

OU-EXT, the quest for Euclid's 4th instrument

Building a comprehensive plan for the Euclid ground-based survey

Jean-Charles Cuillandre

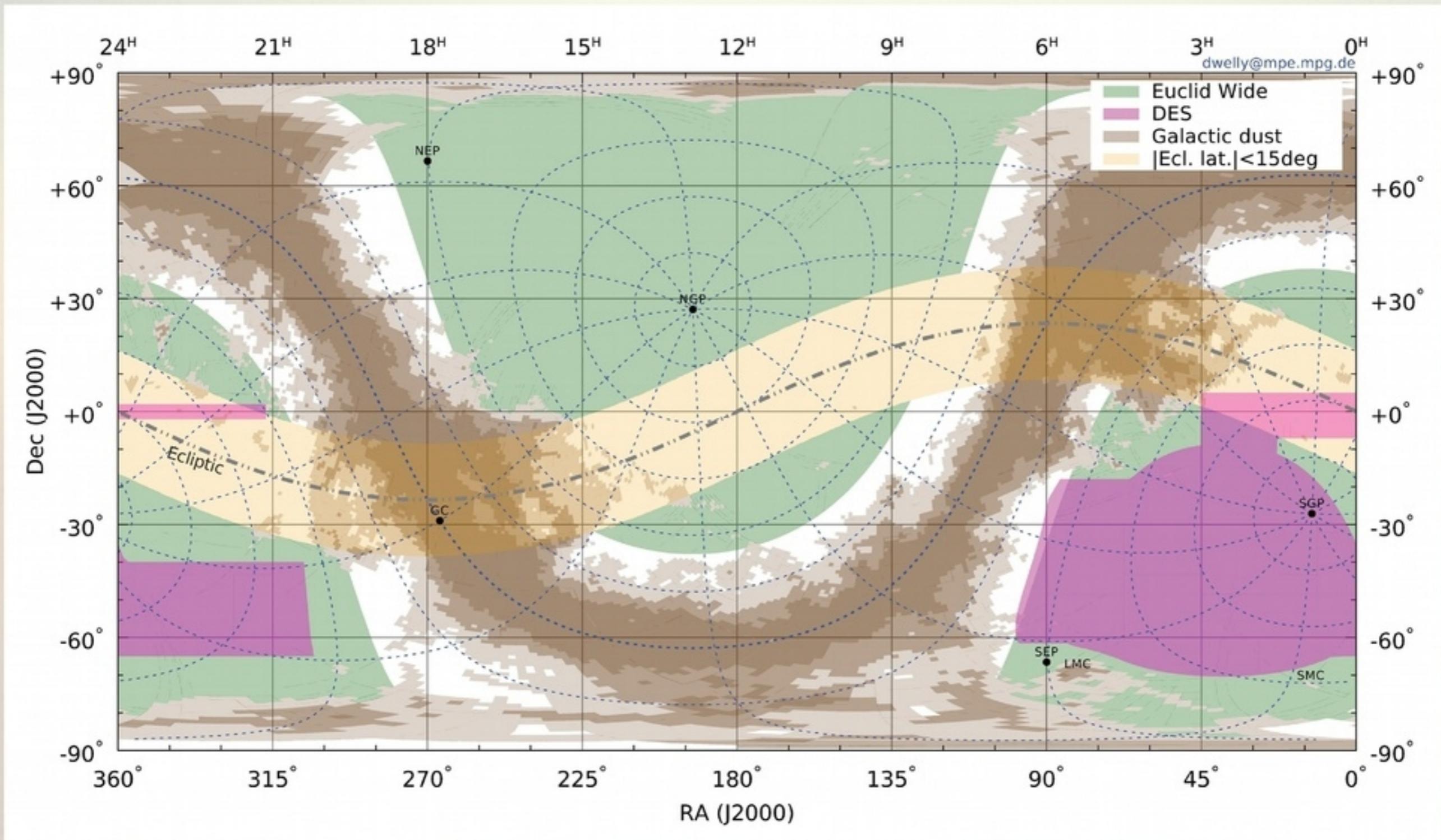
CEA-Saclay / Obs. de Paris

with contributions from S. Arnouts, J. Dinis, T. Dwelly



Abby Cuttriss

A wide optical ground-based survey: Euclid "4th" instrument



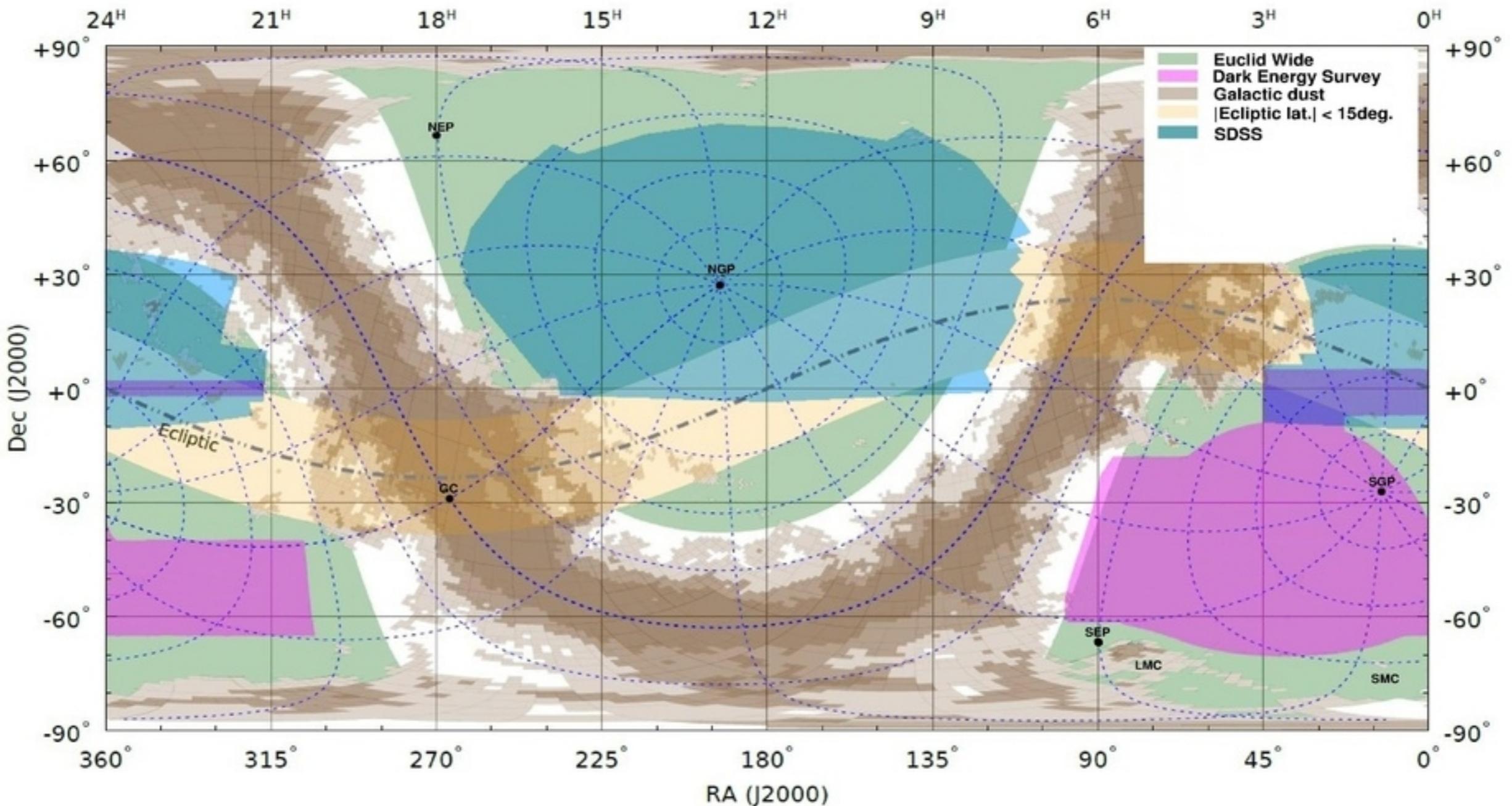
Euclid Wide covers ~15,000 square degrees, avoiding the galactic and ecliptic planes
As of today (2016), only the DES ~4,500 square degrees in griz match Euclid's requirements

Present and upcoming wide-field imagers relevant for Euclid



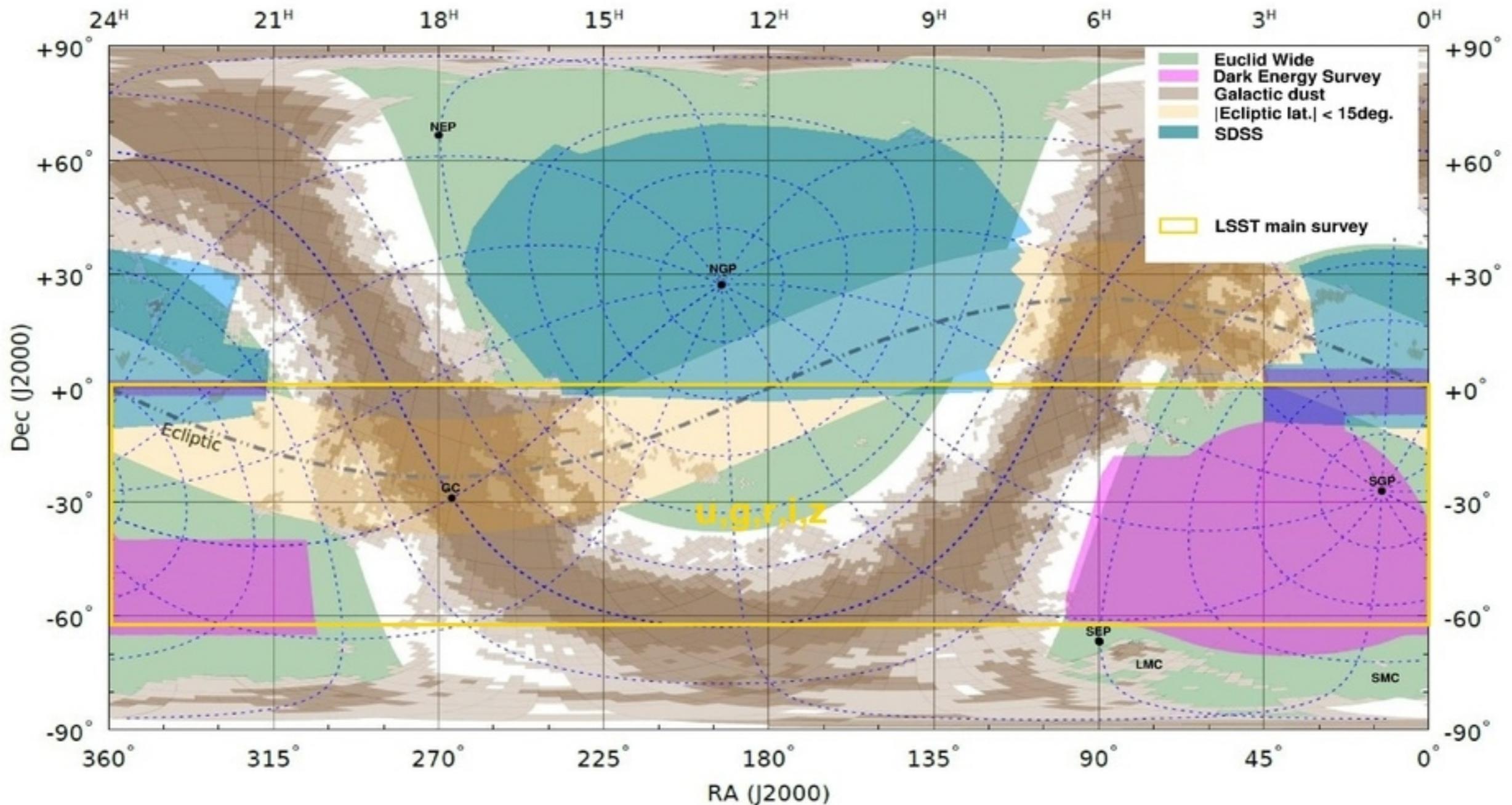
Facility	Year	Aper.	FOV	IQ	CCD class	Type	Hemisphere
LSST	2021	6.6m	10 sq.deg.	0.8"	Deep depletion	Surveyor	South
J-PAS	2016	2.5m	7 sq.deg.	0.8"	Deep depletion	Surveyor	North
Subaru	2014	8.2m	2 sq.deg.	0.6"	Fully depleted	Observatory	North
Blanco	2013	4.0m	3 sq.deg.	0.9"	Fully depleted	Observatory	South
CFHT	2003	3.6m	1 sq.deg.	0.6"	EPI	Observatory	North
PS1	2008	1.5m	7 sq.deg.	1.0"	Fully depleted	Surveyor	North

Euclid Wide + DES + SDSS



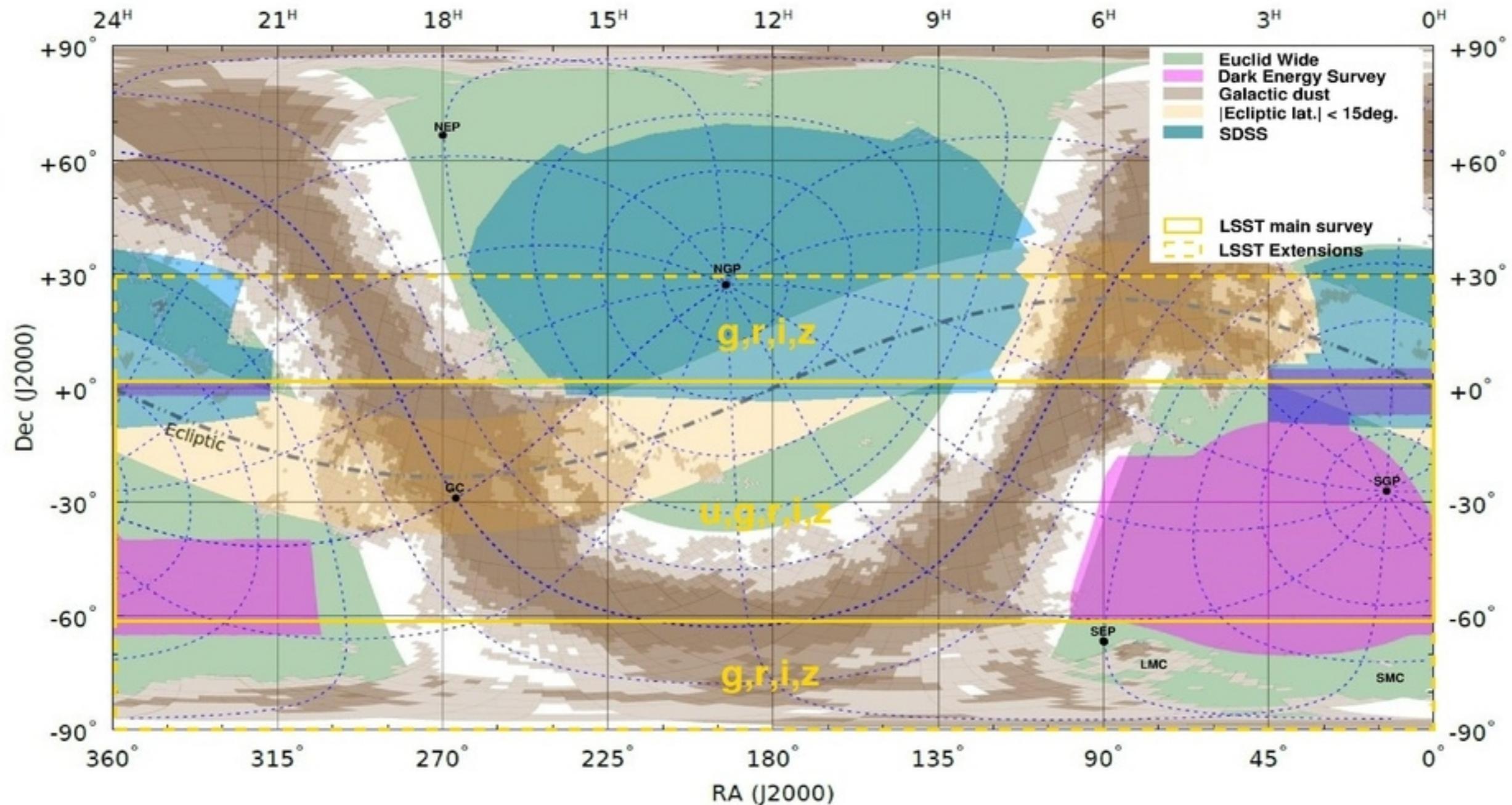
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Euclid Wide + LSST Main Survey



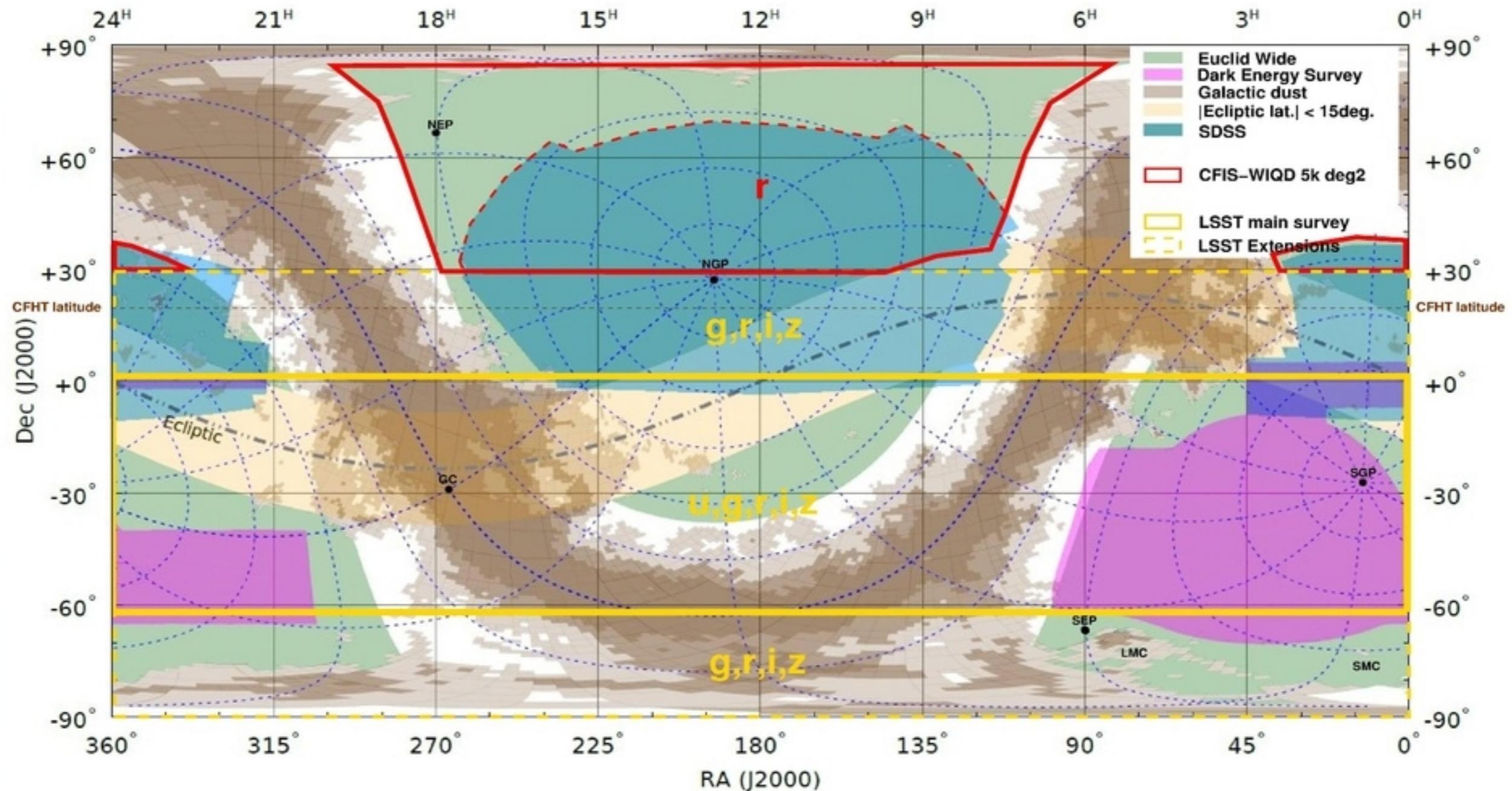
LSST will cover to great depths in ugriz nearly 7,000 square degrees of Euclid Wide

Euclid Wide + LSST Main Survey + LSST Extensions



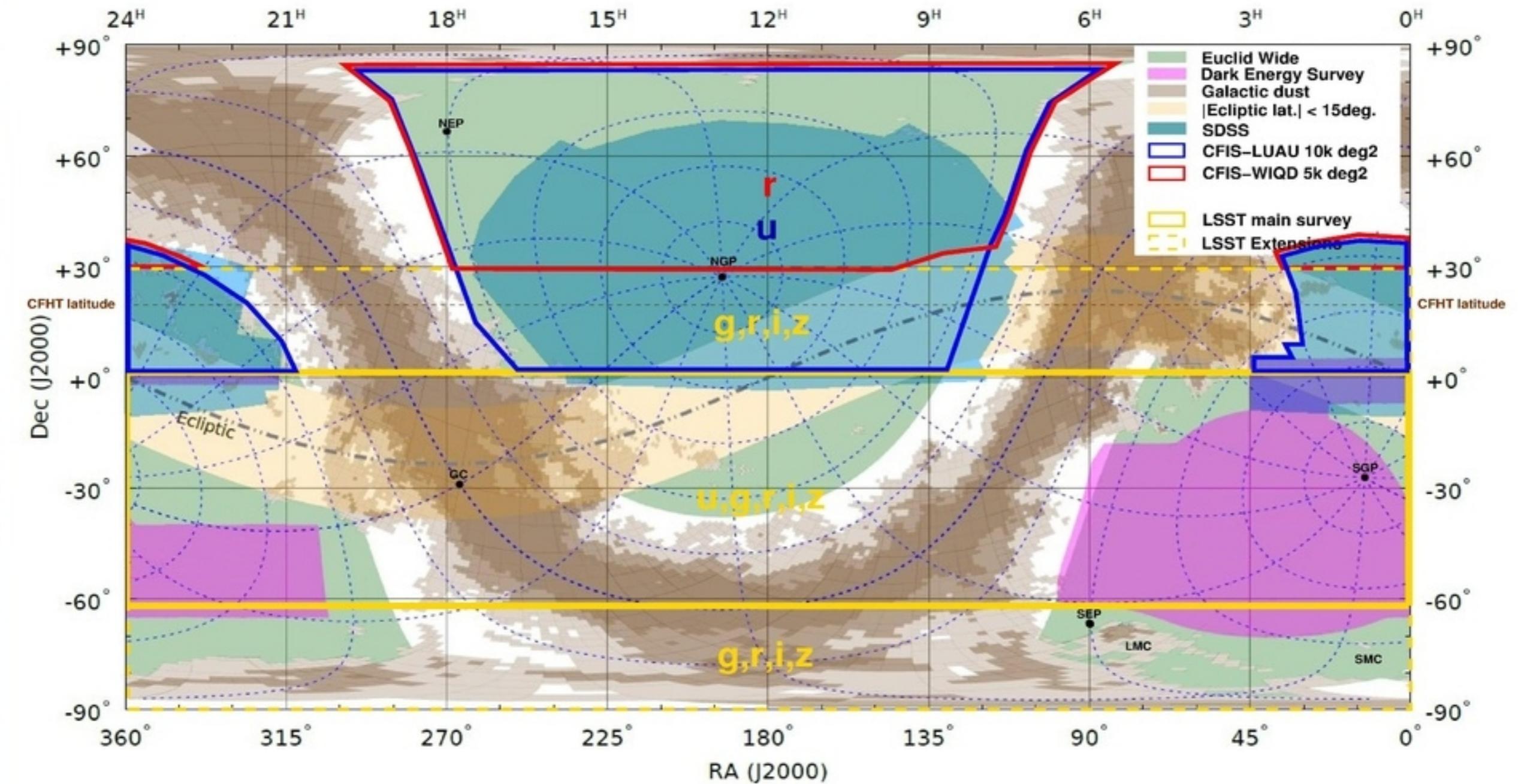
LSST extensions to DEC=−90&+30 could bring an extra ~4,000 square degrees to Euclid Wide
The southern extension is already planned to depths greater than Euclid's needs
The northern extension is discussed for the nominal Euclid depths ("shallow")

Euclid Wide + CFHT-r (CFIS-WIQUD)



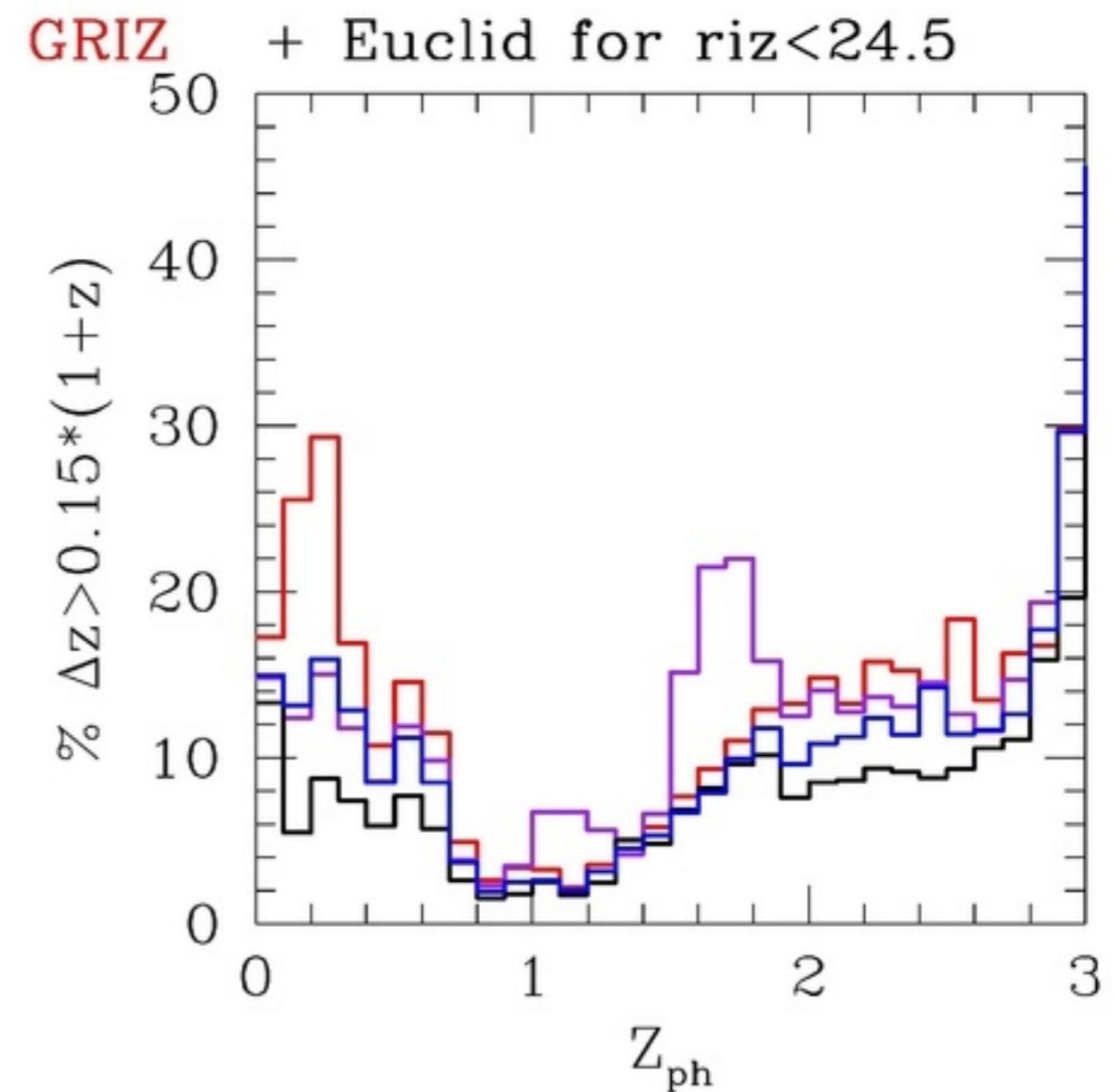
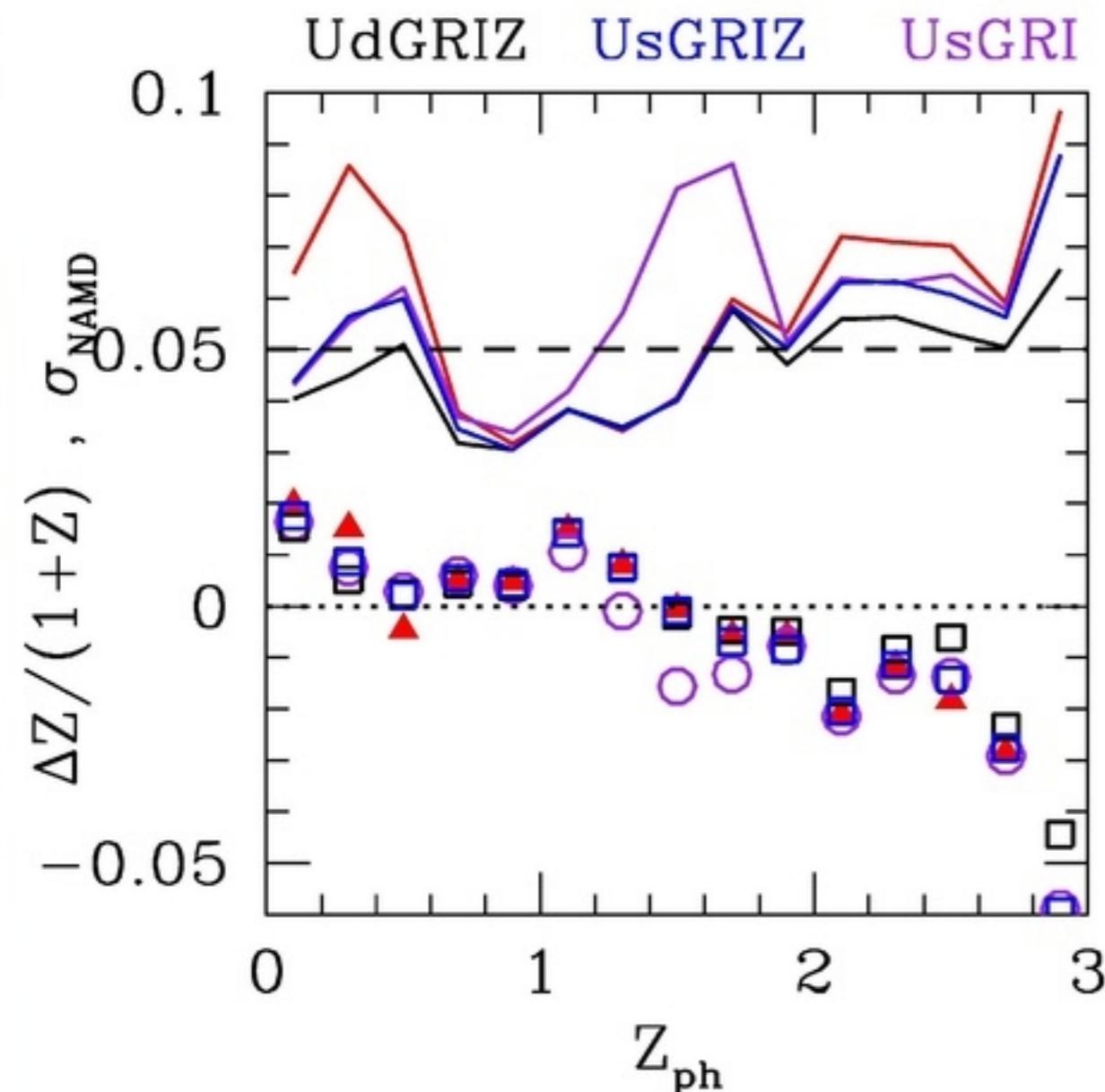
The Canada-France Imaging Survey (CFIS) Wide/ImageQuality/Deep (WIQUD)
The 5,000 most northern Euclid Wide square degrees in r-band at the nominal Euclid depth

Euclid Wide + CFHT-u (CFIS-LUAU)



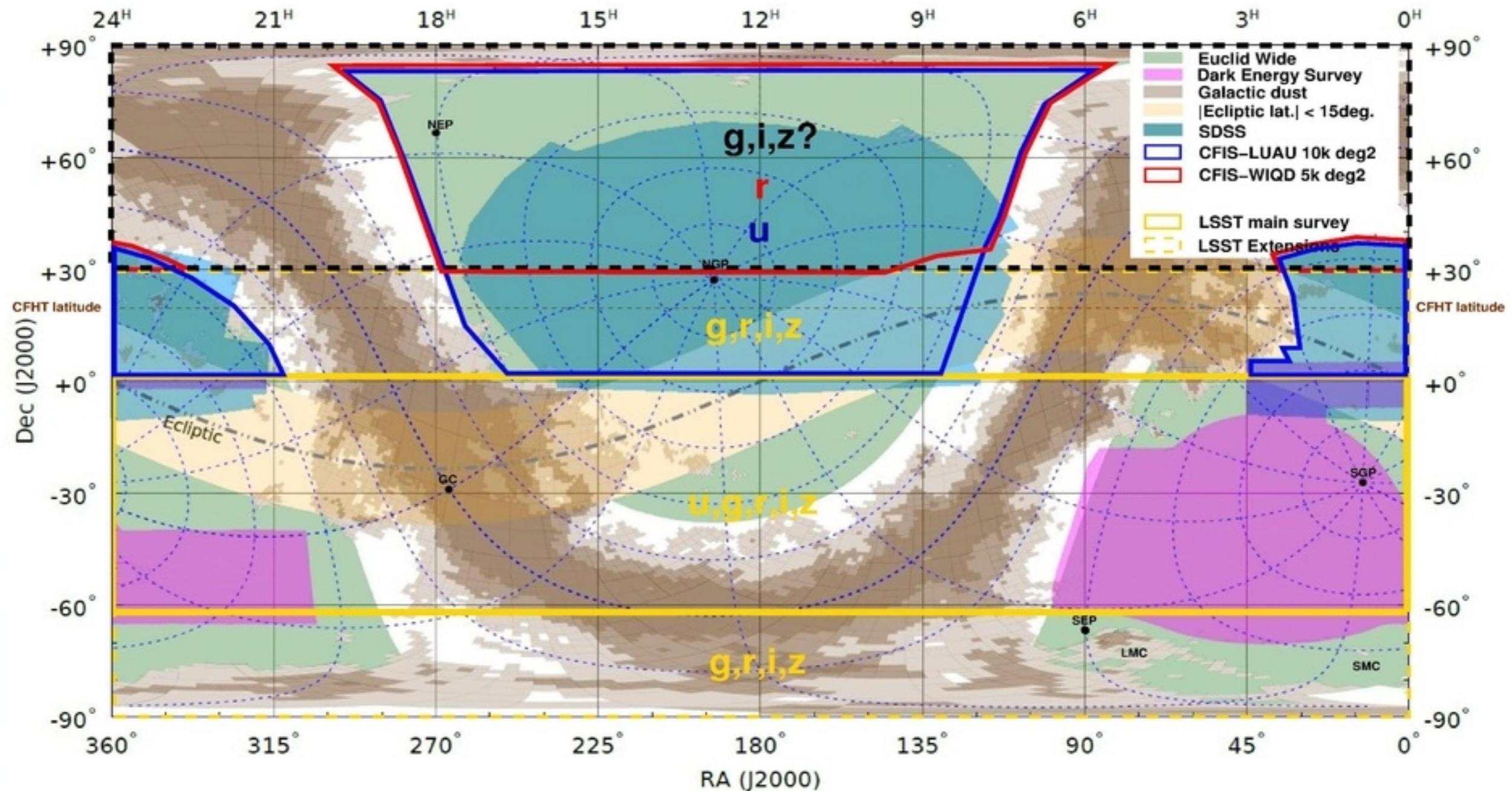
The Canada-France Imaging Survey (CFIS) Legacy for the U-band All-sky Universe (LUAU)
10,000 northern square degrees in u-band above the galactic plane, shallow (240s total)

A u-shallow (Us) helps Euclid's nominal griz at low and high z



Left: photo-z accuracy vs redshift for various Sloan filter combinations (+Euclid)
Right: the catastrophic fractions

Euclid Wide's missing part: 5,000 square degrees in g,i,z



g- and i-band are reasonably feasible, but the z-band is expensive (equivalent to g+i)

Present and upcoming wide-field imagers relevant for Euclid



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