

## IAU Division B / Working Group Time Domain Astronomy

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### Annual Report 2022-2023

#### 1. Motivation for the Working Group on Time Domain Astronomy

The IAU Working Group on Time Domain Astronomy promotes the study of variability - transient, periodic, secular, or aperiodic - across all disciplines of astronomy, from the solar system to cosmological distances. In keeping with the broad scope of activities, WG members represent a diversity of topics, including synoptic surveys in all bandpasses, multi-messenger follow-up, stellar variability, moving objects, heritage data, instrumentation, robotic telescopes, communication, analysis, and education. Thus we supply a forum to bring together specialists who may not interact very frequently, providing a basis for exploring commonality in data analysis tools, simulations, standards, observing strategies, transient alert infrastructure, telescope scheduling, etc. In particular, we support meetings such as IAU Symposium 339, Southern Horizons in Time Domain Astronomy as well as the ongoing workshop series, Hot-wiring the Transient Universe. Collaboration is welcomed from all institutions and individuals on both the science and infrastructure of time-varying phenomena of all kinds.

#### 2. History

The first discussions of forming an IAU working group on the astronomical time domain occurred during the highly successful symposium New Horizons in Time Domain Astronomy, IAUS 285, that was held in 2011 at the University of Oxford. This resulted in a proposal to form a new IAU Commission on the Time Domain. The proposal evolved to the working group level with generous support from Commission 5 and then from its successor, Commission B2. Shortly following the 2015 General Assembly, it was proposed to restructure the Working Group at the divisional level under Division B, which broadened its reach to Facilities, Technologies, and Data Science. Approval from the Executive Committee was secured.

#### 3. Activities, 2022-2023

Working Group activities during this period included discussions around organizing the Hot-wiring the Transient Universe VII workshop with international participation. Membership of the TDA WG currently numbers 109. The IAU TDA WG also coordinates activities with the corresponding AAS Time Domain working group, and working group members participate in many activities of the larger astronomical time domain community.

The first Hot-wiring the Transient Universe meeting was organized as a joint workshop of the Virtual Observatory and of the Heterogeneous Telescope Networks consortium and was held in 2007 at the University of Arizona. Meeting roughly every two years, scientists and engineers involved in projects carrying out time-domain astronomical observations have the opportunity to wrestle with the complex and intertwined requirements of synoptic science.

Time-domain astronomy is at the fore of modern astrophysics and crosses fields from solar physics and solar system objects, through stellar variability, to explosive phenomena at galactic and cosmological distances. Hot-wiring the Transient Universe VI was held at Northwestern University, 19-22 August 2019 (<https://sites.northwestern.edu/hotwired6>). The Covid pandemic slowed and complicated planning for Hotwired VII, but the astronomical community's burgeoning interest in time-domain topics keeps interest high. The Hotwired series has always been funded through registration fees and small grants.

#### 4. The future

A pace of 1-2 workshops with attendance up to about one hundred versus an occasional larger symposium seems about right for the TDA Working Group each Triennium. Hot-wiring the Transient Universe VII is now tentatively planned to be held in Toronto in the Spring of 2024. Elections for a new working group chair and a refresh of board members will occur on about the same timescale. We will also continue discussions with the American Astronomical Society's WG-TDA to identify and develop opportunities for collaboration. The next few years will see the broad adoption of event brokers, with projects like ANTARES and Lasair for stationary transients and NEOfixer for moving objects in the solar system defining key infrastructure for their respective communities in support of large surveys like the Zwicky Transient Factory, the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope, Pan-STARRS, and the Catalina Sky Survey, as well as similar functionality for investigator-driven time domain projects of all descriptions. These projects must be tied together by community-adopted standards and protocols such as VOEvent, JSON, and ADES. The TDA Working Group will engage with the community to ensure the wide adoption of core standards in pursuit of closing the event loop between celestial transient events and robotic follow-up.

Robert L. Seaman, Chair  
For the Division B Time Domain Astronomy Working Group