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# Photo-z's: Methods, Errors and CatSim1

Marcos Lima, Carlos Cunha, Hiroaki Oyaizu

Kavli Institute for Cosmological Physics  
University of Chicago

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Michigan - October 28, 2005



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# Collaborators

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Fermilab

**Josh Frieman**

Fermilab, University of Chicago

**Ofer Lahav**

University College of London

**Adrian Collister**

University of Cambridge

**Zhaoming Ma**

University of Chicago

**Dragan Huterer**

University of Chicago

**Wayne Hu**

University of Chicago



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# Outline

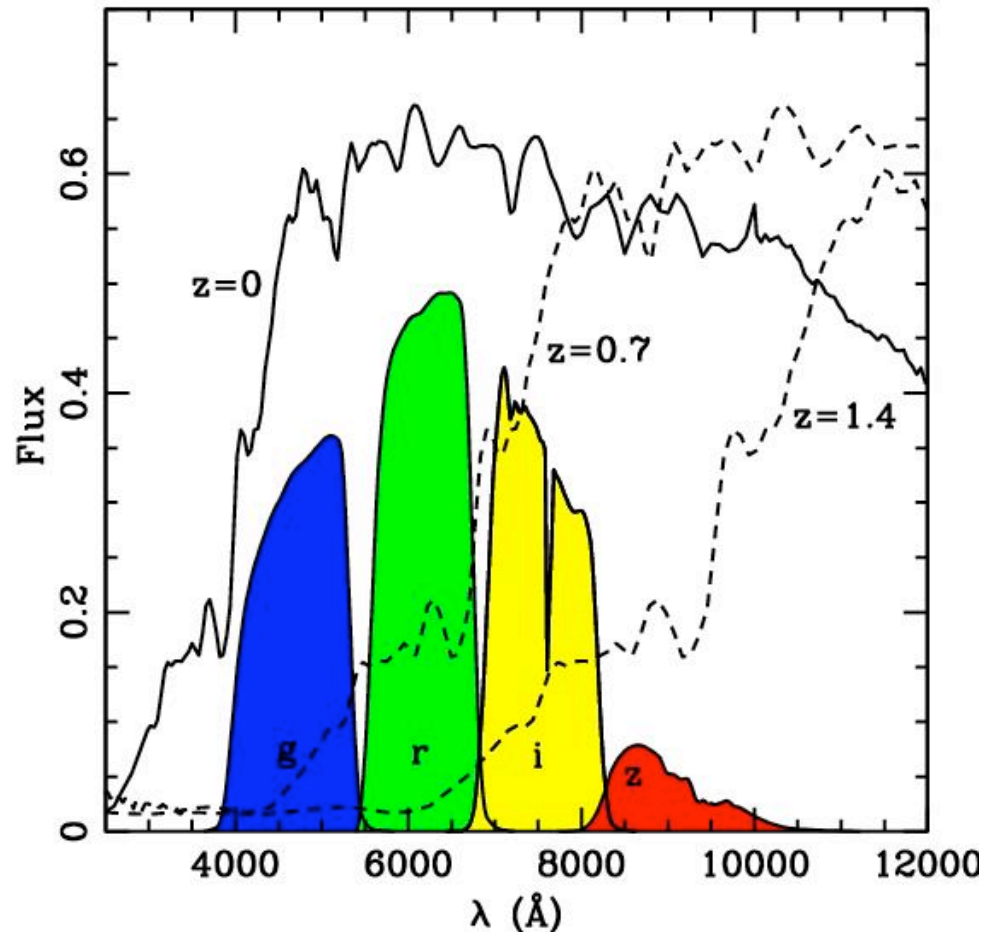
- Photo-z Methods (Marcos)
- Error Estimators (Carlos)
- CatSim1 results (Hiro)



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# Photo-z methods

- Probe strong spectral features (4000 Å break)
- Difference in flux through filters as the galaxy is redshifted.







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# Template Fitting methods

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- Use a set of standard SED's - **templates** (CWW, etc.)
- Calculate fluxes in filters of redshifted templates.
- Match object's fluxes ( $\chi^2$  minimization)
- Outputs **type** and **redshift**
- Examples

Hyper-z (Bolzonella et al. 2000)

BPZ (Benitez 2000)



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# Training Set Methods

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- Determine functional relation between  $m$  and  $z_{phot}$  using a **training set**

$$z_{phot} = z_{phot}(m, c)$$

- Examples

Nearest Neighbors  
(Csabai et al. 2003)

Polynomial  
(Connolly et al. 1995)



Polynomial Nearest Neighbors  
(Cunha et al. in prep. 2005)

Neural Network  
(Firth et al. 2003, Collister & Lahav 2004)



# DES5YR (Huan Lin)

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Cunha et al. in prep. 2005.

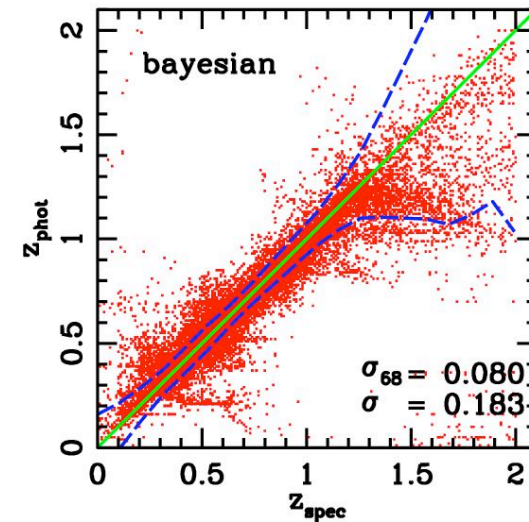
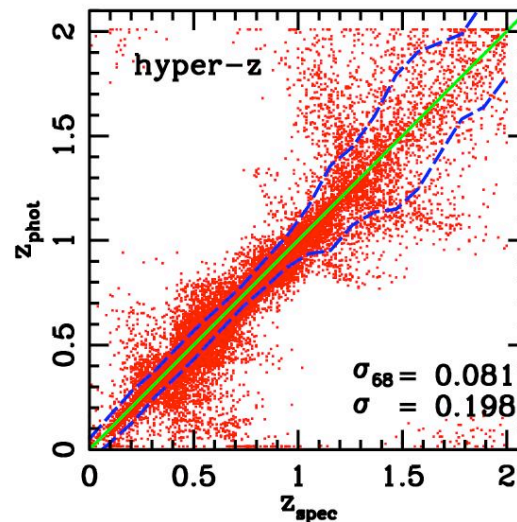
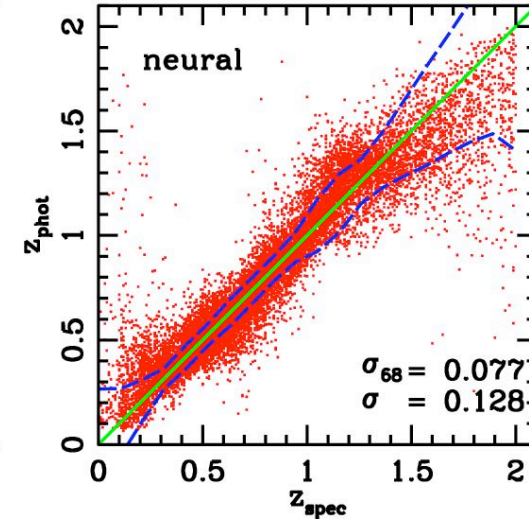
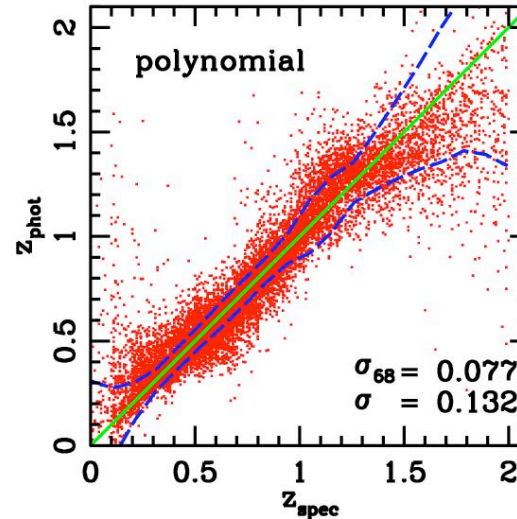
## DES griz filters

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left( z_{phot}^i - z_{spec}^i \right)^2$$

$\sigma_{68} = 68\%$  limit region

### Limiting Magnitudes

g	24.6
r	24.1
i	24.0
z	23.65





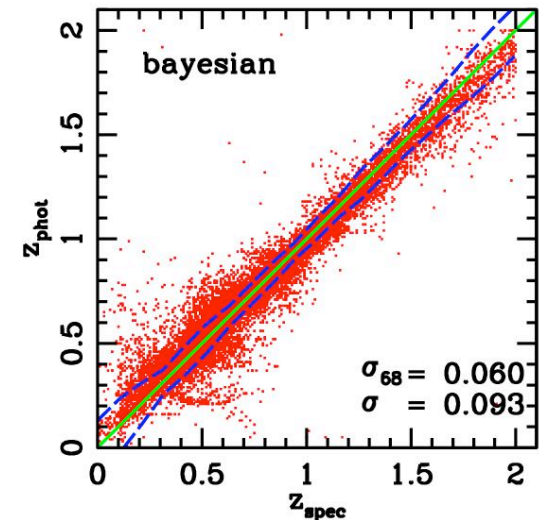
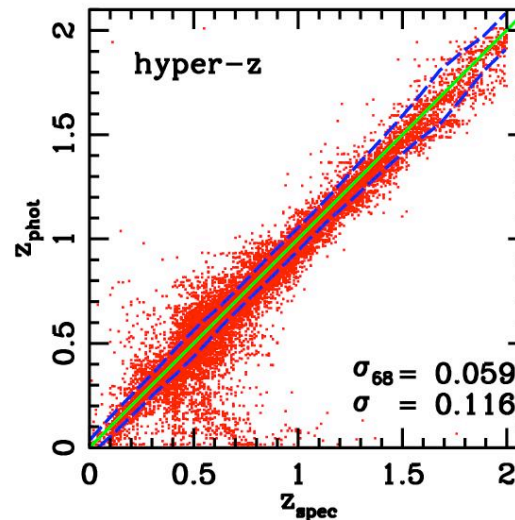
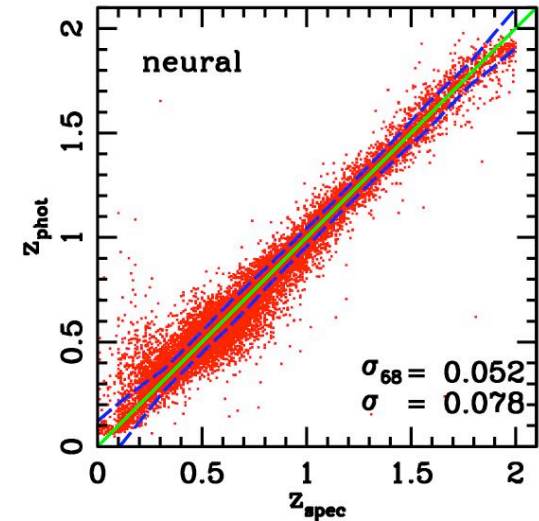
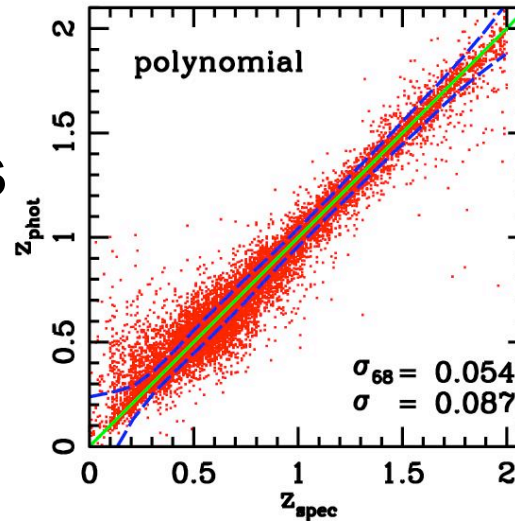
# DES+IR

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Cunha et al. in prep. 2005.

## DES + VISTA grizYJHKs filters

Similar improvements by  
adding one single filter  
if it is J or redder.

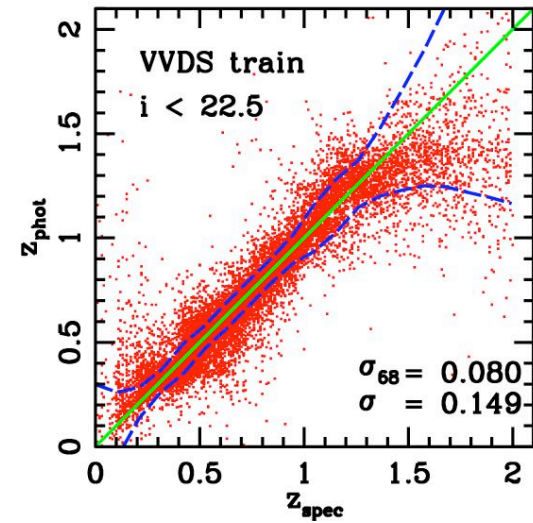
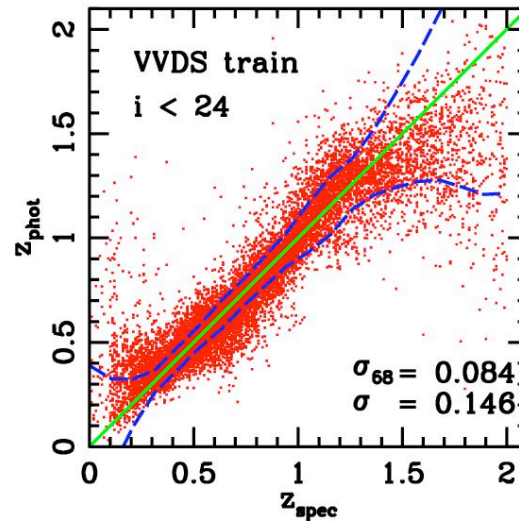
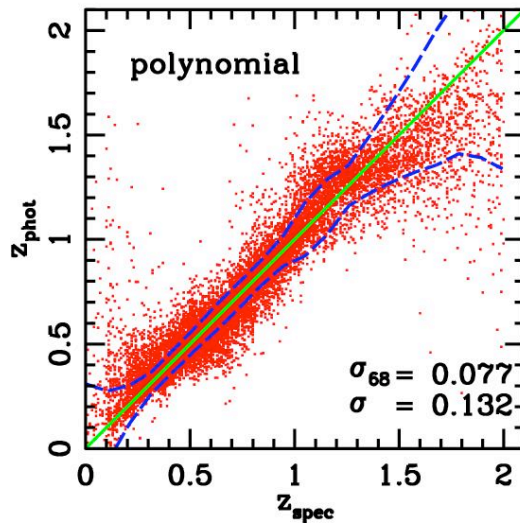




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# Extrapolations

- VIMOS VLT Deep Survey (VVDS) [Le Fevre et al. 2005](#)
- Training set: VVDS  $i$  magnitude distribution  
 $i < 24$  and  $i < 22.5$



[Cunha et al. in prep. 2005.](#)



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# Photometric Redshift Errors





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# Error Estimators

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- Don't require training set:
  - $\chi^2$  based methods
  - Propagation of magnitude differentials
  - Monte Carlo magnitude resampling (MCMR)
- Require training set:
  - Nearest Neighbor (NNE)
  - Kd - Tree



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# Nearest Neighbors Error

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- Nearest Neighbor Error is the width ( $\sigma_{68}$ ) of the ( $z_{\text{phot}} - z_{\text{spec}}$ ) distribution of 100 nearest training set objects in magnitude space
- Assumption is that nearby objects in magnitude space have similar error characteristics





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# Nearest Neighbors Error

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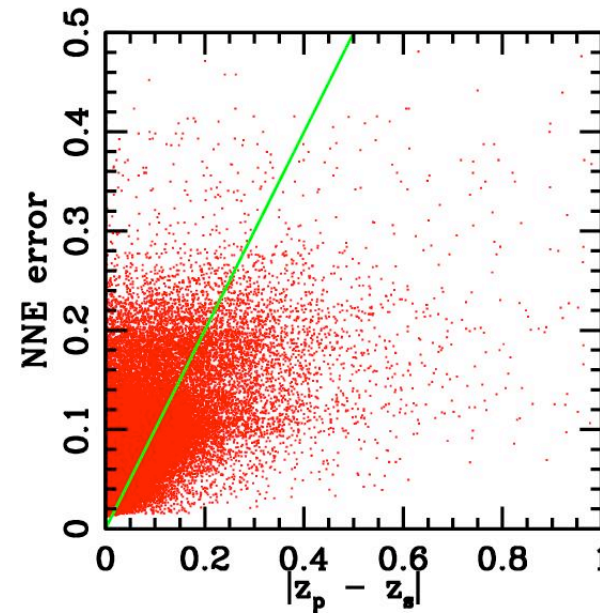
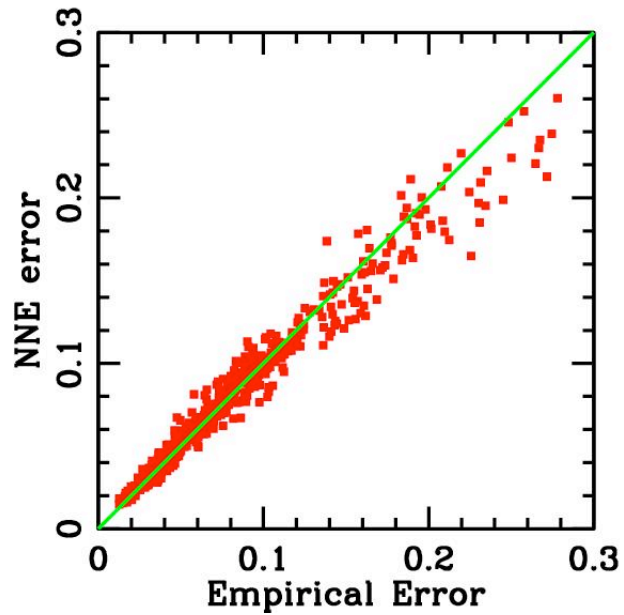
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- We prefer NNE, because:
  - It works better (and we need a training set anyways).
  - Does not require knowledge of magnitude errors and magnitude error correlations



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# NNE at work



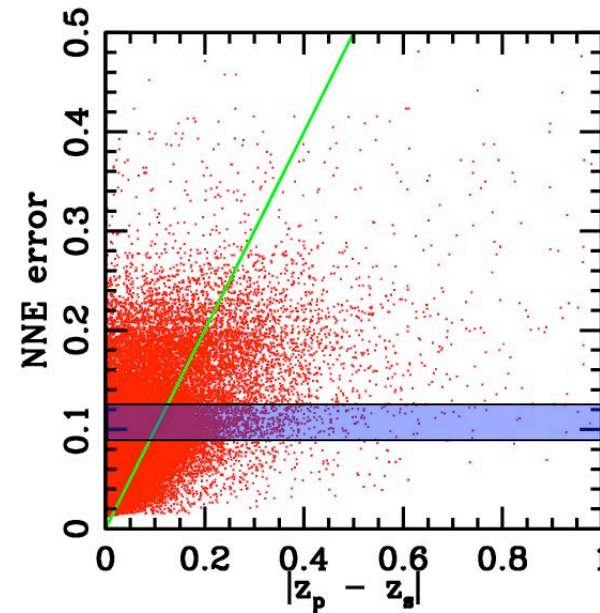
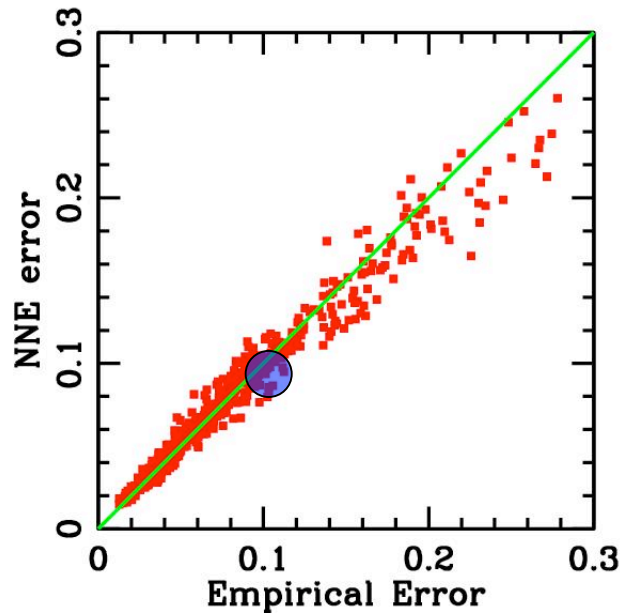
Oyaizu et al. in prep. 2005.

- $z_p - z_s = \text{wrongness}$
- Errors can only be statistically



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# NNE at work



Oyaizu et al. in prep. 2005.

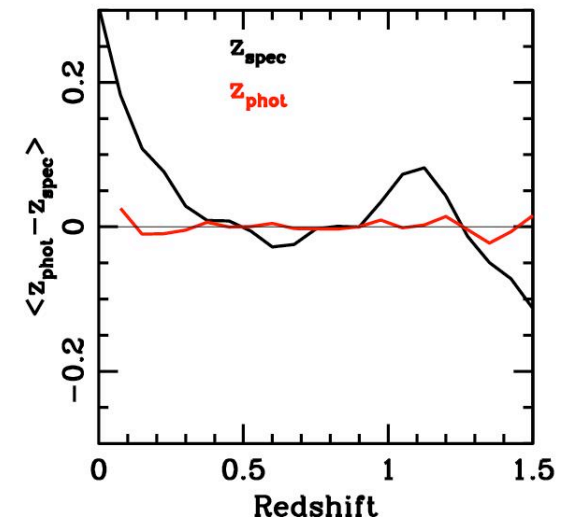
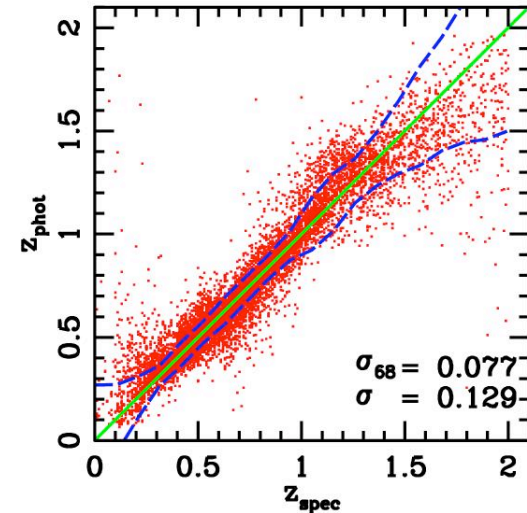
- $z_p - z_s = \text{wrongness}$
- Errors can only be tested statistically



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# Can the bias be removed?

- What bias?
  - in  $z_{\text{phot}}$  bins
  - in  $z_{\text{spec}}$  bins
- Can only remove bias caused by catastrophics

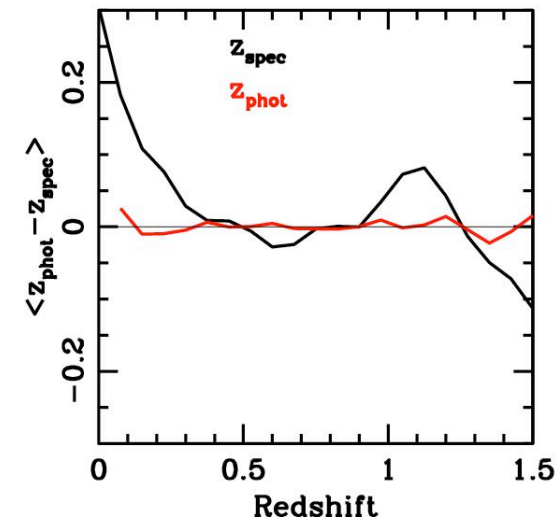
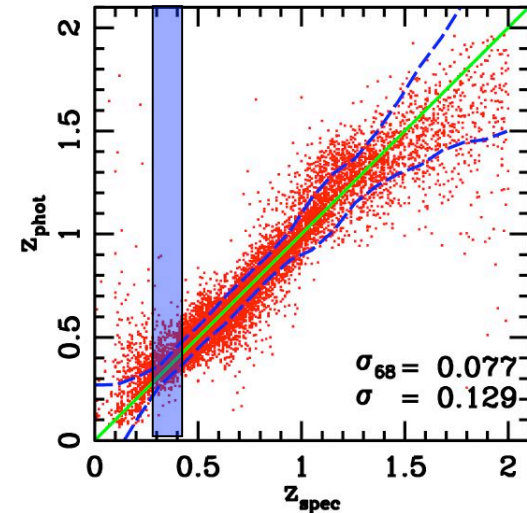




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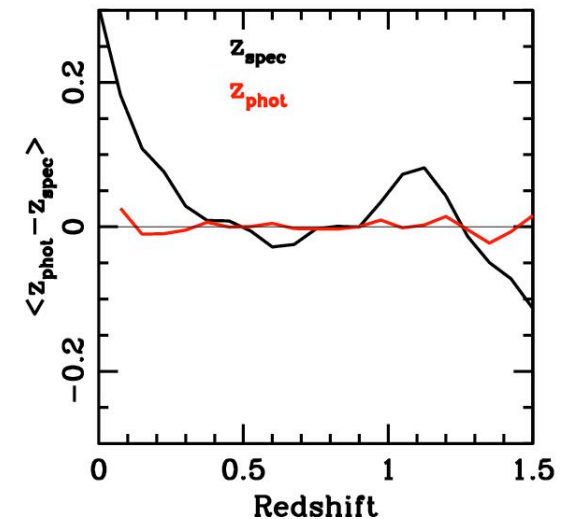
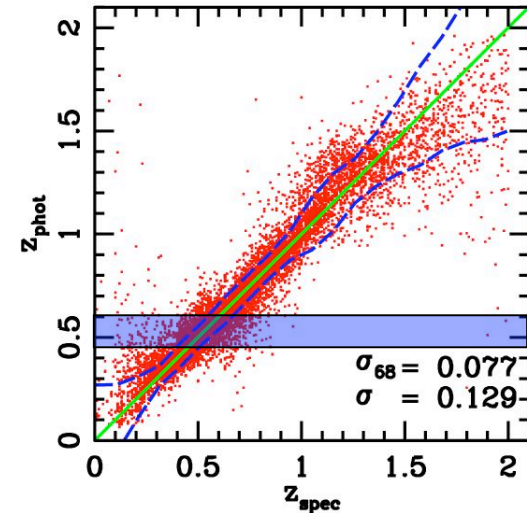




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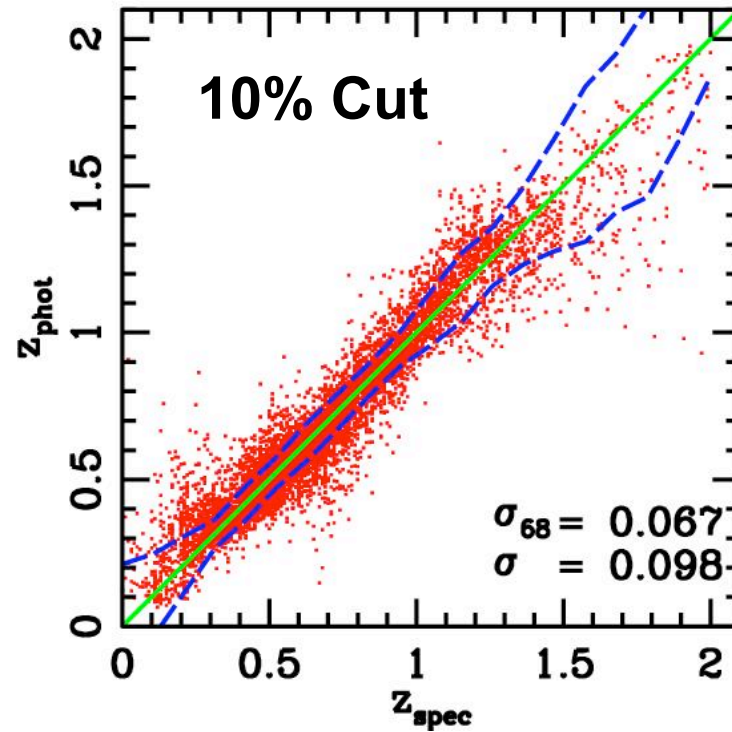
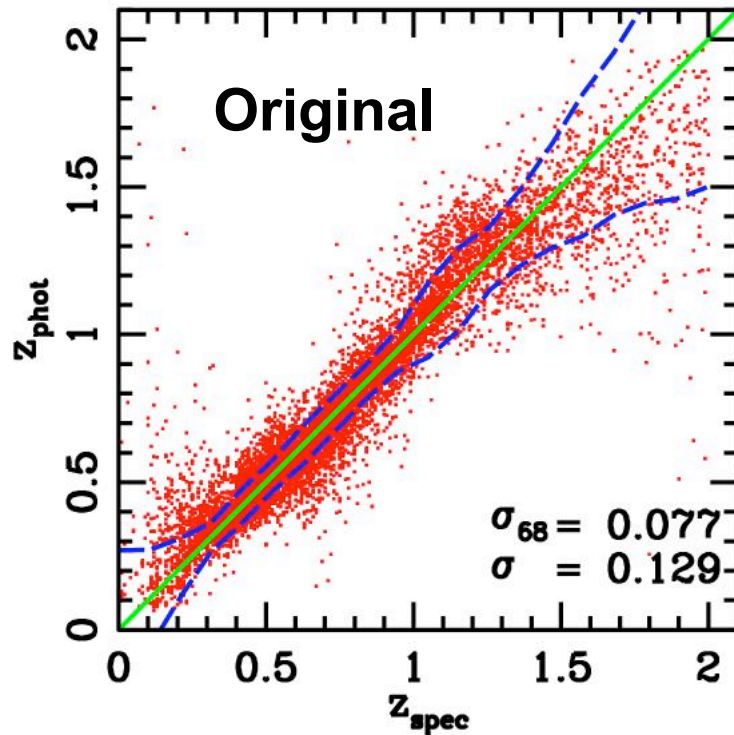
- What bias?
  - in  $z_{\text{phot}}$  bins
  - in  $z_{\text{spec}}$  bins
- Can only remove bias caused by catastrophics





# Removing Objects

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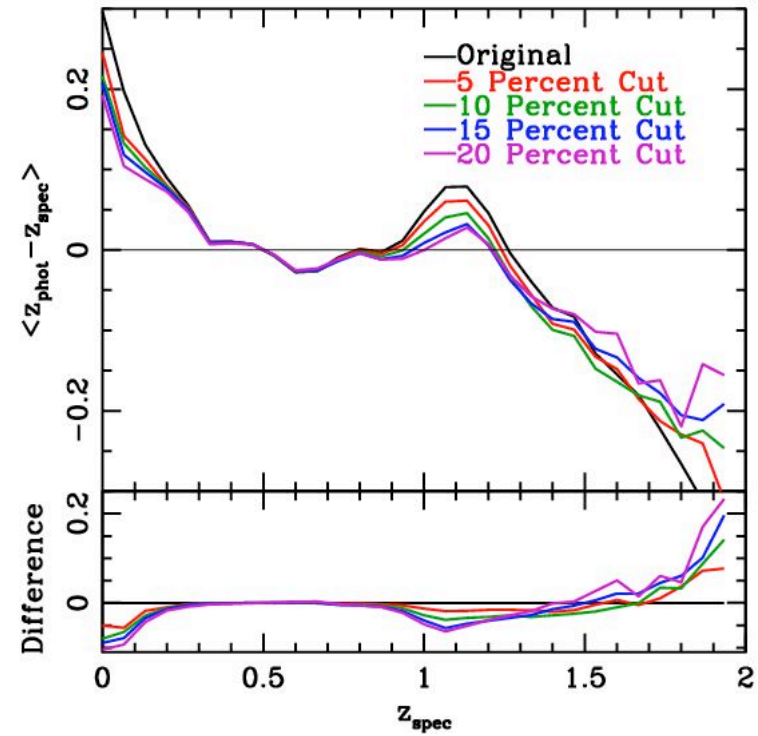
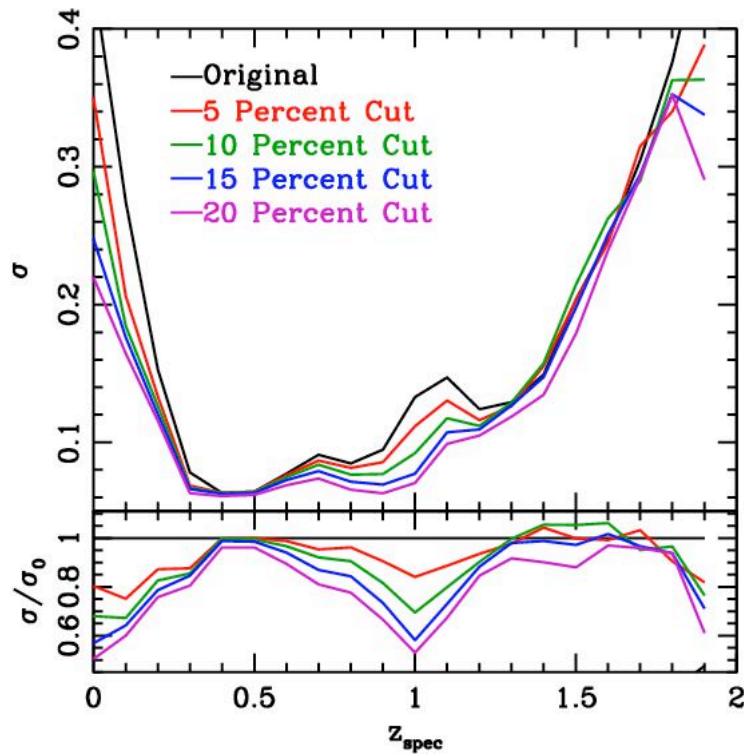
10% objects removed  $\Rightarrow$  30% improvement in dispersion





# Removing Objects

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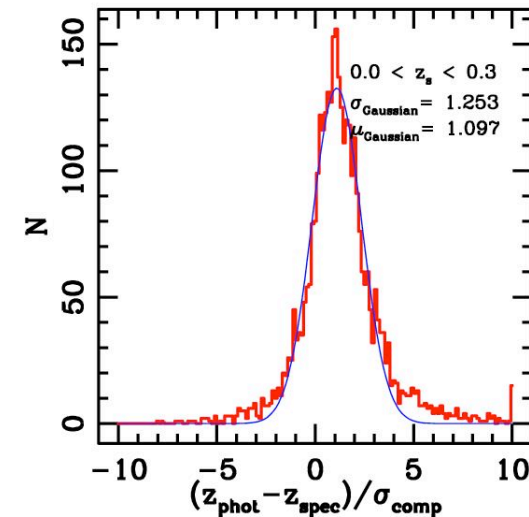
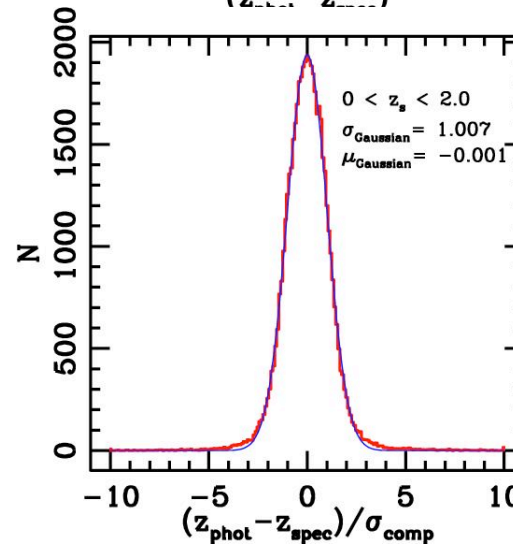
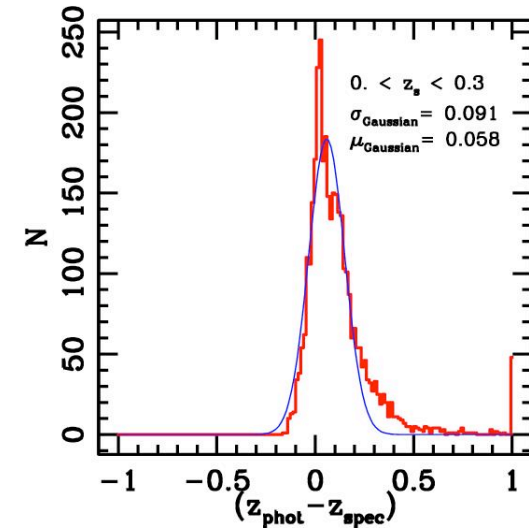
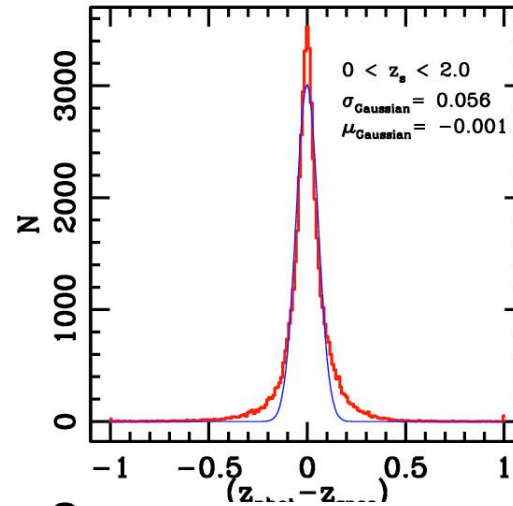


# Error distributions

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Rescaled  
distributions have:

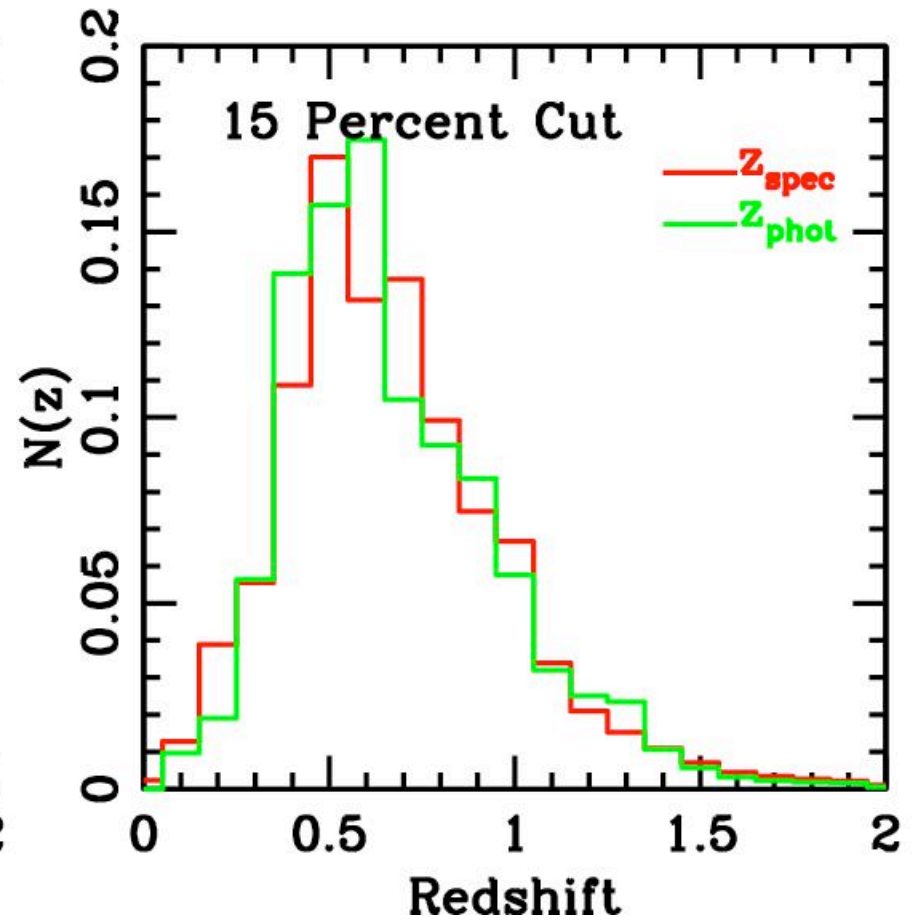
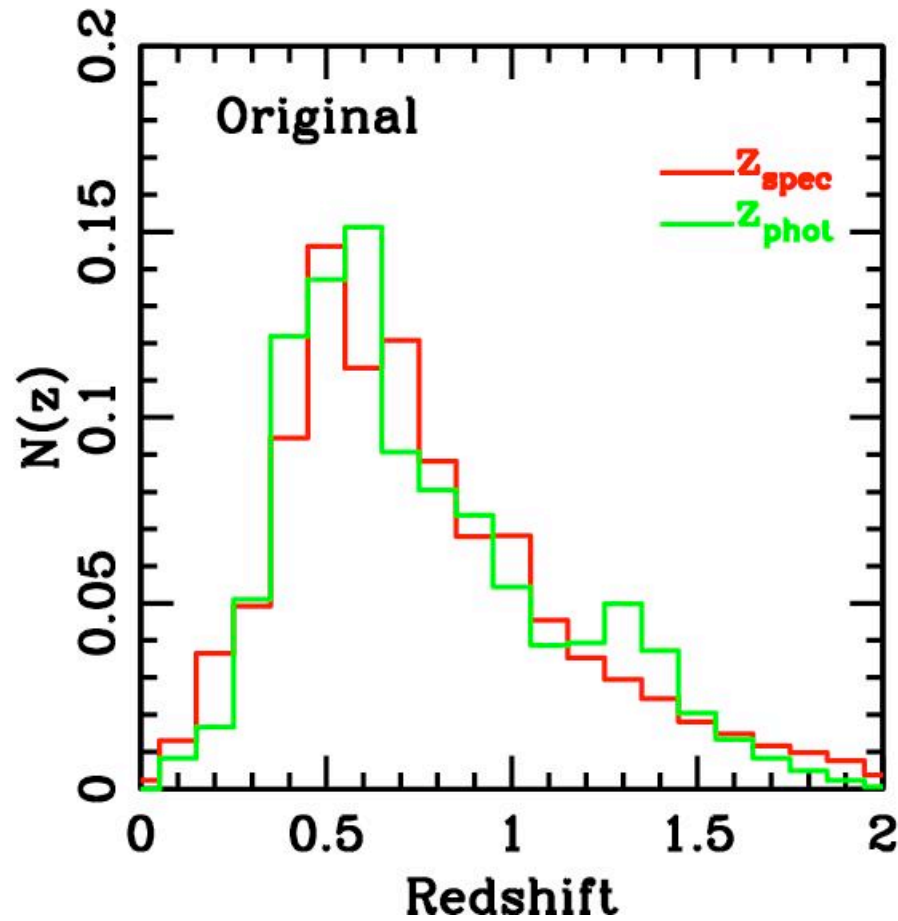
- Smaller tails
- Less skewness
- Same bias





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# Redshift Distributions





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# CatSim1 Results



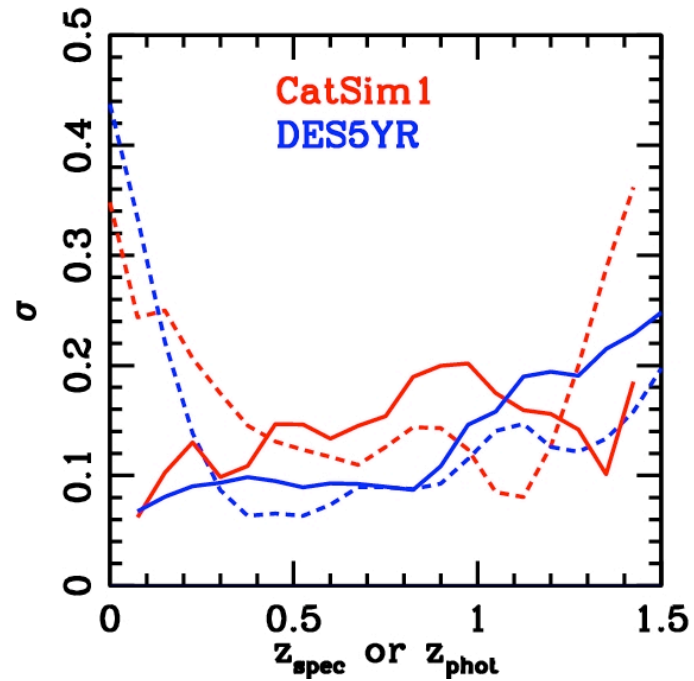
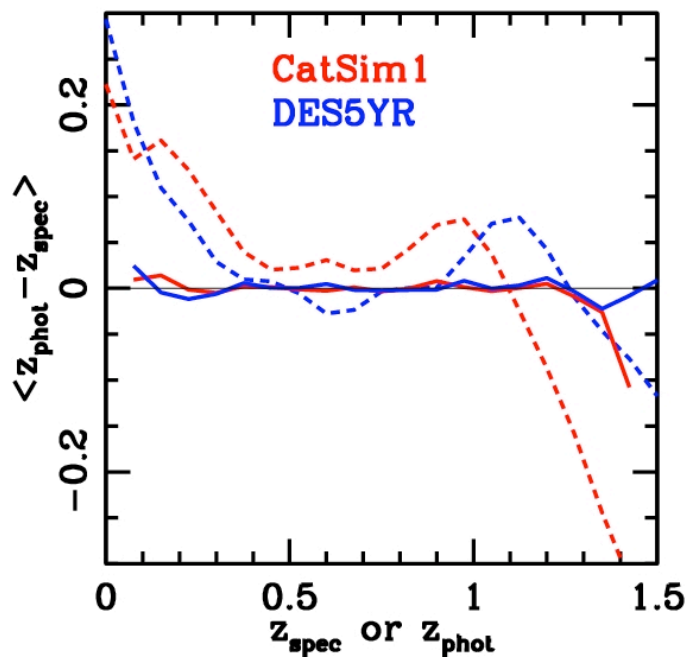
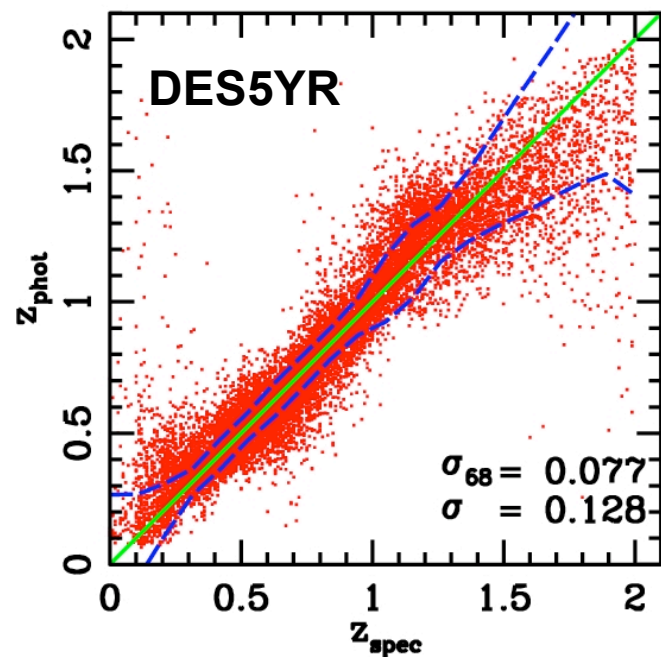
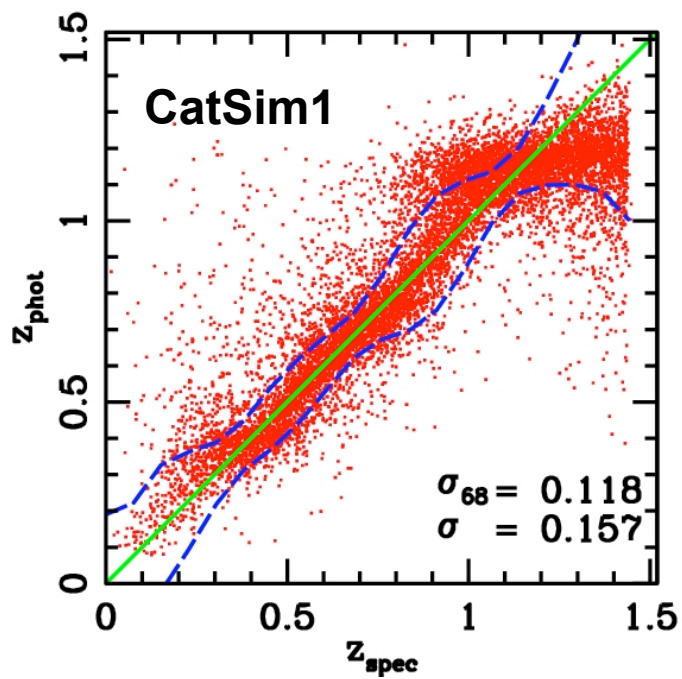
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# CatSim1 Results

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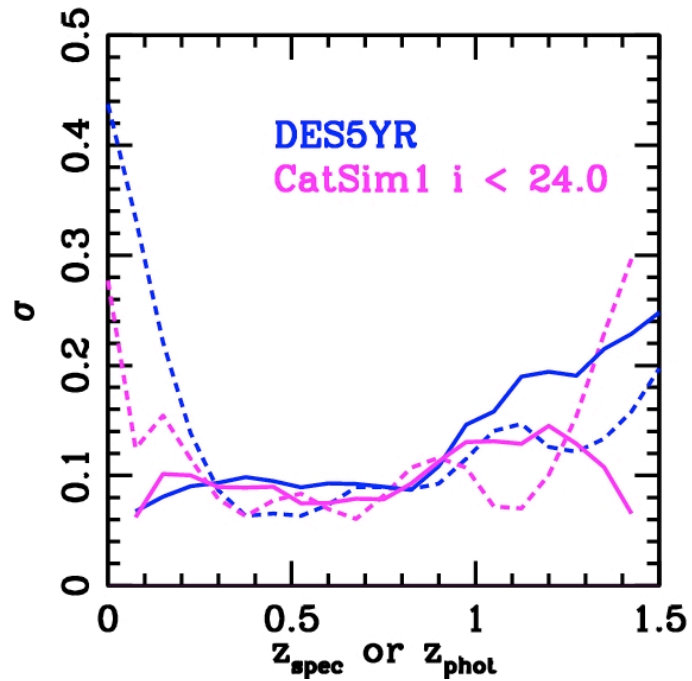
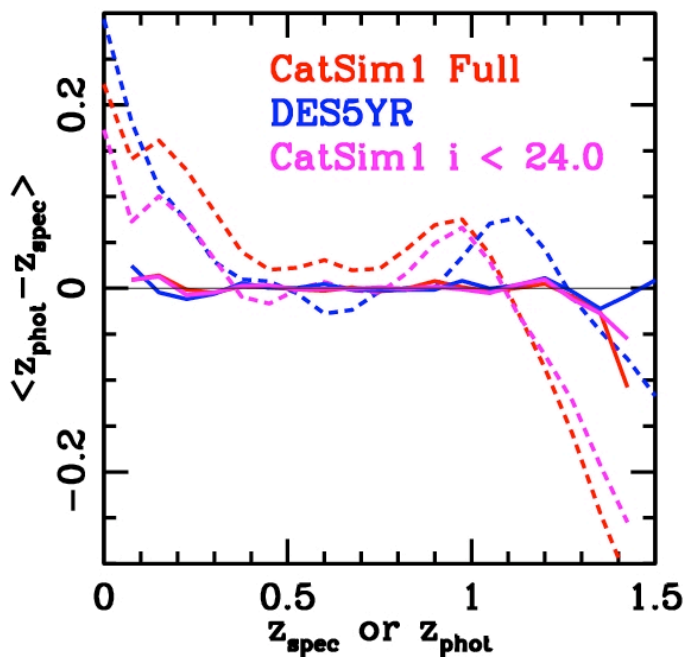
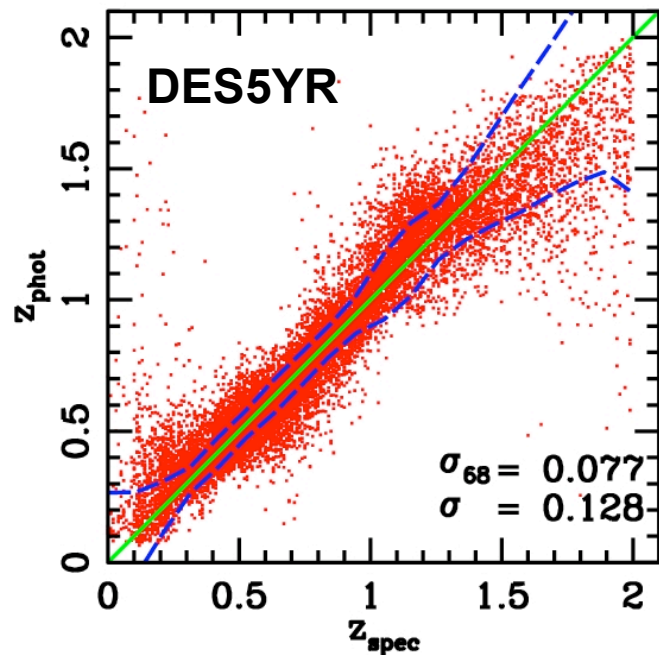
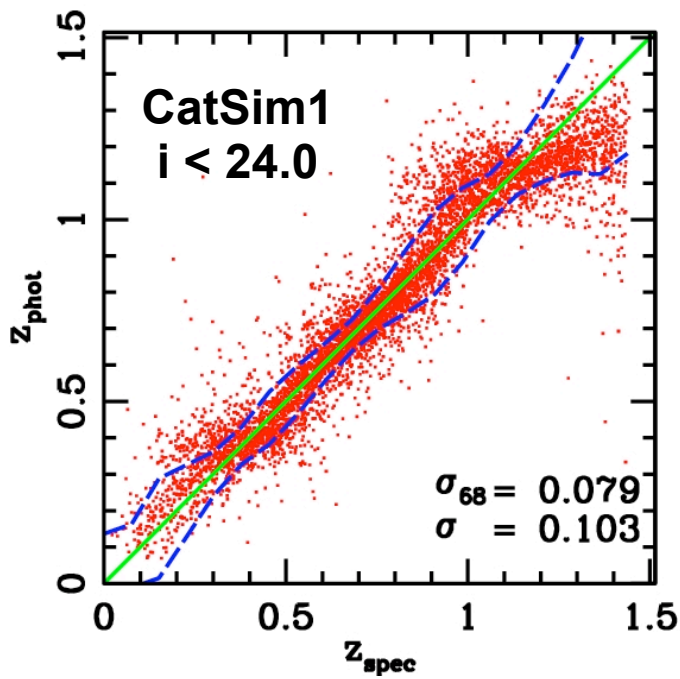
- Galaxies from the N-body based bright object catalog and the faint object catalog
  - Mixed with 1:3 ratio, i.e., 1 bright catalog object for every 3 faint object catalog
- Training Size: 50,000 galaxies
- Photometric size: 50,000 galaxies





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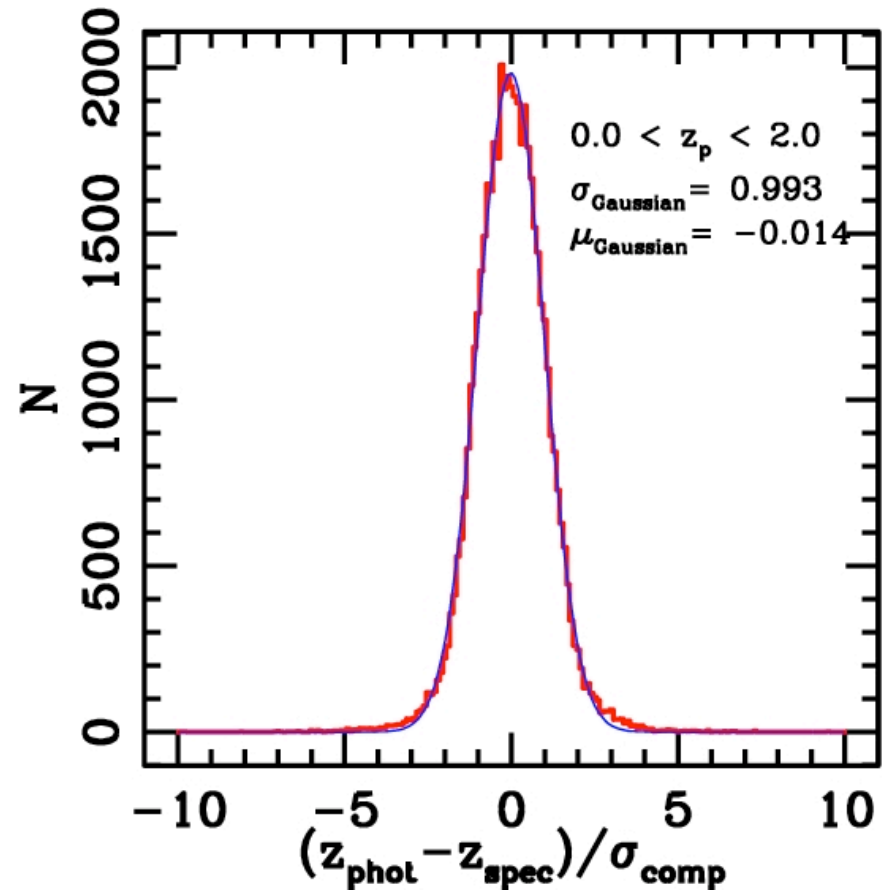
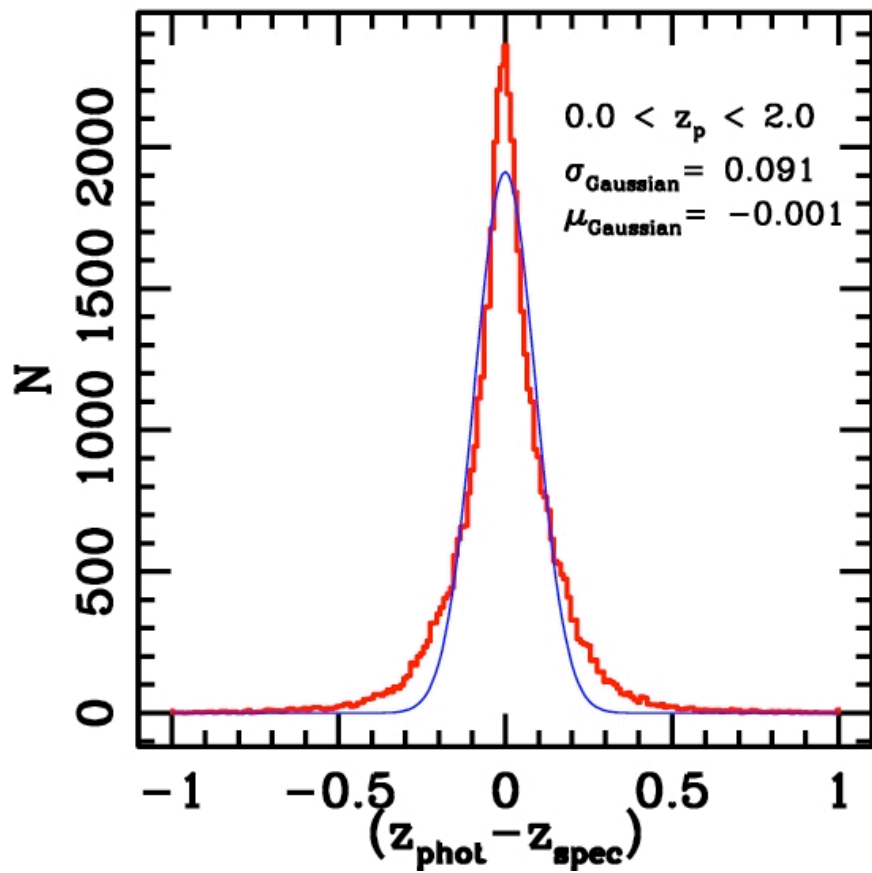
$i < 24$





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# CatSim1 Error Distribution





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# CatSim1: Summary

- RMS scatter  $\sim 0.1$  for  $i < 24$
- Results are comparable to (if not better than) the original DES catalog simulation by Huan Lin
- NNE error estimates are good
- Further testing on cluster galaxies may be necessary





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# Conclusions

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- Training set methods are better suited for DES
- NNE estimator works like a charm
- Most catastrophic objects can be removed
  
- CatSim1 results look good