

Variable objects processing in the *Gaia* consortium

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(University of Geneva, Switzerland)

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P. Garcia-Lario, P. Gavras, + international CU7 team, + Gaia Data Processing and Analysis Consortium (DPAC)

- Introduction
- **Variable objects processing** within the *Gaia* consortium
- **Variability studies** using the *Gaia* archive
- Conclusions



UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE

FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES



Introduction

SN 185 : “**guest star**” (Chinese records)

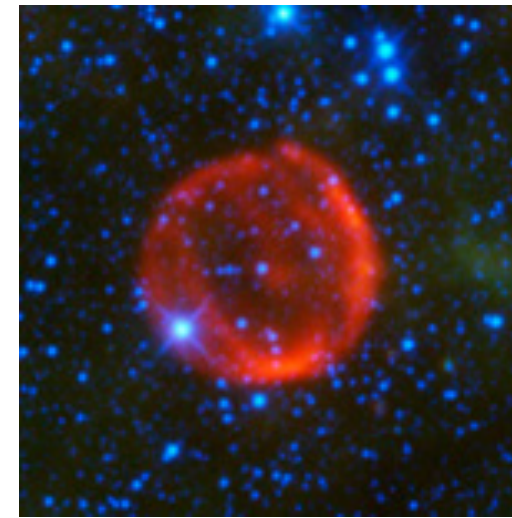
→ SN 386

→ SN 393

SN 1572 : Tycho **supernovae**

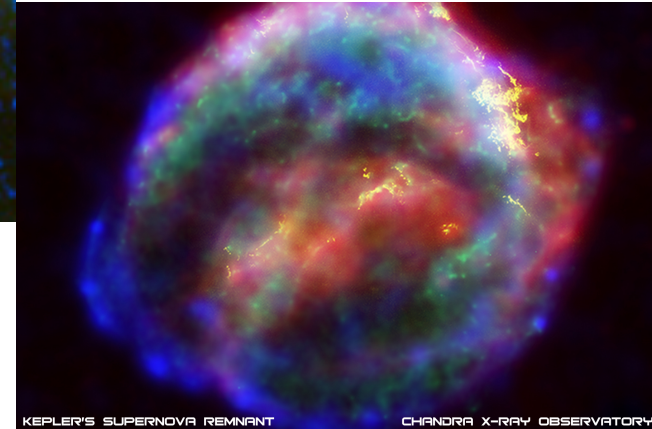
→ SN 1604 : Kepler supernovae (Europe+Korea+China)

http://wise.ssl.berkeley.edu/gallery_Tycho_SNR.html



SN1572

SN1604



KEPLER'S SUPERNOVA REMNANT CHANDRA X-RAY OBSERVATORY
<http://chandra.harvard.edu/photo/printgallery/2004/>

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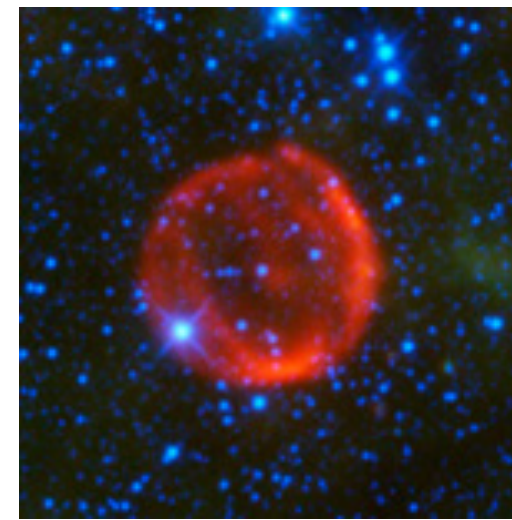
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1596: **Mira** (David Fabricius)

- 1686: Chi Cygni (G. Kirch)
- 1704: R Hydrae (G. D. Maraldi)

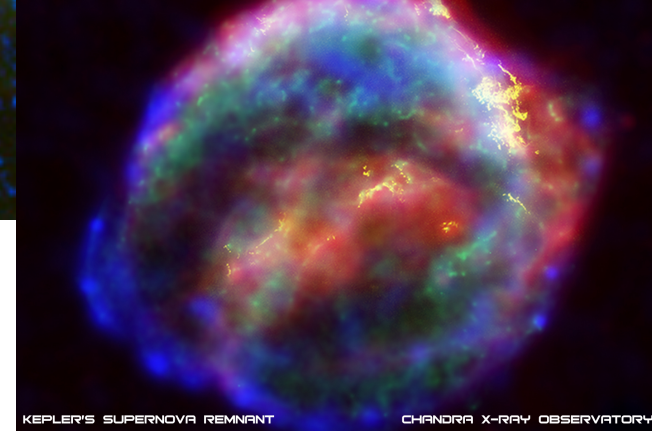
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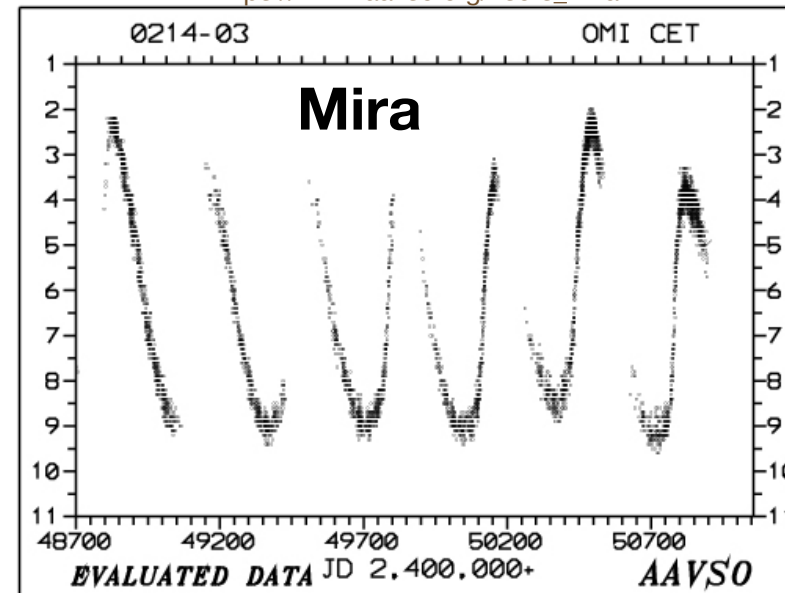
SN1572

SN1604

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https://www.aavso.org/vsots_mira



7 mag

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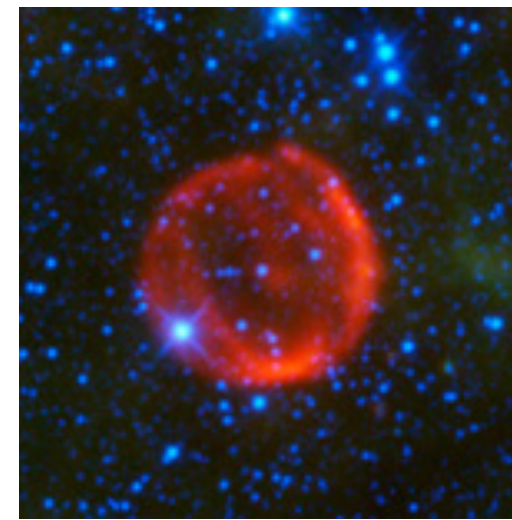
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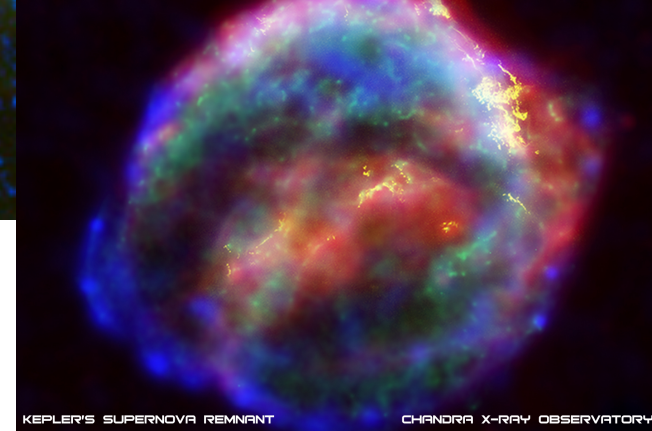
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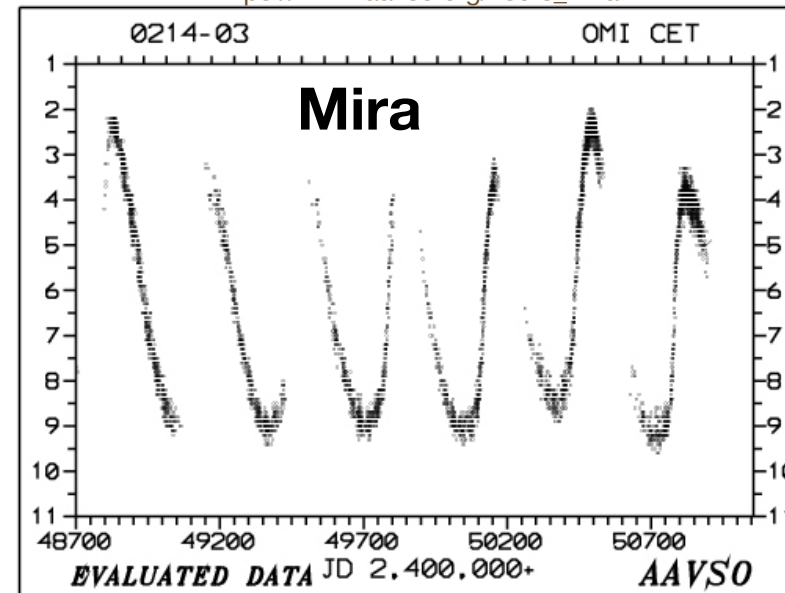
SN1572

SN1604

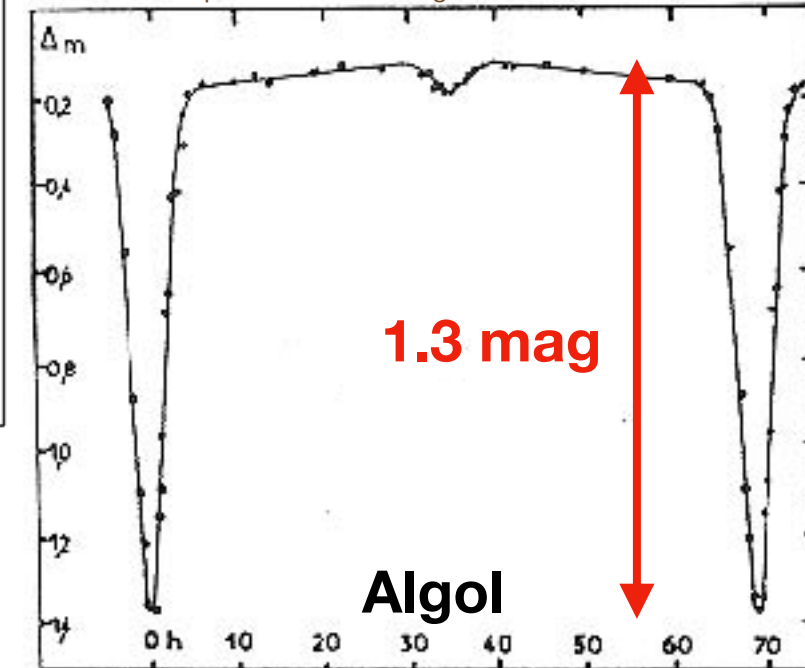
<http://chandra.harvard.edu/photo/printgallery/2004/>



https://www.aavso.org/vsots_mira



<http://cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr/afoev/var/ecla.htx>



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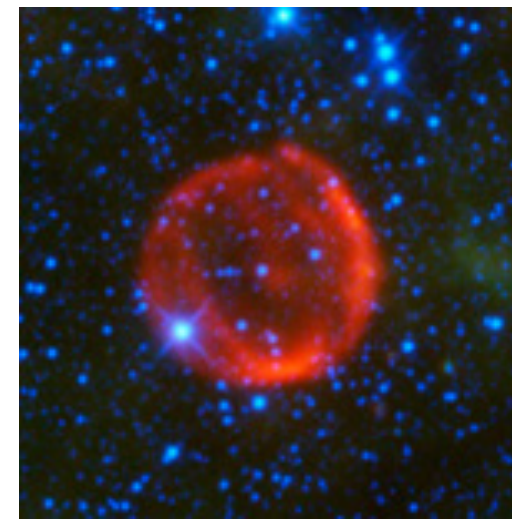
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1784: **delta Cephei** (John Goodricke)

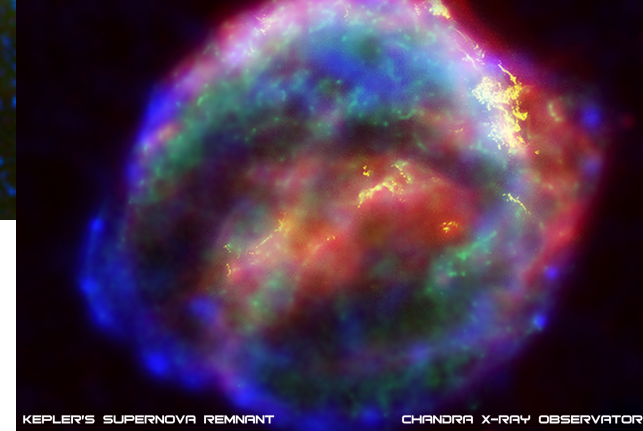
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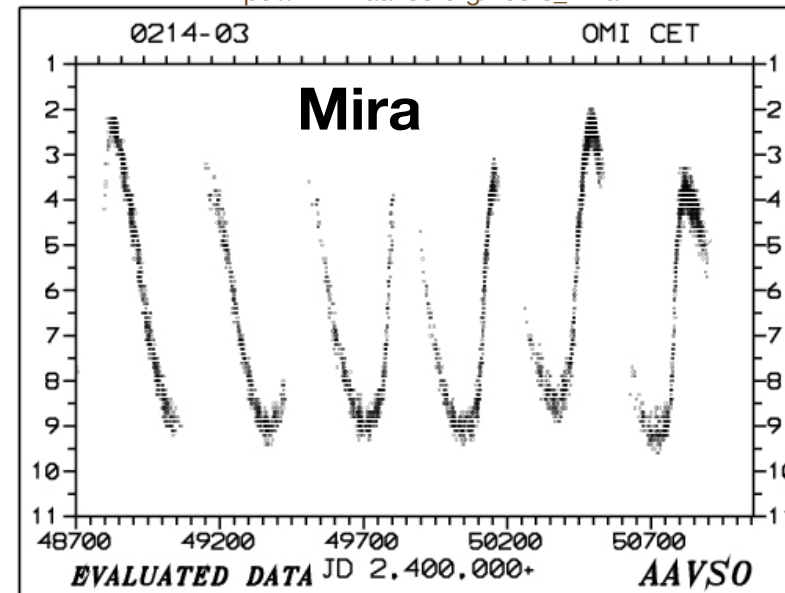
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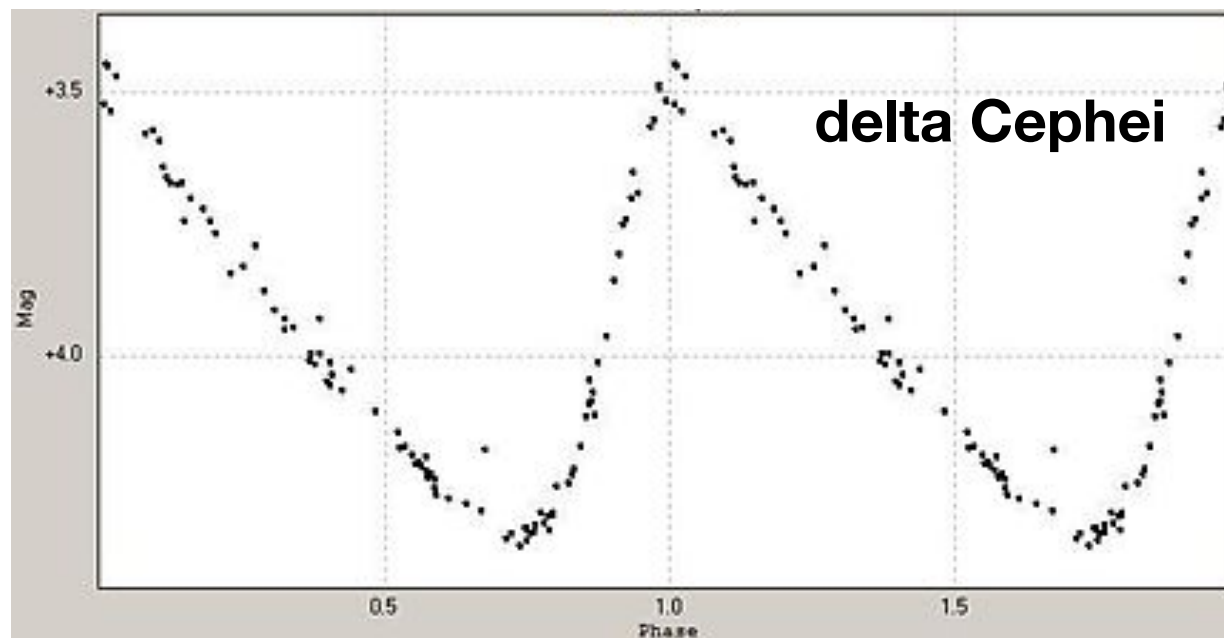
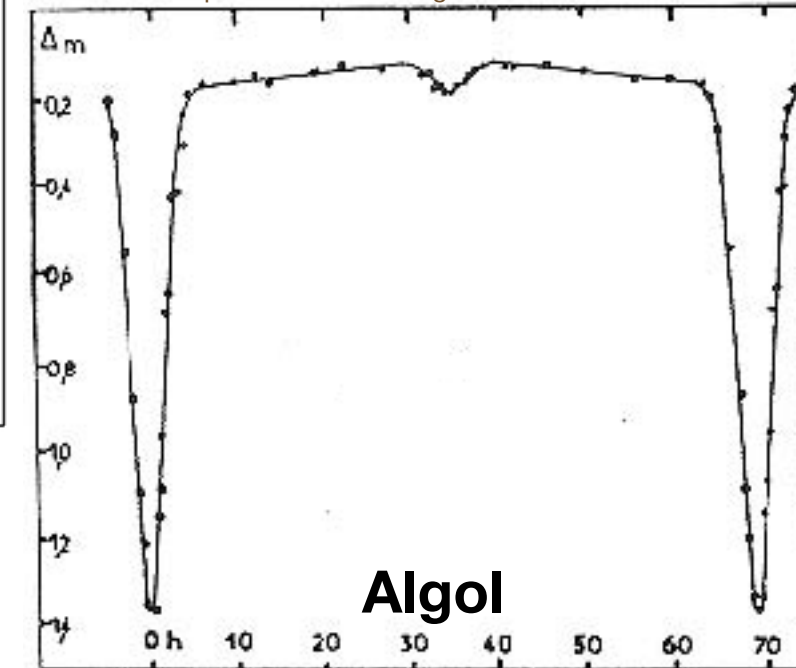
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<http://cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr/afoev/var/ecla.htx>



0.9 mag

By 1786: 10 variable stars ...

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delta_Cephei

... already 3 distinct classes of variable objects

Eclipse

EA

Eclipsing binary
(Algol type)

Cataclysmic

SN

Supernovae

Pulsation

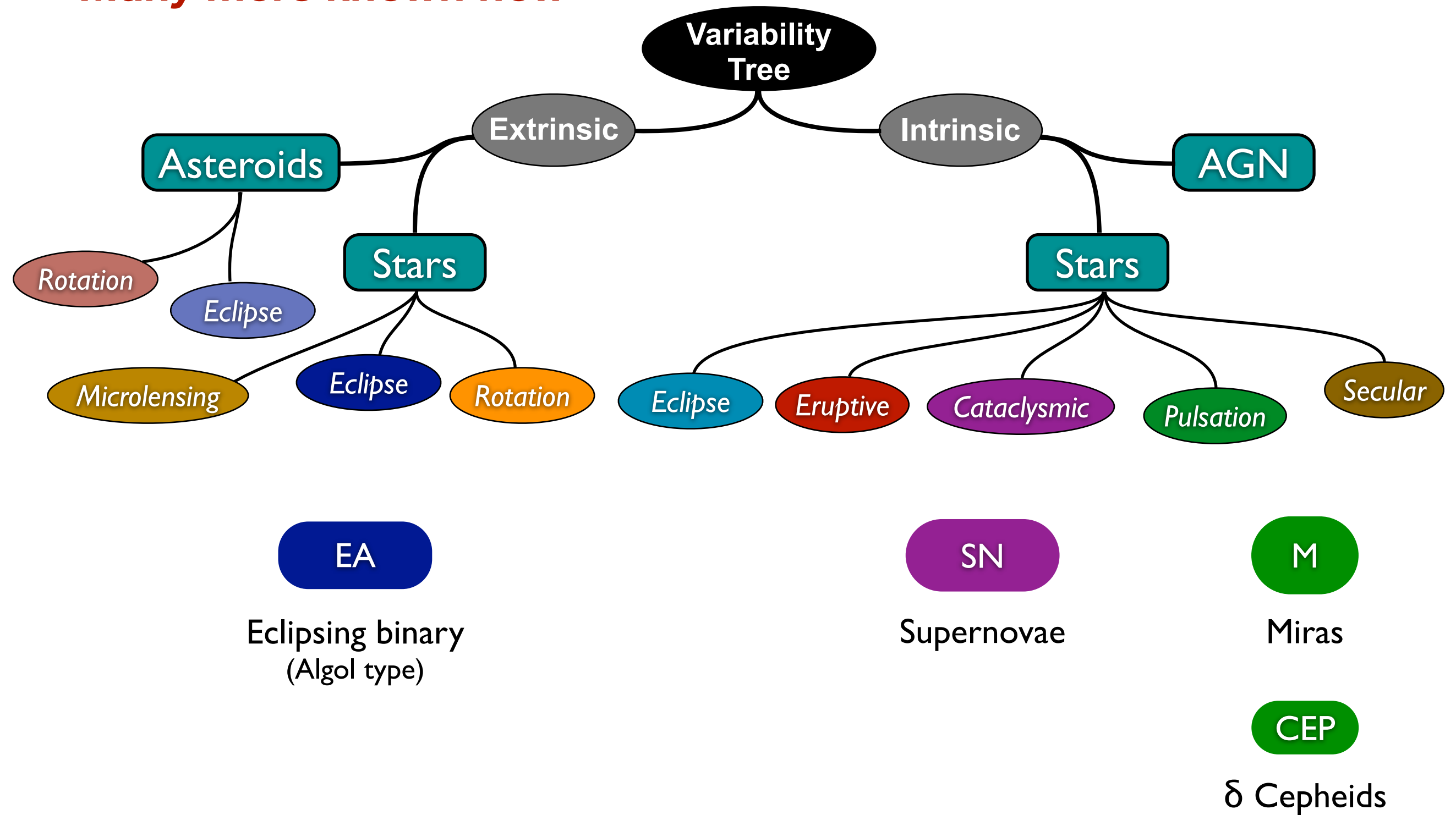
M

Miras

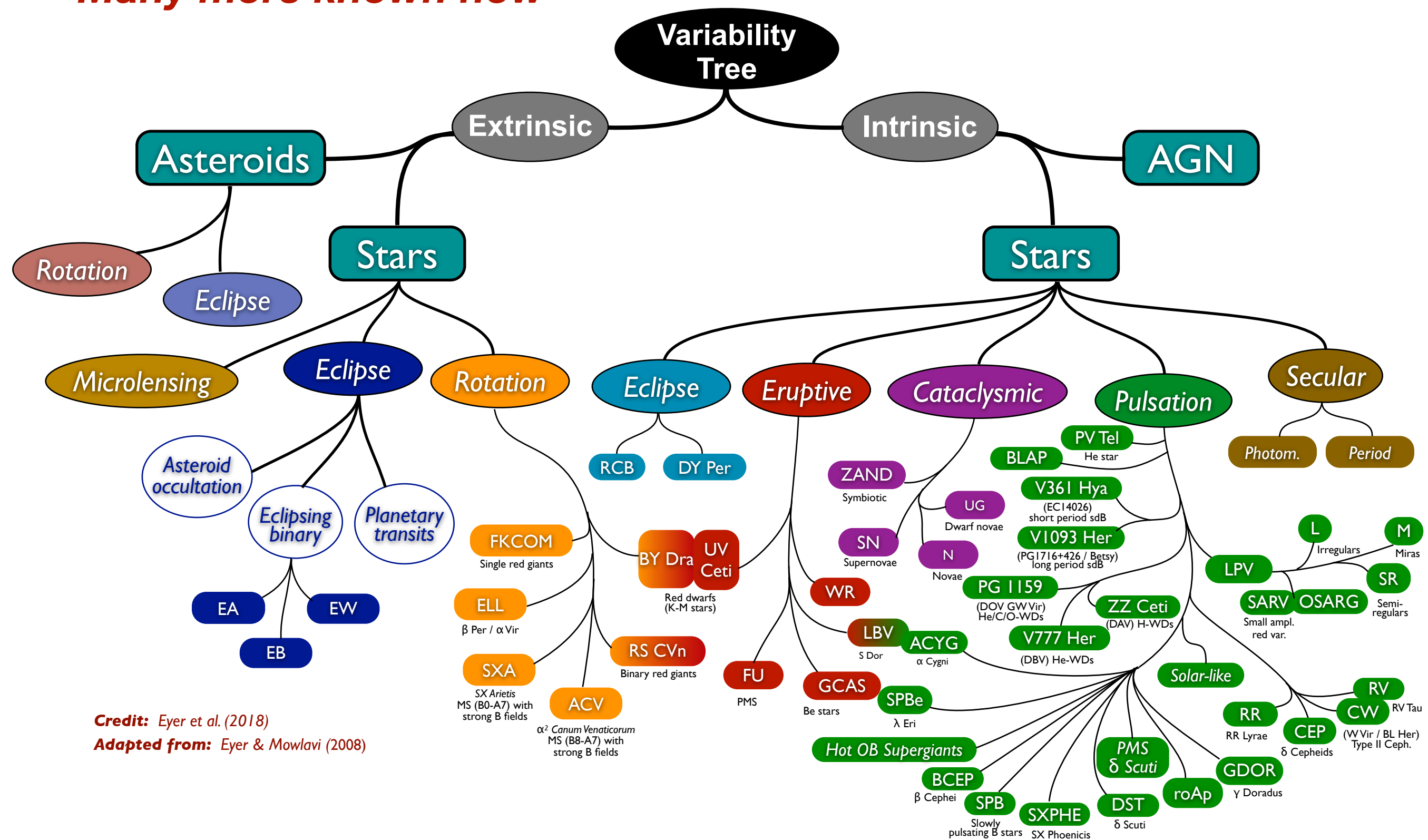
CEP

δ Cepheids

Many more known now



Many more known now



Credit: Eyer et al. (2018)

Adapted from: Eyer & Mowlavi (2008)

Pioneering photometric large-scale surveys

EROS	1990 - 2003	(Palanque-Delabrouille et al. 1998)
MACHO	1992 - 1997	(Alcock et al. 1993, 1997)
OGLE	1992 - present	(Udalski et al. 1992, 1997)

Number of variables in *recent* years

NOT EXHAUSTIVE !

Catalina	:	~110 000	(Drake et al. 2017)
Pan-STARRS	:	~240 000	(Sesar et al. 2017)
ATLAS	:	~430 000	(Heinze et al. 2018)
ASAS-SN	:	~426 000	(Jayasinghe et al. 2021)
OGLE-IV	:	~1 000 000	(http://ogledb.astrouw.edu.pl/~ogle/OCVS/)
AAVSO	:	~1 500 000	(https://www.aavso.org , as of June 2020)
ZTF DR1 (variables)	:	~10 000 000	(variables in DR1; Ofek et al. 2020)
DR2 (periodics)	:	~600 000	(periodics in DR2; Chen et al. 2020)

Gaia (*now*)

DR1 in var. catalogs	:	~3 000	(Clementini et al. 2016)
DR2 in var. catalogs	:	~500 000	(Holl et al. 2018)
Large-amplitudes	:	~20 000 000	(Mowlavi et al. 2020 ; from full DR2 archive)

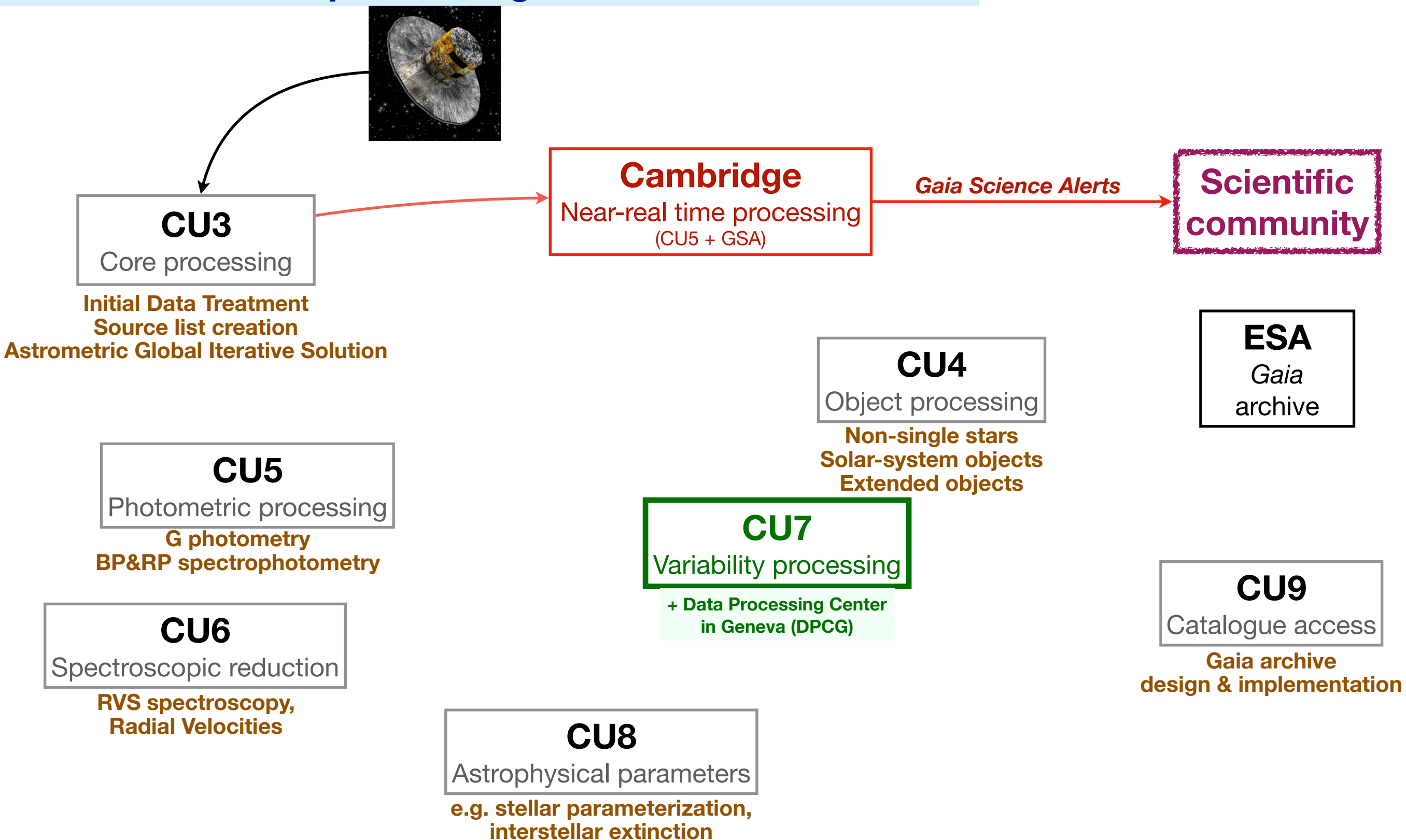
Gaia (*future*)

DR3 in var. catalogs	:	7 000 000 ?	(expected 2022)
DR4	:	>100 000 000 ?	

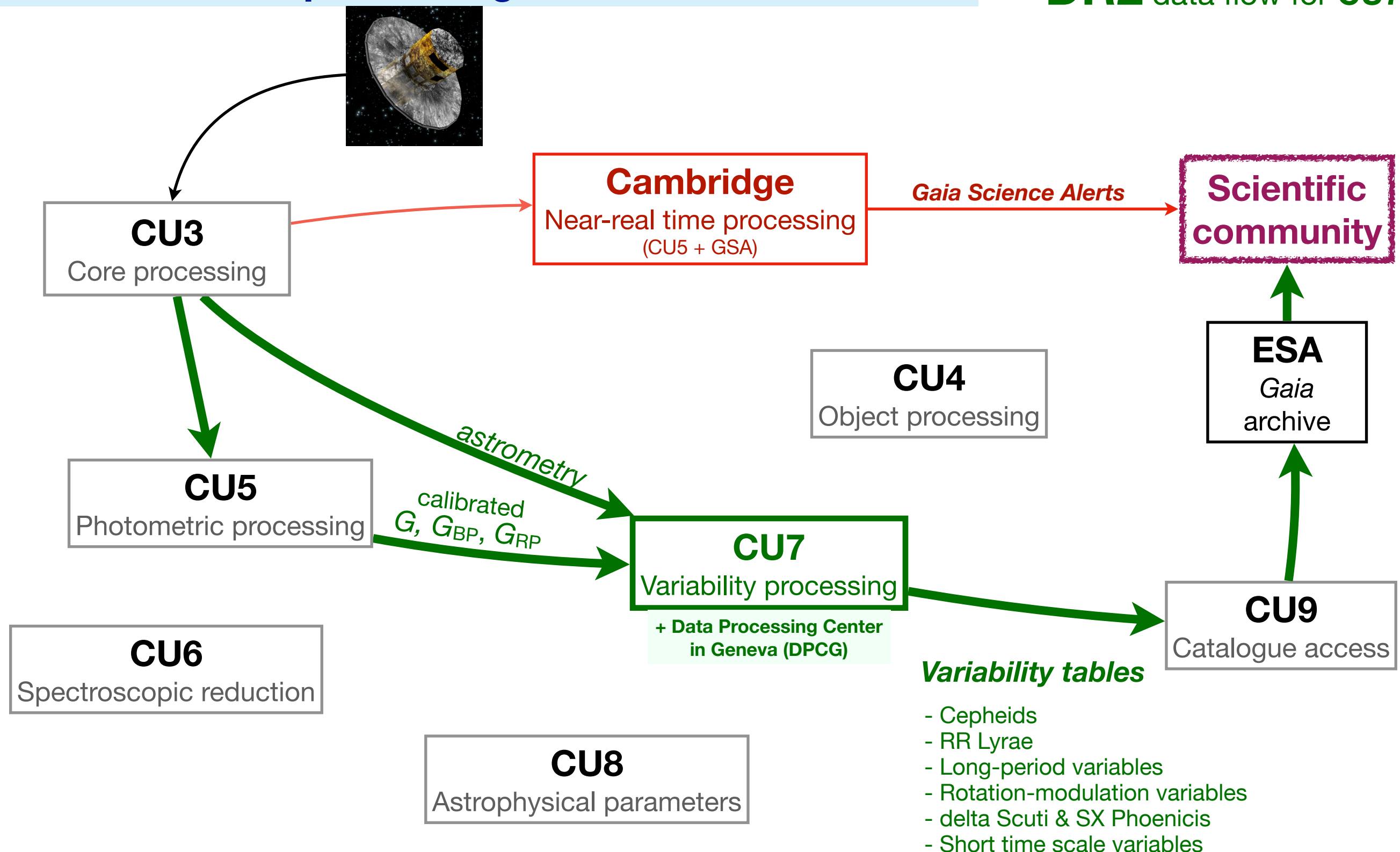
Future surveys: Vera Rubin Observatory (LSST), ...

Explosion of the number of variables due to large scale surveys !

Variable source processing within the consortium



CU = Coordination Unit
within the *Gaia Data Processing and Analysis Consortium*



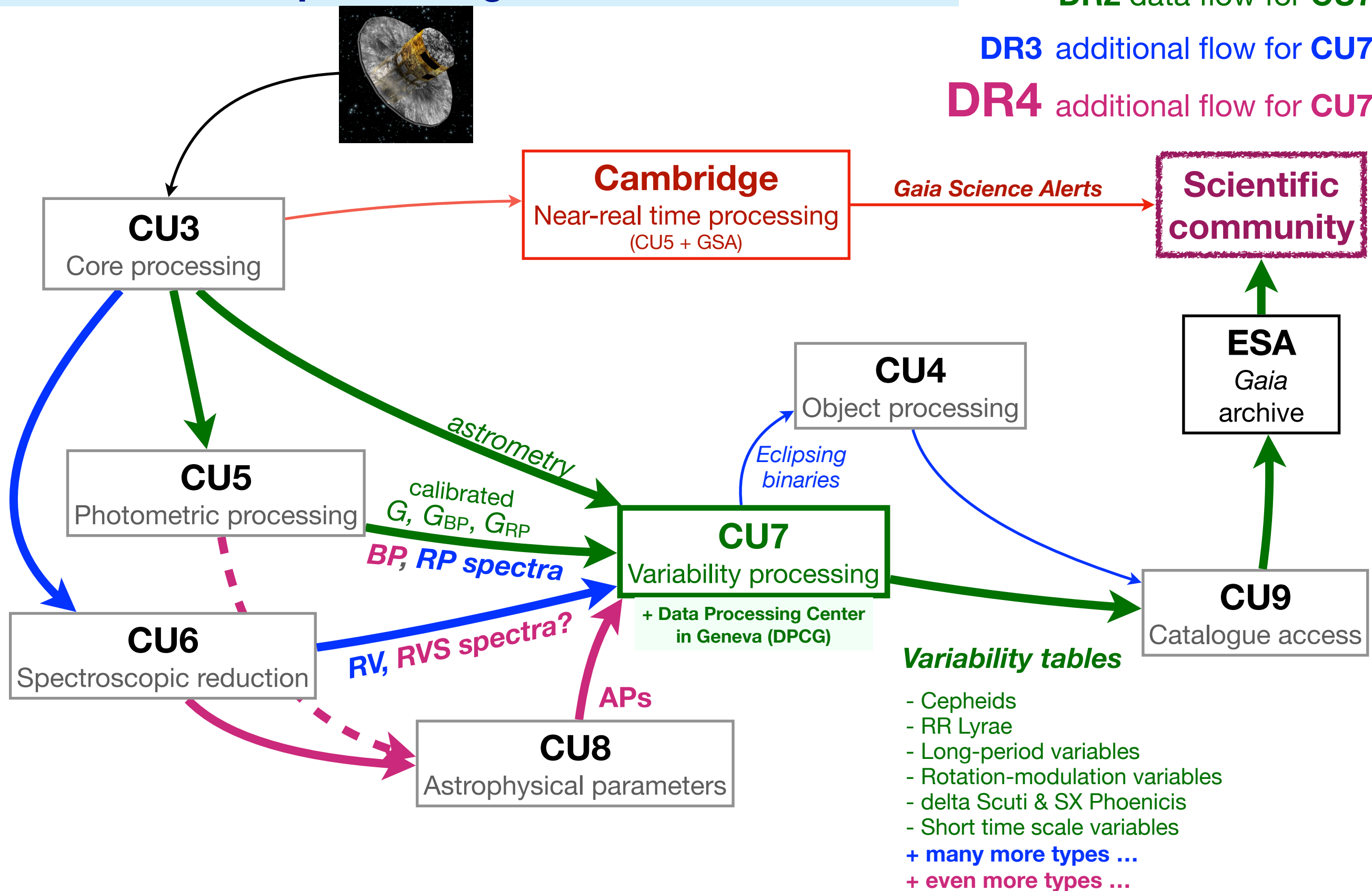
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Variable source processing within the consortium

DR2 data flow for CU7

DR3 additional flow for CU7

DR4 additional flow for CU7

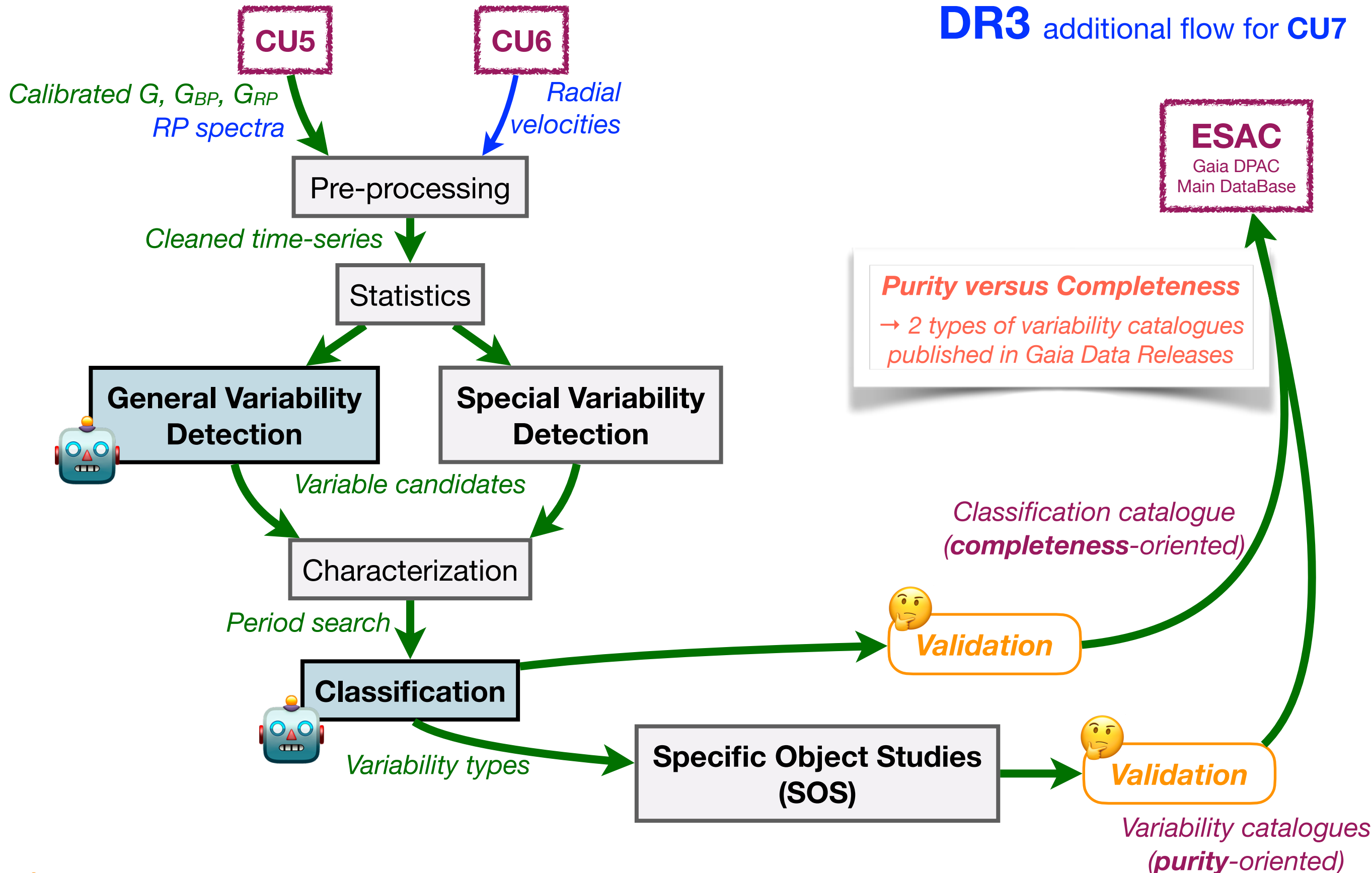


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Variable source processing within CU7

DR2 data flow for CU7

DR3 additional flow for CU7



= uses machine-learning techniques

DR2 variables (see Holl et al. 2018)

	# Total	# Classif	# SOS	Reference
RR Lyrae	228'904	195'780	140'784	Rimoldini et al. (2019) [Classif] Clementini et al. (2019) [SOS]
Long-Period Variables	151'761	151'761	89'617	Mowlavi et al. (2018) [Classif+SOS]
Rotation-modulation	147'535	—	147'535	Lanzafame et al. (2018)
Cepheids	11'438	8'550	9'575	Rimoldini et al. (2019) [Classif] Clementini et al. (2019) [SOS]
delta Scuti & SX Phoenicis	8'882	8'882	—	Rimoldini et al. (2019)
Short-time scale	3'018	—	3'018	Roelens et al. (2018)

Completeness & Contamination for SOS tables:

(Table 3 in Holl et al. 2018)

SOS Type	Catalog (and region)	Completeness	Contamination
Cepheids	OGLE-IV (LMC, limited region)	74%	~ 5% ^a
RR Lyrae stars	OGLE-IV (LMC, limited region)	64%	~ 9% ^a
LPV	OGLE-III ^b (SMC+LMC)	~ 30%	< few%
Short Timescale	OGLE-II, III, IV (MCs)	0.05%	10–20%
Rotational Modulation	The Pleiades (Hartman et al. 2010)	0.7 – 5.0%	< 50% ^c

DR3 variables (planned for 2022) : **expected ~7-10 million variables**
for **~20 variability types/subtypes**

Example of new variability types in DR3:

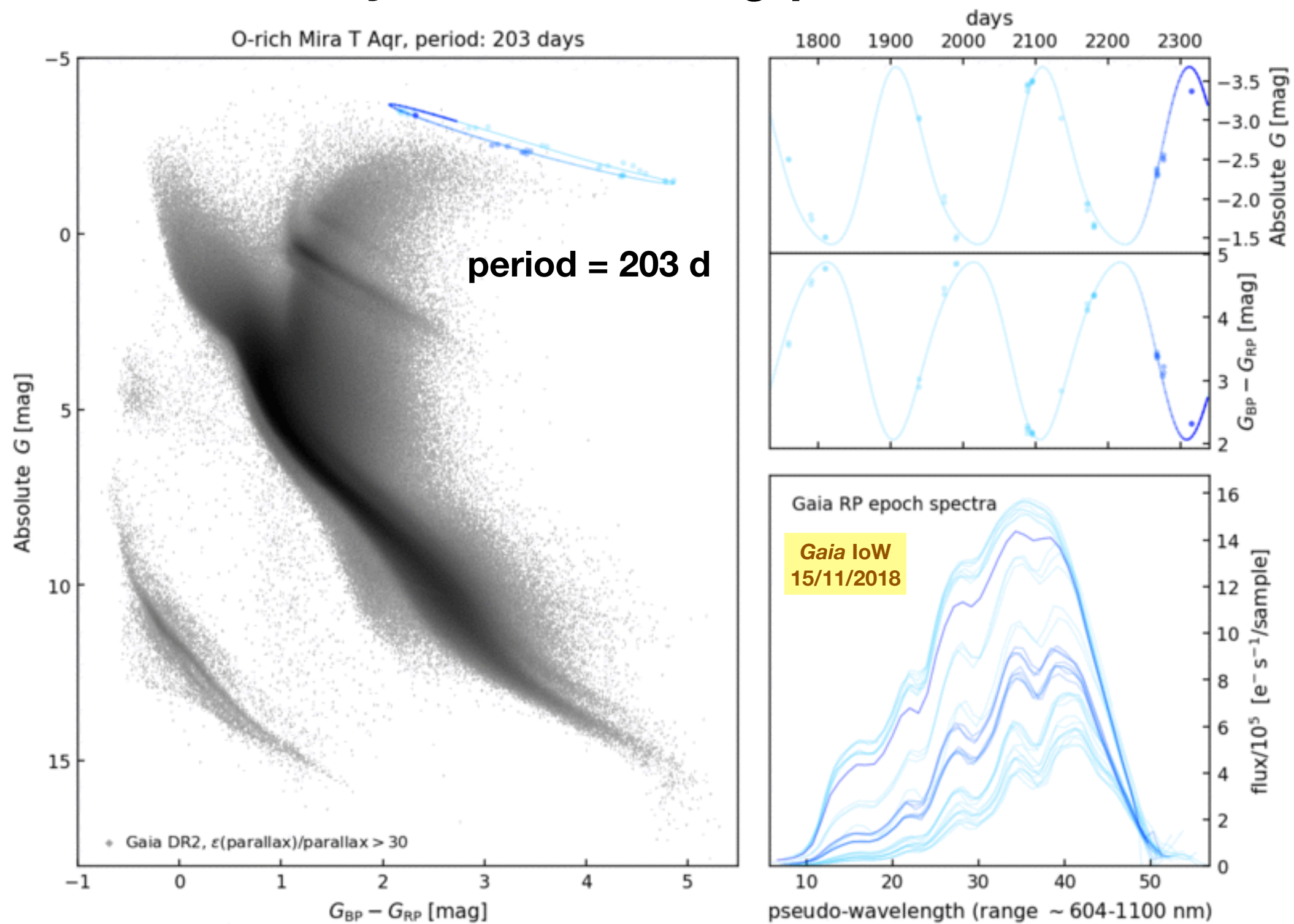
- Young Stellar Objects
- Main Sequence variables
- Eclipsing Binaries
- Ellipsoidals
- Flaring/eruptive
- White Dwarfs
- Microlensing events
- Exo-planets
- (Super)novae
- AGNs/QSOs/Blazars

+ *Gaia* Andromeda Photometric Survey (GAPS):
*photometric time series for **all** sources in 5.5° radius around Andromeda*

Motion of variable stars in the HR diagram based on a Gaia DR2 sample

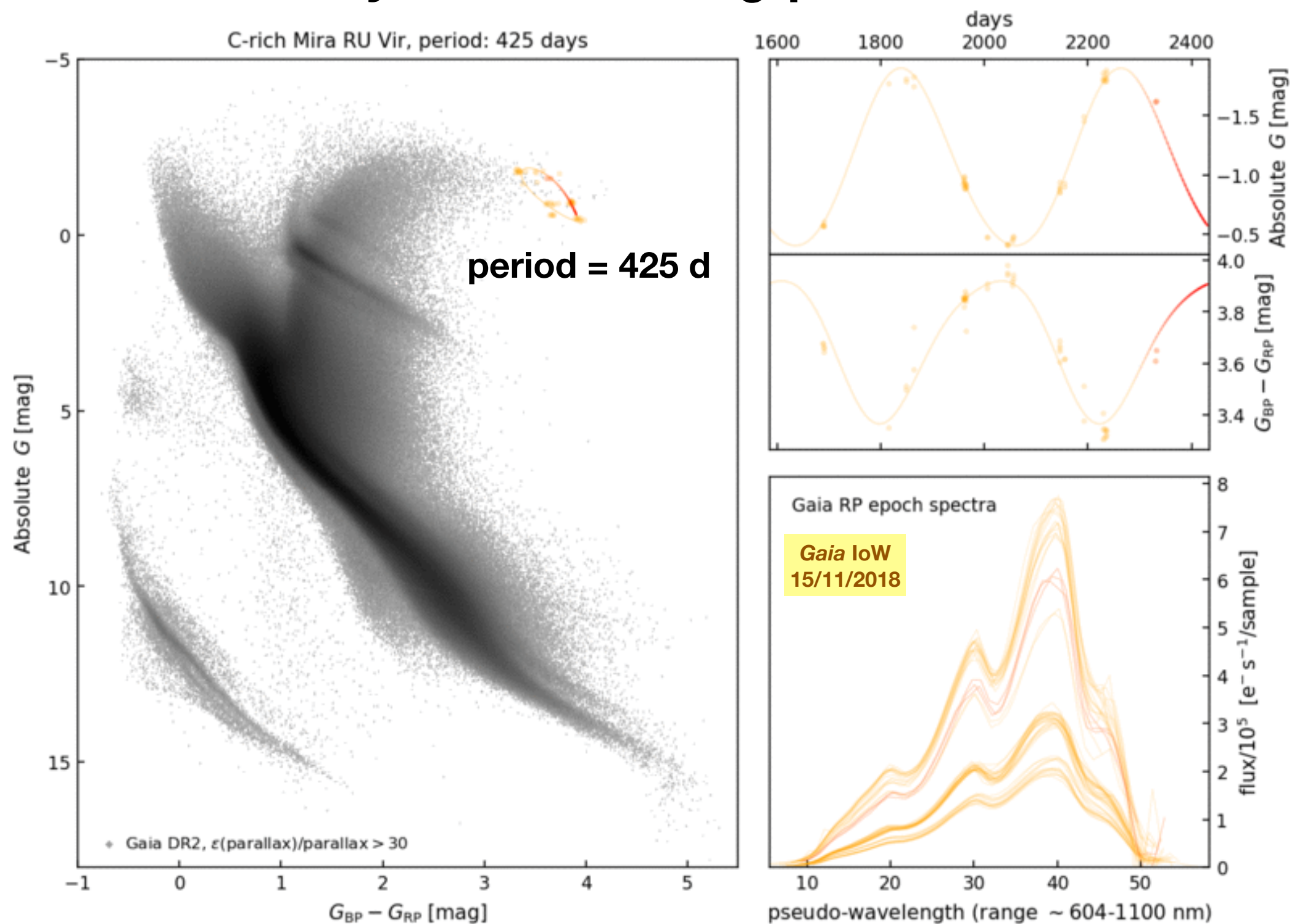
See also: Gaia Collaboration, Eyer, Rimoldini et al. (2018)

Variability of a **O-rich** long-period variable



Mowlavi, Trabucchi, Lebzelter (2019)
Movie credit: M. Trabucchi

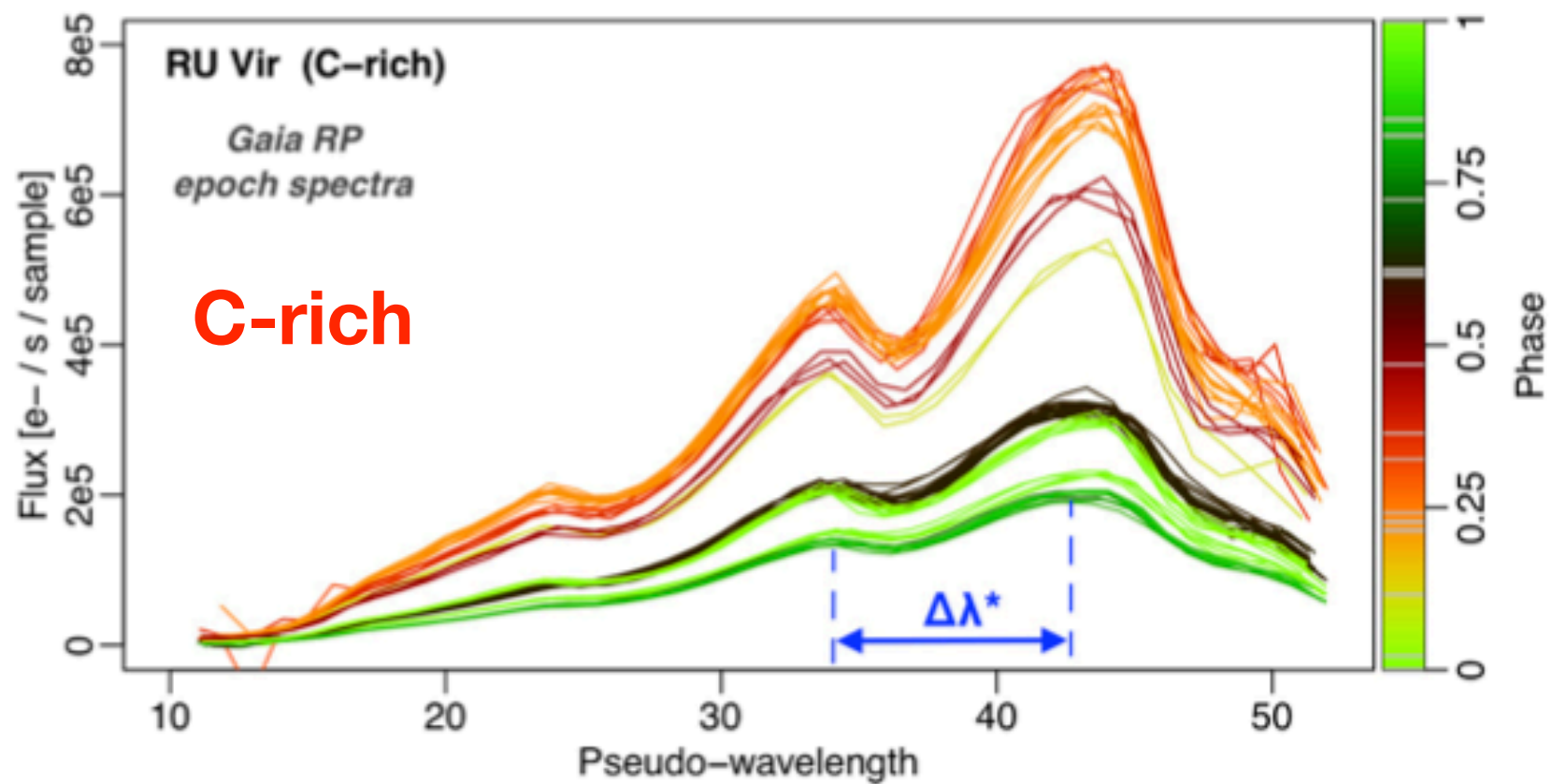
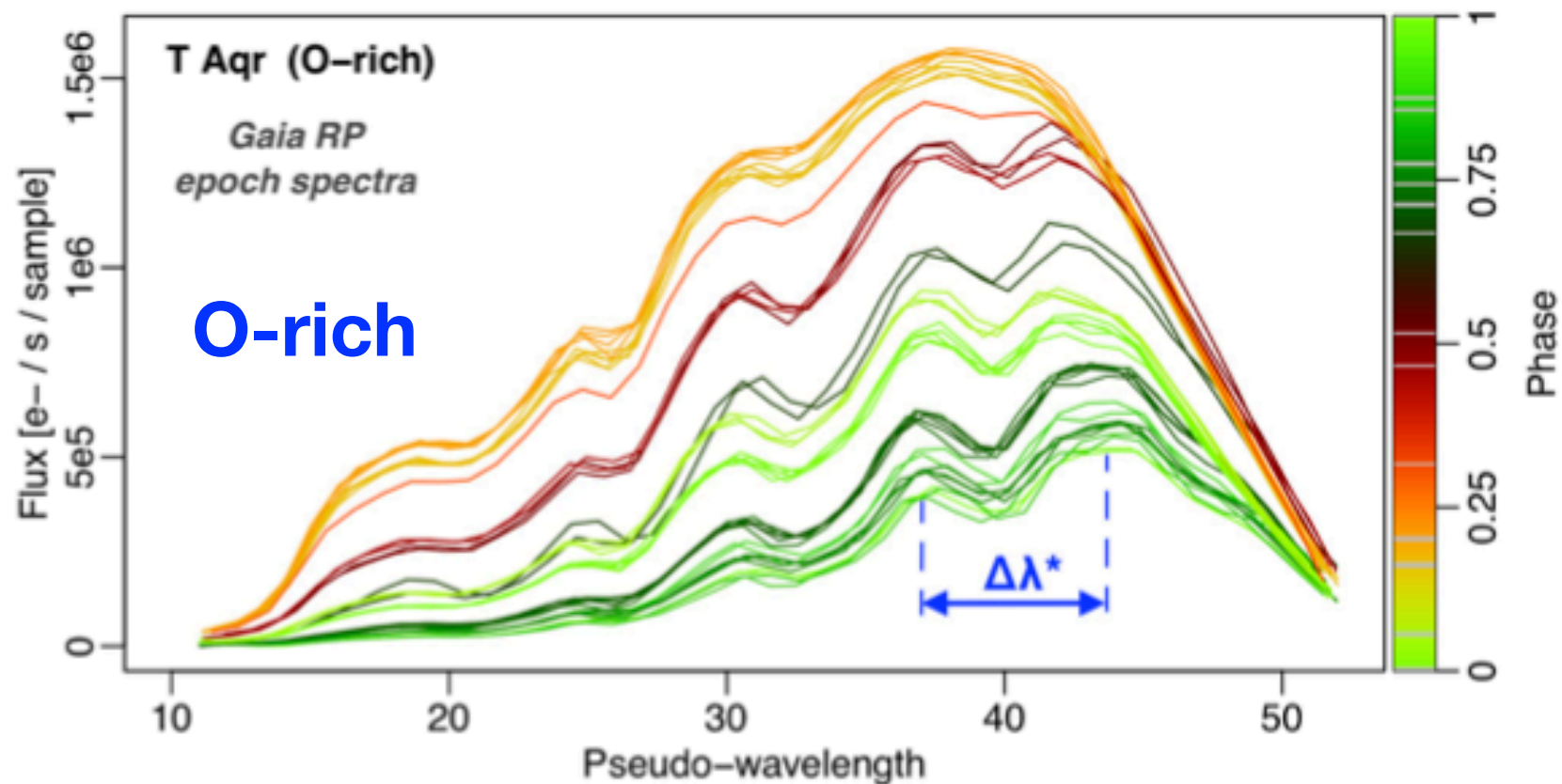
Variability of a **C-rich** long-period variable



Mowlavi, Trabucchi, Lebzelter (2019)

Movie credit: M. Trabucchi

Variable source processing within CU7

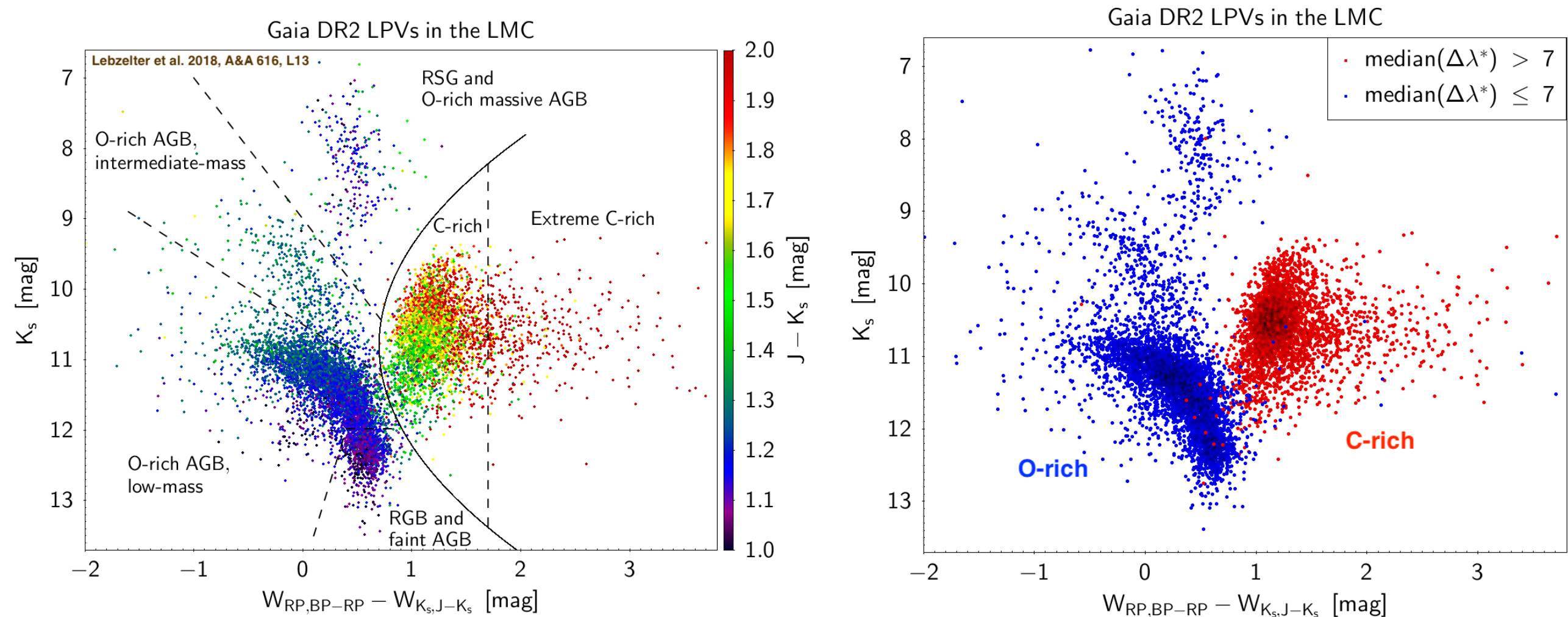


→ Use *RP spectra in DR3* to discriminate between **O-rich** and **C-rich** red giants

Gaia Image of the week (15/11/2018)

Credits: ESA/Gaia/DPAC, N. Mowlavi, et al.

DR3: Using RP spectra to discriminate between O-rich and C-rich red giants



Note: spectra will not be published in DR3

Gaia Image of the week (15/11/2018)

Credits: ESA/Gaia/DPAC, N. Mowlavi, et al.

Variability amplitude proxy for all sources in the *Gaia* archive

$$A_{\text{proxy},G} = \sqrt{N_G} \frac{\varepsilon(I_G)}{I_G}$$

Diagram illustrating the components of the variability amplitude proxy $A_{\text{proxy},G}$:

- $\sqrt{N_G}$ is associated with `phot_g_n_obs`.
- $\varepsilon(I_G)$ is associated with `phot_g_mean_flux_error`.
- I_G is associated with `phot_g_mean_flux`.

A red arrow points from the error term $\varepsilon(I_G)$ to the text:

Includes scatter due to:

- **noise** in the data
- **stellar variability**

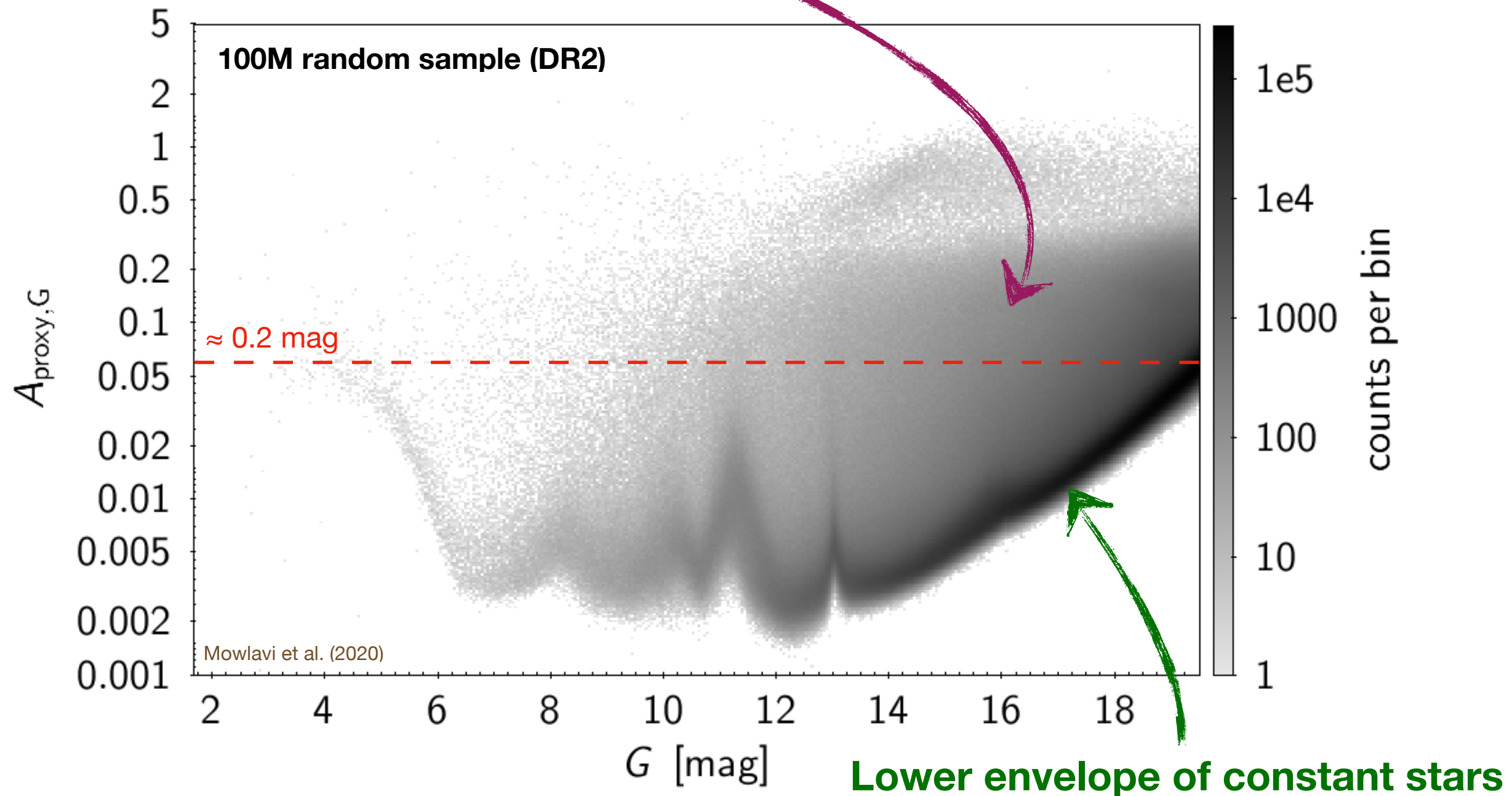
$$\text{range}(G) \simeq 3.3 A_{\text{proxy},BP}$$

See Mowlavi et al. 2020

Amplitude proxies for **G_{BP}** and **G_{RP}** : **A_{proxy,BP}** and **A_{proxy,RP}**

→ Multi-wavelength variability studies

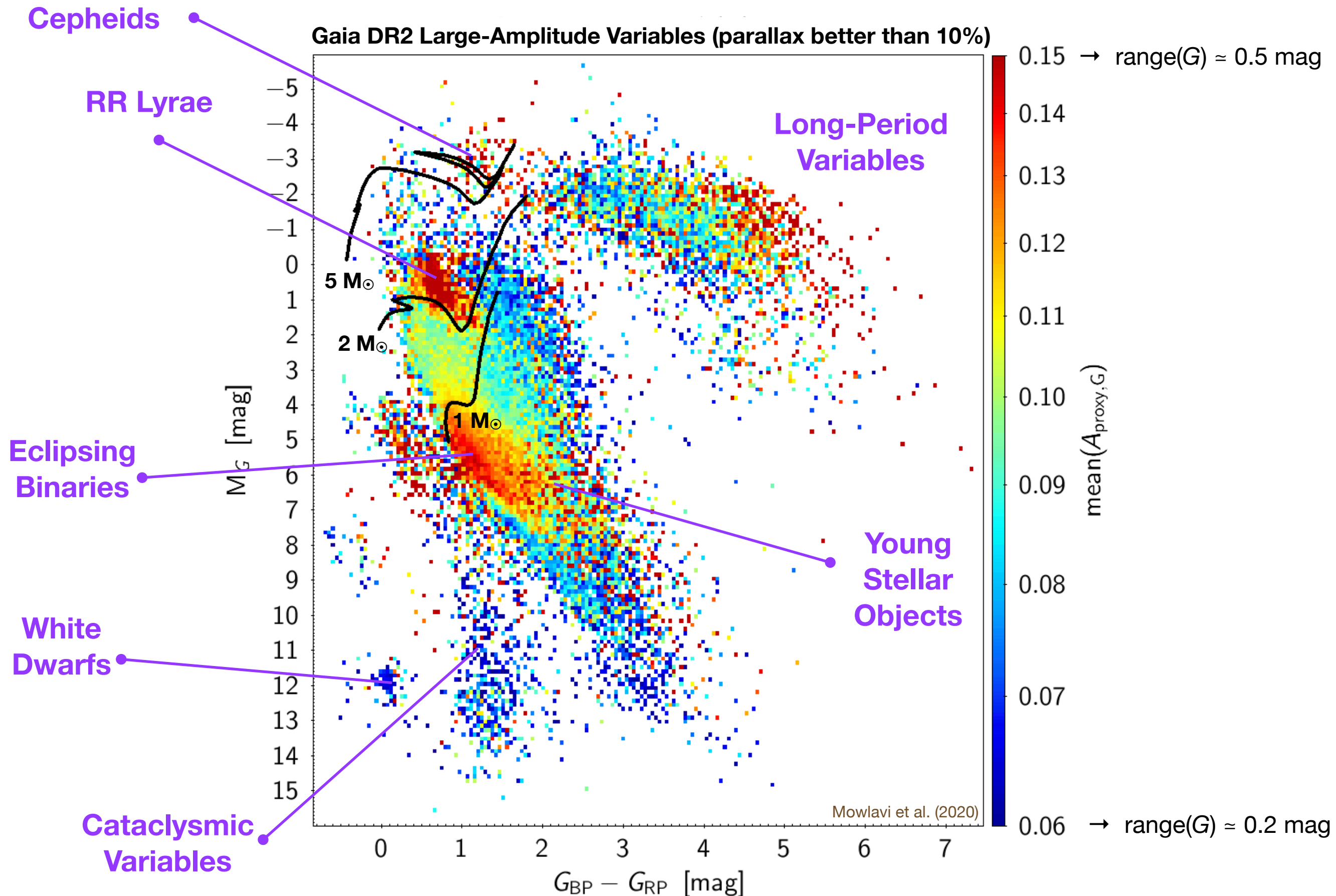
Large-amplitude variables (LAVs)



23'315'874 LAV candidates in DR2 (with $\text{range}(G) \gtrsim 0.2 \text{ mag}$)

Includes **1742** of the **14'945 GSA sources** (as of 15/01/2021)

Variable sources in the *Gaia* archive



Variable sources in the *Gaia* archive

$A_{\text{proxy,BP}} (G_{\text{BP}})$

$A_{\text{proxy,RP}} (G_{\text{RP}})$

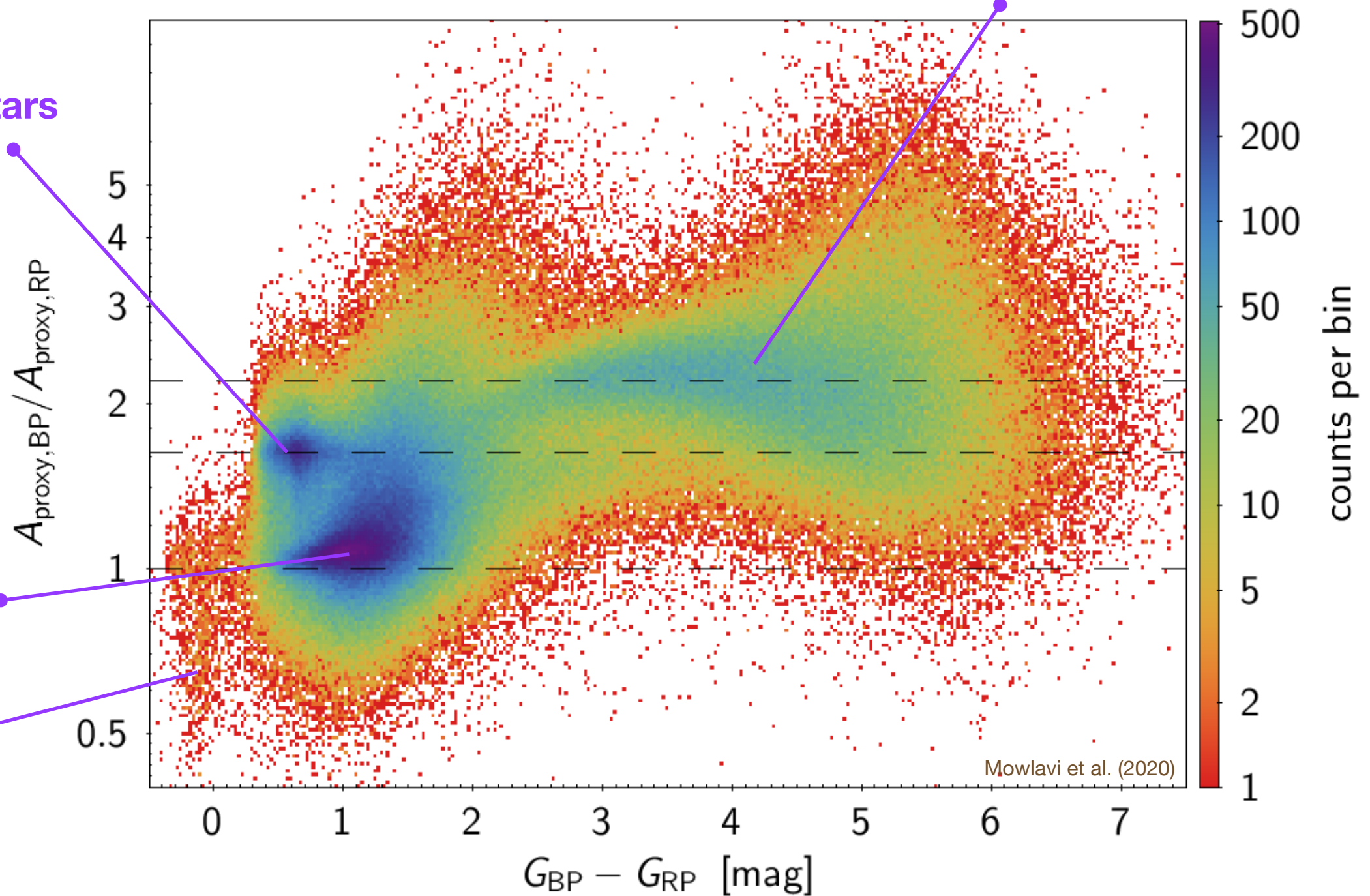
→ wavelength-dependent variability studies

Long-Period
Variables

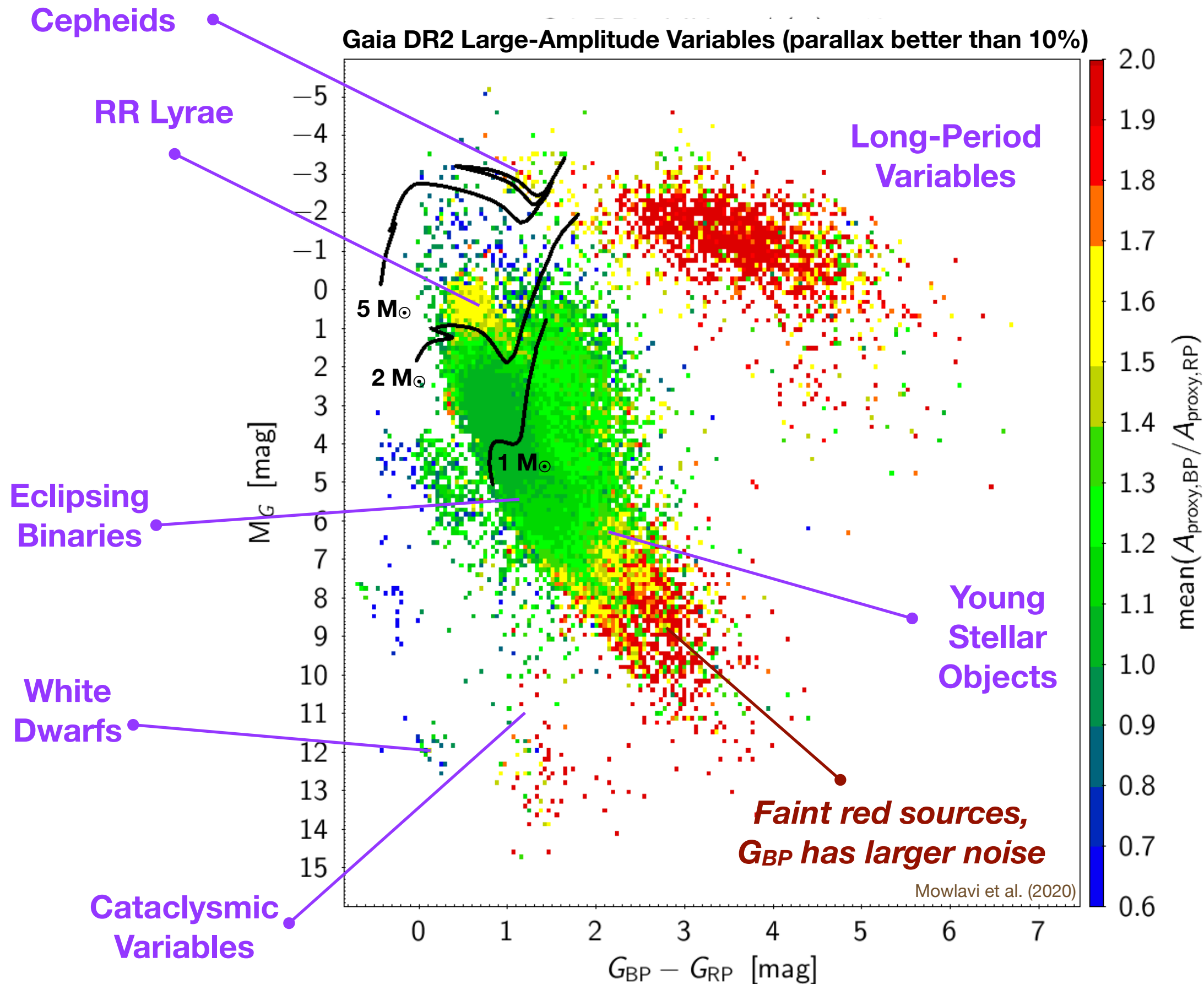
Pulsating stars

Non-pulsating stars,
Eclipsing binaries

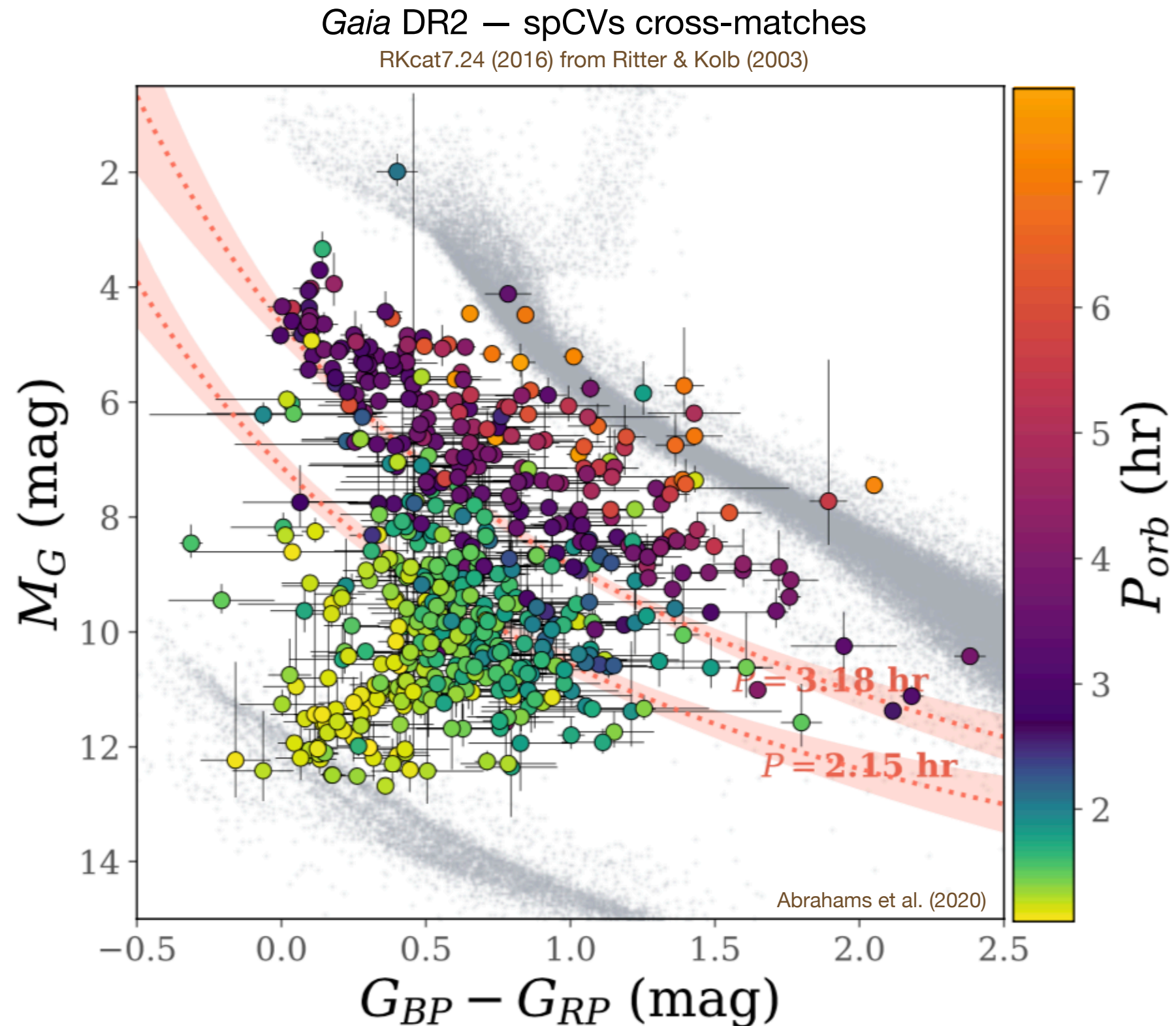
Emission-line
blue stars



Variable sources in the *Gaia* archive

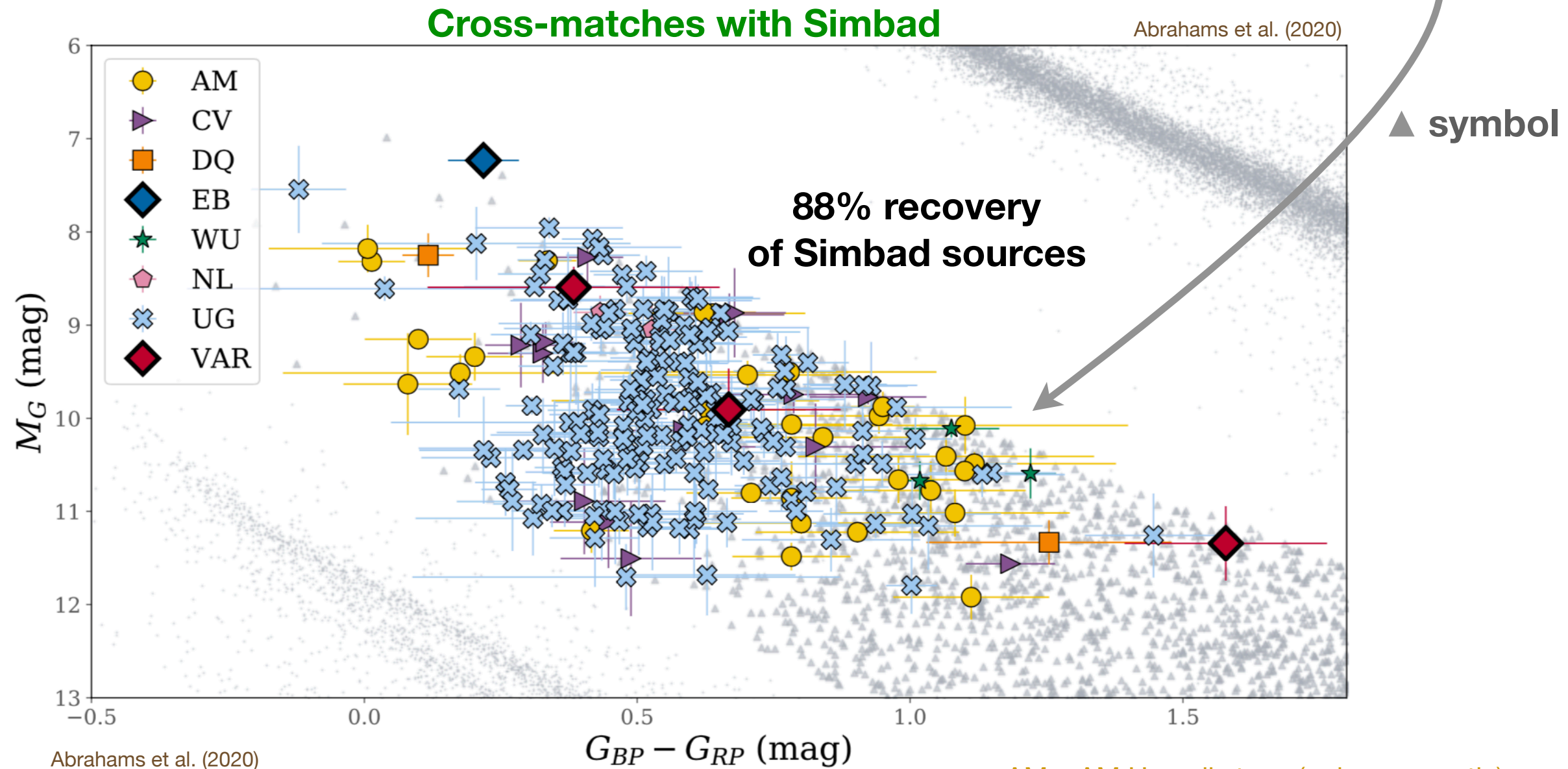


An example :
short-period CVs (spCVs) with $P_{\text{orb}} < 8$ hr



Variable sources in the *Gaia* archive

Using variability amplitude proxy → **3253 short-period CV candidates in DR2**



Also

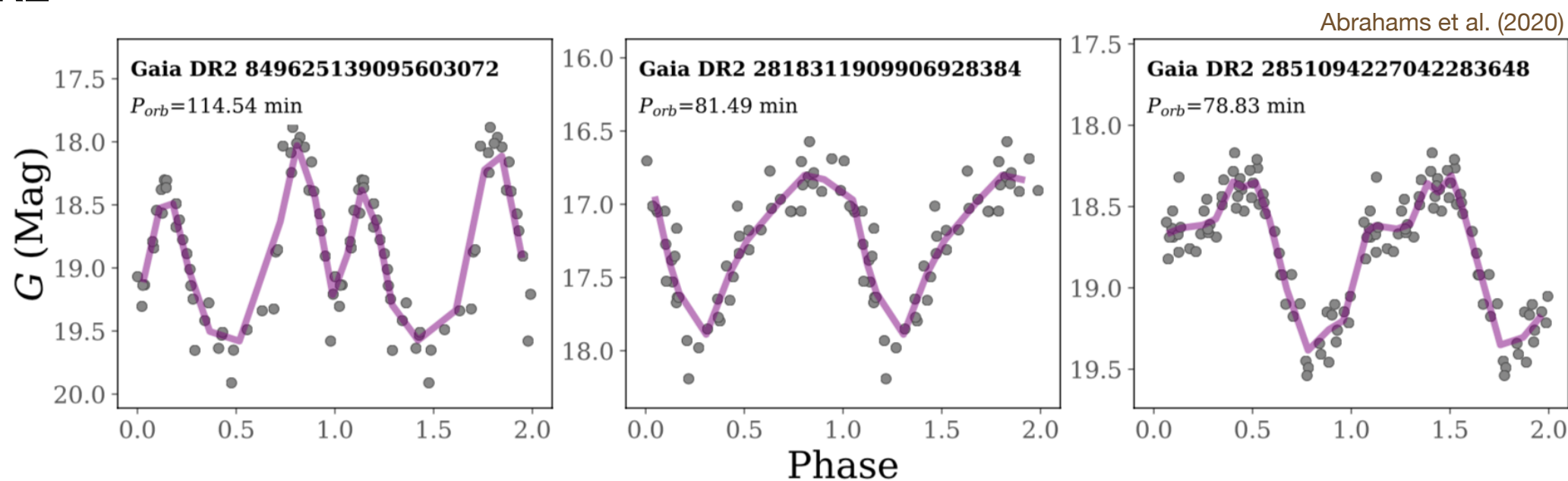
- cross-matches with *SDSS* and *PTF*
- checks with dedicated spectra

AM : AM Herculis type (polar: magnetic)
CV : Cataclysmic variable
DQ : DQ Herculis type (intermediate polar)
EB : Eclipsing binary
WU : W Uma eclipsing binary
NL : Nova-like system
UG : Dwarf novae (U Geminorum type)
VAR: General variable

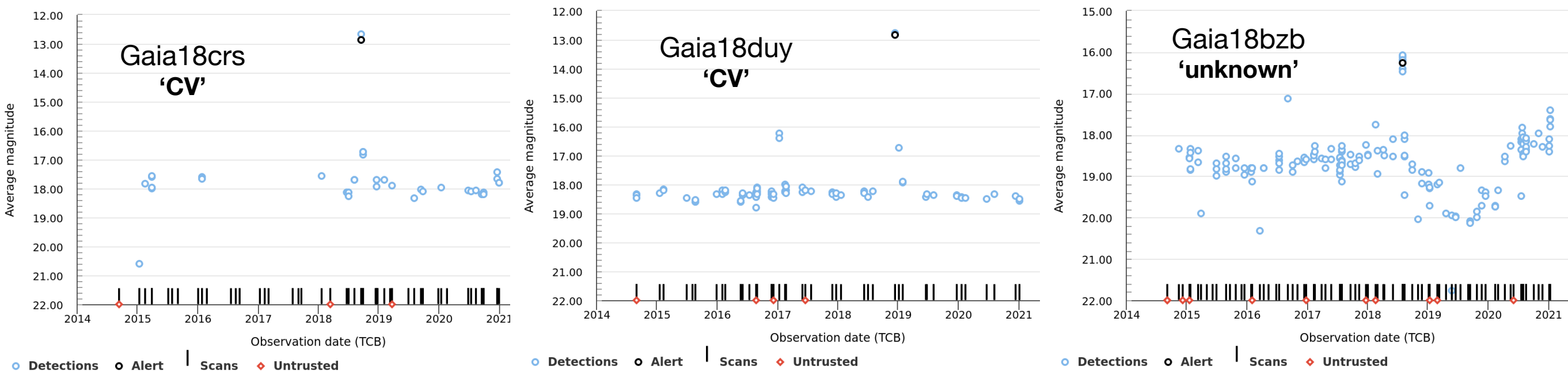
Variable sources in the *Gaia* archive

Among the 3253 DR2 short-period CV candidates:

- 21 have LCs in DR2



- 51 are in Gaia Alerts



Light curves from Gaia Science Alert web page

Conclusions

Gaia : wonderful mission for variability studies

In specific *Gaia* variability catalogues

- Classification → *completeness*
- Specific variability types → *purity*

~7-10 millions variables expected in DR3 (2022)

In full *Gaia* archive using variability amplitude proxies

In *Gaia* Science Alert archive

Number of CCD measurements (as of 20/01/2021 @ 07:41:53)

<i>G</i>	: 1,643,565,156,173
BP,RP	: 331,723,253,576
RVS	: 32,450,535,150

(<https://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/gaia/mission-numbers>)