### **EXTENDED SOURCES IN THE VVV**

FRIENDS of FRIENDS MEETING April 11 - 12th, Córdoba, Argentina

> Laura Baravalle M. Victoria Alonso José Luis Nilo Castellón

#### INTRODUCTION

- Deep optical searches.
- Near infrared all-sky surveys (2MASS and DENIS).
- HI all-sky surveys.
- X-ray surveys.

Allow us the detection of voids, clusters and superclusters at low Galactic latitude (*Woudt et al.* 2004).

#### Kraan-Korteweg & Lahav (2000)

- Optical study of galaxies behind the MW.
- Searching for the GA, big concentration of galaxies from peculiar velocity field.

### The Milky Way

Highly crowded fields

 Effect of interstellar extinction up to 10-25 magnitudes in AV

IR helps us to study the zone of avoidance

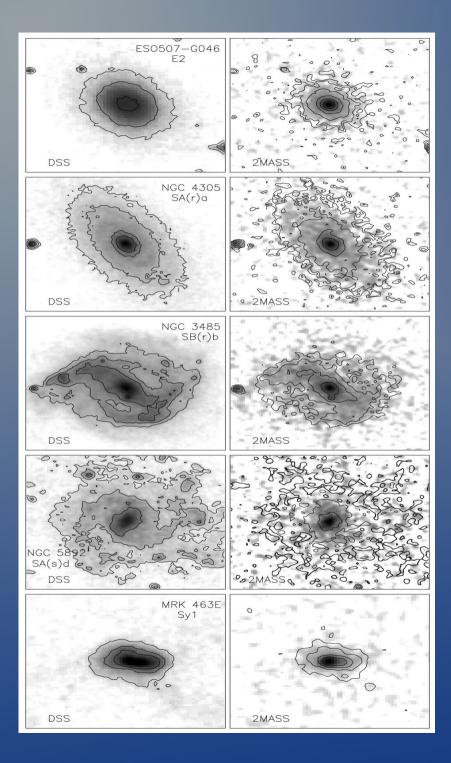
#### 2MASS allows us to study the MW in the IR

• First galaxy detections (Hurt et al. 2000).

 The 2MASS Extended Source Catalog with 1647599 extended sources (Skrutskie et al. 2006).

 Basic algorithms to detect and characterize the extended objects (*Jarrett et al. 2000*).

 2MASS completeness and reliability down to J=15.0 mag and Ks=13.5 mag.



T. H. Jarrett. 2000 April 18. Near-Infrared Galaxy Morphology Atlas Comparison between optical and infrared imaging. Five galaxies are illustrated: spheroidal E2 galaxy (ESO 507-G046), early-type Sa spiral (NGC 4305), barred SBb spiral (NGC 3485), late-type Sd spiral (NGC 5892), and Seyfert-type active galaxy (Mrk 463E). The -band integrated flux for each galaxy is ~10.0 mag (~75 mJy). The left column show gray-scale Digitized Sky Survey images with contours overlaid. The right column shows 2MASS -band images (gray-scale halftone), overlaid with J-band contours. The gray-scale stretch and contour levels were chosen to highlight similar features between the DSS and 2MASS data. The average surface brightness of the lowest contour for the optical images is ~24.6, 24.0, 23.4, 23.0, and 24.0 mag arcsec-2, reading from top to bottom (early to late types).

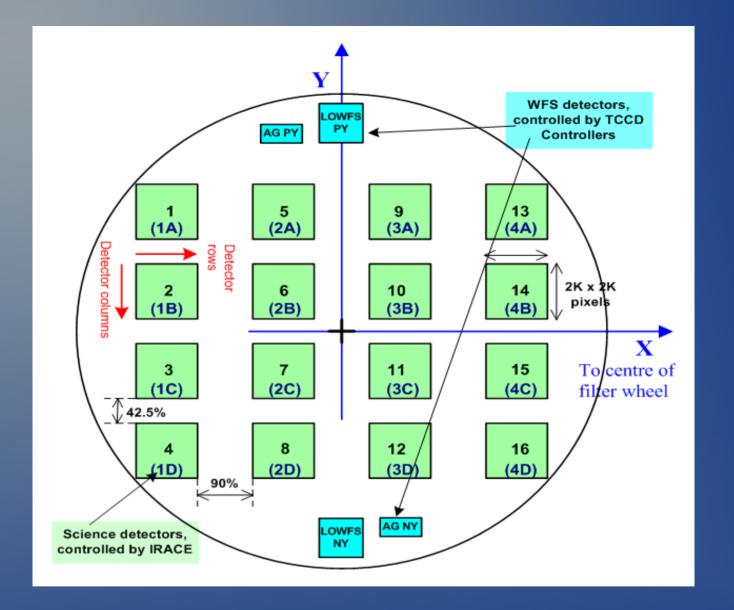
## VVV The VISTA Variables in The Via Lactea

- VVV is a public IR variability survey of the Milky Way bulge and an adjacent section of the mid-plane where star formation activity is high.
- Bands: Z, Y, H, J and Ks.
- Area to be observed: ~ 520 square degrees.
- Allocated time: 1920 hours, ~190 days.

#### **VISTA**

### Visible and Infrared Survey Telescope for Astronomy

- VISTA is a 4-m class wide-field survey telescope equipped with an IR camera and located at ESO's Cerro Paranal Observatory in Chile.
- The IR camera for VISTA is composed of 16 Raytheon VIRGO 2048x2048 20 micron pixel array detectors, with a pixel scale of 0.34" (f/3.25) and a field of view per exposure of 0.59 square degrees.





# Unveiling galaxies behind the galactic plane (Amores et al. in preparation)

Region: Tile d003

 Only 342 objects classified as galaxy by 2MASS in the complete VVV region.

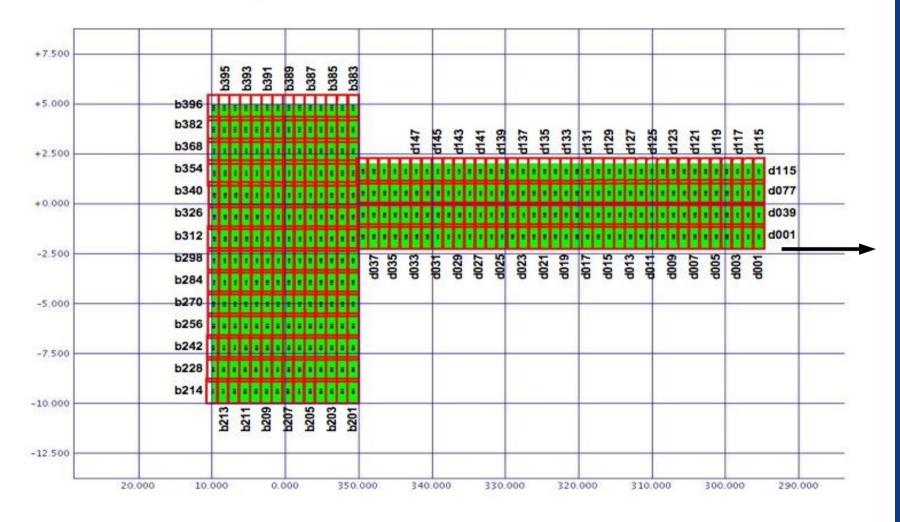
d003 no galaxies in common with 2MASS.

# CASU Cambridge Astronomy Survay Unit

CASU will be responsible for the processing of all data obtained with VISTA.

VIRCAM Catalogues: 80 Columns.

SADT 348 tiles: 196 bulge, 152 disk

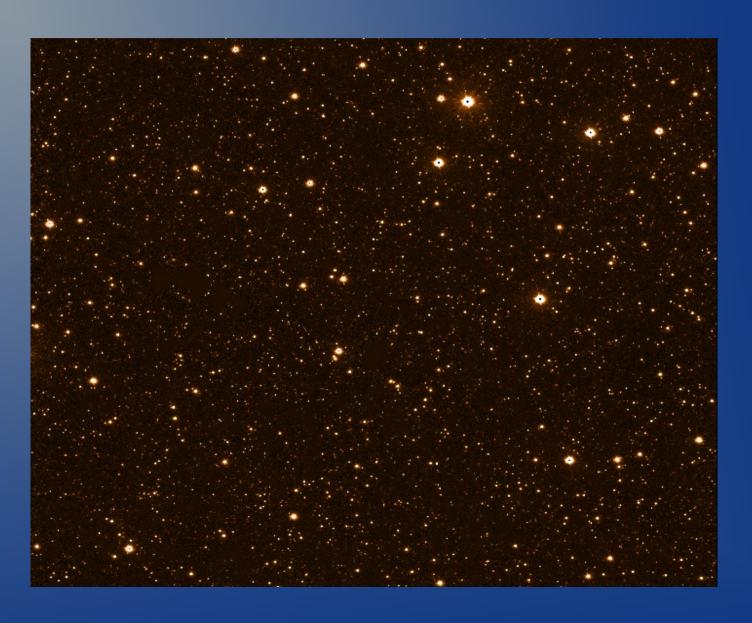


d001

### Tile d001



### Chip 01



# SExtractor Source Extractor. Bertin & Arnouts (1996)



# Matched Catalog IRAF (stsdas)

CASU Catalog

RA, DEC

X, Y

Petr\_flux

kron\_flux

rPetrosian

rkron

ellipticity

classification

Our SExtractor catalog

RA, DEC

X, Y

mag\_iso

mag\_aper

mag\_auto

r1/2

rKron

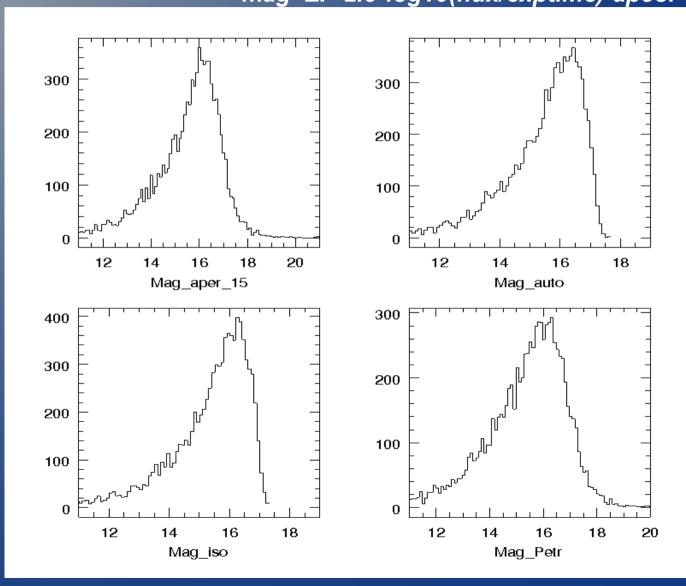
ellipticity

class\_star

### CASU vs SExtractor

Magnitudes

mag=ZP-2.5\*log10(flux/exptime)-apcor

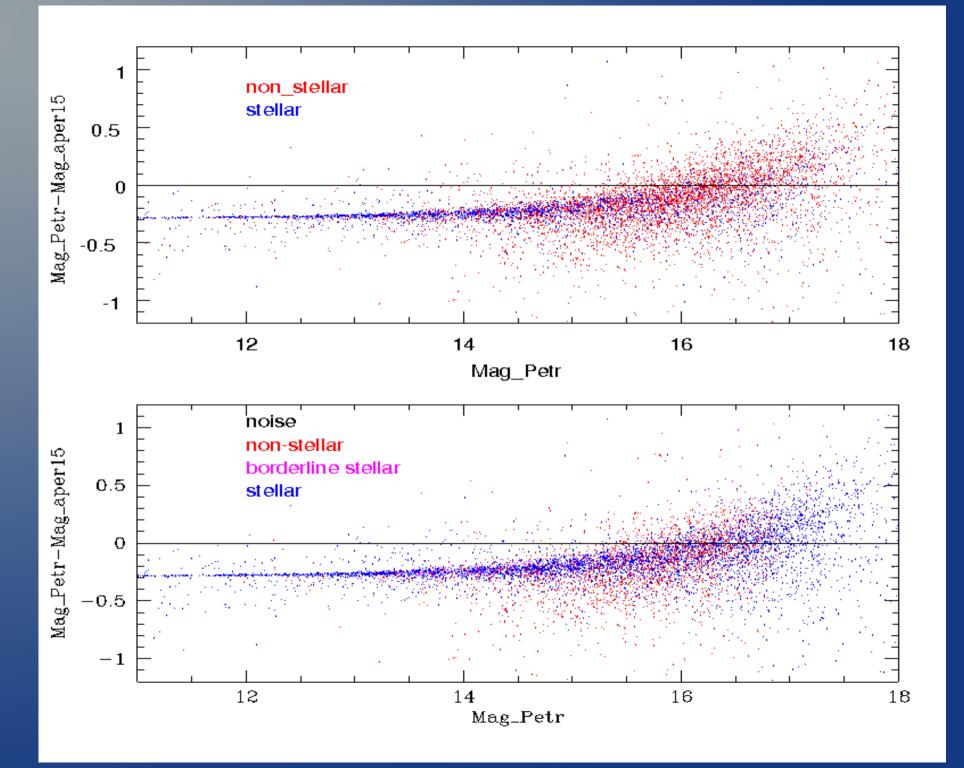


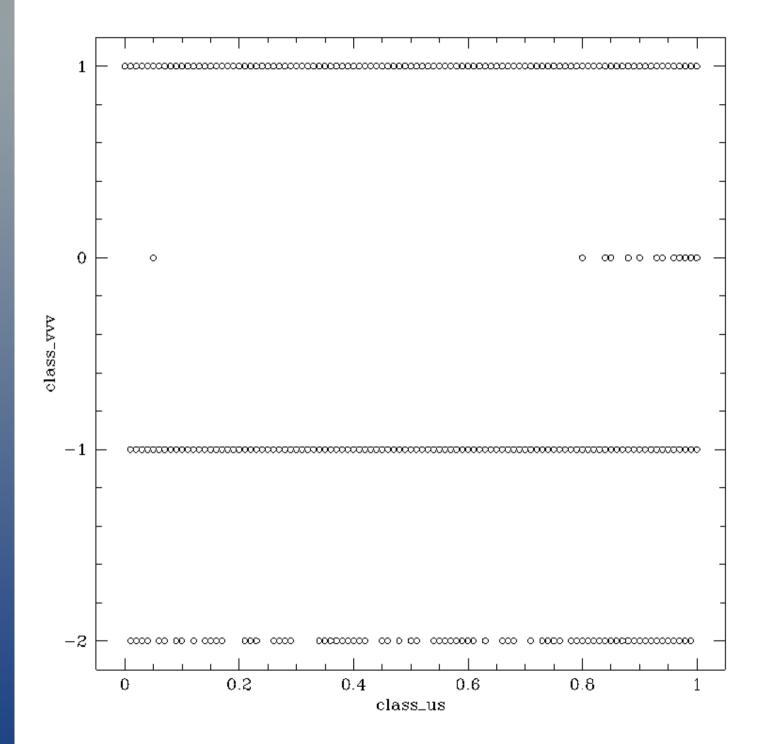
### **CASU** vs SExtractor

- CASU Classification
- SExtractor class star

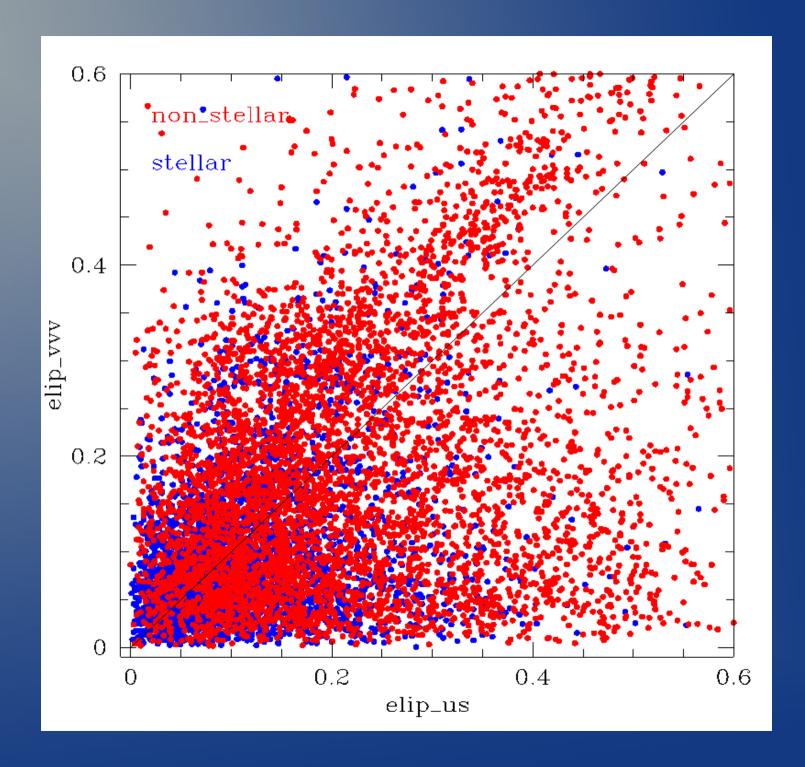
- 1 stellar
- +1 non-stellar
  - 0 noise
- 2 borderline stellar

- < 0.90 non- stellar
- > 0.90 stellar





- CASU
  - 1 stellar
  - +1 non-stellar
  - 0 noise
  - 2 borderline stellar
- SExtractor Class\_star
  - < 0.90 non- stellar
  - > 0.90 stellar



### **Muchas Gracias!!!**