

Automated Polarimetry with Smaller Aperture Telescopes: The ROVOR Observatory

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- Mainly I work on galaxy large-scale structure.
 - e.g. Moody et al ApJ 836, 58, 2017 on dwarf emission-line galaxies in nearby voids.
- And in publishing
 - ASPCS Managing Editor
 - AAS publications board
- And in remote/robotic telescopes.
 - We are always looking for appropriate uses of smaller, remote telescopes. The work of RoboPol, Larionov, Jorstad and collaborators, and others, is impressive and intriguing.



Where are the world's smaller telescopes?



Where people are!

The time and money economics of remote observing have become more affordable. It makes sense to refurbish/relocate some telescopes and dedicate them to monitoring specific objects for long stretches of time.

- Remote observing started for me in Peru in 1985.
- U of Michigan Space Physics Research Laboratory Arequipa airglow station.
- We discovered equatorial auroras.
 - (Meriwether et al. JGR 1986 on)





ROVOR

- <u>Remote Observatory</u> for <u>Variable Object</u> <u>Research (Moody *et al.*, *PASP* 124, 956, 2012).
 </u>
- First light in 2008.
- In the Great Basin desert of Utah/Nevada.
- Dark, 70% clear, ~35% photometric.





Lifferth Dome Roof pulls off in 2m 20s with a 1.5 hp motor



~\$10k to build. Very robust Camouflage colors ©



Telescope

- 0.4 m RCO on a Paramount ME
 - Very stable focus
 - Same as the PROMPT telescopes
- FLI Proline 1k x 1k
 24 µ pixel SITe CCD with Proline 10 slot dual filter wheel.
- 23' FOV. Pointing accuracy ~ 1'
- S/N ~12 on V~16 object in 60 seconds, unguided.



Why Build ROVOR?

- Understand and improve remote observing economics
 - Learn how to make observing inexpensive yet robust
 - ~\$100K to build, \$2 3k per year to operate (if student labor is free...)
 - Maybe one emergency site visit per year.
- Transfer learning & technology to other telescopes
- 0.6 m, 0.8m and 0.9m systems at BYU WMO and U of Utah Frisco peak observatories.
- Large amounts of time on these telescopes are potentially available for polarimetry monitoring



Education

Most astronomers are educators.

- The undergraduate component of our profession is growing.
- The BYU UG physics and astronomy program is one of the largest in the world
- We send students everywhere; Max Plank, Yale, Texas, Indiana, Boston U.
- Students *cannot* take classes all day and observe all night.
 - Neither can faculty...
 - So let the computer stay up all night!



Produce Serious Science

- Still room to explore the bright-sky time domain, particularly with specialized filters.
- Finishing a year-long monitoring of 190 bright northern blazars. 27,000 images from 2,500 pointings.
 - ~10% varied > 0.2 mag in two modalities.



Mrk 501

- Finishing a 6 year V & R monitoring campaign of several blazars, particularly a quiescent Mrk 501. Also used WMO 0.9m telescope.
- Two telescopes, same detectors, same place on the detectors, same aperture radius, same standards, even the same side of the pier! Accuracy is better than 0.01 mags.



Periods of 6.5 years (0.07 mag), and 113 days (0.03 mags). Even shorter periods are possible... Rivest et al. 2017 AJ

Polarimetry Accuracy

- Plane polarized filters with Johnson V
 - We detect polarization at about the 0.5 percentage point level on 10th mag standards.
 - PA accuracy about 3 degrees.
 - We don't have much data but you have to start somewhere ⁽²⁾

Four nights on standard BD+64d106 (V = 10.3) over three weeks.







Summary

- Hundreds of little-used or unused < 1 m telescopes are potentially available for repurposing.
- Monitoring brighter sources with unique filtering especially polarimetry – is an excellent purpose.
- Existing systems can be made remote for as little as \$10K. New systems can be set up for ~ \$100K.
- An excellent way to produce serious work while training young students.

