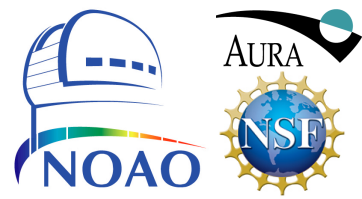




Preparing for Milky Way and Local Volume Science with LSST

Knut Olsen (NOAO)



Background

LSST Design Reference Mission

In 2004, the LSST Design Reference Mission (Strauss et al.) identified “the structure of our Milky Way” as one of the pillars of the LSST science case. It asked:

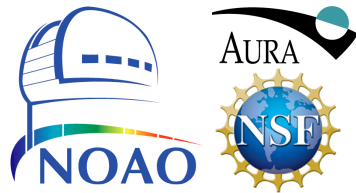
- What is the structure and accretion history of the Milky Way?
- What are the fundamental properties of all stars within 200 pc of the Sun?



Background

LSST Science Book 2.0

6	Stellar Populations	137
6.1	Introduction	137
6.2	The Magellanic Clouds and their Environs	138
6.3	Stars in Nearby Galaxies	144
6.4	Improving the Variable Star Distance Ladder	146
6.5	A Systematic Survey of Star Clusters in the Southern Hemisphere	150
6.6	Decoding the Star Formation History of the Milky Way	155
6.7	Discovery and Analysis of the Most Metal Poor Stars in the Galaxy	160
6.8	Cool Subdwarfs and the Local Galactic Halo Population	162
6.9	Very Low-Mass Stars and Brown Dwarfs in the Solar Neighborhood	166
6.10	Eclipsing Variables	171
6.11	White Dwarfs	175
6.12	A Comparison of Gaia and LSST Surveys	192
	References	196
7	Milky Way and Local Volume Structure	201
7.1	Introduction	201
7.2	Mapping the Galaxy – A Rosetta Stone for Galaxy Formation	202
7.3	Unravelling the Secular Evolution of the Bulge and Disk	208
7.4	A Complete Stellar Census	209
7.5	Three-Dimensional Dust Map of the Milky Way	211
7.6	Streams and Structure in the Stellar Halo	216
7.7	Hypervelocity Stars: The Black Hole–Dark Halo Link?	221
7.8	Proper Motions in the Galactic Halo	222
7.9	The Darkest Galaxies	224
7.10	Stellar Tracers of Low-Surface Brightness Structure in the Local Volume	228
7.11	Globular Clusters throughout the Supralocal Volume	235

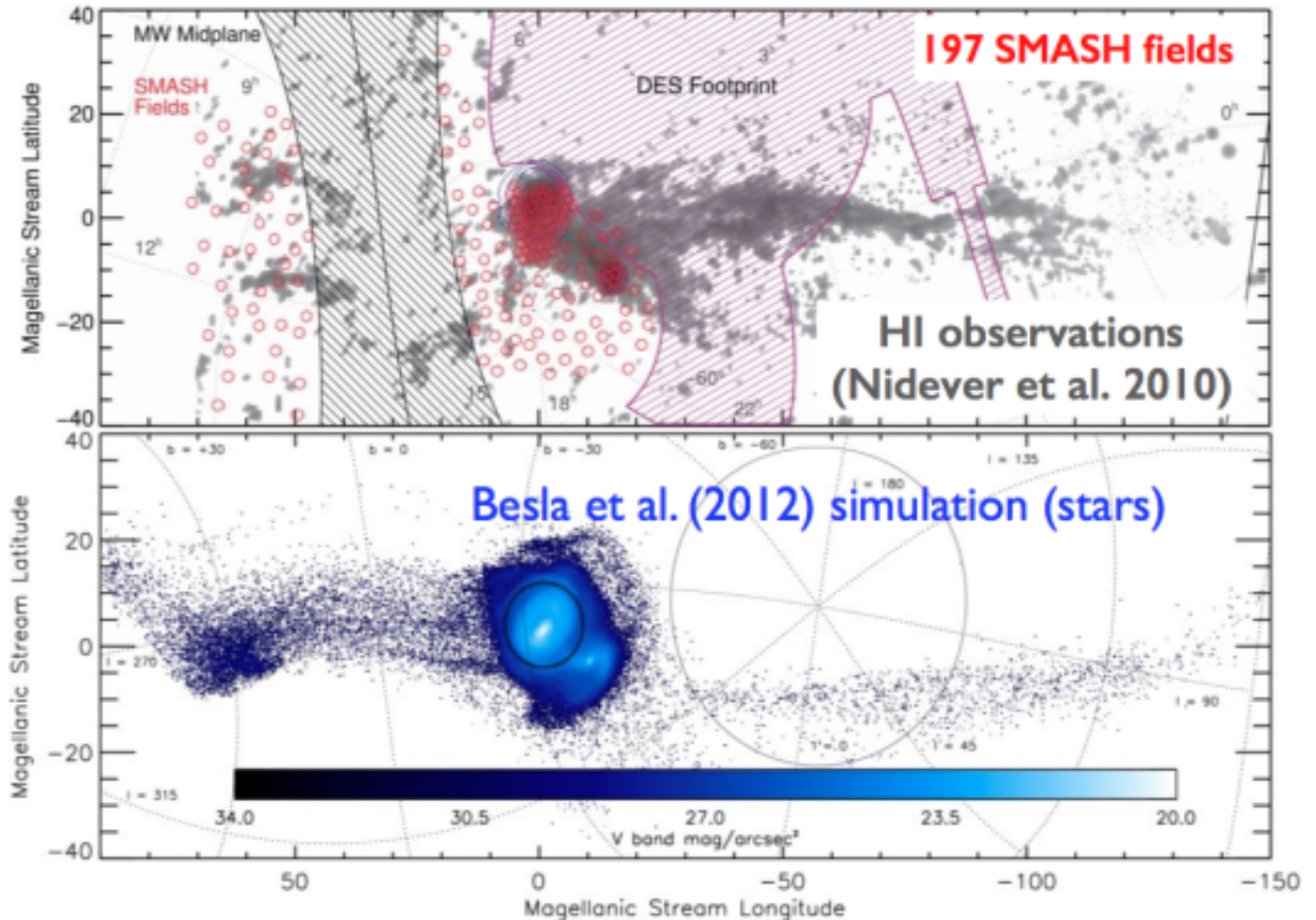


- milkyway.science.lsst.org
- Co-chairs John Gizis, Nitya Kallivayalil, and John Bochanski

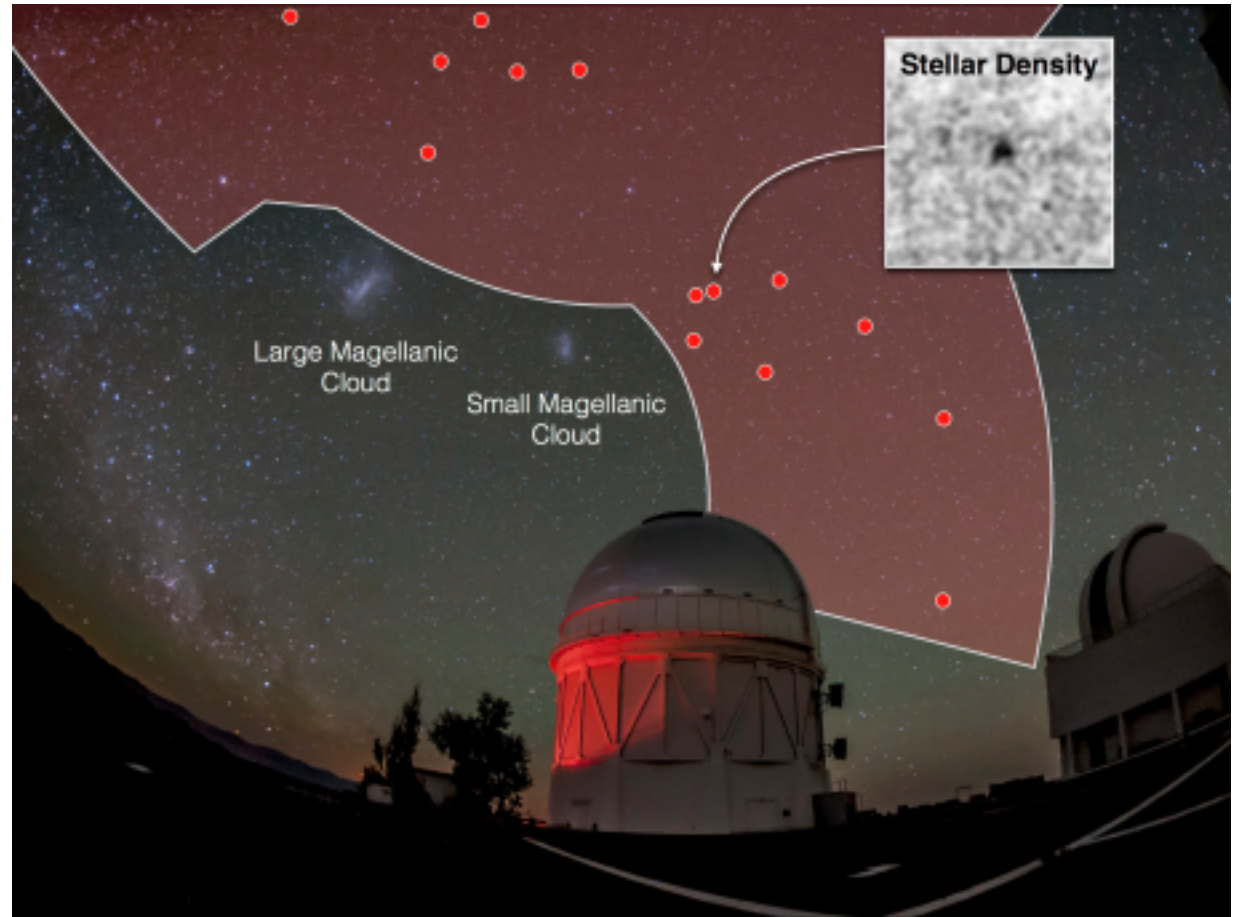
Working Groups & Leads

1. Variable Stars: David Ciardi, lsst-milkyway-var@lsstcorp.org
2. Star Clusters: Kevin Covey & Jay Strader, lsst-milkyway-sc@lsstcorp.org
3. Magellanic Clouds: Knut Olsen, lsst-milkyway-mc@lsstcorp.org
4. Near Field Cosmology: Marla Geha & Carl Grillmair, lsst-milkyway-nfc@lsstcorp.org
5. The Galactic Bulge: Will Clarkson & Victor Debattista, lsst-milkyway-bulge@lsstcorp.org
6. The Solar Neighborhood: Adam Burgasser & Todd Henry, lsst-milkyway-low@lsstcorp.org
7. Galactic Structure and ISM: Peregrine McGehee, lsst-milkyway-struct@lsstcorp.org

Why the Magellanic Clouds?

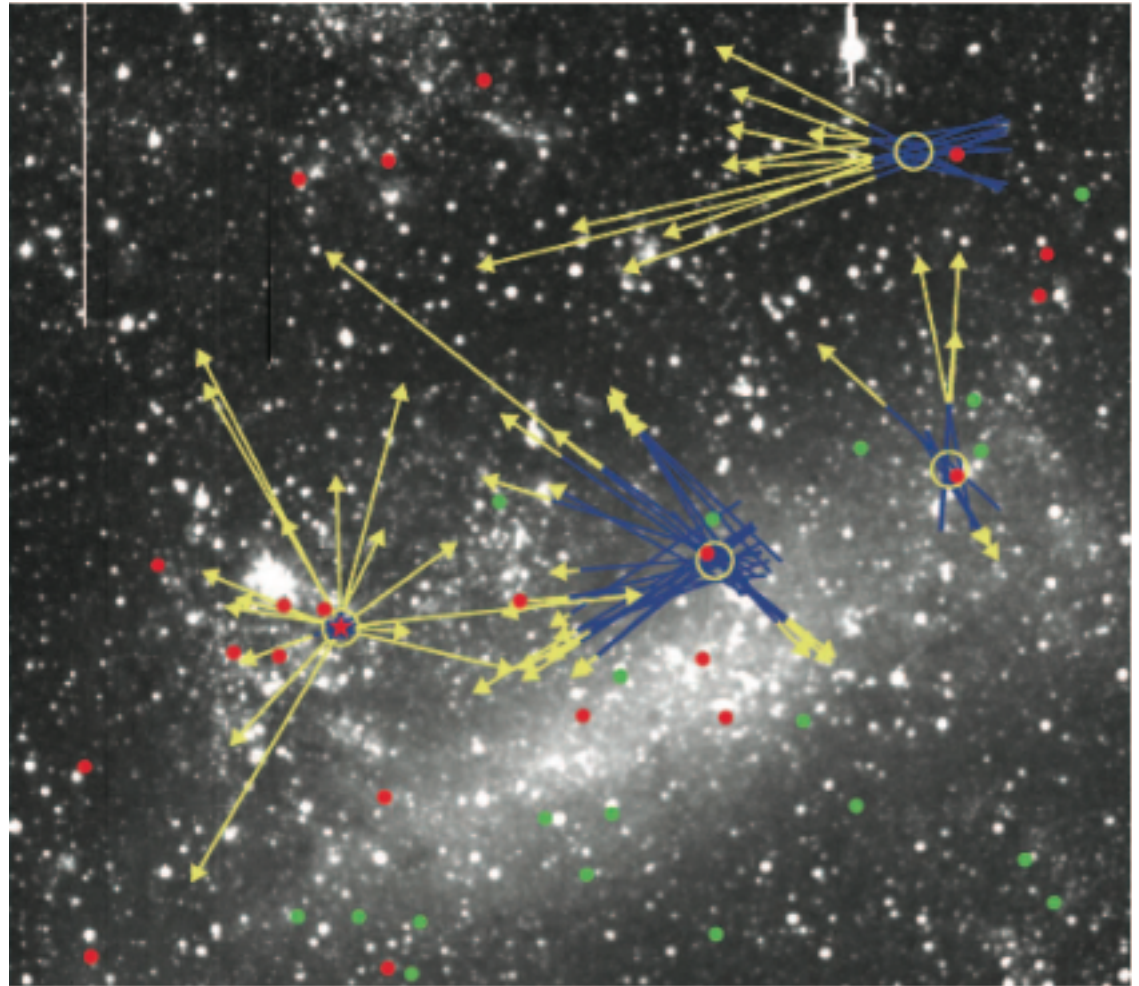


Why the Magellanic Clouds? cont.



Bechtol et al. (2015); Koposov et al. (2015)

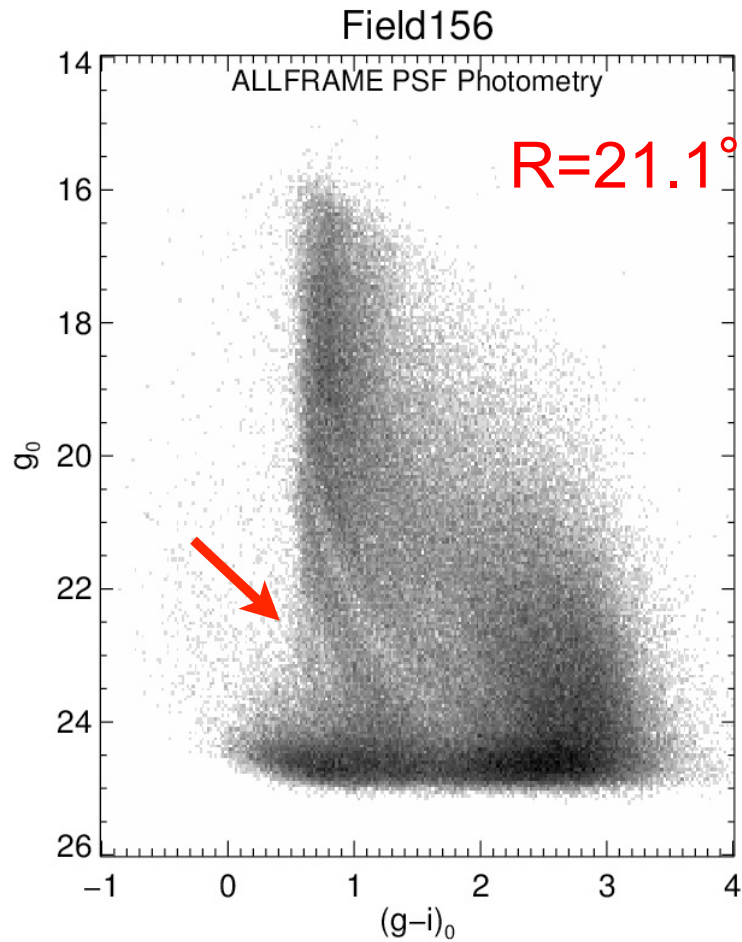
Why the Magellanic Clouds? cont.



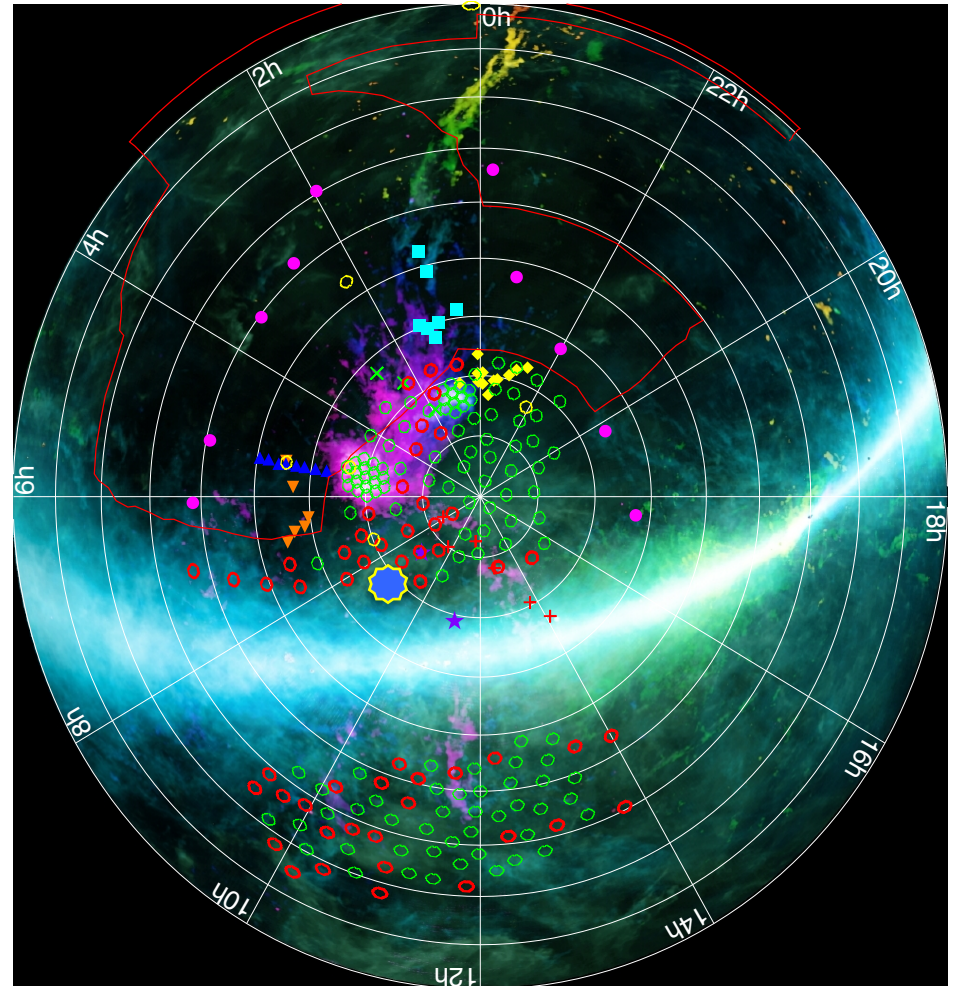
Rest et al. (2005)

How is LSST good for Milky Way science?

It goes deep



Nidever et al. (2017)



McClure-Griffiths et al.



How is LSST good for Milky Way science?

It's wide

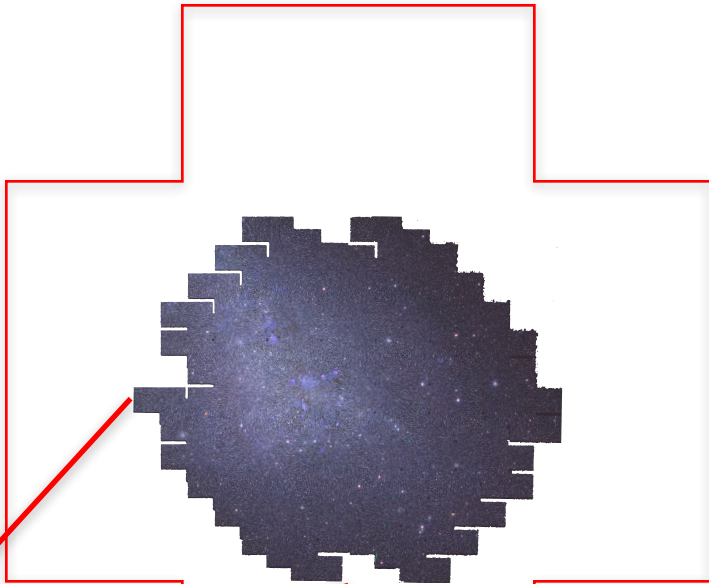


© Anja von der Linden



How is LSST good for Milky Way science?

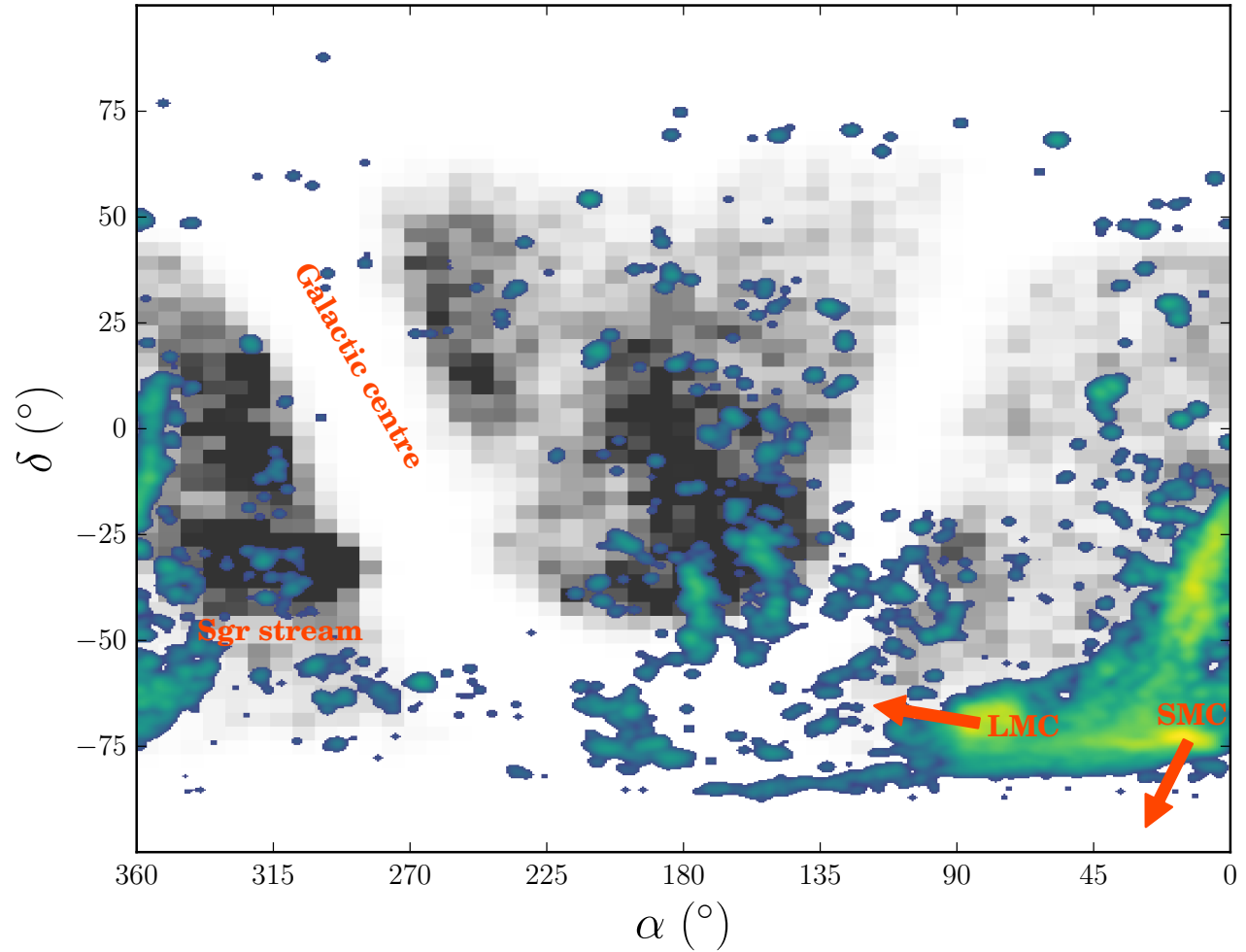
It's wide



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How is LSST good for Milky Way science?

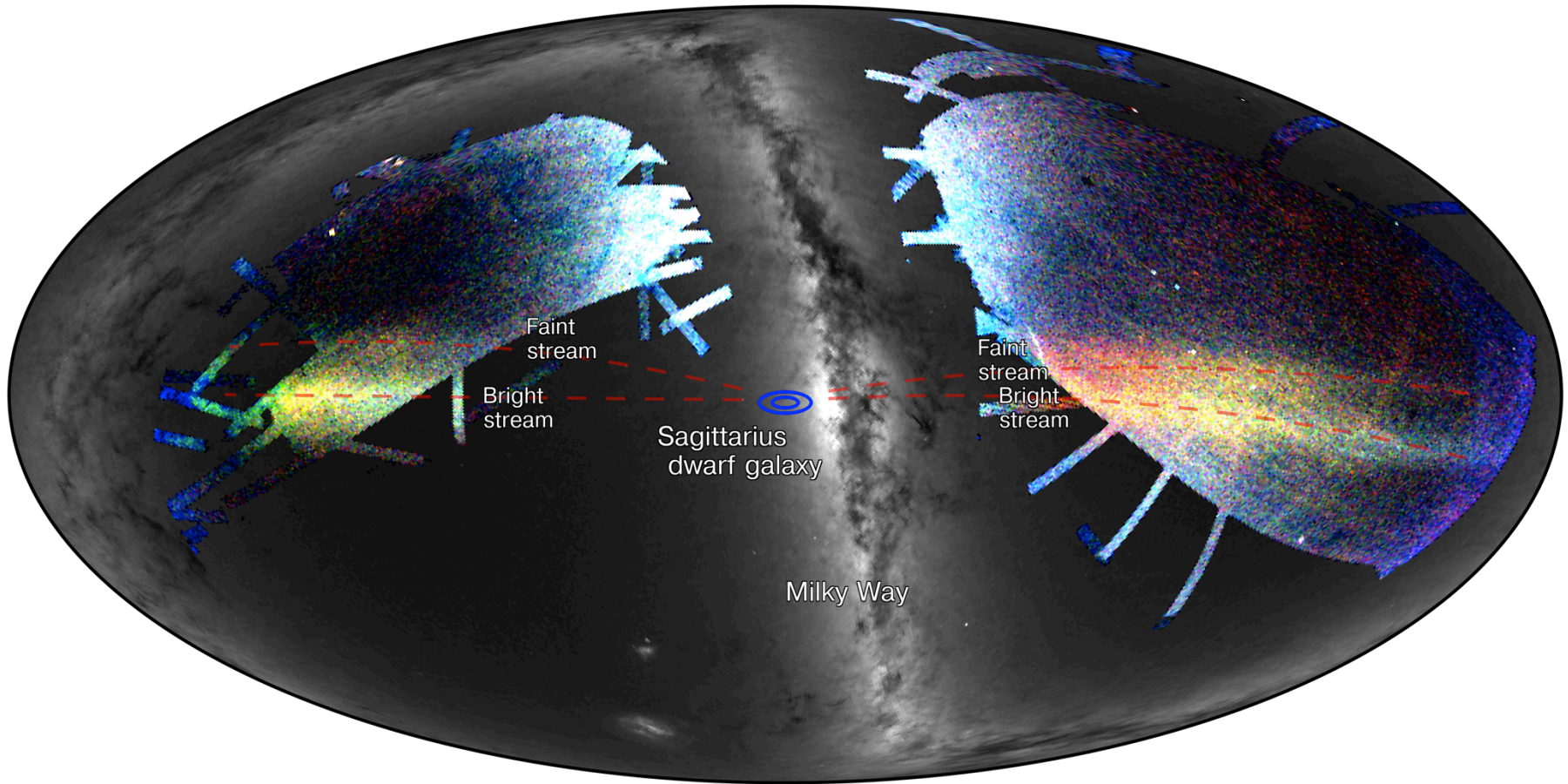
It will detect variables





How is LSST good for Milky Way science?

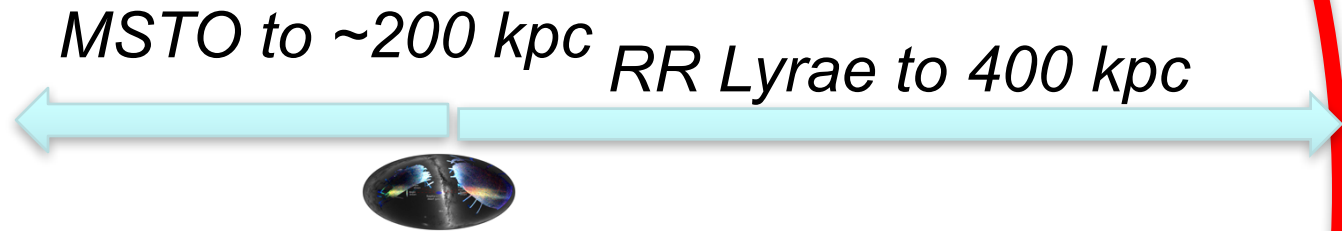
Wide, Fast, Deep





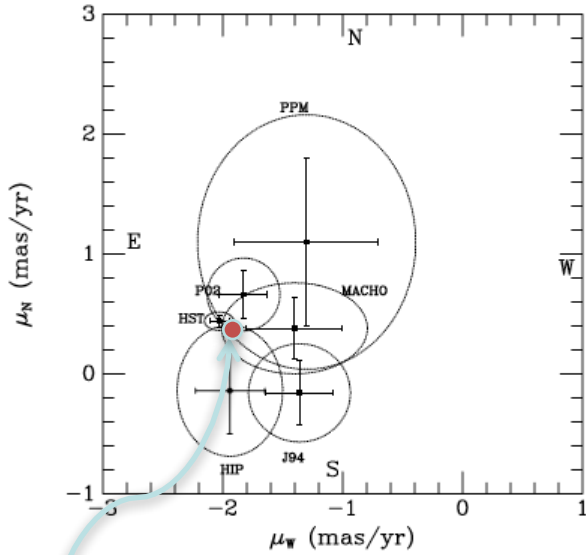
How is LSST good for Milky Way science?

Wide, Fast, Deep

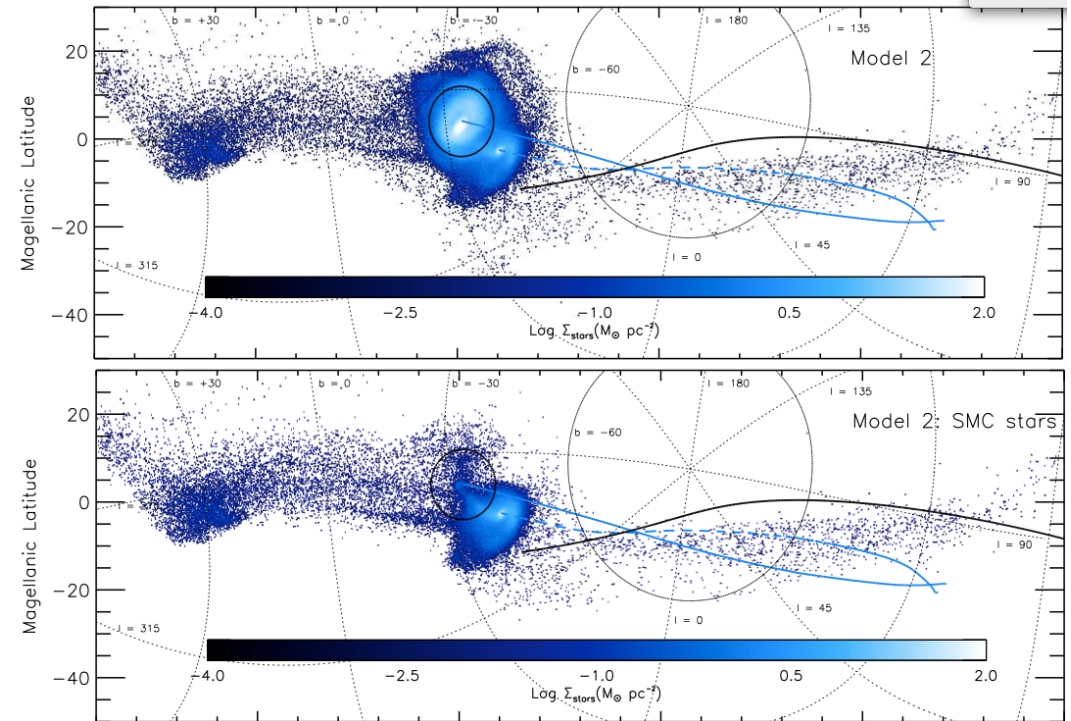


How is LSST good for Milky Way science?

It will measure proper motions



Kallivayalil et al. (2013)

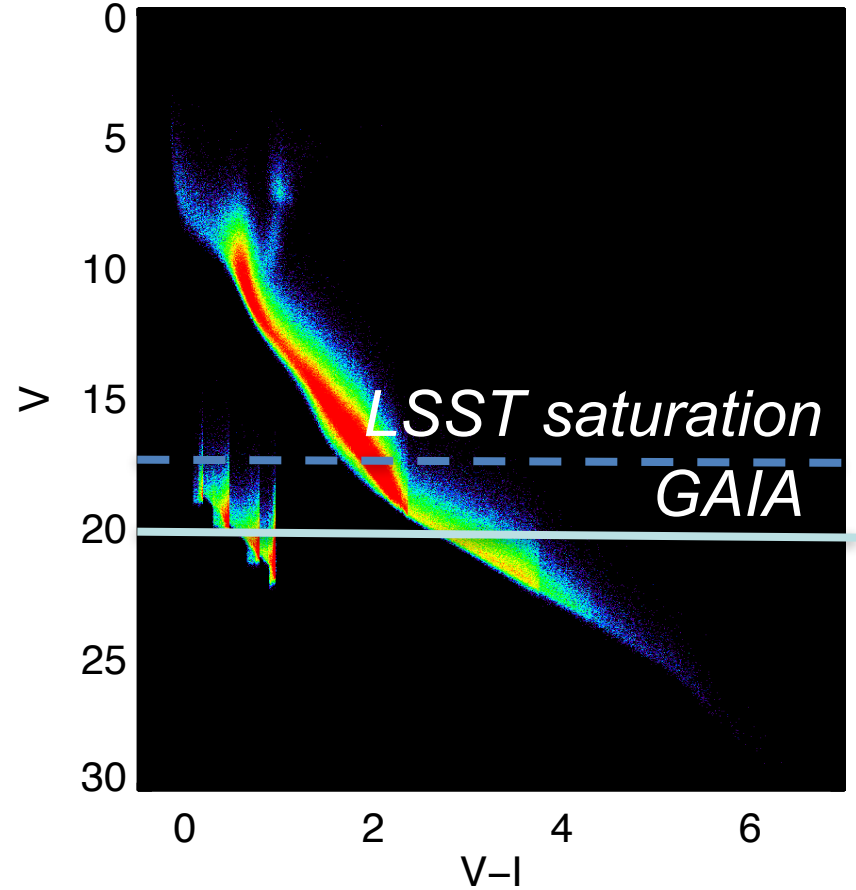
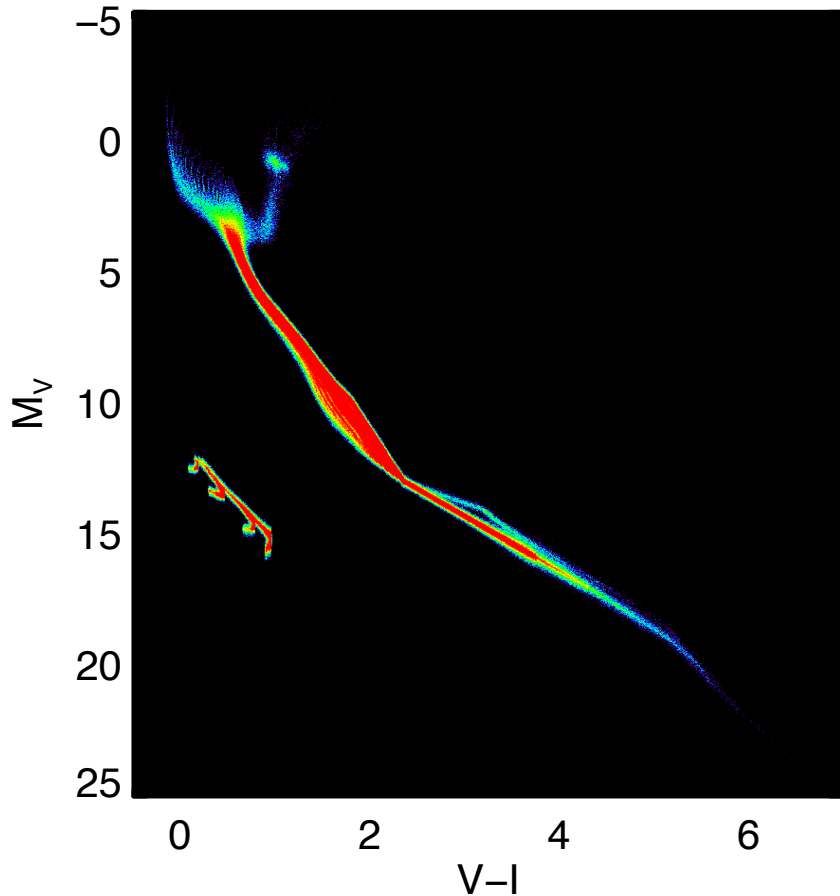


Besla et al. (2013)



How is LSST good for Milky Way science?

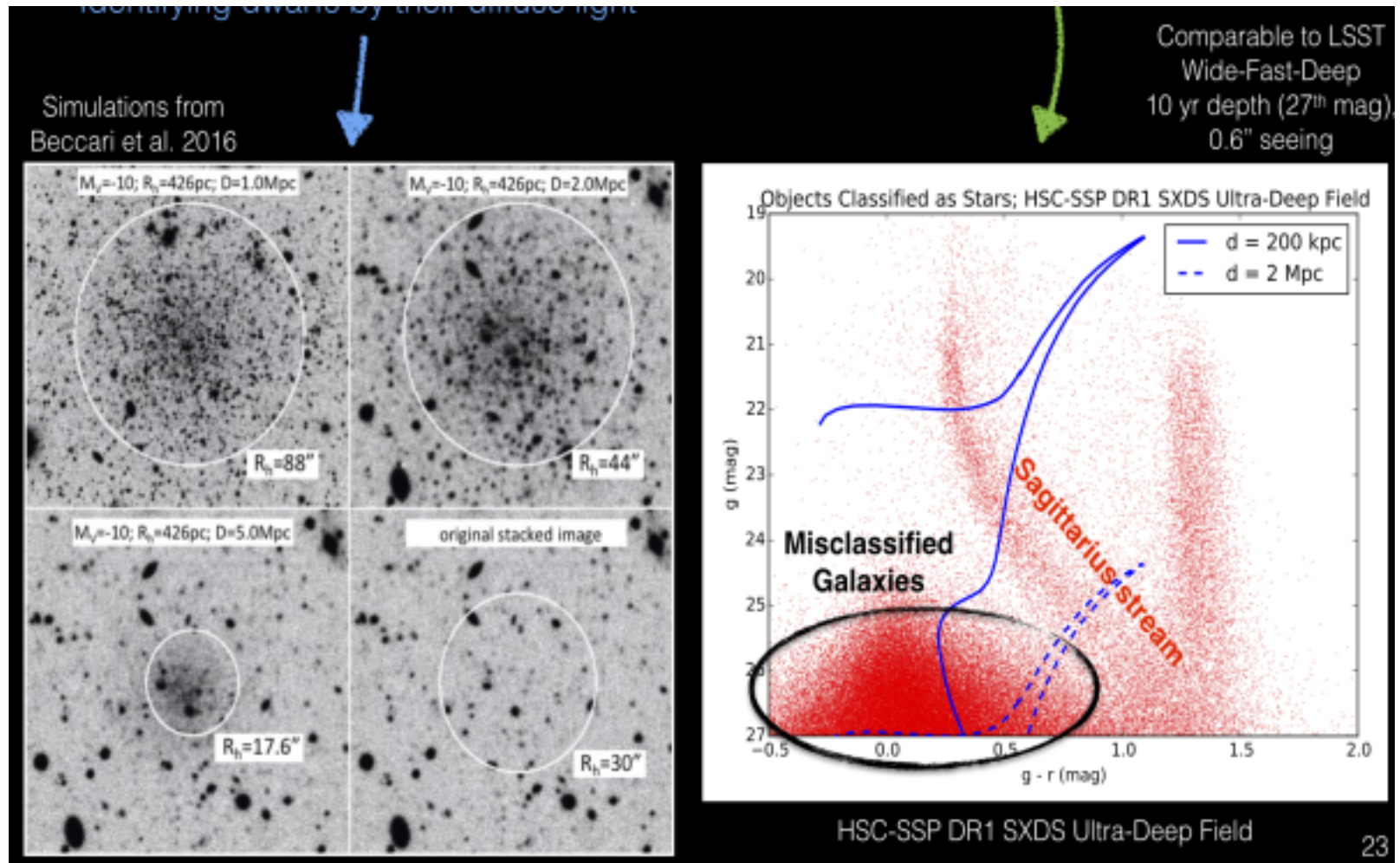
It will measure parallax



LSST: ~200 pc volume, 10% parallaxes

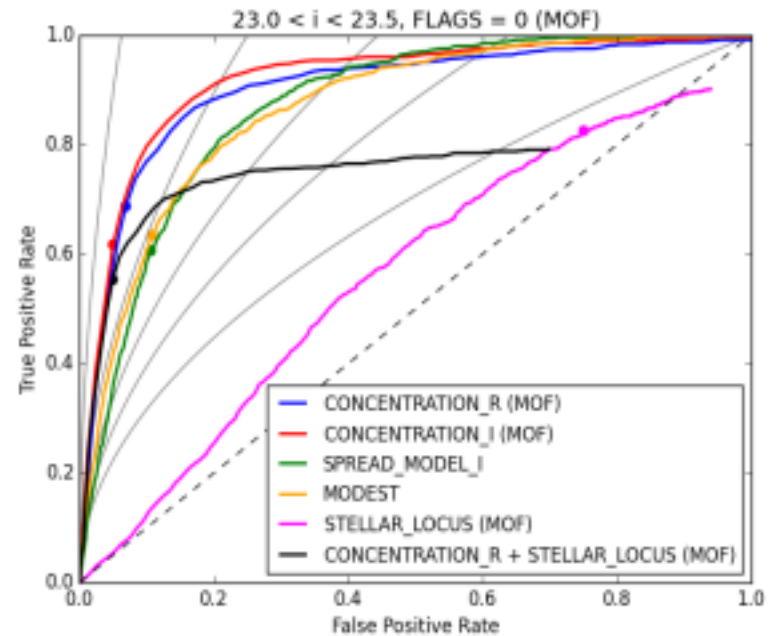
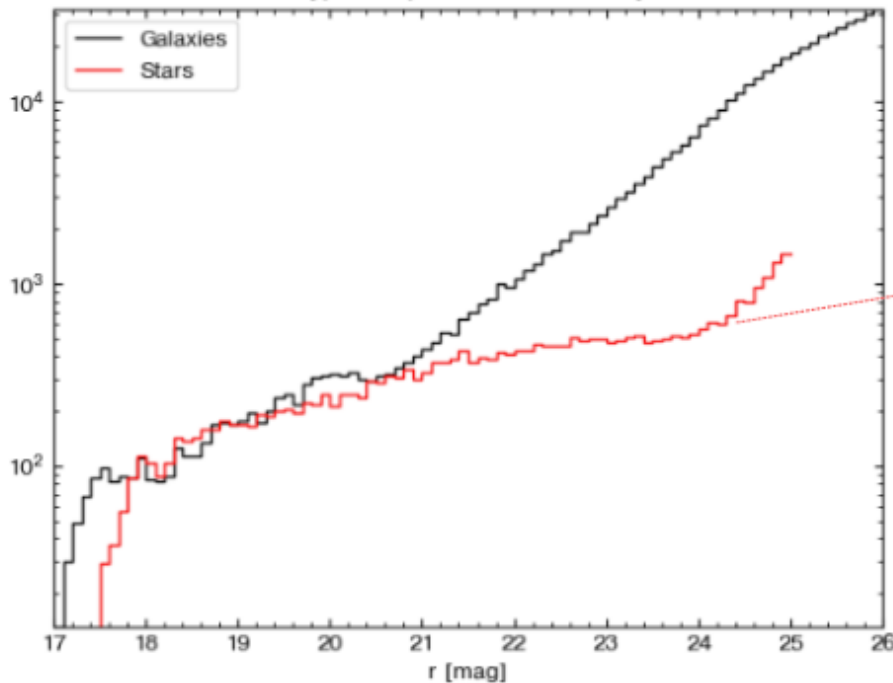
Challenges

Star/galaxy separation



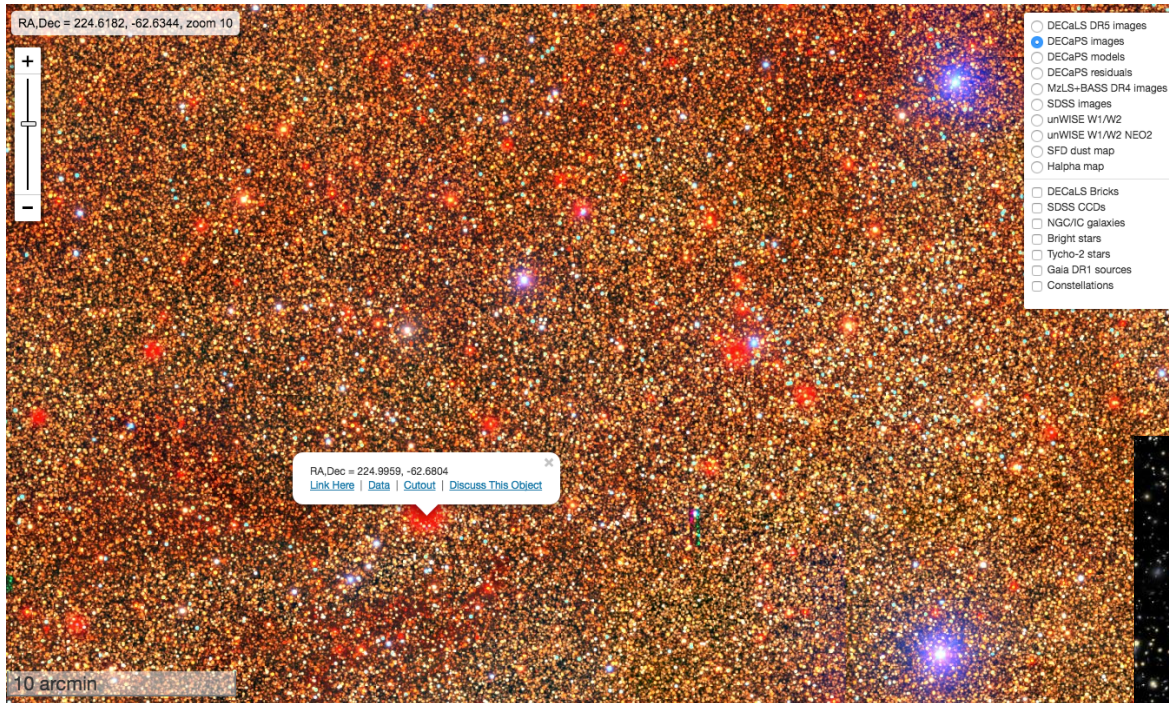
Challenges

Star/galaxy separation

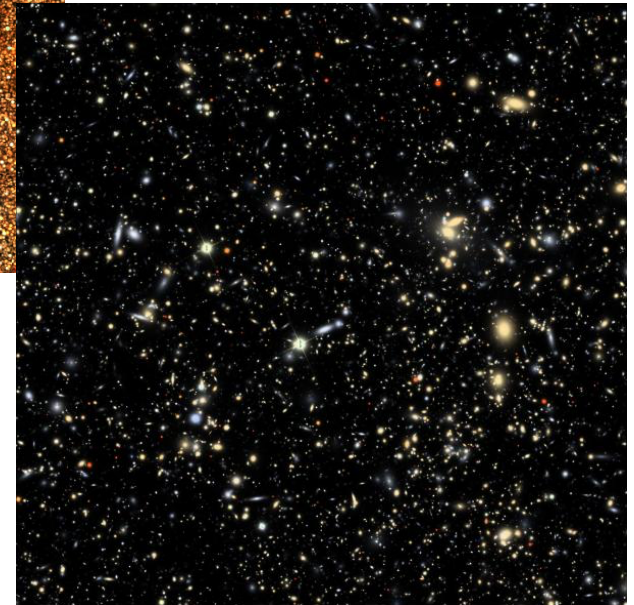


Presented by Sergey Koposov at Dwarf Companions workshop

Crowded field photometry and astrometry

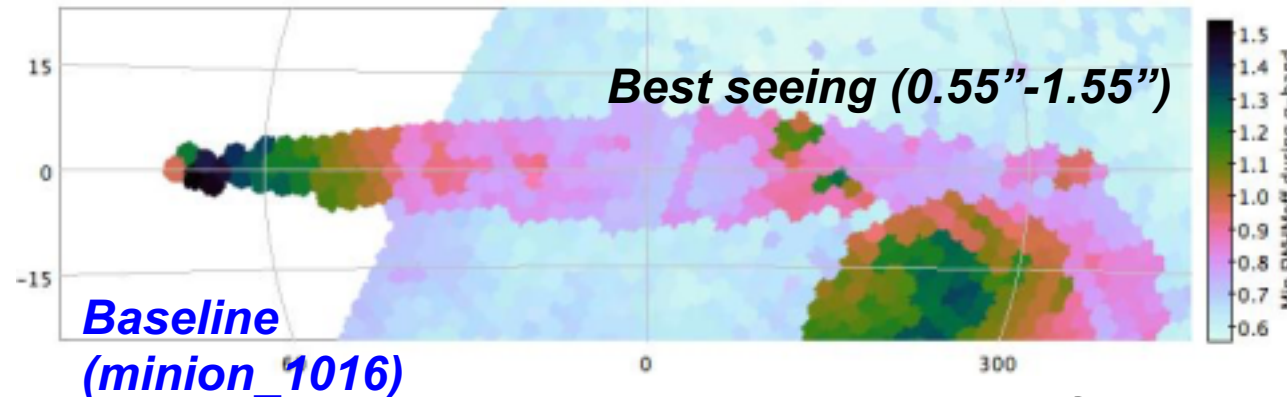
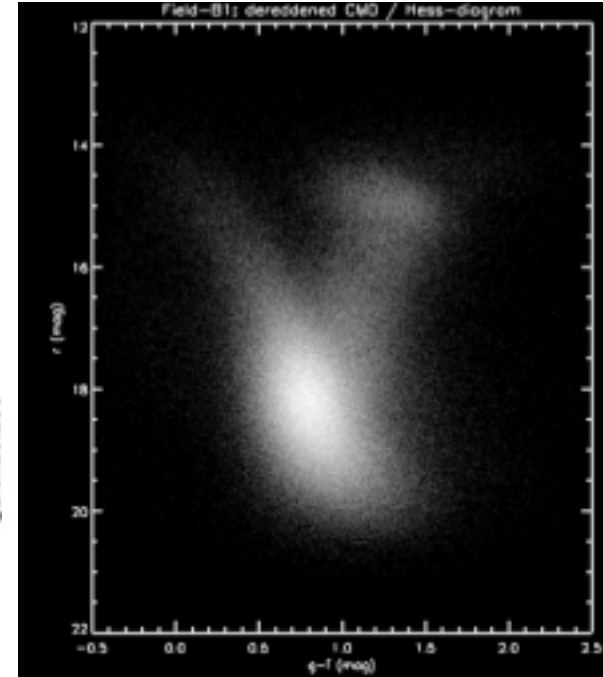
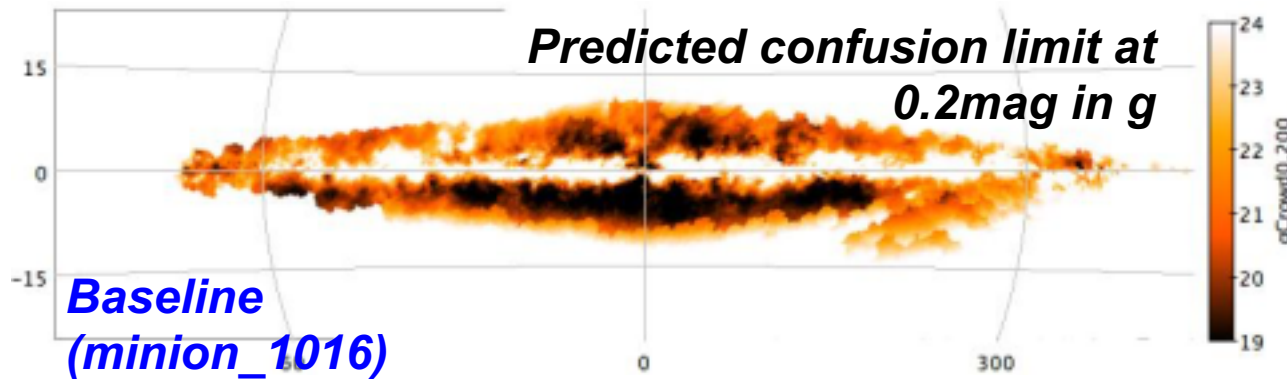


DECaPS (Schlafly et al.)



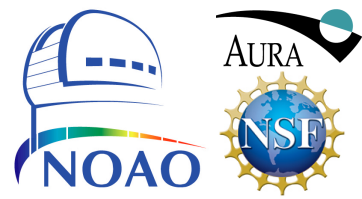
LSST ImSim section

Crowded field photometry and astrometry



Above: $(r, g-r)$ color magnitude diagram (dereddened) towards Baade's Window using DECam (Saha et al. 2017 in prep)

From Will Clarkson



Challenges

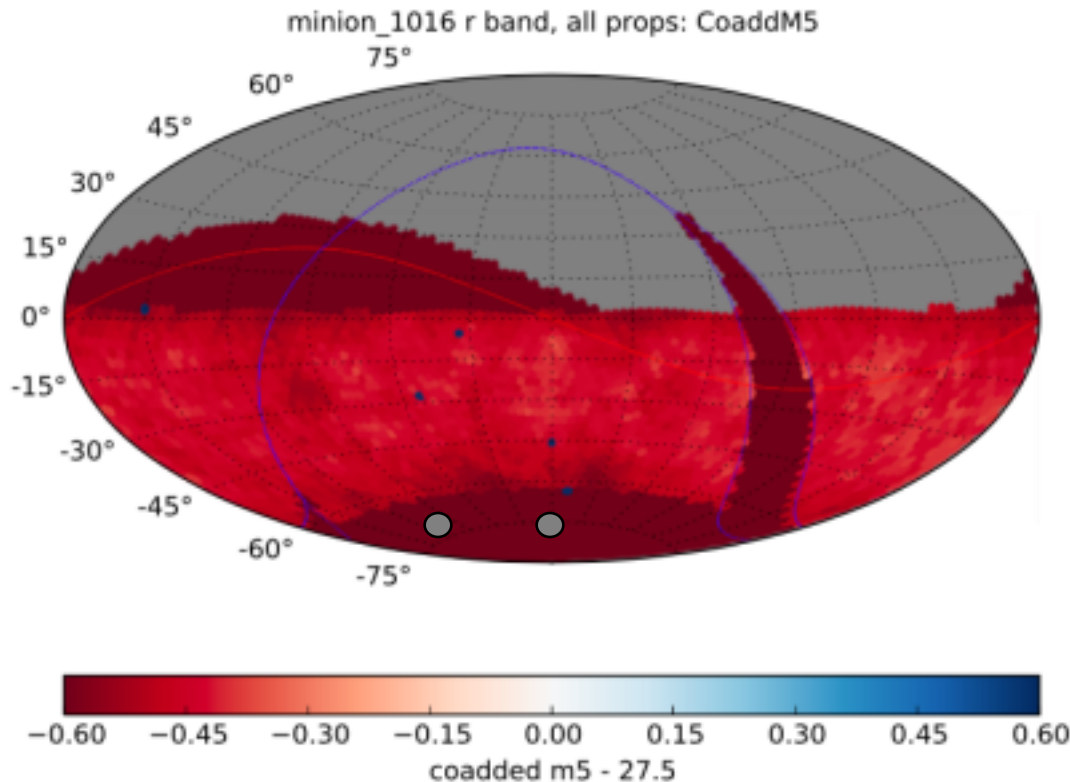
Observing cadence

- Observing strategy white paper (Marshall et al. 2017)
 - <https://github.com/LSSTScienceCollaborations/ObservingStrategy>
- Example metrics for MW science:
 - Co-added depth
 - Number of visits
 - Spacing of visits
 - Confusion depth
- Example Figures of merit:
 - Surface brightness limit for structure
 - Number of detected objects (dwarfs, variables, transients)
 - Proper motion accuracy

Challenges

Observing cadence

- Responding to call for mini-surveys: Magellanic Clouds



- A Wide-Fast-Deep-like survey around the South Celestial Pole
- A Deep Drilling survey covering the main bodies of the Magellanic Clouds, up to 250 deg²



Magellanic Clouds mini-survey

Proposal

	Coadds	Single epochs
Select field(s)	Legacy survey of the Magellanic Clouds	Variable star populations (Szkody) Microlensing (Dawson) Transiting extragalactic planets (Lund) New short-timescale transients Interstellar scintillation (Moniez) Light echoes
Many-fields	Structure and tidal debris Dwarf satellites	Proper motions RR Lyrae as tracers of 3D structure

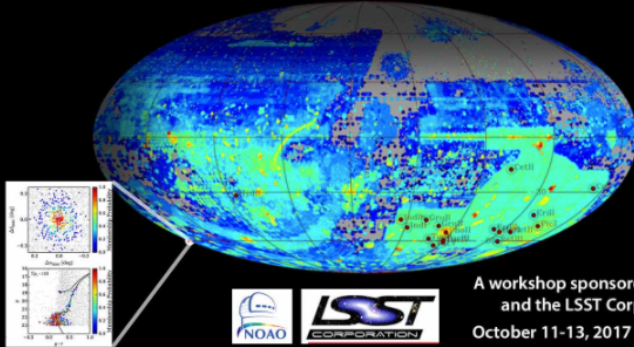
- Meetings like LSST Chile are a good start
- Small topical meetings can take planning further
- LSSTC and NOAO sponsored meeting on dwarf galaxies in LSST era an example



Preparing for LSST

Getting organized

Searching for Dwarf Companions of the Milky Way and Beyond in the LSST Era



A workshop sponsored by NOAO and the LSST Corporation
October 11-13, 2017 • Tucson, AZ

Links:

[Home](#)

[Participants](#)

Schedule:

[PDF version \[69 KB\]](#)

[Google Doc version](#)

[Venue](#)

Searching for Dwarf Companions of the Milky Way and Beyond in the LSST Era

A workshop sponsored by NOAO and the LSST Corporation

Oct 11-13, 2017 – Tucson, AZ

The LSST wide-fast-deep survey is expected to revolutionize the discovery and study of dwarf galaxies in the Local Group, with important consequences for understanding galaxy formation and evolution. In the spirit of the LSSTC call to "help the community Prepare", and AURA's on-going commitment to enabling astronomical research, NOAO is pleased to organize and host this 2+ day technically focused workshop on dwarf companion studies.

Topics will include:

- Theory context and guidance
- Review of recent searches
- Catalog and pixel based search techniques
- The status of the "missing dwarf" problem
- Future directions

SOB

Knut Olsen (NOAO, Chair)

Ridgway, Stephen (NOAO, co-Chair)

Bechtol, Keith (LSST)

Drlica-Wagner, Alex (Fermilab)

Geha, Maria (Yale)

McConnachie, Alan (DAO)

Sand, David (Texas Tech)

Strader, Jay (Michigan State)

Vivas, Kathy (CTIO)

Zaritsky, Dennis (U. Arizona/Steward Obs)



Preparing for LSST

Getting organized

Some keys:

- Focus on organized discussion
- Many topics to discuss: theory, observation, relevant questions for LSST, LSST data products, challenges, observing cadence, follow-up and synergy with other facilities, needed resources, next steps
- Invite a diverse group and give them all work to do
- Take notes and write a report



Preparing for LSST

Dwarf galaxies

LSST gives:

Depth

Detection of dwarfs about the MW, Local Volume & out to 100 Mpc

Variable Stars

Distances through RR Lyr

Proper Motions

Internal motion and orbits around the MW

Wide field

Volumes probed, field vs. groups/clusters

Theoretical interests:

Number and distribution of dwarfs about MW/MW analogues within 100 Mpc

Tidal effects

Streams, morphological evolution

Quenching of low-mass galaxies

Role of environment

Dark Matter Halos

Mass/structure/kinematics

Hierarchical Evolution

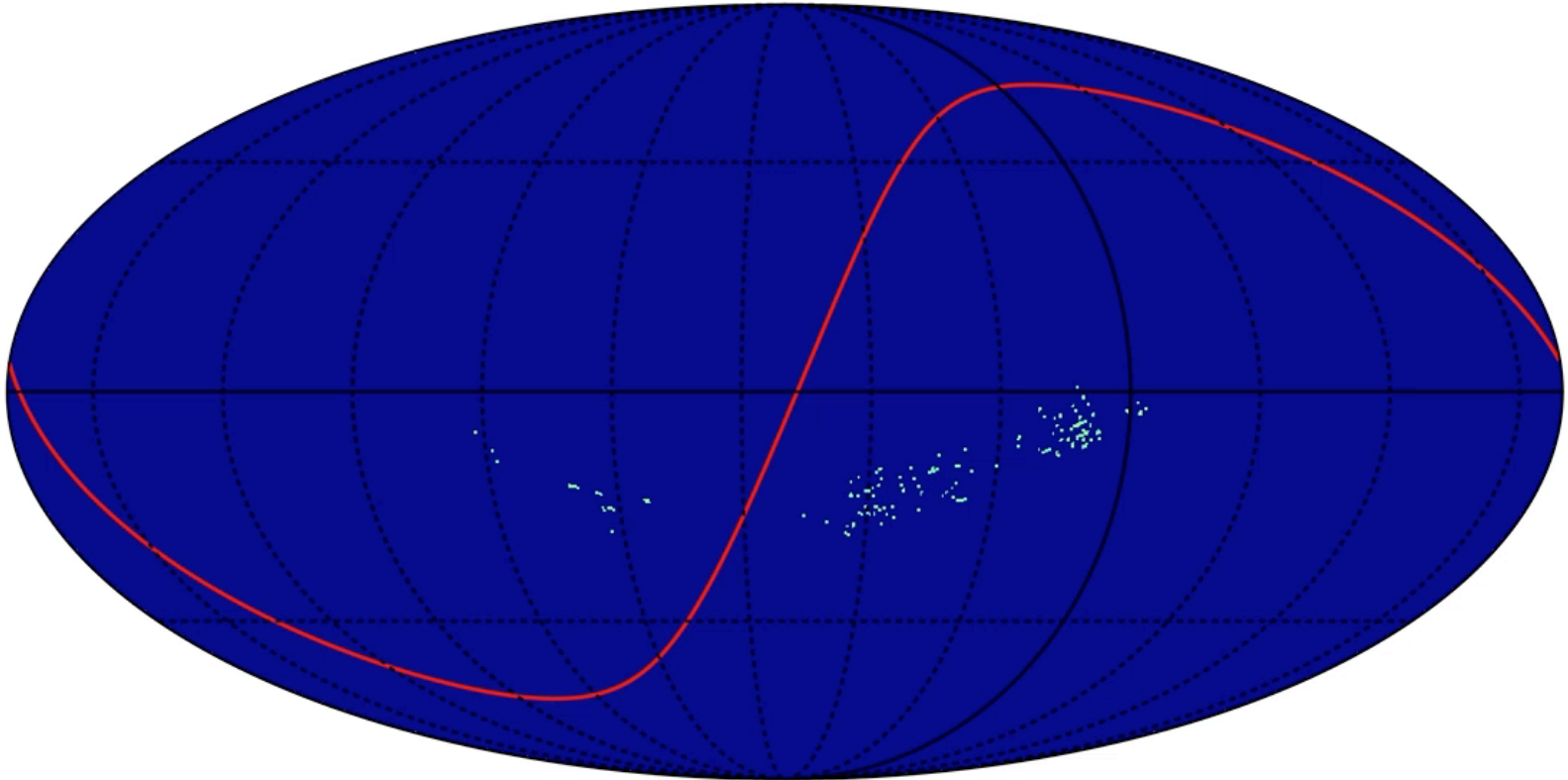
Dwarf groups in the field & infall on massive hosts



Preparing for LSST

Using existing data

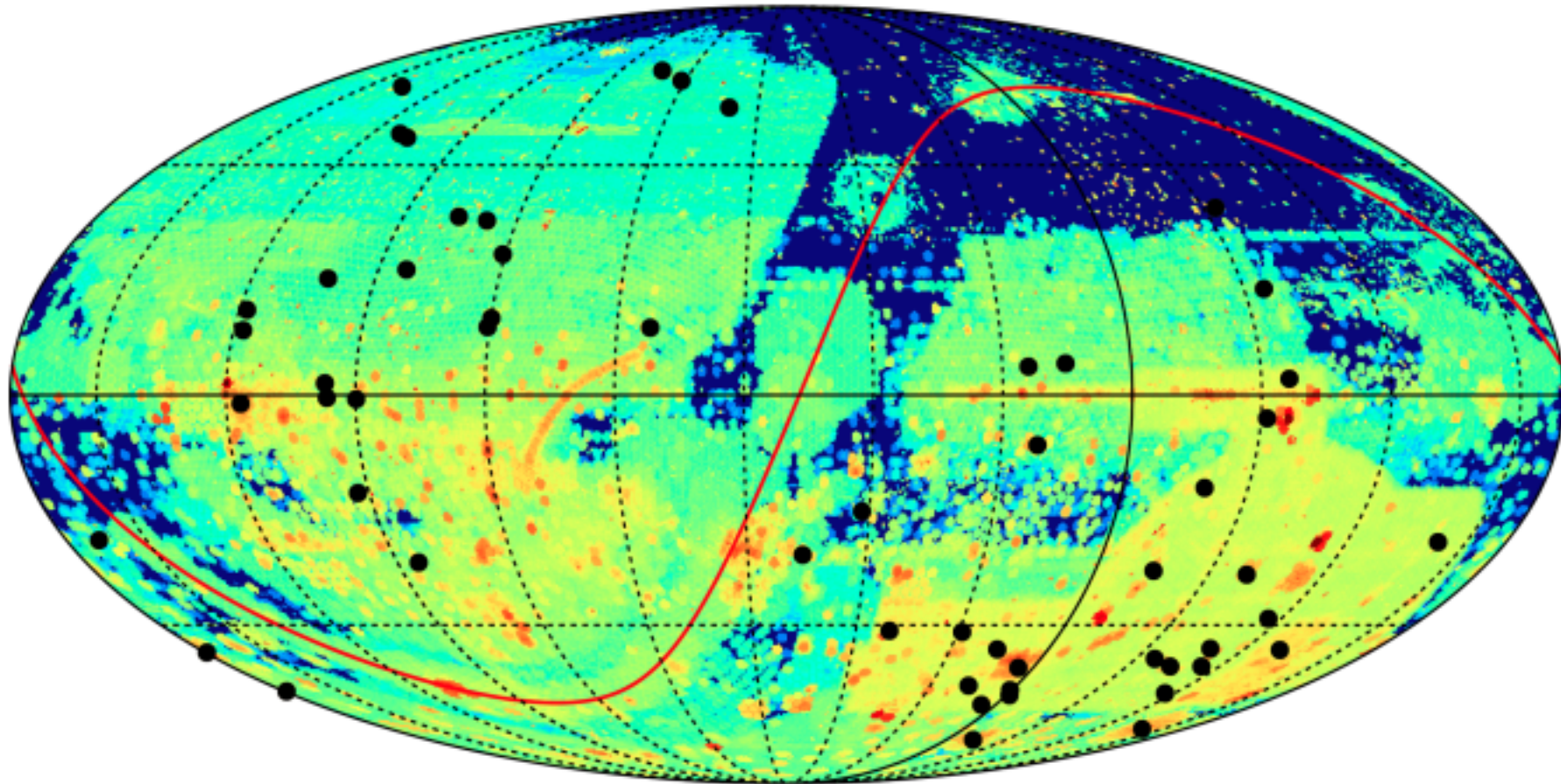
August 11, 2004

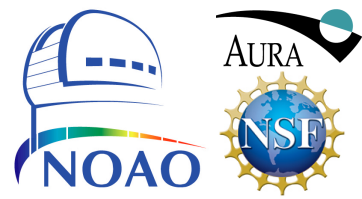


Preparing for LSST

Using existing data

October 11, 2017





Preparing for LSST

NOAO Data Lab

Goal:

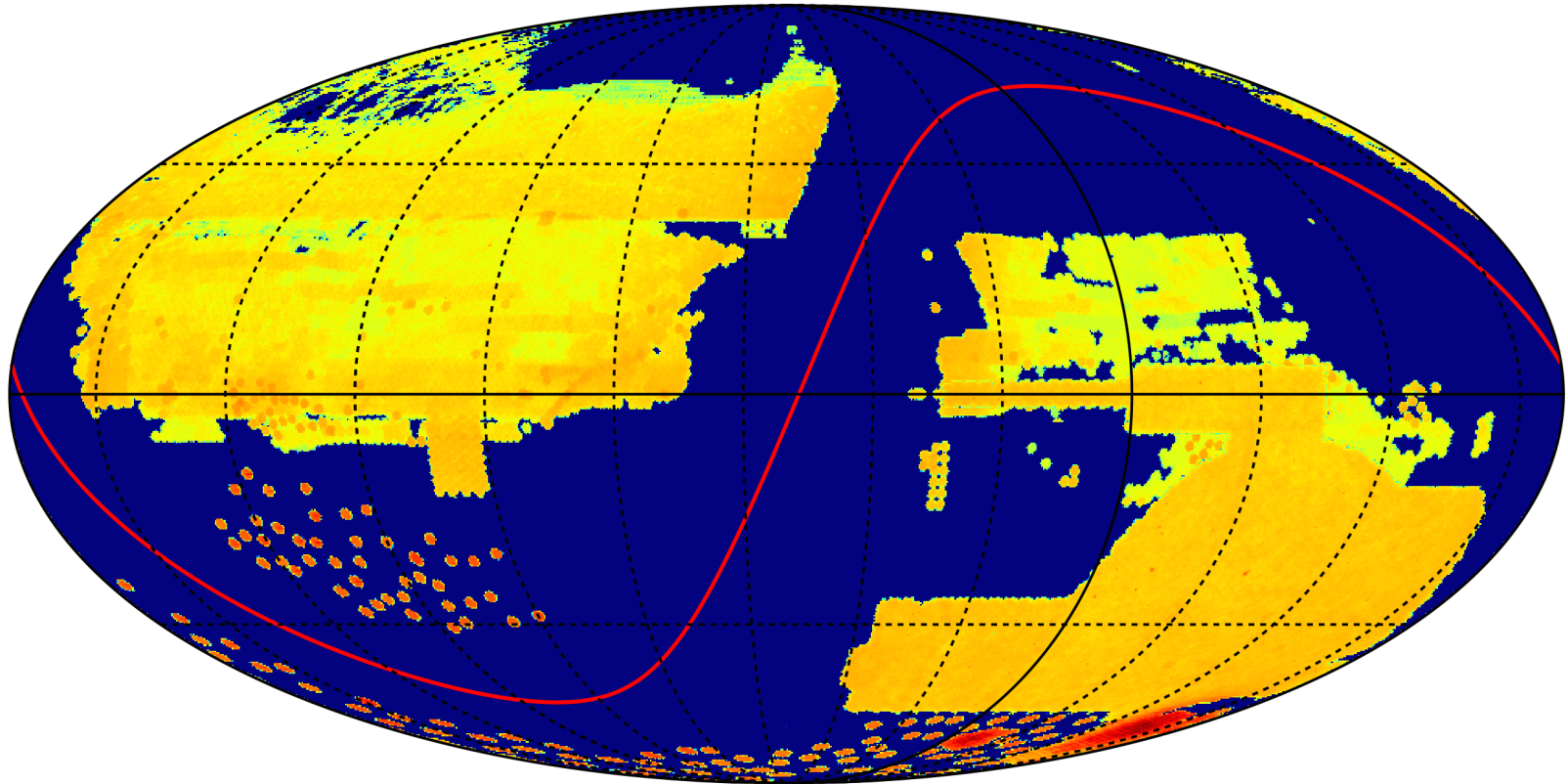
- Efficient exploration and analysis of large datasets with an emphasis on NOAO wide-field 4-m telescopes

Approach:

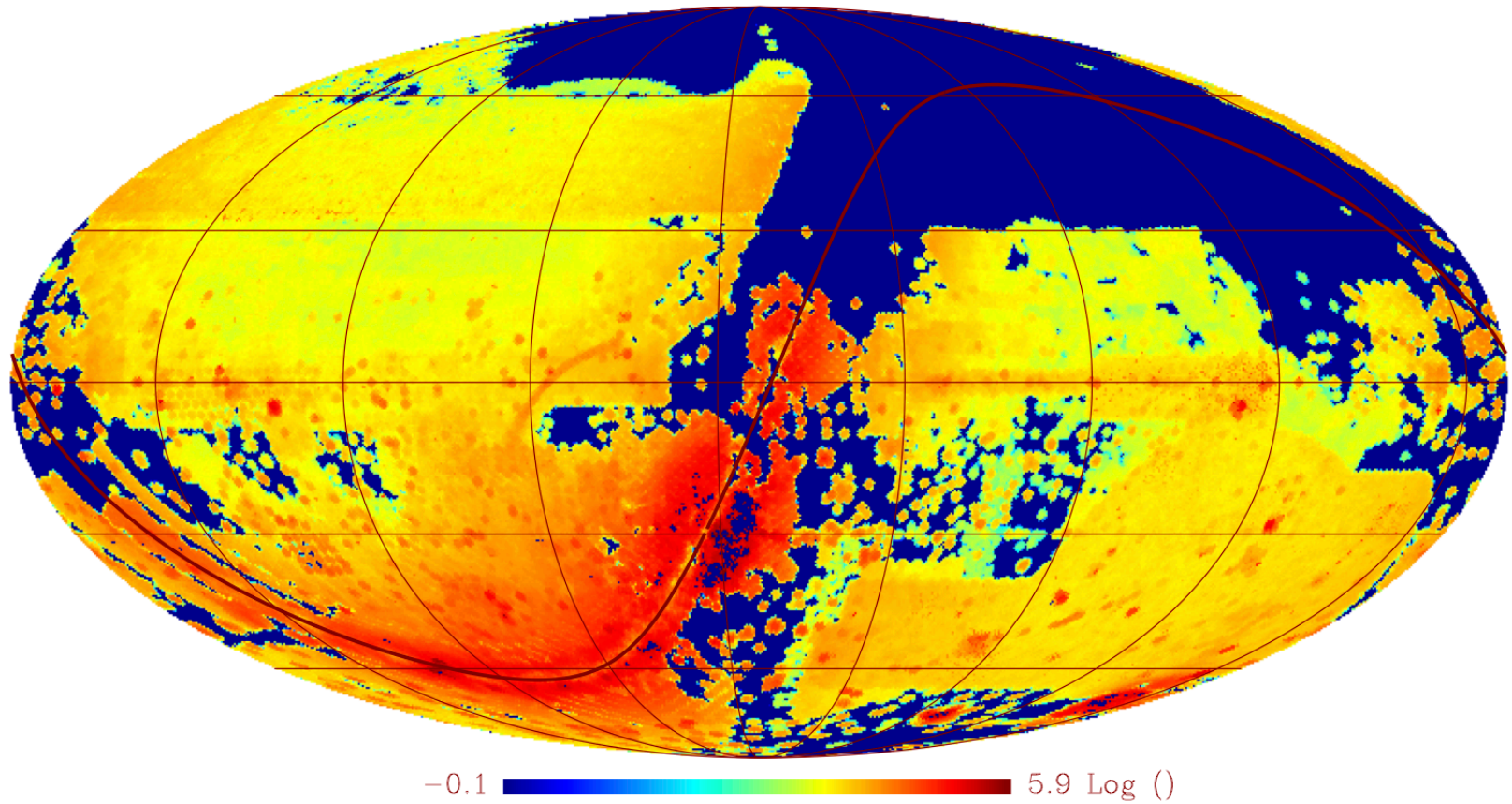
- High-value catalogs from NOAO and external sources (e.g. SDSS, GAIA) and NOAO-based images linked to catalog objects
- Data discovery
- Developing intuition through interaction with selected catalog and image set of known objects
- Automation of analysis to aid discovery of unknown objects

Catalogs available through Data Lab

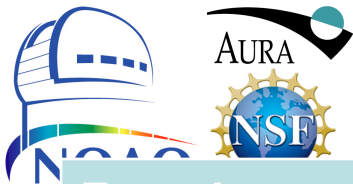
Legacy Survey DR3/4/5, SMASH, DES DR1, DECaPS



- ~1+ billion objects available now/soon through Data Lab database from these catalogs
- Also available: DES SVA1, GAIA DR1, select tables from SDSS DR13, the Allen NEO catalog, and USNO-A2/B



- ~3 billion objects, 30 billion measurements; basic aperture photometry
- Released January 2018



Summary of Current Functions

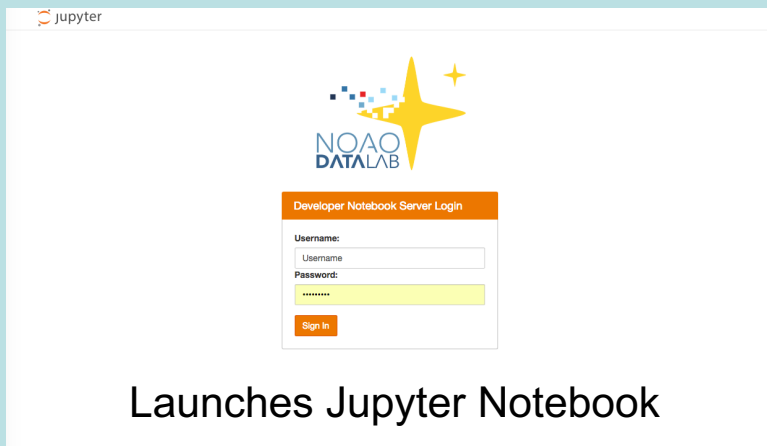
Function	Method
Sky exploration	Image discovery tool Catalog overlay tool
Authentication	Web interface datalab command Python authClient, DL interface
Catalog query	Web interface datalab command line (CLI) Python queryClient, DL interface TOPCAT
Image query	Simple Image Access (SIA) service
Query result storage	myDB Virtual storage space
File transfer	datalab command and Virtual storage space
Analysis	Jupyter notebook server

Example Notebook

Star/galaxy/QSO separation

User logs in to Data Lab

1



Launches Jupyter Notebook

Queries database for DECaLS Tractor and AllWISE photometry

```
In [58]: # Write query statement (adql)
query = """
SELECT g as gmag, r as rmag, z as zmag, w1 as w1mag, w2 as w2mag, type,
       decam_flux_2*sqrt(decam_fluxivar_2) as snr_g,
       decam_flux_3*sqrt(decam_fluxivar_3) as snr_r,
       decam_flux_5*sqrt(decam_fluxivar_5) as snr_z
FROM ls_dr3.tractor_primary
WHERE (decam_flux_2*sqrt(decam_fluxivar_2)>3 and
       decam_flux_3*sqrt(decam_fluxivar_3)>3 and
       decam_flux_5*sqrt(decam_fluxivar_5)>3)
LIMIT 800000""

# WHERE (decam_nobs_2>1 and decam_nobs_3>1 and decam_nobs_5>1)

# type = object type (PSF, SIMP, EXP, DEV, COMP)
# g,r,z = AB magnitudes in DECaLS g,r,z bands
# w1,w2 = AB magnitudes in WISE bands W1 & W2
# decam_nobs_x = number of observations in bands g (2), r (3) & z (5)
# WHERE: requirement that there are more than 1 (i.e., at least 2) observation in each DECaLS band

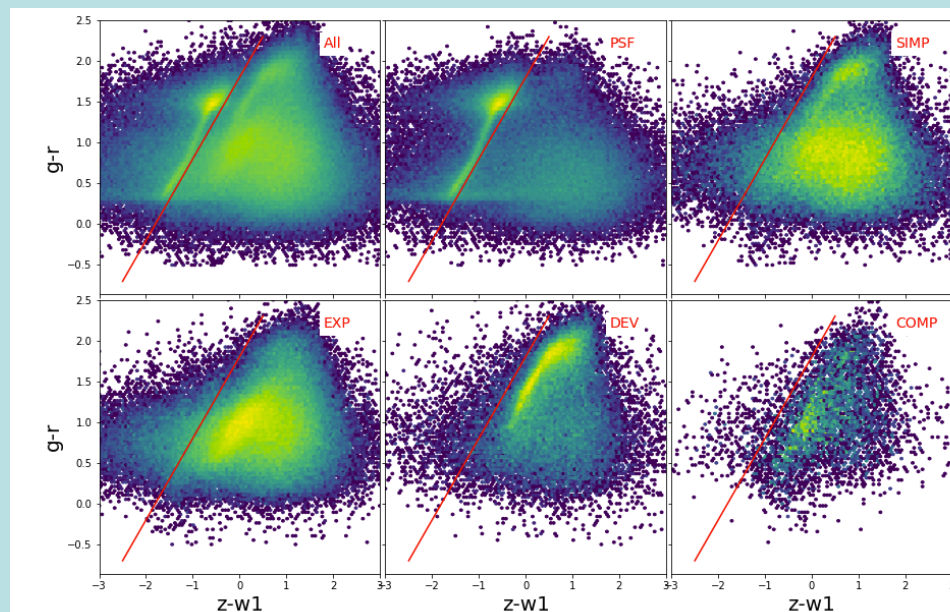
print query

SELECT g as gmag, r as rmag, z as zmag, w1 as w1mag, w2 as w2mag, type,
       decam_flux_2*sqrt(decam_fluxivar_2) as snr_g,
       decam_flux_3*sqrt(decam_fluxivar_3) as snr_r,
       decam_flux_5*sqrt(decam_fluxivar_5) as snr_z
FROM ls_dr3.tractor_primary
WHERE (decam_flux_2*sqrt(decam_fluxivar_2)>3 and
       decam_flux_3*sqrt(decam_fluxivar_3)>3 and
       decam_flux_5*sqrt(decam_fluxivar_5)>3)
LIMIT 800000
```

2

Visualizes color-color diagrams by morphology type

3



Stéphanie Juneau

4 Checks image cutouts of selected objects

5 Joins objects to SDSS DR13 spectroscopic catalog

Below is the result of a hack by Bela Abolfathi (UCI) put together during the LSSTC Data Science Fellowship program (April 2017).

Figure: Joint query with SDSS SpecObj table and split by CLASS (Star, Galaxy, QSO).

Uses as training set for machine learning classification

Below is the result of a hack by Jan-Torge Schindler (UofA) put together during the NOAO Data Lab Tutorial (May 2017).

	GALAXY	QSO	STAR
GALAXY	0.982	0.008	0.01
QSO	0.087	0.878	0.035
STAR	0.018	0.012	0.97

Figure: Confusion matrix, normalized by number in each category. Done from joint query with SDSS SpecObj to build training classify validation set with Machine Learning (Random Forest).

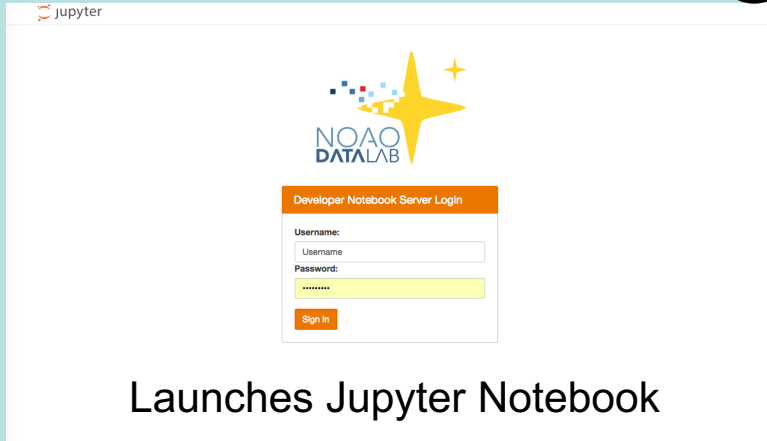
Applies classification techniques to find new objects of interest!

Example Notebook

Detecting a faint dwarf galaxy

User logs in to Data Lab

1



The screenshot shows the Jupyter Notebook interface with the NOAO DataLab logo and a 'Developer Notebook Server Login' form. The form includes fields for 'Username' and 'Password', and a 'Sign In' button.

Launches Jupyter Notebook

Queries database for blue stellar objects in SMASH DR1 Field

2

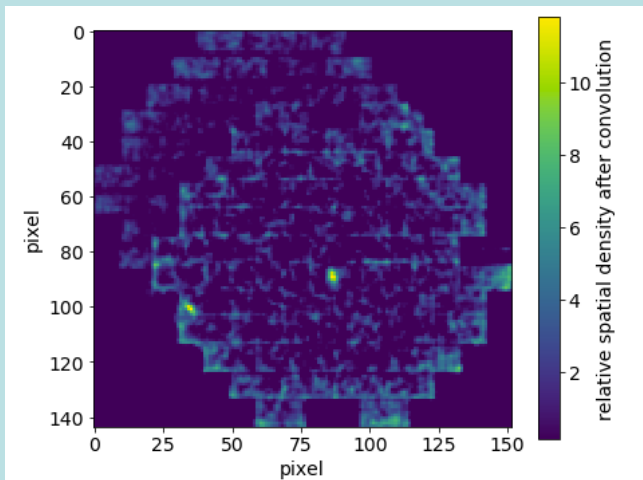
```
field = 169 # SMASH field number to query
depth = 1 # depth (=no short exposures please)

# Create the query string; SQL keyword capitalized for clarity
query_template = \
    """SELECT ra,dec,gmag,rmag,imag FROM smash_dr1.object
    WHERE fieldid = '%d' AND
    depthflag > %d AND
    abs(sharp) < 0.5 AND
    gmag BETWEEN 9 AND 25 AND
    (gmag-rmag) BETWEEN -0.4 AND 0.4"""

query = query_template % (field, depth)
```

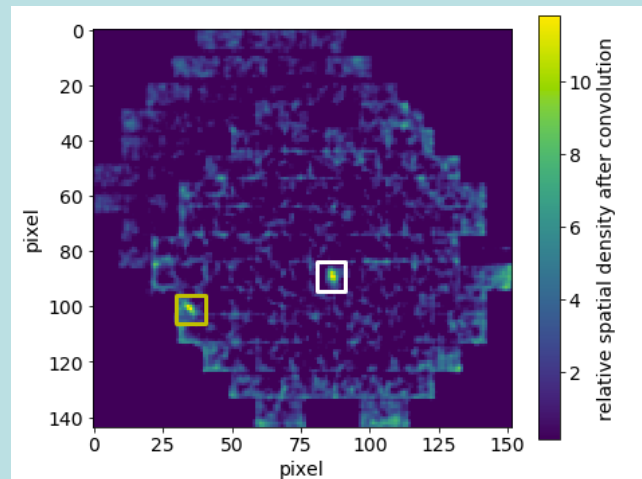
Applies filter to spatial distribution

3



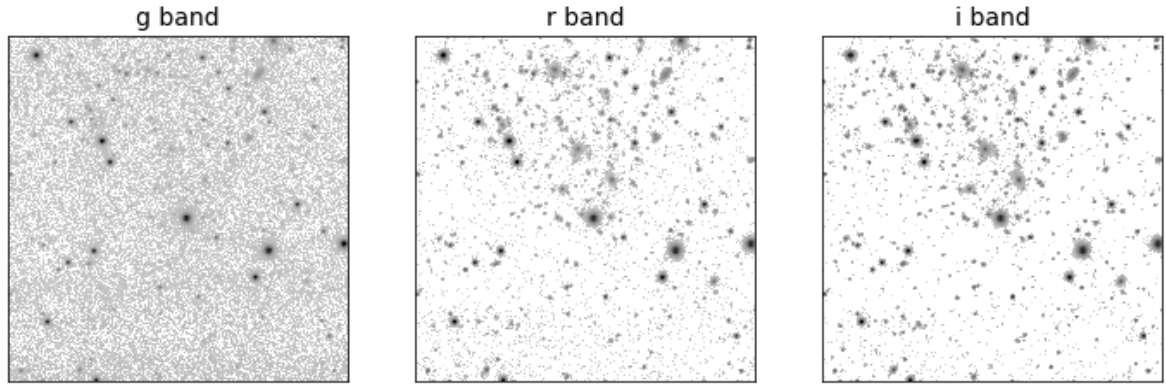
Runs automatic peak detection

4



Queries peak locations for image cutouts

5



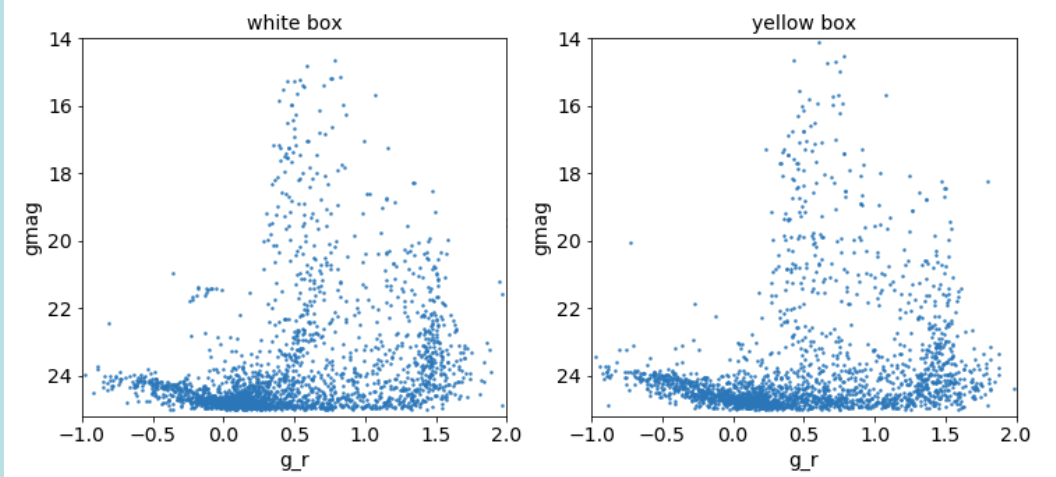
Stores all results in virtual storage...

7

...and repeat!

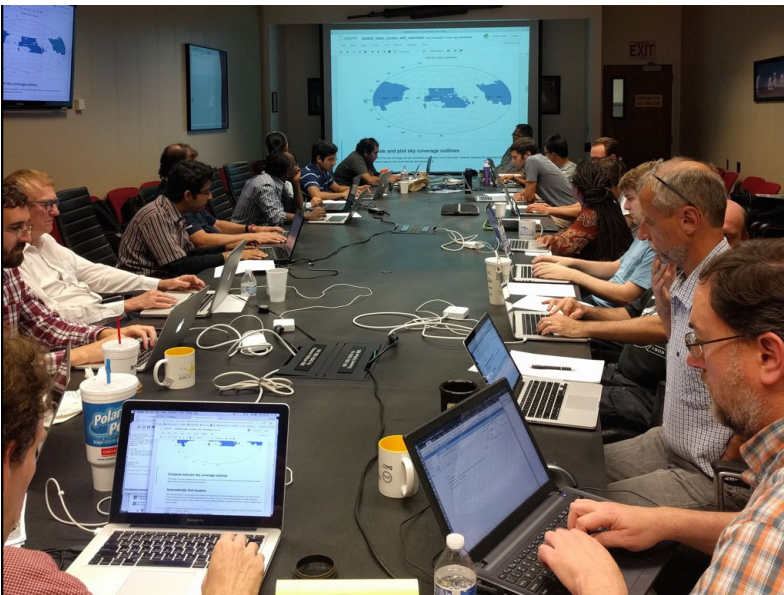
Queries peak locations for full photometry

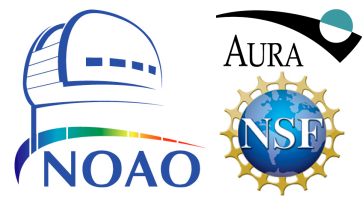
6



Robert Nikutta

- Web: datalab.noao.edu
- Helpdesk: datalab.noao.edu/help
- Email: datalab@noao.edu
- GitHub: <https://github.com/noao-datalab>
- Twitter: @NOAODataLab





Conclusions

- LSST will have a profound effect on Milky Way science
- Stars, Milky Way, and Local Volume Collaboration is organizing to work on it – *lots* of room for growth!
- Organize small topical meetings to speed preparation
- Work with existing survey data
- Try out the NOAO Data Lab and other science platforms