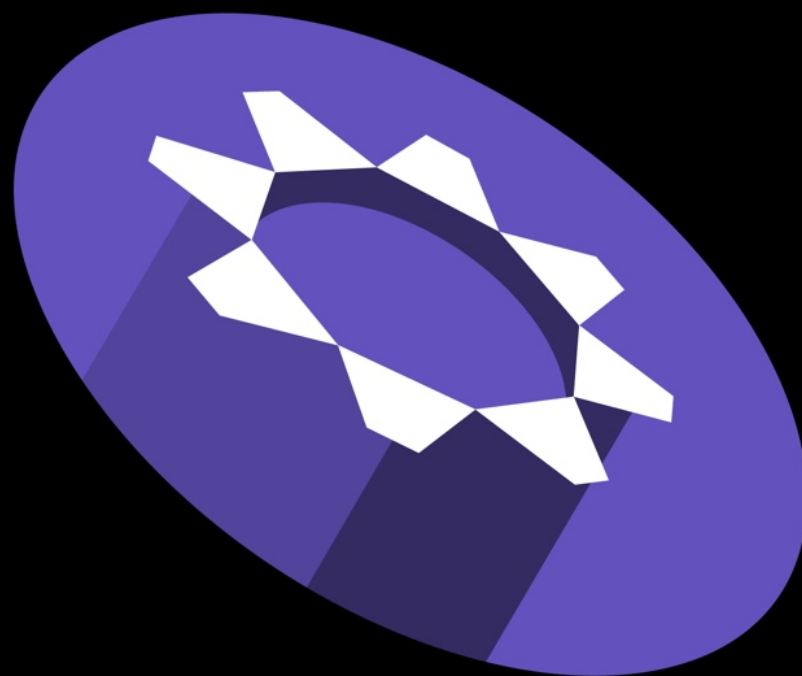
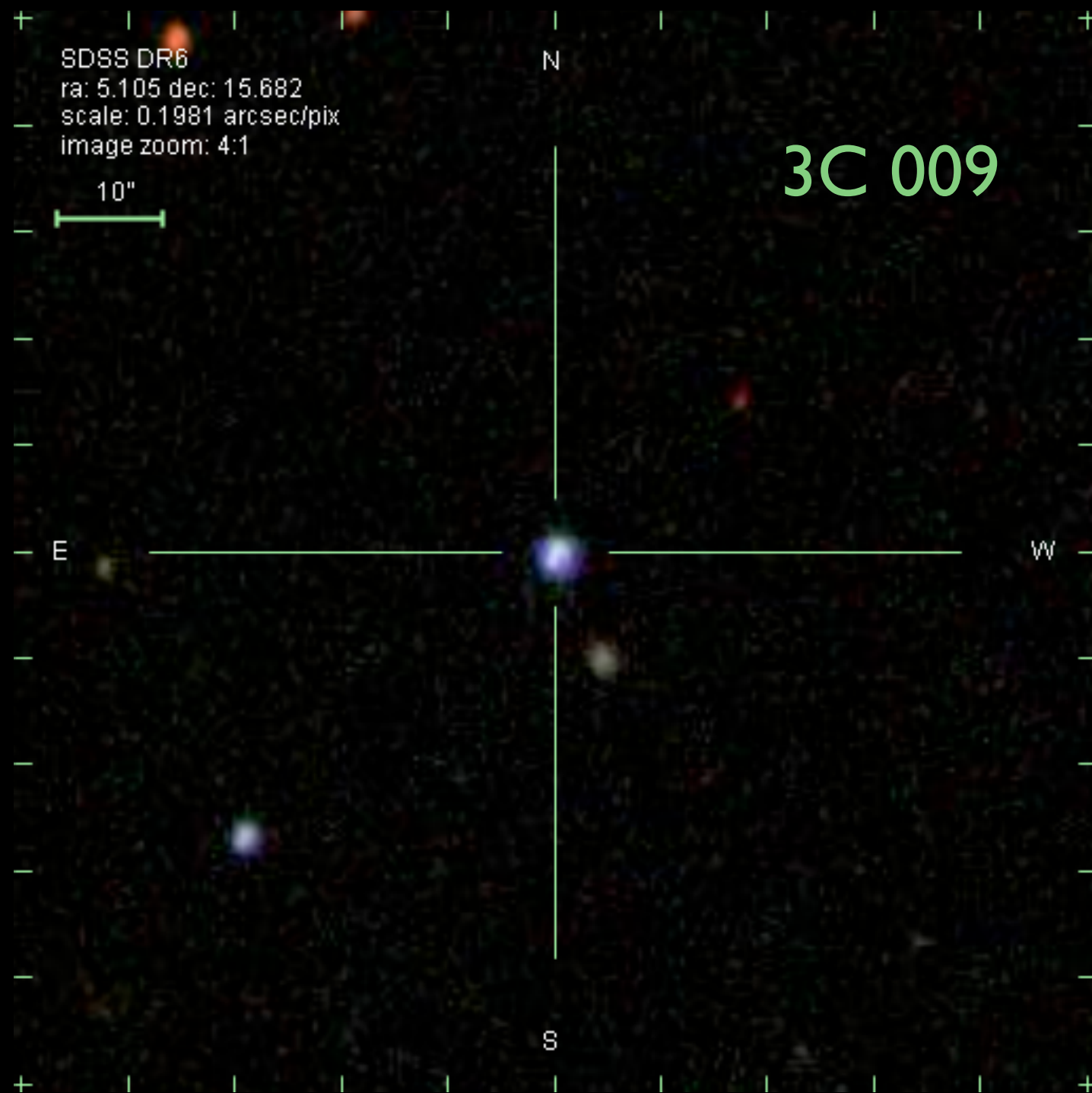




SDSS||||





BOSS and the Height of the Quasar Empire

Nic Ross (LBNL)

INPA Journal Club

Lawrence Berkeley National Lab

27 May 2011



Overview

1. Yesterday (pre-2009)

2. Today

i. Early 2011

ii. Late 2011

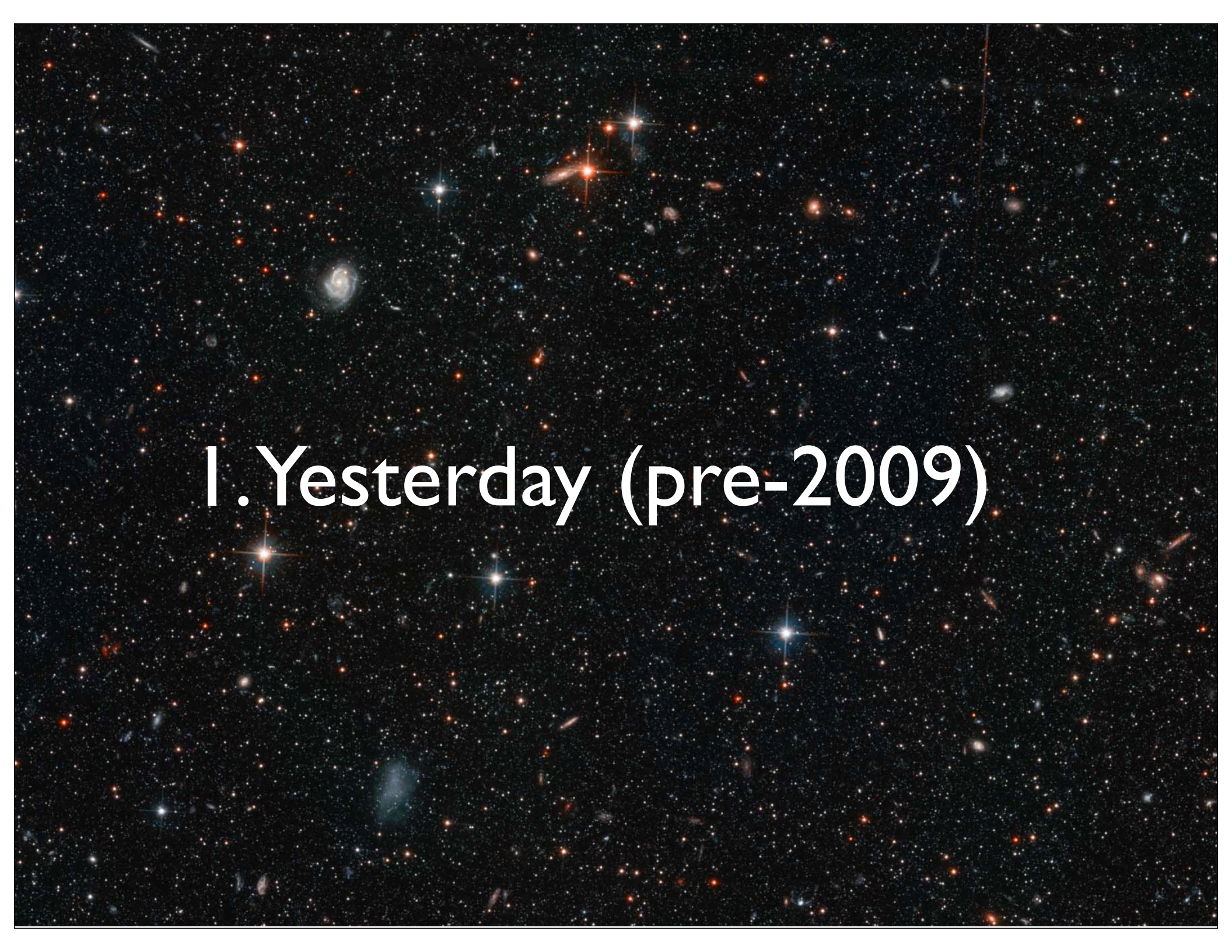
3. Tomorrow (post-mid 2014)

The BOSS Quasar Working Group

Scott Anderson, Eric Aubourg, Jill Bechtold, Niel Brandt, Bill Carithers, Aldo Dall'Aglio, Xiaohui Fan, Nurten Filiz Ak, Andreau Font, Rob Gibson, Joe Hennawi, Shirley Ho, Jessica Kirkpatrick, Britt Lundgren, Marcio Maia, Ian McGreer, Jordi Miralda-Escudé, Adam Myers, Nathalie Palanque-Delabrouille, Isabelle Paris, Changbom Park, Ismael Perez-Fournon, Patrick Petitjean, Jim Rich, Nic Ross, David Schlegel, Don Schneider, Erin Sheldon, Yue Shen, John Silverman, Ramin Skibba, Anže Slosar, Michael Strauss, Shailendra Vikas, David Weinberg, Anja Weyant, Martin White, Michael Wood-Vasey & Christophe Yèche

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A deep-field astronomical image, likely from the Hubble Space Telescope, showing a vast field of galaxies and stars. The background is a dense field of small, distant galaxies, many of which are faint and appear as small, irregular shapes. Several brighter, more prominent galaxies are visible, including a large, bright, spiral galaxy in the upper left and a large, bright, elliptical galaxy in the lower right. The overall color palette is dominated by dark blues and blacks, with scattered points of light in various colors, including white, yellow, orange, and red. The text "I. Yesterday (pre-2009)" is overlaid in the center in a large, white, sans-serif font.

I. Yesterday (pre-2009)

Quasars are... (1)

- **energetic / extreme physics**

- Broad Absorption Lines (BALs)
 $>2000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, accelerated to $0.1c$
and **vary** (e.g. Gibson et al. 2009)

- **very luminous**

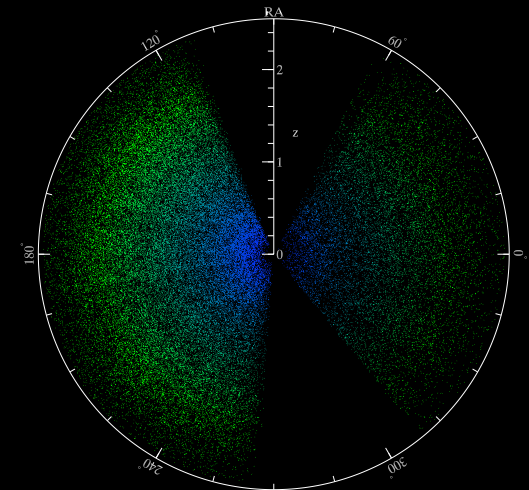
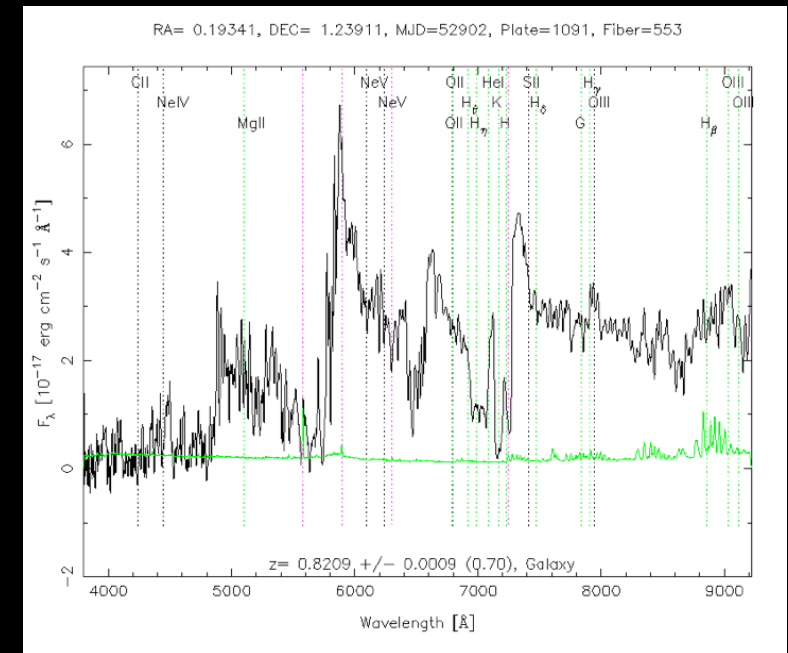
- $L_{\text{bol}} \sim \text{several } 10^{12} L_{\odot}$
 $\sim \text{few } 10^{46} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$

- **tracers of large scale structure**

- e.g. Hawkins&Reddish'75; Osmer'81;
Shanks et al.'83, Porciani'04;
Croom'05; Ross'09

- **distant (evolution of LSS)**

- $\langle z \rangle_{\text{SDSS}} = 1.3 \Rightarrow 4000 \text{ Mpc}$



Quasars are... (2)

- (maybe) connected to galaxy mergers and evolution

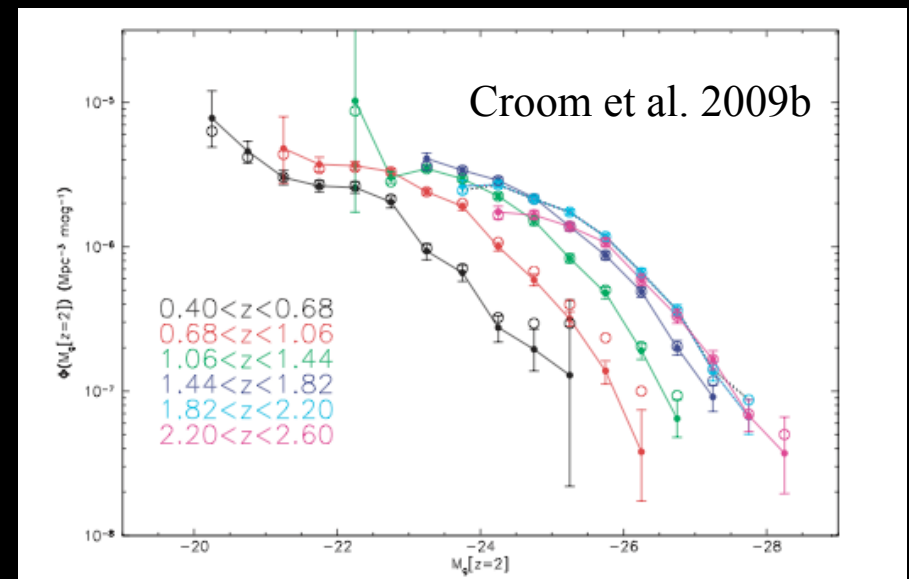
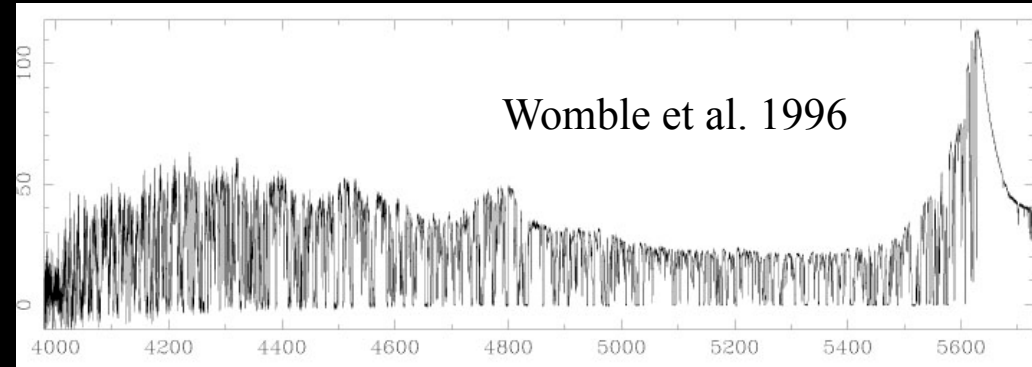
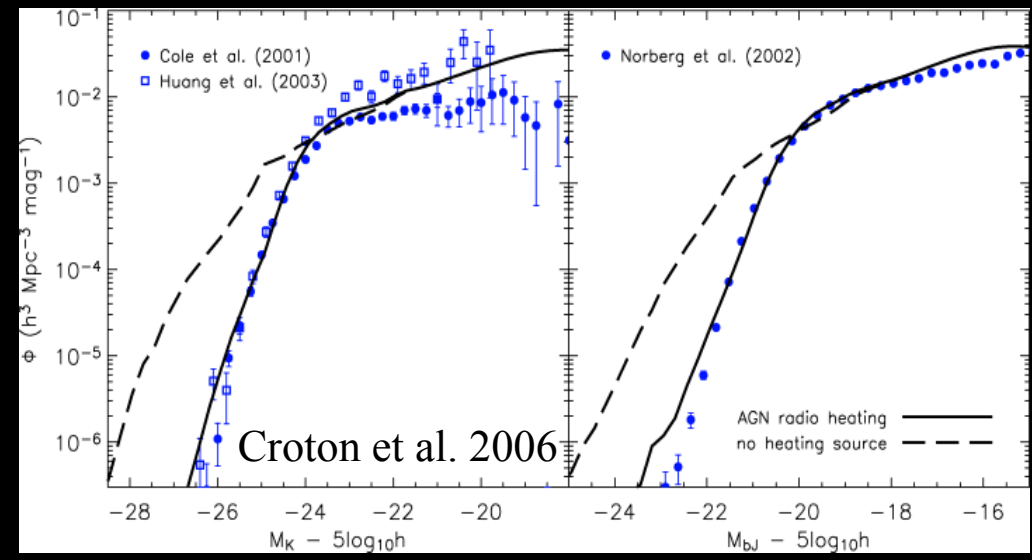
- "AGN Feedback" (e.g. Cattaneo et al. 2009)

- backlights

- Lyman alpha forest (LyaF, e.g. Rauch'98)

- rare

- $n \sim 10^{-7} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$ for $M_g = -27$ at $z=2$ (e.g. Croom et al. 2009b)



Large (optical) area surveys

- Quasars rare objects, need to cover large areas of the sky
- Mid-1990s, largest quasar samples $\approx 10^3$ objects
- **Need:** clean photometry, multiplexing instrument, large FoV

The Dawn of Statistical QSO Surveys

- Two major optical quasar surveys over 1998-2008:
 - ▶ 2dF QSO Redshift (2QZ; 23,660 QSOs, Croom et al. 2004)
 - ▶ SDSS Quasar Survey (105,783 QSOs; Schneider'10)
- SDSS ideal for large quasar survey:
 - High quality 5-band photometry, select targets
 - Very large area coverage (1000s deg²)
 - Multi-fibre spectroscopic follow-up, moderate resolution spectra



- 2.5m (100 inch) primary
- Wide Field of view, 7 deg^2
- Imaging and Spectroscopy
- 640 x 3" fibers for spectroscopy
- 10^6 galaxy redshifts, $z < 0.3$
- **10^5 quasar redshifts $0 < z < 2$**
- **2000-2008**



- 2.5m (100 inch) primary
- Wide Field of view, 7 deg²
- Imaging and Spectroscopy
- 640 x 3" fibers for spectroscopy
- 10⁶ galaxy redshifts, $z < 0.3$
- 10⁵ quasar redshifts $0 < z < 2$
- 2000-2008



- 2.5m (100 inch) primary
- Wide Field of view, 7 deg²
- Imaging and Spectroscopy
- 640 x 3" fibers for spectroscopy
- 10⁶ galaxy redshifts, $z < 0.3$
- 10⁵ quasar redshifts $0 < z < 2$
- 2000-2008

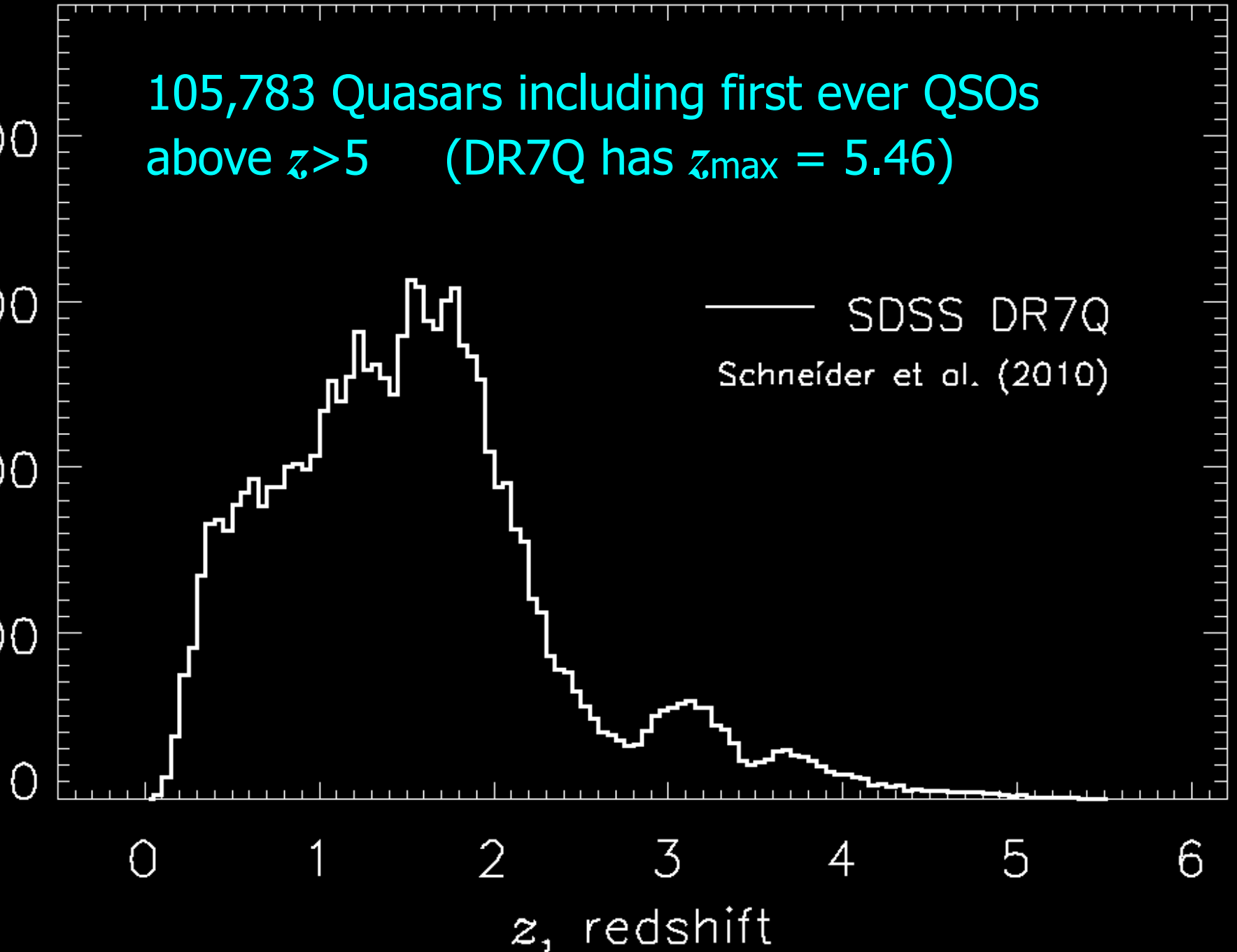


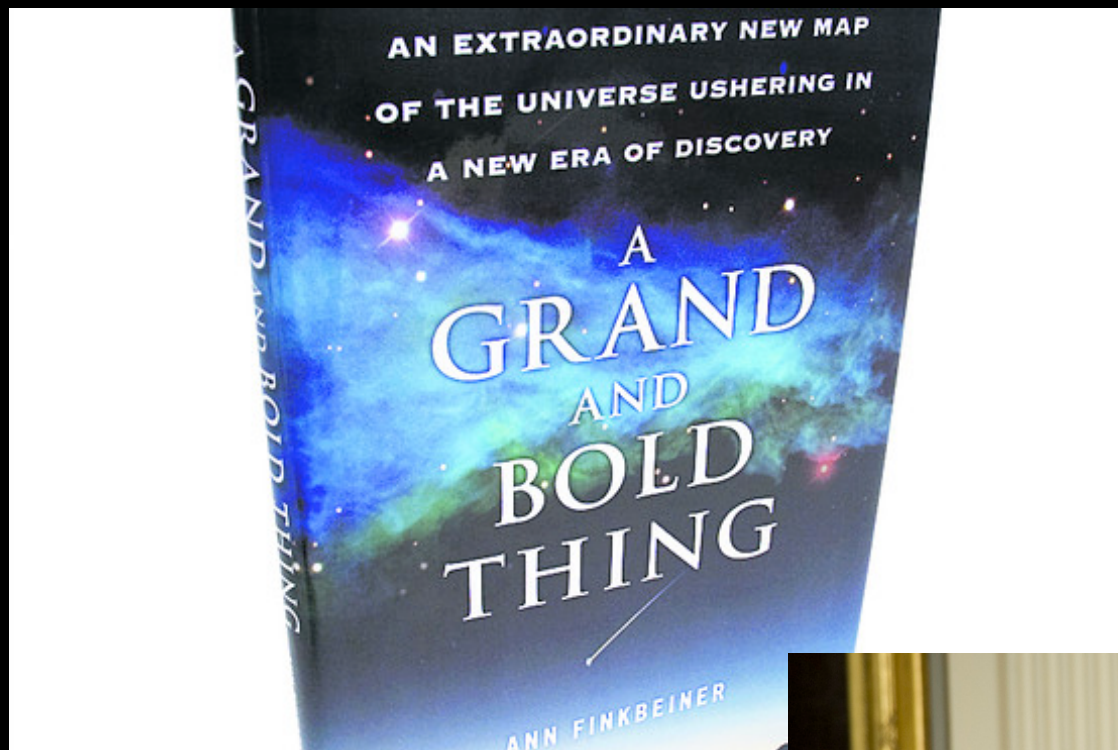
- 2.5m (100 inch) primary
- Wide Field of view, 7 deg²
- Imaging and Spectroscopy
- 640 x 3" fibers for spectroscopy
- 10⁶ galaxy redshifts, $z < 0.3$
- 10⁵ quasar redshifts $0 < z < 5$
- 2000-2008

105,783 Quasars including first ever QSOs
above $z > 5$ (DR7Q has $z_{\text{max}} = 5.46$)

$N(z)$, $z=0.05$ bins

— SDSS DR7Q
Schneider et al. (2010)

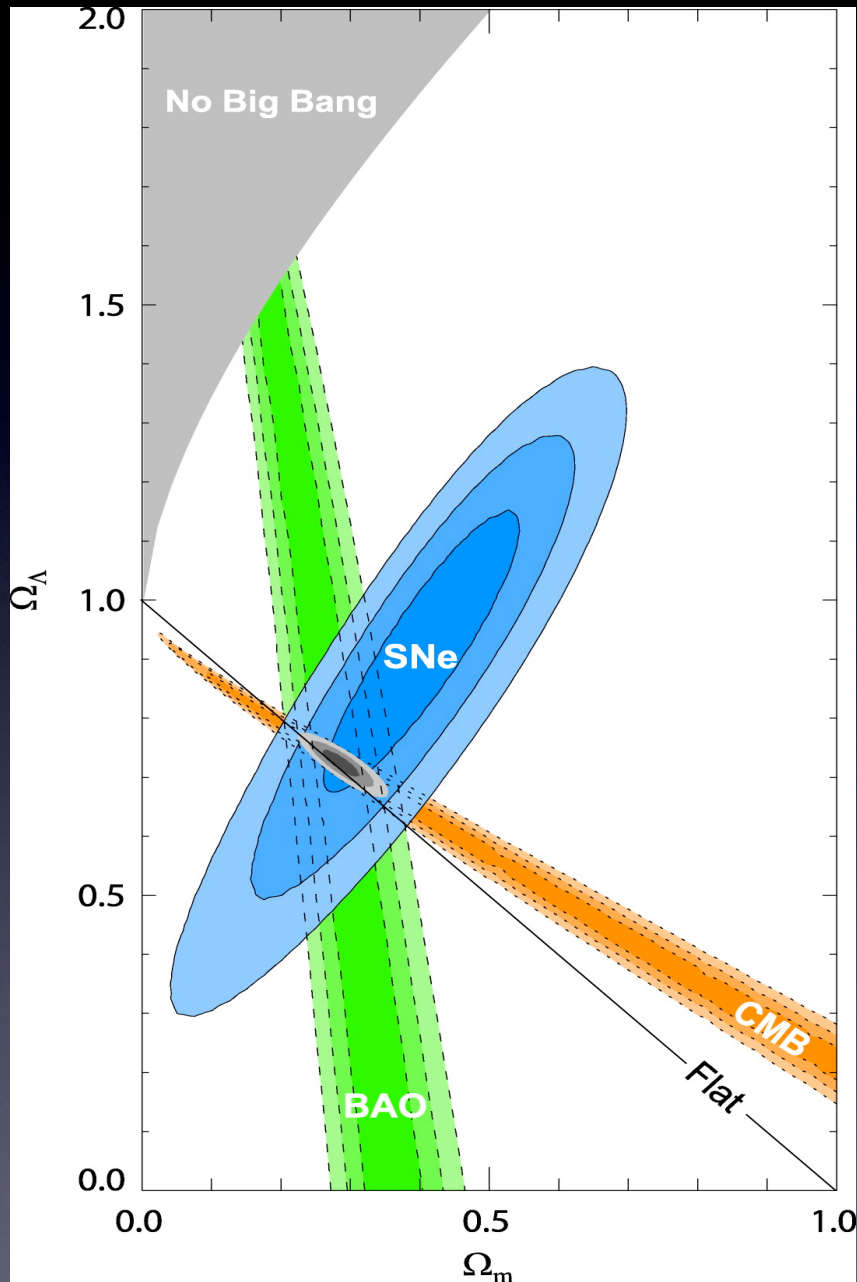




A deep-field astronomical image, likely from the Hubble Space Telescope, showing a vast field of galaxies and stars. The background is a dense field of small, distant galaxies, many of which are redshifted to red colors. Several brighter, more prominent galaxies are visible, including a large, bright, spiral galaxy in the upper left and a bright, elongated galaxy in the center. The overall scene is a rich, colorful representation of the universe's structure.

2. i Today: Early 2011

Cosmic Energy Inventory

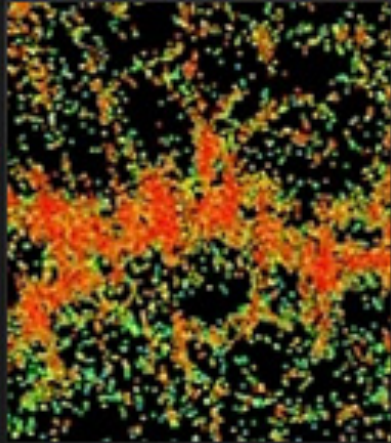


Kowalski et al. (2008)

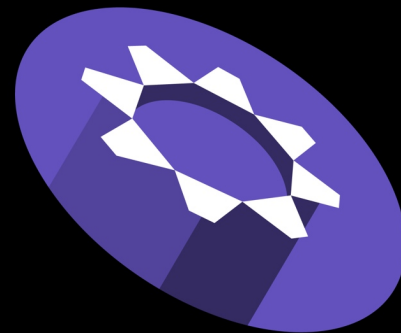
Parameter	$\Omega/\Omega_{\text{crit}}$
Dark Sector	0.954 ± 0.003
Dark energy	0.72 ± 0.03
Dark (cold) matter	0.23 ± 0.03
Baryon rest mass	0.045 ± 0.003
Warm IG plasma	0.040
Stars	0.024
IGM	0.016
neutrinos, ν	< 0.004
Black holes	$\sim 10^{-5}$

Fukugita & Peebles (2004)

BOSS



APOGEE



SDSS III

SEGUE-2



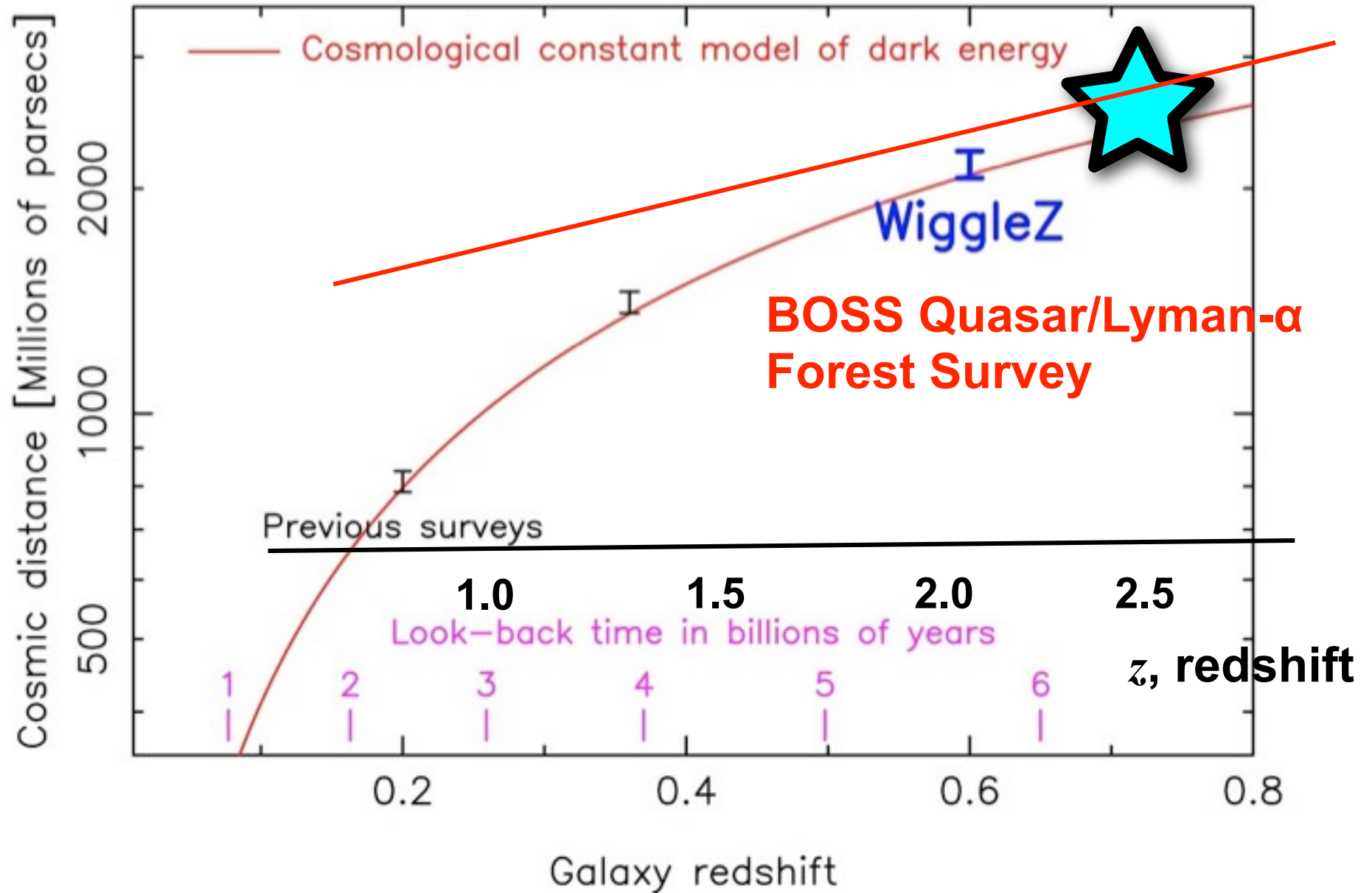
MARVELS



www.sdss3.org

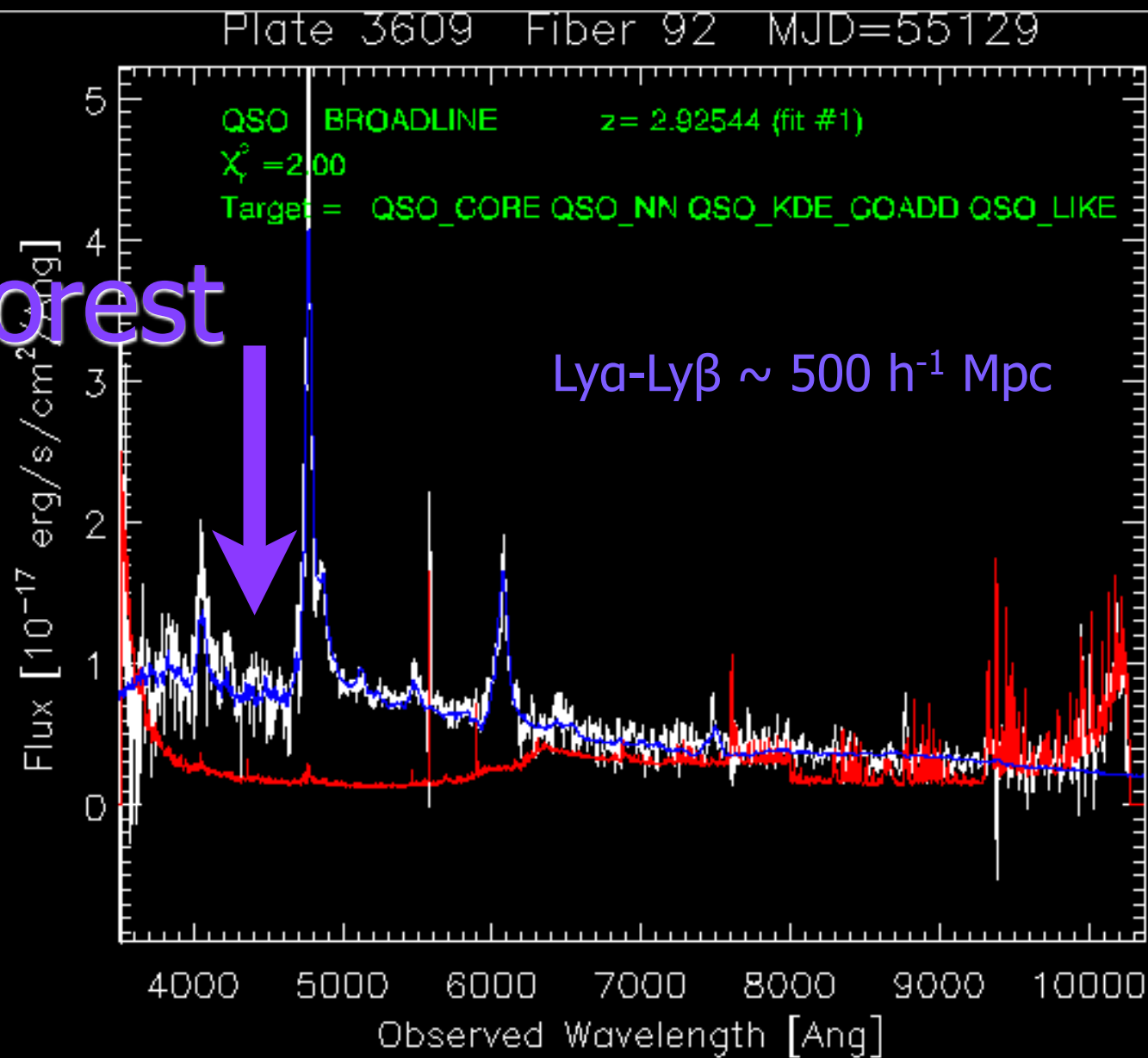
Eisenstein et al.
arXiv:1101.1529v1

Map of the expansion history of the Universe



Blake et al. (2011, arXiv:1105.2862v1)

Ly α Forest

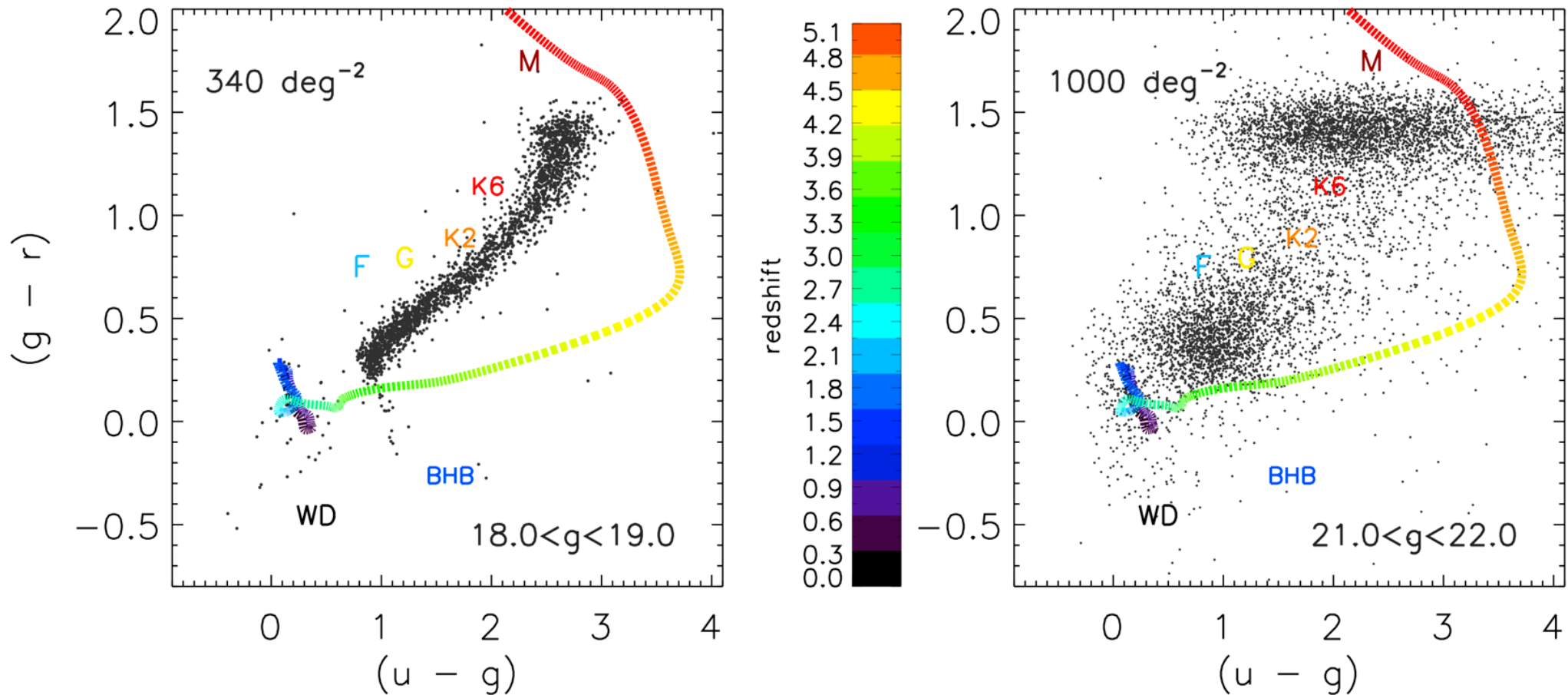


M. White (0305474, 2010); Seljak et al. (2005) McDonald & Eisenstein (2007); Slosar et al. (2010,2011), McQuinn&White (2011)

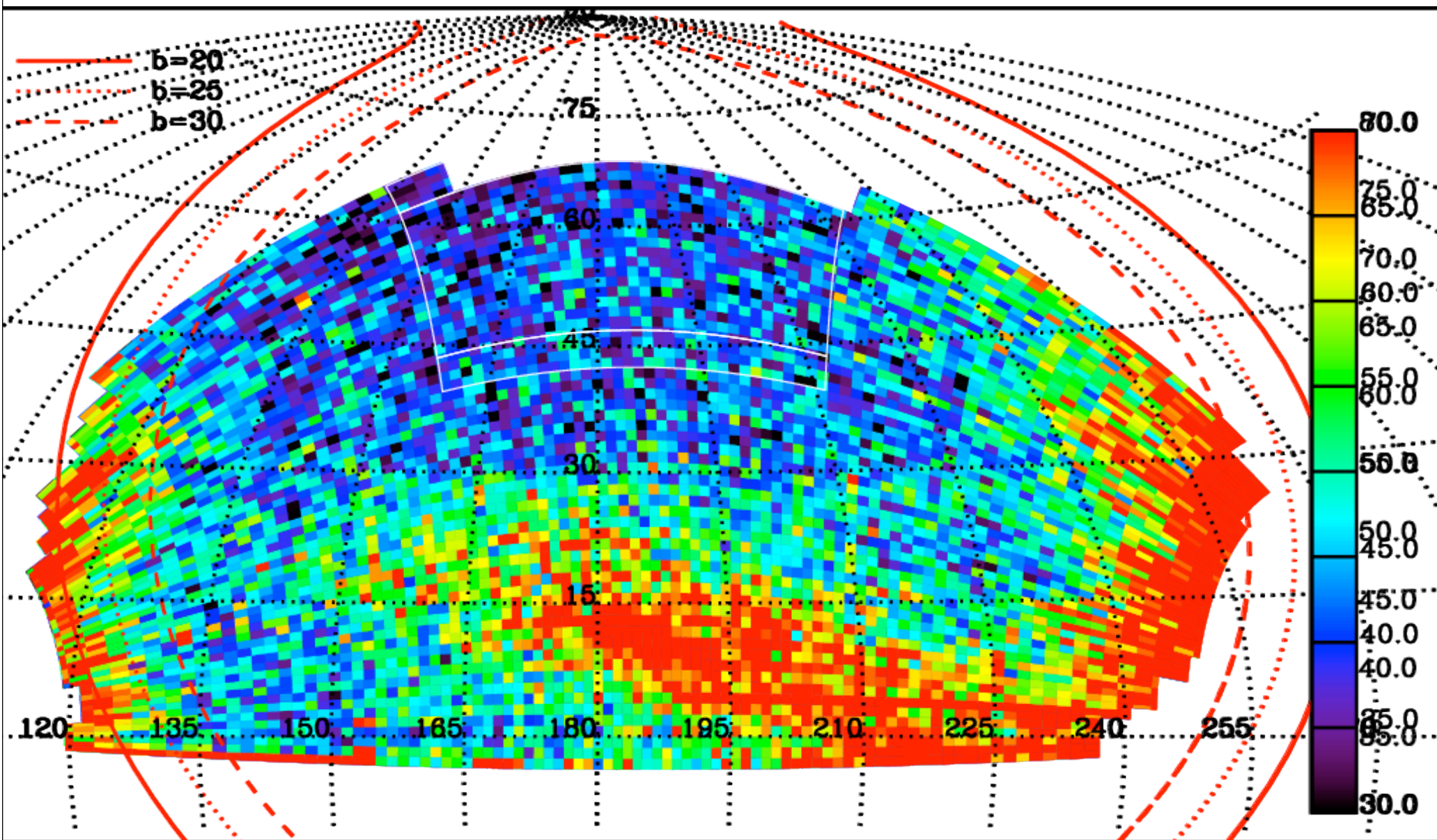


- 2.5m (100 inch) primary
- Wide Field of view,
7 deg²
- (mainly) Just Spectroscopy
- **1000** x 2" fibers
- 10^{6.2} galaxy redshifts,
0.3 < z < 0.75
- **10^{5.2} quasar redshifts**
z > 2.2
- **2009-2014**
- Schlegel, Dawson, Roe, White
- Eisenstein et al.
arXiv:1101.1529v1

Telling the difference between stars and galaxies...



Ross et al. (arXiv:1105.0606v1)



Complicated!

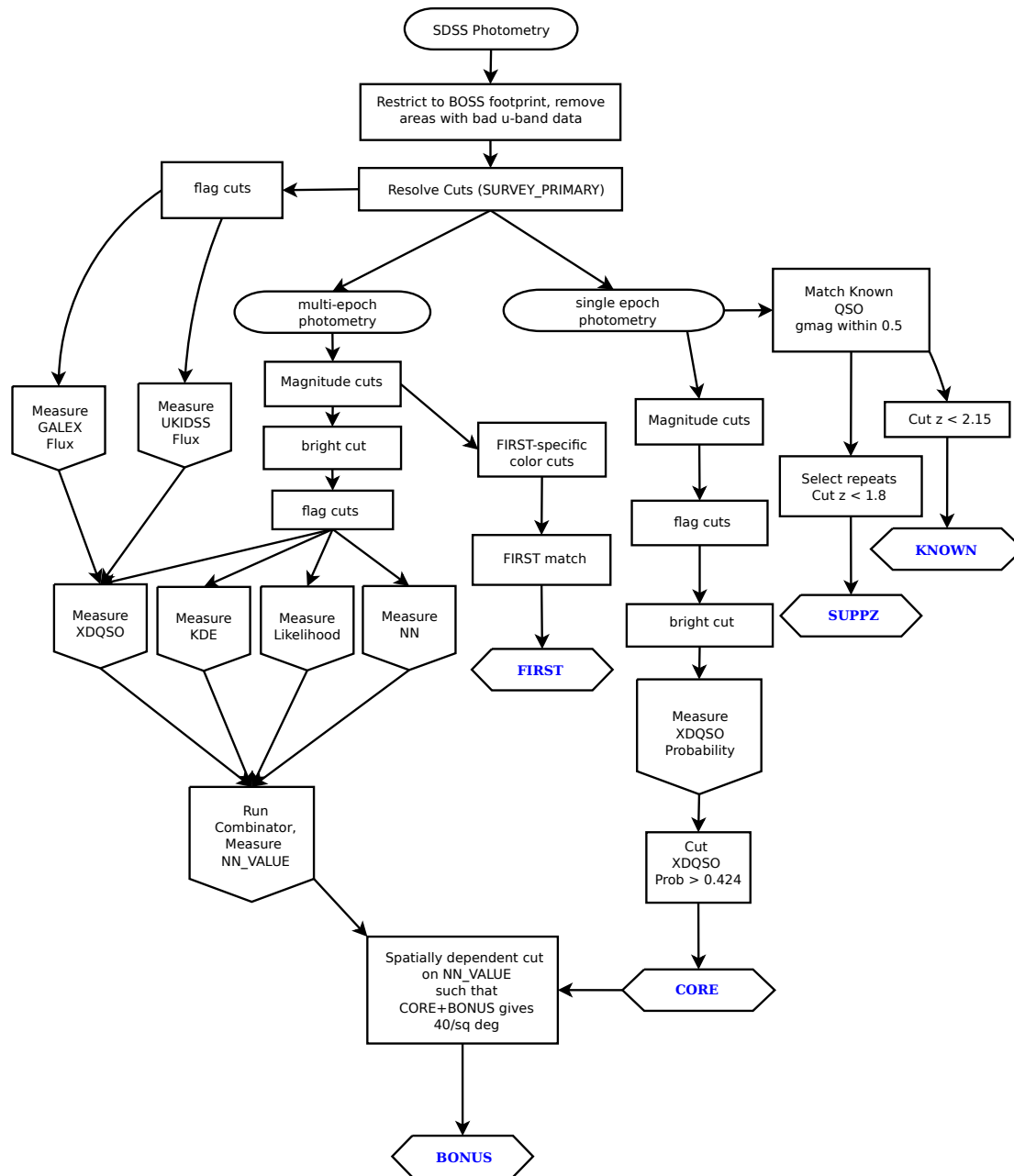
Several methods:

Kirkpartick et al. (2011)

Bovy et al. (2011)

Yeche et al. (2010)

Richards et al. (2009)



Four main quasar targets:

KNOWN (e.g. from SDSS)

FIRST (radio sources)

CORE (optical, 1 method)

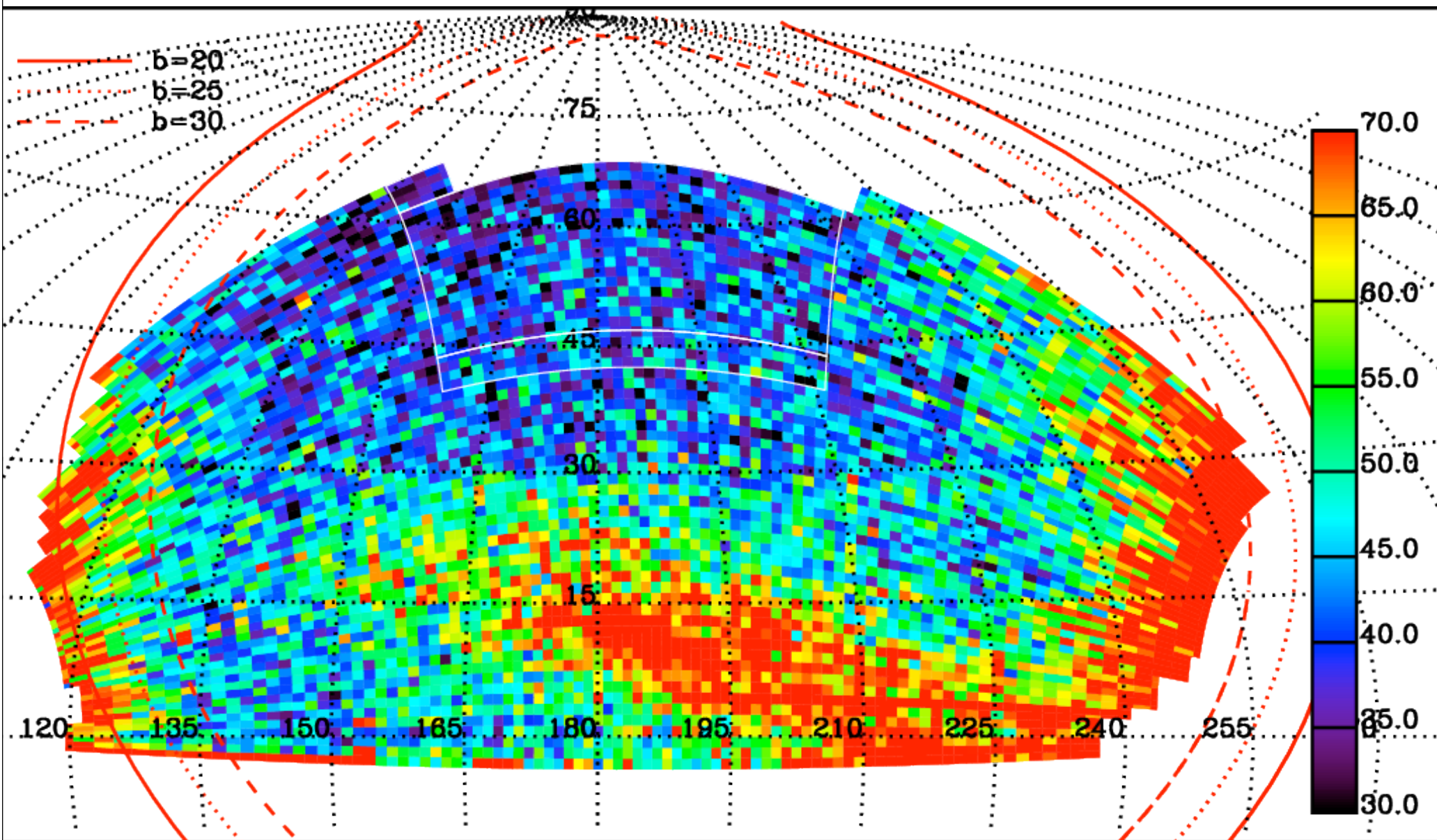
BONUS (multi- λ , multi-method)

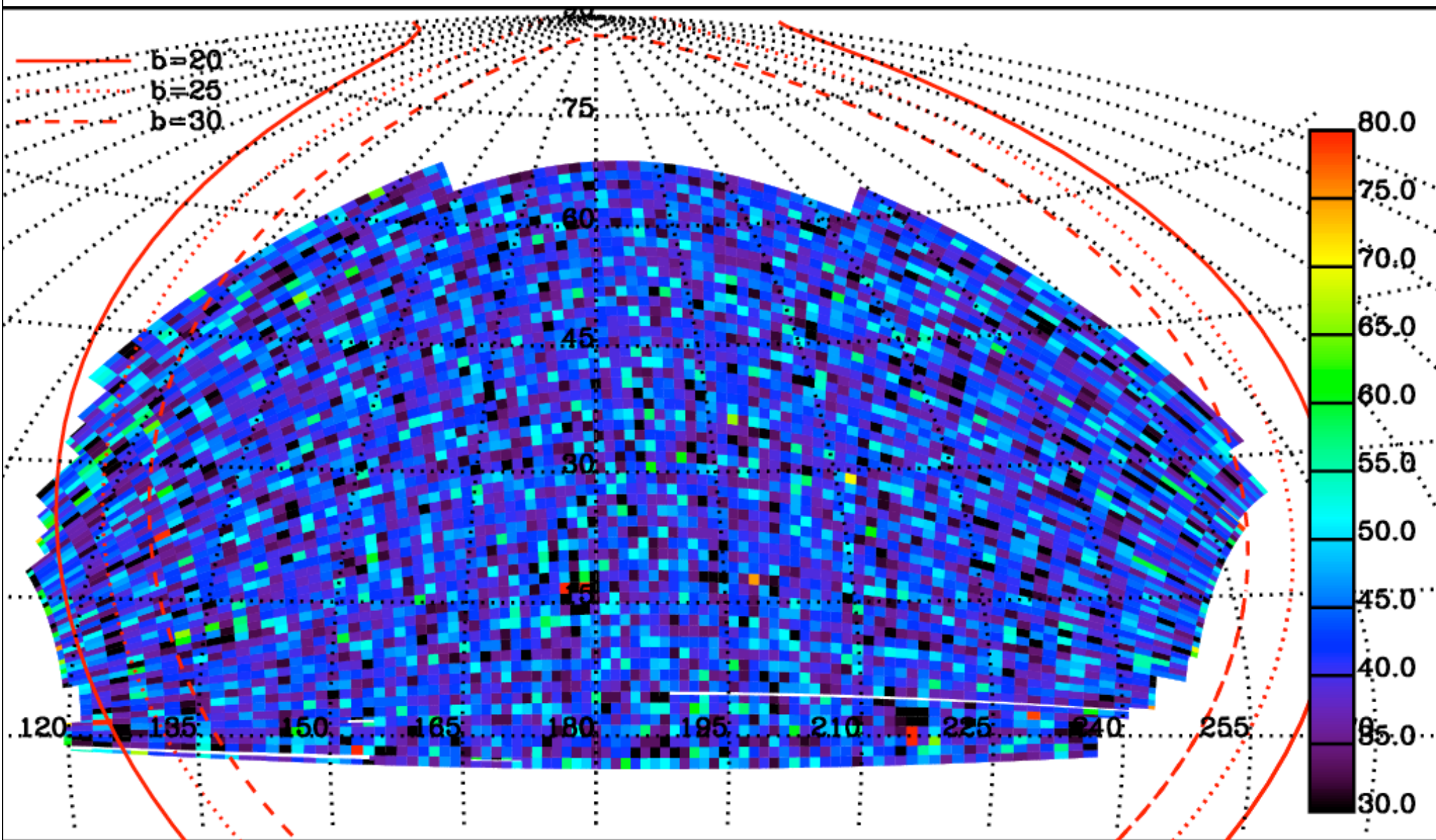
Produces:

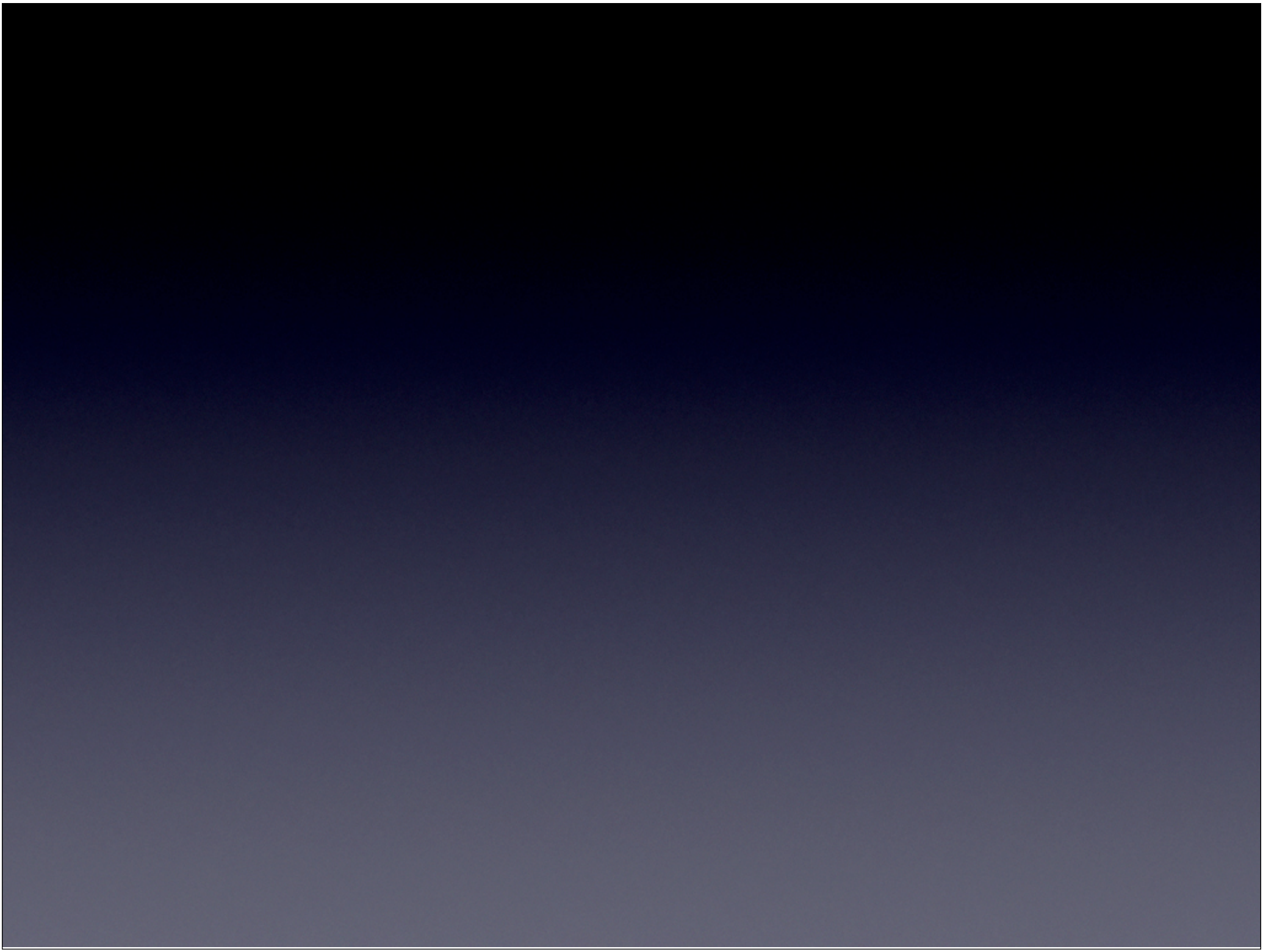
just under *430,000 targets*
across
10,200 deg² of sky

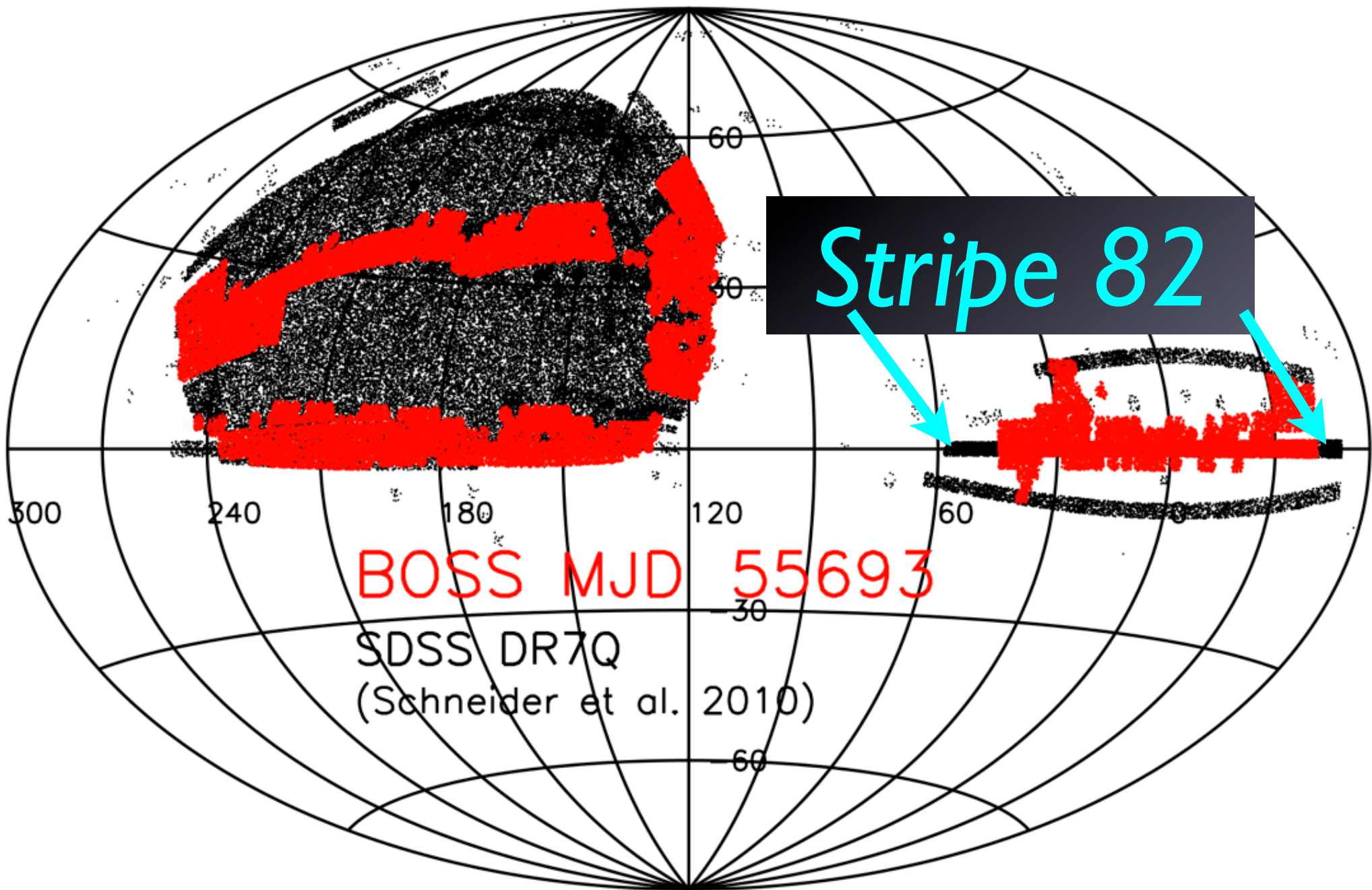
20 deg² from **CORE**
~20 deg² from **BONUS**
~2 deg² from **FIRST/KNOWN**

Ross et al. (arXiv:1105.0606v1)









MJD 55693

MJD 55693

164,370 QSO target spectra

MJD 55693

164,370 QSO target spectra

113,490 with reliable redshifts

MJD 55693

164,370 QSO target spectra

113,490 with reliable redshifts

***81,280 with reliable redshifts
and are quasars***

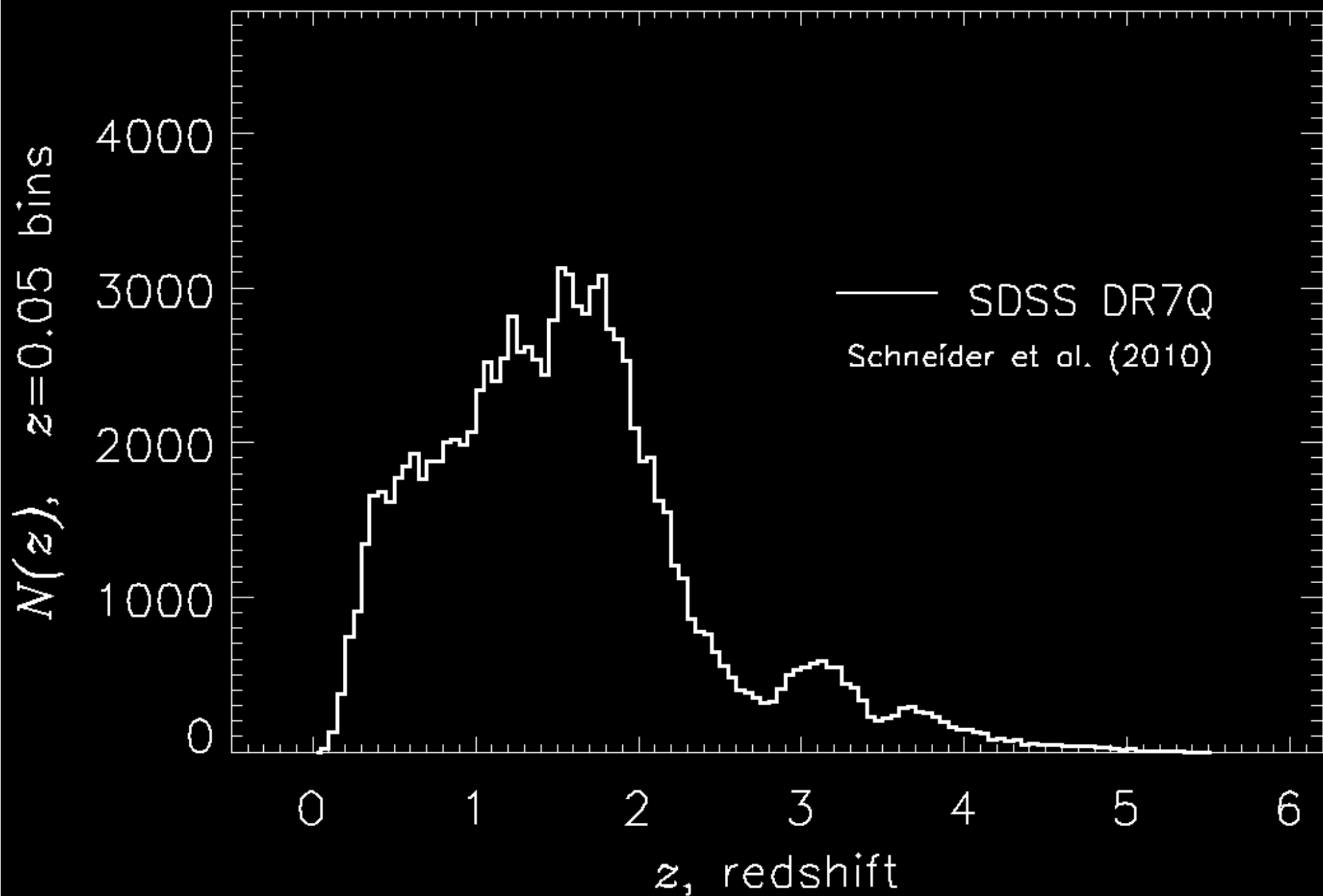
MJD 55693

164,370 QSO target spectra

113,490 with reliable redshifts

***81,280 with reliable redshifts
and are quasars***

55,626 quasars with $z > 2.20$



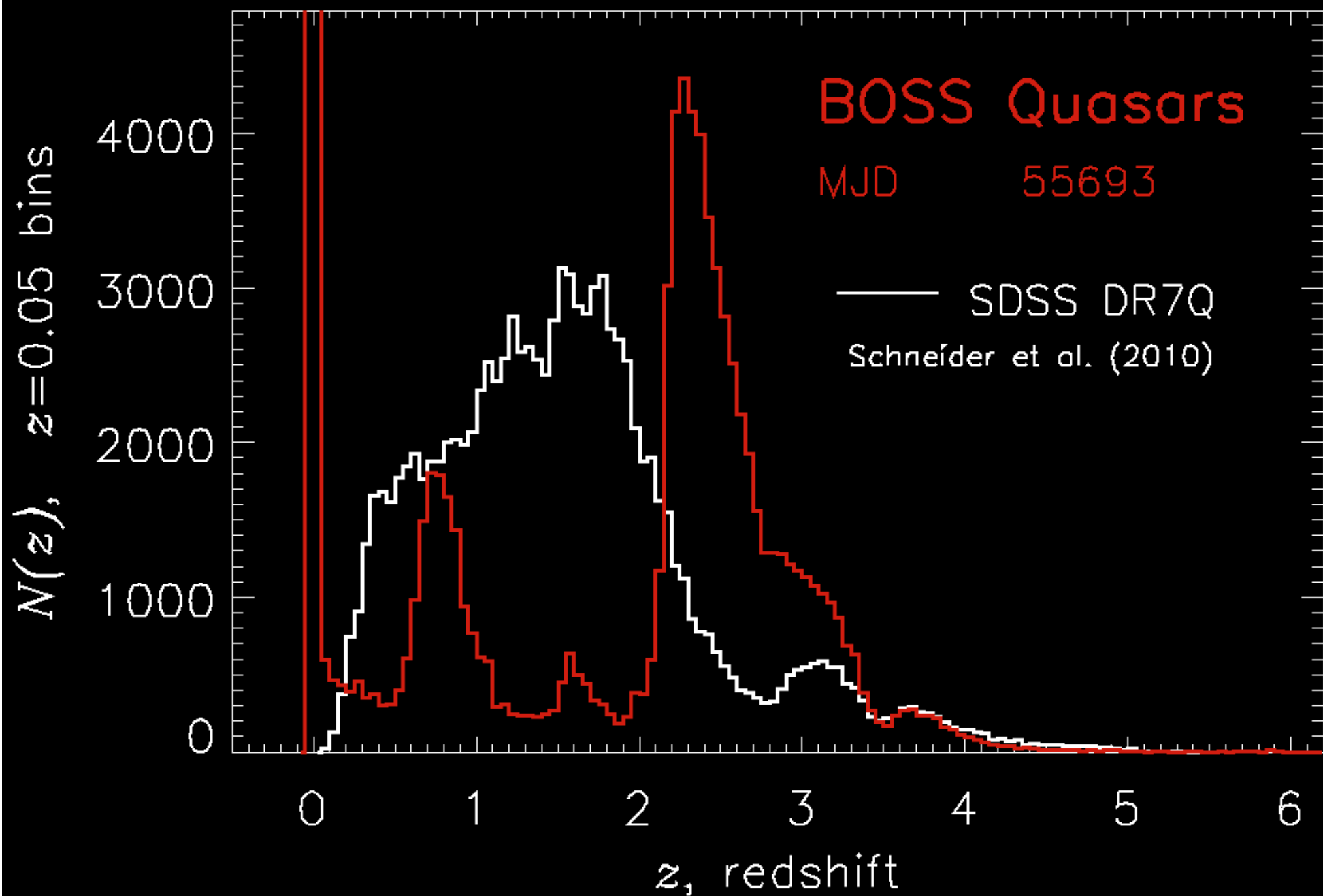
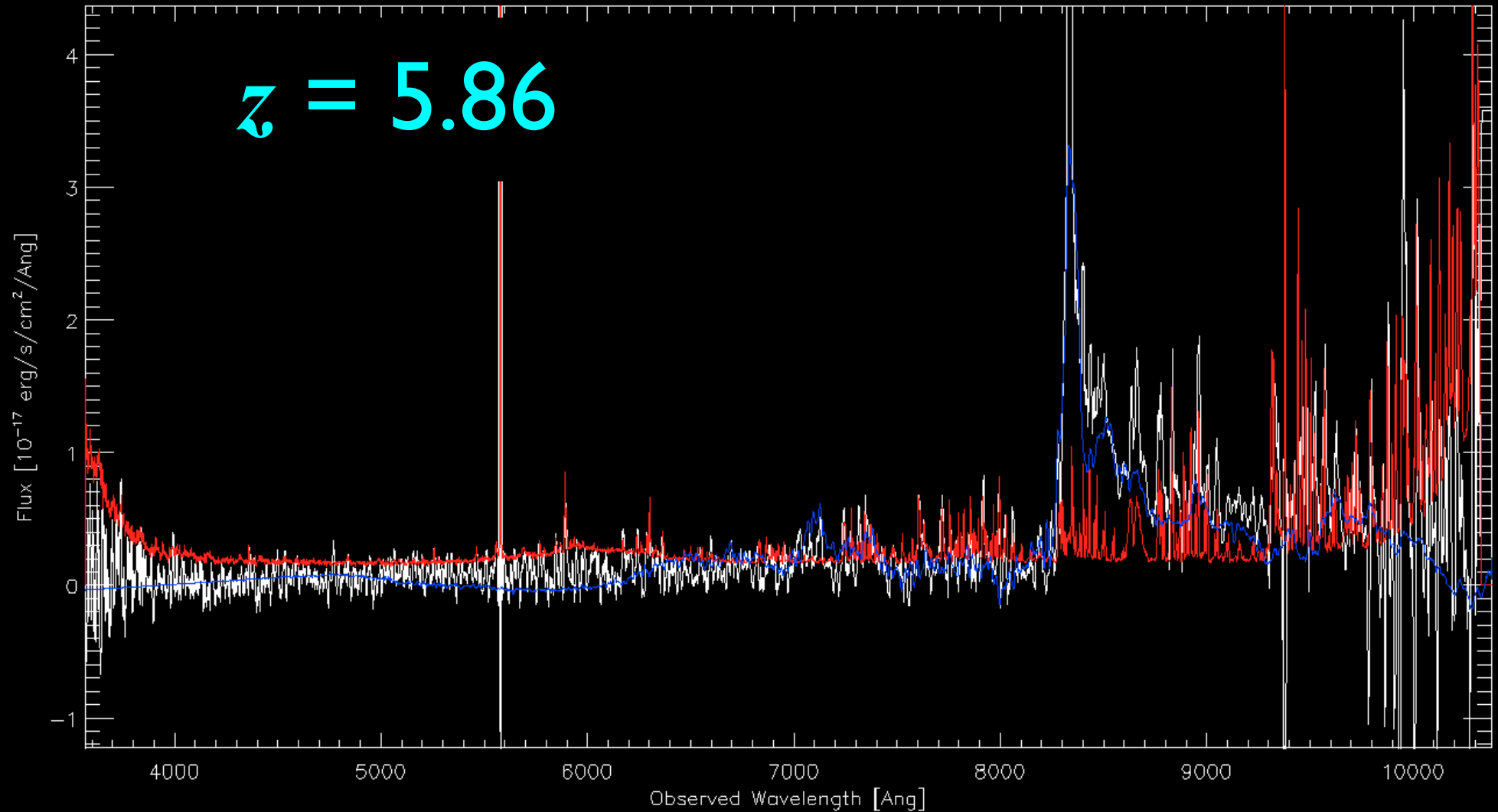
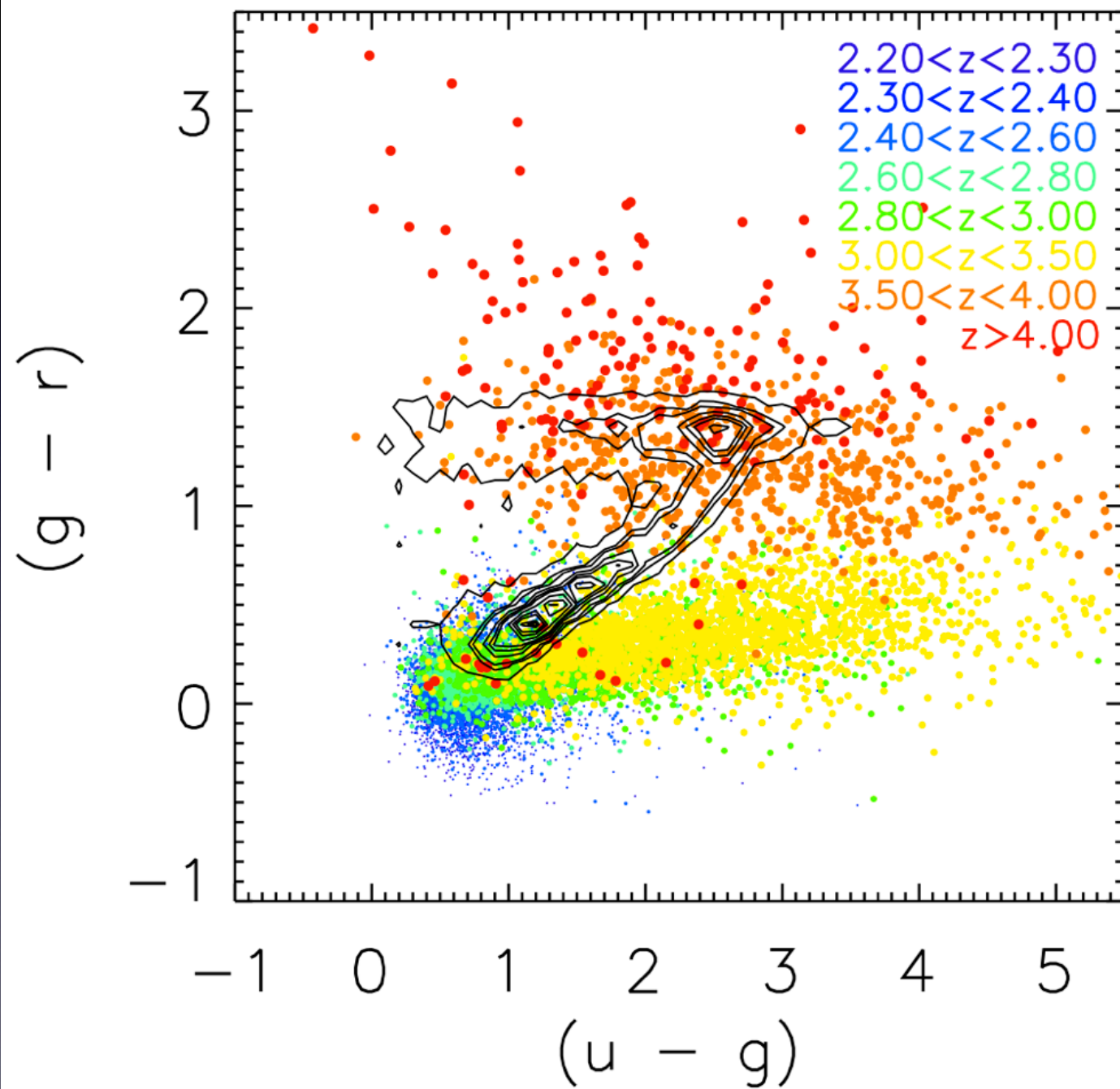


Plate 4216 Fiber 19 MJD=55477

$z = 5.86$



McGreer, Fan, Jiang *et al.* for the BOSS Quasar team



A deep-field astronomical image, likely from the Hubble Space Telescope, showing a vast field of galaxies and stars. The background is a dense field of small, distant galaxies, many of which are faint and blue, indicating they are far away. Larger, more prominent galaxies are visible, some with distinct spiral or elliptical shapes. Numerous bright stars are scattered throughout the field, some showing prominent diffraction spikes. The overall color palette is dominated by the blues and oranges of the galaxies and stars against the blackness of space.

2. ii Today: Late 2011

The Quasar Luminosity Function

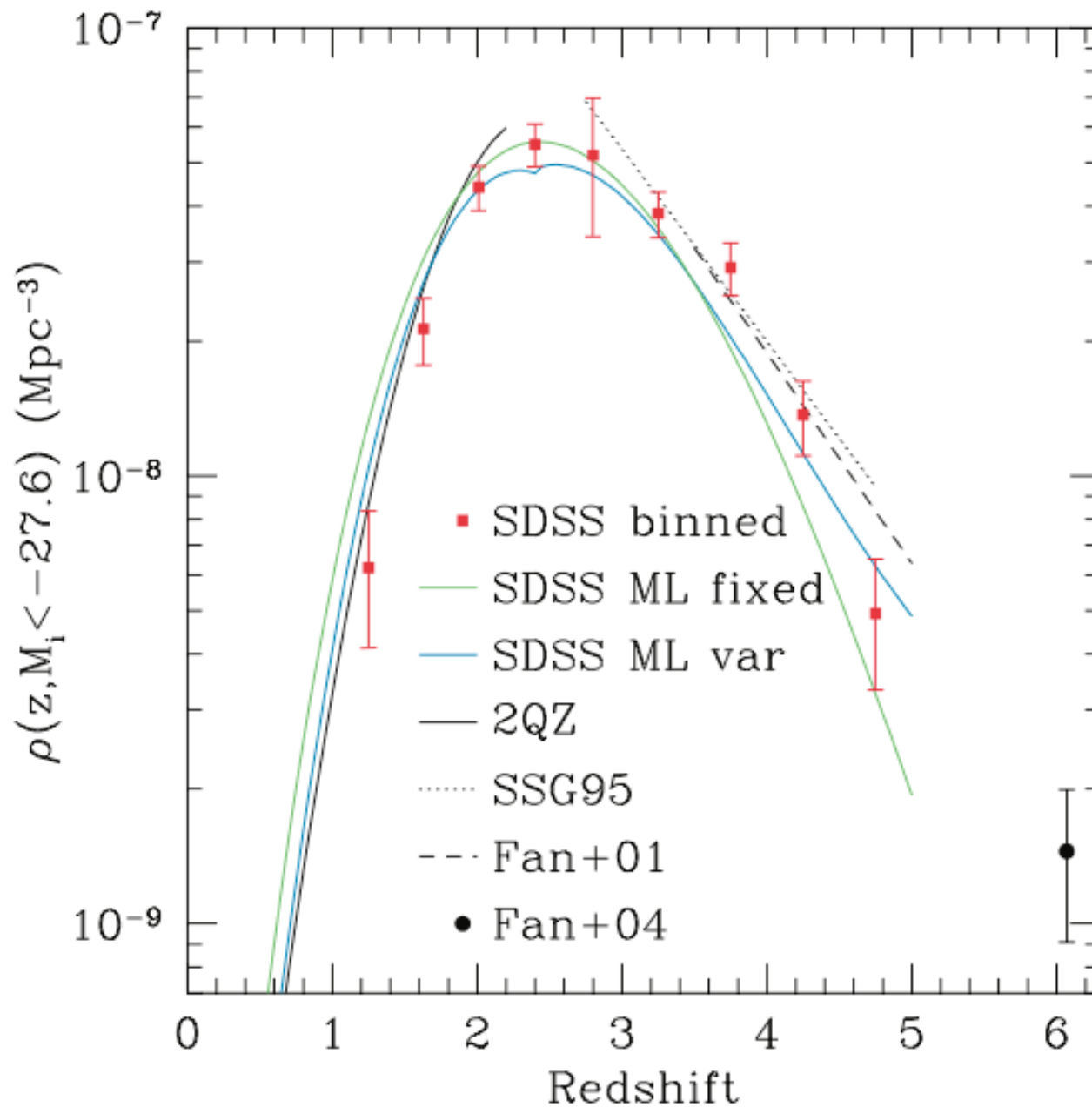
*Formation History
and Evolution
of SMBHs*

*Cosmic backgrounds
(UV, IR, X-ray)*

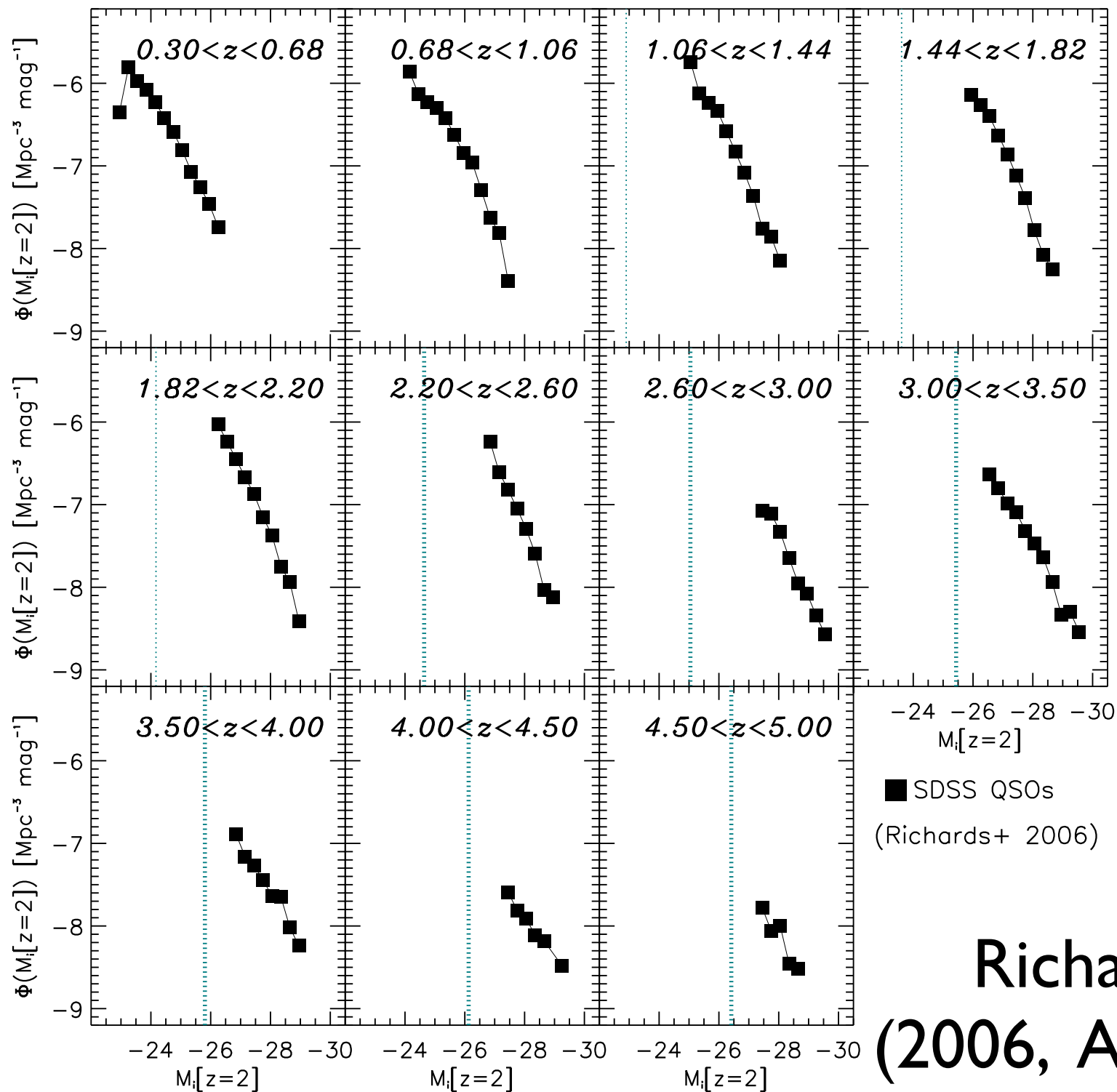
The Quasar Luminosity Function

*BH-Spheroid
connection*

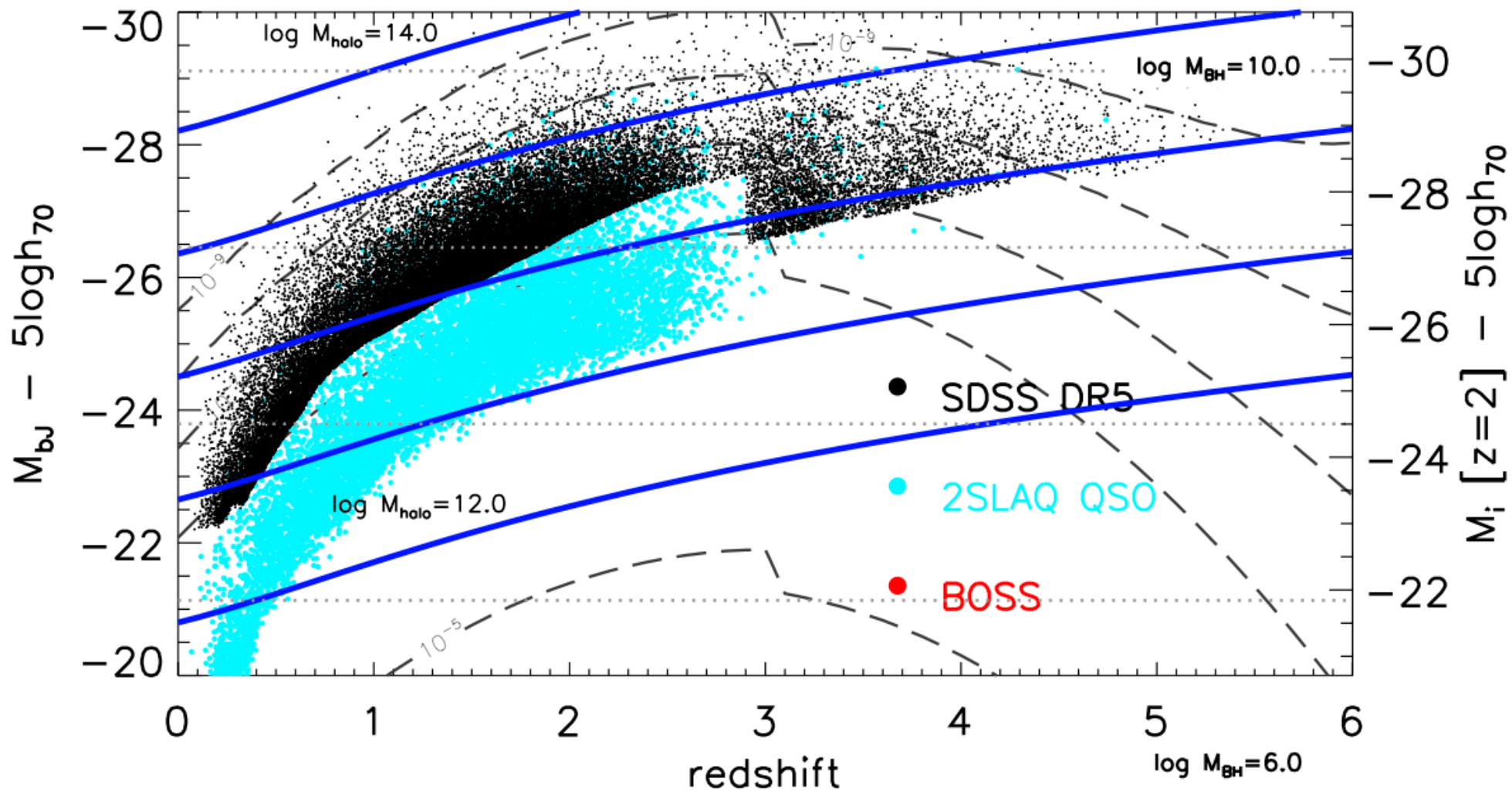
*Estimates for
LyAF surveys*



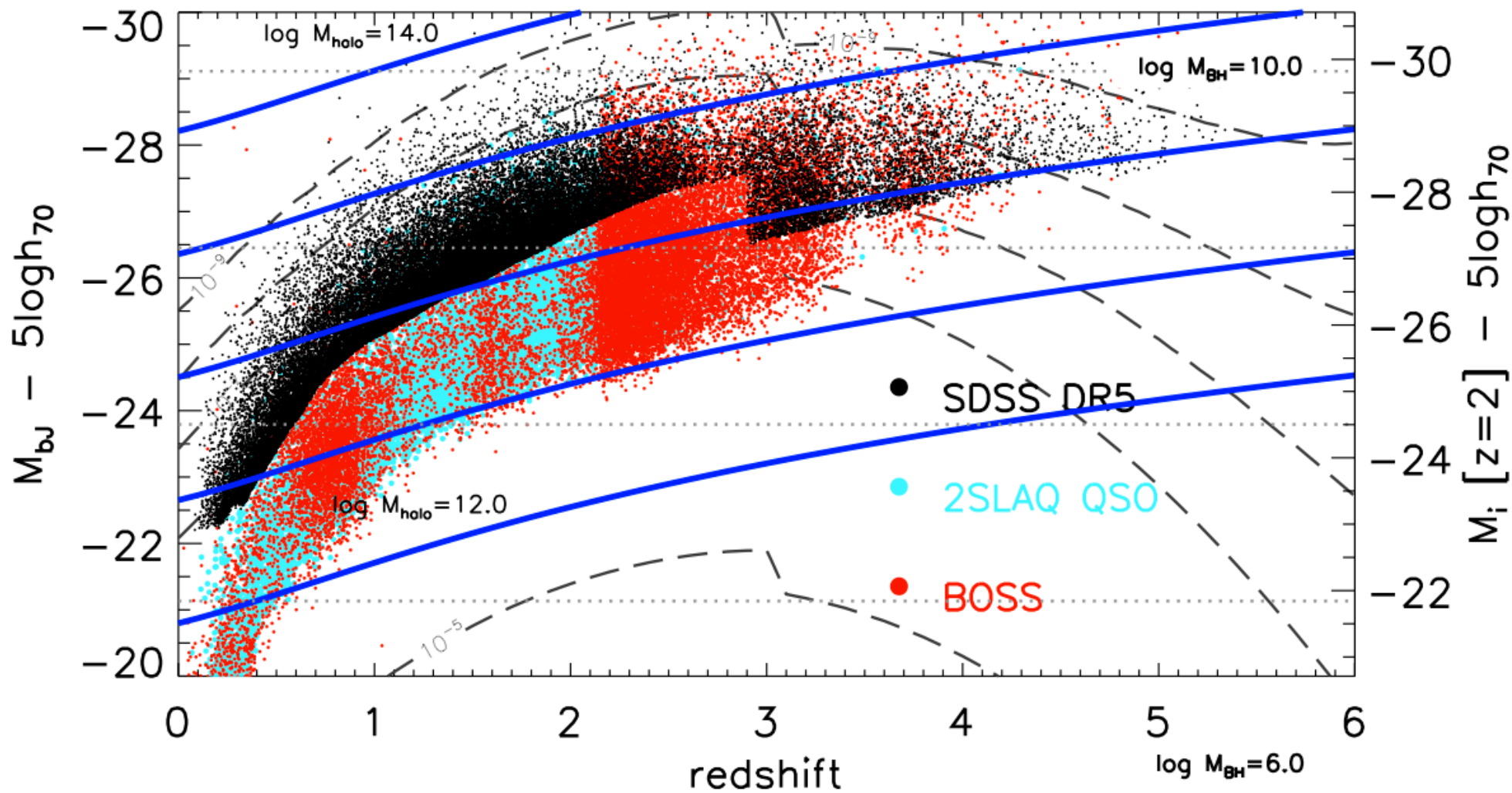
Richards et al. (2006, *AJ*, 131, 2766)



Richards et al.
 (2006, AJ, 131, 2766)



Ross et al. (2011b, in prep)

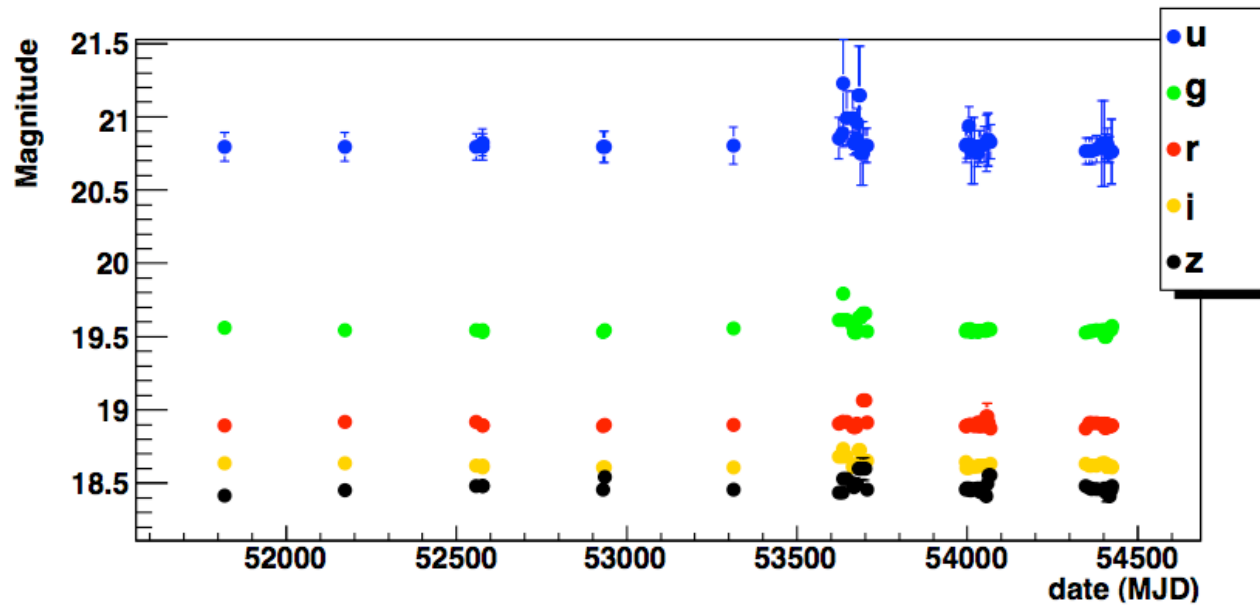


Ross et al. (2011b, in prep)

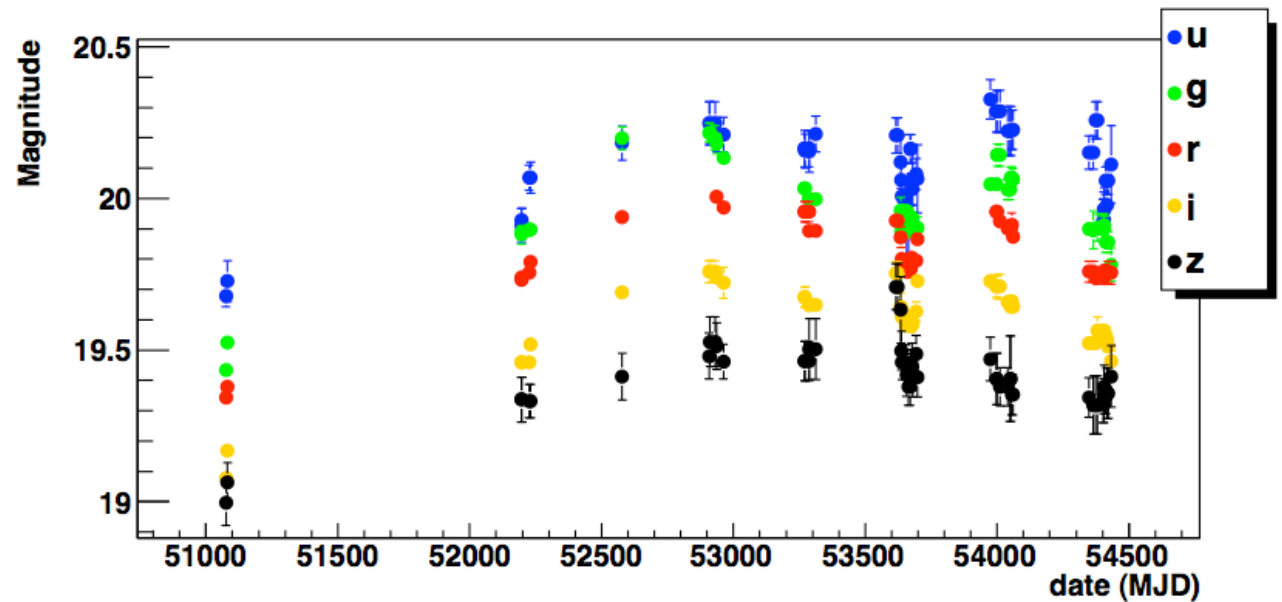
Stripe 82

Variability Selection

star

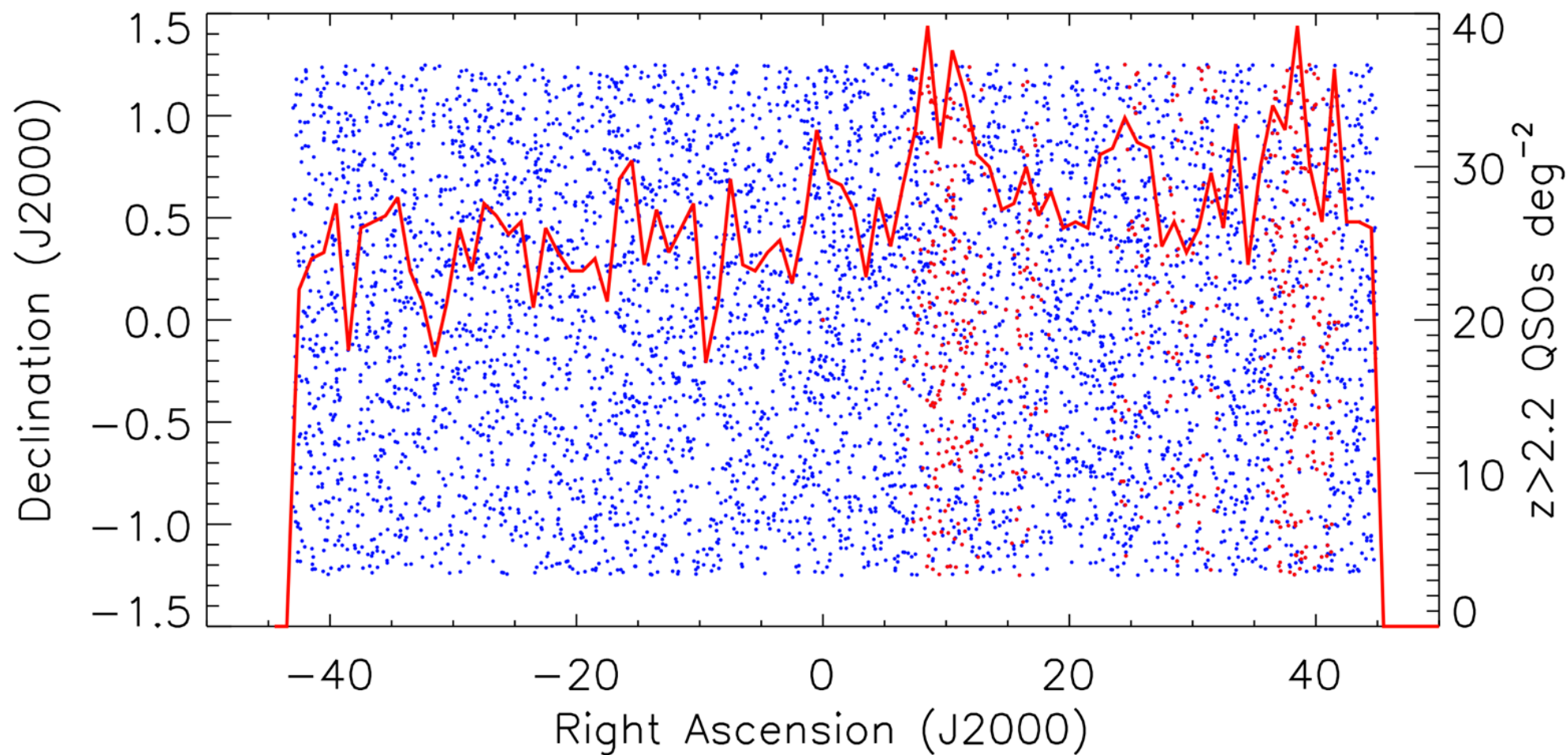


Quasar

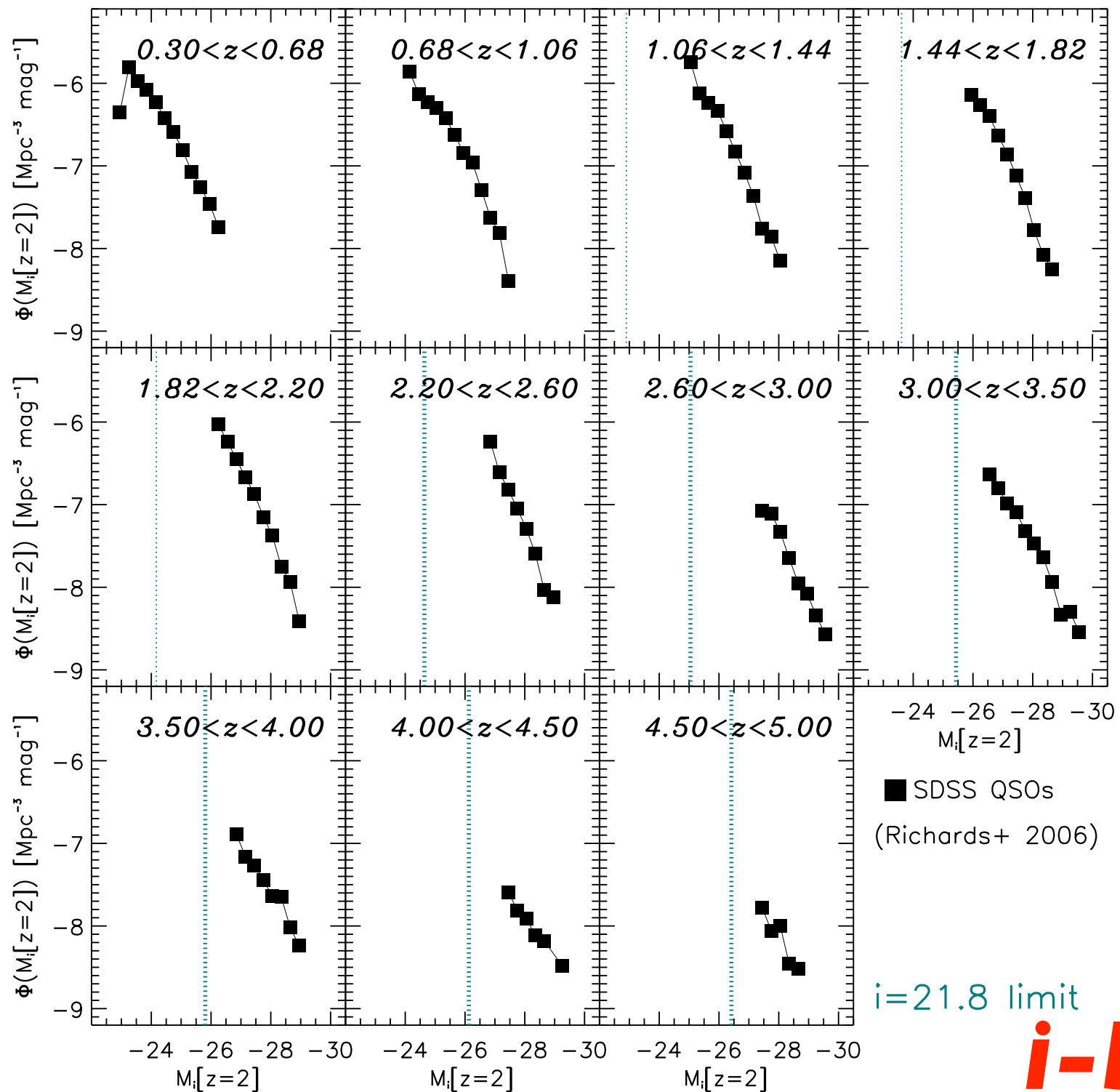


Palanque-Delabrouille et al. (2011)

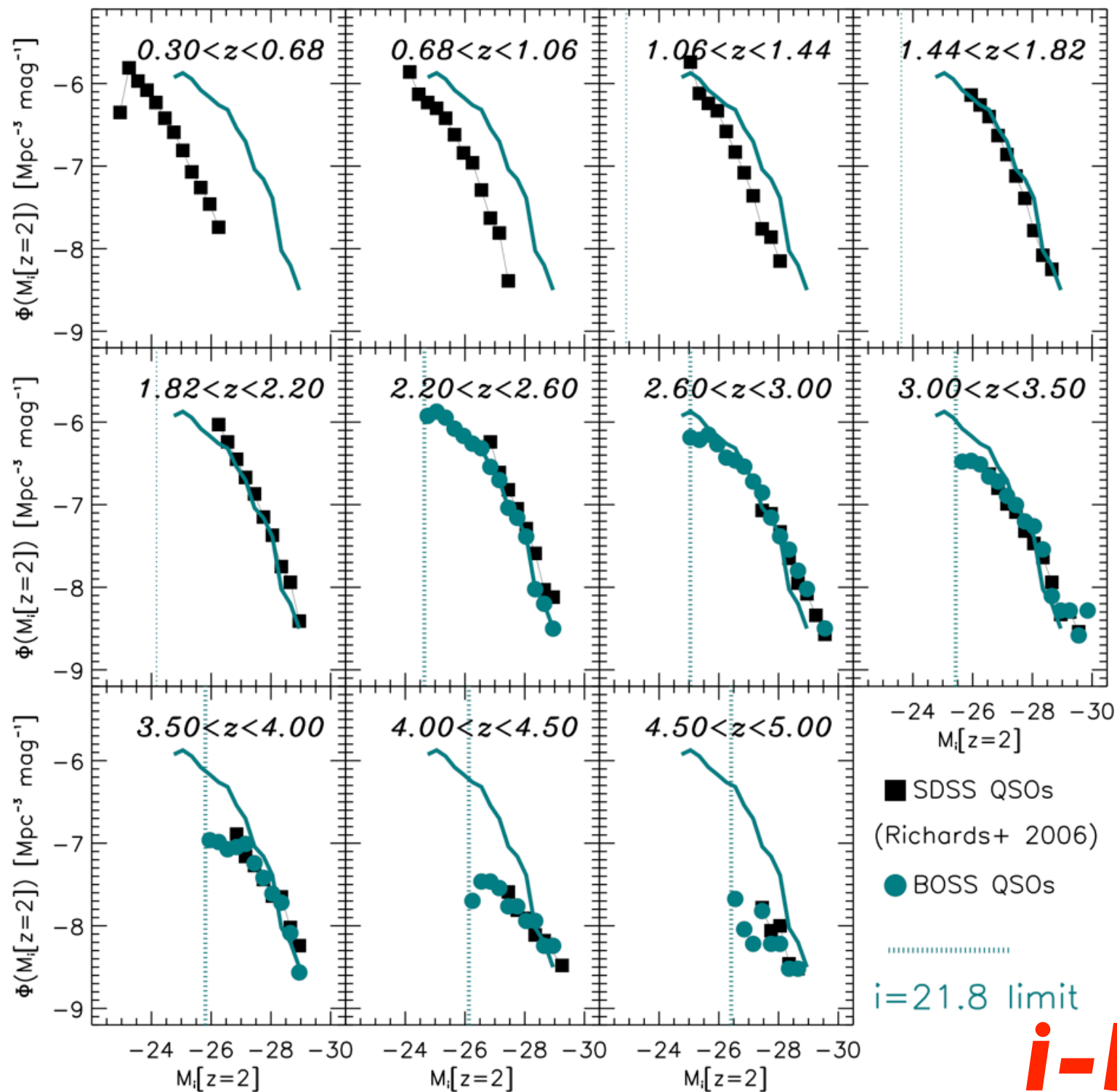
Variability Selection Stripe 82



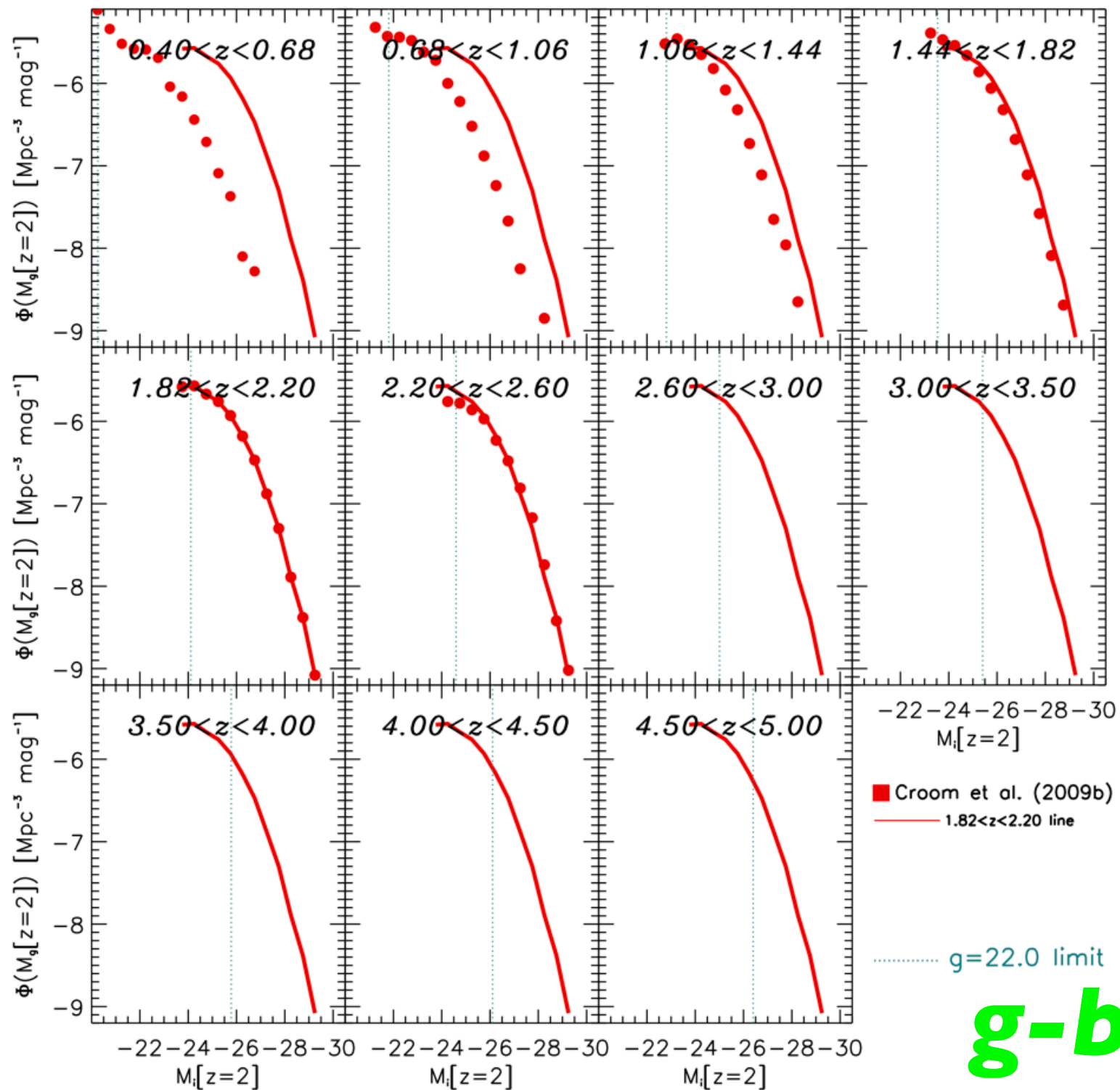
Palanque-Delabrouille et al. (2011)



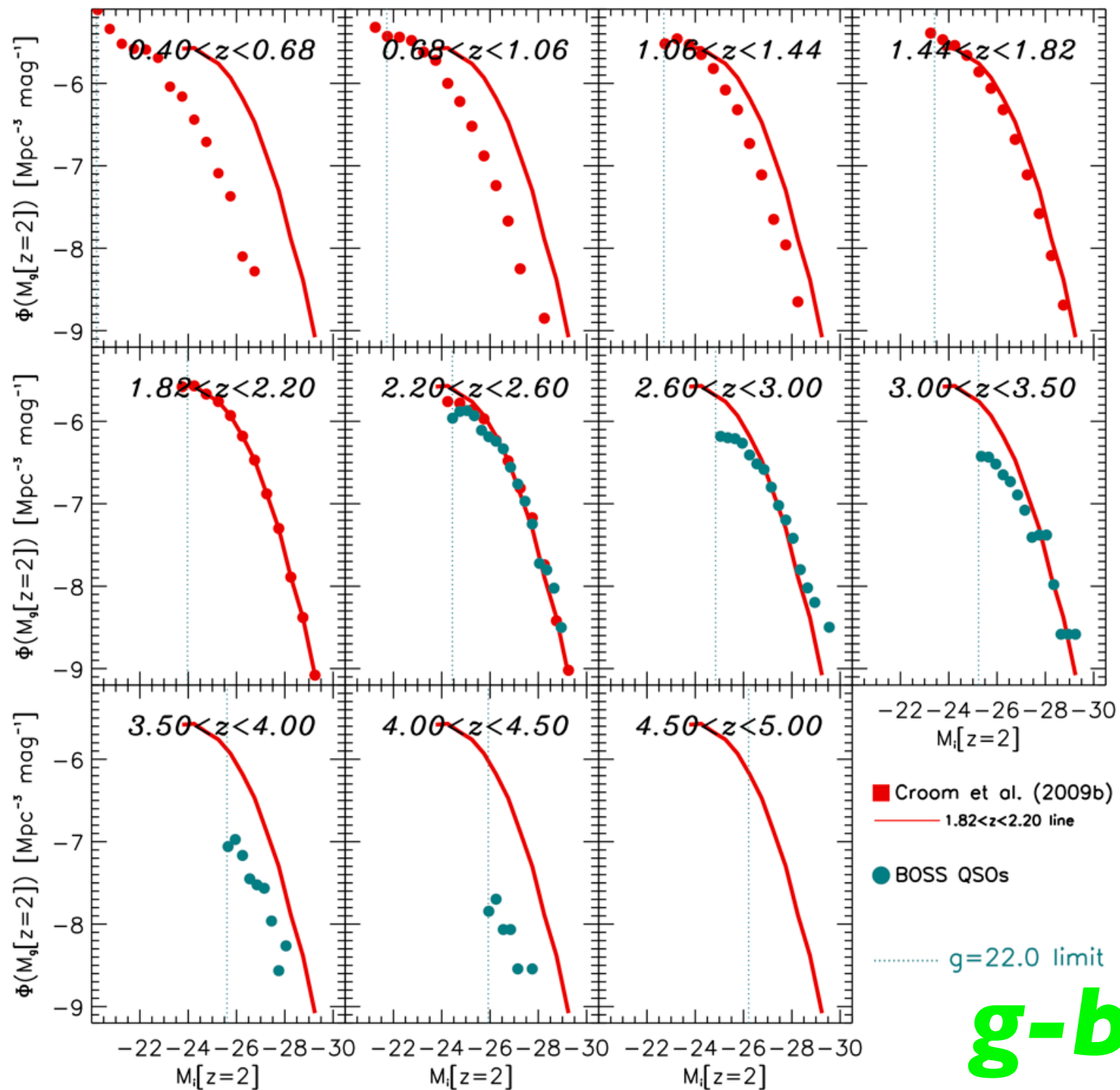
i-band



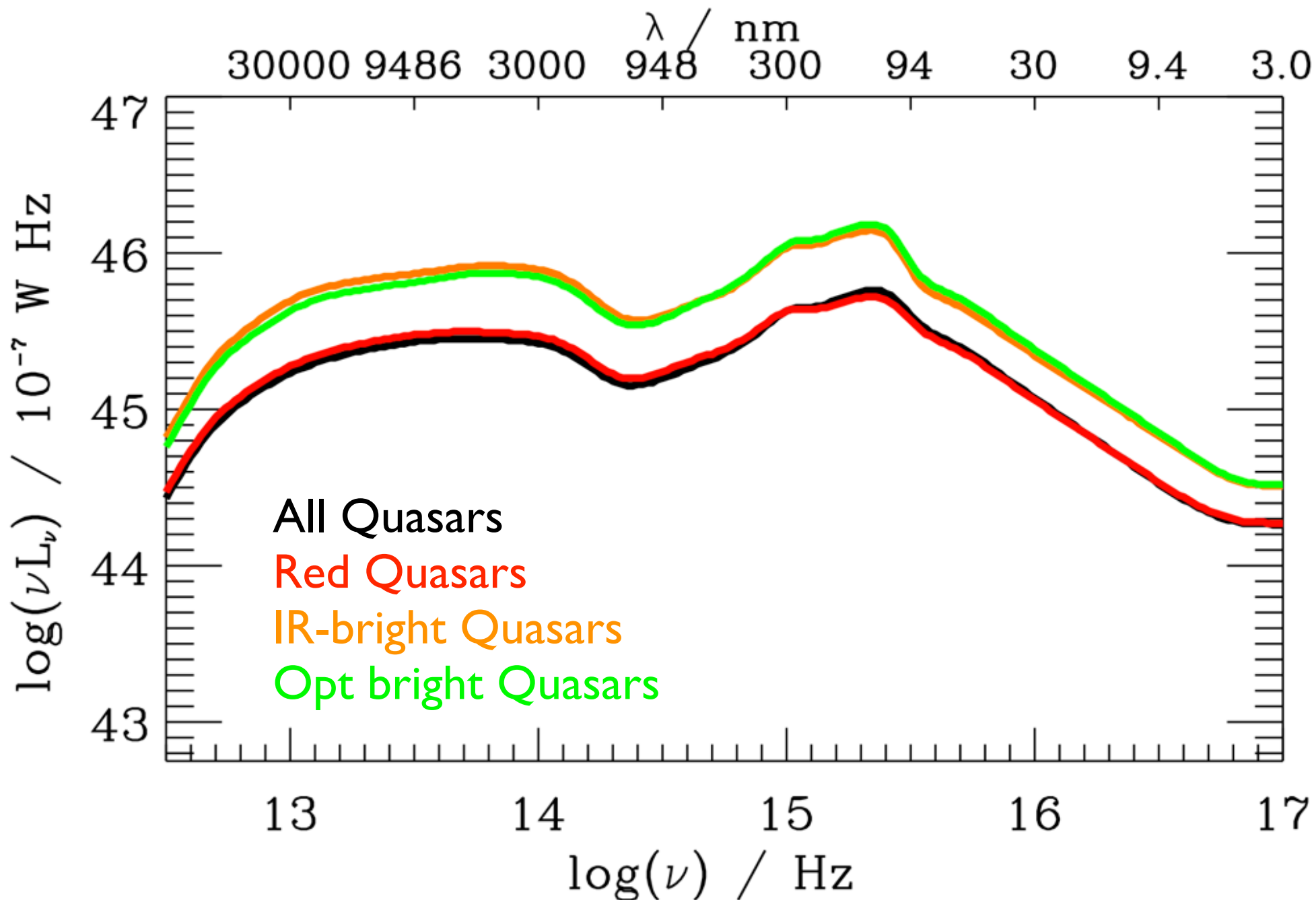
i-band



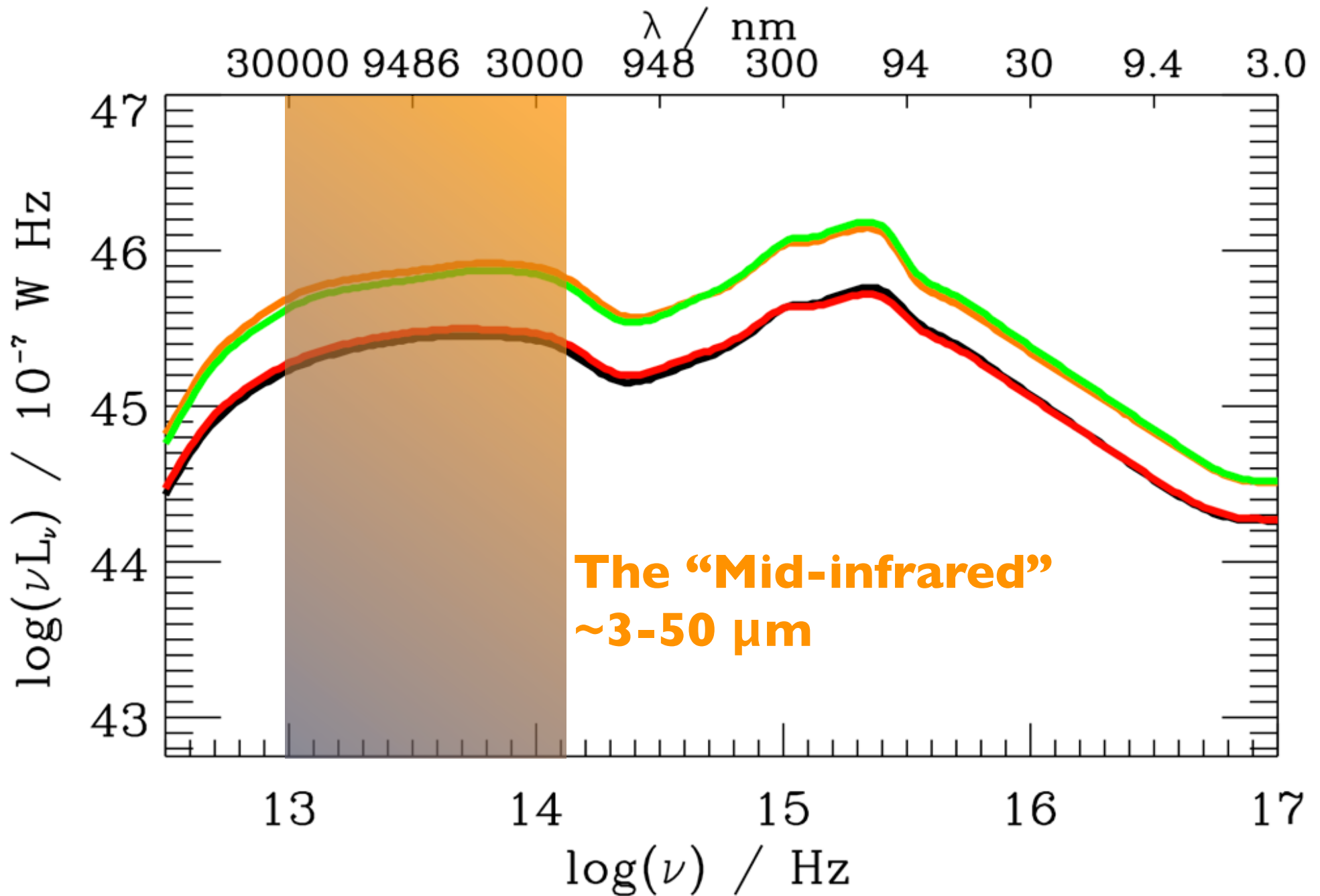
g-band



g-band

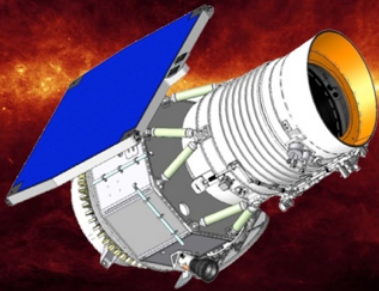


Richards et al. (2006, ApJS, 166, 470, and Refs. therein)



Richards et al. (2006, ApJS, 166, 470, and Refs. therein)

Wide Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE)

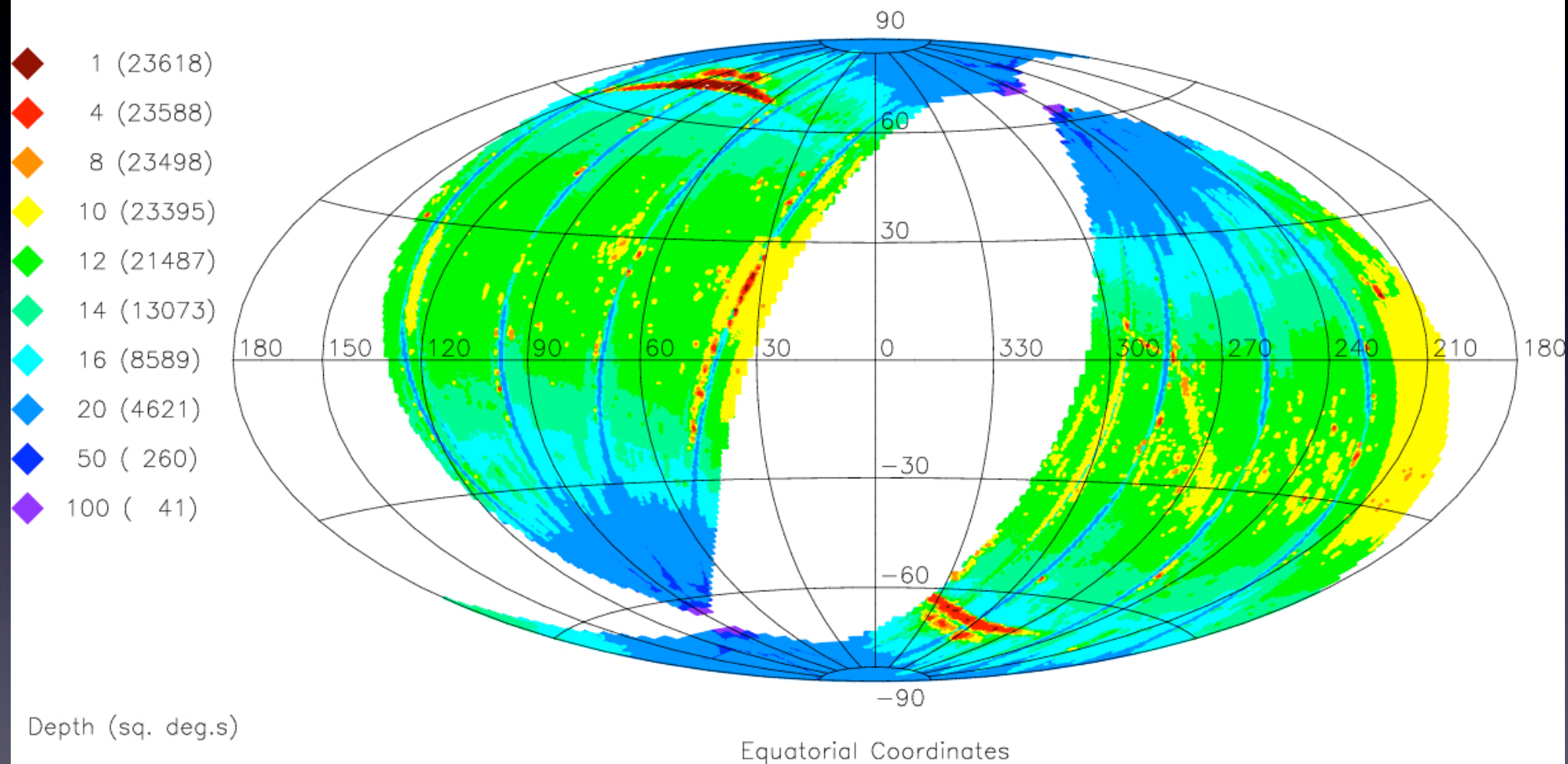


3.4, 4.6, 12, 22 μ m
0.08, 0.11, 1, 6 mJy
All-sky

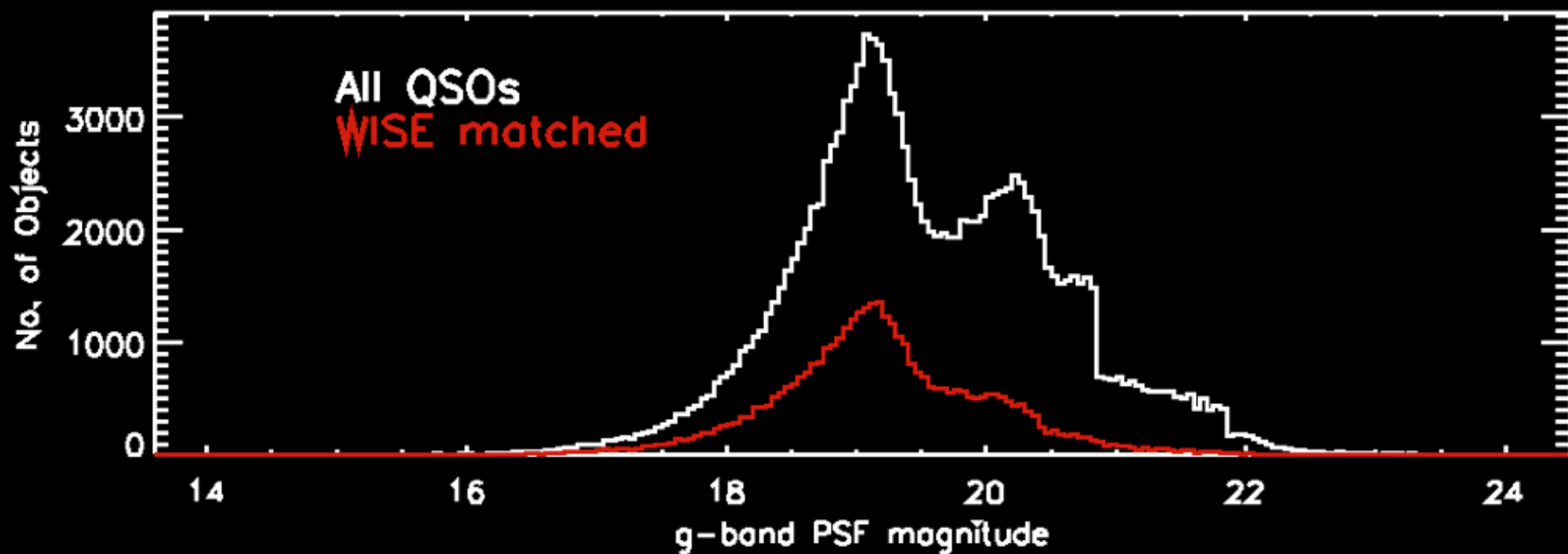
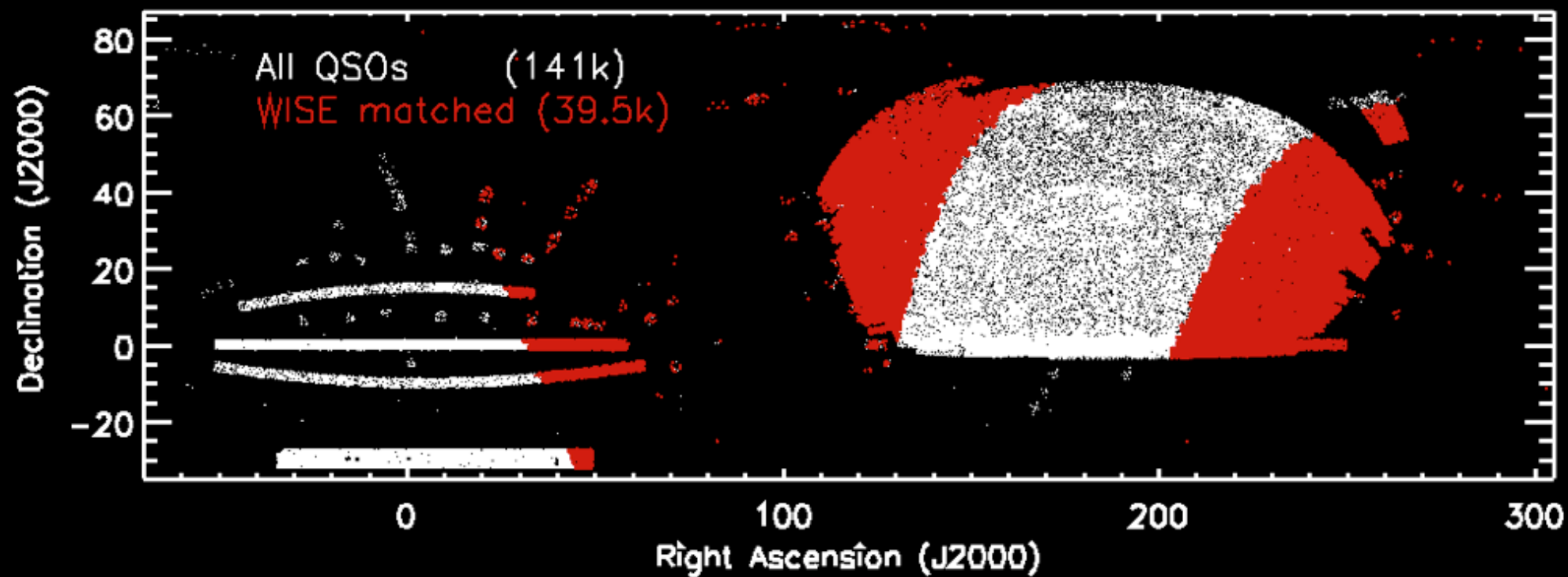


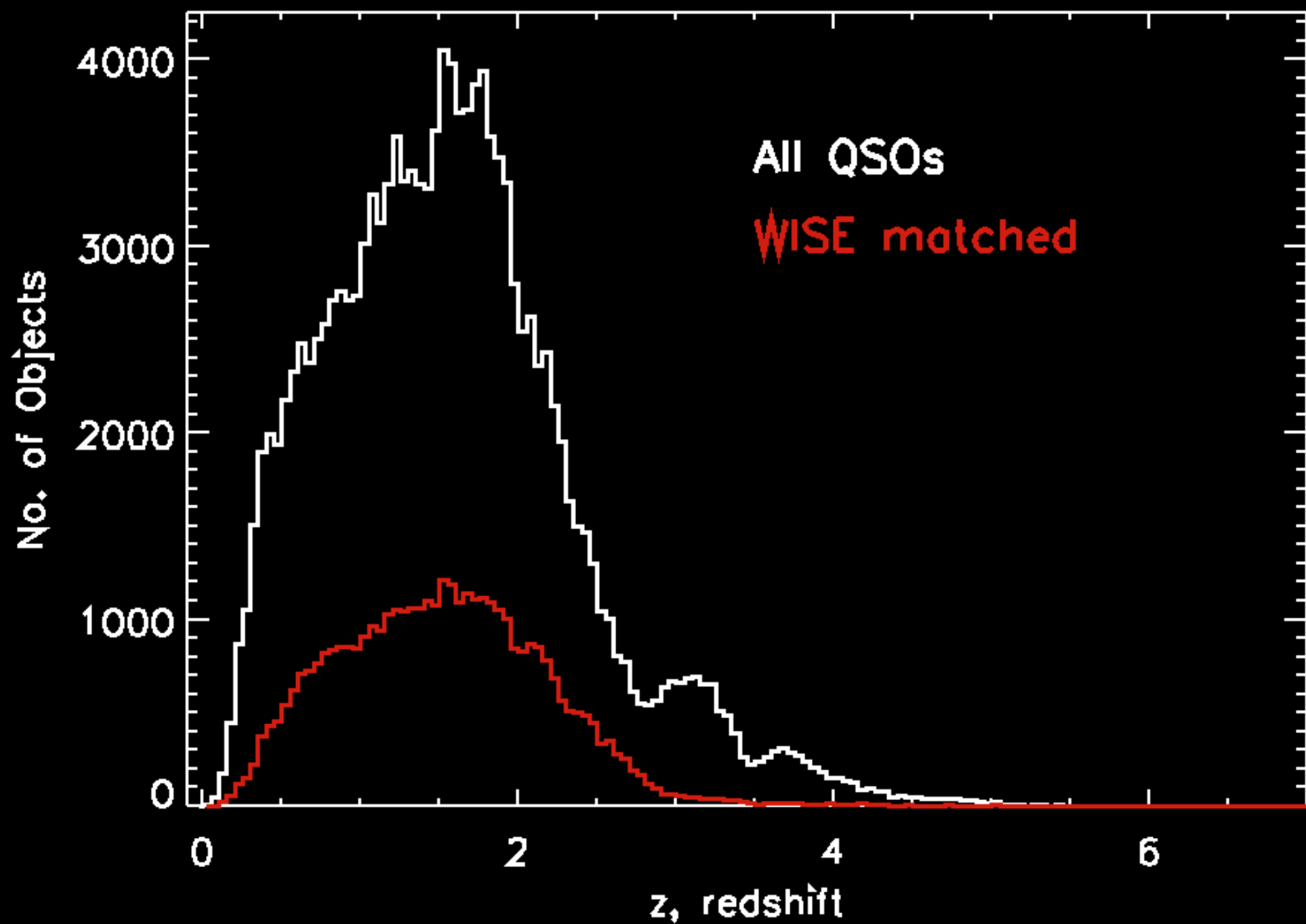
Wright et al. (2010)
wise.ssl.berkeley.edu

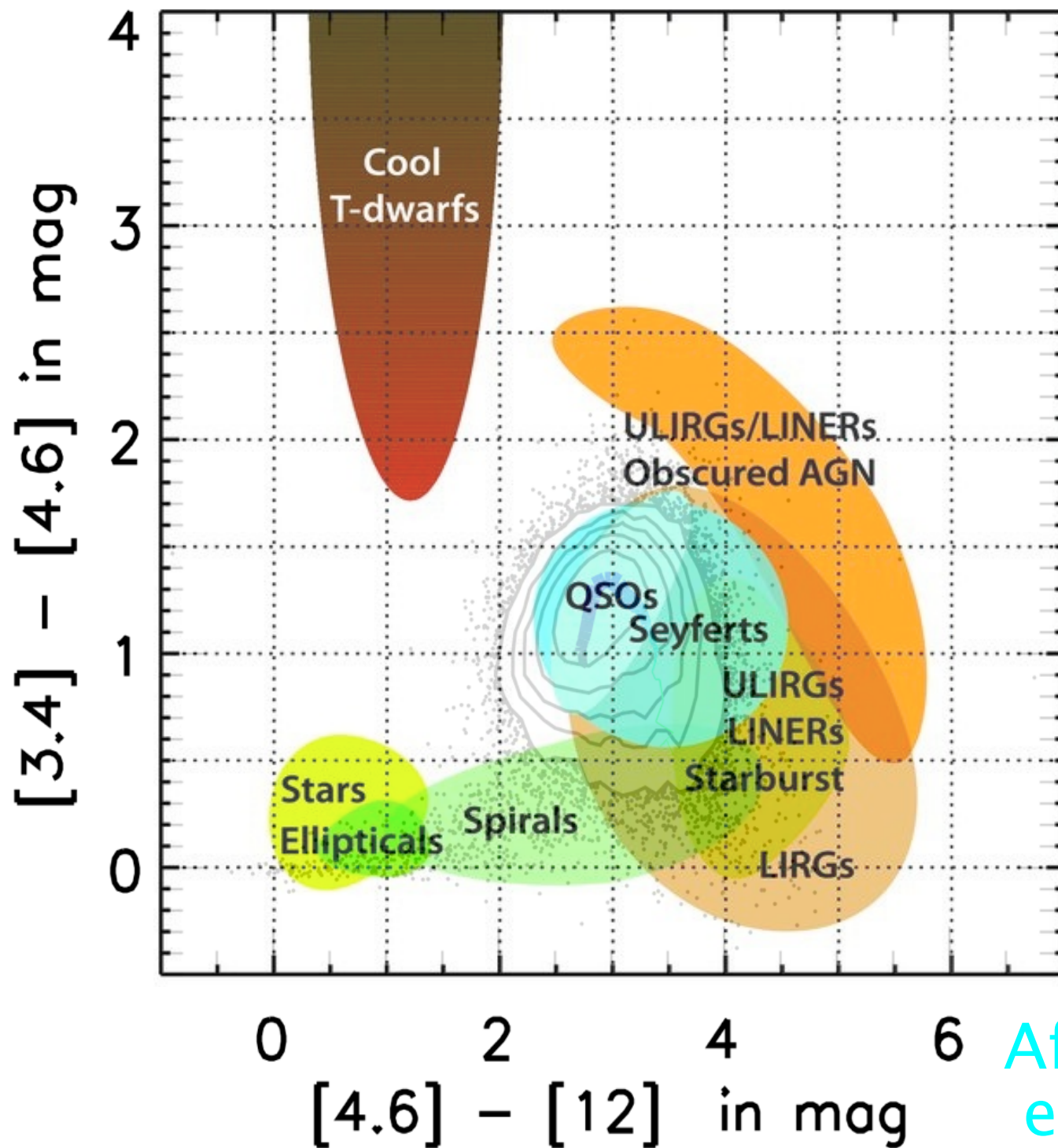
Coadd Coverage (frames)
NCoadds = 10464, File = prelim_3x3-w1-pix.fits, Binsz = 918"



<http://wise2.ipac.caltech.edu/docs/release/prelim/>







After: Wright
et al. (2010)

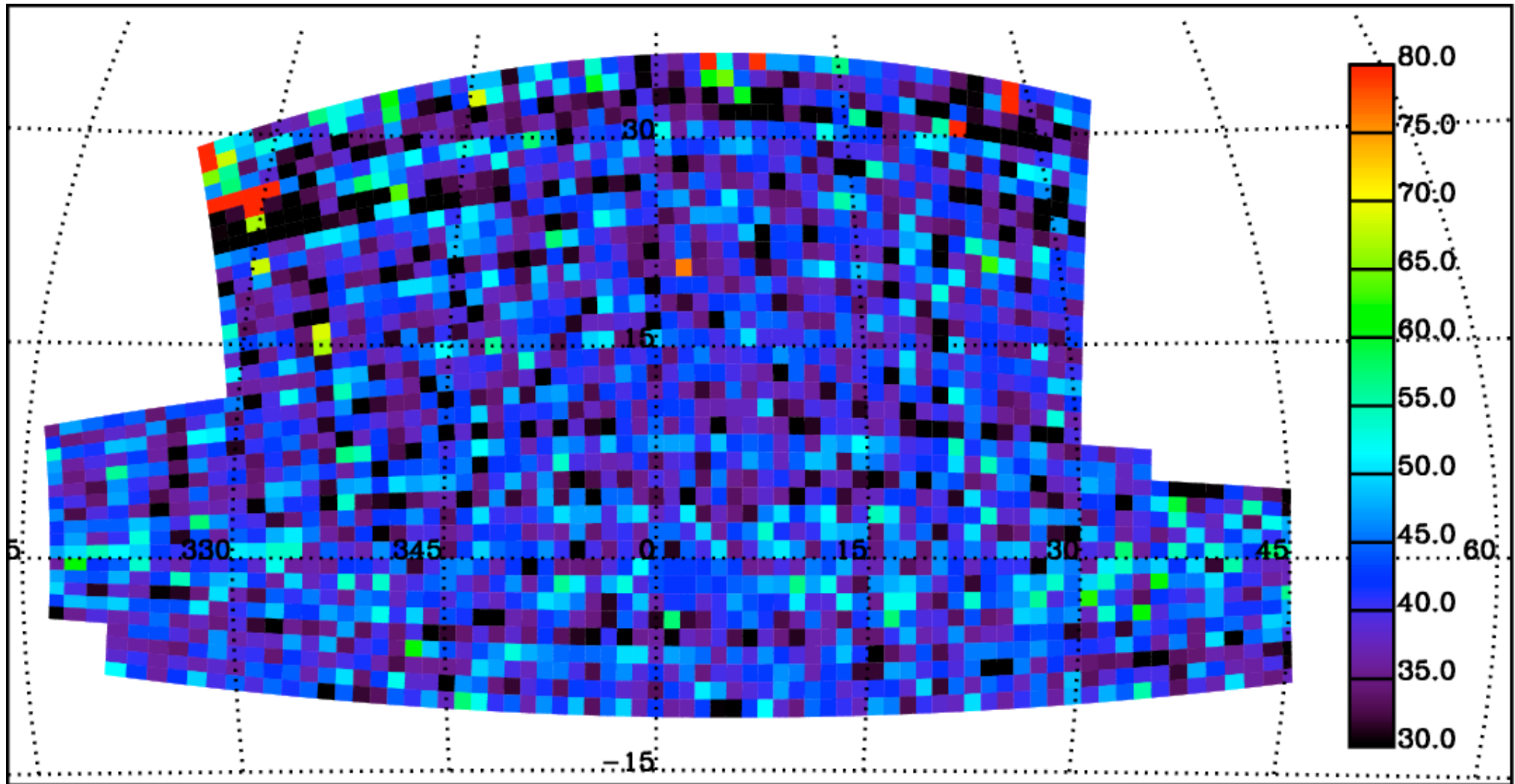
A deep-field astronomical image, likely from the Hubble Space Telescope, showing a vast field of galaxies and stars. The background is a dense field of small, distant galaxies, many of which are redshifted to red colors. Several brighter, more prominent galaxies are visible, including a large, bright, spiral galaxy in the upper left and a large, bright, elliptical galaxy in the lower right. The text "I. Future (post-mid 2014)" is overlaid in the center of the image.

I. Future (post-mid 2014)

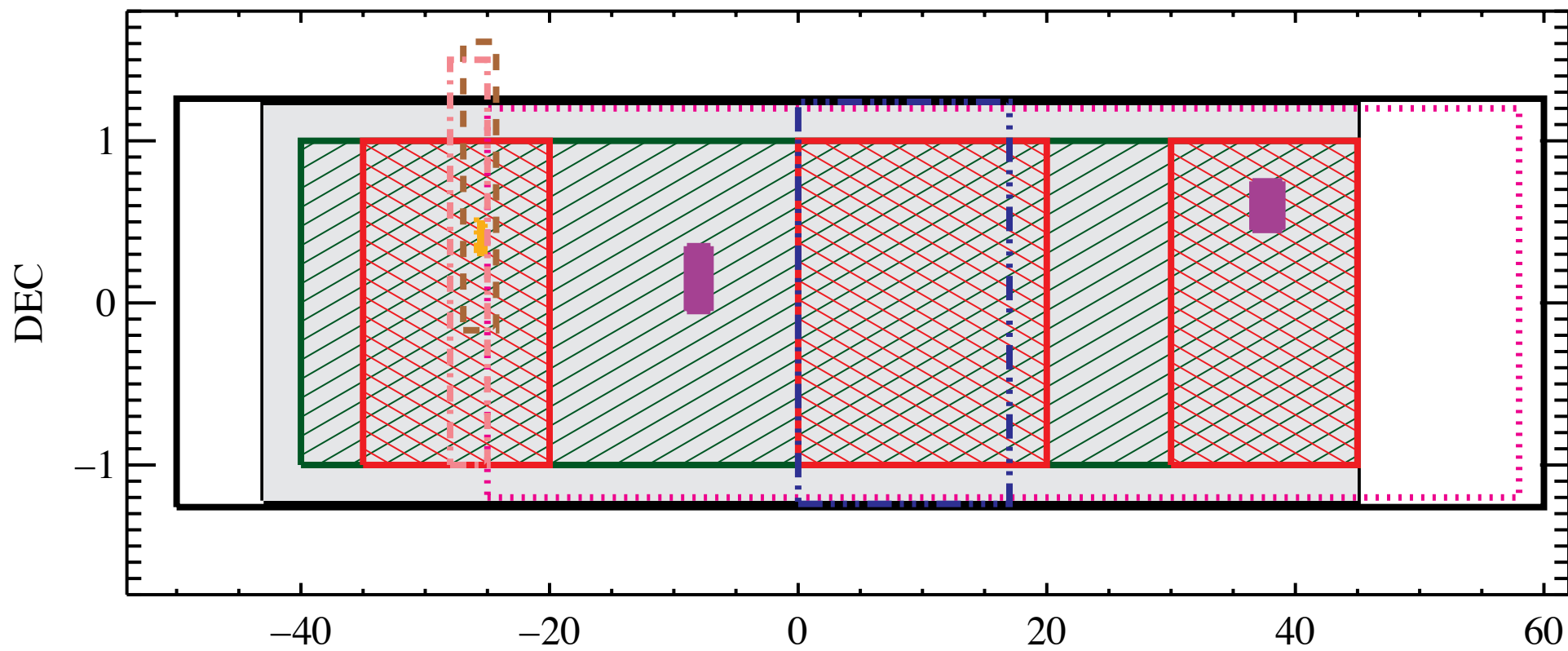
After Sloan 3: BOSS+

Eric Aubourg (APC), Niel Brandt (Penn State), Kevin Bundy (UC, Berkeley), Xiaohui Fan (Arizona), Richard McMahon (Cambridge), Adam Myers (U. Illinois), Bob Nichol (Portsmouth), Nathalie Palanque-Delabrouille (CEA-Saclay), Patrick Petitjean (IAP), Gordon Richards (Drexel), Emmanuel Rollinde (IAP), Nic Ross (LBNL), Don Schneider (Penn State), Scott Anderson (U. Washington), Anze Slosar (BNL), Michael Strauss (Princeton), Martin White (UC, Berkeley/LBNL) and Christophe Yèche (CEA-Saclay).

3,000 deg² in the Southern Galactic Cap...



...1/10th survey by SDSS-I/II



Imaging :

-  Stripe 82 SDSS imaging ($ugriz$, $i < 22.75$, 270 deg^2)
-  CFHT imaging for lensing (170 deg^2 , $i < 23.5$) (this team)
-  UKIDSS LAS, $K_{\text{vega}} = 18.4$
-  UKIDSS: DXS Field 4
-  CFHTLS W4
-  NESSIE (this proposal), $K_{\text{vega}} = 20$

Spectroscopy :

-  BOSS (220 deg^2 , 40,000 redshifts)
-  DEEP2 and PRIMUS
-  VVDS
-  Wiggle-z

+ deep VLA, ACT (SZ)

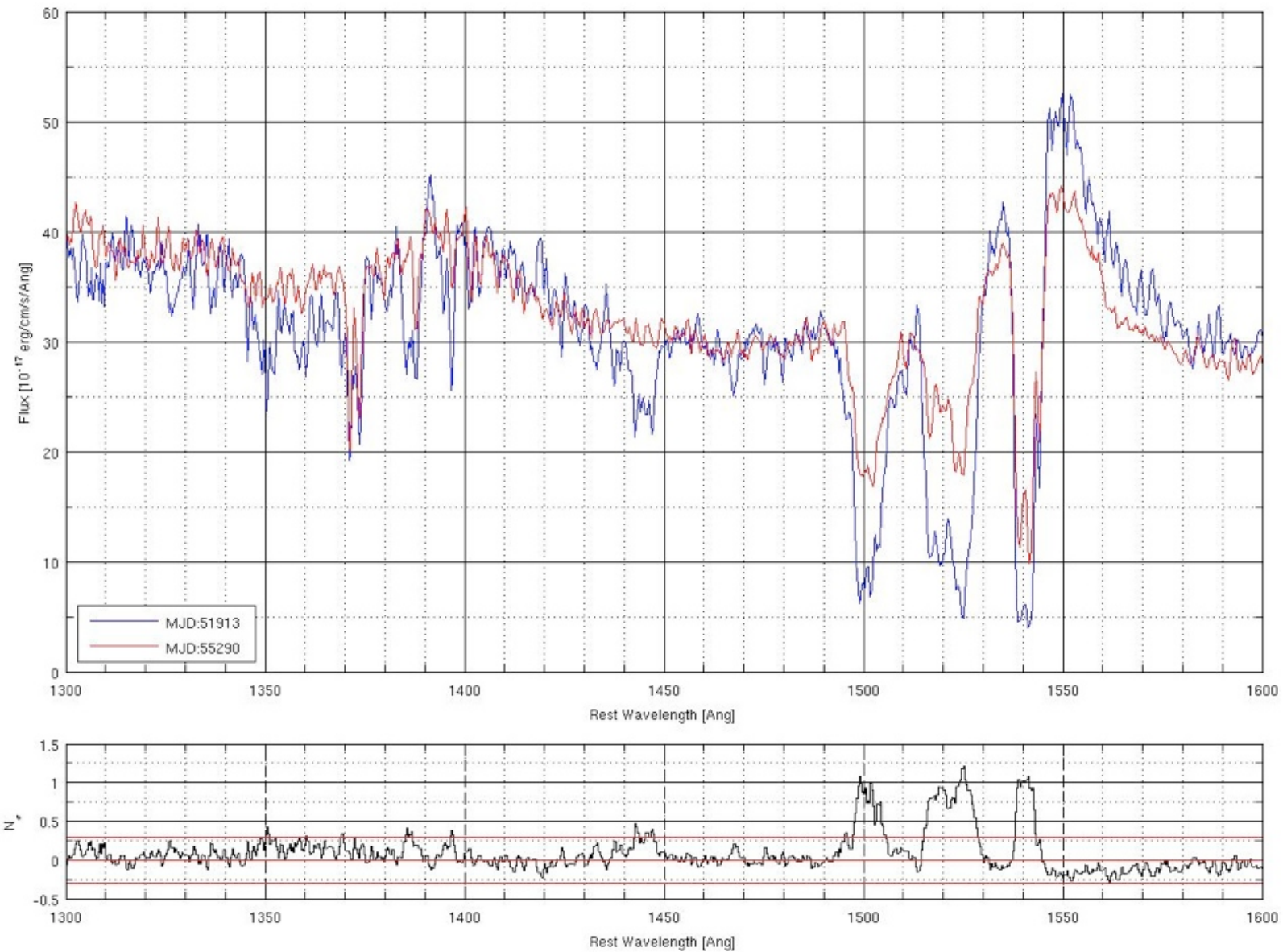
+ DES (*grizy*)

+ *Herschel*

Science Goals

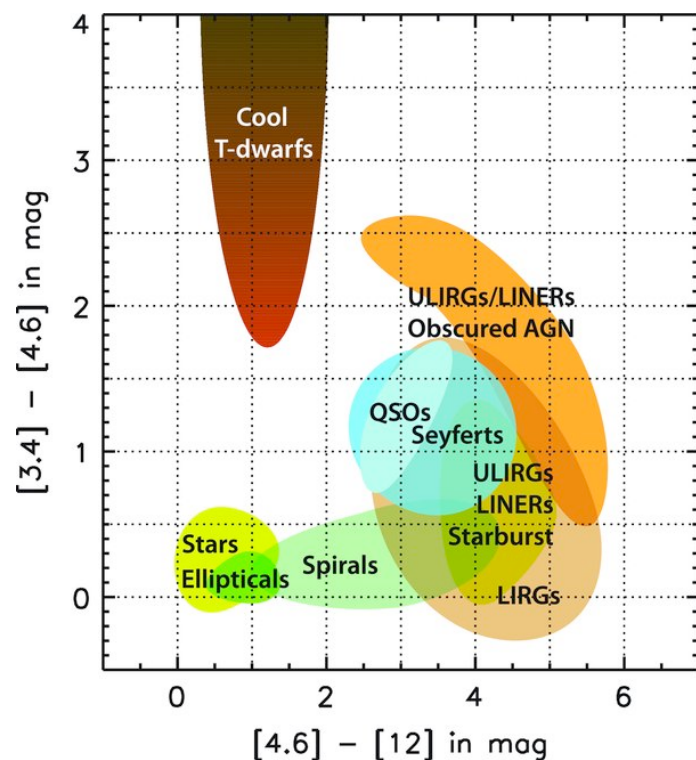
- BOSS “Contingency”
 - High S/N $z > 2.2$ Quasars
- Continue to build Stripe 82 legacy

QSO BAL Spectro-variability



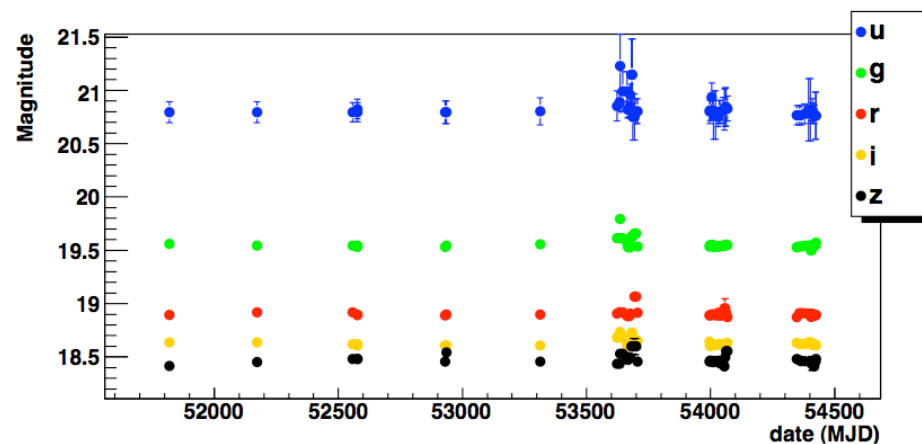
Courtesy: Niel Brandt & Nur Filiz Ak

WISE

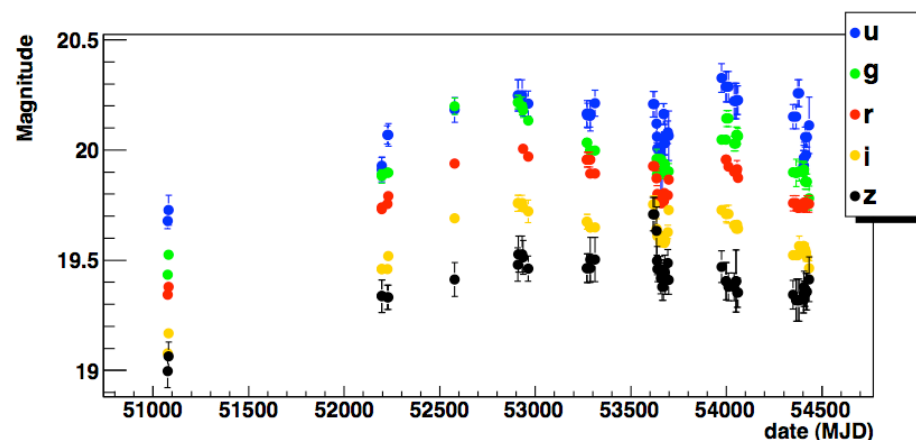


Wright et al. (2010)

+



(MIR) Variability



= ~70 AGN deg²

Science Goals

- BOSS “Contingency”
 - High S/N $z > 2.2$ Quasars
- Continue to build Stripe 82 legacy
- Obscured (via WISE) and unobscured QSOs down to $g=23$
- QSO BAL Monitoring
- Spectro-variability for point sources
(**TDSS; S. Anderson P.I.**)

Strengths of BOSS+

- All targeting/variability data in hand!!
- Same hardware
- Same software
- Same “peopleware” (more or less)

Conclusions

1. Statistical QSO surveys came of age in 2000-08

2. Today:

- i. Have unprecedented $z > 2$ quasar dataset being gathered via BOSS Quasar Survey
- ii. (Early) Quasar Luminosity Function key result in-hand

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