Enabling Rubin Science with Robust Cross-Matches in the Crowded LSST Sky

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TVS Software Workshop, 9-10/Mar/23

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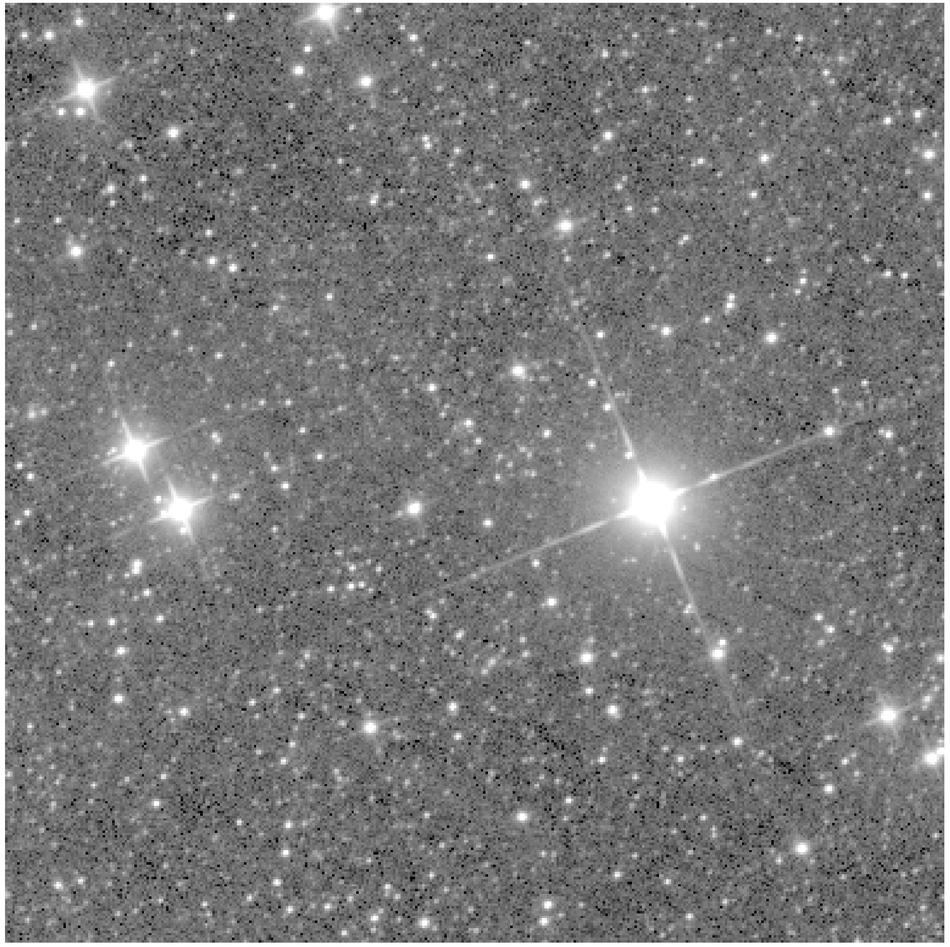
University of Exeter

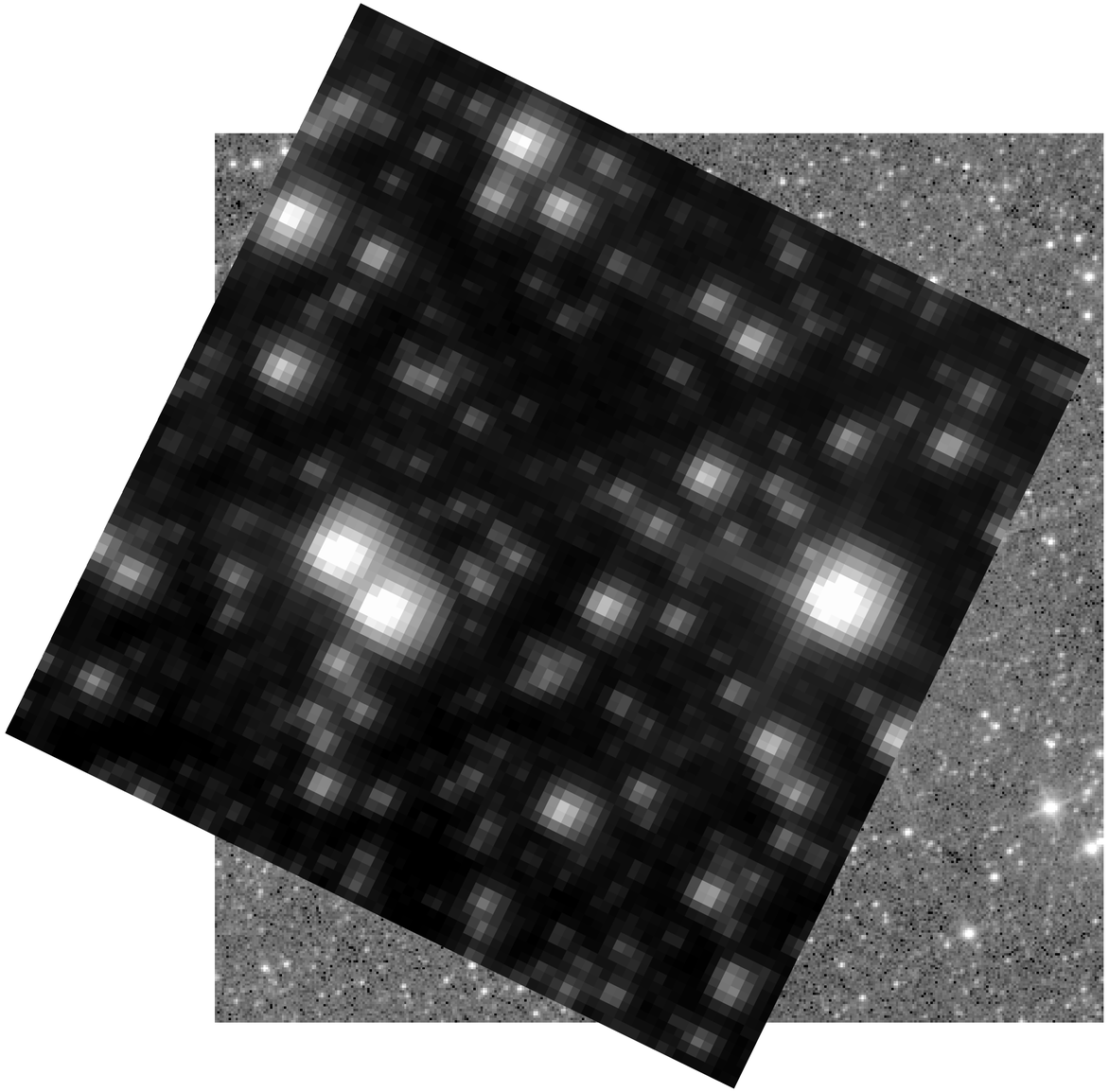
Science and Technology Facilities Council

Photometric Observations



WISE - Wright et al. (2010)

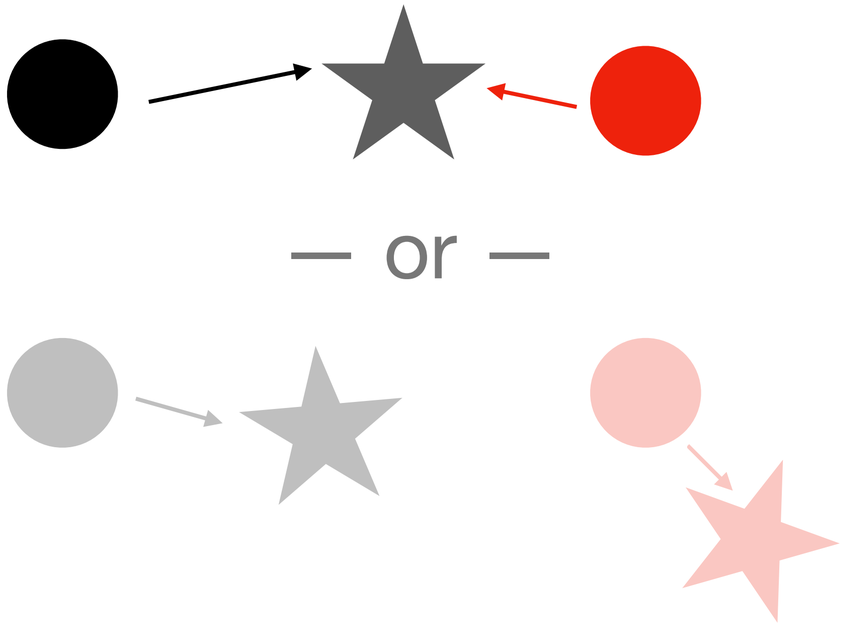
Photometric Observations

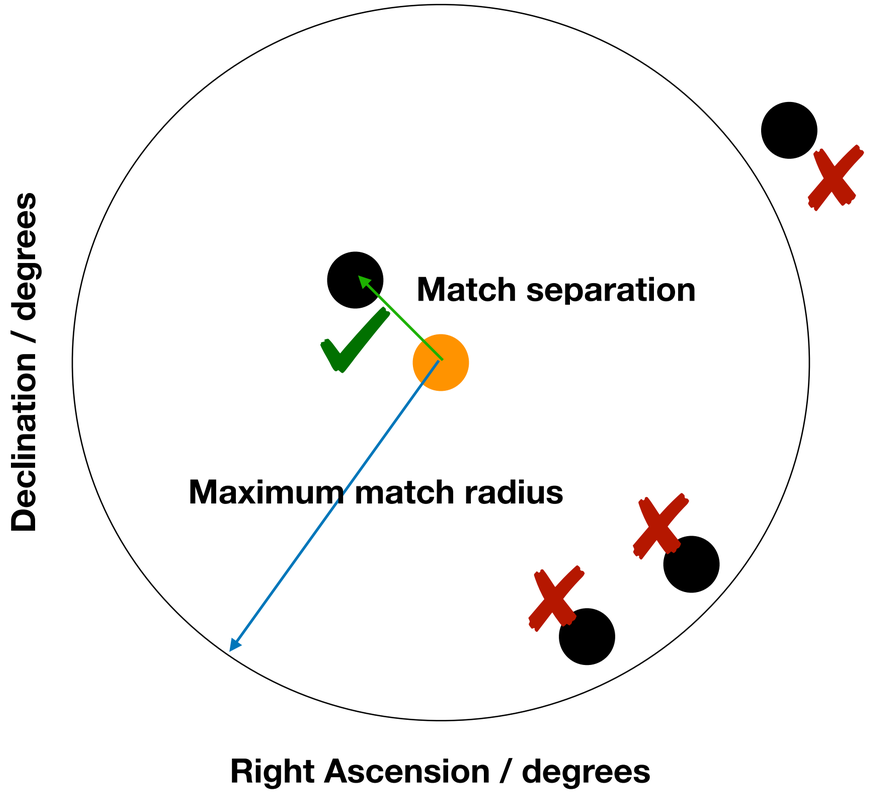


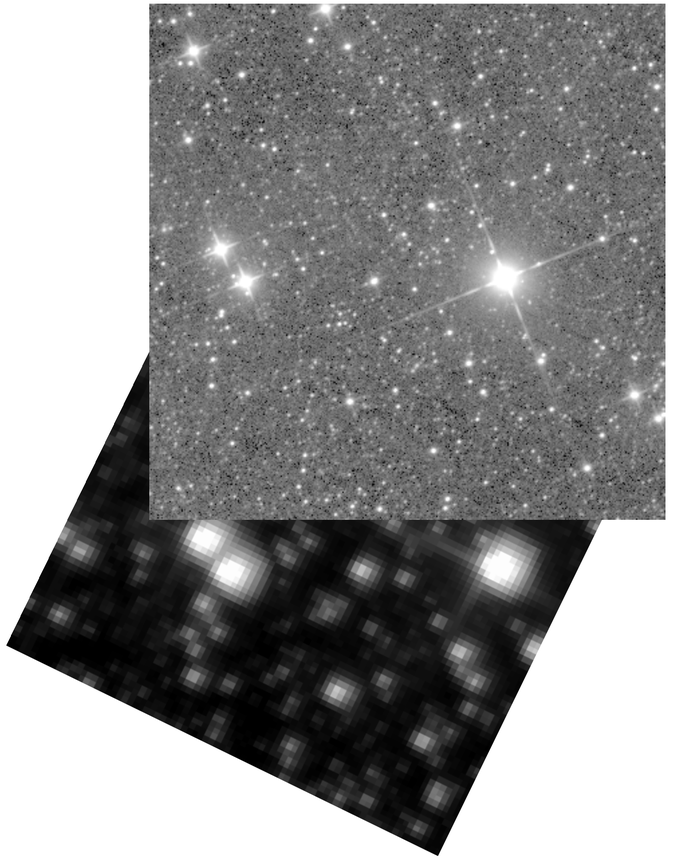
TESS T

WISE - Wright et al. (2010)
TESS - Ricker et al. (2015)

“Simple” Cross-Matching







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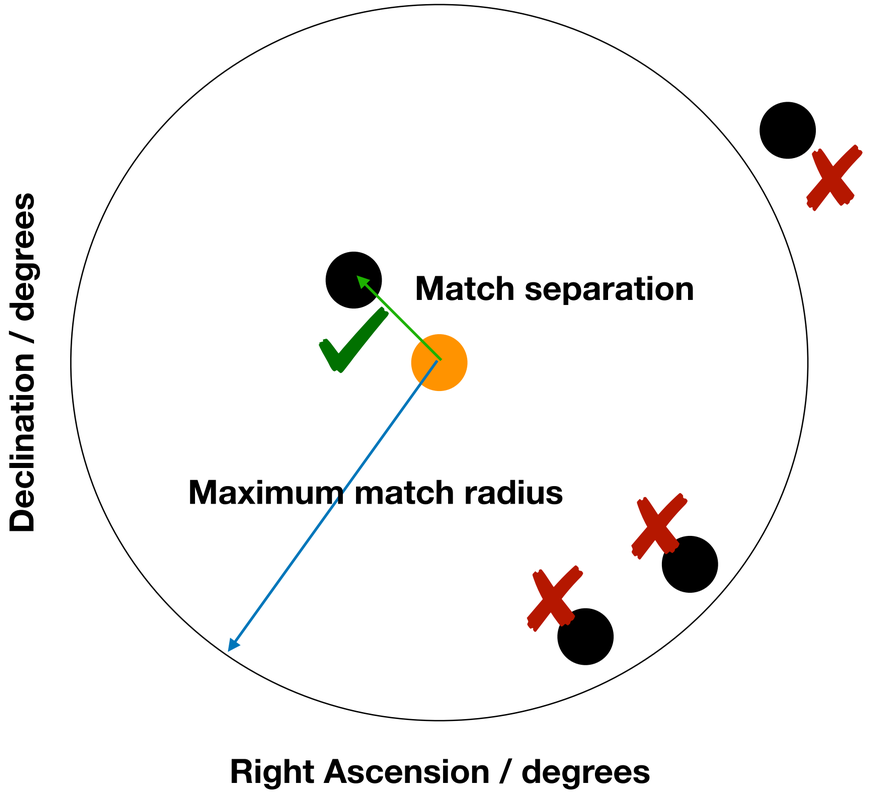
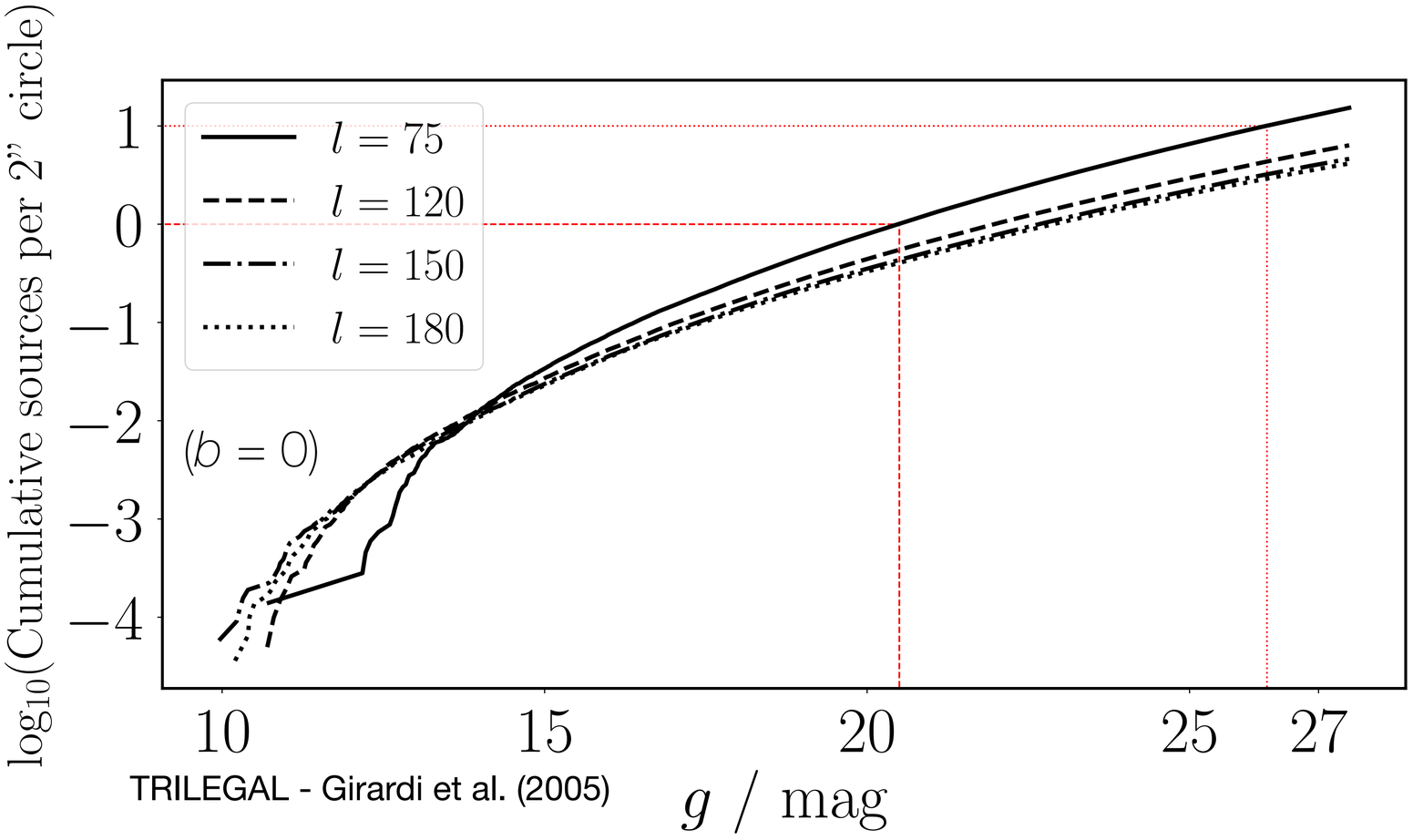
The Problem With Vera C. Rubin Obs.'s LSST





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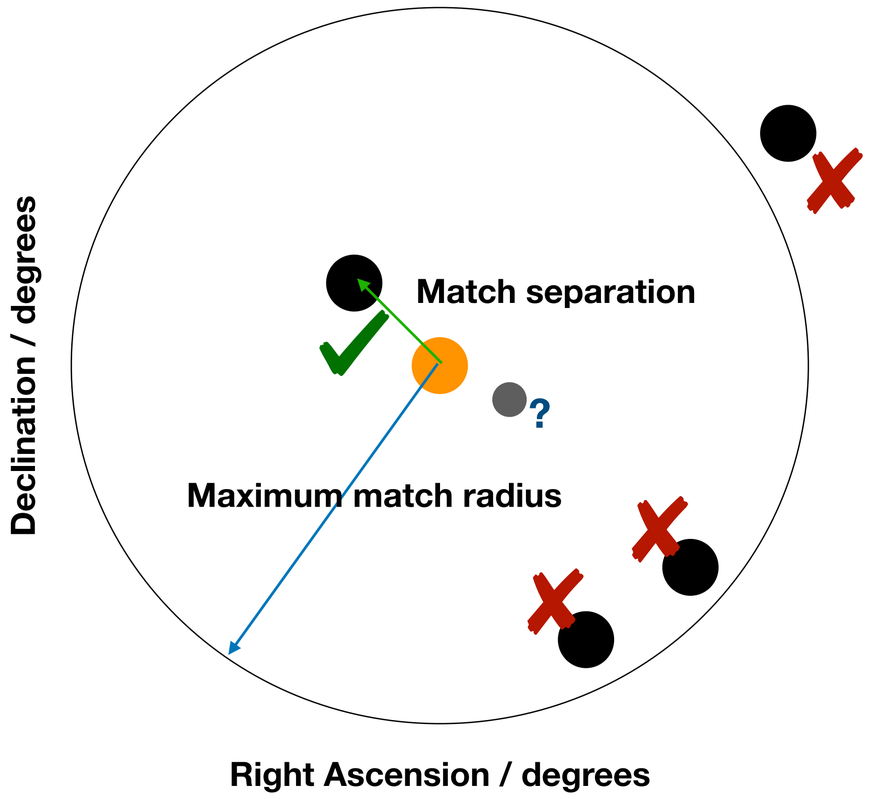

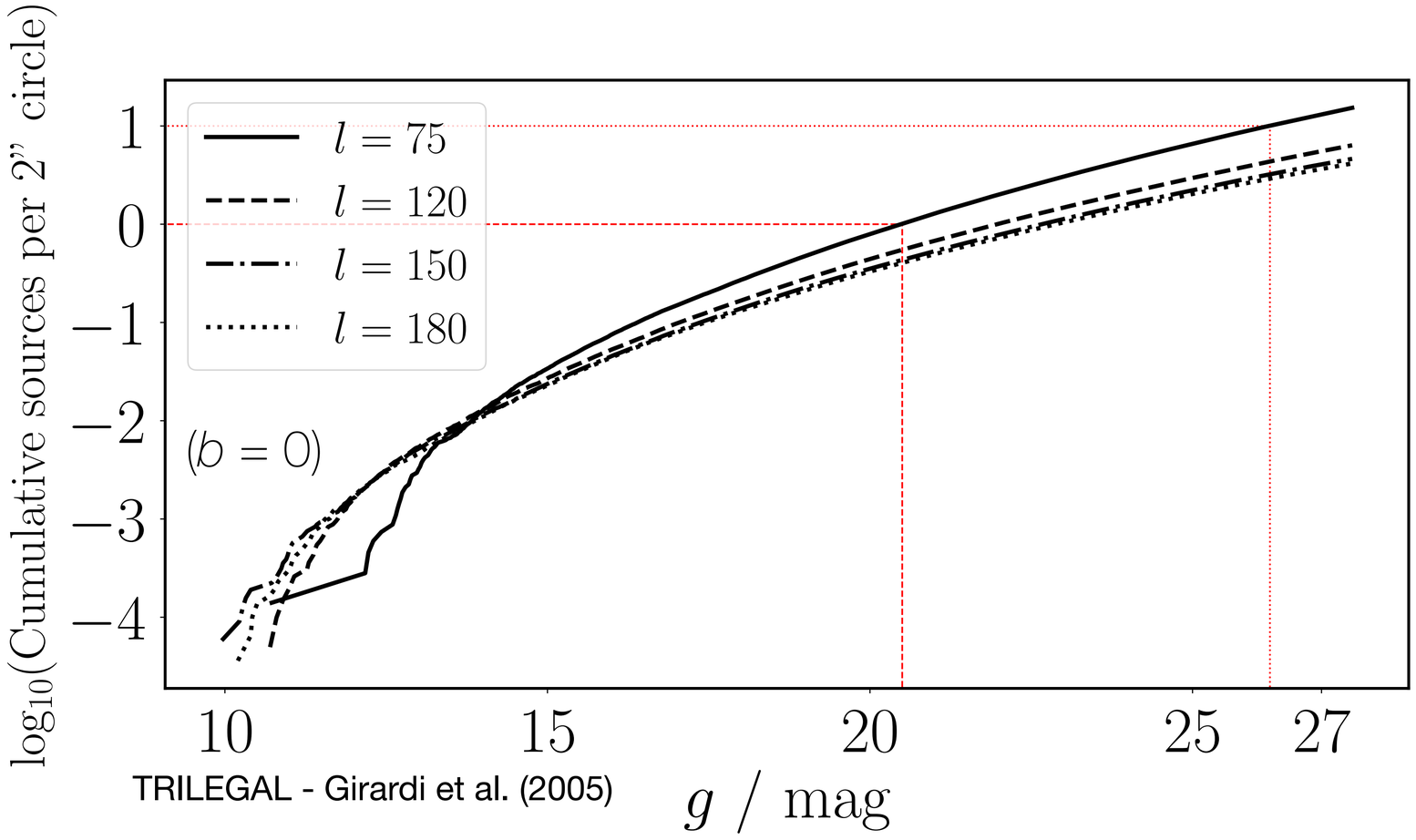

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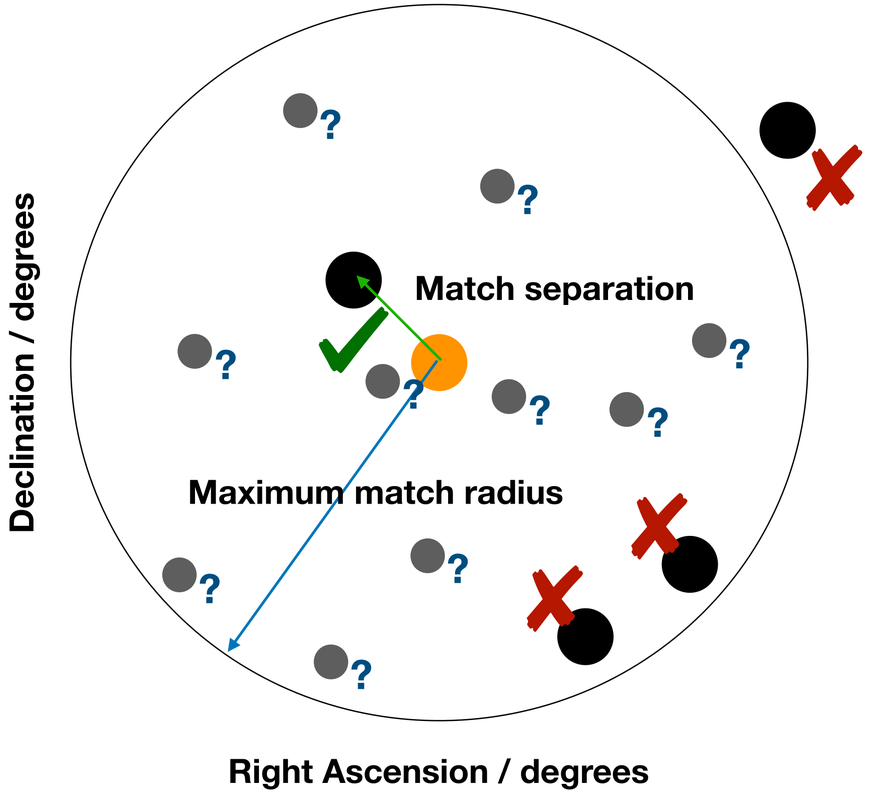

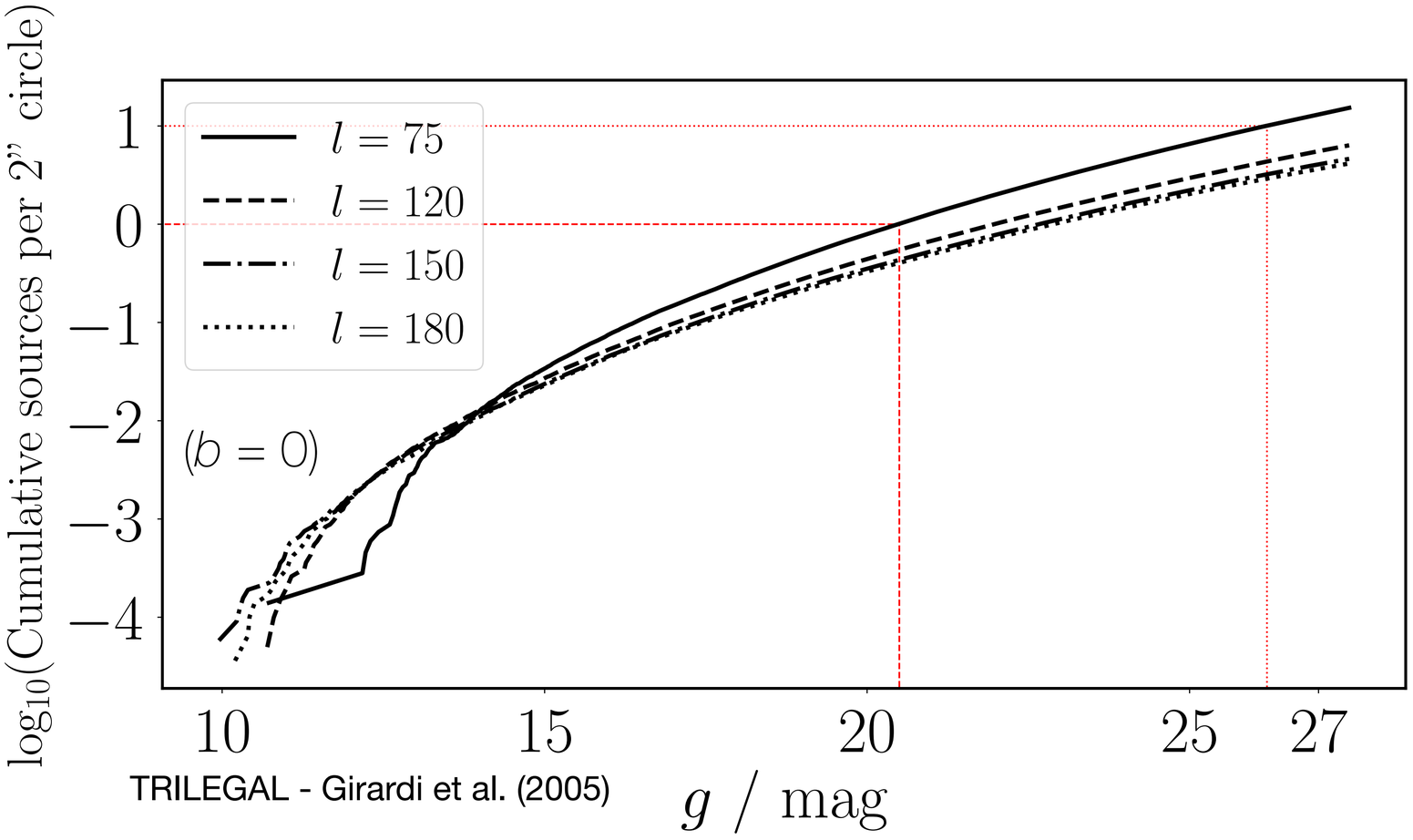

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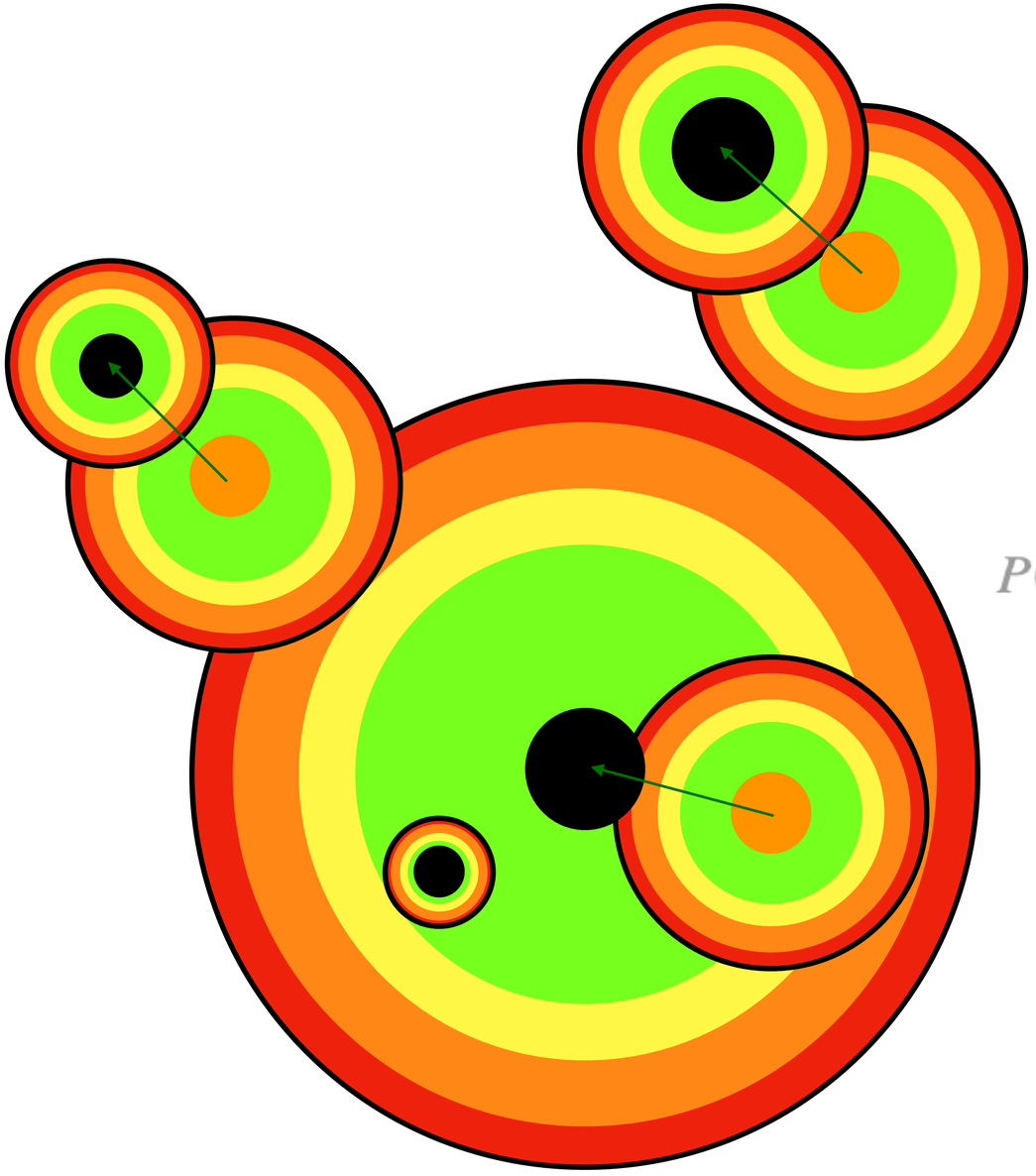
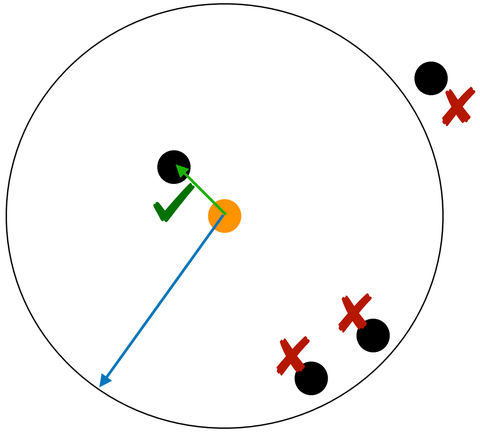
Probabilistic Cross-Matching





Probability of two sources having their <u>on-sky separation</u> given the hypothesis they are counterparts

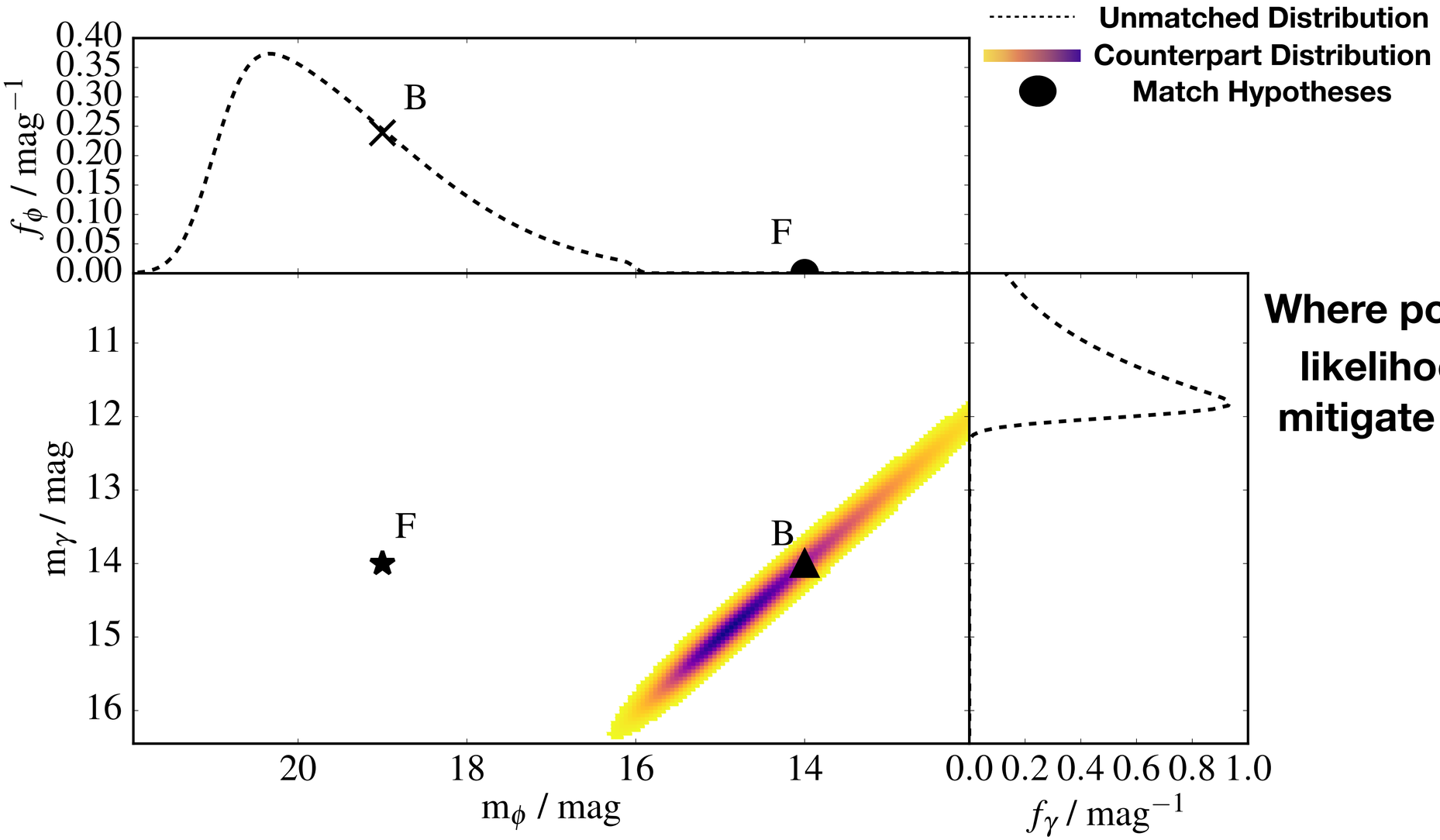
$$P(\zeta, \lambda, k|\gamma, \phi) = \frac{1}{K} \times \prod_{\delta \notin \zeta \cap \delta \in \gamma} N_\gamma f_\gamma^\delta \prod_{\omega \notin \lambda \cap \omega \in \phi} N_\phi f_\phi^\omega \prod_{i=1}^{k} N_c G_{\gamma\phi}^{\zeta_i \lambda_i} c_{\gamma\phi}^{\zeta_i \lambda_i}$$

Probability of sources having their <u>brightnesses</u> given they are unrelated to one another (“field stars”)

Probability of sources having their <u>brightnesses</u> given they are counterparts

Wilson & Naylor (2018a)
cf. Sutherland & Saunders (1992)

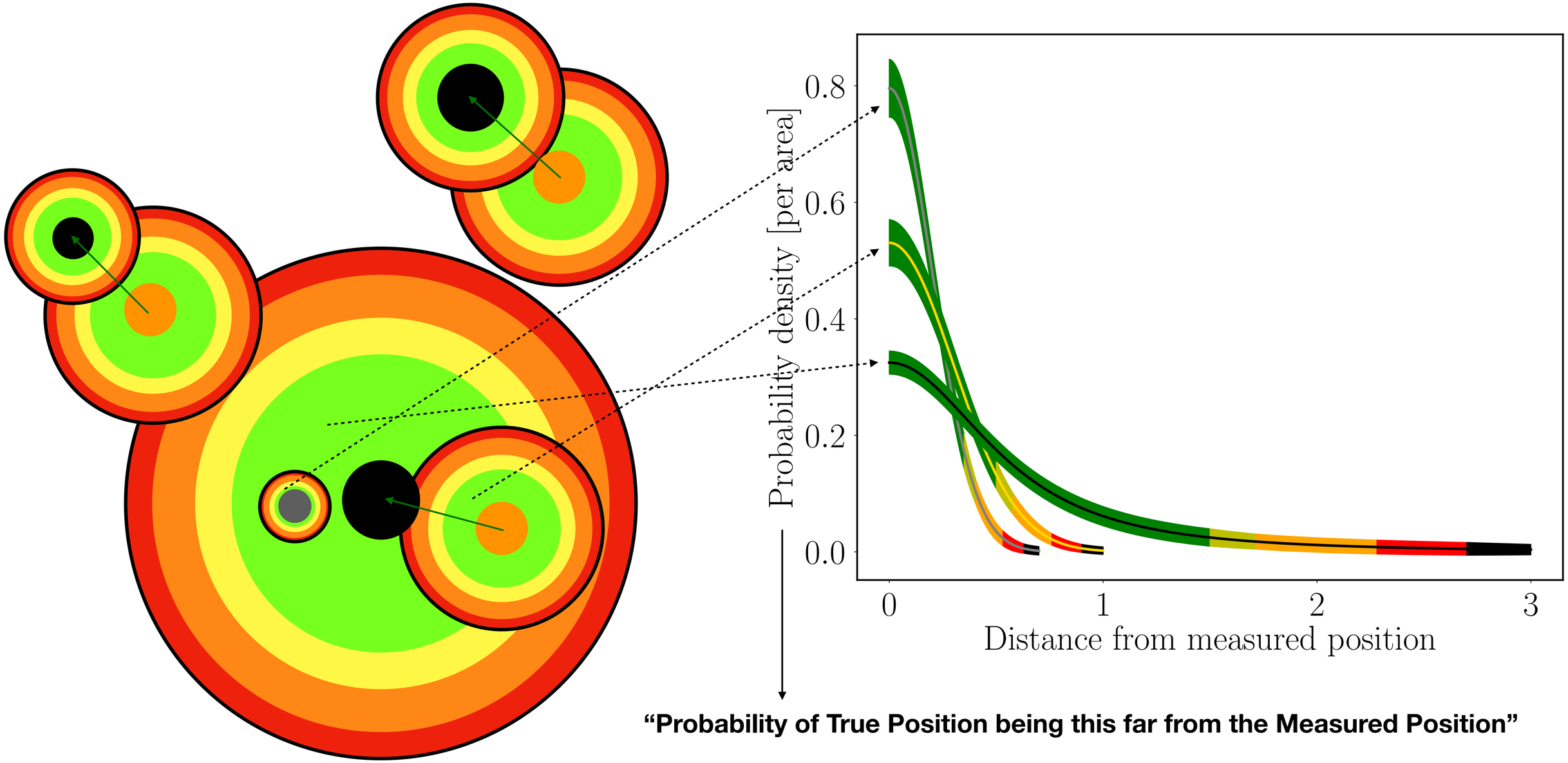
Including Magnitude Information



Where possible, photometry-based likelihoods (c and f) allow us to mitigate high false positive rate in crowded fields

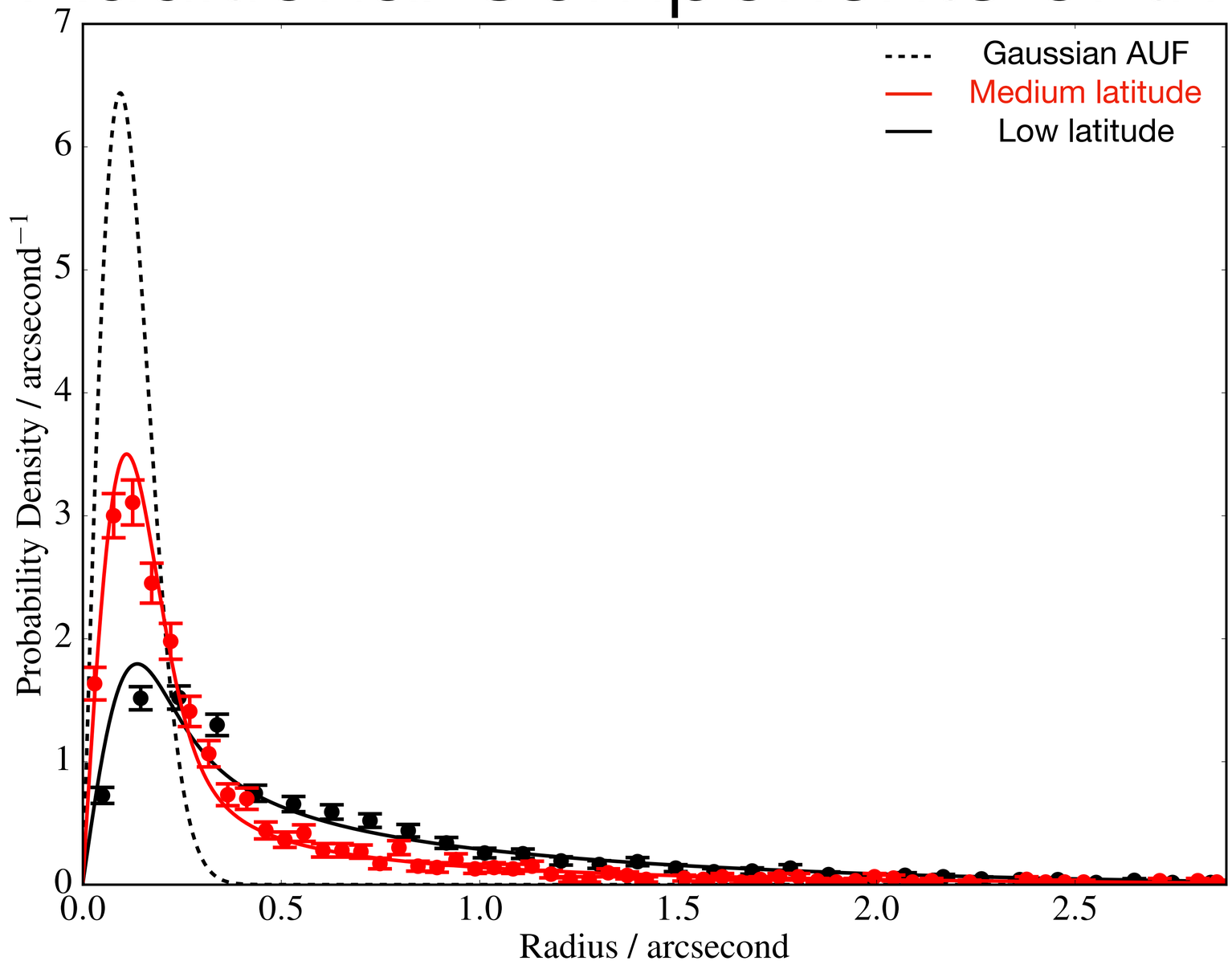
Wilson & Naylor (2018a)

Probabilistic Cross-Matching



“Probability of True Position being this far from the Measured Position”

Additional Components of the AUF



WISE - Wright et al. (2010)
Gaia DR2 - Gaia Collaboration, Brown A. G. A., et al. (2018)

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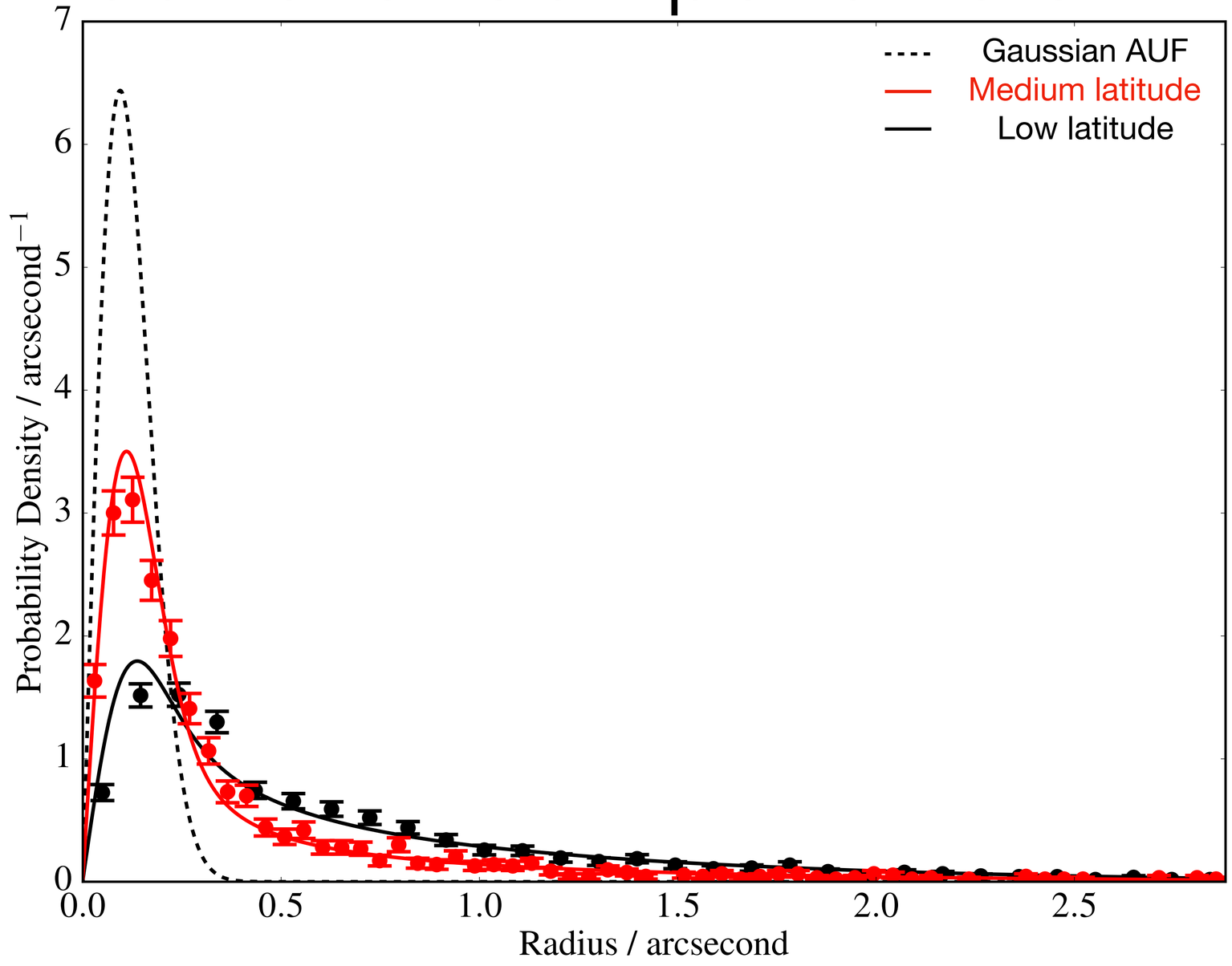

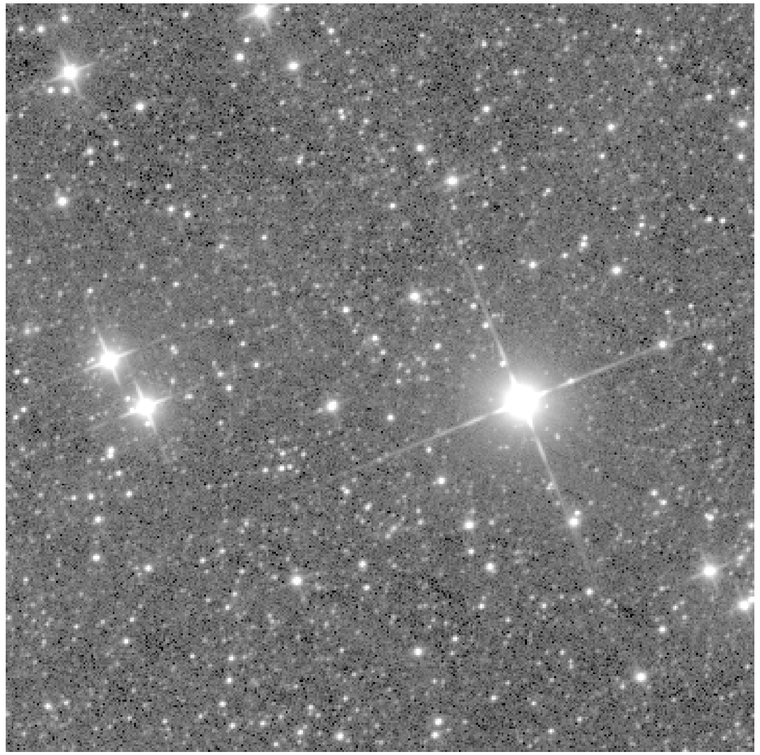

WISE - Wright et al. (2010)
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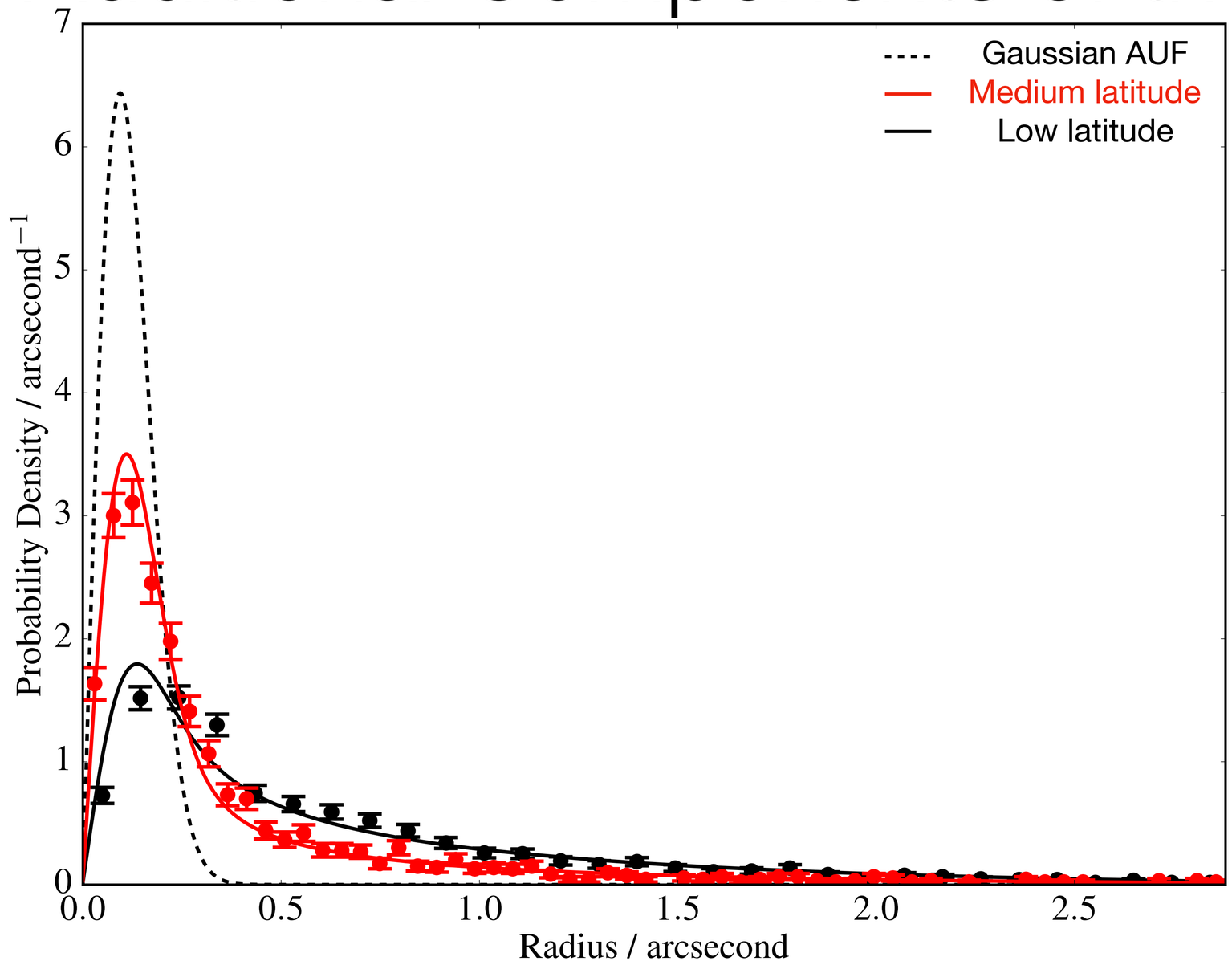
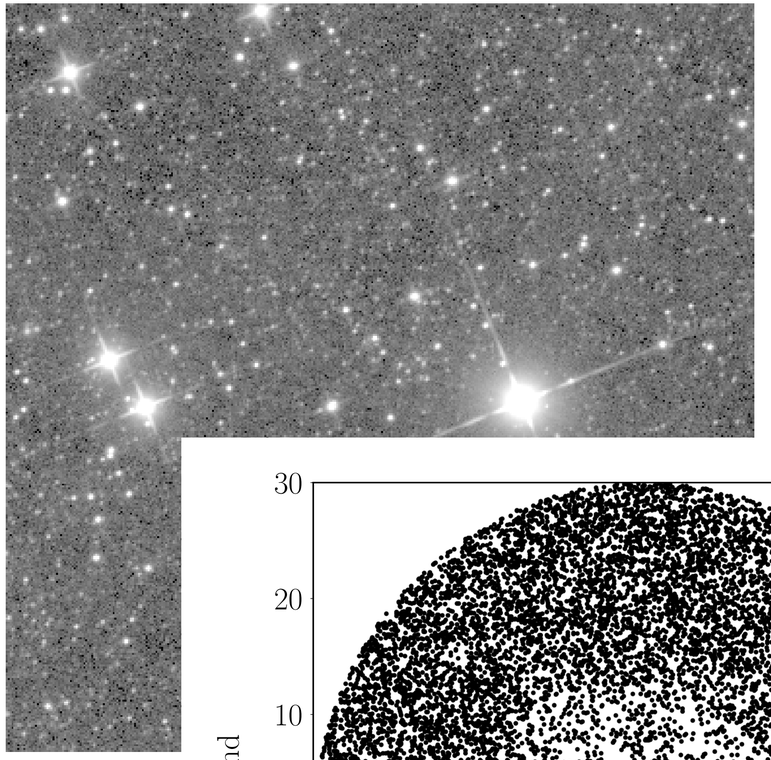
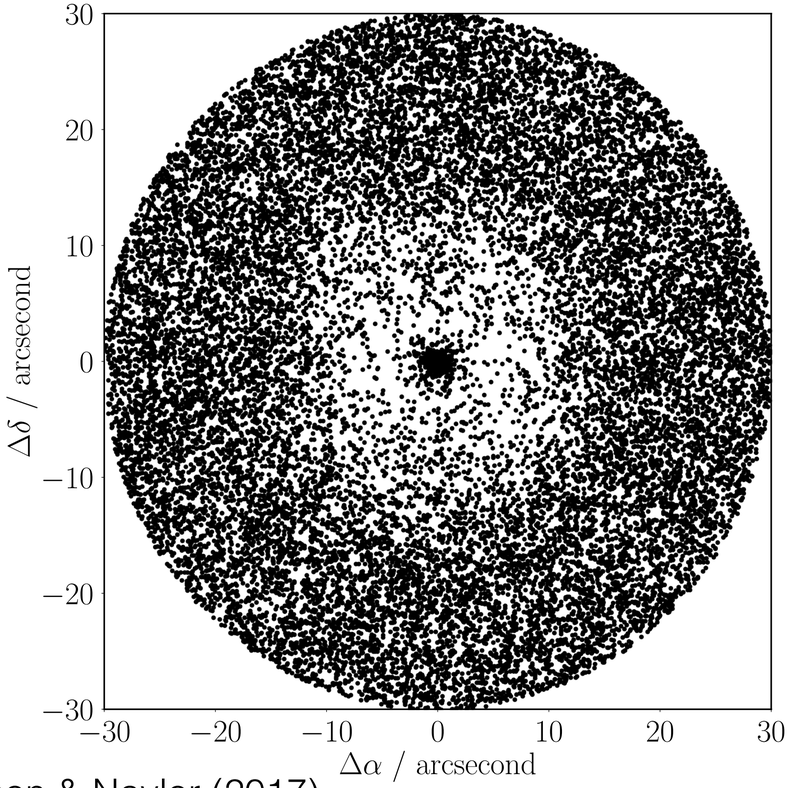
Additional Components of the AUF

(and any other systematic — e.g. proper motions, cf. Wilson 2023, RASTI)







WISE - Wright et al. (2010)
Gaia DR2 - Gaia Collaboration, Brown A. G. A., et al. (2018)

Wilson & Naylor (2018b)

Wilson & Naylor (2017)

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Additional Components of the AUF

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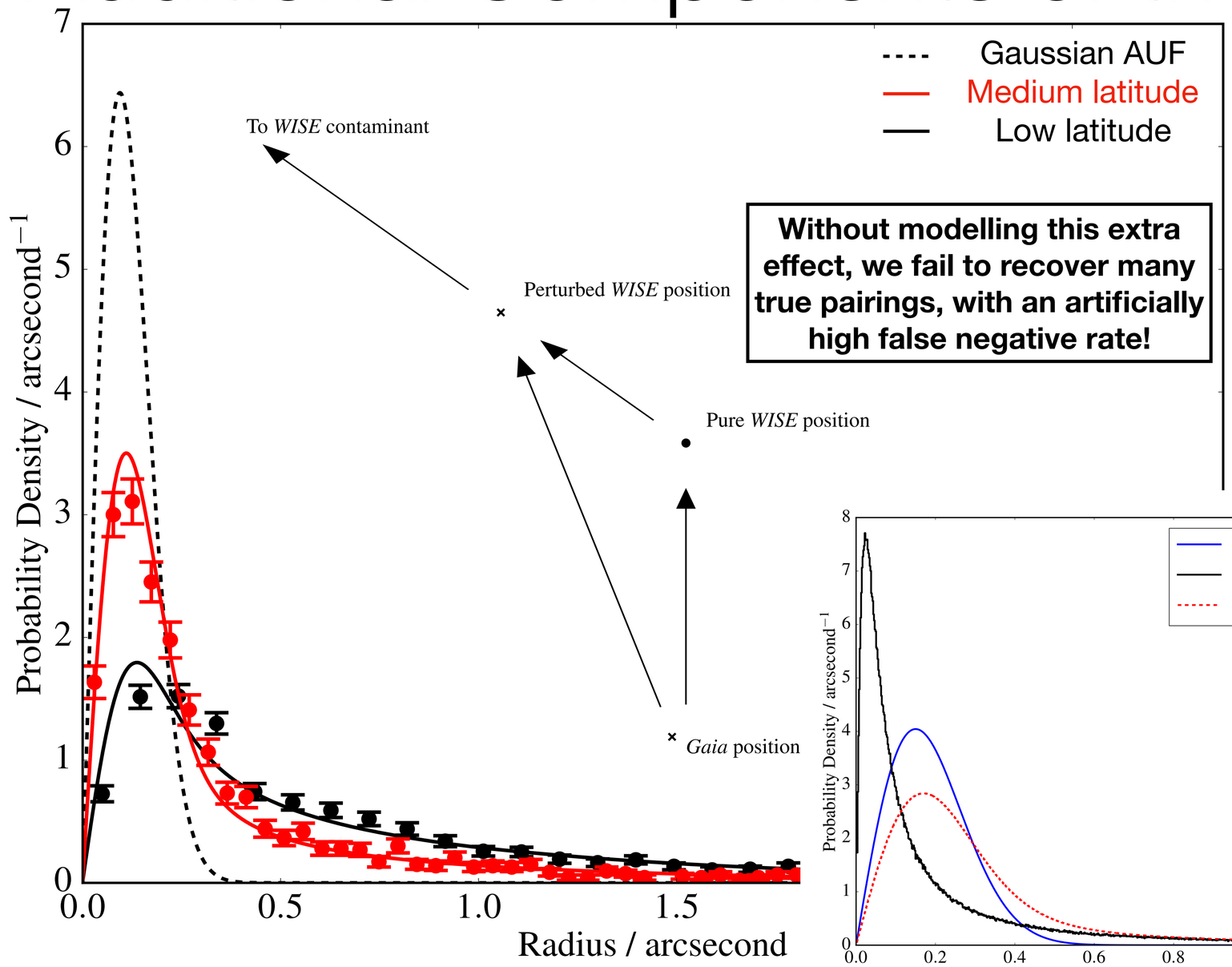
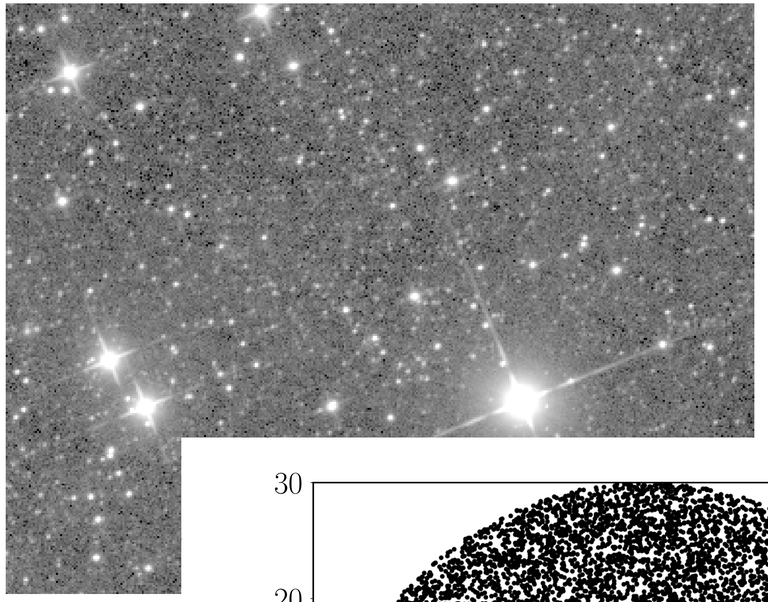
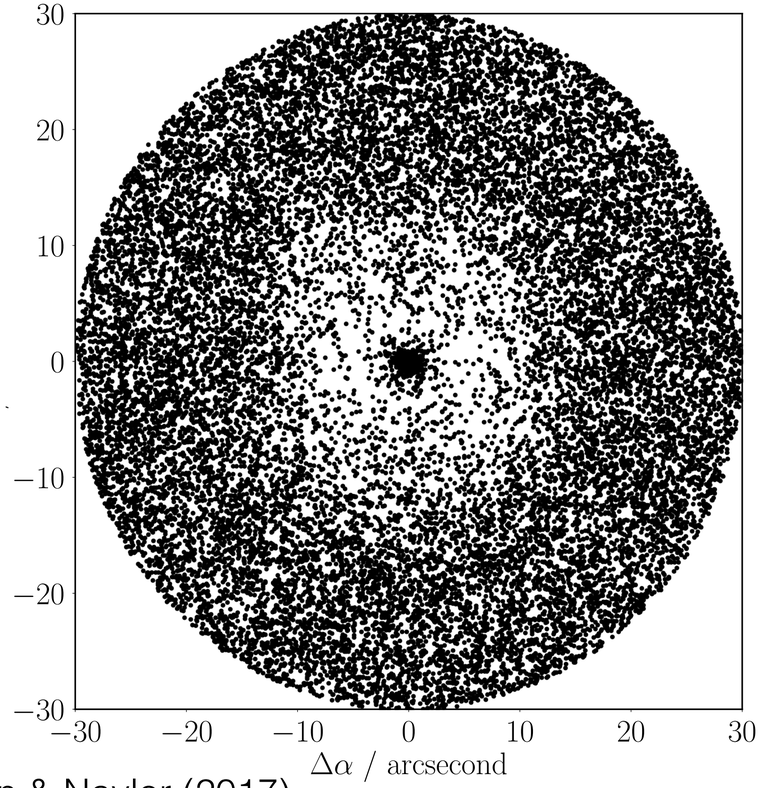


Without modelling this extra effect, we fail to recover many true pairings, with an artificially high false negative rate!





WISE - Wright et al. (2010)
Gaia DR2 - Gaia Collaboration, Brown A. G. A., et al. (2018)

Wilson & Naylor (2018b)

Wilson & Naylor (2017)

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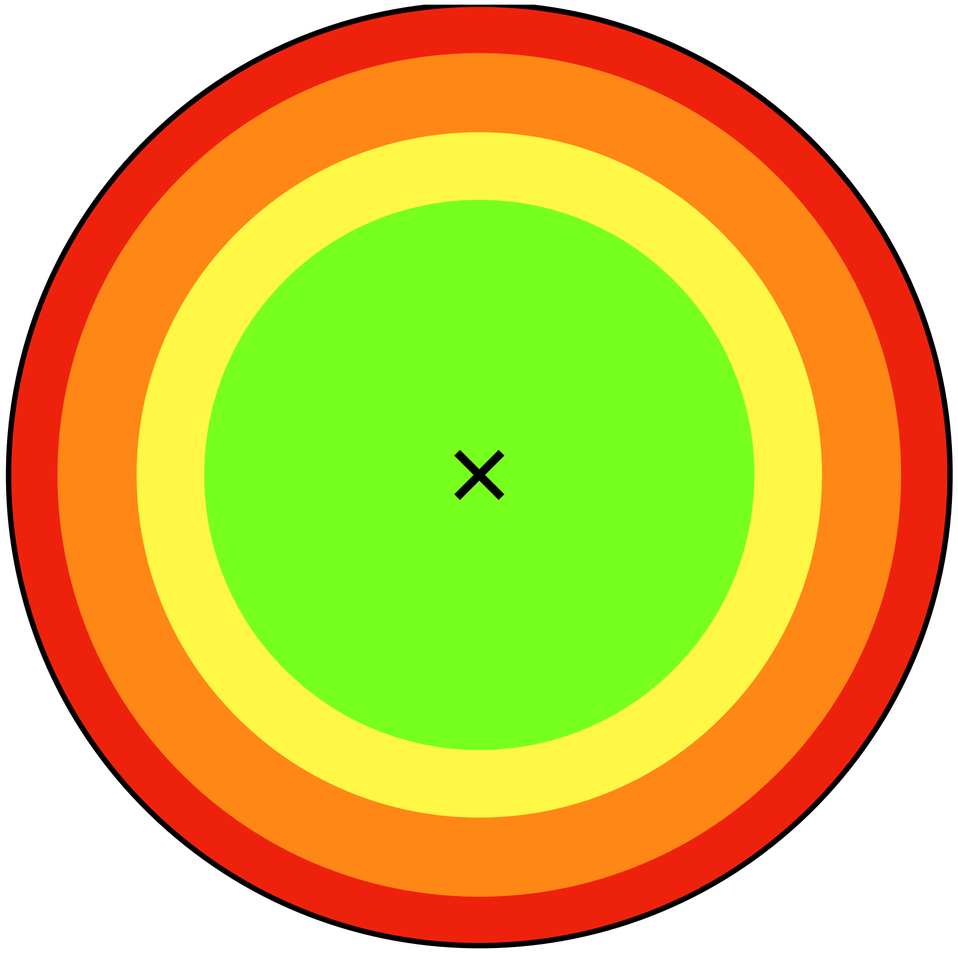
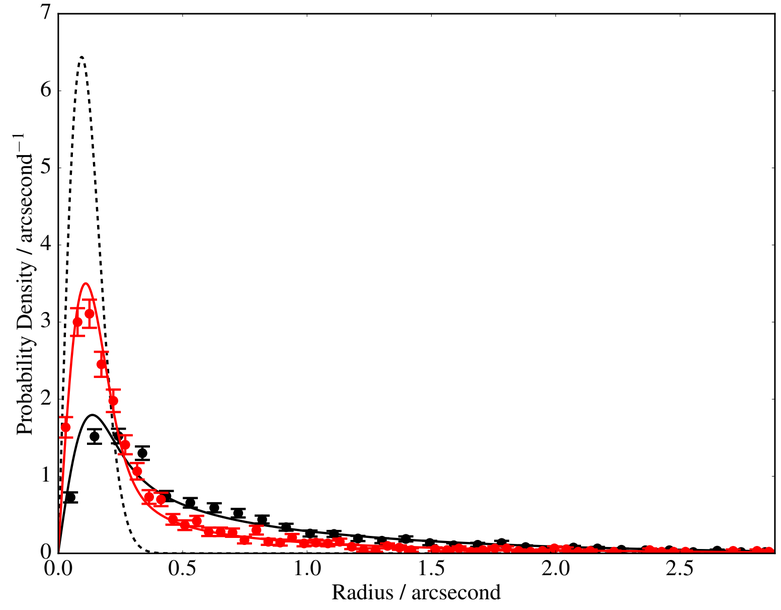
Match Separation Probability



We have dubbed this function h the *Astrometric Uncertainty Function,* which does not need to be Gaussian, as is almost always assumed — and indeed sometimes *needs* not to be!



$$dp_{\mathrm{id}} = Qr \exp\left(\frac{-r^2}{2}\right) dr.$$

Wolstencroft et al. (1986)

$$B = \frac{2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} \exp\left[-\frac{\psi^2}{2(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)}\right]$$

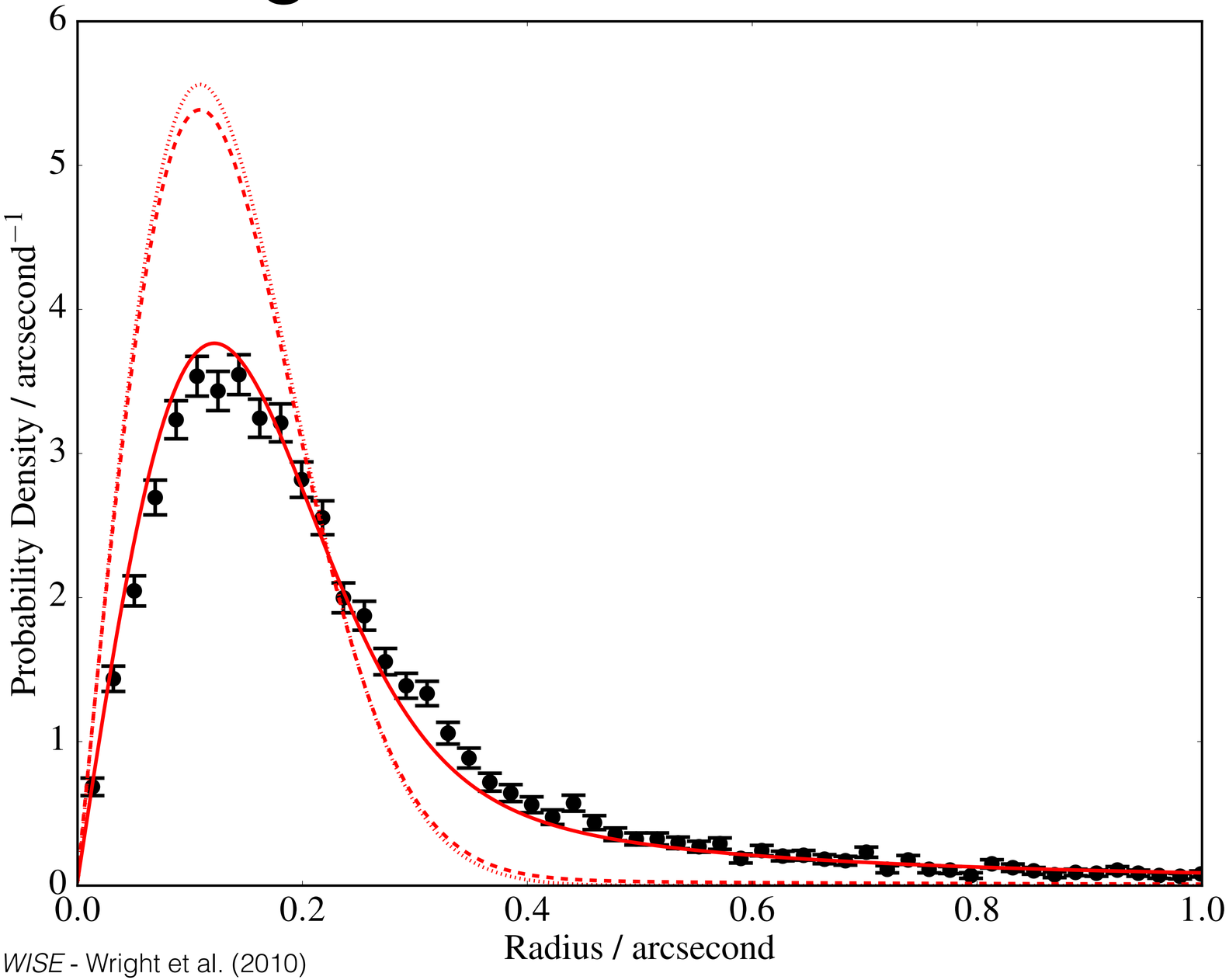
Budavári & Szalay (2008)

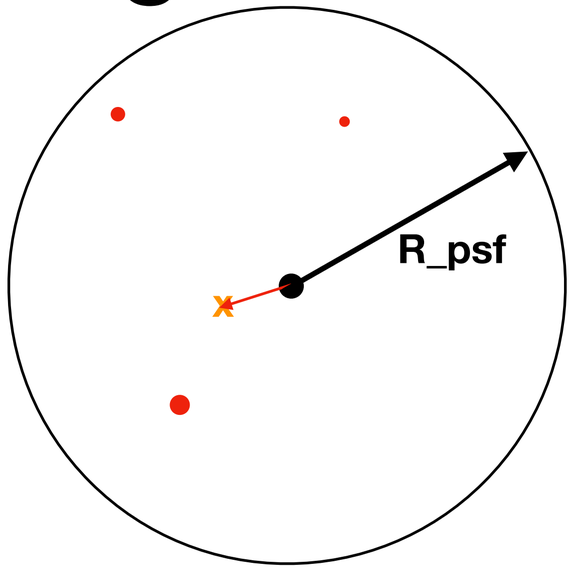
$$e^{-0.5(r^2/\sigma_{39}^2)}$$

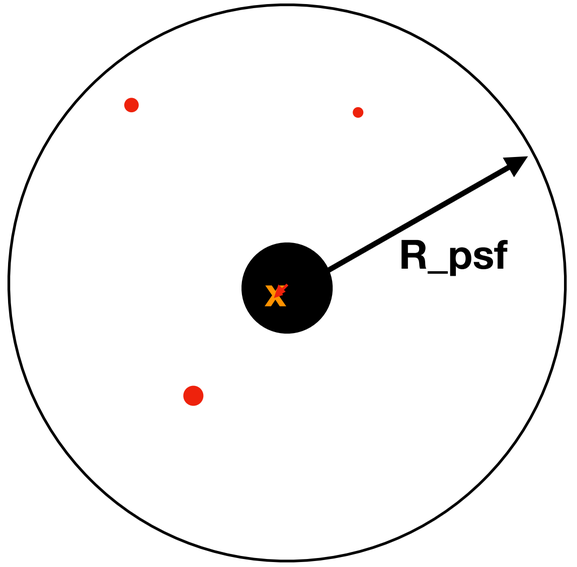
Naylor, Broos, & Feigelson (2013)

Wilson & Naylor (2017, 2018a,b, in prep.)

Extra-galactic Effects of Crowding







Star

Supernova

WISE - Wright et al. (2010)
Gaia DR2 - Gaia Collaboration, Brown A. G. A., et al. (2018)

Wilson & Naylor (2018b); also see Wilson (2022, RNAAS)

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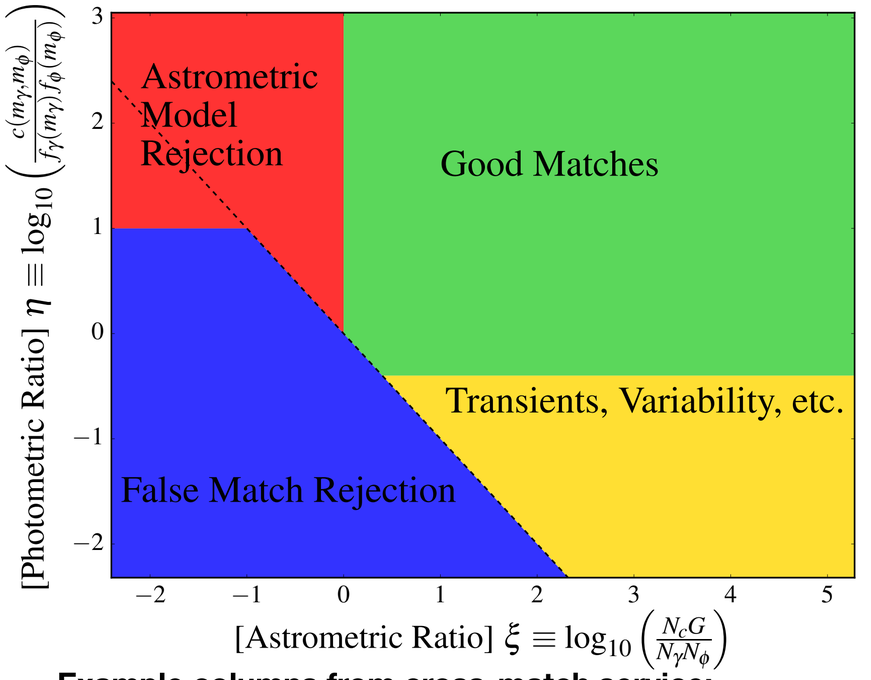
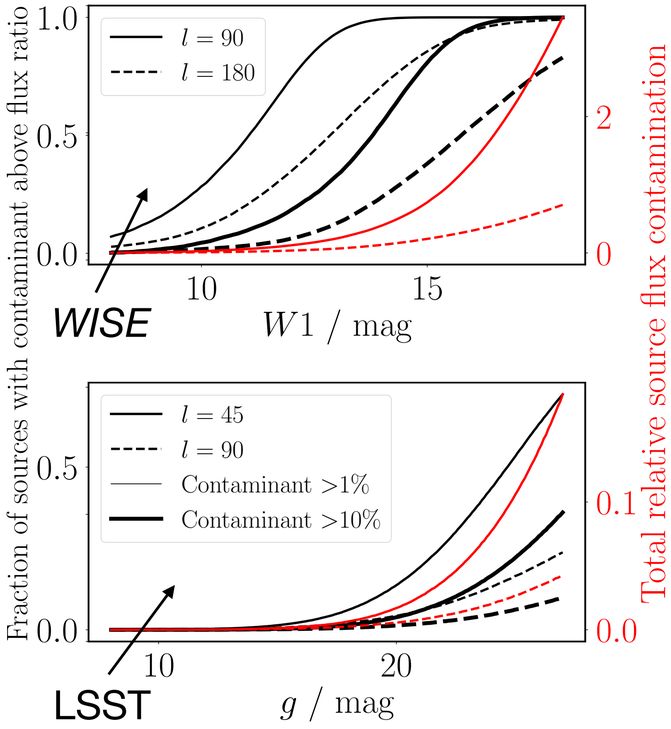
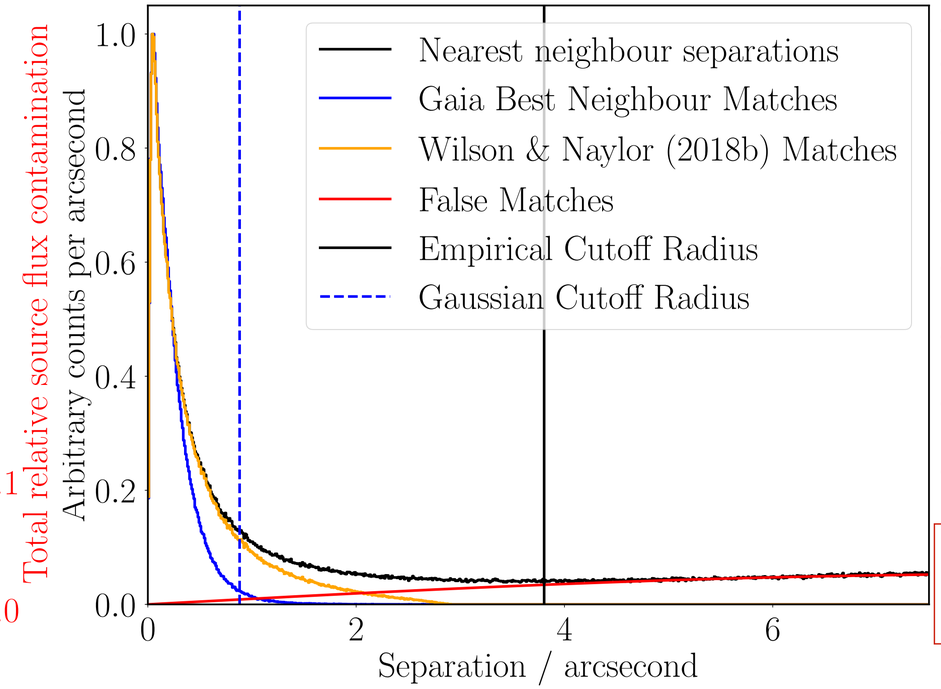
Why Use Our Cross-Matches?

- Getting cross-matches, even for “well behaved” fields
- Finding “odd” objects, either using the inclusion vs non-inclusion of the photometry in the two match runs, or via the likelihood ratio space — planned “real time” matching service for transient objects
- Removing e.g. IR excess or correcting for extinction-like crowding brightening, through Average Contamination from matching process; crucial for removing completely unknown crowding of catalogues using aperture photometry
- Recovering additional sources missed by other match services — either in crowded fields (we recover up to twice as many *Gaia-WISE* matches than the *Gaia* best neighbour matches), or with our in-progress extension to unknown proper motion modelling
- **We will provide a cross-match table service through the LSST:UK DAC and RSP**



Three tables per cross-match: merged catalogue dataset, and 2x non-match dataset (one per catalogue)





Example columns from cross-match service:

- **Designations of the two sources (e.g., WISE J… and *Gaia* DR3…)**
- **RA and Dec (or Galactic l/b) of the two sources**
- **Magnitudes (corrected for necessary effects, such as e.g. *Gaia*) in all bandpasses for both objects**
- **Re-derived “centroid” uncertainty, if necessary due to e.g. missing terms or measurement bias**
- **Match probability — probability of the most likely permutation (see equation 26 of Wilson & Naylor 2018a)**
- **Eta - Photometric likelihood ratio (counterpart vs non-match probability, just for brightnesses; see eq37 of WN18a)**
- **Xi - Astrometric likelihood ratio (just position match/non-match comparison; see eq38 of WN18a)**
- **Average contamination - simulated mean (percentile) brightening of the two sources, based on number density of catalogue**
- **Probability of sources having blended contaminant above e.g. 1% relative flux**

We will provide two match runs per catalogue pair match: one with, and one without, the photometry considered, to allow for the recovery of sources with “weird” colours but otherwise agreeable astrometry

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Conclusions

- **Upcoming LSST:UK cross-match service macauff — let me know your thoughts/needs/hopes/dreams**
  - **Provide *robust* tables of cross-matches between LSST and <your favourite catalogue here!>**

- **Our cross-matches include two key elements for avoiding issues with the crowded LSST sky**
  - **A generalised approach to the Astrometric Uncertainty Function allows for the inclusion of the effects of perturbation due to blended sources, and unknown proper motions — reduce false -ves!**
  - **Optional use of photometry to reject of false interlopers (with >1 “extra” source per 2” circle in most of the LSST Galactic plane, and many spurious galactic matches) — reduce false +ves!**
  - **With LSST as crowded as *WISE* per PSF area, it is vitally important to take this effect into account**
- **Will include additional information on the crowding of sources, allowing for selection of uncontaminated objects, or modelling of excess flux — crucial for removal of red excess in SEDs**
  - **LSST will suffer ~10% flux contamination, which could be confused with e.g. extinction, distance**

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Wilson & Naylor, 2017, MNRAS, 468, 2517
Wilson & Naylor, 2018a, MNRAS, 473, 5570
Wilson & Naylor, 2018b, MNRAS, 481, 2148
Wilson, 2022, RNAAS, 6, 60
Wilson, 2023, RASTI, 2, 1

https://github.com/Onoddil/macauff

LSST:UK Consortium

Science and Technology Facilities Council

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