

eRO-ExTra: eROSITA extragalactic non-AGN X-ray transients and variables in eRASS1 and eRASS2

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ABSTRACT

Aims. The eROSITA telescope aboard the *Spectrum Roentgen Gamma* (SRG) satellite provides an unprecedented opportunity to explore the transient and variable extragalactic X-ray sky due to the sensitivity, sky coverage, and cadence of the all-sky survey. While previous studies showed the dominance of regular active galactic nuclei (AGN) variability, a small fraction of sources expected in such a survey arise from more exotic phenomena such as tidal disruption events (TDEs), quasi-periodic eruptions, or other short-lived events associated with supermassive black hole accretion. This paper describes the systematic selection of X-ray extragalactic transients found in the first two eROSITA all-sky surveys (eRASS) that are not associated with known AGN prior to eROSITA observations.

Methods. We generated a variability sample using the data from the first and second eRASS, which includes sources with a variability significance and a fractional amplitude larger than four in the 0.2–2.3 keV energy band. The sources were discovered between December 2019 and December 2020, and are located in the Legacy Survey DR10 (LS10) footprint. When possible, transients were associated with optical LS10 counterparts. The properties of these counterparts were used to exclude stars and known active galaxies. The sample was additionally cleaned from known AGN using pre-eROSITA SIMBAD and the Million Quasars Catalog (Milliquas) classifications, archival optical spectra, and archival X-ray data. We explored archival X-ray variability, long-term (2–2.5 years) eROSITA light curves, and peak X-ray spectra to characterize the X-ray properties of the sample. Sources with radio counterparts were identified using the Rapid ASKAP Continuum Survey (RACS) and the Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array Sky Survey (VLASS).

Results. We present a catalog of 304 extragalactic eROSITA transients and variables not associated with known AGN, called eRO-ExTra. More than 90% of sources are associated with reliable LS10 optical counterparts. For each source, we provide archival X-ray data from *Swift*, *ROSAT*, and *XMM-Newton*; the eROSITA long-term light curve with a light curve classification; as well as the best power law fit spectral results at the peak eROSITA epoch. Reliable spectroscopic and photometric redshifts, which are both archival and from follow-up data, are provided for more than 80% of the sample. Several sources in the catalog are known TDE candidates discovered by eROSITA. In addition, 31 sources are radio detected. The origin of radio emission needs to be further identified.

Conclusions. The eRO-ExTra transients constitute a relatively clean parent sample of non-AGN variability phenomena associated with massive black holes. The eRO-ExTra catalog includes more than 95% of sources discovered in X-rays with eROSITA for the first time, which makes it a valuable resource for studying unique nuclear transients.

Key words. catalogs – galaxies: nuclei – X-rays: galaxies

1. Introduction

The extended ROentgen Survey with an Imaging Telescope Array (eROSITA; Predehl et al. 2021) X-ray telescope was launched in 2019 on board the Russian/German *Spektrum Roentgen Gamma* mission (Sunyaev et al. 2021). During its operational phase, eROSITA significantly increased the number of known X-ray sources, with nearly 930 000 sources detected in the German half of the eROSITA sky (eROSITA_DE; $359.9442^\circ < l < 179.9442^\circ$) during the first all-sky survey (eRASS1) and

presented in the first data release (DR1) catalog (Merloni et al. 2024). Before entering safe mode in February 2022, eROSITA completed a total of 4.3 all-sky surveys (eRASS1–5), each lasting six months, providing a valuable resource to explore the variable and transient X-ray sky over a period of 2.5 years.

The X-ray sky harbors a wide variety of variable and transient sources. In our Galaxy and nearby galaxies, the detected populations predominantly consist of stellar phenomena and compact objects, such as flaring coronal stars, cataclysmic variables, and X-ray binaries. The X-ray extragalactic variable and transient sky is dominated by events associated with

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accretion onto supermassive black holes (SMBHs). Perturbations in the prolonged accretion flow in active galactic nuclei (AGN) (Hawkins 2002; Noda & Done 2018), corona instabilities (Di Matteo 1998; Wilkins & Gallo 2015; Ricci et al. 2020), and obscuration (Risaliti et al. 2002; Matt et al. 2003; Markowitz et al. 2024) can lead to variability on a wide range of timescales and amplitudes. In short-term accretion events such as tidal disruption events (TDEs), on the other hand, the X-ray transient is thought to be the result of a star being disrupted in the gravitational potential of a SMBH (Hills 1975; Rees 1988; Komossa & Bade 1999; Saxton et al. 2020). In some cases a star is only partially disrupted, called a partial TDE (pTDE), resulting in repeating flares on scales from months (Liu et al. 2023) to decades (Malyali et al. 2023b). Most recently, quasi-periodic eruptions (QPEs) have been added to the list (Miniutti et al. 2019; Giustini et al. 2020; Arcodia et al. 2021; Arcodia et al. 2024). The origin of these quasi-periodic X-ray flares with timescales from hours to days is still debated, but an observational link to TDEs has been found in some events (Chakraborty et al. 2021; Miniutti et al. 2023; Quintin et al. 2023; Evans et al. 2023; Arcodia et al. 2024).

Systematic studies of the variable X-ray sky have been performed previously. For example, Fuhrmeister & Schmitt (2003) classified 1207 variable sources in the *ROSAT* all-sky survey. Long-term variability studies of large samples of AGN were performed in *Chandra* Deep field-South (Paolillo et al. 2017) and in the COSMOS field with *XMM-Newton* (Lanzuisi et al. 2014). Unsurprisingly, in the latter study the majority of the variable sources in this deep extra-galactic field were associated with AGN, based either on their spectral energy distribution or spectral classification. It was shown that most AGN exhibit variability in their X-ray emission. The first systematic look at the variable X-ray sky with eROSITA was performed in the 140-square-degree final Equatorial-Depth Survey (eFEDS) field by Boller et al. (2022). Having explored variability on the timescale of days, 65 significantly varying sources were identified, most of which are consistent with originating from Galactic stellar flares or variable AGN. The continuation of this study for the whole eROSITA_DE sky was performed in Boller et al. (2024) for eRASS1 and they identified more than a thousand variable sources. Similarly to the eFEDS field, the majority of objects were associated with flaring stars, and 10% of sources were associated with AGN. The methodology of characterizing eROSITA X-ray variability close to survey poles is also discussed in Bogensberger et al. (2024).

In this paper, we present a systematically selected sample of extragalactic X-ray transients and variables discovered in eROSITA-DE during the first two all-sky surveys (eRASS1: 12 December 2019–11 June 2020 and eRASS2: 11 June 2020–14 December 2020). We specifically focus on sources that are not associated with known AGN prior to the detection of X-ray variability with eROSITA, do not show AGN-typical multiwavelength properties, and are not associated with X-ray binaries in nearby, well-resolved galaxies. However, there might still be a fraction of AGN in the sample, in particular, low-luminosity AGN, about which previous knowledge was not available. Based on the selection criteria, sampled volume, luminosities, and timescales probed by the eROSITA data, the majority of the selected events are expected to originate from accretion events onto otherwise inactive SMBHs in the centers of galaxies. eROSITA's variable AGN population will be published in separate papers.

The paper is structured as follows: in Sect. 2 we present the selection of the eRO-ExTra catalog, including the primary

selection of the eROSITA X-ray variability catalog, the optical counterpart identification and exclusion of galactic and AGN contaminants. In Sect. 3 we present the eROSITA light curve and X-ray archival data analysis, X-ray spectral modeling and redshift compilation. We report on radio properties of the catalog in Sect. 4 and several included sources detected as transients at other wavelengths in Sect. 5. We conclude with a discussion in Sect. 7 and a summary in Sect. 8. We adopt a flat Λ CDM cosmology throughout this paper, with $H_0 = 67.7 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ and $\Omega_m = 0.309$ (Planck Collaboration XIII 2016). Most uncertainties quoted in the paper are based on 68% confidence intervals.

2. The selection of extragalactic transients and variables

2.1. The eRASS1–eRASS2 X-ray variability sample

To build the sample of extragalactic transients, we first compiled the sample of variable sources selected based on the amplitude and the significance of the variability between eRASS1 and eRASS2. This allows the selection of all sources that brightened or faded significantly between eRASS1 and eRASS2. The flowchart of the included selection steps is presented in Fig. 1 and described in more detail in the following.

First, we crossmatched the eRASS1 (Merloni et al. 2024) and eRASS2 (unpublished, 1B: 0.2–2.3 keV, ver.221031, includes sources with DET_LIKE > 6) source catalogs with a radius of 15'' and determined subsamples of sources which were detected in both eRASS (C12), only in eRASS1 (C1), or only in eRASS2 (C2). The eRASS2 catalog was processed with an updated version of the eROSITA standard data processing pipeline (ver.020). Comparing to that used for the DR1 (Merloni et al. 2024, ver.010), the new data processing version includes updates on the pattern and energy tasks, an improved boresight correction, a change in flaregti parameters, an improved low-energy detector noise suppression, and a better computation of the subpixel position. Subsequently, we applied a detection likelihood cut DET_LIKE > 15 on the brighter detection of a source in either eRASS1 or eRASS2 to minimize spurious events. The chosen threshold corresponds to $\approx 0.03\%$ of false positives (see Seppi et al. 2022, Fig. 3). Extended sources were removed using the extension likelihood cut EXT_LIKE = 0. The comprehensive description of the source detection parameters is provided in Brunner et al. (2022). The crossmatching radius was chosen based on eROSITA's typical positional uncertainty (see Merloni et al. 2024, Fig. 5). Provided that a brighter detection has a detection likelihood of at least DET_LIKE = 15, and that of a fainter detection can be as low as DET_LIKE = 6, the chosen radius accounts for the combined positional error of more than 90% of point sources. Since we searched for the closest match, we checked if there are cases in C12 where the cross-match would have multiple counterparts within 15'' and found 98/348k sources. After applying the selection cuts (see Fig. 1), there remained only four potential spurious matches, for which we manually confirmed that the closest match is correct.

eROSITA's scanning strategy (Merloni et al. 2024) results in a nonuniform exposure across the sky (see Fig. 2, left) with the highest exposure being reached near the ecliptic poles and the lowest near the ecliptic equator. For this study, we removed sources within 3° from the South Ecliptic Pole (SEP). At the SEP, the significantly larger exposure (up to 30 ks in each eRASS compared to ~ 100 s near the equator) and depth, leading to high source density and source confusion, require a very different data analysis from the rest of the sky. Results of the

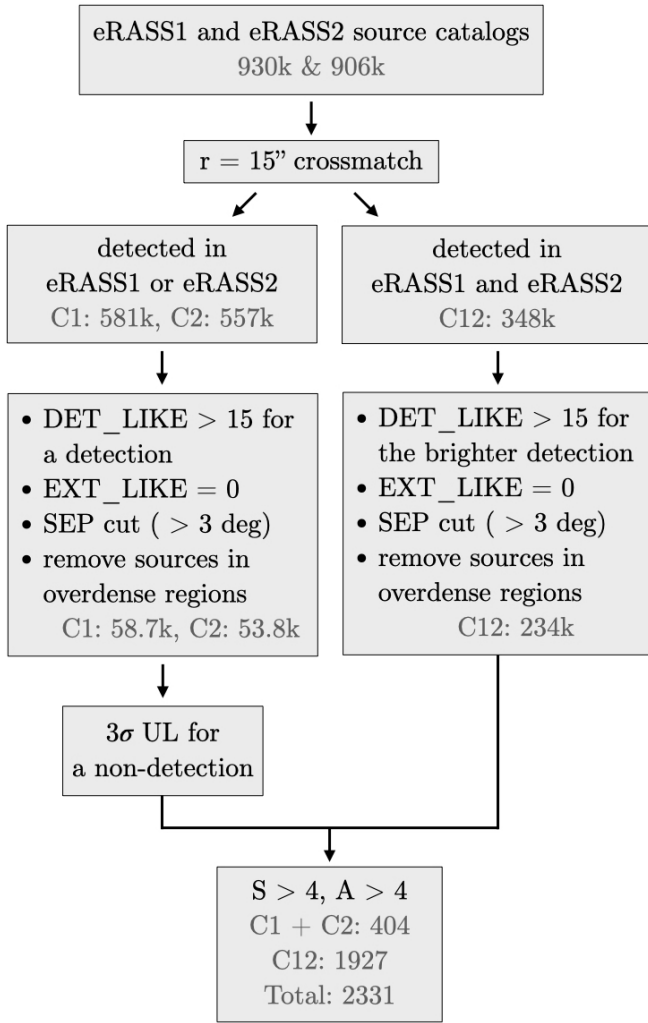


Fig. 1. eRASS1–eRASS2 variability sample selection steps. First, the eRASS1 and eRASS2 source catalogs are crossmatched to identify sources detected in both (C12) or only in one eRASS (C1, C2). Then, cuts are applied to exclude spurious and extended sources. Next, 3σ upper limits for nondetections are calculated for C1 and C2 subsamples. Finally, the variability significance, S , and fractional amplitude, A , are computed. In total, 2331 sources (C1+C2: 404; C12: 1927) with $S > 4$ and $A > 4$ remain.

variability analysis of the SEP are presented in [Bogensberger et al. \(2024\)](#). To reduce the number of spurious sources, we also excluded regions in selected overdensities in the eRASS source catalogs. This includes, for example, regions near supernova remnants, very bright point sources, stellar clusters, and large local galaxies. The summary of the flagging procedure is provided in [Merloni et al. \(2024\)](#) in Table 5. Regions around nearby galaxy clusters were not excluded, since eROSITA’s resolving power is sufficient to distinguish between X-ray point sources associated with individual galaxies and diffuse cluster emission, and cluster member galaxies can host extragalactic transients and variables.

For sources in the C1 and C2 samples, we calculated the 3σ upper limits for the nondetections at the X-ray detection positions in the 0.2–2.3 keV band, assuming the same spectral model as used in the eRASS catalogs (absorbed power law with $\Gamma = 2$, $N_{\text{H}} = 3 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$). The details of the upper limit computation can be found in Appendix A.

To characterize the variability, we determined the fractional amplitude, A , and significance of the variability S for each source as:

$$A = F_{\text{max}}/F_{\text{min}} \quad (1)$$

$$S = \frac{F_{\text{max}} - F_{\text{min}}}{\sqrt{F_{\text{ERR}_{\text{max}}}^2 + F_{\text{ERR}_{\text{min}}}^2}}, \quad (2)$$

where F_{max} and F_{min} are the maximum and minimum fluxes, corresponding to the integrated fluxes either in eRASS1 or eRASS2, and $F_{\text{ERR}_{\text{max}}}$ and $F_{\text{ERR}_{\text{min}}}$ are their 1σ symmetric errors. For detections we used the catalog fluxes and their uncertainties. For sources for which the catalogs did not include error estimates (see the discussion in [Merloni et al. 2024](#) for details), we assigned the median of the count error of all sources with counts and exposure time within 10% of those of the source. This threshold provided at least 20 similar sources for each error estimation, with the exception of one high-count source, for which we assumed a \sqrt{N} error. To calculate the flux uncertainties in both cases, count rates were converted to fluxes using the standard catalog energy conversion factor ($\text{ECF} = 1.074 \times 10^{12}$). For the nondetections in C1 and C2, F_{min} is the 3σ upper flux limit and $F_{\text{ERR}_{\text{min}}} = 0$. The final sample includes 2331 variable sources (C12: 1927; C1+C2: 404), which vary with $A > 4$ and $S > 4$, where 6% (i.e., 147) have both amplitude and significance higher than 10.

2.2. Counterpart identification

An important step to determine the nature of an X-ray transient is to identify its multiwavelength counterpart. In this section, we describe the criteria by which optical counterparts were associated with the X-ray detections. The flowchart of the selection steps is shown in Fig. 3.

For the identification of the optical and near-infrared counterparts, we concentrated on the Legacy Survey DR10 area (LS10¹; [Dey et al. 2019](#)), since it provides extensive coverage of the eROSITA_DE sky (76%) except in the Galactic Plane and several other small sky regions (see Fig. 2, right). From the 2331 sources in the variability sample, 1613 ($\approx 70\%$) are within the LS10 footprint. Sources not covered by the LS10 footprint are primarily concentrated in the Galactic Plane ($|b| \lesssim 15^\circ$) and were excluded from further study. As variability for sources in the Galactic Plane is heavily dominated by stellar phenomena, the exclusion of this region is expected to have minor impact on identifying the extragalactic transient and variable population presented in this work.

LS10 provides deep and homogenized photometry in the g , r , i , z and WISE W[1,2,3,4] bands. For sources located in areas within the LS10 mission footprint but where catalog data is not yet available in this data release, we used *Gaia* DR3 ([Gaia Collaboration 2016, 2023](#)) and CatWise2020 ([Marocco et al. 2021](#)) independently to replace missing photometry results. However, we note that *Gaia* ($G < 20 \text{ mag}$) is shallower than LS10 and is biased against extended sources, such as nearby galaxies. While Catwise2020 is deeper than the LS10 W[1,2,3,4] bands (six times as many exposures), it suffers from blending. The counterparts were identified using NWay ([Salvato et al. 2018](#)) by applying the procedure as described for the eROSITA eFEDS field (see [Salvato et al. 2022](#), Sect. 3.1). Specifically,

¹ <https://www.legacysurvey.org/dr10/>

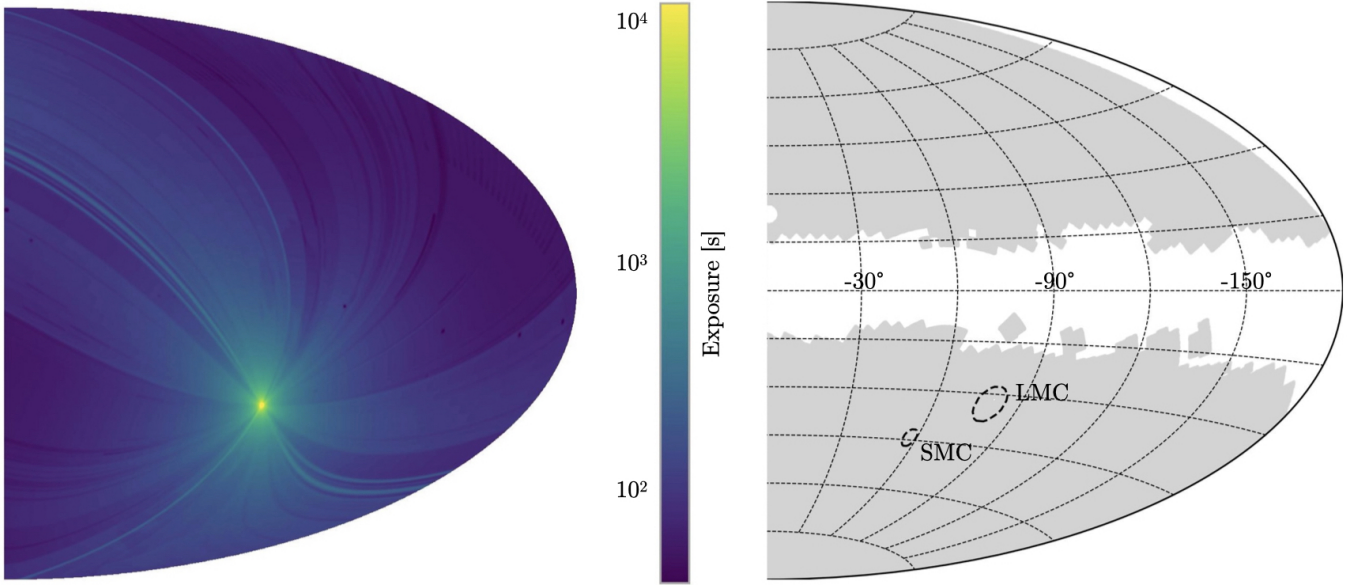


Fig. 2. Representation of eROSITA_DE sky in Aitoff projection in Galactic coordinates. The left panel shows the (vignetted) effective eRASS1 exposure map with values ranging from ≈ 100 s (blue) at the ecliptic equator to more than 10 000 s (yellow) close to the ecliptic pole. The right panel shows the LS10 footprint in the same projection and coordinates, covering 76% of eROSITA_DE. The locations of Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC) and Small Magellanic Cloud (SMC) are shown for illustrative purposes.

the geometrical distribution of sources (i.e., the distance from the X-ray position and positional uncertainty, the number density, and the similarity of their SEDs compared to those in a training sample) are taken into account. For details on the priors for LS10, *Gaia* DR3, and *CatWise2020* and the agreement between the three surveys see Salvato et al. (in prep.), where the counterpart identification process for eRASS1 is described. The training sample was not specifically selected for the counterpart identification of X-ray transients and variables, but rather for typical X-ray emitters, due to the lack of previously discovered sources with suitable properties. The most complete to-date version of the NWAY/LS10 counterpart catalog for eROSITA is eRASS:5, a not-yet-published stacked source catalog for all eRASS. We associated NWAY/LS10 counterparts to the sources in the variability sample by crossmatching the X-ray position of the brighter detection in eRASS1 or eRASS2 with the eRASS:5 X-ray position with a radius of $r = 15''$.

Of the 1613 sources within the LS10 footprint, 1581 ($\approx 98\%$) have at least one possible counterpart in the NWAY catalog within $15''$. The probability that for a given X-ray source one or more counterparts with properties typical for an X-ray emitter were found, is defined by the p_{any} parameter (Salvato et al. 2018). The optimal minimal value of $p_{\text{any}}=0.17$ was determined as the intersection of purity and completeness functions calculated for various p_{any} for our sample after the NWAY match. Henceforth, the counterparts with $p_{\text{any}}>0.17$ are considered reliable. As shown in Fig. 4, the threshold of $p_{\text{any}}>0.17$ corresponds to chance coincidences of $< 5\%$. There are 1526 (97%) sources with a counterpart with $p_{\text{any}}>0.17$; the remaining 55 sources (3%) have a potential counterpart with a lower probability ($0 < p_{\text{any}} < 0.17$). The p_{any} values are provided in our final catalog, and users are advised to consider the association probability for their analysis. For 32 sources, no NWAY counterpart was found within $15''$ from the X-ray position. In addition, NWAY identified multiple counterparts in LS10 for 14/1581 sources. Multiple potential counterparts were kept during all further selection steps. For simplicity, we cited the

numbers of unique X-ray sources in the description of the selection flow and in Fig. 3. After all cuts were applied, 11/14 X-ray sources were excluded as either stars or AGN (see Sects. 2.3 and Sect. 2.4). For another source, one LS10 counterpart was excluded as an AGN and another one remained in the catalog. For two remaining sources, multiple matches were associated with LS10 duplicates, which pointed to the same galaxy. In these cases, the closest match was selected for the catalog.

Finally, we visually inspected the X-ray images of all sources without an NWAY/LS10 counterpart. Here, 20/32 sources were removed from the sample by their association with extended X-ray cluster emission. These sources were not excluded by the EXT_LIKE cut earlier, since the extended emission is clearly identified in the compiled 4(5) eRASS only. Additionally, three sources were manually identified with NWAY/LS10 counterparts with $p_{\text{any}}>0.17$ using a larger crossmatching radius ($16'' < r < 20''$). After the exclusion of clusters, the sample included 1593 unique X-ray sources.

2.3. Exclusion of galactic objects

To further reduce the contamination of the sample by Galactic objects, we made use of (1) the parallax significance estimates from *Gaia* DR3 (if $p_{\text{any}}>0.17$) and (2) available classifications provided in the SIMBAD database (Wenger et al. 2000). The summary is shown in the sixth box in Fig. 3. First, the parallax significance cut of $\text{par_sig} < 3$ was applied, where $\text{par_sig} = \text{parallax} \times \sqrt{\text{parallax_ivar}}$ with parallax_ivar being the inverse-variance of the parallax. This cut removed 449 sources.

Next, we excluded 50 known stars by crossmatching the remaining sources with SIMBAD, which contains names, positions, and known properties of more than 16 million objects and provides their classifications. For sources with reliable NWAY/LS10 counterparts ($p_{\text{any}}>0.17$), we searched around the LS10 counterpart position for SIMBAD sources, otherwise ($p_{\text{any}}<0.17$) around the X-ray position. In both cases, if a star

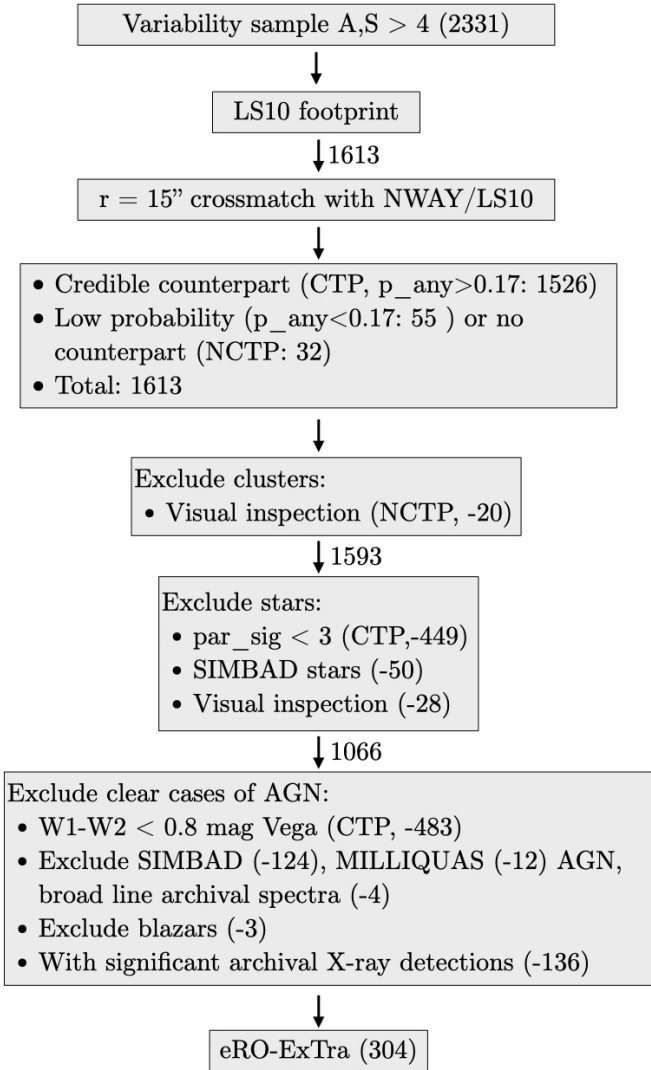


Fig. 3. Selection of extragalactic transients from variability sample. Firstly, we assign NWAY LS10 optical counterparts: 1526 have a counterpart within 15'' and 87 are not associated with an NWAY/LS10 optical source or do not have a reliable counterpart. Then we apply numerous cuts to exclude contaminating clusters, stars and known pre-ROSITA AGN. The final catalog of Extragalactic X-ray transients (eRO-ExTra) includes 304 sources (93% with a reliable counterpart).

is present in SIMBAD within 15'', we excluded the sources. Finally, we visually inspected the LS10 images and excluded 28 obvious stellar contaminants such as saturated bright stars and sources in densely populated stellar fields. One of these sources was identified as a Galactic nova in a fireball phase (König et al. 2022b, MGAB-V207). In total, additional 527 ($\approx 30\%$) sources were removed from the eRASS1-eRASS2 variability sample as likely to be stars (see Fig. 3 for step-by-step numbers). At this step 1066 variable X-ray sources were left in the sample.

2.4. Exclusion of AGN

A large contribution to the extragalactic X-ray variable sky comes from AGN. In this section, we describe the identification of sources with properties matching those of regular AGN and how they were excluded. The applied selection criteria are shown in the second to last step of the flowchart in Fig. 3.

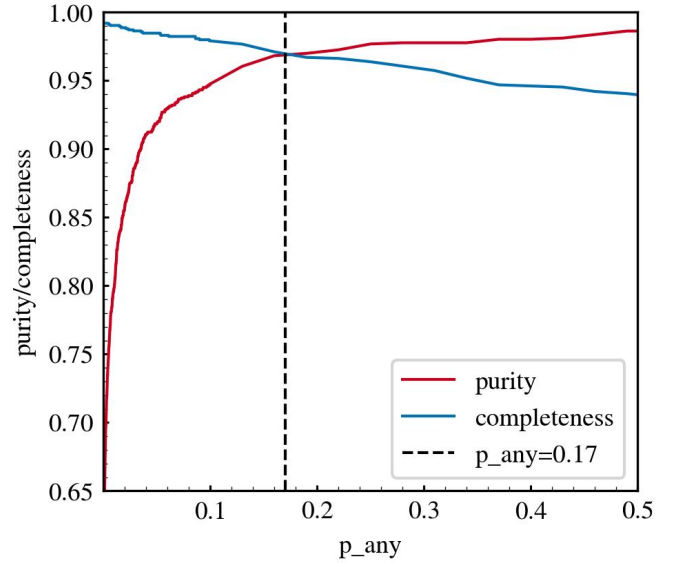


Fig. 4. Functions of purity and completeness vs. p_{any} . The functions were calculated for our sample after the NWAY match, given detection likelihood values of $\text{DET_LIKE} > 15$. The value of $p_{\text{any}}=0.17$ at the intersection of purity and completeness functions at 0.97 is chosen as the optimal minimum probability value for the selection of reliable NWAY counterparts for eRO-ExTra.

Firstly, we removed sources with major AGN contribution by applying a mid-IR color ($W1 - W2 < 0.8 \text{ mag}_{\text{vega}}$) cut from Stern et al. (2012) for sources with reliable counterparts. This discarded 483 sources ($\approx 30\%$ of all sources in LS10 footprint).

Secondly, we excluded sources classified as active galaxies in SIMBAD (124 sources), using the crossmatch described in Sect. 2.2. In addition, The Million Quasars Catalog (Milliquas; Flesch 2023) helped us to identify more contaminating AGN and QSOs in the sample. Milliquas contains 907 144 type-I QSOs and AGN, largely complete from the literature to 30 June 2023. We crossmatched our catalog and Milliquas using the same approach as for the SIMBAD catalog and excluded additional 12 AGN. To ensure the non-AGN nature of sources based on archival pre-flare data, we also visually inspected available archival optical spectra and excluded four sources which show characteristics of broad-line AGN. Finally, we crossmatched our sample with the eROSITA blazar catalog (Hämmerich, in prep.²) and excluded three sources.

2.5. Historical variability from X-ray archives

Archival X-ray observations helped us further to exclude possible AGN which are not yet removed in previous steps, in particular, sources with significant archival X-ray detections, since their flaring is likely caused by long-term AGN variability. To characterize the history of the eROSITA transients and variables, we explored the archives of previous and operating X-ray missions. We used the web-based High-Energy light curve Generator (HILIGT³; Saxton et al. 2022; König et al. 2022a) to

² The eRASS1 blazar catalog includes known sources from the 4FGL (Ballet et al. 2023), ROMA BZCAT (Massaro et al. 2015), 3HSP (Chang et al. 2019), HighZ (Sbarrato et al., in prep.), Milliquas (Flesch 2023), KDEBLACS and WBRaLS2 (D’Abrusco et al. 2019), ABC (Paggi et al. 2020), and BROS (Itoh et al. 2020) catalogs, found within 8'' from the eROSITA position.

³ <https://xmmuls.esac.esa.int/upperlimitserver>

retrieve flux and upper limits values estimated via aperture photometry with the Bayesian approach of Kraft et al. (1991) for archival observations from Neil Gehrels *Swift* X-ray Telescope (XRT; Burrows et al. 2005), *ROSAT* (Voges et al. 1999), and for the *XMM-Newton* Slew Survey (Saxton et al. 2008). For the flux estimation in the energy band 0.2–2.0 keV we chose a uniform spectral model of an absorbed power law with $\Gamma = 2$ (same as in the eROSITA source catalogs), and a confidence interval (CL) of 99.87%, corresponding to a one-sided 3σ level.

All presented eROSITA transients and variables were covered by at least one of the above missions. Only upper limits estimates could be derived for 296 of sources. If an upper limit, F_{ul} , constrained the historical flux to be fainter than the peak measured by eROSITA, F , so that $F_{ul} \leq (F - F_{err})_{peak}$, where F_{peak} and $(F_{err})_{peak}$ refer to the maximum flux of the eROSITA light curve and its error, the source received `arch_flag = 1` (“constraining”) in our catalog. Otherwise, `arch_flag = 0`, (“not constraining”).

In total 144 sources have archival detections. These detections can also constrain whether a source shows long-term variability or the eROSITA detection marks a brightening from a previously lower flux level. Archival detections performed at least one year before the eROSITA peak indicate X-ray long-term variability if one of the following criteria is true: (1) the significance of the source variability S (Eq. (2)) between the archival detection and the fainter of the eRASS1 or eRASS2 flux constraints is ≥ 3 ; (2) the significance of the variability S between the archival detection and the eROSITA peak is ≤ 3 ; 3) the archival detection is brighter than the eROSITA peak. A source that fulfills at least one of these conditions received `arch_flag = -1` (“variable”) in the catalog. Otherwise, the sources are flagged with `arch_flag = 2` (“not variable”). The latter group includes sources with archival detections fainter or comparable with the eROSITA minimum since they might indicate the pre-flare quiescent state of the system.

Overall, 136 sources identified as variable (`arch_flag = -1`) were excluded from the extragalactic variability catalog. Whereas all of these excluded sources were in the *ROSAT* footprint, 86% of sources were also covered by *XMM-Newton* and 23% by *Swift* pointed or slew observations. Although some bright archival detections might indicate a repeating transient, for example, as it was shown in Malyali et al. (2023b) with a TDE candidate re-brightening on a scale of decades, a more likely explanation is long-term AGN variability. On the other hand, some AGN, which do not have significant archival detections, might have been missed in this cut due to the limitations in sensitivity and coverage of previous missions. All steps combined, 760/1068 sources were classified as AGN and were excluded to form the eRO-ExTra catalog.

A summary of the historical light curve classification is presented in Table 1. The archival fluxes with their uncertainties, instruments, and observing dates are provided in the catalog. Overall, 296/304 sources are not detected in archival observations and have only archival upper limits and, therefore, can be considered as genuinely new eROSITA transients.

2.6. The final catalog

The resulting catalog eRO-ExTra contains 304 transients and variables without a known pre-eROSITA AGN origin. All sources are associated with an optical LS10 counterpart. Since this study is focused on non-AGN sources, all further analysis was performed for the eRO-ExTra catalog. The summary of the catalog and its properties are discussed further in Sect. 6.

Table 1. Summary of source classification based on X-ray-archival data.

Variable	Detected		Not detected	
	Not variable	Constraining	Constraining	Not constraining
	136	8	68	228

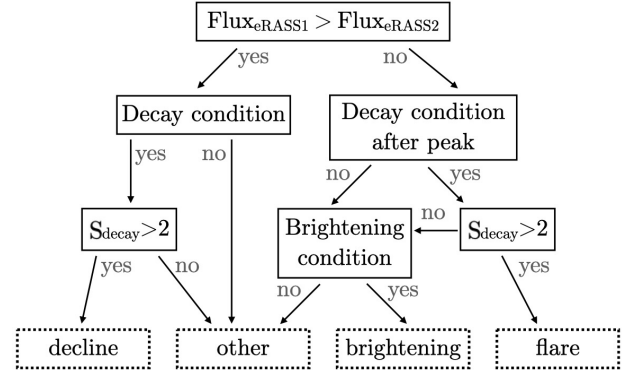


Fig. 5. Decision tree of light curve classification into four classes: decline, flare, brightening, and other.

3. X-ray light curve and spectral analysis

3.1. eROSITA light curves

The eROSITA X-ray light curves were analyzed to characterize the long-term flux evolution. Each survey observes a source’s position multiple times (“visits”) with a cadence of ≈ 4 hours (referred to as one “eroday”). The number of visits, hence the accumulated exposure, depends on the proximity to the survey poles. It ranges from at least six visits near the survey equator to several tens near the poles. The long-term behavior can be assessed using the data of all four complete all-sky surveys (eRASS1–eRASS4) and eRASS5, if available. With each successive eRASS being ≈ 6 months after the previous one, this provides a coverage of 1.5–2 years.

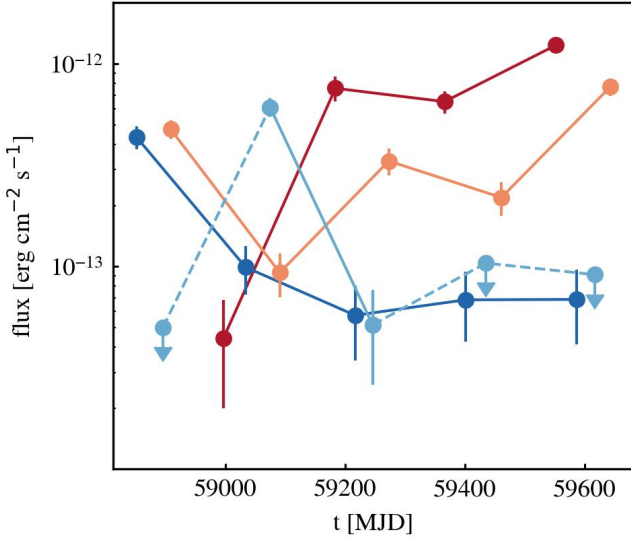
To analyze the long-term eROSITA behavior, we first cross-matched the eRASS:5 X-ray position with the detections in the eRASS3, eRASS4, and eRASS5 (v.221031, v.221031 and v.21101, respectively, unpublished, 1B: 0.2–2.3 keV, processing version 020) source catalogs using a matching radius of $r=15''$. The eRASS:5 coordinates are used for the crossmatch since the accumulated catalog contains the most accurate X-ray positions. Upper limits were computed following the procedure described in Appendix A if a source was not detected in an eRASS.

The light curves were then divided into four classes: “flare,” “decline,” “brightening,” and “other,” using an automated procedure considering general light curve trends and variability significance across eRASS measurements. The decision tree for the light curve classification is detailed in Fig. 5.

Sources peaking in eRASS1 are classified as either decline or other. The decline class includes sources, which peak in eRASS1 and decay onward. The light curve (or its part) is considered decaying if one of the following condition is satisfied (i.e., decay condition): for each pair of light curve points (m,n) after the peak, where $m < n$: (1) $\text{flux}(m) > \text{flux}(n)$; or (2) $\text{flux}(n)$ and $\text{flux}(m)$ are consistent within $2S$, where S is defined by Eq. (2). Also, we require S_{decay} , defined as the significance of the total

Table 2. Summary of the eROSITA-based light curve classification for 304 sources in eRO-ExTra.

Flare	Decline	Brightening	Other
101	79	8	116

**Fig. 6.** Light curve class examples: decline (dark blue), flare (light blue), brightening (red), and other (orange). Solid lines connect detections. Dashed lines connect to upper limits.

decay from the peak to the last light curve point eRASS4(5), to be larger than two. Otherwise, the source is classified as other.

Sources peaking in eRASS2 or in later epochs belong to either brightening, flare or other light curve class. The brightening class shows a flux rise from eRASS1 to eRASS2 and then continues brightening, in agreement with the following condition (i.e., brightening condition): for each pair of light curve points (m,n), where $m < n$: (1) $\text{flux}(m) < \text{flux}(n)$; or (2) $\text{flux}(n)$ and $\text{flux}(m)$ are consistent within $2S$. Otherwise, the source is classified as other. The light curve has a flare if it first brightens from eRASS1 to eRASS2 and later decays. In order to have a flare class, the source should satisfy the decay condition after the peak epoch as well as have $S_{\text{decay}} > 2$. If the latter condition is not satisfied (in other words if light curve decay is not sufficient) the source is classified as either brightening or other, depending on the agreement with the brightening condition.

Table 2 provides the light curve classification summary. Examples for each class are shown in Fig. 6. The light curve classification is included as flag LC_type in the final catalog. The distribution of sources in the sky color coded by their light curve class and scaled by their peak eRASS1 or eRASS2 flux is shown in the left panel of Fig. 7. A noticeable concentration of sources, including faint transients, in the southern Galactic hemisphere is caused by higher eROSITA exposure times near the SEP.

In addition, we separately searched for available X-ray observations by other missions, performed slightly earlier or during eROSITA epochs. The information about these observations is included in the catalog as well. Detections within a year before the eROSITA peak may have already been associated with the start of the event later found by eROSITA: 1eRASS J004058.3-683816 and 1eRASS J132252.1+182253

were detected by XMM-Newton Slew Survey a few days before the eROSITA peak, with the archival points being in agreement within $1.5S$ with the eROSITA peak flux and the light curve decay trend. The archival classification of these sources (arch_flag = 0) in Sect. 2.5 is based on their earlier archival observations. The X-ray mission archives also contained 150 eRO-ExTra sources where detections or upper limits constrain the behavior during or after the eROSITA observations. Mostly, additional points during or after eROSITA observations are non-constraining upper limits. In addition, several detections and constraining upper limits are consistent with the expectations from the eROSITA light curve and their classifications. Only two sources should belong to a different light curve class taking into account the additional data, namely, 1eRASS J045457.8-652846 changes from a flare to other, and 1eRASS J102851.3+251439 – from decline to flare. For consistency, the catalog includes light curve classification based on the eROSITA points only.

3.2. eROSITA spectral modeling

For each source, we extracted spectra for the peak epoch using the eSASS task SRCTOOL (version eSASSusers_211214) with circular source and annular background regions centered on the X-ray positions. Utilizing SRCTOOL's AUTO mode, the radii of the source and background regions were selected taking into account the source counts, the level of the background map model at the source position, the best fitting source extent model radius, as well as a model of the effective eROSITA PSF at the source position (averaged over the integration, and summed over all operating telescope modules).

X-ray spectra were analyzed using the Bayesian X-ray Analysis software (BXA; Buchner et al. 2014), which connects the nested sampling algorithm UltraNest (Buchner 2021) with the fitting environment XSPEC (Arnaud 1996). The spectra were fitted unbinned using C-statistic (Cash 1976), and the eROSITA background was modeled using the principal component analysis (PCA) technique described in Simmonds et al. (2018) and Liu et al. (2022). Each extracted eROSITA spectrum, which contains a contribution from both the source and background emission, was jointly fitted. The background spectrum was modeled with the fixed derived background model, and the source spectrum was modeled with a chosen source model convolved with the X-ray responses plus the background model convolved with a diagonal matrix response. Here, an absorbed power law model $\text{tbabs} * \text{powerlaw}$ was used with fixed Galactic equivalent neutral hydrogen column density ($N_{\text{H,gal}}$) extracted from the HI4PI survey (HI4PI Collaboration 2016) individually for each source. In addition to the free parameters of the source model (photon index and normalization), the background model has a free normalization parameter, which should equal to unity in the simultaneous source and background fitting. We assumed wide flat priors on the photon index and the logarithm of the normalization. The best-fit values of the photon index Γ and the corresponding 0.2–2.3 keV fluxes were both derived as medians from the BXA posterior distributions with uncertainties calculated as 68% percentile interval around the median (1σ). An example is shown in Fig. 8. The values of $N_{\text{H,gal}}$, Γ , fluxes with errors and goodness of fit can be found in the eRO-ExTra catalog.

The sample includes sources with photon indices in the range $0.3 < \Gamma < 6.1$ (see Fig. 9) and a mean of $\Gamma = 2.2$, dominated by 85% of sources having $1 < \Gamma < 3$. The soft tail of the distribution includes 33 sources (11%) with $\Gamma > 3$, based on the mean posterior values. It is important to note that the best-fit results of the hard tail of the distribution with $\Gamma < 1$ (4% of sources)

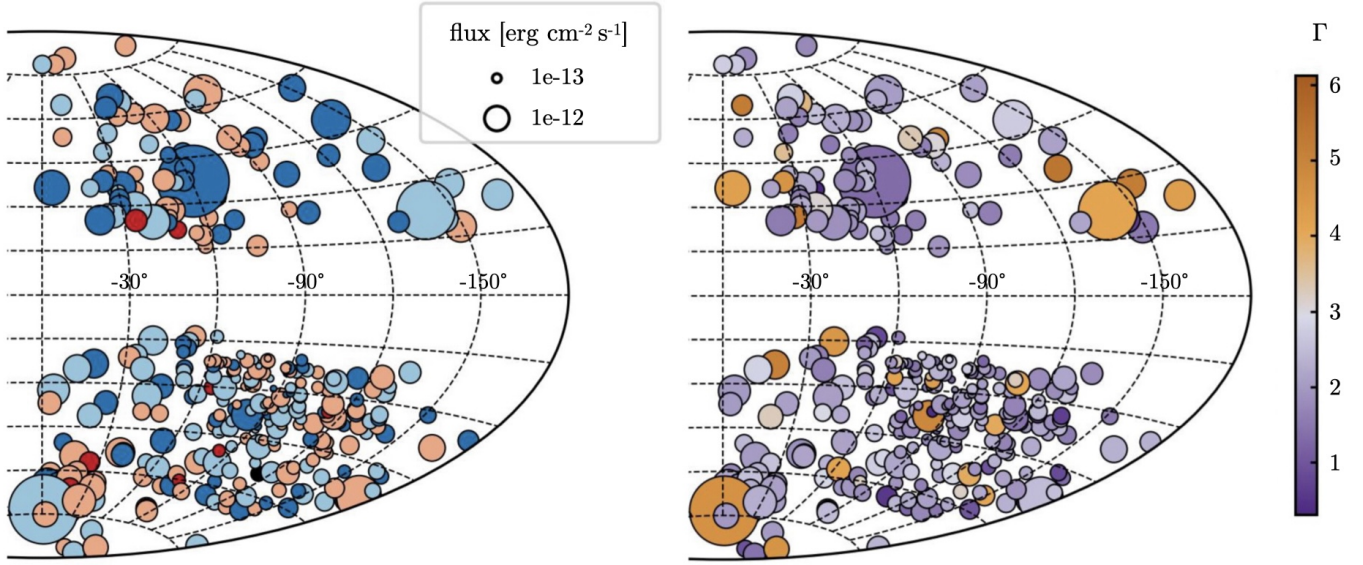


Fig. 7. eRO-ExTra catalog in Aitoff projection in Galactic coordinates. Left: sources color coded by light curve type: dark blue – decline, light blue – flare, red – brightening, orange – other (see Fig. 6). Right: color coded by the peak photon index from the hardest (purple) to the softest (orange). In both plots, the symbol size is scaled by the peak flux. The higher concentration of faint sources in the southern hemisphere is caused by higher exposure times near the SEP.

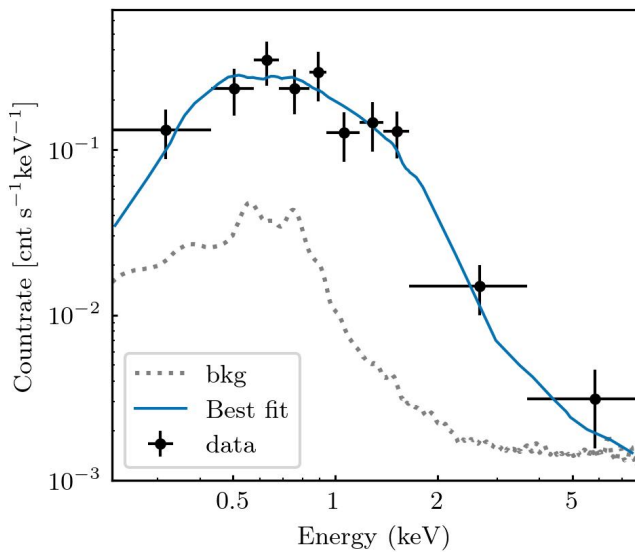


Fig. 8. Example BXA fit to eRASS2 data of 1eRASS J143045.4-332705. This is a typical source from the sample with $A = 8.2$ and $S = 7$, peak flux $f = 5.05 \times 10^{-13} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and the best fit value of photon index $\Gamma = 1.97 \pm 0.24$. Black markers are the observed data (binned for illustration purposes only). The blue line shows the best-fit convolved model for an absorbed power law. The background model is shown as a black dotted line.

may be affected by the choice of the spectral model, particularly an underestimation of the intrinsic obscuration introduced by using a fixed $N_{\text{H,gal}}$. However, due to the low photon counts for most sources, a more complex spectral modeling cannot be performed consistently. Similarly, the extremely steep photon index, namely, $\Gamma > 6$, for one faint source (1eRASS J064449.4-603704), is due to the simple spectral model assumption. The distribution of sources in the sky color coded by Γ is shown in the right panel of Fig. 7, illustrating how sources with various photon indexes are homogeneously distributed.

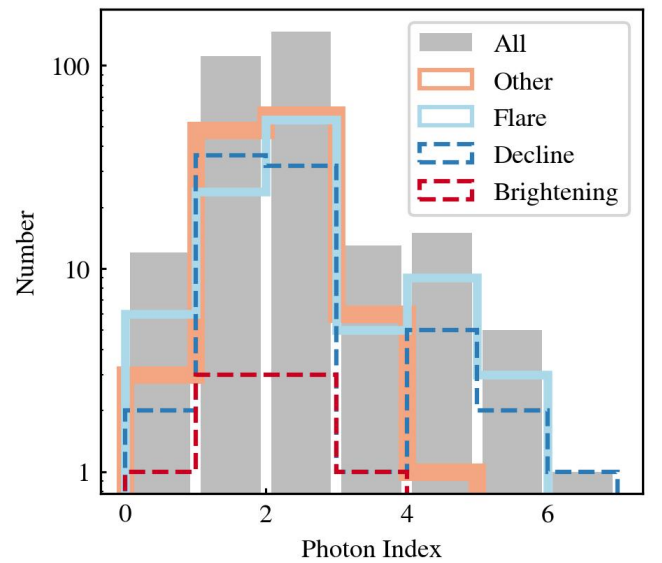


Fig. 9. Distribution of best fit photon indices for peak X-ray spectrum of each source in eRO-ExTra. The different histograms show the distributions separated by light curve class.

3.3. Redshifts

Spectroscopic redshifts are available for 79 sources, 27 of which are archival and 52 were obtained in our dedicated follow-up campaign of eROSITA X-ray transients. The summary of the follow-up observations is provided in Appendix B. For sources without spectroscopic redshifts, we provided reliable photometric redshifts (photo- z), which have accuracy 6% with a fraction of outliers estimated to be around 12%, see Salvato et al. (2024a, submitted) for more details. Also for a reliable photo- z we required all LS10 photometry bands (*griz*) to be available. For even more accuracy, one could also filter photo- z using LS10 parameters ANYMASK and ALLMASK, which denote sources that touch bad pixels; however, we did not exclude such photo- z

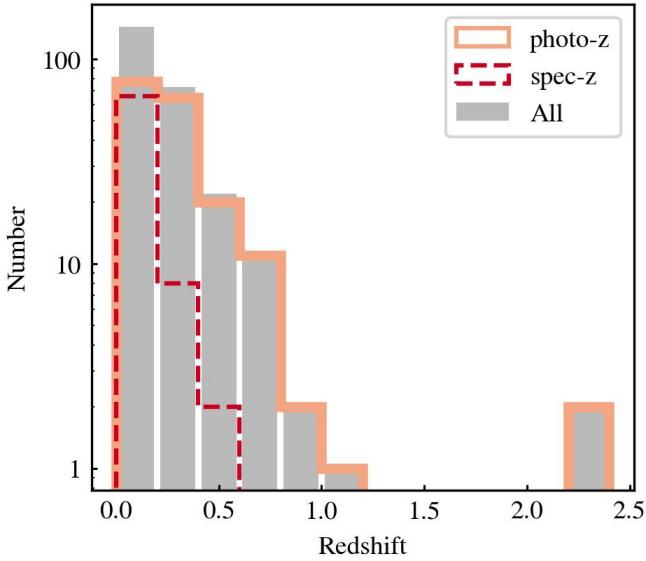


Fig. 10. Distribution of reliable spectroscopic and photometric redshifts available for 255 eRO-ExTra sources.

from consideration. Also the values for sources $p_any < 0.17$ should be used only after confirming the counterpart. As a result, using only reliable redshifts and counterparts, the redshift completeness of the sample reaches 84%.

Fig. 10 shows the total, spectroscopic, and photometric redshift distributions. The majority of sources are at $z < 0.3$ (64%), and several sources (1%) have $z > 1$. Photometric redshifts are typically higher than spectroscopic ones due to the limitations of optical spectroscopic follow-up redshift measurements.

4. Radio properties

We investigated the radio properties of the eRO-ExTra sources using the Rapid Australian Square Kilometre Array Pathfinder (ASKAP; Hotan et al. 2021) Continuum Survey (RACS; McConnell et al. 2020) and the Karl G. Jansky Very Large Array Sky Survey (VLASS; Lacy et al. 2020). RACS is the first large-area radio survey completed with the full 36-dish ASKAP radio telescope, which is part of the Australia Telescope National Facility (ATNF). It provides detections and upper limits at 0.88 GHz (RACS-low) and 1.39 GHz (RACS-mid). VLASS is a high angular resolution (2.5''), high sensitivity (rms $\approx 120 \mu\text{Jy/bm}$) survey of the sky visible to the VLA (Dec > -40 deg) at a central frequency of 3 GHz. Overall, three VLASS epochs are foreseen, each 32 months apart. VLASS 1 began in 2017, and thus, most eRO-ExTra visible to the VLA were observed before the eRASS scans in VLASS 1 and after/during the eROSITA surveys in VLASS 2. This makes the catalogs complementary for radio transient searches associated with the eRO-ExTra sources.

Crossmatching the eRO-ExTra catalog with RACS-low resulted in 30 matches. Here, a radius of 5'' was used for sources with reliable LS10 counterparts, and a larger radius of 15'' otherwise. Additionally, we crossmatched the catalog with VLASS2.1. We found eight matches using a radius of 2.5'' based on the positional uncertainty of VLASS for sources with reliable counterparts and 15'' in other cases. All VLASS sources overlap with sources in the RACS catalog, providing spectral information between 0.8–3 GHz. We used RACS images to perform visual morphology checks of the radio sources. All

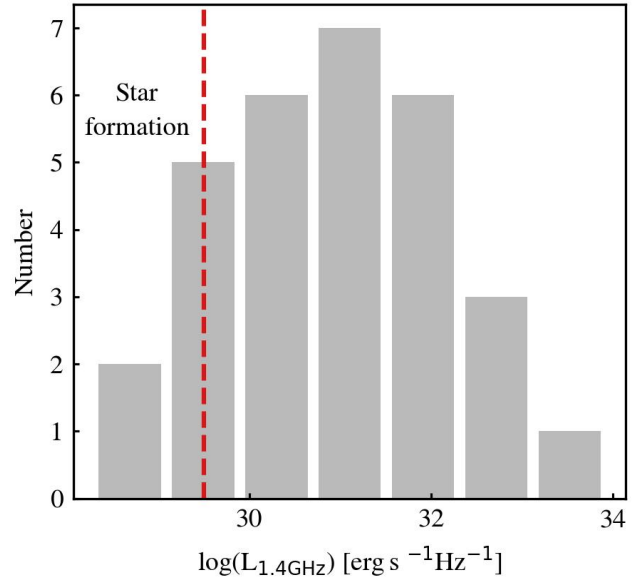


Fig. 11. Radio luminosity distribution at 1.4 GHz for 30 RACS-detected sources. The dashed red line shows the radio luminosity corresponding to star formation rate $\text{SFR} = 20 M_{\odot}\text{yr}^{-1}$. Radio emission of $\approx 20\%$ of sources can be explained by star formation, while higher luminosities for remaining sources suggest other emission processes.

sources are compact point sources consistent with both non-AGN and AGN hypotheses. In addition, we searched for radio variability between VLASS 1 and VLASS 2. Only one source, 1eRASS J092753.8+162005, showed a significant brightening from VLASS 1 to VLASS 2. No significant variability was detected for the remaining objects.

Overall, the eRO-ExTra catalog contains 31 known radio sources, including one source not in RACS or VLASS for which a radio detection is reported in SIMBAD. To explore the origin of the radio emission, we compared the RACS radio luminosities with the typical luminosities associated with star formation (see Appendix D for details; the results for the VLASS detections are consistent with those from RACS). As can be seen in (Fig. 11), the large majority of the eRO-ExTra sources have radio luminosities significantly above the expectation from star formation ($< 20 M_{\odot}\text{yr}^{-1}$, Kennicutt 1983), suggesting another dominating emission mechanism. This can be, for example, an underlying activity of the SMBH or directly related to the transient event detected by eROSITA. As a result of the overlap of the radio and eROSITA observing periods, it is challenging to distinguish between these scenarios without further radio observations. Therefore, radio properties were not used as a criterion in the sample selection.

5. Known transients

Consistent with the selection criteria, eRO-ExTra includes three previously reported eROSITA TDE candidates: 1eRASS J082336.8+042303 (AT2019avd, Malyali et al. 2021), eRASSt J074426.3+291606 (Malyali et al. 2023a), and eRASSt J234403.1-352640 (Homan et al. 2023; Goodwin et al. 2023). These transients show no archival X-ray detections, a flaring light curve and a soft X-ray spectrum at the peak, as expected from canonical TDEs (Gezari 2021). In addition, 1eRASS J123822.2-253210 was reported in Wilms et al. (2020) as a bright, transient X-ray source with no identified origin.

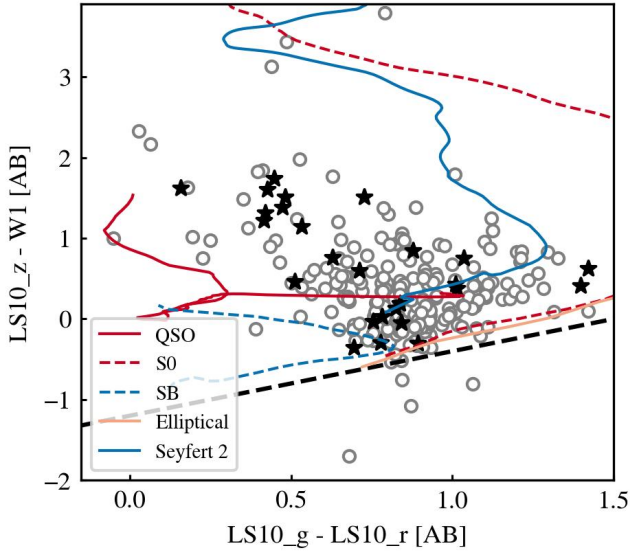


Fig. 12. Distribution of 226 eRO-ExTra sources with reliable counterparts ($p_{\text{any}} > 0.17$) and accurately measured LS10 fluxes in z -W1 vs. g - r plane. Black stars indicate the radio-detected sources. Tracks of active and inactive galaxies are included and described in the figure legend. The black dashed line (z -W1- $0.8 \times (g-r)+1.2=0$) marks the division between Galactic (below) and extragalactic (above) sources. The theoretical tracks and the marked division between Galactic and extragalactic sources are both from Salvato et al. (2022).

To further explore the nature of unknown X-ray events, we crossmatched eRO-ExTra with Transient Name Server⁴ (TNS). We found 17 (6%) sources reported in TNS as new optical transients. Two of them have been classified as AGN (1eRASS J141904.3-215330⁵, 1eRASS J082336.8+042303⁶), while the remaining are unclassified. The TNS entry information is provided in the catalog.

6. The eRO-ExTra catalog

The eRO-ExTra catalog includes 304 transient and variable sources varying with $S > 4$ and $A > 4$ between eRASS1 and eRASS2. Following the meticulous selection procedure described in Sect. 2, the sample was cleaned from known AGN and Galactic objects and predominantly comprises events of, at this stage, unconstrained origin. A fraction of unknown to-date AGN might still be present in the catalog.

The example columns of the first five entries of the catalog are shown in Table C.2, and the full catalog column description is provided in Table C.1. The eRO-ExTra includes 31 radio-detected sources (Sect. 4) and 3 previously reported eROSITA TDE candidates (Sect. 5).

Fig. 12 shows the distribution of all eRO-ExTra sources with a reliable counterpart ($p_{\text{any}} > 0.17$) in the g - r vs. z -W1 photometry plane. The overplotted lines are the division between Galactic and extragalactic objects (Salvato et al. 2022), and several representative tracks of different classes of extragalactic objects: QSO, obscured Seyfert, and inactive galaxies (S0, SB, Elliptical). The computation of the theoretical color-redshift tracks and used SED templates for each object type are discussed in Salvato et al. (2022). The plot testifies to the successful removal of Galactic sources from the sample, with only four falling below

⁴ <https://www.wis-tns.org>

⁵ <https://www.wis-tns.org/object/2020csk/>

⁶ <https://www.wis-tns.org/object/2019avd>

the dashed black separation line. Visual inspection of the LS10 images confirmed that these sources are galaxies. The majority of the eRO-ExTra population is located in the area where active and inactive galaxies can be found.

Most of the sources in the catalog have a reliable ($p_{\text{any}} > 0.17$) NWAY/LS10 optical counterpart. The remaining 7% with less reliable associations may include hostless transients, or events originating from higher redshifts or faint galaxies.

7. Discussion

A detailed classification of all sources included in the eRO-ExTra catalog is beyond the scope of this paper, and the reader is encouraged to use the catalog to explore the nature of the sources. The eRO-ExTra catalog probes the non-AGN extragalactic population at X-ray energies to an extent not reached by previous studies, due to the eROSITA sensitivity, all sky coverage and consistent cadence over 2.5 years. The catalog is suitable for studying long-term transients and variables thanks to the presented multistep selection: only $\approx 0.001\%$ of all eRASS1 and eRASS2 significant detections (306/389k sources with DET_LIKE > 15) remain. With the sky density of unknown X-ray variables reaching 0.03 source/deg²/year, the catalog can be used to find rare astronomical events as well as to perform systematic population studies. A systematic study of the eROSITA canonical TDE population using eRO-ExTra will be presented in a forthcoming publication (Grotova et al., in prep.).

While the eRO-ExTra sample selection took great care to minimize the contamination by AGN, a fraction of the remaining sources is likely to be associated with regular accretion events onto SMBHs. Future multiwavelength follow-up is needed to confirm the classification of the sources. As can be seen in the photon index distribution (Fig. 9), 41% of eRO-ExTra sources have a spectral slope of $\Gamma < 2$. Although AGN typically have similar values of Γ and some $\Gamma < 2$ sources in the sample might have this origin, hard X-ray spectra are also not uncommon in other source populations. For example, the accretion onto the SMBH during a TDE can lead to the formation of a corona (Guolo et al. 2024) while the TDE is still X-ray bright. Due to the time sampling of eROSITA observations (one visit per 6 months), such events may be detected only in the phase when the source is X-ray hard. Another example is eROSITA TDE candidate eRASSt J045650.3-203750 (Liu et al. 2023). This source had a hard spectrum during the X-ray plateau phase, reaching $\Gamma = 2.5$. Other subclasses of TDE candidates often show harder spectra as well. In a recent mid-infrared-selected TDE sample (Masterson et al. 2024), representing a new population of dusty TDEs, WTP15abymdq showed $\Gamma = 0.7-2.0$ across all presented epochs. Another class of hard sources are jetted TDEs, for example, Swift J164449.3+573451 (Burrows et al. 2011; Saxton et al. 2012) and Swift J2058.4+0516 (Cenko et al. 2012) which both had hard ($\Gamma < 2$) spectra even at peak.

Similar to the spectral slope not being a decisive criterion to select against AGN, the X-ray light curve class (see Sect. 3.1) cannot be used directly to exclude AGN. A decline or flare light curve is expected for a variety of non-AGN transient source populations. Sources with brightening or other light curves may look like variable AGN. However, given the limited temporal coverage provided by the eROSITA data alone, also transients such as TDEs or partial TDEs with X-ray flares, rebrightenings, or even QPEs can appear different than monotonically decaying (Malyali et al. 2021; Liu et al. 2023; Malyali et al. 2023a). Therefore, non-AGN transients can belong to any presented light curve class.

Next, we compared the eRO-ExTra catalog with previously performed studies of the X-ray variable sky. Fuhrmeister & Schmitt (2003) performed a systematic study of the X-ray variability in the *ROSAT* all-sky survey. Among the 1207 sources in their sample, they identified more than 60% with stars, 10% with an extragalactic origin, while 25% remained without a counterpart association. In the eRASS1-eRASS2 variability sample within the LS10 footprint (Fig. 3), the fraction of stars was only 33%, likely as a result of the removal of the Galactic Plane. Only 4% of the sources have no reliable counterpart, thanks to NWAY and the available multiwavelength data. Moreover, 66% of the sources are extragalactic, which can be attributed to eROSITA's significantly higher sensitivity. In addition, the eRO-ExTra catalog was thoroughly cleaned from AGN contamination, which lets us identify more unique extragalactic transients.

Another long-term (3.5 years) extragalactic variability study was performed by Lanzuisi et al. (2014) with *XMM-Newton*. This study focused on the AGN population in the COSMOS field and, therefore, cannot be directly compared with the eRO-ExTra catalog. It showed that the majority of AGN are X-ray-variable, which is in line with the large fraction of AGN (70%) that was removed from the eRASS1-eRASS2 variability sample for the selection of the eRO-ExTra catalog.

A first variability study of the X-ray sky with eROSITA was performed within the eROSITA final Equatorial-Depth Survey (eFEDS) field in November 2019 (Boller et al. 2022). The majority of 65 sources (82%) found in this study were of Galactic origin, while only 18% were extragalactic sources. The extragalactic sample included 7 previously known AGN and 5 galaxies detected in X-rays with eROSITA for the first time. For the whole eROSITA_DE sky, the analysis of the short-term variability was performed in Boller et al. (2024) and identified 1307 out of 128 000 variable sources in eRASS1. The majority of sources are located in the galactic plane or are consistent with stellar objects, including flare stars, young stars and active binaries, and only about 10% of variable sources are extragalactic. The timescales probed by the eFEDS survey and eRASS1 variability studies are significantly shorter than the ones presented in the eRO-ExTra catalog. The eFEDS observations were performed over the course of a few days and were thus primarily sensitive for identifying short-term variability, such as stellar flares. The eRASS1 variability study was performed analysing the 4 h cadence light curves. eRO-ExTra, in contrast, probes the long-term variability over a 1–2 year period.

Fig. 13 presents the flux distribution of the eRO-ExTra sample compared with those of the X-ray variability studies discussed above. Using WebPIMMS⁷, the fluxes from Fuhrmeister & Schmitt (2003) (0.1–2.4 keV) and Lanzuisi et al. (2014) (0.5–2 keV) were converted into the eROSITA energy band (0.2–2.3 keV) assuming the same spectral model as described in Sect. 2.1. Since the eRO-ExTra catalog probes the extragalactic population, we selected 403 sources from the Fuhrmeister & Schmitt (2003) catalog not associated with Galactic objects, according to the provided classification. Due to multiple selection steps (Sect. 2), eRO-ExTra provides a much cleaner selection of extragalactic transients, compared to Fuhrmeister & Schmitt (2003) as can be seen by the excess of high flux sources, which are likely associated with a remaining population of Galactic sources. Additionally, thanks to eROSITA's sensitivity, the eRO-ExTra sample extends to fainter objects. To compare with the extragalactic population of the eRASS1 variability

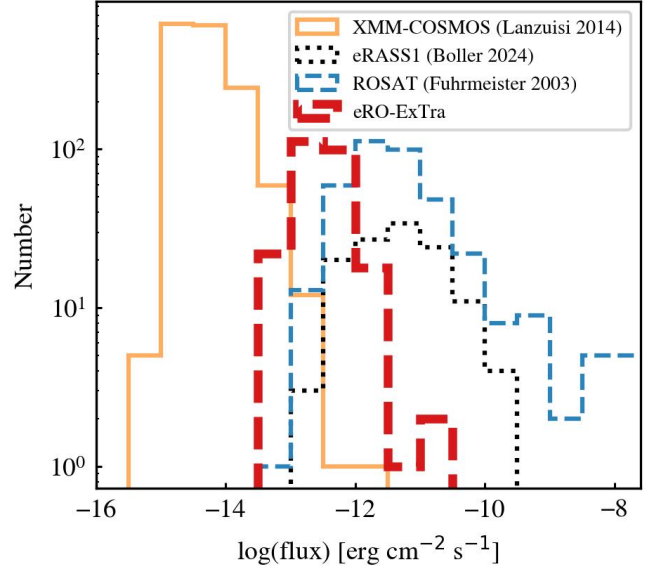


Fig. 13. Comparison of 0.2–2.3 keV flux distributions of eRO-ExTra with those of variable or transient extragalactic sources in previous studies. The dashed red line shows this study, the orange line shows XMM-COSMOS (Lanzuisi et al. 2014), the dotted black line shows eRASS1 (Boller et al. 2024), and the dashed blue line shows ROSAT (Fuhrmeister & Schmitt 2003).

catalog (Boller et al. 2024), we selected only sources within the LS10 footprint in their sample and further applied a cut based on parallax, proper motion, optical and infrared photometry, and X-ray information ($C_{gal_ex} > 0$, see Salvato et al., in prep. for more details). This results in 123 objects. Only six of those are also included in the eRO-ExTra sample, emphasizing the very different and complementary selection criteria. The XMM-COSMOS sample probes significantly lower fluxes than eRO-ExTra as a result of the deeper (pencil-beam) exposure compared to the all-sky survey of eROSITA. Overall, eRO-ExTra fills the flux gap of X-ray-detected transients and variables lying between the XMM-COSMOS and ROSAT studies.

Fig. 14 shows the luminosity vs. spectroscopic or photometric redshift of the sources in the eRO-ExTra catalog compared to the XMM-COSMOS and ROSAT variability samples. For eRO-ExTra we used a subsample of 261 sources with reliable counterparts and redshifts. The luminosity range probed by eRO-ExTra covers 10^{42} to 10^{45} erg/s, compatible with the typical luminosities of TDEs (Gezari 2021) but also low and moderate-luminosity AGN. A particularly bright TDE in the sample (eRASS1 J234403.1-352640, Homan et al. 2023; Goodwin et al. 2023) is highlighted with a star. The XMM-COSMOS sample covers a comparable luminosity range as eRO-ExTra, but at higher redshift. In contrast, the extragalactic eRASS1 variability sample is on average more luminous. This can be attributed to their higher flux detection limit necessary to probe shorter timescales within one eRODay (4 h). In addition, the eRASS1 sample includes known AGN and quasars at higher luminosities.

Using a subsample of sources with credible optical counterparts and reliable redshifts, we estimated the integrated volumetric rate of eRO-ExTra transients and variables equal to $1.8^{+0.5}_{-0.4} \times 10^{-7} \text{ Mpc}^{-3} \text{ year}^{-1}$. The rate corresponds to the number of eRO-ExTra sources found according to the presented selection criteria. A direct comparison of this rate with previously published rates of specific transient populations (e.g., TDEs) cannot be done due to the heterogeneous nature of the

⁷ <https://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/Tools/w3pimms/w3pimms.pl>

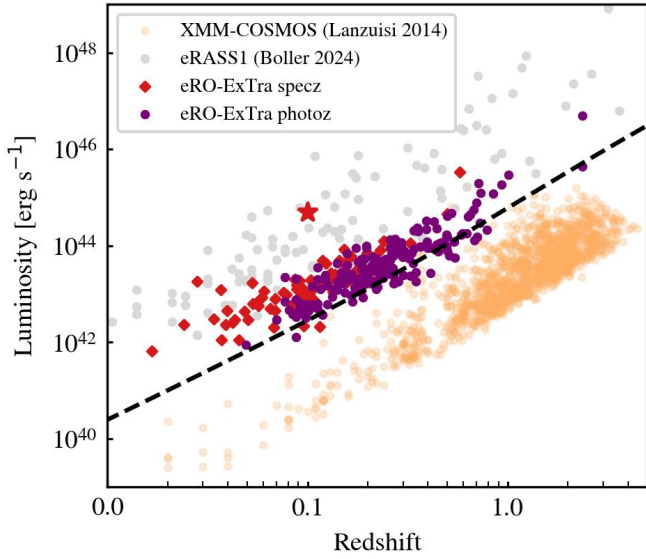


Fig. 14. Luminosity 0.2–2.3 keV vs. redshift for all eRO-ExTra sources with reliable spectroscopic (red) or photometric (violet) redshifts. The black dashed line shows the limit where a source would satisfy the eRO-ExTra selection criteria (detection likelihood, amplitude and significance cuts) at $b_{\text{ecl}} = 30^\circ$. A star highlights a known luminous TDE candidate eRASST J234403.1-352640. The eRASS1 (gray, Boller et al. 2024) and XMM-COSMOS (orange, Lanzuisi et al. 2014) variability samples are shown for comparison.

eRO-ExTra sample. The occurrence rates of canonical TDEs from eRO-ExTra will be presented in Grotova et al. (in prep.). The computation details of the eRO-ExTra X-ray luminosity function and the rate are detailed in Appendix E.

8. Summary

eROSITA let us systematically explore the variability of the X-ray sky over 2.5 years and discover numerous transients. In this paper, we presented the catalog of 304 extragalactic transients and variables (eRO-ExTra) in the western Galactic hemisphere and contained the LS10 footprint without clear infrared AGN signatures ($W1-W2 < 0.8 \text{ mag}_{\text{vega}}$) or known pre-eROSITA AGN classification. The catalog includes sources with a variability significance and a fractional amplitude larger than 4 in the first two eROSITA all-sky surveys (Nov. 2019–Nov. 2020). In addition, X-ray sources are identified with optical LS10/NWAY counterparts, with 93% having a reliable counterpart. The catalog includes eROSITA X-ray positions, discovery dates, fluxes or upper limits for eRASS1-4(5), as well as counterpart optical LS10 coordinates and photometry.

We presented the analysis of the X-ray properties of the sample, which is useful for further classification of the sources. Firstly, we reported on the archival X-ray data from *Swift*, *XMM-Newton* and *ROSAT* for the sample to explore the long-term variability of the sources. More than 95% of the transients have no archival detection and were discovered in X-rays with eROSITA for the first time. The archival X-ray detections and upper limits are provided in the catalog. Secondly, we analyzed the long-term X-ray eROSITA light curves and provided a classification in decline, flare, brightening and other. Finally, for the light curve peak in eRASS1 or eRASS2, we presented the results of the X-ray spectral modeling with a power law model. The catalog includes the best-fit values of Γ . Furthermore, the catalog includes archival and follow-up spectroscopic or photometric

redshifts, providing a redshift completeness of $>80\%$ for the sample.

A selection of databases, including SIMBAD, TNS, RACS and VLASS, was used to classify already known sources. There are 31 sources showing archival radio, which can be either a sign of AGN, star formation or a newly launched jet. Several sources are already published transients, namely, the TDE candidates AT2019avd, eRASST J074426.3+2916066 and eRASST J234403.1-352640.

The catalog provides the first glimpse into the eROSITA X-ray transient sky and lets us systematically study the variability of various astronomical phenomena on months/year timescales. Looking forward, the eRO-ExTra catalog should be used to disentangle the nature of still unclassified sources via in-depth analysis and multiwavelength follow-up and to perform population studies of X-ray transients. It can furthermore guide the transient selection and identification approach to new and future X-ray surveys, such as Einstein Probe (Yuan et al. 2022).

Data availability

The eRO-ExTra catalog is available in electronic form at the CDS via anonymous ftp to cdsarc.cds.unistra.fr (130.79.128.5) or via <https://cdsarc.cds.unistra.fr/viz-bin/cat/J/A+A/693/A62>.

The reduced optical spectra listed in Appendix B can be downloaded here: <https://github.com/grotova/eRO-ExTra>.

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Appendix A: Upper limit calculation

The eROSITA data was reduced using the eROSITA Science Analysis Software (eSASS) version 020 (Brunner et al. 2022). We used Eventfiles merged for all seven telescopes in the full band "0" (0.2–10.0 keV) and other necessary files (images, background images, exposure maps, and detection masks) in the energy band "4" (0.2–2.3 keV) also merged for all seven telescopes. The upper limit was then computed at the position of the brightest detection in another eRASS.

First, we used the task `apetool` to generate PSF maps for the energy band "4", which were used to calculate aperture photometry as well as sensitivity maps and obtain total photon counts in the source region and background counts. The extraction apertures are defined in units of Encircled Energy Fraction (EEF), namely, a radius that includes a certain fraction of the total source photons. We set the source region radius to $r_e = 0.8$. The estimation of the expected background level within the extraction region was done using SourceMap products generated by ERMLDET, which are the images of the model background plus a model of the detected sources. In addition, in cases where the local background is contaminated, `apetool` removes model sources from the SourceMap if an input position is closer than radius $r_r = 0.7$.

Second, to calculate the upper limits, we used the Bayesian approach by Kraft et al. (1991) to estimate the photon count upper limit at a given confidence level. We chose a single-side confidence level of 0.9987 (Ruiz et al. 2022), corresponding to a double-side confidence level of 0.997, to estimate the 3σ upper limit. The measurement was considered an upper limit if the Poisson false probability that measured gross counts in the source region are due to the background noise being more than 4×10^{-6} (a typical value for eROSITA). Otherwise, the measurement was considered a detection, and we used 1σ lower and upper limit to estimate the detection counts with an error. We extracted the vignetting corrected exposure time at the X-ray position from the exposure map in the energy band 0.2–2.3 keV and calculated the count rate and subsequently correct for the EEF.

Finally, the source photon count rate was converted into flux. We used the standard energy conversion factor ($ECF = 1.074 \times 10^{12}$) from 1B eROSITA source catalog for 0.2–2.3 keV for the straightforward comparison with the source catalog fluxes. The spectral model assumed for ECF is an absorbed power law model with fixed $\Gamma = 2$, $N_H = 3 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. A similar approach of the eROSITA upper limit computation is described in Tubín-Arenas et al. (2024), which published upper limits for the public DRI data release.

Appendix B: Optical follow-up of X-ray transients

The optical follow-up of eRO-ExTra sources was performed with NTT/EFOSC2, ANU/WiFeS, LCO/FLOYDS, Las Campanas/IMACS, and SALT. The summary of the observations and measured redshifts are presented in Table B.1, where (RA, DEC) are coordinates of observed optical counterparts.

NTT: The sources were observed with the ESO Faint Object Spectrograph and Camera v.2 (EFOSC2; Buzzoni et al. 1984) mounted on the ESO New Technology Telescope (NTT) in La Silla, Chile (proposal IDs: 109.23JL.001 and 108.225J.001, PI Grotova; 106.21RU.001, 110.2465.001/002 PI Malyali). We used grism 13 and the $1.2''$ slit, providing a wavelength range of 3685 – 9315 Å with a dispersion of 2.77 Å/pixel . The data were reduced and calibrated using the `esoreflex` pipeline (Freudling

et al. 2013, v2.11.5). The He+Ar arcs were used to obtain the wavelength calibration, and the standard stars were used for flux calibration, which were observed with the same grism and the same slit oriented along the parallactic angle at corresponding observation nights.

SALT: The spectra were obtained using the RSS instrument (Burgh et al. 2003) on the Southern African Large Telescope (SALT; Buckley et al. 2006). The PyRAF-based PySALT package⁸ (Crawford et al. 2010) was used for spectral reduction, which includes corrections for gain and cross talk and performs bias subtraction. The spectrum was extracted using standard IRAF⁹ tasks, including wavelength calibration (neon and argon calibration lamp exposures were taken, one immediately before and one immediately after the science spectra, respectively), background subtraction, and one-dimensional spectrum extraction. The pupil (i.e., the view of the mirror from the tracker) moves during all SALT observations, causing the effective area of the telescope to change during exposures. Therefore, no absolute flux calibration is possible. However, by observing spectro-photometric standards during twilight, we were able to obtain relative flux calibration, allowing the recovery of the correct spectral shape and relative line strengths.

WiFeS: We obtained spectra with the Wide field Spectrograph (WiFeS; Dopita et al. 2010) mounted on the ANU 2.3m telescope at Siding Spring Observatory on (proposal ID 1210124, 2210131 PI: Miller-Jones). The data were reduced using the PyWiFeS reduction pipeline (Childress et al. 2014). The pipeline produces three-dimensional sets consisting of spatially resolved, bias subtracted, flat-fielded, wavelength- and flux-calibrated spectra for each slitlet. We then extracted background-subtracted spectra from the slitlets that provided the most significant flux using the task `apall` in IRAF.

FLOYDS: We obtained spectra with FLOYDS spectrographs (Brown et al. 2013) mounted on the Las Cumbres Observatory 2m telescopes at Haleakala, Hawaii, and Siding Spring, Australia. The spectra were reduced using PyRAF¹⁰ tasks as described in (Valenti et al. 2013).

Magellan: We obtained spectra with the IMACS Short Camera (Dressler et al. 2011) mounted on the 6.5m Baade Magellan Telescope located at Las Campanas Observatory, Chile. The spectra were reduced with IRAF following the usual procedure of overscan subtraction, flat-field correction, and wavelength calibration by means of a He-Ne-Ar lamp.

⁸ <https://astronomers.salt.ac.za/software/pysalt-documentation>

⁹ <https://iraf.net>

¹⁰ <https://lco.global/documentation/data/FLOYDS-pipeline>

Table B.1: Optical spectroscopic follow-up summary of eRO-ExTra catalog.

ERO_NAME	RA	DEC	Redshift	Date	Telescope	Instrument
eRASSU J001308.6-462524	3.2844	-46.4220	0.198	2022-07-03	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J004058.3-683816	10.2434	-68.6388	0.151	2023-12-25	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
eRASSU J011430.8-593654	18.6292	-59.6156	0.156	2020-12-12	Las Campanas/Baade	IMACS
1eRASS J014133.4-443413	25.3891	-44.5706	0.091	2021-12-06	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J015752.7-520716	29.4716	-52.1208	0.499	2023-12-23	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J022756.0-840730	36.9827	-84.1246	0.102	2022-12-31	Siding Spring/LCO	FLOYDS
1eRASS J024140.3-422435	40.4171	-42.4102	0.214	2023-02-03	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J024930.1-274958	42.3771	-27.8327	0.089	2023-12-23	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
eRASSU J030334.1-544438	45.8917	-54.7442	0.091	2020-10-14	Sutherland/SALT	RSS
eRASSU J034425.8-332719	56.1084	-33.4553	0.092	2020-08-22	Siding Spring/ANU 2.3m	WiFeS
eRASSU J040131.8-512541	60.3834	-51.4278	0.088	2020-09-07	Sutherland/SALT	RSS
1eRASS J042703.1-261156	66.7628	-26.1968	0.173	2023-12-25	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J043541.5-702302	68.9224	-70.3840	0.067	2023-12-23	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J043959.6-651403	69.9985	-65.2342	0.152	2023-12-24	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J045816.7-425956	74.5698	-42.9991	0.146	2023-12-23	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J051041.0-384512	77.6701	-38.7533	0.088	2022-12-10	Siding Spring/LCO	FLOYDS
1eRASS J051902.9-512630	79.7624	-51.4424	0.106	2023-02-02	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J052001.1-561254	80.0066	-56.2151	0.095	2023-02-02	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J053952.9-272523	84.9711	-27.4215	0.231	2023-02-03	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J054236.2-591856	85.6504	-59.3154	0.1	2023-12-25	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J055648.8-211921	89.2050	-21.3207	0.050	2023-02-04	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J055701.1-451409	89.2556	-45.2360	0.248	2023-12-24	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
eRASSU J060829.4-435320	92.1226	-43.8892	0.076	2022-11-28	Siding Spring/LCO	FLOYDS
eRASSU J063413.3-713908	98.5558	-71.6518	0.134	2021-03-28	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
eRASSU J064402.2-574247	101.0098	-57.7123	0.207	2023-02-03	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J064449.4-603704	101.2052	-60.6178	0.115	2023-04-03	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J065708.6-682354	104.2875	-68.3975	0.097	2023-12-24	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J071217.2-703056	108.0719	-70.5160	0.037	2023-12-25	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
eRASS J074426.3+291606	116.1089	29.2688	0.039	2021-03-31	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J075031.8+093330	117.6331	9.5588	0.060	2023-12-24	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J080622.8+070247	121.5952	7.0468	0.053	2023-02-02	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
eRASSU J082055.8+192538	125.2324	19.4270	0.124	2023-04-02	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J082336.8+042303	125.9042	4.3842	0.028	2021-02-18	Siding Spring/ANU 2.3m	WiFeS
1eRASS J083748.4-062335	129.4516	-6.3937	0.094	2023-12-23	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J091657.8+060955	139.2407	6.1659	0.091	2021-12-10	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J093546.2-835823	143.9404	-83.9732	0.100	2023-02-04	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J103656.4-144922	159.2351	-14.8228	0.076	2023-04-04	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J110936.6-083725	167.4021	-8.6241	0.24	2023-04-02	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J121115.1-223501	182.8138	-22.5835	0.084	2023-02-03	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J122529.2-215250	186.3716	-21.8800	0.034	2023-02-02	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J130804.7+040128	197.0196	4.0246	0.164	2023-02-03	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J142140.3-295325	215.4210	-29.8880	0.058	2021-03-29	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J143308.1-772938	218.2832	-77.4949	0.102	2023-02-04	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J143915.1-270227	219.8133	-27.0413	0.065	2023-02-04	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
eRASSU J145622.8-283853	224.0958	-28.6487	0.093	2021-02-18	Siding Spring/ANU 2.3m	WiFeS
eRASSU J145954.5-260822	224.9780	-26.1409	0.090	2023-04-02	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
eRASSU J164649.4-692539	251.7043	-69.4272	0.016	2021-06-05	Siding Spring/ANU 2.3m	WiFeS
1eRASS J190146.6-552200	285.4461	-55.3661	0.059	2021-03-27	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J192128.0-502746	290.3667	-50.4651	0.056	2021-03-31	La Silla/NTT	EFOSC2
1eRASS J201206.8-442838	303.0293	-44.4783	0.119	2021-06-05	Siding Spring/ANU 2.3m	WiFeS
1eRASS J231004.4-453925	347.5210	-45.6575	0.056	2020-08-25	Siding Spring/ANU 2.3m	WiFeS
eRASS J234403.1-352640	356.0126	-35.4450	0.1	2021-05-05	Siding Spring/ANU 2.3m	WiFeS

Notes. RA and DEC are coordinates of the optical counterpart [deg].

Appendix C: Description of columns of the eRO-ExTra catalog

The full description of columns of the eRO-ExTra catalog is provided in Table C.1 as well as in the available README file (in addition, includes column numbers and notes about several sources). Example columns for the first five sources in the eRO-ExTra catalog are shown in Table C.2.

Table C.1: eRO-ExTra catalog column description

Column	Unit	Description
ERO_NAME		source name from DR1 or in the format eRASSU Jhhmmss.s-ddmmss
ERO_RA	deg	eROSITA Right Ascension (ICRS) from eRASS:5
ERO_DEC	deg	eROSITA Declination (ICRS) from eRASS:5
ERO_FLUX_ERASS<N>	erg/cm ² /s	source flux in 0.2–2.3 keV in eRASSN, N =1,2,3,4,(5, if available)
ERO_FLUX_ERR_ERASS<N>	erg/cm ² /s	error flux (68 %) in 0.2–2.3 keV in eRASSN, N =1,2,3,4,(5, if available); –1 = flux upper limit (99.7%)
Amplitude		amplitude of variability between eRASS1 and eRASS2
Significance		significance of variability between eRASS1 and eRASS2
ERO_LCCLASS		eROSITA light curve class: 1 =decline, 2 =flare, 3 =brightening, 4 =other
ERO_DATE	mjd	dates of eROSITA observations: (MJD_1,...,MJD_<N>), N =1,2,3,4,(5, if available)
NH	cm ⁻²	Galactic equivalent neutral hydrogen column density in the line of sight
ERO_GAMMA		photon index for the peak eRASS
ERO_GAMMA_ERR		error photon index (68 %) for the peak eRASS
ERO_CSTAT_DOF		C-statistic per degree of freedom, used to assess the goodness of fit
ERO_FLUX_MOD	erg/cm ² /s	source flux in energy band 0.2–2.3 keV for the peak eRASS
ERO_FLUX_MOD_ERR	erg/cm ² /s	error flux (68%) in energy band 0.2–2.3 keV for the peak eRASS
ARCH_FLAG		archival X-ray constraints: 0 =not constraining UL, 1 =constraining UL, 2 =previously detected
ARCH_DATE	mjd	dates of N archival observations: (X_1,...,X_<N>)
ARCH_FLUX	erg/cm ² /s	source flux of N archival observations:(F_1,...,F_<N>) in 0.2–2.0 keV
ARCH_FLUX_ERR	erg/cm ² /s	error flux (68%) of N archival observations:(F_err_1,...,F_err_<N>) in 0.2–2.0 keV; –1=flux upper limit (99.7%)
ARCH_INSTRUMENT		instruments of N archival observations (Instrument_1,...,Instrument_<N>)
NWAY_bias_LS10_Xray_proba		probability weighting introduced by Xray_proba prior (Salvato et al. 2018)
NWAY_dist_bayesfactor		logarithm of the ratio of the prior and posterior from separation, positional error, and number density (Salvato et al. 2018)
NWAY_dist_post		distance posterior probability comparing this association vs. no association (Salvato et al. 2018)
NWAY_p_single		same as dist_post, but weighted by the prior (Salvato et al. 2018)
NWAY_p_any		for each entry in the X-ray catalog, the probability that there is a counterpart (Salvato et al. 2018)
NWAY_p_i		relative probability of the eROSITA/LS8 match (Salvato et al. 2018)
LS10_RELEASE		integer denoting the camera and filter set used in LS10, which is unique for a given processing run of the data
LS10_BRICKID		LS10 Brick ID
LS10_OBJID		catalog object number within this LS10 brick
LS10_RA	deg	J2000 Right Ascension of the LS10 counterpart
LS10_DEC	deg	J2000 Declination of the LS10 counterpart
LS10_RA_IVAR	1/deg ²	inverse variance of RA , excluding astrometric calibration errors
LS10_DEC_IVAR	1/deg ²	inverse variance of DEC, excluding astrometric calibration errors
LS10_FLUX_<X>	nanomaggy	LS10 model flux <X>, where X= g,r,i,z,W1,W2
LS10_FLUX_IVAR_<X>	1/nanomaggy ²	Inverse variance of flux <X>, where X= g,r,i,z,W1,W2
LS10_MW_TRANSMISSION_<X>		Galactic transmission in <X> filter in linear units [0, 1], where X= g,r,i,z,W1,W2
LS10_TYPE		morphological model from LS10
Z_REDSHIFT		redshift
Z_TYPE		redshift type: photoz = photometric, specz = spectroscopic
Z_REFERENCE		redshift origin
SIMBAD_NAME		SIMBAD source ID
SIMBAD_RA	deg	SIMBAD J2000 Right Ascension
SIMBAD_DEC	deg	SIMBAD J2000 Declination
SIMBAD_TYPE		SIMBAD main type
TNS_NAME		Transient Name Server (TNS) source name
TNS_RA	deg	TNS Right Ascension
TNS_DEC	deg	TNS Declination
TNS_DATE	mjd	TNS discovery date
VCLASS_NAME		The Very Large Array Sky Survey (VLASS) source name
VCLASS_RA	deg	VLASS Right Ascension
VCLASS_DEC	deg	VLASS Declination
VCLASS_FLUX	mJy	VLASS total flux density at 3GHz
RACS_NAME		Rapid ASKAP Continuum Survey (RACS) source name
RACS_RA	deg	RACS Right Ascension
RACS_DEC	deg	RACS Declination
RACS_FLUX	mJy	RACS total flux density at 0.88GHz

Table C.2: Example selection of 11/79 columns for first 5/304 rows of eRO-ExTra catalog.

ERO_NAME	ERO_RA	ERO_DEC	ERO_FLUX_ERASS1	Amplitude	Significance	NWAY_p_any	LS10_RA	LS10_DEC	Z_REDSHIFT	Z_TYPE
1eRASS J000258.3-401950	0.7411	-40.3308	1.70	4.67	6.47	0.99	0.7409	-40.3301	0.144	specz
1eRASS J001053.3-334021	2.7223	-33.6724	6.00	4.98	5.05	0.88	2.7227	-33.6723	0.297	photoz
eRASSU J001308.6-462524	3.2856	-46.4232	0.64	9.12	6.08	0.33	3.2844	-46.4220	0.198	specz
1eRASS J003902.6-611323	9.7615	-61.2232	2.41	6.20	4.21	0.99	9.7618	-61.2234	0.301	photoz
1eRASS J004058.3-683816	10.2425	-68.63816	6.46	11.06	8.71	0.99	10.2434	-68.6388	0.151	specz

Notes. The table includes eROSITA names (ERO_NAME) with the X-ray detection coordinates (ERO_RA, ERO_DEC), eRASS1 flux (ERO_FLUX_ERASS1) (in the units of 10^{-13} erg $\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$) and Significance and Amplitude of variability between eRASS1 and eRASS2. The table also shows several columns describing NWAY/LS10 optical counterparts: NWAY/LS10 coordinates (LS10_RA, LS10_DEC) with their probabilities (NWAY_p_any), redshifts (Z_REDSHIFT) and redshift types (Z_TYPE). The full list of columns and their description can be found in Table C.1.

Appendix D: Radio luminosity calculation

To estimate radio luminosities at 1.4GHz, firstly, we calculated K-corrected radio luminosity at a frequency available in used radio surveys ($\nu_{\text{RACS}} = 0.88\text{GHz}$, $\nu_{\text{VLASS}} = 3.0\text{GHz}$):

$$L_\nu = 4\pi D_L^2 S_\nu (1+z)^{-\alpha-1}, \quad (\text{D.1})$$

where radio spectral index $\alpha = -0.7$ for galaxies (Eckart et al. 1986), D_L is luminosity distance, z is redshift and S_ν is flux density. Then, we converted L_ν to $L_{1.4\text{GHz}}$:

$$L_{1.4\text{GHz}} = L_\nu (1.4\text{GHz}/\nu)^\alpha. \quad (\text{D.2})$$

Finally, the threshold for a radio luminosity corresponding to the expectation from star formation ($<20 M_\odot \text{yr}^{-1}$; Kennicutt 1983) was estimated using the $\text{SFR} - L_{1.4\text{GHz}}$ relation from Murphy et al. (2011):

$$\frac{L_{1.4\text{GHz}}}{\text{ergs}^{-1}\text{Hz}^{-1}} = 1.5 \times 10^{28} \frac{\text{SFR}_{1.4\text{GHz}}}{M_\odot \text{yr}^{-1}}. \quad (\text{D.3})$$

Appendix E: X-ray luminosity function and rates

The selected sample can be used to statistically describe the population of non-AGN transients and variables. We used the classical maximum observable volume ($1/V_{\text{max}}$) approach (Schmidt 1968) to estimate the X-ray luminosity function (XLF).

In order to estimate the comoving volume V_{max} , first, we estimated the maximum observable luminosity distance D_{max} for each source, corresponding to the maximum distance at which a given transient can be detected. Several factors affect the detectability of sources in the eROSITA all-sky survey, such as the position in the sky, spectral shape, redshift and intrinsic luminosity.

eROSITA has a nonhomogeneous sensitivity, which reaches the maximum at the ecliptic poles, as shown in Fig. 2. Therefore, the detectability depends on the ecliptic latitude (b_{ecl}). To account for this, for each candidate, we computed the minimum flux $F_{\text{min}}(b_{\text{ecl}})$ required for a detection at a certain latitude according to the applied selection criteria, namely, amplitude cut ($A > 4$) and detection likelihood cut ($\text{det_like} > 15$). For this, we created sensitivity maps using eSASS command `ersensmap` in the energy band 0.2–2.3 keV for $\text{det_like} = 15$ and also $\text{det_like} = 5$, which is the minimum detection likelihood of sources included in eROSITA source catalogs. The former map was directly used to extract the minimum flux for a source to be detected with $\text{det_like} = 15$. The minimum flux needed to satisfy the amplitude cut was estimated as $A \times F_{\text{min}}(b_{\text{ecl}})_{\text{det_like}=5}$ for sources with detections in both eRASS1 and eRASS2, and $A \times F(b_{\text{ecl}})_{\text{UL}}$, where $F(b_{\text{ecl}})_{\text{UL}}$ is the upper limit of eRASS1 or eRASS2. The minimum flux required for the amplitude cut is more constraining than that for the detection likelihood cur for all sources, and was, therefore, used for further steps.

Next, we estimated the maximum redshift z_{max} and the resulting D_{max} , at which a TDE with a given intrinsic L (rest-frame 0.2–6.0 keV) in an X-ray spectral shape could be detected according to the selection criteria. With `pyxspec`, we faked a spectrum with the best-fit parameters of the `tbabs*zpow` model of the peak eROSITA epoch with the corresponding redshift, ARF and RMF files. We fixed the intrinsic luminosity using the normalization of the model to find the largest z_{max} for a detection above F_{min} . For a fraction of sources, only photometric redshifts are available (see Sect. 3.3). Therefore, it is necessary to account for their errors and photo-z probability distribution

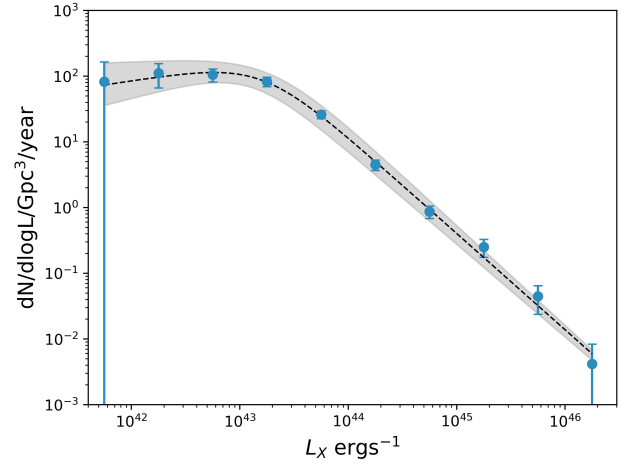


Fig. E.1: XLF function for eRO-ExTra catalog in terms of rest frame 0.2–6.0 keV luminosity. The dashed black line shows the double power law fit (Eq. E.1) with the $1-\sigma$ uncertainty shown in gray.

function (PDZ) shapes, as they may significantly affect the values of the intrinsic luminosity used in the computation. For this, for each source we drew a sample of 100 redshift values from the corresponding PDZ and performed the $D_{\text{max},z}$ estimation for each value. The final D_{max} was calculated as a mean of $D_{\text{max},z}$.

Finally, to calculate the XLF, we summed the derived $1/V_{\text{max}}$ values of individual sources into luminosity bins. We chose 10 equal bins between 41.5 and 46.5. The uncertainty for each bin is estimated as $\sqrt{\sum (1/V_{\text{max}})_i^2}$ with the summation over the objects in a particular bin. Finally, the function should have been corrected by a factor of 2.6, since the sample was selected from the LS10 covered area (76%, see Fig. 7) in the eROSITA_DE hemisphere. The search identified sources peaking in eRASS1 or eRASS2, which accounts for a year of observations. Therefore, no correction was needed to evaluate the volume per year.

The final XLF was computed for the eRO-ExTra subsample of 281 sources, which have credible counterparts ($p_{\text{any}} > 0.17$) and photo-z measurements with at least 2 LS10 parameters $\text{ANYMASK}_X = 0$, where $X = g, r, i, z$. The XLF is presented in Fig. E.1. Fitting the XLF with a double power law model, we obtained:

$$f(L) = (1.7^{±0.4}) 10^{-7} \text{Mpc}^{-3} \text{year}^{-1} \times \left(\left(\frac{L}{L_{\text{br}}} \right)^{-0.25^{±0.18}} + \left(\frac{L}{L_{\text{br}}} \right)^{1.47^{±0.05}} \right)^{-1}, \quad (\text{E.1})$$

where $L_{\text{br}} = (1.6 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{43} \text{ergs}^{-1}$. Using the equation above, the integrated volumetric rate of eRO-ExTra transients and variables is $1.8_{-0.4}^{+0.5} \times 10^{-7} \text{Mpc}^{-3} \text{year}^{-1}$.