David Band Symposium The Burst Alert Telescope on Swift

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Table of Contents:

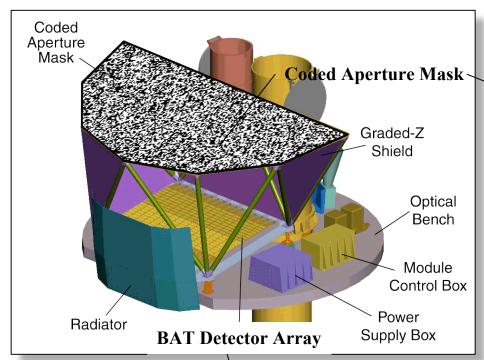
- BAT Enables
- Versatile BAT
- BAT Sensitivity
- BAT to the Future



To my friend, David. "That's just the way it's done."



Burst Alert Telescope (BAT)





BAT Characteristics

• E Range: 15 - 150 keV (12-300)

• E Resoln: 7 kev (5)

• Loc Resoln: 1-4 arcmin (1-4)

• PSF: 22 arcmin (21.8)

• 2 steradian field of view

• 32K CZT dets, 5200 cm²

• Autonomous operations







BAT Status

- 4.7 years and still doing fine.
- Still meeting all the Requirements.
- No hardware failures.
 - Except that LHP Heater Controller in 2005 (1 of 4 redundant).
- No degradation in any parameter:
 - GRB Detection Rate is constant.
 - Energy resolution is the same (7 KeV)
 - Increase in number of noisy detectors $\sim 20\%$.
 - False triggers have decreased ("tuned" the trigger criteria).





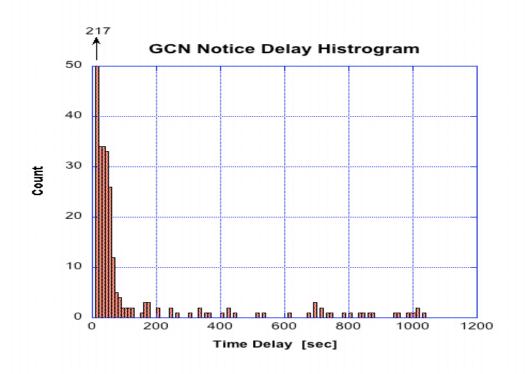
BAT's 3 Data Products

- GRBs
 - Stare mode
 - 439 from Dec 04 to July 9, 2009
 - 34 Short Hard Bursts
 - During slews
 - 11 in the 12 months of operations
- Hard X-ray Transients
 - The other things that go bump in the sky.
 - 10's of triggered SGR events, 100's untriggered.
- Hard X-ray Survey
 - AGN, Blazars, micro-quazars, BHs, ...









20% False positive on-board.

2% after real-time Ground processing.

50% w/in 18 sec.

75% w/in 40 sec.

90% w/in 175 sec.

Long delays caused by Malindi downlinks.





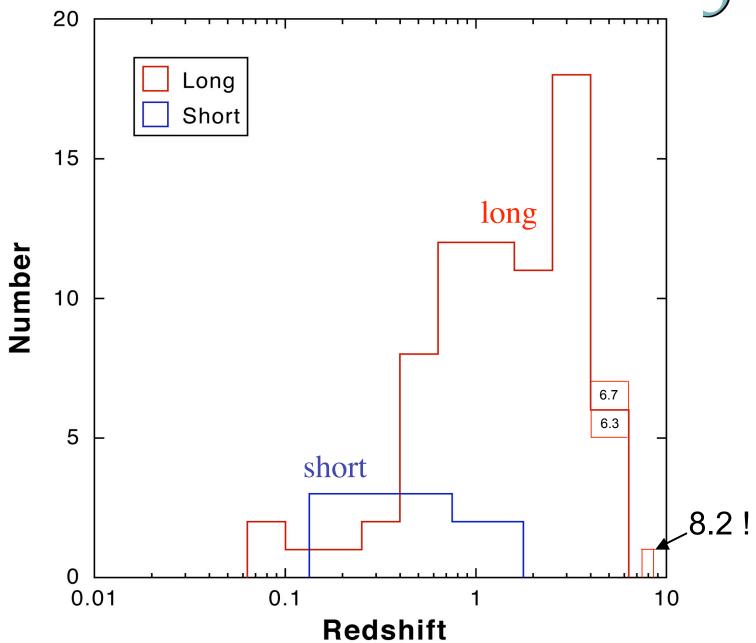
BAT Enables

- Because of the small error-circles in real time:
- High redshift bursts:
- Naked eye burst: 080319B
- X-ray afterglow structure:
 - Flares
 - Plateau phase



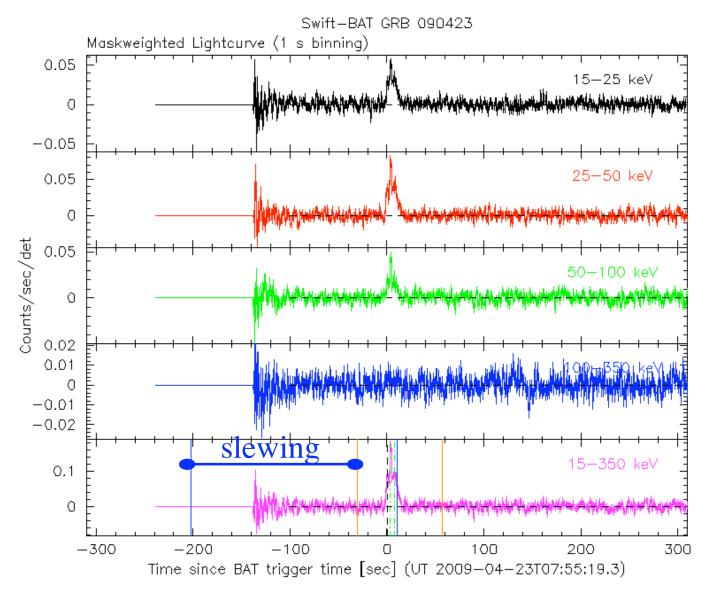








Farthest Object in the Universe

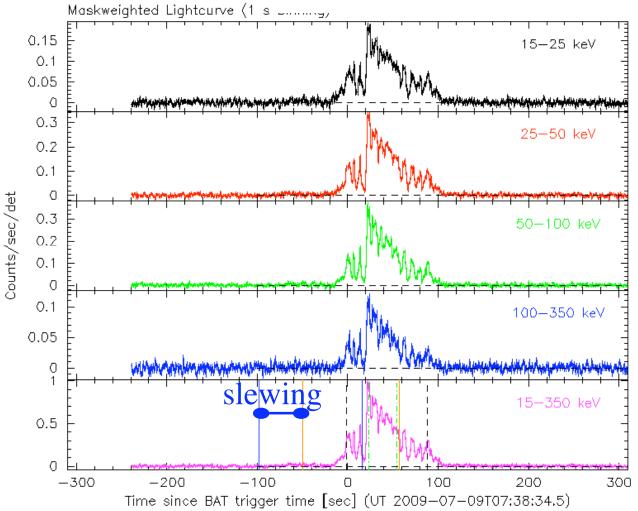


GRB 090423 Z = 8.2 400 Myr



An Even Farther Object?

GRB 090709A



Z = 10-ish ?!





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GRB 080319B First "naked-eye" Burst



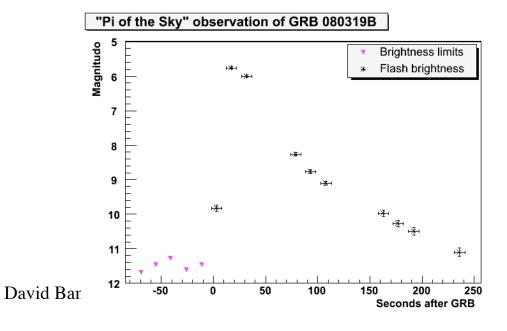
Brightest Swift GRB: 25 ph/cm²/sec

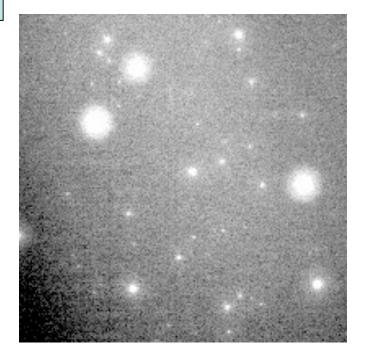
z = 0.937 (7.5 G light yr)

Peak brightness of 5.6 magnitudes!! (10x brighter than 990123)

Pi of the Sky – <u>still observing the "A" burst,</u> caught "B" burst at edge of FOV.











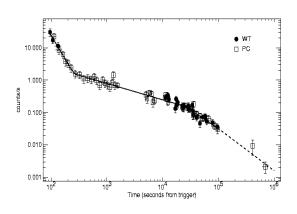
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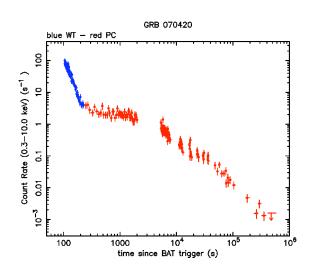


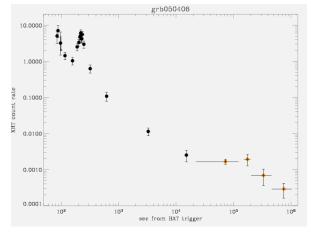
Typical Swift X-ray Lightcurves





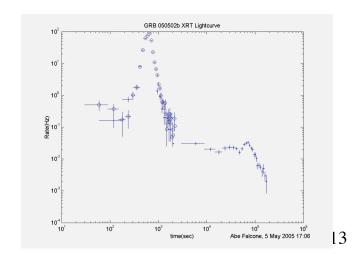
50% with bright early component





David Band Symposium, Jul09

~40% with flares







The Flexible BAT

- BAT is able to adapt to the unknown.
 - But a lot of that unknown was scoped by David Band during the BATSE era.
- Produces a series of information to the spacecraft, the other 2 instruments, and the ground.
- Trigger criteria that cover a large dynamic range of phase space: time, energy, detector regions, and background.
- Changeable trigger criteria.
- Changeable data products.





• DONE:

- BAT Slew Survey (capturing the event data).
- Long Image-triggers (>64 sec) changed from Transients to GRB response. (Going for hi-z bursts)
- Catalog source-class Swift Response control
- AT slewing to Known-source Transients
- Transient Monitor (lightcurves) (ground work)
- Redshift Prediction (ground work)

• ALMOST DONE:

- SubThreshold: the fainter, the farther.

• FUTURE:

Catalog source-by-source Swift Response control



Lightcurves & Transients



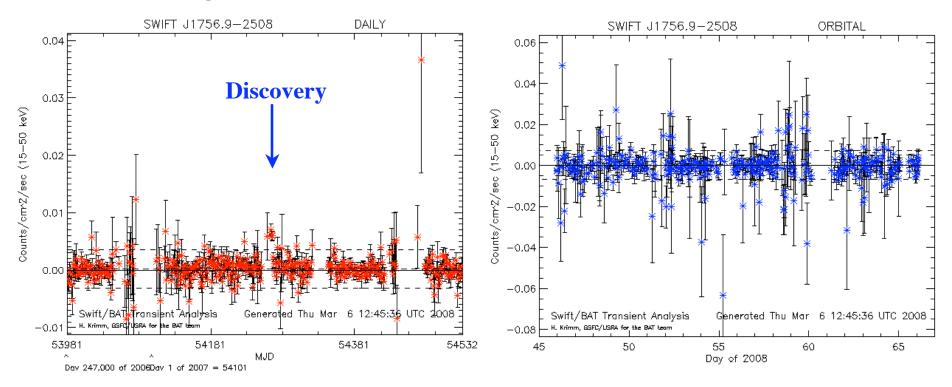
- All-sky monitoring of source variability.
- http://swift.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/swift/results/transients/
- 718 objects monitored/public
 - ~114 are routinely/daily detectable by BAT.
- Pointing-by-pointing and Daily-average lightcurves
- 7 previously unknown sources (msec pulsar, 2 BH, ...)
- ~68 ATELs published
- Future:
 - 2-day, 4-day, & 8-day averaged lightcurves.
 - Automating the search/discovery of transient behavior.
 - Into HEASARC



Example of NEW Source



- Swift J1756.9-2508 msec pulsar
- Discovered in the Daily Image Mosaics
 - Lightcurve came afterwards.





BAT Slew Survey (10f2)



- Harvard: Antonio Copete and Josh Grindlay (Harvard)
- Look for GRBs (& transients) when Swift is slewing (~15%).
- More sky coverage per day; each slew is 2-3x BAT FOV.
- Capture event-by-event data during slews:
 - 120 sec only (ie only part of the slew).
 - -40-60% of the slews each day.
- Somewhat better sensitivity due to systematics removal.
- Several trigger criteria:
 - single slew, and multi-slew time domains
 - Various Energy-band criteria: 15-50, 50-150, & 15-150 keV.
- Not real-time (hours delay).



BAT Slew Survey (20f2)



- New GCN Notice type for these detections: BAT_Slew_Pos
- Discoveries:
 - GRB 070326: "first light" (T+3.8 mo)
 - GRB 080123: "flare" on the AT slew of a BAT-triggered burst (T+6 days)
 - GRB 080130: essentially normal ops mode (T+11 hr)
 - GRB 080605
 - MXB 0656-072
 - GRB 080613B
 - GRB 080702B
 - GRB or something else?
 - GRB 081025
 - GRB 081203B
 - GRB 081211B





BAT to the Future

- Subthreshold bursts
 - Finds the bursts in the noise
 - Turning down the threshold: 6.5 → ~5.6 sigma
 - Merit parameter controlled via scripts so the good Burst and Planned targets are not clobbered.
 - Shortened observation interval -- first orbit only.
 - XRT detection used to valid the good from the bad/noise.
 - Automated: Swift --> GCN --> U.Leicester --> GCN --> World
 - 2 GRBs in about 2 months of testing
 - Will go public in about a month





David Knew

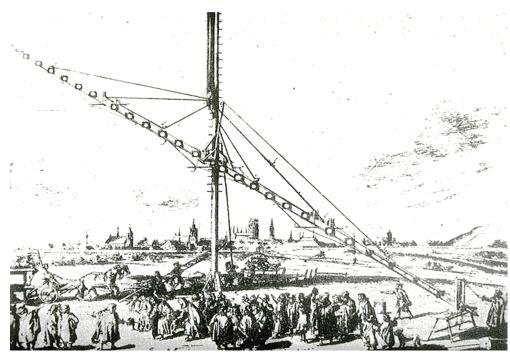
- Understood the ramifications of BAT being softer than BATSE
 - The 15-150 keV vs 50-300 keV.
 - Lower E_Peaks, higher z.
- A little off on our low energy deficiency
 - But even we still do not understand that cause
- Predicted our sensitivity would be "around 90/yr"
 - We see 95/yr

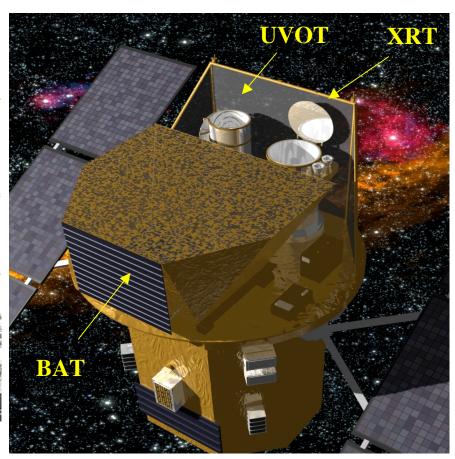


How to do Autonomous Telescopes



Non-Robotic Telescope





Autonomous Robotic Telescope





"That's just the way it's done"



David -- my friend.