

An aerial photograph of the Vera C. Rubin Observatory under construction at dusk. The observatory's large, white, faceted structure is the central focus, perched on a rocky ridge. To its right, another observatory with a blue dome is visible on a higher peak. The sky is a deep blue with a bright star or planet in the upper left. The foreground shows a dirt road and some construction equipment.

Precision cosmology with Vera C. Rubin Observatory

Claire-Alice Hébert

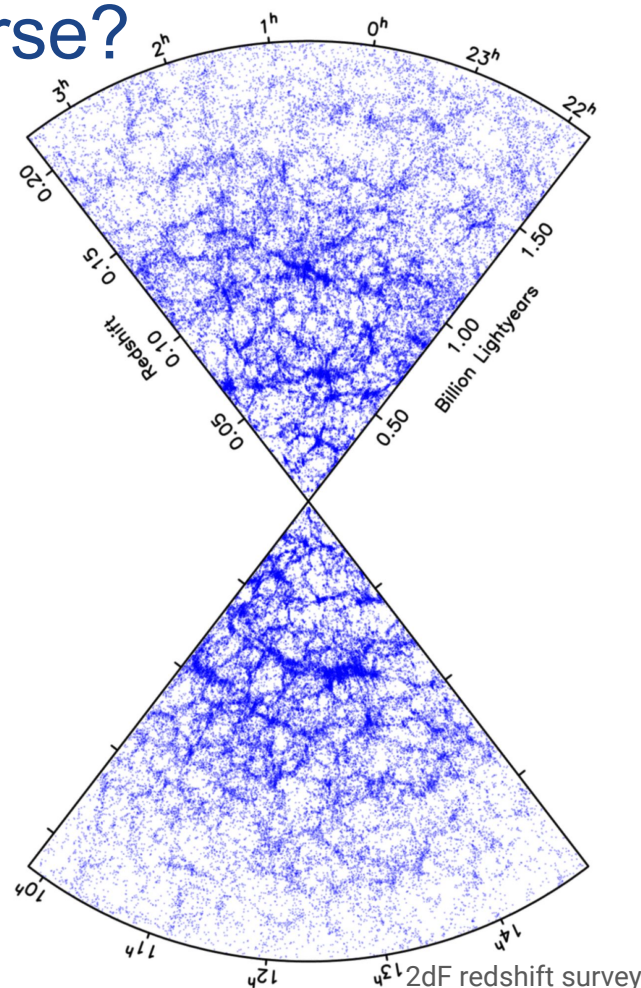
how did structures form in the universe?

structure = stars, galaxies, galaxy clusters, etc.

Early universe: almost uniform density of matter

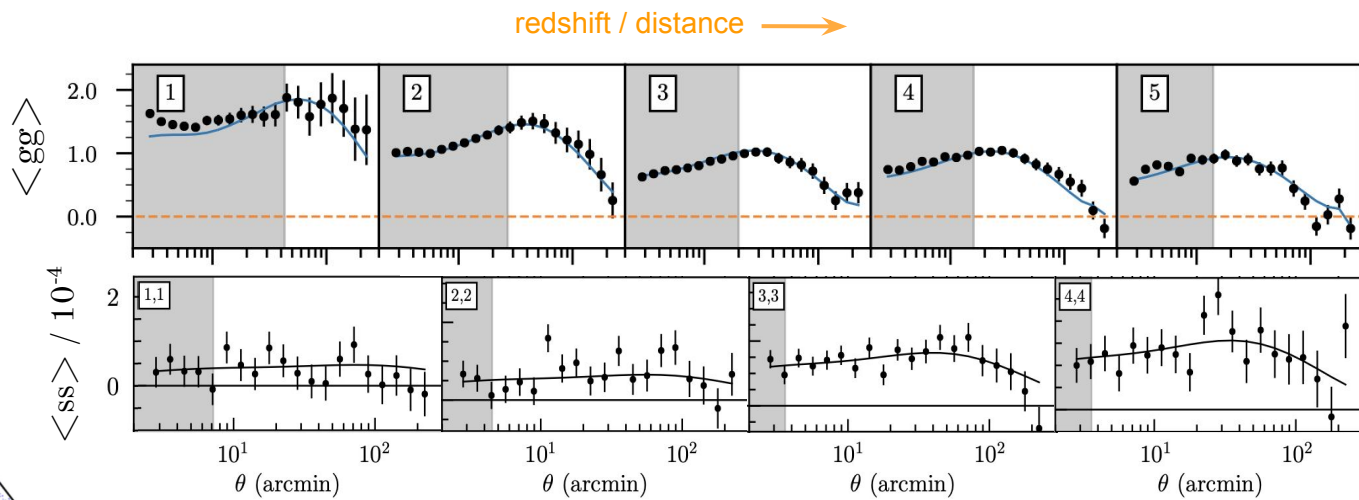
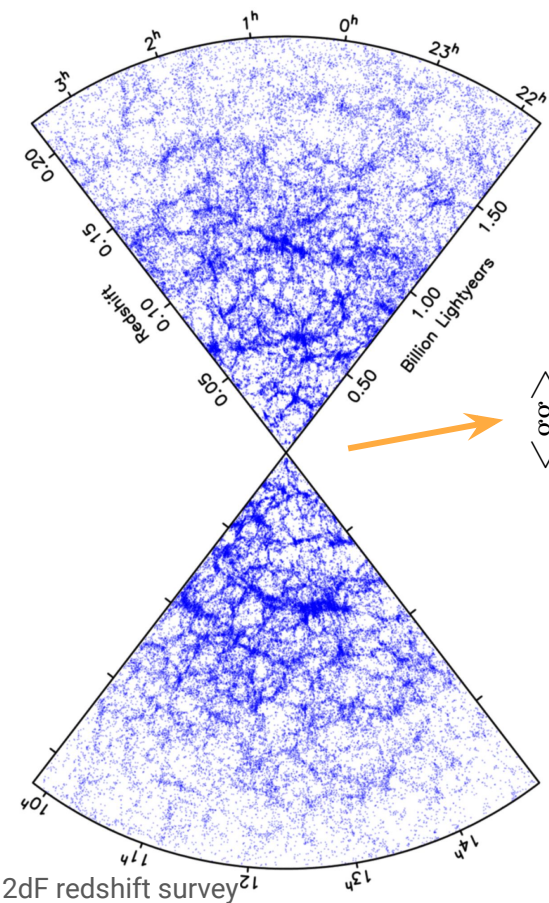
Growth of structure, influenced by:

1. **Gravity**. tiny fluctuations in density of matter grew into stars, galaxies, cosmic web
2. **Dark energy** causes cosmic acceleration, reduces structure on large scales



how do we measure dark energy?

- Growth of structure is sensitive to dark energy: we can use it as a powerful probe
- Measure correlations in distribution of matter



- Need LOTS of data for precise measurements

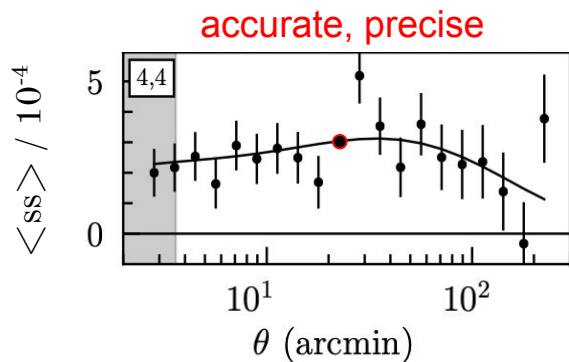
Vera C. Rubin Observatory

- Astronomical observatory in Chilean Andes
 - first light expected 2021
 - huge “light collecting area”: 3.5 degree field of view, 8m primary mirror
- *Legacy Survey of Space and Time* (LSST)
 - survey: not pointing at specific objects, but mapping out entire visible sky
 - observe **billions of galaxies** over 10 years: **60 PB of images!**



challenges for Rubin Observatory

- 60 PB of data: must guarantee amazing measurements, right?
- We have statistical *precision*, does not guarantee *accurate* results!



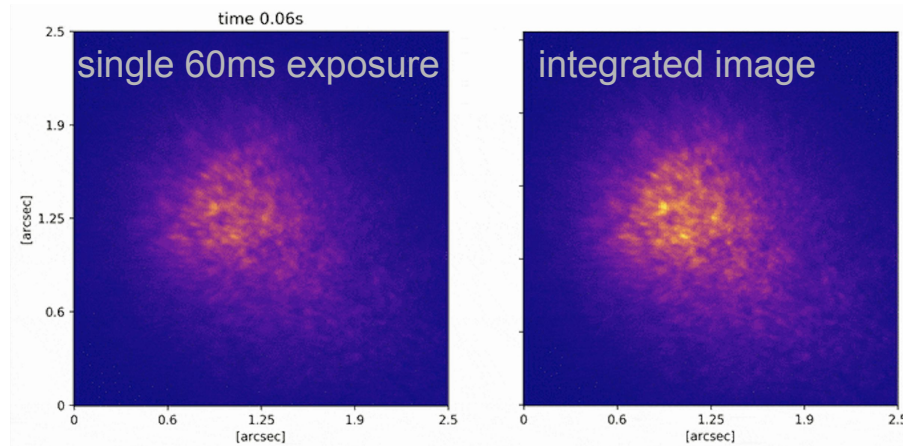
- We care about *spatially correlated* noise

challenges for Rubin Observatory

- Many spatially correlated effects that *could* bias cosmology results
- Each needs careful study to evaluate impact
- I have focused on two:
 1. atmospheric turbulence
 2. instrument noise

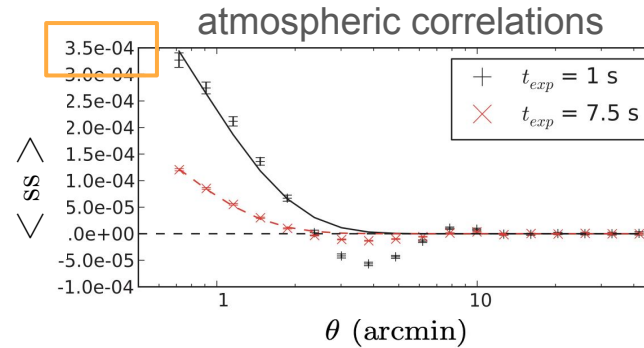
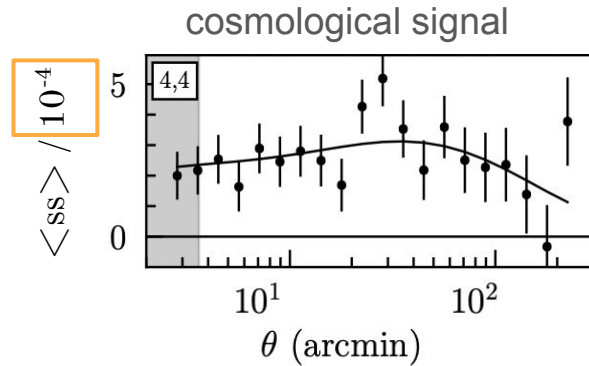
1. atmospheric turbulence

- The atmosphere distorts light from far-away objects (e.g. a star “twinkles”)



1. atmospheric turbulence

- The atmosphere distorts light from far-away objects (e.g. a star “twinkles”)
- Effect is spatially correlated



1. atmospheric turbulence

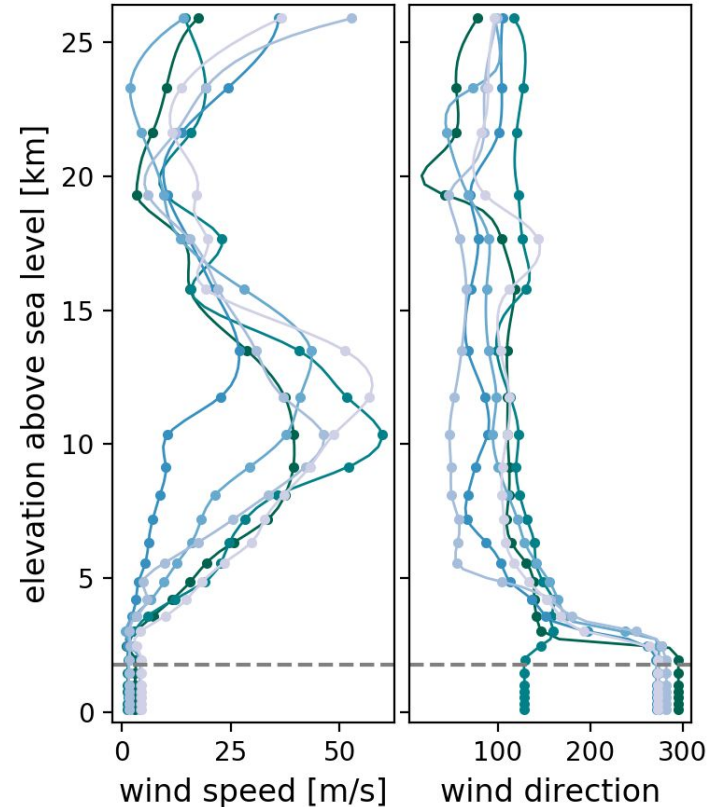
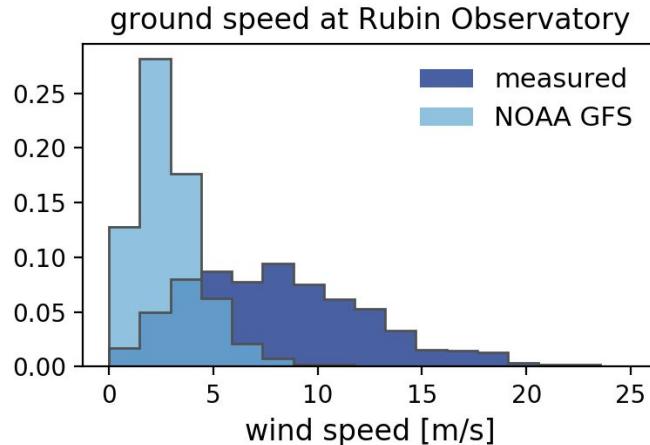
- Algorithms to model and mitigate these effects are optimized with simulations
- Simulations need to be realistic for robust performance on real data!

Two of my projects

- Establishing realistic input parameters for simulations
- Validation of simulations on high-quality data

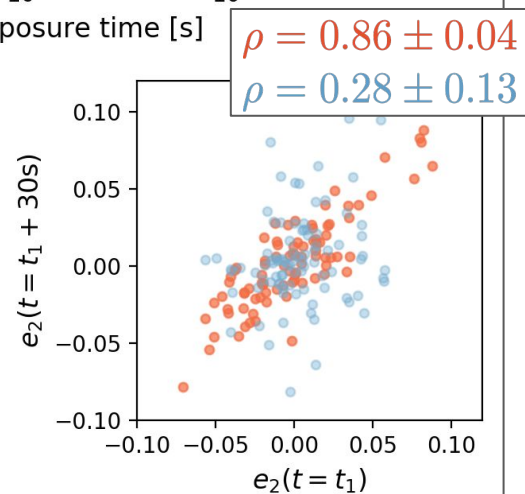
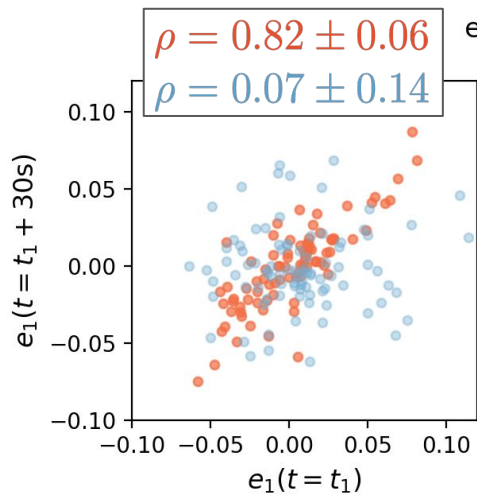
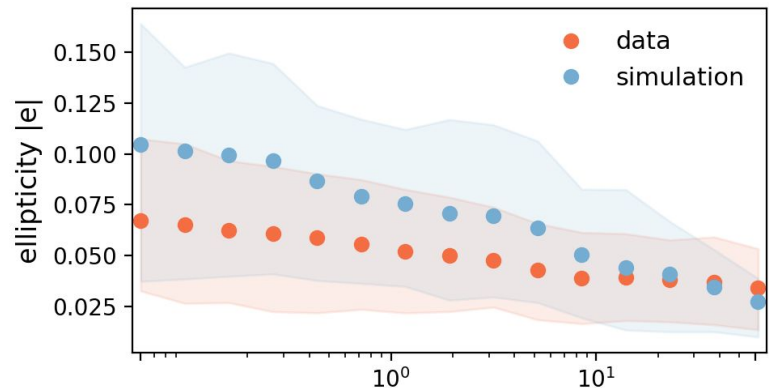
1. atmospheric turbulence: realistic sims

- 2+ years of NOAA Global Forecasting System (GFS) outputs
 - Predictions for 20 altitudes, 4x/day
 - Of interest: wind speeds and directions
- Wind measurements from telescope site

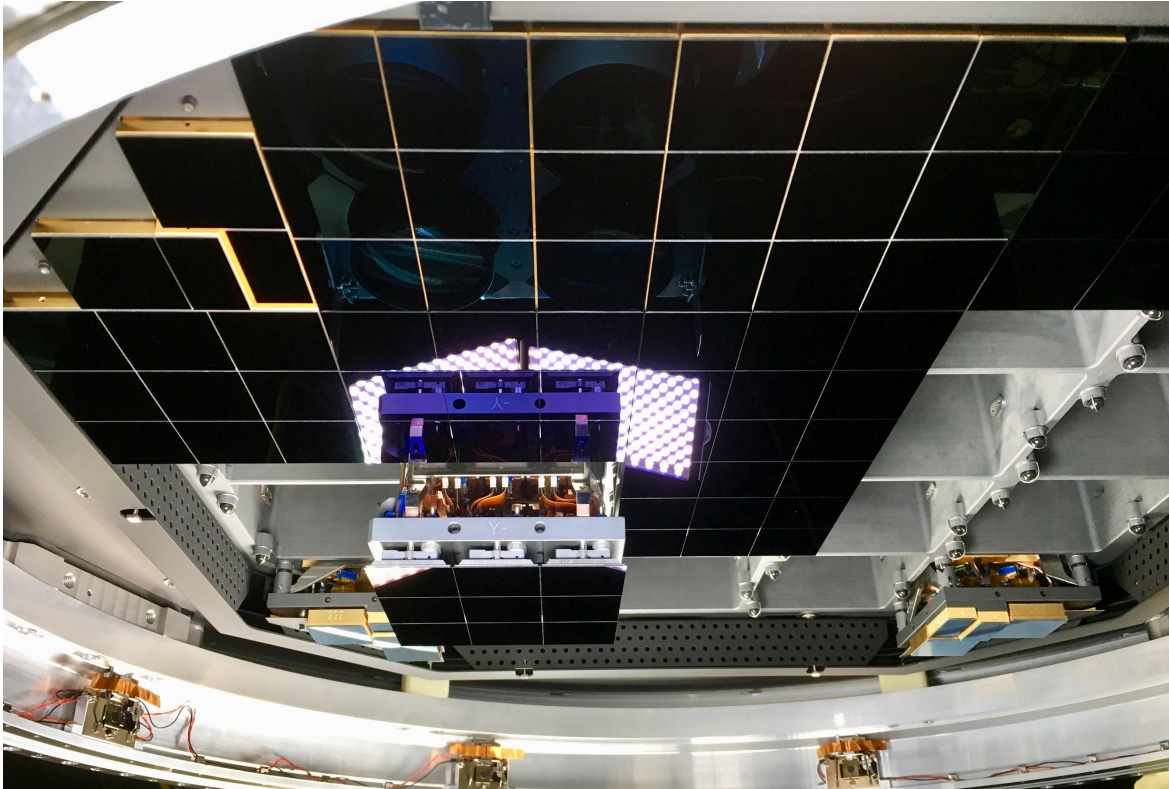


1. atmospheric turbulence: validating sims

- Data taken at telescope <2km from Rubin site
- Series of very short exposures
 - Each image: 60ms
 - Each series: 1000 images
- Enables unprecedented study of atmosphere-imprinted shape as function of exposure time



2. instrument noise



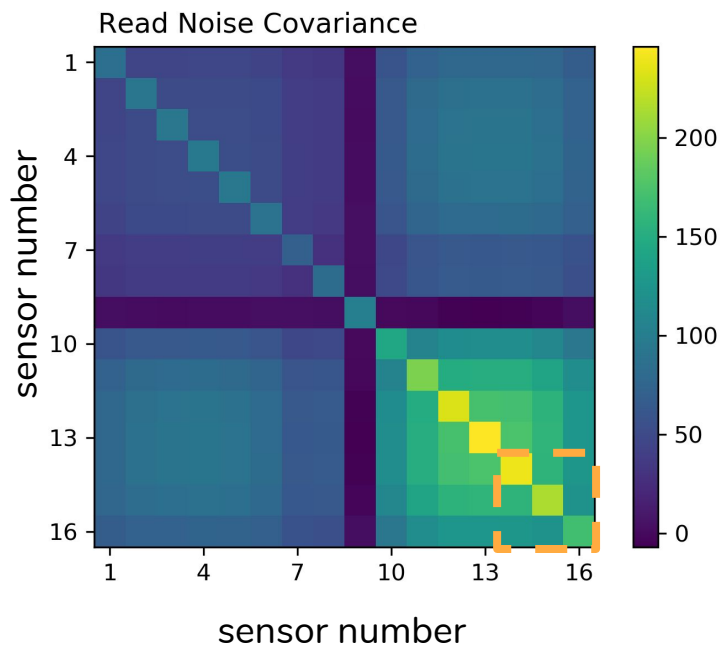
LSST camera

3.2 gigapixels

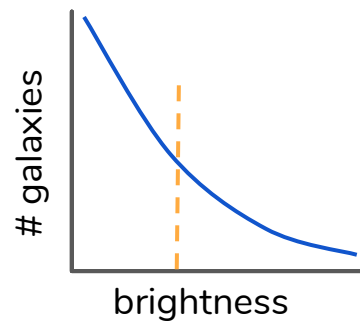
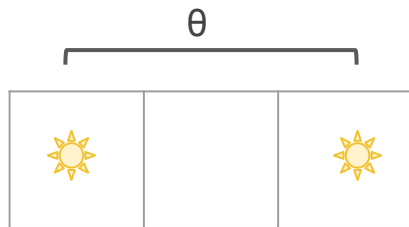
Very strict requirements
on quality of sensors

2. instrument noise

- Read noise: fluctuations in recorded counts during digitization

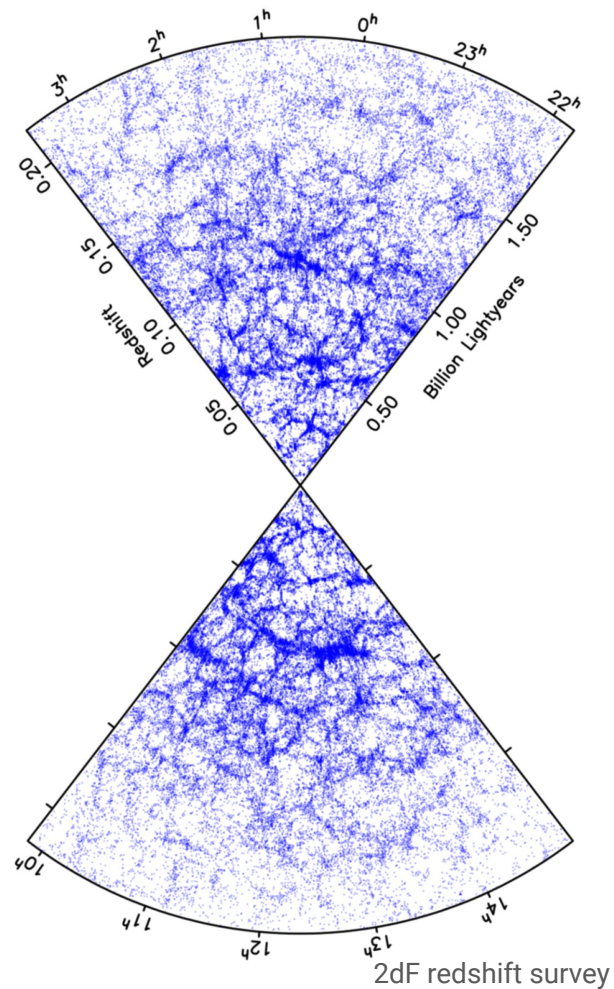


corresponds to $\sim 1/3$ the
signal of faint star/galaxy



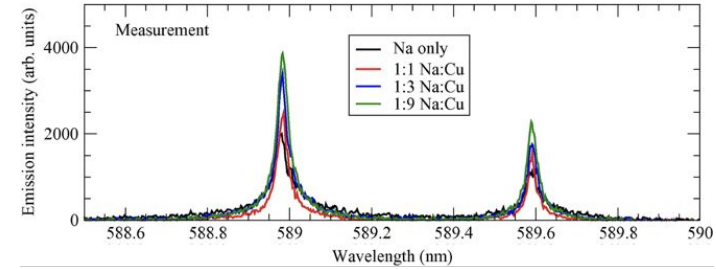
Looking forward

- Rubin Observatory will enable the most precise measurements of dark energy
- Depends on detailed studies of potential systematic biases, based on high fidelity numerical simulations, computational and statistical techniques, and comparison with data
- Survey data and results coming soon!

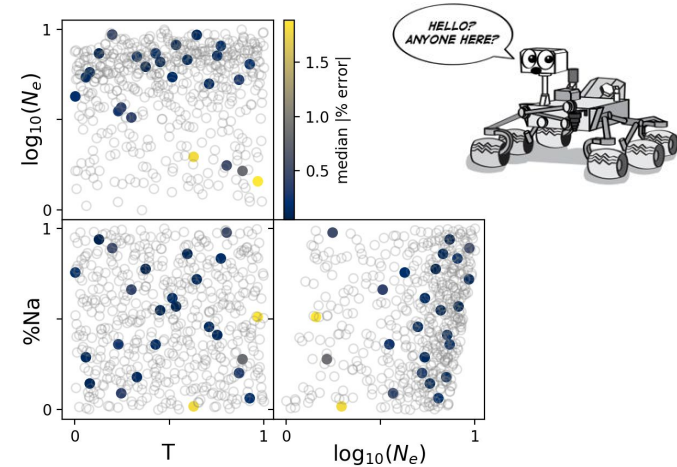


practicum (2018, 2019)

- LANL CCS-6: statistical sciences group
- Statistical models to estimate composition of Mars surface geology from Rover data



Judge, E et al. (2016), Spectrochimica Acta Part B



Hébert, C.-A. et al. *submitted*

Thank you! to some awesome people

Team Burchat + LSST Dark Energy Science Collaboration

2 x practicum hosts: Kary Myers, Earl Lawrence (LANL statistical sciences)



CSGF fellows who have become friends and colleagues

CSGF, Krell staff for making this all possible!

