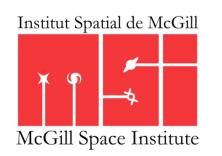
Optical Imaging Follow-up of GW190814: the First Possible Black Hole - Neutron Star Merger

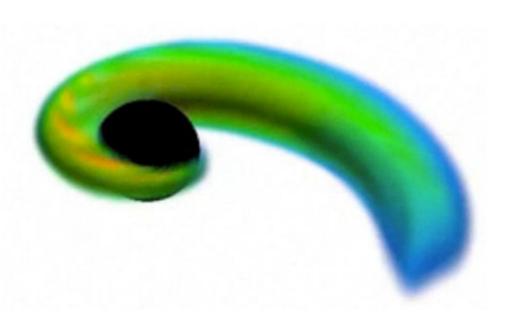
Nicholas Vieira

McGill University/McGill Space Institute Supervisors: Daryl Haggard & John Ruan



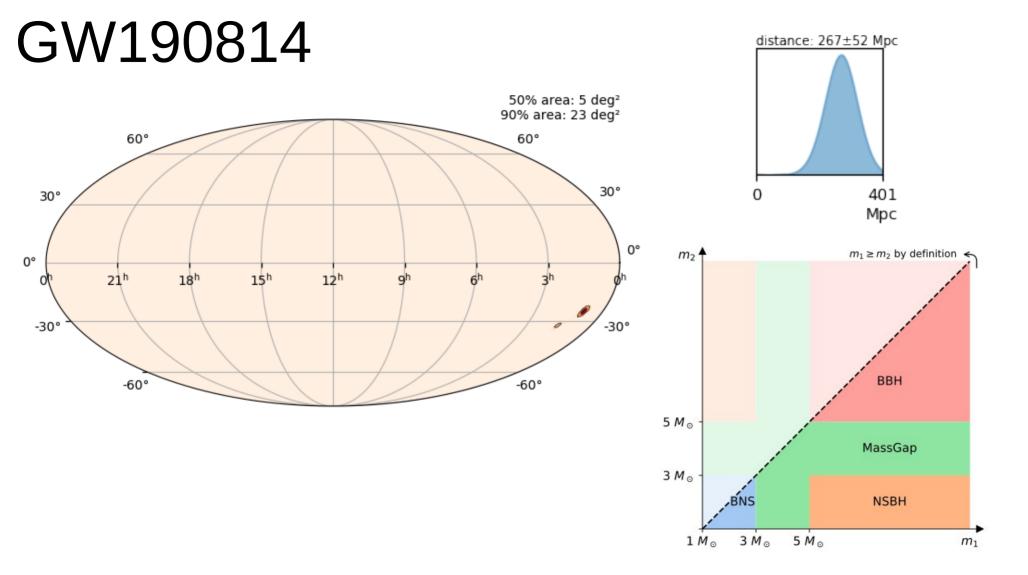






Outline

- Science case
- Observing campaign
- Data pipeline
- Preliminary results

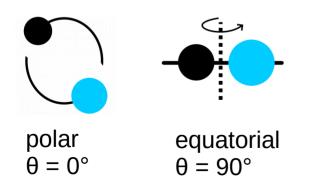


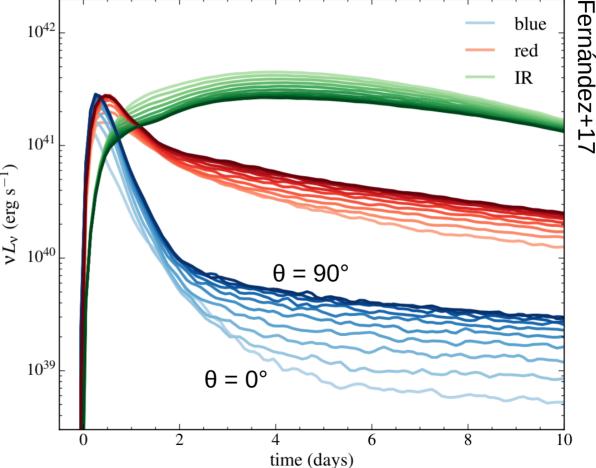
Why go after it?

- First-ever potential merger between a BH and NS
- Binary NS mergers cannot produce observed abundances of the heaviest r-process elements – can NS-BH mergers explain?
- Bonuses:
 - Constraints on NS equation of state
 - Independent measurement of H₀

Kilonovae from NS-BH mergers

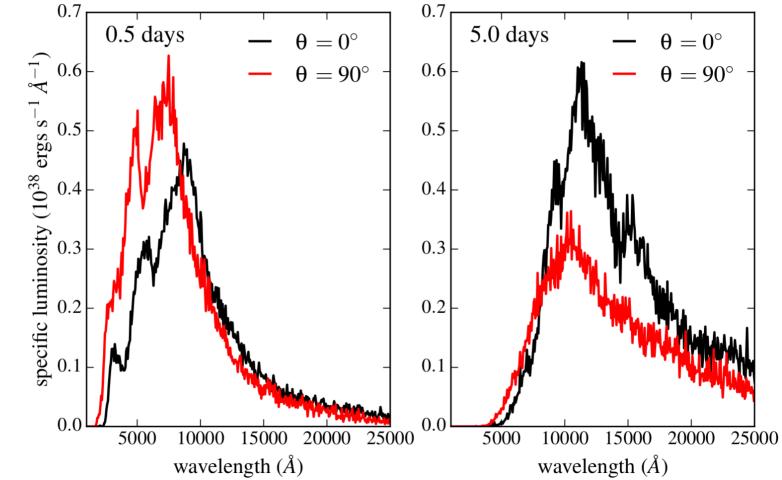
- Early peak, rapid fading in bluer wavelengths
- Slower fading in red/IR wavelengths
- Dependence on viewing angle





Spectra

Fernández+17



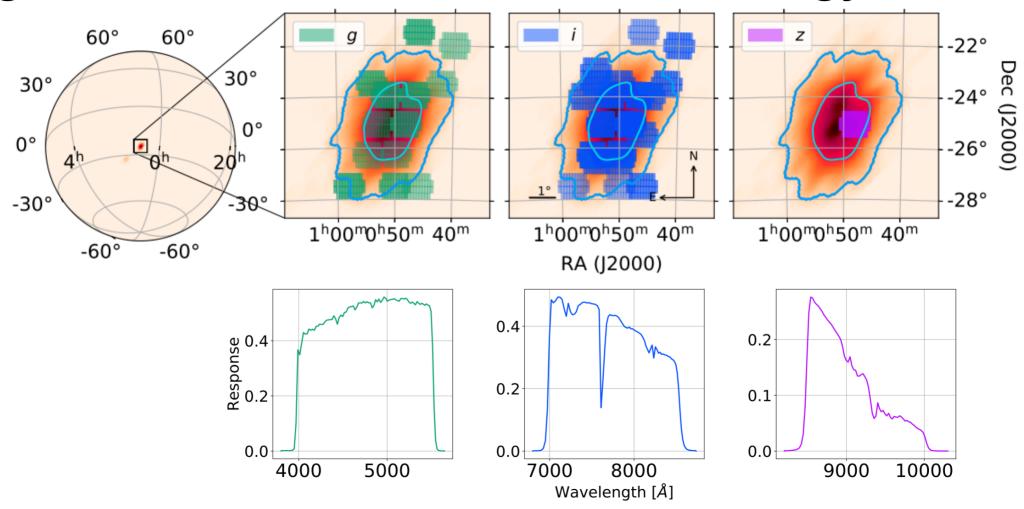
Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope (CFHT)

- Find and follow-up on EM counterparts with MegaCam and Wide-field Infra-Red Camera (WIRCam) on 3.6m CFHT
- MegaCam: wide-field optical and near-IR camera
- Fast, deep imaging of large sections of the sky
- Companion programs with Gemini (optical/near-IR), Chandra (X-ray), Very Large Array (radio)

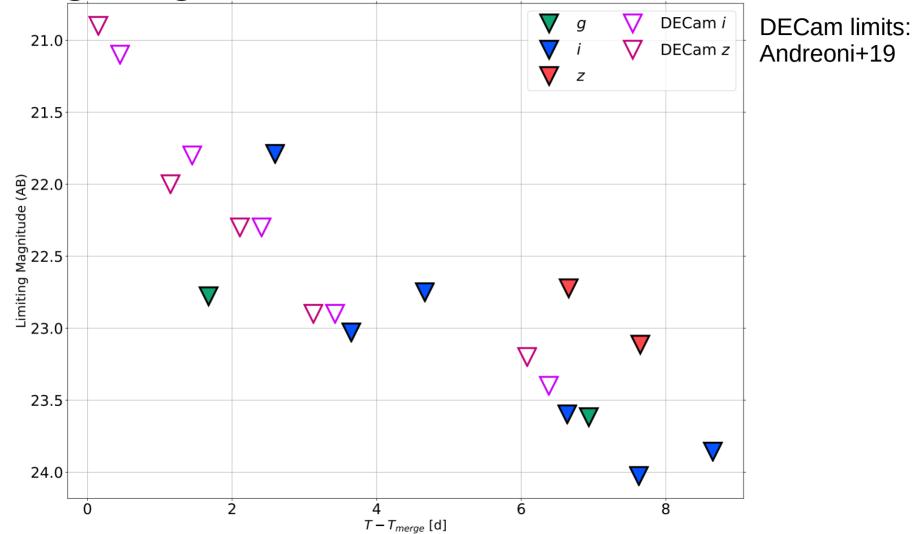


(c) Jean-Charles Cuillandre

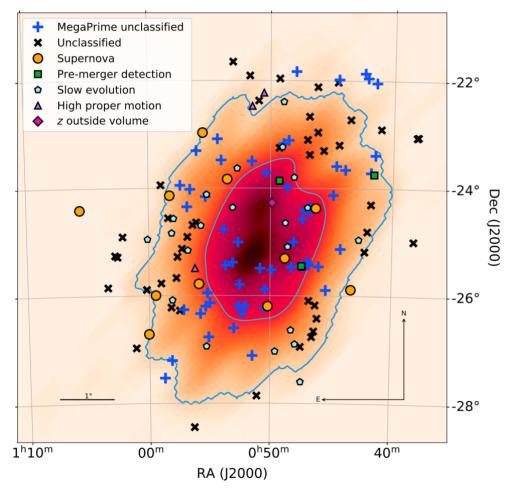
g-, i-, z-band observation strategy



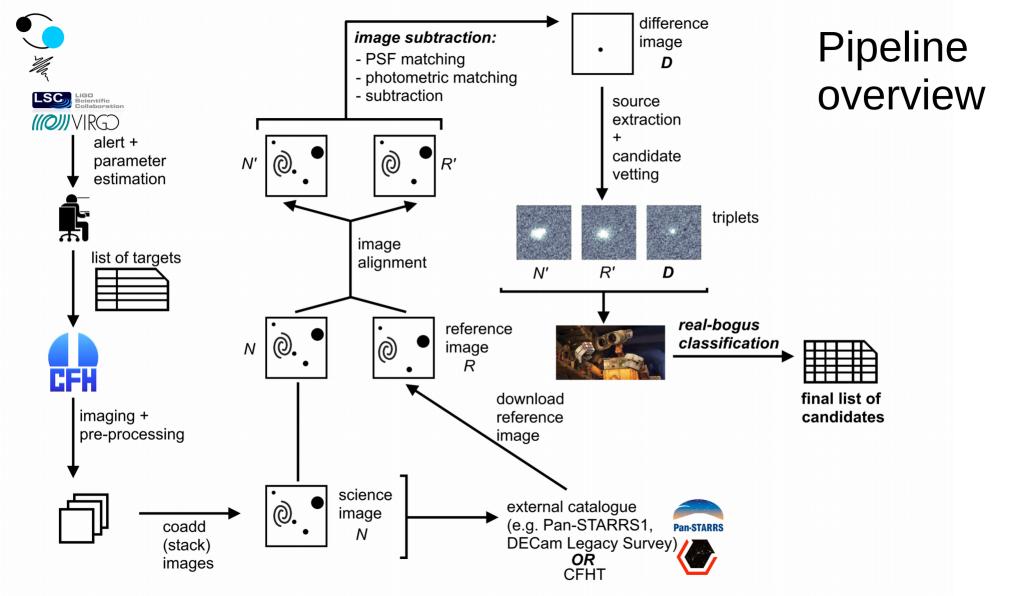
Limiting magnitudes

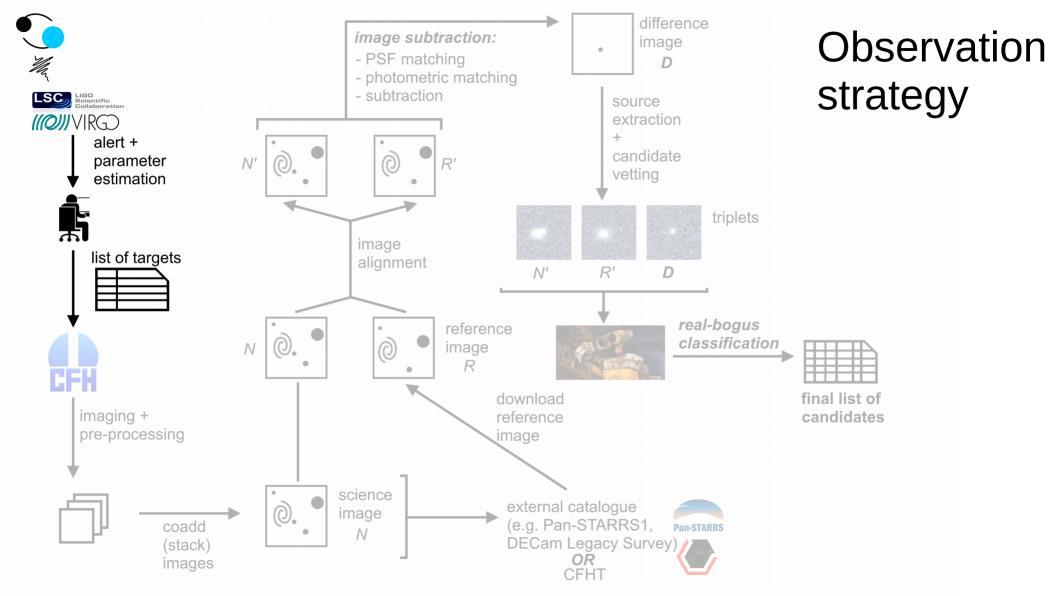


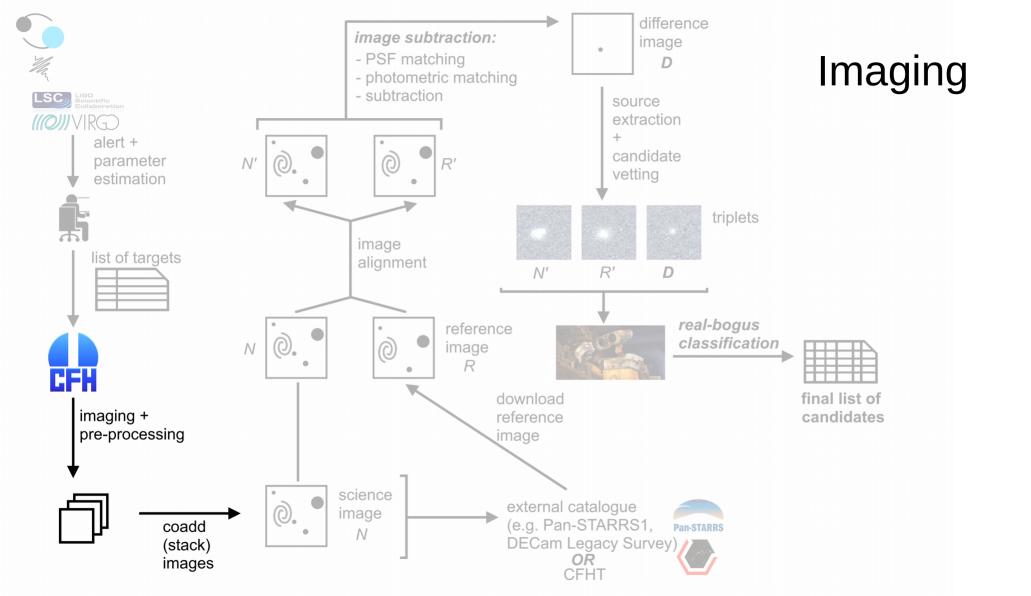
Hunt for a counterpart

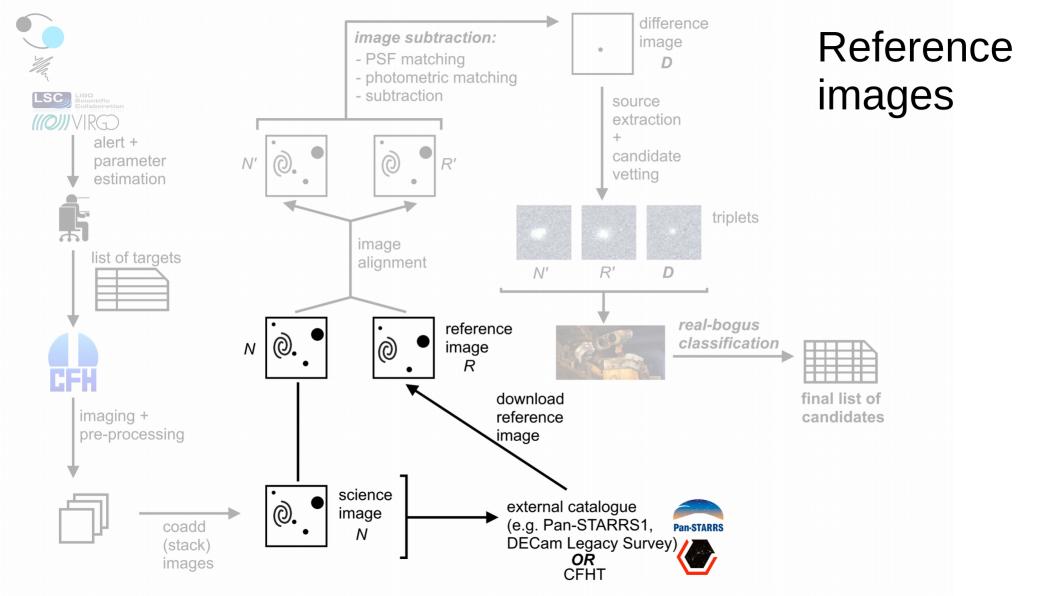


- >100 candidates reported in 2 weeks
- Compelling sources received spectral/photometric classification
- Early hunt: visual inspection
- Most sources came from image differencing pipelines









Reference images

Band	Instrument/Survey	T - T _{merger}
i	MegaCam	+20.5 days
g	Pan-STARRS1 3π survey	-3 years
Z	Dark Energy Camera Legacy Survey	-2 years

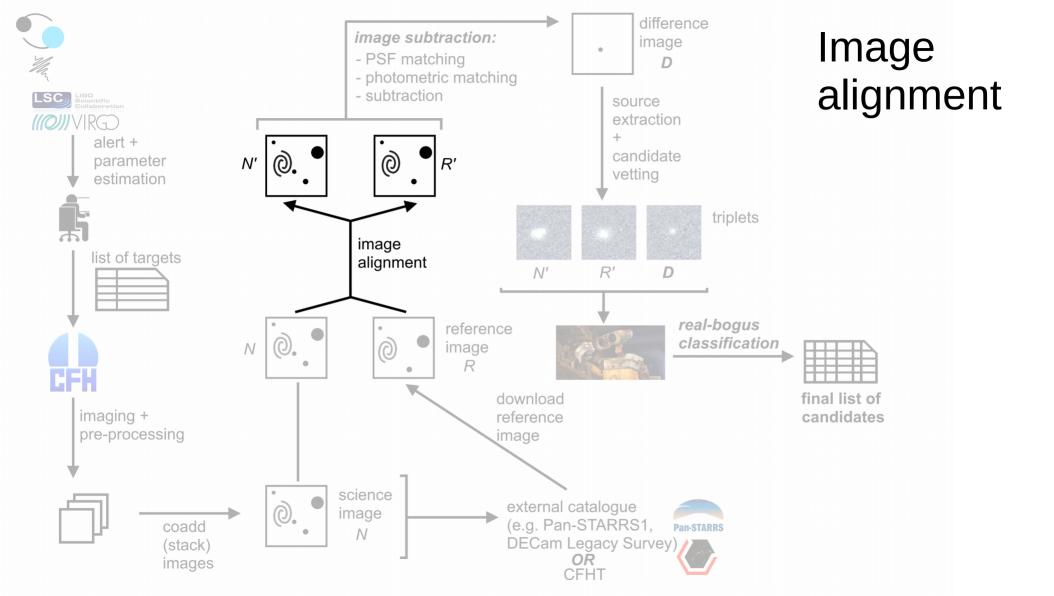
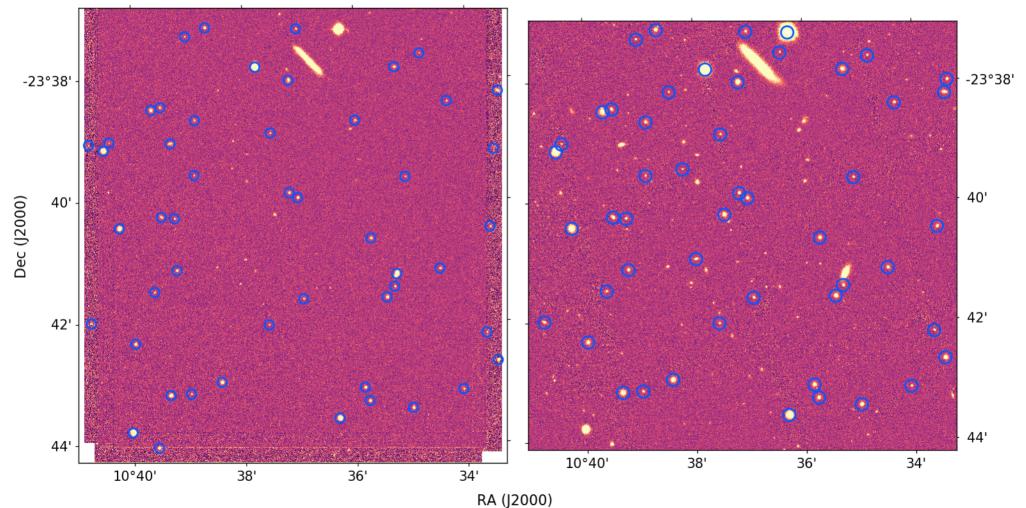


Image alignment



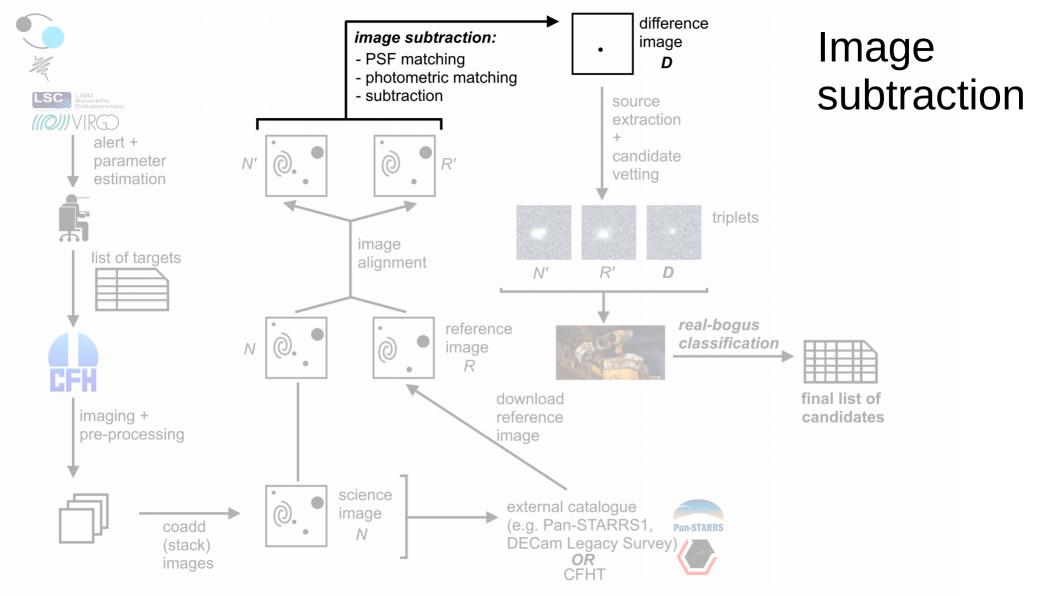
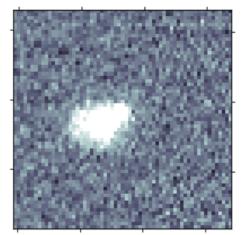


Image subtraction

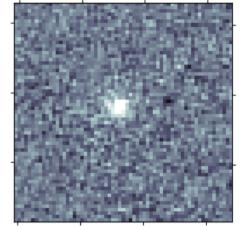
- Match Point-Spread-**Function** (PSF)
- Match photometry
- Subtract



science image N

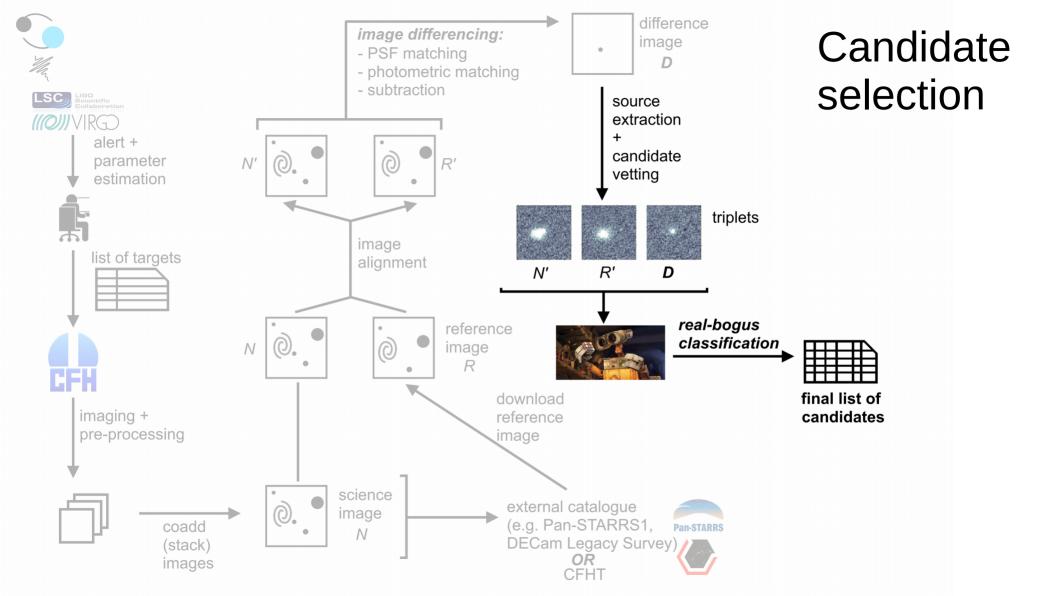


R'



reference image difference image

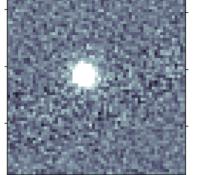
with known supernova SN2019nxe

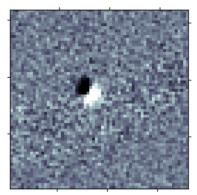


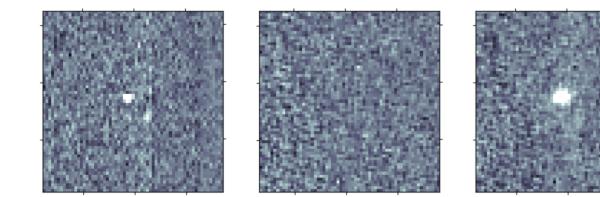
After preliminary vetting, many candidates still remain

poor image alignment







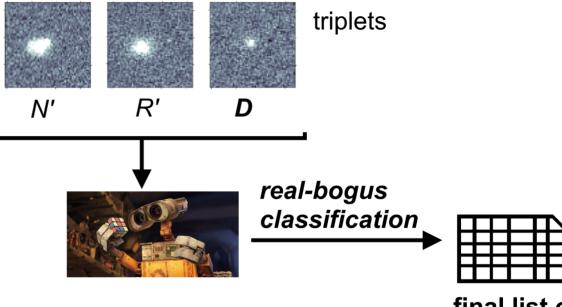


cosmic ray hit

\rightarrow Use machine learning to filter candidates as **real** or **bogus**

Bogus-Real Adversarial Artificial Intelligence (braai)

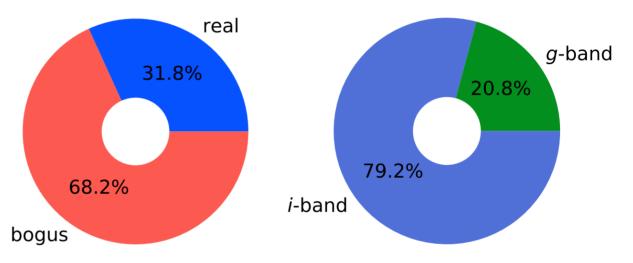
- Input: triplets
- Output: real-bogus (RB) score from 0 (definite bogus) to 1 (definite real)
- Set RB score threshold (e.g. RB > 0.5) → make list of candidates of interest



final list of candidates

Train the neural network

- Visually inspect selection of triplets, flag as bogus (0) or real (1)
- Add in known transients
- Augment real data
- Train!
- Evaluate

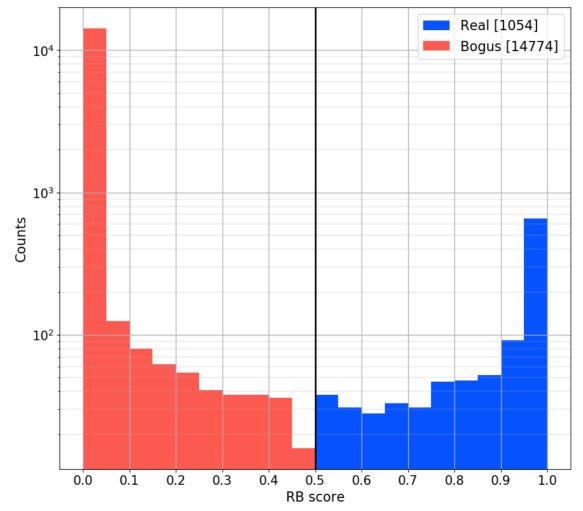


Training results

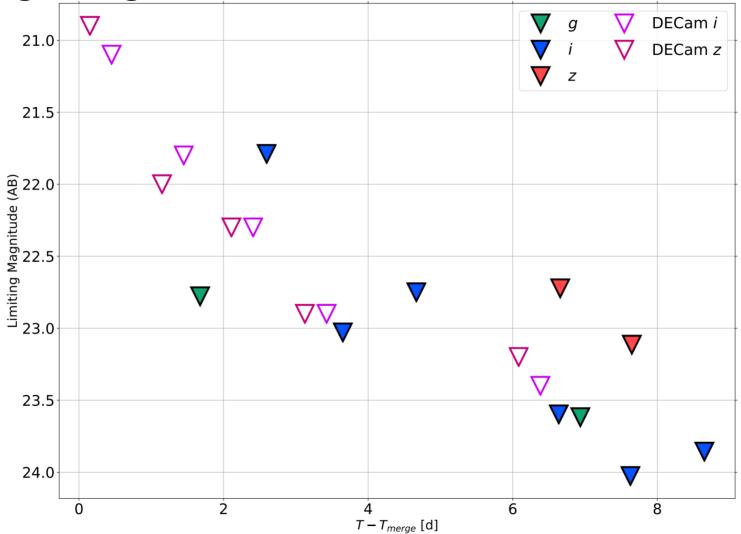
- "Confusion matrix"
- False Positive Rate (FPR) of 3.4% competitive with other RB classifiers
- False Negative Rate (FNR) of 0%
- Model will only improve with more data!

Truth bogus	96.6%	3.4%
Tru real	- 0.0%	100.0%
	bogus real Prediction	

Work in progress!



Limiting magnitudes



Conclusions

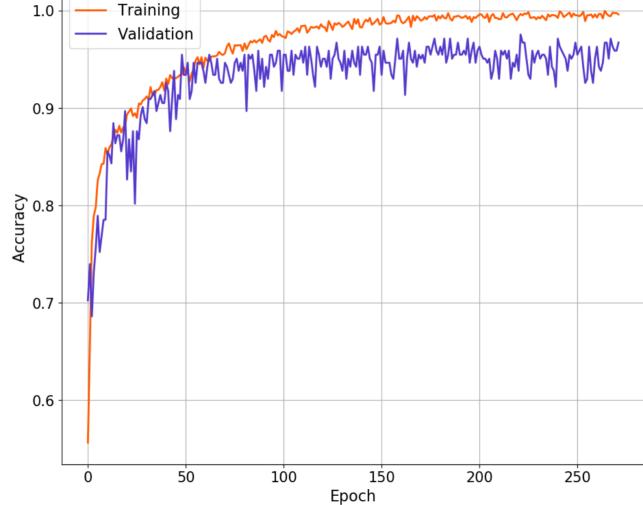
- Work in progress stay tuned!
- We can produce competitive, valuable constraints on the first-ever high-confidence NS-BH merger
- End-to-end CFHT pipeline ready for any new GWs in O3 and O4

Title slide image: (c) Simulating eXtreme Spacetimes

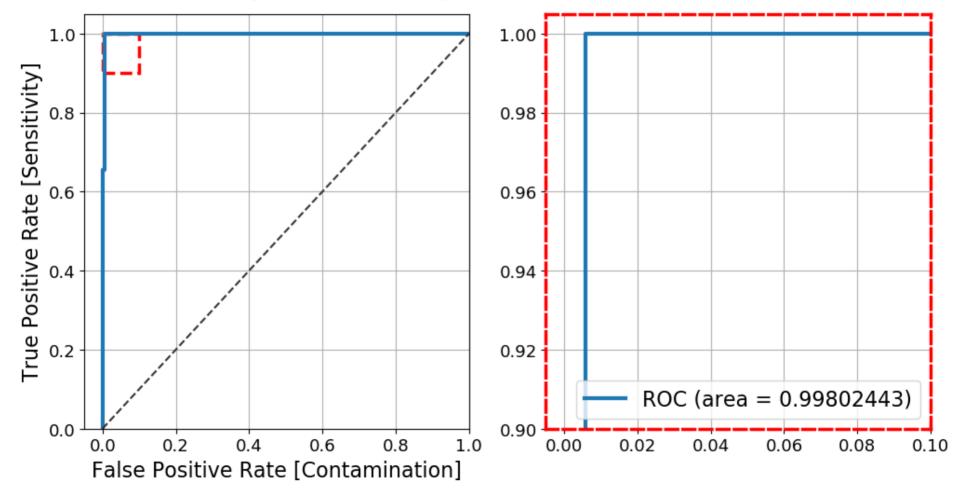
Acknowledgements

- CFHT observing staff
- John Ruan, Daryl Haggard, and Maria Drout
- The entire MEGA research group
- NSERC for Summer 2019 funding
- Bob Wares Science Innovation Prospectors Fund for current funding

Training and validation accuracy



Receiver operating characteristic (ROC)



FPR and FNR

