

# Measurement of the cosmic shear correlation function from SuprimeCam data

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共同研究者

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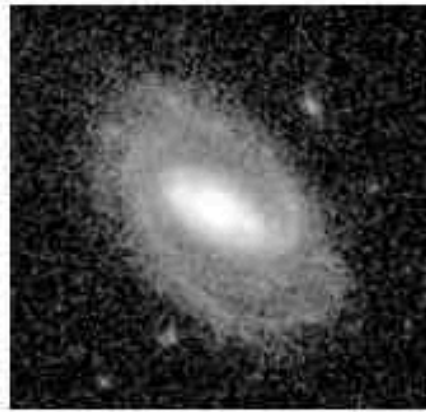
1.Introduction

2.SuprimeCamデータによるcosmic shear測定

3.非ゼロ B-modeの起源

4.まとめ

# Introduction: "ellipticity"



$$Q_{ij} = \int d\theta^2 \theta_i \theta_j W(\theta) f(\theta) \leftarrow \text{輝度分布}$$

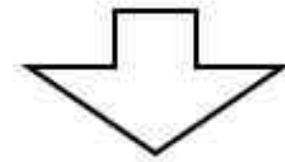
$$e_1 = \frac{Q_{11} - Q_{22}}{Q_{11} + Q_{22}}$$

$$e_2 = \frac{2Q_{12}}{Q_{11} + Q_{22}}$$

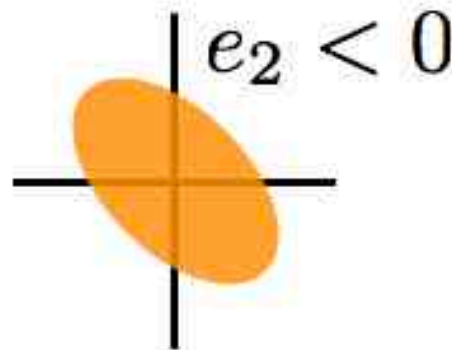
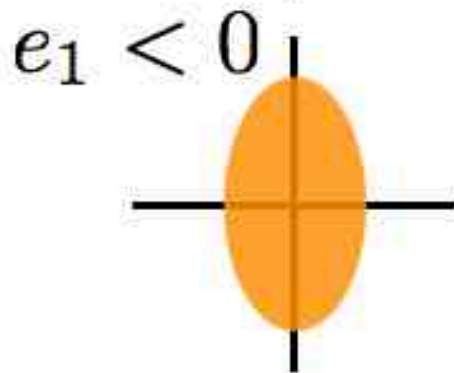
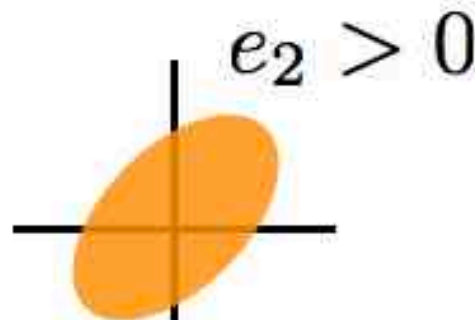
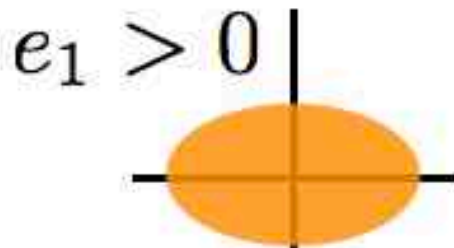
一様楕円の場合

$$e = \frac{1 - (b/a)^2}{1 + (b/a)^2}$$

$$(e = \sqrt{e_1^2 + e_2^2})$$

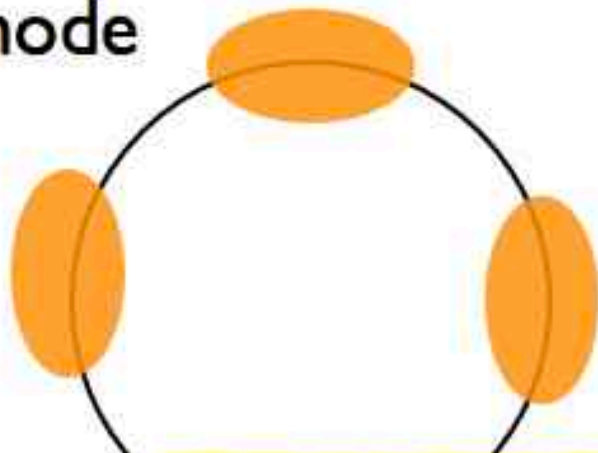


$$\frac{b}{a} \sim 1 - e$$

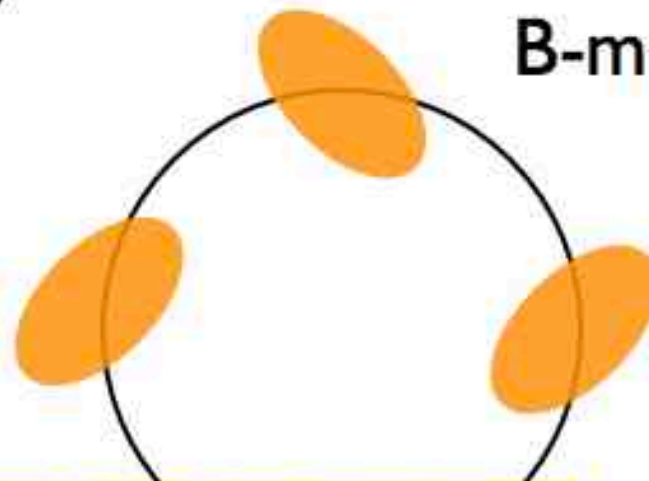


# Introduction: E/B mode

E-mode



B-mode

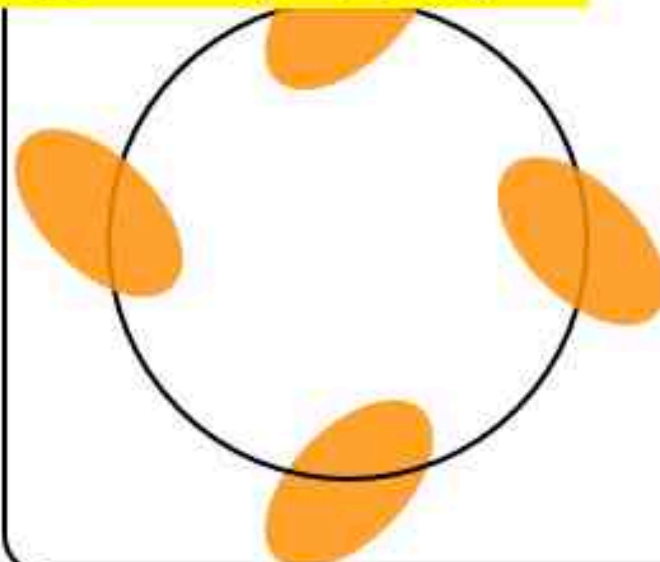
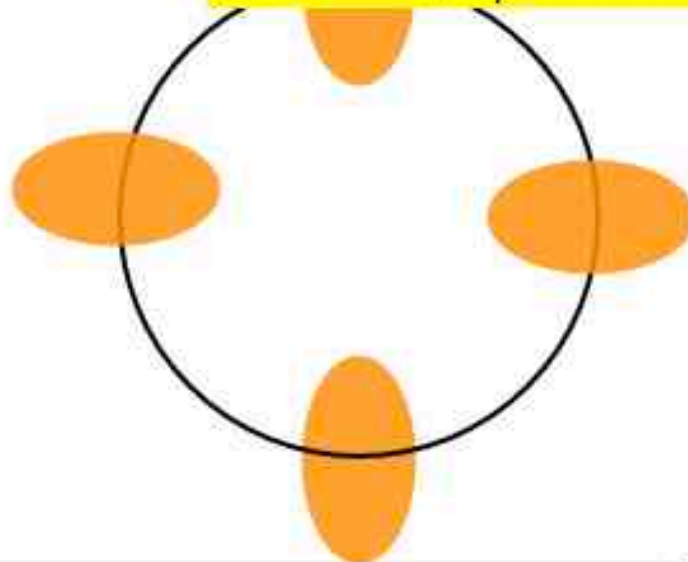


標準的な重力理論による重力レンズでは

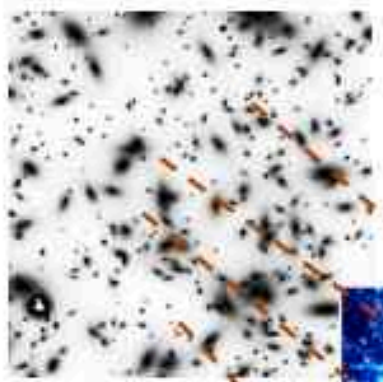
B-modeは生じない

$$\vec{E} = \vec{\nabla} \phi$$

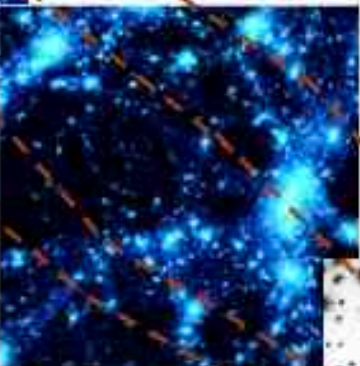
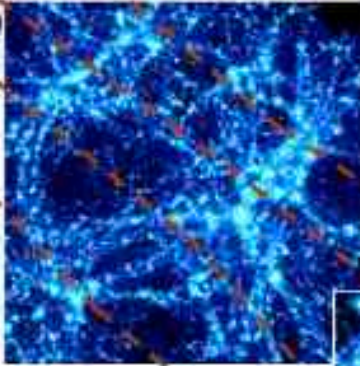
$$\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$$



# Introduction: cosmic shear correlations



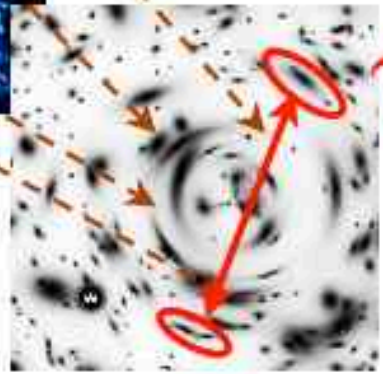
shear power spectrum  
= LOS projection of  
density power spectrum



Large-scale structure

$z_s$

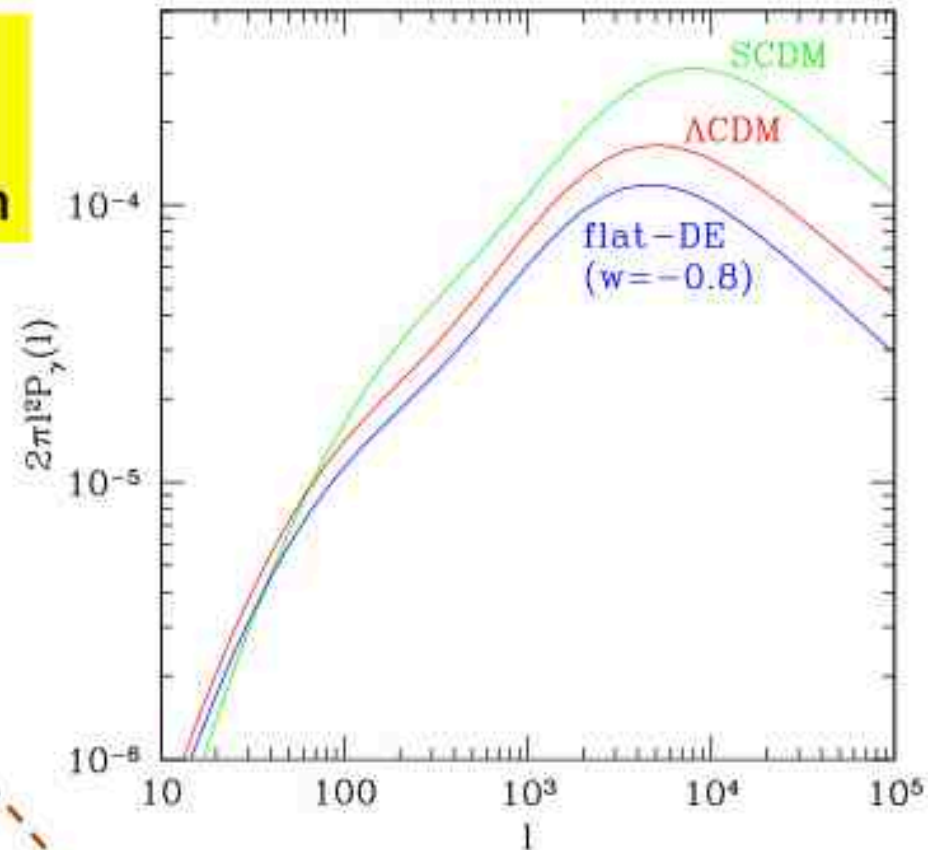
$z_1$



$\gamma(\theta_2)$

$\gamma(\theta_1)$

present



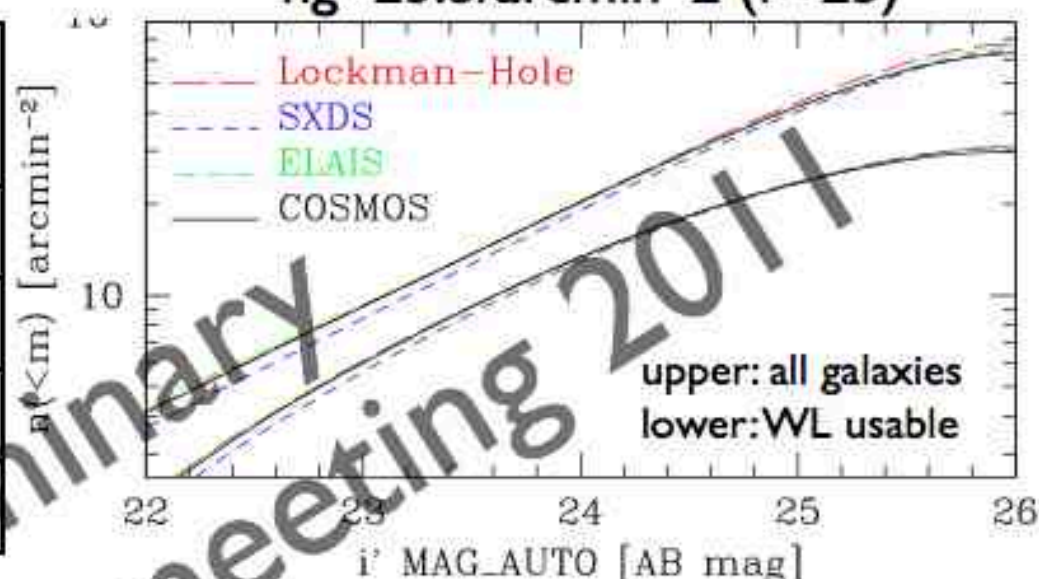
(C) Y. Suto

# Cosmic shear from SCam data

$i'$ -band (total=5.3deg<sup>2</sup>)

field	Area [deg <sup>2</sup> ]	seeing ["]	Texp [h]
ELAIS-N1	1.9	~0.57	1
COSMOS	1.7	~0.53	0.6
SXDS	1.0	~0.52	1.7
Lockman Hole	0.7	~0.51	1

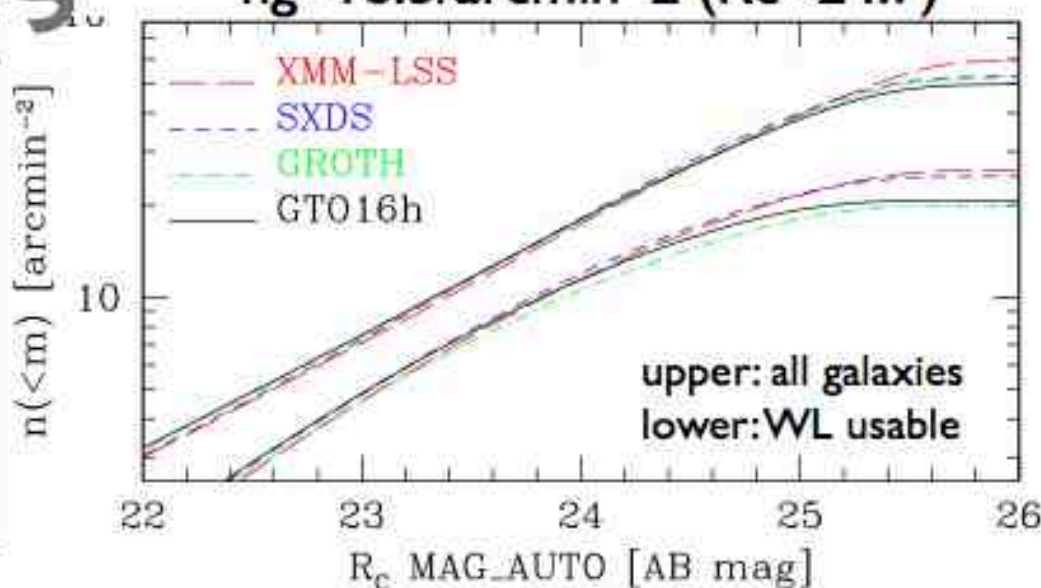
$n_g = 23.5/\text{arcmin}^2$  ( $i' < 25$ )



$R_c$ -band (total=5.1deg<sup>2</sup>)

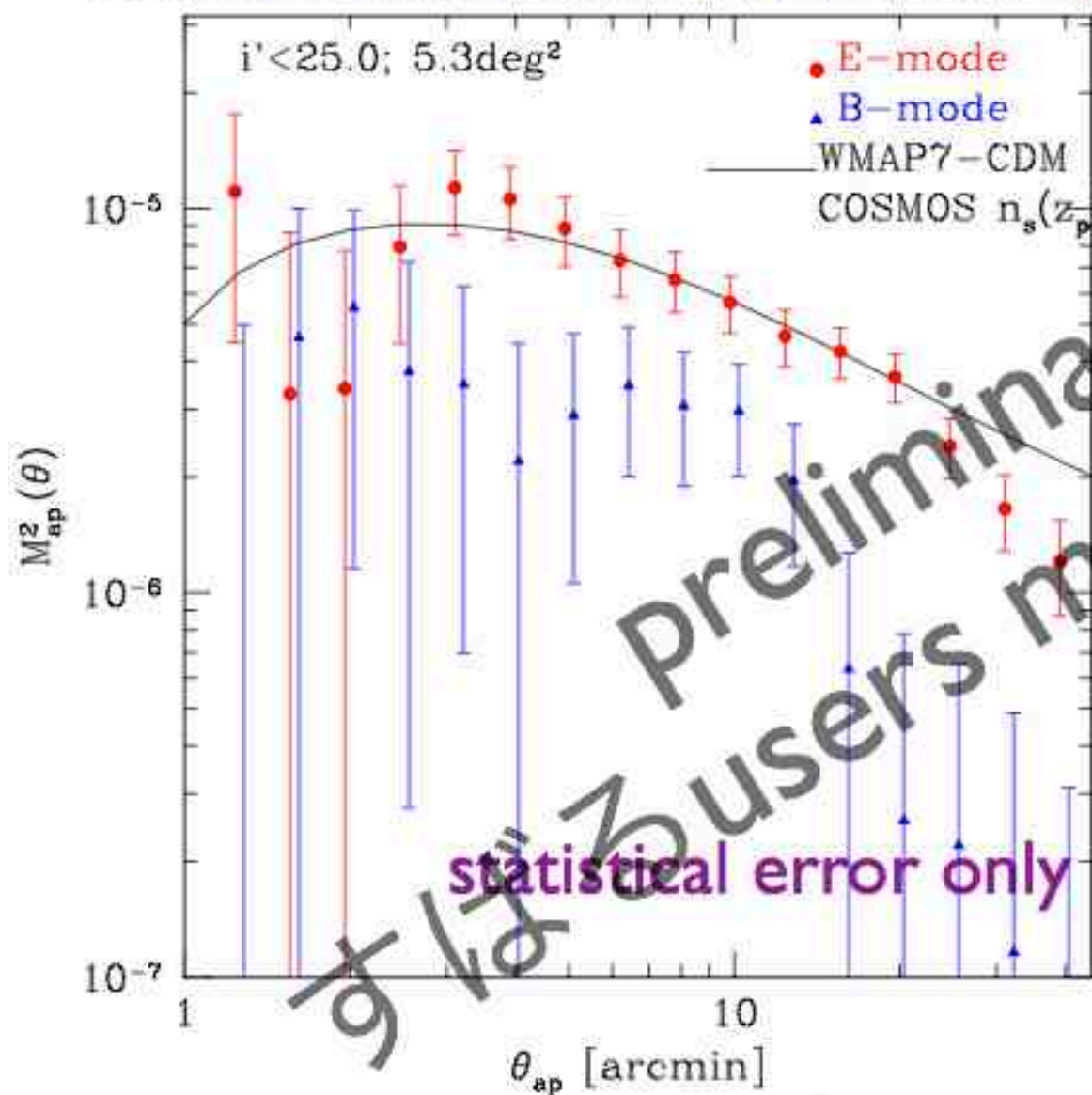
field	Area [deg <sup>2</sup> ]	seeing ["]	Texp [h]
XMM-LSS	1.9	~0.55	0.5
GTO16h	1.5	~0.62	0.5
SXDS	1.0	~0.56	0.9
GROTH	0.7	~0.57	0.5

$n_g = 18.5/\text{arcmin}^2$  ( $R_c < 24.7$ )



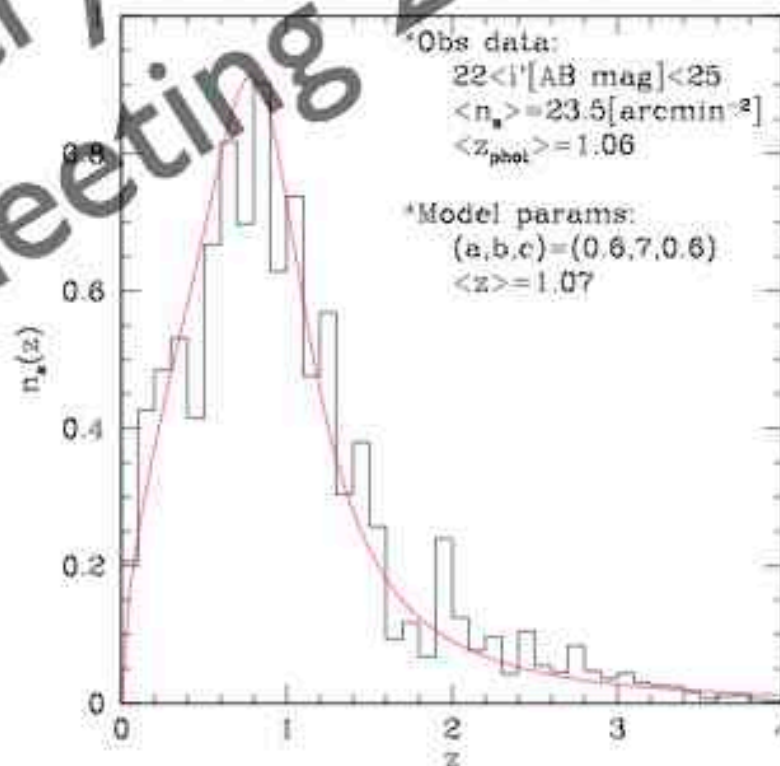
# Cosmic shear from SCam data

Variance of shears filtered with a circular window



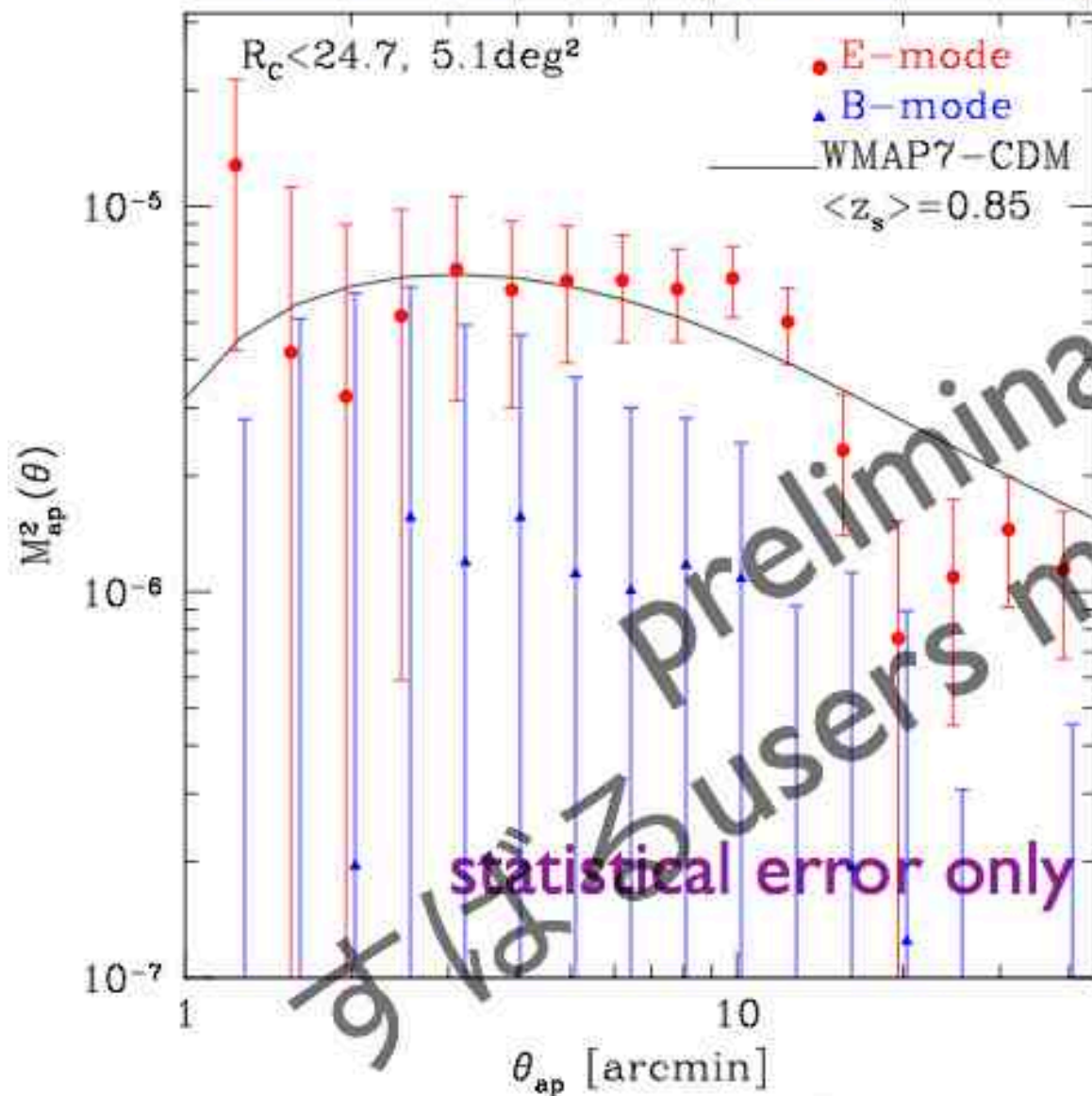
$$\theta_{phys} \sim \theta_{ap}/5$$

- $n_g = 23.5 / \text{arcmin}^2$  ( $i' < 25$ )
- $\langle z_s \rangle = 1.06$  from Cosmos photo-z data



# Cosmic shear from SCam data

Variance of shears filtered with a circular window



- $n_g = 18.5 / \text{arcmin}^2$  ( $R_c < 24.7$ )
- $\langle z_s \rangle = 0.85$  (assumed)

statistical error only

$$\theta_{phys} \sim \theta_{ap} / 5$$

# 非ゼロB-modeの起源の理解にむけて

まずは解析精度をおさえる

つまり、ゼロになるべきものが、

どれだけゼロに近い値で測定されるのか？

今回やったこと

1.SCamの非対称PSFの性質の理解

- 収差
- 大気乱流
- それ以外の成分

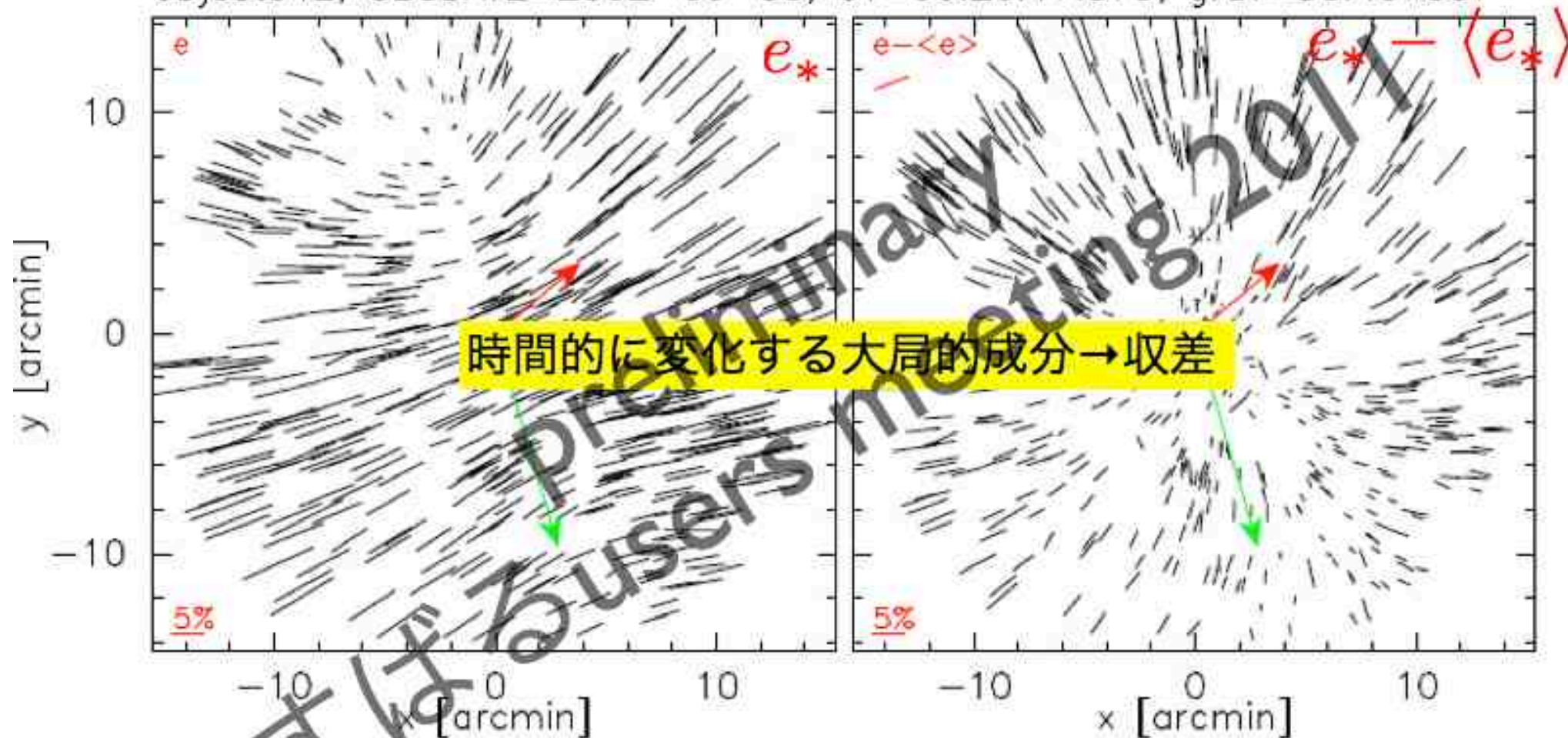
2.非対称PSF補正の性能評価



# PSF-ellipticity in SCam

## PSF-ellipticity measured from stars

object042; OBSDATE=2002-09-30; UT=06:26:17.379; grav=50.437837



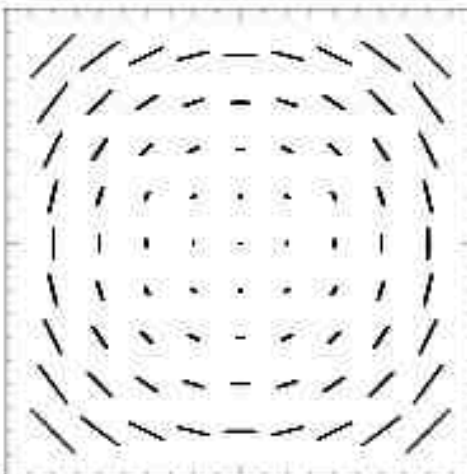
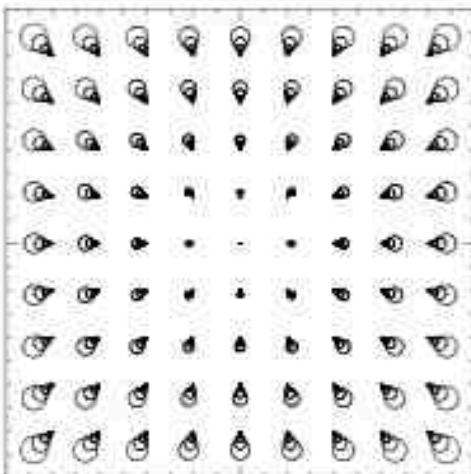
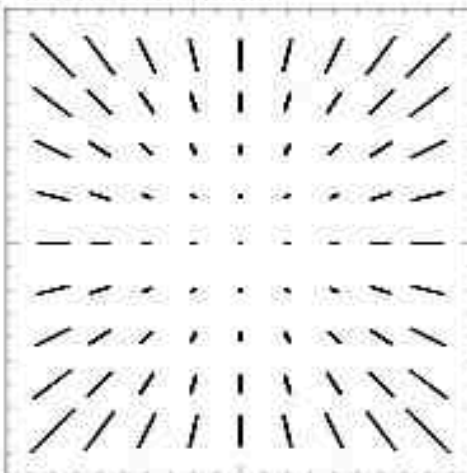
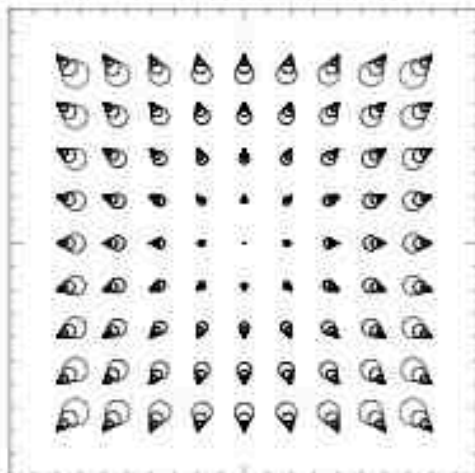
i'-band,  $T_{\text{exp}} = 1 \text{ min}$

# 最低次の収差によるellipticity

軸対象

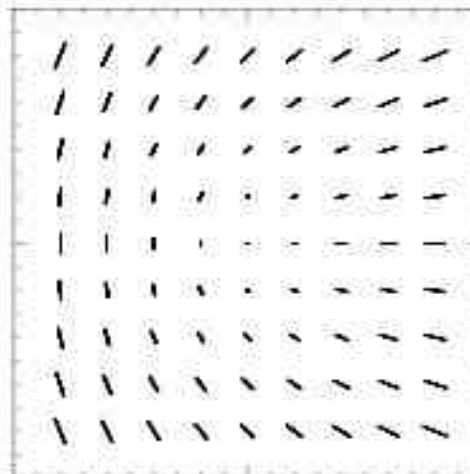
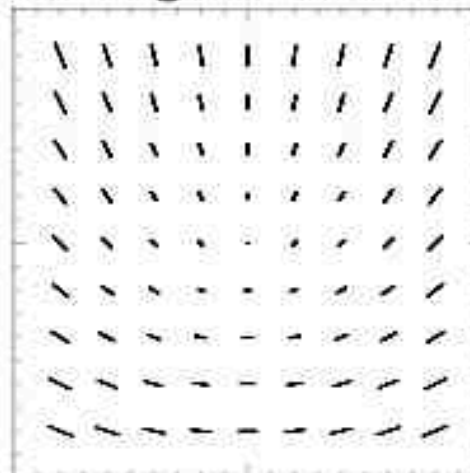
ガイドル非点 &  
像面湾曲

ガイドルコマ



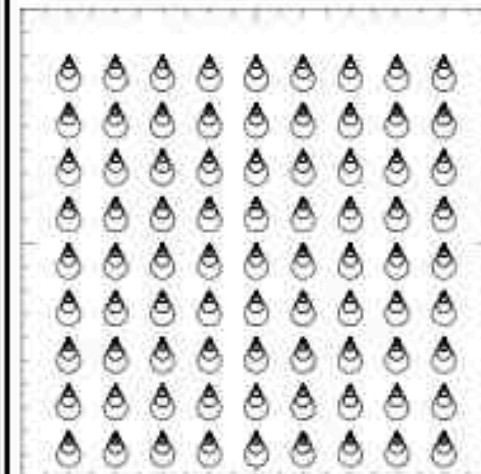
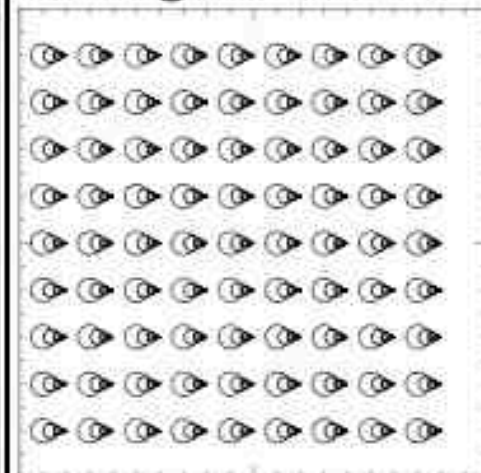
非軸対象

misalignment非点



一定

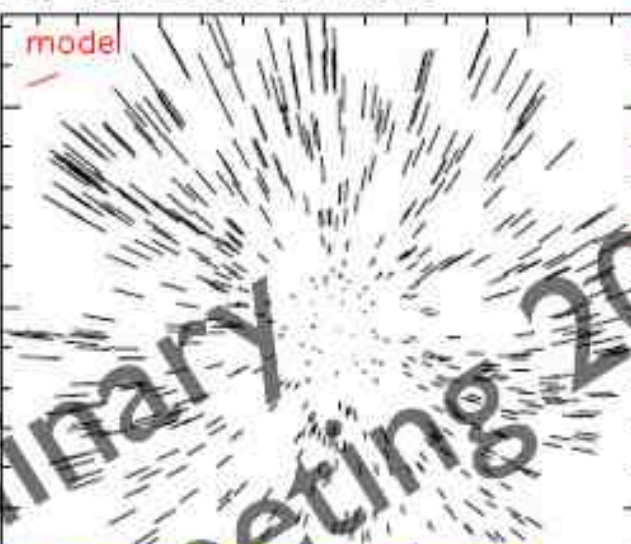
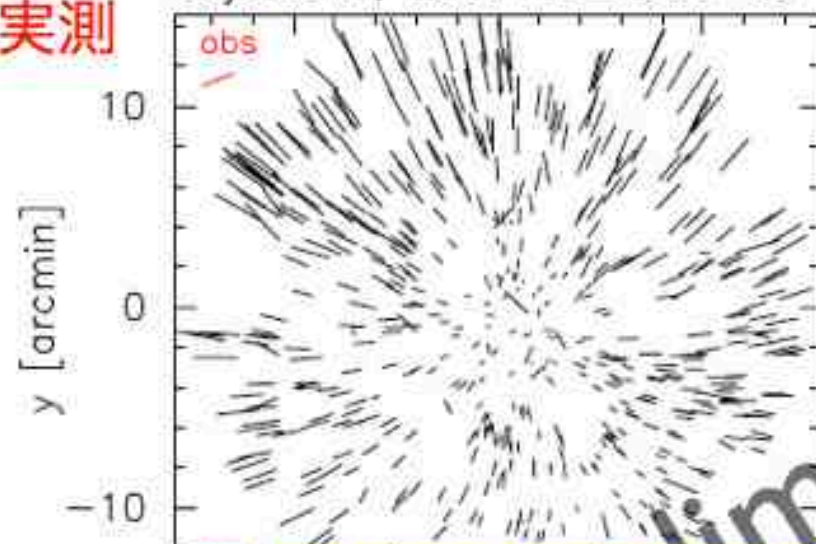
misalignmentコマ



# 収差によるPSF ellipticities

object042; OBSDATE=2002-09-30; HST=20:26:17.379

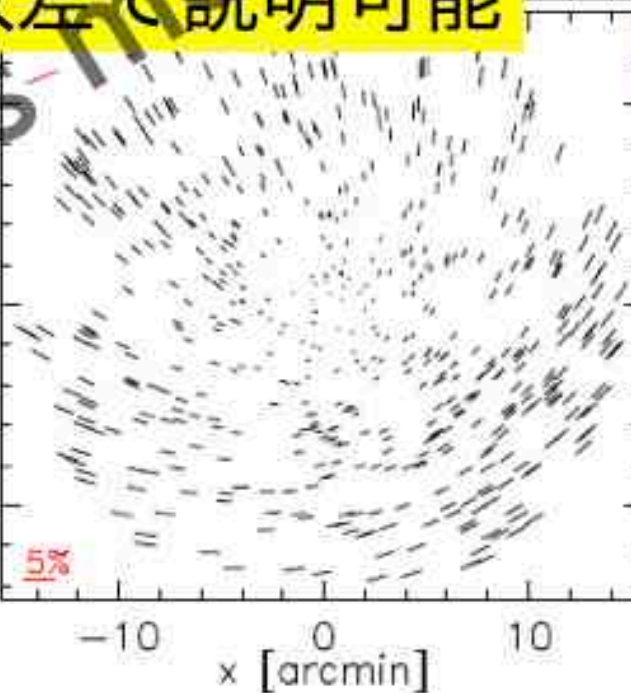
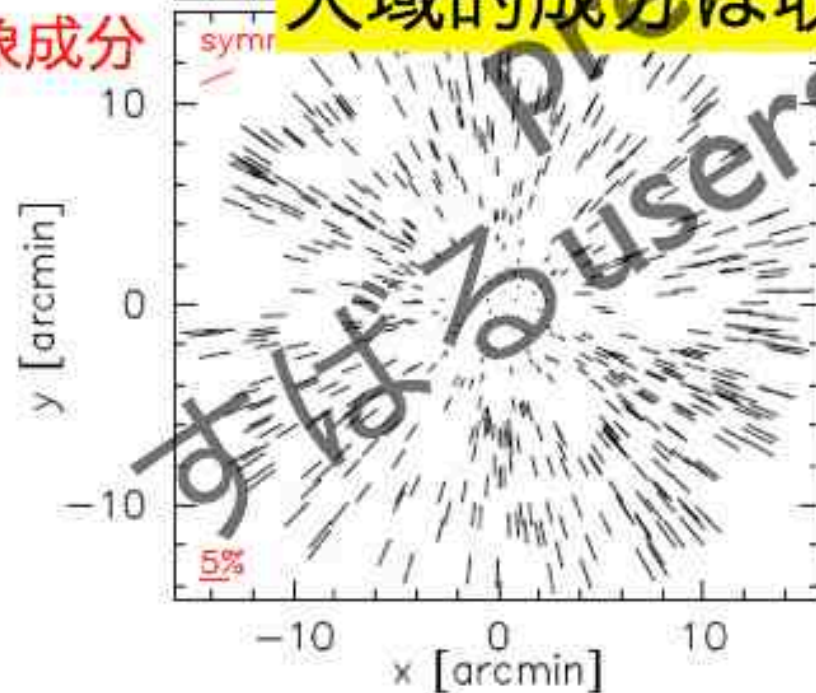
実測



収差モデル=  
軸対象成分+  
非軸対象成分

大域的的成分は収差で説明可能

軸対象成分

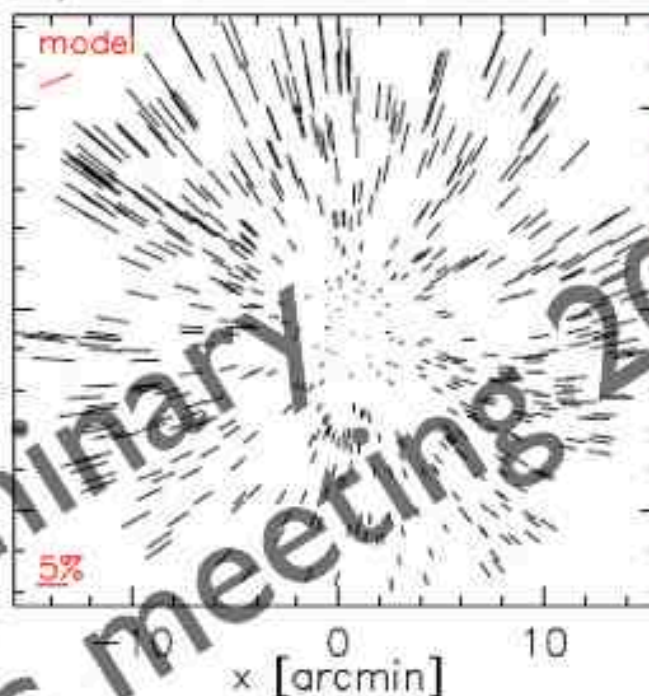
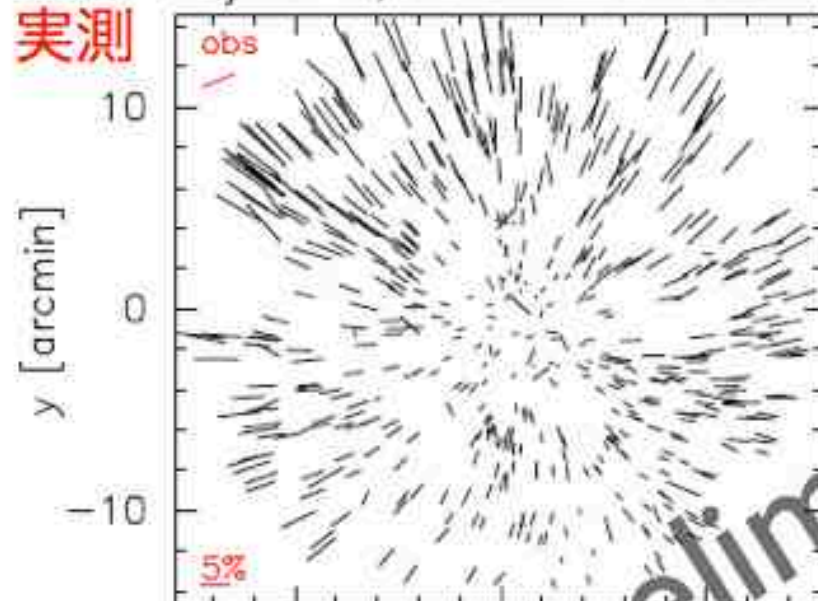


非軸対象成分

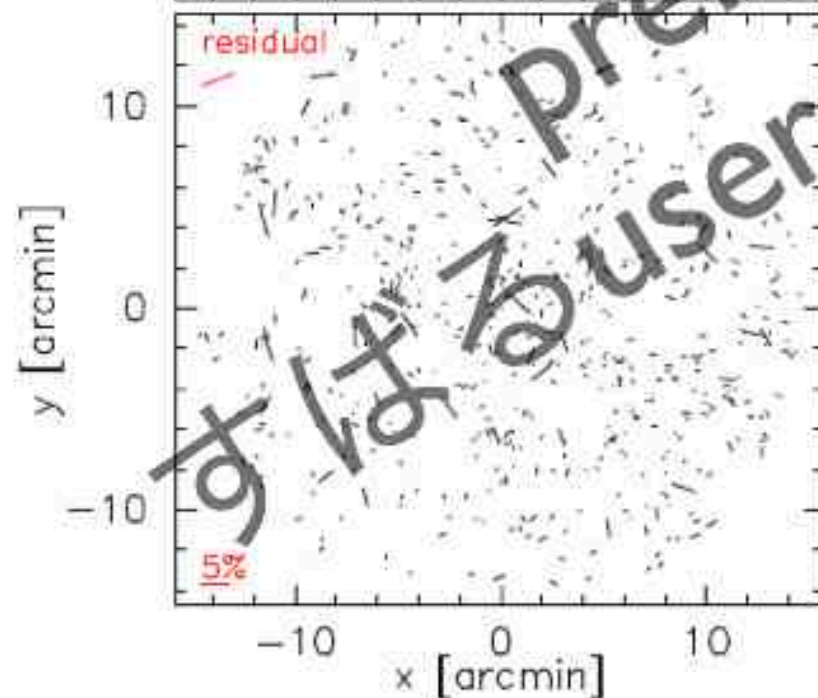
# PSF ellipticities - ランダム成分

object042; OBSDATE=2002-09-30; HST=20:26:17.379

実測



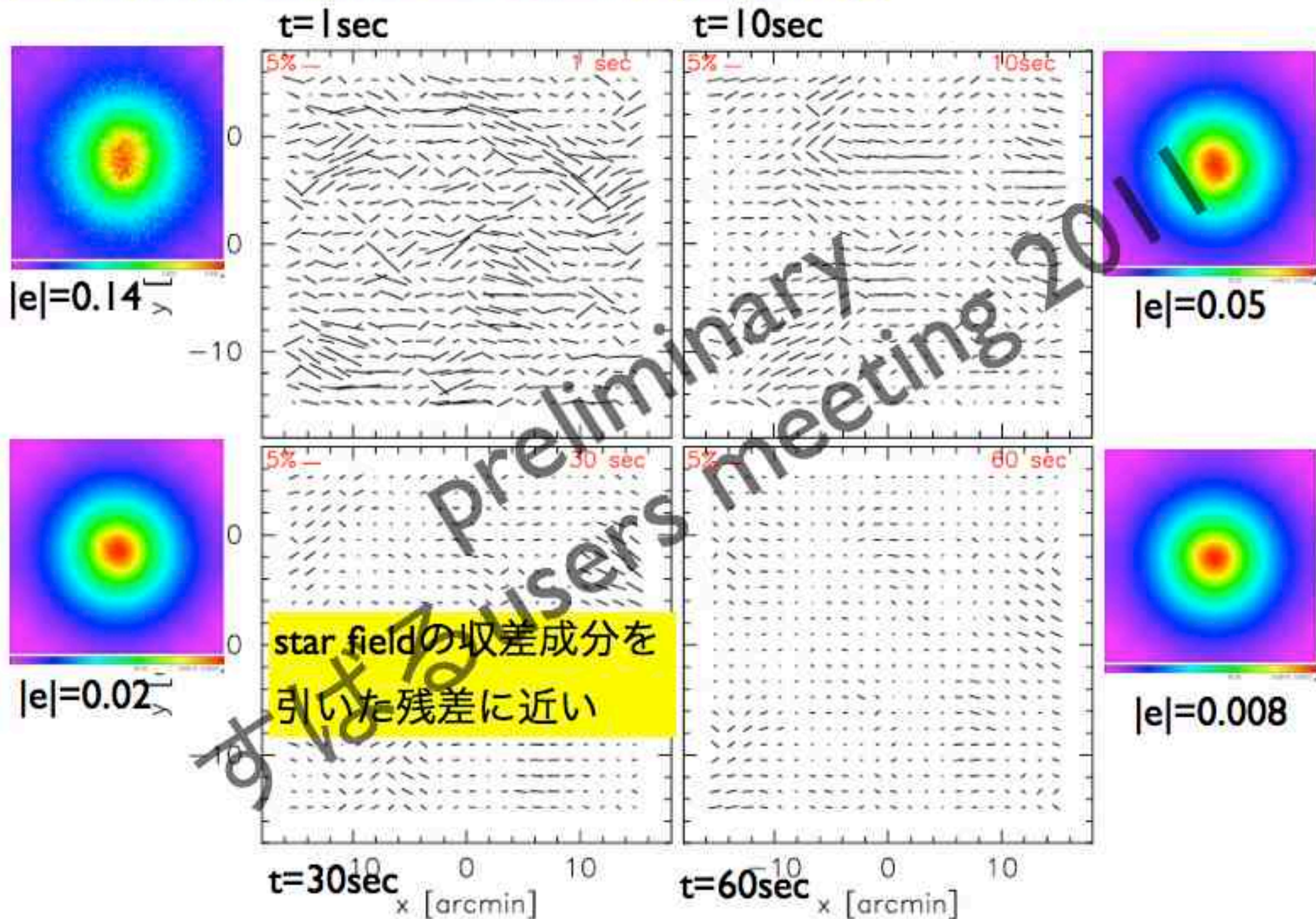
収差モデル=  
軸対象成分+  
非軸対象成分



残差 = 実測 - 収差モデル

収差成分を引いた残差

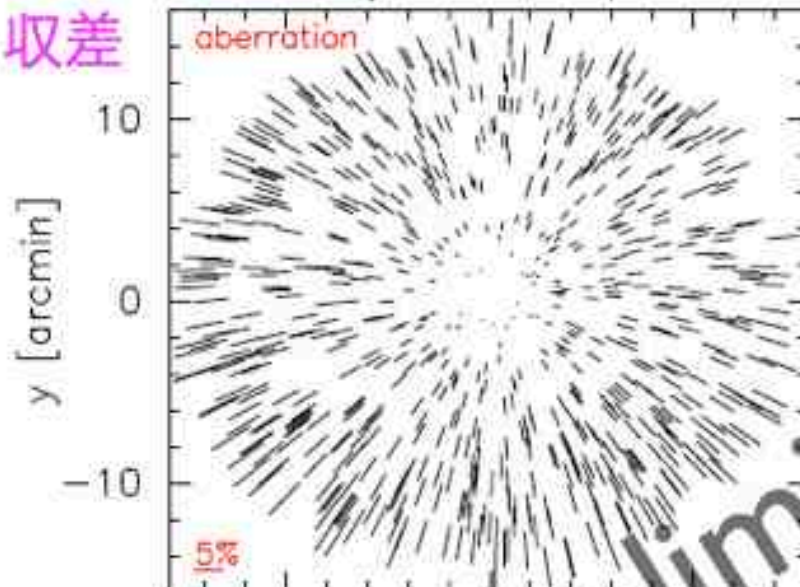
# 大気乱流によるPSF-ellipticity



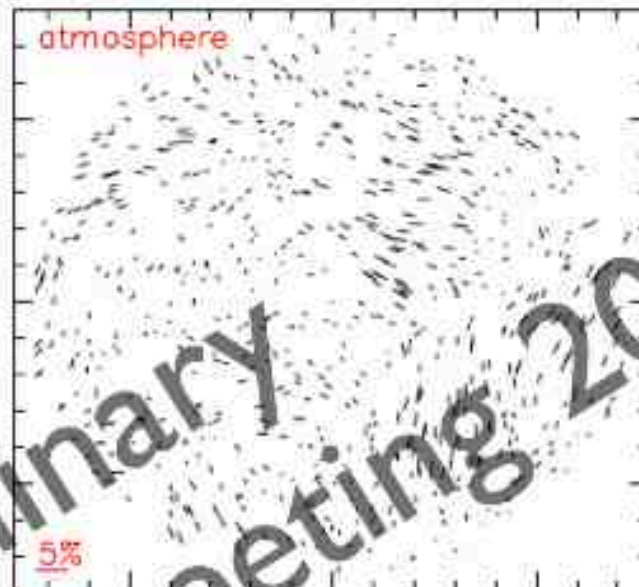
# PSF補正法のテスト

020929object042; texp=1min

収差

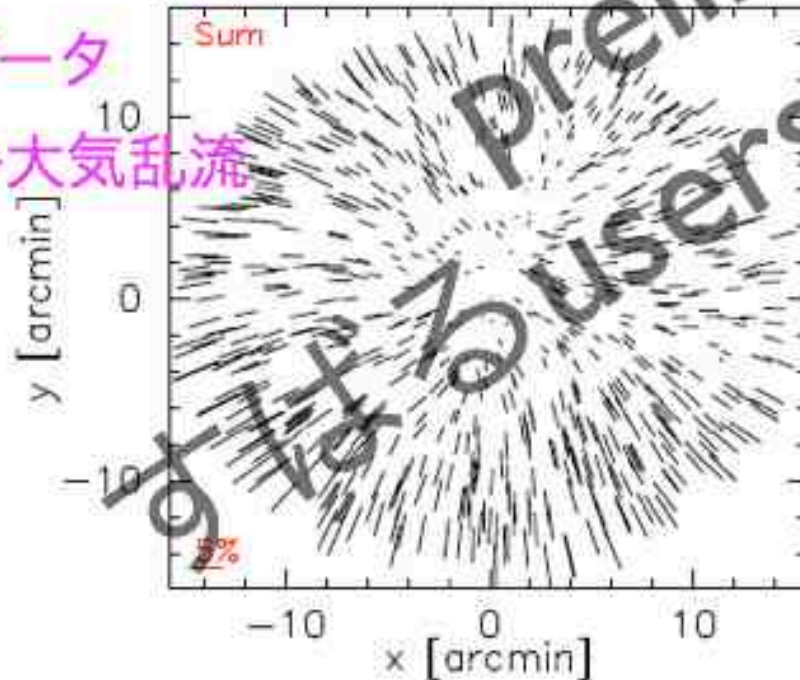


大気乱流



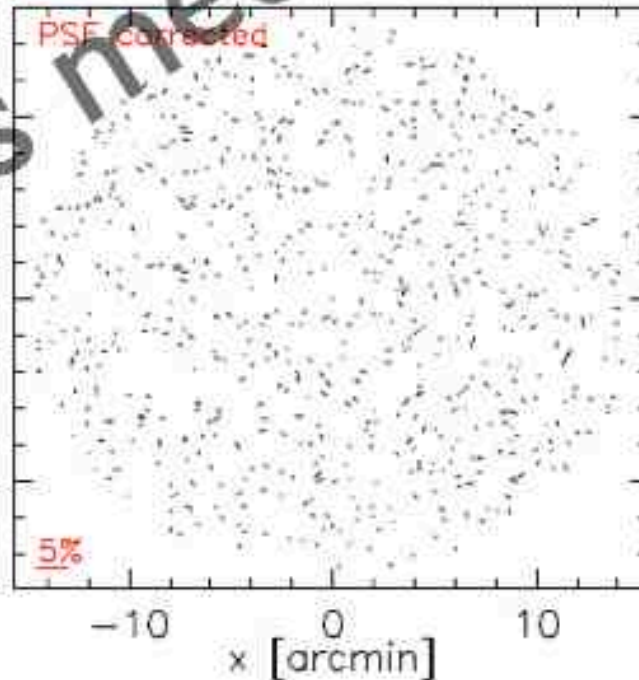
疑似データ

=収差+大気乱流



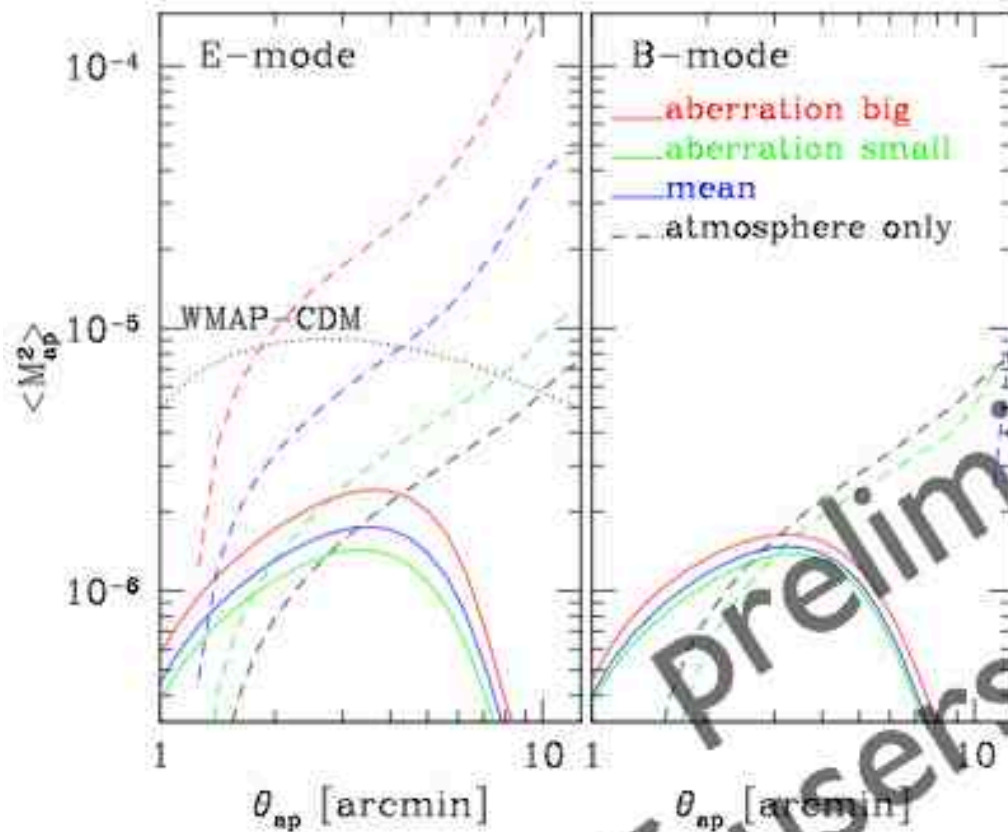
疑似データ

PSF補正後

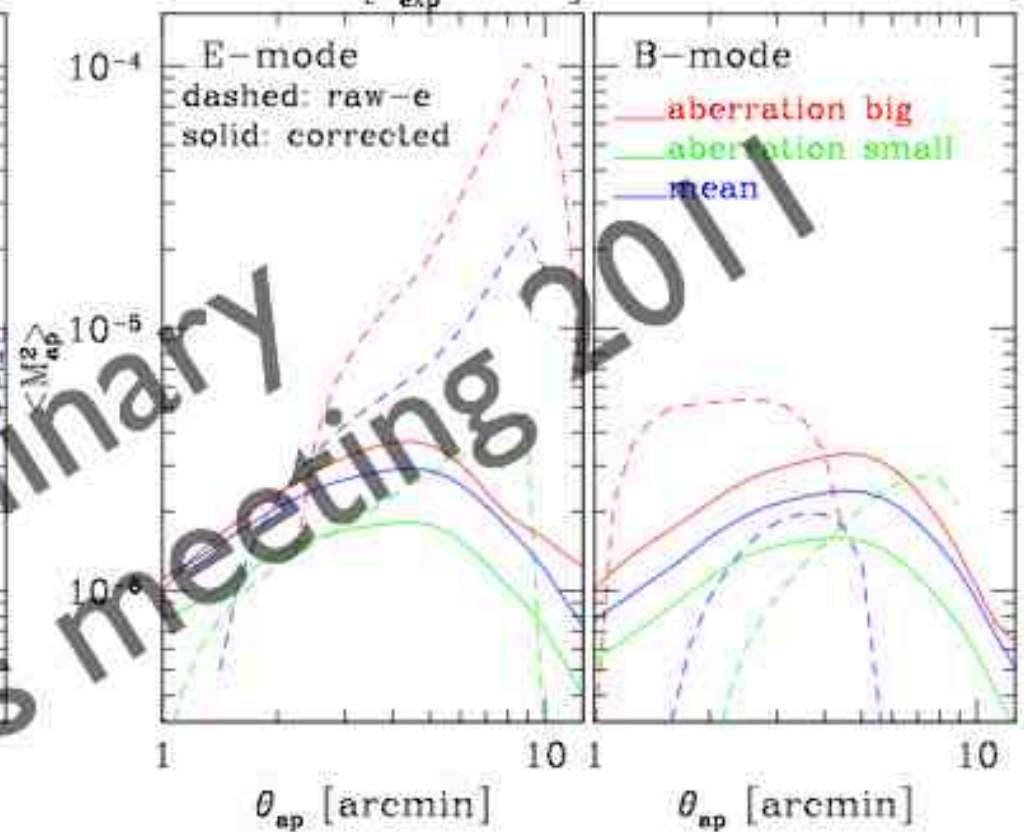


# PSF補正法のテスト

mock simulation

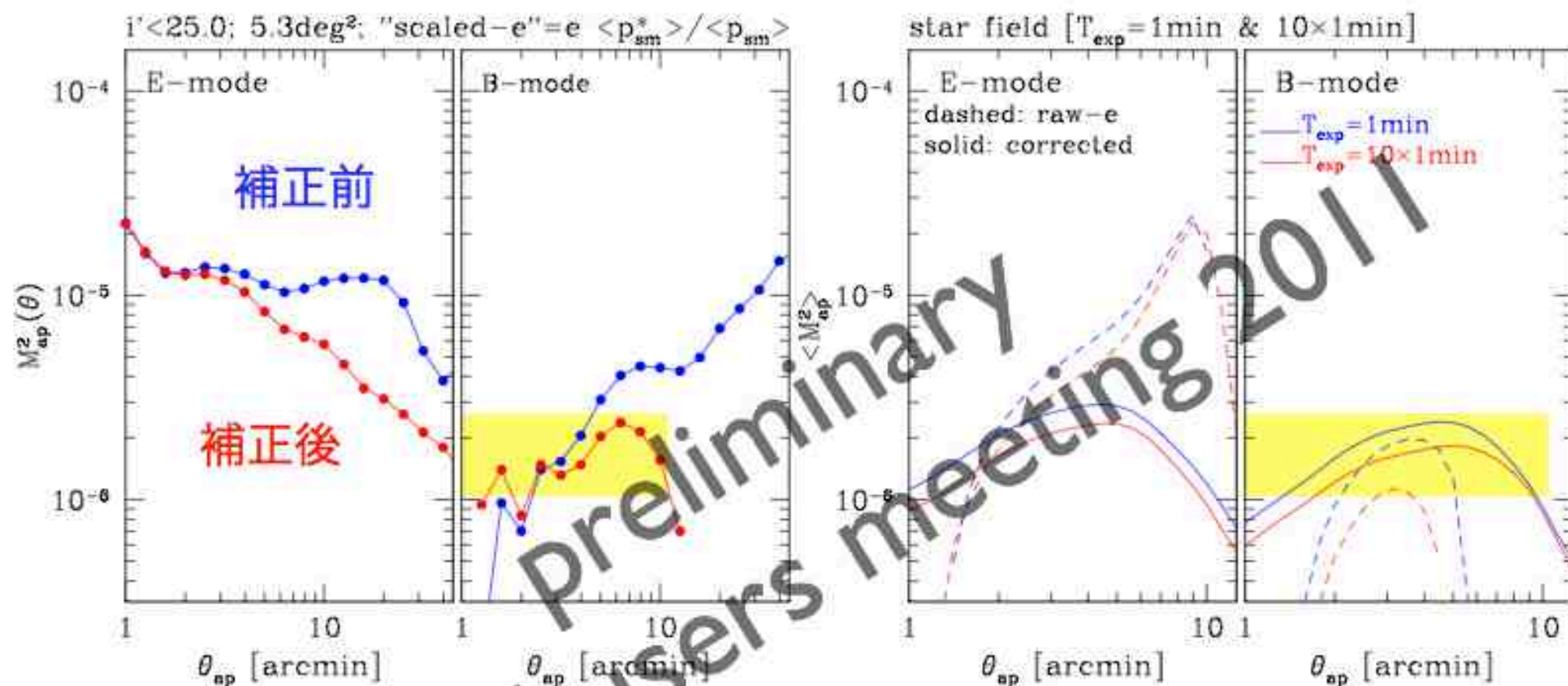


star field [ $T_{exp} = 1 \text{ min}$ ]



mock simulationはstar fieldの結果を大体再現している

# cosmic shear dataのPSF補正



small scaleでのB-mode残差はstar-fieldの場合の残差と同程度なので、non-zero B-modeの起源は非等方PSF補正の残差  
E-modeにも同程度のsystematicがあると予想される



# まとめ

## 1. SuprimeCamデータを用いてcosmic shear測定を行った

- E-modeはWMAP7-CDMと無矛盾
- 小スケールに非ゼロ B-modeがある

## 2. star fieldデータを用いて非ゼロ B-modeの起源を調べた

- 非等方PSFの大部分は収差で説明できる
- 収差以外の成分がellipticityのRMSにして1%程度ある
- 小スケールの非ゼロ B-modeは非等方PSF補正の残差

## 3. 将来展望

- 大スケールでは非等方PSF補正は適切に機能している
- より広域サーベイによりより大スケールのシグナル検出を目指す