

Synergies between OAJ's surveys, J-PAS & J-PLUS, and



Héctor Vázquez Ramió



*Expanding the Gaia legacy:
the role of Spanish ground-based facilities*
RIA Meeting – Barcelona, 17-19 February 2020

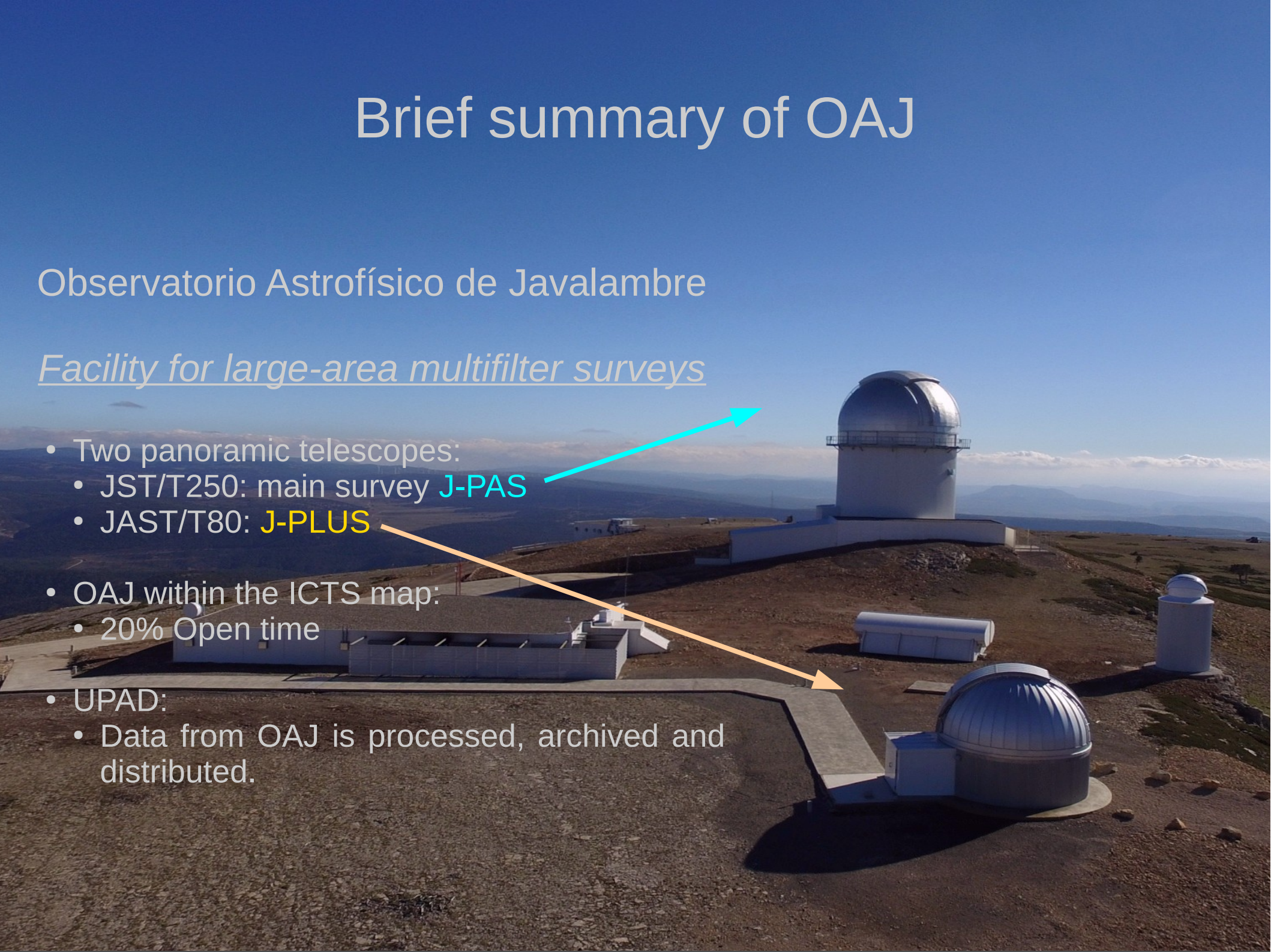


Brief summary of OAJ

Observatorio Astrofísico de Javalambre

Facility for large-area multifilter surveys

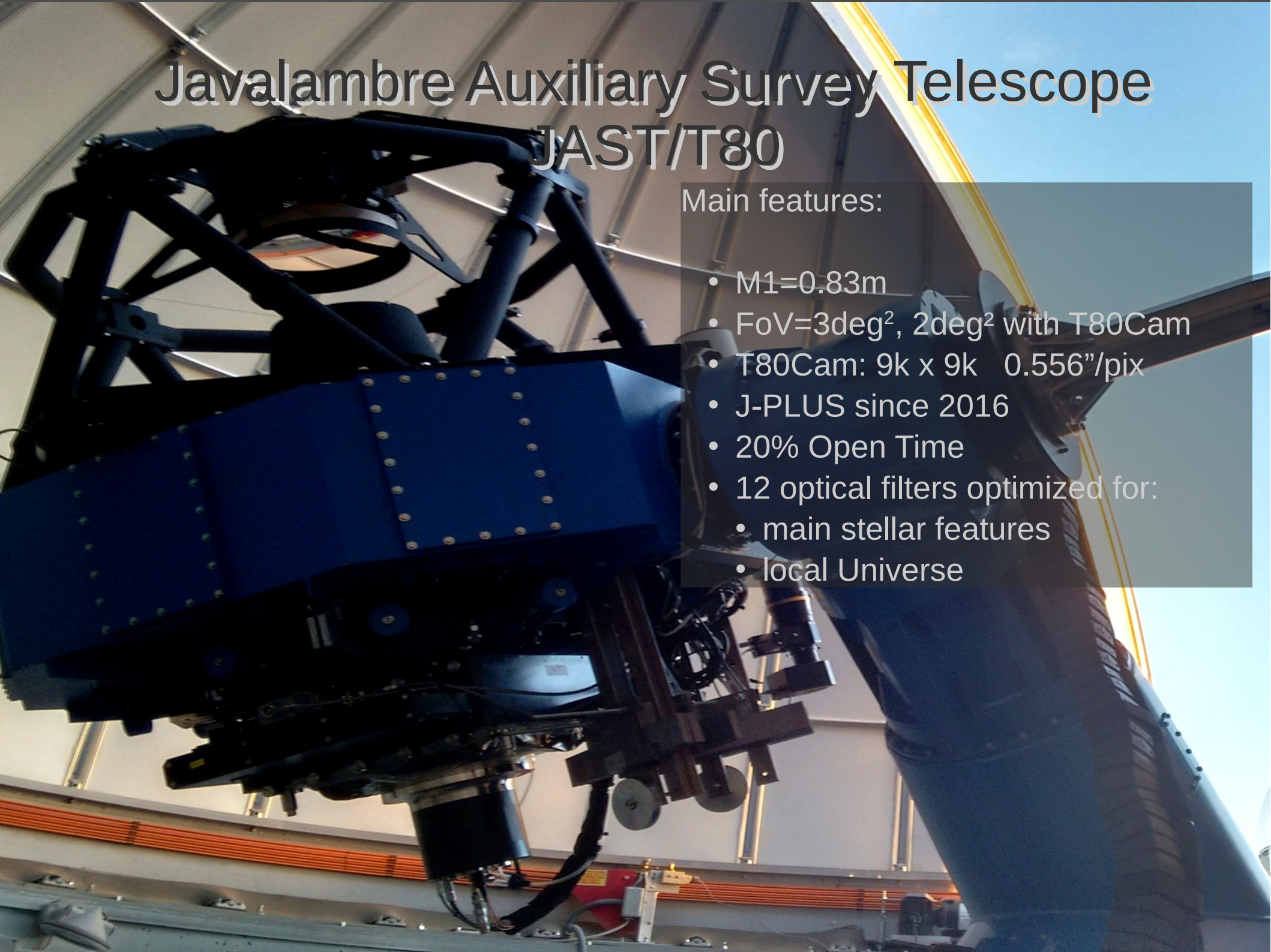
- Two panoramic telescopes:
 - JST/T250: main survey **J-PAS**
 - JAST/T80: **J-PLUS**
- OAJ within the ICTS map:
 - 20% Open time
- UPAD:
 - Data from OAJ is processed, archived and distributed.



Javalambre Auxiliary Survey Telescope JAST/T80

Main features:

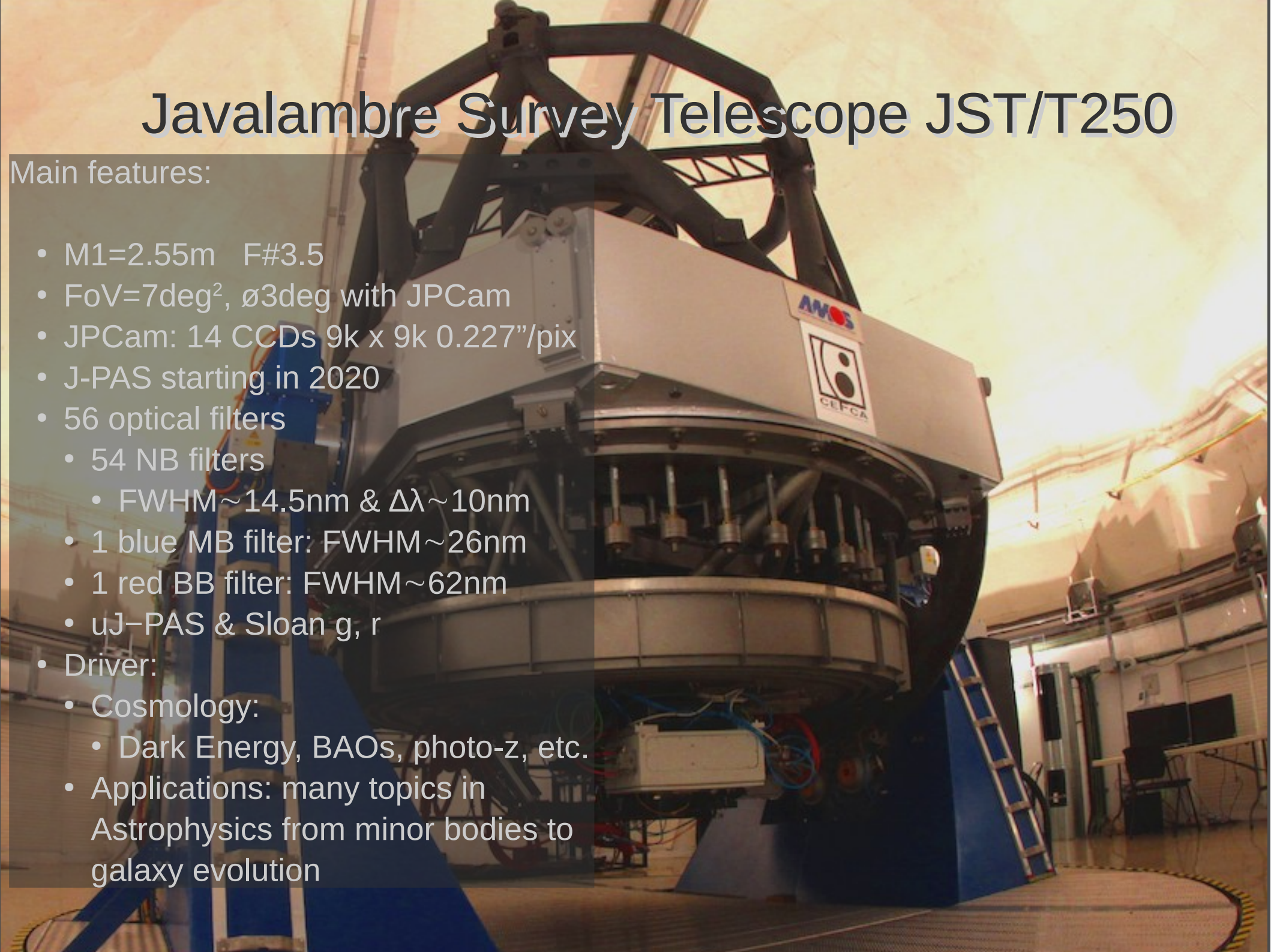
- M1=0.83m
- FoV=3deg², 2deg² with T80Cam
- T80Cam: 9k x 9k 0.556"/pix
- J-PLUS since 2016
- 20% Open Time
- 12 optical filters optimized for:
 - main stellar features
 - local Universe



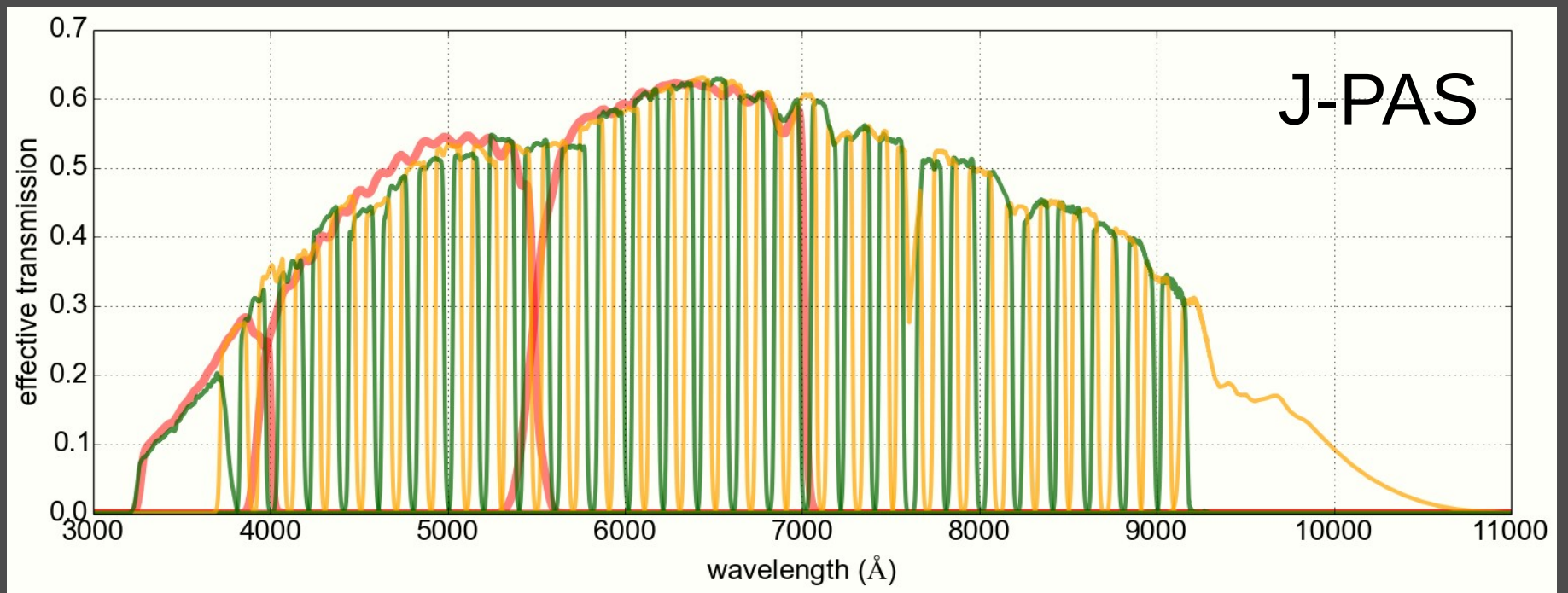
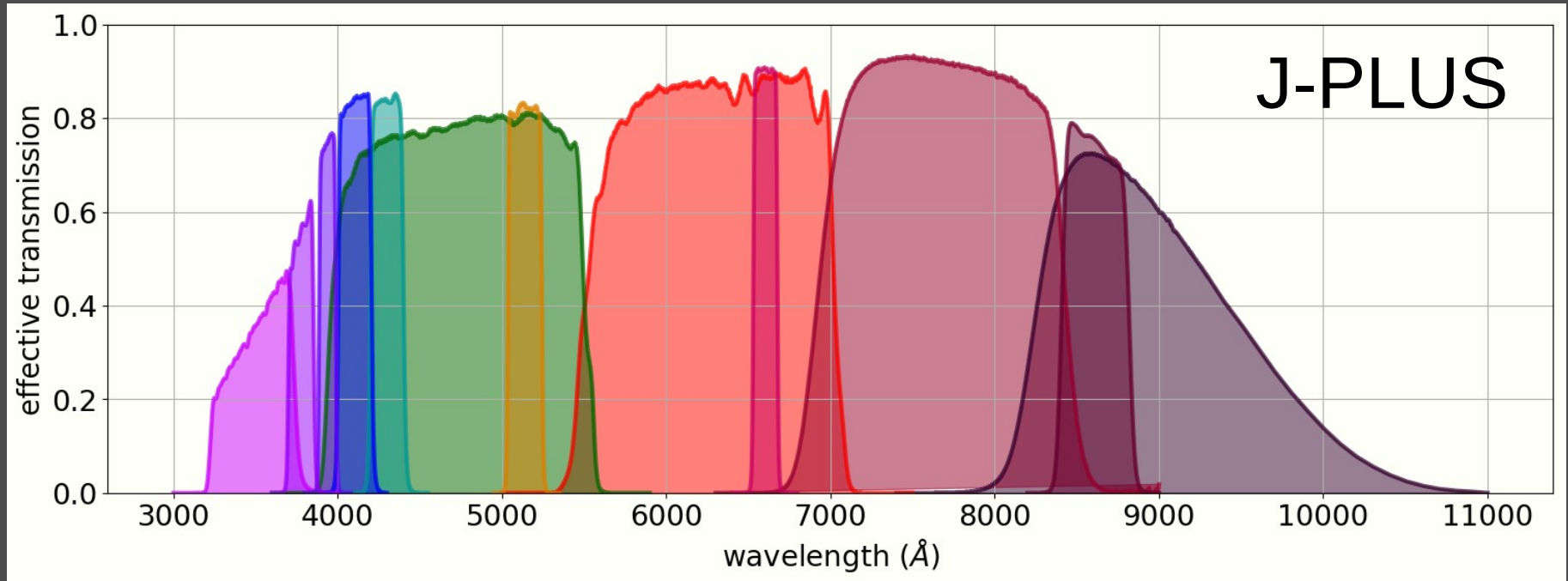
Javalambre Survey Telescope JST/T250

Main features:

- M1=2.55m F#3.5
- FoV=7deg², ø3deg with JPCam
- JPCam: 14 CCDs 9k x 9k 0.227"/pix
- J-PAS starting in 2020
- 56 optical filters
 - 54 NB filters
 - FWHM~14.5nm & $\Delta\lambda\sim 10\text{nm}$
 - 1 blue MB filter: FWHM~26nm
 - 1 red BB filter: FWHM~62nm
 - uJ-PAS & Sloan g, r
- Driver:
 - Cosmology:
 - Dark Energy, BAOs, photo-z, etc.
 - Applications: many topics in Astrophysics from minor bodies to galaxy evolution



J-PLUS vs J-PAS



J-PLUS vs J-PAS

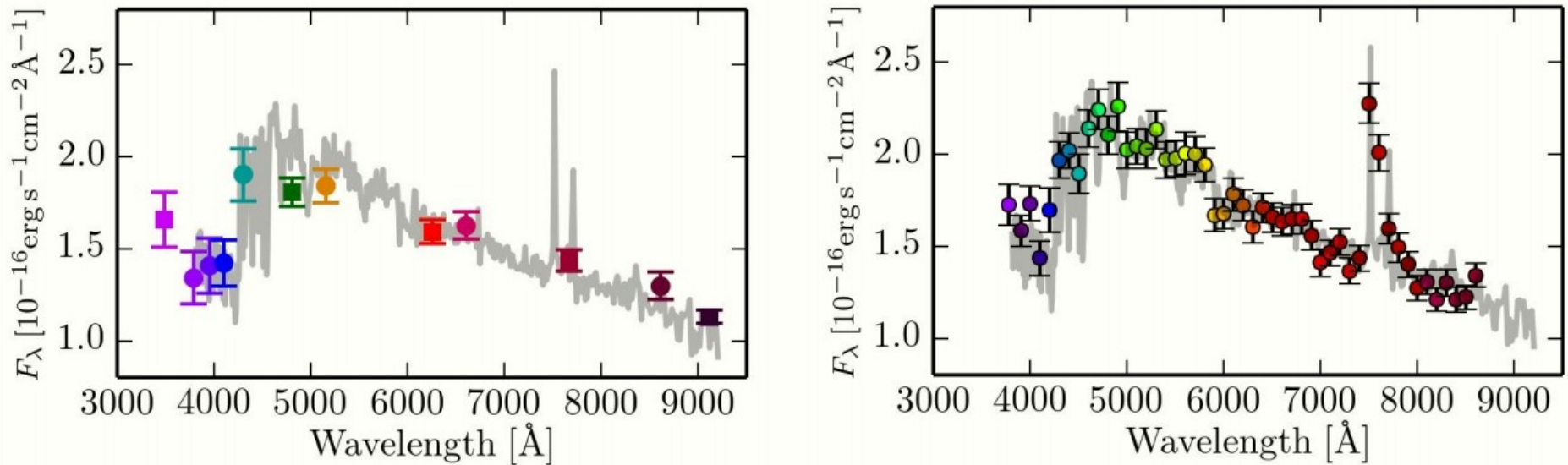


Figure 9 – Example of a $z = 0.145$ emission-line galaxy observed by J-PLUS (*left panel*), mini-JPAS (*right panel*), and SDSS (gray spectra in both panels). We will extract the emission-line fluxes with the updated version of JEFÉ, that successfully works at $z < 0.017$.

J-PLUS vs J-PAS

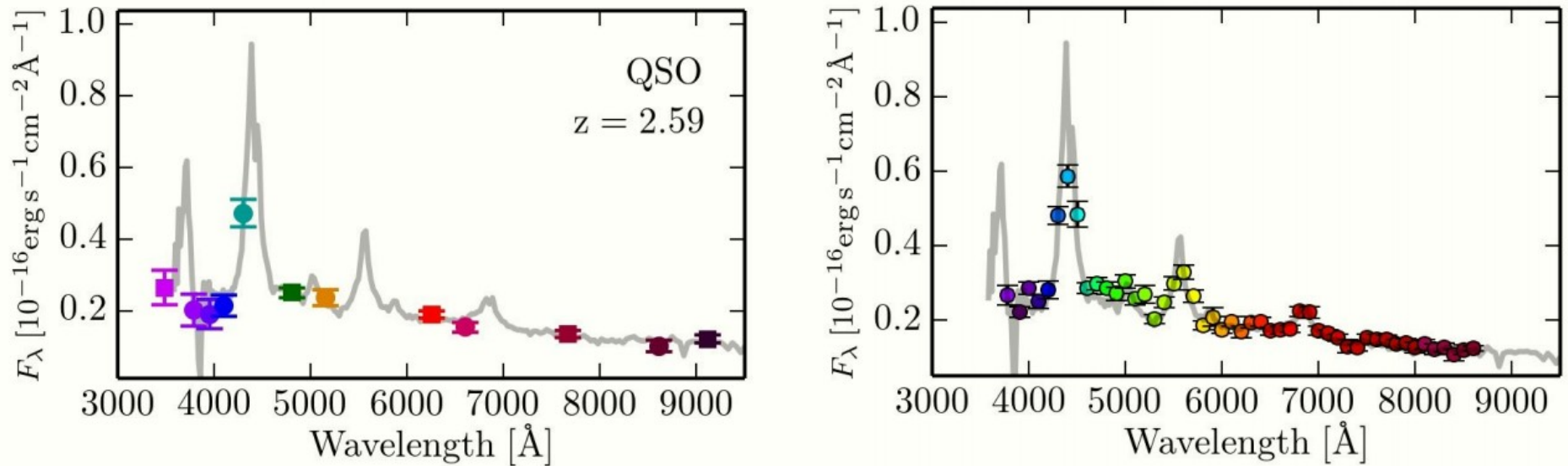


Figure 11 – Example of a $z = 2.59$ QSO observed by J-PLUS (*left panel*), mini-JPAS (*right panel*), and SDSS (gray spectra). J-PLUS permits to study QSOs at $1.2 < z < 1.9$ ([CIV] emission) and $2.0 < z < 2.6$ ($\text{Ly}\alpha$), while J-PAS has a continuous coverage from the local Universe to $z \sim 5$.

J-PLUS vs J-PAS

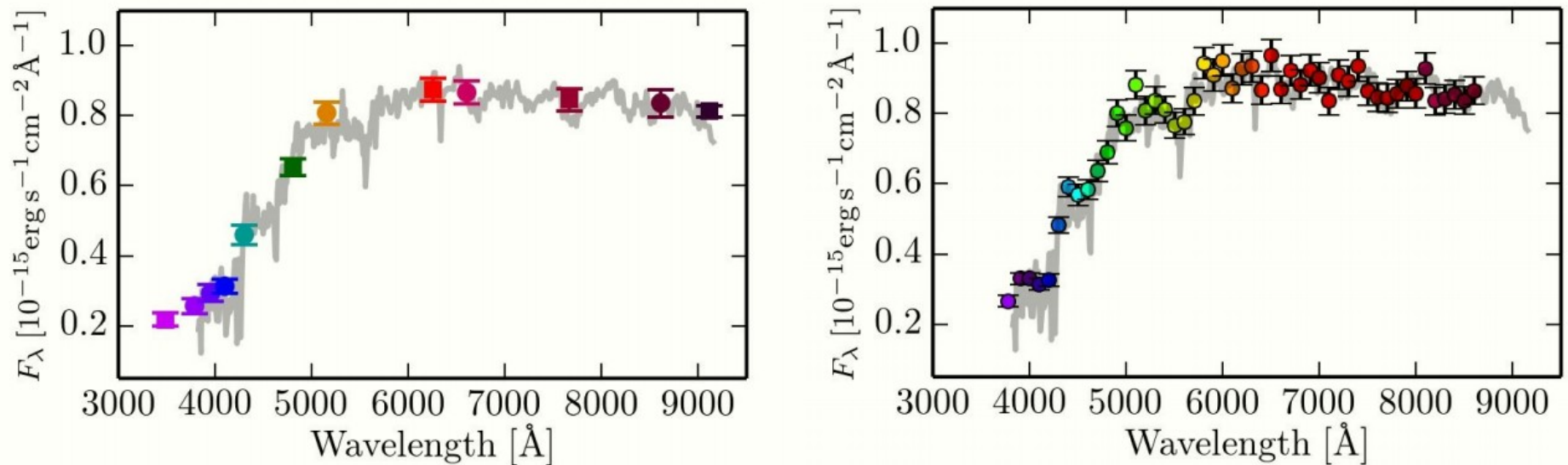


Figure 10 – Example of a $z = 0.075$ early-type galaxy observed by J-PLUS (*left panel*), mini-JPAS (*right panel*), and SDSS (gray spectra in both panels). We will extract the stellar population properties of the Javalambre sources with MUFFIT.

J-PLUS vs J-PAS

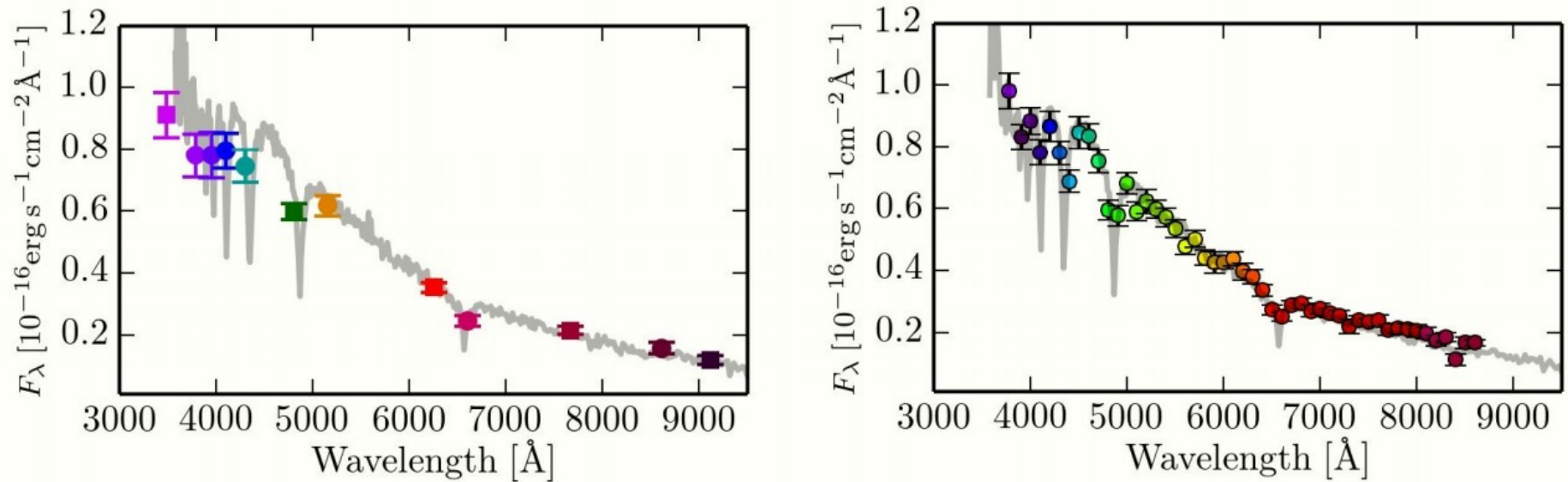


Figure 12 – A WD at 198 pc observed by J-PLUS (*left panel*), mini-JPAS (*right panel*), and SDSS (gray spectra in both panels). The hydrogen absorption lines are visible in our photometry.

J-PLUS vs J-PAS & *Gaia*

	J-PLUS	J-PAS	<i>Gaia</i>
# FILTERS	12	59	Low-res. spectra
BB	griz	gr[i]	
NB/MB	8	56	
area goal	8.5kdeg ²	8.5kdeg ²	All sky
depth (BB)	r~21.5mag _{AB}	r~24.0mag _{AB}	G~20
depth (NB)	~20.5mag _{AB}	~22.2mag _{AB}	G<20
start	2016	2020	2014
Driver science	Local Universe	Cosmology: BAOs	Parallaxes/Proper motions/Milky Way
Spectral R	-	~50	30-100

Public data: J-PLUS

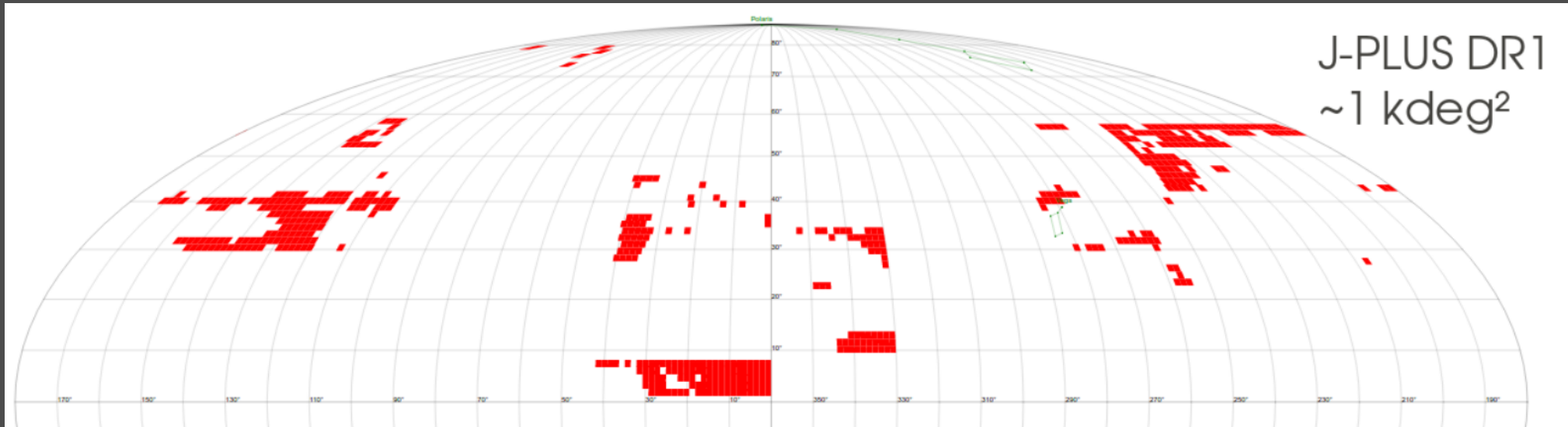
J-PLUS DR1

1k deg² (July 2018)

www.archive.cefca.es/catalogues/jplus-dr1

Cenarro et al. 2019 A&A 622, A176

Related papers: www.oajweb.cefca.es/publications/publications



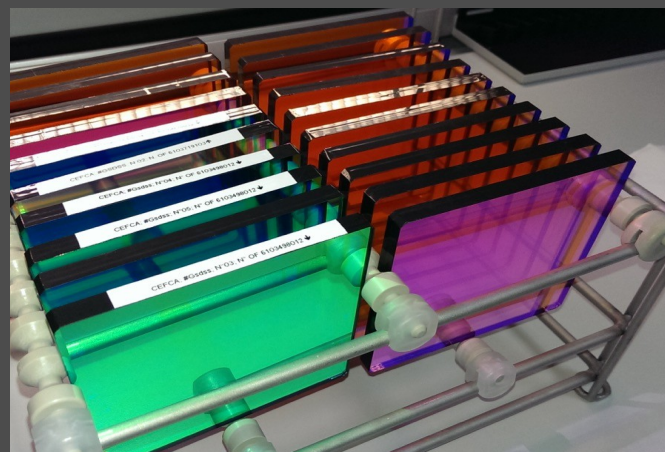
J-PLUS DR2

2k deg² (July 2020 SEA Tenerife)

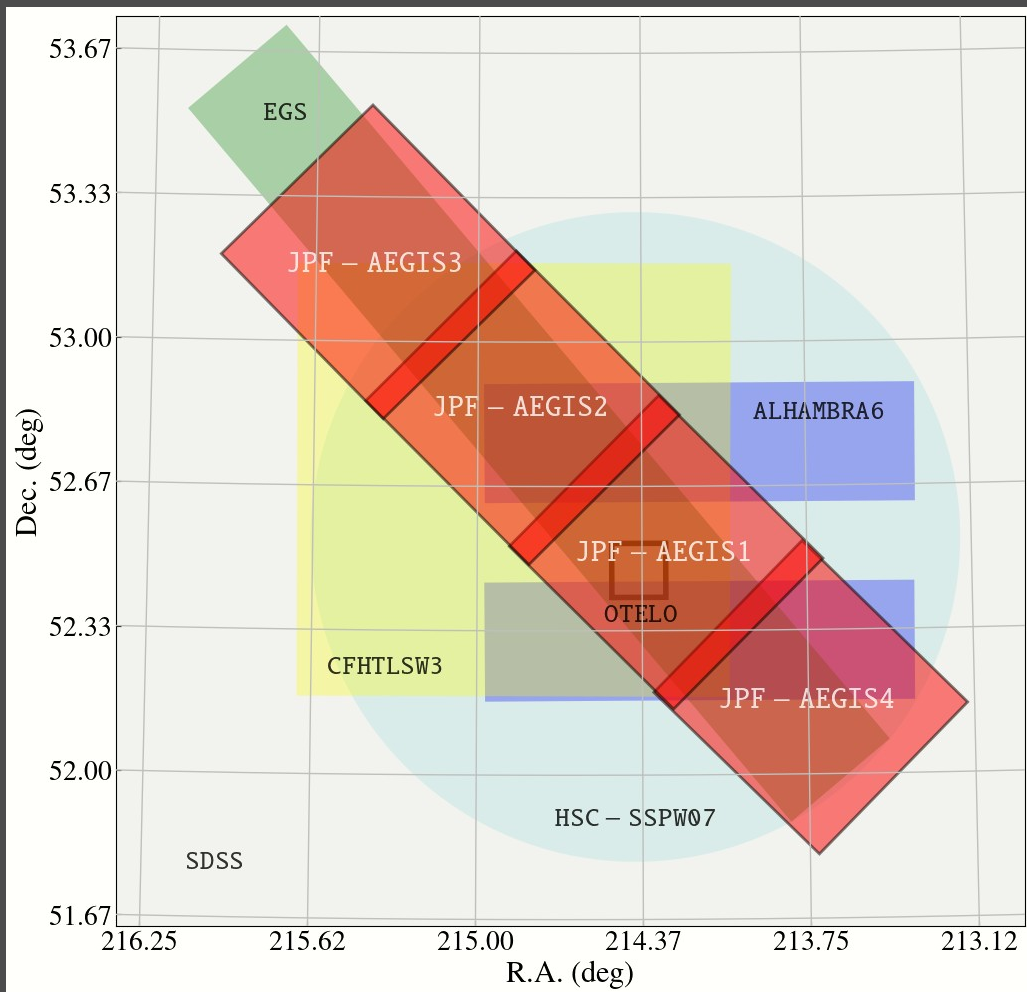
Public data: J-PAS

mini J-PAS PDR201912

1 deg² (December 2019)
with JPAS-Pathfinder and
all J-PAS filters



www.archive.cefca.es/catalogues/minijpas-pdr201912



Extended Groth Strip

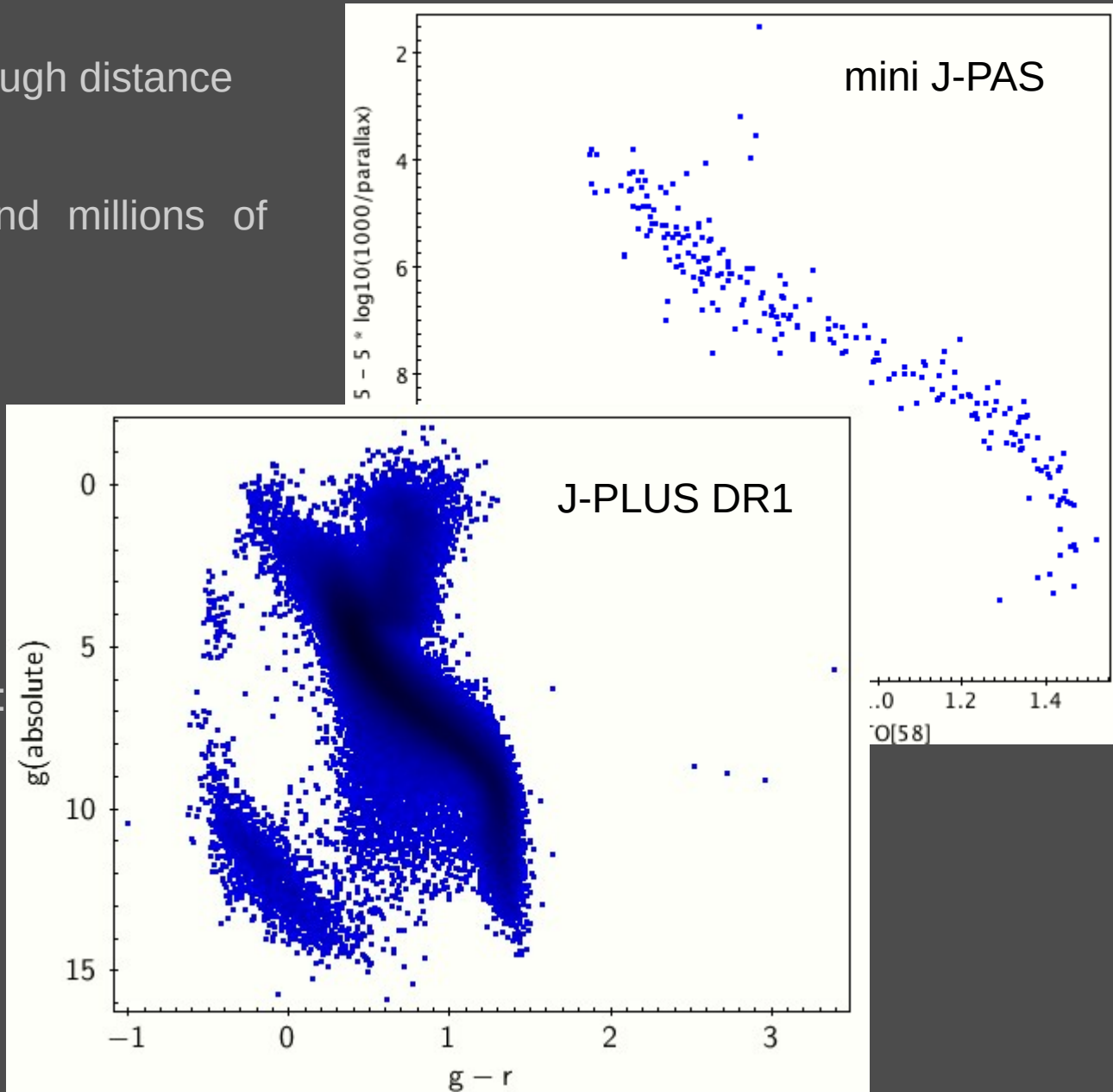
Region on the sky with abundant spectroscopic observations

Bonoli et al. (in prep)

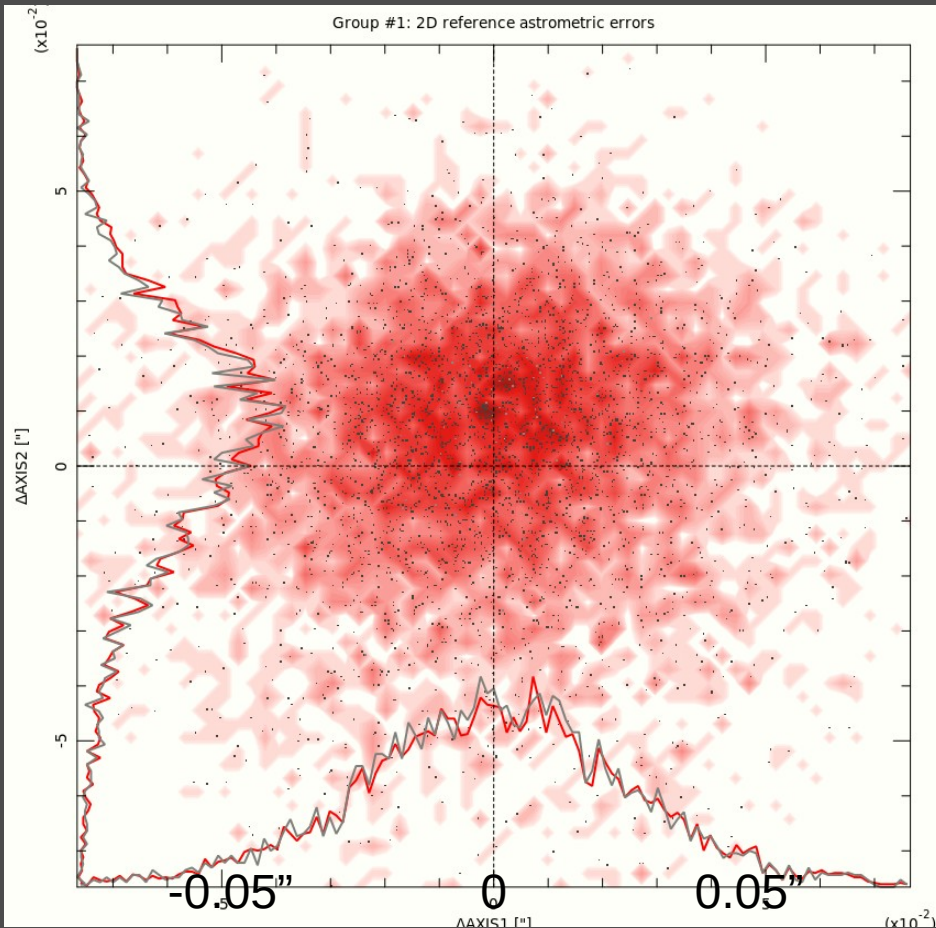
J-PAS starting in 2020

The Gaia era

- Breaking a few degeneracies through distance
- Solar neighborhood
- Low-res spectra of millions and millions of objects
- RV for objects up to $G \sim 17$
- Light curves of variable stars
- Galactic extinction
- Proper motions:
 - e.g. Galactic archaeology
- Identification of different species:
 - WDs, RR Lyr, QSO, etc.
- And many more



Technical synergies: astrometry



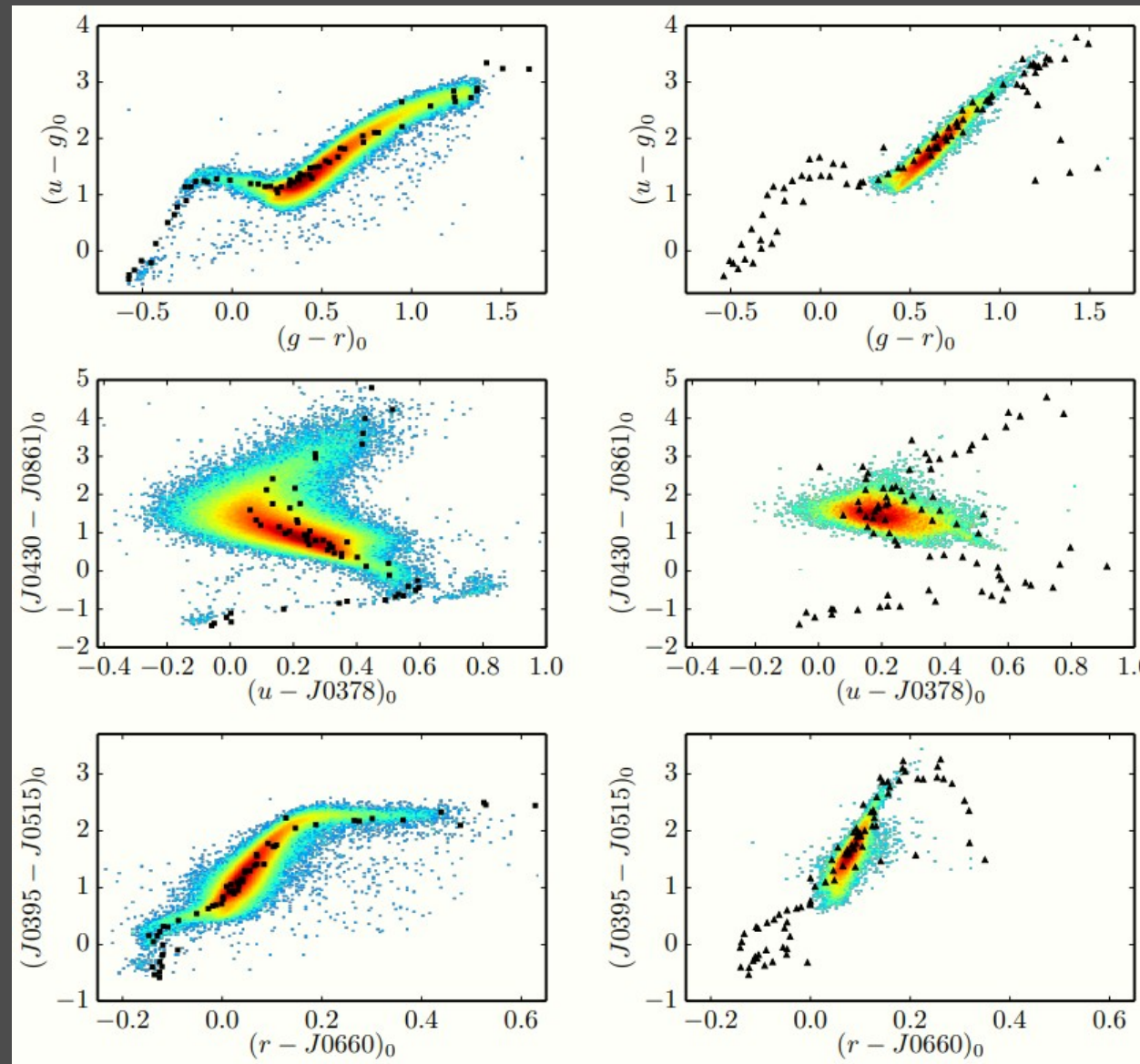
Gaia is a must

- Astrometry using *Gaia* adopted in the pipeline for OAJ data:
 - Long-term proper motions
- Cross-match with *Gaia* offered in OAJ's Drs.
- *Gaia* measurements are used as a prior for stellarity of the sources:
López-Sanjuan et al. (2019b)

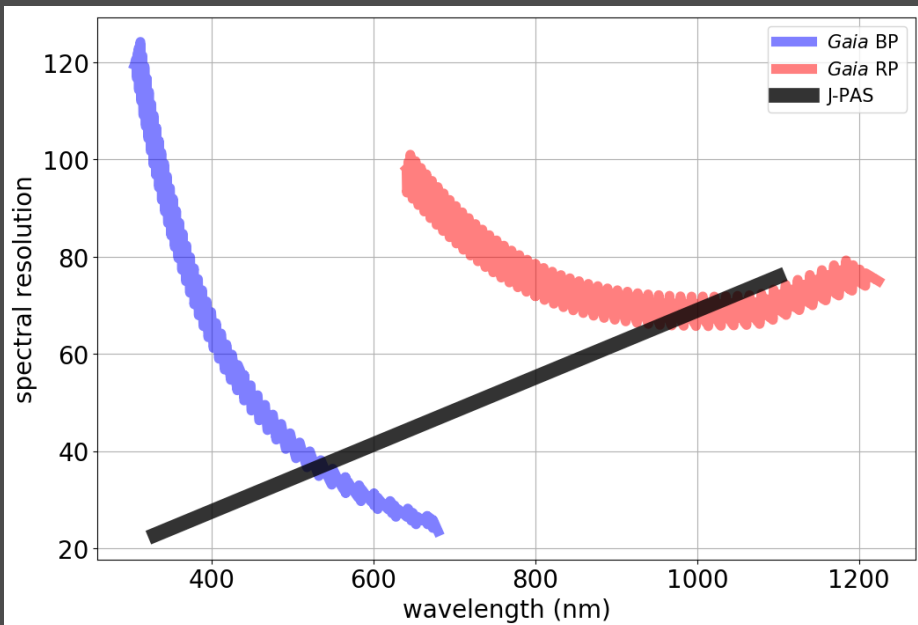
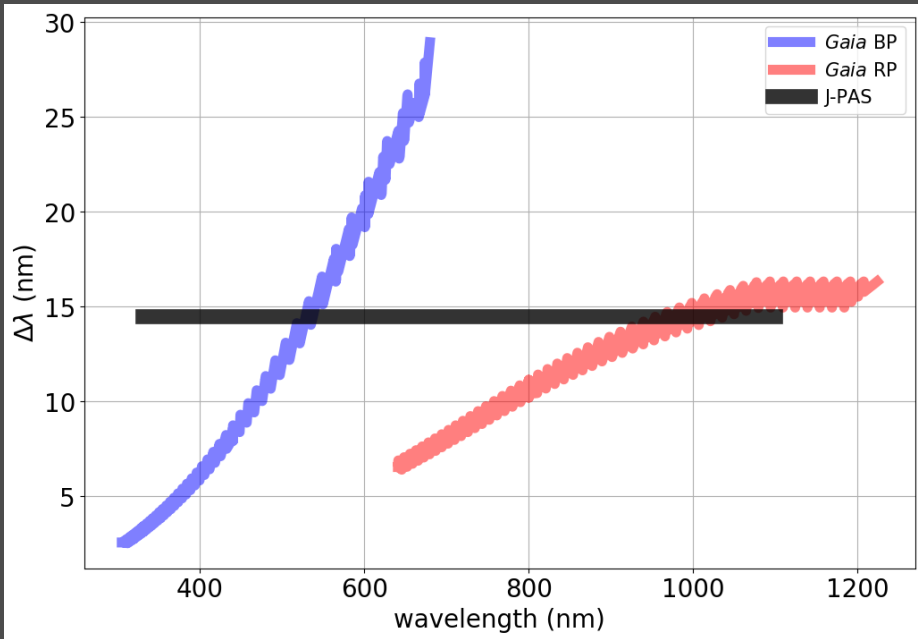
Technical synergies: photometric calibration

- Photometric calibration J-PLUS:
 - It includes curtil information provided by *Gaia*
 - See Carlos López-Sanjuan talk on J-PLUS calibration this afternoon

Stellar loci in J-PLUS bands. The homogenization of the photometry is part of the photometric calibration procedure. Taken from López-Sanjuan et al. 2019c.



Similarities: spectral resolution

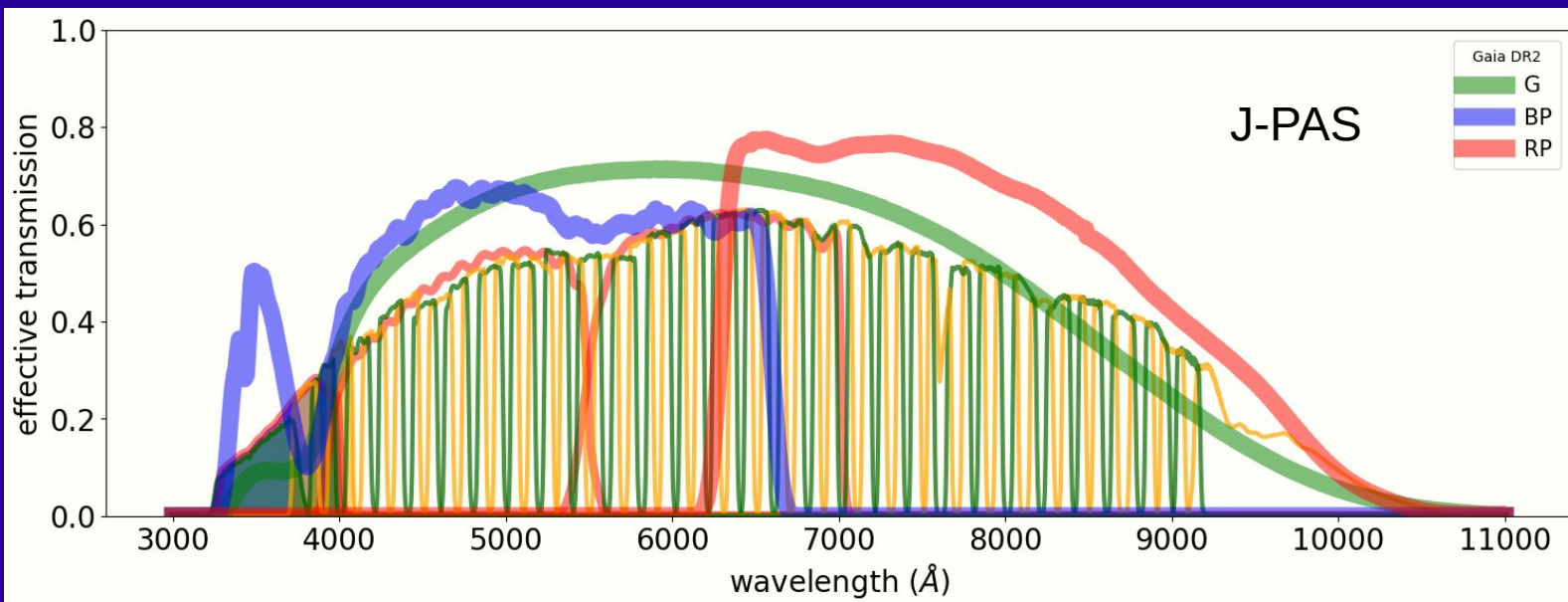
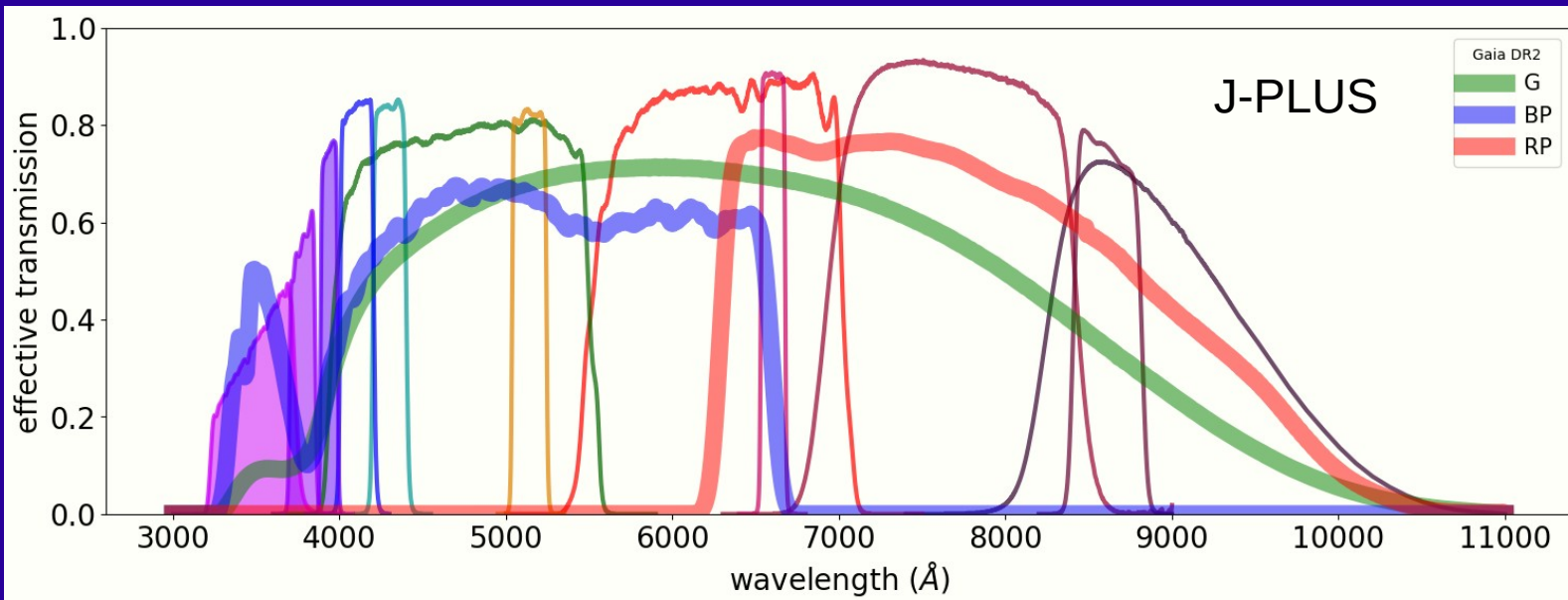


- J-PAS spectral resolution is of the same order of that of *Gaia*
- *J-PLUS* and *J-PAS* lie between photometry and spectroscopy

Same science with other “eyes”

Important for finding systematics in both datasets

Complementarity: bluest bands



May be relevant for:

- Temperatures
- Metallicity
- $\log g$
- Classification

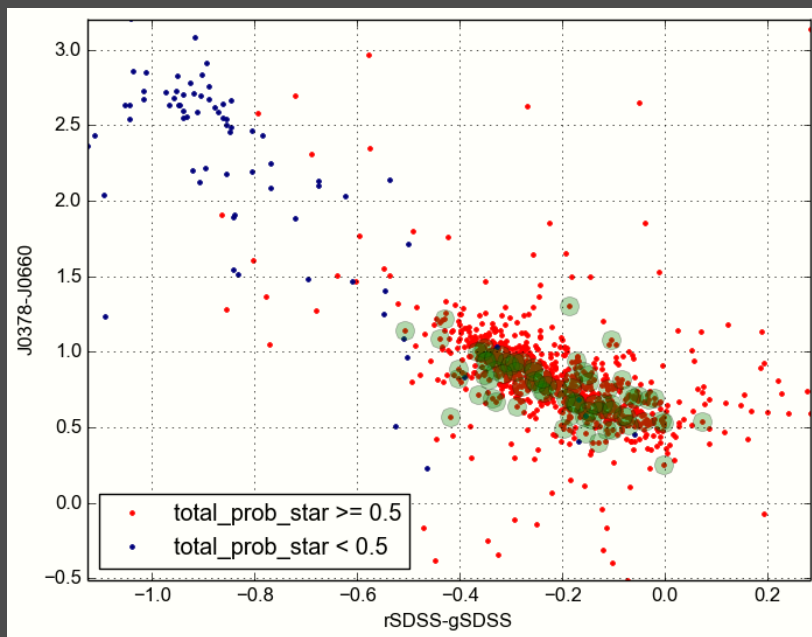
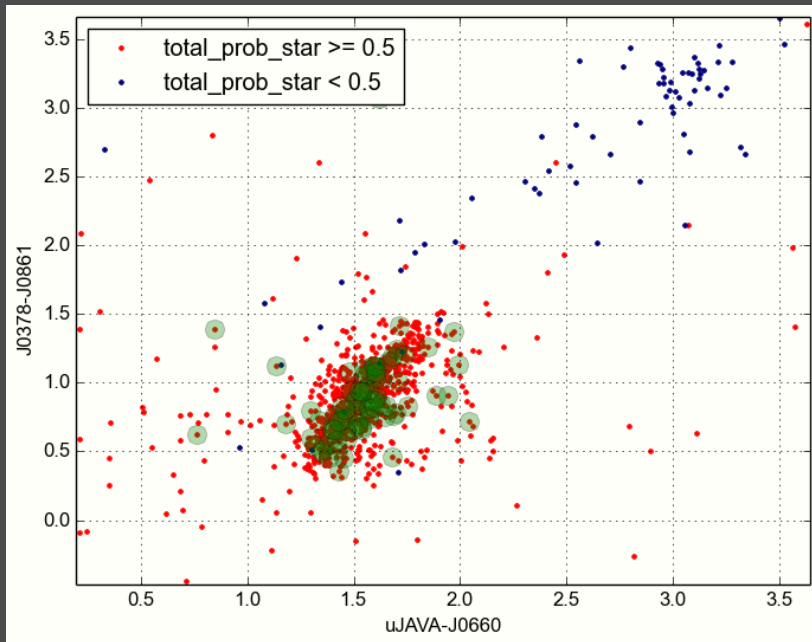
Complementarity: depth

J-PLUS depth ~ *Gaia* G

J-PAS depth > 2mag deeper:

New surprises are awaiting us...

Complementarity: extended objects/images



- J-PLUS & J-PAS observe extended objects (nearby extended galaxies, 2D studies, star-forming regions, etc.)
- Morphological parameters.
- Images available. Example:
 - 1016 RR Lyrae stars candidates from *Gaia* (Clementini et al. 2019) in J-PLUS DR1:
 - Unexpected secondary population in color-color diagrams

Color-color locus of RR Lyrae candidates from *Gaia* in some J-PLUS bands

Complementarity: extended objects/images

- 8% of the sources not point-like ($\text{total_prob_star} < 0.5$)
- ~80% of those are seem to be galaxies
- Other have problems in J-PLUS or a close source

The screenshot displays the J-PLUS DR1 web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the J-PLUS logo, a 'Services' dropdown menu, and several utility icons (info, help, home, mail, user). Below the navigation bar, a toolbar contains various actions: 'Select none', 'Delete selected', 'Scripts FITS download', 'Download results', 'Export search', 'Import search', and 'Transfer data'. The main content area is a grid of 80 small astronomical images, arranged in 8 rows and 10 columns. Each image shows a field of stars with a central object highlighted by a red crosshair and surrounded by concentric white circles. The images are labeled with their 'Tile_Id - Number' and a 'FoV' value. The labels are as follows:

Row	Column	Tile_Id - Number	FoV
1	1	26183 - 13794	7.25"
1	2	26019 - 21407	9.84"
1	3	26255 - 22820	9.84"
1	4	26178 - 1458	20.25"
1	5	26304 - 5014	6.16"
1	6	26201 - 5199	15.85"
1	7	26209 - 1606	35.98"
1	8	26191 - 38283	14.37"
2	1	26223 - 2020	4.97"
2	2	34020 - 9153	11.63"
2	3	26186 - 6856	20.25"
2	4	26139 - 16430	16.83"
2	5	26215 - 5439	5.97"
2	6	26138 - 4060	19.40"
2	7	26033 - 10786	21.44"
2	8	26291 - 17646	12.92"
3	1	26277 - 9606	7.03"
3	2	26196 - 23138	21.69"
3	3	26287 - 776	15.04"
3	4	26042 - 34429	13.73"
3	5	26314 - 18655	6.74"
3	6	26240 - 5797	5.82"
3	7	26270 - 21519	16.53"
3	8	26468 - 5263	12.79"
4	1	26069 - 25	16.41"
4	2	26097 - 1364	20.93"
4	3	26301 - 9620	11.41"
4	4	26372 - 14372	8.93"
4	5		18.98"
4	6		10.22"
4	7		16.91"
4	8		7.47"

At the bottom of the interface, there is a footer containing the following text: 'Copyright © 2015-2019 Javalambre Photometric Local Universe Survey. All Rights Reserved. - [How to cite J-PLUS-DR1](#) - [Acknowledgements](#) - v1.19' and 'Developed and maintained by Tamara Civera (CEFA)'.

Transients - Gaia Alerts

Index to Gaia Photometric Alerts

If you publish any results based on these Gaia discoveries, we would appreciate an acknowledgement along the lines of: "We acknowledge ESA Gaia, DPAC and the Photometric Science Alerts Team (<http://gsaweb.ast.cam.ac.uk/alerts/>)"

These are all the alerts raised to date. You might wish to view or download these as a [table in CSV format](#) or using any of the tools described in [this page](#).

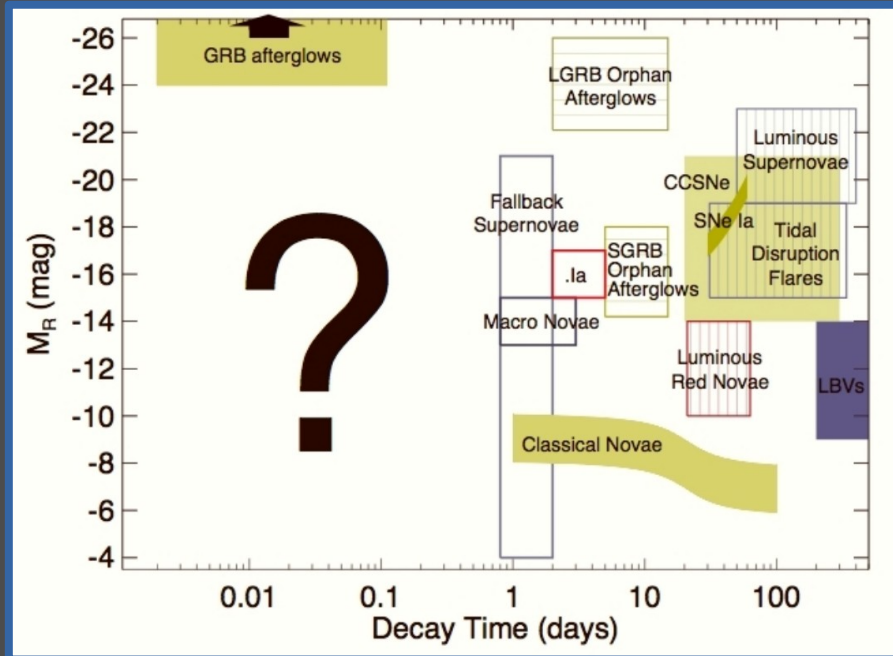
See [here](#) for an explanation of the columns.

Show entries

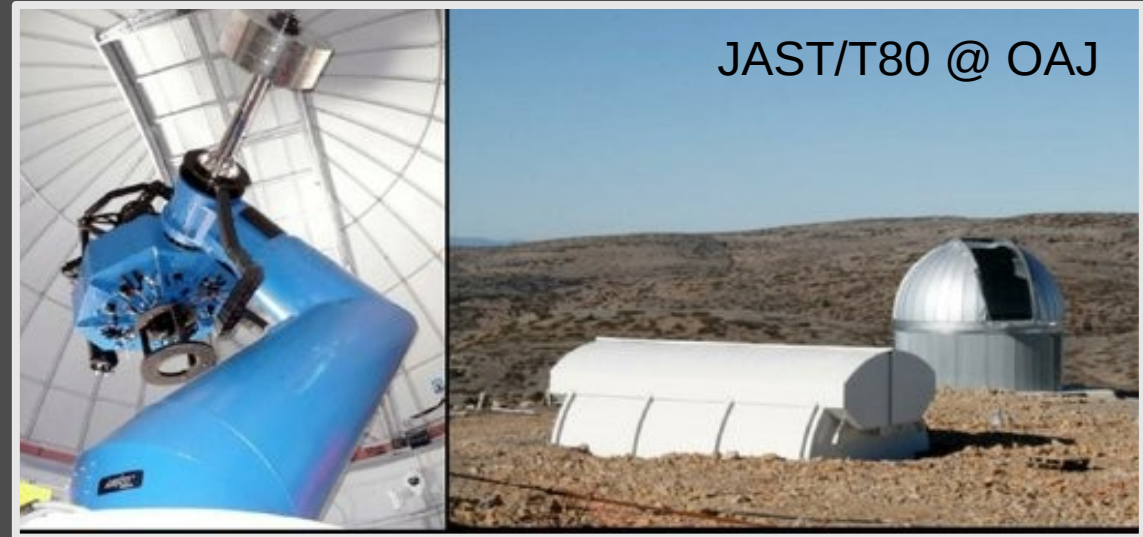
Search:

Name	TNS	Observed	RA (deg.)	Dec. (deg.)	Mag.	Historic mag.	Historic scatter	Class	Published	Comment	RVS
Gaia20avl	AT2020cub	2020-02-14 12:39:39	215.30048	3.72620	18.21	18.55	0.08	QSO	2020-02-17 14:30:55	slow rise of ~0.3 mags in known QSO	
Gaia20avk	AT2020cua	2020-02-14 04:59:31	25.65843	-19.77475	17.36	17.92	0.17	<u>unknown</u>	2020-02-17 14:30:25	long-term rise of ~0.4 mags in Gaia source coincident with galaxy 6dFGS gJ014238.0-194630	
Gaia20avj	AT2020cty	2020-02-15 15:20:58	255.93247	-44.21329	18.01	19.35	0.07	<u>unknown</u>	2020-02-17 10:54:20	1.5mag rise on a red source - candidate microlensing event	
Gaia20avi	AT2020ctx	2020-02-15 15:13:55	249.08154	-38.40418	17.32			<u>unknown</u>	2020-02-17 10:54:04	blue hostless transient close to the Galactic plane	
Gaia20avh	AT2020btt	2020-02-14 21:37:29	38.02809	-1.36404	18.81			<u>unknown</u>	2020-02-17 10:53:52	candidate SN in galaxy UGC 02010	
Gaia20avg	AT2020cry	2020-02-15 18:48:22	223.74272	-1.54175	18.77			<u>unknown</u>	2020-02-17 10:53:40	hostless blue transient	
Gaia20avf	AT2020ctw	2020-02-15 15:56:02	314.04024	-60.39031	18.96	20.02	0.29	<u>unknown</u>	2020-02-17 10:53:27	candidate QSO brightens by more than 1 mag in 7 months. WISE and UV detected	
Gaia20ave	AT2019vkv	2020-02-15 17:00:10	108.26770	57.97941	18.26	18.83	0.14	<u>unknown</u>	2020-02-17 10:53:10	candidate QSO brightens by 0.8 mag in 18 months, X-ray detected	

Gaia Alerts and JST/T80



Discovery space for cosmic transients from VRS (former LSST).
www.lsst.org



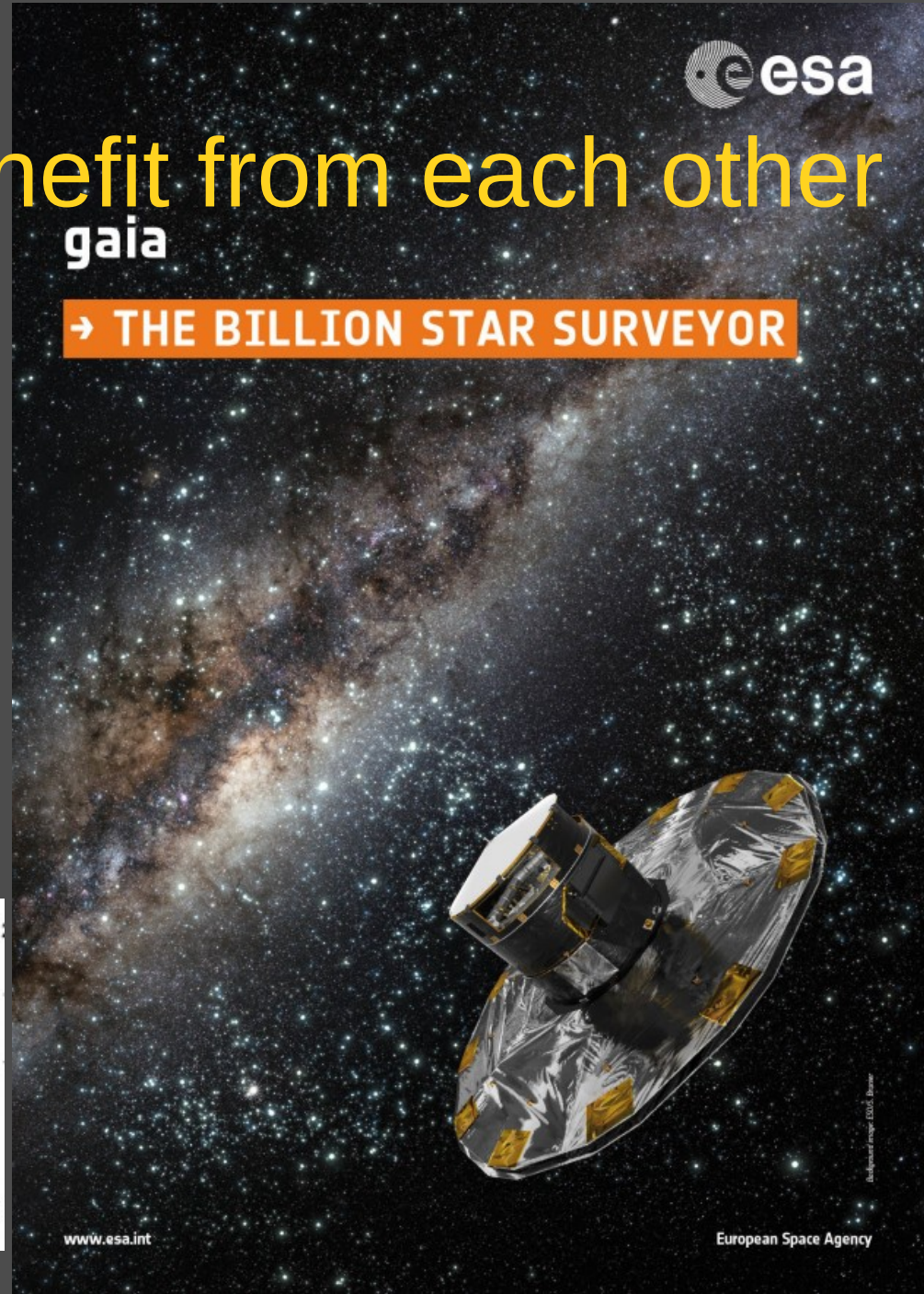
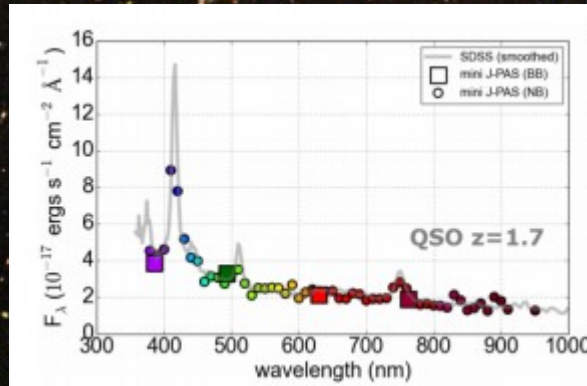
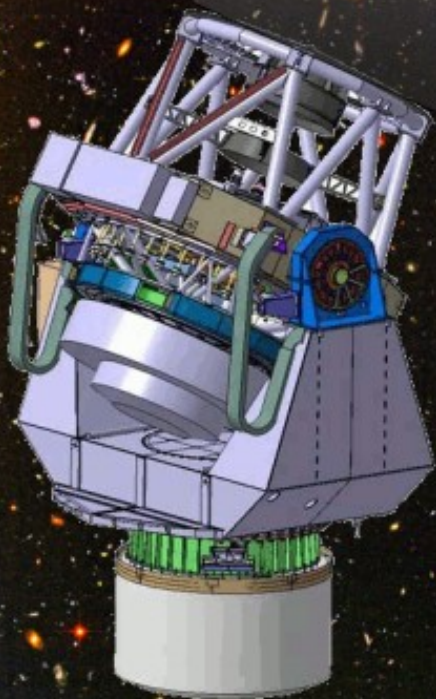
- Many *Gaia* alerts are of “unknown” type
- Magnitud ranges fit very well with T80
- Use of OAJ’s Open Time

JAST/T80 could provide a quick measurement of the SED for an early classification of the transient

Both projects will benefit from each other

gaia

→ THE BILLION STAR SURVEYOR



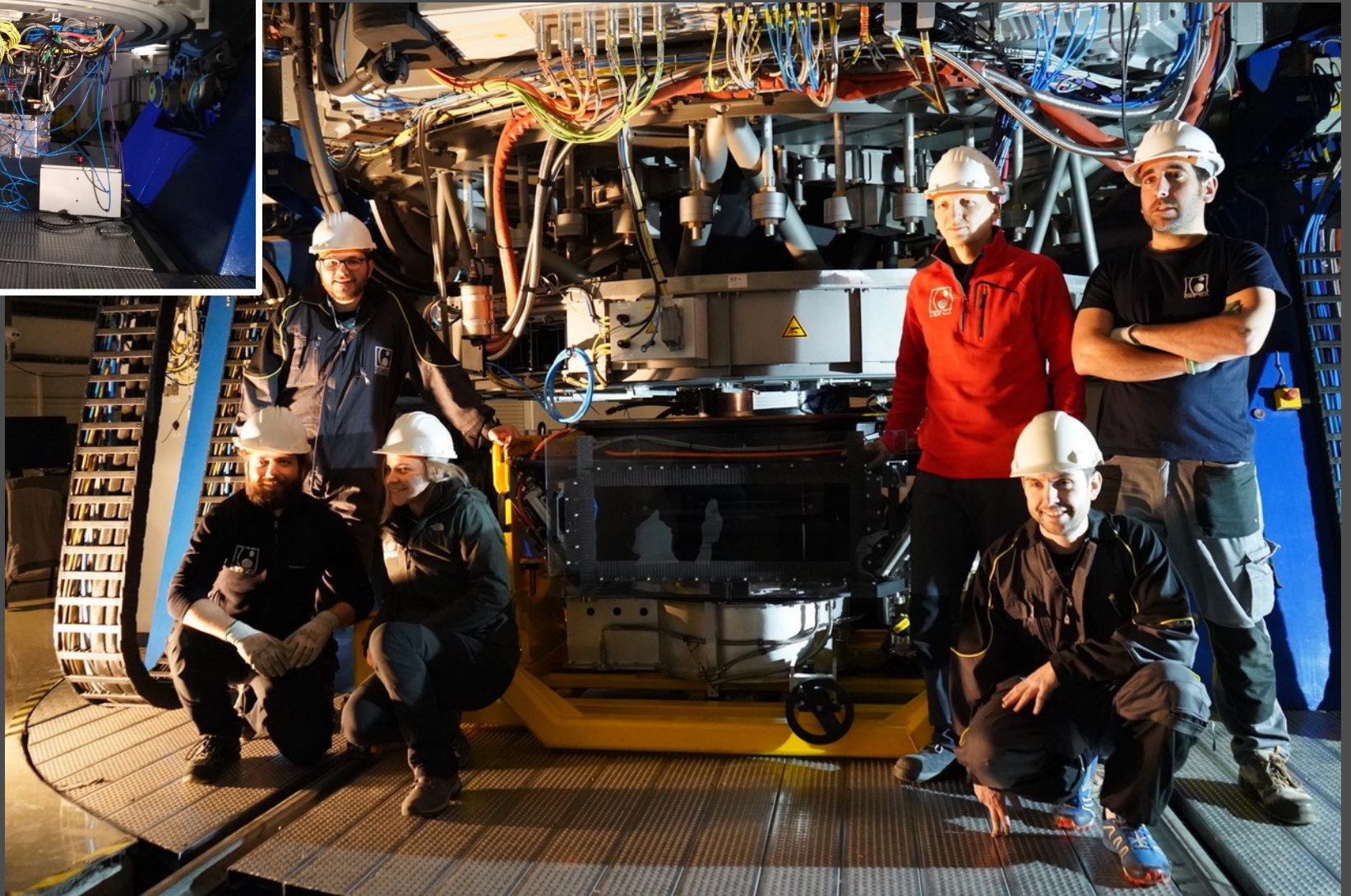
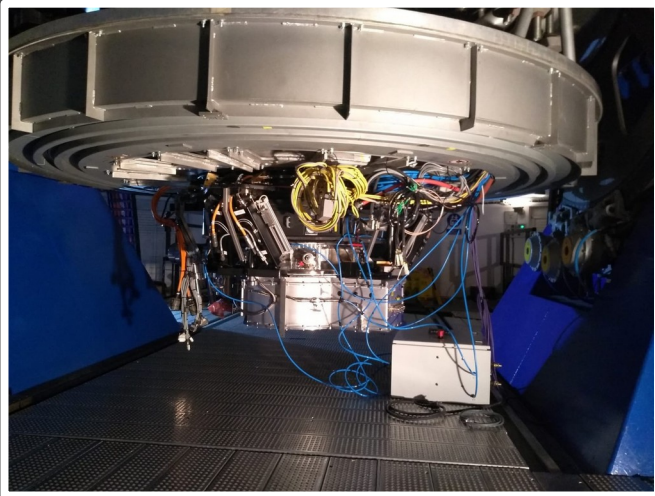
www.esa.int

European Space Agency

Schetch of JST/T250 (OAJ) – AMOS and a observed pseudo-espectrum. www.cefca.es

JPCam attached to JST/T250 (2020-02-13)

Looking forward first light





Moltes gràcies!

Credits: Óscar Blanco Varela