

Automatic detection of hostless transients in the FINK broker



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on behalf of the
COIN Residence Program #7



Astronomical transients

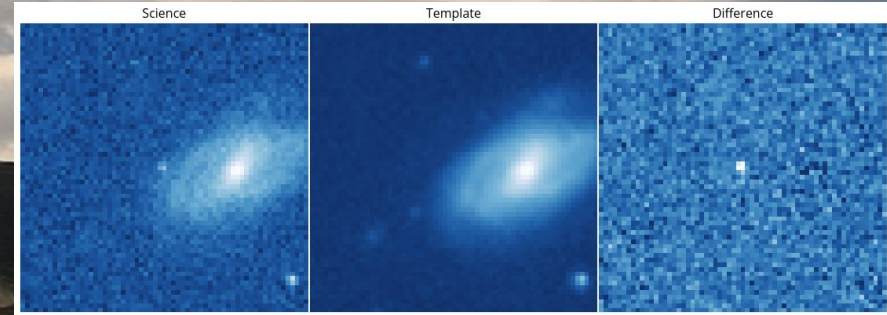
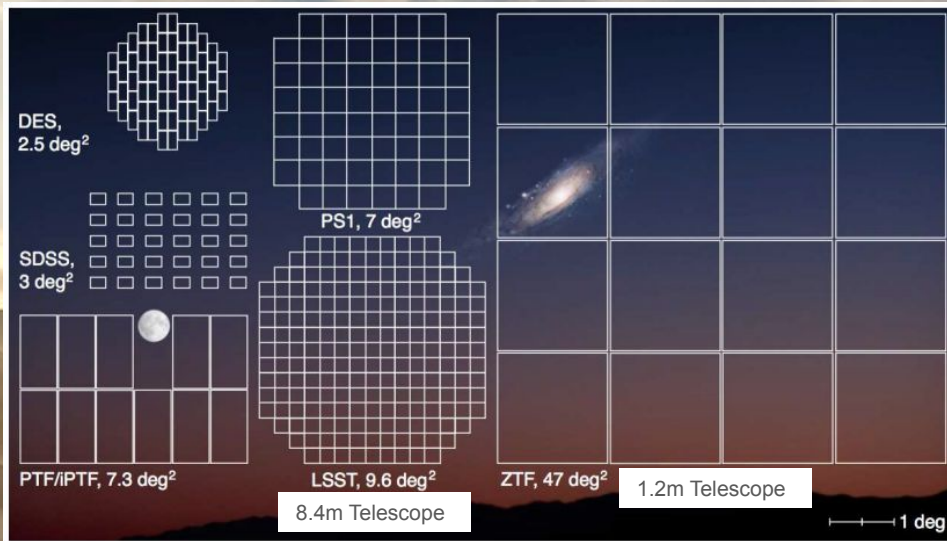
The study of variable (human timescales) events in the sky:

- Undetected to detected messenger:
 - Photons, gravitational waves, neutrinos.

Detections due to:

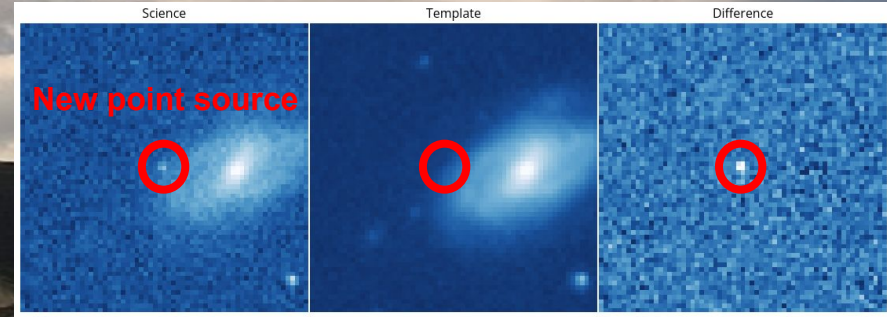
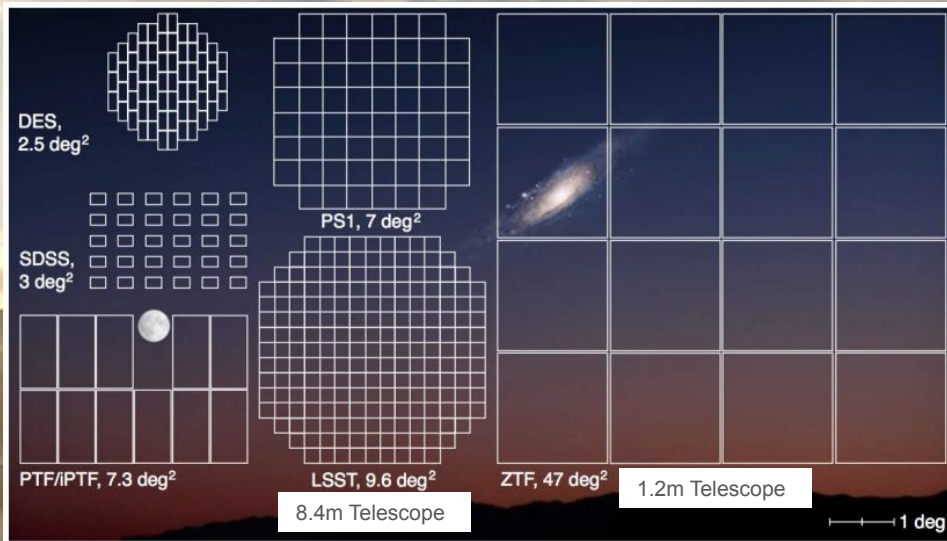
- Motion:
 - Planets, exoplanets, asteroids, etc.
- Physical processes:
 - Gamma ray bursts, tidal disruption events, supernovae, etc.

Detection of astronomical transients



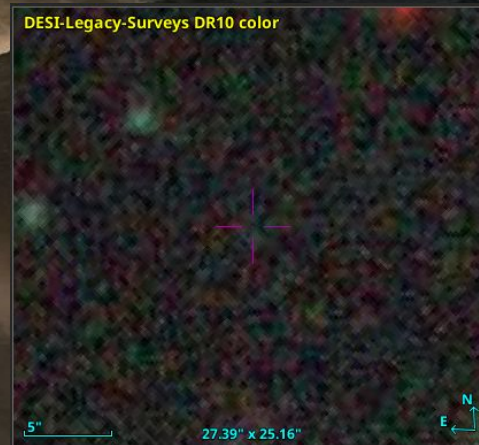
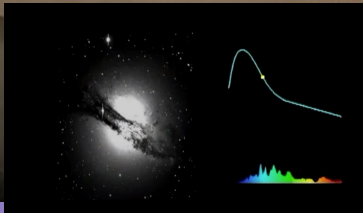
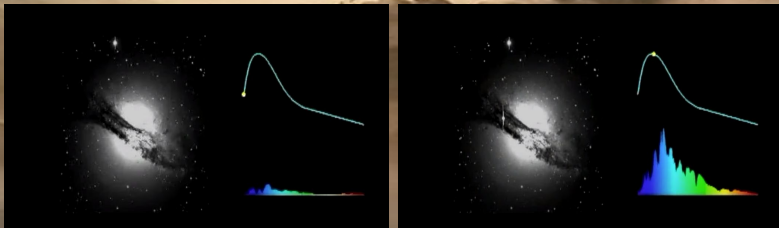
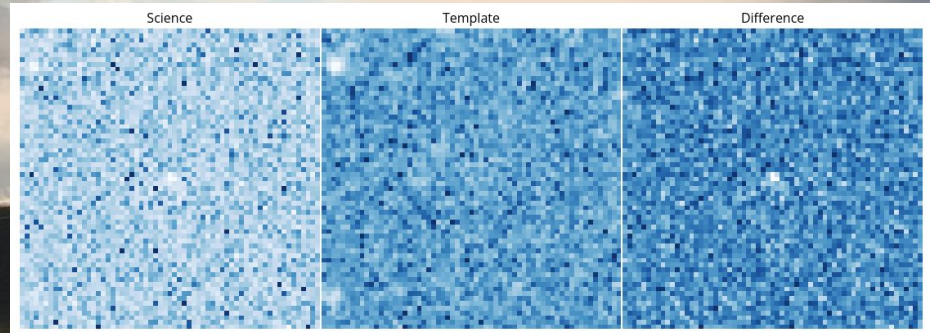
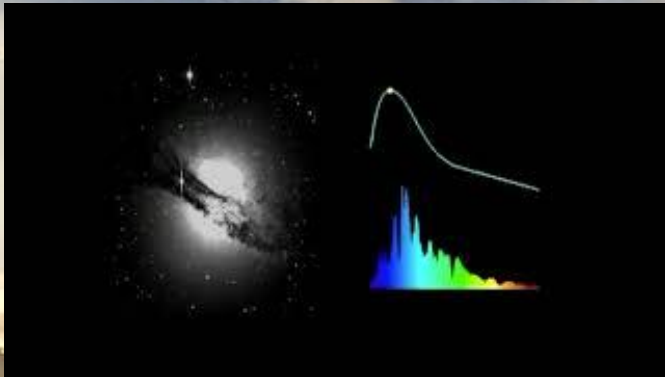
Laher+17

Detection of astronomical transients



Laher+17

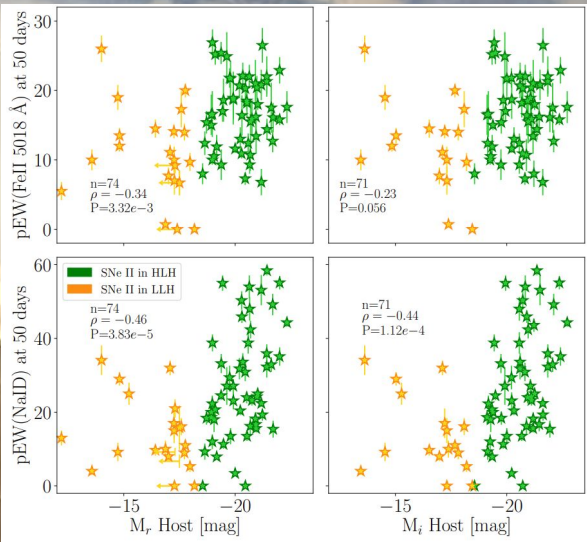
Hostless transients: the case of supernovae



These are very rare
~5-10% of weekly alerts.

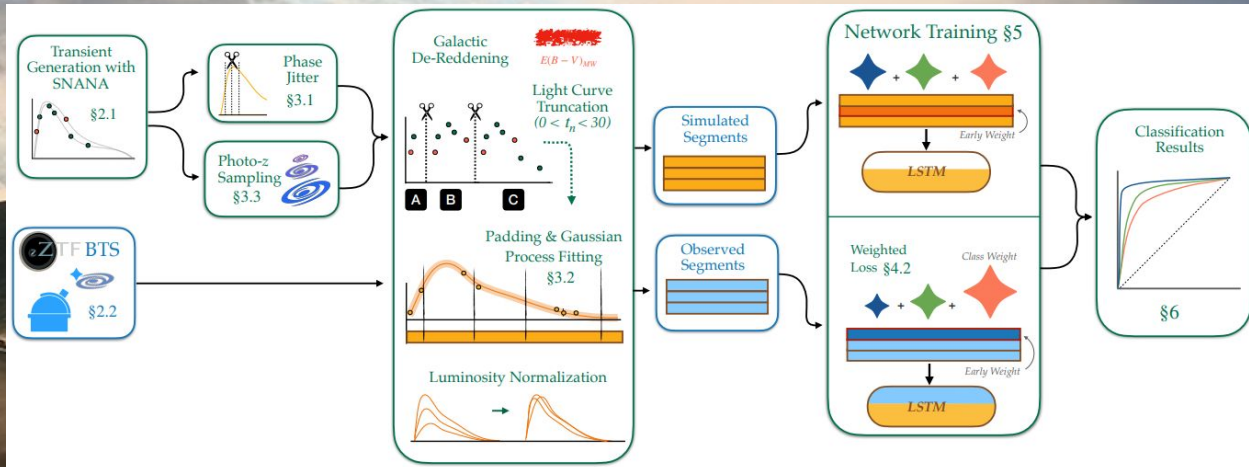
Small training sets make
accurate ML classifications
difficult.

Hostless supernovae



SNe characteristics correlate with their host properties.

Gutierrez+18



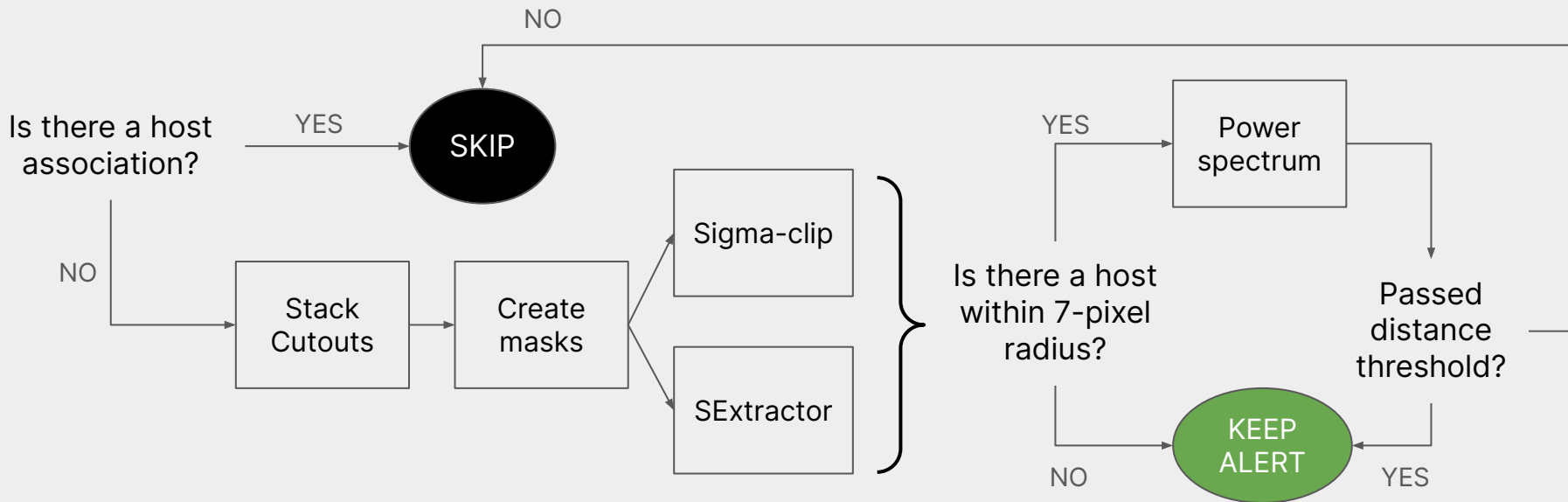
ML classifiers based on host association work beautifully but struggle when there is no host.

Gagliano+23

The FINK broker: <https://fink-broker.org/>



Pipeline



Ignore events with a clear host association.

Stack stamps to improve signal.

Image segmentation: Remove bright sources. Take a look at what remains.

Power spectrum analysis: Shuffle the images, analyse the power spectrum and compare to the original to see if there are differences that indicate the presence of an extended source.

Results

Image segmentation: succes

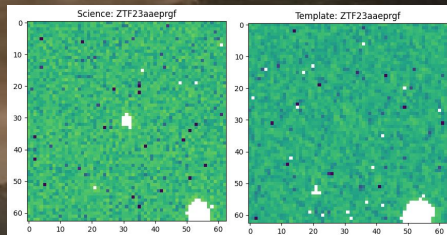
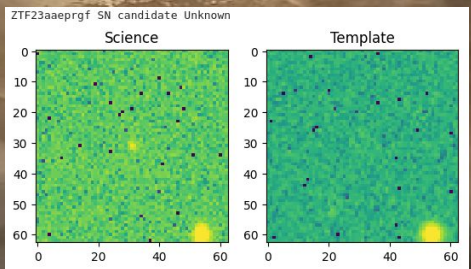
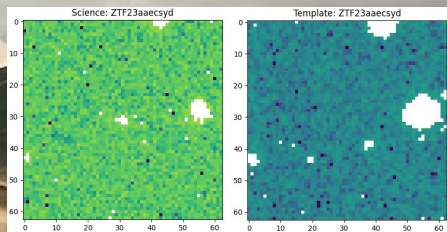
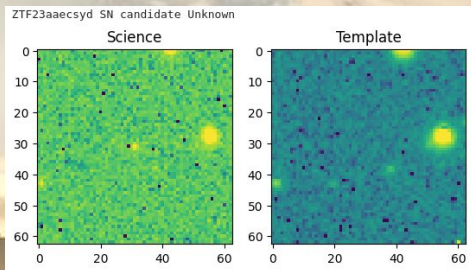
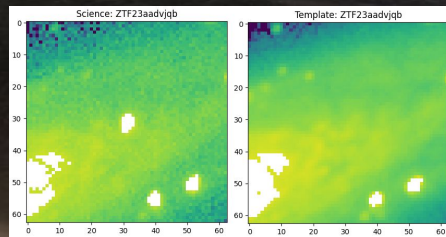
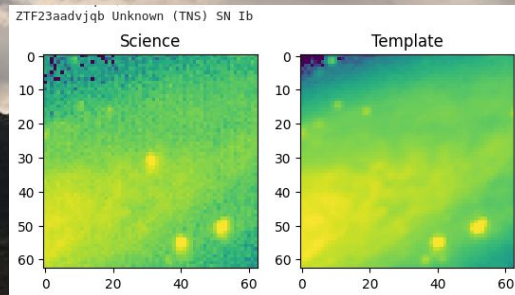
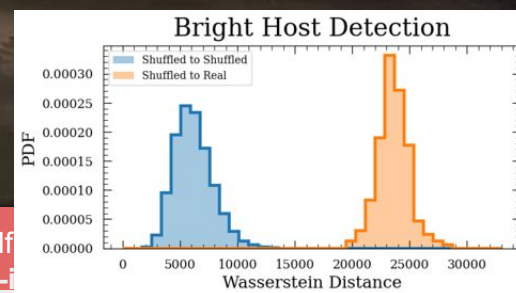
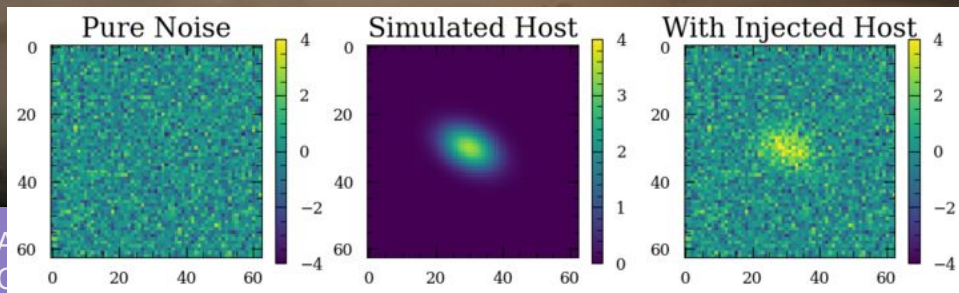
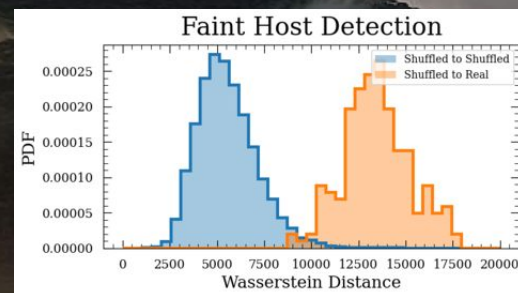
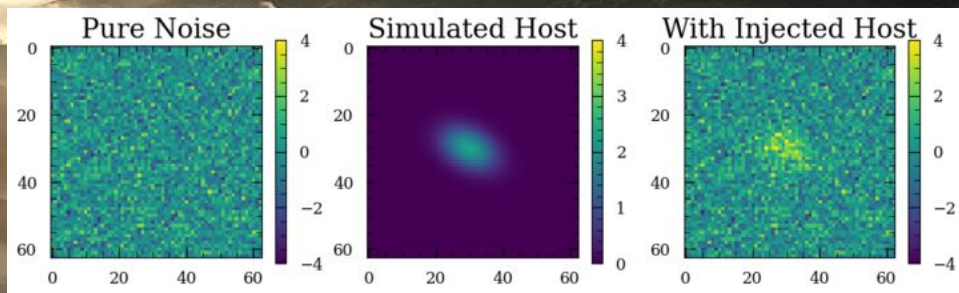
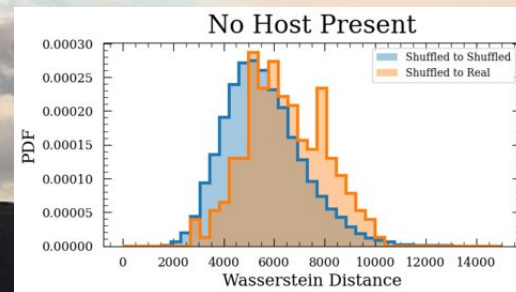
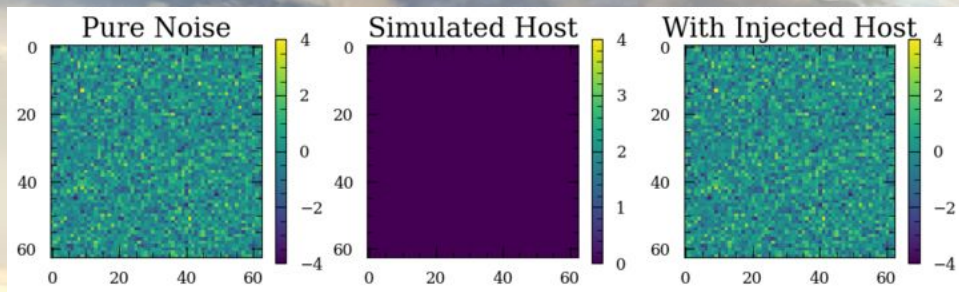


Image segmentation: failure



Thus: power spectrum

Results



Results

Some Numbers:

Considering only the month of **April 2023** (start of this project)

- **Total number of alerts:** 3 390 021
- **Number of alerts with classification in SIMBAD OR TNS OR Fink machine learning classifiers:** 2 113 334 (62.34%)
- After removing objects of no interest (galactic): 2 112 752 (62.32%)
- After selecting the chosen SIMBAD classes: 202 539 (0.06 %)
- **After selecting those which do not have a mangrove host:** 195 263

Initial number of objects: 34 970

Number of hostless candidates: 125

- 10 confirmed spectral classifications: 6 SNe Ia, 2 SNe Ia-CSM, 1 SLSN I, 1 SN IIn

Conclusions and next steps

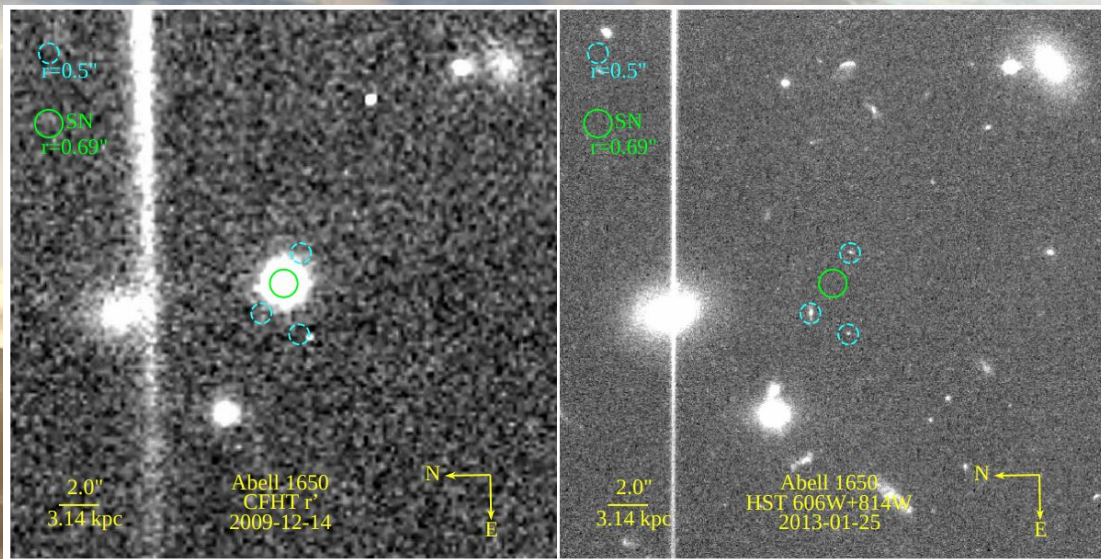
- Interesting candidates can be found applying fairly simple techniques in a low number of steps.
- Our pipeline was written in Python and is flexible enough to include more (or more sophisticated) steps.
- The pipeline will be included in the Fink broker to give users the option to retrieve hostless candidates.
- Our techniques are completely transferable to LSST alerts, although an additional scaling step may be needed to account for the difference in the size of the alert stamps (61"x61" vs 6"x6").
- We expect to find many more exciting hostless transients!



A landscape photograph of a mountain range at dawn or dusk. The sky is filled with soft, golden light and scattered clouds. A dark silhouette of a mountain peak is visible in the distance. In the foreground, there are rolling hills and valleys, some of which are shrouded in a light mist or fog. A white rectangular banner is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the word "EXTRAS" in large, bold, black capital letters.

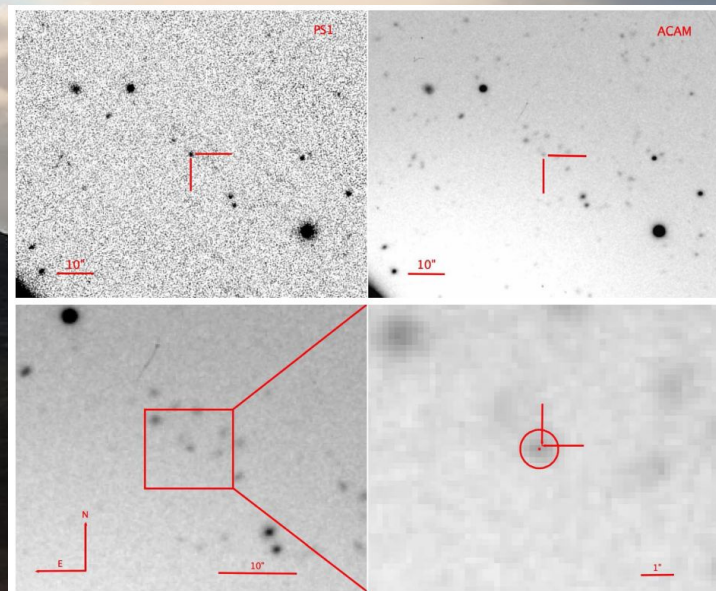
EXTRAS

Hostless supernovae



Actual hostless SN probe intracluster stellar population.

Graham+15



Faint hosts associated to extreme SN.

McCrum+15



ZTF23aadaxfn

● SN CANDIDATE ● UNKNOWN

Discovery date: 2023-03-17 05:13:16.000

Last detection: 2023-06-10 06:09:55.996

Number of detections: 20

Number of low quality alerts: 2

Number of upper limits: 34

Individual alert classification

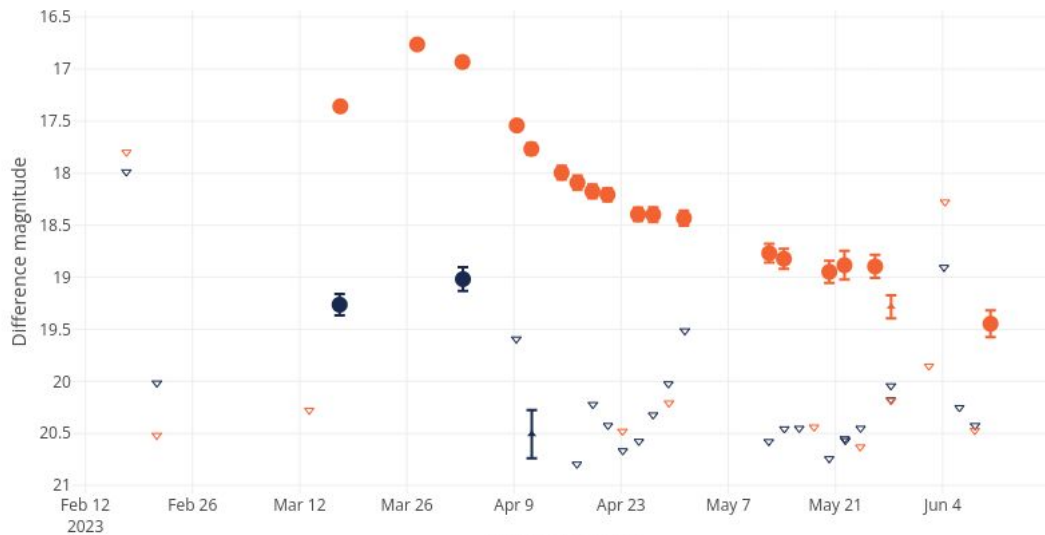
■ SN candidate: 40%

■ Unknown: 60%

It looks like there is a source behind. You might want to check the DC magnitude instead.



● g band ● r band



✓ Difference magnitude

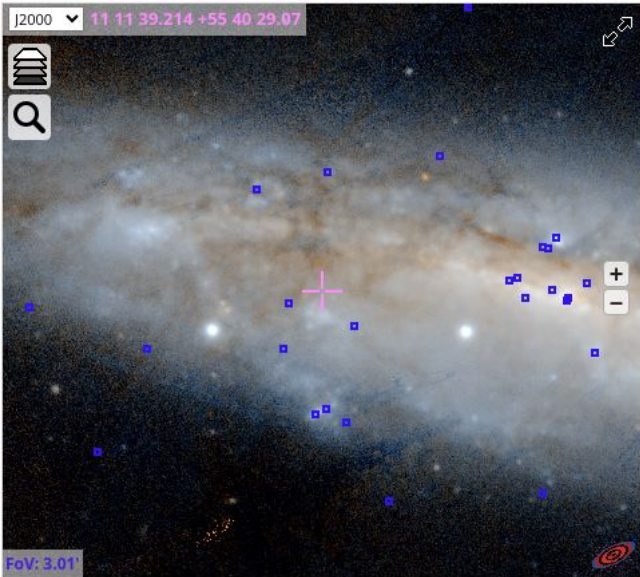
DC magnitude

DC flux

Information



J2000 11 11 39.214 +55 40 29.07



FoV: 3.01'



ZTF22abynkpz

● SN CANDIDATE ● UNKNOWN

Discovery date: 2022-12-10 08:30:31.003

Last detection: 2023-04-15 04:47:12.998

Number of detections: 25

Number of low quality alerts: 9

Number of upper limits: 23

Individual alert classification

■ Unknown: 16% ■ SN candidate: 84%

It looks like there is a source behind. You might want to check the DC magnitude instead.

