

The transient sky from the Rubin/LSST alert stream

Julien Peloton (IJCLab) for the Fink team 15/12/2020



Transient sky

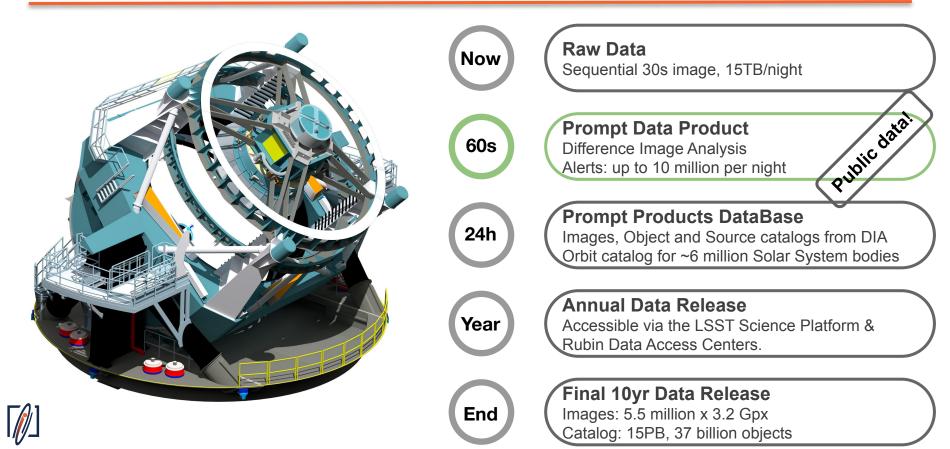
The sky is not "static": it changes all the time!

Many different phenomena over wide timescales:

- Solar System objects
- Supernovae
- Binary/merging stars or black holes
- Active Galactic Nuclei
- Exoplanet transits
- Microlensing events
- Gamma ray bursts
 - ... (and the list is long!)

The Rubin Observatory Legacy Survey of Space and Time (aka LSST)

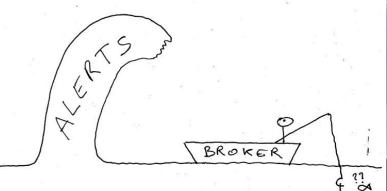
Rubin data products

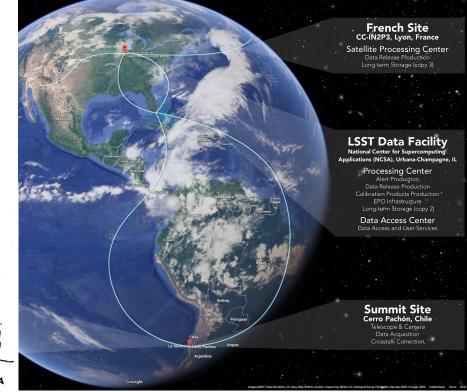


Alert data challenge

Planned: **10 million alerts per night**...

 Current serialisation implies ~100KB/alert, **1TB/night**, 3PB in 2030.







Open data, oh yes, but...

Many problematics related to the size and heterogeneity of the datasets

- Access at scale: data exploration with >> TB
- **Reproducible analysis**: versioning of tools and data
- Sustainable effort: the survey is for 10 years!

Opening data is usually not enough, it should come with dedicated services



Fink

Project started in 2019 within LSST-France, to tackle Rubin alert stream challenges

- Strong big data and machine learning component
- Cloud-based analysis

International collaboration, with roots in France

• https://fink-broker.org

First paper mid-2020 (MNRAS)

- arXiv: 2009.10185
- 30 co-authors with 20 affiliations



Machine learning & science leads: Emille Ishida & Anais Möller

> Technology lead: Julien Peloton

Fink scientific objectives

- Goal: collect & extract science from the Rubin alerts, and give data access to the community
- Community-driven effort, open source
- Deployed at VirtualData cloud (UPSaclay)
- Current fields of expertise
 - Supernovae & Kilonovae
 - Microlensing
 - Multi-messenger astronomy
 - GRB, X, neutrino, GW...
 - Anomaly detection
- Workshops & hackathons to teach new techniques

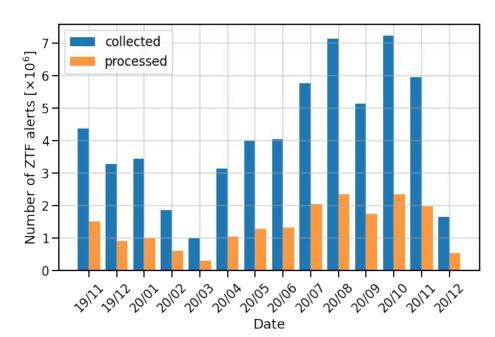


Processing ZTF data

We can already test Fink on real alert data

- MoU with Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF), "pathfinder" for Rubin.
- ~200,000 alerts per night (~20GB/night)





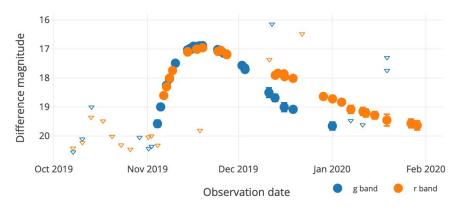
Alert content

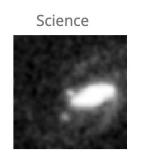
Alerts based on Difference Image Analysis

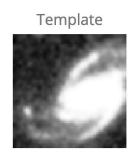
Each ZTF alert contains

- Information about the new detection (magnitude, position, ...)
- Neighbours information (Gaia, Panstarrs)
- Historical information if the object has been seen previously
- Small images around the detection (30x30 pixels)

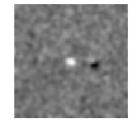
Rubin alert content will be similar.











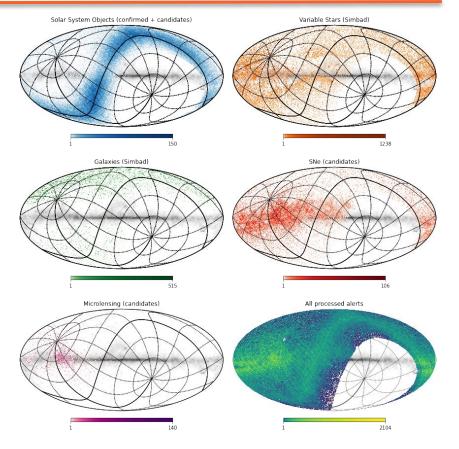
Fink science output

More than 60 million alerts collected, and 18 million alerts processed in 1 year.

Cross-matching (e.g. with CDS xmatch service) + **classification** (machine learning based algorithms)

Several categories out

- Supernovae & core-collapse
- Microlensing
- Variable stars
- Solar System objects



Accessing Fink data

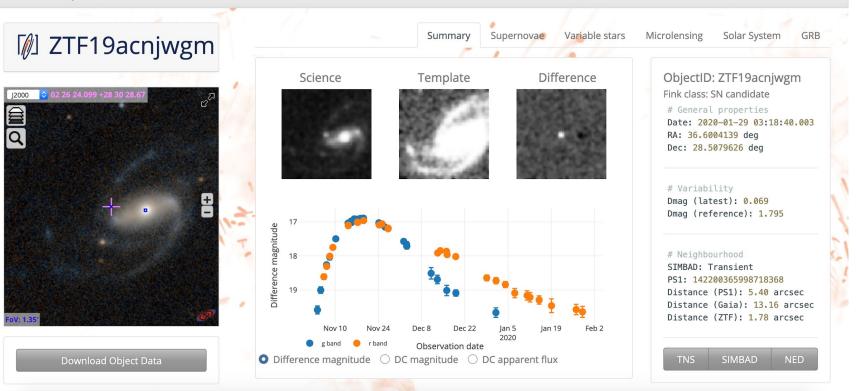
Fink Science portal - beta version

Two entry points for users:

- Live streams
 - Personalisable filters to select objects/parameters of interest
 - Data received "live"
 - Demo...
- Science Portal
 - Exploration of the full Fink data set in your browser (+ REST API)
 - All data will remain accessible for the full survey duration
 - Currently: several TB of data, deployed on the VirtualData cloud
 - Demo...

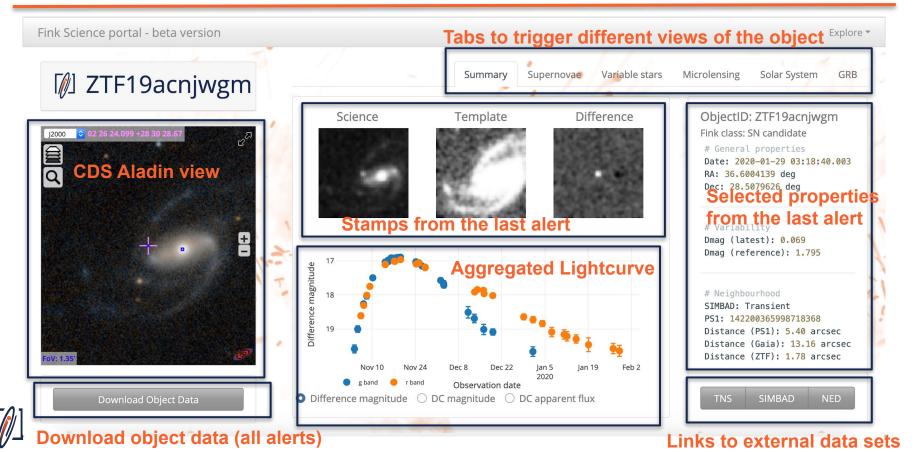
Looking at object data

Fink Science portal - beta version



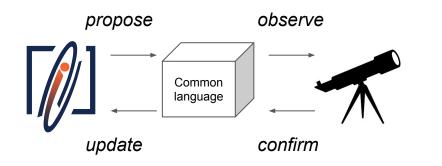
Explore -

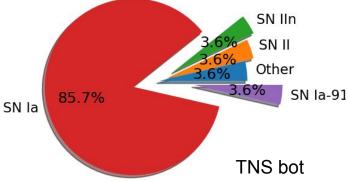
Looking at object data



Coordination & interoperability

- Identifying interesting Rubin alerts is only part of the story: we need coordination with other facilities, follow-up resources and existing networks.
- More diverse data means, better science analysis. But
 - How to interoperate between collaborations? Between users?
 - How to coordinate with existing follow-up resources and surveys?
 - Just opening data is not enough one also needs to develop interoperability, by e.g. developing standards.





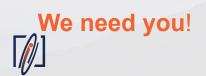
Take away

Fink is a broker designed to tackle Rubin alert big data challenges

- Enabling science by applying state-of-the-art technology.
- Data is publicly available, and new projects are welcome!
- Rubin selection ongoing

But to efficiently exploit the data, one needs to

- Develop services to tackle associated challenges
 - Provide also formation about new techniques
- Enforce interoperability by developing standards and common languages (e.g. IVOA)





https://fink-broker.org

LSST Project/NSF/AURA