

Instrumentation for Cosmological Surveys

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Outline of Talk

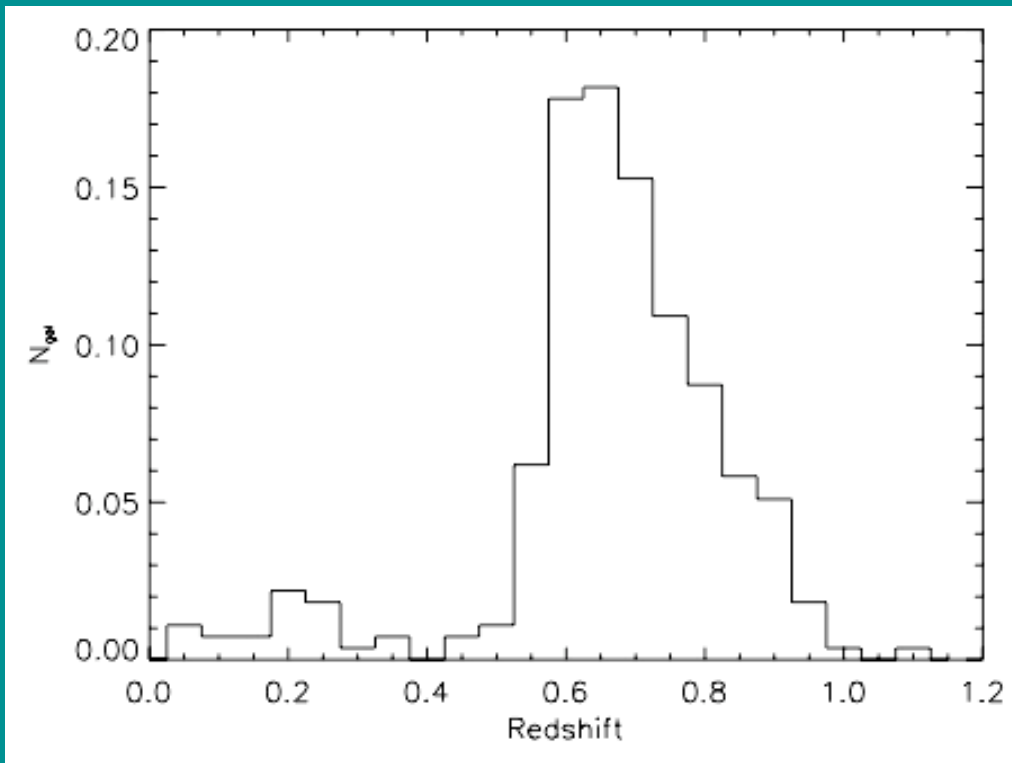
- Science Drivers for Cosmological Surveys
- Competitiveness of 4m Telescopes
- Extreme Multiplex Spectrographs
- Conclusions

Thanks to Tom Shanks, Robert Content, Santiago Becceril and the NG1DF/XMS teams

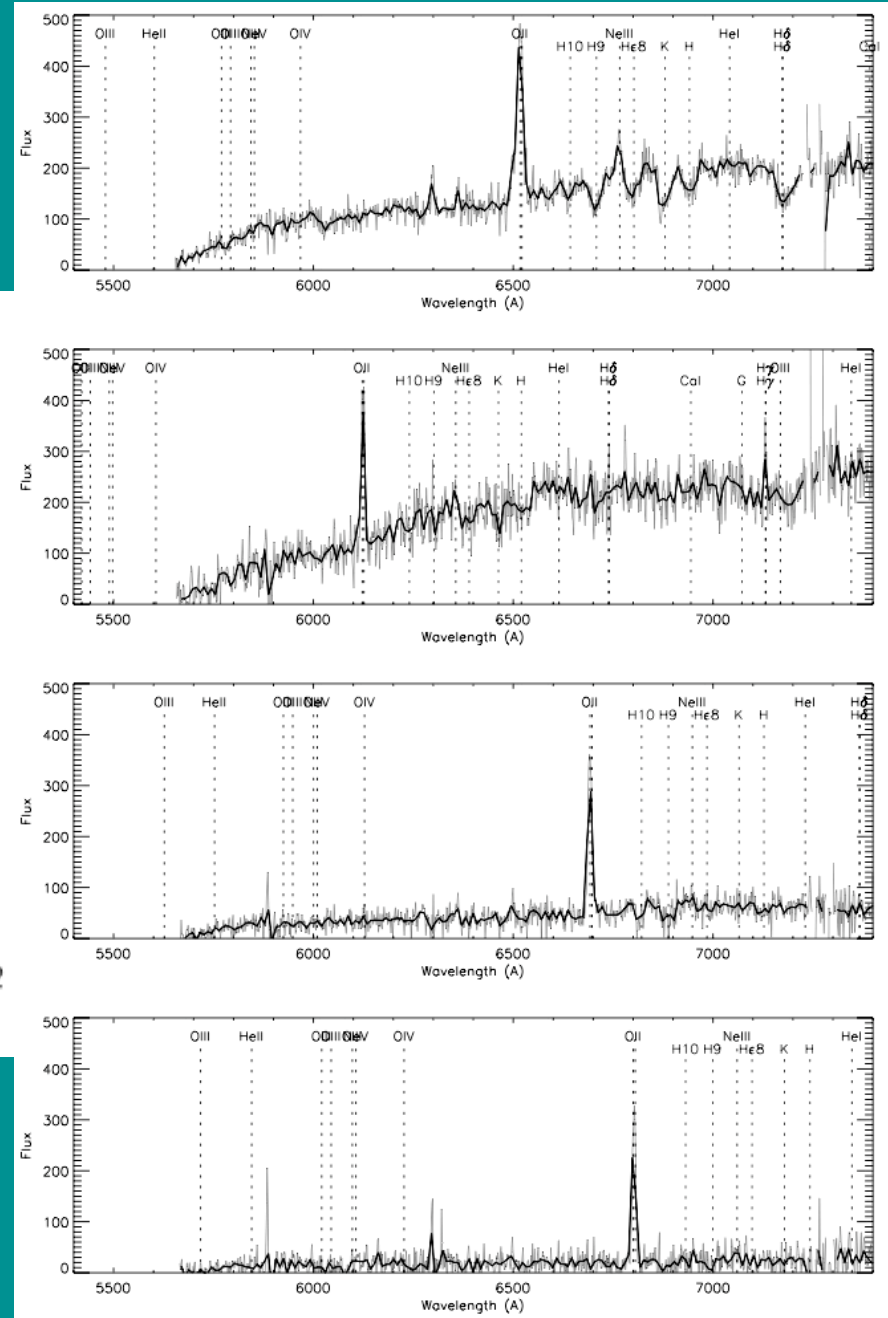
Cosmology Survey Science

- BAO $z \sim 0.7$ (LRGs+ELGs)
- Z-space distortions ($z < 0.7$)
- Group M/L vs L (GAMA)
- Photo-z calibration for imaging surveys
- Follow-up of space-based surveys (Planck
Herschel, eROSITA)
- Legacy Spectroscopic Archive of Northern Sky

AA Ω Emission Line Galaxies



ELGs (OII 3727Å) from SDSS +AAOmega in range $19.1 < I < 20.1$ (Bielby et al 2009)



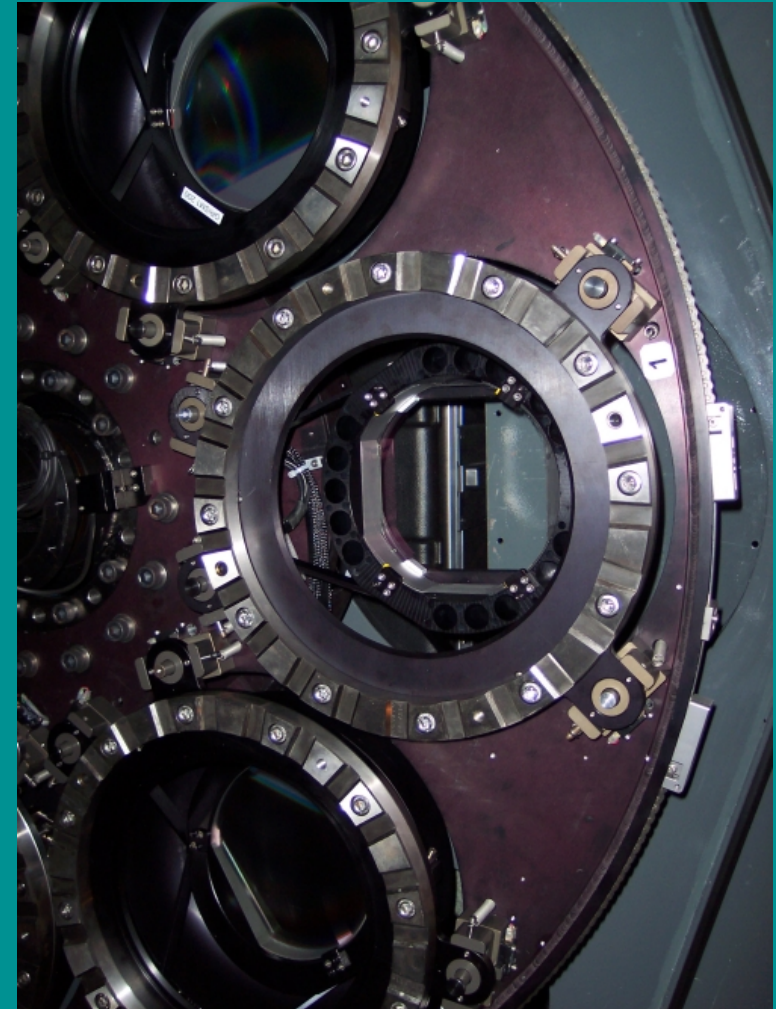
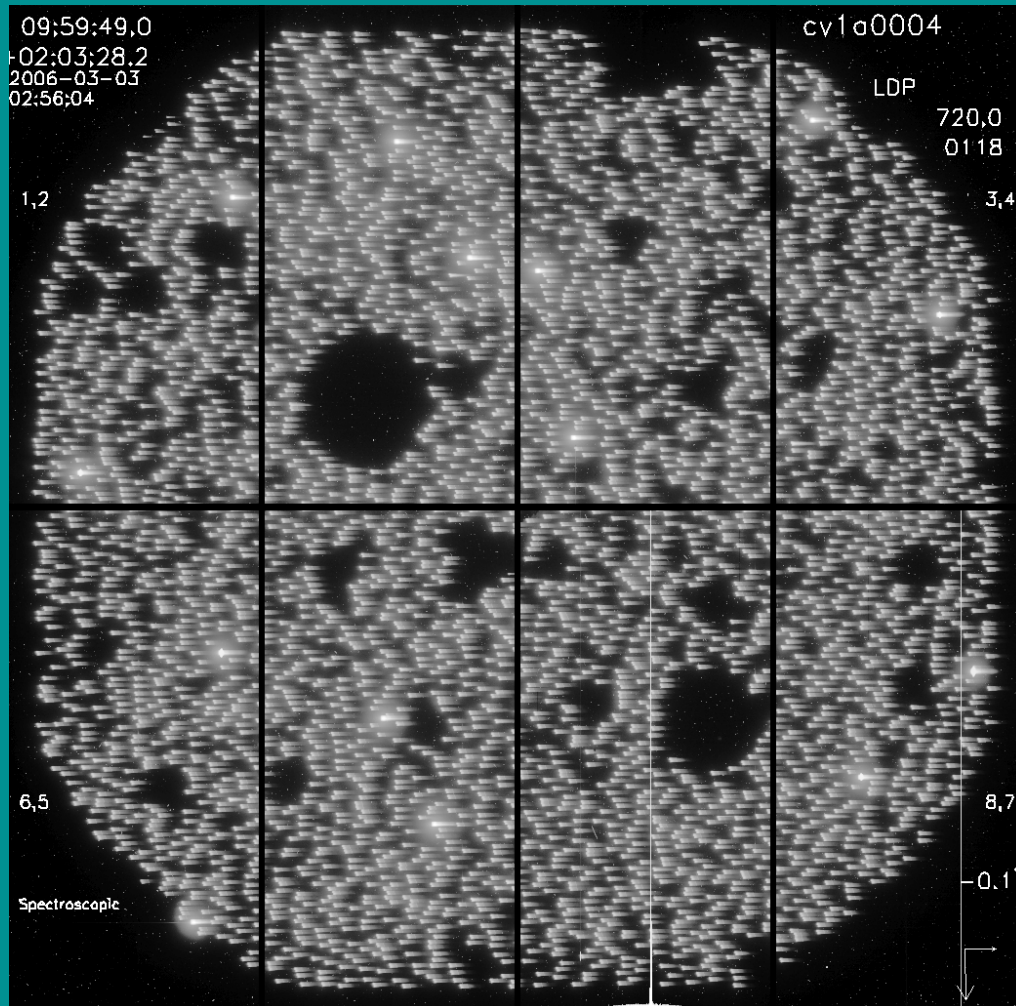
Galaxy sky densities

- $i < 20$ all galaxies $\sim 2500 \text{deg}^{-2}$
- $i < 21$ $z \sim 0.5$ em+absn galaxies $\sim 5000 \text{deg}^{-2}$
- $21 < i < 22$ all galaxies $\sim 9000 \text{deg}^{-2}$
- $21 < i < 22$ $z \sim 0.7$ OII em galaxies $\sim 5000 \text{deg}^{-2}$
- $r < 25$ $z \sim 3$ LBGs $\sim 3600 \text{deg}^{-2}$

Competitiveness of 4m tel

- Exploit $A\Omega$ advantage at prime focus
- Maximise the multiplex to increase survey rate (reduce shot noise)
- Dedicated survey facilities to increase sky coverage/volume (reduce cosmic variance)

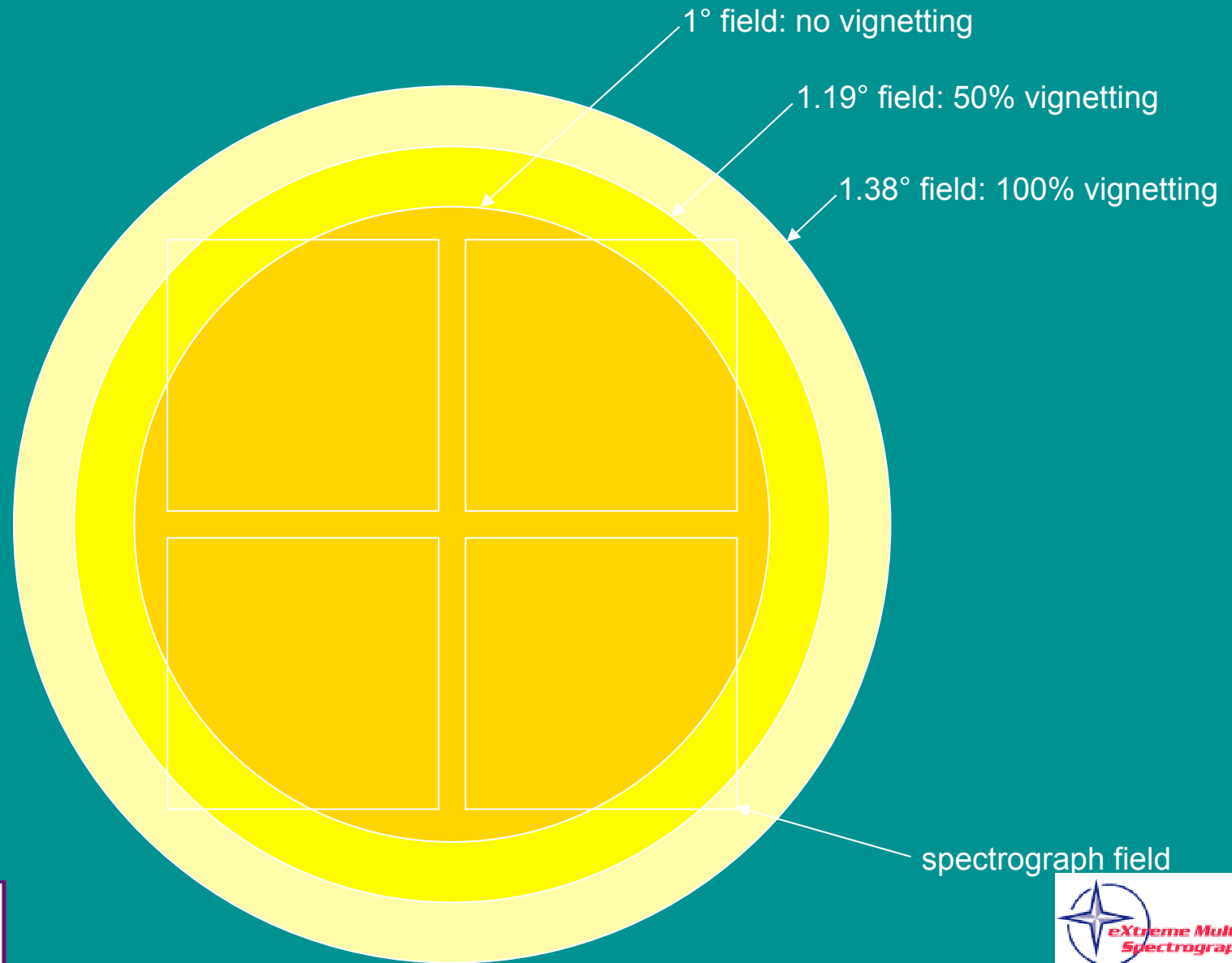
Extreme Multiplex Spectroscopy (PRIMUS)



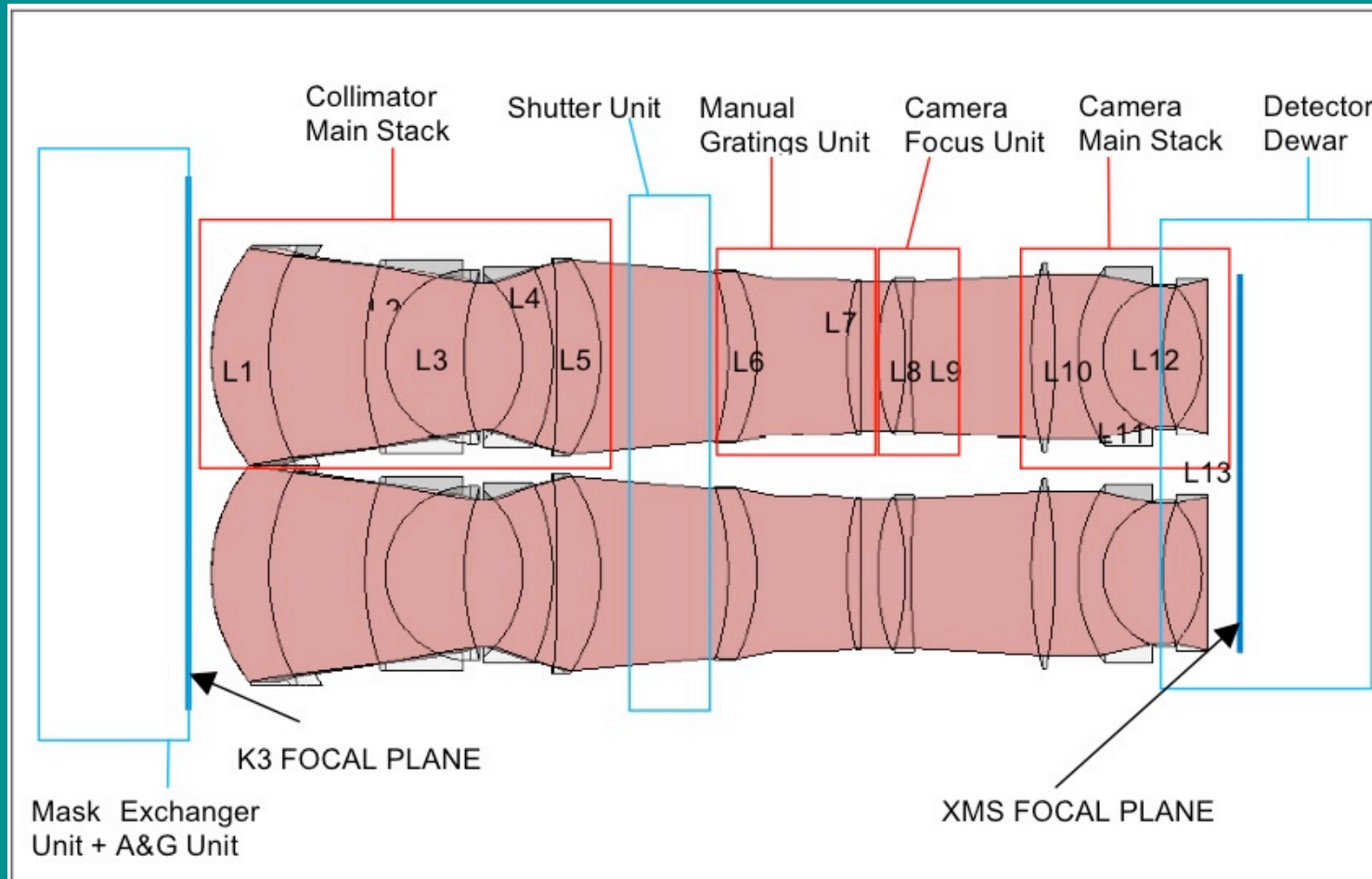
Extreme Multiplex Spectroscopy (NG1dF, XMS)

- 4 cloned spectrographs to cover 1deg^2 field at prime focus
- Gives ~ 4000 slits at default resolution $R\sim 400$ (10\AA) over 2000\AA range (slits $1.''5\times 10''$)
- 10x PRIMUS resolution \rightarrow absorption+emission line z rather than PRIMUS photo- z
- Using eg $5200\text{-}7200\text{\AA}$ range could survey 250000 galaxy redshifts at $z\sim 0.7$ in 10 nights
- \rightarrow 2dFGRS in 5% of the observing time at 6x larger z and $\sim 4\text{mag}$ fainter

Extreme Multiplex Spectroscopy (NG1dF, XMS)

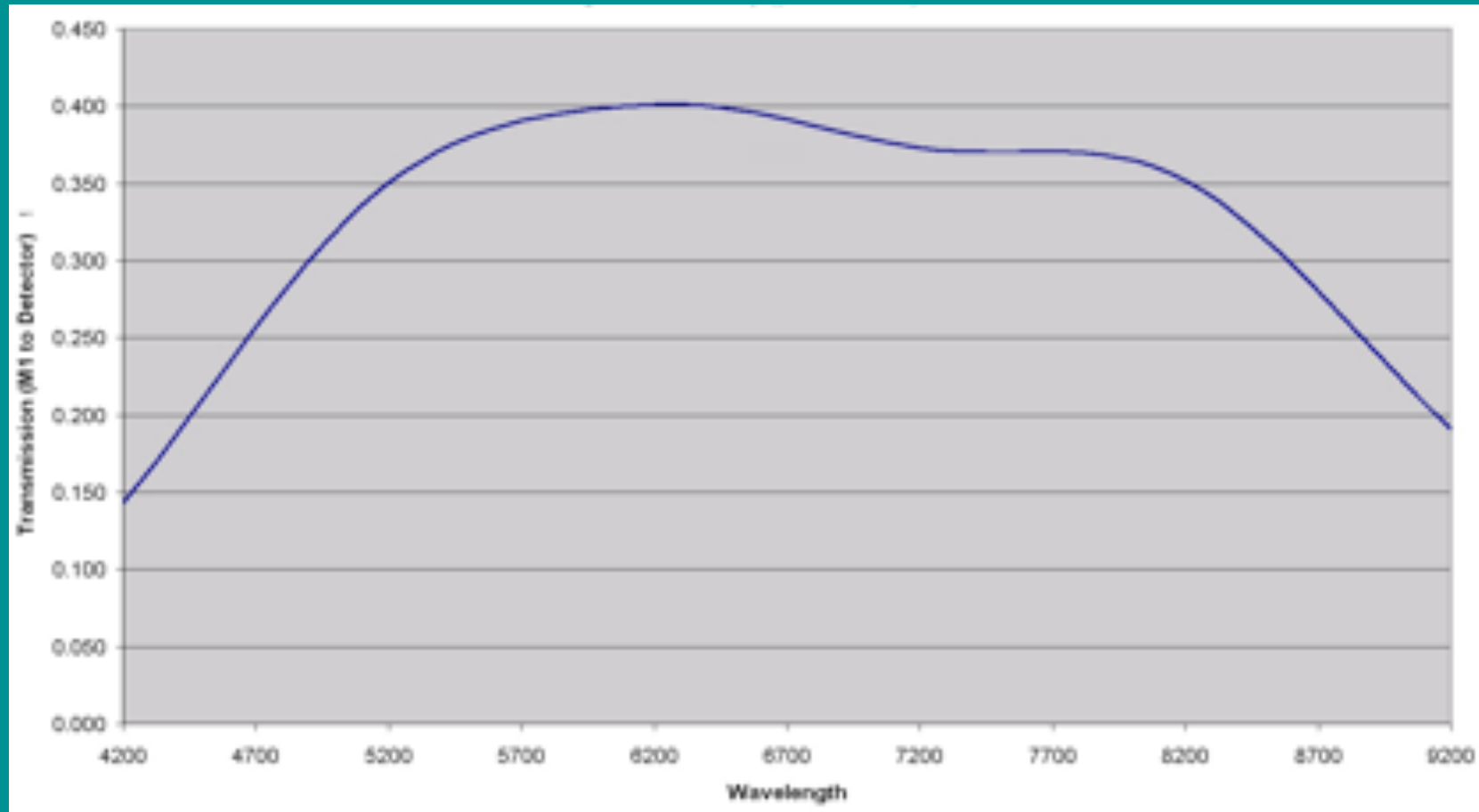


XMS Optical Layout

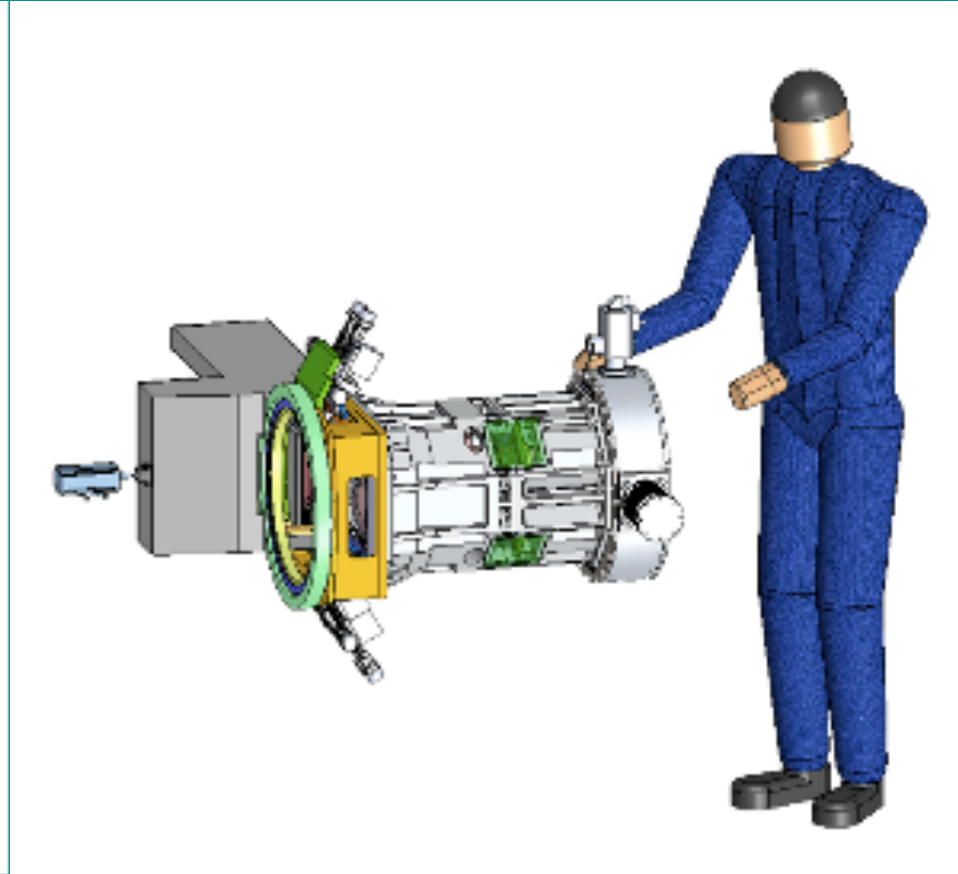
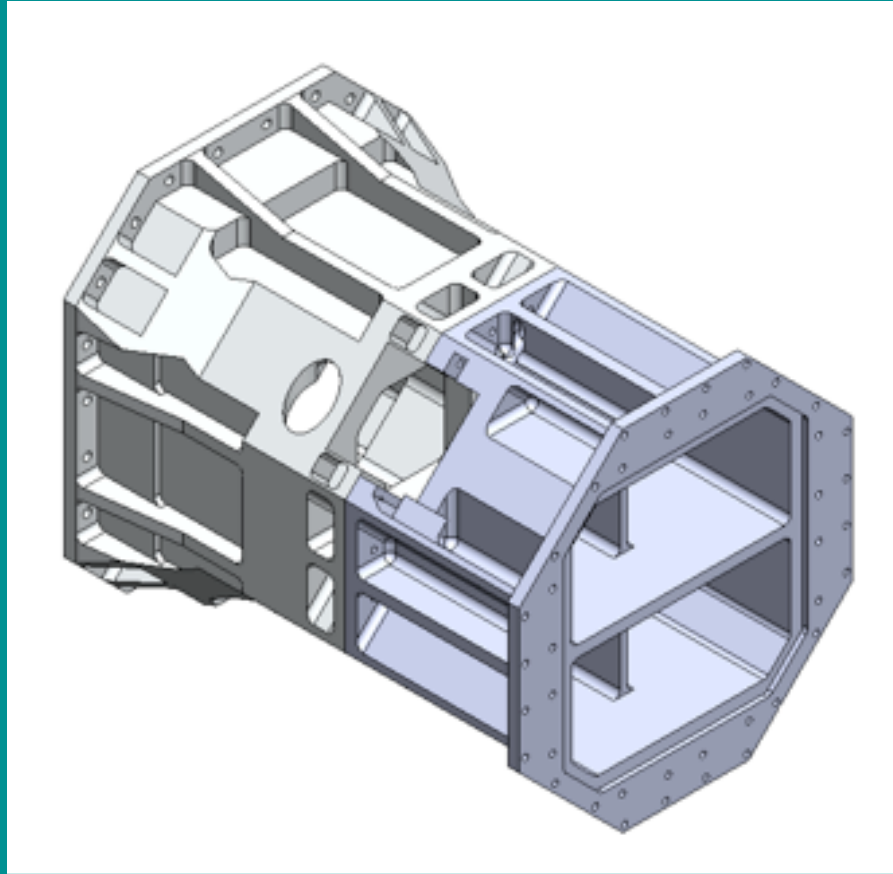


Uses existing K3 triplet corrector

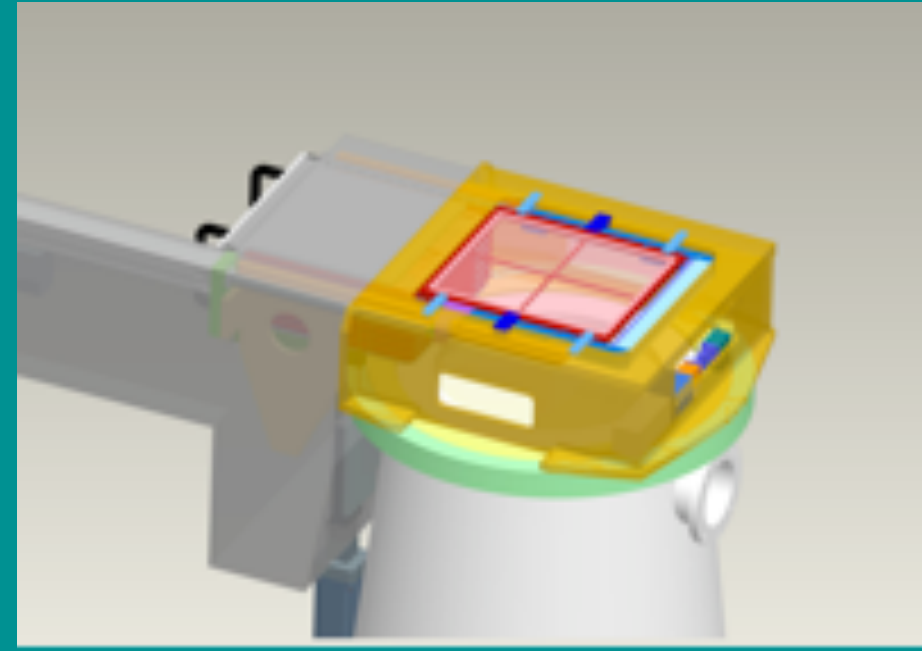
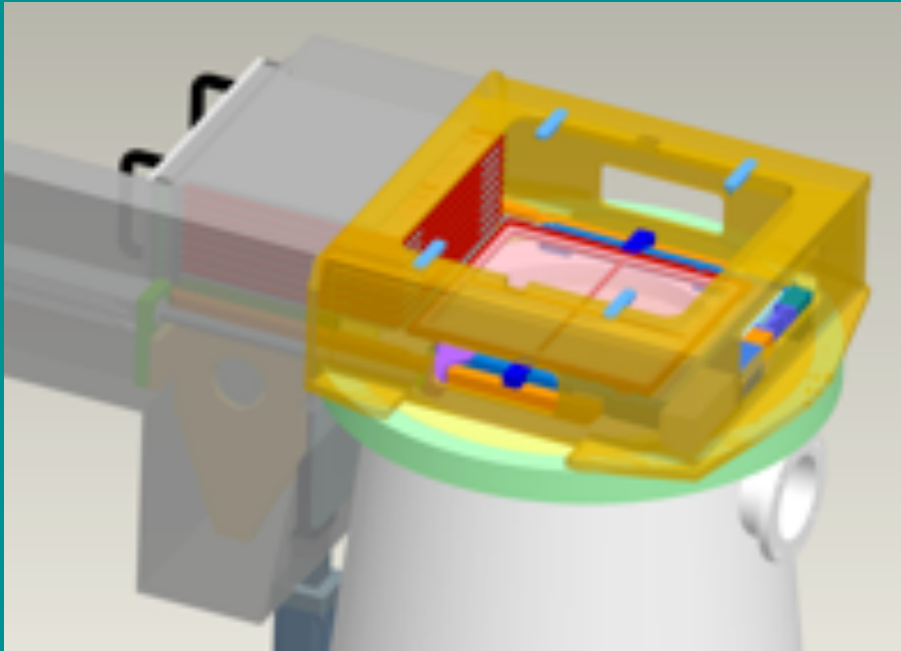
XMS Transmission



XMS Mechanical Design

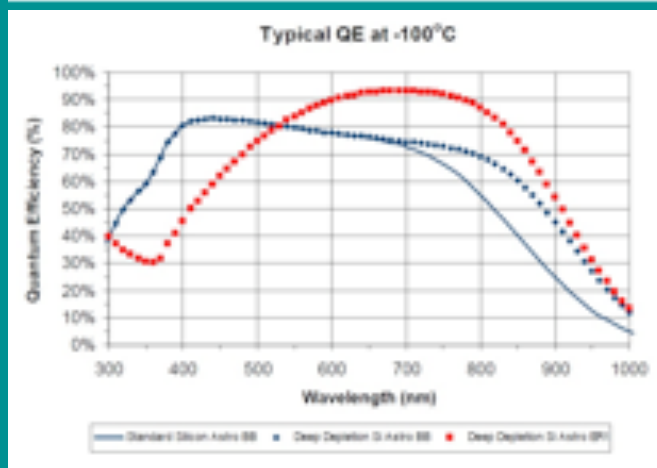
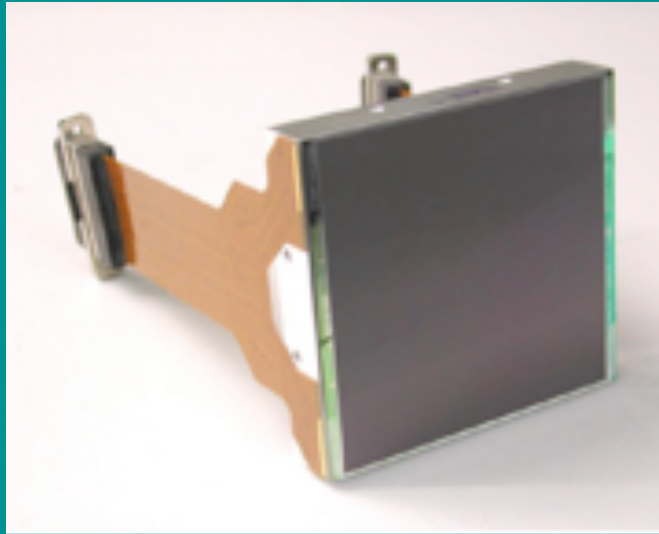


XMS Mask Exchanger



- Ceramic masks
- Laser cut slits
- Integral acquisition & guiding features

XMS Detectors



- Back Illuminated, NIMO
- Four outputs
- 4096 x 4096 15micron pixels
- 2 e⁻ Read noise at 50kHz
- 5 e⁻ Read noise at 1MHz
- 3 e⁻/pixel/hour dark at -100-C
- 350,000 e⁻ Full well
- Requires cryo cooling

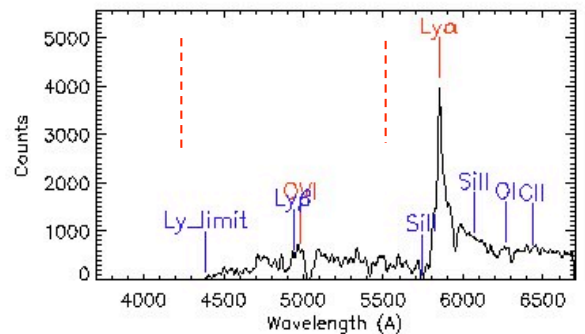
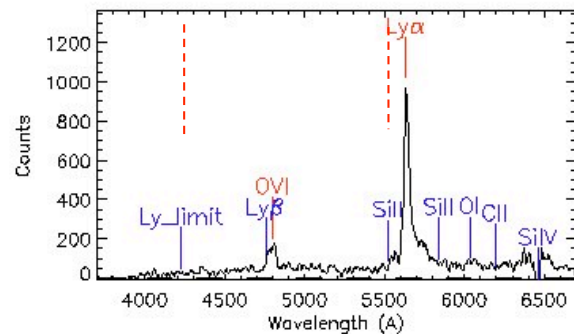
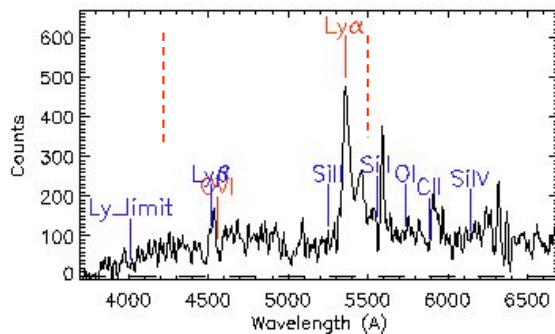
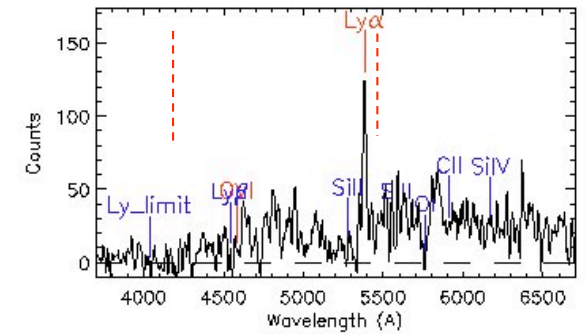
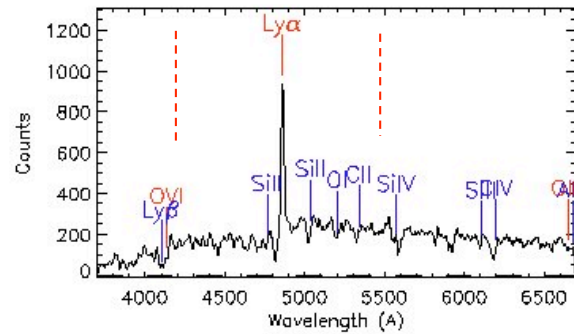
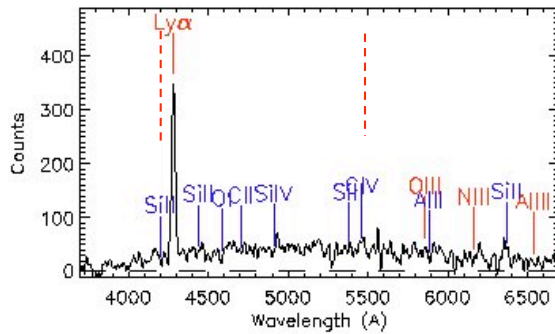
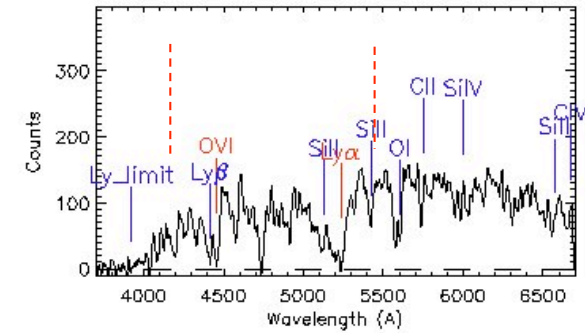
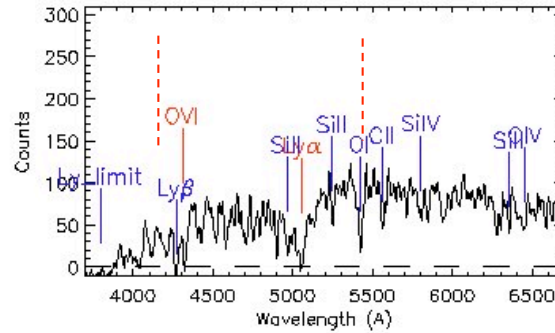
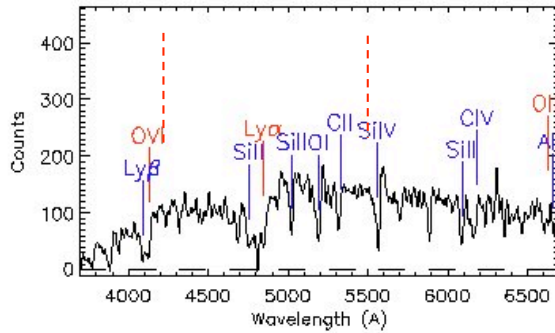
XMS Exposure Times

- $i < 22$ galaxy emission line z from OII 3727Å at $S/N > 6$ in 1hr exposure in $\sim 2''$ seeing
- $i < 21$ galaxy absorption line z at continuum $S/N > 4$ in 1hr exposure in $\sim 2''$ seeing
- $r < 25$ $z \sim 3$ Lyman break galaxies in 4x3hr exposures in $\sim 1''$ seeing
- Exposure times scaled from VIMOS and AAOmega actual observations and confirmed with MOSCA

250 night survey concept

- ~4000 galaxy redshifts per hour
- Include ~3000 $z \sim 0.7$, $21 < i < 22$ OII emission galaxies
- Include ~1000 $z \sim 0.5$, $i < 21$ absn+em galaxies
- 200 nights \rightarrow ~4 million $z \sim 0.7$ galaxies and ~1 million $z \sim 0.5$ galaxies
- \rightarrow Total of ~5 million $z < 1$ galaxies over 1600deg^2
- In best seeing ($\sim 1''$) observe $z \sim 3$ $r < 25$ LBGs taking 4x3hrs to get ~4000 redshifts
- In 50 nights also get 100,000 $z \sim 3$ LBGs in 25deg^2

2.5 < z < 3.5 VLT LBGs



Conclusions

- XMS offers order of magnitude improvement in MOS multiplex over previous spectrographs (400→4000)
- New generation spectroscopic follow-up to match new generation imaging surveys
- Fully exploits the ~16x bigger field of 4-m class telescopes