The Kilo-Degree Survey: large scale structure and galaxy haloes

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and the





- KiDS survey overview
- Weak gravitational lensing
- Galaxy groups
- Troughs & ridges
- cosmic shear
- Outlook



Survey overview

DE JONG ET AL 2017, A&A 604, A134

Designed as weak lensing + photometric redshift survey

- Accurate galaxy shapes
- Good image quality
- Well-controlled PSF
- Wide field
- Deep (median z~0.7)

- Multi-band
- u to Ks
- spectroscopic calibration

Excellent match to VST strengths! (+VISTA)

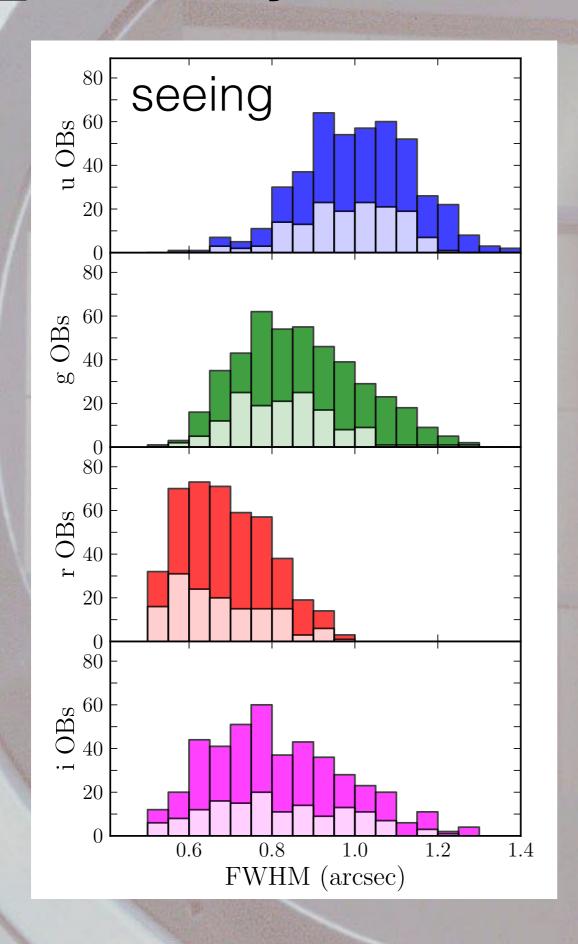


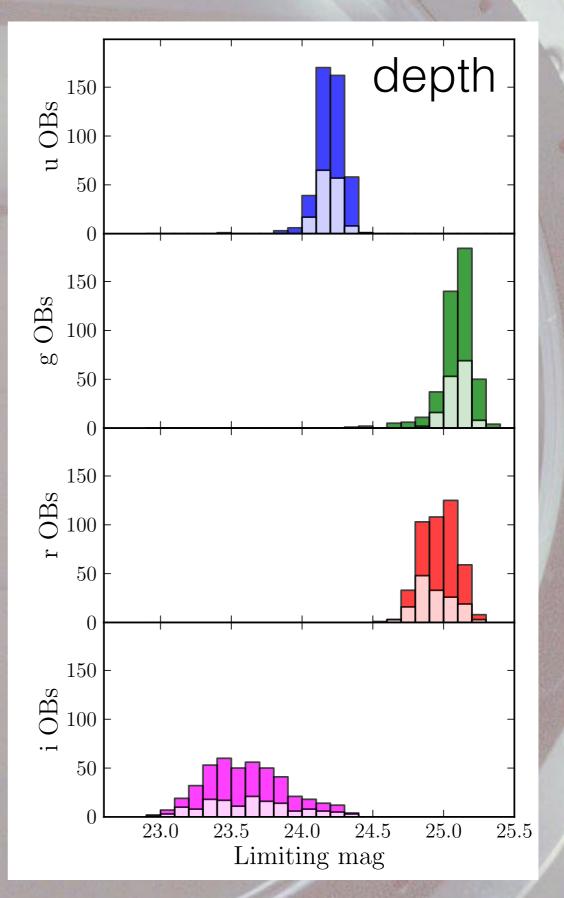
KiD5 Filters, depths

Filter	Exp Time (s)	Median 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
Z	5081	0.8	23.1
Υ	O400	0.8	22.4
J	400	0.8	22.2
Н	300	0.8	21.6
Ks	500	0.8	21.3



Survey overview

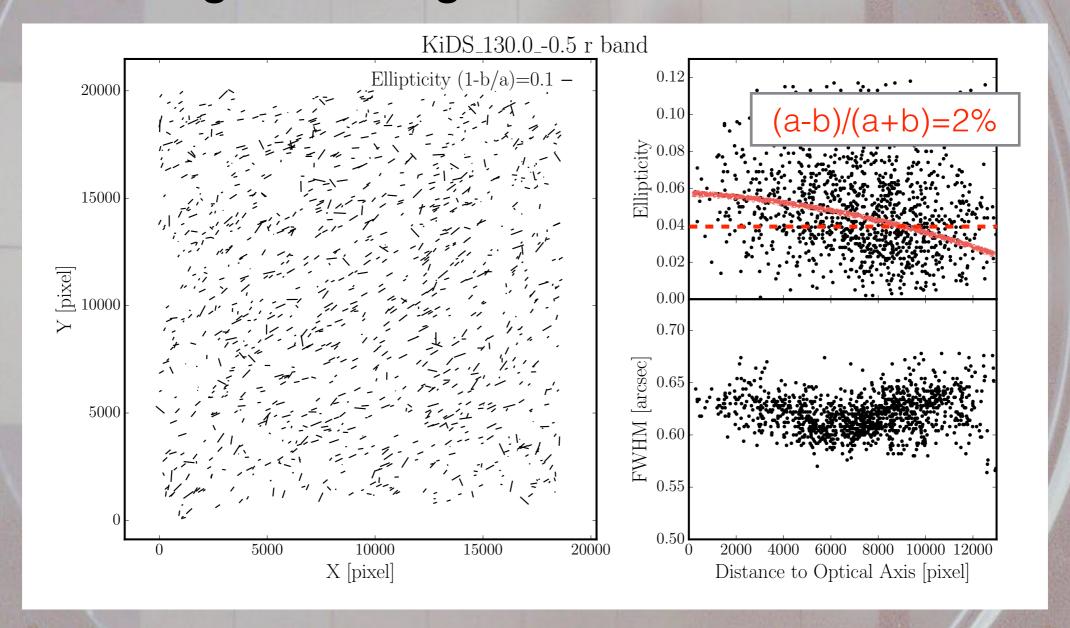






High fidelity imaging

 homogeneous PSF width, low anisotropy, constant plate scale, median seeing for lensing data 0.7"



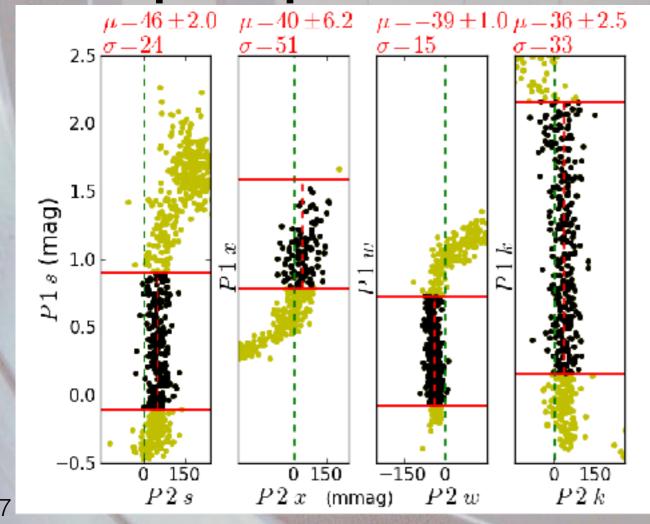
 Advantage of custom-designed f/5.5 Cassegrain telescope over retrofitted Prime Focus camera!



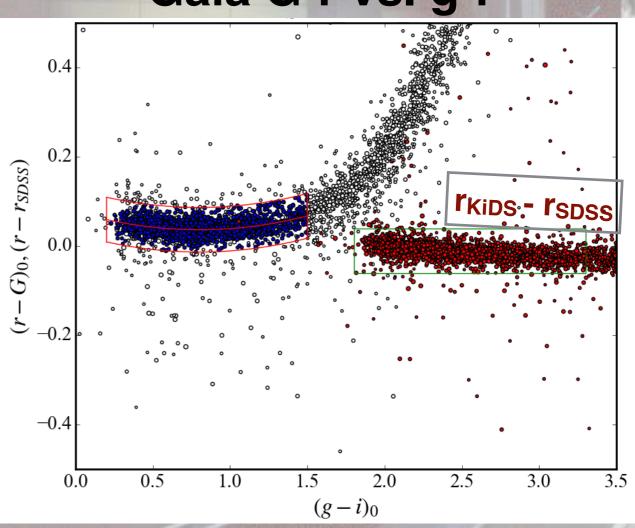
Photometric calibration

 Combination of stellar locus regression (relative) and cross-match to Gaia G photometry (absolute)

principal colours

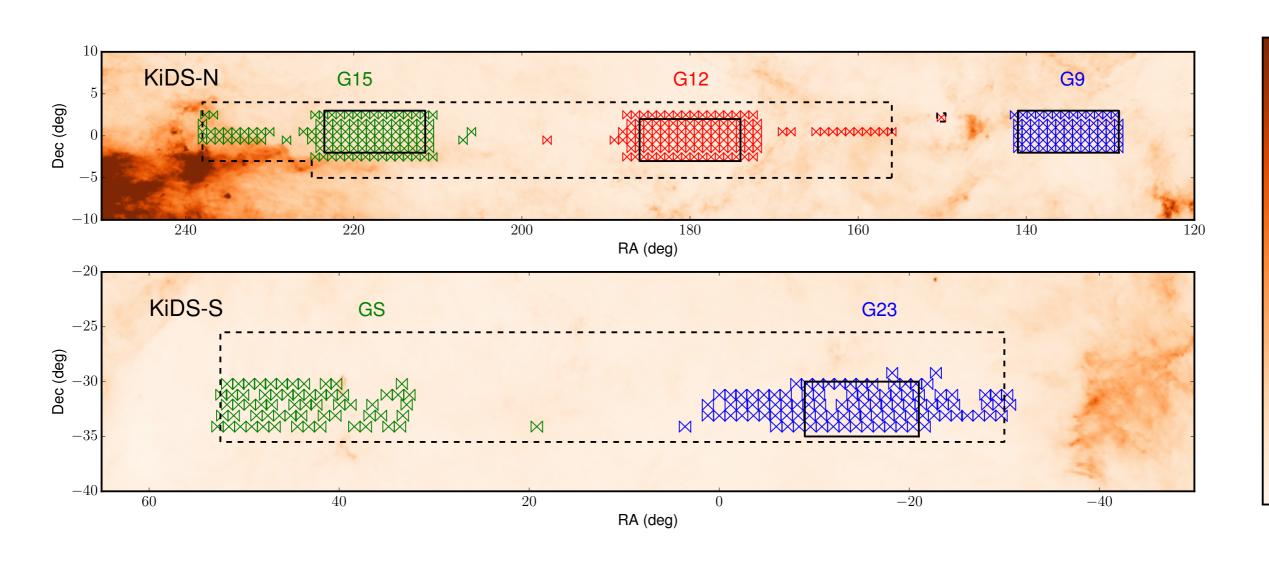


Gaia G-r vs. g-i





DR3 or "KiDS-450"



0.06

0.03

Three on-going weak lensing surveys

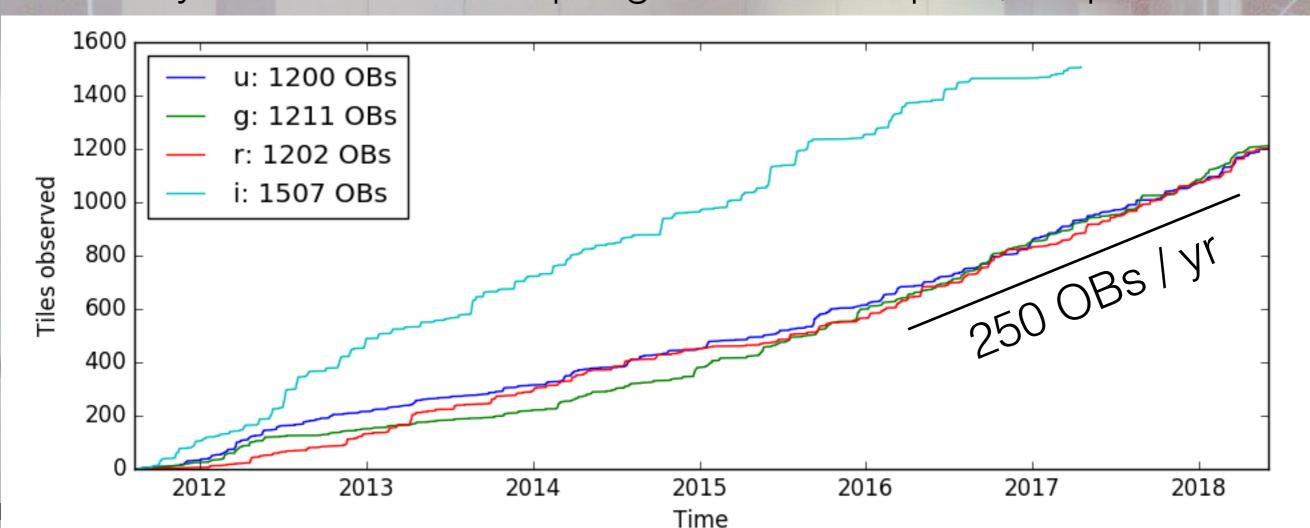
O(500) nights each!

	DES	KiDS	HSC
total area	5000	1500	1400
telescope	4m CTIO	2.6m VST (opt) 3.9m VISTA (IR)	8m SUBARU
image quality	0.9"	0.7"	<0.7"
inverse shear var arcmin ⁻²	65-90	105	>200
bands	grizy	ugriZYJHK	grizy
mean z	0.7	0.77	~0.9
results so far	2000 deg ²	450 deg ²	130 deg ²



KiDS data rate

- Efficient operations since mid-2015 (250 sqdeg/yr)
- Complete early 2019
- 2nd pass in i band underway
- Survey limited to 1350 sq.deg. VIKING footprint, + spec-z fields



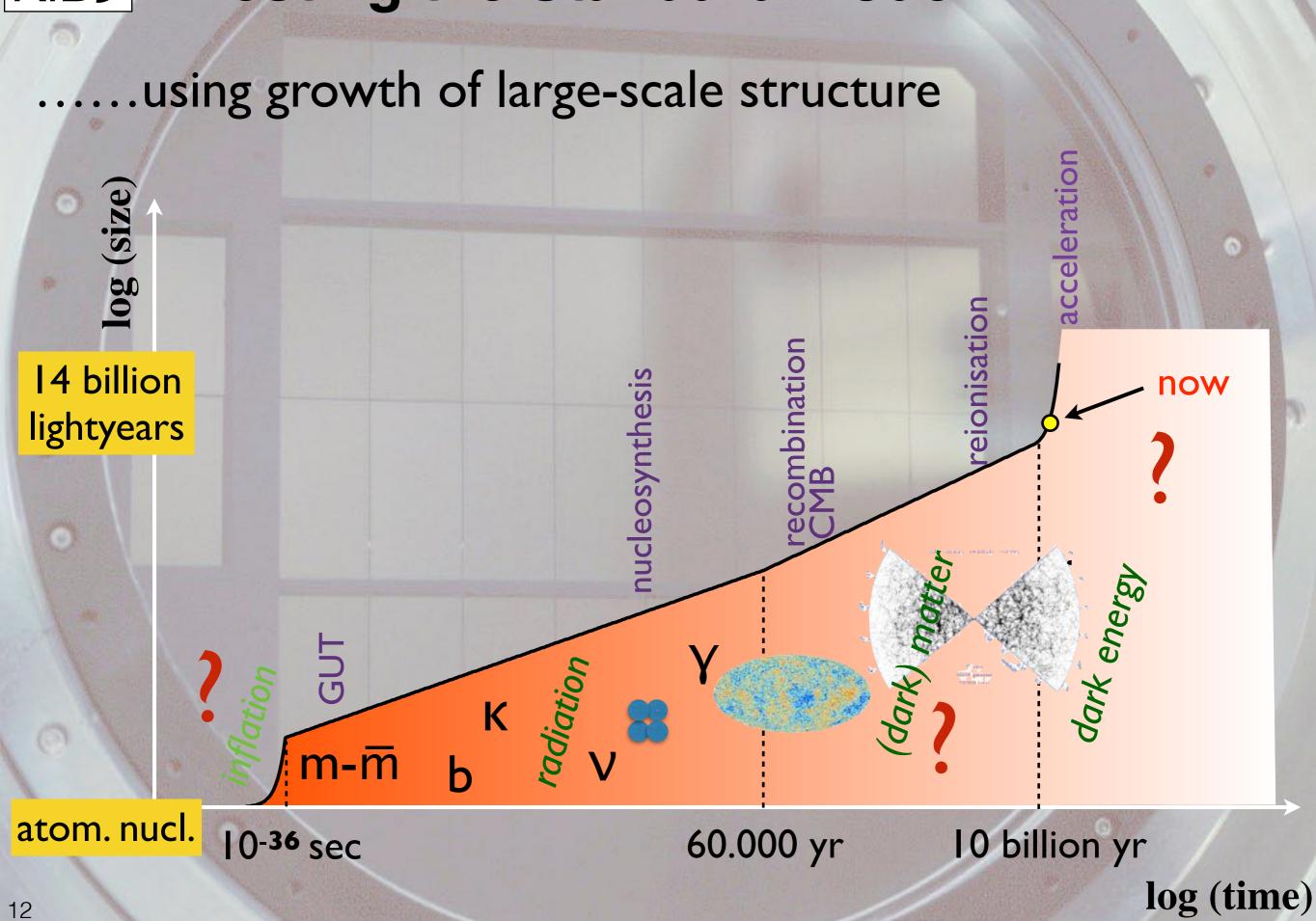


and friends, old and new

- 2df redshift survey defined footprint
- GAMA included in KiDS and was prioritised
 - generated massive multi wavelength campaign
- VIKING provides ZYJHKs imaging
- WAVES will target KiDS footprint with 4MOST
- Exploit overlaps with Planck, ACT, WISE, eROSITA, ...
- Test survey for Euclid external data system

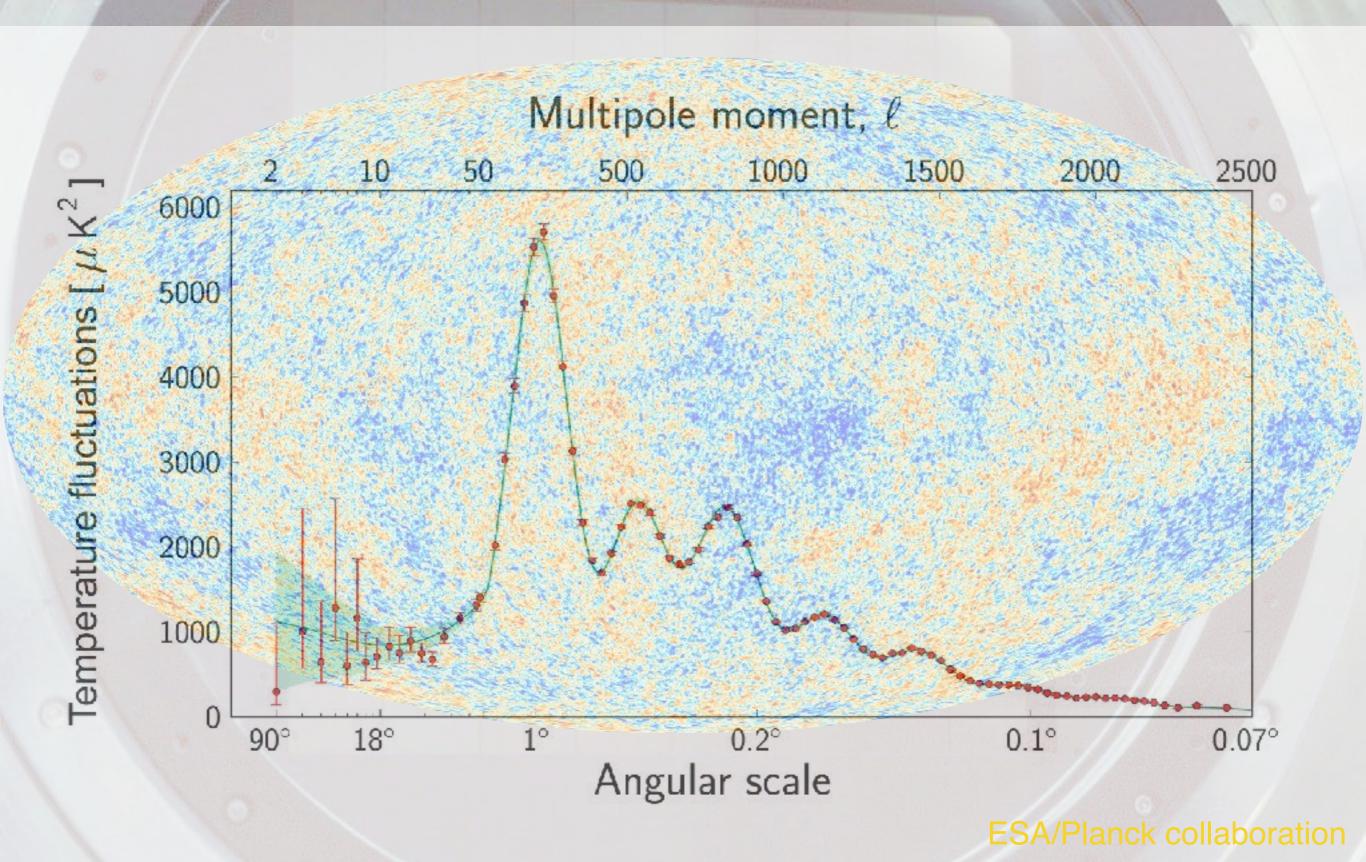


Testing the Standard Model.....



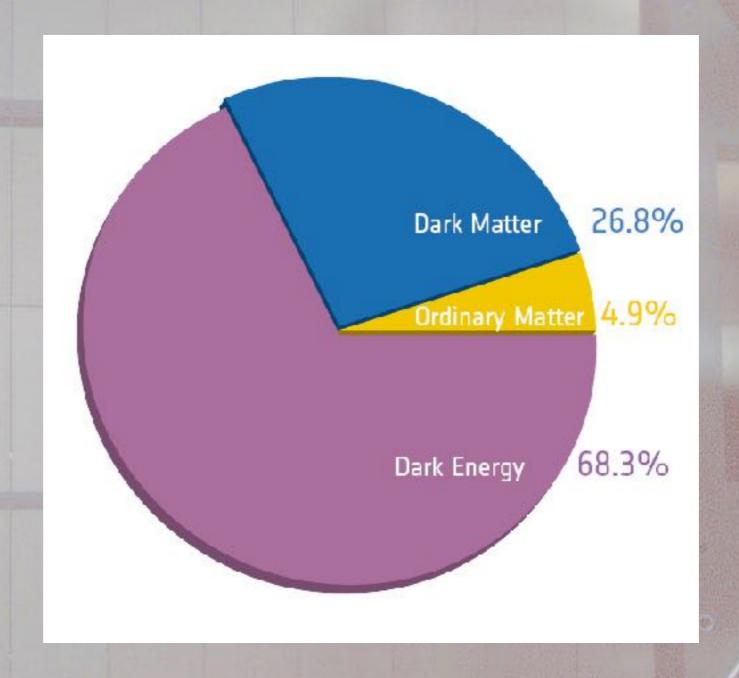


Precision

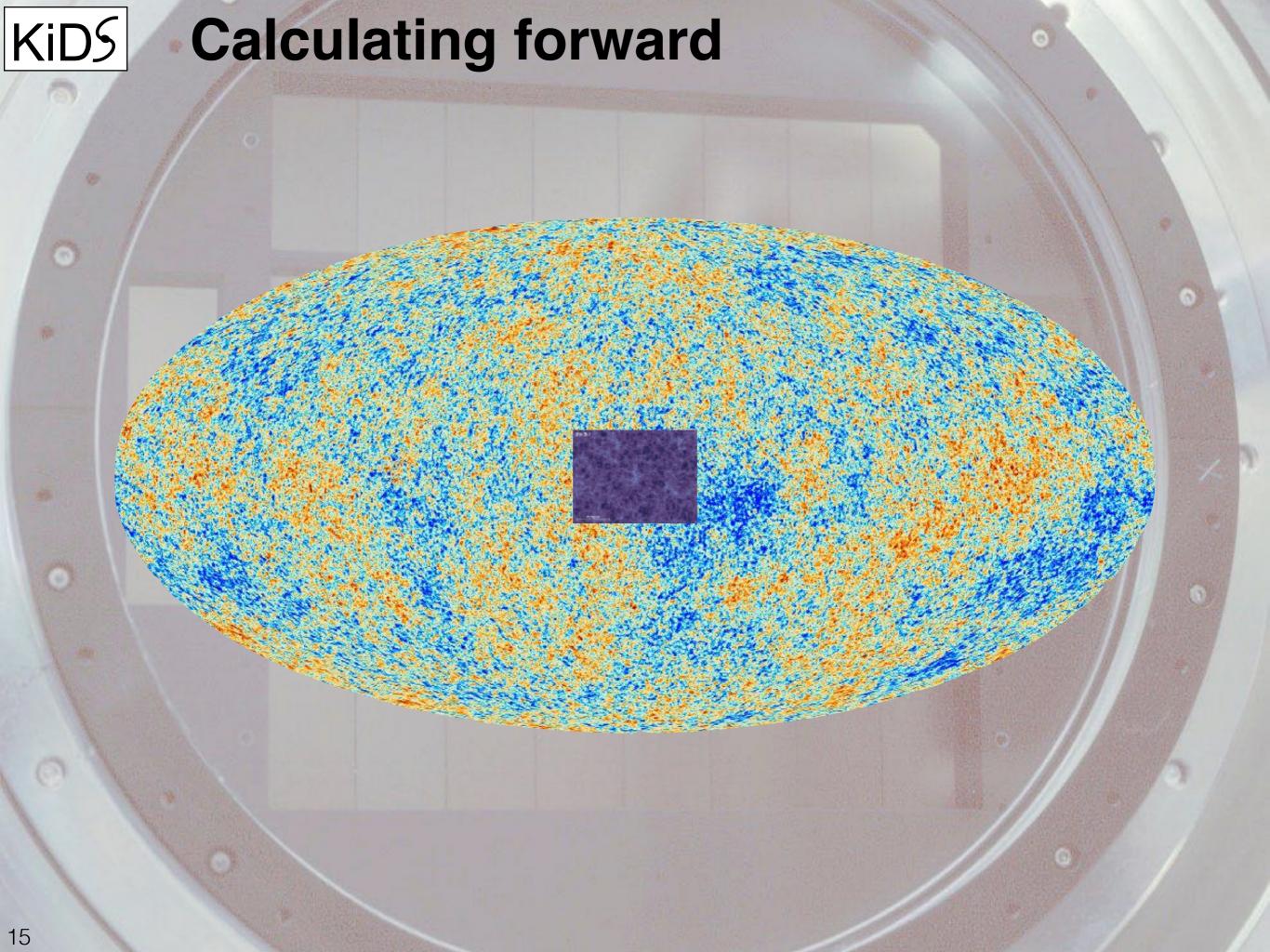




Lemaître parameters



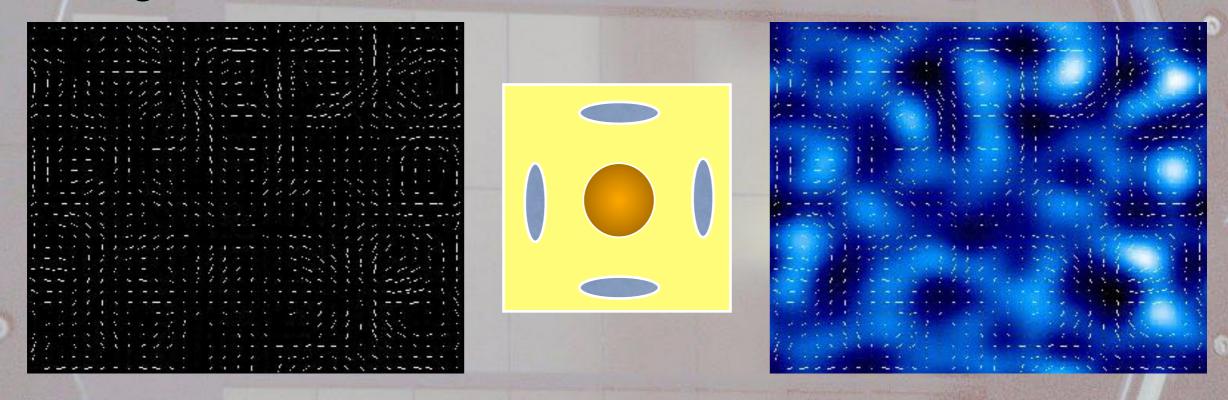
(as measured by Planck collaboration)





Weak gravitational lensing

- Light rays are deflected by gravitational fields
 - tangential distortion around mass concentrations



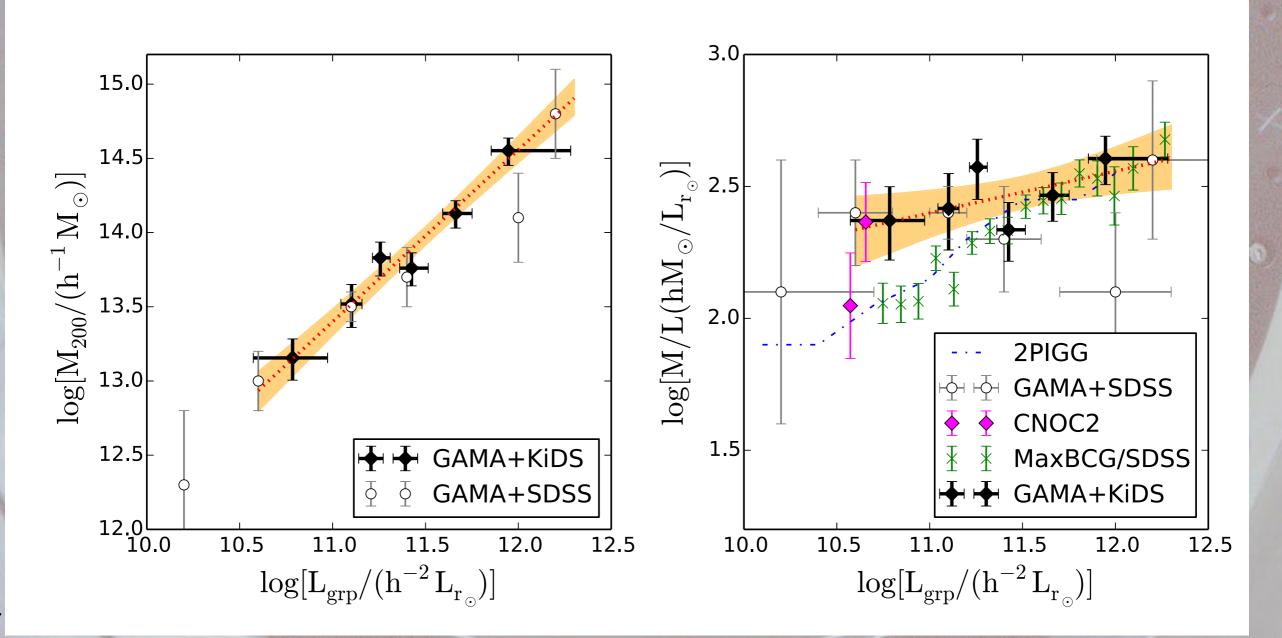
Map out distribution of matter in front of survey galaxies

Add 3rd dimension through tomography



GAMA Galaxy group halo masses

- Use weak lensing effect to measure halos of galaxies, clusters and groups on Mpc scale!
- Needs a good catalogue of lenses (stack!)





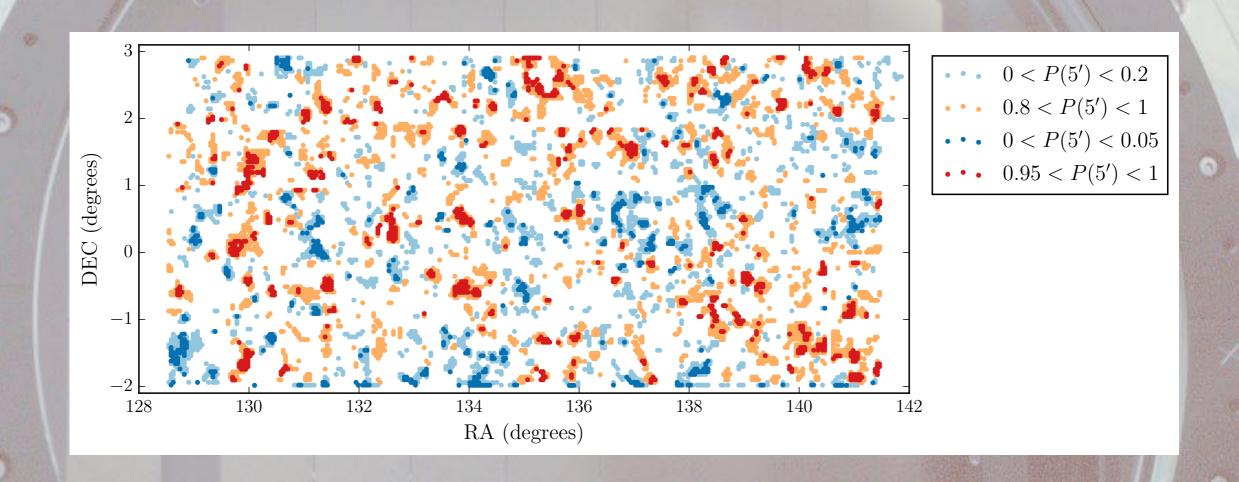
Troughs/ridges in large-scale structure

- density profile of voids is 'clean' probe of gravity (little baryons), but hard to measure with weak lensing
- Trough = 2D under density of galaxies along line of sight (Grün et al 2016). Easier to measure!
- Weak lensing 'density split statistics': split sky by average projected galaxy density in circular apertures and measure mass with lensing



Troughs/ridges in a GAMA patch

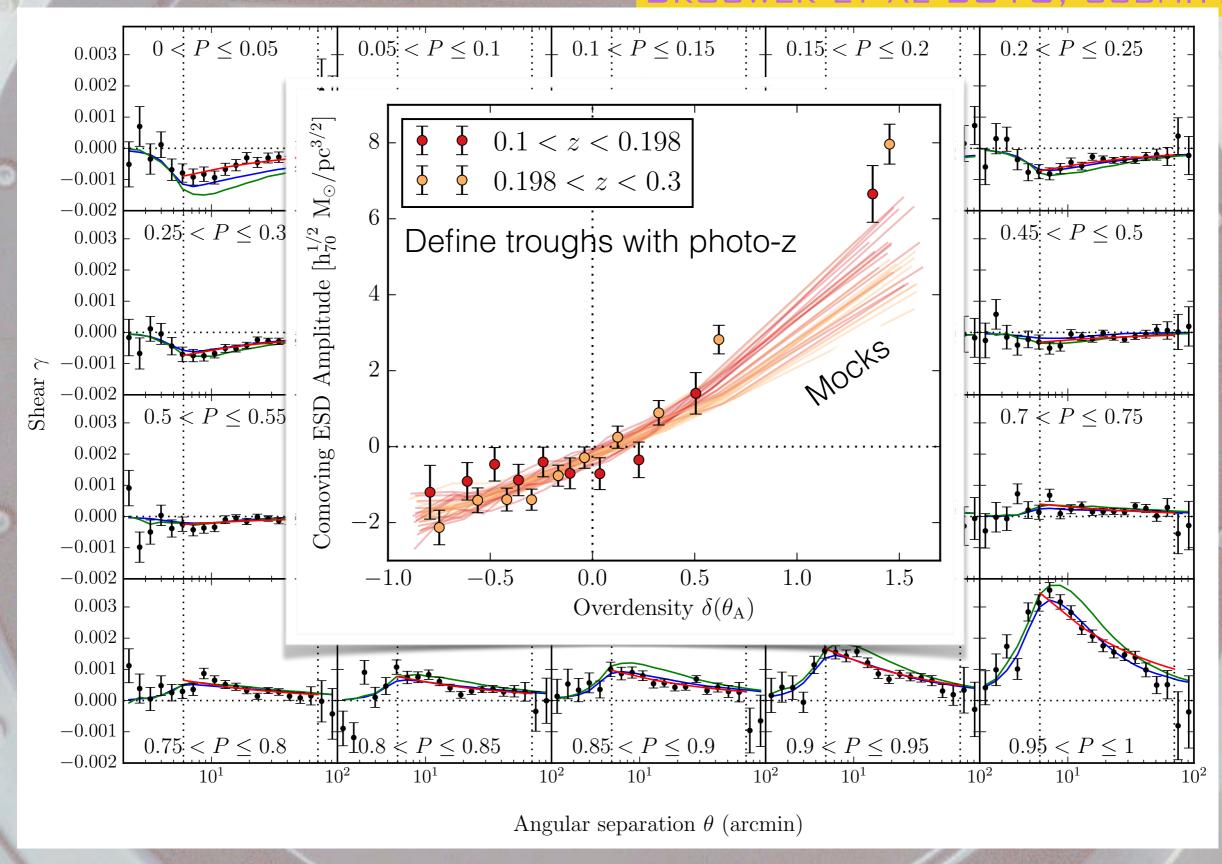
BROUWER ET AL 2018, SUBMITTED



 Construct density-defining population, e.g. a simple magnitude limit r<20



Weak lensing by troughs/ridges



Measurements out to 1 deg radius!



Cosmic shear

HILDEBRANDT ET AL 2017, MNRAS 465, 1454

JOUDAKI ET AL 2017, MNRAS 471, 1259

KÖHLINGER ET AL 2017, MNRAS 471, 4412

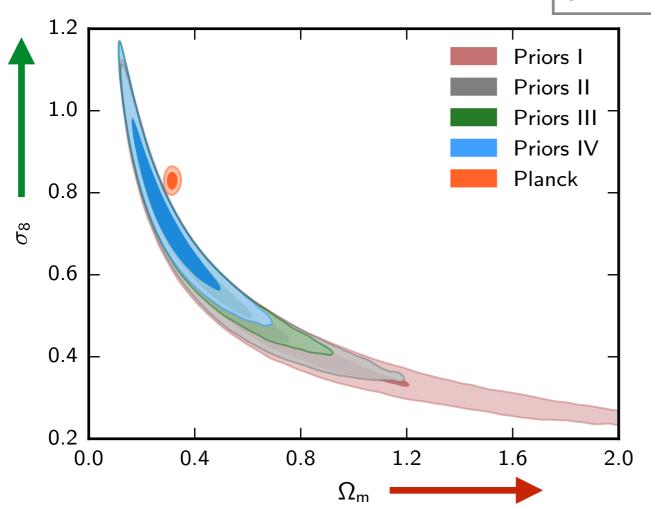
- 2-point correlation function of galaxy ellipticities, in/ between bins of photometric redshifts
- Independent of where the galaxies are direct measurement of 'roughness' of gravitational potential in front of the survey galaxies (given by power spectrum)
- Calibrate the photometric redshifts via comparison to spectroscopic catalogues

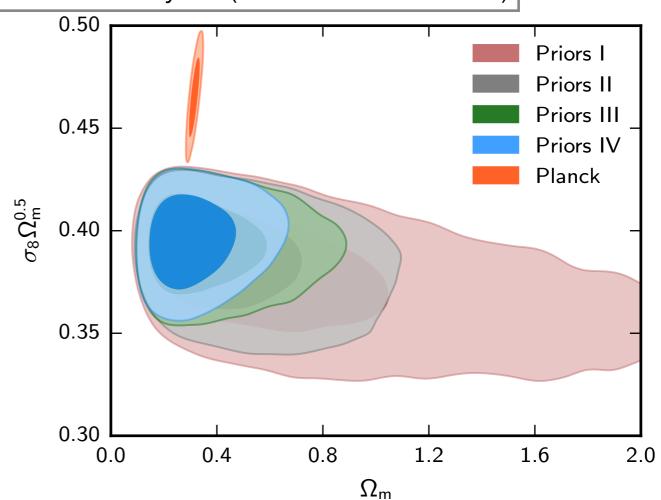
Sensitive to a amount of clustered matter



Cosmic shear 'banana'

CFHTLenS re-analysis (Joudaki et al 2016)



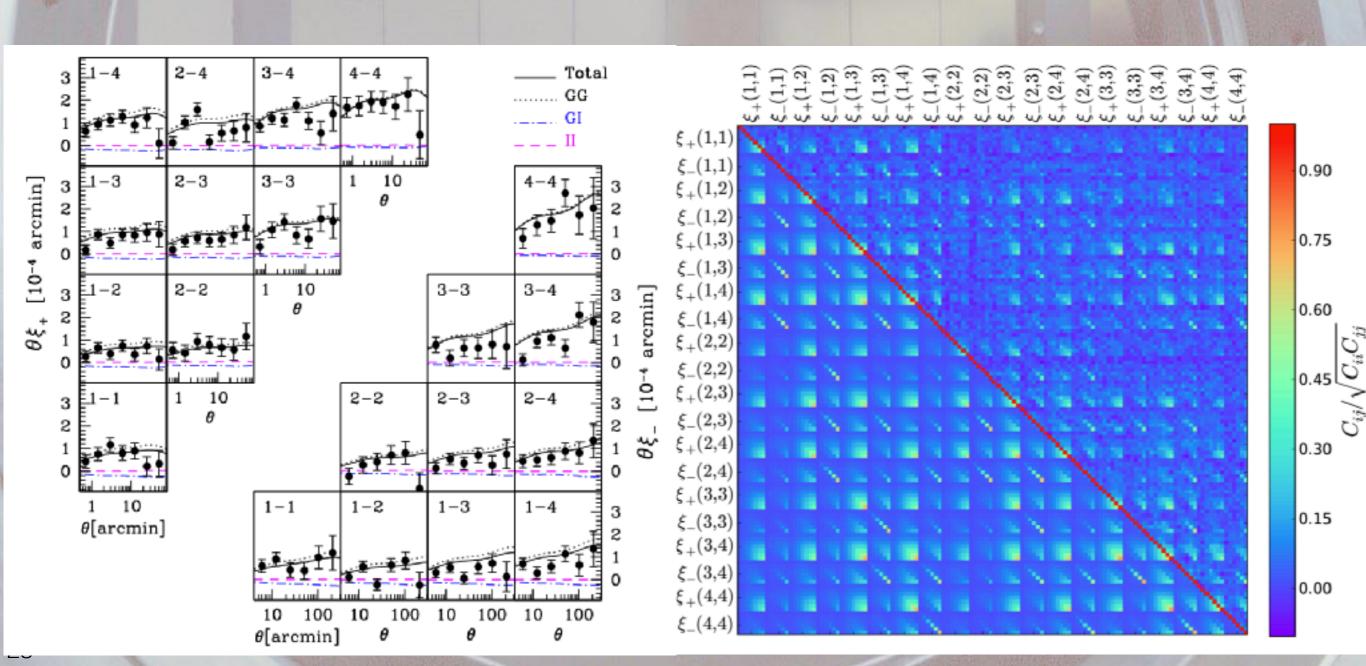


- Measure amount of clustered matter
- Constraints beyond $S_8 = \sigma_8 \Omega_m^{1/2}$ are sensitive to priors
- Results are in tension with Planck



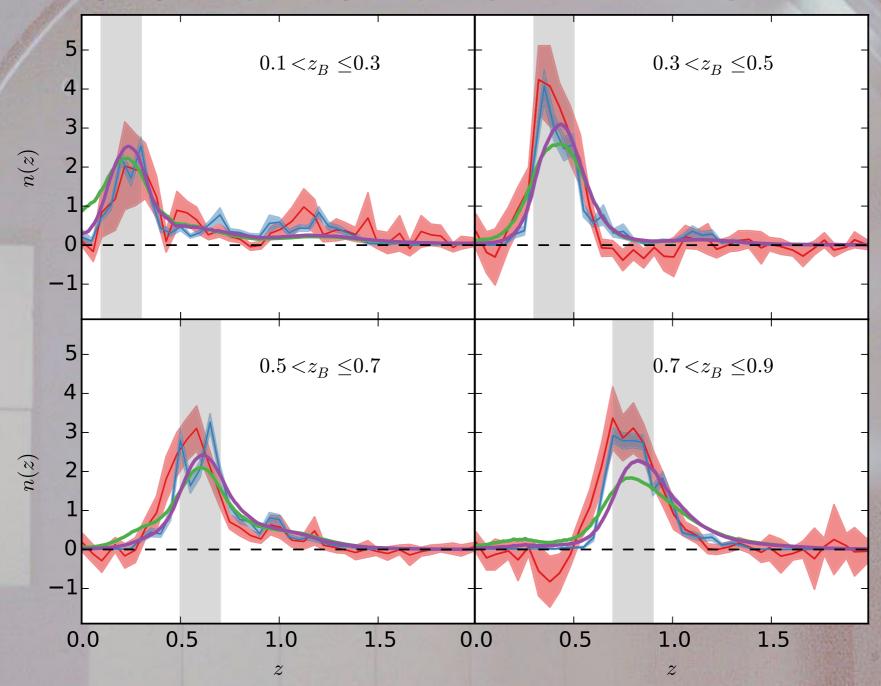
Tomographic correlation functions

- Data vector and covariance matrix (incl. cosmic variance)
 - compare analytical model and mock survey covariance





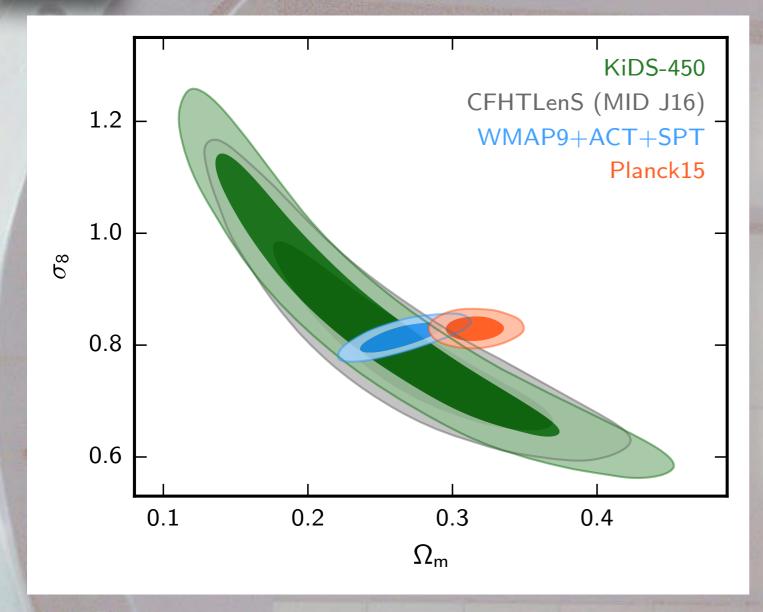
Photometric redshift bins



- Group galaxies by maximum-likelihood redshift
- Calibrate ensemble distributions and use those in the modelling



KiDS-450: Result

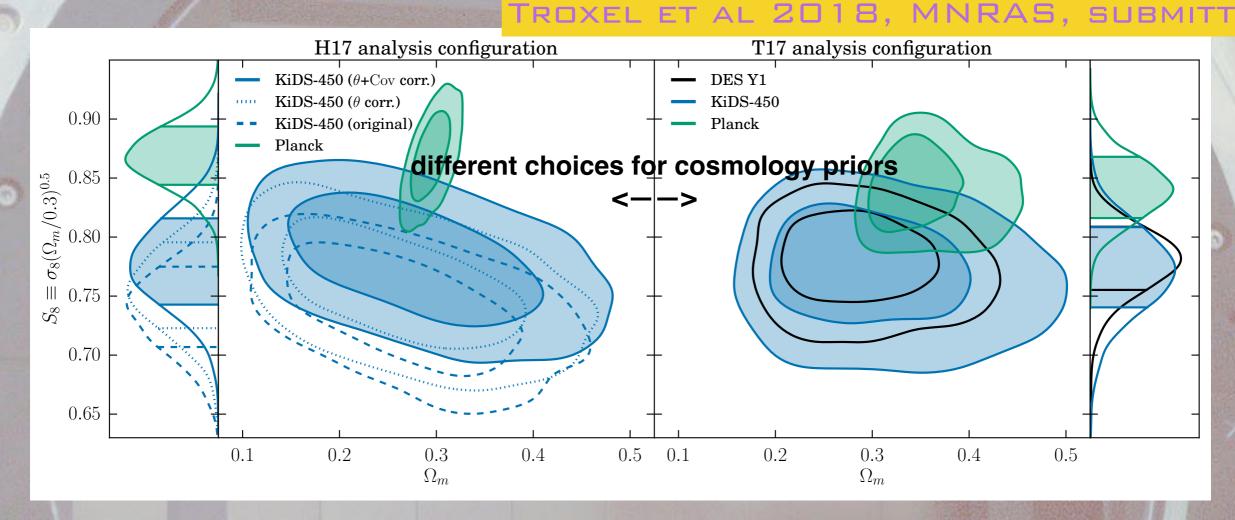


 $\sigma_8\sqrt{(\Omega_m/0.3)}=0.745\pm0.039$

- S₈ constraint very similar to CFHTLenS, pre-planck CMB
- Tension with Planck 2.7σ_{KiDS} in S₈ (2.3σ discrepancy)



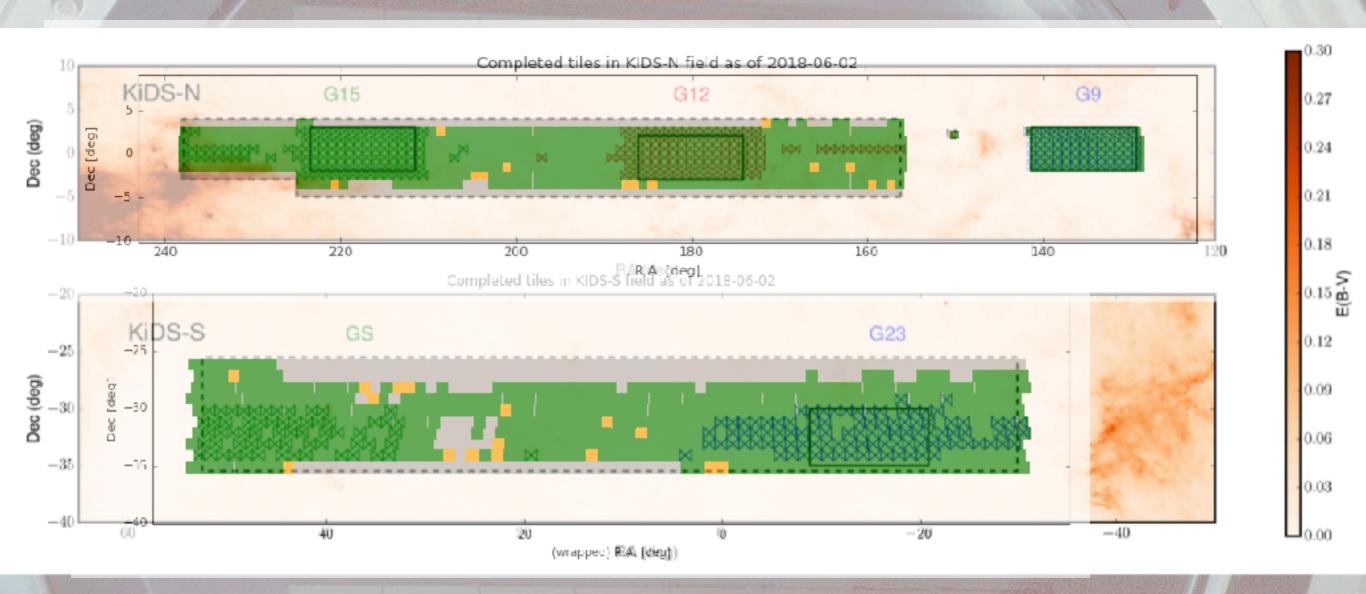
KiDS-450 and DES-year1 (1300sq.deg.)



- Reanalysis by DES team:
 - Improved covariance estimate 'releaves KiDS tension' with Planck slightly
 - DES result very consistent with KiDS now!



Next: DR4, "KiDS-900"



- Double area, fewer holes so better correlation functions
- Improved photo-z (incl VIKING)
- Gaia calibration

KiD5 Next

- "KiDS-900" being produced. Data to ESO this summer.
- New cosmic shear analysis
- First large contiguous field analyses
- VIKING included
- Understand completeness for large-scale clustering measurements —> combined probes of LSS

And on to survey completion next year!



SWINBURNE

LONDON

The KiDS Team



OXFORD

MPS LINDAU

NAPLES



Mass maps for KiDS-450

