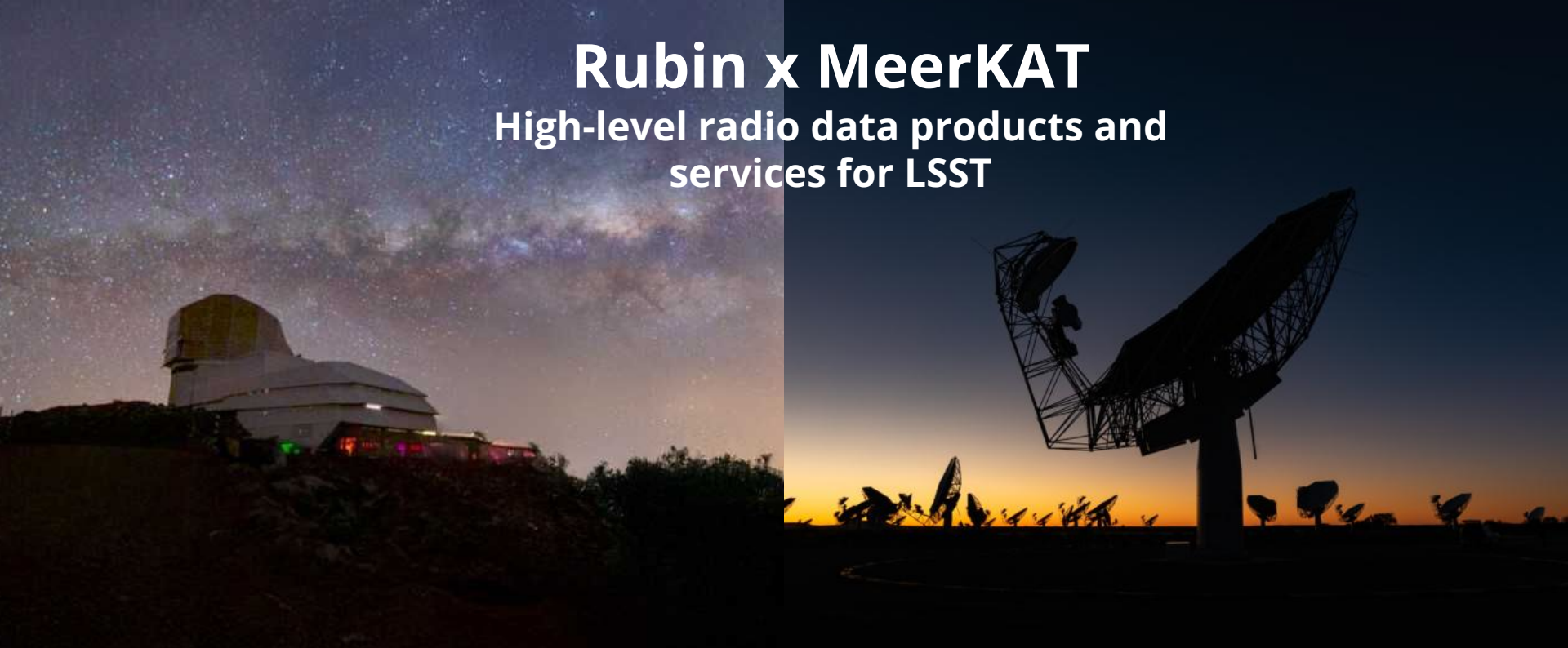


Rubin x MeerKAT

High-level radio data products and services for LSST



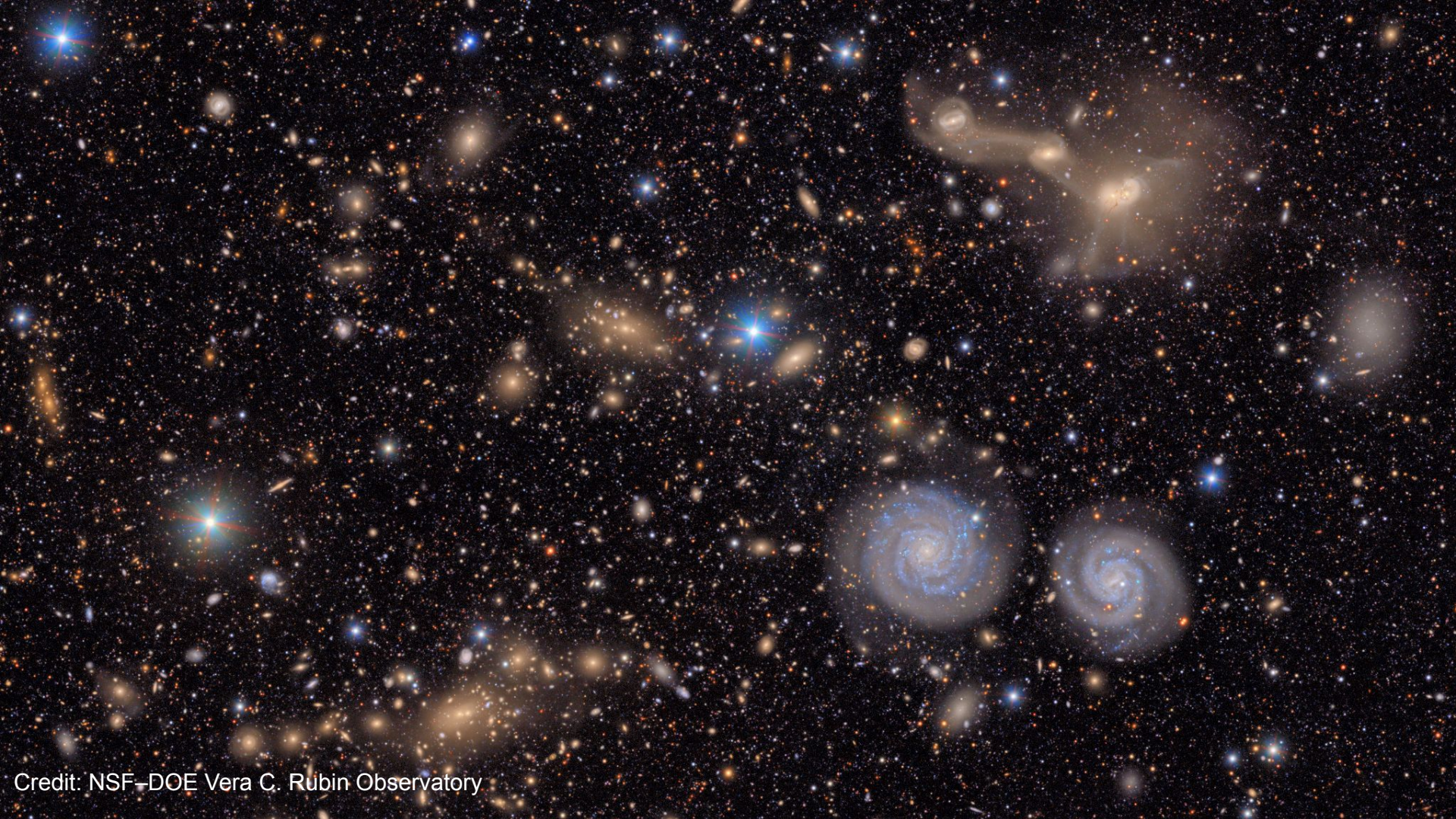
UNIVERSITY OF THE
WITWATERSRAND,
JOHANNESBURG



Matt Hilton & Unnikrishnan Sureshkumar

University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa





Credit: NSF-DOE Vera C. Rubin Observatory

Project: MeerKAT high-level data products and services for Rubin LSST

PI: **Matt Hilton** (Wits University / University of KwaZulu-Natal)



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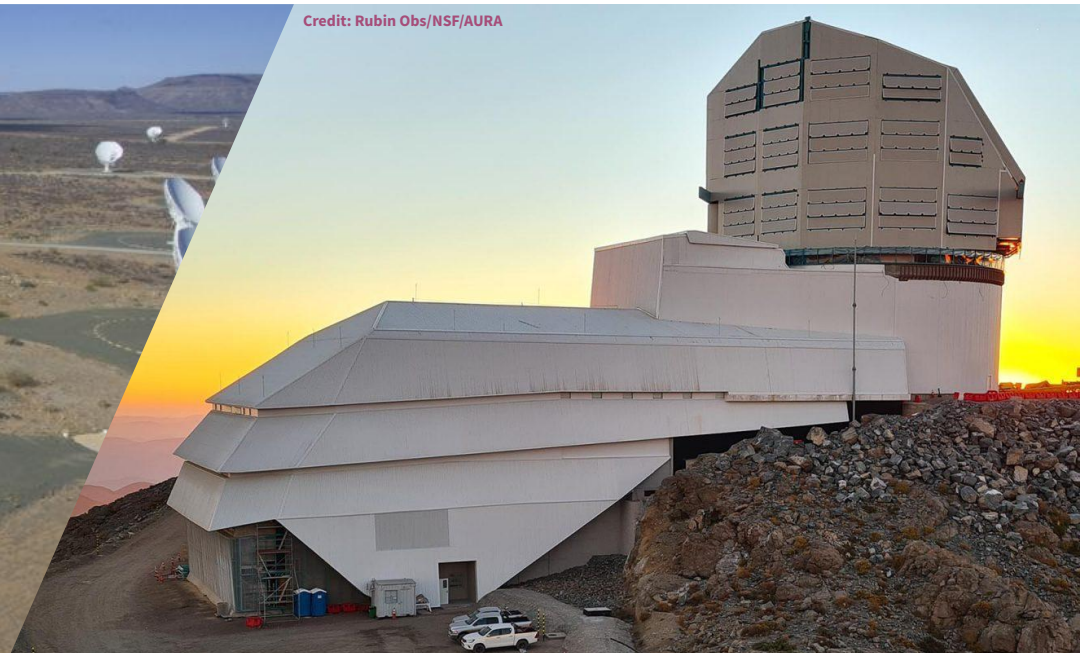
UNIVERSITY OF THE
WITWATERSRAND,
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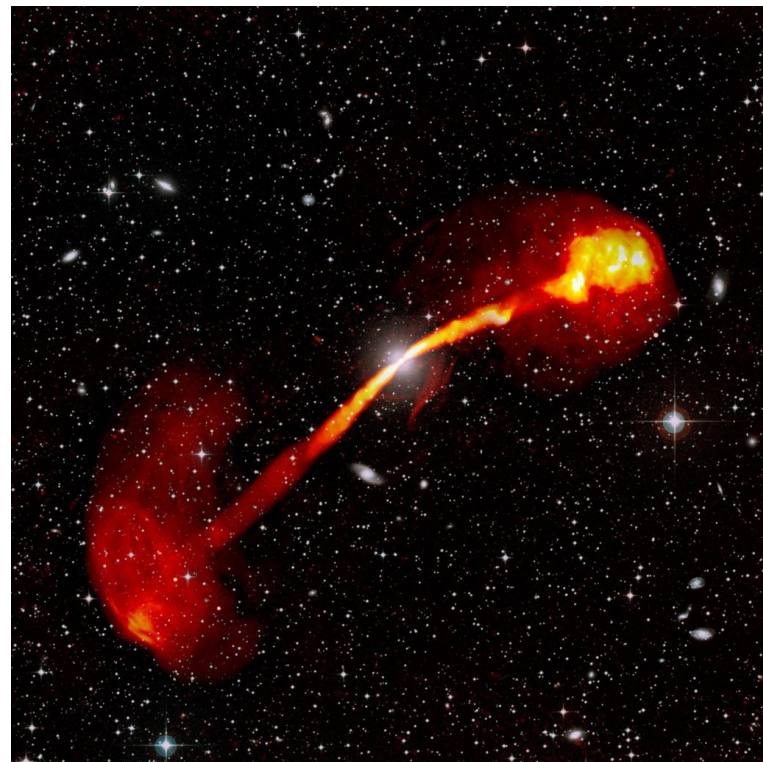
Credit: SARAO



Credit: Rubin Obs/NSF/AURA

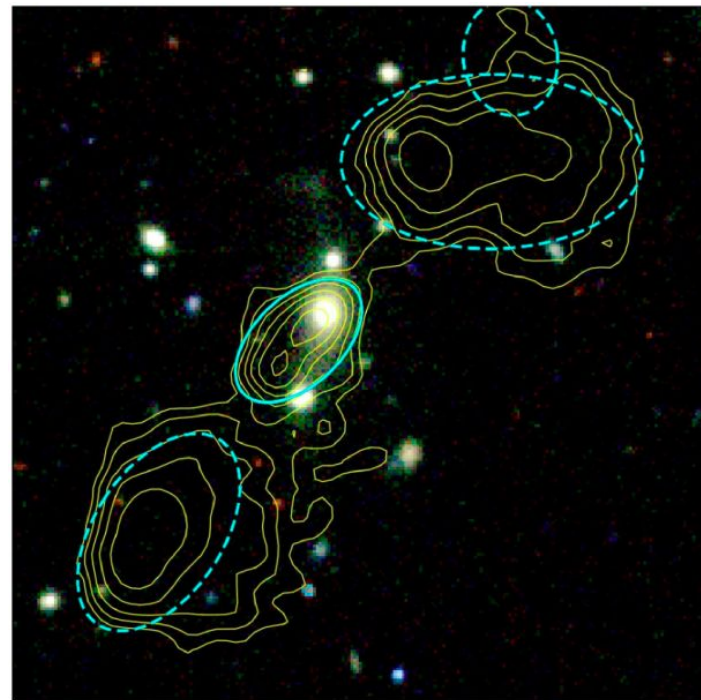


- **AGN activity:** radio galaxies, jets, and lobes
- **Dust-unbiased star formation rates :**
synchrotron emission traces recent star formation that is unaffected by dust
- **Neutral hydrogen (21 cm):**
 - Fuel for star formation (galaxy evolution)
 - Mapping the matter distribution in the large-scale structure (cosmology)
- **Radio halos/relics in clusters**
- **Magnetic field and polarisation**



IC 4296; Condon et al. 2021

- Host galaxy position and morphology
- Redshift information
 - Radio luminosities
 - Star formation rates
 - Radio luminosity functions
 - Environment of radio sources
- Link between AGN activity and host galaxy properties
- Large-scale structure and cosmology
- Transients and variable sources



Kaur and Bari, 2022

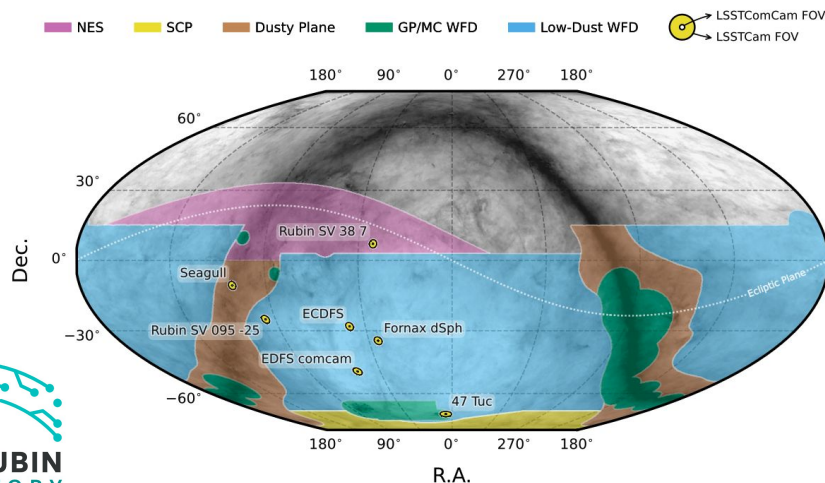


Source: NordNordWest derivative work by Htonl



- Precursor to the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) Mid
- Karoo Desert in South Africa
- 64 x 13.5 m dishes
- Three frequency bands:
 - 580 - 1015 MHz (UHF-band)
 - 900 - 1670 MHz (L-band)
 - 1750 - 3500 MHz (S-band)
- Maximum baseline: ~8 km $\Rightarrow$ 6" resolution at 1.3 GHz

- ❑ Cerro Pachón in Chile
- ❑ Ten years of operation using the 8.4 m Simonyi Survey Telescope
- ❑ Southern sky - overlapping with MeerKAT
- ❑ Field of view: 3.5 deg (9.6 deg²)
- ❑ Sky coverage ~ 18,000 deg²
- ❑ Resolution: 3.2 Gpixels - 0.2 arcsec/pixel



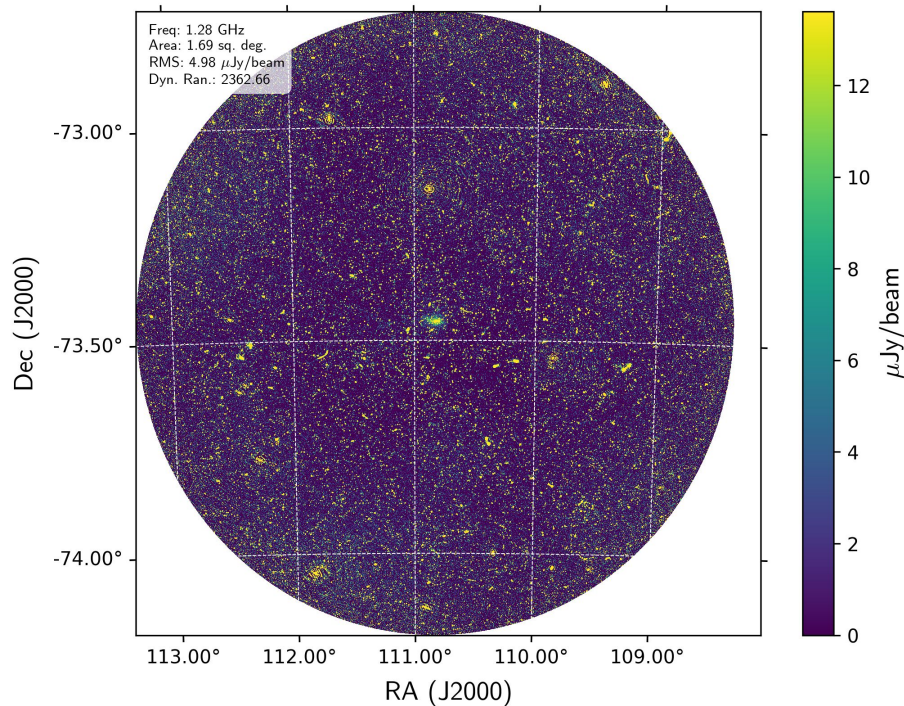
Credit: RubinObs/NOIRLab/SLAC/NSF/DOE/AURA/A. Pizarro D.

- A package for producing and managing MeerKAT continuum survey data
- MeerKAT data processing:
 - MeerKAT data gets public typically after 12 months
 - Retrieval from SARAO public archive
 - Pipeline based mostly on **oxkat** (Credits: Ian Heywood; <https://github.com/IanHeywood/oxkat>)
 - Softwares used: **CASA**, **CubiCal**, **DDFacet**, **killMS**, **tricolour**, **wsclean**
 - Produce continuum images
 - Extract sources using PyBDSF.
- Association with optical data:
 - Cross matching methods
 - Currently cross-matching with DECaLS DR10.
- Currently designed to work at the CHPC (SA)

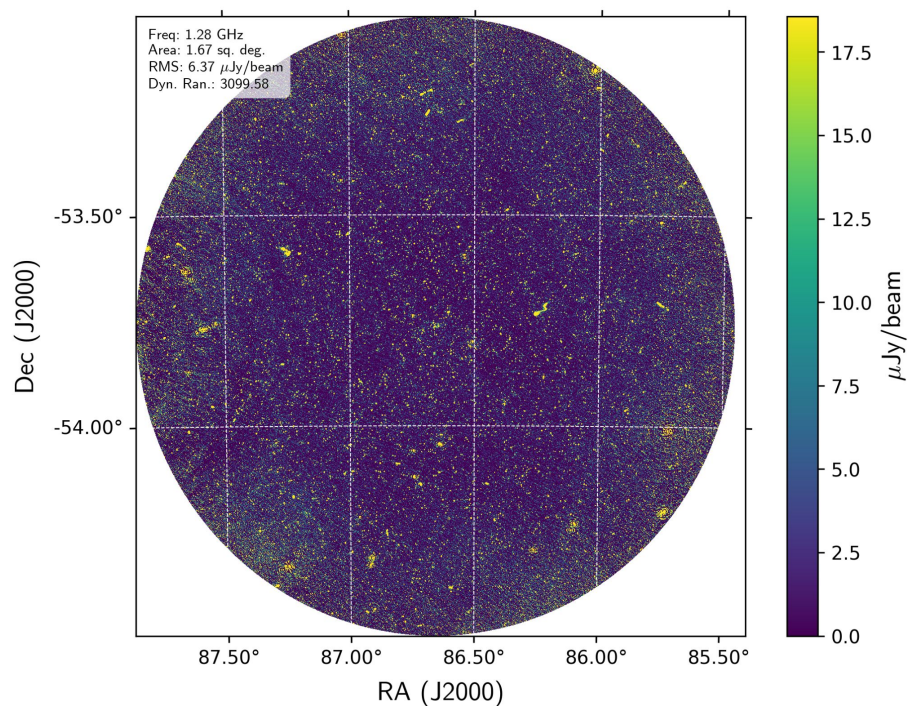


- **fetch** - uses **katdal** to download the full MS from the SRAO archive
- **setup** - prepares the data for processing
- **process1** - Averages down the MS to 1024 channels and performs first-generation calibration (1GC)
- **process2** - Flagging and second-generation calibration (2GC): direction-independent self-calibration.
- **analyze** - Runs **PyBDSF** to extract sources
- **xmatch** - applies likelihood-ratio cross-matching with optical catalogues - currently designed for DECaLS DR10.

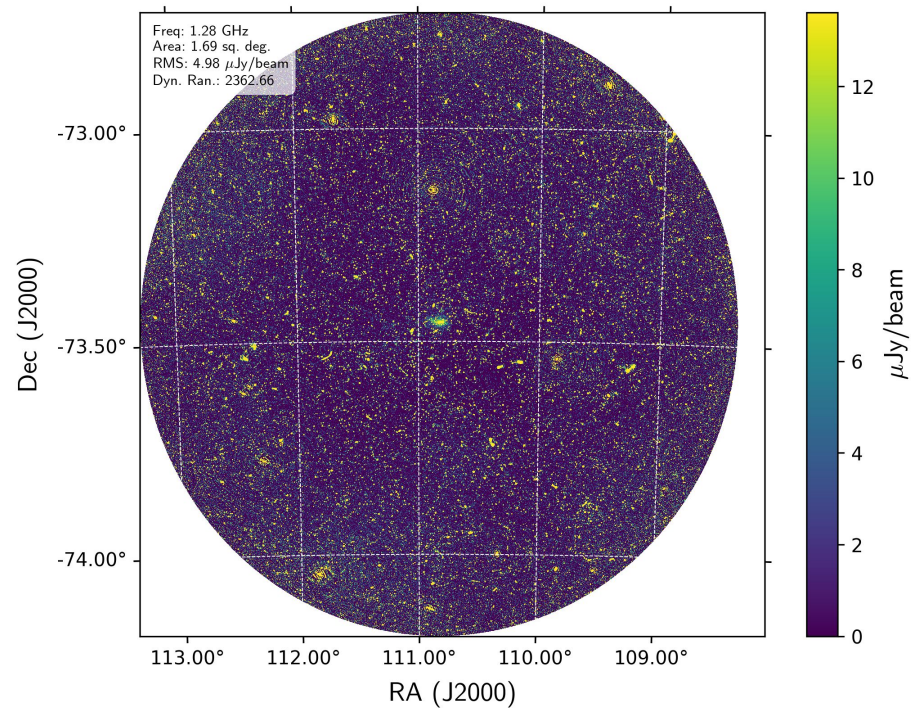
SMACS 0723



J0546.6-5345



SMACS 0723

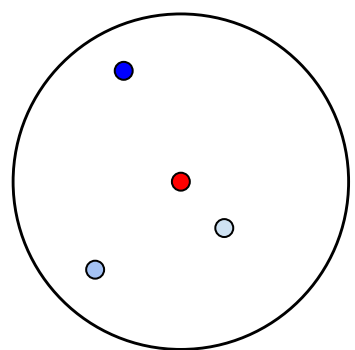


Webb's First Deep Field

Image Credit: NASA, ESA, CSA, and STScI



For a given radio-optical pair, the likelihood ratio is the ratio of probability that the optical source is the true counterpart, to the probability that it is a random association.



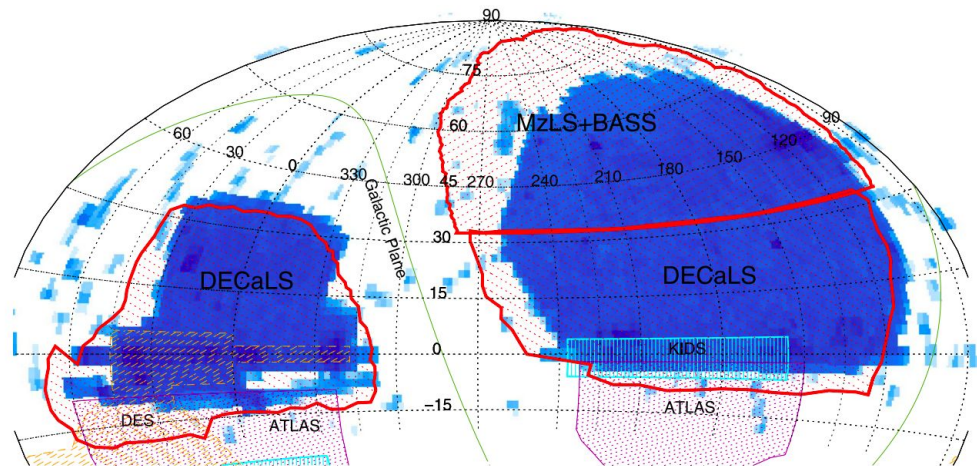
Distribution of the positional offset
between the radio source and
candidate counterpart

$$LR = \frac{f(r) q(m)}{n(m)}$$

expected magnitude
distribution of true
counterparts

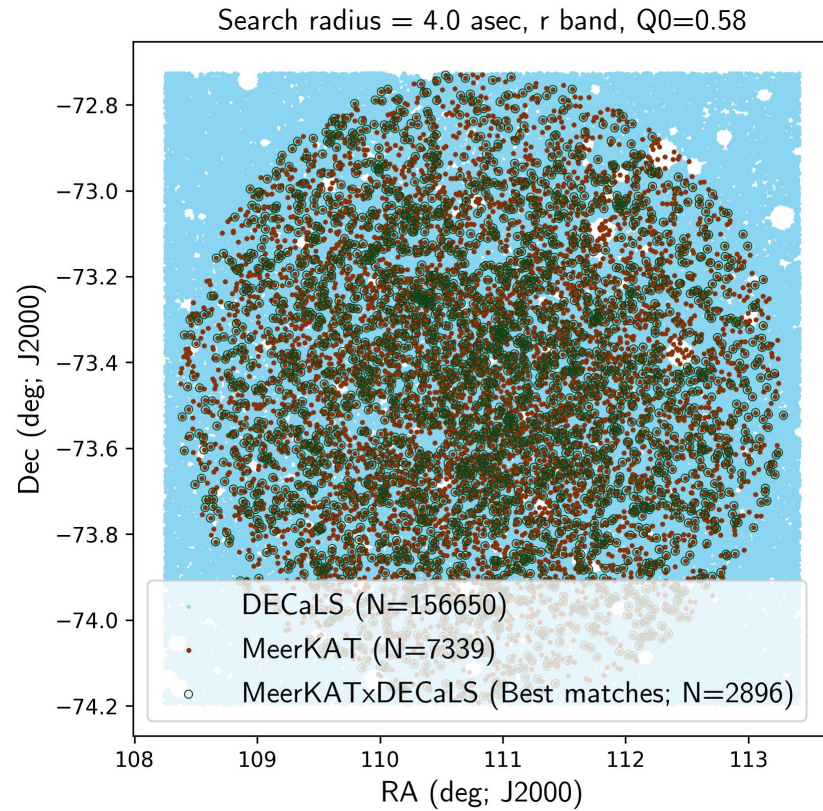
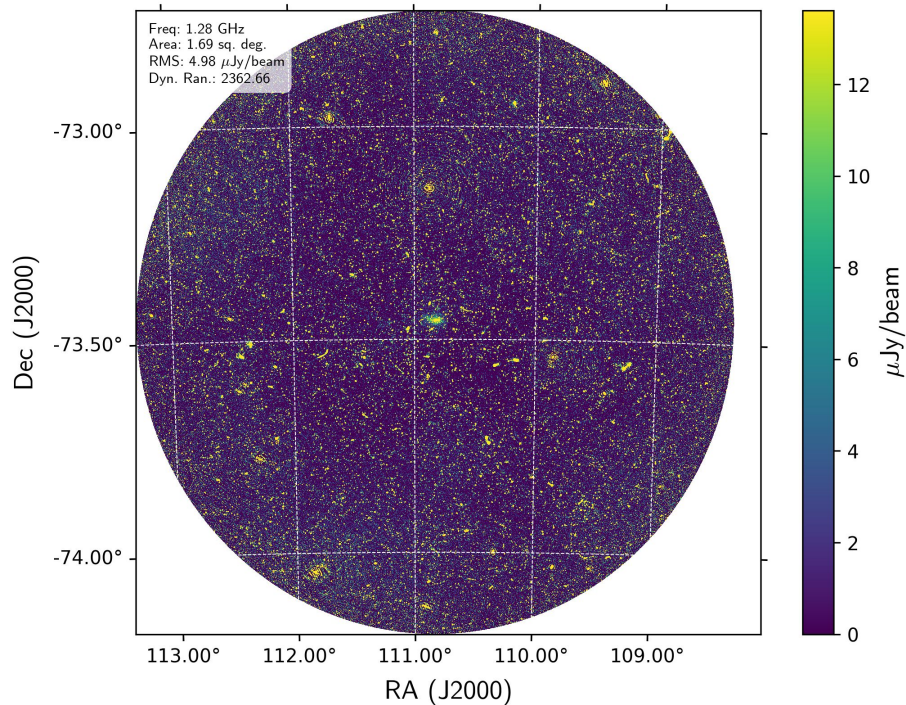
surface density of all
objects in the field as a
function of magnitude m

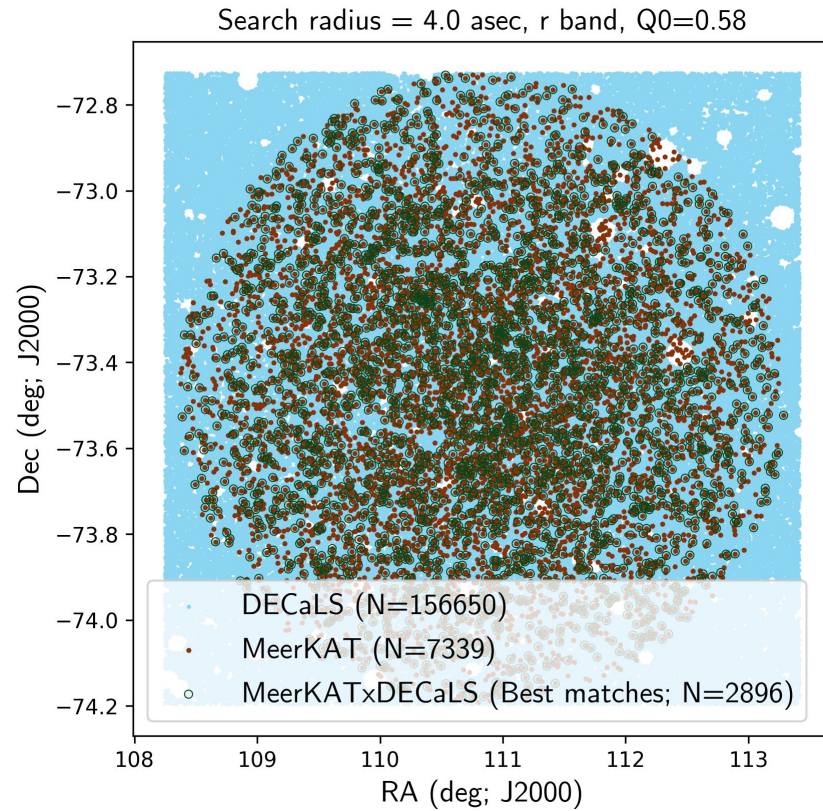
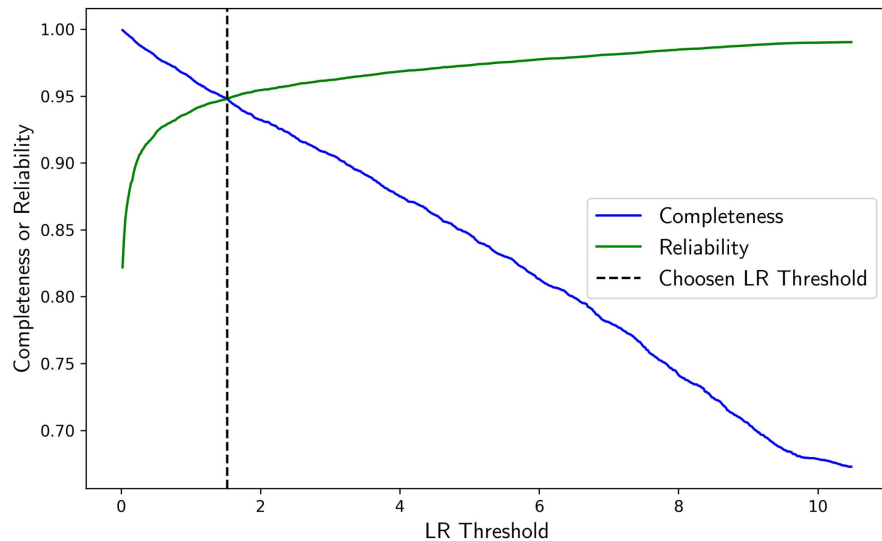
- Survey using the Dark Energy Camera (DECam) on the 4-m Blanco Telescope at Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory (CTIO) in Chile.
- Part of the DESI Legacy Imaging Surveys.
- Covers over 9000 sq. deg. of the southern sky.
- Available bands in **DECaLS DR10**: $g, r, i, z, W1, W2$



Dey et al. 2019

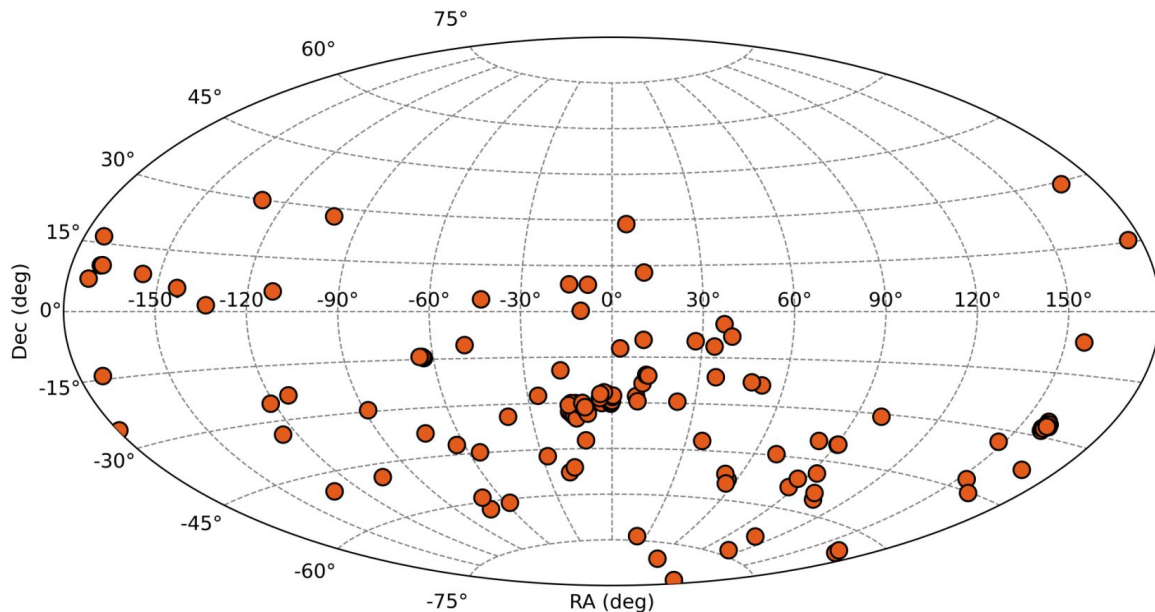
SMACS 0723





Early Data Release

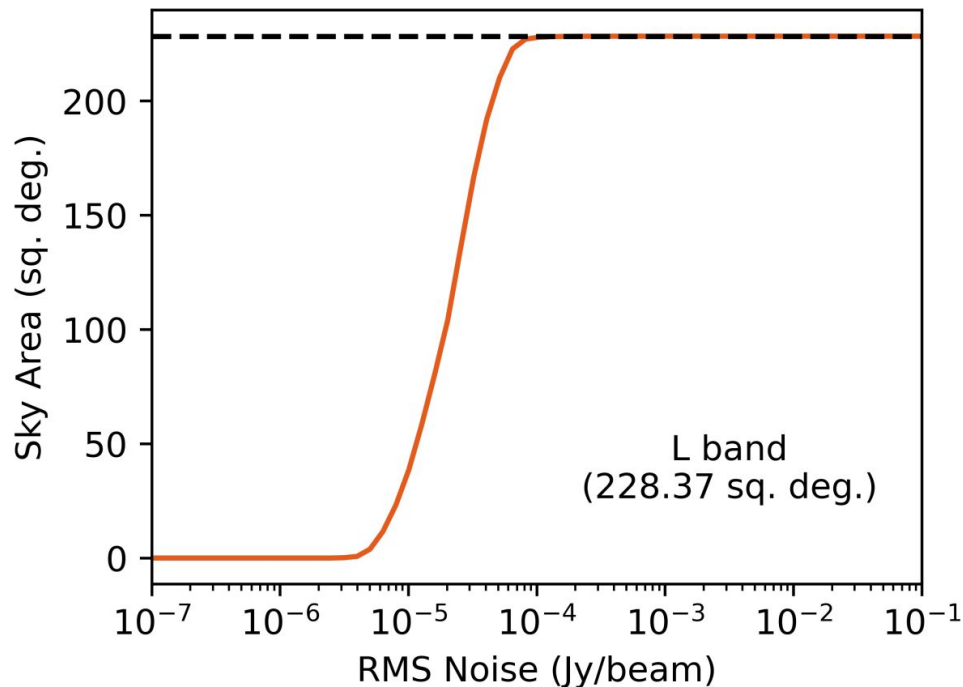
- Purpose:
 - initial test release for the Rubin LSST community
 - figure out interfacing with Rubin Science Platform
 - simple science demonstration
- Properties:
 - 141 L-band observations
 - 228 square degrees
 - ~300k radio sources
 - ~93k cross-matched optical sources



Preliminary - Sureshkumar et al. (in prep.)

Early Data Release

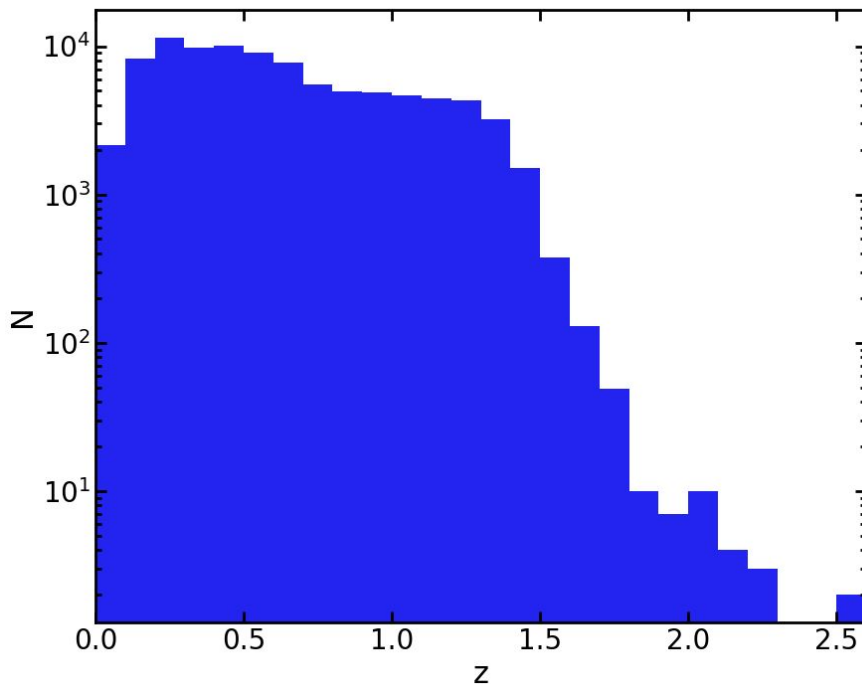
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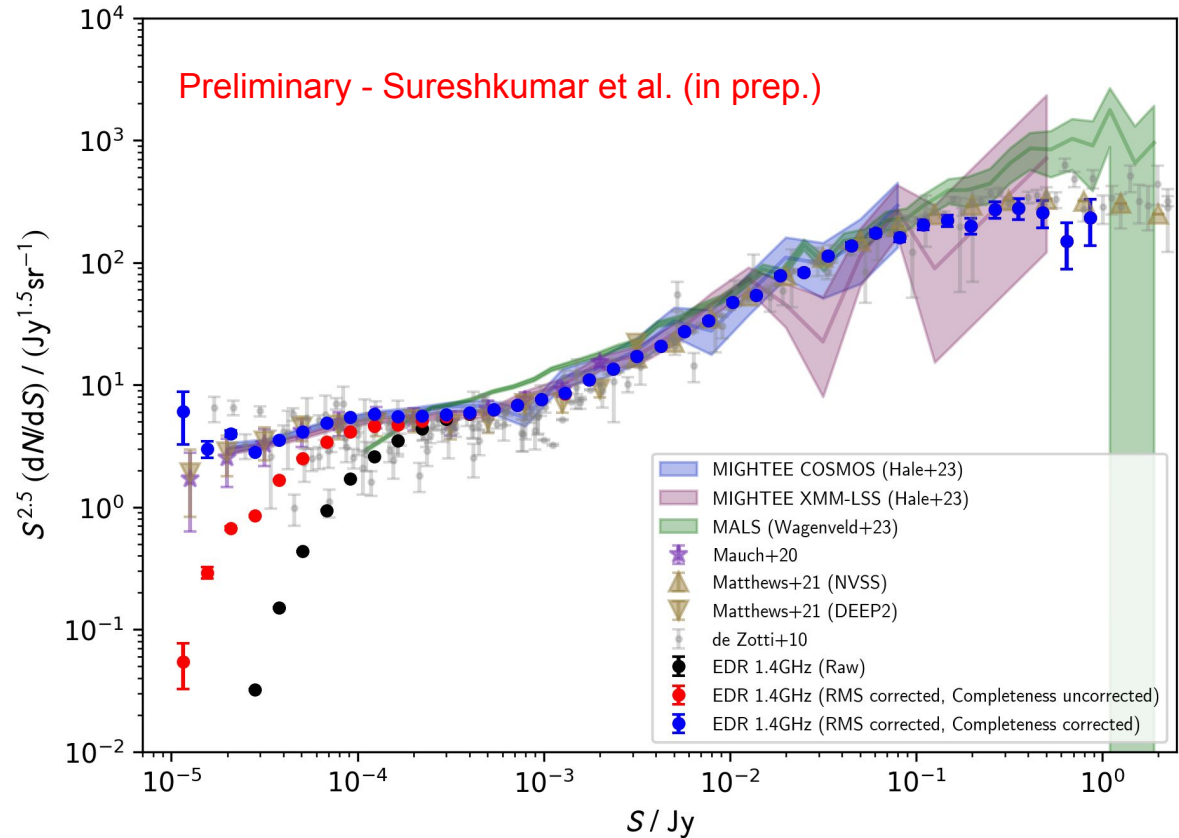
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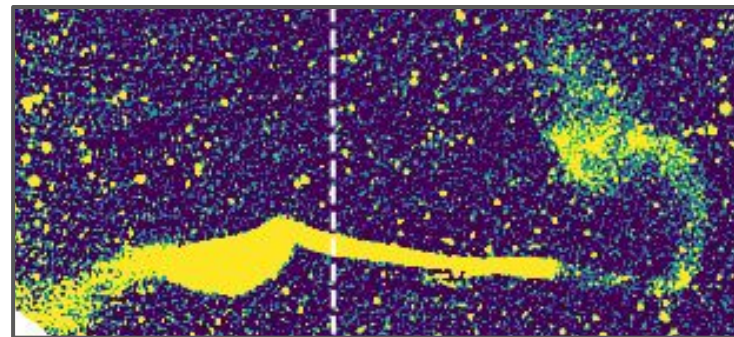
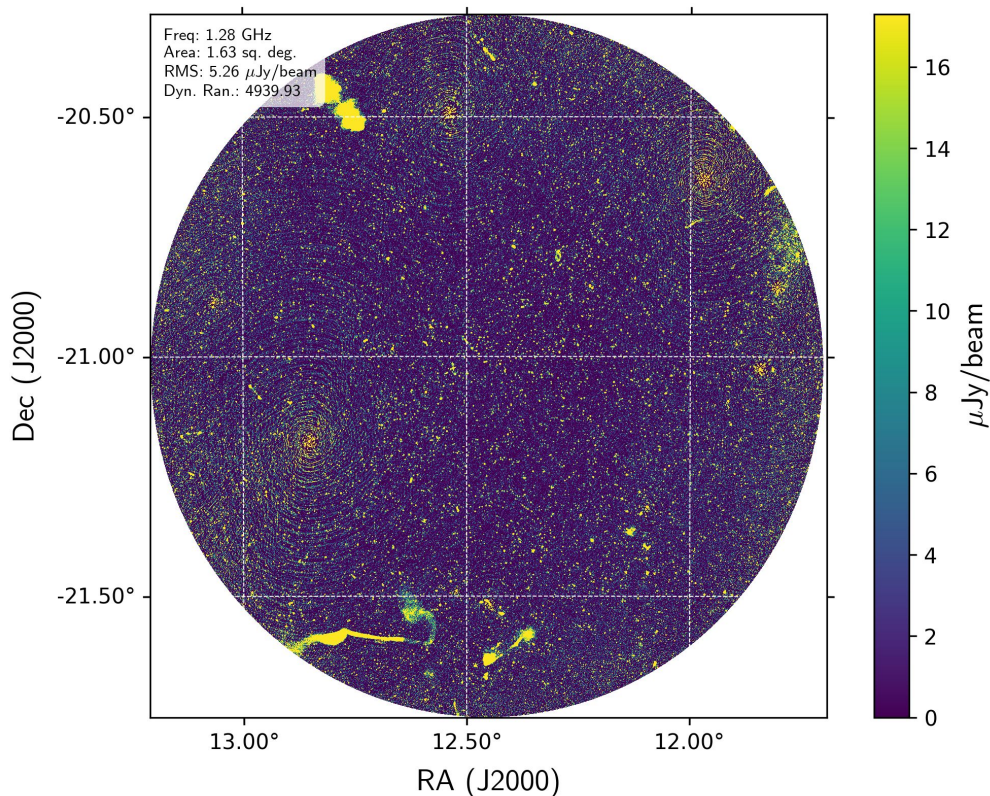


Preliminary - Sureshkumar et al. (in prep.)

Source counts quantify the number of radio sources per unit flux density and per unit sky area.

We are working on a measurement of the radio luminosity function from the ~93k sources cross-matched with DECaLS DR10





Z-shaped source (~1 Mpc size)
**Potential to study the
environmental effects on such
unusually shaped radio sources**

- An in-kind contribution to cross-correlate public MeerKAT data with Rubin Observatory LSST
- MeerKAT continuum images and catalogs, overlays of MeerKAT onto LSST images, cross-matching tools, and associated notebooks will be integrated into the Rubin Science Platform
- Working on an Early Data Release (228 sq. deg) and associated paper describing work to date
- Example science cases with the resulting catalogue include dust-unobscured SFRs, AGN identification, diffuse emission in clusters, radio luminosity function and clustering of radio sources, discovery of unusually shaped sources, etc.
- Please get in touch with us if you are interested!

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