DESI: First results with early data

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Cez



DARK ENERGY SPECTROSCOPIC INSTRUMENT

U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science

Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI)

- Mayall Telescope (4m) at Kitt Peak (Arizona)
- First stage 4 **Spectroscopic** survey:
 - Measure 3D distributions of galaxies (RA,DEC,Z)
 - 5000 spectra simultaneously
 - 14000 deg^2 (~1/3 sky area)
- **40M redshifts** at the end of the survey (5 years)
 - x13 previous spectroscopic surveys
- Probe the large scale structure of the Universe
 - Universe expansion with BAO (Baryonic Acoustic Oscillations)
 - Growth rate of structure RSD (Redshift Space Distortions)
 - Other science goals:
 - Primordial non-gaussianity (with f_{nl})
 - Sum of the neutrino masses
 - + many others ...



Fiber improvement

Major improvement !!



SDSS



DESI

Fiber movie



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Focal plane





Dark Energy: current measurement from SDSS



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4 different tracers to probe the universe z < 3.5





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DESI survey progress



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DESI Main Survey



- Finalizing the Early Data Release (EDR)
 - Survey validation (SV) data, will be made public in the coming months
- Data acquisition for Year 1 sample ended in June 2022
 - Currently preparing the Year 1 internal data assembly (DA1) for science analyses

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Credit: J. Guy

DESI survey progress

Jan 2023: 36% of dark time program, 50% bright program Already > 17M redshifts (eBOSS ~3.5M)

One slice in the DESI survey down to z=1





Target Selection

Sky viwer: https://www.legacysurvey.org/viewer

https://www.legacysurvey.org/dr10/











Survey Validation papers (published or preprint)

Target selection (TS)

Zhou R., et al., Target Selection and Validation of DESI Luminous Red Galaxies, arXiv:2208.08515
Chaussidon E., et al., Target Selection and Validation of DESI Quasars, arXiv:2208.08511
Hahn C., et al., DESI Bright Galaxy Survey: Final Target Selection, Design, and Validation, arXiv:2208.08512
Cooper A. P., et al., Overview of the DESI Milky Way Survey, arXiv:2208.08514
Raichoor A., et al., Target Selection and Validation of DESI Emission Line Galaxies, arXiv:2208.08513
Myers A. D., et al., The Target Selection Pipeline for the Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument, arXiv:2208.08518

Visual inspection (VI)

Alexander D. M., et al., The DESI Survey Validation: Results from Visual Inspection of the Quasar Survey Spectra, arXiv:2208.08517

Lan T.-W., et al., The DESI Survey Validation: Results from Visual Inspection of Bright Galaxies, Luminous Red Galaxies, and Emission Line Galaxies, arXiv:2208.08516

Instrumentation and pipeline papers (more in prep.)

Silber J., et al., The robotic multi-object focal plane system of DESI, arXiv:2205.09014 DESI Collaboration, Overview of the Instrumentation for the Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument, arXiv:2205.10939 Guy J., et al., The Spectroscopic Data Processing Pipeline for the Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument, arXiv:2209.14482

First science results with early data



0 < z < 0.5

Early data, 2 samples:

- 1% survey
- DESI M2 : First 2 months of main survey observation

First science results: BGS & LRGs



- DESI M2 : First 2 months of main survey observation
 - 633k BGS & 262k LRGs

Detection of the BAO signal in BGS

(J. Moon, C. Saulder, D. Valcin, M. Rashkovetskyi + DESI collaboration in prep)



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Detection of the BAO signal in LRGs

(J. Moon, C. Saulder, D. Valcin, M. Rashkovetskyi + DESI collaboration in prep)



1st two months of DESI LRGs; 262269 with 0.4<z<1.1

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First science results: LRGs & ELGs



=> Lot of information at small scales !

- 20 patches with ~12 passes/region
 => almost all targets observed
- 89k LRGs & 224k ELGs

Galaxy-halo connection studies



(S. Yuan, H. Zhang, A. Rocher + DESI collaboration in prep)

HOD for LRGs



HOD for ELGs



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(S. Yuan, H. Zhang, A. Rocher + DESI collaboration in prep)



Baseline+A

Baseline+*B*

Baseline+s

1.12

1.12

1.13

1.04

1.05

1.07

(A. Rocher, S. Yuan, H. Zhang + DESI collaboration in prep)



- $4 \neq$ models for central occupation => consistent results and good fits to observed clustering
- Strong 1 halo term (galaxy pairs inside halos)



Halos populated by ≥ 2 galaxies mainly from halos with mass < 10^{12} [M_{\odot}/h]

not expected from previous ELG studies

(Avilà 2020, Gonzalez-Perez 2018)

Trying to solve this ? => We add **conformity** to the HOD model

Conformity : $\langle N_{sat} \rangle$ is modified with prior information depending on the fact that the halo already hosts a central

(A. Rocher, S. Yuan, H. Zhang + DESI collaboration in prep)



Here simple conformity model : => <N_{sat}> = 0 if no central

(A. Rocher, S. Yuan, H. Zhang + DESI collaboration in prep)



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Systematic tests for BAO analysis

(C. Garcia-Quintero, J. Mena-Fernández, A. Rocher, S. Yuan + DESI collaboration in prep)

 How prescription for galaxy-halo model bias cosmological results?

=> We generate a variety of realistic galaxy mocks at the same cosmology but invoking different HOD models

• We **run BAO fits** on the various mocks to check whether we recover the underlying cosmology



Systematic tests for BAO analysis



First science results: Ly- α



- One 1% survey + DESI M2:

- 7000 Ly-α forest

First science results: Ly-α



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Ly- α forest for neutrino mass constraints



Ly-α Results: one dimentional power spectrum

(C. Ravoux, N. Karacayli, M. Abdulkarim + DESI collaboration in prep) **Preliminary results** - P1D : Correlations between absorbers z = 2.2 (26719 chunks) along the line of sight of distant quasars z = 2.4 (16954 chunks) 10^{-1} z = 2.6 (11894 chunks) z = 2.8 (8518 chunks) 7000 Ly- α forests z = 3.0 (5684 chunks) z = 3.2 (3534 chunks) $\Delta^2_{\mathrm{1D},\,lpha}$ z = 3.4 (1974 chunks) z = 3.6 (1122 chunks) z = 3.8 (619 chunks) **eBOSS** range 10^{-2} 2.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.5 $k \, [Å^{-1}]$ Small scales Large scales

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 σ_8

 Ω_{m}

Science analysis in progress

From SV + first 2 month of data (highlights):

- M31 (Dey et. al, arXiv:2208.11683)
- Starburst galaxies (Setton et al, arXiv:2212.05070)
- GD1 stellar stream
- Peculiar Velocity Survey
- Galaxy-halo connection analysis
- Lyman-alpha P1D, early 3D correlation
- Primordial non-gaussianity with photometric sample calibrated with DESI redshifts (LRG,QSO)
- BAO analysis from BGS and LRG
- Year 1 analysis preparation:
 - Clustering catalog, Lya catalog
 - Studies of instrumental systematics (imaging, fiber assignment and spectroscopy, redshift uncertainties)
 - mock generation, pipeline developments, mock challenges
 - Finalization of blinding strategy (for clustering, already in place for Lyman-alpha)
 - Evaluation of theory models for optimal BAO/RSD analysis
 - Alternative clustering methods
 - Covariance estimation ...
- + many more analysis

(at the last collaboration meeting in December, ~100 independent projects were presented in spotlight talks)

Conclusions

- DESI works very well:
 - 17M redshift in Jan. 23
 - Survey Validation papers for TS and VI finalized
 - Finalizing the Early Data Release in few months
- Year 1 data acquisition ended June 22 & 1st internal Data Assembly release soon available to the collaboration
 - 1st expected public results end 2023/early 2024
- Already lots of science analysis with DESI Early Data:
 - BAO detection in BGS and LRGs at 3 and 5σ
 - Galaxy-halo connection studies
 - => Use to test cosmological analysis pipelines
 - P1D Ly- α analysis to constraint neutrino masses



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Thank you !

Backup slides



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HOD for ELGs

- Central galaxy:
 - 4 Gaussian/Asymmetric model (Avila et al., Alam et al. 2020)



$$\langle N_{sat} \rangle (M) = A_s \left(\frac{M - M_0}{M_1} \right)^{\alpha}$$
 (Zheng et al. 2005)



HOD: Empirical relation to link DM halos in N-body simulations to tracers, based on halo masses

AbacusSummit (Maksimova et al. 2021)

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- Central galaxy:

- Probability to assign a galaxy at the halo center
- For ELGs Gaussian/Asymetric model (Avila et al. 2020)
- Central galaxy is assigned following a Bernouilli distribution (0/1)

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- Satellite galaxy(ies):
 - Power law that determine the mean number of satellite galaxies in a halo

$$\langle N_{sat} \rangle (M) = A_s \left(\frac{M - M_0}{M_1} \right)^{\alpha} \quad (Zheng 2005)$$

- Draw **Poisson distribution** to determine the number of satellite galaxies
- Satellite galaxies are placed assuming a NFW profile of the DM halo

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- Power law that determine the mean number of satellite galaxies in a halo $\stackrel{\geq}{v}_{10^{-1}}$
- Draw **Poisson distribution** to determine the number of satellite galaxies
- Satellite galaxies are placed assuming a NFW profile of the DM halo
- Velocity drawn from normal distribution
- $\mathbf{f}_{\sigma v}$: scaling factor for satellite velocity dispersion (kind of velocity bias)

 $V_{sat,x} = rd.normal(V_{halo,x}, \sigma_v.f_{\sigma v})$

AbacusSummit (Maksimova et al. 2021) $\langle N_{cent} \rangle (M_h) = \frac{A_c}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(\log_{10}(M_h) - \log_{10}(M_c))^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

Hydro-simulation results: conformity

• Dashed curves : Probability that a halo contains a central

Solid lines: Probability that a halo contains a central given that it hosts satellites > 0.

MilleniumTNG project (*Hadzhiyska et al. in prep*)

• Roughly twice more likely

• Clustering ratio when adopting our corrected model of the central-satellite pairing (one extra parameter).

• Corrected samples: substantial improvement near $r \sim 0.1$ Mpc/h.