

CANDELS

Cosmic Assembly Near-infrared Deep
Extragalactic Legacy Survey

Co-PIs:

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University of California Santa Cruz

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Space Telescope Science Institute



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CANDELS Team:

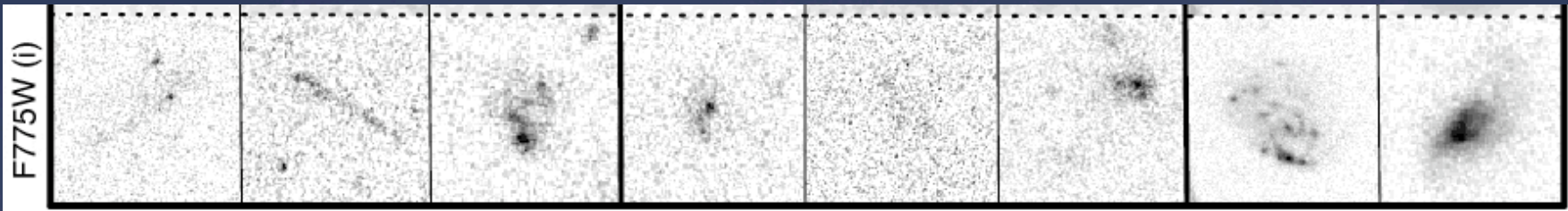
100 scientists

12 countries

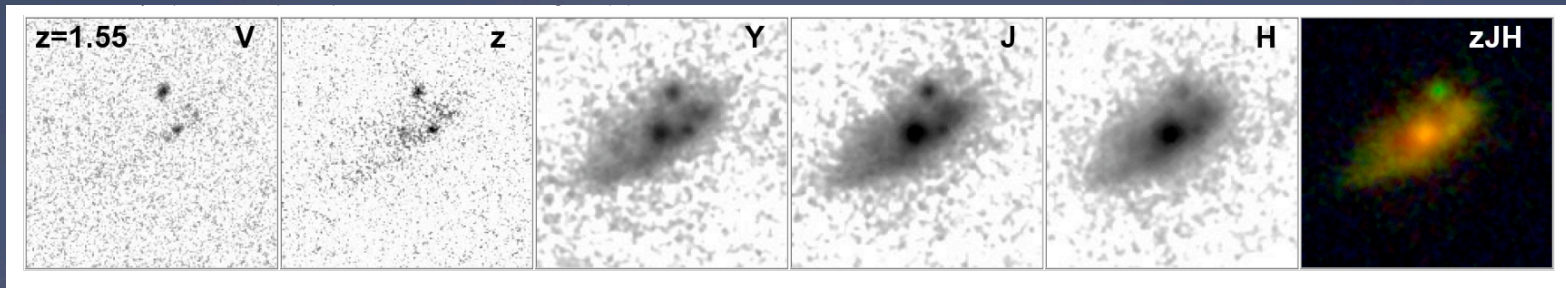
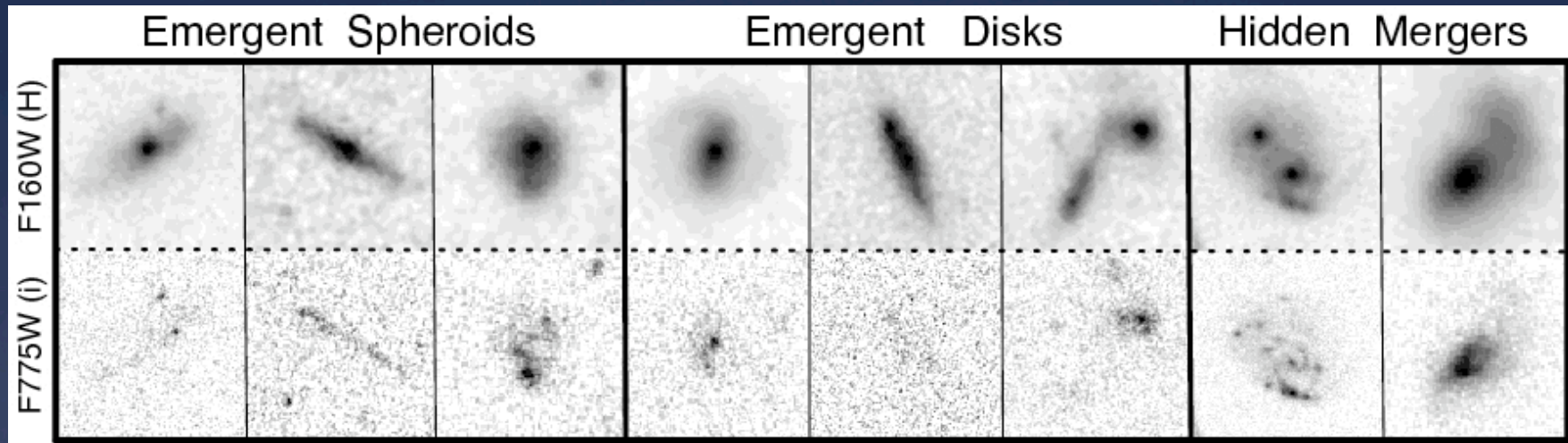
Major nodes: UCSC, STScI, ROE,
NOAO, UCI, UMich, MPIA



What WFC3 Can Do

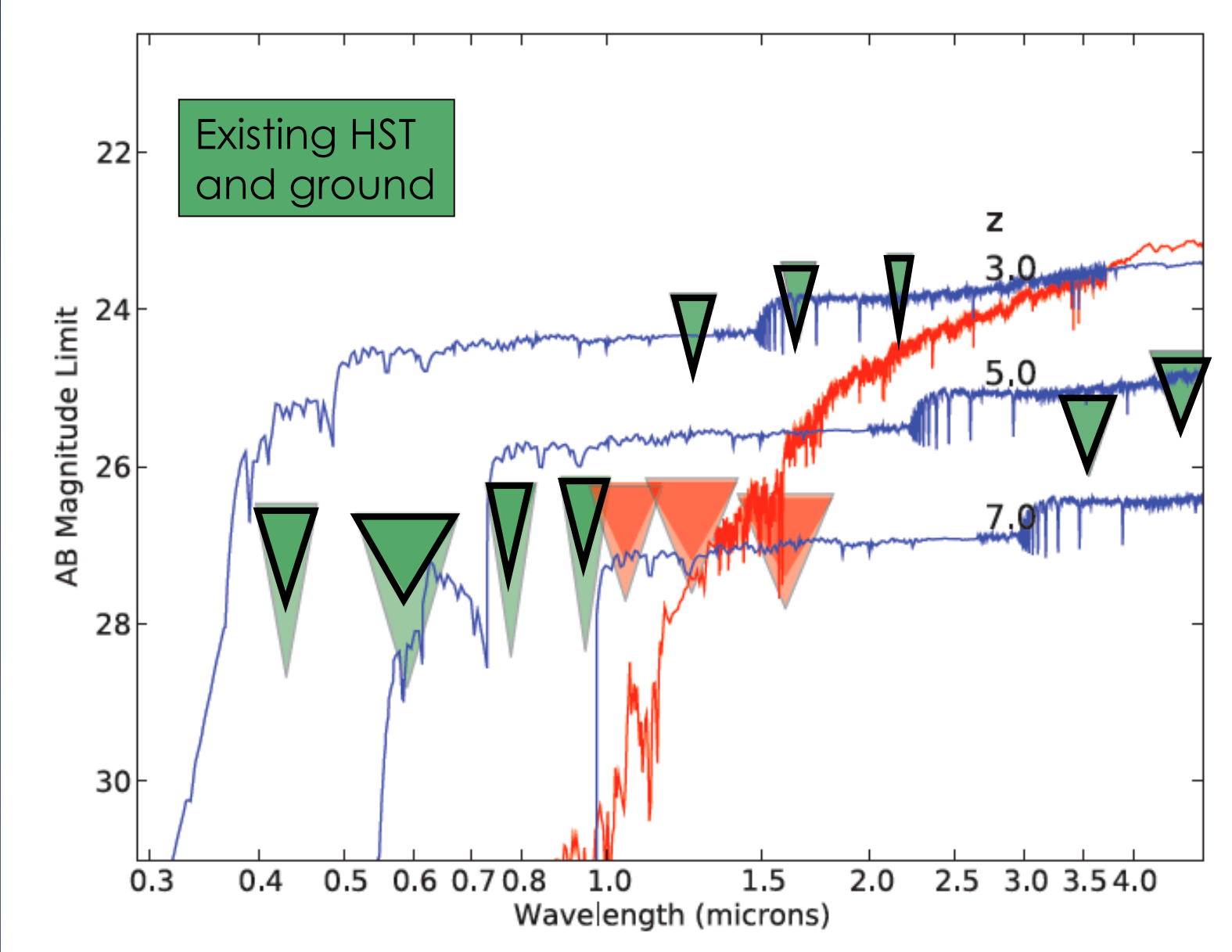


What WFC3 Can Do

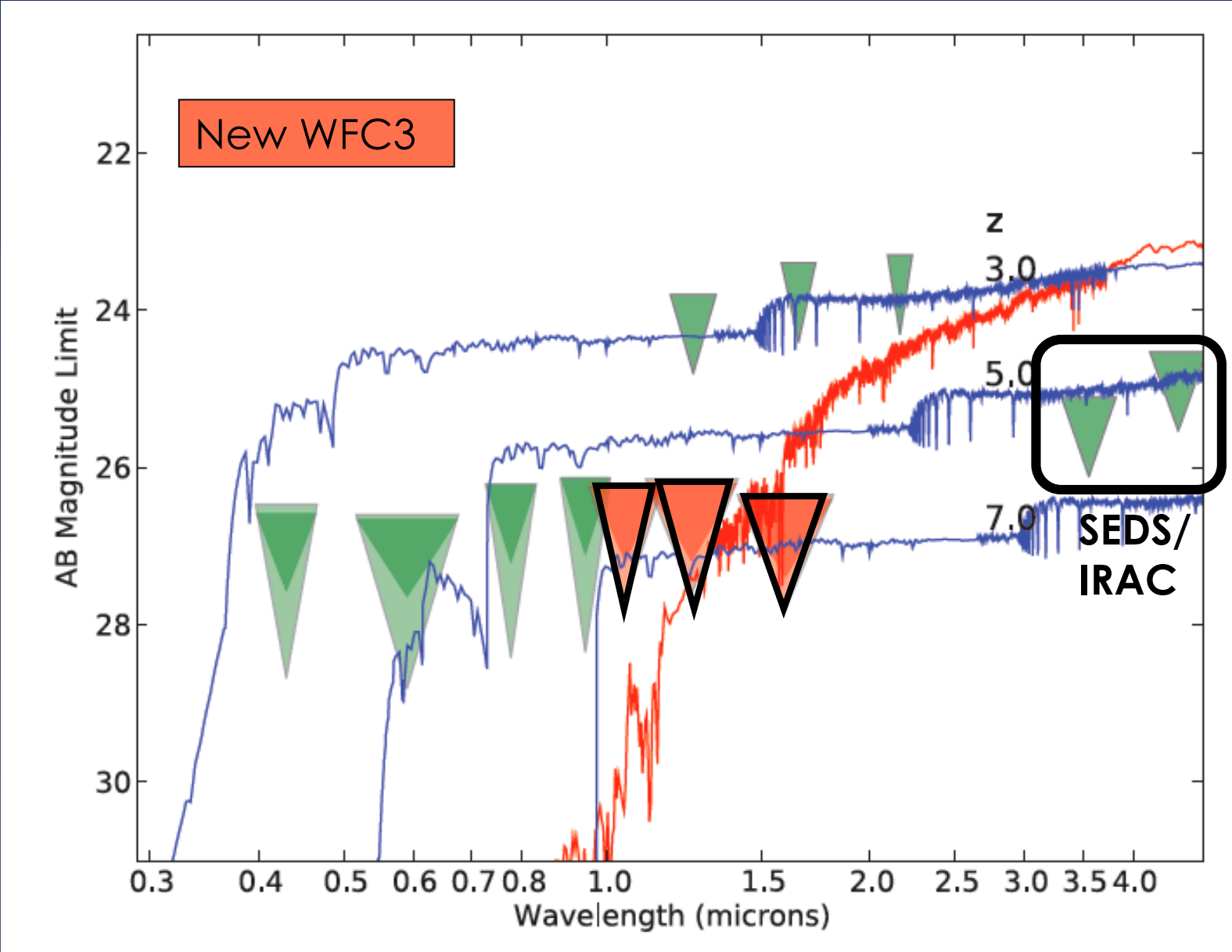


But the WFC3 diffraction limit is 2-3 times softer than ACS

New YJH photometry limits in GOODS-S Deep region



New YJH photometry limits in GOODS-S Deep region



Exposure Strategy

- ❖ “Wedding cake” strategy: three layers of J+H

UDFs: 50-100 orbit depth over
~0.004 sq deg

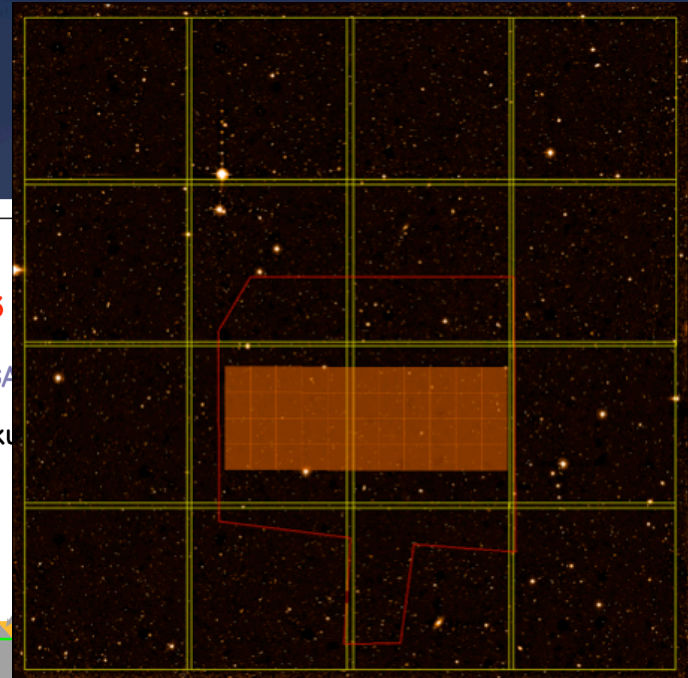
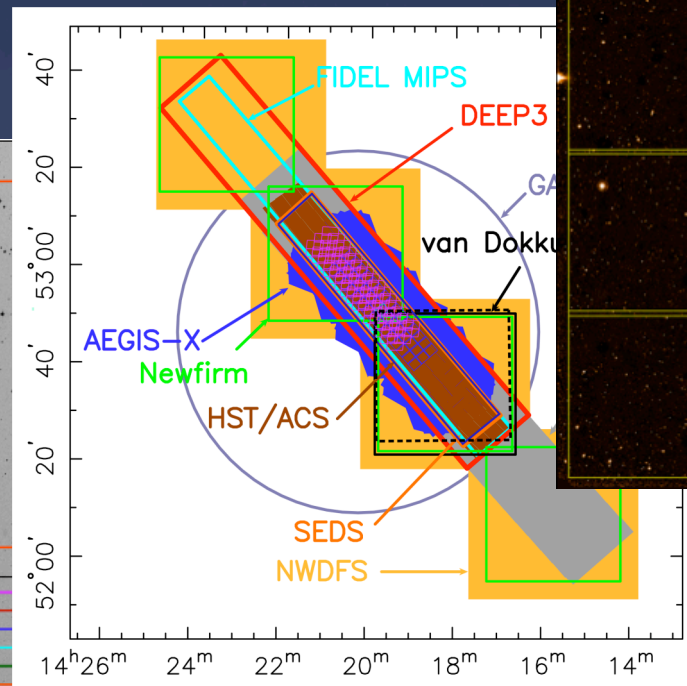
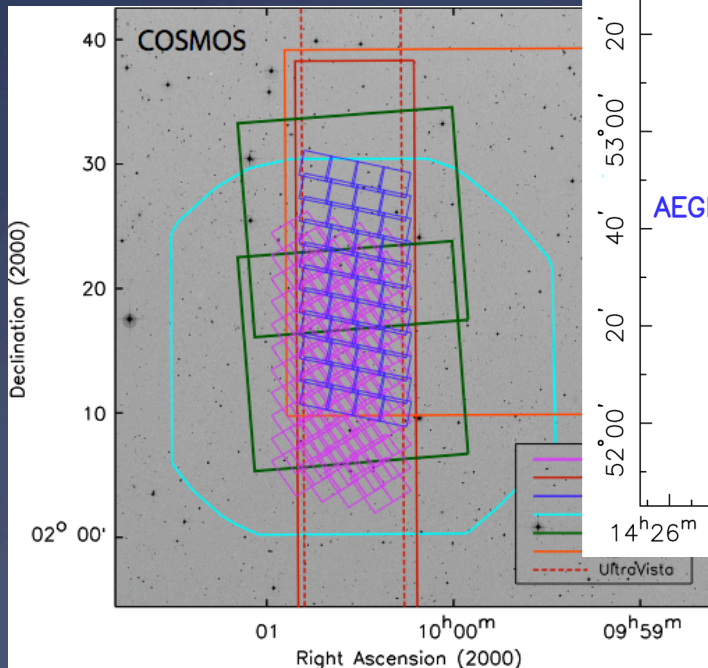
DEEP: 8 orbit depth over
~0.04 sq deg

WIDE: 2 orbit depth over
~0.2 sq deg



Exposure Strategy

- ❖ Five famous fields
- ❖ **Wide:** COSMOS, EGS, UDS



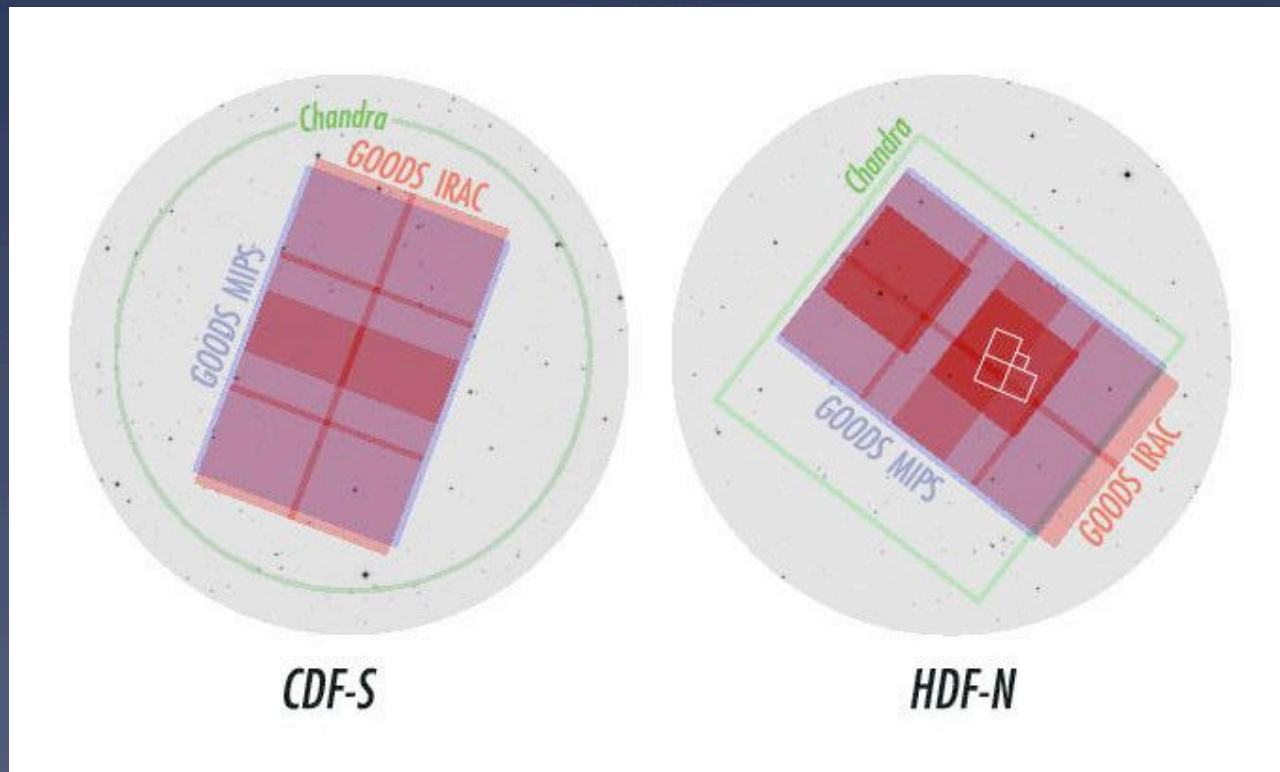
UDS/UKIDSS/SXDS:
2^h 18^m -5 deg

AEGIS:
14^h 18^m +53 deg

COSMOS:
10^h 00^m +2 deg

Overview

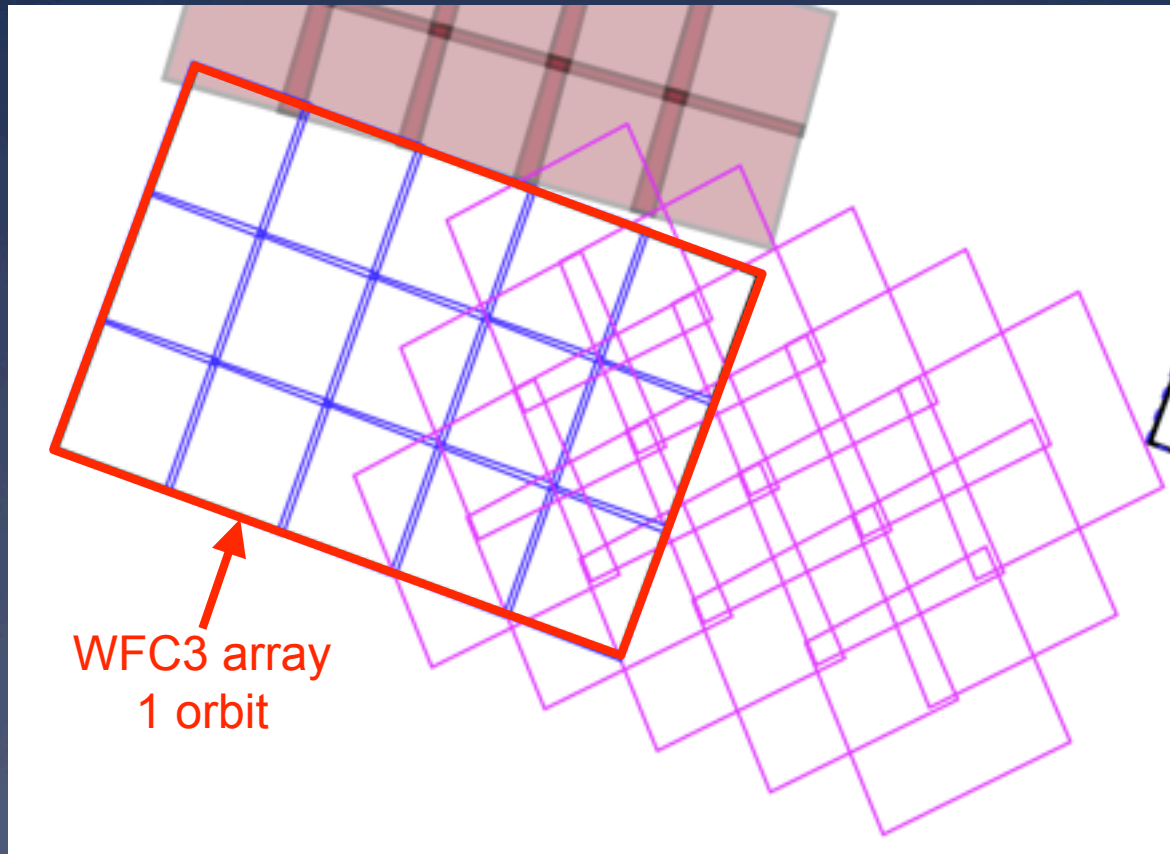
- ❖ Five famous fields
- ❖ **Deep:** GOODS-S, GOODS-N



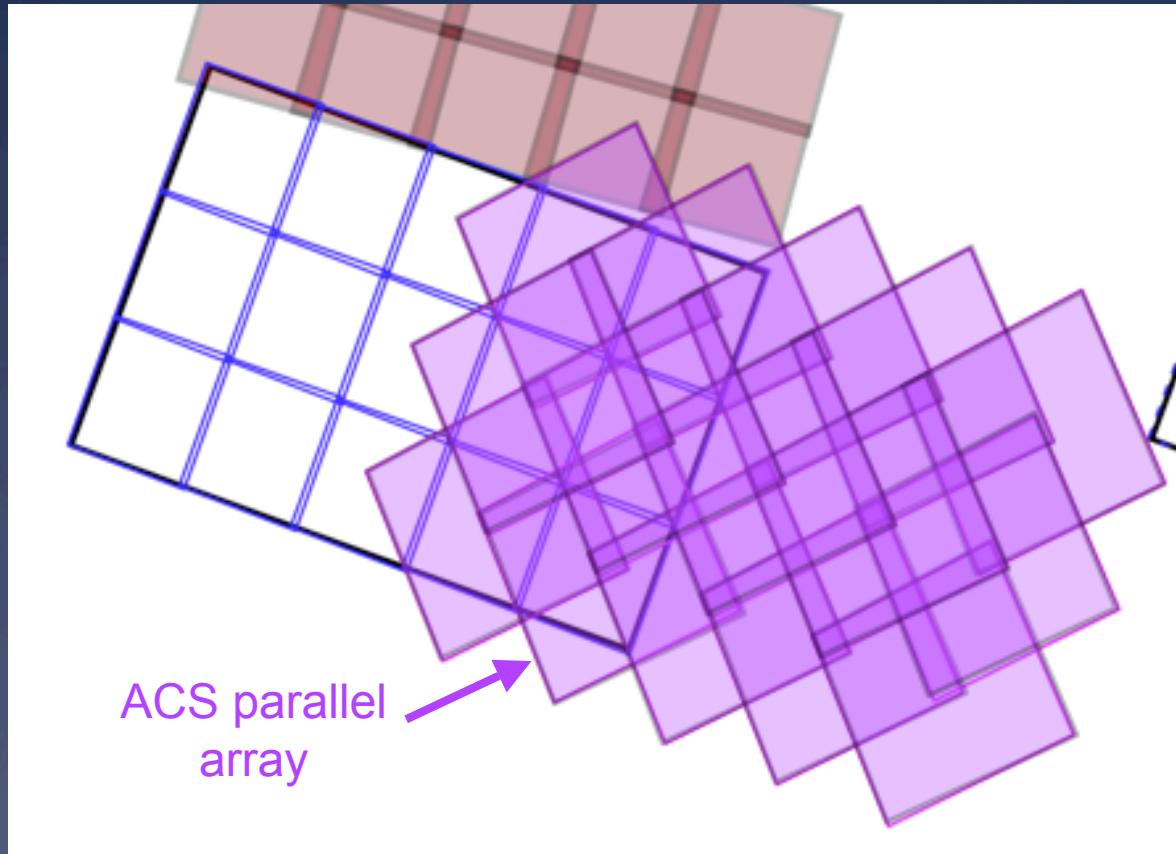
GOODS-S:
03^h 32^m -28 deg

GOODS-N:
12^h 37^m +62 deg

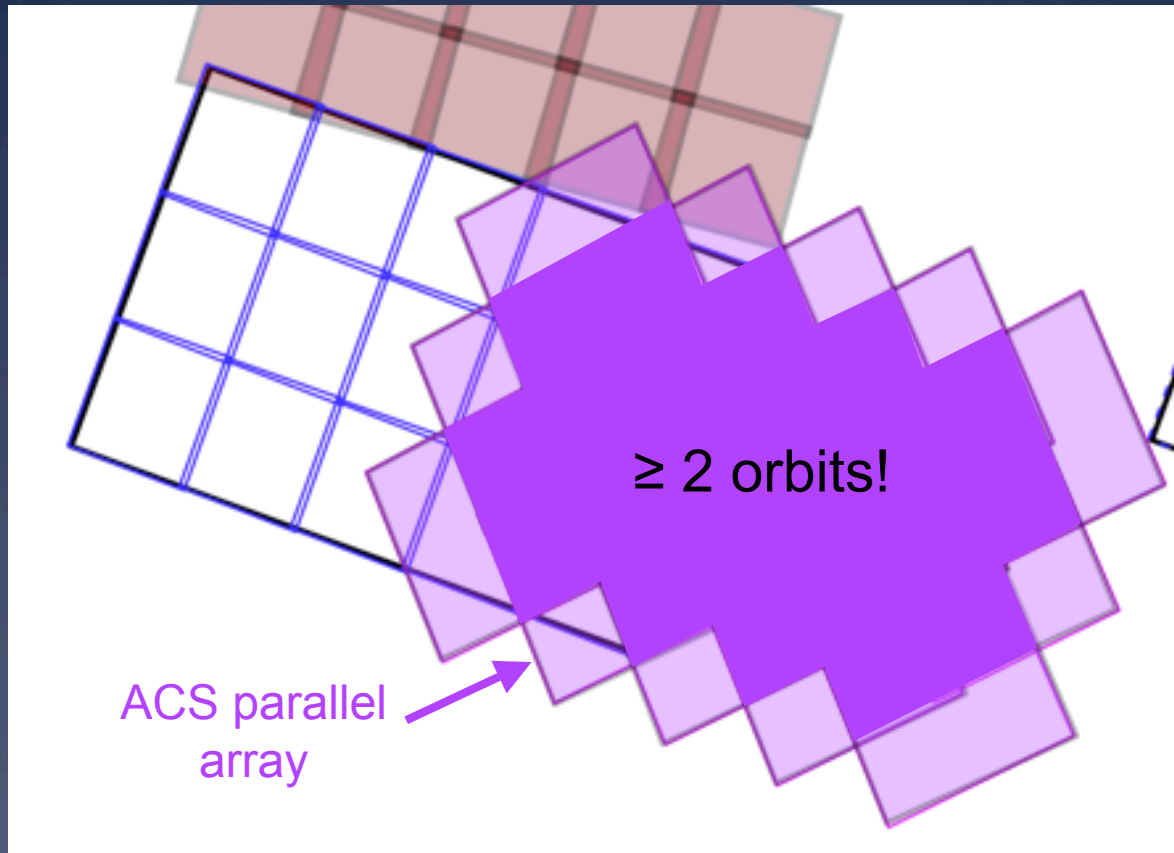
ACS Parallels



ACS Parallels



ACS Parallels



CANDELS Fields

* Orbit Totals:

* GOODS: 483

* EGS: 90

* UDS: 88

* COSMOS: 88

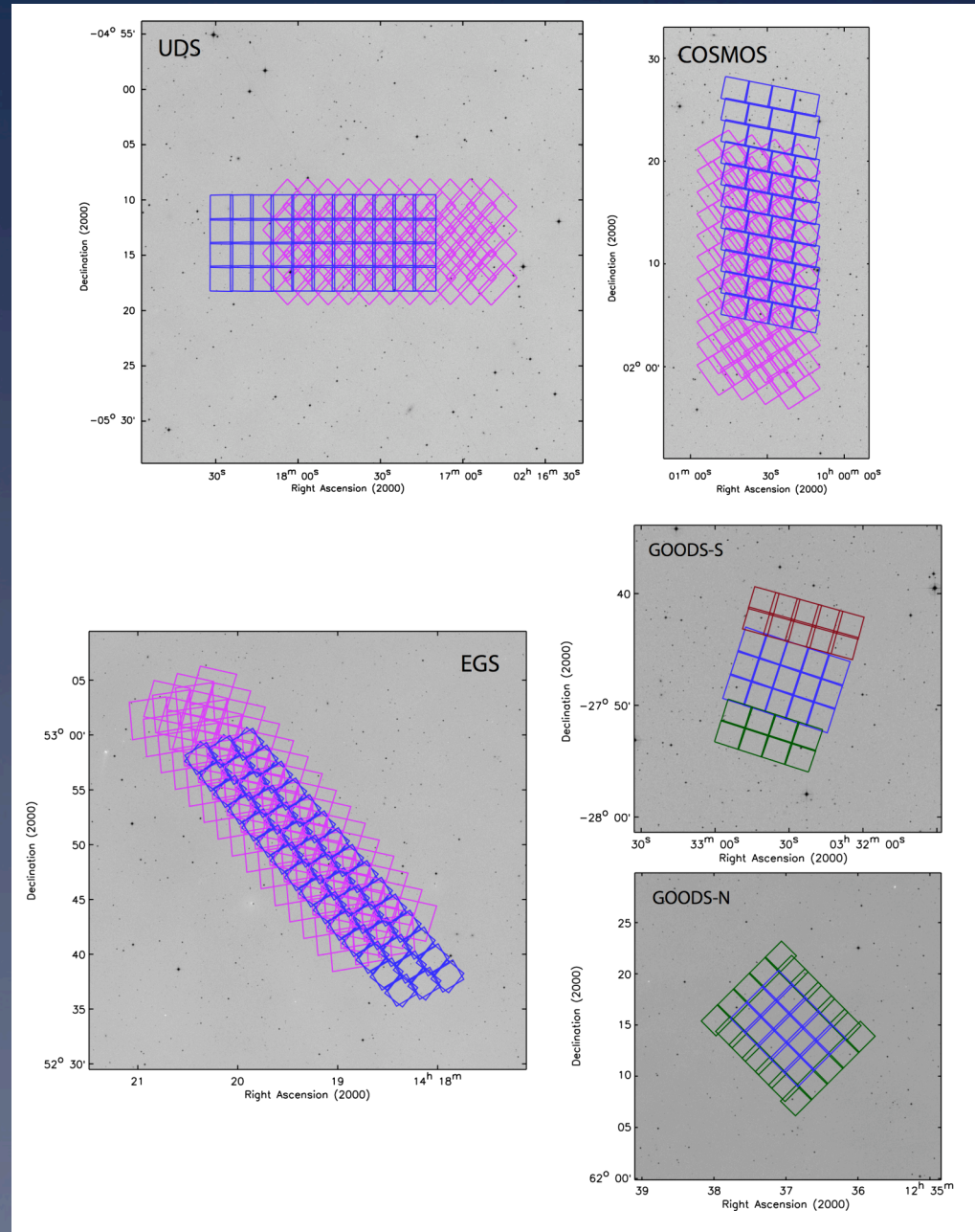
* SNe Follow-up: 152

* Submitted Phase II Files

* GOODS-S: 12060-12062

* EGS: 12063

* UDS: 12064



Magnitude and Mass Limits

	Area sq deg	# WFC3 tiles	Exposure, orbits			Eff. Exposure, orbits			
			Y	J	H	V	I	z	
Wide	0.2	162	--	2/3	4/3	4/3	8/3	--	Plus existing ACS
Deep	0.04	30	3	4	4	>3	>14	5	Incl existing ACS
UDF	0.004	3	~40	~40	~50	50+	50+	50+	Incl existing ACS

	Point source limits	5- σ AB mag			5- σ AB mag			
Wide		--	27.0	7.1	28.7	28.6	--	Plus existing ACS
Deep		27.8	28.0	28.0	>29	>30	29	Incl existing ACS
UDF		29.1	29.5	29.3	30+	30+	29.4+	Incl existing ACS

	Stellar mass @ z~2	M_{1500} , z~7
Wide	$10^9 M_{\odot}$	~ -20
Deep	$4 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$	~ -19 ← $10^9 M_{\odot}$
UDF	$1.4 \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$	~ -18

Highlights/Summary

- ❖ Imaging data for **250,000 galaxies** from $z = 1.5 - 8$: Wide and Deep
- ❖ WFC3 bridges the **Balmer break** out to $z \sim 2.5$
- ❖ WFC3 cuts through **dust**
- ❖ Spitzer Extended Deep Survey (SEDS): IRAC 26 AB ($5-\sigma$); means **stellar masses** measured to $\sim 10^9 M_{\odot}$ to $z \sim 7$
- ❖ Overlapping **ACS parallels**: panchromatic imaging from V \rightarrow H; new ACS imaging in UDS, deeper/multicolor ACS imaging in COSMOS and EGS **photoz's!**
- ❖ UV in GOODS-N: 100 orbits of F275W, F336W
- ❖ Every pointing observed at least twice: ◆
 - ◆ Search for **variable AGN**
 - ◆ First search for **SNe beyond $z \sim 1.5$**

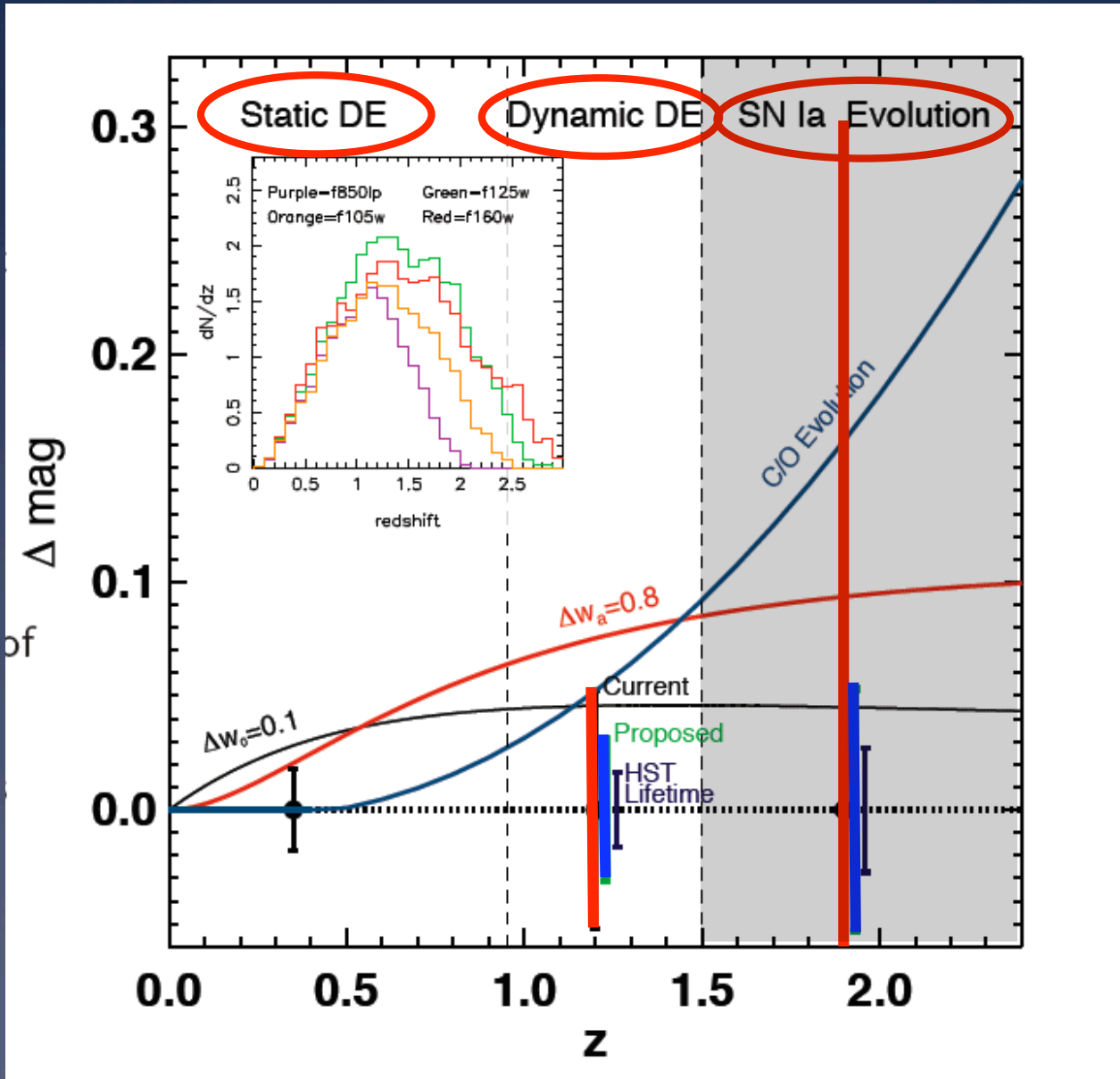
Science Goals: Supernovae

Supernovae	Obtain a direct, explosion-model-independent measure of the evolution of Type Ia supernovae as distance indicators at $z > 1.5$, independent of dark energy.
Supernovae	Refine the only constraints we have on the time variation of the cosmic-equation of state parameter w , on a path to more than doubling the strength of this crucial test of a cosmological constant by the end of HST's life.
Supernovae	Provide the first measurement of the SN Ia rate at $z \approx 2$ to distinguish between prompt and delayed SN Ia production and their corresponding progenitor models.
Cosmic Dawn	Constrain star-formation rates, ages, metallicities, stellar-masses, and dust content of galaxies at the end of the reionization era $z \sim 6 - 10$.
Cosmic Dawn	Improve the constraints on the bright end of the luminosity function at $z \sim 7$ and 8, and make $z \sim 6$ measurements robust using proper 2-color Lyman break selection.
Cosmic Dawn	Measure fluctuations in the near-IR background light, at sensitivities sufficiently faint and angular scales sufficiently large to constrain reionization models.
Cosmic Dawn	Greatly improve the estimates of the evolution of stellar mass, dust and metallicity at $z = 4 - 8$ by combining WFC3 data with very deep Spitzer IRAC photometry.
Cosmic Dawn	Identify very high-redshift AGN by cross-correlating optical dropouts with deep Chandra observations. Constrain fainter AGN contributions via X-ray stacking.
Cosmic Dawn	Use clustering statistics to estimate the dark-halo masses of high-redshift galaxies with triple the area and double the maximum lag of prior HST surveys.

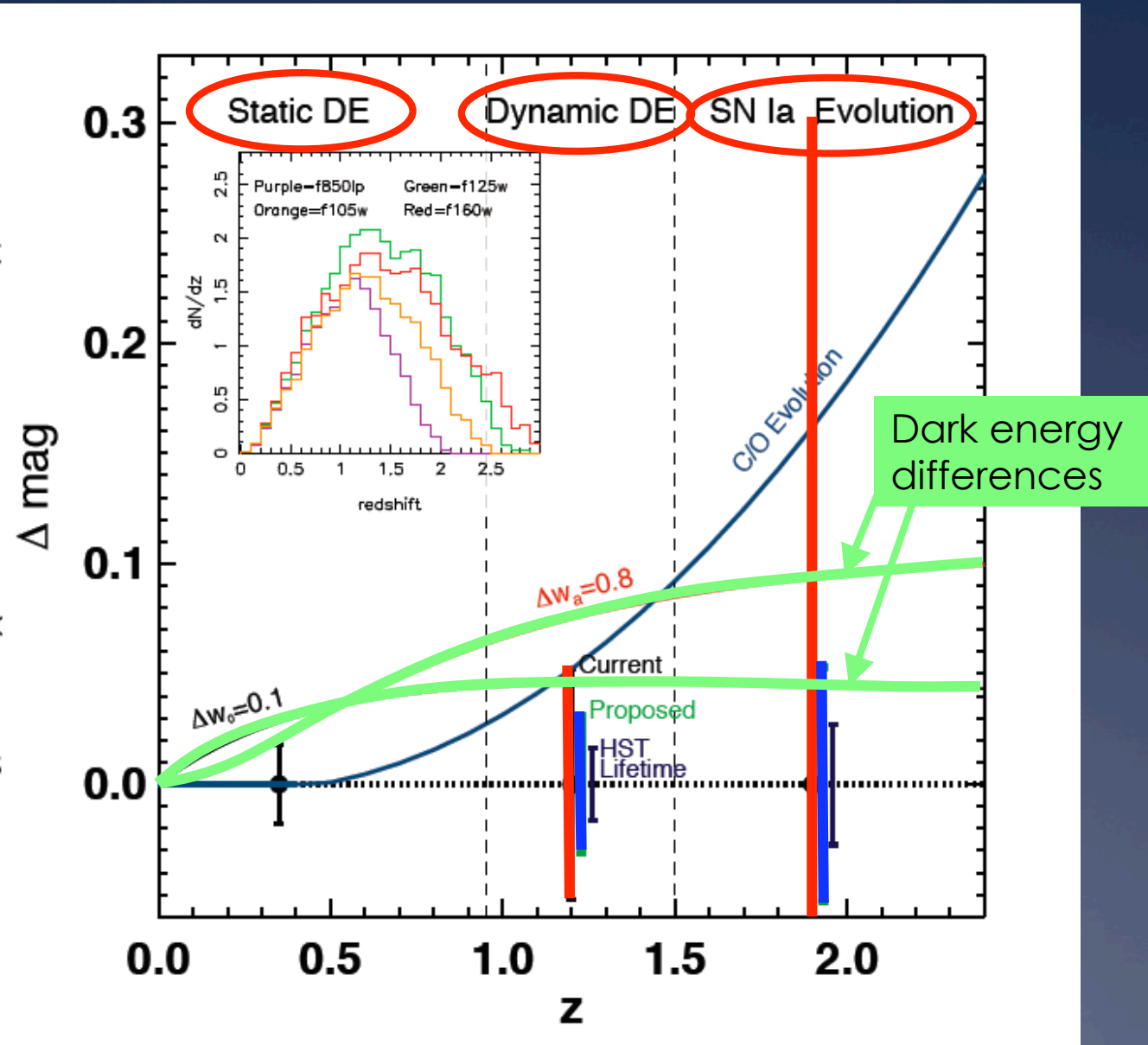
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<p><i>Type Ia supernovae:</i></p> <p>Detect and measure at least 8 high-z SNe beyond $z \sim 1.5$</p>	
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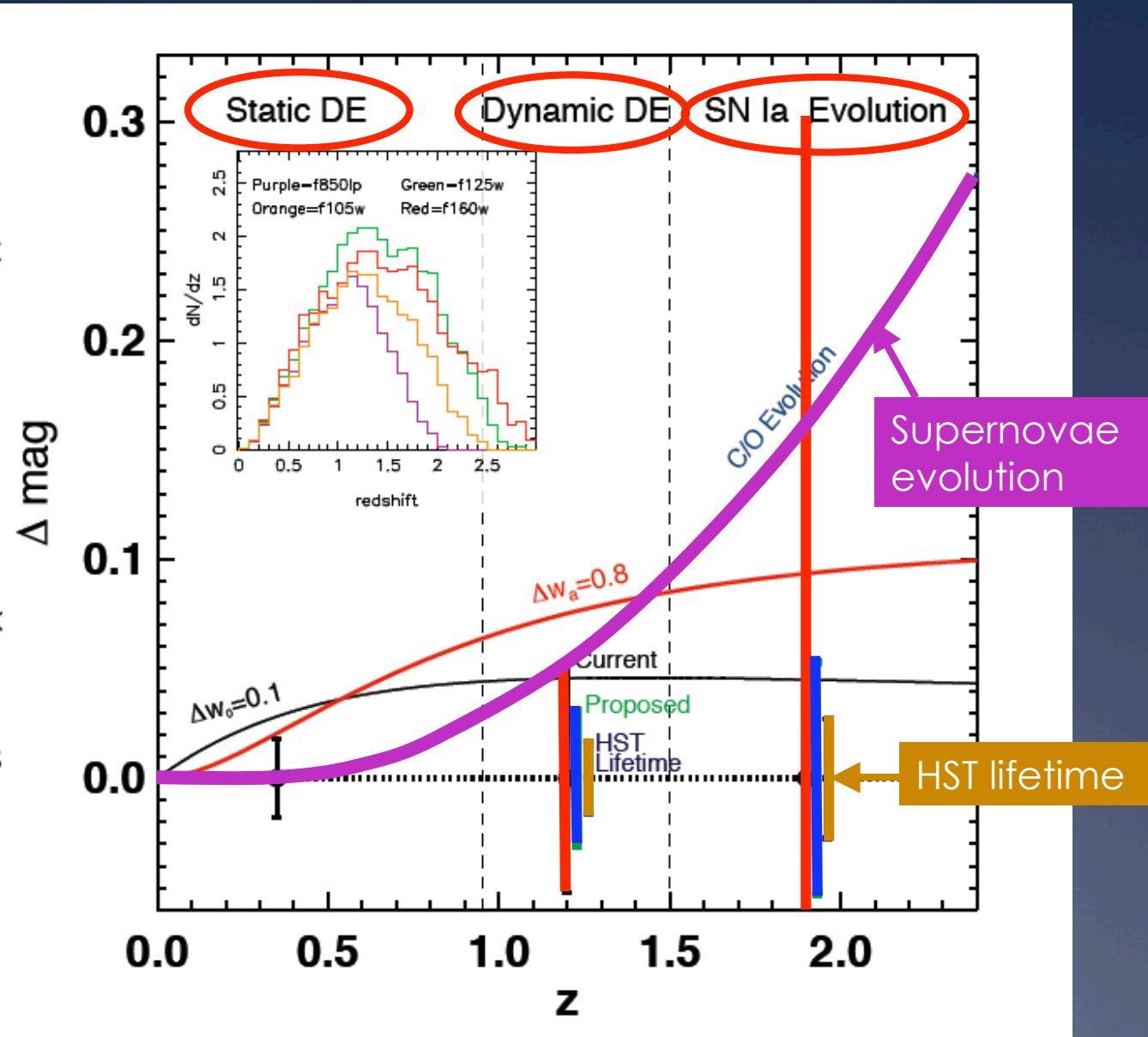
Supernovae Prospects



Supernovae Prospects



Supernovae Prospects



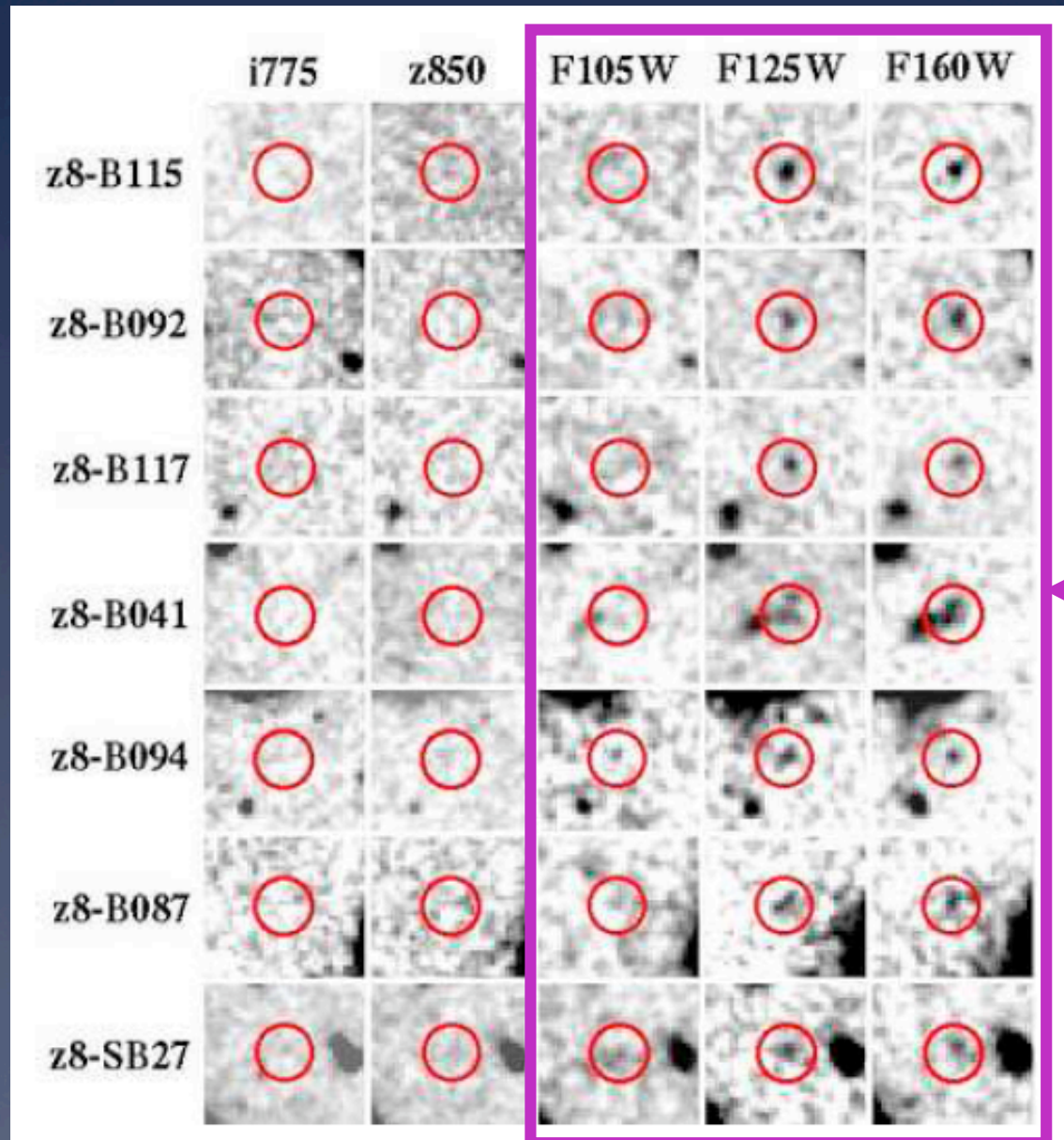
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Science Goals: “Cosmic dawn”

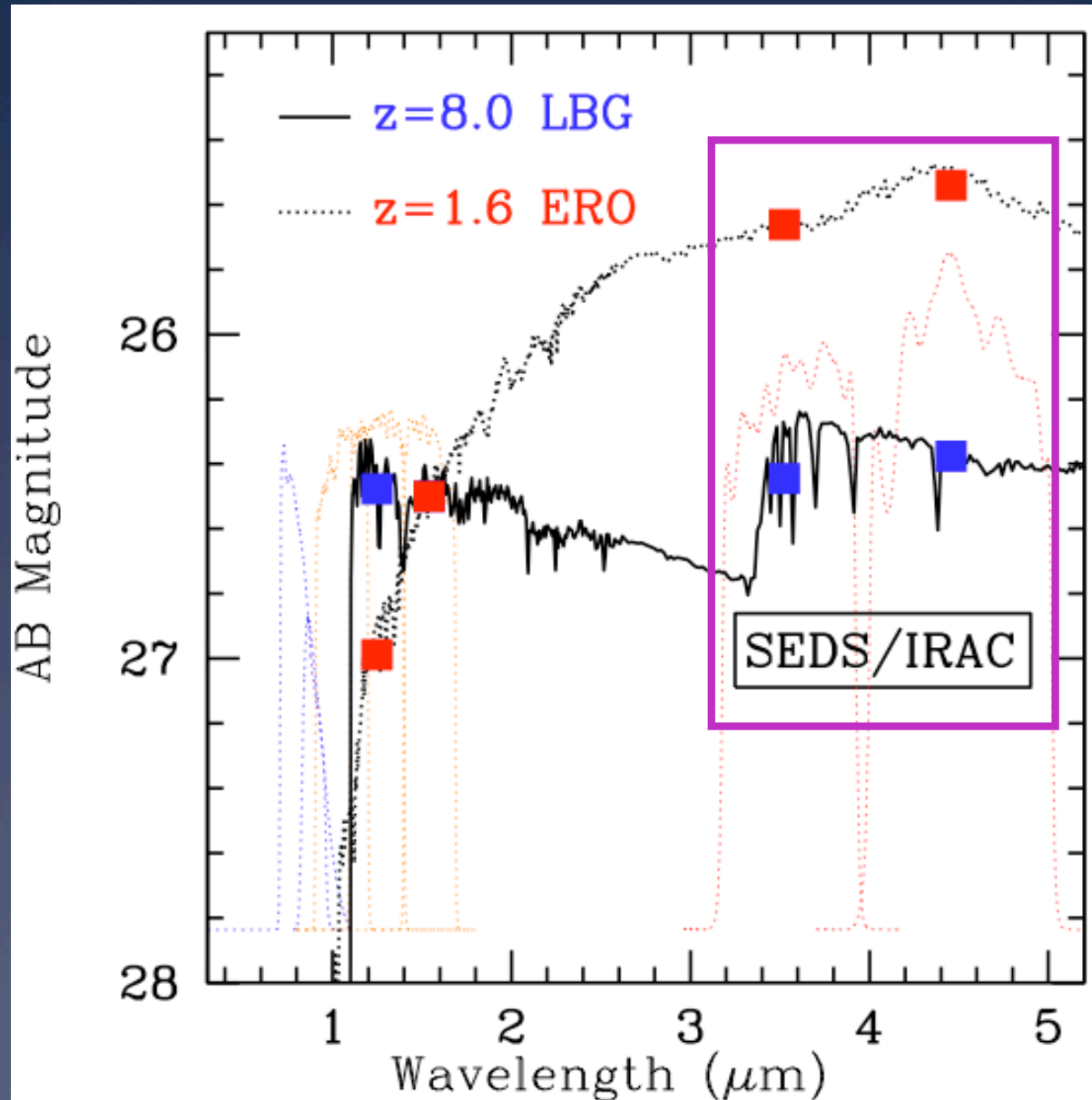
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<p>Cosmic “dawn”: $z = 7-8$</p> <p>Stellar masses down to $10^9 M_{\odot}$, lum functions, mass functions, morphologies, clustering \gg halo masses</p>	
Dawn	Chandra observations. Constrain fainter AGN contributions via X-ray stacking.
Cosmic Dawn	Use clustering statistics to estimate the dark-halo masses of high-redshift galaxies with triple the area and double the maximum lag of prior HST surveys.

$z \sim 8$ galaxies: candidates in UDF from Yan et al. 2009

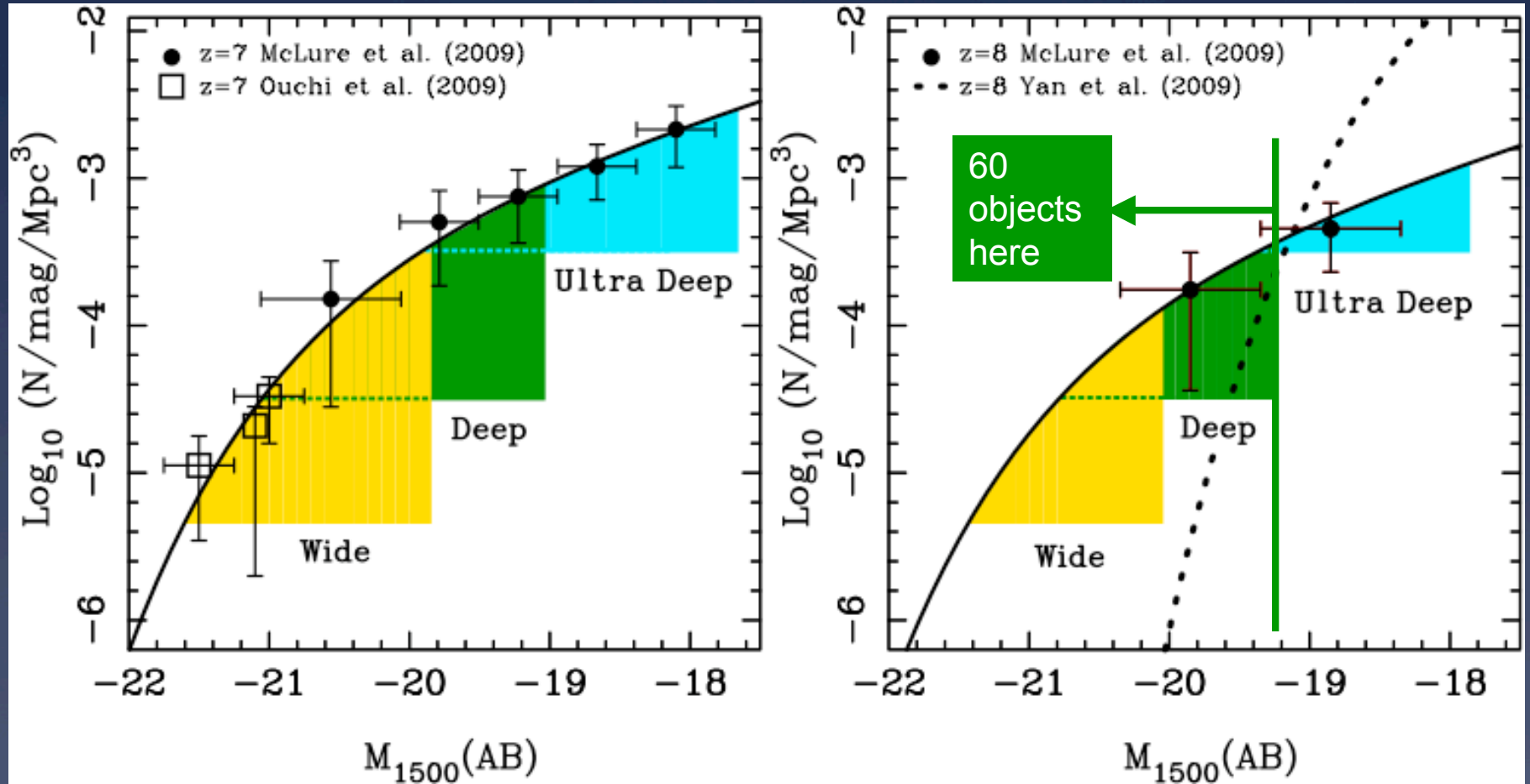


New
WFC3

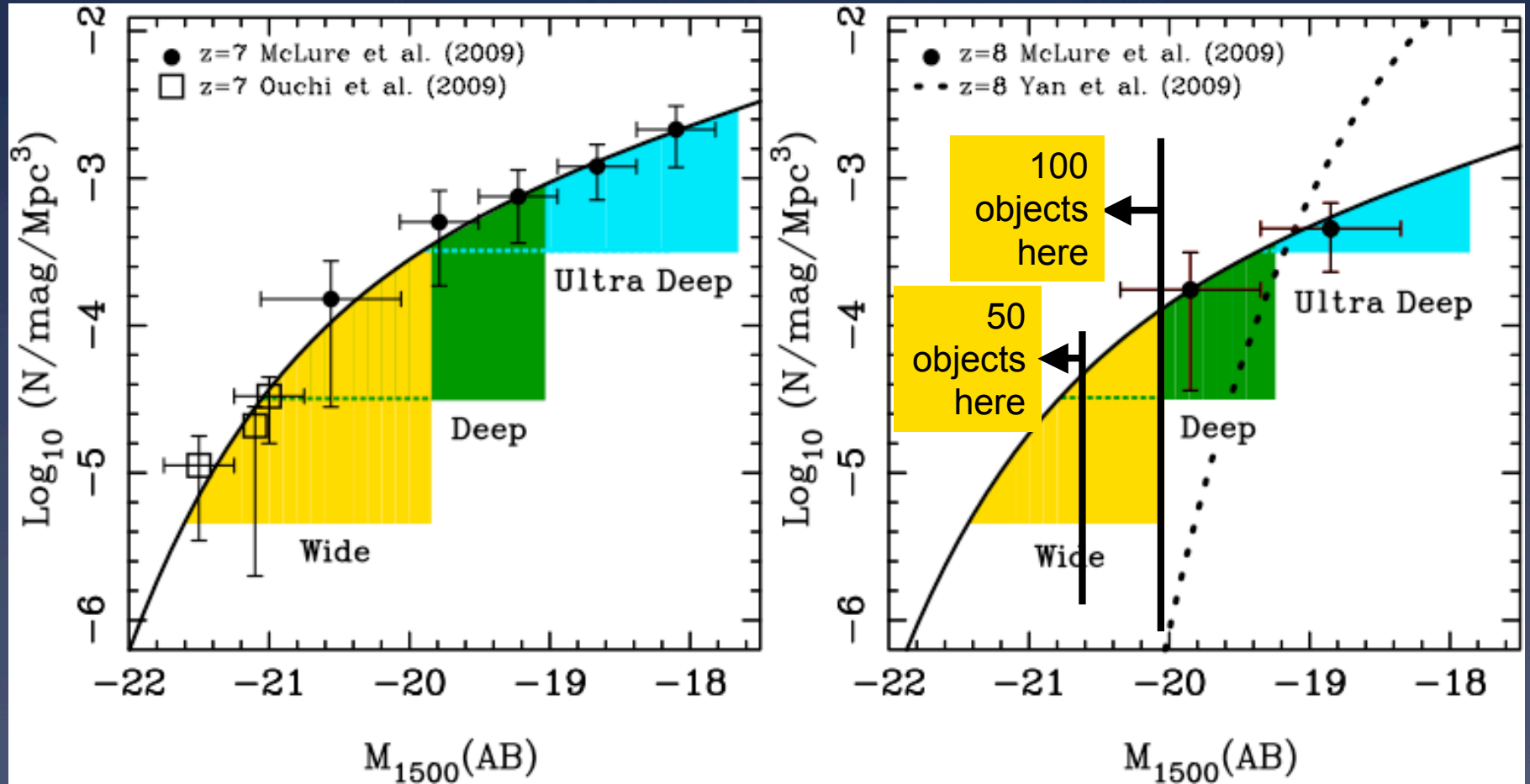
$z \sim 8$ galaxies: IRAC/SEDs is crucial for confirming



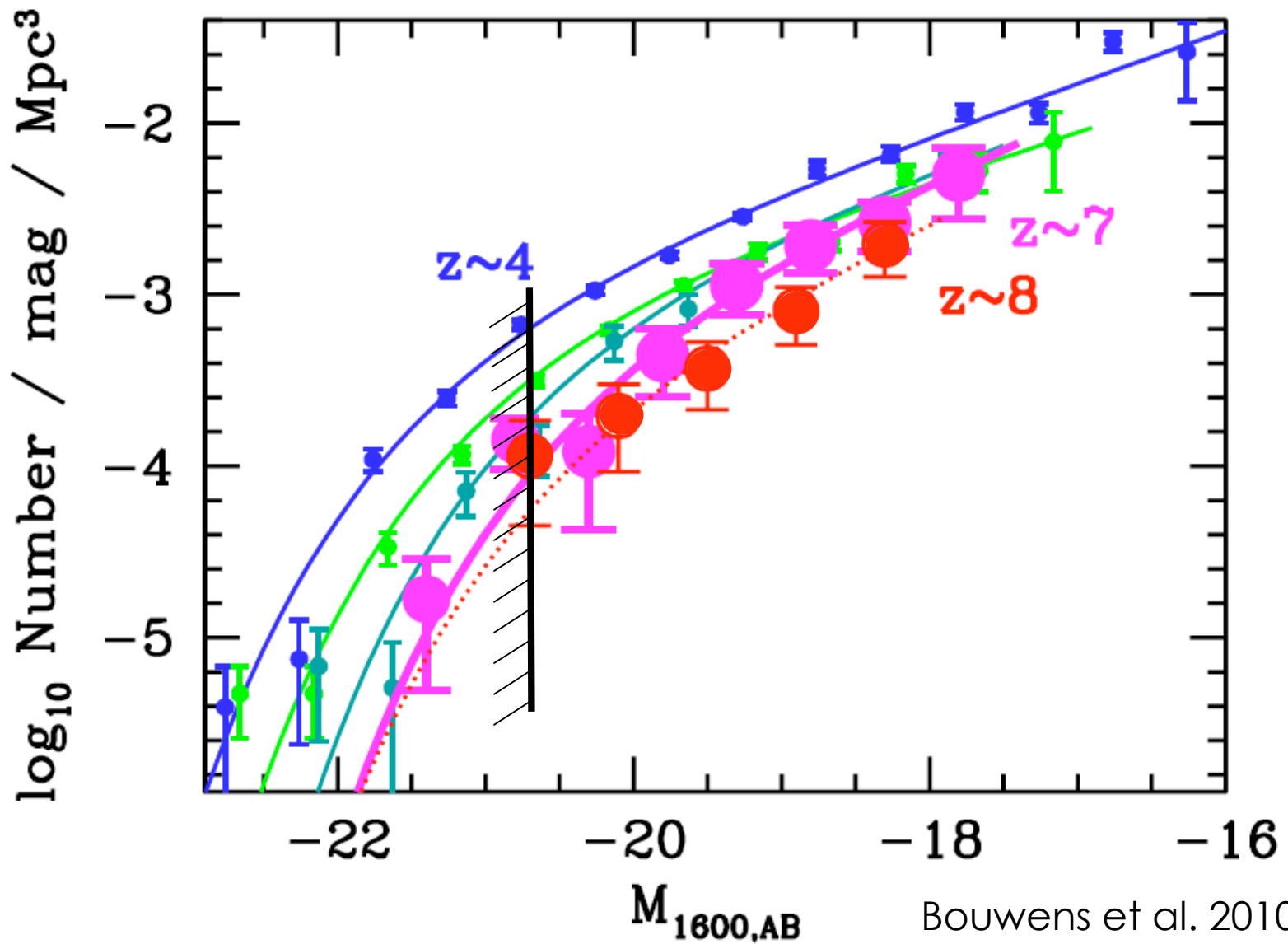
At $z \sim 8$: 60 identified galaxies in Deep



At $z \sim 8$: 100 candidate galaxies in Wide



Recent high-z luminosity functions



Survey Comparisons

ERS: 9 WFC3 pointings to J+H depth of 4 orbits

Deep: 30 WFC3 pointings to J+H depth of 8 orbits

Wide: 162 WFC3 pointings to J+H depth of 2 orbits

Deep vs. ERS: 5 times more galaxies, 0.6 mag deeper

Wide vs. ERS: 8 times more galaxies, 0.6 mag shallower

Wide + Deep will be the prime finding fields for
JWST spectroscopy

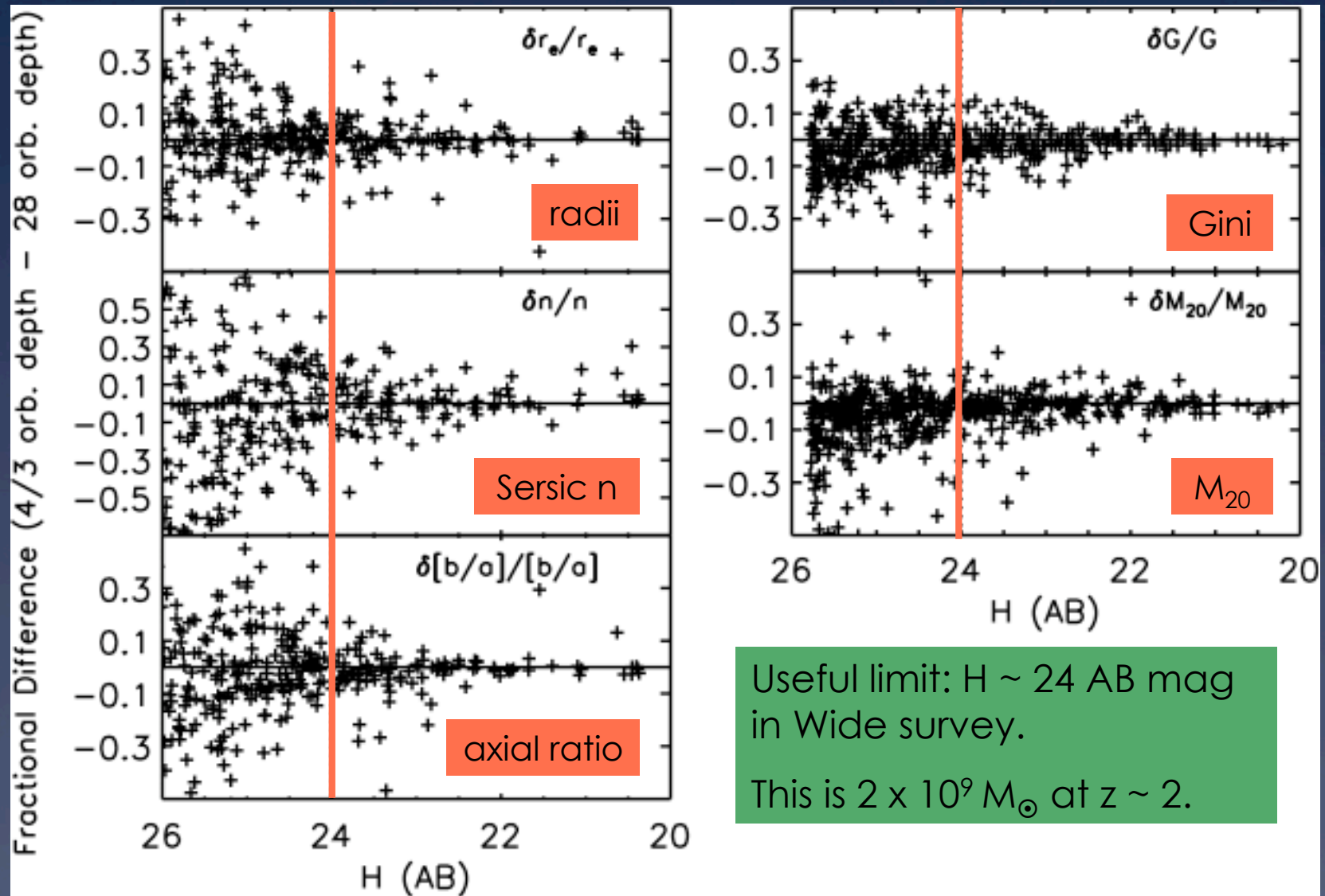
Science Goals: Cosmic “High Noon”

Cosmic Noon	Improve by an order of magnitude the census of <u>passively-evolving</u> galaxies at $1.5 < z < 4$. Measure mass functions and size distributions in the rest-frame optical, measure the trend in clustering with luminosity, and quantify evolution with redshift.
Cosmic Noon	Use rest-frame optical observations at $1 < z < 3$ to provide solid estimates of bulge and disk growth, and the evolution spiral arms, bars, and disk instabilities.
Cosmic Noon	Test models for the co-evolution of black holes and bulges via the most detailed HST census of interacting pairs, mergers, AGN, and bulges, aided by the most complete and unbiased census of AGN from Herschel, improved Chandra observations, and optical variability.
Cosmic Noon	Detect individual galaxy subclumps and measure their stellar mass, constraining the timescale for their dynamical-friction migration to the center leading to bulge formation.
Cosmic Noon	Measure the effective radius and Sersic index in the rest-frame optical of passive galaxies up to $z \sim 2$ and beyond and combine with ACS data to quantify envelope growth and UV-optical color (age) gradients.
Cosmic Noon	Determine the rest-frame optical structure of AGN hosts at $z \sim 2$.
Cosmic Noon	Identify Compton-thick, optically obscured AGN at $z \sim 2$ and determine their structure.
UV	Constrain the Lyman-continuum escape-fraction for galaxies at $z \sim 2.5$.
UV	Identify Lyman-break galaxies at $z \sim 2.5$ and compare their properties to higher- z LBG samples.
UV	Estimate the star-formation rate in dwarf galaxies to $z > 1$ to test whether dwarf galaxies are “turning on” as the UV background declines at low redshift.

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<h2>Cosmic “high noon”: $z \sim 2$</h2> <p>Stellar masses down to $10^9 M_{\odot}$, counts of massive galaxies and quenched galaxies, radii, morphologies, bulge masses, mergers, AGN hosts</p>	
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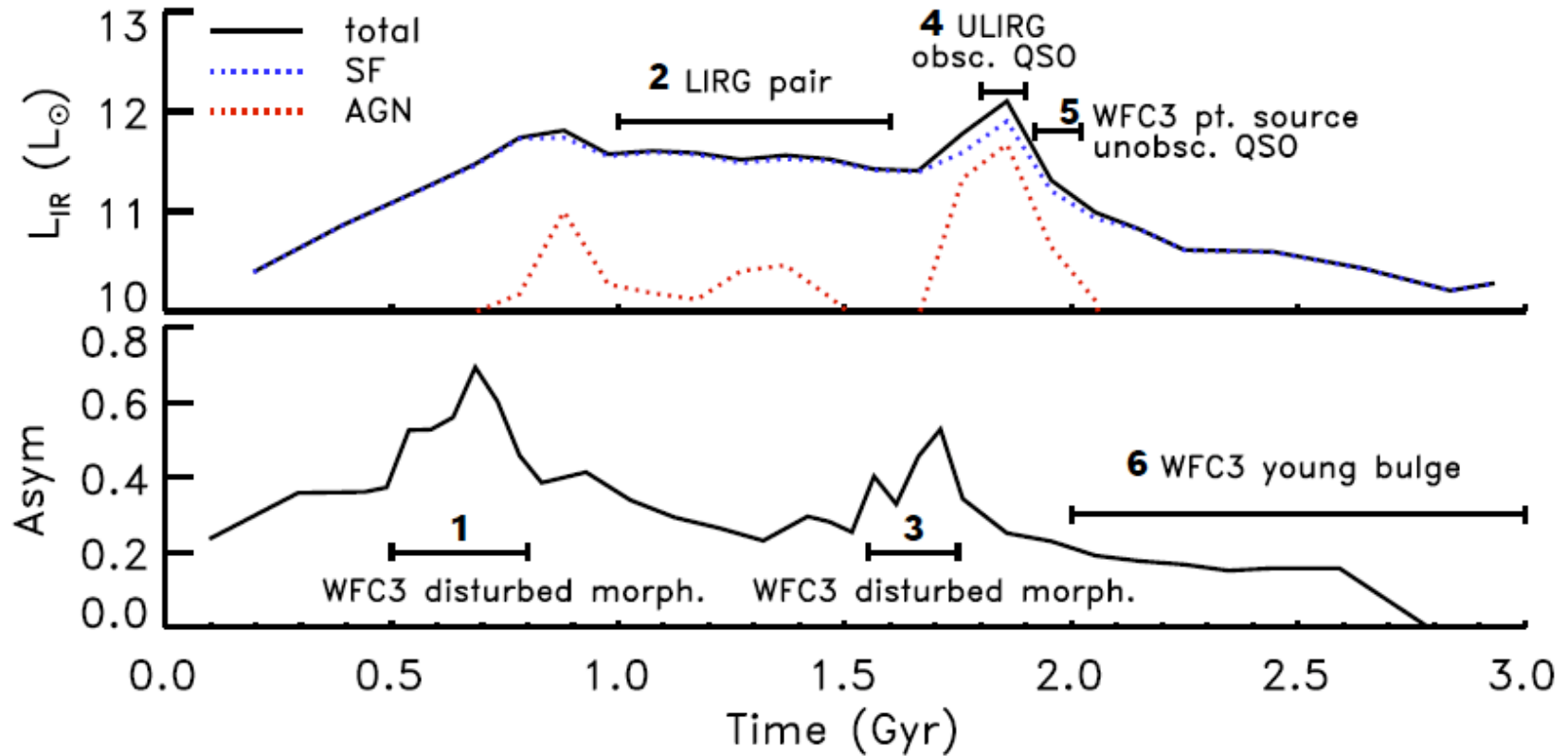
Structural parameters at $z \sim 2$: simulated data



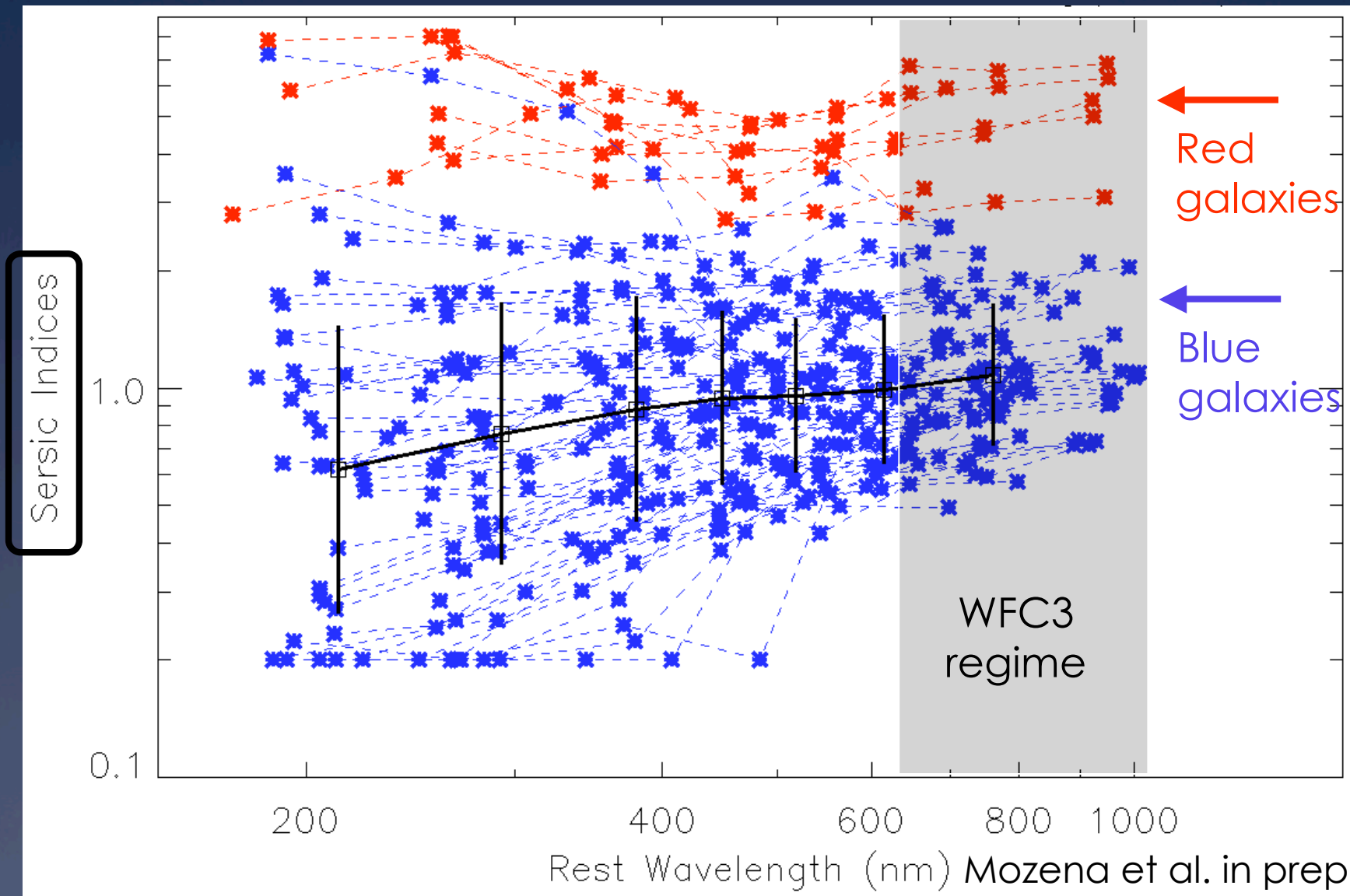
Useful limit: $H \sim 24$ AB mag
in Wide survey.

This is $2 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$ at $z \sim 2$.

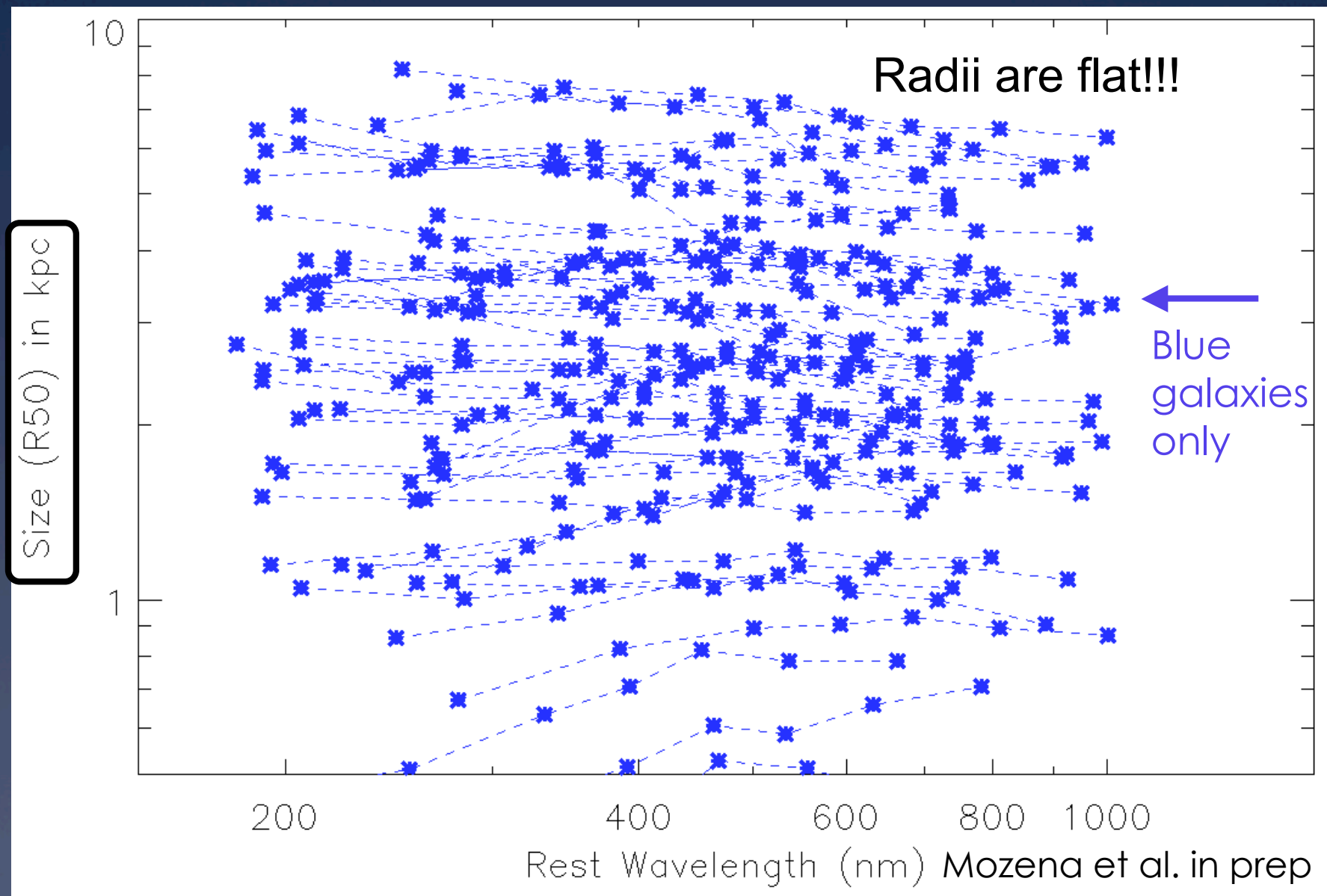
AGN activity vs. Gini/ M_{20} at $z \sim 2$



Single Sersic fits: UDF, GIM2D, $z \sim 0.5-1.5$



Single Sersic fits: UDF, GIM2D, $z \sim 0.5-1.5$



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Science Goals

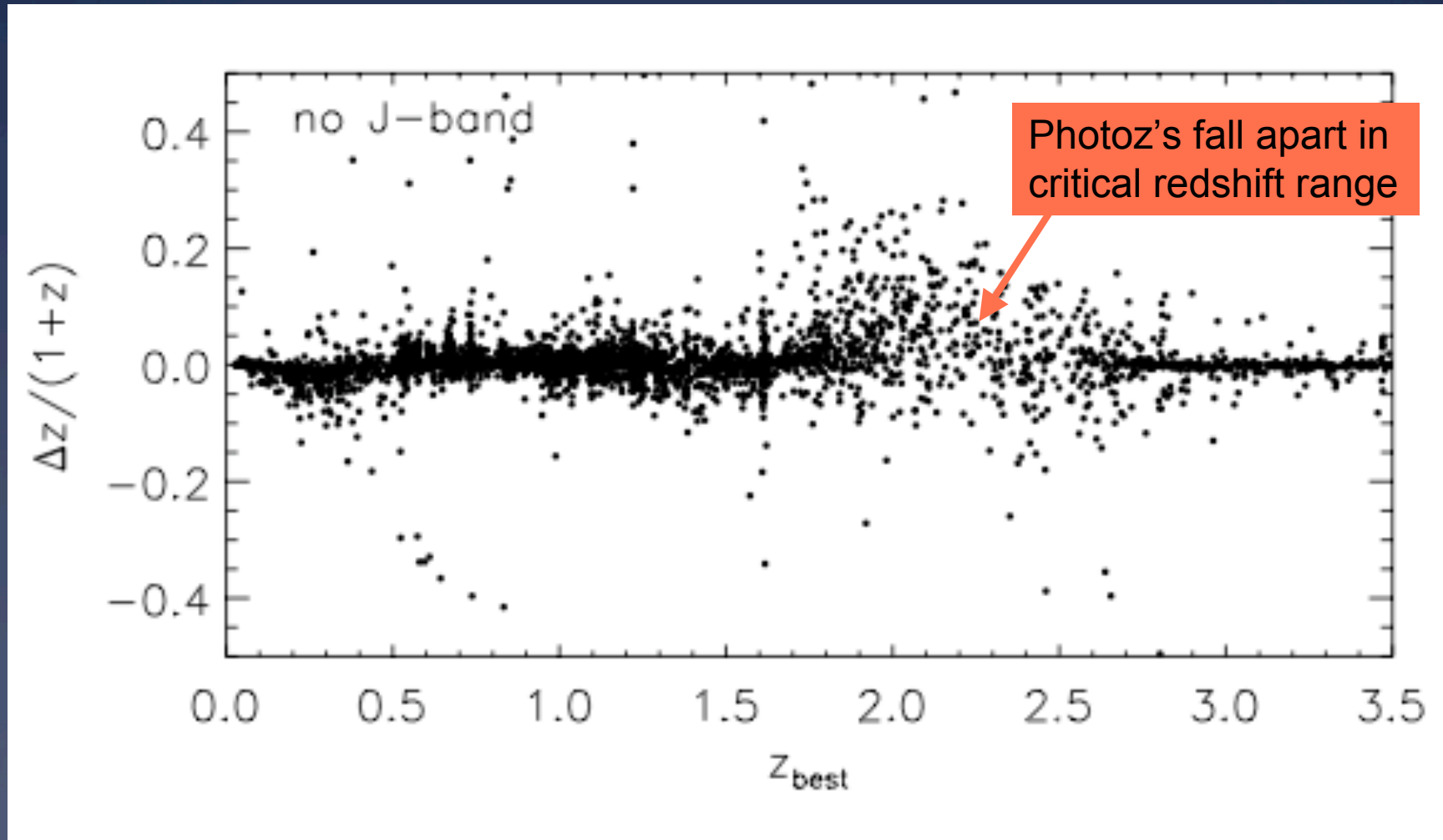
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UV program: CVZ orbits in GOODS-N

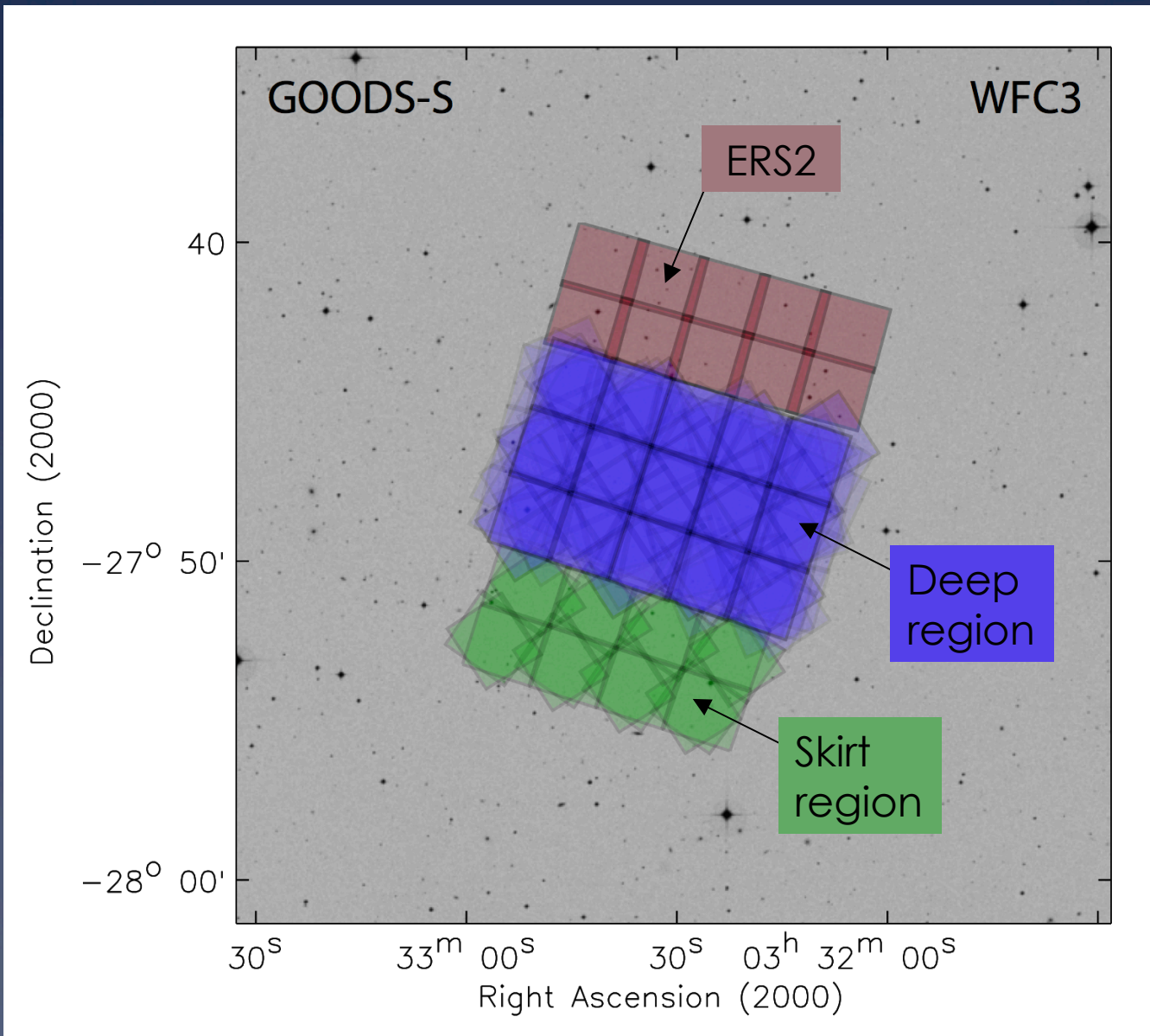
Lyman continuum escape fraction, find LBGs at low z (~ 2),
SFR amount and distribution at $z \sim 1$

The importance of the J band for photoz's

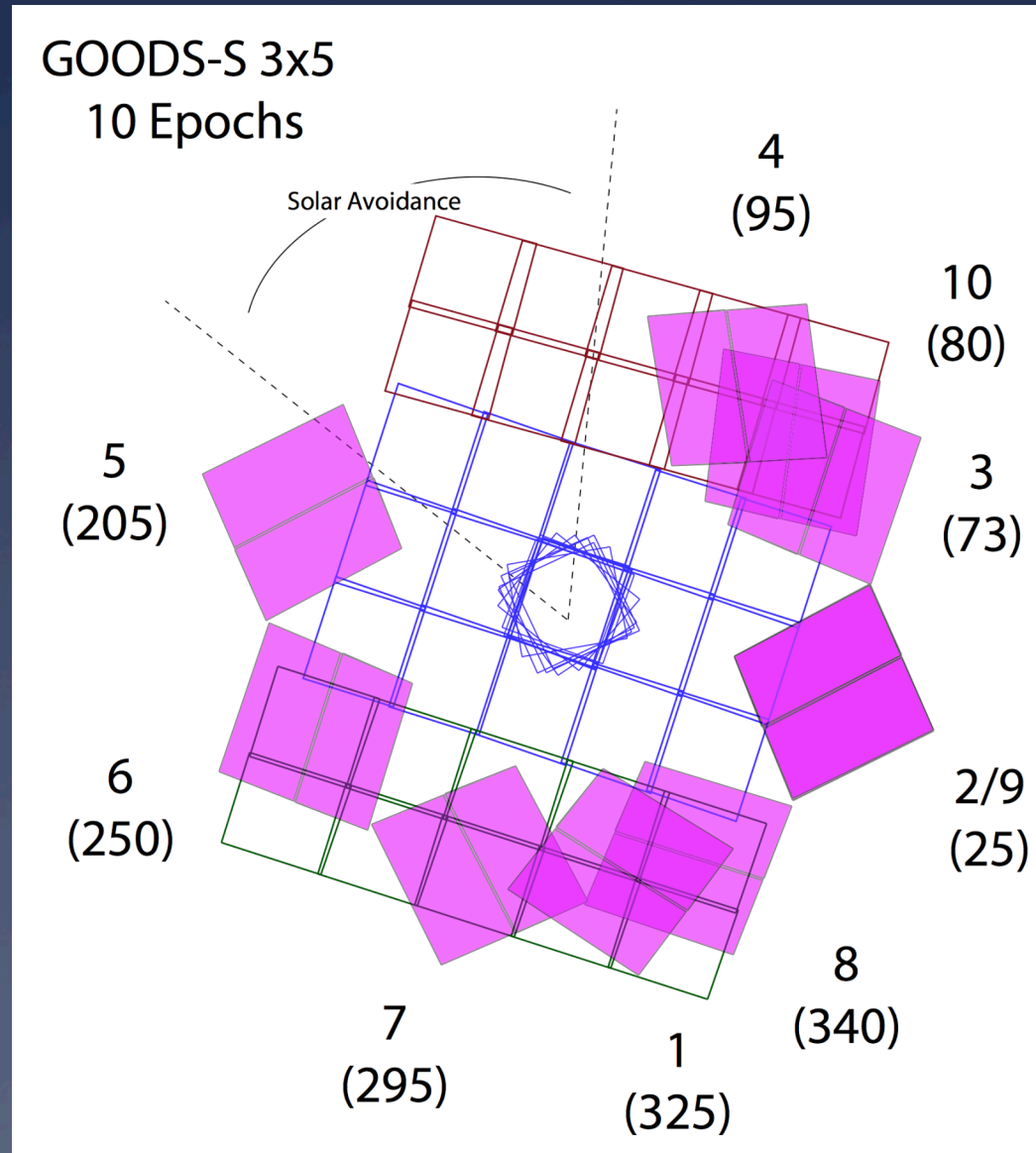
Effect of removing J from the SED: simulated data



Deep Strategy: GOODS-S



GOODS-S Deep Strategy: 10 Epochs

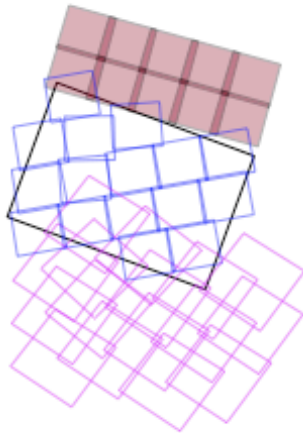


GOODS-S: WFC3 Tiling and ACS Parallels

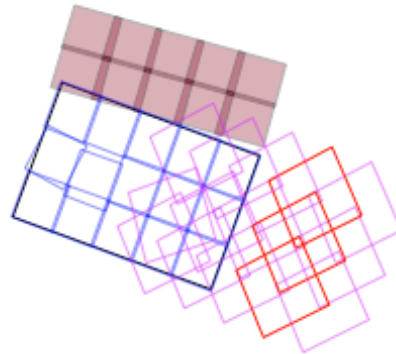
GOODS-S Visits 1-8

— WFC3 — ACS (F814W) — ACS (F850LP) — ACS (F606W)

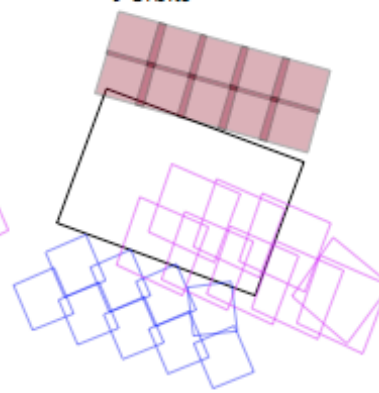
Visit 1
Deep JH Epoch 1
Orient = 325
08 Oct - 13 Oct 10
16 Orbits



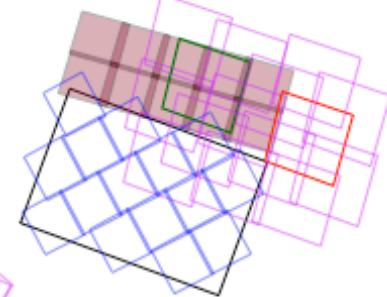
Visit 2
Deep JH Epoch 2
Orient = 25
26 Nov - 01 Dec 10
15 Orbits



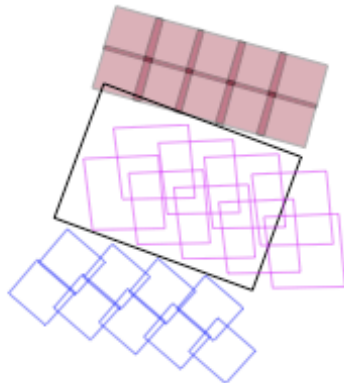
Visit 3
Skirt JH Epoch 1
Orient = 68
07 Jan - 10 Jan 11
9 Orbits



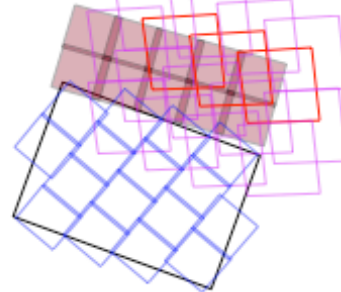
Visit 4
Deep JH Epoch 3
Orient = 73
14 Jan - 19 Jan 11
15 Orbits



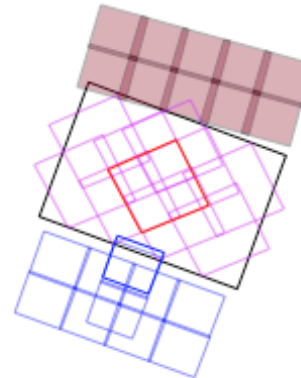
Visit 5
Skirt JH Epoch 2
Orient = 94
27 Feb - 02 Mar 11
9 Orbits



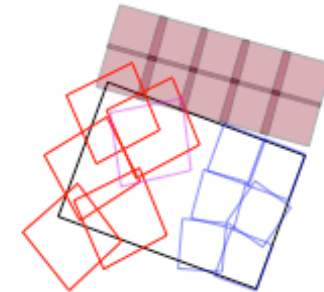
Visit 6
Deep JH Epoch 4
Orient = 95
02 Mar - 06 Mar 11
16 Orbits



Visit 7
Skirt Y
Orient = 115
25 Mar - 29 Mar 11
11 Orbits



Visit 8
Deep Y 1
Orient = 205
27 May - 21 Jun 11
6x3 = 18 Orbits

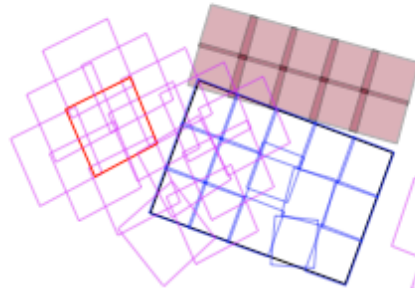


GOODS-S: WFC3 Tiling and ACS Parallels

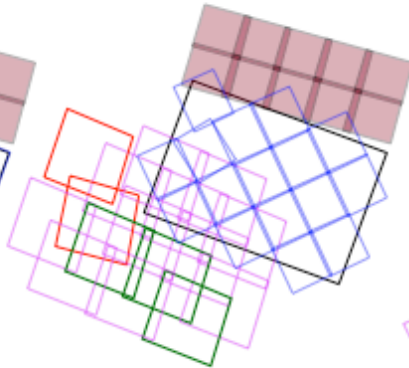
GOODS-S Visits 9-15

— WFC3 — ACS (F814W) — ACS (F850LP) — ACS (F606W)

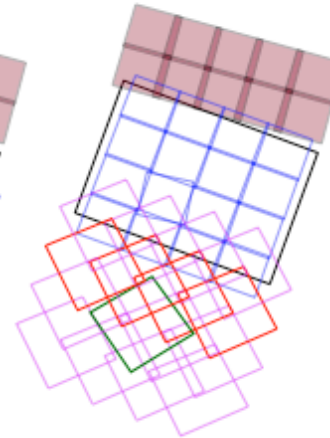
Visit 9
Deep JH Epoch 5
Orient = 205
03 Jun - 20 Jun 11
15 Orbits



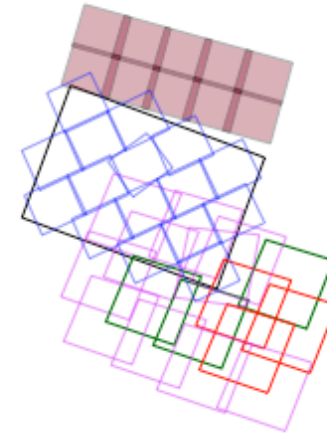
Visit 10
Deep JH Epoch 6
Orient = 250
28 Jul - 06 Aug 11
15 Orbits



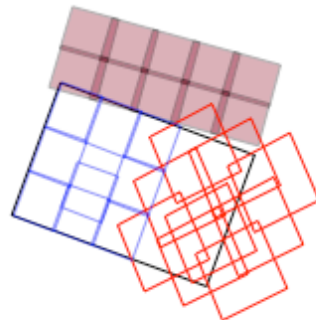
Visit 11
Deep JH Epoch 7
Orient = 295
12 Sep - 23 Sep 11
16 Orbits



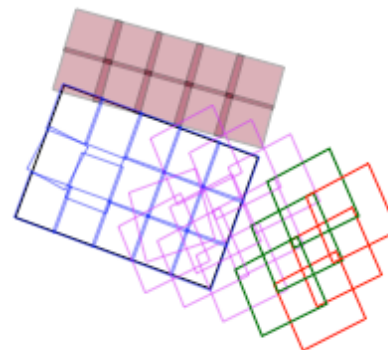
Visit 12
Deep JH Epoch 8
Orient = 340
03 Nov - 07 Nov 11
16 Orbits



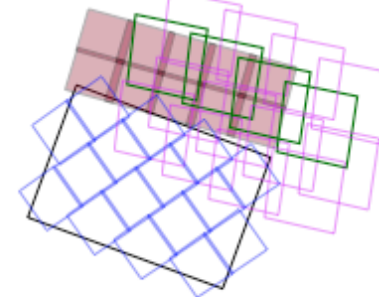
Visit 13
Deep Y 2
Orient = 25
21 Nov - 10 Dec 11
9x3 = 27 Orbits



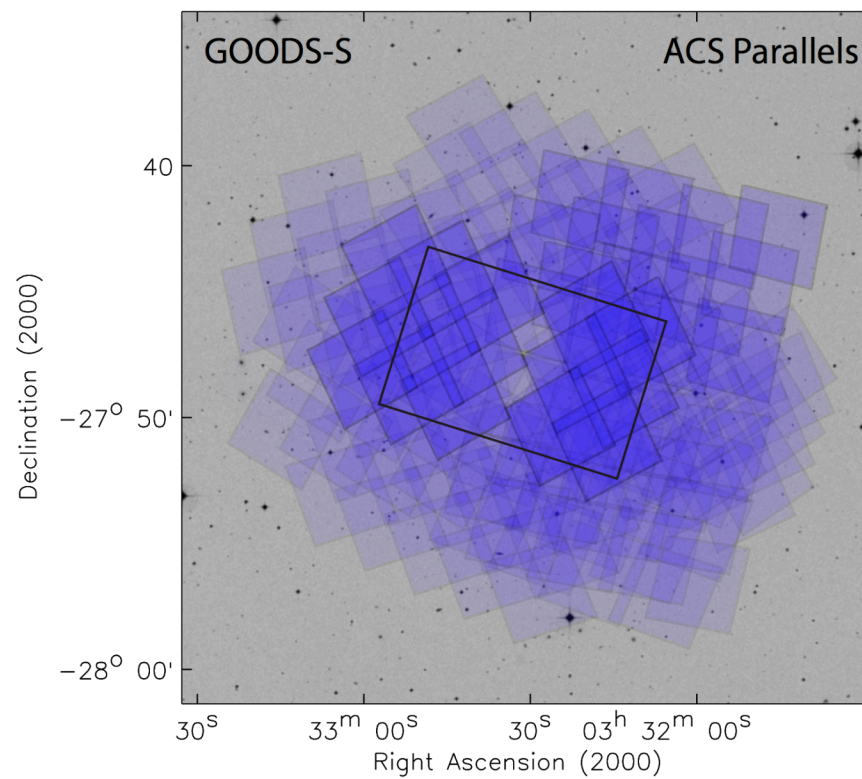
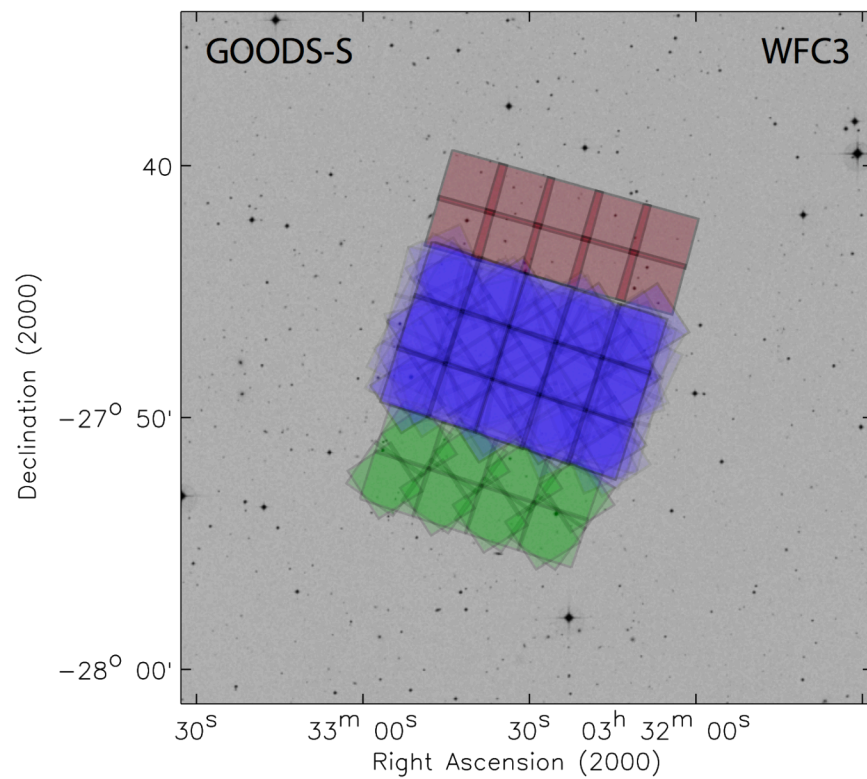
Visit 14
Deep JH Epoch 9
Orient = 25
24 Dec - 29 Dec 11
15 Orbits



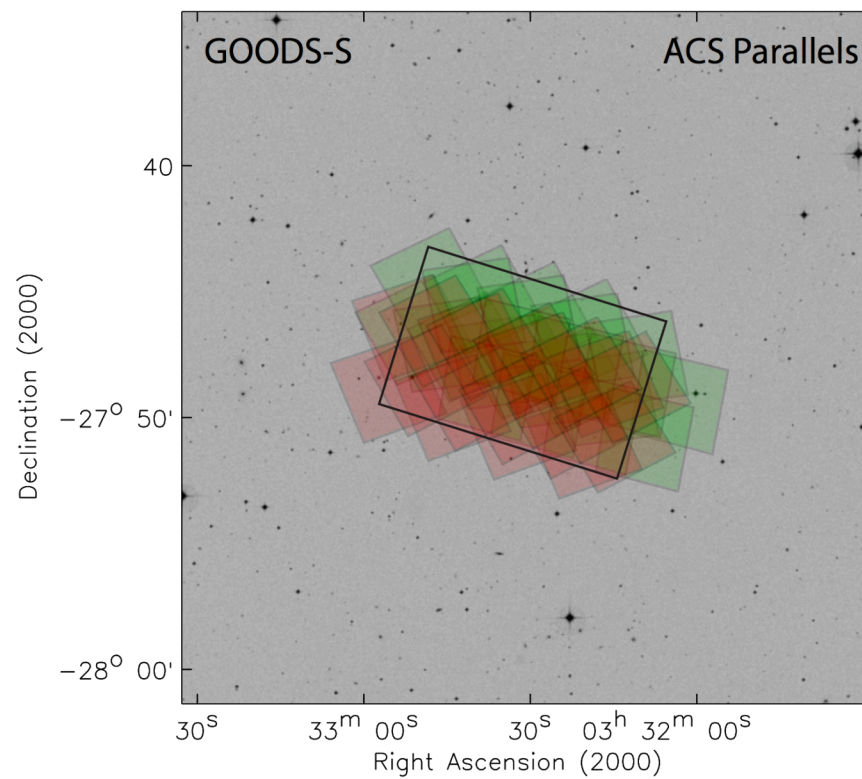
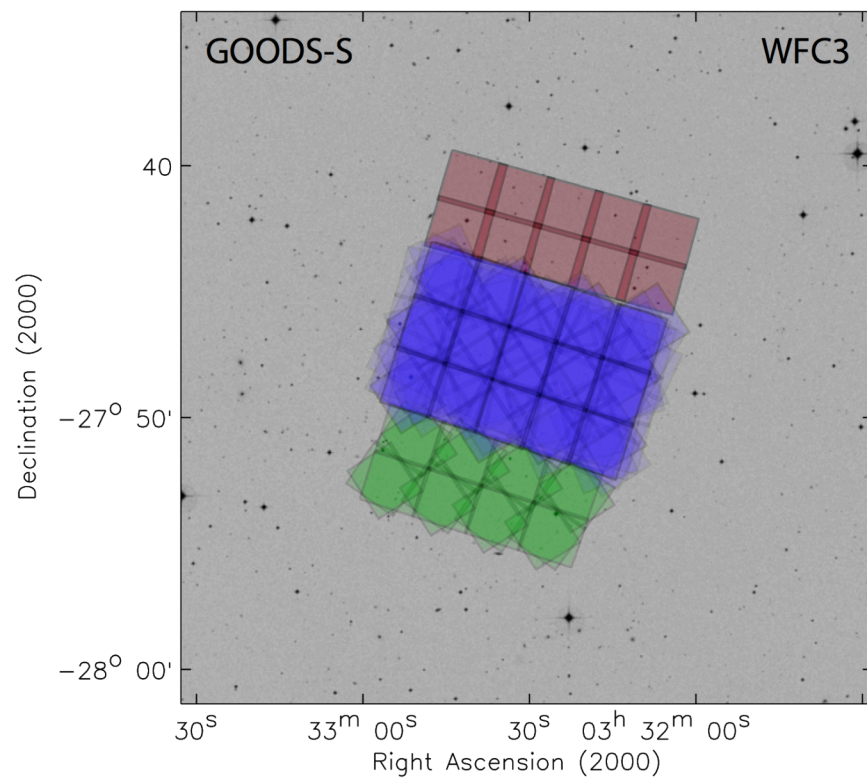
Visit 15
Deep JH Epoch 10
Orient = 80
15 Feb - 19 Feb 12
16 Orbits



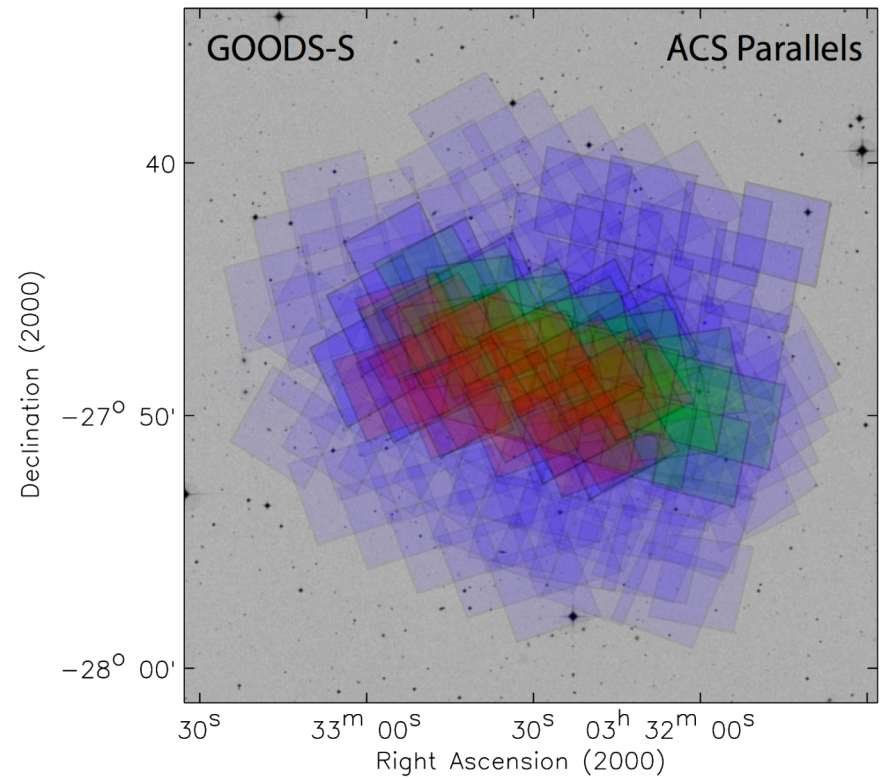
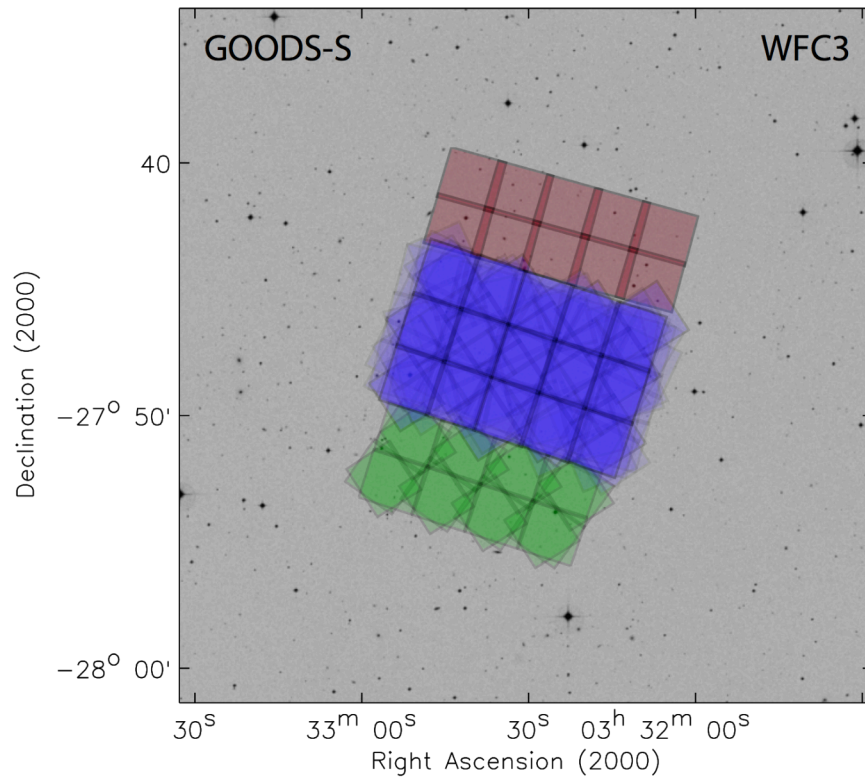
Deep Strategy: GOODS-S



Deep Strategy: GOODS-S

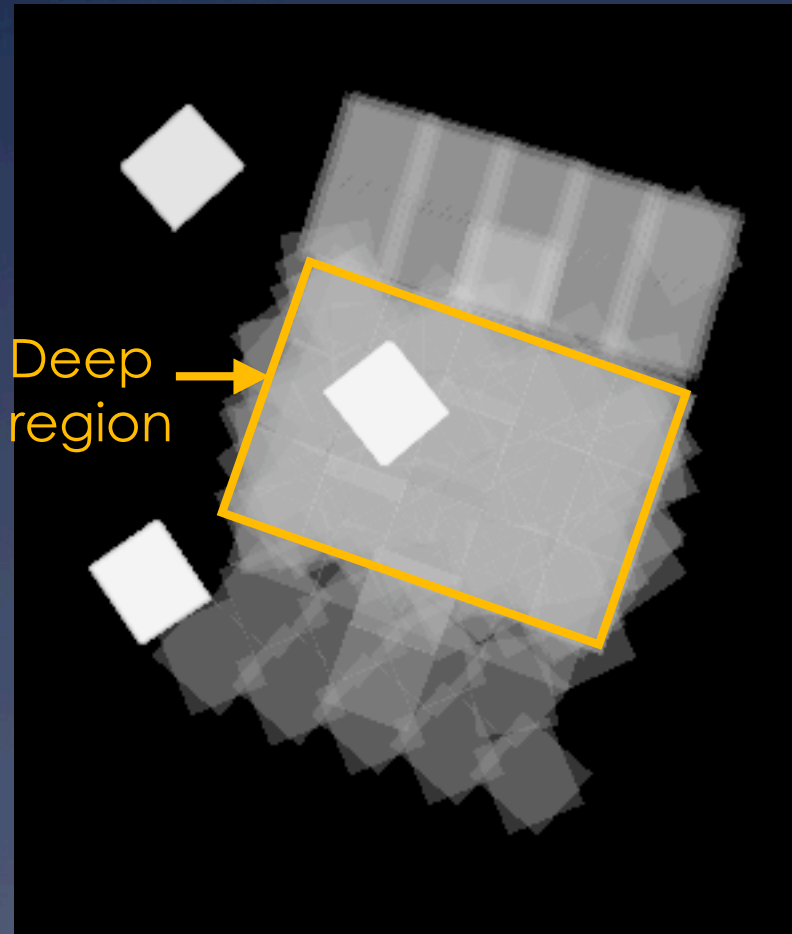


Deep Strategy: GOODS-S

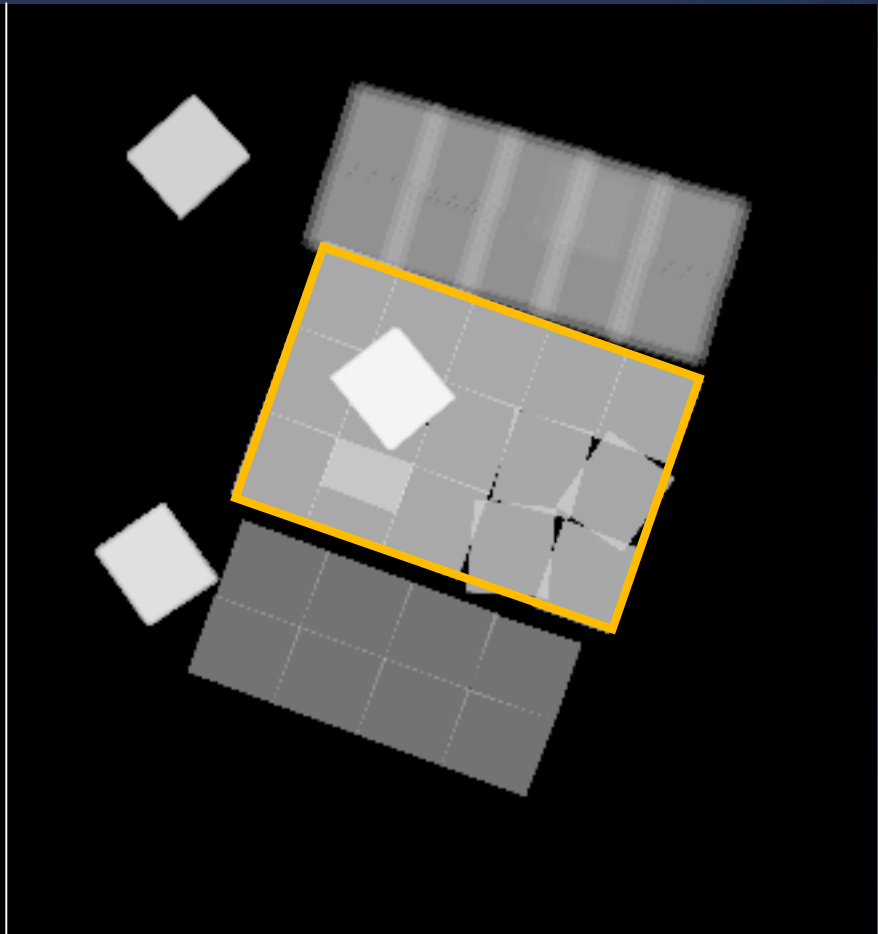


GOODS-S WFC3 coverage: including all data

J and H-band

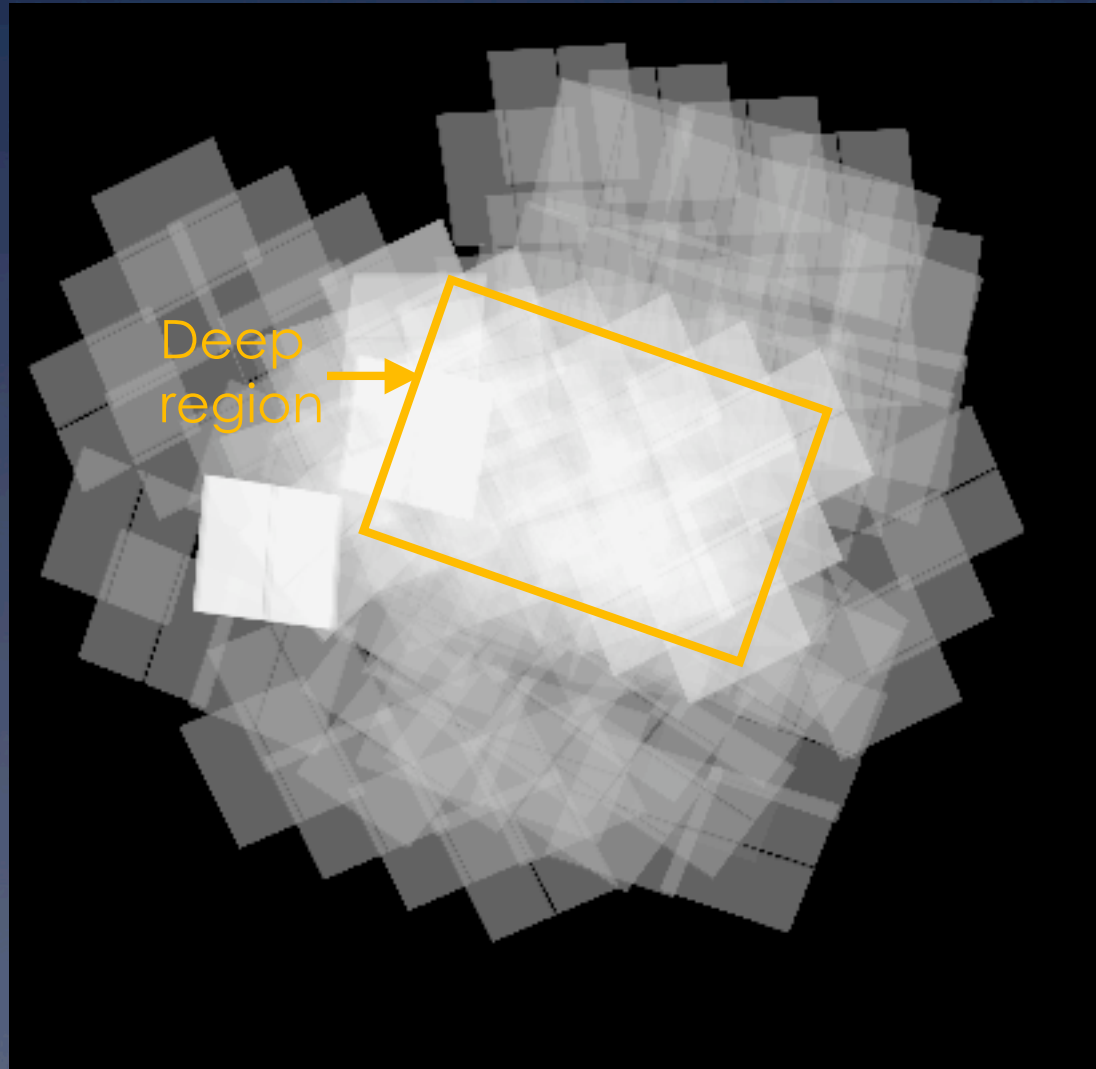


Y-band

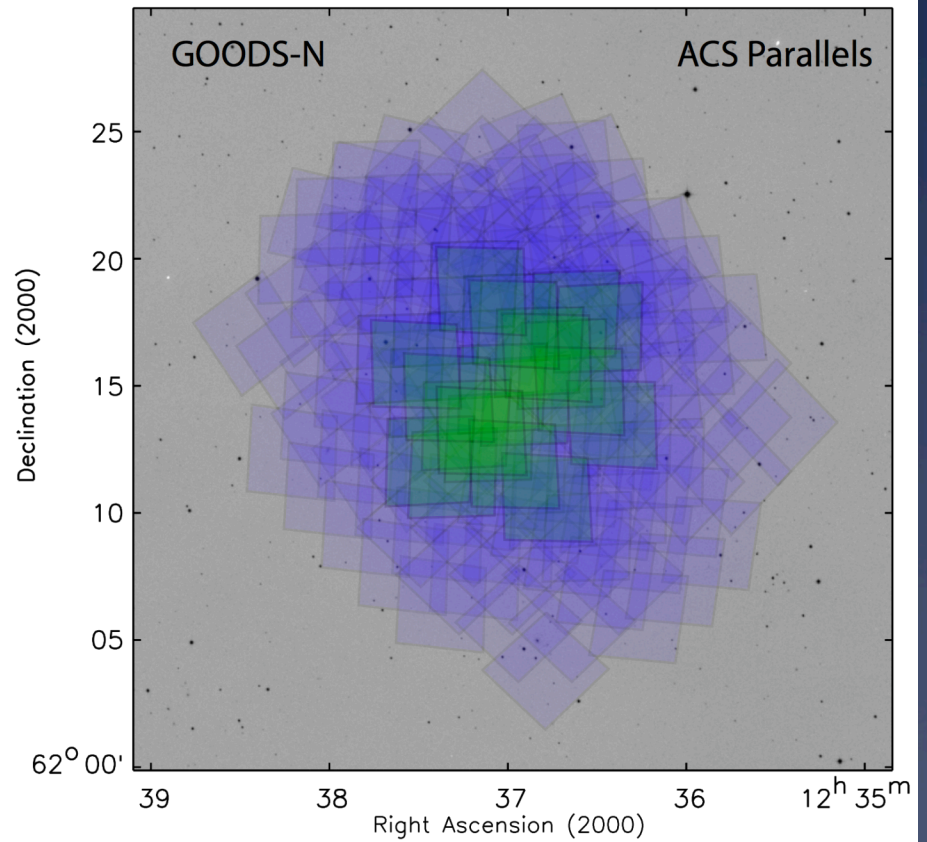
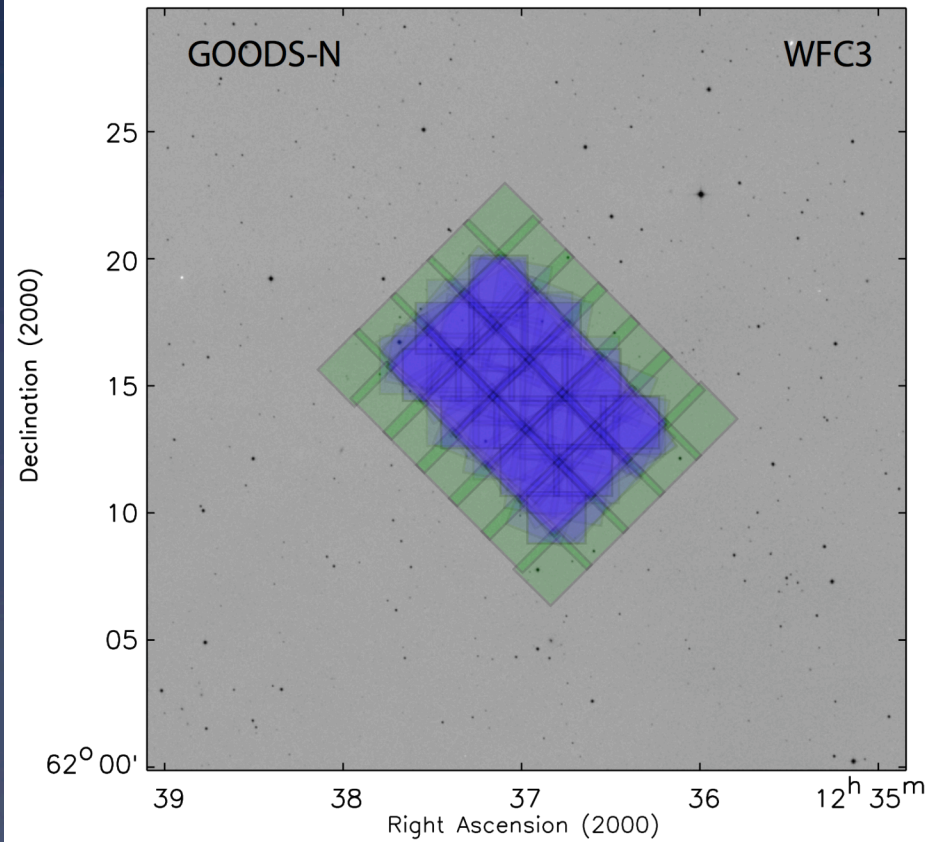


GOODS-S ACS parallel coverage, final

F814W, I-band: needed to ID high-z galaxies



Deep Strategy: GOODS-N (preliminary)



Observing Schedule

REGION	EPOCH	ORIENT	ORBITS	START DATE	END DATE	Program	Comments
STST	-	255	1	4-Aug-10	10-Aug-10		test orbit
SD	1	325	16	8-Oct-10	13-Oct-10	12061	Epoch 1
UDS	1	45	44	6-Nov-10	20-Nov-10	12064	
SD	2	25	15	26-Nov-10	1-Dec-10	12061	Epoch 2
UDS	2	45	44	27-Dec-10	10-Jan-11	12064	
SW	1	68	9	7-Jan-11	10-Jan-11	12061	Skirt
SD	3	73	15	14-Jan-11	19-Jan-11	12061	Epoch 3
SW	2	94	9	27-Feb-11	2-Mar-11	12061	Skirt
SD	4	95	16	2-Mar-11	6-Mar-11	12061	Epoch 4
SYW	-	115	11	25-Mar-11	29-Mar-11	12060	Skirt
EGSa	1	187.3	25	2-Apr-11	9-Apr-11	12063	
EGSa	2	164.9	25	24-May-11	29-May-11	12063	
SD	5	205	15	3-Jun-11	20-Jun-11	12061	Epoch 5
SYa	-	205	18	27-May-11	21-Jun-11	12060	2x3 array
SD	6	250	15	28-Jul-11	6-Aug-11	12062	Epoch 6
SD	7	295	16	12-Sep-11	23-Sep-11	12062	Epoch 7
SD	8	340	16	3-Nov-11	7-Nov-11	12062	Epoch 8
SYb	-	25	27	21-Nov-11	1-Dec-11	12060	3x3 array
COS	1	307	44	2-Dec-11	15-Dec-11		
SD	9	25	15	24-Dec-11	29-Dec-11	12062	Epoch 9
COS	2	307	44	23-Jan-12	4-Feb-12		
SD	10	80	16	15-Feb-12	19-Feb-12	12062	Epoch 10
ND/NWa	1/1	180	24	31-Mar-12	4-Apr-12		
ND/NWa	2/2	135	26	23-May-12	29-May-12		
NYa	-	90	18	4-Jul-12	15-Jul-12		
ND	3	87	15	15-Jul-12	19-Jul-12		
ND/NWb	4/1	25	25	5-Sep-12	13-Sep-12		
NYNE	-	0	8	28-Sep-12	2-Oct-12		
ND/NWb	5/2	331	25	30-Oct-12	8-Nov-12		
ND	6	270	15	27-Dec-12	1-Jan-13		
NYb	-	270	27	2-Jan-13	14-Jan-13		
ND	7	225	16	20-Feb-13	25-Feb-13		
EGSb	1	187.3	20	2-Apr-13	8-Apr-13	12063	
NYSW	-	180	8	8-Apr-13	10-Apr-13		
ND	8	180	16	11-Apr-13	16-Apr-13		
EGSb	2	164.9	20	23-May-13	29-May-13	12063	
ND	9	119	16	7-Jun-13	12-Jun-13		
ND	10	62	16	5-Aug-13	10-Aug-13		

Legend of region IDs

STST	GOODS-South Test Orbit (IR in ERS2)
SD	GOODS-South Deep (3x5 transverse)
SW	GOODS-South Wide (2x5 transverse)
SYW	GOODS-South Wide (Y-band + JH filler)
SYa	Western 3x2 of SD (Y-band only)
SYb	Eastern 3x3 of SD (Y-band only)
ND	GOODS-North Deep (3x5 transverse)
NWa	GOODS-North Wide SW (2x5 transverse)
NYSW	GOODS-North Wide SW (Y-band only)
NWb	GOODS-North Wide NE (2x5 transverse)
NYNE	GOODS-North Wide NE (Y-band only)
NYa	Eastern 3x2 of ND (Y-band only)
NYb	Western 3x3 of ND (Y-band only)
EGSa	Initial five-ninths of EGS
EGSb	Remaining four-ninths of EGS
UDS	UDS
COS	COSMOS