

# Targeting Incompleteness in the DESI Bright Galaxy Survey

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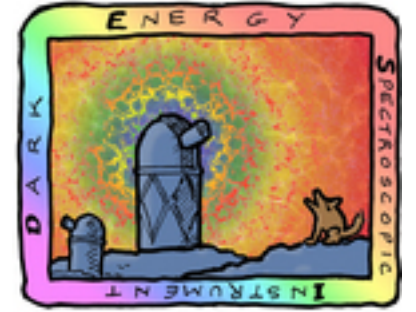
with Shaun Cole, Carlton Baugh, Jianhua He,  
Peder Norberg, Andrew Cooper, Lee Stothert

DEX, 8 Jan 2018

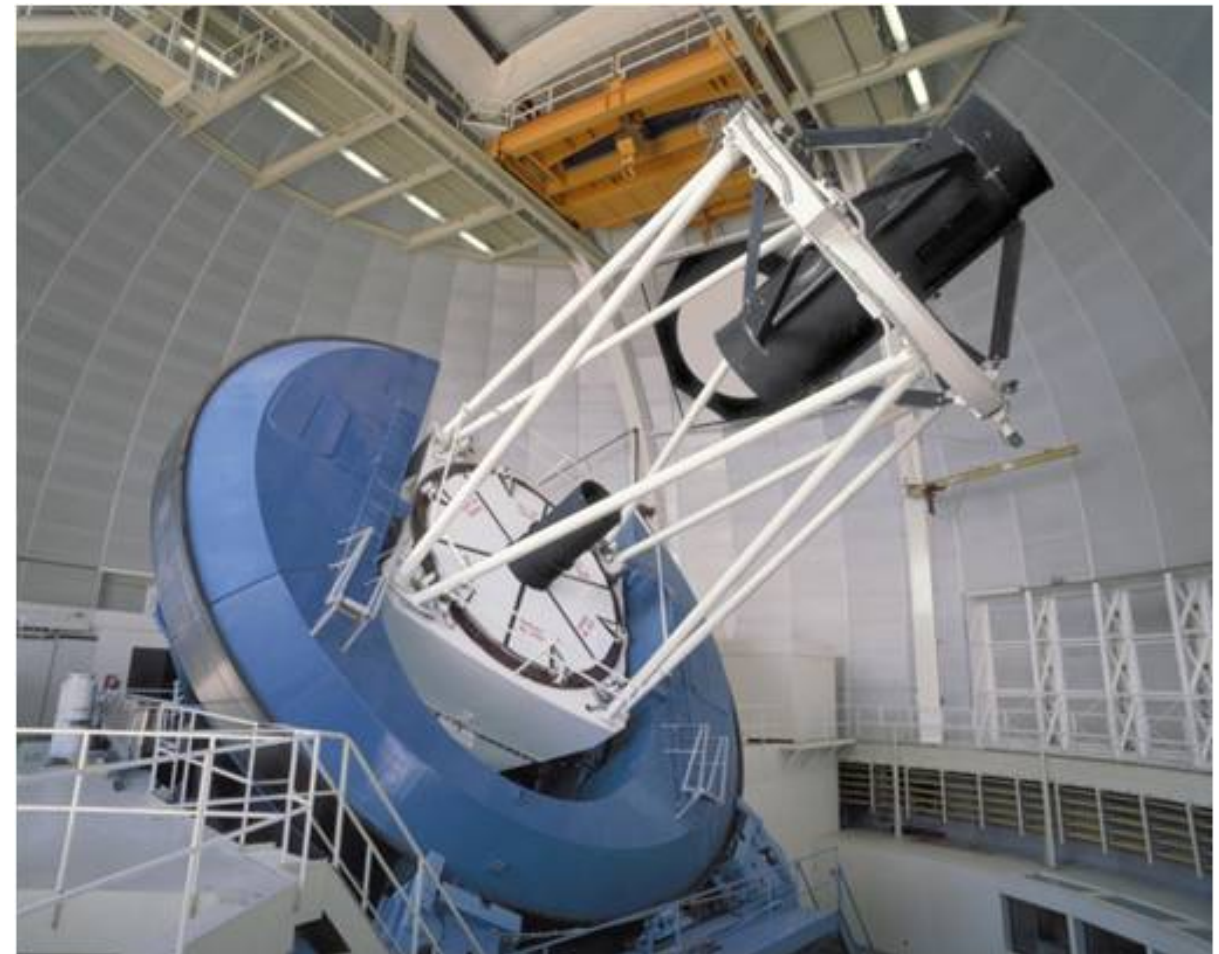
# Outline

- DESI Bright Galaxy Survey
- Fibre assignment algorithm
- Incompleteness
- Correcting clustering measurements
- Results of applying correction

# Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI)



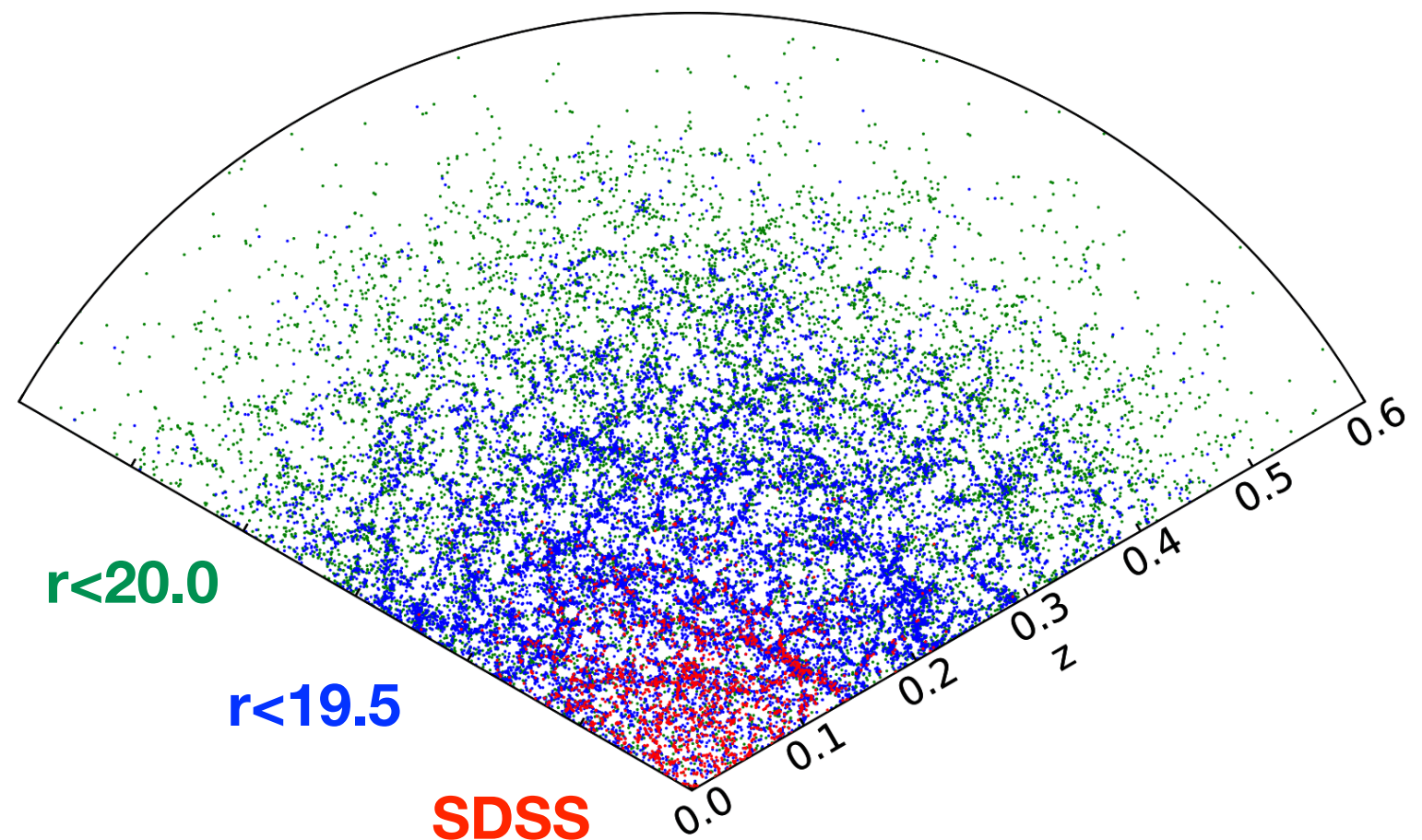
- Spectroscopic galaxy survey
- Mayall Telescope, Kitt Peak, Arizona
- Beginning end of 2019
- Primary aim to measure dark energy and growth of structure through BAO and RSD
- Dark time survey
- BGS
- Milky Way survey



credit: desi.lbl.gov

# Bright Galaxy Survey (BGS)

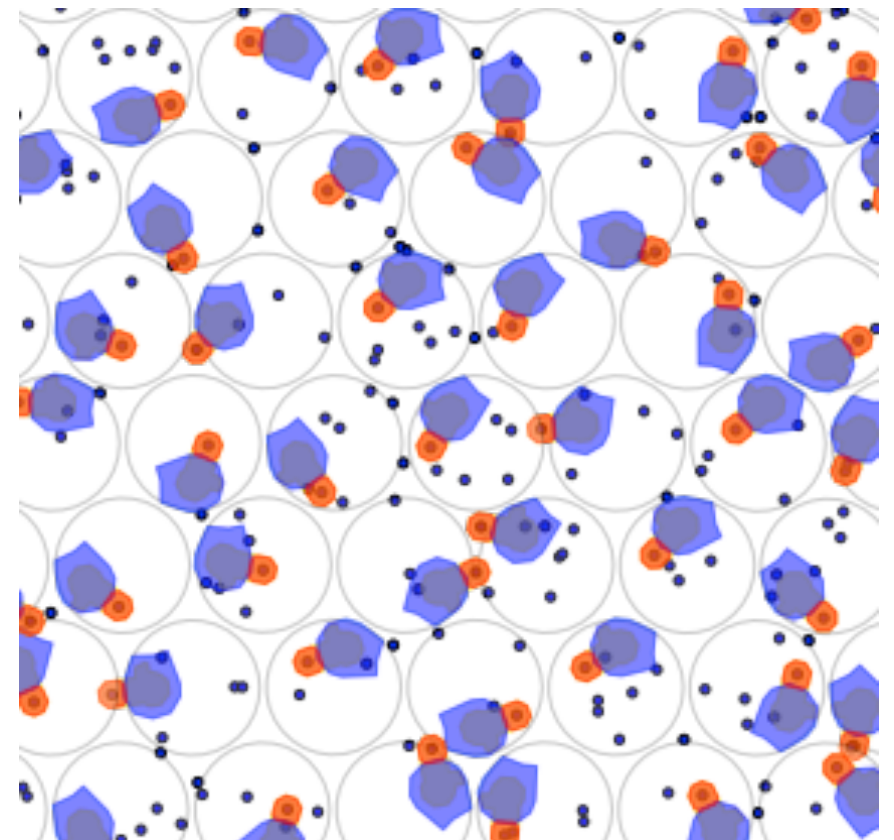
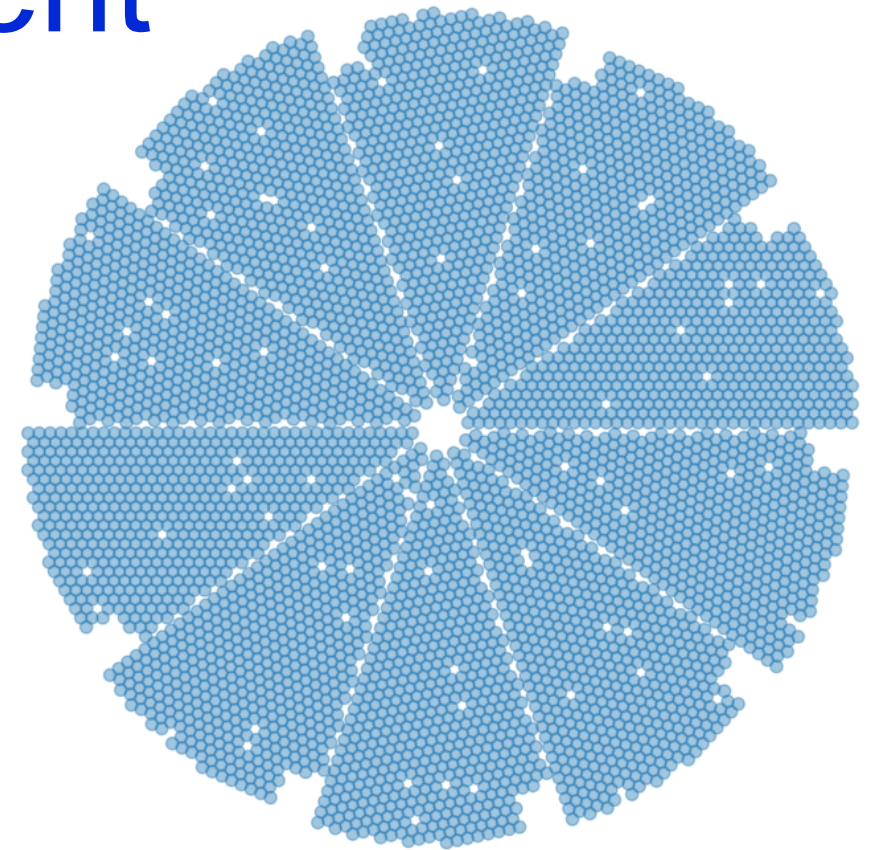
- Aim to create very complete catalogue of bright, low  $z$  galaxies (>10 million galaxies, median  $z \sim 0.2$ )
- Takes place during bright time
- Two priority tiers:  
 $r < 19.5$  and  $19.5 < r < 20.0$
- 14,000 sq deg
- 3 passes of sky
- Like SDSS but bigger and deeper



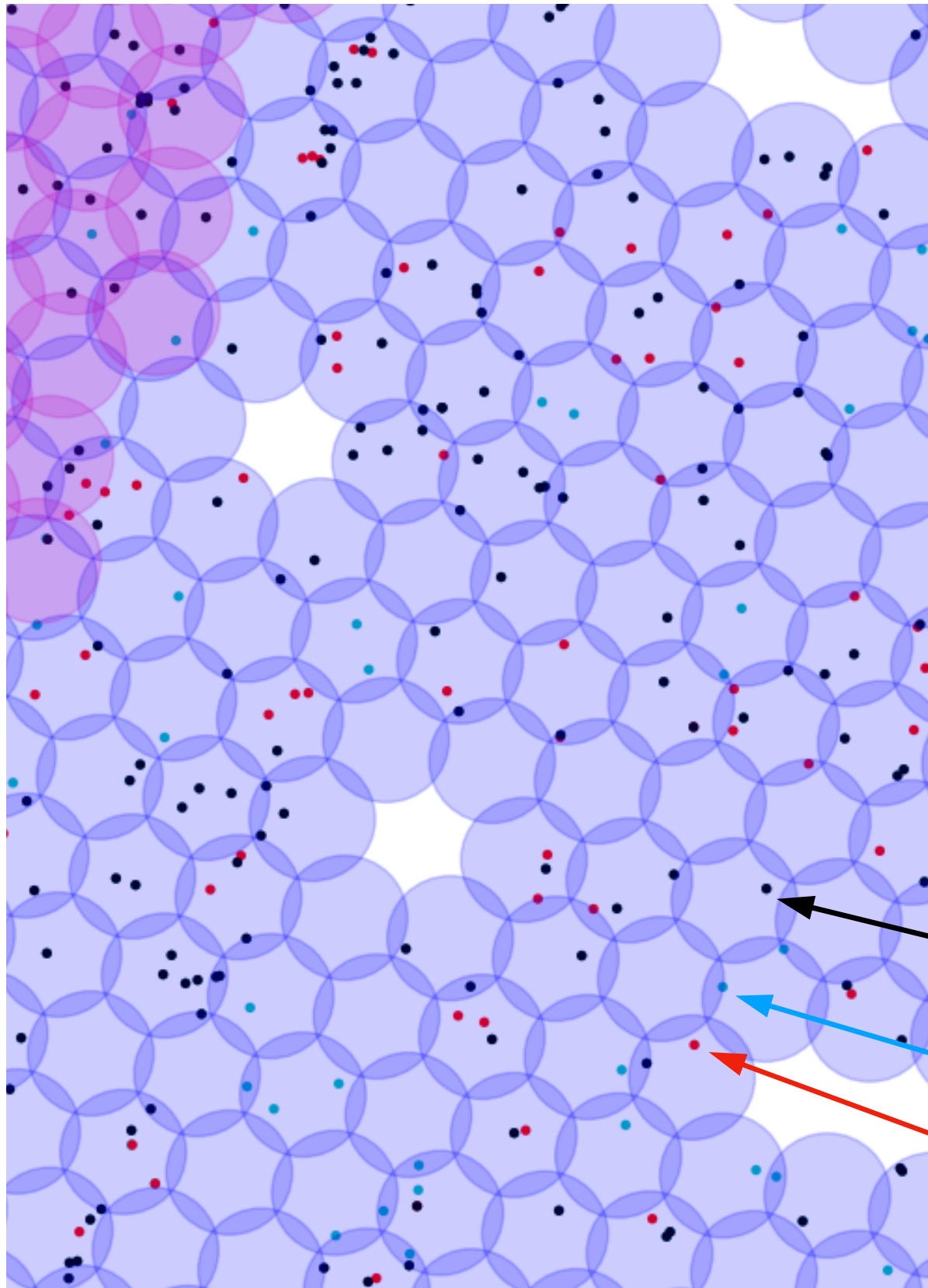


# Fibre Assignment

- DESI tile contains 5000 fibres
- Each fibre controlled by robotic fibre positioner, can target any galaxy with its 6mm patrol region
- Each galaxy given a random sub-priority
- Place fibre on galaxy in patrol region with highest sub-priority



# Fibre Incompleteness



- Not possible to assign a fibre to every galaxy!
- Gaps in tile
- Fibre collisions
- More galaxies than fibres
- Priority 2 never targeted if fibre can target priority 1 galaxy
- Impact on clustering measurements non-trivial

**Priority 1**

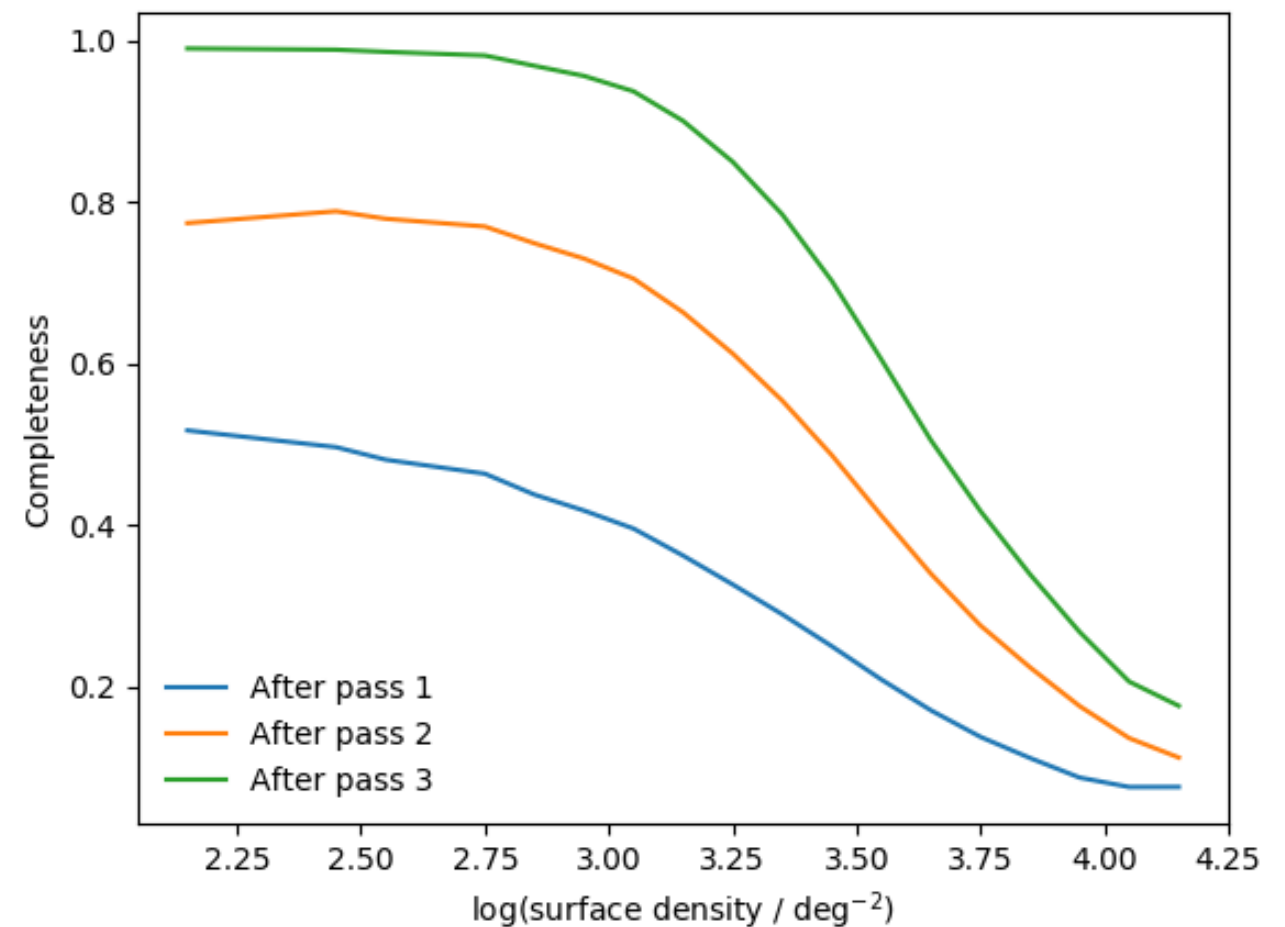
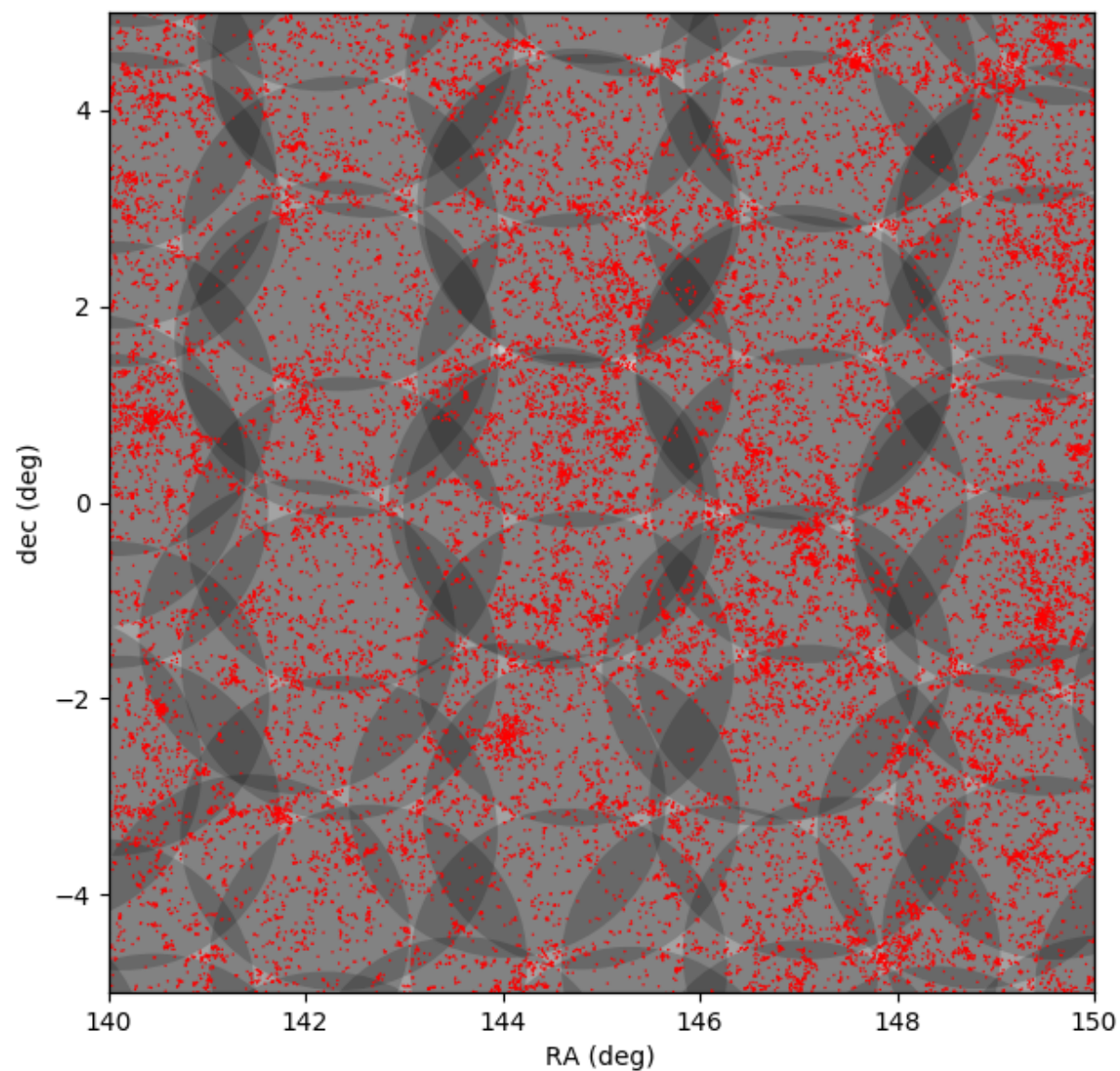
**Priority 2, can be targeted**

**Priority 2, can't be targeted**



# Fibre Incompleteness

Galaxies not assigned a fibre



Low completeness in  
high density regions even  
after 3 passes

# Correcting Galaxy Clustering Measurements

- Pair-weighting method of Bianchi & Percival (2017)

$$\xi(\vec{s}) = \frac{DD(\vec{s}) - 2DR(\vec{s}) + RR(\vec{s})}{RR(\vec{s})} \quad \text{Landy Szalay estimator}$$

- Run fibre assignment 100s (or 1000s) of times to get probability of targeting each galaxy pair,  $p_{ij}$

- Pair weight  $w_{ij} = \frac{1}{p_{ij}}$

- Weighted DD counts  $DD(\vec{s}) = \sum w_{ij} \frac{DD^{(p)}(\theta)}{DD(\theta)}$ 

$w_{ij}$

$\frac{DD^{(p)}(\theta)}{DD(\theta)}$

parent sample

targeted sample  
(with weights)

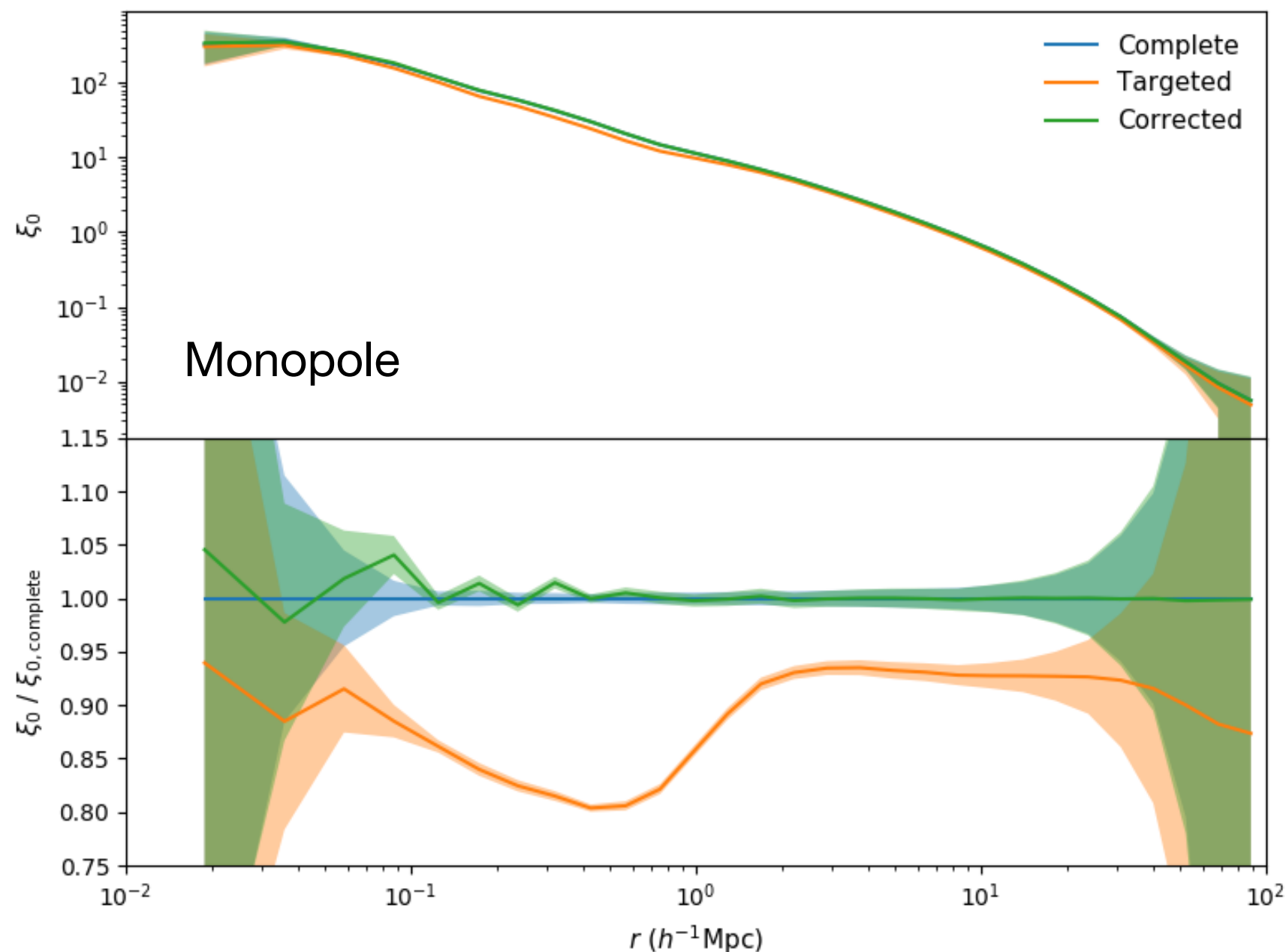
- Unbiased (if  $p_{ij} > 0$  for all pairs)

Angular weight  
(reduce variance)



# Correcting Galaxy Clustering Measurements

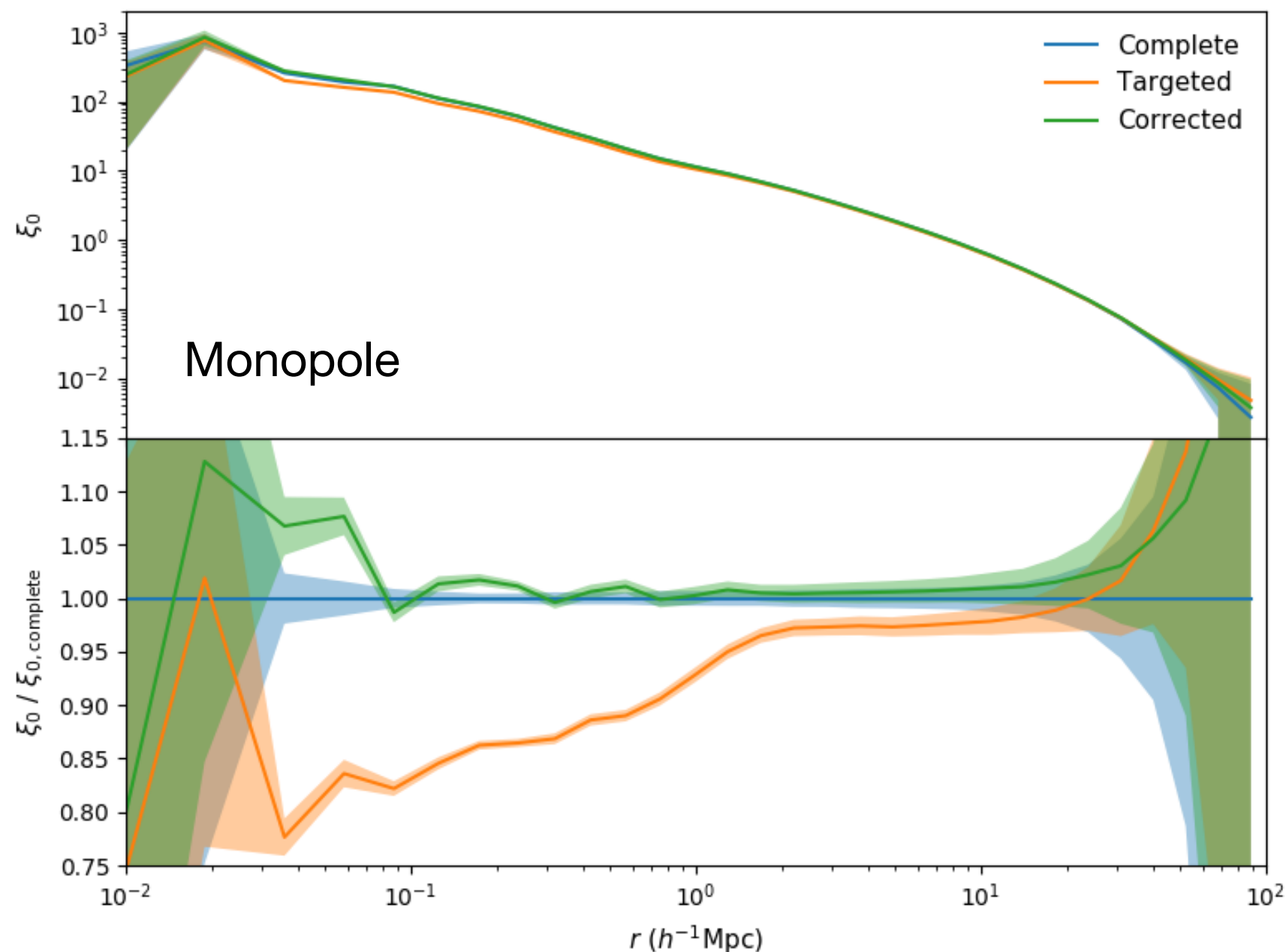
- MXXL BGS mock catalogue (Smith et al 2017)
- Bianchi & Percival method with simple fibre assignment scheme



$M_r < -21$   
volume limited  
sample

# Correcting Galaxy Clustering Measurements

- 450 realisations of DESI fibre assignment algorithm



$M_r < -21$   
volume limited  
sample

Still work in progress

# Conclusions

- DESI aims to measure BAO and RSD
- Fibre incompleteness has strong affect on clustering measurements - needs to be corrected
- Inverse probability weighting (Bianchi & Percival)
- Works using a simple fibre assignment scheme, correcting actual DESI fibre assignment still a work in progress
- Aim to promote fraction of priority 2 galaxies to priority 1