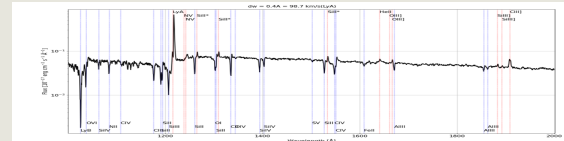


# Mapping Distant Universe with Lyman Break Galaxies

Christophe Yèche (CEA-Saclay)

*High redshift LBGs from deep broadband imaging for future spectroscopic surveys, Ruhlmann-Kleider V. et al., arXiv:2404.03569*

Fundamental Physics from Future Spectroscopic Surveys,  
Berkeley, May 6-8, 2024



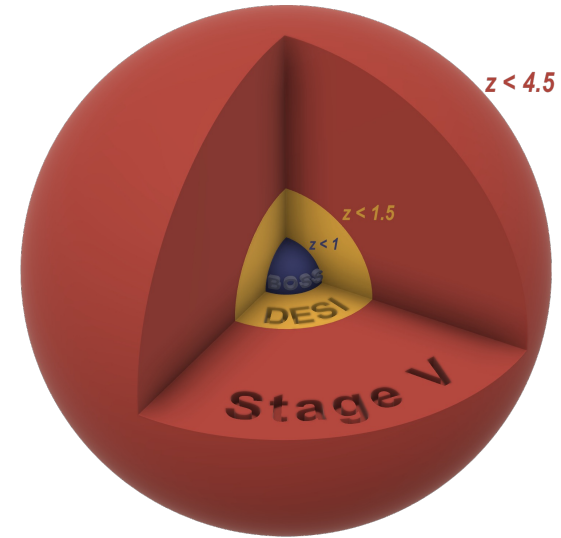
# Motivations and strategy

## Science case at $z > 2$ in LSS

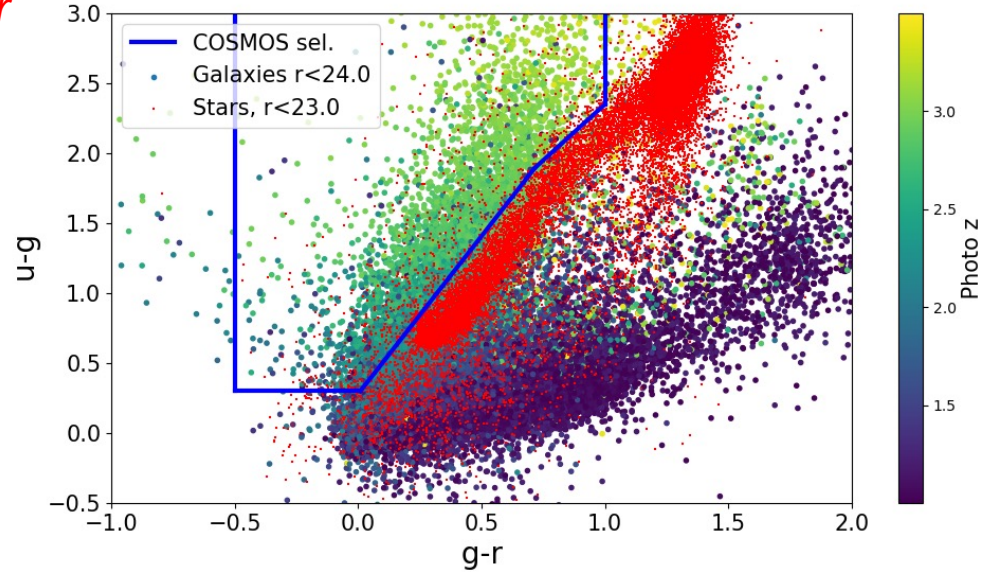
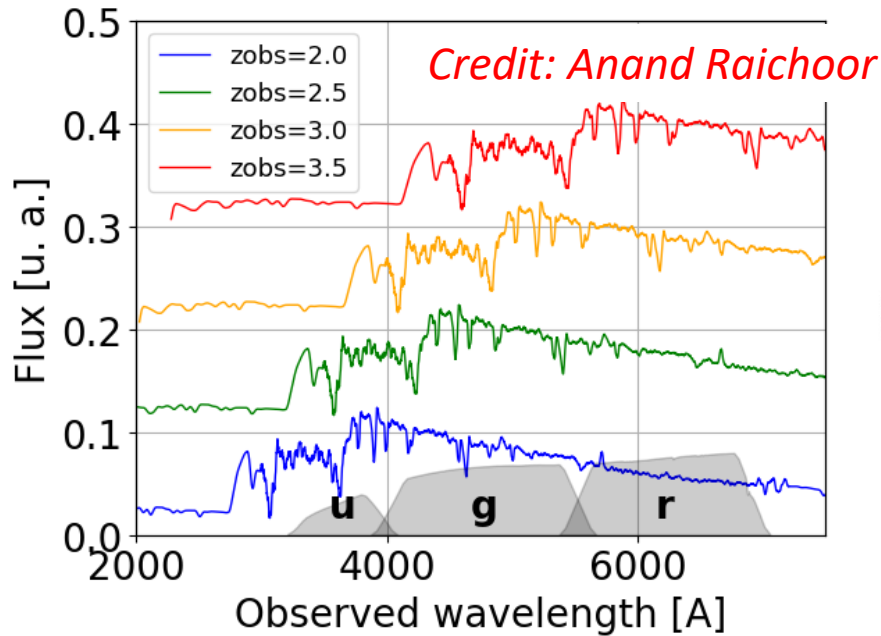
- $H_0$  tension: Early Dark Energy
- Dynamical EoS Dark Energy
- S8 tension: Growth of the structures
- Inflation: Scale dependence of bias, bi-spectrum
- Neutrino masses

## Future spectroscopic surveys require mapping $2 < z < 4.5$ (even $2 < z < 5.5$ ) Universe

- Larger redshift range and therefore volume
- Several projects
  - **Spec-S5**: twin 6m telescopes with 13,000 robotic positioners
  - **MUST**: 6.5 telescope with  $\sim 20,000$  robotic positioners
  - **MSE and WST**:  $\sim 12$ m telescope with  $\sim 20,000$  robotic positioners
- New-developed technologies  $\rightarrow$  **x10 modes** compared to DESI and Euclid
- $z > 2$  galaxies and quasars as tracers of the matter
  - Lyman-Break galaxies: **LBG** and Ly- $\alpha$  Emitter Galaxies: **LAE**



# LBG selection with u-dropouts



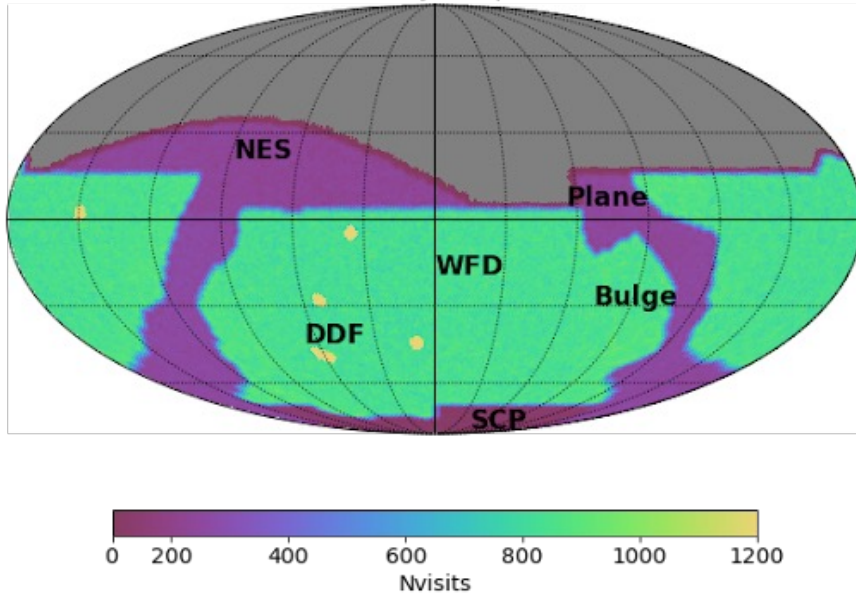
## Principles

- Redshift range:  $2 < z < 2.5$
- Use the flux decrement bluewards of the Lyman limit due to HI absorption
- Need a deep u-band: LSST/Rubin In South

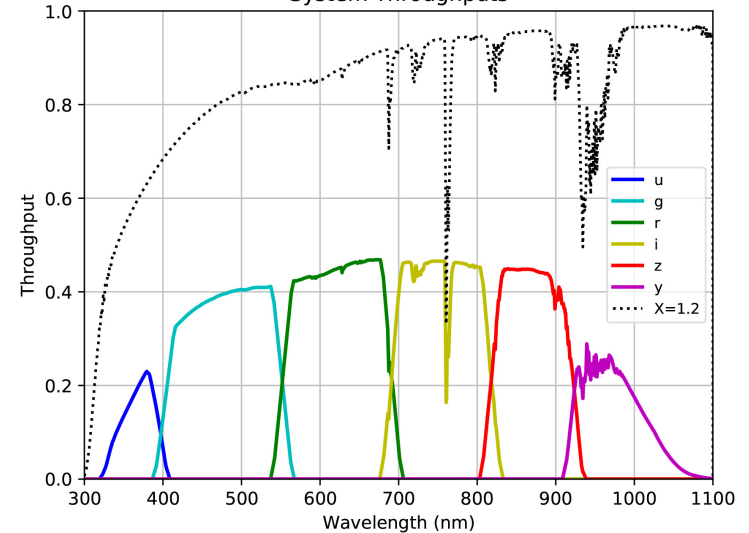


# Future Imaging in South

Baseline survey footprint (v2.1)



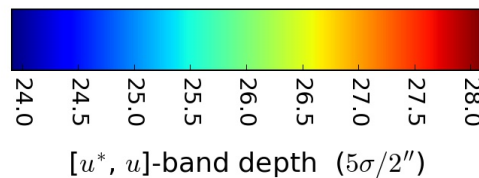
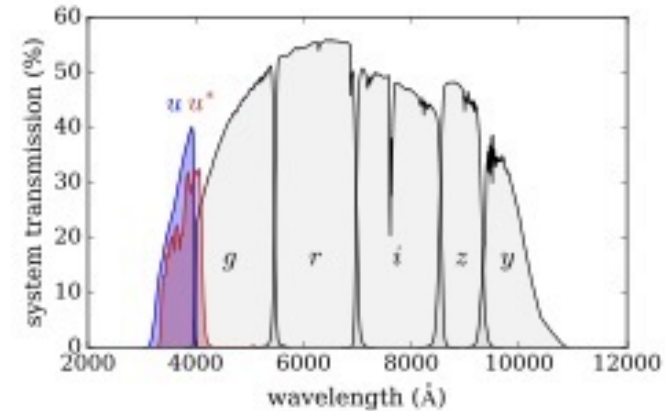
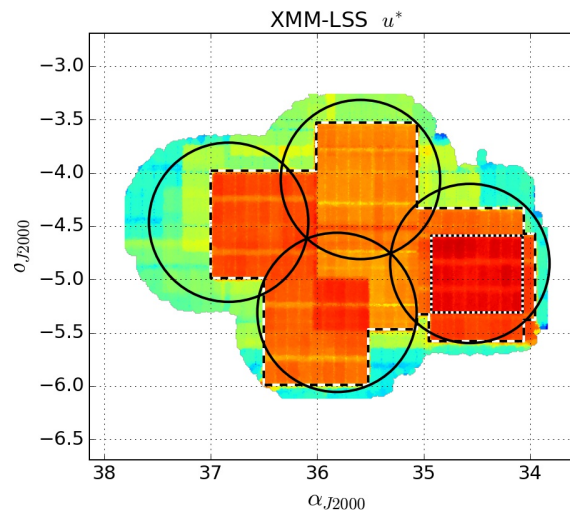
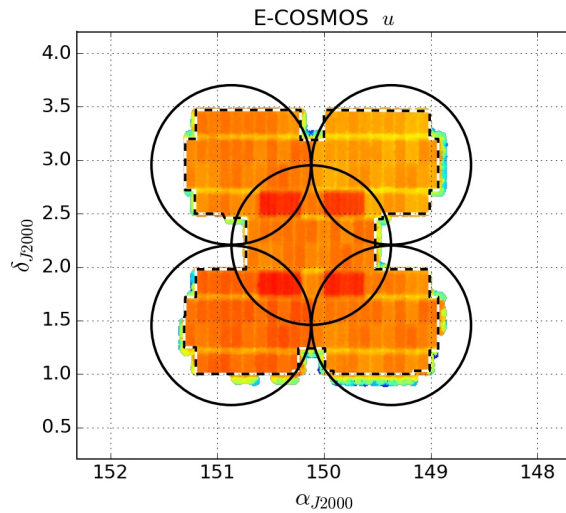
System Throughputs



- LSST-Rubin will be available at the time of S5 generation
- Footprint  $\sim 15,000 \text{ deg}^2$
- **Depth (10 years), u: 26.1, g: 27.4, r: 27.5, i: 26.8, z:26.1, y:24.1**
- Proof of principle with DESI and with **CLAUDS** imaging



# Deep u-band imaging with CLAUDS for pilot survey



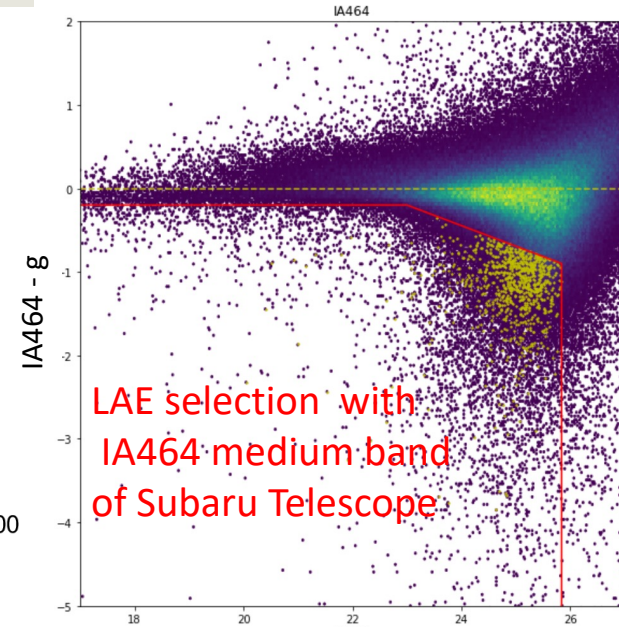
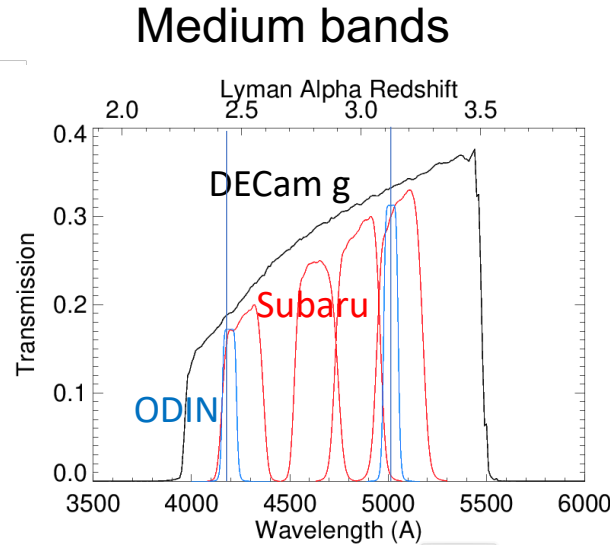
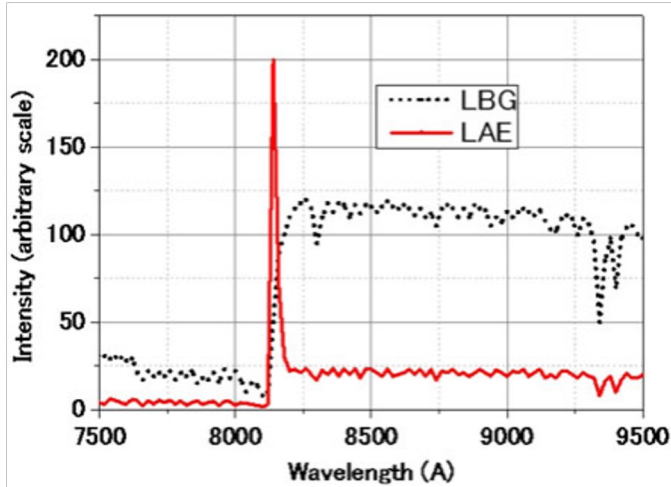
CFHT u-band + HSC grizy-bands  
*M. Sawicki and S. Arnouts, arXiv:1909.0589*

## Strategy

- u-dropout with CLAUDS in COSMOS and XMM fields
- Ultra-deep u-bands: u-depth better than ~27-27.5
- The depth is sufficient to validate the imaging that will be available for future spectroscopic surveys (Spec-S5, WST,....)



# LAE selection with medium bands



## Principle

Credit: D. Schlegel and A. Dey

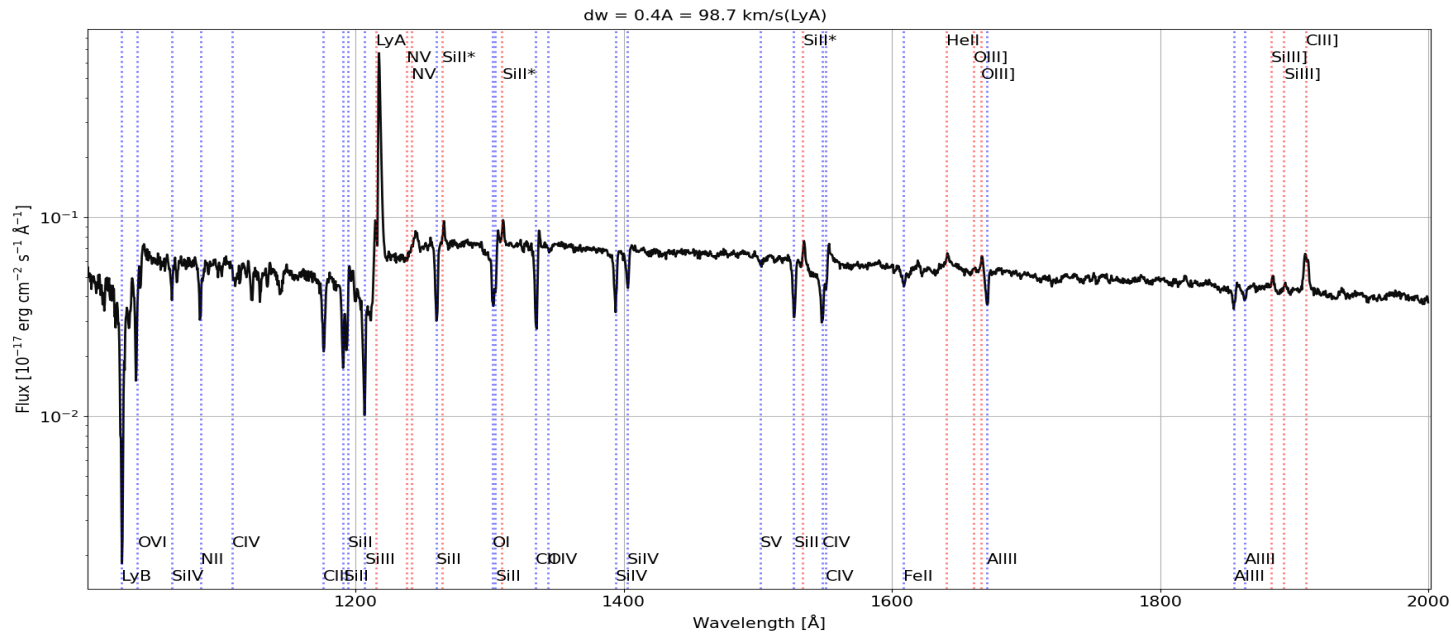
- Target selection: color excess using medium-band imaging
- Redshift measurement: accurate spectroscopic  $z$  in short exposure time
- Different galaxy population: low stellar mass, young ages

## Hybrid approach

- Combining medium bands  $\rightarrow$  Usual dropouts  $\rightarrow$  LBG selection
- Color excess with a medium band  $\rightarrow$  LAE selection



# Pilot survey with DESI

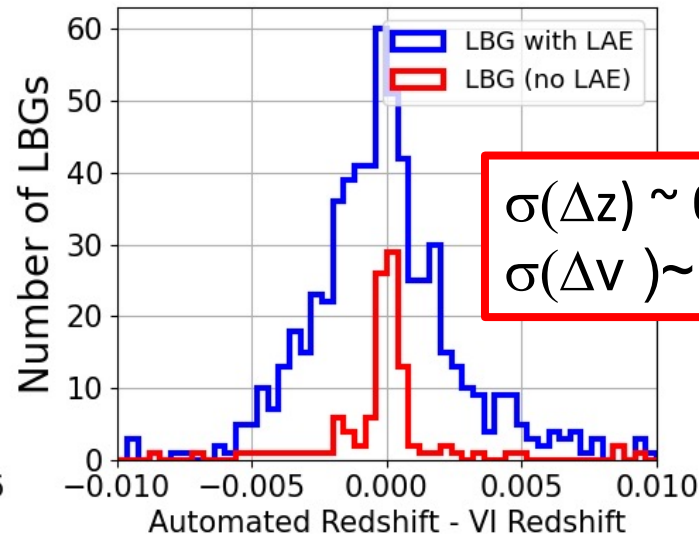
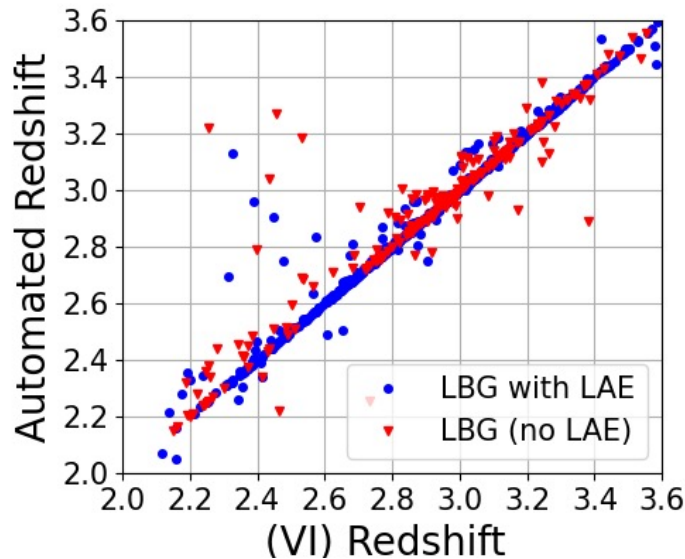


- 15000 LBG Targets observed with DESI
- Two observed fields (COSMOS and XMM)
- Exposure time: from 2 hours to 5 hours
- 2000 spectra with Visual Inspection
- ***Ruhmann-Kleider V. et al., arXiv:2404.03569***



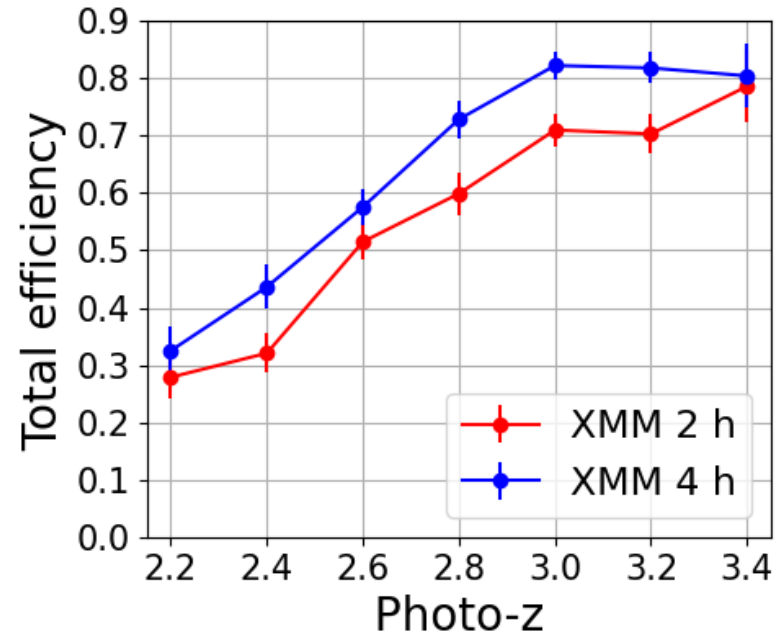
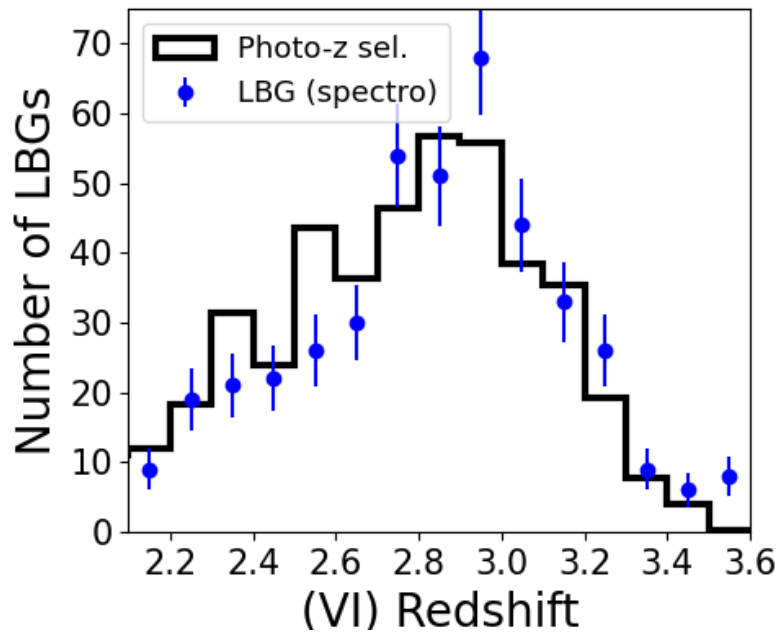
# Determination of redshift

- Two-step approach:
  - A CNN provides the identification and a redshift prior
  - A template fitting method (Redrock) computes the redshift using a +/- 0.10 prior given by the CNN
- Purity: ~90% for (CL>97%) estimated with VI





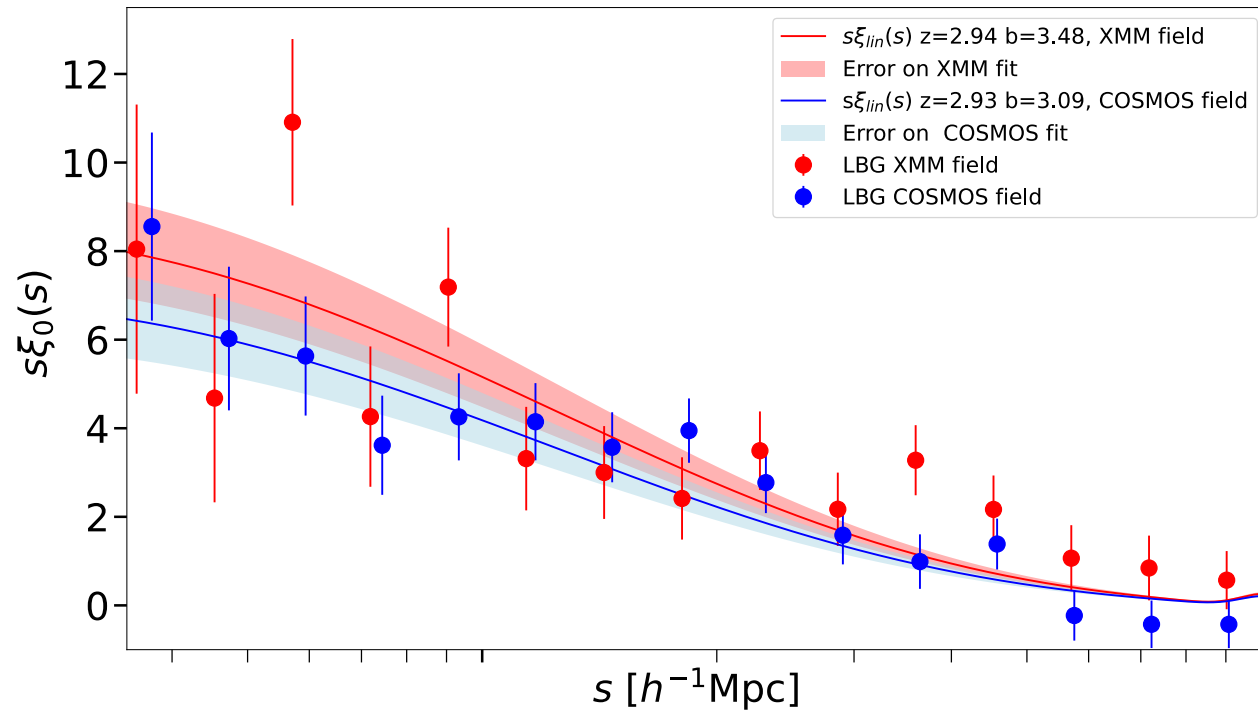
# Redshift and Efficiencies



- Excellent agreement between photo-z and spectro redshifts
- Total efficiency >70% for 2 hours and  $z > 2.8$  (<0.5h with 12m Tel.)
- Low efficiency for  $z < 2.5$ , two possible origins:
  - Lower SNR due to degraded throughput of the instrument in blue
  - Lower fraction of Ly- $\alpha$  emission (galaxy evolution)



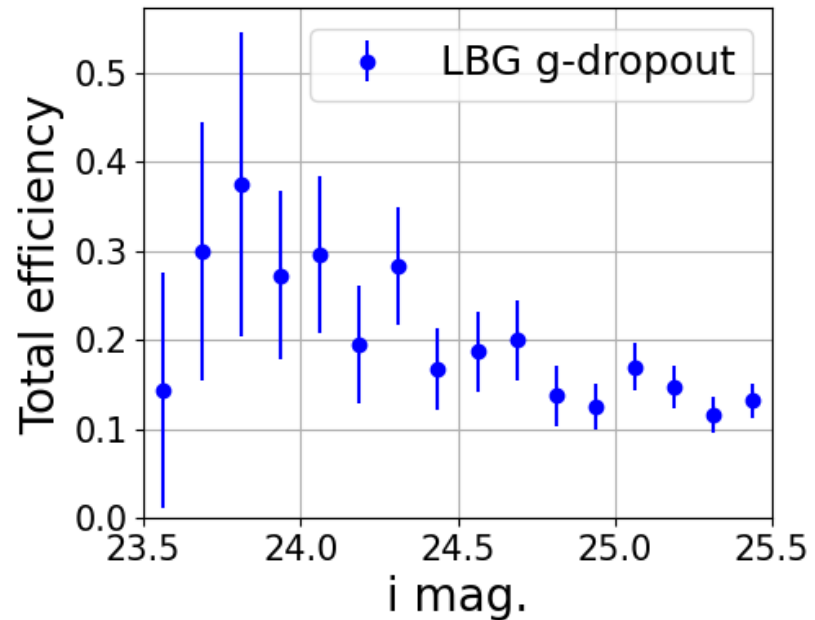
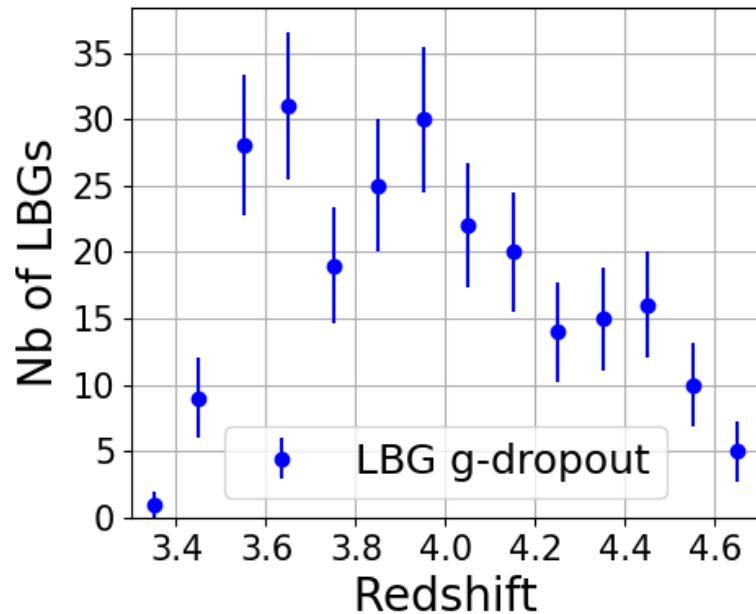
# XMM field – Clustering with LBGs



- With a refined LBG sample (purity~95%)
- Enough LBGs to get an estimate of LBG bias
- At  $z=3$ ,  $b \sim 3.3 \pm 0.3 \Rightarrow$  Used in the forecasts



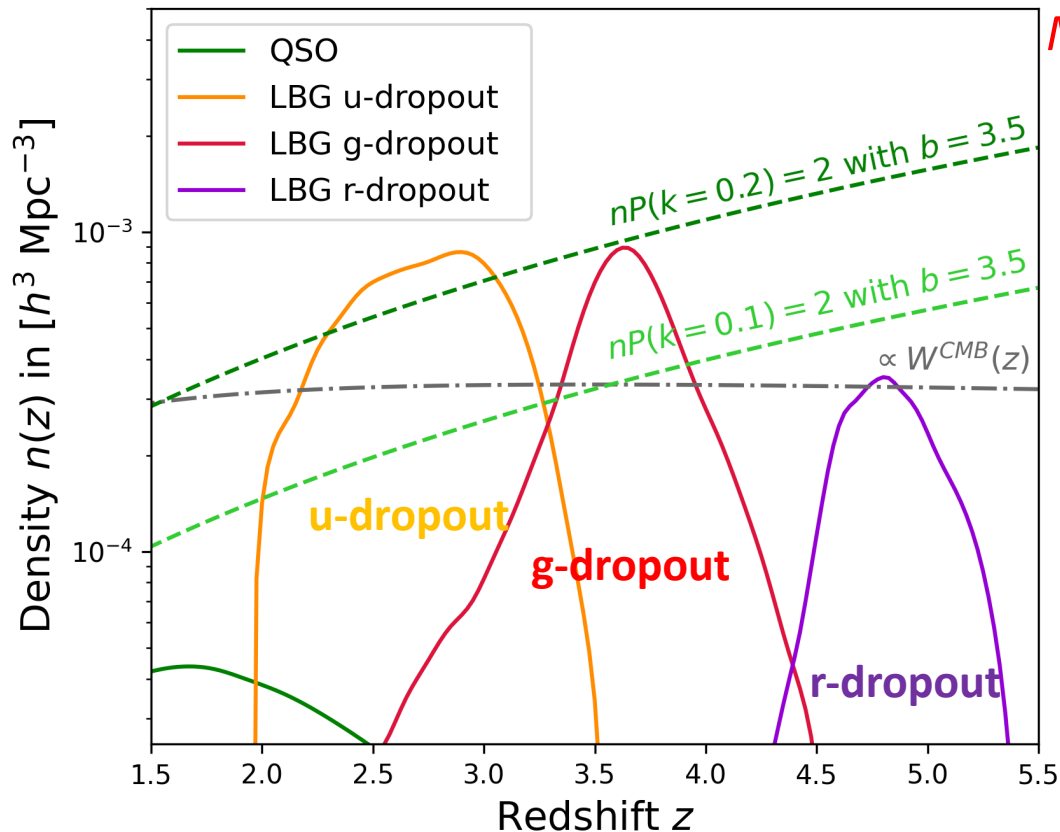
# g-dropout with HSC and DESI



- Same principle: ugr bands  $\rightarrow$  gri bands
- Spectro redshift distribution ( $3.5 < z < 4.5$ )
- Efficiency:  $\sim 20\%$  with 2 hours and  $\sim 35\%$  with 5.5 hours
- For 12m telescope, it will require  $\sim 1$  hour to get a efficiency at  $\sim 50\%$



# LBG surveys – $n(z)$



*Mainieri et al., 2024, arXiv:2403.05398*

## u-dropout

- $r < 25.0$
- Exposure time  $< 0.5h$
- Efficiency vs  $z$ : up to 70%

## g-dropout

- $i < 25.0$
- Exposure time  $\sim 1h$
- Efficiency: 50%

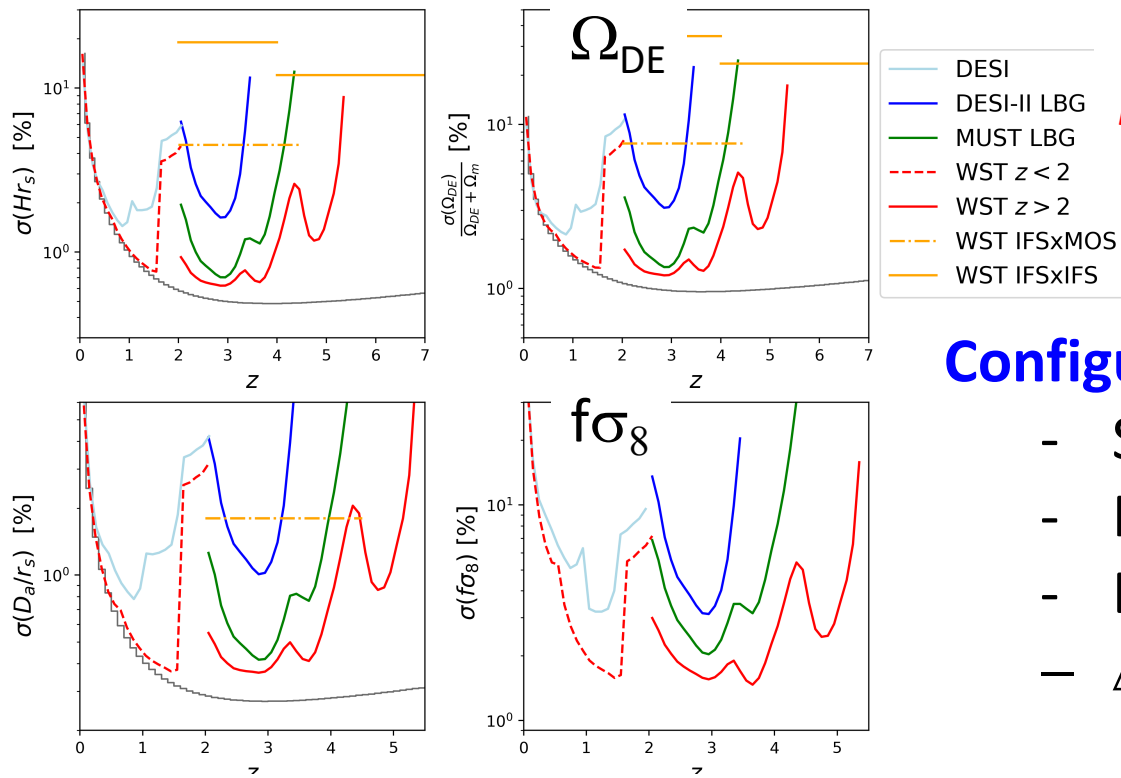
## r-dropout

- $z < 25.5$
- Exposure time  $\sim 2h$
- Efficiency: 50%

- u/g/r dropouts to select LBGs  $\Rightarrow$  redshift  $2.0 < z < 5.5$
- r-dropout possible with 12m telescope  $\Rightarrow$  Eff=50% for 2 hours



# Dark Energy and structure growth



**WST white Paper**  
**Mainieri et al., 2024, arXiv:2403.05398**  
**Credit: William d'Assignies D.**

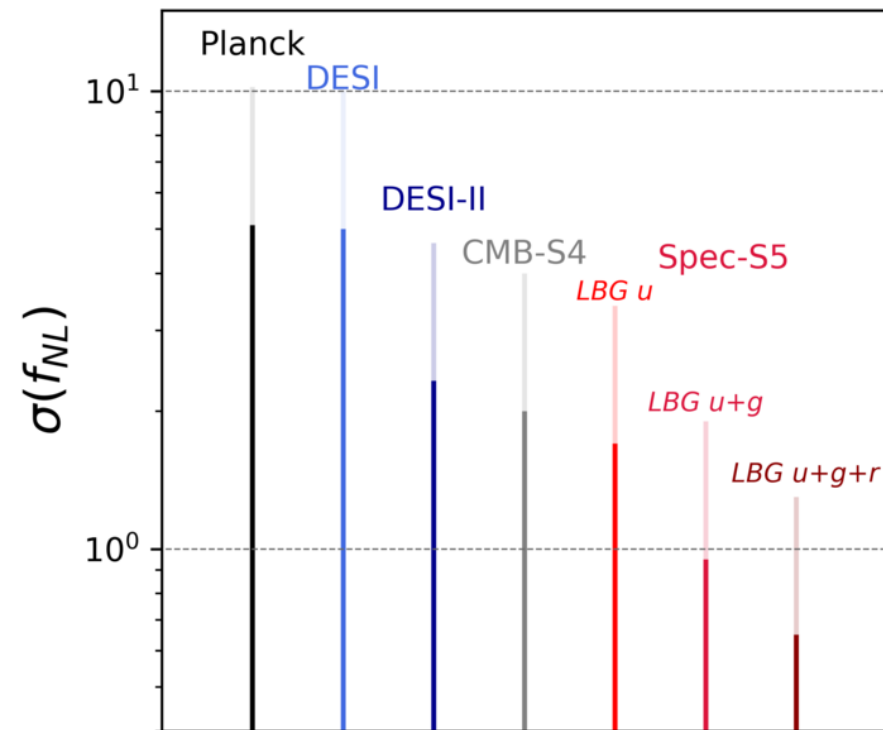
## Configuration for

- Surface: 15,000 deg<sup>2</sup>
- Redshift range: 2.0 < z < 5.5
- Exposure time: 0.5h, 1h, 2h
- $\Delta z$  binning: 0.1

- DE content: for 2 < z < 4, almost at cosmic variance limitation
- Measurements up to z=5.5 (matter-dominated era)
- Indirect constraints on EDE models and exotic models



# Primordial Non-Gaussianities

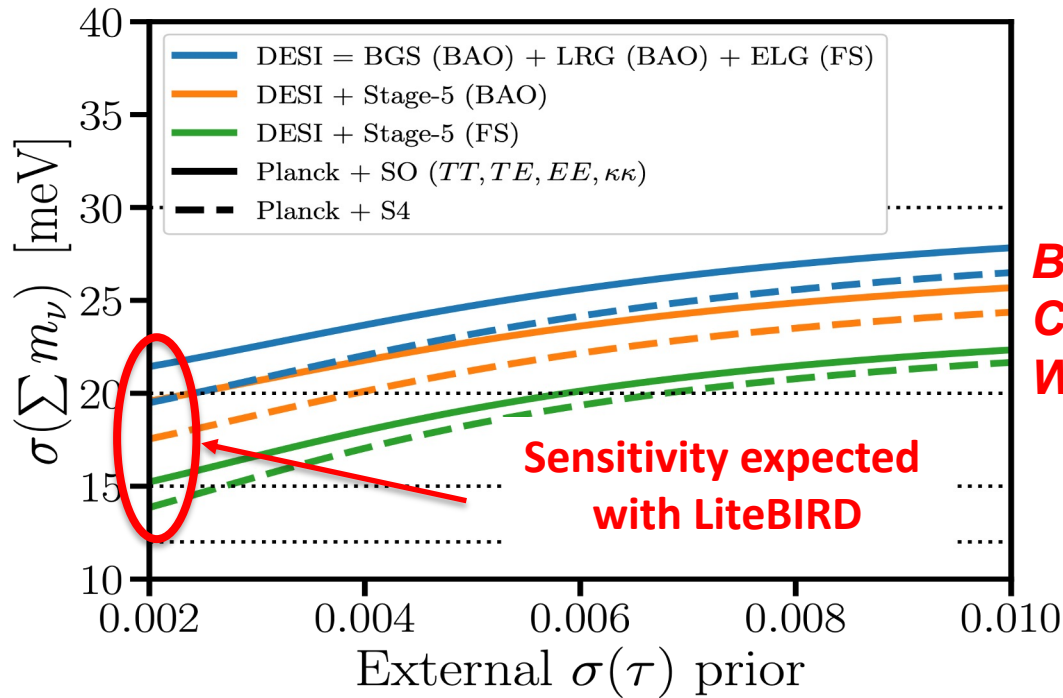


- With u/g dropouts we can break  $\sigma(f_{NL}) \sim 1$  barrier
- Sensitive to inflation models with multi-fields
- Significant gain by adding r-dropouts:  
 $\sigma(f_{NL})=0.95 \rightarrow \sigma(f_{NL})=0.65$
- Worthwhile to study if we can use re-dropouts with 6-m telescopes

**Credit: William d'Assignies D.**



# Neutrino mass

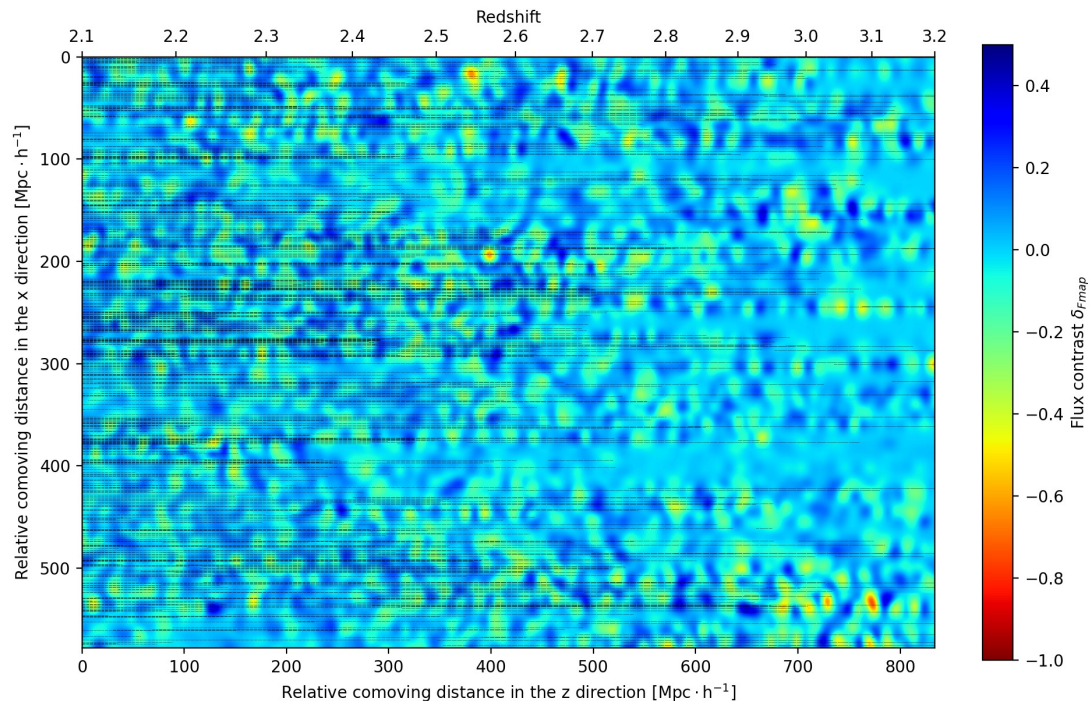


**Based on Sailer, Castorina, Ferraro & White, arXiv: 2106.09713**

- With LiteBIRD, expected error on  $\sigma(\tau)$ :  $\sim 0.02$
- Sensitivity on  $\Sigma m_\nu < 15$  meV
- Measurement of  $\Sigma m_\nu$  better than  $4\sigma$



# Ly- $\alpha$ Tomography



- 3D map: use Ly- $\alpha$  forest as tracer of IGM for  $2.0 < z < 3.5$
- u-dropouts: 500 to 1000 LoS per deg<sup>2</sup> with LBGs
- 100 to 150 LoS per deg<sup>2</sup> with QSOs
- Proto-clusters Science and Voids Science





# Conclusions

## DESI Pilot surveys

- Test of target selection with CLAUDS (u-CFHT + HSC)
- Target efficiency  $>70\%$  for u-drop selection for  $z > 2.8$  with 2 hours.
- Validation of both the u-dropout and g-dropout selections for LBGs with DESI

## Lessons for future spectroscopic surveys

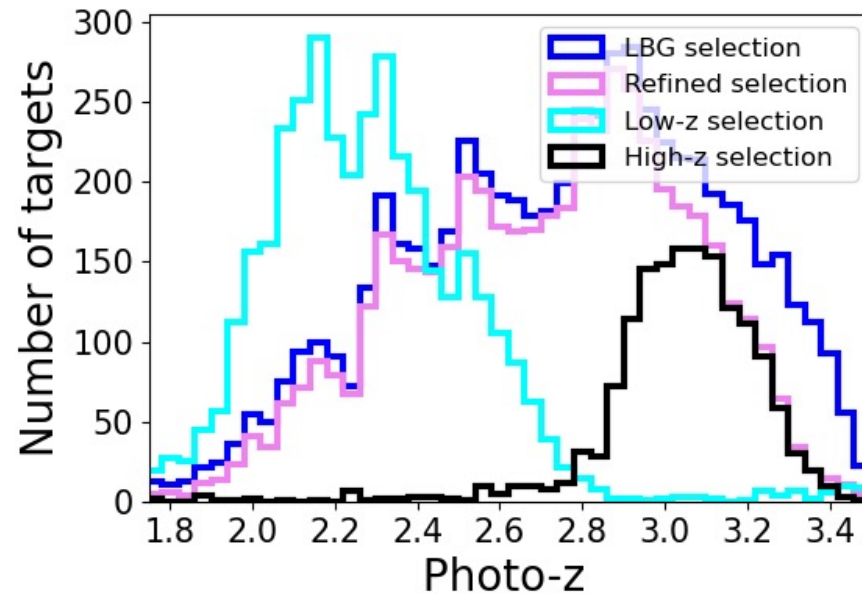
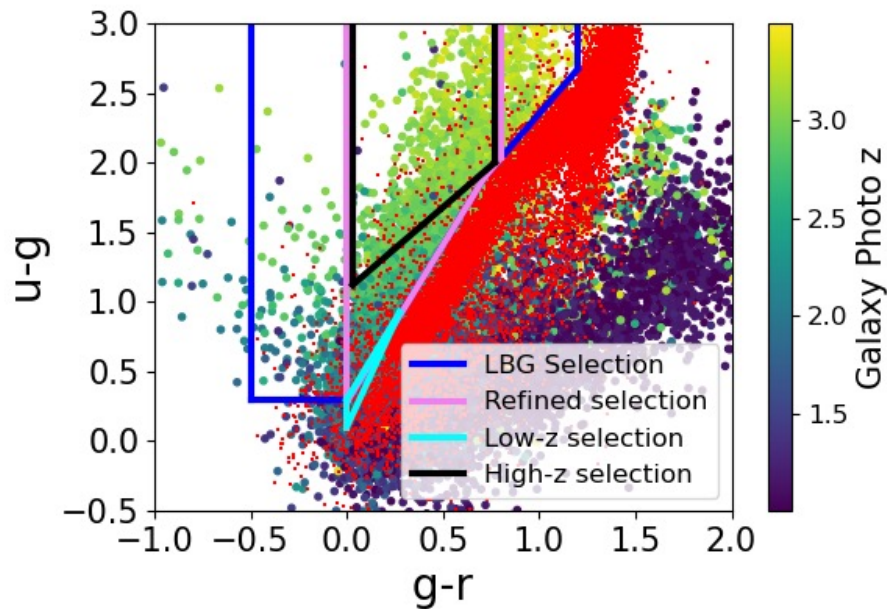
- $\sim 8000$ - $10000$  targets per sq. deg. with LSST 10 years
- Redshift range with LBGs:  $2.0 < z < 5.5$
- Worthwhile to study if we can use re-dropouts with 6-m telescopes



# Additional slides



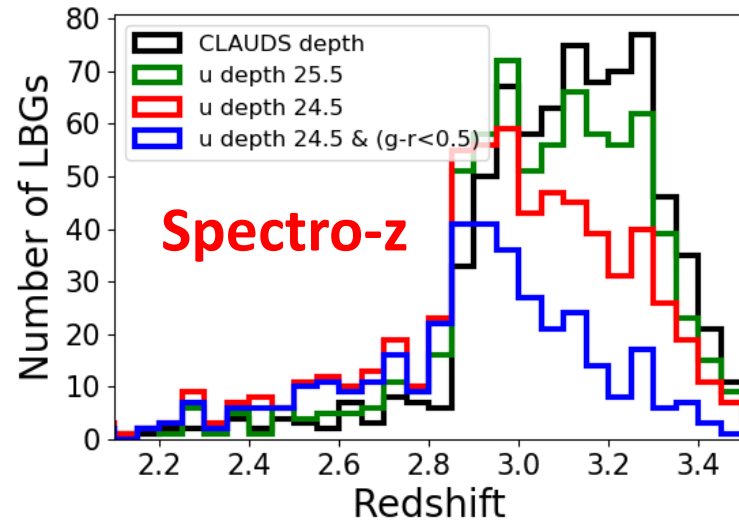
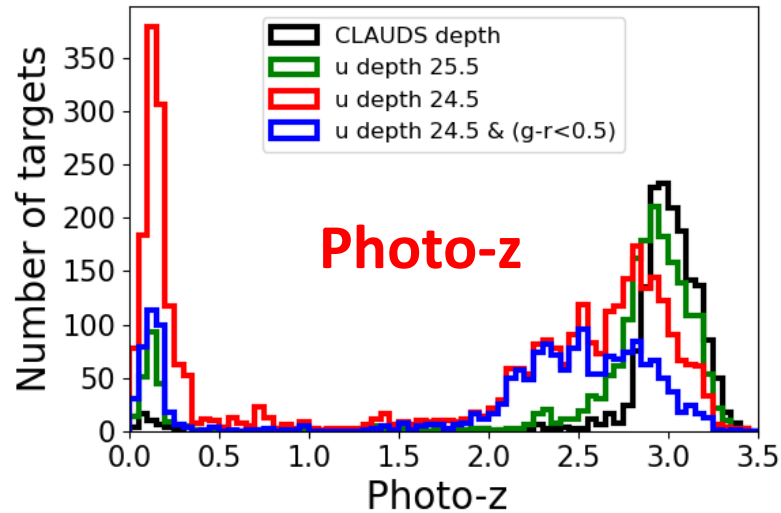
# Optimization of color box



- Possibility to tune the  $n(z)$  bay applying different definition of the color box
- 'Black' box on the left figure, LBG with  $2.5 < z < 3.5$



# Sensitivity to u-depth



- u-depth, LSST 1Y (UNIONS, u-CFIS) ~ 24.5
- u-depth, LSST 10Y ~ 26.0
- Even for a u-depth at 25.5, no effect on the selection

