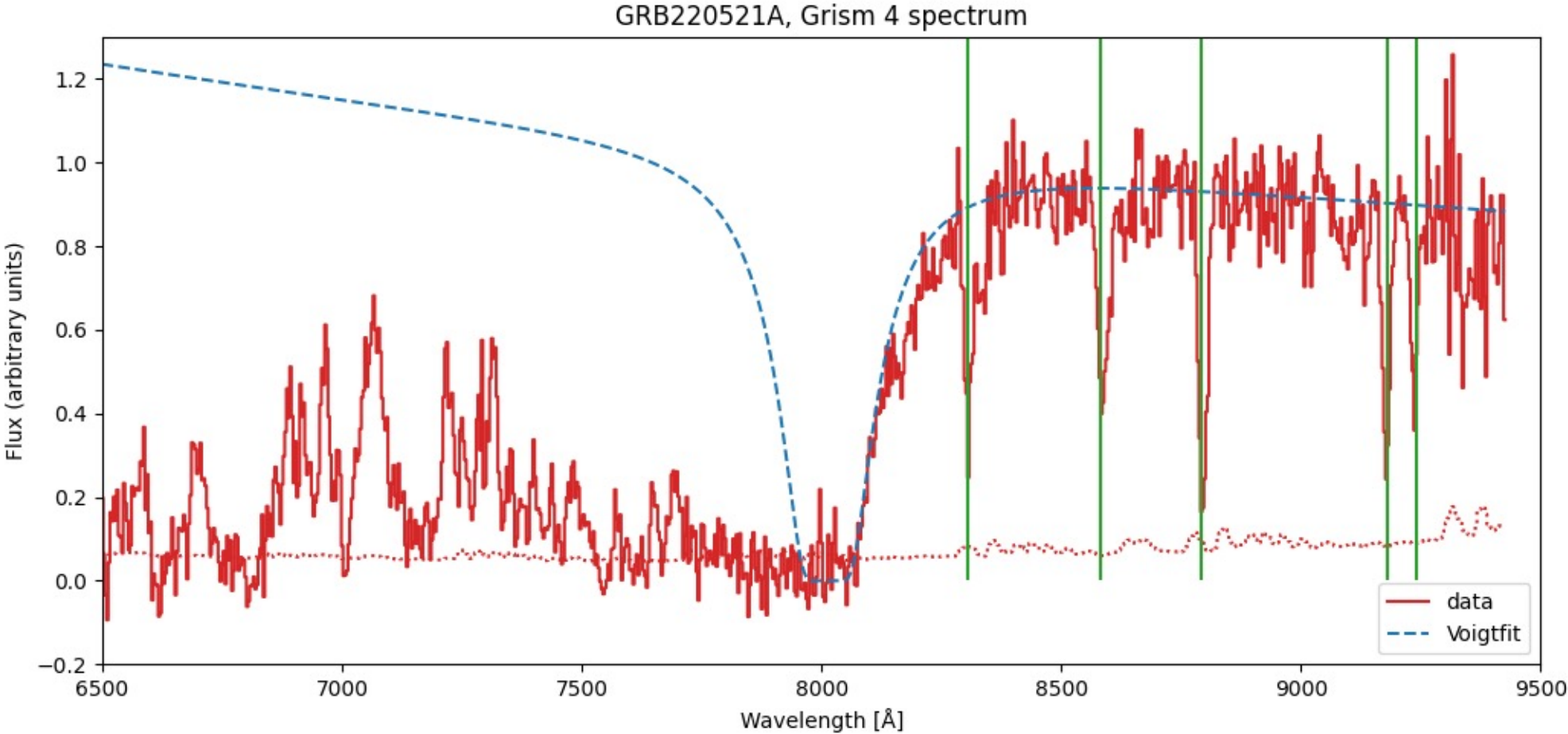




The NOT is large enough to secure good spectra – also of very distant events



The NOT is large enough to secure good spectra:



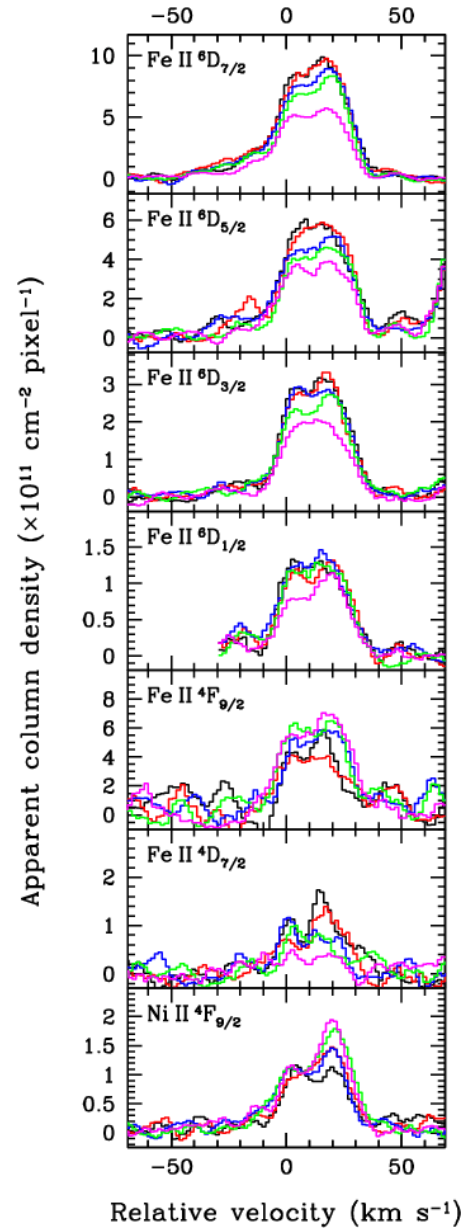
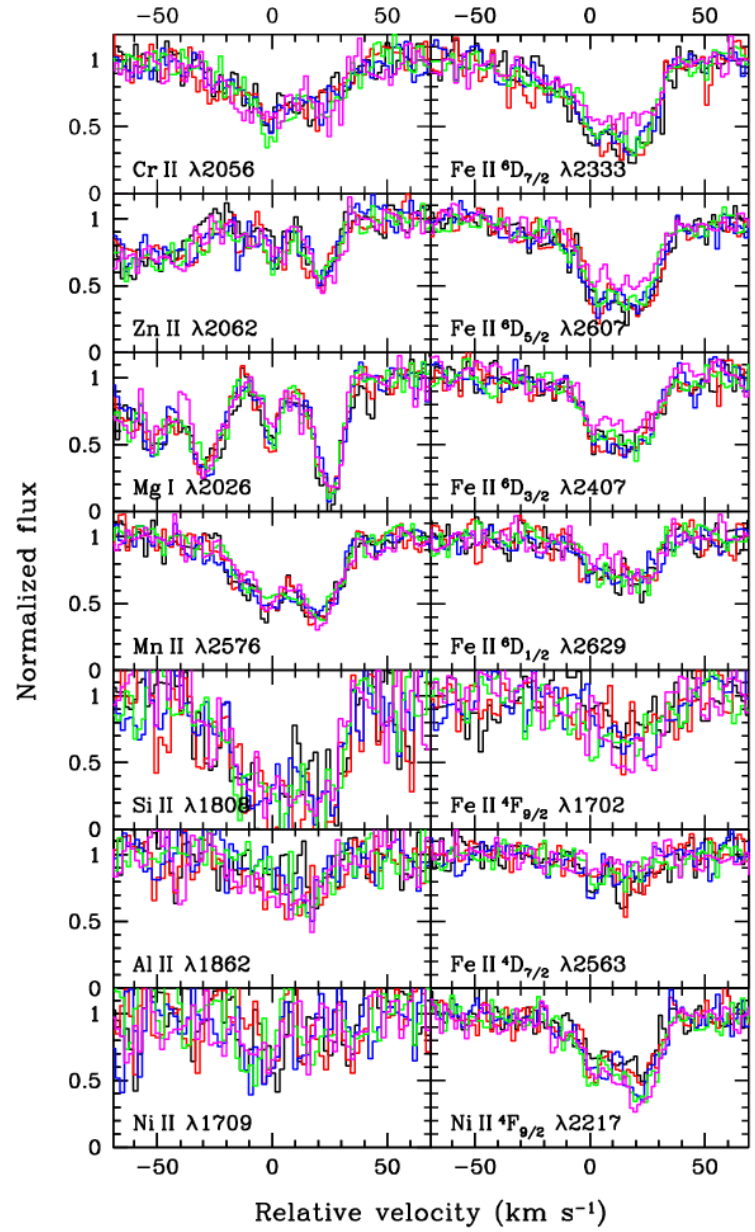
## VERY FAST RESPONSE

Very rapid response (here Vreeswijk et al. 2007)

Variable absorption lines

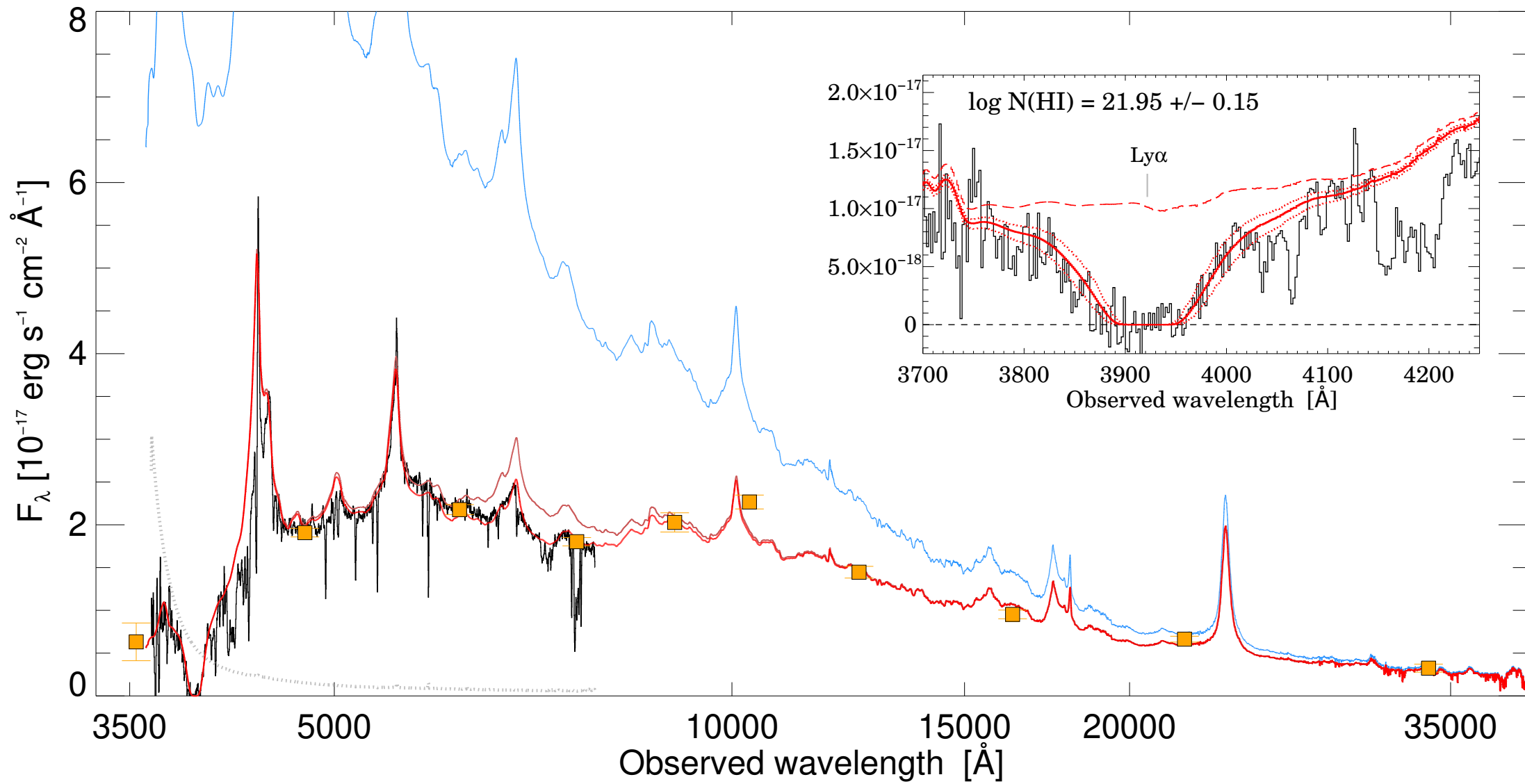
Getting an optical spectrum during the prompt phase is something we really want to do.

NOT is optimal for this as it points very quickly. With a RRM system we can be on target within 1 min.



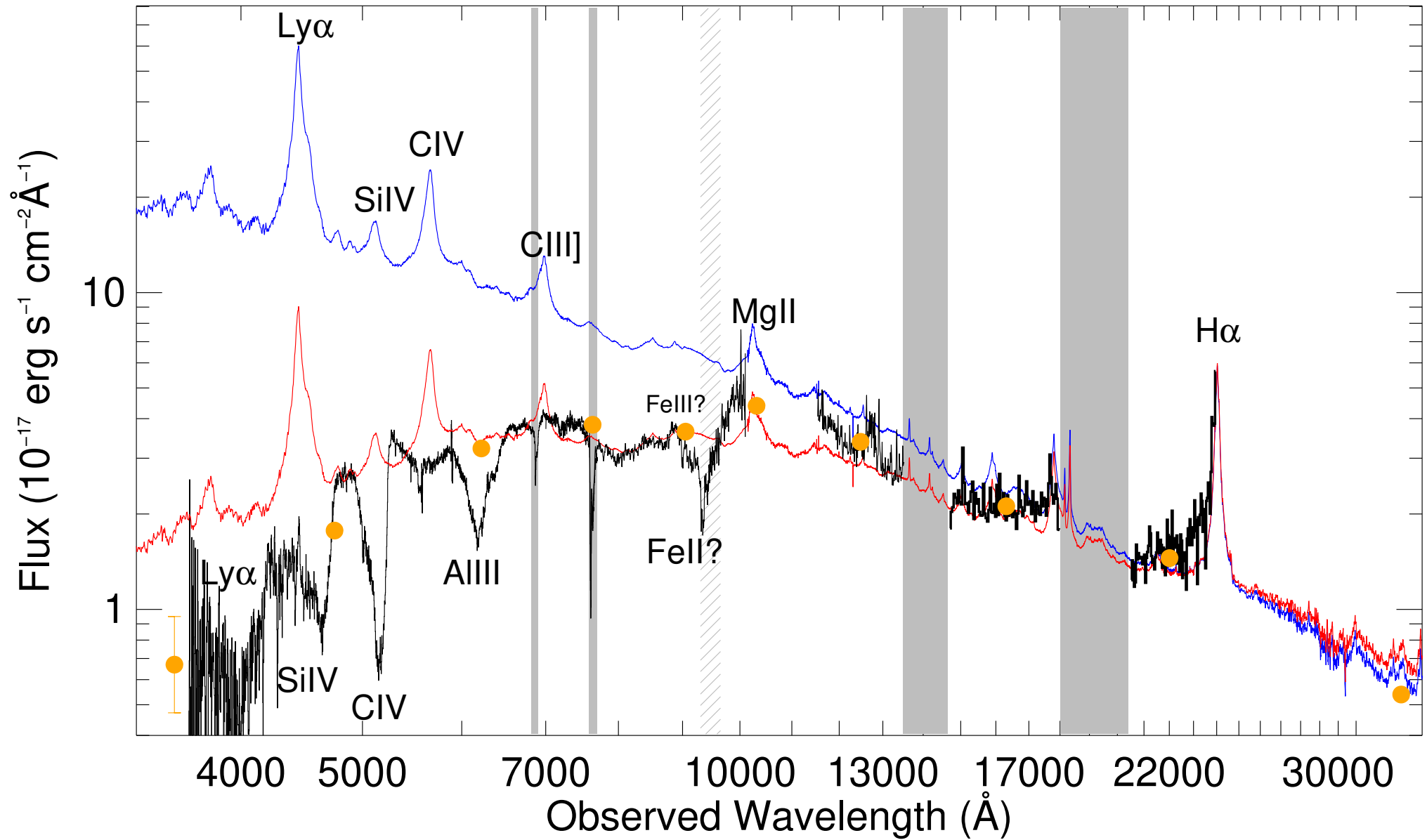
# Quasars

(See also posters by Marina Koukouvaou, Ioannis Mageiras, Guozhen Ma)



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Geier et al. (2019). See also Heintz et al. (2018) and Krogager et al. (2019).



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# The NTE Odyssey

- We are trying to build a **dream instrument**. It will be a dream instrument for transient astrophysics, but also for many other types of studies (including quasar absorption line studies).
- Building the NTE is indeed an Odyssey. Like Odysseus we have lost men to monsters and sometimes it looks like the gods are against us. Other times it seems like other gods are with us and mana fall down from the sky.
- NTE will be completed, it is a difficult travel, but we will come home. The NTE will be a great instrument that will give the user community strong competitive edges: **A great spectrograph, powerful detectors, near-IR target acquisition, simultaneous vis/near-IR imaging, KDP enhanced near-IR imaging, spectropolarimetry.**

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