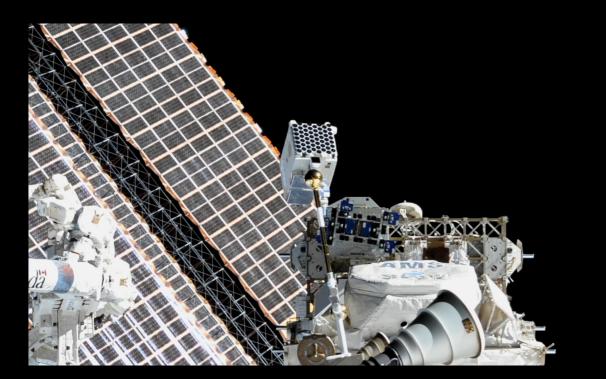
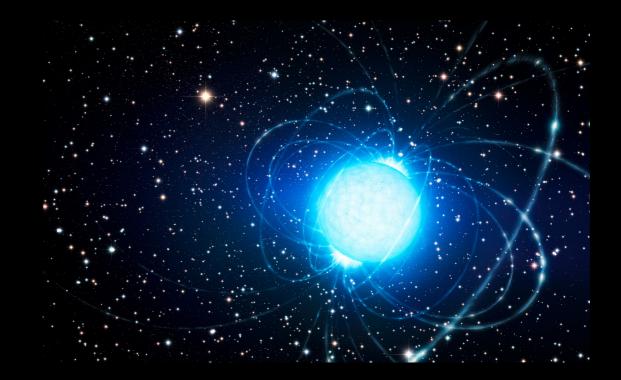
## **NICER Proposal Feasibility** How to write a (potentially) successful NICER proposal

George Younes -



#### Joint NICER/IXPE Workshop 2024





## WHY WRITE PROPOSALS?

- ► Scientific curiosity
- ► You need money
  - NASA provides funding for successful observing proposals
- ► You will be partly judged as a scientist on your ability to secure observing-time/funding

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#### WHY WRITE PROPOSALS?

- Oversubscription rate imply that, depending on facility, anywhere between 1/2 to 1/10 of proposals will be accepted
- ► Currently ~1/3 for NICER you have better chances for a successful outcome

You need to write the "best" proposal possible to ensure a successful outcome Or, you simply need to be lucky (some people call this process a lottery)

- Oversubscription is a good and healthy thing for a mission —> the community finds interest in the mission and that the mission can pursue the "best" science —> more funding from agencies — longer operational time
- ► WRITE YOUR PROPOSAL

## **PROPOSAL OVERVIEW**

- ► TITLE
  - ► Short and concise
- Abstract
  - ► The only thing that (almost) all reviewers will read
- ► INTRODUCTION (~1P)
  - ➤ Hit the big picture. Introduce the topic, emphasize why the science is interesting, and articulate the outstanding questions that need to be addressed to propel the field forward.
- ► SCIENCE JUSTIFICATION AND IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE (~2P)
  - ► What part of the above are you going to address with your proposed program
- ► JUSTIFICATION OF REQUESTED TIME AND FEASIBILITY (~1P)
  - ► Argue the case for your proposed program and prove that it is in fact doable
  - ➤ This is likely where your proposal will be rejected
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Rule of Thumb: 1st page is uninteresting and panelists could not understand why the science is important —> you have lost

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  - Use bold face/Italic to emphasize the important elements. Use bullet-points, or number the questions you will be addressing, or why the science is important, e.g., measuring the spin of a BH is crucial to several fundamental aspects of astrophysics such as (1) the physics of jet launching, (2) feedback into the galaxy environment, (3) etc etc.

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- ► Use good English
  - Have a native read your proposal

- How is your proposed observing campaign <u>uniquely</u> suited to answer the outstanding questions you cite?
  - First and foremost, has there been any similar observations of the same target(s)? If so, why can't they be used to accomplish your goals? —> This <u>must</u> be addressed (trust me, some panelists will look into this). If not addressed, it will not matter whether you can or cannot do the science with the archival observations

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  - Second, can any other instrument perform your proposed experiment? I.E. are you using the unique capabilities of the telescope you are proposing for? This also <u>must</u> be addressed
    - Uniqueness of NICER: large effective area, especially at the softest energies ~0.3-5 keV, dynamic observing ranges (in flux and time!), fast response time, high time-resolution (microseconds)
    - Drawbacks: no imaging capabilities and cannot provide uninterrupted observations for many ks at a time
      - Yet, do not completely rule out NICER capabilities for the study of extended sources!
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  - Double the scrutiny for joint programs! Make sure NICER program is crucial do not make it look like your proposal is recycled from another mission.

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  - **Exposure**: justification will depend on science case. Here are some examples:
    - Simple detection at  $X\sigma$ : might not require more than a webpimms simulation.
    - Simple spectral analysis (e.g., constrain shape of a PL): WebSpec or Xspec simulation might suffice (if previous source observations exist, could use those arf/rmf/background files, otherwise see NICER Proposal Tools)
    - Complex spectral analysis (e.g., constrain spin, detect lines, etc.): detailed Xspec simulations, ought to show contour plots
    - Detect pulsations (or QPOs) in a single observation: simple analytical formulae might suffice, but be careful with background (Fourier techniques in X-ray Timing, van der Klis 1989; Handbook of Pulsar Astronomy Lorimer & Kramer 2004)
    - ► Measure ephemerides: simulations to argue cadence + exposure per visit
    - ► Anything else: **SIMULATE**, **SIMULATE**, **SIMULATE**

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  - ► Target flux, rule of thumb:
    - ►  $\gtrsim 10^{-12} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  is easy to reach
    - ≥ 10<sup>-13</sup> erg s<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup> is relatively easy to reach but in good conditions (5σ detection in ≥ 5 ks)
    - ➤ ≤ 10<sup>-13</sup> erg s<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup> is accessible, e.g. for pulsed sources, but requires long exposures (depends on the details)
    - Perform your simulations and homework ahead of time!

- Visibility (technical feasibility See Elizabeth's talk)
  - ► Are your targets visible to NICER when you need them to be? Sun and Moon constraints.
  - ► Is your observation time constrained? Phase/time-dependent
  - ► Do you require low background at soft and/or hard X-rays.
  - Ask the GOF <u>ahead of time</u> to perform a detailed visibility calculation if you know your observations will require multiple time and background constraints.

#### **GENERIC COMMENTS**

- Start early! Do not wait until the last minute
- ► Ask colleagues to borrow some of their past successful proposals
- Talk to colleagues about your idea (at least the ones that you know will provide constructive criticism)
- ► Read the call-for-proposal to familiarize yourself with the details of the proposal call.
- Once final, check for consistency throughout the proposal do you have the proper exposure time everywhere in the proposal, and in the forms? Are the targets consistent everywhere?

#### GOOD LUCK WITH YOUR NICER PROPOSAL