

# Large Synoptic Survey Telescope Galaxies, Dark Matter, and Black Holes: Extragalactic Roadmap

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**Abstract.**

TBD

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# 1. Introduction

The Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) is a wide-field, ground-based telescope, designed to image a substantial fraction of the sky in six optical bands every few nights. It is planned to operate for a decade allowing the stacked images to detect galaxies to redshifts well beyond unity. The LSST and the survey are designed to meet the requirements (Ivezic & the LSST Science Collaboration 2011) of a broad range of science goals in astronomy, astrophysics and cosmology. The LSST was the top-ranked large ground-based initiative in the 2010 National Academy of Sciences decadal survey in astronomy and astrophysics, and is on track to begin the survey early in the next decade.

In 2008, eleven separate quasi-independent science collaborations were formed to focus on a broad range of topics in astronomy and cosmology that the LSST could address. Members of these collaborations have been instrumental in helping to develop the science case for LSST (encapsulated in the LSST Science Book), to refine the concepts for the survey and for the data processing, and to educate other scientists and the public about the promise of this unique observatory.

The Dark Energy Science Collaboration (DESC) has taken the next logical step beyond the science book. They identified the most critical challenges that will need to be overcome to realize LSST's potential for measuring the effects of Dark Energy. They looked at five complementary techniques for tackling dark energy, and outlined high-priority tasks for the science collaboration during construction. They designated sixteen working groups (some of which already existed) to coordinate the work. This roadmap has been documented in a 133-page white paper ([arxiv.org/abs/1211.0310](https://arxiv.org/abs/1211.0310)). The white paper provides a guide for investigators looking for ways to contribute to the overall investigation. It may help in efforts to obtain funding, because it provides clear indication of the importance of the advance work and how the pieces fit together.

The investigation of Dark Energy is only one topic for LSST. It is important to develop similarly concrete roadmaps for work in other areas. After some discussion among the collaborations, it appears useful in some cases for different science collaborations to join forces on a single whitepaper. This is particularly true for topics that involve observations of distant galaxies. With the advent of the DESC,

some of the science goals of the large-scale-structure, weak-lensing, and strong-lensing collaborations have found a new home. The remaining science goals of those collaborations tend to be focused on galaxy evolution and dark matter. Two other collaborations: AGN and Galaxies, also have those topics as major themes. This roadmap identifies the major high-level science themes of these investigations, outlines how complementary techniques will contribute, and identifies areas where advance work is essential. For this advance work, the emphasis is on areas that are not adequately covered in the DESC roadmap. As convenient shorthand, we use the acronym GALLA (Galaxies, AGN, Lensing Large-scale Structure and Astro-informatics) joint roadmap of the overlapping science collaborations.

Chapter 2 gives a brief summary of the science background. Many of the themes and projects are already set out in the Science Book, where more detail is provided for many of the science investigations. Chapter 3 sets out the highest priority preparatory work to enable these investigations. These tasks are laid out on the assumption that the work plan of the DESC will be carried out and that software and data products resulting from that work will be available to other science collaborations. The Appendix 4 organizes the tasks by science topic and describes them in more detail.

## 2. Science Background

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### 2.1 Overview

TBD

### 2.2 Science Background: AGN

### 2.3 Science Background: Galaxies

Galaxies represent fundamental astronomical objects outside our own Milky Way. The large luminosities of galaxies enable their detection to extreme distances, providing abundant and far-reaching probes into the depths of the universe. At each epoch in cosmological history, the color and brightness distributions of the galaxy population reveal how stellar populations form with time and as a function of galaxy mass. The progressive mix of disk and spheroidal morphological components of galaxies communicate the relative importance of energy dissipation and collisionless processes for their formation. Correlations between internal galaxy properties and cosmic environments indicate the ways the universe nurtures galaxies as they form. The evolution of the detailed characteristics of galaxies over cosmic time reflects how fundamental astrophysics operates to generate the rich variety of astronomical structures observed today.

Study of the astrophysics of galaxy formation represents a vital science of its own, but the ready observability of galaxies critically enables a host of astronomical experiments in other fields. Galaxies act as the semaphores of the universe, encoding information about the development of large scale structures and the mass-energy budget of the universe in their spatial distribution. The mass distribution and clustering of galaxies reflect essential properties of dark matter, including potential constraints on the velocity and mass of particle candidates. Galaxies famously host supermassive black holes, and

observations of active galactic nuclei provide a window into the high-energy astrophysics of black hole accretion processes. The porous interface between the astrophysics of black holes, galaxies, and dark matter structures allows for astronomers to achieve gains in each field using the same datasets.

The Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) will provide a digital image of the southern sky in six bands (*ugrizy*). The area ( $\sim 18,000 \text{ deg}^2$ ) and depth ( $r \sim 24.5$  for a single visit,  $r \sim 27.5$  coadded) of the survey will enable research of such breadth that LSST may influence essentially all extragalactic science programs that rely primarily on photometric data. For studies of galaxies, LSST provide both an unequaled catalogue of billions of extragalactic sources and high-quality multiband imaging of individual objects. This section of the *Extragalactic Roadmap* presents scientific background for studies of these galaxies with LSST to provide a context for considering how the astronomical community can best leverage the catalogue and imaging datasets and for identifying any required preparatory science tasks.

LSST will begin science operations during the next decade, more than twenty years after the start of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey ([york2000a](#)) and subsequent precursor surveys including PanSTARRS ([kaiser2010a](#)), the Subaru survey with Hyper Suprime-Cam ([miyazaki2012a](#)), and the Dark Energy Survey ([flaugher2005a](#)). Relative to these prior efforts, extragalactic science breakthroughs generated by LSST will likely benefit from its increased area, source counts, and statistical samples, the constraining power of the six-band imaging, and the survey depth and image quality. The following discussion of LSST efforts focusing on the astrophysics of galaxies will highlight how these features of the survey enable new science programs.

### 2.3.1 Star Formation and Stellar Populations in Galaxies

Light emitted by stellar populations will provide all the direct measurements made by LSST. This information will be filtered through the six passbands utilized by the survey (*ugrizy*), providing constraints on the rest-frame ultraviolet SEDs of galaxies to redshift  $z \sim 6$  and a probe of rest-frame optical spectral breaks to  $z \sim 1.5$ . By using stellar population synthesis modeling, these measures of galaxy SEDs will enable estimates of the redshifts, star formation rates, stellar masses, dust content, and population ages for potentially billions of galaxies. In the context of previous extragalactic surveys, LSST will enable new advances in our understanding of stellar populations in galaxies by contributing previously unachievable statistical power and an areal coverage that samples the rarest cosmic environments.

A variety of ground- and space-based observations have constrained the star formation history of the universe over the redshift range that LSST will likely probe ([madau2014a](#)). The statistical power of LSST will improve our knowledge of the evolving UV luminosity function, luminosity density, and cosmic star formation rate. The LSST observations can constrain how the astrophysics of gas cooling within dark matter halos, the efficiency of molecular cloud formation and the star formation within them, and regulatory mechanisms like supernova and radiative heating give rise to these statistical features of the galaxy population. While measurement of the evolving UV luminosity function can help quantify the role of these astrophysical processes, the ability of LSST to probe vastly different cosmic environments will also allow for the robust quantification of any changes in the UV luminosity function with environmental density, and an examination of connections between environment and the fueling of star formation.

Optical observations teach us about the established stellar content of galaxies. For stellar populations older than  $\sim 100$  million years, optical observations provide sensitivity to the spectral breaks near a wavelength of  $\lambda \approx 4000$  in the rest-frame related to absorption in the atmospheres of mature stars.



Such observations help constrain the amount of stellar mass in galaxies. For passive galaxies that lack vigorous star formation, these optical observations reveal the well-defined “red sequence” of galaxies in the color-magnitude plane that traces the succession of galaxies from recently-merged spheroids to the most massive systems at the centers of galaxy clusters. For blue, star-forming galaxies, optical light can help quantify the relative contribution of evolved stars to total galaxy luminosity, and indeed has led to the identification of a well-defined locus of galaxies in the parameter space of star formation rate and stellar mass (**noeske2007a**). This relation, often called the “star-forming main sequence” of galaxies, indicates that galaxies of the same stellar mass typically sustain a similar star-formation rate. Determining the physical or possibly statistical origin of the relation remains an active line of inquiry, guided by recently improved data from Hubble Space Telescope over the  $\sim 0.2 \text{ deg}^{-2}$  Cosmic Assembly Near-Infrared Deep Extragalactic Survey (**grogan2011a; koekemoer2011a**). While LSST will be comparably limited in redshift selection, its 30,000 times larger area will enable a much fuller sampling of the star formation–stellar mass plane, allowing for a characterization of the distribution of galaxies that lie off the main sequence that can help discriminate between phenomenological explanations of the sequence.

### 2.3.2 Galaxies as Cosmic Structures

The structural properties of galaxies arise from an intricate combination of important astrophysical processes. The gaseous disks of galaxies require substantial energy dissipation while depositing angular momentum into a rotating structure. These gaseous disks form stars with a surface density that declines exponentially with galactic radius, populating stellar orbits that differentially rotate about the galactic center and somehow organize into spiral features. Many disk galaxies contain (pseudo-)bulges that form through a combination of violent relaxation and orbital dynamics. These disk galaxy features contrast with systems where spheroidal stellar distributions dominate the galactic structure. Massive ellipticals form through galaxy mergers and accretions, and manage to forge a regular sequence of surface density, size, and stellar velocity dispersion from the chaos of strong gravitational encounters. Since these astrophysical processes may operate with great variety as a function of galaxy mass and cosmic environment, LSST will revolutionize studies of evolving galaxy morphologies by providing enormous samples with deep imaging of exquisite quality.

The huge sample of galaxies provided by LSST will provide a definitive view of how the sizes and structural parameters of disk and spheroidal systems vary with color, stellar mass, and luminosity. Morphological studies will employ at least two complementary techniques for quantifying the structural properties of galaxies. Bayesian methods can yield multi-component parameterized models for all the galaxies in the LSST sample, including the quantified contribution of bulge, disk, and spheroid structures to the observed galaxy surface brightness profiles. The parameterized models will supplement non-parametric measures of the light distribution including the Gini and M20 metrics that quantify the surface brightness uniformity and spatial moment of dominant pixels in a galaxy image (**abraham2003a; lotz2004a**). Collectively, these morphological measures provided by analyzing the LSST imaging data will enable a consummate determination of the relation between structural properties and other features of galaxies over a range of galaxy mass and luminosity previously unattainable.

While the size of the LSST sample supplies the statistical power for definitive morphological studies, the sample size also enables the identification of rare objects. This capability will benefit our efforts for connecting the distribution of galaxy morphologies to their evolutionary origin during the structure formation process, including the formation of disk galaxies. The emergence of ordered disk galaxies remains a hallmark event in cosmic history, with so-called “grand design” spirals like

the Milky Way forming dynamically cold, thin disks in the last  $\sim 10$  Gyr. Before thin disks emerged, rotating systems featured “clumpy” mass distributions with density enhancements that may originate from large scale gravitational instability. Whether the ground-based LSST can effectively probe the exact timing and duration of the transition from clumpy to well-ordered disks remains unknown, but LSST can undoubtedly contribute studying the variation in forming disk structures at the present day. Unusual objects, such as the UV luminous local galaxies identified by **heckman2005a** that display physical features analogous to Lyman break galaxies at higher redshifts, may provide a means to study the formation of disks in the present day under rare conditions only well-probed by the sheer size of the LSST survey.

Similarly, the characterizing the extremes of the massive spheroid population can critically inform theoretical models for their formation. For instance, the most massive galaxies at the centers of galaxy clusters contain vast numbers of stars within enormous stellar envelopes. The definitive LSST sample can capture enough of the most massive, rare clusters to quantify the spatial extent of these galaxies at low surface brightnesses, where the bound stellar structures blend with the intracluster light of their hosts. Another research area the LSST data can help address regards the central densities of local ellipticals that have seemingly decreased compared with field ellipticals at higher redshifts. The transformation of these dense, early ellipticals to the spheroids in the present day may involve galaxy mergers and environmental effects, two astrophysical processes that LSST can characterize through unparalleled statistics and environmental probes. By measuring the surface brightness profiles of billions of ellipticals LSST can determine whether any such dense early ellipticals survive to the present day, whatever their rarity.

Beyond the statistical advances enabled by LSST and the wide variation in environments probed by a survey of half the sky, the image quality of LSST will permit studies of galaxy structures in the very low surface brightness regime. Observational measures of the outer most regions of thin disks can constrain how such disks “end”, how dynamical effects might truncate disks, and whether some disks smoothly transition into stellar halos. LSST will provide such measures and help quantify the relative importance the physical effects that influence the low surface brightness regions in disks. Other galaxies have low surface brightnesses throughout their stellar structures, and the image quality and sensitivity of LSST will enable the most complete census of low surface brightness galaxies to date. LSST will provide the best available constraints on the extremes of disk surface brightness, which relates to the extremes of star formation in low surface density environments.

The ability of LSST to probe low surface brightnesses also allows for characterization of stellar halos that surround nearby galaxies. Structures in stellar halos, from streams to density inhomogeneities, originate from the hierarchical formation process and their morphology provides clues to the formation history on a galaxy-by-galaxy basis (**bullock2005a; johnston2008a**). Observations with small telescopes (**martinez-delgado2008a; abraham2014a**) have already demonstrated that stellar halo structures display interesting variety (**van dokkum2014a**). LSST, with its unrivaled entendue, can help build a statistical sample of stellar halos and cross-reference their morphologies with the observed properties of their central galaxies. Such studies may determine whether the formation histories reflected in the structures of halos also influence galaxy colors or morphological type. The examination of stellar halos around external galaxies may also result in the identification of small mass satellites whose sizes, luminosities, and abundances can constrain models of the galaxy formation process on the extreme low-mass end of the mass function.

### 2.3.3 Probing the Extremes of Galaxy Formation

The deep, multiband imaging LSST provides over an enormous area will enable the search for galaxies that form in the rarest environments, under the most unusual conditions, and at very early times. By probing the extremes of galaxy formation, the LSST data will push our theoretical understanding of the structure formation process.

The rarest, most massive early galaxies may form in conjunction with the supermassive black holes that power distant quasars. LSST can use the same types of color-color selections to identify extremely luminosity galaxies out to redshift  $z \sim 6$ , and monitor whether the stellar mass build-up in these galaxies tracks the accretion history of the most massive supermassive black holes. If stellar mass builds proportionally to black hole mass in quasars, then very rare luminous star forming galaxies at early times may immediately proceed the formation of bright quasars. LSST has all the requisite survey properties (area, multiband imaging, and depth) to investigate this long-standing problem.

The creation of LSST Deep Drilling fields will enable a measurement of the very bright end of the high-redshift galaxy luminosity function. Independent determinations of the distribution of galaxy luminosities at  $z \sim 6$  show substantial variations at the bright end. The origin of the discrepancies between various groups remains unclear, but the substantial cosmic variance expected for the limited volumes probed and the intrinsic rarity of the bright objects may conspire to introduce large potential differences between the abundance of massive galaxies in different areas of the sky. Reducing this uncertainty requires deep imaging over a wide area, and the LSST Deep Drilling fields satisfy this need by achieving sensitivities beyond the rest of the survey.

Lastly, the spatial rarity of extreme objects discovered in the wide LSST area may reflect an intrinsically small volumetric density of objects or the short duration of an event that gives rise to the observed properties of the rare objects. Mergers represent a critical class of short-lived epochs in the formation histories of individual galaxies. Current determinations of the evolving numbers of close galaxy pairs or morphological indicators of mergers provide varying estimates for the redshift dependence of the galaxy merger rate ([conselice2003a](#); [kartaltepe2007a](#); [lotz2008a](#); [lin2008a](#); [robotham2014a](#)). The identification of merging galaxy pairs as a function of separation, merger mass ratio, and environment in the LSST data will enable a full accounting of how galaxy mergers influence the observed properties of galaxies as a function of cosmic time.

### 2.3.4 Science Book

The contents of the Galaxies Chapter 9 of the Science Book (**LSSTSciBook**).

1. Measurements, Detection, Photometry, Morphology
2. Demographics of Galaxy Populations
  - Passively evolving galaxies
  - High-redshift star forming galaxies
  - Dwarf galaxies
  - Mergers and interactions
3. Distribution Functions and Scaling Relations
  - Luminosity and size evolution
  - Relations between observables
  - Quantifying the Biases and Uncertainties
4. Galaxies in their Dark-Matter Context
  - Measuring Galaxy Environments with LSST
  - The Galaxy-Halo Connection

- Clusters and Cluster Galaxy Evolution
  - Probing Galaxy Evolution with Clustering Measurements
  - Measuring Angular Correlations with LSST, Cross-correlations
5. Galaxies at Extremely Low Surface Brightness
    - Spiral Galaxies with LSB Disks
    - Dwarf Galaxies
    - Tidal Tails and Streams
    - Intracluster Light
  6. Wide Area, Multiband Searches for High-Redshift Galaxies
  7. Deep Drilling Fields
  8. Galaxy Mergers and Merger Rates
  9. Special Populations of Galaxies
  10. Public Involvement

## **2.4 Science Background: Astrominformatics**

## **2.5 Science Background: Large Scale Structure**

## **2.6 Science Background: Strong Lensing**

## **2.7 Science Background: Weak Lensing**

### **3. The Roadmap**

## 4. Task Lists by Science Area

### 4.1 Active Galactic Nuclei

AGN are phenomena that enable us to understand the growth of BHs, understand aspects of galaxy evolution, probe the high redshift universe and study other physical activity, including accretion physics, jets, magnetic fields, etc. There are distinct aspects of the study of AGN that can best be explored by considering AGN as an evolutionary stage of galaxies rather than a distinct type of source. The tasks listed here explore aspects of AGN study that are particularly important AGN as a stage in galaxy evolution.

#### **T-1. AGN feedback in clusters**

*Motivation:* Brightest Cluster/Group Galaxies (hereafter BCGs) are the most massive galaxies in the local Universe residing at/near the centres of galaxy clusters/groups. They will therefore contain the largest supermassive black holes. These black holes can influence their host BCG, the cluster gas and other cluster members via the mechanical energy produced by their 100s kpc scale jets (AGN feedback).

For low redshift galaxy clusters it is possible to perform detailed studies of the star, gas and AGN jets to analyse the details of AGN feedback. LSST will provide a large sample of moderate to high redshift clusters in which we can measure AGN feedback statistically. By combining X-ray, radio and optical observations we can assess the average influence of the BCG's AGN on the hot Intra-cluster medium (ICM) for different sub-populations [e.g. Stott et al. 2012].

*Activities:* By assembling a multi-wavelength dataset (optical, X-ray, Radio) we can obtain the BCG mass, cluster mass and ICM temperature, and the mechanical power injected into the ICM. We can use this to study the interplay between the BCG, its black hole and the cluster gas, to assess the balance of energies involved and for direct comparison with theoretical models of AGN feedback. This has been done with a few hundred clusters at  $z < 0.3$  using

SDSS but we may well be able to reach  $z=1$  and therefore look for an evolution in their interplay and therefore AGN feedback. There are also implications for cosmology too as this will help with the selection of clusters for which the X-ray properties better represent the mass of the cluster rather than the complex interplay of baryonic physics.

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

- (a) Investigate the number of BCGs and the mass range of their clusters with redshift that LSST is likely to be able to observe.
- (b) Assess radio and X-ray data available for AGN Feedback studies (XCS, eROSITA, SKA-pathfinders, SUMSS etc).
- (c) Assess the theoretical predictions expected for the above (e.g. cosmological simulations such as EAGLE or more detailed single cluster studies).

### **T-1. AGN Selection from LSST Data**

*Motivation:* Active Galactic Nuclei are selected using a variety of different methods. At optical and infrared wavelengths, photometric selection of AGN candidates is driven by their distinctive colors at particular redshifts. X-ray and radio observations can also be efficient selectors of candidates for additional follow-up. With spectral data, AGN can be selected using the ratios of their emission lines. LSST will also open up, in a more practical way, the identification of AGN based on their variability. Each of these samples probes aspects of the AGN phenomena and a better understanding of the AGN role in galaxy evolution requires that we understand how and why each of these selection methods includes or excludes particular sources. Furthermore, currently each of these methods for identifying AGN candidates requires spectral follow-up to cull these samples to positively identify the most reliably clean AGN sample.

*Activities:* For us to use LSST as a single way to identify the diversity of AGN, we must develop selection criteria that take advantage of the source parameters available with just LSST imaging, that is, color, morphology and variability. Already there are a number of AGN surveys with input from multiple wavelength observation and spectra. Precursor work needs to be done using these surveys to determine if AGN not easily identified using optical color selection can be selected using the additional parameters of morphology, variability and/or the additional filter that LSST provides.

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

- (a) Cross-matched catalog of known AGN selected and verified using different methods
- (b) Development of morphology parameters beyond just star/galaxy separation and an understanding of the morphology parameters to be provided by LSST level 2 products.
- (c) Development of color selection criteria that takes into account the morphology of the source
- (d) Understanding of how AGN variability looks given the nominal LSST cadence
- (e) Development of algorithms for color selection that take into account the variability of an AGN source

### **T-1. AGN Host Galaxy Properties from LSST Data**

*Motivation:* We are requesting that basic morphological parameters (e.g., CAS, G-M20, etc.) be measured in the pipeline and made available as products to help in the identification of merging galaxies in LSST data. The issue here is how well this can be done when the host

galaxies contain AGN that are likely identified via their variability. In other words, how well can we determine the host morphology of galaxies with variable AGN? This would be interesting for models of AGN fueling during mergers.

*Activities:* Simulations of the accuracy by which the pipeline (deblender) can measure the defined morphology parameters in host galaxies as a function of AGN brightness and wavelength. We could then “vary” the central source by expected levels in certain filters to see the effect on the morphological params. To constrain this it would be helpful to add in central sources with reasonable SEDs across the LSST bands, and a limited set of frequencies/amplitudes (based on real data - perhaps Pan-STARRS?).

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

- (a) Plots of the accuracy of the measured basic morphology parameters as a function of AGN brightness and wavelength.
- (b) Effect of AGN brightness on classification diagrams.

### **T-1. AGN Variability Selection in LSST Data**

*Motivation:* Most AGN exhibit broad-band aperiodic, stochastic variability across the entire EM spectrum on timescales ranging from minutes to years. Continuum variability arises in the accretion disk of the AGN, making it a powerful probe of accretion physics. The main LSST WFD survey will obtain  $\sim 10^8$  AGN light curves (i.e. flux as a function of time) with  $\sim 1000$  observations ( $\sim 200$  per filter band) over 10 years. The deep drilling fields will give us AGN lightcurves with much denser sampling for a small subset of the objects in the WFD survey. The science content of the lightcurves will critically depend on the exact sampling strategy used to obtain the light curves. For example, the observational uncertainty in determining the color variability of AGN will critically depend on the interval between observations in individual filter bands. It is of crucial importance to determine guidelines for an optimal survey strategy (from an AGN variability perspective) and determine what biases and uncertainties are introduced into AGN variability science as a result of the chosen survey strategy.

*Activities:* Study existing AGN variability datasets (SDSS Stripe 82, OGLE, PanSTARRS, CRTS, PTF + iPTF, Kepler, & K2) to constrain a comprehensive set of AGN variability models. Generate & study simulations using parameters selected from these models with the observationally determined constraints to determine goodness of simulations for carrying out various types of AGN variability science - PSD models, QPO searches, binary AGN models, etc.

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

- (a) Observational constraints on AGN variability models.
- (b) MAF metrics quantifying the goodness of different survey strategies for AGN variability science.

### **T-1. AGN Photometric Redshifts from LSST Data**

*Motivation:* Given the large number of AGN that will be observed with LSST, many of these will not be followed up with spectral observations. However, understanding the large scale structure of the universe, requires a 3-D understanding of the distribution of these galaxies in the universe. Photometric redshifts can provide relatively accurate redshifts for large numbers of galaxies. However, it is harder to obtain accurate photometric redshifts for



galaxies that contain AGN compared to those that do not. We must understand how to get accurate photometric redshifts of galaxies with AGN.

*Activities:* An initial activity for this need to include comprehensive review of the state of the art in obtaining photo-z's for AGN host galaxy populations and how those compare to non-AGN galaxies. A comparison of model and/or observed AGN host SEDs with a matched set of non-host galaxies at a variety of redshifts will be used to determine color selection criteria for identifying AGN hosts. Explore whether variability can be used to break degeneracies.

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

- (a) Plots that show AGN host color selection criteria and where that color selection might become ambiguous (be degenerate) for non-host galaxies with different parameters.
- (b) Plots that show if other parameters might break degeneracies.

#### **T-1. AGN Merger Signature from LSST Data**

*Motivation:* Understanding the role AGN play in galaxy evolution requires identifying the phenomenon at all stages and in all types of galaxies. AGN host galaxies are often found to be disturbed suggesting that the galaxy merger process is an important trigger of AGN activity. While the 'trainwrecks' may be easier to find, galaxies in other merger stages can be difficult to identify and those experiencing 'pre-merger' harassment may be particularly hard to recognize. Preliminary work needs to be done to understand how to identify mergers from the LSST data products and whether galaxy deblending and segmentation methods and procedures are adequate or mask galaxy mergers.

*Activities:* Create or Identify simulated and real images that contain known galaxy mergers, these images should contain mergers with and without AGN. Run LSST detection and identification software on these images. Identify metrics that describe/quantify the accurate detection of galaxy mergers (with and without AGN).

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

- (a) Give feedback to LSST software teams about metrics and detection of galaxy mergers
- (b) Give feedback on structure or galaxy type that do and do not work well with current versions of LSST software

## **4.2 High-Redshift Galaxies**

### **Summary**

#### **T-1. Optimizing Galaxy Photometry for High-Redshift Sources**

*Motivation:* The identification and study of high-redshift galaxies with LSST hinges on reliable, accurate and optimal measurements of the galaxy flux in all LSST passbands. Galaxies at redshifts above 7 will only be detected in the LSST y-band and will be non-detections or "drop-outs" in the other LSST filters. Galaxies at redshifts above 8 will not be detected at all in the LSST filters but combining LSST with infrared surveys such as Euclid and WFIRST would enable this population to be identified. It is particularly important to have robust flux measurements and robust flux limits for the undetected high-redshift galaxies in the blue LSST filters so this information can be utilized in the high-redshift galaxy selection. Since Euclid and WFIRST are space-based missions with very different spatial resolutions and

point spread functions (PSFs) compared to LSST, algorithms also need to be devised to provide homogenous flux measurements for sources across the different surveys.

It is not clear if the current Level 2 data products package will meet all the requirements for high-redshift science with LSST and this therefore needs to be investigated before the start of the survey.

*Activities:* Firstly, we need to get a clearer picture of what constitutes the LSST Level 2 data products so we can assess whether these will be adequate for the high-redshift science. Issues that we need to understand are: 1) Will photometric catalogues be produced using the reddest LSST (e.g. y-band) images as the detection image? This is critical for high-redshift science as high-redshift galaxies will not be detected in the bluer bands. 2) When computing model galaxy fluxes, will negative fluxes be stored? Negative fluxes for undetected galaxies together with their corresponding errorbars, provide useful input into spectral energy distribution (SED) fitting codes for high-redshift galaxy selection.

The second major activity will be determining the best approach to combining LSST data with infrared data from Euclid/WFIRST for high-redshift galaxy selection. We will need to determine the optimal measure of an optical-IR colour for sources from these two datasets. There is the additional complication that sources that are resolved in the Euclid/WFIRST data could be blended in LSST and will therefore need to be accurately de-blended, perhaps using the high-resolution IR data as a prior, before a reliable flux and colour measurement can be made. Tests can be run using existing datasets e.g. from the Dark Energy Survey (DES) and HST.

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

- (a) Determine what constitutes LSST Level 2 data products and document what additional data products will be required for high-redshift science.
- (b) Develop tools to produce optimal combined photometry from ground and space-based surveys and test these on existing datasets.

## **T-1. High-Redshift Galaxies and Interlopers in LSST Simulations**

*Motivation:* Before the start of LSST operations, it is important that we are able to test our selection methods for high-redshift galaxies on high-fidelity simulations. Given the wide-field coverage of LSST, it will be uniquely positioned to uncover large samples of the most luminous and massive high-redshift galaxies at the Epoch of Reionisation and beyond. The most significant obstacle to selecting clean samples of such sources from the photometric data, is the presence of significant populations of interlopers e.g. cool stars in our own Milky Way and low-redshift, dusty and/or red galaxies, both of which can mimic the colours of high-redshift sources. Using the LSST simulations, we want to be able to devise the most effective way of separating these different populations, and utilising both photometric and morphological information for the sources. Based on experience with ground-based surveys such as the Dark Energy Survey and VISTA infrared surveys, we expect at least some of the most luminous  $z > 6$  galaxies to be spatially resolved in the LSST images.

*Activities:* Liaise with the LSST simulations working group to ensure that high-redshift galaxies have been incorporated into the simulations with a representative set of physical properties (e.g. star formation histories, UV-slopes, emission line equivalent widths, dust extinction, metallicity). It is also important that the high-redshift galaxies have the correct number density and size distribution in the simulations. The latter will allow us to investigate how

effectively we can use morphology to separate these galaxies from interlopers. In addition to the high-redshift galaxies, it is equally important from a high-redshift science perspective, that interlopers have been incorporated into the simulations with the correct number densities and colours. Interlopers of particular relevance to the high-redshift searches will be cool stars in our own Milky Way (e.g. L and T-dwarf stars) as well as populations of very red, massive and/or dusty galaxies at lower redshifts of  $z \sim 2$ . Finally, we may want to consider whether to include colour information in the infrared filters (e.g. those from Euclid/WFIRST) in the simulations as this information will undoubtedly help with the high-redshift selection.

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

- (a) Incorporate high- $z$  galaxies into LSST simulations with a realistic and representative set of properties.
- (b) Incorporate brown dwarfs into LSST simulations
- (c) Extend simulations to other datasets beyond LSST (e.g. Euclid/WFIRST filters).

### 4.3 Low-Surface Brightness Science

Summary

#### T-1. Techniques for Finding Low-Surface Brightness Tidal Features

*Motivation:* A key advantage of LSST over previous large-area surveys (e.g. the SDSS) is its ability to detect low-surface-brightness (LSB) features associated with galaxies. This includes tidal streams and other features associated with past and ongoing interactions, intra-cluster and intra-group light, and nearby, extended low-surface-brightness galaxies. Prior to LSST, typical studies of the LSB universe have focused on small galaxy samples (e.g. in the SDSS Stripe 82), often selected by criteria that are difficult to quantify (e.g. visual inspection that can be somewhat subjective) or reproduce in theoretical models. Automated (algorithmic) measurements of the LSB features themselves can be challenging and many past studies have relied on visual inspection for the identification and characterization of features (which may not easily be applied on the LSST scale). For LSST it is highly desirable that we automate the detection and characterization of LSB features, at least to the point where samples for further study can be selected via database queries, and where the completeness of samples returned from such queries can be quantified.

*Activities:* Several activities are of crucial importance:

- (a) Simulating realistic LSST images and LSB features (using, e.g., high-resolution hydro simulations)
- (b) Identifying precursor datasets that can be used as proxies for developing LSB tools for use on LSST data
- (c) Using the simulations to develop algorithms for detection and measurement of LSB features
- (d) Applying these algorithms to the precursor datasets to test their suitability
- (e) Ensuring that LSST level-2 processing strategies and observing strategies are aligned with the needs of LSB science
- (f) Developing a strategy for finding and measuring LSB features through a combination of level 2 measurements, database queries, and level 3 processing

It is important to produce realistic LSST images from e.g. the current generation of hydro-dynamical cosmological simulations (which faithfully incorporate both the evolution of large-scale structure and the interplay between baryons and dark matter during interactions). Scattering from bright stars (which may or may not be in the actual field of view of the telescope) is likely to be the primary source of contamination when searching for extended LSB features. Ideally, the LSST scattered-light model, tuned by repeated observations, will be sufficiently good that these contaminants can be removed or at least flagged at level 2. Defining the metrics for “sufficiently good,” based on analysis of simulated images, is an important activity that needs early work to help inform LSST development.

Including Galactic cirrus in the simulations will be important when developing strategies for detecting for large-scale LSB features. Including a cirrus model as part of the LSST background estimation is worth considering, but it is unclear yet whether the science benefit can justify the extra effort.

Because the LSST source extraction is primarily optimized for finding faint, barely-resolved galaxies, it will be challenging to optimize simultaneously for finding large LSB structures and cataloging them as one entity in the database. For very large structures, analysis of the LSST “sky background” map, might be the most productive approach. We need to work with the LSST project to make sure the background map is stored in a useful form, and that background measurements from repeated observations can be combined to separate the fluctuating foreground and scattered light from the astrophysically interesting signal from extended LSB structures. Then, we need strategies for measuring these background maps, characterizing structures, and developing value-added catalogs to supplement the level 2 database.

For smaller structures, it is likely that the database will contain pieces of the structure, either as portions of a hierarchical family of deblended objects, or catalogued as separate objects. Therefore, we need to develop strategies for querying the database to identify galaxies which are likely to have such structures. E.g. in galaxies that have LSB tidal features around them, the main body of the galaxy is likely to be disturbed and therefore asymmetric. Measures of asymmetry will therefore be useful for flagging such systems. We then need to have a strategy for either extracting the appropriate data for customized processing, or develop ways to put back together the separate entries in the database. A possible value-added catalog, for example, from the galaxies collaboration might be an extra flag in the database to indicate that a galaxy is likely to have LSB tidal features and an extra set of fields for the database to indicate which separate objects are probably part of the same physical entity.

This would be relatively sparsely populated in the initial stages of LSST. Estimates from the Stripe 82, indicate that 15% of galaxies carry LSB tidal features (LSST will reach Stripe 82 in a single shot) but by the end of the survey will become a key resource for a wide variety of investigations.

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

- (a) Realistic mock LSST images from hydro cosmological simulations (including re-simulations of individual objects were necessary) with spatial resolutions of tens of parsecs.
- (b) Algorithms for finding galaxies with LSB features and for measuring the properties of

these features.

- (c) Input to the Project on scattered-light mitigation and modeling strategies from the simulations.
- (d) Input to the Project on photometric and morphological parameters (e.g. asymmetry, residual flux fractions etc) to measure and store in the level 2 database.
- (e) Query strategies and sample queries for finding LSB structures.
- (f) A baseline concept for a value-added database of LSB structures.

### **T-1. Low-Surface Brightness Galaxies**

*Motivation:* Our objective is to investigate the most relevant and challenging aspects of the Low Surface Brightness (LSB) Universe. This has a direct bearing on the range of galaxies initially formed, the properties that they have during and after their assembly, their connection to the cosmic web and ultimately to the nature of dark matter, which plays a large part in all of these processes.

By LSB we mean objects that have surface brightnesses much less than that of the background night sky and that which is typical of the Milky Way galaxy we live within. Many authors have previously shown how difficult it is to detect objects of LSB and, more importantly, that our current observations may be severely biased towards detecting objects that have surface brightnesses very similar to the spiral galaxy that we live within. Thus the Universe we perceive may have more to do with the position we are observing it from than its true nature - what would we see if we were able to move our telescopes away from the Sun and out to the very outer edges of the Galaxy?

The problem is that astronomical observations always include a signal from a background, a level we need to detect our sources above. For ground based observations the background arises locally from the atmosphere and our proximity to the Sun, scattered light from the solar system, diffuse star light from the Galaxy and a small contribution from other galaxies in the Universe. For an astronomical object to be detected it must stand out above the noise level in this background. If this noise was purely due to photon statistics then very simply all we would need to do is collect as many photons as possible and the signal would gradually appear out of the noise. However, we currently know that it is nowhere near this simple because of scattered light across the field of view (FOV), instrumental calibration uncertainties and real fluctuations in the cosmic background. For these reasons there has previously been little progress in making a definitive study of the extent and brightness limits of the LSB Universe.

Additionally, this LSB universe include a large percentage of galaxies representing the low-mass end of the galaxy mass function, which in turn has been a major source of tension for the  $\Lambda$ CDM cosmological model. The galaxy mass function at masses less than  $M_h$  1010 Msun systematically departs from the halo mass function in ways that are difficult to reconcile with current models of baryonic feedback. On the observational side, a crucial step towards understanding the discrepancy is to derive a much more complete census of low-mass galaxies in the local universe. For gas-poor galaxies, which includes most dwarfs within the halos of Milky-Way like galaxies, detection via HI surveys or emission-line surveys is nearly impossible. Dwarf galaxies in the Local Group can be found by searching for overdensities of individual stars. At much larger distances, this becomes impossible. However, these galaxies are still quite easy to detect in LSST images.

The challenge is to identify them as nearby dwarfs and estimate their distances and hence luminosities. The dwarfs in question are low-surface-brightness galaxies, so many of the

source-detection issues are common to the more general problem of detecting LSB features. LSST data allow us to focus on different issues. For certain distances and luminosities, typical dwarf spheroidal galaxies will be distinct from the vast majority of background galaxies in the radius vs apparent magnitude plane. However, there will often be overlapping background galaxies, so it is important that the de-blending and cataloging steps try to remove the overlaps and allow one to query for galaxies in the right portion of the color-size-brightness manifold. Once candidates are identified, it should be possible to tease out approximate distances for many dwarf galaxies via surface-brightness fluctuations (SBF). Once again this requires careful treatment of the background galaxies, but this step is now Level 3 processing, so can be customized much more than the detection step. More ambitiously, it is conceivable that machine-learning techniques could be trained to identify semi-resolved nearby dwarf galaxies given a suitable training set from LSST-precursor observations.

On the other extreme of LSB objects, the largest spiral galaxy known since 1987 (called Malin 1), has an extremely LSB disc of stars and an impressive system of spiral arms only revealed in 2015. The central bulge of the galaxy is prominent, but the stellar disc and spiral arms only revealed itself after sophisticated image processing. Malin 1 was discovered by accident and has for almost thirty years been unique. How many more galaxies with rather prominent central bulges also have extended LSB discs? This issue is very important for understanding the angular momentum distribution of galaxies and where this angular momentum comes from - for its stellar mass Malin 1 has about a factor ten higher angular momentum than typical values. The limiting SB of the LSST combined with the large FOV make this instrument unique to probe the existence of large LSBs, similar to Malin 1. There is also an existing problem relating galaxies formed in numerical simulations to those observed. Models with gas, cooling and star formation lose gas and angular momentum making disc galaxies too small. This has already been termed the angular momentum catastrophe and galaxies with giant discs like Malin 1 only make this problem worse. This is particularly important as there is increasing evidence that angular momentum plays a large part in determining the morphology of galaxies, a problem that has plagued galaxy formation studies since its inception. In addition we will be exploring the very outer regions of galaxies and so will be able to explore the connection between the decreasing surface density of baryons and the increasing significance of the dark matter component of galaxies. One reason why this subject has made little progress over the last few years is because of the limited amount of deep large area data available. Most previous deep (CCD) surveys have been specifically designed to investigate the distant Universe and so, like the Hubble Deep Field, have concentrated on long exposures over small areas of sky. The extensive sky survey that LSST will carry out will become the state-of-the-art for years to come and offers a new and enormous LSB discovery potential. As a pointer to these exciting discoveries there have recently been relatively small-scale observations that indicate that a hidden LSB galaxy population does exist. An example is the population of LSB galaxies recently detected in the Coma and Fornax clusters, galaxies not only with astonishing LSB ( $>27$  B mag arcsec $^{-2}$ ), but also with some of them exhibiting effective radii similar to that of the Milky Way. This is despite both Coma and Fornax being two of the previously most studied regions of the nearby Universe.

To quantify the astronomical problem we can give some approximate numbers. The typical sky background at a good dark astronomical site is  $\approx 22.5$  mag arcsec $^2$  and that

from a space telescope typically an order of magnitude fainter  $\approx 25.0\text{mag arcsec}^2$ . The mean surface brightness (averaged over the half-light radius) of a galaxy like the Milky Way is  $\approx 23.0\text{mag arcsec}^2$ , of order the brightness of the darkest sky background seen from the ground. The mean surface brightness of the giant LSB galaxy Malin 1 is about  $\approx 28\text{mag arcsec}^2$ , some 100 times fainter than that of the Milky Way and that of the sky background. Extreme dwarf galaxies in the Local Group have mean surface brightnesses as faint as  $\approx 32\text{mag arcsec}^2$ ,  $10^4$  times fainter than the background, but these have only been found because they are resolvable into high surface brightness stars - something that is not currently possible to do from the ground for distances beyond about 5 Mpc. Note that  $26\text{mag arcsec}^2$  corresponds to approximately a surface density of about one solar luminosity per sq parsec. Our intention is to explore the Universe using LSST to at least a surface brightness level of  $30\text{mag arcsec}^2$ .

*Activities:* (a) Production of simulated data that can be passed through the LSST data reduction pipeline.

(b) Analysis of simulated images to ensure that LSB features can be accurately preserved and measured.

(c) The development of new object detection software specifically designed for the detection of LSB features, in particular:

- Objects with large size.
- Objects near or melted with large size, bright galaxies.
- Objects with patterns similar to galaxy streams.
- Highly irregular and distorted objects.

(d) Identification of precursor data sets that can be used to test our methods. We can use data generated using numerical simulations to look at the types of galaxies produced that have sufficient angular momentum to become LSB discs. These discs can be quantified and placed within simulated data to test the ability of the pipeline to preserve LSB features. We will develop new methods of detecting LSB objects. These will include pixel clustering methods and the labeling of pixels with certain properties i.e. surface brightness level, SED shape, proximity to other similar pixels etc. We will trial our methods on other currently available data sets (KIDS, CFHT etc).

(e) Simulate realistic LSST images of nearby dwarf galaxies.

(f) Identify nearby semi-resolved dwarf galaxies in precursor data sets to use to develop the LSST tools.

(g) Develop and test the database search queries for finding candidates of several shapes and sizes.

(h) Develop and test a measurement of semi-resolved “texture” as a candidate level 2 measurement.

The use of “texture” as a means of identifying candidate nearby dwarf galaxies is something that needs near-term attention if it is to make it into level 2 processing early in the survey. This can be developed and tested on the semi- resolved-galaxy simulations, but it is also essential to test it on precursor data sets from DES, CFHTLS or HSC.

As a natural consequence of the effort that the members of this team are going to invest on the discovery and catalogue, we can foresee a long-term group effort for continuing the research once deliverables are available. A natural strategy, will be to perform several follow ups with large aperture telescopes available in Chile, with powerful instruments

capable of obtaining optical, near-IR spectra, sub-mm, mm and IFU data for LSB objects.

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

- (a) Realistic mock LSST images.
- (b) An assessment of the influence of the PSF, scattered light and other instrument signals that may affect our ability to detect LSB features
- (c) An assessment of the effect of proposed pipeline on the detection and measurement of LSB features.
- (d) A baseline concept for the construction of a database of LSB features detected using LSST data.
  - Realistic inputs of dwarf galaxies for the LSST image simulations.
  - Realistic postage-stamp simulations of semi-resolved dwarf galaxies.
  - Training set of nearby dwarfs from LSST precursor data.
  - Figures of Merit for detection and selection algorithms
  - Run LSST pipeline on both simulations and precursor data and assess performance.
- (e) Optimized algorithms measuring surface brightness fluctuation distances.
- (f) A new LSB object detection package, friendly adapted for the user.

#### **T-1. Probing the Faint Outskirts of Galaxies with LSST**

*Motivation:* The outskirts of nearby galaxies, loosely defined as the regions below  $25 - 26 \text{ mag arcsec}^2$

in surface brightness, have long been studied mainly in HI, and later in the UV thanks to the exquisite imaging by GALEX. Deep optical imaging of these regions has been performed on individual objects or on small samples by using extremely long exposures on small (including amateur and dedicated) telescopes, using the SDSS Stripe82 area, and using deep exposures with large telescopes (e.g., CFHT, Subaru, GTC).

The main science driver here is understanding the assembly, formation, and evolution of galaxies. This can be studied through imaging and subsequent parametrization of structural components such as outer exponential disks, thick disks, tidal streams, and stellar haloes. From numerical modelling we know that the parameters of these components can give detailed information on the early history of the galaxies. For instance, halo properties, and structure within the stellar halo, are tightly related to the accretion and merging history. This is illustrated by the imaging of the stars in the outskirts of M31 and other local group galaxies, which show detailed structure.

Ultra-deep imaging over large areas of the sky, as will be provided by LSST, can in principle be used to extend the study so far mostly limited to local group galaxies to 1000's of nearby galaxies, and even, at lower physical scales, to galaxies at higher redshifts. It is imperative, however, to understand and correct for a number of systematic effects, including but not limited to internal reflections and scattered light inside the telescope/instrument, overall PSF, including light scattered by the brighter parts of the galaxy under consideration, flat fielding, masking, residual background subtraction, and then foreground material (in particular Galactic cirrus). Many of these effects, and in particular the atmosphere part of the PSF vary with position and/or time on timescales as short as minutes, which needs to be understood before stacking. They will affect some items more than others, e.g. linear features such as tidal streams may be less affected by overall PSF, but more by foreground cirrus.

*Activities:* Most of the activities to be performed in relation to this task will be in common



with other LSB tasks, in particular those related to understanding the systematics and how they vary with time and position on the sky. Good and very deep PSF models will have to be built, likely from a combination of theoretical modelling and empirical measurements, and the PSF scattering of light from the brighter parts of the galaxies will need to be de-contaminated and subtracted before we can analyse the outskirts. Dithering and rotation of individual imaging will need to be modelled before stacking multiple imaging. Commissioning data will need to be used to study the temporal and positional variations of the PSF, and how accurate theoretical predictions for the PSF are (in other words, how much a variable atmospheric PSF component complicates matters).

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

- (a) AAA
- (b) BBB

### **T-1. Low-Surface Brightness Intracluster Light**

*Motivation:* The Intra-cluster Light (ICL) is a low surface brightness stellar component that permeates galaxy clusters. It is predicted to be formed mainly of stars stripped from cluster galaxies via interactions with other members, which then become bound to the total cluster potential. The ICL is also likely to contain stars that formed in the gaseous knots torn from in-falling galaxies as they are ram-pressure stripped by the hot intra-cluster medium. Therefore, it is important to study the ICL as it has kept a record of the assembly history of the cluster. Assuming LSST and its data products are sensitive to large LSB structures (see Activities and Deliverables) then it will be possible to perform the first comprehensive survey of ICL in galaxy clusters and groups within a uniform dataset.

Some outstanding scientific questions, which LSST could solve:

- When does the ICL (to a given SB limit) first emerge i.e. at what redshift and/or halo mass?
- Does it contain significant substructure?
- What is its surface brightness profile and does it have a colour dependence, which would indicate age/metallicity gradients?
- Where does the ICL begin and the large diffuse cD halo of the Brightest Cluster Galaxy (BCG) end and do they have the same origin?

*Activities:* The preparation work for the ICL component of the LSB case involves investigating LSST specific issues for large LSB features and the known properties of the ICL itself.

The LSST specific issues fall into three categories: telescope; observation strategy; and pipeline. The faint, large radii wings of the PSF and any low-level scattered light or reflections from the telescope optics or structure will produce low surface brightness signals, which could easily mimic the ICL. The dither pattern of the observations, if smaller than the typical extent of a cluster, could mean that the ICL is treated as a variation in the background during the reduction and/or image combination process, rather than as a real object. This leads onto the pipeline itself which, regardless of the dither pattern, could remove the ICL if an aggressive background subtraction is used on either single frames or when combining images. It is therefore crucial for the LSB team to liaise with LSST strategy, telescope, instrument and data reduction teams.

The ICL specific issues are mainly the feasibility of observing the ICL given its known properties, which can be simulated from existing data. Using deep observations of the ICL

in low redshift clusters we can model whether we expect to see ICL at higher redshifts (up to  $z=1$ ) given dimming, stellar population evolution and the surface brightness limits of LSST. This is crucial if we want to look for an evolution in ICL properties. If we want study low mass groups or high redshift systems, we may need/want to stack populations to obtain a detection of the ICL. It is important to assess whether a genuine stacked ICL detection could be achieved by a comprehensive masking of galaxy cluster members or would faint galaxies just below the detection threshold end up combining to give a false or boosted ICL signal.

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

- (a) Investigate any telescope specific issues that affect the measurement of large LSB features: PSF wings; scattered light.
- (b) Investigate observation specific issues that affect the measurement of large LSB features: dither pattern strategy.
- (c) Investigate image pipeline specific issues that affect the measurement of large LSB features: background removal; image combining.
- (d) Feasibility: given the depth/surface brightness limit of the LSST imaging, to what limits can we hope to recover ICL in clusters and to what redshifts? Can this be simulated or extrapolated from deep imaging of low- $z$  clusters?
- (e) Investigate stacking clusters to obtain faint ICL - this is difficult as will require very strong masking of even the faintest observable cluster members.

## 4.4 Photometric Redshifts

Summary

### T-1. Impact of Filter Variations on Galaxy photo- $z$ Precision

*Motivation:* For accurate photometric redshifts, well calibrated photometry is essential. Variations in the telescope system, particularly the broad-band ugrizy filters, will need to be very well understood if we are to meet the stringent LSST calibration goals. Photometry will be impacted by multiple factors that may vary as a function of position and/or time. The position of the galaxy in the focal plane will change the effective throughput both due to the angle of the light passing through the filter, and potential variations in the filter transmission itself due to coating irregularities across the physical filter. The spatially correlated nature of these effects can induce scale-dependent systematics that could be particularly insidious for measurements of local environment and clustering. The nominal plan from LSST Data Management is to correct for variations across the focal plane. Such corrections will be SED dependent, and may leave residuals, particularly for specific populations with unusual SEDs. Tests of the amplitude of these residuals, and the impact on photo- $z$  as a whole, and for particular object classes, is an important consideration. Beyond this, if the variations turn out to be very well calibrated, they could potentially be used to further improve, rather than degrade, photo- $z$  performance. The variations in filter response can offer up additional a small amount of extra information on the object SED, given the slight variation in effective filter wavelength, particularly for objects with strong narrow features, i.e. emission lines. Tests of how much information is gained can inform whether or not the extra computational effort used in computing photo- $z$ 's from many slightly different filters as opposed to measurements corrected to the six fiducial filters of the survey.

*Activities:* XXX

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

(a) AAA

(b) BBB

#### **T-1. Photometric Reshifts in the LSST Deep Drilling Fields**

*Motivation:* The LSST Deep Drilling Fields present different challenges than the main survey, including more confusion between sources, and the ability to use the best subsets of the images due to their being many repeat observations. These properties allow investigations of galaxies of brightness close to the noise in the main survey at higher signal to noise.

*Activities:* Assessing robustness of photo-zs with spectroscopic surveys will be difficult at the faintest fluxes, relationship to clustering redshifts important.

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

(a) AAA

(b) BBB

#### **T-1. Multivariate Physical Properties of Galaxies from Photometric Redshifts**

*Motivation:* The knowledge of the derived physical properties underlies much of the work involving galaxies and their evolution. Derived physical properties include, among others: star formation rate (SFR), stellar mass ( $M_*$ ), specific SFR (sSFR), dust attenuation, and stellar metallicity. When it comes to scientific analysis, in recent years the derived physical properties have largely supplanted fluxes and luminosities in the UV, optical and near-IR bands. This is because derived properties require no redshift (K) corrections, are dust-corrected, and are therefore easier to relate across surveys and studies and to compare with the models. Stellar mass has emerged as a parameter of choice for selecting galaxy types and making apple-to-apple comparisons of galaxies at different redshifts. The sSFR (current SFR normalized by stellar mass) provides a rough estimate of galaxy's SF history. Dust attenuation and stellar metallicity are also indicative of various processes important for understanding galaxy evolution.

*Activities:* Deriving physical properties, usually accomplished by spectral energy distribution (SED) fitting, is an involved process and the results depend on the number of factors, including: underlying population models, assumed dust attenuation law, assumed star formation histories, choice of model priors, choice of IMF, emission line corrections, choice of input fluxes, type of flux measurements, treatment of flux errors, SED fitting methodology, interpretation of the resulting probability distribution functions (PDF) (e.g., Salim et al. 2016). In the case of LSST, the additional challenge is that the redshifts are for the most part photometric, and carry a PDF (a measure of uncertainty) of their own. In principle, the redshifts could be determined as part of the SED fitting (and vice versa, physical parameters can be obtained from some photo-z codes), but it is not clear whether this joint approach is the best. Alternatives are to use empirical training sets to obtain the photo-z (some "best" estimate or a PDF) and then feed it into the SED fitting code.

Activities will consist of testing whether the determination of physical parameters and photo-z should be performed jointly or not, based on training sets with spectroscopic redshifts, at a range of redshifts. Furthermore, testing should be performed on mock galaxies to understand which choices of methods and assumptions (specifically related to

LSST data) produces the best results in the sense of retrieving the “known” properties.

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

- (a) Pre-LSST: A set of guidelines as to optimal practices regarding the derivation of both the photo-z and properties, together with the software to be used.
- (b) With LSST data: the production of catalogs of properties to be used by the collaboration.

### **T-1. Identifying Spectroscopic Redshift Training Sets for LSST**

*Motivation:* Require deep spectroscopic redshift data in order to help train algorithms, improve algorithms with clustering etc, and also provide a basis for determining accuracy of photo-z algorithms.

*Activities:* Collate existing spectroscopic redshift data over both DDF and wider fields, along with selection biases for each spectroscopic data set. Assess robustness of existing data, determine colour space where existing surveys lack statistics. Apply for additional spectroscopy to fill in parameter space not already covered by existing surveys.

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

- (a) AAA
- (b) BBB

### **T-1. Develop Techniques to Identify Specific Sub-Populations of Galaxies**

*Motivation:* Studying properties related with the star formation activity of galaxies, such as color and specific star formation rate (sSFR), as a function of mass, environment and redshift is relevant for understanding the different physical processes in galaxy formation and evolution. The aim is to develop techniques in order to identify specific sub-populations with the aforementioned properties (e.g. blue/star-forming and red/quenched galaxies) based on photometric data. Another interesting sub-population is galaxies which contain an active nucleus. The identification of AGN candidates will also be explored.

This task is potentially cross-cutting with the theory/mock catalogs, machine learning, clusters, lss, AGN, and DESC working groups and collaborations.

*Activities:* We can use simulations and mock catalogs to obtain prior estimates of the calibrations used to identify specific galaxy sub-populations. These calibrations will depend on mass and redshift ( $z$ ). One technique to explore is fitting two Gaussians to the corresponding color and sSFR distributions in different mass and redshift bins to identify populations of red and blue galaxies. It is important that the mass definition assumed in the mocks be comparable to that estimated for observations. Note that the stellar mass would be used as the alpha parameter in the joint probability distribution functions,  $p(z, \alpha)$ .

Furthermore, we will make efforts to identify AGNs to obtain a sample of AGN candidates and, also, isolate them from “normal” galaxy samples without AGNs. The information of color and star formation described above can be used for this aim.

The techniques can be probed as a function of environment, which can be defined using different approaches at both small and large scales (e.g. number of neighbor galaxies, location in large-scale structures such as filaments, voids, knots, or Voronoi tessellation techniques). This would enable the characterization of galaxy sub-populations according to the environment. The resulting galaxy sub-populations can be used as training sets to be implemented on machine learning models.

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

- (a) Obtaining mass from mock catalogs compatible with the mass used in  $p(z, \text{mass})$ .
- (b) Developing techniques that depend on this mass and redshift using mock catalogs for selecting samples with red/blue colors.
- (c) Developing multiple techniques that depend on this mass and redshift using mock catalogs for selecting star-forming/quenched samples.
- (d) Developing techniques that may depend on star formation, color and redshift for selecting AGN samples.
- (e) Defining several environment estimators in simulated datasets.
- (f) Probing techniques in b), c) and d) as a function of the environments defined in e).
- (g) Obtaining training sets to be implemented on machine learning models.

### **T-1. Simulations with Realistic Galaxy Colors and Physical Properties**

*Motivation:* As representative samples of spectroscopic redshifts will be very difficult to compile for LSST, simulations will play a key role in calibrating estimates of physical properties such as galaxy stellar mass, star formation rate, and other properties. This is particularly problematic for photometric surveys, where photometric redshift and physical property estimates must be calculated jointly. In addition, we must include prominent effects that will influence the expected photometric performance, for example the presence of an active galactic nucleus can significantly impact the color of a galaxy and the inferred values for the physical parameters, so models of AGN components of varying strength must be included in the simulations. Many current generation simulations cannot or do not simultaneously match observed color distributions and physical property characteristics for the galaxy population at high redshift. As photo-z algorithms are highly dependent on accurate photometry, realistic color distributions are required to test the bivariate redshift-physical property estimates. Working with the galaxy simulations and high redshift galaxy working groups to develop new simulations with more accurate high redshift colors is a priority. These photo-z needs are not unique, and the improved simulations will benefit the wider Collaboration as a whole.

*Activities:* The main activity for this task is to bring together the knowledge gained from observational studies of high redshift galaxies to act as input for improved simulation metrics. This will require expertise from the photo-z group, the high redshift galaxies group, the AGN group, and the simulations group. In order to test whether mock high-z populations agree with the real Universe, we must have some real data to compare against, even if it is a luminous subsample or only complete in certain redshift intervals. Once such comparison datasets are established, metrics can be developed to determine which simulations and simulation parameters most accurately reproduce the observed galaxy distributions. Assuming that the simulations are valid beyond the test intervals, we can then test bivariate photo-z/physical process determinations to develop improved algorithms.

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

- (a) Determination of a list of which physical parameters are important for galaxy science.
- (b) Compiling observable datasets that can be used as comparators for simulated datasets.
- (c) Developing a set of metrics to compare simulations to the observational data.
- (d) Use the metrics in deliverable B to create updated simulations with more realistic

parameter distributions.

- (e) Development of improved joint estimators for redshift and physical properties ( $M^*$ , SFR, etc...).

### **T-1. Using Galaxy Size and Surface Brightness distributions as Photo-z Priors**

*Motivation:* Photometric redshift algorithms traditionally use galaxy fluxes and/or colors alone to estimate redshifts. However, morphological information in the form of the galaxy's size/shape/surface brightness (SB) profile adds additional information that can aid in constraining both the redshift and type of the galaxy, breaking potential degeneracies that using colors alone would miss. Adding type information beyond just the rest frame SED may help to constrain bivariate galaxy properties that correlate with morphological type as well. If sufficient training samples are available, a Bayesian prior on colors and SB profile,  $p(z|C, SB)$ , can be constructed that should lead to improved photometric redshifts.

*Activities:* The primary activity in this task is to develop an algorithm to compute a parameterized SB profile fit (e.g. Sersic index, though other measures may be appropriate) for a large number of galaxies. The algorithm must be fast enough to compute SB profiles for large numbers of galaxies. Simulated datasets may be necessary to calibrate this code in the limits of galaxy sizes approaching the size of the PSF, and in the limit of low signal-to-noise ratios. With SB measurements in hand, the computation of a Bayesian prior on redshift given galaxy photometry and SB. This can be done with either simulated datasets, or real observations with spectroscopic redshifts. Tests will then show the performance of such a prior relative to using galaxy photometry alone.

*Deliverables:* Deliverables over the next several years from the activities described above include the following:

- (a) A fast, scalable algorithm for measuring the surface brightness profile of galaxies.
- (b) A cross matched catalog with objects at known redshifts and measured surface brightness profiles.
- (c) A Bayesian prior  $p(z|C, SB)$  that can be used to improve photo-z measurements.