International Science Development Teams (ISDT)

Time-domain Science

Masaomi Tanaka (National Astronomical Observatory of Japan)

ISDT members

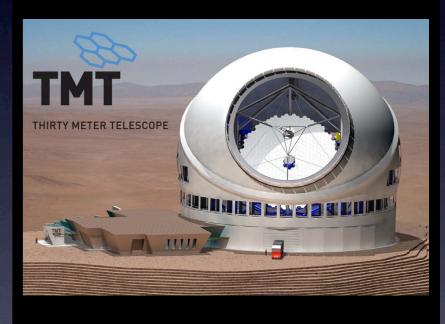
- Initial member (2013 May) <= From each partner
 - G. C. Anupama (India) Convener (will join later via skype)
 - Lucas Macri (US)
 - Enrico Ramirez-Luiz (UC)
 - Masaomi Tanaka (Japan) Convener
 - Xiaofeng Wang (China)
- New members (2014 Feb) <= Call for application (2014 Jan)
 - Manjari Bagchi (India)
 - Varun Bhalerao (India)
 - U. S. Kamath (India)
 - Keiichi Maeda (Japan)
 - Shashi Pandey (India)
 - Warren Skidmore (US) Chapter editor
 - Nozomu Tominaga (Japan)
 - Lingzhi Wang (China)
 - Chao Wu (China)
 - Xufeng Wu (China)

Update of Detailed Science Case (2014 July)

- I. Introduction
- 2. Overview
- 3. Fundamental physics and cosmology
- 4. The early Universe
- 5. Galaxy formation and the intergalactic medium
- 6. Extragalactic supermassive black holes
- 7. Exploration of nearby galaxies
- 8. The formation of stars and planets
- 9. Exoplanets
- 10. Our solar system

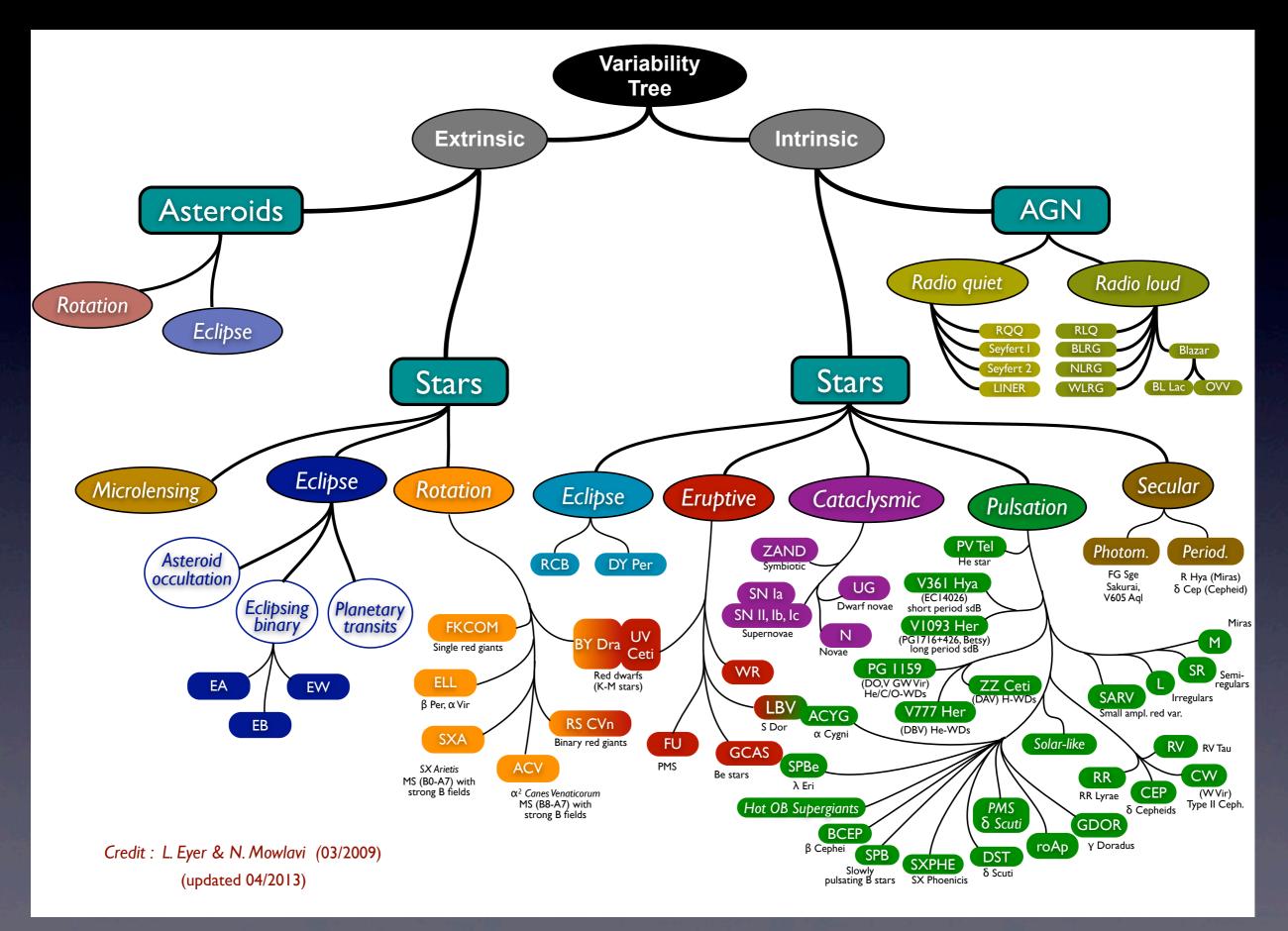
Thirty Meter Telescope
Detailed Science Case: 2007

TMT Science Advisory Committee



No section for time-domain science

Time-domain science??



DSC 2014 draft

Type la SN Core-collapse SN **SN** progenitor **GW** sources **GRBs Tidal disruption** CVs Radio pulsars **Cepheids**

5. TIME-DOMAIN SCIENCE	53
5.1 Overview	53
5.2 Understanding the Nature of Type Ia Supernovae	54
5.2.1 Characterizing high-z Type la Supernovae: Towards a Better Standard Candle	54
5.2.2 Unveiling Explosion Mechanism of Type Ia Supernovae	55
5.3 Identifying Shock Breakout of Core-Collapse Supernovae	56
5.4 Tracing high-z Universe with Supernovae	57
5.5 Hunt for Progenitor Systems of Supernovae	
5.5.1 Detecting Progenitor and Companion of Supernovae	
5.5.2 Characterizing Circumstellar environment around Supernovae	
5.5.3 Probing the Final Stages of Massive Star Evolution: LBVs and Supernova Impostors	
5.6 Identification of Gravitational-Wave Sources	60
5.7 Understanding Progenitors of Gamma-ray Bursts: Connection to Supernovae and Kilonovae	61
5.8 Probing High-z Universe with Gamma-ray Bursts	62
5.9 Studying Tidal Disruption Events and Supermassive Black Holes	63
5.10 Cataclysmic Variables	64
5.10.1 Investigating the Dissipative Process in Cataclysmic Variable Accretion Discs and Disc Evolution During Outburst Cycles	65
5.10.2 Revealing Geometry and Populations of Classical Novae	
5.11 Companions of Binary Radio Pulsars	
5.12 Improving the Hubble Constant and Measuring Extragalactic Distances	68
5.13 Summary of Requirements	69
5.14 References	72

Time-domain science??

Target of opportunity observations

Type la SN

GW sources

Tidal disruption

Core-collapse SN

GRBs

Classical novae

Rapid response (telescope, operation)

Time-resolved observations

CVs, X-ray binary (accretion disk)

Pulsars

Rapid sampling (instruments)

Monitoring observations

Cepheids RR Lyrae Binaries AGNs

Flexible time allocation

ToO observations => "transient" objects

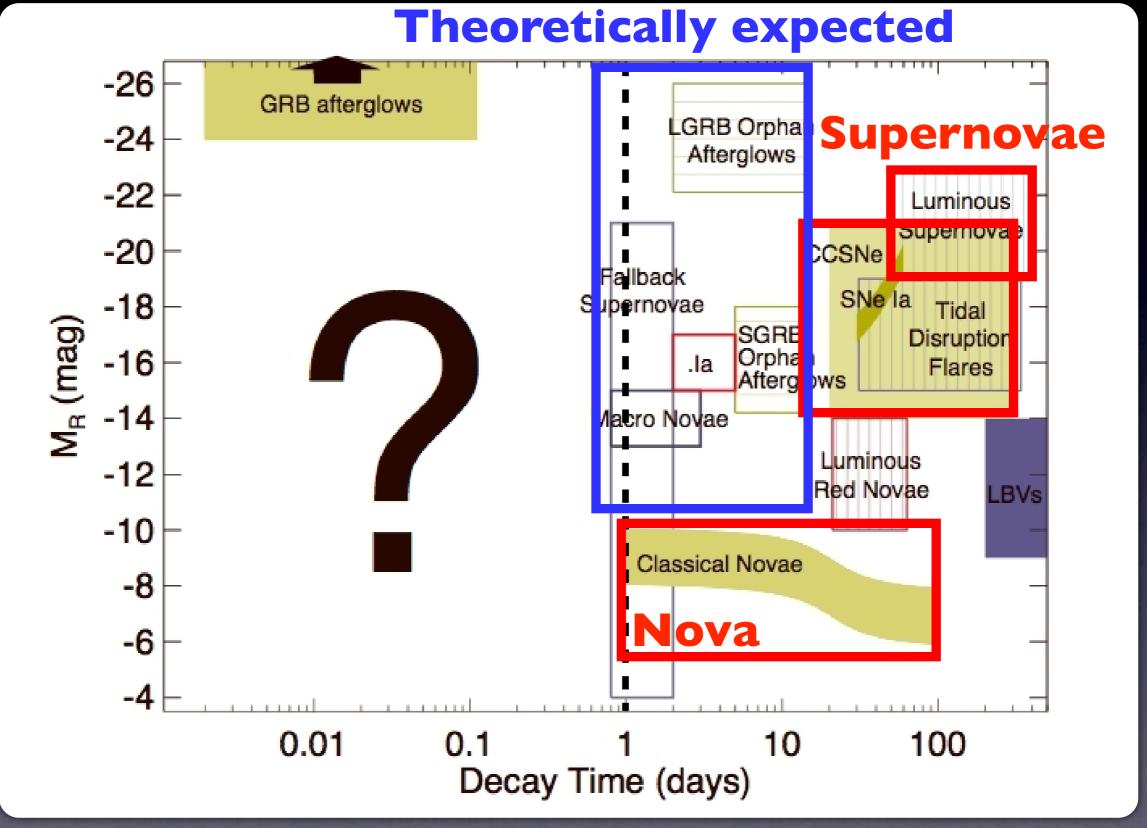
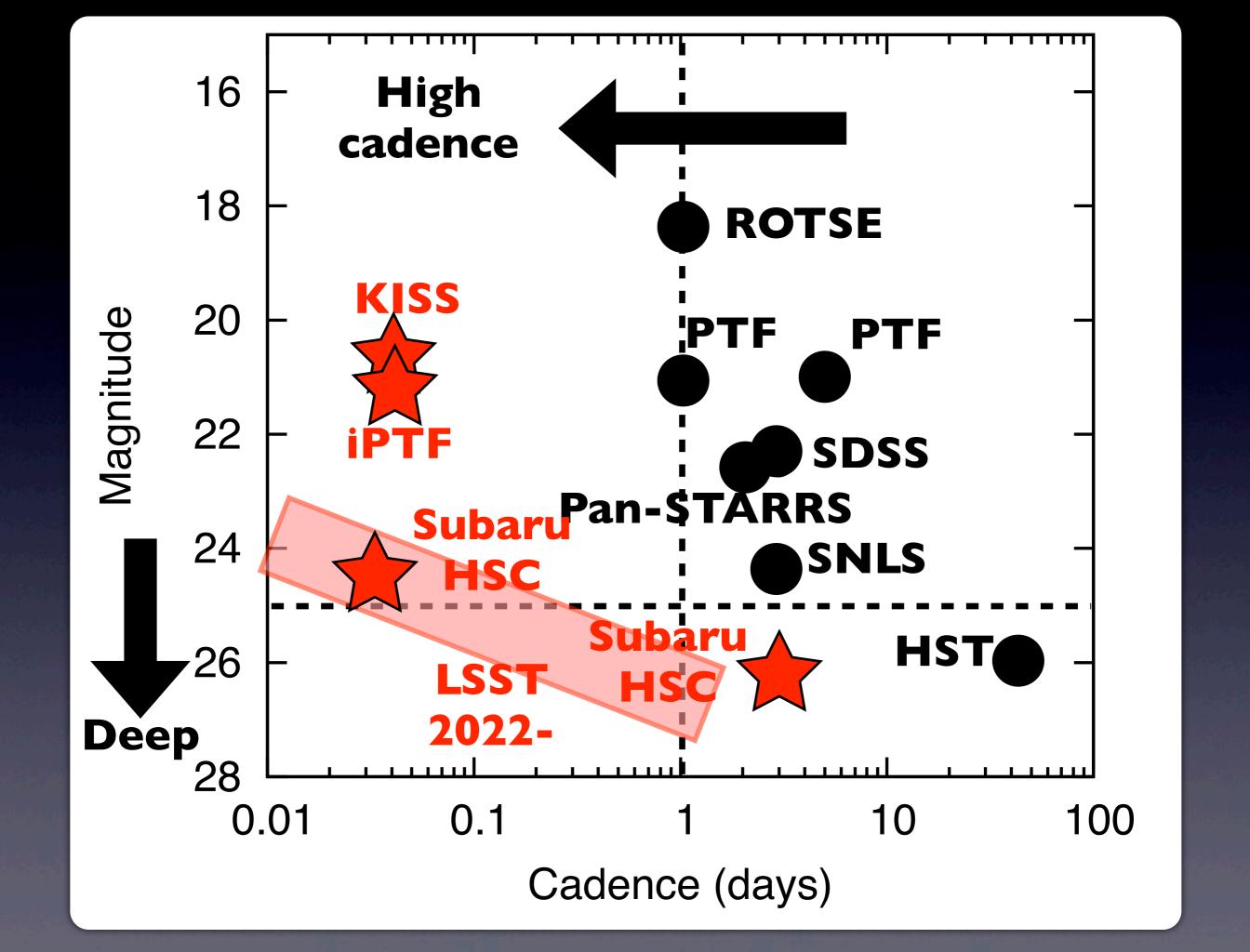
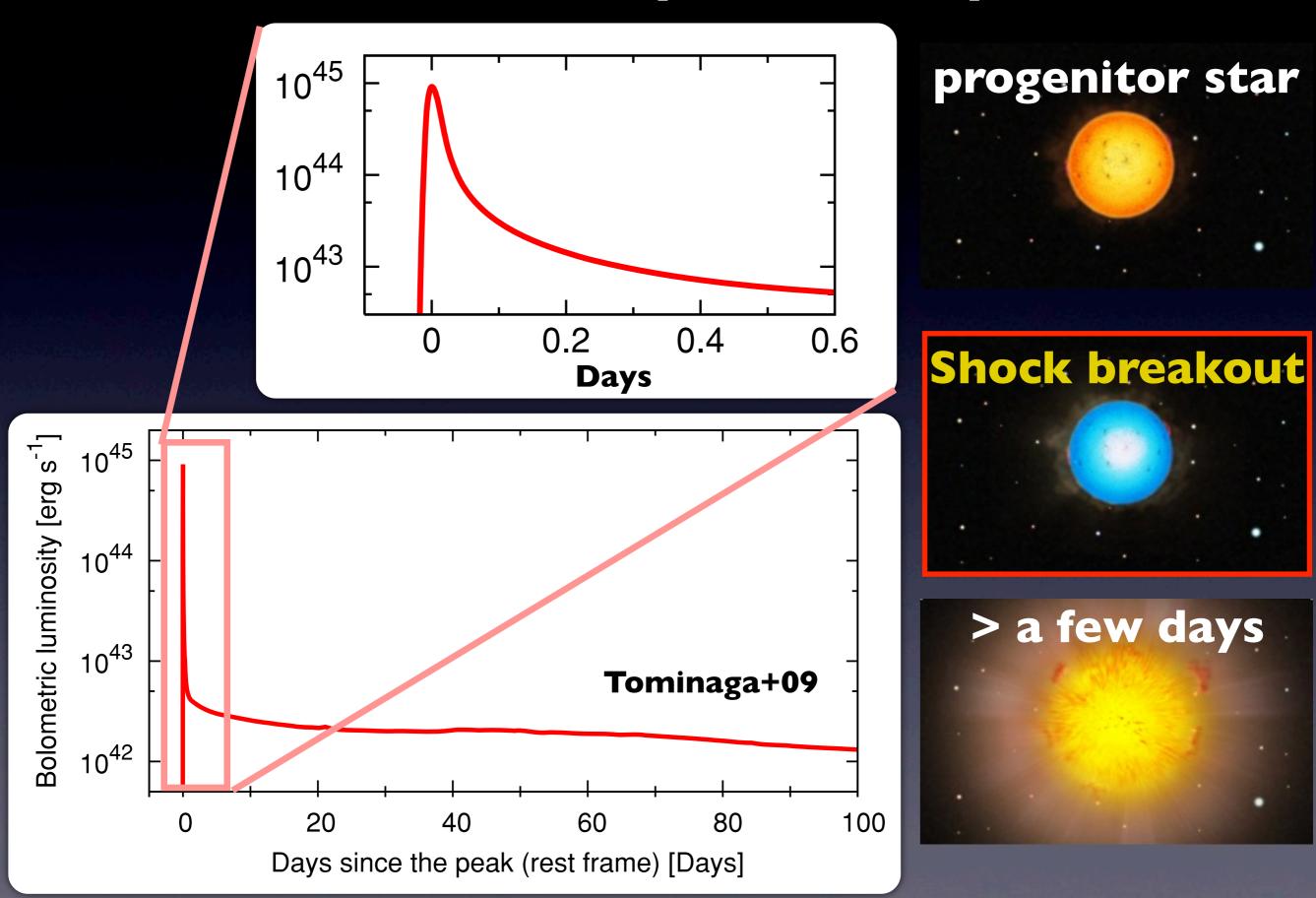
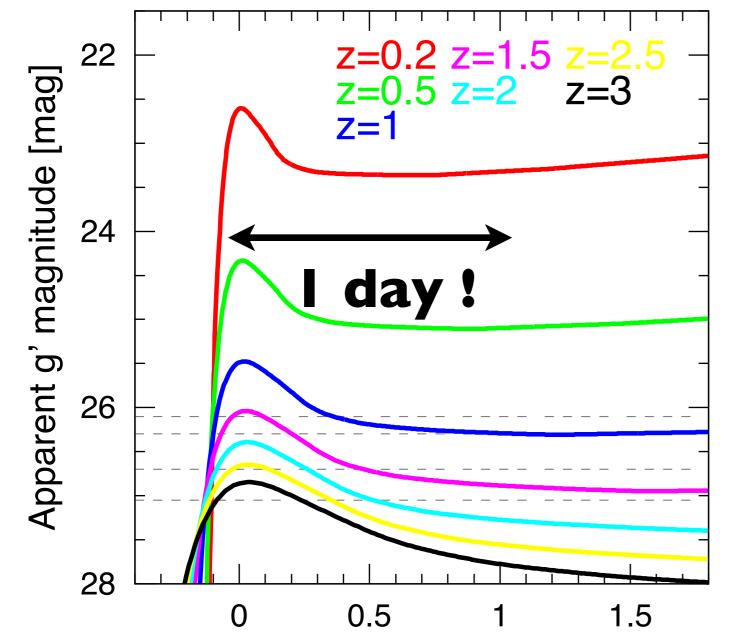


Figure from LSST Science Book (after PTF collaboration, Rau+09, Kasliwal+,Kulkarni+)



The moment of supernova explosion





Days since bolometric peak (observer frame) [Days]

Tominaga+I I

High-cadence 10 deg² survey with 27 mag (g)



Typical supernovae at z~2

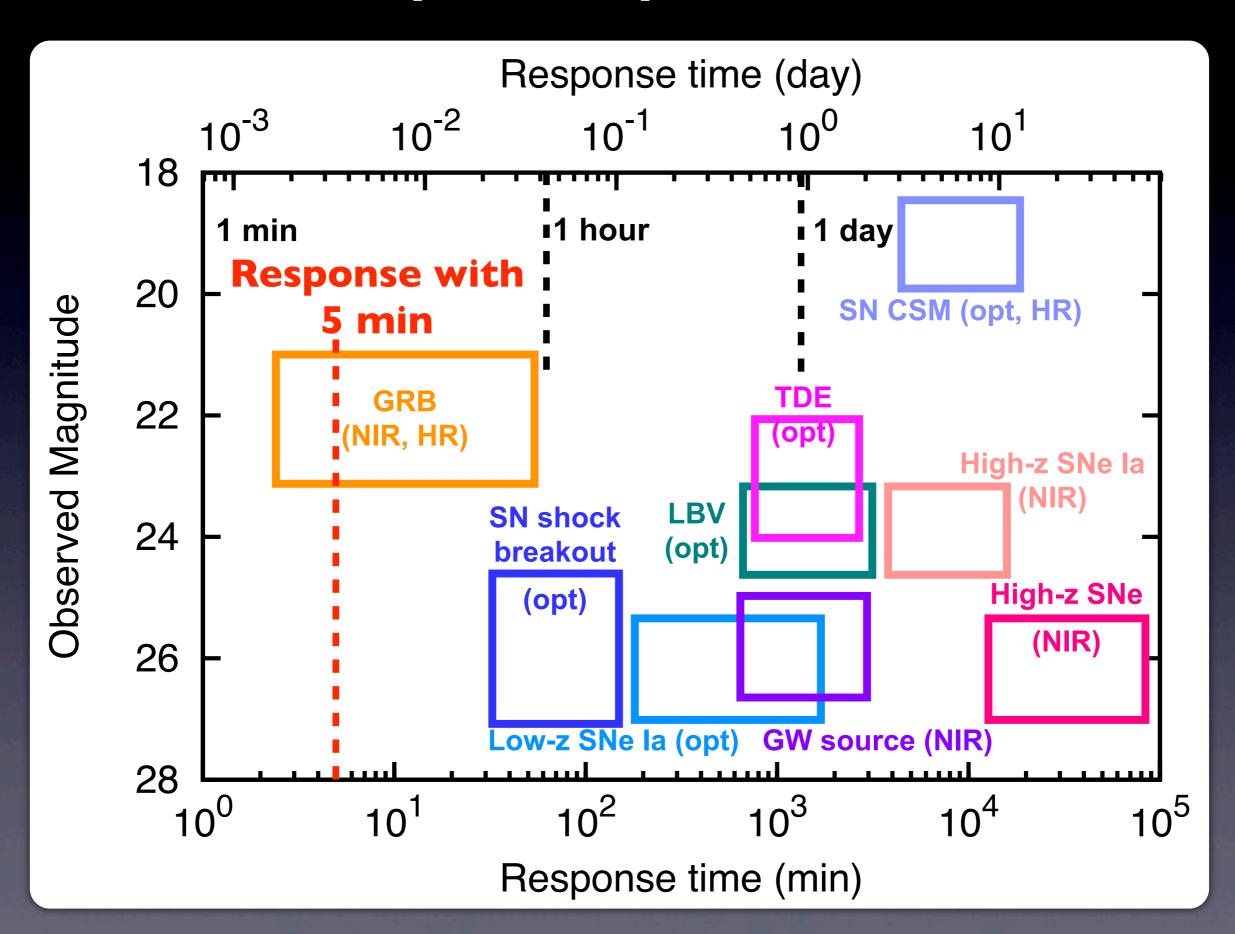
R ~ 500-1000 Opt (g): ~27 AB mag

Prompt (< 30 min) Optical spectroscopy with TMT



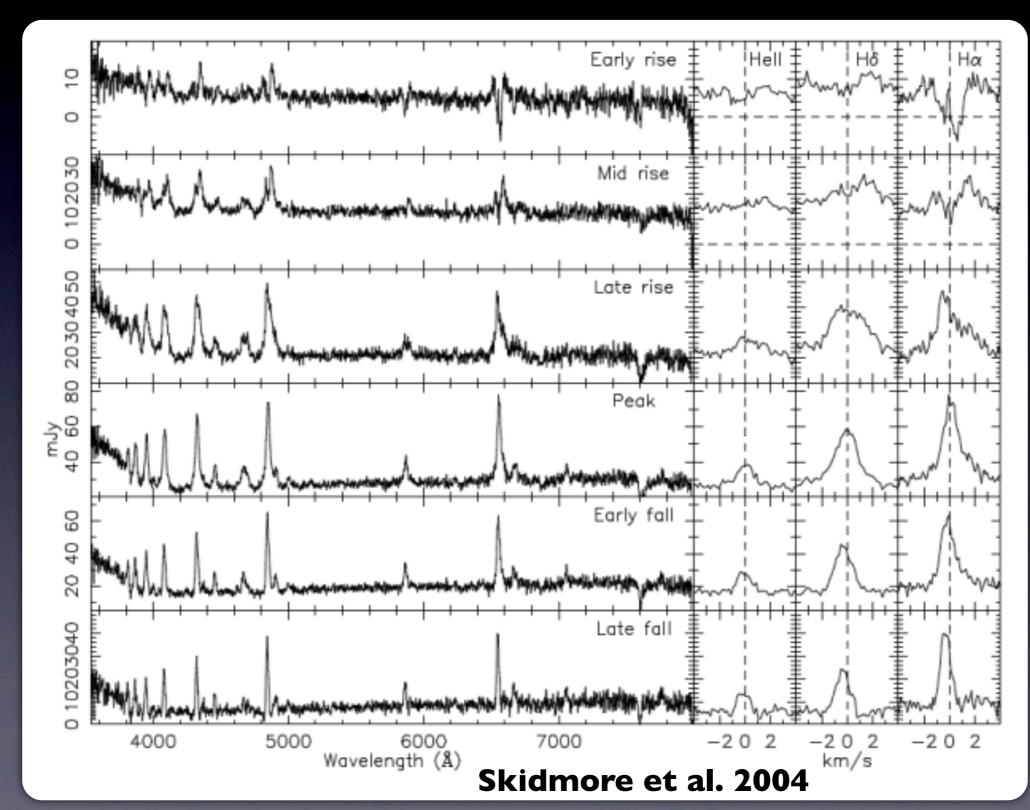
New window to study supernovae (progenitor mass/radius, kinetic energy)

Required response time



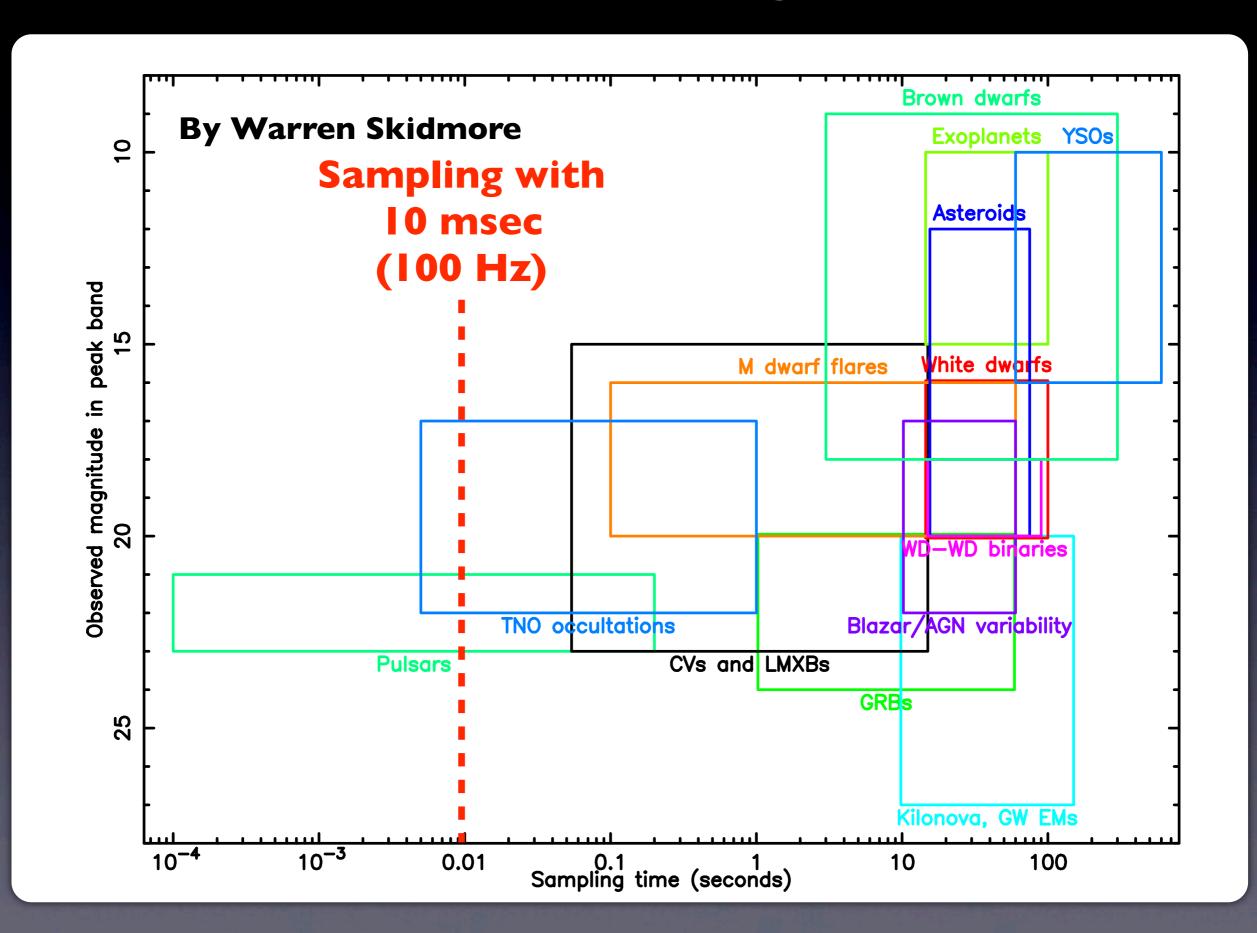
Time-resolved observations

75 ms spectroscopic sampling for cataclysmic variables





Required sampling time



TODAY

- Antonino Cucchiara
 - The Swift mission as high-z explorer: the GRBs legacy for TMT
- Jennifer Hoffman
 - The Supernova Spectropolarimetry Project:
 Probing the Evolution of Asymmetries in Supernovae

• (Coffee break)

- Warren Skidmore
 - Summary of time-resolved/polarimetric science
- Discussion

Agenda for discussion

- I. Feedback to TMT instrument/telescope teams
 - I. Response time (telescope/operation) 5 min?
 - 2. Time-resolving capability (instrument) 50 msec?
 - 3. Polarimetric capability (instrument/telescope)

2. Inter-patner programs for ToO observations

3. TMT Key/Legacy programs