



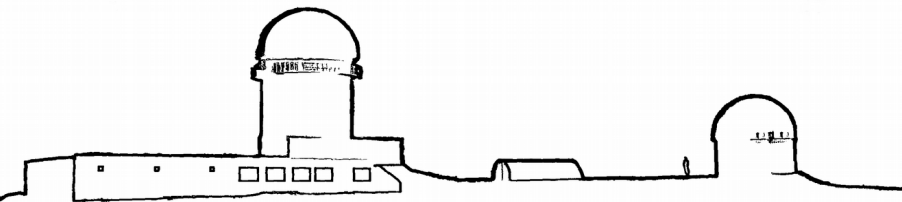
Javalambre
Physics of the Accelerating Universe
Astrophysical
Survey



The J-PAS survey: pushing the limits of spectro-photometry

Silvia Bonoli

For the J-PAS collaboration



AYA2015-66211-C2-2P



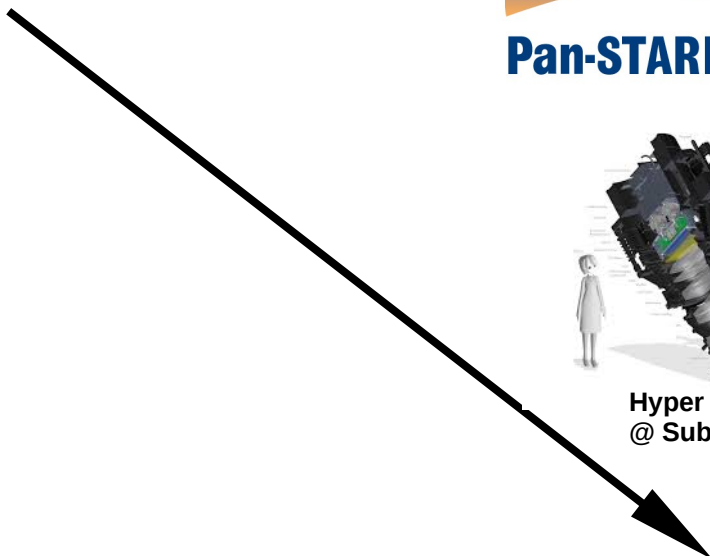
UNIÓN EUROPEA

Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional
"Una manera de hacer Europa"

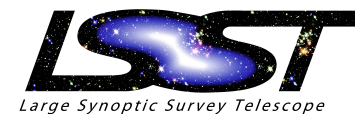
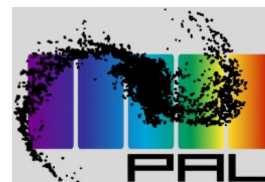
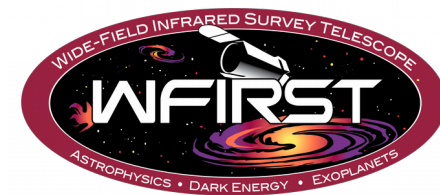




CFHTLenS



DARK ENERGY SURVEY



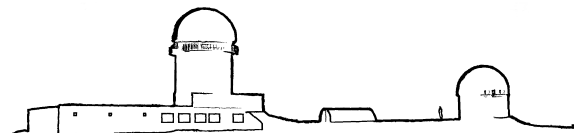
Photometry

vs.

Spectroscopy

- Unbiased samples
- Faster & cheaper
- Large Volumes
- High number density

- SED of targets
- Precise redshifts



Photometry

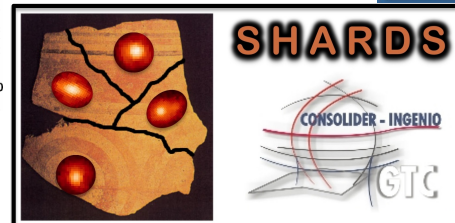
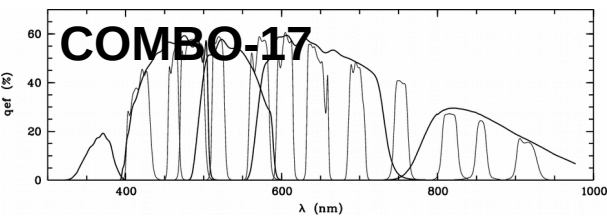
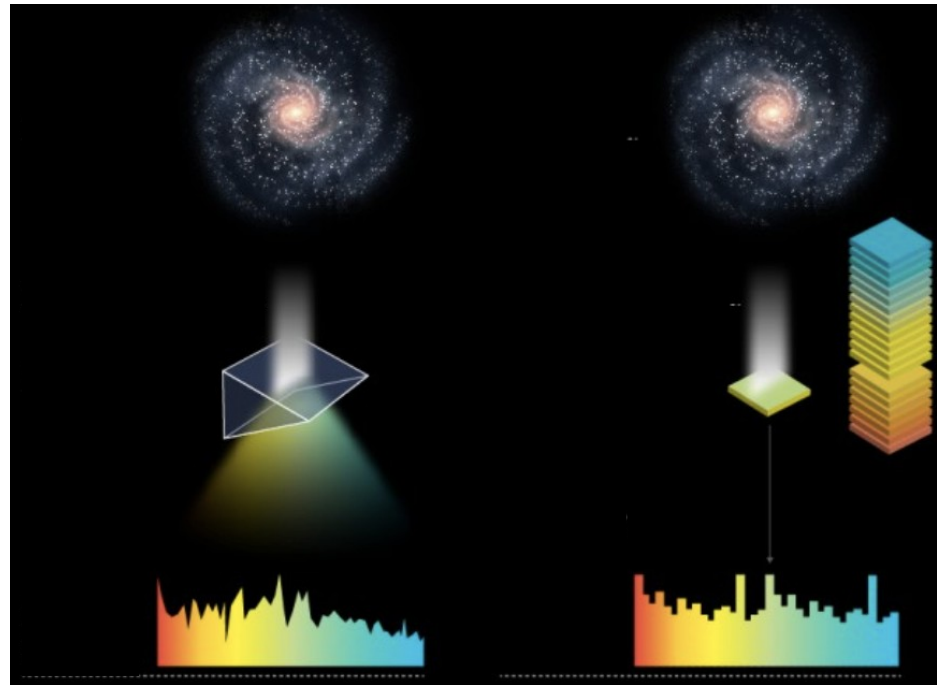
- Unbiased samples
- Faster & cheaper
- Large Volumes
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vs.

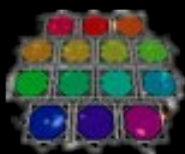
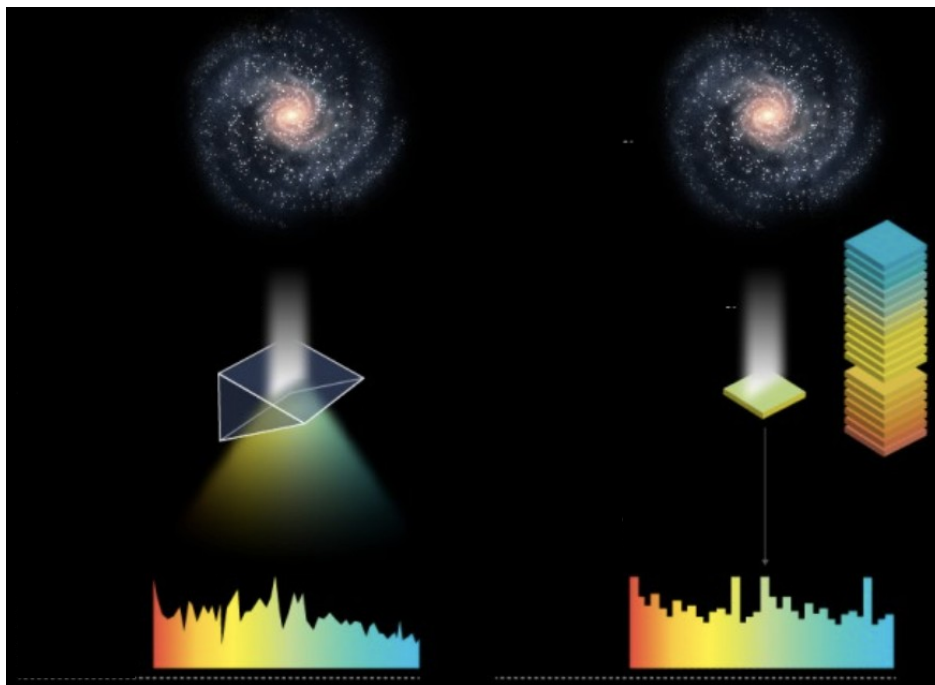
Spectroscopy

- SED of targets
- Precise redshifts

Spectro-Photometry



Spectro-Photometry



J-PAS

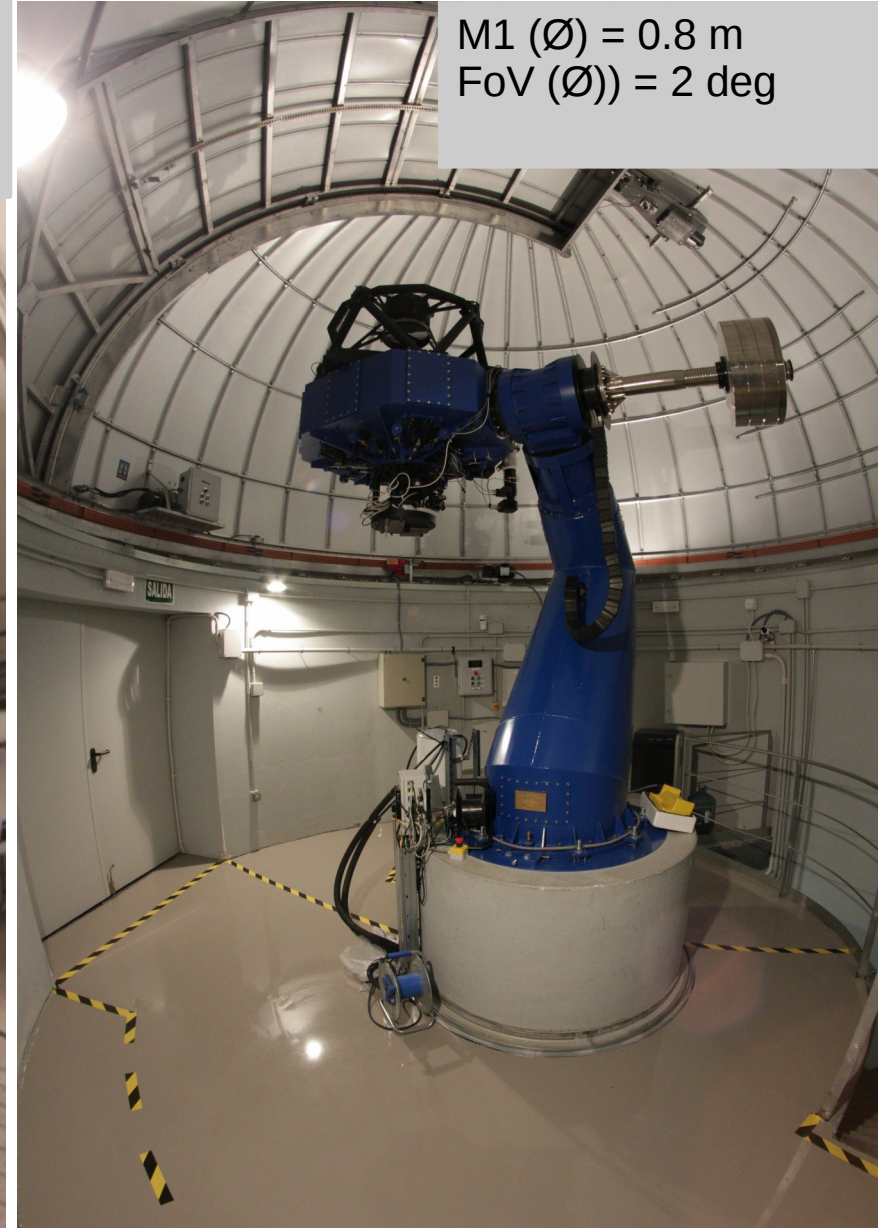
Javalambre Physics of the Accelerating
Universe Astrophysical Survey



The OAJ observatory

M1 (\varnothing) = 2.55 m
FoV (\varnothing) = 3 deg = 476 mm at FP
Etendue = 27.5 m²deg²

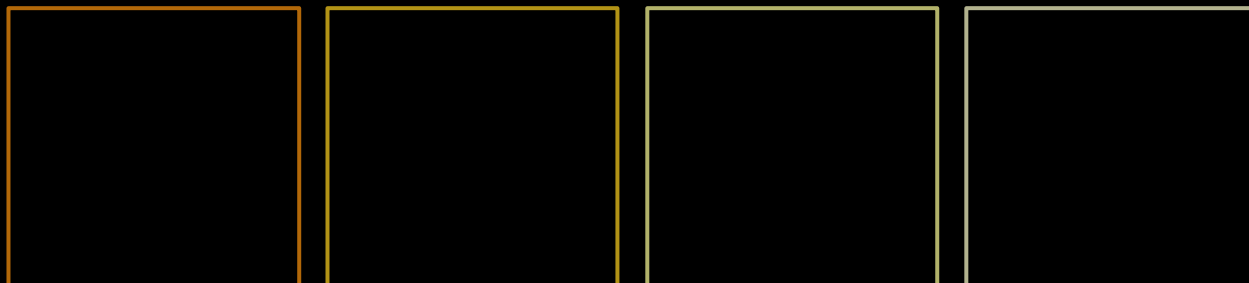
Currently equipped
with the
“pathfinder” camera



M1 (\varnothing) = 0.8 m
FoV (\varnothing) = 2 deg

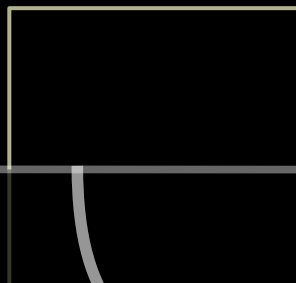
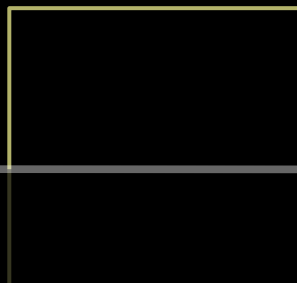
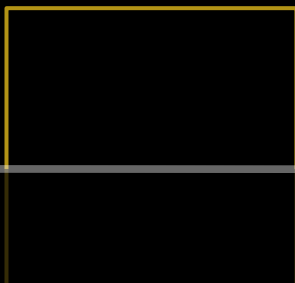
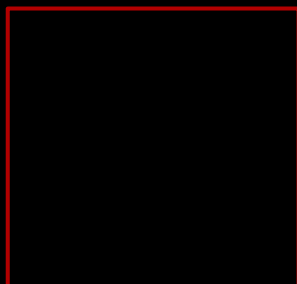
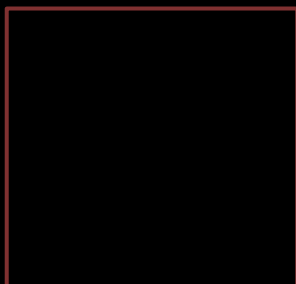
JPCam

T80Cam



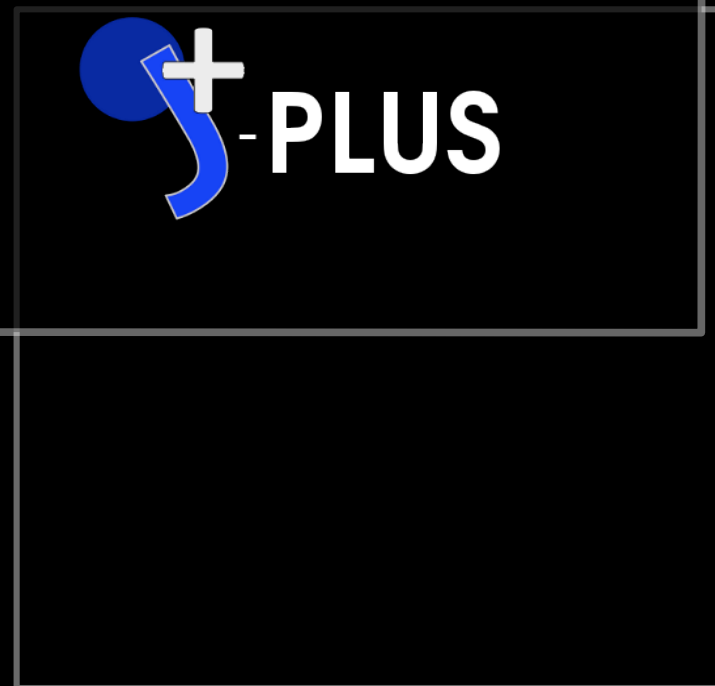
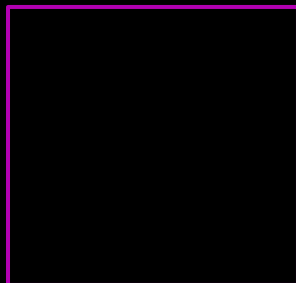
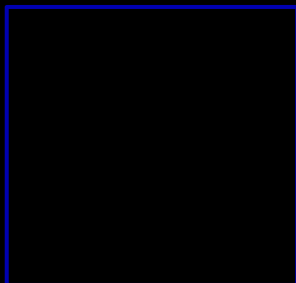
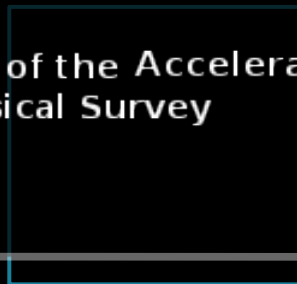
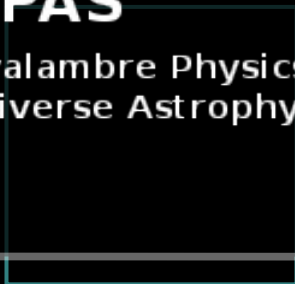
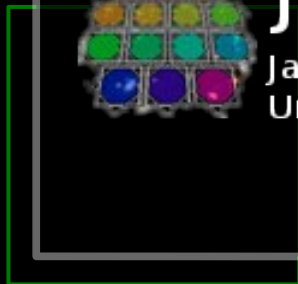
JPCam

T80Cam



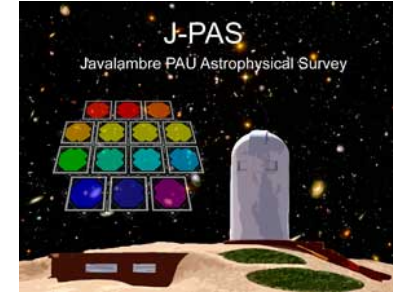
J-PAS

Javalambre Physics of the Accelerating
Universe Astrophysical Survey



The camera JPCam

1.2 Giga pixels
(14 CCD of 9200x9200)
0.22 arcsec/pixel
4.5 deg²



Subsistemas principales

Actuator System
NTE SENER

Filter and Shutter Unit
(TBD)

JPCam interface
with T250

Filter and Shutter Unit

- Filter Unit
- Shutter Unit
- Anti-cond. Sys.
- e-Box

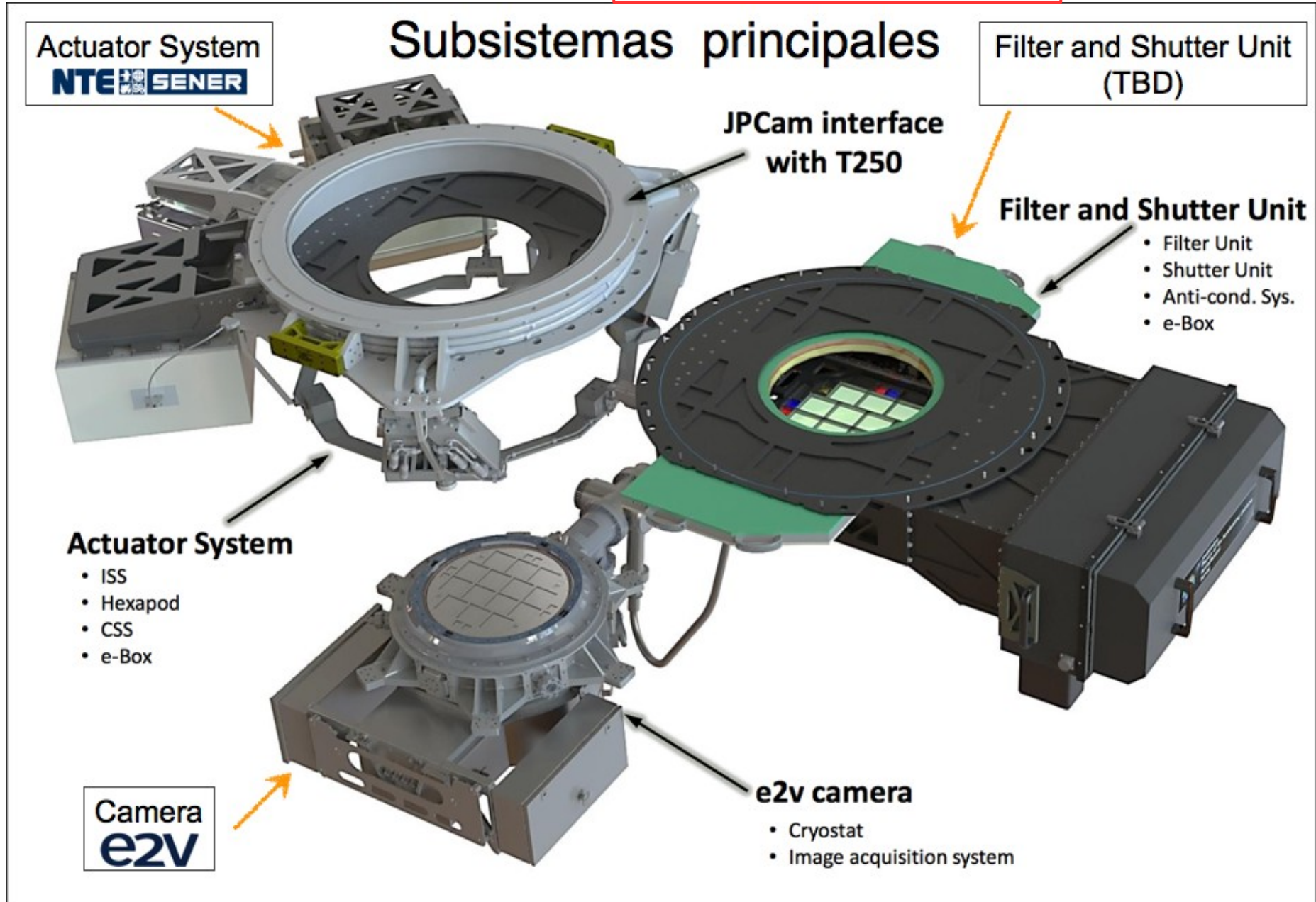
Actuator System

- ISS
- Hexapod
- CSS
- e-Box

Camera
e2v

e2v camera

- Cryostat
- Image acquisition system



The camera JPCam

1.2 Giga pixels
(14 CCD of 9200x9200)
0.22 arcsec/pixel
4.5 deg²



	Telescope		Camera				
	Size	FoV	# CCDs	CCD format	# of pixels	Resolution	Filters
LSST	8.4m	9.6 sq. deg.	189	4096 x 4096	3.2 Gpixels	0.2"/pix	u, g, r, i, z, y
PanStarrs	1.8m	6.7 sq. deg.	60	4600 x 4600	1.3 Gpixels	0.26"/pix	g, r, i, z, y
JPCam	2.5m	4.9 sq. deg.	14	9231 x 9216	1.2 Gpixels	0.23"/pix	54NB + 2BB
HyperSuprimeCam	8.2m	1.8 sq. deg.	112	2048 x 4096	940 Mpixels	0.18"/pix	r, i, z, y
VIS (Euclid)	1.2m	0.5 sq. deg.	36	4096 x 4096	520 Mpixels	0.1"/pix	R, I, Z
DECam	4m	3 sq. deg.	62	2048 x 4096	500 Mpixels	0.27"/pix	g, r, i, z, y
Megacam	3.6m	1 sq. deg.	32	2048 x 4096	340 Mpixels	0.19"/pix	u, g, r, i, z
Omegacam	2.6m	1 sq. deg.	32	2048 x 4096	340 Mpixels	0.21"/pix	u, g, r, i, z
JPAS-Path Finder	2.5m	0.45 sq. deg.	1	10580x10560	110 Mpixels	0.23"/pix	g, r, i + NBs
T80Cam	0.8m	2.1 sq. deg.	1	10580x10560	110 Mpixels	0.5"/pix	u, g, r, i, z + 7NB
SuprimeCam	8.2m	0.25 sq. deg.	10	2048 x 4096	80 Mpixels	0.2"/pix	g, r, i, z, y



The filter system

- 54 NB filters

(FWHM \sim 145Å; $\Delta\lambda\sim$ 10nm)
From 3785Å to 9100Å

- 1 Blue MB filter

(FWHM \sim 260Å; $\lambda_c\sim$ 3600Å)

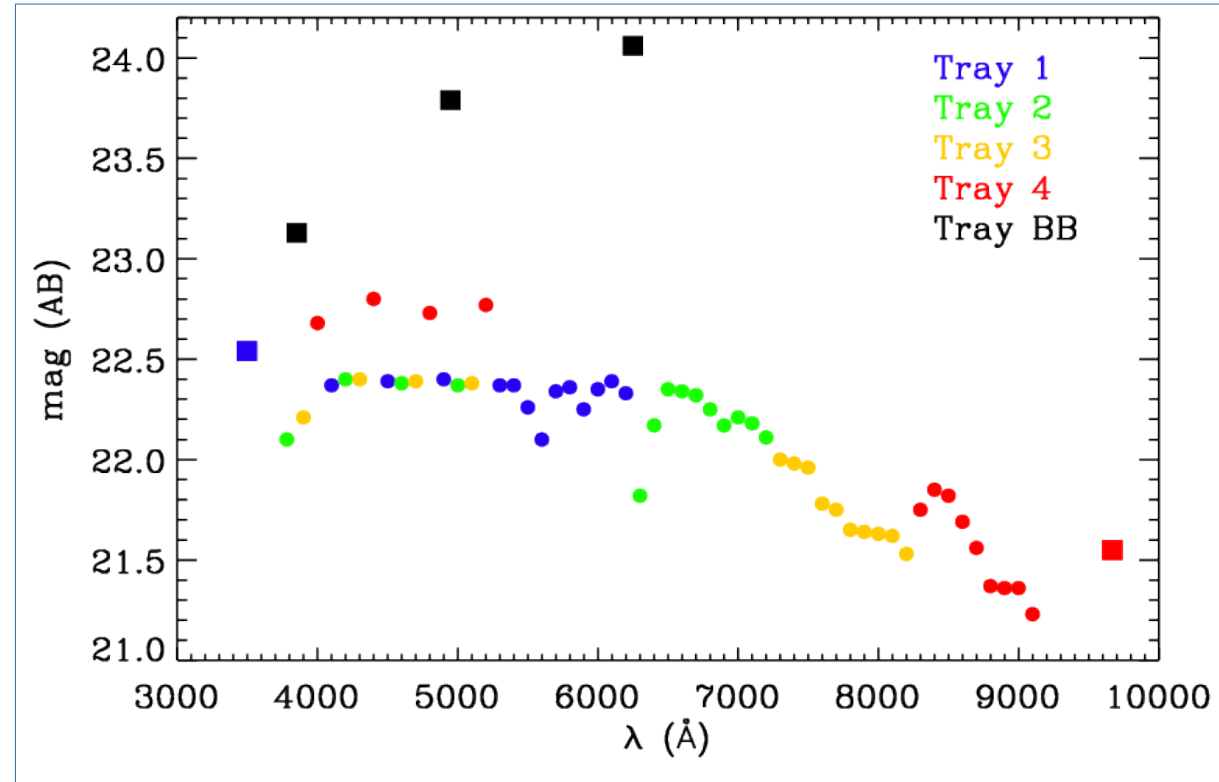
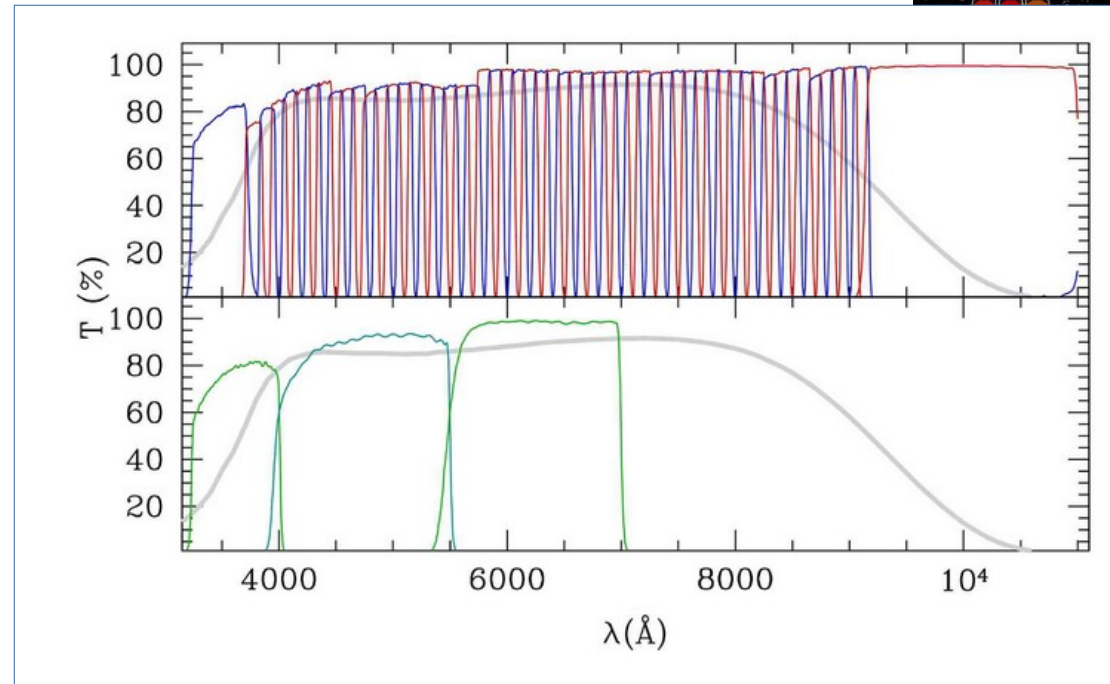
- 1 Red BB filter

(FWHM \sim 620Å; $\lambda_c\sim$ 9500Å)

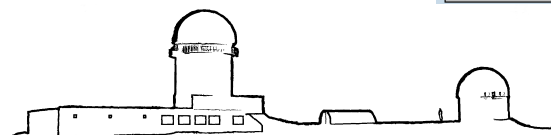
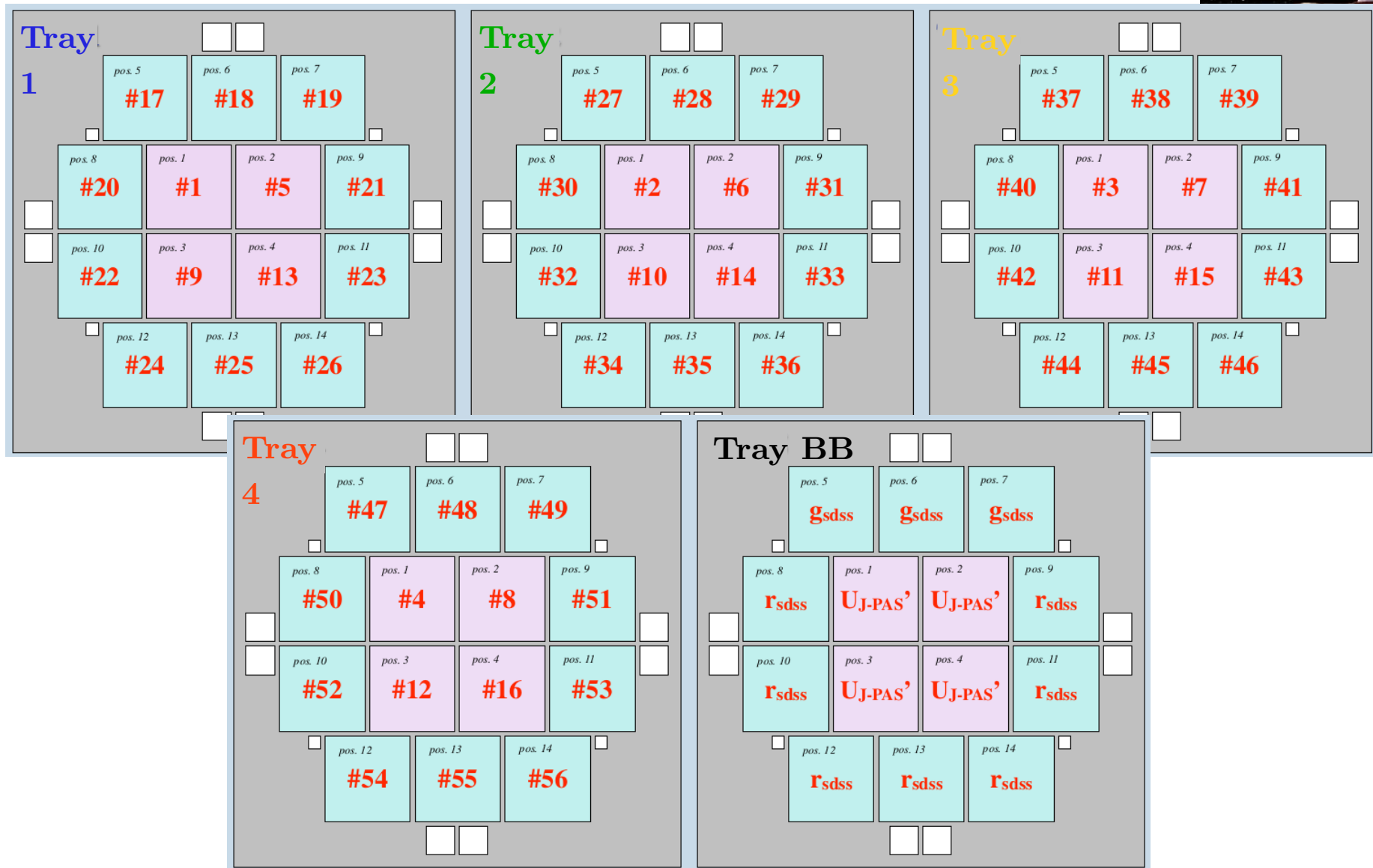
- Sloan u, g, r

Pseudo-spectrum ($R\sim$ 50)
for every pixel of the sky

5 σ
3'' aperture



The camera + filters



The filter system

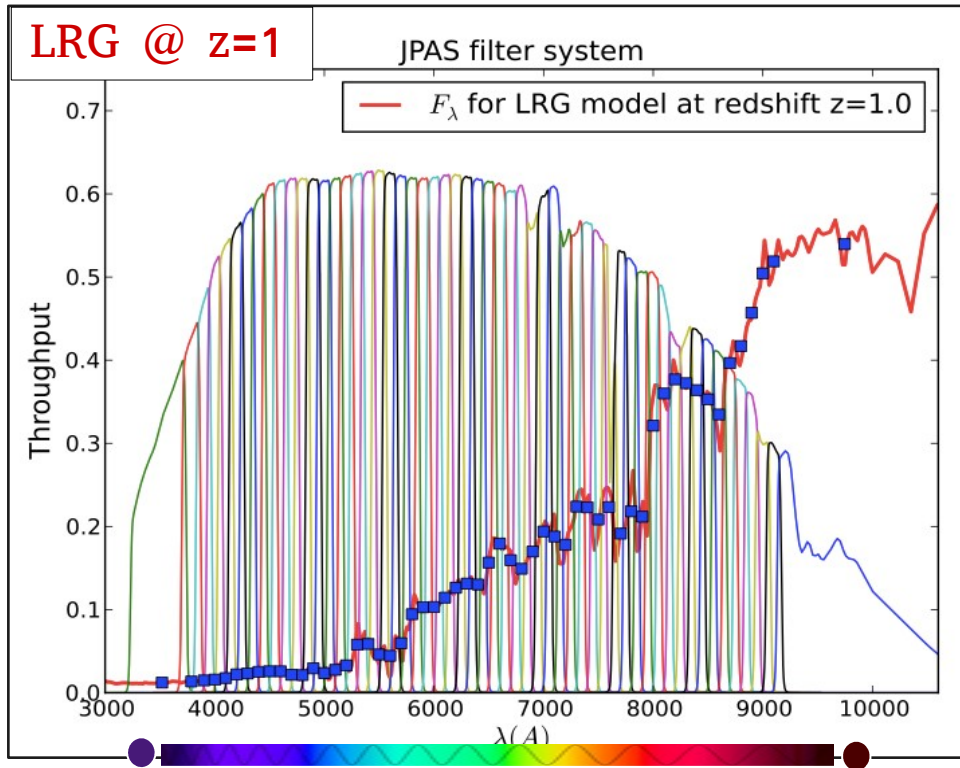
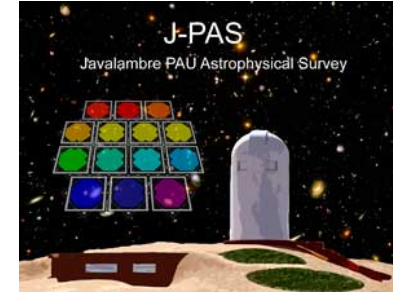
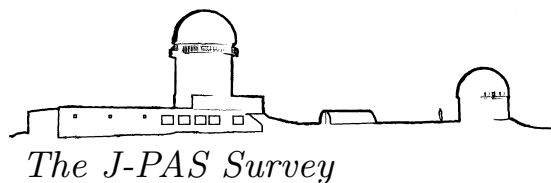
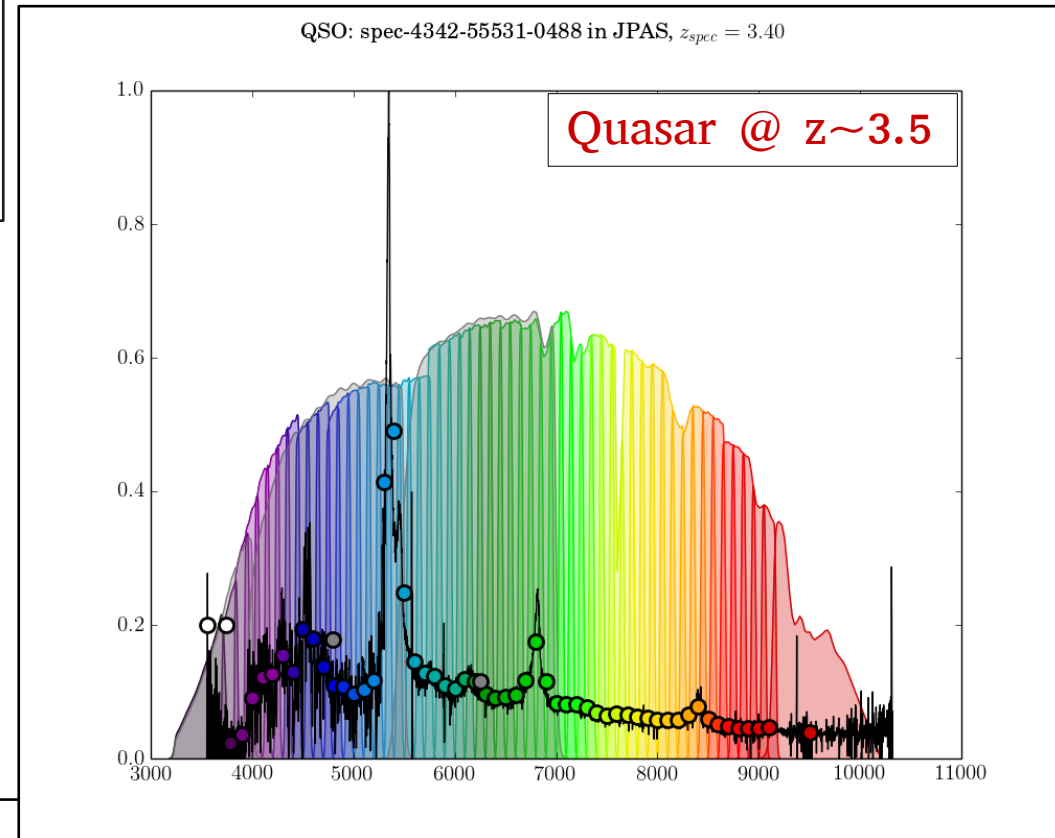


Photo- z precision as good as $0.003(1+z)$

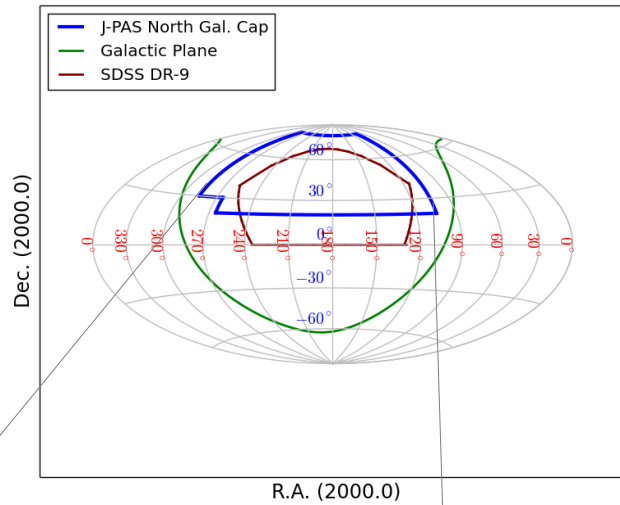


Footprint

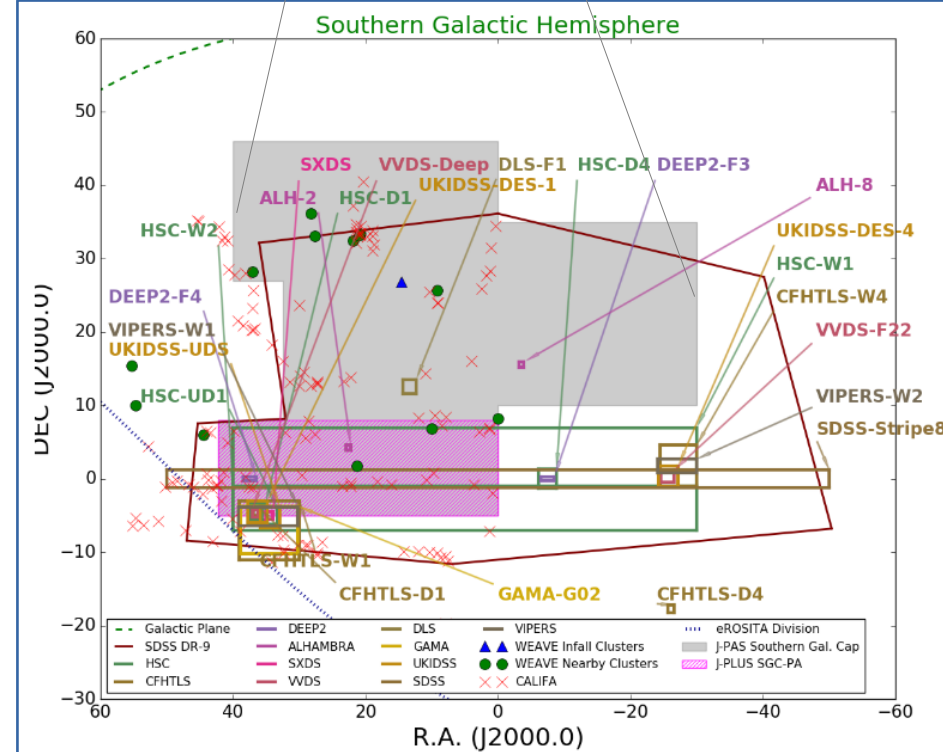
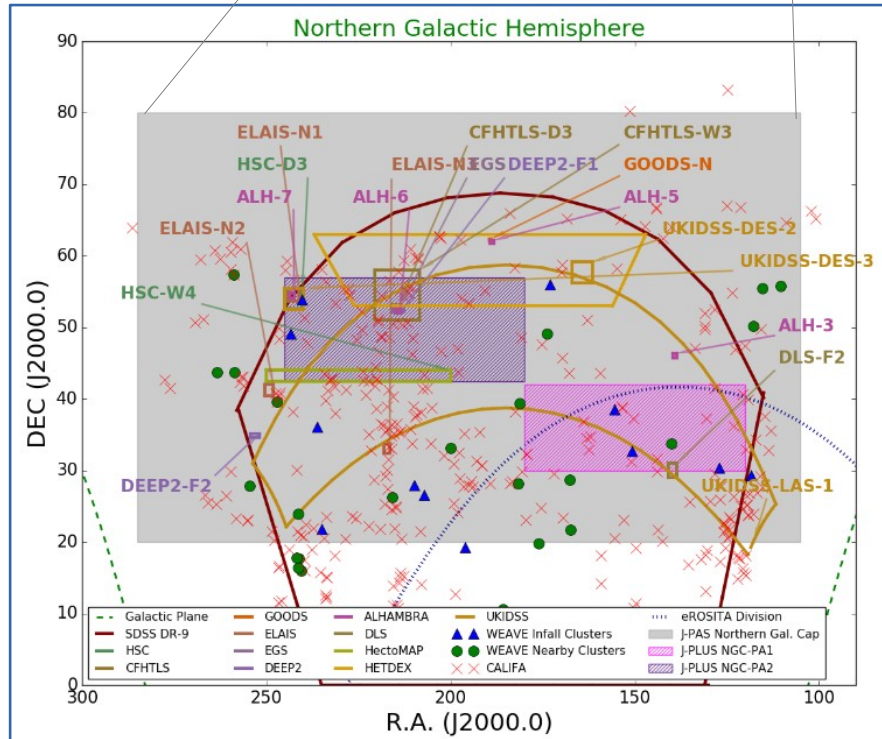
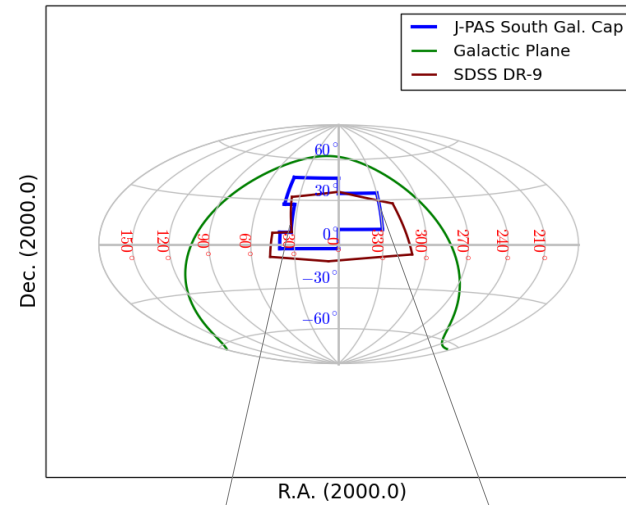
J-PAS/J-PLUS Footprint

Expected survey speed:
 $\sim 1000 \text{ deg}^2 / \text{yr}$

Northern Galactic Hemisphere



Southern Galactic Hemisphere



Cosmology experiments

Type Ia Supernovae

- ~4000 SNIa
- exposure cadence
- redshift from SN SED or host galaxy
- characterization of environment

- 700k clusters with more than 10 members – down to ~few $10^{13} M_{\text{sun}}$
- Combine lensing and optical richness for mass calibration

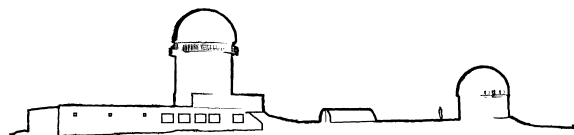
Clusters

- 90M galaxies (LRG, ELG) with photo-z precision of 0.3%
- 2M QSOs
- ks LAE

- Optimization of BB observations in the best nights
- Redshift precision for lenses and background galaxies

Clustering

Lensing



Cosmology experiments

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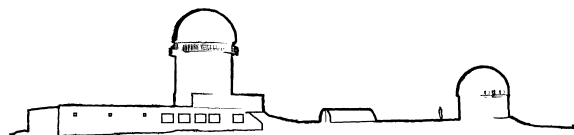
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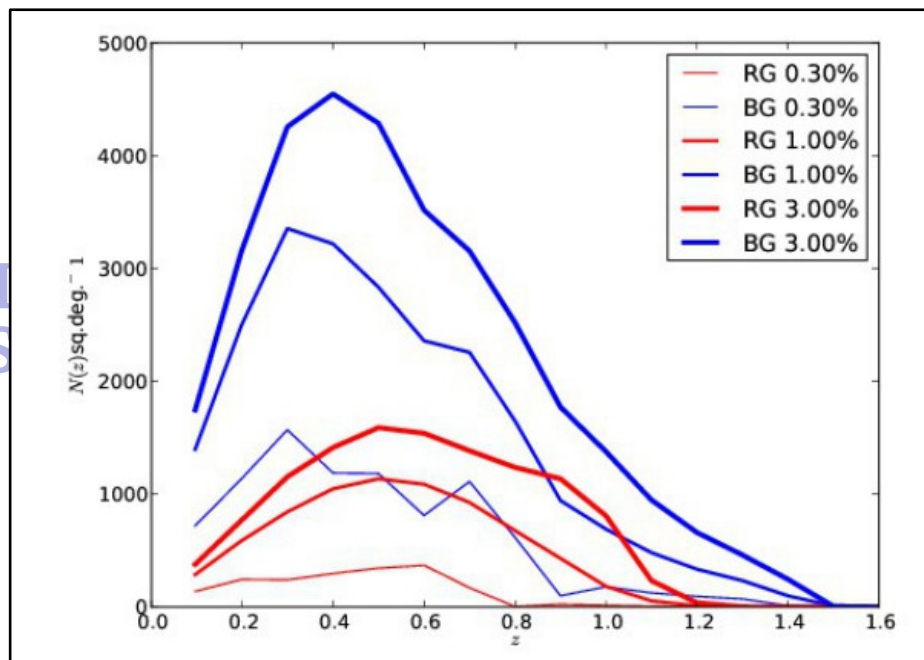
- Optimization of BB observations in the best nights
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Lensing



Cosmology experiments

Photo-z error	Red	Blue
0.3%	17M	73M
1%	64M	200M
3%	100M	285M

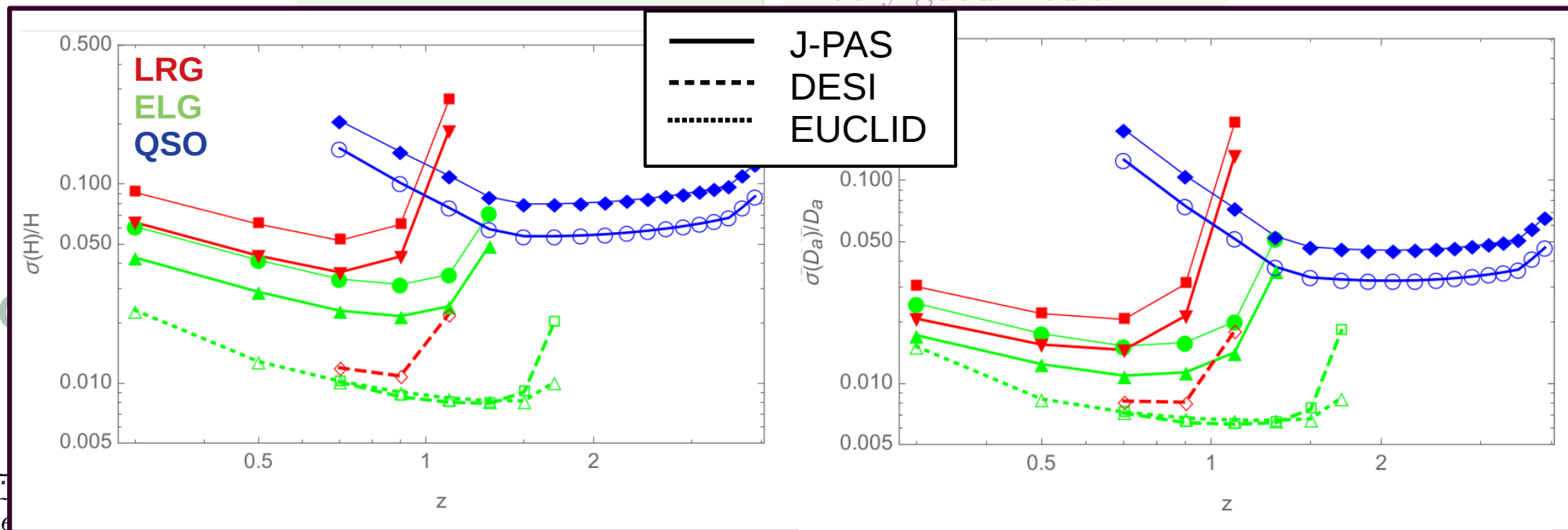


- 90M galaxies (LRG, ELG) with photo-z precision of 0.3%
 - 2M QSOs
 - ks LAE

Clustering

- Very good median

Raul Abramo's forecasts



Cosmology experiments

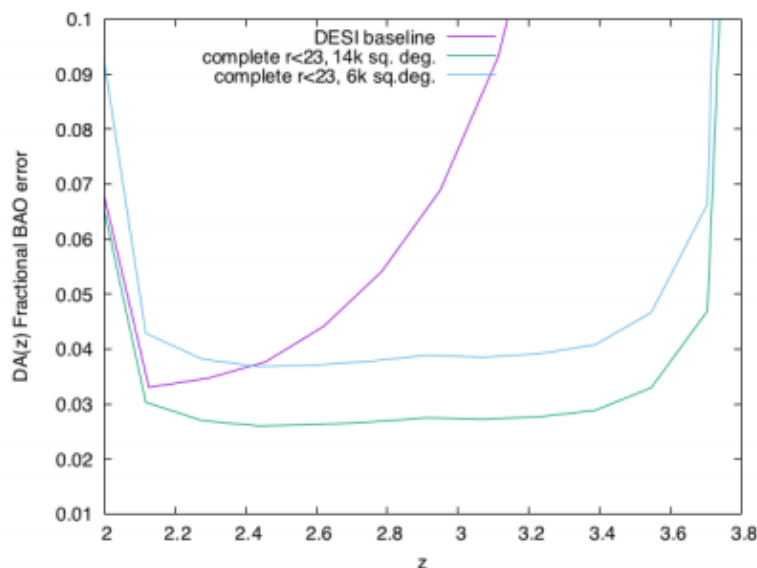
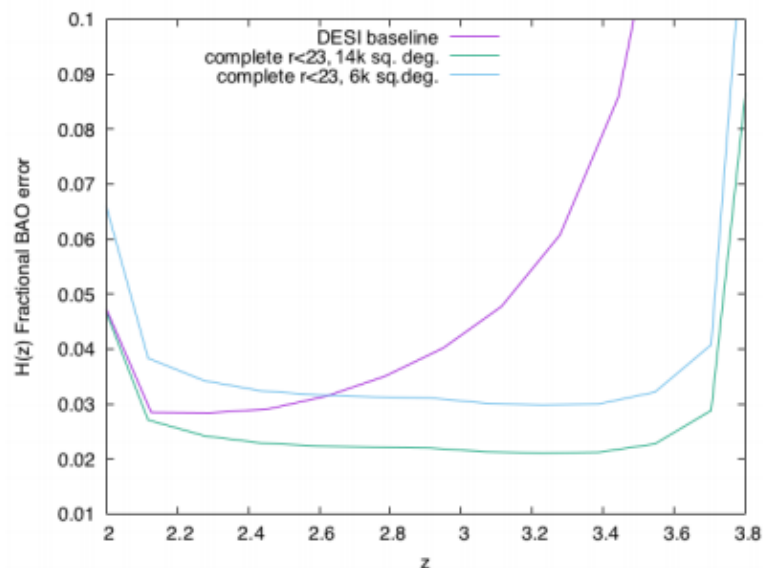
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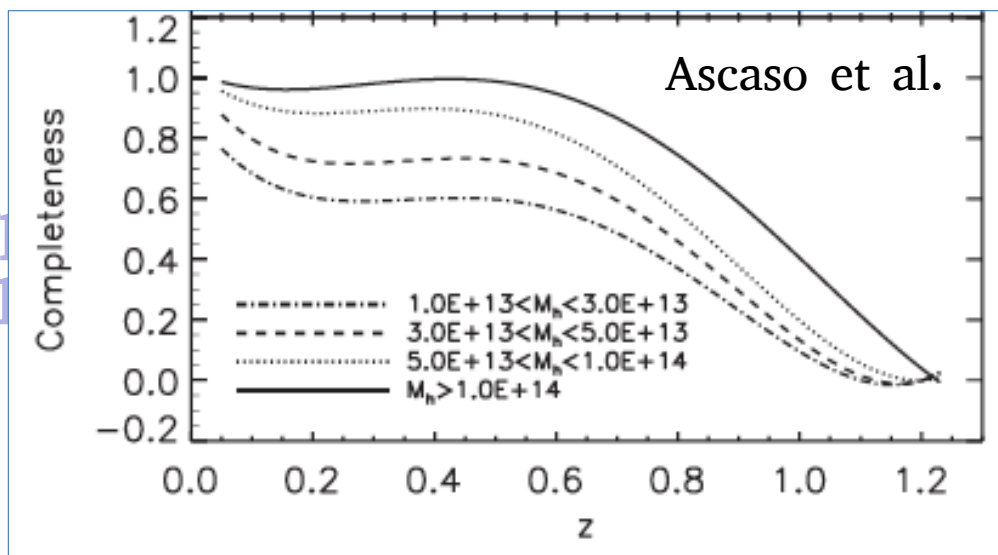
Clustering

WEAVE-QSO survey: Follow-up of 0.5M QSOs at $z > 2.2$



Cosmology experiments

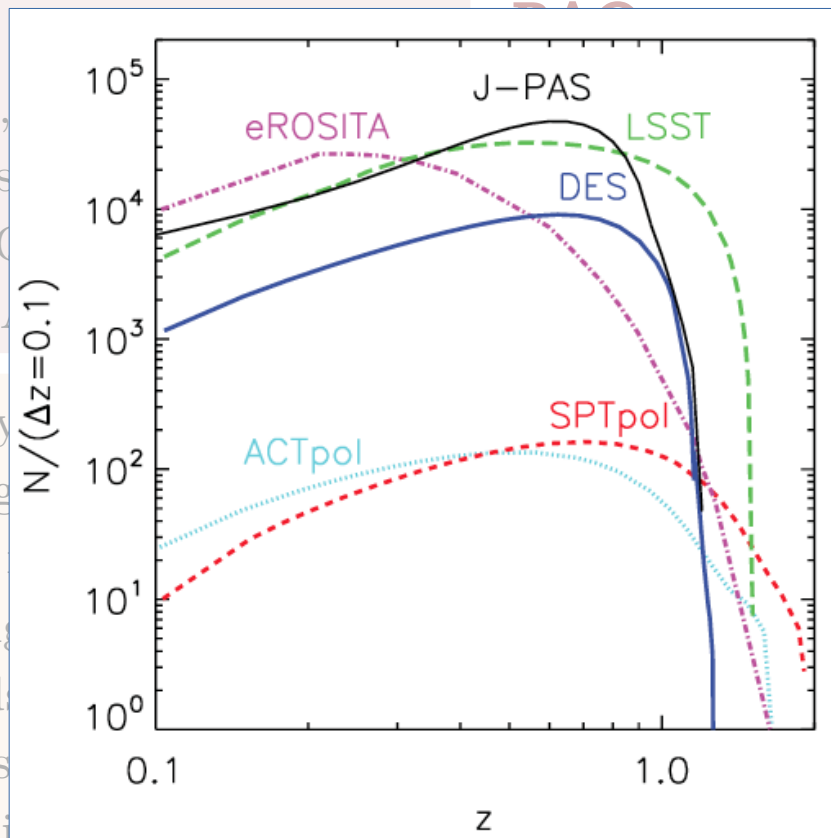
Ty
Sup



environment

- 700k clusters with more than 10 members – down to \sim few $10^{13} M_{\text{sun}}$
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Clusters

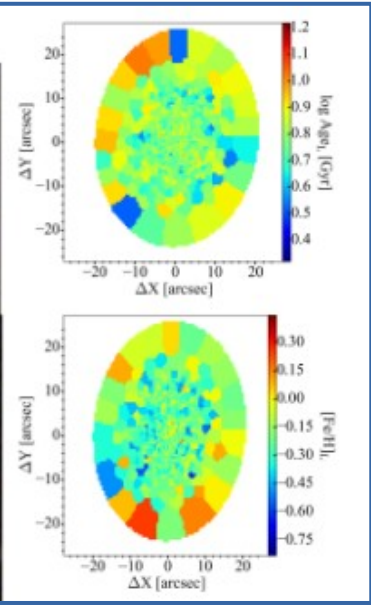


Synergy with eRosita (DE)

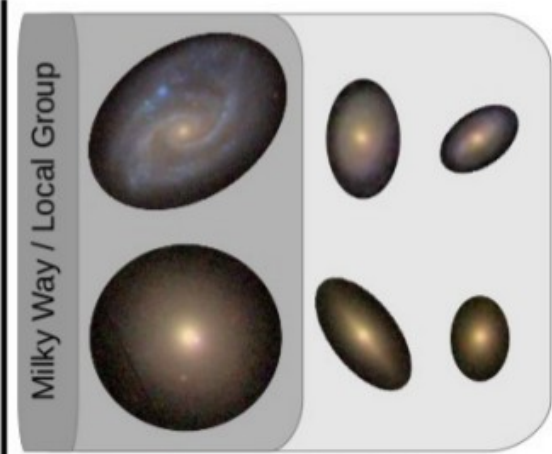
eROSITA



Galaxy evolution



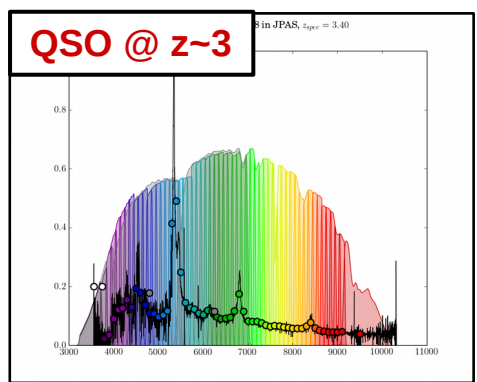
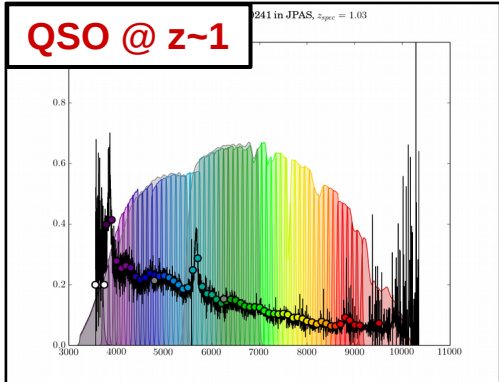
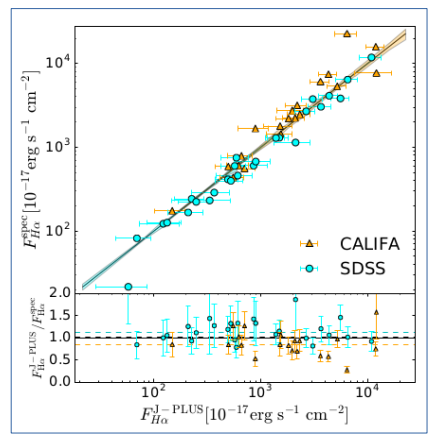
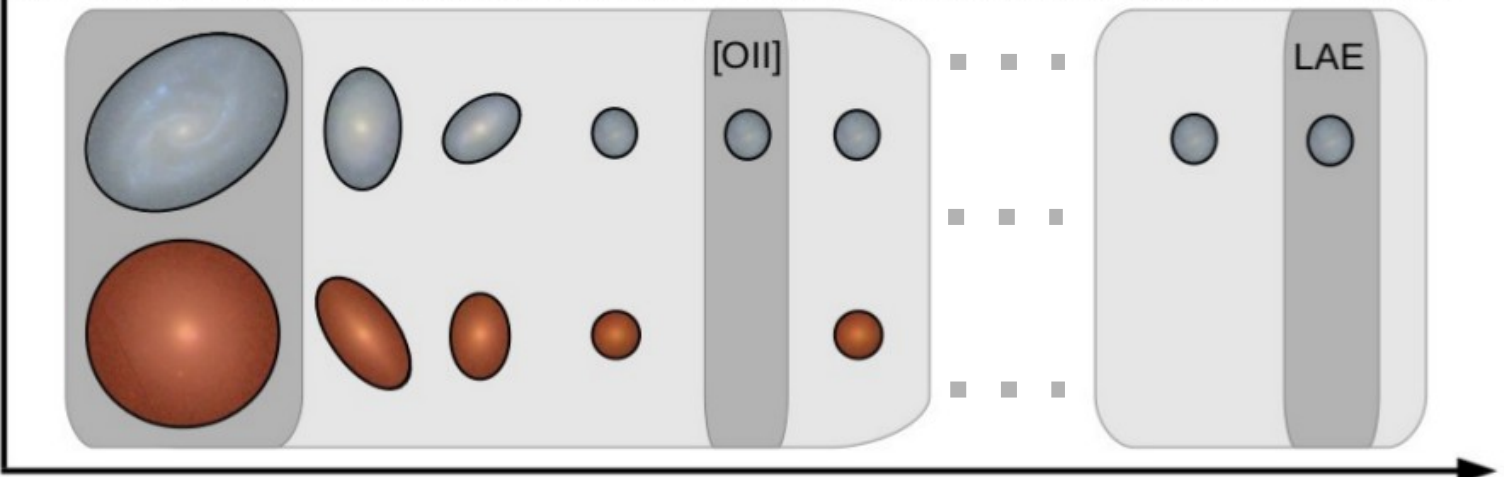
2D Science



J-PLUS J-PAS

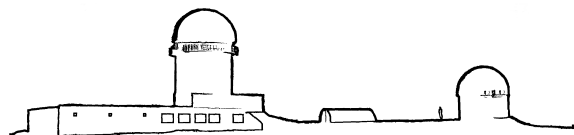
Star-forming galaxies
Passive galaxies

PDF Science

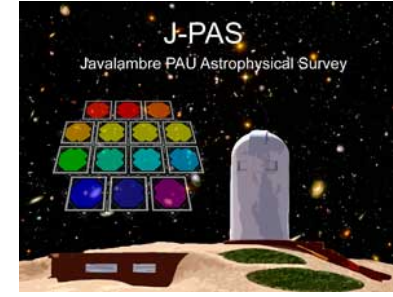


Galactic science

- Characterize the basic **physical properties** of the observed stars (temperature, gravity, metallicity...)
- Discovery and characterization of stellar populations of **ultra dwarf galaxies**
- **RR-Lyrae** variable stars – should be able to be observed up to ~ 200 kpc. Used as tracers of galactic subsystems
- **Tidal streams** and low surface brightness structures
- **White Dwarfs** - age indicators of the group they belong to
- **PNe** – provide important information to study low-mass stars evolution and the early chemical composition of the Galaxy
- Search for **ultra metal-poor stars** (only ~ 100 already known with $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] < -3$ up to now)
- Characterization of **binary** (and multiple) stars (e.g, CVs, AM CVs)

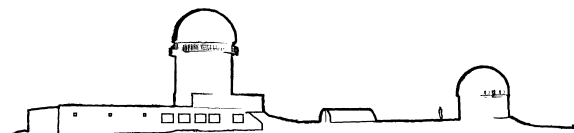


Time-line for J-PAS



Current time-line:

- Early/Mid 2018: **Start of mini-JPAS** - Final assembly and fine-tuning of JPCam
- Mid/End 2018: Coating of the T250 mirror
- Beginning 2019: Installation of JPCam and **Start of J-PAS**

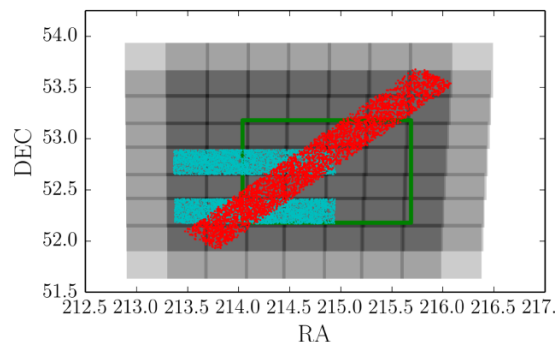


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mini-JPAS ($\sim 3 \text{ deg}^2$ at full-depth with all the filters on the AEGIS field)

Goals:

- telescope final testing (e.g., actuator system)
- data-reduction pipeline testing
- scientific-analysis pipelines testing
- first scientific results



Collaboration board:

Javier Cenarro (CEFCA)
Renato Dupke (ON)
Laerte Sodre' (USP)
Jose' Vilchez (IAA-CSIC)

Scientific coordinators:

Silvia Bonoli (CEFCA)
Renato Dupke (ON)

