

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

Tom J Wilson (he/him) and Tim Naylor  
With George Beckett, Mike Read, and Dominic Sloan-Murphy  
[t.j.wilson@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:t.j.wilson@exeter.ac.uk)  
University of Exeter



Science and  
Technology  
Facilities Council

LSST@Europe4, 26/Oct/22



University  
of Exeter



@Onoddil @pm.me  
.github.io [www.onoddil.com](http://www.onoddil.com)

Tom J Wilson @onoddil

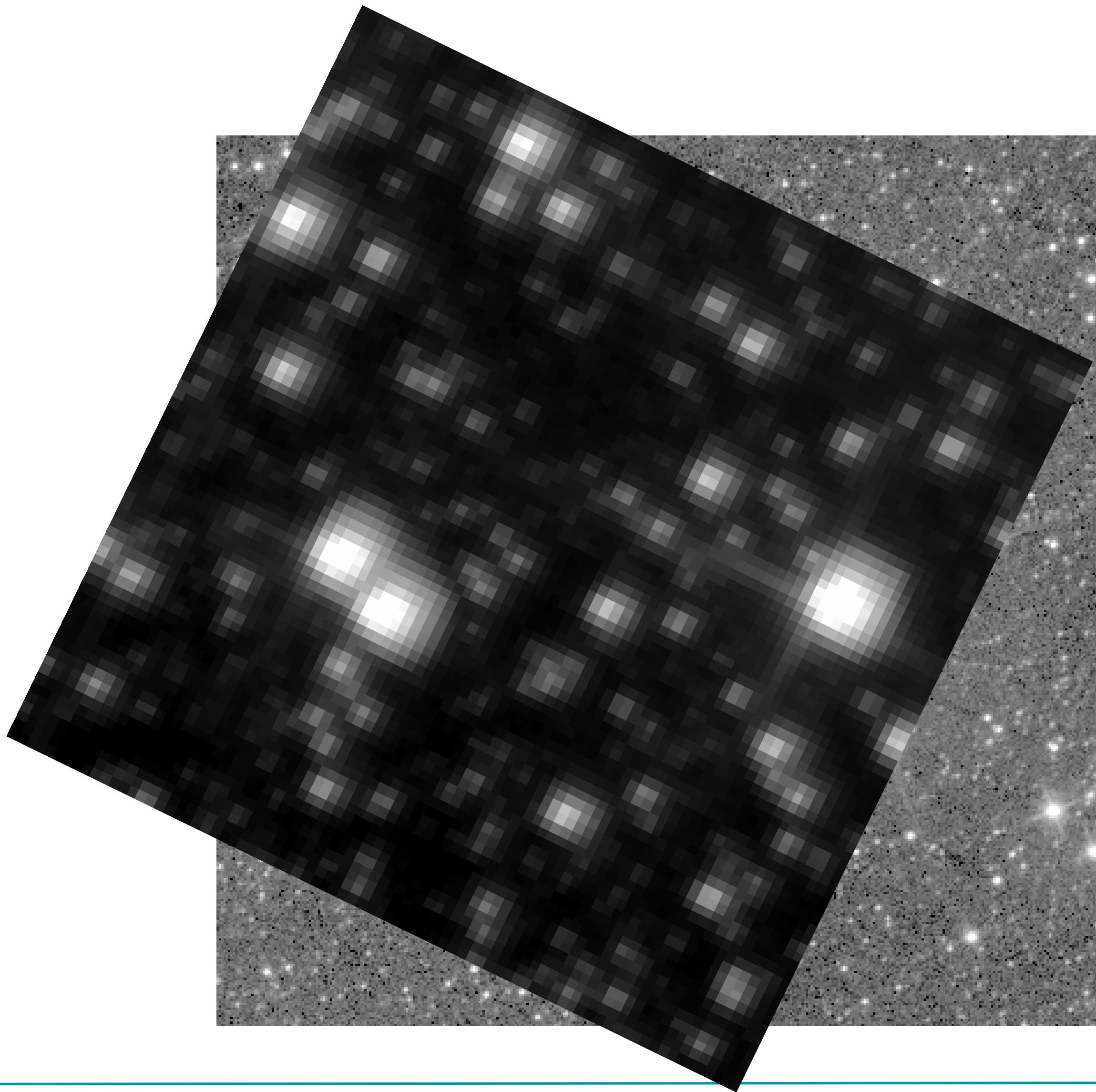
# Photometric Observations



WISE - Wright et al. (2010)

WISE W1 Tom J Wilson @onoddil

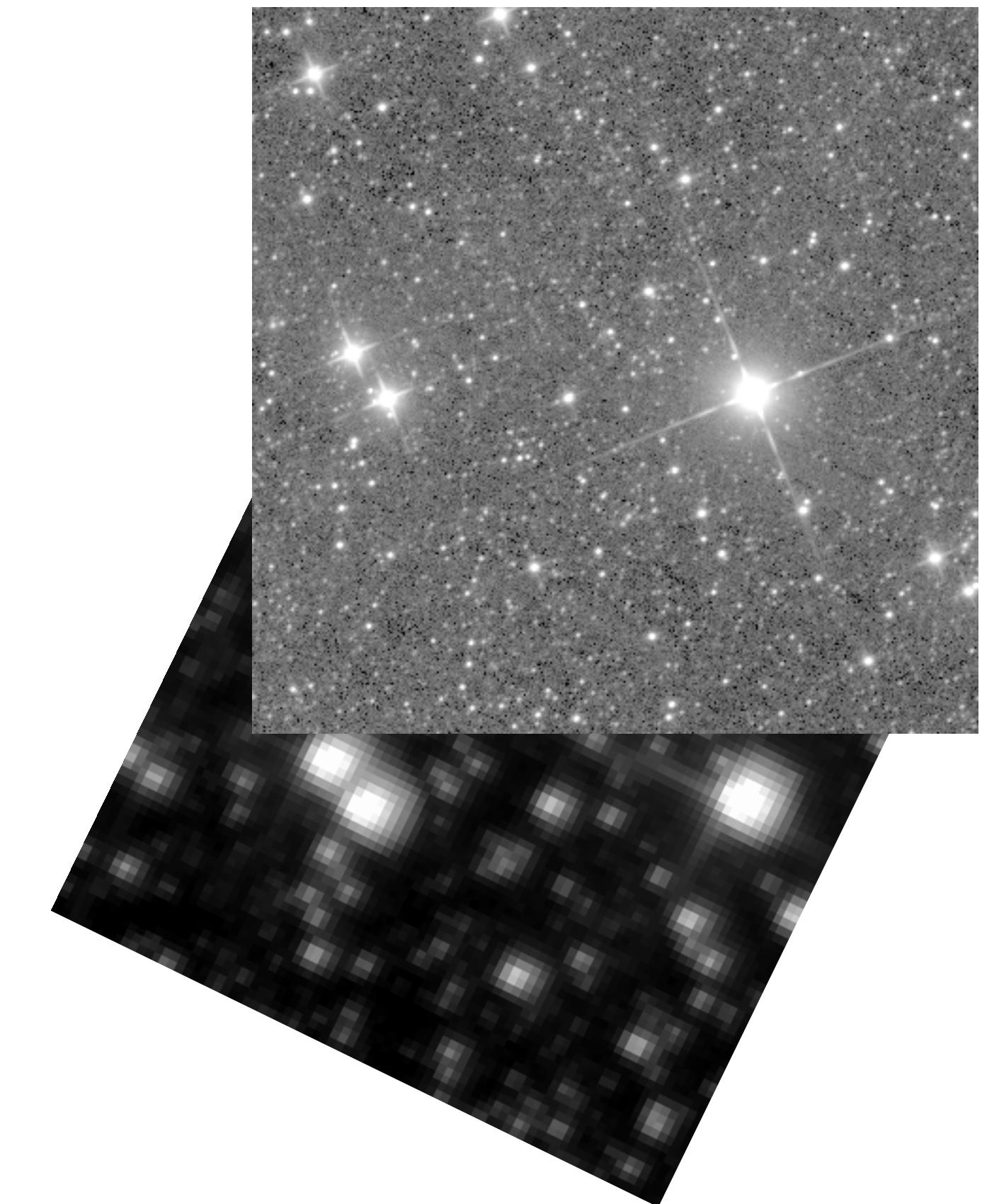
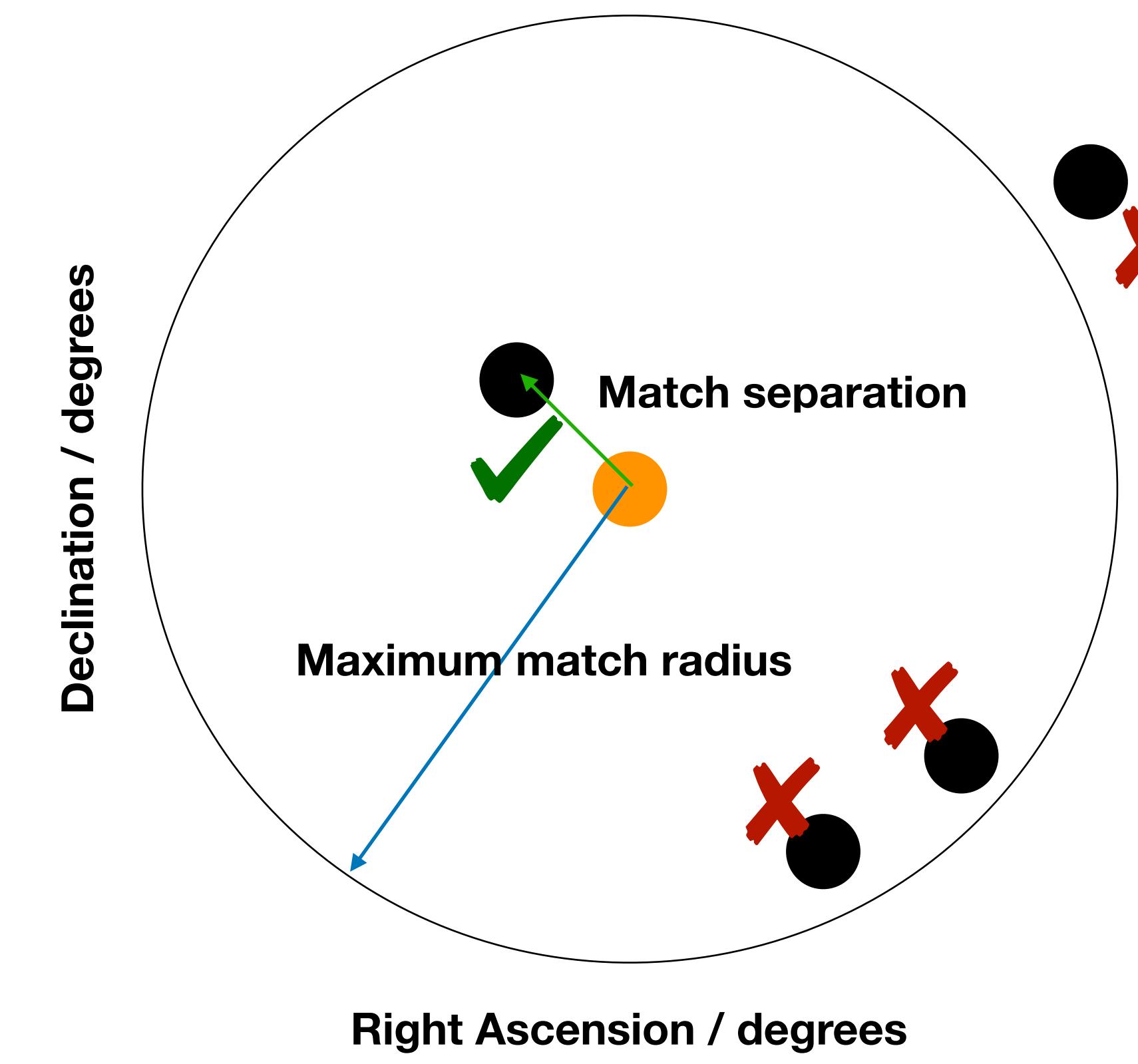
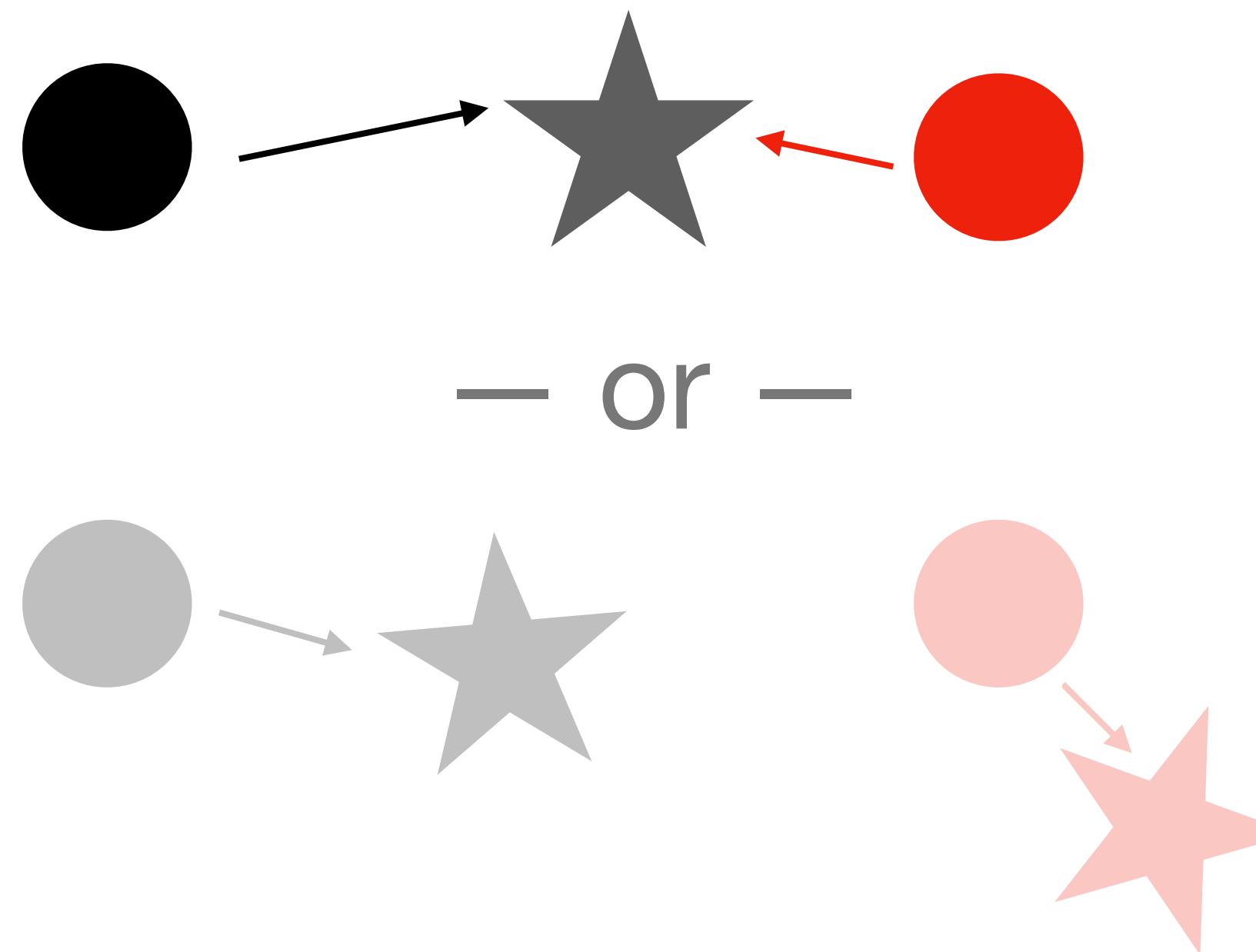
# Photometric Observations



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

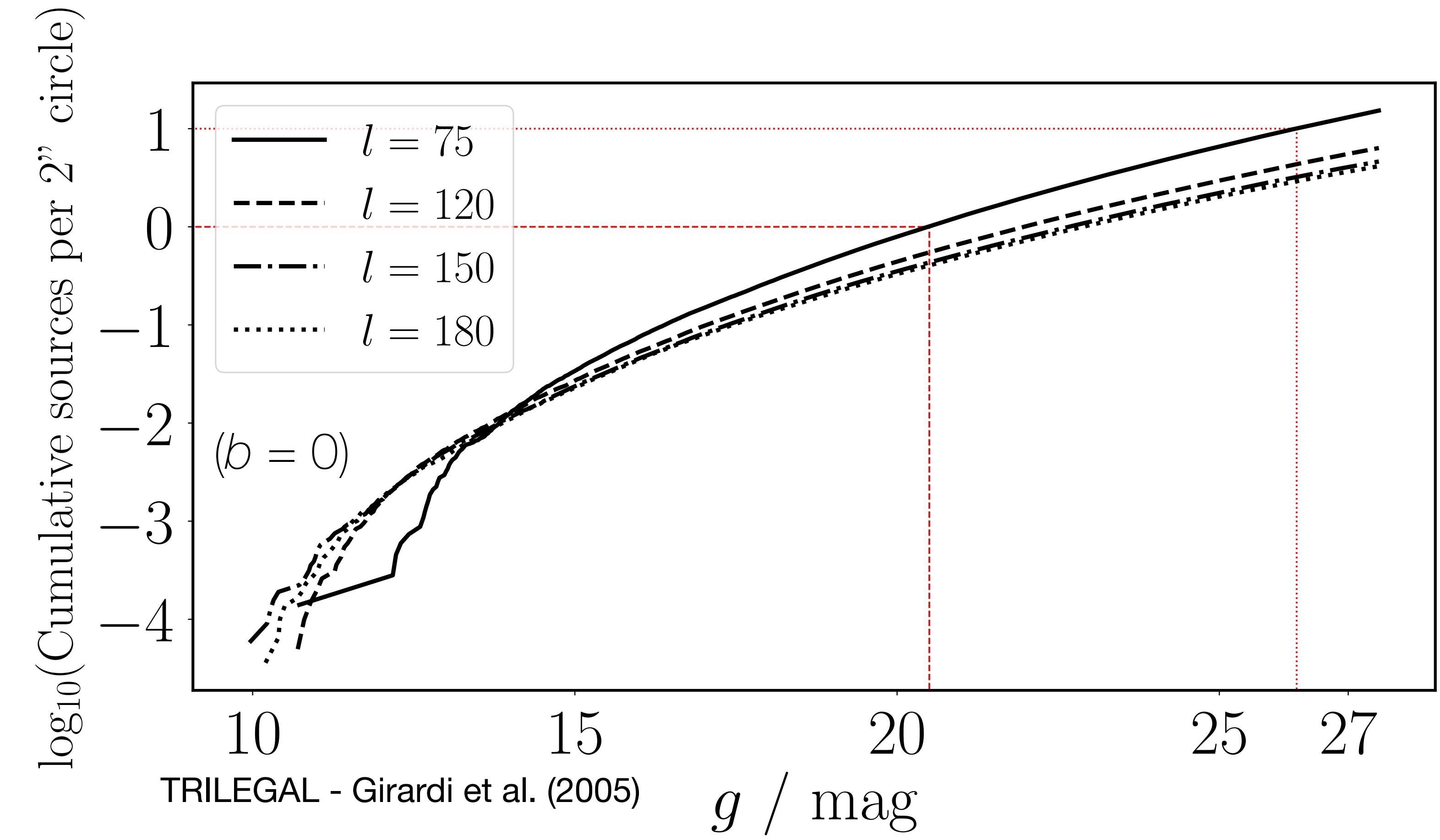
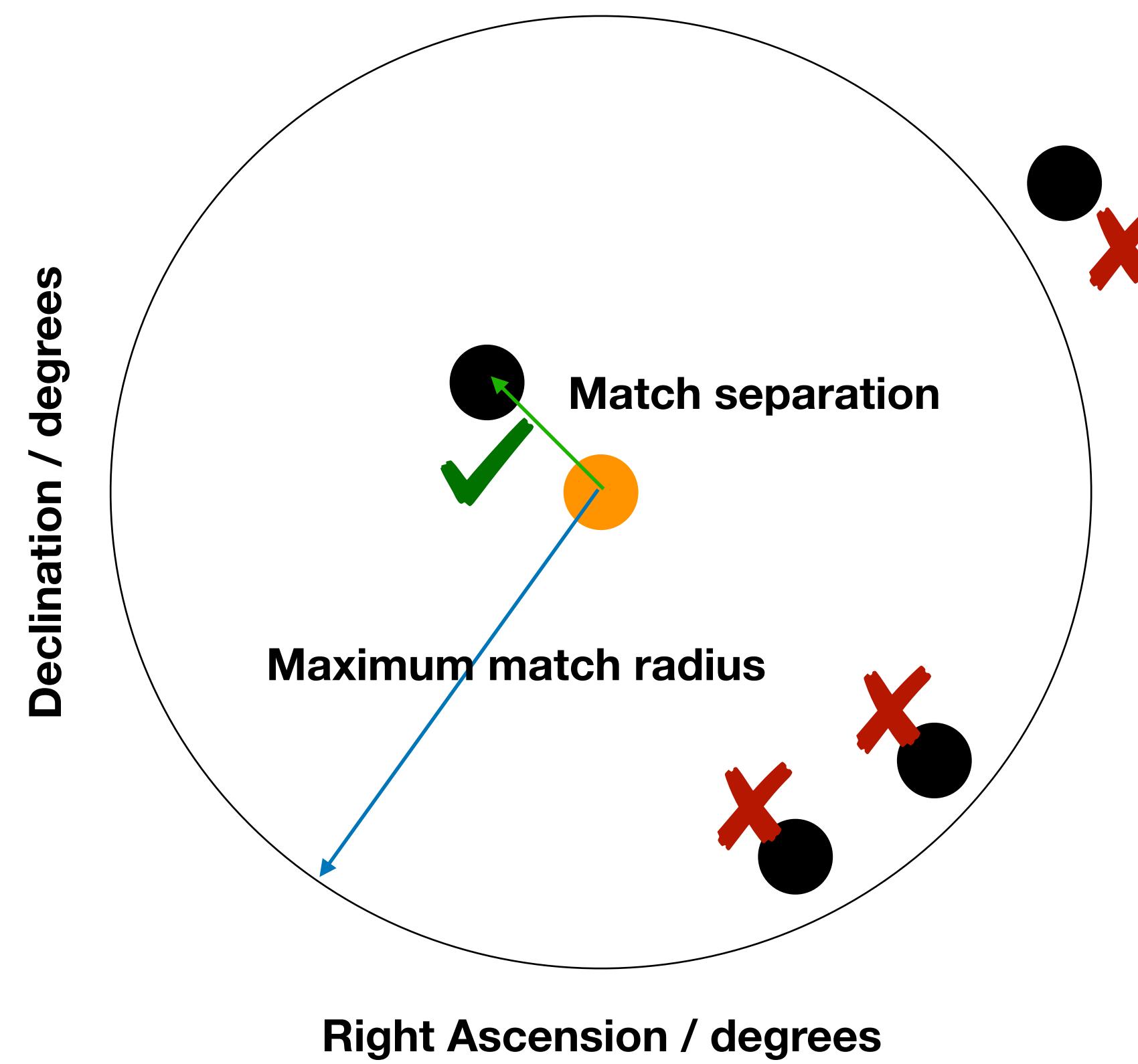
TESS T Tom J Wilson @onoddil

# “Simple” Cross-Matching



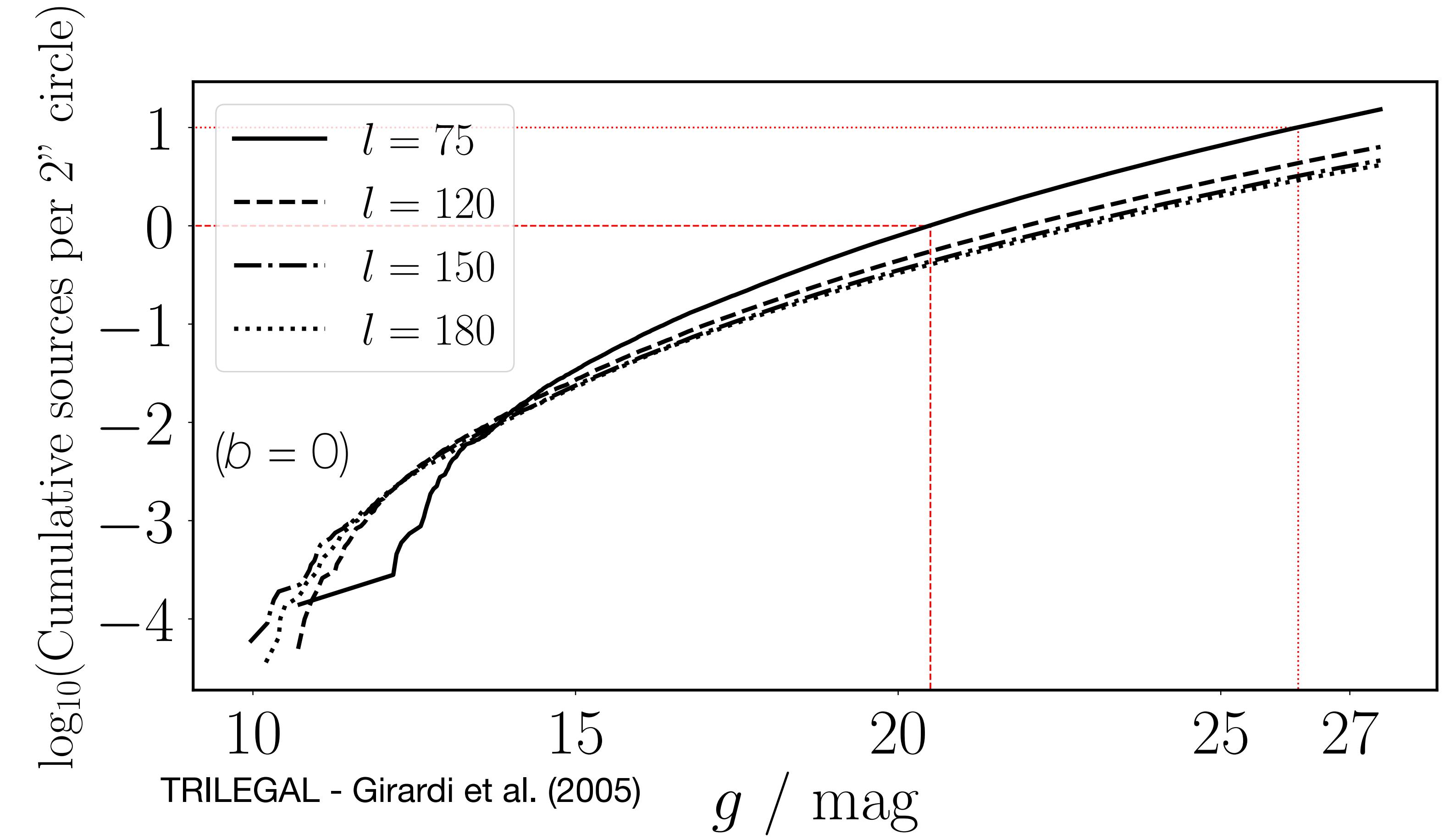
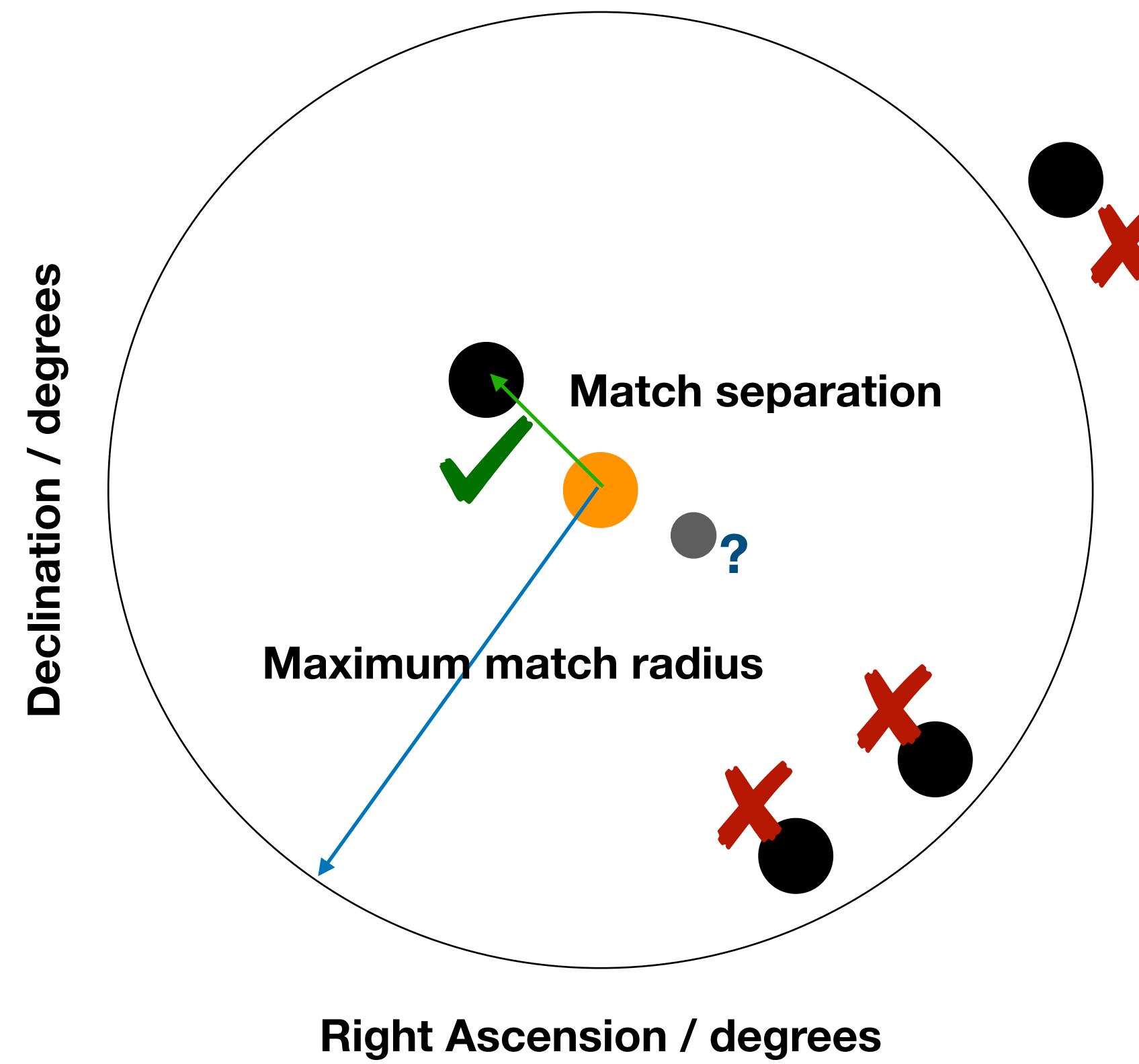
Tom J Wilson @onoddil

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



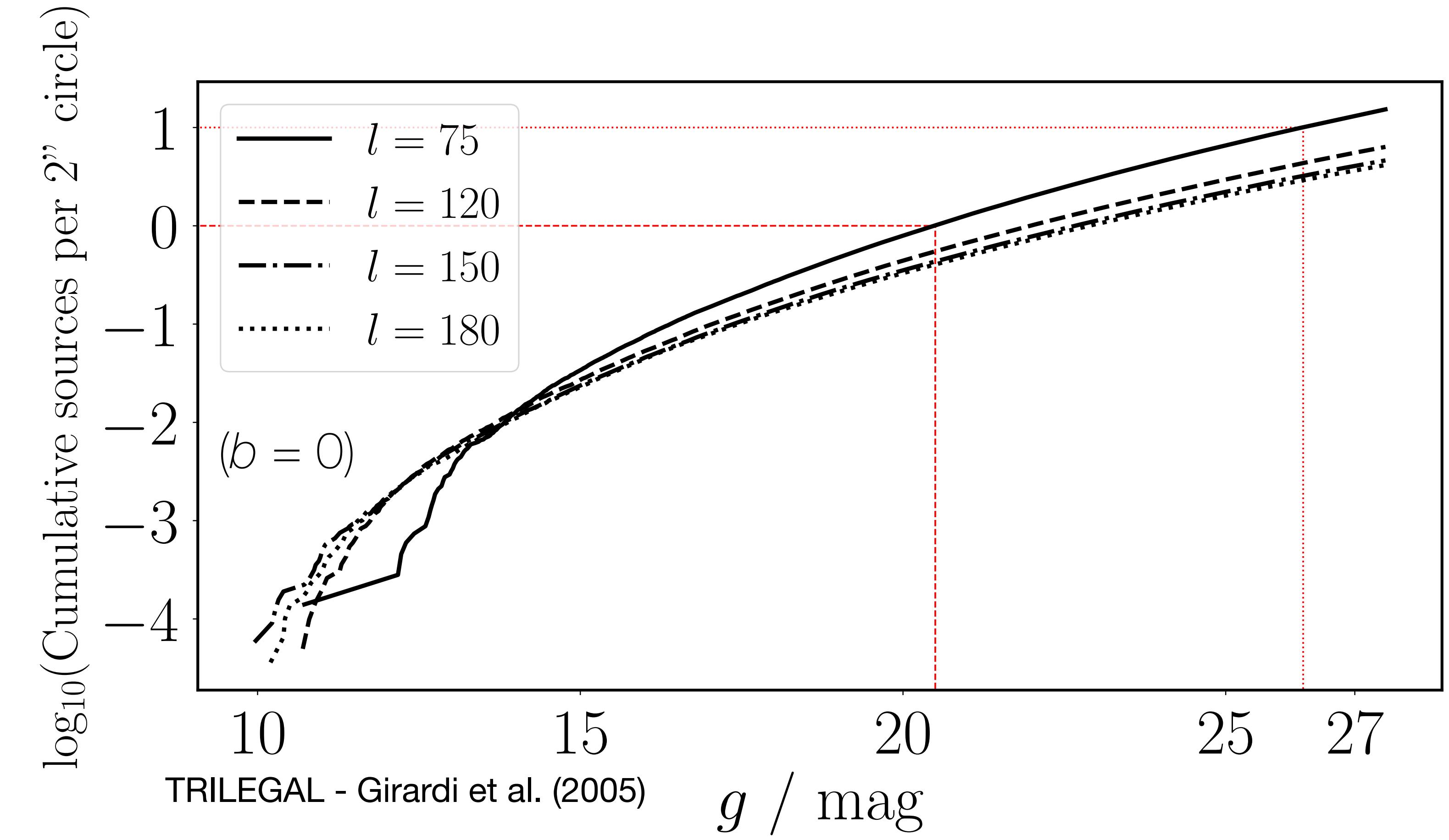
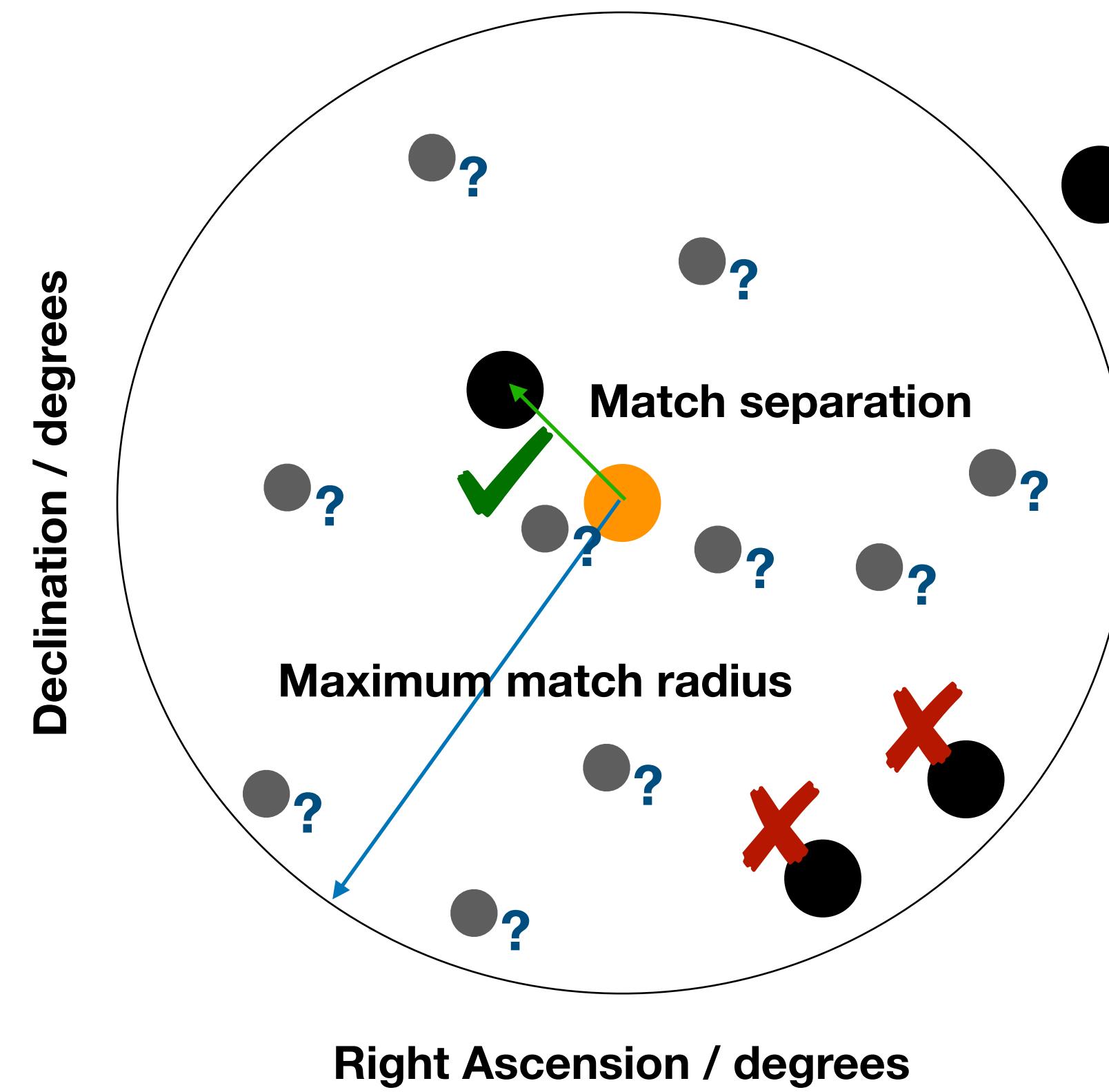
Tom J Wilson @onoddil

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



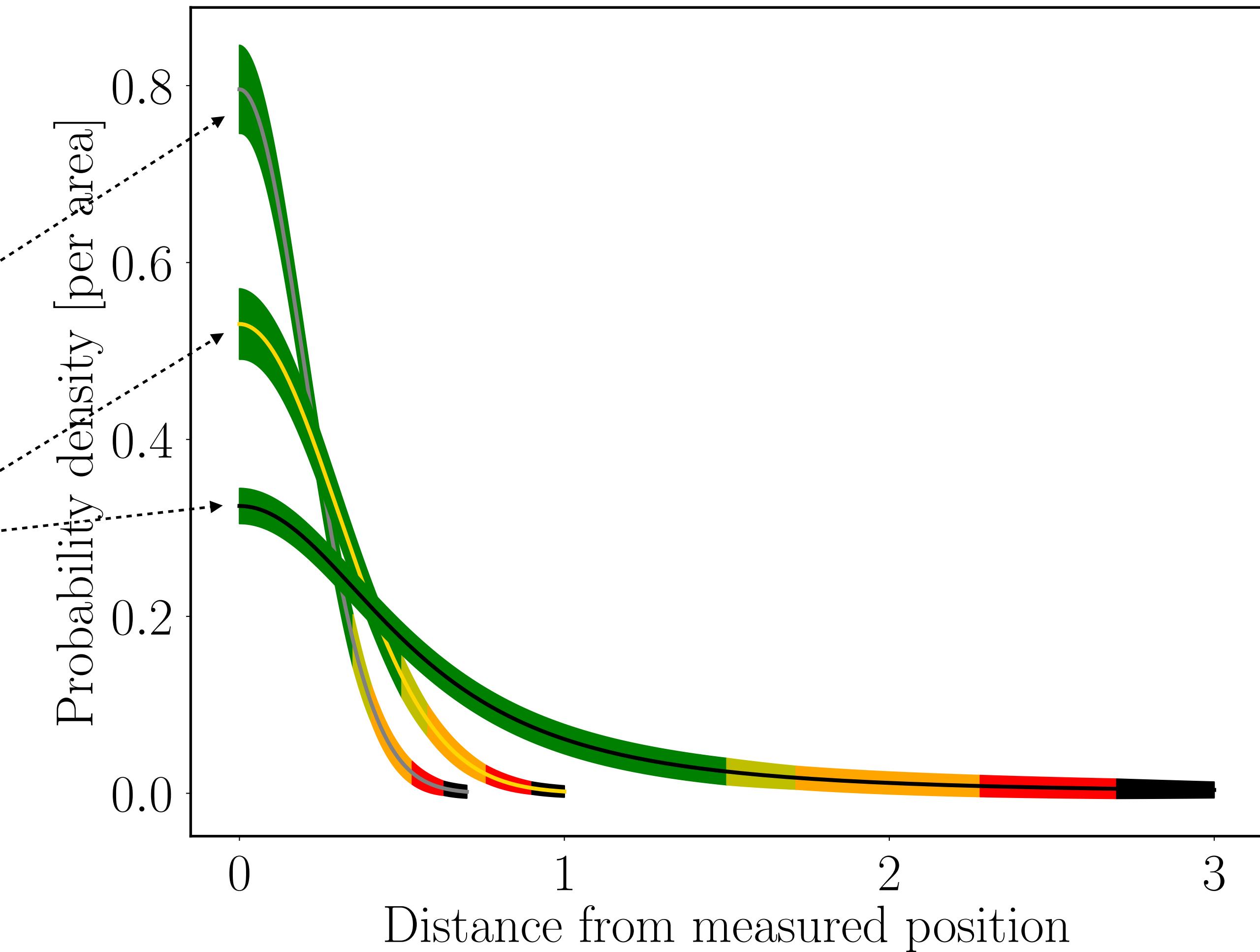
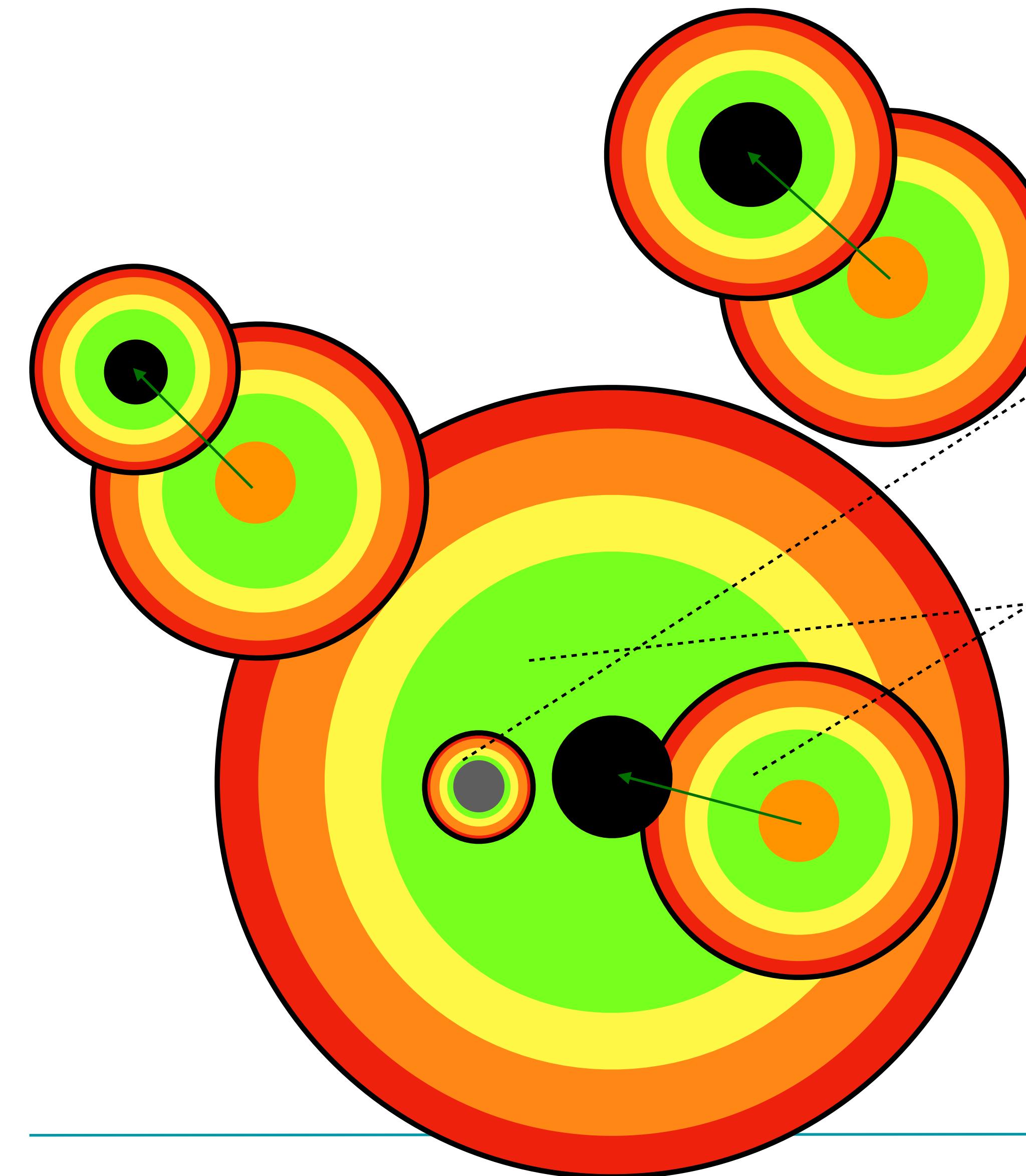
Tom J Wilson @onoddil

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



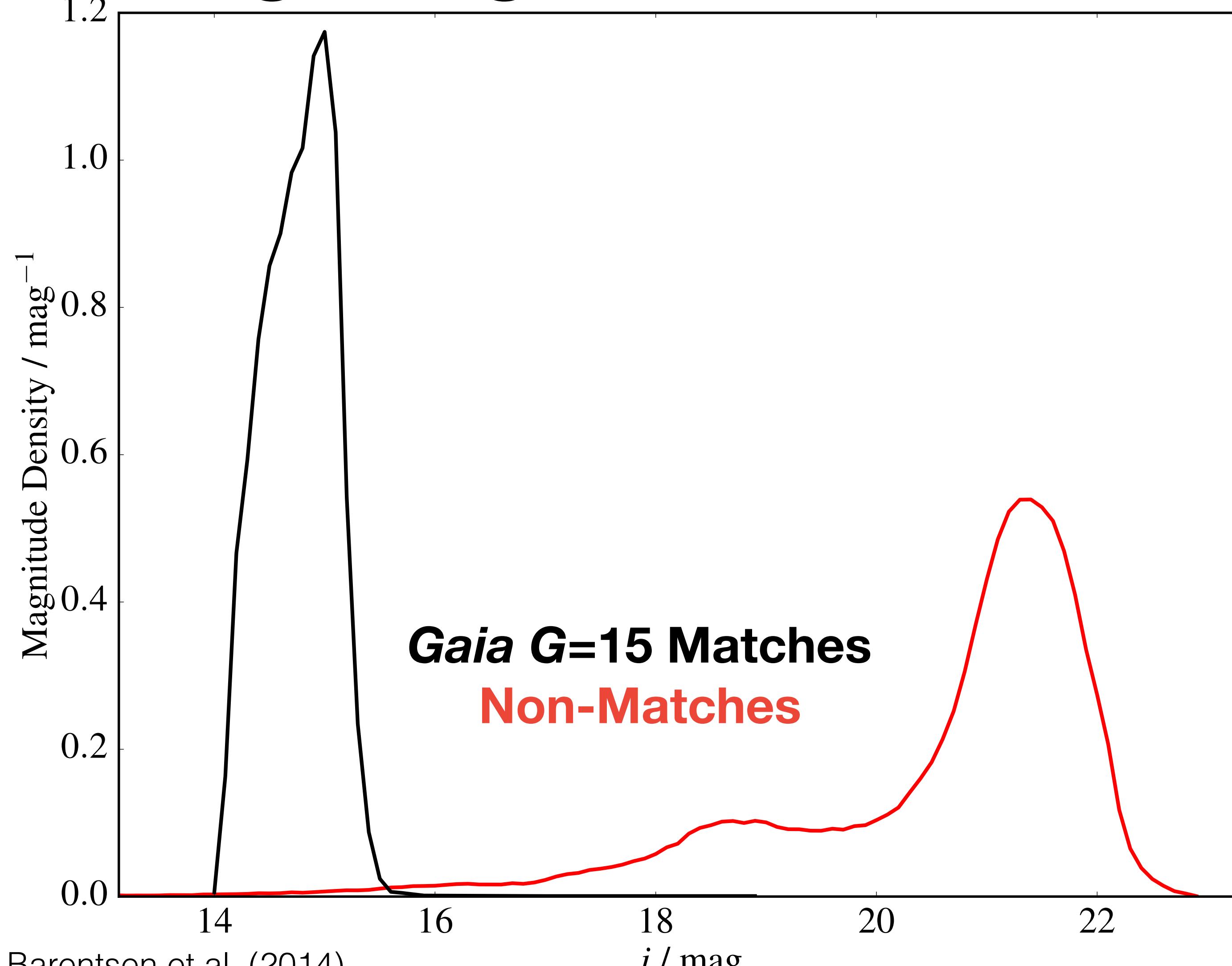
Tom J Wilson @onoddil

# Probabilistic Cross-Matching



Tom J Wilson @onoddil

# Including Magnitude Information



**The photometry-based likelihoods ( $c$  and  $f$ ) allow us to mitigate high false positive rate in crowded fields**

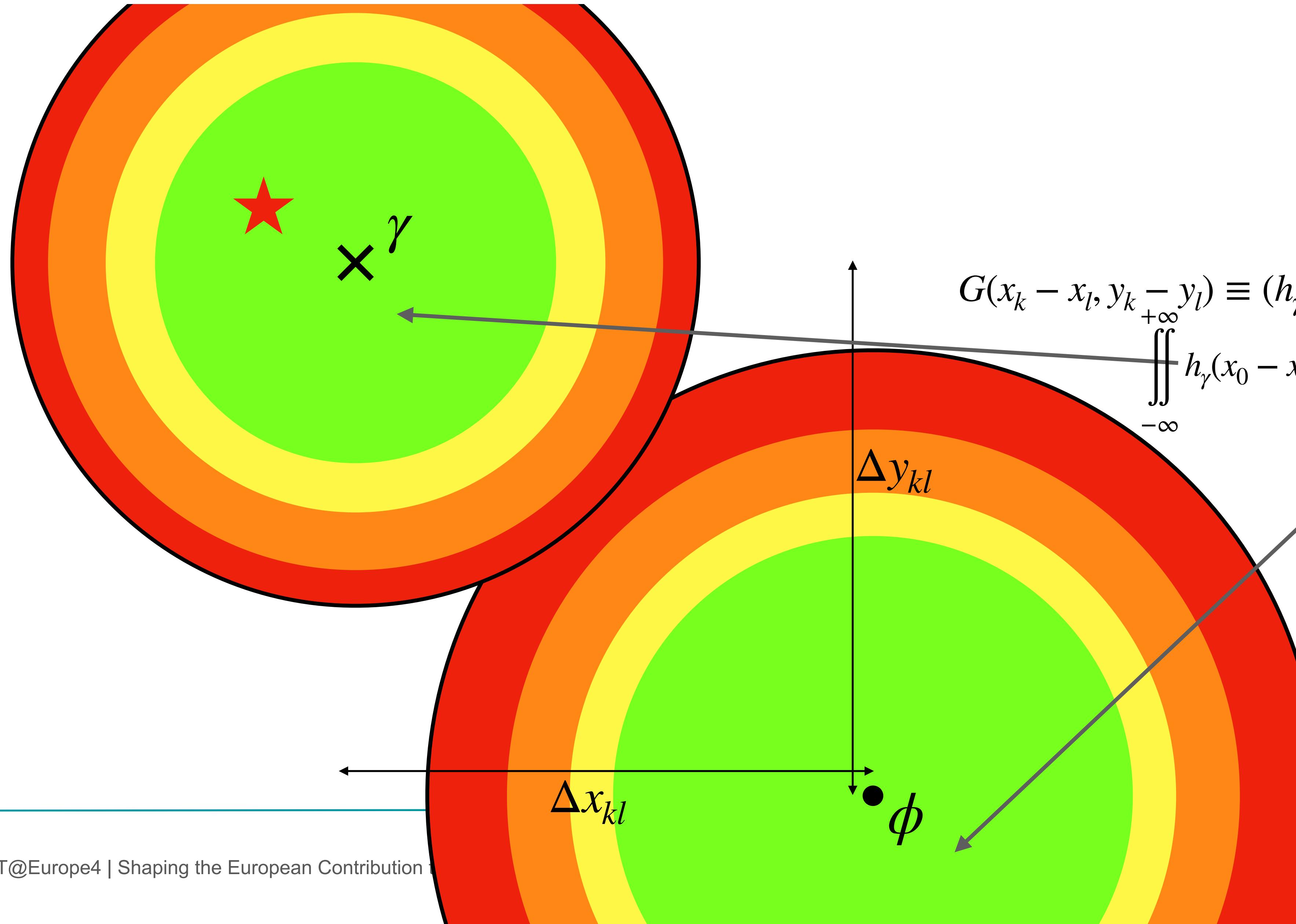
Wilson & Naylor (2018a)

IPHAS - Barentsen et al. (2014)

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

Tom J Wilson @onoddil

# Match Separation Probability

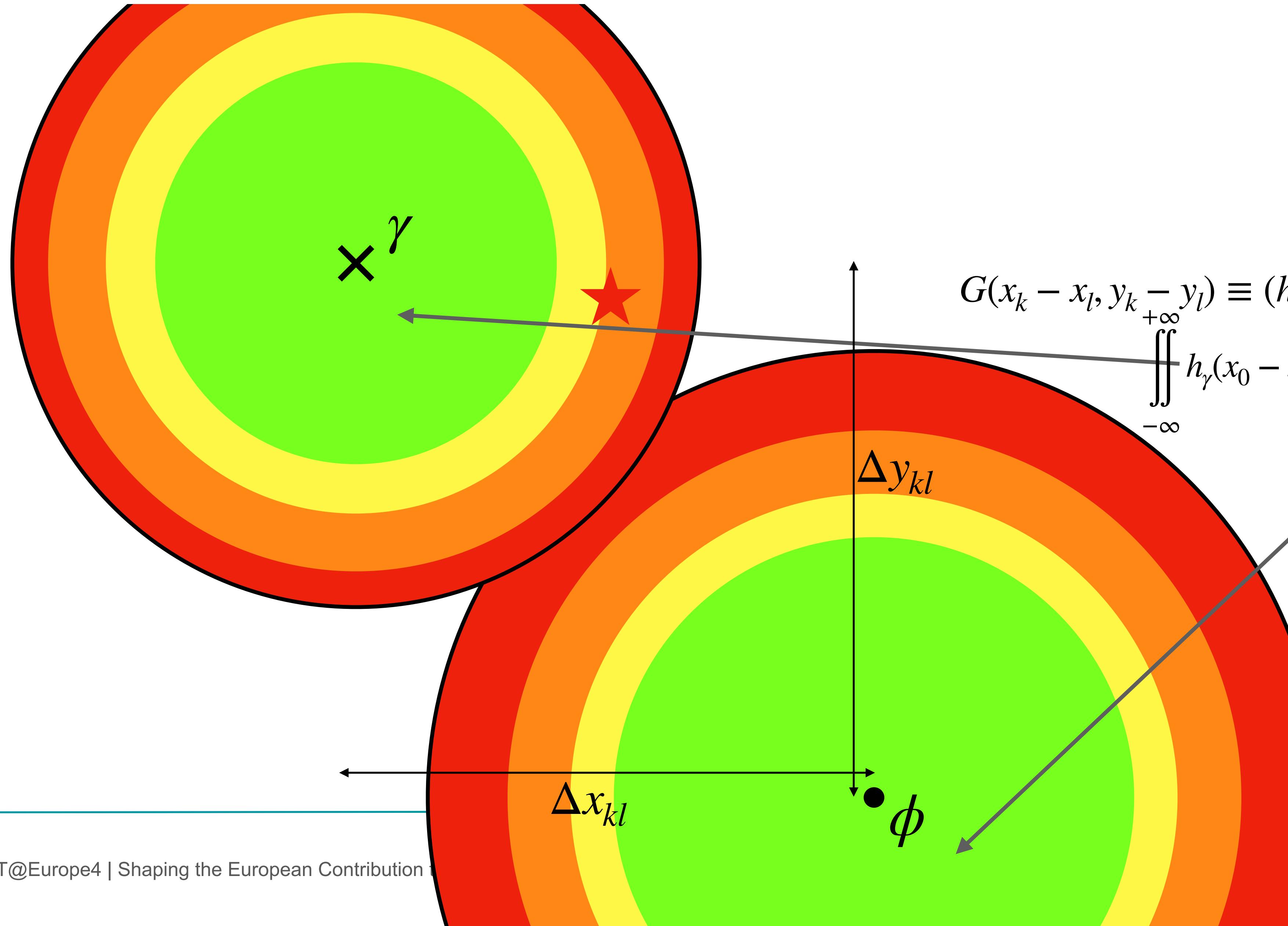


$$G(x_k - x_l, y_k - y_l) \equiv (h_\gamma * h_\phi)(\Delta x_{kl}, \Delta y_{kl}) =$$
$$\iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h_\gamma(x_0 - x_k, y_0 - y_k) h_\phi(x_l - x_0, y_l - y_0) dx_0 dy_0$$

Wilson & Naylor (2018a)

Tom J Wilson @onoddil

# Match Separation Probability

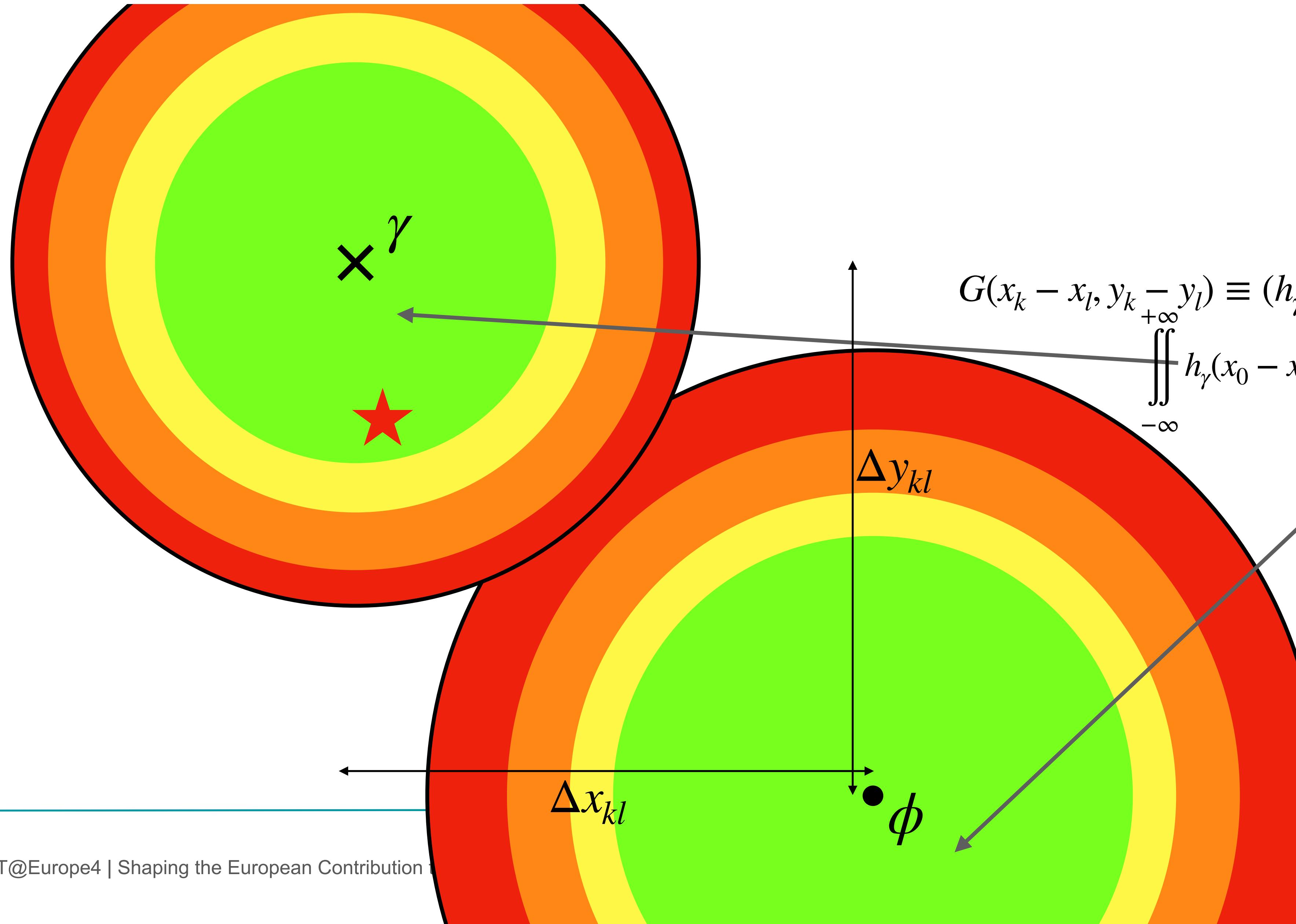


$$G(x_k - x_l, y_k - y_l) \equiv (h_\gamma * h_\phi)(\Delta x_{kl}, \Delta y_{kl}) =$$
$$\iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h_\gamma(x_0 - x_k, y_0 - y_k) h_\phi(x_l - x_0, y_l - y_0) dx_0 dy_0$$

Wilson & Naylor (2018a)

Tom J Wilson @onoddil

# Match Separation Probability

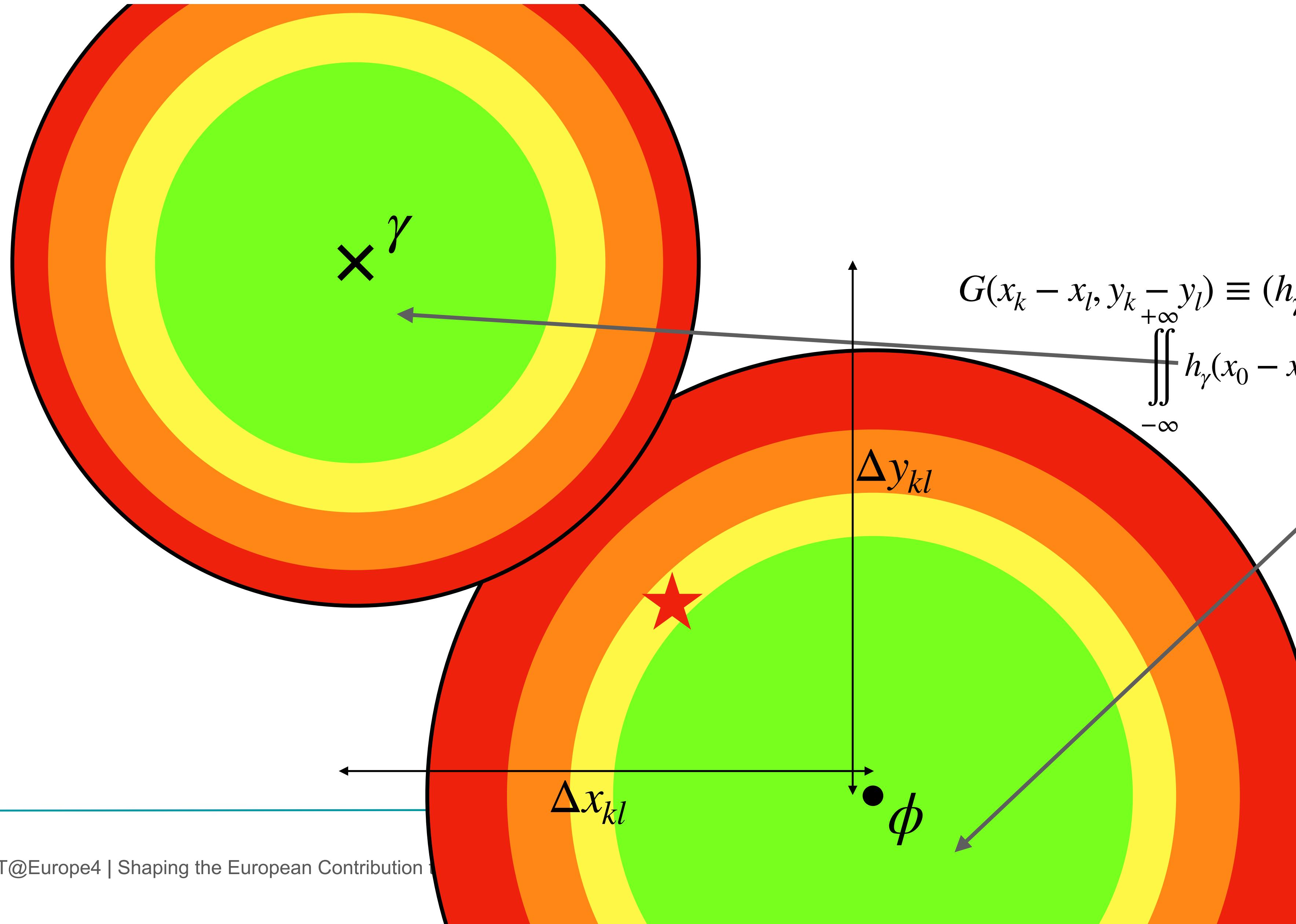


$$G(x_k - x_l, y_k - y_l) \equiv (h_\gamma * h_\phi)(\Delta x_{kl}, \Delta y_{kl}) = \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h_\gamma(x_0 - x_k, y_0 - y_k) h_\phi(x_l - x_0, y_l - y_0) dx_0 dy_0$$

Wilson & Naylor (2018a)

Tom J Wilson @onoddil

# Match Separation Probability

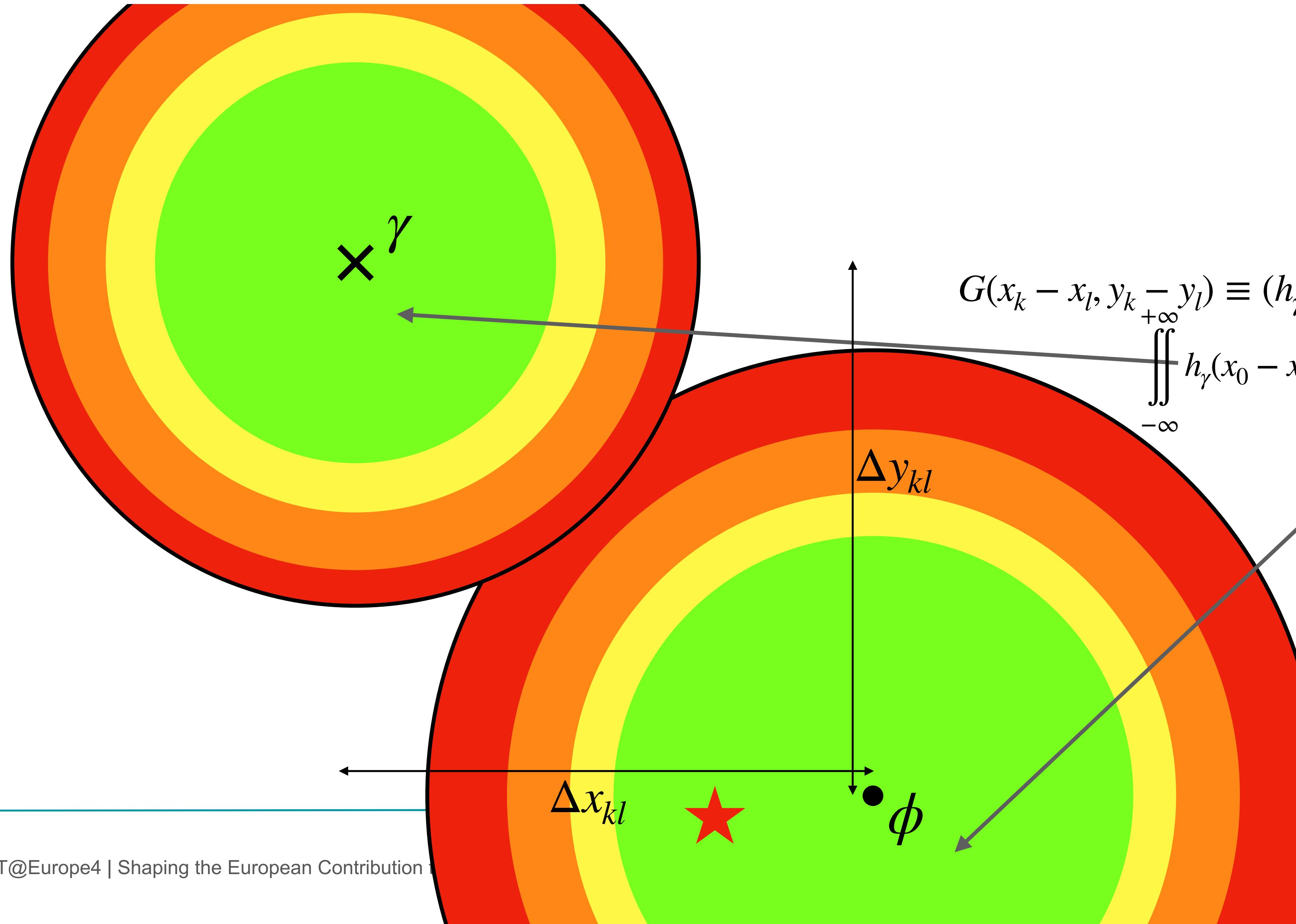


$$G(x_k - x_l, y_k - y_l) \equiv (h_\gamma * h_\phi)(\Delta x_{kl}, \Delta y_{kl}) =$$
$$\iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h_\gamma(x_0 - x_k, y_0 - y_k) h_\phi(x_l - x_0, y_l - y_0) dx_0 dy_0$$

Wilson & Naylor (2018a)

Tom J Wilson @onoddil

# Match Separation Probability

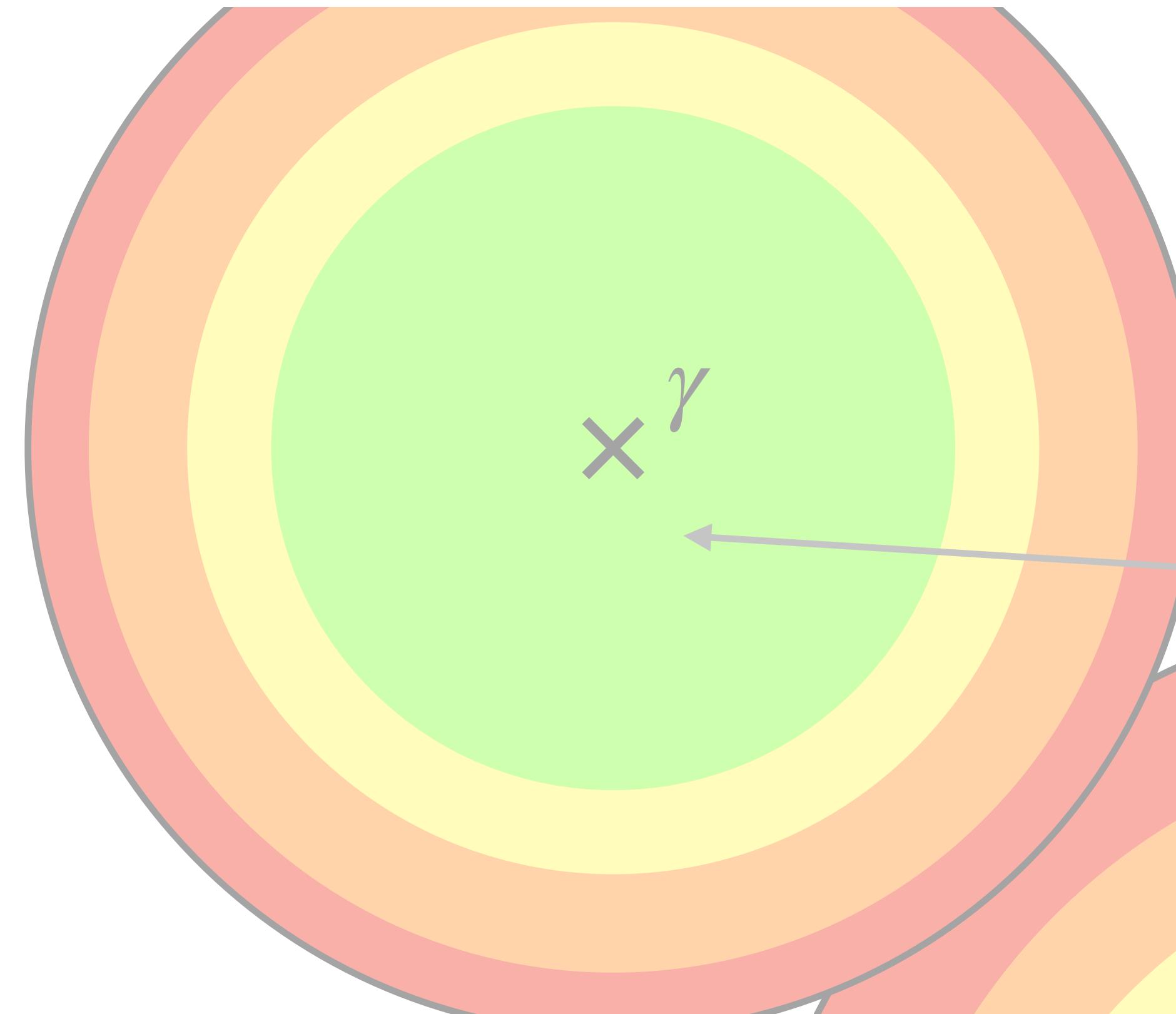


$$G(x_k - x_l, y_k - y_l) \equiv (h_\gamma * h_\phi)(\Delta x_{kl}, \Delta y_{kl}) =$$
$$\iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h_\gamma(x_0 - x_k, y_0 - y_k) h_\phi(x_l - x_0, y_l - y_0) dx_0 dy_0$$

Wilson & Naylor (2018a)

Tom J Wilson @onoddil

# Match Separation Probability



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

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)

$\Delta x_{kl}$

$\phi$

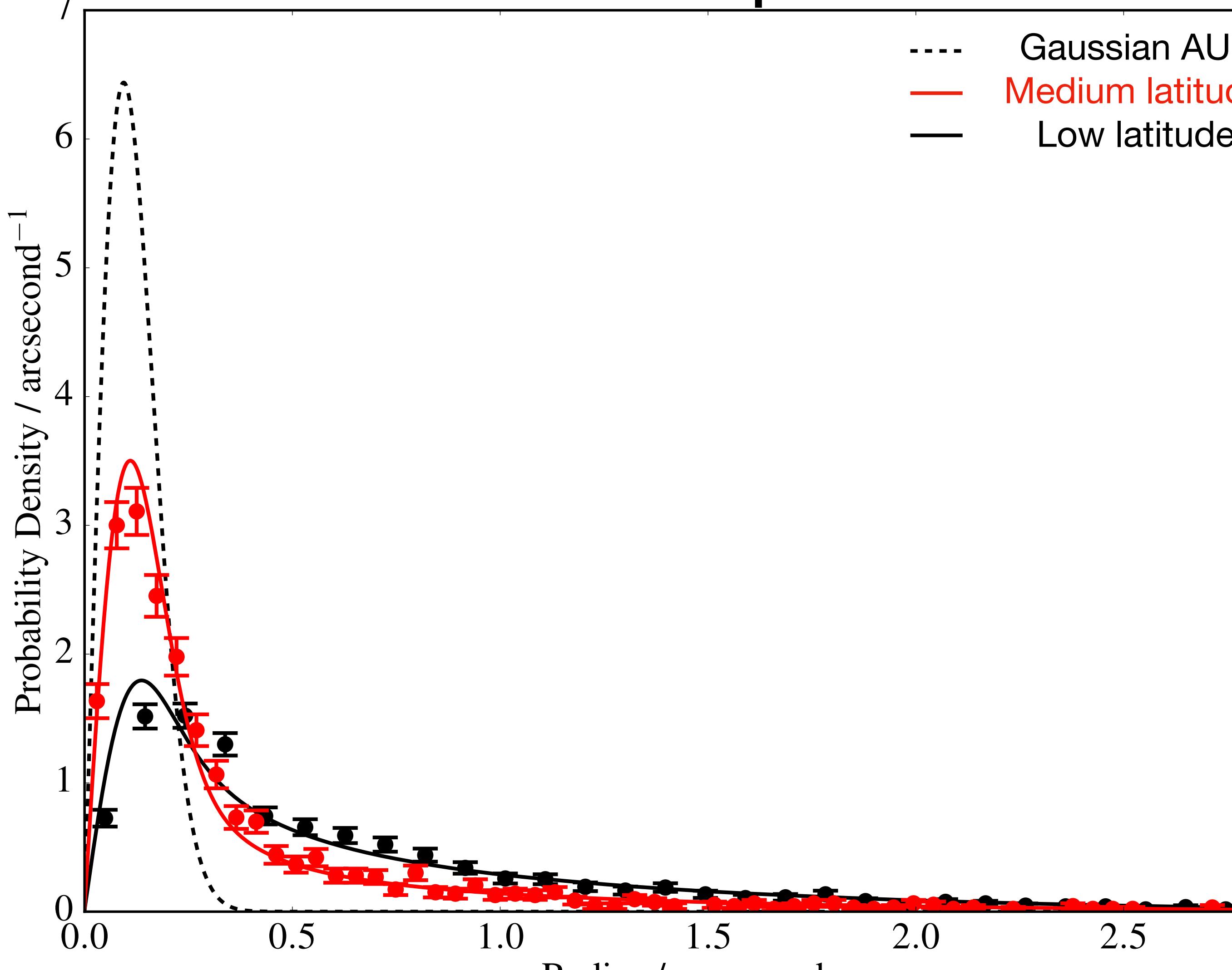
We have dubbed this function  $h$  the **Astrometric Uncertainty Function**, which does not need to be Gaussian, as is almost always assumed – and indeed sometimes *needs* not to be!

$$G(x_k - x_l, y_k - y_l) \equiv (h_\gamma * h_\phi)(\Delta x_{kl}, \Delta y_{kl}) = \iint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h_\gamma(x_0 - x_k, y_0 - y_k) h_\phi(x_l - x_0, y_l - y_0) dx_0 dy_0$$

Wilson & Naylor (2018a)

Tom J Wilson @onoddil

# Additional Components of the AUF

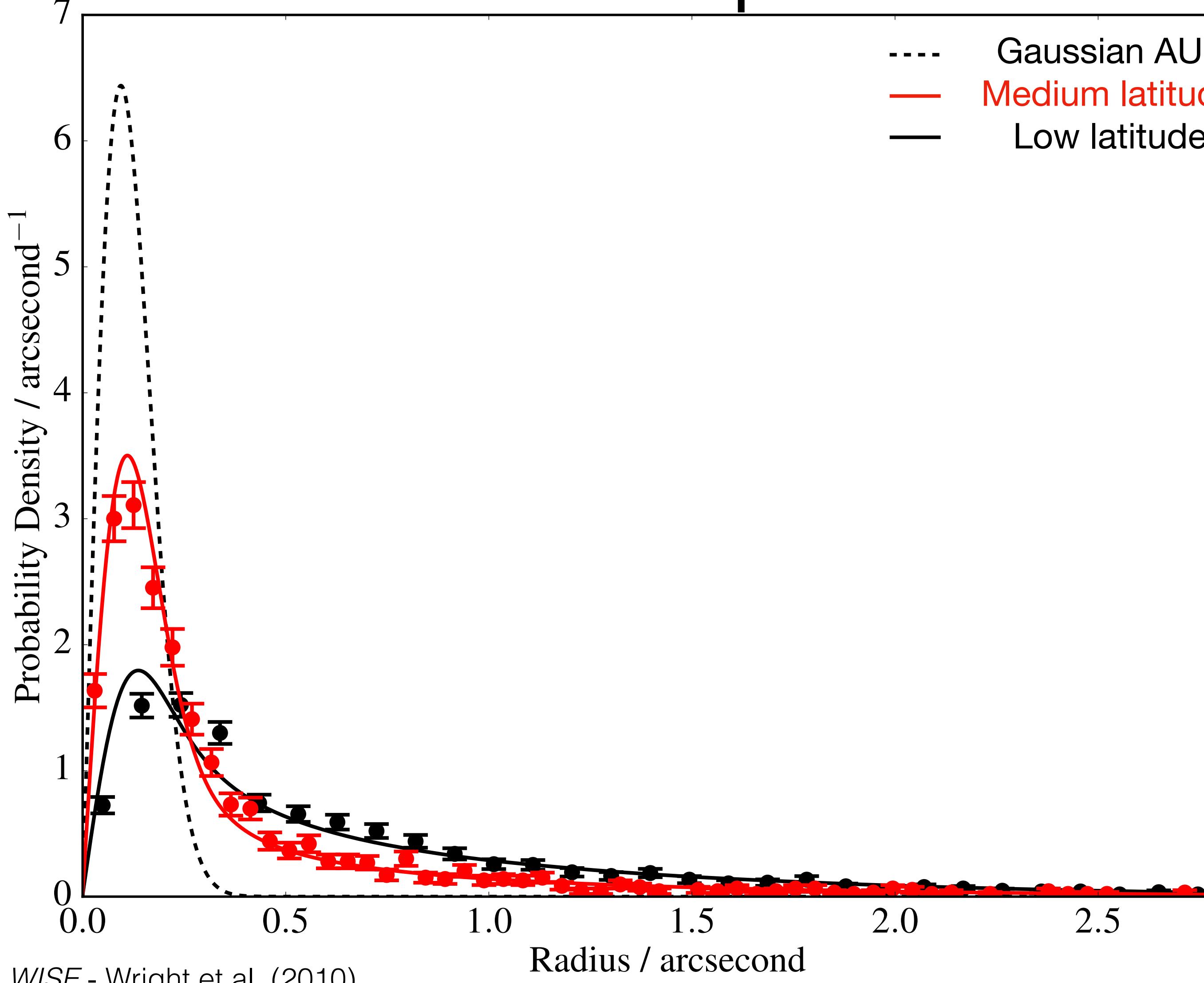


WISE - Wright et al. (2010)

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

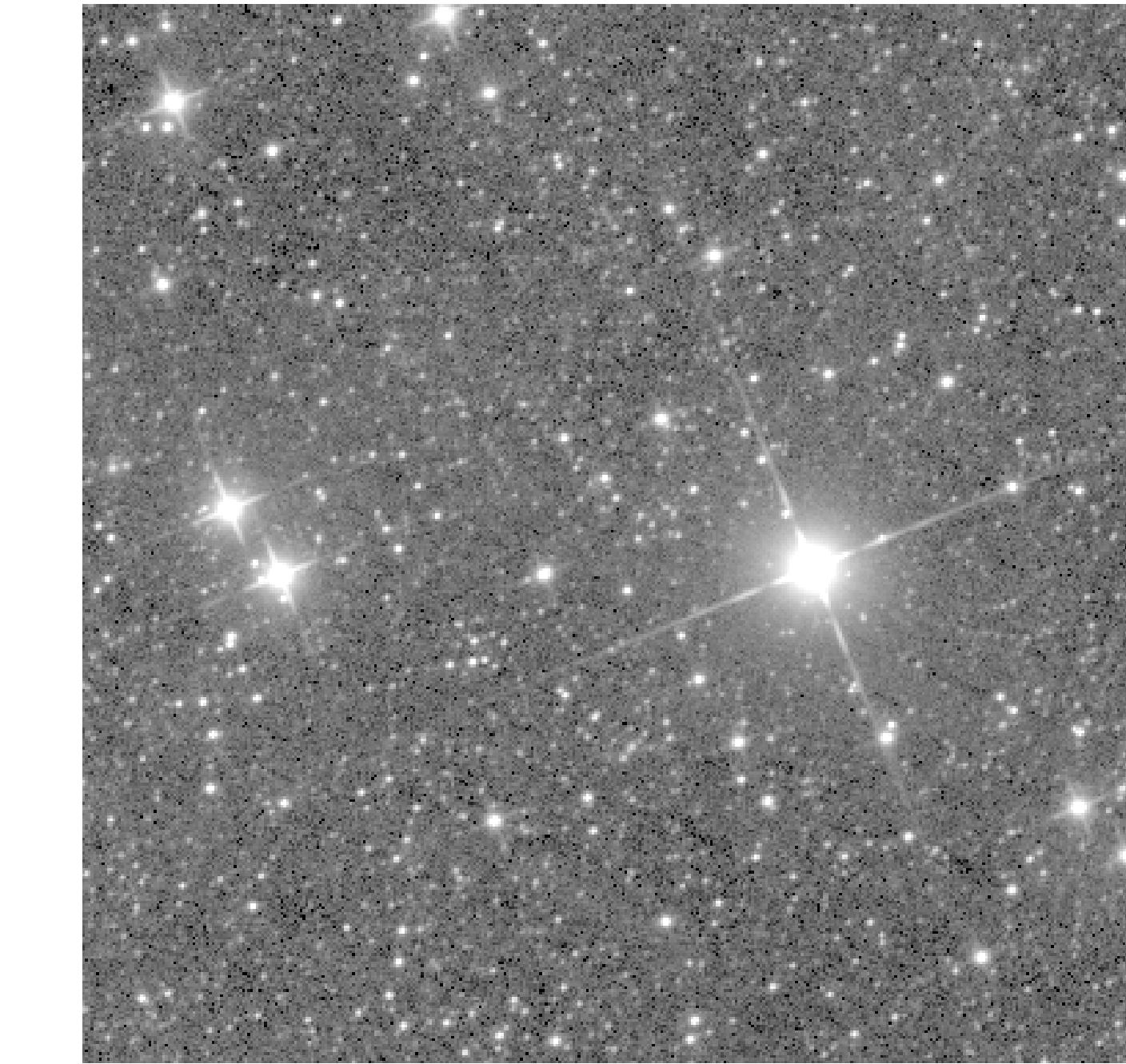
Tom J Wilson @onoddil

# Additional Components of the AUF



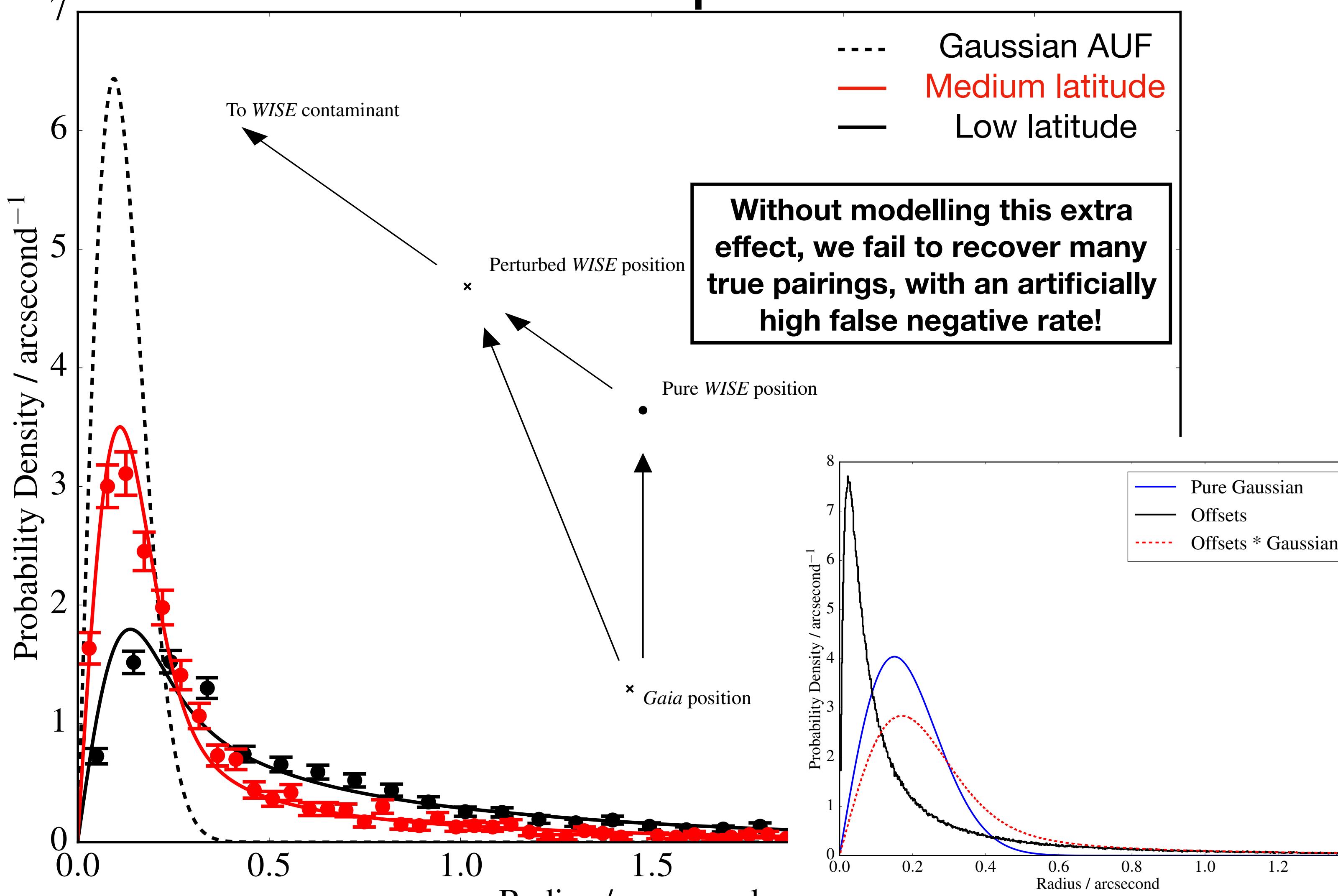
WISE - Wright et al. (2010)

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



Tom J Wilson @onoddil

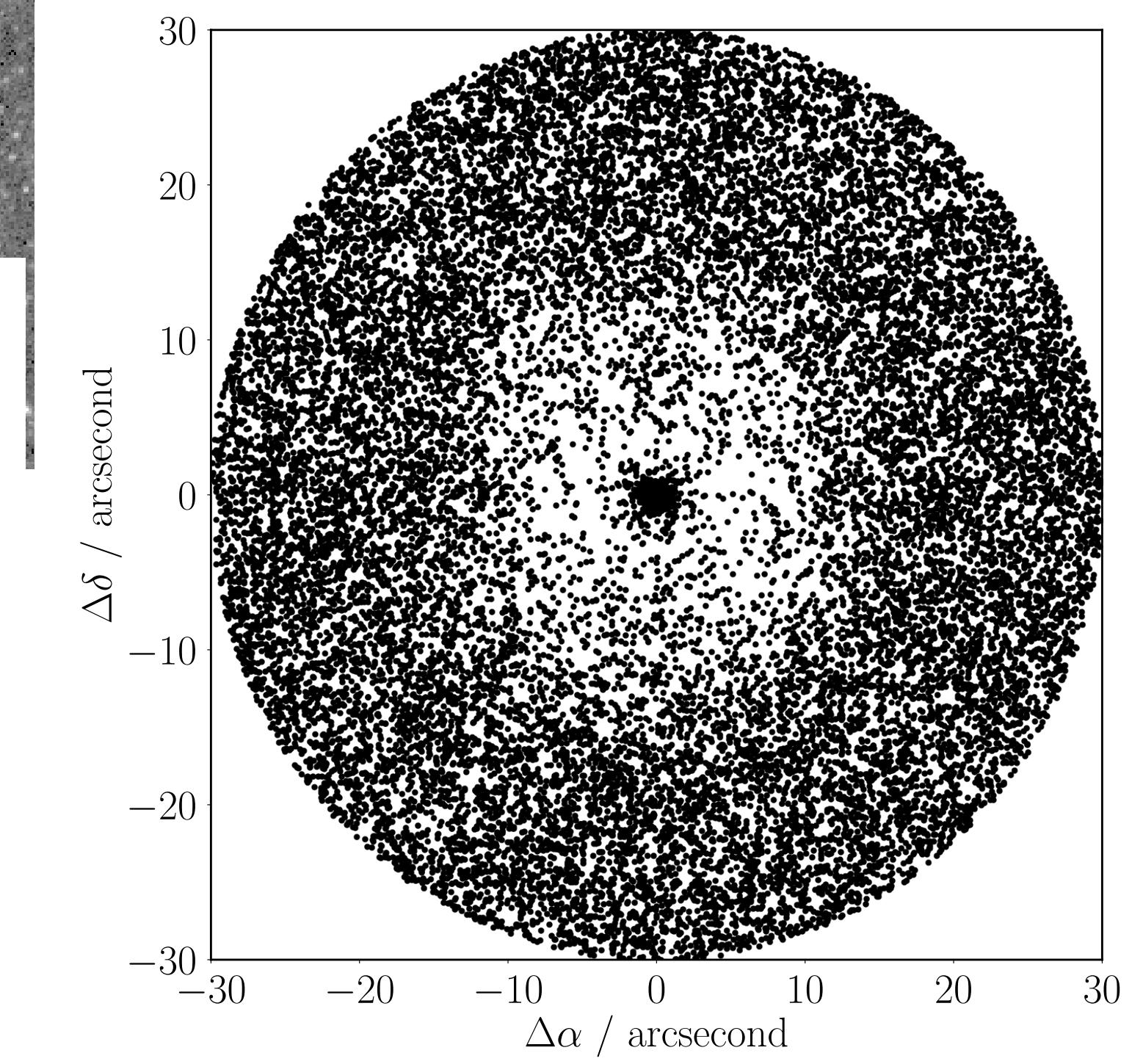
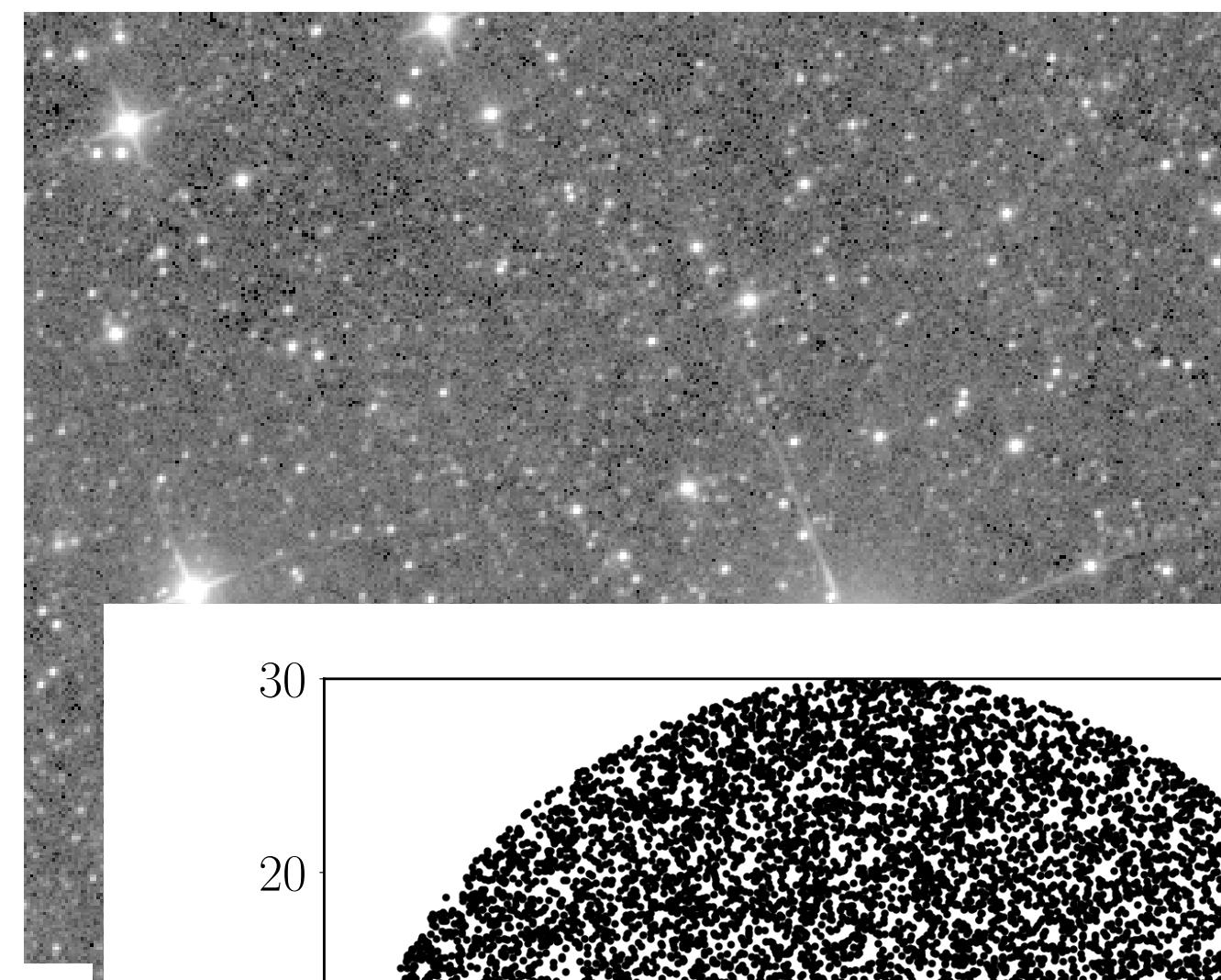
# Additional Components of the AUF



WISE - Wright et al. (2010)

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

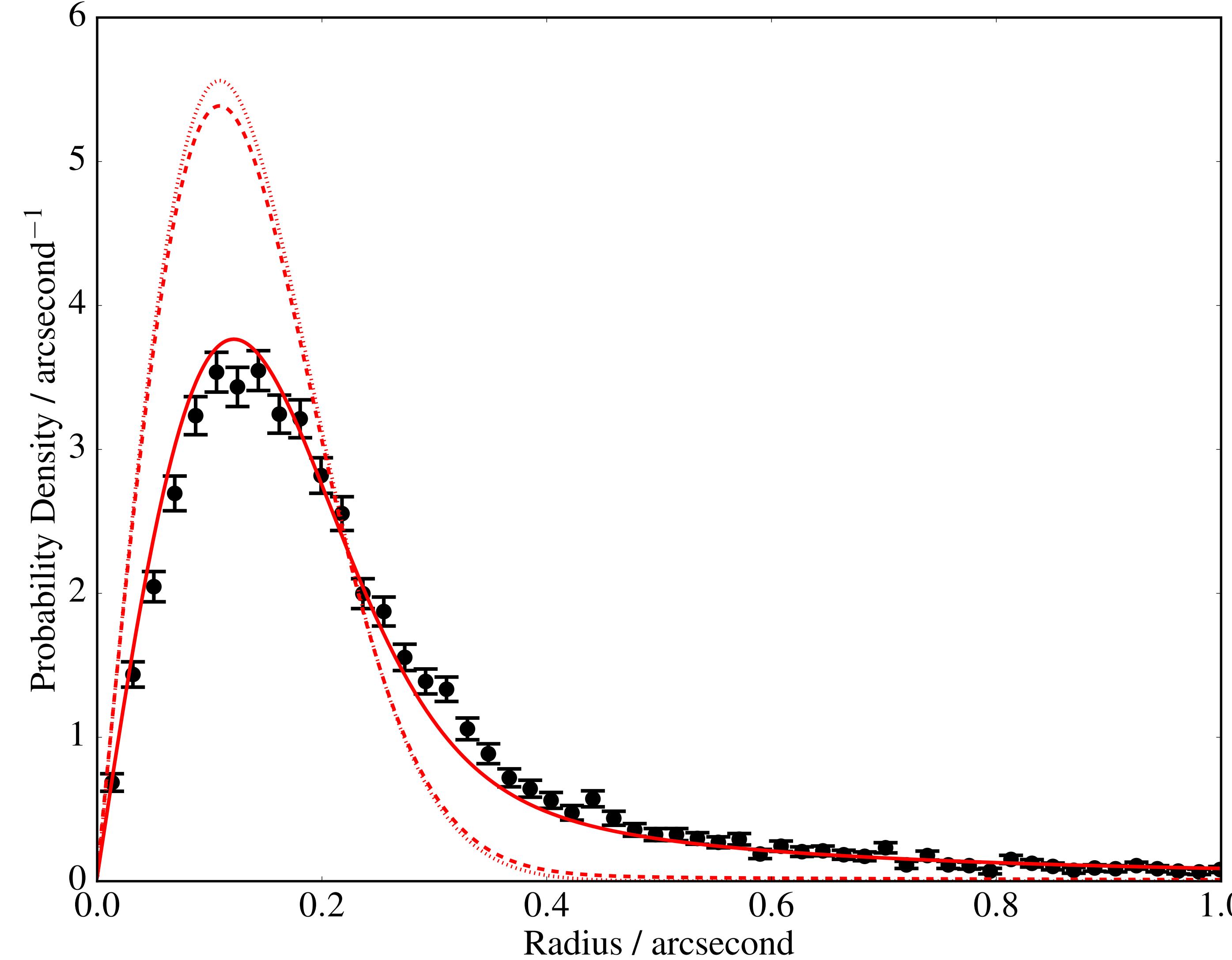
Wilson & Naylor (2018b)



Wilson & Naylor (2017)

Tom J Wilson @onoddil

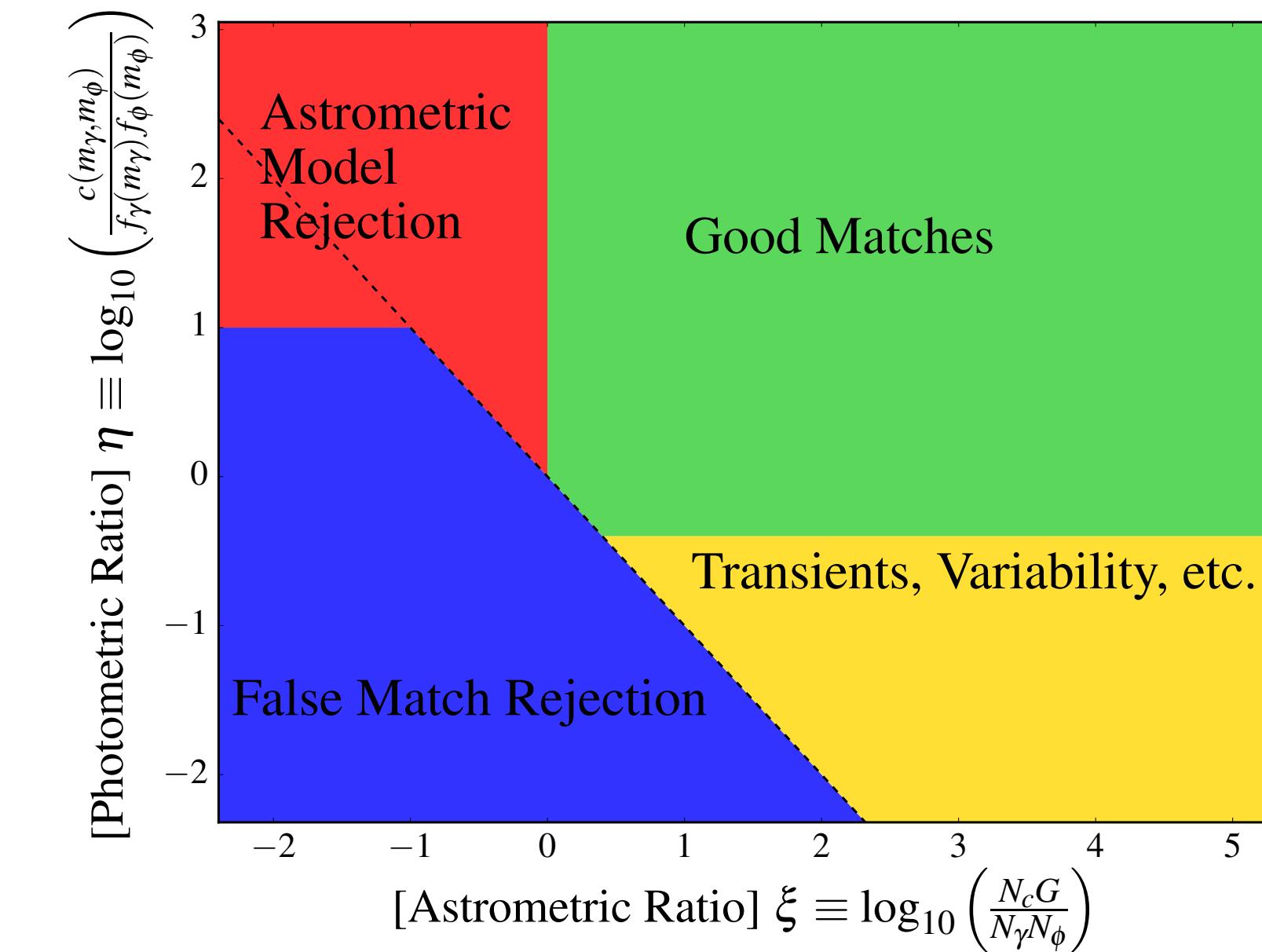
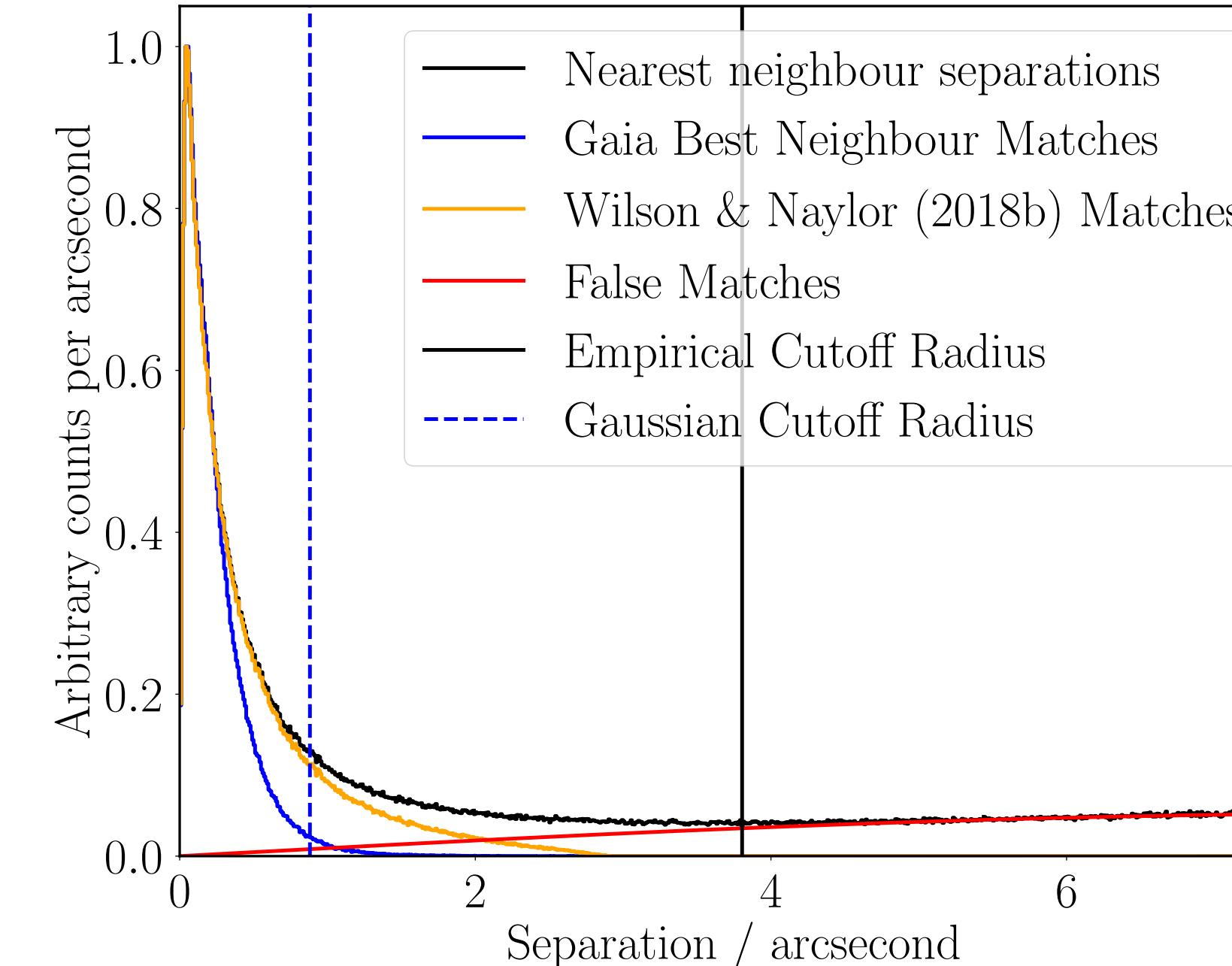
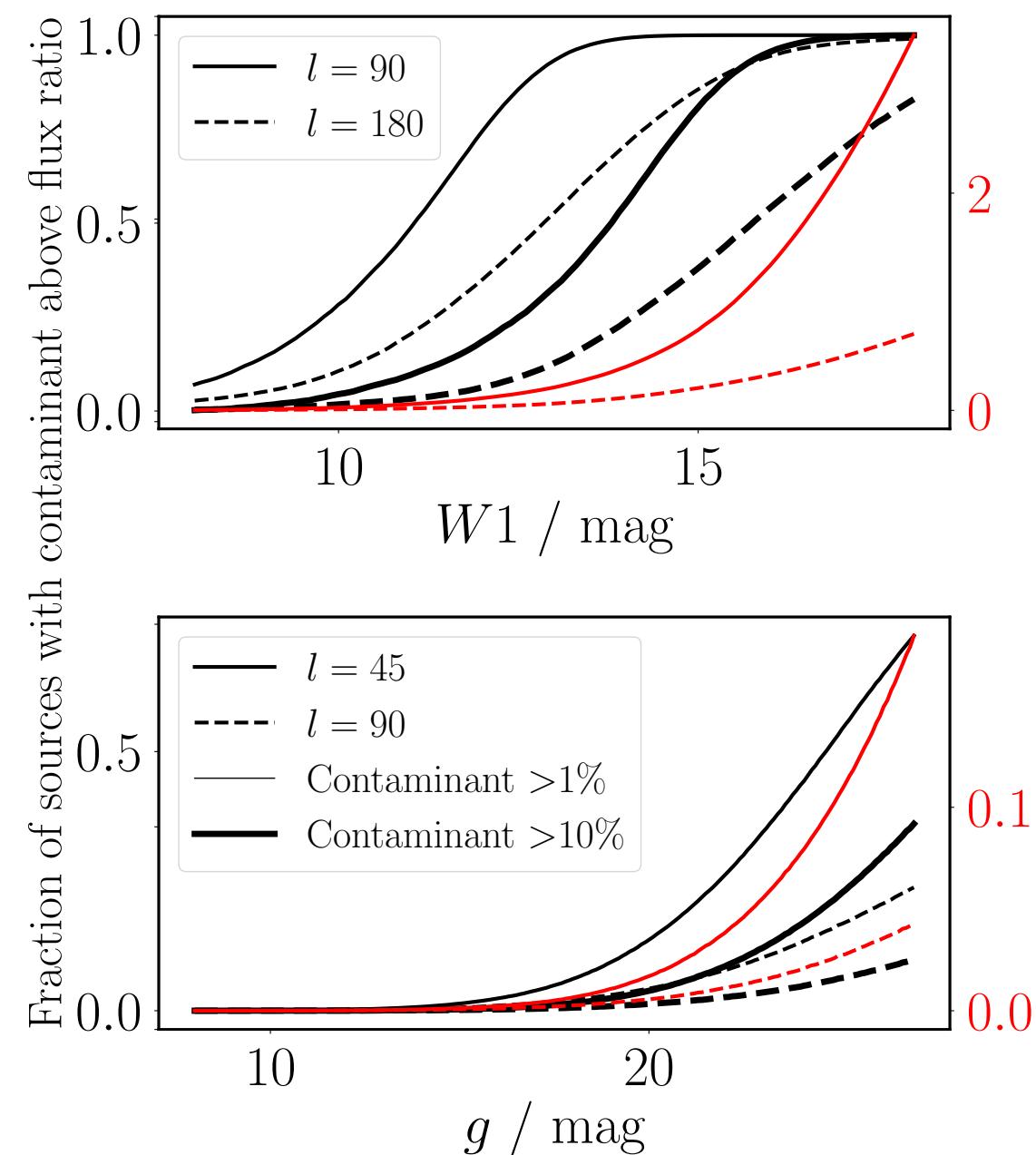
# Extra-galactic Effects of Crowding



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

# 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**



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* EDR3...)
- RA and Dec (or Galactic I/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

# 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!
  - Use photometry of sources 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!
- 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



University  
of Exeter



Science and  
Technology  
Facilities Council

@Onoddil @pm.me  
.github.io [www](#)

Wilson & Naylor, 2017, MNRAS, 468, 2517  
Wilson & Naylor, 2018a, MNRAS, 473, 5570  
Wilson & Naylor, 2018b, MNRAS, 481, 2148

Wilson (2022, RNAAS)  
Wilson (2022, RASTI, in review)

<https://github.com/Onoddil/macauff>



