



KiDS:

# The Kilo-Degree Survey

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[kids.strw.leidenuniv.nl](http://kids.strw.leidenuniv.nl)

LEIDEN GRONINGEN MUNCHEN  
PARIS NAPLES BONN EDINBURGH  
CAMBRIDGE QMW OXFORD



## In a nutshell

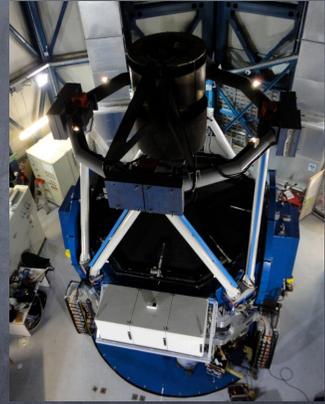


- 9-band survey u-K with VST/OmegaCAM and VISTA
- 1500 square degrees
- 2mag deeper than SDSS, 2x sharper
- weak lensing + photoz optimized
- started Oct 15 2011



# The VST saga...

After 7 years bad luck



INAF/Naples has delivered a very good telescope!

Camera ommissioning March–August 2011





# VST and VISTA

250 nights: VIKING

(PI. Will Sutherland)

440 nights: KiDS



VISTA

4m telescope

0.6 sq.deg. InfraRed camera

16 2kx2k detectors

0.35" pixels

VST

2.6m telescope

1 sq.deg. optical camera (OmegaCAM)

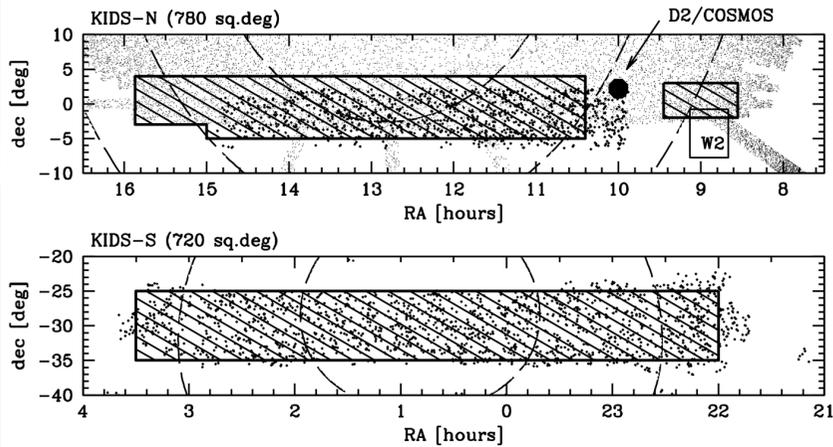
32 2kx4k detectors

0.21" pixels

KiDS

# KiDS-N and KiDS-S

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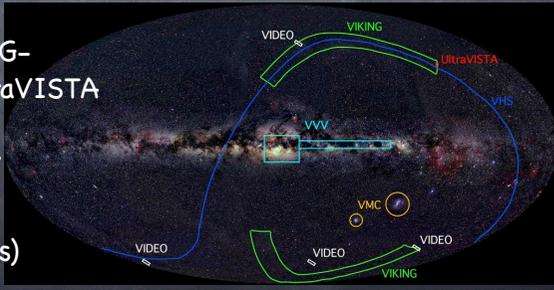
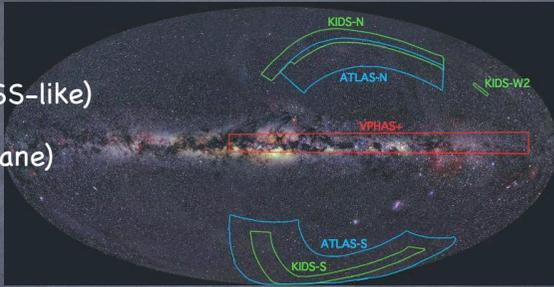


Overlaps with 2dF and SDSS redshift surveys

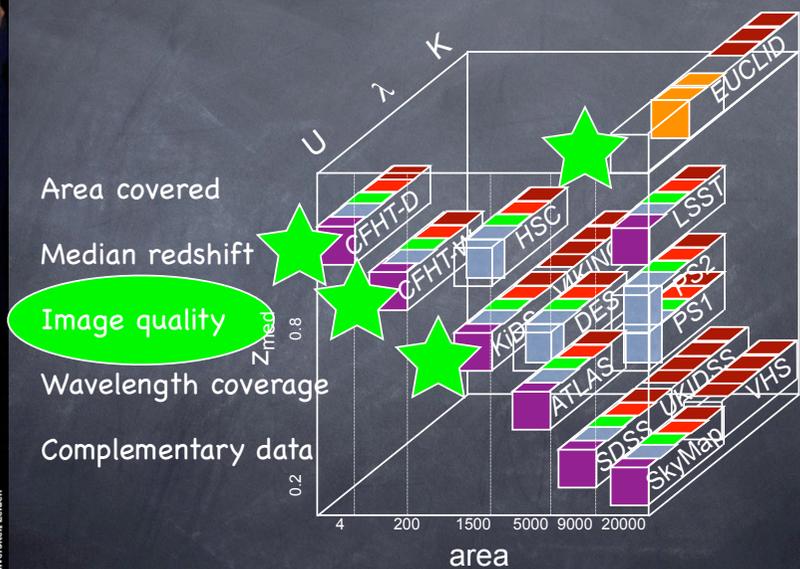


# ESO Public Surveys

- VST:
  - ATLAS (SDSS-like)
  - VPHAS+ (plane)
  - KiDS
- VISTA:
  - VHS-VIKING-VIDEO-UltraVISTA
  - VVV (plane, variables)
  - VMC (Clouds)

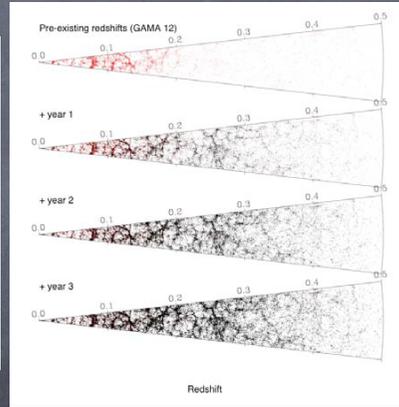
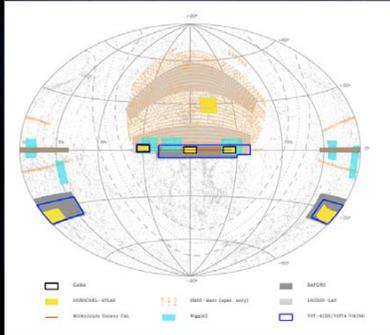


# KiDS and Cousins



# KiDS and Friends

GAMA, Herschel-ATLAS, 2dFGRS, SDSS



"Follow-up" has begun!

## Some numbers

- 1500 sq.deg. of ugri (~400n VST) + ZYJHK (~200n VISTA)
- Deeper in r, with good seeing
- Match seeing distribution on Paranal
- VST 2m deeper than SDSS (1m) shallower than CFHTLS)
- VISTA 1.5m deeper than UKIDSS

filter	Exp (s)	cf. UKIDSS
Z	23.1	-
Y	400	+1.6
J	400	+1.8
H	300	+1.6
K	500	+1.3

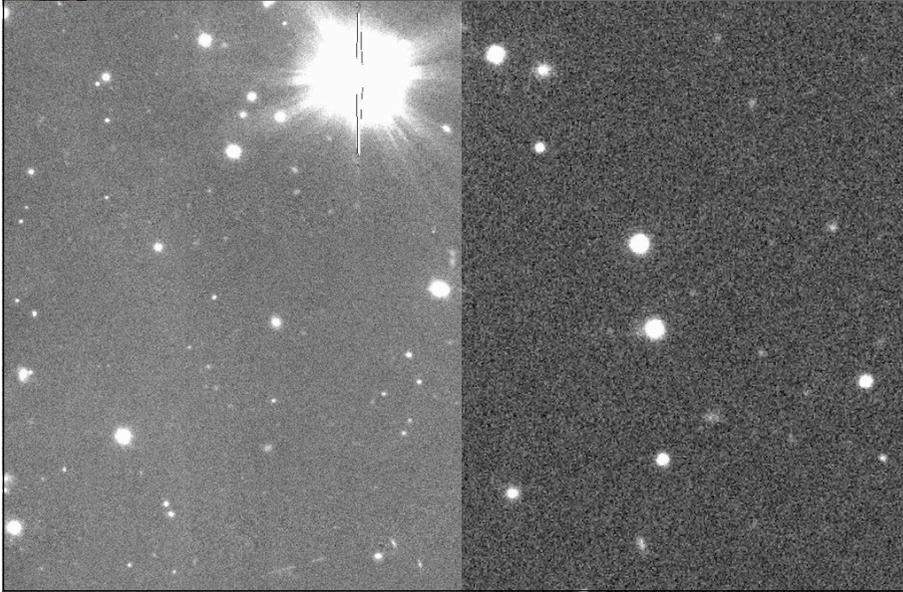
Seeing	< 0.7"	0.7-0.9"	0.9-1.1"
	(20%)	(20%)	(20%)
Moon			
Dark (5%)	r'	g'	u'
Gr (15%)	-	-	-
Bright (35%)	i'	i'	i'

filter	Exp time (s)	Medn seeing (")	5-σ 2" AB
u'	900	1.0	24.8
g'	900	0.8	25.4
r'	1800	0.7	25.2
i'	1080	0.75	24.2

NO VARIABILITY: ATTAIN FINAL DEPTH IMMEDIATELY

KiDS

# SDSS vs KiDS (r band)



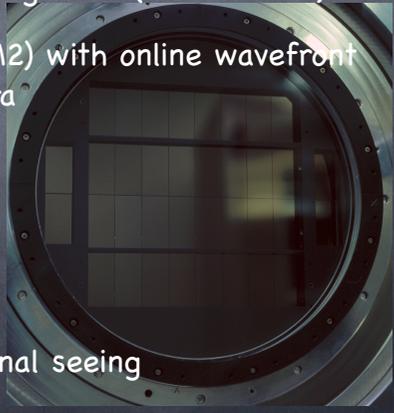
KiDS

# KiDS (r) vs CFHTLS (i)

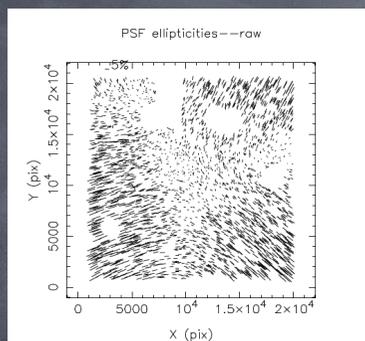


# Image Quality

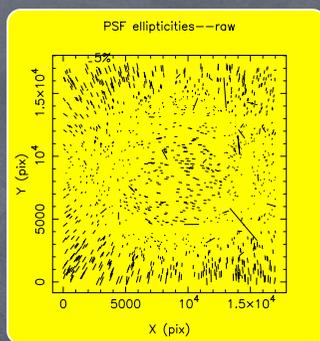
- Main limiting factor for weak lensing measurements (S/N and systematics)
- Key design driver of OmegaCAM (VST camera)
  - active optics (M1 & M2) with online wavefront sensing in CCD camera
  - 2-star guiding
  - Constant plate scale
  - small pixels (0.21")
  - well matched to Paranal seeing



# PSF Anisotropy



CFHT Megacam

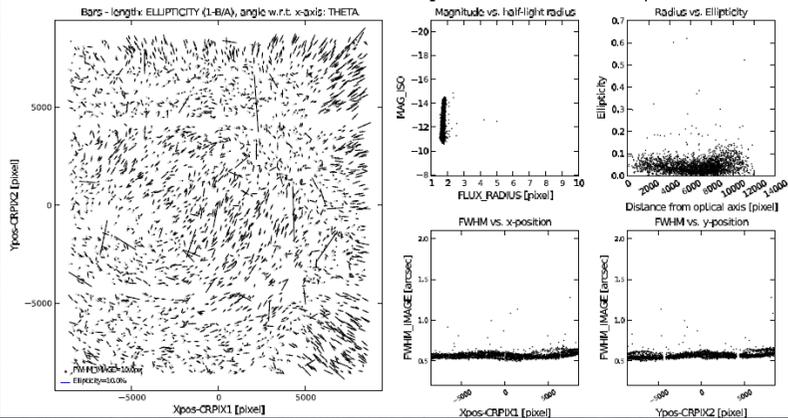


VST OmegaCAM

- The more benign the pattern, the better
- Advantage of custom-designed f/5.5 Cassegrain over retrofitted f/2 Prime focus!

# The importance of alignment

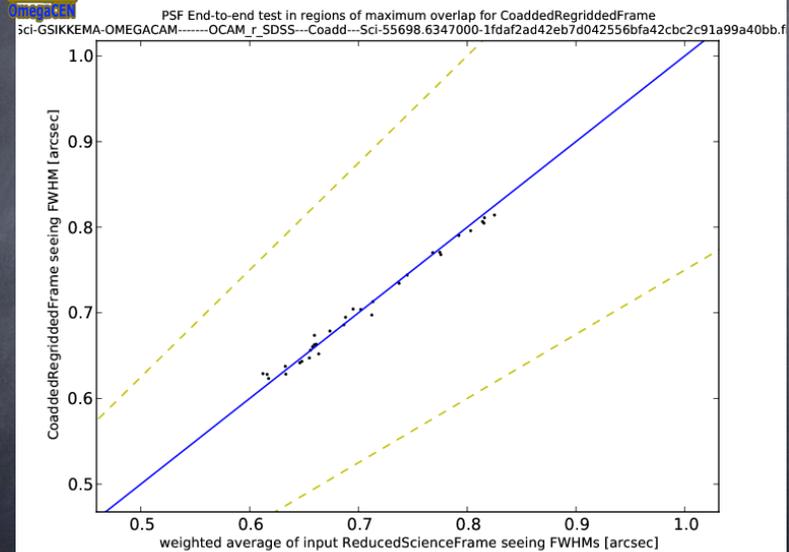
PSF Anisotropy for frames with DATE-OBS 2011-07-27 04:11:38, filter SloanR (32 frame(s))  
 Alt=79.03 Az=179.148 Rot=-1.3087 Seeing=0.85 WindDir=118.0 Winsp=3.23



## Astro-WISE

- ④ Developed at Groningen University ctr **OmegaCEN** (Valentijn et al.)
- ④ archive+processing environment
- ④ distributed
- ④ all calibrations traceable
- ④ 'make' paradigm
- ④ processing engine made of well-established code: SExtractor, Swarp, ... with lots of own additions

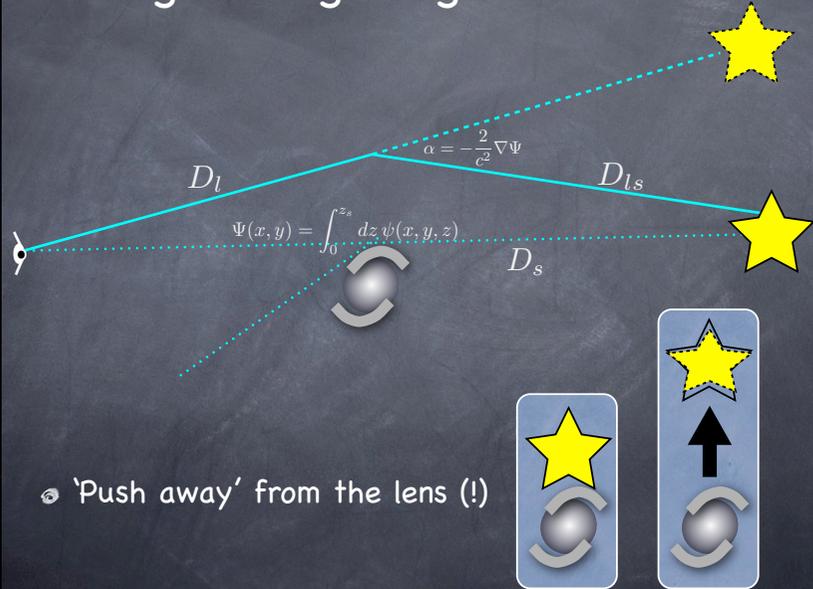
④ [www.astro-wise.org](http://www.astro-wise.org)



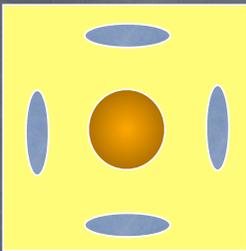
## KiDS: a Shear tomography survey

- Intro
- measuring shear
  - PSF Gaussianization
- photometric redshifts
- measuring magnification
- status

## Looking through a gravitational lens



## Push and squeeze



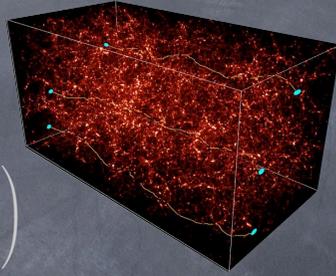
- Background sky is pushed away from massive foreground objects
- Push introduces a characteristic distortion: background galaxies tend to orient along circles around massive foreground objects

# Shear tomography

- Sum 'thin lenses'

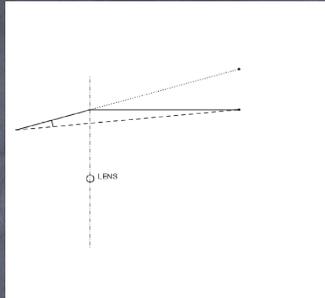
$$\Psi(x, y) = \int_0^{z_s} dz \psi(x, y, z)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \kappa \\ \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{c^2} \frac{D_l D_{ls}}{D_s} \begin{pmatrix} \Psi_{,11} + \Psi_{,22} \\ \Psi_{,11} - \Psi_{,22} \\ 2\Psi_{,12} \end{pmatrix}$$



- Light rays deflected by  $\sim 3''$  by LSS
- Measure gravitational shear as function of source redshift
- Tomographically reconstruct 3D gravity field
- Probes growth of structure:  $P_k(z)$

# Distance measurements with lensing



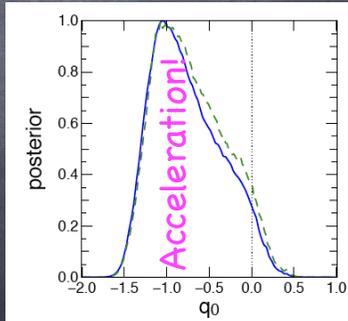
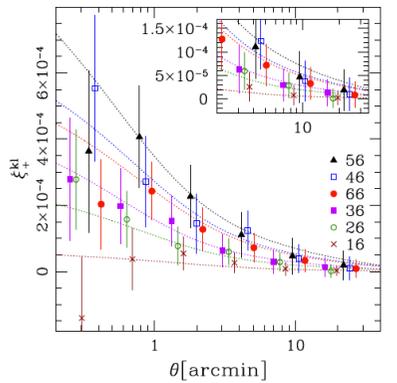
- On-sky shift is distance dependent: DISTANCE PROBE
- Same lens affects images of sources at different distance differently
- Use galaxies or clusters as lensing  $\frac{D_{12}}{D_2} \frac{D_3}{D_{13}}$
- Xcorr LSS shear fields for diff  $z_{\text{source}}$

# Application to COSMOS (1.6 sqdeg HST)

Schrabback et al. 2010

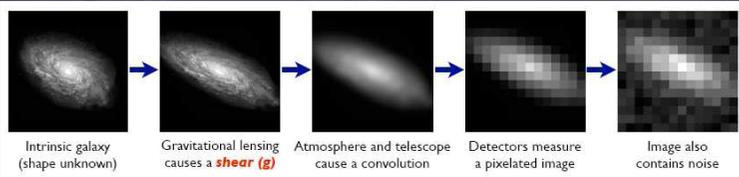
- Xcorr 6 photo-z bins
- Plausible z-scaling
- geometry + growth
- $\Lambda$ CDM, no prior on flatness

Bin	$z_{\min}$	$z_{\max}$	$N$	$\langle z \rangle$
1	0.0	0.6	$i^+ < 24 : 22\,294^*$ $i^+ > 24 : 29\,817$	0.37
2	0.6	1.0	58 194	0.80
3	1.0	1.3	36 382	1.16
4	1.3	2.0	25 928	1.60
5	2.0	4.0	21 718	2.61
6	0.0	5.0	251 958	$1.54 \pm 0.15$



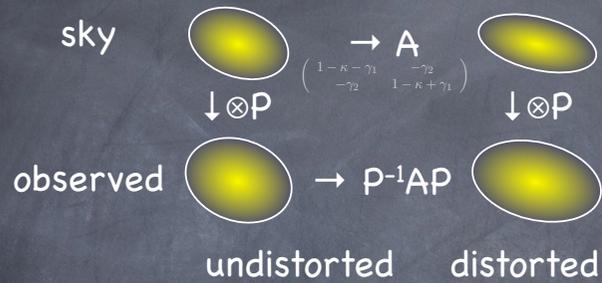
# Shear measurement

- Bayesian model-fitting techniques? *lensfit*
- Model-independent techniques? *KSB++*



- Issues of principle: galaxy model; PSF correction
- Practicalities: PSF model interpolation; pixelation
- **SNAP-G** = shear nulling after PSF Gaussianization
  - Gaussian PSF ==> can calculate KSB-type moments under any shear
  - Test trial shear patterns until isotropic (null)

## SNAPG



- For weighted second moments & Gaussian PSF the  $P^{-1}AP$  step can be done analytically

$$Q_1 = \int I(x, y)(x^2 - y^2)e^{-r^2/2w^2} dx dy \quad Q_2 = \int I(x, y)(2xy)e^{-r^2/2w^2} dx dy$$

$$Q_1^A = \int I(x, y)w_1^A(x, y)dx dy \quad Q_2^A = \int I(x, y)w_2^A(x, y)dx dy$$

- Allows nulling of any shear pattern

## PSF Gaussianization

- Construct appropriate spatially varying kernel
  - (shapelet formalism handy)
- PSF-Gaussianized images very useful
  - shear measurement (SNAP-G; KSB should work!)
  - analytic matched-aperture photometry from different bands, instruments, plate scales, ...
  - star-galaxy separation
  - accurate astrometry (no lopsidedness)

# GaP photometry

- Intrinsic Gaussian aperture flux, 'radius'  $W$ :

$$F_W \equiv \int dx dy I(x, y) e^{-r^2/2W^2}$$

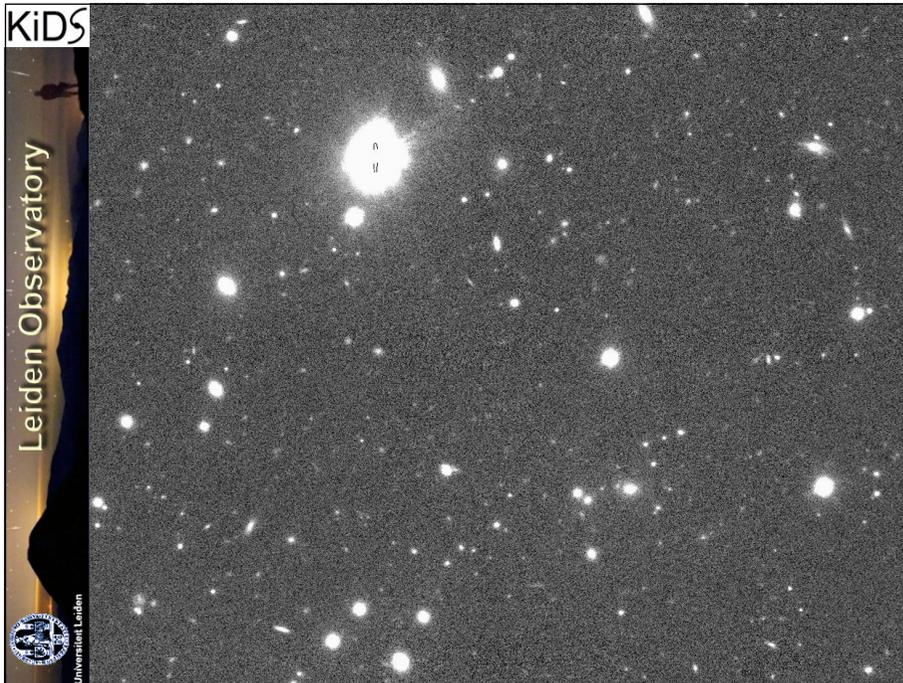
- From image with Gaussian PSF, measure

$$F_{w; q} \equiv \int dx dy \left( \int dx' dy' I(x', y') \frac{e^{-[(x-x')^2+(y-y')^2]/2q^2}}{2\pi q^2} \right) e^{-r^2/2w^2}$$

- Easy to show that

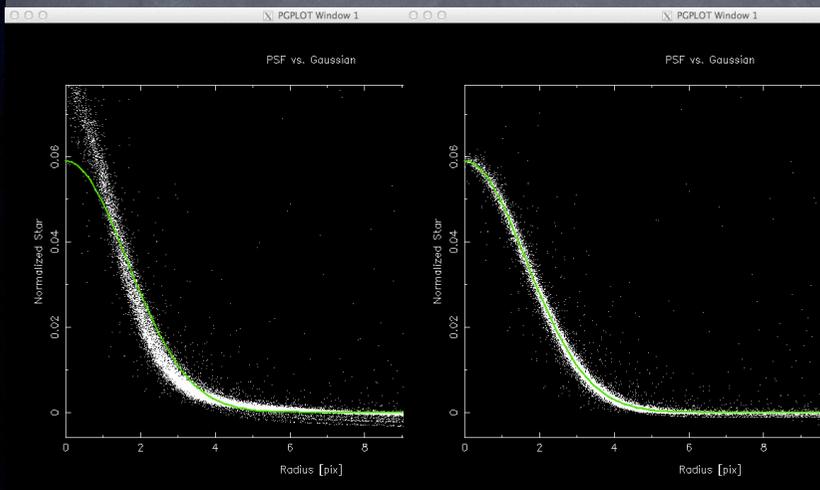
$$F_{w; q} = \frac{w^2}{w^2 + q^2} F \sqrt{w^2 + q^2}$$

- I.e., can measure any intrinsic Gauss ap.Flx  $F_w$ !
  - (provided aperture wider than PSF)
- Easily generalizes to elliptical apertures and PSFs
- Proper matched aperture photometry even if seeing different

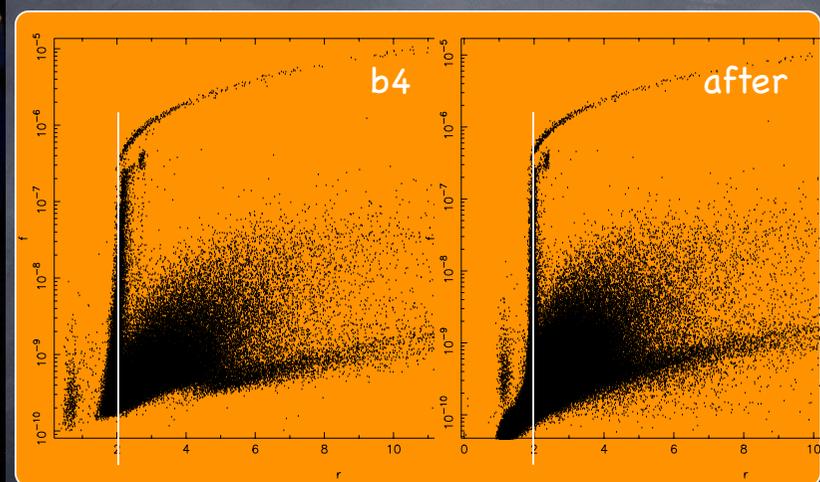


# PSF Gaussianization

- Profiles of bright stars, before and after



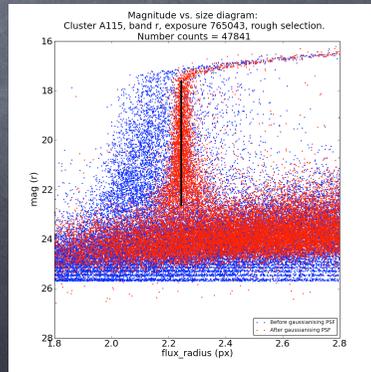
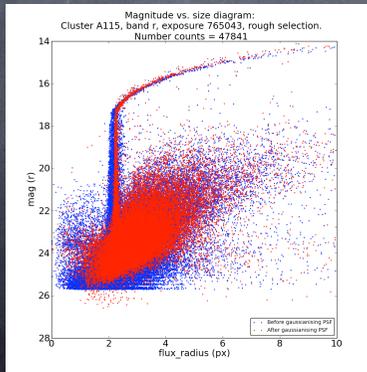
# PSF Gaussianization



- Coadded KiDS stack
- PSF Gaussianization straightens stellar sequence

# PSF Gaussianization

- CFHT data. Unstacked exposure. **before** & **after**
- PSF width variation reduced, sequence straightened

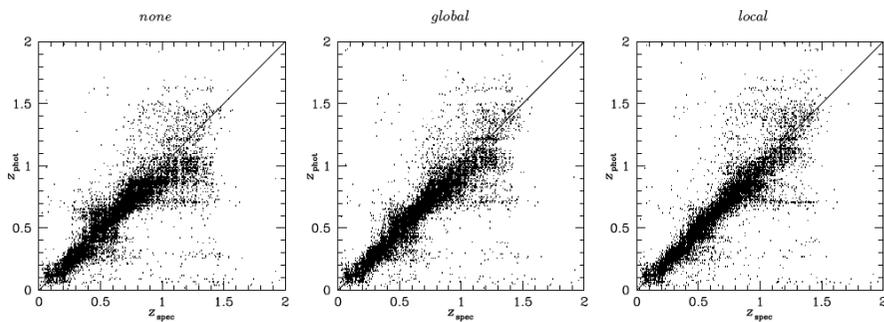


# It works!

- Application to CFHTLS photo-z's (Hildebrandt + al 2012)

8 H. Hildebrandt et al.

## No ODDS cut



No PSF homog

constant kernel

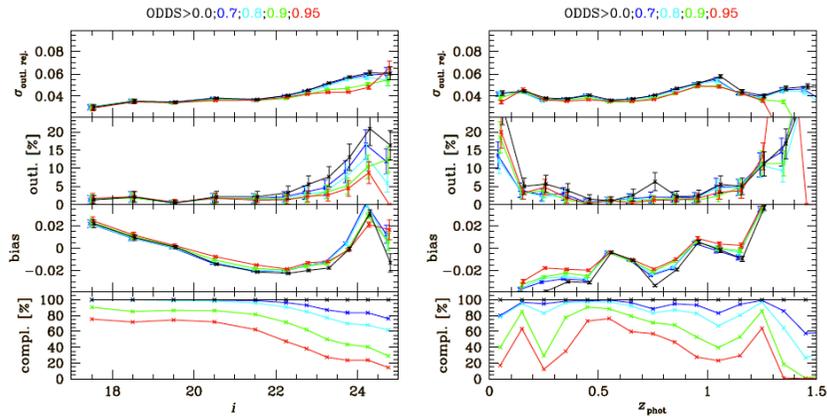
variable Gaussianization kernel

No post-hoc zeropoint adjustments

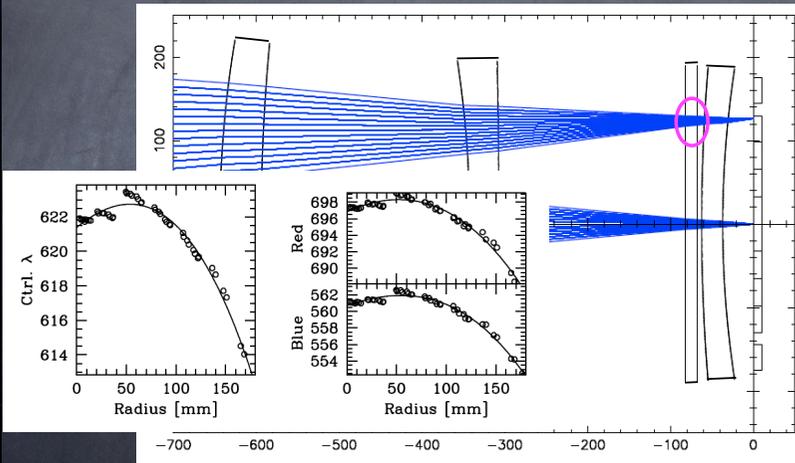
# It works!

Application to CFHTLS photo-z's (Hildebrandt + al 2012)

CFHTLenS: Photometric redshifts



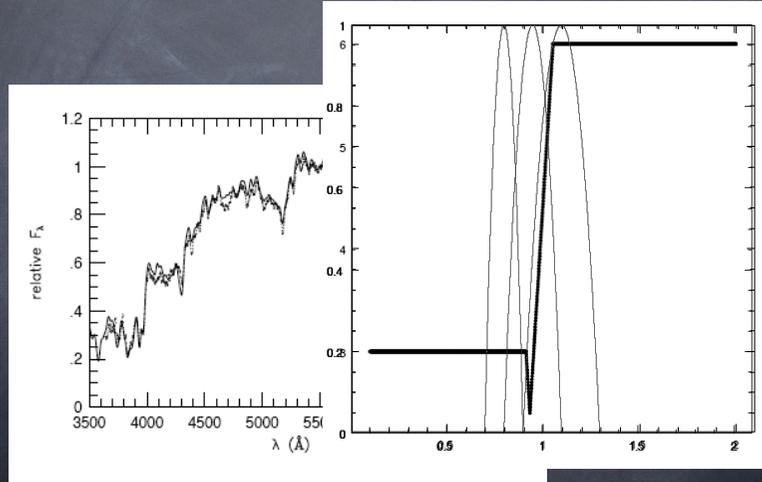
# OmegaCAM r filter bandpass



Interference filter + tilted beam = band shift

# 0.1% photo-z precision?

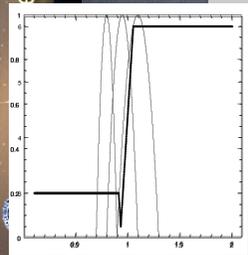
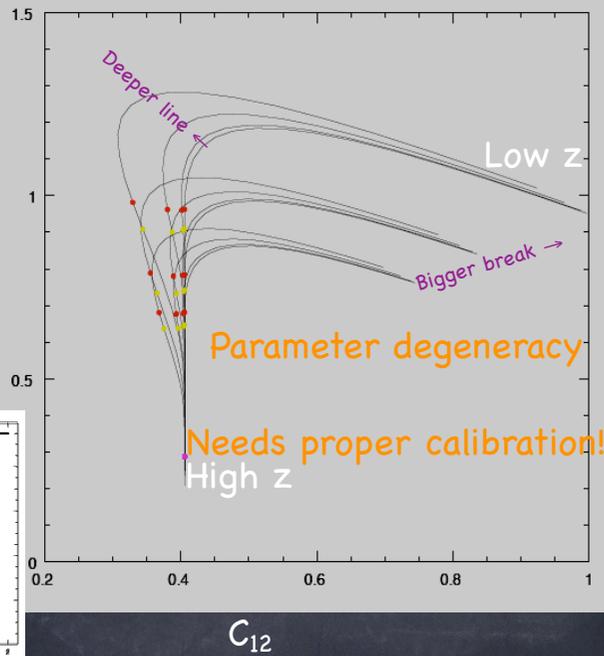
“LSG” survey\*: simple model for spectral break



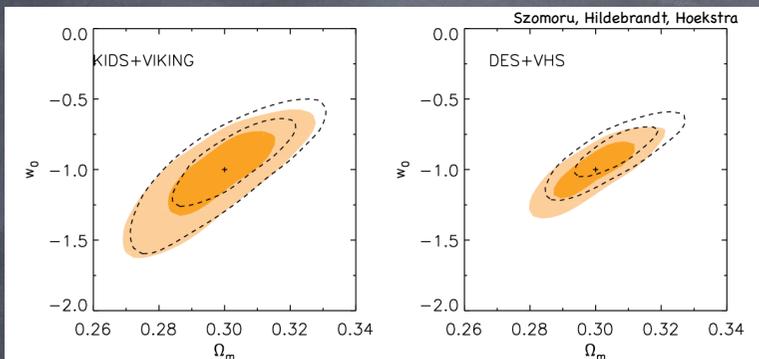
\* Ludicrously Simple Galaxy survey

$\Delta z$  (red-yellow)=0.01

$C_{23}$



# KiDS wk.I. and Dark Energy



simulated 4-bin tomographic analyses, flat cosmology prior

KIDS: u-K, 1500 sqdeg

DES: no u, JHK much shallower, 5000 sqdeg

orange: use known perfect redshifts

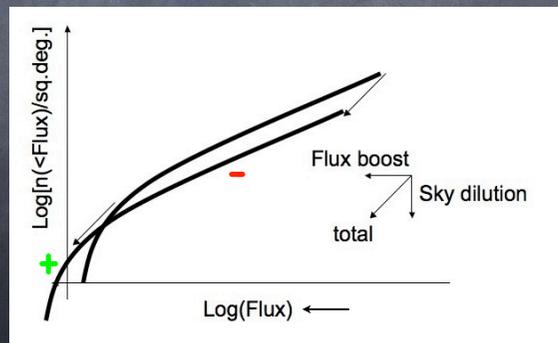
dashed: believe photoz (BPZ, ODDS>0.9)

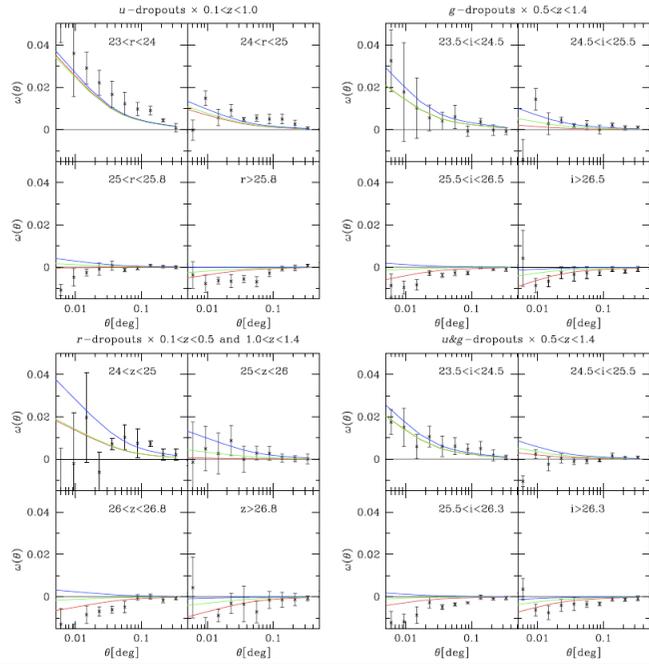
Bias  $\sim$  statistical noise

☉ Photometric redshift fidelity important!

## Magnification mapping

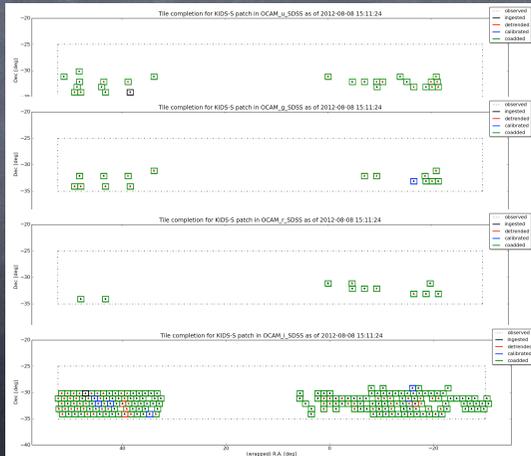
- ☉ Lensing magnification is  $[(1-\kappa)^2 - \gamma^2]^{-1} \approx 1+2\kappa$
- ☉ Systematic modification of apparent lum. fn.
- ☉ Angular (anti-)correlation lenses x sources
- ☉ Can use unresolved sources as well





# Status of KiDS

- Observations ramping up since Oct 15 2011.
- Over 600 pointings in hand (more i, less r).

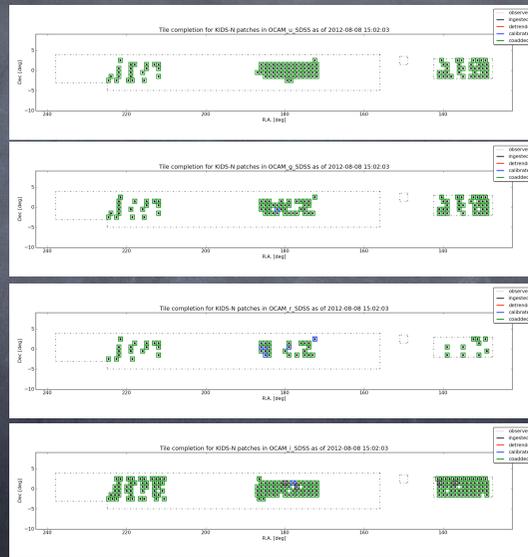


u  
g  
r  
i

KiDS-S

# Status

KiDS-N

u  
g  
r  
i

# Looking forward to:

- g-g lensing with excellent tomography
  - halo flattening at few 100kpc radii
  - intrinsic alignments
  - magnification mapping
- group lensing (GAMA catalogues!)
- cluster catalogues, strong lensing features
- strong lensing
- +++, incl high-z qso's, brown dwarfs, Galactic halo, environmental studies of galaxies and AGN, ...
- 2nd pass after a couple of years for proper motions



Thank you...  
...and watch this space

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