



Leibniz-Institut für
Astrophysik Potsdam

4MOST

Science & Performance

C. Chiappini

- Design Reference Surveys (DRSs)
- What is in our **current** DRS Mocks
- Simulation Results

4MOST Workshop November 13-15th



Design Reference Surveys*



Doing Science in parallel !

- Science being designed for GOAL > 20 Million Objects
- Science Coordinator: C. Chiappini (deputy A. Schwobe):

4MOST SWP represented at this meeting by names in red

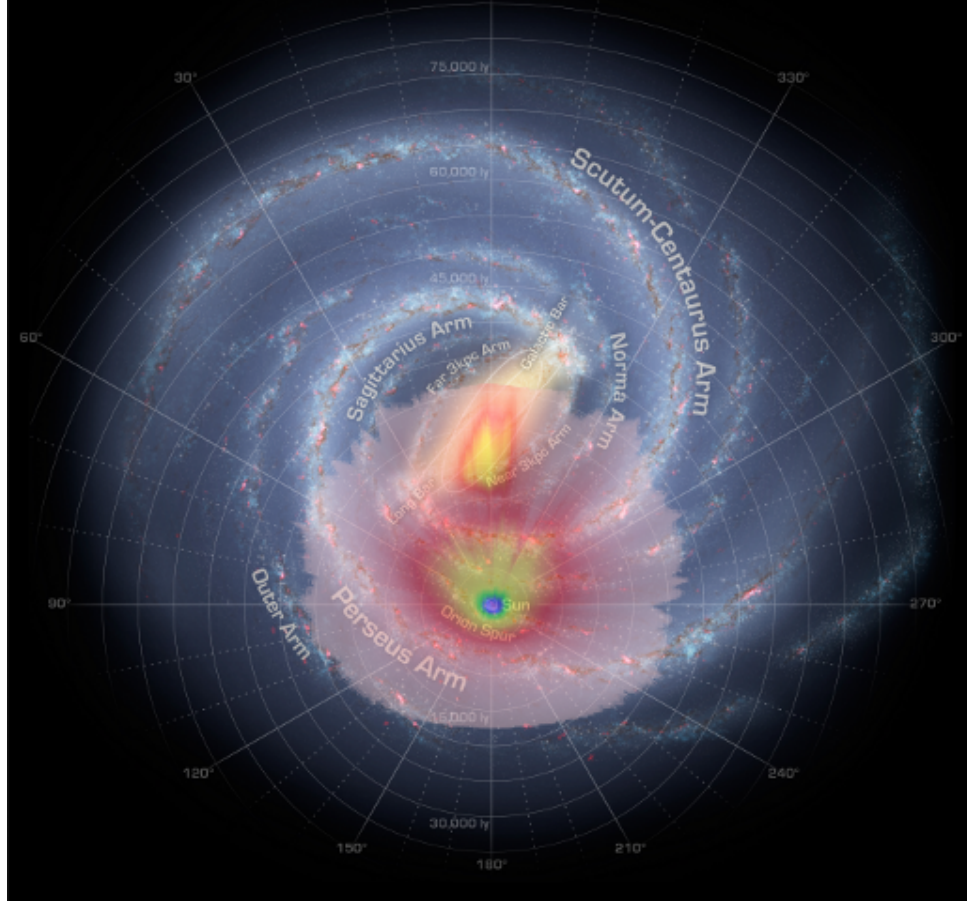
- Halo – A. Helmi; M. Irwin (LR), N. Christlieb (HR) (Korn & Ludwig)
- Disk+Bulge – A. Koch; I. Minchev (LR), E. Caffau (HR)
- AGN – A. Merloni
- Galaxy Clusters – H. Boehringer
- Redshift Survey & BAO Science – F. Kitaura

* Purpose of the DRSs: science cases that constrain the design the most.

We have made use of Galaxia model (Sharma et al. 2011 + Sharma priv. comm.)



Gaia astrometric mission

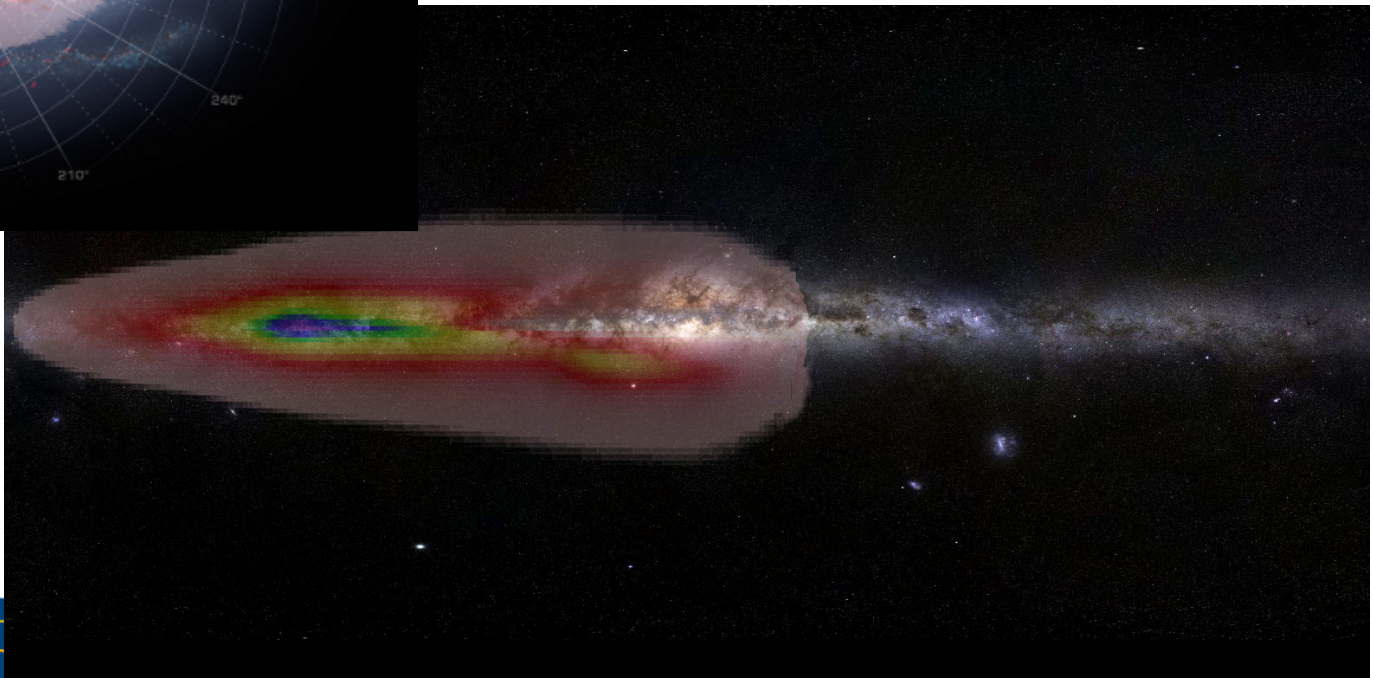


GREAT Chemo-dynamical Survey
2010, C. Babusiaux, A. Bragaglia, A.
Brown, C. Chiappini, S. Feltzing, U.
Heiter, A. Helmi, V. Hill, A.
Lanzafame, A. Recio-Blanco, N.
Walton, eds Feltzing & Walton

From 1 billion
stars pick the
best ~10 million!

Input catalog with
Teff & log g and
preliminar [Fe/H]
info!

4
MOST





Gaia + spectroscopic follow-up to achieve its full potential

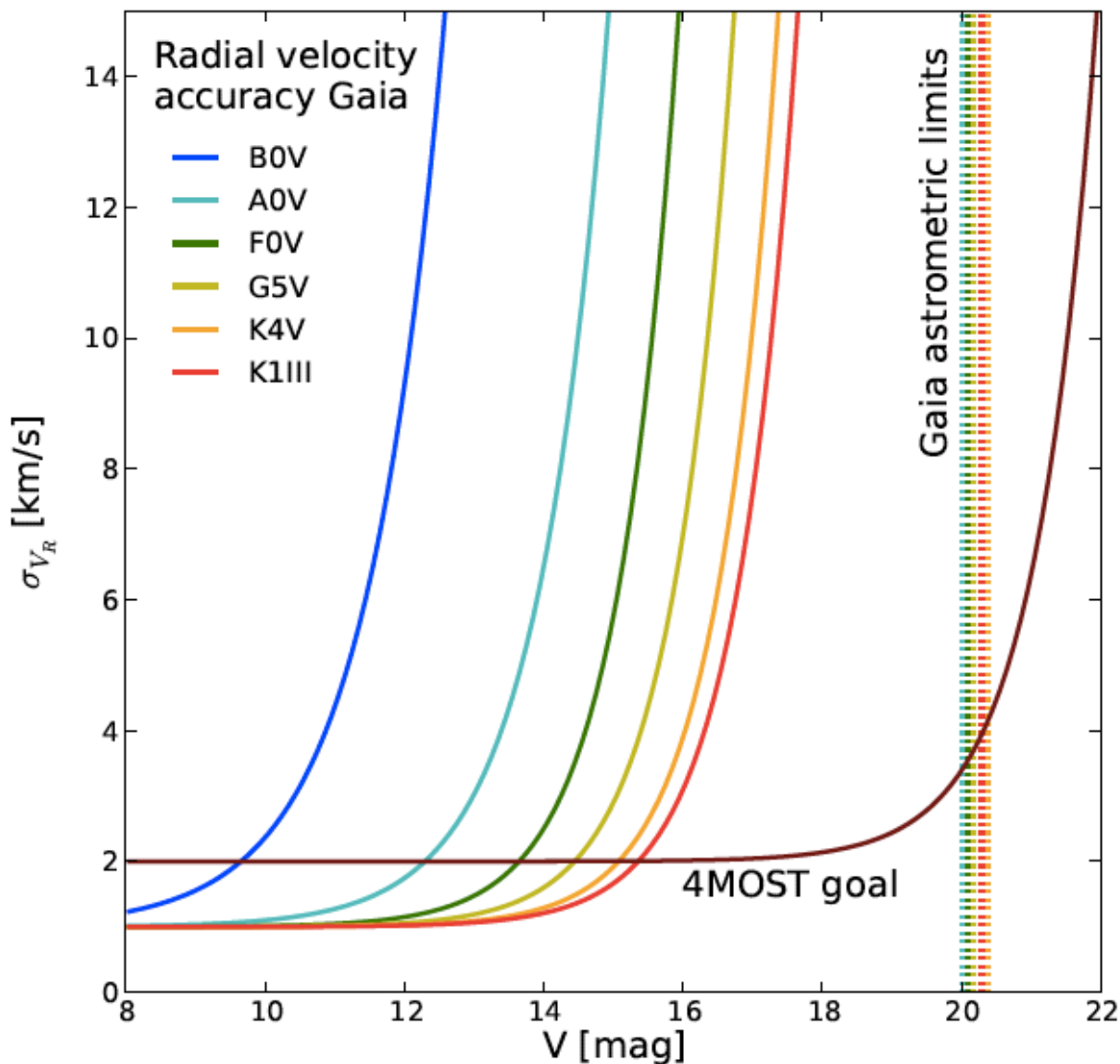


Gaia Launch 2013:

- parallaxes and proper motions for ~ 1 billion stars to $m_G < 20$ mag
- spectra for radial velocities $m_G < \sim 15$ mag

Gaia + 4MOST ~2019:

- Radial velocities $14 < V < 20$
- Detailed Chemical Abundances $\sim 14 < V < 16$





Halo LR ~ 5000



Goal: to retrieve the history and dynamical evolution of our Galaxy by determining the mass, density, shape and substructure of the MW dark matter halo + the chemo-dynamical properties of its stars.

- Survey of $\sim 10,000 \text{ deg}^2$ that will measure the radial velocities of halo stars (mostly K-giants) with a precision of 1-2 km/s as well as their metallicity distribution to 0.2 dex ($[\text{Fe}/\text{H}]$).
- **FoM** that requires a high completeness level *per field*, implying a high fraction of RGB stars with $\text{S/N} > 10$ at $r = 19$ for a survey of 10000 deg^2 .

More details A. Korn talk



Halo HR ~ 20000



Goal: characterize the metallicity distribution function at low metallicities by increasing the number of objects known below $[\text{Fe}/\text{H}] \sim -2.5$ dex by a factor of 10; perform chemical tagging to identify substructures (streams etc.) associated with past merger events

- Observing all metal-poor giant stars brighter than $V \sim 16$, over 10000 deg^2 which will lead to a sample of 100,000 halo stars with HR spectra -> 100 times larger than any sample available to date.
- **FoM** that requires a minimum 50% of the total number of targets, with the specified quality per target.



Individual abundances of various species accessible in the 4MOST wavelength range at high resolution.

Parameter	[380; 450] nm domain		[580; 680] nm domain	
	Element	# lines (dwarf/giant)	Element	# lines (dwarf/giant)
T_{eff}	Fe I	73/70	Fe I H α	96/107 1
$\log g$	Fe II	12/7	Fe II	8/2
[α /Fe]	Ca I	8/8	Ca I	14/14
	Mg I	2/1	Mg I	1/2
	Si I	3/2	Si I	13/12
	Ti I	13/19	Ti I	8/27
	Ti II	10/26	Ti II	0/1
[X/Fe]	Na I	1/0	Li I	1
	Al I	2/1	Na I	4/3
	Sc I	1/0	Al I	1/2
	Sc II	3/4	Sc I	1/1
	V I	7/7	Sc II	2/6
	V II	1/1	V I	9/27
	Cr I	6/4	V II	0/0
	Cr II	1/1	Cr I	1/2
	Mn I	19/13	Cr II	0/0
	Mn II	0/1	Mn I	2/3
	Co I	9/11	Mn II	0/3
	Ni I	3/3	Co I	0/11
	Sr II	1/1	Ni I	18/19
	Y II	3/1	Sr II	0/0
	Zr II	2/2	Y II	1/1
	Ba II	1/1	Zr II	0/0
	La II	1/6	Ba II	2/2
	Nd II	2/5	La II	0/4
	Eu II	1/1	Nd II	1/0
	CH	G-band	Eu II	1/1
	CN	X-A band		

More details A. Korn talk

(E. Caffau/N. Christlieb SWG)



Disk LR ~ 5000



Goal: Gaia proper motions and parallaxes + 4MOST radial velocities & metallicities

- Kinematical and chemical substructures \rightarrow map the position-metallicity-velocity space through the disk
- Velocity field for an unprecedentedly large disk area \rightarrow quantify the bar and spiral structure dynamical parameters

➤ **Extended Solar vicinity:** To study the changes of structure in velocity space of spatially localized samples (the U-V plane): we require $\sigma(\text{distance}) < 200$ pc and accuracy in U, V, W of $\sim 2-5$ km/s \rightarrow obtain accurate radial velocities for F/G dwarfs with $14 < V < 16.5$ ($d < 2$ kpc) – **Requirement: millions of targets!**

➤ **Extended disk sample:** a) dynamical sample (SNR ~ 10 but large number of targets) + b) chemo-dynamical sample (SNR $> \sim 30$ but smaller number of targets) – using giants and dwarfs as tracers - **Requirement: millions of targets!**

More details I. Minchev's talk



➤ **FoM** 8.6×10^6 targets (2.6 ESN + ~ 5.5 disk + 0.5 bulge)

- We **must** understand *secular processes combined with accretion/merger* & can **only** calibrate them from million-star surveys (modified from Bland-Hawthorn)
- Obtaining individual abundances from low-resolution spectra by taking advantage of the combination of $R \sim 5000$ (similar to RAVE) and a very large spectral range (as in SDSS/SEGUE).

See Boeche's talk





Disk HR ~ 20000



Goal: Disk chemo-dynamics (Fe, α - and neutron-capture elements): trace abundance gradients with different chemical elements as well as gradients in the abundance ratios. Ages for brighter stars.

➤ $\sim 14 < V < 16$; criterion is complementary to other high-resolution surveys such as HERMES ($V < 14$) and also complements the Gaia's chemical information that will be available only for $V < 12 - 13$;

➤ Giants and dwarfs to cover large bins of (R, Z) in the Galaxy \rightarrow obtain $[X/Fe]$ vs $[Fe/H]$; X = alphas, iron peak, n-capture elements ...

➤ **FoM** : HR disk – $N_{\min} \sim 1M$, $N_{\text{goal}} \sim 1.5M$ on disk
+ High latitude sample $\sim 0.5-1M$ (interface thick/halo)
With quality requirements

More details I. Minchev's talk





Bulge LR & HR



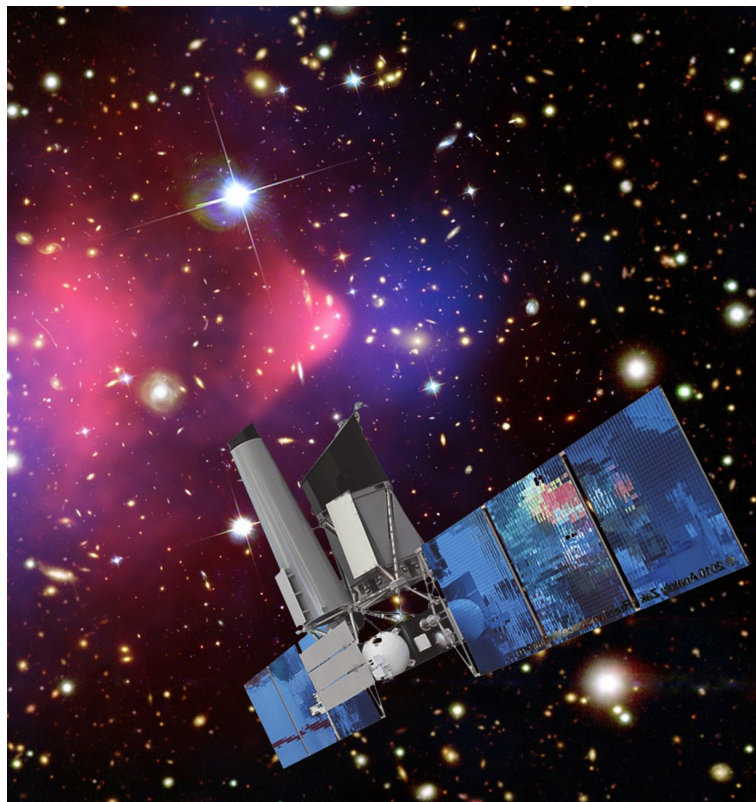
- **Bulge sample:** probe a large number of giants, in particular targeting the red-clump region in the HR-diagram. Search for multi-components & signatures of First Stars.

4MOST can deliver large bulge samples. Currently larger one is the ARGOS (Freeman & Collab.) sample (~28 000 objects) and FLAMES samples (Hill et al. 2011, Uttenthaler et al. 2012)

- LR: Find the most metal-poor stars in the Bulge – new candidates with APOGEE & ARGOS, but many more expected with 4MOST and APOGEE-South (AS3)
-> 300 000 true bulge stars (~700 000 surveyed)
- HR: Full chemical analysis + 8m follow-up – First Stars abundance pattern?
n-capture elements is key (Chiappini et al. Nature 2011)
-> 120 000 min (goal 170 000)



eRosita Follow - up



- AGNs
- Cluster of Galaxies
- MW Compact objects





Cluster of Galaxies



Goal: 4MOST will provide redshifts for most of the eROSITA detected clusters and improve the cosmological constraints from the survey by about an order of magnitude compared to having only photometric redshifts.

- 2 – 3 Million possible target galaxies will be available in the survey area. We expect to reach our goals already with a fraction of targeted galaxies of 30 – 50%. targets, with the specified quality per target (the minimum fiber distance constraint)
- **FoM:** We define a positive cluster detection if we were able to identify 4 cluster members (BCG plus 3 further members) for clusters below redshift 0.9 and 1 member galaxy for clusters above $z=0.9$.

H. Boehringer's talk





AGNs



Goal: Follow-up all point-like extragalactic X-ray sources (mostly AGN) detected over an area of (at least) $\sim 13,000 \text{ deg}^2$. The X-ray flux limits expected to be reached by eROSITA are well matched by the spectroscopic capabilities of a 4-meter class telescope

- Reach completeness levels higher than 90% in both soft (0.5-2 keV) and hard (2-8 keV) X-ray bands.
- A wide wavelength coverage (380 - 1000 nm) will allow us to continuously map broad lines in the very wide redshift range $0 < z < 5$, thanks to the different emission lines ($\text{H}\beta$, MgII and CIV) redshifted into the 4MOST observed wavelength window.
- **FoM:** Function of completeness in number of targets, mag bin and redshift bin

A. Merloni's talk



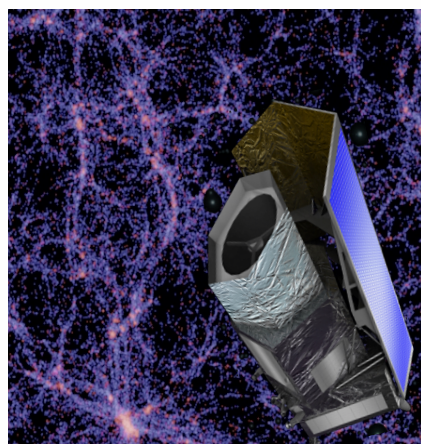
Galaxy Redshifts & BAO

Goal: Trace a *large* number of objects at different redshifts from $z=0$ to about 1.5. This will permit us to study the cosmic galaxy network, perform BAO reconstructions and deepen our understanding of structure formation.

➤ To perform an accurate estimation of the BAO signal we require homogeneous sky coverage. We expect about 3.8 Million BCG-like objects with $M > \sim 10^{13} M_{\odot}$ in the surveyed volume. Additionally, we have also considered the counterpart of less massive tracers to fill the volume with ~ 7.6 Million objects.

➤ **FoM:** Completeness

F. Kitaura's talk



Euclid



Doing Science in Parallel

Finding best compromise between
FoV, number of fibers, ratio HR/LR

Need Survey Simulator
(next talk T. Dwelly)

New “systems concept”:

- Echidna + HR/LR = $1/3 + \text{FoV} \sim 4 \text{ deg}^2$



Mocks & “Figures of Merit”

how to condense a whole science case in one number
without avoiding over-simplifications?

4MOST Science Diversity -> Diversity in exposure times





Mocks Overview

(-70 < DEC < + 20)

4FS, TB and DW, 09.03.2012

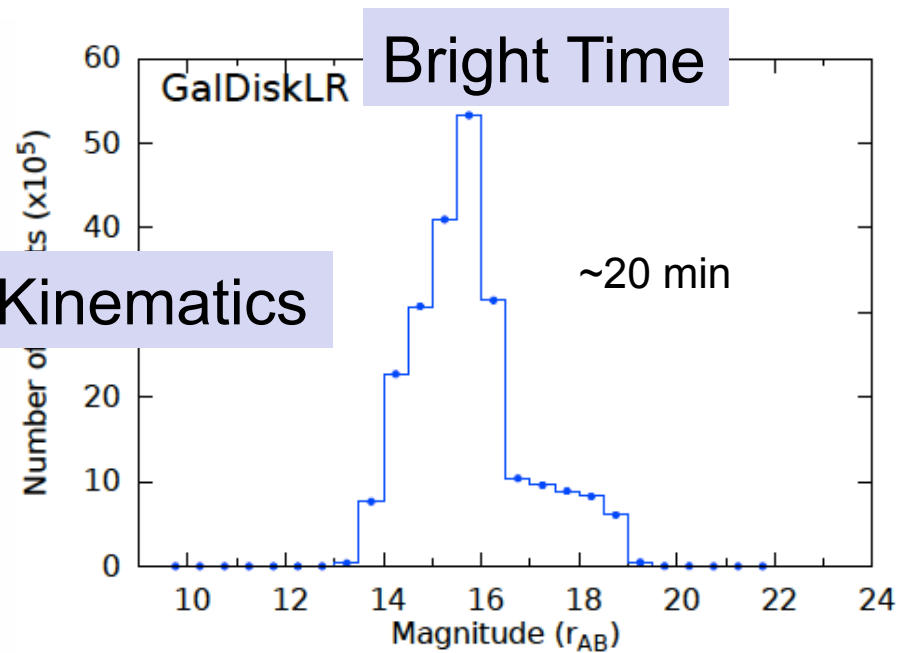
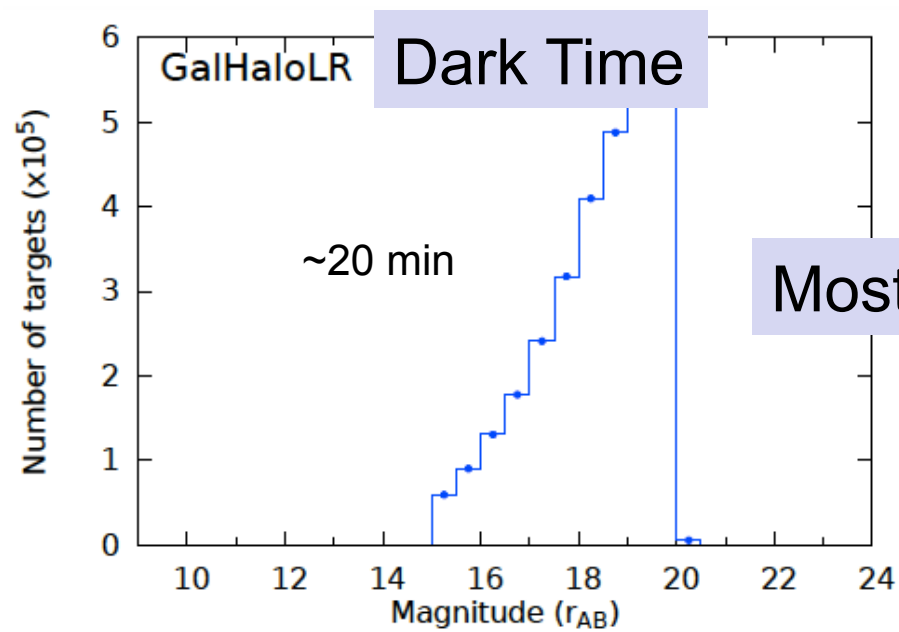


Diversity in Sky density distribution
Diversity in required exposure times

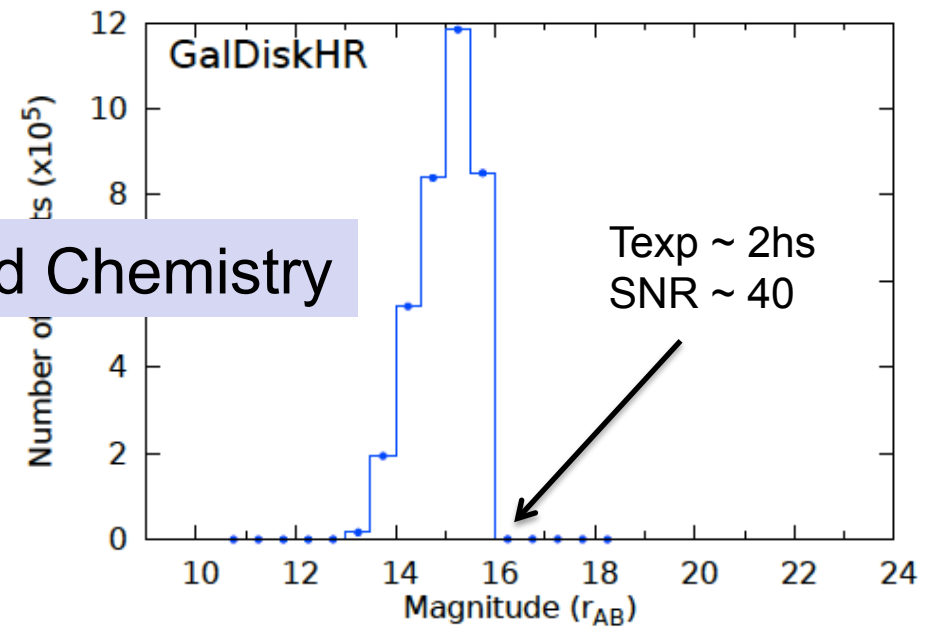
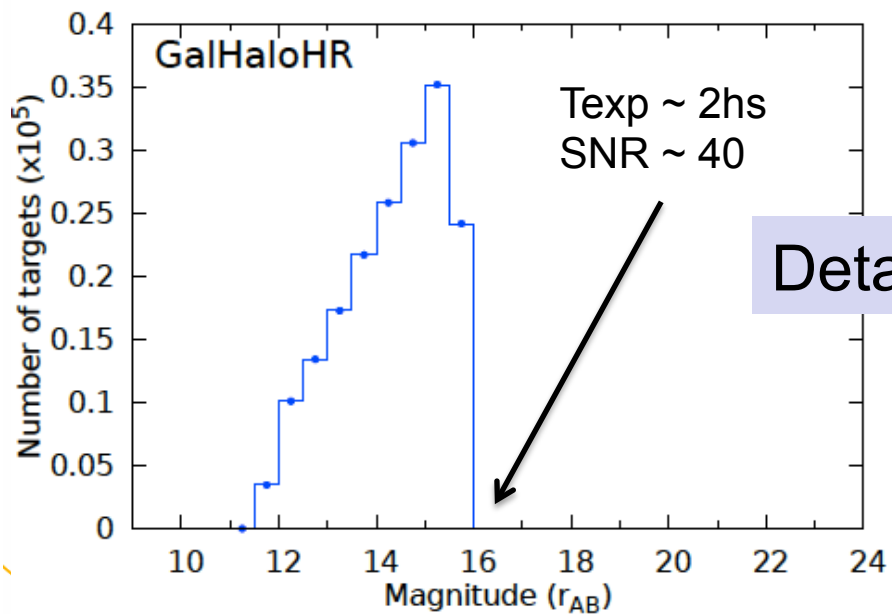
Required ~ 20 million objects (LR) ~ 2M (HR)

DRS	area [deg ²]	Objects	densities		
			[deg ²]	[3 deg ²]	[4.2 deg ²]
AGN	26691	1.187.146	44.5	133.4	~190
BAO	20397	11.383.002	558.1	1674.2	~2340
GalHaloLR	18362	3.065.078	166.9	500.8	~700
Clusters	25177	2.945.325	117.0	351.0	~490
GalDiskLR	26715	23.081.666	864.0	2592.0	~3630
GalHaloHR	14423	182.951	12.7	38.1	~50
GalDiskHR	26692	2.215.660	83.0	249.0	~350
		HR (b>30)	~100	~300	~420

No room for back of the envelope calculations

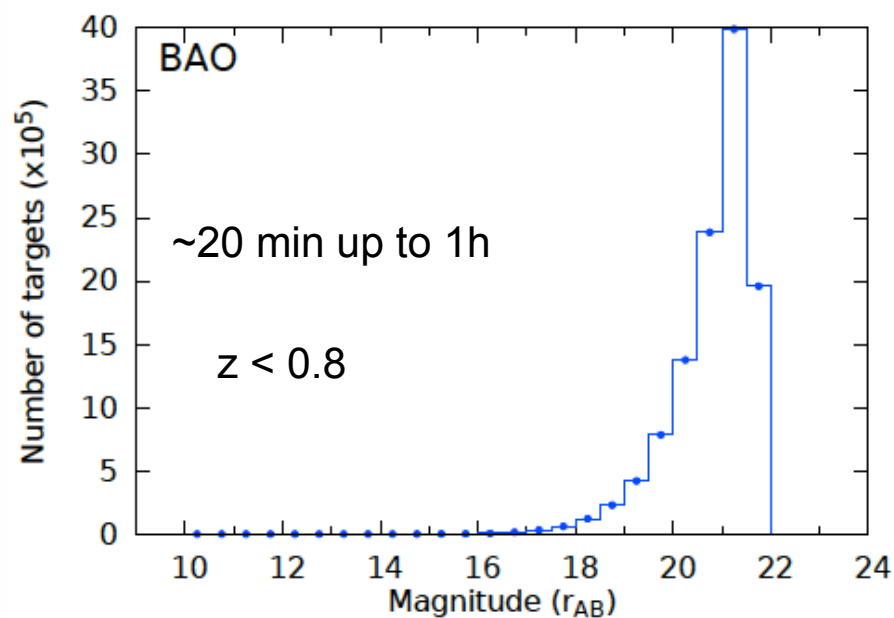
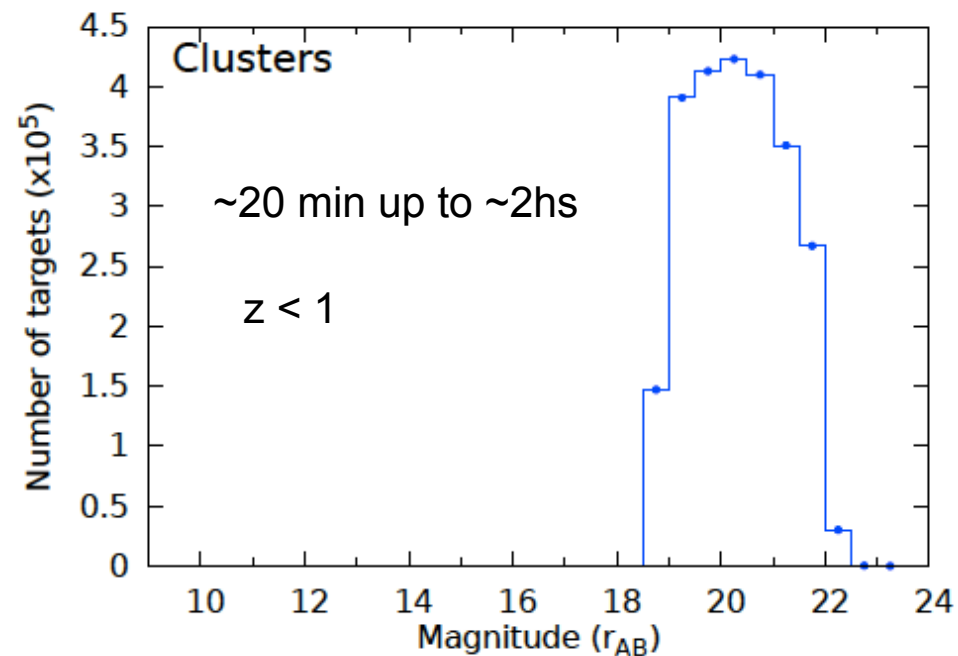
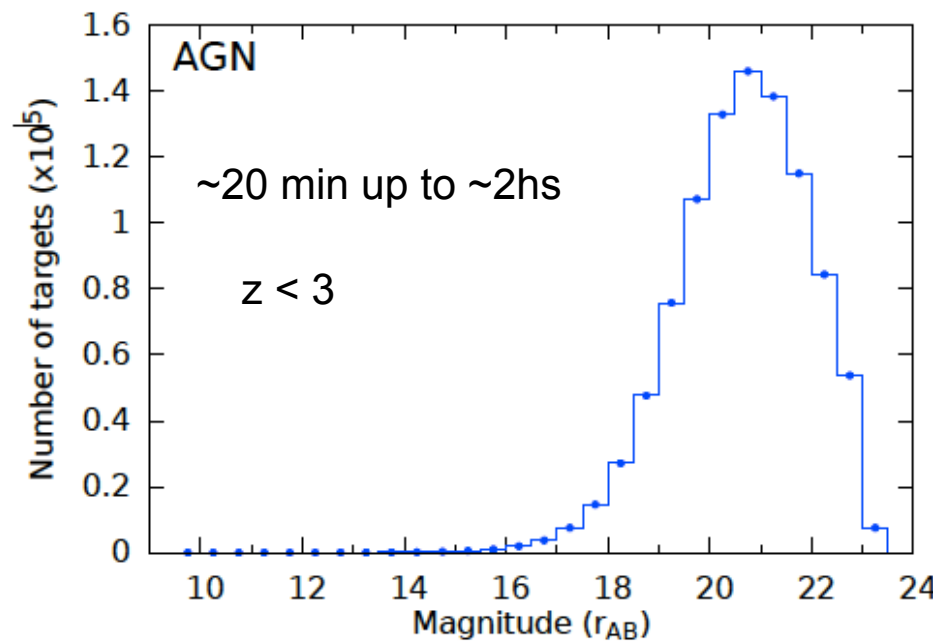


Mostly Kinematics



Detailed Chemistry





Dark Time

Key point: Survey Strategy matters*

Dwelly's talk

*Results Round 5b + Round 5





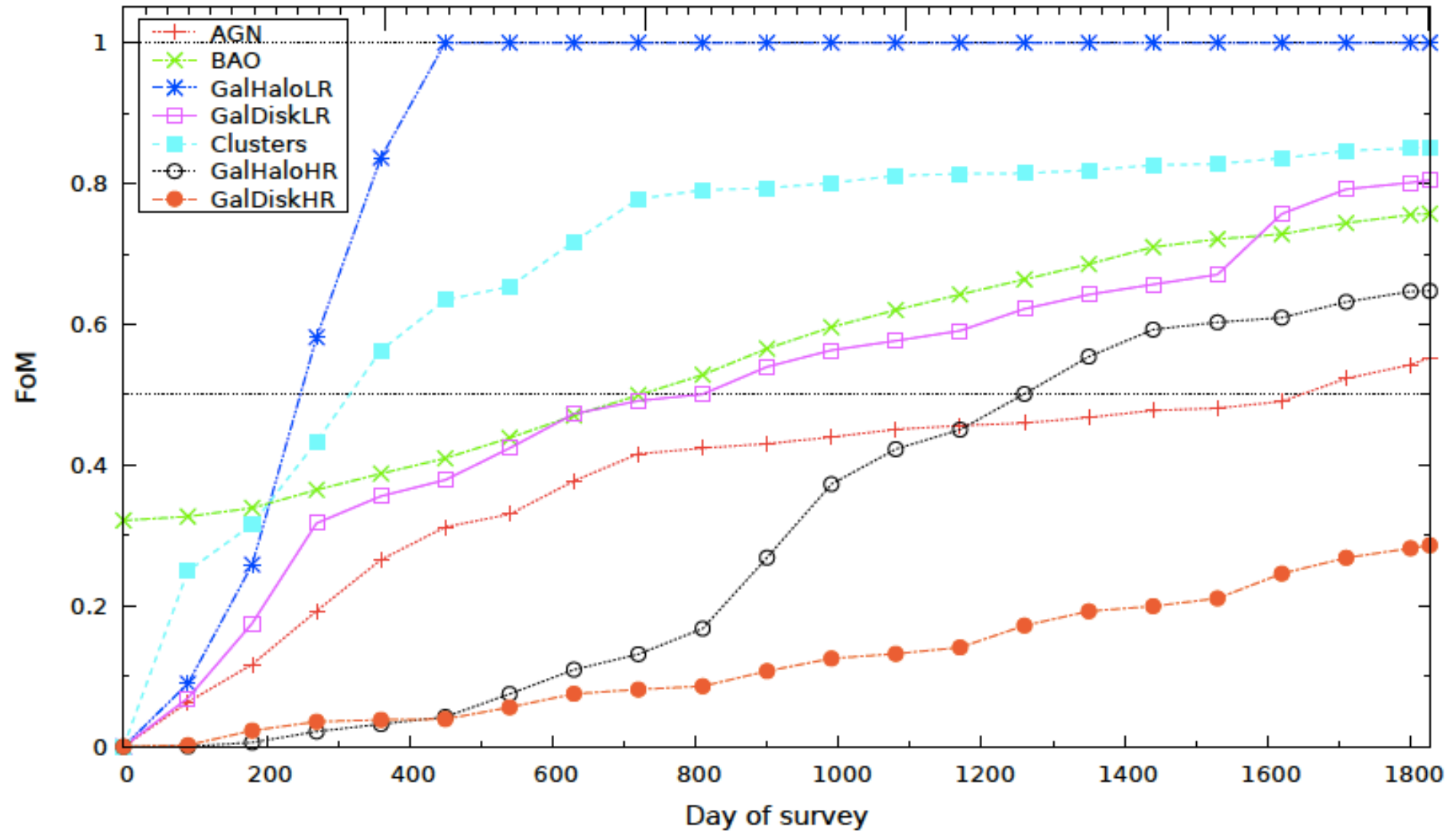
Round 5b*

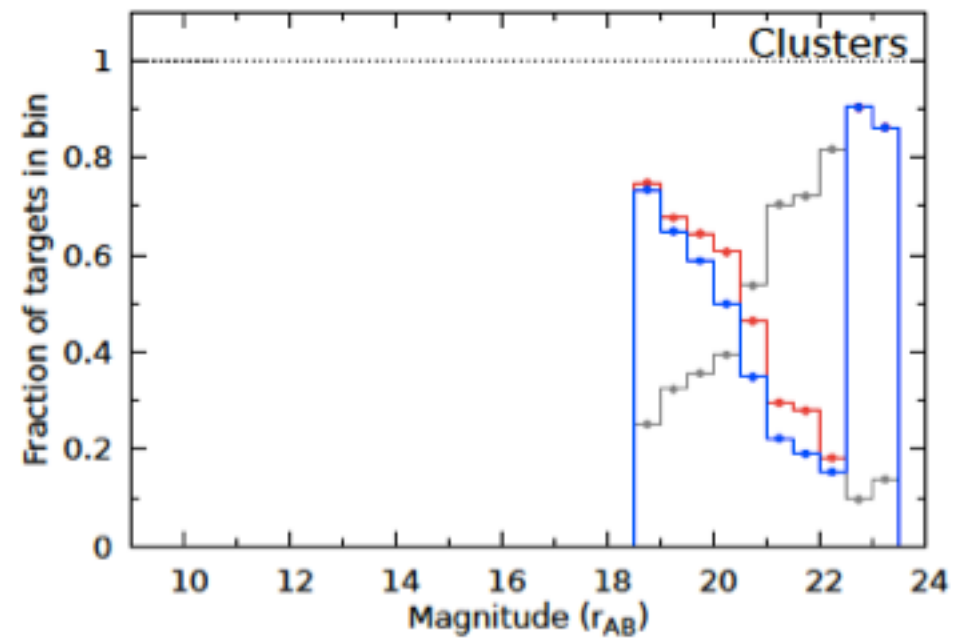
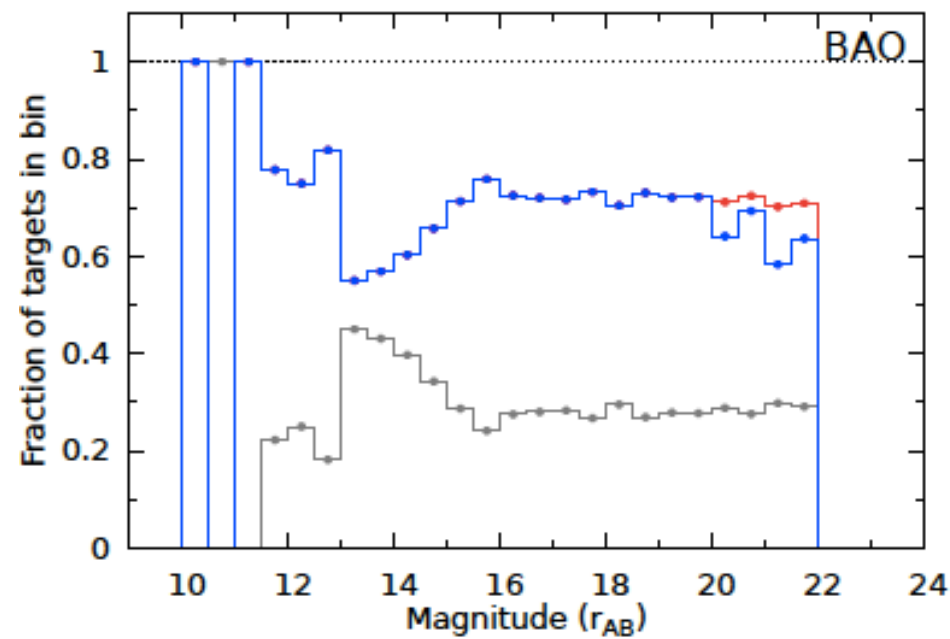
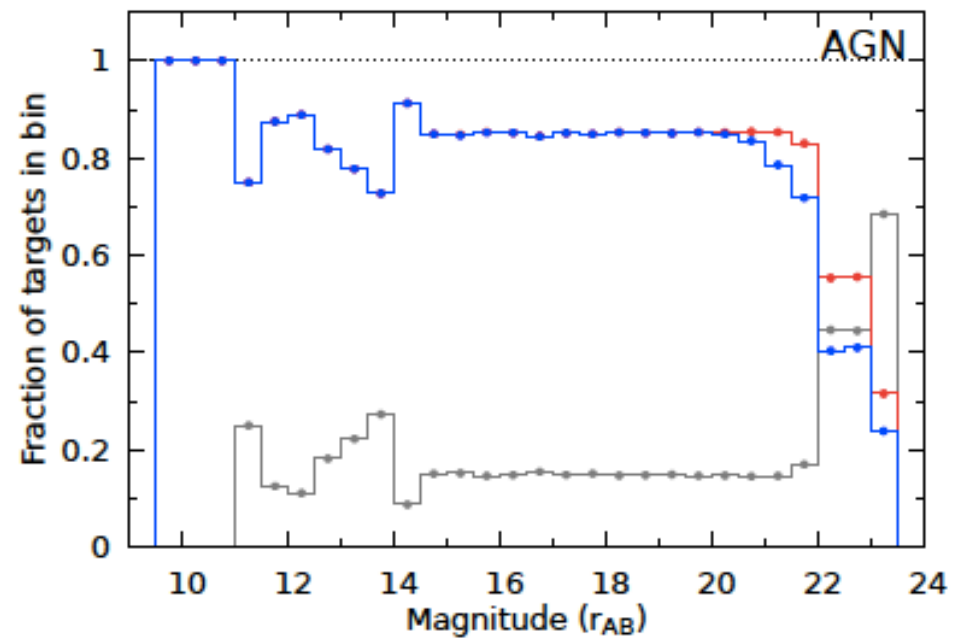
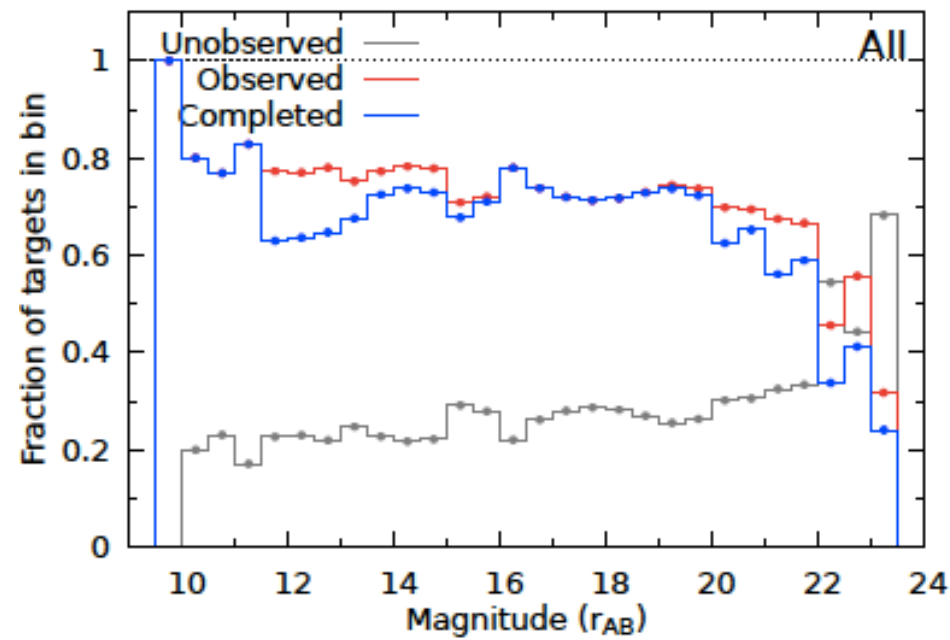
Loss due to sky reduction

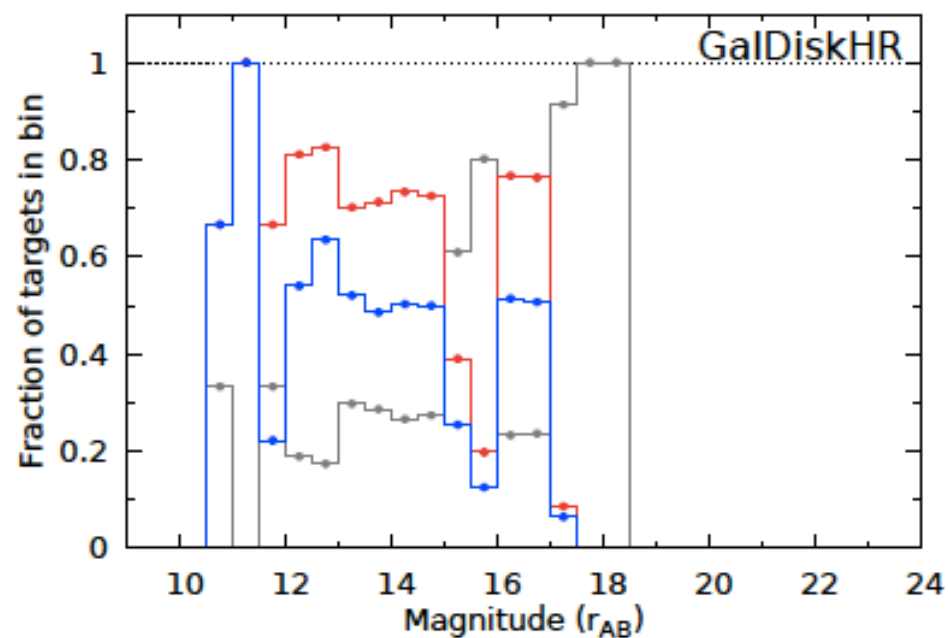
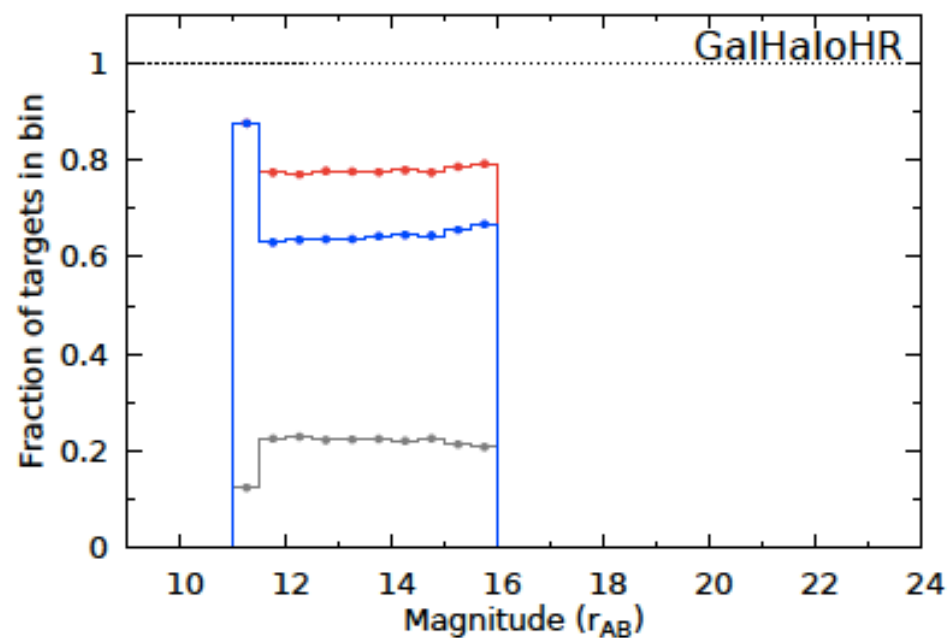
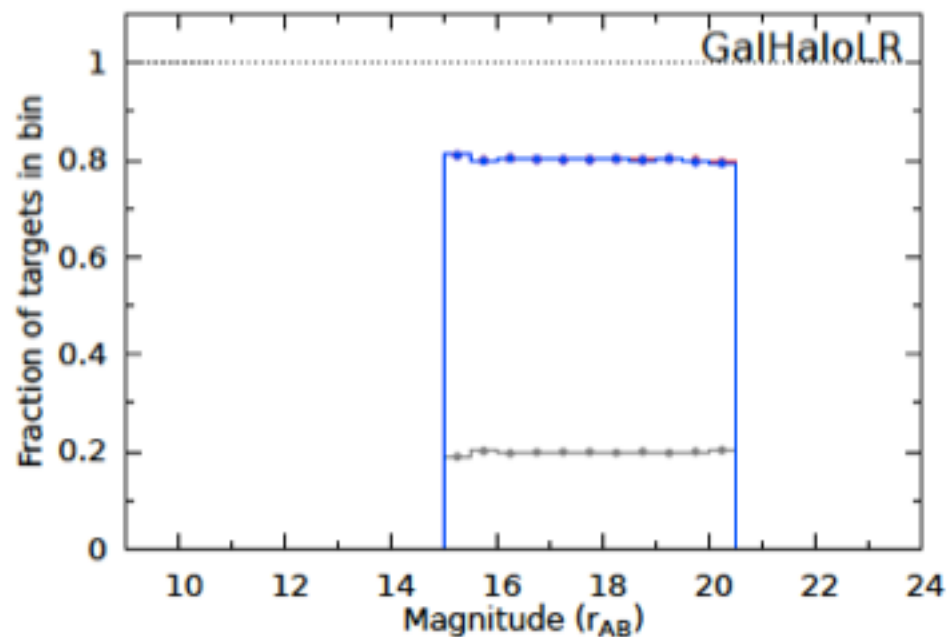
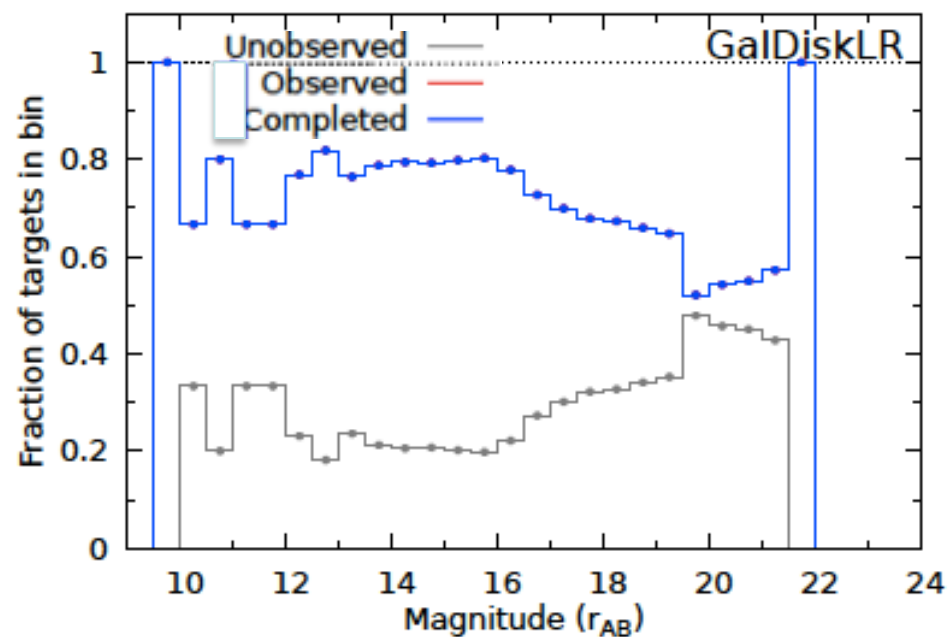
Case	Nobs	Nsucc	Fsucc	Ffail	Nobs,red	Nsucc,red
AGN LR	775986	729310	0.94	0.06	0.9	0.9
BAO LR	8110110	7322074	0.9	0.1	0.85	0.9
Halo LR	2458023	2455358	1	0	0.85	0.85
Disk LR	17881260	17879892	1	0	0.99	0.99
Clusters LR	1270737	1092176	0.86	0.14	0.91	0.92
Halo HR	141622	117630	0.83	0.17	0.9	0.99
Disk HR	1789817	1204565	0.67	0.33	0.96	1.36
All	32427555	30801005	0.95	0.05	0.93	0.96

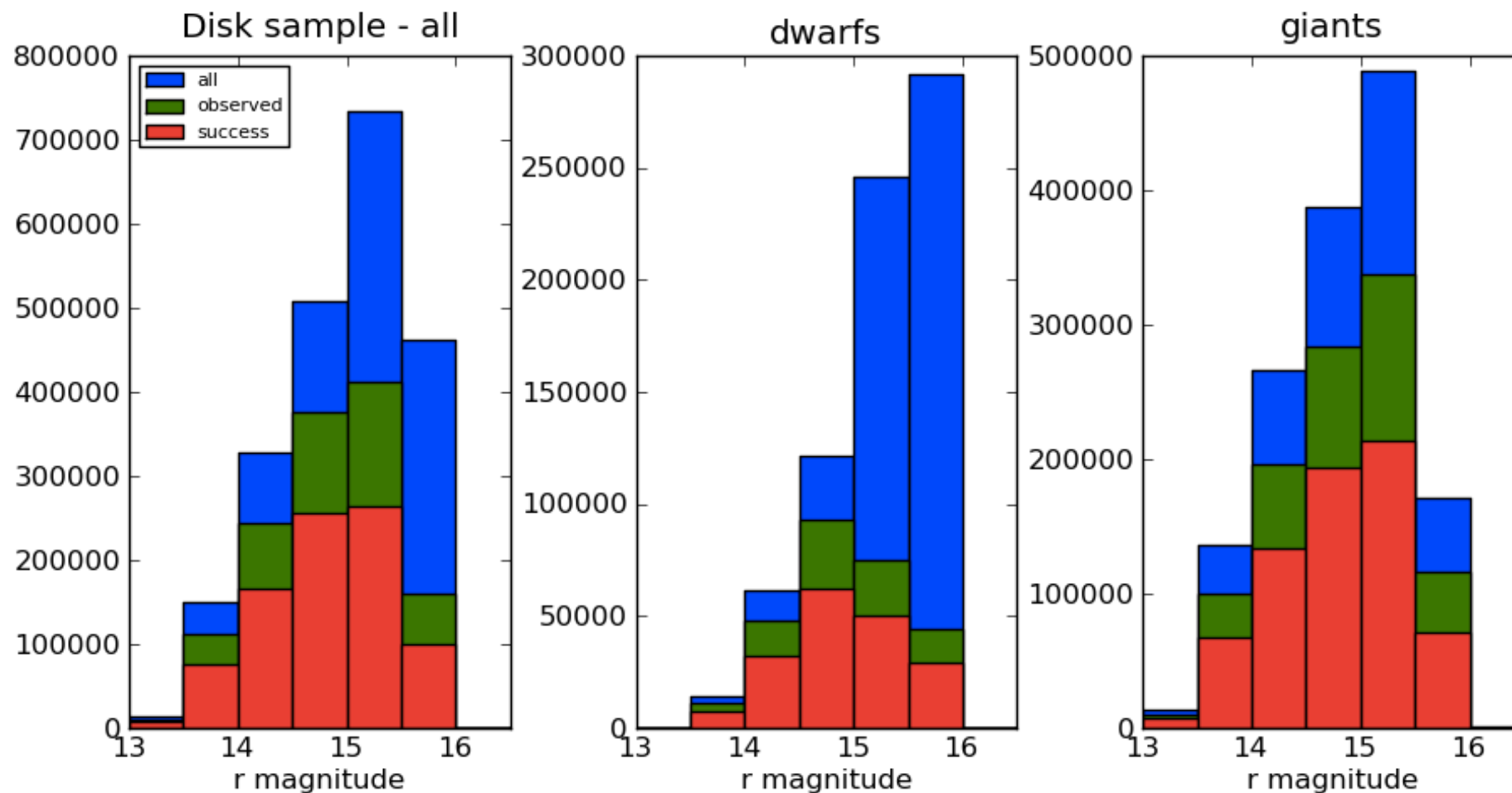
*(6 x 20 min, reduced sky, no dither), 1600 LR, 800 HR, FoV ~4 deg²



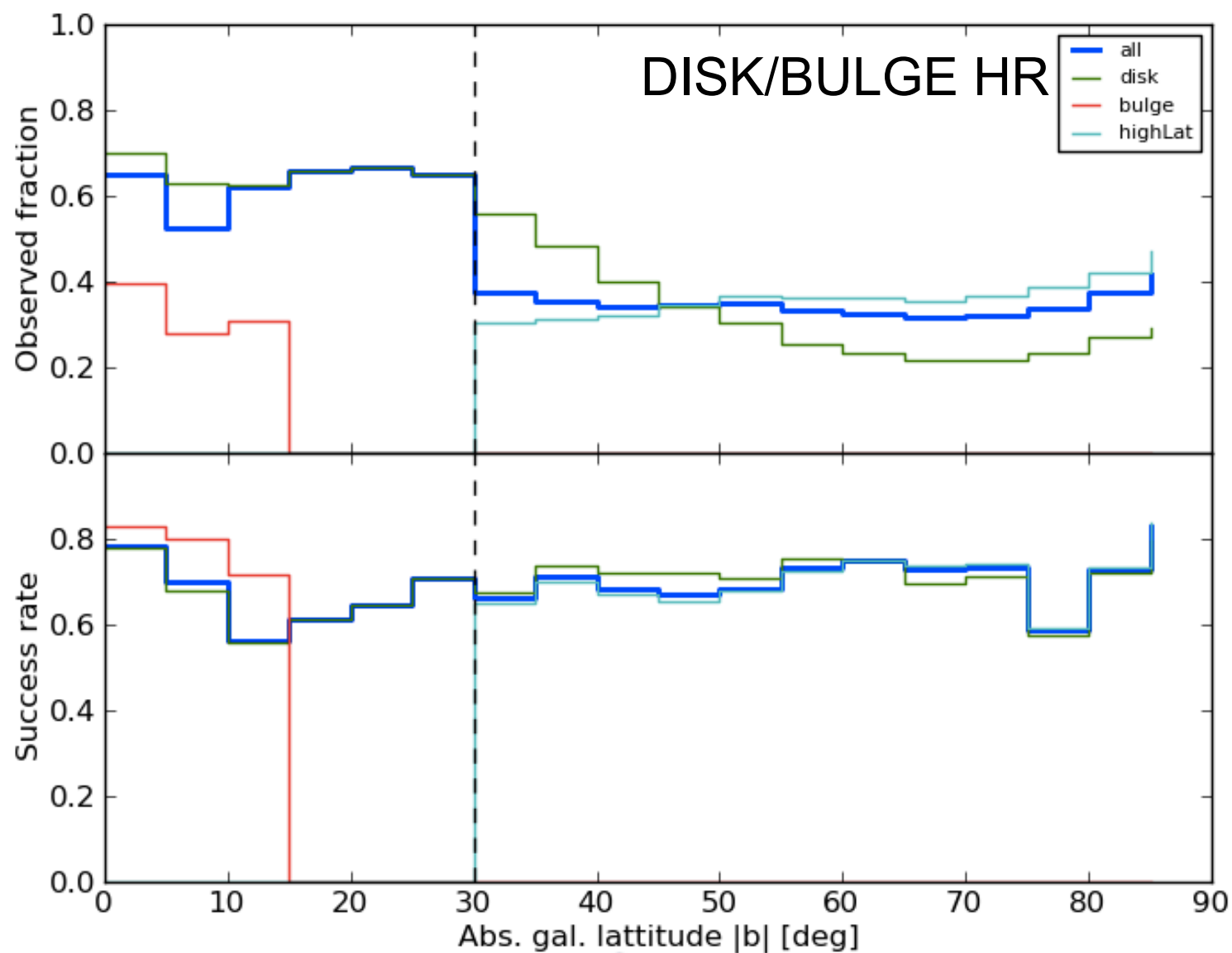








(figure by T. Piffl- AIP)



Overview Round 5 - Clusters

Clusters	Z_bin	N_clust_obs	N_clus_succ
	0.0 – 0.2	28 938	27 620
	0.2 – 0.4	27 014	25 925
	0.4 – 0.6	11 872	11 245
	0.6 – 0.8	4 035	3 733
	0.8 – 1.0	1 306	1 109
	1.0 – 1.2	359	319
Total			69 951

$N_{\text{gal_succes}} = 1\text{M}$





AGN



AGN	Zbin	Obs	Succ	Magbin	Obs	Succ
	0	511 003	409 850	16-17	5 706	5147
	1	369 694	293 135	17-18	22 061	19 950
	2	78 043	62 886	18-19	74 764	67 843
	3	6 389	4 902	19-20	183 016	165 810
	4	586	528	20-21	279 033	252 216
				21-22	253 510	213 968
				22-23	138 187	43 240

$$N_{\text{tot_obs}} = 750\,291 - \text{FoM}_t = 0.6$$



Diversity of science cases



Diversity of exposure times



Strong requirements on:

- Keeping overheads to a minimum (CCDs readout & fiber positioning)
 - Repositioning fibers each 20min *while* reading CCDs
 - Throughput



But also opens opportunity for many
other science cases (sub-catalogs of
~1000 – 10 000 Targets





What will 4MOST do that others cannot?



- All hemisphere coverage (with WEAVE, full sky)
- Permanent on telescope (enables time domain spectroscopy)
- Largest Gaia follow-up machine (> 10 Million Targets in LR and 2 Million in HR) \rightarrow only way to really understand secular processes in disk formation & map the chemo-dynamics of MW components
- Southern Location: Best Bulge & Inner-disk & LMC/SMC follow-ups
- Possibility to build large galaxy redshift catalog > 10 Million!



All this work done in 14 months !

Room for improvements

Room for many extra science cases





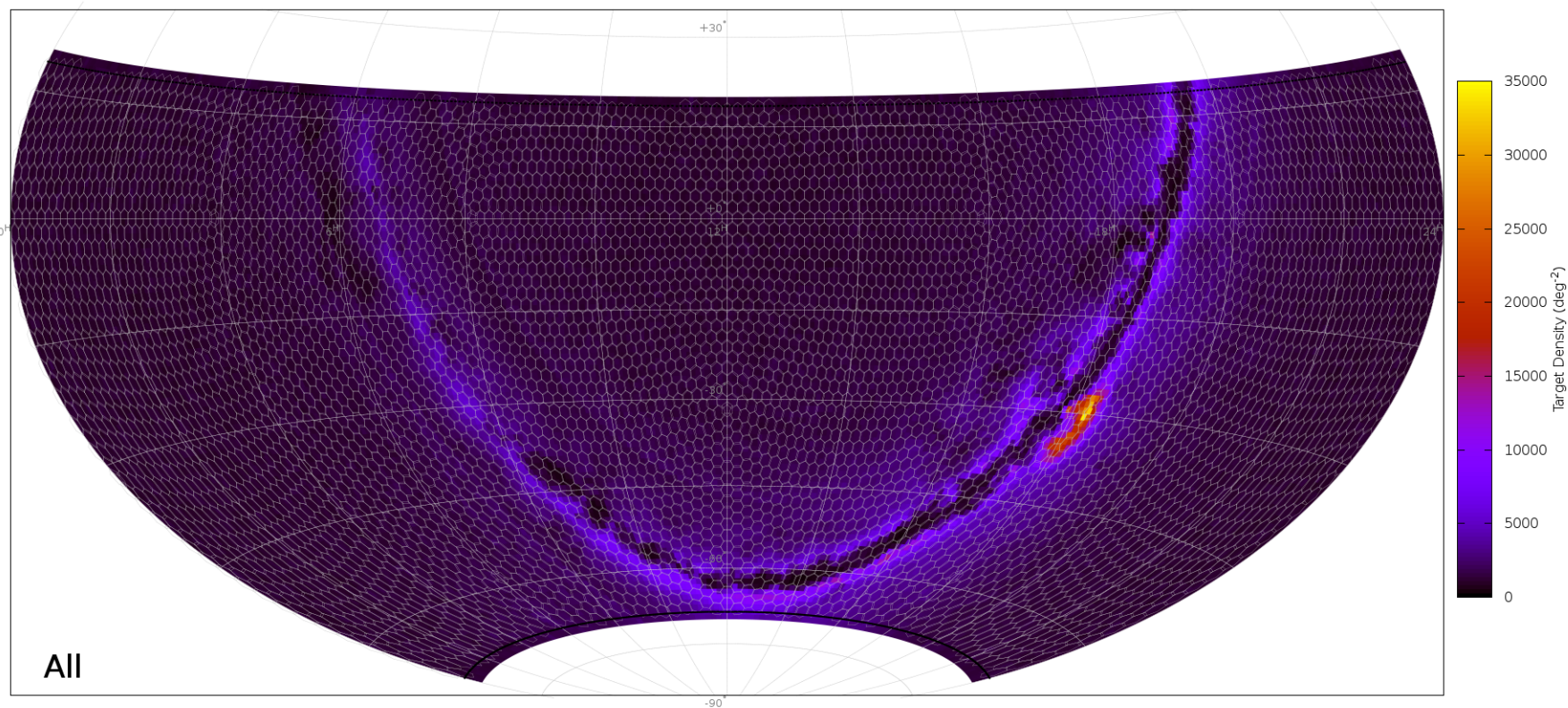
Extras

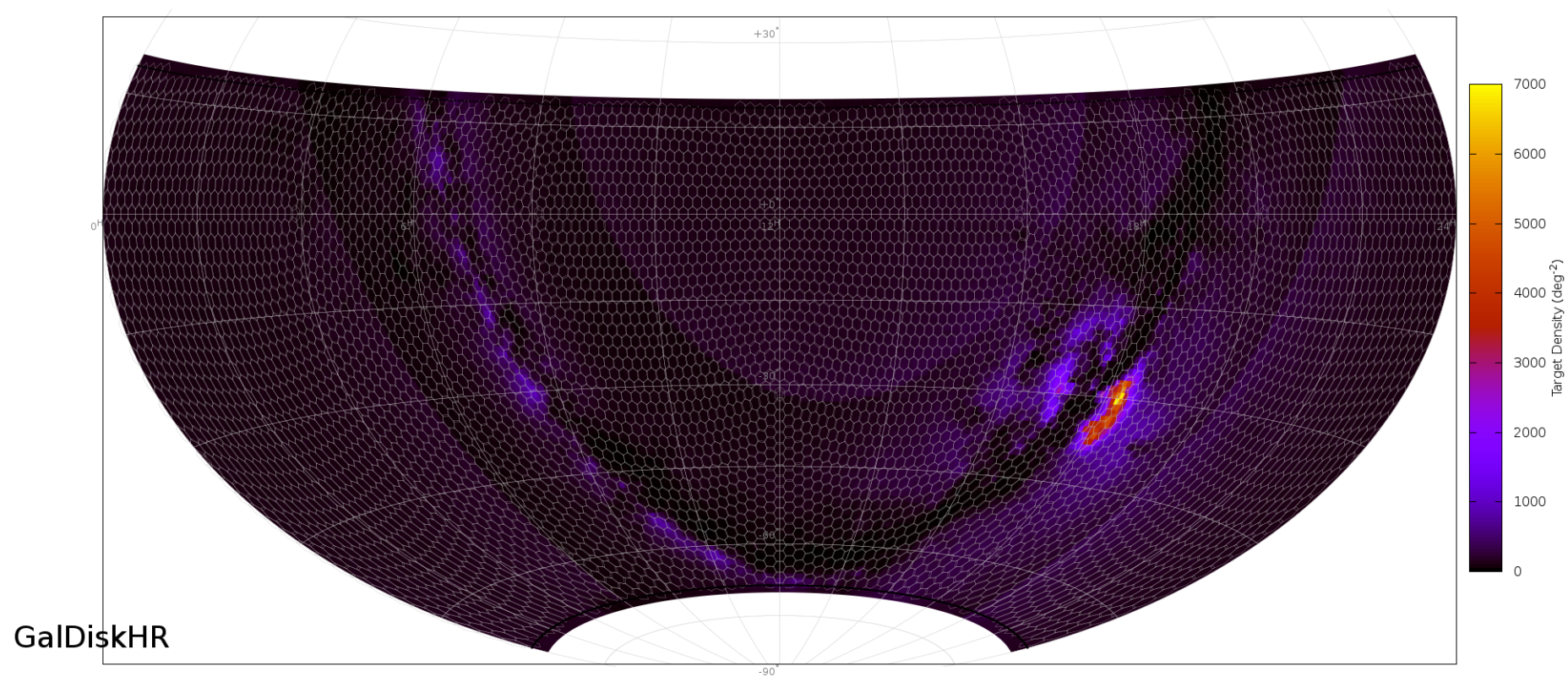
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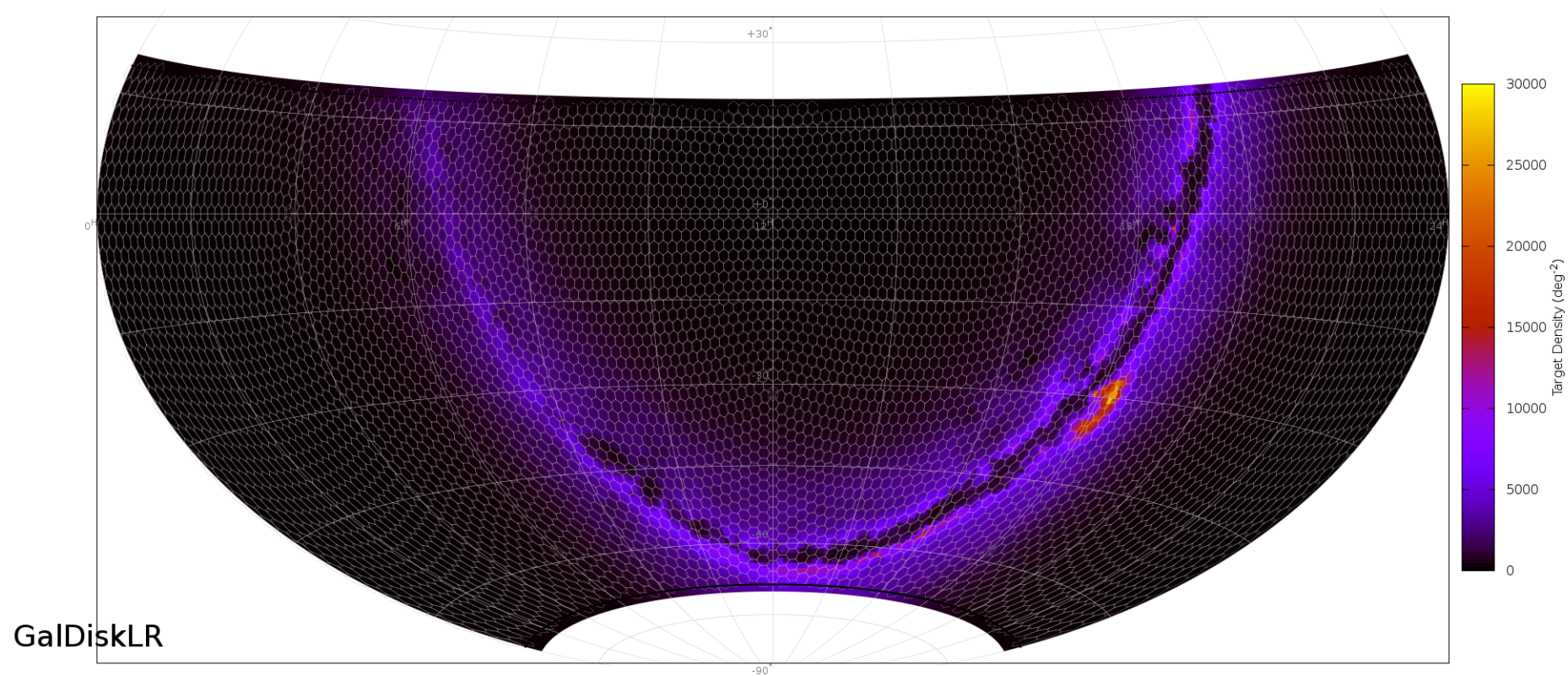


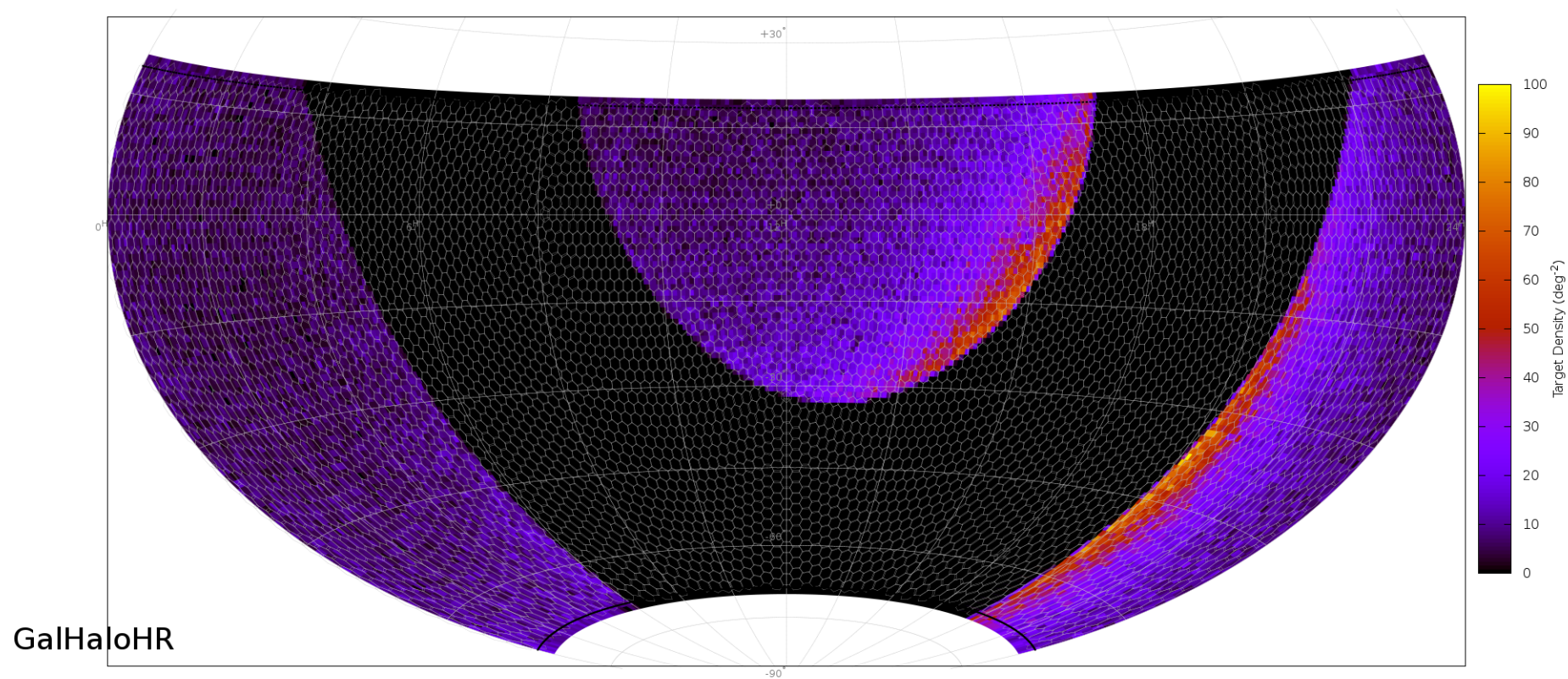


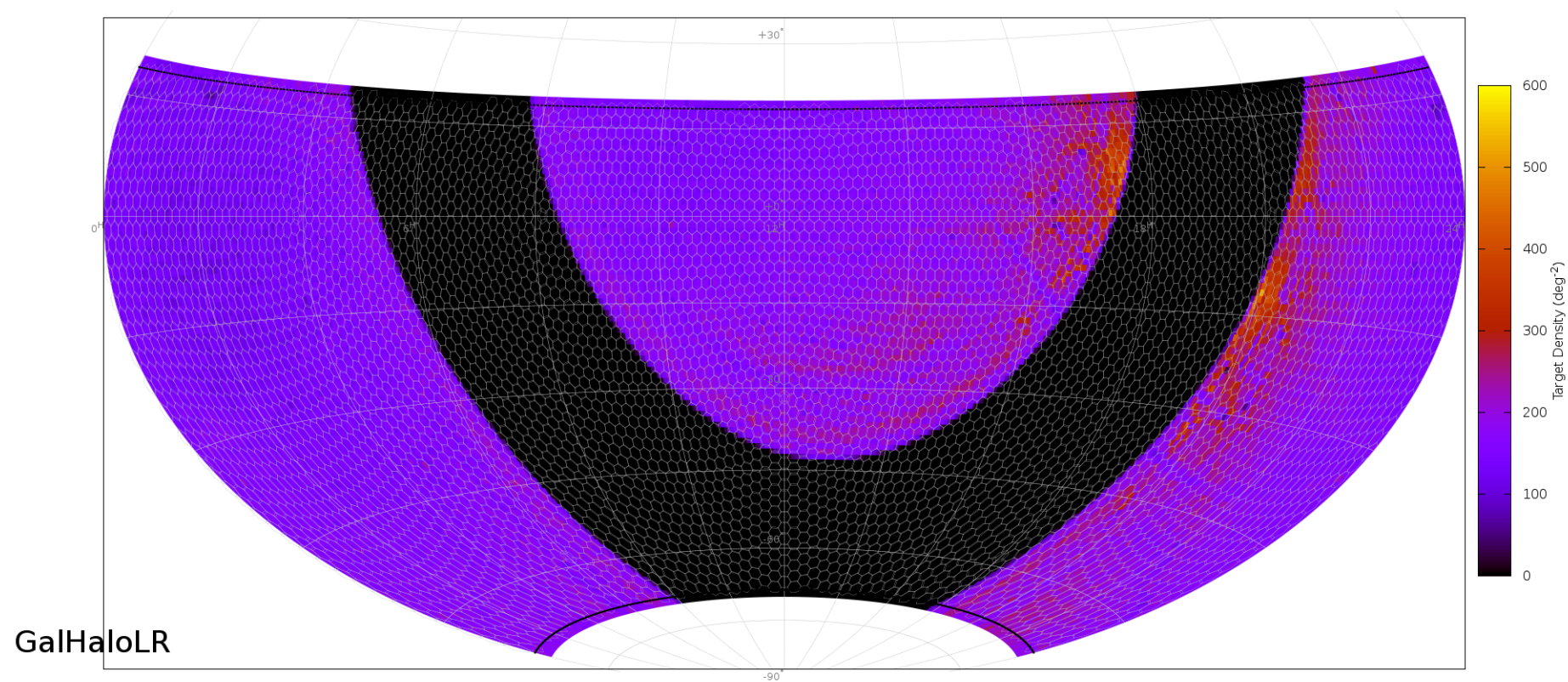
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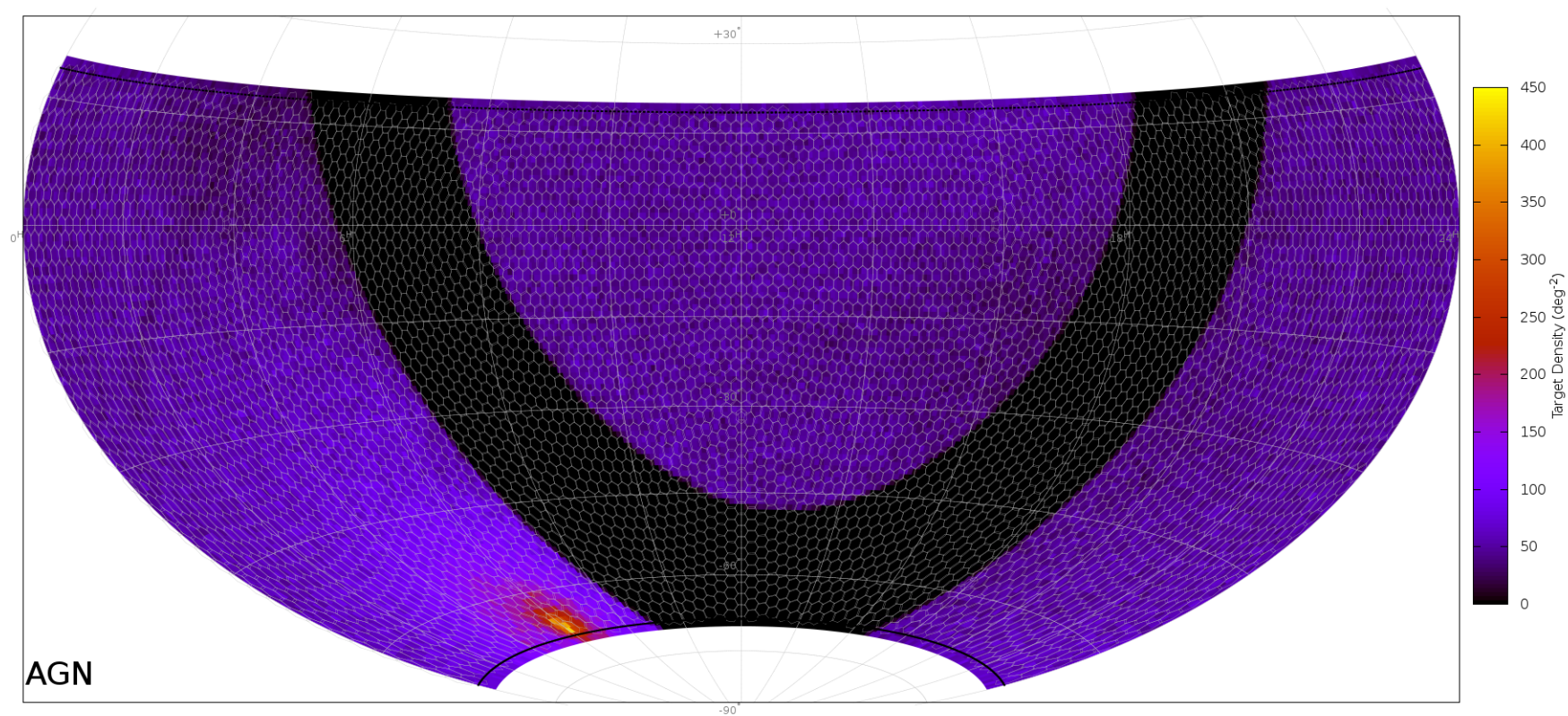


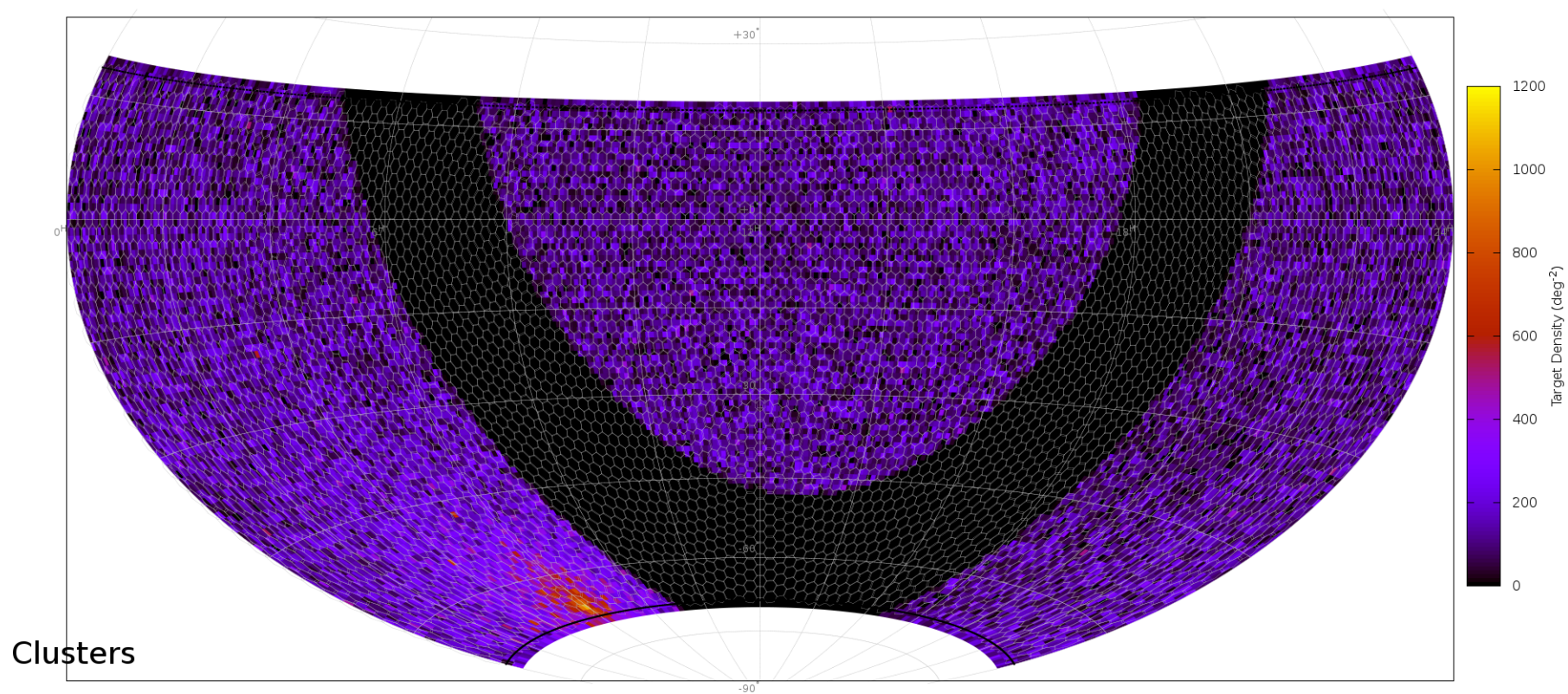










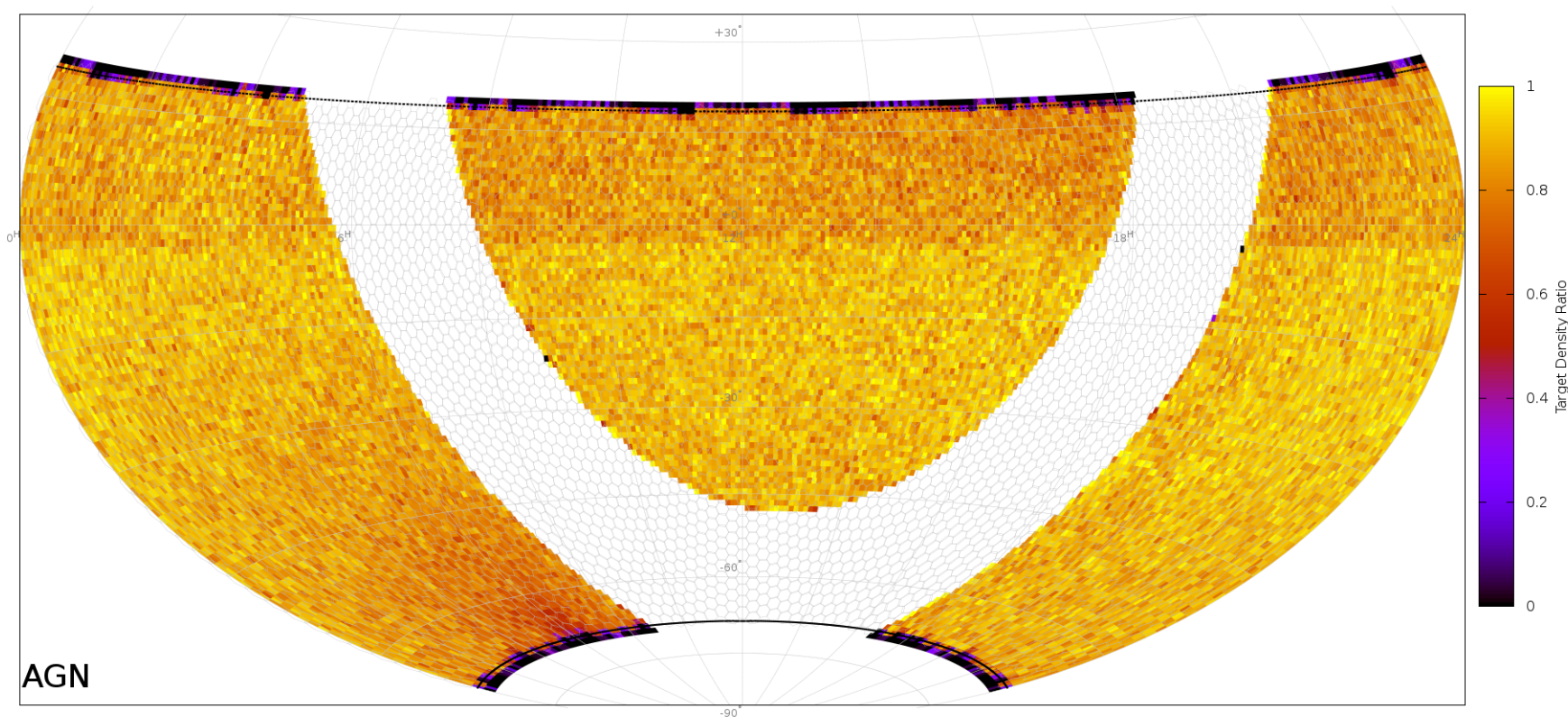


Science requirement	HR halo	HR disk/ bulge	LR halo	LR disk/ bulge	Galaxy Cluster	AGN	BAO
Mag Range	13.5-15.5	15.5-15.5	15-20	14-18 (14-20)	17-22	16-22.5 (16-23)	16-23
Mean surface density [targets/deg ²]	10-30 - with contam.	50-800	180 (x 2 if contam.)	500 - 3000	200	90- 280	1500
Total # targets (10 ⁶) Required (goal)	0.1 (0.2)	1.0 (1.5) d 0.12 (0.17)b 0.5 (1.1) hl	1.8 for 10k deg ² 3.1 for 17k deg ²	8.6 (13.8)	2 (3)	1.5	10 (15)
Total area of sky required (goal) [deg ²]	>10 000	15 000 (20 000)	10 000 (17 000)	16 000 (26 000)	15 000 (20 000)	13 000 (15 000)	10 000 (15 000)
Sky density [targets/deg ²]	18 [90%]	50-100 [90-30%]	160 [90%]	50-1000	100 (200) [>90%]	80-250 [>90%]	1000 [>50%]
Survey area (l, b) [-70 <DEC < +20]	b > 30	All sky	b > 20	All sky	b > 15	b > 20 (b > 15)	b > 25
Wavelength range	395-456.5 587-673	395-456.5 587-673	390-450 480-550 835-885	390-670 845-880	420-950 (390-1000)	400-950 (390-1000)	420-950 (390-10 ³)
Resolution	> 18 000	> 18 000	5000 (7000)	5000 (7000)	500 (>3000) @500nm	3000 (5000) @ 400-950	3000
S/N per Angstrom	150 [V=16]	140 [V=16]	10 [r=19]	10 [V >18] 30 [V <18]	4 (5) [r=20.5]	5 [r=21.5]	10 [r=20.5]



Round 5b

6 x 20 min all b



Round 5b

6 x 20 min all b

