THESEUS

TRANSIENT HIGH ENERGY SKY AND EARLY UNIVERSE SURVEYOR

Lorenzo Amati

(INAF – OAS Bologna)

on behalf of the THESEUS international collaboration

INAF ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI ASTROFISICA

theseus — transient high energy sky and early universe surveyor

http://www.isdc.unige.ch/theseus/

Amati et al. 2018 (Adv.Sp.Res., arXiv:1710.04638)

Stratta et al. 2018 (Adv.Sp.Res., arXiv:1712.08153)

GRB 2019

Ioffe Workshop on GRBs and other transient sources: 25 Years of Konus-Wind Experiment

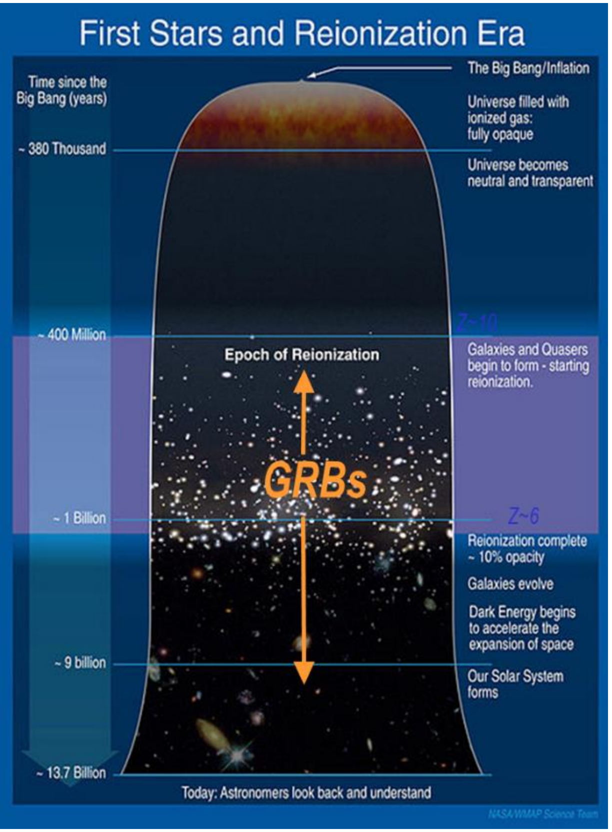
September 9–13, 2019, St.Petersburg, Russia

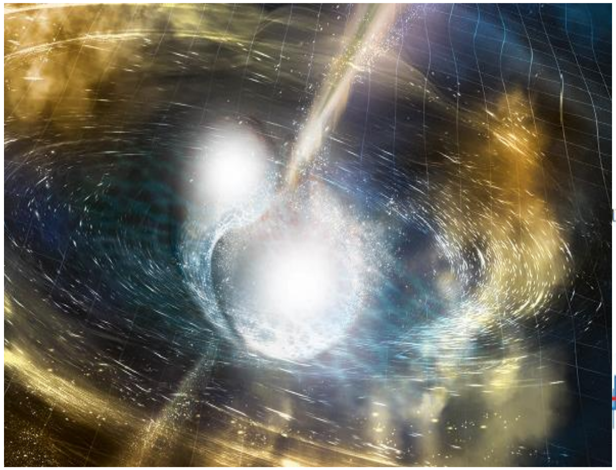
Probing the Early Universe with GRBs

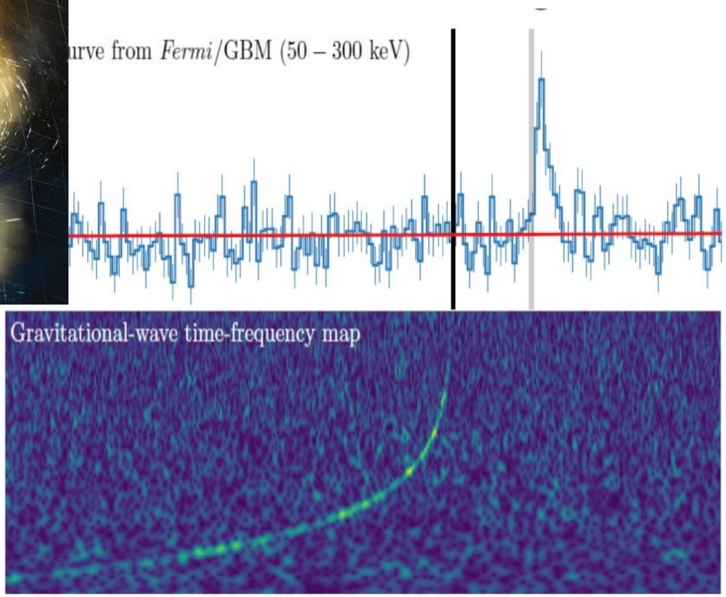
Multi-messenger and time domain Astrophysics

The transient high energy sky

Synergy with next generation large facilities (E-ELT, SKA, CTA, ATHENA, GW and neutrino detectors)







THESEUS
Transient High Energy Sky and Early Universe Surveyor

Lead Proposer (ESA/M5): Lorenzo Amati (INAF – OAS Bologna, Italy)

Coordinators (ESA/M5): Lorenzo Amati, Paul O'Brien (Univ. Leicester, UK), Diego Gotz (CEA-Paris, France), C. Tenzer (Univ. Tuebingen, D), E. Bozzo (Univ. Genève, CH)

Payload consortium: Italy, UK, France, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Poland, Czech Republic, Ireland, Hungary, Slovenia , ESA

Interested international partners: USA, China, Brazil

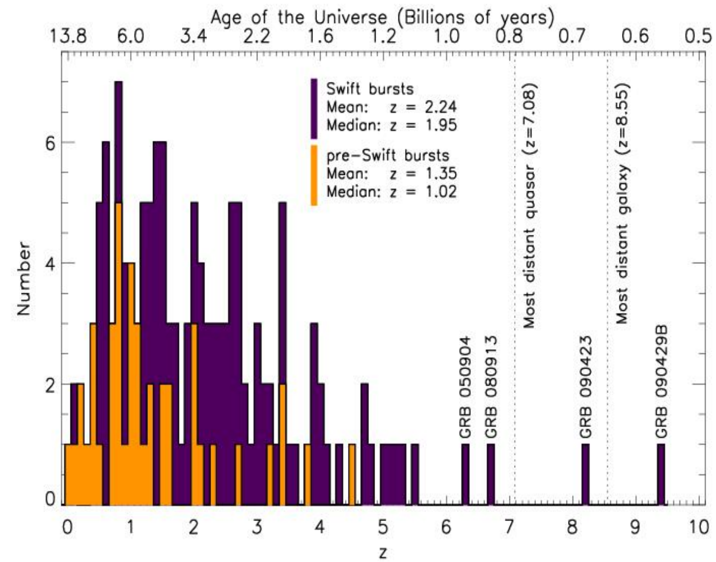
May 2018: THESEUS selected by ESA for M5 Phase 0/A study

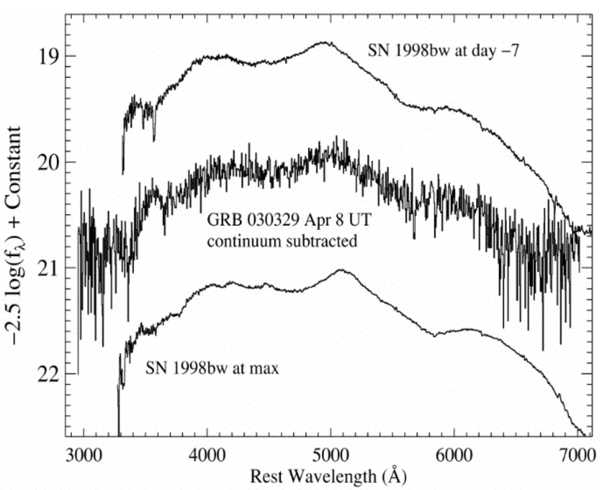
Activity	Date
Phase 0 kick-off	June 2018
Phase 0 completed (EnVision, SPICA and THESEUS)	End 2018
ITT for Phase A industrial studies	February 2019
Phase A industrial kick-off	June 2019
Mission Selection Review (technical and programmatic review for the three mission candidates)	Comleted by May 2021
SPC selection of M5 mission	June 2021
Phase B1 kick-off for the selected M5 mission	December 2021
Mission Adoption Review (for the selected M5 mission)	March 2024
SPC adoption of M5 mission	June 2024
Phase B2/C/D kick-off	Q1 2025
Launch	2032

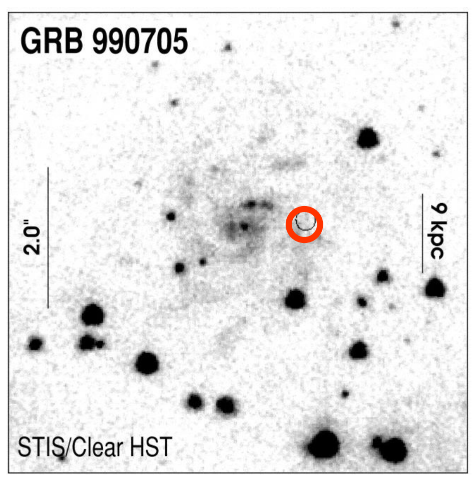
- ❑ **Smooth CDF study, successful MDR -> Phase A**
- ❑ Efficient and positive interaction between ESA and consortium

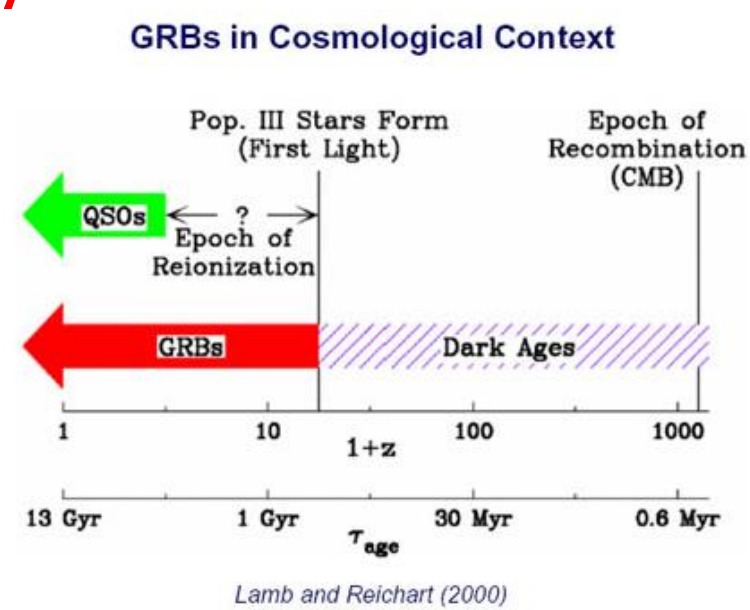
Shedding light on the early Universe with GRBs

Because of their huge luminosities, mostly emitted in the X and gamma-rays, their redshift distribution extending at least to z ~9 and their association with explosive death of massive stars and star forming regions, GRBs are unique and powerful tools for investigating the early Universe: **SFR evolution, physics of re-ionization, galaxies metallicity evolution and luminosity function, first generation (pop III) stars**





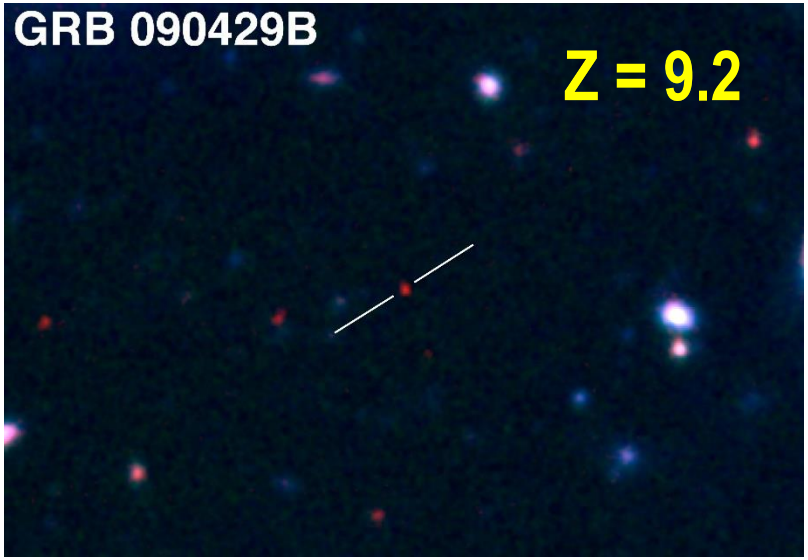


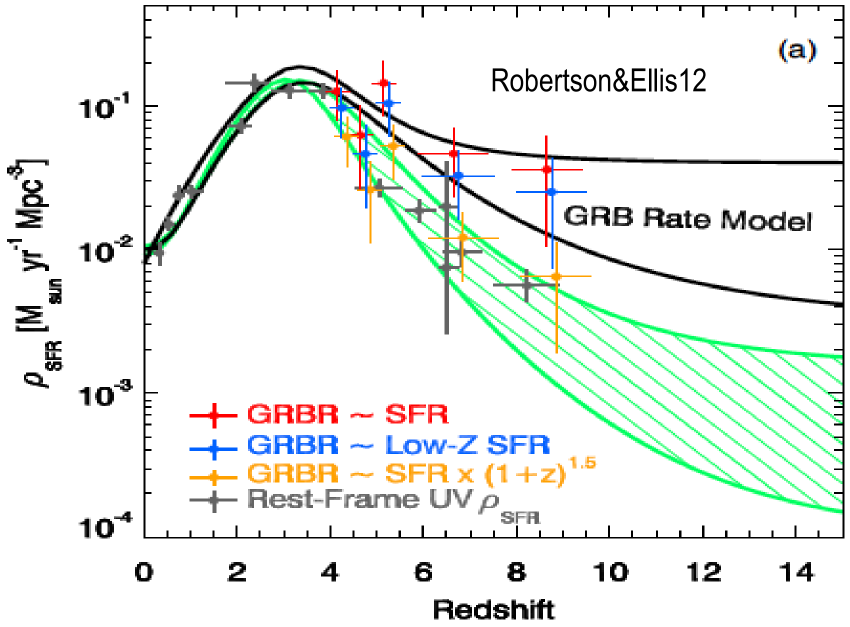


A statistical sample of high–z GRBs can provide fundamental information:

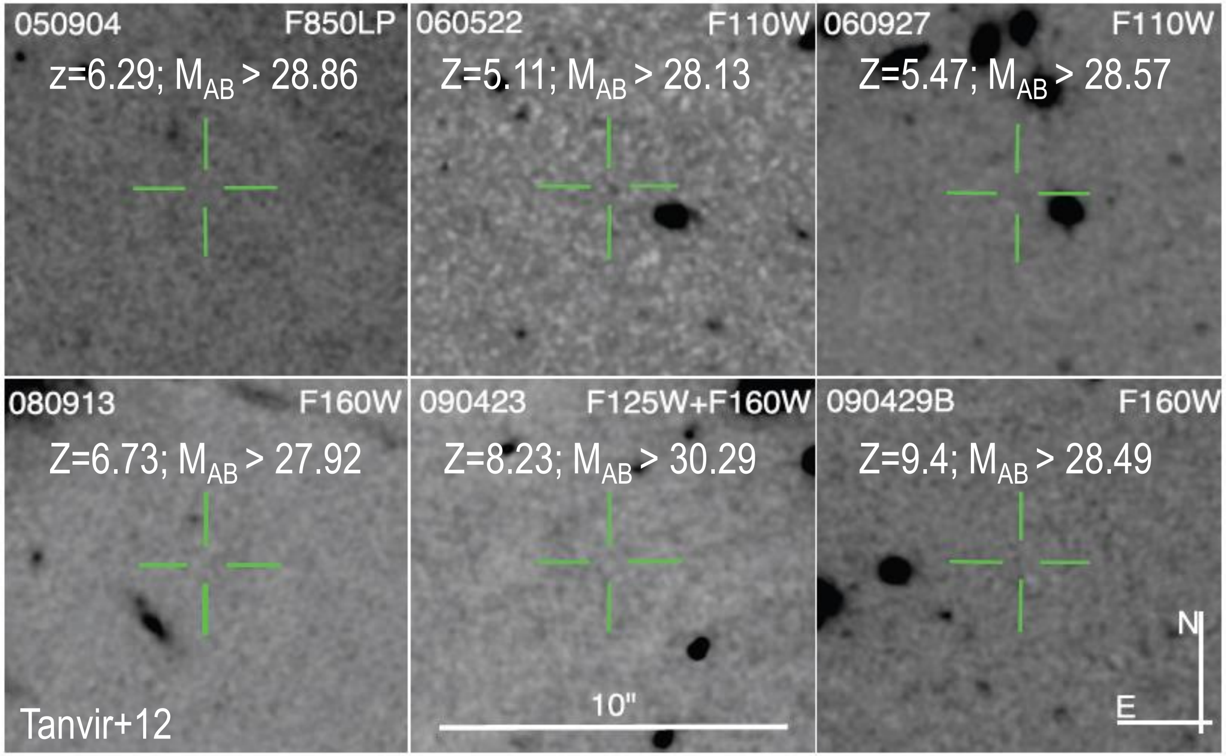
- measure independently the **cosmic star–formation rate**, even beyond the limits of current and future galaxy surveys

- directly (or indirectly) detect the **first population of stars (pop III)**





- the number density and properties of **low-mass galaxies**

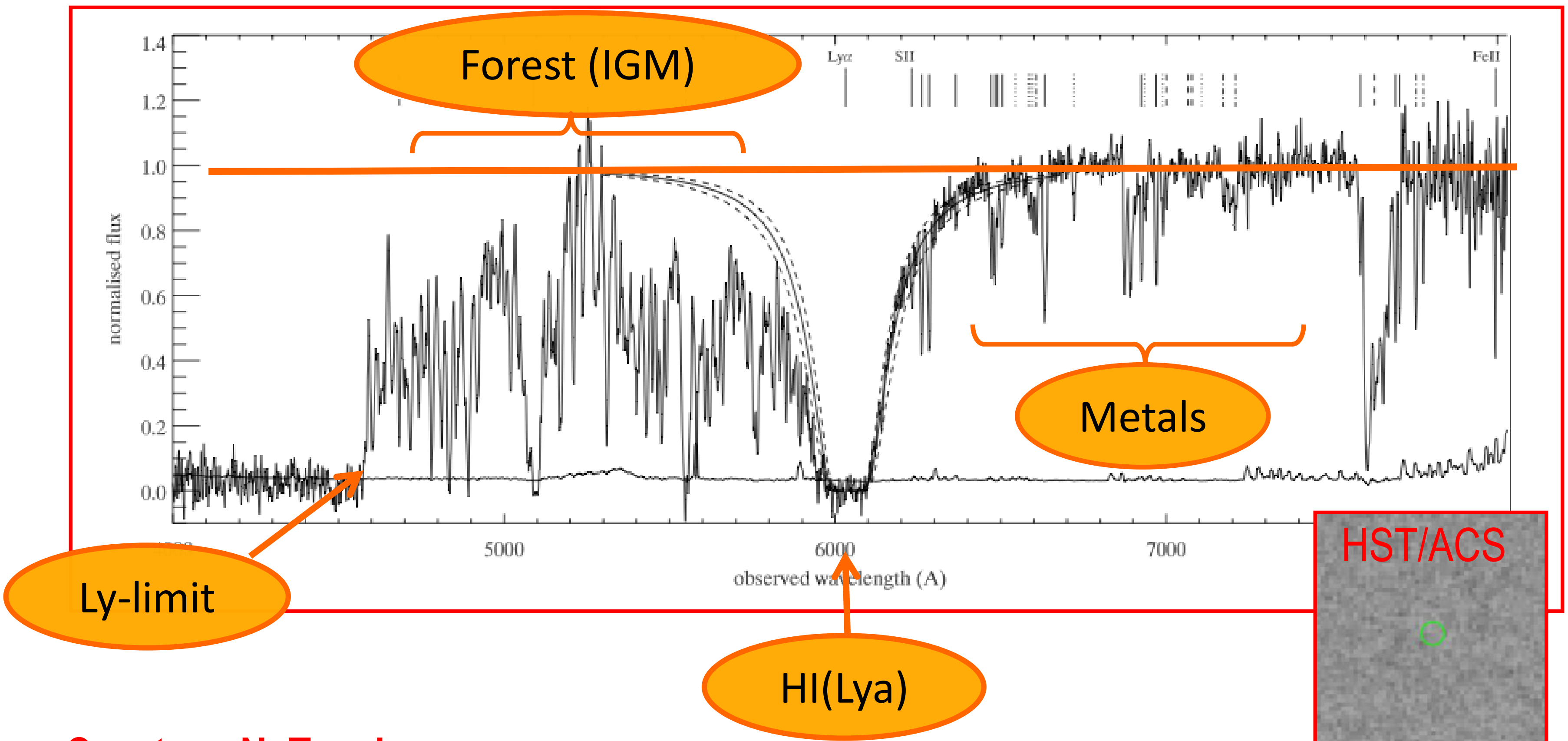


Robertson&Ellis12

Even JWST and ELTs surveys will be not able to probe the faint end of the galaxy Luminosity Function at high redshifts (z>6-8)

- **the neutral hydrogen fraction**
- **the escape fraction of UV photons from high-z galaxies**
- **the early metallicity of the ISM and IGM and its evolution**

Abundances, HI, dust, dynamics etc. even for very faint hosts. E.g. GRB 050730: faint host (R>28.5), but z=3.97, [Fe/H]=-2 and low dust, from afterglow spectrum (Chen et al. 2005; Starling et al. 2005).



Courtesy N. Tanvir

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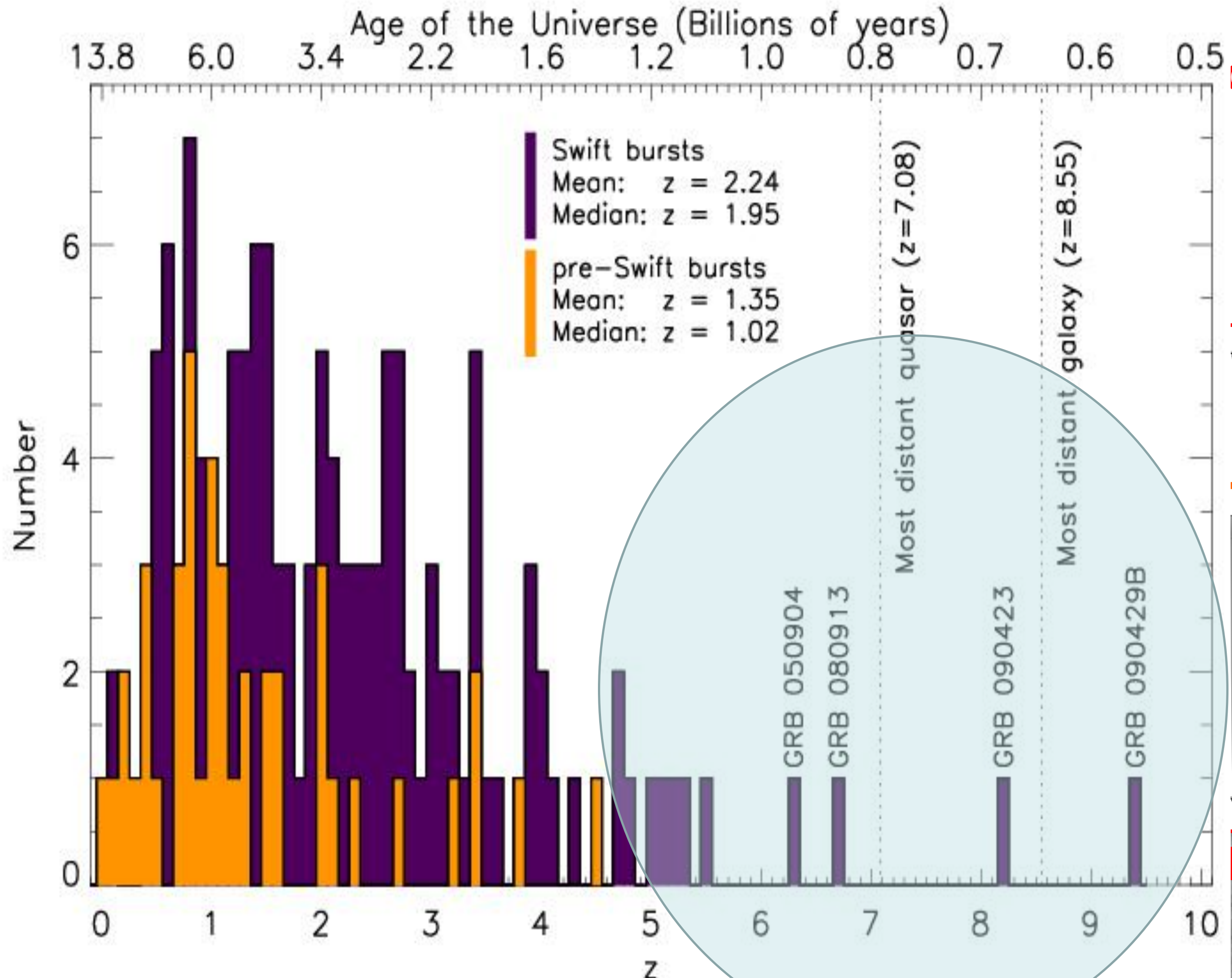

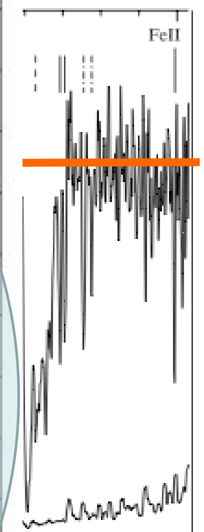

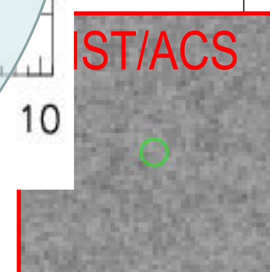

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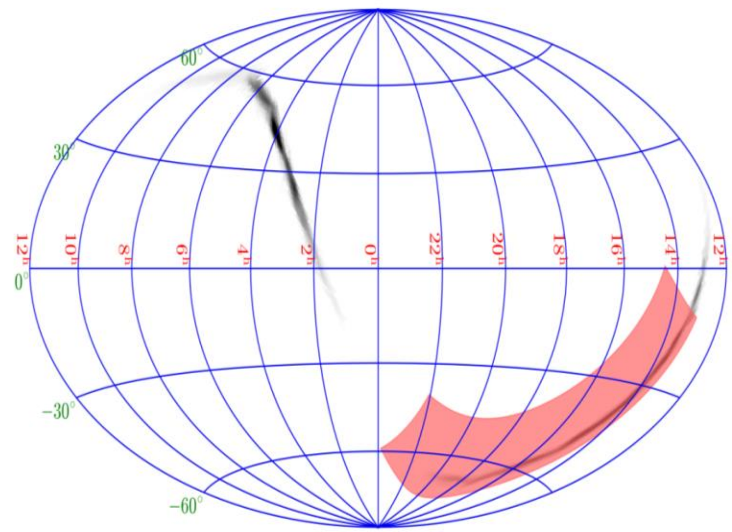
HI(Lya)

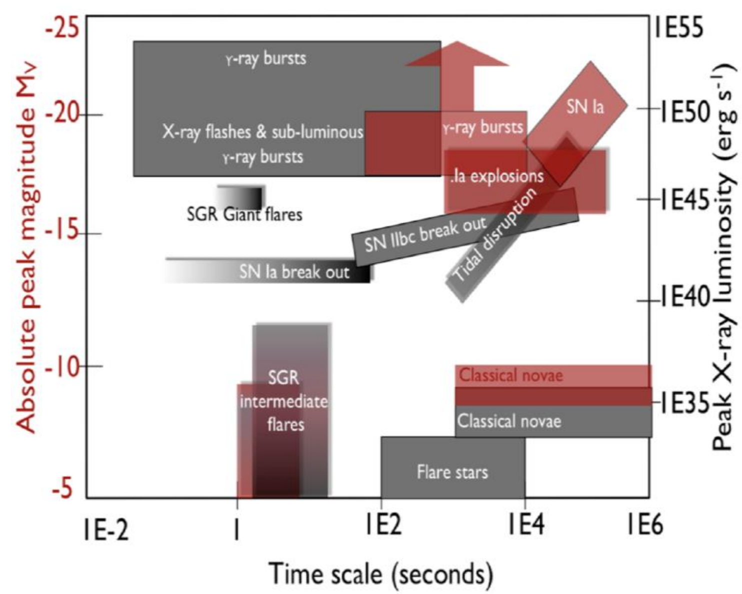
Courtesy N. Tanvir

Exploring the multi-messenger transient sky

- **Locate and identify the electromagnetic counterparts to sources of gravitational radiation and neutrinos, which may be routinely detected in the late '20s / early '30s by next generation facilities like aLIGO/aVirgo, eLISA, ET, or Km3NET;**

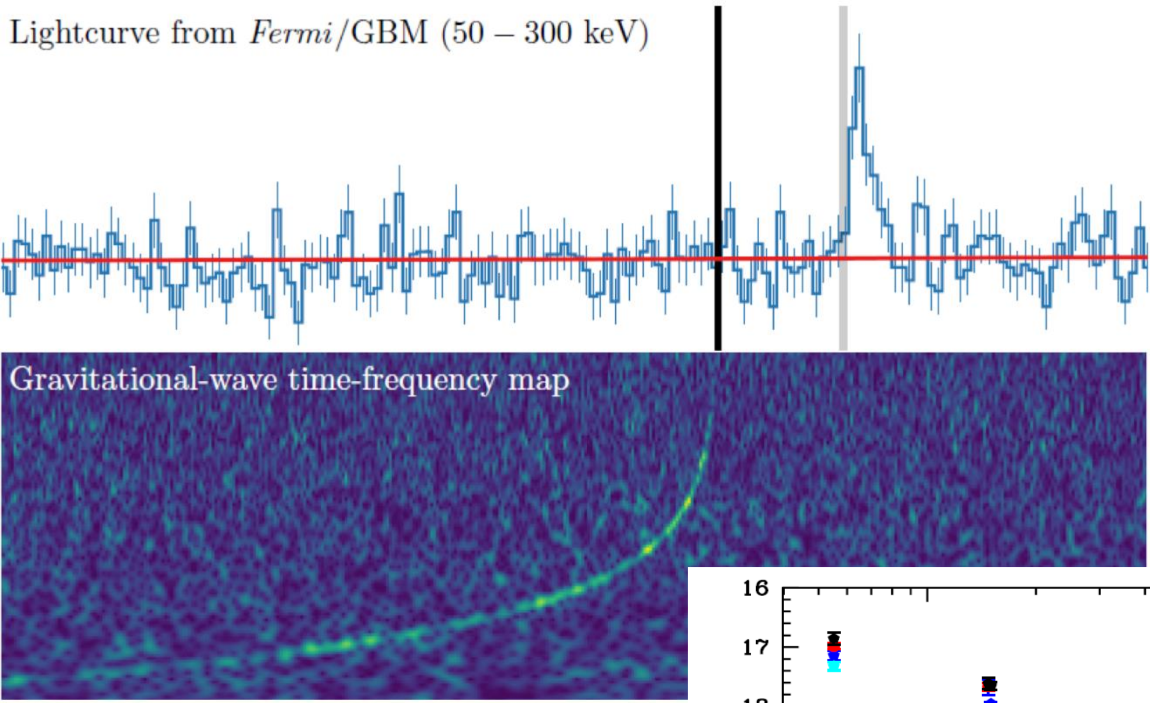


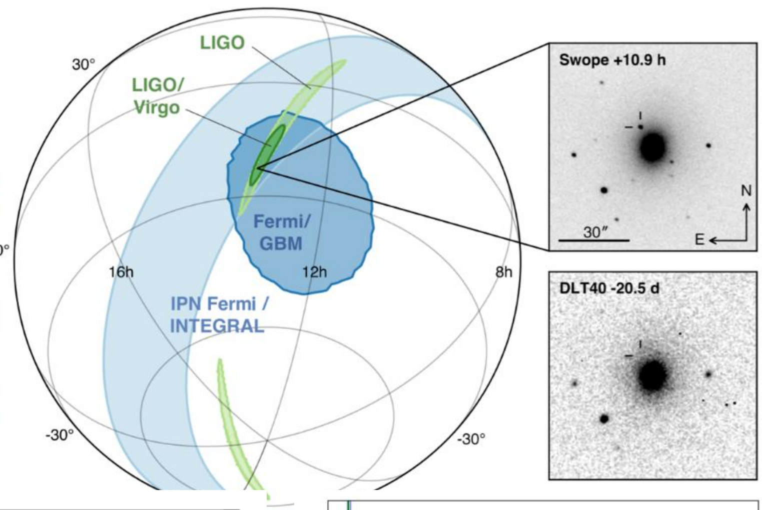
- Provide real-time triggers and accurate (~1 arcmin within a few seconds; ~1'' within a few minutes) **high-energy transients for follow-up with next-generation optical-NIR (E-ELT, JWST if still operating), radio (SKA), X-rays (ATHENA), TeV (CTA) telescopes; synergy with LSST**

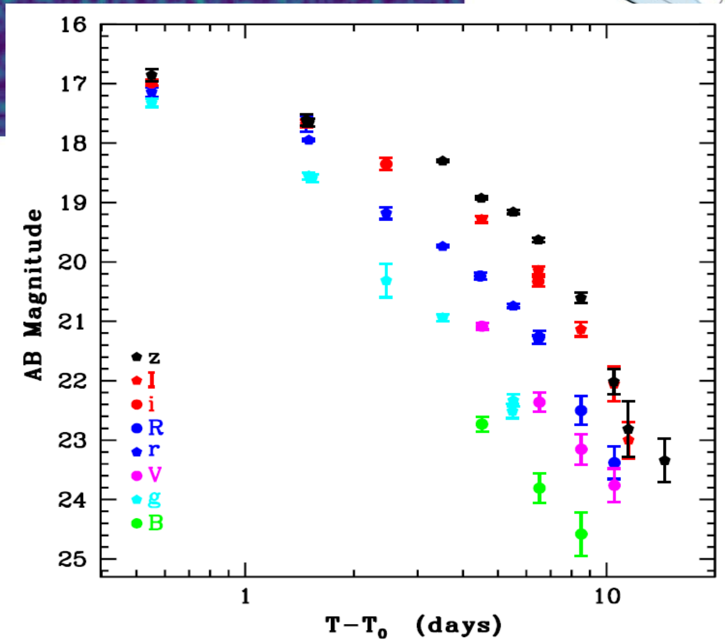


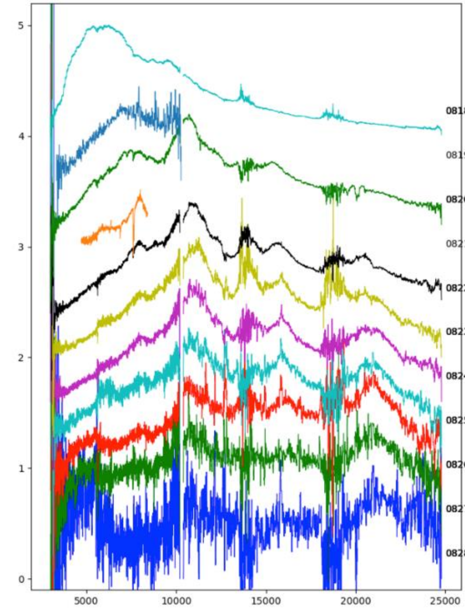
- Provide a fundamental step forward in the comprehension of the physics of various classes of transients and **fill the present gap in the discovery space of new classes of transients events**

LIGO, Virgo, and partners make first detection of gravitational waves and light from colliding neutron stars



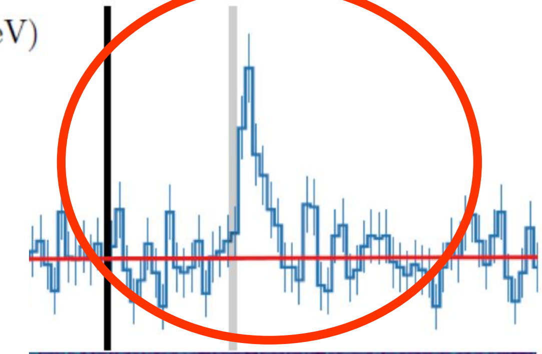


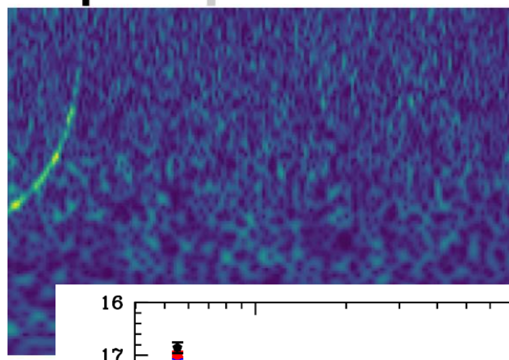


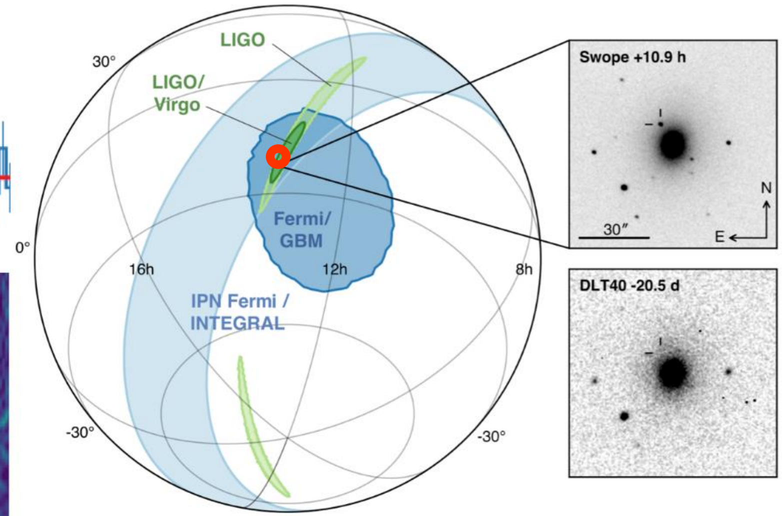


LIGO, Virgo, and partners make first detection of gravitational waves and light from colliding neutron stars

Lightcurve from *Fermi*/GBM (50 – 300 keV)

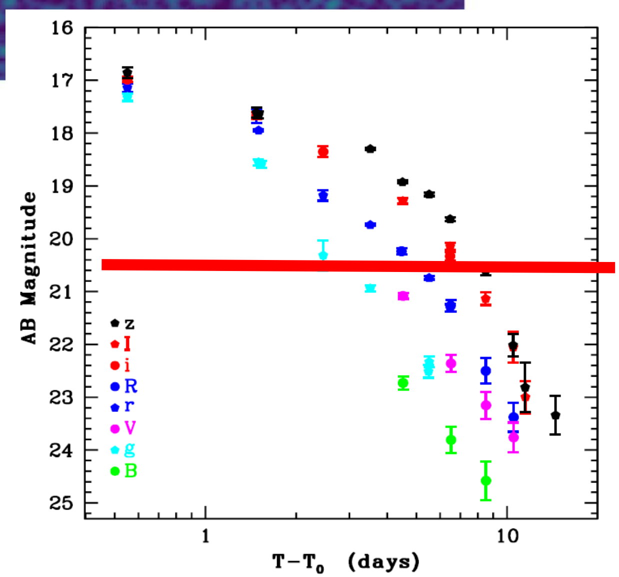


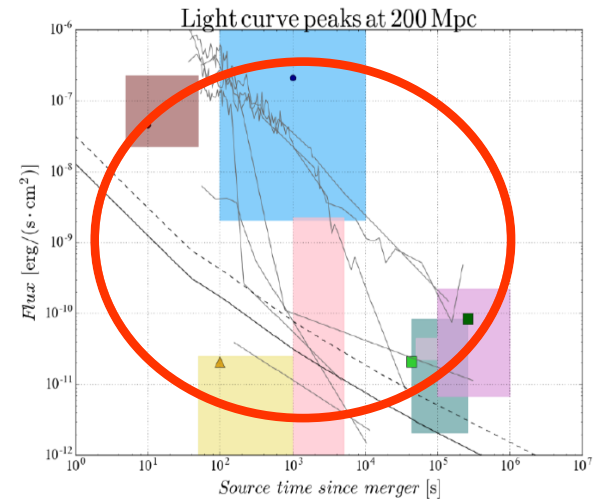




THESEUS:

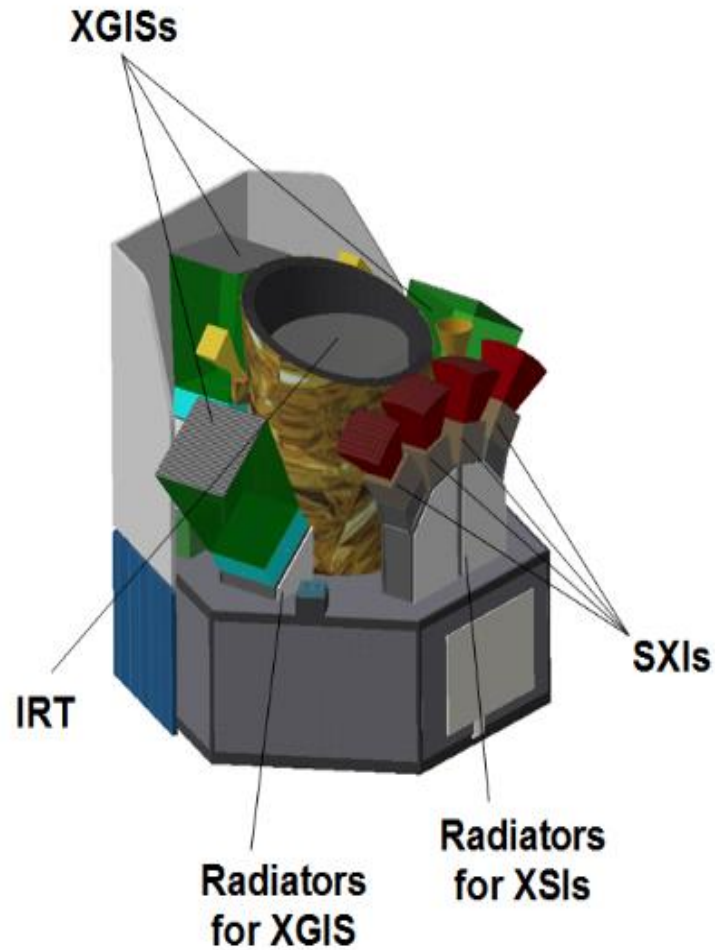
- ✓ short GRB detection over large FOV with arcmin localization
- ✓ Kilonova detection, arcsec localization and characterization
- ✓ Possible detection of weaker isotropic X-ray emission





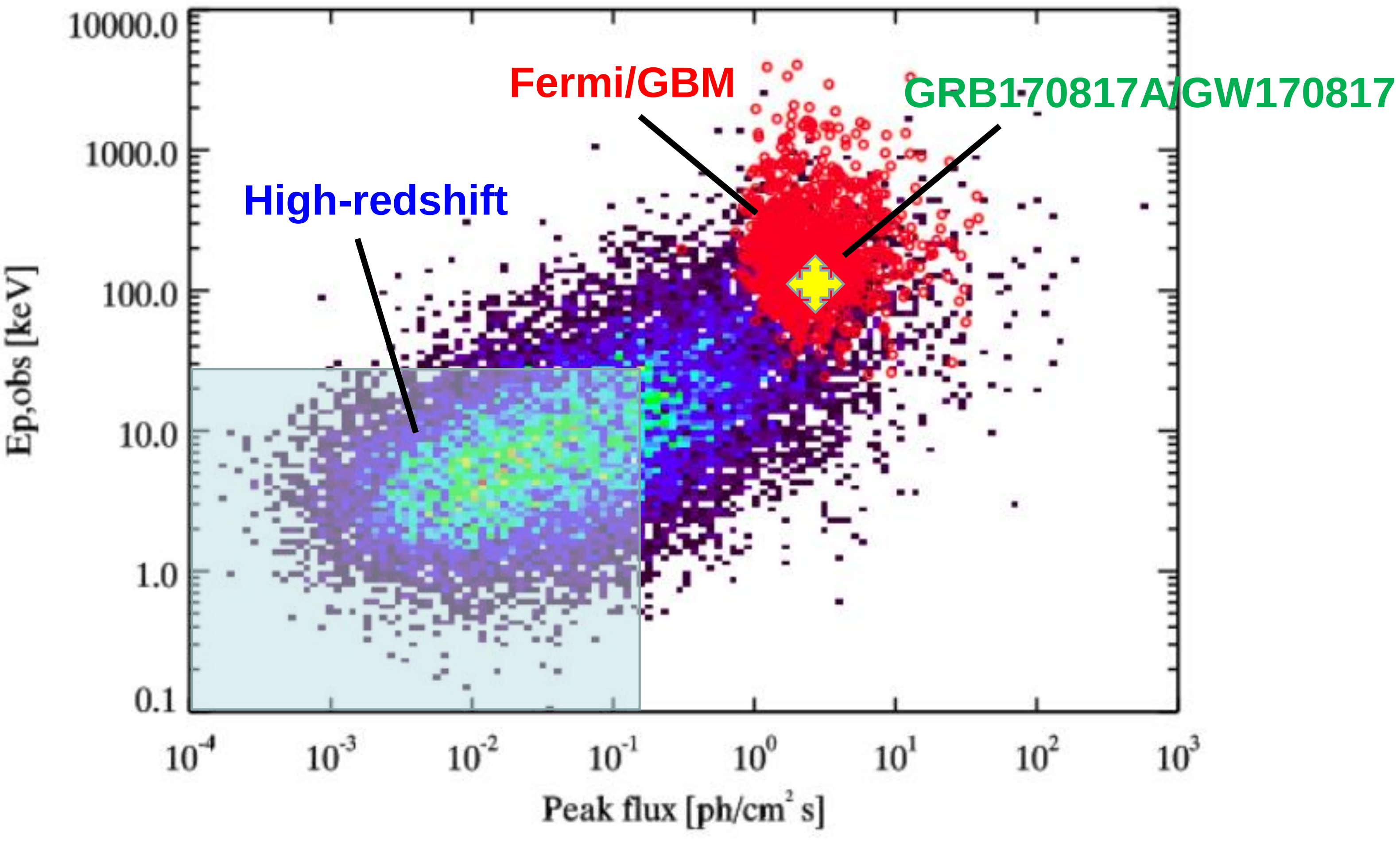
THESEUS mission concept

- **Soft X-ray Imager (SXI):** a set of four sensitive lobster-eye telescopes observing in **0.3 - 5 keV band, total FOV of ~1sr with source location accuracy 0.5-1';**
- **X-Gamma rays Imaging Spectrometer (XGIS,)**: 3 coded-mask X-gamma ray cameras using bars of Silicon diodes coupled with CsI crystal scintillators observing in **2 keV – 10 MeV band, a FOV of ~2-4 sr, overlapping the SXI, with ~5' GRB location accuracy** in 2-30 (150) keV
- **InfraRed Telescope (IRT)**: a 0.7m class IR telescope observing in the **0.7 – 1.8 μm band, providing a 10'x10' FOV, with both imaging and moderate resolution spectroscopy capabilities (-> redshift)**

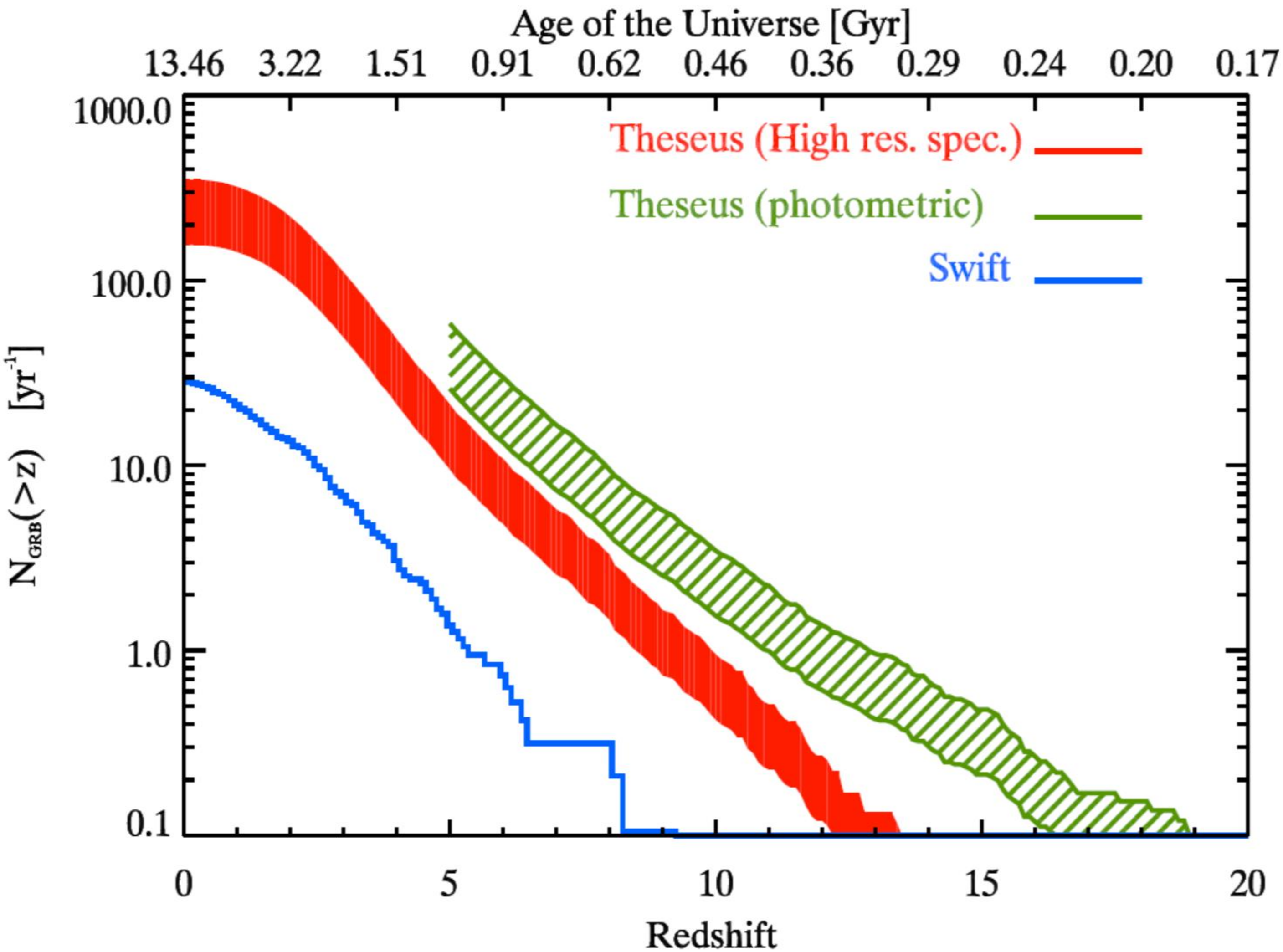


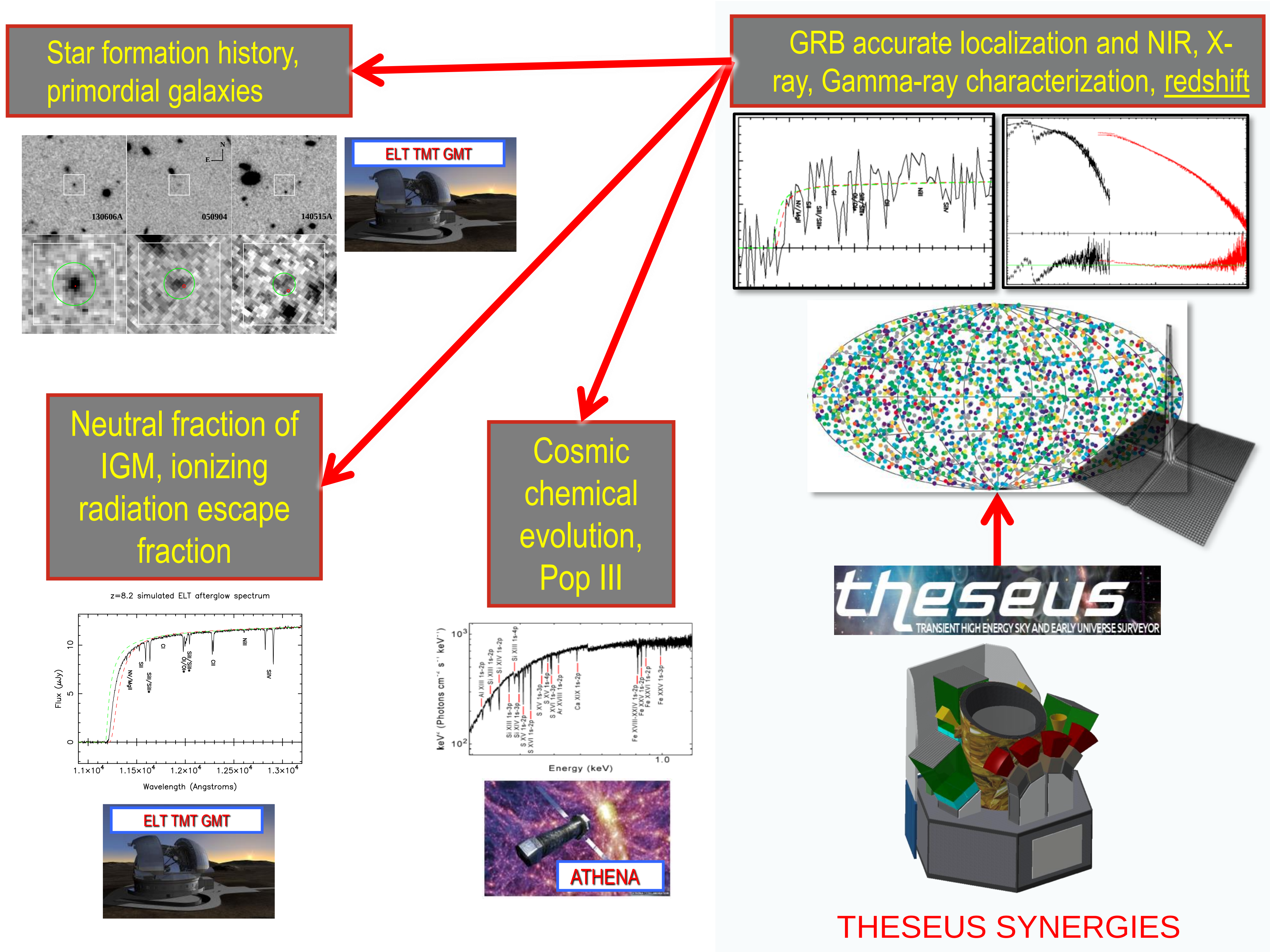
LEO (< 5°, ~600 km)
Rapid slewing bus
Prompt downlink

❑ **THESEUS will have the ideal combination of instrumentation and mission profile for detecting all types of GRBs (long, short/hard, weak/soft, high-redshift), localizing them from a few arcmin down to arsec and measure the redshift for a large fraction of them**



❑ Shedding light on the early Universe with GRBs




Star formation history, primordial galaxies
GRB accurate localization and NIR, X-ray, Gamma-ray characterization, redshift
130606A
050904
140515A
ELT TMT GMT
Neutral fraction of IGM, ionizing radiation escape fraction
Cosmic chemical evolution, Pop III
z=8.2 simulated ELT afterglow spectrum
Flux (μJy)
Wavelength (Angstroms)
ELT TMT GMT
Energy (keV)
ATHENA
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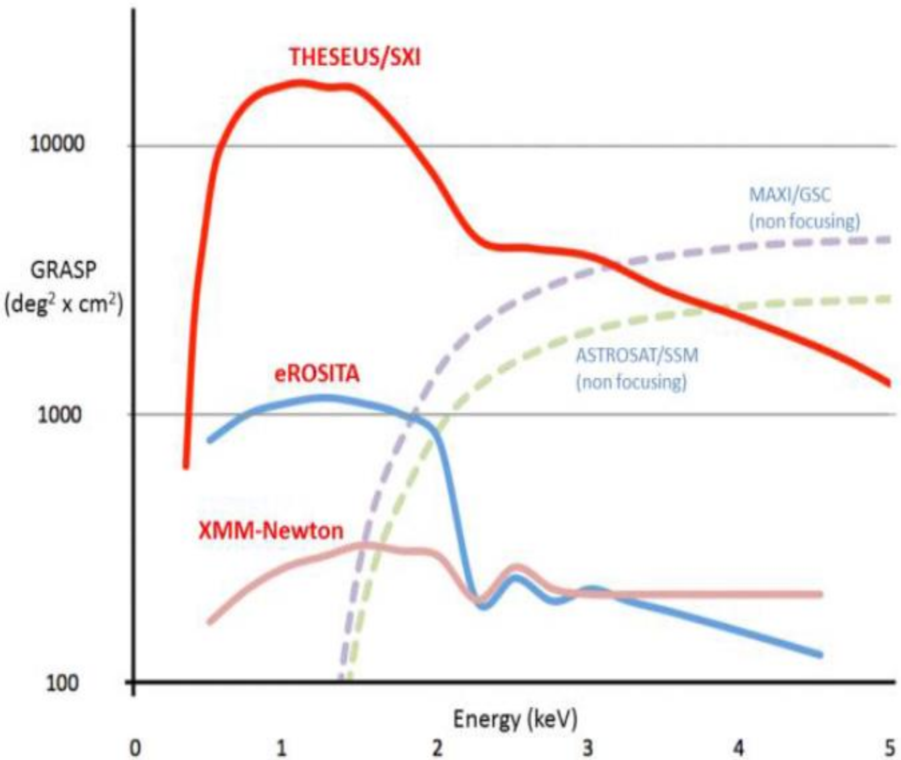
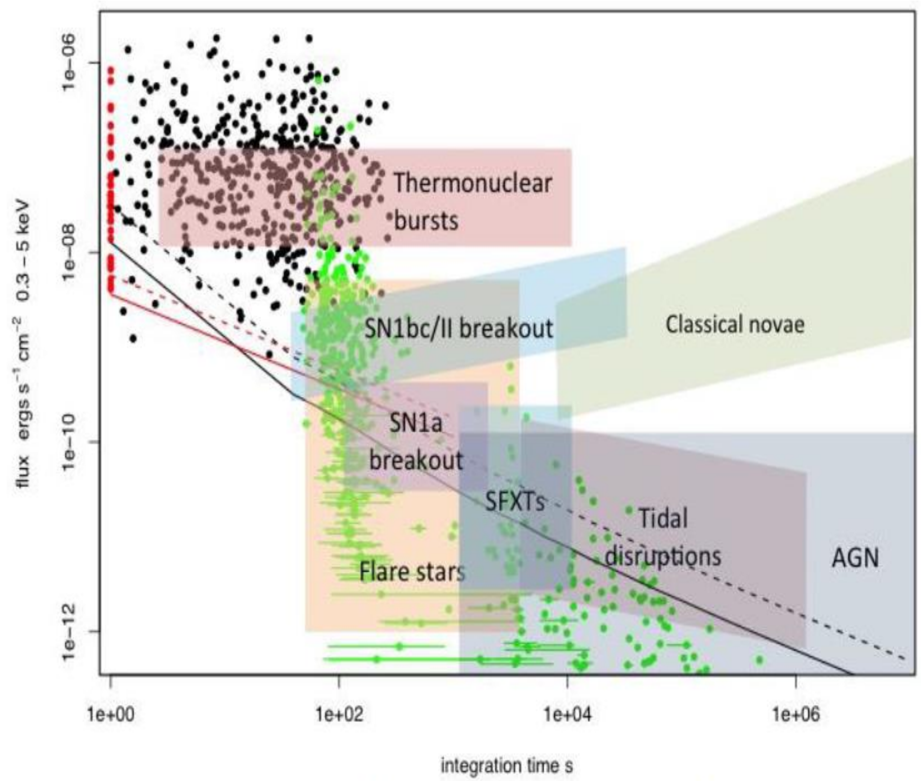
THESEUS SYNERGIES

❑ THESEUS will also detect and localize down to 0.5-1 arcmin the soft X-ray short/long GRB afterglows, of NS-NS mergers and of many classes of galactic and extra-galactic transients

❑ For several of these sources, THESEUS/IRT may provide detection and study of associated NIR emission, location within 1 arcsec and redshift

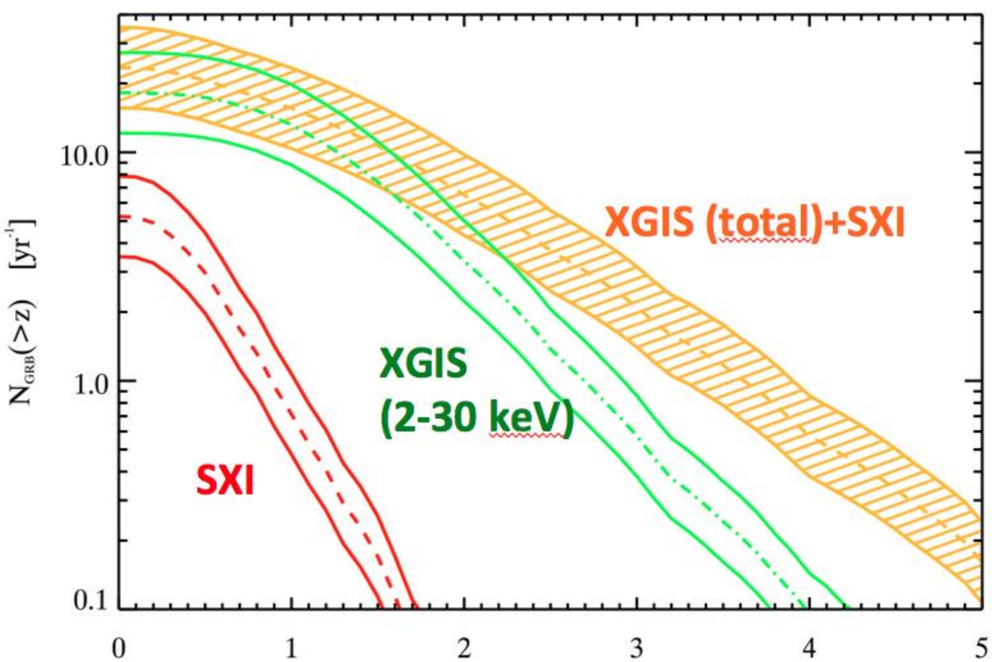


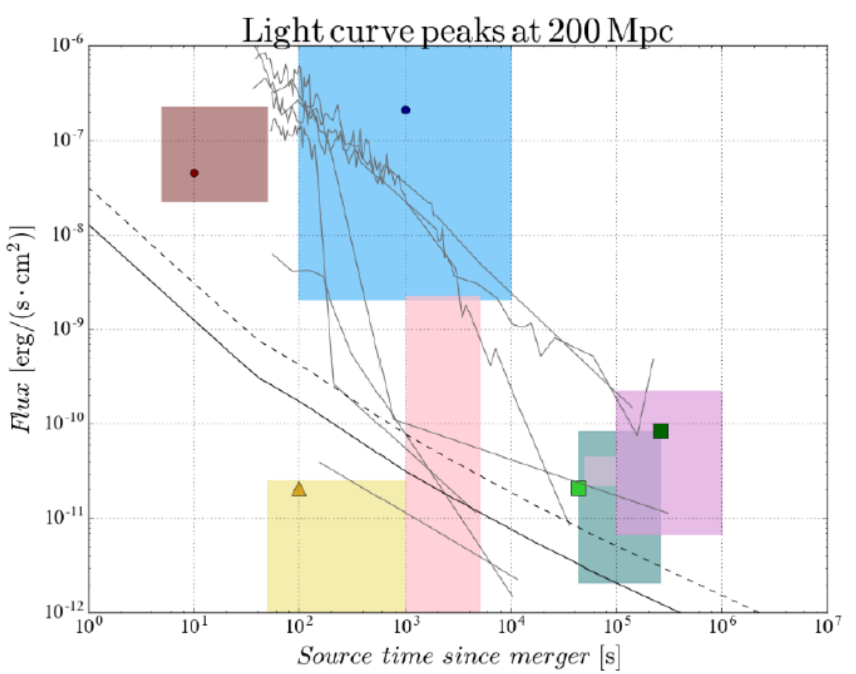


❑ GW/multi-messenger and time-domain astrophysics

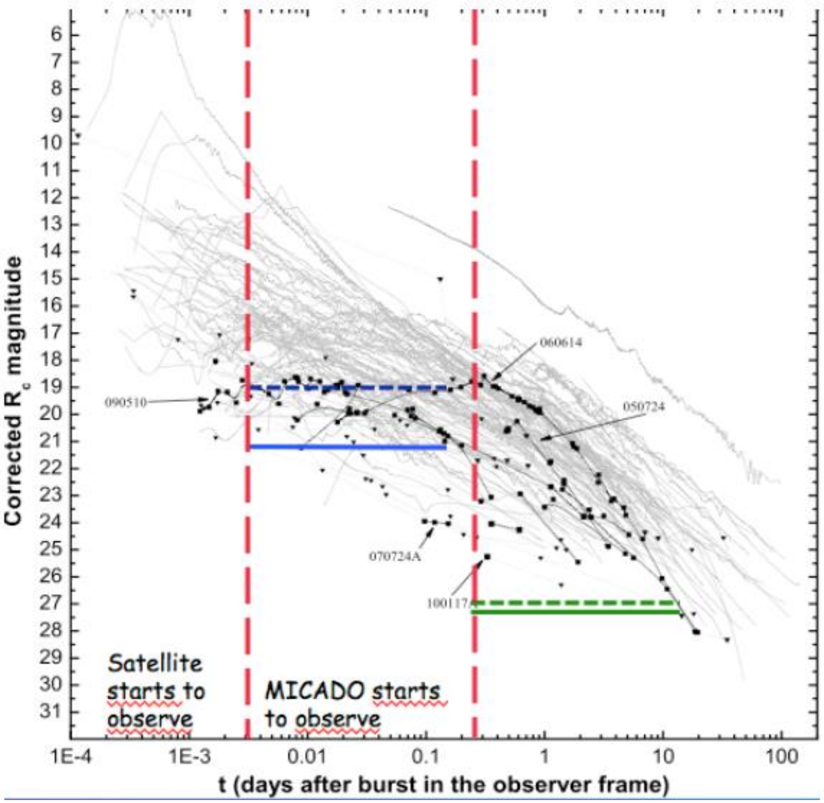
GW transient sources that will be monitored by THESEUS include **NS-NS / NS-BH mergers**:

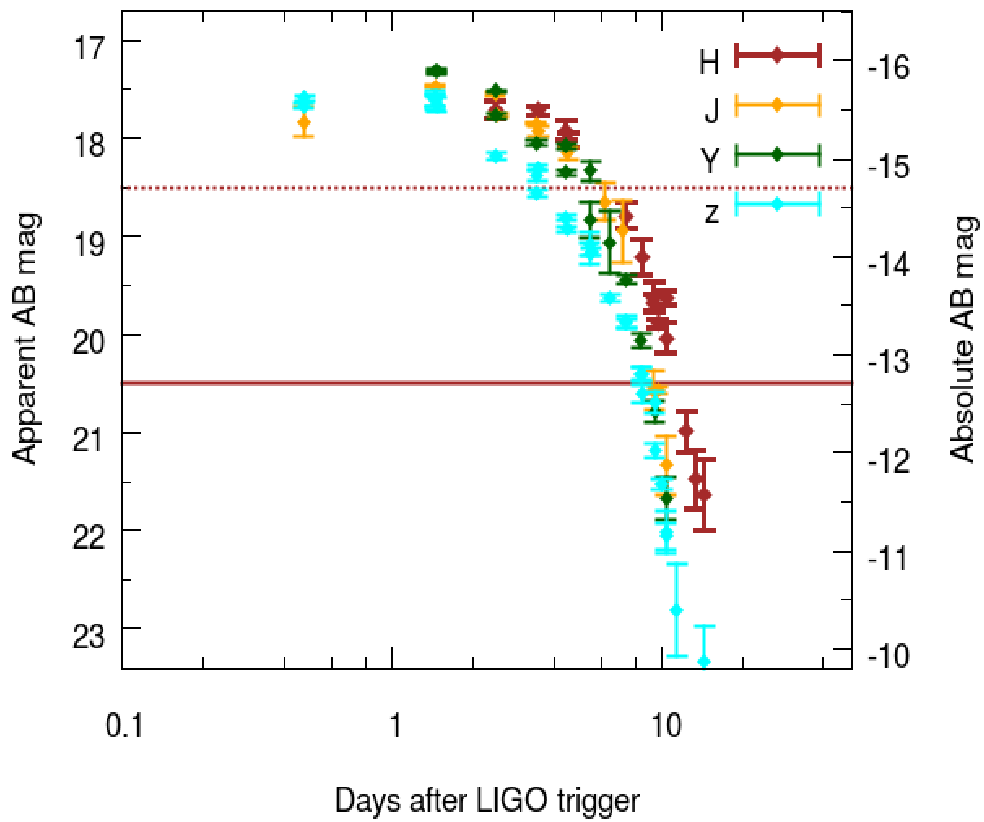
- ❑ **<u>collimated</u>** on-axis and off-axis prompt gamma-ray emission from short GRBs
- ❑ Optical/NIR and soft X-ray **<u>isotropic</u>** emissions from kilonovae, off-axis afterglows and, for NS-NS, from newly born ms magnetar spindown





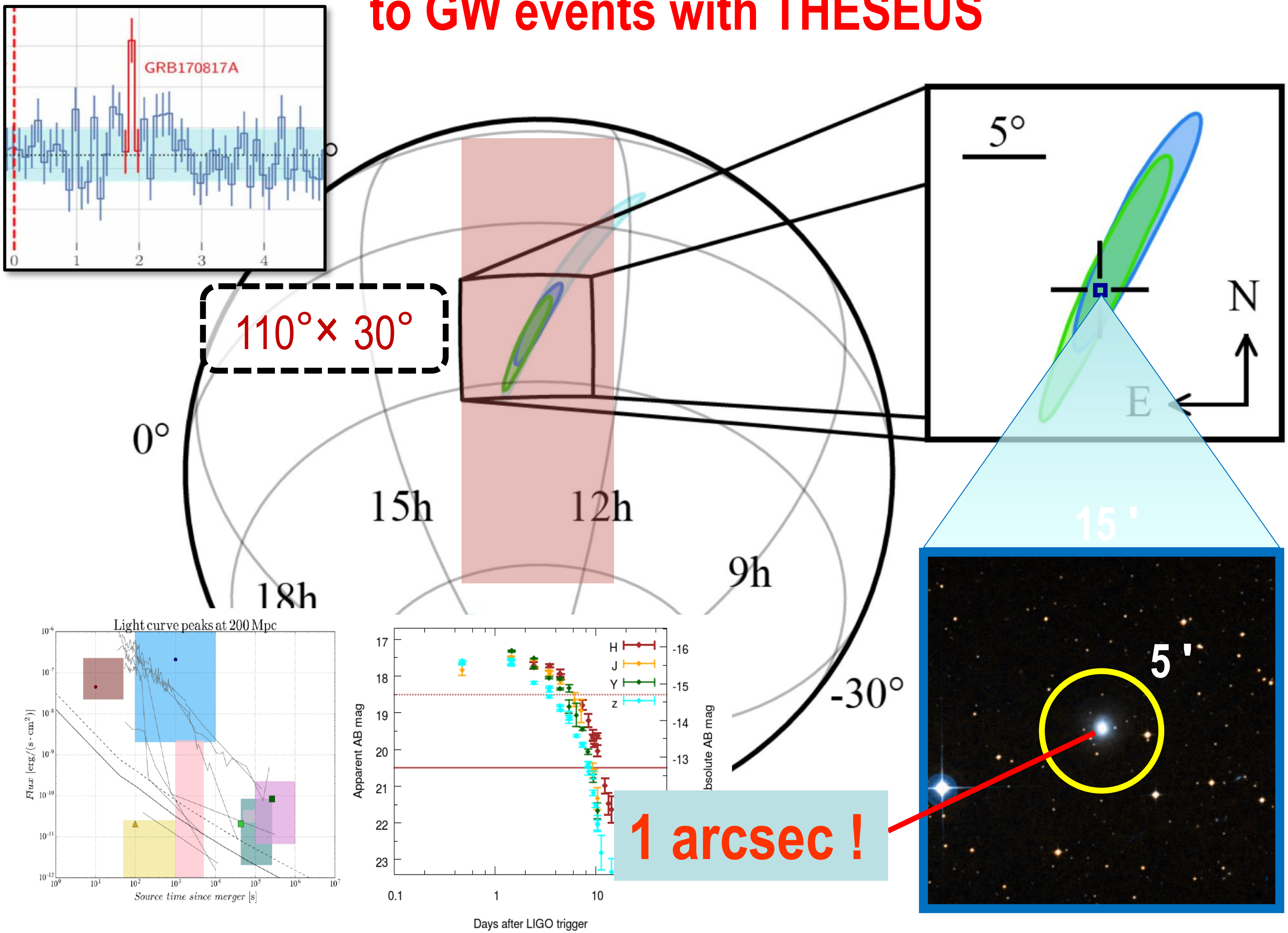
❑ **Detection, study and arcsecond localization of afterglow and kilonova emission from shortGRB/GW events with THESEUS/IRT**

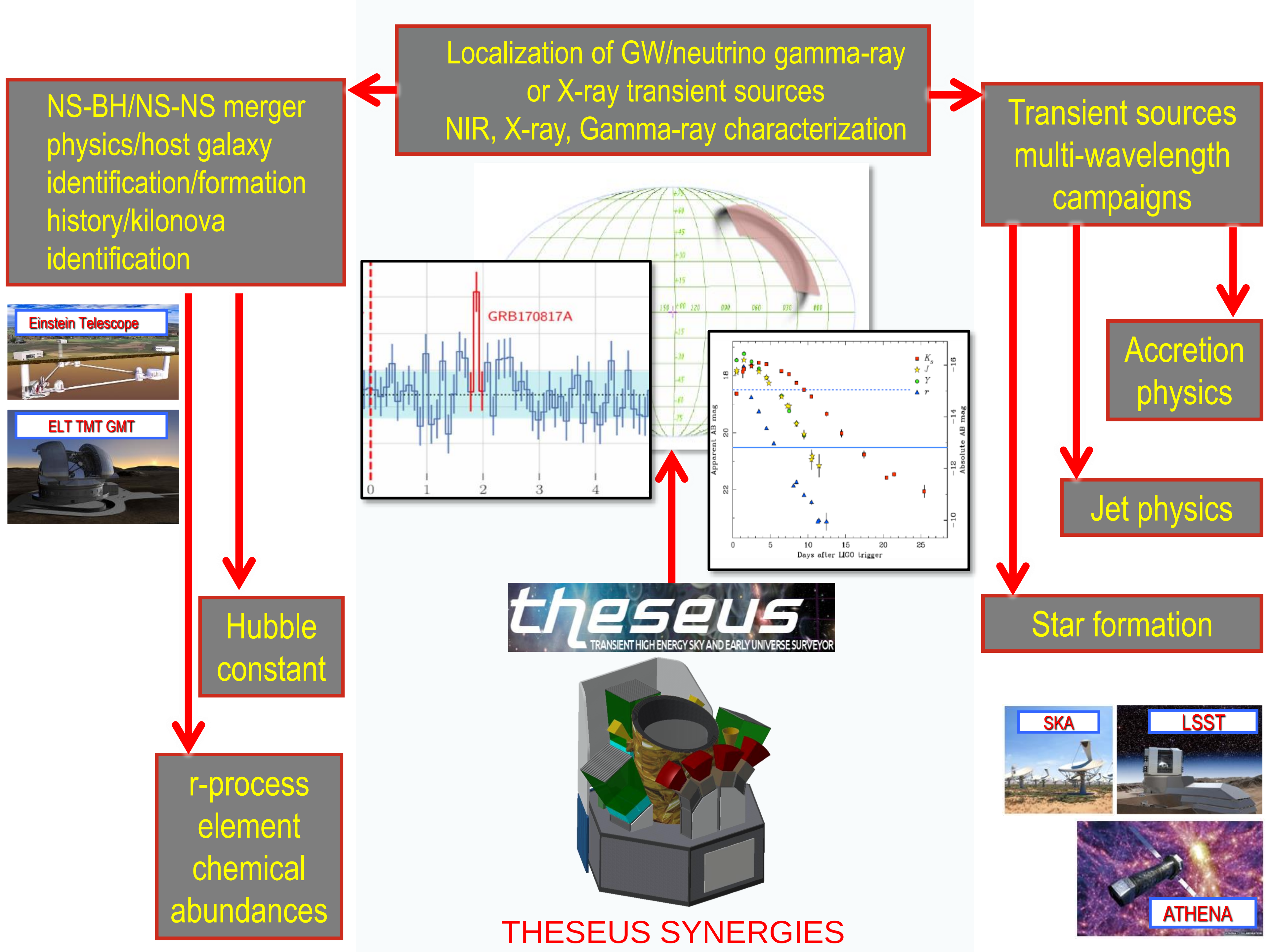




Precise localization is mandatory to activate large ground-based telescopes as VLT or ELT from which detailed spectral analysis will reveal the intrinsic nature of these newly discovered phenomena

❑ Promptly and accurately localizing e.m. counterparts to GW events with THESEUS




Localization of GW/neutrino gamma-ray
or X-ray transient sources
NIR, X-ray, Gamma-ray characterization
NS-BH/NS-NS merger physics/host galaxy identification/formation history/kilonova identification
Transient sources multi-wavelength campaigns
Einstein Telescope
ELT TMT GMT
GRB170817A
Apparent AB mag
Absolute AB mag
Days after LIGO trigger
Accretion physics
Jet physics
Star formation
Hubble constant
r-process element chemical abundances
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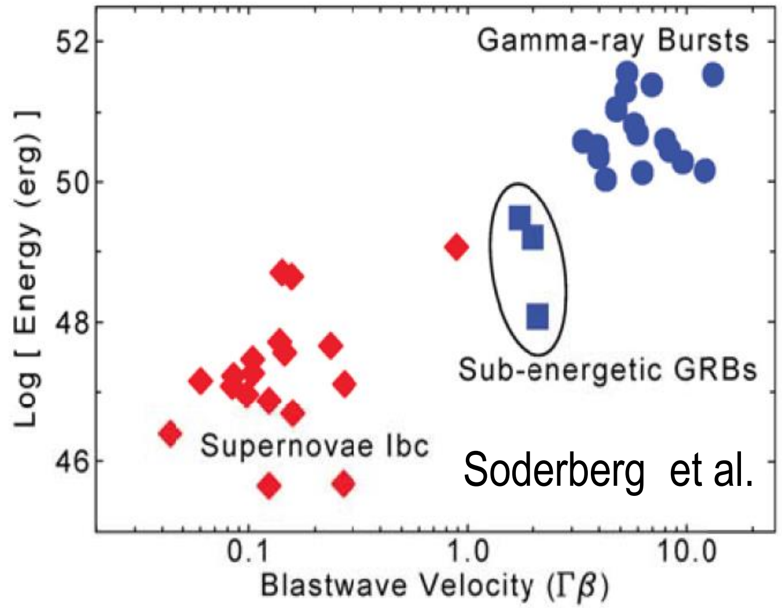
TRANSIENT HIGH ENERGY SKY AND EARLY UNIVERSE SURVEYOR
SKA
LSST
ATHENA
THESEUS SYNERGIES

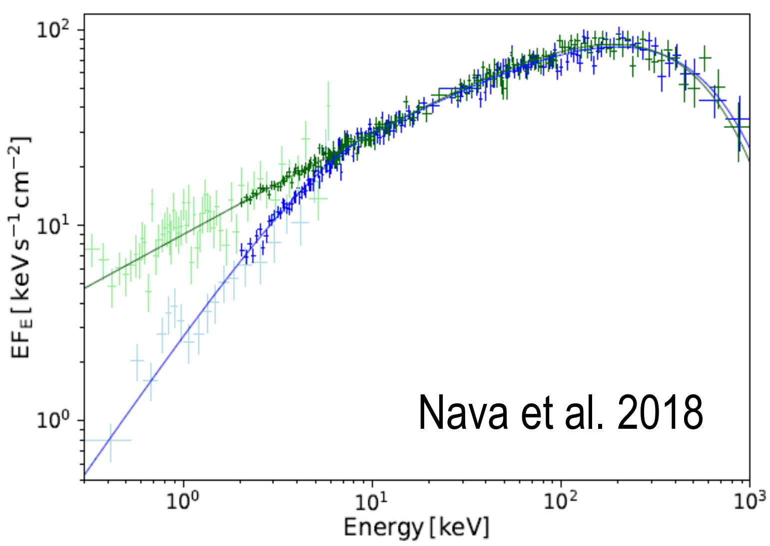
❑ Time-domain astronomy and GRB physics

- survey capabilities of transient phenomena similar to the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) in the optical: a remarkable scientific sinergy can be anticipated.

- substantially increased detection rate and characterization of sub-energetic GRBs and X-Ray Flashes;

- unprecedented insights in the physics and progenitors of GRBs and their connection with peculiar core-collapse Sne;





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- ***THESEUS* Core Science is based on two pillars:**
  - probe the **physical properties of the early Universe**, by discovering and exploiting the population of high redshift GRBs.
  - provide an **unprecedented deep monitoring** of the soft X-ray transient Universe, providing a fundamental contribution to multi-messenger and time domain astrophysics in the early 2030s (synergy with aLIGO/aVirgo, eLISA, ET, Km3NET and EM facilities e.g., LSST, E-ELT, SKA, CTA, ATHENA).

- ***THESEUS* Observatory Science includes:**
  - study of thousands of faint to bright X-ray sources by exploiting the **unique simultaneous availability of broad band X-ray and NIR observations**
  - provide a **flexible follow-up observatory** for fast transient events with multi-wavelength ToO capabilities and **guest-observer programmes**.

In summary

- THESEUS, submitted to ESA/M5 by a large European collaboration with strong interest by international partners (e.g., US) will fully exploit GRBs as powerful and unique tools to investigate the early Universe and will provide us with unprecedented clues to GRB physics and sub-classes.
- THESEUS will also play a fundamental role for GW/multi-messenger and time domain astrophysics at the end of next decade, also by providing a flexible follow-up observatory for fast transient events with multi-wavelength ToO capabilities and guest-observer programmes
- THESEUS is a unique occasion for fully exploiting the European and Italian leadership in time-domain and multi-messenger astrophysics and in key-enabling technologies
- THESEUS observations will impact on several fields of astrophysics, cosmology and fundamental physics and will enhance importantly the scientific return of next generation multi messenger (aLIGO/aVirgo, LISA, ET, or Km3NET;) and e.m. facilities (e.g., LSST, E-ELT, SKA, CTA, ATHENA)
- Call for participating THESEUS scientific WGs will be issued very soon; THESEUS science session at EWASS 19 in Lyon; Theseus Consortium meeting in Bologna on July 3-5; THESEUS International Conference in Malaga on Spring 2020

Back-up slides

❑ GW/multi-messenger and time-domain astrophysics

GW transient sources that will be monitored by THESEUS include:

- ❑ **NS-NS / NS-BH mergers:**
  - ❑ **collimated** EM emission from short GRBs and their afterglows (rate up to 20/yr for 3G GW detectors as Einstein Telescope)
  - ❑ Optical/NIR and soft X-ray **isotropic** emissions from **macronovae, off-axis afterglows** and, for NS-NS, from newly born ms magnetar spindown (rate of GW detectable NS-NS or NS-BH systems, i.e. dozens-hundreds/yr)
- ❑ Core collapse of massive stars: Long GRBs, LLGRBs, ccSNe (much more uncertain predictions in GW energy output, possible rate of ~1/yr)
- ❑ Flares from isolated NSs: Soft Gamma Repeaters (although GW energy content is ~0.01%-1% of EM counterpart)

THESEUS: straightforward synergies with ET

- Detection, accurate location (from few arcmin to few arcsec) and possibly redshift measurement (also through other e.m. facilities) and m-w characterization of the e.m. counterpart (short GRB, soft X-ray emission, kilonova) of several tens of GW signals from NS-NS and NS-BH (e.g, NS-NS, KN and GRB physics; use of GW signals as standard sirens for cosmology (H0, dark energy,…)

- Investigating SFR cosmic history up to early Universe and getting clues to pop III stars with two complementary methods (THESEUS through high-z long GRBs, ET through population and properties of BHs upt to very high z)

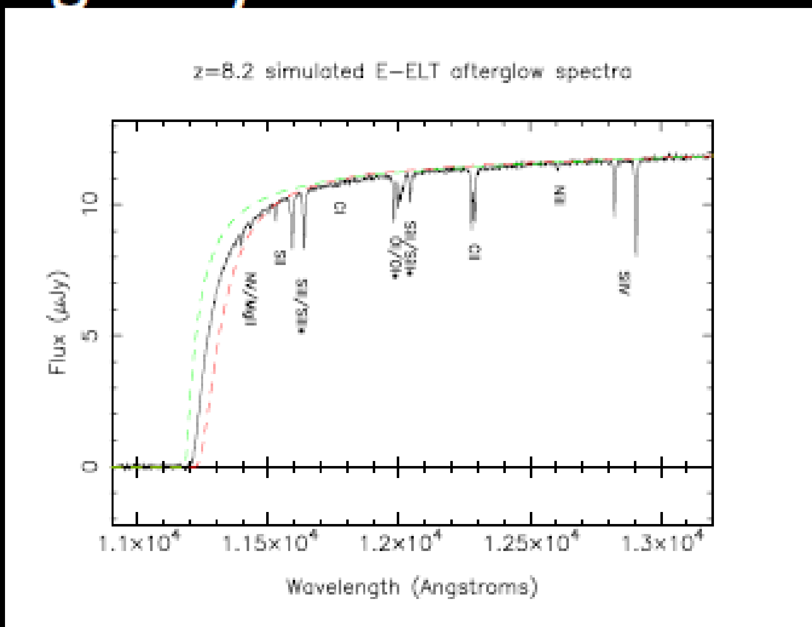
- GW signals form CC-Sne (THESEUS is likely to unveal the bulk of the population of “local”, soft and sub-energetic GRBs produced by peculiar CC-Sne) and SGRs

ATHENA+

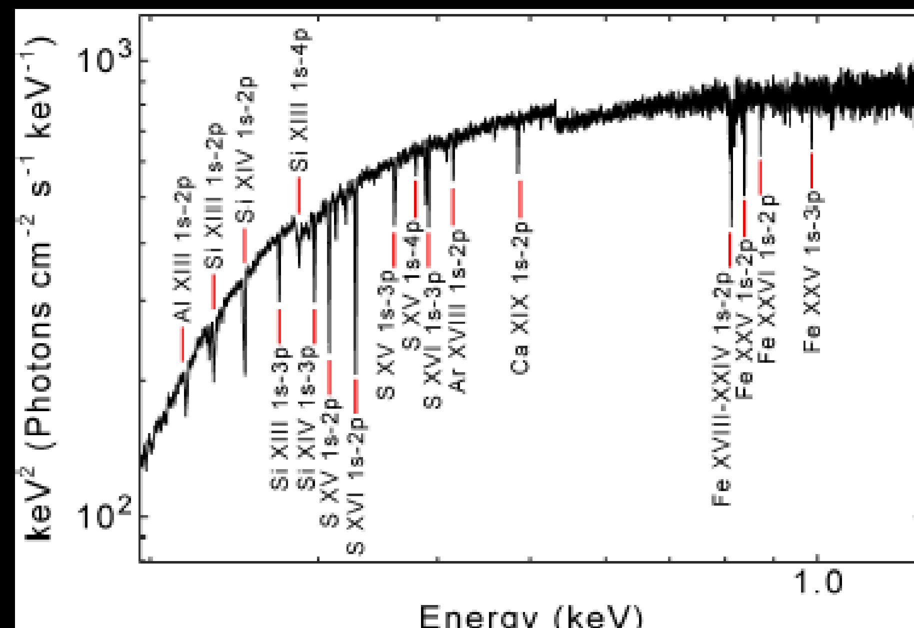
Follow-up of high-z GRB with large facilities

- Optical/IR abs. spectroscopy of the host galaxy

X-ray spectroscopy of the progenitor environme



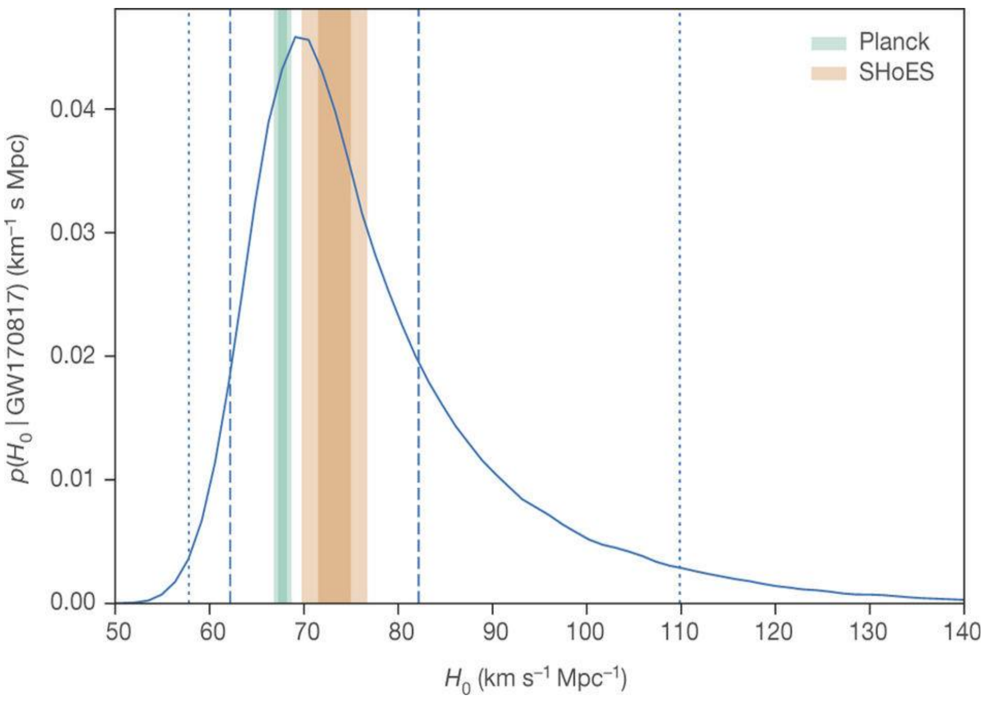
30+ m class ELTs



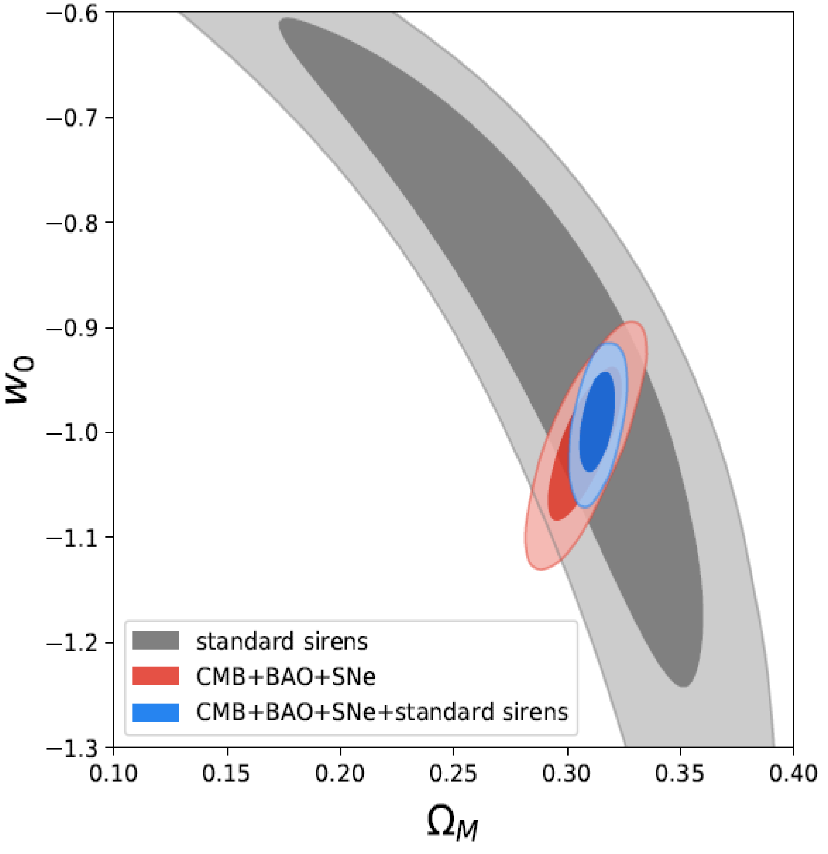
ESA L2 X-ray Observatory

www.isdc.unige.ch/theseus/workshop2017-programme.html
Proceedings preprints on the arXiv in early February
(Mem.SAIt, Vol. 89 – N.1 - 2018)

❑ **THESEUS measurements + sinergy with large e.m. facilities -> substantial improvment of redshift estimate for e.m. counterparts of GW sources -> cosmology**

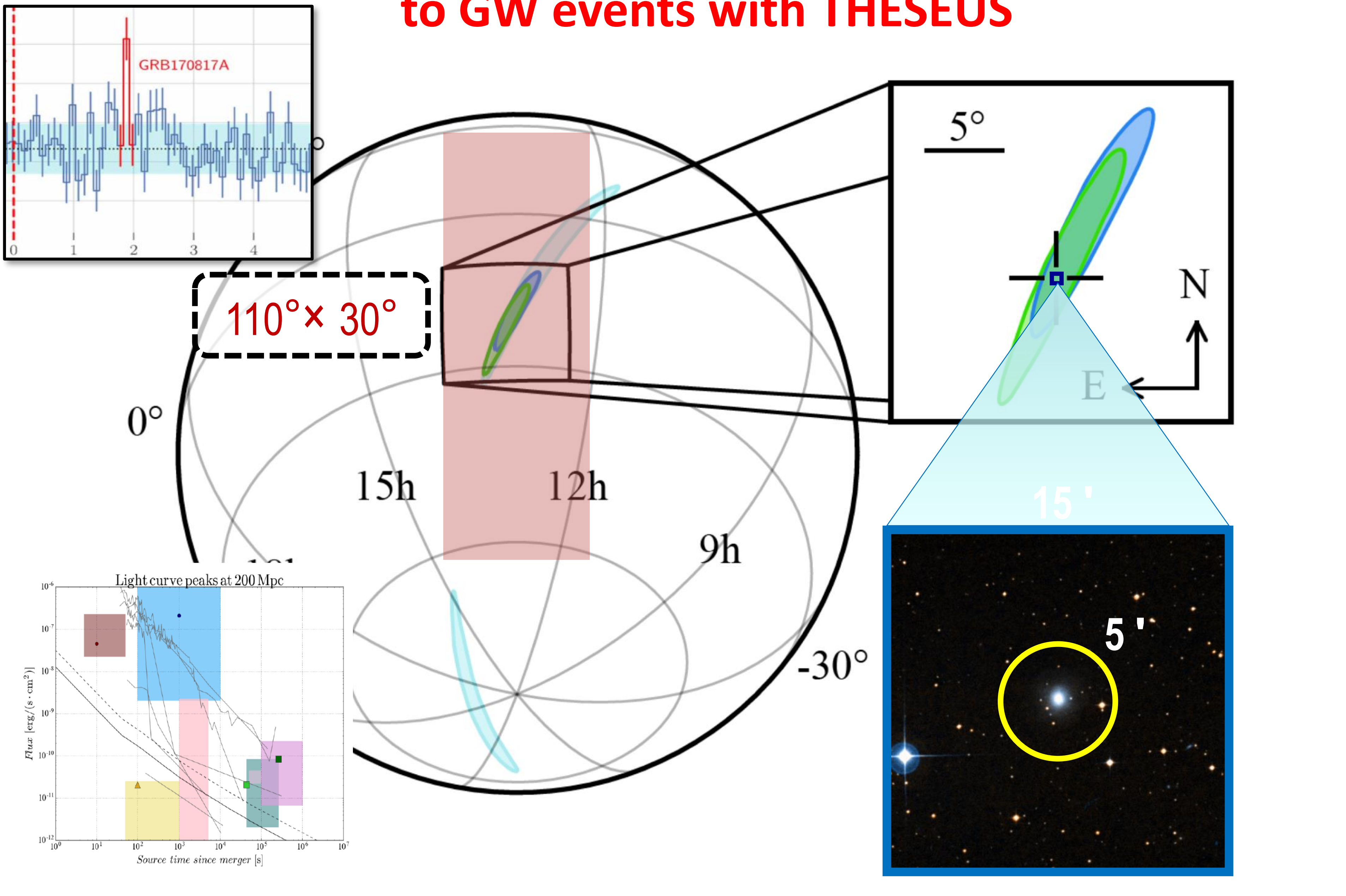


Estimating H0 with GW170817A (LVC 2017)

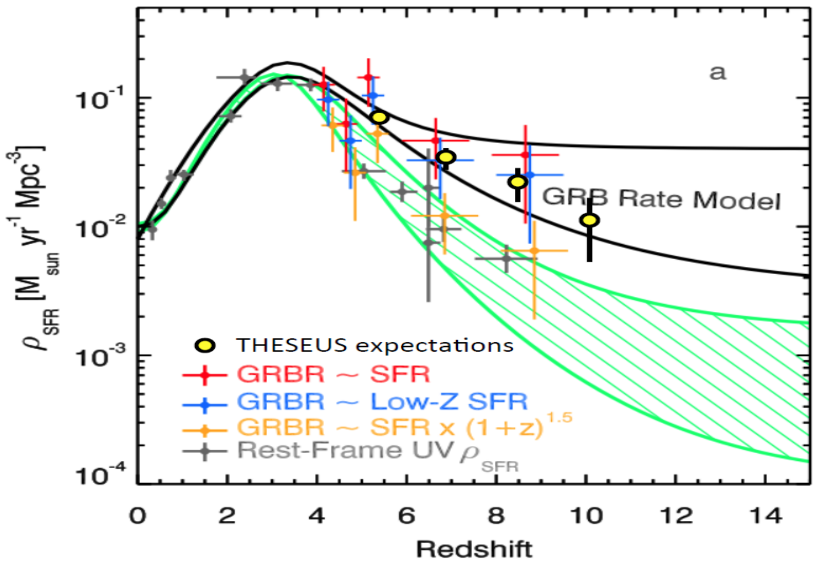


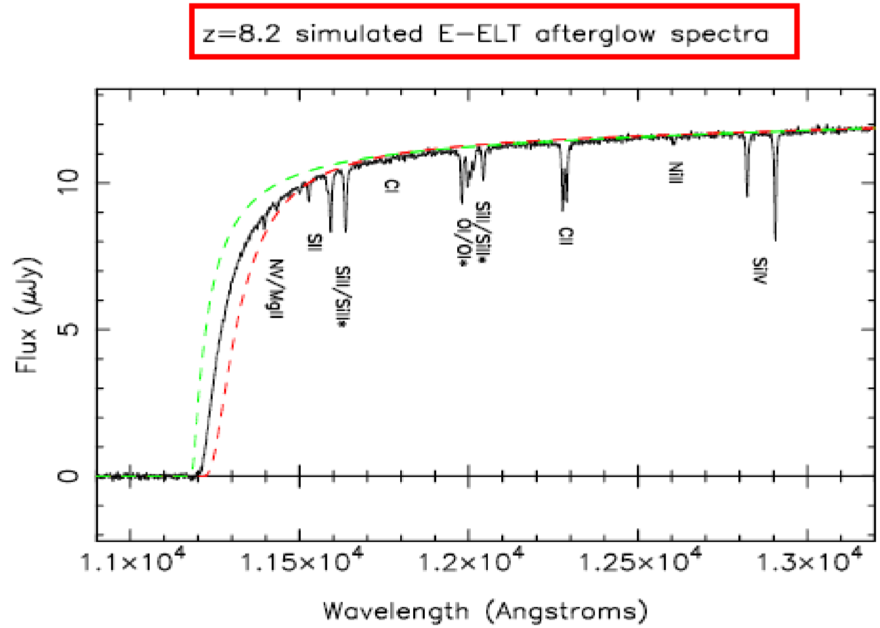
Investigating dark energy with a statistical sample of GW + e.m. (Sathyaprakash et al. 2019)

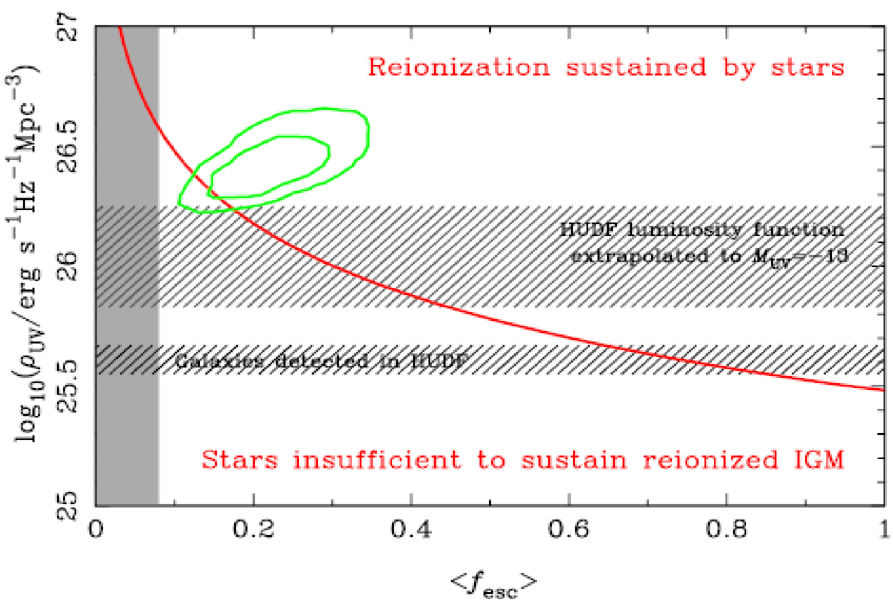
❑ **Promptly and accurately localizing e.m. counterparts to GW events with THESEUS**

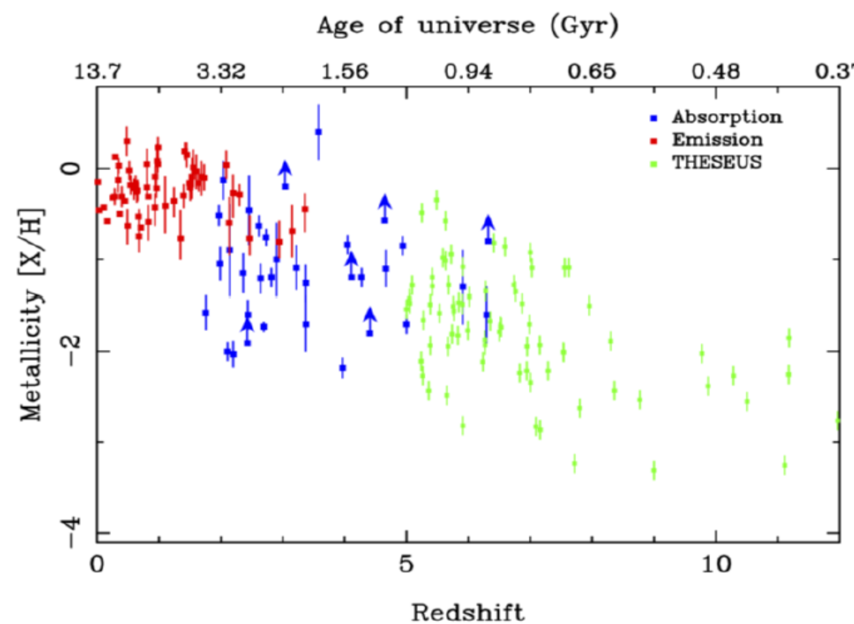


❑ Shedding light on the early Universe with GRBs



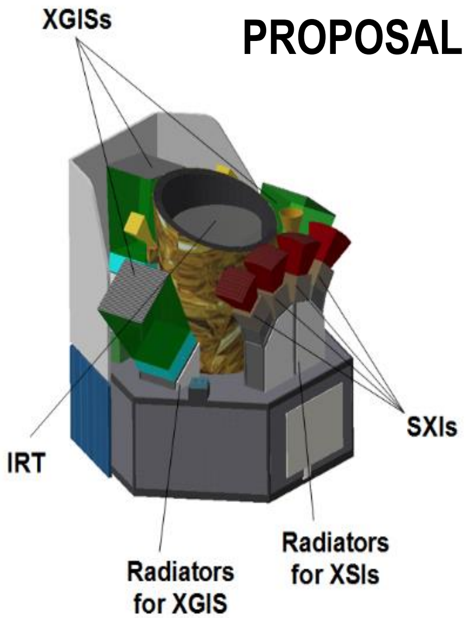




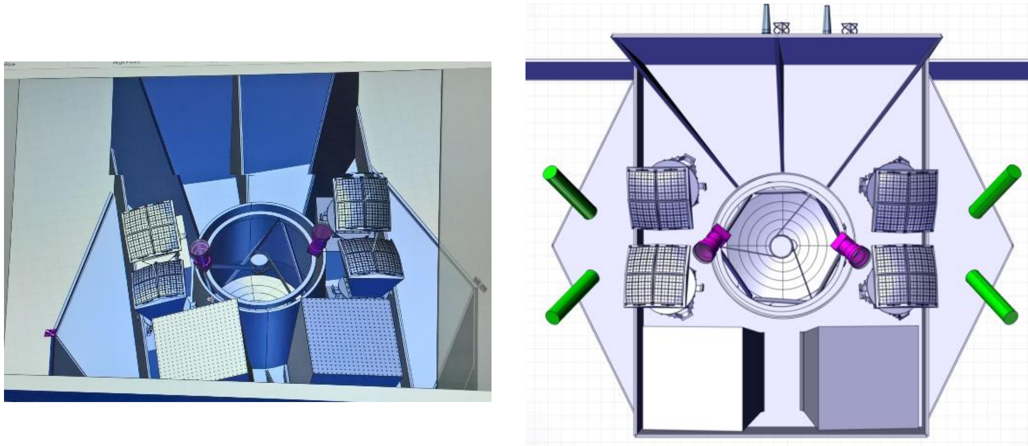


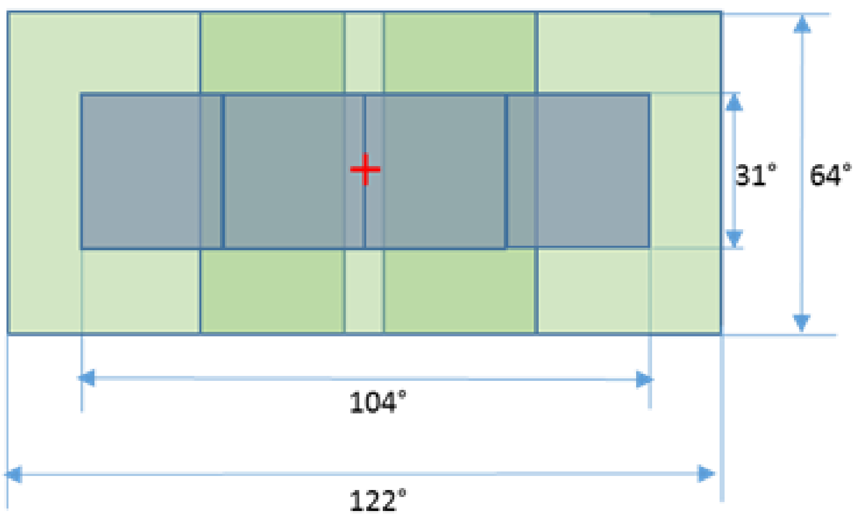
THESEUS mission concept: ESA study

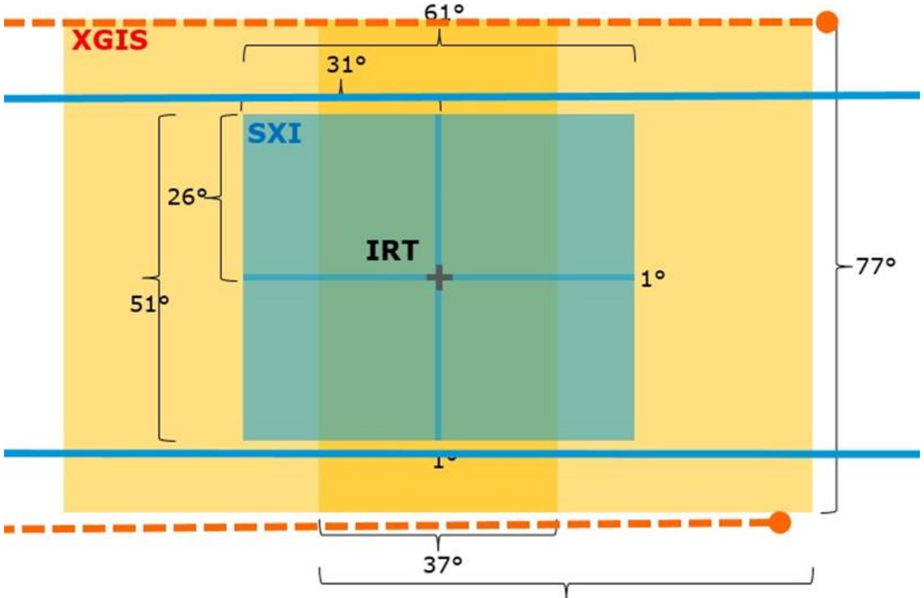
PROPOSAL



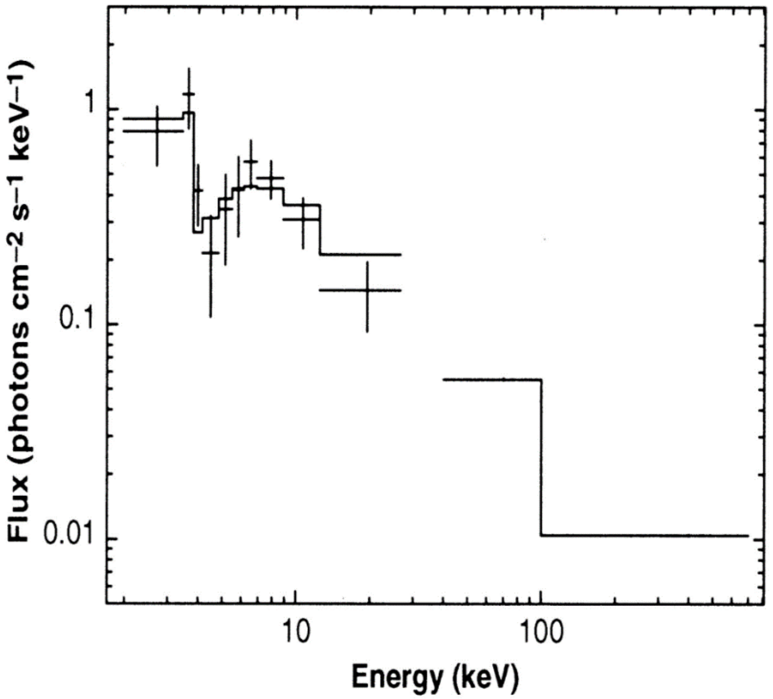
CDF STUDY



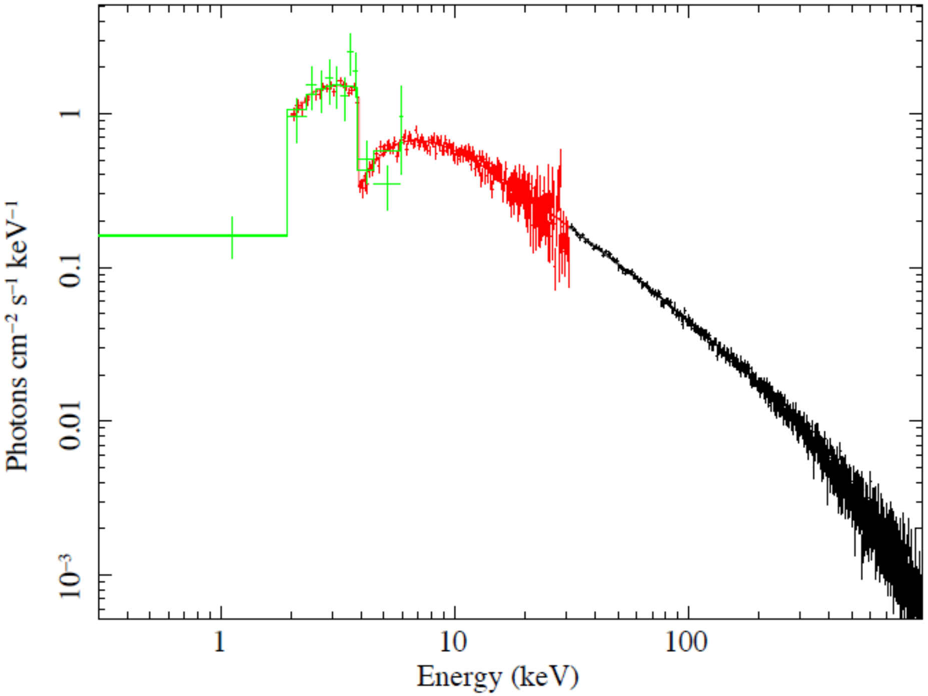




❑ Absorption features: the case of GRB990705 (edge at 3.8 keV -> redshifted neutral iron k-edge -> z = 0.85 -> confirmed by host galaxy spectroscopy: redshift estimate through X-ray spectroscopy (need energy resolution < ~1 keV in X-rays)

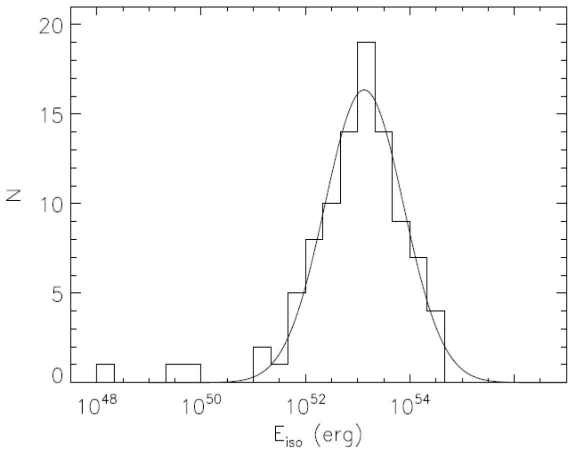


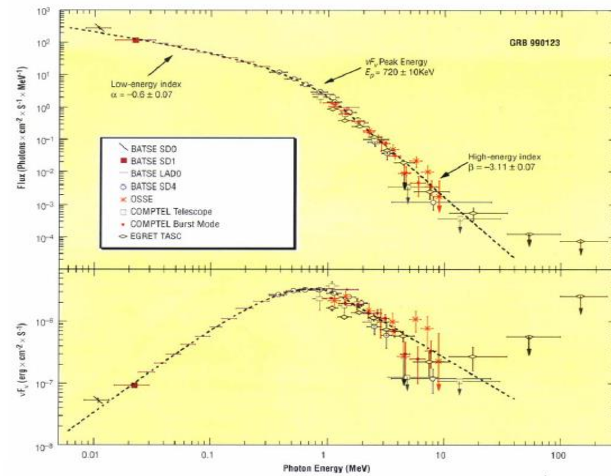
BeppoSAX WFC + GRBM
(Amati et al. 2000)

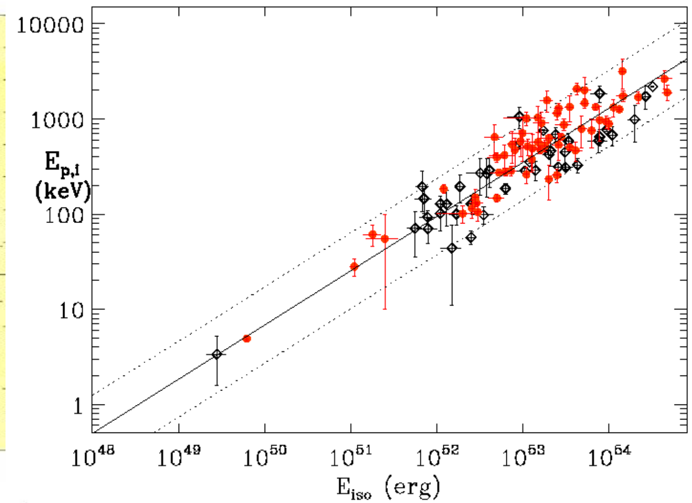


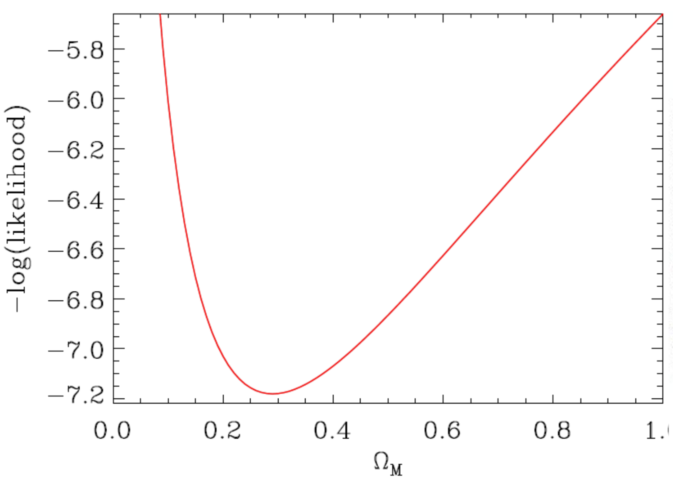
THESEUS SXI + XGIS
(Nava et al. 2018)

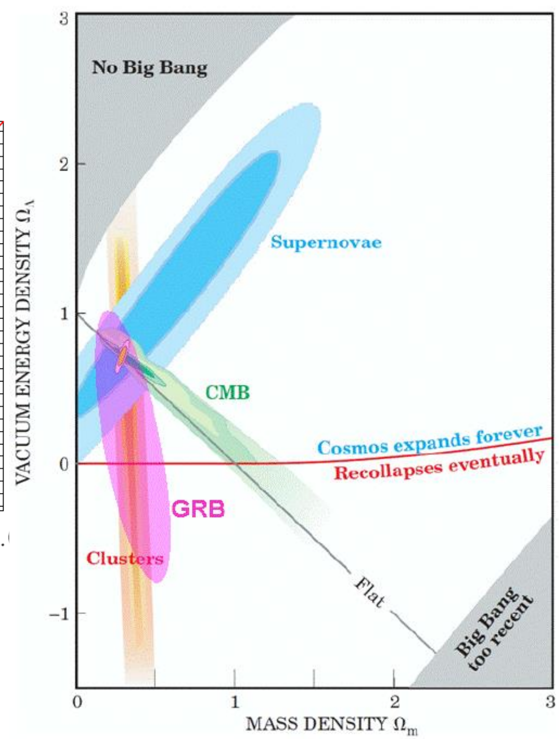
❑ measuring cosmological parameters with GRBs

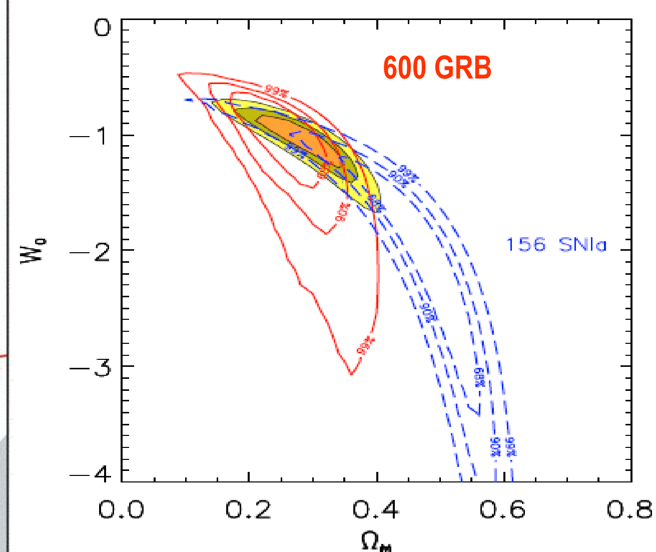






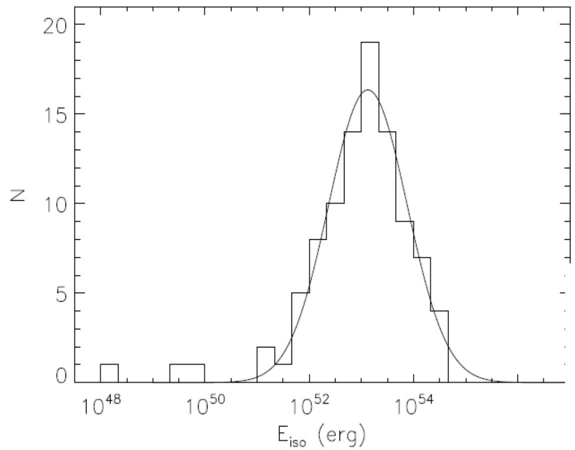


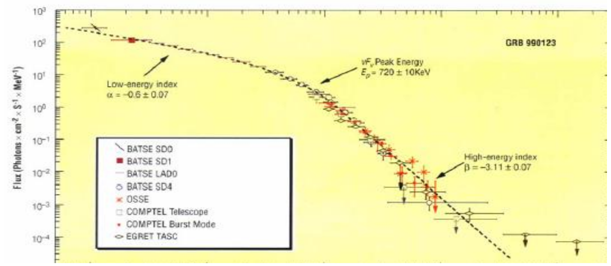


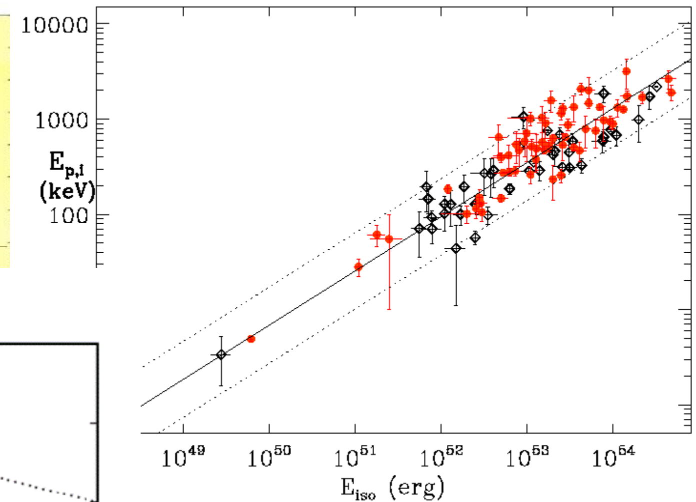


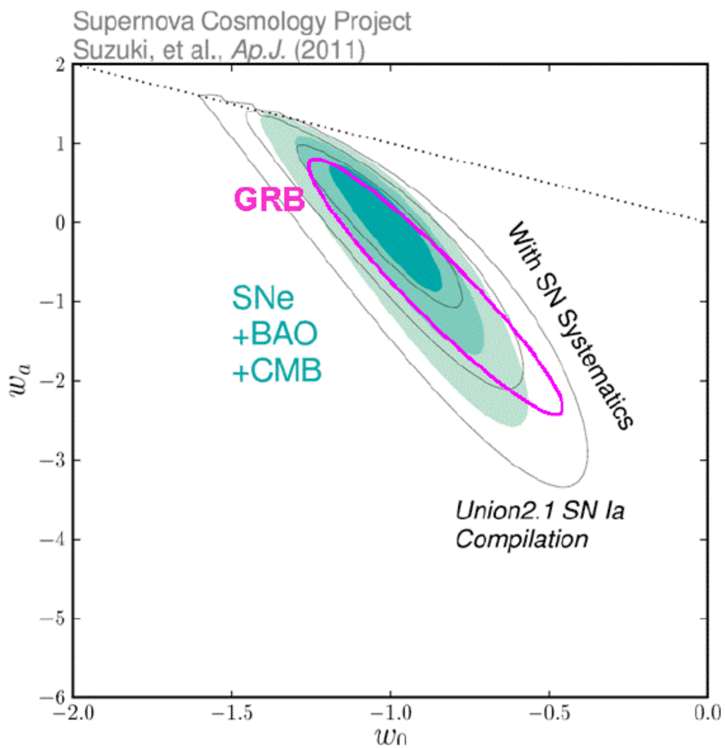
$$w(z) = w_0 + \frac{w_a z}{1+z}$$

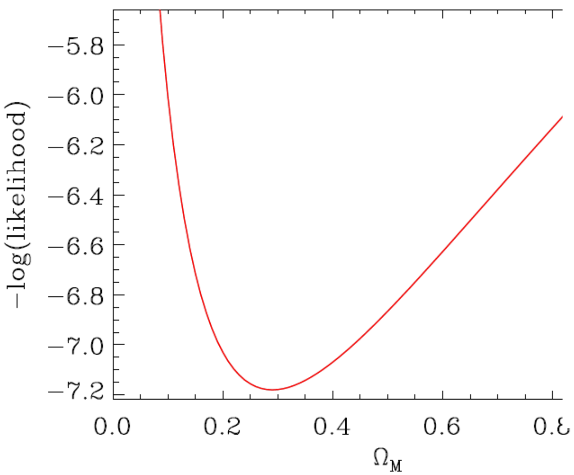
❑ measuring cosmological parameters with GRBs

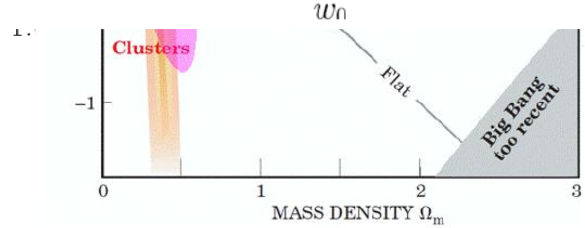


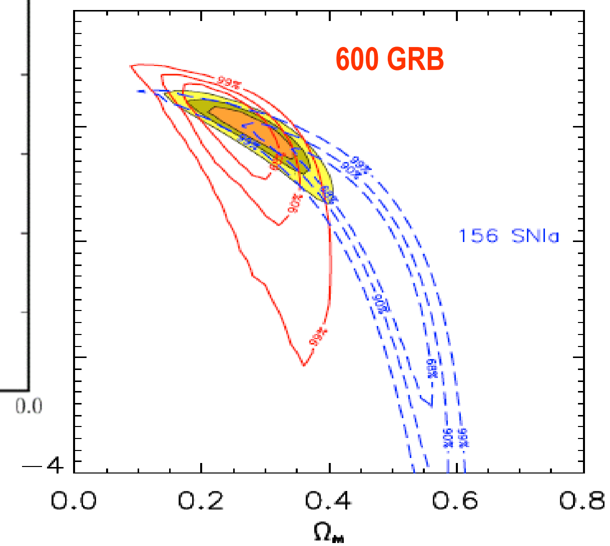








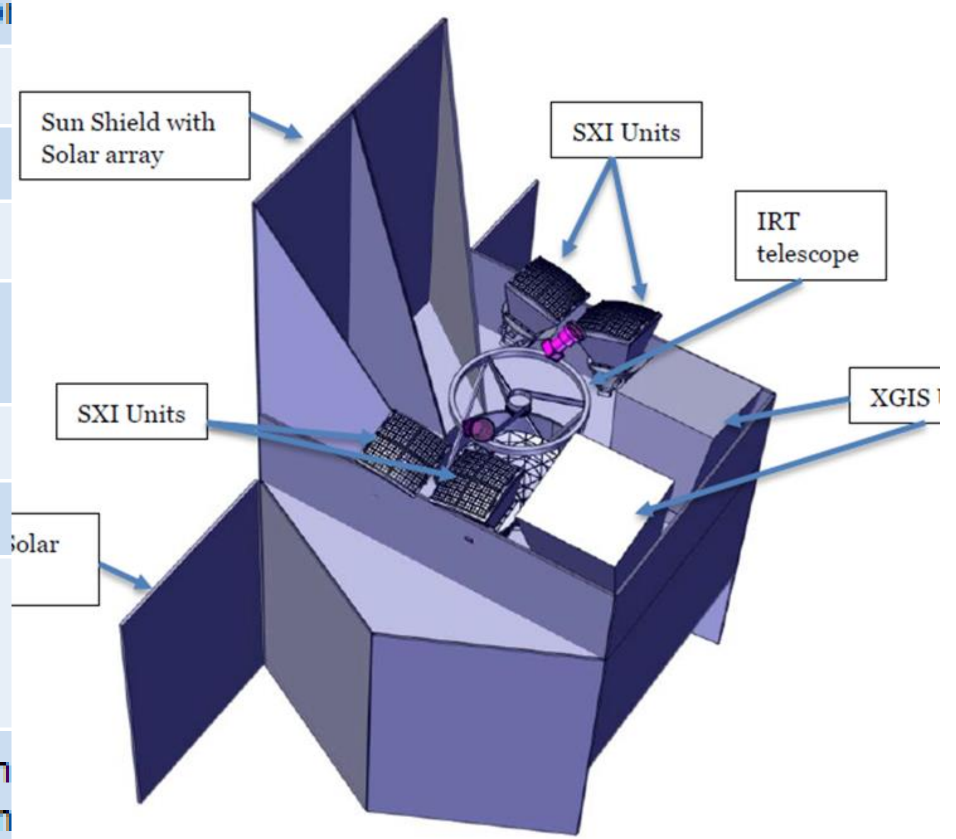




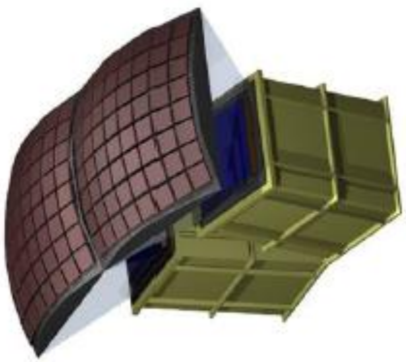
$$w(z) = w_0 + \frac{w_a z}{1+z}$$

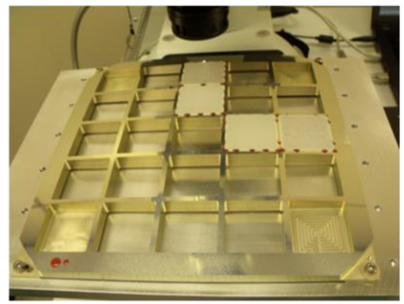
Mission profile and budgets

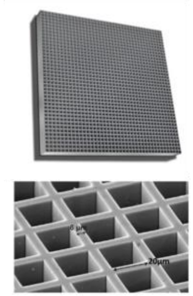
Launch vehicle	VEGA-C (backup Ariane62)
Launch date	2032 (night launch)
Lifetime	Nominal 3 years (consumables fo
Orbit	Circular LEO
Altitude	600 km
Inclination	5.4°
Ground stations	Malindi (backup Kourou) VHF SVOM network
Delta-V	225.8 m/s
Re-entry	Controlled re-entry (4 burns)
Mass	Dry mass w/ margin 1504 kg Wet mass 1702 kg Total (wet + adapter) 1697 kg
Dimensions	Launch conf.: 4.23 m x 3.02 m Deployed conf.: 4.23 m x 4.40 m
Payload	1x InfraRed Telescope (IRT) 2x X-Gamma-rays Imaging Spect 4x Soft X-ray Imager (SXI) 2x Radiation monitors

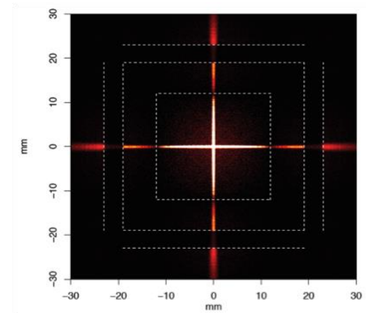


The Soft X-ray Imager (SXI)









4 DUs, each has a 31 x 26 degree FoV

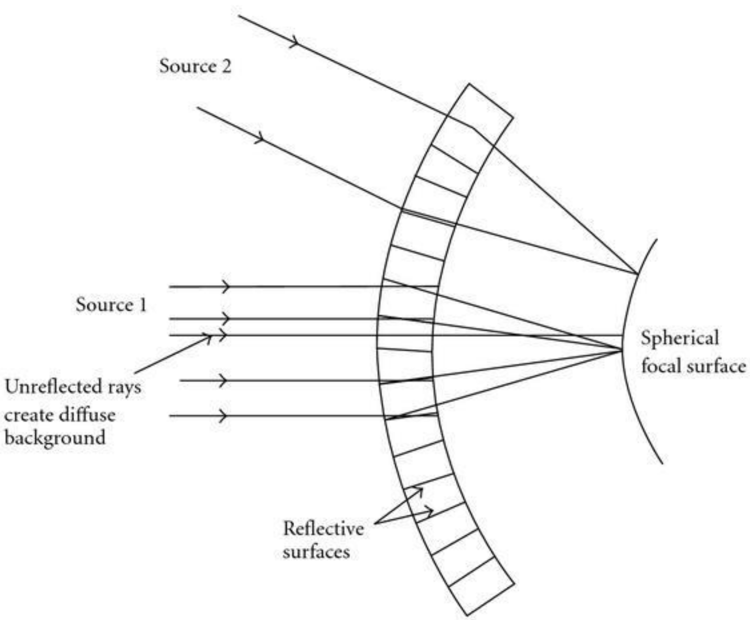
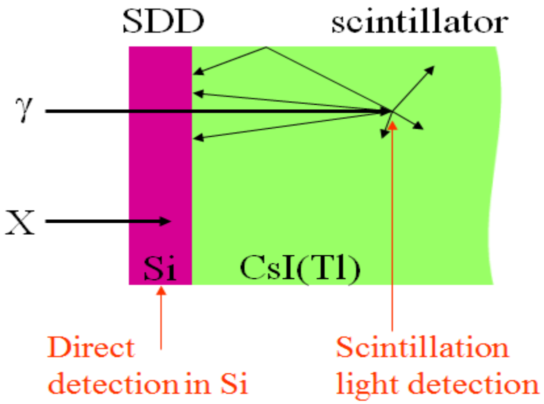
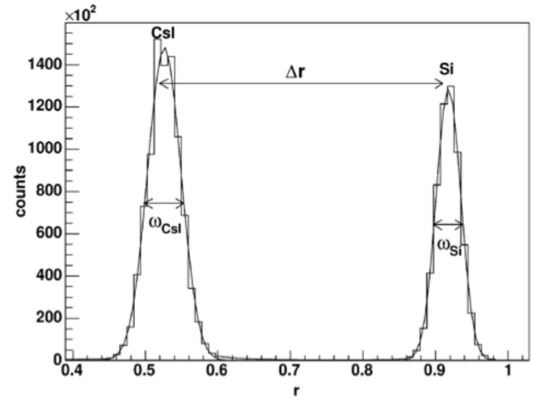


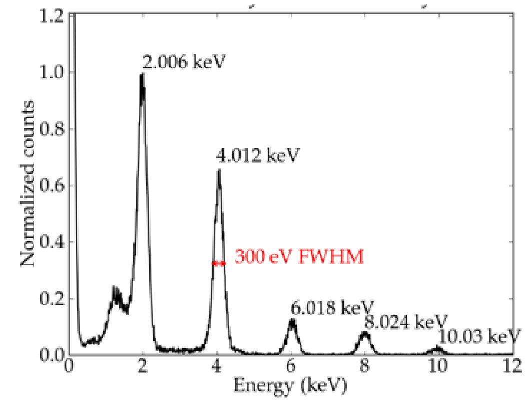
Table 4 : : SXI detector unit main physical characteristics

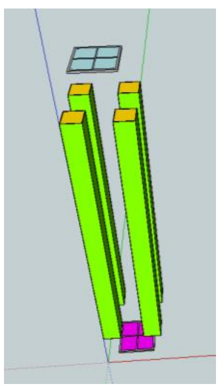
Energy band (keV)	0.3-5
Telescope type:	Lobster eye
Optics aperture (mm2)	320x320
Optics configuration	8x8 square pore MCPs
MCP size (mm2)	40x40
Focal length (mm)	300
Focal plane shape	spherical
Focal plane detectors	CCD array
Size of each CCD (mm2)	81.2x67.7
Pixel size (μm)	18
Pixel Number	4510 x 3758 per CCD
Number of CCDs	4
Field of View (square deg)	~1sr
Angular accuracy (best, worst) (arcsec)	(<10, 105)
Power [W]	27,8
Mass [kg]	40

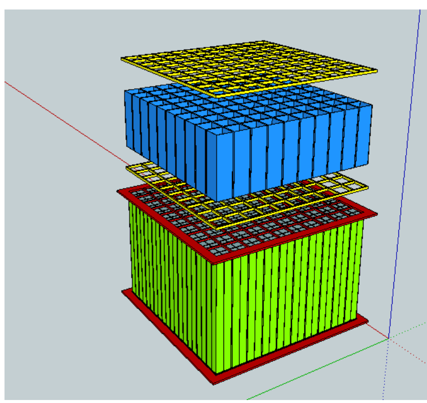
The X-Gamma-rays spectrometer (XGS)

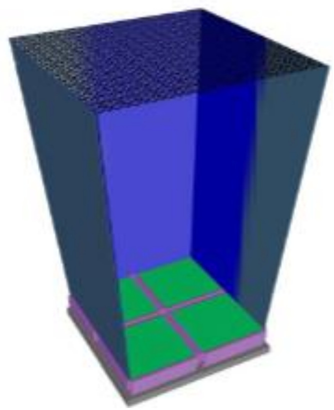








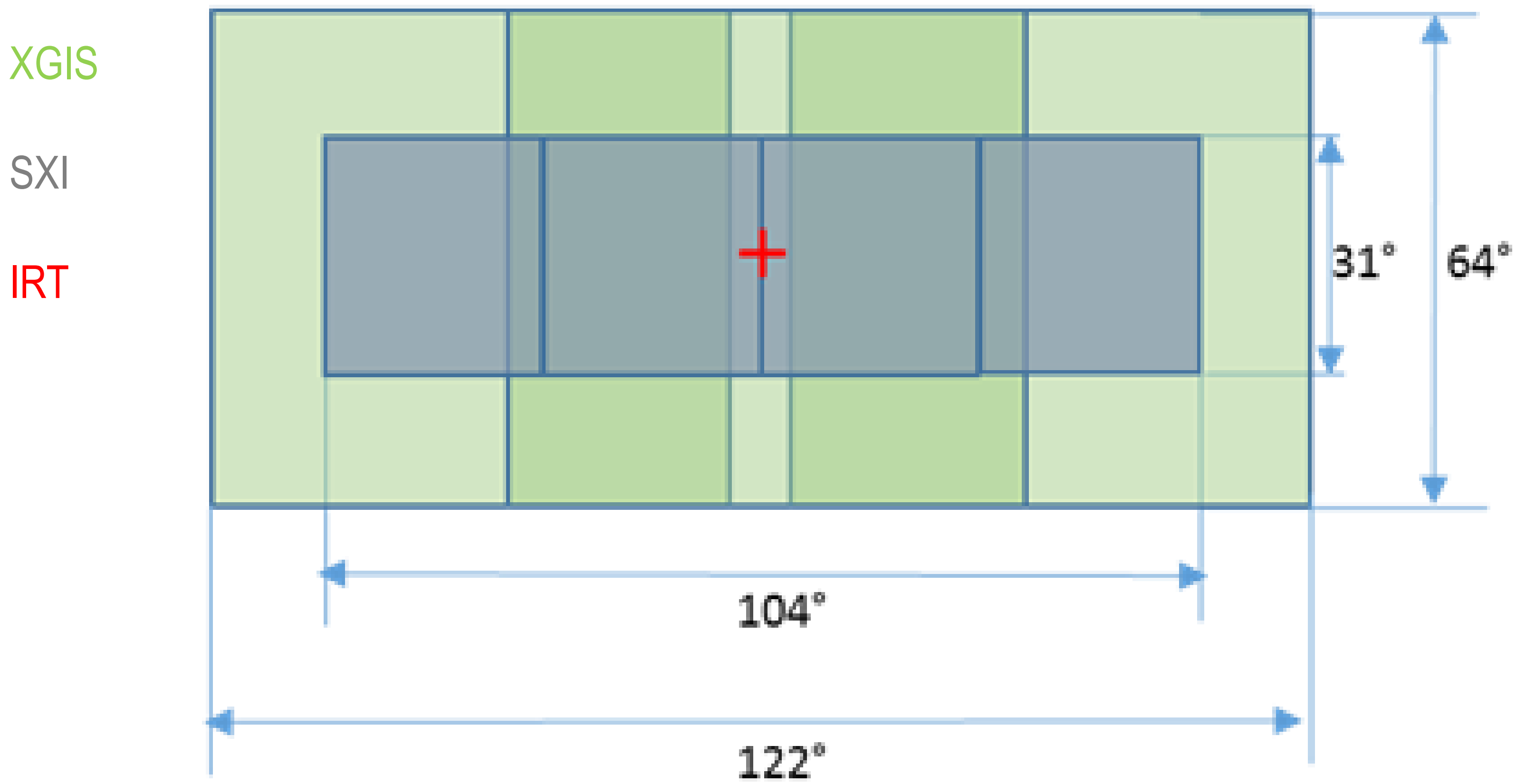




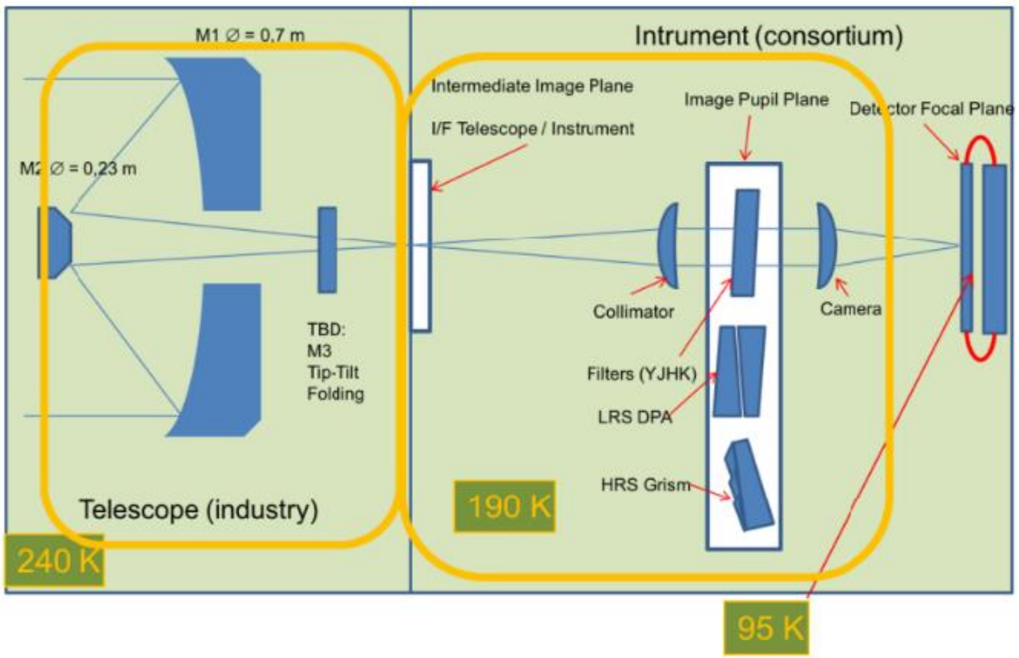
Energy band	*2 keV – 20 MeV*
# detection plane modules	*4*
# of detector pixel / module	*32x32*
pixel size (= mask element size)	*5x5 mm*
Low-energy detector (2-30 keV)	*Silicon Drift Detector 450 μm thick*
High energy detector (> 30 keV)	*CsI(Tl) (3 cm thick)*
Discrimination Si/CsI(Tl) detection	*Pulse shape analysis*
Dimension [cm]	*50x50x85*
Power [W]	*30,0*
Mass [kg]	*37.3*

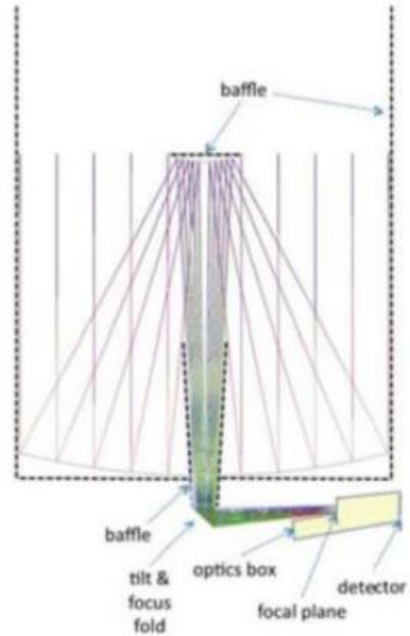
	2-30 keV	30-150 keV	>150 keV
Fully coded FOV	9 x 9 deg²		
Half sens. FOV	50 x 50 deg²	50 x 50 deg² (FWHM)	
Total FOV	64 x 64 deg²	85 x 85 deg² (FWZR)	2π sr
Ang. res	25 arcmin		
Source location accuracy	~5 arcmin (for >6 σ source)		
Energy res	200 eV FWHM @ 6 keV	18 % FWHM @ 60 keV	6 % FWHM @ 500 keV
Timing res.	1 μsec	1 μsec	1 μsec

Field of view

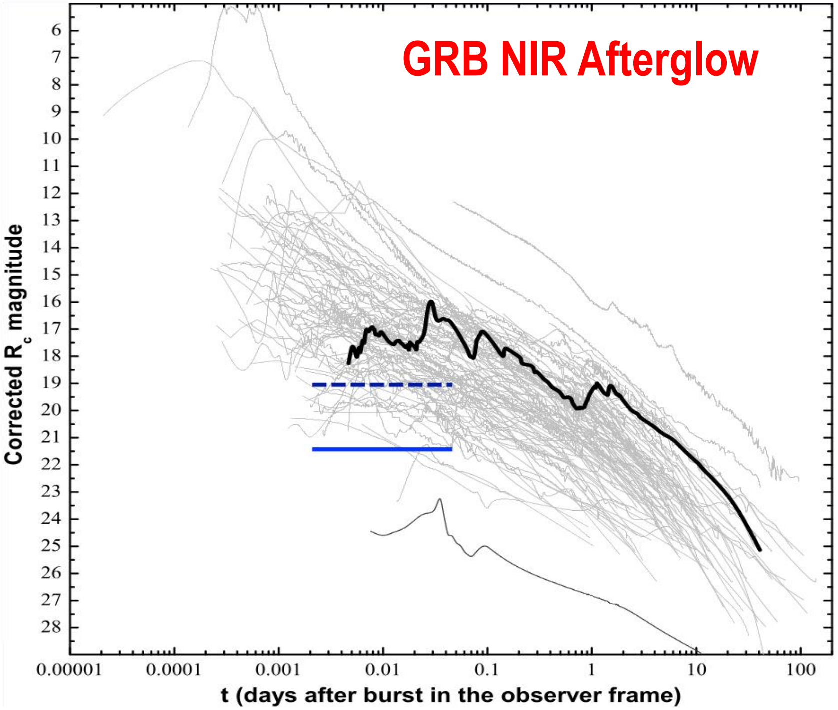


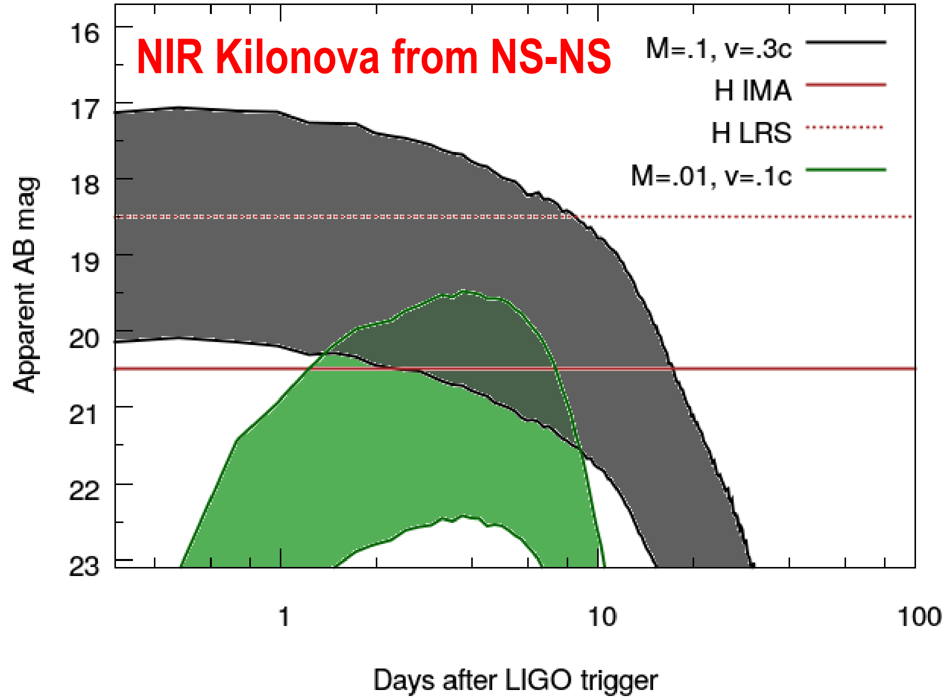
The InfraRed Telescope (IRT)

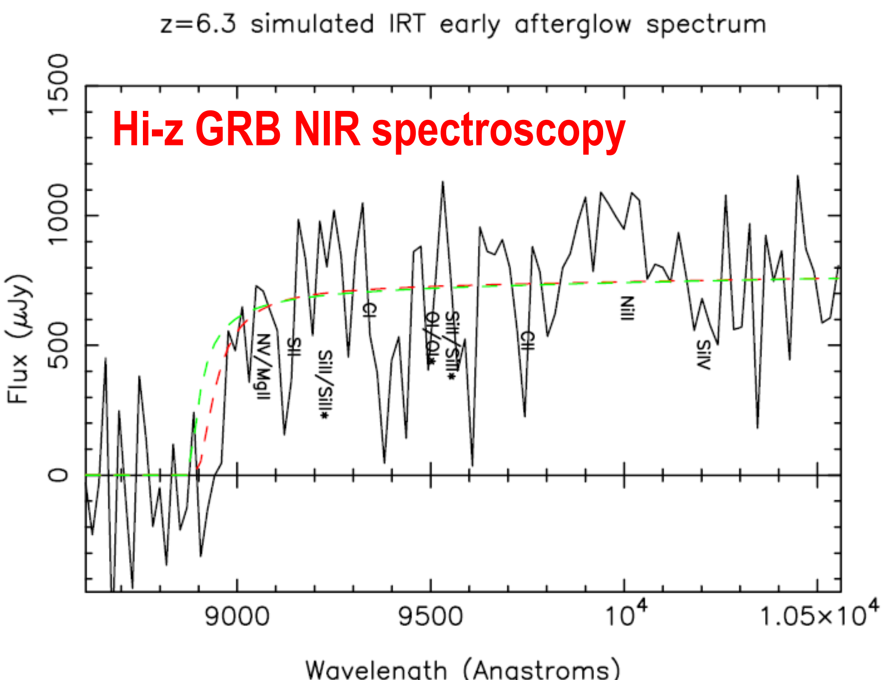


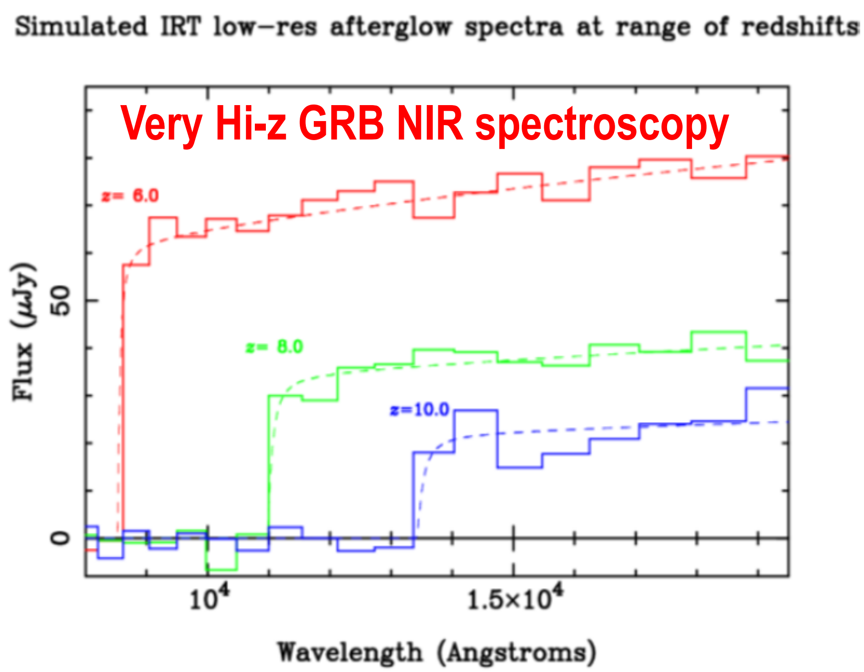


Telescope type:	Cassegrain		
Primary & Secondary size:	700 mm & 230 mm		
Material:	SiC (for both optics and optical tube assembly)		
Detector type:	Teledyne Hawaii-2RG 2048 x 2048 pixels (18 μm each)		
Imaging plate scale	0".3/pixel		
Field of view:	10' x 10'	10' x 10'	5' x 5'
Resolution (λ/Δλ):	2-3 (imaging)	20 (low-res)	500 (high-res), goal 1000
Sensitivity (AB mag):	H = 20.6 (300s)	H = 18.5 (300s)	H = 17.5 (1800s)
Filters:	ZYJH	Prism	VPH grating
Wavelength range (μm):	0.7-1.8 (imaging)	0.7-1.8 (low-res)	0.7-1.8 (high-res, TBC)
Total envelope size (mm):	800 Ø x 1800		
Power (W):	115 (50 W for thermal control)		
Mass (kg):	112.6		


GRB NIR Afterglow
Corrected R_c magnitude
t (days after burst in the observer frame)
0.00001
0.0001
0.001
0.01
0.1
1
10
100

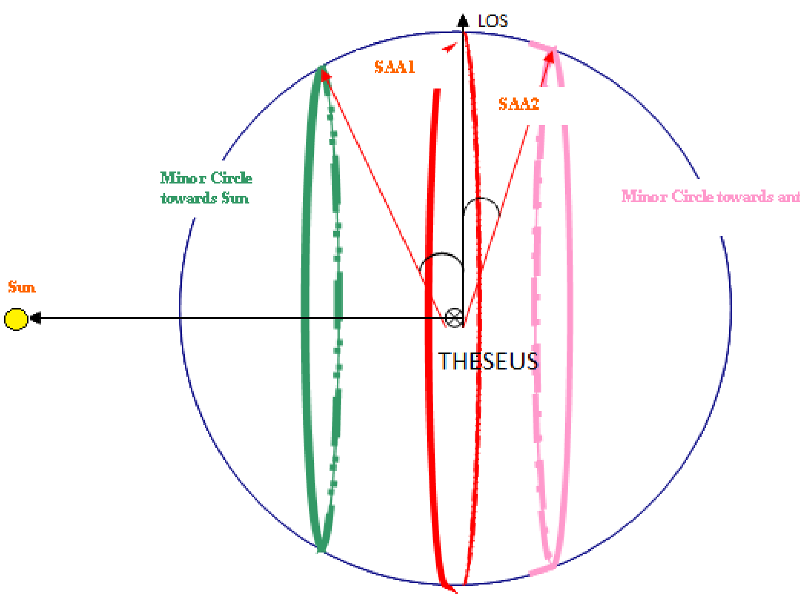

NIR Kilonova from NS-NS
M=.1, v=.3c
H IMA
H LRS
M=.01, v=.1c
Apparent AB mag
Days after LIGO trigger

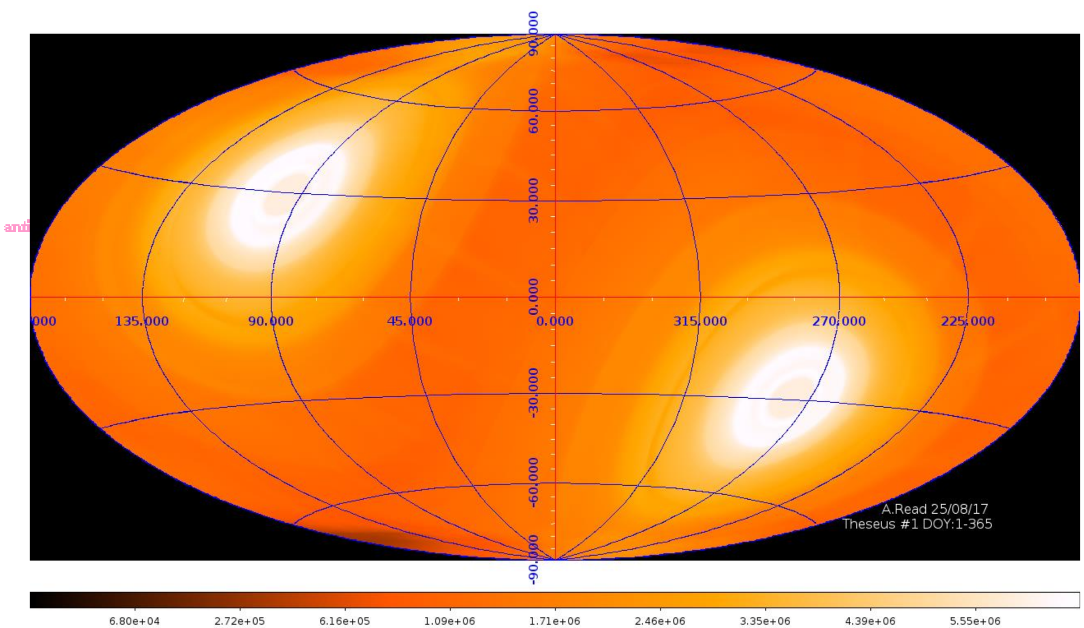

z=6.3 simulated IRT early afterglow spectrum
Hi-z GRB NIR spectroscopy
Flux (μJy)
NV/MgII
SII
SiII/SiII*
CI
OI/OI*
SiII/SiII*
CII
NiII
SiIV
Wavelength (Angstroms)


Simulated IRT low-res afterglow spectra at range of redshifts
Very Hi-z GRB NIR spectroscopy
z= 6.0
z= 8.0
z=10.0
Flux (μJy)
Wavelength (Angstroms)

THESEUS mission profile

- Low-Earth Orbit (LEO), (< 5°, ~600 km)
- Rapid slewing bus (>10°/min)
- Prompt downlink (< 10-20s)
- Sky fraction that can be observed: 64%

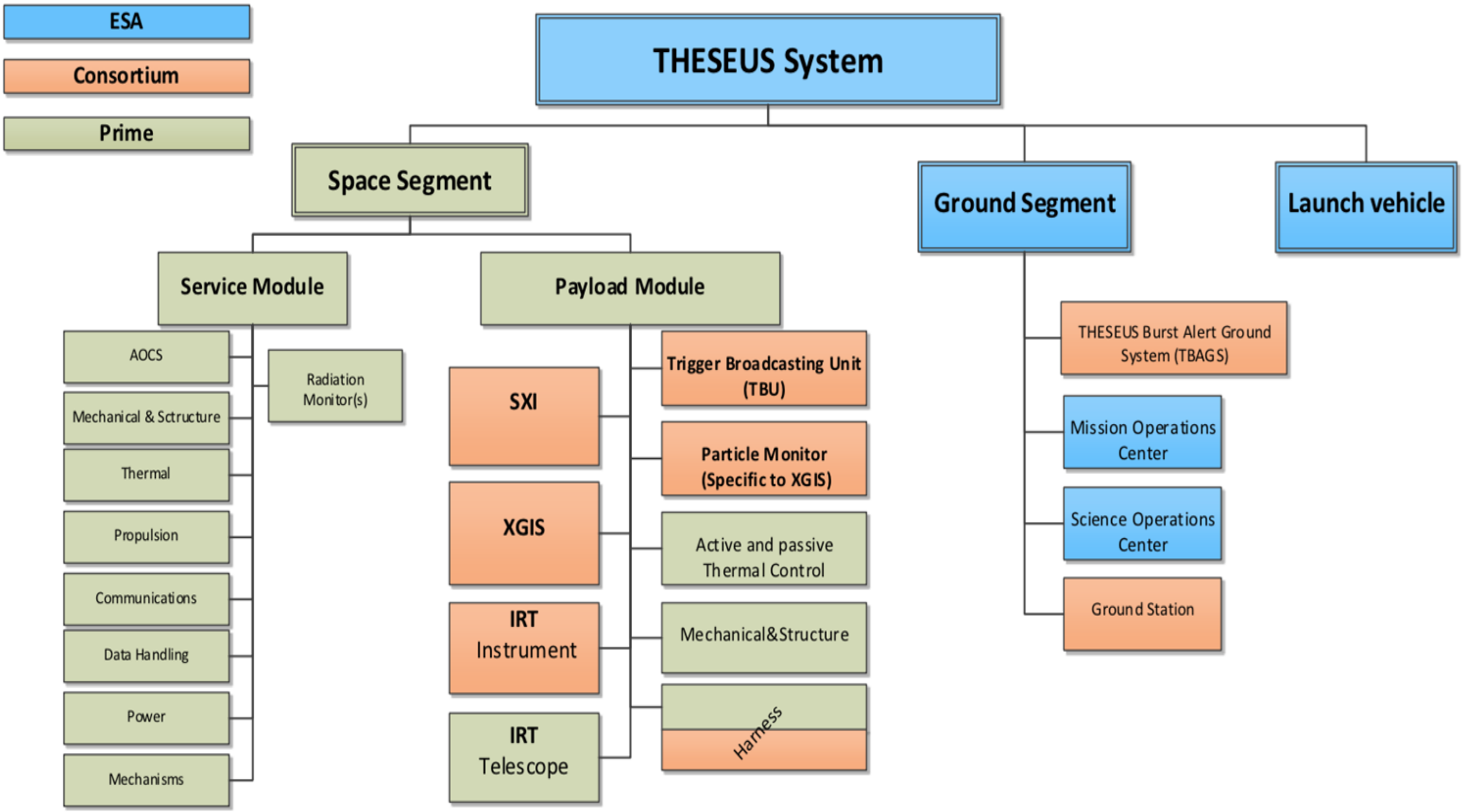




THESEUS payload consortium: contributions

- **Italy -** L.P. / project office, XGIS, Malindi ground station, Trigger Broadcasting Unit
- **UK -** SXI (coord., optics, cal., s/w)
- **France -** IRT (coord.,camera, cal., s/w), Theseus Burst Alert Ground Segment
- **Germany (with Poland and Denmark)** - I-DHUs and Power Supply Units (PSUs)
- **Switzerland**: SDC (s/w, data processing, pipelines, quick-look) + IRT filter wheel
- **Spain:** XGIS coded mask, +… (IRT detectors / optics? SXI focal plane structure / optics….?)
- **ESA P/L contribution:** IRT telescope (including cooler), SXI detectors
- **Other contributions: Spain** (XGIS coded mask, SXI focal plane assembly, IRT), **Belgium** (SXI integration and tests), **Czech Rep.** (mechanical structures and thermal control of SXI)
- **Possible minor contributions: Ireland** (XGIS detectors, IRT on-board s/w)**, Hungary** (spacecraft interface simulator, I-DHU, IRT calib.), **Slovenia** (X-band)
- **Possible international non-enabling contributions: USA:** (XGIS sim. + tests, TDRSS), **Brazil:** Alcantara ground station, **China** (SXI, XGIS)

THESEUS responsibilities product tree



THESEUS consortium: contact persons

THESEUS contact persons

Coordination team

Name and Surname	Country	Institute
Lorenzo Amati (Mission PI, lead Scientist)	Italy	INAF-OAS Bologna
Paul O'Brien	United Kingdom	Leicester University
Diego Goetz	France	CEA/Saclay
Andrea Santangelo	Germany	IAAT
Enrico Bozzo (Project configuration control)	Switzerland	University of Geneva

Payload and science data center

Element	Name and Surname	Institute	Country
SXI	Paul O'Brien and Ian Hutchinson	University of Leicester	United Kingdom
XGIS	Lorenzo Amati and Claudio Labanti	INAF-OAS Bologna	Italy
IRT	Diego Goetz and Stephane Basa	CEA, Saclay	France
I-DHU	Andrea Santangelo and Chris Tenzer	IAAT, Tuebingen	Germany
SDC	Stephane Paltani and Enrico Bozzo	University of Geneva	Switzerland

Guido Parissenti (System ewngineering coordination)	Italy	GPAP

+ science key persons in the TSST and instruments leads and key persons in the SEWG

THESEUS teams: ESA

L. Colangeli (ESA, Head of Science Coordination Office), P. Falkner (ESA, Head of Mission Studies Office

ESA study team

Name and Surname	Role	Institute	Country
Philippe Gondoin	Study manager	ESA/ESTEC	Netherlands
Jonan Larranaga	System engineer	ESA/ESTEC	Netherlands
Thibaut Prod'homme	Payload manager	ESA/ESTEC	Netherlands
Tim Oosterbroek	Payload system engineer	ESA/ESAC	Spain
Matteo Guainazzi	Study scientist	ESA/ESTEC	Netherlands
Isabel Escudero Sanz	Optics expert	ESA/ESTEC	Netherlands
Guillaume Belanger	Operations expert	ESA/ESAC	Spain

THESEUS Science Study Team

Author	Country	Institute
Amati Lorenzo (Lead scientist)	Italy	INAF - OAS Bologna
Basa Stephane	France	LAM
Caballero-Garcia Maria Dolores	Spain	IAA-CSIC
Christensen Lise	Denmark	University of Copenhagen
Götz Diego	France	CEA - Saclay / Irfu / SAp
Hanlon Lorraine	Ireland	UCD
O'Brien Paul	United Kingdom	University of Leicester
Paltani Stephane	Switzerland	University of Geneva
Santangelo Andrea	Germany	IAAT, University of Tuebingen
Stratta Giulia	Italy	INAF - OAS Bologna
Tanvir Nial	United Kingdom	University of Leicester

THESEUS consortium science: 6 WGs, > 200 contributing scientists

http://www.isdc.unige.ch/theseus/

1. Exploring the Early Universe with GRBs		
Surname and Name	**Country**	**Institute**
Tanvir Nial	United Kingdom	University of Leicester

2. Gravitational waves and multi-messanger Astrophysics		
Surname and Name	**Country**	**Institute**
Stratta Giulia	Italy	Urbino University

3. Exploring the time domain Universe		
Surname and Name	**Country**	**Institute**
Osborne Julian	United Kingdom	University of Leicester

4. Sinergy with other electromagnetic facilities (including LSST)		
Surname and Name	**Country**	**Institute**
Rosati Piero	Italy	University of Ferrara

5. Scientific requirements		
Surname and Name	**Country**	**Institute**
Ghirlanda Giancarlo	Italy	INAF-OA Brera

6. The IRT as a flexible Guest Observer IR observatory		
Surname and Name	**Country**	**Institute**
Blain Andrew	United Kingdom	University of Leicester

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ADVANCES IN SPACE RESEARCH (a COSPAR publication)
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The THESEUS space mission concept: science case, design and expected performances

L. Amati[a,*], P. O'Brien[b], D. Götz[c], E. Bozzo[d], C. Tenzer[e], F. Frontera[f,g], G. Ghirlanda[h], C. Labanti[a], J.P. Osborne[b], G. Stratta[i], N. Tanvir[j], R. Willingale[b], P. Attina[k], R. Campana[l], A.J. Castro-Tirado[m], C. Contini[n], F. Fuschino[a], A. Gomboc[o], R. Hudec[p,q], P. Orleanski[r], E. Renotte[s], T. Rodic[t], Z. Bagoly[u], A. Blain[b], P. Callanan[v], S. Covino[w], A. Ferrara[x,y], E. Le Floch[z], M. Marisaldi[aa], S. Mereghetti[ab], P. Rosati[ac], A. Vacchi[ad], P. D'Avanzo[h], P. Giommi[ae], S. Piranomonte[af], L. Piro[ag], V. Reglero[ah], A. Rossi[a], A. Santangelo[e], R. Salvaterra[ai], G. Tagliaferri[h], S. Vergani[aj,ak], S. Vinciguerra[al], M. Briggs[am], E. Campolongo[n], R. Ciolfi[an,ao], V. Connaughton[ap], B. Cordier[c], B. Morelli[n], M. Orlandini[aq], C. Adami[ar], A. Argan[ag], J.-L. Atteia[as], N. Auricchio[a], L. Balazs[at], G. Baldazzi[au,av], S. Basa[ar], R. Basak[aw,ax], P. Bellutti[ay], M.G. Bernardini[h], G. Bertuccio[az,ba], J. Braga[bb], M. Branchesi[bc,bd], S. Brandt[be], E. Brocato[bf], C. Budtz-Jorgensen[be], A. Bulgarelli[bg], L. Burderi[bh], J. Camp[bi], S. Capozziello[bj], J. Caruana[bk,bl], P. Casella[af], B. Cenko[bm,bn], P. Chardonnet[bo,bp], B. Ciardi[bq], S. Colafrancesco[br], M.G. Dainotti[bs,bt,bu], V. D'Elia[bv,af], D. De Martino[bw], M. De Pasquale[bx], E. Del Monte[ag], M. Della Valle[by,bz], A. Drago[ca], Y. Evangelista[ag], M. Feroci[ag], F. Finelli[a], M. Fiorini[cb], J. Fynbo[cc], A. Gal-Yam[cd], B. Gendre[ce,cf], G. Ghisellini[h], A. Grado[bw], C. Guidorzi[f], M. Hafizi[cg], L. Hanlon[ch], J. Hjorth[cc], L. Izzo[ci], L. Kiss[cj], P. Kumar[ck], I. Kuvvetli[be], M. Lavagna[cl], T. Li[cm], F. Longo[cn,ad], M. Lyutikov[co,cp], U. Maio[cq,cr], E. Maiorano[aa], P. Malcovati[cs], D. Malesani[cc], R. Margutti[ct], A. Martin-Carrillo[ch], N. Masetti[aq,cu], S. McBreen[cv], R. Mignani[ai,cw], G. Morgante[aq], C. Mundell[cx], H.U. Nargaard-Nielsen[be], L. Nicastro[cy], E. Palazzi[aq], S. Paltani[d], F. Panessa[ag], G. Pareschi[h], A. Pe'er[v], A.V. Penacchioni[cz,da,db], E. Pian[x], E. Piedipalumbo[dc,dd], T. Piran[de], G. Rauw[df], M. Razzano[dg], A. Read[b], L. Rezzolla[dh,di], P. Romano[dj], R. Ruffini[dk,dl], S. Savaglio[dm], V. Sguera[a], P. Schady[dn], W. Skidmore[do], L. Song[dp], E. Stanway[dq], R. Starling[j], M. Topinka[dr], E. Troja[ds,dt],

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THESEUS: A key space mission concept for Multi-Messenger Astrophysics

G. Stratta[a,b,l,*], R. Ciolfi[c,d], L. Amati[b], E. Bozzo[e], G. Ghirlanda[f], E. Maiorano[b], L. Nicastro[b], A. Rossi[b], S. Vinciguerra[g], F. Frontera[h,b], D. Götz[i], C. Guidorzi[h], P. O'Brien[j], J.P. Osborne[j], N. Tanvir[k], M. Branchesi[m,l], E. Brocato[x], M.G. Dainotti[n,b,aw], M. De Pasquale[o], A. Grado[p], J. Greiner[q], F. Longo[r,s], U. Maio[t,u], D. Mereghetti[v], R. Mignani[v,w], S. Piranomonte[x], L. Rezzolla[y,z], R. Salvaterra[v], R. Starling[j], R. Willingale[j], M. Böer[aa], A. Bulgarelli[b], J. Caruana[ab], S. Colafrancesco[ac], M. Colpi[ad], S. Covino[f], P. D'Avanzo[f], V. D'Elia[ae,x], A. Drago[h], F. Fuschino[b], B. Gendre[ag,ah,af], R. Hudec[ai,aj], P. Jonker[ak,al], C. Labanti[b], D. Malesani[am], C.G. Mundell[an], E. Palazzi[b], B. Patricelli[ao], M. Razzano[ao], R. Campana[b], P. Rosati[h], T. Rodic[ap], D. Szécsi[aq,ar], A. Stamerra[ao], M. van Putten[as], S. Vergani[at,f], B. Zhang[au], M. Bernardini[av]

[a] Università degli Studi di Urbino, Dipartimento Scienze Pure e Applicate, via S. Chiara 27, 61029, Urbino, Italy
[b] INAF - OAS Bologna, via P. Gobetti 93/3, Bologna, Italy
[c] INAF, Osservatorio Astronomico di Padova, Vicolo dell' Osservatorio 5, I-35122 Padova, Italy
[d] INFN-TIFPA, Trento Institute for Fundamental Physics and Applications, via Sommarive 14, I-38123 Trento, Italy
[e] Department of Astronomy, University of Geneva, ch. d'Écogia 16, CH-1290 Versoix, Switzerland
[f] INAF - Osservatorio astronomico di Brera, Via E. Bianchi 46, Merate, LC I-23807, Italy
[g] Institute of Gravitational Wave Astronomy & School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT, United Kingdom
[h] Department of Physics and Earth Sciences, University of Ferrara, Via Saragat 1, I-44122 Ferrara, Italy
[i] IRFU/Département d'Astrophysique, CEA, Université Paris-Saclay, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France
[j] Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH, United Kingdom
[k] University of Leicester, Department of Physics and Astronomy and Leicester Institute of Space & Earth Observation, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH, United Kingdom
[l] INFN, Sezione di Firenze, via G. Sansone 1, 50019 Sesto Fiorentino, Italy
[m] Gran Sasso Science Institute (GSSI), Viale Francesco Crispi, 7, I-67100 L'Aquila, Italy
[n] Department of Physics & Astronomy, Stanford University, Via Pueblo Mall 382, Stanford, CA 94305-4060, USA
[o] Department of Astronomy and Space Sciences, Istanbul University, Beyazit, 34119 Istanbul, Turkey
[p] INAF-Capodimonte Astronomical observatory Naples, Via Moiariello 16, I-80131 Naples, Italy
[q] Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics, Karl-Schwarzschild-Str. 1, 85741 Garching, Germany
[r] Department of Physics, University of Trieste, via Valerio 2, Trieste, Italy
[s] INFN Trieste, via Valerio 2, Trieste, Italy
[t] Leibniz Institut for Astrophysics, An der Sternwarte 16, 14482 Potsdam, Germany
[u] INAF-Osservatorio Astronomico di Trieste, via G. Tiepolo 11, 34131 Trieste, Italy
[v] INAF - Istituto di Astrofisica Spaziale e Fisica Cosmica Milano, via E. Bassini 15, 20133 Milano, Italy
[w] Janusz Gil Institute of Astronomy, University of Zielona Góra, Lubuska 2, 65-265 Zielona Góra, Poland