# Space STEP 3

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#### Example image with e2 shear:



 Complex morphology from the shapelets model(Massey et al 2004)

Space-based resolution

arcmin

Caveats

- The galaxy model comes from a shapelet analysis of psfconvolved galaxies in the COSMOS data.
- As galaxies become fainter and smaller, their intrinsic ellipticities become rounder (ACS PSF or shapelet truncation?).
- This effected the RN and RM STEP2 analyses where the ellipticity distribution was initially considered to be constant as a function of magnitude and size.
- It is likely to have even more impact on STEP3.

## **PSF** Caveat



 PSF was assumed to be constant across the FOV. Resolved the issue of PSF modelling for large pixel scales.



A first pixelization at the focal plane is unavoidable



ACS example from Rhodes et al 2007

# Space STEP Simulations

PSF ID	Pixel scale (arcsec)	PSF type	galaxy type
Α	0.05	SNAP	Shapelet
В	0.10	SNAP	Shapelet
С	0.10	1.4m SNAP	Shapelet
D	0.04	ACS	Shapelet
E	0.10	ACS	Shapelet
F	0.04	ACS	Exponential
G	0.10	ACS	Exponential
Н	0.04	ACS	Shapelet
I	0.04	ACS	Shapelet
J	0.04	ACS	Shapelet
К	0.04	ACS	Shapelet
L	0.04	ACS	Shapelet



m<sub>1</sub>



 $m_{1}$ 







m<sub>2</sub>



m<sub>1</sub>



m<sub>1</sub>



#### Trends?

Some methods are better for;

Blank = no trend

Method	Pix scale m	Pix scale c	ACS/SNAP m	ACS/SNAP c	Exp/ shapelet m	Exp/ shapelet c
TS						
T2						
RM	large		SNAP			
RN	small			SNAP		
JR					Shapelet	
JB	large				Shapelet	
СН				ACS	The states of	
SP						

Methods that have been applied to space-based data fair well

	Lenser	ngals	m	с	m2	c2
0.04	TS	$71\pm 3$	$-0.01 \pm 0.01$	$0.001 \pm 0.000$	$0.01 \pm 0.01$	$0.001 \pm 0.000$
0.10	TS	$57 \pm 13$	$0.01 \pm 0.01$	$0.001 \pm 0.001$	$0.02 \pm 0.01$	$0.001 \pm 0.000$
	Τ2	$71\pm 3$	$-0.07 \pm 0.01$	0.001± 0.001	$-0.06 \pm 0.01$	$0.001 \pm 0.001$
Surger 1	T2	$57\pm13$	$-0.06 \pm 0.00$	$0.001 \pm 0.000$	$-0.05 \pm 0.01$	$0.001 \pm 0.000$
	RM	$159\pm 3$	$-0.10 \pm 0.01$	$-0.007 \pm 0.001$	$-0.10 \pm 0.01$	$0.002 \pm 0.001$
	RM	$112\pm 25$	$-0.04 \pm 0.00$	$0.018 \pm 0.009$	$-0.02 \pm 0.02$	$0.003 \pm 0.002$
	RN	$74\pm7$	$-0.06 \pm 0.01$	$0.001 \pm 0.001$	$-0.03 \pm 0.01$	$0.001 \pm 0.001$
	RN	$106 \pm 25$	$-0.09 \pm 0.01$	$0.001 \pm 0.000$	$-0.09 \pm 0.01$	$0.000 \pm 0.000$
-	JR	$67\pm0$	$0.03 \pm 0.02$	$0.003 \pm 0.000$	$-0.02 \pm 0.02$	$-0.002 \pm 0.001$
	JR	$46\pm9$	$0.07 \pm 0.02$	$0.003 \pm 0.001$	$0.00 \pm 0.01$	$0.000 \pm 0.000$
	JB	$175\pm7$	$-0.22 \pm 0.01$	$-0.001 \pm 0.001$	$-0.23 \pm 0.01$	$-0.001 \pm 0.001$
-	JB	$132\pm 28$	$-0.11 \pm 0.03$	$0.000 \pm 0.000$	$-0.10 \pm 0.04$	$-0.001 \pm 0.001$
	CH	$105\pm 4$	$-0.05 \pm 0.01$	$0.001 \pm 0.000$	$-0.06 \pm 0.01$	$0.000 \pm 0.000$
	CH	$101\pm 24$	$-0.02 \pm 0.01$	$0.000 \pm 0.000$	$-0.03 \pm 0.01$	$0.000 \pm 0.000$
	SP	$64\pm 2$	$-0.19 \pm 0.01$	$0.001 \pm 0.000$	$-0.17 \pm 0.01$	$-0.002 \pm 0.001$
	SP	$46\pm7$	$-0.10 \pm 0.01$	$0.000 \pm 0.001$	$-0.11 \pm 0.01$	$0.000 \pm 0.000$

On average methods are more accurate with the larger pixel scale, except for the JR and RN analysis

## Summary

- Methods that have been applied to space-based data fair well (within 5% accuracy).
- Most methods perform the best on the larger pixel scale data.
- STEP3 is the space-based analogue to STEP1.

#### What next?

- Without rotated images we can't easily investigate mag/ size dependence (although see Tims talk next), or PSF/ galaxy type dependence.
- The dependence on pixel size is interesting and should be investigated further, (also see Wills talk tomorrow).
- In understanding the reliability of our results we have to consider all the caveats.
- The results are "politically-sticky".