



מכון ויצמן למדע
WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE



SOXS (Son Of X-Shooter): the transient hunter

Paolo D'Avanzo
INAF - Osservatorio
Astronomico di Brera

**on behalf of the
SOXS team**

XVII Marcel Grossmann Meeting, July 2024, Pescara (Italy)



History



ESO call for new instruments at NTT (06/2014)

Proposal submission (02/2015)

SOXS selected by ESO (05/2015) out of 19

Signed MoU INAF-ESO
Signed MoU INAF-Partners

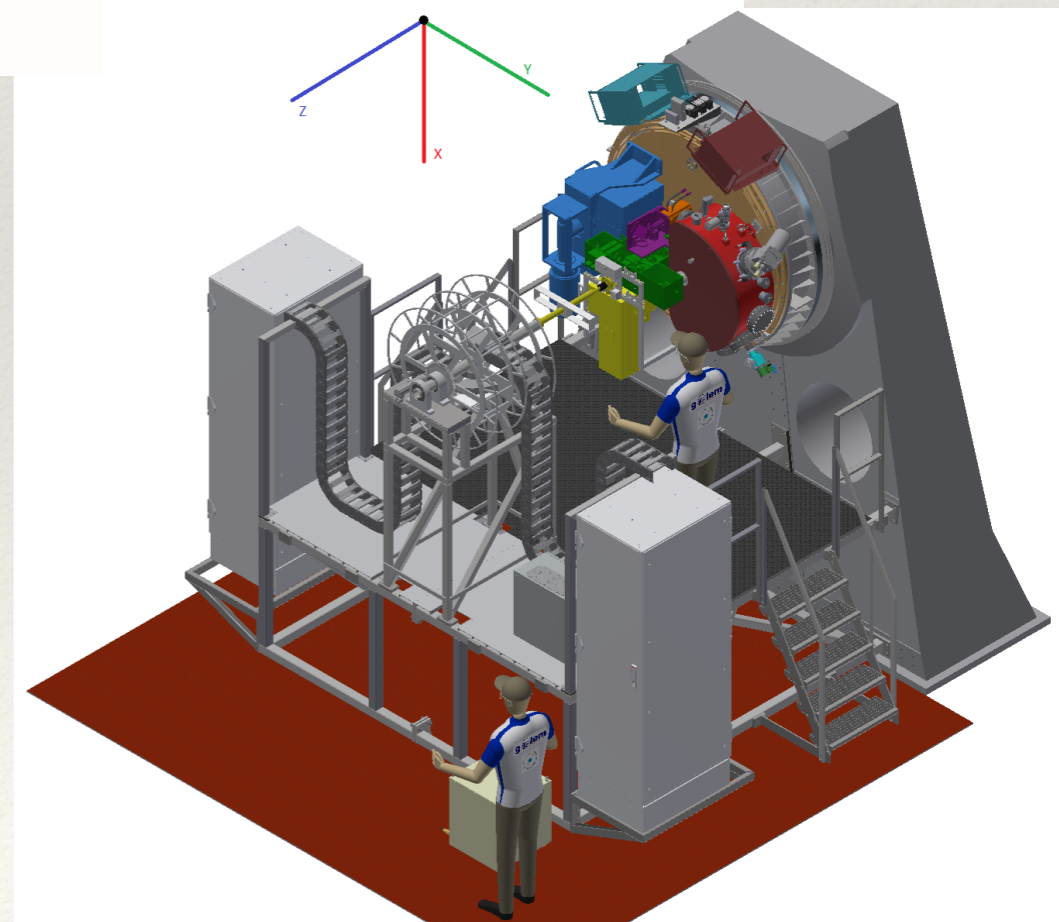
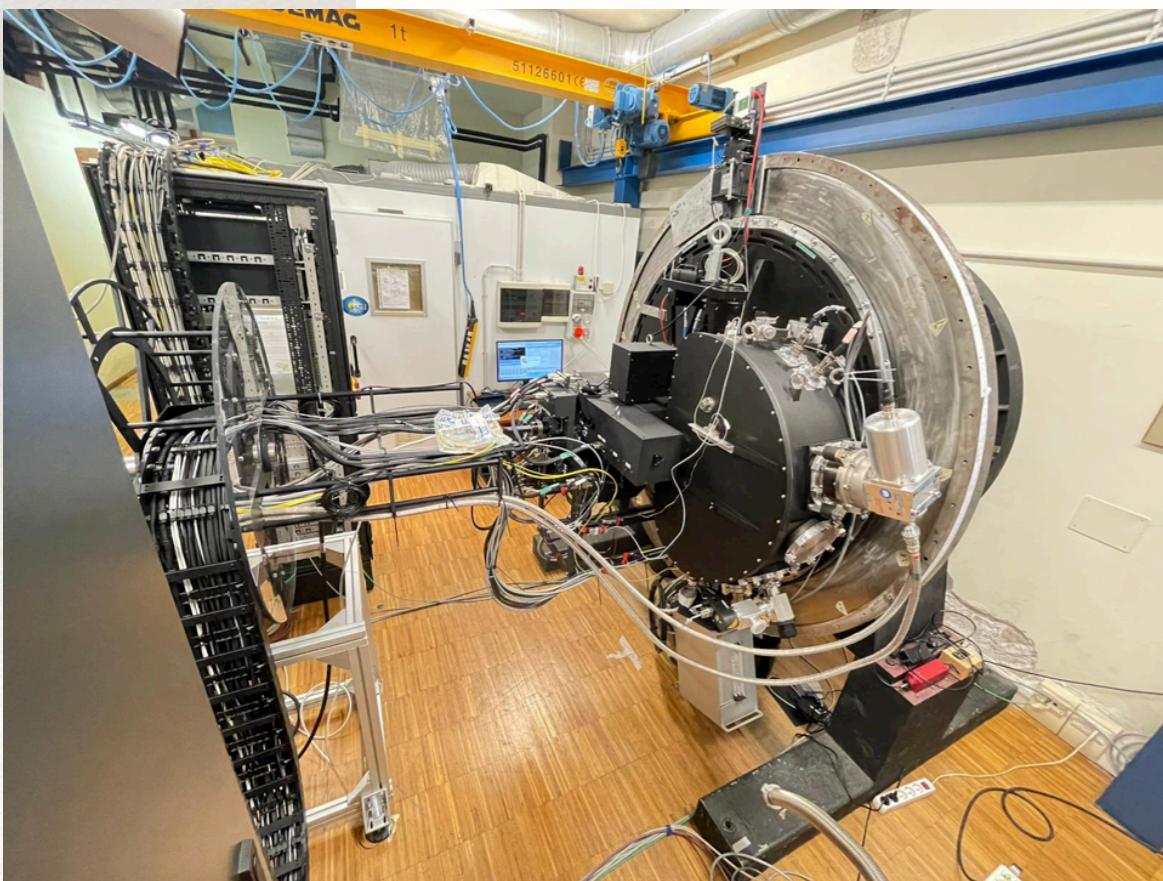
| Project Phase | Start | End | Duration |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| Preliminary Design | 08/2016 | 07/2017 | 12 months |
| Final Design | 08/2017 | 10/2018 | 14 months |
| MAIT | 11/2018 | 06/2024 | 67 months+COVID |
| PAE | 07/2024 | 11/2024 | 3 months |
| Commissioning & SV & PAC | 01/2025 | 06/2025 | 6 months |
| Operations & GTO | 2025 | 2030 | |



SOXS in a nutshell

Main characteristics

- Single-object
- Broad band spectrograph 350-2000 nm
- $R \sim 4,500$ (4,000-6,000)
- Two arms (UV-VIS + NIR) 350-850 nm + 800-2000 nm
- Acquisition camera to perform photometry ugrizY (3.5'x3.5', 0.2" pixel)



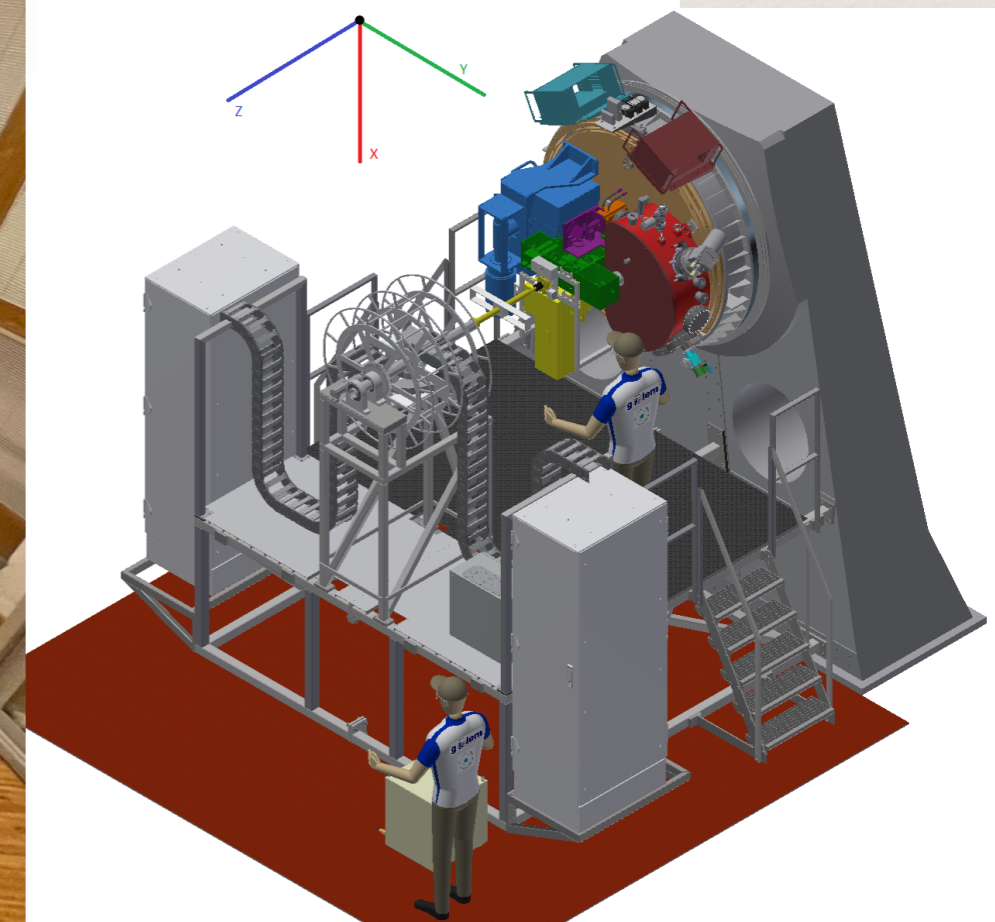
SOXS in a nutshell

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rizeY (3.5'x3.5', 0.2" pixel)





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Queen's University
Belfast



INSTITUTO
MILENIO DE
ASTROFÍSICA



Turun yliopisto
University of Turku



Niels Bohr Institutet



TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

SOXS Consortium

Institutes from 6 Countries

- ❑ INAF (OA Brera, Capodimonte, Padova, Roma, Catania, FGg)
- ❑ Weizmann Institute (Israel)
- ❑ Queen's University Belfast (UK)
- ❑ Millenium Institute (Chile)
- ❑ Turku Univ. & FINCA (Finland)
- ❑ University of Tel Aviv (Israel)
- ❑ Neils Bohr Institute & Aarhus



Responsibilities

INAF ~ 49% (CP, NIR-arm, integration, management, etc.)

Wiezmann ~24% (UV-VIS arm optics and mechanics)

QUB ~8% (reduction pipeline, bought UV-VIS-CCD)

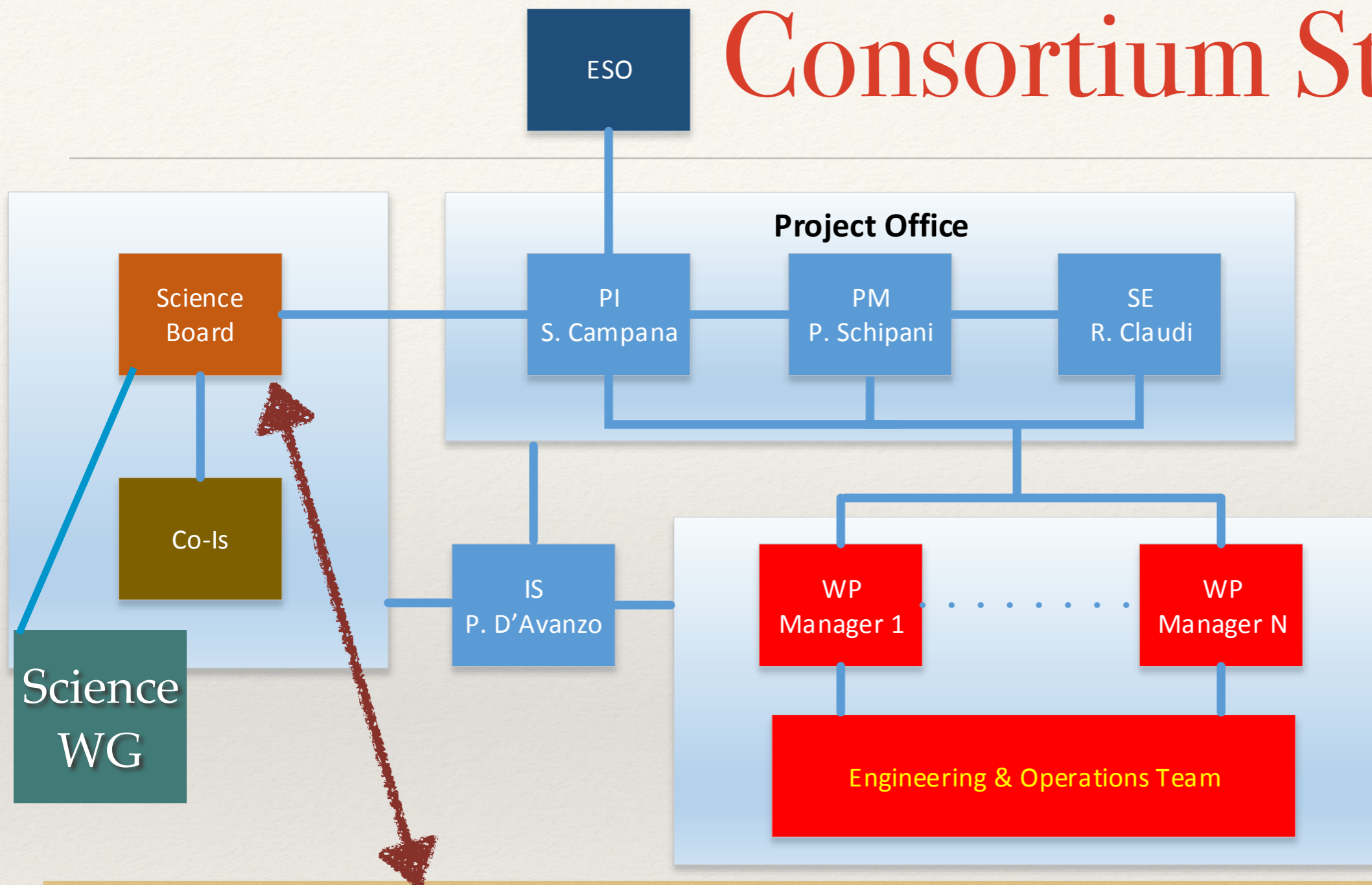
FINCA ~7% (Calibration Unit)

MAS ~6% (Acquisition camera)

Tel Aviv University ~4%

DAWN & Aarhus Univ. ~2%

Consortium Structure



- # E. Cappellaro (INAF-OAPadova) - Italy
- # M. Della Valle (INAF-OANapoli) - Italy
- # A. Gal-Yam (Weizmann) - Israel
- # S. Smartt (Univ. Belfast) - UK
- # I. Arcavi (Tel Aviv University) - Israel
- # S. Mattila (FINCA) - Finland
- # M. Stritzinger (Aarhus U.) - Denmark
- # S. Campana (INAF-OABrera) - Italy

Work-Packages & People

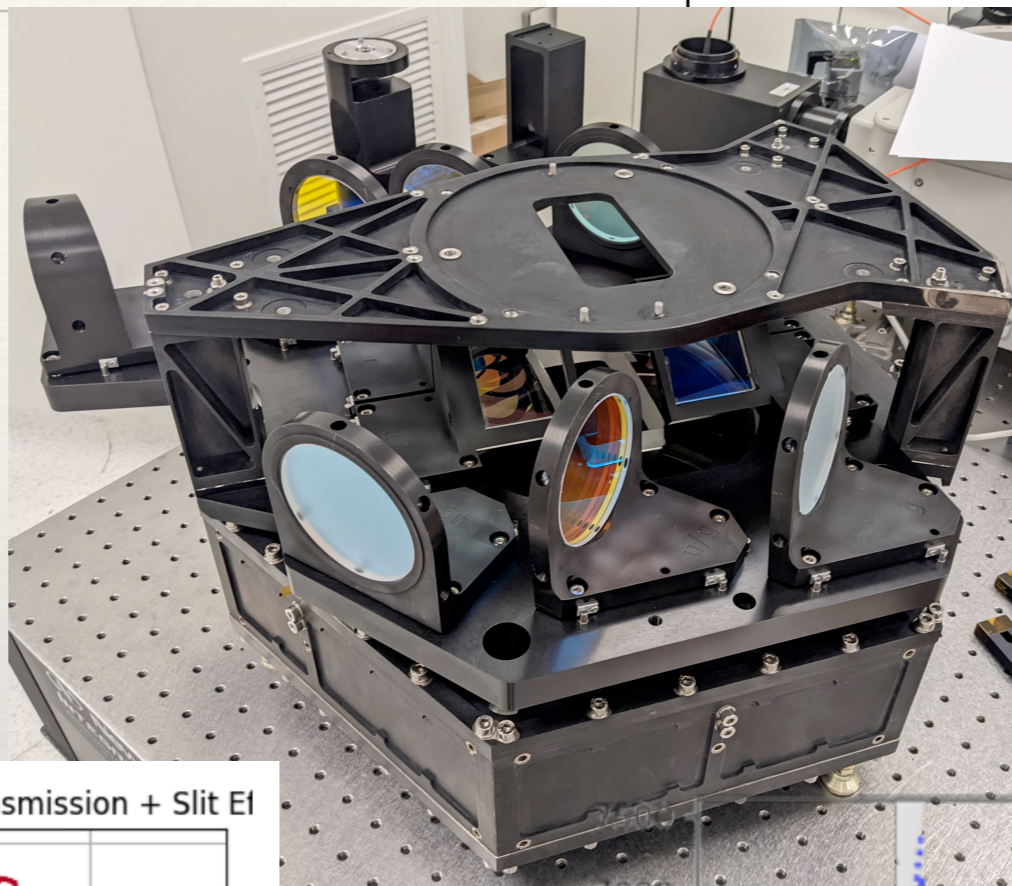
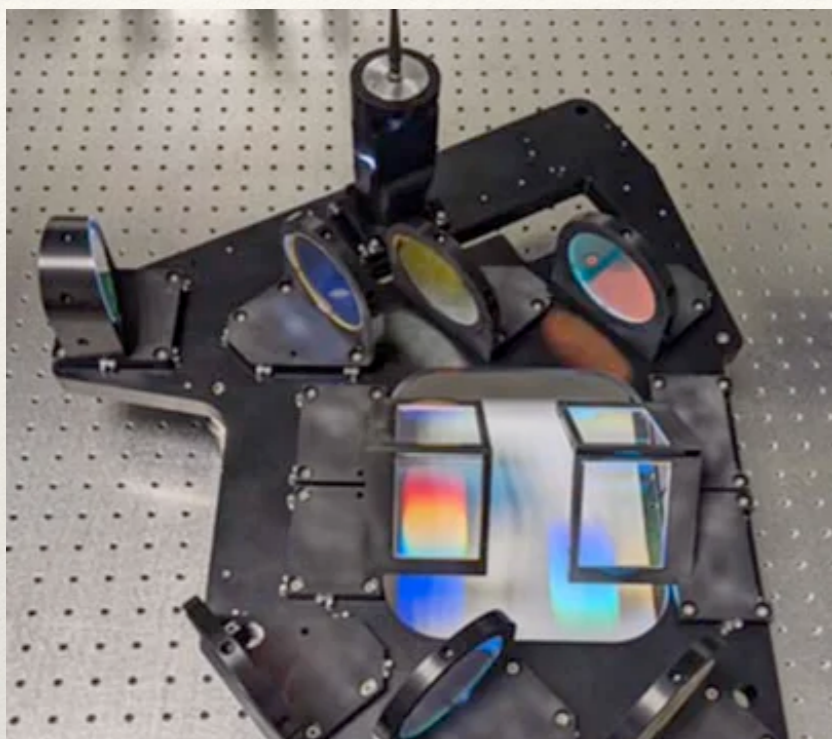
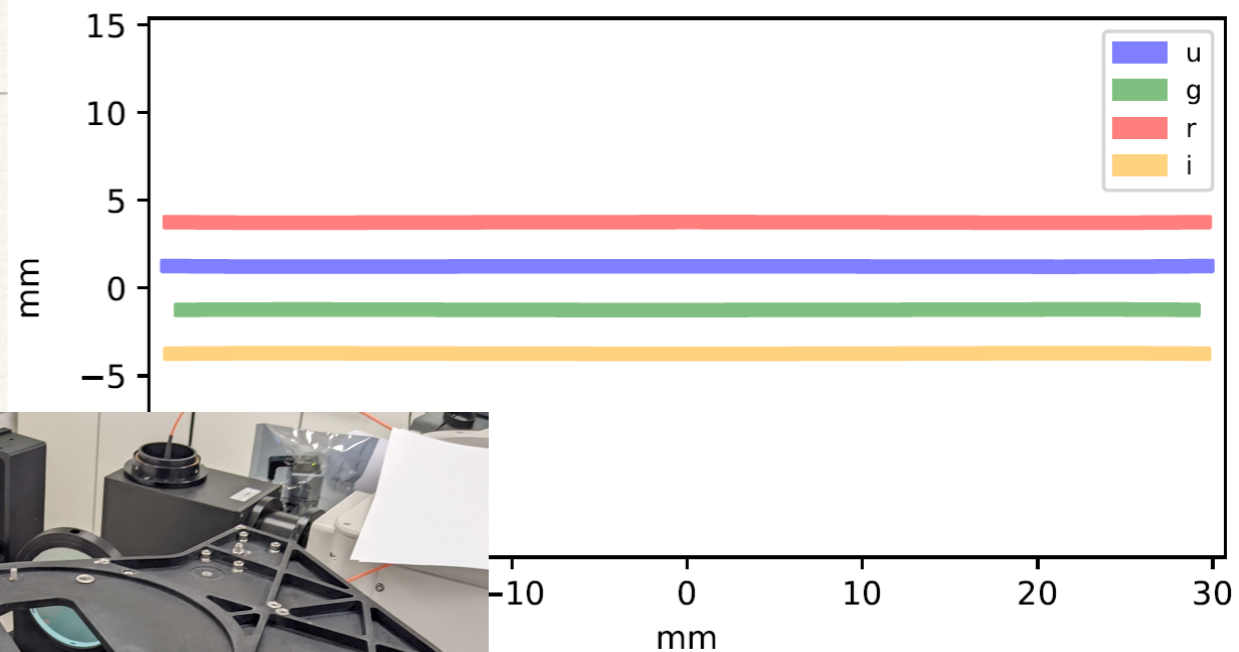
Optics WP Manager - Matteo Munari (INAF - Osservatorio astronomico di Catania)
Mechanics WP Manager - Matteo Aliverti (INAF - Osservatorio astronomico di Brera)
Electronics WP Manager - Giulio Capasso (INAF - Osservatorio astronomico di Capodimonte)
Software WP Manager - Andrea Baruffolo (INAF - Osservatorio astronomico di Padova)
Vacuum & Cryogenics WP Manager - Salvo Scuderi (INAF - Osservatorio astronomico di Catania)
AIT WP Manager - Kalyan Radhakrishnan (INAF - Osservatorio astronomico di Padova)
Instrument Model WP Manager - Matteo Genoni (INAF - Osservatorio astronomico di Brera)
VIS Spectrograph WP Manager - Sagi Ben-Ami (Weizmann Institute)
VIS Spectrograph Optics WP Manager - Adam Rubin (Weizmann Institute)

VIS Spectrograph Mechanics WP Manager - Ofir Hershko (Weizmann Institute)
VIS Detector WP Manager - Rosario Cosentino (INAF - Osservatorio astronomico di Catania)
NIR Spectrograph WP Manager - Fabrizio Vitali (INAF - Osservatorio astronomico di Roma)
NIR WP Manager - Francesco D'Alessio (INAF - Osservatorio astronomico di Roma)
Acquisition Camera WP Manager - Anna Brucalassi (Millenium Institute & INAF)
Calibration Unit Optics WP Manager - Haynino Kuncaraycti (Turku University)
Operations software lead WP Manager - Marco Landoni (INAF - Osservatorio astronomico di Brera)
Pipeline WP Manager - David Young (Queens' University Belfast)



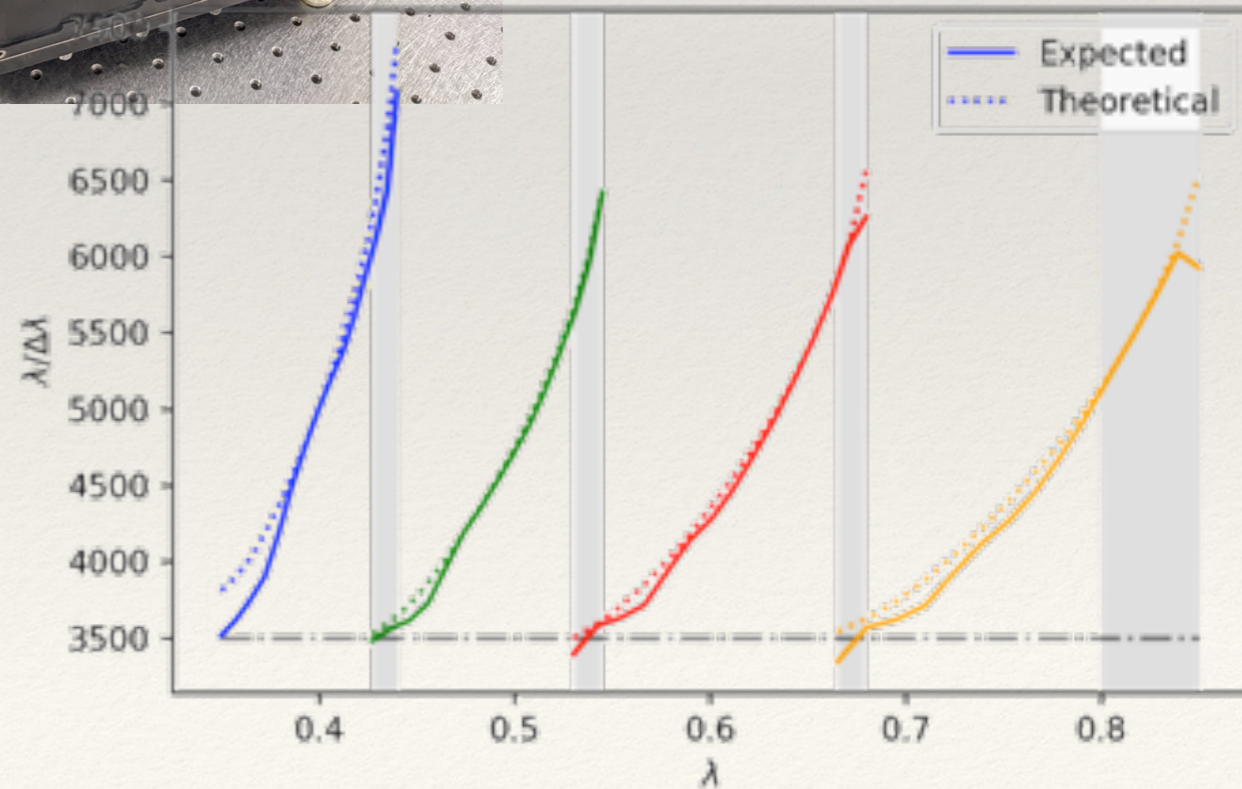
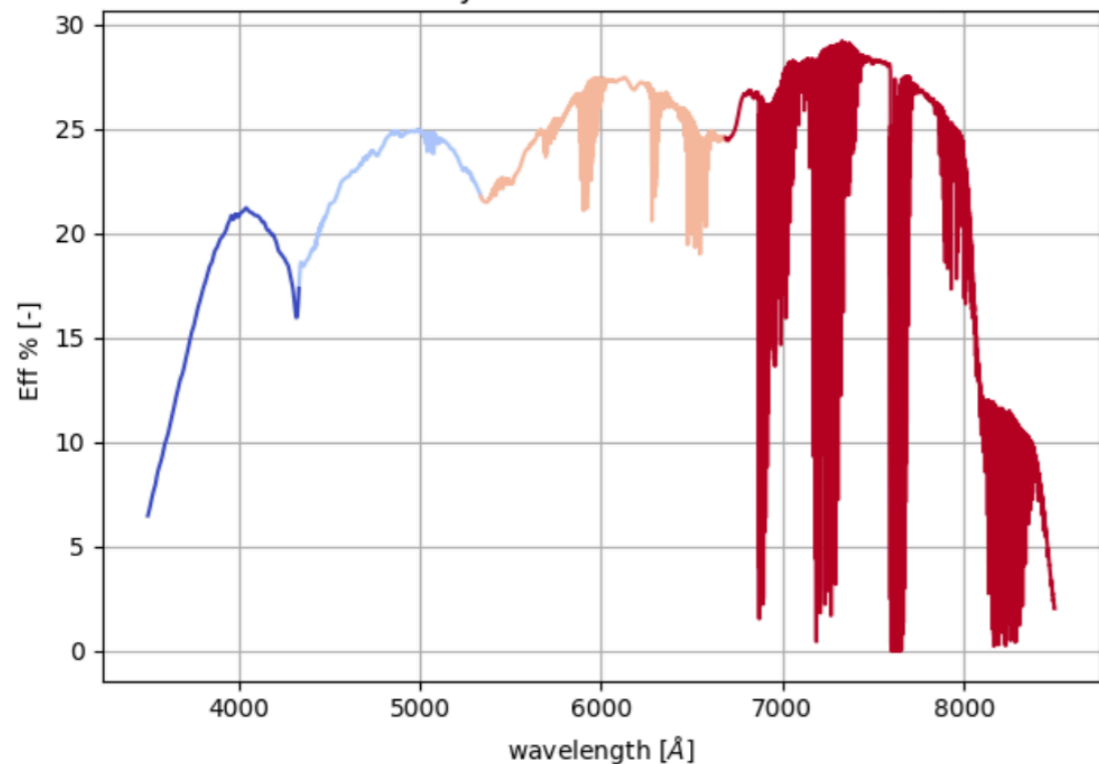
SOXS UV-VIS arm

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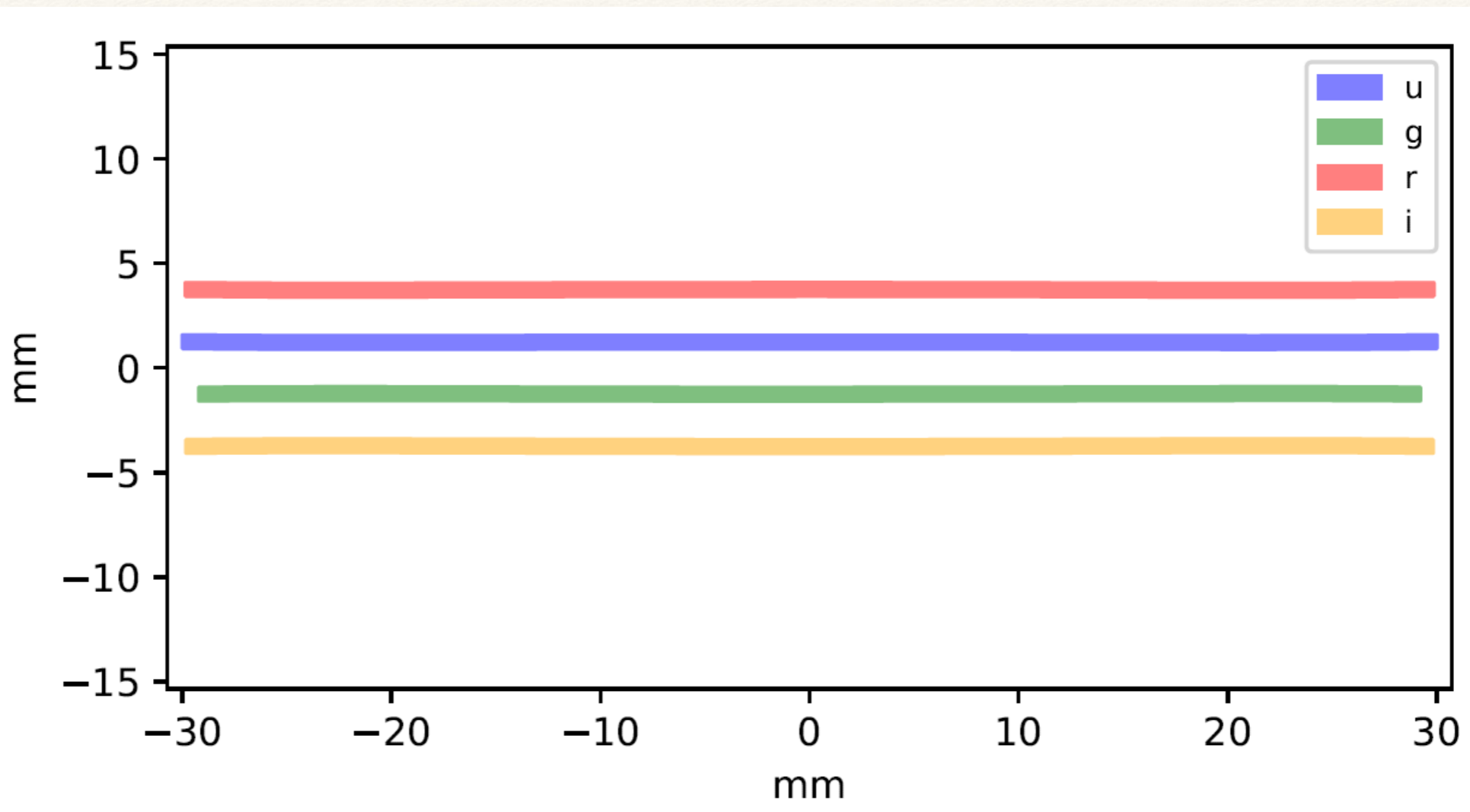


u: 350 - 440 nm
g: 427 - 547 nm
r: 527 - 680 nm
i: 664 - 850 nm

SOXS: UV-VIS Total efficiency: Instrument Eff. + Atm transmission + Slit EI

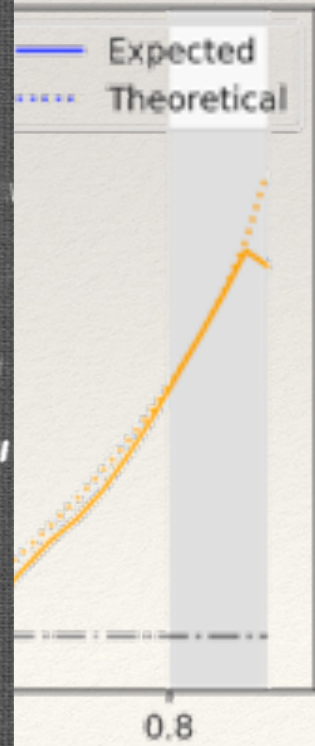
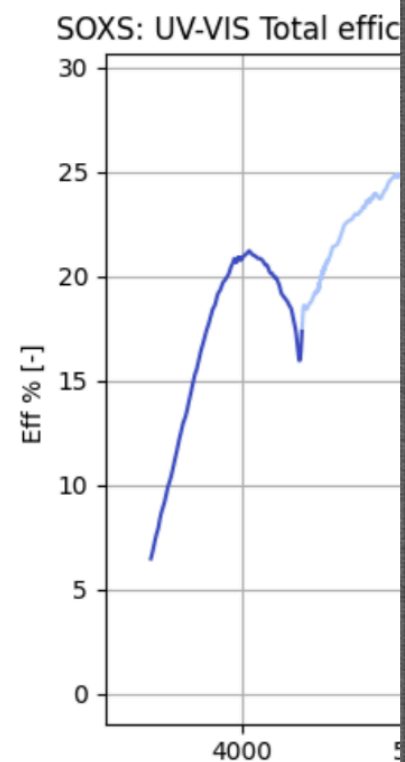
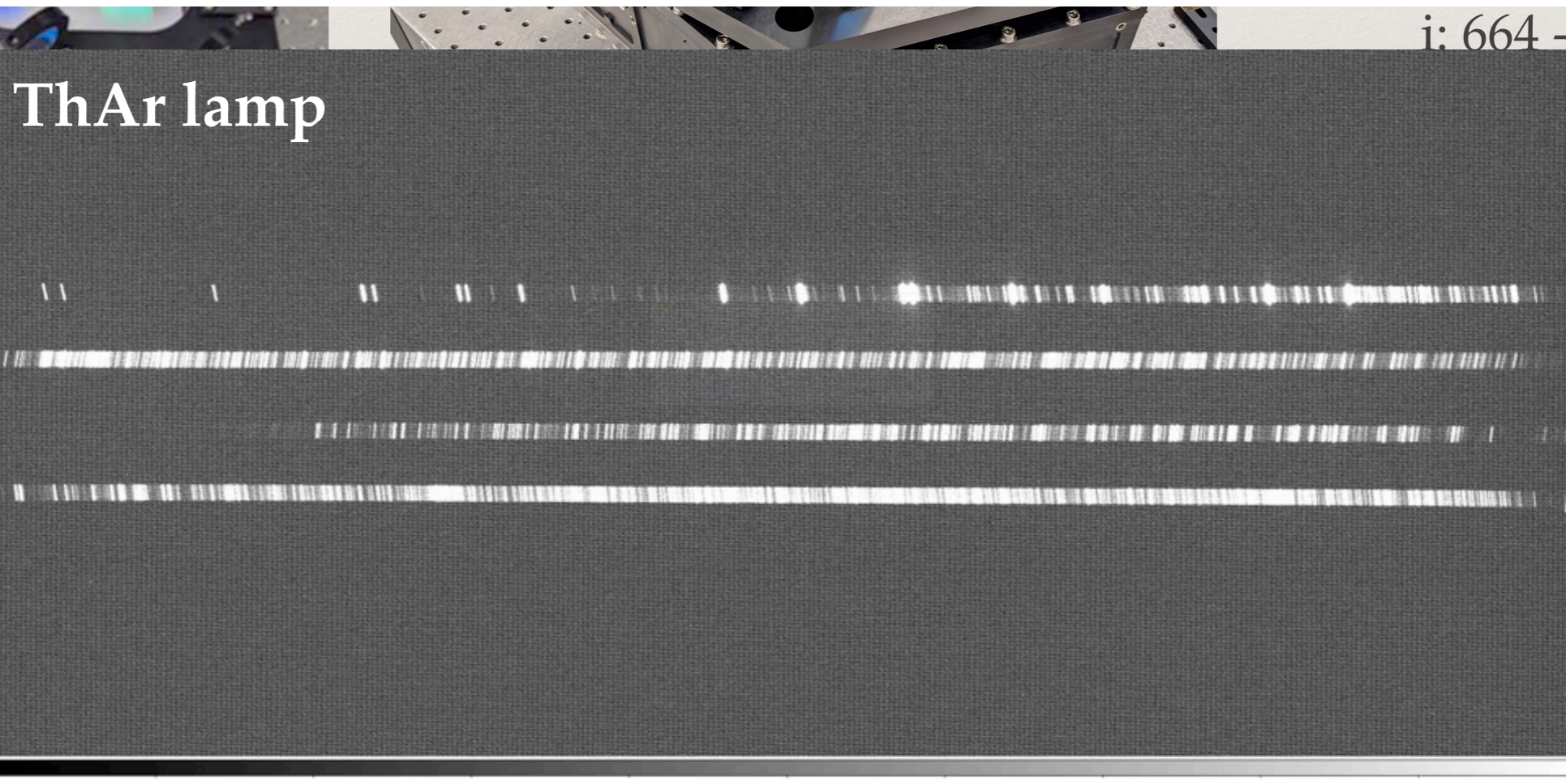


SOXS

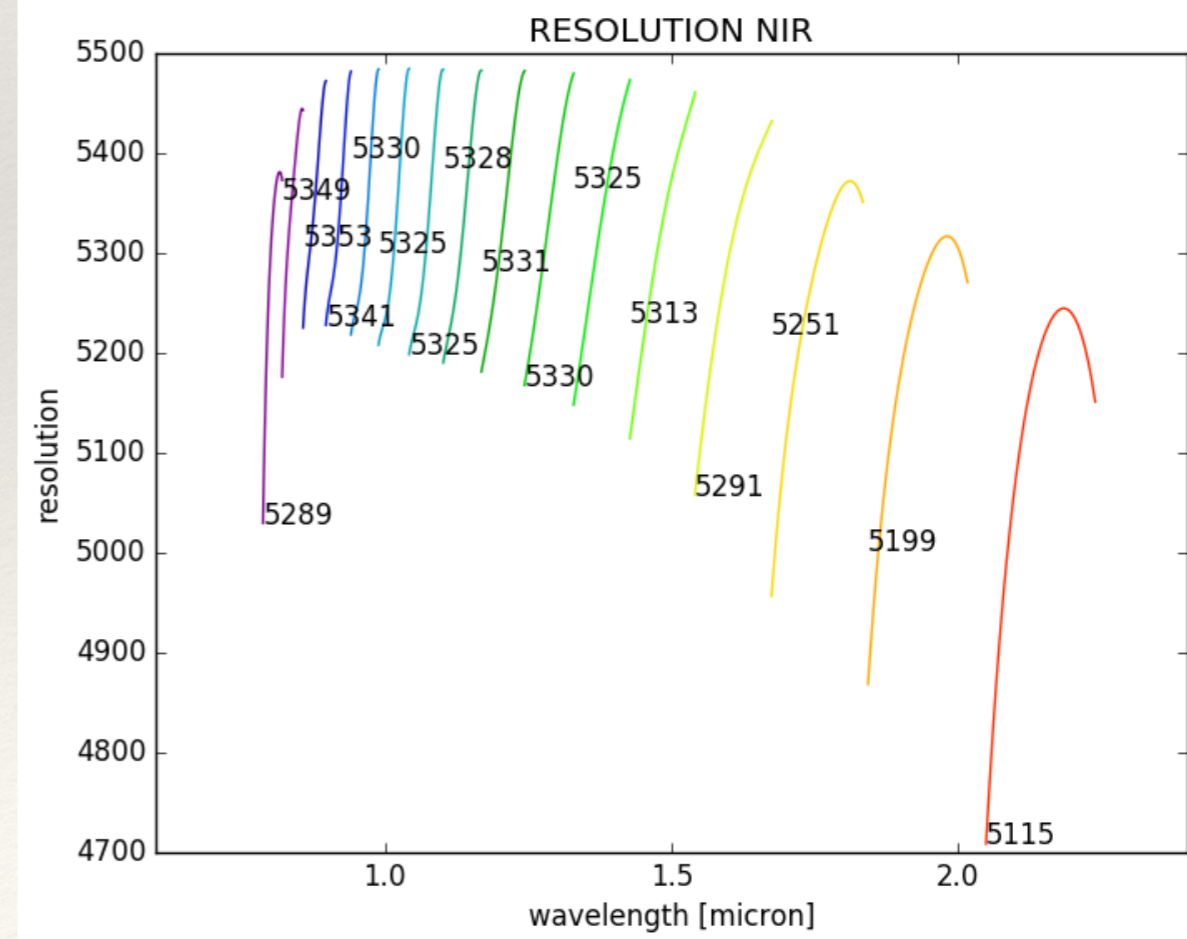
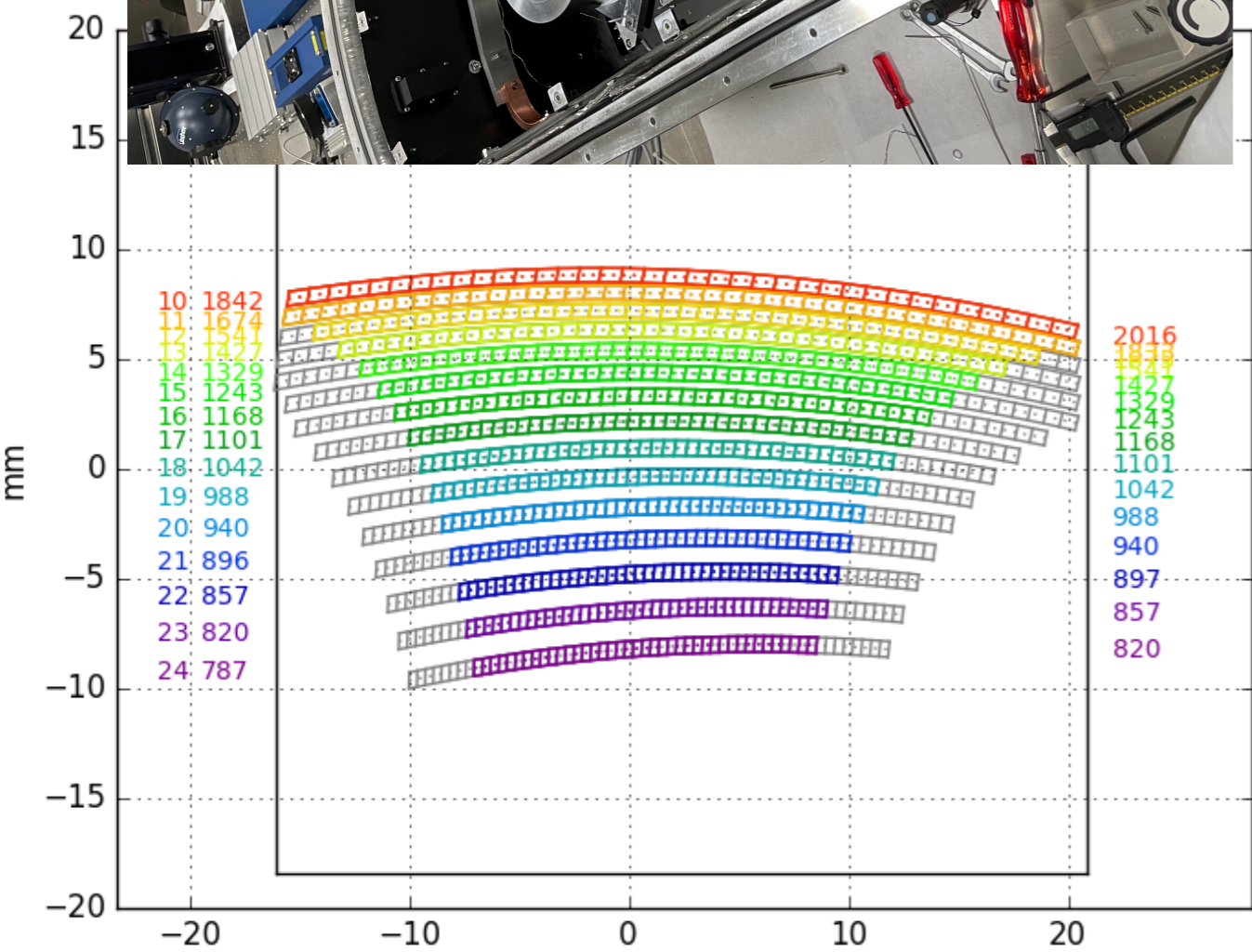
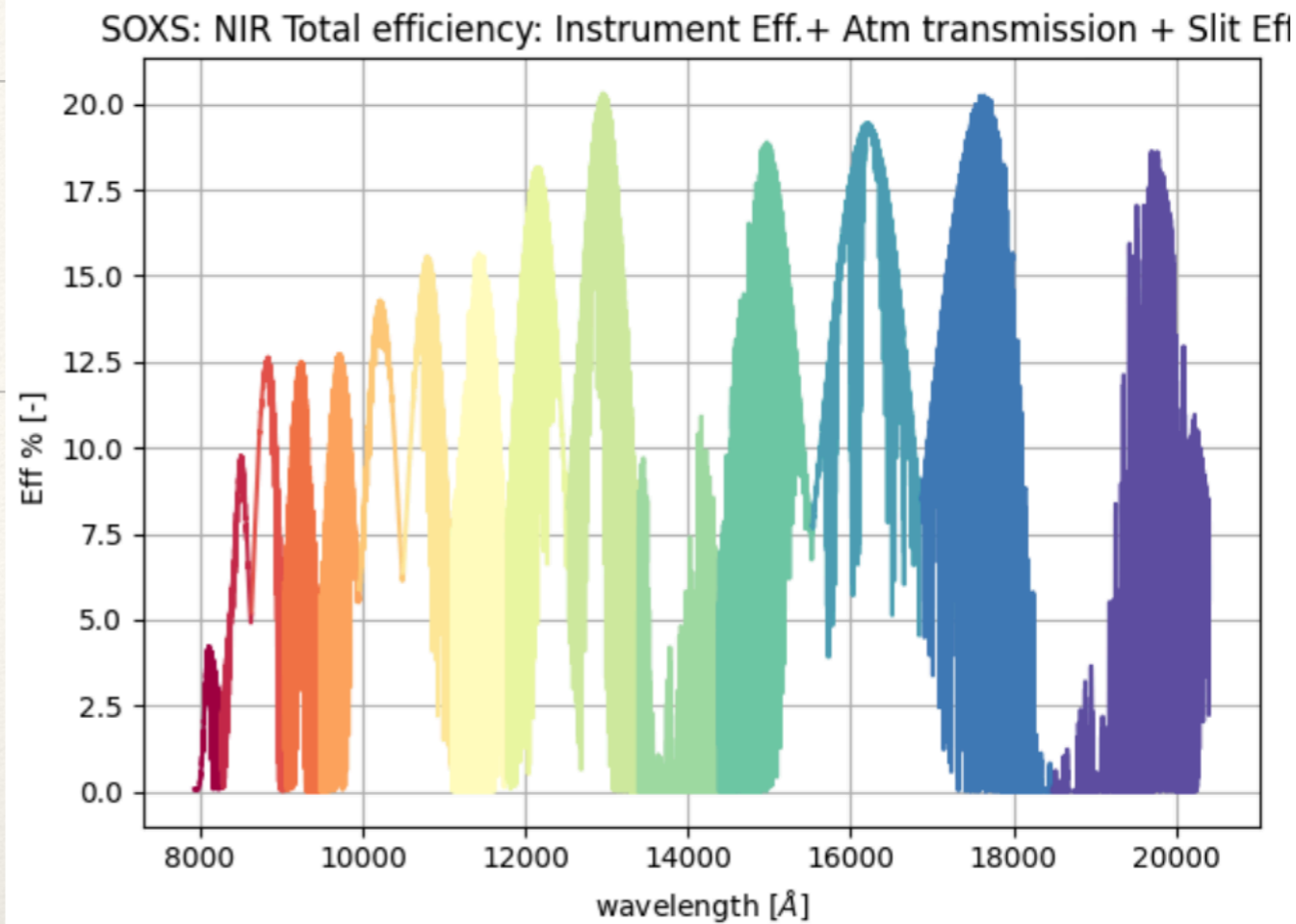
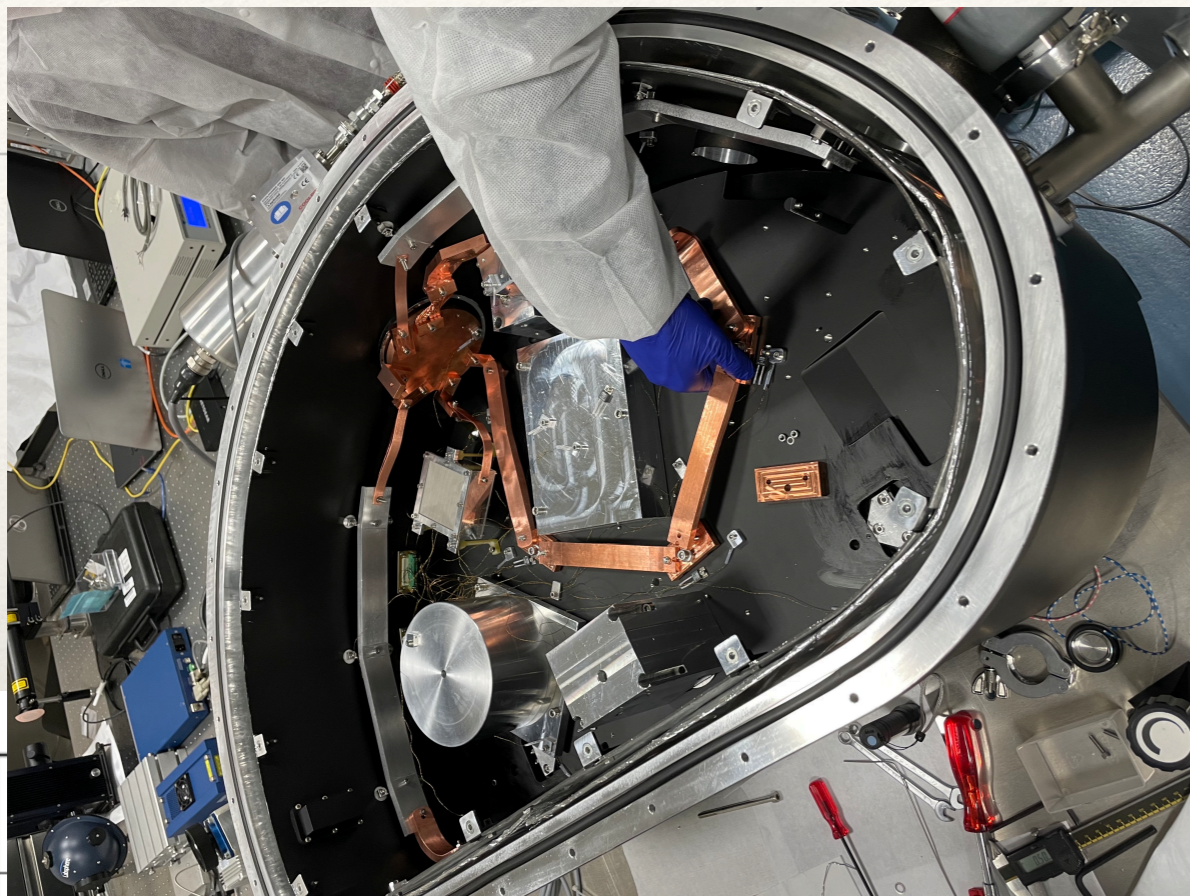


440 nm
547 nm
680 nm
i: 664 - 850 nm

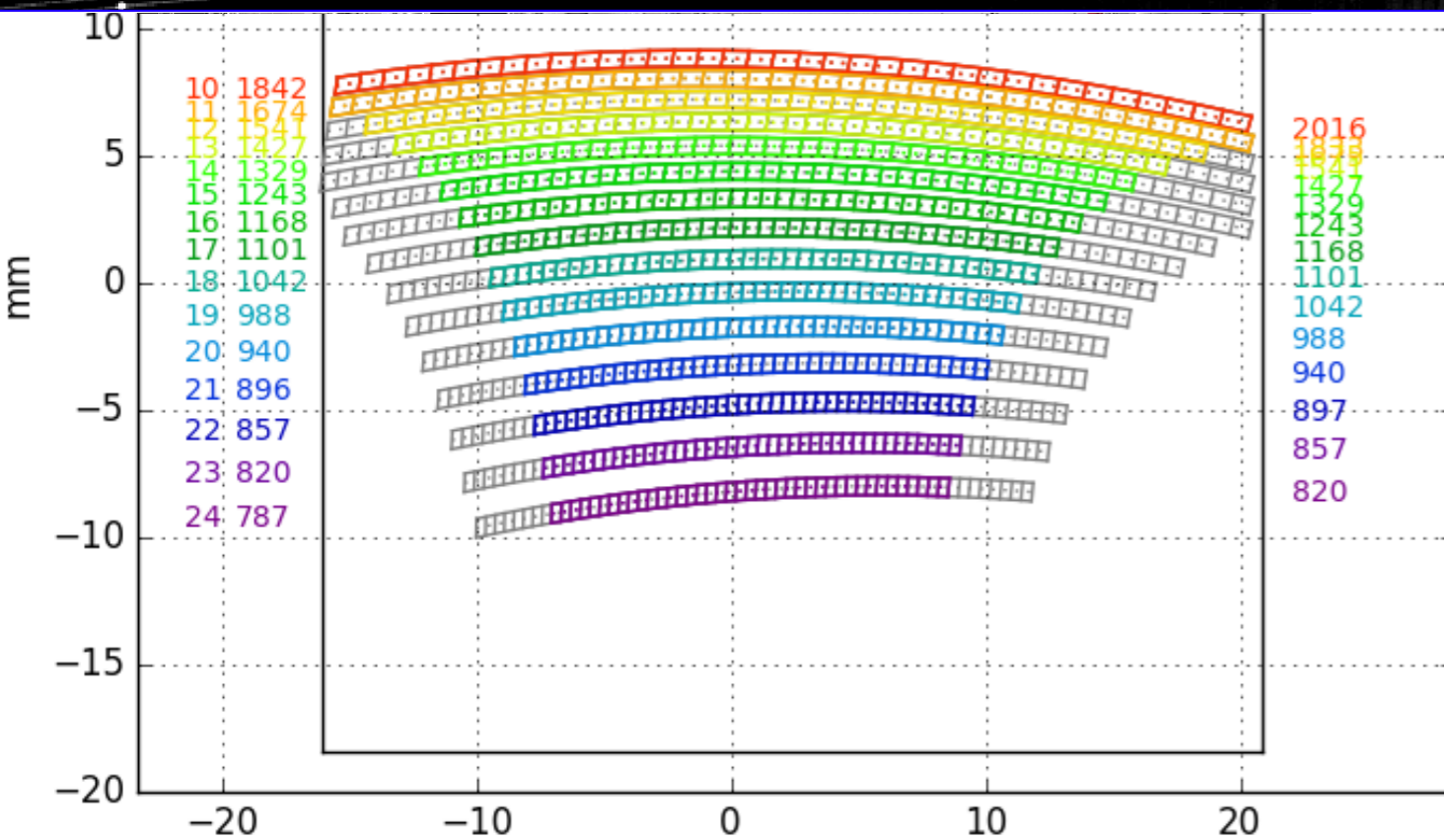
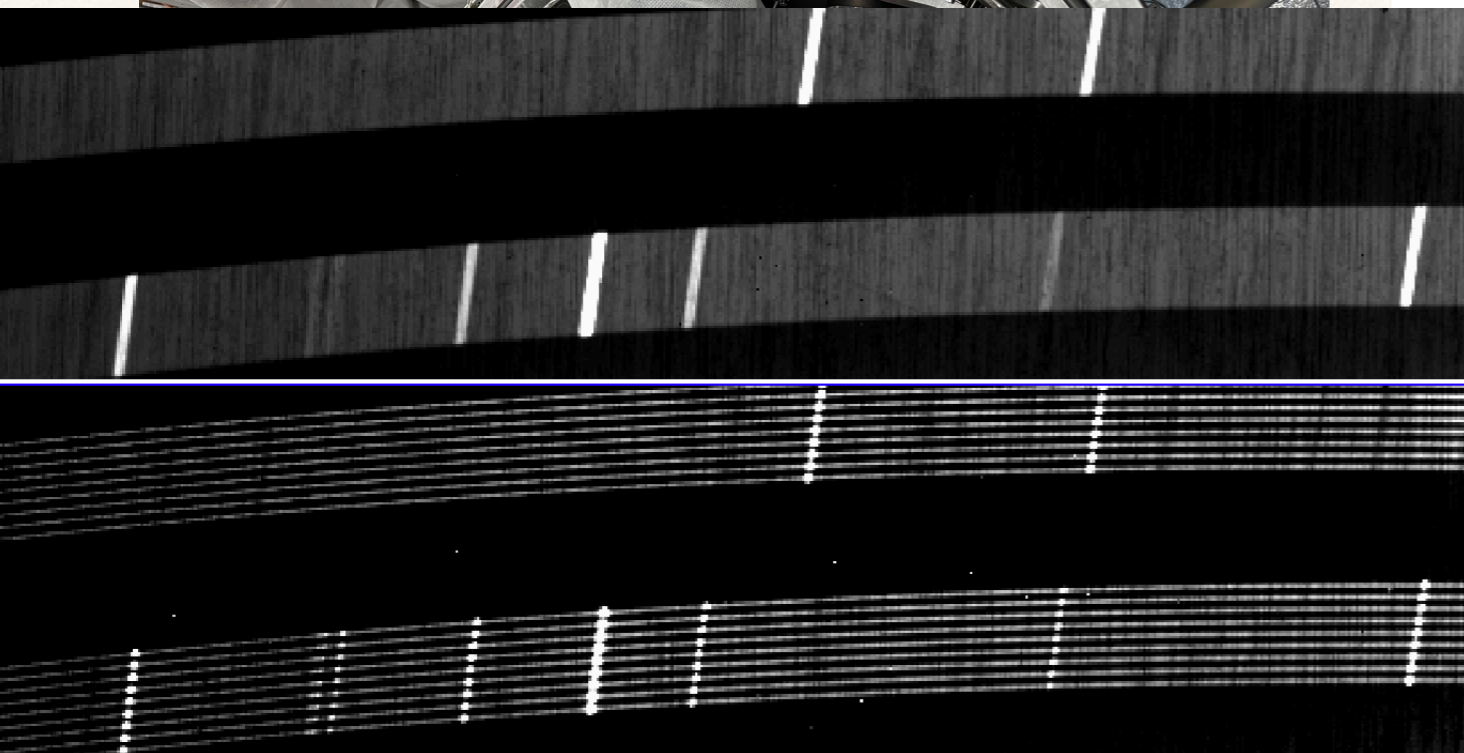
ThAr lamp



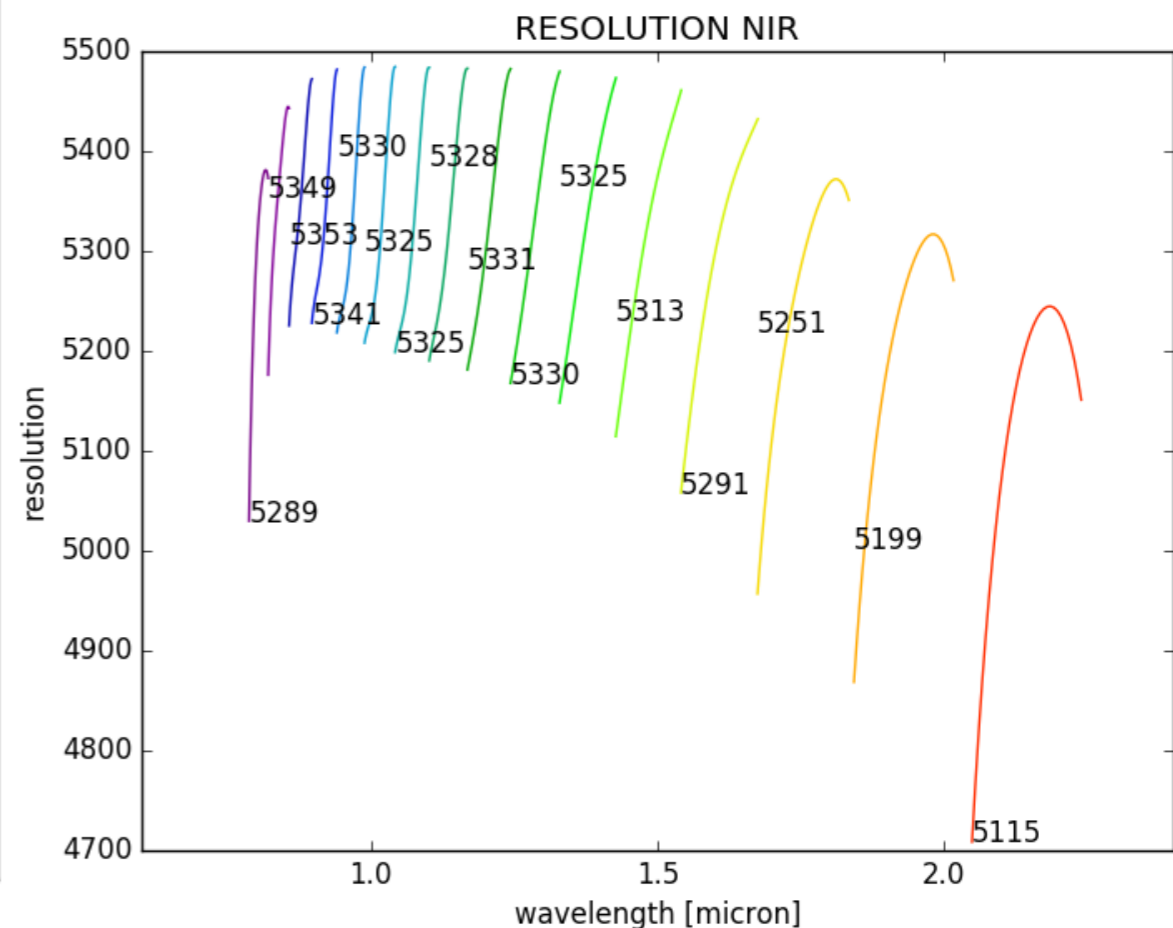
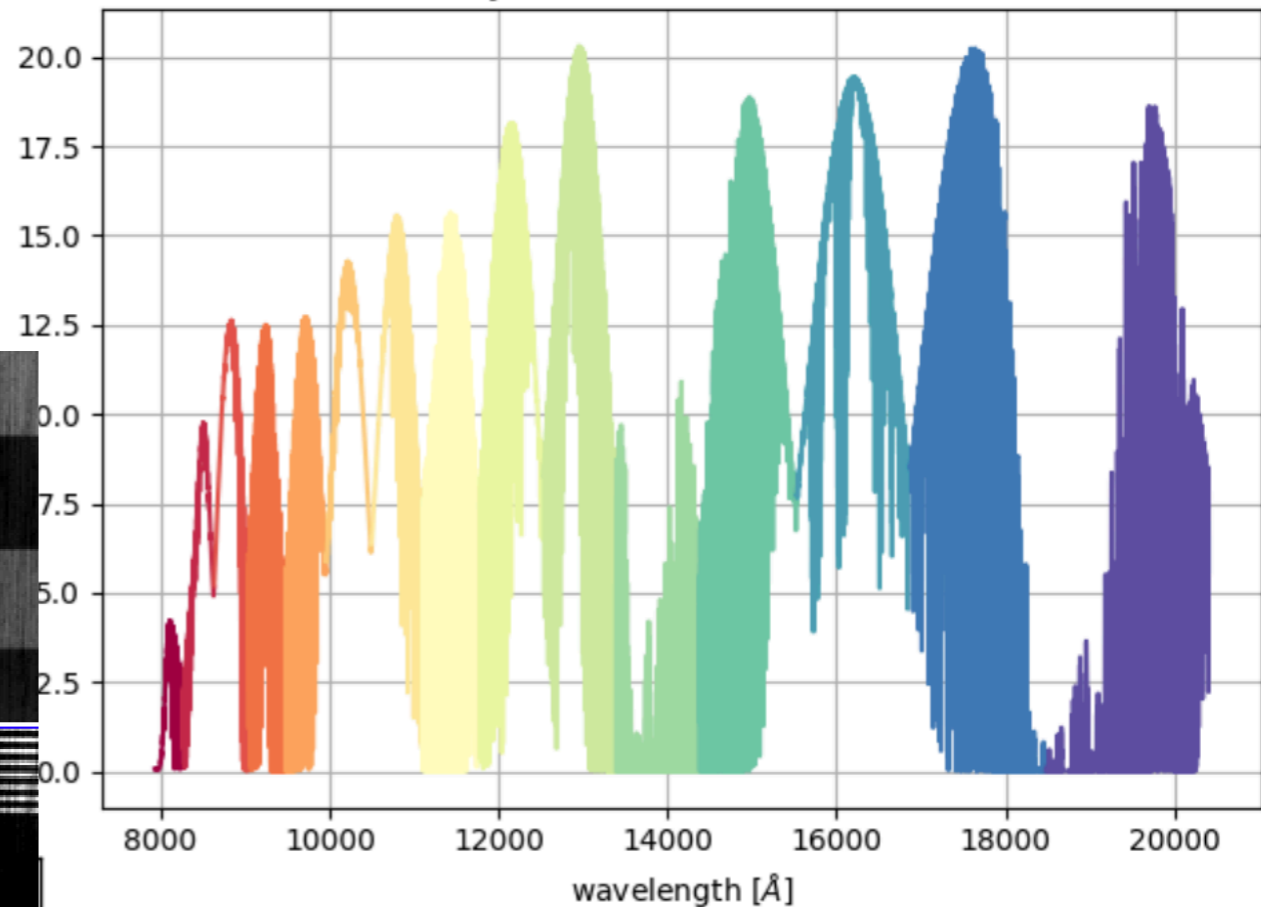
SOXS NIR arm



SOXS NIR arm



SOXS: NIR Total efficiency: Instrument Eff.+ Atm transmission + Slit Eff

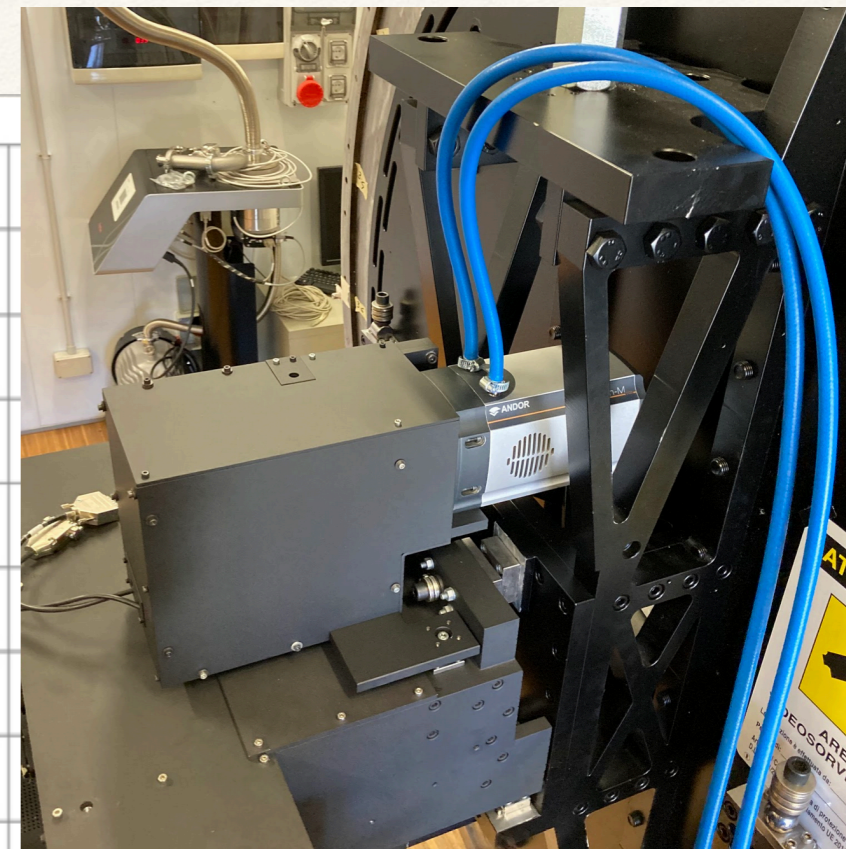
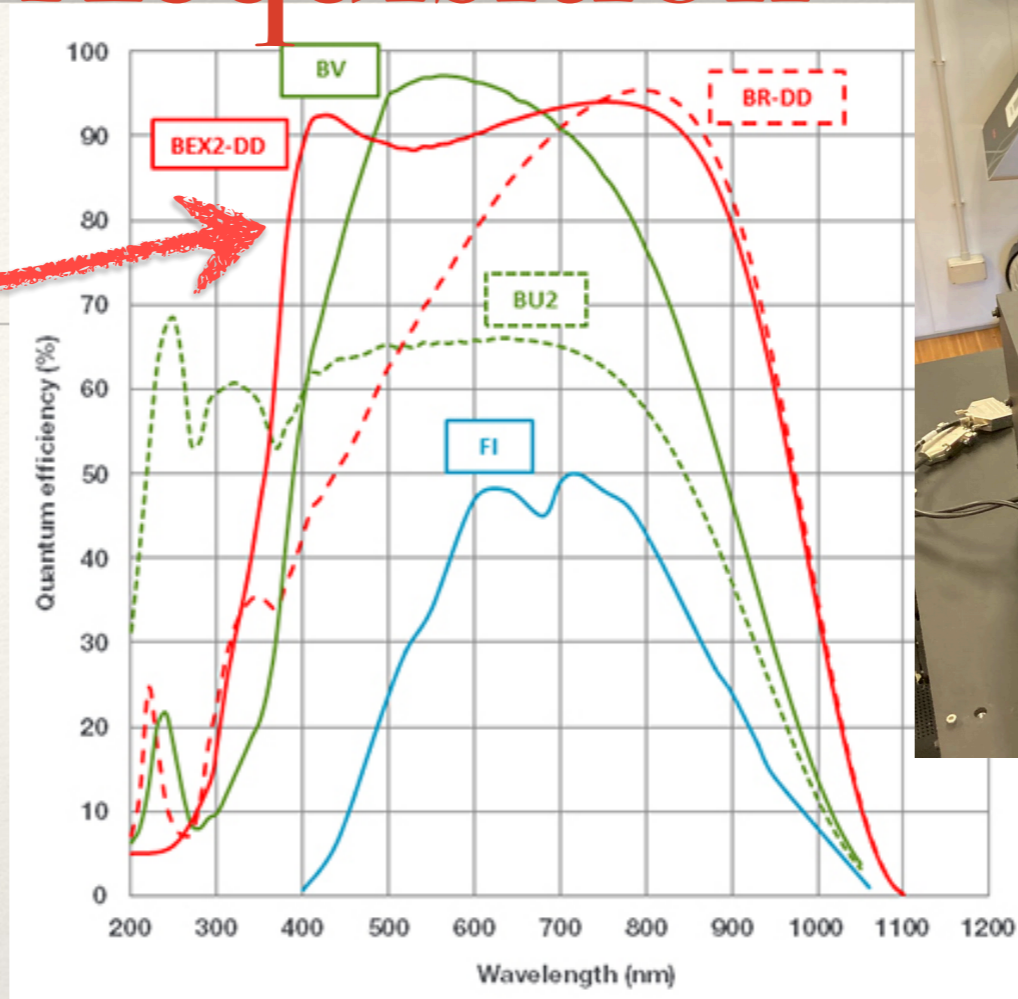


(Imaging!) & Acquisition

Camera

- Andor iKon M-934
- CCD sensor BEX2-DD

3.5'x3.5' Field of view



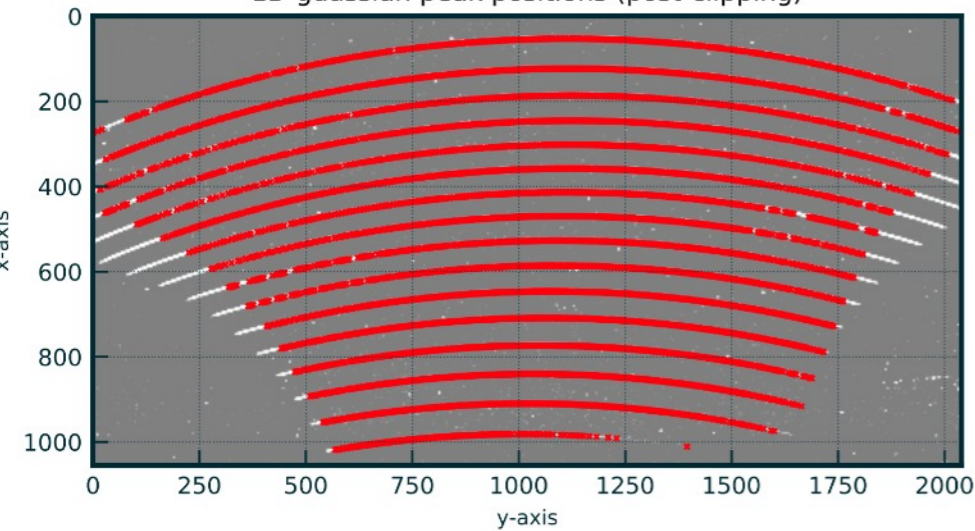
Limiting magnitude for a SNR=10

| LSST Band (Wav) | 1 sec | 2 sec | 3 sec | 5 sec | 10 sec | 15 sec | 20 sec |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| u' (355.7nm) | 15.9 | 16.7 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 18.4 | 18.7 | 19.1 |
| g' (482.5nm) | 18.2 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 19.8 | 20.5 | 20.8 | 21.0 |
| r' (626.1nm) | 18.0 | 18.6 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 20.3 | 20.4 |
| I' (767.2nm) | 16.4 | 17.1 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 18.8 |
| z' (909.7nm) | 15.3 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 17.4 |

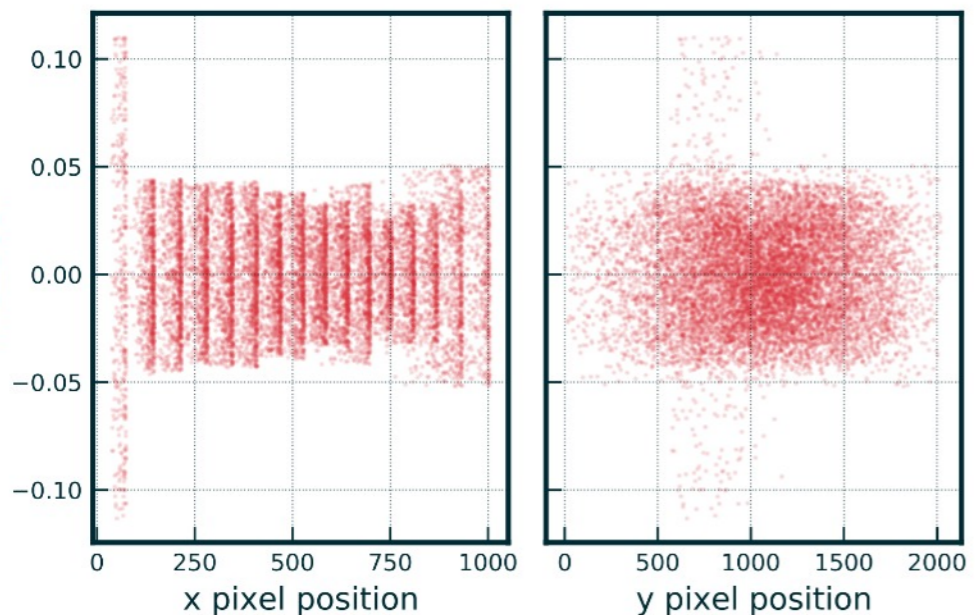
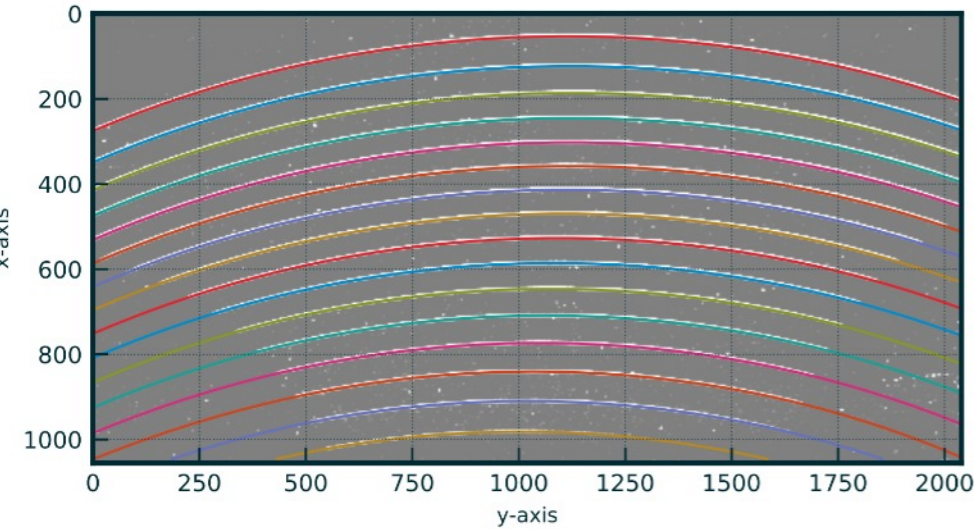
+ Y and V filters

traces of order-centre locations - pinhole flat-frame
mean res: 0.02 pix, res stdev: 0.01

1D gaussian peak positions (post-clipping)



order-location fit solutions



Pipeline



- Pixel detrending – bias, flat, dark, linearity corrections (dark only for NIR)
- Produce 2D distortion corrected, orders merged pre-extraction spectrum for each arm (rectification)

Very quick. Data reduction in near-real time. No need for a quicklook. Written in python and integrated within ESO-Reflex

soxspipe works also on the photometric data; astrometric and photometric corrections with Pan-STARSS

The SOXS pipeline will be public

SOXS GTO

- 180 n/yr for 5 yr
- Bad weather shared with ESO
- Time: $8.5 \text{ hr} * 0.75 \text{ eff} * 0.9 \text{ good} * 180 \text{ n/yr} \sim 1000 \text{ hr/yr}$
- SOXS GTO fully dedicated to Target of Opportunity observations for transient and variable sources, very limited time for long term monitoring of variable sources

Data policy

SOXS-GTO sources selected with clear triggering criteria, criteria will be made public before the start of the operations.

Consortium GTO data will remain private for 12 months (or when data are published).

SOXS will also take classification spectra of sources from optical surveys (up to 25% of SoXS GTO observing time).

These data can be claimed by the SOXS Consortium within 3 days, if they fall under a GTO proposal (and will then remain private for 12 months). Otherwise classification data are public.

Operations

SOXS DUTIES

- prepare the overall night schedule in advance
- one scientist will remain on-call for problems and for **changing** the schedule in case of unforeseen fast-track events
- remain on call in case of (rare) instrument problems or more general problems
- help ESO users in case of need (helpdesk during working hours)
- classify “classification targets”
- quality control

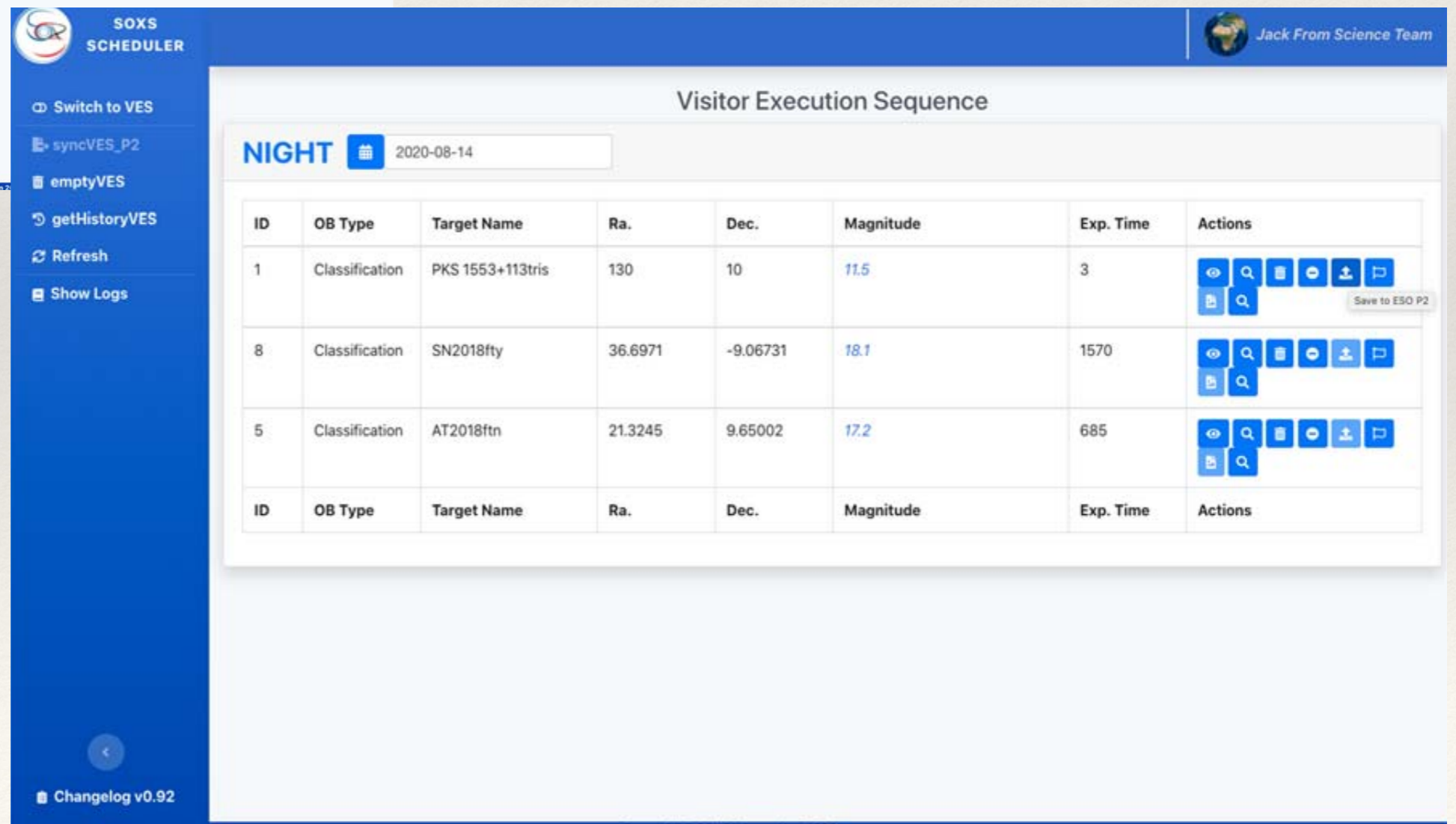
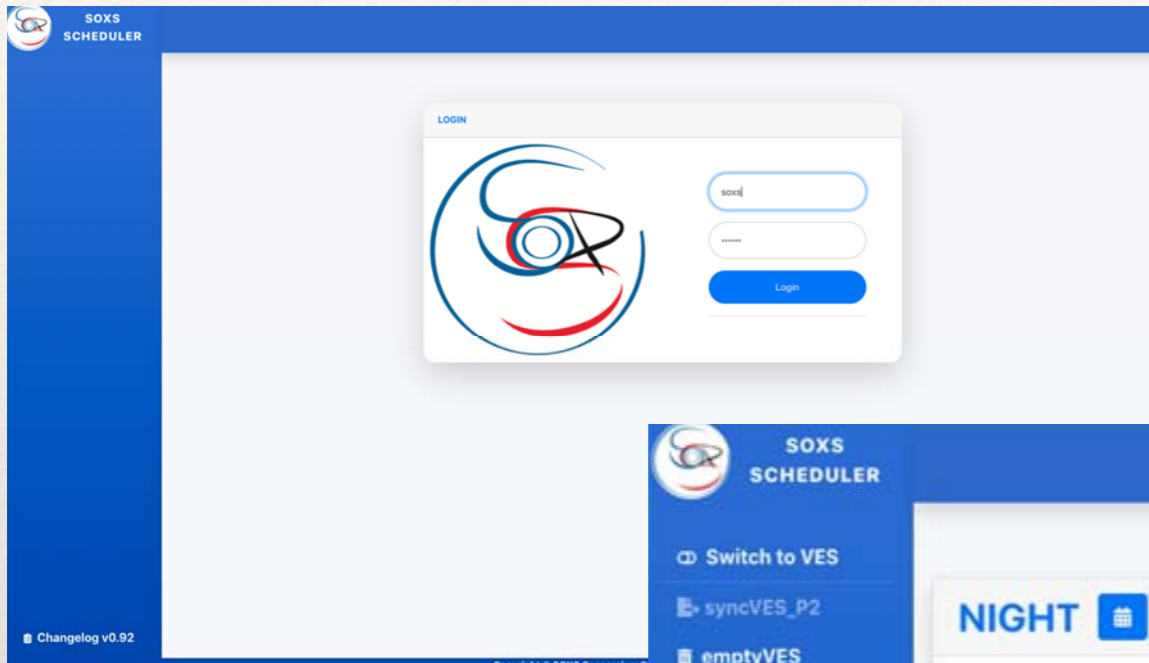
Mountain operations

After an initial period of training (of people) and instrument (set up and debug), no SOXS scientists will be in La Silla (unless for limited periods).

ESO people

- observations are carried out by the night operator at the NTT telescope
- stay in contact with SOXS people in case of schedule change (i.e. high priority transients)

SOXS Scheduler



The image shows the main dashboard of the SOXS Scheduler. The header is blue and contains the SOXS Scheduler logo, the text 'SOXS SCHEDULER', and a globe icon with the text 'Jack From Science Team'. The main content area is white and features a 'Visitor Execution Sequence' section. This section includes a date selector set to 'NIGHT' and '2020-08-14'. Below this is a table with columns for ID, OB Type, Target Name, Ra., Dec., Magnitude, Exp. Time, and Actions. The table contains three rows of data for Classification targets. The Actions column for each row contains several icons for editing and saving. A 'Save to ESO P2' button is also visible. A 'Changelog v0.92' link is in the bottom left corner.

SOXS SCHEDULER

Jack From Science Team

Switch to VES

syncVES_P2

emptyVES

getHistoryVES

Refresh

Show Logs

Changelog v0.92

Visitor Execution Sequence

NIGHT 2020-08-14

| ID | OB Type | Target Name | Ra. | Dec. | Magnitude | Exp. Time | Actions |
|----|----------------|------------------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | Classification | PKS 1553+113tris | 130 | 10 | 11.5 | 3 | Save to ESO P2 |
| 8 | Classification | SN2018fty | 36.6971 | -9.06731 | 18.1 | 1570 | |
| 5 | Classification | AT2018ftn | 21.3245 | 9.65002 | 17.2 | 685 | |
| ID | OB Type | Target Name | Ra. | Dec. | Magnitude | Exp. Time | Actions |

Changelog v0.92

Why do we need SOXS

Current & new optical survey: ATLAS, ZTF, Rubin/LSST

Space optical missions: Gaia, EUCLID, ...

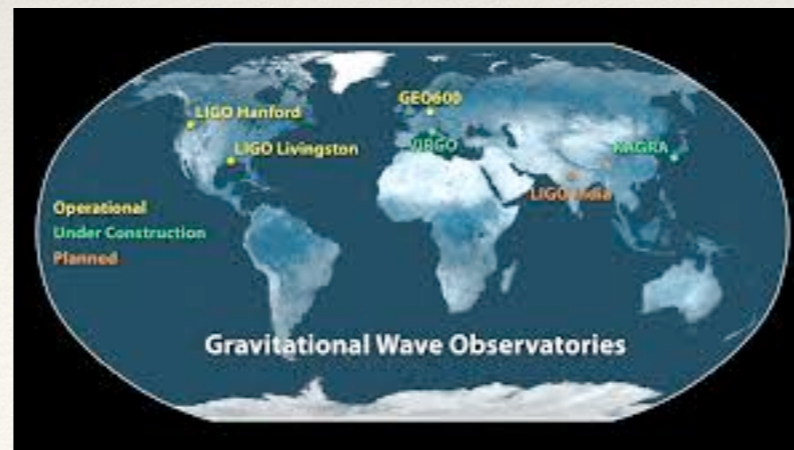
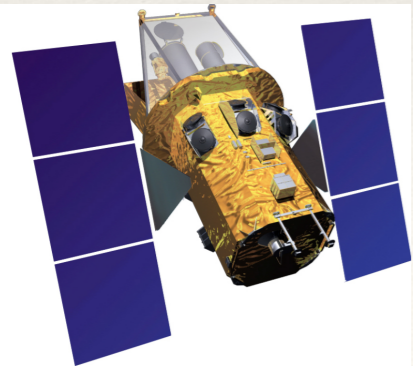
Space high-energy missions: Swift, Fermi, Einstein Probe, SVOM

Radio new facilities: MeerKAT, SKA

VHE: MAGIC, HESS, Astri, CTA

Messengers: LIGO-Virgo, KM3Net

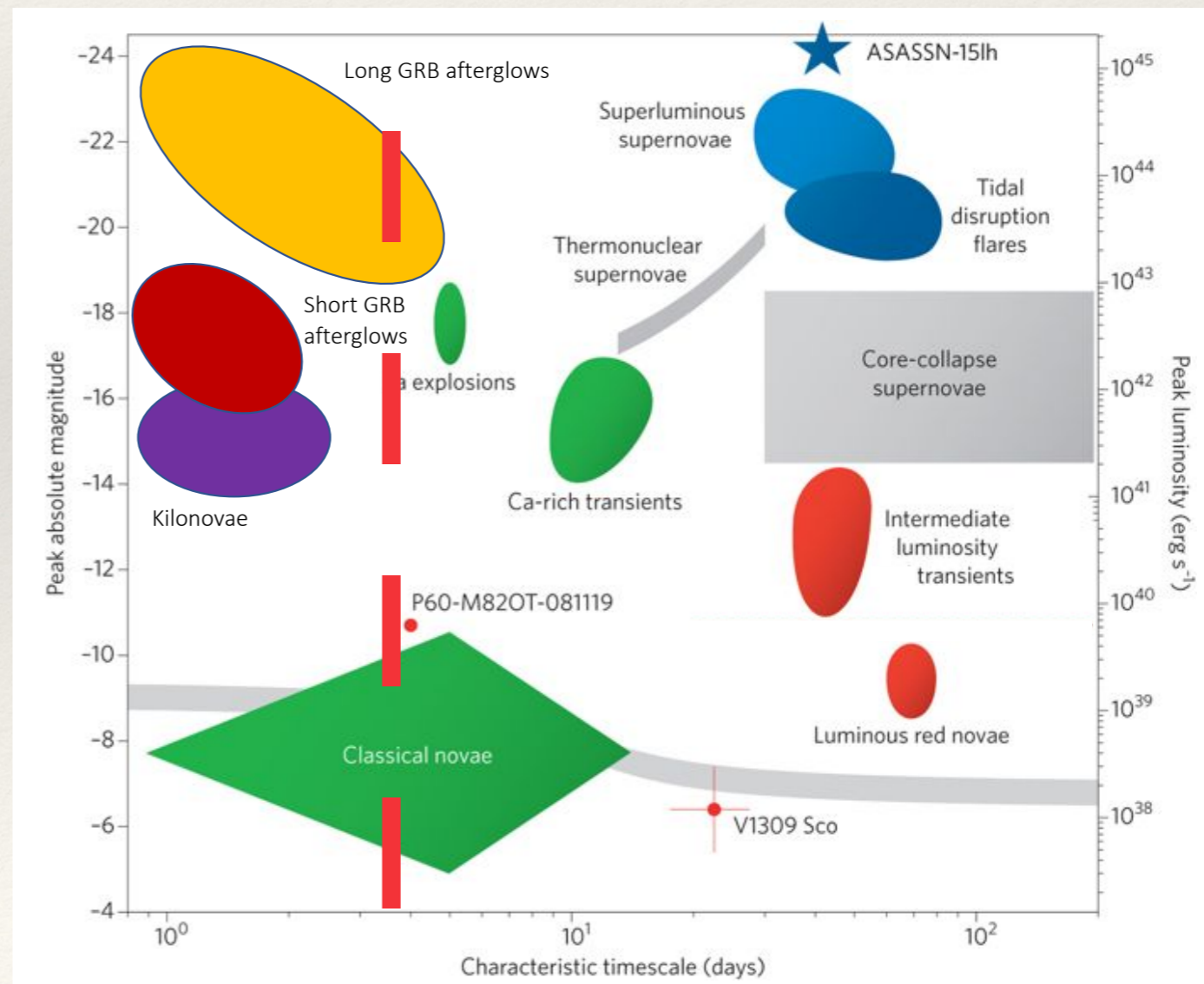
SOXS@NTT will have 180 n/yr (for 5 yr)
~2,000 - 3,000 spectra/yr



SOXS Science cases

- Classification (service)
- **SN (all flavours)**
- **GW & ν**
- **TDE & Nuclear transients**
- **GRB & FRB**
- X-ray binaries & magnetars
- Novae & WDs
- Asteroids & Comets
- Young Stellar Objects & Stars
- Blazars & AGN
- Unknown

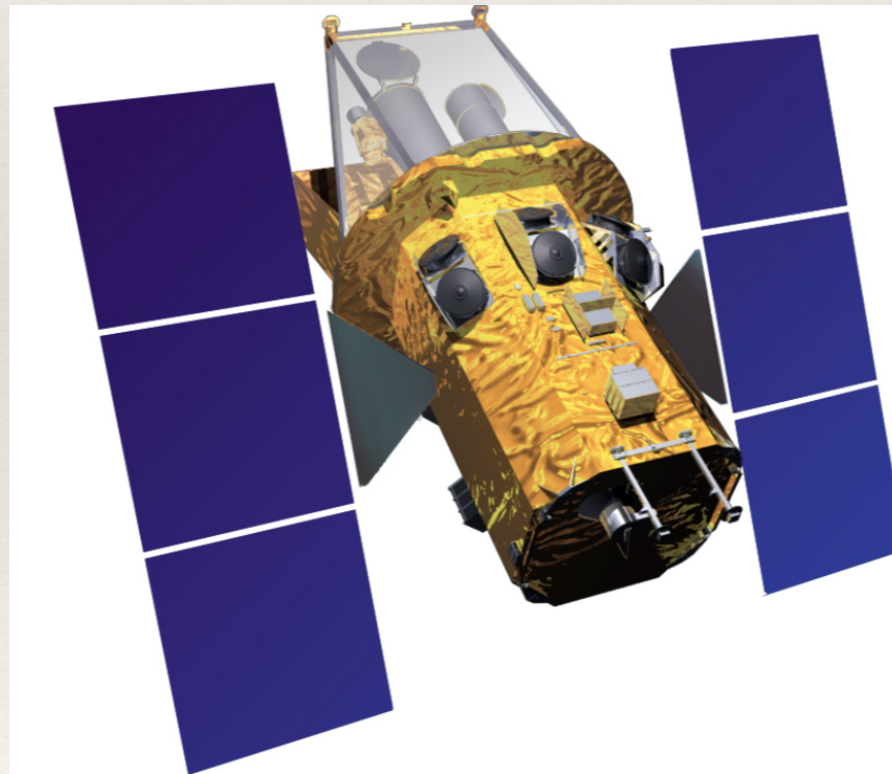
- **Rapid follow-up**
- **Dense monitoring**
- **Always available**



SOXS Science cases

- Classification (service)
- **SN (all flavours)**
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- **Rapid follow-up**
- **Dense monitoring**
- **Always available**



Science Working Groups

| WG | WG Topic | WG Leader | WG Deputy |
|----|---|-------------|------------|
| 1 | Small bodies and comets | Fitzsimmond | Dotto |
| 2 | Stellar variability, exoplanets and Young Stellar Objects | Pagano | Alcalà |
| 3 | Transient X-ray binaries, magnetars, ultra-luminous X-ray sources (NS & | Casella | Veledina |
| 4 | Cataclysmic variables, novae and white dwarfs | Della Valle | Ben-Ami |
| 5 | Supernovae Ia and thermonuclear transients | Stritzinger | Kotak |
| 6 | Fast and extreme transients (including SLSNe) | Arcavi | Mattila |
| 7 | Intermediate luminosity transients | Kotak | Pastorello |
| 8 | Core Collapse Supernovae | Gal-Yam | Pignata |
| 9 | AGN and blazars | Landoni | — |
| 10 | Tidal Disruption and Nuclear Events | Mattila | Arcavi |
| 11 | Gamma Ray bursts & Fast radio bursts | D'Avanzo | Fynbo |
| 12 | Gravitational wave and neutrino counterparts | Campana | Smartt |
| 13 | Classification | Benetti | Botticella |

ETC

<http://192.167.38.34/>

Accessible from the SOXS home page
<http://www.brera.inaf.it/~campana/SOXS/>

ETC for
spectroscopy and
imaging

SOXS-ETC -- FDR-Version - 1.9 -- April 2023

Spectroscopy **Imaging**

INPUTS - current version working mode:

First select the Input flux Distribution, then fill the related fields in the Light gray boxes. Dark gray boxes can not be modified accordingly.

Science Object

Target Input Flux Distribution

Attention! If you want to download some template spectrum, which can be loaded as User-Defined Spectrum, press [here](#)

Black body
 power-law - $F(\lambda) \propto \lambda^{\text{index}}$
 User-defined Spectrum: Table [lambda, flux] in [A, erg/s/cm2/A]
 Single emission line

Spatial distribution:

For explanation on how the extended source case is modeled press [Here](#)

Point source
 Extended source

Blackbody Temperature [K]:
5600

Power Law Index:
0

Use template spectrum: E (GALEV)

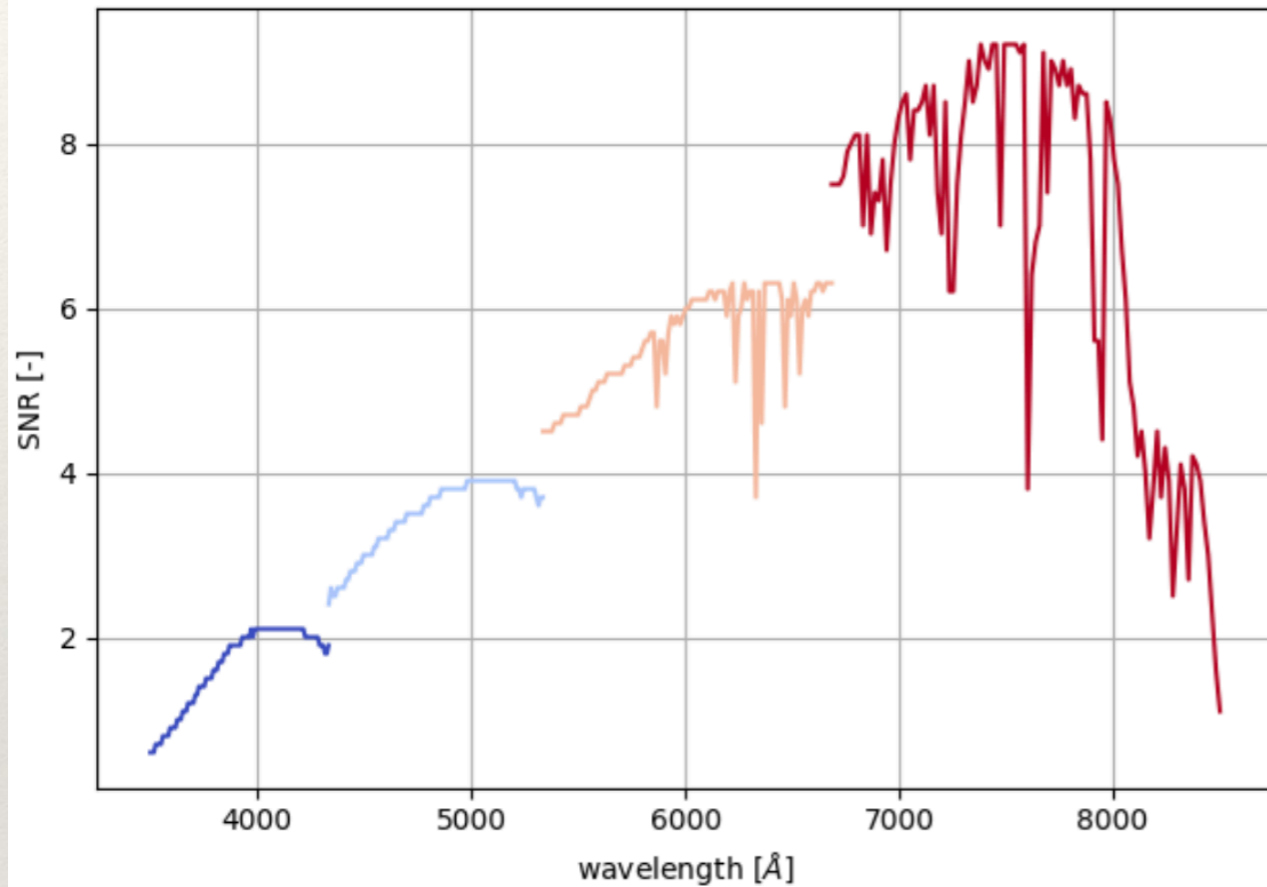
Upload spectrum: Table [lambda, flux] in [A, erg/s/cm2/A]
Choose file No file chosen

mag: [Magnitudes are given per arcsec² for extended sources]
21,5

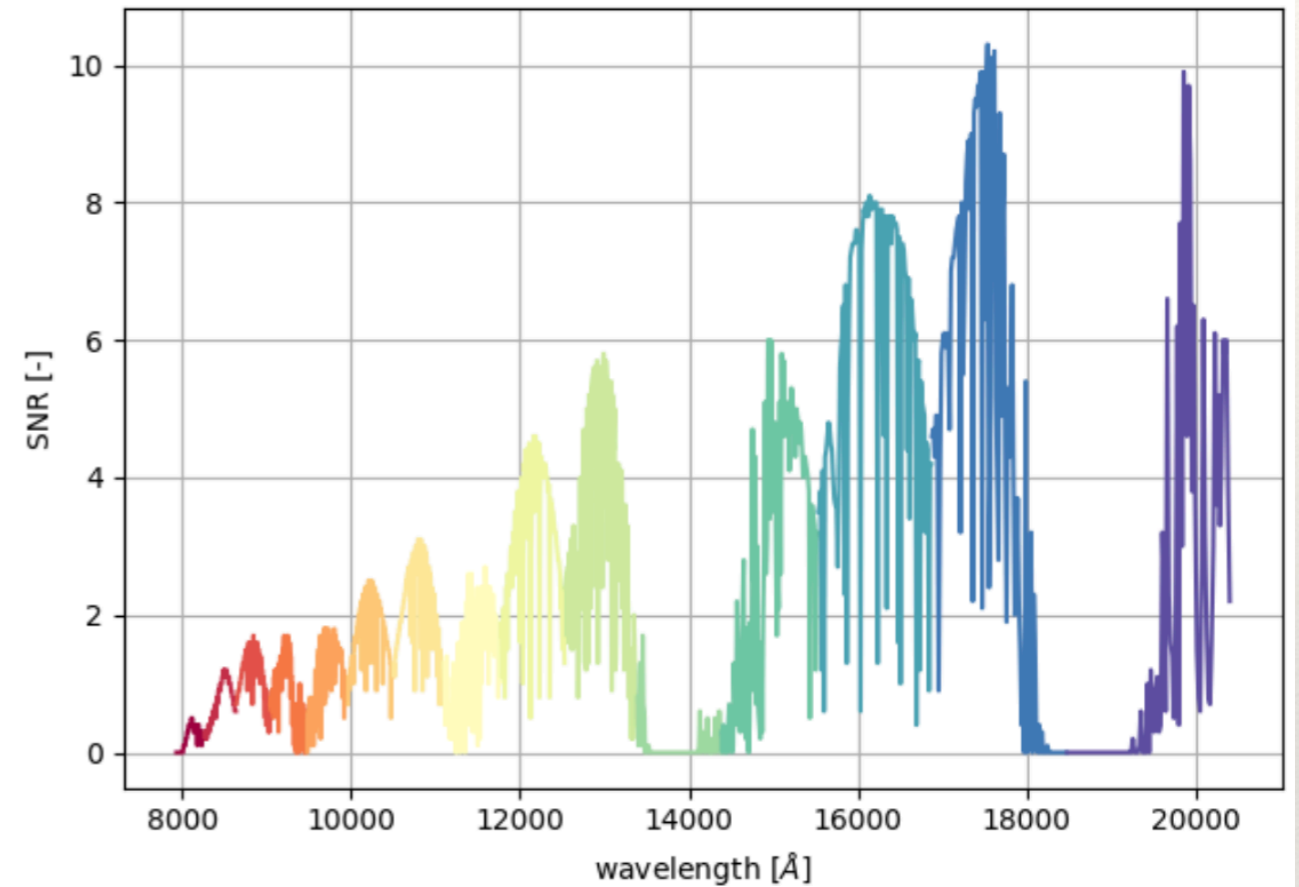
ETC - Output

[power-law index = 0, R = 21 (AB), seeing = 1", Moon = 0, airmass = 1.2, slit = 1", texp = 1800 (UV-VIS), 2x900 (NIR)]

SOXS: UV-VIS SNR Plot

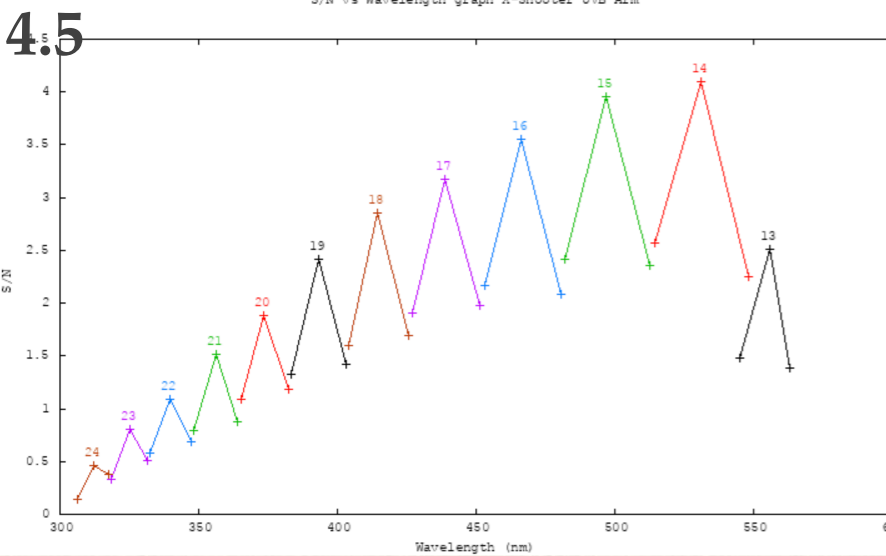


SOXS: NIR SNR Plot

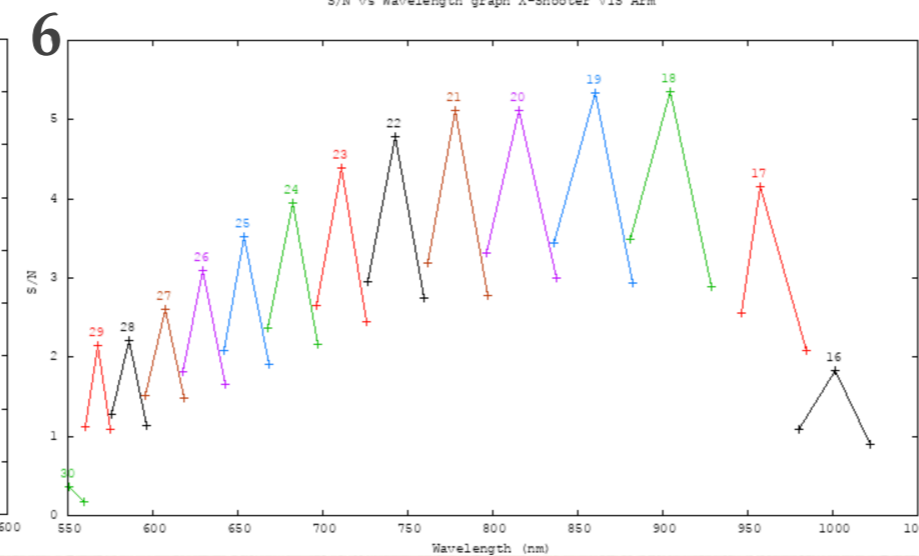


Comparison with Xshooter ETC

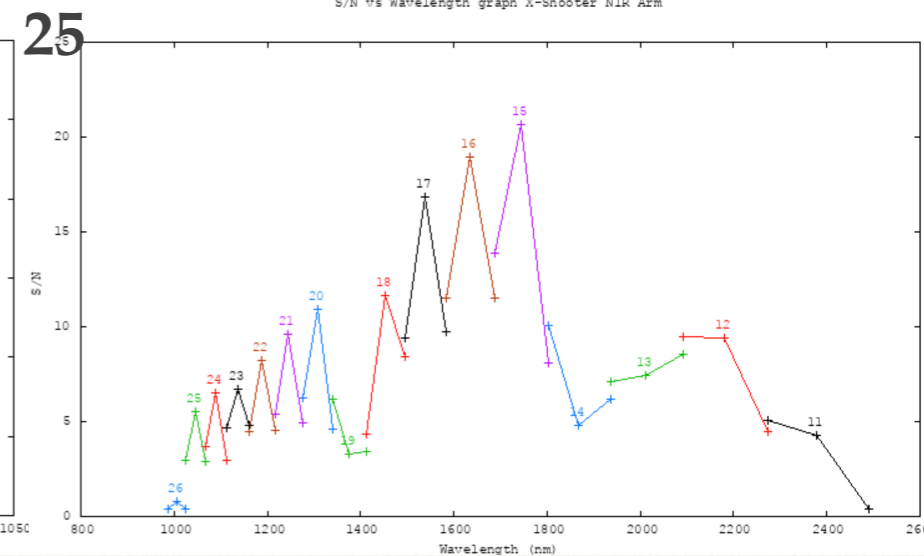
S/N vs Wavelength graph X-Shooter UVB Arm



S/N vs Wavelength graph X-Shooter VIS Arm



S/N vs Wavelength graph X-Shooter NIR Arm



Imaging & Acquisition camera

Preliminary ETC for the imaging with the SOXS acquisition camera

Performances comparable to EFOSC2, slightly worse in the blue-red filters, better in the reddest filters

Single exposure 1500s, 0d Moon, 1.2 airmass, 1'' seeing, BB=5600K, mag_AB=24.5

| | SOXS | EFOSC2 |
|---|------|--------|
| V | 4,2 | 10,0 |
| g | 4,1 | 9,8 |
| r | 6,2 | 10,0 |
| i | 5,7 | 6,1 |
| z | 4,0 | 3,1 |

Conclusions

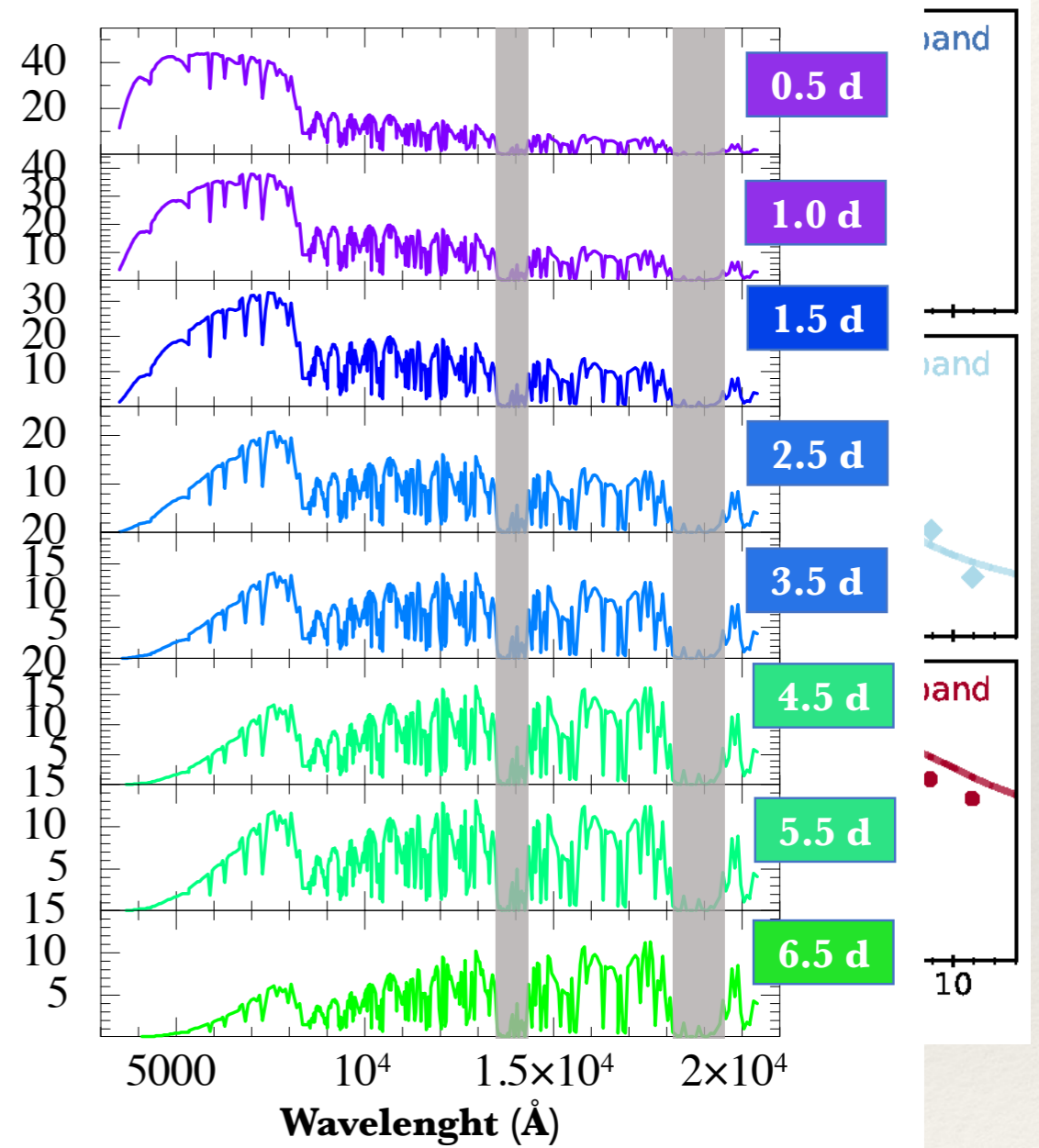
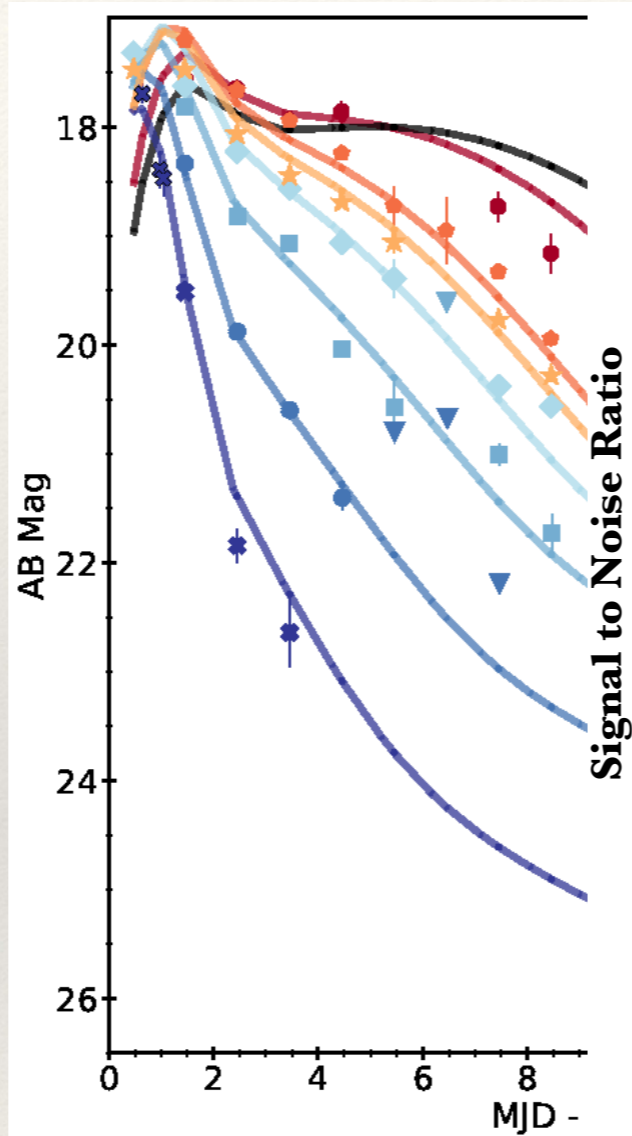
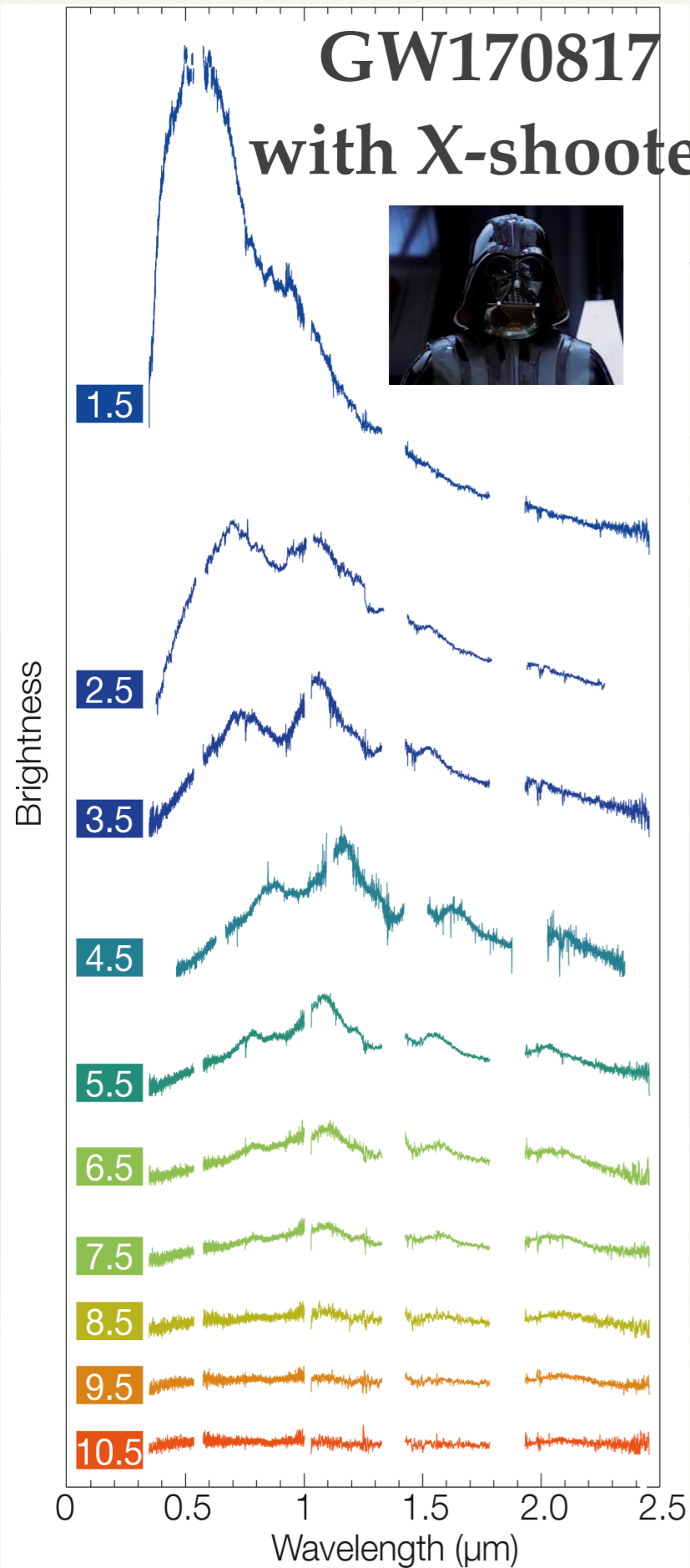
- *SOXS: single-object, broad-band spectrograph (350-2000nm) with imaging capabilities at ESO/NTT*
- *The instrument is ready, starting PAE now*
- *First light in early 2025, start of GTO April 2026*
- *SOXS/GTO: 180 n/yr for 5 years, fully dedicated to transient and variable sources. SOXS Consortium is in charge for the NTT operations. Possibility to trigger every night with a fast reaction (~15min on source)*

Thanks



What can SOXS do?

GW170817
with X-shooter



SOXS ETC

<http://192.167.38.34/>