

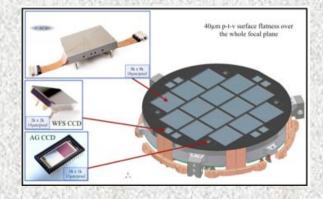
The Javalambre-PAU Astrophysical Survey (J-PAS) as of June 2014

Carlos Hernández-Monteagudo

Ramón y Cajal Fellow
CIG Fellow

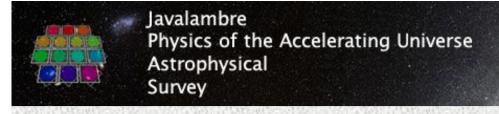
Centro de Estudios de Física del Cosmos de Aragón

CEFCA









Outline

- Brief sketch
- The Observatorio Astrofísico de Javalambre (OAJ): the site, the telescopes and the cameras
- The unit for data processing and storage (UPAD)
- The Science

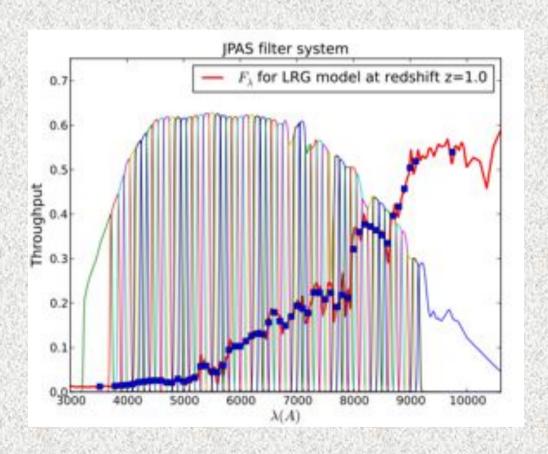
J-PAS is an acronym of an acronym, and stands for Javalambre (Physics of the Accelerating Universe) Astrophysical Survey.

J-PAS, founded on the grounds of a MoU signed by three institutions (CEFCA, UPS [University of Saõ-Paulo, Brazil] and ON [Observatorio Nacional, Brazil]), gathers now the efforts of more than 100 scientists from Spain, Brazil, Japan, Italy and the US, in order to cover 8,500 square degrees in the northern sky with 54 filters narrow band filters (~125 A) + 2 broad band filters, down to a depth of m_{AB} ~23.5 from the *Observatorio Astrofísico de Javalambre* (OAJ), in Teruel, Spain. This survey should start at the end of 2015 and finish by 2021





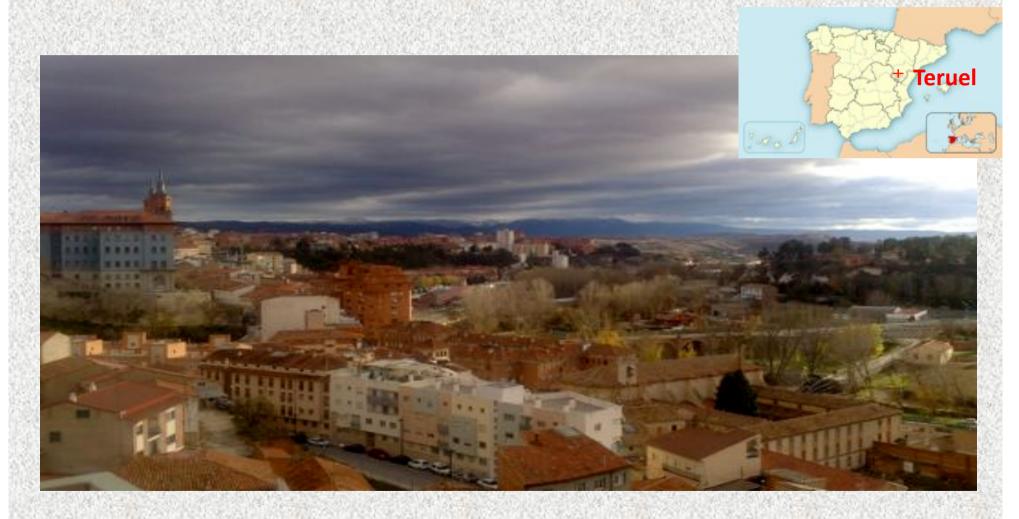
J-PAS should yield a pseudospectrum (R \sim 50) in *every* pixel of the sky down to $m_{AB} \sim 22.5 - 23.5$







Javalambre sierra from my home in Teruel





Javalambre sierra from my home in Teruel

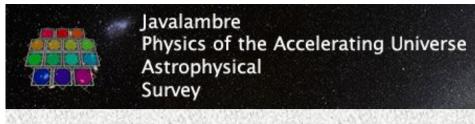




Observatorio Astrofísico de Javalambre































T80 -JAST



- M1 (∅) = 0.83 m
- FoV (∅) = 2 deg = 130 mm at FP
- Effective collecting area = 0.44 m²
- Etendue = $1.5 \text{ m}^2\text{deg}^2$
- Plate scale = 55.56 arcsec/mm

- Focal length = 3712mm → F#4.5
- IQ EE50 (\varnothing) < 7 μ m = 0.39 arcsec
- IQ EE80 (\varnothing) < 14.5 μ m = 0.81 arcsec
- Mount = German equatorial
- Config. = Ritchey Chrétien
- Focus = Cassegrain
- Field corrector of 3 lenses
- Mass 2.500 kg
- 1st Eigenfrequencies > 10 Hz
- Manufacturer: ASTELCO (Germany) + AMOS (Belgium)



- Problems with absolute & differential pointing and tracking solved
- Last ongoing scientific tests with First Light Instrument (FLI)
- T80Cam to be re-delivered by Spectral Instruments within a month
- J-PLUS expected to start by the end of the Autumn 2014 (conservative)



T80 -JAST

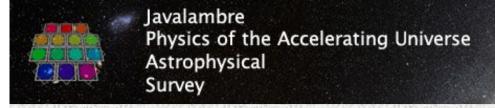


T80Cam FSU



T80Cam 9Kpx x 9 Kpx chip

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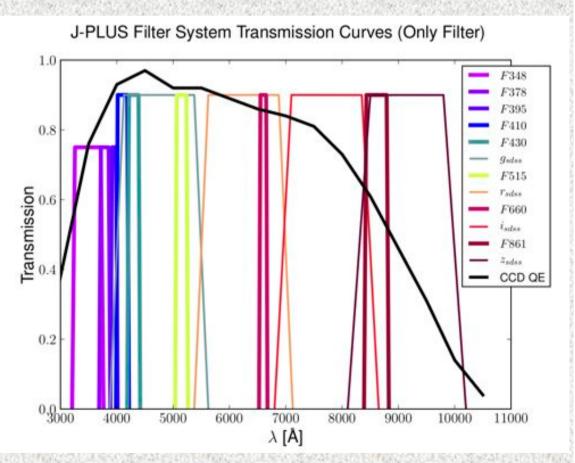
This is the Javalambre - Physics of the Local Universe Survey:

- It will be conducted by the JAST / T80
- It will cover same area as J-PAS with 12 filters (Sloan's r, i, g and z plus 8 more filters centred upon Halpha, OII, CaHK lines, Hdelta, G-band, etc, in order to optimize stellar spectral clasification)
- Some bands (Halpha and OII) are identical to J-PAS, and will have its own scientific return in terms of studying the star formation in the local Universe









T250/JST



- M1 (\varnothing) = 2.55 m
- FoV (∅) = 3 deg = 476 mm at FP
- Effective collecting area = 3.89 m²
- Etendue = $27.5 \text{ m}^2\text{deg}^2$
- Plate scale = 22.67 arcsec/mm= 0.22 arcsec/pix
- Focal length = 9098mm \rightarrow F#3.5
- IQ EE50 (\varnothing) < 12 μ m = 0.27 arcsec
- IQ EE80 (∅) < 20µm = 0.45 arcsec
- Mount = Alt-azimuthal
- Config. = Ritchey Chrétien-like
- Focus = Cassegrain
- Field corrector of 3 lenses
- Mass ~45.000 kg
- 1st Eigenfrequencies > 10 Hz

Manufacturer: AMOS (Belgium)

6th 2014



T250/JST

November 2013

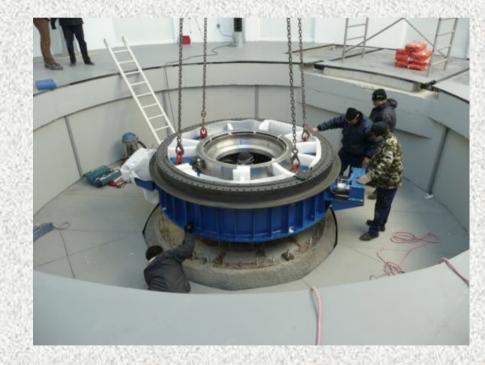






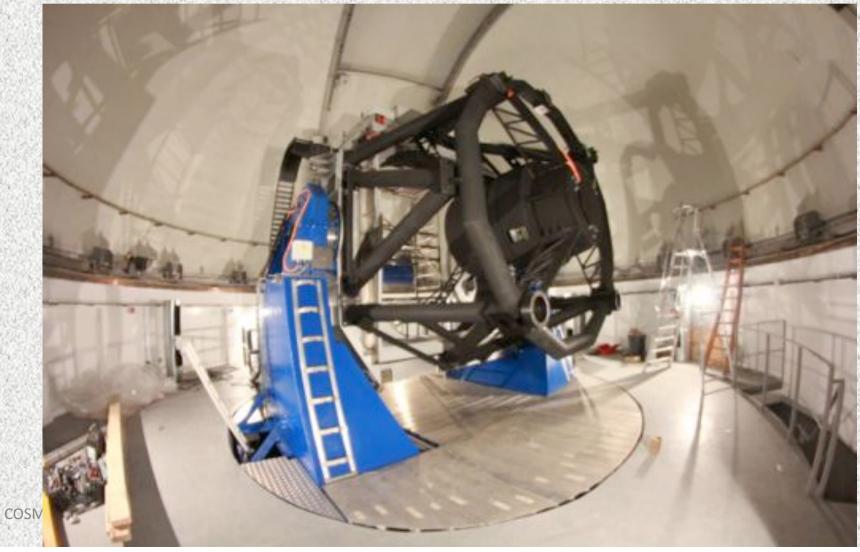
T250/JST







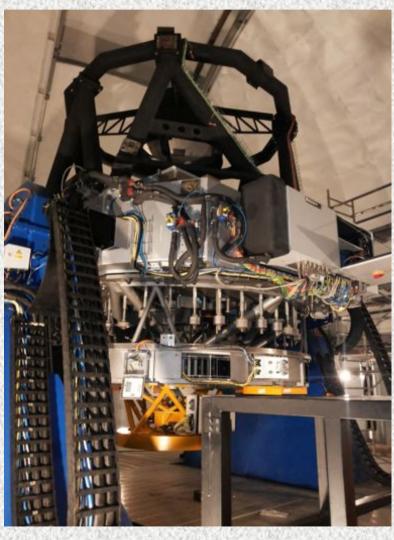
T250/JST





T250/JST

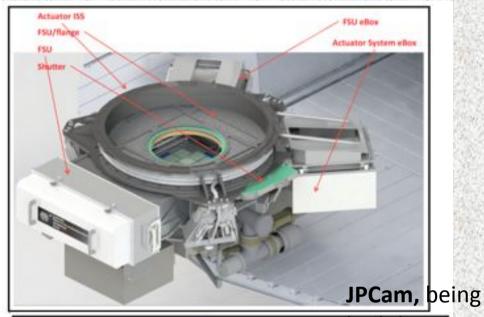
June 3rd 2014

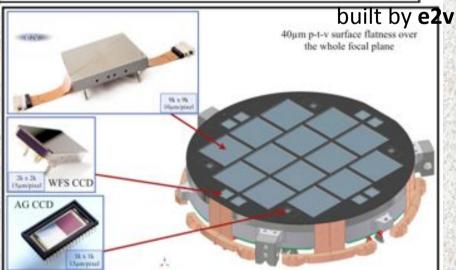


- M2 is alluminized in France, arrived yesterday to OAJ. M1 being alluminized this week in Calar Alto, will arrive to OAJ this Friday
- Optics fully integrated in JST by the end of June 2014
- Engineering operations to last for the entire Summer 2014
- Scientific operations to start in Autumn 2014 with camera Pathfinder – start of systematic tests with multifilter camera
- JPCam to arrive in Summer 2015
- J-PAS survey to start in during the end of 2015



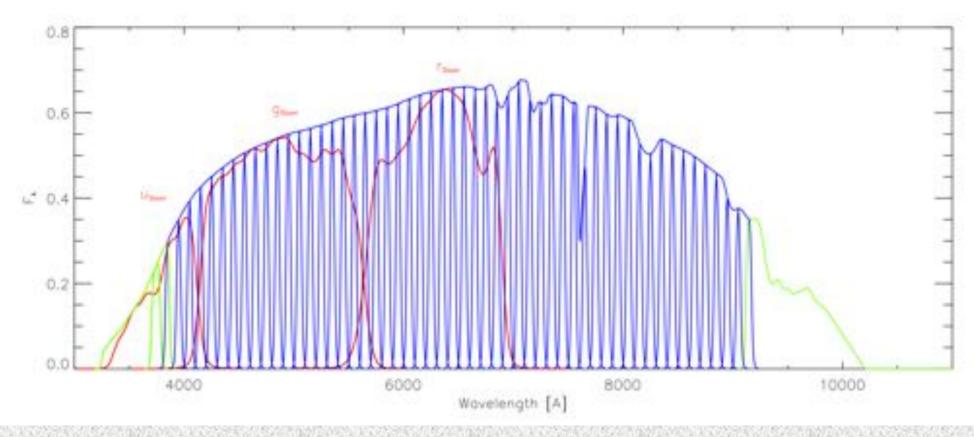
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JPCam filter system







- •Resources for data "on-the-fly" analysis at OAJ and storage in both OAJ and Teruel are ready to operate.
- •Radio link between OAJ and Teruel has been tested
- •Larger set of racks for J-PAS have been bought, but wait for habilitation of host building in Teruel (starting in August 2014, hopefully finishing in October 2014)



Table 19: Storage needs for the J-PLUS and J-PAS surveys. Only images

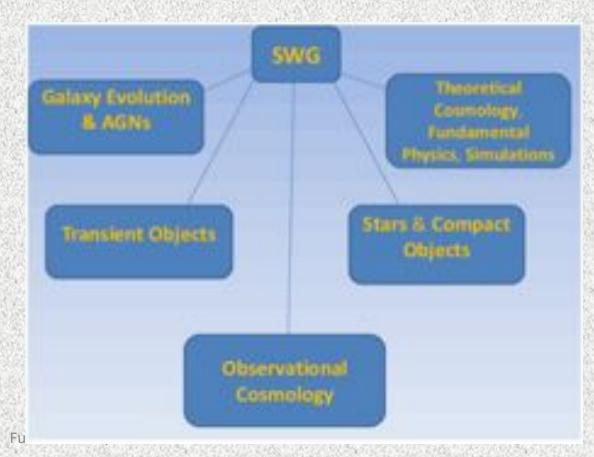
0	J-PLUS	J-PLUS compressed	J-PAS	J-PAS compressed	
			not binned — binned		
Night 10h Year raw data 1	158 GB 31.6 TB	79 GB 15.8 TB	1290 — 340 GB 232 — 62 TB	644 — 170 GB 116 — 31 TB	
Total raw data ¹ Coadded data (1DR) Coadded calibration		21.4 TB -	520 TB 760 TB ² 2.4 TB	260 TB	

Include calibration frames

² The weight map stored in 2 bytes.

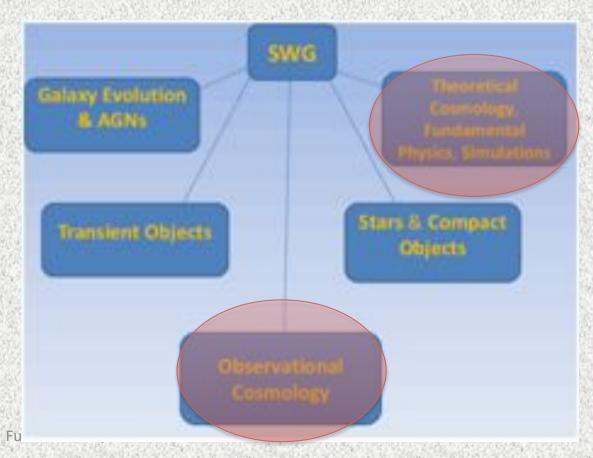
J-PAS should have a significant output in very different fields of

Astrophysics:



J-PAS should have a significant output in very different fields of

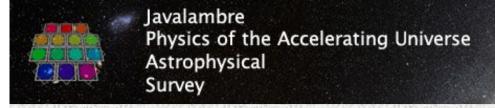
Astrophysics:





The **Observational Cosmology** group is divided in:

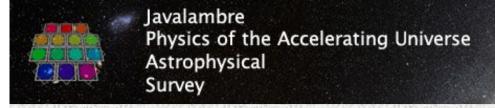
- Photo-z's & LSS (Abramo, Benítez & Hernández-Monteagudo)
- Galaxy clusters (Ascaso & Dupke)
- SNa (Masao Sako & Abramo)
- Gravitational lensing (Broadhurst & TBD)





The Theory Cosmology, Fundamental Physics and Simulations (== Theory) working group is divided in:

- Fundamental tests of Cosmology (Alcaniz)
- J-PAS x CMB joint analysis (Hernández-Monteagudo & Vielva)
- Inflation (E.Martínez-González & TBD)
- Alternative Cosmologies & Theories of Gravity (Tsukikawa & Alcaniz)
- Statistical Tools (Kitaura & Abramo)

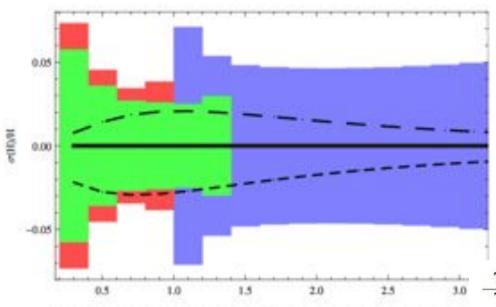




The main drivers of J-PAS cosmological analysis are

 The possibility of mapping the Large Scale Structure with different probes (LRGs, ELGs & QSOs), with very high redshift accuracy (Δz/(1+z) < 0.003) in a wide redshift range (z€[0,3]), with the implications this has on BAO and RSD measurements,

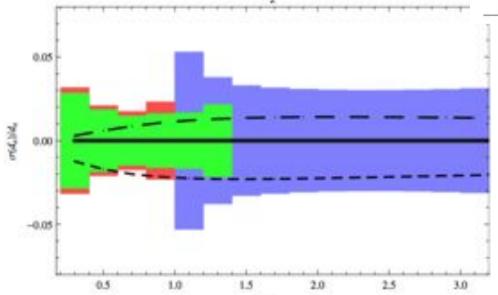




Constraints on **Hubble** parameter

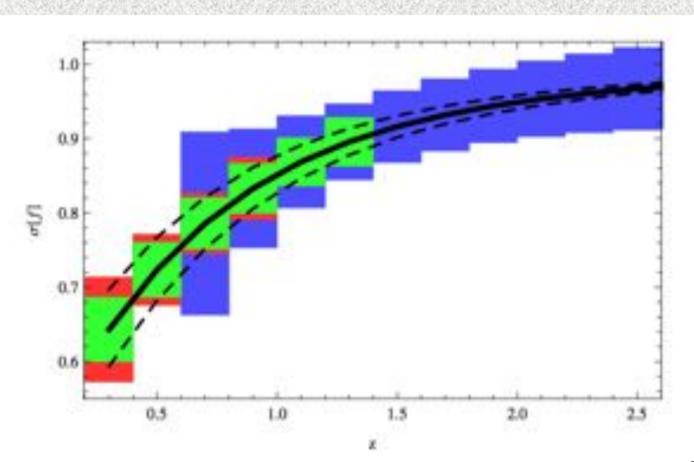
 $x 10^{6}$

Trays	Date	N_{RG}	N_{ELG}	V_{eff}	$N_{RG}^{z>0.7}$	$N_{ELG}^{z>0.7}$	$V_{eff}^{z>0.7}$
T543	Y3	4.6	33.9	9.5	0.7	9.4	5.8
All	Y6	17.6	73.1	13.9	3.7	19.7	9.9



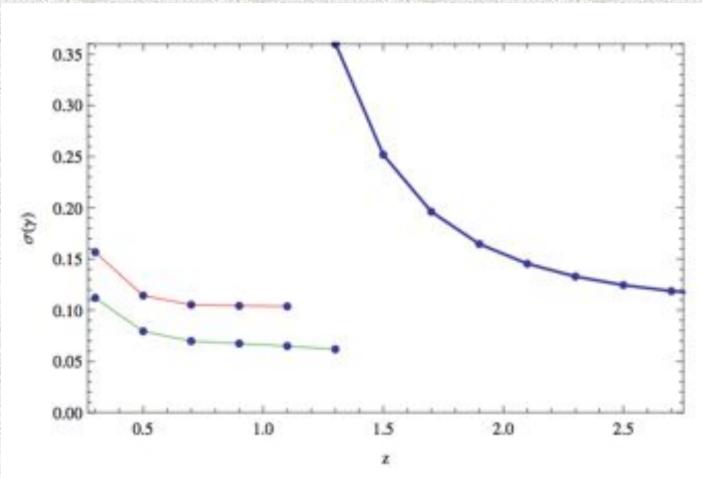
Constraints on angular distance



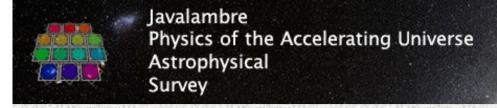


Constraints on RSD parameter f=dlnD/dlna, with strong implications for Dark Energy models and alternative theories of Gravity





Constraints on gamma y parameter f=Omega_m^y, with strong implications for Dark Energy models and alternative theories of Gravity

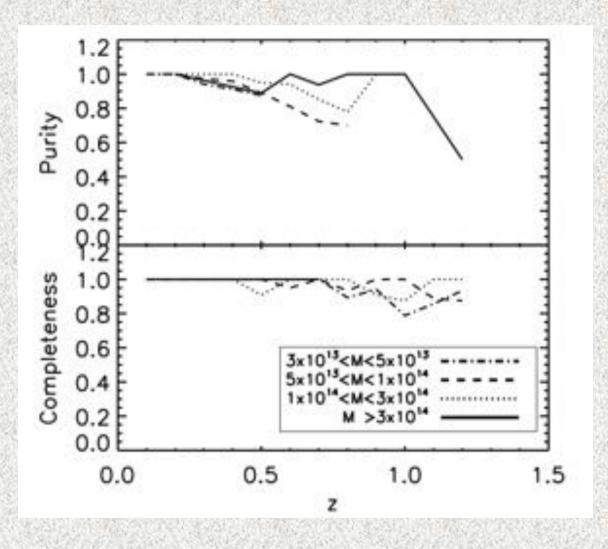




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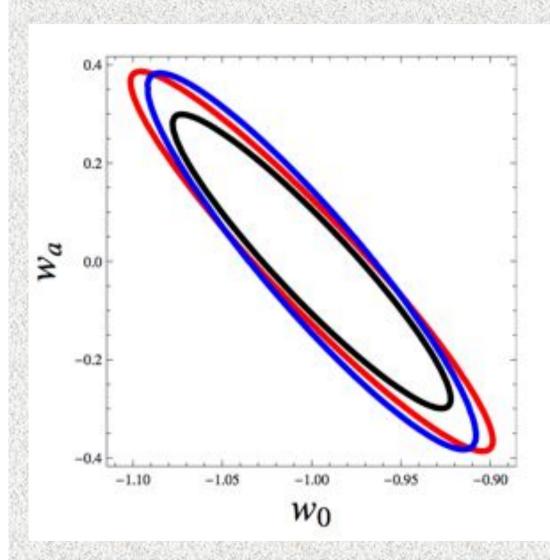
- The possibility of mapping the Large Scale Structure with different probes (LRGs, ELGs & QSOs), with very high redshift accuracy (Δz/(1+z) < 0.003) in a wide redshift range (z€[0,3]), with the implications this has on BAO and RSDs measurements,
- The production of a galaxy cluster catalogue (with ~6e5 members), presumably the deepest until the arrival of Euclid, up to z~1.3,





- We expect **~650e3 clusters** of masses above **3e13 Msolar** up to z~1.3 ...
- These should have exquisite redshift information & even membership information
- Mass estimates based upon richness and lensing from the rband





Constraints from BAOs (blue), from clusters (red) and joint (black)

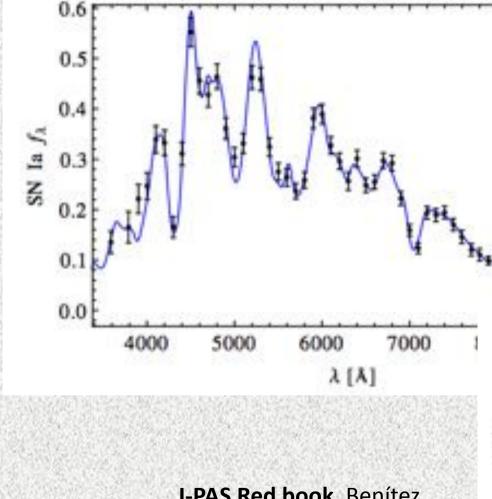
Table 12: Figure of merit.

Test	LRGs	ELGs	QSOs	All
BAOs + Planck+ Stage II	87	121	100	163
BAOs + Clusters + Planck+ Stage II	195	222	201	256

The main drivers of J-PAS cosmological analysis are

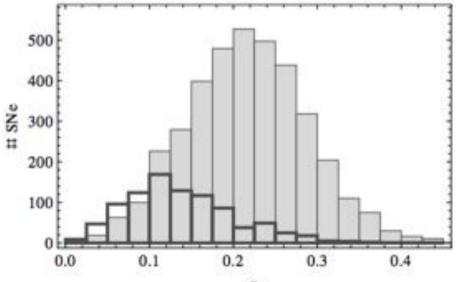
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- The production of a galaxy cluster catalogue (with ~1e5 members), presumably the deepest until the arrival of Euclid, up to z~1.3,
- The production of a SNIa catalogue, and





- Around 3,800SNIa and 900CCSNe expected
- Accurate photo-z information + characterization of host galaxy

J-PAS Red book, Benítez et al., astro.ph 1403.5237





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- The possibility of mapping the Large Scale Structure with different probes (LRGs, ELGs & QSOs), with very high redshift accuracy (Δz/(1+z) < 0.003) in a wide redshift range (z€[0,3]), with the implications this has on BAO and RSDs measurements,
- The production of a galaxy cluster catalogue (with ~1e5 members), presumably the deepest until the arrival of Euclid, up to z~1.3,
- The production of a SNIa catalogue, and
- The study of gravitational lensing, providing shear measurements by its own, but also contributing to other Science, like cluster mass estimates



I would be happy if you remembered that ...

- Both main telescopes at the OAJ are practically operative: fully equipped (with early cameras) by end of June 2014, JAST/T80 should start the J-PLUS survey in Autumn 2014, while around that time JST/T250 should finish its scientific commissioning and incorporate the Pathfinder camera
- JPCam should arrive mid-2015, and J-PAS should start at the end of 2015 ...
- Loads of data along the way! Stay tuned!

Summer Grant

We are searching for 3 undegraduate students willing to spend July, August and half September at CEFCA on a 700€/month basis, if you know of anyone, please let us know, deadline is this

Friday (today)!!

https://www.cefca.es/becas-verano

