



unTimely: a Full-sky, Time-domain unWISE Catalog

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Abstract

We present the unTimely Catalog, a deep time-domain catalog of detections based on Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE) and NEOWISE observations spanning the 2010 through 2020 time period. Detections are extracted from “time-resolved unWISE coadds,” which stack together each biannual sky pass of WISE imaging to create a set of ~ 16 all-sky maps (per band), each much deeper and cleaner than individual WISE exposures. unTimely incorporates the W1 ($3.4\ \mu\text{m}$) and W2 ($4.6\ \mu\text{m}$) channels, meaning that our data set effectively consists of ~ 32 full-sky unWISE catalogs. We run the *crowdsources* crowded-field point-source photometry pipeline (Schlafly et al. 2018) on each epochal coadd independently, with low detection thresholds: $S/N = 4.0$ (2.5) in W1 (W2). In total, we tabulate and publicly release 23.5 billion (19.9 billion) detections at W1 (W2). unTimely is ~ 1.3 mag deeper than the WISE/NEOWISE Single Exposure Source Tables near the ecliptic, with further enhanced depth toward higher ecliptic latitudes. The unTimely Catalog is primarily designed to enable novel searches for faint, fast-moving objects, such as Y dwarfs and/or late-type (T/Y) subdwarfs in the Milky Way’s thick disk or halo. unTimely will also facilitate other time-domain science applications, such as all-sky studies of quasar variability at mid-infrared wavelengths over a decade-long time baseline.

Unified Astronomy Thesaurus concepts: Catalogs (205); Infrared astronomy (786); Time domain astronomy (2109); Transient detection (1957); Variable stars (1761)

1. Introduction

The Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE; Wright et al. 2010) provides an unprecedented time-domain view of the mid-infrared sky, offering a decade-plus time baseline at W1 = $3.4\ \mu\text{m}$ and W2 = $4.6\ \mu\text{m}$ thanks to the NEOWISE mission extension (Mainzer et al. 2011, 2014). As of this writing, WISE has completed more than 19 full-sky mappings over the course of >12.5 yr, with each sky location observed in $\gtrsim 12$ single exposures (per band) spanning a ~ 1 day time interval during each biannual sky pass. The public archive of WISE/NEOWISE single-exposure source extractions contains a remarkable >165 billion detections (Cutri et al. 2015). However, the WISE/NEOWISE Single Exposure (L1b) Source Tables are limited by the relatively shallow per-exposure depth, and they inevitably contain many contaminants such as satellite streaks and cosmic rays. By coadding WISE observations on a per sky pass basis, it is possible to reach ~ 1.3 mag ($2.5 \times \log_{10} \sqrt{12}$) or more deeper while also nulling out short-lived artifacts, at the expense of losing temporal information on timescales $\lesssim 1$ day.

Although upcoming projects such as NEO Surveyor (Kirkpatrick et al. 2019; Ross et al. 2019; Mainzer et al. 2021) and Rubin Observatory’s Legacy Survey of Space and Time (LSST; Ivezić et al. 2019) promise exciting new hauls of wide-area time series data, no current or planned mission will surpass WISE in terms of all-sky imaging at mid-infrared wavelengths. It is therefore critical to maximally mine the WISE archive, especially given WISE’s complementarity with JWST

(Gardner et al. 2006) and future surveys including SPHEREx (Doré et al. 2018), Euclid (Racca et al. 2016), Rubin/LSST, NEO surveyor, and Roman (Spergel et al. 2015).

Our “unWISE” archival data analysis effort (<http://unwise.me>) seeks to fully realize the potential of WISE/NEOWISE imaging for extragalactic and Galactic science (Lang 2014; Lang et al. 2016; Meisner et al. 2017b, 2017c, 2018b, 2018c, 2022, 2019, 2021a, 2021b, 2018d; Dey et al. 2019; Schlafly et al. 2019). In particular, our “time-resolved unWISE coadds” (Meisner et al. 2018b), which stack exposures on a per sky pass basis, provide a novel, deep, and clean time-domain view of the mid-infrared sky. But until now, there has been no full-sky catalog based on these time-resolved unWISE coadds. Here, we remedy this situation by creating and publicly releasing a full-sky catalog built from the unWISE time-resolved coadds spanning 2010 through 2020, which we refer to as the “unTimely Catalog.” Typically, a given sky location has a set of 16 epochal unTimely catalogs per band, each much deeper and cleaner than the WISE/NEOWISE Single Exposure Source Tables. We therefore expect the unTimely Catalog to enable studies/discoveries of cool moving objects (e.g., nearby brown dwarfs; Pinfield et al. 2014; Kuchner et al. 2017) and flux variables (e.g., quasars and young stellar objects; Kozłowski et al. 2010; Koenig et al. 2015) to depths $\gtrsim 1.3$ mag fainter than would be possible with individual WISE exposures.

In Section 2, we describe the set of time-resolved unWISE coadds that forms the input for our unTimely Catalog source extraction. In Section 3, we discuss our deployment of the *crowdsources* source detection/photometry software (Schlafly et al. 2018; Schlafly 2021) on the time-resolved unWISE coadd data set. In Section 4, we evaluate the completeness/reliability of our unTimely catalogs. In Section 5, we investigate unTimely’s photometric zero-point consistency over time and bright-end



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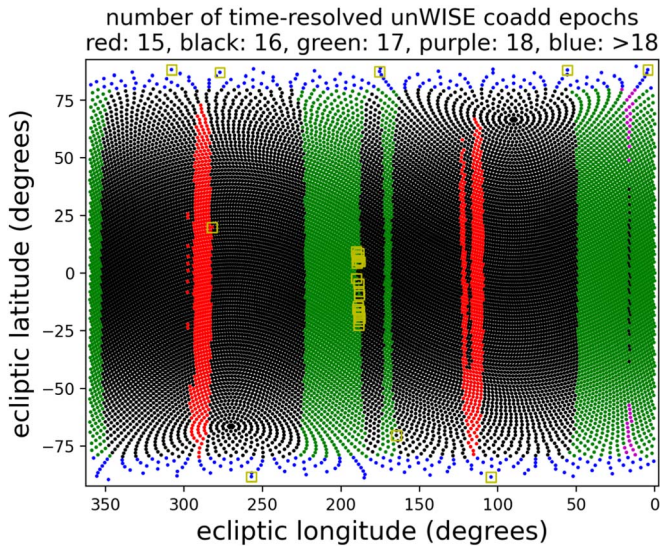


Figure 1. Number of W1 coadd epochs per coadd_id astrometric footprint (ecliptic coordinates). Typically, there are 16 coadd epochs available in W1 (black dots). The red-colored ranges of ecliptic longitude have only 15 coadd epochs per band because they were impacted by the 2014 April WISE command timing anomaly. The green-colored ranges of ecliptic longitude have 17 coadd epochs in W1. The purple-colored regions have 18 coadd epochs in W1. The ecliptic poles ($|\beta| > 80^\circ$) are blue, indicating >18 available coadd epochs in W1 as a result of the modified unWISE time-slicing rules employed for these regions (Meisner et al. 2018b). Yellow boxes signify coadd_id footprints for which the number of W1 coadd epochs differs from the number of W2 coadd epochs.

scatter. In Section 6, we highlight example unTimely Catalog science use cases. In Section 7, we describe our unTimely Catalog data release. In Section 8, we list cautionary notes regarding the use of our catalogs and outline some potential improvements/features that may be implemented for future data releases. We conclude in Section 9.

2. Input Time-resolved unWISE Coadds

Combining WISE and NEOWISE data uniformly across all mission phases, we have built a custom set of time-domain $3\text{--}5\ \mu\text{m}$ coadds optimized for detecting long-timescale ($\tau \gtrsim 0.5$ yr) motion and variability of faint sources. We stack the $\gtrsim 12$ single exposures at each sky location during each sky pass, thereby obtaining one “coadd epoch” in each of the W1 and W2 channels every six months during which WISE has been operational. We refer to these image stacks as “time-resolved unWISE coadds.” Each time-resolved unWISE coadd is 2048 pixels by 2048 pixels, with a pixel scale of $2''.75\ \text{pix}^{-1}$, an angular extent of 1.56° on a side, and a solid angle of 2.45 square degrees.

In Meisner et al. (2018d), we publicly released a full-sky set of typically eight such coadd epochs per band per sky location, based on the first 4 yr of available W1/W2 data (2010 January through 2016 mid-December). Here, we use an updated set of time-resolved unWISE coadds that folds in an additional 4 yr of NEOWISE exposures acquired between 2016 December 13 and 2020 December 13. This new full-sky set of time-resolved unWISE coadds was generated using the same code and output data model as in Meisner et al. (2018d), and now features 16 coadd epochs per band per typical sky location (see Figure 1). Most sky locations have a time baseline of 10.5 yr (early-mid 2010 to mid-late 2020). The coadds include ~ 8 yr of WISE/NEOWISE observations

(early 2010 to early 2011 and late 2013 through late 2020; note the hibernation period from early 2011 to late 2013 during which time WISE did not acquire science data).

At a given sky location, there are never fewer than 15 coadd epochs available per band, and the maximum number of coadd epochs per band is 295, near the ecliptic poles. The total number of single-band sets of unWISE time-resolved coadds used for this study is 616,838: 308,424 (308,414) in W1 (W2).⁵ Therefore, we expect the unTimely Catalog to correspondingly consist of 616,838 per-band epochal catalogs. As there are 18,240 unique astrometric footprints defining the full-sky tiling used by unWISE (Cutri et al. 2012; Lang 2014), this epochal coadd data set can be thought of as containing the equivalent of roughly $616,838/18,240 = 33.8$ all-sky maps.

Epochal unWISE coadds and their corresponding unTimely catalogs are each identified by a unique (band, epoch, coadd_id) triplet, where band is an integer (1 for W1, 2 for W2), epoch is a zero-indexed integer counter that increases with time, and coadd_id is a string encoding the tile center’s equatorial coordinates (e.g., coadd_id = 1497p015 is centered at $\alpha = 149^\circ 748462$, $\delta = 1^\circ 514444$). In this scheme, (band, epoch, coadd_id) = (1, 0, 1497p015) is the earliest W1 coadd epoch for tile footprint 1497p015, (1, 1, 1497p015) is the second-earliest W1 coadd epoch for tile footprint 1497p015, and so forth. More details about the unWISE time-resolved coadds can be found in Meisner et al. (2018b), which also uses this same (band, epoch, coadd_id) notation/convention.

3. Crowdsourcing Processing

Due to the $\sim 6''.5$ FWHM point-spread function (PSF) at W1/W2, blending is prevalent in WISE imaging across all Galactic latitudes. This ubiquitous blending strongly influences our approach for cataloging the time-resolved unWISE coadds. The `crowdsourcing` crowded-field point-source photometry module (Schlafly et al. 2018; Schlafly 2021) is an excellent match to the cataloging task at hand, as it performs PSF modeling for thousands of point sources simultaneously, resulting in excellent deblending performance (Schlafly et al. 2018; Saydjari et al. 2022). `crowdsourcing` has previously been applied to (static-sky) unWISE coadds to create the “unWISE Catalog” (Schlafly et al. 2019).

We deployed essentially the same version of `crowdsourcing` used for the unWISE Catalog (Schlafly et al. 2019) on the entire set of time-resolved unWISE coadds described in Section 2. Each time-resolved coadd is processed entirely independently of all other coadds—there is no multiband component of the cataloging, nor is there any forced photometry. In contrast to the unWISE Catalog processing, for the unTimely Catalog we did not make use of the neural network based flagging of “nebulous” regions affected by Milky Way dust (Schlafly et al. 2018, 2019).

We inherit the unWISE Catalog’s column definitions,⁶ with only a few minor modifications. We also inherit three newly added columns (XISO, YISO, FLUXISO) from `crowdsourcing` updates implemented after unWISE Catalog processing.⁷ We updated the format of the UNWISE_DETID

⁵ The number of single-band coadds can differ between W1 and W2 because unWISE coaddition performs exposure-level data quality cuts that may, on rare occasions, exclude all exposures in one band while retaining nonzero coverage in the other band.

⁶ <https://catalog.unwise.me/catalogs.html>

⁷ <http://decaps.skymaps.info/catalogs.html>

Table 1
All UnTimely Catalog Columns

Column	Description
<i>X</i>	<i>x</i> coordinate within unWISE coadd image (pixels)
<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i> coordinate within unWISE coadd image (pixels)
FLUX	PSF-fit flux in units of Vega nanomaggies; $\text{mag}_{\text{Vega}} = 22.5 - 2.5 \times \log_{10}(\text{FLUX})$
DX	uncertainty in <i>X</i> (pixels)
DY	uncertainty in <i>Y</i> (pixels)
DFLUX	uncertainty in flux (Vega nanomaggies; statistical only)
QF	“quality factor”
RCHI2	average χ^2 per pixel, weighted by the PSF
FRACFLUX	fraction of flux in this object’s PSF that comes from this object
FLUXLBS	local-background-subtracted flux (Vega nanomaggies)
DFLUXLBS	uncertainty in local-background-subtracted flux (Vega nanomaggies)
FWHM	full width at half maximum of the PSF (pixels)
SPREAD_MODEL	Source Extractor (Bertin & Arnouts 1996) spread_model parameter
DSREAD_MODEL	uncertainty in SPREAD_MODEL
FLUXISO	flux derived from linear least-squares fit to neighbor-subtracted image (Vega nanomaggies)
XISO	<i>x</i> coordinate derived from linear least-squares fit to neighbor-subtracted image (pixels)
YISO	<i>y</i> coordinate derived from linear least-squares fit to neighbor-subtracted image (pixels)
SKY	local sky level (Vega nanomaggies per unWISE coadd pixel)
RA	R.A. (degrees); inherits L1b astrometry
DEC	decl. (degrees); inherits L1b astrometry
COADD_ID	unWISE coadd astrometric footprint identifier (see Section 2)
BAND	WISE band; 1 for W1, 2 for W2
UNWISE_DETID	unique detection identifier (see Section 3 for details)
NM	number of WISE/NEOWISE exposures contributing to the unWISE coadd at this location
PRIMARY	is the center of this source in the primary region of its coadd?
FLAGS_UNWISE	unWISE coadd flags at central pixel ^a
FLAGS_INFO	additional informational flags at central pixel ^b
EPOCH	unWISE epoch number, as defined in Section 2
FORWARD	boolean—were input frames acquired pointing forward (1) or backward (0) along Earth’s orbit?
MJDMIN	MJD value of earliest contributing exposure
MJDMAX	MJD value of latest contributing exposure
MJDMEAN	mean of MJDMIN and MJDMAX

Notes.

^a https://catalog.unwise.me/catalogs.html#flags_unwise

^b https://catalog.unwise.me/catalogs.html#flags_info

column’s values to encode the unWISE coadd epoch number. For example, the 1000th detection cataloged for (band=1, epoch=5, coadd_id=1497p015) has UNWISE_DETID=1497p015w1o0000999e005. Also, the FLAGS_INFO bitmask column’s nebosity bit (2⁵) is always zero, because we did not use the *crowdsourcing* nebosity classifier (but see Section 7 for the alternative nebosity labeling mechanism employed within our unTimely Catalog data release). Finally, we added seven new metadata columns (COADD_ID, BAND, EPOCH, FORWARD, MJDMIN, MJDMAX, MJDMEAN), mostly related to the time-domain aspect of the unTimely Catalog. All unTimely Catalog column definitions are provided in Table 1.

Because one of our primary science goals is to discover extremely faint and fast-moving objects, we ran the unTimely cataloging with lower than usual detection thresholds: S/N = 4.0 (2.5) in W1 (W2). We pushed the threshold so low in W2 because we suspect that the most extreme as-yet overlooked objects in the solar neighborhood are probably quite cold (e.g., Y dwarfs and late-T/Y subdwarfs; Burgasser et al. 2005; Cushing et al. 2011; Davy Kirkpatrick et al. 2011; Luhman et al. 2011; Zhang et al. 2019; Schneider et al. 2020; Meisner et al. 2021c; Kirkpatrick et al. 2021; Lodieu et al. 2022) and hence would

emit more flux at W2 than W1. Having chosen the S/N = 2.5 threshold for W2, we then selected a corresponding W1 threshold (S/N = 4.0) that yielded a source density roughly matching that obtained in W2 given its 2.5 σ threshold.

In all, 616,806 epochal unTimely catalogs were generated, 308,409 in W1 and 308,397 in W2—very nearly one per input time-resolved unWISE coadd (see Section 2). The few cases of “missing” unTimely catalogs (15 such occurrences in W1, 17 in W2) are instances of so-called “partial coadds.” These are cases where the WISE survey strategy and unWISE time slicing have conspired to leave a time-resolved coadd with regions of missing coverage (see Meisner et al. (2018b), in particularly their Section 5.2 for further explanation/illustration of the partial time-resolved coadd phenomenon). The 32 missing catalog cases all correspond to nearly empty unWISE coadds, each with fewer than 1000 pixels out of $2048^2 = 4.19$ million having nonzero integer coverage, i.e., a fractional populated area less than 2.3×10^{-4} . With ≤ 2 square arcminutes of observations available per such time-resolved coadd, it is reasonable that no corresponding unTimely source catalogs were generated.

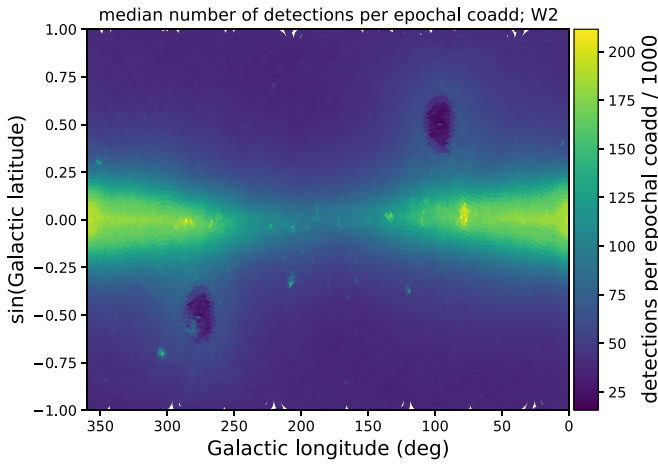


Figure 2. All-sky map (Galactic coordinates) of the median number of unTimely Catalog detections per time-resolved unWISE coadd in W2. The analogous plot for W1 looks materially the same, though with number count values scaled up by $\sim 18\%$ overall. The Galactic plane is clearly visible. The two low-density regions at $(l_{\text{gal}}, b_{\text{gal}}) \approx (96^\circ, +30^\circ)$ and $(l_{\text{gal}}, b_{\text{gal}}) \approx (276^\circ, -30^\circ)$ are the north and south ecliptic poles, respectively. The unWISE coadd time-slicing rules change near the ecliptic poles ($|\beta| > 80^\circ$; Meisner et al. 2018b), resulting in many coadds with large regions of zero coverage, which imprints as a relatively low source density in this visualization.

Our creation of the unTimely Catalog used a total of 226,620 CPU hours:⁸ 112,823 (113,797) in W1 (W2). A map of the number of W2 sources per coadd_id footprint is shown in Figure 2. The total number of unTimely Catalog extracted detections is 43,459,534,445: 23,538,460,814 (19,921,073,631) in W1 (W2). The median number of unTimely Catalog detections per time-resolved unWISE coadd is 56,010 (50,574) in W1 (W2). The mean number of unTimely Catalog detections per time-resolved unWISE coadd is 76,322 (64,596) in W1 (W2). The maximum number of unTimely Catalog detections per time-resolved unWISE coadd is 272,062 (238,767) in W1 (W2). The minimum number of unTimely Catalog detections per time-resolved unWISE coadd is 2, in both W1 and W2. Such cases coincide with partial coadds that consist almost entirely of regions with no frame coverage but still manage to yield an output `crowdsources` catalog file.

4. Completeness and Reliability

We assess the unTimely Catalog’s differential completeness and reliability⁹ by comparison against deeper, higher angular resolution (FWHM $\approx 1''.7$) Spitzer imaging in the COSMOS region.¹⁰ COSMOS lies near the ecliptic plane and at high Galactic latitude, and therefore is representative of “typical” sky locations. Our completeness/reliability analysis proceeds analogously to Section 5.1 of Schlafly et al. (2019) and inherits the detailed parameter choices made therein, such as a $2''$ Spitzer–WISE cross-match radius. Figure 3 shows the results of our unTimely Catalog differential completeness and reliability analyses. Figure 3 also overplots differential completeness and reliability curves for the WISE/NEOWISE

Single Exposure Source Tables.¹¹ All magnitudes quoted in this section are in the Vega system.

We find 50% unTimely completeness thresholds of 17.14 mag (16.08 mag) in W1 (W2) and 90% unTimely reliability thresholds of 16.81 mag (15.34 mag) in W1 (W2). The WISE/NEOWISE Single Exposure Source Table curves reach 50% completeness at 16.48 mag (14.94 mag) in W1 (W2) and 90% reliability at 15.35 mag (13.55 mag) for W1 (W2).¹² Therefore, unTimely pushes 0.66 mag (1.14 mag) fainter than the Single Exposure Source Tables in terms of 50% completeness in W1 (W2), and 1.46 mag (1.79 mag) fainter in terms of 90% reliability. The unTimely depth enhancements compared to the Single Exposure Source Table will generally be even larger at higher ecliptic latitudes than the COSMOS values derived here, because of increasing WISE/NEOWISE frame coverage per sky pass at higher $|\beta|$ (for reference, the COSMOS field is at $|\beta| = 10^\circ.1$). One exception to this trend is that, very near the ecliptic poles ($|\beta| > 80^\circ$), there can often be areas of low (or even zero) coverage in particular time-resolved unWISE coadds, due to the modified unWISE time-slicing rules employed in those regions.

5. Zero-point Consistency and Bright-end Scatter

We investigate the unTimely Catalog’s photometric zero-point consistency from epoch to epoch and its bright-end photometric scatter using a set of four unWISE tile footprints covering the COSMOS region (~ 10 square degrees in total). Over this region, we select a bright star sample to study for each band. We use the deep, static-sky unWISE Catalog (Schlafly et al. 2019) for our bright star selections. We require `FLAGS_UNWISE = 0`, `FLAGS_INFO = 0`, `FRAC_FLUX > 0.99`, and `PRIMARY = 1` in the unWISE Catalog. We also limit to Vega magnitude ranges of [9.5, 10.5] ([8.7, 10.5]) in W1 (W2). These magnitude ranges correspond to bright but unsaturated sources, and our selections yield samples of 167 (212) stars in W1 (W2).

For each selected star in each unTimely catalog epoch, we compute the ratio of its epochal flux to that of its counterpart in the static-sky unWISE Catalog. We then bin these ratios by unTimely epoch number and plot the median ratio versus epoch number in the top two panels of Figure 4. During the very first WISE sky pass, the W1 (W2) bright stars appear to have fluxes consistently $\sim 1.8\%$ ($\sim 2.5\%$) brighter than in all following sky passes, which remain consistent with one another at the $\lesssim 1\%$ level. We speculate that the $\sim 2\%$ unTimely zero-point offsets seen in the first WISE sky pass may be due to imperfections in the WISE/NEOWISE zero-point determination procedure presented in Meisner et al. (2017c), in particular its assumption that zero-points computed near the ecliptic poles can be applied without modification to the rest of the sky.

We also compute, for each epoch in each band, the scatter among the per star ratios of unTimely epochal flux to static-sky flux. These bright-end scatter values are shown in the bottom panels of Figure 4, and they are $\lesssim 1\%$. Users with science applications that may demand photometric zero-point consistency at the better than $\pm 2\%$ ($\pm 3\%$) level in W1 (W2) should consider computing small zero-point recalibration

⁸ Intel Xeon “Haswell” processors.

⁹ By differential reliability, we mean the fraction of unTimely detections in a given narrow unTimely magnitude bin that have counterparts in a deeper “truth” catalog.

¹⁰ <https://cosmos.astro.caltech.edu/>

¹¹ https://wise2.ipac.caltech.edu/docs/release/neowise/expsup/sec2_1e.html

¹² The WISE/NEOWISE Single Exposure Source Table reliability values quoted here and shown in Figure 3 are based on the NEOWISE Explanatory Supplement’s “moderate filtering” approach that requires `w?frtr` like “00%.”

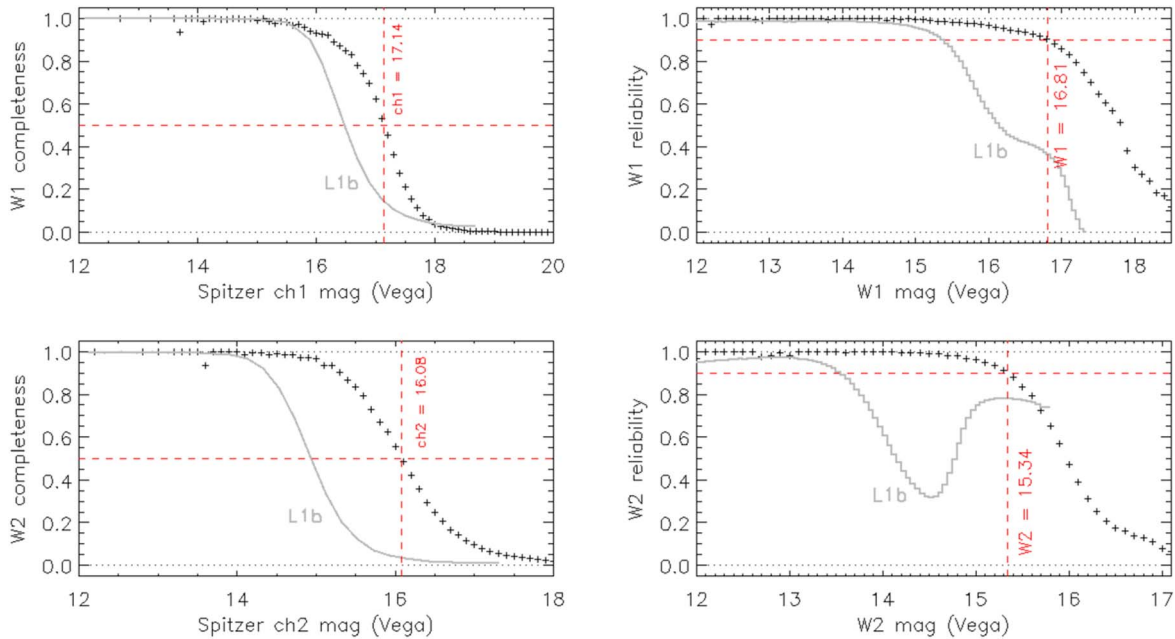


Figure 3. Differential completeness and reliability results for the unTimely Catalog (black plus marks) and for the WISE/NEOWISE Single Exposure (L1b) Source Tables (gray lines). The unTimely differential completeness and reliability are assessed via comparison against the Spitzer S-COSMOS catalog (Sanders et al. 2007), as COSMOS is representative of the sky at low ecliptic latitude and high Galactic latitude. Top left: W1 differential completeness. Top right: W1 differential reliability. Bottom left: W2 differential completeness. Bottom right: W2 differential reliability. Red annotations provide the unTimely 50% completeness and 90% reliability limits in the left and right column panels, respectively. The unTimely curves shown average together the results for all 16 unTimely coadd epochs per band in the COSMOS sky region. The plotted Single Exposure Source Table values average together the per-year curves from 2010–2020, to match unTimely’s temporal extent. The Single Exposure Source Table completeness values were tabulated as a function of W1 mag and W2 mag, but have been plotted in the left column as if $W1 = \text{ch1}$ and $W2 = \text{ch2}$.

offsets on a per (band, epoch, coadd_id) triplet basis, to remove features like the $\sim 2\%$ offset seen here during the first sky pass. We have not computed an all-sky lookup table of photometric zero-point recalibration parameters, though we may do so for future unTimely data releases.

6. Example Science Applications

6.1. Faint, Fast-moving Objects

6.1.1. Discovering New Members of the Solar Neighborhood

Of particular interest will be searching the unTimely Catalog for extremely faint and fast-moving objects in the solar neighborhood, which may be lurking very close to the Sun but have so far evaded detection due to their cold temperatures (e.g., Luhman 2014a). Despite extensive surveying in recent years (e.g., Kuchner et al. 2017; Meisner et al. 2020a, 2020b) and full-sky astrometry from Gaia (Gaia Collaboration et al. 2016, 2018, 2022), Barnard’s Star (Barnard 1916) still stands as the highest known proper motion source ($\mu \approx 10.4$ asec yr $^{-1}$), Proxima Centauri remains our nearest known stellar or substellar neighbor ($d = 1.3$ pc), and WISE 0855 ($T_{\text{eff}} \approx 250$ K; Luhman 2014a) still represents the coldest known brown dwarf.

It is perhaps especially surprising that no brown dwarfs as cool as or cooler than WISE 0855 have thus far been discovered by recent unWISE-based searches such as Backyard Worlds and CatWISE (e.g., Marocco et al. 2019, 2020). Owing to enhanced depth versus individual WISE exposures, these searches should have yielded between 4 and 35 discoveries comparable to WISE 0855 (16th–84th percentile, with a median of 15; Wright et al. 2014). Kirkpatrick et al. (2021) commented on this dearth of new WISE 0855 analogs, with one

possible resolution being that deep WISE/NEOWISE catalogs like unWISE Catalog (Schlafly et al. 2019) and CatWISE2020 (Eisenhardt et al. 2020; Marocco et al. 2021) perform their source detection steps on static-sky coadds spanning ~ 5 –10 yr time baselines. This source detection methodology has the potential to “smear out” any signal from very faint/fast-moving objects. unTimely avoids this pitfall by performing source detection on epochal coadds, and so provides renewed hope of finding superlative moving objects, for instance cooler than WISE 0855 or with higher proper motion than Barnard’s Star. During the ~ 1 day timespan of a time-resolved unWISE coadd, even a $10''$ yr $^{-1}$ total proper motion corresponds to a negligible “smearing” of 27 mas, equivalent to $\sim 4 \times 10^{-3}$ PSF FWHM.

unTimely can be used to optimize unWISE-based PSF subtraction searches for faint brown dwarf companions to nearby stars, by providing a best-fit flux and centroid for the primary during each WISE sky pass. The unTimely Catalog may also be a valuable proving ground for advanced (machine-learning) moving object detection linking algorithms beyond standard approaches like DBSCAN (Ester et al. 1996).

The unTimely Catalog is effectively optimized to find objects with exceptionally high WISE reduced proper motions (Jones 1972), a useful indicator of extremely low luminosity in the absence of trigonometric parallax measurements. Several sought-after low-temperature populations have characteristically high reduced proper motions: Y dwarfs, (extreme) T-type subdwarfs (Schneider et al. 2020), and more speculatively, Y-type subdwarfs. Figure 5 illustrates the tracklet of many unTimely Catalog detections for the faint, fast-moving T-type subdwarf candidate WISE J1130+3139 (Meisner et al. 2020a). It is critical to pinpoint the coldest, lowest-luminosity brown dwarfs so that JWST (Gardner et al. 2006) can observe

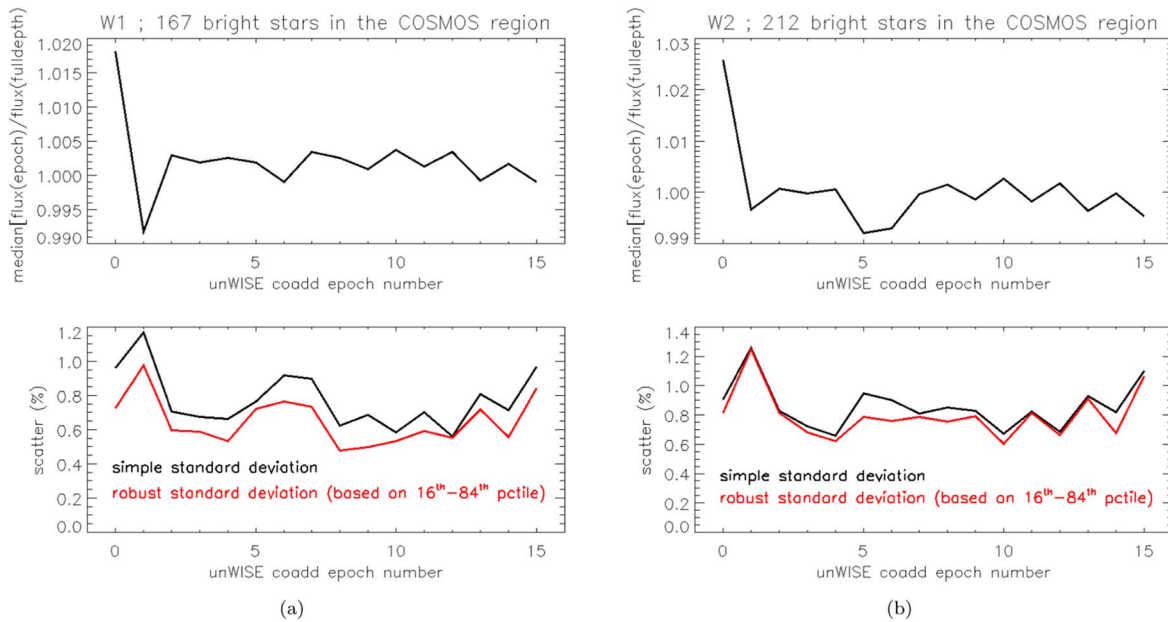


Figure 4. Photometric zero-point stability and bright-end scatter, assessed using a sample of bright but unsaturated stars in a set of four unWISE tiles (~ 10 square degrees total) encompassing the COSMOS region. (a) W1 (b) W2. Top panels: in both bands, the zero point during the very first WISE sky pass appears to have fluxes consistently $\sim 2\%$ brighter than in all following sky passes, which remain consistent with one another at the subpercent level. Bottom panels: in both bands, the bright-end scatter is $\lesssim 1\%$.

them spectroscopically in the mid-infrared (e.g., Kirkpatrick et al. 2019; Leggett et al. 2019).

6.1.2. Characterizing Solar Neighborhood Members

In addition to discovery of new members of the solar neighborhood, unTimely will also be useful for further detailed characterization of nearby moving objects. Given the pervasive blending present in WISE observations, many fast-moving sources are contaminated by unrelated background objects at some epochs but are entirely free of such contamination at other epochs. These situations cause problems for CatWISE and the unWISE Catalog, which combine all WISE epochs together and cannot permit selective pruning of confused epochs on a per-object basis. On the other hand, the unTimely Catalog allows for custom selection of “clean” epochs/detections for every moving object, enabling improved photometric measurements and astrometric fits. Examples of recent solar neighborhood discoveries that benefit from such treatment are WISE 0855, Ross 19b (Schneider et al. 2021) and WISE 1810–1010 (Schneider et al. 2020; Lodieu et al. 2022), all of which were blended with background contaminants at early WISE epochs circa 2010. The unTimely Catalog can also enable a $\gtrsim 1.3$ mag deeper version of the Theissen (2018) WISE parallax-fitting analysis/methodology, further filling in the set of solar neighborhood trigonometric parallaxes for cool objects not detectable with Gaia.

6.1.3. Further Constraining Possible Saturn/Jupiter-mass Companions to the Sun

There has been considerable past work searching for or ruling out hypothesized planets in the outer solar system at mid-infrared wavelengths (e.g., Luhman 2014b; Meisner et al. 2017a, 2018a; Rowan-Robinson 2022). By grouping single-exposure WISE detections, Luhman (2014b) placed the most stringent ever constraints on the presence of a

Saturn/Jupiter-mass companion to the Sun (“Planet X”) in the outer solar system’s distant reaches. The unTimely Catalog’s W2 detections can enable a $\gtrsim 1.3$ mag deeper variant of the Luhman (2014b) analysis, with a $\sim 10\times$ longer time baseline and $\sim 8\times$ more input W2 imaging.

6.2. White Dwarf Science

The unTimely Catalog provides multiple science opportunities with regard to infrared excesses around white dwarfs (WDs). Many WISE-based searches for WD infrared excesses have been performed (e.g., Dennyhy et al. 2017; Xu et al. 2020; Lai et al. 2021). However, a common problem with such studies is WISE blending/confusion, which might artificially cause a mistaken infrared excess identification (e.g., Dennyhy et al. 2020). Debes et al. (2019) noted that such contamination can be avoided for cases of white dwarfs with significant proper motion by checking whether or not the apparent WISE excess is comoving with the WD. unTimely provides a deep and convenient data set for performing such verifications.

WD disks have also been found to display variability at WISE wavelengths (e.g., Xu et al. 2018). Swan et al. (2019) found that most WDs with detectable dust disks show variability at the tens of percent level in multiyear WISE light curves. Wang et al. (2019) discovered a ~ 1 mag outburst at W1 and W2 attributed to the tidal disruption of an exo-asteroid around WD 0145+234. unTimely can push such studies of WD disk variability at $3\text{--}5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ wavelengths $\gtrsim 1.3$ mag fainter than would otherwise be possible with only WISE single-exposure detections.

For certain white dwarf applications involving timescales $\lesssim 1$ day (e.g., Hermes et al. 2021), the WISE/NEOWISE Single Exposure Source Tables are a more appropriate resource than unTimely, as unTimely sacrifices any information on timescales $\lesssim 1$ day in exchange for enhanced depth.

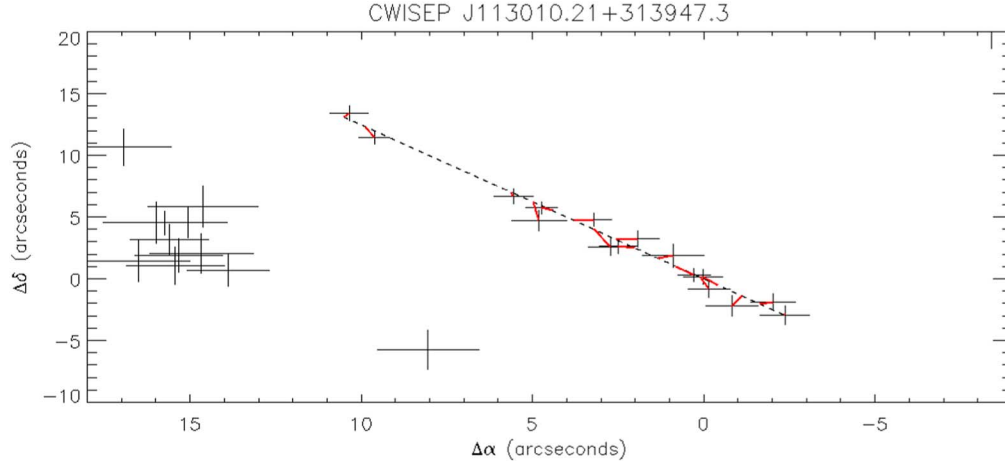


Figure 5. All $S/N > 3$ unTimely Catalog W2 detections (black plus marks) in the vicinity of the faint ($W2 \approx 15.4$ mag) and fast-moving brown dwarf CWISEP J1130+3139 (Meisner et al. 2020a). The size of each black plus mark indicates its $\pm 1\sigma$ positional uncertainties. The dotted black line represents a linear proper motion fit based on Meisner et al. (2020a). CWISEP J1130+3139 is moving toward the southwest (bottom right) over time. Red lines connect the 16 detections within 1 unWISE pixel ($2''.75$) of the linear motion trajectory with their corresponding epoch’s location on the linear trajectory. The cluster of detections centered at $(\Delta\alpha, \Delta\delta) \approx (15'', 2'')$ is a faint background galaxy with $W2 = 16.65$ mag. The isolated detection near $(\Delta\alpha, \Delta\delta) = (8'', -6'')$ is a very low-significance noise detection extracted from a single unWISE epochal coadd image. In this visualization, $(\Delta\alpha, \Delta\delta) = (0, 0)$ is at $(\alpha, \delta) = (172^\circ 54' 11.8'', 31^\circ 66' 16'')$.

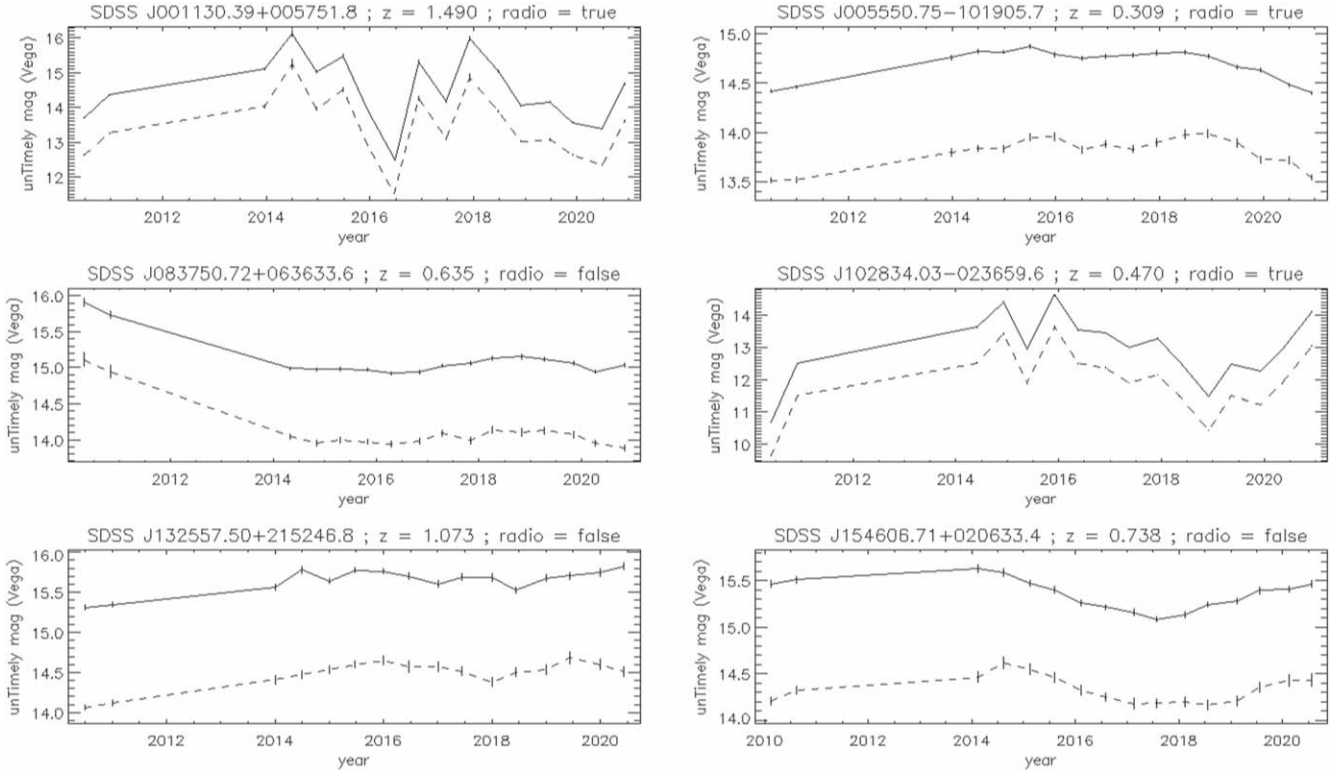


Figure 6. Six infrared variable quasars drawn from the SDSS DR14 quasar catalog (Pâris et al. 2018). The solid (dashed) line in each panel is the unTimely Catalog W1 (W2) Vega magnitude. The “radio = true” or “radio = false” annotation is determined by whether (true) or not (false) the SDSS DR14 quasar catalog reports a FIRST (Becker et al. 1994) counterpart. A lack of FIRST counterpart could indicate either a FIRST nondetection or a sky region outside the FIRST footprint. We visually inspected each of these quasars using WiseView (Caselden et al. 2018) to validate that the variability shown is not spurious. Note that the unTimely Catalog reports only fluxes, not magnitudes. The unTimely FLUX column’s units are Vega nanomaggies, which are also the native flux units for the unWISE Catalog (see <https://catalog.unwise.me/catalogs.html> for details).

6.3. AGN Variability

Active galactic nuclei (AGN) are known to vary in both the optical and infrared (e.g., Ulrich et al. 1997), though their variability has been much more thoroughly studied in the optical (e.g., Morganson et al. 2014). Large-scale population-level analyses of AGN/quasar variability remain relatively unexplored at wavelengths of $3\text{--}5\ \mu\text{m}$, with the definitive

study to date performed on ~ 10 square degrees of repeat Spitzer/IRAC imaging (Kozłowski et al. 2010). unTimely can permit all-sky studies of long-timescale AGN variability in W1/W2 to $\gtrsim 1.3$ mag fainter than is possible with single-exposure WISE detections, and with fewer spurious flux variations caused by artifacts like cosmic rays and satellite streaks.

Beyond allowing detailed study of variability for tens of thousands of spectroscopically confirmed quasars, unTimely will also enable searches for rare cases of high-amplitude mid-infrared AGN variability. Examples of the populations that can be thus probed include blazars and changing-look quasars (e.g., Yang et al. 2018; Ross et al. 2018; Stern et al. 2018; Mao et al. 2018). Figure 6 shows examples of large-amplitude W1/W2 quasar/blazar variability in the unTimely Catalog, for a set of AGN spectroscopically confirmed by SDSS (Pâris et al. 2018).

6.4. Other Flux Variables and Transients

Additional flux variability classes/topics for which the unTimely Catalog should prove relevant include:

1. FU Orionis stars (e.g., Hillenbrand et al. 2018) and young stellar object outbursts more generally (e.g., Lucas et al. 2020; Guo et al. 2021; Hillenbrand et al. 2021).
2. Searching for and/or constraining mid-infrared variability of L, T, and Y brown dwarfs (e.g., Artigau 2018, Brooks et al., submitted).
3. Mira variables and other long-period variables (e.g., Chen et al. 2018; Groenewegen 2022; Sanders et al. 2022).
4. Tidal disruption events and nuclear transients more broadly (e.g., Jiang et al. 2019, 2021; Sun et al. 2020).
5. Accreting disks around young M dwarfs and/or ultracool dwarfs (e.g., Murphy et al. 2018; Liu et al. 2022).
6. Superluminous supernovae (e.g., Sun et al. 2022).
7. Searching for additional instances of “blinking giant” stars (Smith et al. 2021).
8. Periodic and episodic mid-infrared brightening in Wolf–Rayet stars (e.g., Williams 2019a, 2019b).
9. Previously unobserved classes of infrared transients/variables (e.g., Kasliwal et al. 2017).

7. Data Release

We release the unTimely Catalog as a set of FITS files organized within a hierarchy of directories.¹³ The main contents of the data release are 616,806 epochal catalog files named according to the following pattern:

$\langle \text{COADD_ID} \rangle_w\langle \text{BAND} \rangle_e\langle \text{EPOCH} \rangle.\text{cat.fits.gz}$

In this context, $\langle \text{COADD_ID} \rangle$ is an eight-character string (for instance, “1497p015”), $\langle \text{BAND} \rangle$ is a one-character string version of the WISE band (either “1” or “2”) and $\langle \text{EPOCH} \rangle$ is a three-character (left) zero-padded string encoding the epoch number (e.g., “008” for epoch 8, “015” for epoch 15, and “101” for epoch 101). As a concrete example, epoch 12 of $\text{coadd_id}=1497\text{p015}$ in W2 has a catalog basename of $1497\text{p015_w2_e012.cat.fits.gz}$.

The catalogs for each coadd_id astrometric footprint are co-located within a subdirectory named coadd_id , itself within a subdirectory specified by the first three characters of the coadd_id . For example, the $\text{coadd_id}=1497\text{p015}$ unTimely catalog files (for all epochs and both bands) reside within the $149/1497\text{p015}$ subdirectory.

We provide an index table called $\text{untimely_neo7_index.fits.gz}$ with 616,806 rows, one per cat.fits.gz catalog file. Table 2 provides full column definitions for this index table, which includes a column called CATALOG_FILENAME specifying

the relative path of each catalog file within the unTimely data release.

As mentioned in Section 3, we ran *crowdsourc* without employing its nebosity-flagging capabilities. Instead, we have incorporated the deeper static-sky nebosity masking information from the 6 yr version of the unWISE Catalog¹⁴ into the unTimely index table. The unWISE Catalog’s nebosity masking breaks each of the 18,240 coadd_id footprints into 64 nonoverlapping 256×256 pix patches and labels each of these as being either affected ($\mathcal{N}_{i,j} = 1$) or unaffected by nebosity ($\mathcal{N}_{i,j} = 0$). The nebosity flagging for a given unWISE coadd_id can therefore be encoded as an unsigned 64-bit integer in the following way:

$$\text{NEBULOSITY_BITMASK} = \sum_{i=0}^7 \sum_{j=0}^7 \mathcal{N}_{i,j} \times 2^{8i+j}. \quad (1)$$

Here, $\mathcal{N}_{i,j} \in [0, 1]$ is the native unWISE Catalog’s nebosity mask (originally 2048×2048 pix) rebinned to an 8×8 image. This $\text{NEBULOSITY_BITMASK}$ integer value is then reported in a correspondingly named column of $\text{untimely_neo7_index.fits.gz}$, based on each row’s coadd_id . The index file also includes a convenience column called $\text{HAS_ANY_NEBULOSITY}$, which is 0 when $\text{NEBULOSITY_BITMASK}$ is 0 and 1 otherwise. Note that some FITS readers (such as *IDL/mrdfits*) may have difficulty properly parsing 64-bit unsigned integers. It should also be noted that 9.5% of all unTimely epochal catalogs correspond to a coadd_id with at least one of its 64 sectors affected by nebosity. Given that *crowdsourc* attempts to aggressively decompose nebosity into a sum of point sources, which are likely deblended differently from one epoch to the next, it may be advisable to avoid catalogs with $\text{HAS_ANY_NEBULOSITY}=1$ when performing rare object searches or all-sky population studies.

We also include the W1/W2 PSF models used by *crowdsourc* during unTimely processing, in a directory named psfs . These PSF models are organized into 359 compressed tar files, one per three-digit RA subdirectory of unTimely catalog outputs.

The total unTimely Catalog data volume is 4.3 TB. Whereas the unWISE Catalog data release includes metadata image files (<https://catalog.unwise.me/images.html>), we exclude these from the unTimely Catalog data release in order to minimize the total data volume.

7.1. unTimely Catalog Explorer Tool

Although the unTimely Catalog is not, as of this writing, hosted by any archive/database service, we have built Python tools for conveniently querying and visualizing the unTimely Catalog, abstracting away the need for end users to consider details like catalog file names. We refer to this set of tools as unTimely Catalog Explorer.¹⁵ unTimely Catalog Explorer offers capabilities to: box search query unTimely by (R.A., decl.) coordinates, overlay these unTimely query results on unWISE coadd cutouts in the form of a finder chart, produce light-curve check plots of the detections retrieved, and generate unWISE time series image blinks with unTimely detections overlotted. Instructions for using these unTimely Catalog Explorer functionalities are provided in the repository’s

¹³ <https://portal.nersc.gov/project/cosmo/data/unwise/neo7/untimely-catalog>

¹⁴ <https://portal.nersc.gov/project/cosmo/data/unwise/neo5/unwise-catalog/iminfo>

¹⁵ https://github.com/fkiwy/unTimely_Catalog_explorer

Table 2
UnTimely Catalog Index Table Column Descriptions

Column	Description
BAND	integer WISE band; either 1 or 2
COADD_ID	coadd_id astrometric footprint identifier as defined in Section 2
EPOCH	epoch number, as defined in Section 2
CATALOG_FILENAME	relative path of unTimely catalog FITS file
N_DET	number of unTimely Catalog detections
N_DET_5SIGMA	number of $\geq 5\sigma$ unTimely Catalog detections
COVMIN	minimum integer coverage in unWISE $-n-u$ coverage map
COVMAX	maximum integer coverage in unWISE $-n-u$ coverage map
COVMED	median integer coverage in unWISE $-n-u$ coverage map
NPIX_COV0	number of pixels in $-n-u$ map with integer coverage of zero frames
NPIX_COV1	number of pixels in $-n-u$ map with integer coverage of one frame
NPIX_COV2	number of pixels in $-n-u$ map with integer coverage of two frames
FRAC_COV0	fraction of pixels in $-n-u$ map with integer coverage of zero frames
FRAC_COV1	fraction of pixels in $-n-u$ map with integer coverage of one frame
FRAC_COV2	fraction of pixels in $-n-u$ map with integer coverage of two frames
N_EXP	number of exposures contributing to the coadd
RA	tile center R.A. (degrees)
DEC	tile center decl. (degrees)
LGAL	Galactic longitude corresponding to the tile center (degrees)
BGAL	Galactic latitude corresponding to the tile center (degrees)
LAMBDA	ecliptic longitude corresponding to the tile center (degrees)
BETA	ecliptic latitude corresponding to the tile center (degrees)
MJDMIN	MJD value of earliest contributing exposure
MJDMAX	MJD value of latest contributing exposure
MJDMEAN	mean of MJDMIN and MJDMAX
DT	difference of MJDMAX and MJDMIN (days)
FORWARD	boolean—were input frames acquired pointing forward (1) or backward (0) along Earth’s orbit?
NEBULOSITY_BITMASK	integer encoding which image sectors have nebulosity; see Section 7 for details
HAS_ANY_NEBULOSITY	0 if NEBULOSITY_BITMASK is 0; 1 if NEBULOSITY_BITMASK > 0

README.md file.¹⁶ We note that unTimely Catalog Explorer is an excellent resource for users interested in detailed analysis of a modest number of objects, but is still not a substitute for a database service in the limit of large samples/queries.

8. Cautionary Notes and Potential Future Improvements

Here, we provide a list of cautionary notes that we expect to be relevant for unTimely Catalog end users:

1. As mentioned in Section 3, some time-resolved unWISE coadds have regions of very low or zero frame coverage. The unTimely photometry/astrometry in regions of low (but nonzero coverage) may be problematic. Users can flag regions of low coverage based on the NM integer coverage column provided by `crowdsources`. The amount of zero (or very low) frame coverage in the time-resolved coadd corresponding to each unTimely catalog file can be assessed using the `untimely_neo7_index.fits.gz` columns `N_PIX_COV[0-2]` or `FRAC_PIX_COV[0-2]`.
2. At present, there is no positional grouping of detections into celestial “objects,” either across epochal catalogs or across bands.
3. unTimely Catalog deblending can be different from one epoch to another, potentially leading to spurious variability signatures in light curves. Users are advised to check for these situations upon encountering any

seemingly remarkable instances of large photometric variability.

4. In terms of visually inspecting the time-resolved unWISE coadds for potential artifacts or blending, we strongly recommend using the WiseView browser-based image blinking tool (<http://byw.tools/wiseview>; Caselden et al. 2018).
5. Users may wish to restrict to relatively secure detections (for instance, $S/N > 5\sigma$). This is a reasonable data analysis approach, but note that the simultaneous deblending of high- and low-significance sources means that the rejected low-significance sources may still have influenced the remaining high-significance sources, potentially in different ways at different epochs.
6. Because unTimely performs source detection independently on each time-resolved coadd, light curves of objects with fluxes near the detection threshold are subject to a selection bias whereby detections are more likely to be made when the source is brighter and/or random image noise happens to enhance rather than detract from the true flux.
7. The unTimely Catalog does not incorporate W1/W2 observations from the 2022 March NEOWISE release, which made public the calendar 2021 year of NEOWISE imaging.
8. To conserve disk space, we have removed the `crowdsources` “mod” and “info” metadata images. Ideally, these could be retained, as they have been for the unWISE Catalog data release (Schlafly et al. 2019). The image-level artifact/quality bitmasks contained in the omitted unTimely “info” images can nevertheless be

¹⁶ https://github.com/fkiwy/unTimely_Catalog_explorer/blob/main/README.md

obtained from the `-msk` files available in other unWISE data releases.¹⁷

9. `crowdsource` models images as sums of point sources—it provides no extended galaxy profile modeling capabilities. Well-resolved galaxies are likely deblended into large numbers of point sources in ways that are not consistent from one unWISE coadd epoch to another. This may be particularly relevant for any transients embedded within large, well-resolved galaxies. This issue is at least partially mitigated thanks to `crowdsource`’s implementation of less aggressive deblending within HyperLeda galaxies (Makarov et al. 2014; Schlafly et al. 2019). Also, the 2^1 bit of unTimely’s `FLAGS_INFO` column labels sources that overlap with large ($d_{25} \gtrsim 7''$) HyperLeda galaxies.
10. While the time-resolved unWISE coadds largely filter out cosmic ray strikes, some residual cosmic ray imprints occasionally leak through. These residual cosmic ray imprints can appear as unTimely Catalog detections. We have found that, for $S/N > 10$ sources in relatively uncrowded fields, `SPREAD_MODEL` < -0.021 identifies residual cosmic ray imprints reasonably well.
11. We have not attempted to recalibrate the unTimely Catalog astrometry to Gaia. The unTimely Catalog astrometry therefore inherits all of the astrometric imperfections/caveats discussed extensively in Meisner et al. (2018b). These astrometric systematics can reach levels of up to ~ 250 mas per coordinate. For any applications (such as parallax fitting) that require high-fidelity astrometry, users should perform their own astrometric calibration tweaks/checks relative to Gaia.
12. It may be possible to refine the unTimely Catalog photometry at the $\leq 3\%$ level by computing small zero-point corrections on a per time-resolved coadd basis, but we have not done so as part of this data release (see Section 5 and Figure 4).
13. At present, the unTimely Catalog only exists as a (large) set of FITS files. It would be helpful to host the unTimely Catalog in a database at an archiving facility such as NOIRLab’s Astro Data Lab (Fitzpatrick et al. 2014, 2019) and/or IRSA. It would also be useful to have an unTimely Catalog “light-curve service” such that one could easily collect the light curve of a particular (stationary) object of interest—this application would benefit from an unTimely table that groups epochal detections into objects.

9. Conclusion

We have generated and publicly released a full-sky, time-domain unWISE catalog that we refer to as the unTimely Catalog. We expect that this catalog will be used to discover faint, fast-moving objects and probe long-timescale mid-infrared variability to depths not previously attainable. We hope to address many of the opportunities for improvement outlined in Section 8 with future data releases of the unTimely Catalog. It would also be of interest to build a complementary version of the unTimely Catalog that operates in a pure forced photometry mode, rather than performing source detection separately on all time-resolved unWISE coadds.


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Facility: IRSA (NEOWISE Team 2020a, 2020b; WISE Team 2020; NEOWISE-R Team 2020), NEOWISE, NERSC, WISE.

Software: Astropy (Astropy Collaboration et al. 2013, 2018), `crowdsource` (Schlafly et al. 2018; Schlafly 2021), `fkiwy`/`finder_charts` (Kiwiy 2022), `IDLUTILS`, `unwise_psf` (Meisner & Schlafly 2019), `WiseView` (Caselden et al. 2018).

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¹⁷ For instance, <https://portal.nerdc.gov/project/cosmo/data/unwise/neo7/unwise-coadds/fulldepth>.

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