

Science Performance Verification discussion

Follow-on Mission PDR

- 1) To ensure the **adequate progress of each element**: spacecraft, instruments, ground segment (science and operations), launcher;
- 2) To verify that the **mission performances are compliant** with the top level Mission Requirement Document (MRD)
- 3) Furthermore, during this review, the **feasibility of the survey** and of the suitability of the **calibration** shall be assessed since they have not been submitted to any other official ESA review before.

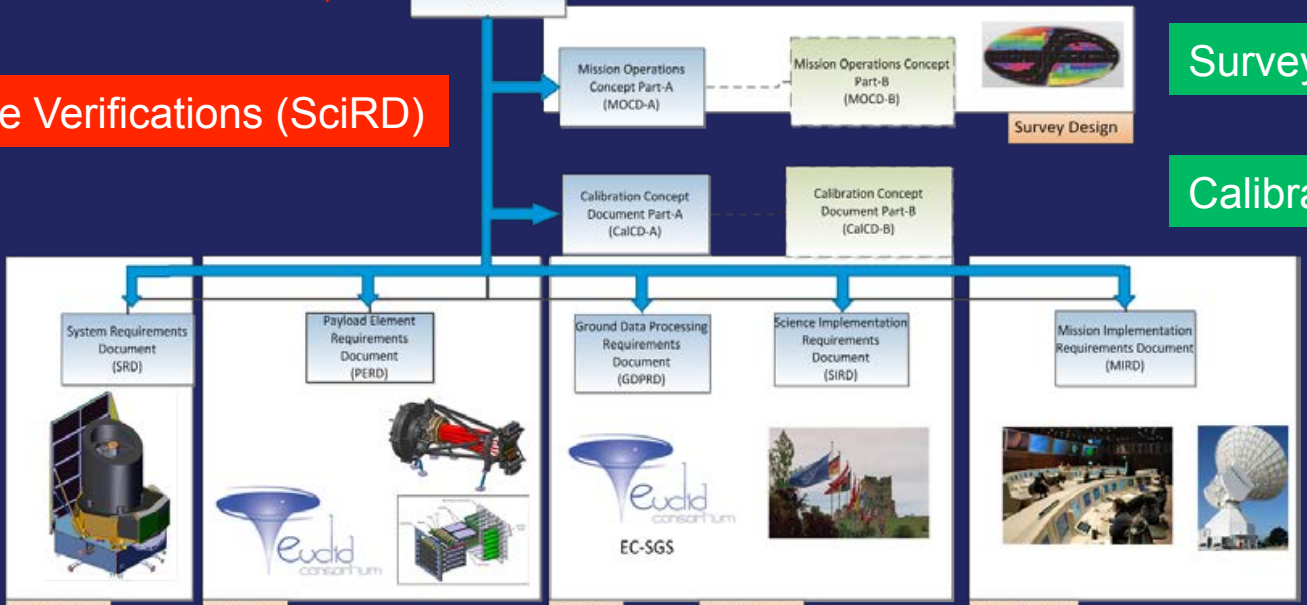
Revue ESA (category 1)

Mission Requirement Document

CAVEAT: No Science Verifications (SciRD)

Survey

Calibration



Launcher

S/C & PLM

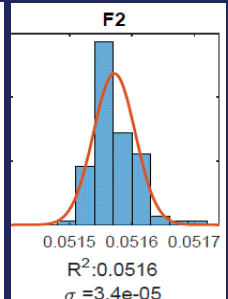
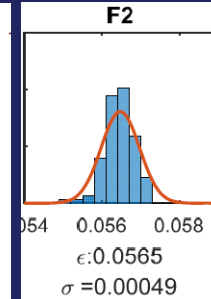
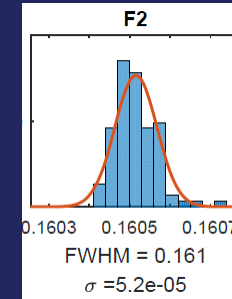
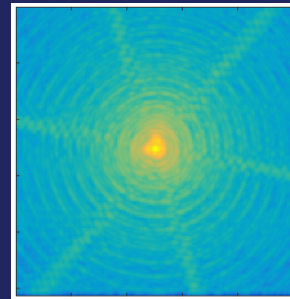
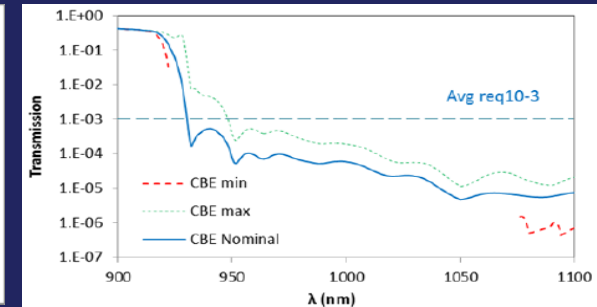
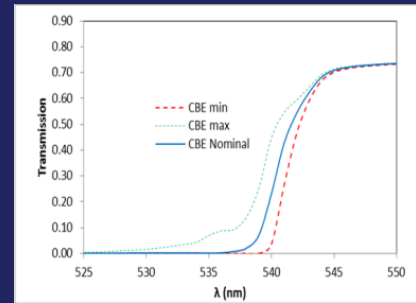
Instruments

EC-SGS

SOC

MOC

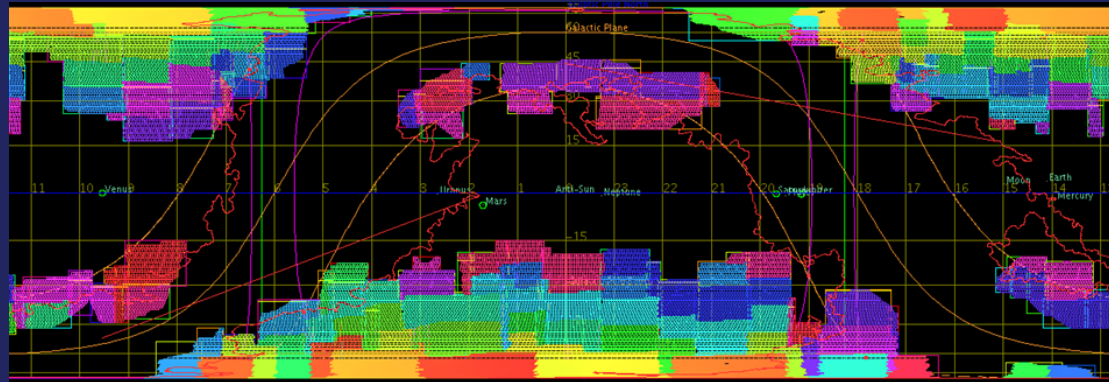
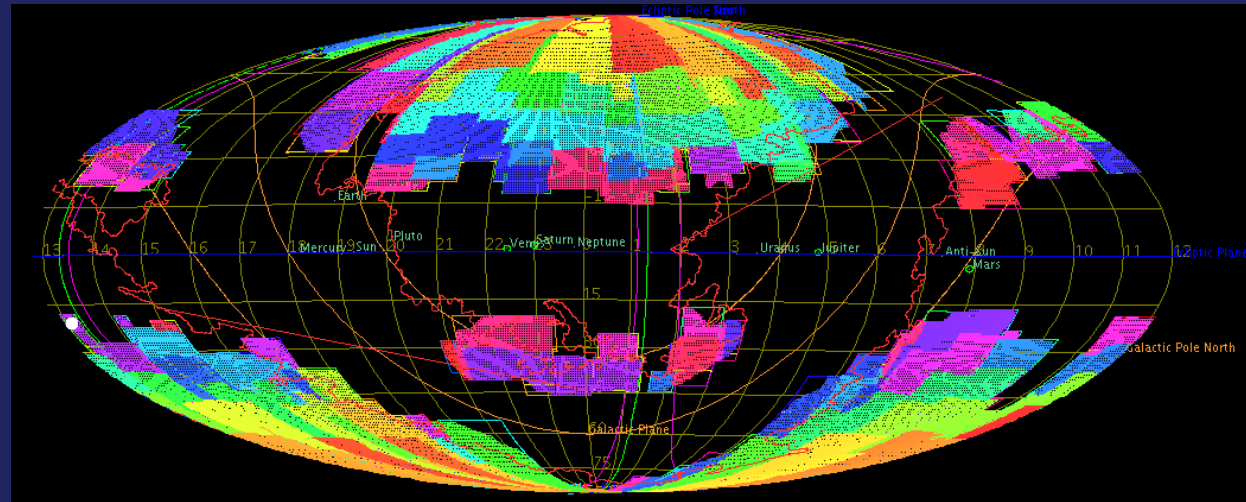
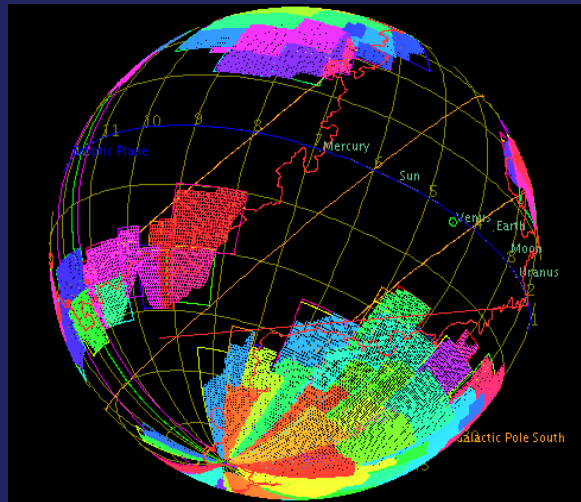
Technical Performance Measure		Requirement	CBE
Image Quality			
VIS Channel	FWHM (@ 800nm)	180 mas	163 mas
	ellipticity	15.0%	5.9%
	R2 (@ 800 nm)	0.0576	0.0530
	ellipticity stability $\sigma(\epsilon_i)$	2.00E-04	2.00E-04
	R2 stability $\sigma(R2)/\langle R2 \rangle$	1.00E-03	1.00E-03
	Plate scale	0.10 "	0.10 "
	Out-of-band avg red side	1.00E-03	1.13E-05
	Out-of-band avg blue side	1.00E-03	2.12E-04
	Slope red side	35 nm	15 nm
Slope blue side	25 nm	8 nm	
NISP Channel	rEE50 (@1486nm)	400 mas	217 mas
	rEE80 (@1486nm)	700 mas	583 mas
	Plate scale	0.30 "	0.30 "
Sensitivity			
VIS SNR (for mAB = 24.5 sources)		10	17.1
NISP-S SNR (@ 1.6um for 2×10^{-16} erg cm ⁻² s ⁻¹ source)		3.5	4.87
NISP- P SNR (for mAB = 24 sources)	Y-band	5	5.78
	J-band	5	6.69
	H-band	5	5.35
NISP-S Performance			
Purity		80%	72%
Completeness		45%	0.52
Survey			
Wide Survey Coverage		15,000 deg ²	15,000
Survey length [years]		5.5	5.4



- Performance at mission level in general in very good state (based on Current Best Estimate).
- Image quality of the system fully in line with needs.
- Ellipticity, R2 stability and Non-convolutive errors performance dictated mainly by ground processing and will be evaluated at SGS DR
- *Purity* not compliant with current data processing methods but expected to be recovered.

For Mission PDR, use of automatic Survey Generation tool taking into account:

- Spacecraft observational constraints and agility
- Calibration and orbit maintenance
- Best observable area on the sky
- For different operation scenario (**nominal: 4400 s and with margin: 5000 s**)

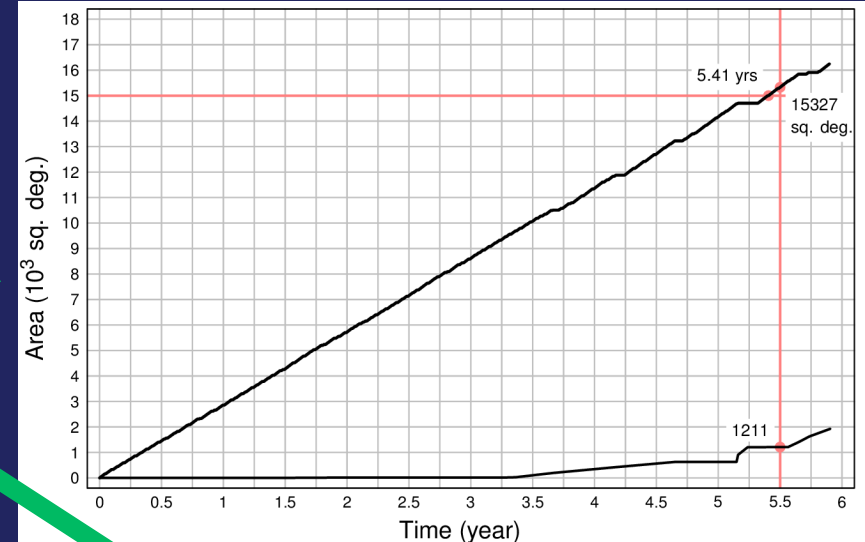


Euclid update Reference Survey



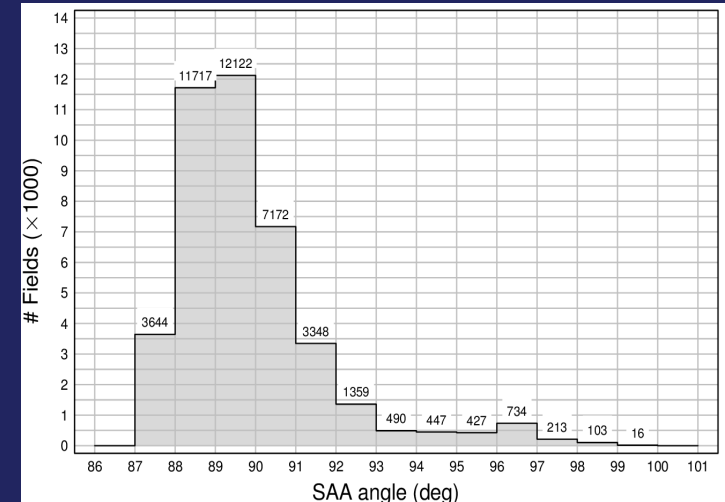
Survey can be implemented with required performance:

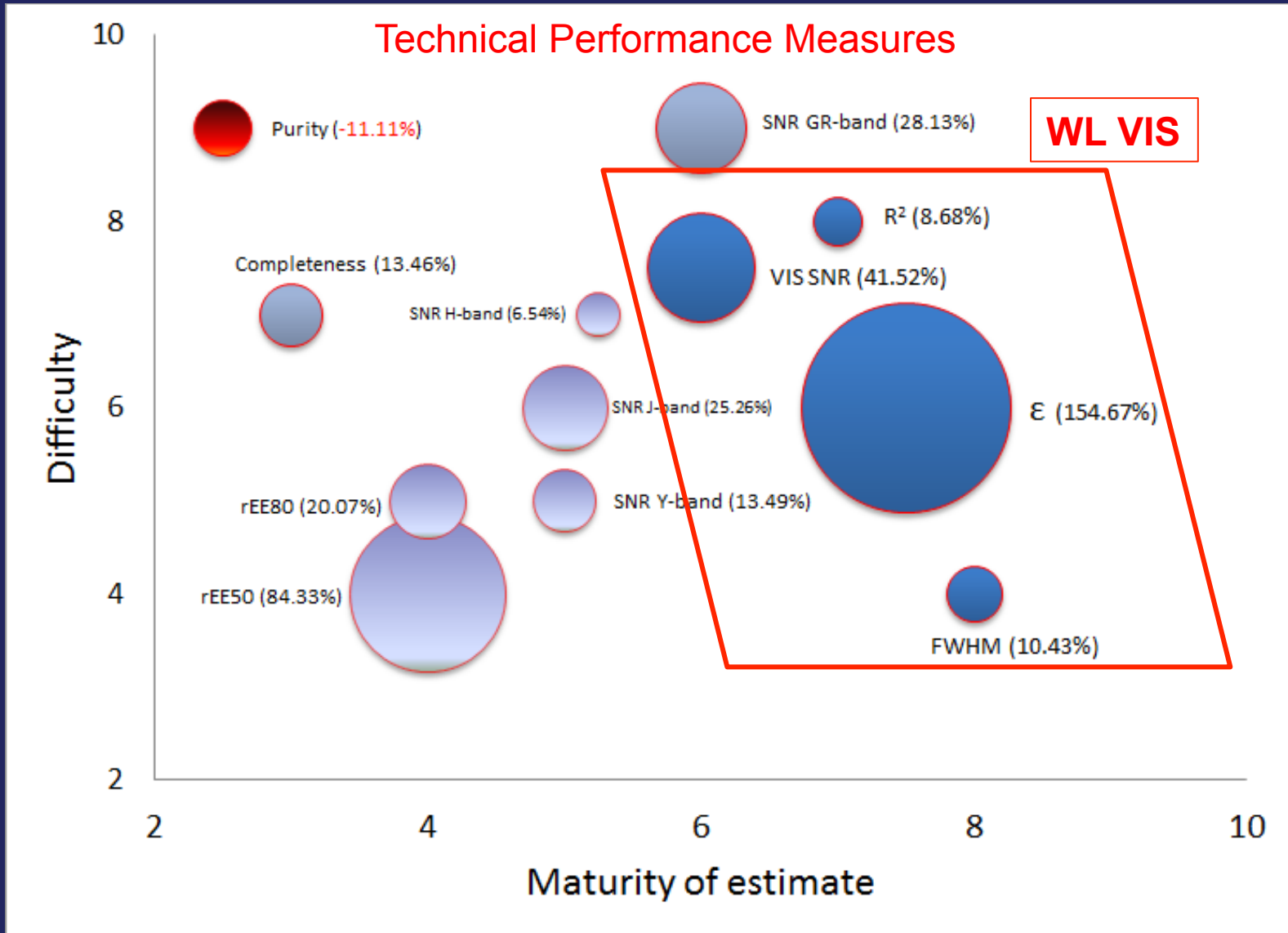
- Sky coverage of 15 000 deg² + calibration
- In less than 6 years of operations:
 - < 5,5 ans for nominal case (4400 s)
 - < 6 ans for case with margin (5000 s)
- While respecting the Spacecraft constraints

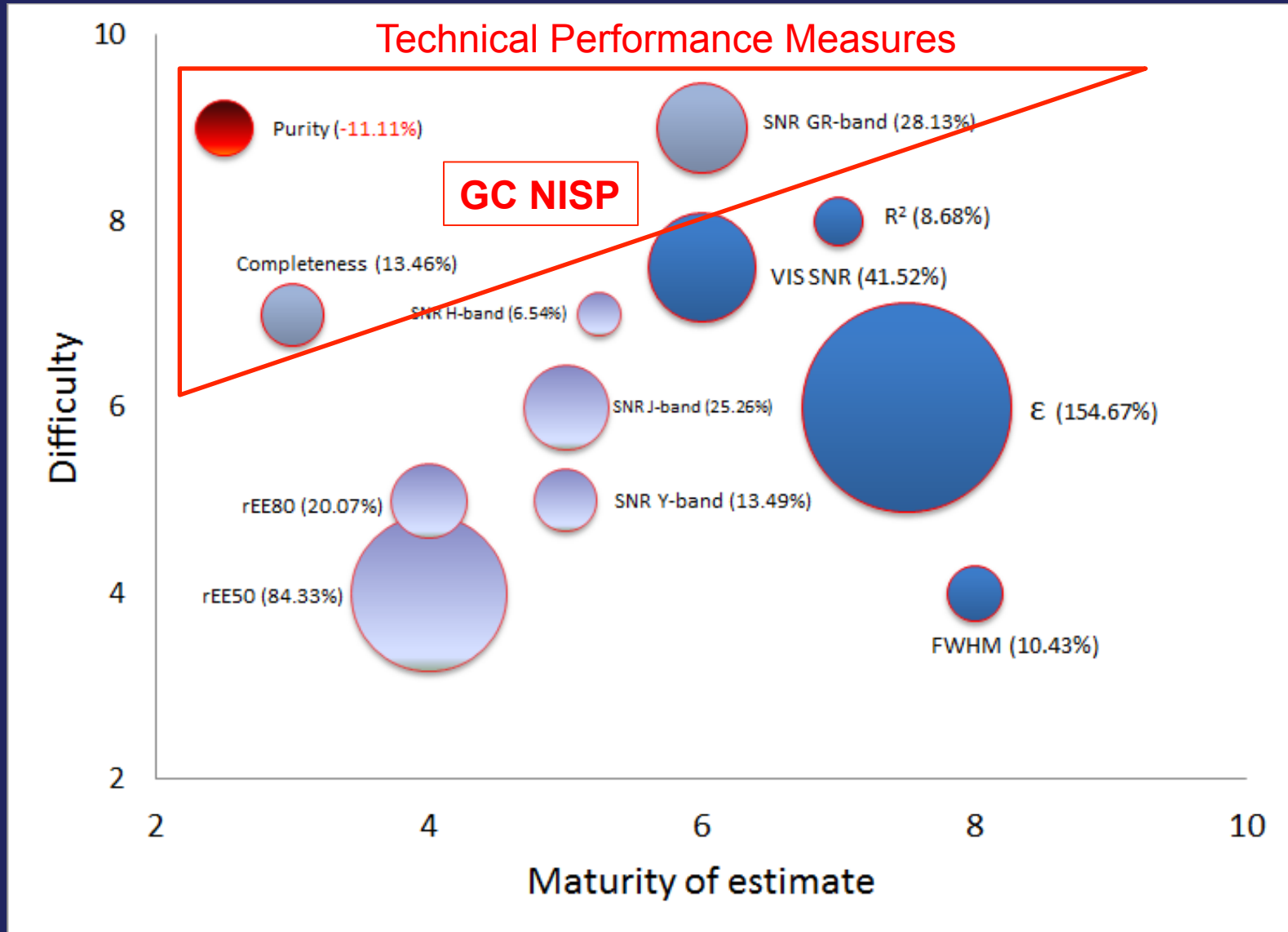


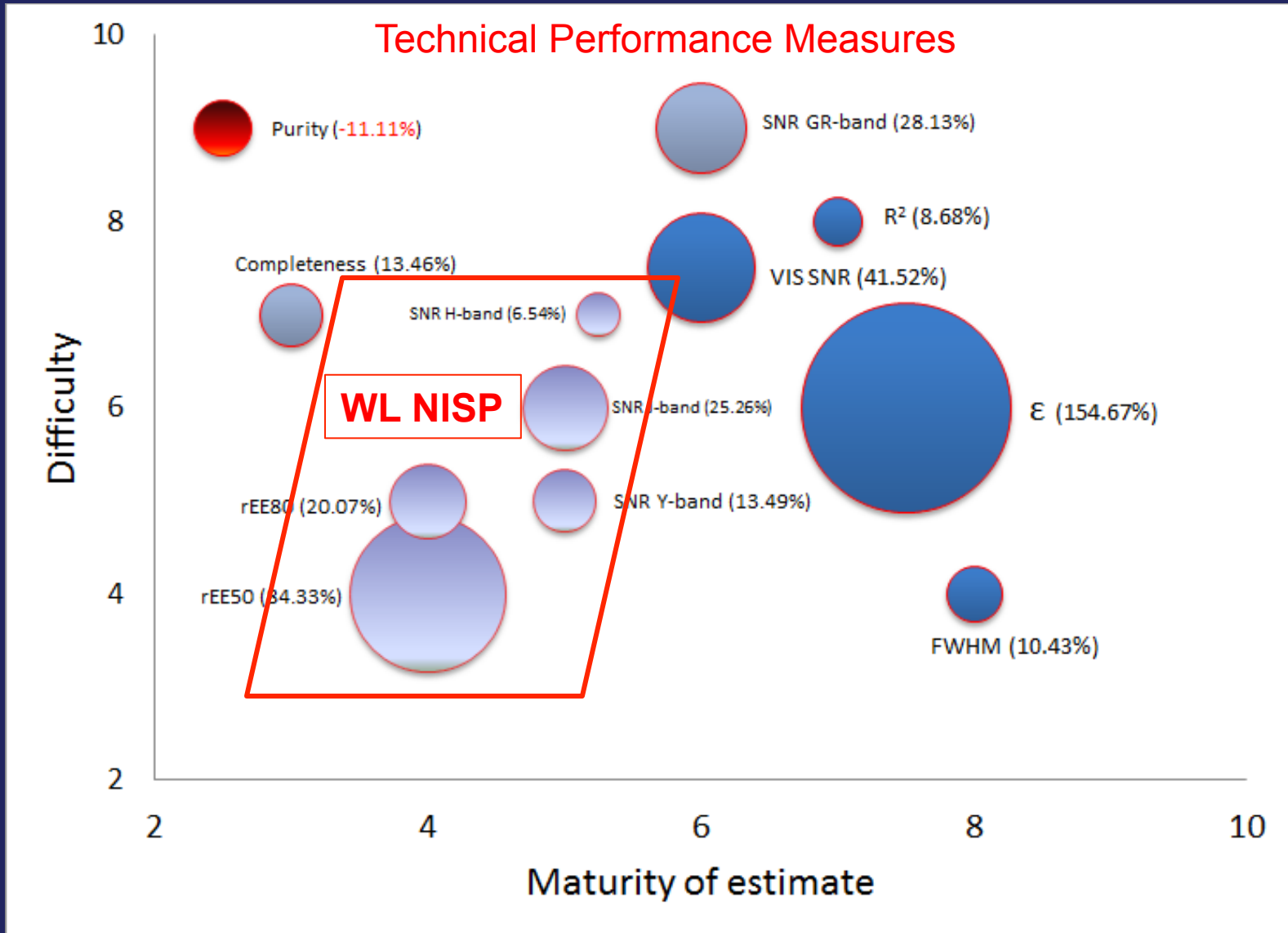
Key contributors: Calibrations + Deep + Station Keeping + Large Slewing		
		% of survey duration
P-R-NP-CAL-F-002: NISP-P Survey Self-Calibration	37.5 days	1.8 %
P-R-NP-CAL-F-005: NISP-P Absolute Standards Observations	4.6 days	0.3 %
P-R-NP-CAL-F-009: NISP-P Color Gradient Observations	3.3 days	0.2 %
P-R-NP-CAL-F-010: NISP-P Photo-z Training Sample	19.1 days	0.9 %
P-R-NS-CAL-F-001: NISP-S Absolute Standards Observations	27.9 days	1.3 %
P-R-NS-CAL-F-003: NISP-S Planetary Nebula Observations	4 days	0.2 %
P-R-NS-CAL-F-004: NISP-S Purity Sample	41.7 days	2 %
P-R-VS-CAL-F-003: VIS Non-Linearity Observations	1.9 days	0.1 %
P-R-VS-CAL-F-004: VIS PSF Model 1	47 days	2.2 %
P-R-VS-CAL-F-006: VIS Color Gradient Observations	4.9 days	0.3 %
P-R-VS-CAL-F-009: VIS Absolute Standards Observations	2 days	0.1 %
Deep Field (additional to calibration)	125.1 days	5.8 %
Station Keeping	72 days	3.3 %
Large Slewing	5.4 days	0.3 %
<i>(rotations from calibration to calibration targets and from calibration to wide survey pointings; wide to calibration slewing times are not accounted for here)</i>		
Total NISP P	64.5 days	3 %
Total NISP S	73.6 days	3.4 %
Total VIS	55.8 days	2.6 %
Total Calibration + Deep		14.6 %
Total Station Keeping + Large Slewing		3.6 %
Total Calibration + Deep + Station Keeping + Large slewing		18.2 %

Total calibration and Deep Survey account for 14.6% of mission time









Mission PDR was successful and this is a major achievement for Euclid

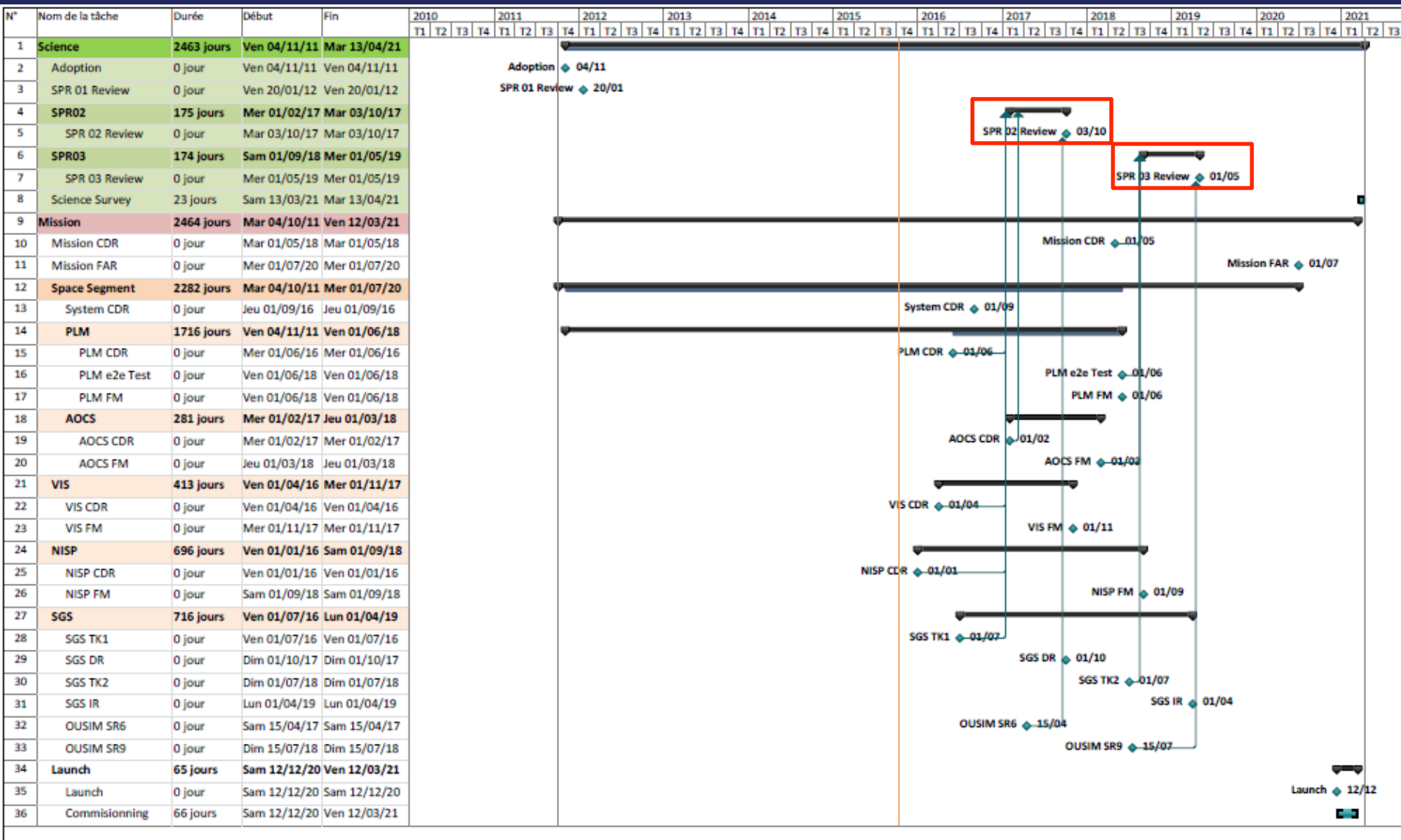
However, some point of discussions were raised requiring activities in the mid-term:

1. Need for joint Hardware (Instrument, Satellite) + Operations (Survey, Calibrations) + Data processing (pipeline prototype). This is within ESA verification scope.
2. Need for Science performance evaluation based on the current reference Euclid baseline. Beyond ESA scope including Space Segment / Ground Segment / ground data.

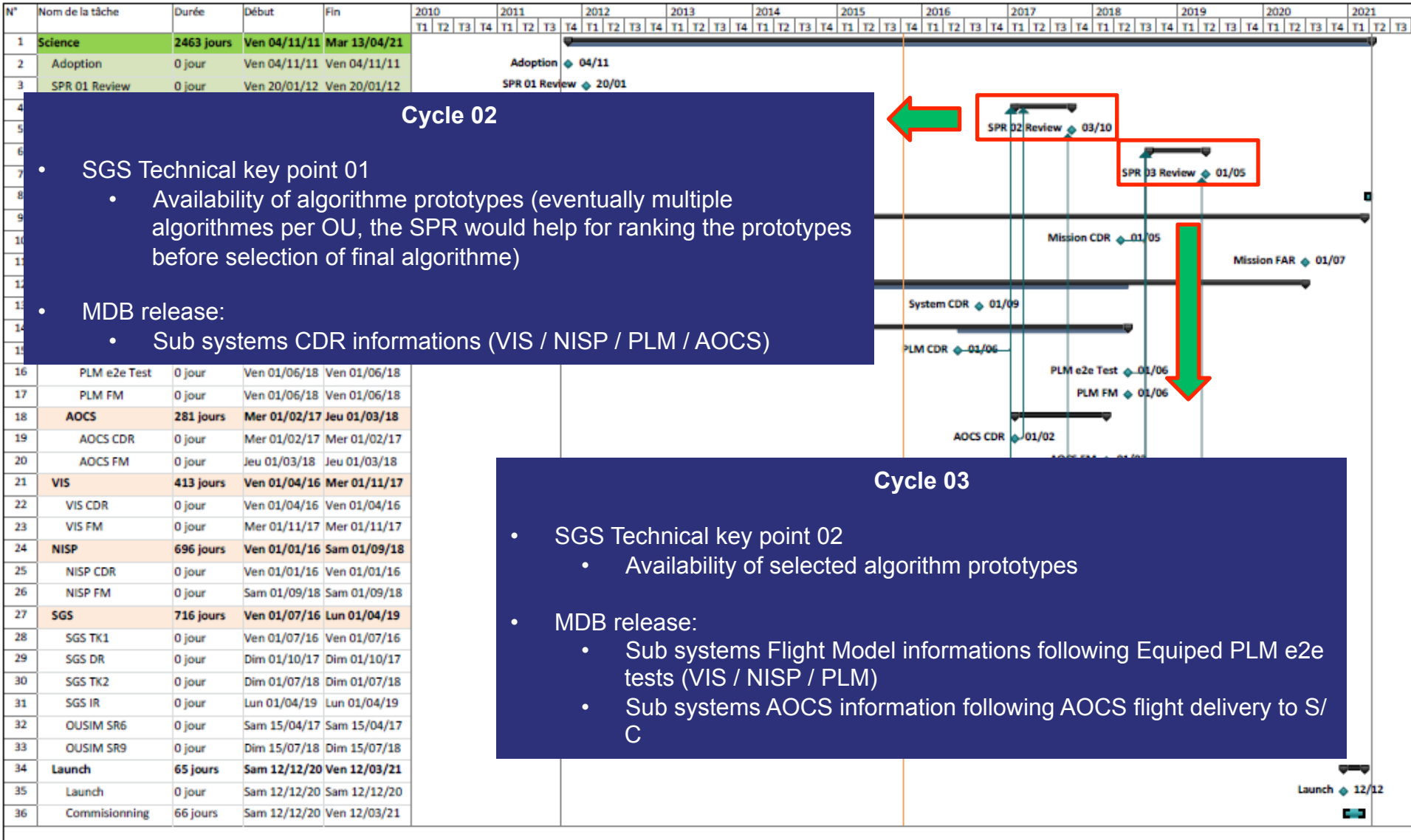
Action within the consortium to organise an additional cycle of science verifications:

- Cycle 01: Science Performance Verification 01 (jan 2012)
- Cycle 02: Science Performance Verification 02 (June 2017)
- Cycle 03: Science Performance Verification 03 (April 2019)



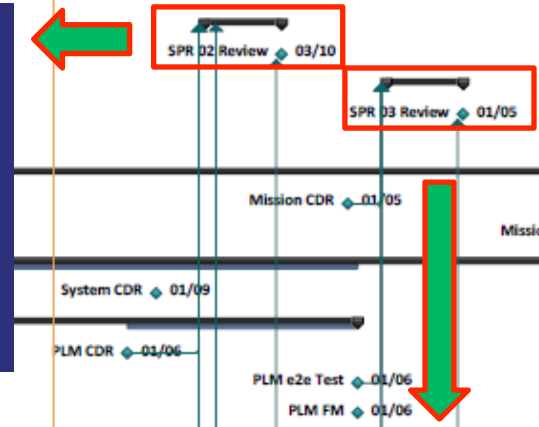


Planning for Science Performance Cycle



Cycle 2

- SGS Technical key point 01
 - Availability of algorithm prototypes (eventually multiple algorithms per OU, the SPR would help for ranking the prototypes before selection of final algorithme)
- MDB release:
 - Sub systems CDR informations (VIS / NISP / PLM / AOCs)



Cycle 3

- SGS Technical key point 02
 - Availability of selected algorithm prototypes
- MDB release:
 - Sub systems Flight Model informations following Equiped PLM e2e tests (VIS / NISP / PLM)
 - Sub systems AOCs information following AOCs flight delivery to S/C

1. Need for joint Hardware (Instrument, Satellite) + Operations (Survey, Calibrations) + Data processing (pipeline prototype):

- PSF calibration and corrections
- Galaxy Shape performance
- CTI correction performance
- Signal-to-Noise ratio – simulations with realistic PSF, background, galaxy properties, etc
- Spectroscopy processing chains and impact on Completeness and Purity



These performance will rely on integration of OUSIM pixel simulations and OU pipeline. Need typically few (10) x 10 deg² Patches with realistic system effects (straylight, CTI, PSF, detectors...).

2. Need for Science performance evaluation based on the current reference Euclid baseline:

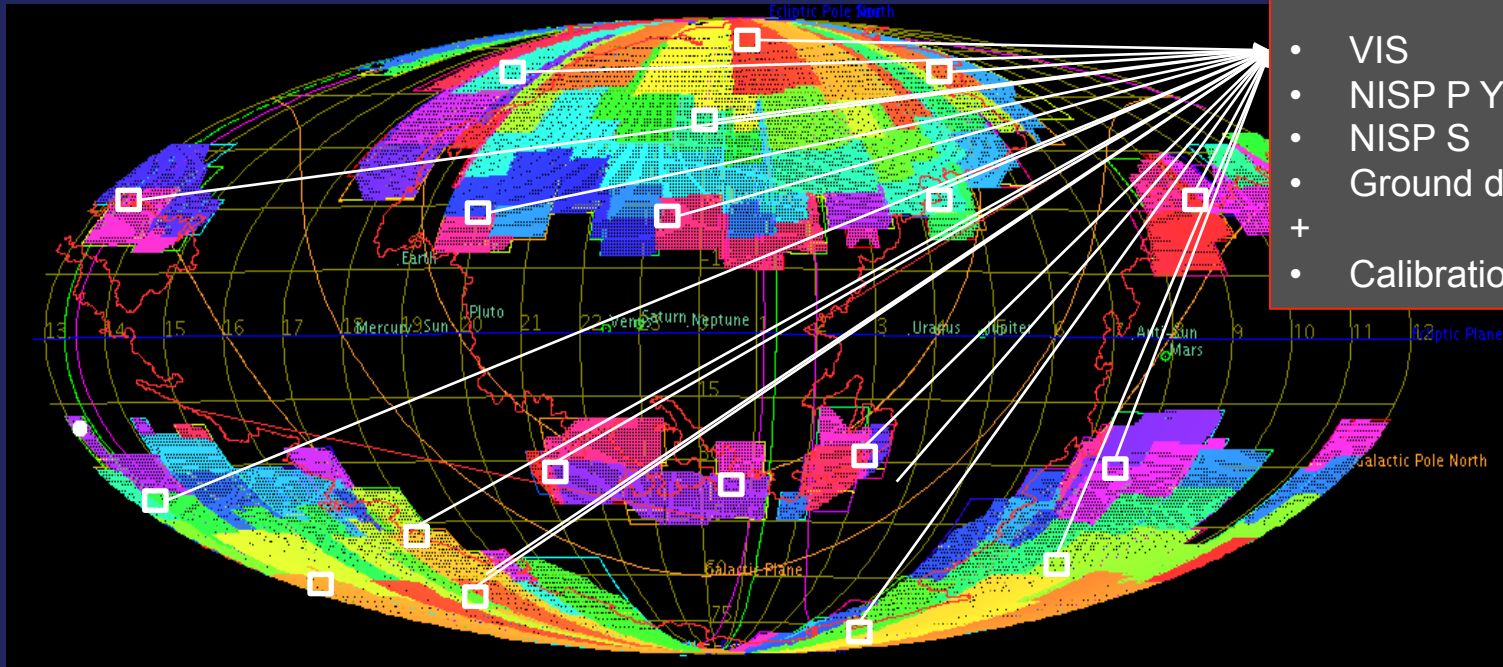
- $P(k)$, $C(l)$, $C(l,k)$ projection analysis comparison
- Ha Luminosity function knowledge and sensitivity
- Joint WL + GC Figure of Merit update
- Impact of relative spectrophotometry on GC Performance



These simulations will rely on catalog generations through by-pass to be used by Science Working group. Need typically 2000 to 20 000 deg of joint WL and GC catalogues.

These different needs can lead to parallel approaches with different levels of integration in the Euclid infrastructure.

1. Need for joint Hardware (Instrument, Satellite) + Operations (Survey, Calibrations) + Data processing (pipeline prototype)



- 20 fields x 1 deg²:
- Stars
 - Galaxy (mag 25,5)
 - VIS
 - NISP P YJH
 - NISP S
 - Ground data
 - +
 - Calibration images

Images including parameters impacting radiometry and background:

- Zodi / Straylight (on/off)/ Extinction (on/off)
- PSF / Ghosts (on/off)/ Detectors (on/off)

- Background subtraction
- Detector effect Correction
- Evaluation of SNR on point source
- Evaluation of SNR on galaxy
- Spectroscopy processing chains and impact on Completeness and Purity

1. Need for joint Hardware (Instrument, Satellite) + Operations (Survey, Calibrations) + Data processing (pipeline prototype)

Images including parameters impacting radiometry and background:

- **Zodi / Straylight / Extinction**
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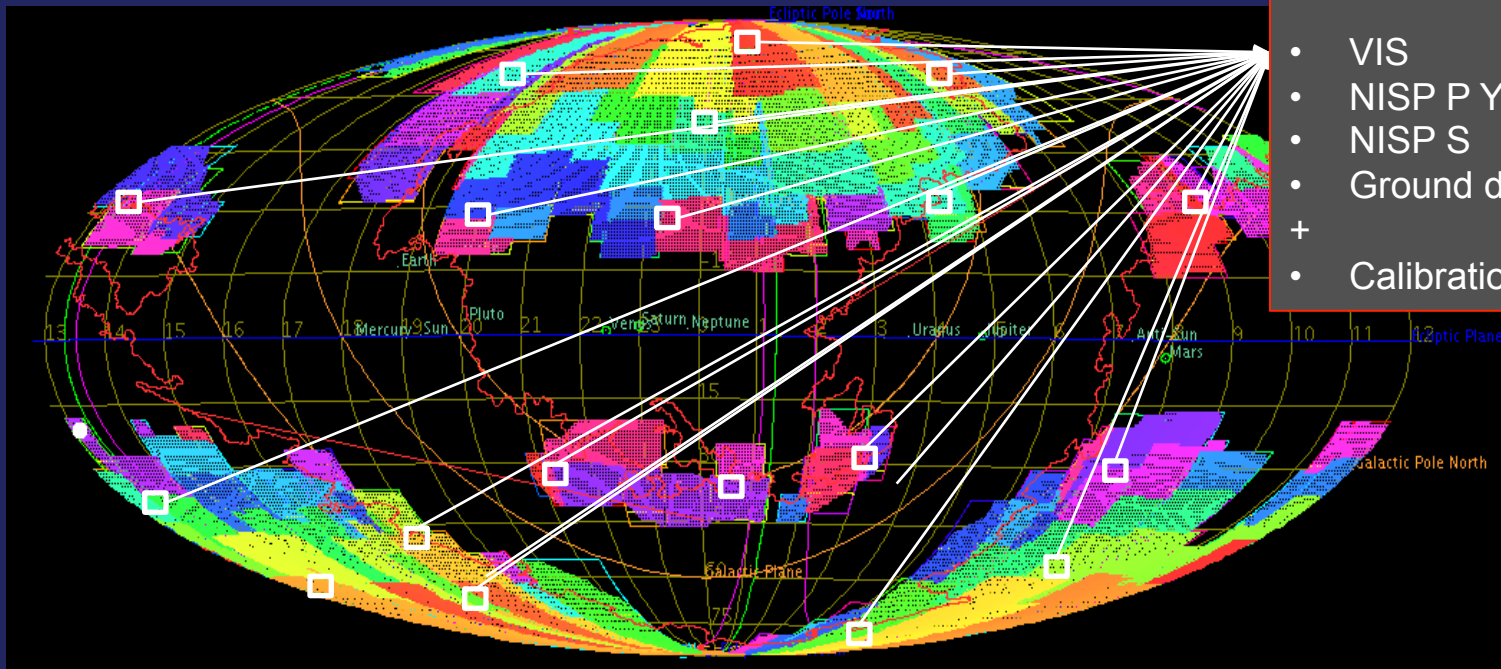
- 20 fields x 1 deg²:
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 - Galaxy (mag 25,5)

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 - Calibration images

→ $6 \times 20 \times 1 \text{ deg}^2 = 120 \text{ deg}^2$

- Background subtraction
- Detector effect Correction
- Evaluation of SNR on point source
- Evaluation of SNR on galaxy
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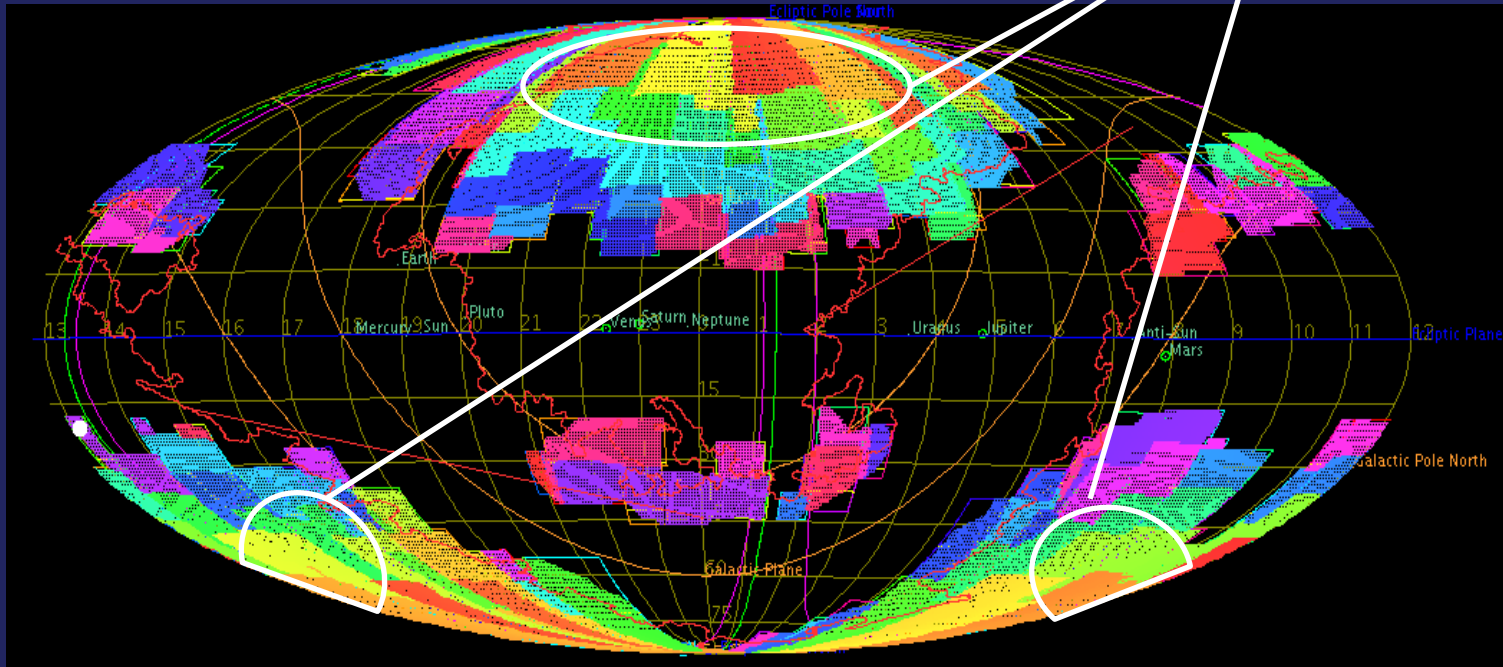
Images including parameters:

- Cosmics
- CTI

- Background subtraction
- Detector effect Correction
- Evaluation of SNR on point source
- Evaluation of SNR on galaxy
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2. Need for Science performance evaluation based on the current reference Euclid baseline

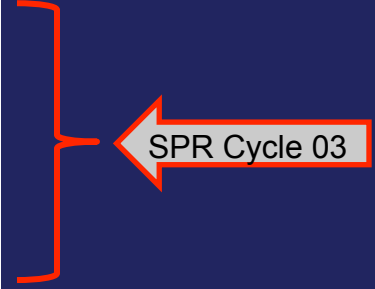
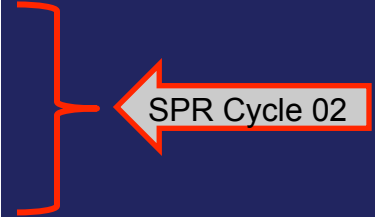
2 000 to 20 000 deg²:
• Galaxy catalog



Joint Input catalog for WL and GC.
For a reference cosmological model
With correct clustering, magnitude, size, shape parameter, redshift, spectrum.

• Science Performance of Euclid in the current baseline.

SR#6: Input Simulation for SC#7	Level 1	~250 deg ² imaging ~2000 deg ² catalogues blind systematics (x4)	15/04/2017
SR#7: Simulation Scenario for E2E#1	TBD	-	31/05/2017
SR#6b: Complementary Simulation	MER / SHE / EXT / SPE / PHZ / LE3	Same as SR#7	01/07/2017
SR#8: Simulation Scenario for E2E#2	TBD	-	15/05/2018
SR#9: Input Simulation for SC#8	LE3	10000 deg ² (3x cosmologies)	15/07/2018
SR#9b: Complementary Simulation	Level 1 / EXT	500 deg ² + 1 deep field (3x cosmologies)	31/08/2018
SR#10: Simulation Scenario for E2E#3	TBD	-	15/05/2019
SR#11: Additional Simulation	Level 1 / EXT / LE3	~2500 deg ² imaging (Year 1 of observation: DR1) ~15000 deg ² catalogues (Full survey)	01/07/2019
SR#12: Additional Simulation	Level 1 / EXT / LE3	~500 deg ² imaging ~10000 deg ² catalogues	01/12/2020



Mission PDR was successful and this is a major achievement for Euclid

Already successful Satellite + Survey + Data processing realised for GC at Mission PDR:

lessons learned and follow-on activities to carry on with specific emphases on:

- OUSIM capabilities to generate pixel level simulations of galaxies
- OU pipeline prototype availability
- Integration OUSIM / OU
- Joint catalog for GC + WL
- By-pass to generate the Euclid catalogues
- Ground data model