

J-PLUS: Towards an homogeneous photometric calibration using *Gaia* BP/RP low-resolution spectra

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ABSTRACT

Aims. We present the photometric calibration of the twelve optical passbands for the Javalambre Photometric Local Universe Survey (J-PLUS) third data release (DR3), comprising 1 642 pointings of two square degrees each.

Methods. We selected nearly 1.5 million main sequence stars with a signal-to-noise ratio larger than ten in the twelve J-PLUS passbands and available low-resolution ($R = 20\text{--}80$) spectrum from the blue and red photometers (BP/RP) in *Gaia* DR3. We compared the synthetic photometry from BP/RP spectra with the J-PLUS instrumental magnitudes, after correcting for the magnitude and color terms between both systems, to obtain an homogeneous photometric solution for J-PLUS. To circumvent the current limitations in the absolute calibration of the BP/RP spectra, the absolute color scale was derived using the locus of 109 white dwarfs closer than 100 pc with a negligible interstellar extinction. Finally, the absolute flux scale was anchored to the Panoramic Survey Telescope and Rapid Response System (Pan-STARRS) photometry in the r band.

Results. The precision of the J-PLUS photometric calibration, estimated from duplicated objects observed in adjacent pointings and by comparison with the spectro-photometric standard star GD 153, is ~ 12 mmag in u , $J0378$, and $J0395$; and ~ 7 mmag in $J0410$, $J0430$, g , $J0515$, r , $J0660$, i , $J0861$, and z . The estimated accuracy in the calibration along the surveyed area is better than 1% for all the passbands.

Conclusions. The *Gaia* BP/RP spectra provide a high-quality, homogeneous photometric reference in the optical range across the full-sky, in spite of their current limitations as an absolute reference. The calibration method for J-PLUS DR3 reaches an absolute precision and accuracy of 1% in the twelve optical filters within an area of 3 284 square degrees.

Key words. methods:statistical, techniques:photometric, surveys

1. Introduction

A fundamental step in the data processing of any imaging survey is its photometric calibration, that translates the observed counts in the reduced images to a physical flux scale referred to the top of the atmosphere. Accurate colors are needed to derive atmospheric parameters for Milky Way stars, photometric redshifts for galaxies and quasars, and surface composition for minor bodies in the Solar System; while reliable absolute fluxes

directly affect the estimation of the luminosity and the mass of galaxies and stars. Within this framework, photometric surveys target a calibration uncertainty at the 1% level and below.

The calibration process can be split in two main steps: obtain a homogeneous photometric solution along the surveyed area, and estimate the absolute flux scale for each passband. Both steps are challenging for large-area (thousand of square degrees) multi-filter (dozens of passbands) surveys, such as the Javalambre Photometric Local Universe Survey (J-PLUS, 12 optical

filters; Cenarro et al. 2019), its southern counterpart S-PLUS (Mendes de Oliveira et al. 2019), or the Javalambre Physics of the Accelerating Universe Astrophysical Survey (J-PAS, 56 optical filters of 14.5 nm width; Benítez et al. 2014; Bonoli et al. 2021). Because of their large number of filters, the observation of spectro-photometric standard stars to perform each night calibration is unfeasible.

Regarding the homogenization of the photometry, several techniques have been proposed in the literature. We highlight the übercalibration (Padmanabhan et al. 2008; Wittman et al. 2012), the hypercalibration (Finkbeiner et al. 2016; Zhou et al. 2018), the forward global modeling (Burke et al. 2018), the stellar locus regression (Covey et al. 2007; High et al. 2009; Kelly et al. 2014; López-Sanjuan et al. 2019, 2021), and the stellar color regression (SCR, Yuan et al. 2015; Huang et al. 2021; Niu et al. 2021a; Xiao & Yuan 2022; Huang & Yuan 2022). The *Gaia* third data release (DR3, Gaia Collaboration et al. 2022b) provides for the first time 220 million low-resolution ($R = 20 - 80$) spectra (Carrasco et al. 2021; De Angeli et al. 2022; Montegriffo et al. 2022) thanks to the observations performed with the blue photometer (BP, 330 – 680 nm) and the red photometer (RP, 630 – 1 050 nm) on board the *Gaia* satellite (Gaia Collaboration et al. 2016). Synthetic photometry from the BP/RP spectra may provide an homogeneous, all-sky, space-based reference for ground-based photometric surveys (Gaia Collaboration et al. 2022a, hereafter GC22), despite the current limitations in the absolute scale of the BP/RP spectra as reflected by the existence magnitude and color terms when compared with well established photometric systems (see GC22, for a detailed discussion). This offers a great opportunity to homogenize the photometry of large-area multi-filter optical surveys, avoiding dedicated observations for calibration and maximizing the survey speed.

In the present paper, we used the *Gaia* BP/RP spectra to homogenize the photometric solution of the J-PLUS DR3, covering 3 284 deg² with twelve optical filters (Table 1). The absolute color scale was derived using the white dwarf locus technique presented in López-Sanjuan et al. (2019). Finally, the absolute flux scale was anchored to the Panoramic Survey Telescope and Rapid Response System (Pan-STARRS) photometry in the r band.

This paper is organized as follows. The J-PLUS DR3 and the ancillary data used are presented in Sect. 2. The calibration methodology is summarized in Sect. 3, with special emphasis in the use of *Gaia* BP/RP spectra. The precision and accuracy in the J-PLUS DR3 calibration are discussed in Sect. 4. Finally, we present our conclusions in Sect. 5. Magnitudes are given in the AB system (Oke & Gunn 1983) unless noted otherwise.

2. Data

2.1. J-PLUS photometric data

J-PLUS¹ is being conducted at the Observatorio Astrofísico de Javalambre (OAJ, Cenarro et al. 2014) using the 83 cm Javalambre Auxiliary Survey Telescope (JAST80) and T80Cam, a panoramic camera with a single charge-coupled device (CCD) of 9.2k × 9.2k pixels that provides a 2 deg² field of view (FoV) with a pixel scale of 0.55'' pix⁻¹ (Marín-Franch et al. 2015). The twelve bands of the J-PLUS filter system are summarized in Table 1. The J-PLUS observational strategy, image reduction, and scientific goals are presented in Cenarro et al. (2019).

The J-PLUS DR3 comprises 1 642 pointings (3 284 deg²) observed and reduced in all survey bands. The limiting magnitudes

Table 1. J-PLUS photometric system.

| Filter (λ) | Central wavelength [nm] | FWHM [nm] | $m_{\text{lim}}^{\text{DR3}}$ [mag] ^a |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| u | 348.5 | 50.8 | 20.8 |
| J0378 | 378.5 | 16.8 | 20.8 |
| J0395 | 395.0 | 10.0 | 20.8 |
| J0410 | 410.0 | 20.0 | 21.0 |
| J0430 | 430.0 | 20.0 | 21.0 |
| g | 480.3 | 140.9 | 21.8 |
| J0515 | 515.0 | 20.0 | 21.0 |
| r | 625.4 | 138.8 | 21.8 |
| J0660 | 660.0 | 13.8 | 21.0 |
| i | 766.8 | 153.5 | 21.3 |
| J0861 | 861.0 | 40.0 | 20.4 |
| z | 911.4 | 140.9 | 20.5 |

Notes. ^(a) Limiting magnitude (5σ , 3 arcsec diameter aperture) of J-PLUS DR3.

(5σ , 3'' aperture) of the DR3 are presented in Table 1 for reference. The median point spread function (PSF) full width at half maximum (FWHM) in the DR3 r -band images is 1.1''. Source detection was done in the r band using SExtractor (Bertin & Arnouts 1996), and the flux measured in the twelve J-PLUS bands at the position of the detected sources using the aperture defined in the r -band image. Objects near the borders of the images, close to bright stars or affected by optical artifacts, were masked. This provides a unique high-quality area of 2 881 deg². The DR3 is publicly available at the J-PLUS website² since 13th December 2022.

We note that the published J-PLUS DR3 photometry already includes all the calibration steps presented in Sect. 3. In addition to J-PLUS photometry, ancillary data from *Gaia* and Pan-STARRS were used in the calibration process. These datasets are described in the following sections.

2.2. Gaia DR3

The *Gaia* spacecraft is mapping the 3D positions and kinematics of a representative fraction of Milky Way stars (Gaia Collaboration et al. 2016). The mission will ultimately provide astrometry (positions, proper motions, and parallaxes) and optical spectro-photometry for over a billion stars, as well as radial velocity measurements of more than 100 million stars.

In the present work, we used the *Gaia* DR3 (Gaia Collaboration et al. 2022b), which is based on 34 months of observations. It contains astrometric determinations and provides integrated photometry in three broadbands, namely G (330 – 1 050 nm), G_{BP} (330 – 680 nm), and G_{RP} (630 – 1 050 nm), for 1.5 billion sources with $G < 21$. The *Gaia* DR3 also contains BP/RP low-resolution ($R = 20 - 80$) spectra for 220 million sources with $G < 17.65$ mag and enough transits to ensure a good signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) for the data (De Angeli et al. 2022; Montegriffo et al. 2022). These spectra were used to homogenize the J-PLUS photometric solution along the surveyed area (Sect. 3.2).

2.3. Pan-STARRS DR1

The Pan-STARRS1 is a 1.8 m optical and near-infrared telescope located on Mount Haleakala, Hawaii. The telescope is equipped

¹ www.j-plus.es

² www.j-plus.es/datareleases/data_release_dr3

with the Gigapixel Camera 1, consisting of an array of 60 CCD detectors of $4\,800 \times 4\,800$ pixels each. The 3π Steradian Survey (hereafter PS1; Chambers et al. 2016) covers the sky at declination $\delta > -30^\circ$ with five filters, *grizy* (Tonry et al. 2012).

Astrometry and photometry were extracted by the Pan-STARRS1 Image Processing Pipeline (Magnier et al. 2016a,b,c; Waters et al. 2016). PS1 photometry features a uniform flux calibration, achieving better than 1% accuracy over the sky (Magnier et al. 2016b; Chambers et al. 2016; Xiao & Yuan 2022). The PS1 first data release (DR1) was made public in December 2016, providing a static-sky catalog and stacked images for the 3π Steradian Survey (Flewelling et al. 2016).

Because of its homogeneous depth, excellent internal calibration, and large footprint; PS1 photometry provides an ideal reference to set the absolute flux scale of the J-PLUS magnitudes (Sect. 3.4).

3. Photometric calibration of J-PLUS DR3

The goal of the calibration process is to obtain the zero point (ZP) of the observation; that relates the magnitude of the sources in a certain passband λ at the top of the atmosphere with the magnitudes obtained from the analogue-to-digital unit (ADU) counts of the reduced images. We simplify the notation in the following using the passband name as the magnitude in such filter. Thus,

$$\lambda = -2.5 \log_{10}(\text{ADU}_\lambda) + \text{ZP}_\lambda. \quad (1)$$

In the estimation of the J-PLUS DR3 instrumental photometry, the reduced images were normalized to a one-second exposure and an arbitrary zero point $\text{ZP}_\lambda = 25$ was applied. This defined the instrumental magnitudes \mathcal{X}_{ins} .

The calibration process applied in J-PLUS DR3 has different steps, as described in the following sections and summarized in Fig. 1. The final outcome is the zero point of the passband λ estimated for the pointing p_{id} as

$$\text{ZP}_\lambda(p_{\text{id}}, X, Y) = \Delta\mathcal{X}_{\text{atm}}(p_{\text{id}}) + P_\lambda(p_{\text{id}}, X, Y) + \Delta\mathcal{X}_{\text{WD}} + \Delta r_{\text{PS1}} + 25, \quad (2)$$

where $\Delta\mathcal{X}_{\text{atm}}$ accounts for the atmospheric extinction at the moment of the observation (Sect. 3.2), P_λ defines a plane that accounts for the 2D variation of the calibration with the (X, Y) position of the sources on the CCD (Sect. 3.2), $\Delta\mathcal{X}_{\text{WD}}$ is the global offset provided by the white dwarf (WD) locus that translates homogenized colors to the AB scale (Sect. 3.3), and Δr_{PS1} is the global offset for the *r* band to anchor the absolute flux scale to the PS1 photometric solution (Sect. 3.4).

The J-PLUS instrumental magnitudes used for calibration were measured on a 6 arcsec diameter aperture corrected by aperture effects to retrieve the total flux of stars. The aperture correction C_{aper} depends on the passband and the pointing, and was computed from the growth curve of non-saturated, bright stars in each image. The median aperture correction among all the passbands is $C_{\text{aper}} = -0.09$ mag. The corrections used are available in the J-PLUS database³ and additional details about their estimation can be found in López-Sanjuan et al. (2019).

3.1. Step 1: Selection of the calibration stars

The first step of our methodology is to define a high-quality sample of stars to perform the photometric calibration. We

³ Column `APER_COR_6_0` in the table `jplus.TileImage`.

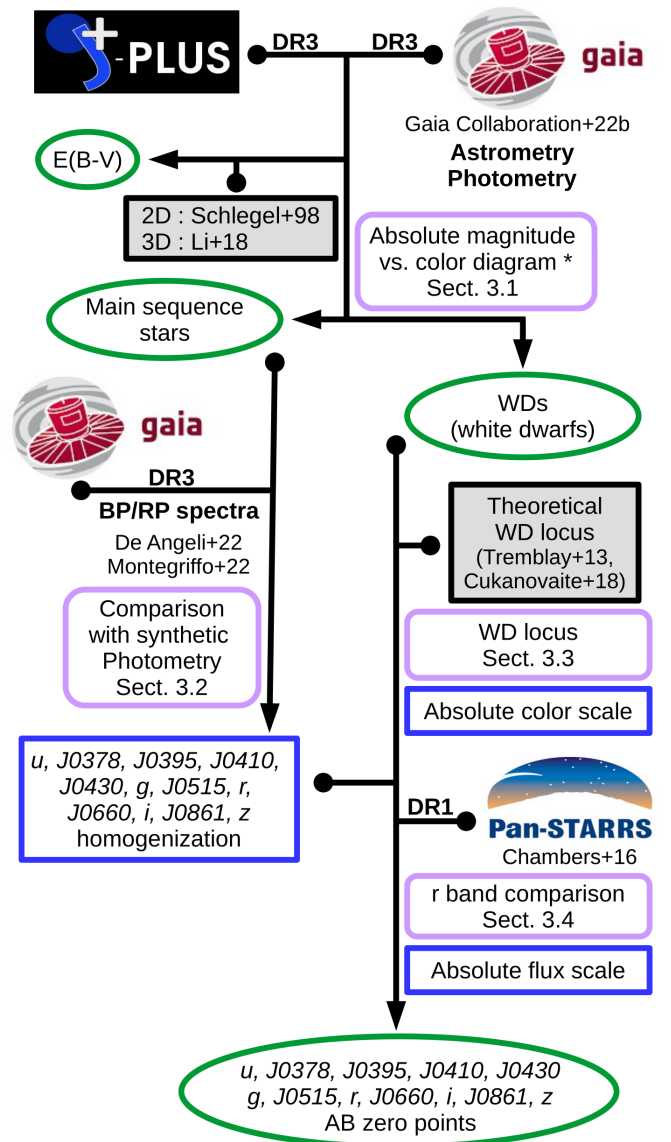


Fig. 1. Updated flowchart of the calibration method used in J-PLUS DR3. Arrows that originate in small dots indicate that the preceding data product is an input to the subsequent analysis. Datasets are shown with their project logo, and external data or models are denoted with black boxes. The rounded purple boxes show the calibration steps. The asterisk indicates the step based on dust de-reddened magnitudes. The blue boxes show intermediate data products, and green ovals highlight data products of the calibration process. The main change with respect to J-PLUS DR2 calibration is the use of *Gaia* BP/RP low-resolution spectra in the homogenization (Sect. 3.2).

cross-matched the J-PLUS DR3 sources with $S/N > 10$ and *SExtractor* photometric flag equal to zero (i.e. with neither close detections nor image problems) in all twelve passbands against the *Gaia* DR3 catalog using a $1.5''$ radius⁴. We retained *Gaia* sources with $S/N > 3$ in parallax, represented as ϖ [arcsec], and with a photometric measurement in G , G_{BP} , and G_{RP} . Finally, J-PLUS sources with more than one *Gaia* counterpart were discarded. We obtained 1 898 063 unique high-quality stars for calibration.

⁴ The complete J-PLUS DR3 versus *Gaia* catalog can be found in the table `jplus.xmatch_gaia_dr3` at the J-PLUS database.

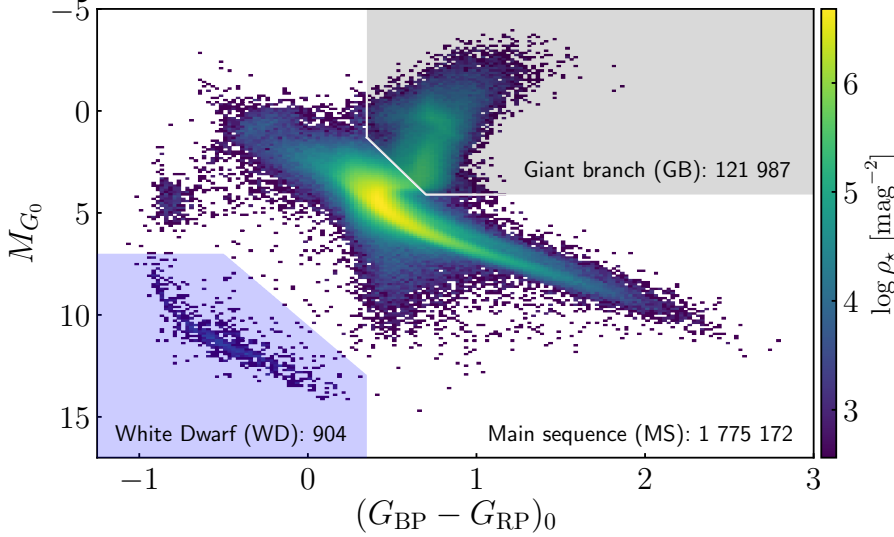


Fig. 2. Absolute magnitude in the G band vs. $G_{BP} - G_{RP}$ color diagram, corrected for dust reddening, of the 1 898 063 high-quality sources in common between *Gaia* DR3 and J-PLUS DR3. The color scale presents the number density of stars per mag^2 , noted ρ_* . Three areas were defined following López-Sanjuan et al. (2019), dominated by main sequence stars (white area), giant branch stars (gray area), and white dwarfs (blue area).

Then, the *Gaia* absolute magnitude versus color diagram was constructed, as presented in Fig. 2. The dust de-reddened G absolute magnitude of the calibration stars was obtained as

$$M_{G_0} = G - k_G E(B - V) + 5 \log_{10} \varpi + 5, \quad (3)$$

where $E(B - V)$ is the color excess of the source and k_G the extinction coefficient of the G passband. The de-reddened $G_{BP} - G_{RP}$ color was computed as

$$(G_{BP} - G_{RP})_0 = G_{BP} - k_{G_{BP}} E(B - V) - G_{RP} + k_{G_{RP}} E(B - V), \quad (4)$$

where $k_{G_{BP}}$ and $k_{G_{RP}}$ are the extinction coefficients in the G_{BP} and G_{RP} passbands, respectively. The extinction coefficients were obtained with the extinction law presented in Schlafly et al. (2016) and assuming $R_V = 3.1$; with $k_G = 2.600$, $k_{G_{BP}} = 3.410$, and $k_{G_{RP}} = 1.807$. This provides a first-order correction, since the proper coefficients depends on color and dust-column density (e.g. Danielski et al. 2018; Zhang & Yuan 2022).

The color excess at infinite distance of each J-PLUS source was estimated from the Schlegel et al. (1998) extinction map⁵. The calibration stars have distance information from *Gaia* DR3 parallaxes, and we used the Milky Way dust model presented in Li et al. (2018) to properly scale the color excess at infinity to obtain $E(B - V)$. This process was tested with the star-pair method presented in Yuan et al. (2013). We concluded that the assumed $E(B - V)$ is a good proxy for the real color excess of the stars with an uncertainty of 0.012 mag. Additional details are presented in López-Sanjuan et al. (2021).

The inverse of the parallax was used as a distance proxy in Eq. (3). This is a crude approximation to the distance, as demonstrated by Bailer-Jones et al. (2018). Since our goal is to define general populations to calibrate the J-PLUS photometry, the simplified extinction and distance schemes used in Eq. (3) fulfill our requirements.

Following López-Sanjuan et al. (2019), three areas were defined in the magnitude-color diagram. These areas are dominated by main sequence stars (1 775 172 sources), giant branch stars (121 987 sources), and white dwarfs (904 sources). The main sequence stars were used in the homogenization step (Sect. 3.2) and the white dwarfs to obtain the AB scale of the J-PLUS colors (Sect. 3.3).

⁵ Stored in table `jplus.MWExtinction` at the J-PLUS database.

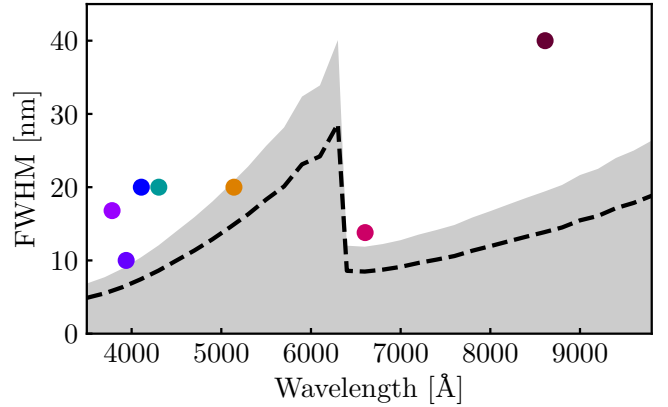


Fig. 3. Full width at half maximum of the *Gaia* BP/RP spectra as a function of wavelength (black dashed line). The gray area marks the avoidance region corresponding to less than 1.4 times the FWHM of the BP/RP spectra. The colored dots show the FWHM of the medium and narrow passbands in J-PLUS.

3.2. Step 2: Homogenization with synthetic photometry from BP/RP spectra

The main change with respect to the calibration process of previous J-PLUS data releases is the replacement of the stellar locus technique by the synthetic photometry from BP/RP spectra to homogenize the photometric solution along the surveyed area. The stellar locus technique demands a previous knowledge of the extinction and some atmospheric parameters of the stars (i.e., surface gravity and metallicity) to avoid systematics across the sky (López-Sanjuan et al. 2019, 2021). The stellar locus technique is therefore limited by our current understanding of the interstellar extinction (e.g. Sun et al. 2022) and the access to spectroscopic-based metallicities. The *Gaia* BP/RP low-resolution spectra provide a great opportunity to have an all-sky, space-based reference photometry and obtain an homogeneous J-PLUS calibration without the need of previous knowledge about the extinction or the metallicity of the used stars. Nevertheless, we note that any systematics present in the BP/RP spectra will be inherited by J-PLUS.

The basis of the synthetic photometry estimation for a given passband from the BP/RP spectra are extensively presented in

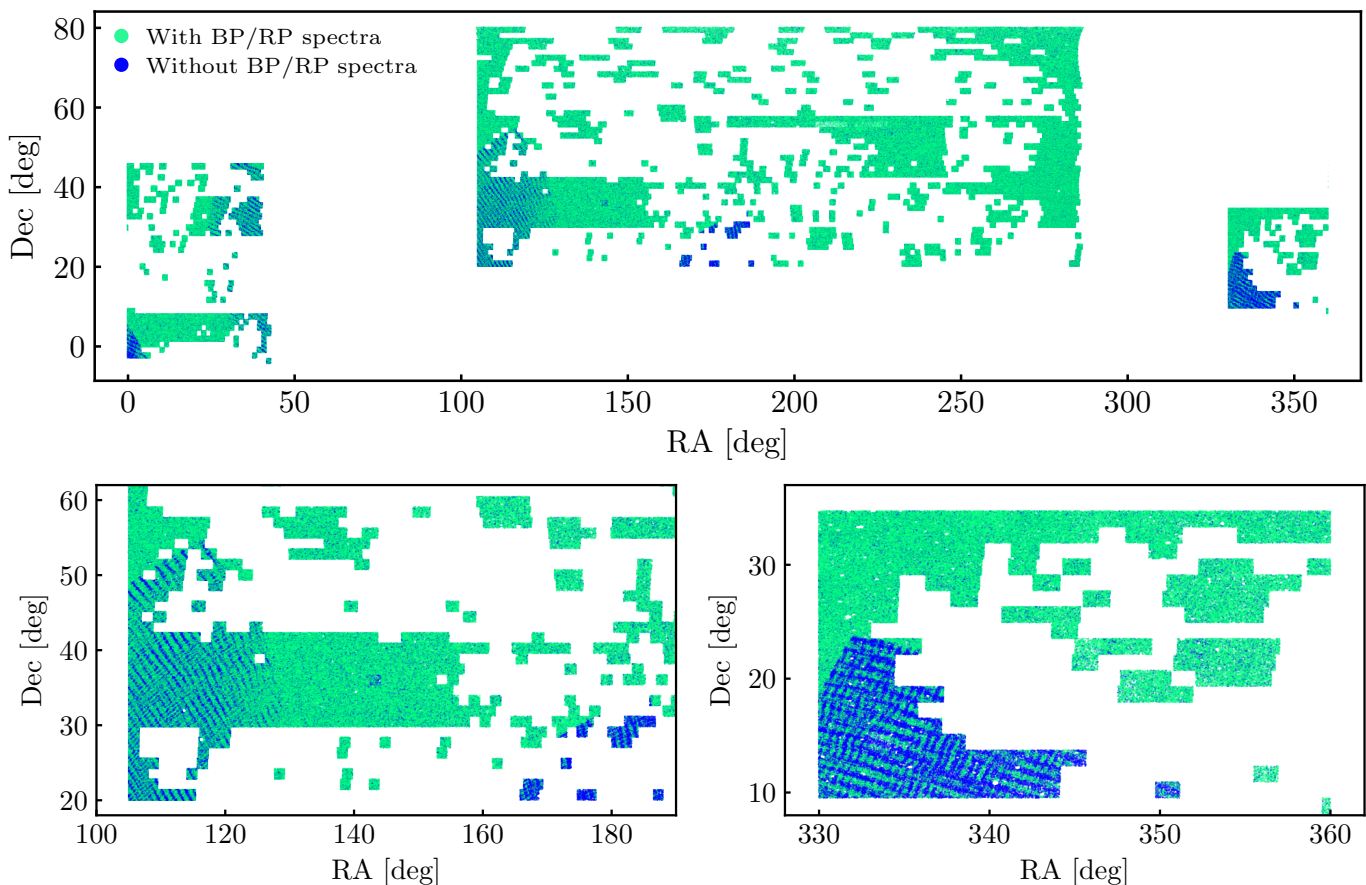


Fig. 4. Sky distribution of the main sequence calibration stars with (green dots) and without (blue dots) BP/RP spectra in *Gaia* DR3 after applying the recommended quality selection criteria. *Top panel:* Full J-PLUS DR3 footprint. *Bottom panels:* Zoom in two areas specially affected by the *Gaia* scanning law.

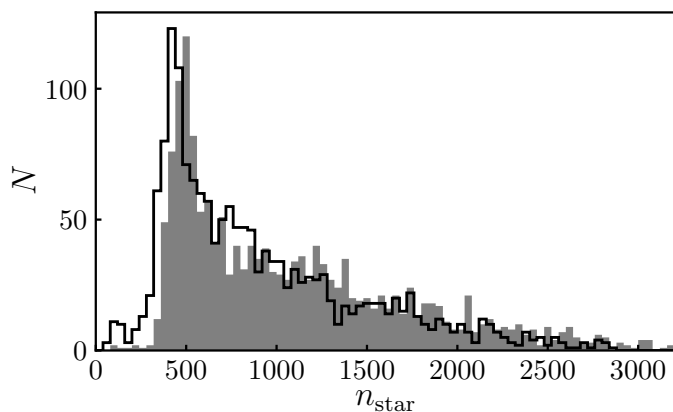


Fig. 5. Histogram of J-PLUS DR3 pointings for a given number of main sequence calibration stars (n_{star}) with (black empty) and without (gray filled) BP/RP spectra in *Gaia* DR3 after applying the recommended quality selection cuts.

GC22. We follow their recommendations and suggestions to obtain the proper synthetic photometry in the J-PLUS filter system. The first goal is to ensure that the synthetic photometry derived from *Gaia* BP/RP spectra is reliable. We followed the recipe in GC22, where the FWHM of the targeted passband should be at least 1.4 times larger than the FWHM of the externally calibrated *Gaia* spectra (Montegriffo et al. 2022) at the central wavelength of the passband. The comparison between the FWHM of the J-

PLUS medium and narrow passbands and of the BP/RP spectra is presented in Fig. 3. We found that the J-PLUS filter system can be safely obtained from BP/RP spectra. The FWHM of all the passbands is larger than the 1.4-times limit, with J0395 and J0515 just on the edge.

The next stage was to obtain the synthetic photometry of the main sequence calibration stars. We used the code *GaiaXPy*⁶ to retrieve the J-PLUS synthetic magnitudes, noted \mathcal{X}_{syn} , for those sources with available spectrum and $G < 17.65$ Vega mag. In the process, additional quality cuts were applied: $\text{RUWE} < 1.4$, $\text{phot_variable_flag} \neq \text{VARIABLE}$, and the 5σ condition for the flux excess factor C^* defined by Riello et al. (2021). We refer the reader to the *Gaia* documentation and the work by Riello et al. (2021) for the definition of these fields. To minimize the impact of blended sources in the J-PLUS photometry, only those with a morphological $\text{class_star} > 0.1$ in the J-PLUS database were considered. The final number of sources with synthetic photometry from BP/RP spectra was 1 498 074. The distribution of these sources in the sky is presented in Fig. 4. We found that most J-PLUS pointings present an homogeneous coverage, but some areas are underpopulated. This is a consequence of the *Gaia* scanning law and the lower number of observations available in the missing areas. As already mentioned by GC22, these areas will be filled in future *Gaia* data releases. We checked the impact of the depopulated areas in the number of calibration stars per pointing, n_{star} (Fig. 5). We found that the

⁶ <https://gaia-dpci.github.io/GaiaXPy-website>

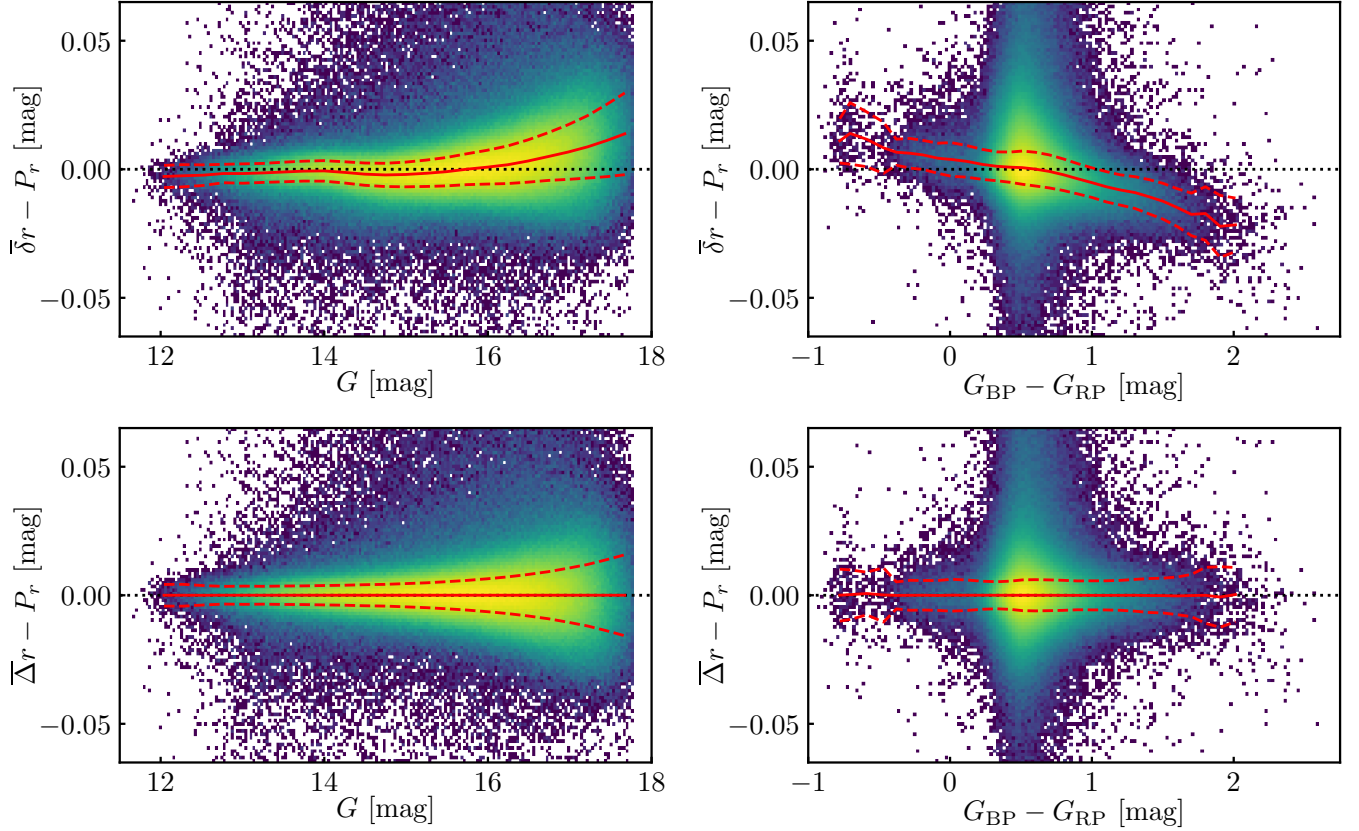


Fig. 6. Residuals between the synthetic photometry from *Gaia* BP/RP spectra and J-PLUS photometry in the r band as a function of the G magnitude (left panels) and the $G_{\text{BP}} - G_{\text{RP}}$ color (right panels) without the transformation terms T_r^{mag} and T_r^{col} (top panels) and after applying them (bottom panels). The color scale depicts the number density of sources using a logarithm scale, with nearly 1.5 million sources shown. In all the panels, the solid-red line represents the the median of the residuals and the dashed lines its one σ dispersion.

median number of calibration sources is $n_{\text{star}} = 751$, with a mode of 430 sources. The median fraction of missing calibration stars per pointing with respect to the initial sample is 11%. There are only 27 (1.6%) pointings heavily affected by the missing areas and less than 200 calibration sources. We tested that the general calibration process worked correctly even in these pointings, and therefore we did not apply any further correction to them.

We measured the difference between the J-PLUS synthetic photometry from BP/RP spectra and the J-PLUS instrumental photometry for each star in a given pointing p_{id} and filter as

$$\delta\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}_{\text{syn}} - \mathcal{X}_{\text{ins}}. \quad (5)$$

The distribution $\delta\mathcal{X}$ was fitted with a Gaussian function of median $\mu_{\mathcal{X}}$ and dispersion $\sigma_{\mathcal{X}}$. Then, the zero-median difference for each star was defined as

$$\bar{\delta}\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}_{\text{syn}} - \mathcal{X}_{\text{ins}} - \mu_{\mathcal{X}}. \quad (6)$$

As shown by López-Sanjuan et al. (2019), the residuals $\bar{\delta}\mathcal{X}$ vary along the FoV and are position dependent. The dominant spatial component has a plane shape, and we performed a fit to the function

$$P_{\mathcal{X}}(p_{\text{id}}, X, Y) = A \cdot X + B \cdot Y + C, \quad (7)$$

where (X, Y) represents the location of the source in the CCD⁷. We applied the plane correction and re-evaluated the median of the distribution to obtain the final residuals.

⁷ Variables `X_IMAGE` and `Y_IMAGE` on the J-PLUS database.

This process should provide the term $\Delta\mathcal{X}_{\text{atm}}$ in Eq. (2). However, GC22 demonstrate that the current absolute calibration of the BP/RP spectra has both magnitude and color terms when compared with well-established observations in a variety of photometric systems (i.e. Sloan Digital Sky Survey, Pan-STARRS, Johnson-Kron-Cousins). We found that these terms are also present in J-PLUS, as shown in the top panels of Figs. 6, 7, and 8 for the r , u , and $J0515$ passbands, respectively. Similar figures for the remaining J-PLUS filters are presented in Appendix A. We note that the definition of our residuals have an opposite sign to the definition in GC22. On the one hand, the hockey stick feature found by Evans et al. (2018), Riello et al. (2021), and GC22 in the magnitude residuals is also clear in J-PLUS. On the other hand, the color terms are also consistent with the findings from GC22 for similar broad bands. We found that the color terms in the bluest passbands are large. For example, the u band present a difference of 0.2 mag at $G_{\text{BP}} - G_{\text{RP}} \sim -1$ mag, and -0.6 mag at $G_{\text{BP}} - G_{\text{RP}} \sim 2$ mag (Fig. 7). We note that even in this extreme case, the differences are systematic and nearly independent of the J-PLUS pointing. Finally, the medium and narrow passbands have different behaviors. As an example, the $J0515$ passband presents a small difference at $G_{\text{BP}} - G_{\text{RP}} < 0.5$ mag, that increases to reach 0.1 mag at $G_{\text{BP}} - G_{\text{RP}} \sim 1.5$ mag (Fig. 8).

From the measured magnitude and color differences, we estimated transformation functions to translate as accurately as possible \mathcal{X}_{syn} to \mathcal{X}_{ins} . These functions are noted $T_{\mathcal{X}}^{\text{mag}}$ and $T_{\mathcal{X}}^{\text{col}}$ for the magnitude and color terms, respectively. To compute them, the median of the residuals was evaluated for $G \in [11.75, 18.00]$

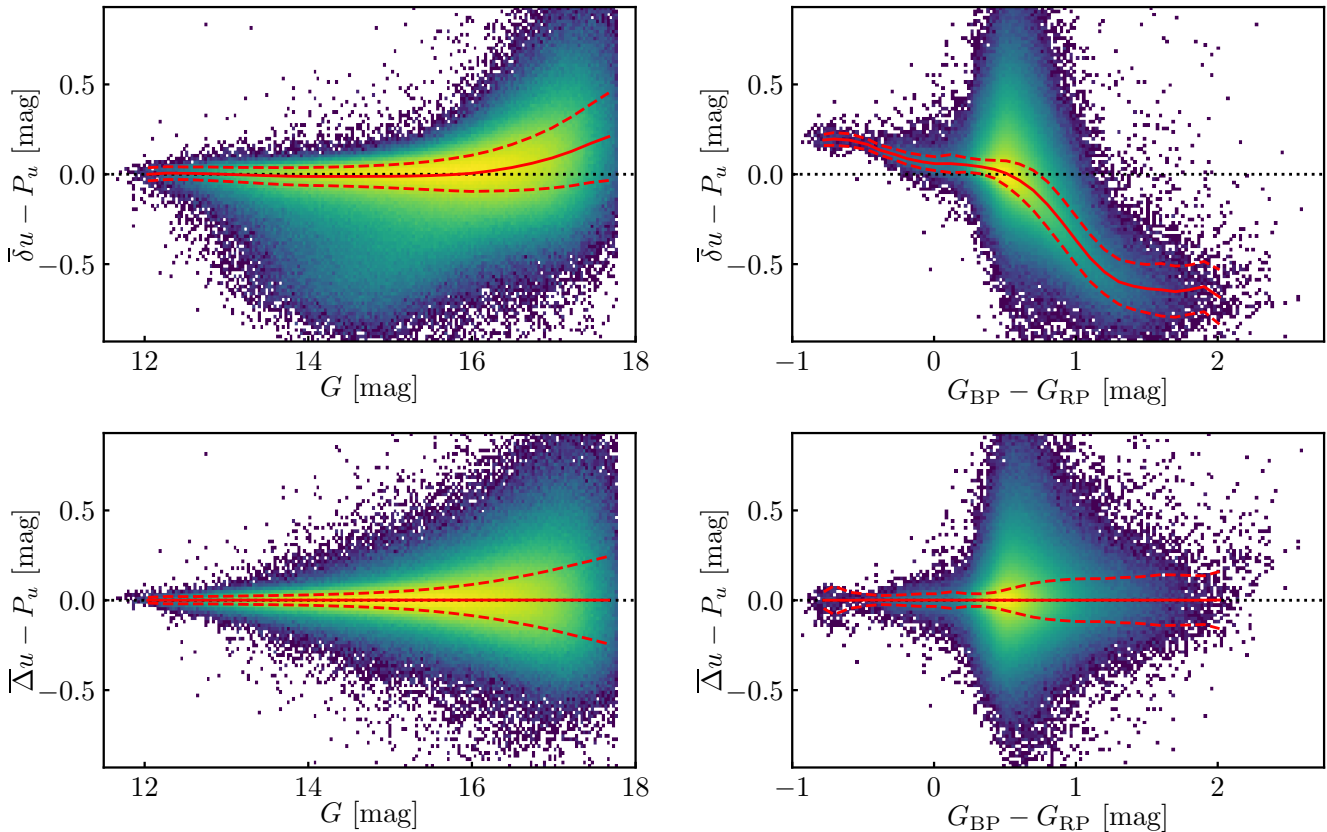


Fig. 7. Residuals between the synthetic photometry from *Gaia* BP/RP spectra and J-PLUS photometry in the *u* band, following Fig. 6.

Vega mag in 0.25 mag bins and $G_{BP} - G_{RP} \in [-0.5, 2.5]$ Vega mag in 0.1 mag bins. Then, a linear interpolation in magnitude and color was done independently. For those sources beyond the magnitude or color limits, that correspond to only 0.01% of the calibration stars, a linear extrapolation was applied. We defined the transformed differences for each star as

$$\Delta\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}_{\text{syn}} - T_{\mathcal{X}}^{\text{mag}} - T_{\mathcal{X}}^{\text{col}} - \mathcal{X}_{\text{ins}}, \quad (8)$$

and updated the value of $\mu_{\mathcal{X}}$. The zero-median difference, $\bar{\Delta}\mathcal{X} = \Delta\mathcal{X} - \mu_{\mathcal{X}}$, was used to re-evaluate the plane correction and the new residuals to update the transformation functions. This process was iterated five times, converging to median magnitude and color terms below 1 mmag (bottom panels in Figs. 6, 7, and 8).

During the estimation of the calibration accuracy across the surveyed area (Sect. 4.2), we found systematic discrepancies between the *Gaia*-based zero points and those measured with the SCR method in those pointings more affected by interstellar reddening. To account for this fact, in the estimation of the final differences the function $T_{\mathcal{X}}^{\text{col}}$ was evaluated at

$$(G_{BP} - G_{RP})^* = (G_{BP} - G_{RP}) - \delta(G_{BP} - G_{RP}) \quad (9)$$

for those pointings with $\delta(G_{BP} - G_{RP}) > 0.015$ mag, where $\delta(G_{BP} - G_{RP})$ is the difference in the median color of the calibration stars in the pointing with respect to the median for all the calibration sources, $\langle G_{BP} - G_{RP} \rangle = 0.887$ Vega mag. This process implies that the shape of the color transformation is equivalent between pointings, but significantly displaced in those areas with a relevant interstellar extinction. We mitigated the impact of this issue by matching the median of the colors in those pointings with a significant reddening. The J-PLUS footprint does

not cover heavily extinguished areas, and thus the adopted hypothesis should be tested in the future using either different datasets or archival JAST80 observations performed for open time programs covering highly extinguished regions.

The median in the final distribution of $\Delta\mathcal{X} - P_{\mathcal{X}}$ was stored as the term $\Delta\mathcal{X}_{\text{atm}}$ for each passband and pointing. At this stage, we defined the homogenized J-PLUS magnitudes from *Gaia* BP/RP spectra as

$$\mathcal{X}_G = \mathcal{X}_{\text{ins}} + \Delta\mathcal{X}_{\text{atm}} + P_{\mathcal{X}}. \quad (10)$$

The relative precision and accuracy of these magnitudes are analyzed in Sect. 4.

3.3. Step 3: Absolute color scale with the white dwarf locus

The homogeneous J-PLUS magnitudes derived in the previous section must be translated from the *Gaia* scale to the AB scale. As shown by GC22 for several filter systems and in the present paper for J-PLUS, the presence of magnitude and color terms are due to the current limitations in the external, absolute calibration of *Gaia* DR3 BP/RP spectra. To circumvent this problem, the absolute color scale of the J-PLUS passbands was obtained with the white dwarf locus technique. Here, we provide the relevant technical details for completeness, and the reader is referred to López-Sanjuan et al. (2019) for a detailed description.

The properties of white dwarfs make them excellent standard sources for calibration (Holberg & Bergeron 2006; Wall et al. 2019). Their model atmospheres can be specified at the $\approx 1\%$ level with the knowledge of the effective temperature (T_{eff}) and the surface gravity ($\log g$). These parameters can be estimated from spectroscopy, providing a reference flux for calibration.

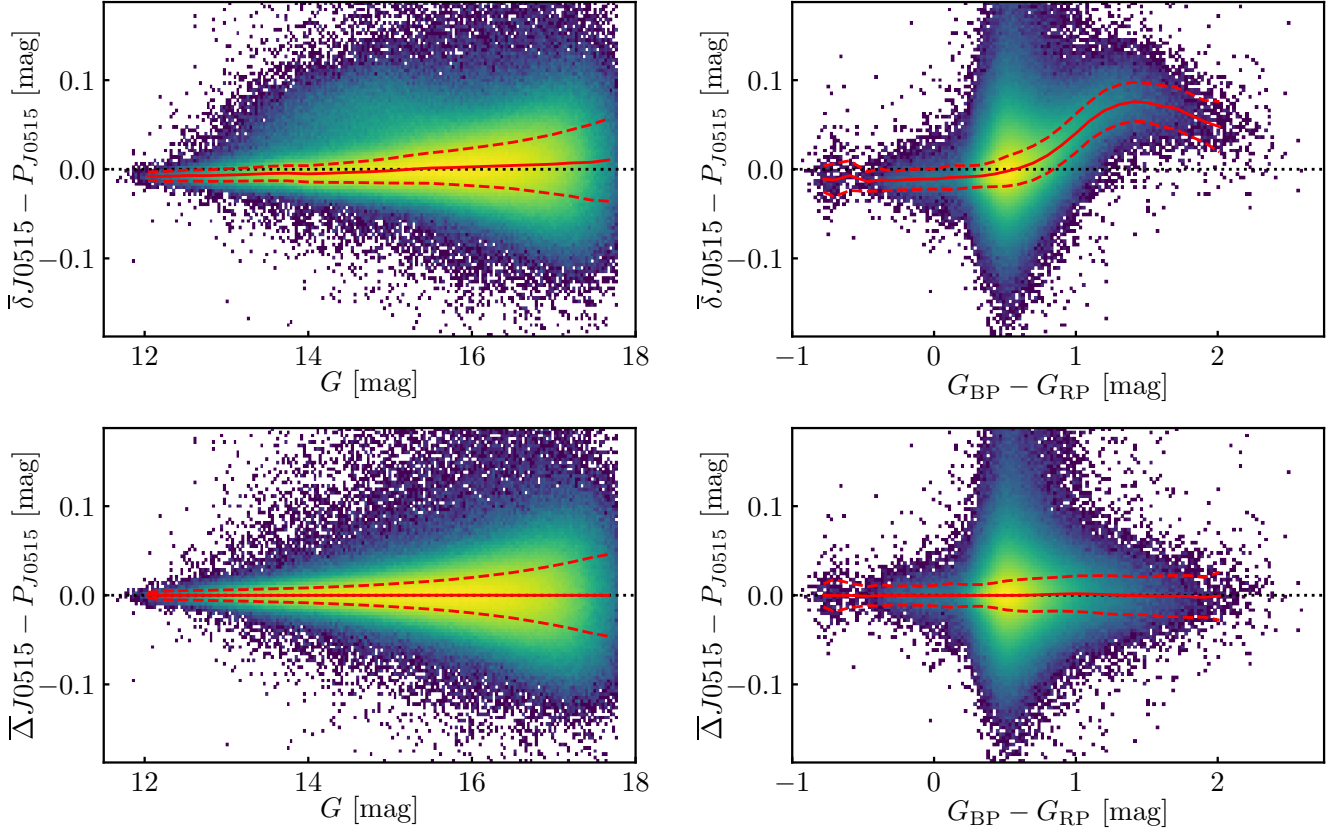


Fig. 8. Residuals between the synthetic photometry from *Gaia* BP/RP spectra and J-PLUS photometry in the *J0515* band, following Fig. 6.

They are also mostly photometrically stable. A significant theoretical and observational effort is still underway to provide a robust white dwarf network for the calibration of photometric surveys (e.g. Bohlin 2000; Holberg & Bergeron 2006; Narayan et al. 2016, 2019; Gentile Fusillo et al. 2020; Bohlin et al. 2020, and references therein).

The observational white dwarf locus presents two branches, corresponding to hydrogen- and helium-dominated atmospheres (e.g., Holberg & Bergeron 2006; Ivezić et al. 2007; Ibata et al. 2017; Gentile Fusillo et al. 2019; Bergeron et al. 2019; López-Sanjuan et al. 2022). We performed a Bayesian modeling of the eleven independent $(X - r)_G$ versus $(g - i)_G$ color-color diagrams in J-PLUS, with the *r* band used as the absolute reference in the process. We confronted the theoretical locus against the observations, accounting for the observational errors in the colors, and estimated the best parameters that model the observed color-color distribution of the white dwarfs. The parameter space was explored with the Monte Carlo Markov chain code emcee (Foreman-Mackey et al. 2013).

The theoretical loci for hydrogen- and helium-dominated atmospheres were obtained from the models including 3D effects presented in Tremblay et al. (2013, pure-H atmospheres) and Cukanovaite et al. (2018, pure-He atmospheres), respectively. The locus model has 26 parameters. The distribution in $(g - i)_G$ was described by a Gaussian function, whose parameters were the median (μ) and the dispersion (s). The general white dwarf population has two parameters: the fraction of H-dominated white dwarfs (f_H) and the median surface gravity of the population. The offsets in each color-color diagram account for eleven parameters, named ΔC_1 and ΔC_2 . These offsets impose a match between the theoretical locus and the ob-

servations. The offset ΔC_2 is equivalent to $-\Delta X_{WD}$ in Eq. (2), translating the homogenized photometry to the AB scale. We defined $\Delta C_1 = \Delta i_{WD} - \Delta g_{WD}$, a term shared by all the color-color diagrams. This reduced the initial 22 parameters to eleven independent measurements. Finally, the diversity of white dwarf properties produces a physical dispersion in the locus after accounting for observational uncertainties. These physical variations are encoded in an intrinsic dispersion for each passband (σ_{int}), accounting for the remaining eleven parameters.

From the *Gaia* absolute magnitude versus color diagram in Sect. 3.1, we selected 123 high-quality white dwarfs located at $d < 100$ pc. We restricted the analysis to distances closer than 100 pc, where the interstellar extinction can be neglected (e.g. Lucke 1978; Lallement et al. 2003; Zucker et al. 2022) and the observed J-PLUS magnitudes can be used therefore without correction from dust reddening. First, a simplified version of the model was run with an extra component to identify outliers, this is, white dwarfs that are far from the theoretical locus. This was performed in sequence, starting from the *z* band and moving to shorter wavelengths. In each color-color diagram, the outliers were identified and excluded. From the initial sample of 123 white dwarfs, we identified 14 outliers. Second, the final joint Bayesian analysis of the locus for 109 white dwarfs in the eleven color-color diagrams was performed to compute the final offsets ΔX_{WD} . The result for the *u* passband is presented in Fig. 9. The color-color diagrams for the other passbands are gathered in Appendix B.

The estimated parameters shared by all the color-color diagrams were $\mu = -0.237 \pm 0.010$, $s = 0.309 \pm 0.009$, $f_H = 0.778 \pm 0.020$, and $\log g = 8.08 \pm 0.03$. The obtained offsets from the white dwarf locus technique are summarized in

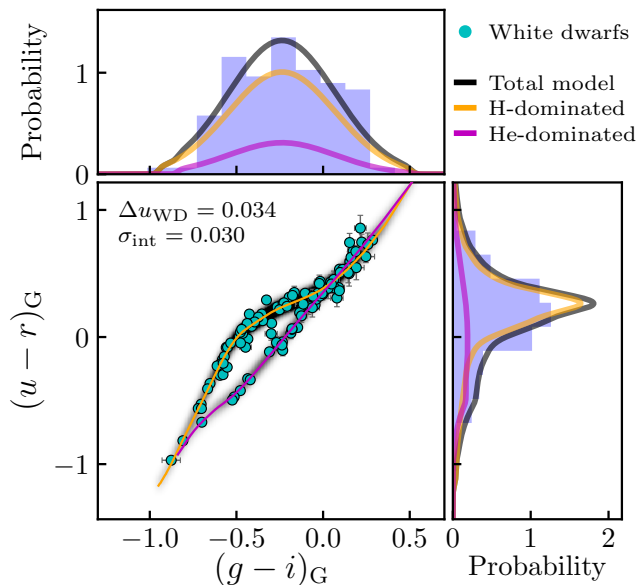


Fig. 9. Color-color diagram $(u-r)_G$ versus $(g-i)_G$ of the 109 high-quality white dwarfs at distance $d < 100$ pc in J-PLUS DR3. The solid lines show the theoretical loci for H- (orange) and He-dominated atmospheres (magenta). The gray scale shows the most probable model that describes the observations. The blue probability distributions above and to the right show the $(g-i)_G$ and $(u-r)_G$ projections of the data, respectively. The projections of the total, H-dominated, and He-dominated models are represented by the black, orange, and magenta lines. The values of the filter-dependent parameters σ_{int} and $\Delta\chi_{\text{WD}}$ are indicated in the panel.

Table 2 and Fig. 10. We found a broad agreement with the *Gaia* BP/RP spectra scale, with differences below 0.04 mag. There is a trend, with the offsets changing from $\Delta u_{\text{WD}} = 0.034$ mag to $\Delta J0430_{\text{WD}} = -0.038$ mag, then increasing again to $\Delta z_{\text{WD}} = 0.010$ mag. We note that these are the residual differences after accounting for the magnitude and color terms presented in Sect. 3.2, and refer therefore to the median color of the calibration stars, $G_{\text{BP}} - G_{\text{RP}} = 0.55$ mag. Thanks to the white dwarf locus, the X_G magnitudes have been placed to the AB scale.

3.4. Step 4: Absolute flux scale with PS1

The white dwarf locus technique is able to provide the absolute color scale of the J-PLUS passbands, with the r band used as reference. Because of the magnitude and color terms between BP/RP spectra and J-PLUS, we used the PS1 magnitudes in r to set the absolute flux scale for the J-PLUS photometry.

We cross-matched the main sequence calibration stars with the PS1 DR1 catalog using a $1.5''$ radius⁸. Those sources with more than one counterpart in the PS1 catalog or without a valid photometric measurement on *gri* PS1 passbands were discarded. We used the PS1 PSF magnitudes as reference (Magnier et al. 2016c).

We compared the homogenized magnitudes r_G from J-PLUS with the transformed r -band magnitudes from PS1. The transformation term accounts for the difference between the J-PLUS

⁸ The complete J-PLUS versus PS1 catalog can be found in the table `jplus.xmatch_panstarrs_dr1` within the J-PLUS database.

Table 2. Estimated offsets to obtain the AB color scale of the J-PLUS passbands.

| Passband (\mathcal{X}) | $\Delta\chi_{\text{WD}}$ [mmag] | σ_{int} [mmag] |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| u | 33.7 ± 6.4 | 30 ± 4 |
| $J0378$ | -2.7 ± 6.0 | 31 ± 4 |
| $J0395$ | -32.7 ± 4.9 | 24 ± 4 |
| $J0410$ | -7.1 ± 3.1 | 9 ± 5 |
| $J0430$ | -38.0 ± 2.8 | 12 ± 4 |
| g | -24.9 ± 1.7 | 2 ± 2 |
| $J0515$ | -19.7 ± 2.3 | 10 ± 2 |
| r | ... | ... |
| $J0660$ | -5.6 ± 2.3 | 11 ± 3 |
| i | 4.5 ± 1.3 | 2 ± 2 |
| $J0861$ | 8.6 ± 3.0 | 9 ± 5 |
| z | 10.2 ± 2.9 | 10 ± 4 |

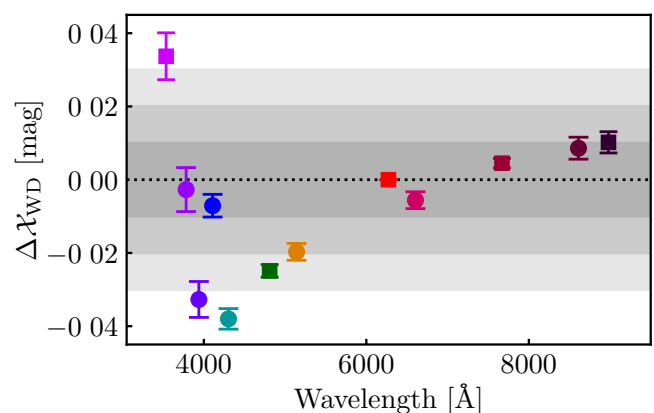


Fig. 10. Zero point offset from the white dwarf locus ($\Delta\chi_{\text{WD}}$) for the J-PLUS filter system. The progressively lighter gray areas show differences of 0.01, 0.02, and 0.03 mag, respectively.

and PS1 passbands:

$$C_{\text{PS1}} = g_{\text{PS1}} - i_{\text{PS1}}, \quad (11)$$

$$T_r^{\text{PS1}} = 4.9 - 3.2 \times C_{\text{PS1}} + 8.2 \times C_{\text{PS1}}^2 \text{ [mmag]}. \quad (12)$$

This transformation is valid at $0.4 < C_{\text{PS1}} < 1.4$ and only sources within this color range were used in the comparison. The details about the estimation of this transformation term are presented in López-Sanjuan et al. (2019).

The median of the differences between the magnitudes was computed for each pointing, providing the offset between the *Gaia* and PS1 photometric scales. The distribution of the differences for the 1642 pointings in J-PLUS DR3 follows a Gaussian with a median of 4.3 mmag and a dispersion of 3.4 mmag. Hence, we set $\Delta r_{\text{PS1}} = 4.3$ mmag in Eq. (2) and assumed an uncertainty of 5 mmag in this absolute flux scale. The accuracy of the absolute scale is tested in Sect. 4.3.

4. Error budget

This section is devoted to the error budget analysis in the J-PLUS DR3 calibration. We study the relative precision in the photometry in Sect. 4.1, the relative accuracy across the surveyed area in Sect. 4.2, and the absolute accuracy in Sect. 4.3.

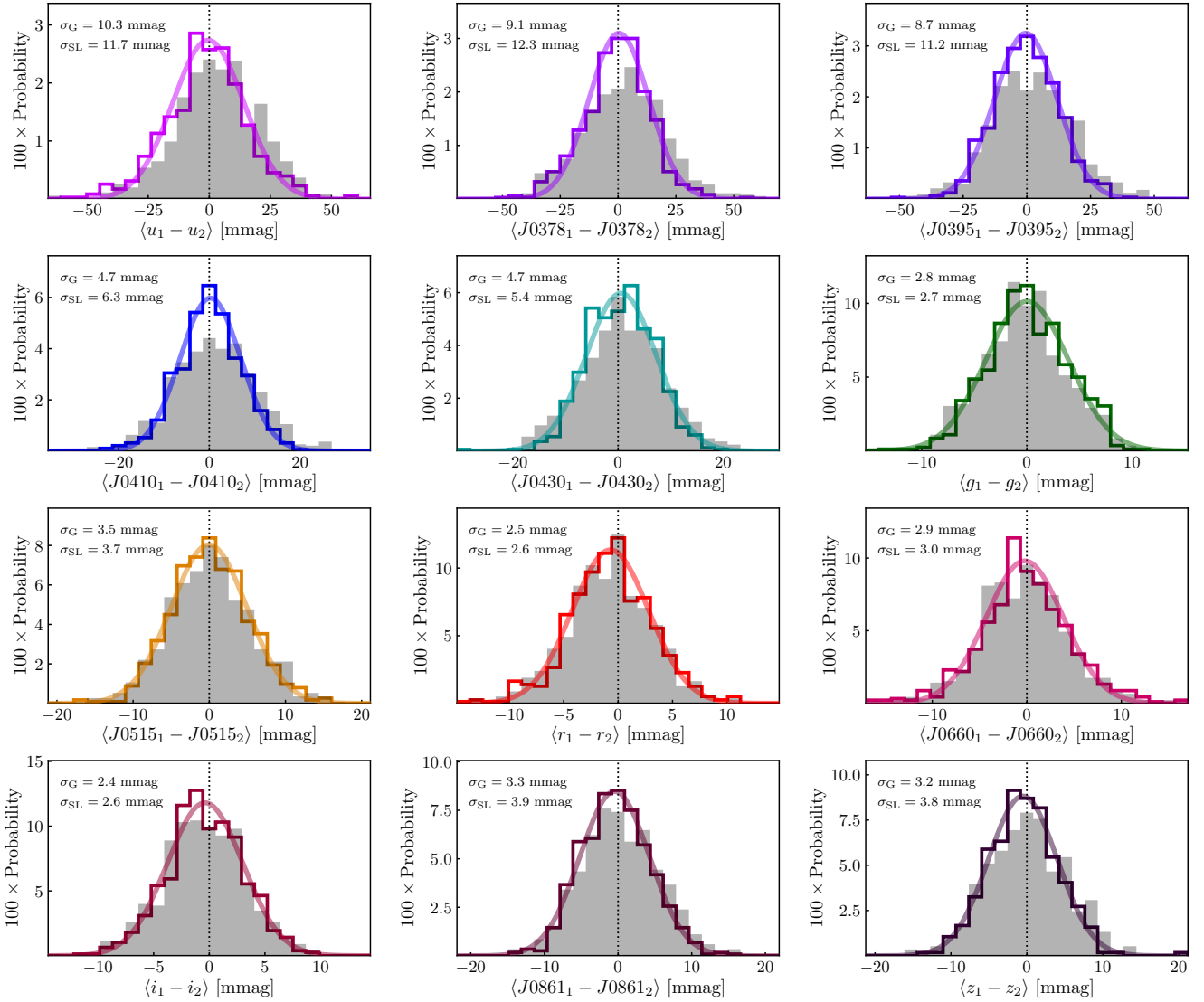


Fig. 11. Distribution of median differences in the photometry of main sequence stars independently observed by two adjacent pointings with at least 25 sources in common. The gray filled histogram shows the results obtained with the stellar locus regression technique, and the colored histogram using the *Gaia* BP/RP low-resolution spectra as reference. The gray and colored lines are the best Gaussian fits to the former and latest case, respectively. The precision in the calibration is labeled in the panels and was estimated as the dispersion of the fitted Gaussian divided by the square root of two. We present, from top to bottom and from left to right, the filters u , $J0378$, $J0395$, $J0410$, $J0430$, g , $J0515$, r , $J0660$, i , $J0861$, and z .

4.1. Relative precision from overlapping areas

Adjacent J-PLUS pointings slightly overlap with each other. To measure the precision of the calibration, the photometry of calibration stars independently observed in two pointings was compared. The number of unique pointing pairs with overlap in J-PLUS DR3 is 4 247. For each pointing pair, we computed the difference between the two calibrated magnitudes of the common stars and estimated the median of the differences. To minimize the effect of the individual errors, only those pointing pairs with 25 or more common sources were kept. This provided 670 median differences. The targeted precision was obtained as $\sigma/\sqrt{2}$, where σ was the measured dispersion of the differences distribution. The obtained precision is summarized in Fig. 11 and Table 3, being, on average, ~ 9 mmag in u , $J0378$, and $J0395$; ~ 5 mmag $J0410$ and $J0430$; and ~ 3 mmag in g , $J0515$, r , $J0660$, i , $J0861$, and z .

We tested the change with respect to the stellar locus methodology, the reference calibration method in J-PLUS DR2 (López-Sanjuan et al. 2019, 2021). Following the same definitions, we found an improvement of $\sim 20\%$ in the precision at $\lambda < 4500$ Å, and compatible results for the rest of the passbands (Figs. 11 and 13). We highlight the improvement found in the bluer passbands, where the signal of the BP/RP spectra is lower and a better performance than the stellar locus technique was not ensured. These results support the capabilities of the *Gaia* BP/RP spectra to obtain an homogeneous photometry across the sky and greatly simplifies the calibration procedure, with no previous information about neither the extinction nor the metallicity of the sources being required.

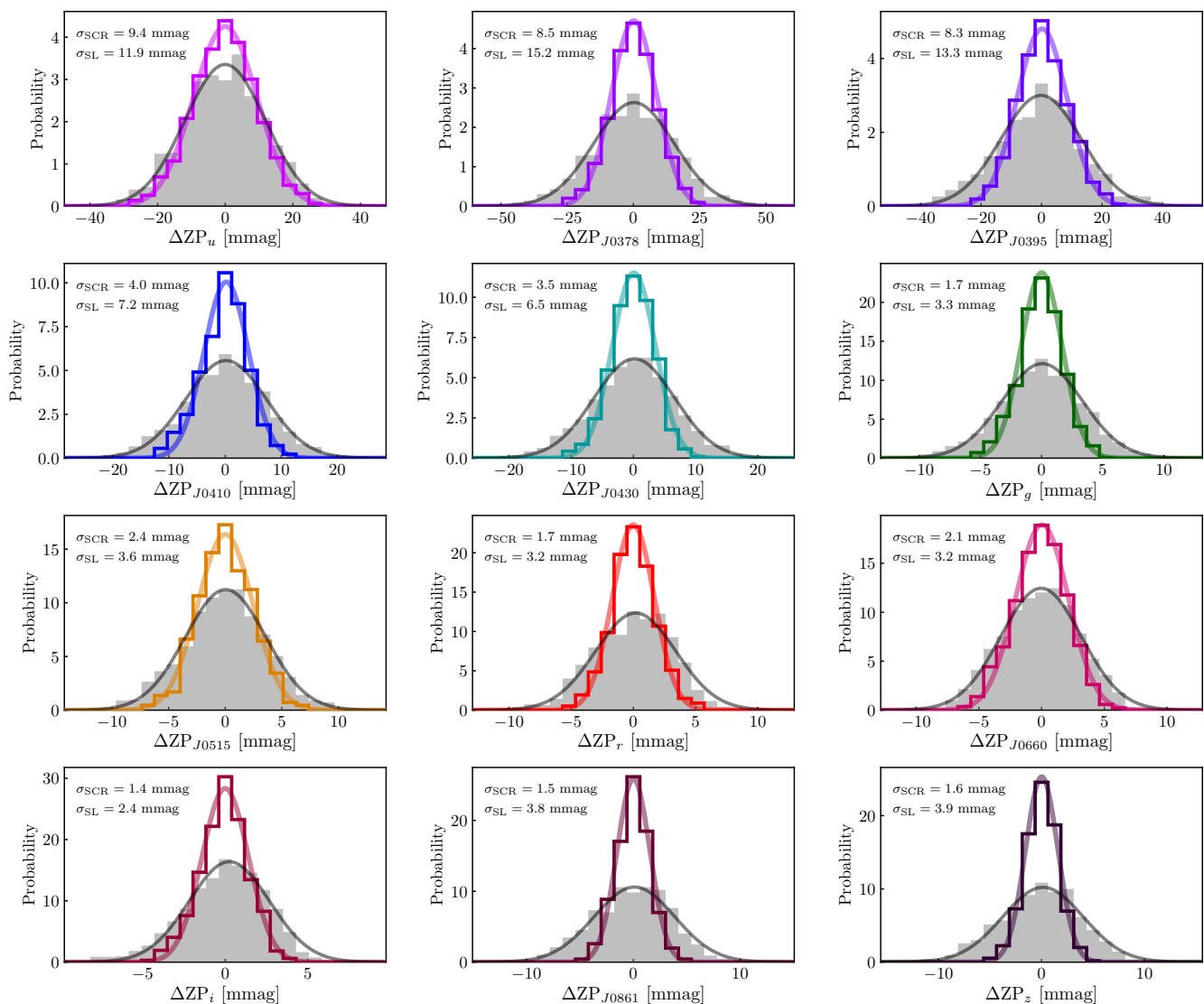


Fig. 12. Distribution of the difference between the *Gaia*-based and the SCR-based zero points, ΔZP_{χ} . The gray filled histogram shows the comparison with the zero points obtained from the stellar locus regression technique applied to J-PLUS DR3, and the colored histogram using the *Gaia* BP/RP low-resolution spectra as reference. The gray and colored lines are the best Gaussian fits to the former and latest case, respectively. The accuracy in the calibration is labeled in the panels. We present, from top to bottom and from left to right, the filters u , $J0378$, $J0395$, $J0410$, $J0430$, g , $J0515$, r , $J0660$, i , $J0861$, and z .

4.2. Relative accuracy along the surveyed area with the SCR method

The comparison of the photometry in adjacent pointings is not able to provide a measurement of the accuracy of the calibration along the surveyed area. The SCR method (Yuan et al. 2015; Huang et al. 2021) uses the effective temperature, surface gravity, and metallicity from spectroscopy to match stars of the same properties (i.e. intrinsic colors) and ascribes the observed color differences to the effect of interstellar extinction. This permits the homogenization of the photometric solution by naturally accounting for temperature, gravity, metallicity, and extinction effects. The SCR has been used to validate and improve the photometric calibration of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (Yuan et al. 2015), Pan-STARRS (Xiao & Yuan 2022), *Gaia* (Niu et al. 2021a,b), or the Sky Mapper Southern Survey (Huang et al. 2021); reaching an accuracy better than 1%.

Using the atmospheric parameters from the Large Sky Area Multi-Object Fiber Spectroscopic Telescope (LAMOST, Cui

et al. 2012) DR7⁹, the SCR method was applied to J-PLUS DR3. Due to the large sky coverage of LAMOST DR7, 1 481 (90%) pointings were calibrated. A detailed application and analysis of the SCR calibration is beyond the scope of the present paper and will be presented in a forthcoming work.

We found that the difference between the *Gaia*-based and the SCR-based zero points follow a Gaussian distribution with dispersion σ_{SCR} , as reported in Table 3. The dispersion is ~ 9 mmag in u , $J0378$, and $J0395$; ~ 4 mmag in $J0410$ and $J0430$; and ~ 2 mmag in the rest of the J-PLUS passbands (Fig. 12). The origin of this dispersion is related to the treatment of the interstellar extinction in SCR, the limitations in the all-sky homogeneity of the BP/RP spectra, and the inherent statistical dispersion of each method.

As in the previous section, the accuracy using BP/RP spectra improves with respect to the use of the stellar locus technique. The dispersion between the zero points based on the stel-

⁹ <http://www.lamost.org/dr7>

Table 3. Estimated error budget of the J-PLUS DR3 photometric calibration and final median zero points.

| Passband | Precision | | Accuracy | | $\langle ZP_X \rangle$ [mag] |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | σ_G [mmag] ^a | σ_{WD} [mmag] ^b | σ_{cal} [mmag] ^c | σ_{SCR} [mmag] ^d | |
| <i>u</i> | 10.3 | 6.4 | 13.1 | 9.4 | 21.10 |
| <i>J0378</i> | 9.1 | 6.0 | 12.0 | 8.5 | 20.48 |
| <i>J0395</i> | 8.7 | 4.9 | 11.2 | 8.3 | 20.36 |
| <i>J0410</i> | 4.7 | 3.1 | 7.5 | 4.0 | 21.32 |
| <i>J0430</i> | 4.7 | 2.8 | 7.4 | 3.5 | 21.38 |
| <i>g</i> | 2.8 | 1.7 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 23.59 |
| <i>J0515</i> | 3.5 | 2.3 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 21.56 |
| <i>r</i> | 2.5 | ... | 5.6 | 1.7 | 23.64 |
| <i>J0660</i> | 2.9 | 2.3 | 6.2 | 2.1 | 21.10 |
| <i>i</i> | 2.4 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 23.34 |
| <i>J0861</i> | 3.3 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 21.64 |
| <i>z</i> | 3.2 | 2.9 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 22.78 |

Notes. ^(a) *Gaia* BP/RP low-resolution spectra and the plane correction to account for 2D variations along the CCD were used to homogenize the photometry. Precision estimated from duplicated main sequence stars in overlapping pointings (Sect. 4.1)

^(b) Uncertainty in the absolute color calibration from the Bayesian analysis of the white dwarf locus (Sect. 3.3).

^(c) Final precision in the J-PLUS DR3 flux calibration, $\sigma_{cal}^2 = \sigma_G^2 + \sigma_{WD}^2 + \sigma_r^2$, where $\sigma_r = 5$ mmag (Sect. 3.4).

^(d) Accuracy estimated from the comparison of the final calibration with results from the stellar color regression method (Sect. 4.2).

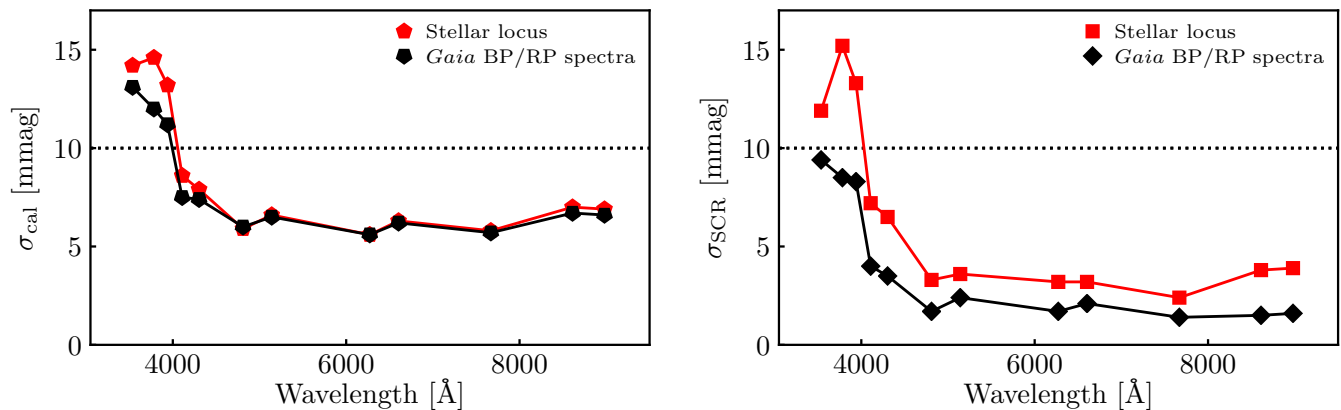


Fig. 13. Summary of the relative precision (σ_{cal} , left panel) and accuracy (σ_{SCR} , right panel) estimated for the J-PLUS DR3 photometric calibration. Red and black symbols show the results obtained with the stellar locus technique and the BP/RP spectra from *Gaia*, respectively. The dotted line marks a 1% level uncertainty.

lar locus and the SCR is systematically higher (Figs. 12 and 13). There is a general improvement of $\sim 40\%$ in the accuracy when the BP/RP spectra were used as reference. Again, these results confirm that the *Gaia* low-resolution spectra are a competitive choice to perform the homogenization of large area, multi-filter surveys with minimum assumptions even at $\lambda < 4500$ \AA .

We note that the accuracy and the precision of the calibration present comparable figures for each passband. This suggests that the current methodology may be close to pure random uncertainties and that residual systematic differences should be below 1%. The comparison with the independent SCR method provides a proxy for the accuracy in the J-PLUS photometry, which we set at a percentage level or better for all the J-PLUS passbands.

4.3. Absolute precision in the flux calibration

We tested the absolute flux calibration in J-PLUS DR3 by comparing the final photometry with the synthetic photometry of the spectroscopic standard star GD 153. This white dwarf is

one of the three calibration pillars from the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) and it was observed as part of J-PLUS DR3. The *r*-band magnitude of GD 153 in J-PLUS is $r = 13.59$ mag, so its photometry is dominated by calibration uncertainties with small photon counting errors. We found additional spectro-photometric standard stars observed by J-PLUS DR3. The individual results from these sources are noisier than for GD 153, with similar average results. Moreover, the spectra of these extra standards are calibrated using the three HST pillars as reference.

We used the GD 153 reference spectra from CALSPEC¹⁰ (Bohlin et al. 2014, 2020) and from the *Gaia* spectro-photometric standard stars (SPSS) survey¹¹ (Pancino et al. 2012, 2021). The results are presented in Fig. 14. We found a remarkable 1% agreement in all the passbands between the reference spectra and the J-PLUS photometry.

¹⁰ https://archive.stsci.edu/hlsps/reference-atlases/cdbs/current_calspec/gd153_stiswfcnic_003.fits

¹¹ <http://gaiaextra.ssd.csi.it:8900/reduced/2/SPSSpublic/V2.SPSS003.ascii>

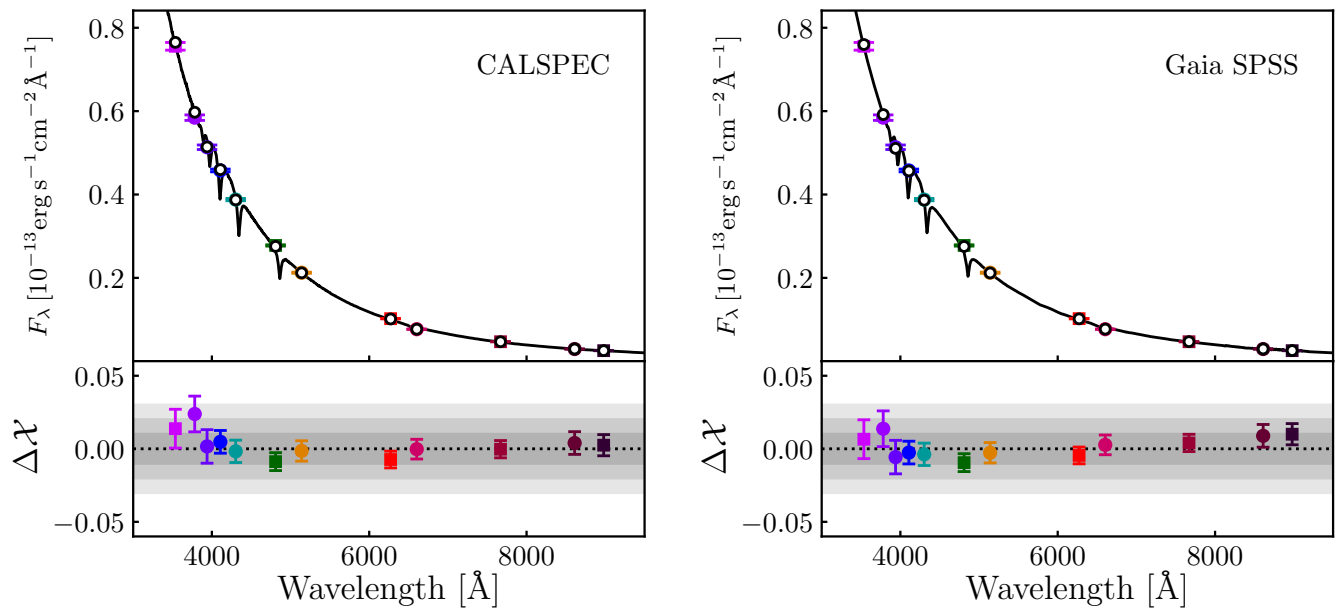


Fig. 14. Comparison between the J-PLUS DR3 photometry ($\mathcal{X}_{\text{J-PLUS}}$, colored points) of GD 153 and its synthetic photometry ($\mathcal{X}_{\text{standard}}$, white dots) estimated from the standard spectra in CALSPEC (*left panel*) and *Gaia* SPSS (*right panel*). In both panels, the standard spectrum is shown with the black solid line. The magnitude difference $\Delta\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}_{\text{J-PLUS}} - \mathcal{X}_{\text{standard}}$ is shown in the lower panels. The dotted line marks a zero difference. The progressively lighter gray areas show differences of 0.01, 0.02, and 0.03 mag, respectively.

The situation has improved with respect to J-PLUS DR2, where the same test was performed (López-Sanjuan et al. 2021). A difference of 3% for the u band, of 2% for $J0378$, $J0395$, $J0410$, and $J0430$; and below 1% for g , $J0515$, r , $J0660$, i , $J0861$, and z was found. The new homogenization process based on *Gaia* BP/RP spectra and the use of dust-free white dwarfs in the estimation of the color scale have significantly decreased the discrepancies in the passbands at $\lambda < 4500$ Å, pushing the absolute accuracy to the one per cent level in the complete J-PLUS filter system.

5. Summary and conclusions

We presented the photometric calibration of the J-PLUS DR3 twelve optical passbands across 3 284 deg² of the northern sky. Synthetic photometry derived from the BP/RP spectra released as part of the *Gaia* DR3 for nearly 1.5 million main sequence stars was used to homogenize the photometric solution. The AB color scale was derived using the locus of 109 white dwarfs closer than 100 pc, for which interstellar extinction can be neglected. Finally, the absolute flux scale was anchored to the Pan-STARRS photometry in the r band.

The relative precision in the calibration, measured from repeated sources in the overlapping areas between pointings and including absolute color and flux scale uncertainties, is ~ 12 mmag in u , $J0378$, and $J0395$; and ~ 7 mmag in $J0410$, $J0430$, g , $J0515$, r , $J0660$, i , $J0861$, and z . We found a $\sim 20\%$ improvement with respect to the stellar locus technique applied in DR2 for passbands with $\lambda < 4500$ Å.

The relative accuracy was estimated by comparison with the stellar color regression methodology. We found a dispersion between both methods of ~ 9 mmag in u , $J0378$, and $J0395$; ~ 4 mmag in $J0410$ and $J0430$; and ~ 2 mmag in g , $J0515$, r , $J0660$, i , $J0861$, and z . There is a general $\sim 40\%$ improvement when compared with the stellar locus technique. This demonstrates

the capabilities of BP/RP spectra as a high-quality reference to homogenize ground-based optical photometry.

Finally, the absolute precision in the J-PLUS flux scale was set at 1% in all the passbands from the comparison with the spectro-photometric standard star GD 153.

We conclude that the combination of the synthetic photometry derived from *Gaia* BP/RP spectra, used to homogenize the photometric solution, and the white dwarf locus, to retrieve the absolute color AB scale, is able to provide a photometric calibration for large area multi-filter optical surveys with one per cent (and below) accuracy and precision. The absolute calibration of the BP/RP spectra is expected to improve in the future *Gaia* data releases, to be tested with the decrease in the amplitude of the magnitude and color transformation functions with respect to the J-PLUS photometry and of the offsets requested by the white dwarf locus approach.

As a technical application, the all-sky coverage with BP/RP spectra would permit the photometric calibration of T80Cam images in quasi-real time, providing an estimation of the atmosphere's transparency to improve the queue execution of observing programs with different requirements.

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Appendix A: Magnitude and color transformations

The original and corrected residuals between *Gaia* BP/RP synthetic photometry and J-PLUS instrumental magnitudes as a function of *G* magnitude and $G_{BP} - G_{RP}$ color for the J-PLUS passbands *J0378*, *J0395*, *J0410*, *J0430*, *g*, *r*, *J0660*, *i*, *J0861*, and *z* are presented in Figs. A.1 and A.2.

Appendix B: White dwarf locus models

The results for the joint Bayesian modeling of the white dwarf locus presented in Sec. 3.3 are shown in Figs. B.1 and B.2.

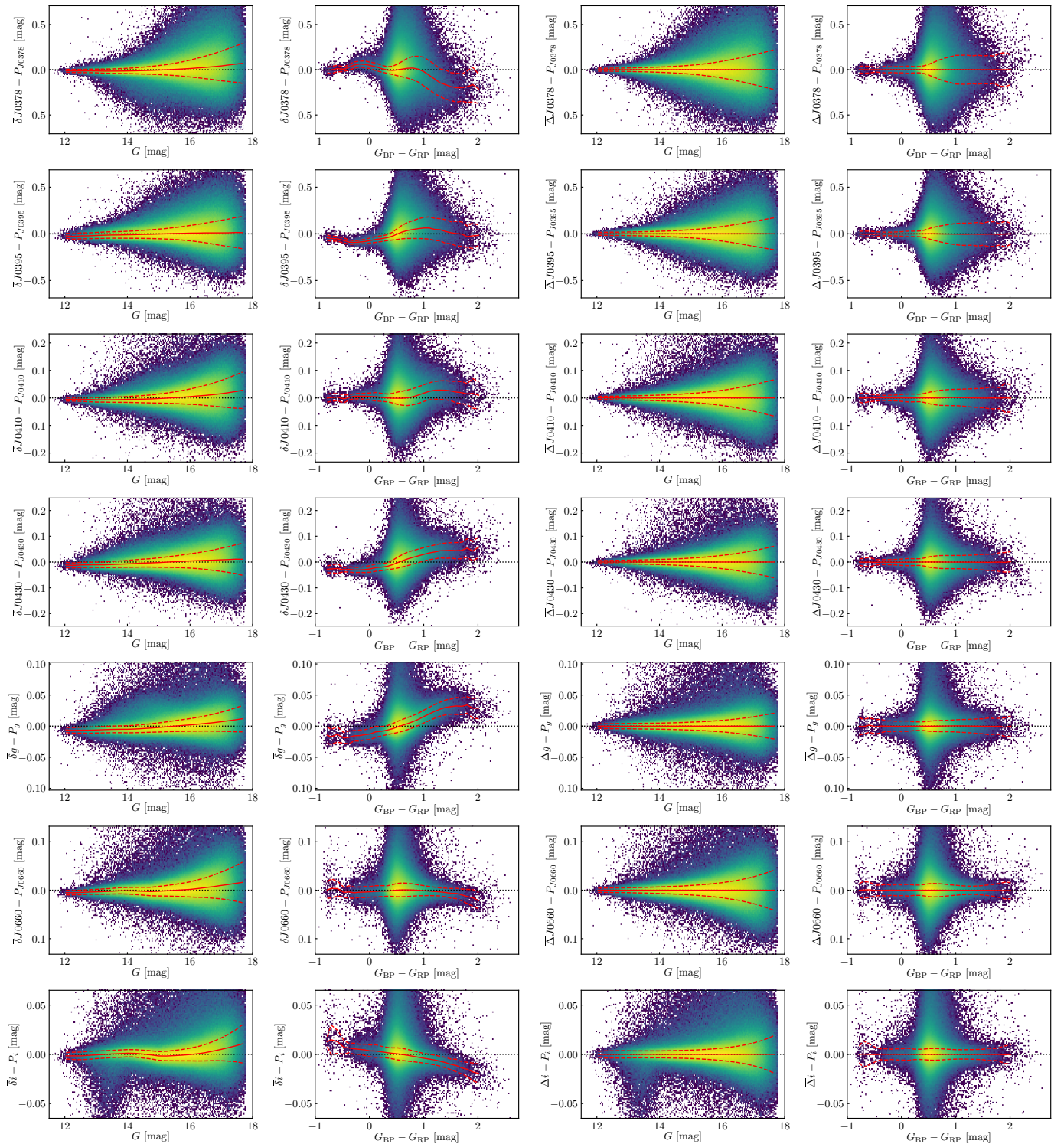


Fig. A.1. Residuals between the synthetic photometry from *Gaia* BP/RP spectra and J-PLUS photometry in the the *J0378*, *J0395*, *J0410*, *J0430*, *g*, *J0660*, and *i* passbands from top to bottom. The panels from left to right show the residuals as a function of the *G* magnitude and the $G_{BP} - G_{RP}$ color without the transformation terms T_r^{mag} and T_r^{col} , and as a function of the *G* magnitude and the $G_{BP} - G_{RP}$ color after applying them. The color scale depicts the number density of sources using a logarithm scale, with nearly 1.5 million sources shown. In all the panels, the solid-red line represents the median of the residuals and the dashed lines its one σ dispersion.

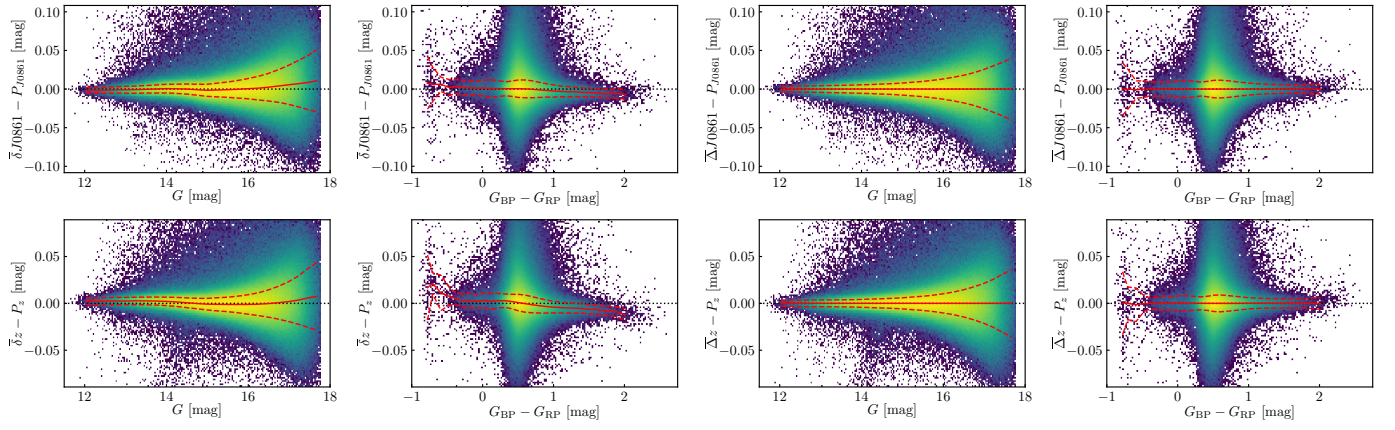


Fig. A.2. Residuals in the $J0861$ and z passbands, following Fig. A.1.

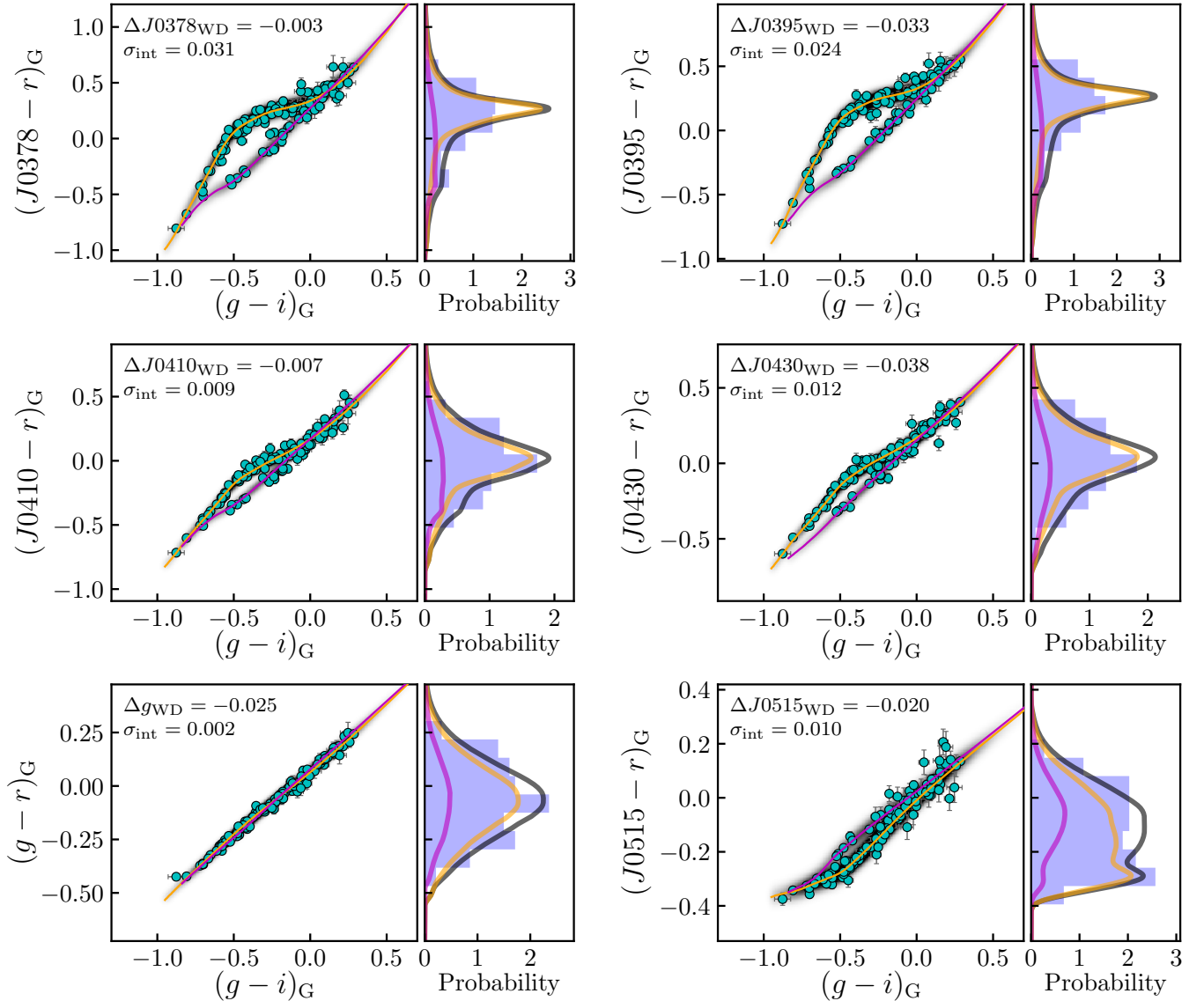


Fig. B.1. Similar to Fig. 9, but for $\mathcal{X} = J0378, J0395, J0410, J0430, g,$ and $J0515$ passbands. We omit the $(g - i)_G$ projection because it is shared by all the panels.

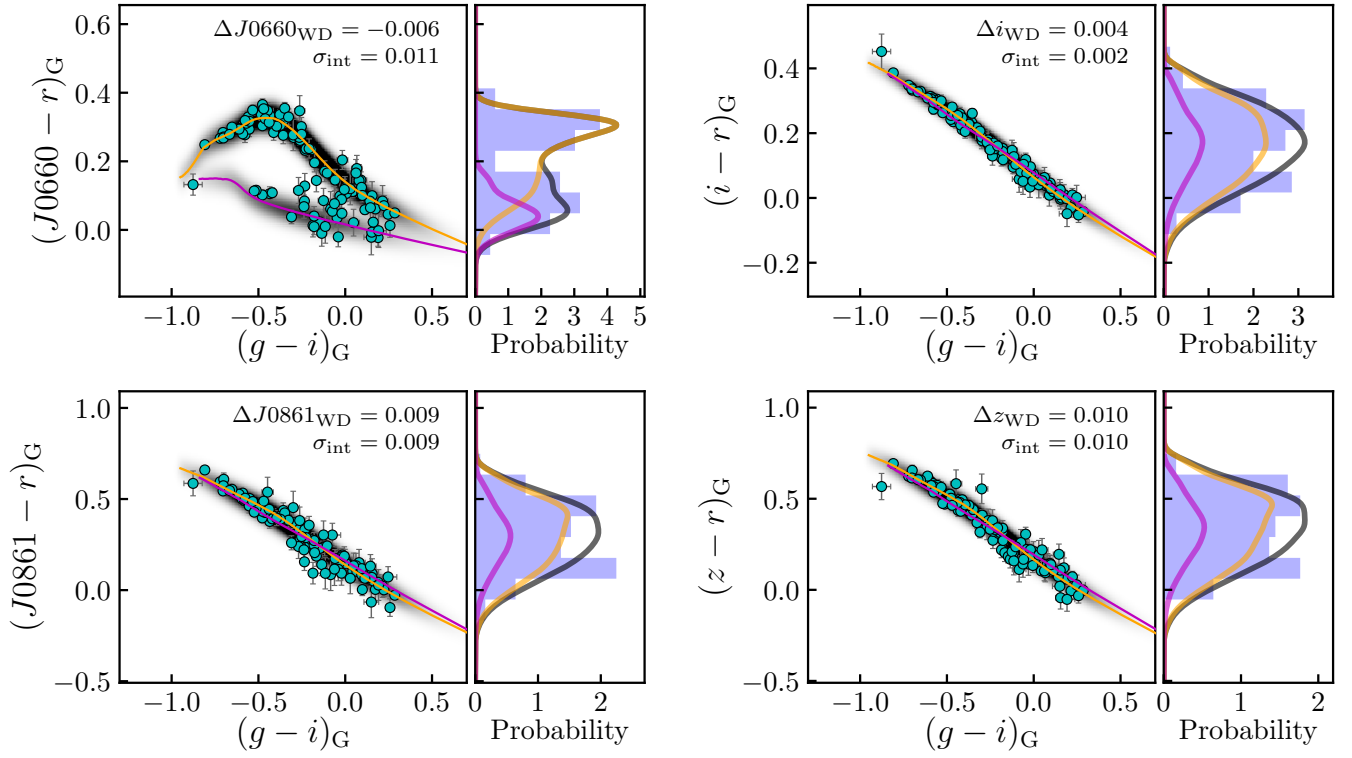


Fig. B.2. Similar to Fig. 9, but for $\mathcal{X} = J0660, i, J0861,$ and z passbands. We omit the $(g-i)_G$ projection because it is shared by all the panels.