

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

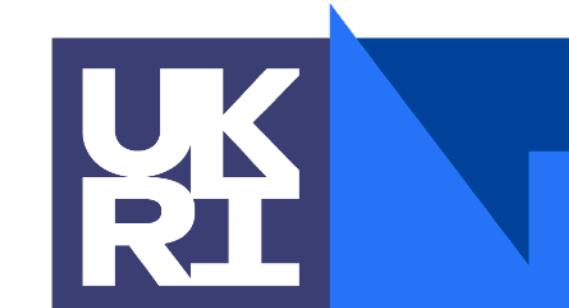
Tom J Wilson (he/him) and Tim Naylor
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University of Exeter

National Astronomy Meeting 2023 – UK involvement in the Vera C. Rubin Observatory: Legacy Survey of Space and Time, 7/Jul/23

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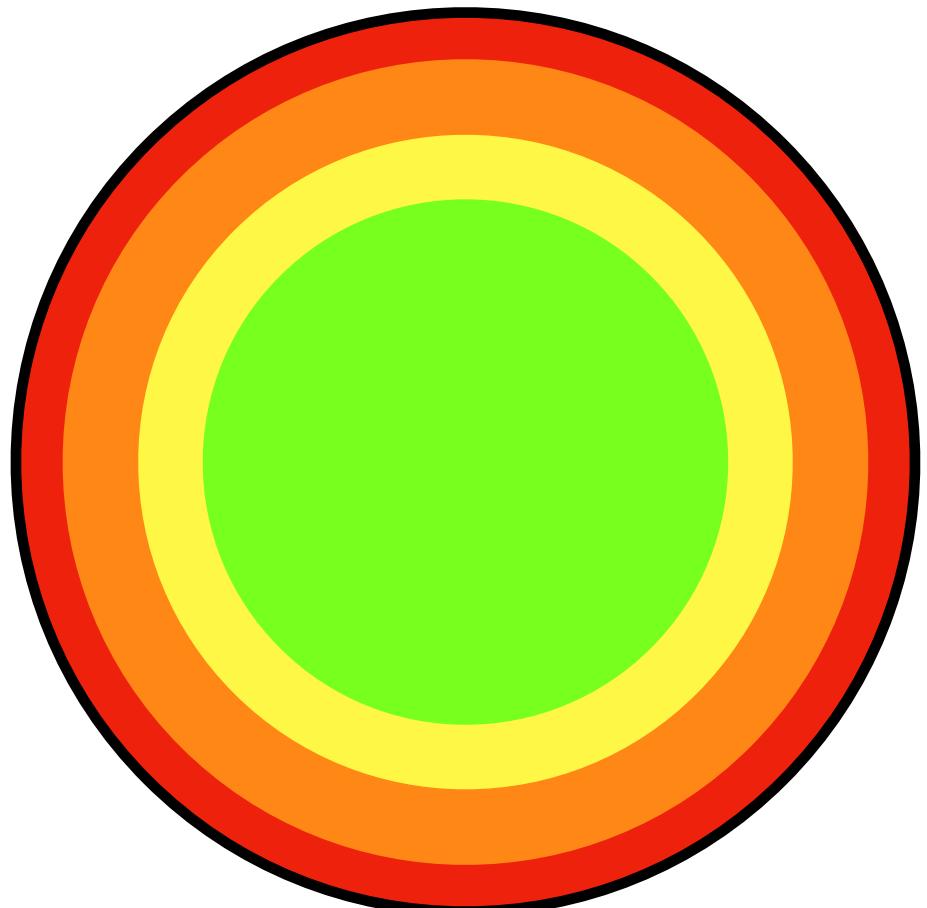
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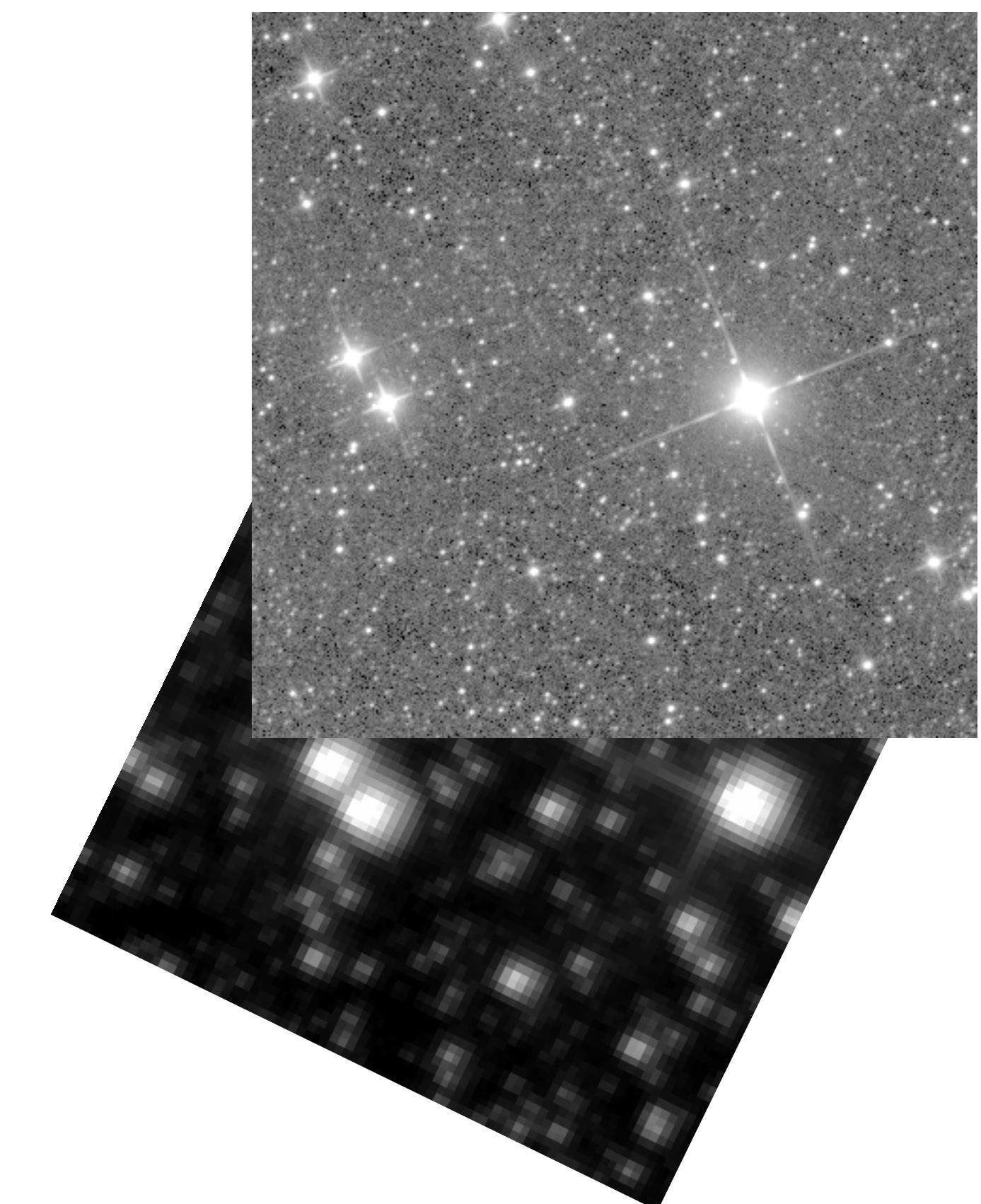
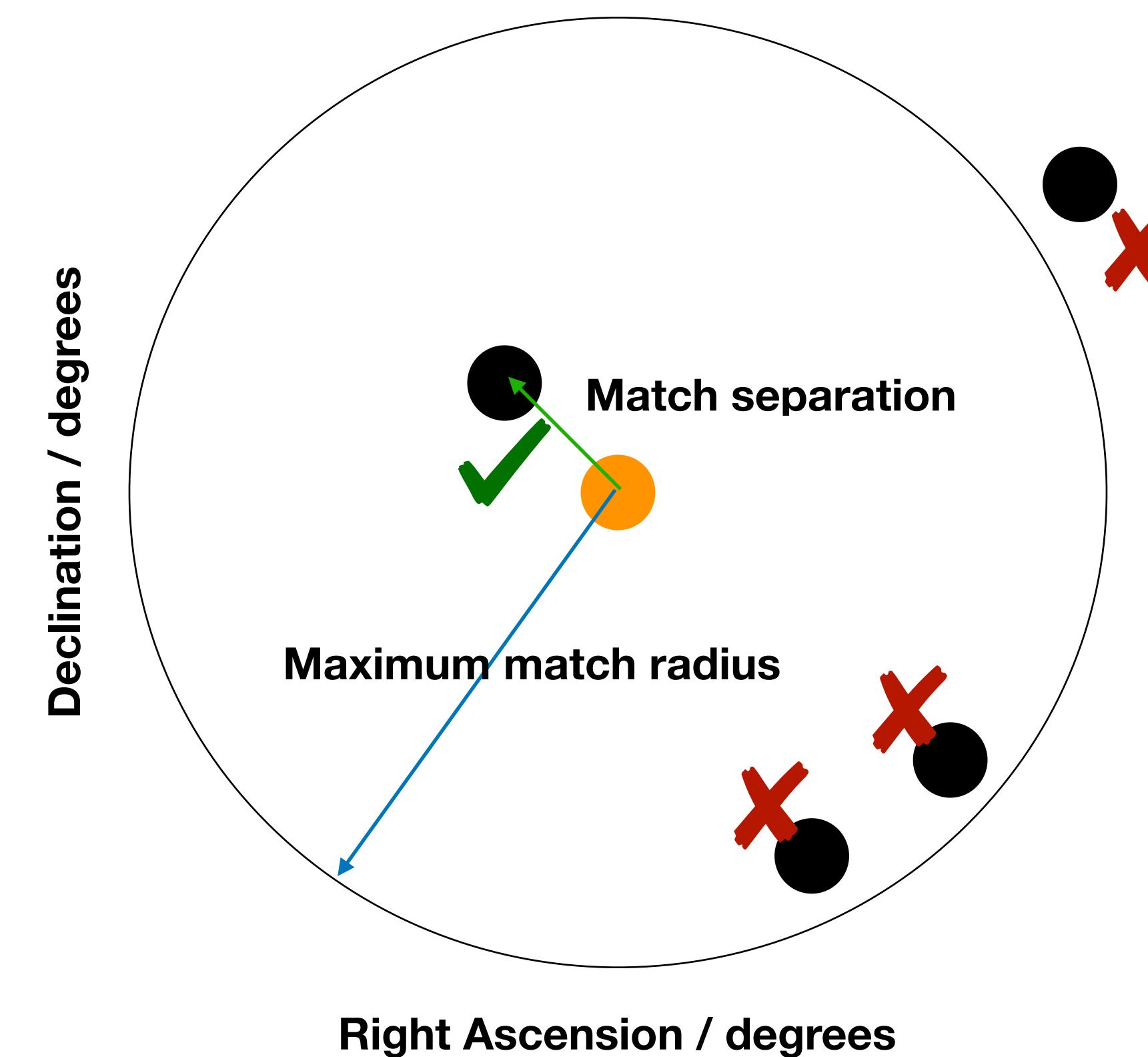
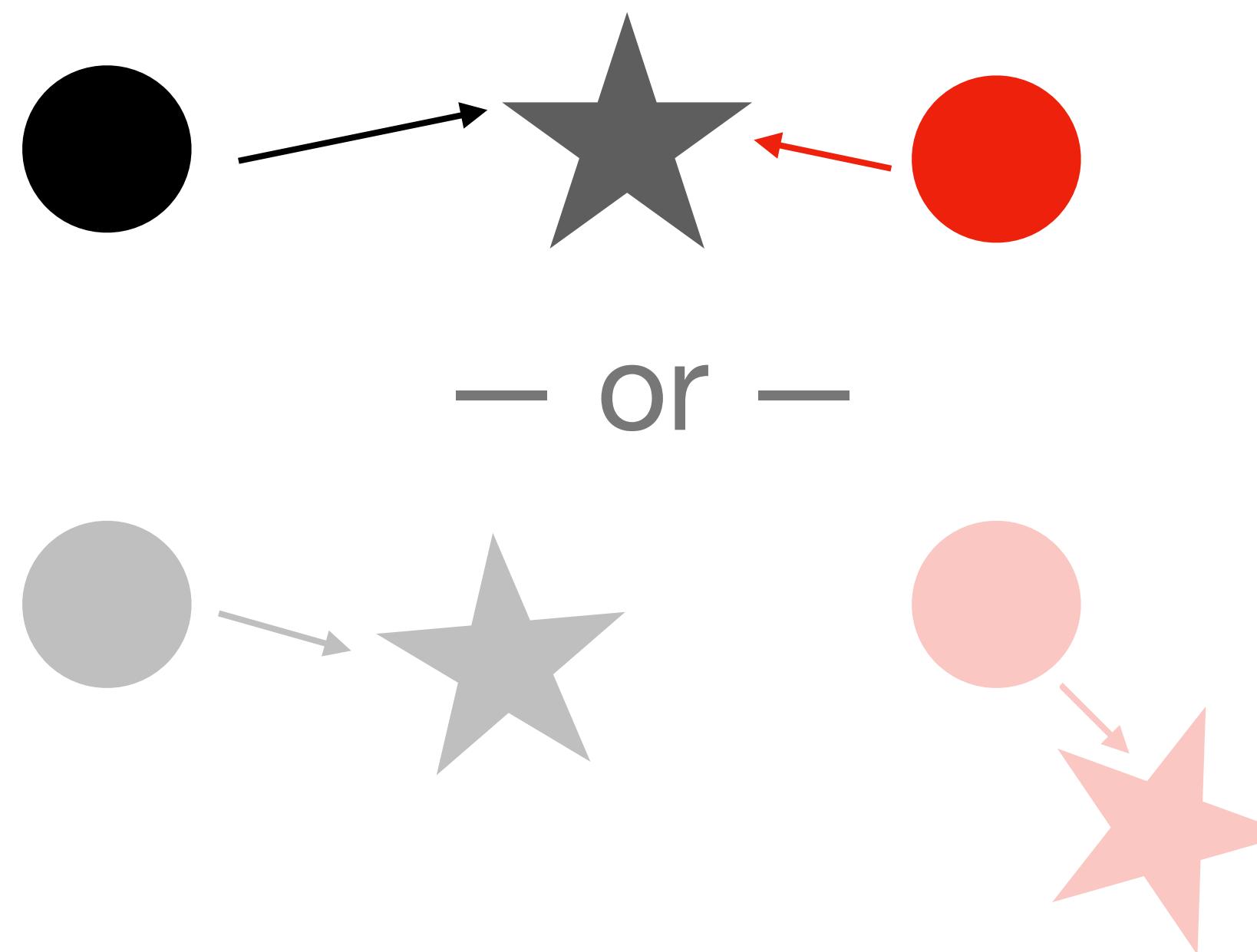
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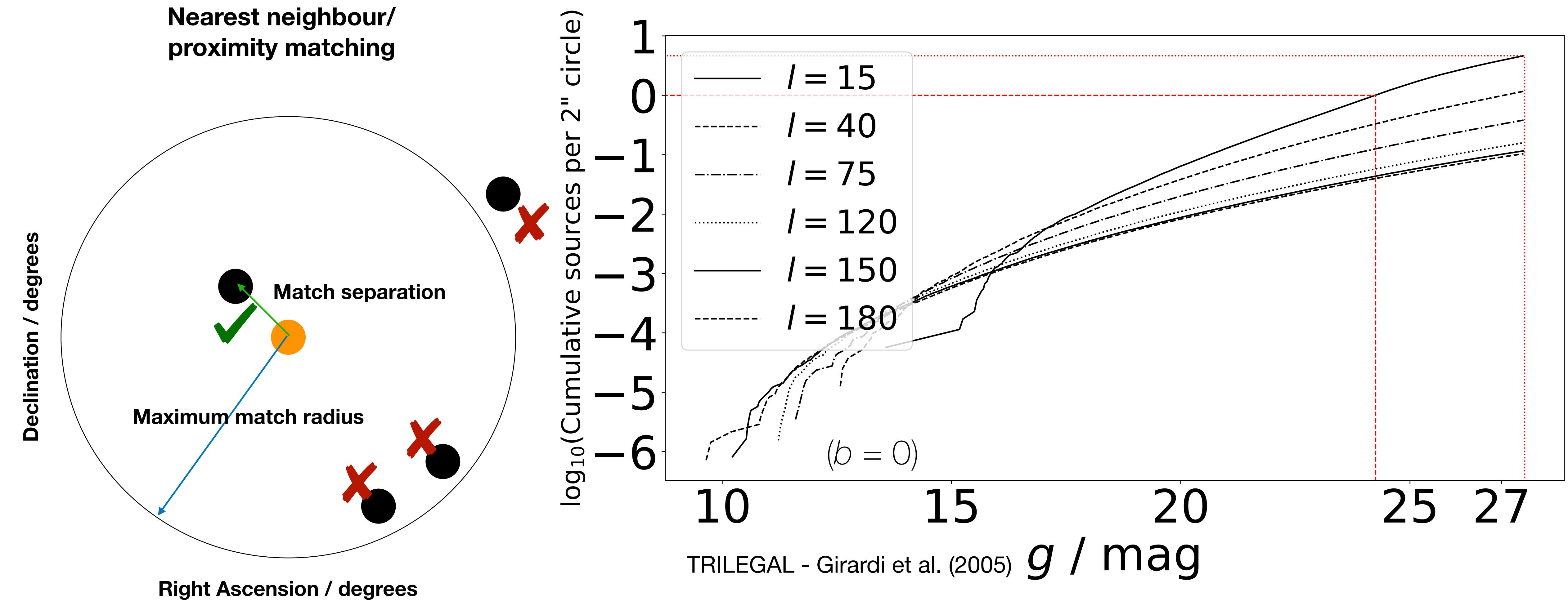
Cross-Match Science, Methodology, Background



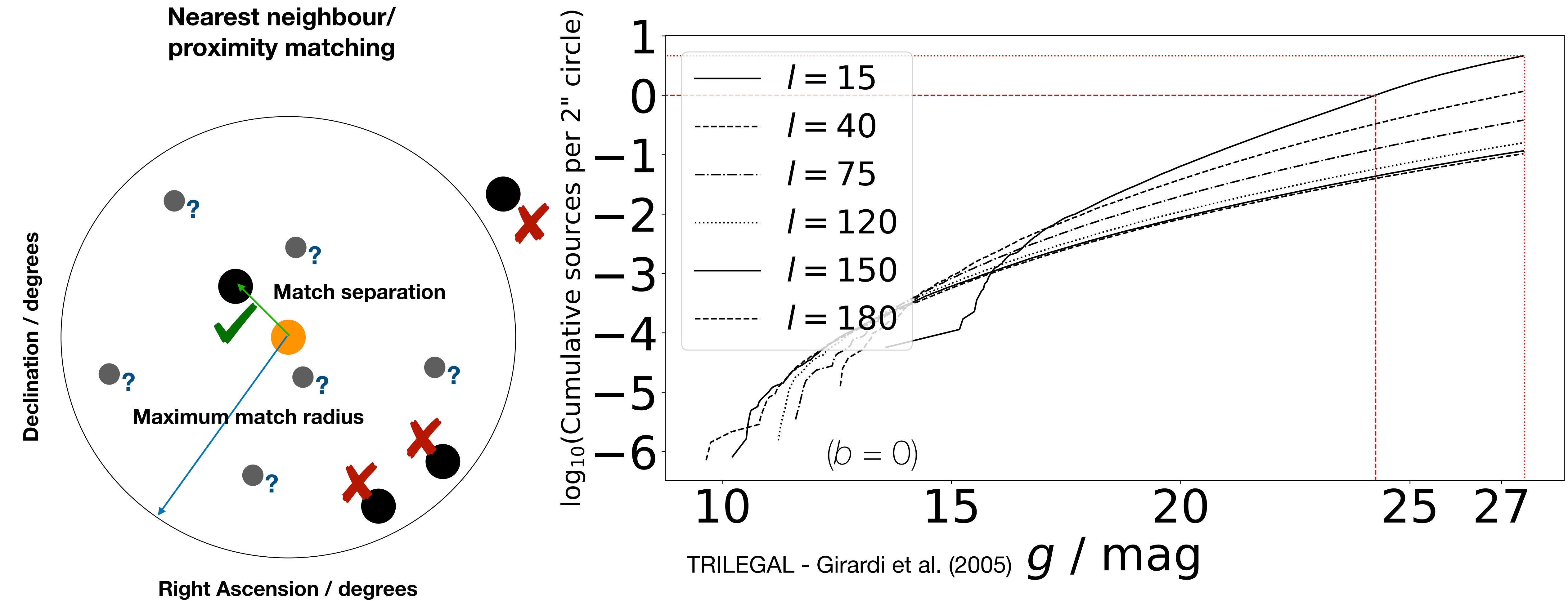
“Simple” Cross-Matching



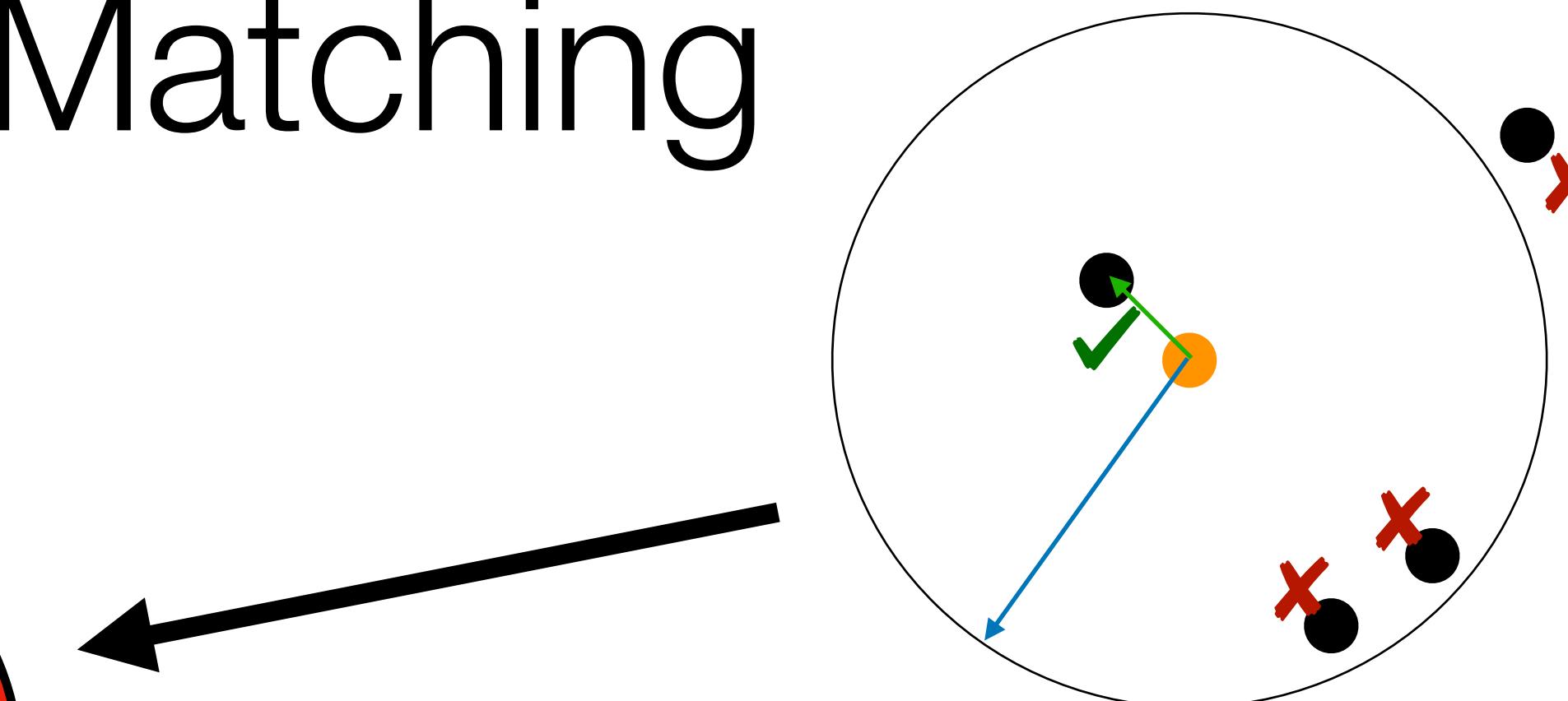
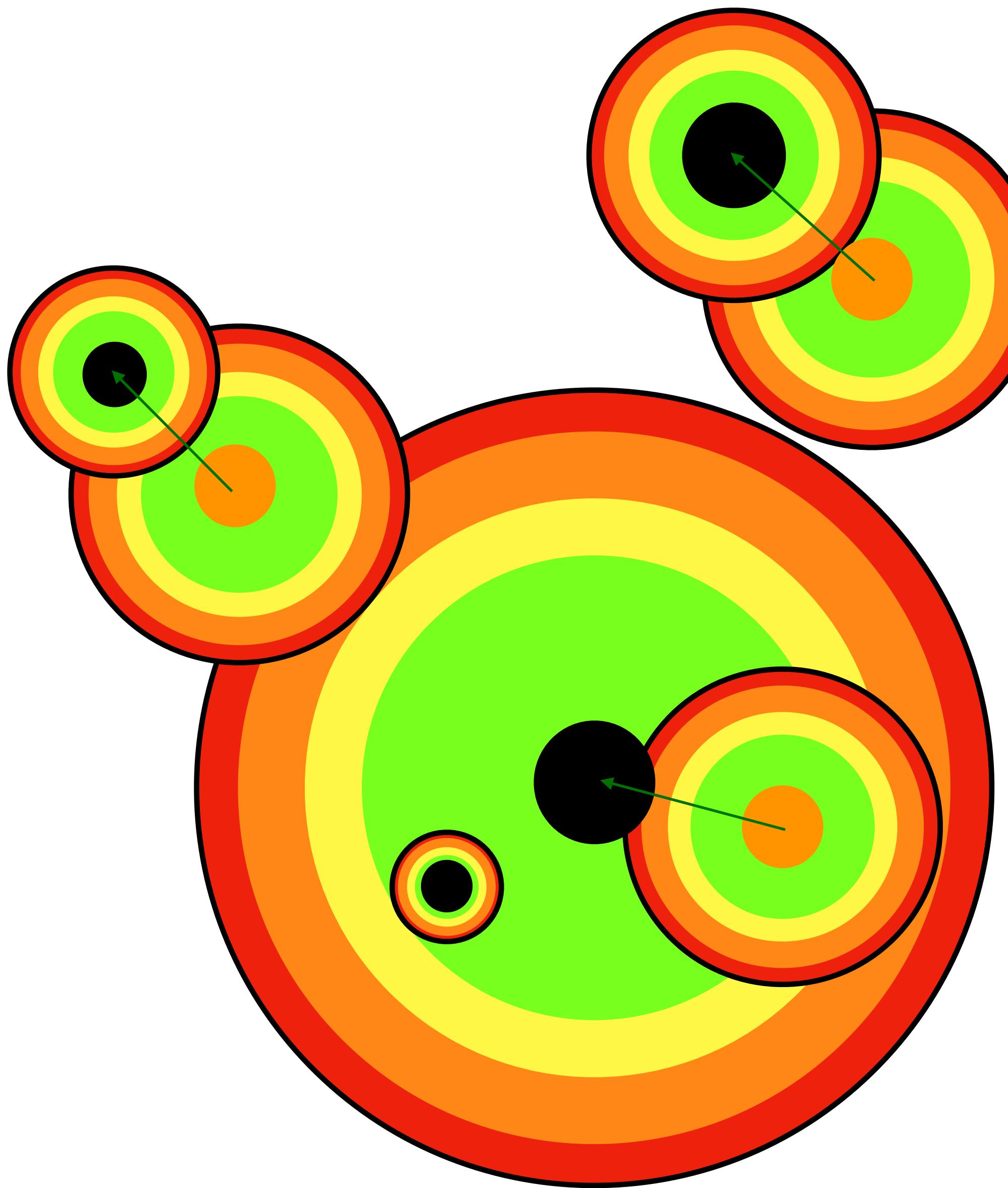
The Problem With Rubin Obs.'s LSST



The Problem With Rubin Obs.'s LSST



Probabilistic Cross-Matching



Probability of two sources having their on-sky separation 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 brightnesses given they are unrelated to one another (“field stars”)

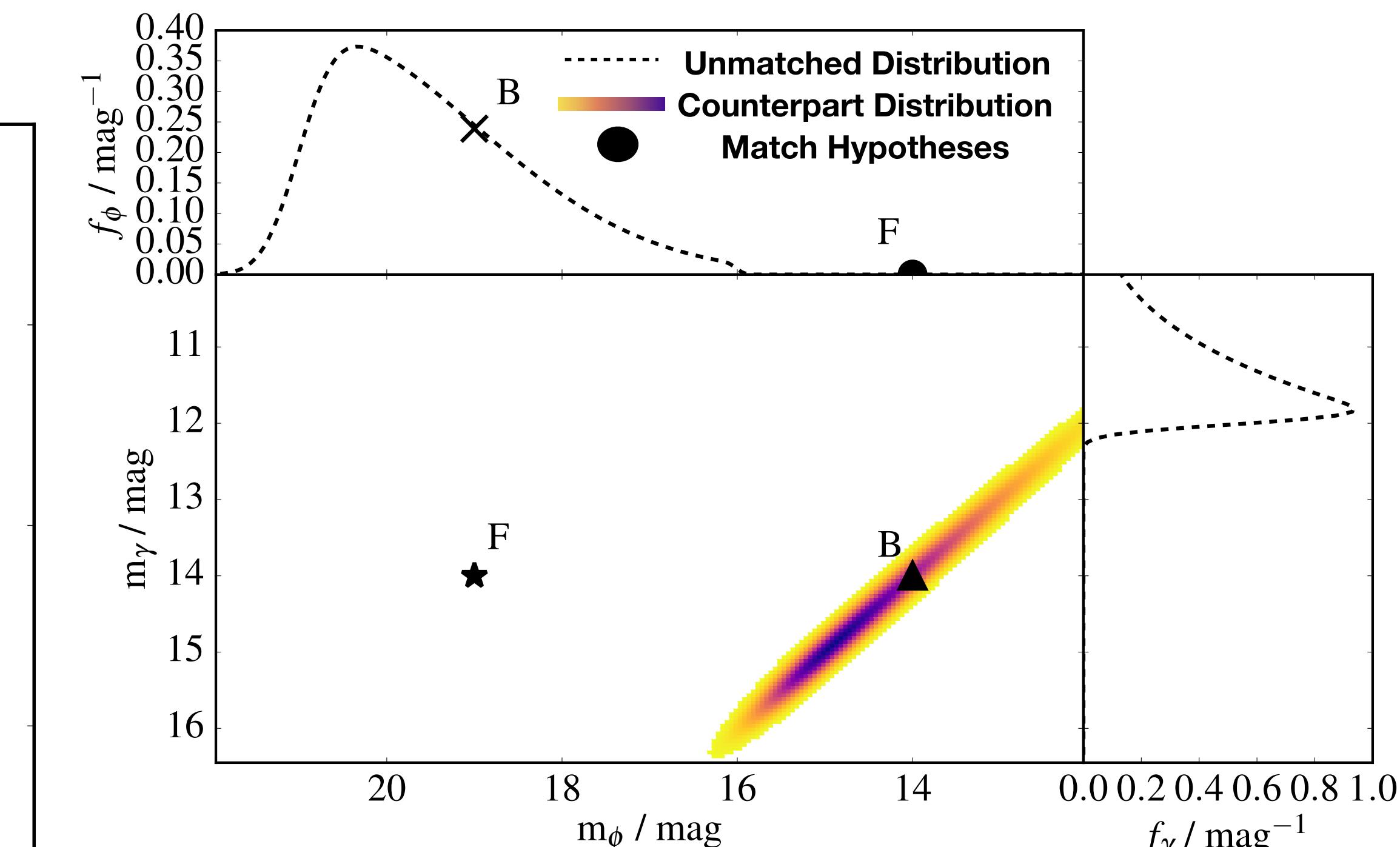
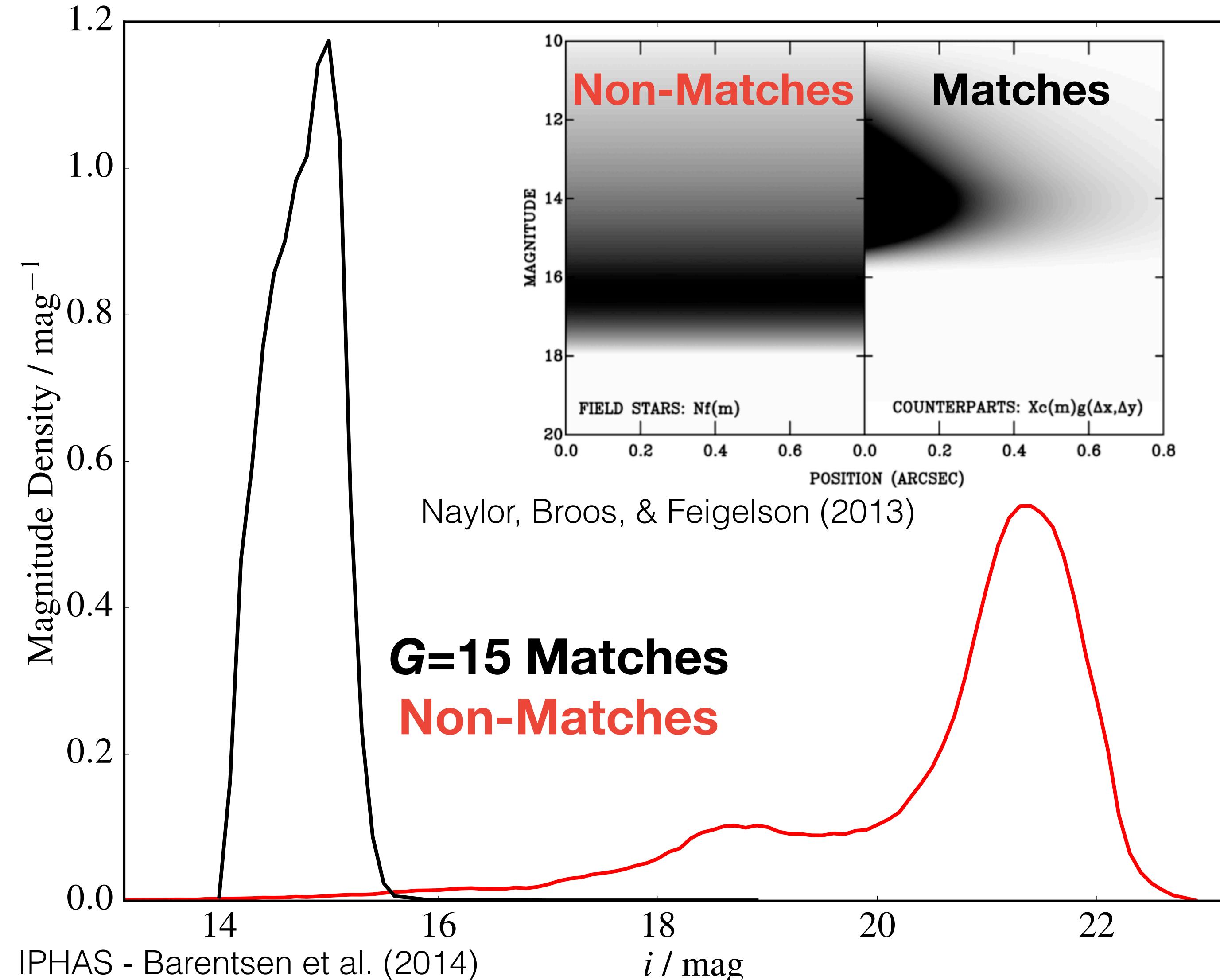
Probability of sources having their brightnesses given they are counterparts

Wilson & Naylor (2018a)

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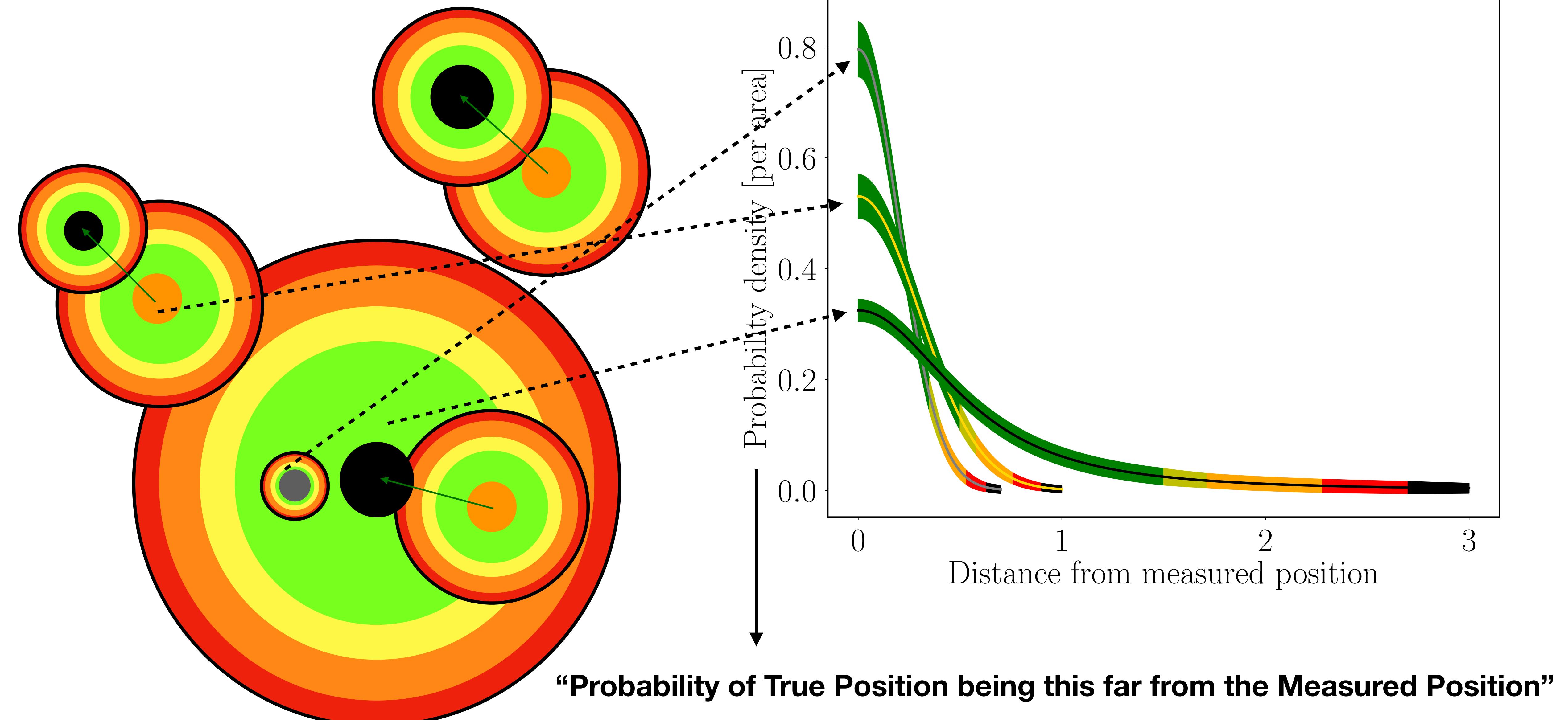
Including Magnitude Information: Rejecting False Positives

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

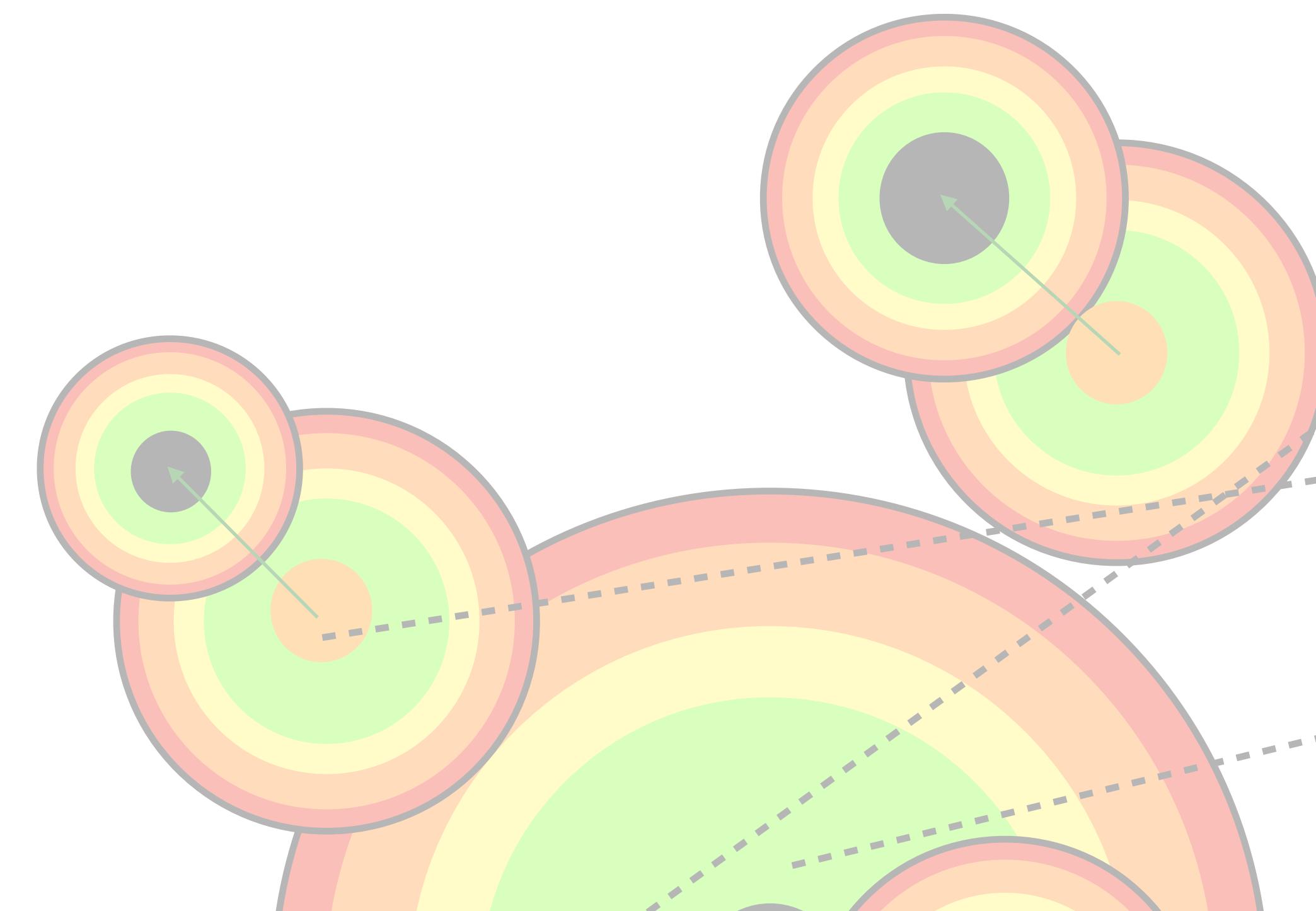


The photometry-based likelihoods (c and f) allow us to mitigate high false positive rate in crowded fields, but now we need the position-based likelihood G

Probabilistic Cross-Matching: the AUF



Probabilistic Cross-Matching: the AUF

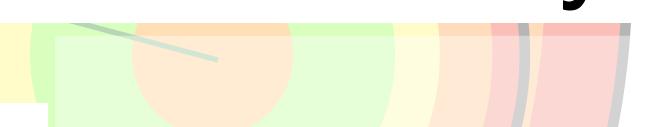


One assumption made in basically all literature: positional errors of sources are Gaussian!



$$dp(r|id) = r \times e^{-r^2/2} dr.$$

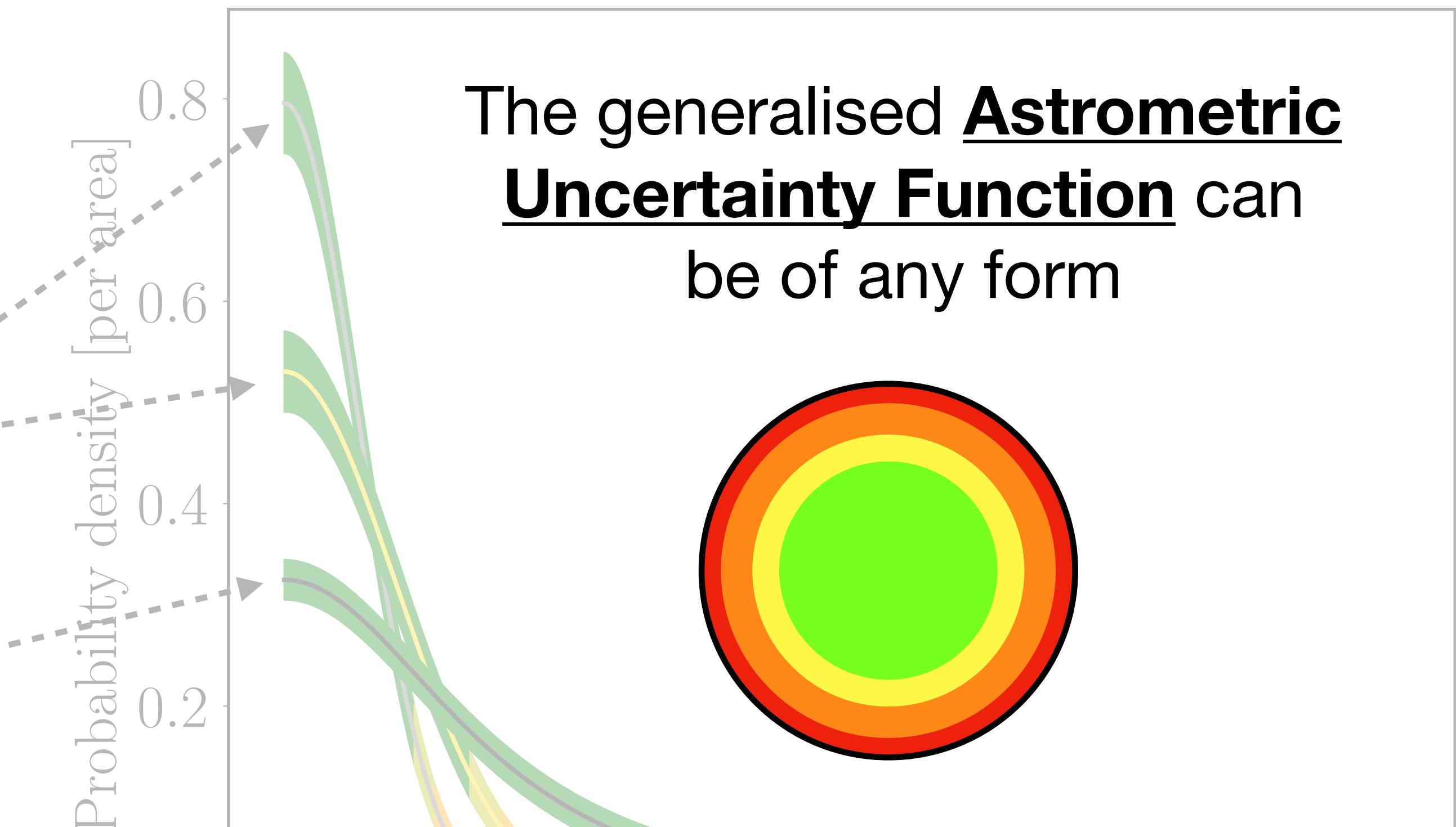
de Ruiter, Willis, & Arp (1977)



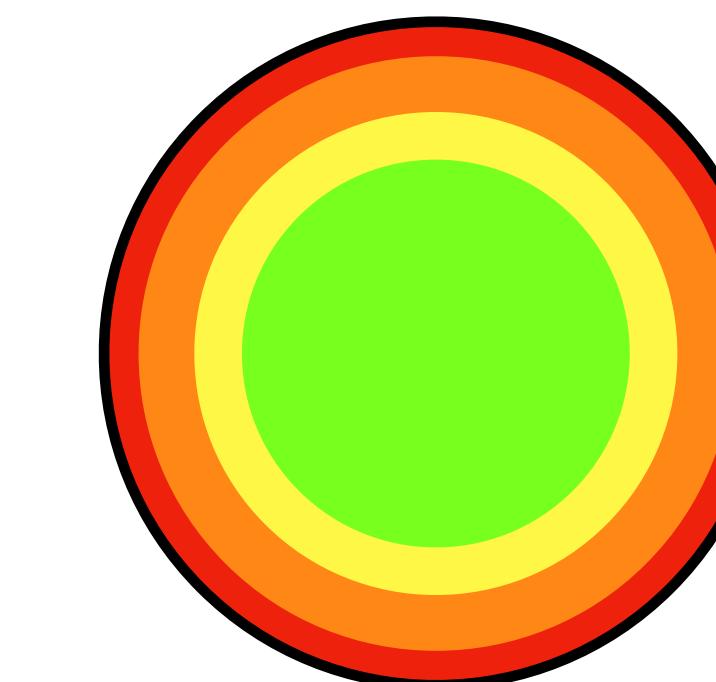
$$P(i) = \frac{\frac{Xc(m_i) g(\Delta x_i, \Delta y_i)}{Nf(m_i)}}{1 - X + \sum_j \frac{Xc(m_j) g(\Delta x_j, \Delta y_j)}{Nf(m_j)}}$$

Naylor, Broos, & Feigelson (2013)

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



The generalised Astrometric Uncertainty Function can be of any form

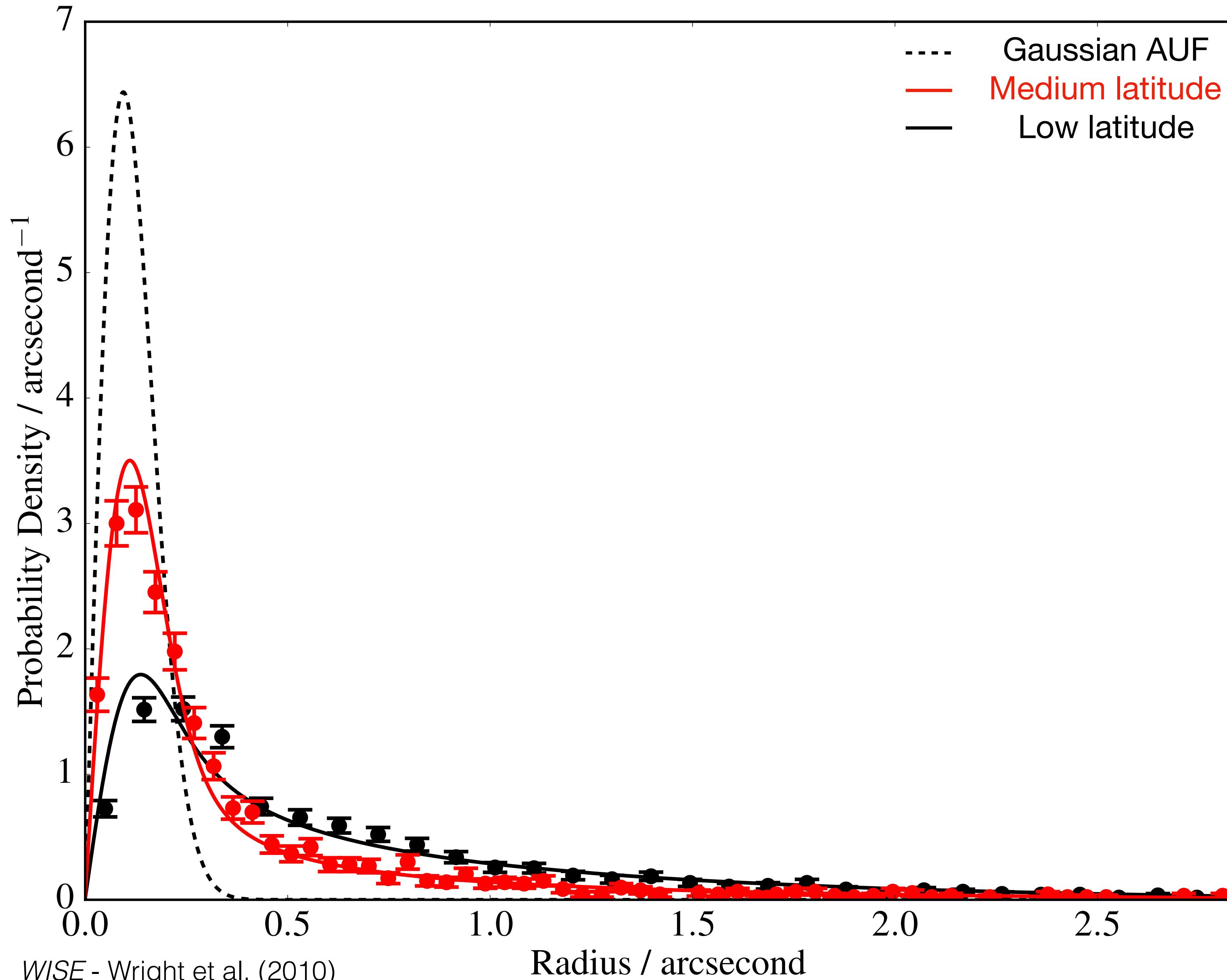


$$p(D|H) = \int p(m|H) \prod_{i=1}^n p_i(x_i|m, H) d^3m$$

Budavári & Szalay (2008)

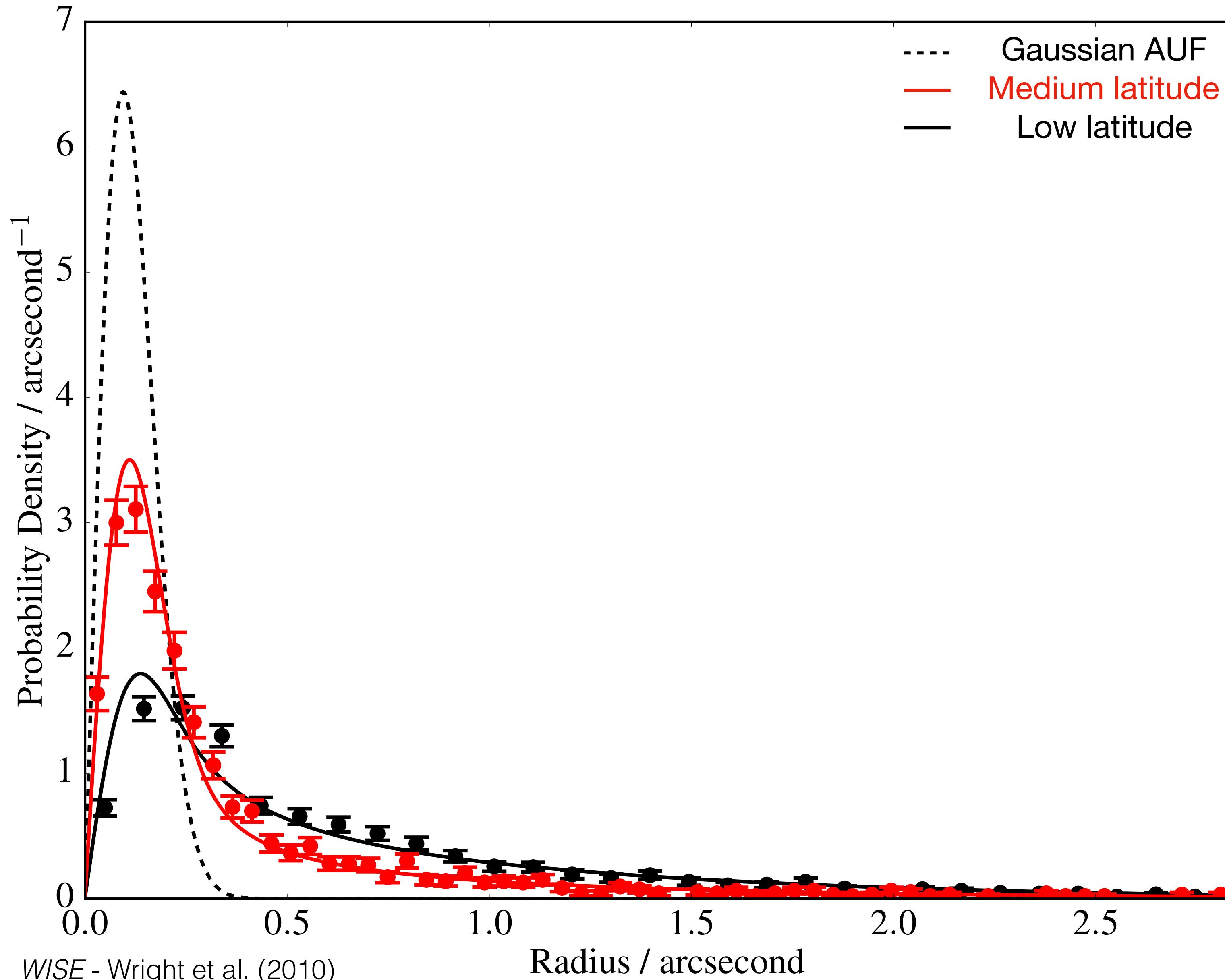
Additional Components of the AUF

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



Additional Components of the AUF

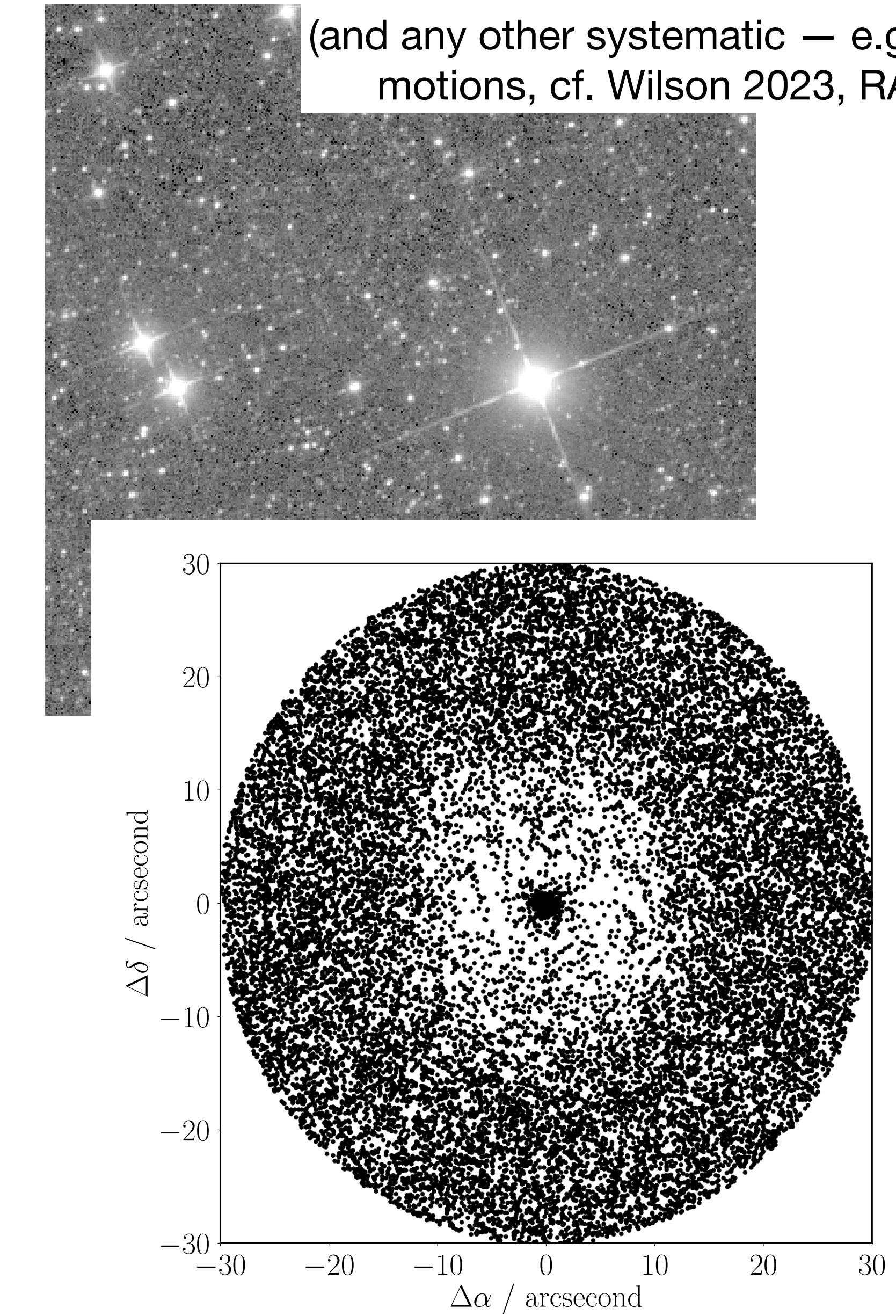
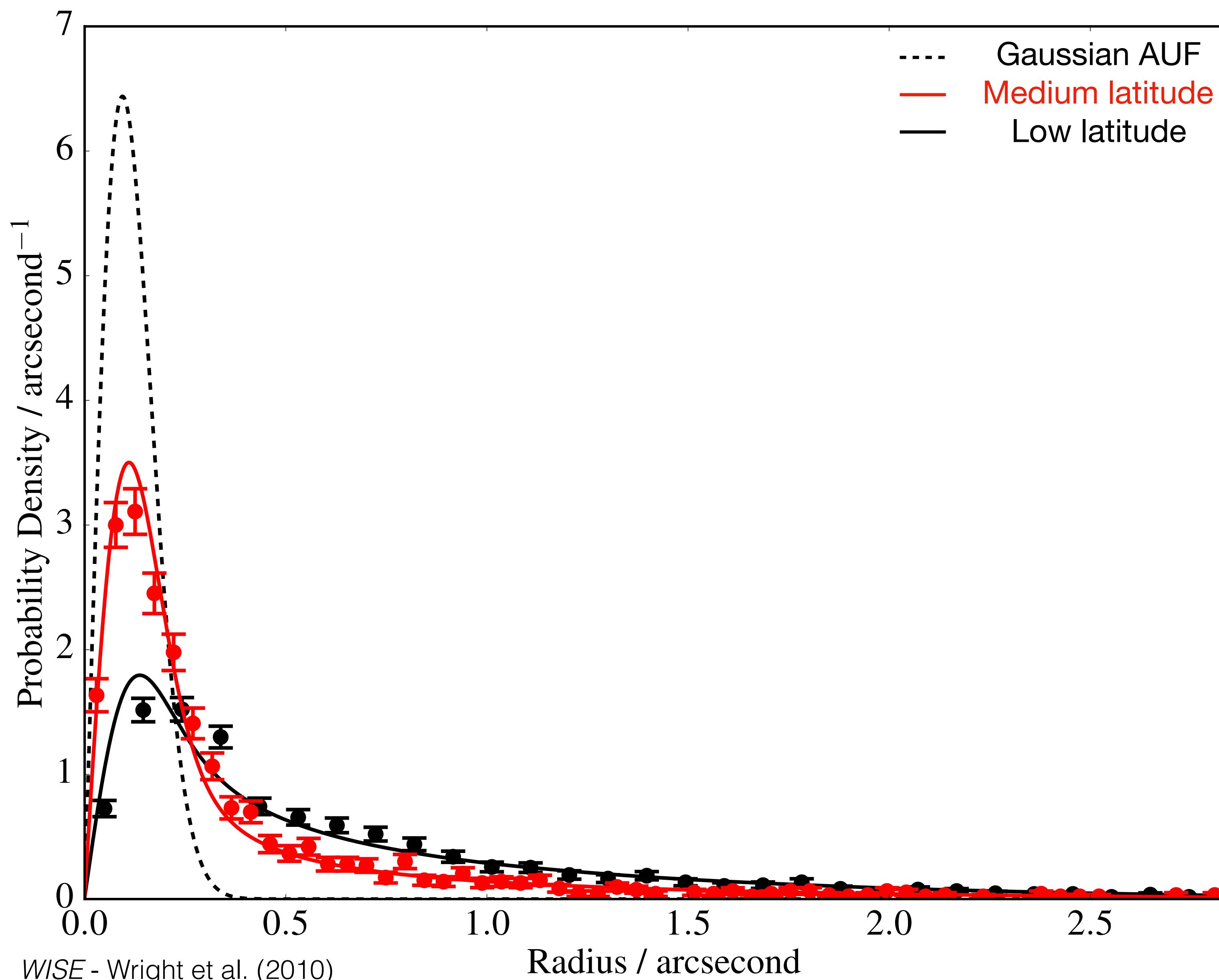
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Additional Components of the AUF

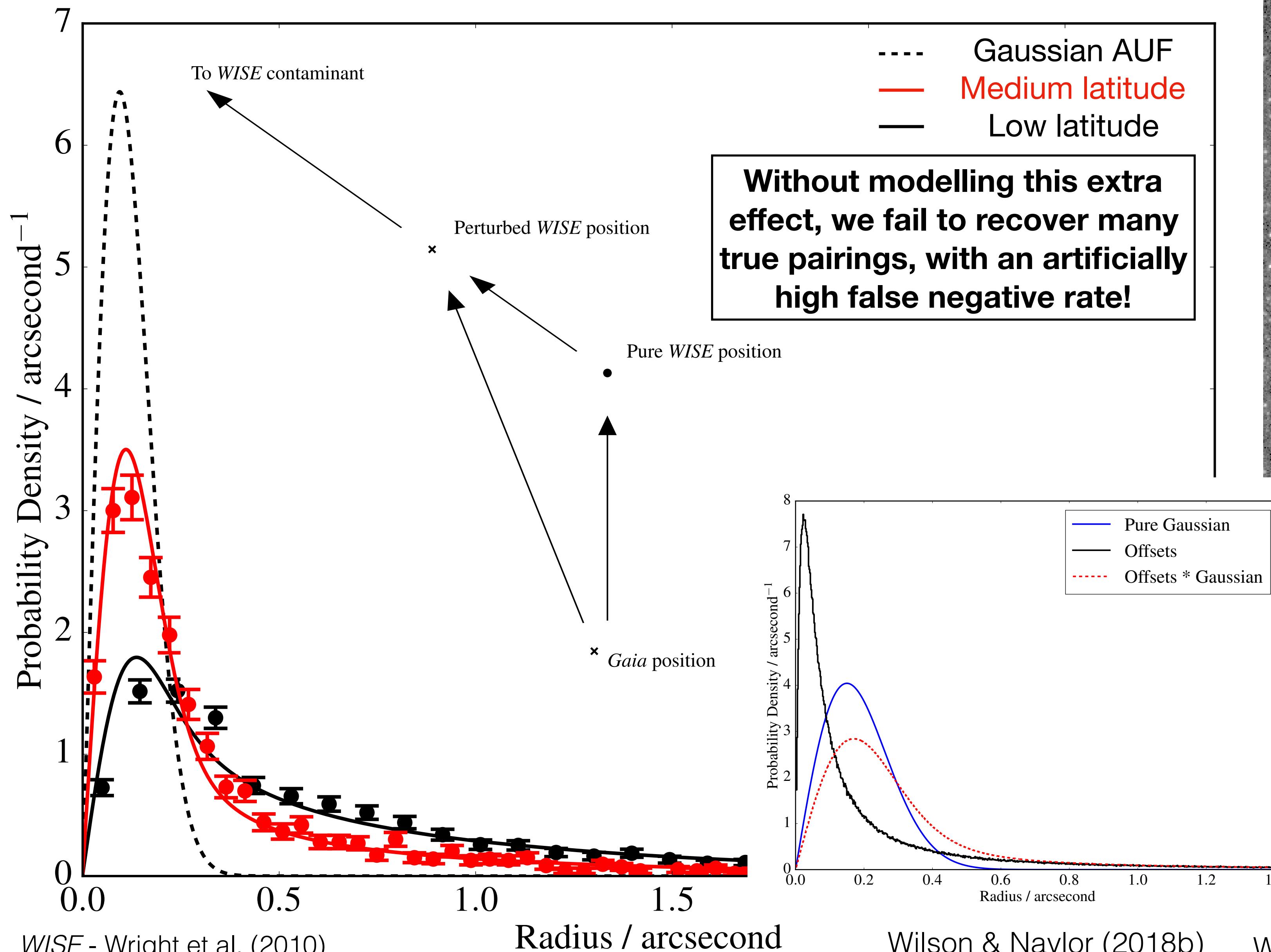
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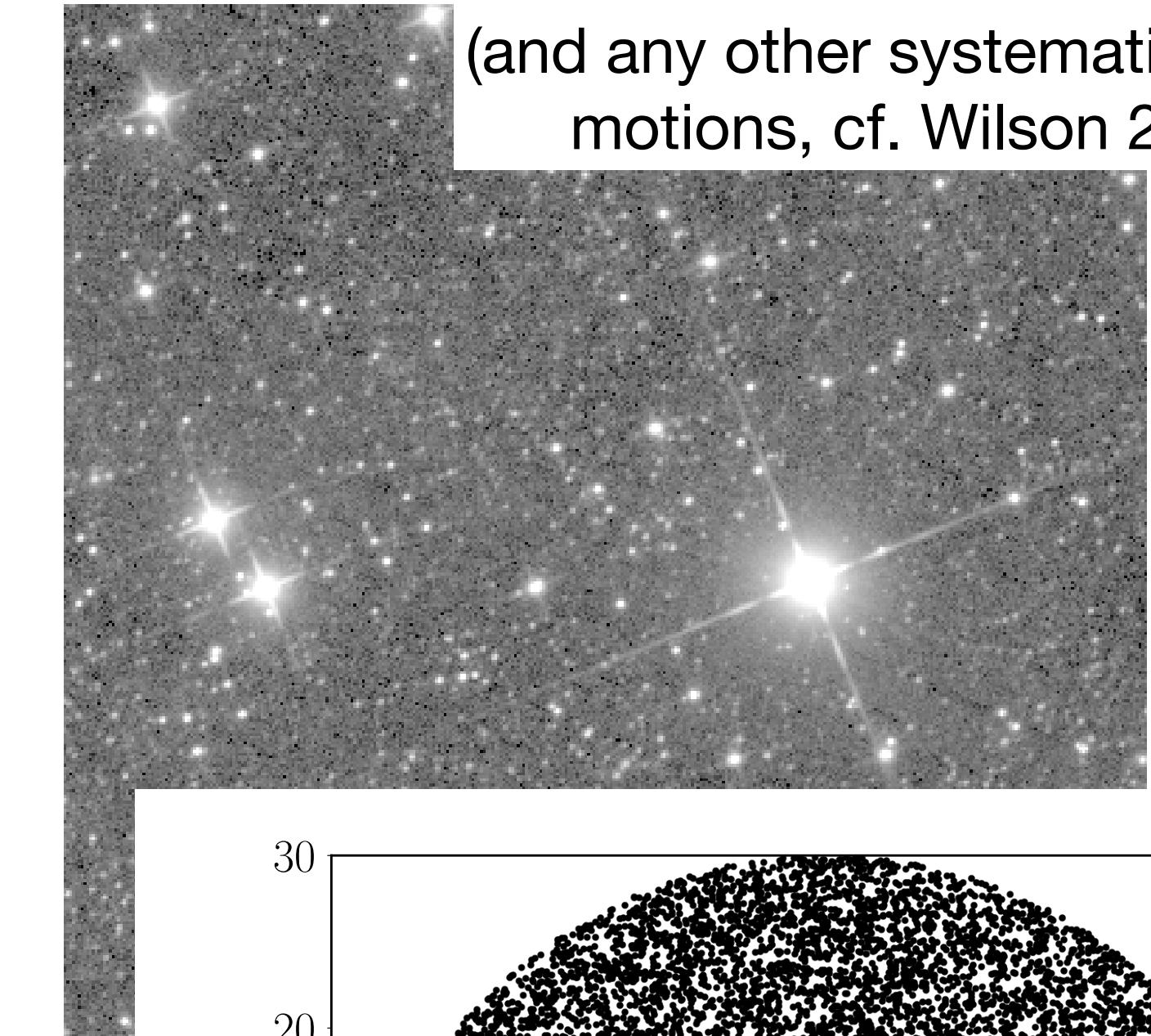
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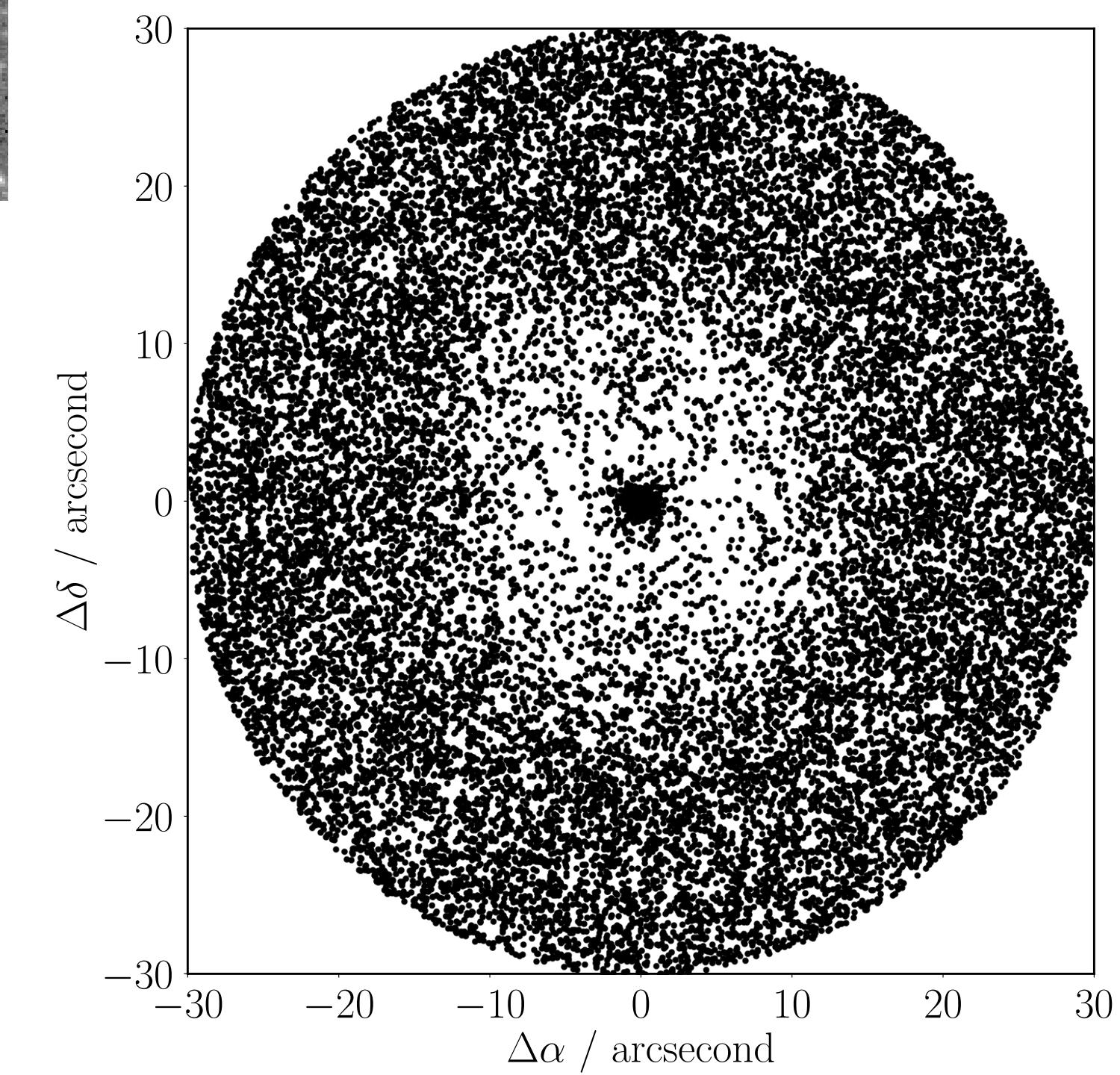
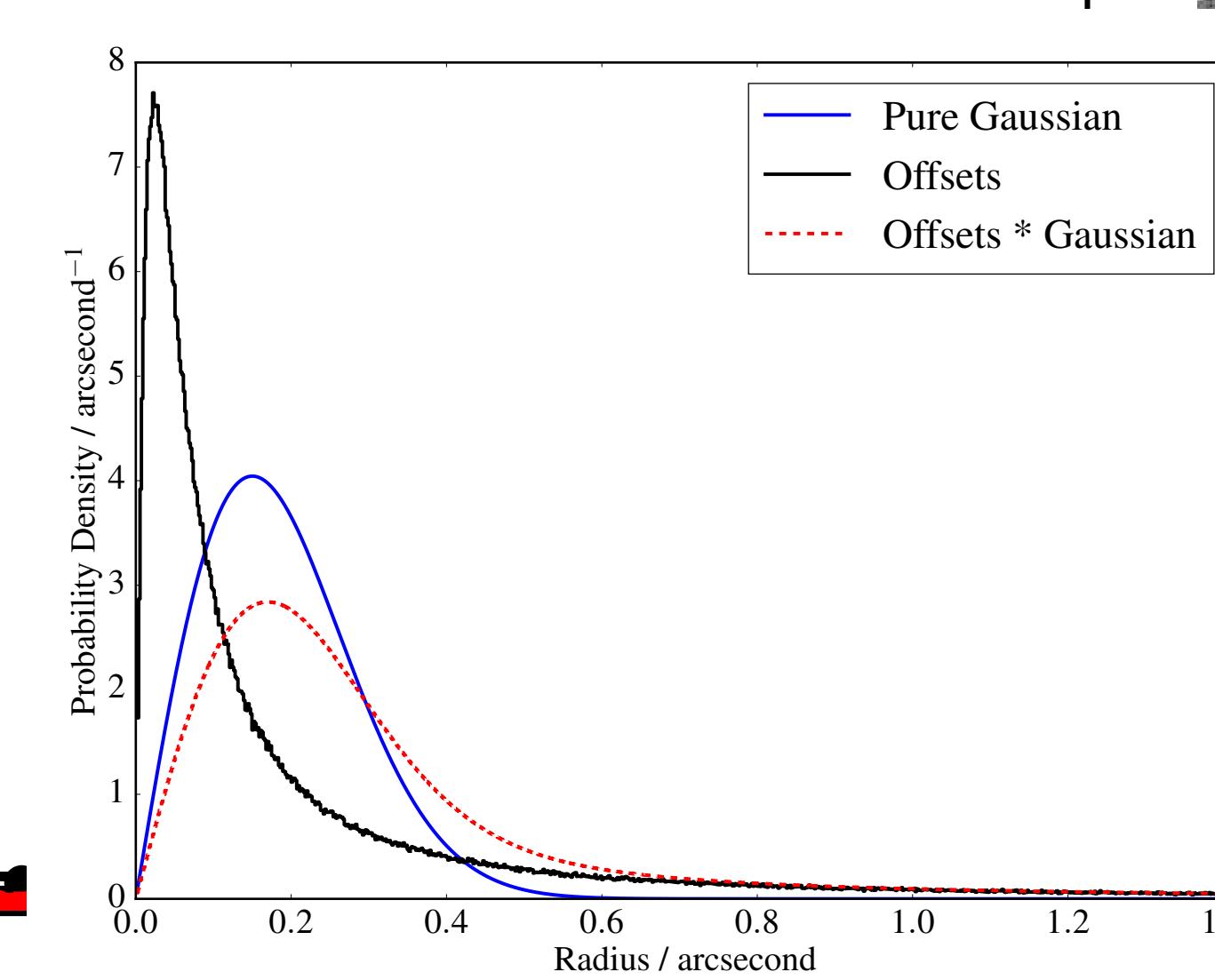
Wilson & Naylor (2018b)

Wilson & Naylor (2017)

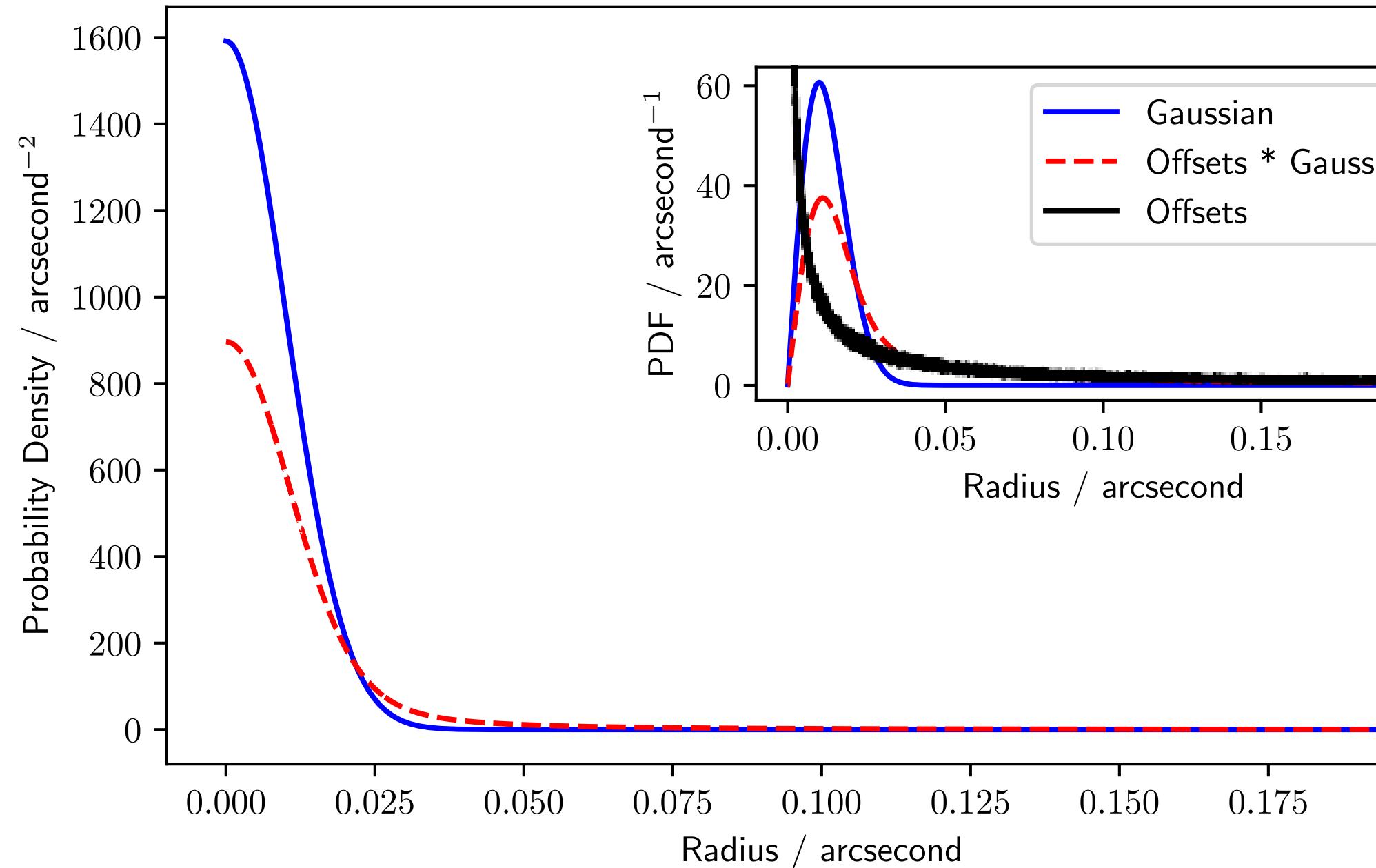
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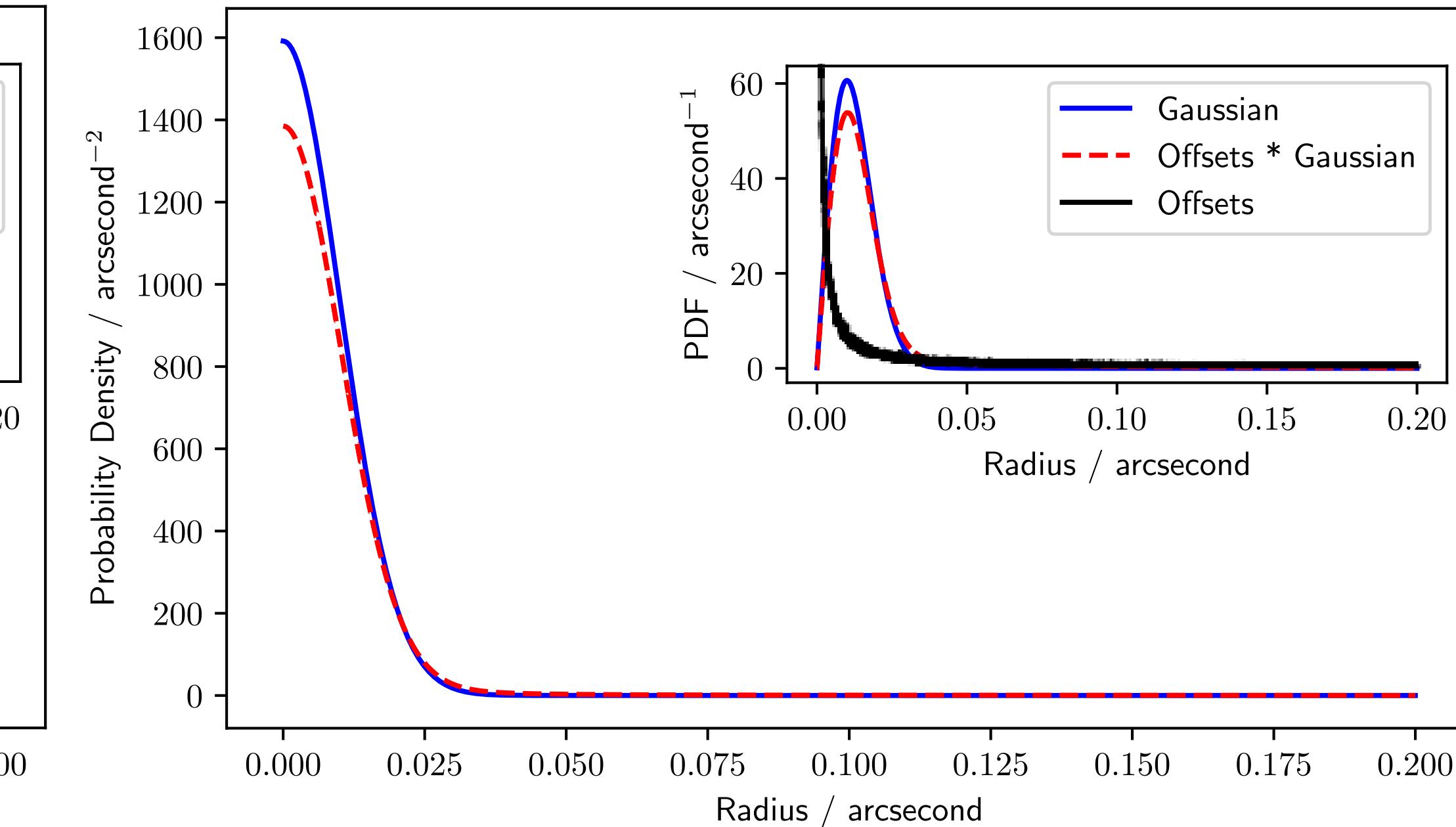
(and any other systematic – e.g. proper motions, cf. Wilson 2023, RASTI)



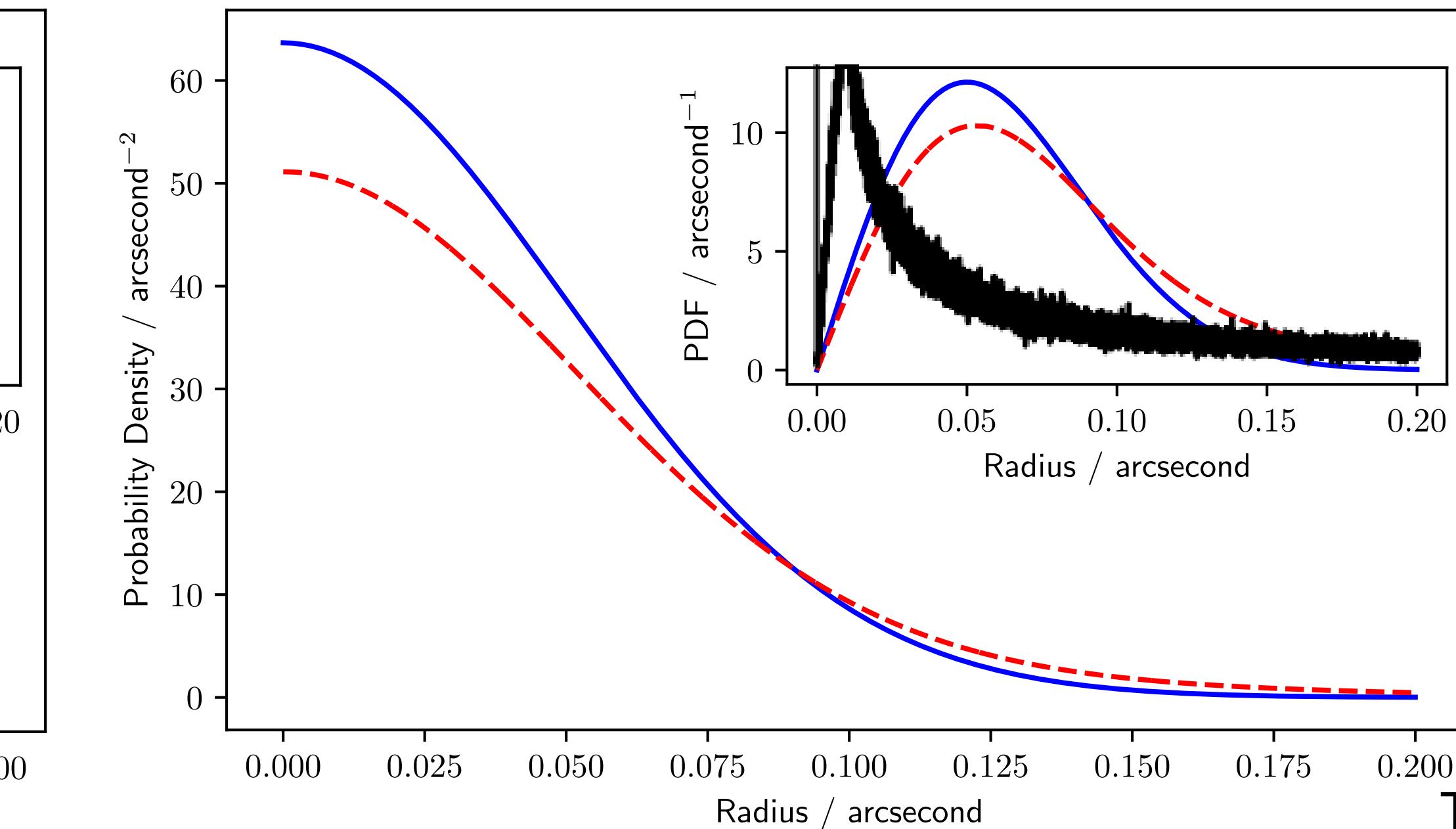
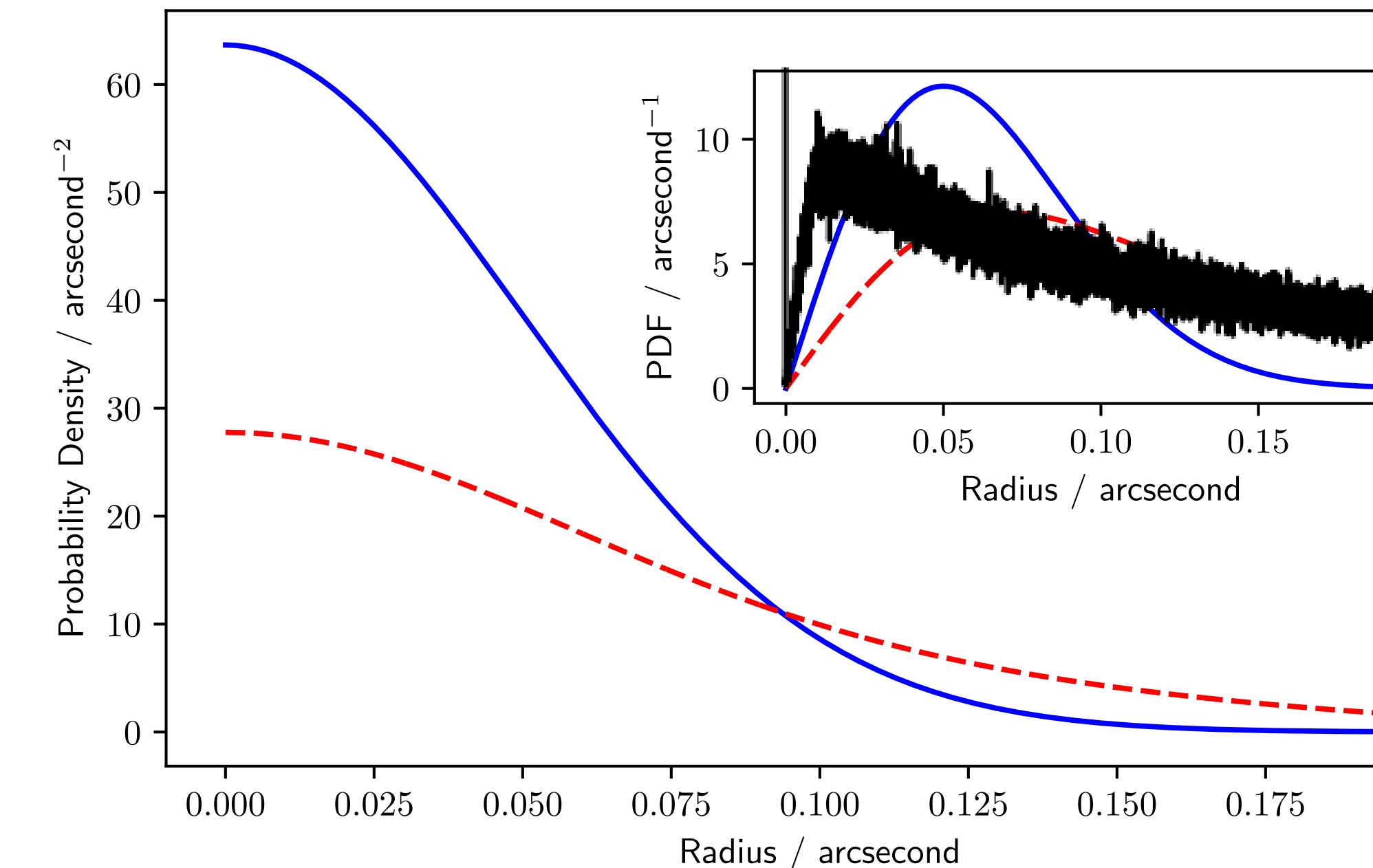
The Rubin AUF



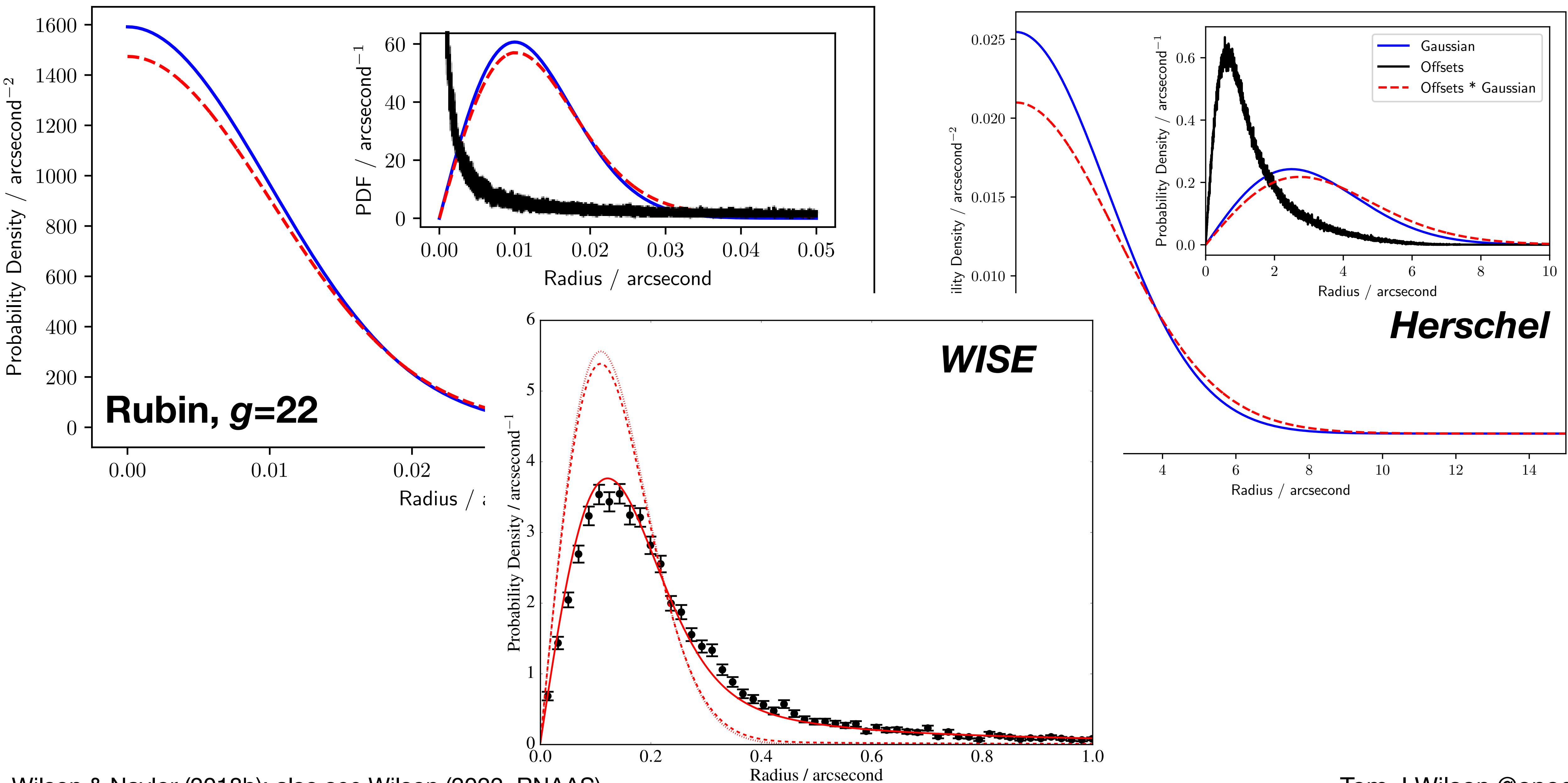
Wilson & Naylor (2018b)



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



Extra-galactic Effects of Crowding





Cross-Match Tools, Framework, Usage



Matching Across Catalogues using the Astrometric Uncertainty Function and Flux



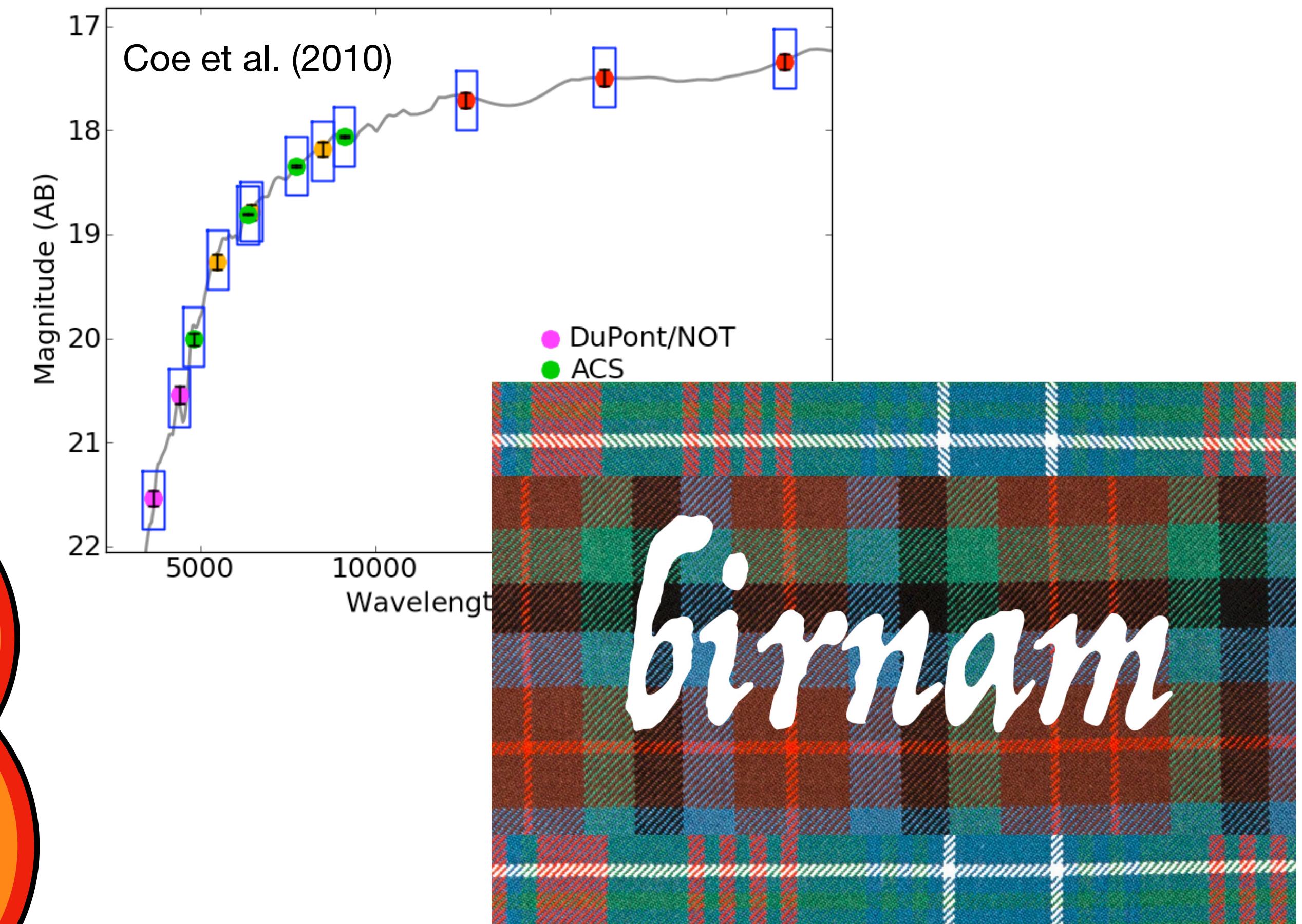
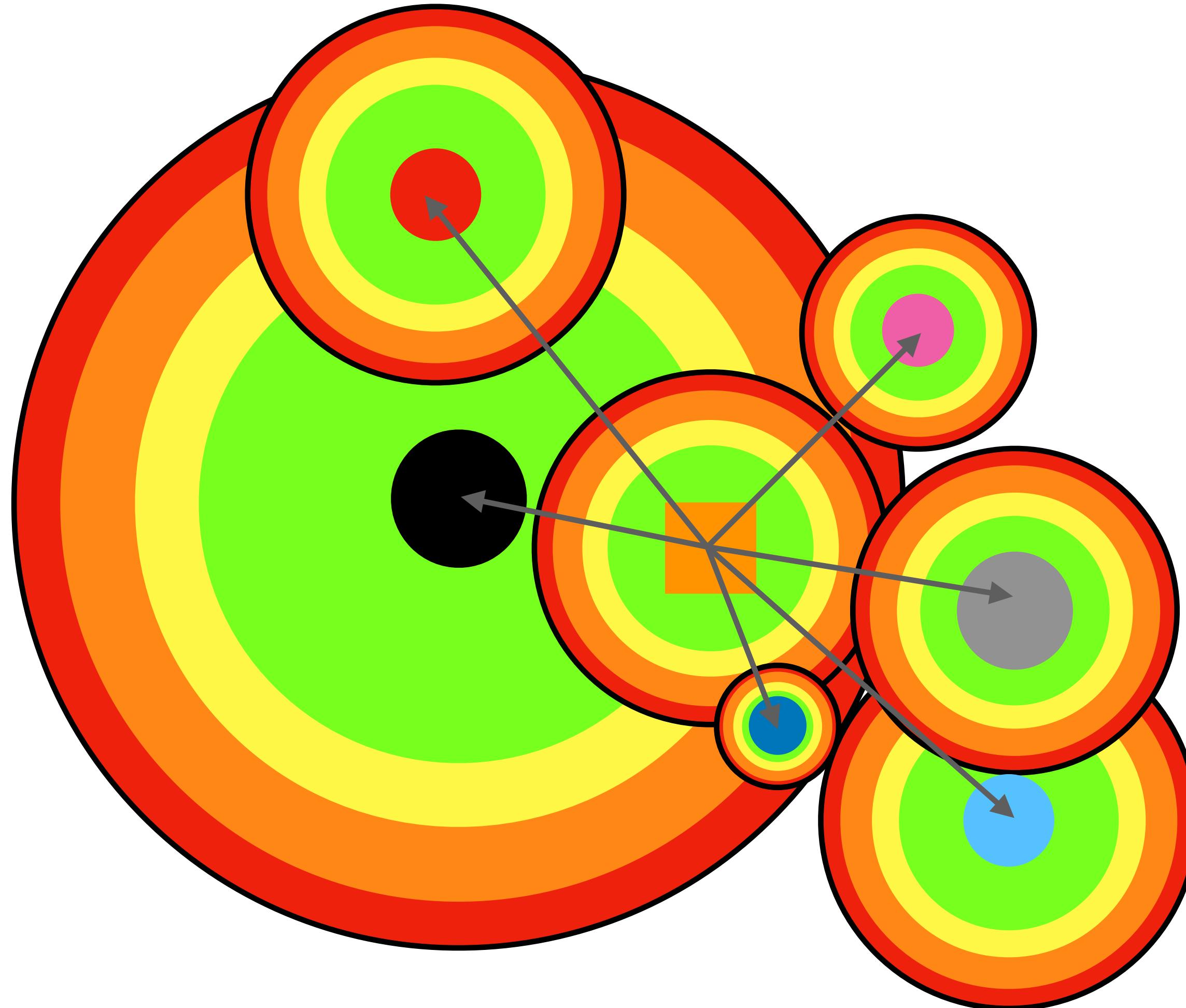
<https://github.com/Onoddil/macauff>

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The Rubin “Super-Match”

LSST -> *Gaia*, *WISE*, *VISTA*, *Euclid*, SDSS, ... matches

Quick and easy construction of spectral energy distributions for each LSST source
Includes SED probabilities, individual match reliability, contamination statistics etc.

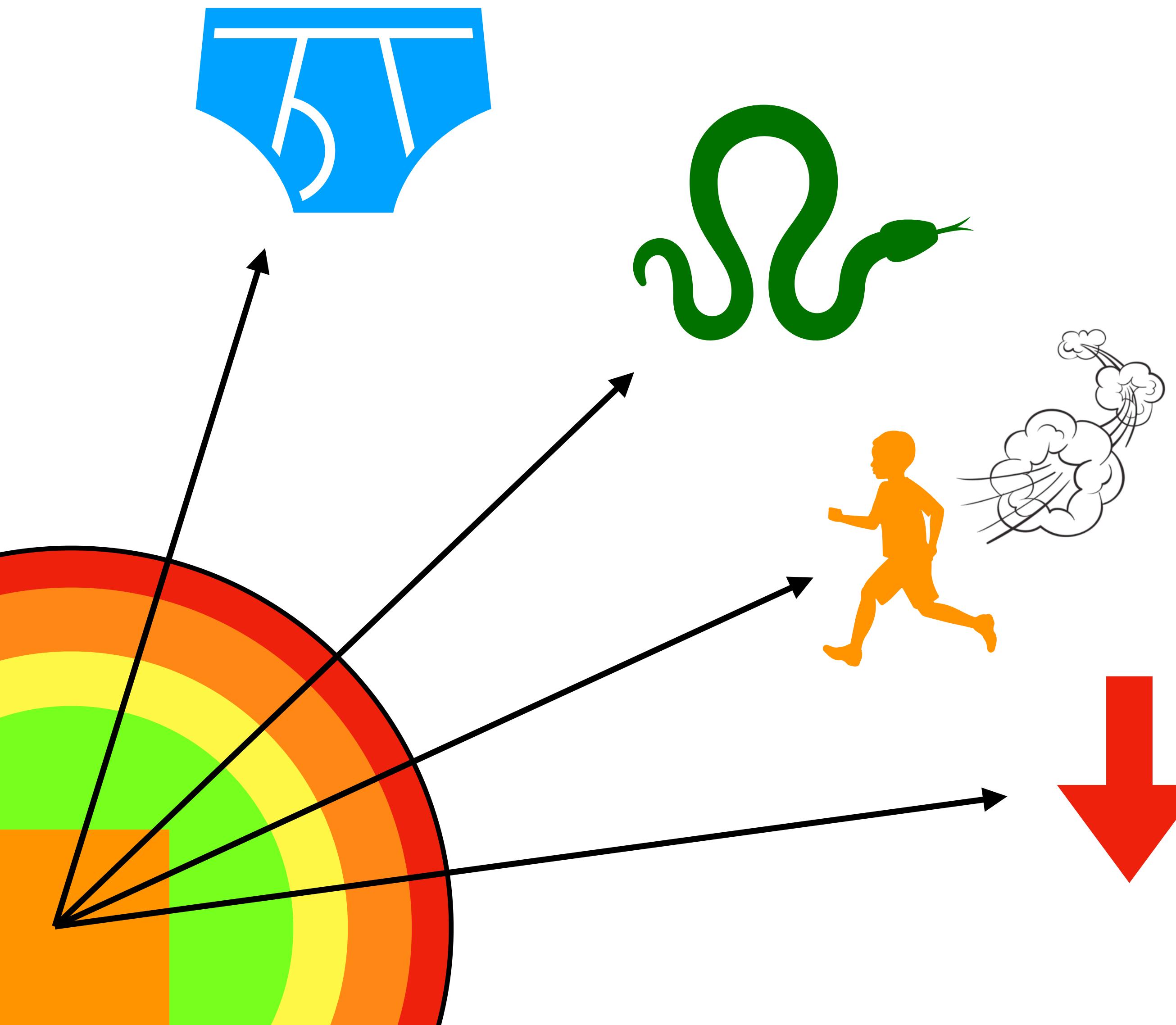


Wilson & Naylor (in prep.)

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

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Confirming Lonely Rubin Sources



Most LSST sources will be “lonely” with 15x as many sources as the next dataset. We will follow up all non-matches, and confirm whether these objects are:

- Image artefacts
- Astrophysically variable objects
- High proper motion sources
- Regular objects that are simply too faint to be seen in the opposing catalogue



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

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How To Use Our Cross-Matches

(Or, how this impacts you on a day-to-day basis)

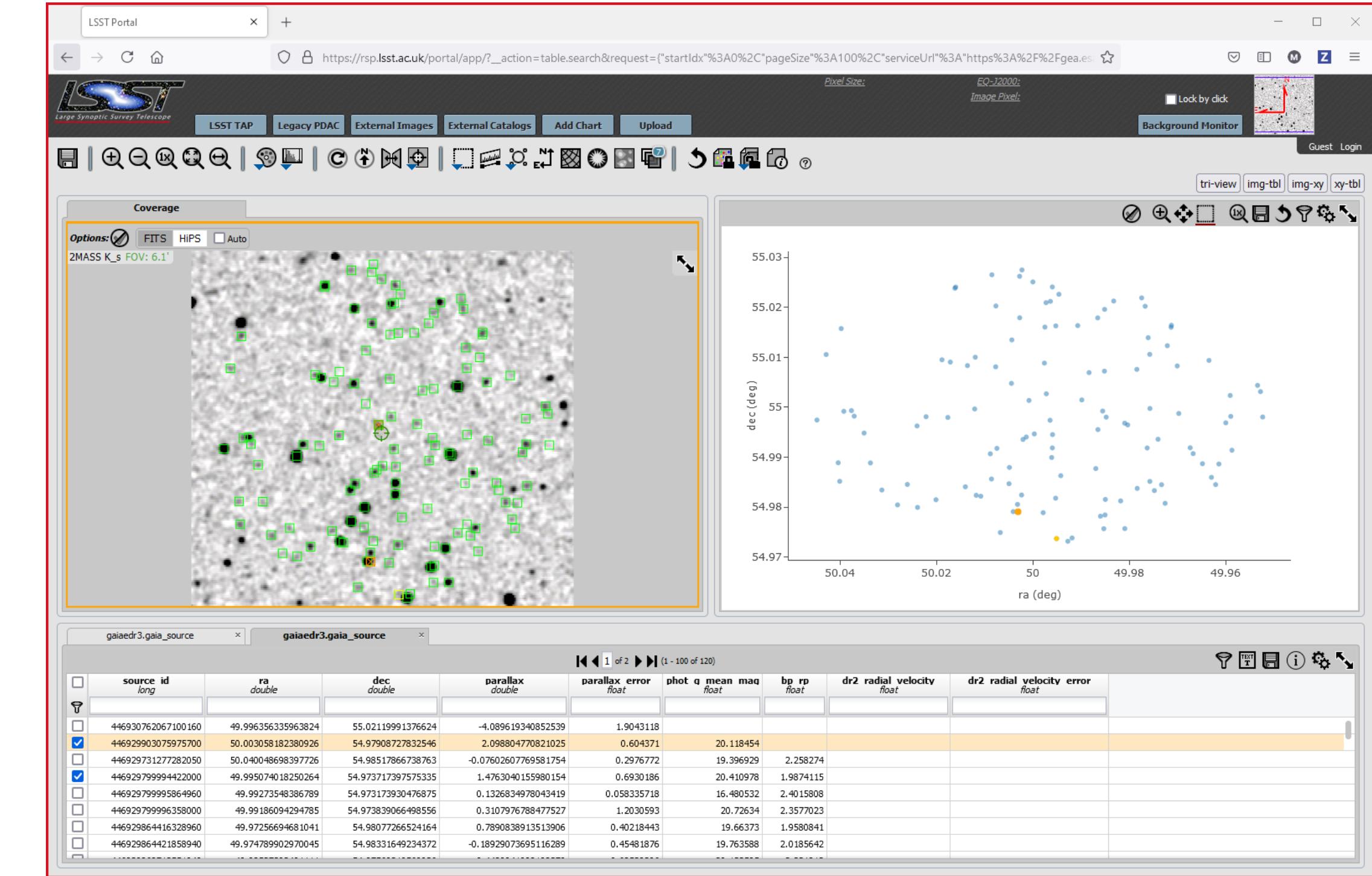


Three tables per cross-match: merged catalogue dataset, and 2x non-match dataset (one per catalogue)

Example columns:

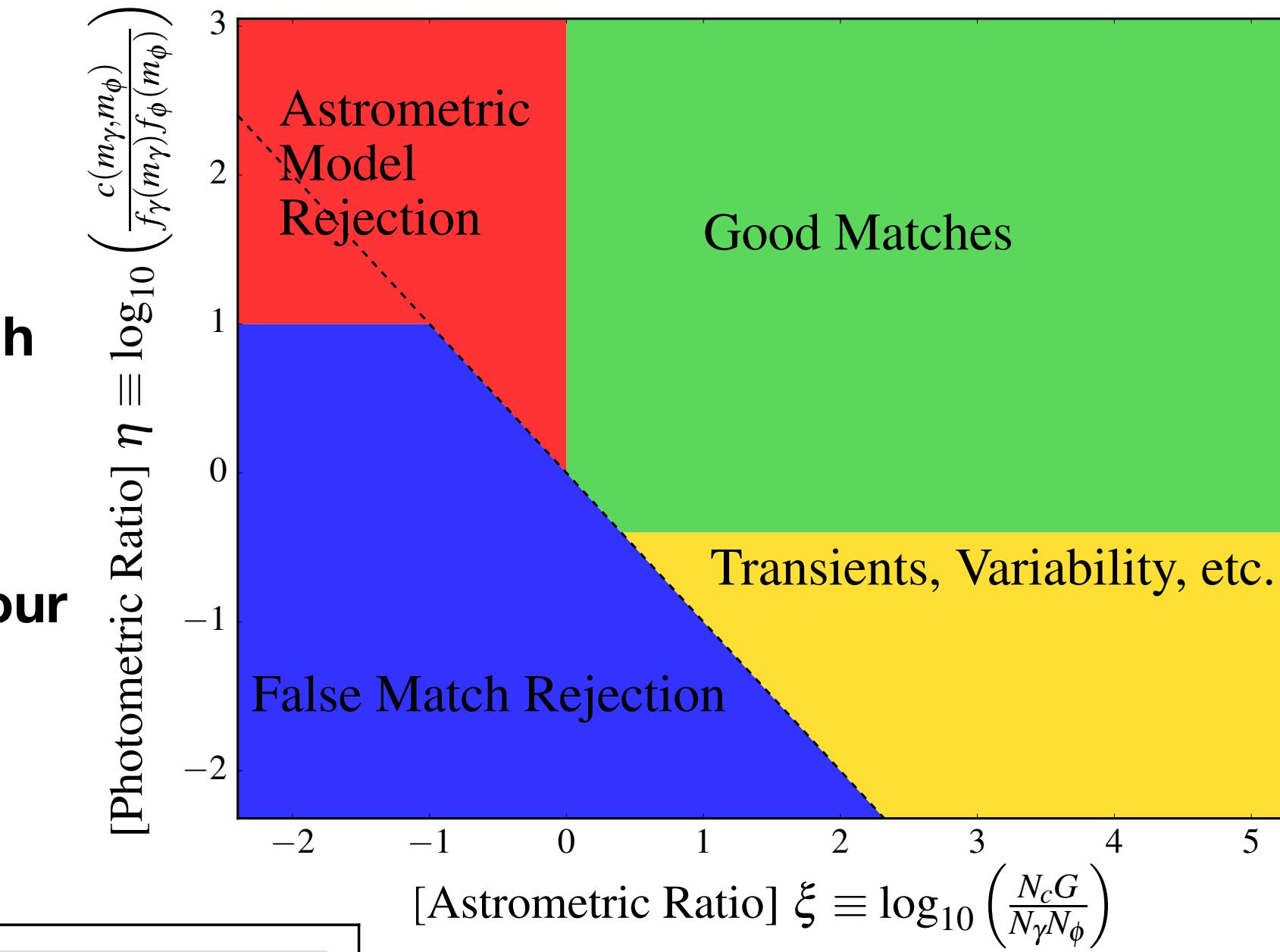
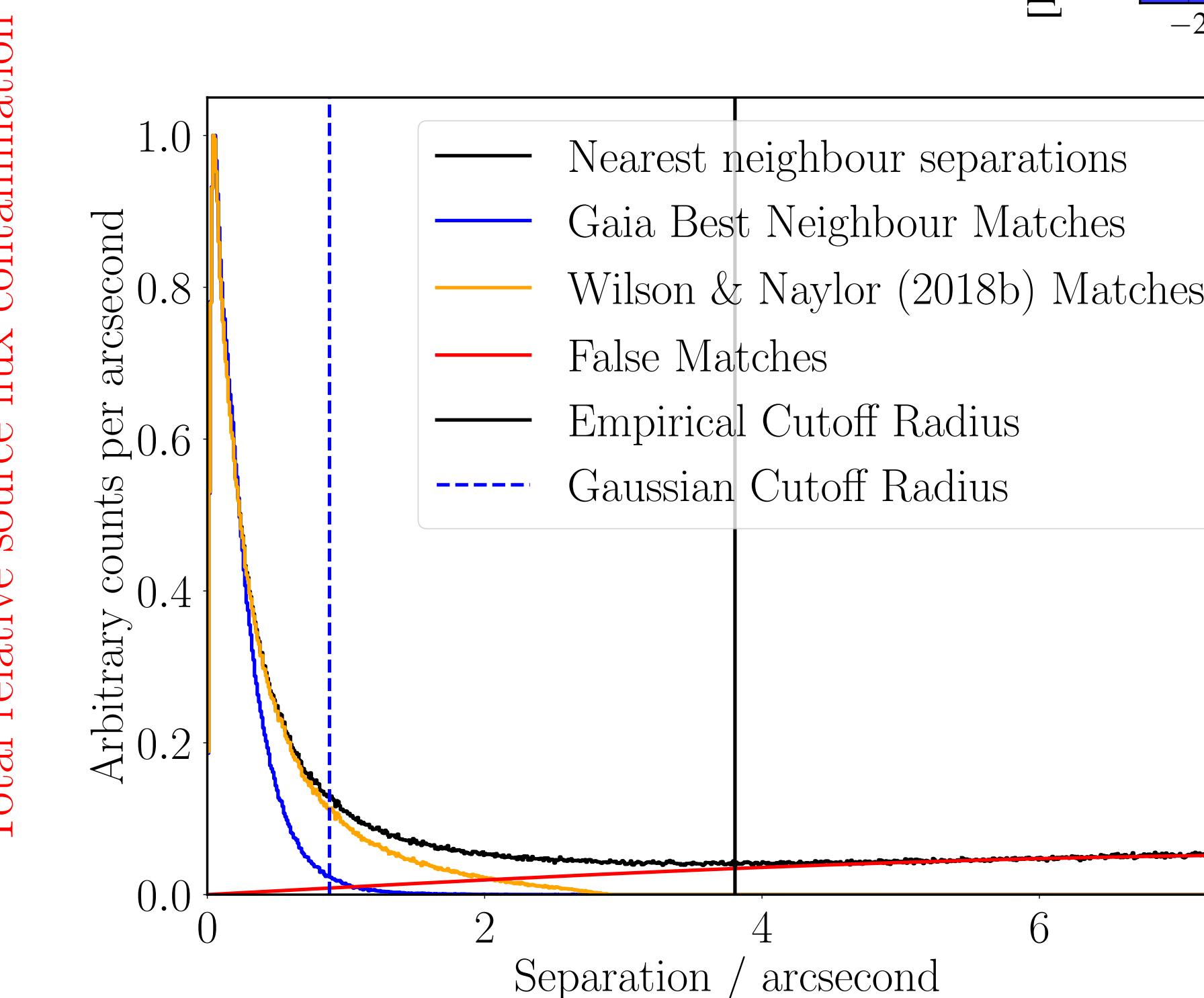
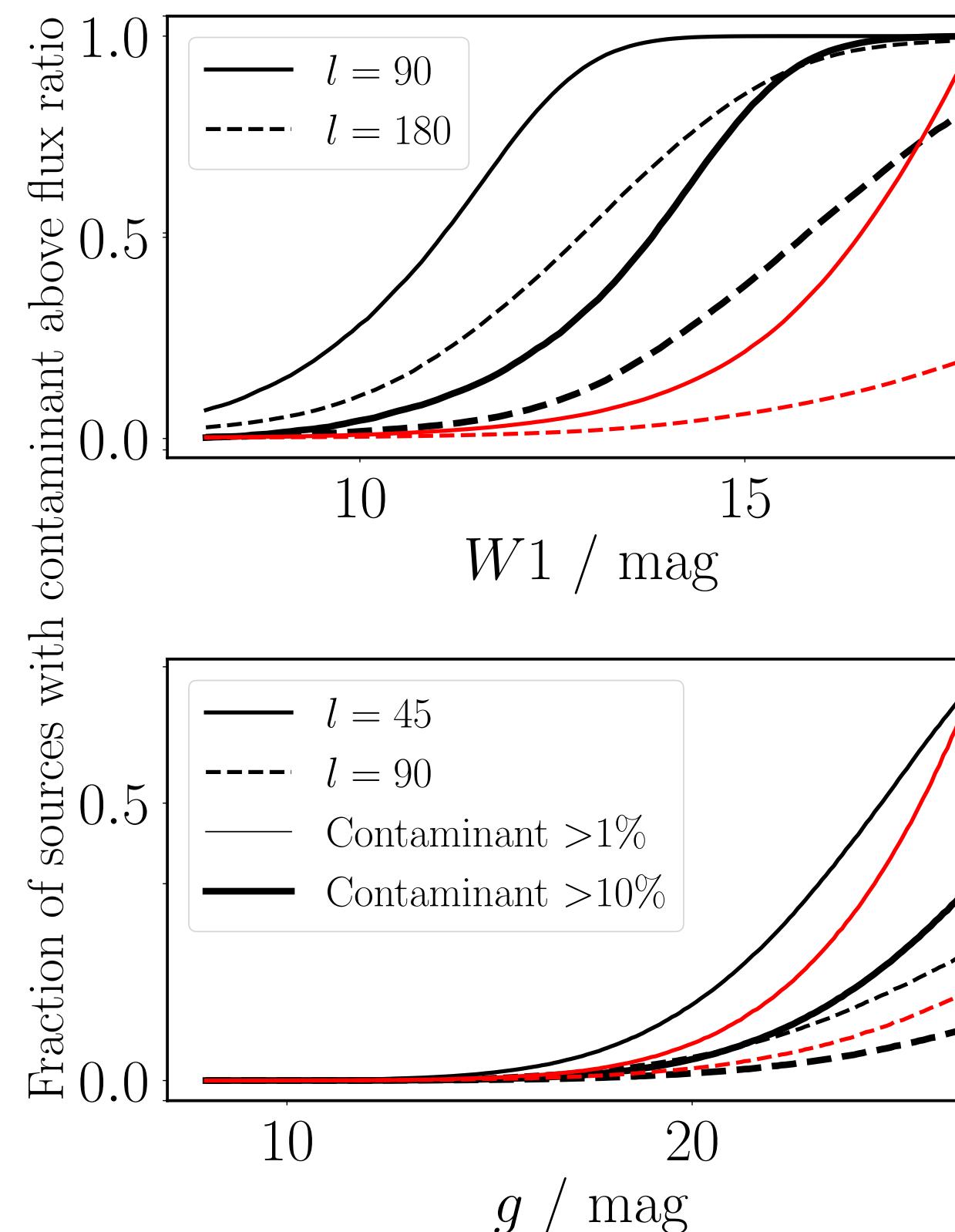
- Designations of the two sources (e.g., WISE J... and Gaia EDR3...)
- RA and Dec (or Galactic l/b) of the two sources
- Magnitudes (corrected for necessary effects, such as e.g. Gaia) in all bandpasses for both objects
- Match probability — probability of the most likely permutation (see equation 26 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



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; 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



Conclusions

- Upcoming LSST:UK cross-match service macauff – let me know your thoughts/needs/hopes/dreams
 - Provide 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 of the photometry of sources allows for the rejection of false matches (with >1 “extra” source per 2 arcsecond circle in most of the LSST Galactic plane) – 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 of order 10% flux contamination, which could be confused with extinction
- macauff cross-match tools are being extended currently
 - We will provide an easy-to-use “SED grabber” tool for each LSST source
 - And follow up the $\gtrsim 93\%$ of non-matched Rubin objects to confirm flux upper limits in other surveys



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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

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