





1

The Dark Energy Survey: an overview and recent results

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LIneA



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Cosmology has become a data driven science!

Many experiments are taking a huge amount of data that are being analyzed in order to find out which model best describes the universe.



- •Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)
- •Big bang nucleosynthesis (BBN)
- •Supernovae (type Ia)
- •Baryon acoustic oscilation (BAO)
- Gravitational lensing
- Number count of clusters of galaxies



0.005

0.26 ⁴He

0.27

Yp 0.24

0.23

10-4

10-5

10-

i/HL





Cosmological probes



The big surprise in 1998: The Universe is accelerating! 18 December 1998 Vol. 282 No. 539 Pages 2141-2336 \$7 THE ACCELERATING UNIVERSE **Breakthrough of the Year**



The Nobel Prize in Physics 2011 Saul Perlmutter, Brian P. Schmidt, Adam G. Riess

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The Nobel Prize in Physics 2011



Photo: U. Montan Saul Perlmutter Prize share: 1/2



Photo: U. Montan Brian P. Schmidt Prize share: 1/4



Photo: U. Montan Adam G. Riess Prize share: 1/4

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2011 was divided, one half awarded to Saul Perlmutter, the other half jointly to Brian P. Schmidt and Adam G. Riess *"for the discovery of the accelerating expansion of the Universe through observations of distant supernovae"*.







We know that we don't know what the universe is made of:



Astronomy



Rests upon three mysterious pillars All implicate new physics!



~300 scientists

DARK ENERGY SURVEY

COLLABORATION

Josh Frieman – Project Director John Peoples was 1st director

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-Brazil is a LIneA Project

Laboratório Interinstitucional de e-Astronomia (LIneA)

http://www.linea.gov.br







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 (LBNL) - 570 Megapixels







Rough LSS-HEP dictionary

- Red shift $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ energy
- Area of the survey $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ luminosity
- Red shift error $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ energy resolution
- Structure formation $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ hadronization
- Catalogue $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ data







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 Third Season (Year 3): Aug. 2015 - Feb. 2016

Planning on 5 years of 105-nights each (maybe 6 years)







SURVEY



DES site: 4m Blanco telescope at the Cerro Tololo Inter-

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American Observatory (CTIO) in Chile

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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

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Fornax cluster of galaxies



Barred spiral galaxy NGC 1365 in the Fornax cluster of galaxies







SURVEY

First supernova found by the Dark Energy Survey



Nov. 7 Dec. 15 SN Ia at z=0.2 confirmed at AAO



DES SV image of a deep SN field

3 deg² field of view

















Dark Energy Camera catches breathtaking glimpse of comet Lovejoy

December 27 2014

82 million km away



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Artwork by Sandbox 3

contest

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







Photometric redshift

Single-epoch images are calibrated, background-subtracted, coadded, and processed in `tiles' ($0.75 \times 0.75 \text{ deg}^2$) needed to cover the entire DES footprint. A catalogue of objects was extracted from the coadded images using Source Extractor (Sextractor).

Several algorithms to estimate photo-z: machine learning and template based. Must use a probability distribution function to characterize a measurement of the photo-z.



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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 Upload Help	Rogerio Rosenfeld
Release Notes	
DES Science Portal: Data Server	Tweets Follow
The DES Science Portal hosts tools for Quality Assessment (QA), Value-Added Catalogs (VACs) preparation and Science Analysis.	DES Science Portal @des_portal 14 Jul A new Upload process was published by Elizabeth 14 Jul Science Portal Buckley-Geer, des-portal, fnal, gov/VP/getViewProc
From the Data Server instance @ FNAL you have access to following tools:	, P,,
Observations: information about DES observations from the Night Summary and Quick Reduce	DES Science Portal @des_portal 14 Jul
• Data Releases: list of the releases currently installed and associated data	A new Upload process was published by Elizabeth Science Partial Science Partial
• Footprint: spatial coverage and overlapping with external catalogs	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
• Tile Viewer: visual inspection of co-add images and catalogs	DES Science Portal @des_portal 14 Jul
• Catalog Server: access to VACs produced by the portal, uploaded catalogs, reference catalogs and simulations	Science Portal The status of 5.0 (IM3Shape) has been updated to "Do not use".
• 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.	DES Science Portal @des_portal 8 Jul
The Science Portal is a facility developed by <u>LIneA</u> . If you have any question please contact us through the <u>helpdesk@linea.gov.br</u>	Tweet to @des_portal
Science Portal v0.7-2 (Jun 24 2015)	Powered by Linea
January 12, 2016 HEP-Chile	27

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 Ia to z ~1

Forecast Constraints on DE Equation of State

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

Some recent results

DES is not only about Dark Energy!

The Dark Energy Survey: more than dark energy - an overview 1601.00329

50+ papers submitted (mostly from SV data)

- Produced the largest contiguous mass map of the Universe;
- Discovered nearly a score of Milky Way dwarf satellites and other Milky Way structures;
- Measured weak lensing cosmic shear, galaxy clustering, and crosscorrelations with CMB lensing and with X-ray and SZ-detected clusters;
- Continued to measure light curves for large numbers of type la supernovae and discovered a number of super-luminous supernovae including the highest-redshift SLSN so far;
- Discovered a number of redshift z>6 QSOs;
- Discovered a number of strongly lensed galaxies and QSOs;
- Discovered a number of interesting objects in the outer Solar System.

Large Magellanic Cloud 1508.03622 17 new dwarf galaxies discovered by DES! 27 known before DES. Contribution from B. Santiago's team

 $\mathbf{O}^{\mathbf{O}}$

 $240 \pm 80 \, {
m M_{\odot}} / {
m L_{\odot}}$

Eight New Milky Way Companions Discovered in First-Year Dark Energy Survey Data 1503.02584

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

Strongly dark matter dominated system!

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

1503.02632 (joint DES-Fermi)

OBSERVATION AND CONFIRMATION OF SIX STRONG LENSING SYSTEMS IN THE DARK ENERGY SURVEY SCIENCE VERIFICATION DATA 1512.03062

January

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

January 12, 1

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.

Two-point correlation functions are measured using 2.3×10⁶ galaxies over a contiguous 116 deg² region in five bins of photometric redshift width $\Delta z=0.2$ in the range 0.2<z<1.2.

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

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. where is calculated to be flux limited to i < 00 F and have mean density of 5.6 arcmin -2. All the regions considered provide at least C/N 10

39

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. January 12, 2016 HEP-Chile 41

Conclusions

- Dark Energy Survey third season (Y3) is ongoing
- DECam is working to specification
- Pipelines for data analysis are in place (still work to do)
- Y1 science-ready catalogue finished last December
- Science Verification public data release scheduled for Jan. 15
- Some results from the Science Verification data (less than 5 % 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) January 12, 2016 HEP-Chile 42