



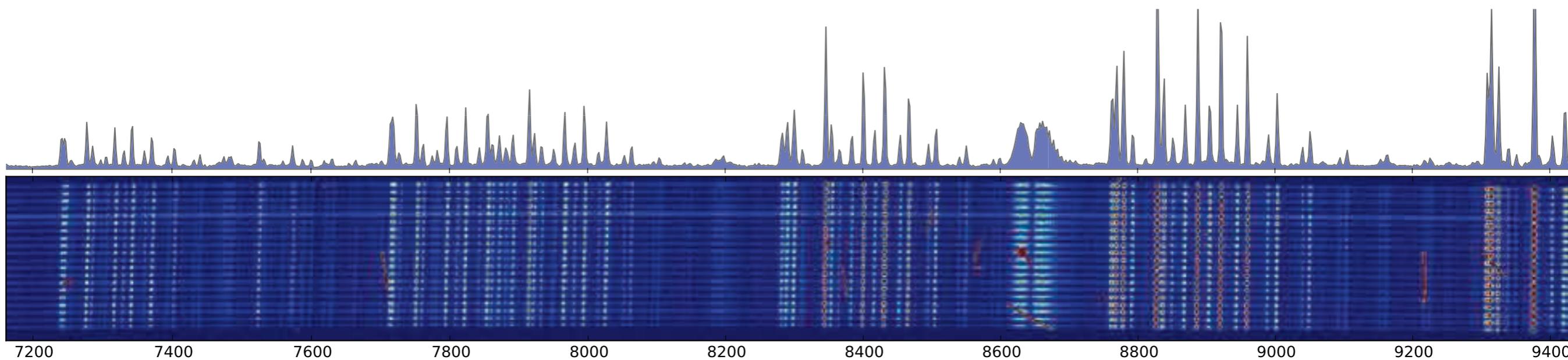
Measuring the Universe with the Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument

Stephen Bailey

Lawrence Berkeley National Lab

April 2015

IPMU



Outline

Context

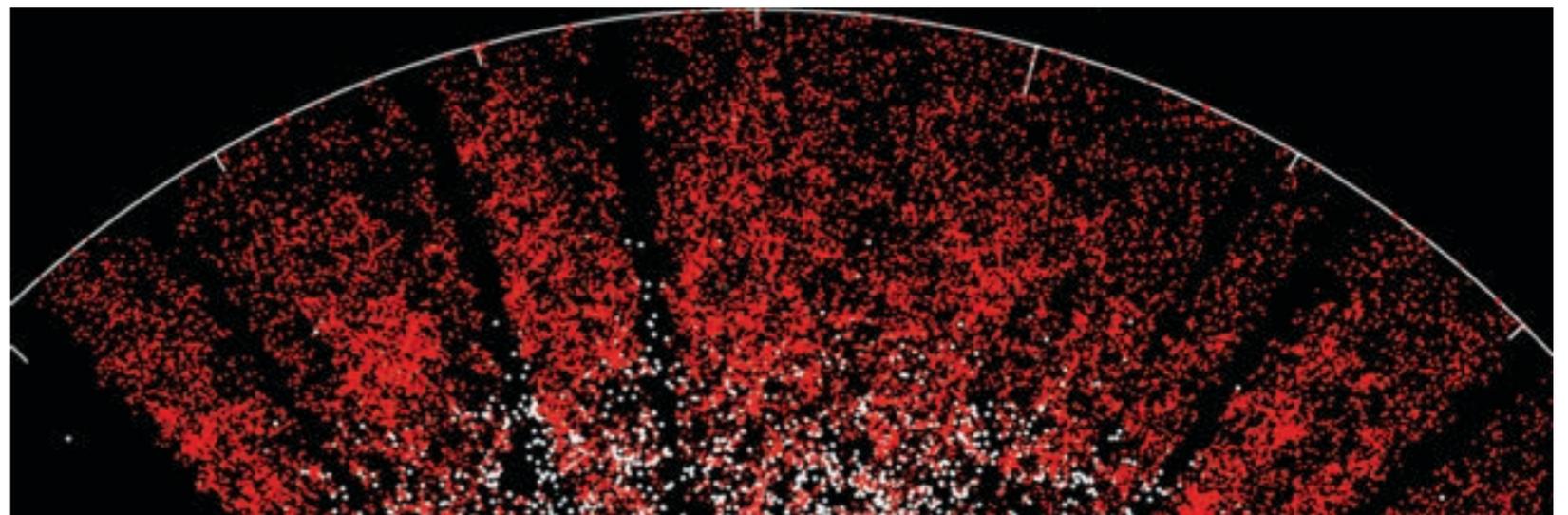
- Galaxy redshift surveys
- Baryon Acoustic Oscillations (BAO) & related probes

Current generation surveys

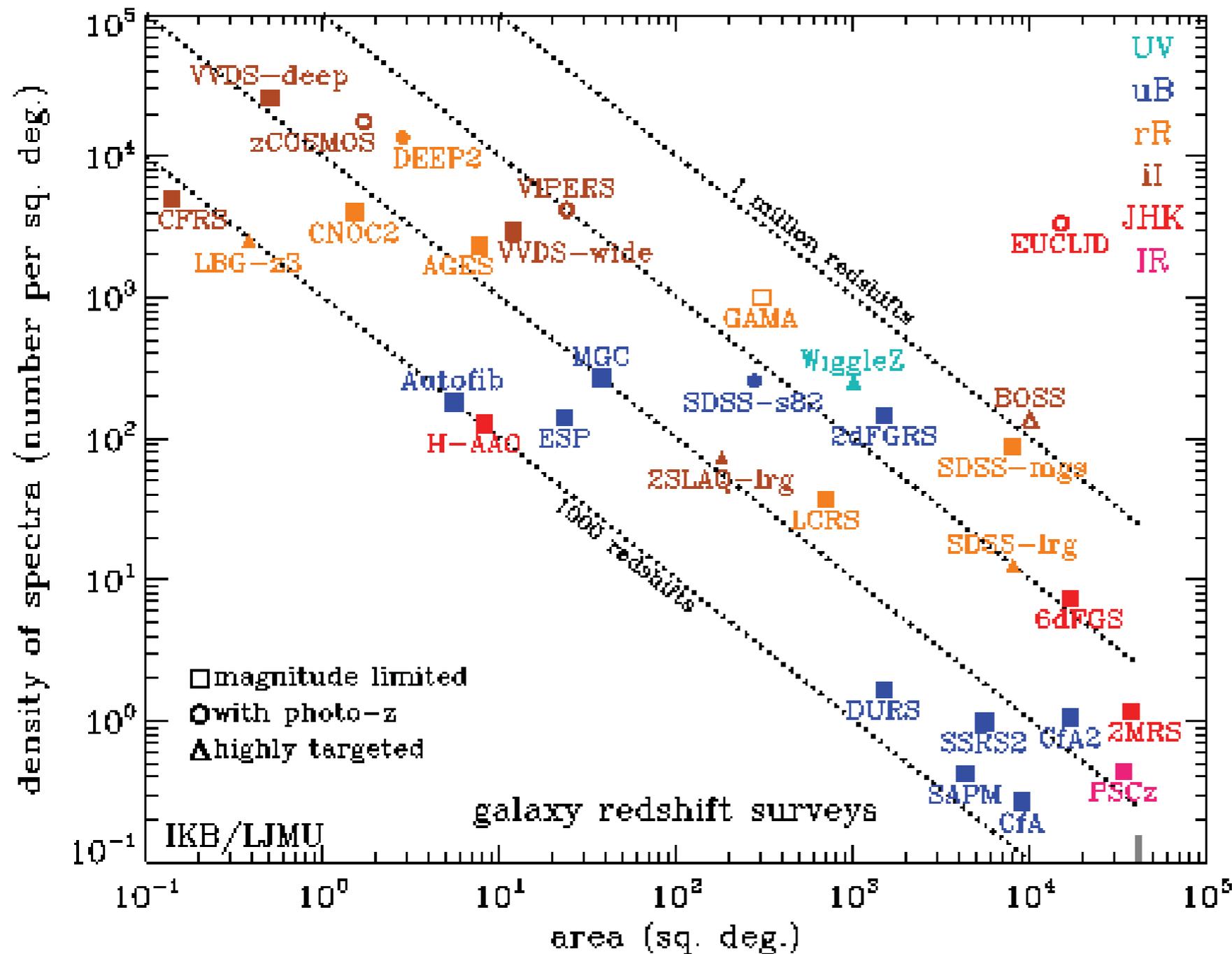
- BOSS & eBOSS

Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI) Survey

- Hardware
- Science
- Data Systems



Galaxy Redshift Surveys



What's out there?

– fundamental astro

Where is it?

– cosmic rulers

How is it moving?

– universe expansion,
redshift space distortions

<http://www.astro.ljmu.ac.uk/~ikb/research/galaxy-redshift-surveys.html>

Comparison between galaxy redshift surveys: *squares* represent predominantly magnitude-limited surveys; *circles* represent surveys involving colour cuts for photometric redshift selection; while *triangles* represent highly targeted surveys. Filled symbols show completed surveys. The grey region shows the parameter space covered by magnitude-limited surveys. Surveys are colour coded according to selection wavelength. The dotted lines correspond to surveys of 1000, 10^4 , 10^5 and 10^6 galaxies.

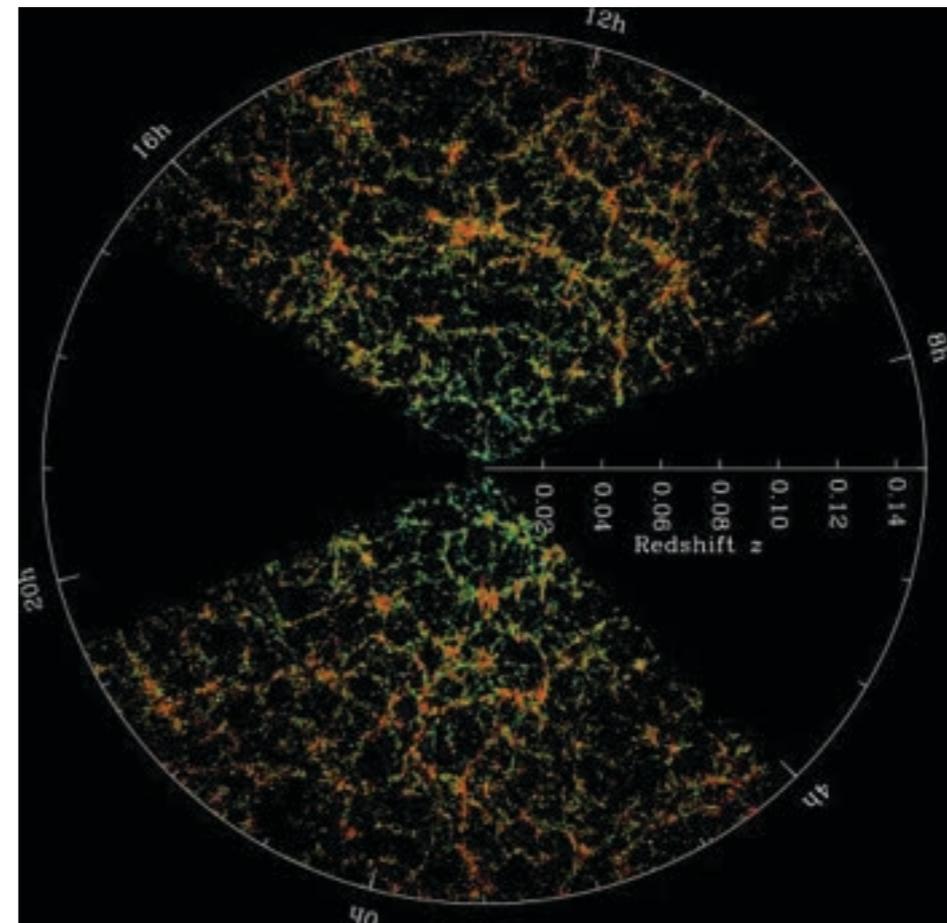
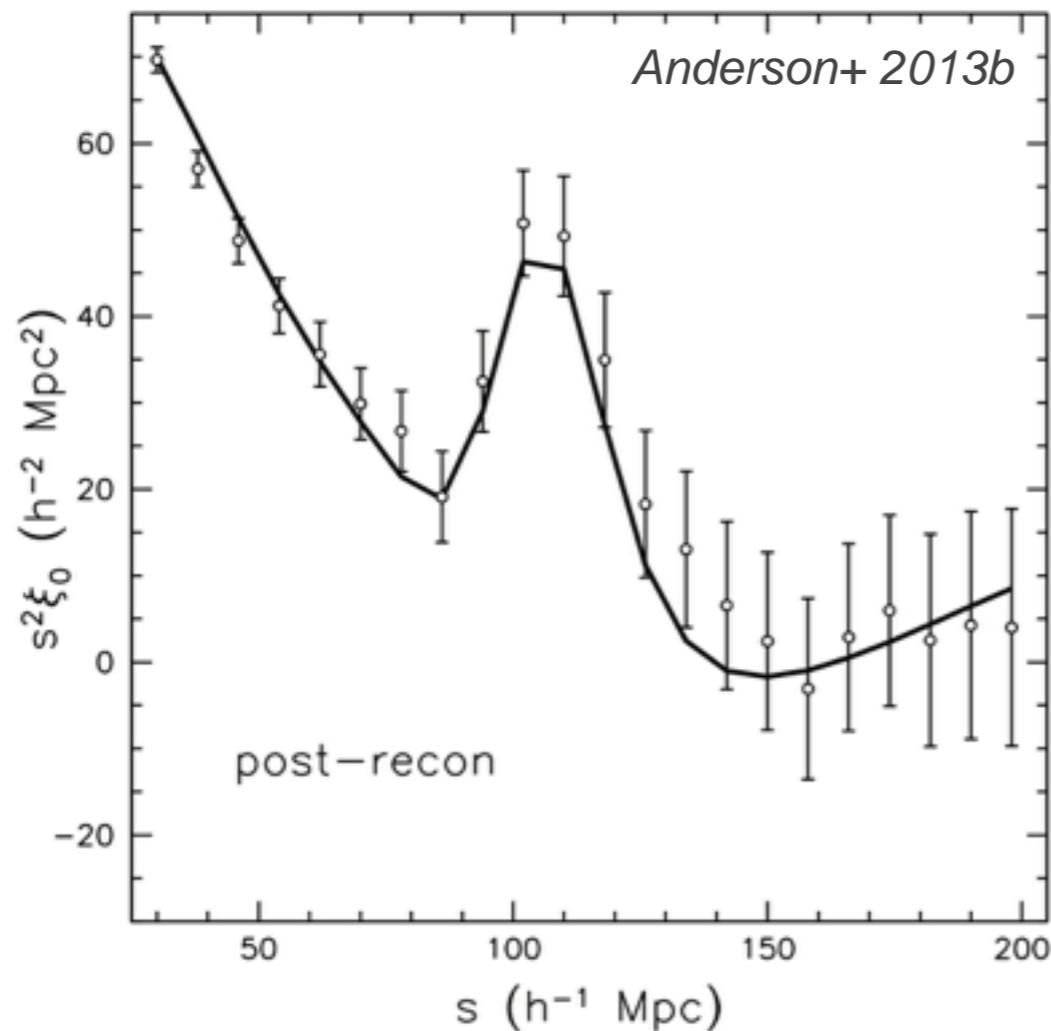
Baryon Acoustic Oscillations

Frozen sound waves from early universe

Seeds of large scale structure

Observable signature

- Excess probability of galaxies separated by ~ 100 Mpc/h



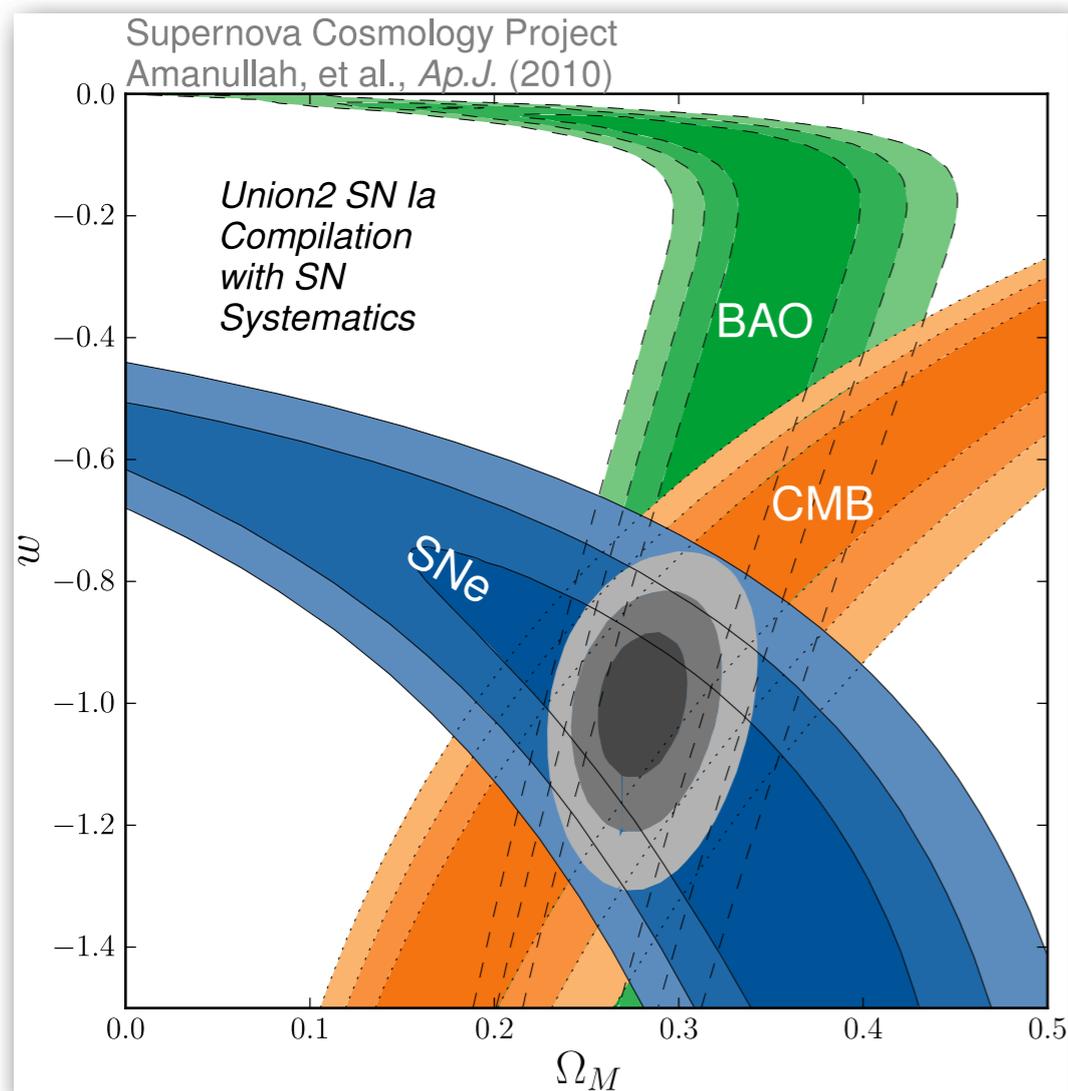
Why BAO?

$$d_L(z) = (1+z) \frac{c}{H_0} \int dz' \left(\Omega_M (1+z')^3 + \Omega_k (1+z')^2 + \Omega_\chi \exp \left(\int_0^z 3 \frac{1+w(z')}{1+z'} dz' \right) \right)^{-1/2}$$

Distance

Redshift

Cosmology parameters



Standard ruler to
measure expansion of
universe.

Nicely complementary
to other cosmology
probes.

3D BAO

Parallel to line of sight:

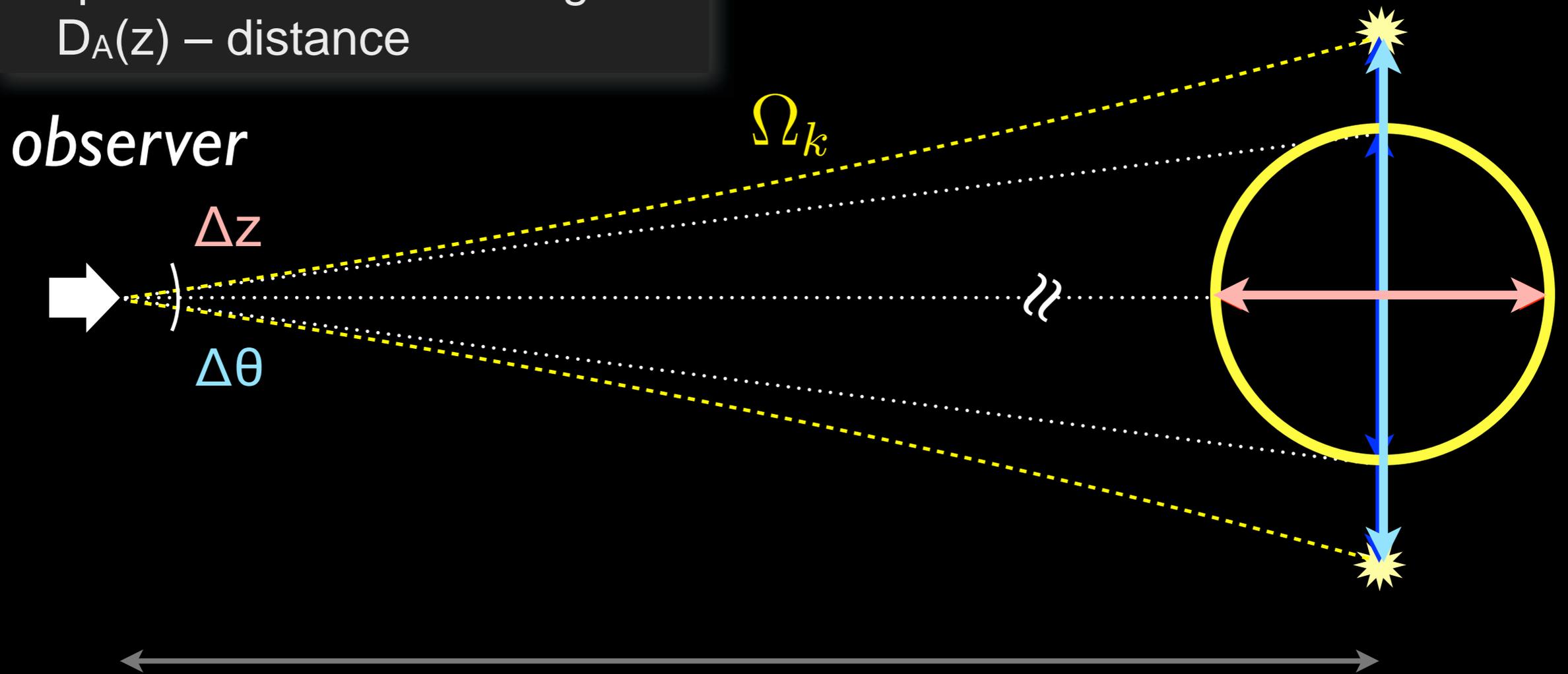
$H(z)$ – expansion of universe

Perpendicular to line-of-sight:

$D_A(z)$ – distance

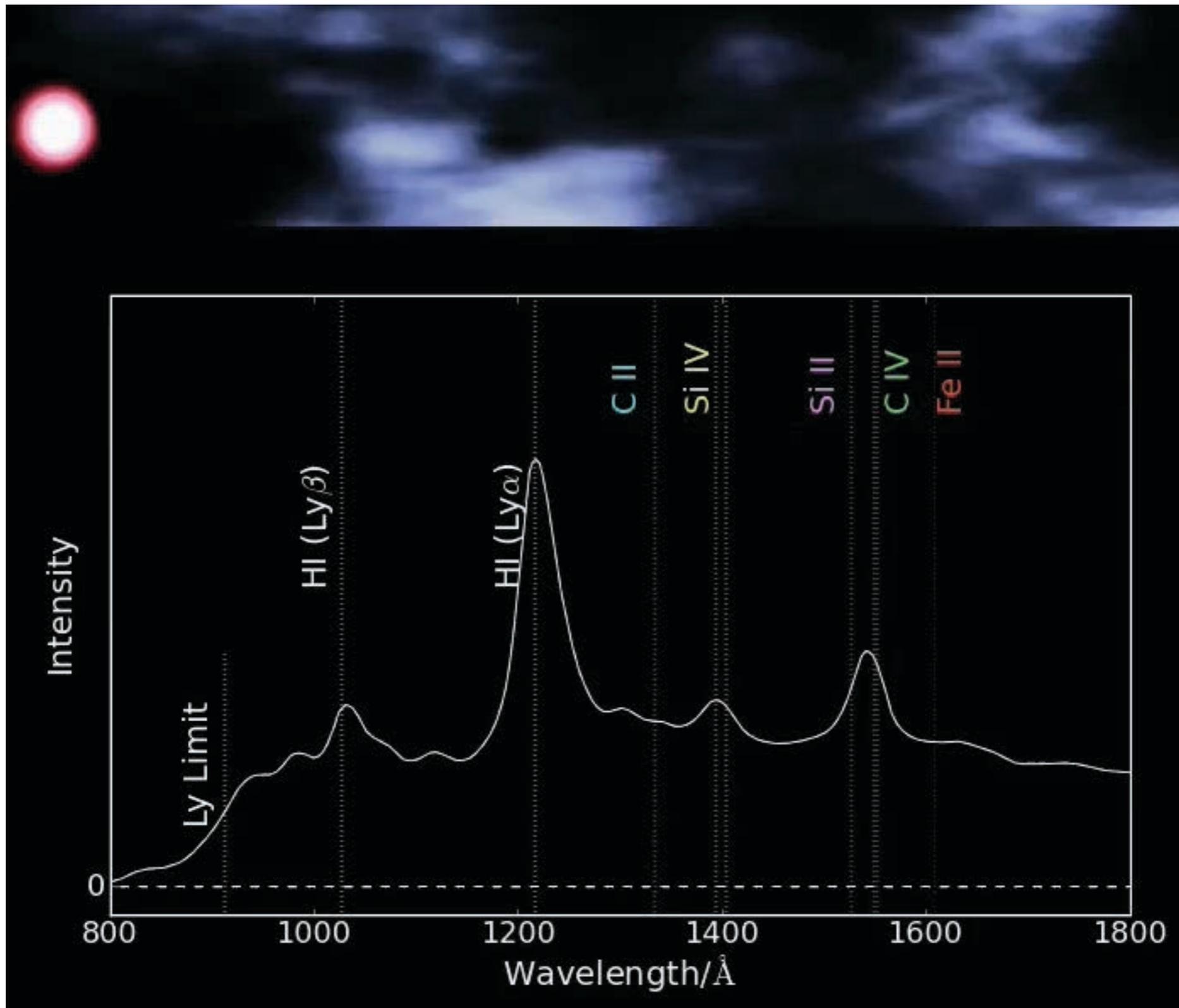
$$\Delta r_{\parallel} = \frac{c}{H(z)} \Delta z$$

$$\Delta r_{\perp} = (1+z) D_A(z) \Delta \theta$$



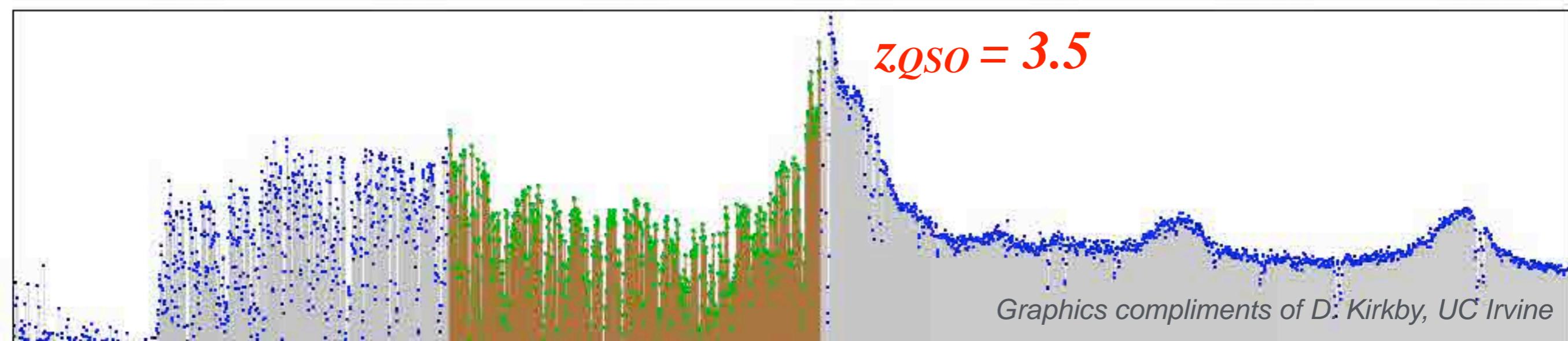
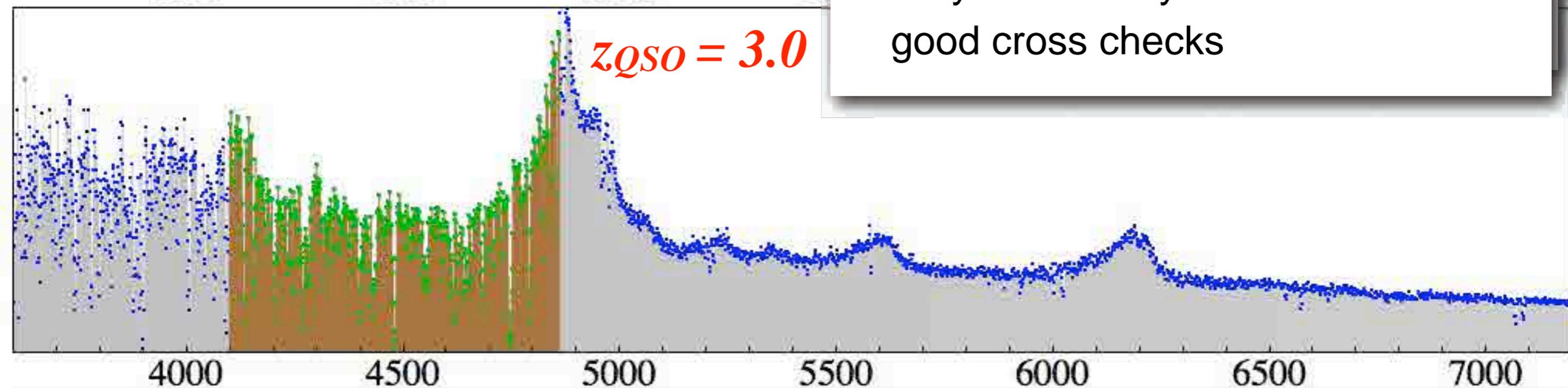
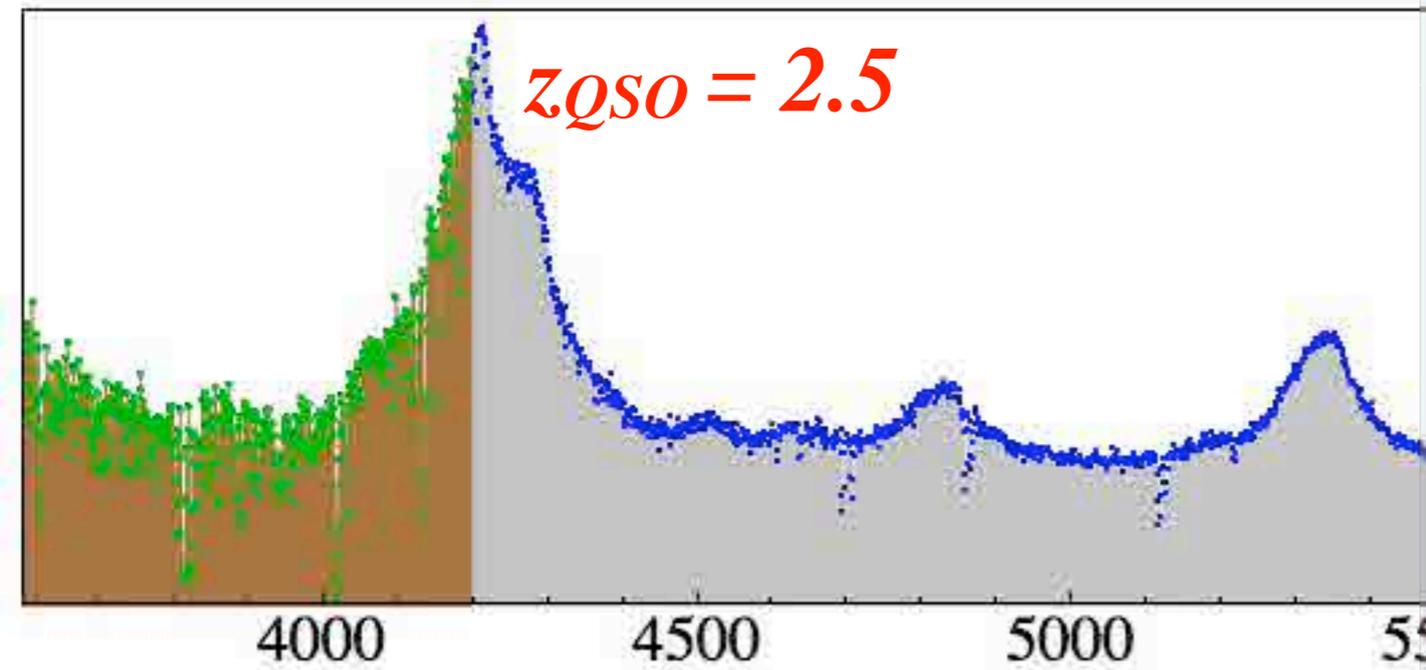
$$r_{\parallel}(z) = \int_0^z \frac{c}{H(z')} dz'$$

Lyman-alpha Forest

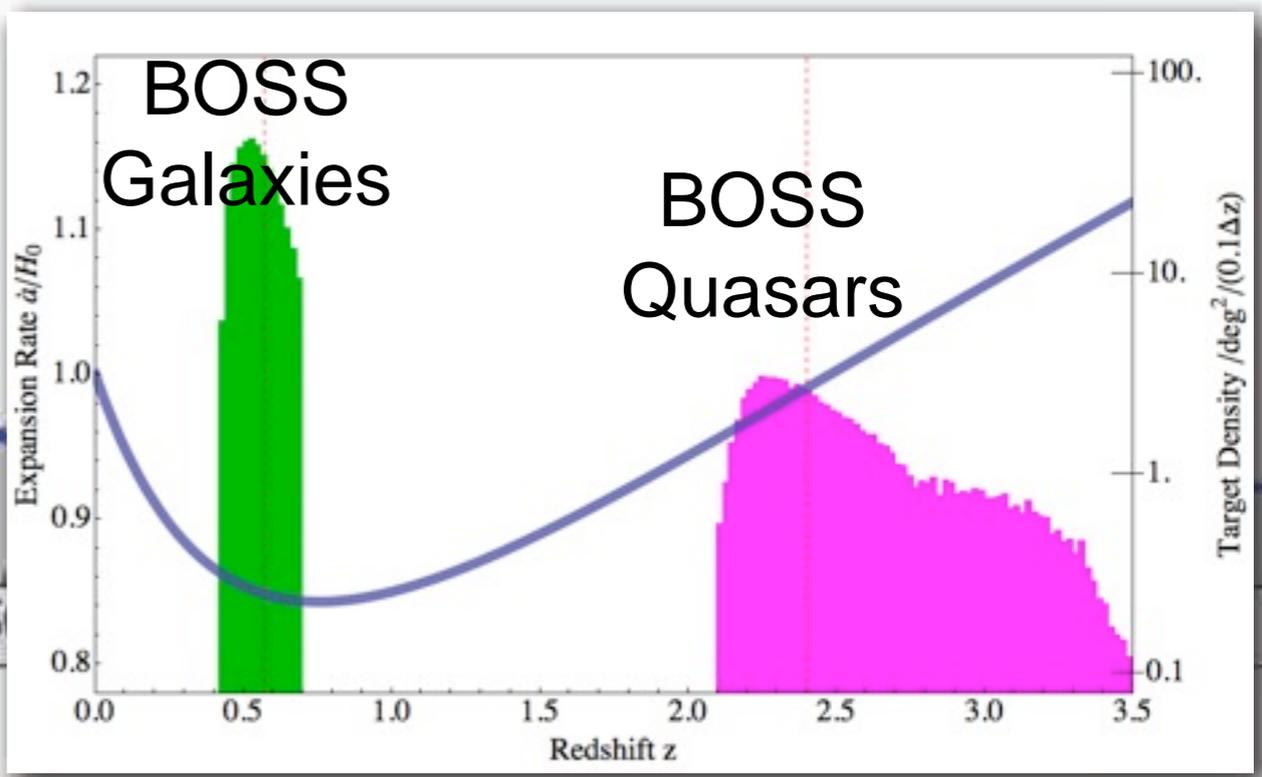
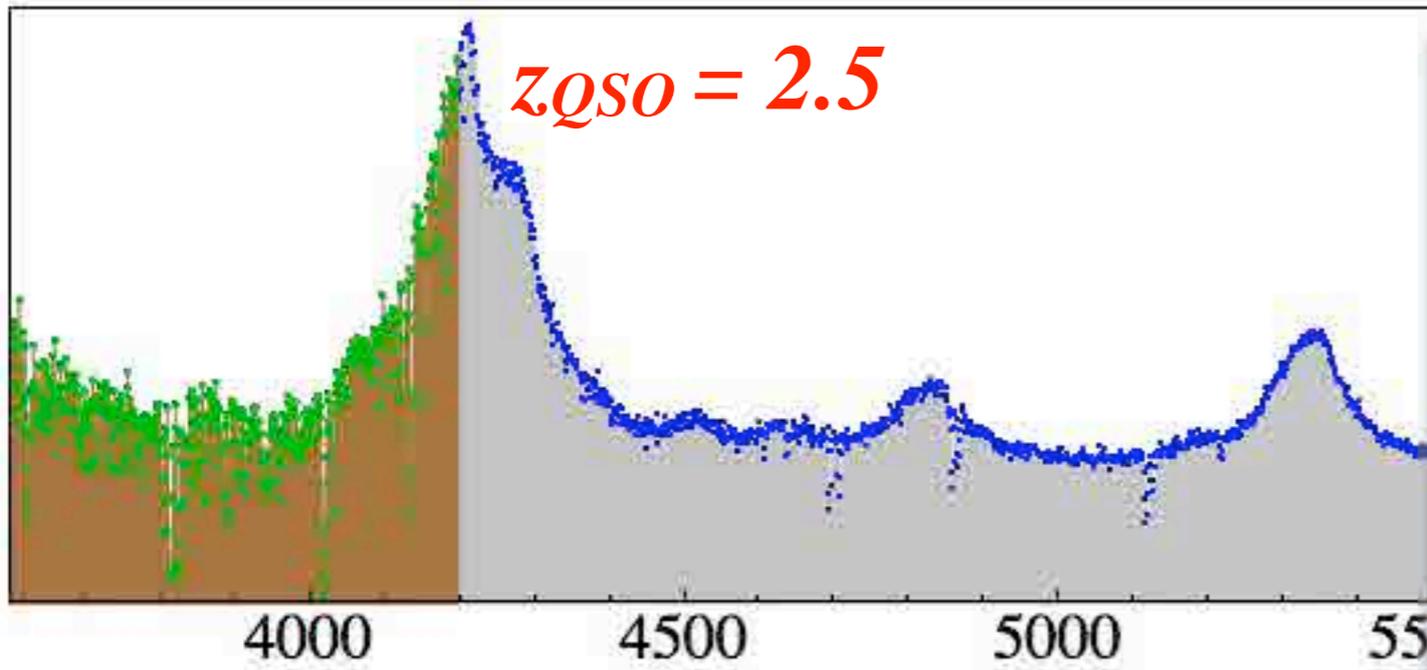


Lyman-alpha Forest

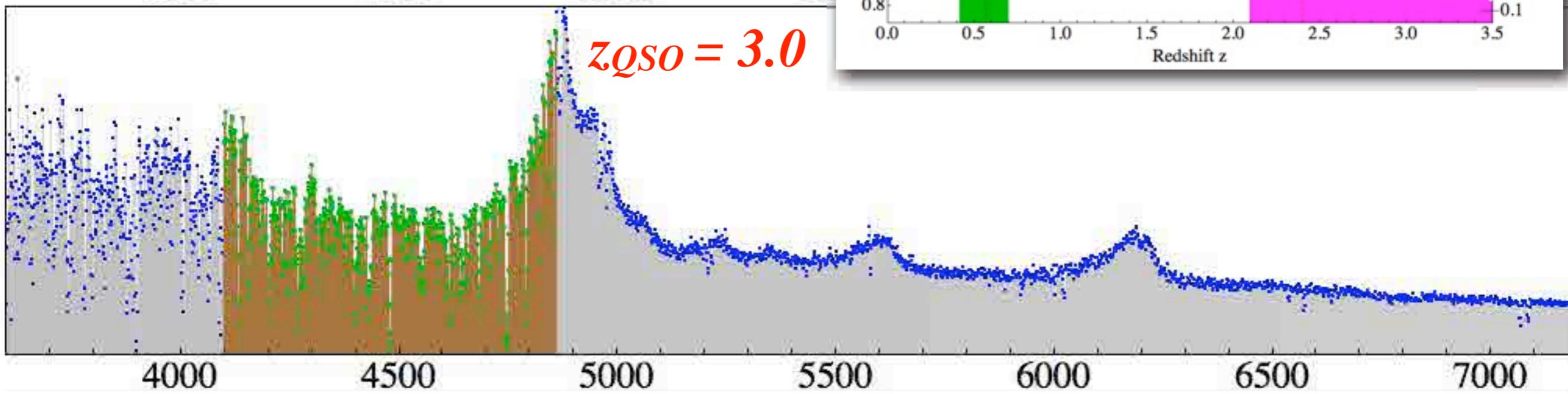
- neutral H density fluctuations also trace dark matter
- Bright, distance QSOs enable BAO measurements at higher redshifts than galaxies
- Very different systematics — good cross checks



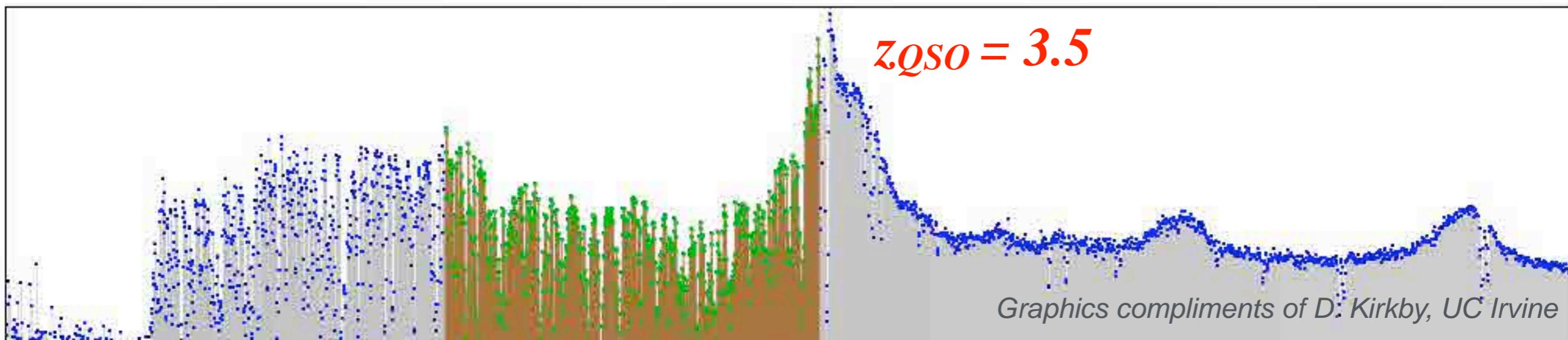
$z_{qso} = 2.5$



$z_{qso} = 3.0$



$z_{qso} = 3.5$

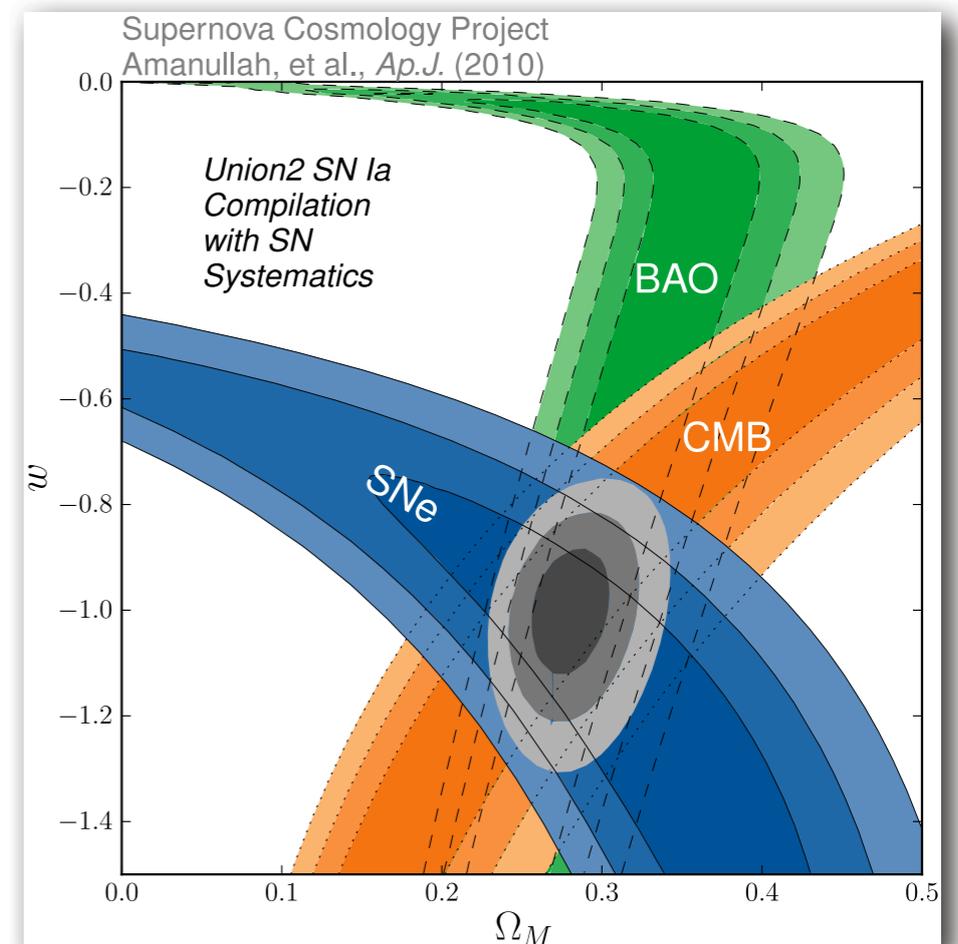
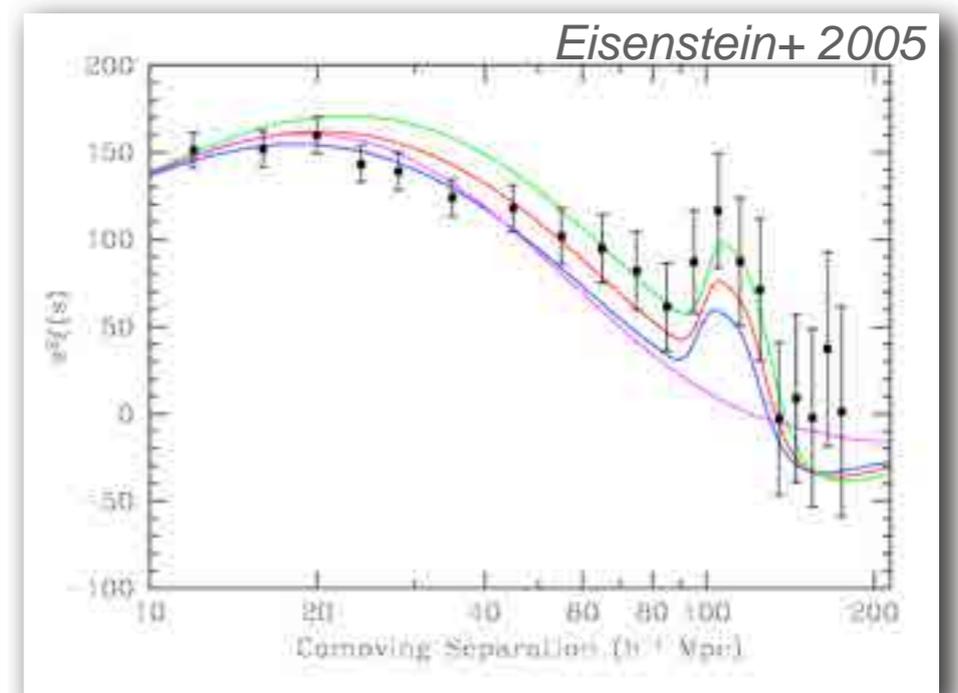


Classic BAO Results

Ties the **CMB** (~400k years)
to **galaxies** (~13B years)

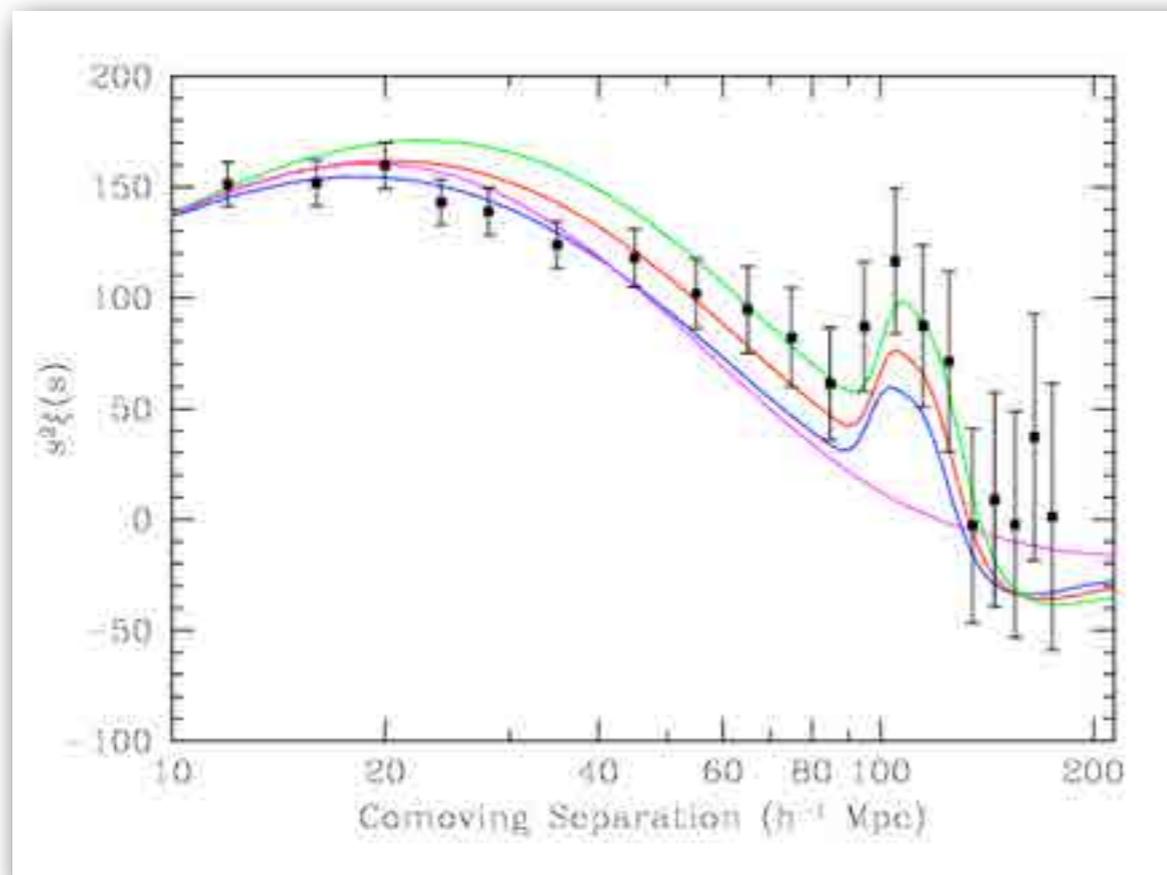
Provides **standard ruler** for
cosmology measurements

- Compliments **Supernovae**
for **Dark Energy** constraints

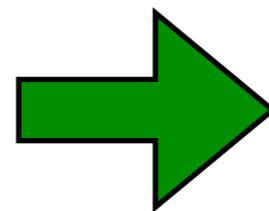
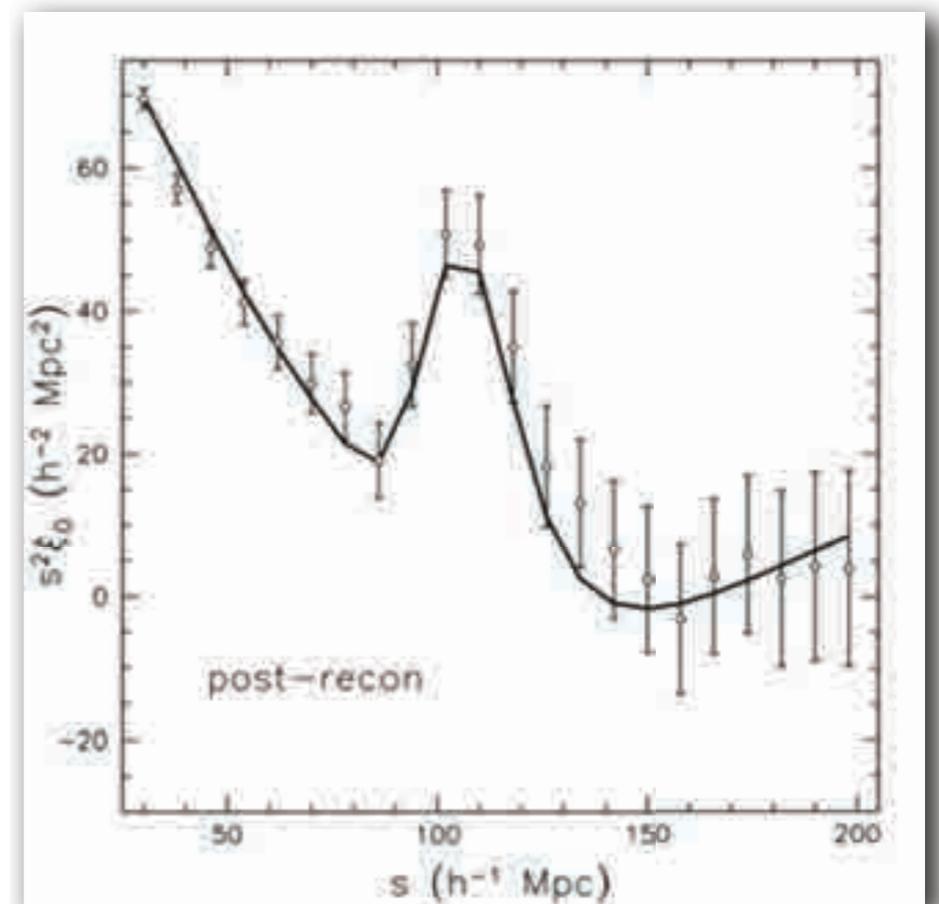


BOSS Galaxy BAO

Eisenstein+ 2005

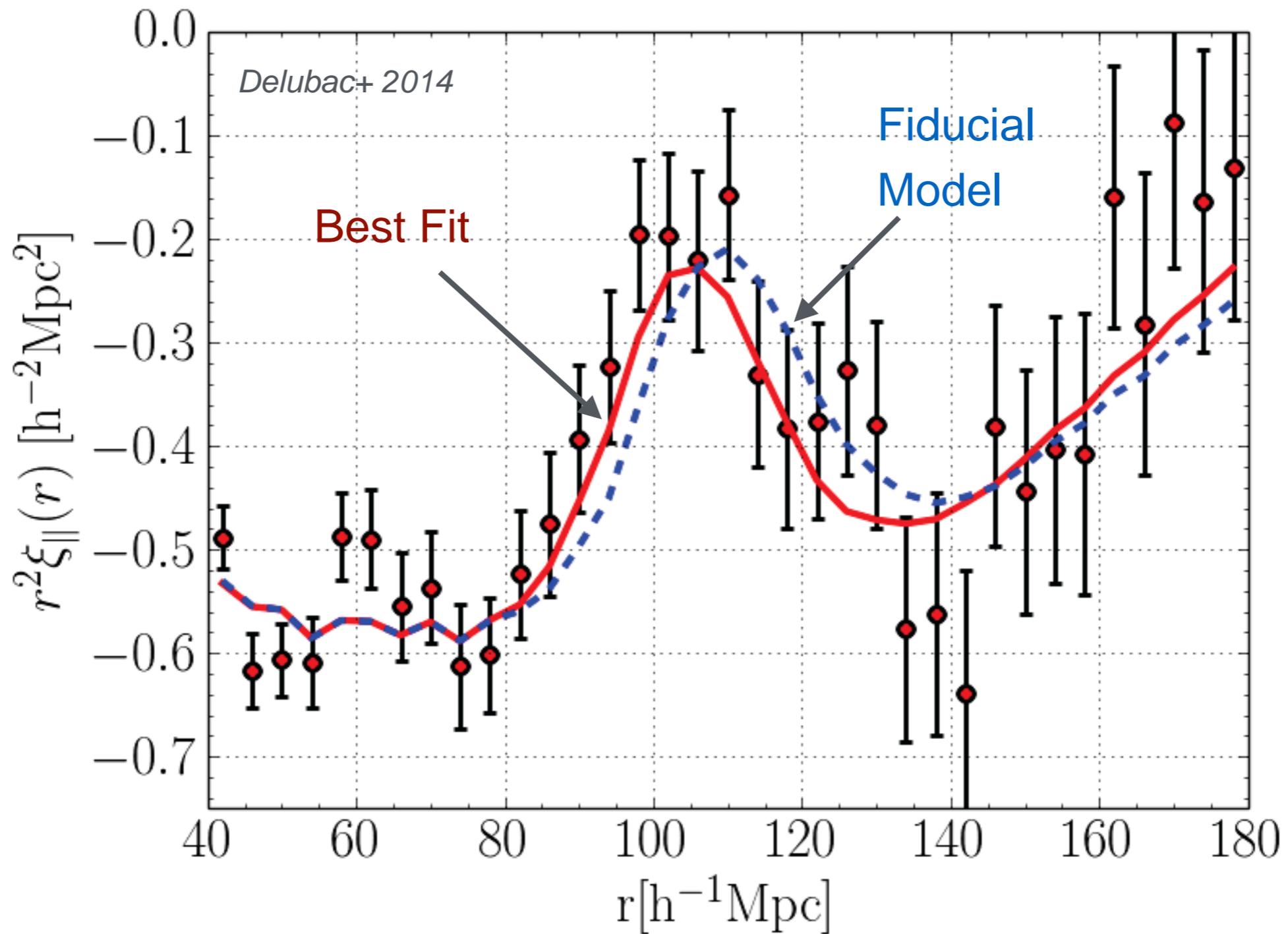


Anderson+ 2013b



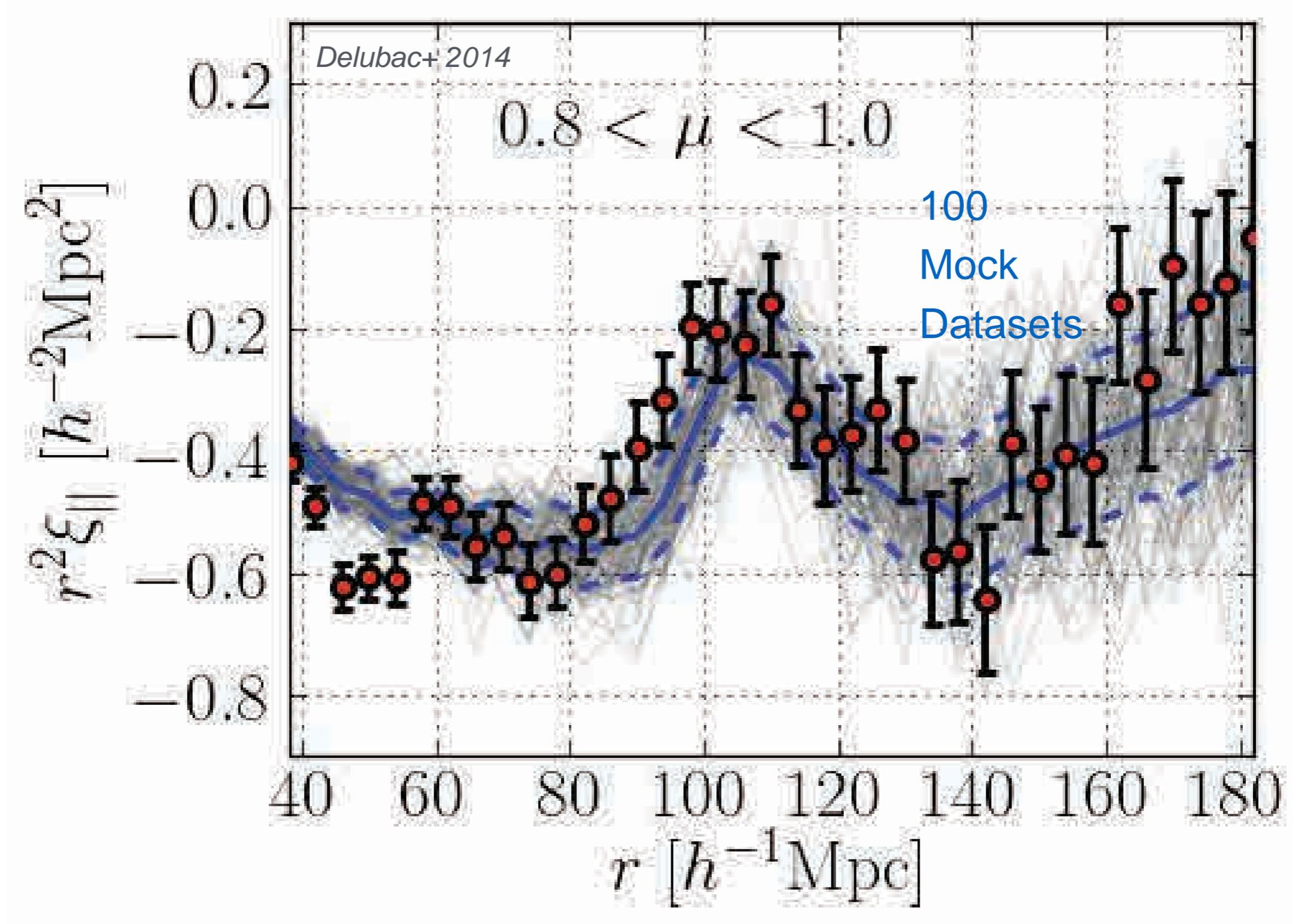
Note: error bars are correlated; do not try chi-by-eye

BAO with the Lyman- α Forest

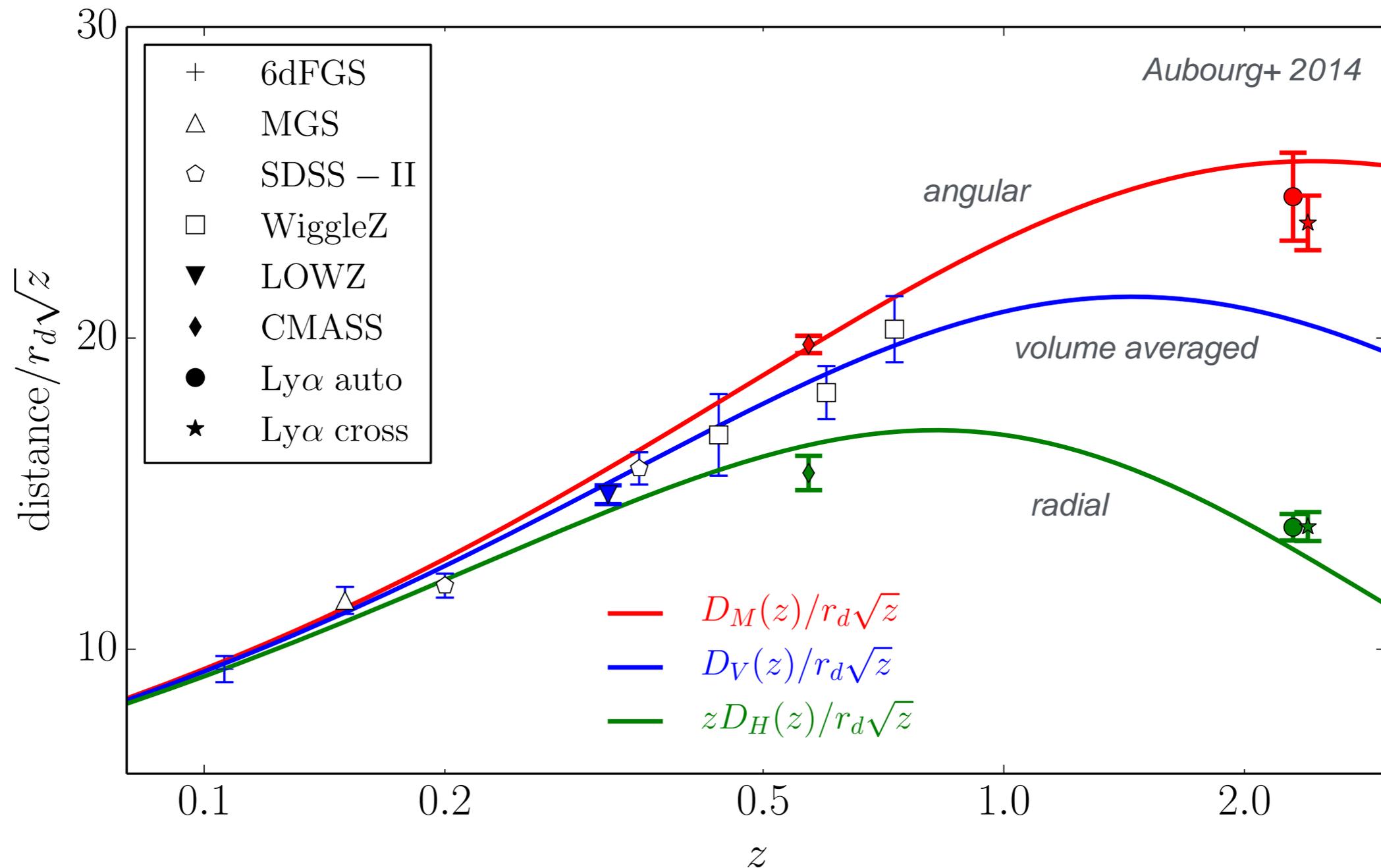


Fiducial: Flat Λ CDM $\Omega_m=0.27$

BAO with the Lyman- α Forest



BAO Hubble Diagram



Aubourg et al. 2014 arXiv:1411.1074

Cosmological implications of baryon acoustic oscillation (BAO) measurements

BOSS: Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey

3rd Generation of
Sloan Digital Sky Survey

Spectra of:

- 1.5M galaxies
- 160k quasars

2.5m telescope at
Apache Point Observatory

Improvements from SDSS-I & II

- More sky area (7600 → 10800 deg²)
- Deeper redshifts ($z \sim 0.5 \rightarrow 0.7$)
- Better instrument throughput
- Denser sampling (640 → 1000 fibers/plate)



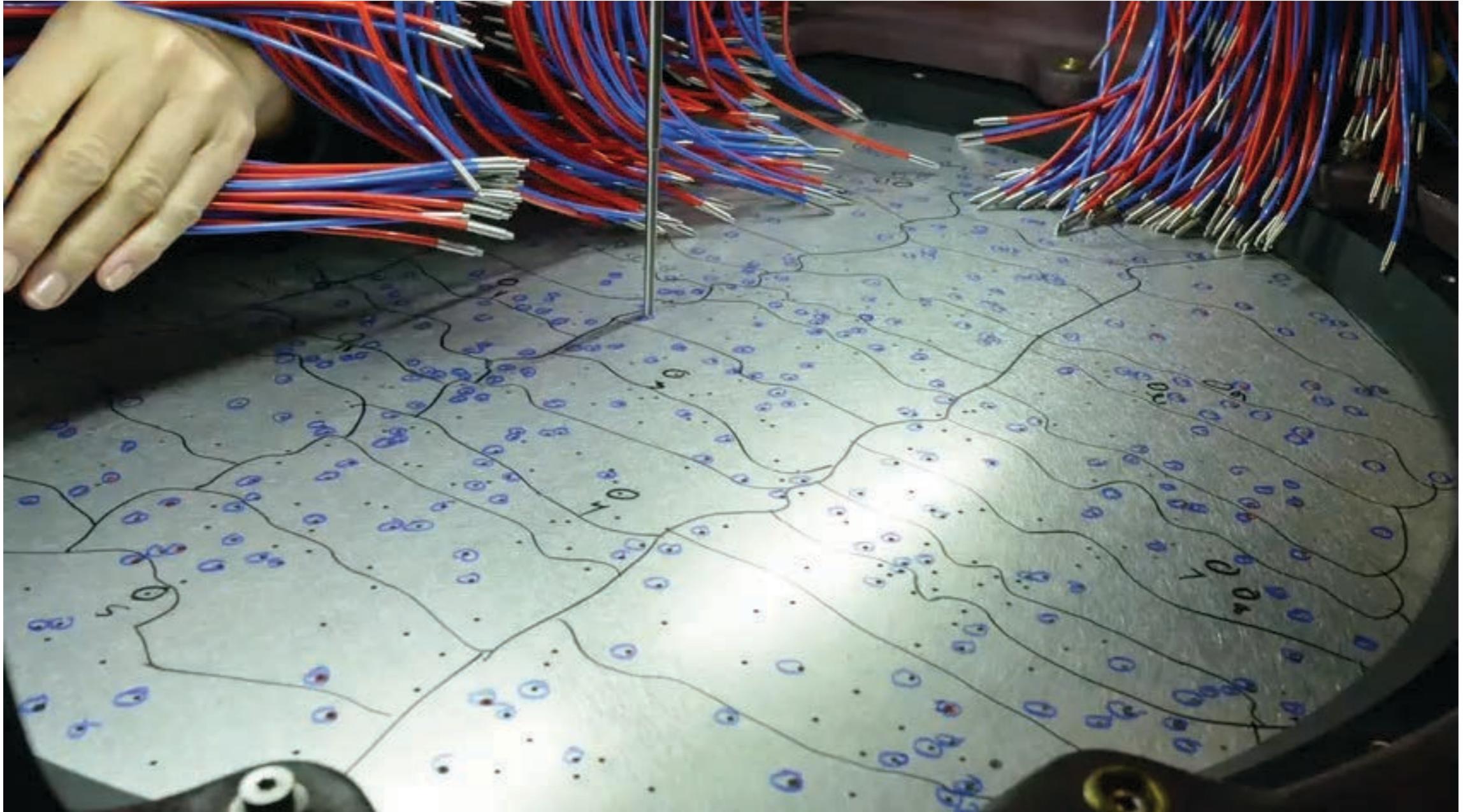
Plate Plugging



- Each field is unique plate drilled with target positions
- 1000 fibers per plate plugged by hand
- Up to 9 plates per night



BOSS Plugging



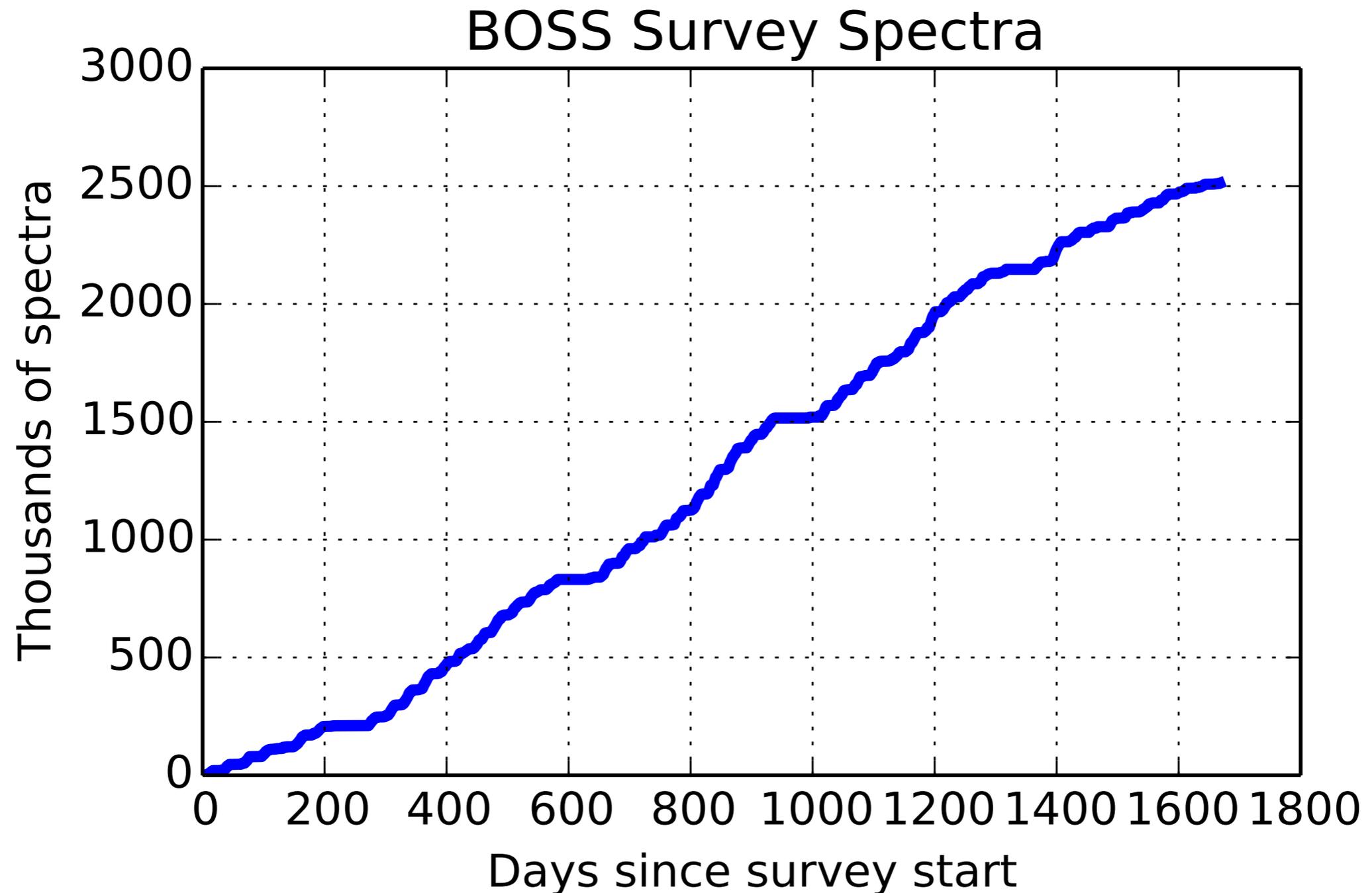


Plates are mounted
on carts & changed
for each field

Simple, effective,
but hard to scale
beyond BOSS

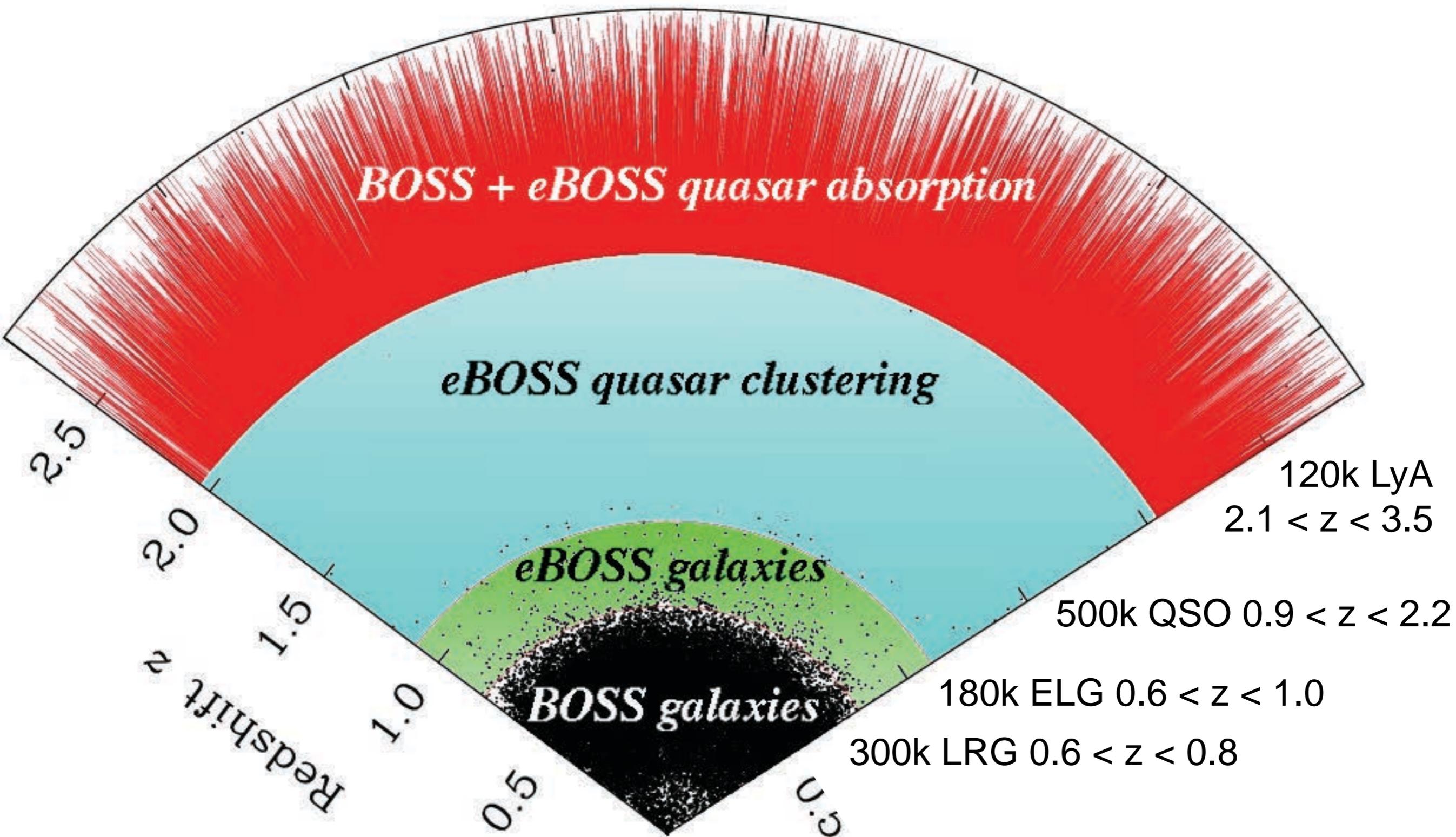
Data Release 12: >2.5M spectra

On time, under budget, great science

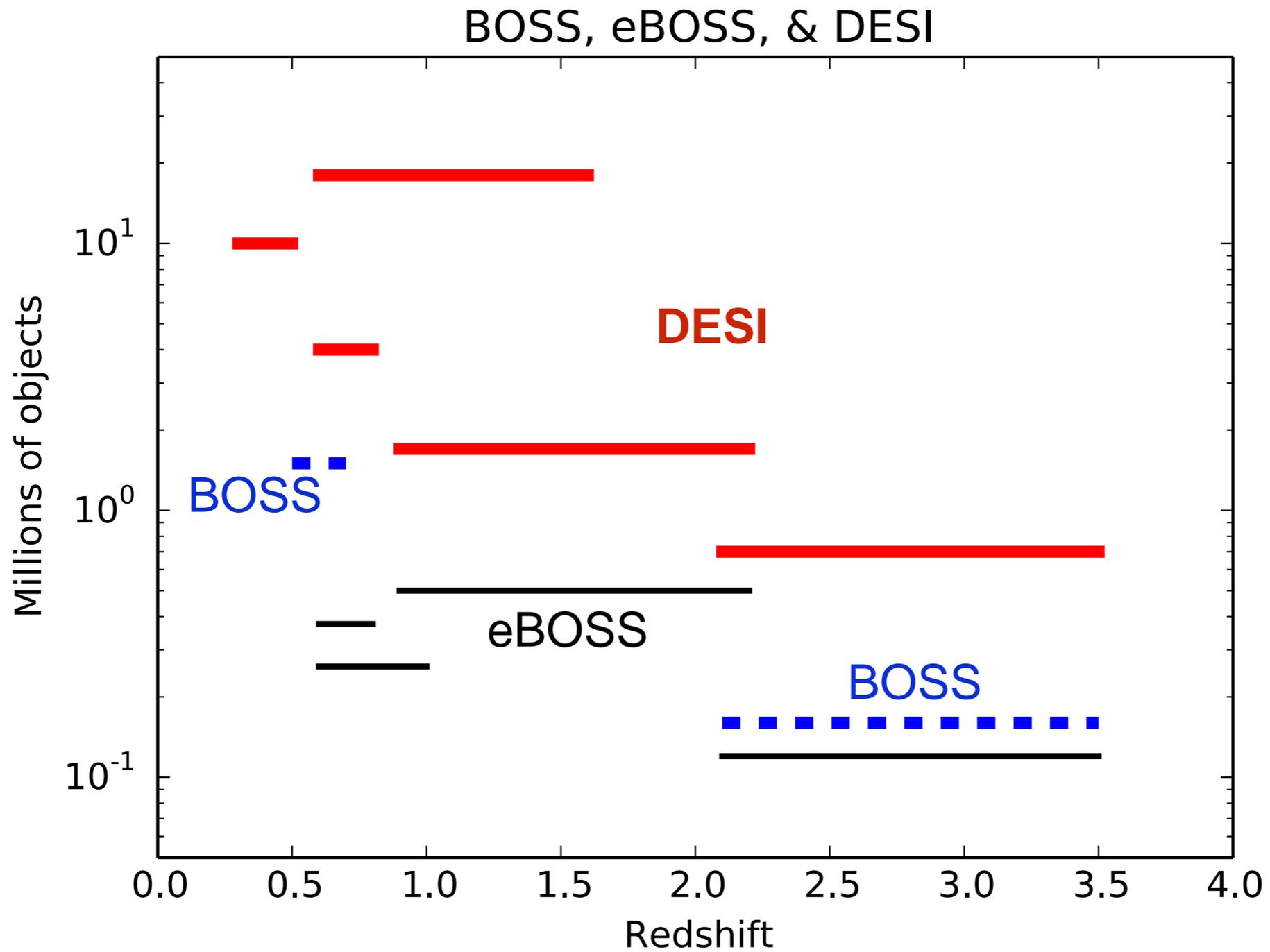


eBOSS: now – 2020

Same telescope & spectrographs
New targets → higher z



targets & redshifts



How to get from here to there

What	How
Higher redshift	Bigger telescope; Better throughput; Deeper imaging
Larger footprint	New imaging survey(s)
Emission Line Galaxies	Higher resolution spectrographs
More targets	More fibers
Lower S/N data	Better software

Mayall Telescope @ Kitt Peak



4-m instead of 2.5-m

One of the only 4-m telescopes that could be converted to wide field-of-view

New Corrector: 0.5 → 8 sqdeg FOV

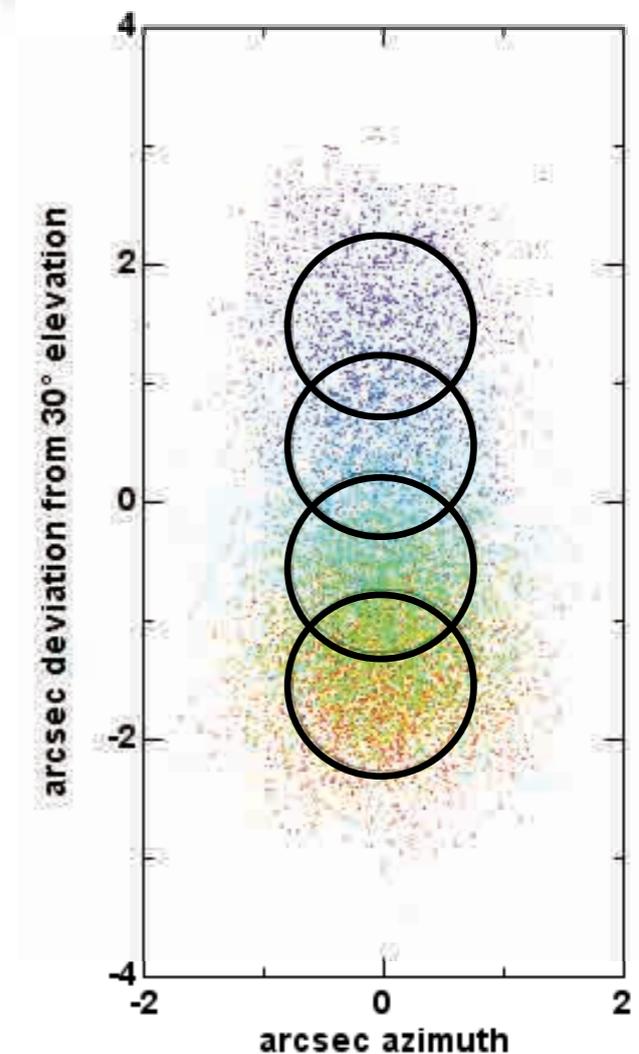
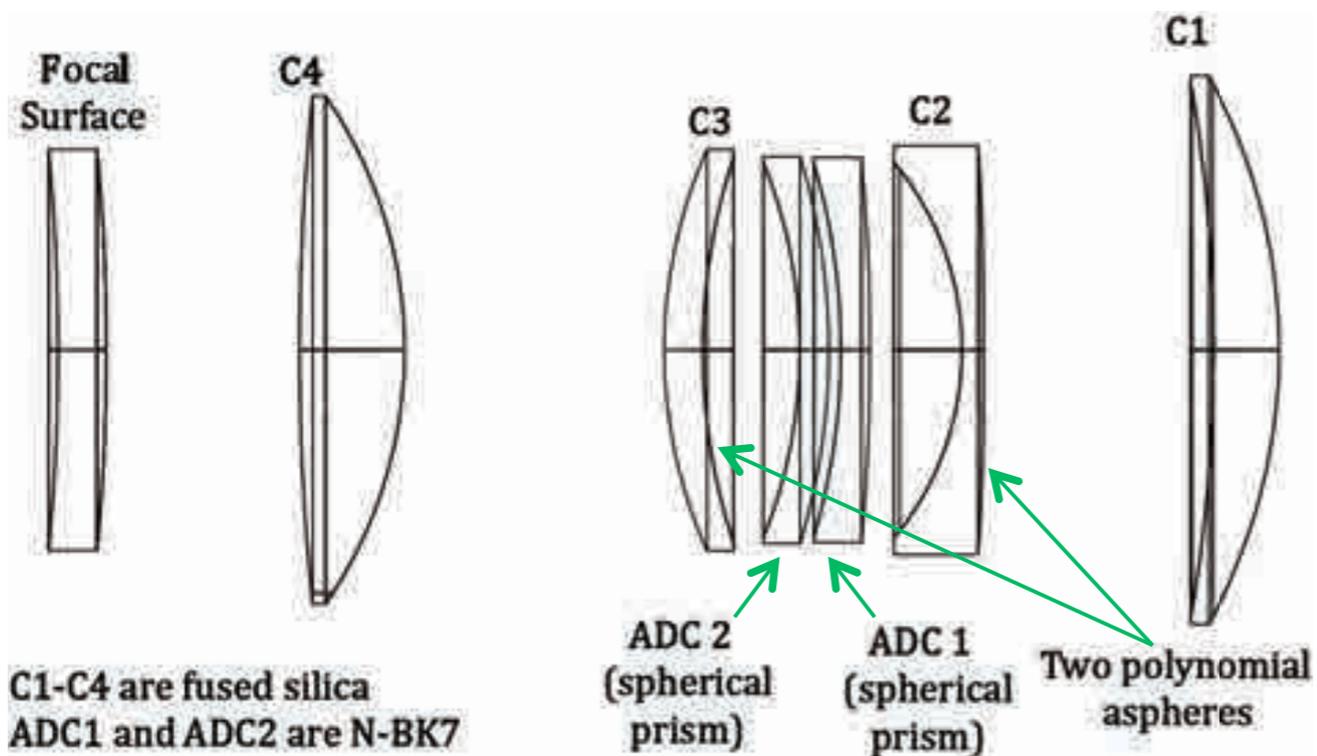
20 designs evaluated by 4 groups

6 elements, 2 glass types, 2 aspheres

Field of view 3.2° linear

Atmospheric dispersion compensator

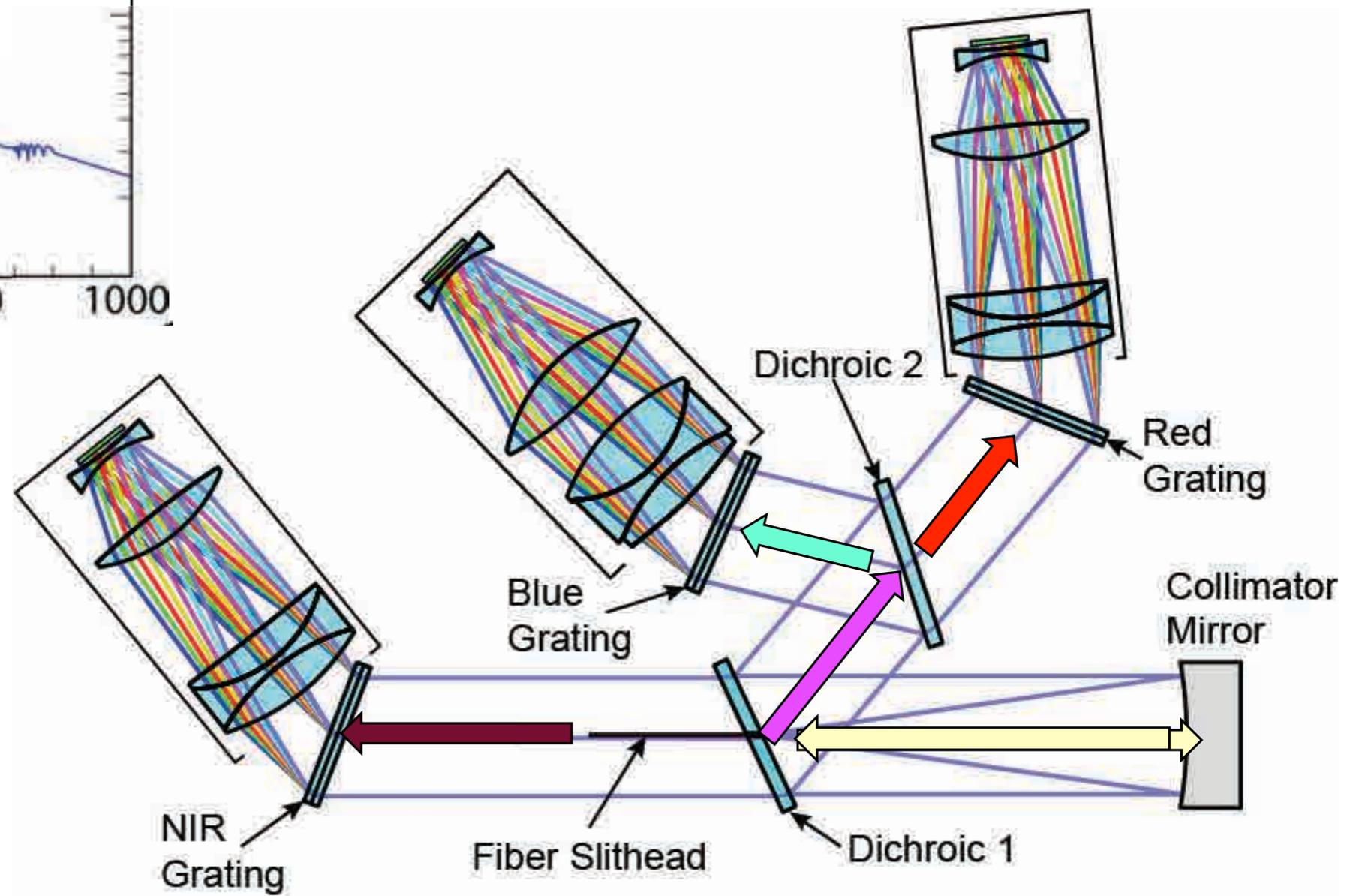
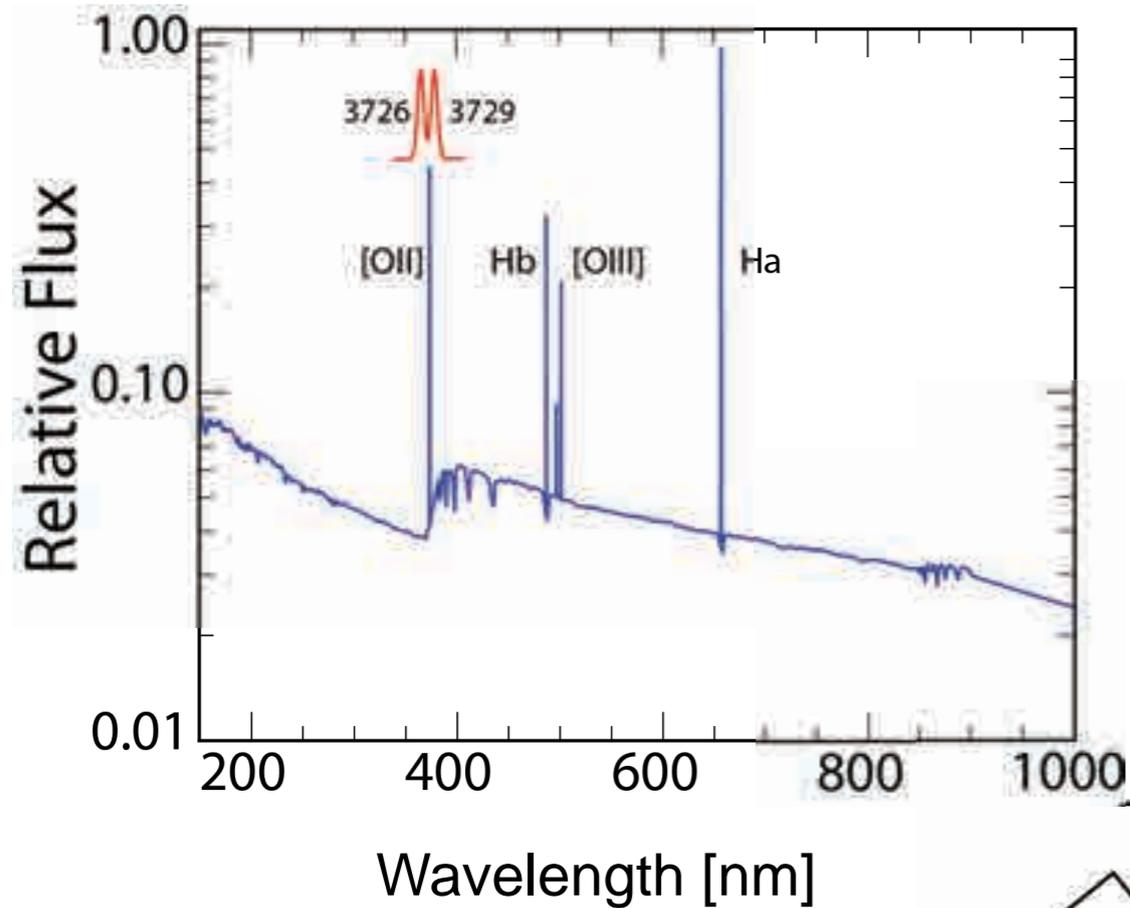
- Improves effective throughput



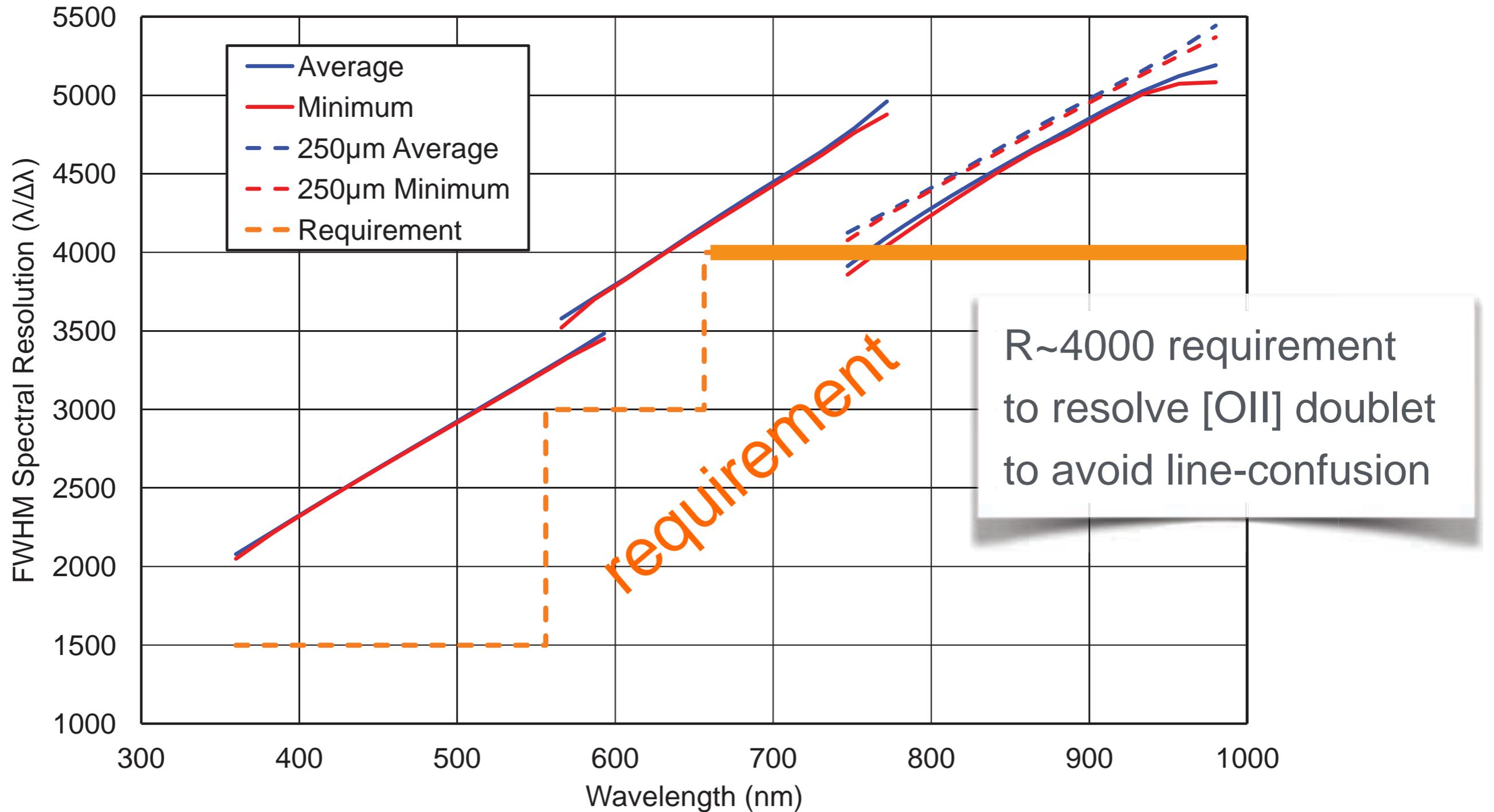
Spectrographs

Higher resolution; better throughput

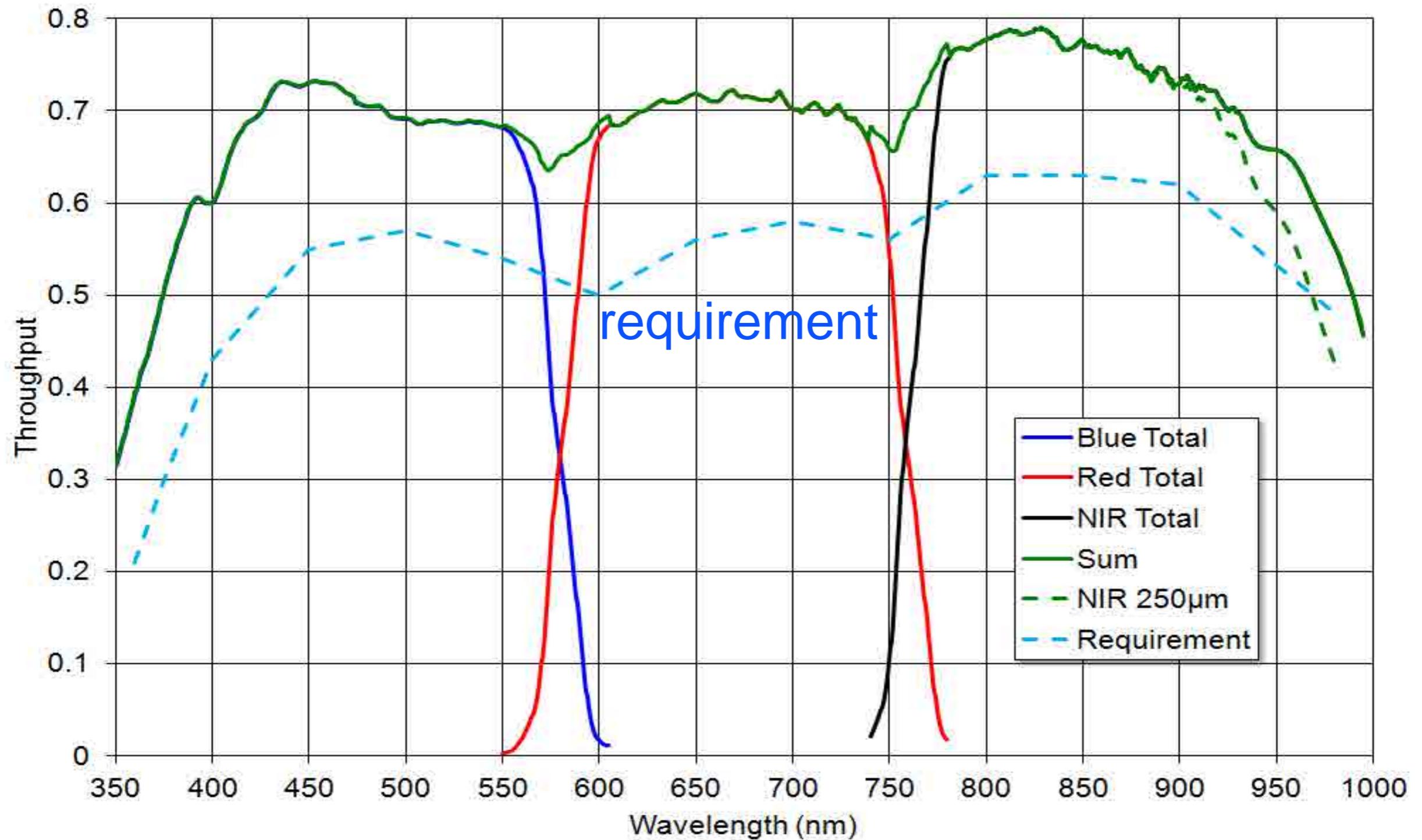
10 spectrographs
with 500 fibers each



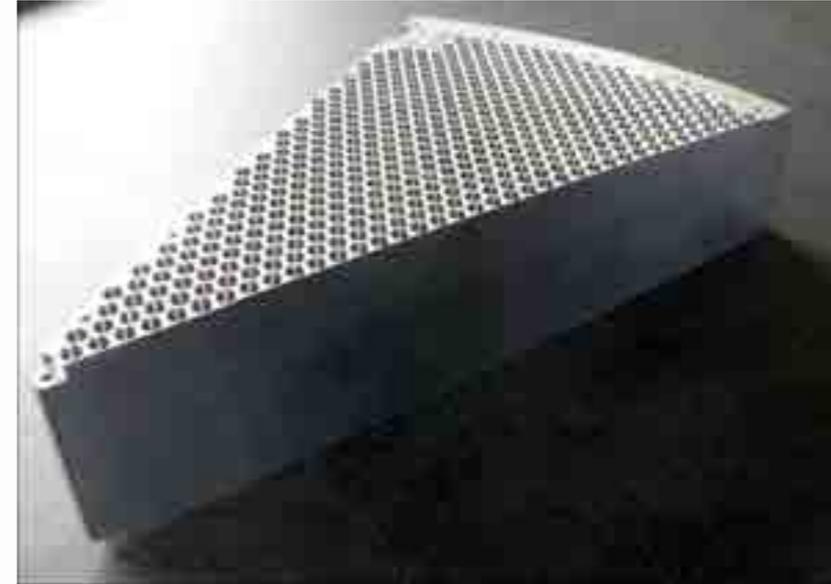
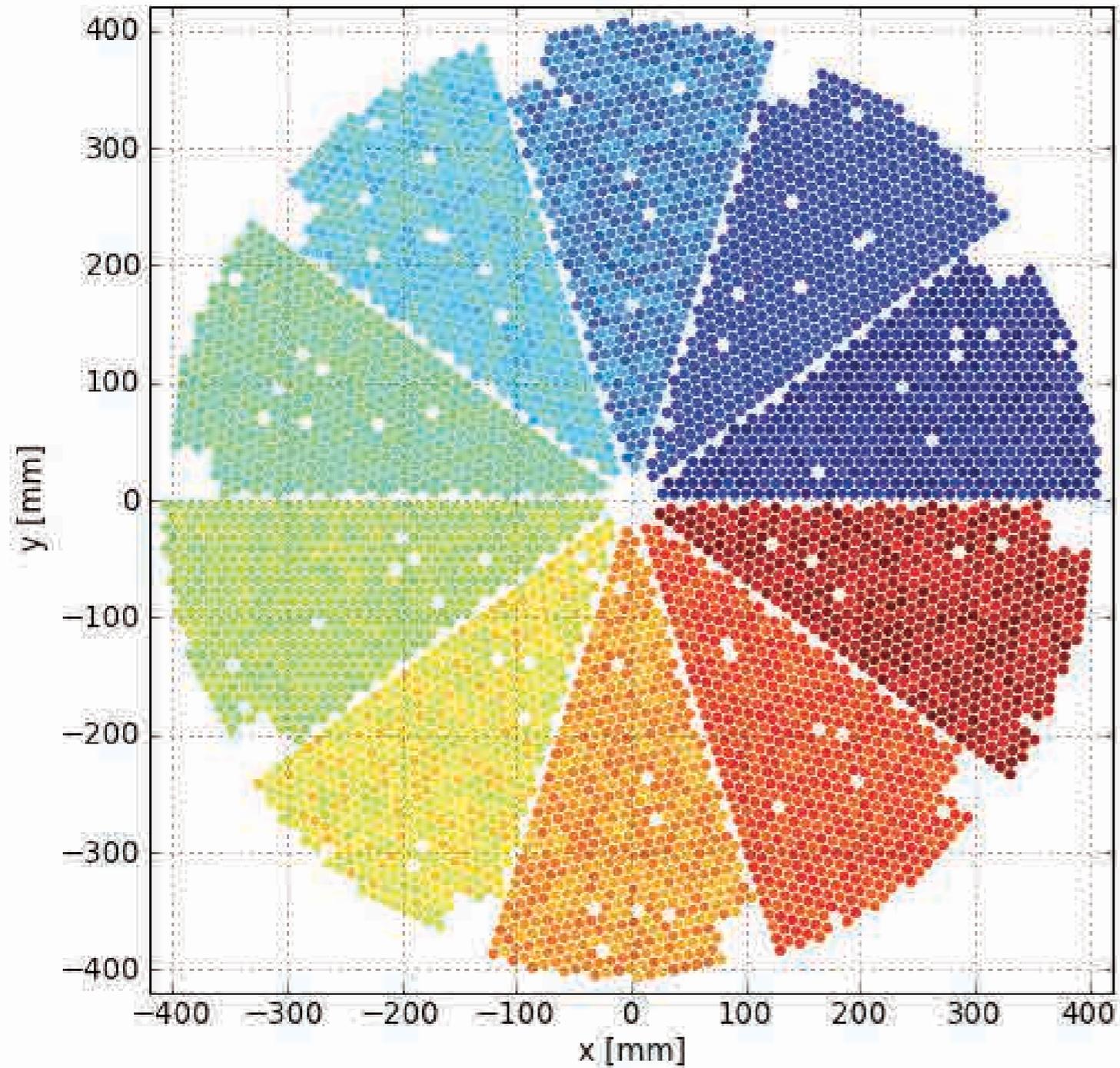
Spectrograph performance



Spectrograph throughput

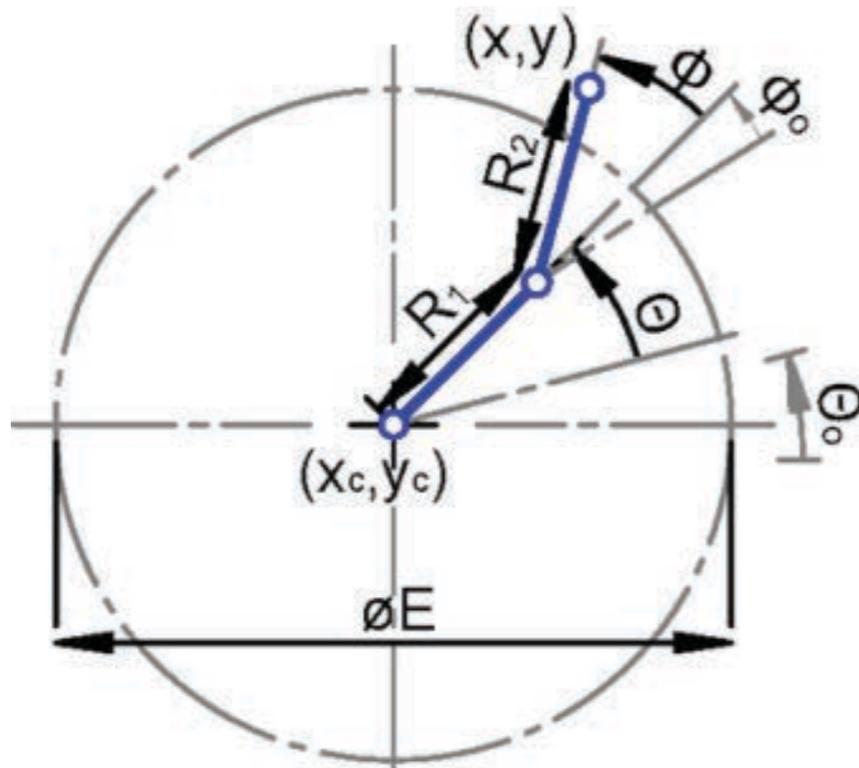


Focal Plane

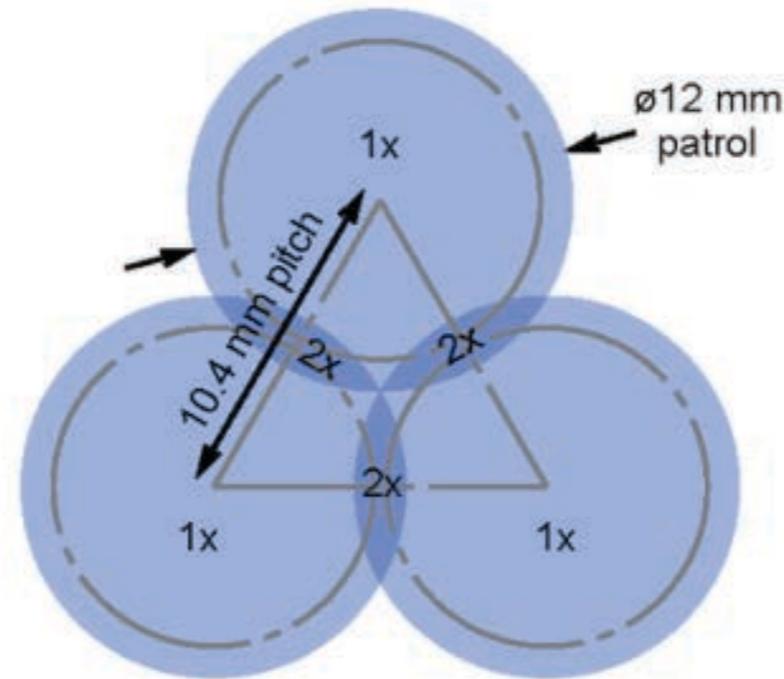


10 wedges of 500 positioners
8 sq deg field of view
7.5 sq deg visible to fibers
Fixed fiducial fibers for
fiber view camera

5000 fiber positioner robots



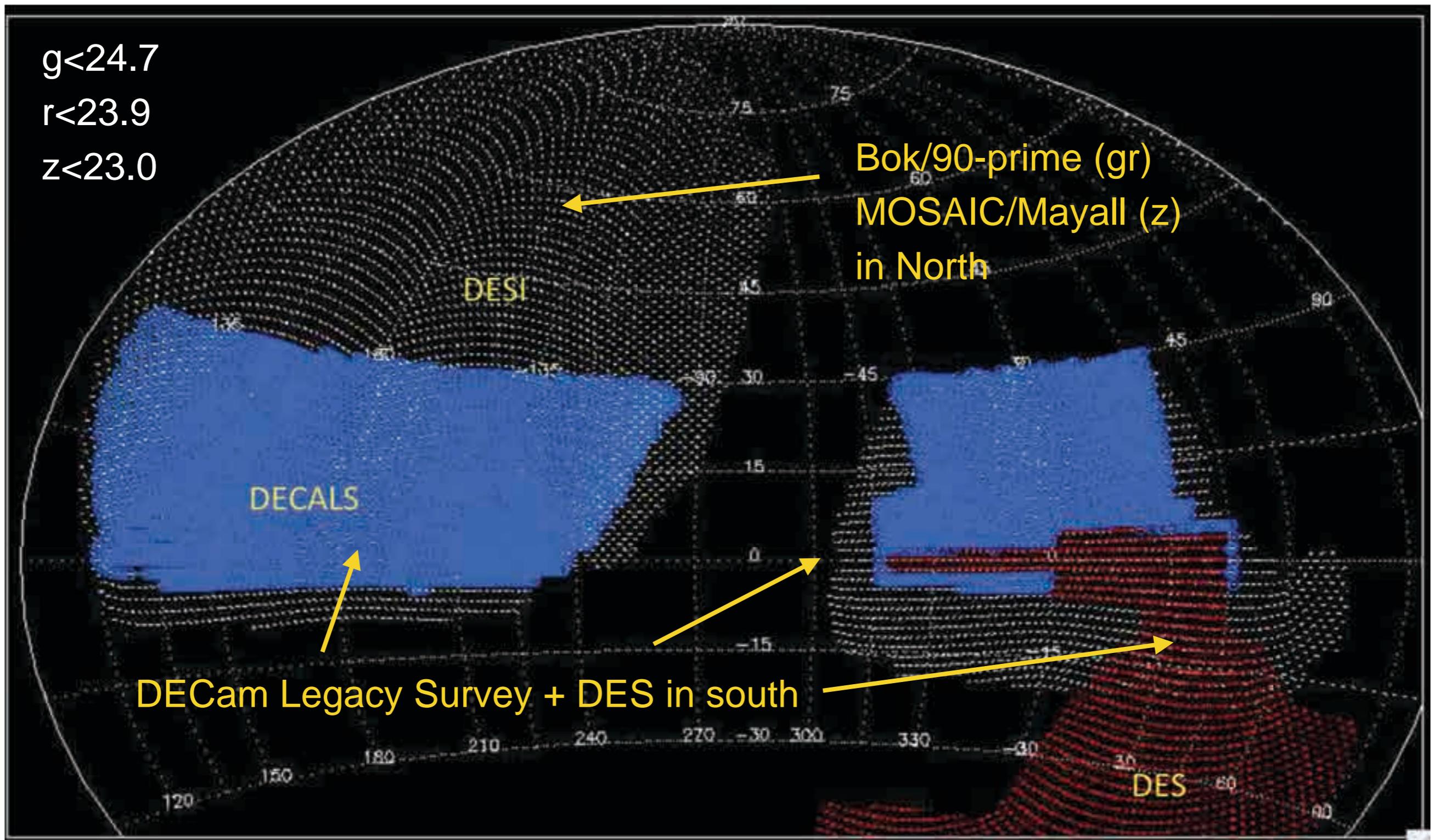
KINEMATICS /
COORDINATES



EXACT COVERAGE
 $R_1 = R_2 = 3$ mm

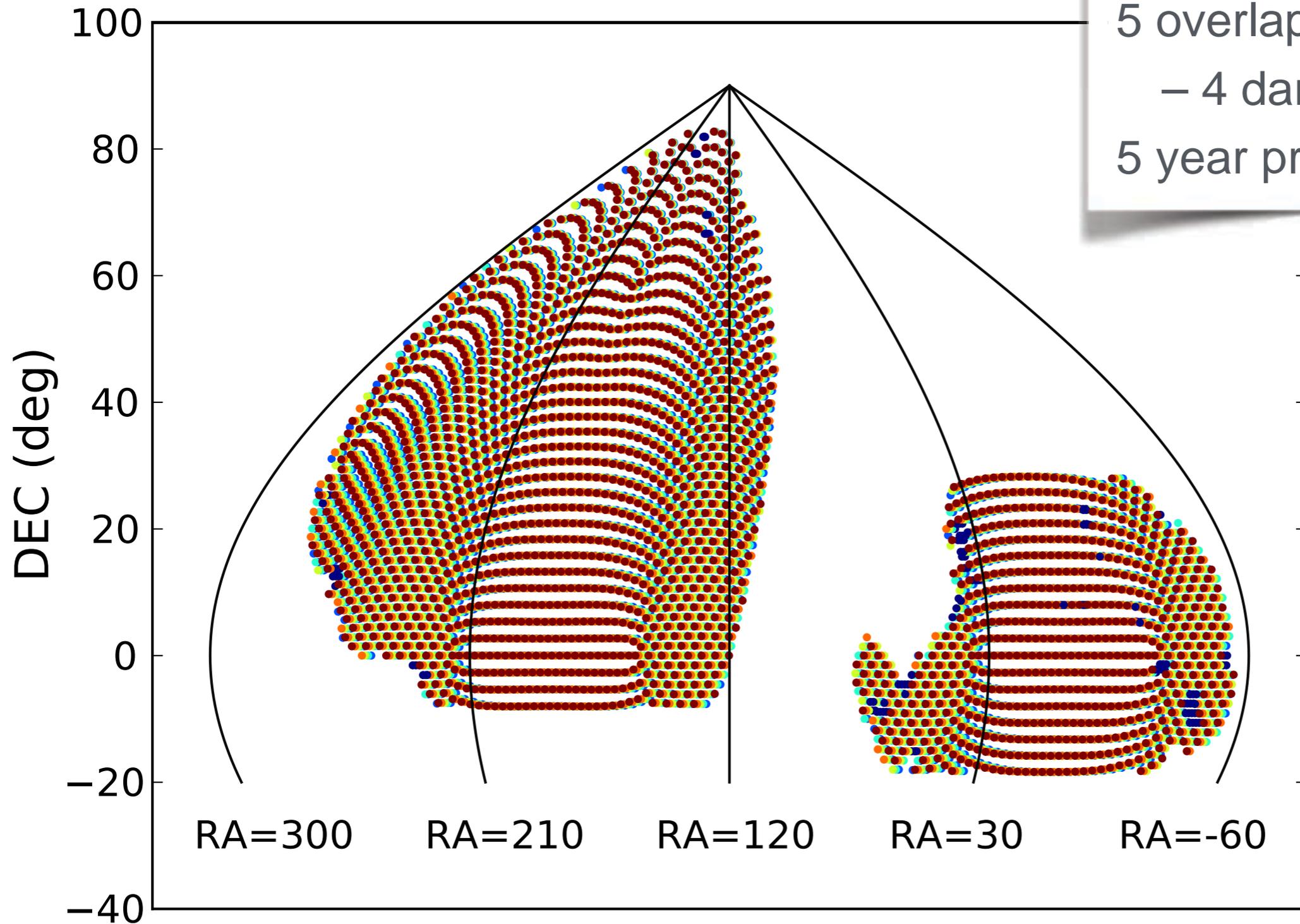


Larger Footprint: new imaging



Dark Time Survey

14k sq degrees
5 overlapping layers
– 4 dark, 1 gray
5 year program



Bright Time Survey

O(10M) Galaxies to $r \sim 19.5$

- Low- z BAO, clustering, SN hosts, photo- z training

O(10M) Stars

- Gaia sources
- Radial velocities, metallicities beyond what GAIA can measure

14k – 20k footprint

Deeper Imaging

Both better data & better processing

Forward model all images & filters into single catalog detection

$g < 24.7$

$r < 23.9$

$z < 23.0$



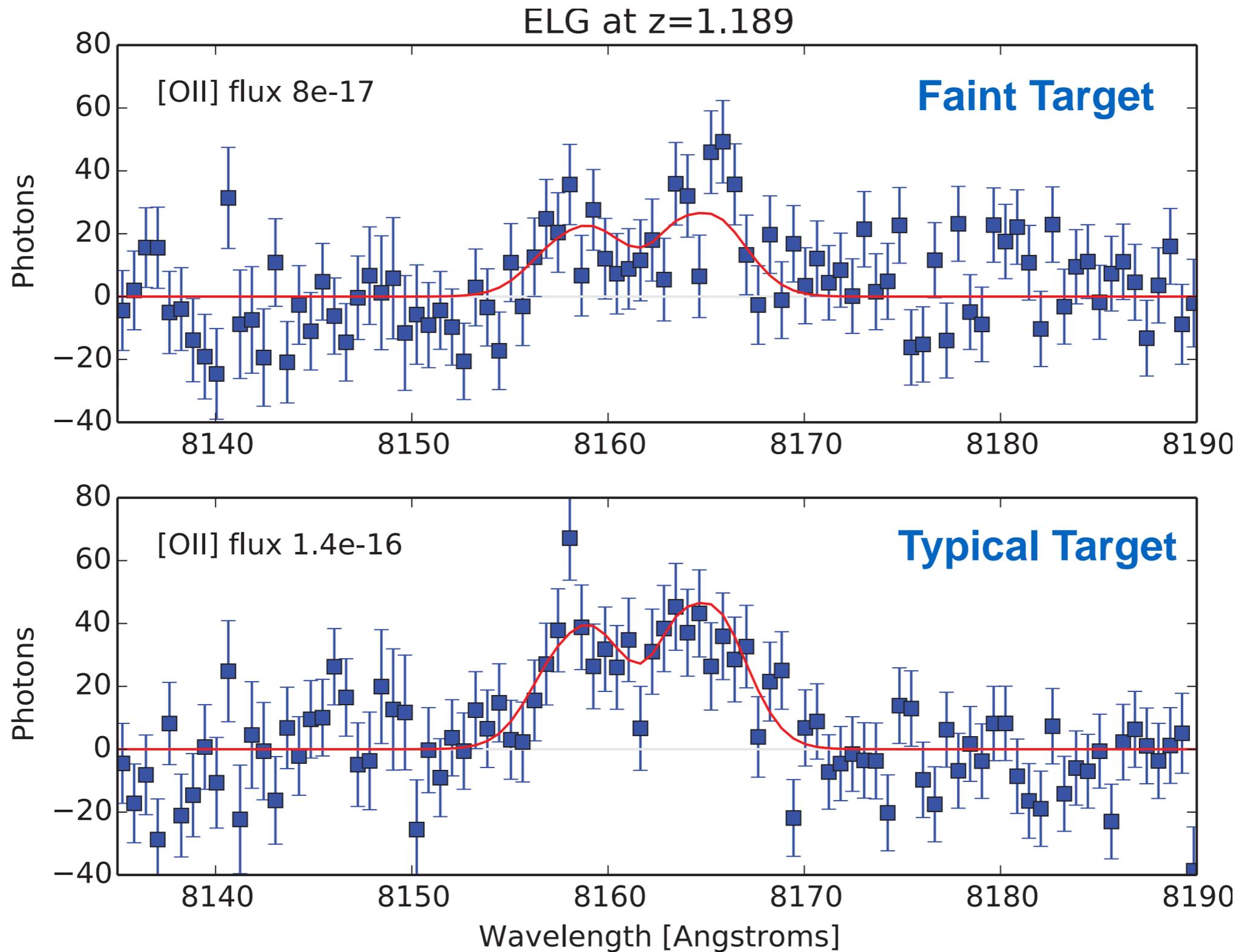
SDSS



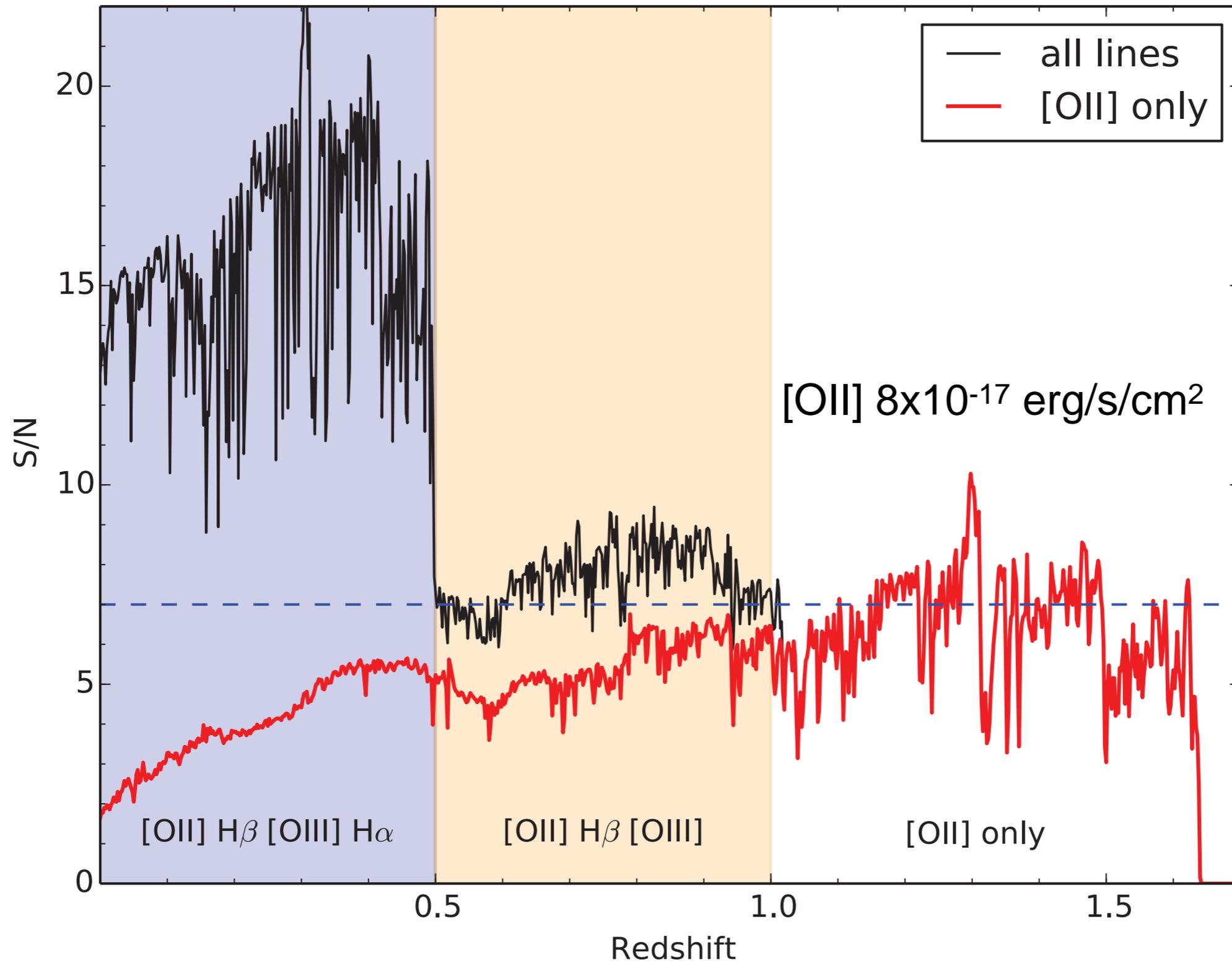
DECaLS

First data release April 2015: <http://legacysurvey.org>

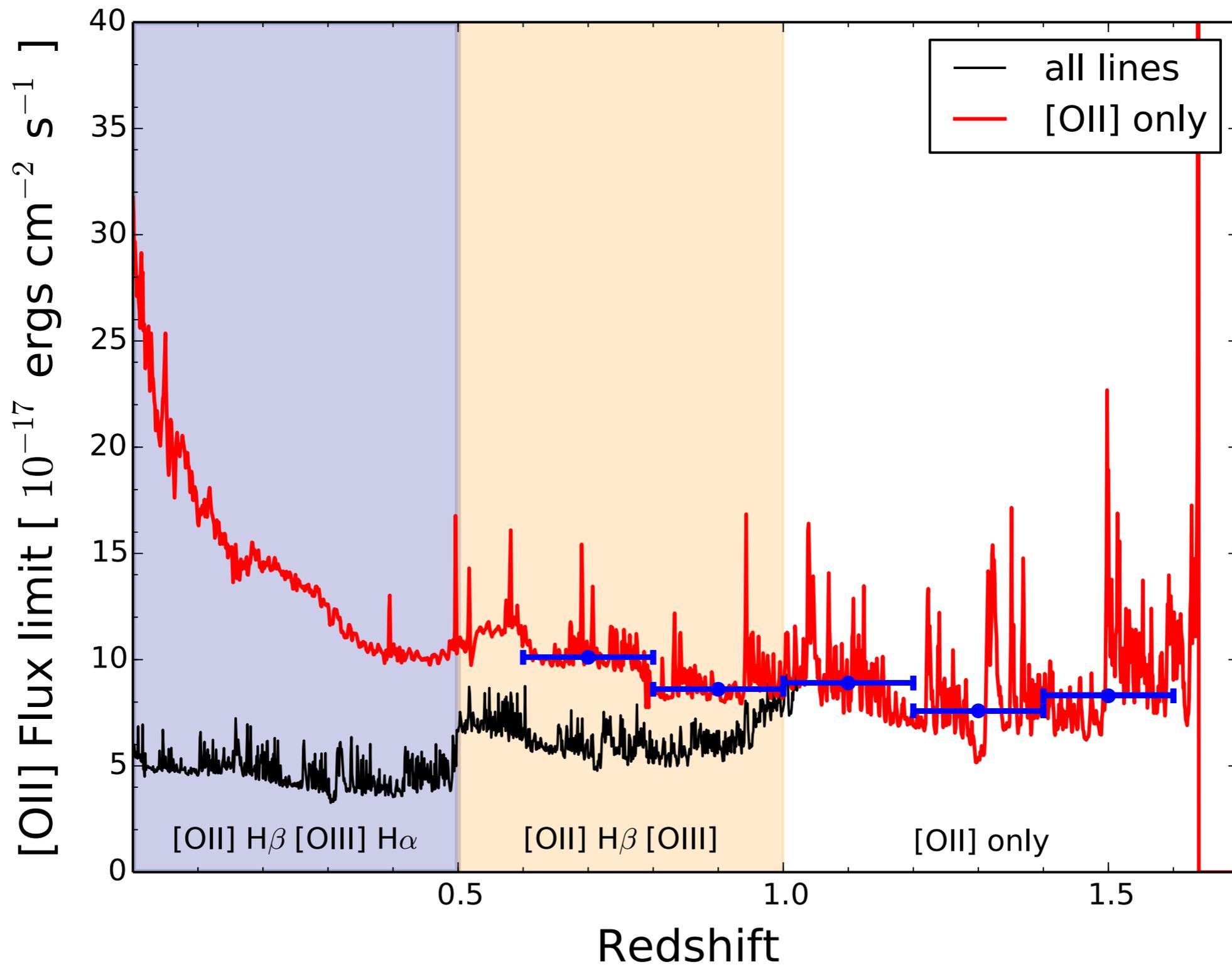
DESI Spectra



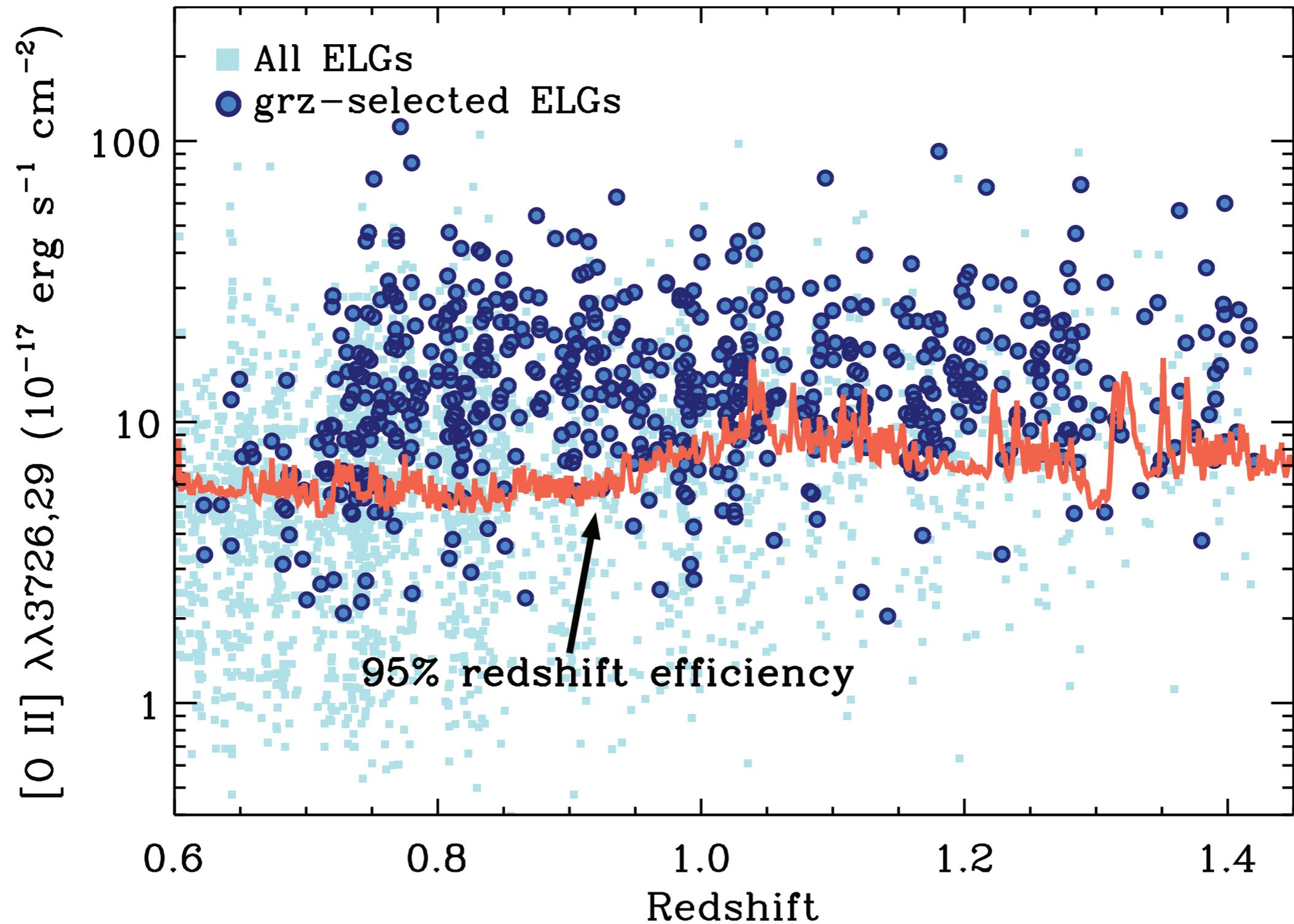
DESI ELG S/N



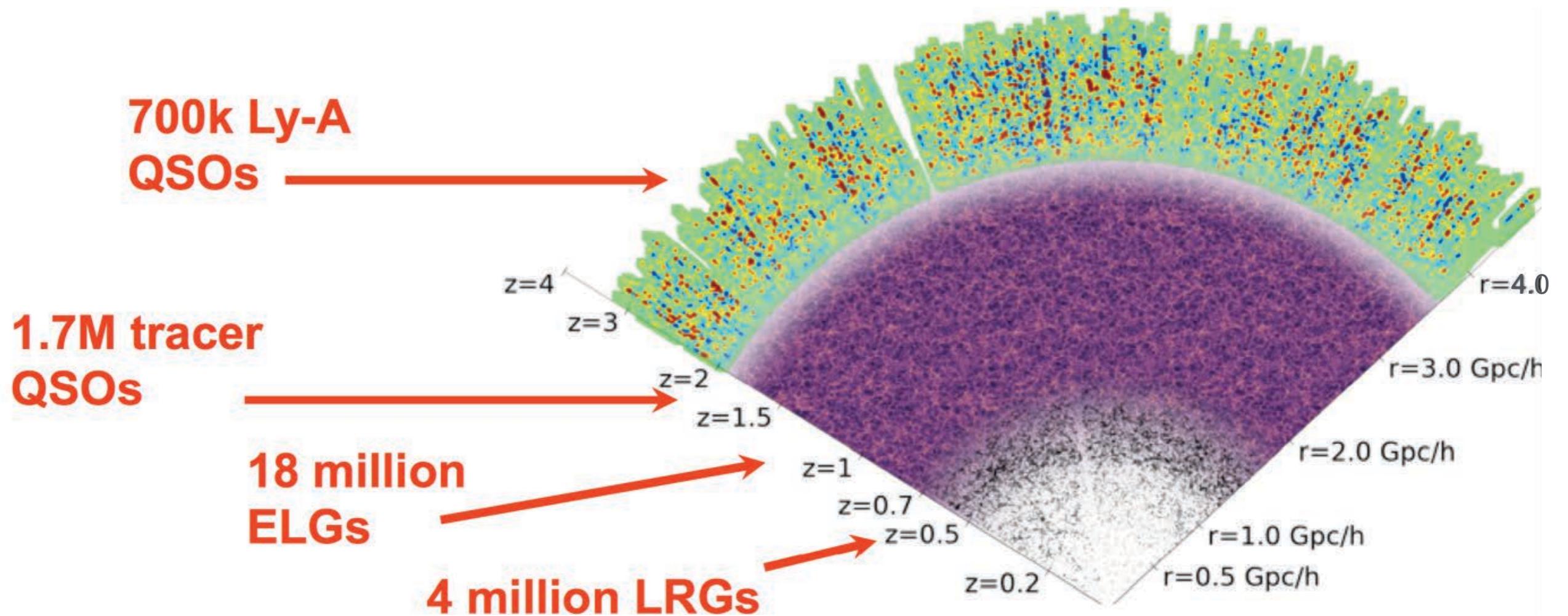
[OII] Flux limit vs. redshift



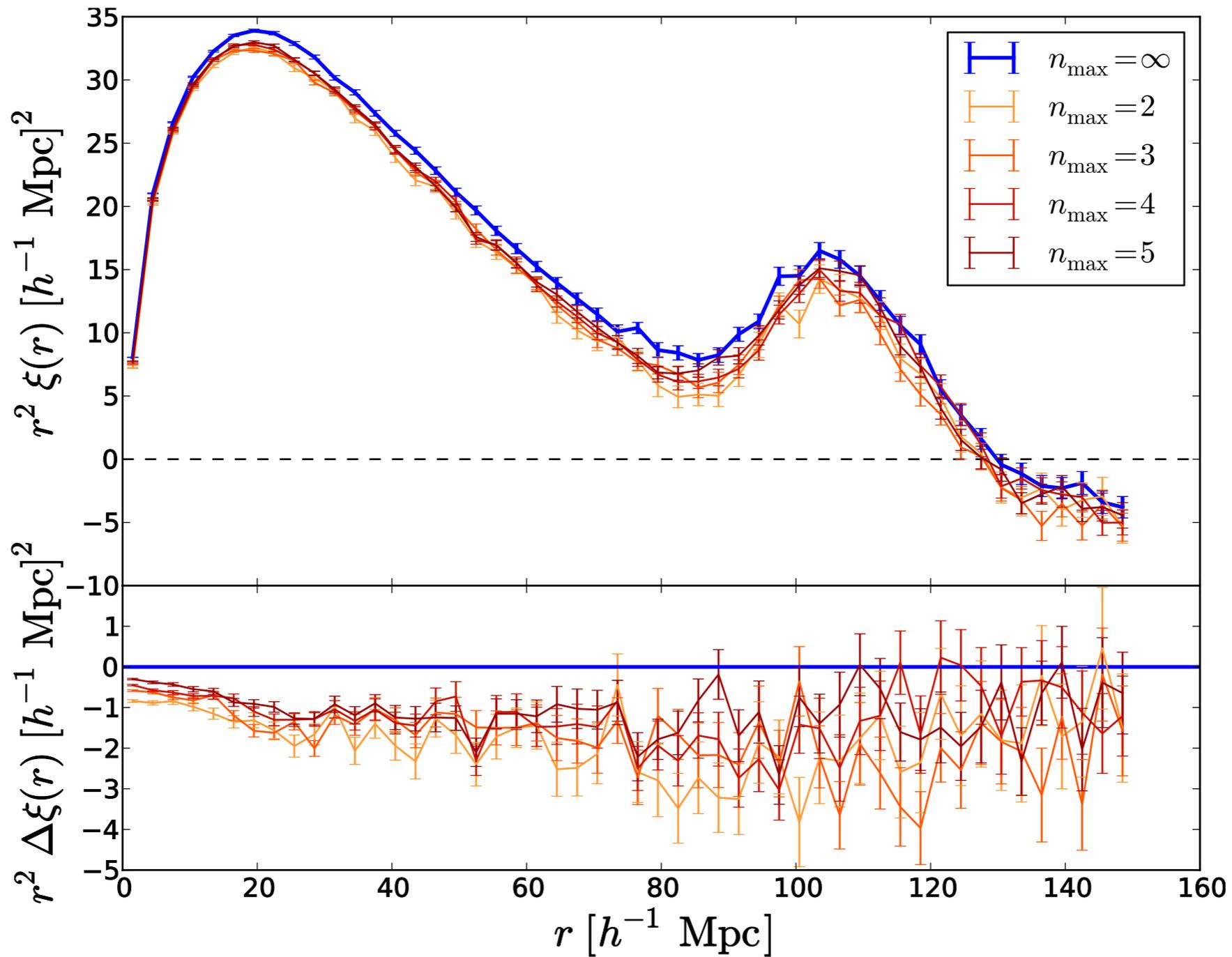
ELG Target Selection



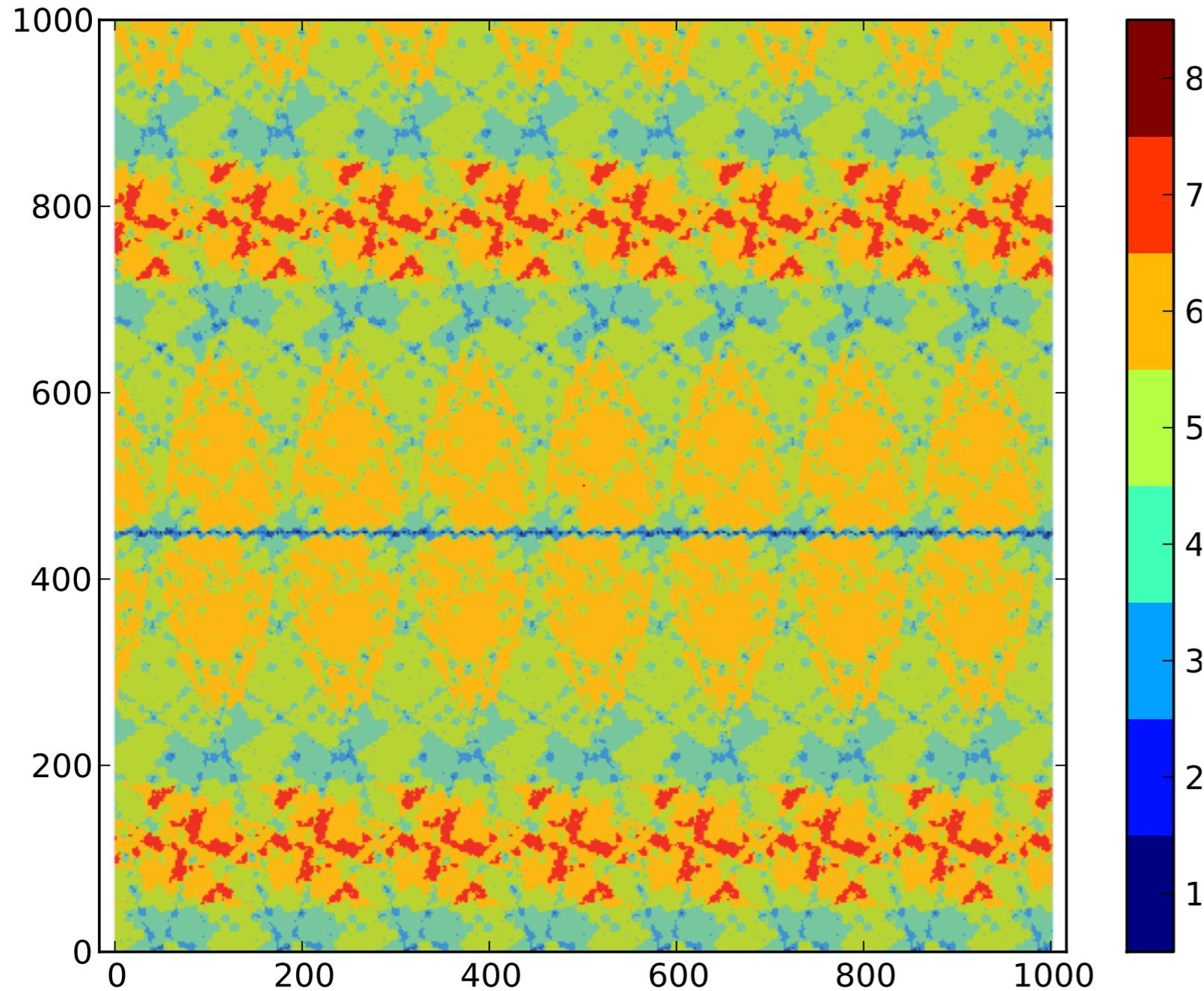
DESI Redshift Coverage



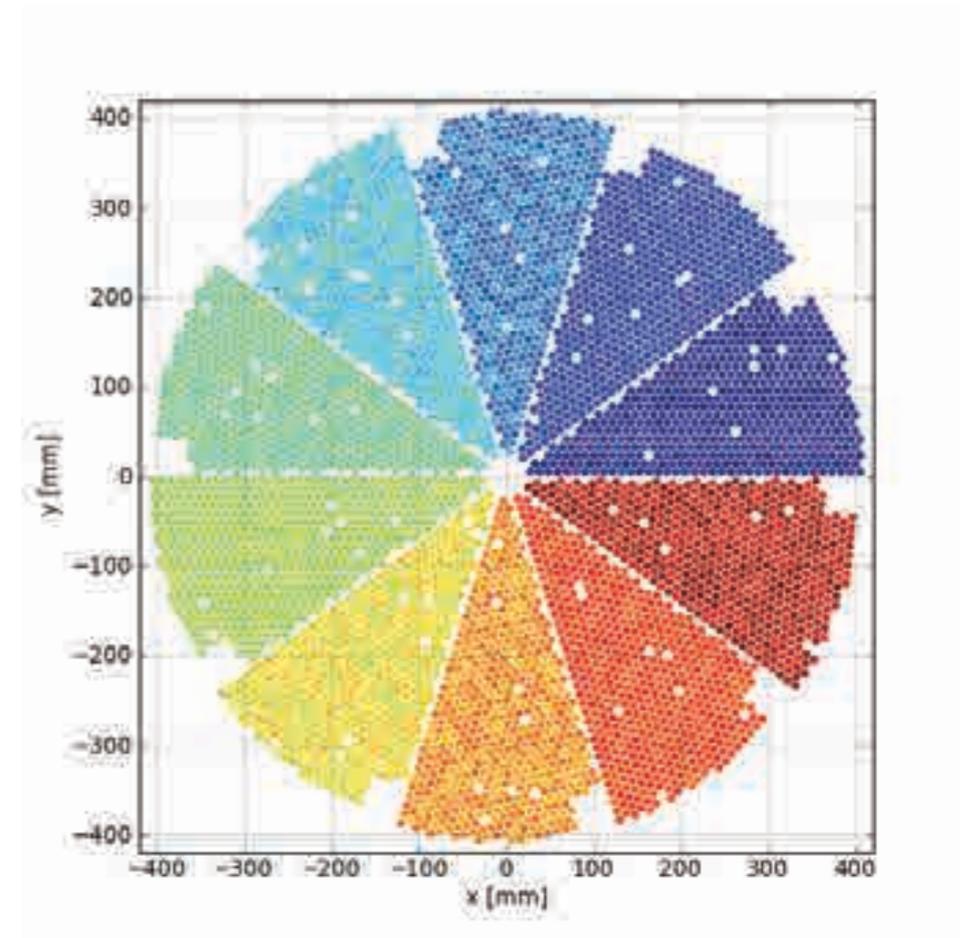
$\bar{\xi}(r)$ distortions: uniform coverage



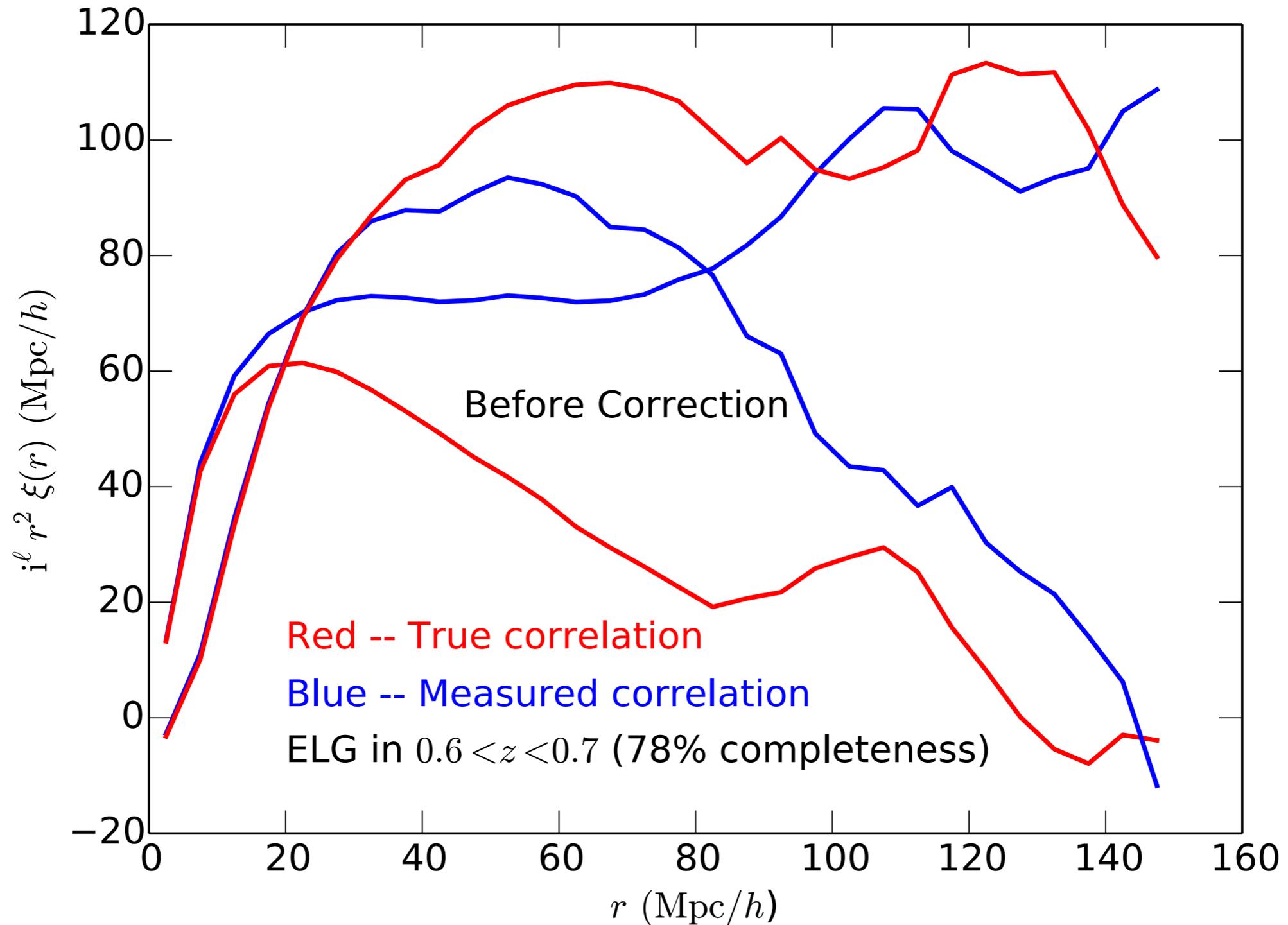
Actual Coverage



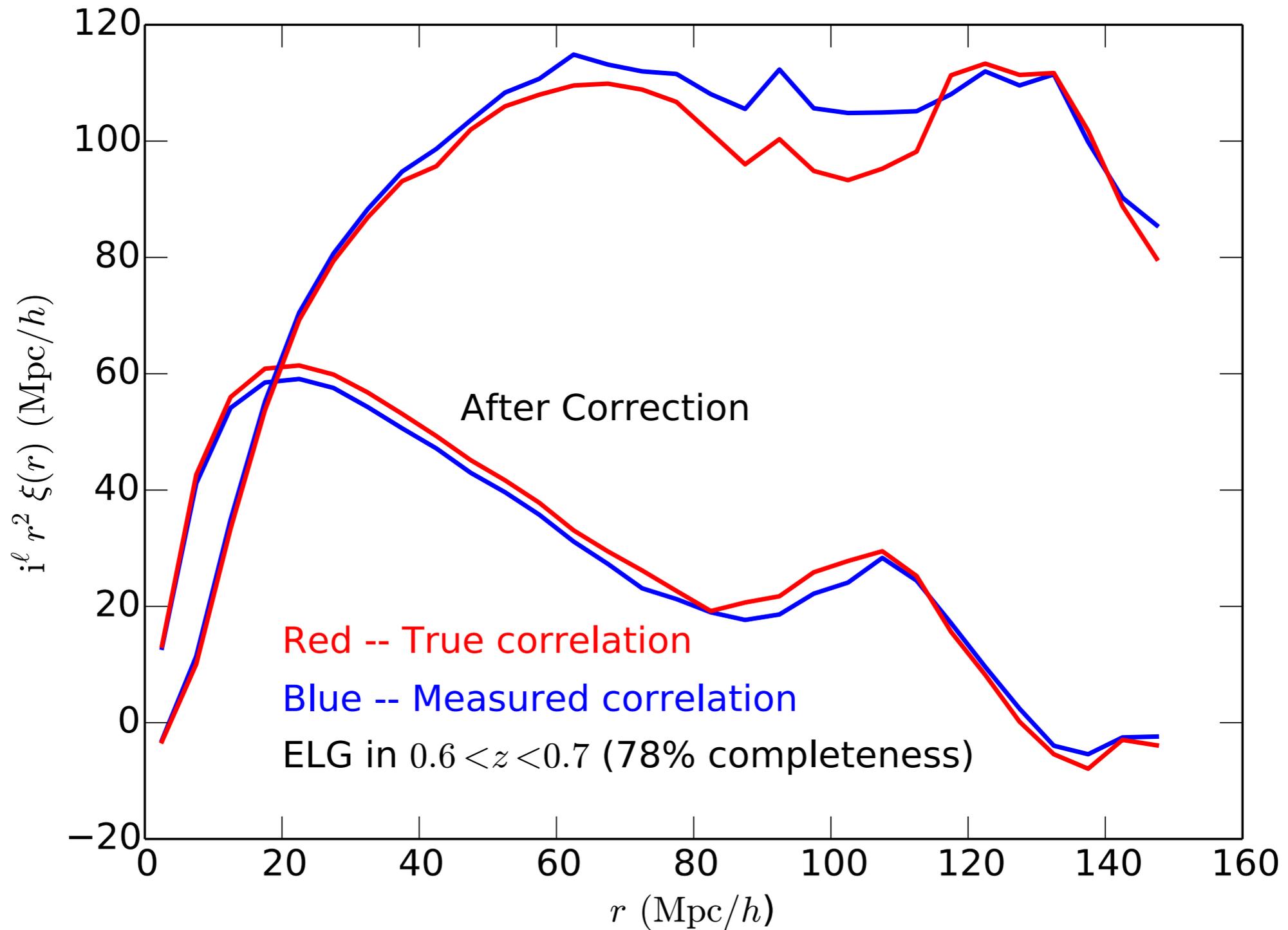
non-uniformities
due to tiling pattern
and focal plane
coverage



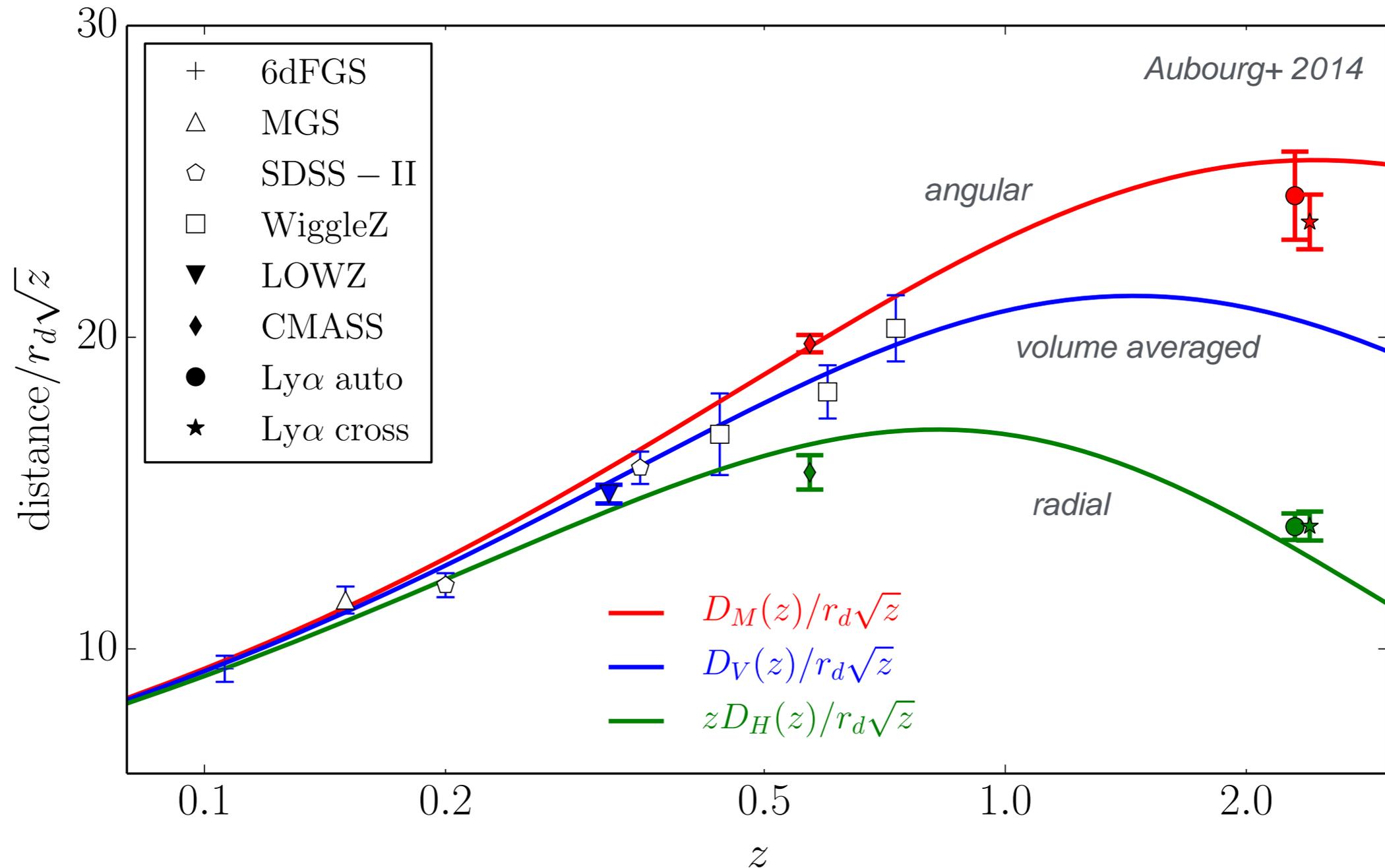
$\xi(r)$ distortions: non-uniform coverage



$\xi(r)$ distortions: corrected



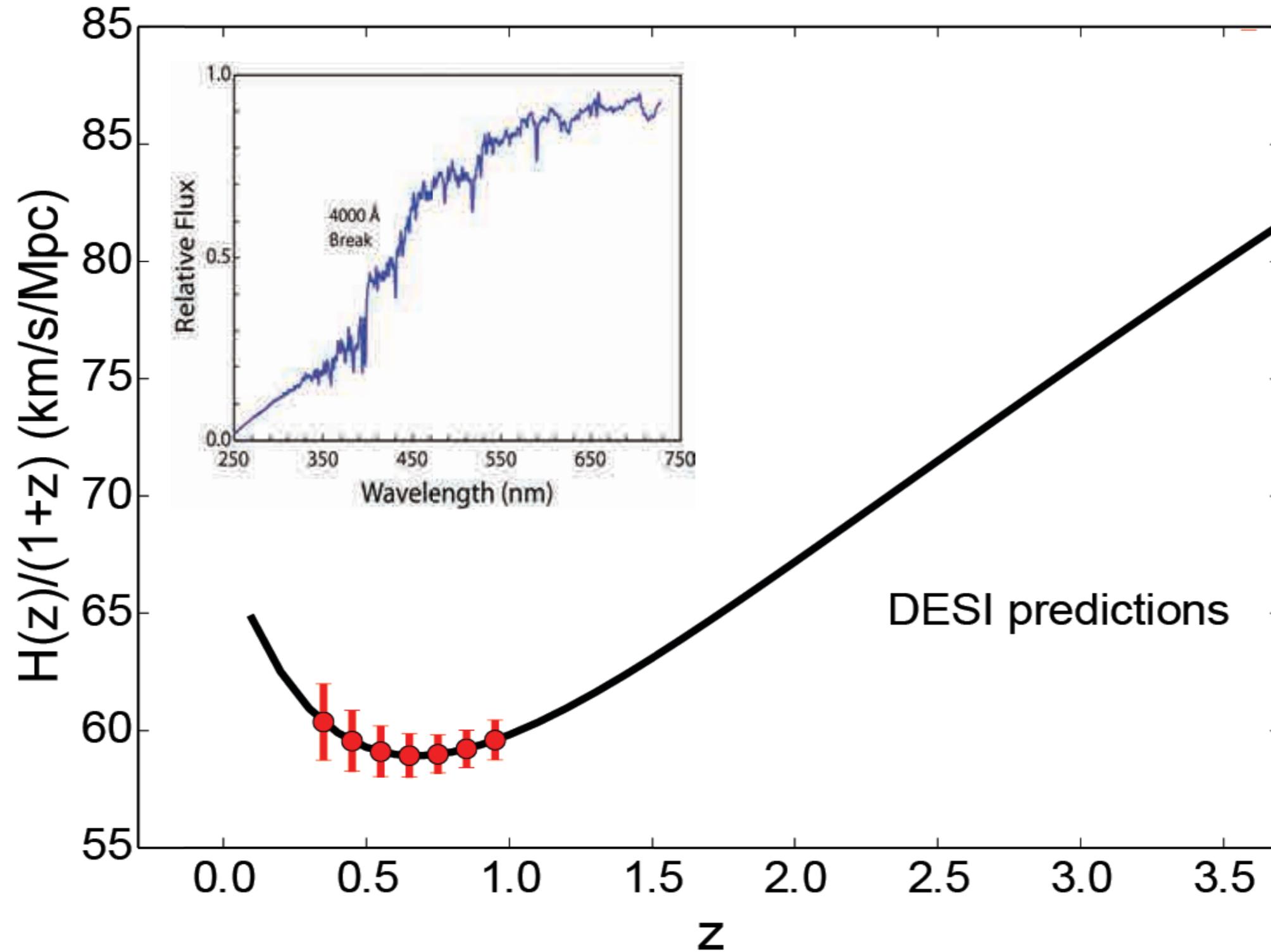
BAO Hubble Diagram



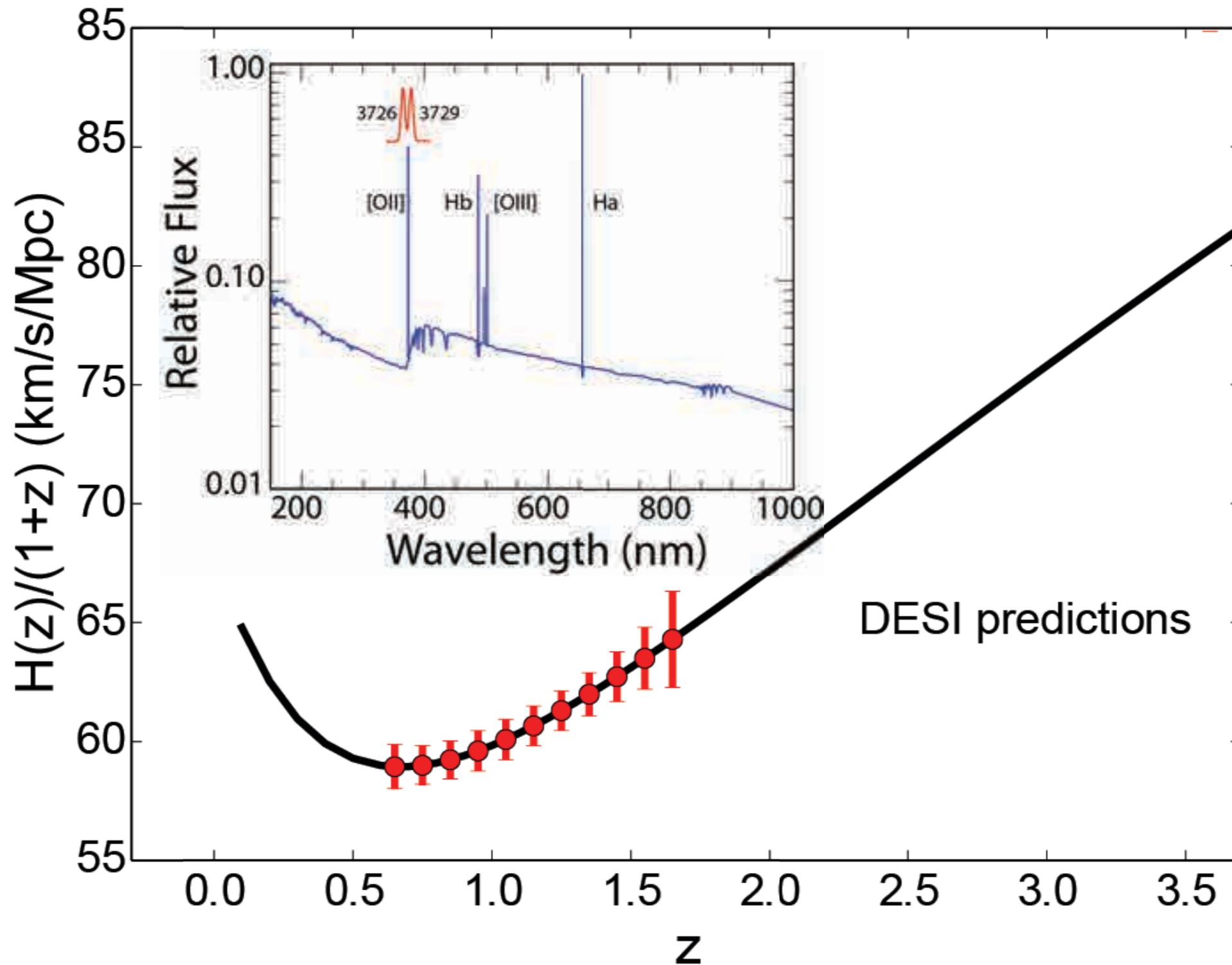
Aubourg et al. 2014 arXiv:1411.1074

Cosmological implications of baryon acoustic oscillation (BAO) measurements

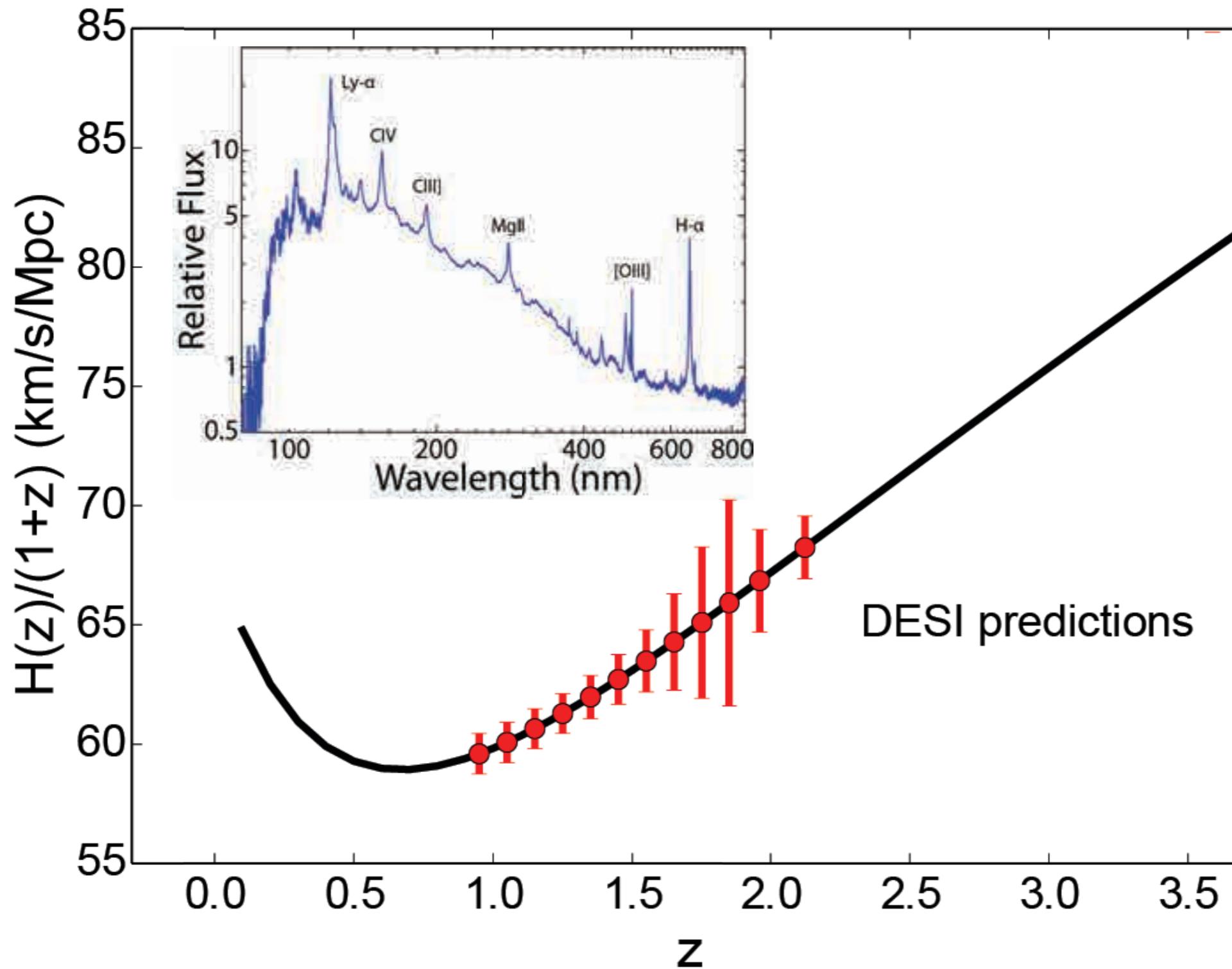
Luminous Red Galaxies



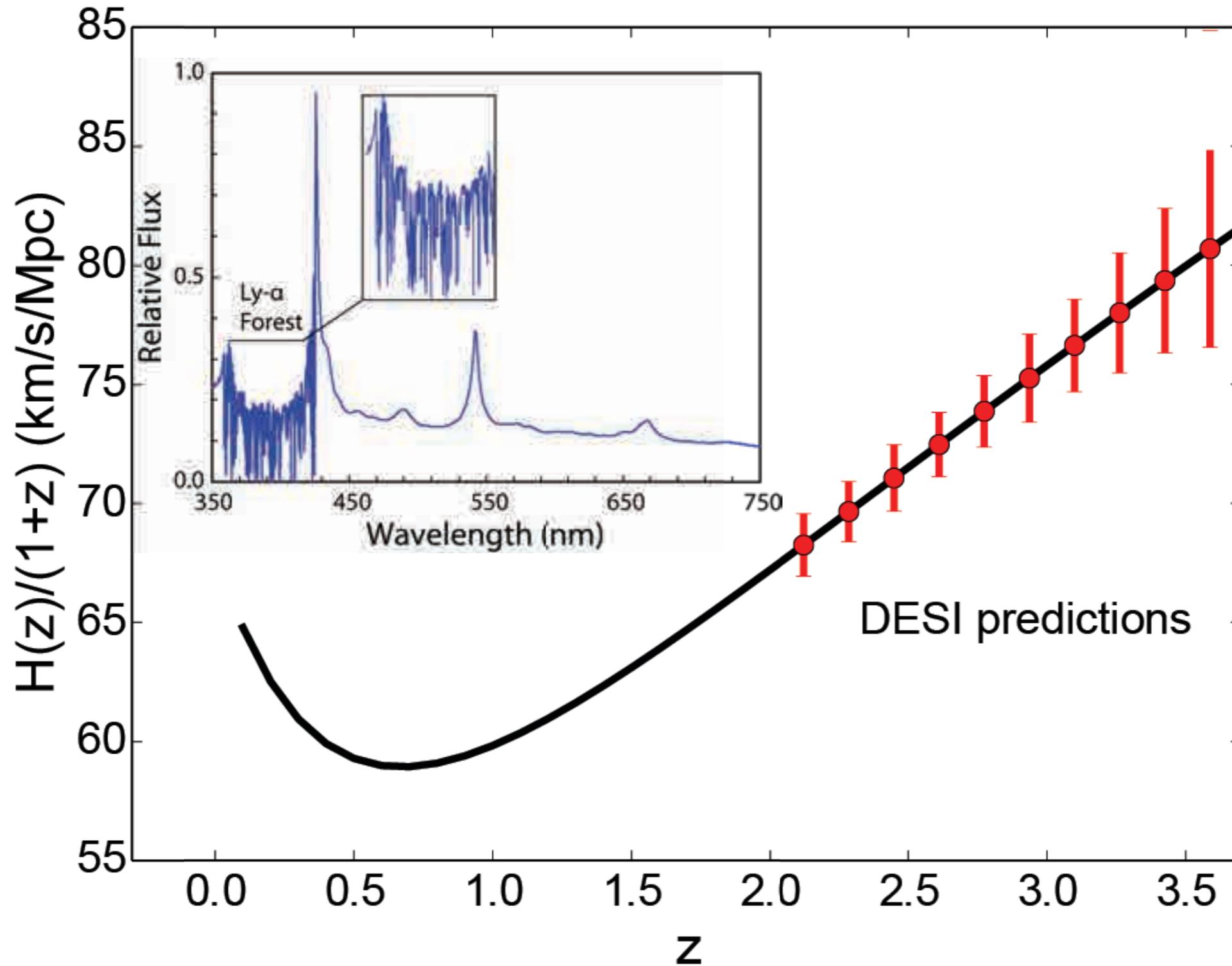
Emission Line Galaxies



Tracer QSOs

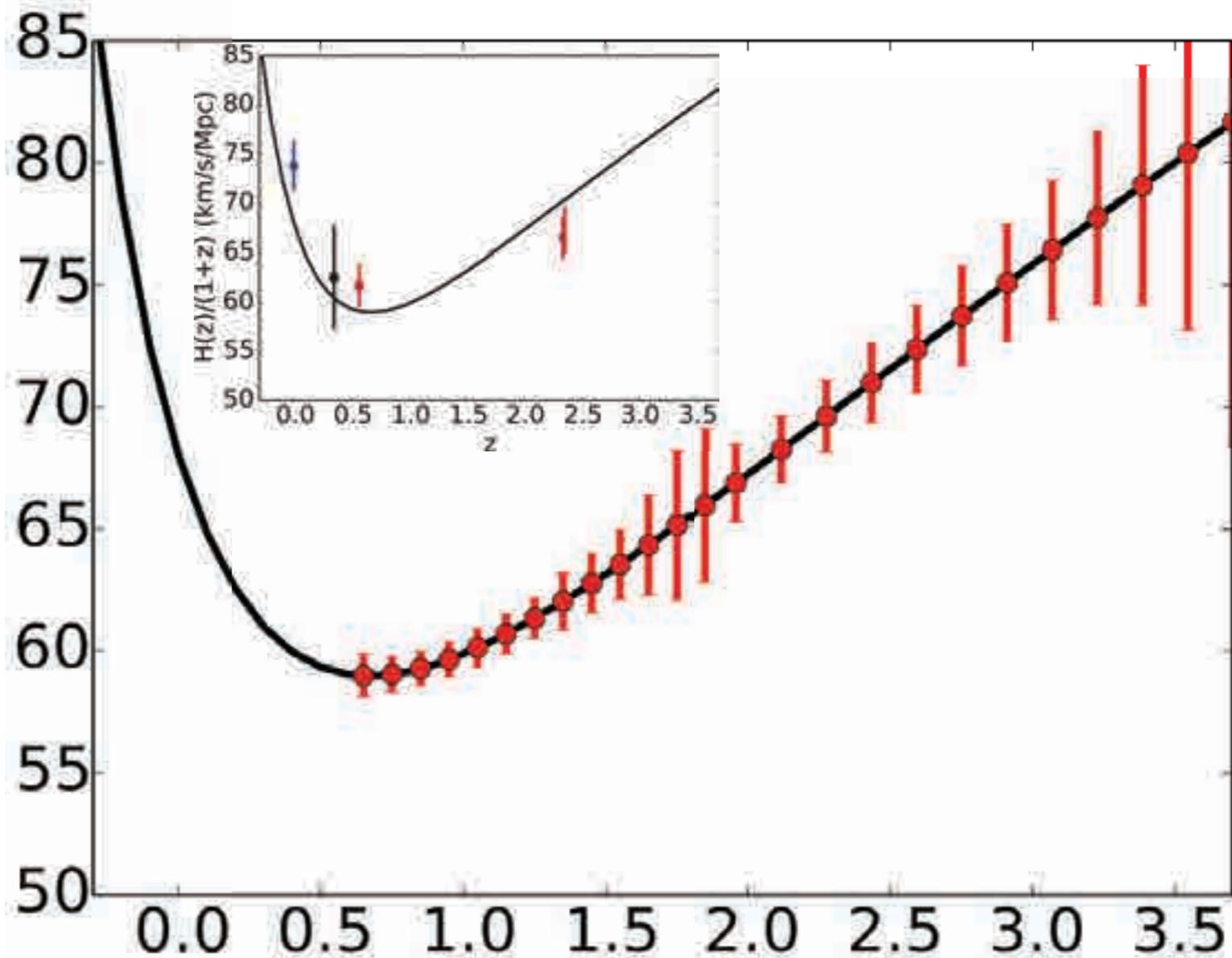


Lyman- α forest quasars



DESI Hubble Diagram

Target type	z range	Target density deg ⁻²	Good z density deg ⁻²	$\Delta z/(1+z)$ precision	$\Delta z/(1+z)$ systematic	Bad z assignment	Completeness
LRG	0.4–1.0	350	300	0.0005	0.0002	< 5%	> 95%
ELG	0.6–1.6	2400	1280	0.0005	0.0002	< 5%	> 90%
QSO	< 2.1	170	120	0.0025	0.0004	< 5%	> 90%
Ly- α	> 2.1	90	50	0.0025	-	< 2%	> 72%



DESI Improvements relative to Planck + BOSS

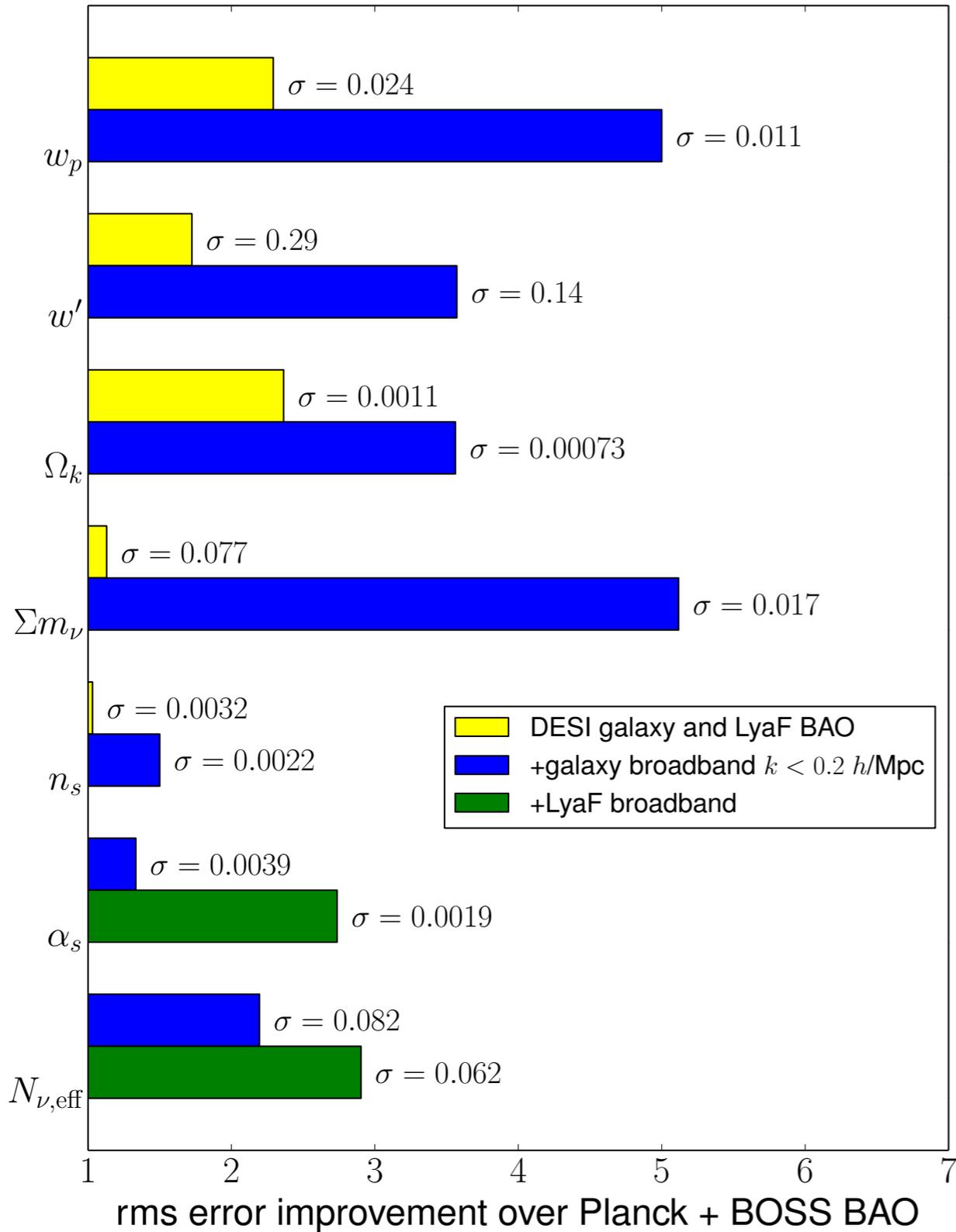
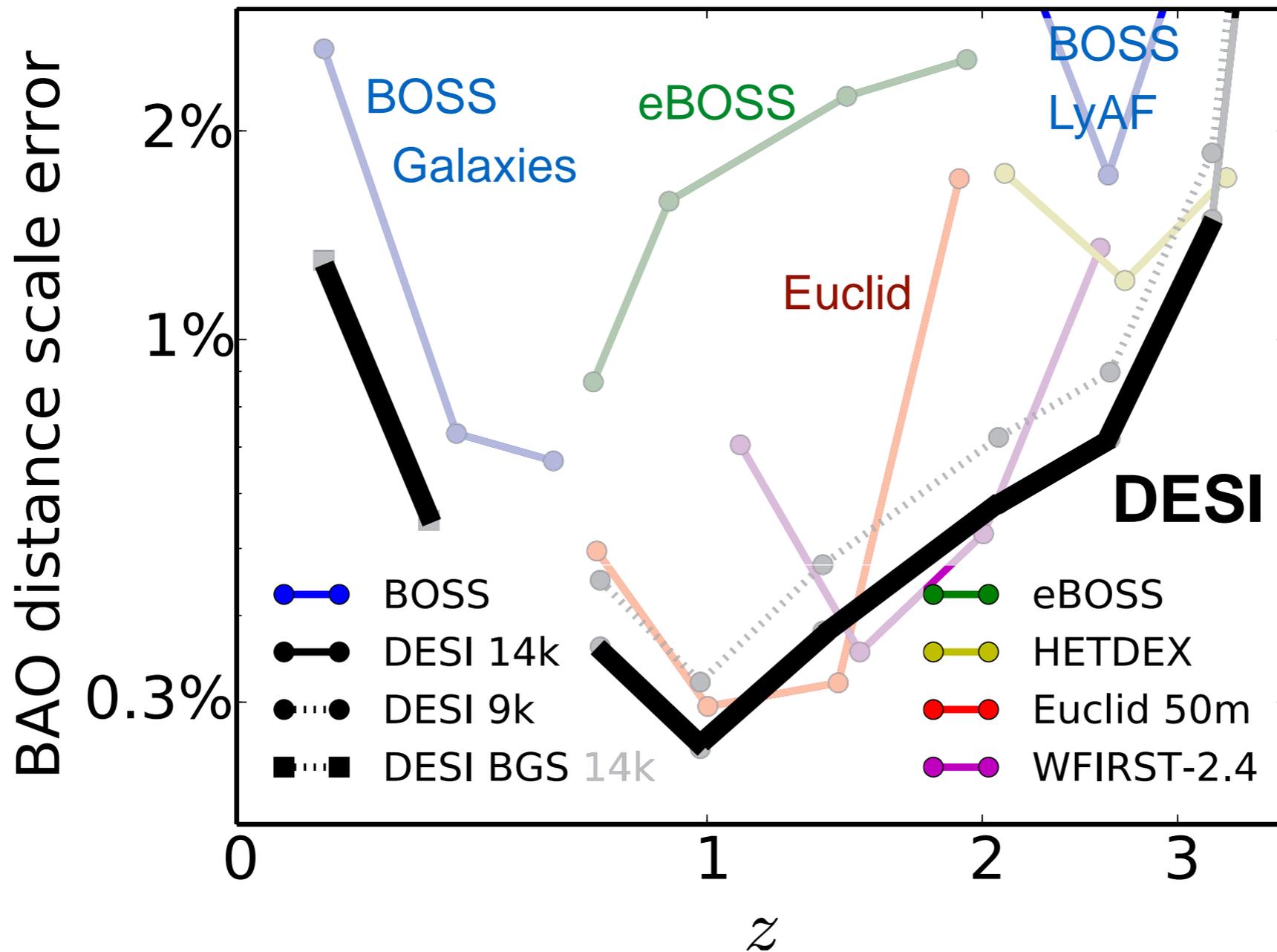


Figure 2.16: Improvement in the measurements of w_p , $w' = w_a$, Ω_k , m_ν the sum of the neutrino masses, n_s the spectral index, α_s the running of the spectral index, and $N_{\nu,\text{eff}}$ the number of neutrino-like (relativistic) species.

DESI in comparison



DESI Schedule

Nov 2012 CD0: DOE says they need a spectroscopy survey

- Merges BigBOSS and DESpec collaborations

Sept 2014 CD1: Conceptual Design Review

July 2015 CD2: Preliminary Design Review

- This secures the money

Early 2016 CD3: Another Design Review

- This gives us permission to build stuff
- Private money is already being used for long lead items

Mid 2018: Installation

Early 2019: Commissioning

Late 2019: Science verification

Late 2019 / early 2020: 5 year survey start

DESI & PFS (?)

What	DESI	PFS
Area	14k sq deg	1.4k sq deg
Field of View	7.5 sq deg	1.1 sq deg
Fibers	5000	2400
Wavelength	3600–9800	3800–12600
Telescope	4m @ 1.1" seeing	8m @ 0.8" seeing
Survey	5 years	3 x 1 years (?)
Start	2019	2017

DESI Data Systems

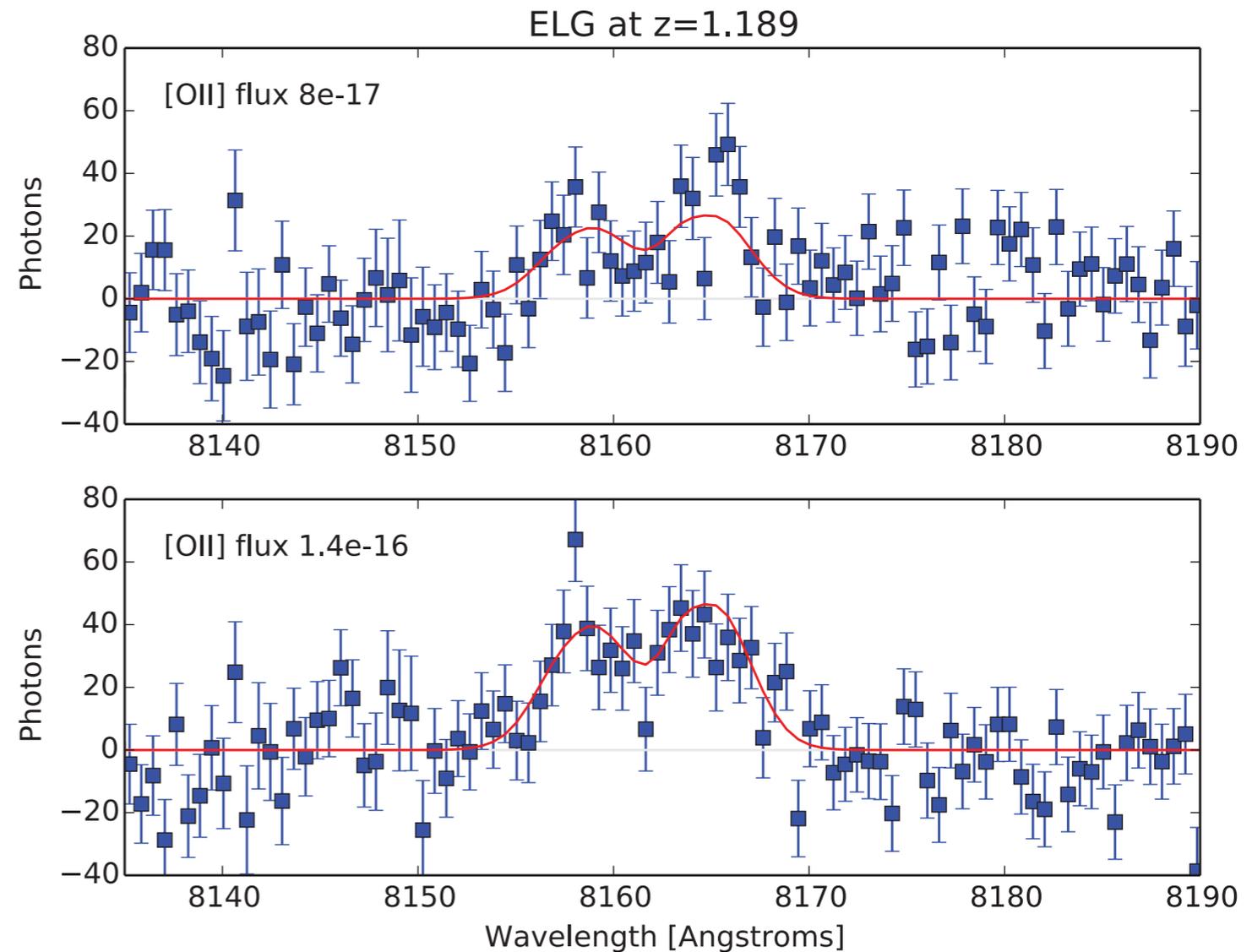
Getting the data

- Target selection
- Survey planning
- Interface with operations

Raw data → useful data

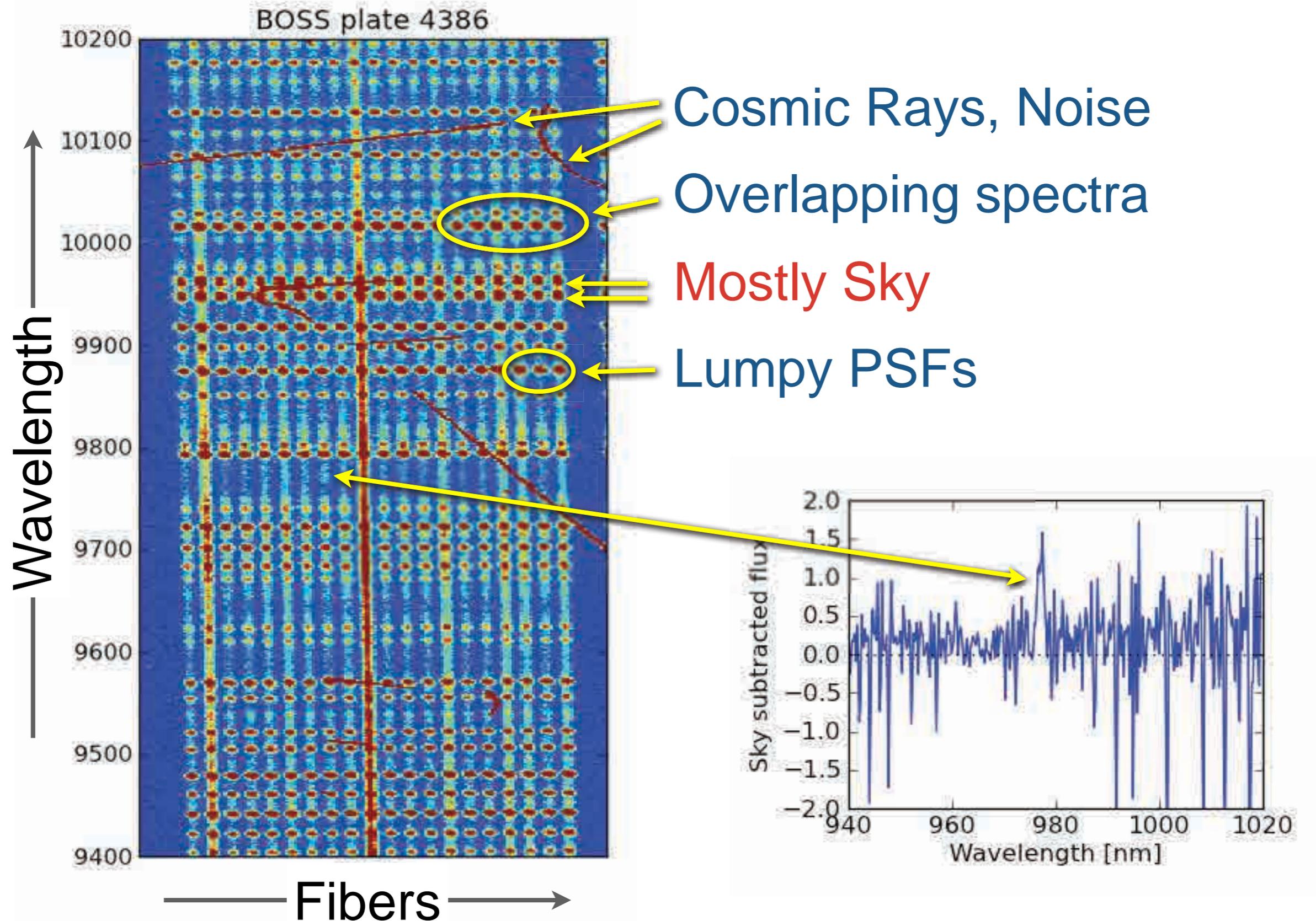
- Spectroscopic pipeline
- Data transfer & distribution

Simulations

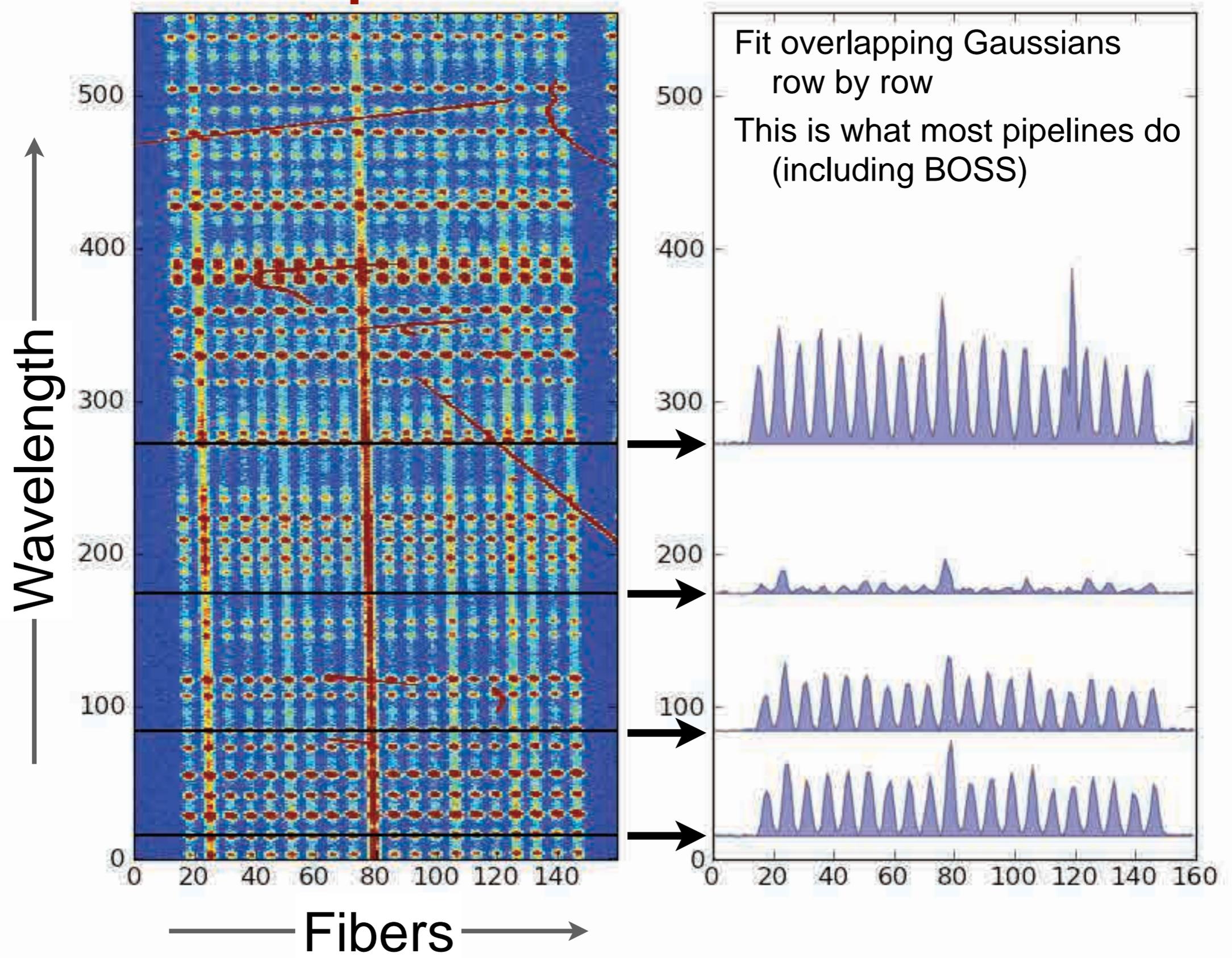


Can you find the ELG?

$3 \times 10^{-6} \%$
of DESI data

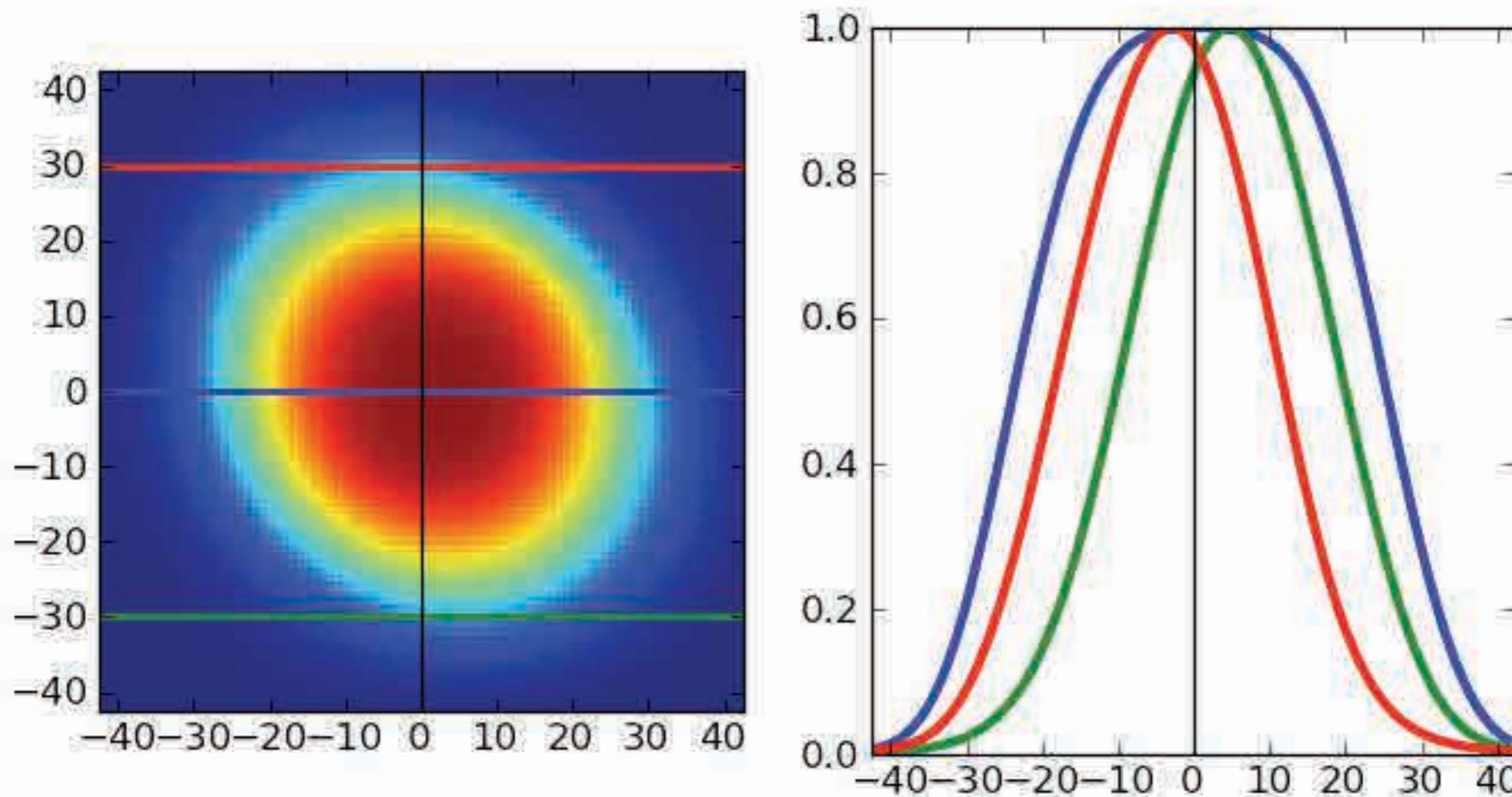


“Optimal” Extraction



“Optimal Extraction” \neq Optimal

Only optimal if $\text{PSF}(x,y) = P(x) Q(y)$



Need Full 2D PSF to get this right:

“Spectroperfectionism”

Bolton & Schlegel 2010

What is a Spectrum?

Extraction as lossless data compression

Project flux to CCD pixels:

*Projection Matrix:
full 2D PSF*

$$p = A(f_{\text{obj}} + f_{\text{sky}}) + \text{noise}$$

CCD pixels *Flux for all objects*

χ^2 for model spectrum m :

$$\chi_p^2 = \sum_{\text{CCD pix}} \frac{(p - A(m + f_{\text{sky}}))^2}{\sigma_p^2}$$

should be equivalent

$$\chi_f^2 = \sum_{\lambda} \frac{(f - Rm)^2}{\sigma_f^2}$$

Resolution matrix (arrow pointing to R)
Model, e.g. ELG@z (arrow pointing to m)
Sky subtracted, Resolution convolved spectrum (arrow pointing to f)

Extraction products:

1. **Spectrum**: sky subtracted, resolution convolved
2. **Resolution matrix R**
(replaces Gaussian LSF)
3. **Error model** (full covariance)

Spectroperfectionism in a Nutshell

2D PSF vs. spectrum and λ

$$p = A f + \text{noise}$$

$$f = (A^T N^{-1} A)^{-1} A^T N^{-1} p$$

$$C_f = (A^T N^{-1} A)^{-1}$$

$$\tilde{C} = R C_f R^T$$

$$\tilde{f} = R f$$

Spectral flux \rightarrow CCD pixels

Solve for f

Covariance of f

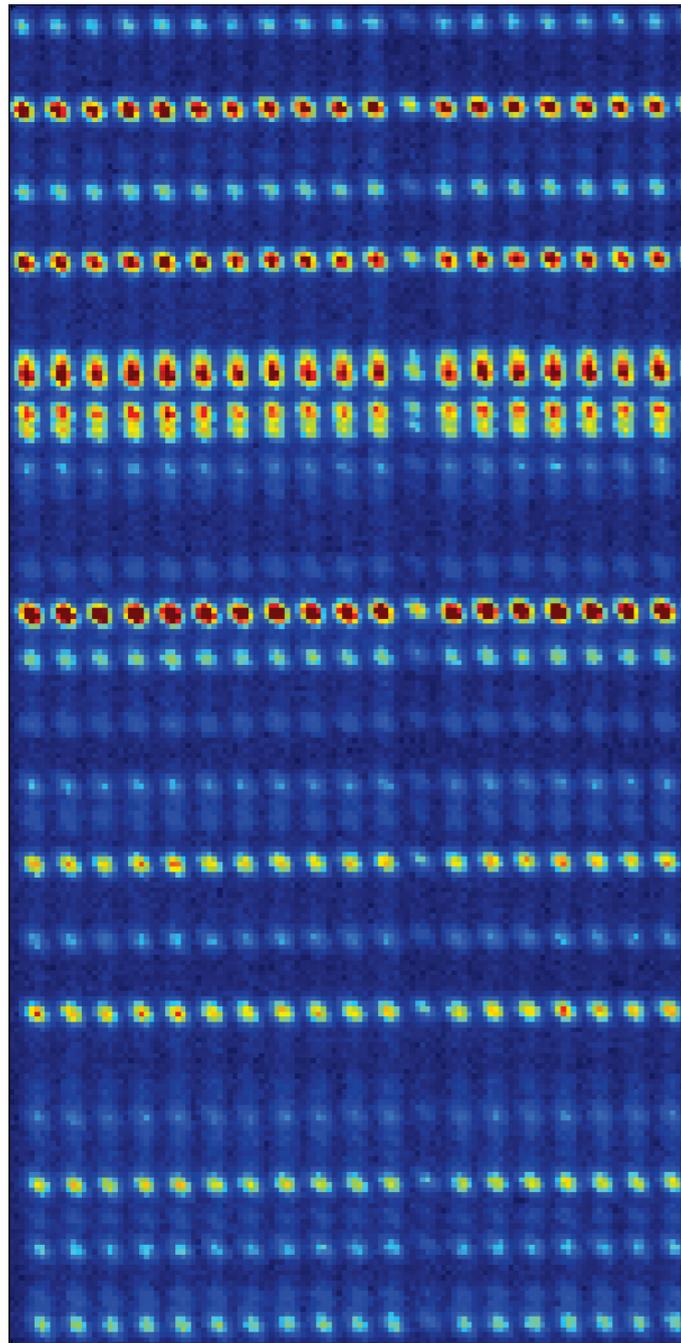
Diagonalize C_f

\tilde{f} has diagonal error
 \rightarrow Resolution equivalent
 to 1D spectrograph

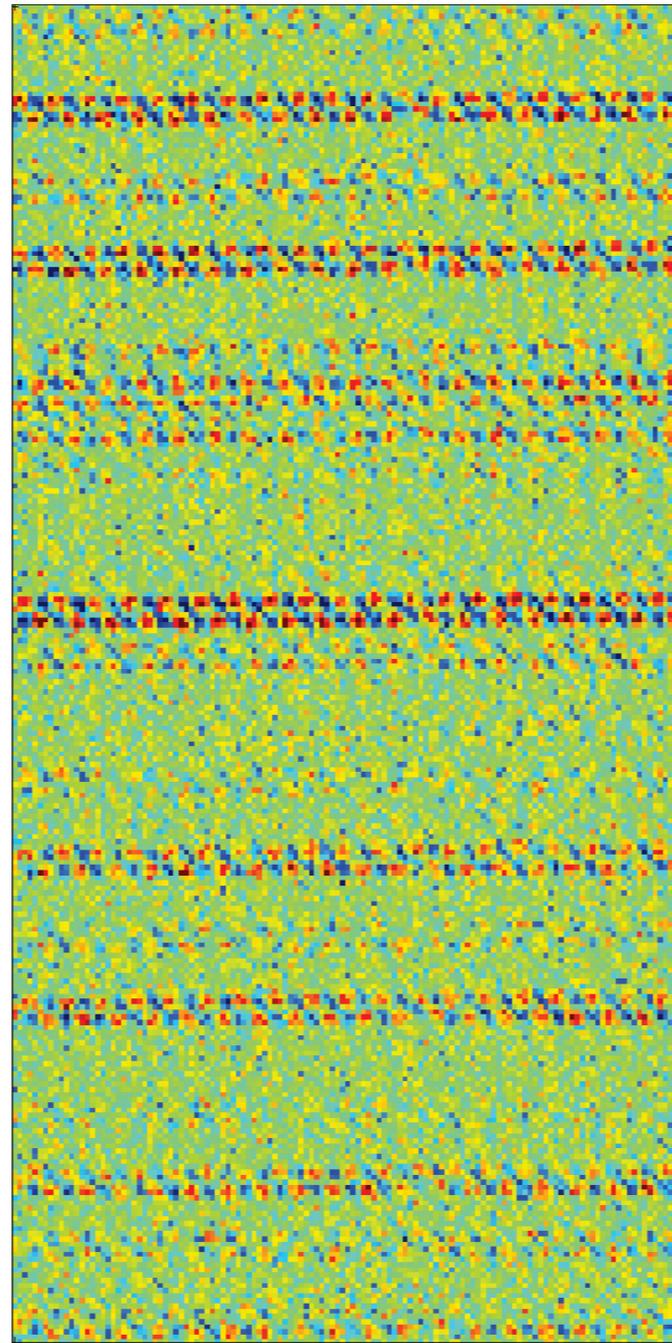
Three extraction products:

1. **Spectrum** (resolution convolved)
2. **Resolution Matrix**
3. **Error model** (*diagonalized* covariance)

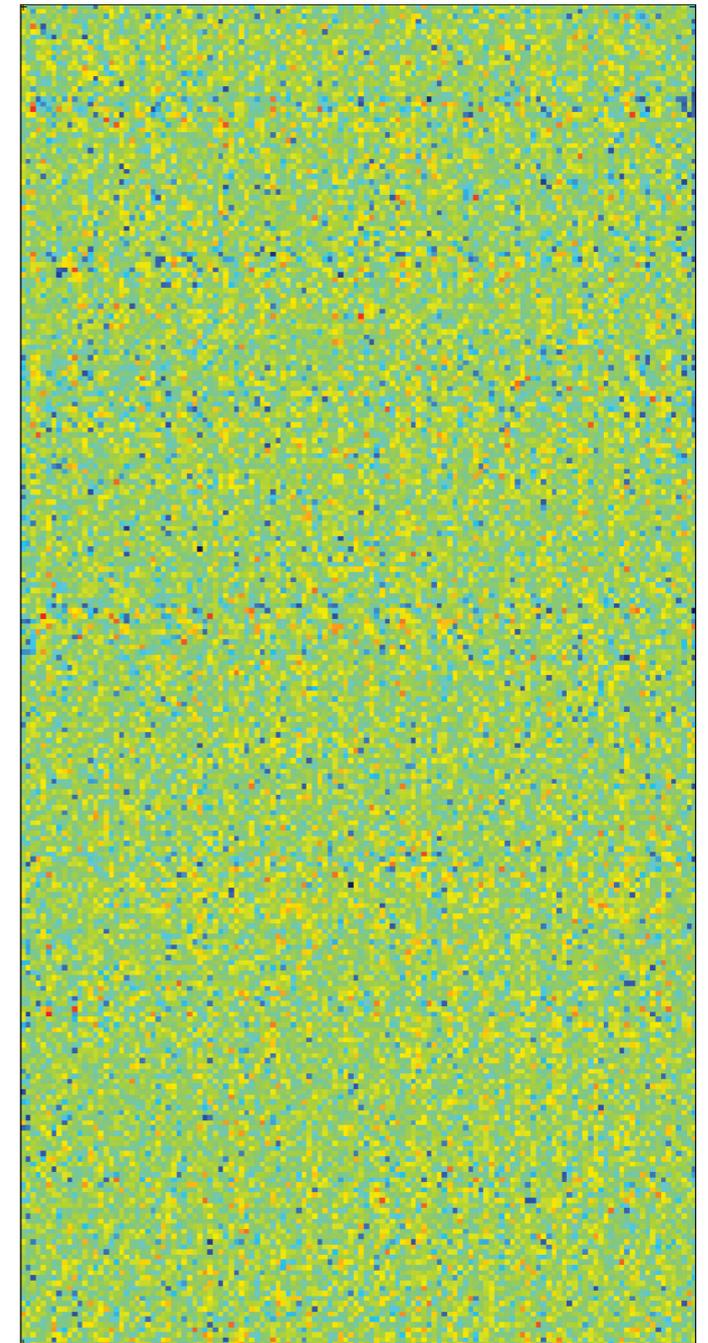
Extraction Residuals



Original Data

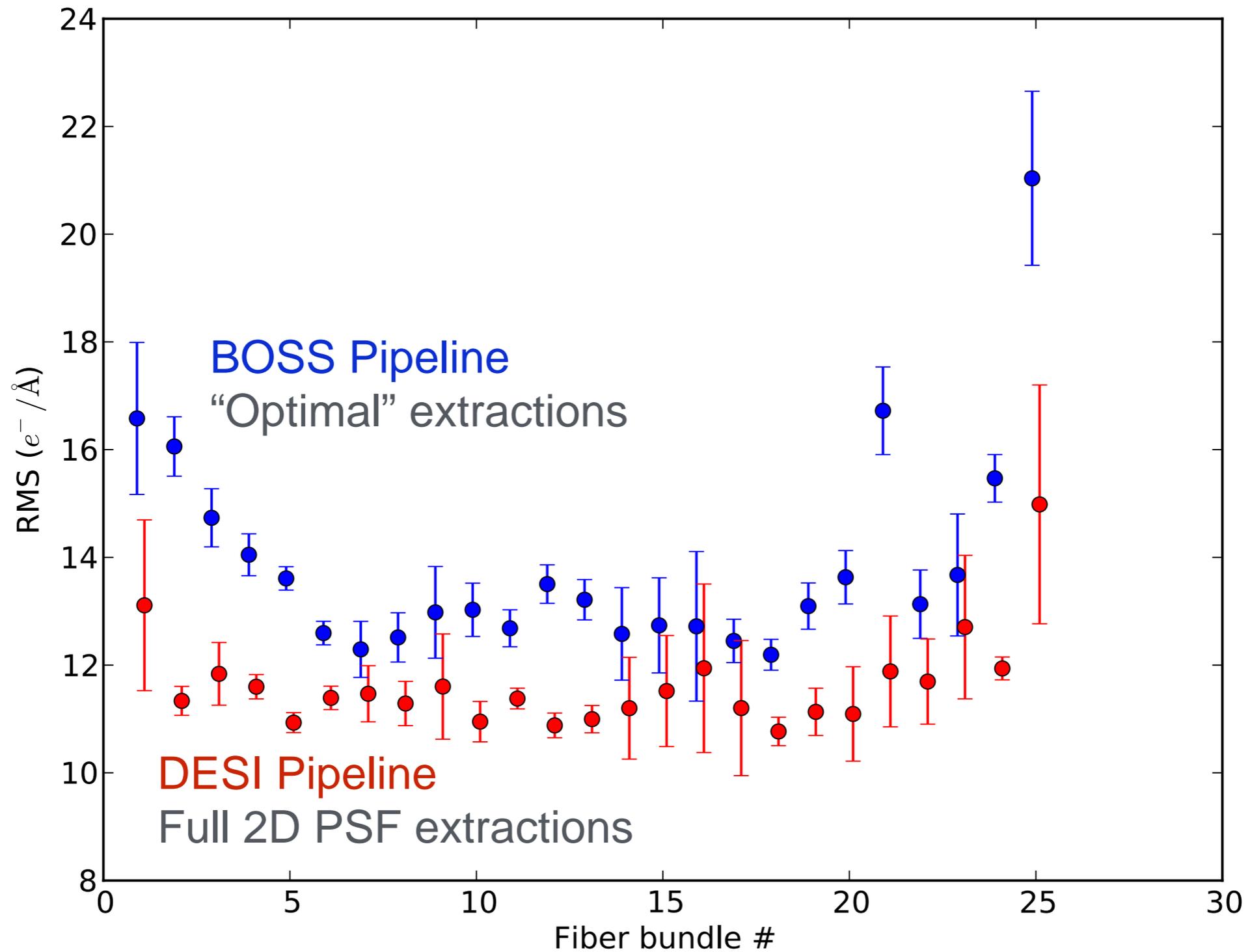


"Optimal"
Residuals



Spectroperfectionism
Residuals

Improved BOSS Sky Residuals



CPU Challenges

CCD pixels

Flux

$$p = Af + \text{noise}$$

$$f = (A^T N^{-1} A)^{-1} A^T N^{-1} p$$

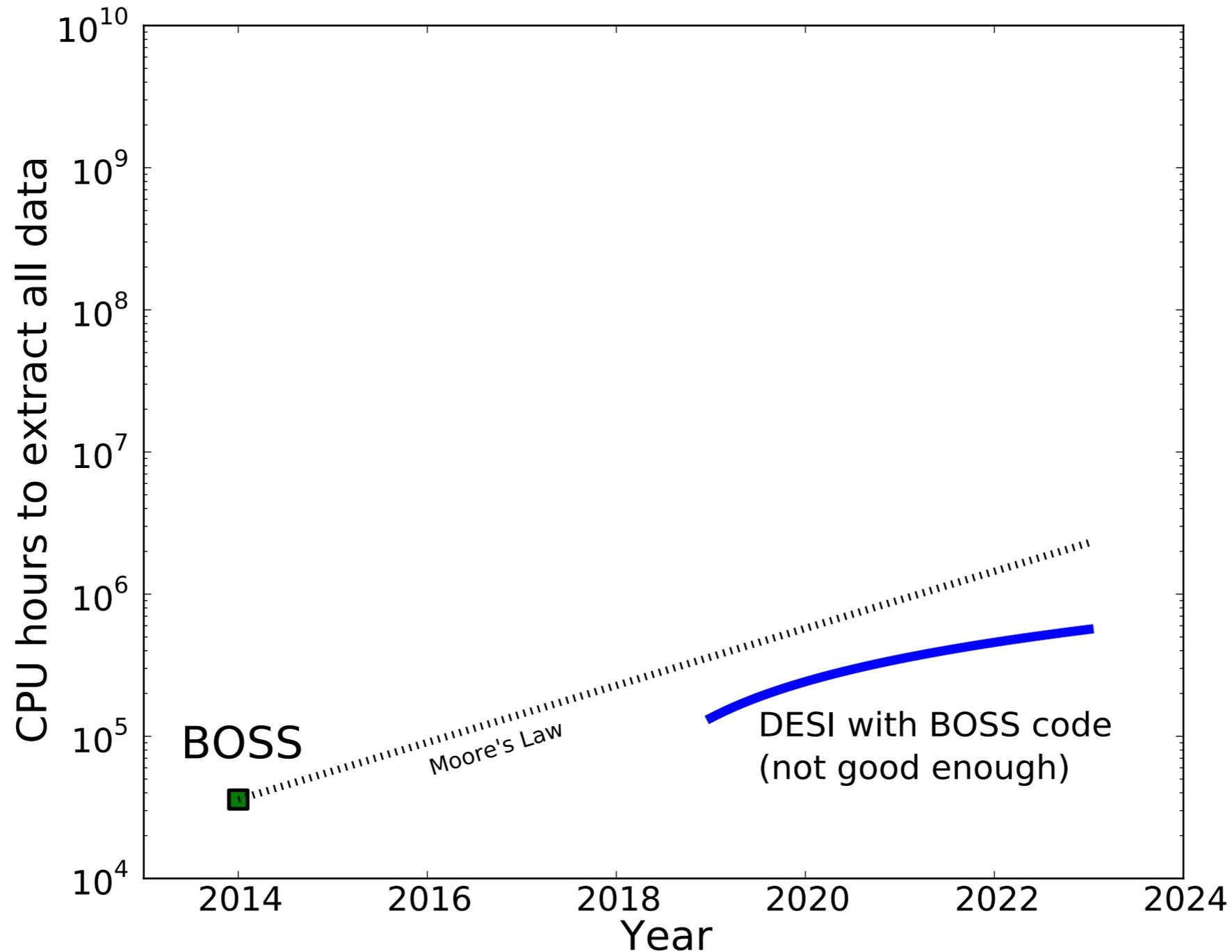
16M x 16M matrix

30 per exposure

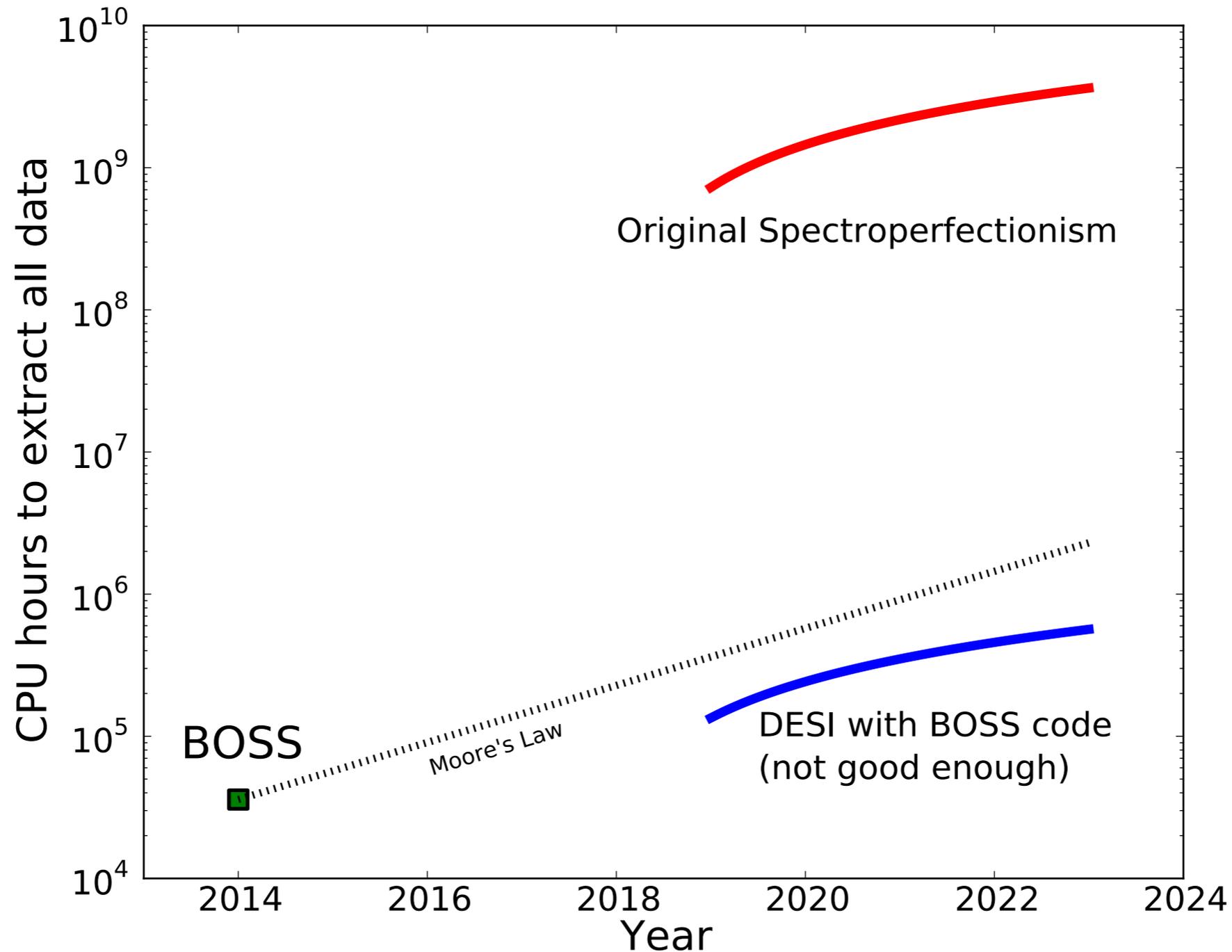
up to 100 per night

fortunately they are sparse matrices

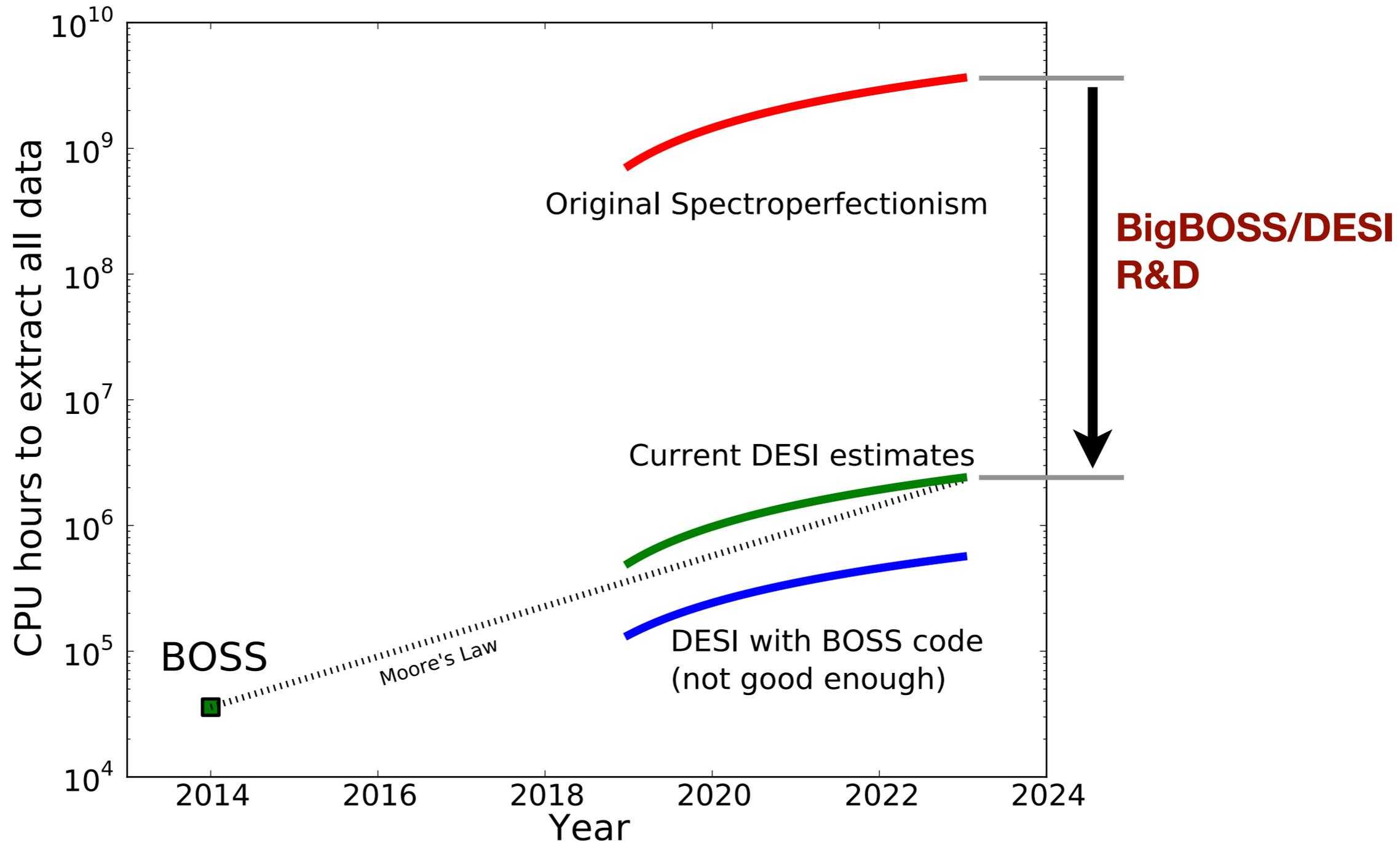
Spectral Extraction: CPU Hours



Spectral Extraction: CPU Hours



Spectral Extraction: CPU Hours

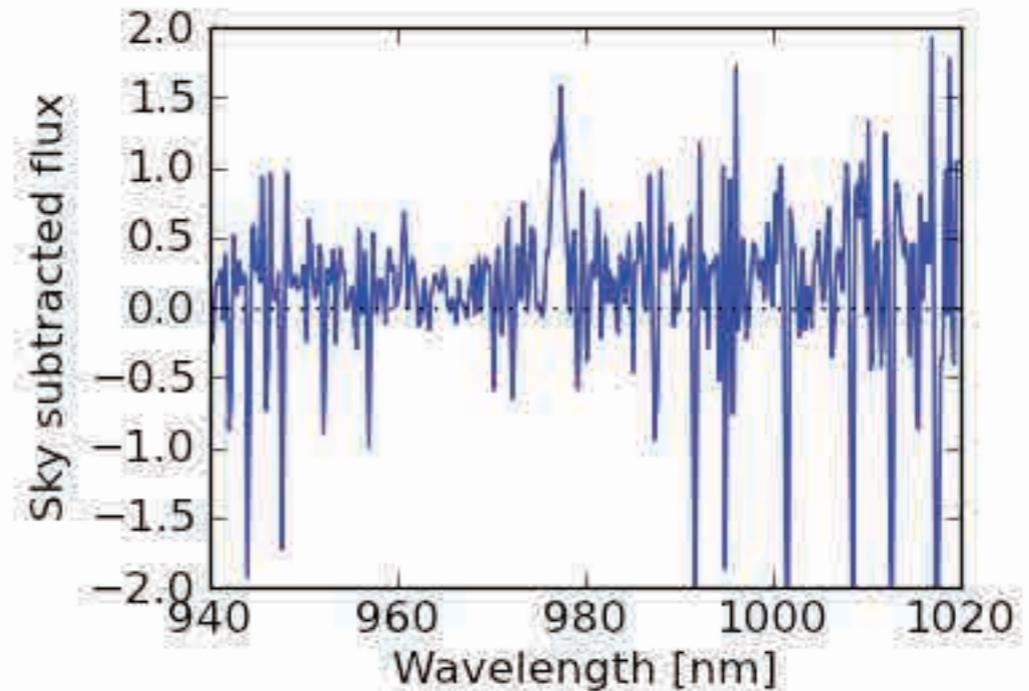


Simulation = (Extraction)⁻¹

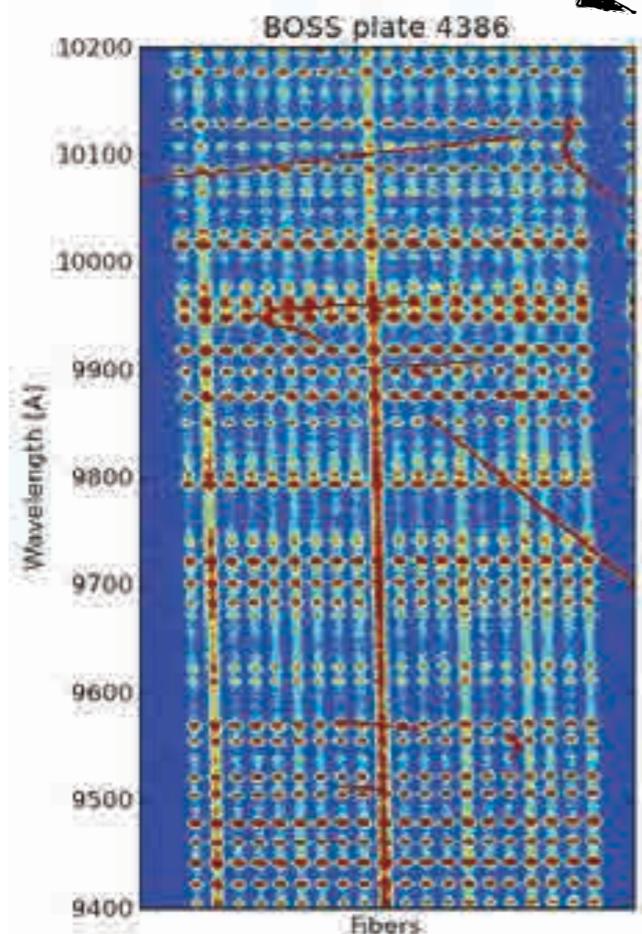
Both require

- 2D PSF Model
- $(i, \lambda) \leftrightarrow (x, y)$

Simulate



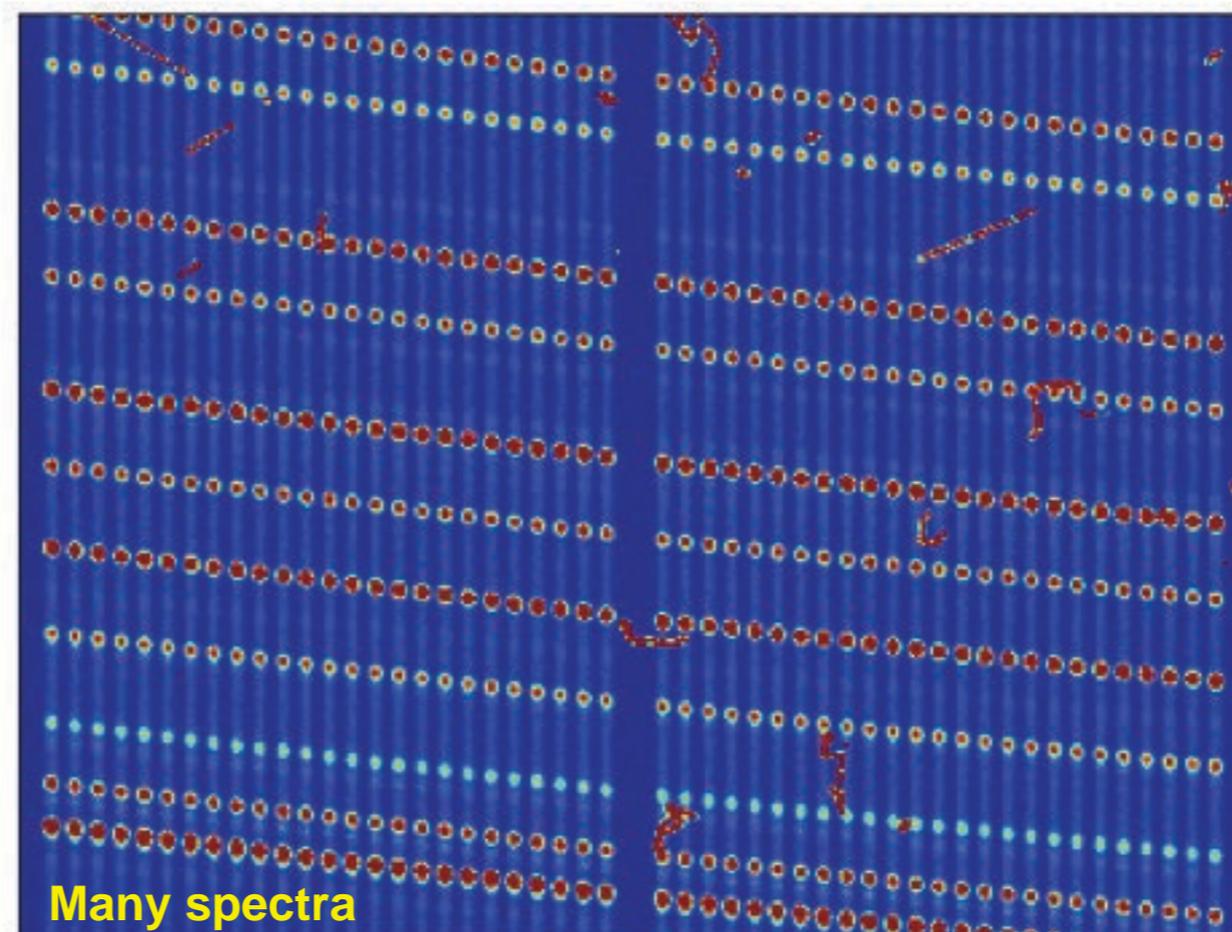
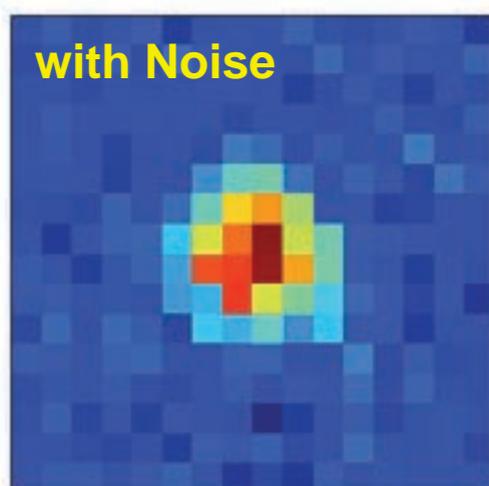
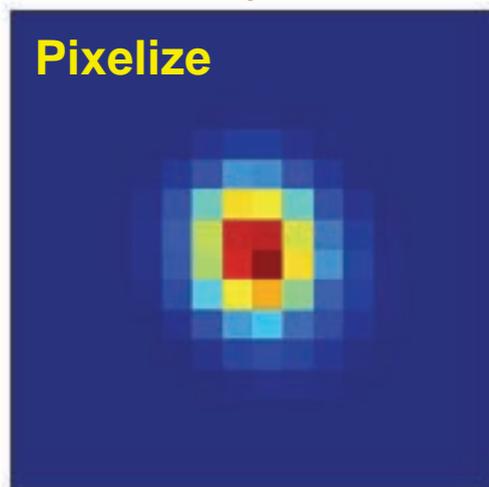
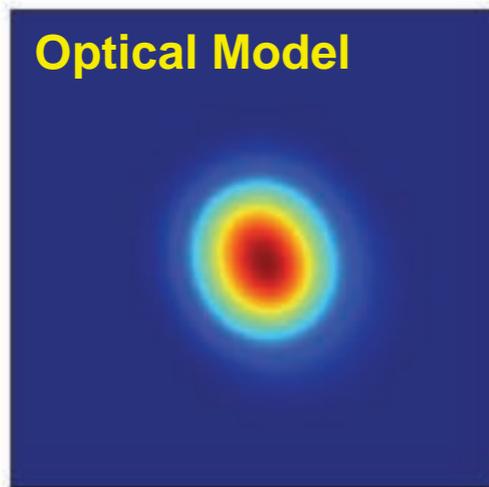
Extract



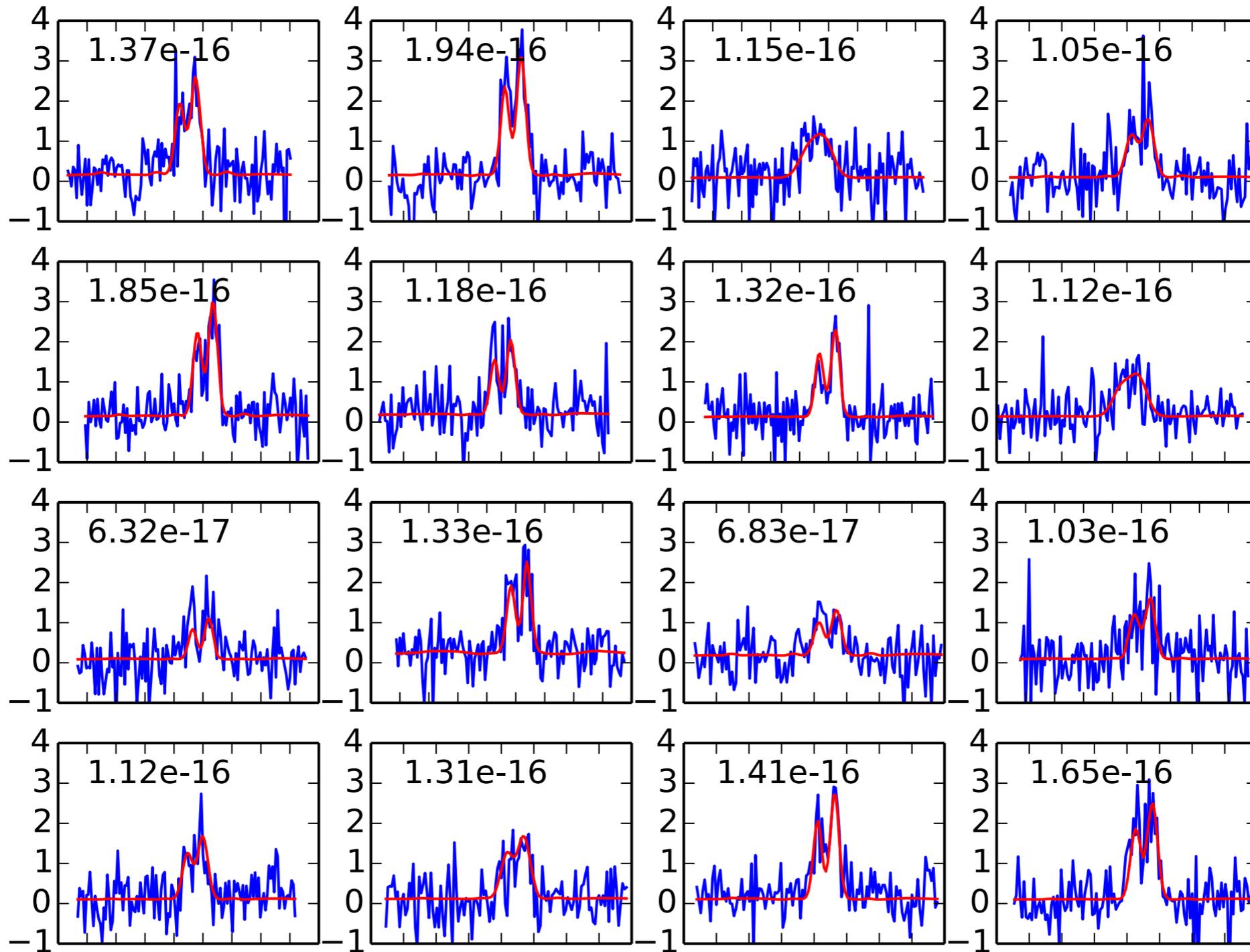
Instrument Simulations

Used for:

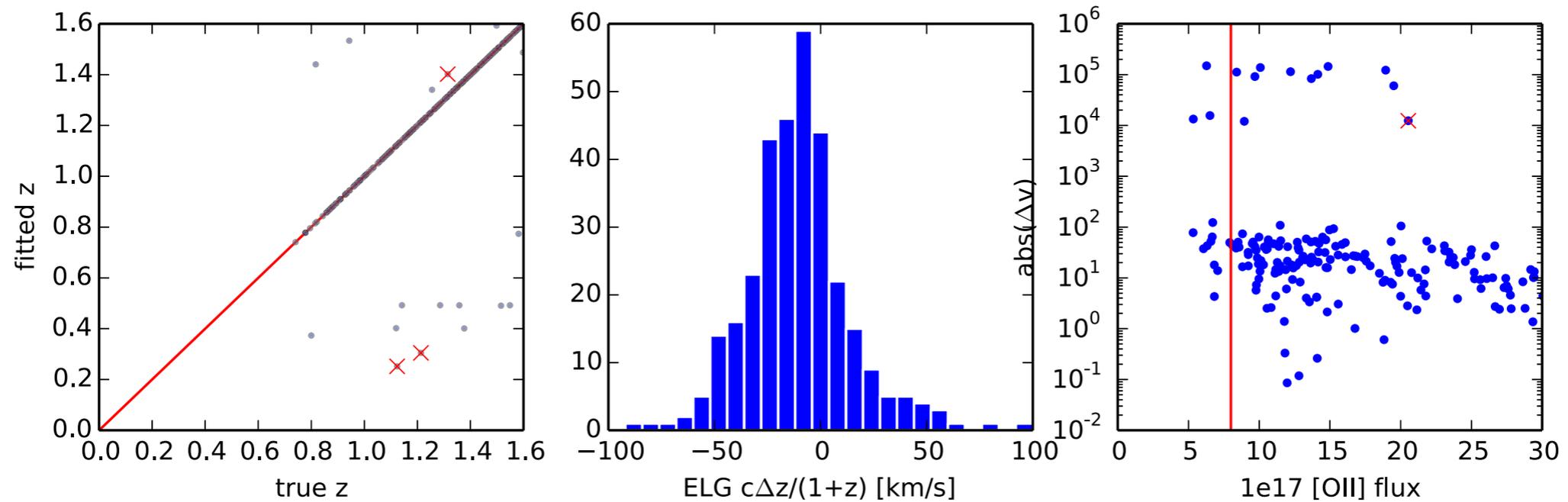
- *Science impact* of design choices
- Extraction *algorithm development*
- Operations *requirements*
 - Temperature stability
 - Calibration system



Prototype Pipeline ELGs



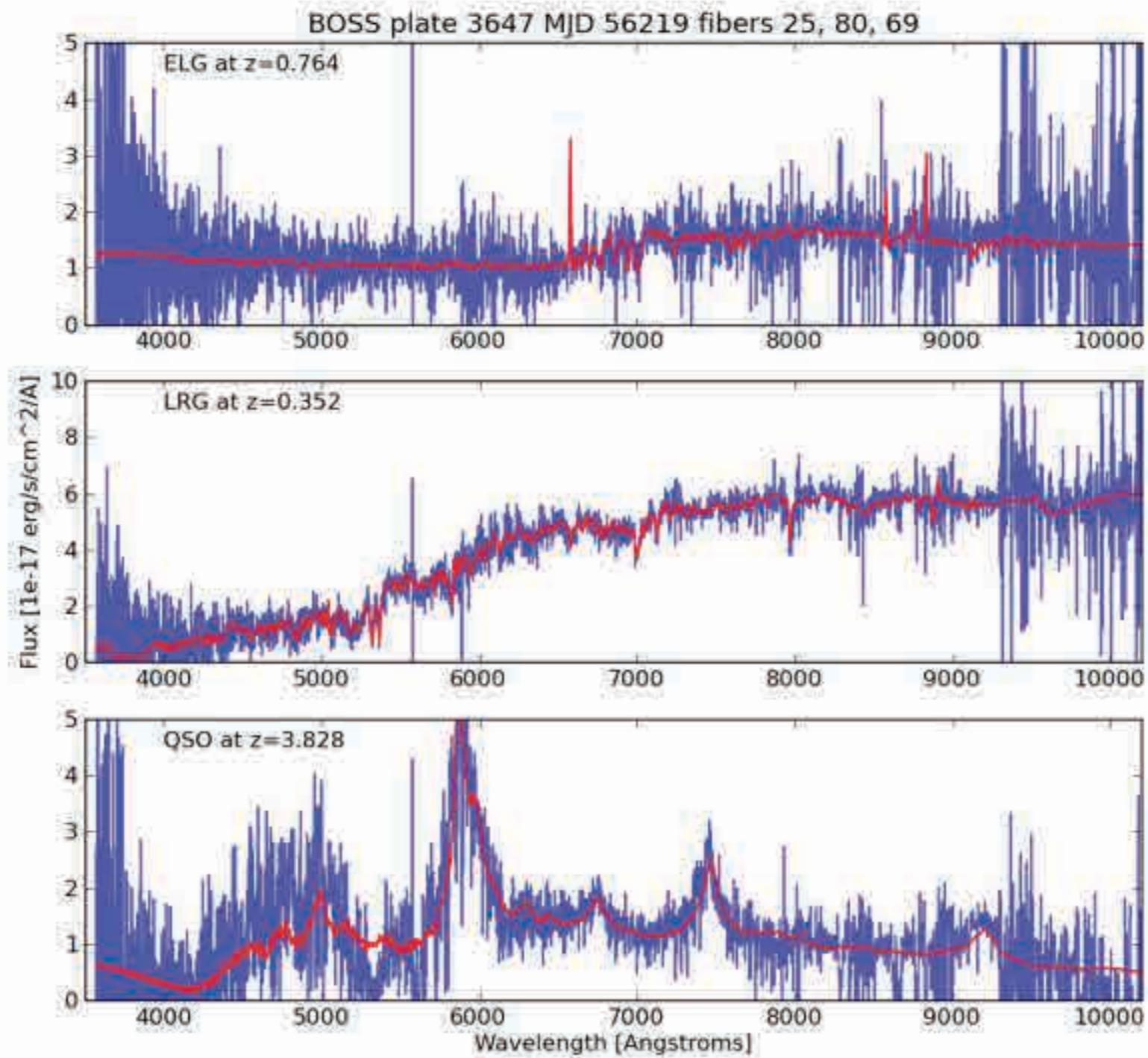
Prototype Pipeline Redshifts



SRD	Requirement	Achieved*
ELG z err	150 km/s	30 km/s
ELG z failures	<5% catastrophic	5% failures; 1% catastrophic
ELG z bias	60 km/s	10 km/s

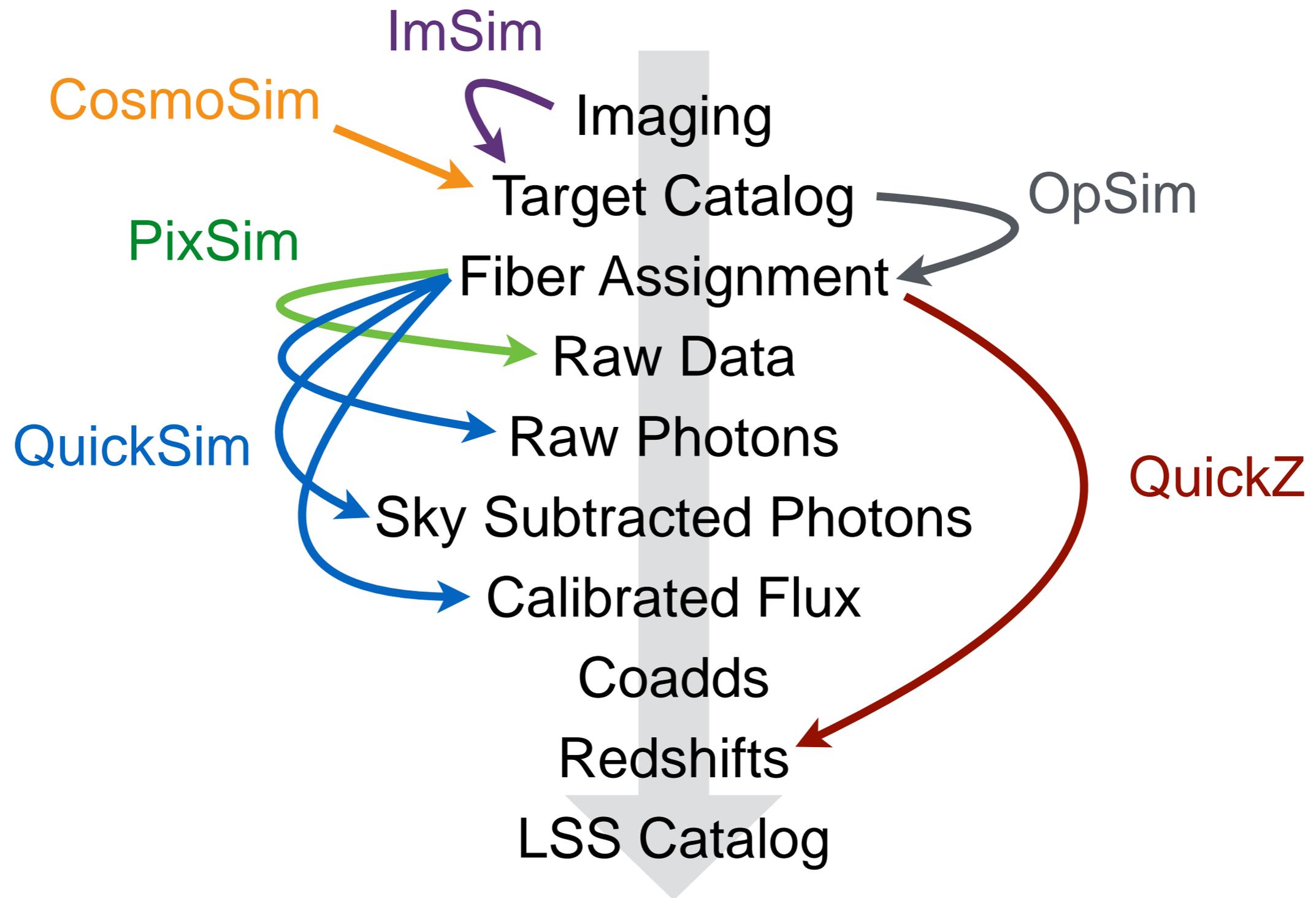
*Caveat: it can only get worse from here...

DESI applied to BOSS data



Real data keeps us honest

Simulations & Pipeline



<https://github.com/sbailey/specter>

DESI improvements over BOSS

Hardware

- Bigger telescope, new corrector with ADC 2.5m → 4m
- Higher resolution & better throughput spectrographs R ~ 4000
- 5000 robotically positioned fibers 1k → 5k

Survey

- Larger footprint 11k → 14k
- Target selection from new, deeper imaging 1-2 mag deeper than SDSS

Software

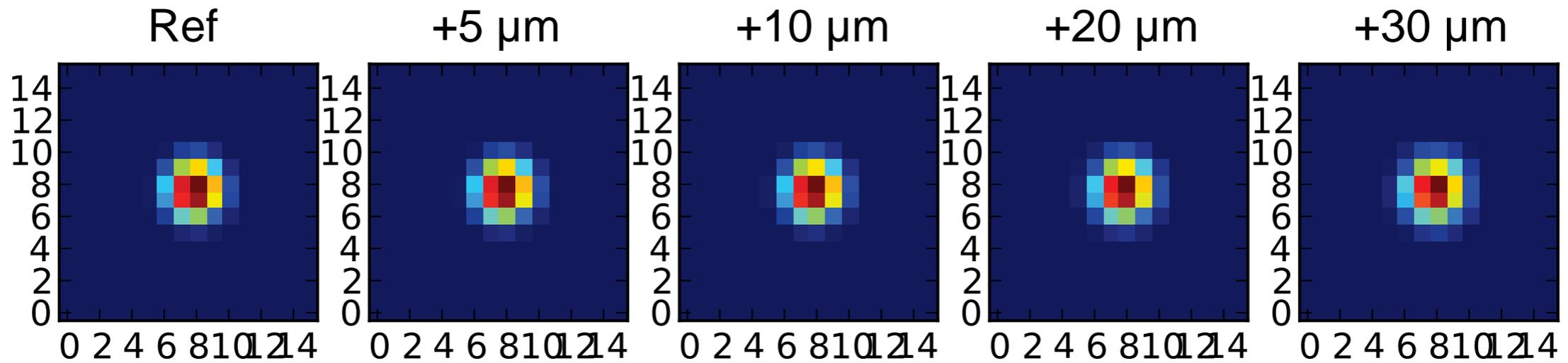
- Better algorithms to maximize the data
 - Information content
 - Minimizing systematicsFull information propagation
- Smoother data flow, learning from our experiences with SDSS

Analysis

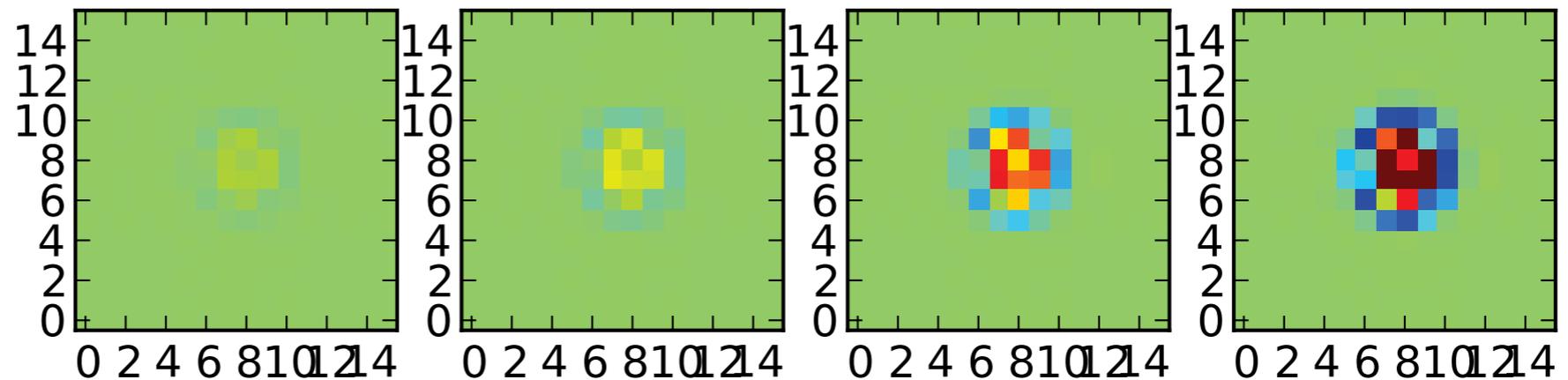
- Combining all these pieces into the definitive BAO survey

PSF Stability Requirements

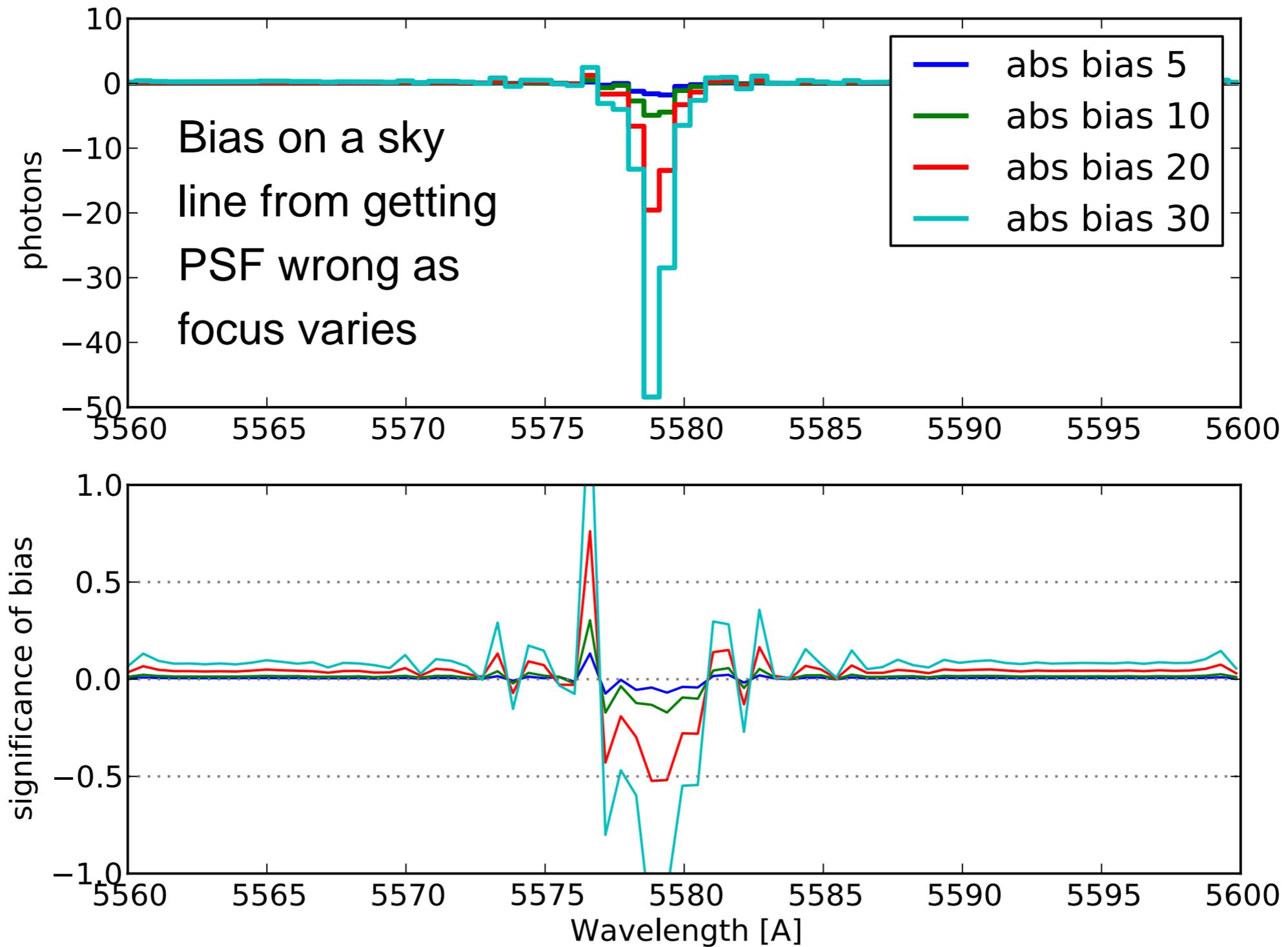
Varying Focus \rightarrow



Residuals



PSF Stability Requirements



Conclusions

BOSS has the world's best BAO measurements

- Highest precision galaxy BAO
- First (and only) Lyman-alpha BAO

DESI will greatly expand this reach

- Better hardware, software, science

Complimentary to other cosmology probes & surveys

Great future for big surveys

- Let's collaborate!

