

# Spec-z efficiency using DESI Quicksim (An Update)

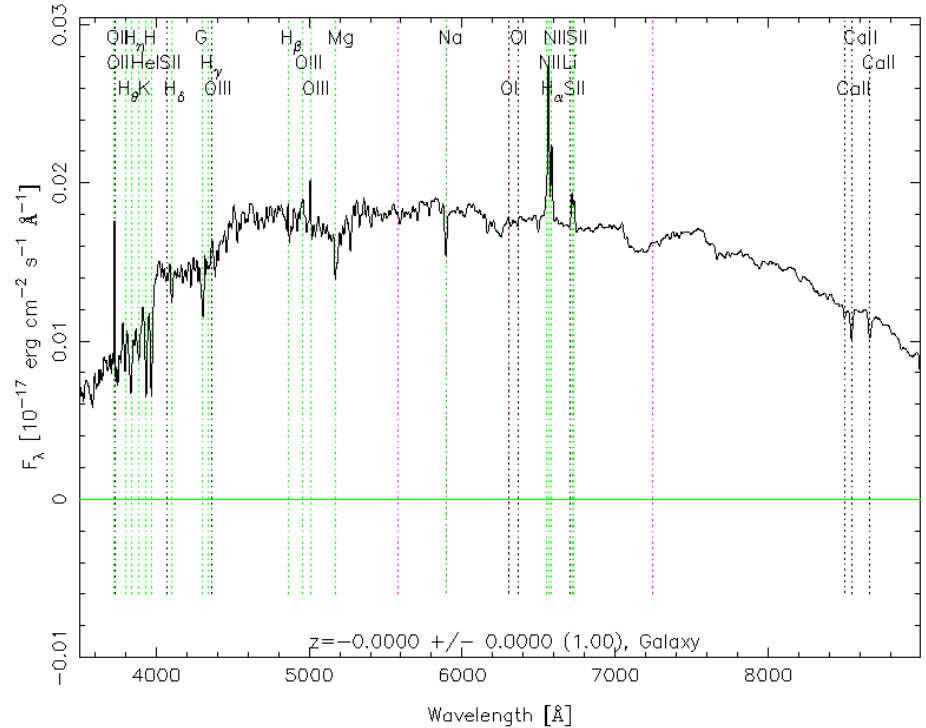
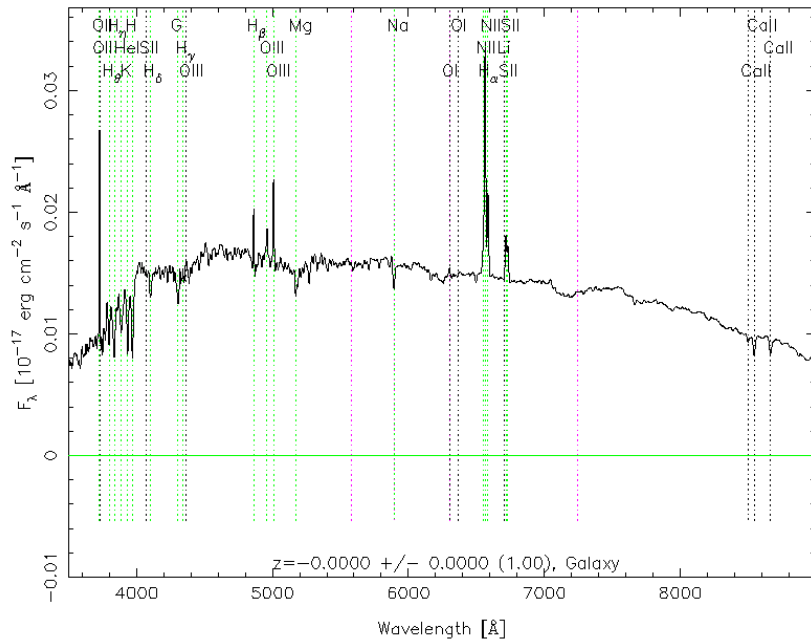
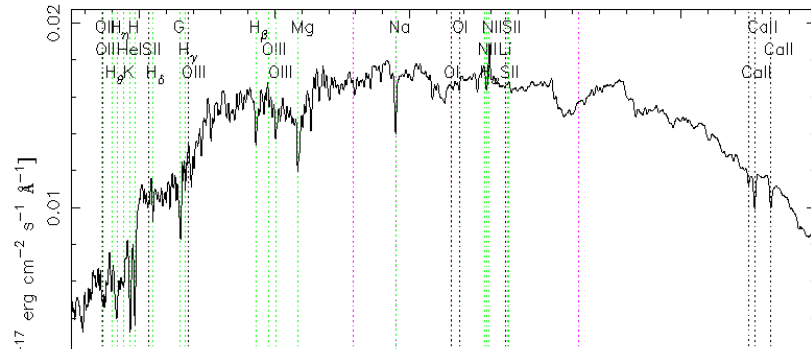
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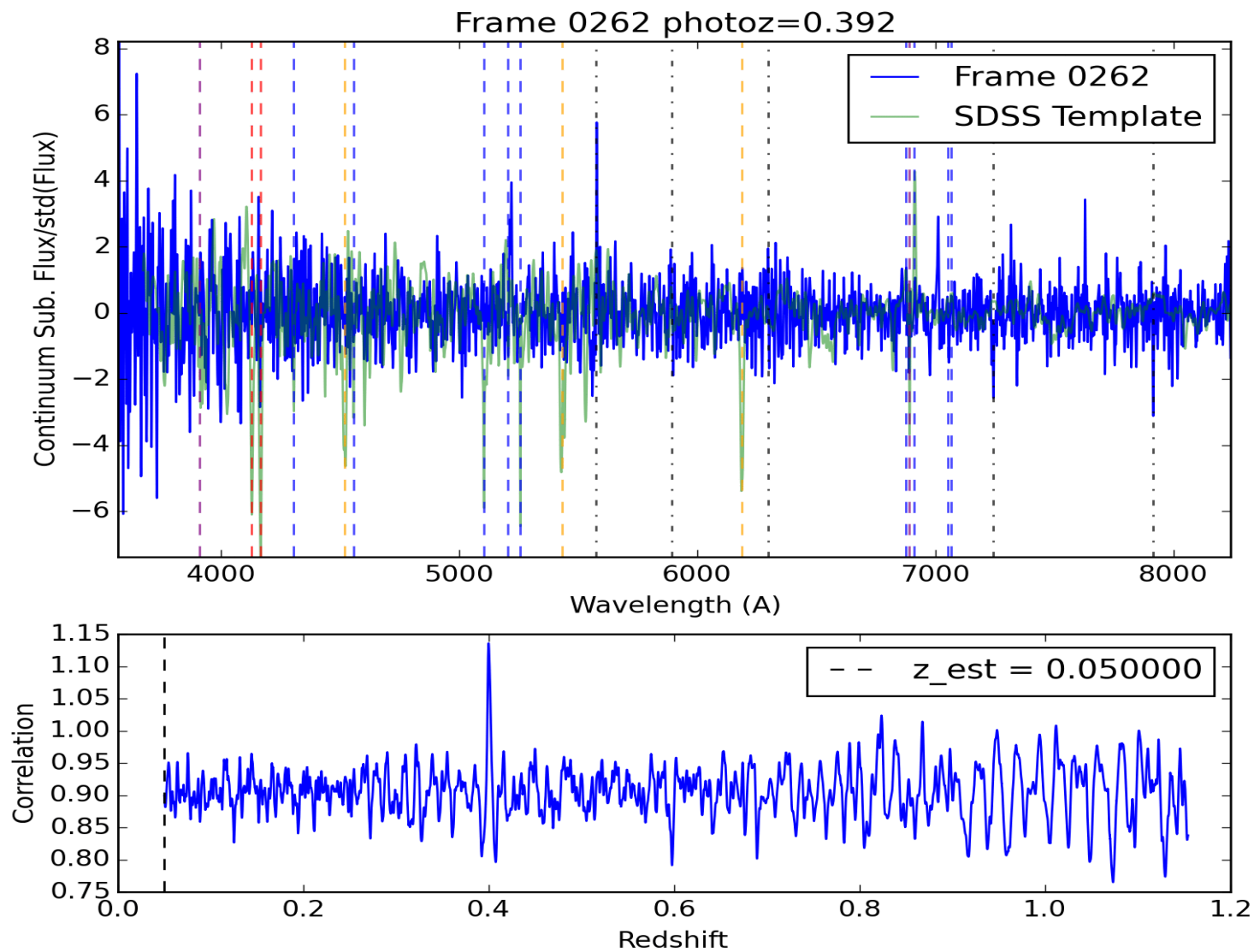
# Introduction

- Using a redshift estimation code developed at U. Michigan between Dan Gifford and myself
- Cross-correlates SDSS template spectra of galaxies with the input spectrum
- Used quicksim to generate simulated spectra to both test my code and to the recovery efficiencies for DESI
- Did tests on LRG's and ELG's so far

# Cross-Correlate SDSS Templates



# Shifting through redshifts

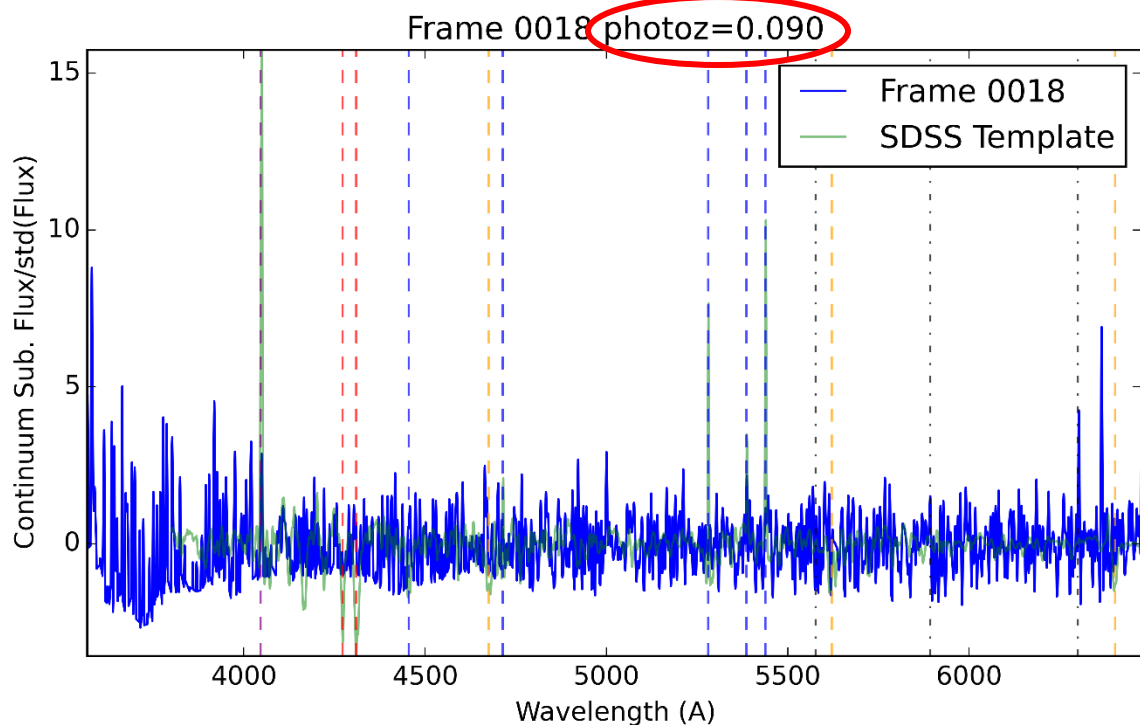


Before

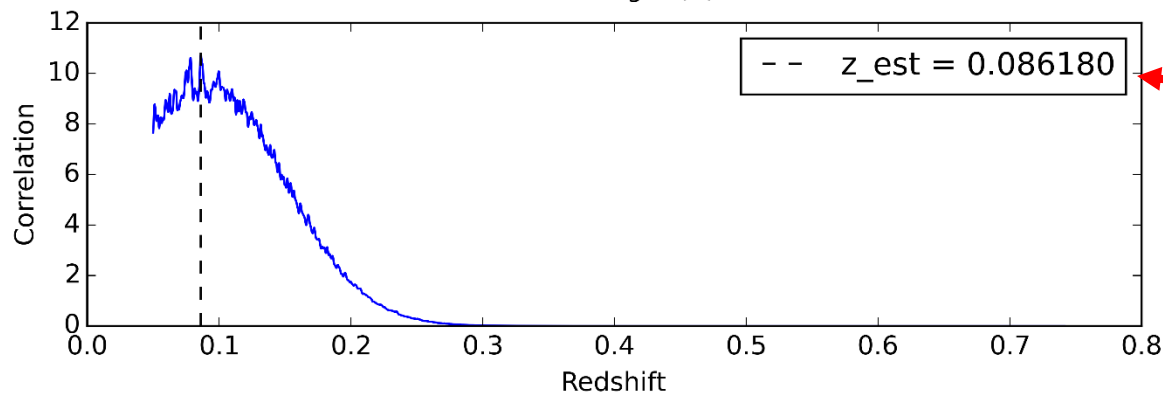
# LRG Quick-z inputs

- Fixed:
  - z\_input: 0.7
  - Airmass: 1.0
  - Model: 'lrg'
  - Output\_mag\_band: i
- Varied:
  - Exposure times: 600-4200s in 600s increments
  - z outputs: 0.1-1.3 in 0.1 increments
  - Output i Mag: 18-24.1 in 0.1 mag
- 3767 redshifts with mean signal to noise from 0.1 to 15.

# Recovery of Quick-z simulated spectra

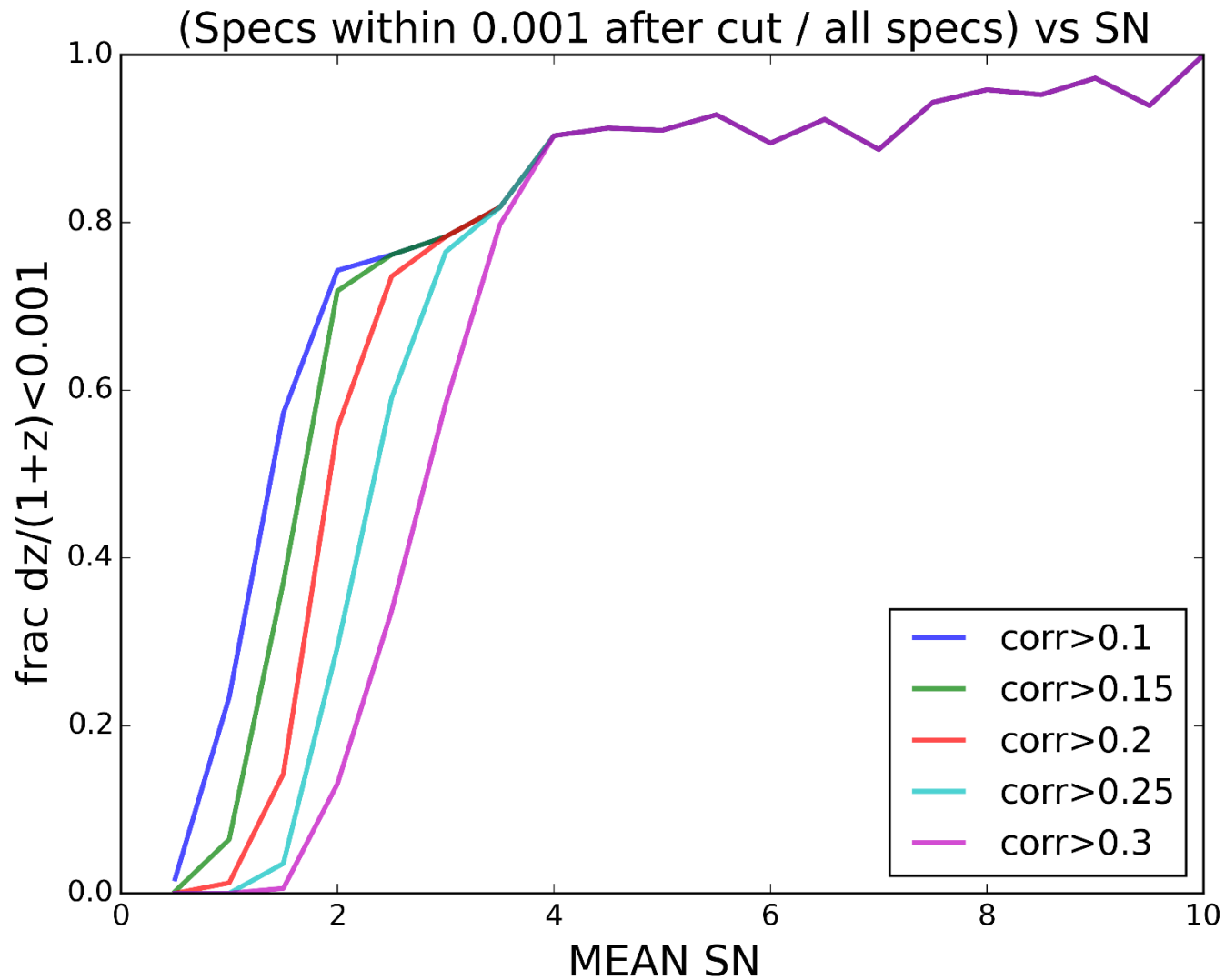


$0.5 < \text{Mean SN} < 1.0$   
Truth:  $z = 0.1$



Mis-identified

# Cutting on correlation: Frac of total





Update

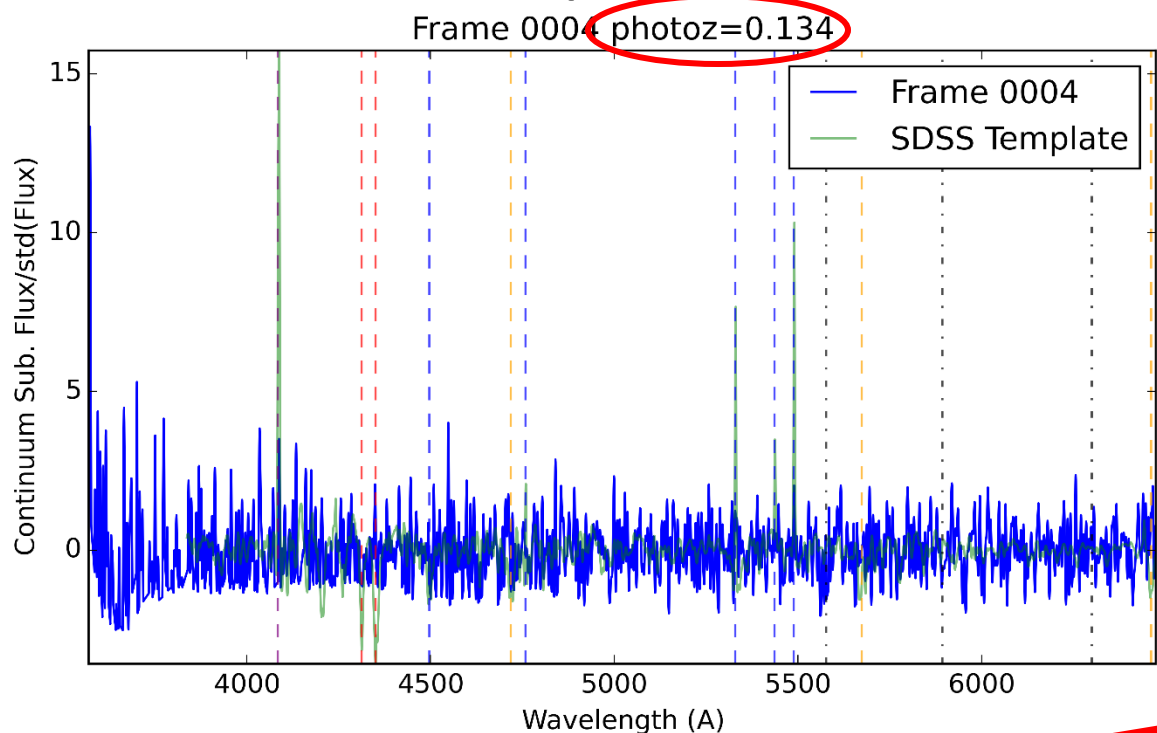
# Changes

- Realized the 3-sigma deviating “photo-z’s” were causing the recovery inefficiencies at  $S/N > 4$
- Removed Gaussian prior
- Replaced with flat prior  $\pm 5$  sigma
- Greatly improved performance

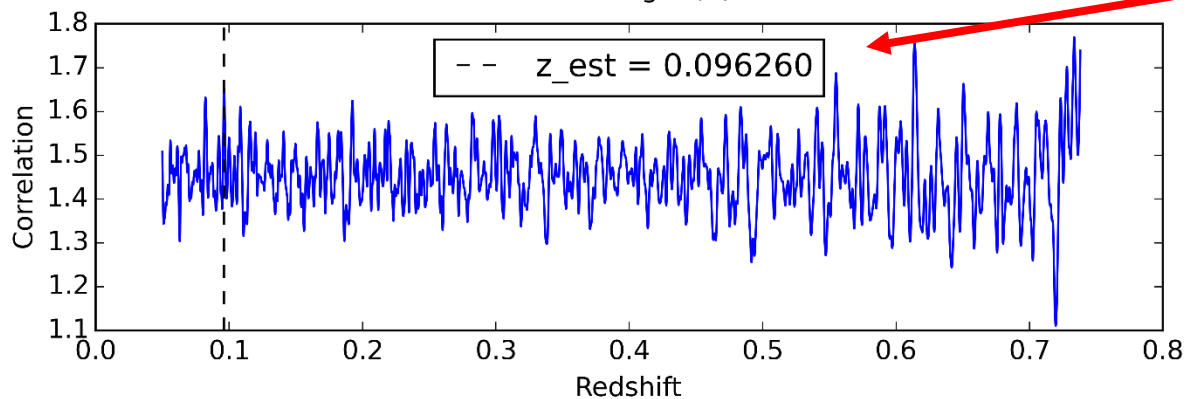
# LRG Quick-z inputs (Same)

- Fixed:
  - z\_input: 0.7
  - Airmass: 1.0
  - Model: 'lrg'
  - Output\_mag\_band: i
- Varied:
  - Exposure times: 600-3600s in 600s increments
  - z outputs: 0.1-1.2 in 0.1 increments
  - Output i Mag: 18-24 in 0.1 mag
- 3767 redshifts with mean signal to noise from 0.1 to 15.

# Use a flat prior instead

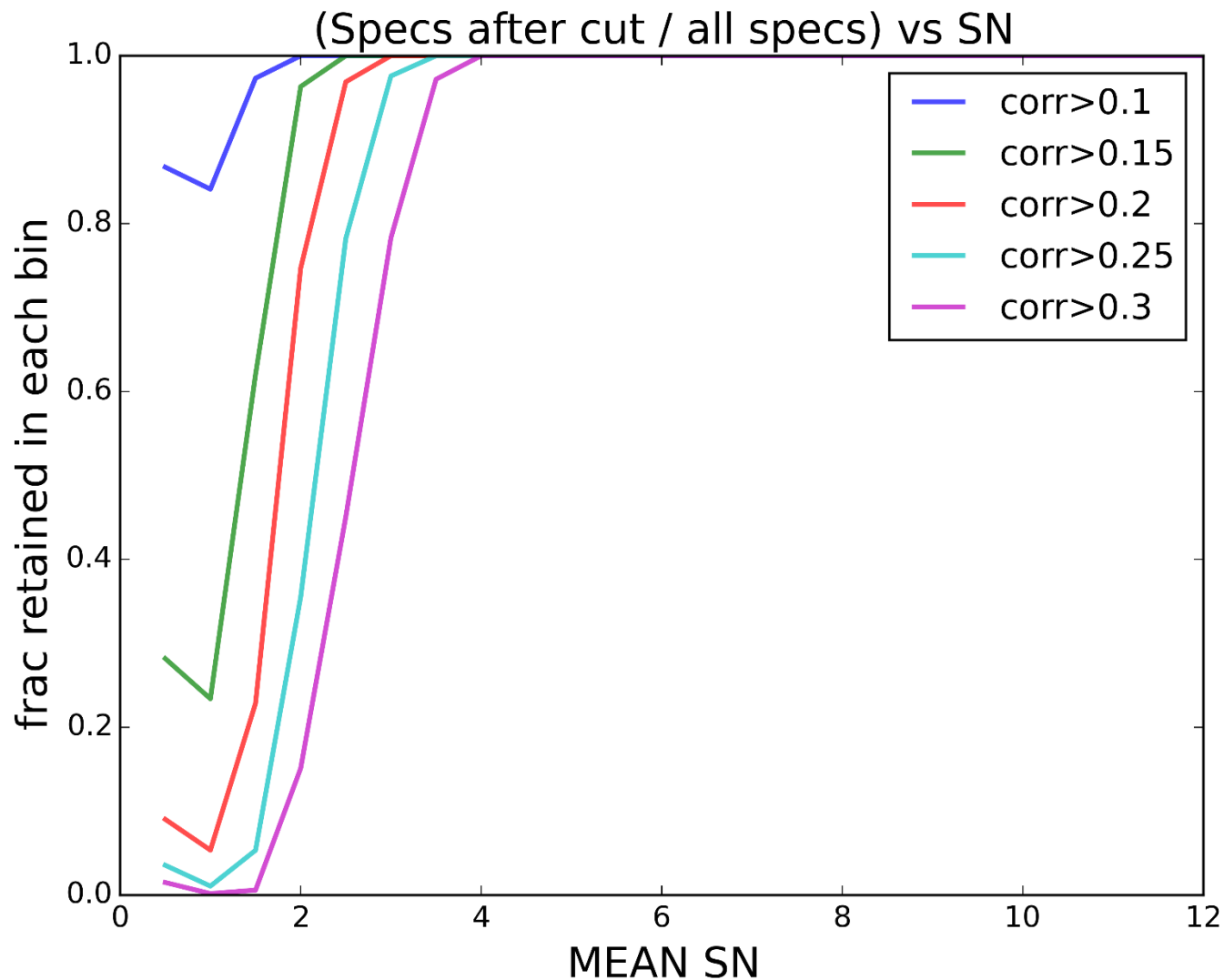


$0.5 < \text{Mean SN} < 1.0$   
Truth:  $z = 0.1$



‘Correctly’ identified

# Cutting on correlation: Frac of total



# Conclusion

- Able to run over large range of Quicksim parameters fairly efficiently using loops (switched from command-line interface to a python function call).
- Can generate many simulated spectra based off saved output templates over this large parameter space.
- Code generates a “photo-z” by taking:
  - $\text{true\_z} + 0.02 \cdot (1 + \text{true\_z}) \cdot n$  (n is Gaussian random number)
- These ‘photo-zs’ are inserted as priors with the spectra into an automated redshift estimator developed Dan Gifford and Anthony Kremin (UM PhD students).