Euclid

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- Medium-size mission (1 B€)
- 1.2m wide-field telescope
- Location: 2nd Lagrangian point
- Mission duration: 6-7 years
- Two payload instruments:
- VIS
- NISP



Euclid launched on July 1st, 2023!



Euclid main science goals

• Equation of state of dark energy: $W_0 = 1 \pm 0.016$? $W_a = 0 \pm 0.16$?

$$p = w\rho c^{2}$$
$$w(z) = w_{0} + \left(\frac{z}{1+z}\right) w_{a}$$

• Growth rate of density fluctuations: $\gamma = 0.55 \pm 0.02$?

$$f(z) = \Omega_{\rm m}^{\gamma}$$

Euclid main probes

- Galaxy clustering
 - Low resolution spectroscopy
 - High multiplexing
 - Evolution over 90% of the life of the Universe \rightarrow near-infrared (*z*~2)
 - Large area
- Weak-lensing tomography
 - High-resolution imaging
 - Multi-band photometry
 - Evolution over 90% of the life of the Universe \rightarrow near-infrared (*z*~2)
 - Large area
- 3x2pt

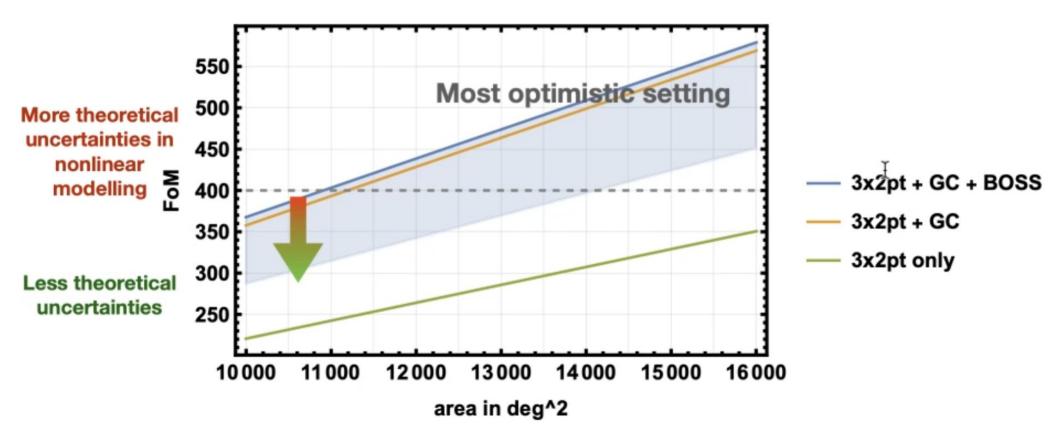
Figure of merit

• Equation of state of dark energy: $w_0 = 1 \pm 0.016$? $w_r = 0 \pm 0.16$?

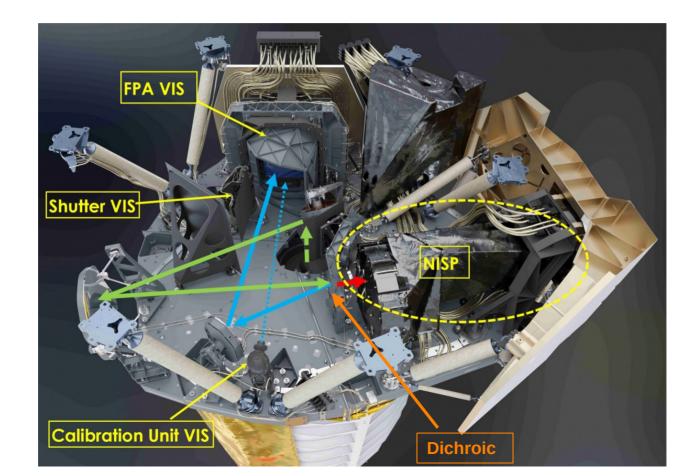
$$FOM = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det \operatorname{Cov}(w_0, w_a)}}$$

• Euclid requirement: $FOM \ge 400$

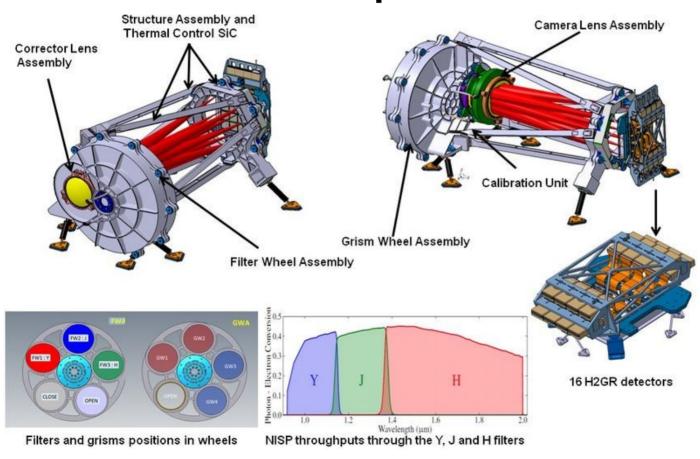
Figure of merit



Euclid Payload Module



NISP: Near-Infrared Photometer and Spectrometer

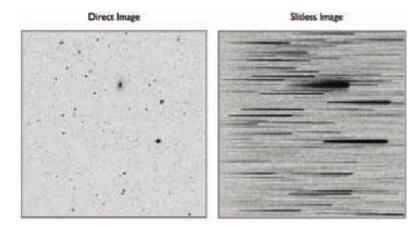


4x4 matrix of 2kx2k HgCdTe detectors

Imaging photometry in three bands Y, J, H

Low-resolution spectra 1.25-1.85 μ m (+0.9-1.25 μ m)

Slitless spectroscopy



SUBJECT:

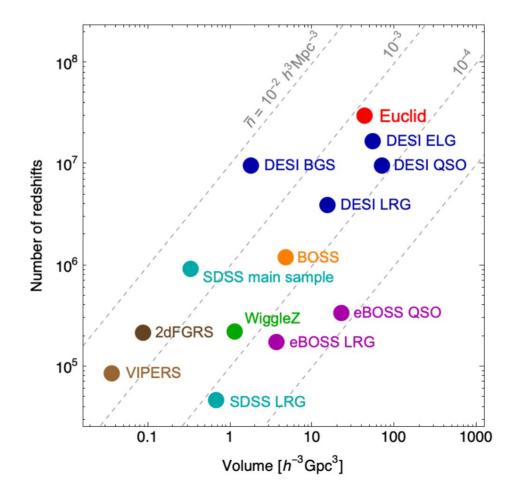
Advantages:

- Simplicity
- No source preselection

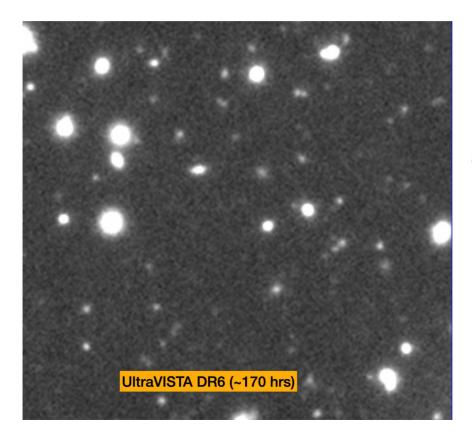
Disadvantages:

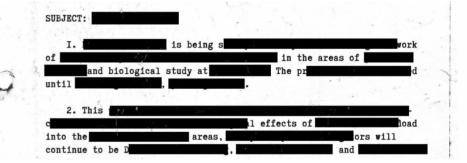
- Source overlap
- Complex sky background

Euclid spectroscopic survey



NISP imaging

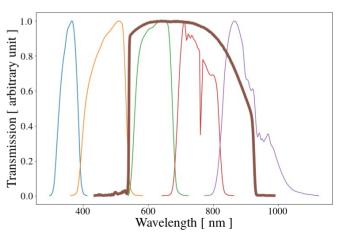




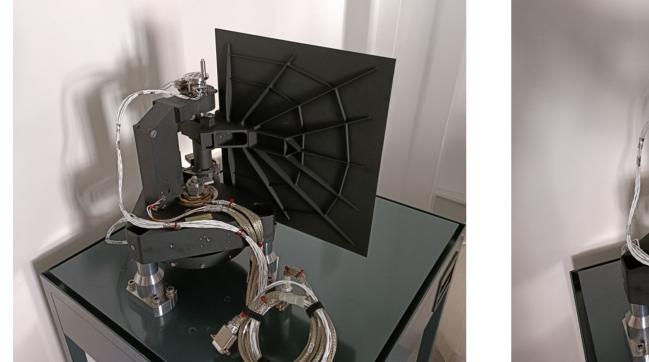
The VIS imager

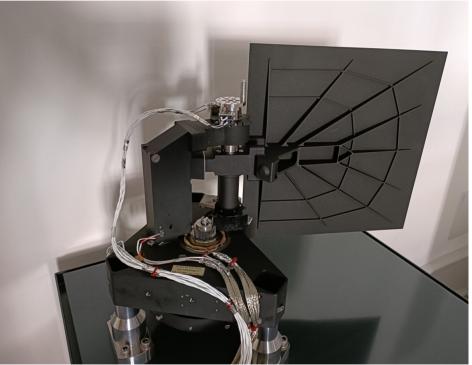


- 6x6 matrix of 4kx4k CCDs
- One broad-band filter
- 0.15 arcsec resolution



The Readout Shutter unit for VIS

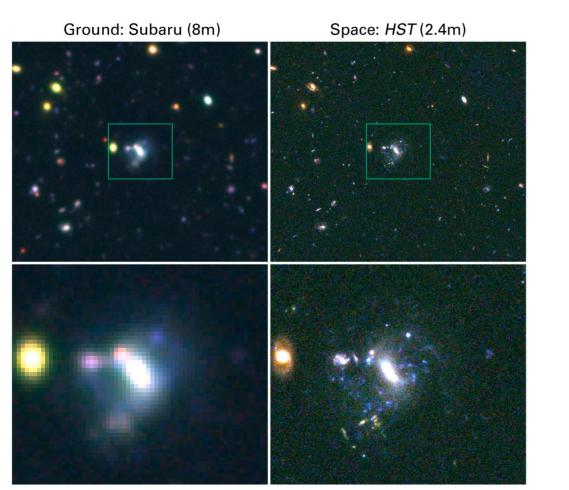


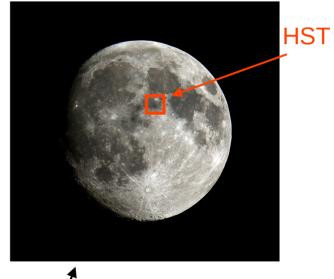


Cold (170 K) - 14 kg - Highly reliable (500'000 operations)
No exported momentum and torque - No microvibrations

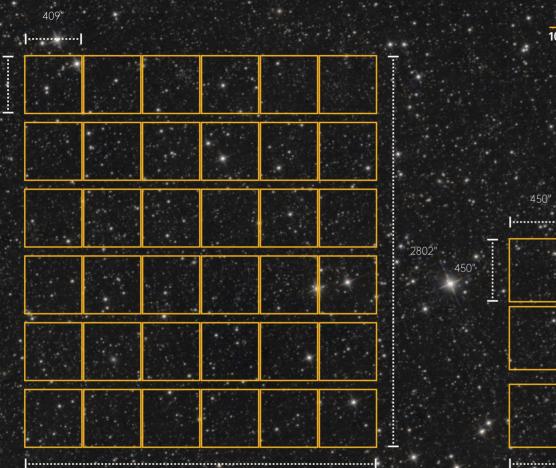


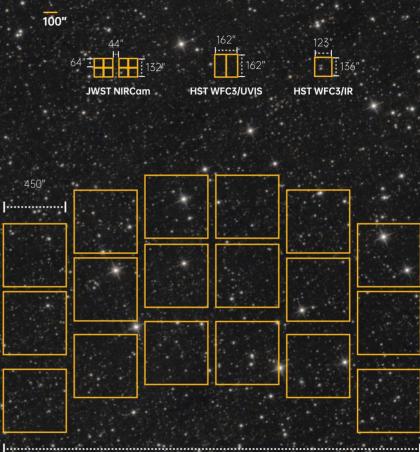
Euclid VIS images











ROMAN WFI (planned 2027)

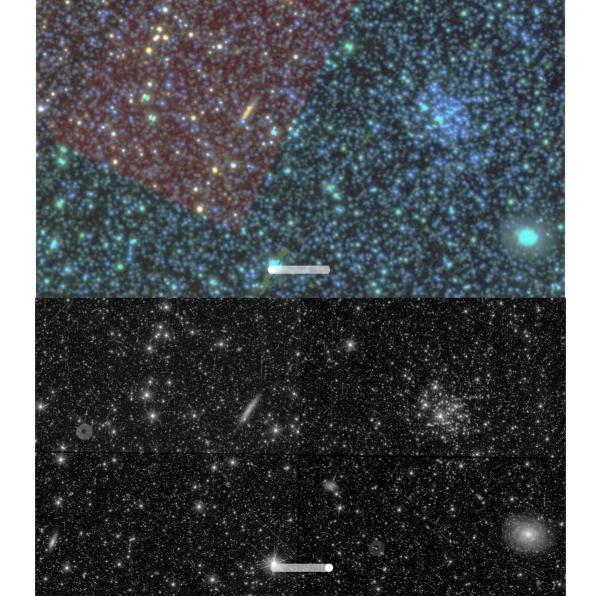
2990"

1495"

EUCLID VIS

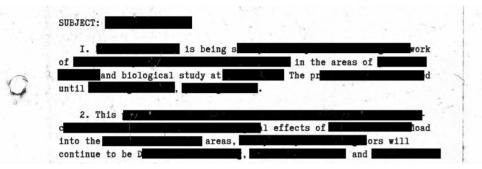
2518"

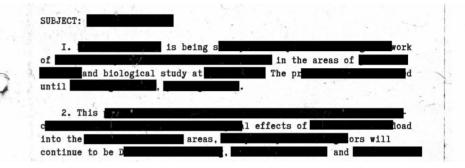
413"

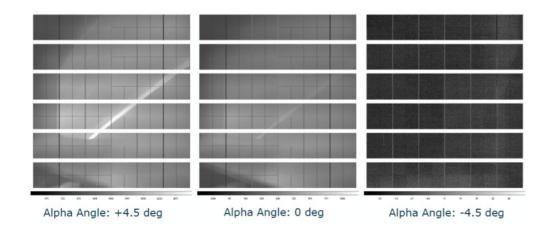




VIS





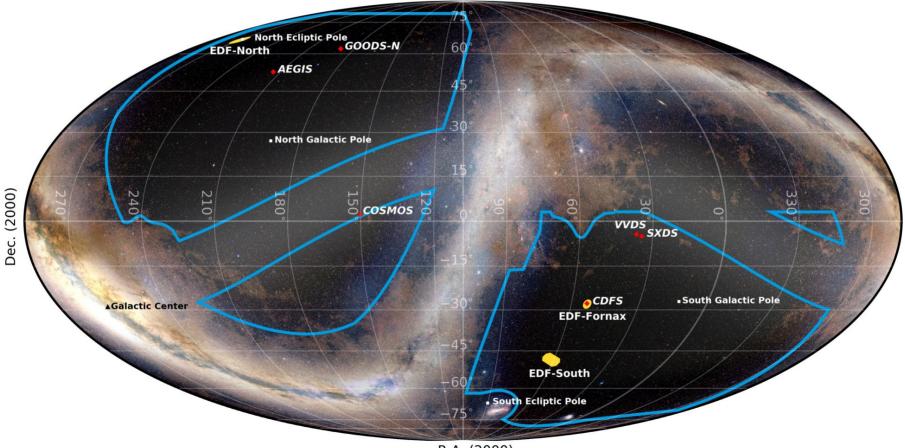




What Euclid will provide

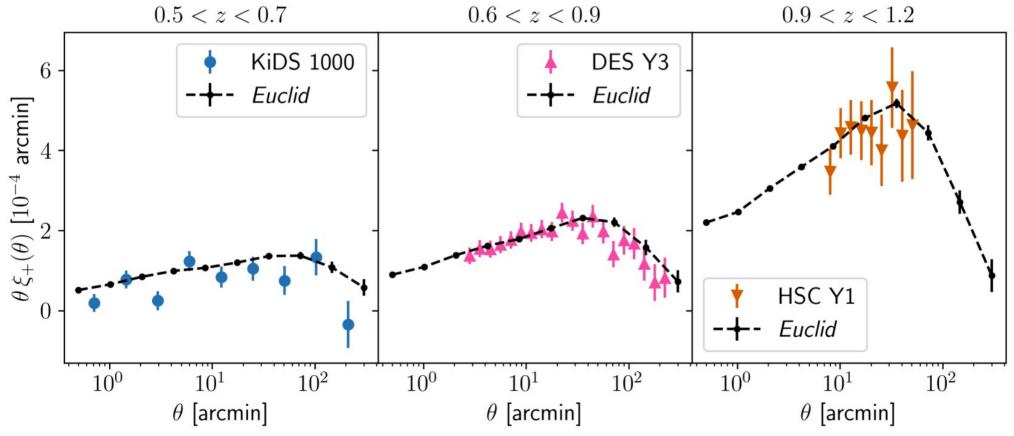
- Sky area: 15'000 deg² (x4-10)
 - A few billion galaxies for weak lensing
 - 30 million galaxies with spectroscopy
- Image resolution: 0.15 arcsec (x5)
- Near-infrared:
 - $z \rightarrow 2 (x2-3)$
 - Tomography: clustering over 80% of the age of the Universe

The Euclid Survey



R.A. (2000)

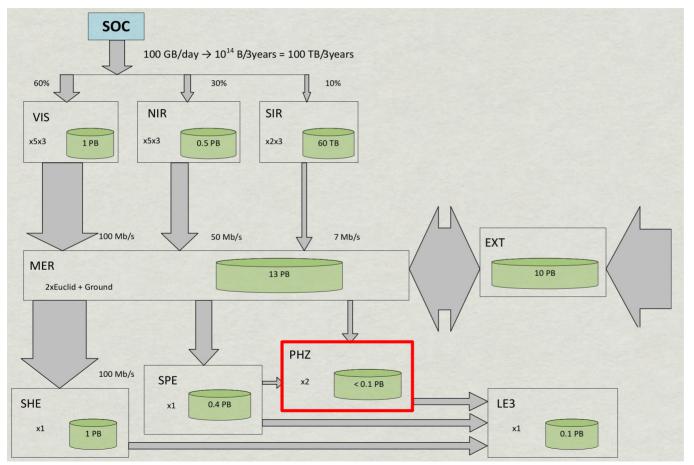
Shear correlation function



Euglid Overview paper in pren

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The Euclid pipeline



- 10 data centers
 - All SDC process all data
 - SDC-CH @ UNIGE
- PHZ is the Swiss (UNIGE) main responsibility

Photometric redshifts

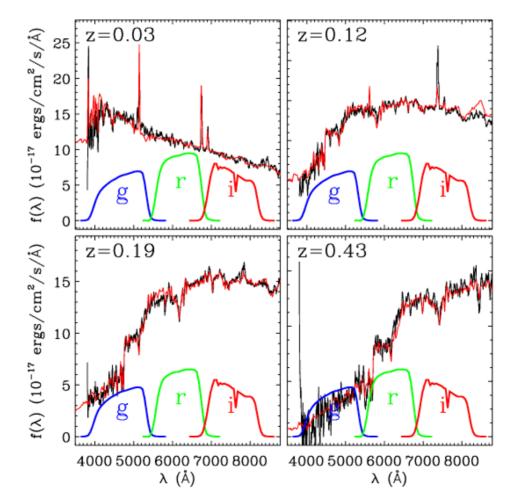
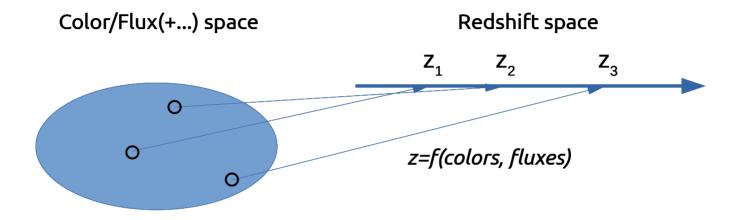


Photo-z as a mapping problem



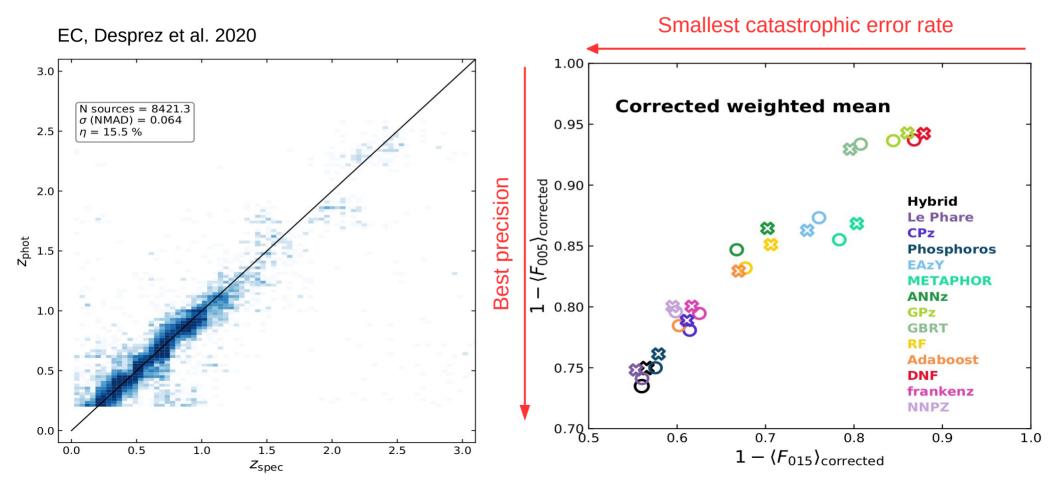
Mapping *f* can be constructed based on prior astrophysical knowledge :

- Template-fitting: Hyper-Z, Le Phare, BpZ, Phosphoros,...

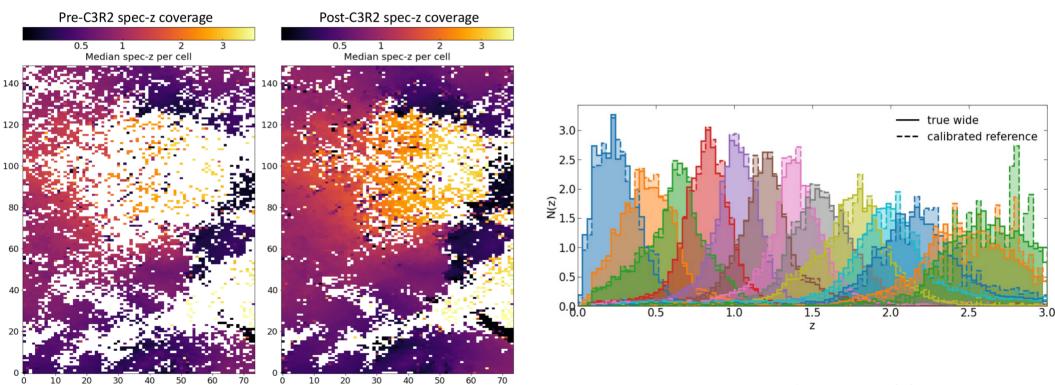
Or it can be **discovered** using known (spectroscopic) redshifts:

- Machine-learning: Nearest neighbours, Perceptron, Support vector regression, Random Forest, Adaboost, Gaussian Processes, ...

Data Challenge

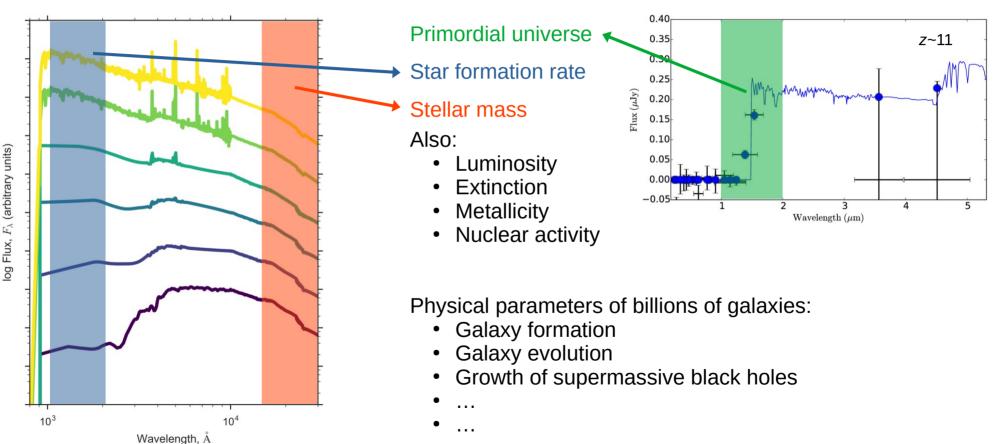


N(z) determination



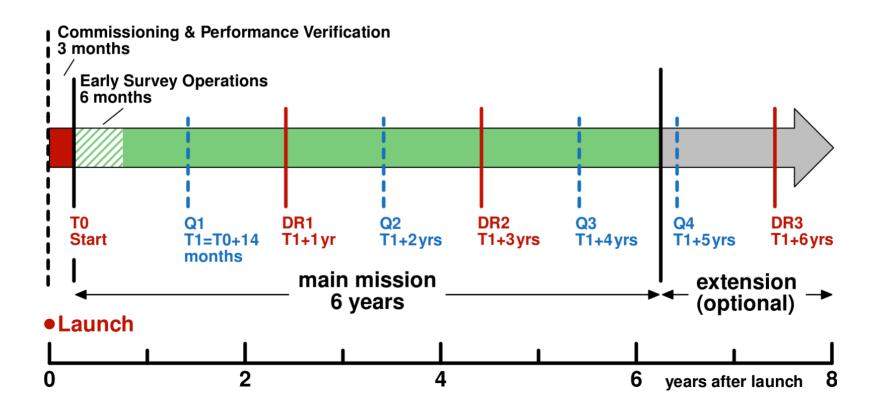
EC, Kang et al. in prep.

Legacy science



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Data Release Schedule



Conclusions

- Euclid shall answer some of the most fundamental questions in physics:
 - Nature of dark energy
 - Nature of gravity
- Data analysis is extremely challenging, fully in the bias regime
 - What if we get $w = -1.05 \pm 0.016$?
- Legacy science will largely dominate the science of Euclid in terms of number of papers!
 - But not in term of Nobel Prizes!
- Survey start is imminent!