

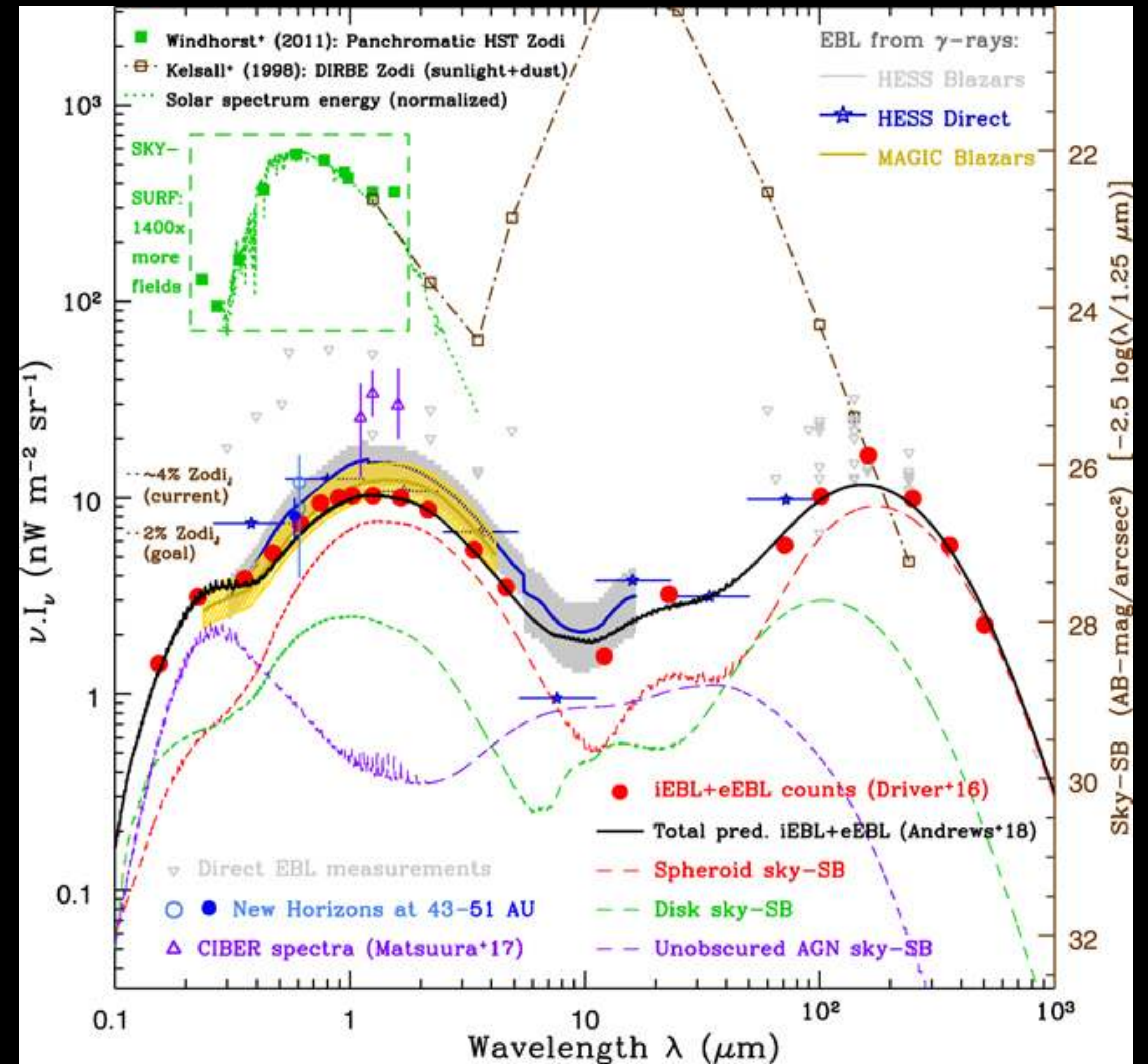
SKYSURF: Where Does Optical Background Come From?

SKYSURF Team; Tim Carleton, Delondrae Carter, Seth Cohen, Rogier Windhorst, **Scott Tompkins**, Zak Goisman, Rosalia O'Brien, etc...



Where does Optical Background Come From?

- Normal (high-SB) Galaxies?
- Faint (low-SB) Galaxies? (Jones+2018, Zaritsky+21)
- Halos around bright galaxies? (Conselice+2016, Ashcraft+2018, Cheng+2021)
- Intergroup/intercluster light? (Bernstein+1995, Mihos+2005)
- Other cosmological signal? (Cooray+2004, Kashlinsky+2004)
- Foregrounds? (O'Brien+in prep, Matsuura+2017, Sano+2020)



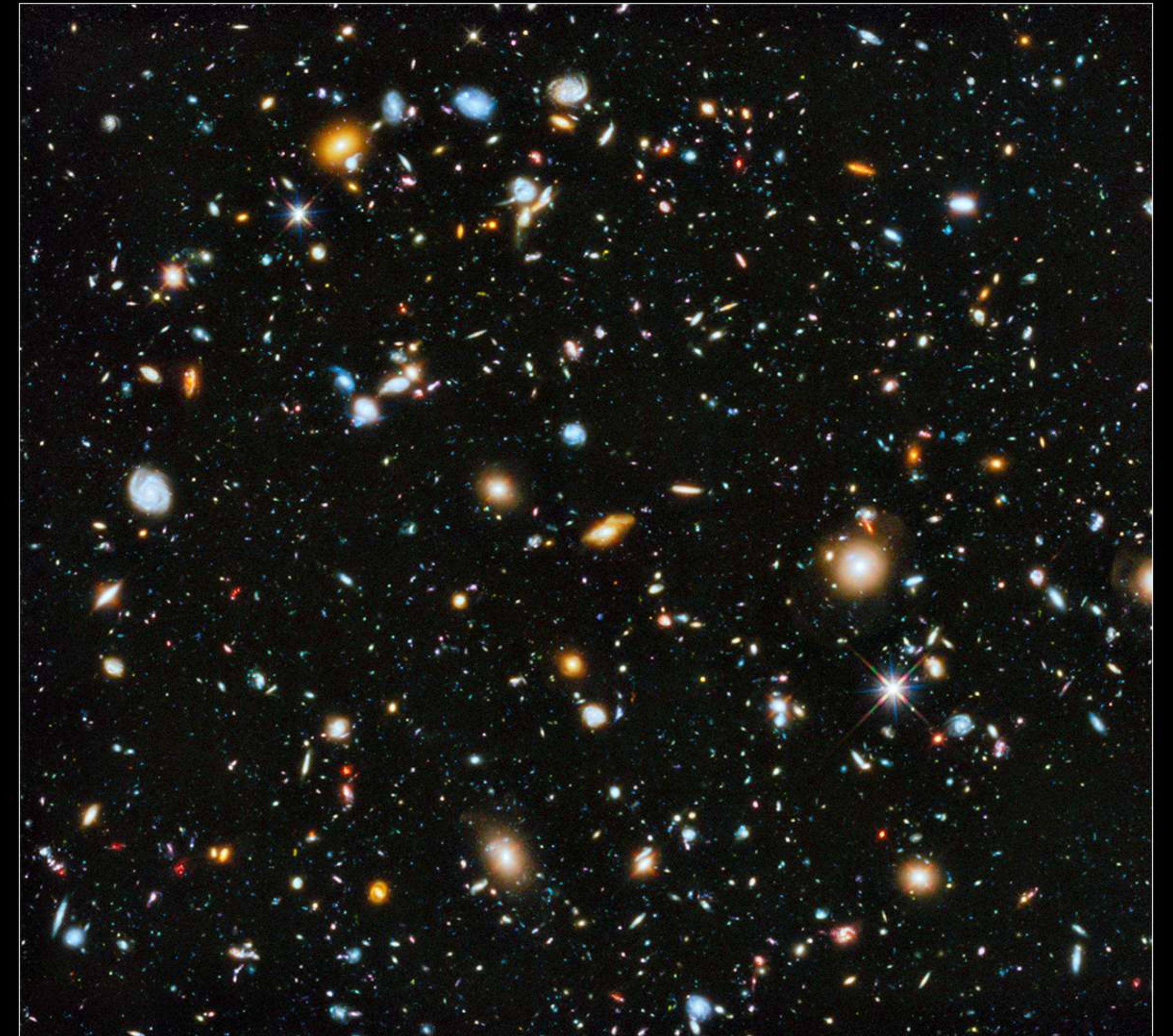
Windhorst+22
 Carleton+22

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Hubble Ultra Deep Field 2014

HST • ACS • WFC3



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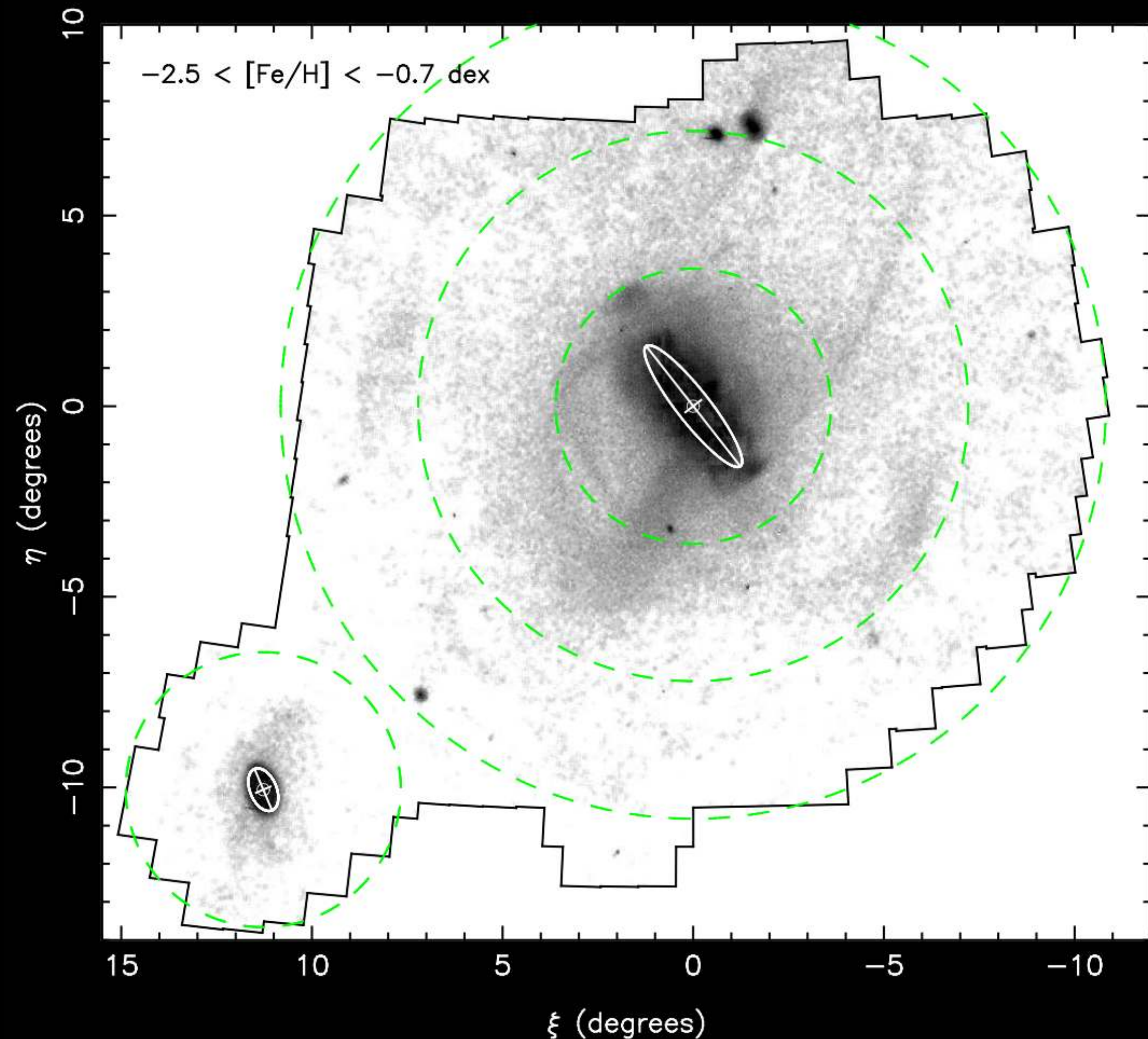
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van Dokkum+18

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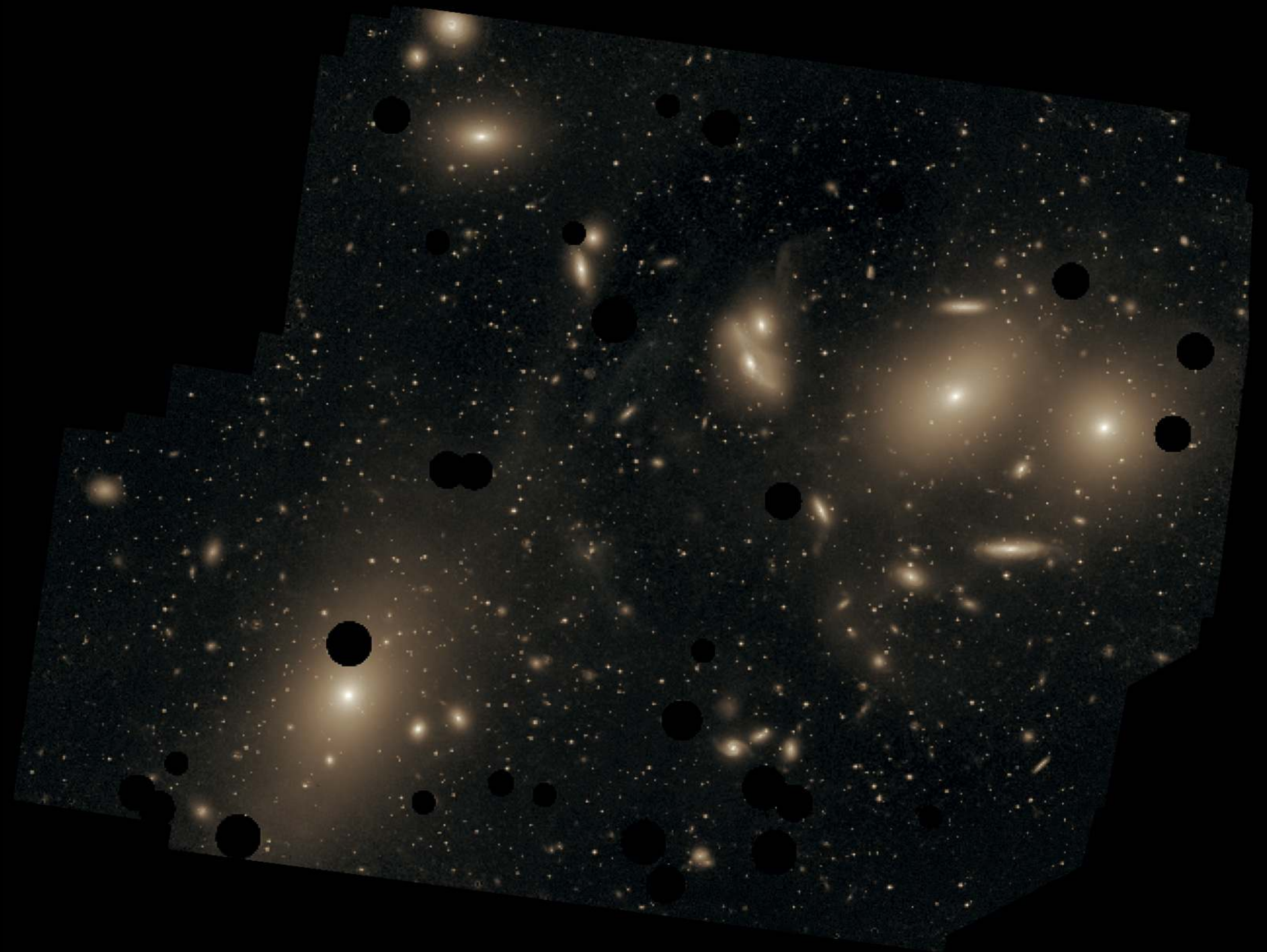
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McConnachie+18

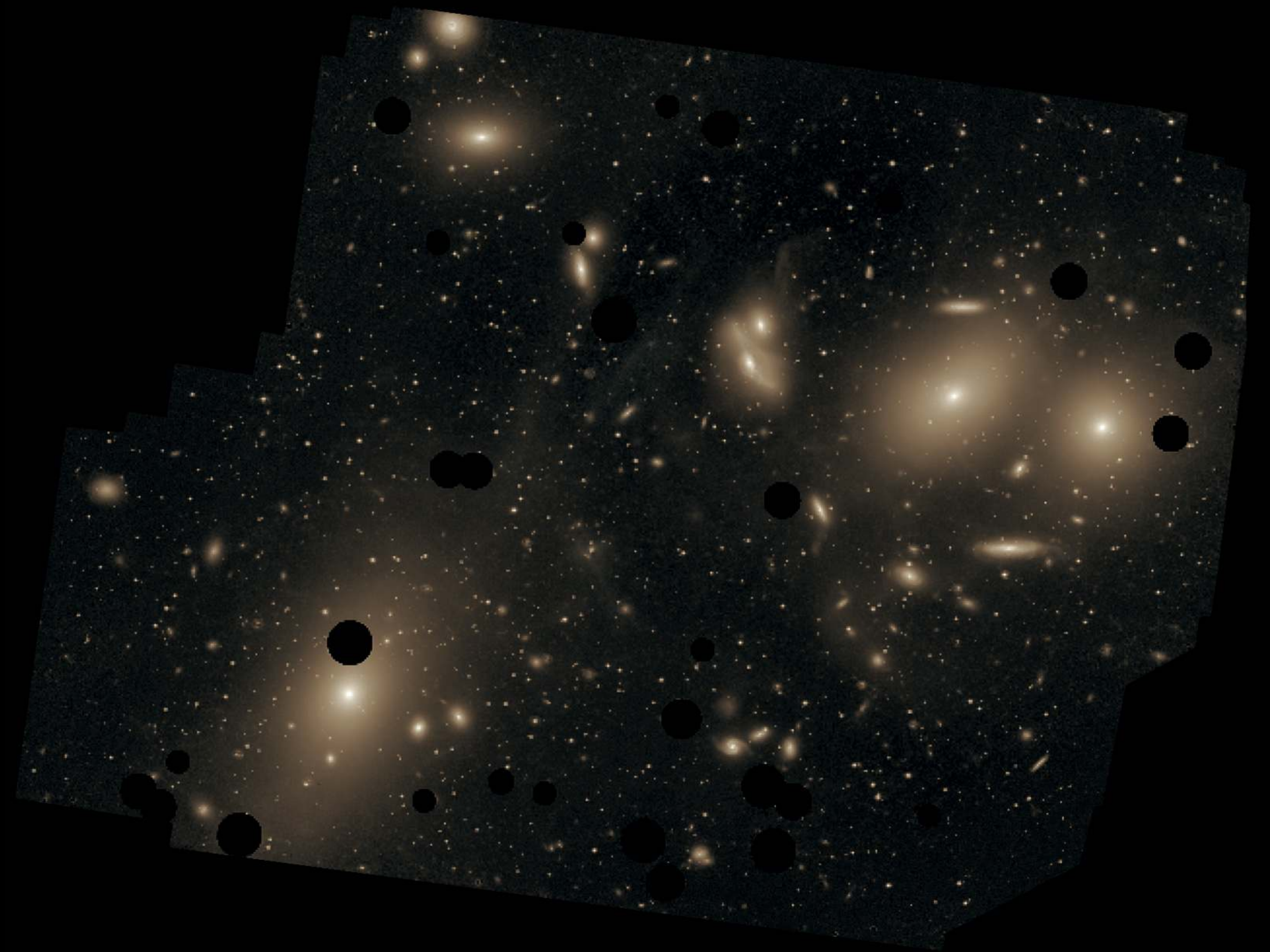
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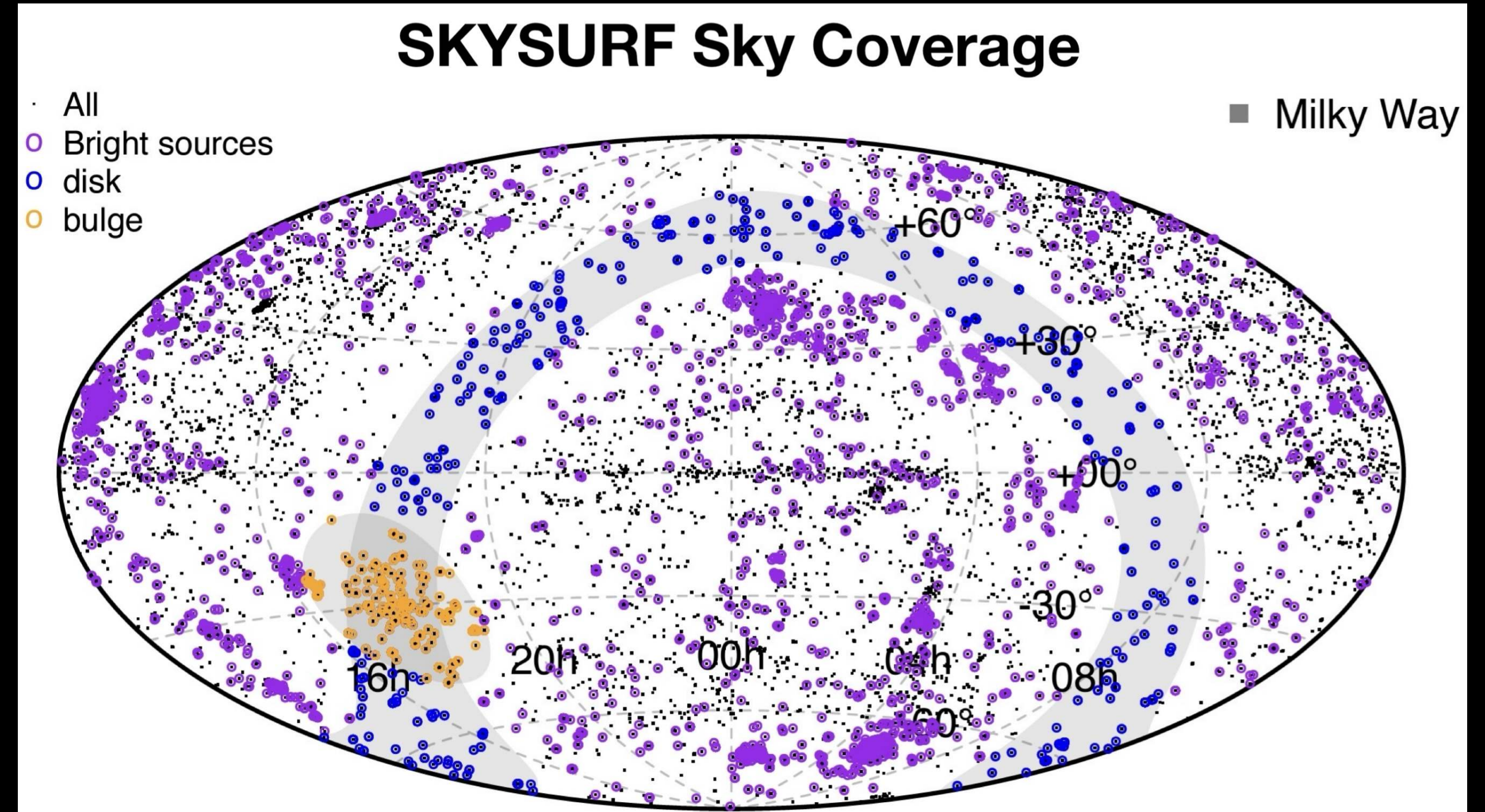
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Use HST!

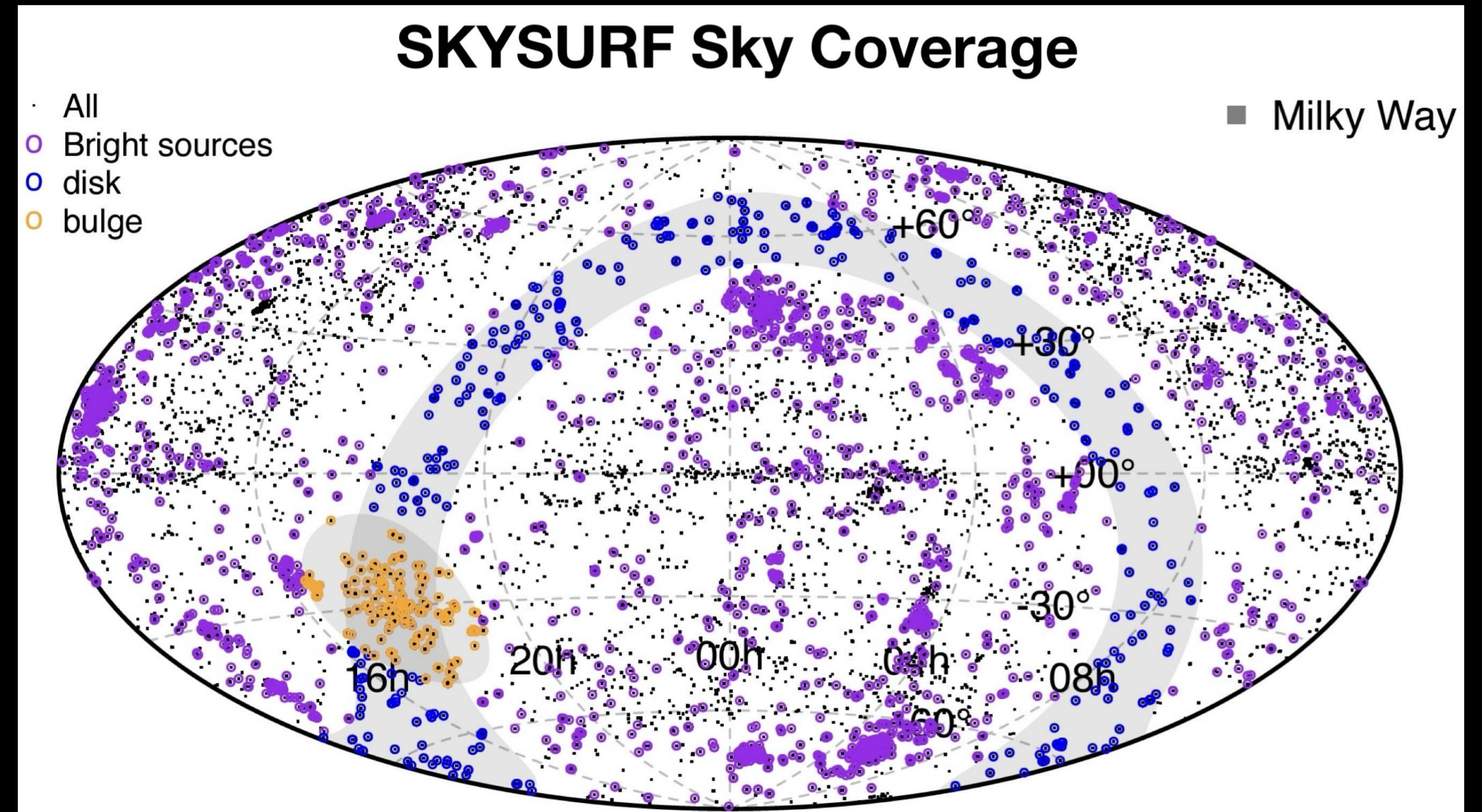
- **High resolution**
 - Star/galaxy separation
 - Almost no instrumental confusion
- **High Sensitivity**
 - Reach galaxies “beyond the peak” of galaxy counts
- **Stable optics**
 - Few artifacts
 - Precise zero-points
 - Faint and stable background
 - Limited PSF leakage (bright stars are rare)
- **>30 year archive!**



Use HST!

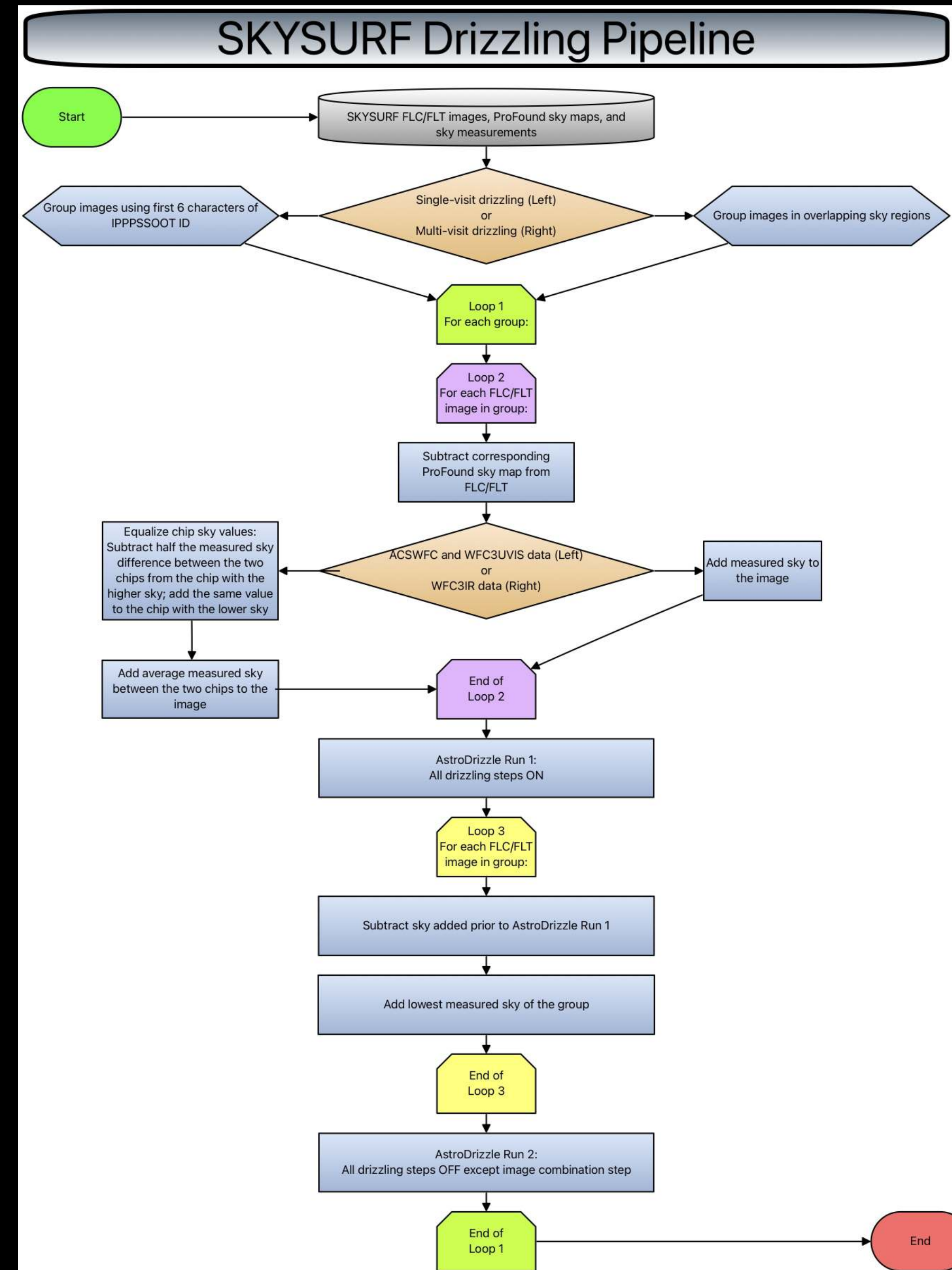
- **Challenges**

- Resolves out some low surface brightness structure
 - Combine with ground-based surveys
- Very non-random coverage
 - Calibrate effects of target selection
- Small field of view
 - 30 year archive:
 - >1100 independent fields
 - >20 sq deg
 - ~1 sq deg per filter for 22 filters

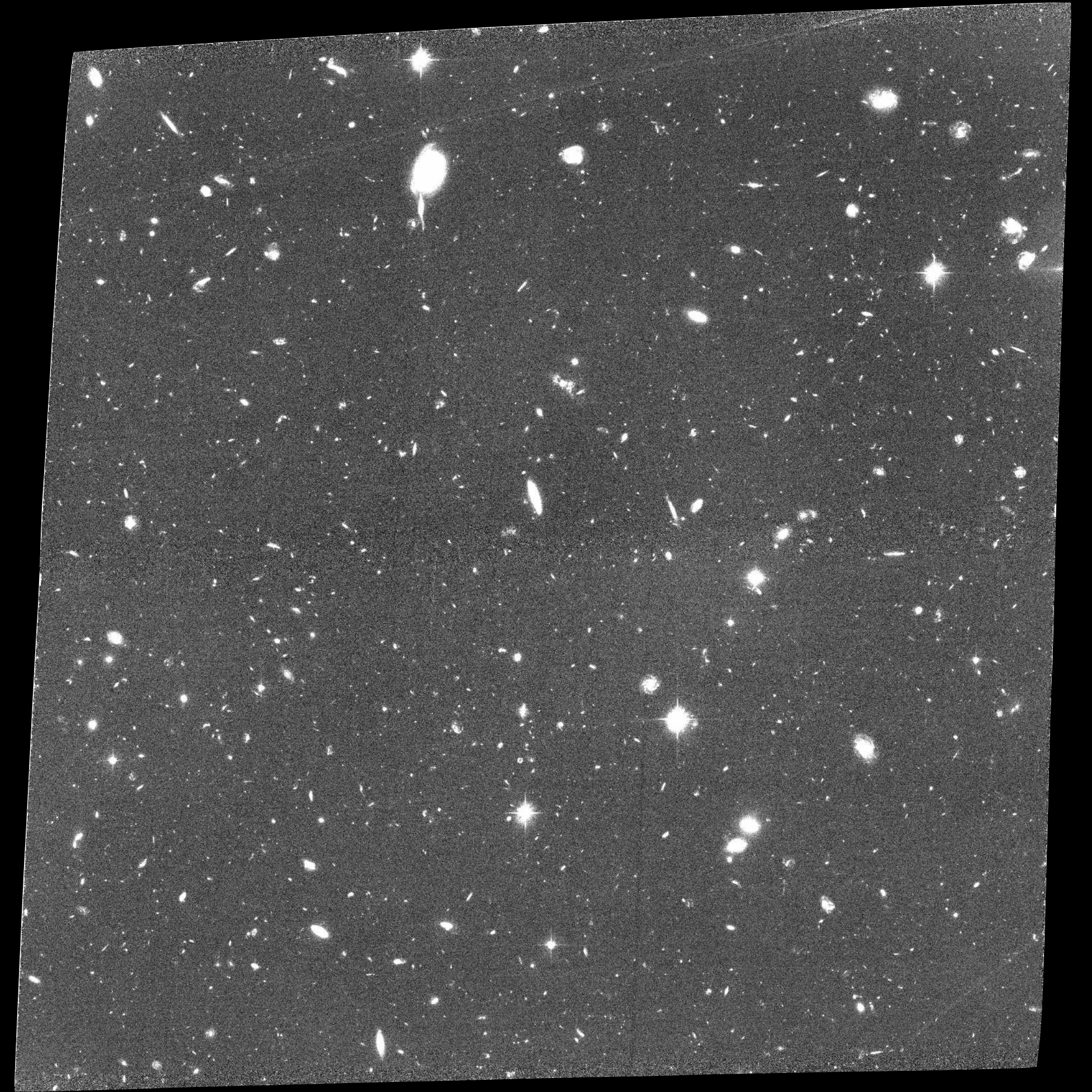
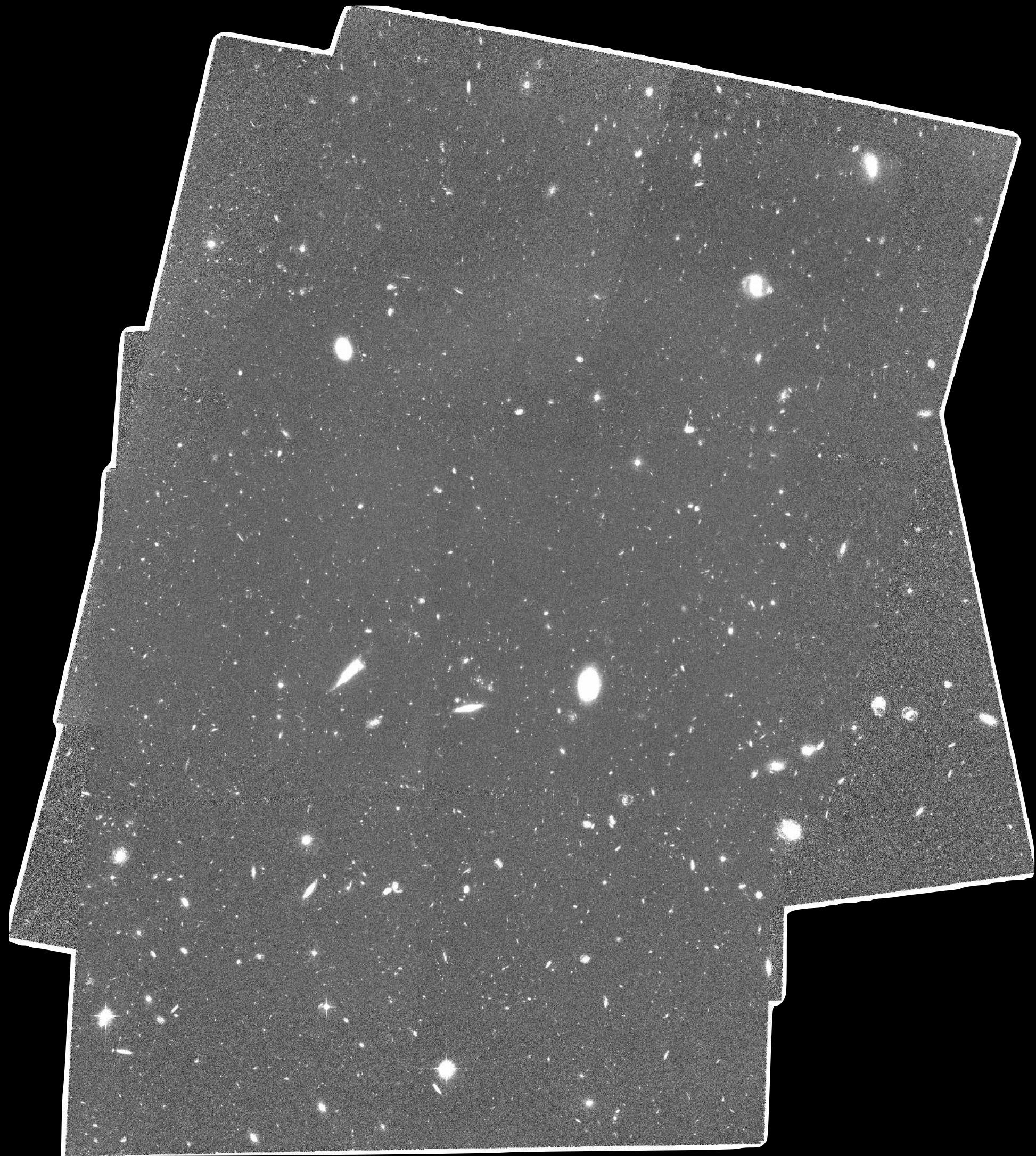


SKYSURF Drizzling

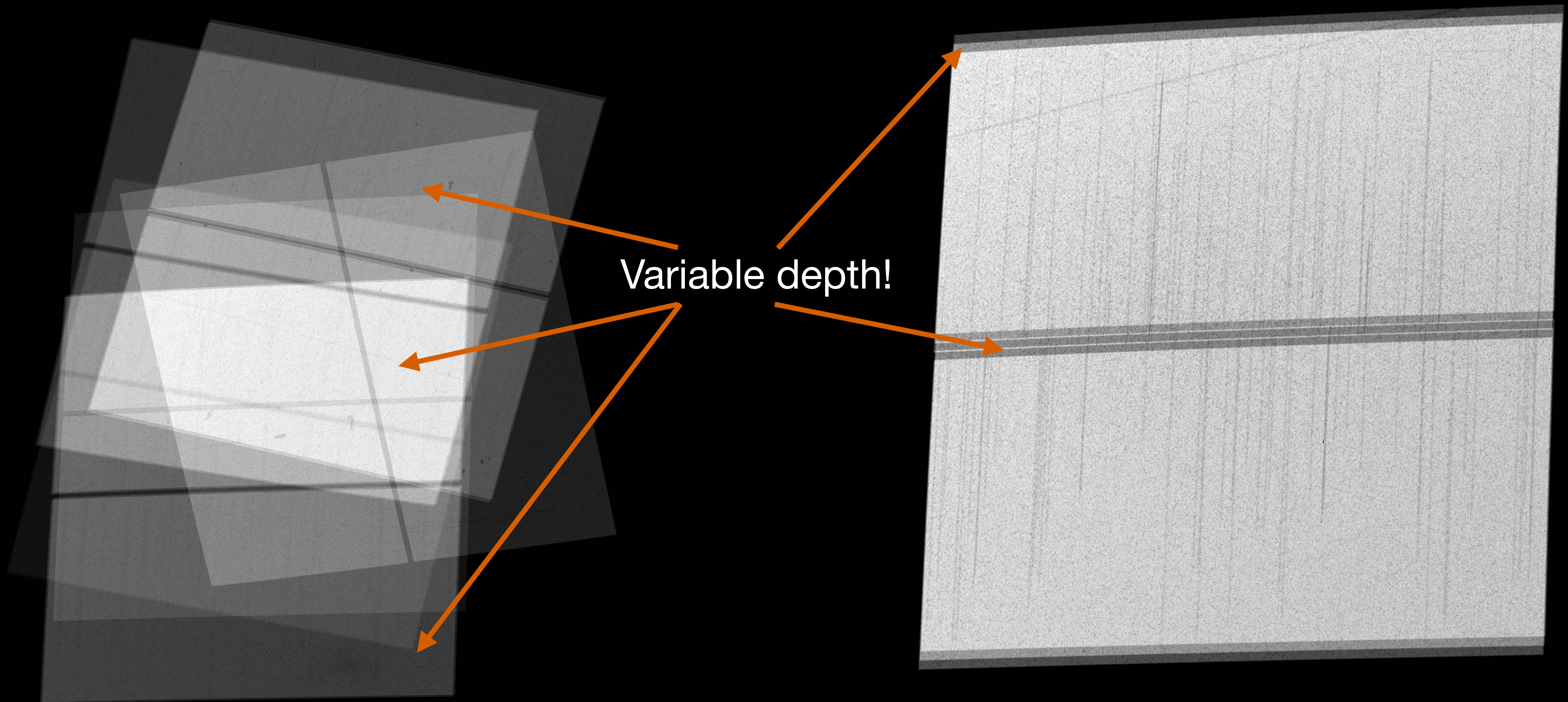
- ProFound generates background maps in individual frames
- Subtract this background for relevant frames
- Drizzle together relevant background-subtracted frames



SKYSURF Detection

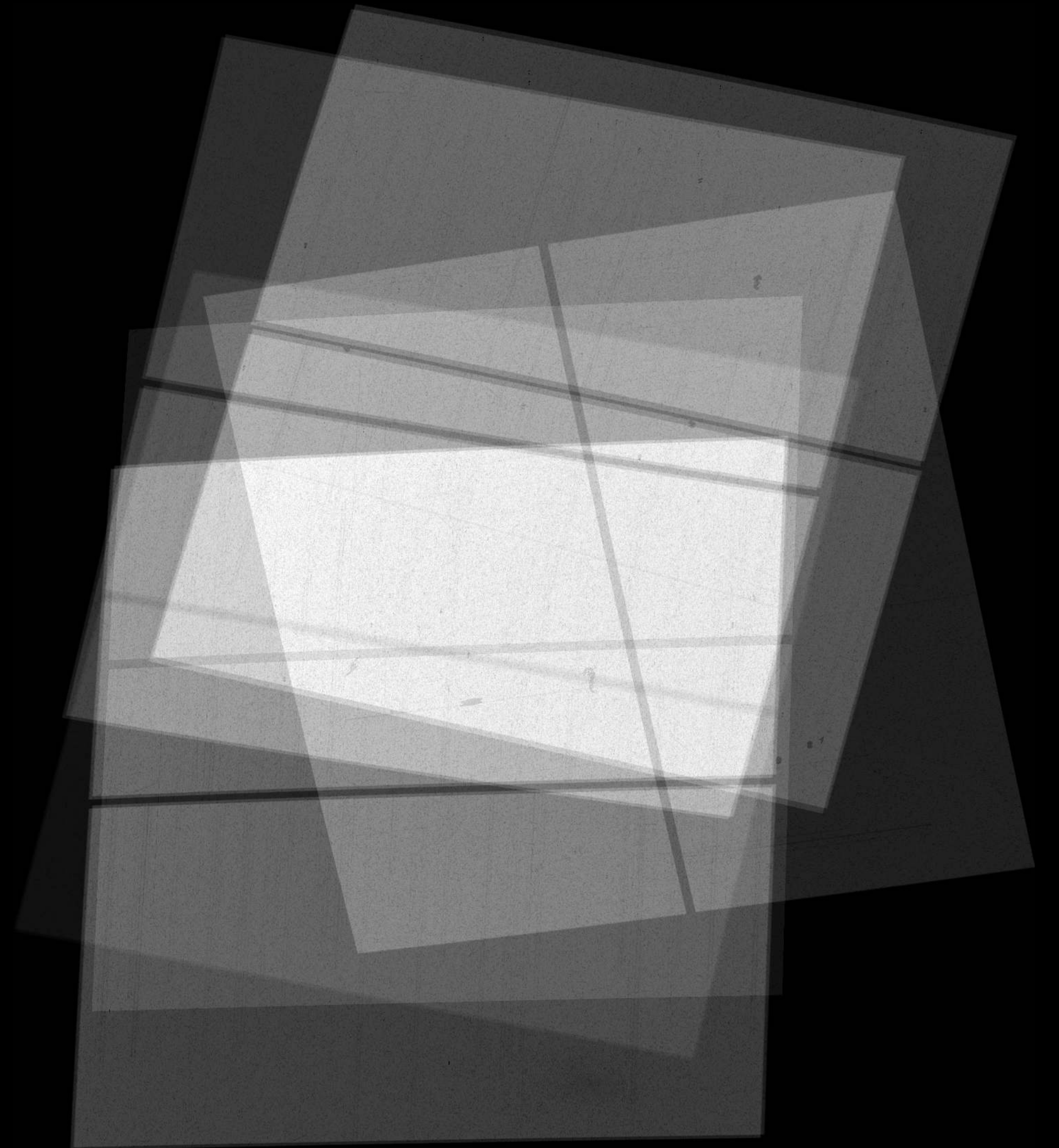


SKYSURF Detection



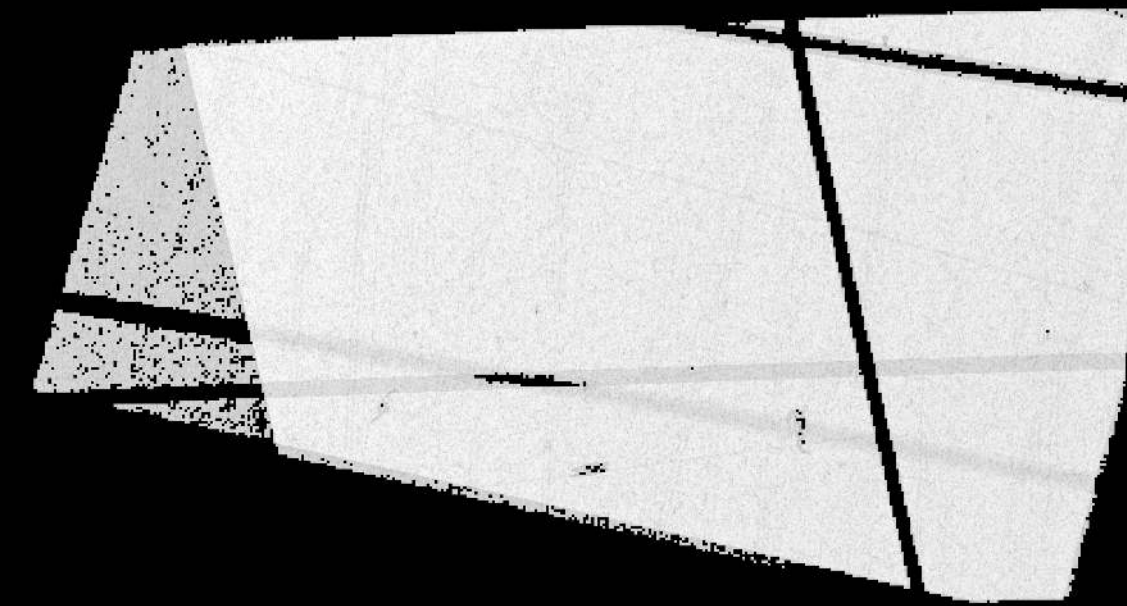
SKYSURF Detection

- Smooth weight map (128x128 boxcar)
- Threshold is 90% of max weight
- Include any 8x8 pixel region where at least 1 pixel is above threshold

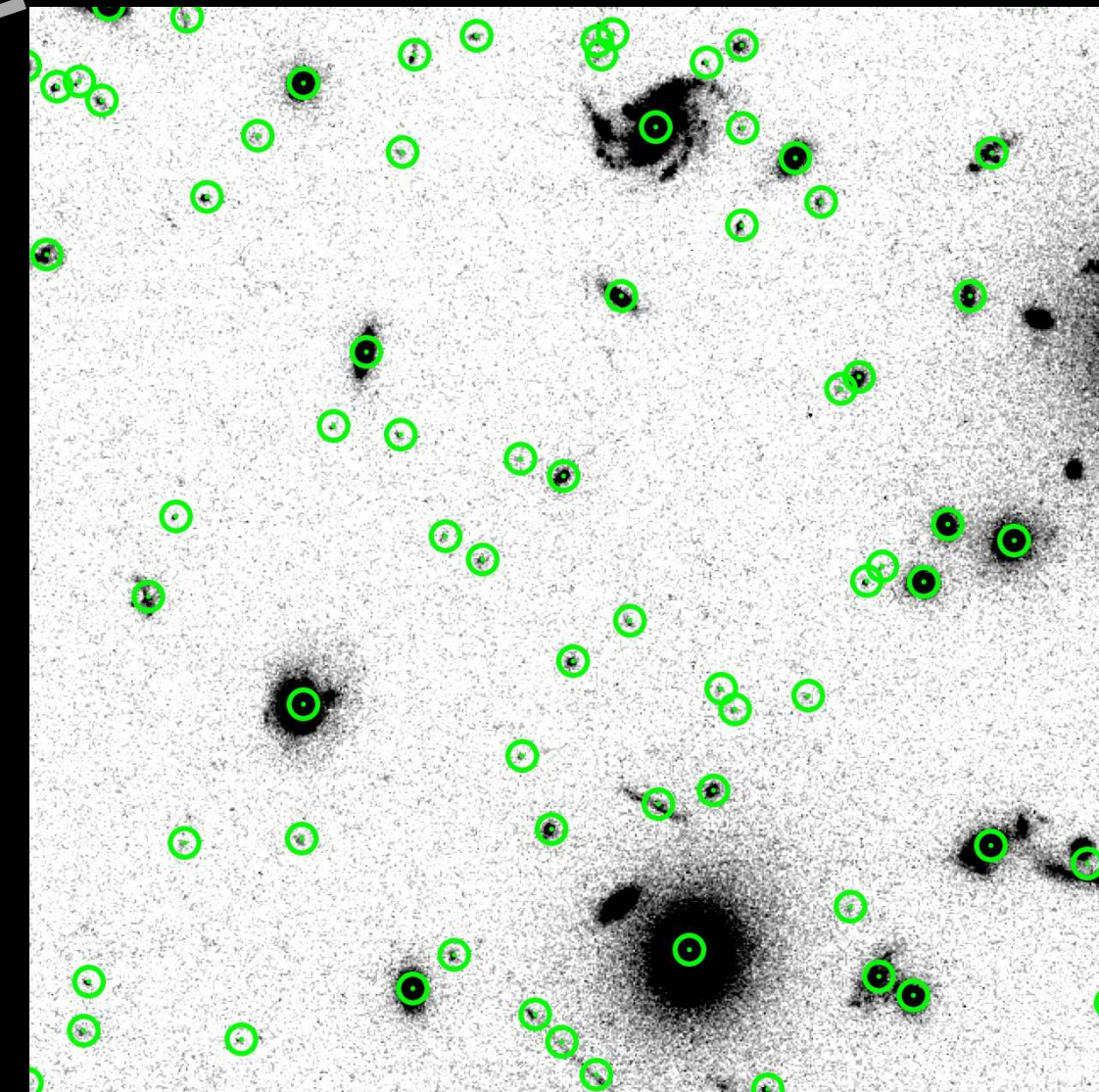
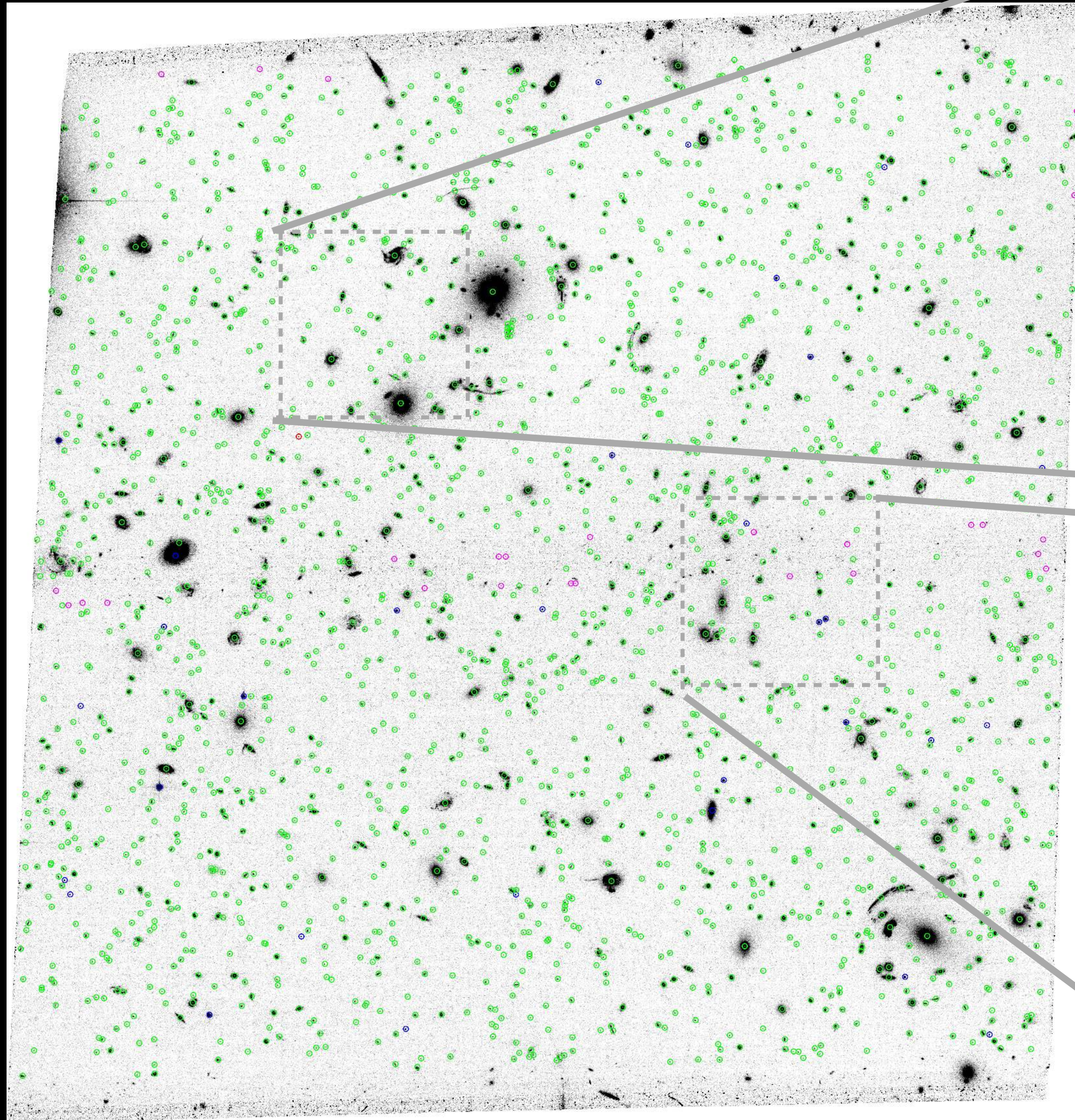


SKYSURF Detection

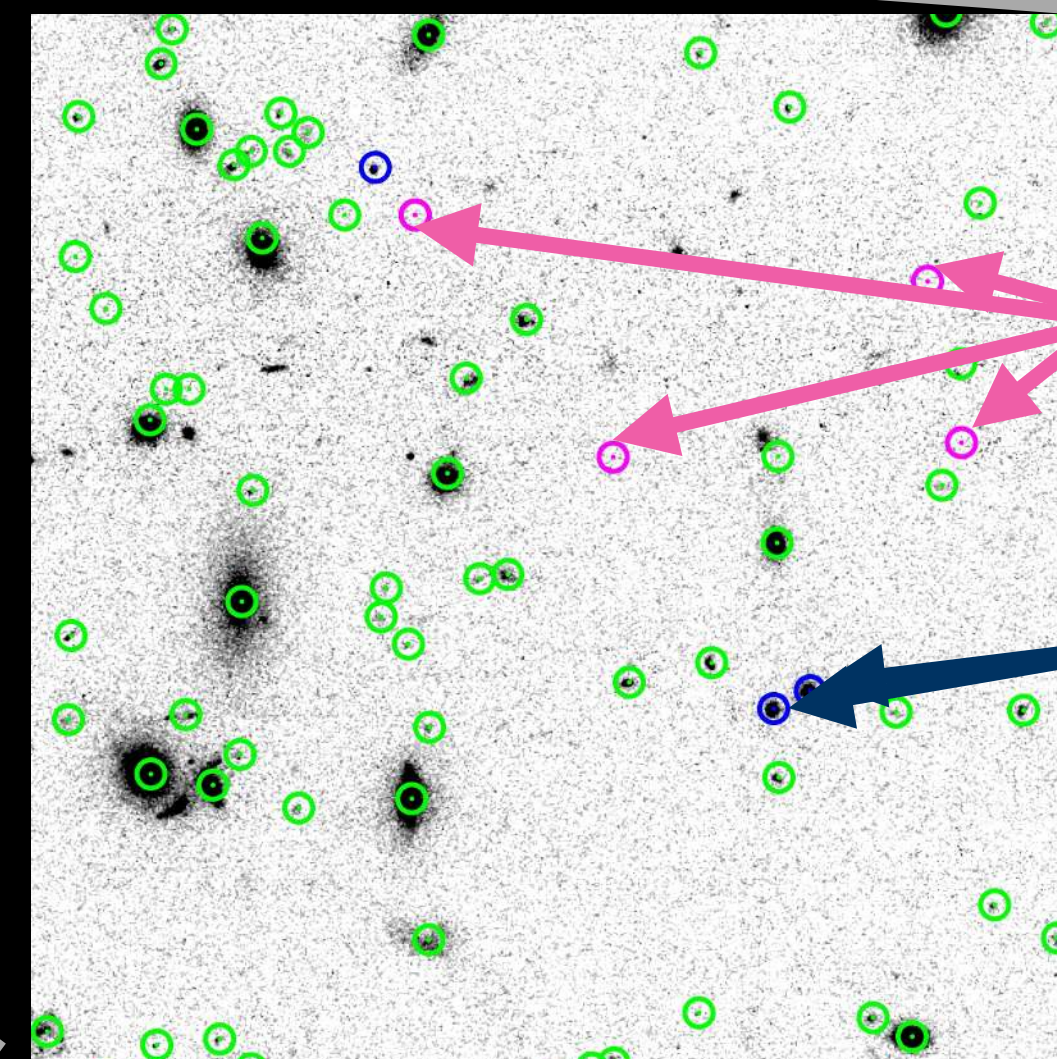
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SKYSURF Detection



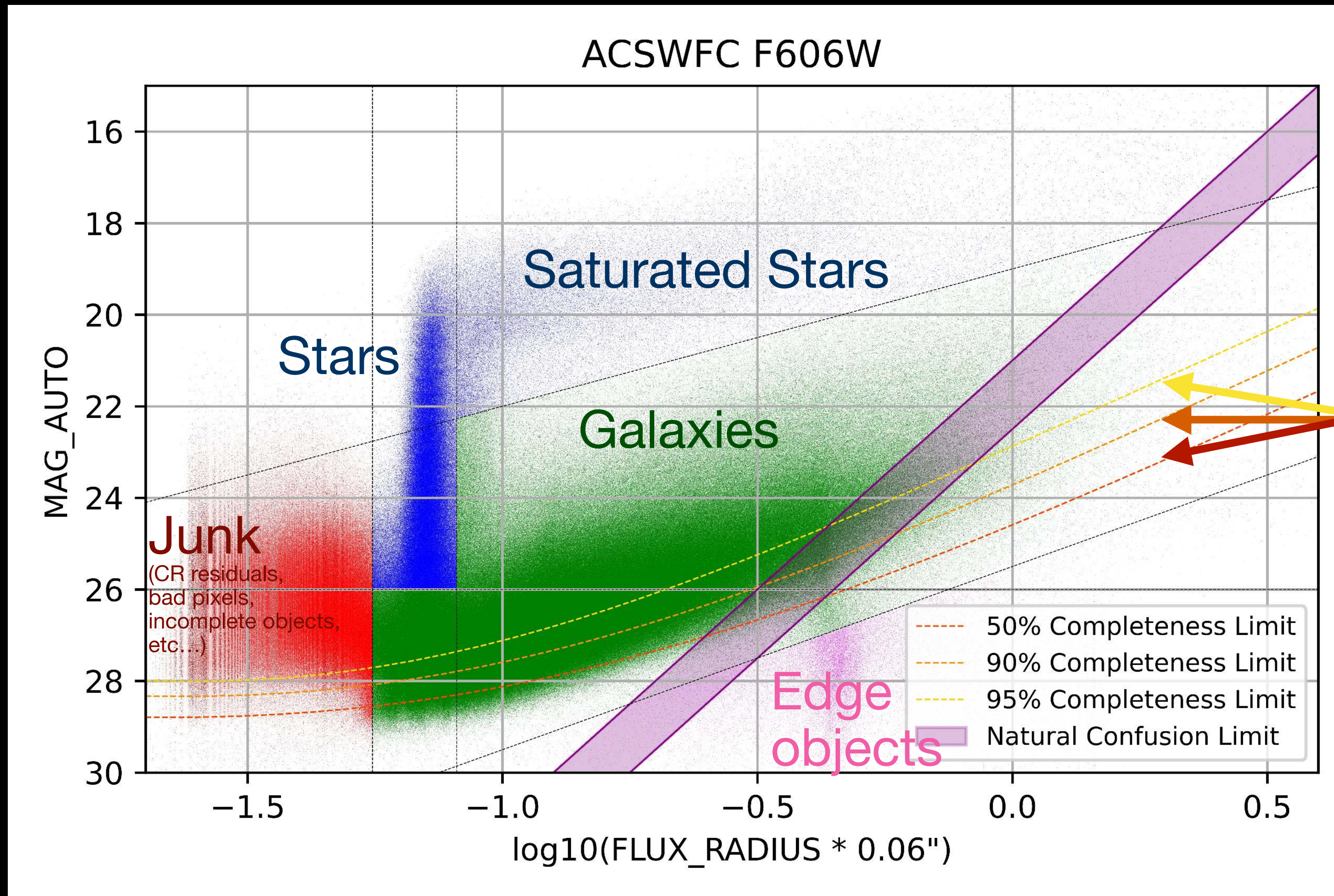
Lots of galaxies!



Also artifacts

And unresolved stars

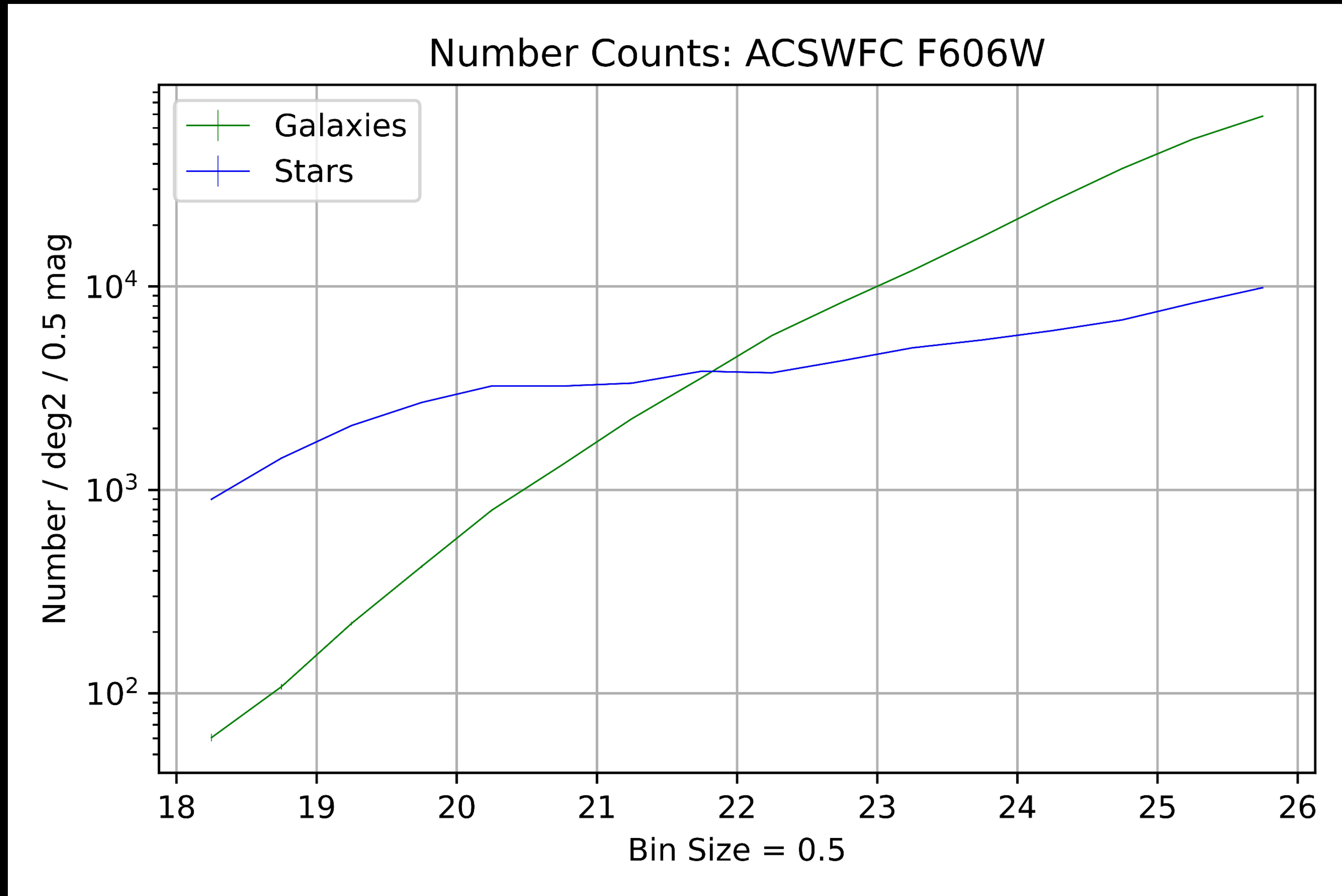
SKYSURF Detection



Natural
confusion
(due to overlapping
galaxies;
Kramer+22)

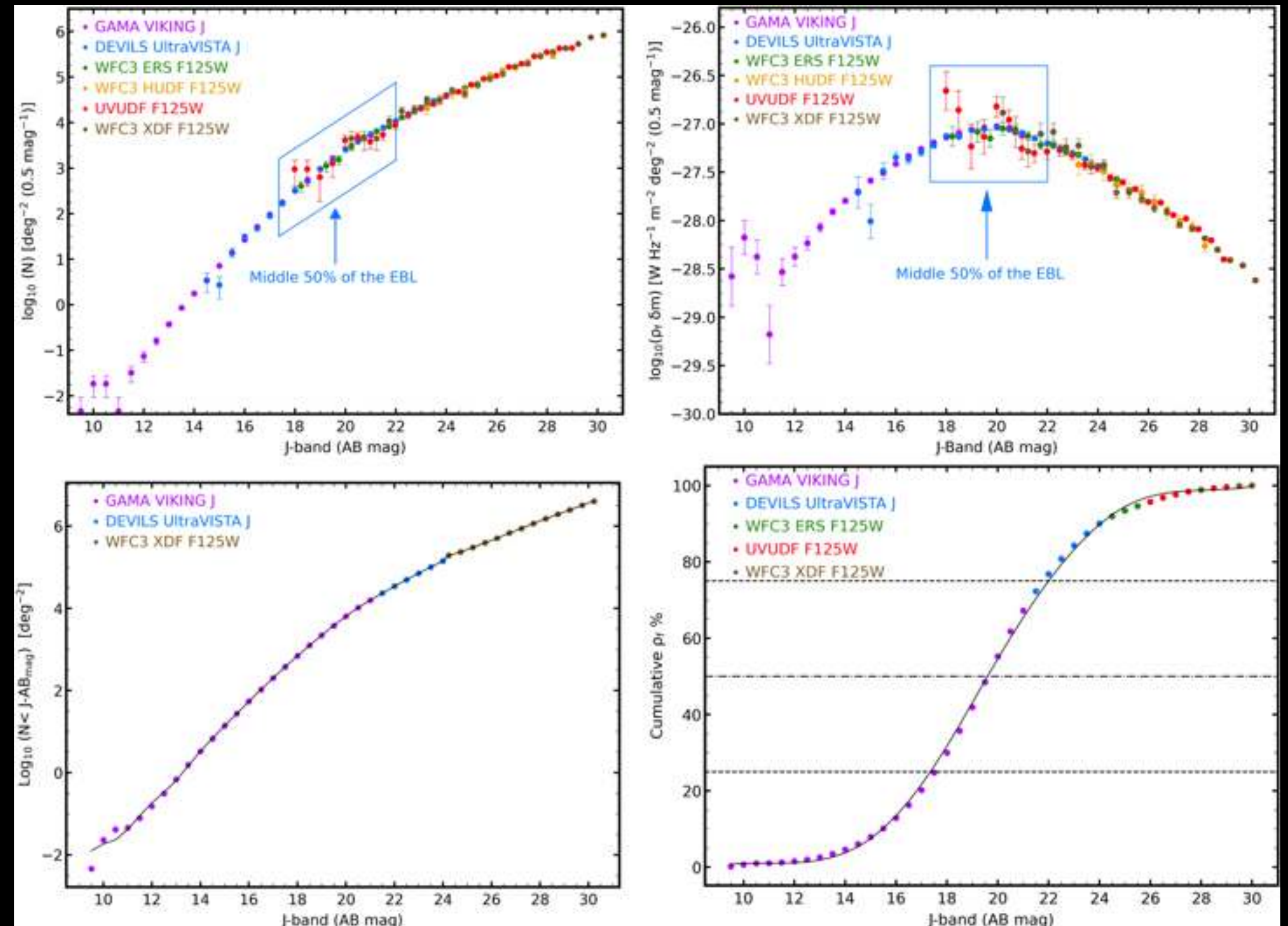
Empirically
calculated
SB limits at
median t_{exp}
(Goisman+ in prep)

SKYSURF Detection



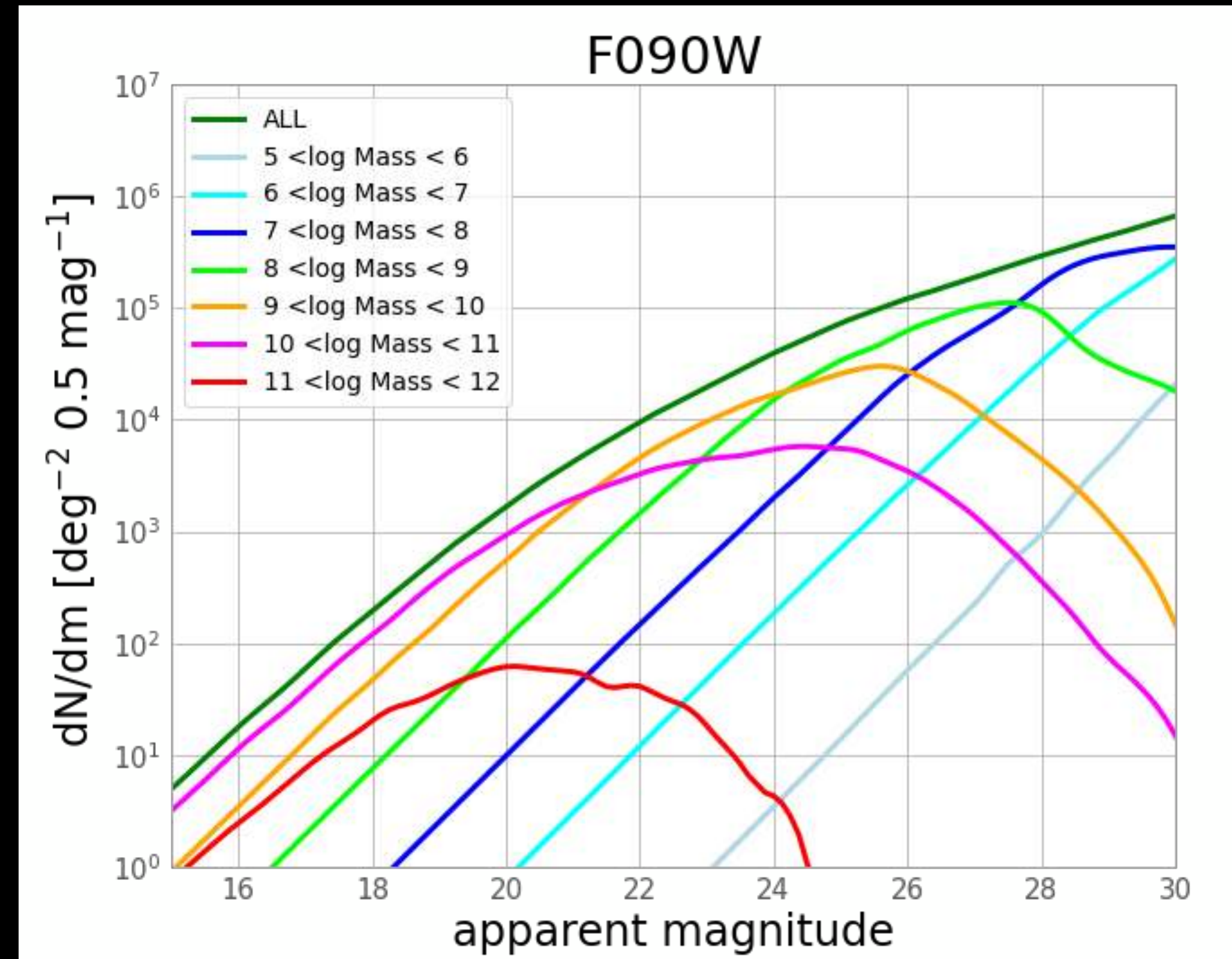
How much optical background comes from “normal” galaxies?

- Use ground-based surveys for bright end, deep HST fields for faint end
 - 11 nW/m²/sr out to mAB=30
 - <0.1 nW/m²/sr past mAB=30



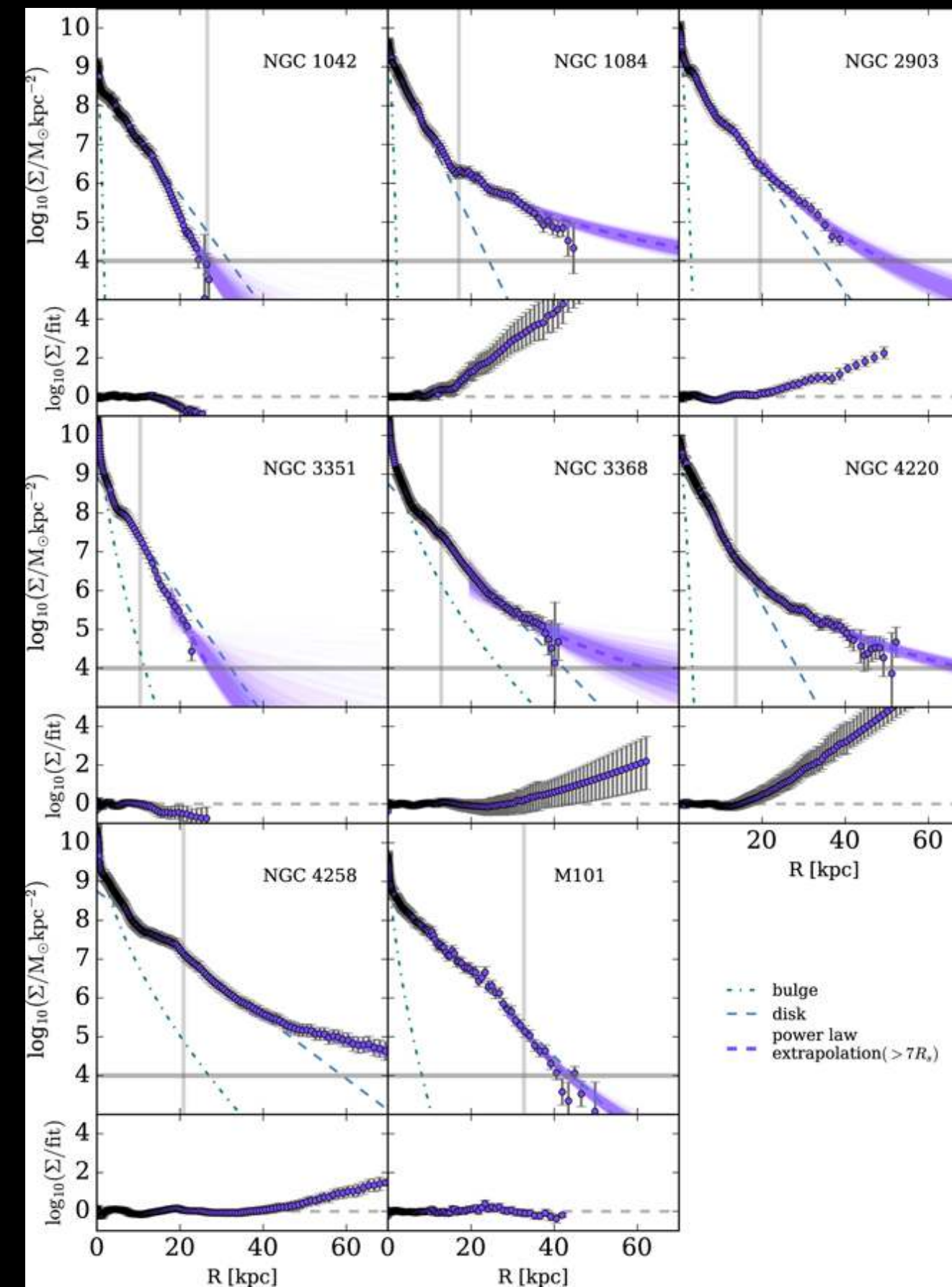
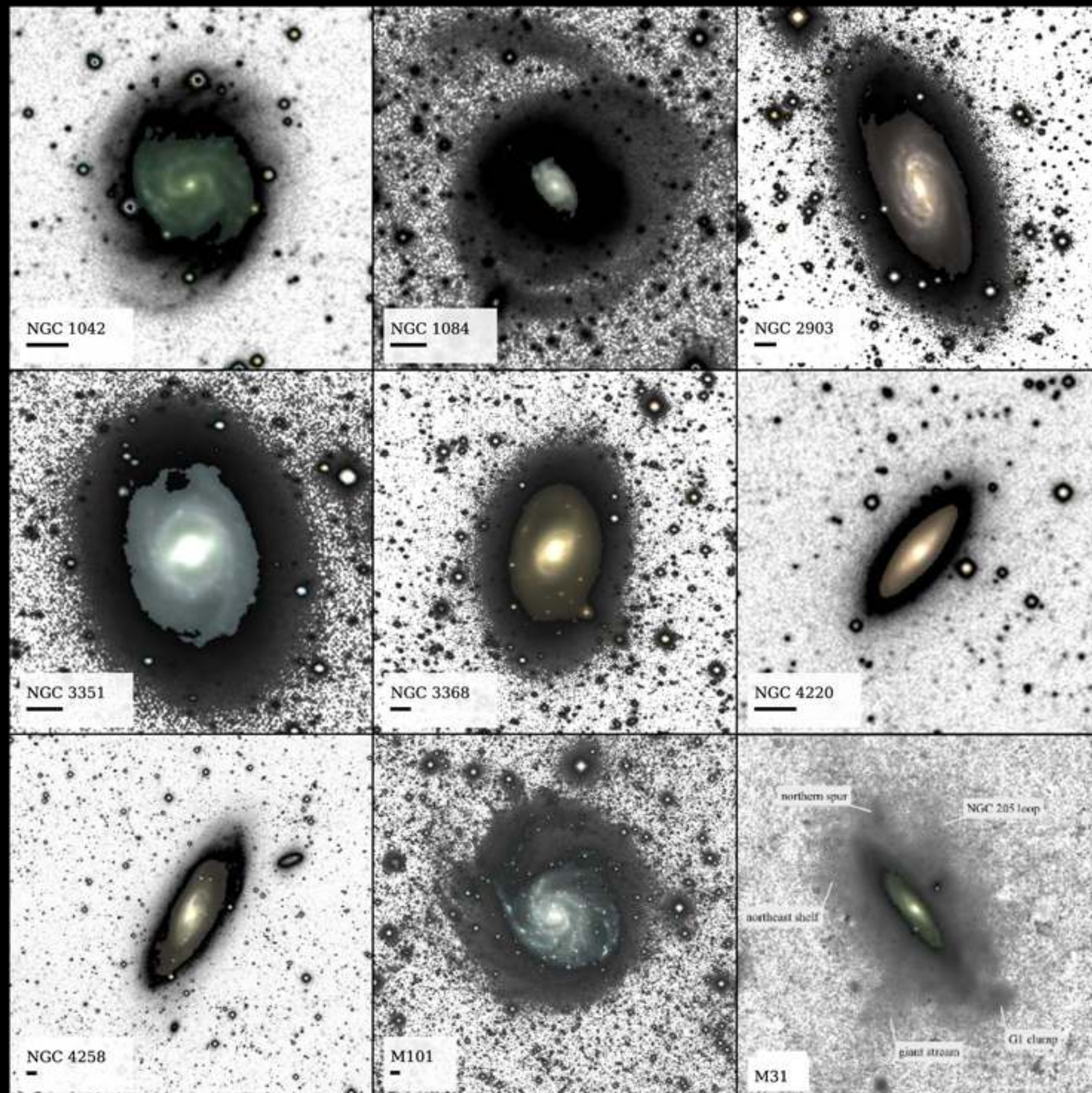
How much optical background comes from “normal” galaxies?

- Models suggest that most bright galaxies are L^* galaxies at different redshifts, and most faint galaxies are dwarf galaxies are dwarf galaxies throughout redshift



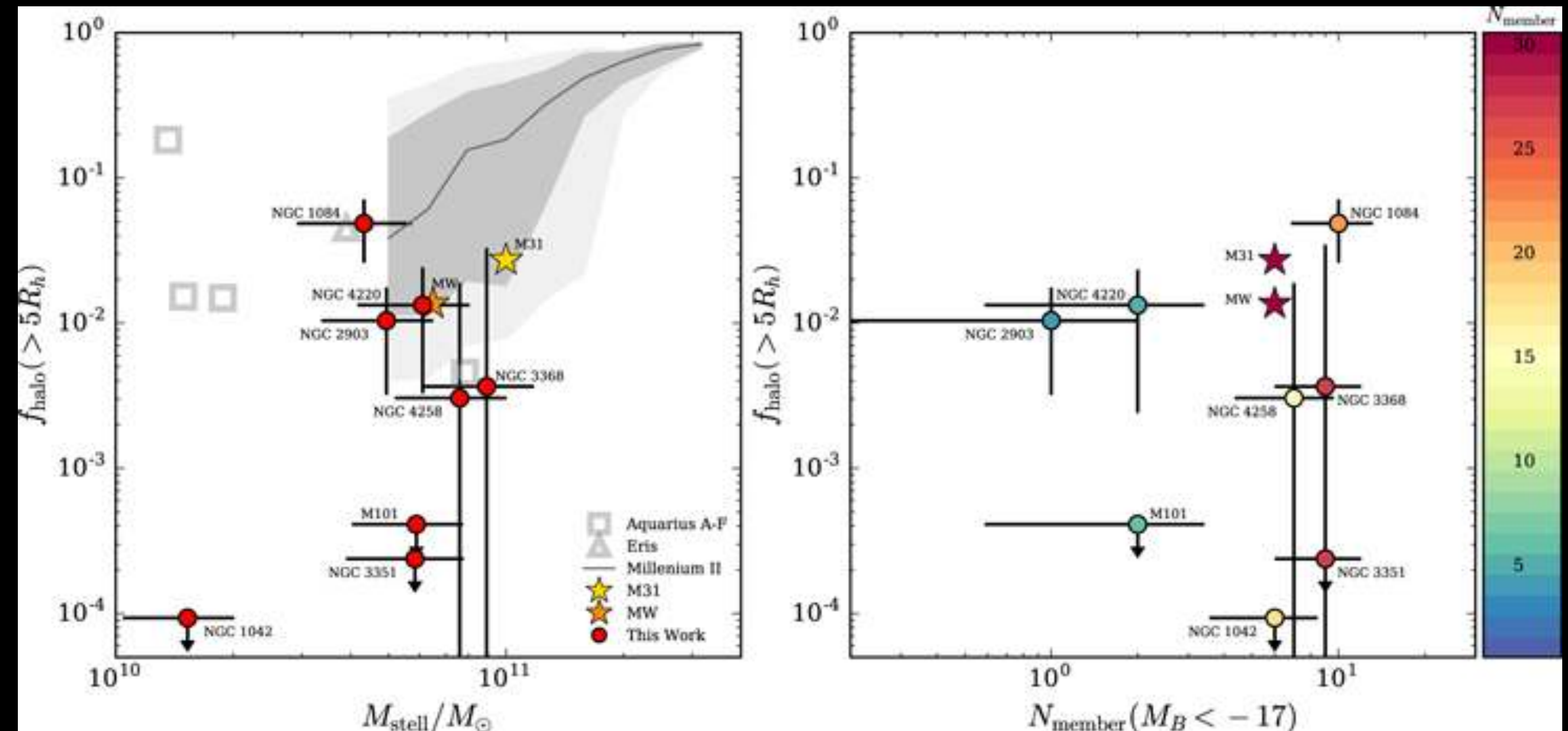
Manzoni in prep

How much optical background comes from galaxy halos?



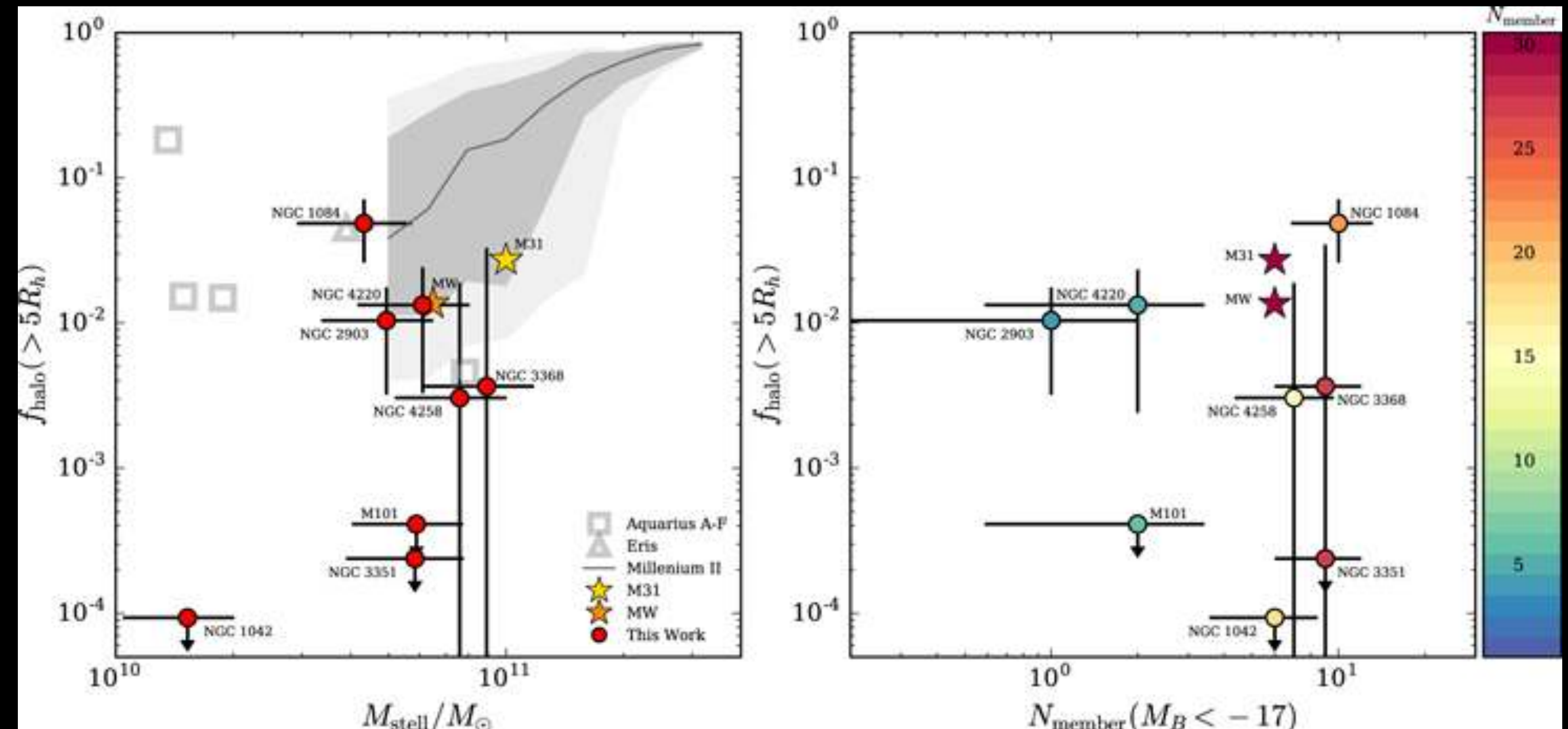
How much optical background comes from galaxy halos?

- From nearby galaxies: ~0-5% (Merritt+16)



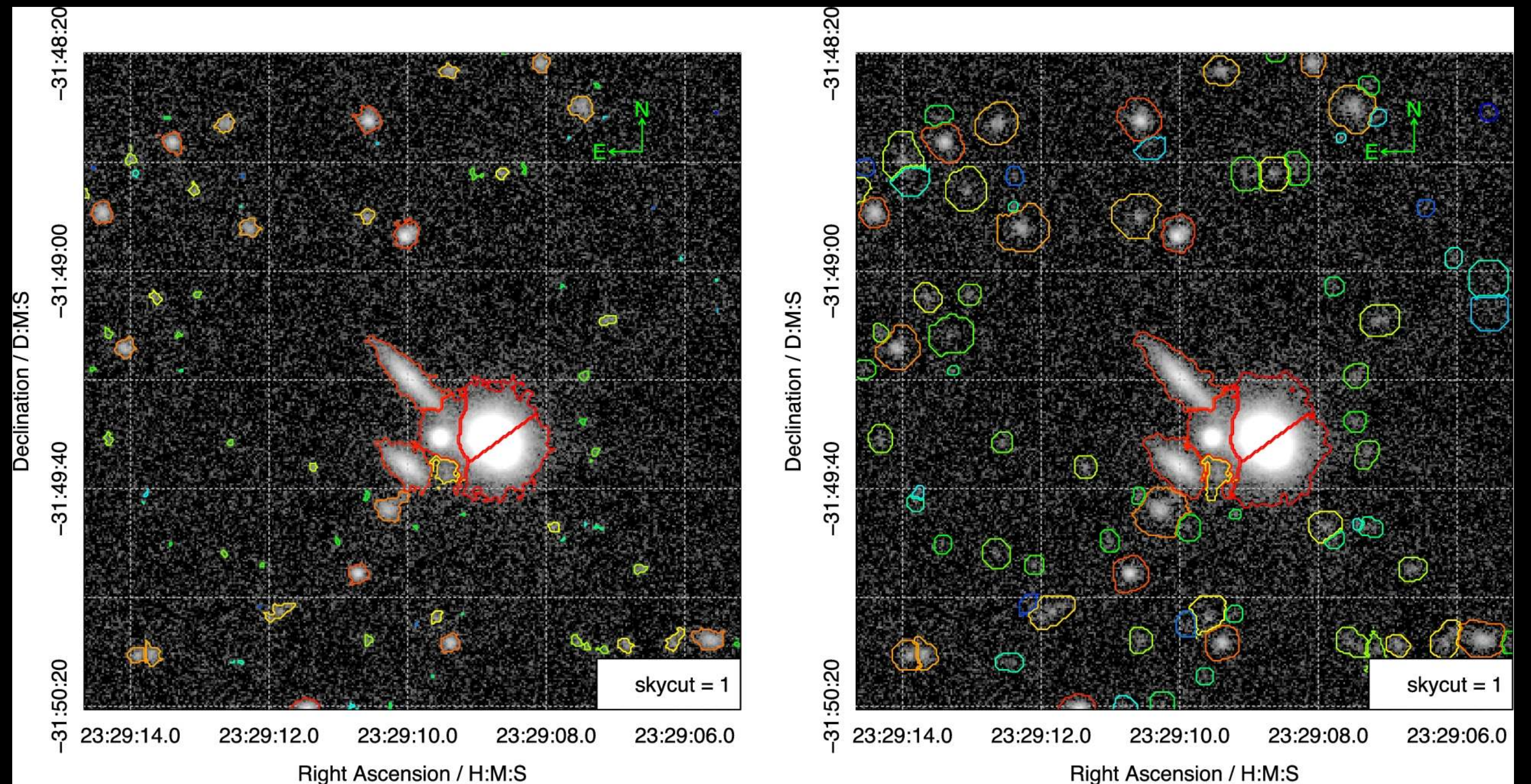
How much optical background comes from galaxy halos?

- From nearby galaxies: ~0-5% (Merritt+16)
- Just massive galaxies
- >1 dex scatter



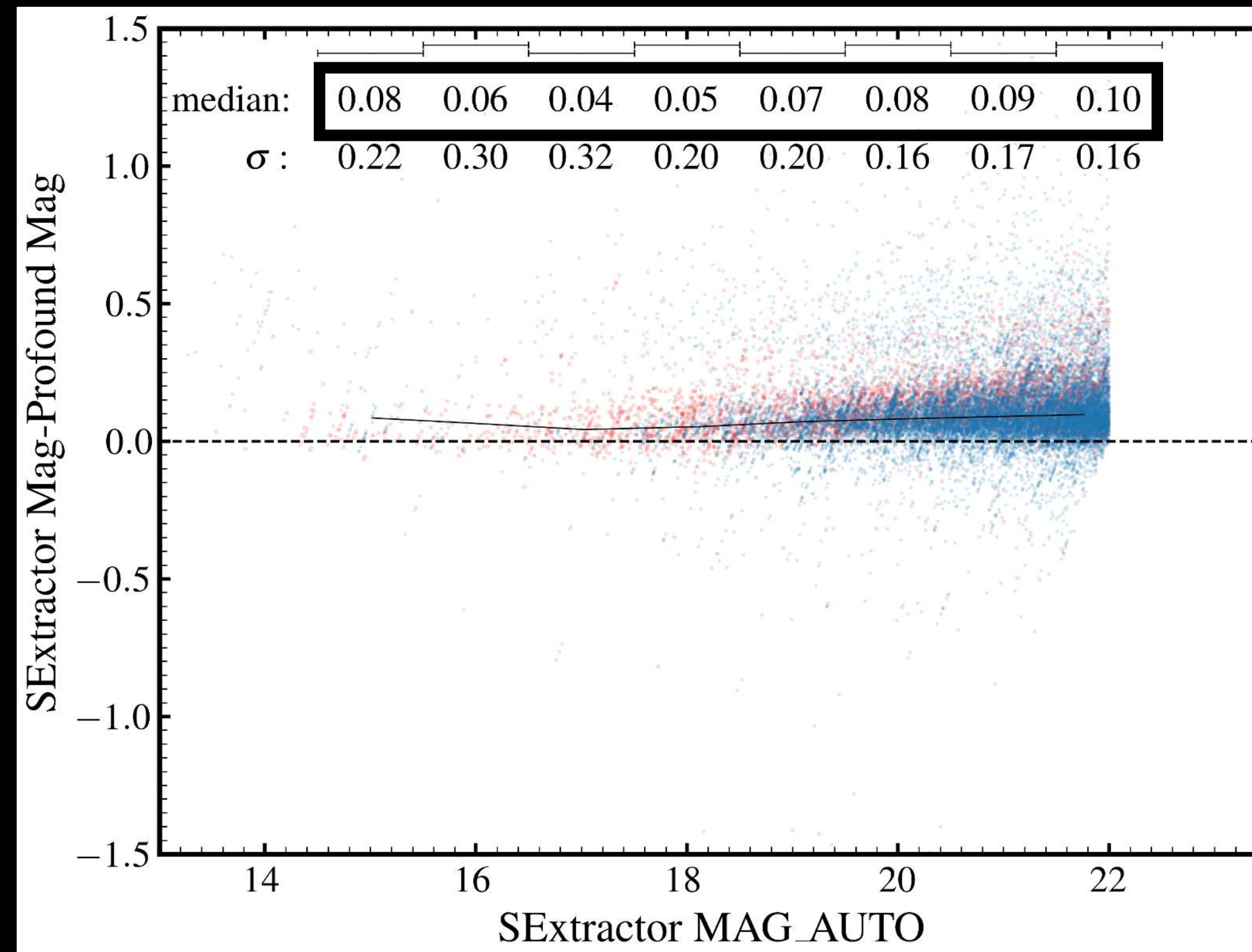
How much optical background comes from galaxy halos?

- Compare SExtractor (Kron magnitudes) to ProFound (apertures dilated until flux convergence)



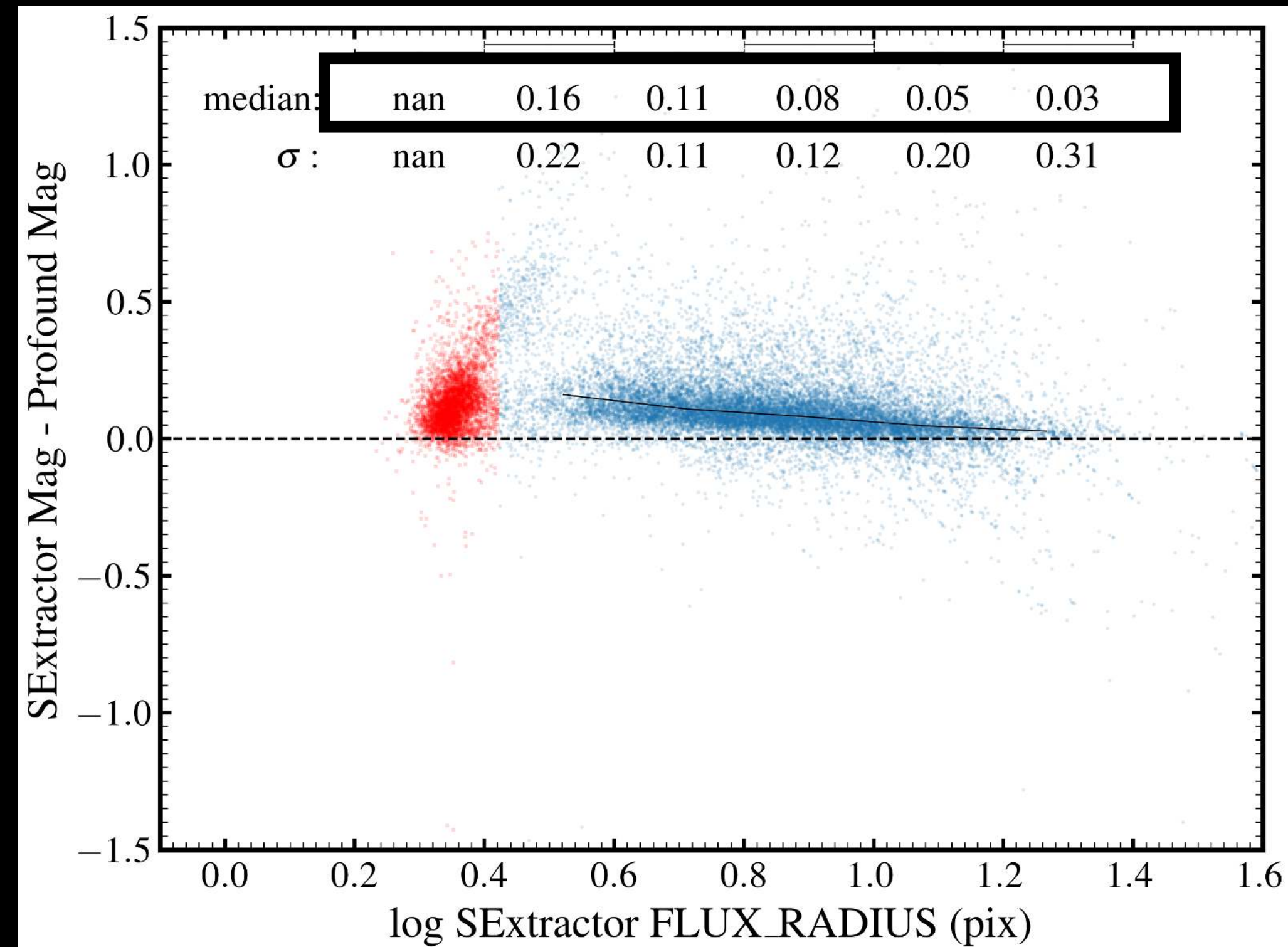
How much optical background comes from galaxy halos?

- ~5% for bright objects, ~10% for faint objects
- Agrees with Robotham+18, Miller+21



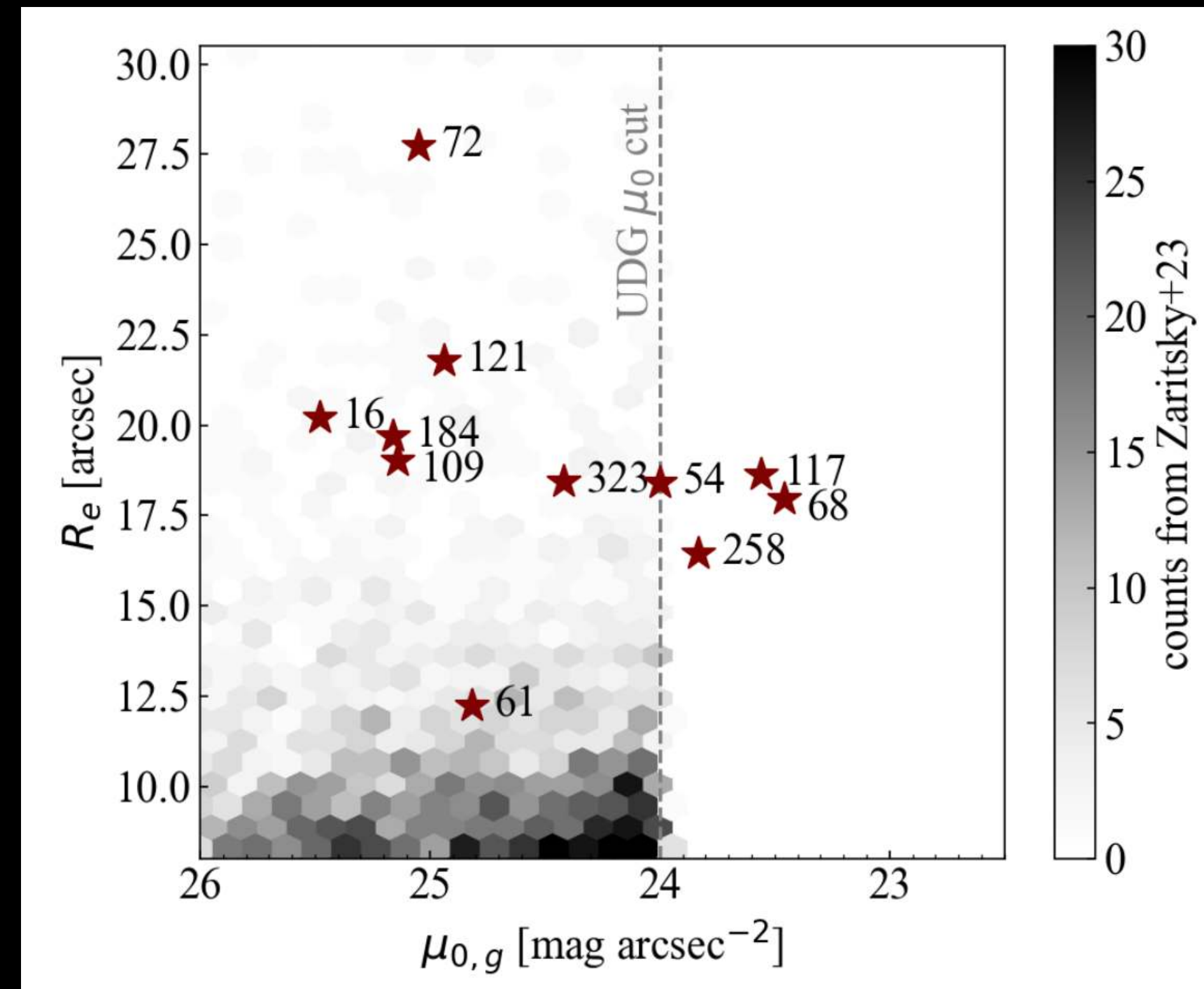
How much optical background comes from galaxy halos?

- ~10% for small objects, ~5% for large objects



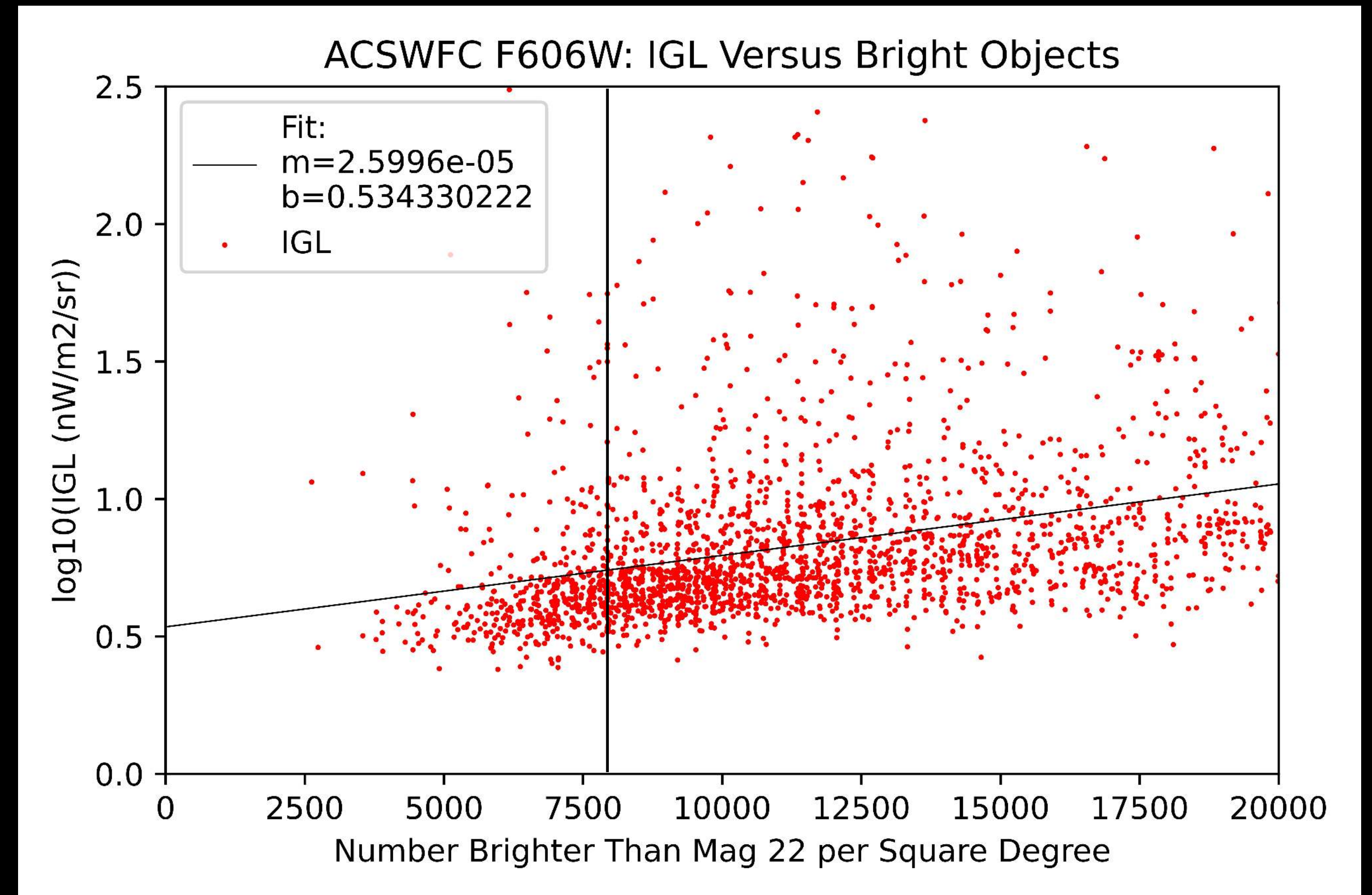
How much optical background comes from low surface brightness galaxies?

- SMUDGES (Zaritsky+23) searched extensively for low surface brightness galaxies in DECALS imaging
 - ~7000 objects in 20,000 sq. deg.:
Total IGL for objects with $24 < \mu_0 < 26$ and $R_e > 5''$ in DECALS is **0.0005 nW/m²/sr**
- Dragonfly Ultrawide Survey (Shen+24):
~300 more objects in 3100 sq. Deg.
- For reference, DECALS has $\sim 10^4$ galaxies *per square degree* in this magnitude range (AB~18-22)



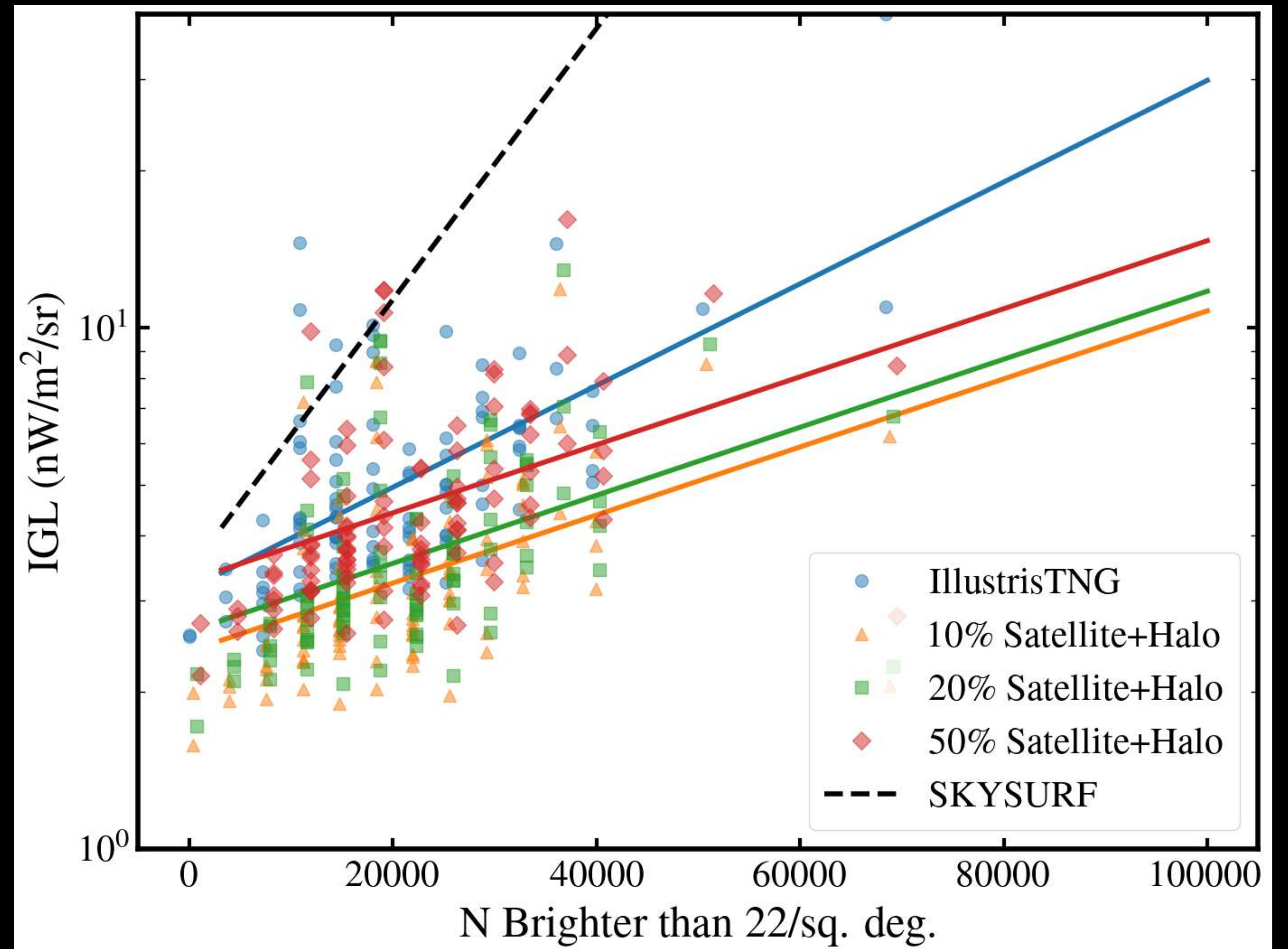
How much optical background comes from galaxy groups/clusters?

- Quantify environment based on number of bright galaxies
- SKYSURF IGL measurements vary by ~ 0.5 dex depending on # of bright objects
- Slope of this correlation dependent on contribution of satellites to IGL



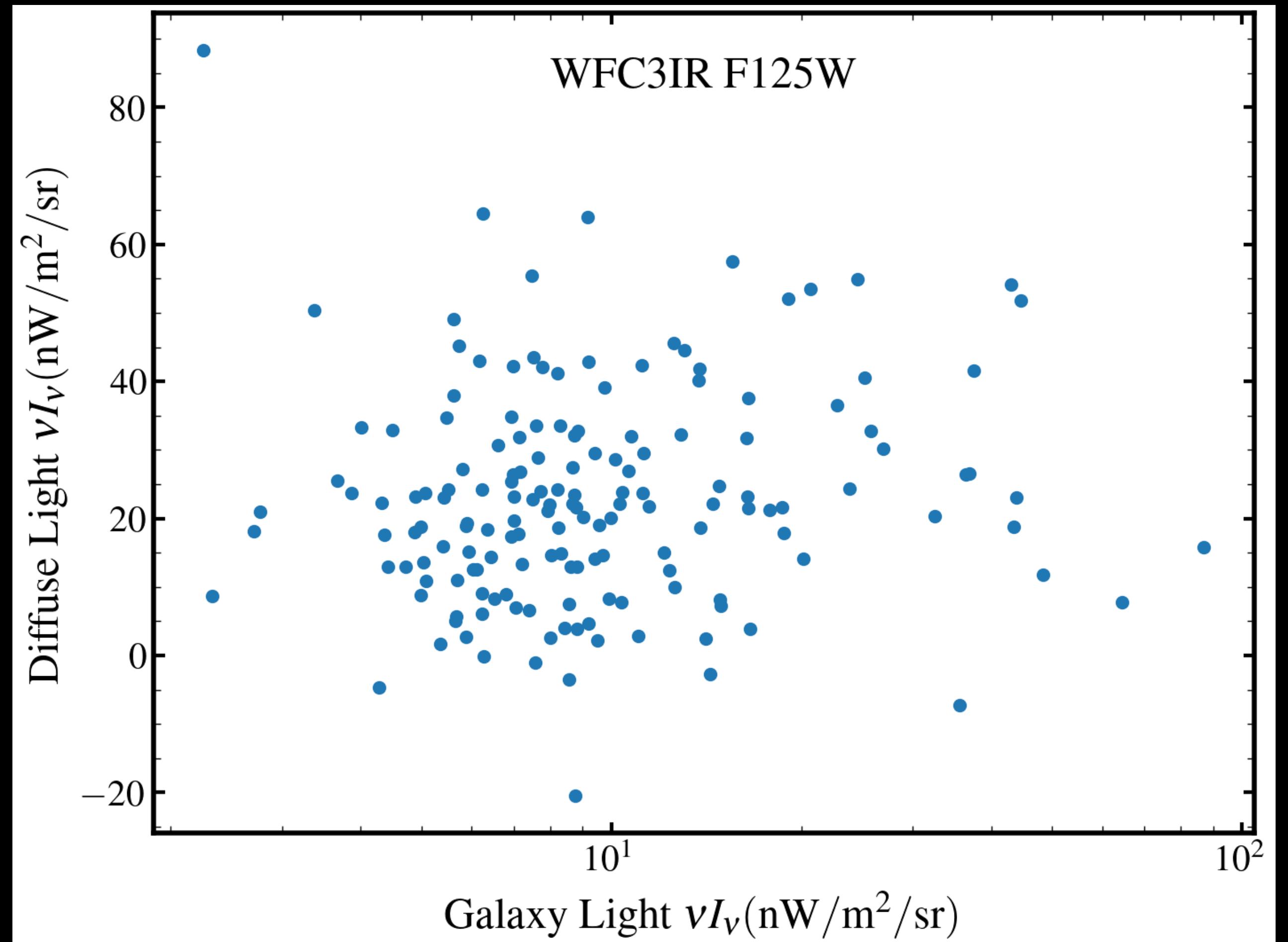
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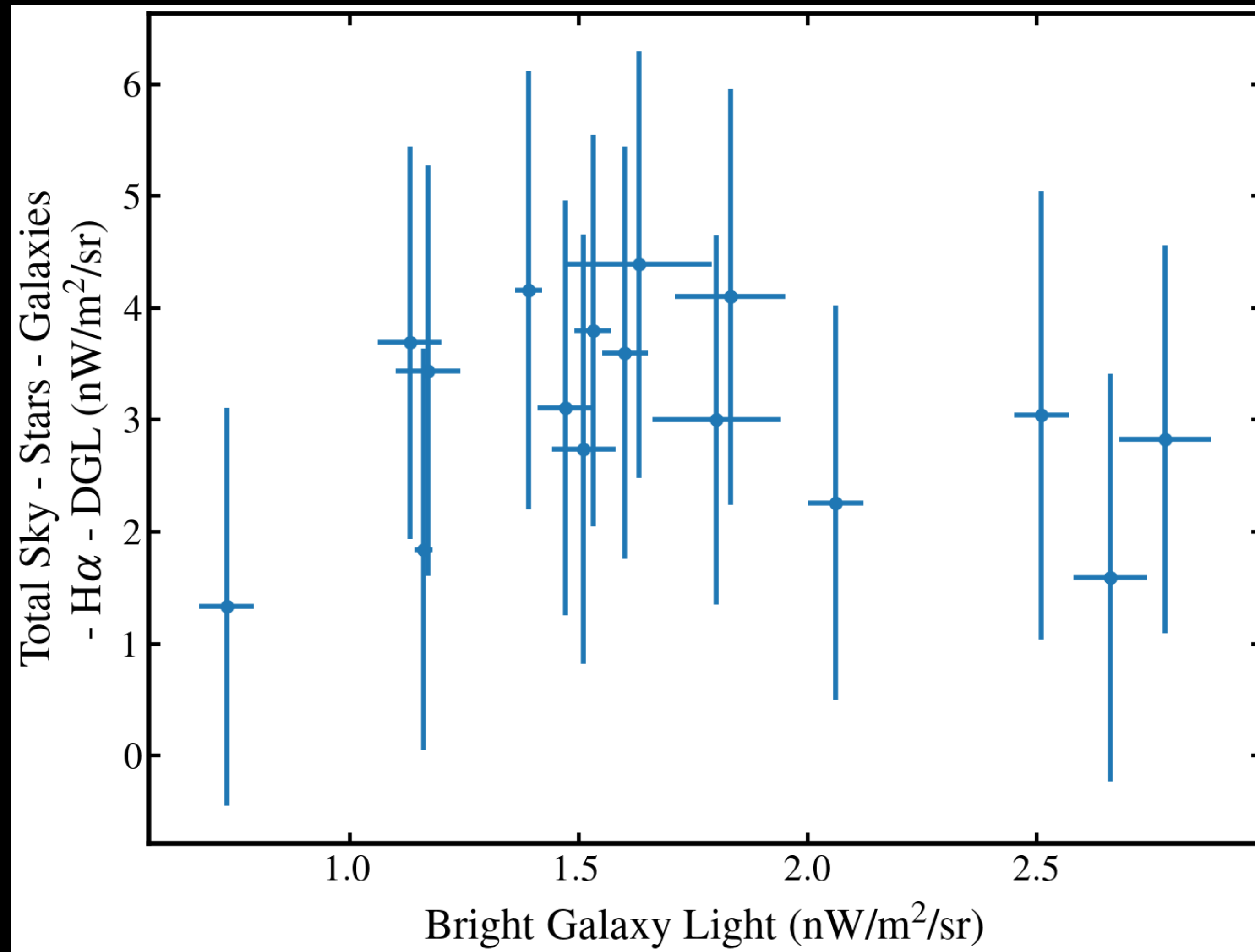


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- No significant correlation between IGL and diffuse light levels -> no significant diffuse light *between* galaxies!



How much optical background comes from galaxy groups/clusters?



Conclusions

- SKYSURF robustly identifies galaxy light and converges on IGL value (see Simon's talk)
- Galaxy outskirts contribute $< \sim 10\%$ to galaxy light
- Low surface brightness galaxies don't significantly contribute to IGL
- Cosmic variance of IGL is significant and physically interesting

Questions

SKYSURF Detection

Number Counts: SKYSURF ACSWFC F606W VS GOODS-S V-BAND
GOODS Galactic Coordinates in Degrees (l, b): (223.64, -54.37)
SKYSURF Galactic Coordinates in Degrees (l, b): (331.08, 47.26)

