

Strenghts	Weakness
The proposal asks to continue the monitoring of HESS J1832-093 a TeV binary candidate with unknown orbital period. Already 42 hrs have been obtained in 2018 but data analysis is difficult due to the crowded field. Therefore a new strategy is foreseen to account for a better sky subtraction.	The project already obtained 42 hrs of data but no details of the obtained results are given in the proposal. It is not very clear whether the additional 92 hrs of REMIR observations and the new observing strategy can really provide the binary orbit. ROS2 observations are not very well justified as the source is no optical counterpart is detected.
The objective of the proposal has been clearly described and the requested time seems justified	The data reduction is difficult owing to the density of object in the field and the solution proposed by the authors could not necessary solve the problem.
This is a well-written, compact, proposal which ultimate goal is to identify the real nature of HESS J1832-093, a candidate non-accreting TeV binary. It makes a good use of the capabilities of REM. The ultimate science is appealing; it involves the use of different instruments/telescopes, and could provide the opportunity to study particle acceleration in astrophysical sources. A first set of observation performed in 2018 was difficult to analyze according to authors, which now corrected their observing strategy.	It would be very important to check if the new strategy allows for a better analysis immediately after the first set of data is delivered to the authors (authors should have specified that in the text).
The proposal aims at identifying the nIR counterpart of the unresolved TeV source HESS J1832-093 that was recently found to have an X-ray variable counterpart. The high energy gamma-ray source could be a non-accreting TeV binary where the gamma-rays are emitted due to particle acceleration in the shock between a possible pulsar and a massive star. So far only 2 are known to be binaries of this type and any addition is of key importance to understand the nature of these high energy emitters. This is even more important in the context of future facilities such as CTA.	A previous daily monitoring campaign in 2018 with REMIR has been accomplished but the data acquired have not provided results yet due to the previous observing strategy. While this should be amended with the present proposal, the team should have reported why the long (April-September) monitoring just completed was not checked during its execution against the adopted observing strategy, thus avoiding wasting of observing time.

This is an interesting target, possibly belonging to the class of gamma-ray binaries. Monitoring observations are important to establish the orbital period.

A monitoring campaign with the same goals was already carried out. The proposal does not sufficiently justify the need for duplicating the observations. This past experience showed difficulties in the data reduction and photometric calibration, and preliminary results are still not available. The proposal does not adequately address this issue, and does not explain how future observations could be improved. The X-ray light curve of Figure 1 shows only a marginal evidence for significant flux variations, and instead suggests that variability (if any) leads only to small amplitude variations. Photometric accuracy seems critical to achieve the science goals. Without a clear understanding of the feasibility of this project, a second monitoring campaign seems premature.
