





The Dark Energy Survey: an overview

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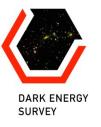
DARK ENERGY SURVEY COLLABORATION

Josh Frieman – Project Director John Peoples was 1st director

~300 scientists

Fermilab, UIUC/NCSA, University of Chicago, LBNL, NOAO, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, Argonne National Lab, Ohio State University, Santa-Cruz/SLAC/Stanford, Texas A&M



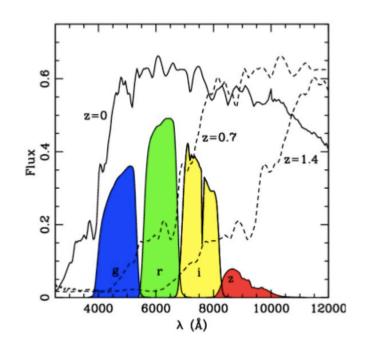




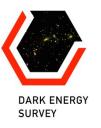


DES Project

- Survey of 5000 deg² (~ 1/8 of the sky)
- 300 millions of galaxies up to z~1.4
 (+ 100,000 clusters + 4,000 SN Ia)
- Photometric redshift with 5 filters
- Blanco telescope (4m, CTIO)



• DECam – 62 (+12) CCDs - 570 Megapixels







DES Project Timeline

NOAO Blanco Announcement of Opportunity 2003

DECam R&D 2004-8

Camera construction 2008-11

First light DECam on telescope September 2012

Science Verification (SV) run: Sept. 2012 - Feb. 2013

First Season (Year 1): Aug. 31, 2013 - Feb. 9, 2014

Second Season (Year 2): Aug. 2014 - Feb. 2015

Planning on 5 105-night seasons

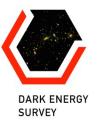








DES site: 4m Blanco telescope at the Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory (CTIO) in Chile

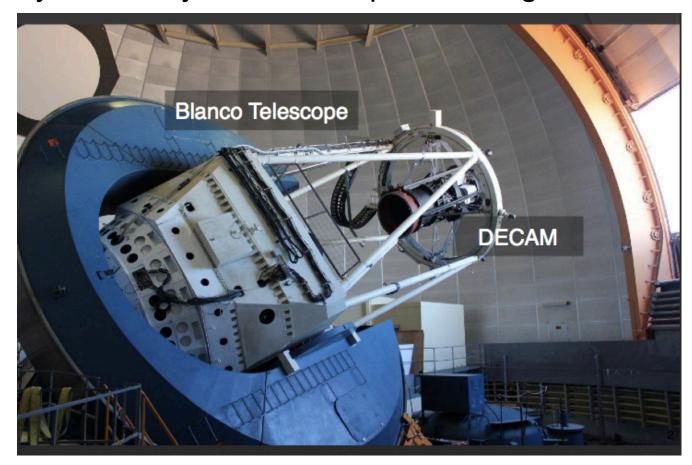


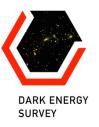




DECam

Able to see light from more than 100,000 galaxies up to 8 billion light-years away in each snapshot. Weighs ~4 tons!





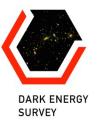




DECam

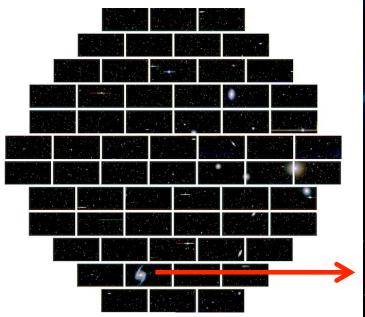


arXiv:1504.02900









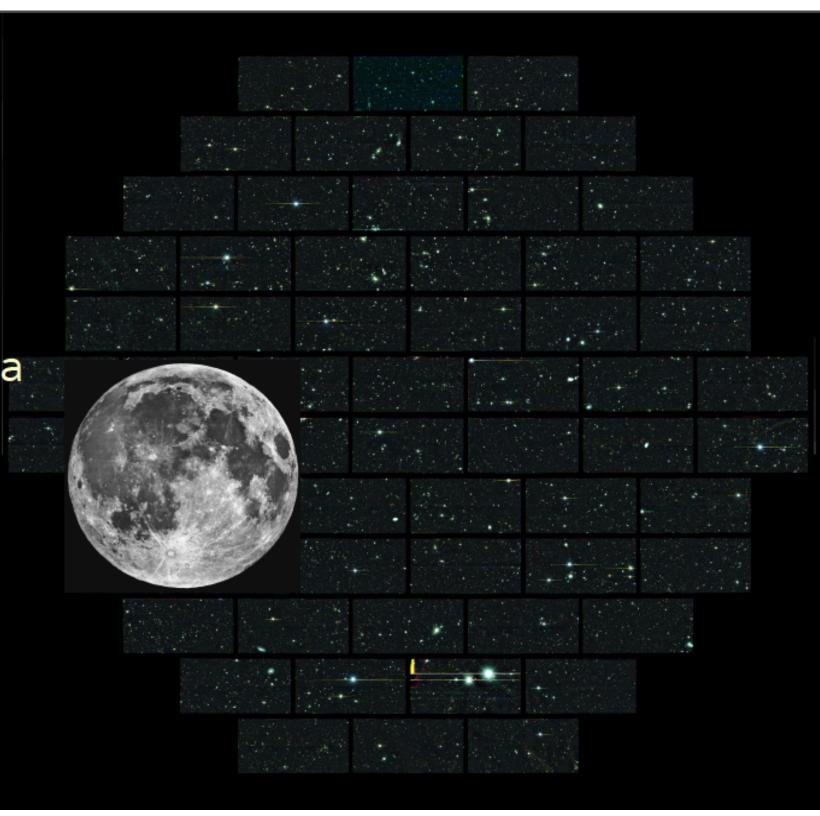
Fornax cluster of galaxies



Barred spiral galaxy NGC 1365 in the Fornax cluster of galaxies



DES SV image of a deep SN field



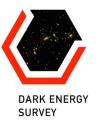






Laboratório Interinstitucional de e-Astronomia





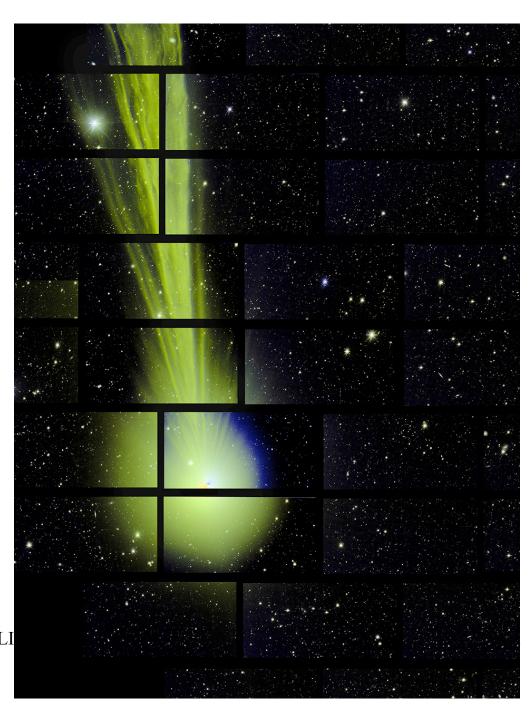




Dark Energy Camera catches breathtaking glimpse of comet Lovejoy

December 27 2014

82 million km away

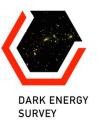


April 06, 2015

Physics Madness Grand Champion

And your 2015 winning physics machine is...







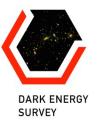


DES Data Management

Each exposure (in a given filter) generates 500Mb

300 exposures/night – 150 Gb/night

Transferred and processed at NCSA in Urbana







DES-Brazil is a LIneA Project

http://www.linea.gov.br

LineA is supported by the following institutions:

Observatório Nacional

Rede Nacional de Ensino e Pesquisa

Laboratório Nacional de Computação Científica

DES-Brazil has researchers from:

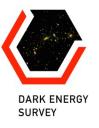
ON - Observatório Nacional

IF- Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul

IF- Universidade de São Paulo

IFT- Universidade Estadual Paulista

Webinars: www.linea.gov.br/seminarios/
Blogs: www.linea.gov.br/category/blog/
Facebook:www.facebook.com/linea.mcti?fref=ts







Brazilian infrastructure contribution

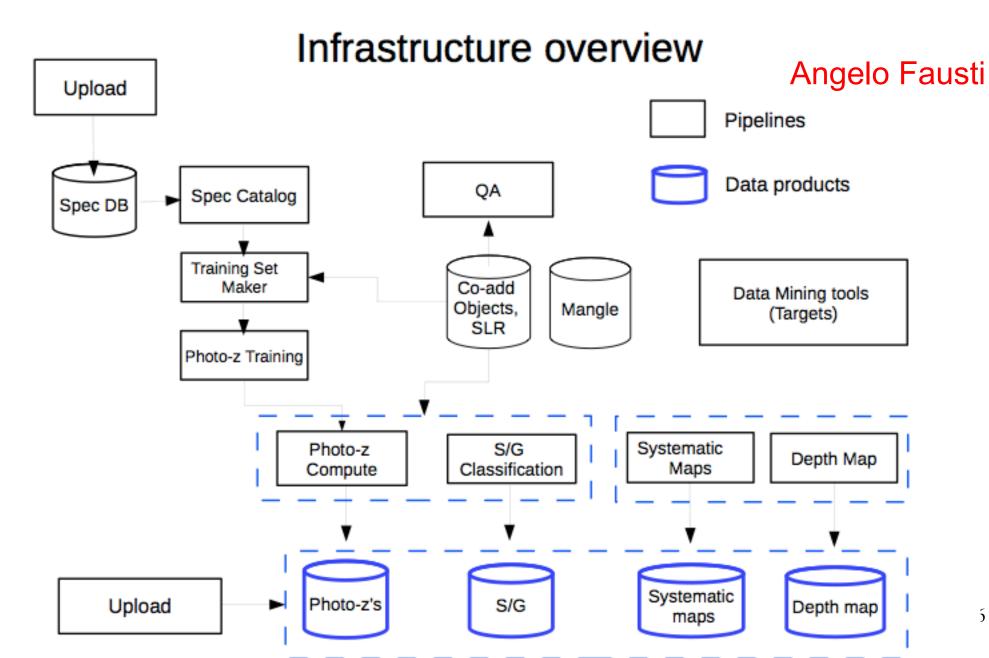
- QuickReduce: software for fast assessment of image quality at CTIO
- The Science Portal: Data Server, Value Added Catalogs and scientific pipelines

Creating a science-ready catalog is the crux: selection of objects, photo-z, systematic effects, ...















https://des-portal.fnal.gov/

Observations Data Releases Footprint Tile Viewer

Catalog Server

User Query

Rogerio Rosenfeld

Release Notes

DES Science Portal: Data Server

The DES Science Portal hosts tools for Quality Assessment (QA), Value-Added Catalogs (VACs) preparation and Science Analysis.

From the Data Server instance @ FNAL you have access to following tools:

- . Observations: information about DES observations from the Night Summary and Quick Reduce
- . Data Releases: list of the releases currently installed and associated data
- Footprint: spatial coverage and overlapping with external catalogs
- Tile Viewer: visual inspection of co-add images and catalogs
- Catalog Server: access to VACs produced by the portal, uploaded catalogs, reference catalogs and simulations
- Science Products: access to science products produced by the portal or uploaded by other authors

The system is designed to be self-evident, use the help icon "(?)" available on each page.

The Science Portal is a facility developed by LineA. If you have any question please contact us through the helpdesk@linea.gov.br



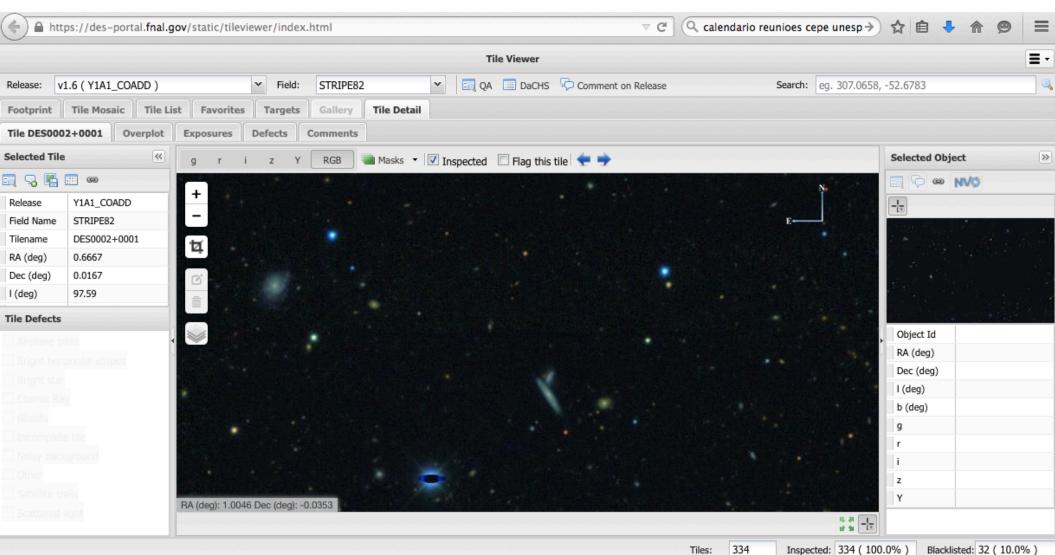
Science Portal v0.7-2 (Jun 24 2015)

Powered by Lines



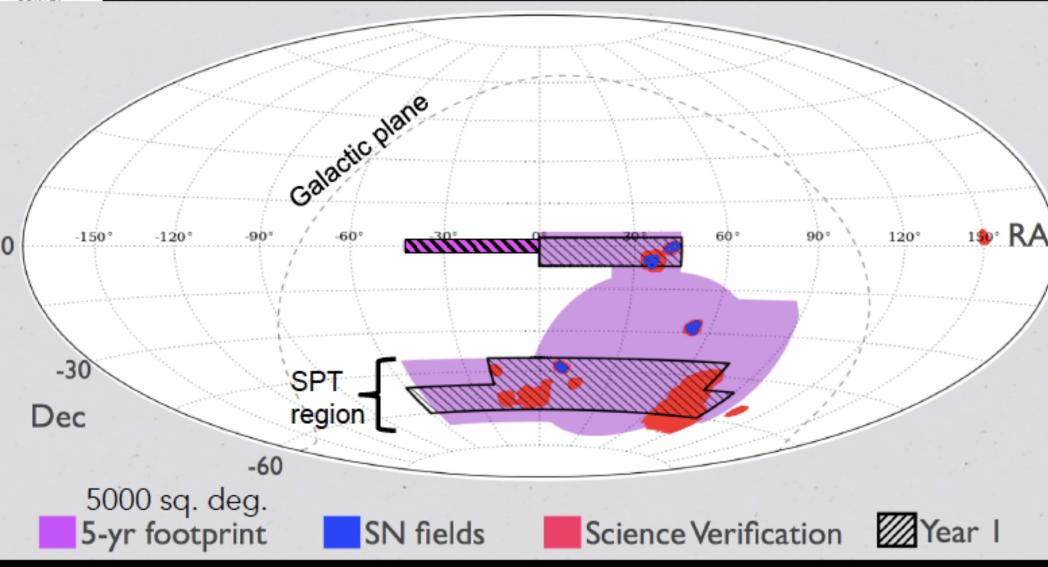








DES SURVEY FOOTPRINT



- Science Verification (SV): ~250 sq. deg. to ~full depth; 45 M objects
- Year 1 (Y1): ~2000 sq. deg; overlap SPT, SDSS: 4/10 tilings; 140 M objects



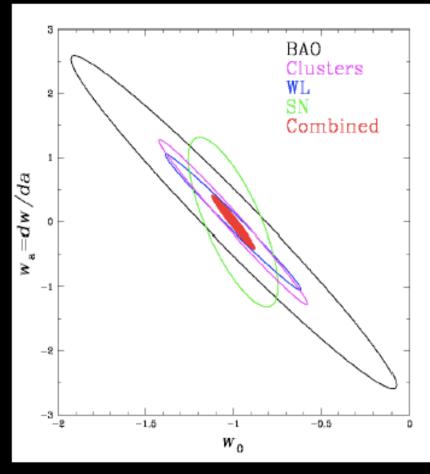
DES Science Summary

Four Probes of Dark Energy

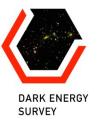
- Galaxy Clusters
 - Tens of thousands of clusters to z~1
 - Synergy with SPT, VHS
- Weak Lensing
 - Shape and magnification measurements of 200 million galaxies
- Baryon Acoustic Oscillations
 - 300 million galaxies to z = 1 and beyond
- Supernovae
 - 30 sq deg time-domain survey
 - 3500 well-sampled SNe la to z ~1

Forecast Constraints on DE Equation of State

$$w(a) = w_0 + w_a (1 - a(t)/a_0)$$



DES forecast







Some recent results

DES is not only about Dark Energy!







Eight New Milky Way Companions Discovered in First-Year Dark Energy Survey Data 1503,02584

27 Milky Way satellite galaxies known before DES – now 35 Crucial contribution from Basilio Santiago's team

Closest and best characterized one is Reticulum II (32 kpc). Mass-to-light ratio is

Strongly dark matter dominated system!

 $240\pm80\,\mathrm{M}_\odot/\,\mathrm{L}_\odot$

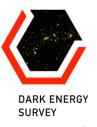
Search for Gamma-Ray Emission from DES Dwarf Spheroidal Galaxy Candidates with Fermi-LAT Data

1503.02632

On The Gamma-Ray Emission From Reticulum II and Other Dwarf Galaxies

Dan Hooper, Tim Linden
(Submitted on 20 Mar 2015)

"The significance of this emission is greater than that observed from 99.84% of randomly chosen high-latitude blank-sky locations, corresponding to a local detection significance of 3.2 sigma."







10+2+2 papers with SV data in July 21-22

Weak lensing by galaxy troughs in DES Science Verification data - 1507.05090
The Difference Imaging Pipeline for the Transient Search in the DES - 1507.05137
Observation of Two New L4 Neptune Trojans in DES SN Fields - 1507.05177

Joint Analysis of Galaxy-Galaxy Lensing and Galaxy Clustering: Methodology and Forecasts for

DES - 1507.05353

Galaxy clustering, photometric redshifts and diagnosis of systematics in the DES Science Verification data - 1507.05360

redMaGiC: Selecting Luminous Red Galaxies from the DES SV Data - 1507.05460

CMB lensing tomography with the DES Science Verification galaxies - 1507.05551

Cosmology from Cosmic Shear with DES Science Verification Data - 1507.05552

Cosmic Shear Measurements with DES Science Verification Data - 1507.05598

The DES Science Verification Weak Lensing Shear Catalogs - 1507.05603

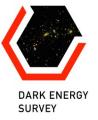
Mapping and simulating systematics due to spatially-varying observing conditions in DES

Science Verification data - 1507.05647

Redshift distributions of galaxies in the DES SV shear catalogue and implications for weak lensing - 1507.05909

Wide-Field Lensing Mass Maps from DES Science Verification Data: Methodology and Detailed Analysis - 1504.03002 (accepted PRD)

Wide-Field Lensing Mass Maps from DES SV Data - 1505.01871 (accepted PRL)







NATURE | NEWS







Dark matter mapped at cosmic scale

Survey charts clusters and voids of invisible matter over hundreds of millions of light years.

Davide Castelvecchi

13 April 2015

Wide-Field Lensing Mass Maps from DES Science Verification Data: Methodology and Detailed Analysis - arXiv:1504.03002



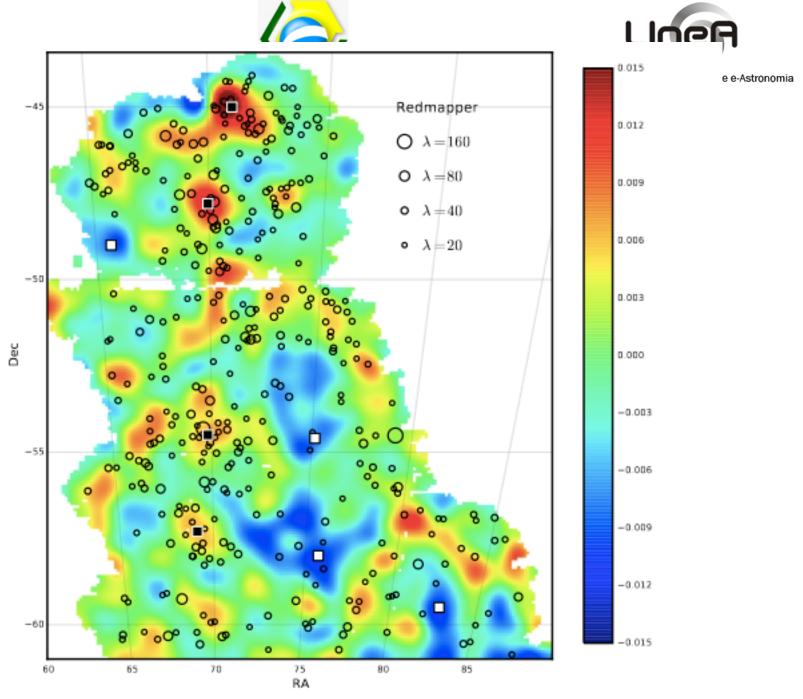
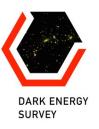


FIG. 4: The DES SV mass map along with foreground galaxy clusters detected using the Redmapper algorithm. The clusters are overlaid as black circles with the size of the circles indicating the richness of the cluster. Only clusters with richness greater than 20 and redshift between 0.1 and 0.5 are shown in the figure. The upper right corner shows the correspondence of the optical richness to the size of the circle in the plot. It can be seen that there is significant correlation between the mass map and the distribution of galaxy clusters. Several superclusters (black squares) and voids (white squares) can be identified in the joint map.



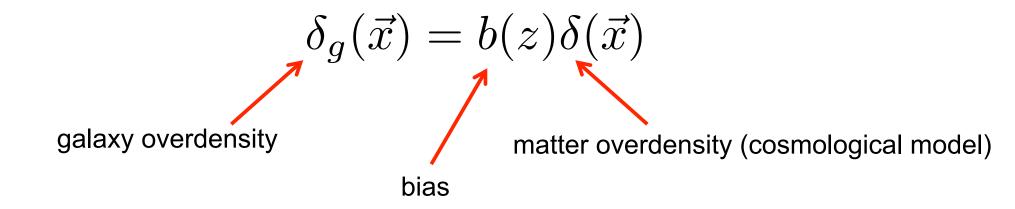




Some highlights: measuring bias

Baryons are only ~ 15% of the total matter in the Universe!

Galaxies are a biased tracer of the total matter distribution. DES measures the distribution properties of galaxies.









Benchmark catalogue: contiguous area of 116.2 deg² to a depth up to i= 22.5

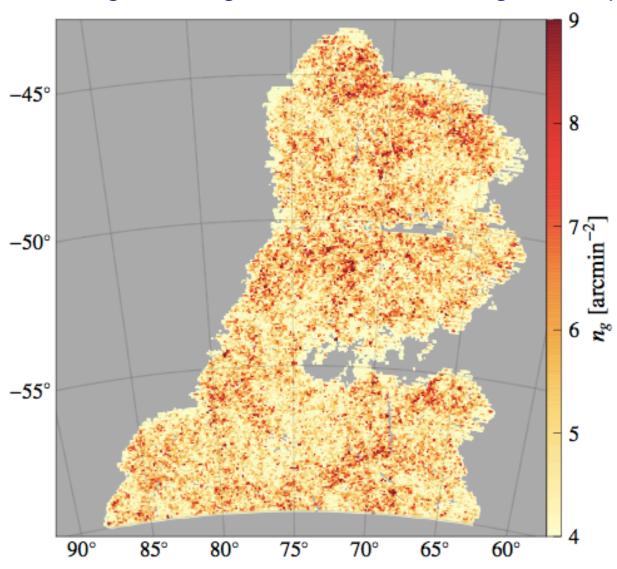


Figure 3. The distribution of LSS bench-mark sample galaxies over the angular footprint defined by regions with survey limiting magnitude in the i-band > 22.5. The sample is selected to be flux limited to $i \le 22.5$ and has a mean density of 5.6 arcmin⁻². All the regions considered provide at least S/N 10 measurements for objects at i-band = 22.5. This choice balances concerns between using the maximum depth and area possible, as described in the text. The x-axis (y-axis) corresponds to right ascension (declination) measured in degrees.







Galaxy clustering, photometric redshifts and diagnosis of systematics in the DES SV data - 1507.05360

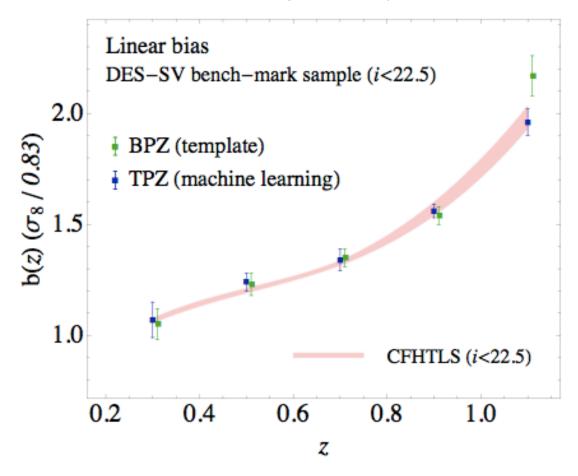
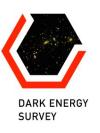


Figure 11. Comparison of the large-scale bias measured in a DES-SV flux limited sample (i < 22.5) to equivalent measurements from CFHTLS derived from Coupon et al. (2012). We present DES results for two different photometric redshift catalogs, one obtained using a template method (BPZ), another with a machine learning approach (TPZ). The overall agreement between the two DES samples as a function of redshift is better that 2 per cent for z < 1. At z > 1 is difference is not statistically significant ($\sim 2\sigma$). This represents a non-trivial test for DES-SV photometric redshift estimation. Our results are also in good agreement with those from CFHTLS, with $\chi^2/d.o.f = 4/5$ for TPZ and 8.7/5 for BPZ, representing a cross-validation of data quality and sample selection.

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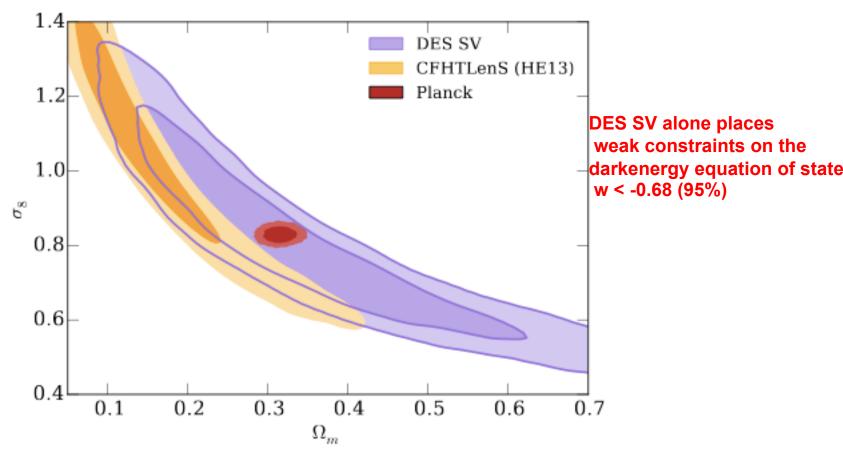




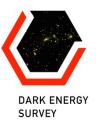
Some highlights: first cosmological constraints

Cosmology from Cosmic Shear with DES Science Verification Data - 1507.05552

Uses 139 square degrees of SV data, which is less than 3% of the full DES survey area



DES SV and CFHTLenS are marginalised over the same astrophysical systematics parameters and DES SV is additionally marginalised over uncertainties in photometric redshifts and shear calibration.







Conclusions

- Dark Energy Survey third season (Y3) is about to start
- DECam is working to specification
- Pipelines for data analysis are in place (still work to do)
- Catalogue creation for Y1/Y2 in the making
- Some results from the Science Verification data (less than 1/10 of total area already interesting) – catalogues for LSS and shear are fine!
- DES is a precursor to the LSST (8.4 m telescope in Chile CTIO)