



Targeting Incompleteness in the DESI Bright Galaxy Survey

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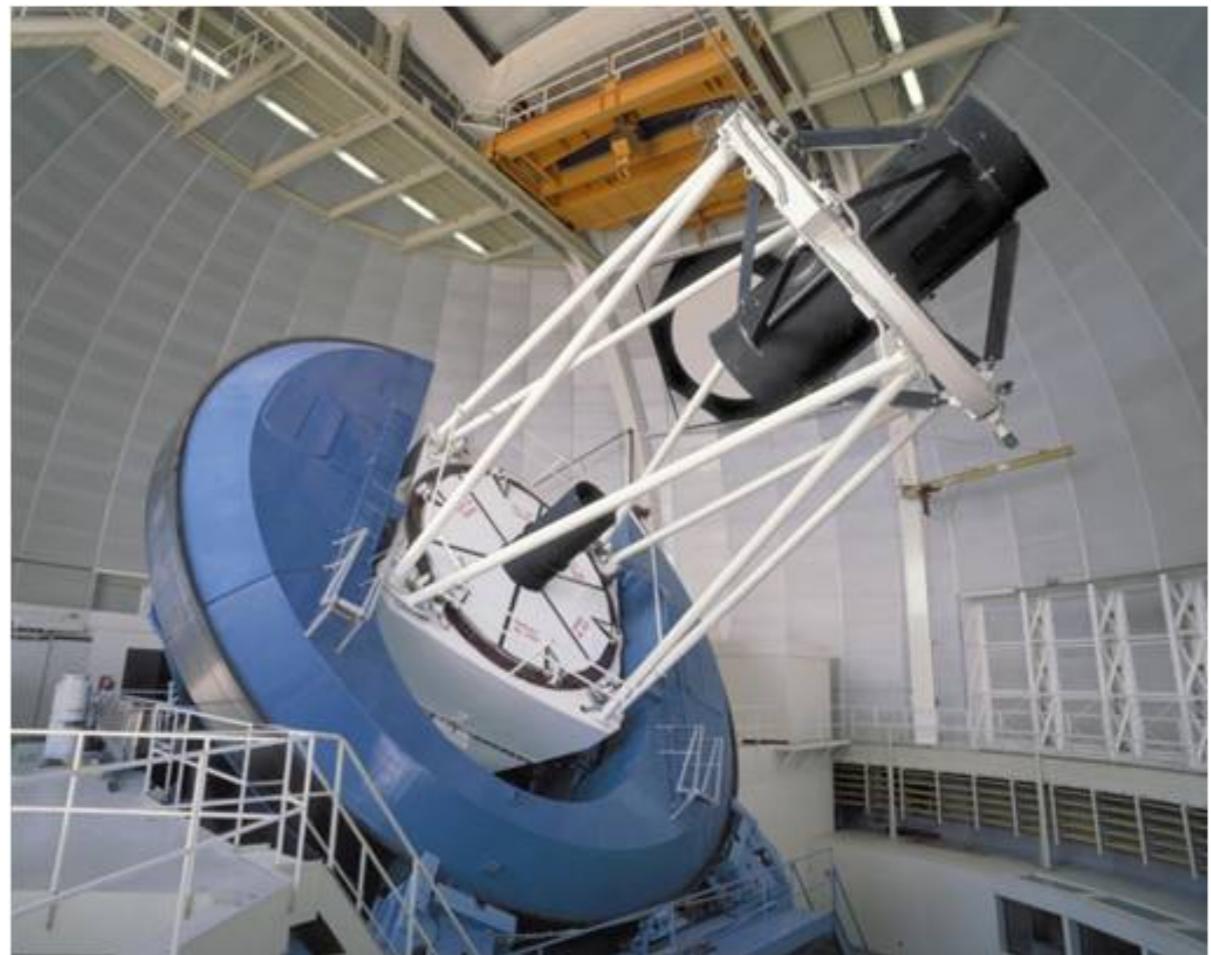
Outline

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

Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI)



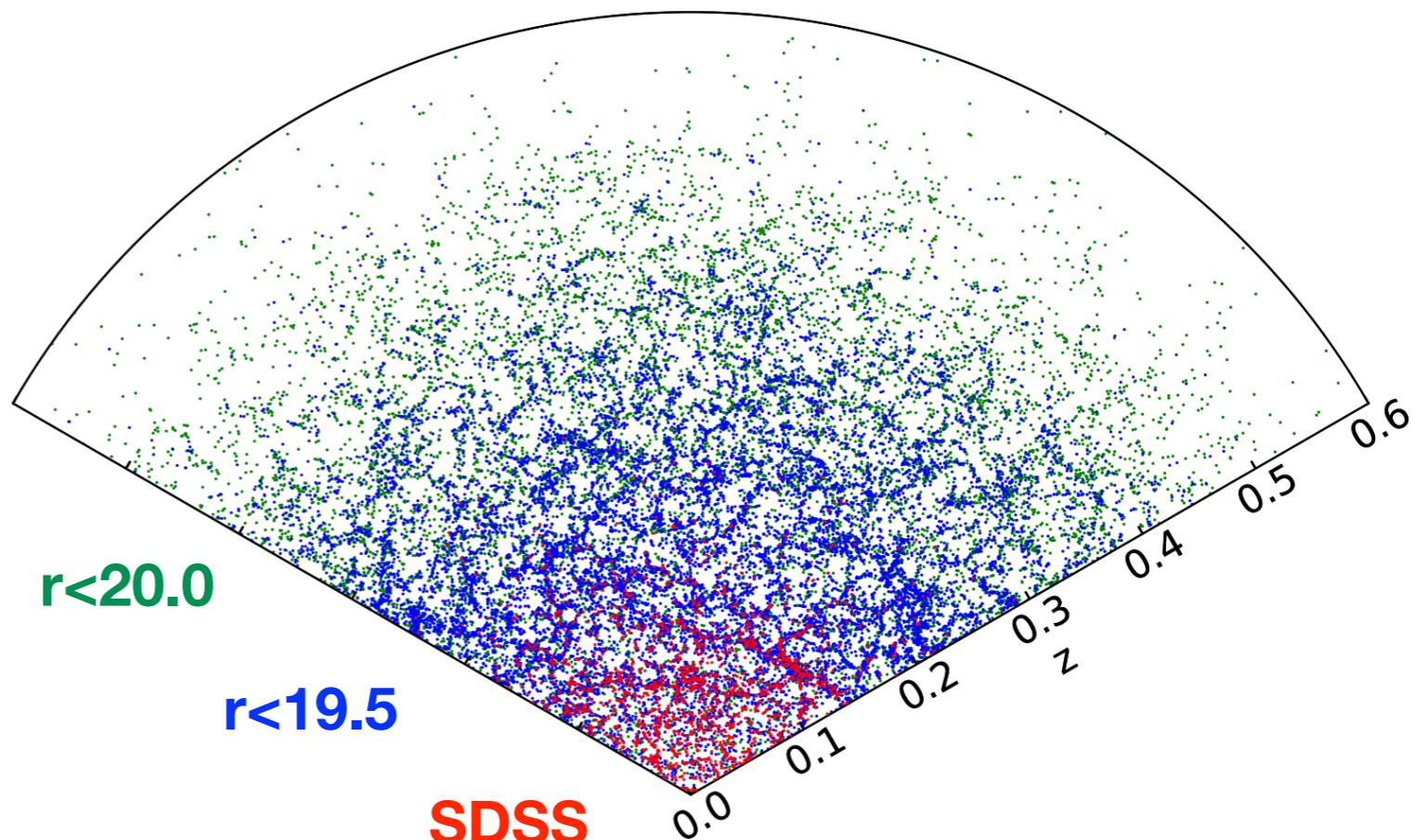
- Spectroscopic galaxy survey
- Mayall Telescope, Kitt Peak, Arizona
- Beginning end of 2019
- Primary aim to measure dark energy and growth of structure through BAO and RSD
 - Dark time survey
 - BGS
 - Milky Way survey



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

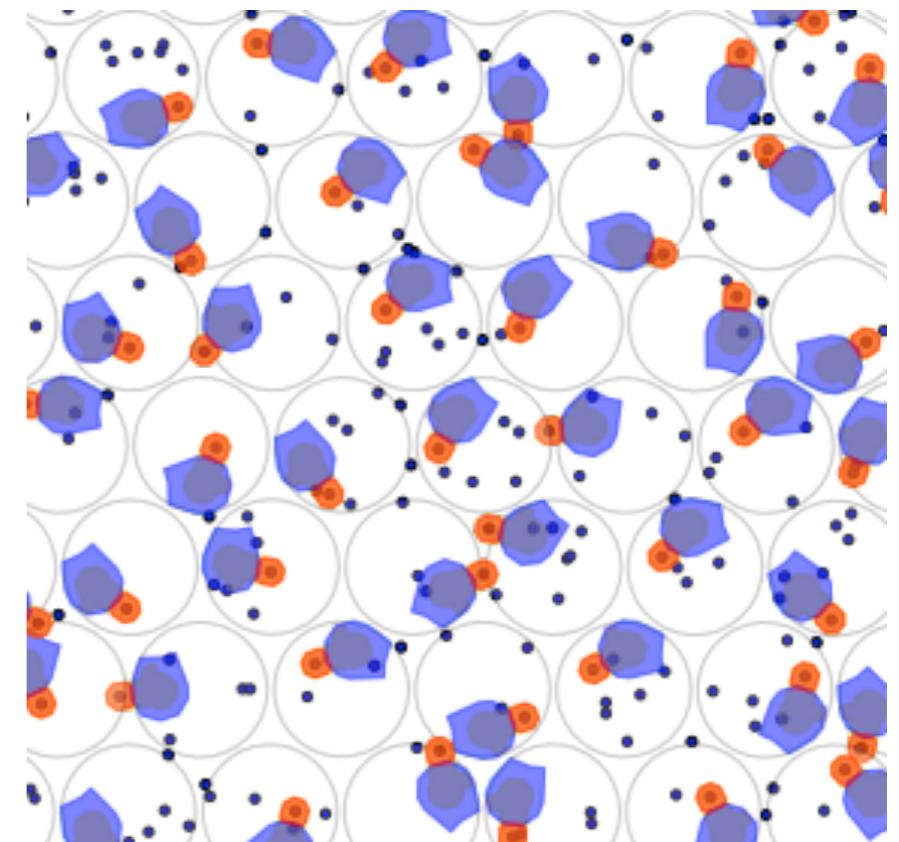
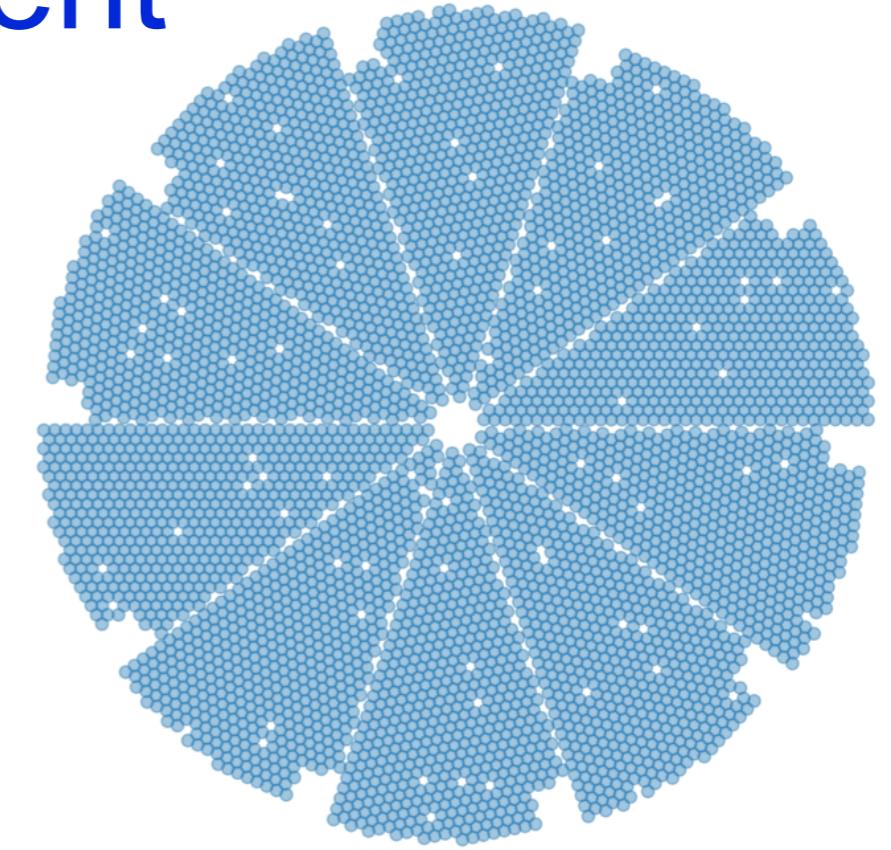


Fibre Assignment

- 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

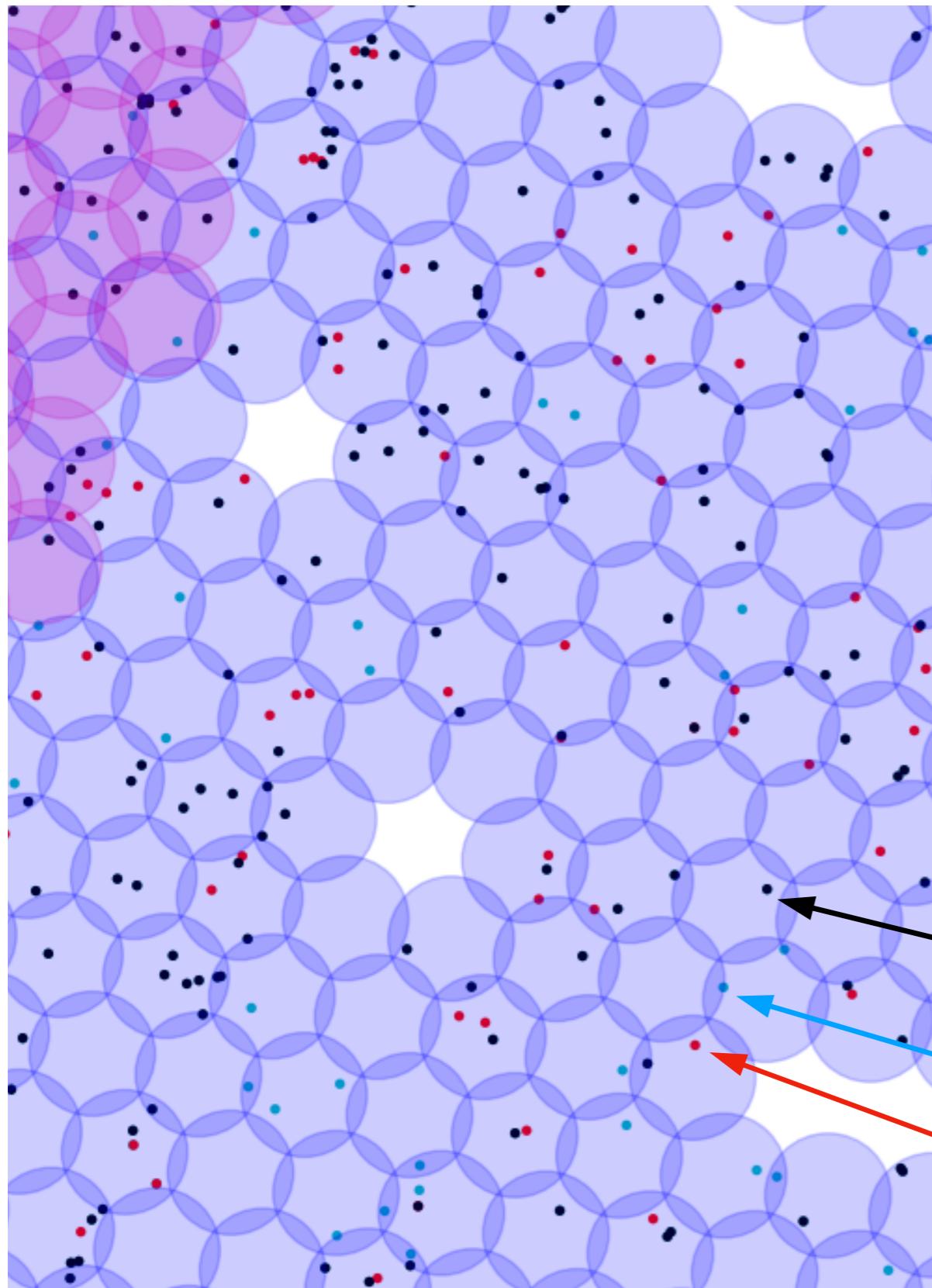


arXiv:1611.00037



credit: Jaime Forero-Romero

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

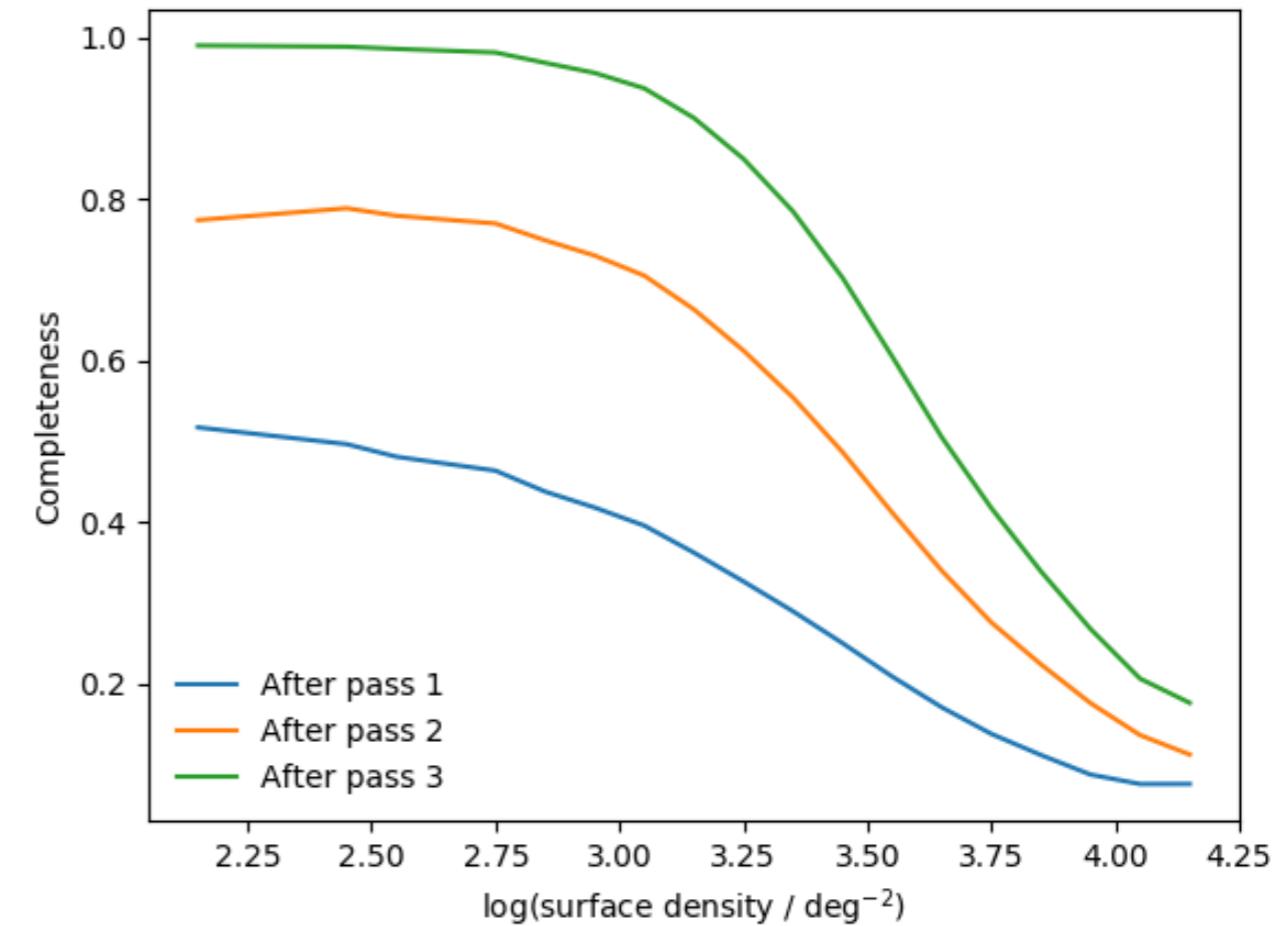
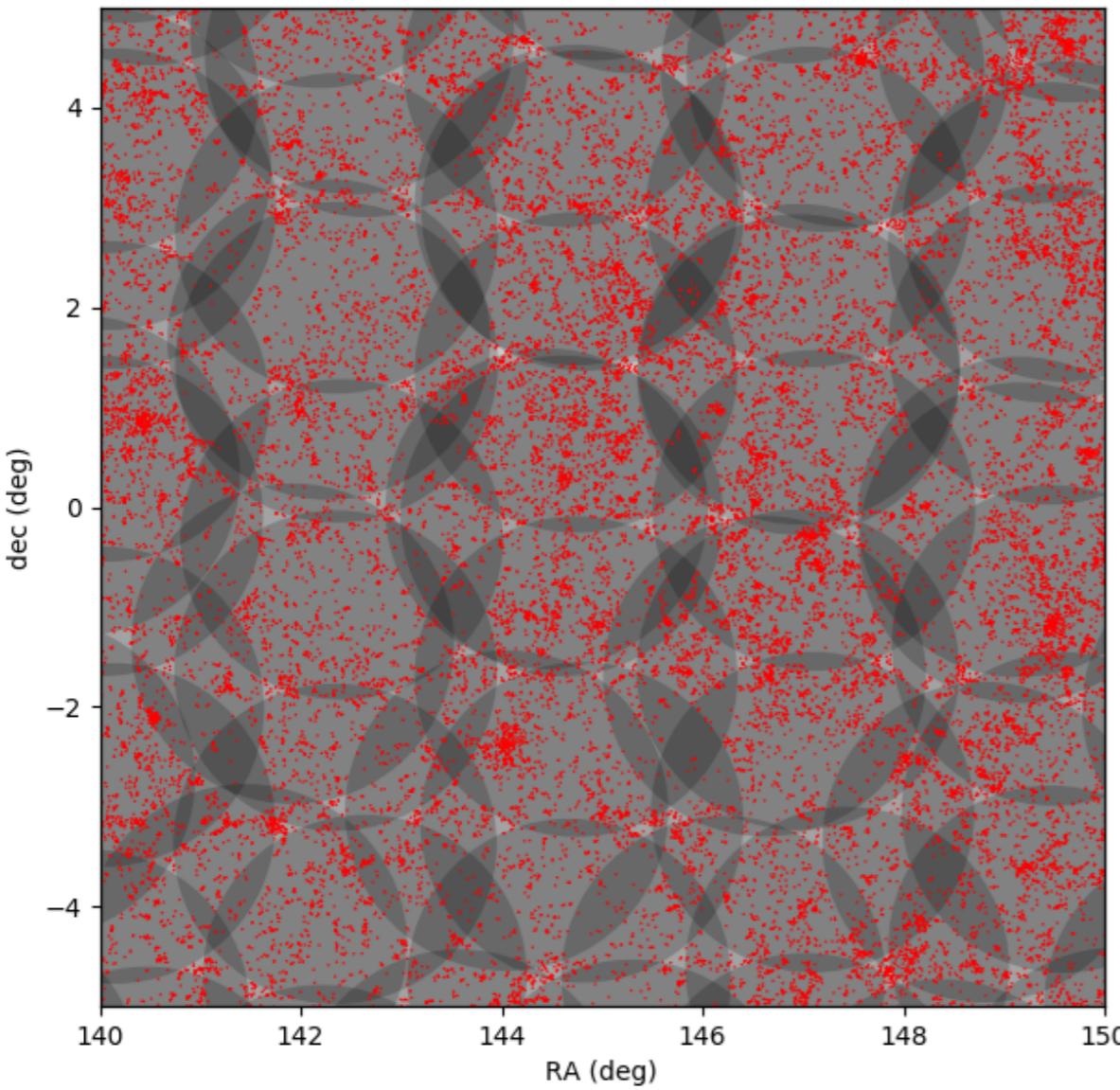
Priority 1

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

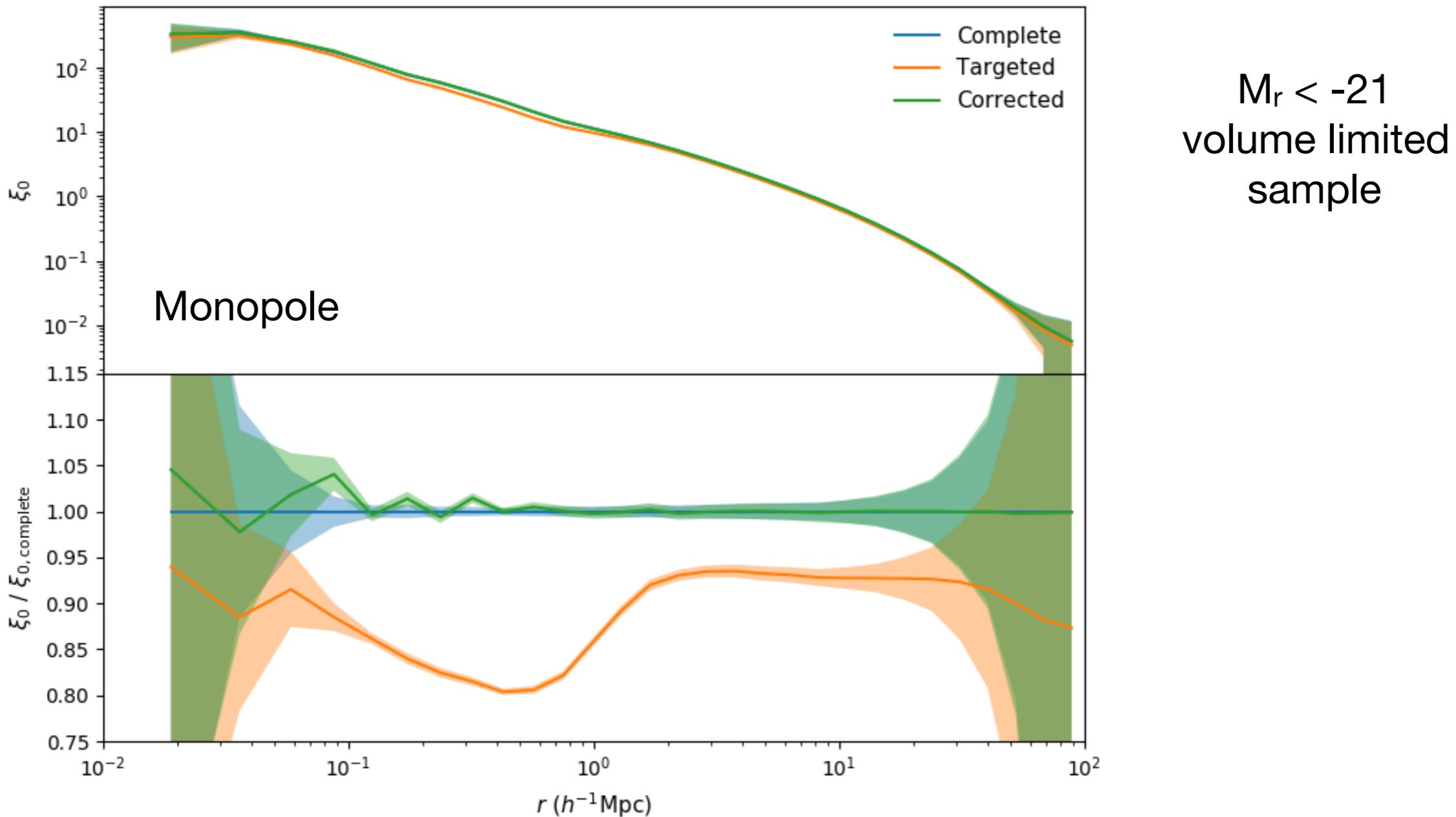
parent sample
targeted sample
(with weights)

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

Angular weight
(reduce variance)

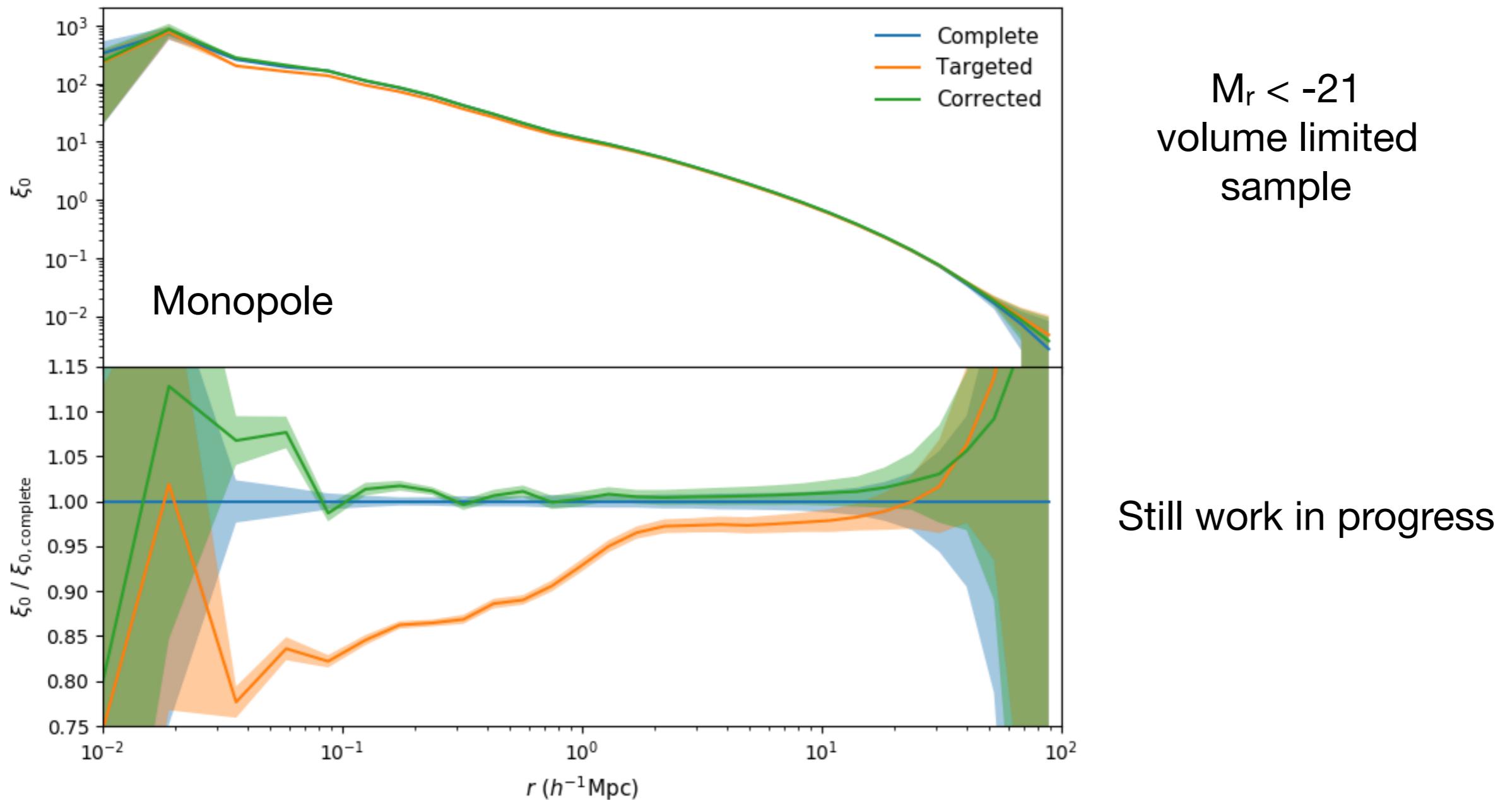
Correcting Galaxy Clustering Measurements

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



Correcting Galaxy Clustering Measurements

- 450 realisations of DESI fibre assignment algorithm



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