

# Unblinded Data Release for PLAsTiCC

R. Kessler,<sup>1,2</sup> G. Narayan,<sup>3</sup> A. Avelino,<sup>4</sup> T. Allam Jr.,<sup>5</sup> A. Bahmanyar,<sup>6,7</sup> E. Bachelet,<sup>8</sup>  
R. Biswas,<sup>9</sup> A. Boucaud,<sup>10,11</sup> P. J. Brown,<sup>12,13</sup> D. F. Chernoff,<sup>14</sup> A. J. Connolly,<sup>15</sup> M. Dai,<sup>16</sup>  
S. Daniel,<sup>15</sup> R. Di Stefano,<sup>17</sup> M. R. Drout,<sup>6,18</sup> L. Galbany,<sup>19</sup> S. González-Gaitán,<sup>20</sup>  
M. L. Graham,<sup>15</sup> J. Guillochon,<sup>17</sup> R. Hložek,<sup>6,7</sup> E. E. O. Ishida,<sup>21</sup> S. W. Jha,<sup>16</sup> D. O. Jones,<sup>22</sup>  
M. Lochner,<sup>23,24</sup> A. A. Mahabal,<sup>25,26</sup> A. I. Malz,<sup>27,28</sup> K. S. Mandel,<sup>29,30</sup>  
J. R. Martínez-Galarza,<sup>17</sup> J. D. McEwen,<sup>5</sup> D. Muthukrishna,<sup>29</sup> A. O'Grady,<sup>6,7</sup> H. Peiris,<sup>9,31</sup>  
C. M. Peters,<sup>7</sup> J. R. Pierel,<sup>32</sup> K. Ponder,<sup>33</sup> A. Prša,<sup>34</sup> S. Rodney,<sup>32</sup> C. N. Setzer,<sup>9</sup> and  
V. A. Villar<sup>17</sup>

*LSST Dark Energy Science Collaboration and the LSST Transients and Variable Stars Science Collaboration*

<sup>1</sup> Kavli Institute for Cosmological Physics, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637, USA

<sup>2</sup> Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637, USA

<sup>3</sup> Space Telescope Science Institute, 3700 San Martin Dr, Baltimore, MD 21218, USA

<sup>4</sup> Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, 60 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138, USA

<sup>5</sup> Mullard Space Science Laboratory, Department of Space and Climate Physics, University College London, Holmbury Hill Rd, Dorking RH5 6NT, UK

<sup>6</sup> Department of Physics and Astrophysics, University of Toronto, 50 St. George St., Toronto, ON M5S 3H4, Canada

<sup>7</sup> Dunlap Institute for Astronomy and Astrophysics, University of Toronto, 50 St. George St., Toronto, ON M5S 3H4, Canada

<sup>8</sup> Las Cumbres Observatory, 6740 Cortona Drive, Suite 102, Goleta, CA 93117 USA

<sup>9</sup> The Oskar Klein Centre for Cosmoparticle Physics, Stockholm University, AlbaNova, Stockholm, SE-106 91, Sweden

<sup>10</sup> LAL, Univ. Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Université Paris-Saclay, Orsay, France

<sup>11</sup> APC, Univ. Paris Diderot, CNRS/IN2P3, CEA/Irfu, Obs. de Paris, Sorbonne Paris Cit, France

<sup>12</sup> Department of Physics and Astronomy, Texas A&M University, 4242 TAMU, College Station, TX 77843, USA, 0000-0001-6272-5507

<sup>13</sup> George P. and Cynthia Woods Mitchell Institute for Fundamental Physics & Astronomy

<sup>14</sup> Astronomy Department, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA

<sup>15</sup> Department of Astronomy, University of Washington, Box 351580, U.W., Seattle, WA 98195, USA

<sup>16</sup> Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, 136 Frelinghuysen Road, Piscataway, NJ 08854 USA

<sup>17</sup> Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, 60 Garden Street, Mail Stop 66 Cambridge, MA 02138

<sup>18</sup> The Observatories of the Carnegie Institution for Science, 813 Santa Barbara St., Pasadena, CA 91101, USA

<sup>19</sup> PITT PACC, Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260, USA

<sup>20</sup> CENTRA, Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade de Lisboa, Av. Rovisco Pais 1, 1049-001 Lisboa, Portugal

<sup>21</sup> Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS/IN2P3, LPC, F-63000 Clermont-Ferrand, France

<sup>22</sup> Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 92064, USA

<sup>23</sup> African Institute for Mathematical Sciences, 6 Melrose Road, Muizenberg, 7945, South Africa

<sup>24</sup> South African Radio Astronomy Observatory, The Park, Park Road, Pinelands, Cape Town 7405, South Africa

<sup>25</sup> Division of Physics, Mathematics, and Astronomy, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125, USA

<sup>26</sup> Center for Data Driven Discovery, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125, USA

<sup>27</sup> Center for Cosmology and Particle Physics, New York University, 726 Broadway, New York, NY 10004, USA

<sup>28</sup> Department of Physics, New York University, 726 Broadway, New York, NY 10004, USA

<sup>29</sup> Institute of Astronomy and Kavli Institute for Cosmology, Madingley Road, Cambridge, CB3 0HA, UK

<sup>30</sup> Statistical Laboratory, DPMMS, University of Cambridge, Wilberforce Road, Cambridge, CB3 0WB, UK

<sup>31</sup> Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, Gower Street, London, WC1E 6BT, UK

<sup>32</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, 712 Main St., Columbia, SC 29208

<sup>33</sup>Berkeley Center for Cosmological Physics, Campbell Hall 341, University of California Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA

<sup>34</sup>Villanova University, Dept. of Astrophysics and Planetary Science, 800 E Lancaster Ave, Villanova PA 19085, USA

Here we release the unblinded simulated transient data corresponding to a recent classification challenge known as PLAsTiCC: “Photometric LSST Astronomical Time Series Classification Challenge.” The challenge ran on Kaggle<sup>1</sup> from Sep 28 2018 through Dec 17 2018, and a classification science-code competition ran until Jan 15 2019. Here we release the unblinded meta-data files (one row per object), along with the lightcurve data files. The latter are the same as on Kaggle, and are provided here for convenience so that all data can be downloaded from a single repository. In the meta-data, the first ten columns are identical to the columns available during the competition; the remaining 16 columns provide additional information about the true class, redshift, template flux, etc ... For each model, we also provide model-specific parameters used to generate each event; e.g., ejected mass, velocity of explosion debris, etc ... These parameters are intended to help experts evaluate the models, and are not intended to be used for classification.

In the near future, this data release will be associated with an article describing details of the PLAsTiCC models and simulation, and this article will be submitted to a professional astronomy journal.

The released lightcurve files are:

```
plasticc_training_lightcurves.csv      # training set
plasticc_test_lightcurves_01.csv.gz    # test set, DDF only
plasticc_test_lightcurves_02.csv.gz    # test set, WFD subset 1
plasticc_test_lightcurves_03.csv.gz    # test set, WFD subset 2
plasticc_test_lightcurves_04.csv.gz
plasticc_test_lightcurves_05.csv.gz
plasticc_test_lightcurves_06.csv.gz
plasticc_test_lightcurves_07.csv.gz
plasticc_test_lightcurves_08.csv.gz
plasticc_test_lightcurves_09.csv.gz
plasticc_test_lightcurves_10.csv.gz
plasticc_test_lightcurves_11.csv.gz    # test set, WFD subset 10
```

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.kaggle.com/c/PLAsTiCC-2018>

The lightcurves are split into 12 separate files for download convenience. The meta-data files with unblinded information are

```
plasticc_train_metadata.csv.gz # training set
plasticc_test_metadata.csv.gz  # test set
```

and columns are described below in the Appendix. For 3 of the 18 models, the “true\_submodel” index distinguishes independently developed models for the same class:

true	true_target =		
submodel	42 (SNII)	62(Ibc)	06(uLensSingle)
1	SNII-Templates	Ibc-Templates	pyLima
2	SNII-NMF	Ibc-MOSFIT	GenLens
3	SNIIIn-MOSFIT	---	---

These sub-models will be described in detail in the journal article.

Finally, “plasticc\_modelpar.tar” contains a separate csv file for each model, and includes physical parameters specific to each model. A description of these parameters will be provided later when the model libraries are released with the journal article.

To stay informed about PLAsTiCC articles, data products, and other events, please see <https://plasticc.org>

## Appendix Below is a description of the 26 columns in the meta-data files

plasticc\_train\_metadata.csv  
plasticc\_test\_metadata.csv

Note that the first 10 columns are identical to those provided during the competition.

name	: description
# -----	
object_id	: Unique object identifier (integer32)
ra	: right ascension, degrees (float32)
decl	: declination, degrees (float32)
ddf_bool	: boolean flag: 1 for DDF, 0 for WFD
hostgal_specz	: accurate spec-redshift for small subset (float32)
hostgal_photoz	: photometric host-redshift (float32)
hostgal_photoz_err	: uncertainty on photometric host-redshift (float32)
distmod	: distance modulus computed with hostgal_photoz (float32)
mwebv	: Galactic E(B-V) extinction (float32)
target	: integer model class during challenge (0 for test set)
true_target	: integer model class for all objects (post-challenge)
true_submodel	: sub-model type for independently-developed models
true_z	: true redshift, cmb frame (float32)
true_distmod	: true distance modulus (float32)
true_lensdmu	: mag shift from weak lensing (float32)
true_vpec	: host galaxy peculiar velocity, km/sec (float32)
true_rv	: RV for host galaxy extinction (float32)
true_av	: AV for host galaxy extinction (float32)
true_peakmjd	: true MJD-time of peak brightness (float32)
libid_cadence	: integer LIBID of observation library (i.e., SIMLIB file)
tflux_u	: Template source-flux for band = u (float32)
tflux_g	: Template source-flux for band = g (float32)
tflux_r	: Template source-flux for band = r (float32)
tflux_i	: Template source-flux for band = i (float32)
tflux_z	: Template source-flux for band = z (float32)
tflux_y	: Template source-flux for band = y (float32)
# -----	

The lightcurve files are described below.

Lightcurve columns:

name	: description
#	-----
object_id	: unique object identifier (integer)
mjd	: modified julien date (float)
passband	: passband integer with 0,1,2,3,4,5 --> u,g,r,i,z,y
flux	: measured flux (float), corrected for Galactic extinction. Flux zeropoint=27.5.
flux_err	: uncertainty on the flux listed above (float).
detected_bool	: 1 = detection from image-subtraction pipeline

## Acknowledgments

The DESC acknowledges ongoing support from the Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules in France; the Science & Technology Facilities Council in the United Kingdom; and the Department of Energy, the National Science Foundation, and the LSST Corporation in the United States. DESC uses resources of the IN2P3 Computing Center (CC-IN2P3–Lyon/Villeurbanne - France) funded by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique; the National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center, a DOE Office of Science User Facility supported by the Office of Science of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC02-05CH11231; STFC DiRAC HPC Facilities, funded by UK BIS National E-infrastructure capital grants; and the UK particle physics grid, supported by the GridPP Collaboration. This work was performed in part under DOE Contract DE-AC02-76SF00515.