Rubin Observatory Cadence Strategy: Science Drivers and Observing Trade-offs (2025–2035)

(see document PSTN-056)

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(To make recommendations to Rubin) 2025-06-09





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1: Introduction

- Rubin Observatory & LSST: Mapping the Southern Sky for 10 years
- Main science pillars: Cosmology, Transients, Galaxy, Solar System
- Cadence = strategy for how and when the sky is observed
 - How to distribute 2 millions of visits over 18000 deg² southern sky over time for next 10 years
 - Choice of preferred bands according the science cases
 - Trade-off among the different science-cases

• How this is achieved:

- Simulations of different observation plans and evaluation with different science metrics (MAF)
- Science collaborations/SCOC check the metrics results and make propositions

Annual SCOC workshop 6 & 7 may 2025

- 2 French highlighted presentations:
 - ➢ SN1a : Phillipe Gris
 - Micro/Nano-Survey on molecular H₂ detection by scintillation (% level signal source variations) to detect Dark Matter in our galaxy : Marc Moniez

2: Overview of LSST Survey Components

- Cadence version v4 (in 2025)
- 2 10⁶ visits / 10 years
- Wide-Fast-Deep (WFD): ~83% of total time : weak lensing, galaxy evolution, AGN demographics, Milky Way structure
 - Low dust regions : 17800°² (static cosmology)
 - Galaxy : MW + LMC + SMC + SCP: 2000°² (MW science, micro-lensing & Dwarf Galaxies discovery)
 - North Ecliptic Spur (Solar System Science)
- Deep Drilling Fields (DDFs): ~7% of time : calibration & extragalactic transients

• Mini-surveys (3%), Nano survey (0.3%) and special programs

- Near sun NEO twilight (Y1)
- Northern strip survey (Y1)
- Galactic plane pencil beam (nano-survey)
- other (after Y1)
- Target of Opportunity (ToO) 3%
 - GW follow-up (85% of ToO) (Ligo-Virgo-Kagra O5 run in 2028)
 - Neutrinos counterpart (from SN in MW) (5% of ToO)
 - Asteroids (10% of ToO)





low- dust mostly for DESC – Static cosmology

Band	и	g	r	i	Ζ	у	Total
Visits	54	66	174	176	158	155	≈ 783

g,r,l,z in carousel and u,y swapping according moon phase

3: The Deep Drilling Fields

Smaller fields observed much more deeply and more frequently

Static Science (co-added): faint sources, photo-z

calibration, etc.

- reach at least 10x WFD depth
- (u:520, g:630, r:1670, i:1670, z:1500, y:1480 visits)
 - AGN, Galaxies, DESC desire extra u-band depth
- (e.g., z ~ 3 dropout galaxies)
 - AGN want to hit specific coadded depths:

(u:28.3, gri:28.5, z:27.9, y:26.5 AB mag)

Time-Domain Science: SN Ia cosmology, AGN reverb/

monitoring, extragalactic transients

- AGN want every night or every-other-night sampling in griz (and u/y as possible)
- DESC want high nightly depth (many visits) seasons for high-redshift SN Ia (z >~ 0.7)





5: Rolling vs. Uniform Cadence

- Uniform: consistent visits rate across the sky
- Rolling: focus on part of the sky for 1–2 years, then shift
- Pros/cons:
 - Rolling boosts transient sampling (SNe Ia, AGN)
 - Uniform needed for galaxy/cosmic shear uniformity



- Proposition to have a New Uniform Rolling cadence (instead of a 4 strips cadence)
- Better for the Uniformity for DESC static science
- Requirement : Release of uniform data products for static cosmology
 - Y2, Y5 and Y8
- No rolling at early phases
- No rolling for galactic & Ecliptic regions
- Visits distribution:

Some regions receive up to **125 visits per season** during "high" seasons and as few as **25** in "low" seasons. Over the 10-year survey, each region cycles through **3 high/low seasons**,

with "uniform" seasons in between

6: Image Templates & DIA

- Transients detection requires difference imaging
- Need template images built from stacked observations
- Templates limit early alert capabilities

Coadded templates generated every night in DDF:

- very first alerts from DDFs
- updated Templates at month, years level





Image differencing performance will be best with 3+ high SNR, good seeing images.





Build Template within less than 1 year



7. Micro-Surveys



a) <u>Rubin-LSST Mini-Survey: Near-Earth Objects (NEOs)</u> > Status : will be done

Goal: Detect & track NEOs >140 m for planetary defence **Area:** Focused on the ecliptic and low solar elongation regions **Cadence:** 2–4 visits/night, repeated over 3–4 nights **Filters:** Mainly *r*-band; short exposures to reduce trailing **Output:**

Orbits, sizes, rotation, composition Supports NEO cataloging & hazard assessment



b) Galactic Scintillation from H₂ Molecular Clouds

Status : proposed

Definition: Intensity fluctuations in the light of distant sources by small-scale refractive structures in molecular clouds **Cause:** Density inhomogeneities in cold H₂ clouds act like lenses **Effect:**

Temporal variability (10 minutes), variations few % **Typical Conditions:**

Requires compact sources

Most prominent at optical/infrared wavelengths

Scientific Use:

Constrain the presence of cold, dense baryonic matter (e.g. in dark matter studies)

8: Ocean Strategy to be submitted soon (2025–2035)



9. Synergies between Rubin, Euclid, and Roman Observatories

1. Spatial Synergy – Sky Overlap

- Maximize overlapping sky coverage: ~15,000 deg² for Euclid, ~18,000 deg² for Rubin.
- Focus on shared regions like COSMOS, XMM-LSS, and ELAIS-S1.
- Rubin's Wide-Fast-Deep (WFD) survey and Deep Drilling Fields (DDF) align with Euclid/Roman deep fields.

2. Temporal Synergy – Coordinated Cadence

- Rubin can adjust observation cadence to match Euclid/Roman timelines.
- Increase visit frequency during Roman SN surveys or Euclid time windows.
- Enables **dense light curves** and rapid follow-up of transients.

3. Rubin Cadence Strategy Implications

- Prioritize overlapping fields.
- Enhance cadence in DDFs aligned with Roman SN programs.
- Enable rolling cadence modes in sync with Euclid/Roman.

LSST-France, Orsay, June 11-23



Rubin-Euclid simultaneous transient search



10. Rubin Observatory: Early Survey Strategy (2025–2026)

• Commissioning Phase (until mid-2025)

- On-sky tests with LSSTCam
- Gradual shift from engineering to regular observations
- Optimization of system and scheduler (Feature Based Scheduler)

• Pilot Survey (~mid-June 2025)

- Short nightly observations interleaved with engineering
- Goal: test SV survey configurations and system readiness

• Science Validation Surveys (SV, July–Sept 2025)

- Full rehearsal of survey operations over ≥30 nights
- Two components:
 - Deep: ~60 deg² to 10-year WFD depth
 - Wide: ~1000 deg² to 1-year WFD depth
- Enables: coadd tests, alert stream, template generation
- Early Science Phase (from late 2025)
 - Data reprocessed into Data Preview 2 (DP2)
 - Start of public alerts (tentative)
 - Early science with high-quality data & broad sky coverage
 - Smooth transition into full LSST operations



Alert Production will enable transient, variable, and moving object science early in the LSST survey.



Science Validation Survey

Deep: LSST DDFs (total ~60 deg²) in *ugrizy*

South Galactic cap DDFs visible in July-September (ELAIS_S1, XMM_LSS, ECDFS, and EDFSa + EDFSb)

Wide: LSST Year 1 WFD in *ugrizy* constrained to a region around the ecliptic, e.g., ±10 deg



11. Take away: Rubin-LSST Cadence Strategy

- **Cadence = balancing act** between multiple science goals
- Rolling cadence (time-domain)/Uniform cadence(static cosmology)
- **Recent DDF "Ocean Strategy"** → better compromise (SN,AGN)
- Coming soon : Early alert system and image template generation : Pilot survey + Science Validation + Full Survey start
- Combined observations with Euclid scheduled
- **Technically : Feature Based Scheduler** implemented (score calculation in each field according features like seeing, airmass, Nvisit, visit-time-gap, moon, DDF/WFD strategy,...)
- Improved efficiency : Mirrors silver coated + 1 snap of ~30 s (instead of 2 x 15 s)
- SCOC will continue during the whole Survey
 - evaluation of performances & comparison with expectations
 - corrections / new propositions

The End





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