

Rubin Observatory Legacy Survey of Space and Time

Synergies with SPHEREx

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Data Science Institute

Rubin Observatory LSST Science Collaborations Coordinator

Transient and Variable Stars Collaboration Co-Chair

What's in a name?

Rubin Observatory



LSST

Legacy Survey of Space and Time

What's in a name?

Rubin Observatory



For the first ten years of operation, Vera C. Rubin Observatory will perform the Rubin Observatory Legacy Survey of Space and Time, using the Rubin Observatory LSST Camera and the Simonyi Survey Telescope.



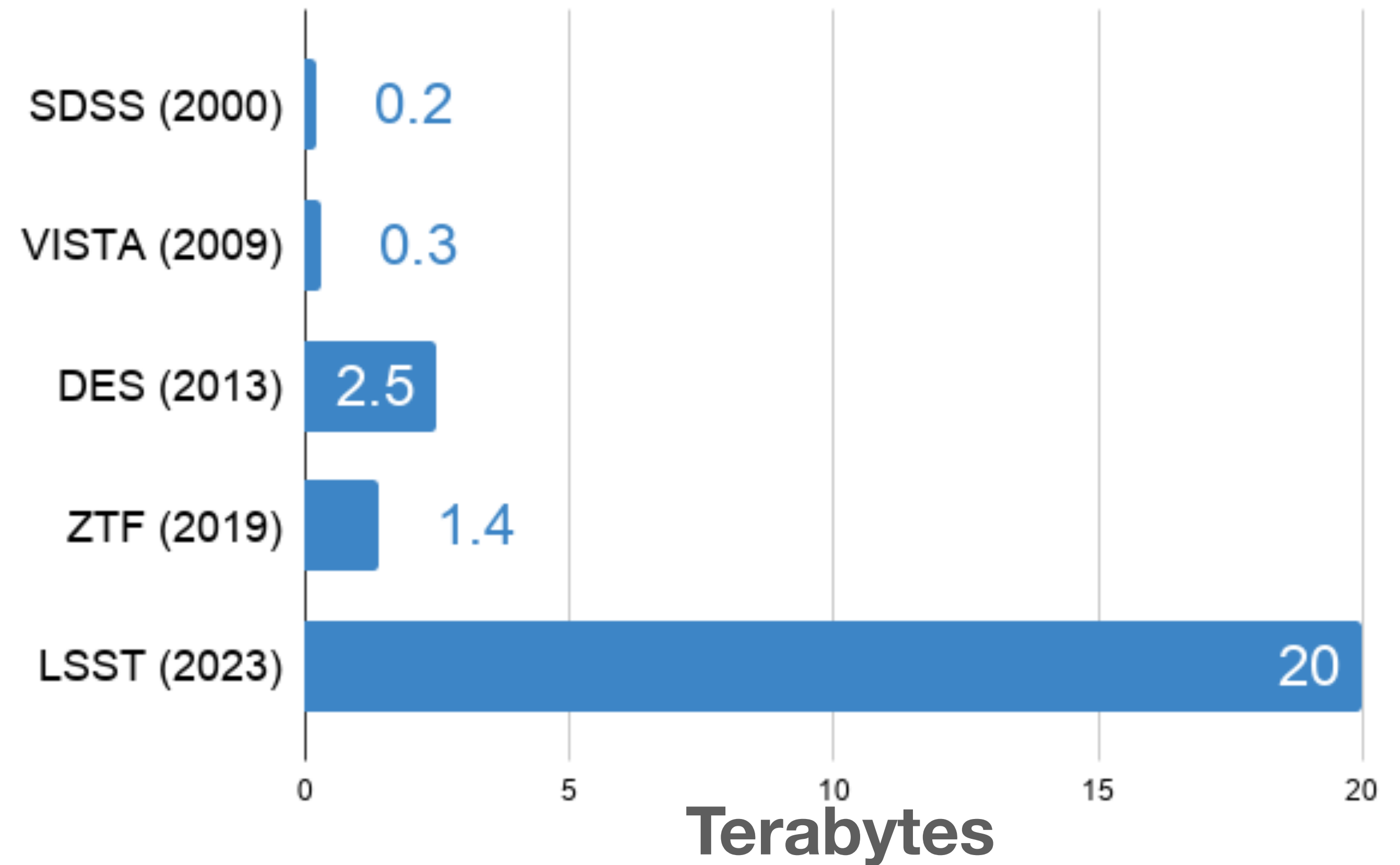
LSST
Legacy Survey of Space and Time

Rubin Legacy Survey of Space and Time

How is LSST transformational?

1

x10 increase in data volume



Rubin Legacy Survey of Space and Time

How is LSST transformational?

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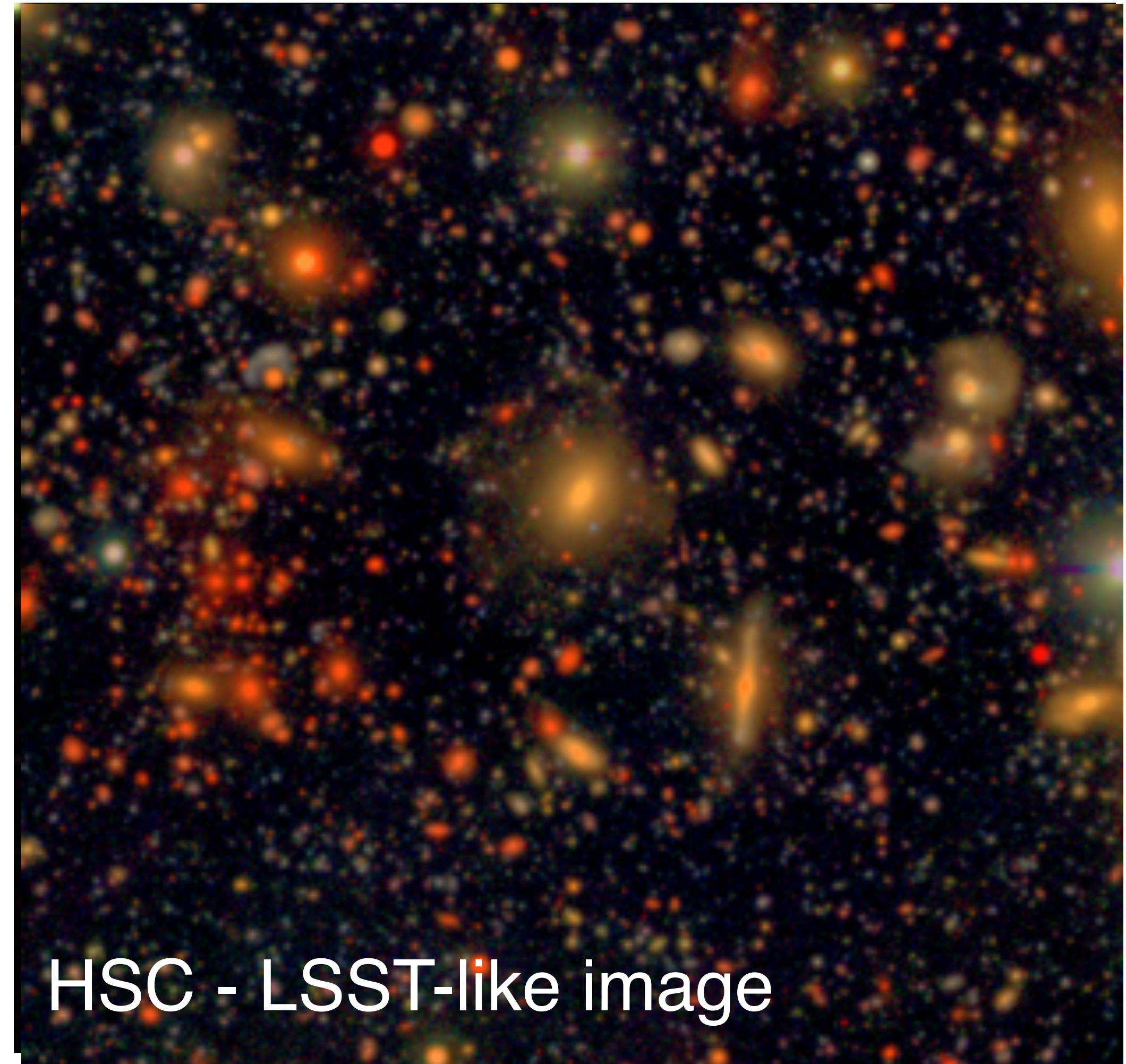
Rubin Legacy Survey of Space and Time

How is LSST transformational?

1

x10 increase in data volume

0.2"/pixel - site PSF easily ~0.5"

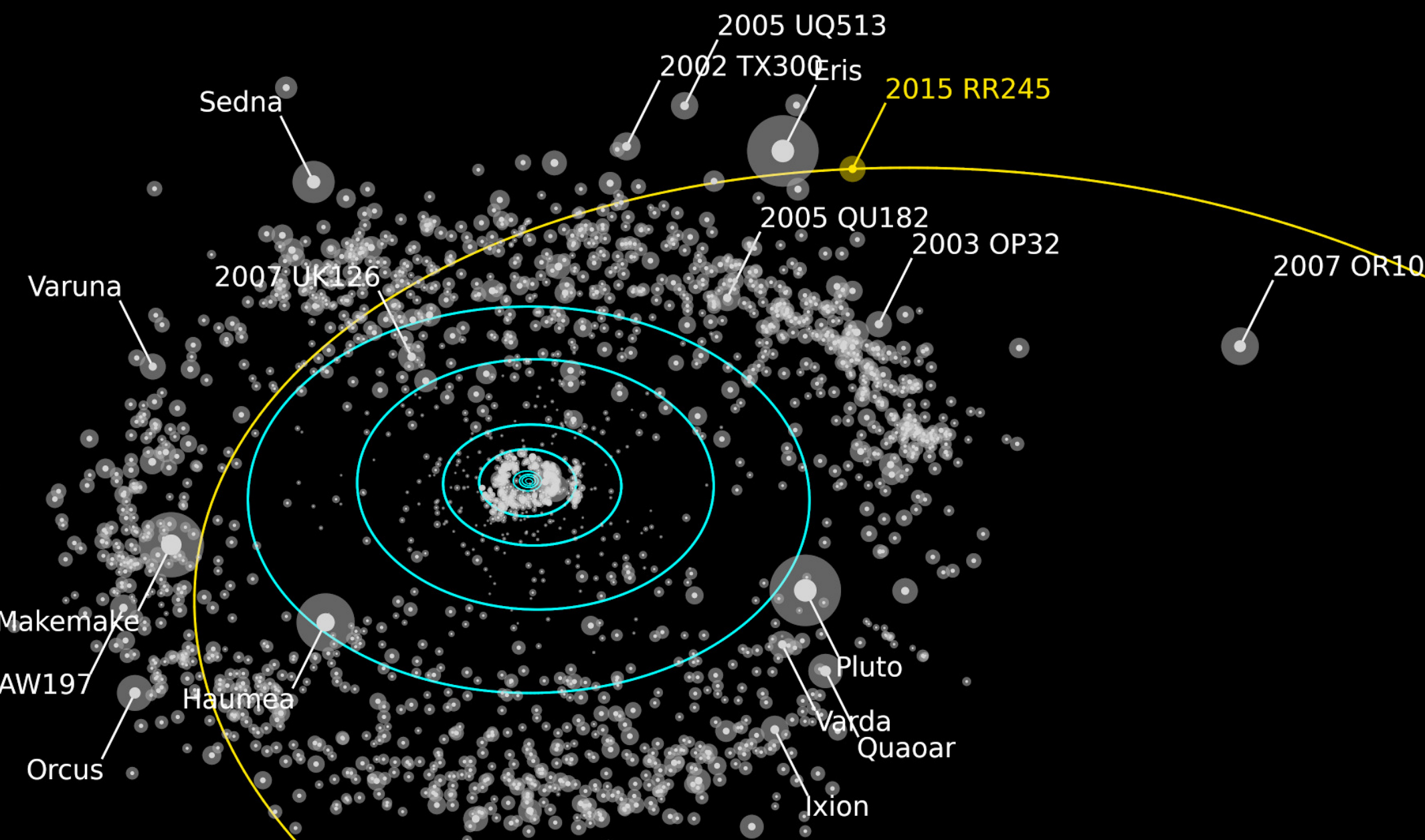


Rubin Legacy Survey of Space and Time

How is LSST transformational?

2

information data to be leveraged
for multiple science goals



*From killer asteroids to the most distant Universe:
20 orders of magnitude in distance scales
60 orders of magnitude in energy scales!*

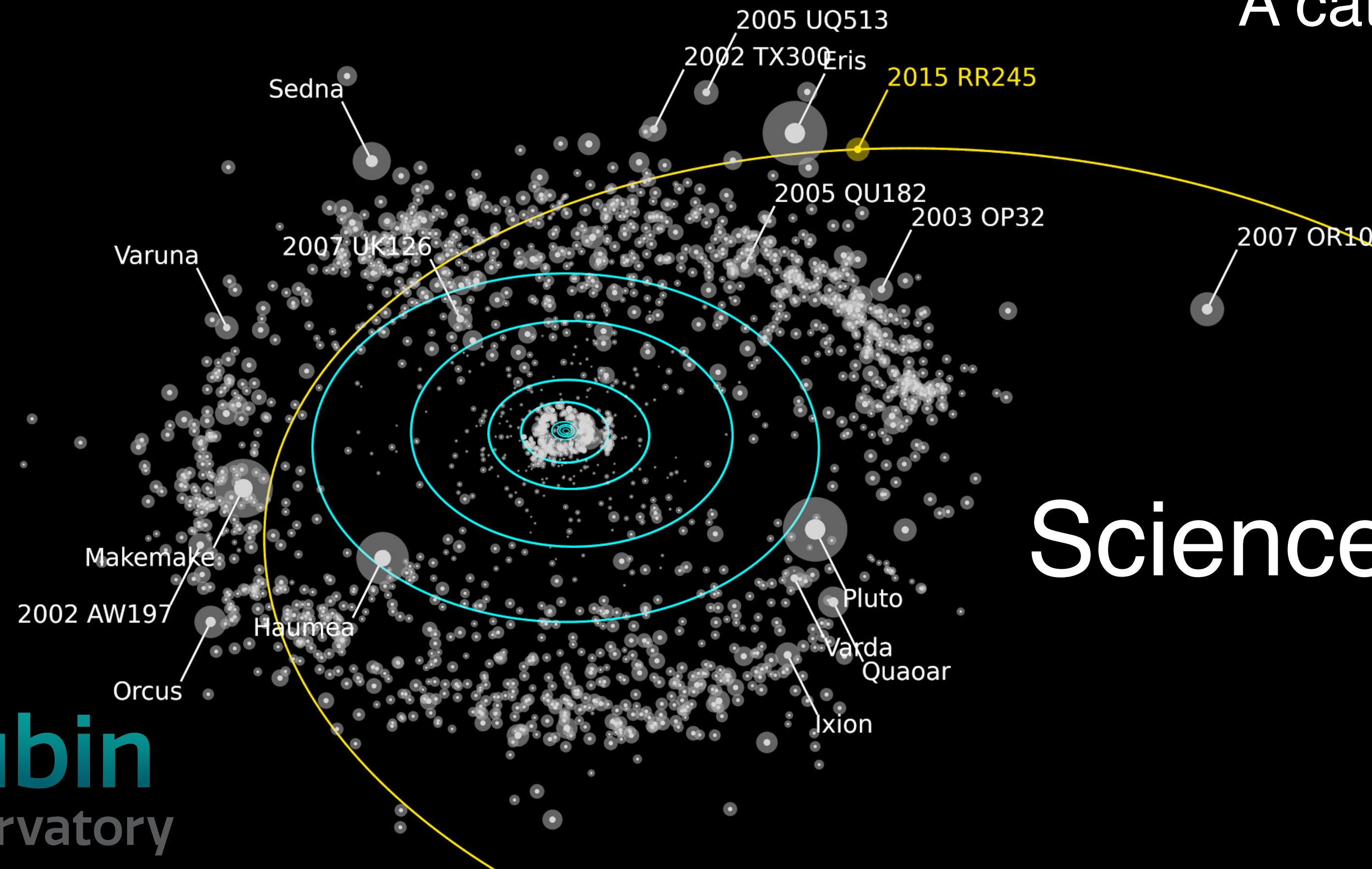
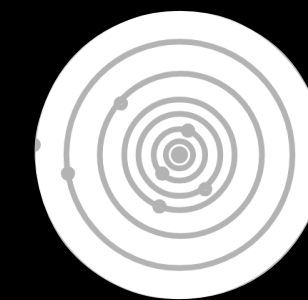
TVS-SC CoChair - @fedhere

Rubin Legacy Survey of Space and Time

Providing an inventory of the Solar System, including Near Earth Asteroids and Potential Hazardous Objects, Main Belt Asteroids, and Kuiper Belt Objects

A catalog of orbits for 6 million bodies

Science Drivers



Rubin Legacy Survey of Space and Time

Mapping the Milky Way and Local Volume via resolved stellar populations

20B galaxies, 17B stars characterized in shape, color, and variability.



Science Drivers

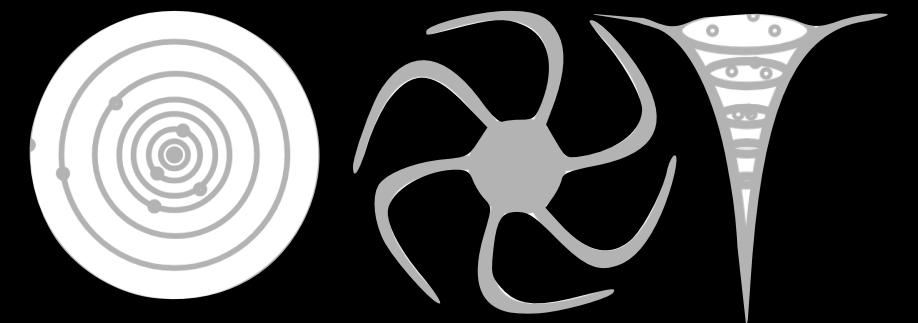


Rubin Legacy Survey of Space and Time

***Probing* dark energy and dark matter**

Exquisite measurements of strong and weak lensing, large-scale structure, clusters of galaxies, and supernovae

Science Drivers

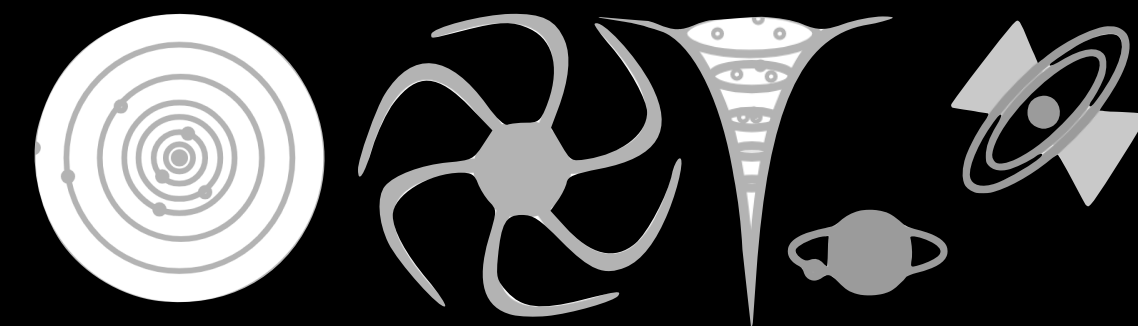


Rubin Legacy Survey of Space and Time

Exploring the transient and variable Universe

A stream of 1-10 million
events/night, *detected*
and transmitted within 60
seconds of observation.

Science Drivers



Rubin Legacy Survey of Space and Time

How is LSST transformational?

- No internal science team
- No science topic is reserved for anyone

8 Science Collaborations

1500+ members

**Since there is no science team,
science preparation is done by the
Science Collaborations... for free!**



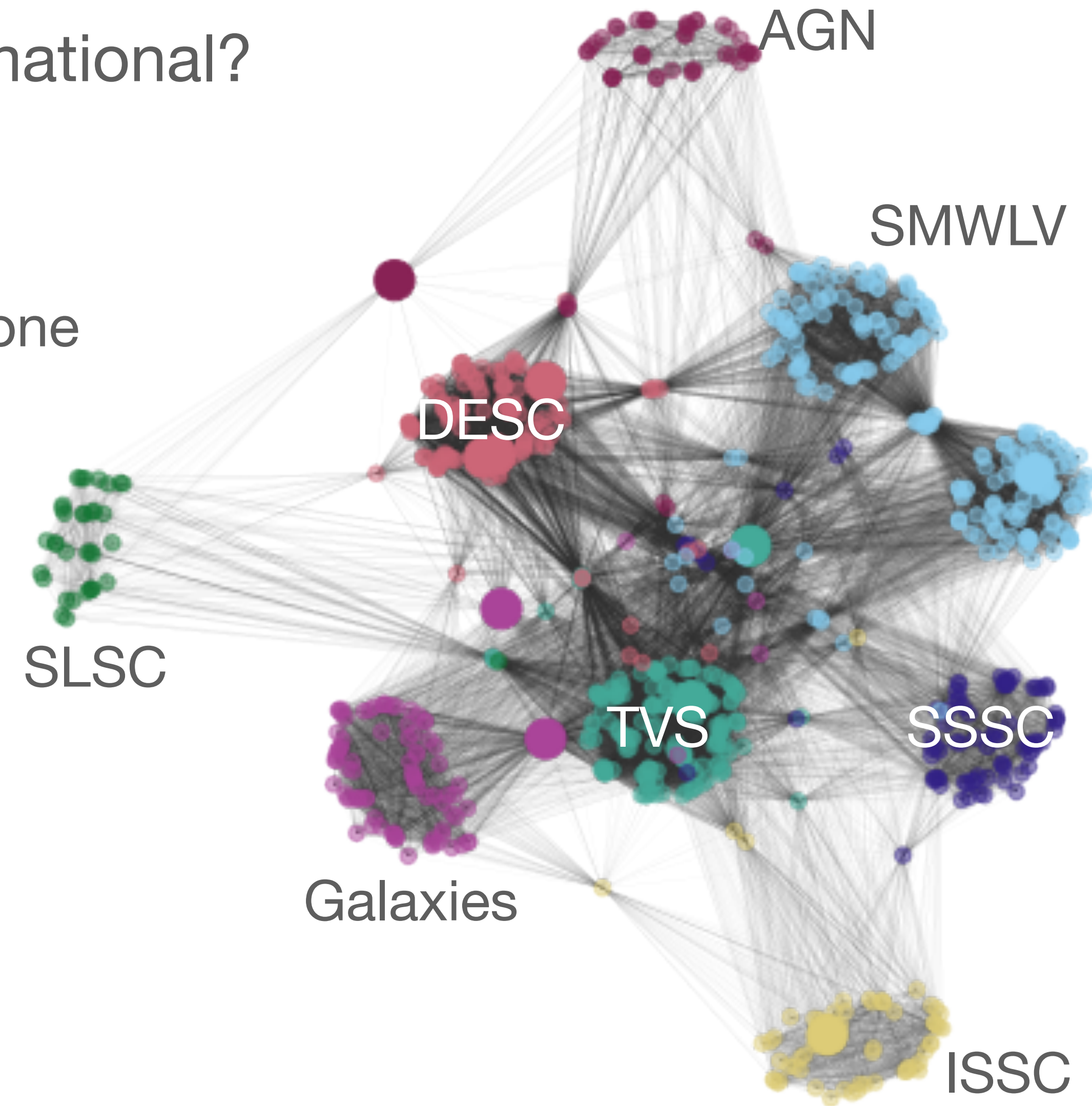
Rubin Legacy Survey of Space and Time

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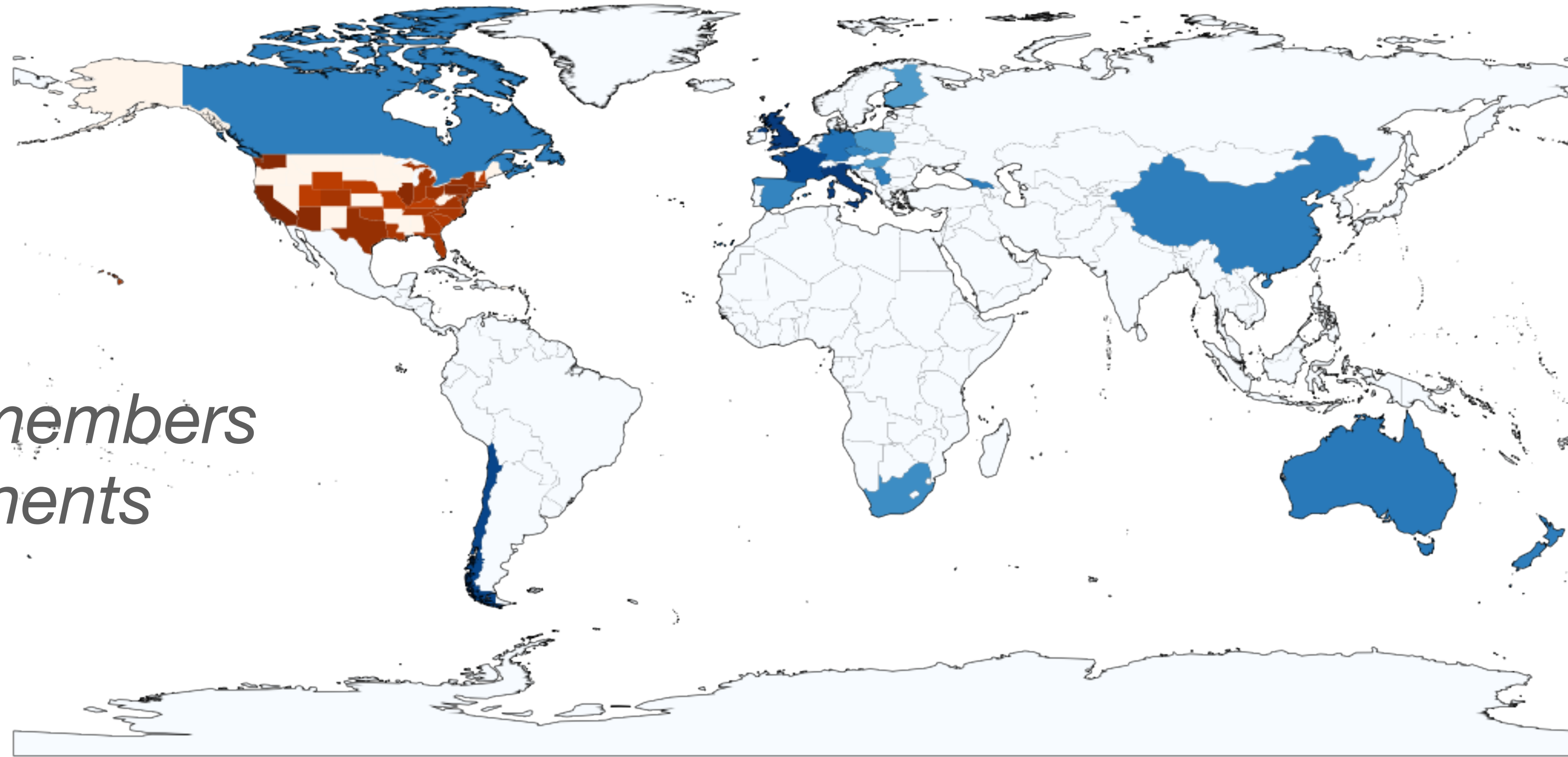


Rubin Legacy Survey of Space and Time

How is LSST transformational?

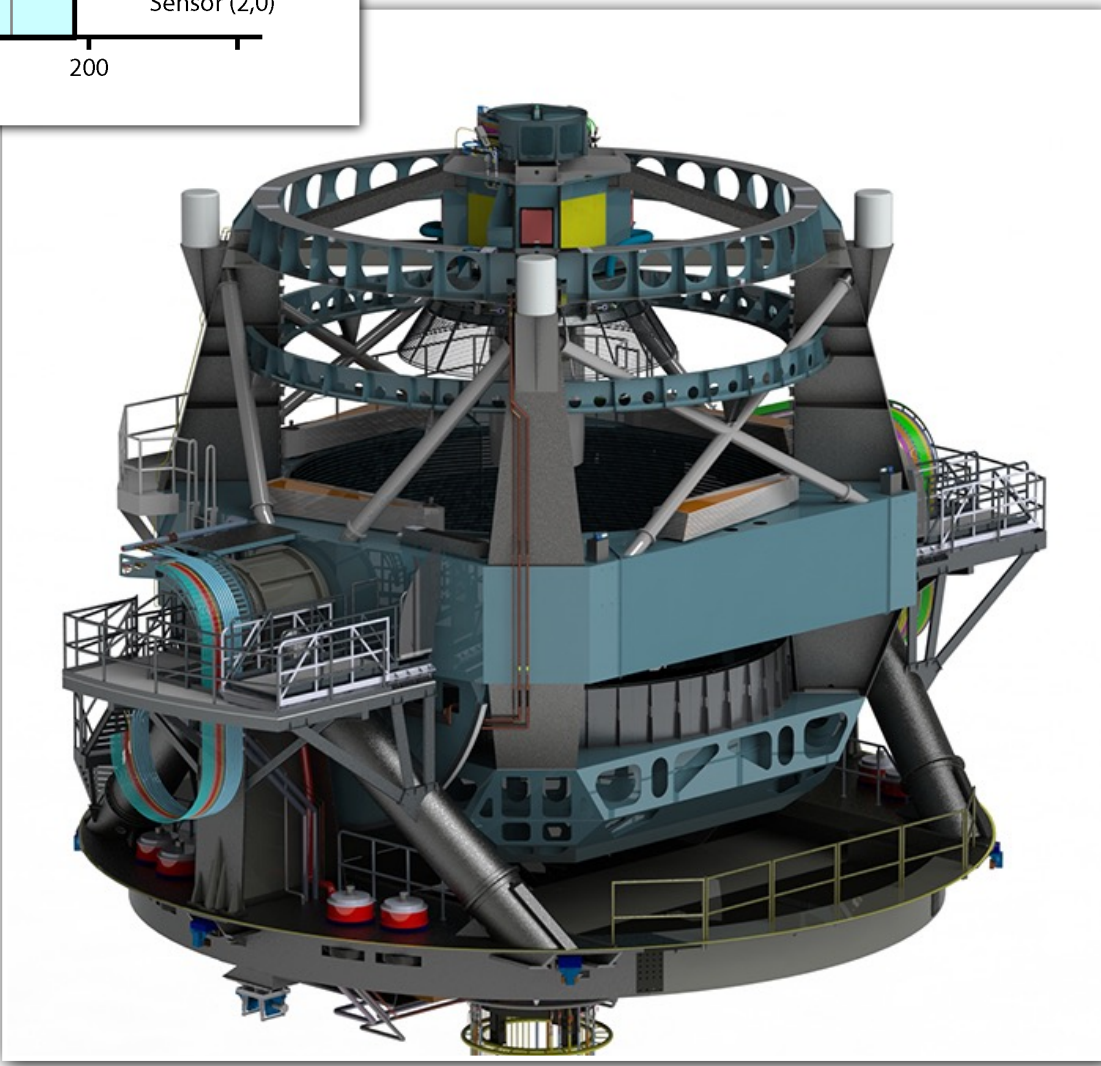
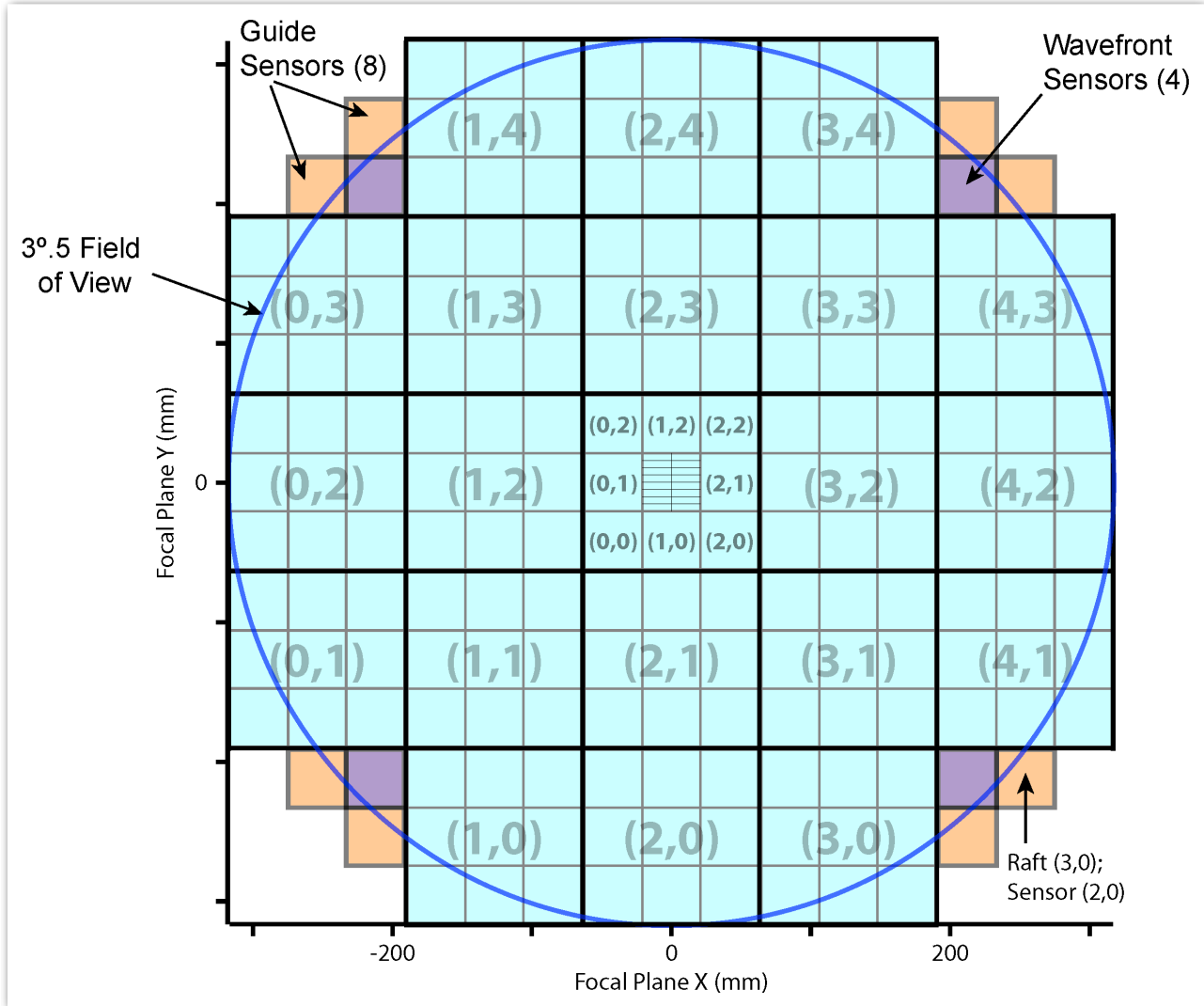
3

1500+ members
6 continents



US-wide public data
Chile-wide public data
World can acquire data rights with *in-kind* contributions

Rubin Legacy Survey of Space and Time



field of view	9.6 deg ²
camera fill factor	>90 %
filters	<i>u g r i z y</i>
standard visit exposure	30s (2x15s)
standard visit depth	~ 24, 25, 24.7, 24, 23, 22
saturation	~ 15, 16, 16, 16, 15, 14
survey visits/field	56,80,184,184,160,160 (824)
survey full depth	~ 26, 27, 27.5, 27, 26, 25
survey full area	~18000° ²
max filter change	90 sec
max slew (180° az)	<120 sec
standard visit processing time	60 sec

fast response, large aperture, wide field of view, optical filter set, high resolution, excellent PSF characterization and prompt processing

Rubin Legacy Survey of Space and Time

Data Management System Overview

Raw Data: 20TB/night
Sequential 30s images
that cover the entire
visible sky every few days.



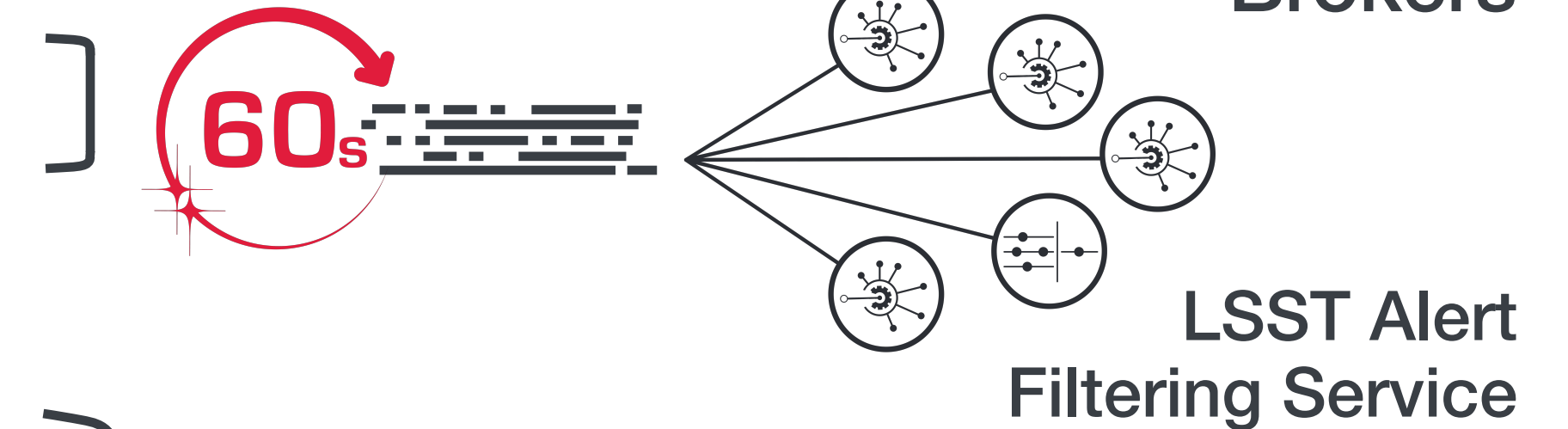
Prompt Data Products
Alerts: up to 10M/night

Results of Difference
Image Analysis (DIA):
transient and
variable sources
Solar System Objects:
~6M by year 10

Data Release Data Products
Final 10 year Data Release
images: 5.5M x 3.2 Gpx
catalogs: 37M objects, 15PB

Data Products Definition Document
<http://ls.st/dpdd>

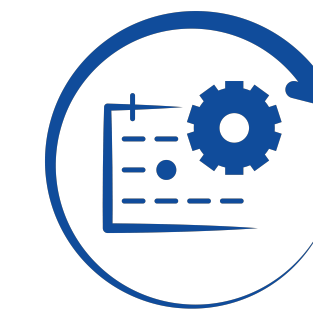
via nightly alert streams Community
Brokers



via Prompt
Products
Database

LSST DACs
(Chile & NCSA)

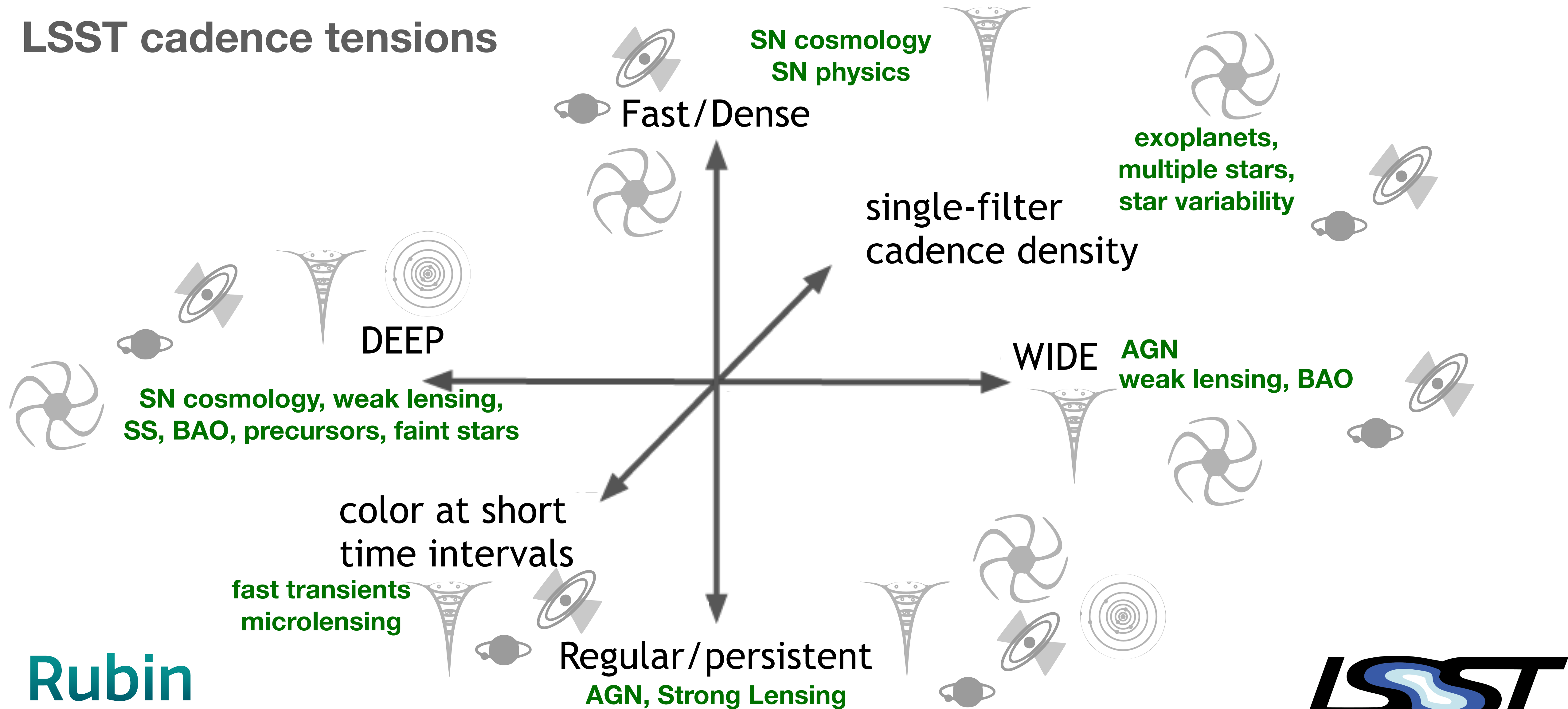
Independent
DACs (iDACs)



via Data
Releases

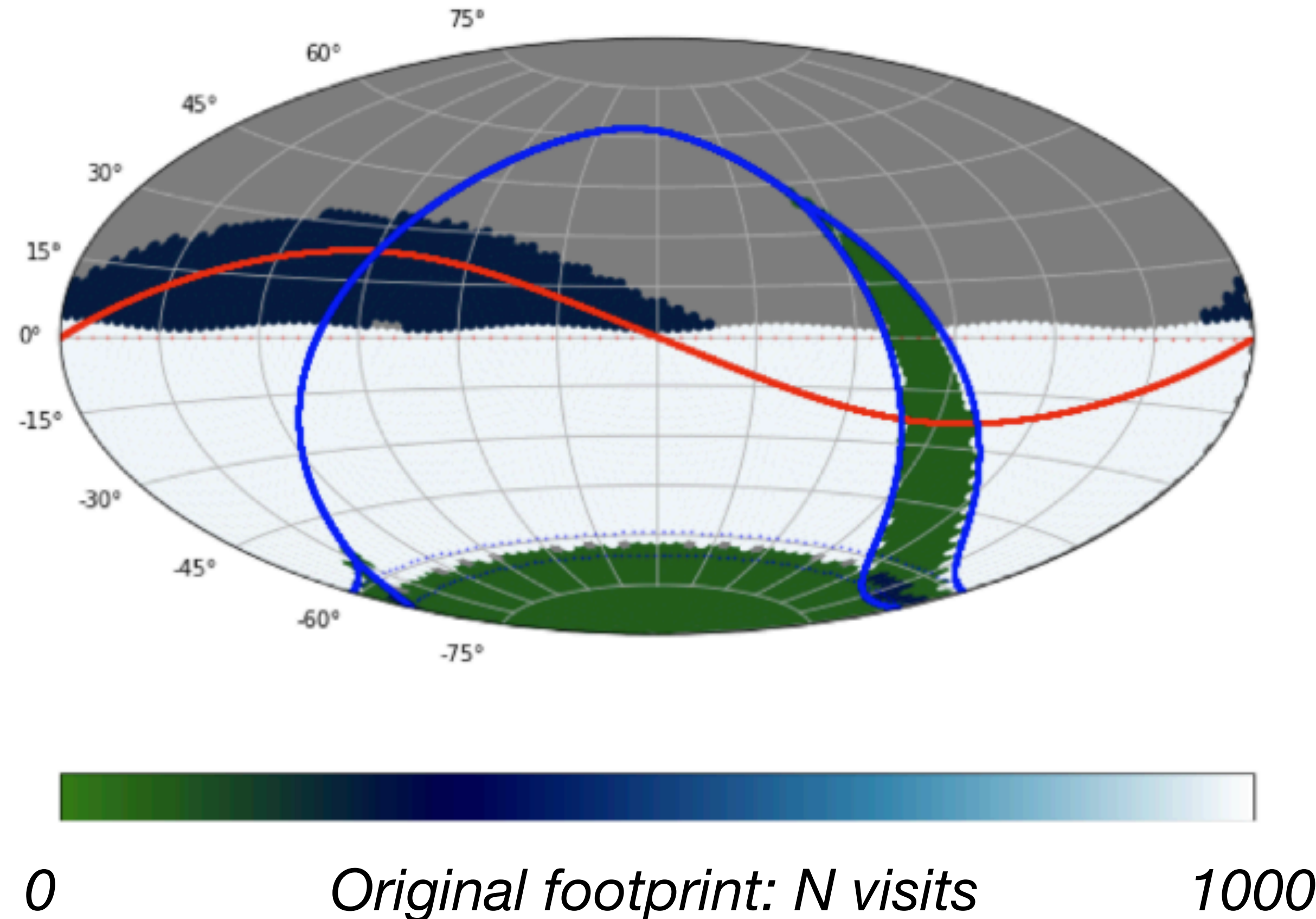
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LSST cadence tensions



Rubin Legacy Survey of Space and Time

2022-2032



Wide-Fast-Deep
(~80%)

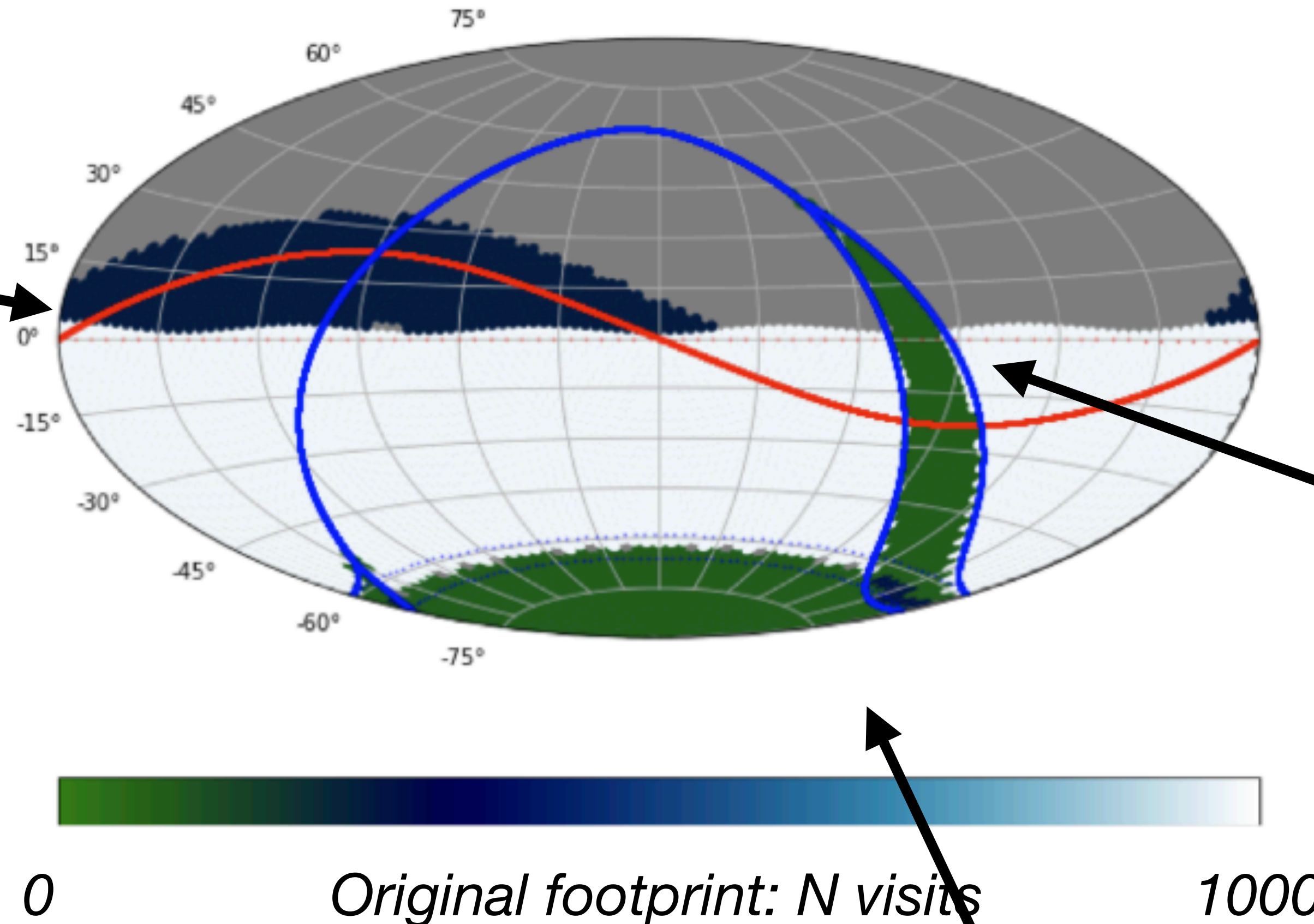
Rubin Legacy Survey of Space and Time

2022-2032

North Ecliptic Survey

The NES is an extension to reach the Ecliptic at higher airmass than the WFD survey typically covers, no *u*

Wide-Fast-Deep
(~80%)



Galactic Plane (1.7%): covers the region where LSST is expected to be highly confused by the density of stellar sources; fewer total exposures/field and does **not collect in pairs**

South Celestial Pole (2.2%): higher airmass $\text{decl} > -65$ degrees. includes *ugrizy*, but takes fewer exposures/field than the WFD and does **not collect in pairs**.

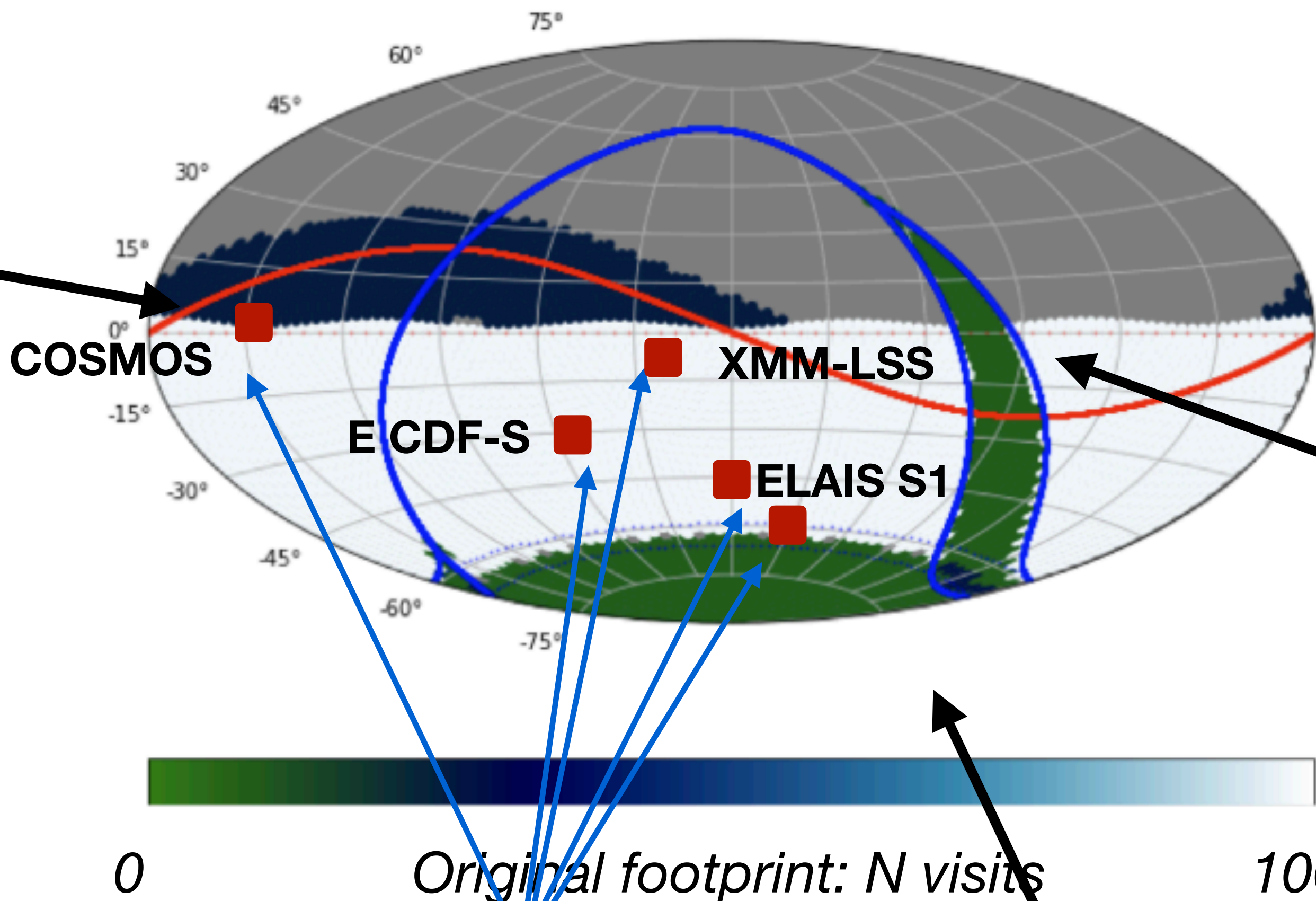
Rubin Legacy Survey of Space and Time

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Deep Drilling Fields DDF (4.5%)

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Rubin Legacy Survey of Space and Time

2022-2032

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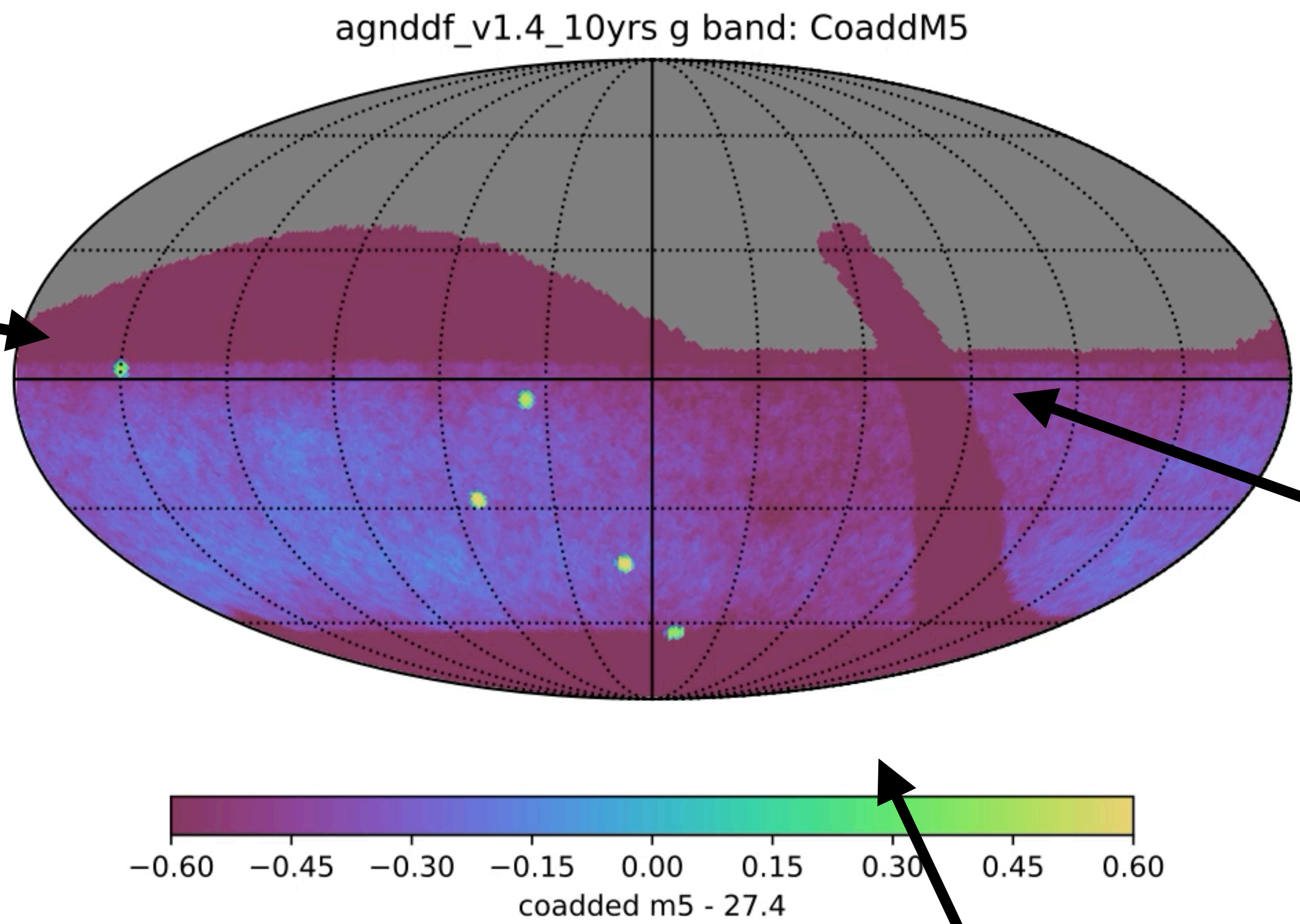
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Wide-Fast-Deep (~80%)

Rubin
Observatory

Deep Drilling Fields DDF (4.5%)

federica bianco - SCs coordinator & TVS-SC CoChair - @fedhere

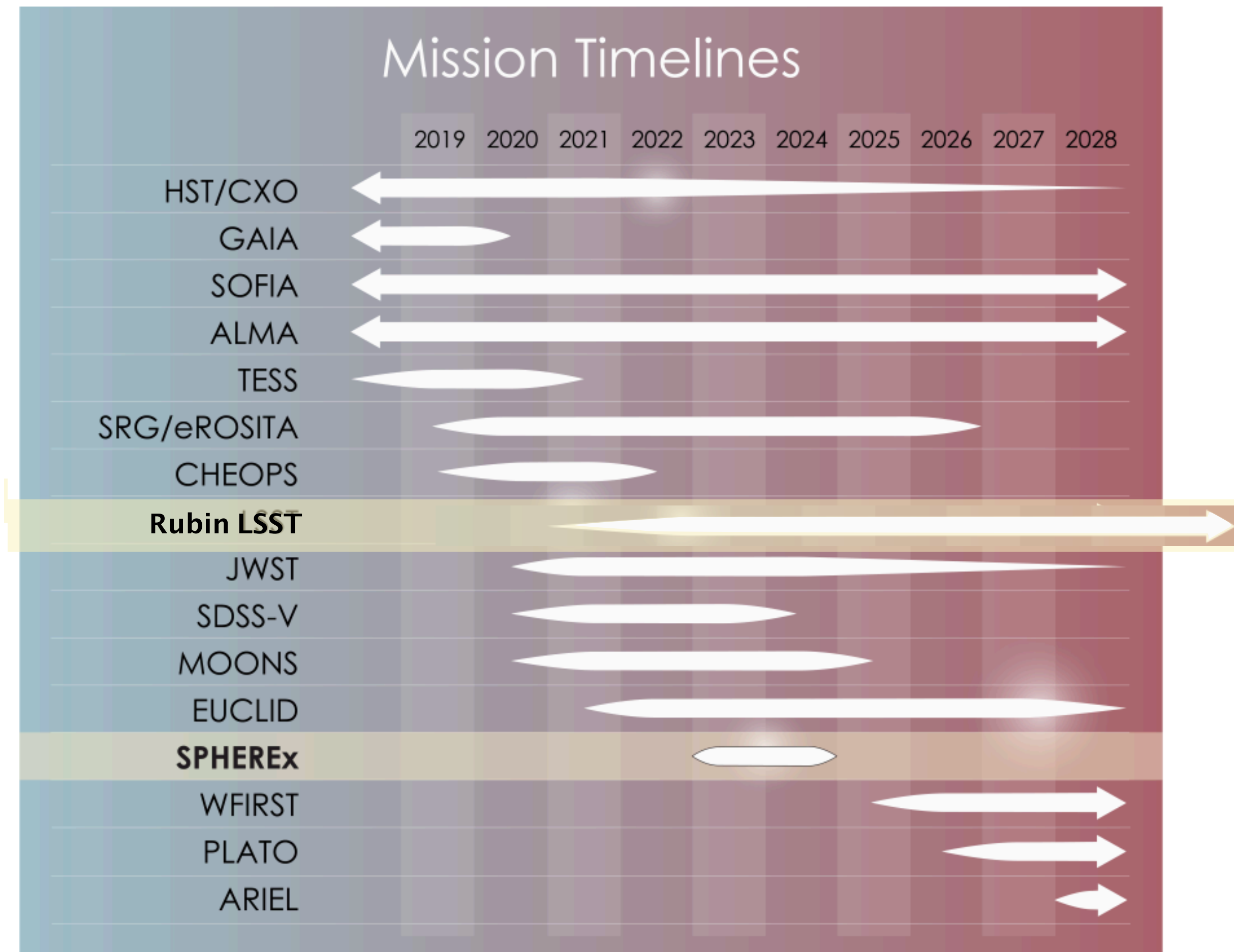


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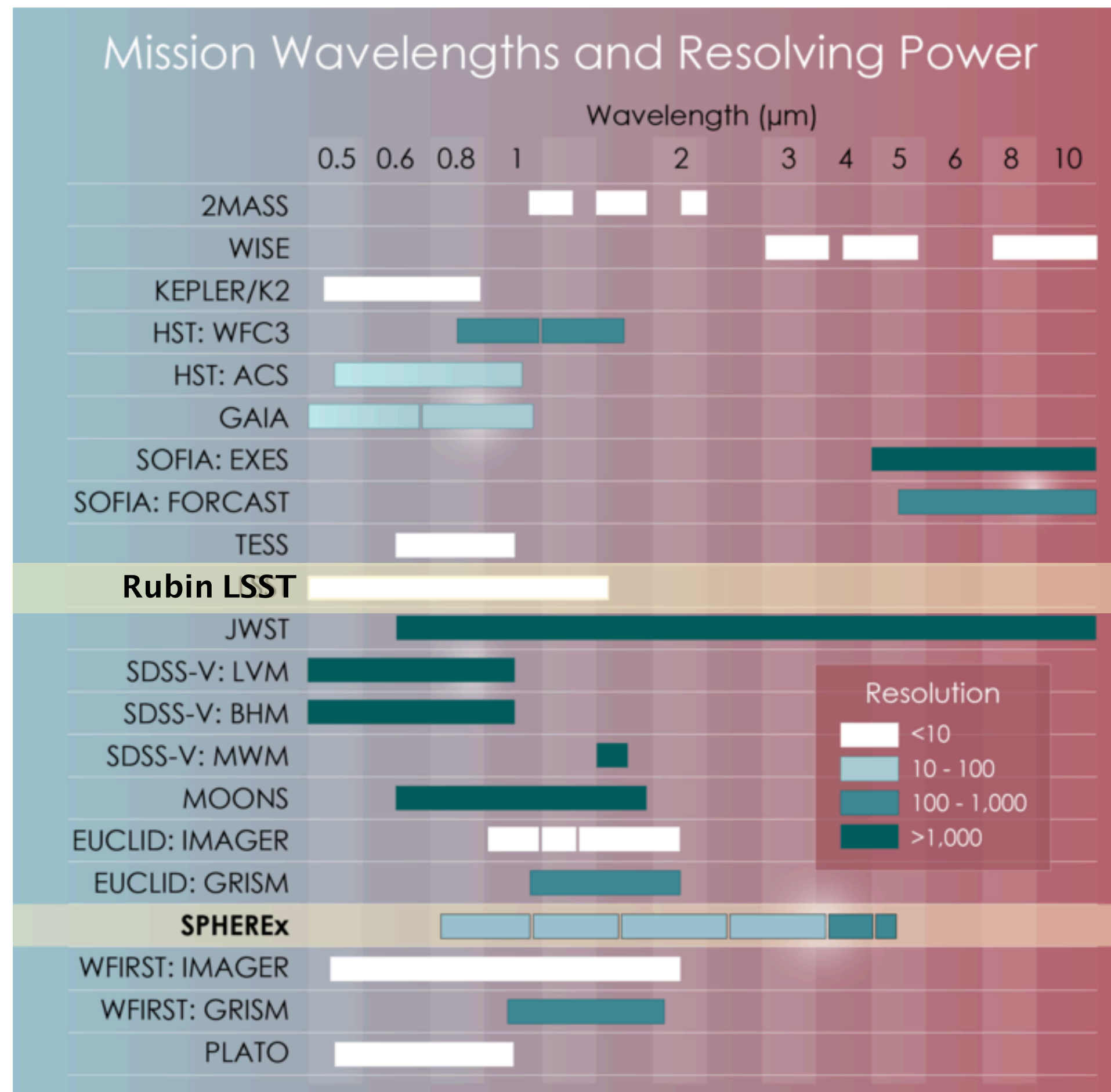
LSST
Legacy Survey of Space and Time

Rubin LSST + SPHEREx



timeline overlap

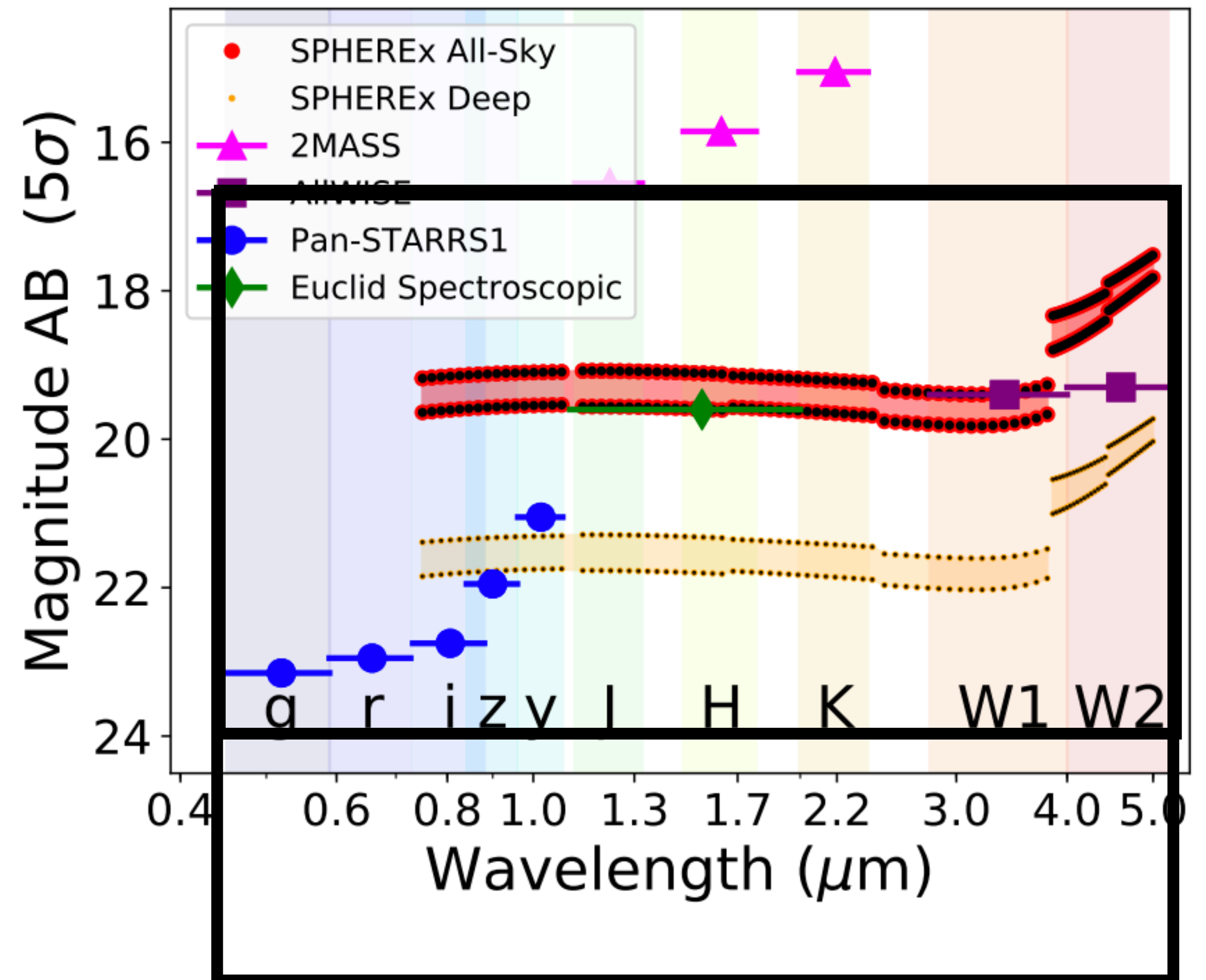
Rubin LSST + SPHEREx



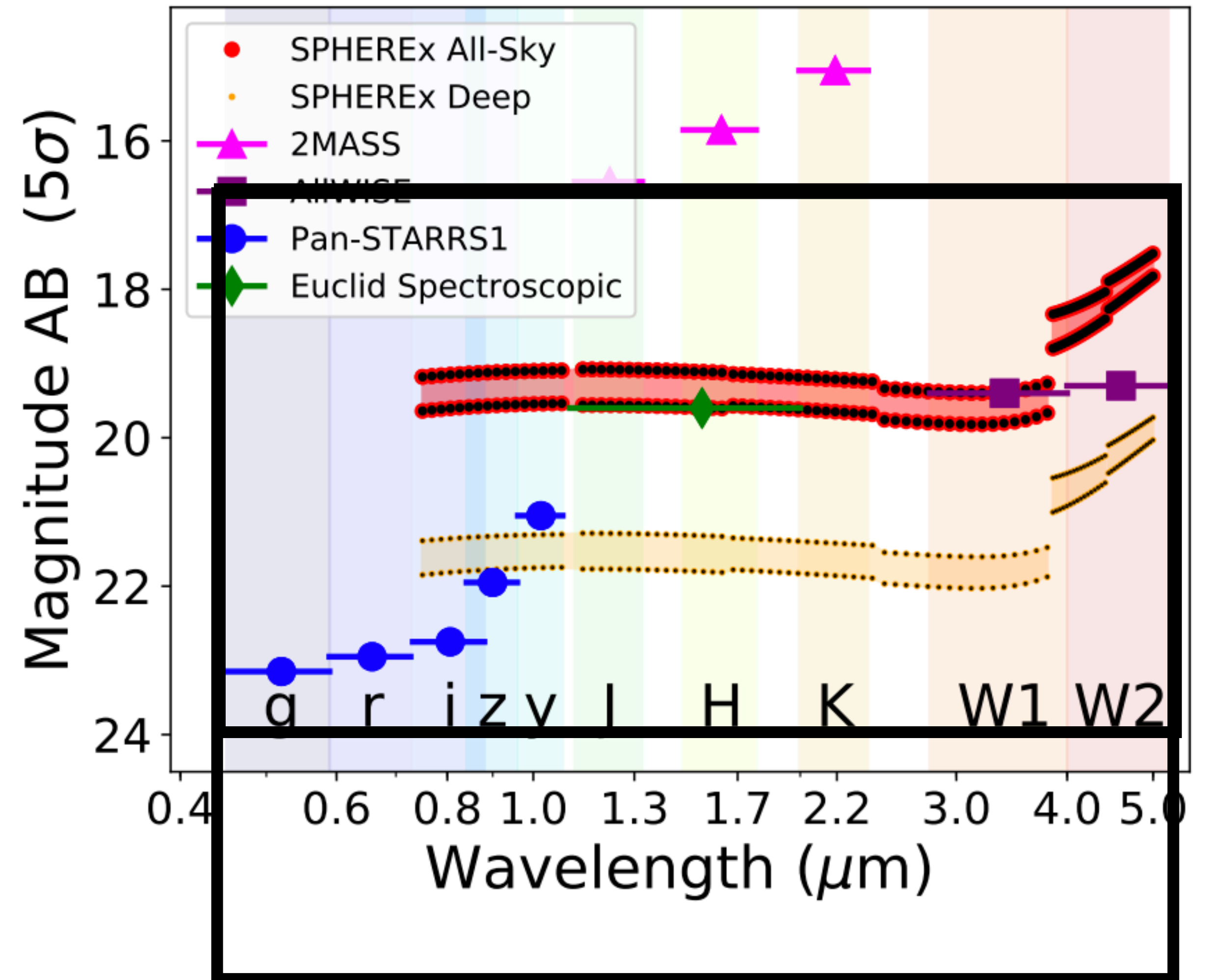
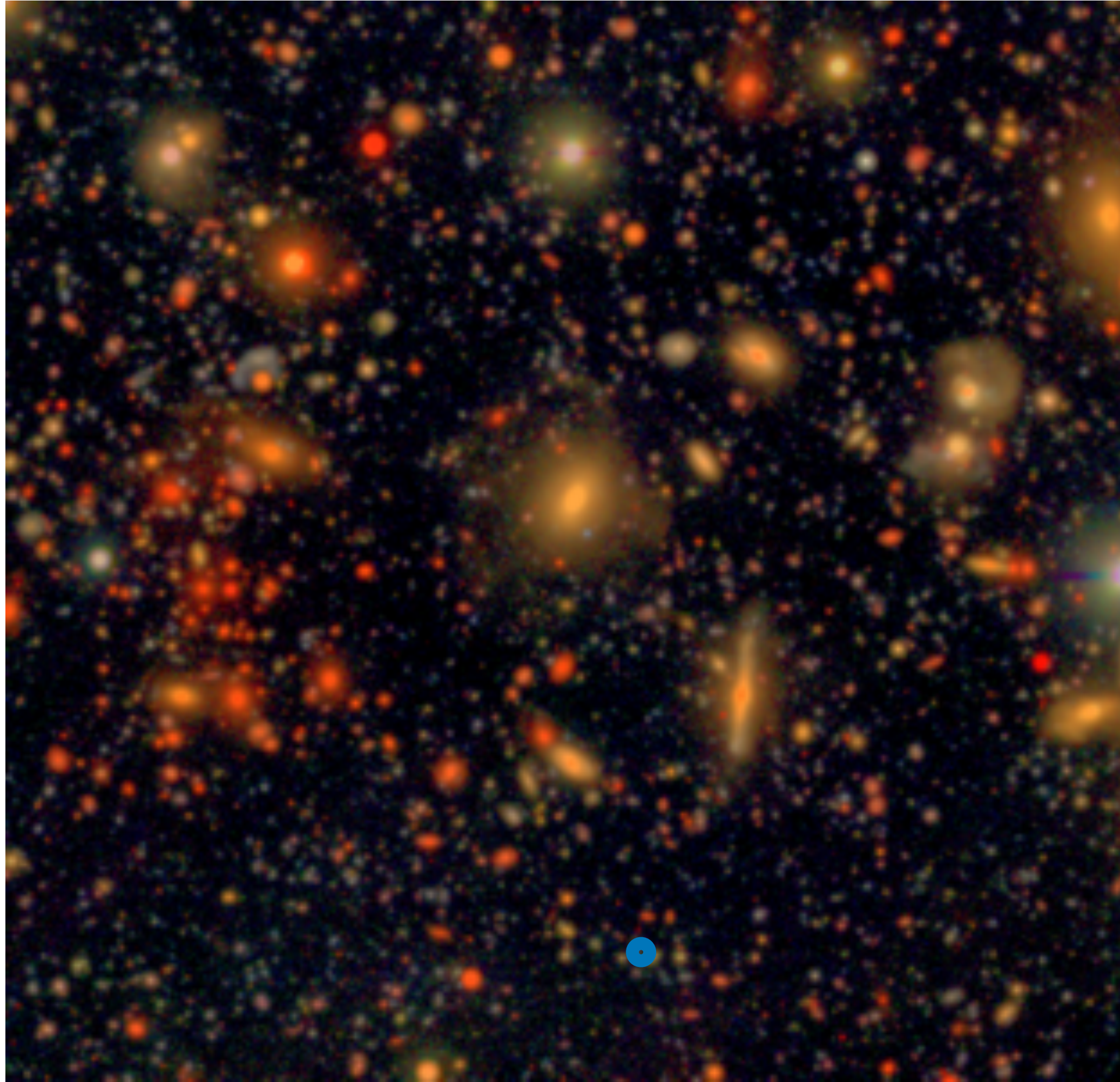
wavelength coverage overlap

Rubin LSST + SPHEREx

... *magnitude overlap*



Rubin LSST + SPHEREx



Rubin LSST + SphereX

Help calibrate out
Rubin LSST depth
fluctuations

cross-correlate

large scale
fluctuations from
SPHEREx

+

small scales
fluctuations from
Rubin LSST

Anže Slosar (DESC)

fNL

Cross-correlations of LSST
galaxy samples against
SPHEREx spectroscopic
samples will help constrain the
ensemble redshift distributions
of LSST galaxies, which is one
of the major uncertainties for
LSST cosmological analyses
with weak lensing

Rachel Mandelbaum (DESC)

Code SPHEREx science - I will not talk about it

Solar System comets and asteroids

Comets
molecules from
SPHEREx

Comets activity
from Rubin LSST

Code SPHEREx science - I will not talk about it

**Obvious synergy
LSST has better resolution,
Sphere-X has IR color
but the magnitude gap is significant.**

Photo-z

Euclide has resolution and overlap with SphereX ... is it redundant?

LSST has a problem...

Transients classification

1-10M transients each night... ~100 telescopes to take spectra

Transients & variables with the Rubin Observatory's LSST

Prepared by the LSST Science Collaborations,

with contributions from the LSST Project.

Phil Marshall,¹ Scott Anderson,² Timo Anguita,³ Iair Arcavi,⁴ Humna Awan,⁵ Federica B. Bianco,⁶ Rahul Biswas,⁷ Keaton J. Bell,⁸ Eric C. Bellm,⁹ David Bennett,¹⁰ Niel Brandt,¹¹ Chris Britt,¹² Dana I. Casetti-Dinescu,¹³ Laura Chomiuk,¹⁴ Will Clarkson,¹⁵ Chuck Claver,¹⁶ Andy Connolly,¹⁷ Kem Cook,¹⁸ Victor Debattista,¹⁹ Seth Digel,²⁰ Zoheyr Doctor,²¹ Wen-fai Fong,²² Eric Gawiser,²³ John E. Gizis,²⁴ Carl Grillmair,²⁵ Zoltan Haiman,²⁶ Patrick Hartigan,²⁷ Željko Ivezić,²⁸ C. Johns-Krull,²⁹ Peter Kurczynski,³⁰ Lynne Jones,³¹ Shashi Kanbur,³² Vassiliki Kalogera,³³ Vishal Kasliwal,³⁴ Michael C. Liu,³⁵ Michelle Lochner,³⁶ Michael B. Lund,³⁷ Ashish Mahabal,³⁸ Raffaella Margutti,³⁹ Peregrine McGehee,⁴⁰ Tom Matheson,⁴¹ Josh Meyers,⁴² Dave

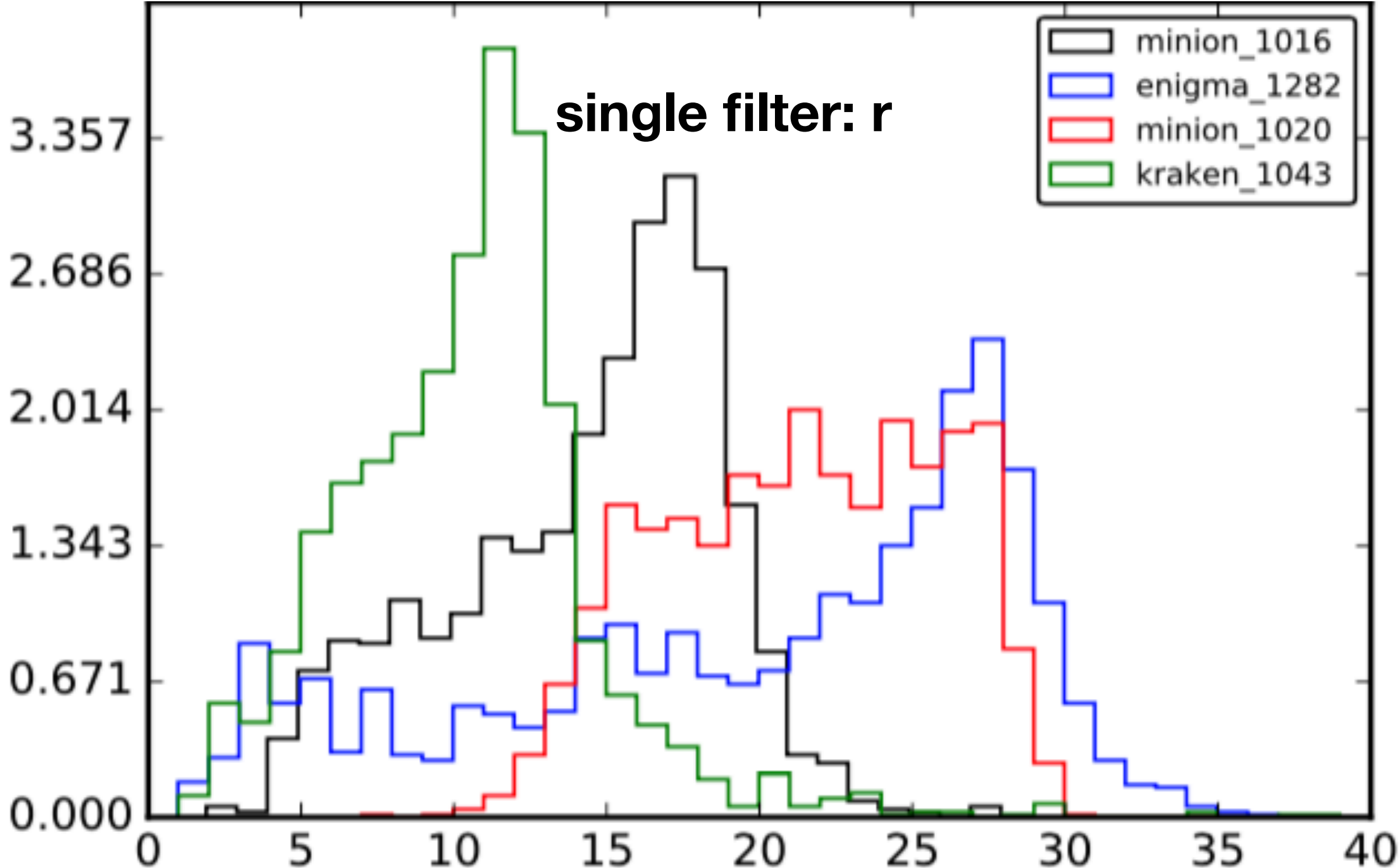
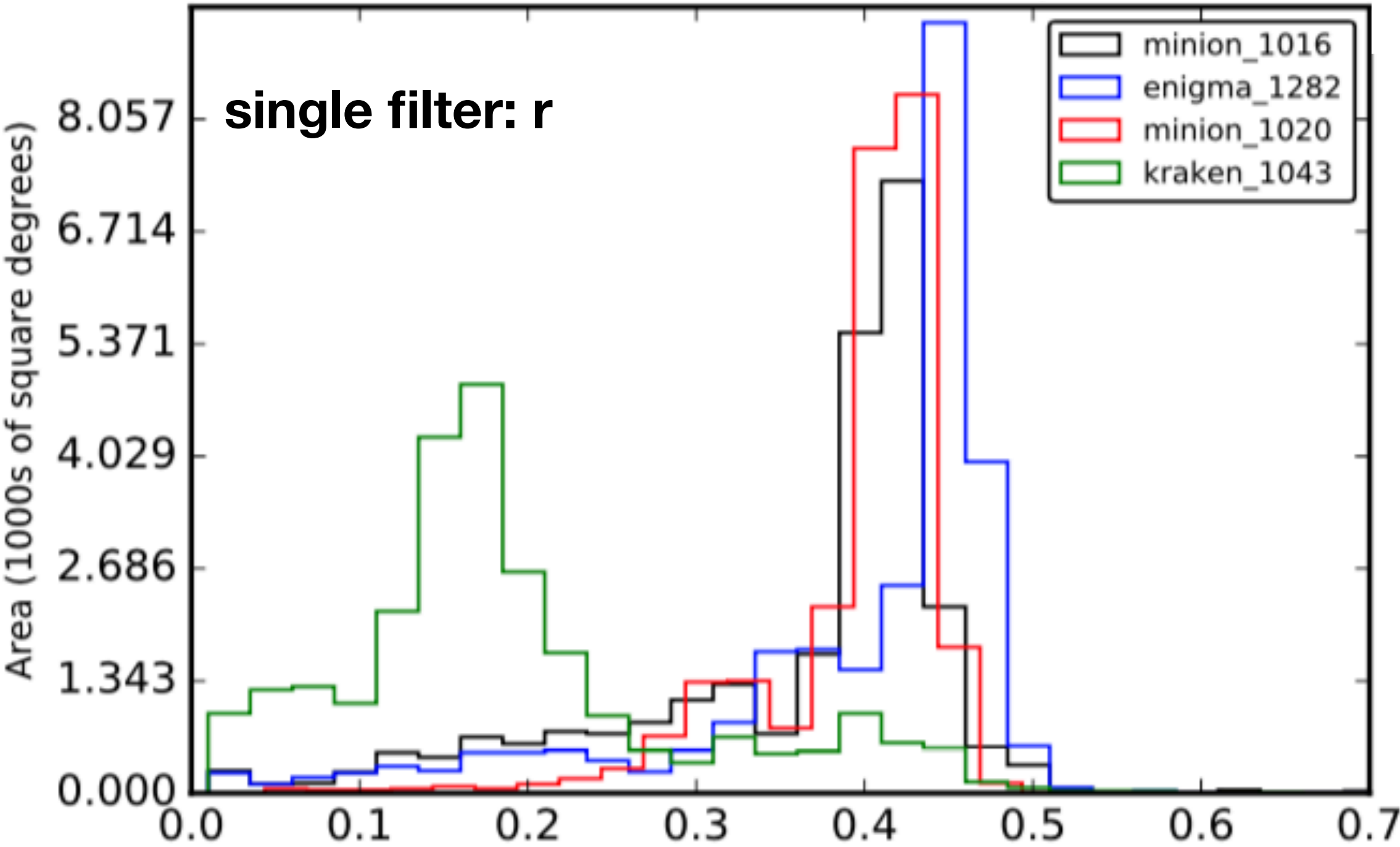
Science-Driven Optimization of the LSST Observing Strategy

Monet,⁴³ David Nidever,⁴⁴ Knut Olsen,⁴⁵ Eric Neilsen,⁴⁶ Matthew T. Penny,⁴⁷ Christina Peters,⁴⁸ Gordon Richards,⁴⁹ Stephen Ridgway,⁵⁰ Jeonghee Rho,⁵¹ Jason Rhodes,⁵² David Rubin,⁵³ Ohad Shemmer,⁵⁴ Avi Shporer,⁵⁵ Colin Slater,⁵⁶ Nathan Smith,⁵⁷ Marcelles Soares-Santos,⁵⁸ Jay Strader,⁵⁹ Michael Strauss,⁶⁰ Rachel Street,⁶¹ Christopher Stubbs,⁶² Paula Szkody,⁶³ David Trilling,⁶⁴ Virginia Trimble,⁶⁵ Miguel de Val-Borro,⁶⁶ Stefano Valenti,⁶⁷ Kathy Vivas,⁶⁸ Robert Wagoner,⁶⁹ Lucianne Walkowicz,⁷⁰ Beth Willman,⁷¹ Peter Yoachim,⁷² Bevin Ashley Zauderer,⁷³

http://www.slac.stanford.edu/~digel/ObservingStrategy/whitepaper/LSST_Observing_Strategy_White_Paper.pdf

<https://github.com/LSSTScienceCollaborations/ObservingStrategy>

Transients & variables with the Rubin Observatory's LSST



	minion_1016	enigma_1281	kraken_1043	minion_1020
any filter	3.0	3.9	2.0	3.0
r-band	15.0	22.8	11.0	21.9

Transients & variables with the Rubin Observatory's LSST

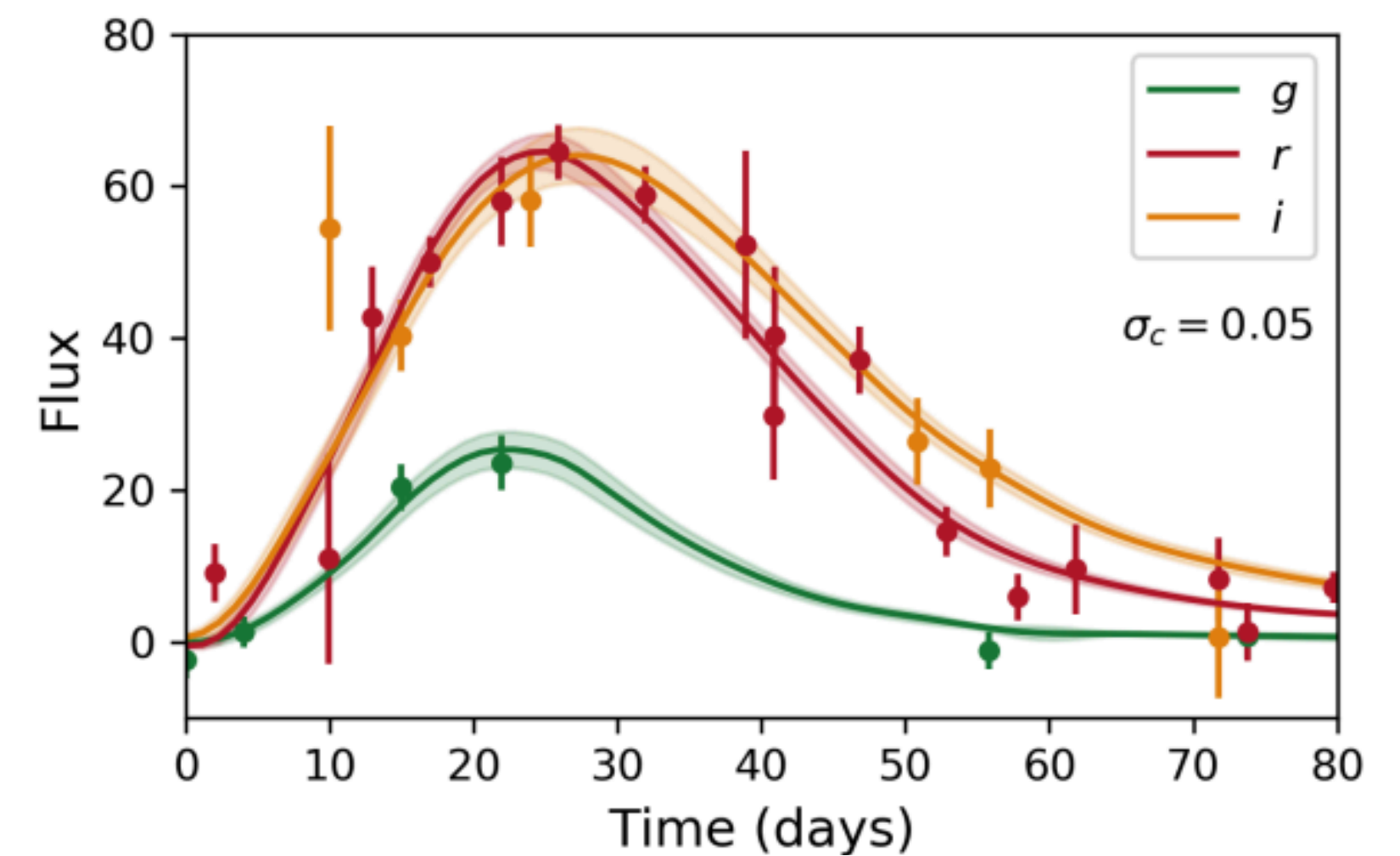
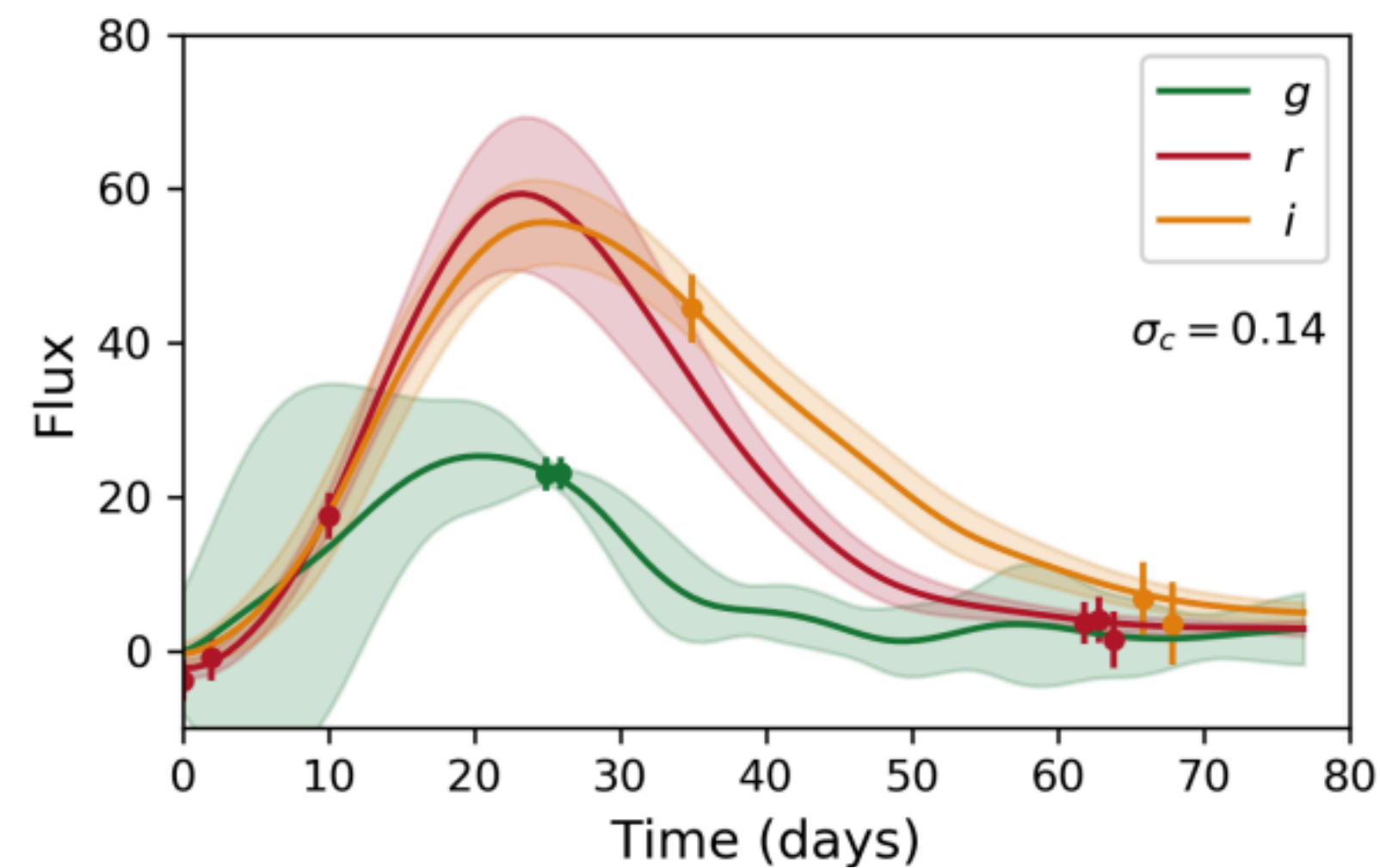
LSST photometry will not be dense

Optimizing the LSST Observing Strategy for Dark Energy Science: DESC Recommendations for the Wide-Fast-Deep Survey

Michelle Lochner^{1,2}, Daniel M. Scolnic³, Humna Awan⁴, Nicolas Regnault⁵, Philippe Gris⁶, Rachel Mandelbaum⁷, Eric Gawiser⁴, Husni Almoubayyed⁷, Christian N. Setzer^{8,9}, Simon Huber^{10,11}, Melissa L. Graham¹², Renée Hložek^{13,14}, Rahul Biswas⁹, Tim Eifler¹⁵, Daniel Rothchild¹⁶, Tarek Allam Jr¹⁷, Jonathan Blazek^{18,19}, Chihway Chang²⁰, Thomas Collett²¹, Ariel Goobar⁹, Isabel M. Hook²², Mike Jarvis²³, Saurabh W. Jha⁴, Alex G. Kim²⁴, Phil Marshall²⁵, Jason D. McEwen¹⁷, Marc Moniez²⁶, Jeffrey A. Newman²⁷, Hiranya V. Peiris^{9,28}, Jason Rhodes²⁹, Ignacio Sevilla-Noarbe³⁰, Anže Slosar³¹, Sherry H. Suyu^{10,11,32}, J. Anthony Tyson³³, Peter Yoachim³⁴

(The LSST Dark Energy Collaboration)

[*Lochner et al. 2019*](#)

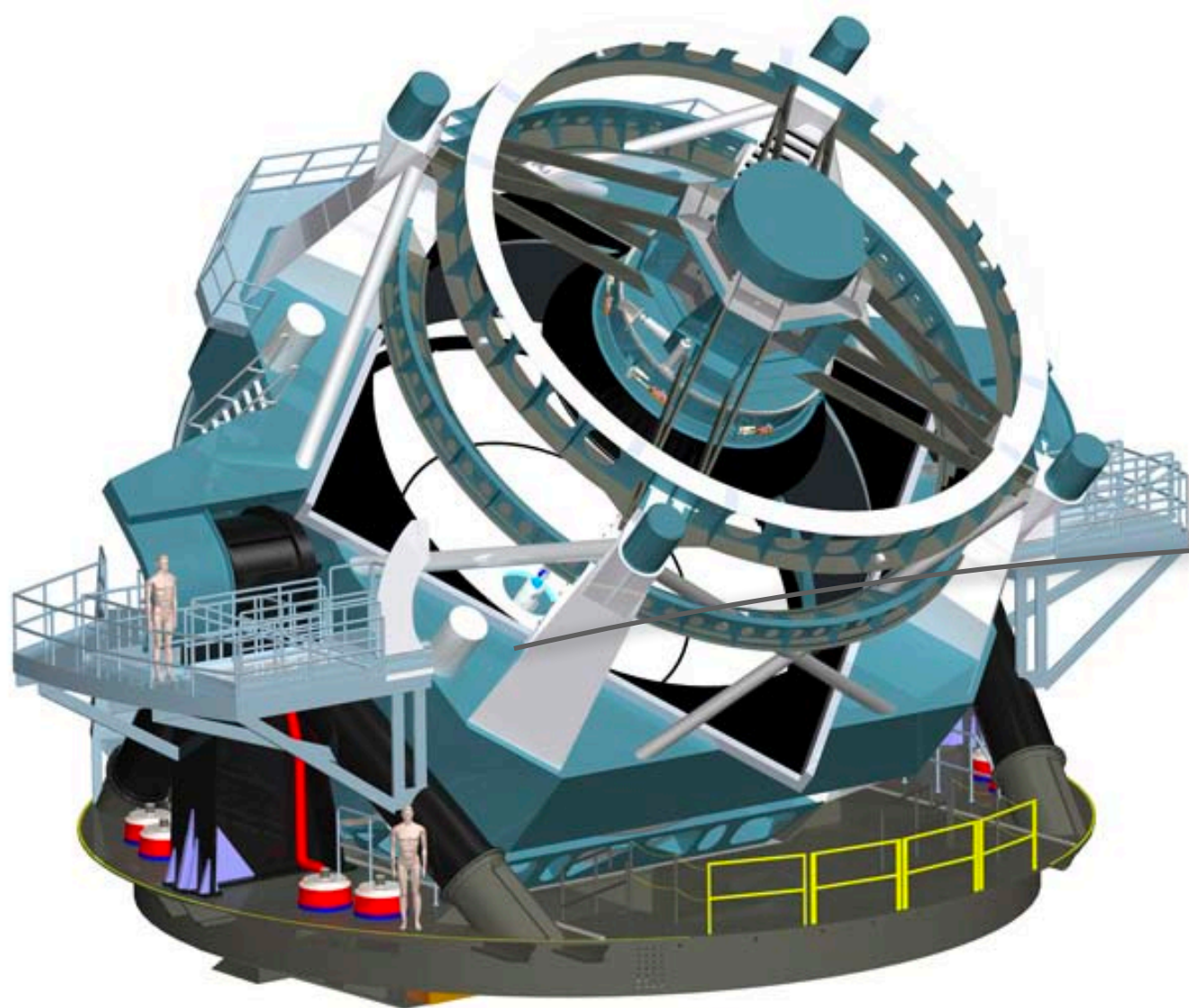


Rubin LSST simulated strategy

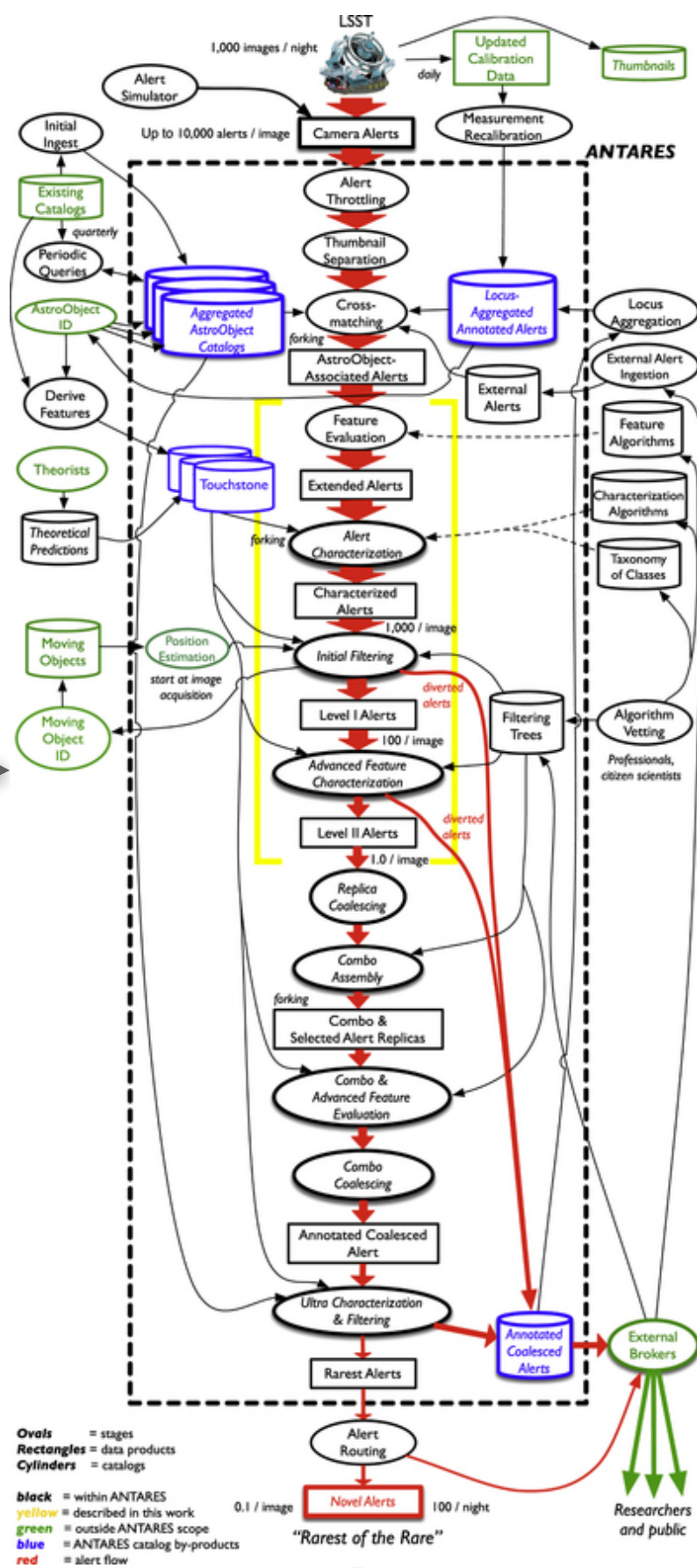
Transients & variables with the Rubin Observatory's LSST

Possibly the principal LSST challenge

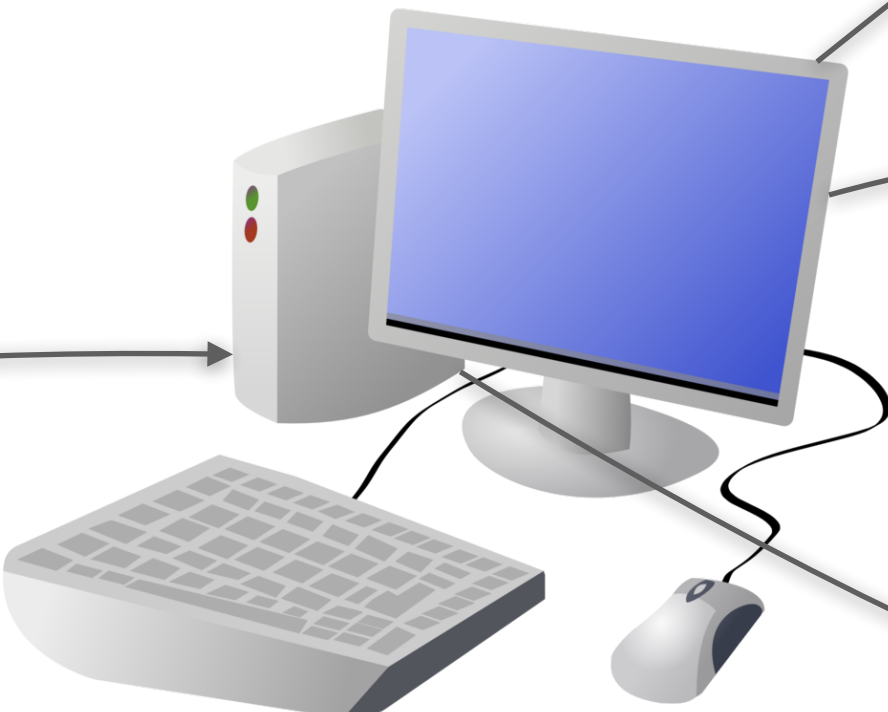
Classification of 1M alerts/night from sparse photometry+biased training sets



10M alerts/night



Target & Observation
Manager Systems



Follow-up will put huge
strain on existing facilities



Observing facilities



Rubin LSST + SPHEREx

Possibly the principal LSST challenge

Classification of 1M alerts/night from sparse photometry+biased training sets

Classification of transients
serendipitously co-observed by
LSST & SPHEREx

The magnitude gap is significant,
but in the context of ML
probabilistic classification the
SPHEREx information is extremely
valuable

Reduce the burden on follow-up
facilities

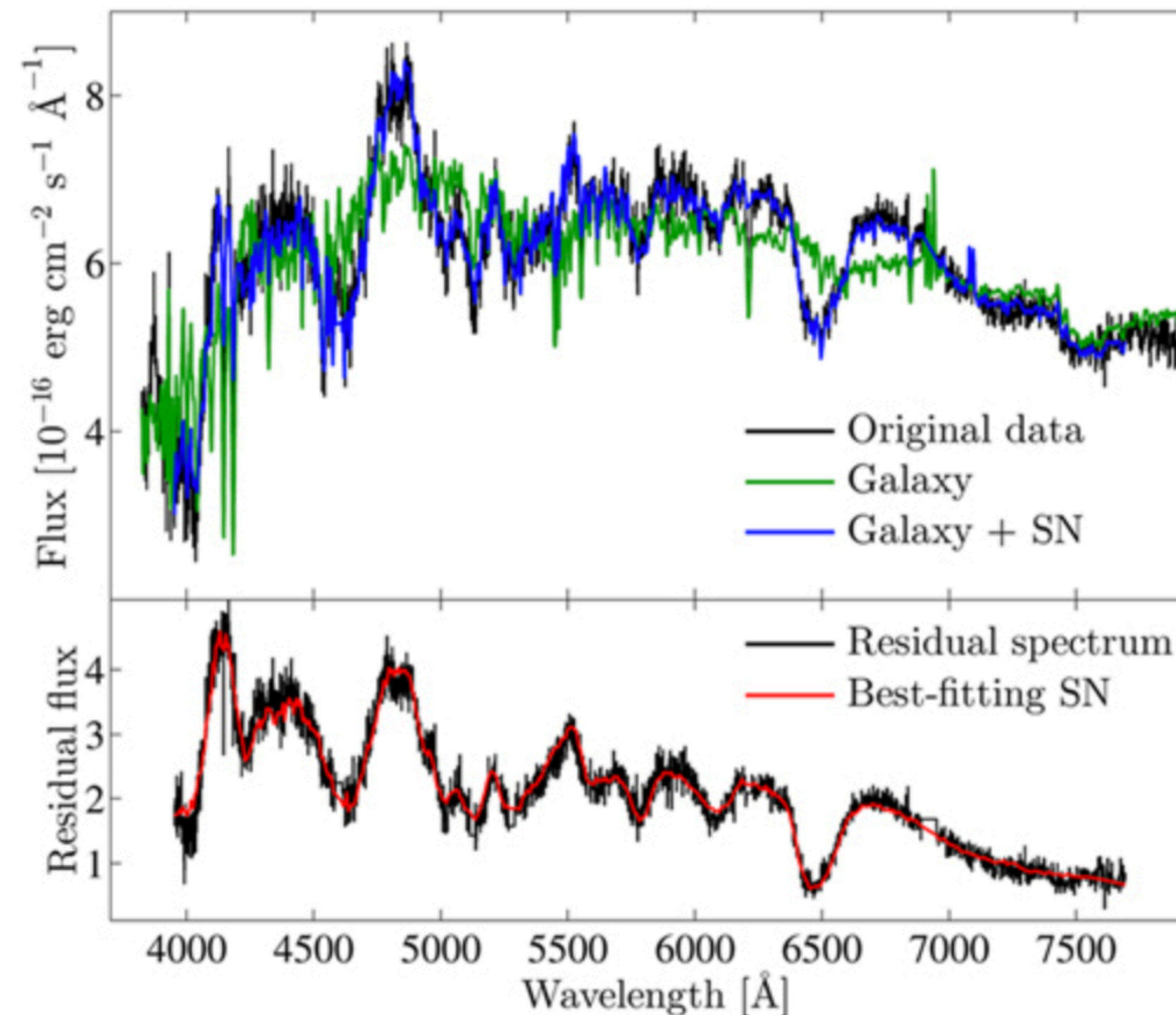


Fig. 1: One of 90 SNe Ia discovered in SDSS DR7 galaxy spectra. Top: fitting the original data (black) with a galaxy model composed of 10 Yip et al. (2004a) eigenspectra (green) results in a poor fit ($\chi^2 = 7.6$). When fit with both eigenspectra and transient templates (blue), a SN Ia template produces $\chi^2 = 1.1$. Bottom: residual spectrum (black) and best-fitting SN Ia template (red).



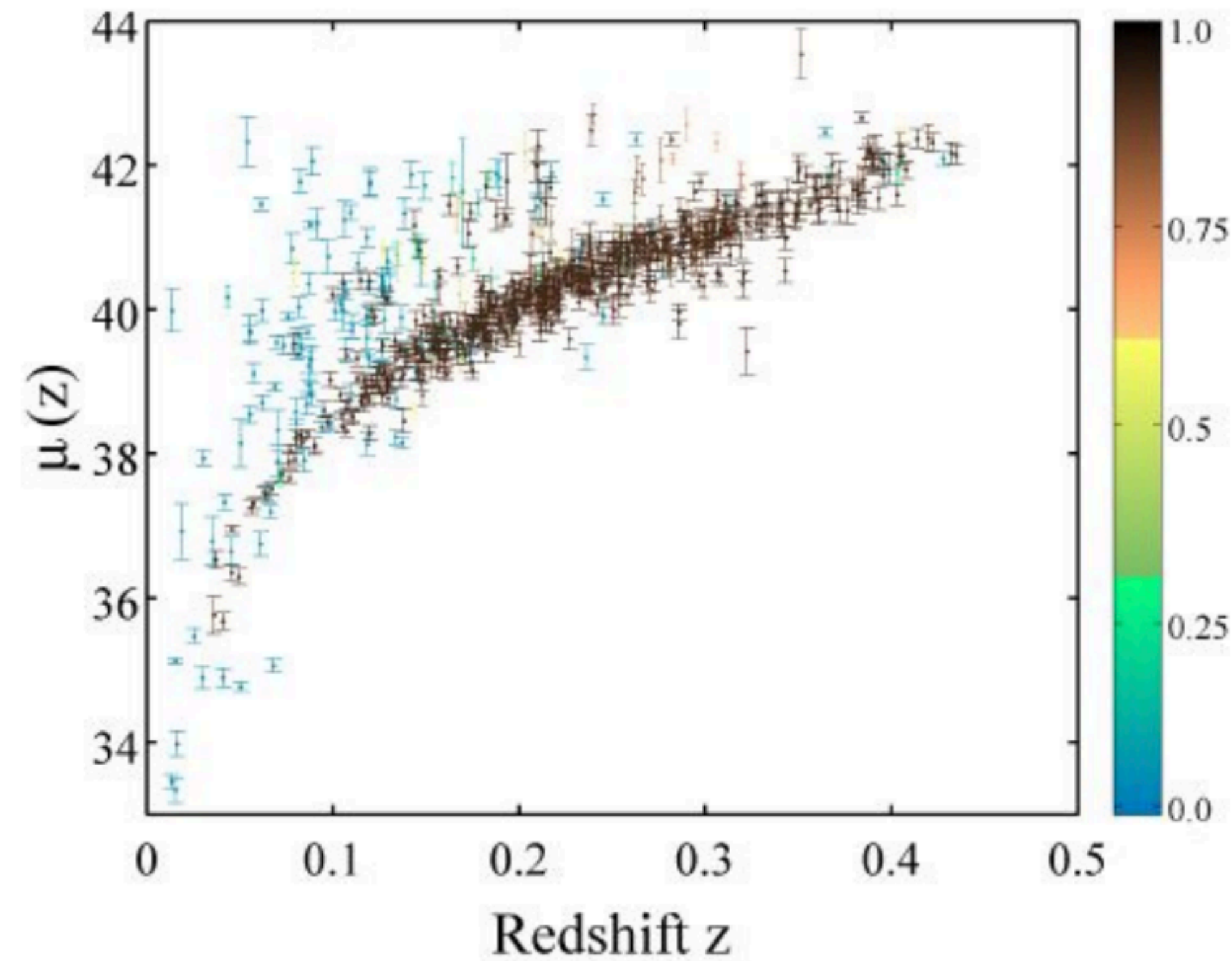
Can near-real time
classification can be
performed (close to time
of LSST discovery that
can be after SPHEREx
observation by ~days)

Rubin LSST + SphereX

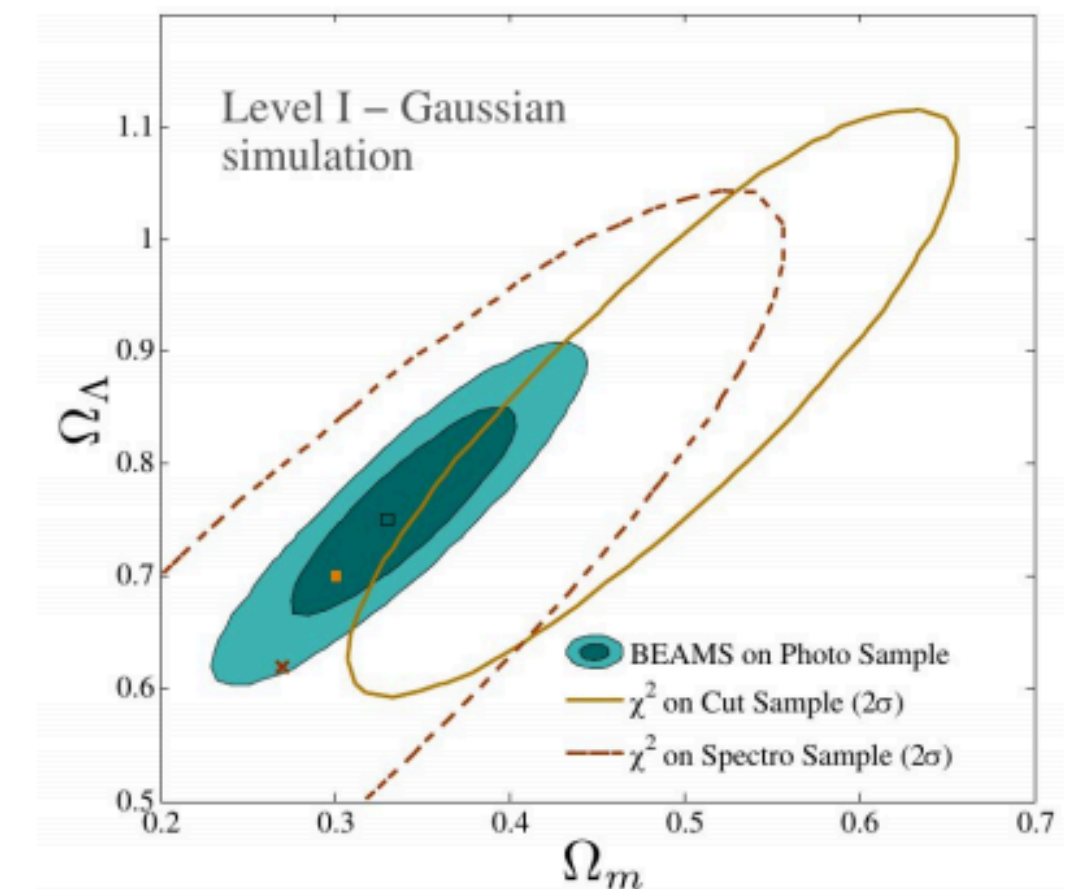
Possibly the principal LSST challenge

Classification of 1M alerts/night from sparse photometry+biased training sets

Spectroscopic
information helps
reduce bias in sample
science and improve
sample purity



Bayesian Estimation Applied to
Multiple Species (BEAMS)



Kunz, Bassett & Hlozek - 0611004
Newling et al. - 1110.6178
Hlozek et al. - 1111.5328
Lochner et al. - 1205.3493
Roberts et al. - 1704.07830

Transients and MMA with the Rubin Observatory's LSST

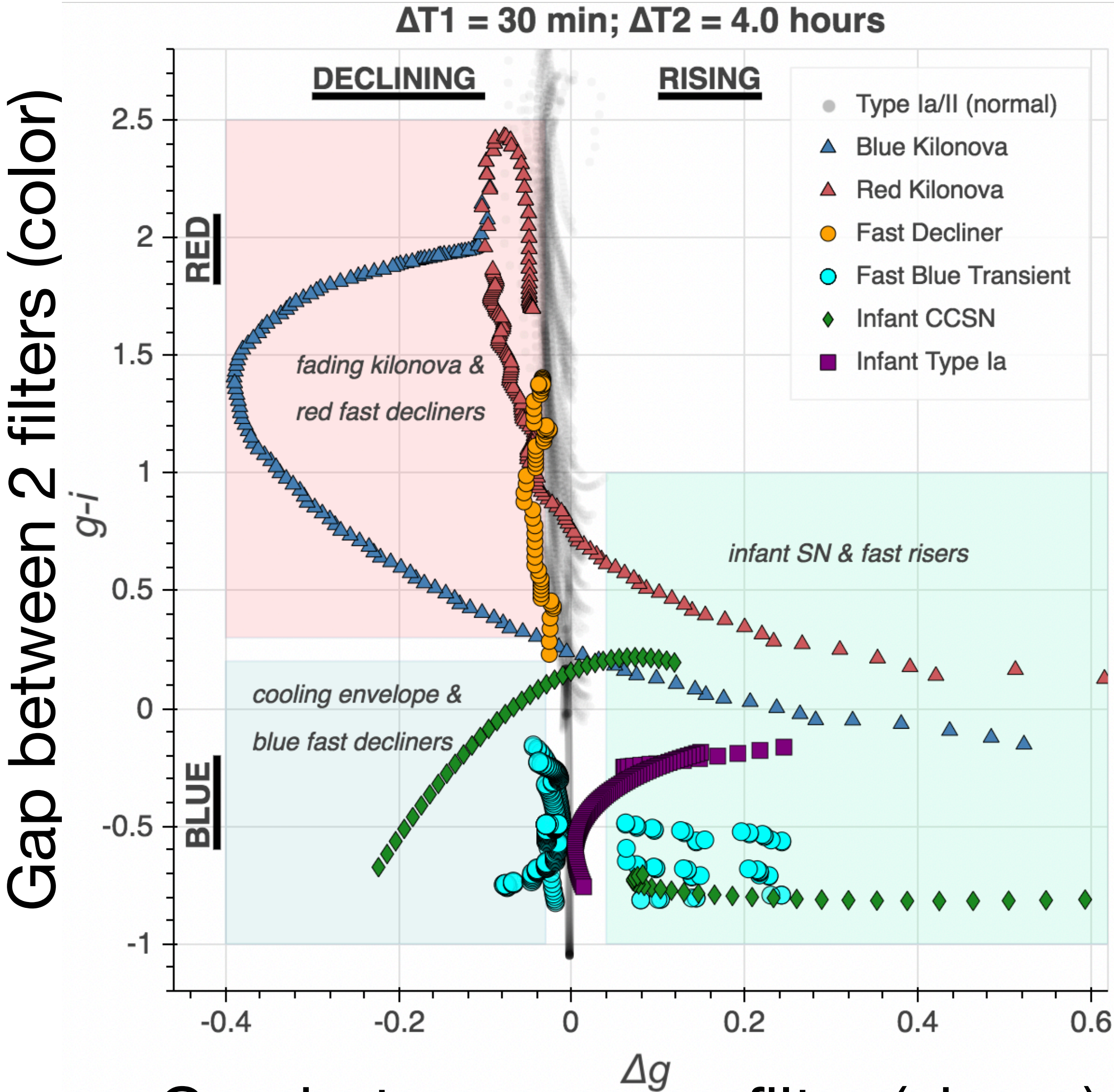
Rapid Transients

Presto-Color: A Photometric Survey Cadence for Explosive Physics and Fast Transients

Bianco, Federica B.; Drout, Maria R.; Graham, Melissa L.; Pritchard, Tyler A.; Biswas, Rahul; Narayan, Gautham; Andreoni, Igor; Cowperthwaite, Philip S.; Ribeiro, Tiago; LSST Transient, (With Support of the; Variable Stars Collaboration

We identify minimal observing cadence requirements that enable photometric astronomical surveys to detect and recognize fast and explosive transients and fast transient features. Observations in two different filters within a short time window (e.g., g-and-i, or r-and-z, within <0.5 hr) and a repeat of one of those filters with a longer time window (e.g., >1.5 hr) are desirable for this purpose. Such an observing strategy delivers both the color and light curve evolution of transients on the same night. This allows the identification and initial characterization of fast transient—or fast features of longer timescale transients—such as rapidly declining supernovae, kilonovae, and the signatures of SN ejecta interacting with binary companion stars or circumstellar material. Some of these extragalactic transients are intrinsically rare and generally all hard to find, thus upcoming surveys like the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) could dramatically improve our understanding of their origin and properties. We colloquially refer to such a strategy implementation for the LSST as the Presto-Color strategy (rapid-color). This cadence's minimal requirements allow for overall optimization of a survey for other science goals.

[Bianco et al. 2019](#)



Gap between same filter (shape)

Transients and MMA with the Rubin Observatory's LSST

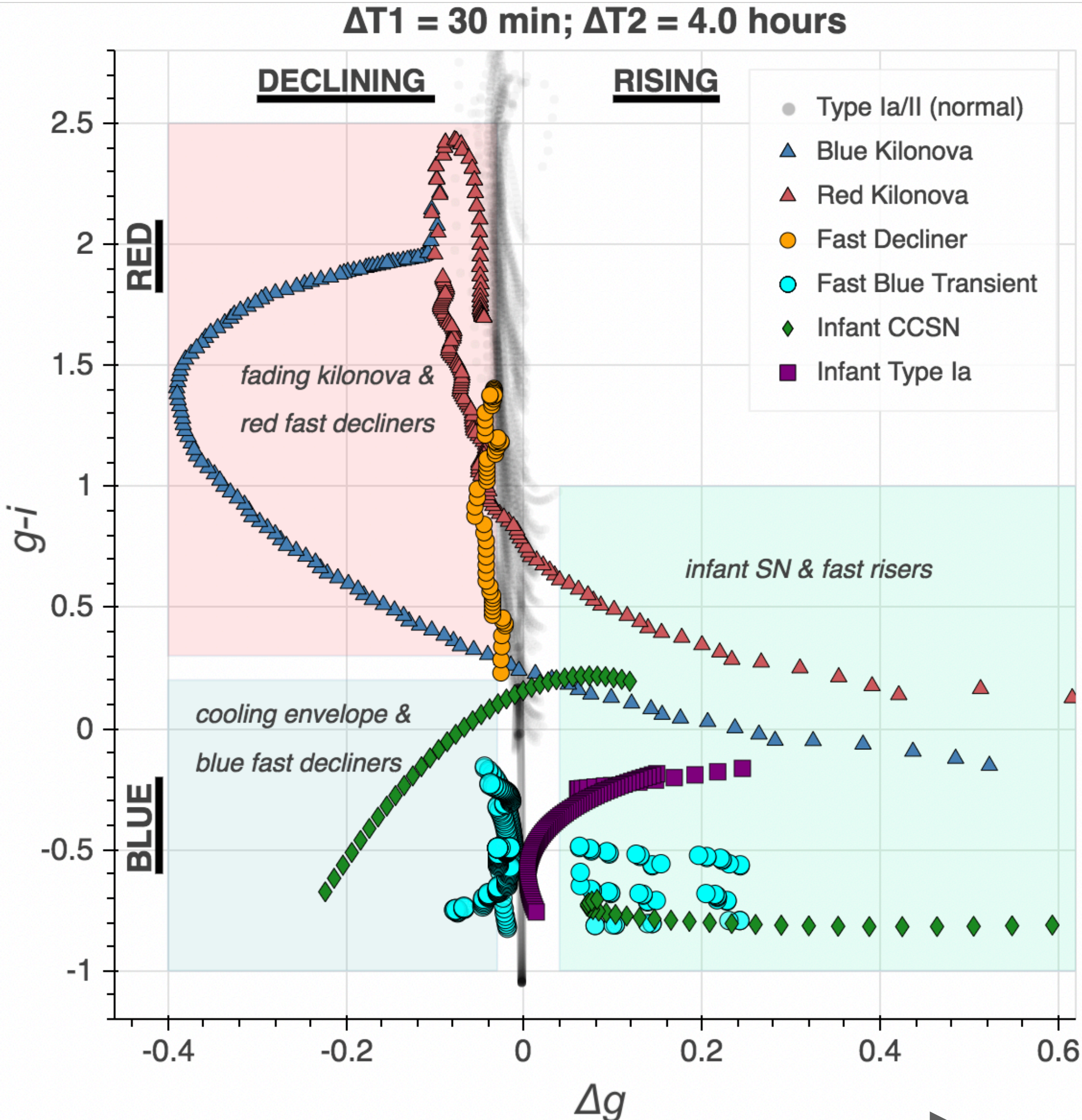
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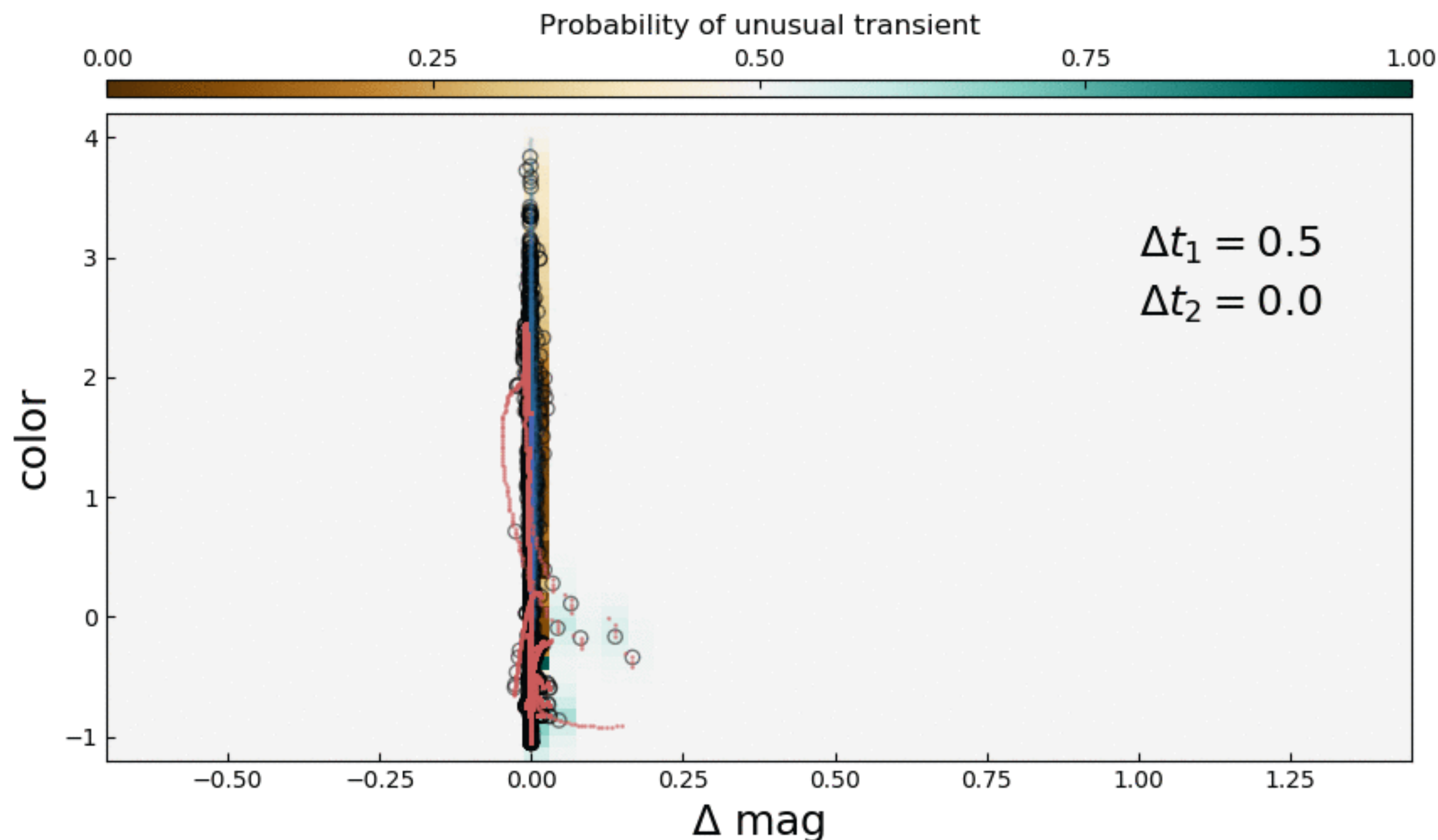
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↑
physics

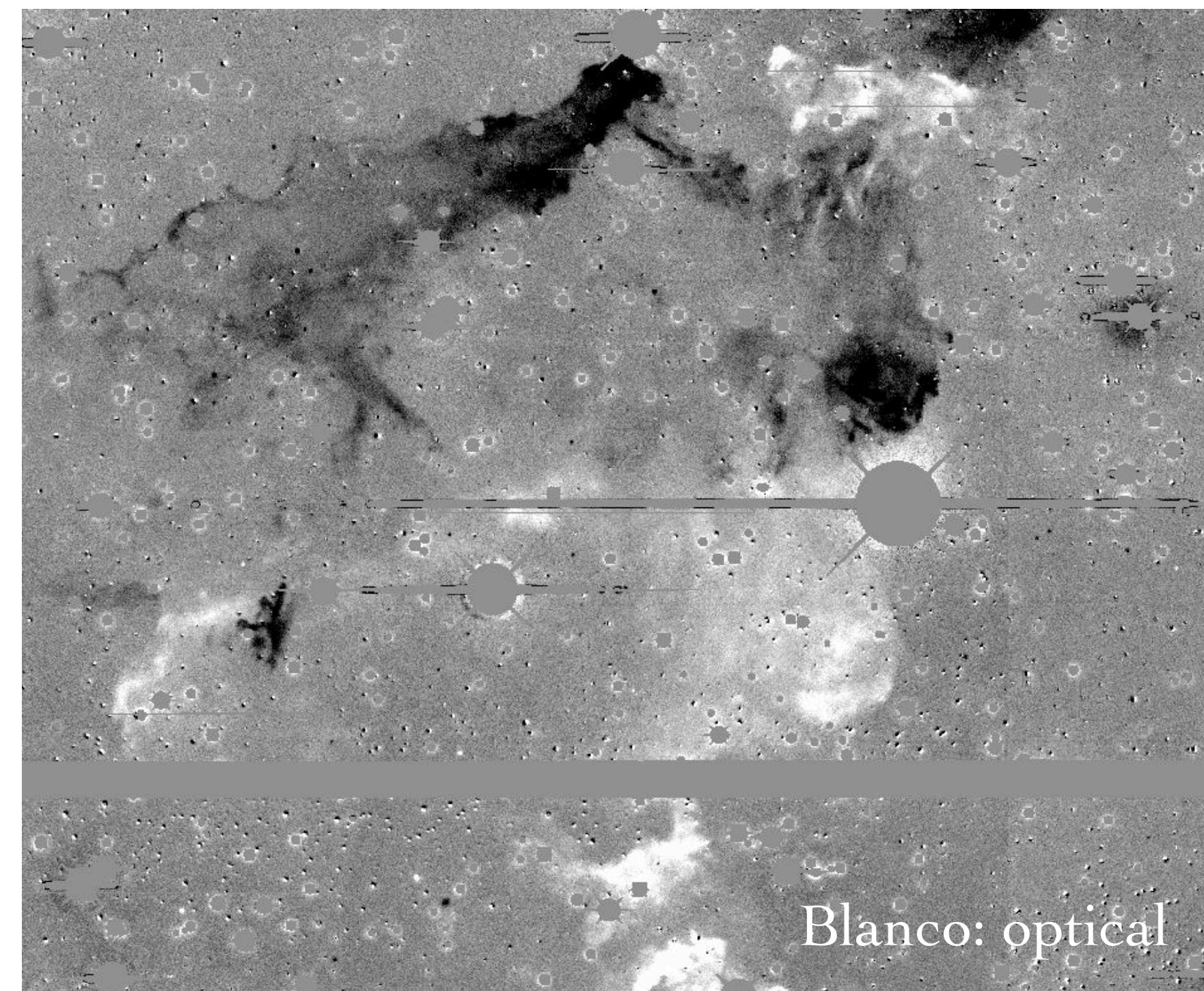
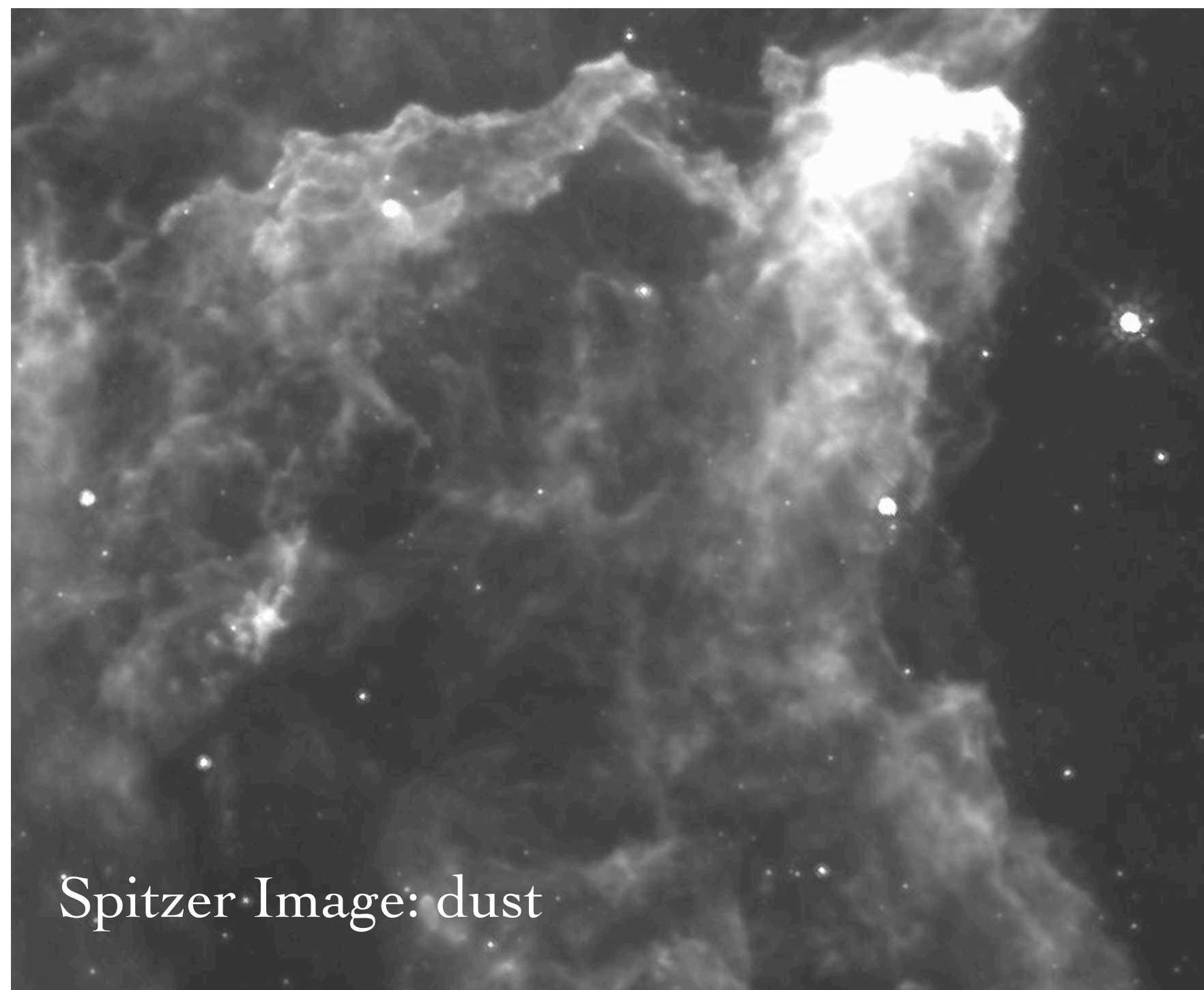


Rubin LSST + SphereX

- *3 observations in two filters within a night - SPHEREx color can be one of them!*
- *maximum separation in different filters 30 minutes*
- *optimal same-filter repeat ~4 hours*

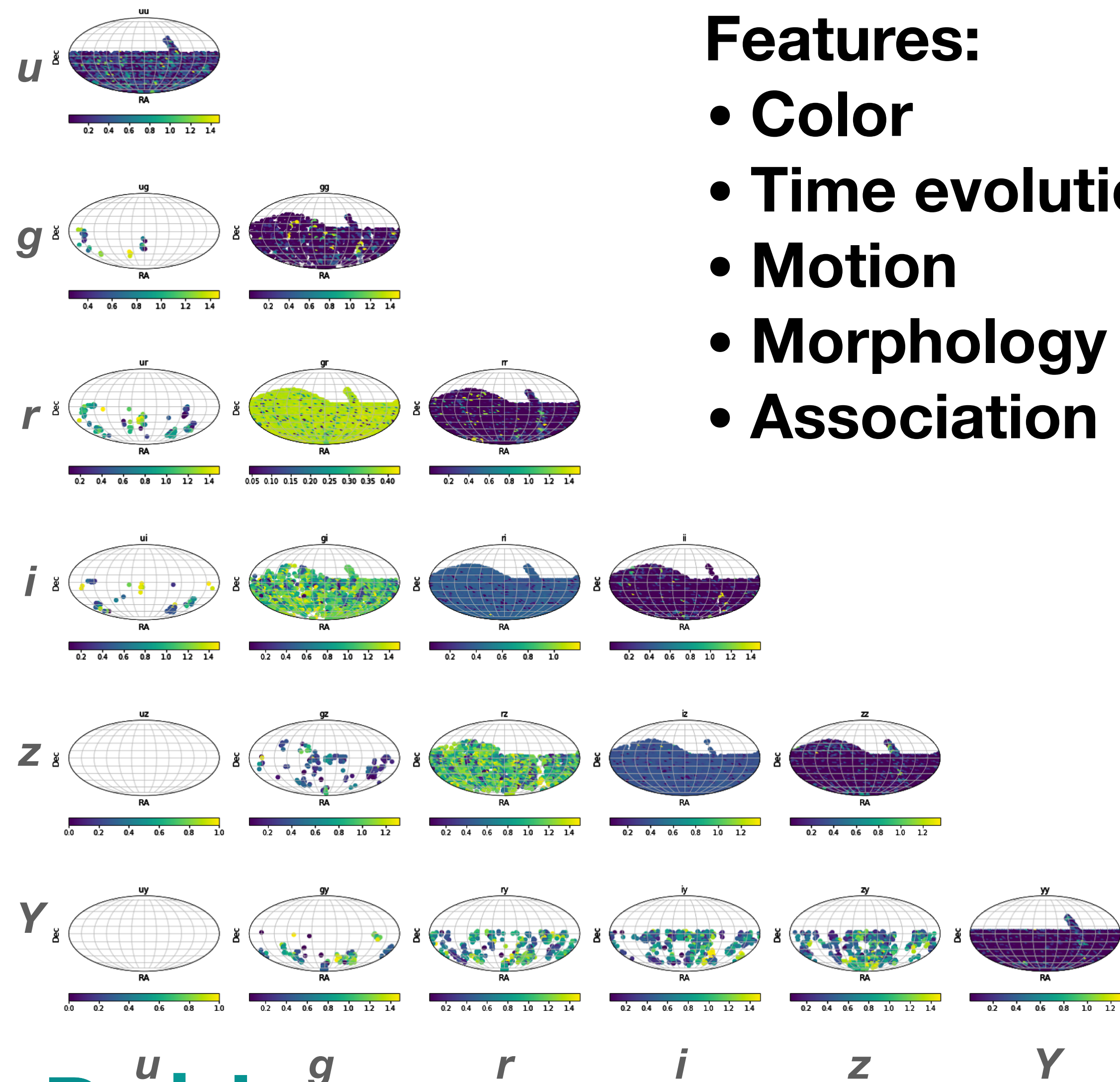


Light echoes



Light Echoes with LSST: discovering and studying unserved transients

Transients and MMA with the Rubin Observatory's LSST



Features:

- Color
- Time evolution
- Motion
- Morphology
- Association

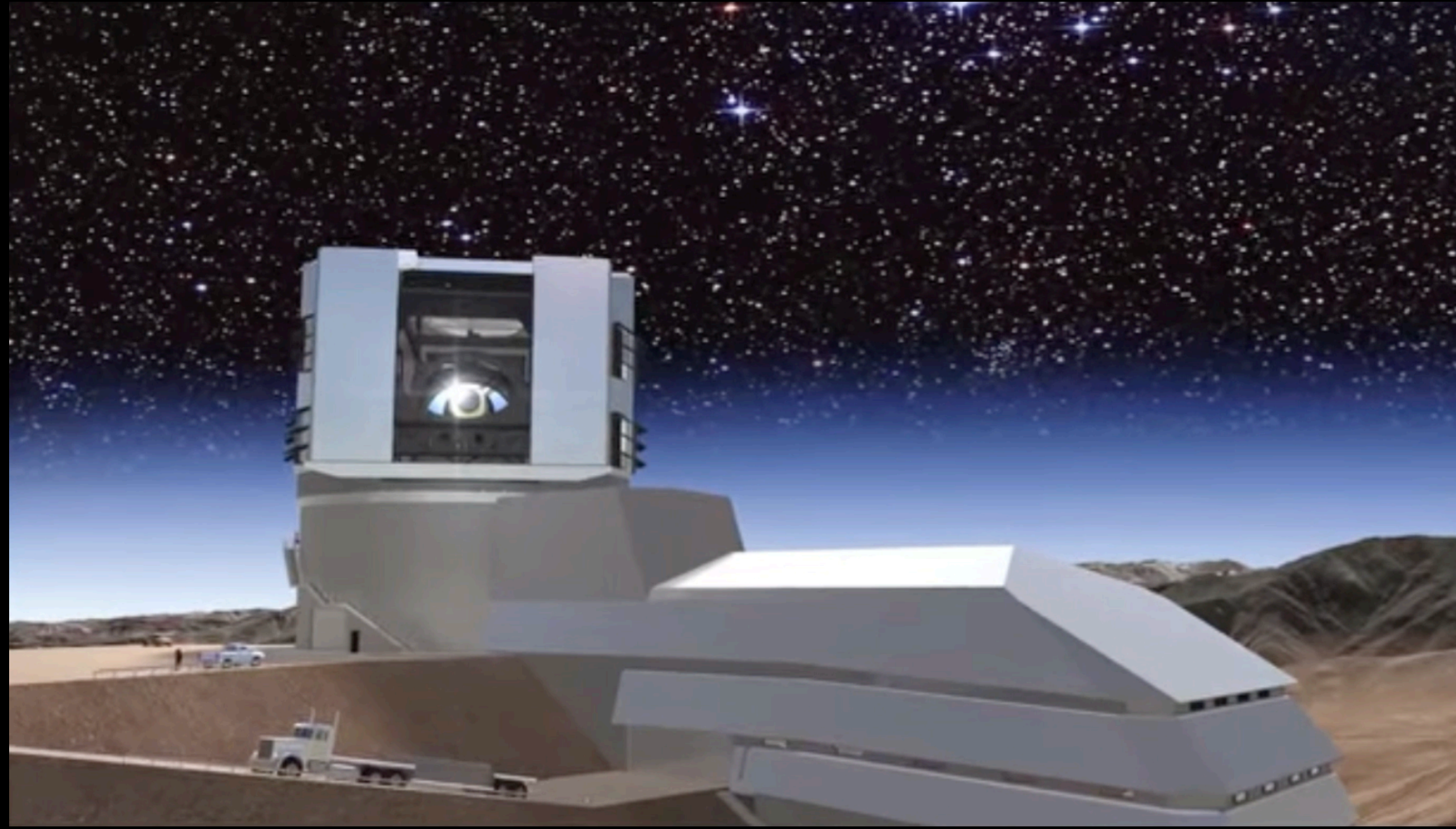
Unknown unknowns

Would LSST discover unknown unknowns?

Measure gaps in *feature* space
hypercubes for different observing
strategies

Xiaolong Li, University of Delaware

Fabio Ragosta, INAF



$$SPHEREx + LSST = \text{❤️}$$

fbianco@udel.edu - LSST SC coordinator, LSST TVSSC co-chair