

# Colour gradient bias in Weak Lensing

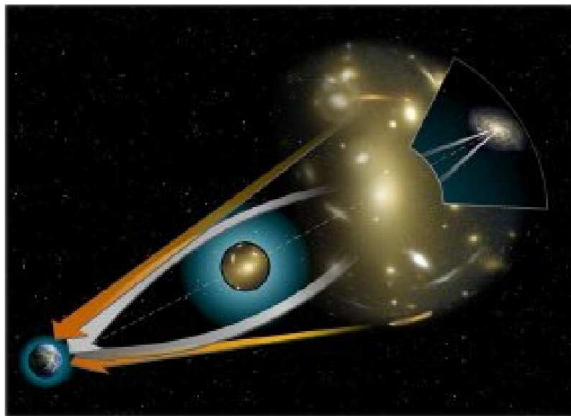
Xinzhong Er (SWIFAR, Yunnan)

H.Hoekstra, T.Schrabback, V.Cardone, R.Scaramella, R.Maoli, B.Gillis,

ISSI-Beijing  
4, Nov 2019

# Gravitational lensing

A powerful tool for the whole universe: from LSS to planet



# Lens equation

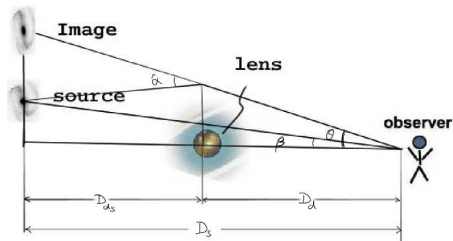
Thin lens approximation:

$$\beta = \theta - \alpha(\theta)$$

deflection angle  $\alpha$

$$\alpha(\theta) = \nabla\psi(\theta),$$

$$\kappa(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}\nabla^2\psi(\theta)$$

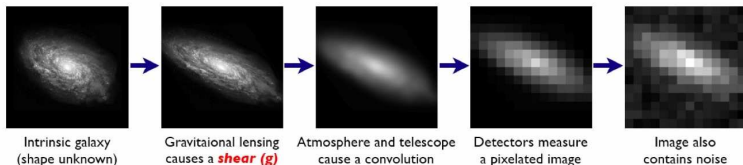


- For galaxy, there are **shear** and **flexion**

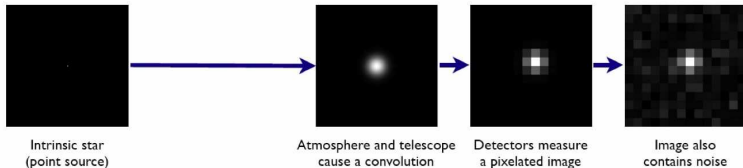
$$\beta = \theta - g\theta^* - F\theta^2\dots$$

# PSF in weak lensing

**Galaxies:** Intrinsic galaxy shapes to measured image:



**Stars:** Point sources to star images:



(Bridle et al. 2009).

better PSF, go to space

# Euclid mission



- Launch in 2021 by ESA,
- Weak Lensing & cluster
- 1.2m, large FOV,  
Full survey 15,000 deg<sup>2</sup>
- VIS band (550 – 900nm)  
AB mag 24.5  
~30-35 gal/arcmin<sup>2</sup>
- Systematics for WL: CTI,  
**CG, IA**

# What is Colour gradient in galaxy?

The galaxies have different shape in different band

**Visible**



Hubble Space Telescope  
2005 NASA, ESA, STSCI/AURA

**Near-Infrared**



2MASS  
UMass/IPAC-Caltech

**Mid-Infrared**

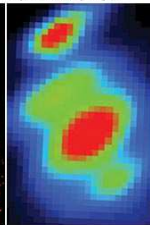


Spitzer Space Telescope  
NASA/JPL-Caltech/U of Ariz./DSS



ESA/ISO, CAM,  
M. Sauvage et al.

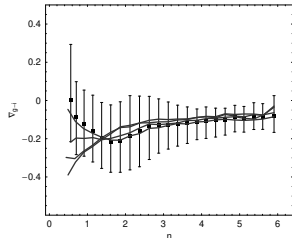
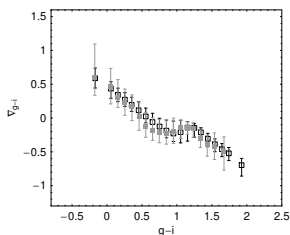
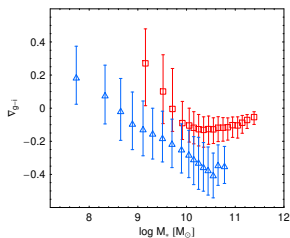
**Far Infrared**



IRAS

# Colour gradients in galaxy

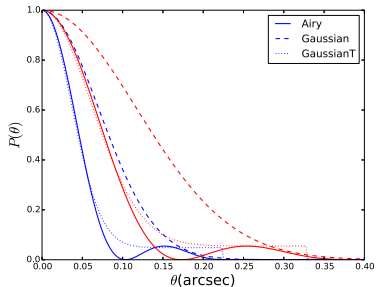
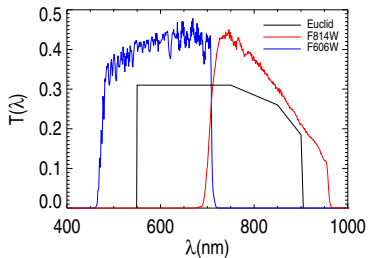
- Not random: Mass, Colour and Morphology



Tortora et al.(2010)

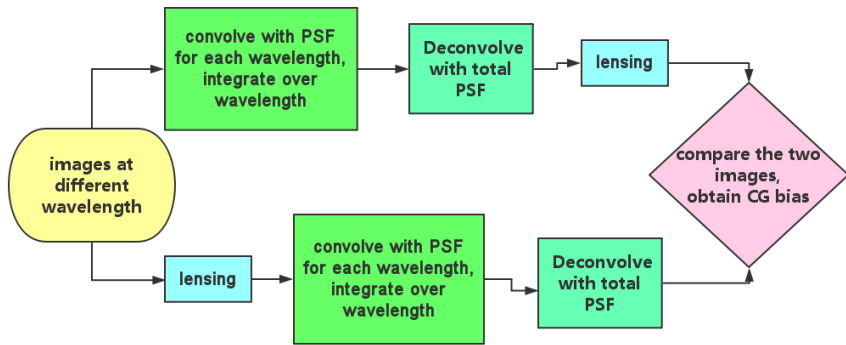
# PSF variations in wide band

Non uniform galaxy convolve with chromatic PSF



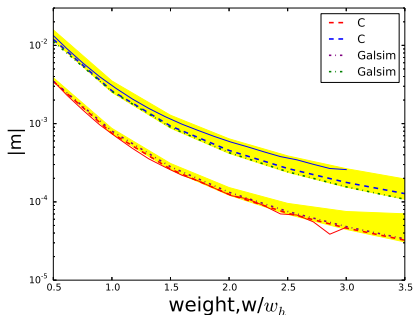


# How do we estimate CG bias



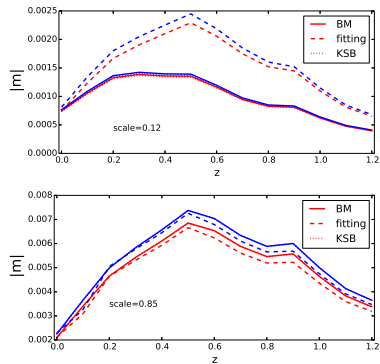
# Simulated galaxy images

## Weighting



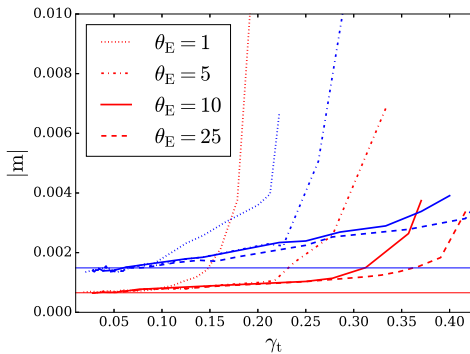
–  $\gt$  numerical noise

## Method dependent



# Weak lensing goes higher order

In the galaxy-galaxy lensing



## No SED, only two bands

Two  $x(V,I)$  images are used to interpolate for local SED:

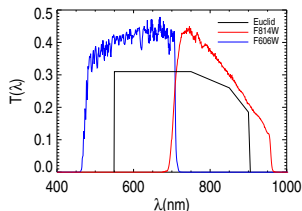
$$T_V(\lambda)[a(x)\lambda + b(x)] = I_V^{obs}(x)$$

$$T_I(\lambda)[a(x)\lambda + b(x)] = I_I^{obs}(x)$$

After solving the equations for  $a(x)$  and  $b(x)$ , we can generate the galaxy image for different wavelength

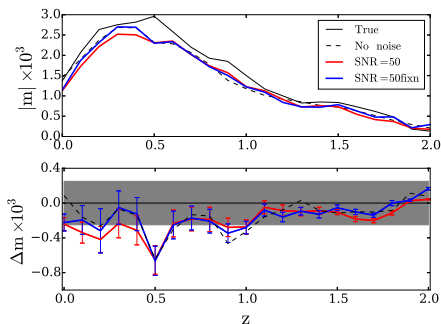
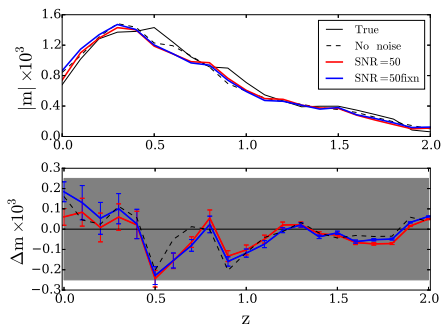
$$I(x, \lambda) = a(x)\lambda + b(x)$$

(Semboloni et al. 2013)



# Simulated HST images (F606W,F814W)

Method validation for Euclid,  $SNR = 50$



# Simulated HST images (F606W,F814W) II

$SNR = 15$

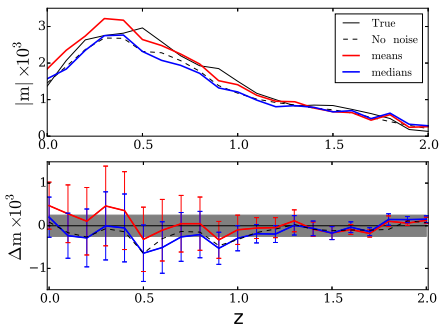
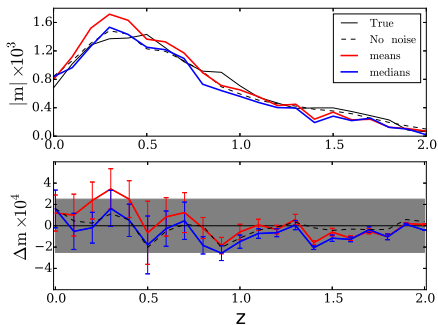
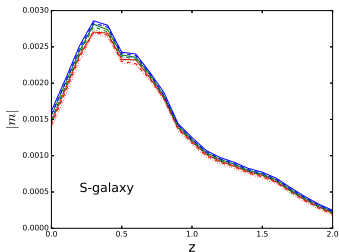
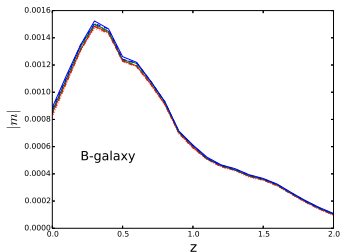
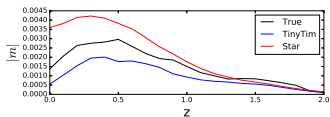
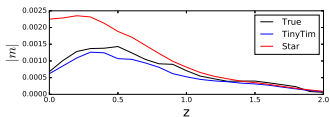


Image fitting biased! need large sample

# PSF variation



## Binary PSF!



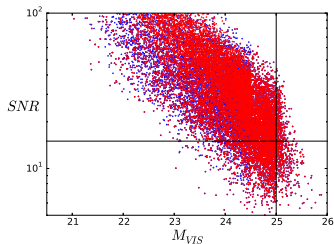
# HST, CANDELS data

Field	Area	$N$
AEGIS	180	5518
COSMOS	139	4794
UDS	146	4311
Total	465	14623

$m_{VIS} < 25$

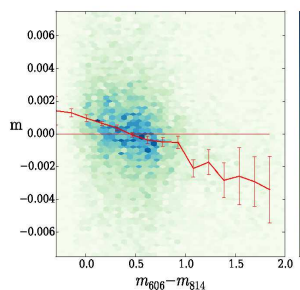
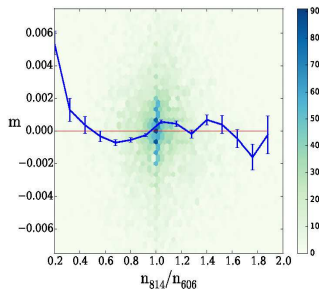
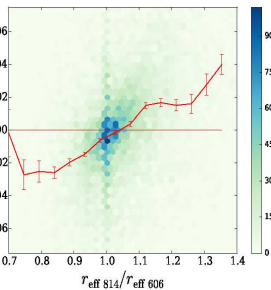
31.5 gals/arcmin<sup>2</sup>,

close to Euclid require 35

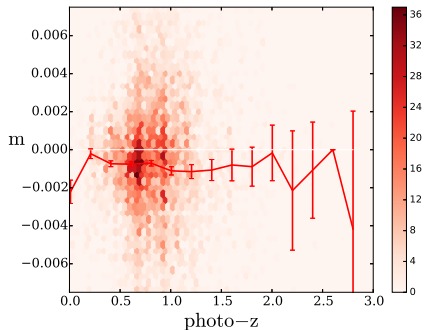
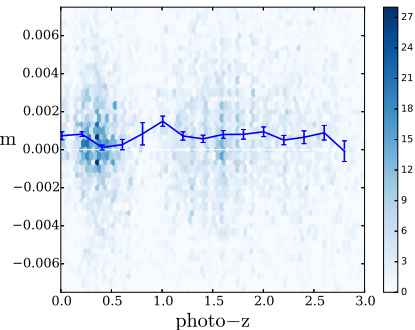




# CG bias with galaxy properties and colour

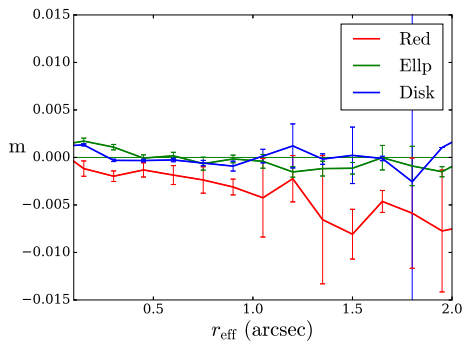
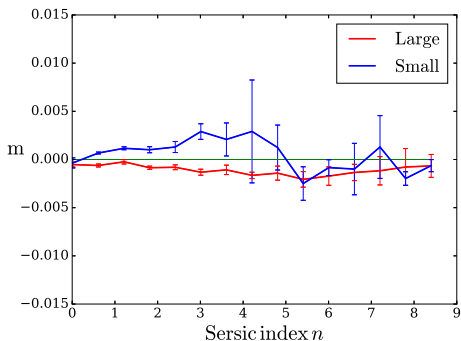


# CG bias with redshift



# In Euclid only $VIS$ image

What can we have?  $r_e$ ,  $n_s$



It would be great if we have colour!

# Summary of CG bias

- Gravitational lensing: wonderful!
- PSF: trouble maker
  - Wide band image: CG bias
  - CG bias: small, but...
  - method-, colour-, size-, morphology- dependence
  - General for Euclid, what about others?
  - Correlation with  $z$ , and IA; problem for SL

# SED assumed to be smooth, otherwise

