



**Key words:** Gravitational Waves, Kilonova

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| <p><b>ESOCast Episode 133: ESO Telescopes Observe First Light from Gravitational Wave Source</b></p>  |   |
| <p><b>00:00</b><br/> <b>[Visual starts]</b><br/> <b>[Narrator]</b><br/>         1. Astronomers using a fleet of ESO telescopes have observed a visible counterpart to gravitational waves for the first time: a kilonova from merging neutron stars.</p>  | <p>Zooming in on the kilonova in NGC 4993</p>   |
| <p><b>00:18</b><br/> <b>ESOCast intro</b><br/>         2. New ESOCast introduction</p>  | <p>New ESOCast introduction</p>   |
| <p><b>00:26</b><br/> <b>[Narrator]</b><br/>         3. On August 17, 2017, the LIGO–Virgo collaboration detected gravitational waves rippling through the fabric of space-time.</p> <p>Just two seconds later two space telescopes from ESA and NASA also detected a short gamma-ray burst coming from the same area of the sky.</p> <p>This coincidence had never been seen before and raised hopes that astronomers had witnessed a cataclysmic event — two neutron stars combining in an explosive merger.<br/>         If so, a visible-light counterpart known as a kilonova was expected to follow.</p> <p>The hunt was on!</p> | <p>Zooming in on the kilonova in NGC 4993</p> <p>Night timelapse at Paranal</p> <p>Neutron star merger animation ending with kilonova explosion</p> |

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| <p><b>01:16</b><br/> <b>[Narrator]</b><br/> 4. ESO and ESO-partnered telescopes in Chile joined other observatories to search for a new light source. They were looking for a needle in a haystack — a faint new glimmer amid millions of stars.</p> <p>But amazingly, they found it just a few hours later — in the galaxy NGC 4993, 130 million light-years from Earth.</p>   | <p>Various ESO telescopes at Paranal</p> <p>Changing colour time-lapse from VISTA</p>  |
| <p><b>01:45</b><br/> <b>[Narrator]</b><br/> 5. Over the next few weeks, astronomers used a host of ESO telescopes with more than 10 different instruments to record the kilonova.</p> <p>Neutron star mergers are the furnaces where most of the chemical elements heavier than iron are forged. The kilonova, an event 1000 times brighter than a typical nova spreads the newly-formed elements into the surrounding space.</p> <p>These include the gold in jewelry, the platinum in catalytic converters in cars and uranium in nuclear reactors.</p> | <p>Various ESO telescopes</p> <p>Neutron star merger animation ending with kilonova explosion</p>  |
| <p><b>02:21</b><br/> <b>[Narrator]</b><br/> 6. Such an explosion had never been confirmed before, but now one could be studied in great detail! The ESO observations revealed an extraordinary and rapidly changing event, closely mirroring theory.</p> <p>Heavy, radioactive elements were shot into space at one-fifth the speed of light. In just a matter of days the kilonova's colour changed rapidly from blue to red, faster than any other observed stellar explosion.</p>  | <p>Night timelapse<br/> Artist's impression of merging neutron stars</p> <p>Annotated artist's impression of merging neutron stars<br/> Animation of spectra of kilonova in NGC 4993</p> |

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| <p><b>02:57</b><br/> <b>[Narrator]</b><br/> 7. Thanks to the rapid reaction of groups of skilled scientists and ESO's very wide array of instruments, this kilonova was located and studied across a swath of wavelengths in a matter of days.</p> <p>This event marks the start of a new era of multi-messenger astronomy. For the first time in history we can now combine light signals with gravitational waves, to provide a totally new way to probe the Universe.</p> | <p>Telescopes, kilonova explosion animation, night timelapses</p>   |
| <p><b>03:30</b><br/> <b>[Outro]</b></p>  | <p><i>Produced by ESO, the European Southern Observatory.<br/> Reaching new heights in Astronomy.</i></p> |