

OMEGA - the pathfinder for LSST follow-up

Katarzyna Kruszyńska

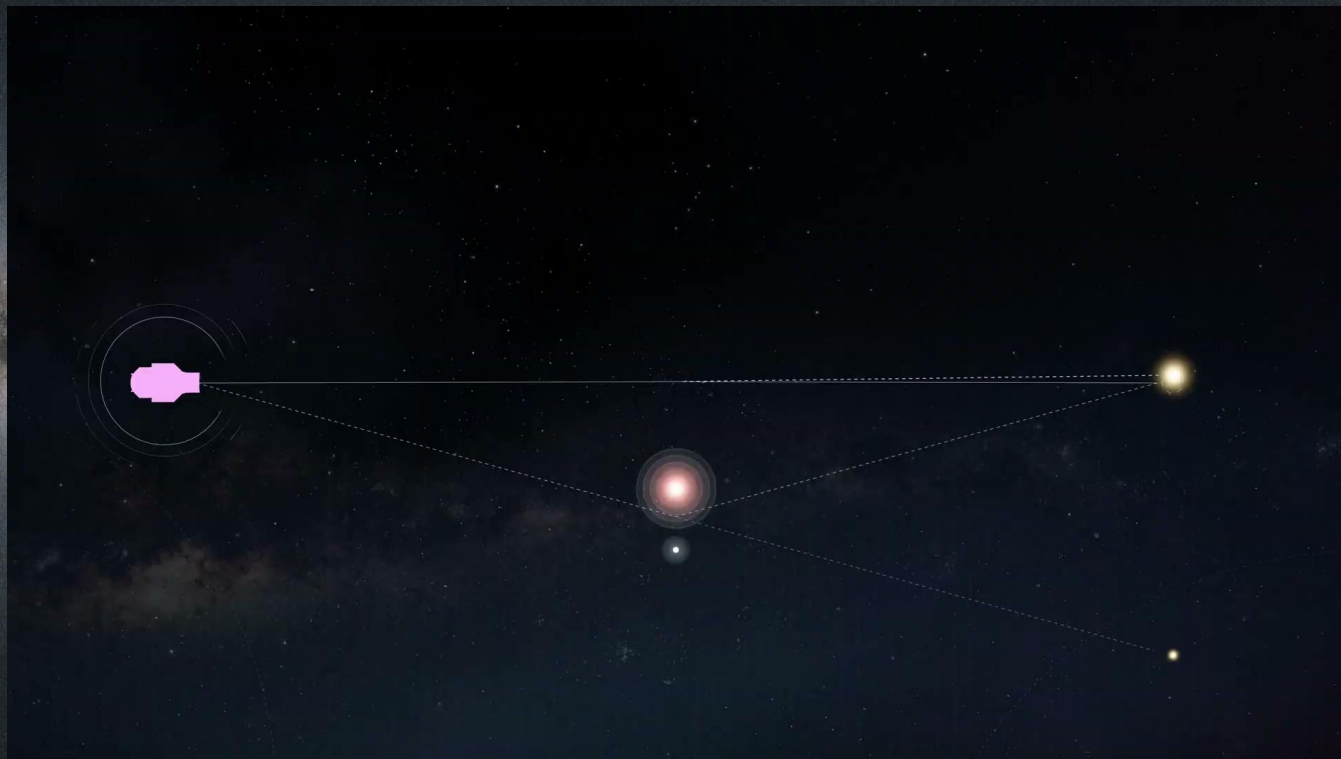
Rachel Street, Etienne Bachelet, Markus Hundertmark, Yiannis Tsapras

Las Cumbres Observatory, USA

Hotwiring the Universe 2026, Pasadena

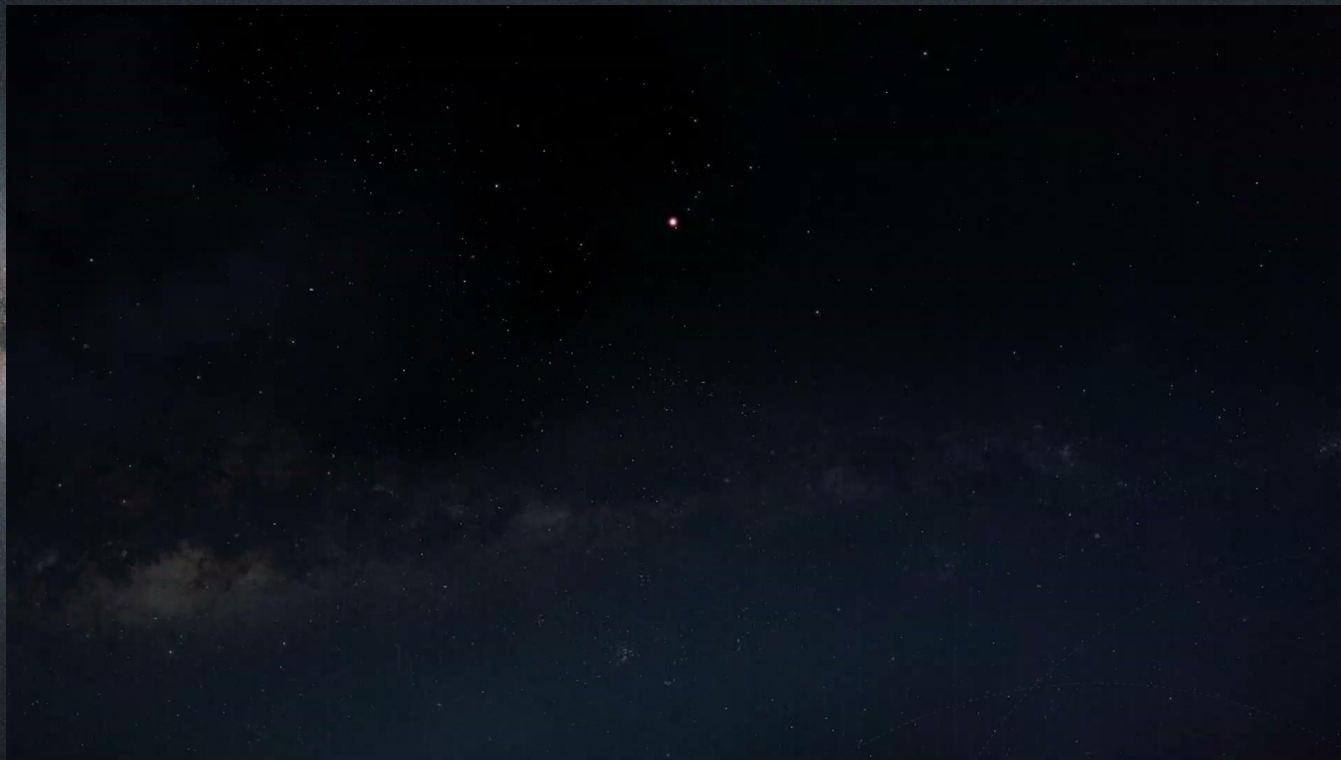
Supported by the by the NSF under Grant No. 2206828

What is gravitational microlensing



[Credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center/CI Lab](#)

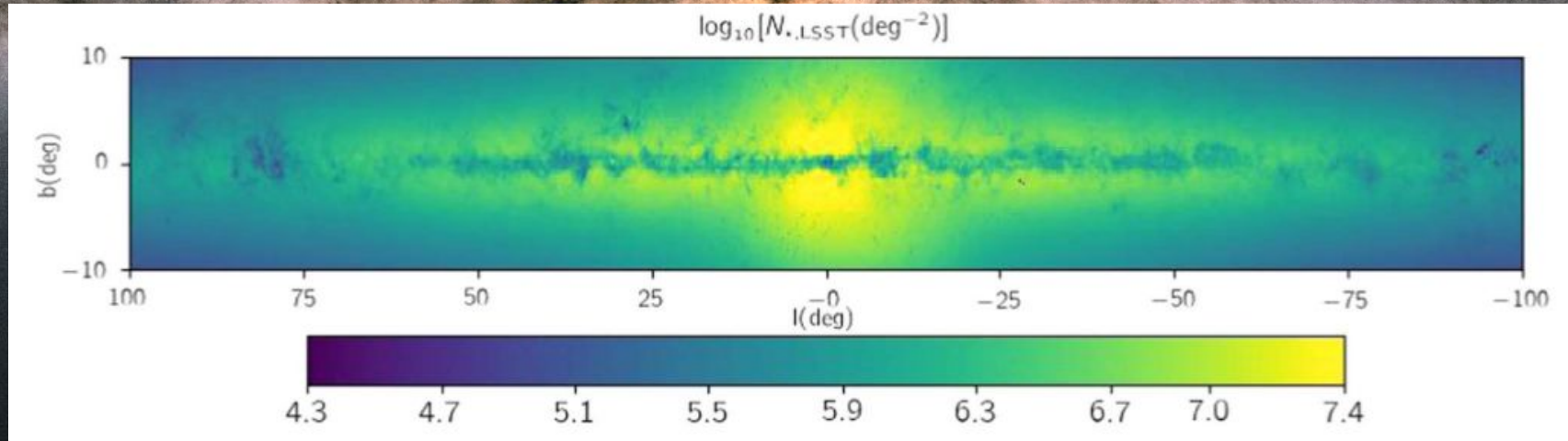
What is gravitational microlensing



[Credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center/CI Lab](#)

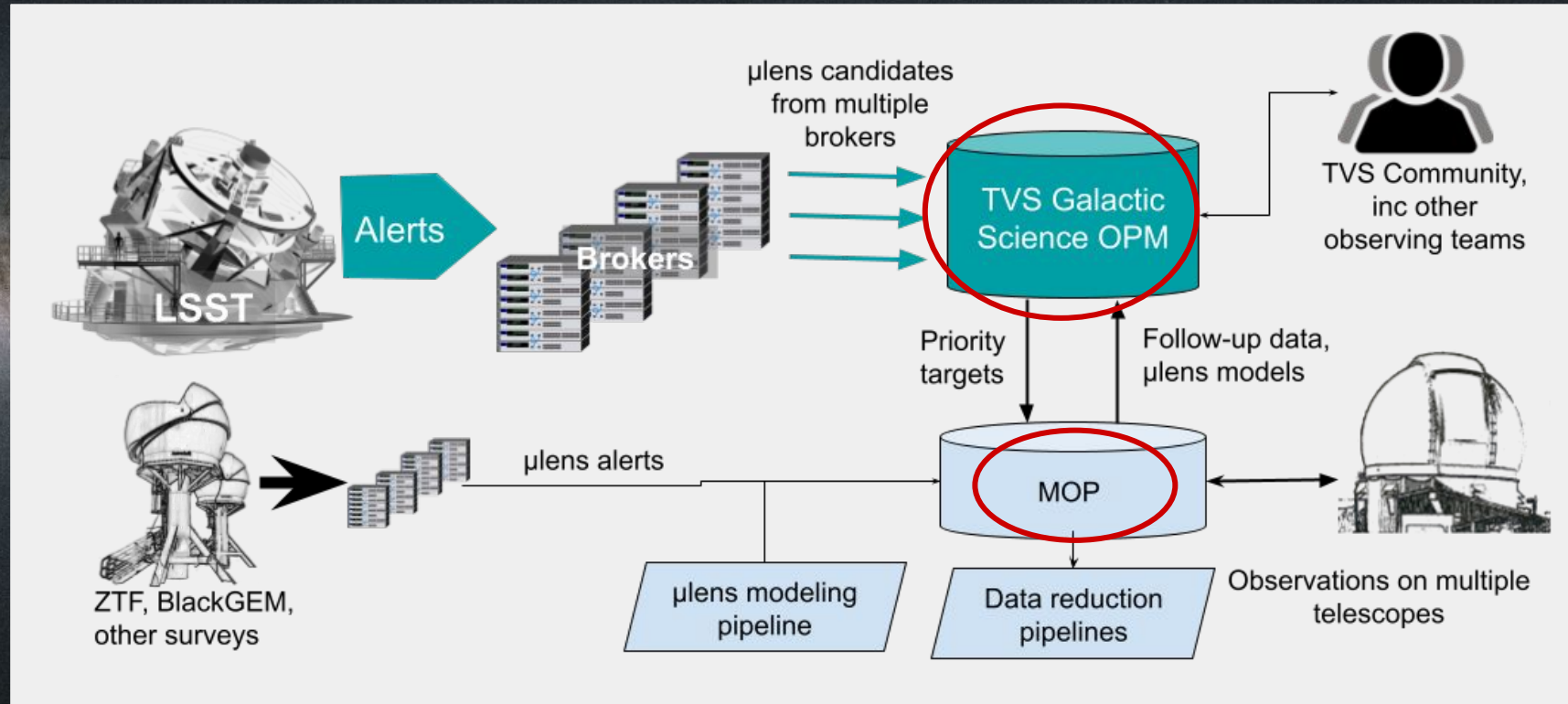
Rubin will probe hidden populations

- Microlensing is a rare phenomenon
- It can detect dim or non-luminous lenses
- Rubin will be a perfect discovery engine for event detection



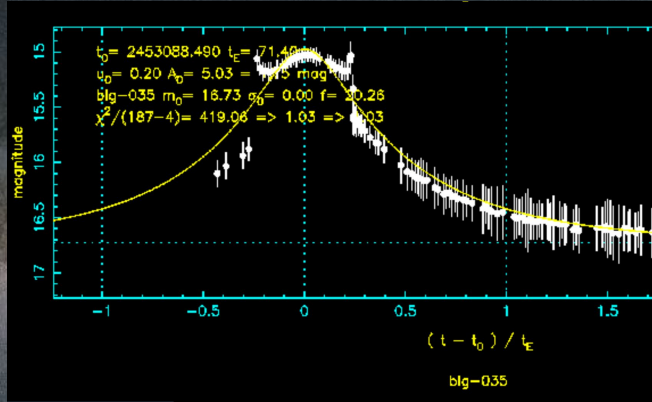
Number of events per square degree

Target Observation Managers for Rubin microlensing



Credits: Rachel Street

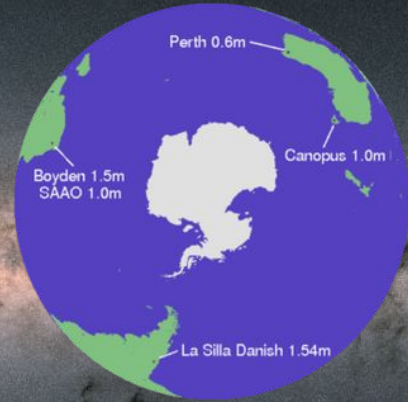
Microlensing as a pioneer



Anomaly detection

PSPL:										
EVENT	PRIORITY(t)	PRIORITY(t+1)	l(t)	A(t)	A_max	t - t_0	t_E	chi^2/2/N (6p)	delta chi^2/2	OGLE
OGLE-2004-blg-602	124.46	123.18	14.09	1.09	1.91	85.91	65.83	1.02	130.28	-
OGLE-2004-blg-361	100.96	100.51	14.66	1.10	1.38	115.98	120.33	1.03	69.81	-
OGLE-2004-blg-600	34.35	34.02	14.96	1.02	1.16	125.27	49.93	1.03	61.99	-
OGLE-2004-blg-383	32.31	32.09	13.38	1.00	1.17	233.40	52.56	1.02	64.19	-
OGLE-2004-blg-471	30.34	30.24	15.41	1.02	1.09	257.69	124.89	1.01	137.55	-
OGLE-2004-blg-580	27.67	27.52	14.63	1.01	1.06	201.16	67.24	1.02	336.90	-
OGLE-2004-blg-598	18.46	18.34	15.93	1.01	1.08	161.29	61.66	1.03	14.39	-
OGLE-2004-blg-607	16.47	16.29	16.43	1.01	1.37	130.62	46.83	1.03	17.99	-
OGLE-2004-blg-432	16.04	15.92	13.71	1.00	1.26	232.01	37.61	1.06	399.30	-
OGLE-2004-blg-114	14.62	14.59	19.09	1.17	2.65	283.61	348.62	1.03	38.72	-
OGLE-2004-blg-342	14.12	14.01	16.29	1.01	2.17	212.75	63.31	1.03	92.09	-
OGLE-2004-blg-296	10.05	9.98	14.28	1.00	1.50	260.74	37.55	1.03	236.04	-
OGLE-2004-blg-384	8.07	8.00	15.74	1.00	3.13	226.52	41.59	1.00	35.17	-
OGLE-2004-blg-138	6.39	6.36	14.99	1.00	1.20	329.67	44.85	1.01	22.76	-
OGLE-2004-blg-203	6.21	6.17	15.94	1.00	6.25	271.01	45.36	1.02	356.97	-
OGLE-2004-blg-364	6.16	6.11	15.42	1.00	1.89	243.53	35.74	1.02	33.52	-
OGLE-2004-blg-505	6.10	6.05	15.73	1.00	1.85	204.67	32.32	1.03	58.25	-
OGLE-2004-blg-016	5.38	5.36	18.16	1.01	1.56	411.01	122.45	1.03	39.11	-
OGLE-2004-blg-502	4.72	4.68	17.74	1.00	1.22	227.10	55.58	1.02	6.35	-
OGLE-2004-blg-002	4.51	4.49	16.11	1.00	1.32	418.32	62.56	1.02	22.81	-

Target prioritization



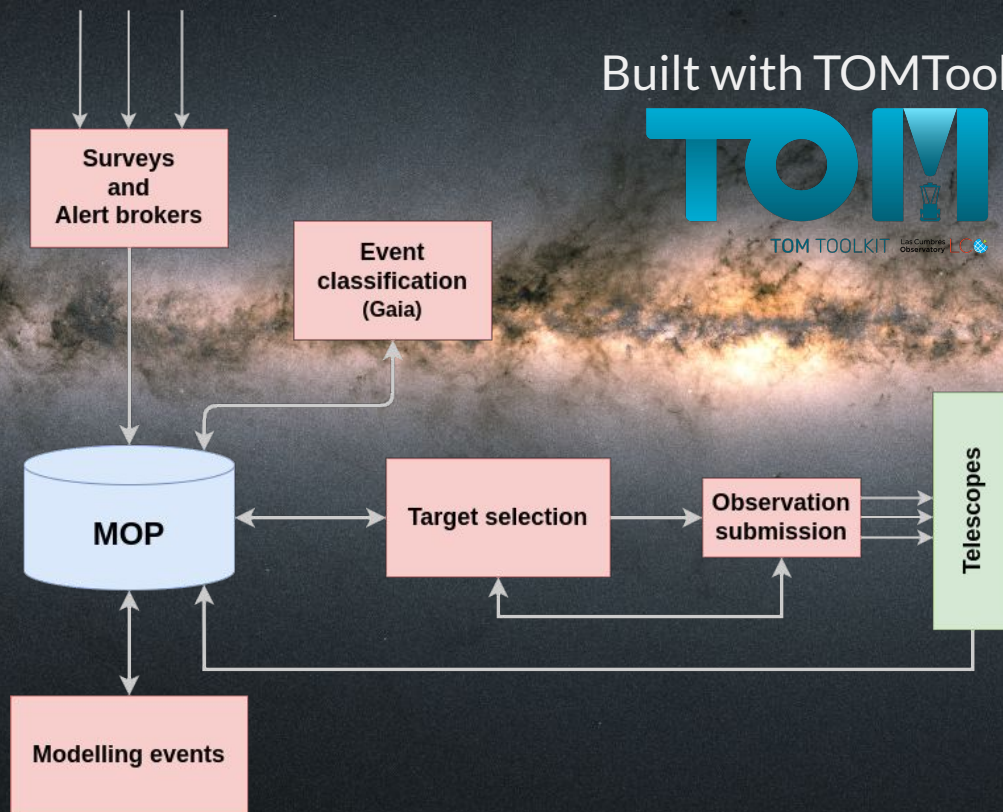
Observatory coordination

Many of these technologies evolved because of the modern day, large-scale surveys

MOP - The Microlensing Observing Platform

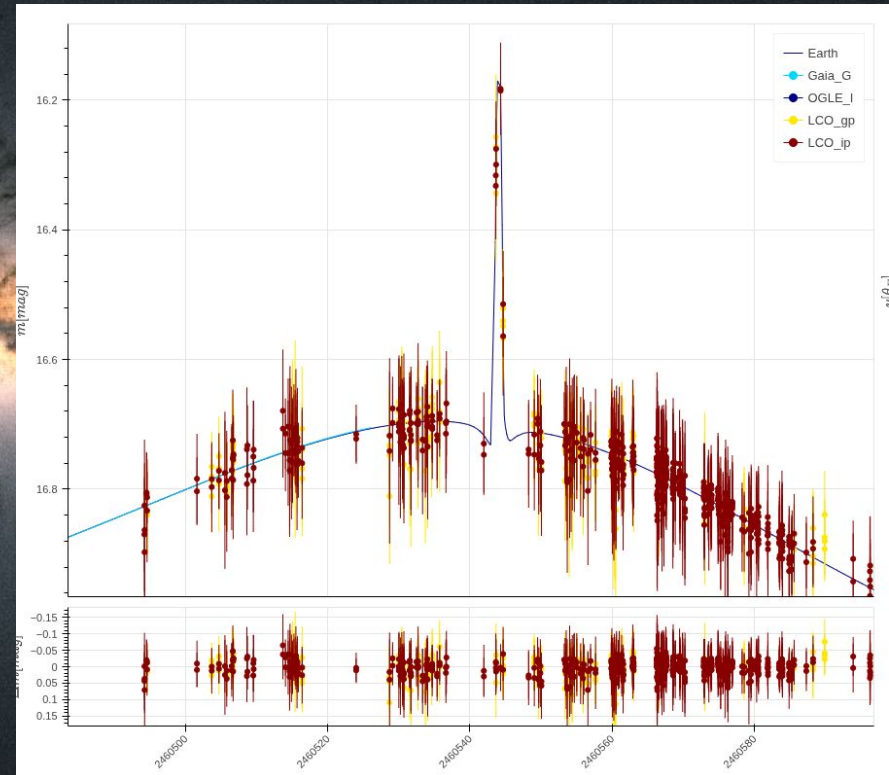
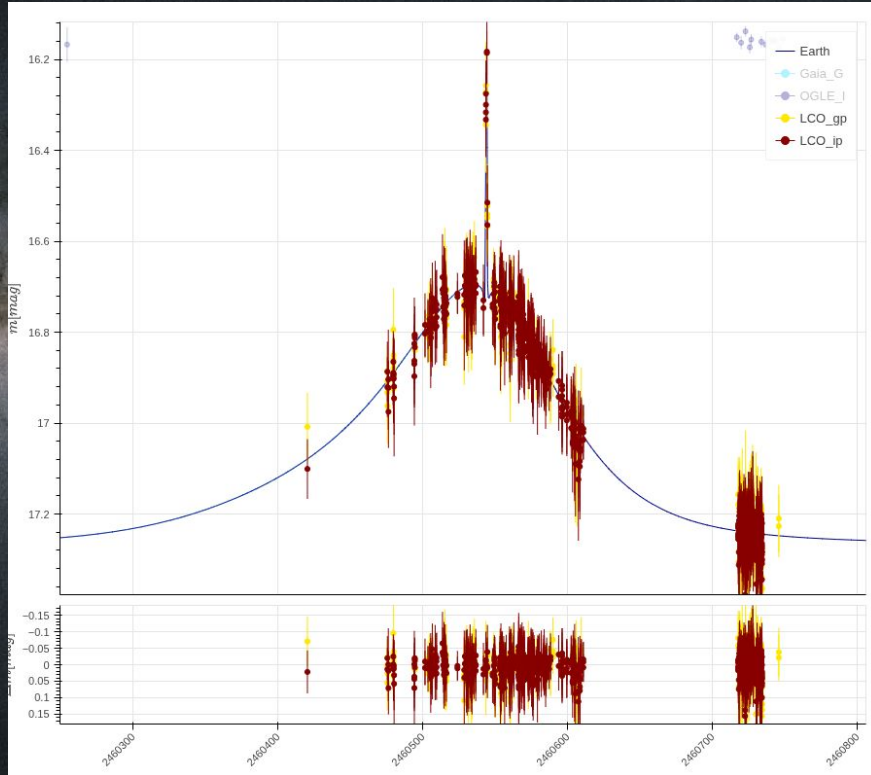


Built with TOMToolKit



LCO network
AEON queue
Other facilities

MOP - The Microlensing Observing Platform



Source: Kruszyńska et al. in prep.

The TVS Galactic Science OPM

- Goals:
 - Collect and prioritize candidate microlensing events
 - Detect anomalous events
 - Collect follow-up data

LSST Galactic Science Observing Priority Manager (OPM)



Welcome to the Galactic Science Observing Priority Manager for the LSST TVS Science Collaboration, built using the [TOM Toolkit](#) .
Powered by the [TVS Software Taskforce](#) .

Broker portals
Jump directly to external broker portals. Use the per-target buttons below to investigate specific events.

[Fink](#)
[ALeRCE](#)
[ANTARES](#)

Featured targets microlensing

[ZTF26aaezpck](#)
RA: 252.69177389566386 Dec: -4.948559553977516



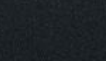
No comments yet.

[ZTF26aafqarm](#)
RA: 120.29596921284922 Dec: -3.720634401181813



No comments yet.

[ZTF26aaewgcs](#)
RA: 288.7310302277827 Dec: 4.827302177777778



No comments yet.

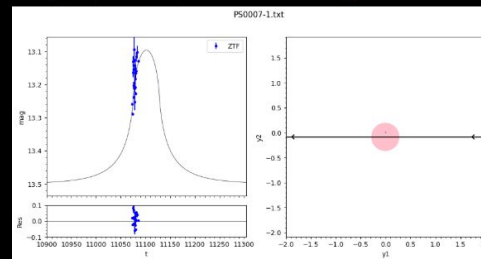
The TVS Galactic Science OPM

- Goals:
 - Collect and prioritize candidate microlensing events
 - Detect anomalous events
 - Collect follow-up data
- Follow-up can reveal that candidate microlensing events are another type of transient
- Open to the Rubin community to facilitate Galactic science

Parameters for target type: Microlensing candidate

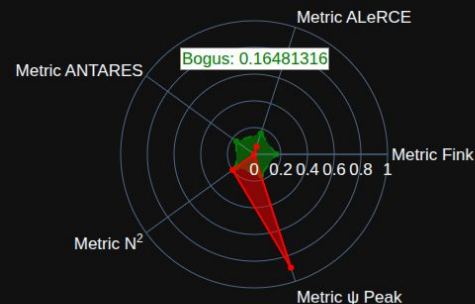
t_0 [JD]	u_0	t_E [days]	ρ	π_{EE}	π_{EN}
11101.956	0.086	101.000	0.276	0.000	0.000

Analysis (detailed parameter summary)



t_0 [HJD]	u_0	t_E [days]	π_{EE}	π_{EN}	ρ	s	q
11101.956 $\pm$ 22.084	0.0855 $\pm$ 1.5027	101.000 $\pm$ 954.956	0.000 $\pm$ 0.000	0.000 $\pm$ 0.000	0.276 $\pm$ 2.803	0.000 $\pm$ 0.000	0.000 $\pm$ 0.000

Microlensing Radar Transformed probabilities



Rubin TVS Microlensing subgroup

- Alert brokers:
 - Building a microlensing filter (ANTARES)
 - Building microlensing classifiers (FINK, ALeRCE)
- Simulations - microlensing and variable stars
 - Software - e.g., LightCurveLynx
 - Generating simulated datasets
 - light curves, ingestion on image level
- Coordinating observing proposals with other groups - CVs, ...



Lessons

- What have we learned from existing alert streams and Rubin alerts?
 - Using existing infrastructure to test software speeds up the development.
 - Updating existing infrastructure (software packages, observing managers, etc.) reduces the time and effort required for development.

Lessons

- How do we optimize transient discovery with multi-wavelength and multi-messenger alert streams?
 - Collaborate with brokers - deliver expertise, software, and data to update their models.
 - Use for collaborative approach to data collection, e.g., cross-collaboration proposals.
 - Use existing platforms to share collected data among community members, or build such for that purpose.
 - One person's trash is another person's treasure

Lessons

- Are we ready for alerts from Roman and beyond?
 - I think we are, as a community.

