

Title: Mapping the Universe with eBOSS

Speakers: Will Percival

Collection: Perimeter Public Lectures

Date: April 07, 2021 - 7:00 PM

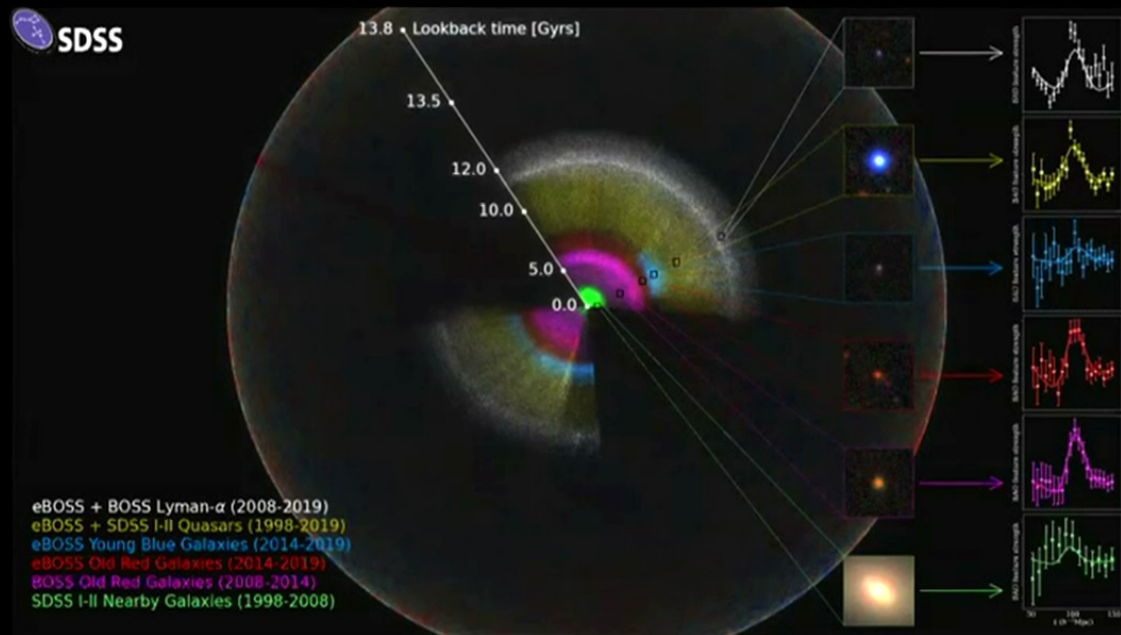
URL: <https://pirsa.org/21040037>

Abstract: In his Perimeter Public Lecture webcast on April 7, 2021, cosmologist Will Percival will aim to help the audience grasp the enormity of space using the latest results from the extended Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey (eBOSS), which created the largest three-dimensional map of the universe ever made and provided profound insights into the physics of the universe in which we live.

# Mapping the Universe with eBOSS

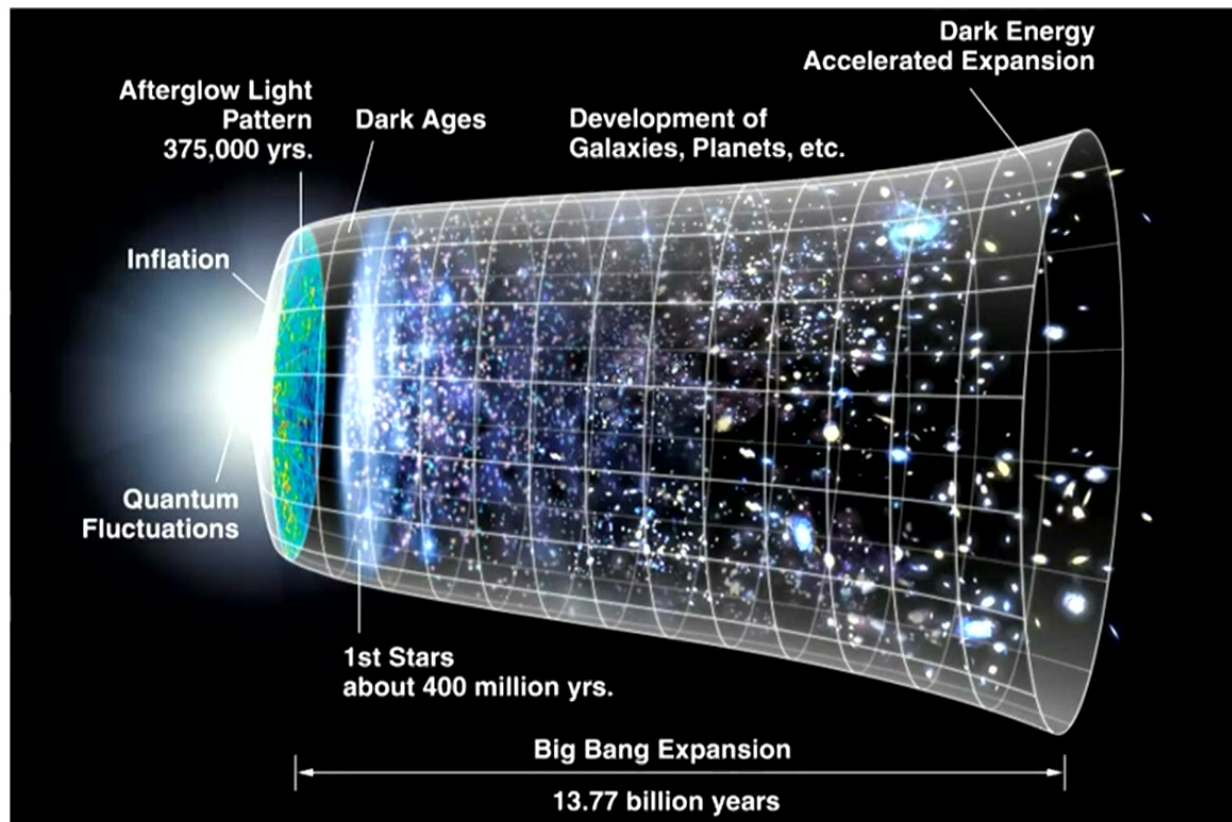
Will J. Percival

Director, Waterloo Centre for Astrophysics, University of Waterloo,  
Mike and Ophelia Lazaridis Distinguished Chair in Astrophysics  
Associate faculty, Perimeter Institute for theoretical physics



# **A quick review of modern cosmology**

# The evolution of the Universe

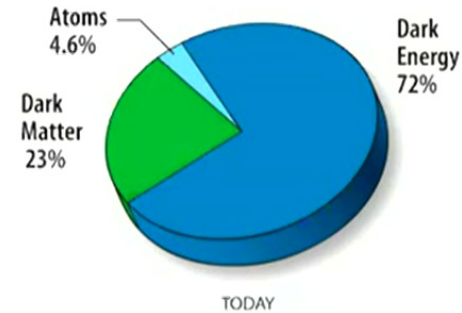


# Dark Matter & Dark Energy

Whenever we “weigh” objects on scales larger than the solar system we find more matter than we expect based on the light emission



Models to the early Universe also require a dominant component of matter that does not interact with light: Dark Matter



On cosmological scales we see that the expansion of the Universe is accelerating. But if only gravity was acting on matter, we would expect deceleration. Postulate Dark Energy (just a name given – does not convey information!) to solve this. Can be described by Einstein’s cosmological constant  $\Lambda$  (Lambda) in his famous Field equation:

$$G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \kappa T_{\mu\nu}$$

# The standard model for cosmology

Rate of growth of  
the scale factor

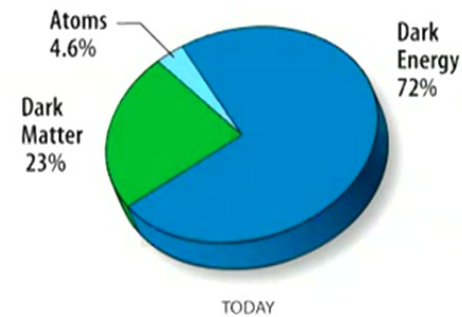
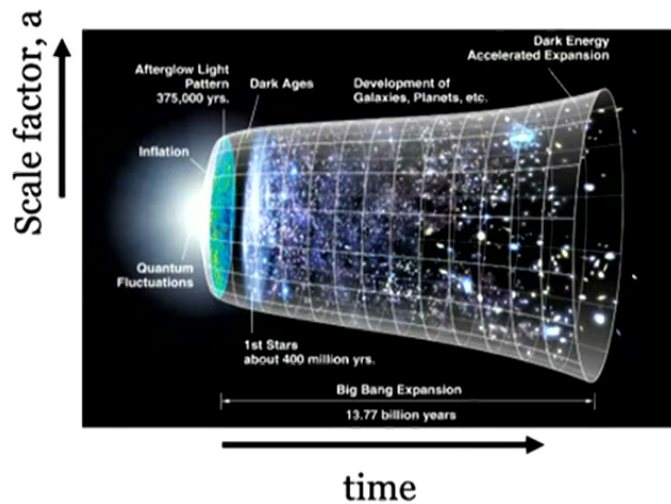
Matter density

$$\frac{H^2}{H_0^2} = \Omega_M a^{-3} + (1 - \Omega_M)$$

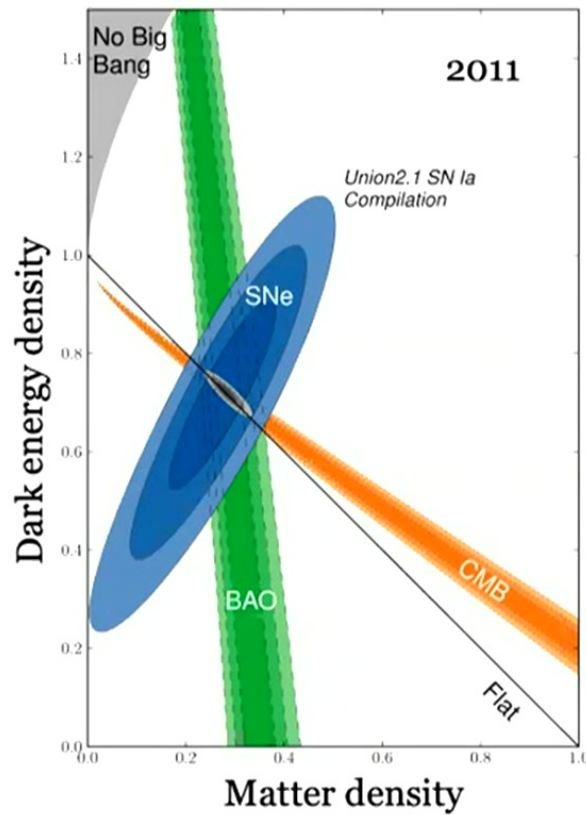
Mathematically simple

Physically hard to explain:

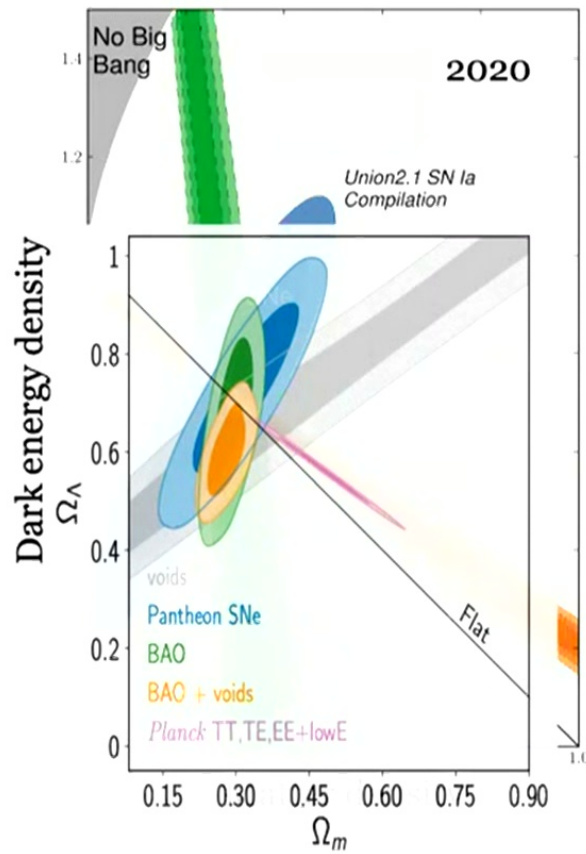
- What is Dark Matter?
- What is Dark Energy?
- Why do they have the densities that they do?



# The standard model for cosmology



# The standard model for cosmology



Mapping the Universe with eBOSS

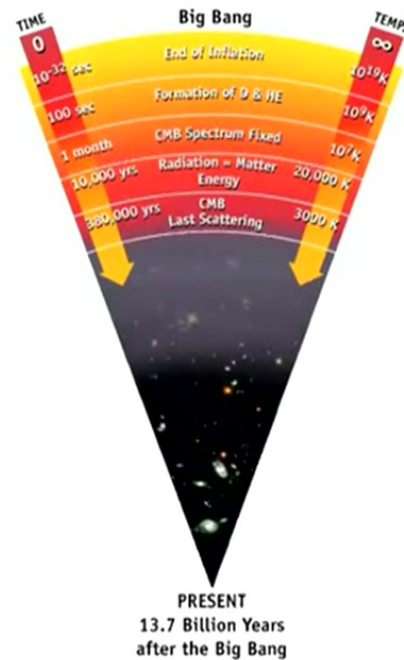
PAGE 7

Nadathur et al. PRL124, 221301 (2020) <https://arxiv.org/abs/2001.11044>

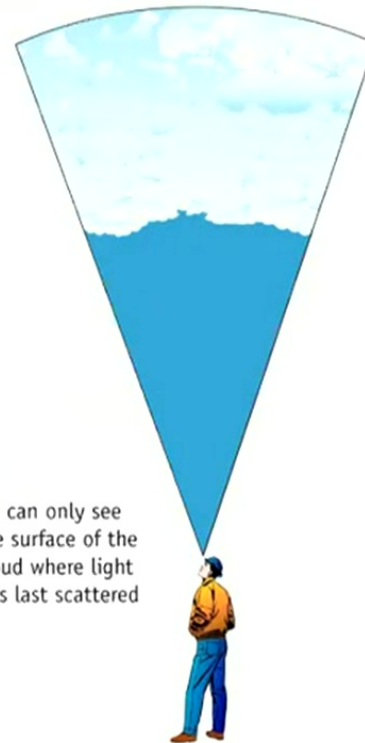


# The Cosmic Microwave Background

# The cosmic microwave background

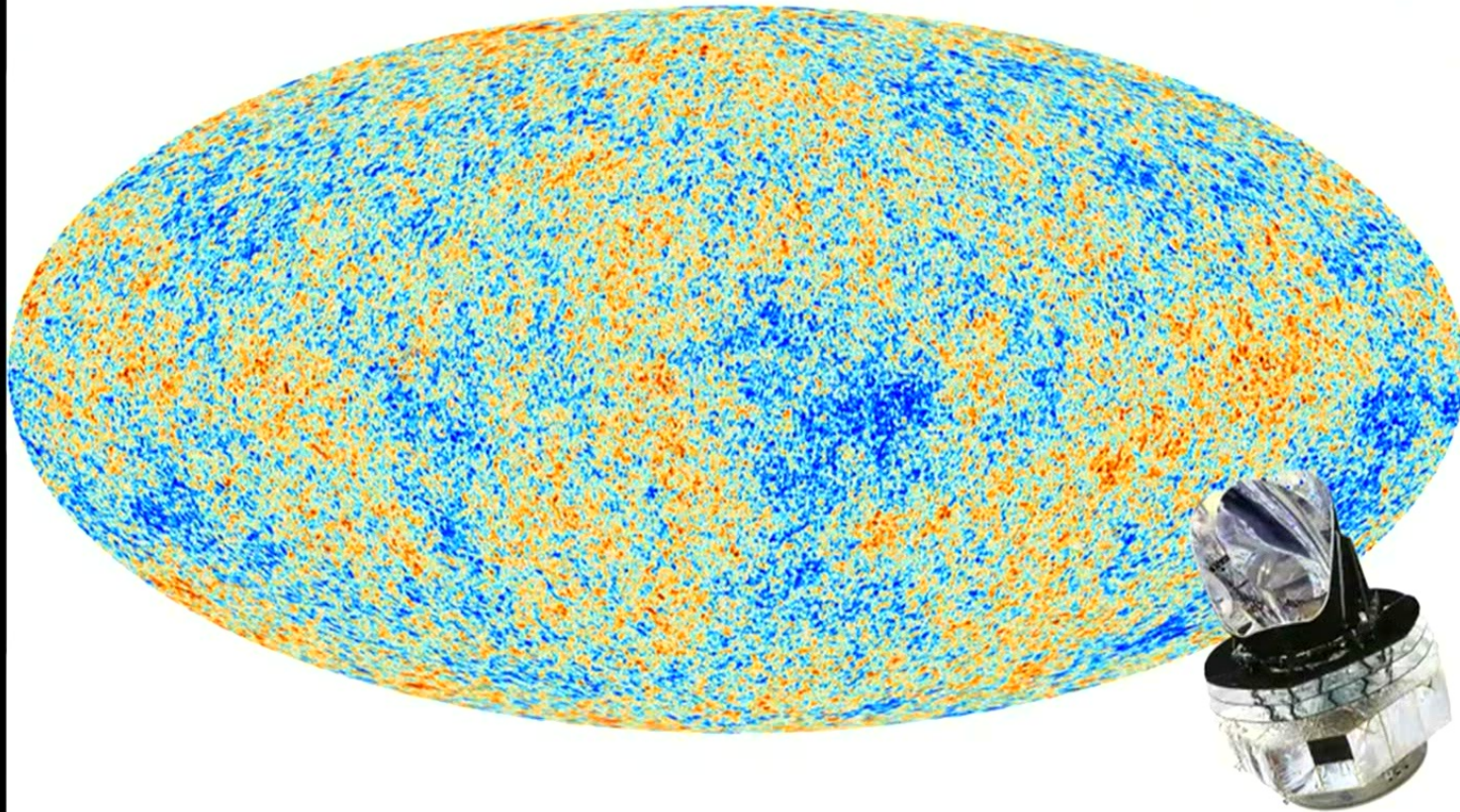


The cosmic microwave background Radiation's "surface of last scatter" is analogous to the light coming through the clouds to our eye on a cloudy day.



We can only see the surface of the cloud where light was last scattered

# Fluctuations in the CMB

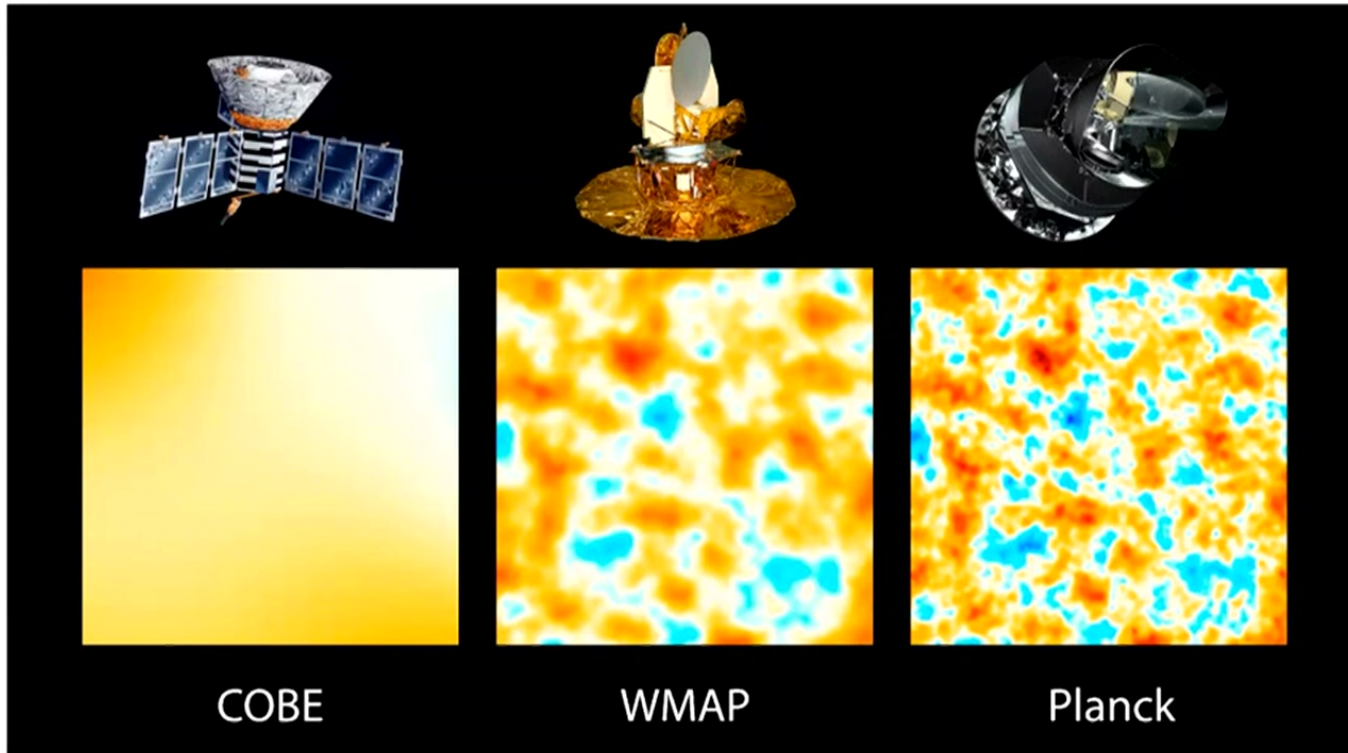


Mapping the Universe with eBOSS

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<https://www.cosmos.esa.int/web/planck>

# Fluctuations in the CMB

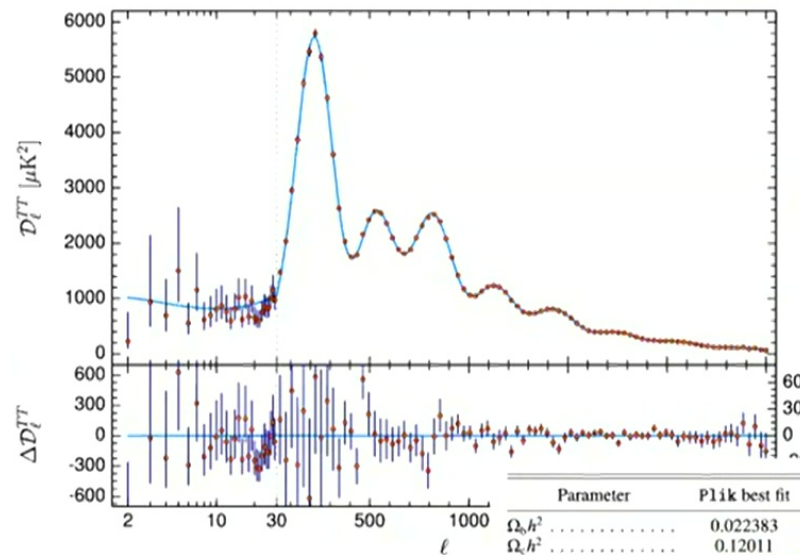


COBE

WMAP

Planck

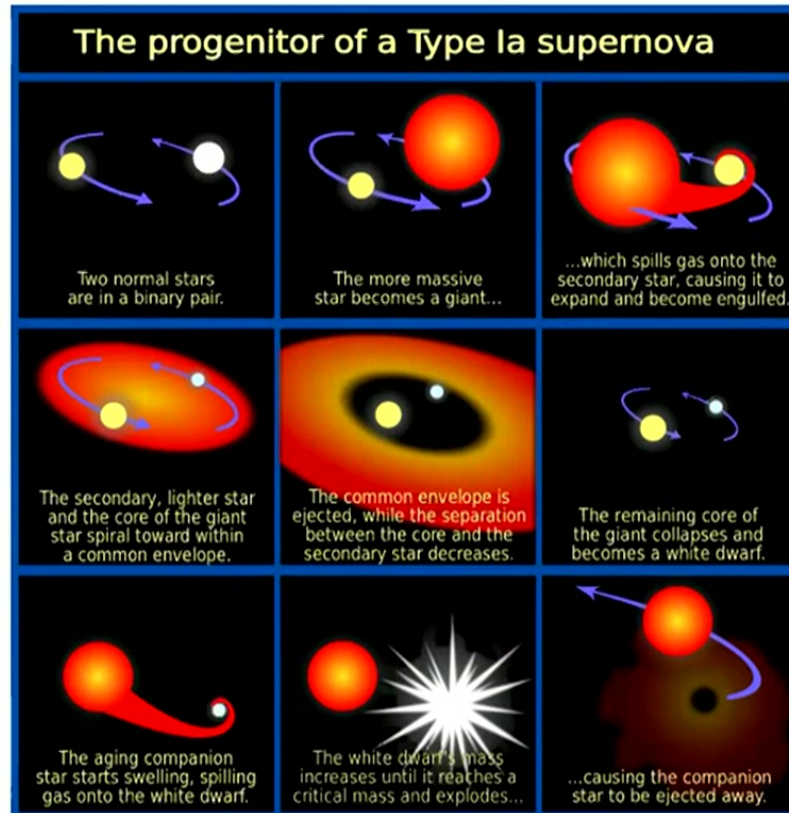
# Parameters from the CMB



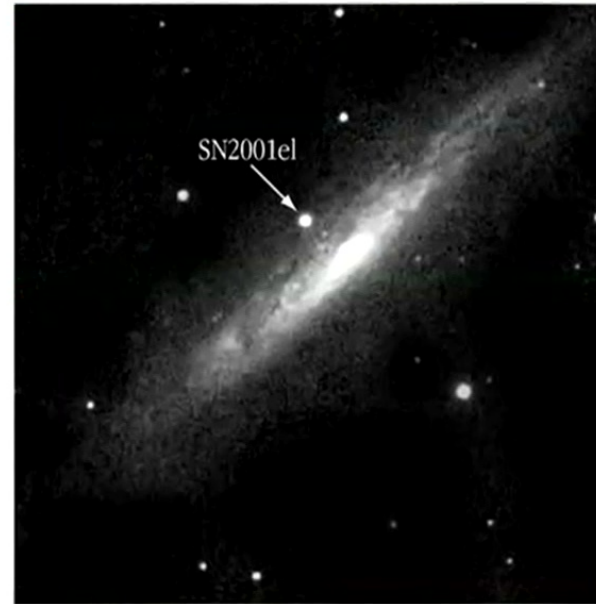
Parameter	Plik best fit	Plik [1]	CamSpec [2]	([2] - [1])/σ <sub>1</sub>	Combined
$\Omega_b h^2$ .....	0.022383	0.02237 ± 0.00015	0.02229 ± 0.00015	-0.5	0.02233 ± 0.00015
$\Omega_c h^2$ .....	0.12011	0.1200 ± 0.0012	0.1197 ± 0.0012	-0.3	0.1198 ± 0.0012
100θ <sub>MC</sub> .....	1.040909	1.04092 ± 0.00031	1.04087 ± 0.00031	-0.2	1.04089 ± 0.00031
τ .....	0.0543	0.0544 ± 0.0073	0.0536 <sup>+0.0069</sup> <sub>-0.0077</sub>	-0.1	0.0540 ± 0.0074
ln(10 <sup>10</sup> A <sub>s</sub> ) .....	3.0448	3.044 ± 0.014	3.041 ± 0.015	-0.3	3.043 ± 0.014
n <sub>s</sub> .....	0.96605	0.9649 ± 0.0042	0.9656 ± 0.0042	+0.2	0.9652 ± 0.0042
$\Omega_m h^2$ .....	0.14314	0.1430 ± 0.0011	0.1426 ± 0.0011	-0.3	0.1428 ± 0.0011
H <sub>0</sub> [ km s <sup>-1</sup> Mpc <sup>-1</sup> ] .....	67.32	67.36 ± 0.54	67.39 ± 0.54	+0.1	67.37 ± 0.54
Ω <sub>m</sub> .....	0.3158	0.3153 ± 0.0073	0.3142 ± 0.0074	-0.2	0.3147 ± 0.0074
Age [Gyr] .....	13.7971	13.797 ± 0.023	13.805 ± 0.023	+0.4	13.801 ± 0.024
σ <sub>8</sub> .....	0.8120	0.8111 ± 0.0060	0.8091 ± 0.0060	-0.3	0.8101 ± 0.0061
S <sub>8</sub> ≡ σ <sub>8</sub> (Ω <sub>m</sub> /0.3) <sup>0.5</sup> .....	0.8331	0.832 ± 0.013	0.828 ± 0.013	-0.3	0.830 ± 0.013
z <sub>re</sub> .....	7.68	7.67 ± 0.73	7.61 ± 0.75	-0.1	7.64 ± 0.74
100θ <sub>s</sub> .....	1.041085	1.04110 ± 0.00031	1.04106 ± 0.00031	-0.1	1.04108 ± 0.00031
r <sub>drag</sub> [Mpc] .....	147.049	147.09 ± 0.26	147.26 ± 0.28	+0.6	147.18 ± 0.29

# Supernovae as standard candles

# Type 1a supernovae

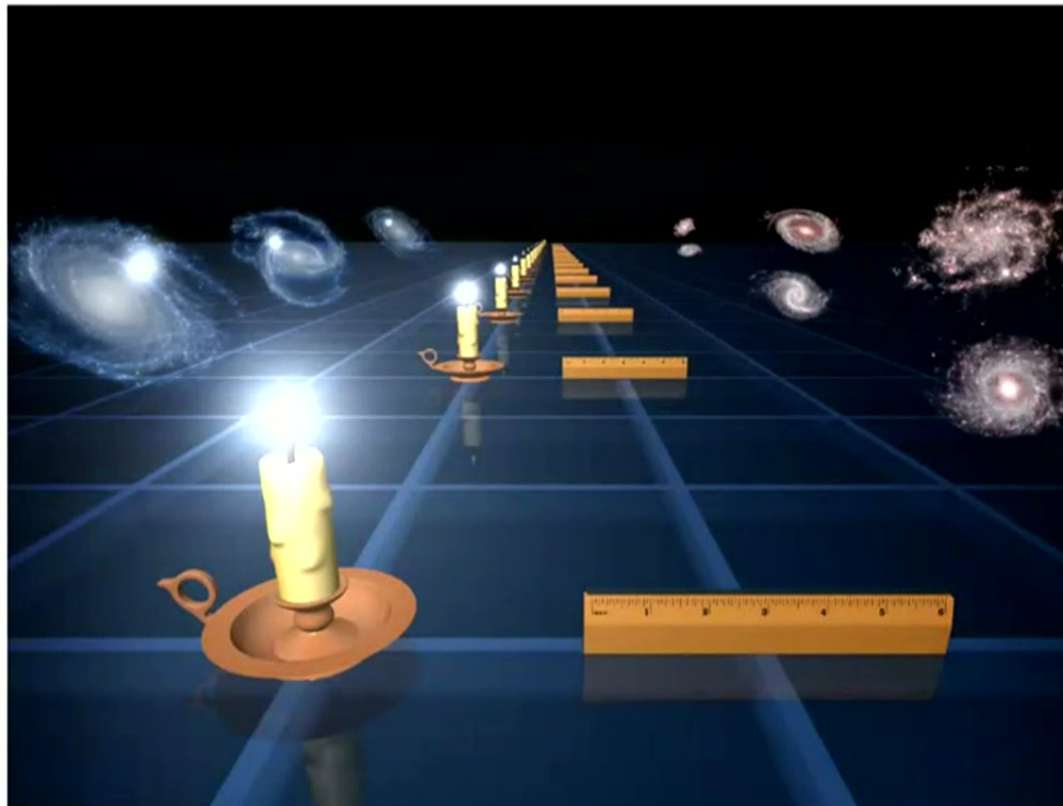


# Type 1a supernovae





# Type 1a supernovae as standard candles



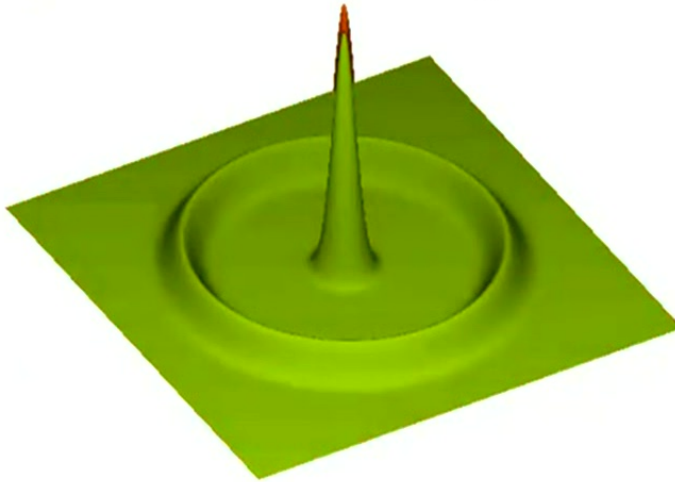
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[https://www.nasa.gov/mission\\_pages/galex/pia14095.html](https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/galex/pia14095.html)

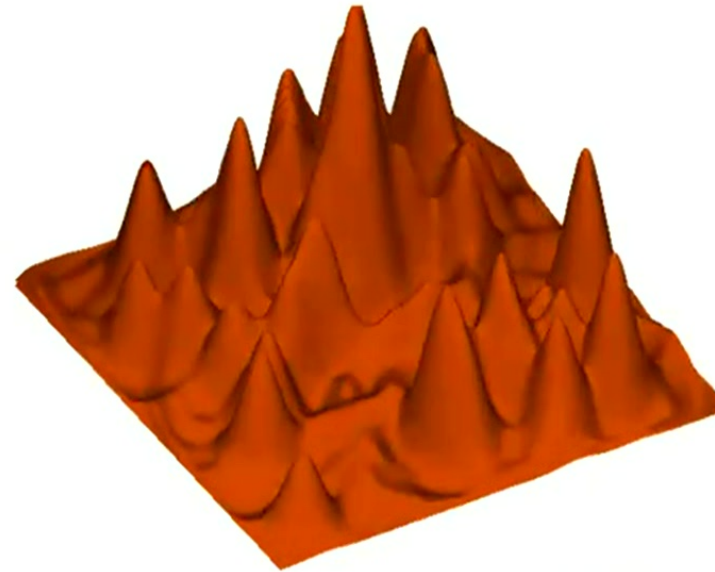
# **Baryon Acoustic Oscillations as standard rulers**

# BAO in the early Universe



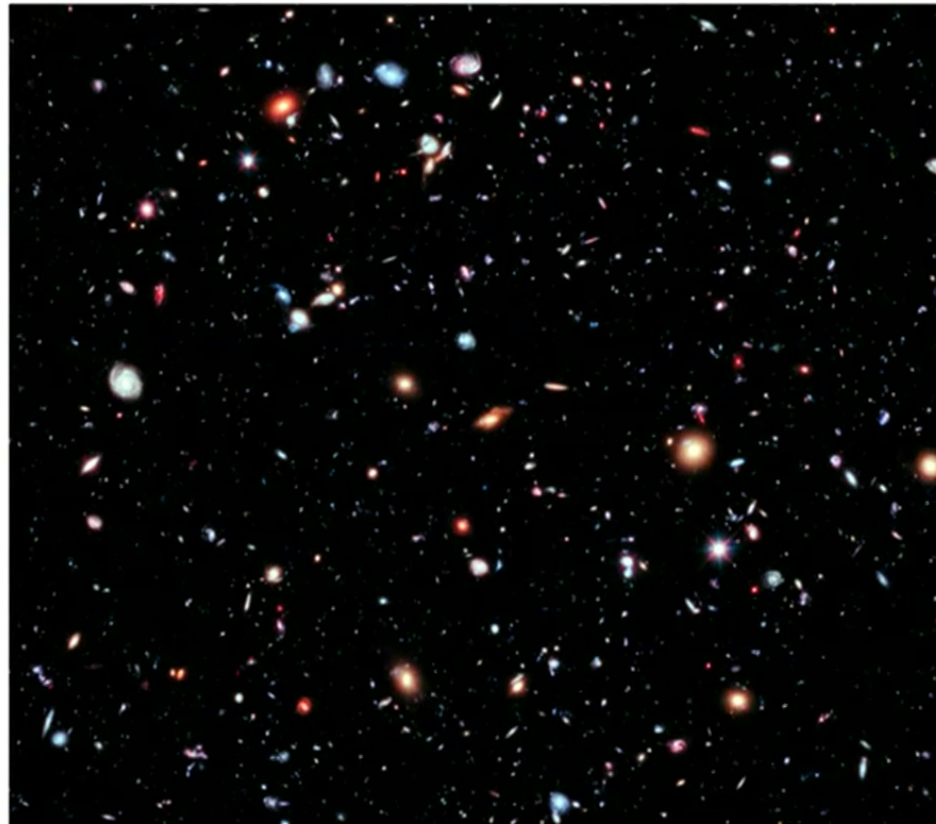
Single density perturbation in the early Universe (should be in 3D, but hard to plot!)

Sounds wave travels until the Universe cools, and coupling between light and matter ends



A field of perturbations – Peaks are where galaxies grow

# Galaxies

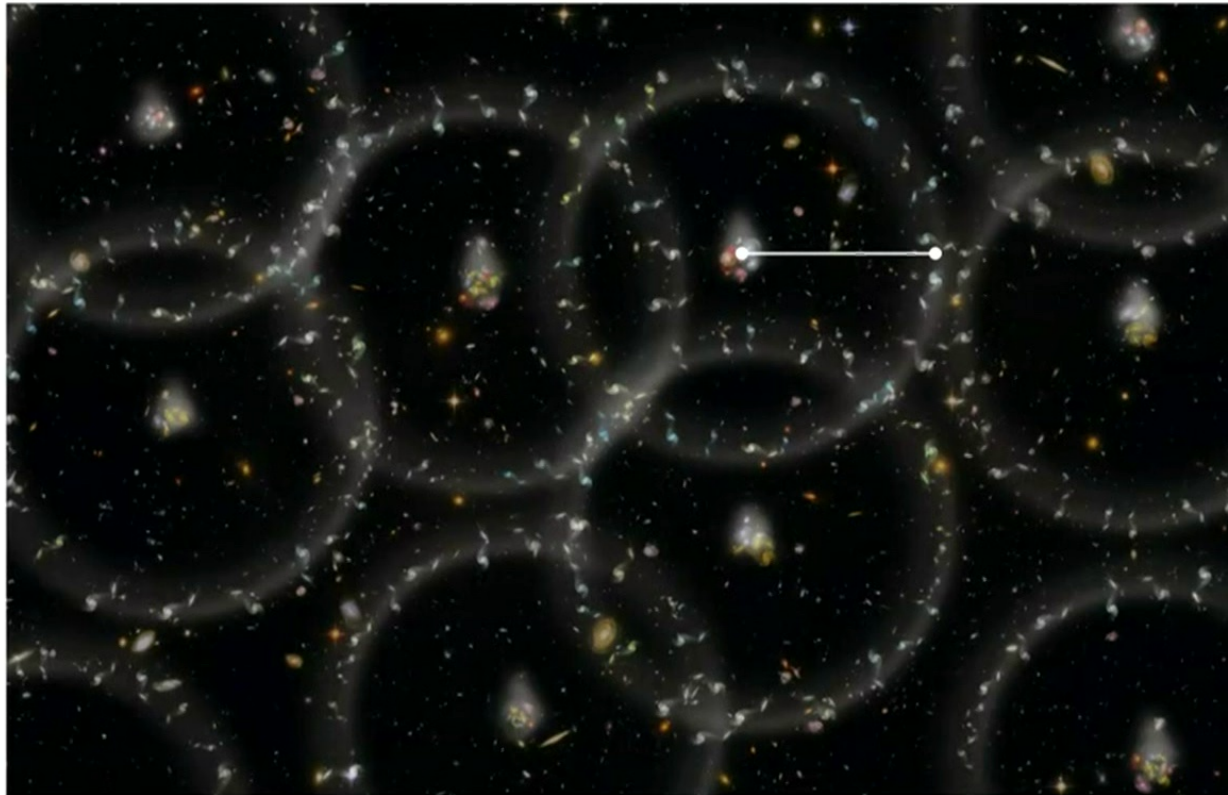


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Hubble XDF [www.nasa.gov/mission\\_pages/hubble/science/xdf.html](http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/hubble/science/xdf.html)

# BAO in the late time Universe



Mapping the Universe with eBOSS

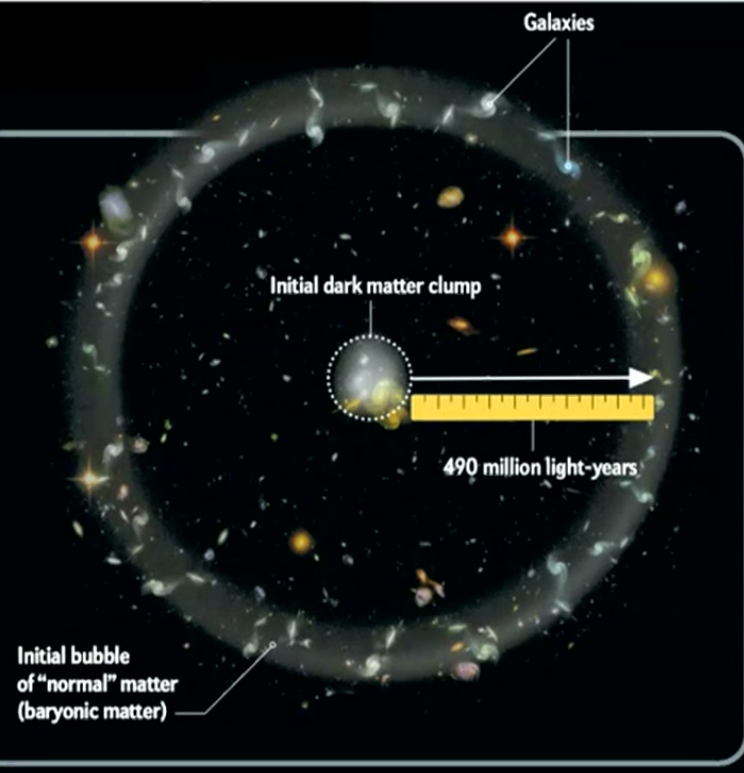
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Zosia Rostomian, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

# BAO as a standard ruler

## 1 START WITH A PATTERN IN SPACE

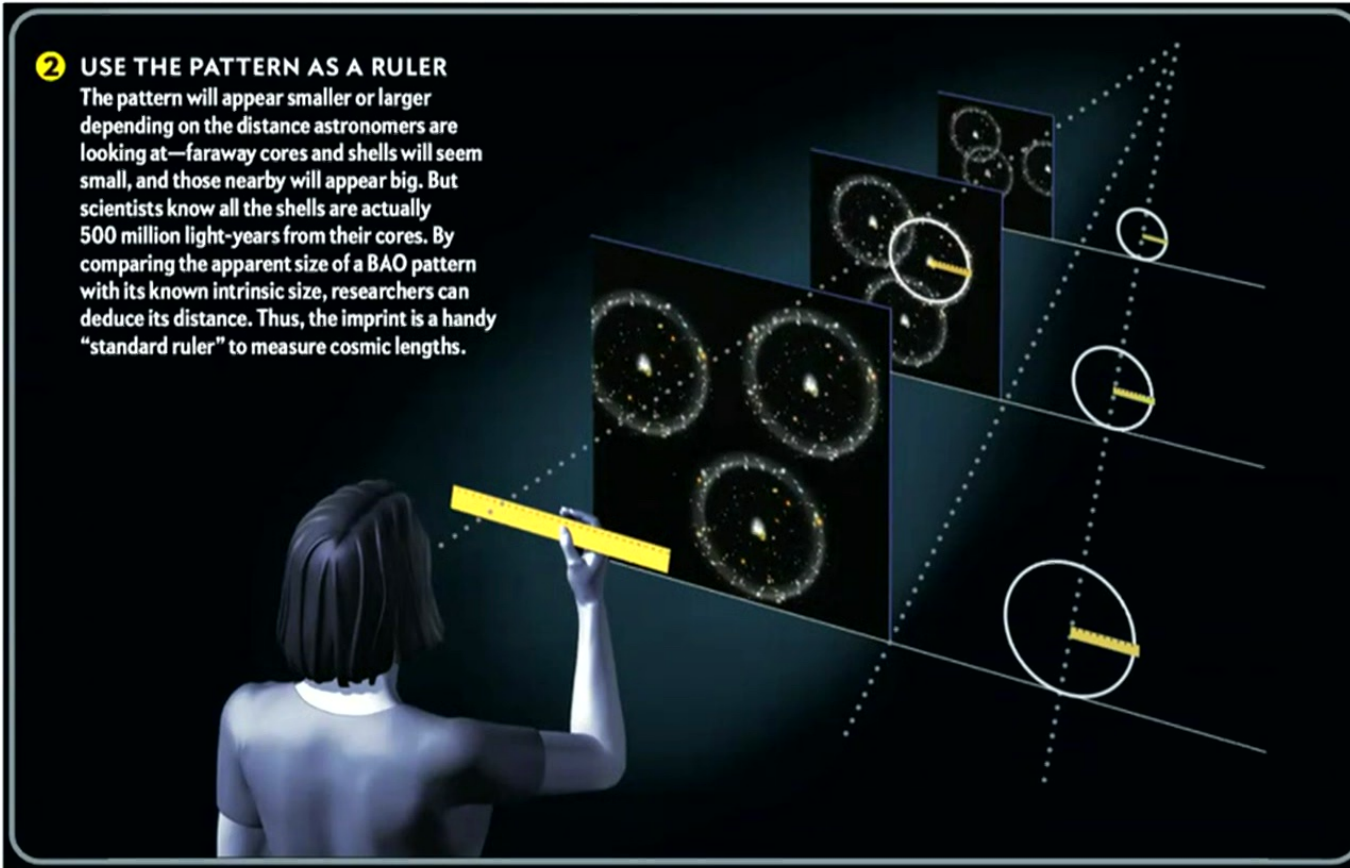
The eBOSS survey targeted an arrangement seen in galaxies across the universe called baryon acoustic oscillations (BAO). This imprint started with minute fluctuations in the energy throughout spacetime right after the big bang. Because of the way light and matter interacted in the early universe, these fluctuations caused dark matter to form clumps surrounded by spheres of regular matter and light, separated from the dark matter by some 500 million light-years. Over time gravity pulled both types of matter into the clumps of dark matter as well as the spheres of normal matter, leading to a relatively even mixing of dark and normal matter throughout the universe. Eventually galaxies formed everywhere there was matter, resulting in a pattern of cores and shells still seen in the spread of galaxies today.



# BAO as a standard ruler

## 2 USE THE PATTERN AS A RULER

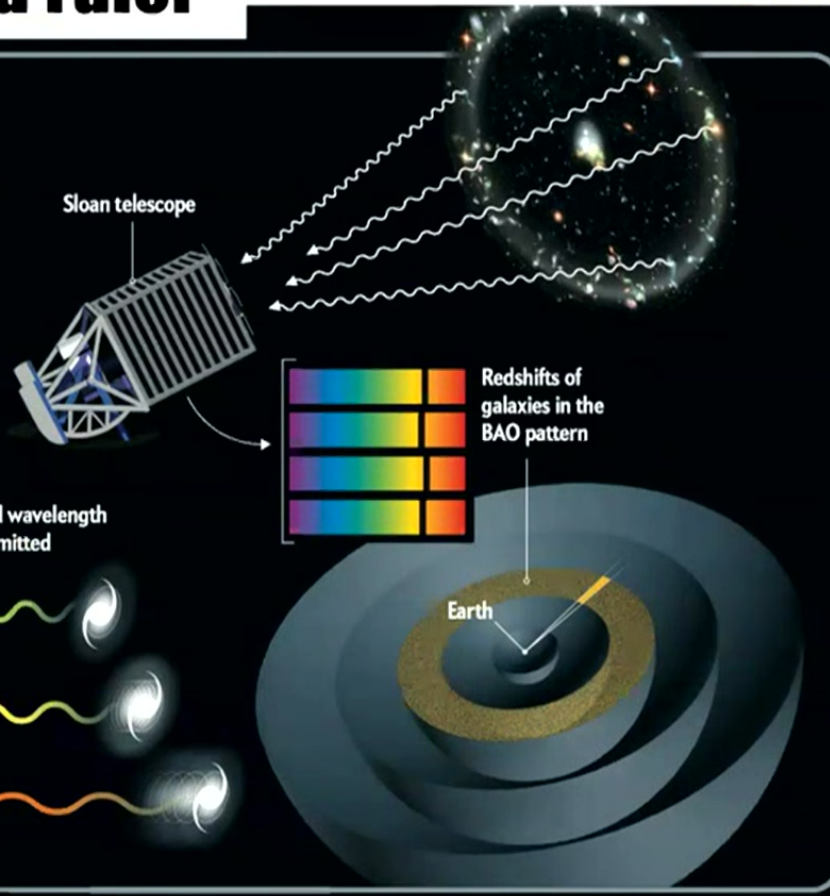
The pattern will appear smaller or larger depending on the distance astronomers are looking at—faraway cores and shells will seem small, and those nearby will appear big. But scientists know all the shells are actually 500 million light-years from their cores. By comparing the apparent size of a BAO pattern with its known intrinsic size, researchers can deduce its distance. Thus, the imprint is a handy “standard ruler” to measure cosmic lengths.



# BAO as a standard ruler

## 3 MEASURE SPEEDS

The next step toward understanding dark energy is to measure how fast the galaxies forming the BAO patterns are moving away from us. Because space is expanding, everything seems to be receding. This motion causes objects to appear redder the faster they are moving away—a phenomenon closely related to the Doppler shift. Astronomers can measure a galaxy's "redshift"—the amount its light has shifted toward the red end of the spectrum—to discover its speed away from us.

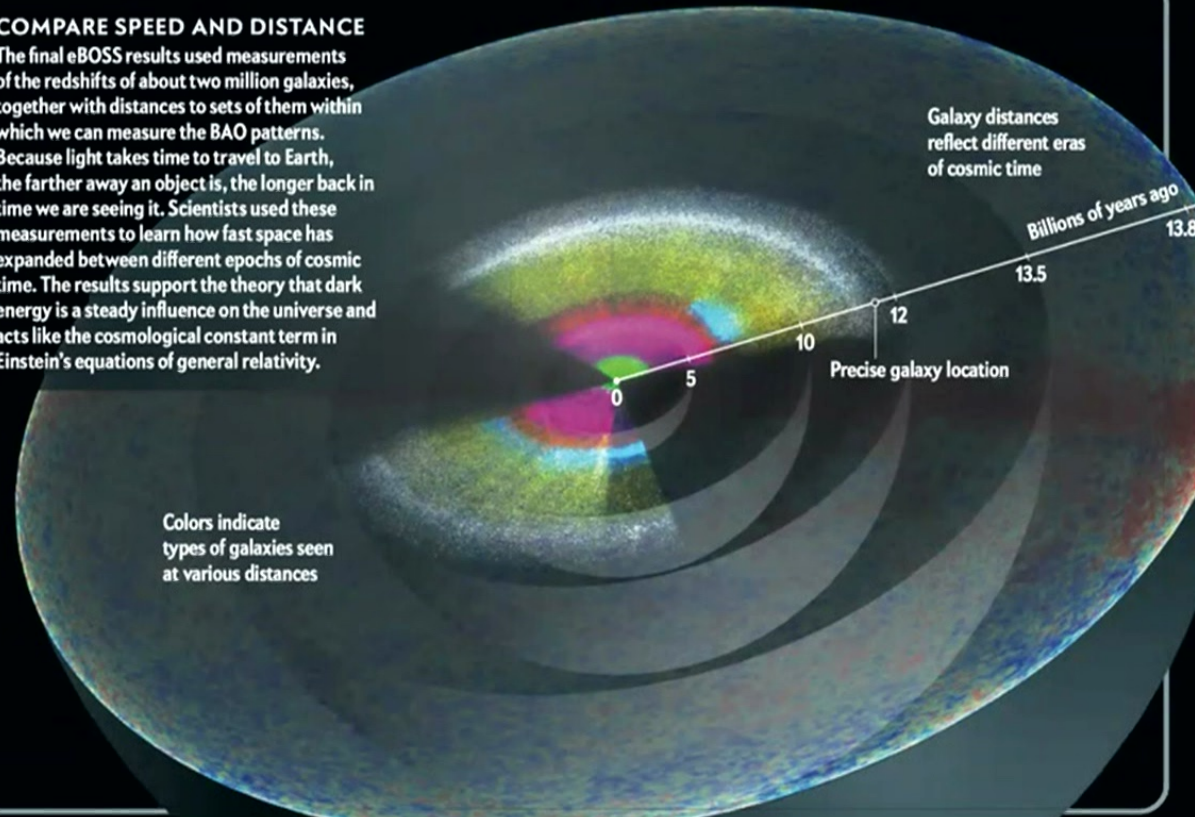




# BAO as a standard ruler

## 4 COMPARE SPEED AND DISTANCE

The final eBOSS results used measurements of the redshifts of about two million galaxies, together with distances to sets of them within which we can measure the BAO patterns. Because light takes time to travel to Earth, the farther away an object is, the longer back in time we are seeing it. Scientists used these measurements to learn how fast space has expanded between different epochs of cosmic time. The results support the theory that dark energy is a steady influence on the universe and acts like the cosmological constant term in Einstein's equations of general relativity.



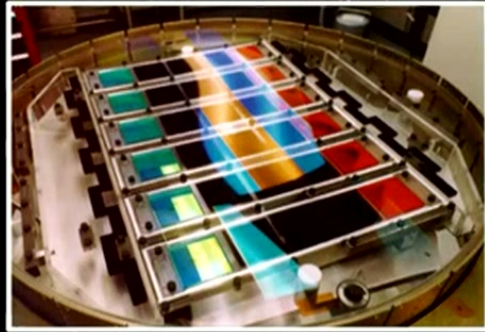
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Dawson & Percival, Scientific American, May 2021

# eBOSS (and earlier) experiments

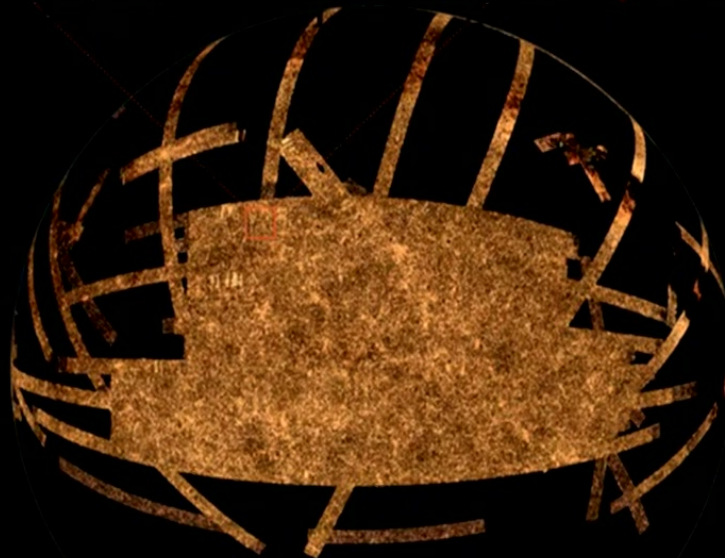
# SDSS angular galaxy survey



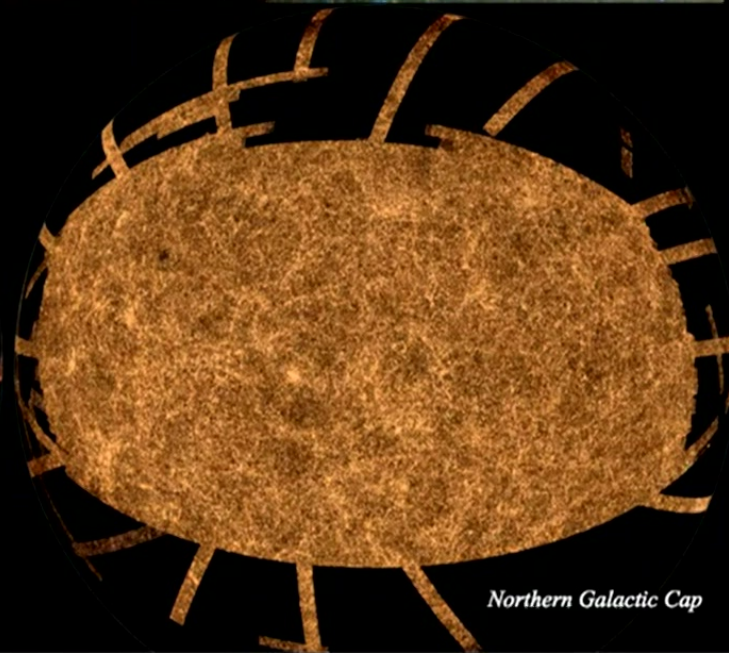
Messier 33



NGC 604

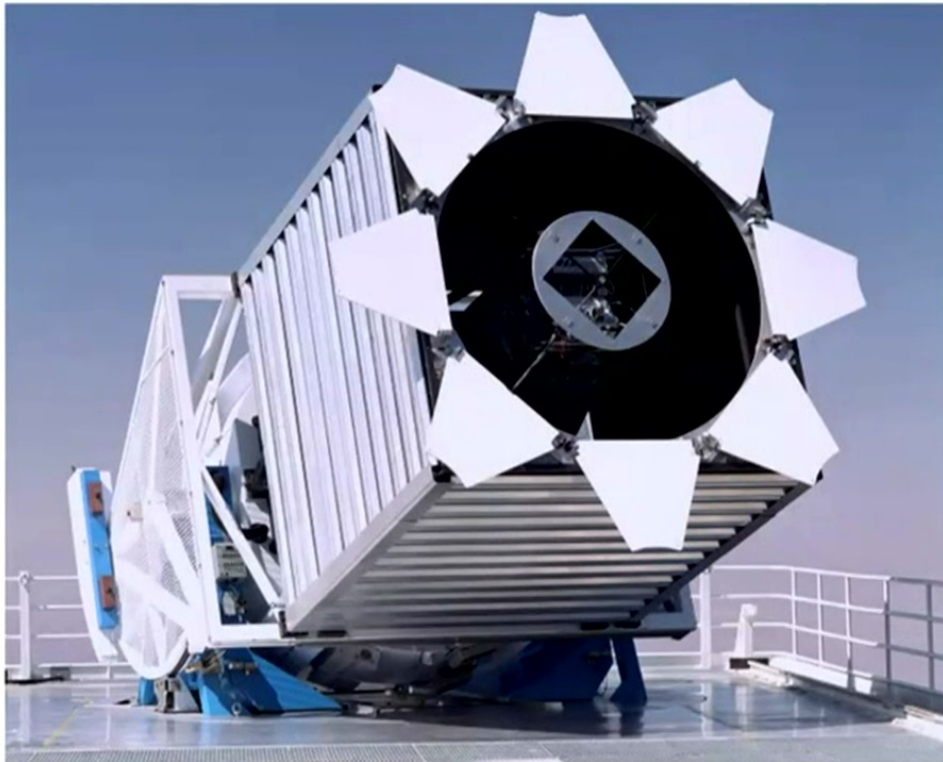


*Southern Galactic Cap*



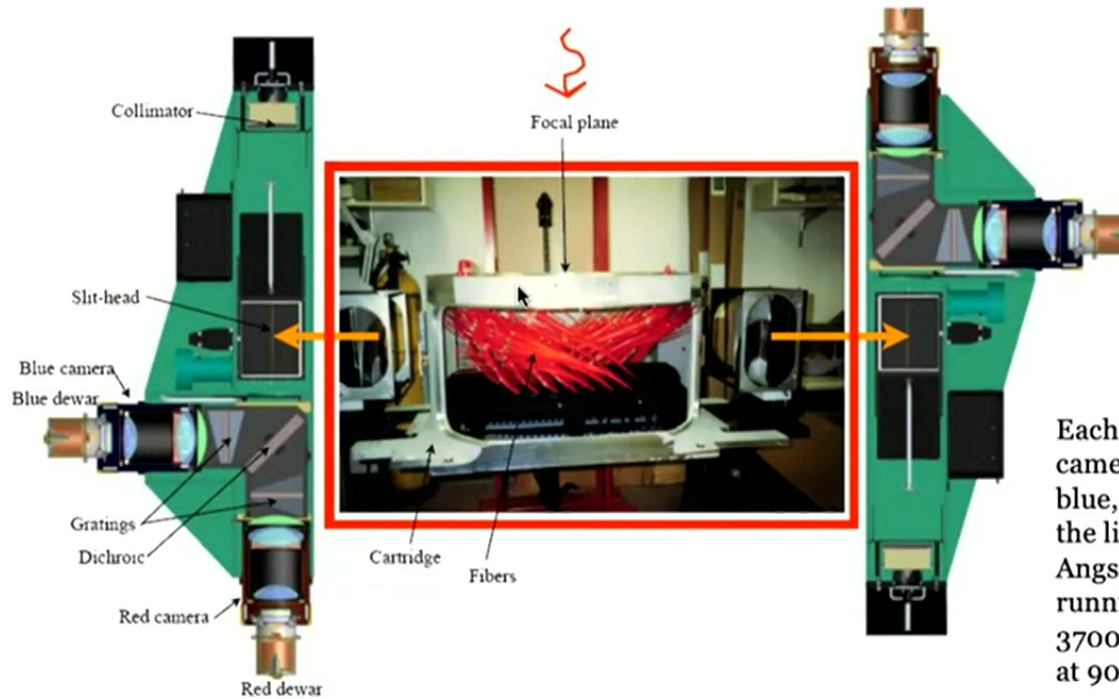
*Northern Galactic Cap*

# The Sloan telescope



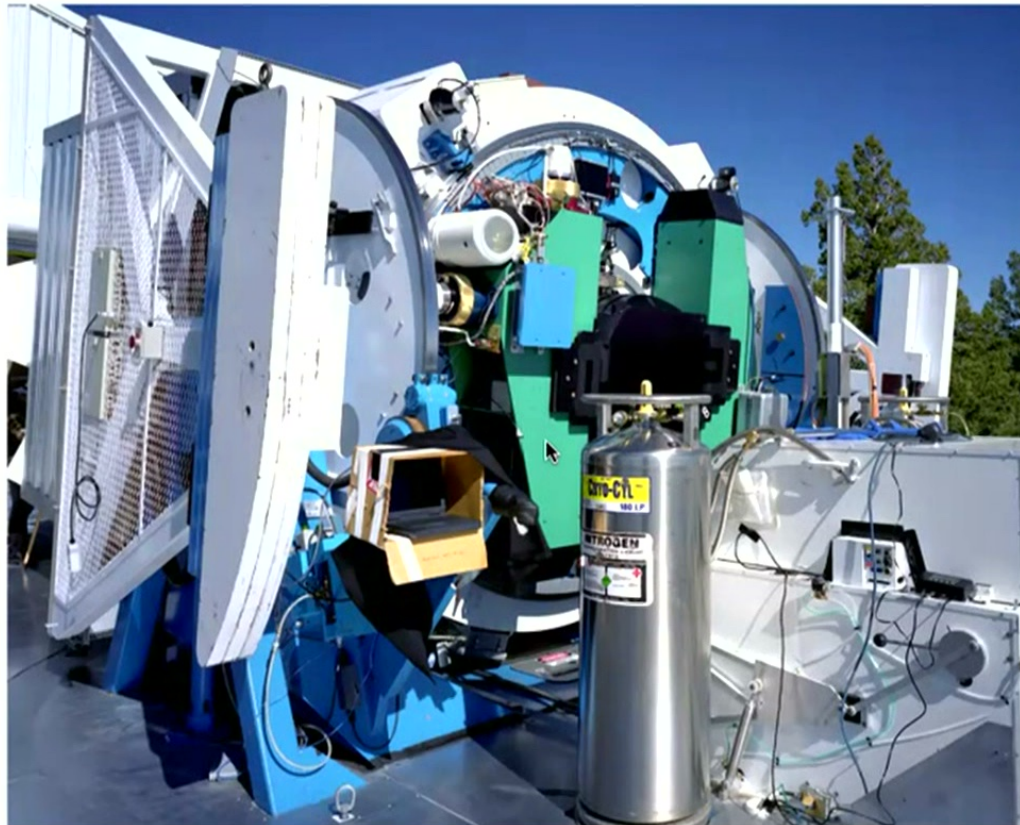
We used a dedicated 2.5m telescope located at Apache Point Observatory, in south east New Mexico. A 1.08 m secondary mirror and two corrector lenses result in a 3° distortion-free field of view.

# The BOSS spectrographs



Each spectrograph has two cameras, one red and one blue, with a dichroic splitting the light at roughly 6000 Angstroms. The resolution running from  $R = 1560$  at 3700 Angstroms to  $R = 2650$  at 9000 Angstroms.

# On the telescope



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[https://www.sdss.org/instruments/boss\\_spectrograph/](https://www.sdss.org/instruments/boss_spectrograph/)

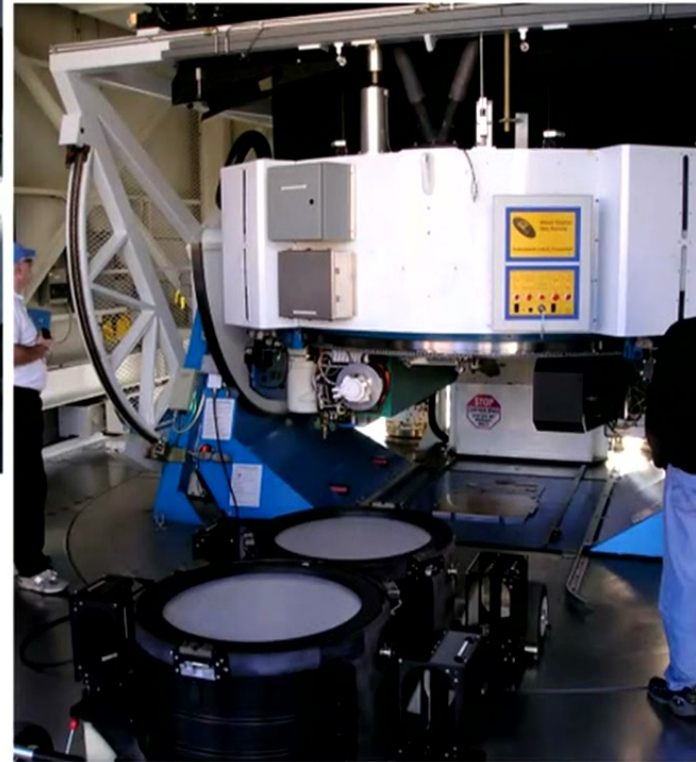
# Plug-plates



For eBOSS, for every observation, 1,000 holes are drilled in an aluminum plate (a plug plate, which subtends 3 degrees on the sky), each hole corresponding to an astronomical object such as a quasar, a galaxy, a standard star, or a random blank area on the sky (to measure and subtract the foreground sky emission).

The plug plate is then mounted on a cartridge that can be quickly affixed to the telescope. 1,000 optical fibers with 2 arcsec diameters are plugged into the holes. The fibers send the light from each object into the spectrographs

# Night-time operations



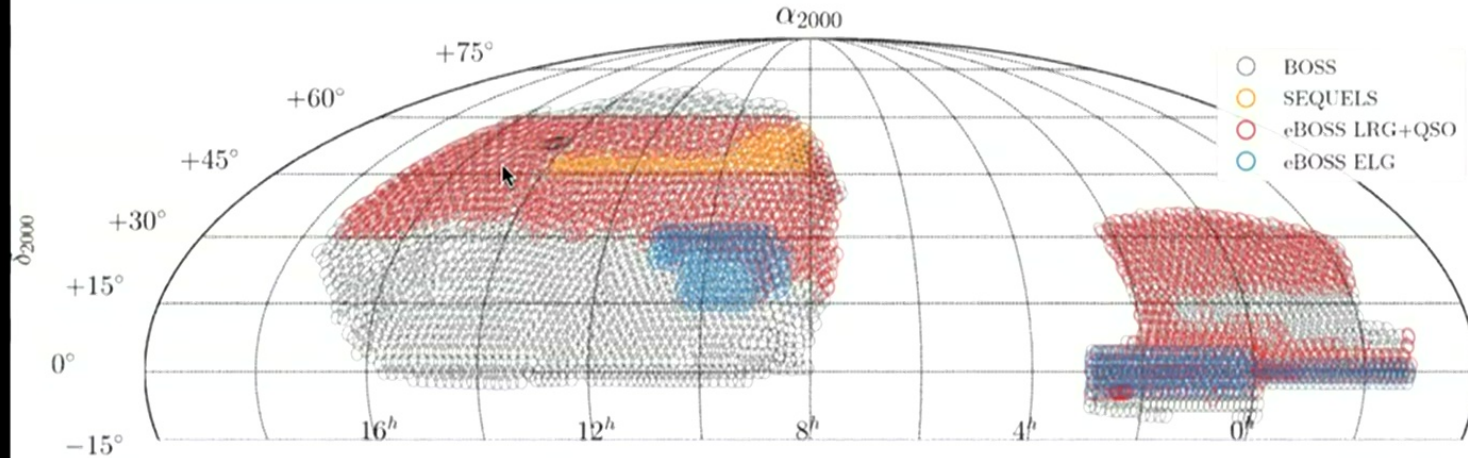
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[https://www.sdss.org/instruments/boss\\_spectrograph/](https://www.sdss.org/instruments/boss_spectrograph/)

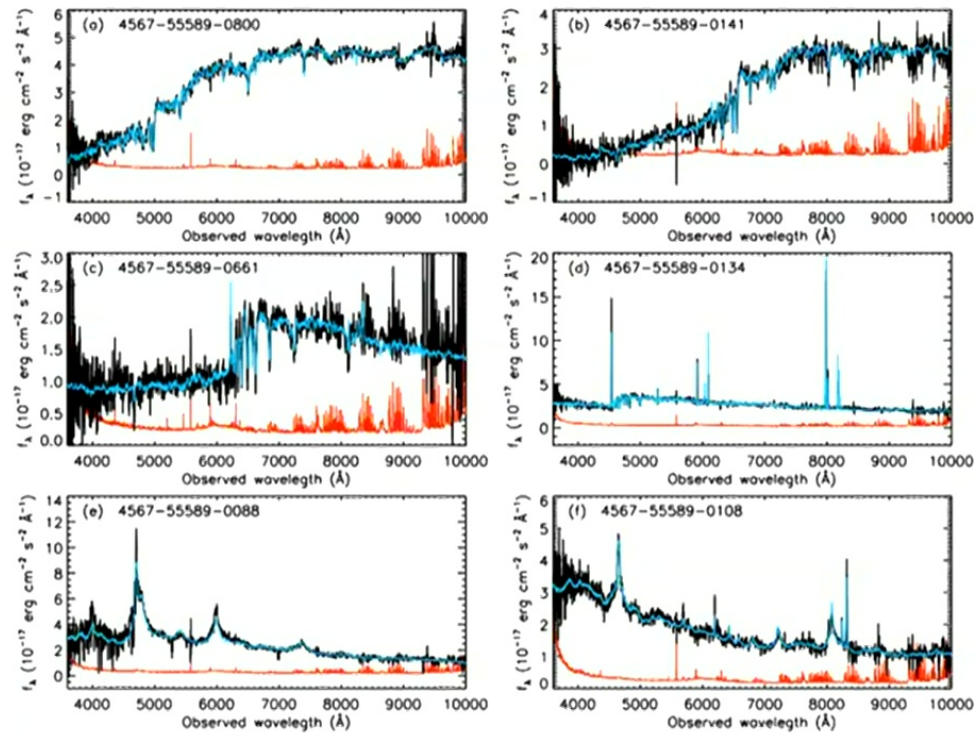


# eBOSS sky coverage



eBOSS spectroscopic coverage in equatorial coordinates. Each symbol represents the location of a completed spectroscopic plate scaled to the approximate field of view.

# Galaxy spectra gives recession velocities

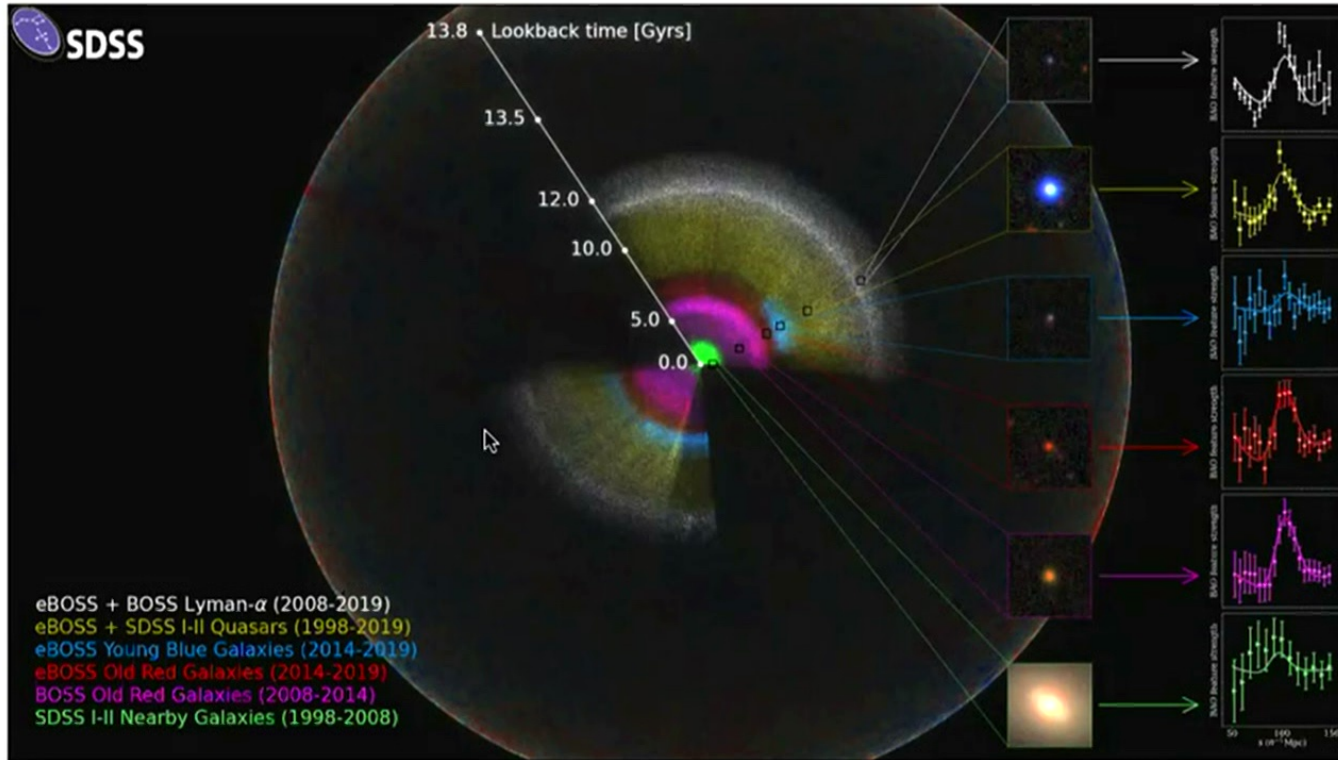


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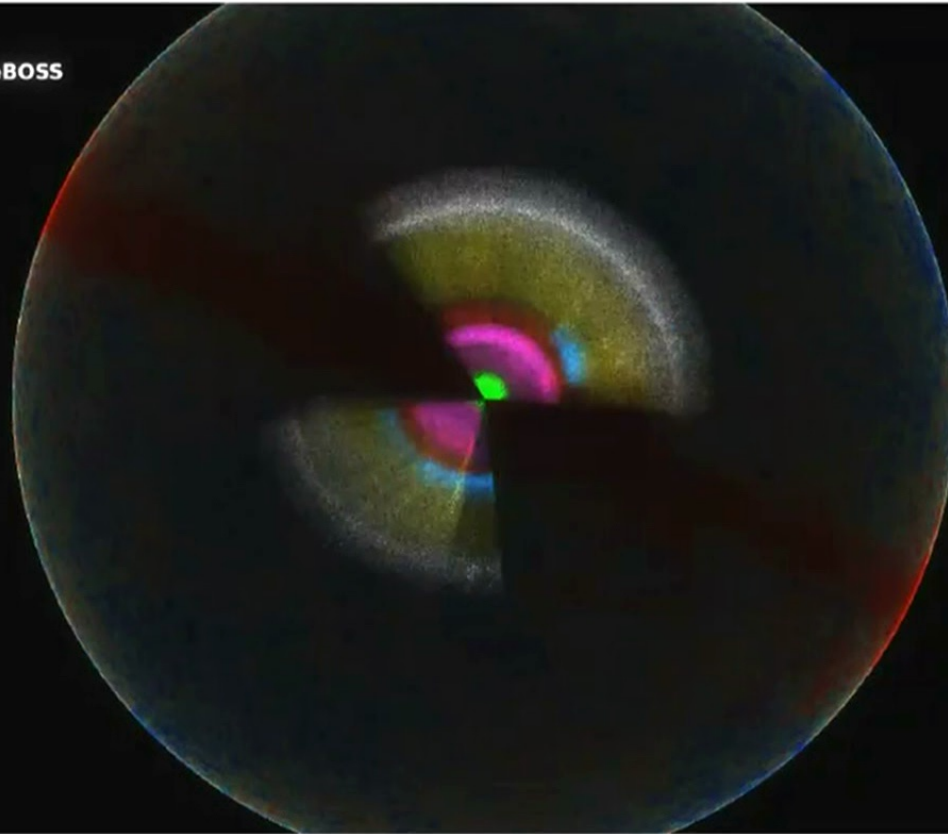
Bolton et al. 2012, AJ 144, 20; <https://arxiv.org/abs/1207.7326>

# Recession velocity gives distance



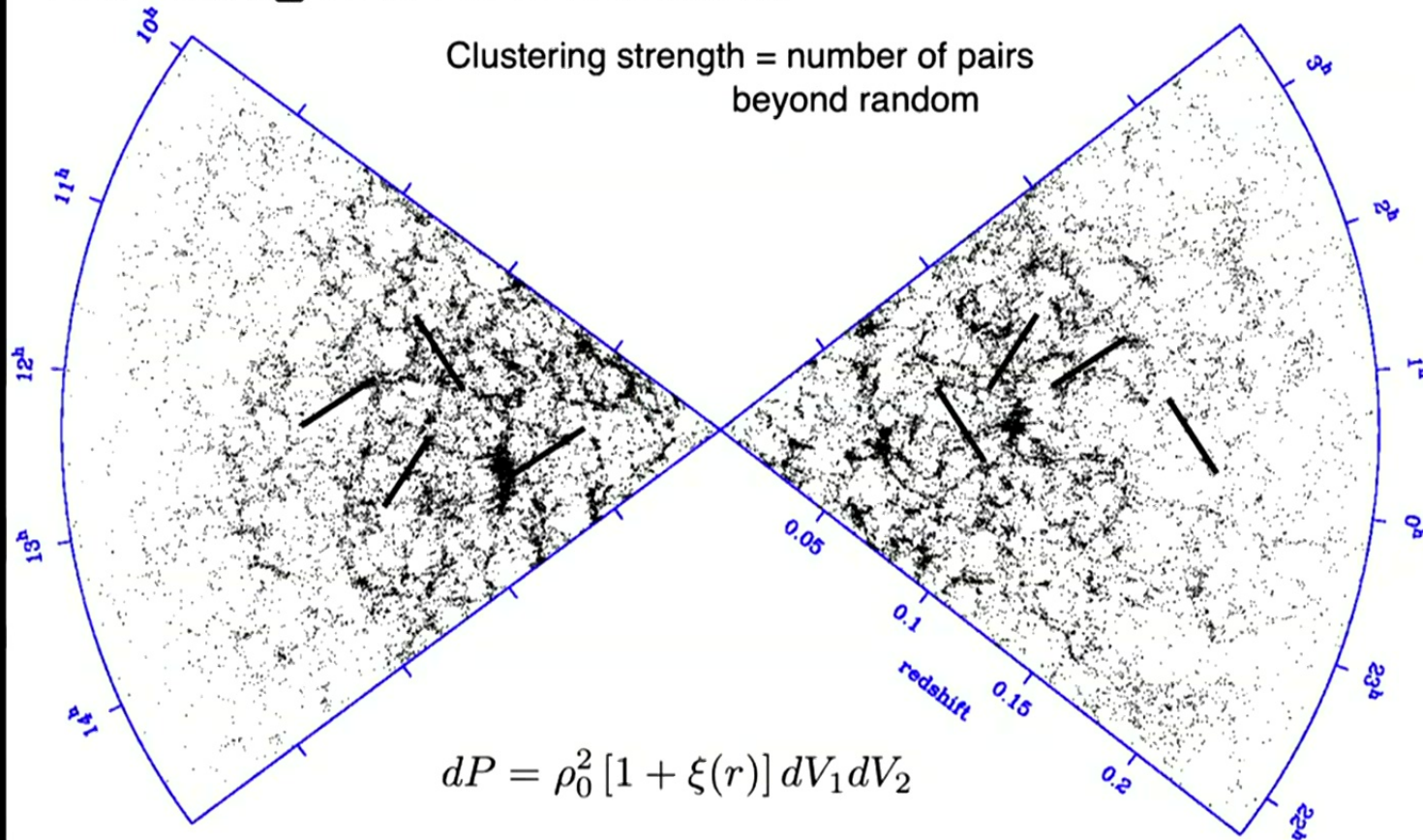
# The resulting map

SDSS I-II + BOSS + eBOSS  
(1998-2019)

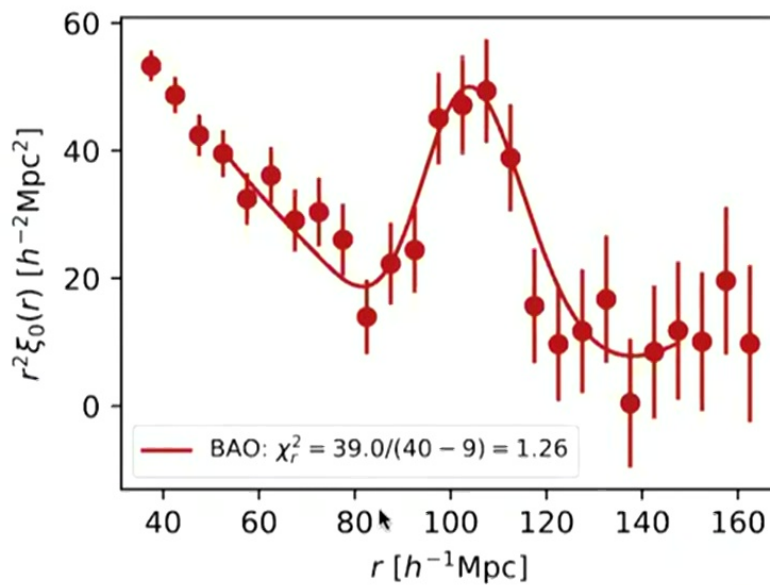


# Locating the BAO feature

Clustering strength = number of pairs  
beyond random

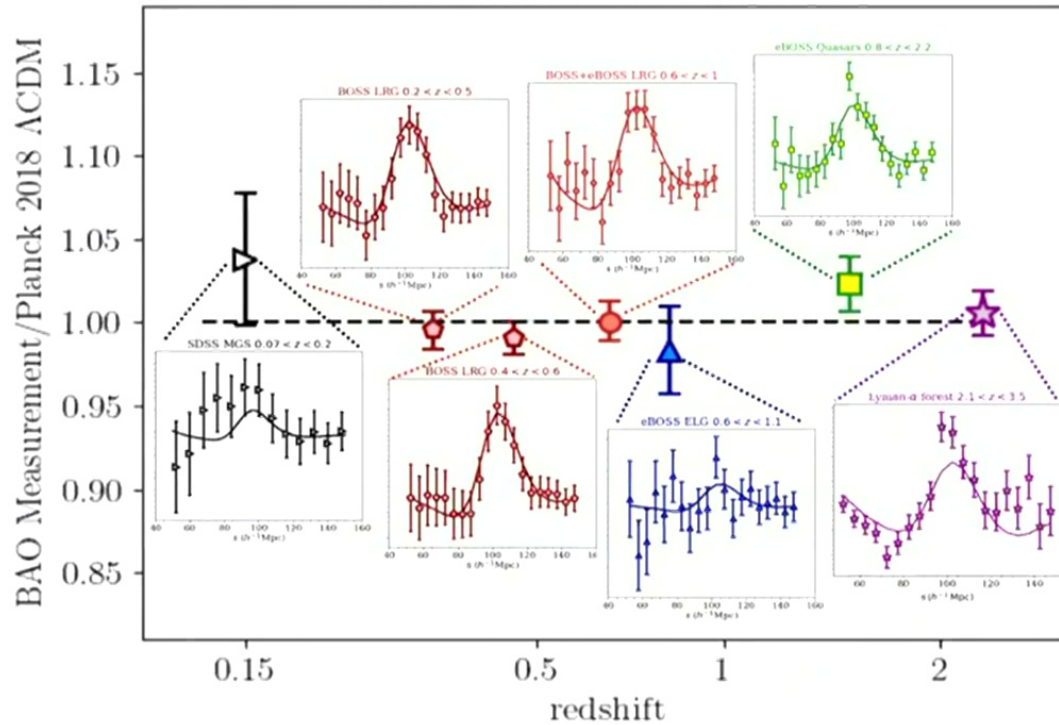


# Locating the BAO feature



# The eBOSS BAO constraints

### SDSS BAO Distance Ladder

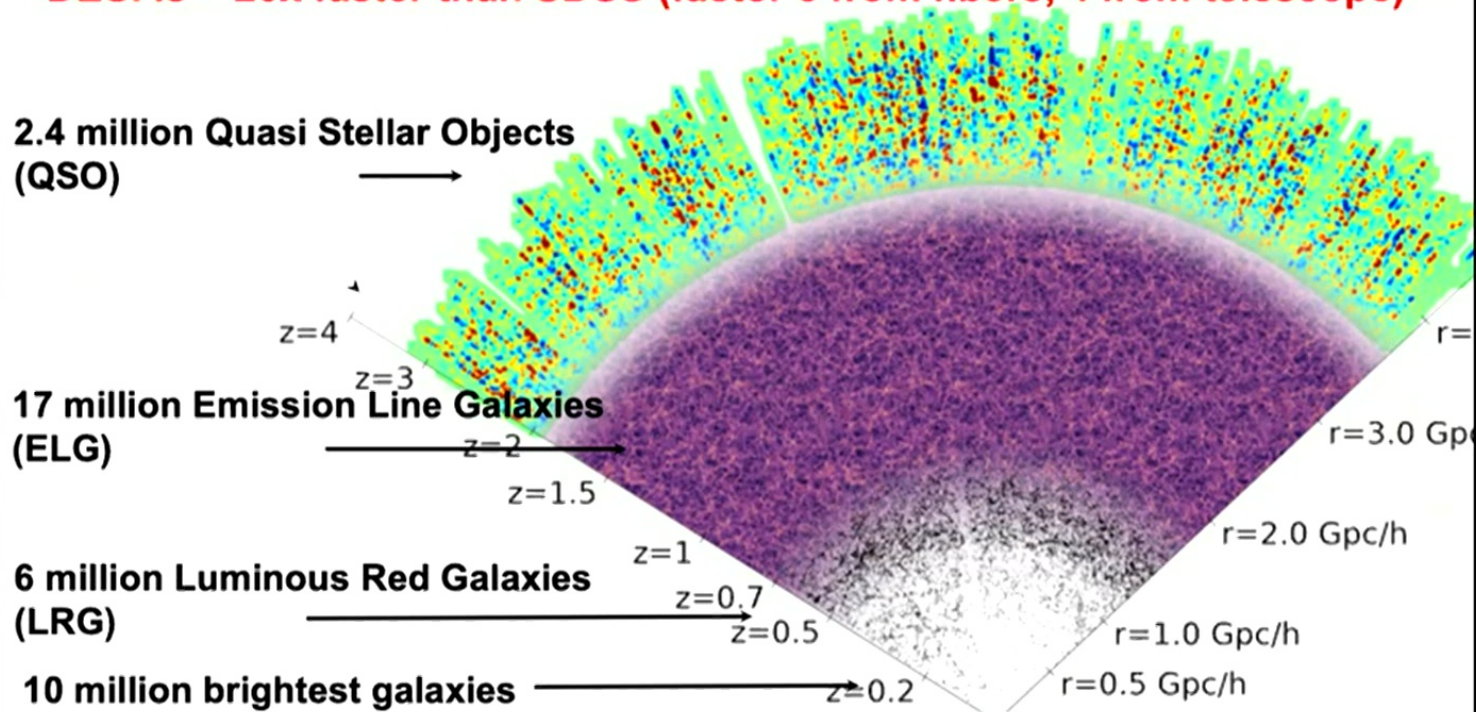


# The future ...



# Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument

**DESI is > 20x faster than SDSS (factor 5 from fibers, 4 from telescope)**



# The Mayall telescope



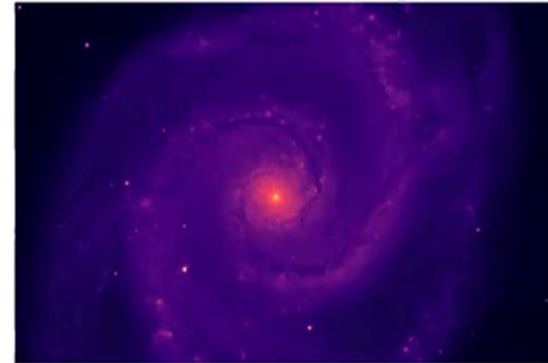
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[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas\\_U.\\_Mayall\\_Telescope](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_U._Mayall_Telescope)

# Optical corrector and focal plane

- 6 lenses, largest ~1m in diameter
- First light of corrector images was measured to be 0.7 arcsec (April 1, 2019)
- Whirlpool galaxy as viewed by Commissioning Instrument



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<https://www.desi.lbl.gov/>

# Installation and commissioning

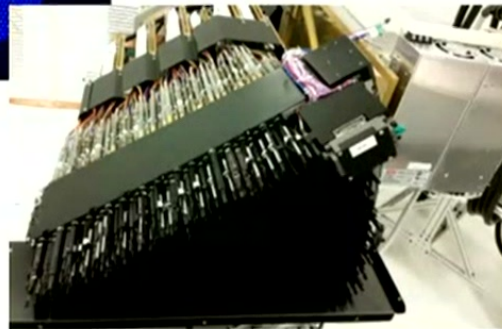
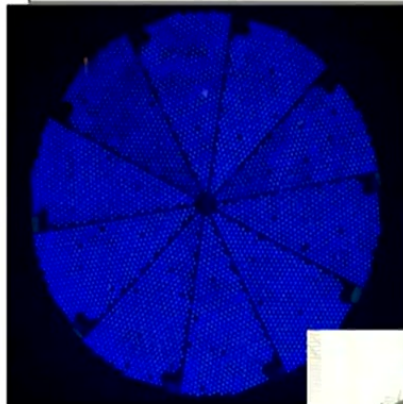


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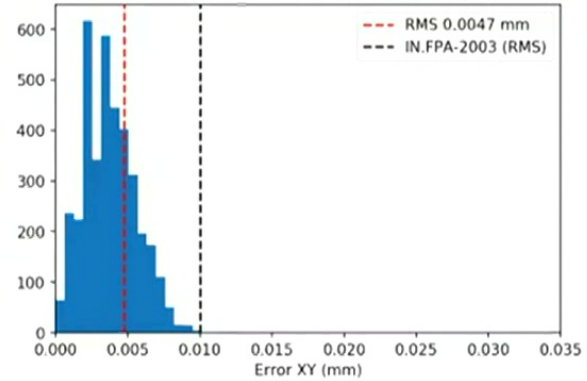
<https://www.desi.lbl.gov/>

# Ten petals constructed



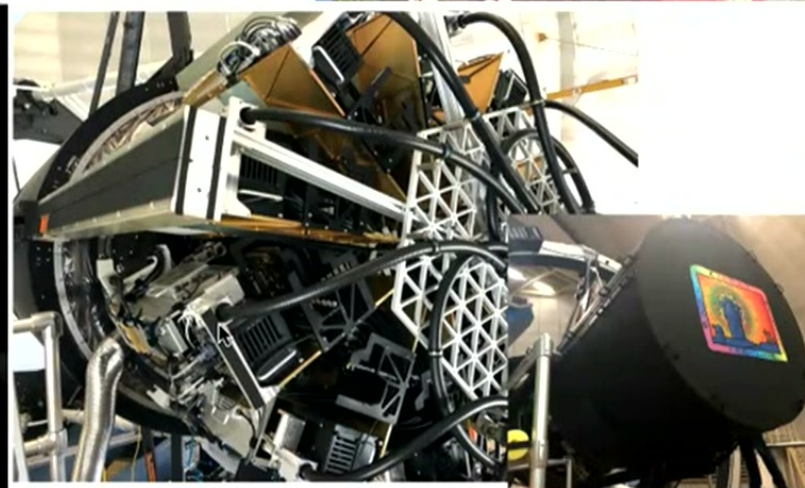
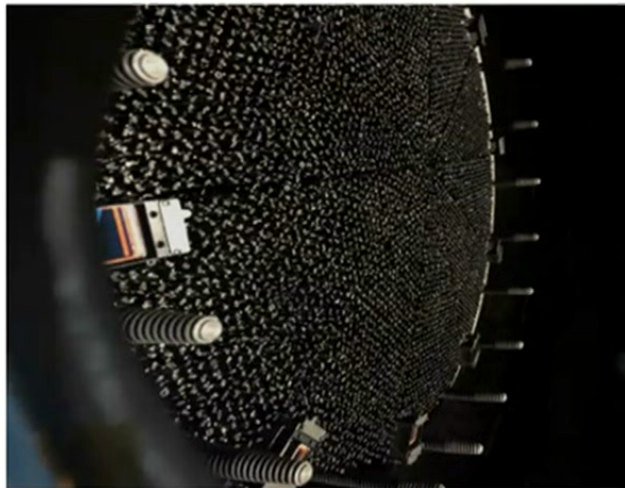
**<5  $\mu$ m rms typical positioning accuracy as-installed**

Closed Loop (iteration 2): obsdate 20200306 expid 00053627

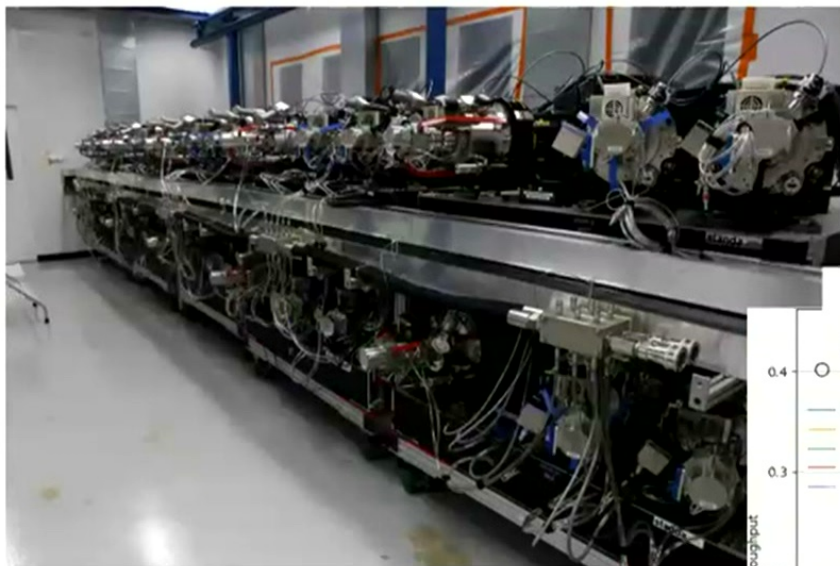


# Ten petals installed

Installation of the focal plane instrument was completed in August 2019. The picture below shows the fiber ends of the 5,000 robotic positioners on the focal plane.

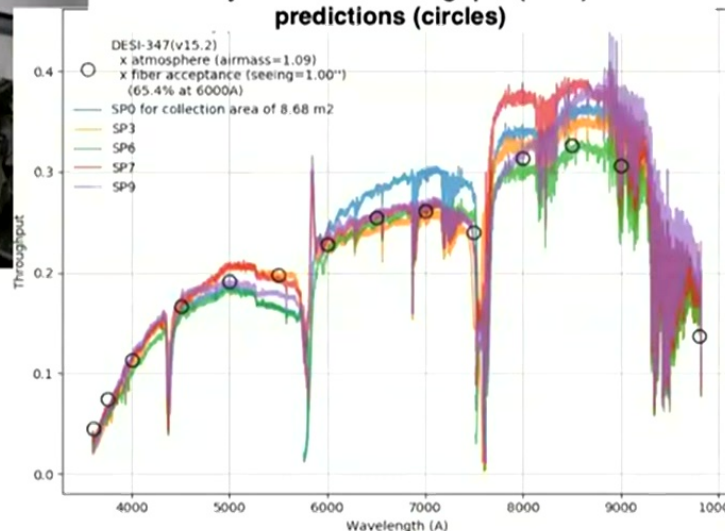


# Ten spectrographs installed

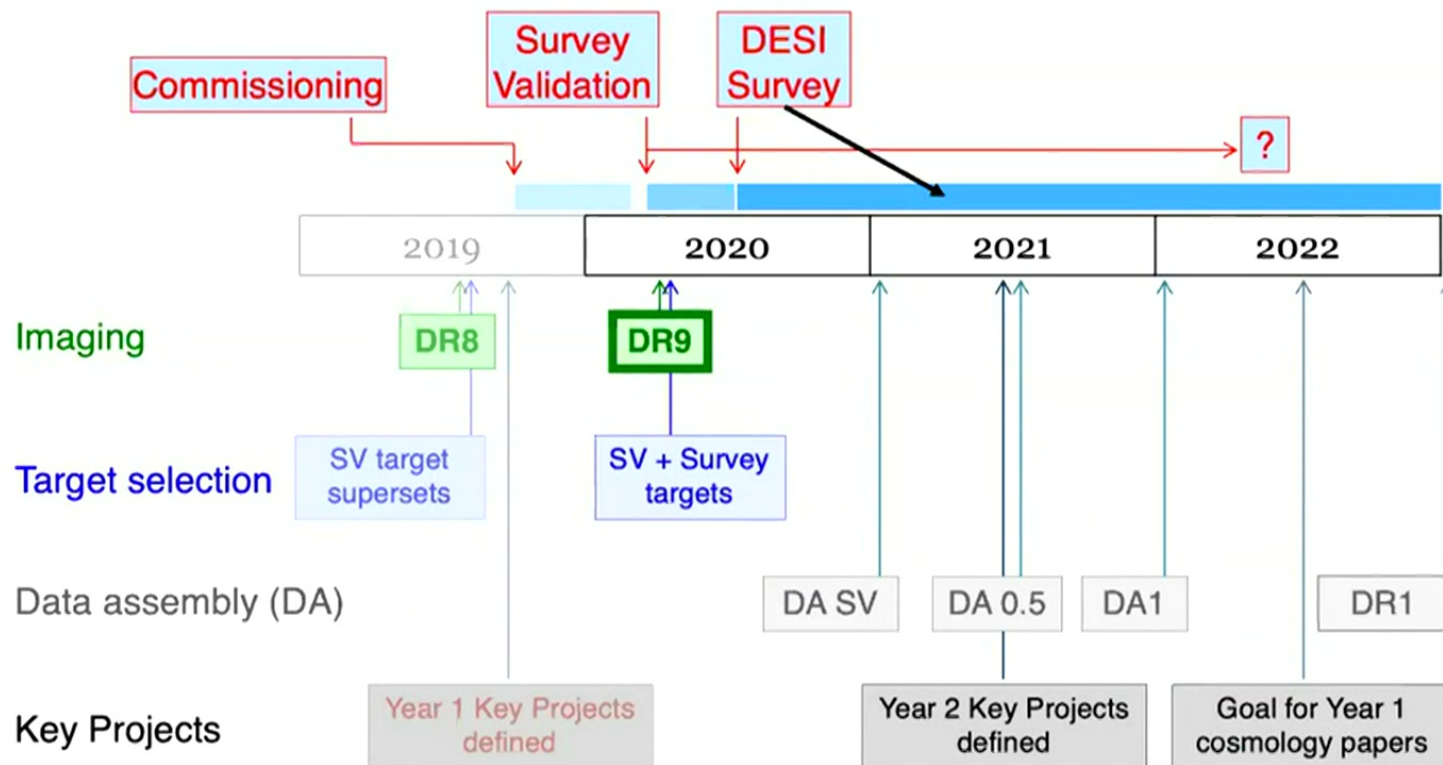


10 DESI spectrographs  
30 cryostats, 30 CCDs  
500 million pixels!!

On-sky end-to-end throughput (lines) vs predictions (circles)



# Science started this week!





# Euclid (2022-2028)

# Euclid

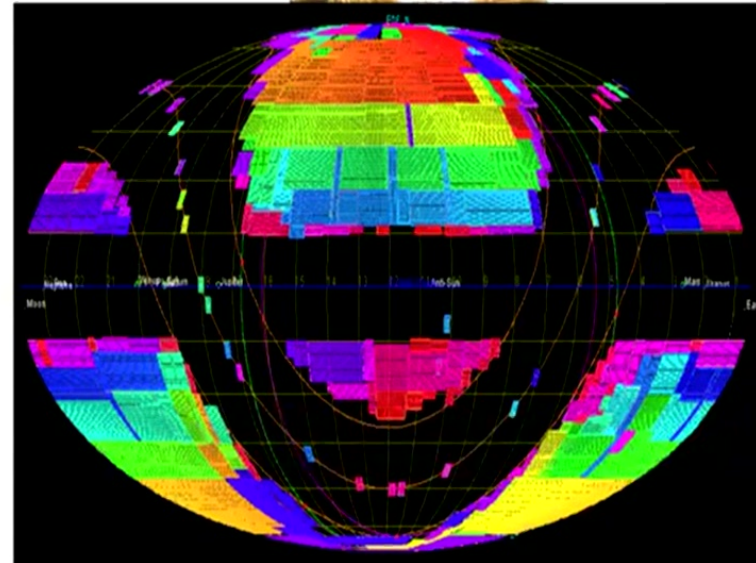
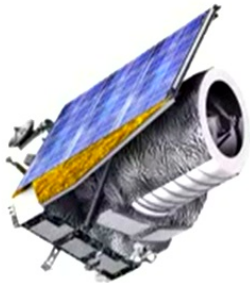
Satellite mission led by ESA, due to launch 2022/3

Wide survey:

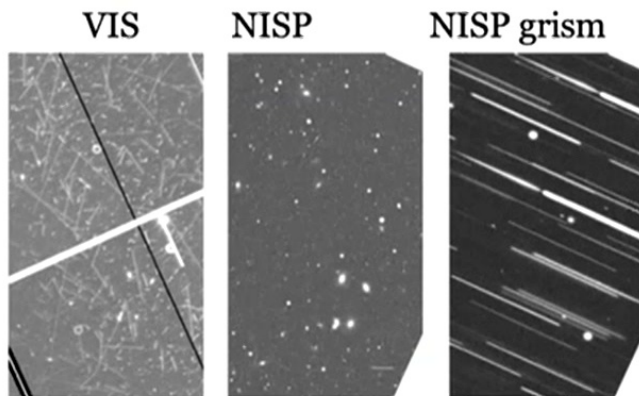
- 15,000deg<sup>2</sup>
- Works in the Near-Infra Red & Visible

Deep survey:

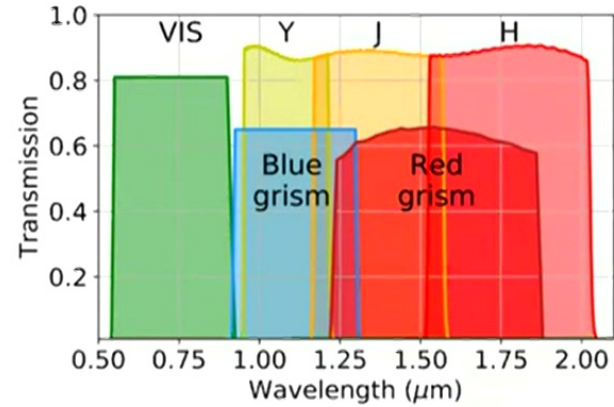
- 40deg<sup>2</sup>
- 12 passes, as for wide survey



# A panchromatic survey



\* NISP simulation does not include cosmic rays



	VIS	Y	J	H	GRISM
Wide	24.5	24	24	24	$2 \times 10^{-16}$ erg/s/cm <sup>2</sup>
Deep	26.5	26	26	26	$2 \times 10^{-17}$ erg/s/cm <sup>2</sup>

# Late construction stage



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<https://sci.esa.int/web/euclid>

# The Maunakea Spectroscopic Explorer

# Maunakea Spectroscopic Explorer

- Proposed as replacement for Canada-France-Hawaii-Telescope
- New 11.25m diameter primary mirror telescope
- 4332 fibres, 1.5deg<sup>2</sup> FOV
  - 3249 fibres
    - R~2500 (optical, J, H)
    - R~6000 spectroscopy (optical)
  - 1083 fibres
    - R~20,000 – 40,000 optical windows)
- Many science cases from stars to cosmology



<https://mse.cfht.hawaii.edu>

# eBOSS flythrough

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<https://www.sdss.org/press-releases/no-need-to-mind-the-gap/>