

Von der Dunklen Energie bis zu kosmischen Neutrinos

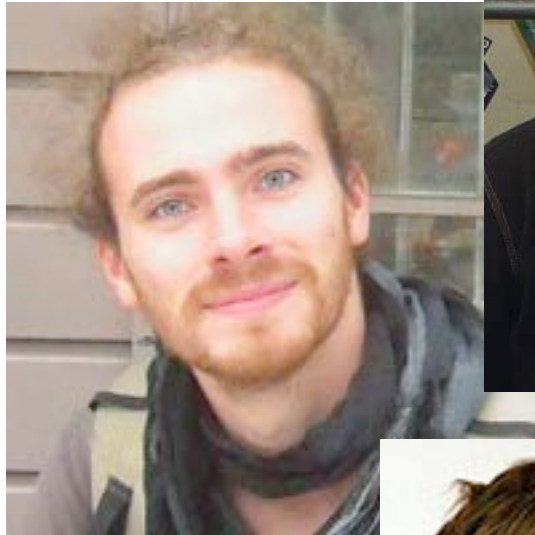


Marek Kowalski

Supernova 1994D

ZTF @ DESY & Humboldt-University

Daniel Küster



Dr. Mickael Rigault



Dr. Anna Franckowiak



Simona Lombardo



Dr. Jakob Nordin

und:

Alexander Donat
Lap Van Vu
Marek Kowalski



Nora Linn Strothjohann

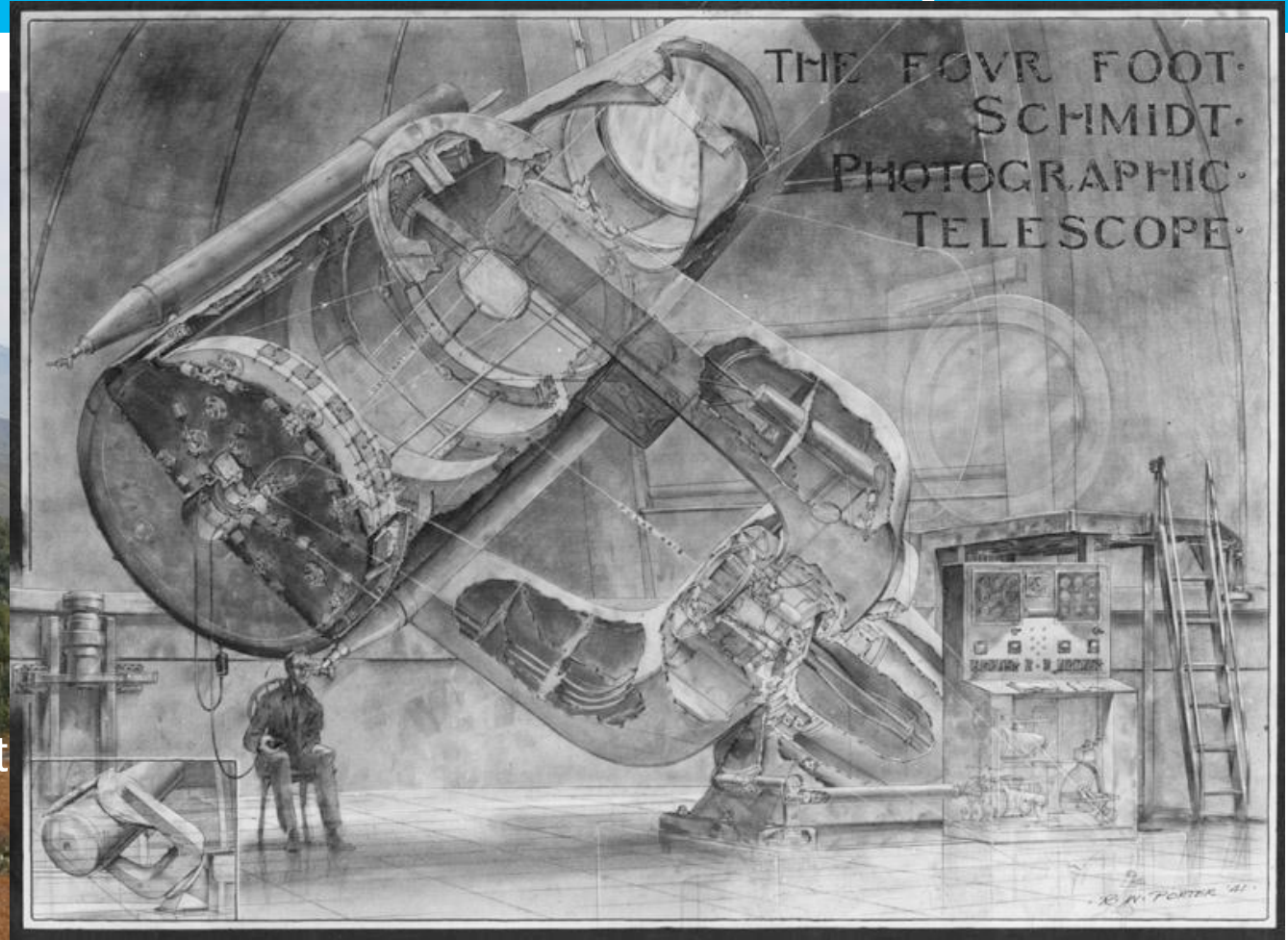
Mount Palomar Observatory



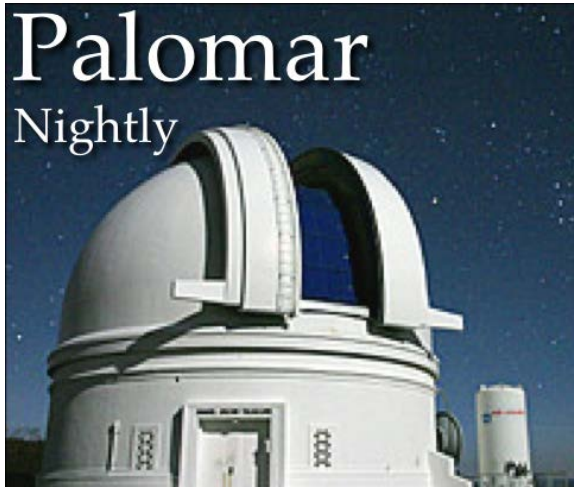
Mount Palomar Observatory



120 cm Schmidt t

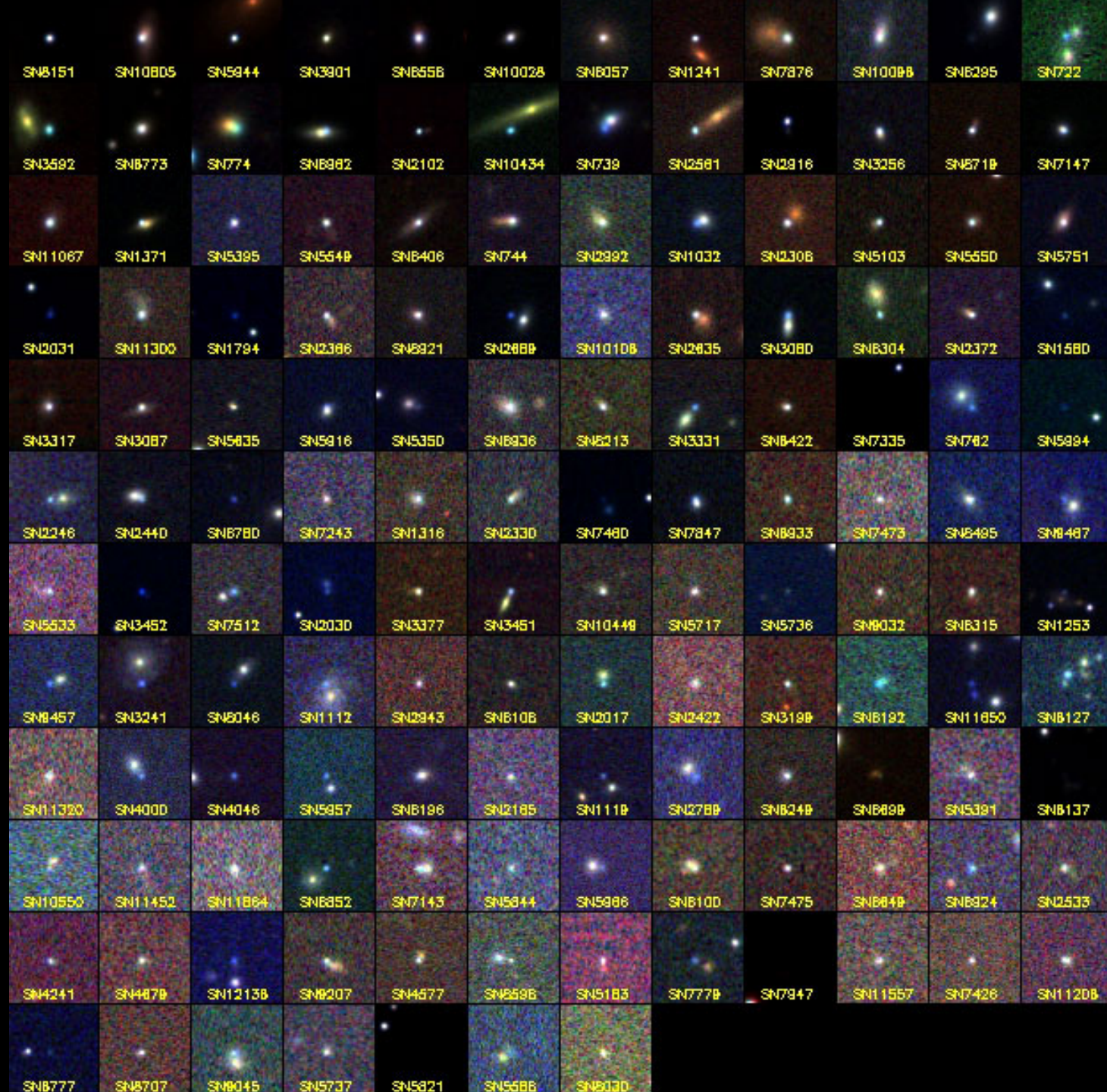


Supernovae: Explodierende Sterne

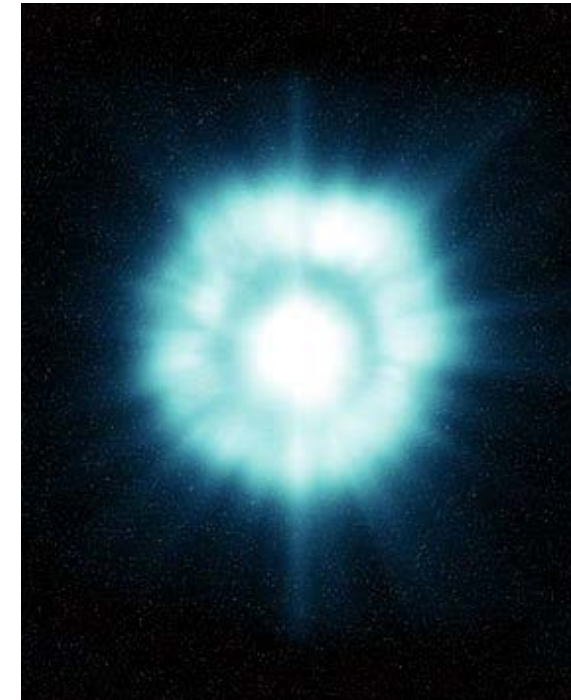
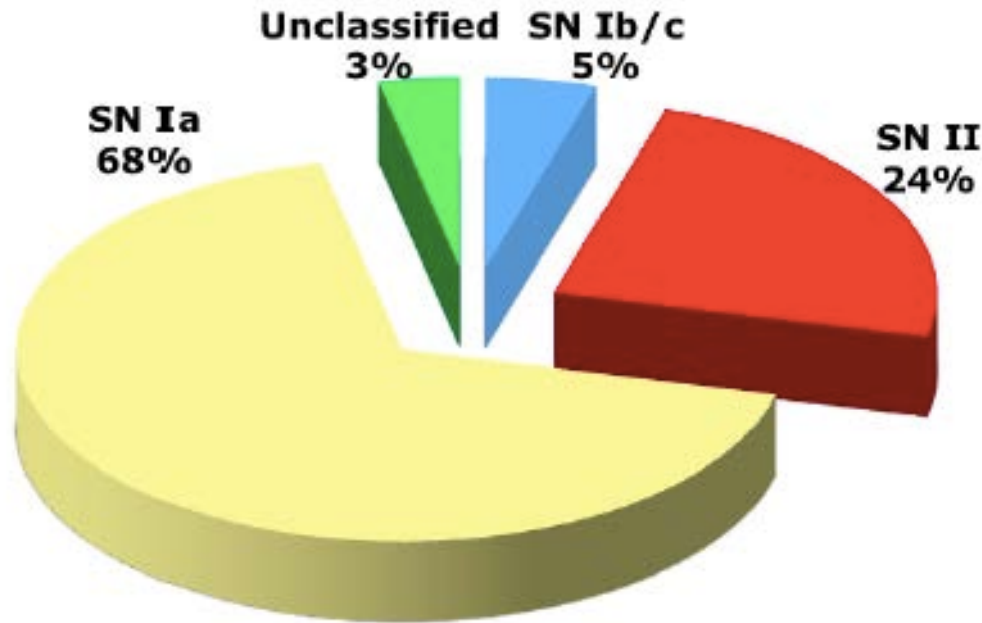


Beobachtung von Supernovae



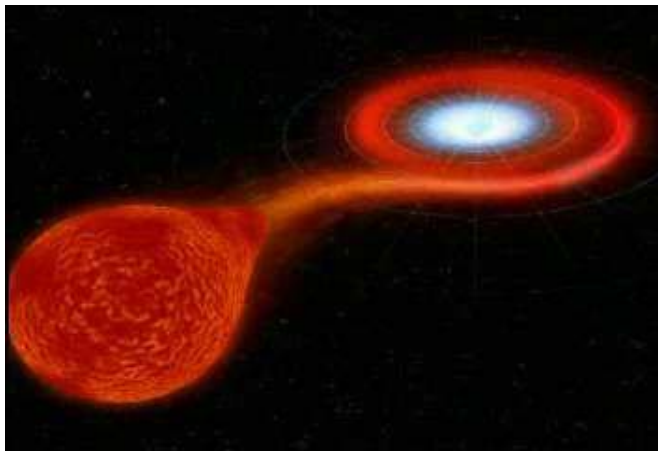


Supernovae: Explodierende Sterne



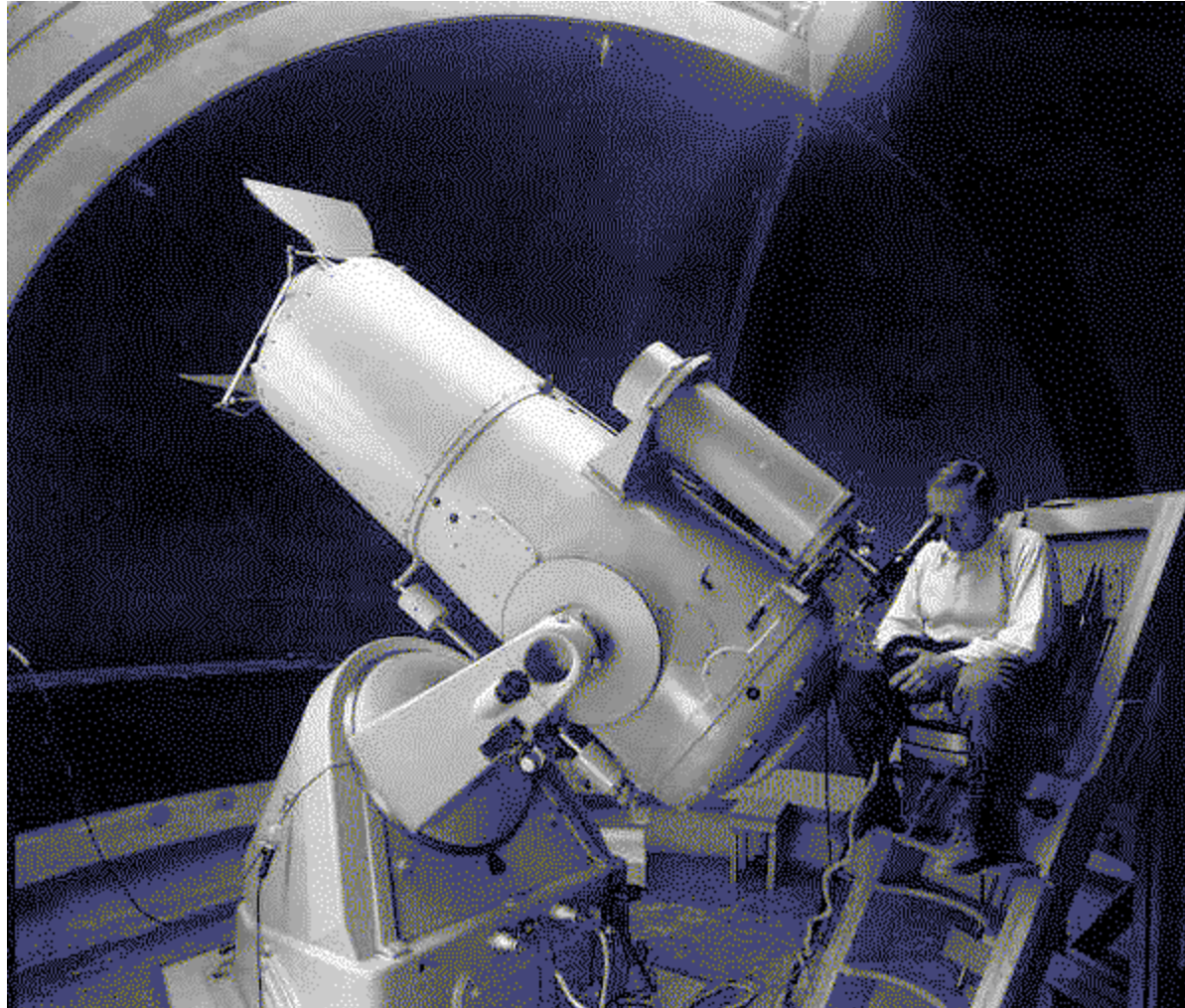
gravitativer Kollaps

Supernova Ia

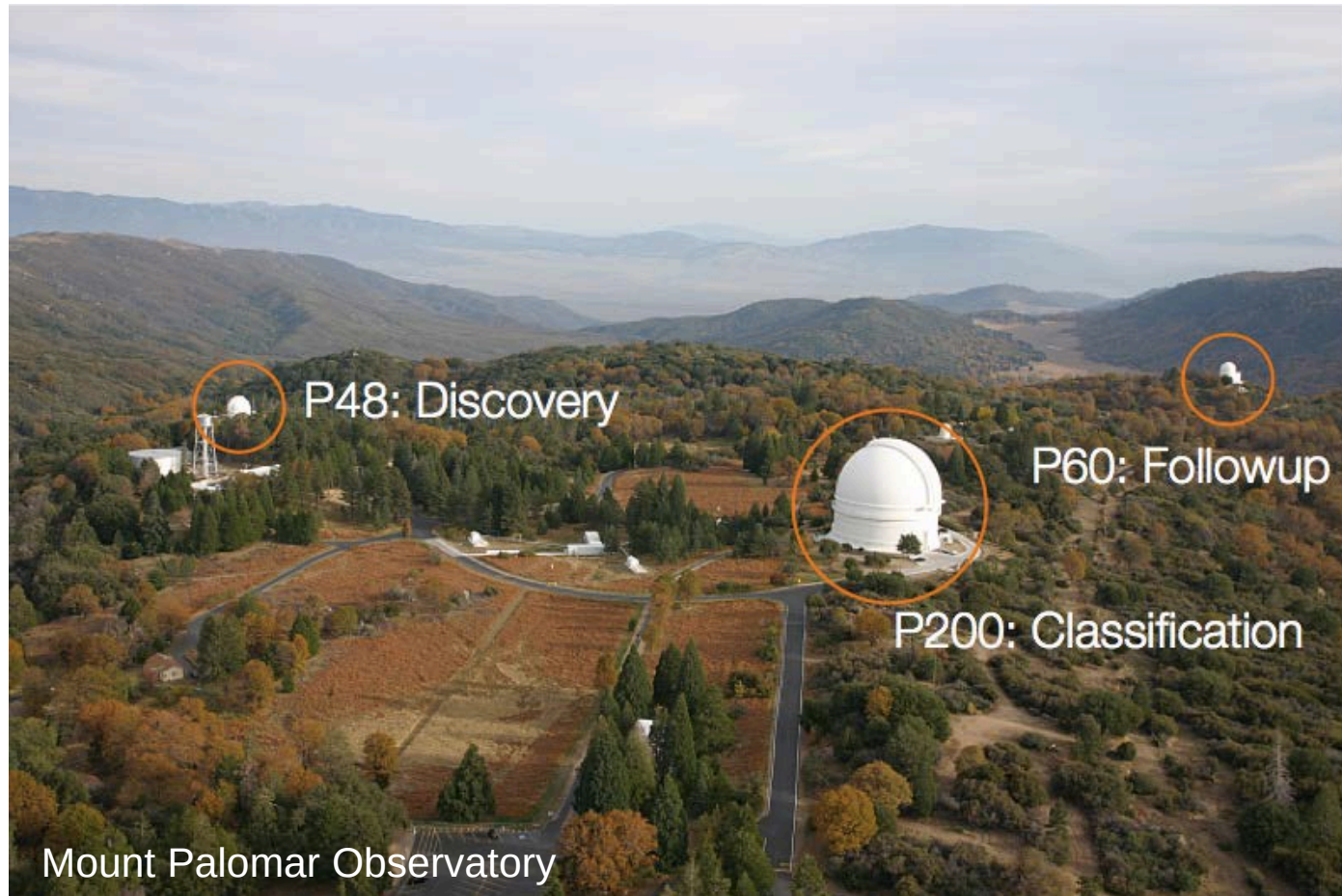


~3000 SNe in total so far from
Palomar Transient Factory
and the Supernova Factory

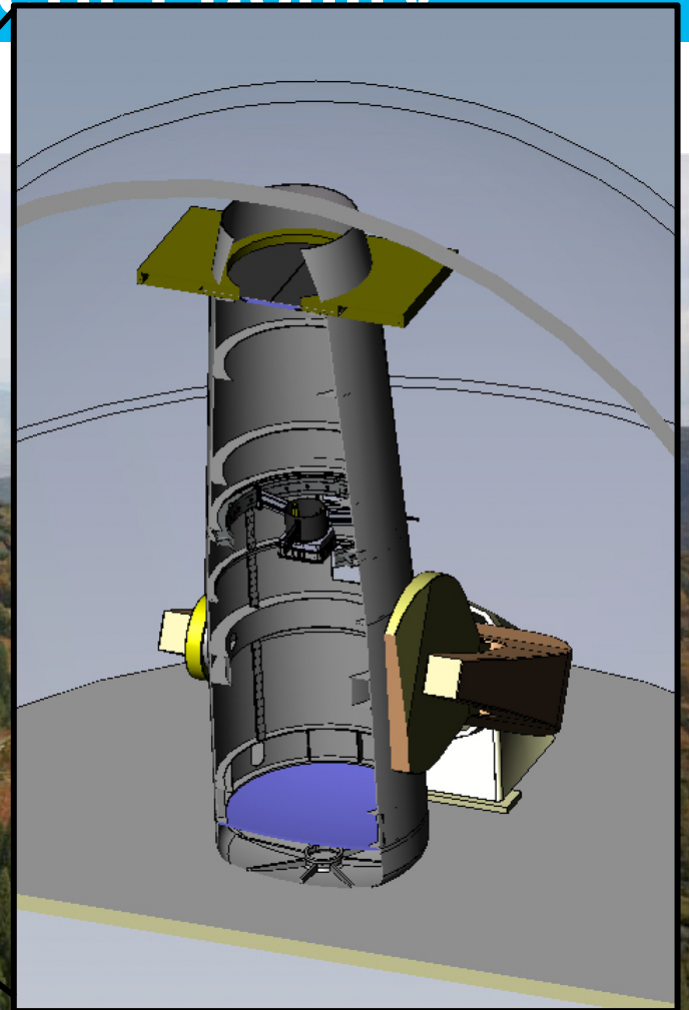
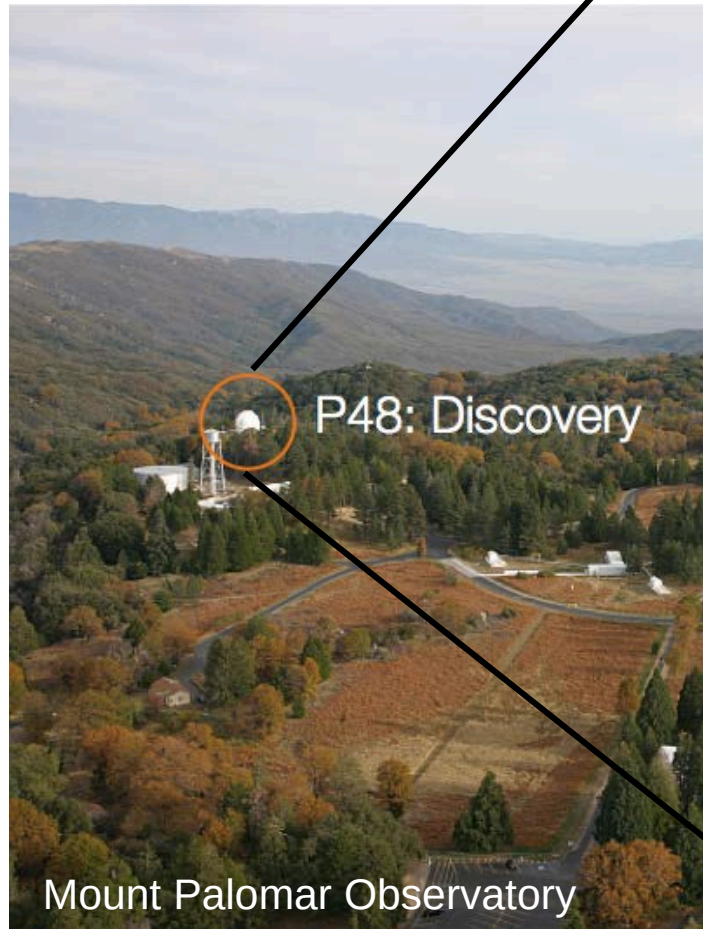
Fritz Zwicky (1898-1974)



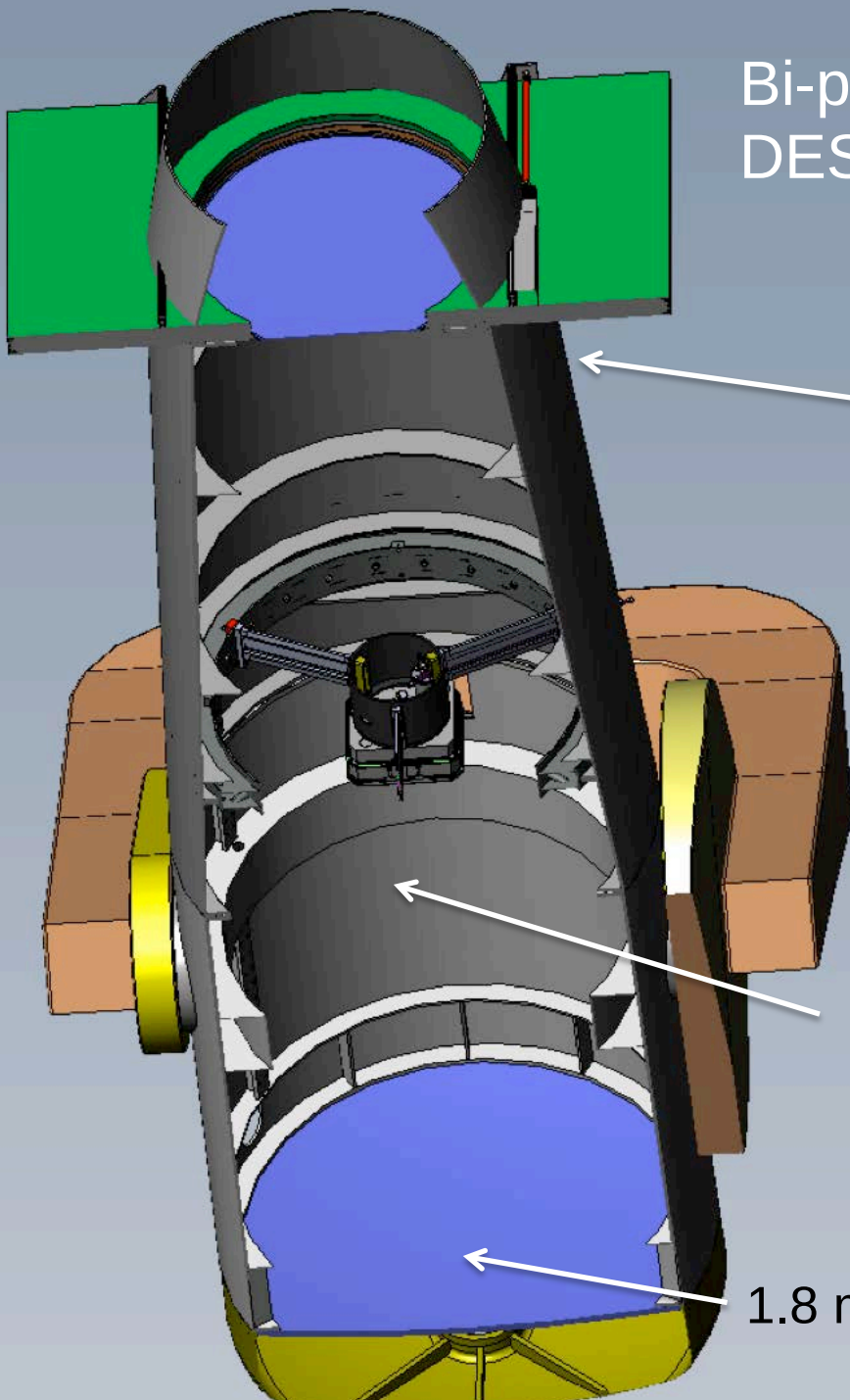
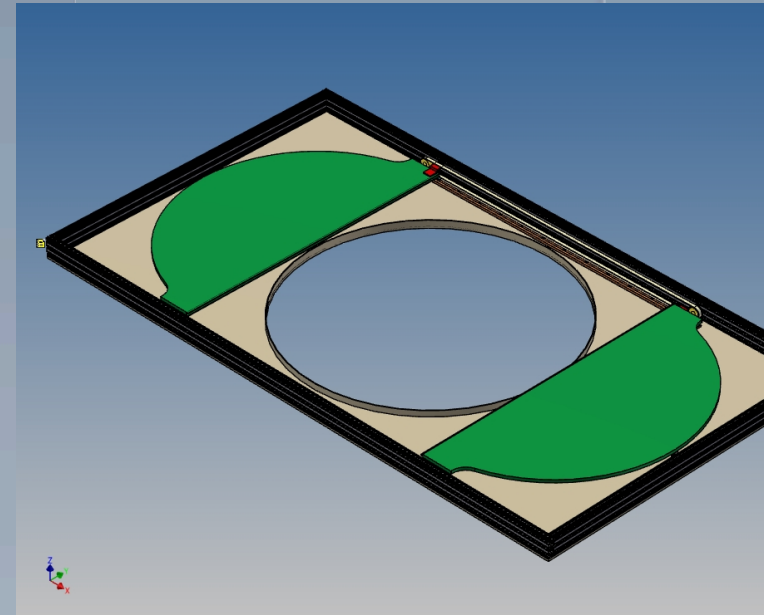
Zwicky Transient Facility



Zwicky Transient Facility

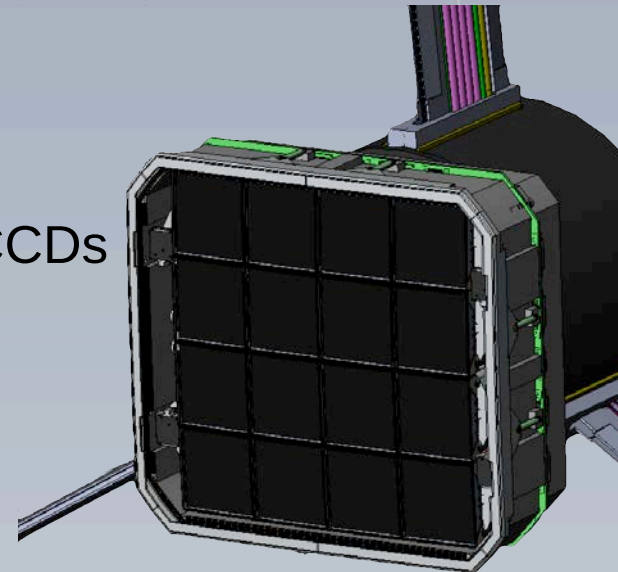


Bi-parting shutter constructed by
DESY/Bonn

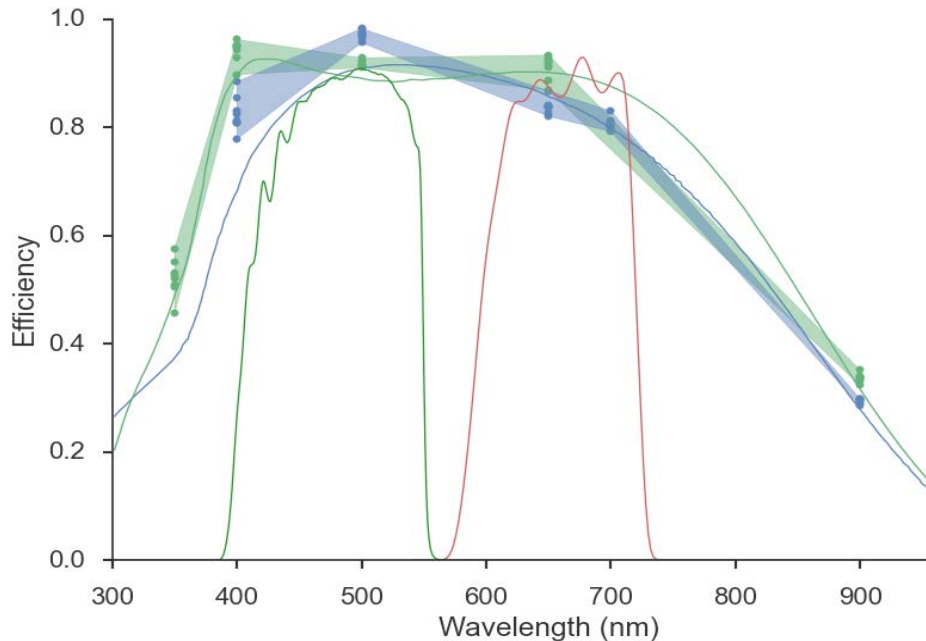


Camera:
16 6k x 6k e2v CCDs
30 s exposure
15 s readout

1.8 m primary mirror



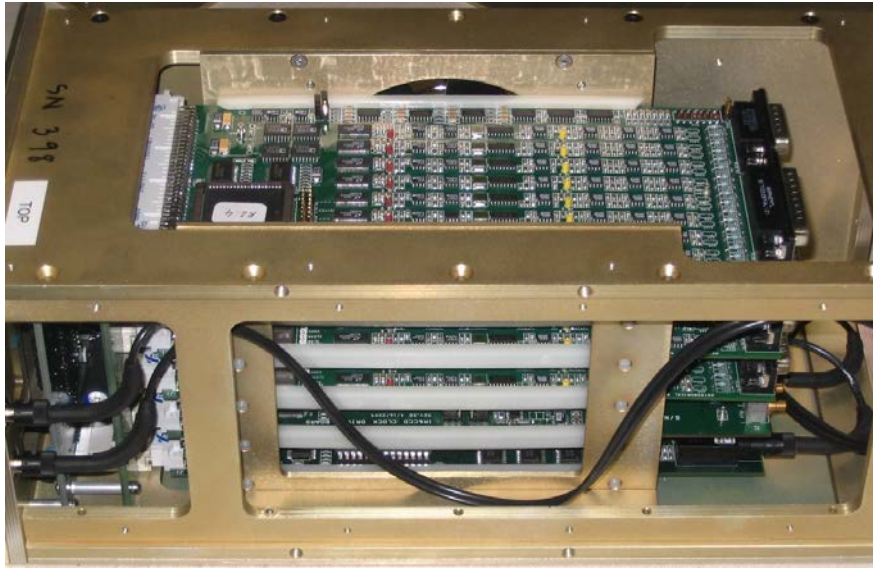
Affordable wafer-scale CCDs make ZTF possible.



e2v

dimension	9.2 x 9.2 cm
pixels	6.1k x 6.1k
pixel size	15 micron
pixel scale	1"/pixel
outputs	4

Moore's Law reduziert auch die Auslesezeit



PTF

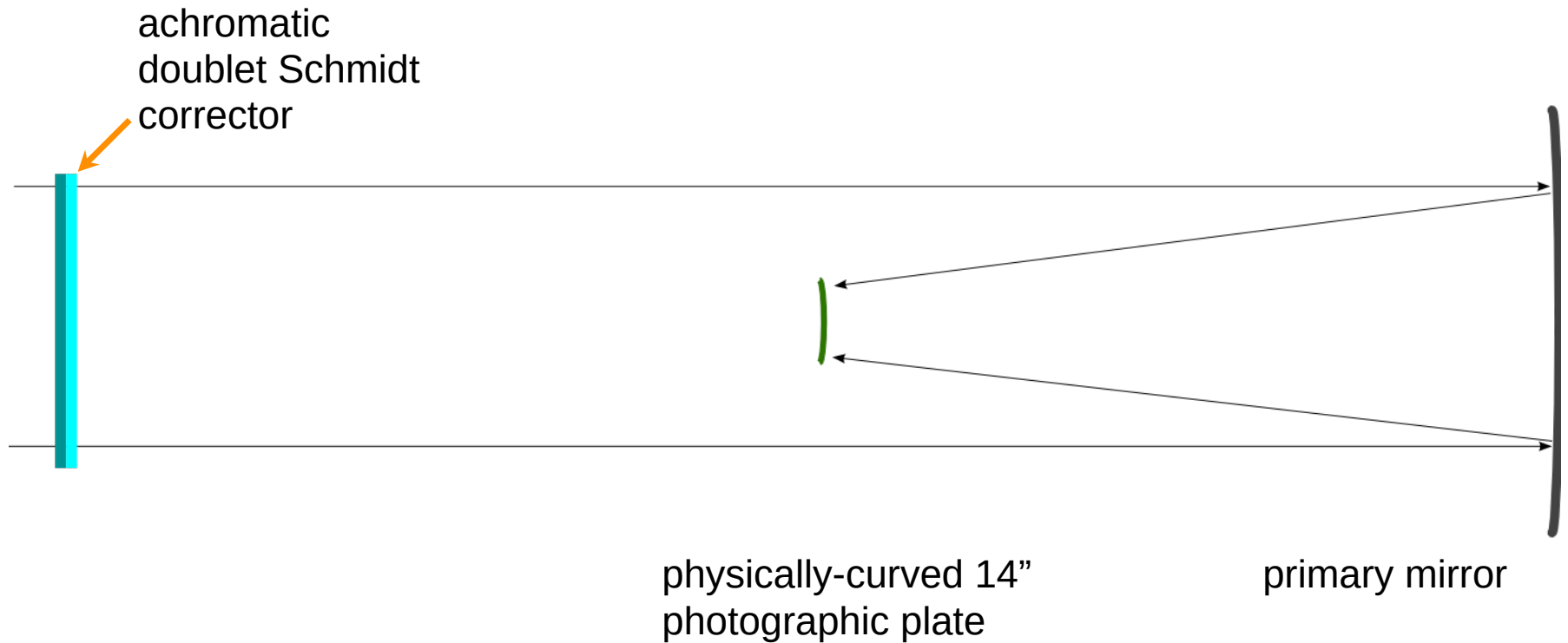
2000-era Leach Gen-II controller
36 s Auslese von 96 Mpx



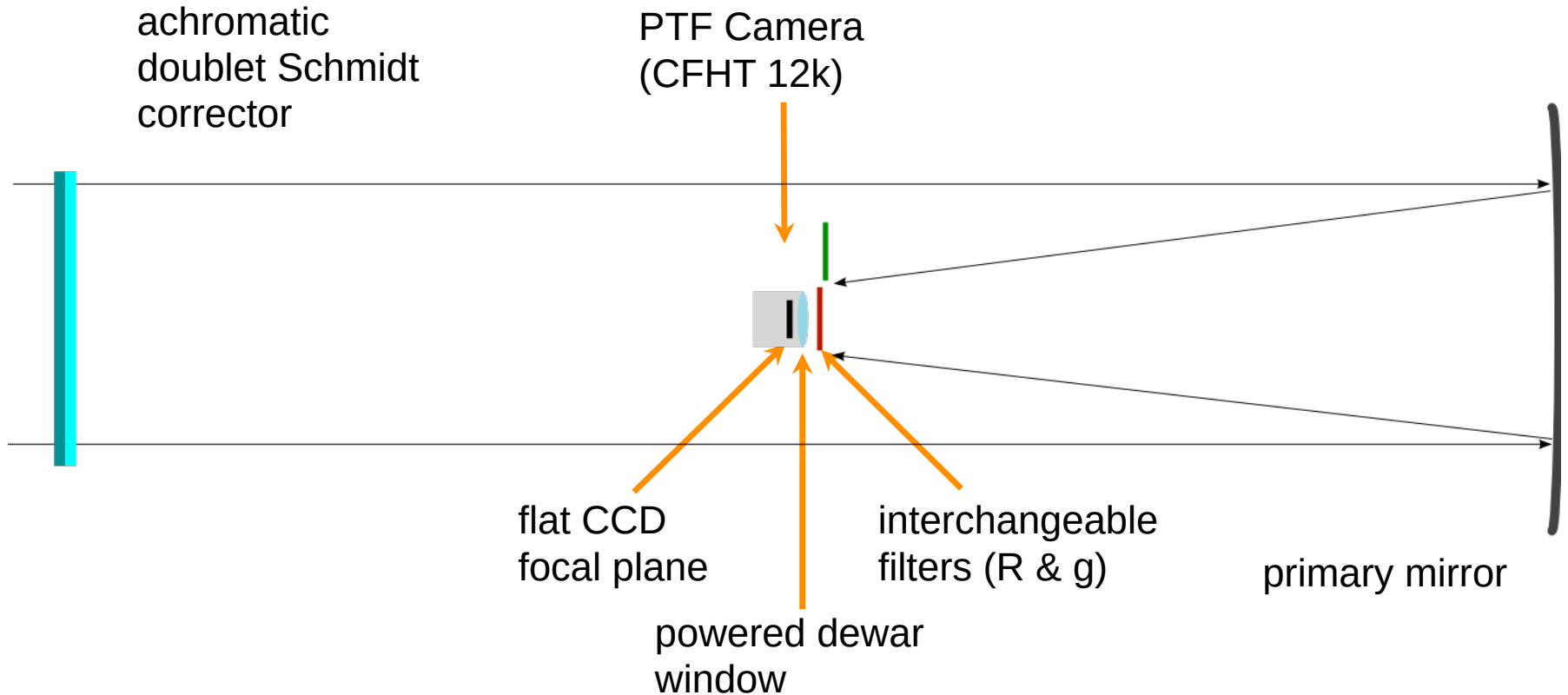
ZTF

STA Archon controller
10 s Auslese von 576 Mpx

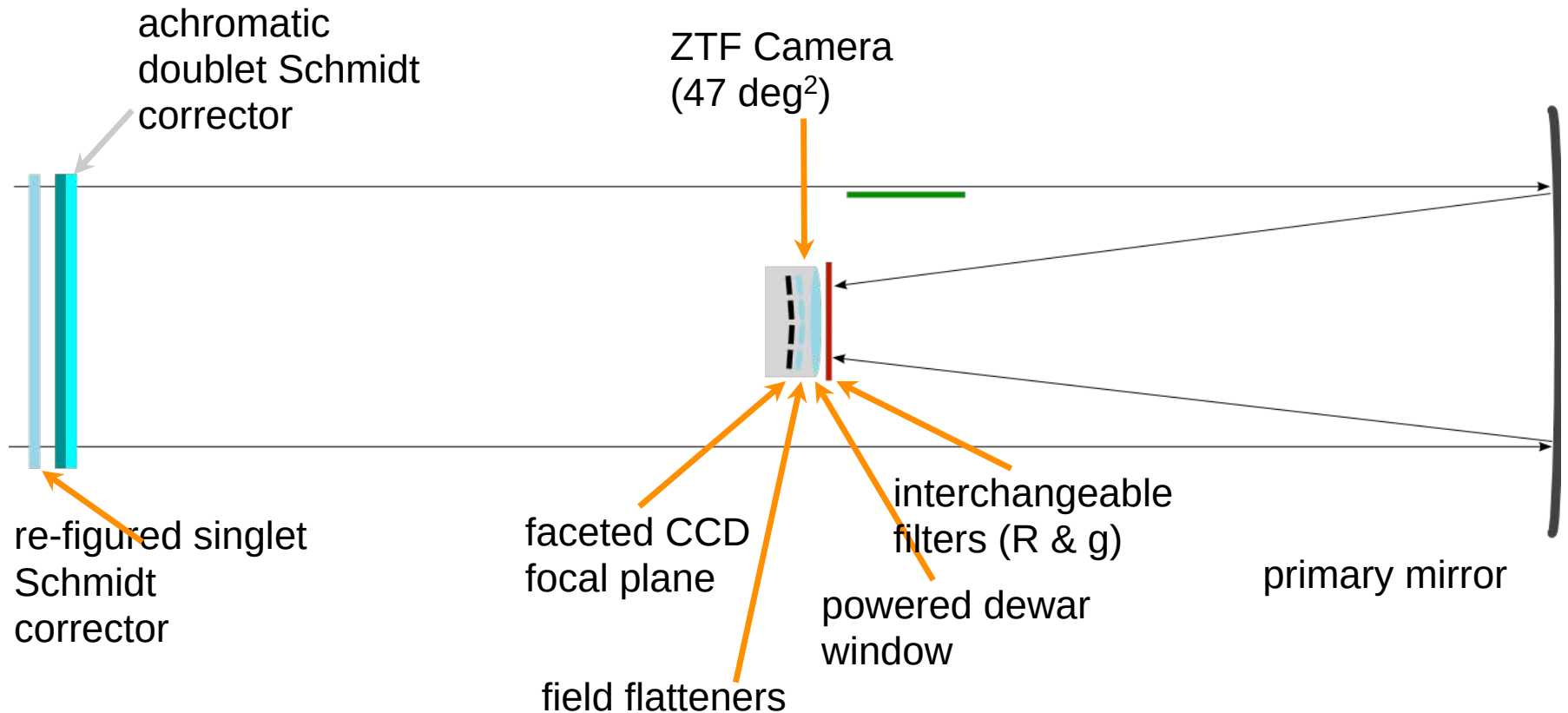
Palomar Sky Survey with photographic plates



PTF replaced the plates with a CCD camera.

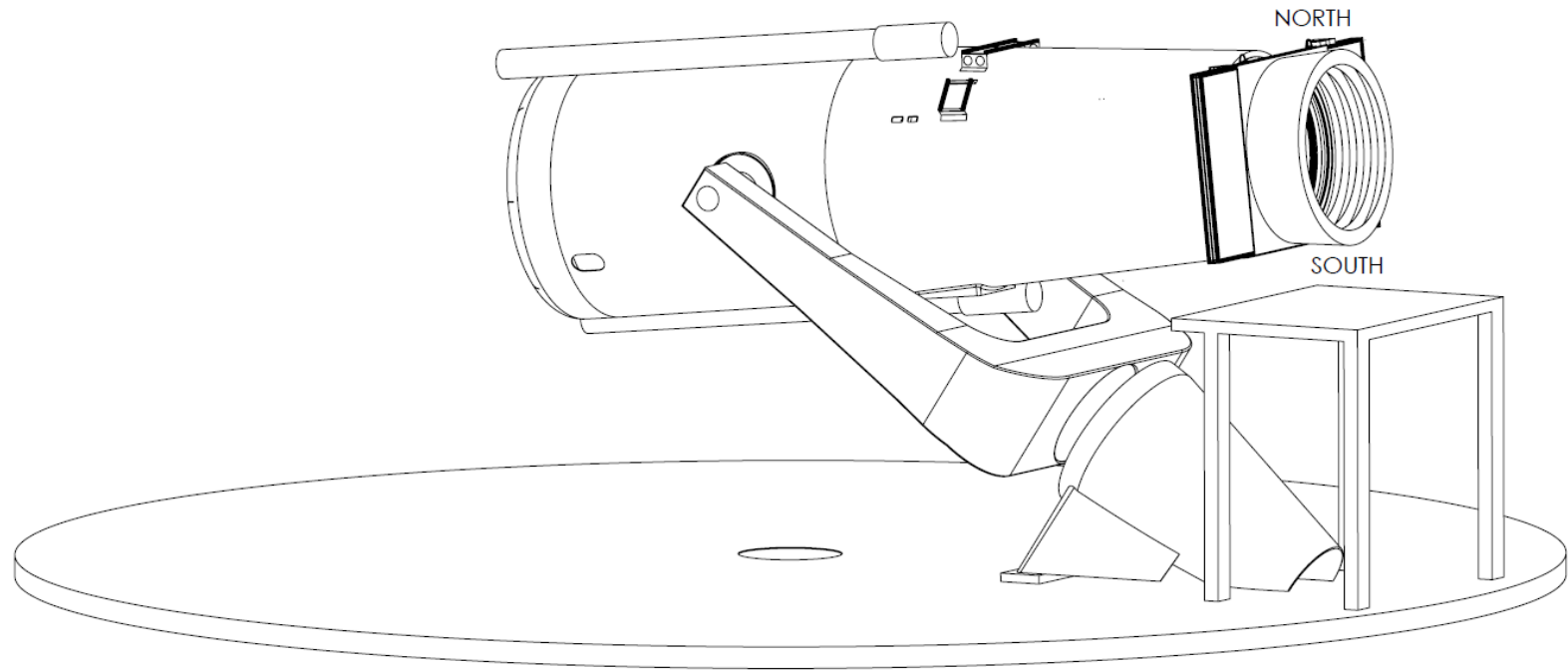


New optics enable ZTF's unprecedented field of view.

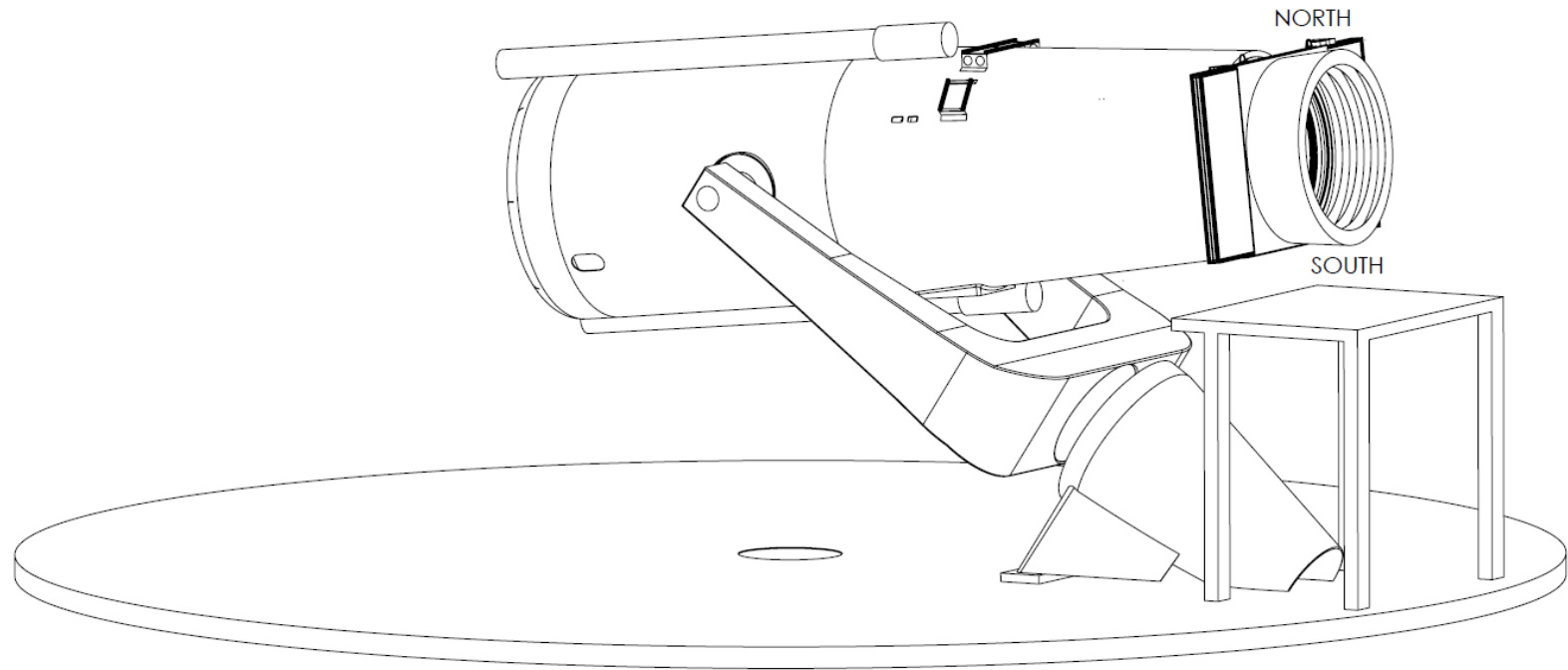


*cryostat window fabricated;
quotes out for other elements*

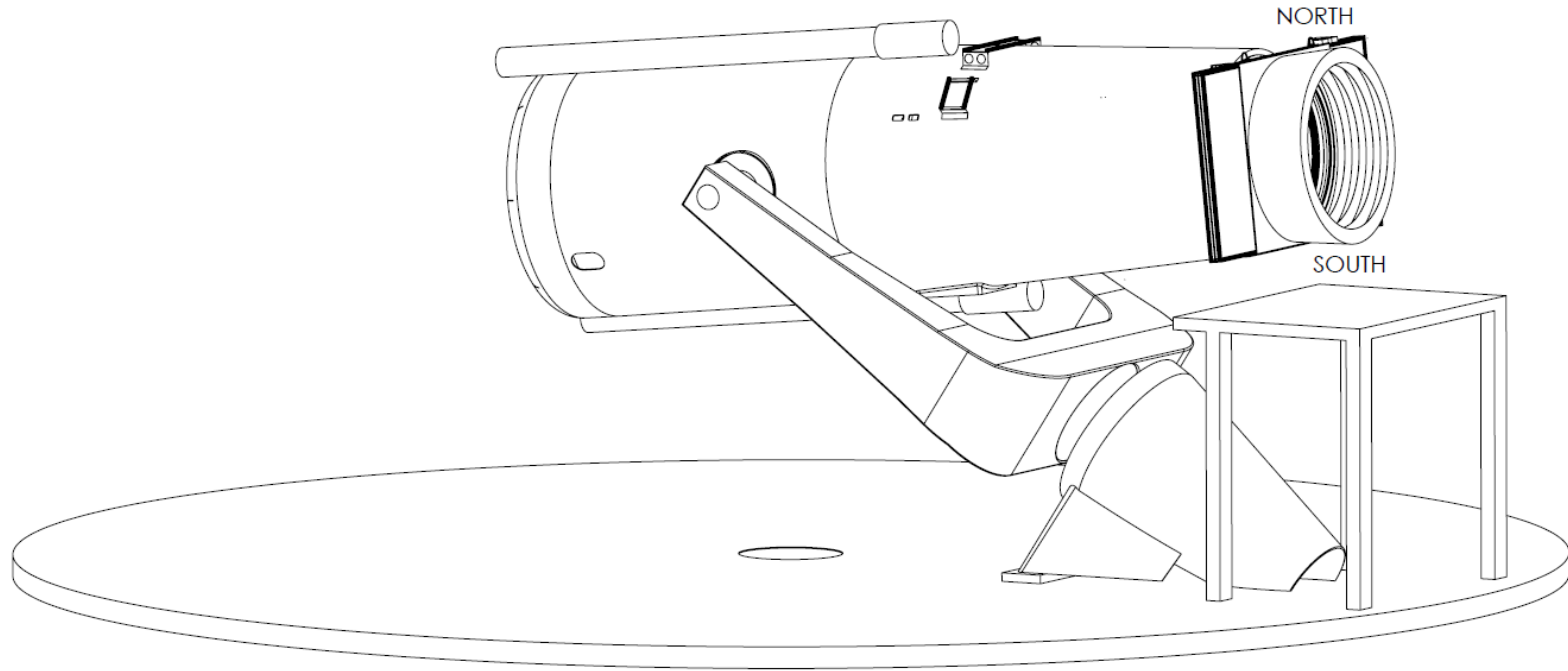
Optischer Verschluss – der Shutter



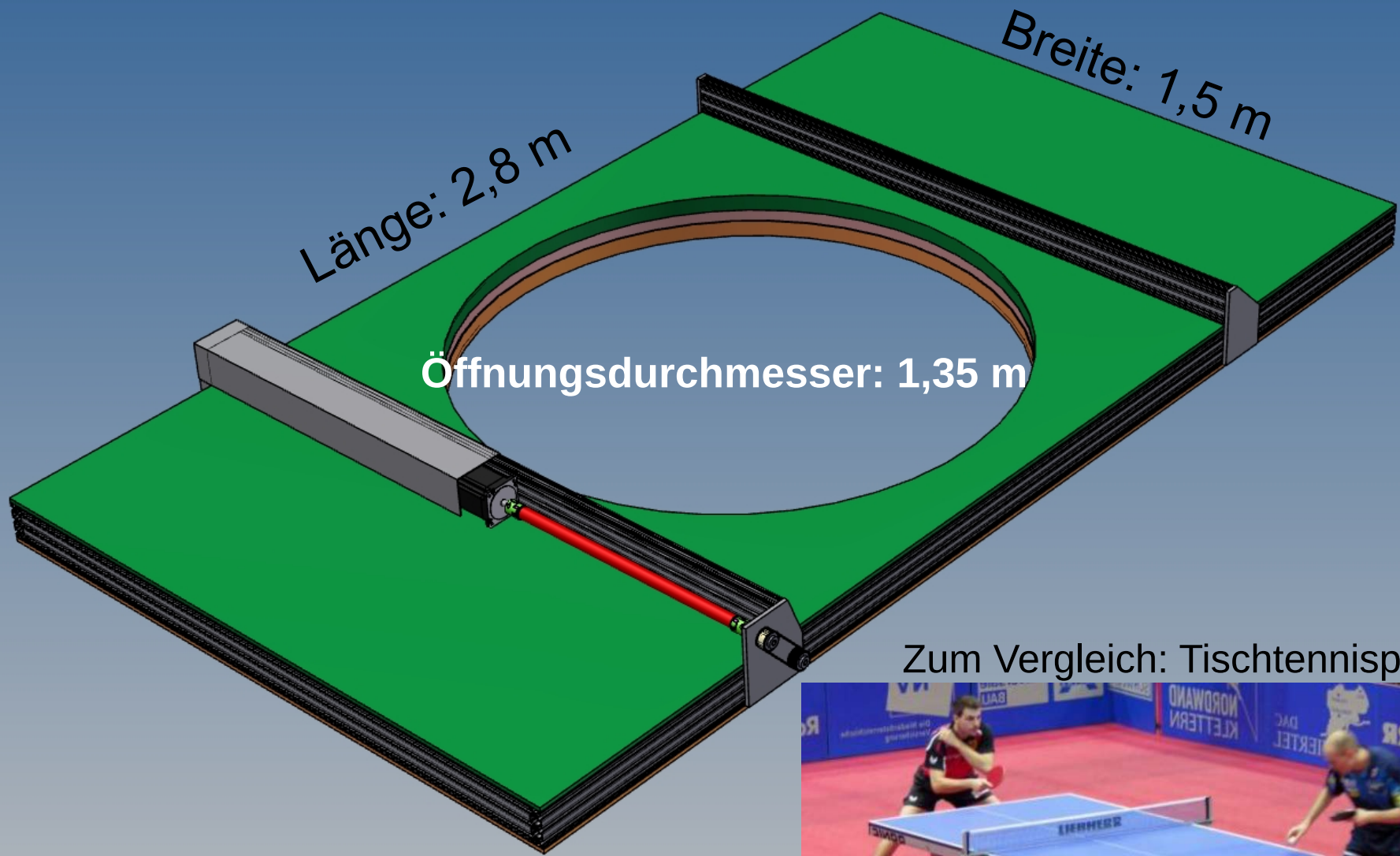
Optischer Verschluss – der Shutter



Optischer Verschluss – der Shutter

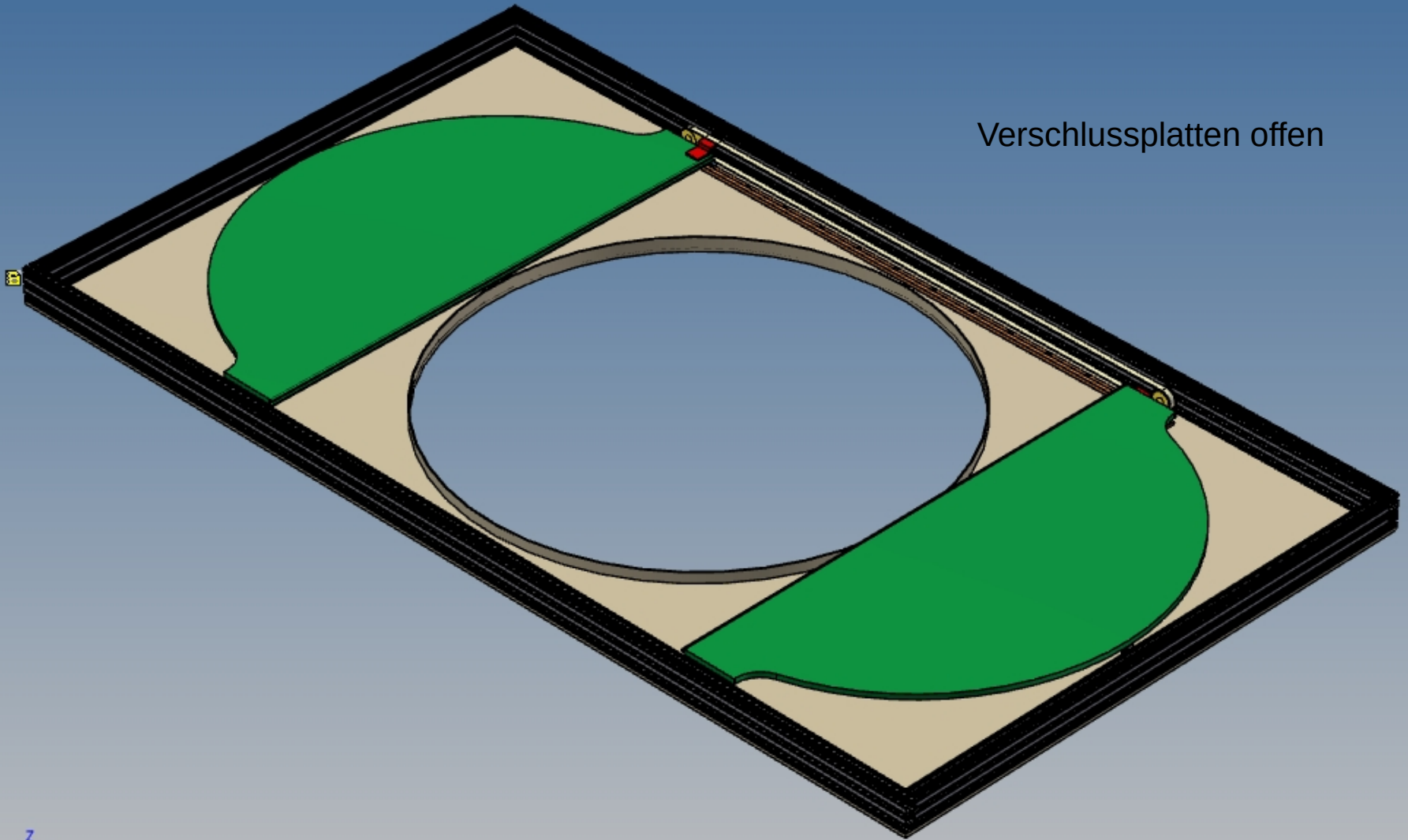


In Zeuthen: Untersuchung, dass die sich bewegenden Verschlussplatten keine störenden Schwingungen auf das optische Teleskop übertragen, um die hohe optische Abbildungsqualität des Teleskops zu erhalten & Test der Lichtdichtigkeit.



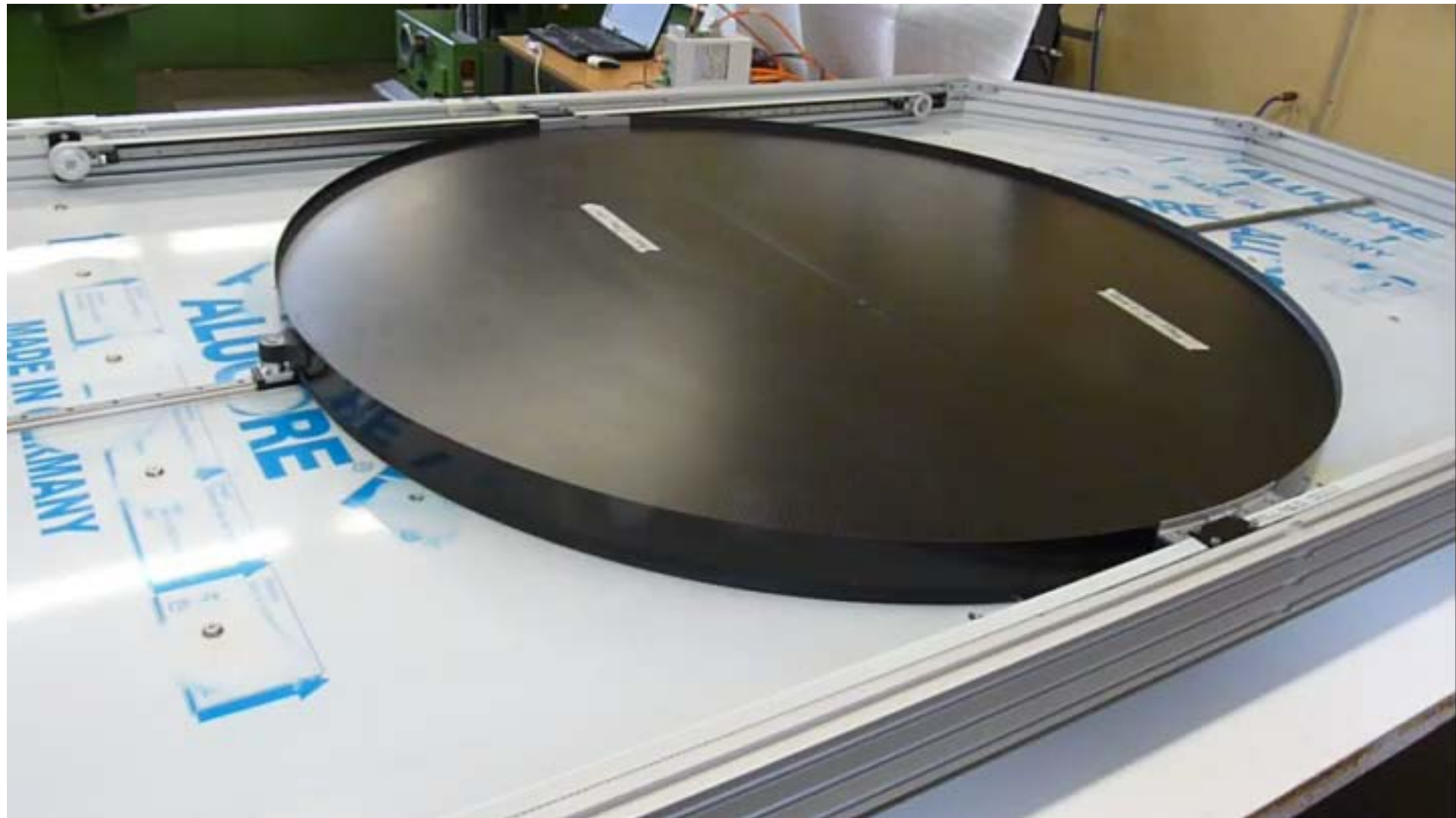
Zum Vergleich: Tischtennisplatte



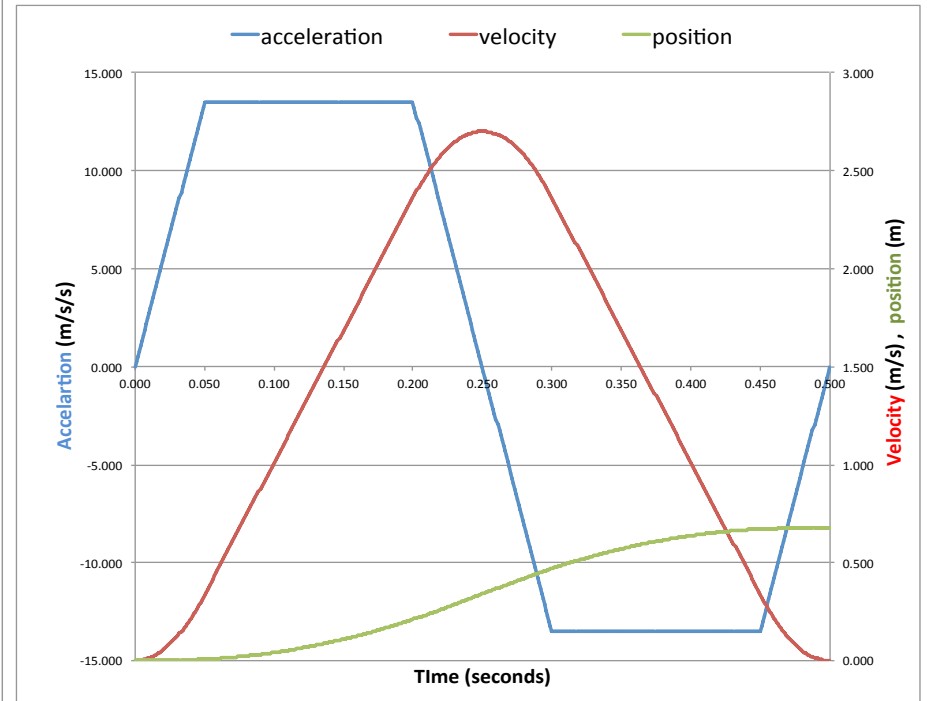
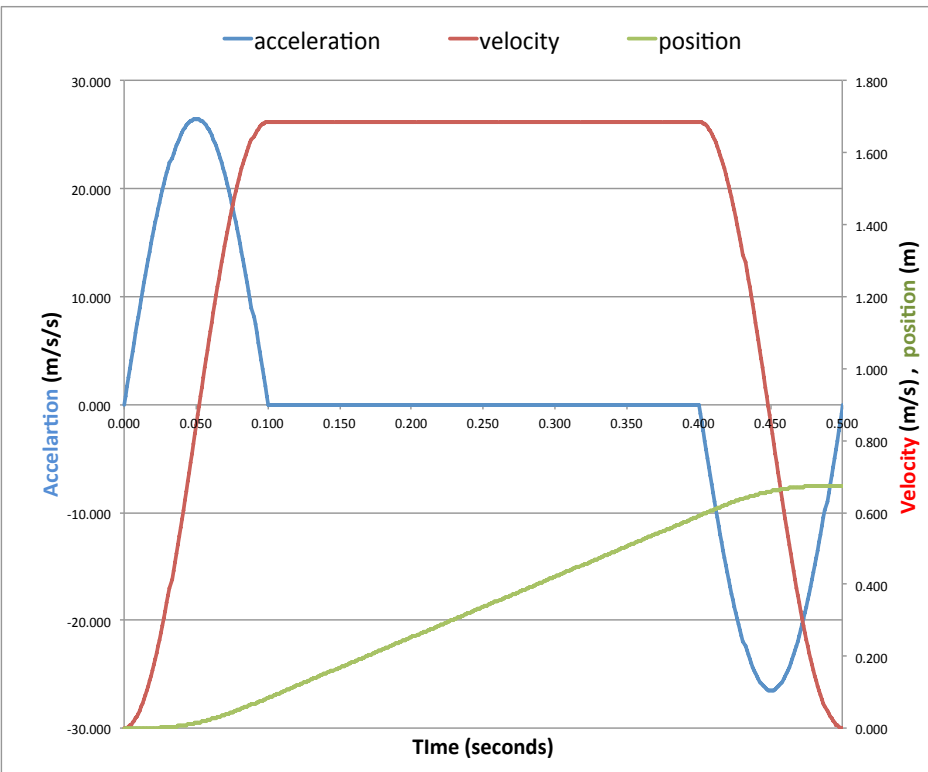


Verschlussplatten offen





Fahrprofil

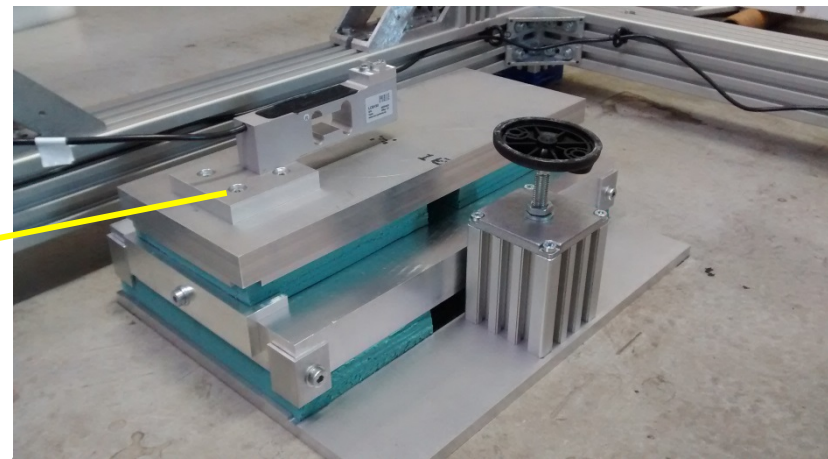
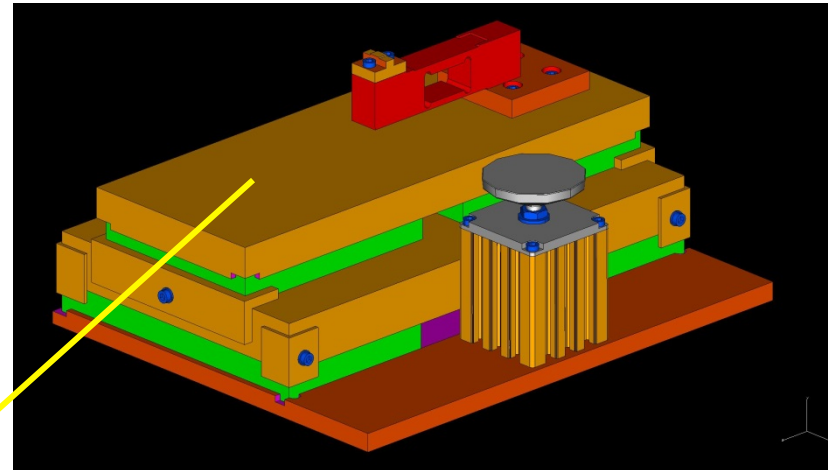


Schwingungsmessplatz

Requirements:

Reaktionskraft $< 3\text{N}$

Messgenauigkeit $< 0.5\text{N}$



Messung am Prototype (ohne Blades)

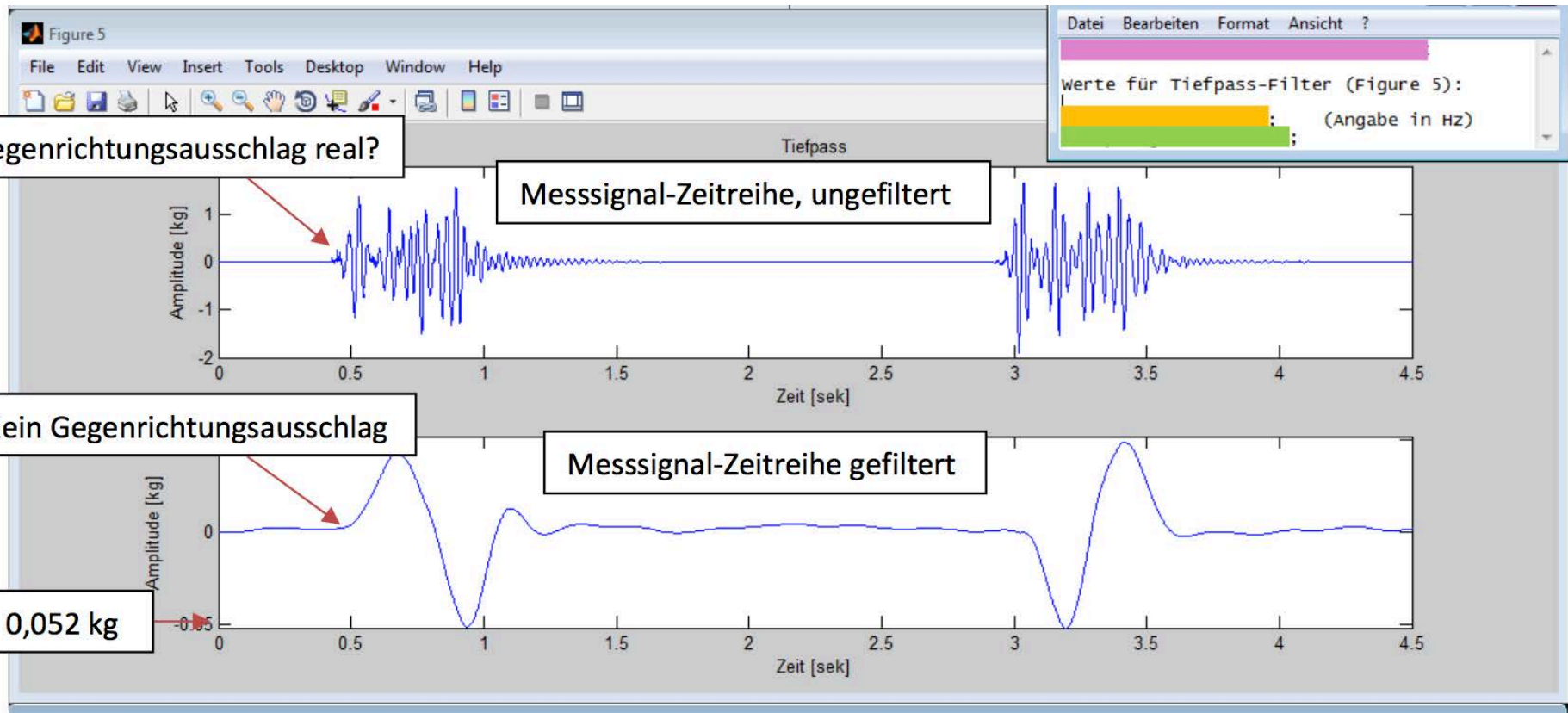


Messung am Prototype (ohne Blades)

Stange A+23 gr, Gewichtsunterschied 0,025 kg.

$F = m \cdot a = 0,025 \text{ kg} \cdot 20,3 \text{ m/s}^2 = 0,501 \text{ N}$ → Gewichtsänderung 0,052 kg

Finden der Filterparameter, bis - 0,052 kg angezeigt wird in Messsignal-Zeitreihe gefiltert

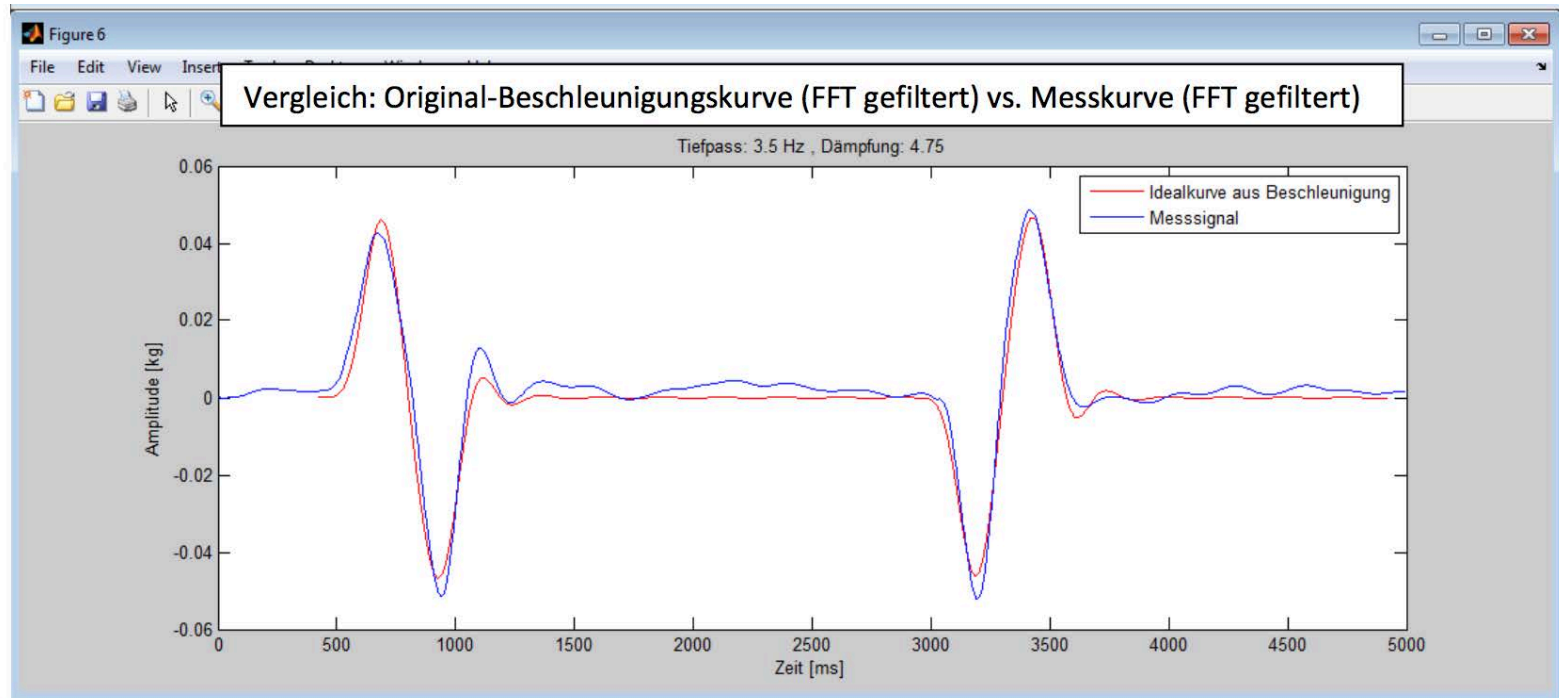


Messung am Prototype (ohne Blades)

Stange A+23 gr, Gewichtsunterschied 0,025 kg.

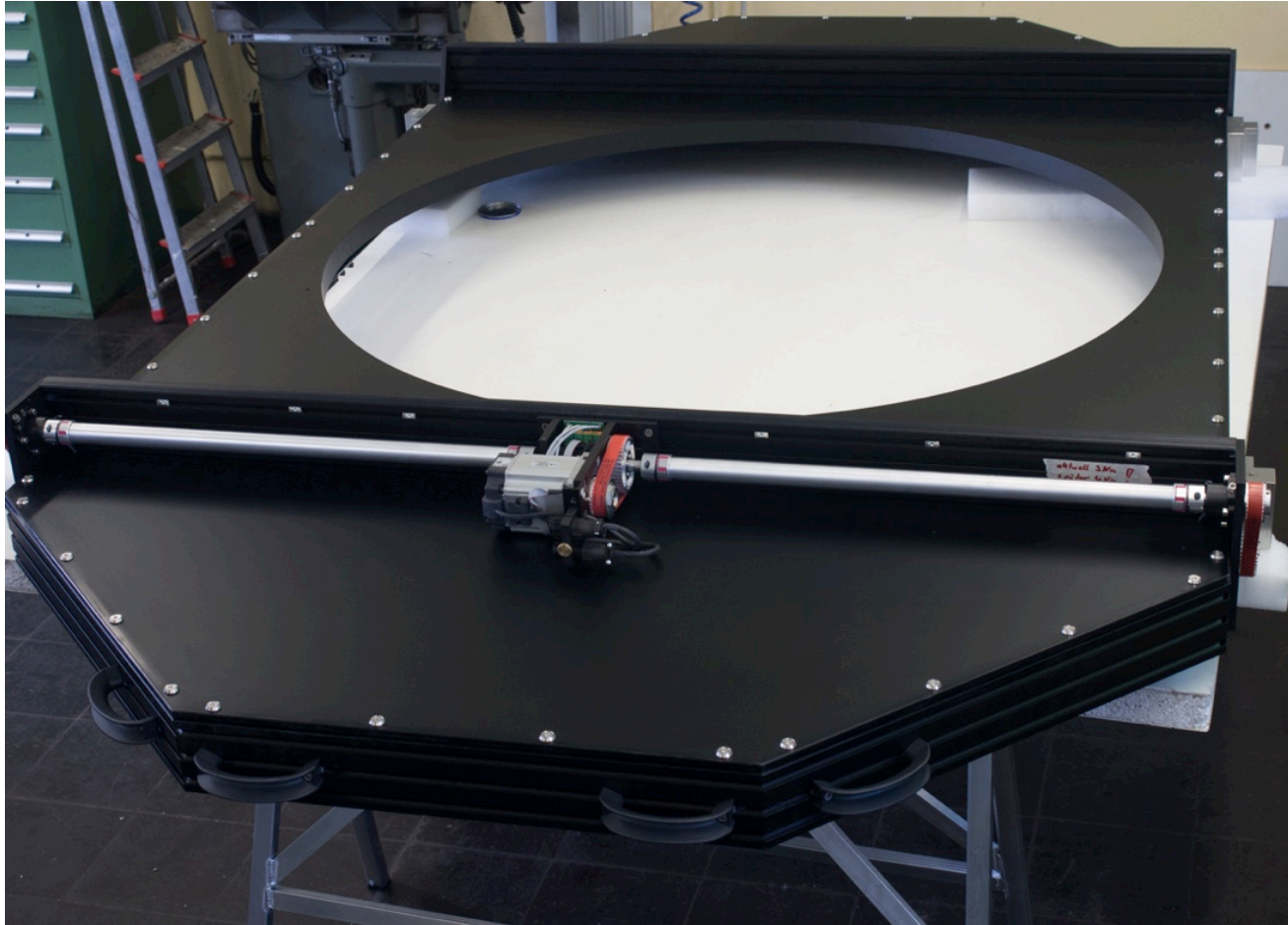
$F = m \cdot a = 0,025 \text{ kg} \cdot 20,3 \text{ m/s}^2 = 0,501 \text{ N}$ → Gewichtsänderung 0,052 kg

Finden der Filterparameter, bis - 0,052 kg angezeigt wird in Messsignal-Zeitreihe gefiltert

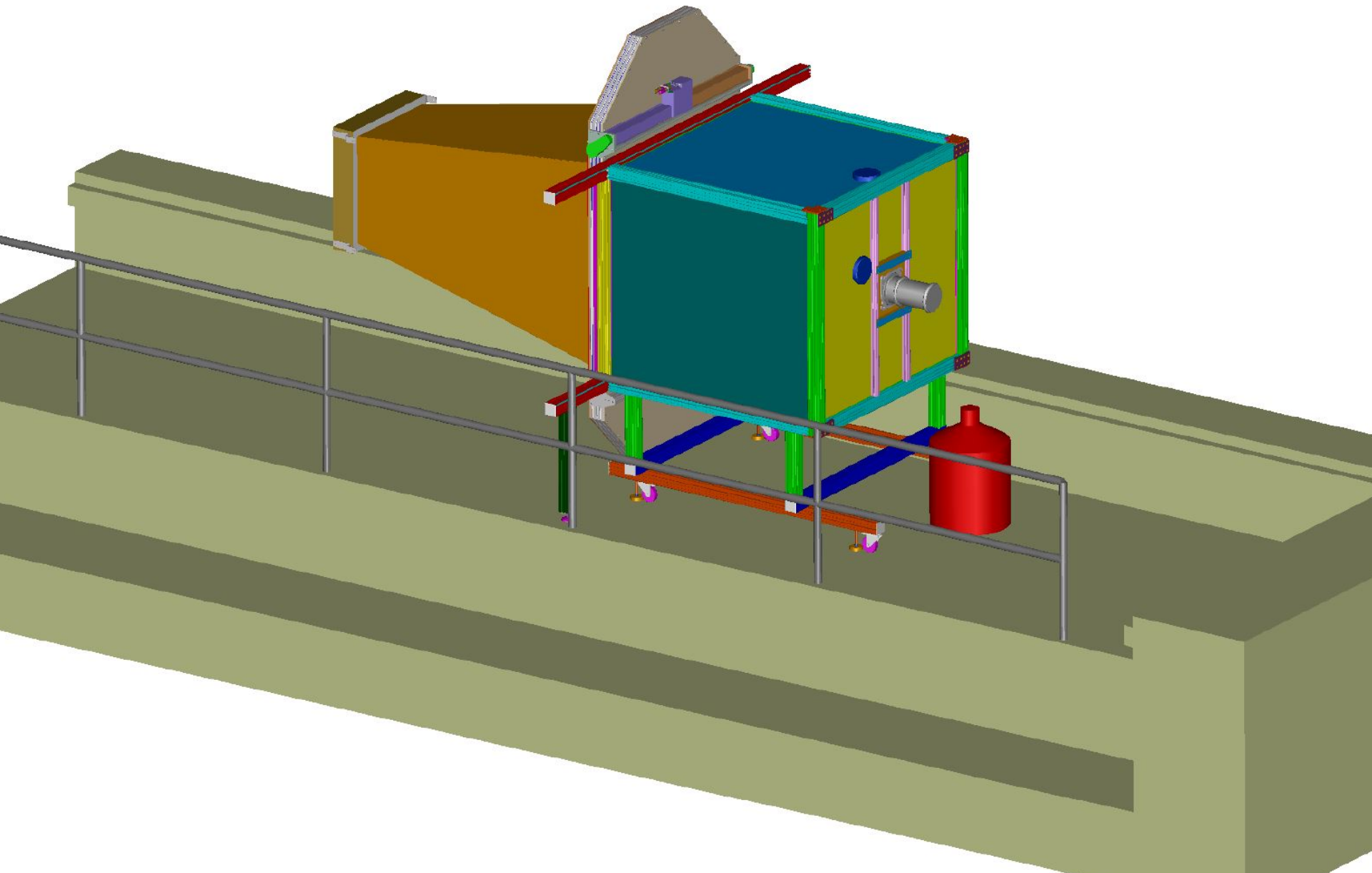


Shutter bereit!

Versand nach Zeuthen in KW25

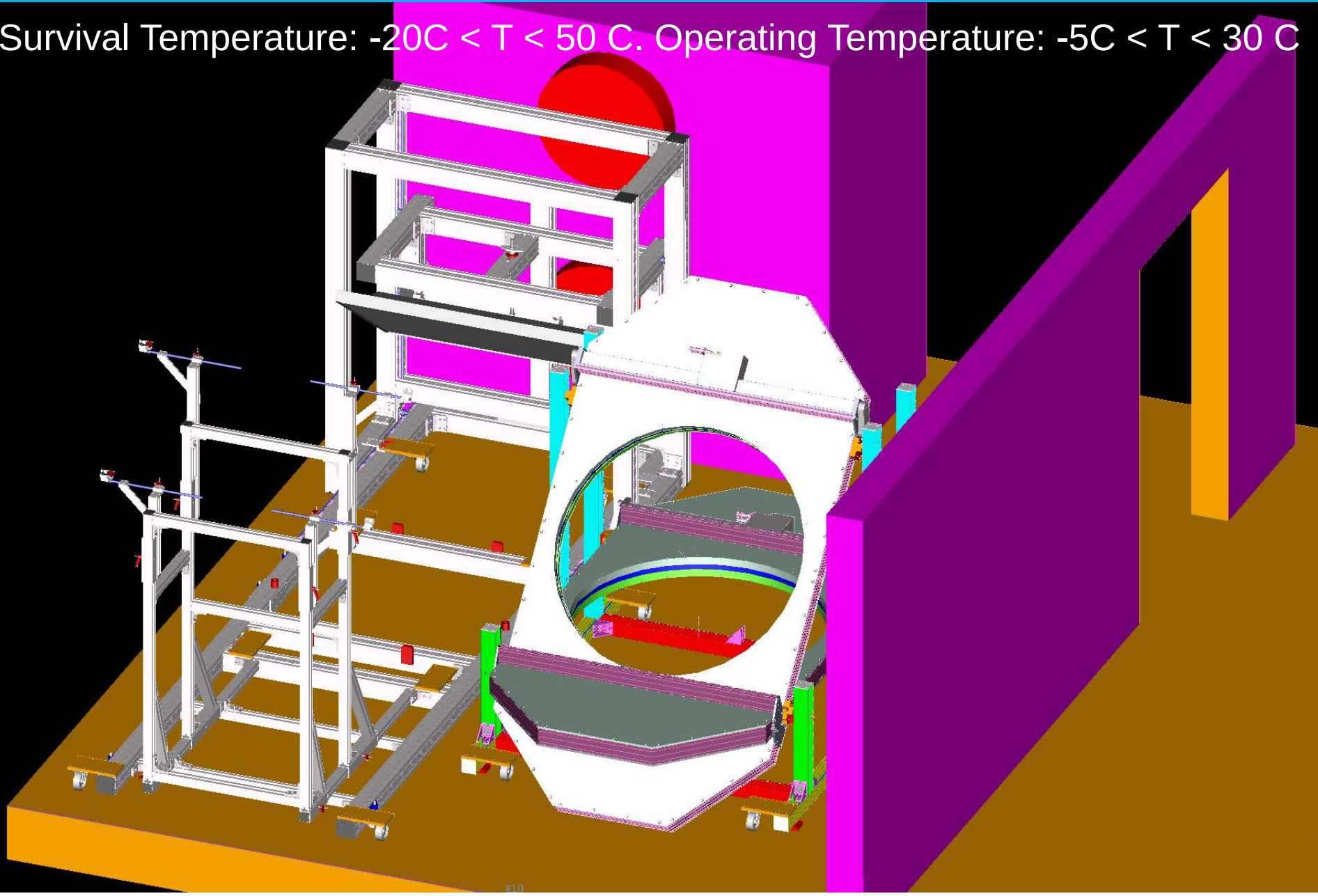


Lichtdichtigkeit < 0.1 photons / $15\mu\text{m}$ pixel / sec



Fahrtests in der Kältekammer

Survival Temperature: $-20^{\circ}\text{C} < T < 50^{\circ}\text{C}$. Operating Temperature: $-5^{\circ}\text{C} < T < 30^{\circ}\text{C}$



From the user manual



IMPORTANT:

After power on or reset the shutter is ready for operation.

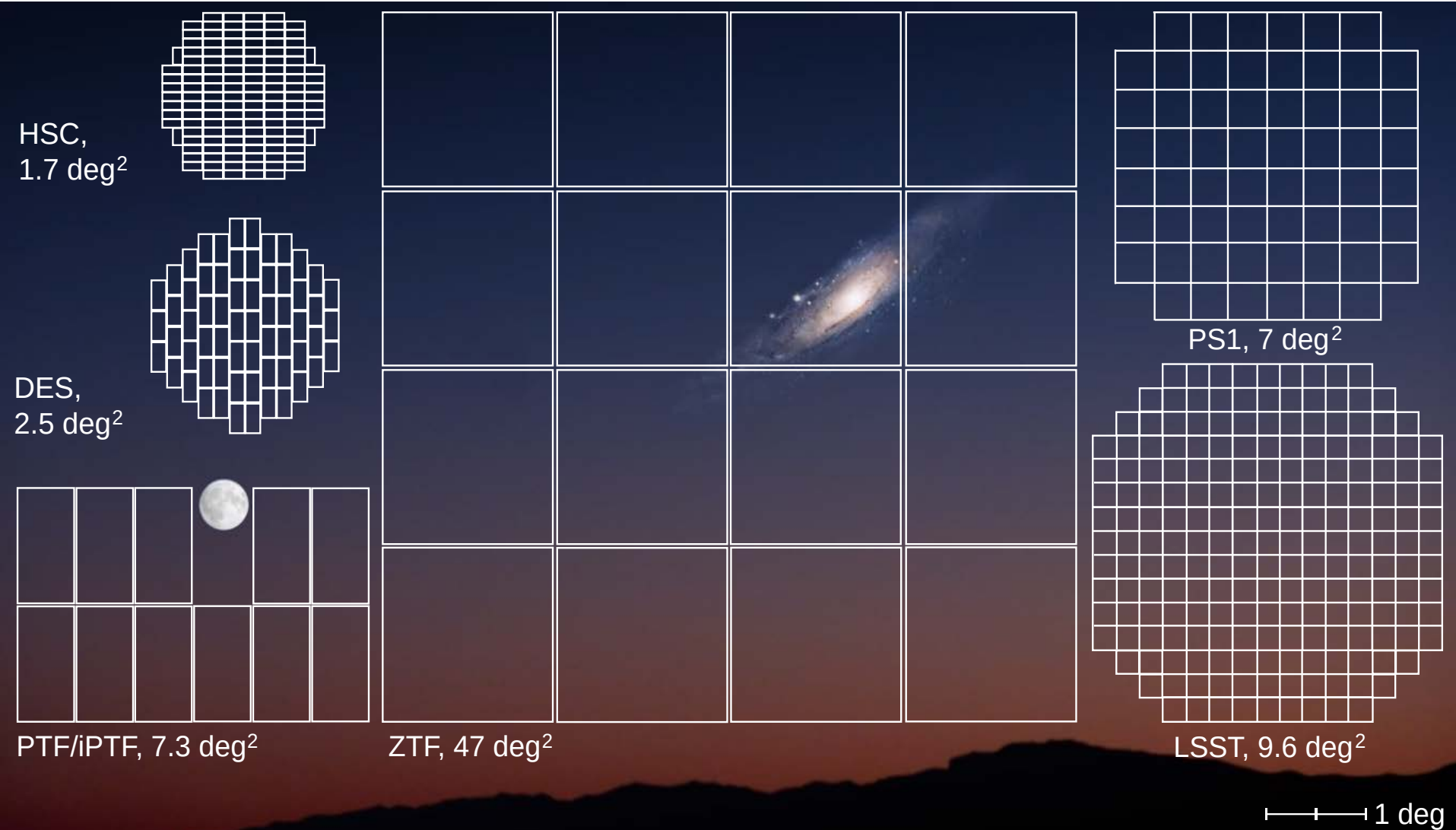
Now the blades move with high speed and much more torque.

Nobody should try to stop the blades by hand arm or finger.

Nobody should work next to the aperture to avoid any accident.

Only trained stuff should have access to the shutter.

ZTF & other wide field Imagers



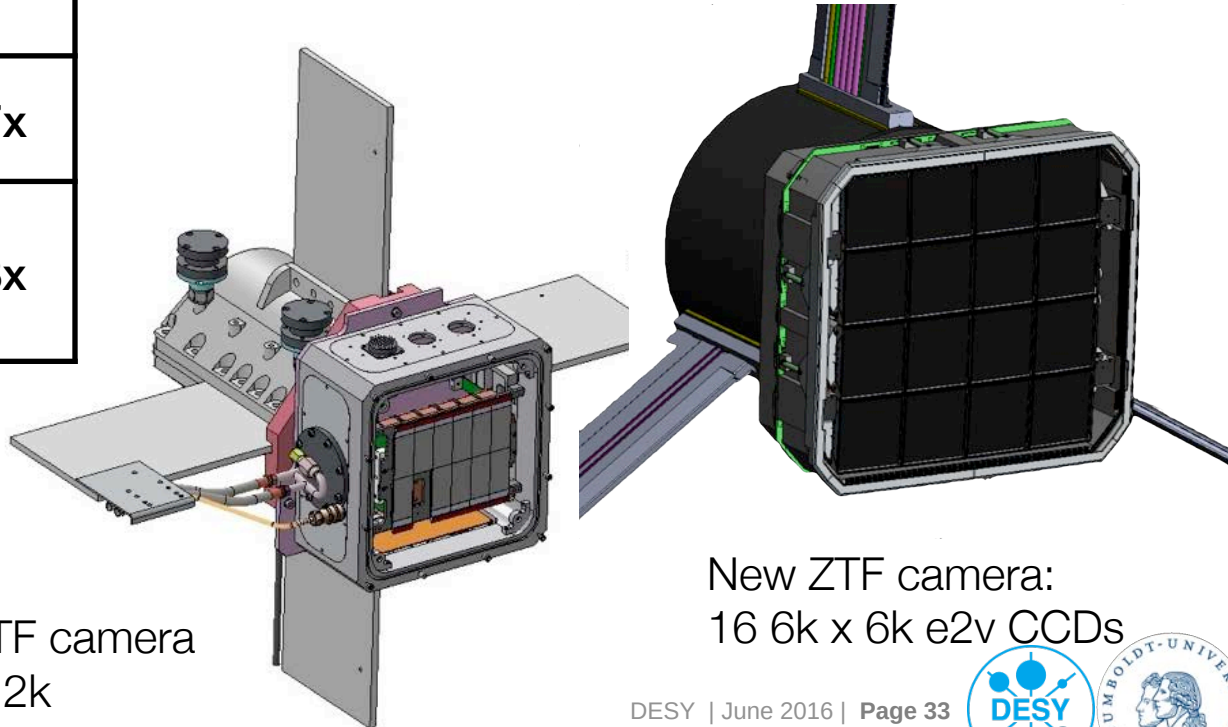
ZTF versus PTF

	PTF	ZTF
Active Area	7.26 deg ²	47 deg ²
Overhead Time	46 sec	<15 sec
Optimal Exposure Time	60 sec	30 sec
Relative Areal Survey Rate	1x	14.7x
Relative Volumetric Survey Rate	1x	12.3x

3750 deg²/hour

⇒ **3 π survey in 8 hours**

>250 observations/field/year
for uniform survey



Existing PTF camera
MOSAIC 12k

New ZTF camera:
16 6k x 6k e2v CCDs

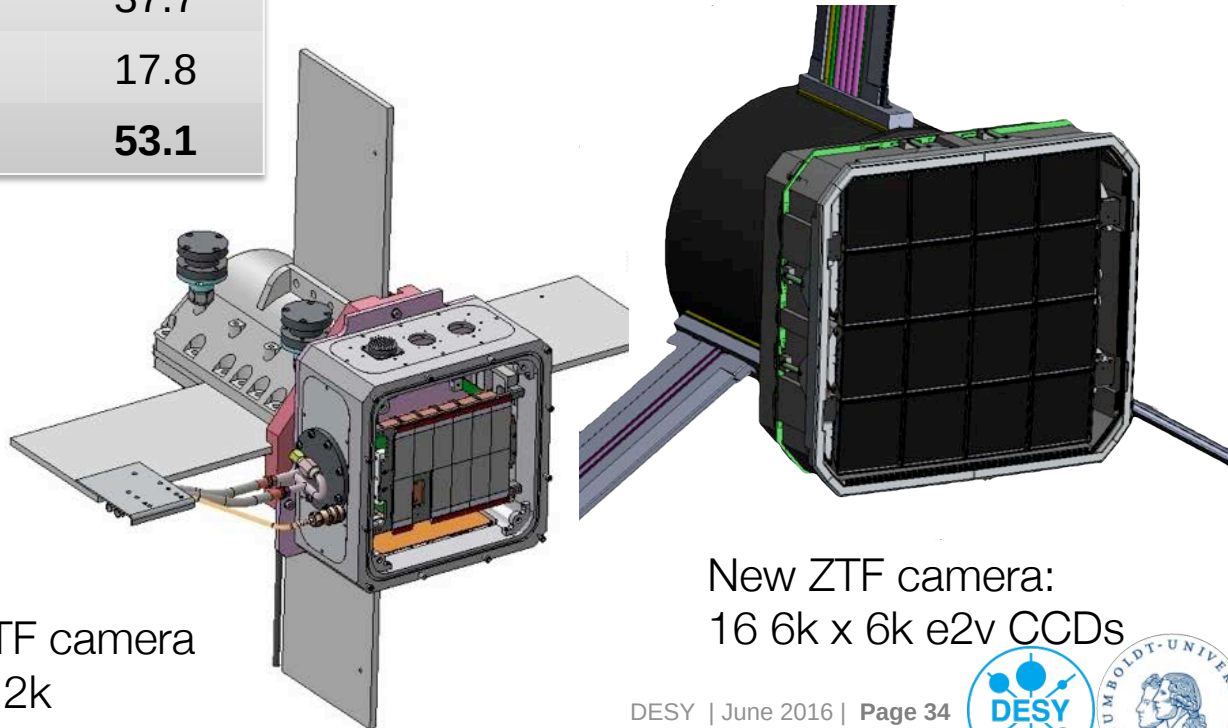
ZTF versus other surveys

3750 deg²/hour

⇒ **3 π survey in 8 hours**

>250 observations/field/year
for uniform survey

Survey Camera	D (m)	Ω_{FoV} (deg ²)	Etendue (m ² deg ²)
PTF	1.2	7.3	8.2
DECam	4.0	7.0	37.7
PS1	1.8	3.0	17.8
ZTF	1.2	47	53.1



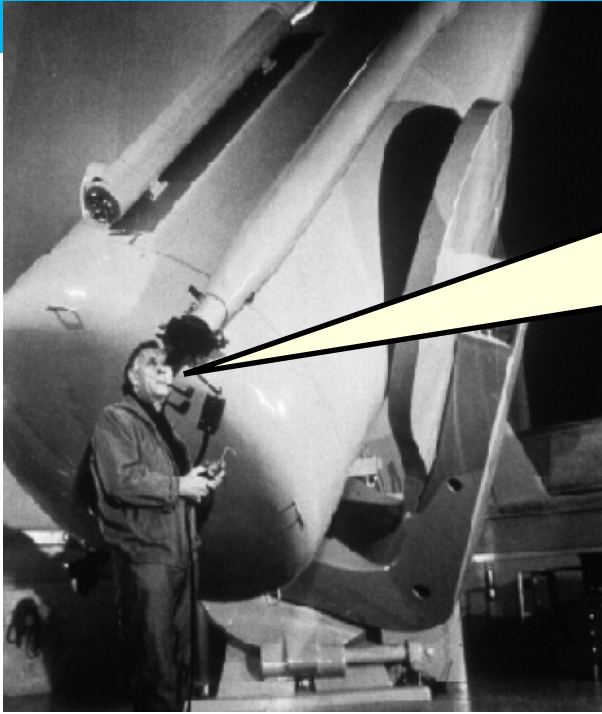
Existing PTF camera
MOSAIC 12k

New ZTF camera:
16 6k x 6k e2v CCDs

ZTF-Forschung am DESY & HU



Edwin Hubble (1929)

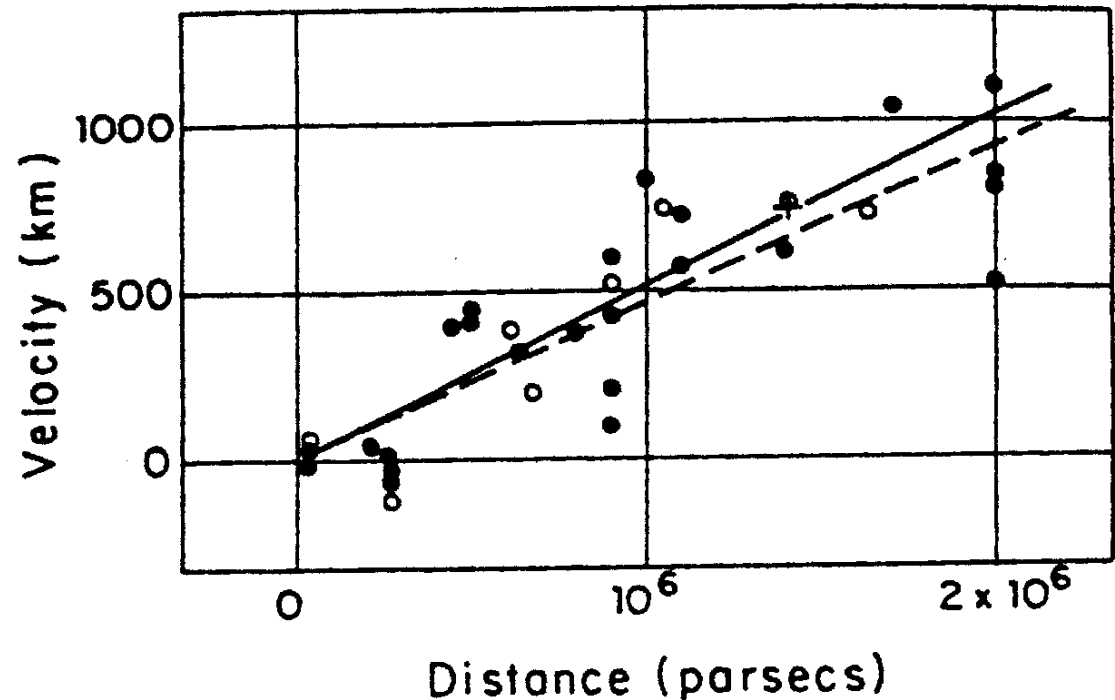


Je größer die Distanz einer Galaxie,
desto schneller entfernt sie sich von

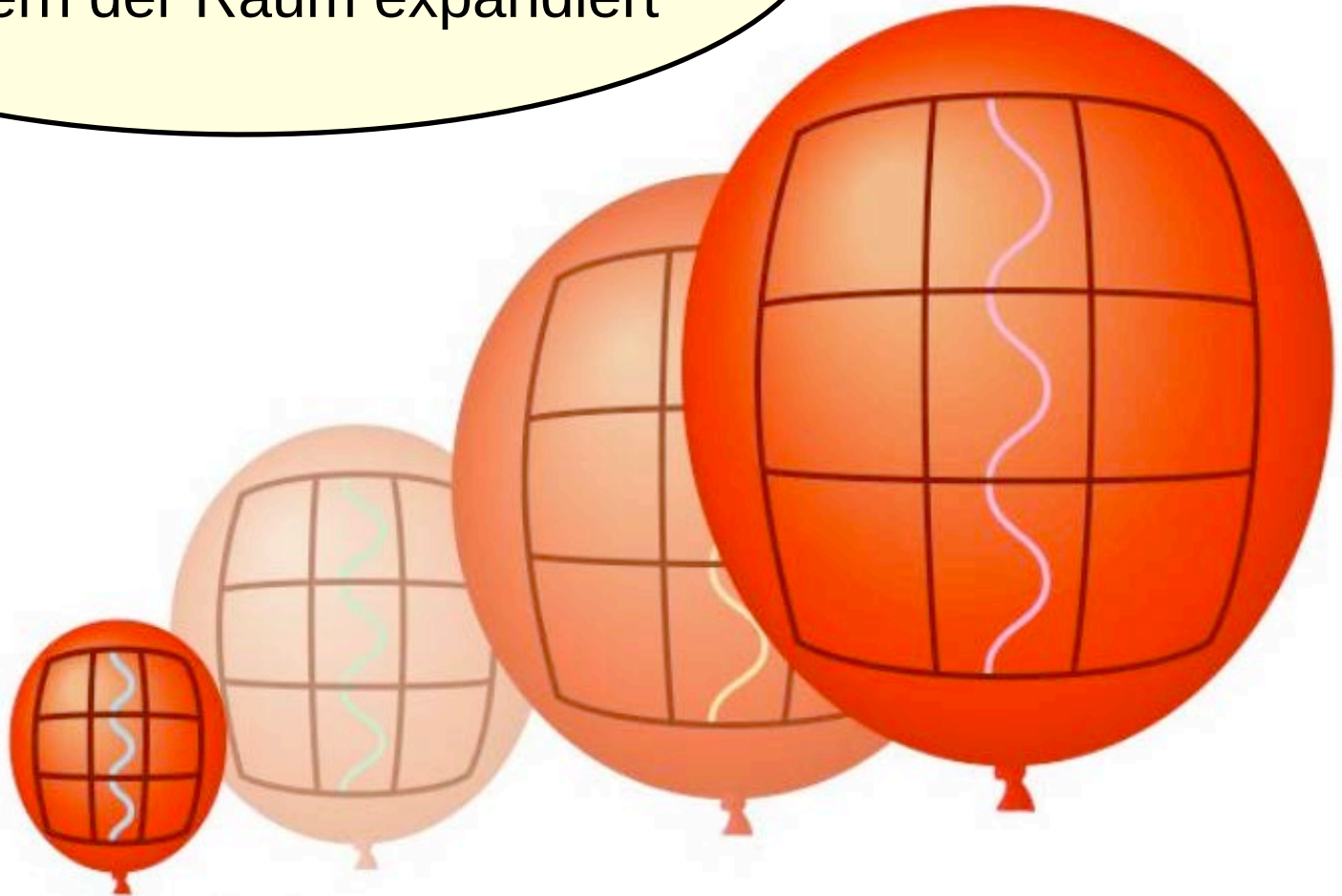
Rotverschiebung
der Spektren:

$$z = \frac{\lambda_{\text{obs}} - \lambda_{\text{emit}}}{\lambda_{\text{emit}}}$$

„Doppler-Effekt“



Moderne Interpretation:
Die Galaxien fliegen nicht weg
sondern der Raum expandiert

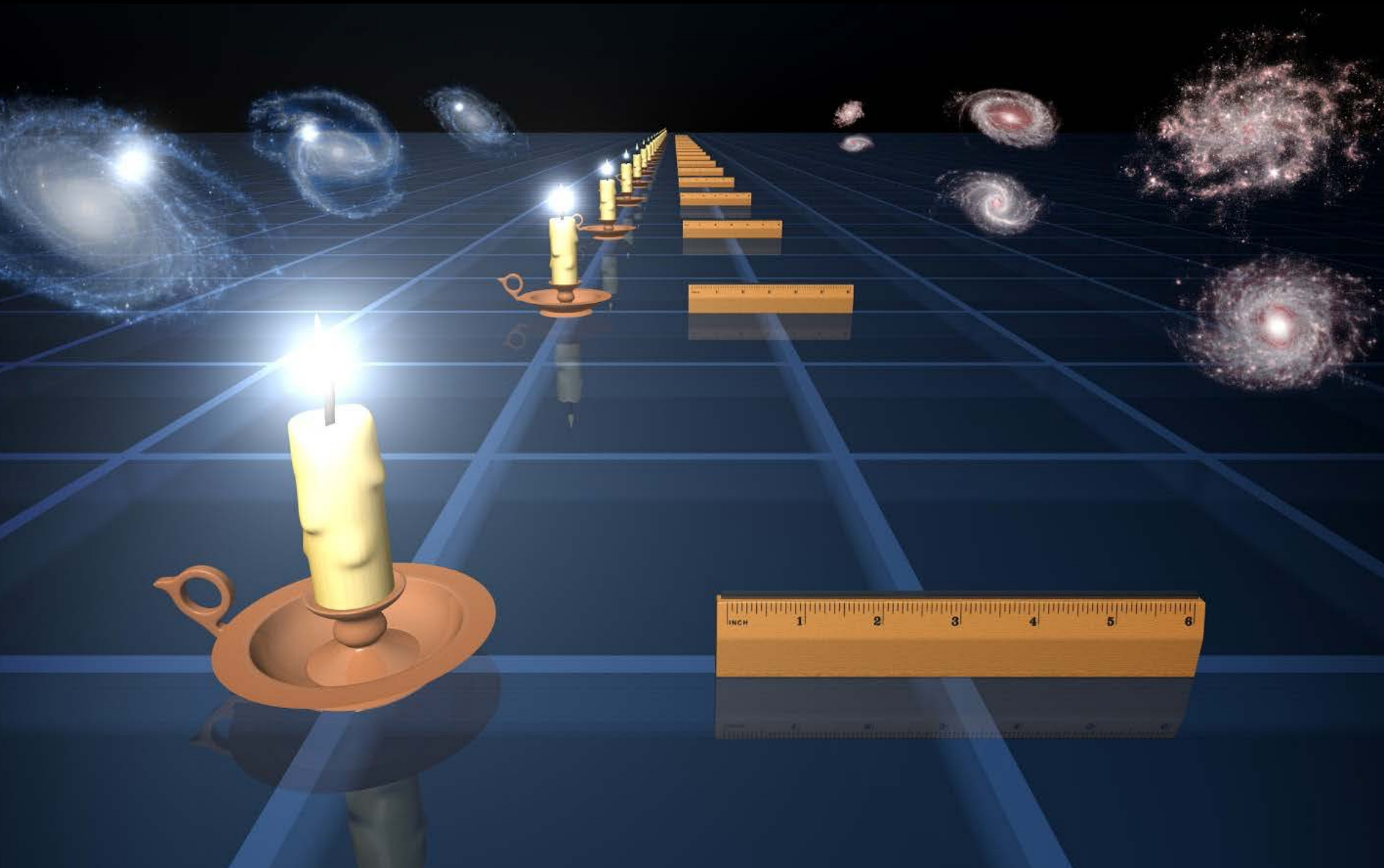


Copyright © Addison Wesley

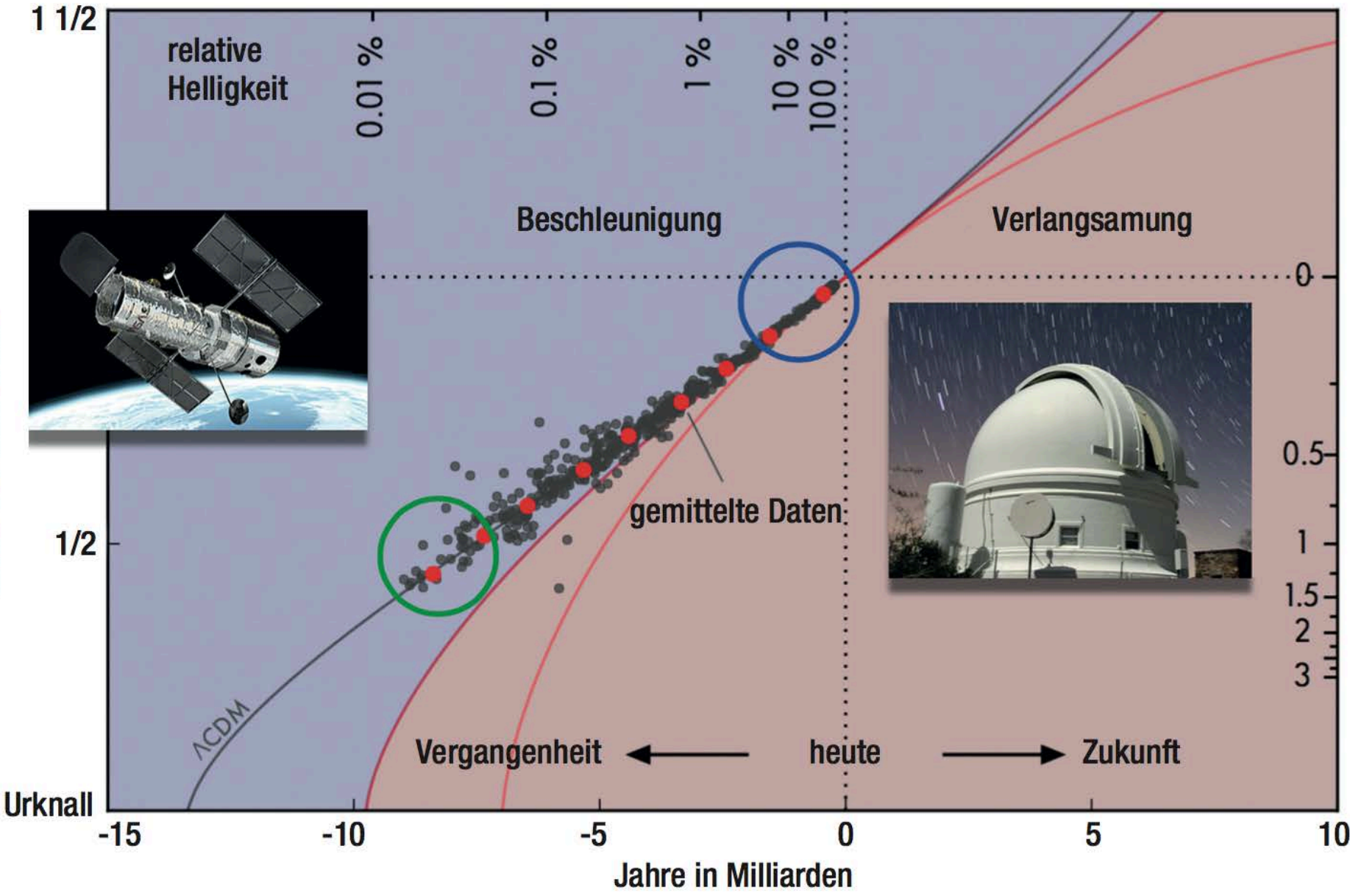
... ..

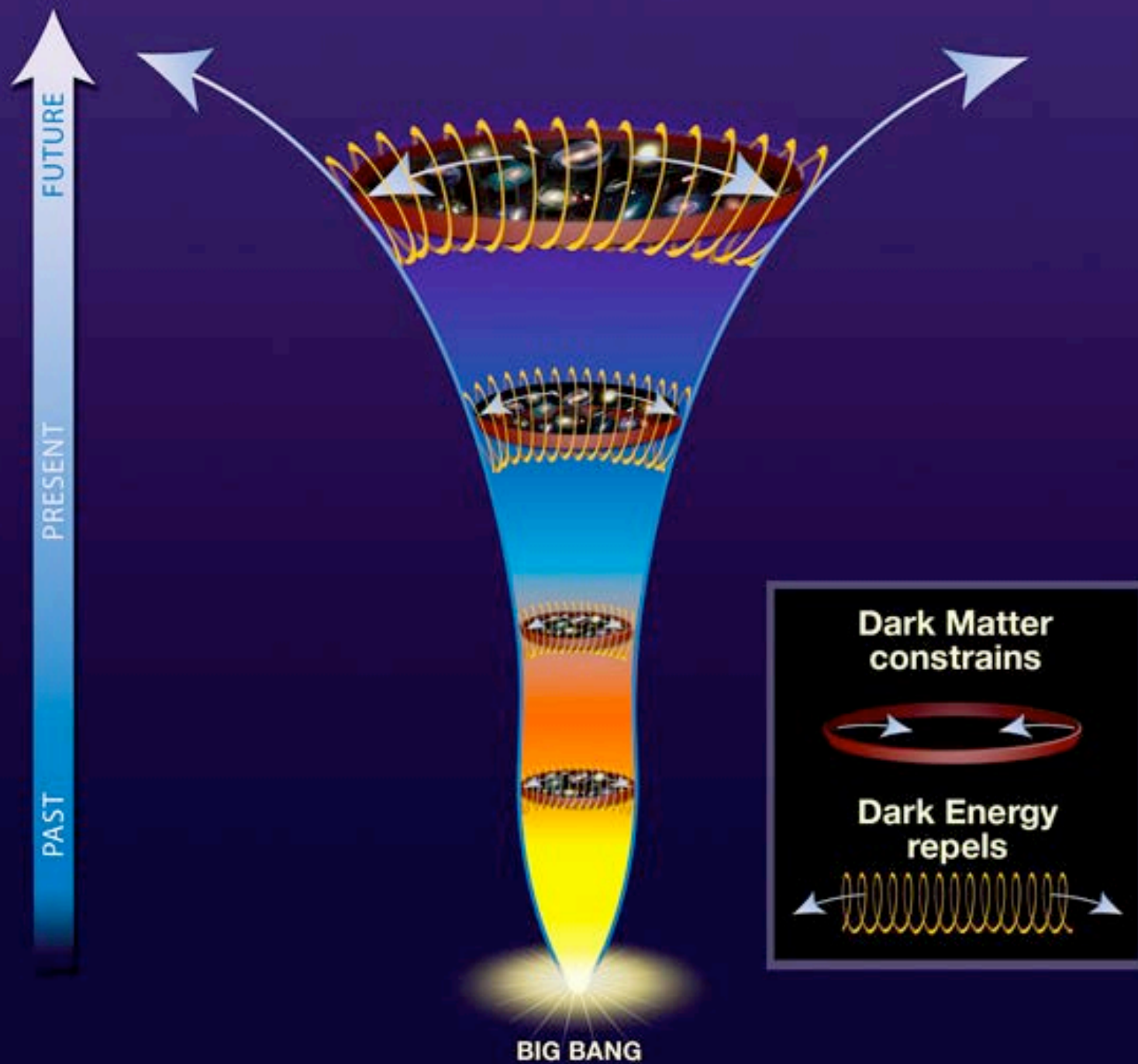


SNe Ia als Standardkerzen

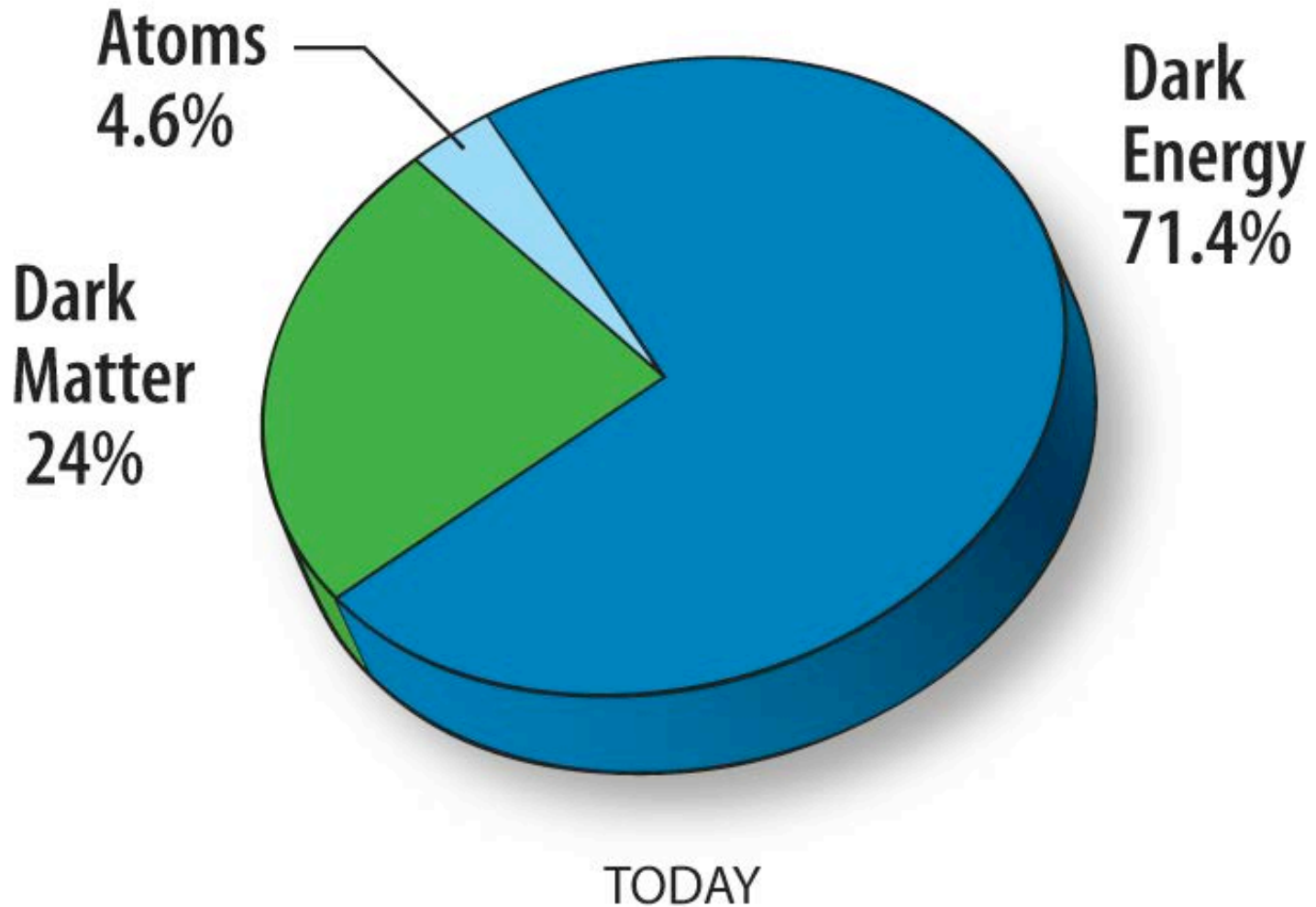


Größe des Universums





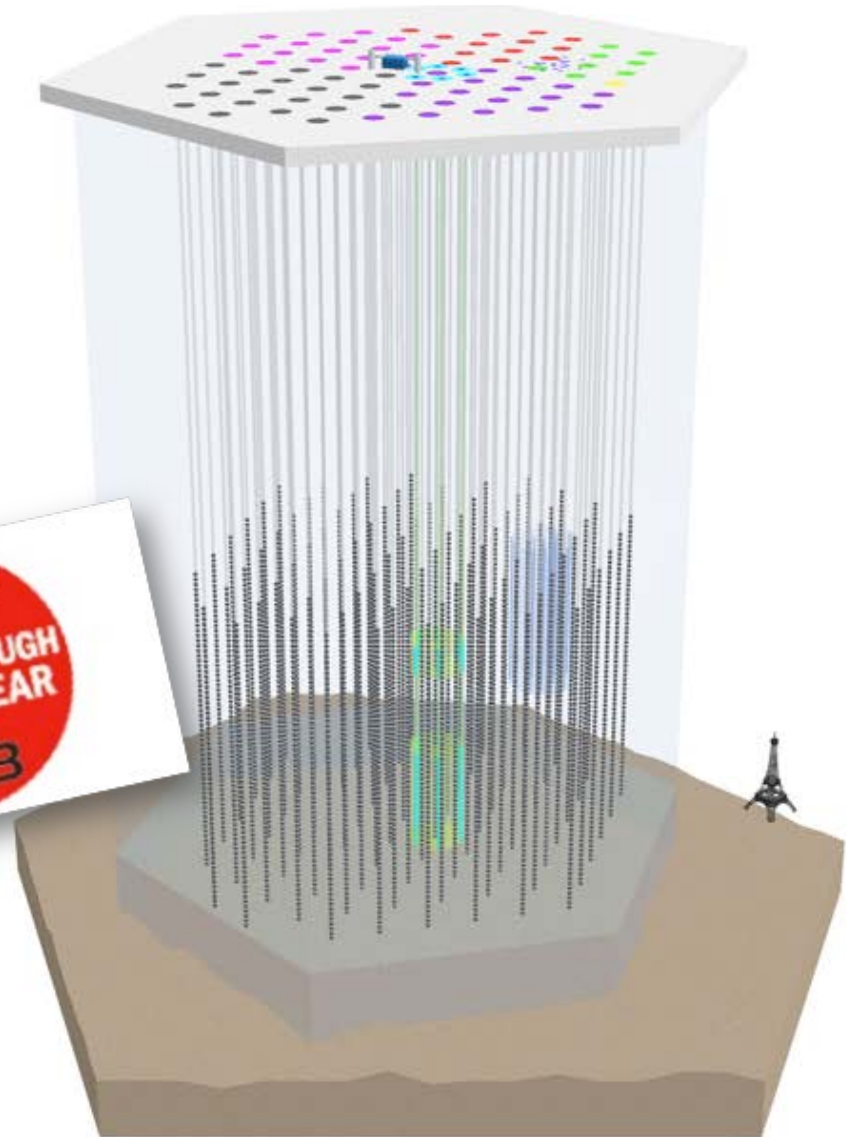
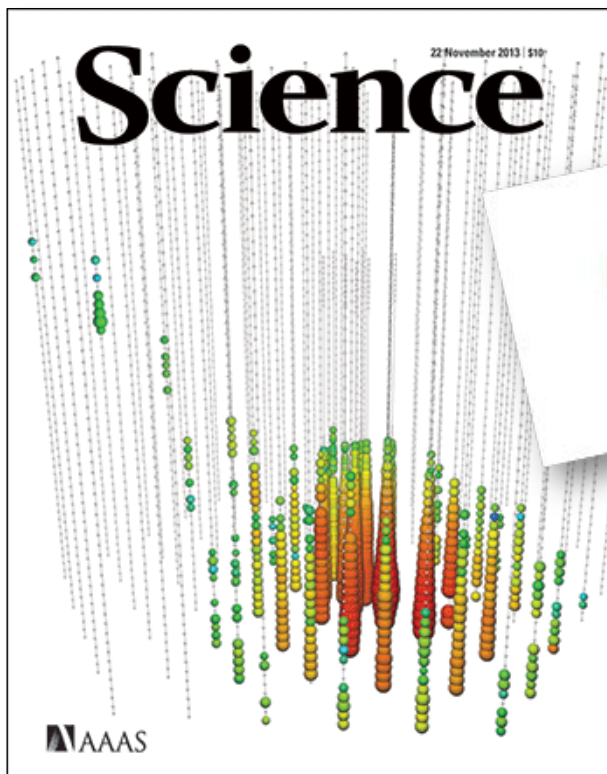
Heutige Zusammensetzung des Kosmos



Das IceCube Observatorium

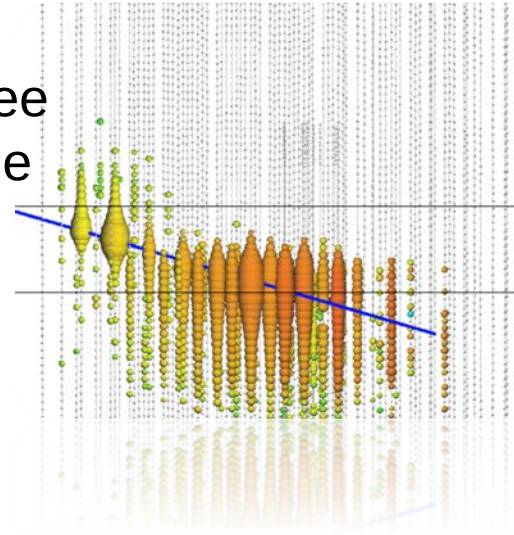
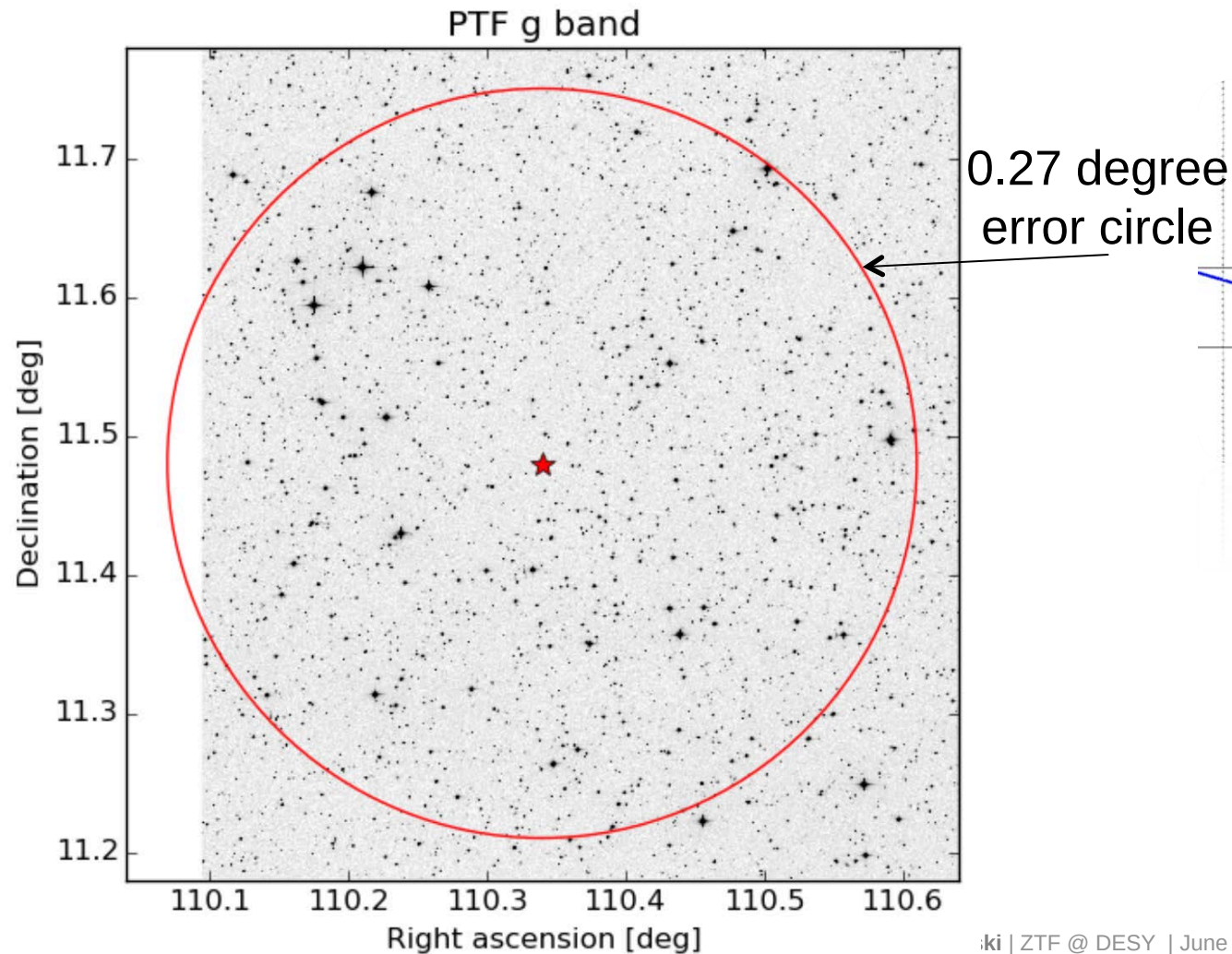
IceCube

- 86 Strings, 5360 DOMs
- $E_{\text{thresh}} \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$
- astrophysical neutrinos



Quellen hochenergetischer Neutrinos?

Viele Kandidaten!



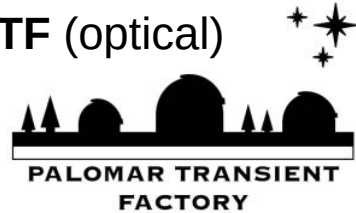
IceCube Neutrino-Nachbeobachtungen



Swift (X-Ray)



PTF (optical)



AGN/SN/GRB

MAGIC

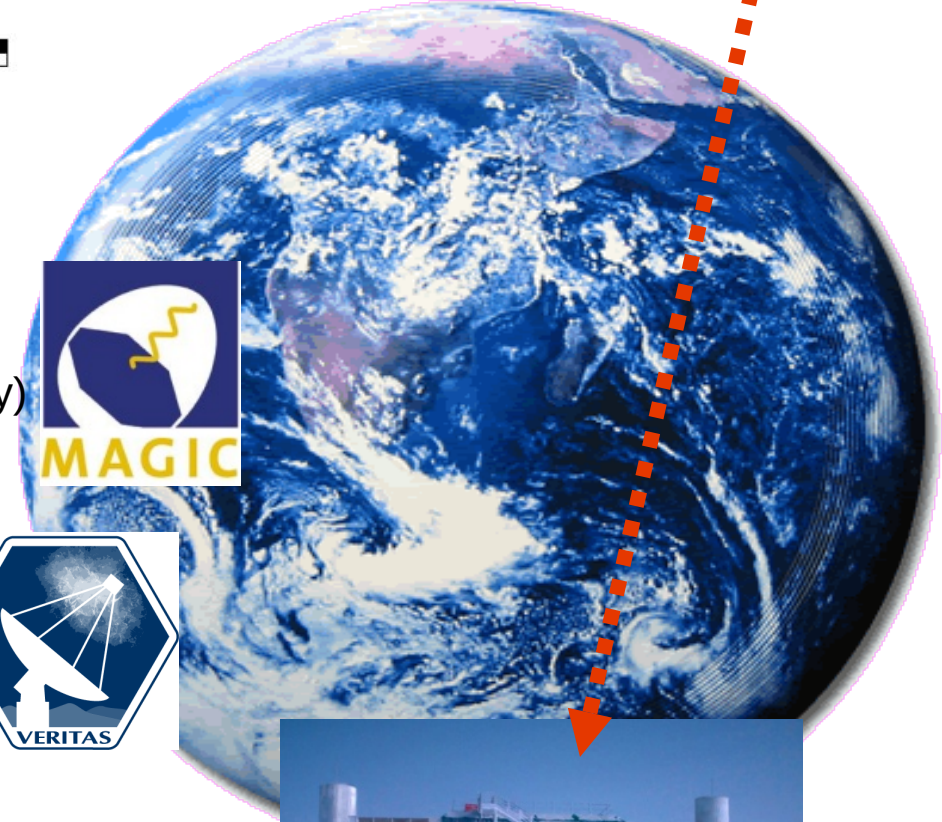
(Gamma-Ray)



VERITAS
(Gamma-Ray)



iridium



ICECUBE
SOUTH POLE NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY

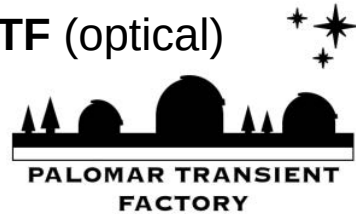
IceCube Neutrino-Nachbeobachtungen



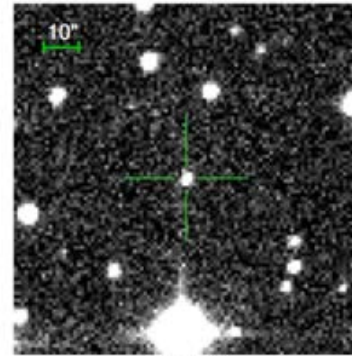
Swift (X-Ray)



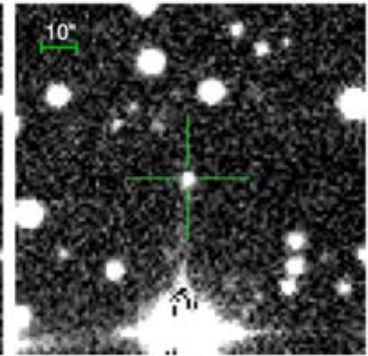
PTF (optical)



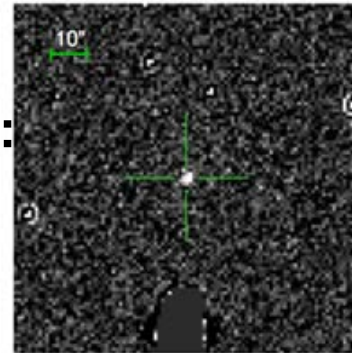
NEW



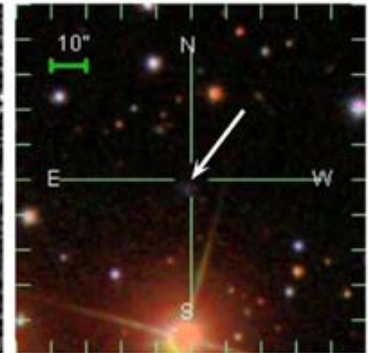
REF



SUB



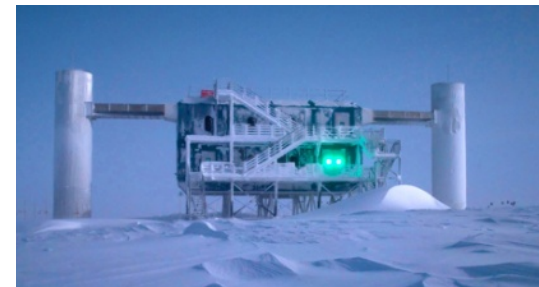
SDSS



Nachweis einer Supernova IIN:
PTF12csy; chance coin. ~2%
Voge et al., Astrophys. J. (2015)



iridium



ICECUBE
SOUTH POLE NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY

Ausblick:

- Shutter Tests in DESY bis August
- Shutter Installation am Palomar Obs. im Oktober
- Kamera Installation Dez-Feb 2017
- First Light: Frühjahr 2017
- Himmelsdurchmusterung ab Sommer 2017 - 2020

