



Overview of the Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI)

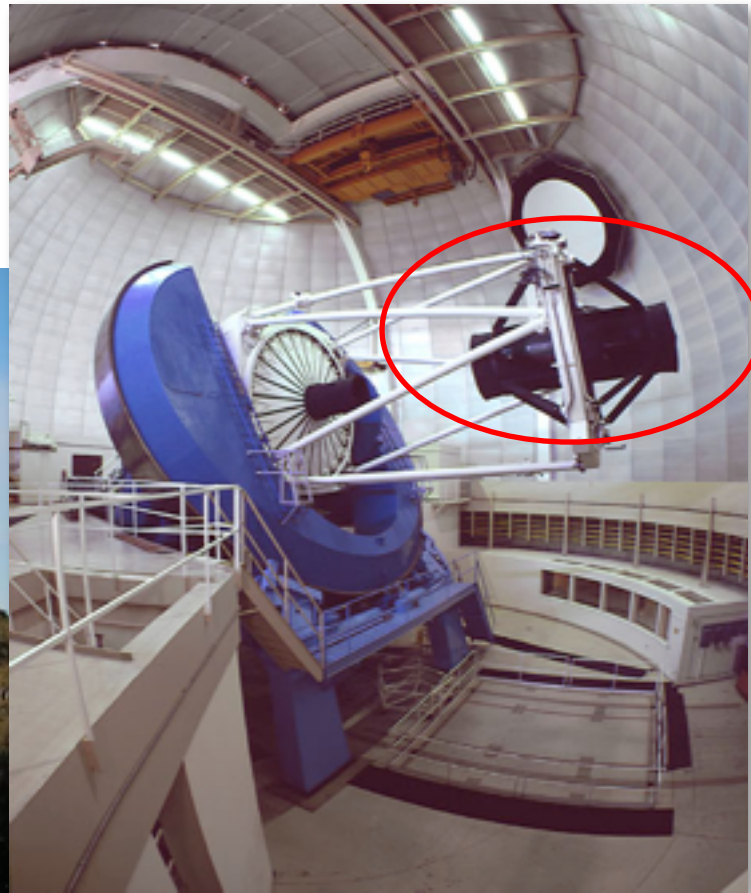
Enrique Gaztañaga

for the BCN-MAD DESI group (=PAUcam)

DESI Concept



- **MS-DESI is the Mid-Scale Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument**
- **DESI will be installed at the Mayall Telescope on Kitt Peak, AZ**
- **Kitt Peak is operated by NOAO for the NSF**



corrector

slide from: Michael Levi (LBNL)

DESI Concept



- Scale up BOSS to a massively parallel fiber-fed spectrometer with 5x more fibers, larger telescope aperture, robotic fiber positioners
- Stage-IV BAO over a broad redshift range: $0.5 < z < 1.6$, $2.2 < z < 3.5$
- Sky area: 14,000 square degrees
- Number of galaxy redshifts: 30 million
- Medium resolution spectroscopy, $R \sim$ up to 5500

Three main hardware components:

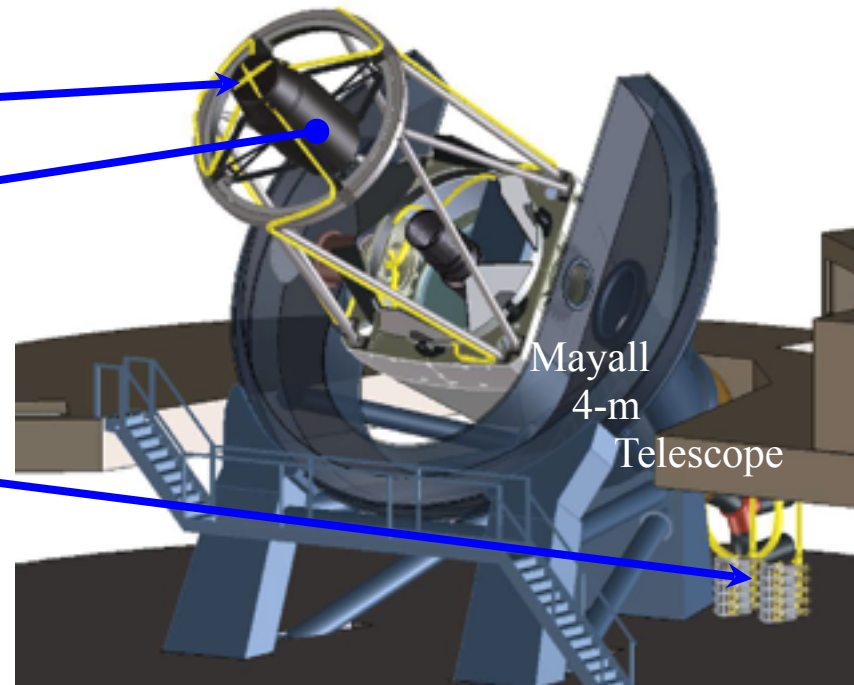
5000 fiber actuators

New 8 deg² field-of-view
corrector

DES heritage

10 New spectrographs

BOSS heritage



slides from: Michael Levi (LBNL)

DESI Science Requirements



- **Survey area:**
 - cover at least 9000 sq. degrees (threshold survey), with volume density of galaxies $n_P \sim 1$
 - baseline survey with margin: 14000 sq. degrees
- **Measure the distance scale from BAO:**
 - 0.28% precision from $0 < z < 1.1$
 - 0.39% precision from $1.1 < z < 1.9$
- **Measure the Hubble Parameter to 1.05% at $1.9 < z < 3.7$ from BAO**
- **Galaxy survey at $z < 1.5$ should be capable of separately determining $D_A(z)$ and $H(z)$ from BAO**
 - systematic errors from instrument and observational effects must not exceed 0.16% for D_A and 0.26% for H .

Additional Science Goals



- **Gravitational growth**
 - measure the growth factor to $< 1\%$ at $0.5 < z < 1.4$ using redshift space distortions
- **Inflation**
 - constrain the spectral index of primordial perturbations and its running to $< 0.4\%$
- **Neutrino Masses**
 - measure sum of neutrino masses to < 0.02 eV
- **These goals do not drive the survey design or science requirements, but are achievable using the baseline survey**

Science Requirements



SCIENTIFIC OBJECTIVE: PERFORM A STAGE-IV BAO SPECTROSCOPIC SURVEY

LEVEL 1

SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

- Survey area $> 9000 \text{ deg}^2$ with volume density $nP \sim 1$ (galaxies)
- Measure the distance scale R to $< 0.28\%$ for $0.0 < z < 1.1$ and $< 0.39\%$ for $1.1 < z < 1.9$
- Measure the Hubble parameter H to $< 1\%$ for $1.9 < z < 3.7$
- Systematic error $< 0.16\%$ for D_A and $< 0.26\%$ for H

ADDITIONAL SCIENTIFIC GOALS

- Constrain growth factor at few percent level up to $0.5 < z < 1.6$
- Constrain inflation spectral index and running to $< 0.4\%$
- Measure the sum of neutrino masses to $\sigma < 0.017 \text{ eV}$

LEVEL 2

DATA SET REQUIREMENTS

- Redshift range:
 - LRGs $0.4 < z < 1.0$
 - ELGs $0.6 < z < 1.6$
 - QSOs $z < 2.1$
 - Ly- α $z > 2.1$
- Successful z object density/deg²
 - LRGs > 300
 - ELGs > 1280
 - QSOs > 120
 - Ly- α > 50
- Number of redshifts: $\approx O(24M)$
- ELG redshift accuracy
 - $\Delta z < 0.0005 (1+z)$ rms with $< 5\%$ catastrophic failures
- ELG completeness
 - $> 90\%$ for object fluxes $> \sim 8 \times 10^{-17} \text{ erg/s/cm}^2$

LEVEL 3

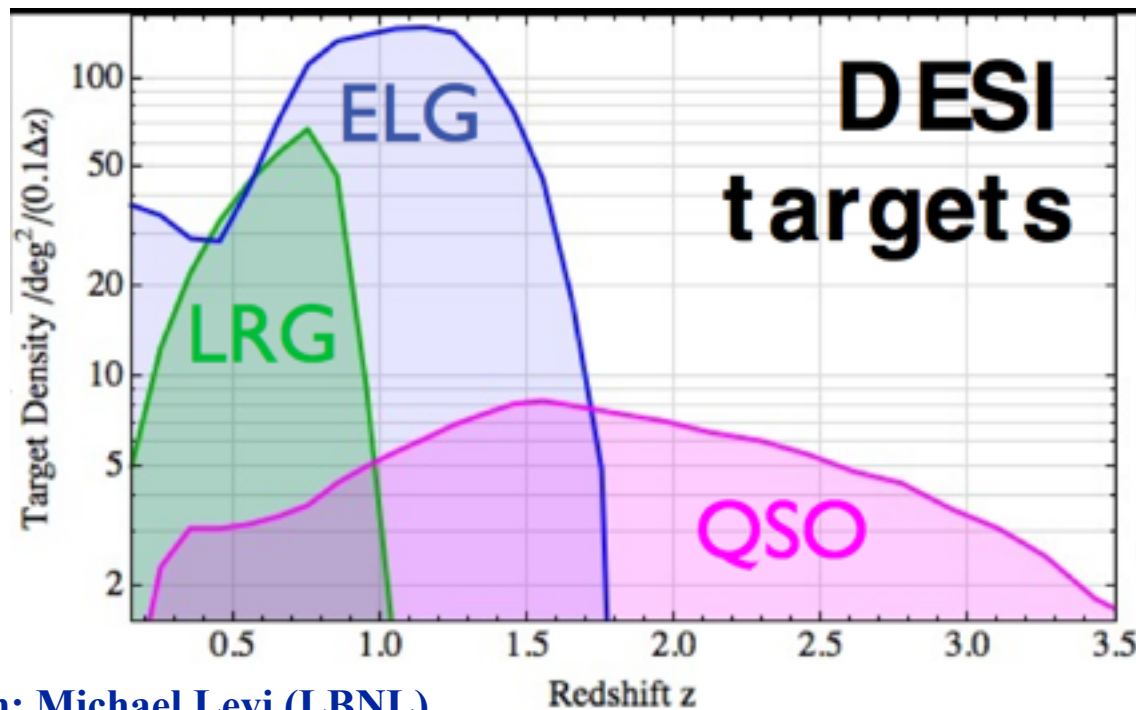
TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

- Operational constraints
 - ≤ 5 Years
 - Median seeing $1.1''$ (i-band) with Moffat $\beta = 3.5$ profile
 - Astrometric error of target catalog $\leq 100 \text{ mas rms}$
- Field of view $> 7 \text{ deg}^2$
- Fiber density $< 700/\text{deg}^2$
- Operational overheads
 - $\leq 10\%$ downtime
- Spectral range and resolution
 - $360 \text{ nm} < \lambda < 555 \text{ nm}$: $R > 1500$
 - $555 \text{ nm} < \lambda < 656 \text{ nm}$: $R > 3000$
 - $656 \text{ nm} < \lambda < 980 \text{ nm}$: $R > 4000$

DESI Survey



- Will produce the best measurement of BAO by performing a spectroscopic survey over 14,000 sq. degrees out to redshifts of 3.5
- 4 million Luminous Red Galaxies (LRGs)
- 23 million Emission Line Galaxies (ELGs)
- 1.4 million quasars (QSO)
- 0.6 million quasars at $z > 2.2$ for Lyman-alpha-forest



slides from: Michael Levi (LBNL)

Bright Galaxy Survey

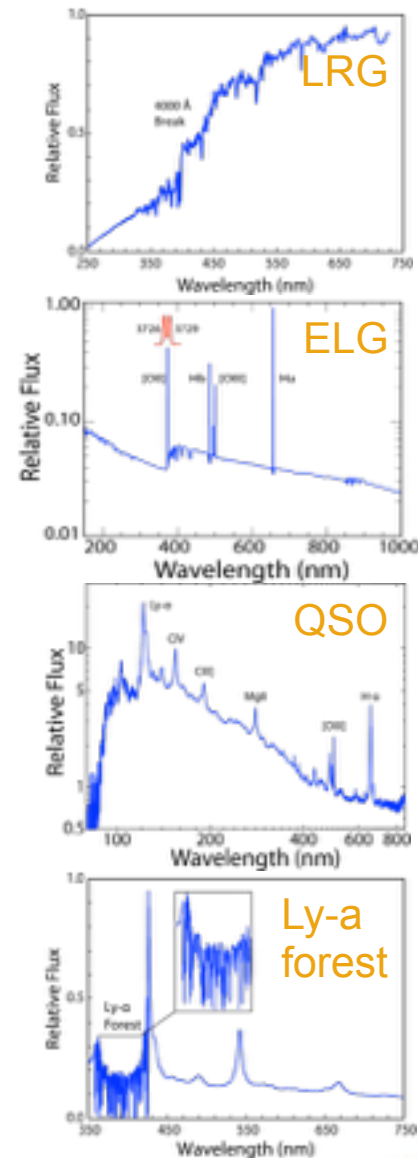


- **DESI Key Project will use all of the dark time but cannot use full time when moon is too bright or other observing conditions too poor for Key Project**
- **A survey of 10M bright ($r < 19.5$) galaxies over 14k square degrees will have considerable cosmological reach, complementing the Key Project in several ways:**
 - **Increases FOM by 23-36% (14-20K), improves $z < 0.4$ BAO to better than 1%**
 - **Measures the amplitude/growth of structure at low redshift, where dark energy dominates: Multi-tracer RSD, Cluster/group counts, weak lensing cross-correlations**
 - **Significant synergies with imaging surveys (DES, LSST and others) including redshift calibration, host galaxy redshifts for SN, combined constraints**

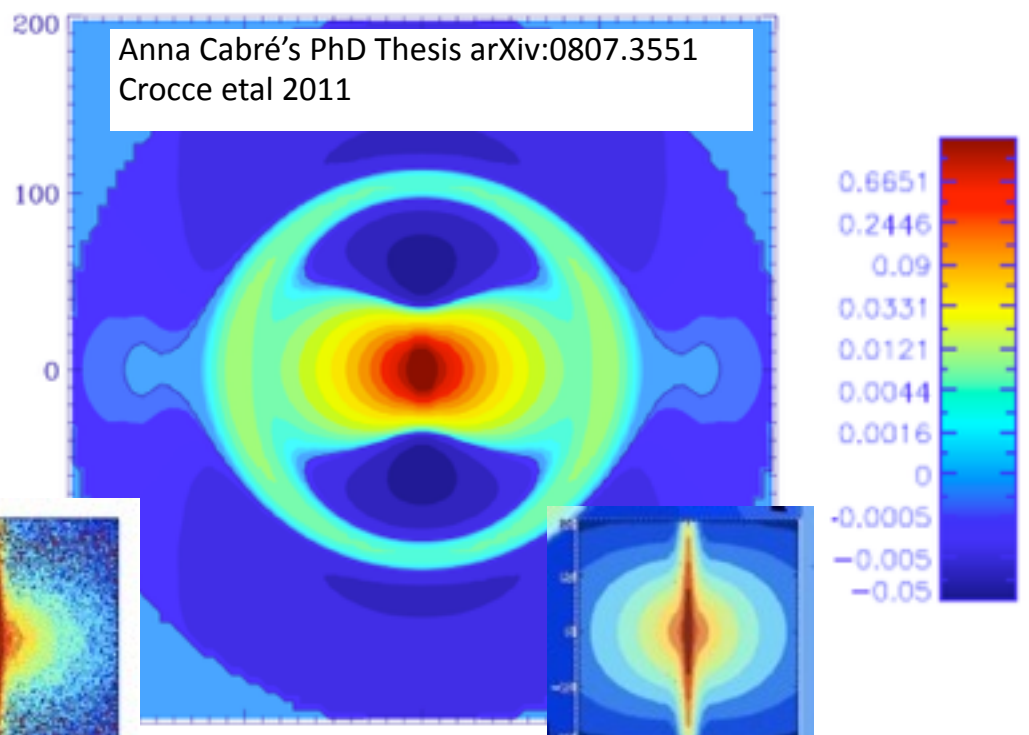
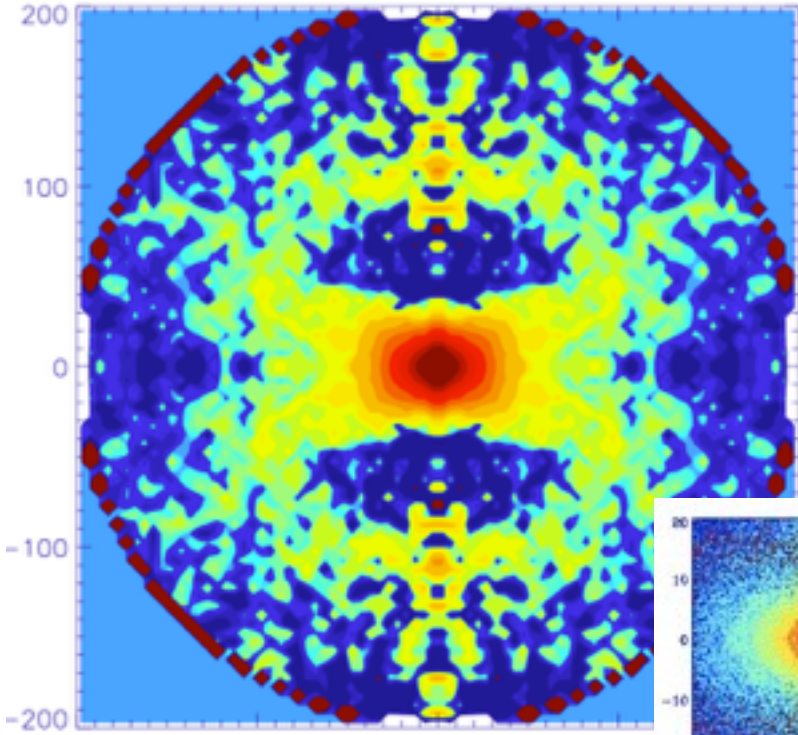
Survey Drives the Design



- Target spectral features in their redshift bands
 - Bandpass from 360 – 980 nm
- Single exposure ELG measurement at $S/N > 7$ for $8-10 \times 10^{-17}$ erg/sec/cm²
 - Drives *throughput*
 - Drives *exposure time* – posit 1000sec at zenith, no extinction
- Target redshift
 - Precision $0.0005-0.0025 \cdot (1+z) \rightarrow$ *spectral res.* 1500–2000
 - Redshift error rate \rightarrow ELG [OII] doublet resolution > 4000
- Survey size (14000 deg²), galaxy target density ($\sim 3000/\text{deg}^2$), exposure times, and survey duration
 - Total number of exposures $\rightarrow \sim 10000$
 - Number of spectra per exposure $\rightarrow \sim 5000$
 - Field of view $\rightarrow \sim 8$ deg²

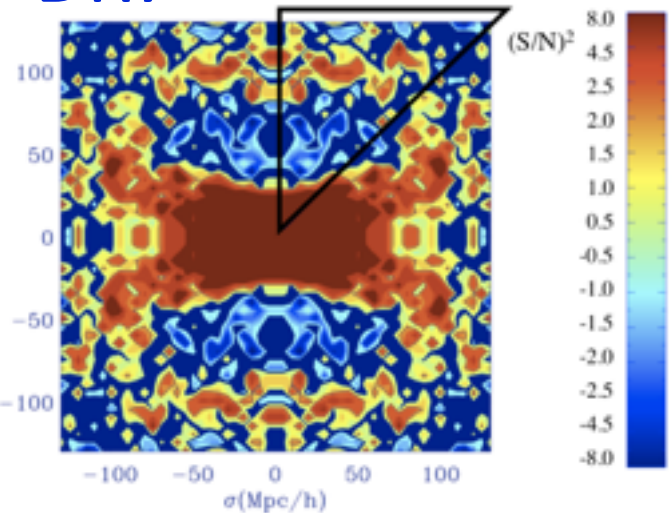


Anna Cabré's PhD Thesis arXiv:0807.3551
Crocce et al 2011



DR7

Redshift Space Distortions (RSD)



BAO:

radial $H(z)$
 $H(z=0.34) = 83.8 \pm 3.0 \pm 1.6$
 EG, Cabre & Hui (2009)
Transverse $\int cdz/H(z)$
 $\theta(z=0.34) = 3.90 \pm 0.38$
 Carnero et al 2011

Errors from MICE sim

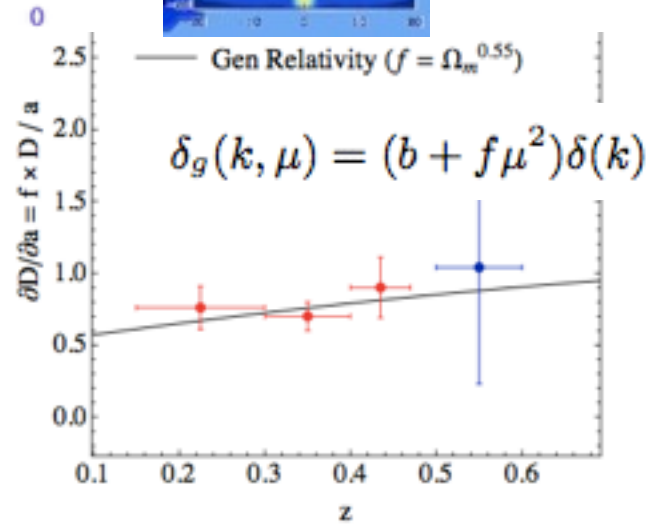
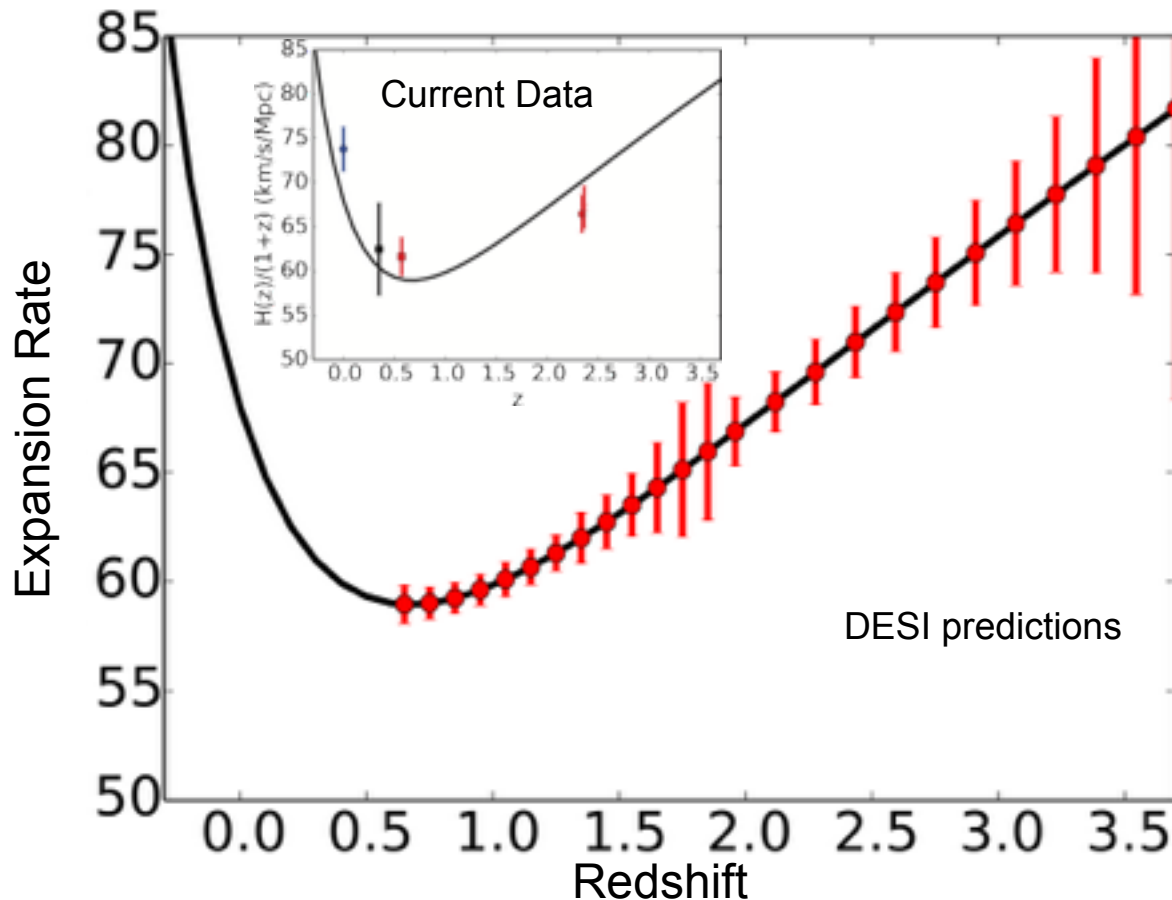


Figure 17. Linear growth rate of structure from LRG spectroscopic data in the range [0.15-0.47], as presented in Cabré & Gaztañaga (2009), and from our analysis of photometric data at $z = 0.55$ (assuming $\sigma_8(0) = 0.8$). These data leads to $\gamma = 0.54 \pm 0.17$ in a model where $f = \Omega_m(z)^\gamma$.

DESI Hubble Diagram



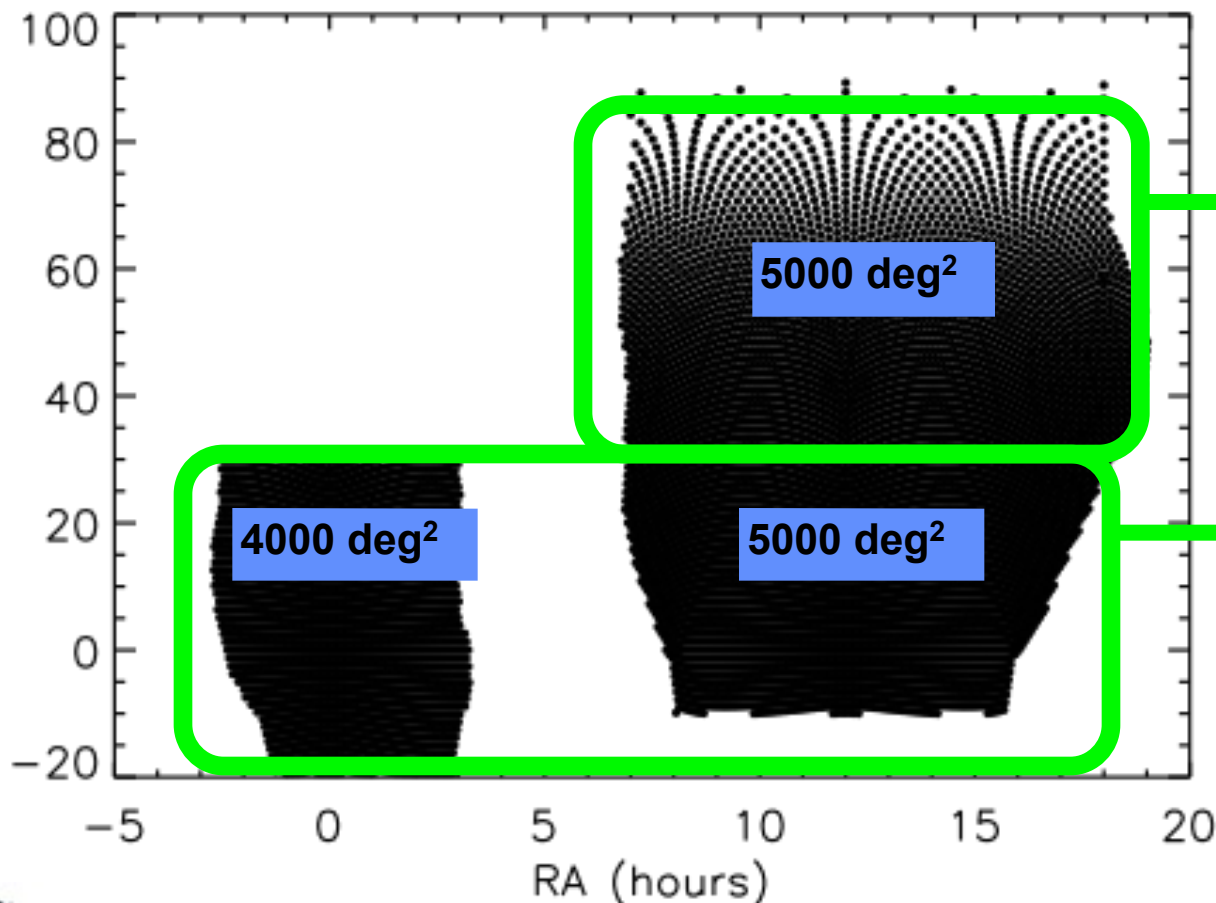
Target type	z range	Target density deg ⁻²	Good z density deg ⁻²	$\Delta z/(1+z)$ precision	$\Delta z/(1+z)$ systematic	Bad z assignment	Complete -ness
LRG	0.4–1.0	350	300	0.0005	0.0002	< 5%	> 95%
ELG	0.6–1.6	2400	1280	0.0005	0.0002	< 5%	> 90%
QSO	< 2.1	170	120	0.0025	0.0004	< 5%	> 90%
Ly- α	> 2.1	90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



DESI Survey Area & Imaging



- 14,000 sq. degree footprint defined by low Galactic and atmospheric extinction
- DESI targeting requires new imaging over this area



“North cap”:
Accessible from Northern telescopes only
Observing gr bands with Bok
Plan to observe z with upgraded z band on Mayall.

“Equatorial”:
Accessible from Northern or Southern telescopes
Observing grz with DECam.
Approved project for 6700 sq. degrees.

Survey Sources

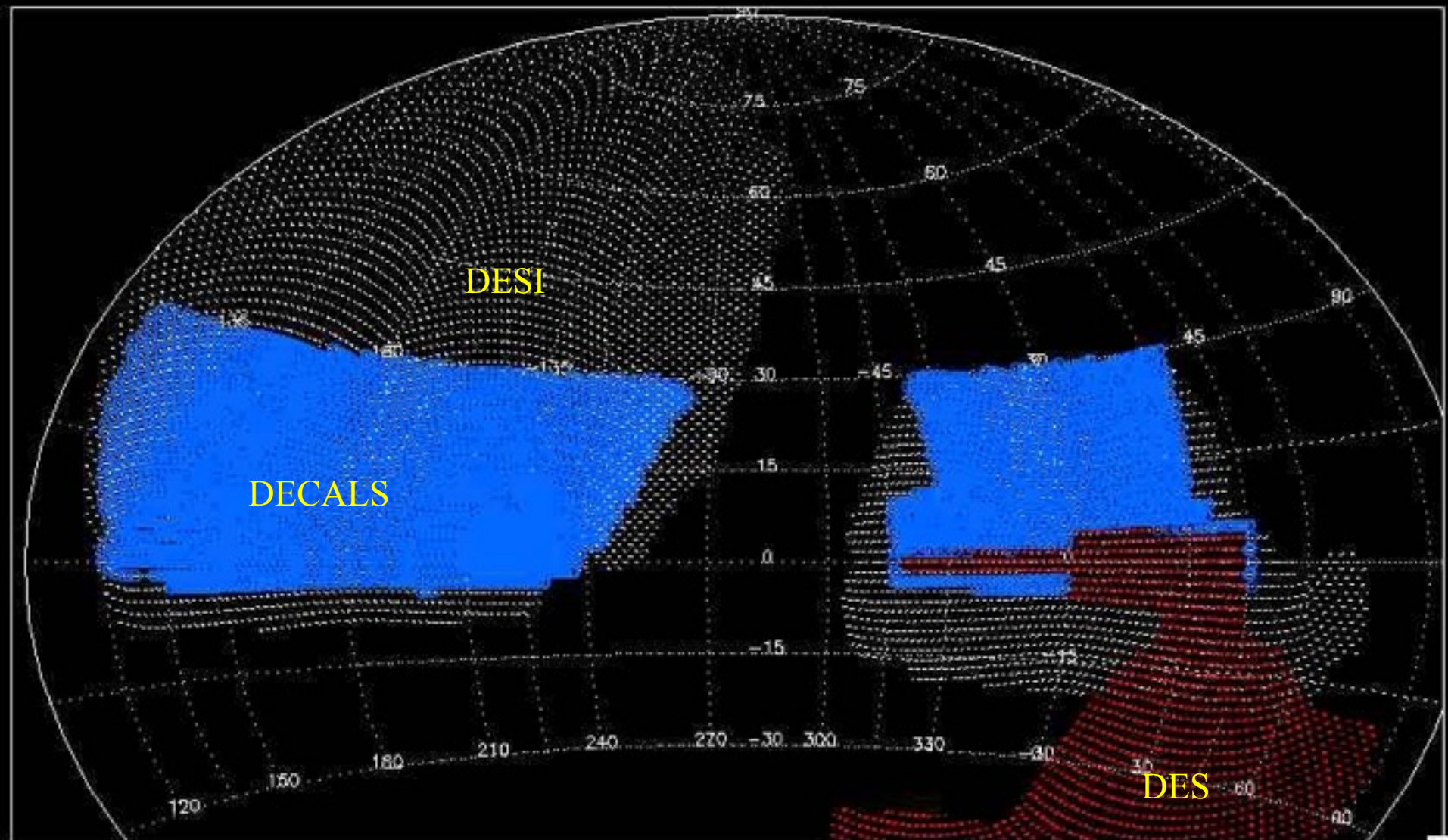


- **South:**
 - 6200 sq. deg. of SDSS footprint south of $\text{dec}=+30$ and excluding areas covered by DES, plus 500 sq. deg. from DES
 - Allocated 65 nights with Blanco/DECam in 2014B-2017A
 - g, r, z-bands
 - First public data release DR1 on March 18, 2015
- **North:**
 - Bok Telescope using 90Prime instrument
 - 5500 sq. deg.
 - Survey started
 - g, r-bands
 - Mayall 4m using Mosaic 3 instrument
 - Focal plane upgrade to Mosaic 1.1 instrument (from CTIO)
 - 5500 sq. deg. to start in 2016
 - z-band
- **Combined imaging: $g=24.0$, $r=23.6$, $z=23.0$**
(compare to SDSS $g=22.2$, $r=22.2$, $z=20.5$)

DECaLS vs DESI vs DES footprint



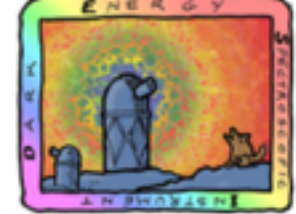
IDL 0



DES Image Validation

People

- Enrique Gaztanaga (coordinator)
- Daniel Eisenstein, Risa Wechsler
- Eric Bell, David Schlegel
- Ray Carlberg, Nacho Sevilla
- Francisco Castander
- Arjun Dey, Yu Feng
- Doug Finkbeiner
- Josh Frieman Martin White
- Shirley Ho, Dustin Lang
- Ian McGreer Nigel Metcalfe
- Jeff Newman Ashley Ross
- Eli Rykoff Amelie Saintonge



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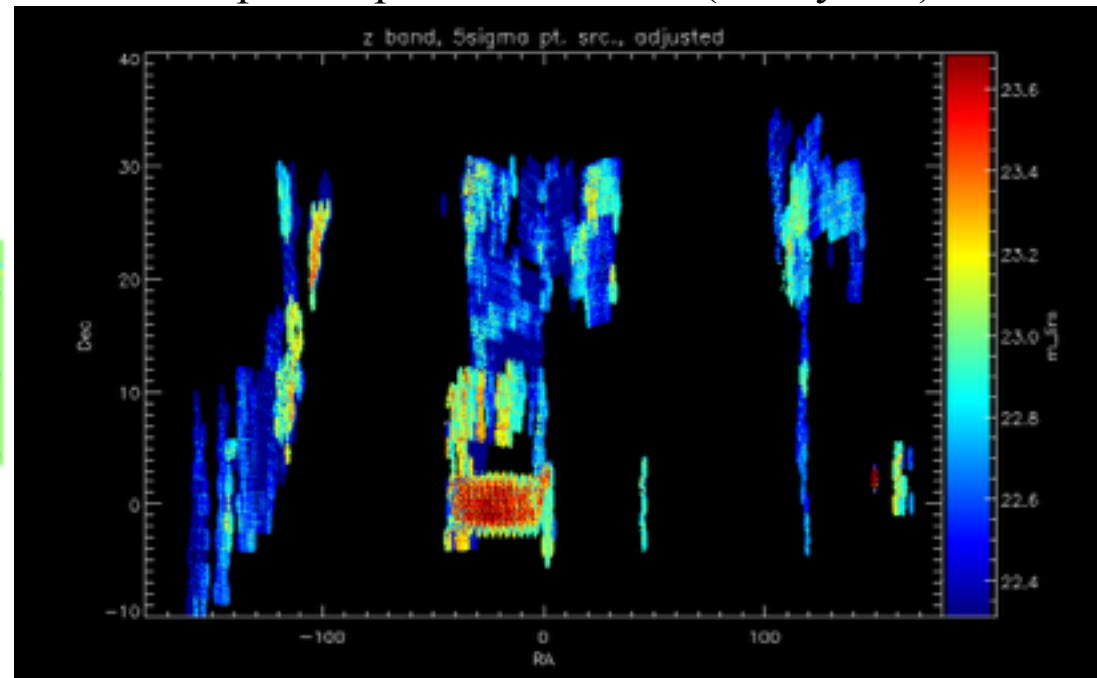
Image Validation Task Force

Charge

The Imaging Validation Working Group will conduct the task of validating that the imaging being collected and reduced by the DESI Project, Collaboration, and its affiliates will satisfy the science requirements of the DESI Collaboration, particularly that of spectroscopic target selection.

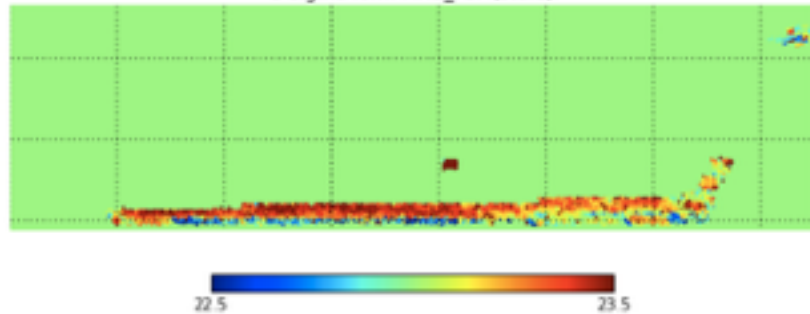
Image Valid
Charge
Current P
Imaging P
Spring 20
Image Val
Telecon M

Depth Map from DECaLS (Eli Rykoff)



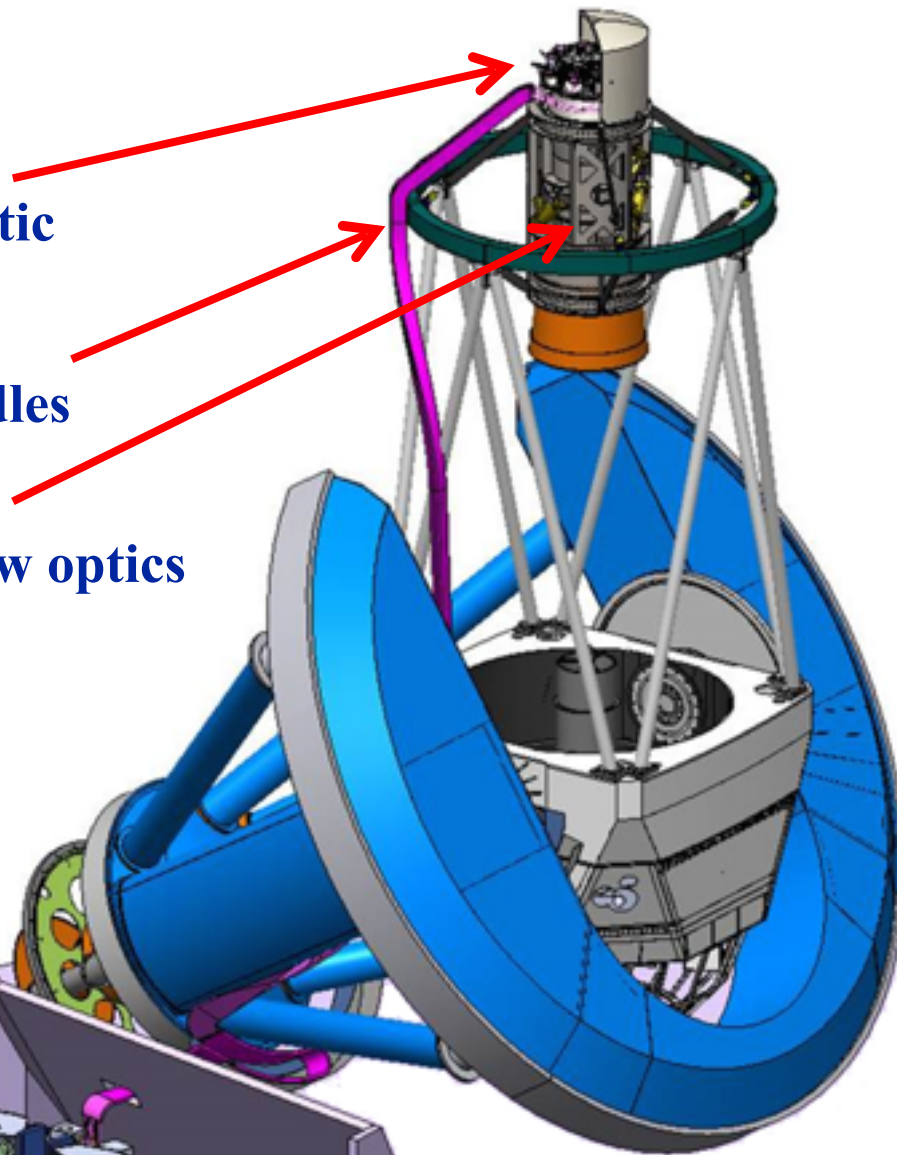
Depth Map from BASS (Nacho Sevilla)

5-sigma form MAG_PSF (stars)



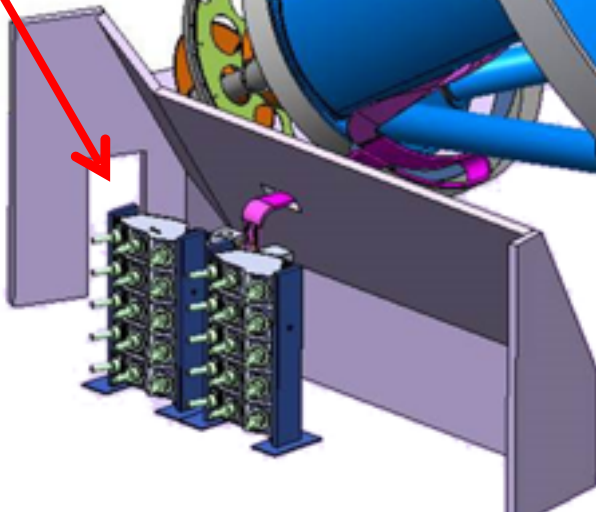
DESI

- 5000 fibers in robotic actuators
- 10 fiber cable bundles
- 3.2 deg. field of view optics
- 10 spectrographs



Mayall 4m
Telescope
Kitt Peak
Tucson, AZ

Readout
& Control



DESI Expert Collaboration



Partners are experienced



BCN-MAD: Guiders (GFA)
DECam PAUcam

Fermilab (U.S.): Telescope top-end + lens cell
w/ **UCL (U.K.):** Telescope optics
Dark Energy Survey top-end + optics



Durham: Fibers + testing
FMOS + Fibers for physics exp'ts

LAM + CPPM (France): Spectrographs
VIMOS spectrographs

CEA (France): Cryo systems
Megacam cryo

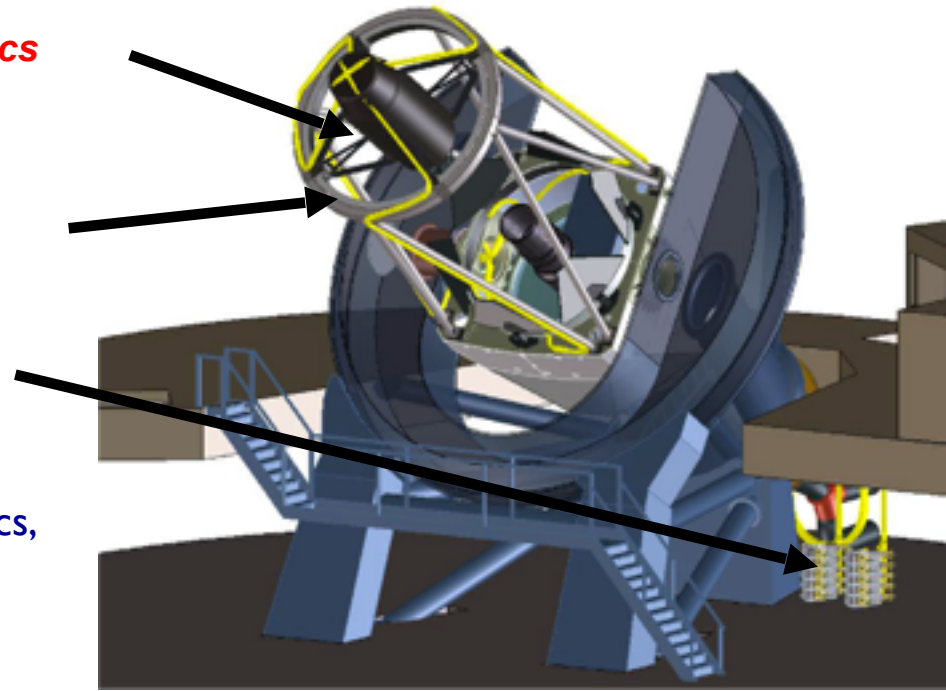
Berkeley Lab (U.S.): CCDs + electronics,
optical design, project management
WFIRST/JDEM optical design
DES, BOSS, JDEM detectors

Yale: fiber view camera */QUEST*

U Michigan: positioners */DES*

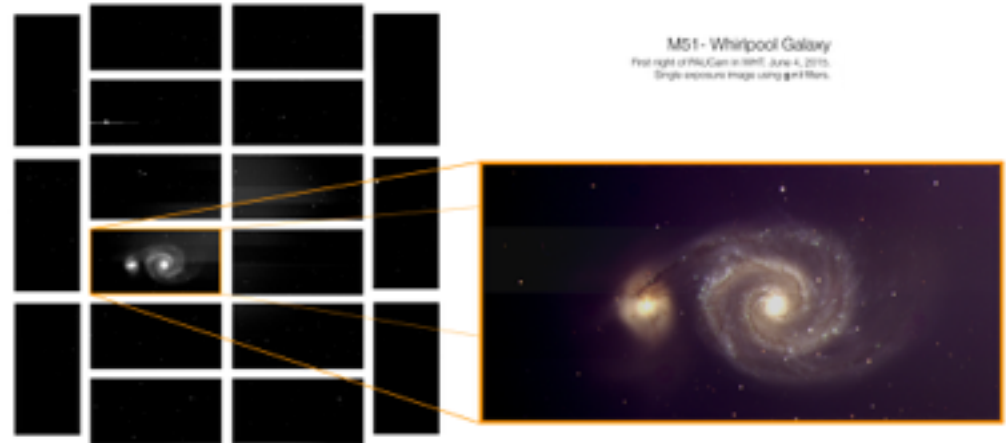
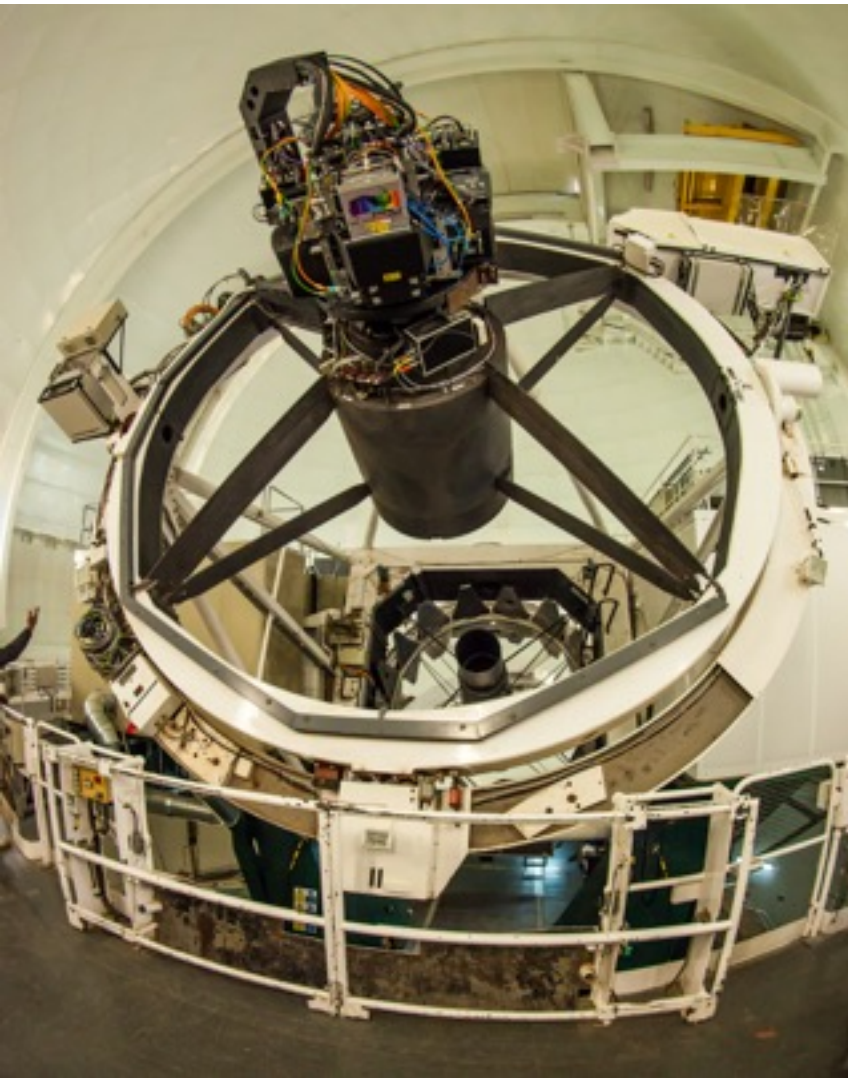
SLAC, Ohio State: data acquisition + guiding
BOSS, DES, LSST

NOAO: telescope interface, operations *DECam*



PAUCam First light

<http://paucam.pic.es>



The PAUCam team has also contribute to build DES, DESI and Euclid and will make a galaxy survey with PAUCam to enable the Dark Energy Science:

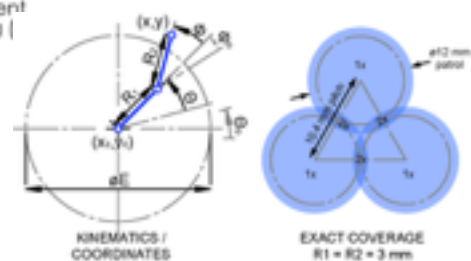
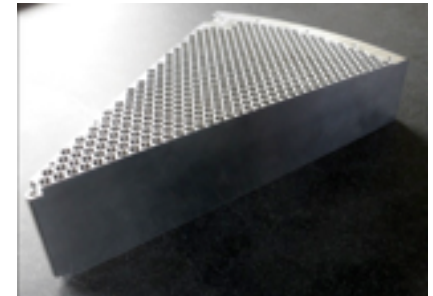
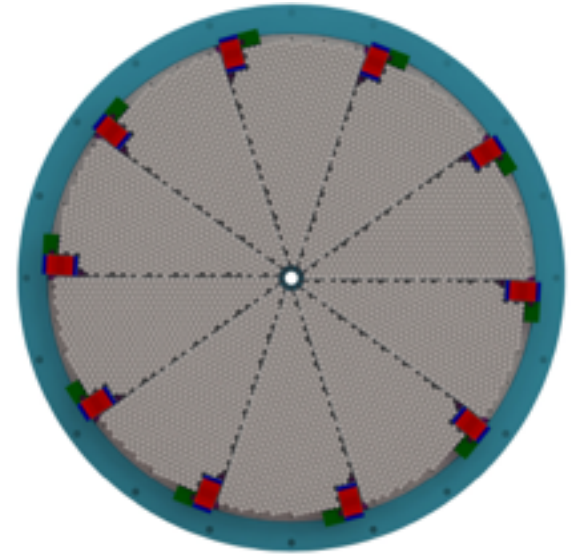
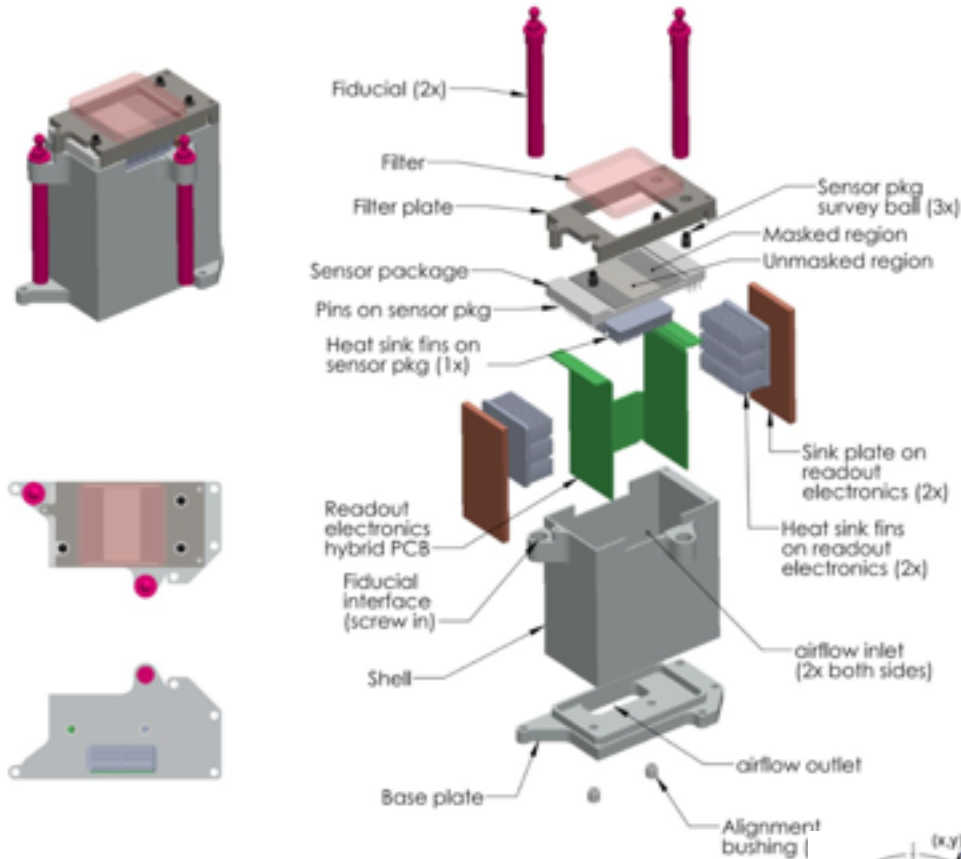
- Photo-z calibration in DES
- Intrinsic galaxy alignments in EUCLID
- Target selection optimization for DES
- Novel cross-correlation techniques

10xGFA Cameras

to be build by PAUcam Team



GFA= Guider, Focus & Alingment



- Position a fiber tip on a galaxy
 - 5 μm RMS positioning accuracy

Project Status



- The project is making great progress. Main focus – keep the optics off the critical path with foundation grants (non-DOE funding)
- Procurement of C1-C4 blanks is complete. Grinding and polishing is in progress (AOS and L3-Brashear).
- Procurement of ADC blanks is in progress (Schott and Ohara) Polishing contract is being placed.
- Expect all lenses to be complete by end of 2016.

Element	Diameter (mm)	Mass (kg)	Material	Aspheric surfaces
C1	1140	201	Silica	0
C2	850	151	Silica	1
ADC1	800	102	N-BK7	0
ADC2	804	89	N-BK7	0
C3	834	84	Silica	1
C4	1034	237	Silica	0

Project Status



- Sept. 2014: Successful CD-1 review. DOE Funding profile negotiations nearly settled. Expect “advanced procurement authority” in Mid March 2015.
- DOE CD-2/3a review scheduled for July 28-30, 2015 – this is the big one - nails down the design, cost and schedule.
- Spectrographs are the critical path (funding limited). Fabrication of a prototype is in progress.
- DESI installation begins Jan. 2018. Start moving the telescope with DESI installed in Oct. 2018
- On-sky commissioning will start in Jan. 2019 with 6 spectrographs, the rest arriving by July. DESI is the only instrument on the telescope
- 5 year DESI survey will start in Jan. 2020 (after a 6m science verification period)

Conclusion



- DESI builds on the long and successful experience of multiple collaborations in defining, building and executing wide area surveys to study the mystery of Dark Energy
 - SDSS, BOSS, DES, PAucam
- DESI will essentially complete BAO measurements in the northern sky out to redshift of 1.5.
- Technical design of DESI is very mature, Private/non-DOE funding being used for lenses and prototype spectrograph
- Barcelona-Madrid DESI group will build 10xGFA cameras
- DESI prototype with GFA on sky: 1 year! Commission Jan 2018!
- On track for on-sky commissioning <4 years from now in 2019!



Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument