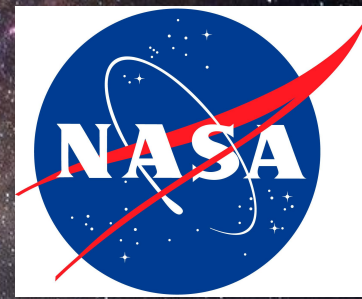


(the)
**Asteroid
Terrestrial-impact
Last
Alert
System**

Heloise F. Stevance

(Schmidt A.I. in Science Fellow)

on behalf of the ATLAS team

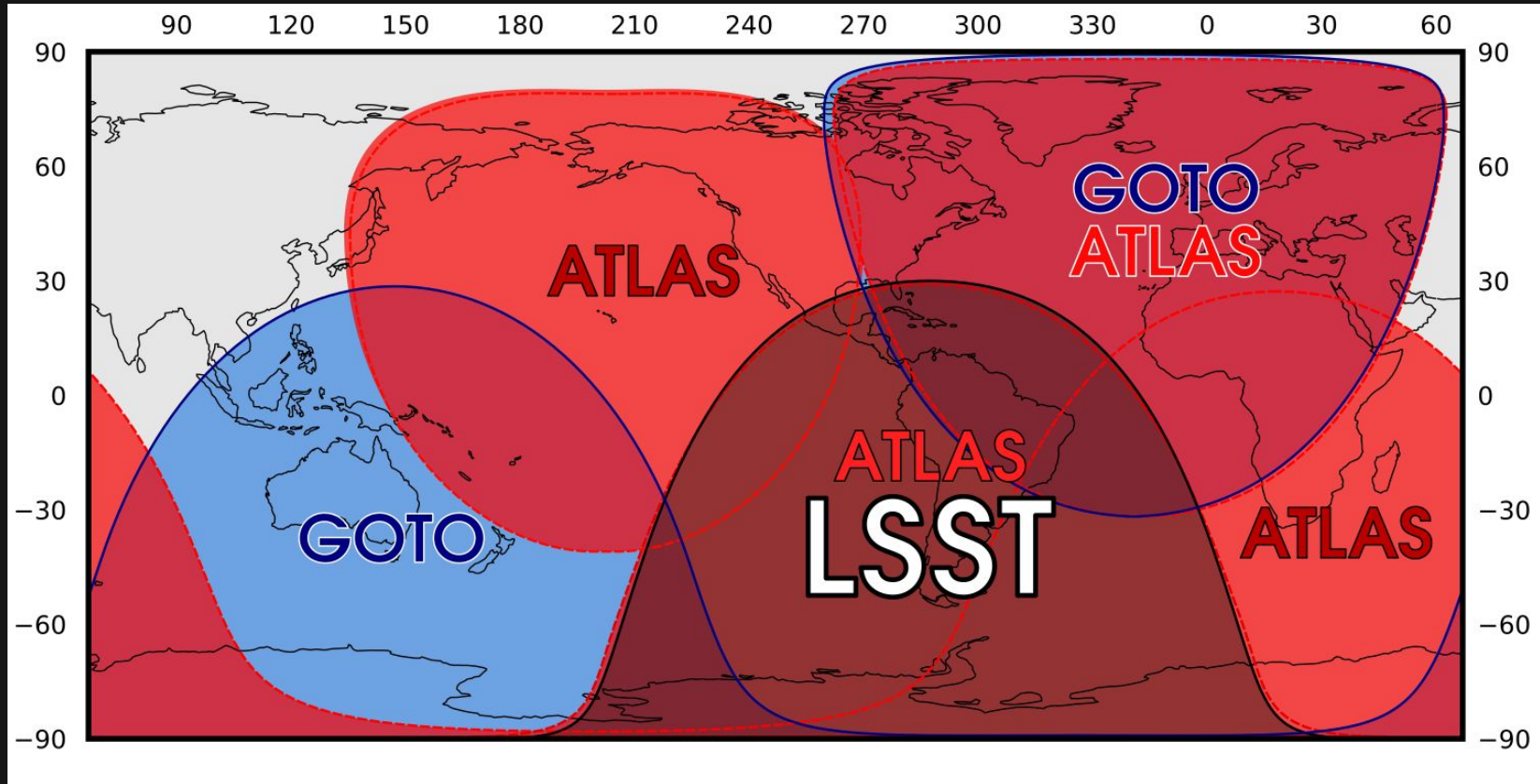


The Specs: Geography

5 units: Hawaii x2, Chile, Tenerife, South Africa

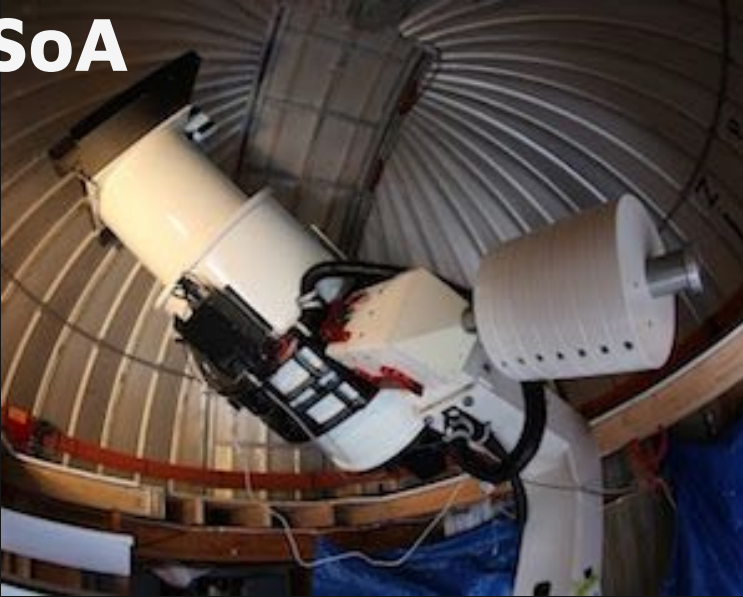


The Specs: Geography



The Specs: Telescopes

**Hawaii, Chile,
SoA**



D: 50cm | FOV: 7.4° | CCD

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1802.00879>

Tenerife



D: 56cm | FOV: 7.3° | CMOS

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2302.07954>

Not to scale on the sky

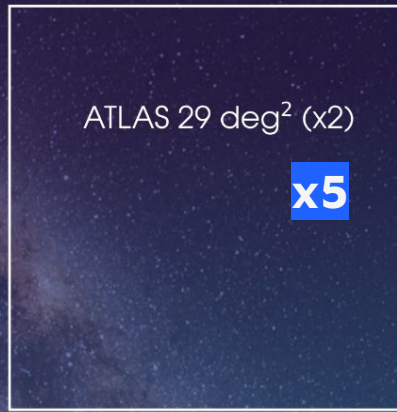
(but moon and andromeda are to scale with the FOVs)



ZTF, 47 deg²

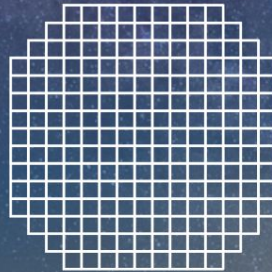


GOTO 40 deg² (x4)



ATLAS 29 deg² (x2)

x5

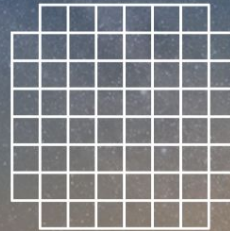


VRO/LSST
9.6 deg²



PTF/iPTF, 7.3 deg²

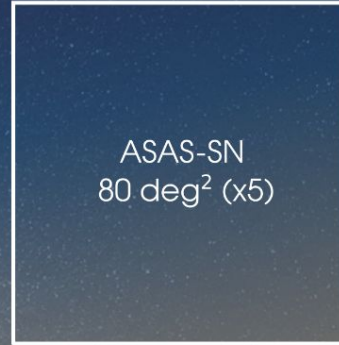
Pan-STARRS
7 deg² (x2)



ASAS-SN
80 deg² (x5)



1 deg



SDSS
3 deg²



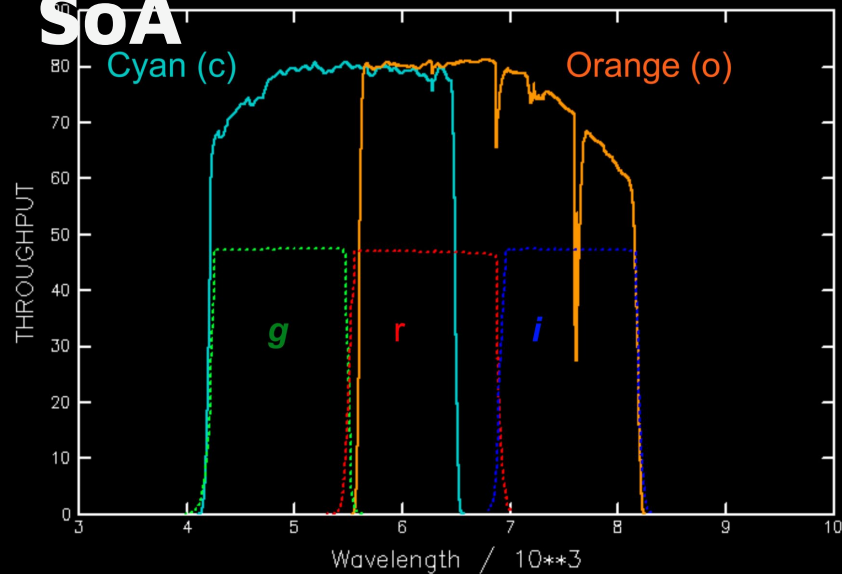
DES,
2.5 deg²



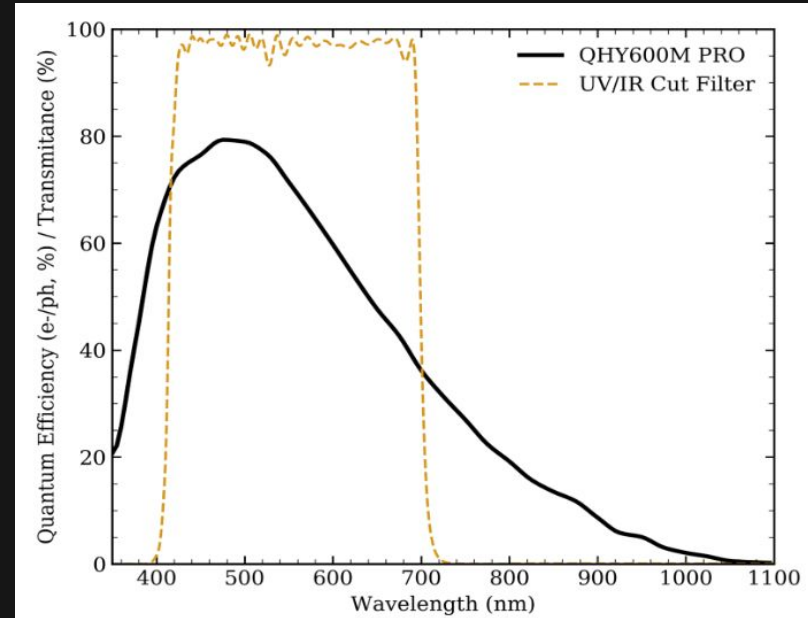
The Specs: The filters

Hawaii, Chile,

SoA



Tenerife

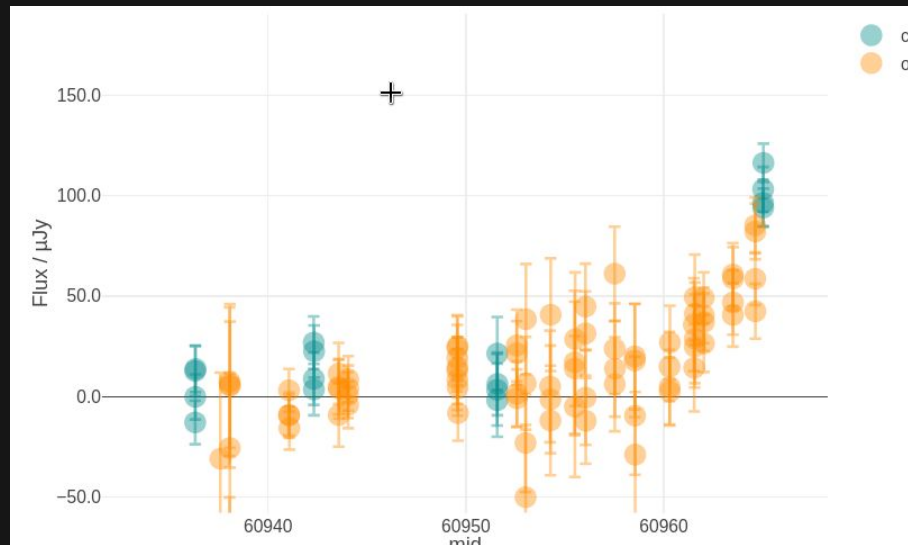


The Specs: Observation strategy

4x30sec separated by 15 minutes

Orange and cyan filter

(on different observation streaks - you won't have 2 in o and 2 in c)



The Main goal is discovery and follow up of SSOs **<20 meters: several days out** | **100 meters: several weeks out** - (led by another team)

Cadence

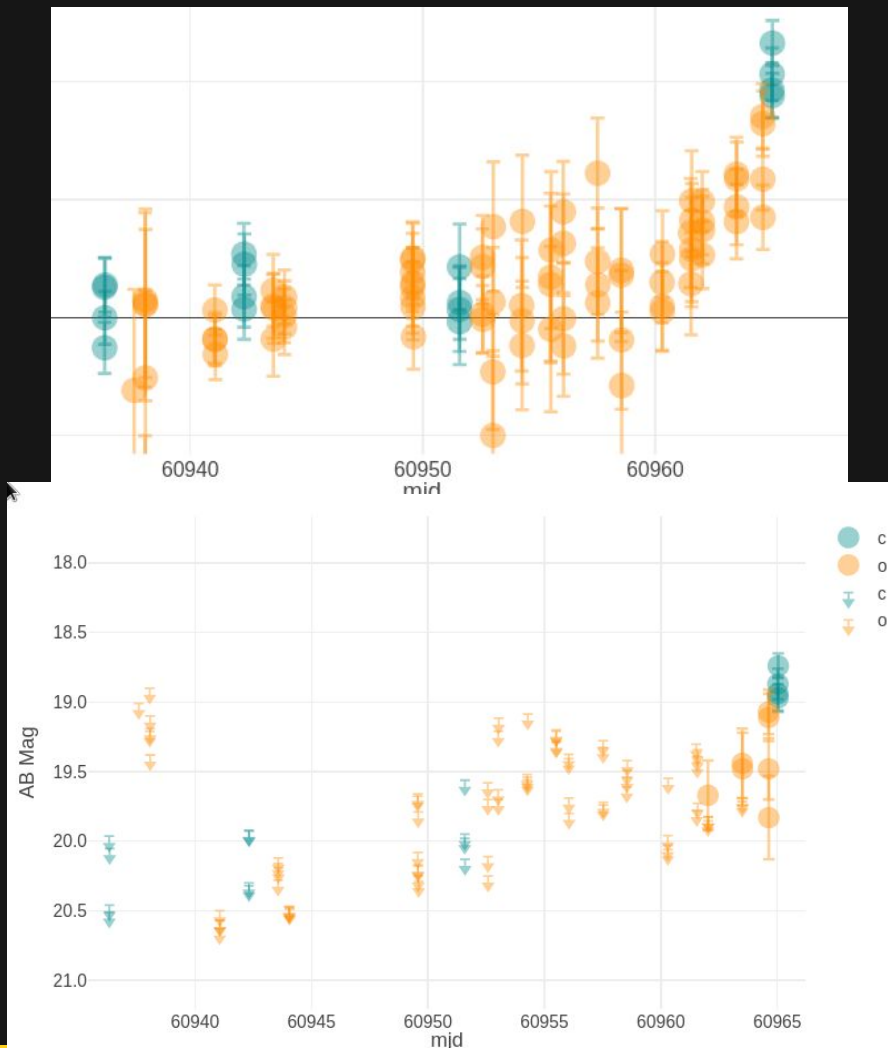
24 to 48h

The Specs: Magnitude limits

19.7 (AB mag) for cyan and orange
(5 sigma detection for 30 sec exp.time)

20.2 (AB mag) for 4 stacked shots

Saturation: ~12.5 mag



Comet 3I/ ATLAS

NASA missions are working together to track and study this rare, interstellar comet as it passes through our solar system.

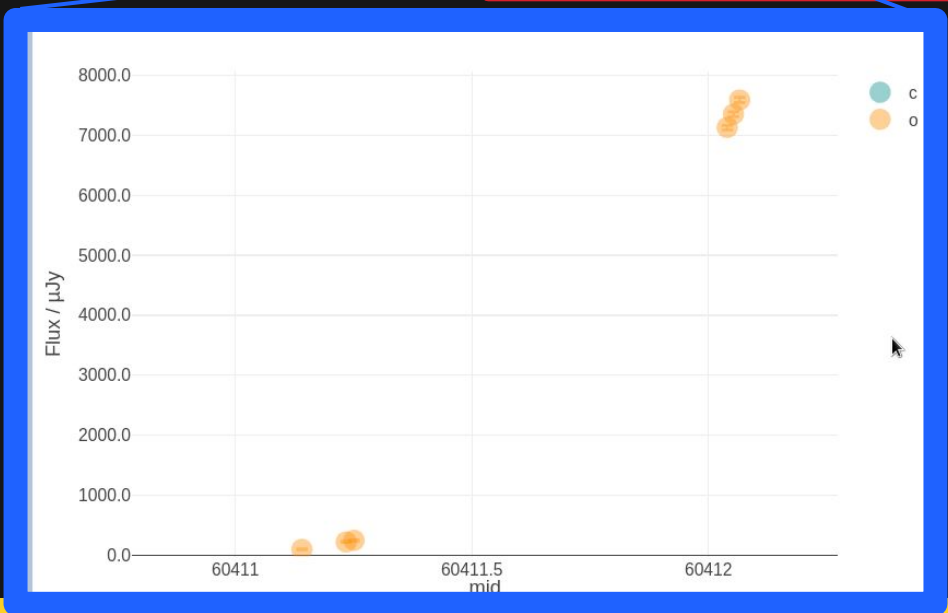
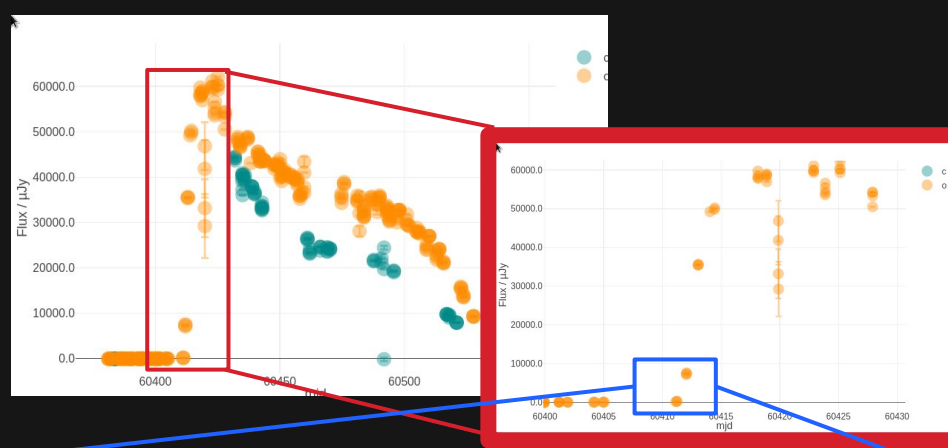
SN 2024ggi

RA/DEC (2000)	Type	Redshift
11:18:22.087 -32:50:15.27	SN II	0.002435
169.592030529 -32.8375756395		

[Discovery Report](#) [Classification Report](#)

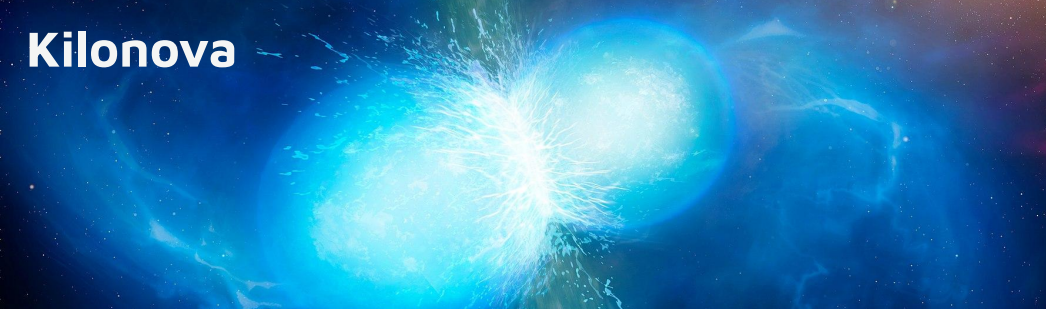
Related AstroNotes: [2024-100](#) , [2024-102](#) , [2024-103](#) , [2024-104](#) , [2024-101](#) , [2024-105](#) , [2024-107](#) , [2024-109](#) , [2024-108](#) , [2025-21](#) , [2025-22](#)

Reporting Group	Discovering Data Source	Discovery Date	TNS AT	Public	Discovery Mag
ATLAS	ATLAS	2024-04-11 03:22:35.616	Y	Y	18.915



Alert Handling in the ATLAS Transient Web Server

Kilonova



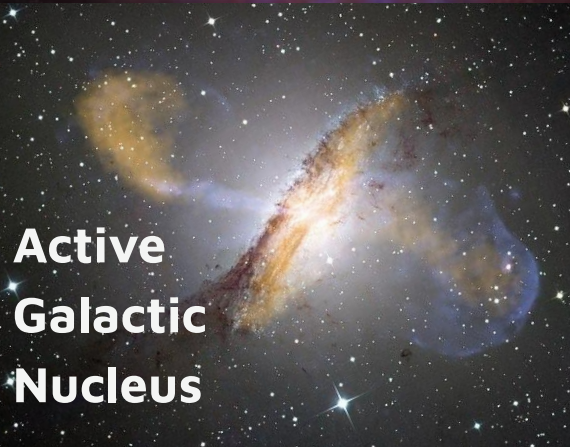
Supernovae



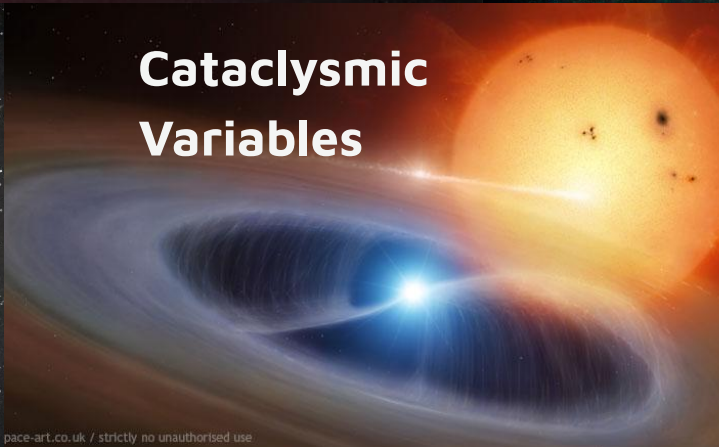
Tidal Disruption Events



**Active
Galactic
Nucleus**



**Cataclysmic
Variables**



**Asteroids, Comets
(SSOs)**



Data reduction

on-site



Difference imaging

Centralised in Hawaii



Ken Smith

k.w.smith@qub.ac.uk



Data
sent to
QUB

Alert Processing

1) Quality cuts:

5 sigma detection in 3 out of 4 exposures

2) Match to existing source or give new ID

3) X-match with catalogues (Sherlock)

4) Remove Variable stars

(data NOT deleted - just removed from pile of transient alerts)

5) Real bogus classifier

6) Prioritise (VRA)



EYEBALLERS

DATA PROCESSING

References

[Smith et al. 2021](#)

Cross-matches alert position to astrophysical catalogues

Sherlock Classes

Variable Star
Cataclysmic Variables
Bright Star
Active Galactic Nucleus

Nuclear Transient
Supernova

Orphan
Unclear

Known
variability

Associated with galaxy.
Offset w.r.t nucleus determines class

+ annotates alerts with possible GW associations

SHERLOCK

References

[GitHub](#)

[Smith et al. 2021](#)

(p9)



Dave Young

d.r.young@qub.ac.uk

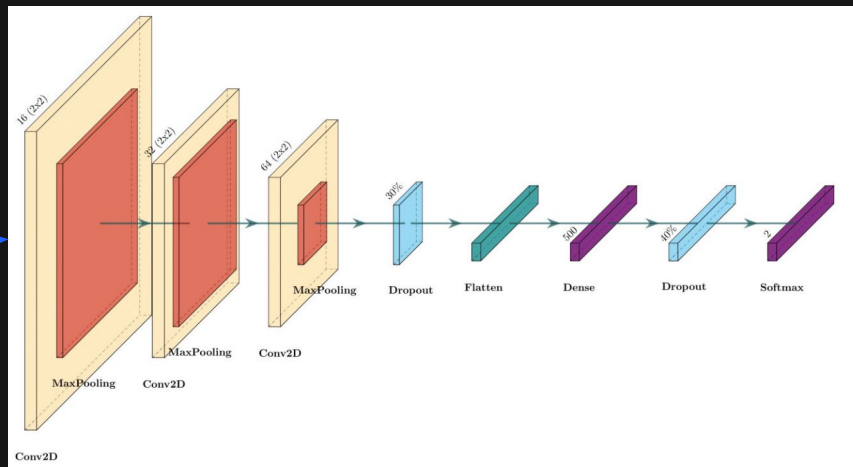
REAL/BOGUS

Reference: [Weston et al. 2024](#)

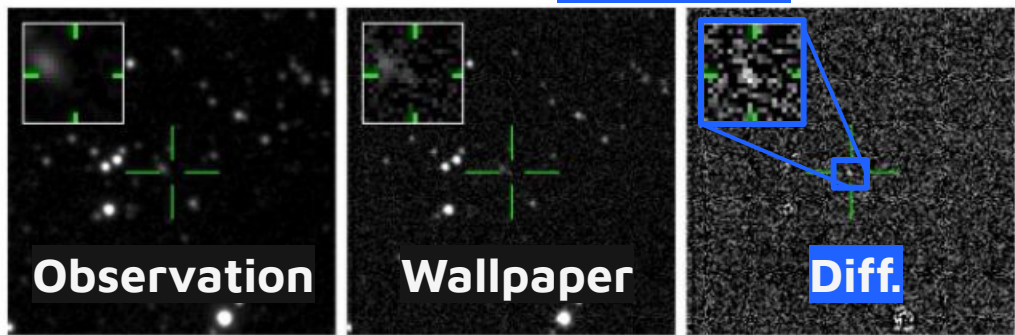


Josh Weston

jweston04@qub.ac.uk



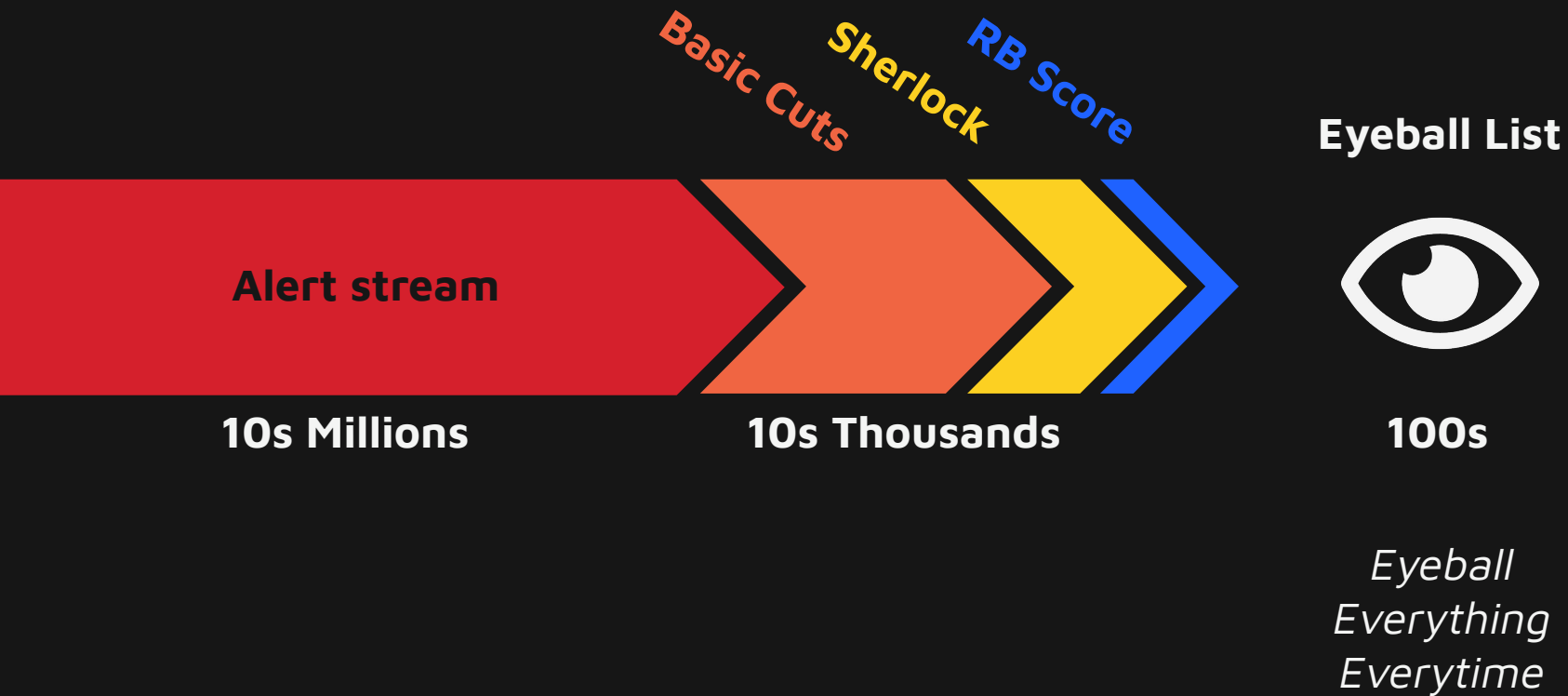
CNN input



Full size stamps

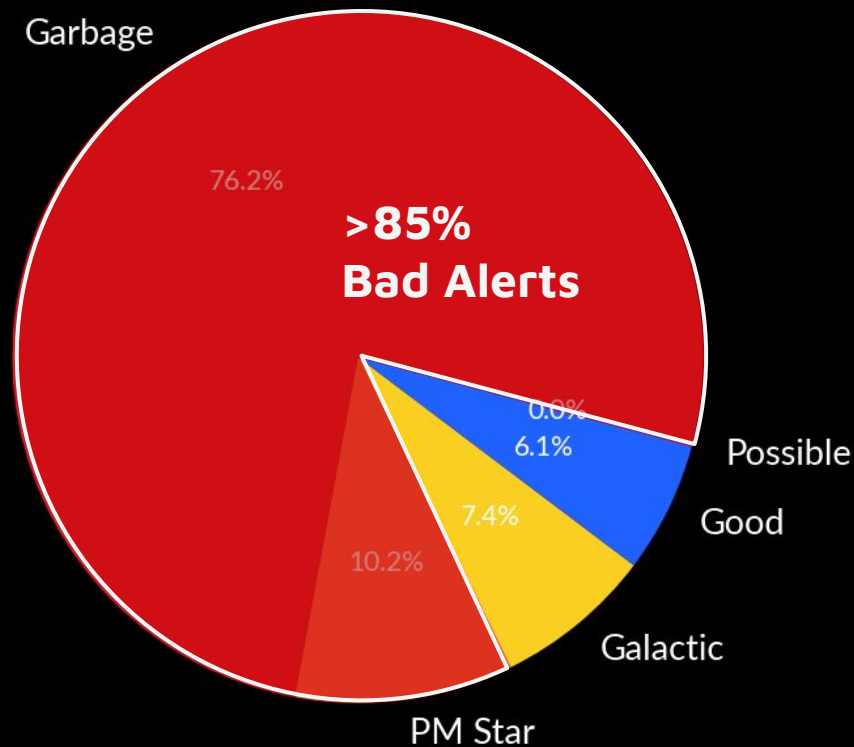
**Score between 0
(bogus) and 1 (real)**

<0.2 → Garbage



A lot of garbage left to eyeball

HUMAN LABELING SUMMARY (N=25335)



Data set gathered between 27 March and 18th July 2024

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2506.09778>

Features

- Sky location
- Light curve features
- Sherlock context
- Real Bogus Score

Histogram based Gradient
Boosted Decision Trees

VIRTUAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

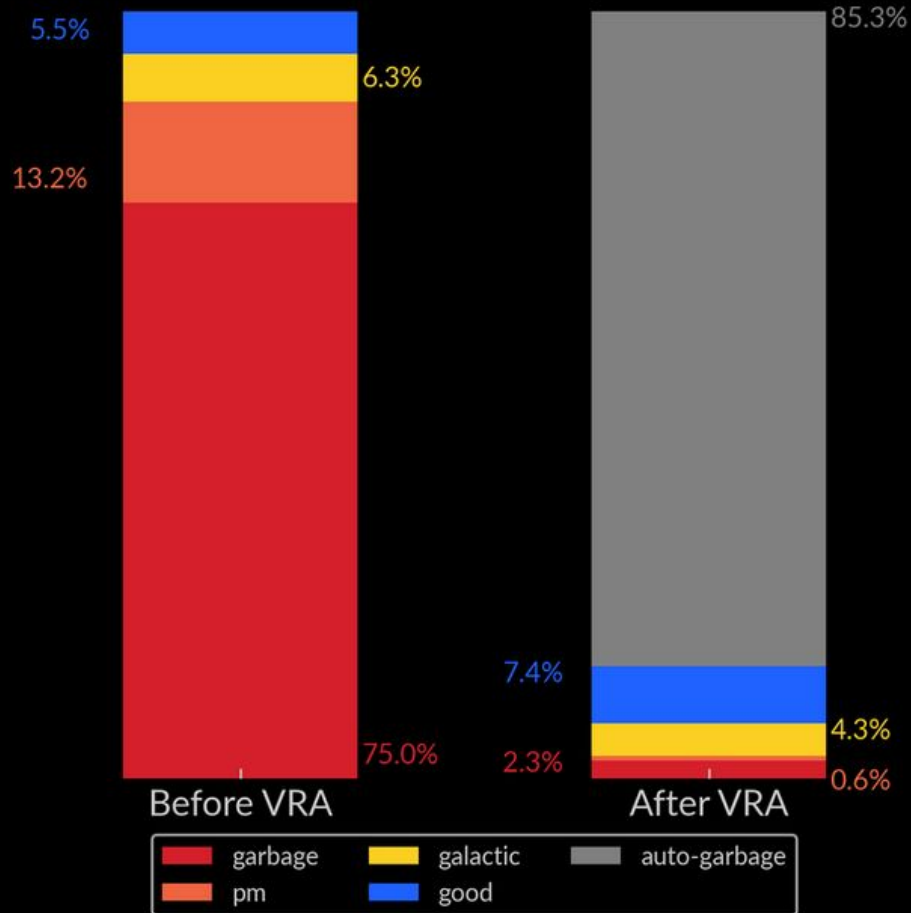
- > **Scores and Ranks alerts**
- > **Updates when new data**
- > **Auto-garbage bad alerts**



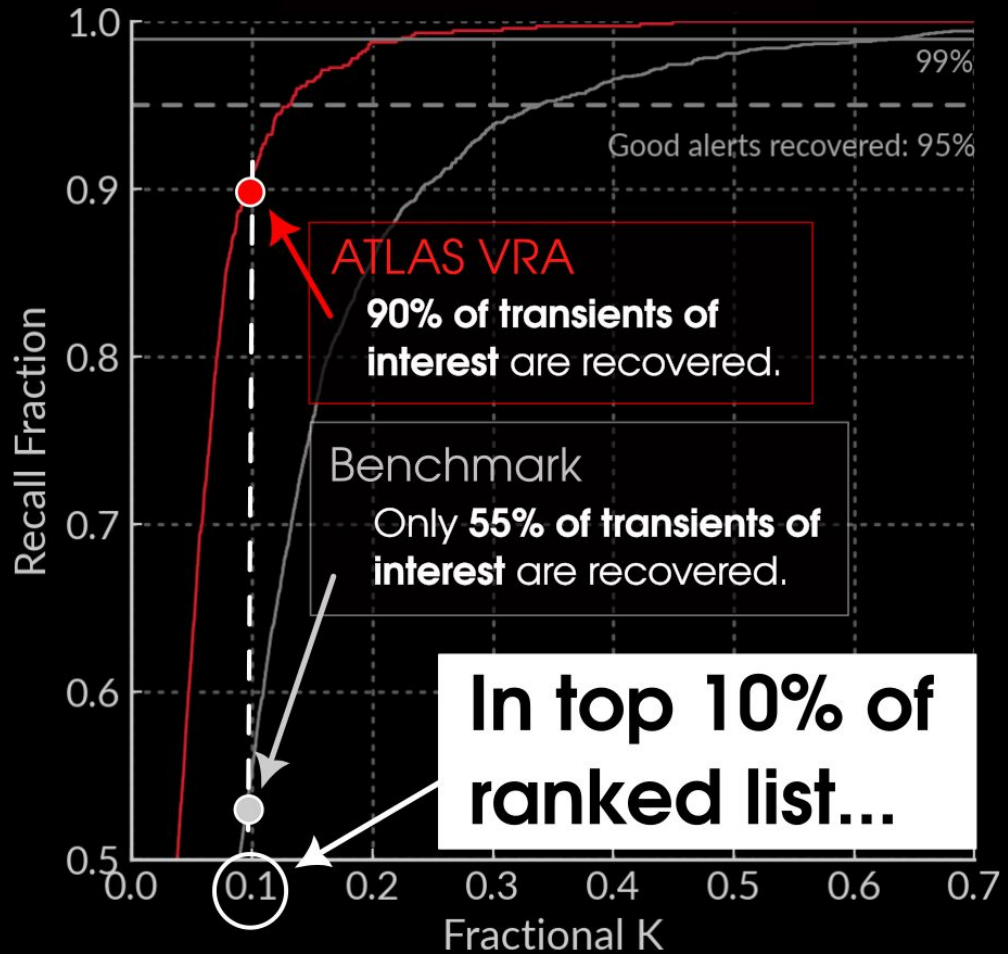
5-50

Workload Reduced by
~85%

Alert types in the Eyeball list



What has made the biggest difference is **being able to reliably ORDER the list!**



How can you access the data?

PUBLIC



[Home](#) [Output](#) [Queue](#) [API](#) [API Guide](#) [FAQ](#) [Stats & Issues](#)

[Register](#) [Log in](#)

2025-05-01 13:22 UTC: The reboot is complete. Normal operation has resumed.

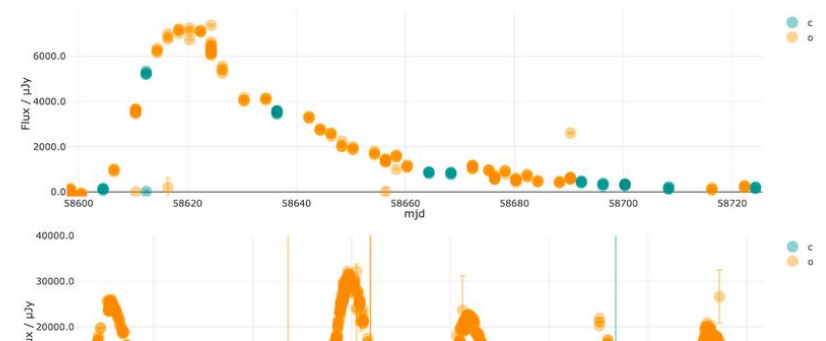
Forced photometry is now available from the Southern Telescopes (El Sauce, Chile and Sutherland, South Africa). Please be aware that the difference imaging template south of -50 degrees declination was changed during commissioning, so you may get an unexpected discontinuity in your target's difference lightcurve.

ATLAS Forced Photometry

This is the [ATLAS](#) forced photometry server, which provides full public access to photometric measurements over the full history of ATLAS survey. After registration, a user can request forced photometry at any position on the sky either for a single position, a list of positions, or moving objects (by MPC name).

ATLAS is a quadruple 0.5m telescope system with two units in Hawaii (Haleakala and Mauna Loa), and one each in Chile (El Sauce) and South Africa (Sutherland). With the installation of the two southern units, we are robotically surveying the whole sky with a cadence of 1 day between -50 and +50 and 2 days in the polar regions, weather permitting. Two filters are used, cyan and orange (denoted c and o; all mags quoted are in the AB system).

As described in [Tonry et al. \(2018\)](#), ATLAS surveys the whole visible sky. On each night, a sequence of 4 x 30 second exposures are taken, spaced over a period of about one hour to provide identification and orbit constraints for near-earth objects (NEOs). Discovery of NEOs and potentially hazardous objects is the main purpose of ATLAS. However the all-sky, frequent coverage, to ~ 19.5 makes it treasure trove for time domain science. A full description is on the ATLAS homepage at [fallingstar.com](#)



ATLAS API Client

DOI [10.5281/zenodo.15411580](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15411580) JOSS [Submitted](#)

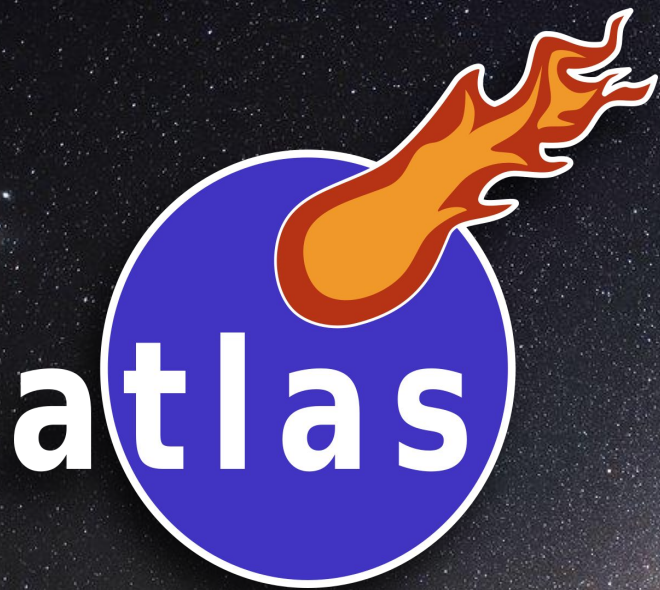
ACCESS NEEDED

Who/what is this code for?

This package allows authorised users of the ATLAS Transient web server to query the server without being exposed to regular or code breaking changes to the underlying API. In particular we have in mind **bots** and other **automated services**.

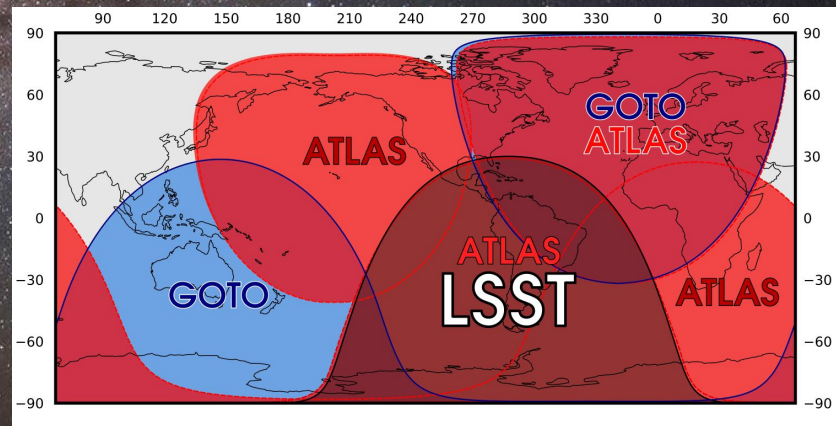
It also allows users the make routine queries in a friendlier way, such as:

- doing a **Cone Search**
- check out the data in **your custom list**



THANK YOU!

Mag limit ~ 19.5
Cadence: 24h
**LSST footprint
fully covered!**



Extra Credit: AI for Science

Keys to Success and Scientific legacy

Key to success

Science driven design

What data is available to you?

What metrics reflect your goals?

What is your benchmark?

 ***Not necessarily ML!***

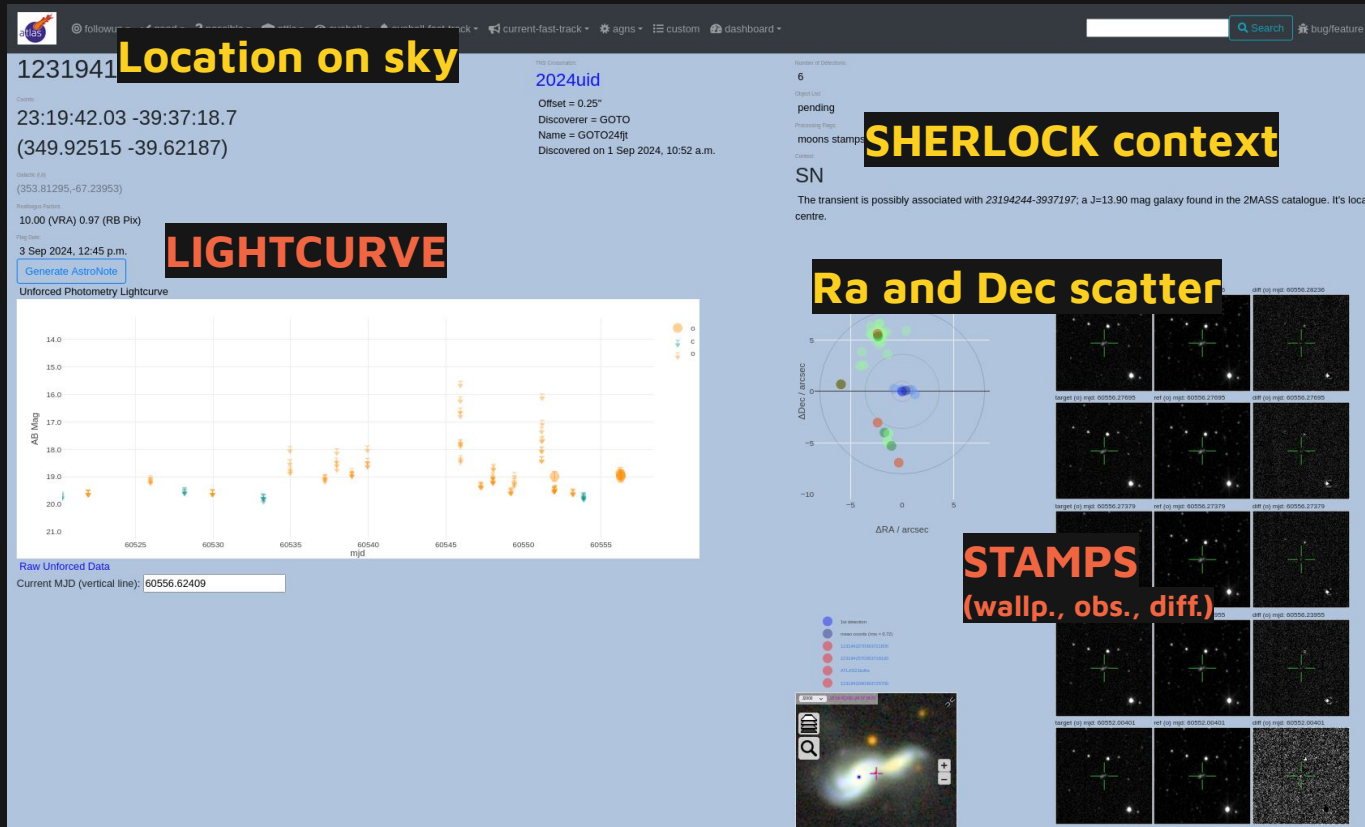
What data?



EYEBALLING

Is it Real?

Is it Galactic?



What data?

Images → Already handled by CNN upstream → **Float**

Coordinates → **Float**

Context → Sentences built from host, sep., redshift → **Floats**

Lightcurve → Messy time series
→ **Extract Features** → **Floats**

$$N \sim 10^2 - 10^4$$

What questions? What Models?



Histogram Based Gradient Boosted DT

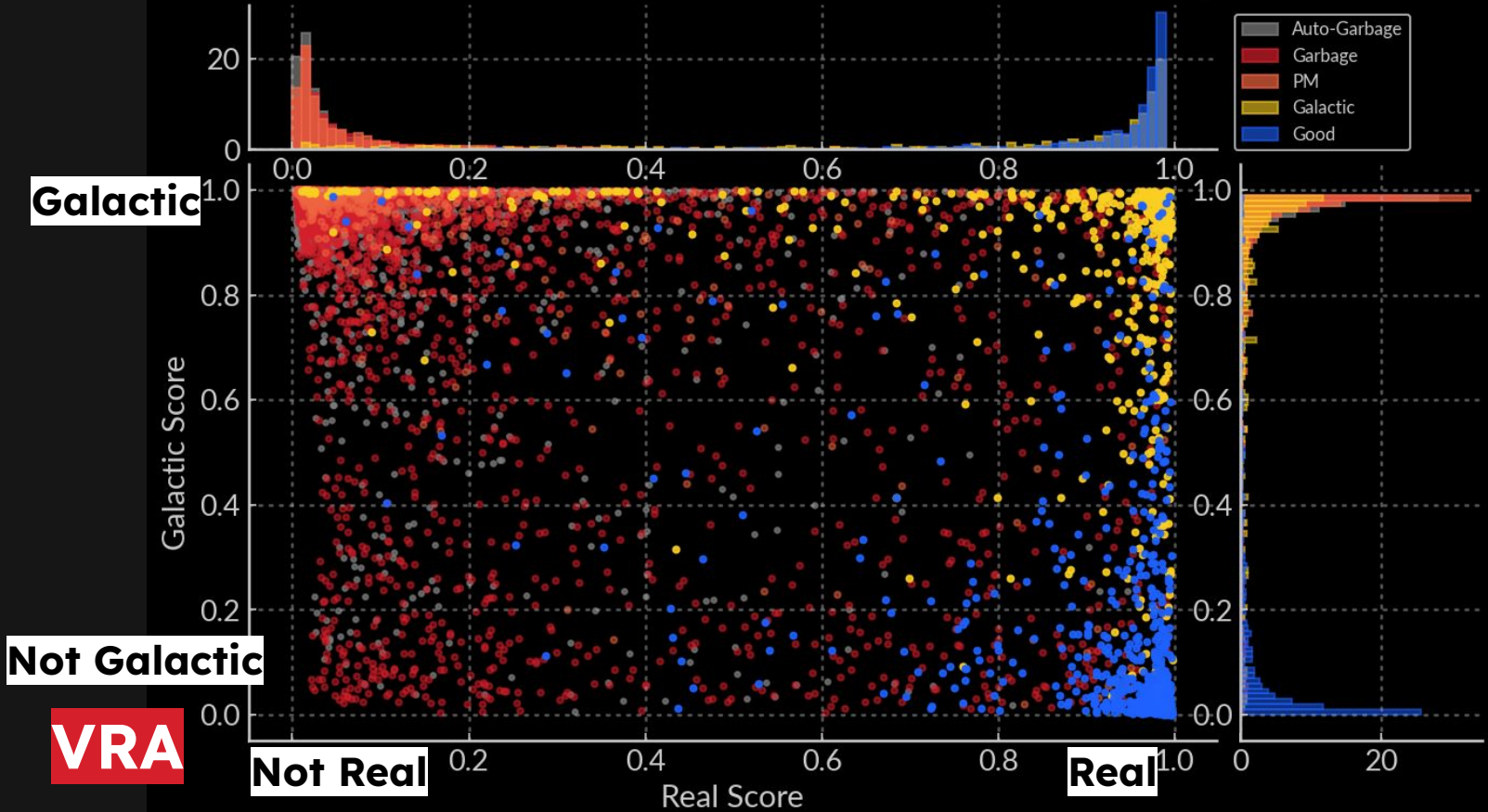
- a. Feature-based** → **Data Thrifty**
→ **Interpretable + can add my expertise**
- b. Meaningful NaN**

**Bigger or more complex models are
NOT SMARTER.**

**They just add extra layers of
abstraction.**

If you don't need it DON'T USE IT.

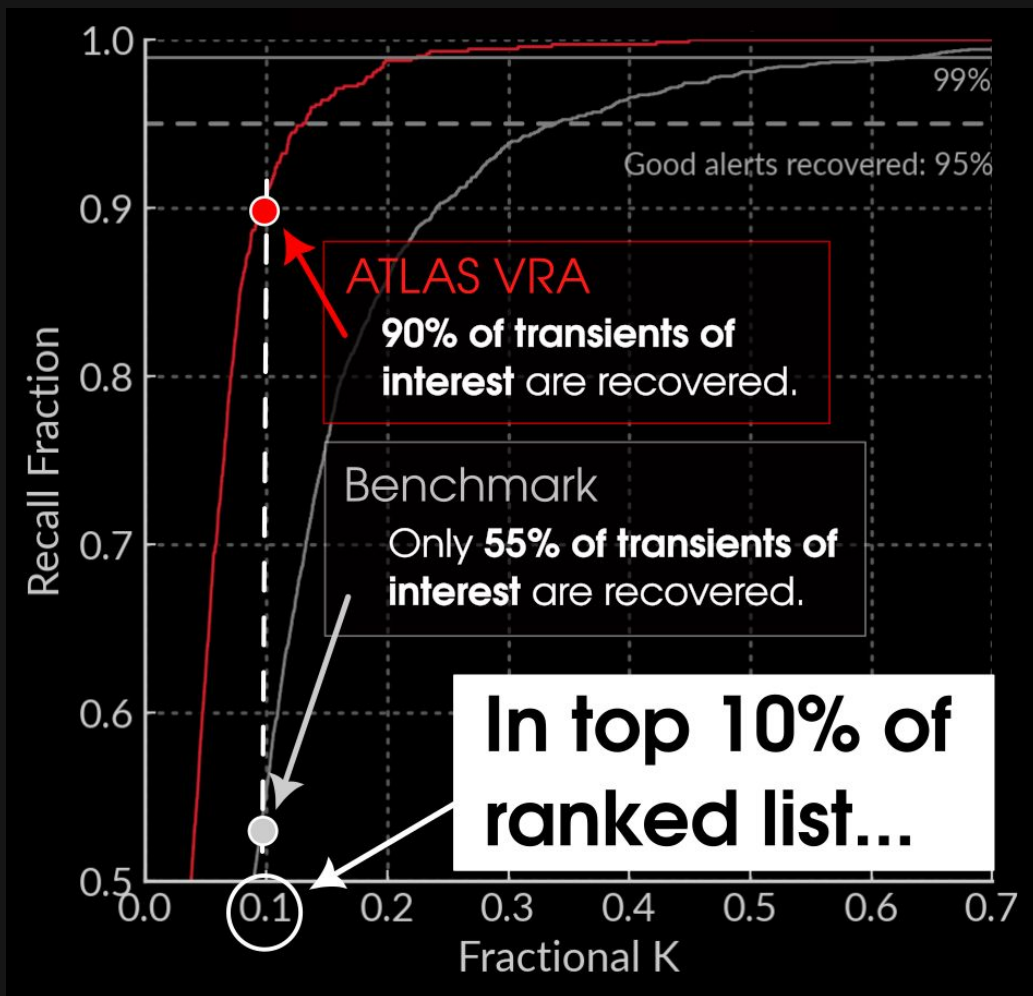
SCORE SPACE [Validation]



What metric?

Benchmark?

Recall at Rank K



Key to success

Science driven design

The “intelligence” is not in the models

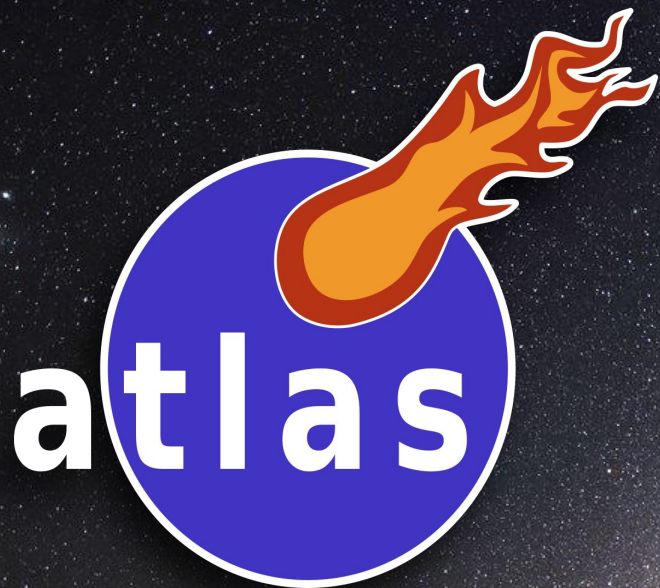
It's in your design

Key to Scientific Legacy

Scientist centered design

**What responsibilities are we willing
to delegate to automation?**

**Increased complexity means
increased *intellectual debt* !**



THANK YOU!

Mag limit ~ 19.5
Cadence: 24h
**LSST footprint
fully covered!**

