

Multi Unit Spectroscopic Explorer

Lyon



Leiden



Zurich



Potsdam



AIP
ESO



Toulouse



Göttingen



Lyman Alpha Emitters with VLT/MUSE

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Centre de Recherche Astrophysique de Lyon
On behalf of the MUSE Consortium





The quest for high z galaxies



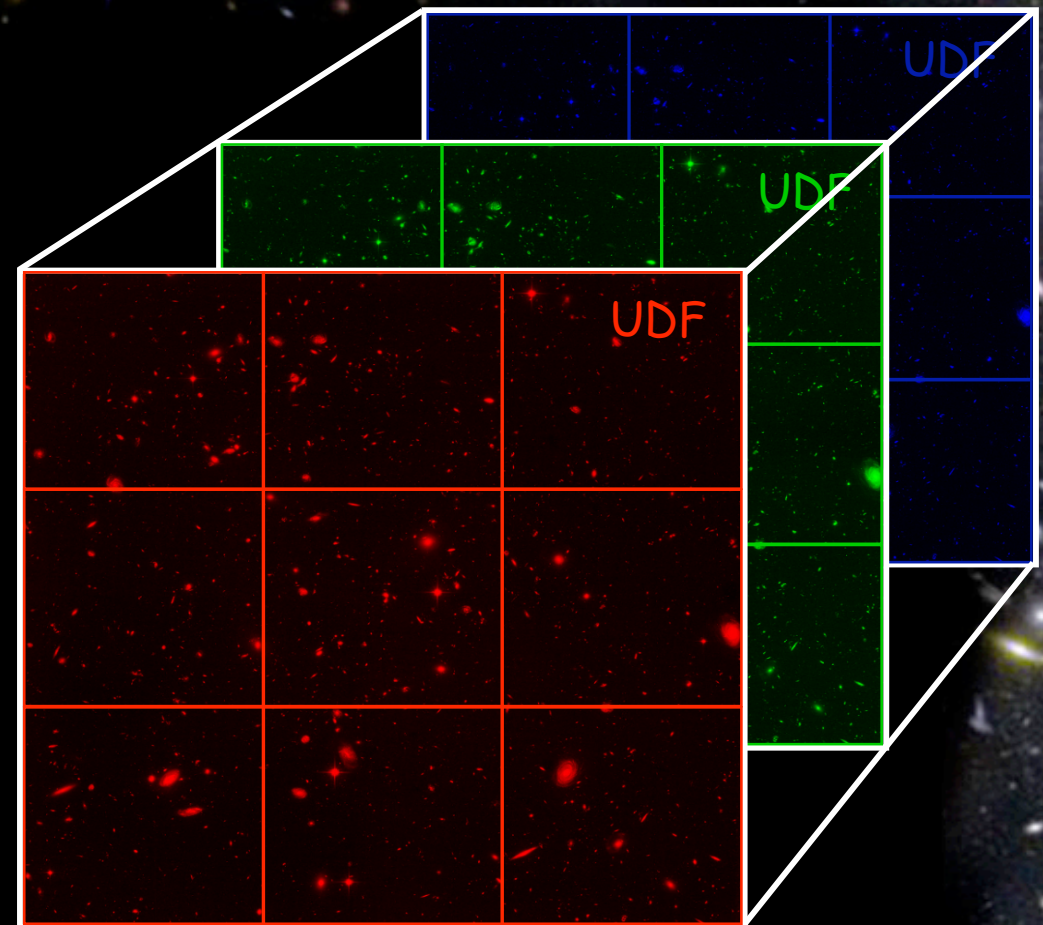
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Spectroscopic Surveys with an IFU

Get everything!

- Eliminates pre-imaging
- Eliminates pre-selection
- Observe only once (image + spectra)
- Attack multiple science topics simultaneously
- Large discovery space for serendipitous sources



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The MUSE instrument at VLT



The Multi-Unit Spectroscopic Explorer: A new stable, high-throughput IFU spectrograph with a 1 arcmin^2 FOV and a spectral resolution of $R=1800-3800$, working at $0.4-0.9 \mu\text{m}$, and assisted by AO.

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The Project Vision

■ Challenges

- Achieve high throughput
- Achieve high spatial resolution
- Achieve high optical quality

■ Innovations

- Slicer: Advanced concept
- Spectrograph: new concept adapted to small industrial series
- Grating: VPHG with broad response
- Small series industrial development

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Instrument Overview

Focus	Nasmyth B UT4
Deformable Secondary Mirror	1170 actuators
Laser guide stars	4 x 20-25 Watts
Instrument	Integral Field Spectrograph
Number of IFU units	24
Detectors	4k x 4k Deep depletion CCD
Simultaneous Wavelength Range	480 - 930 nm (nominal) 465 - 930 nm (extended)
Resolving Power	1750@465nm - 3750@930nm
Datacube Size	1570 MB

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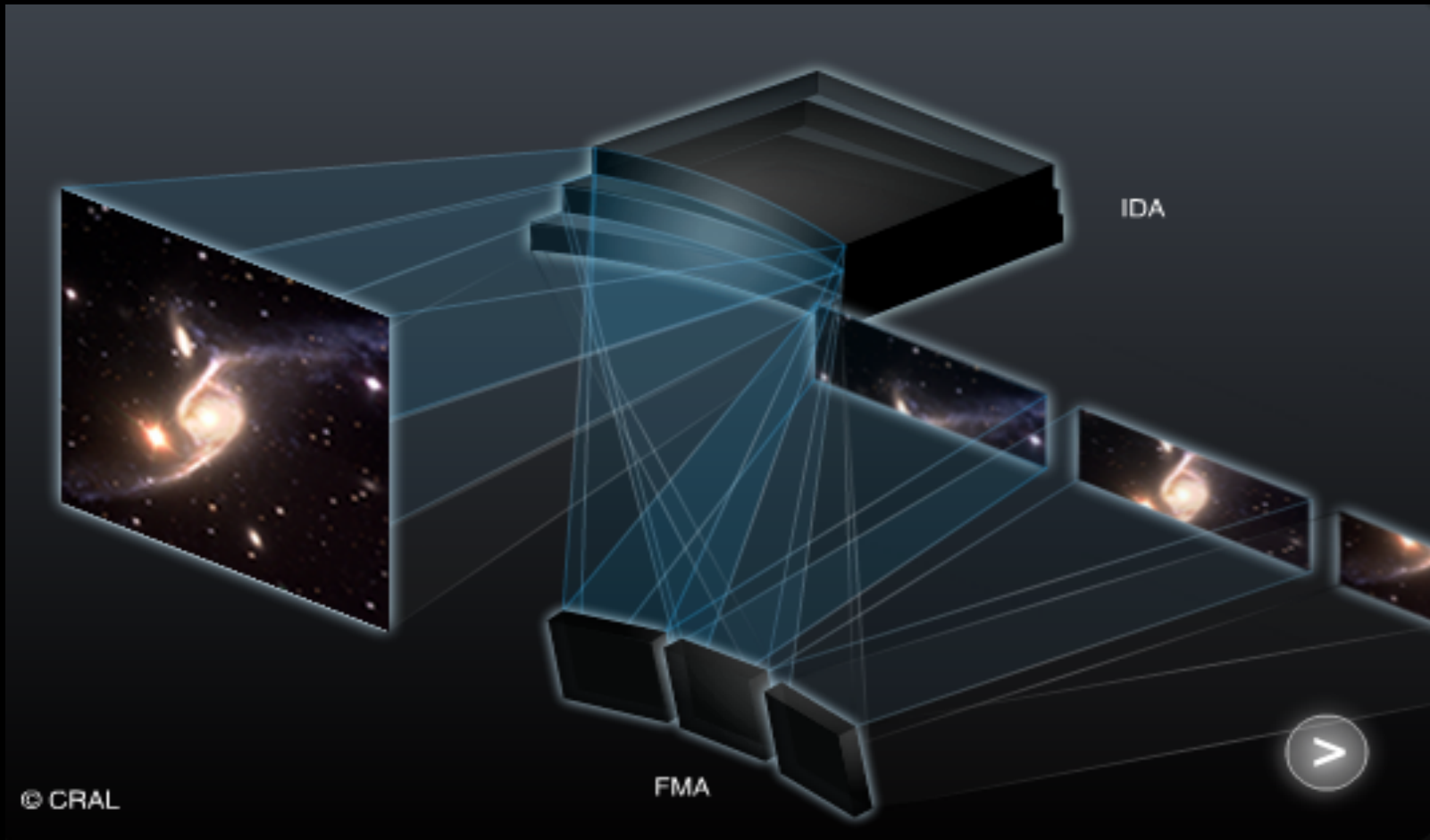
Wide Field Mode

Field of View	1x1 arcmin ²
Spatial Sampling	0.2x0.2 arcsec ²
Spectra/Exposure	90,000
Sky Coverage in AO	70% @ galactice pole 99% @ galactic equator
AO Energy gain wrt seeing	x2

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Slicer concept

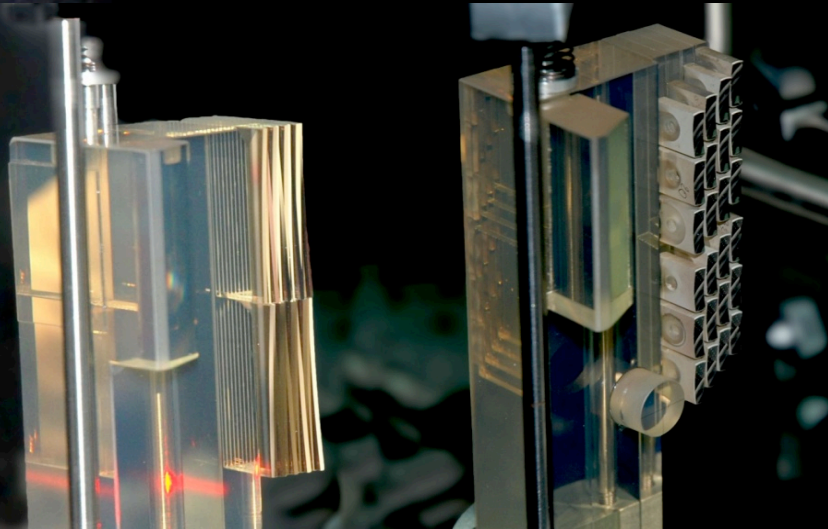


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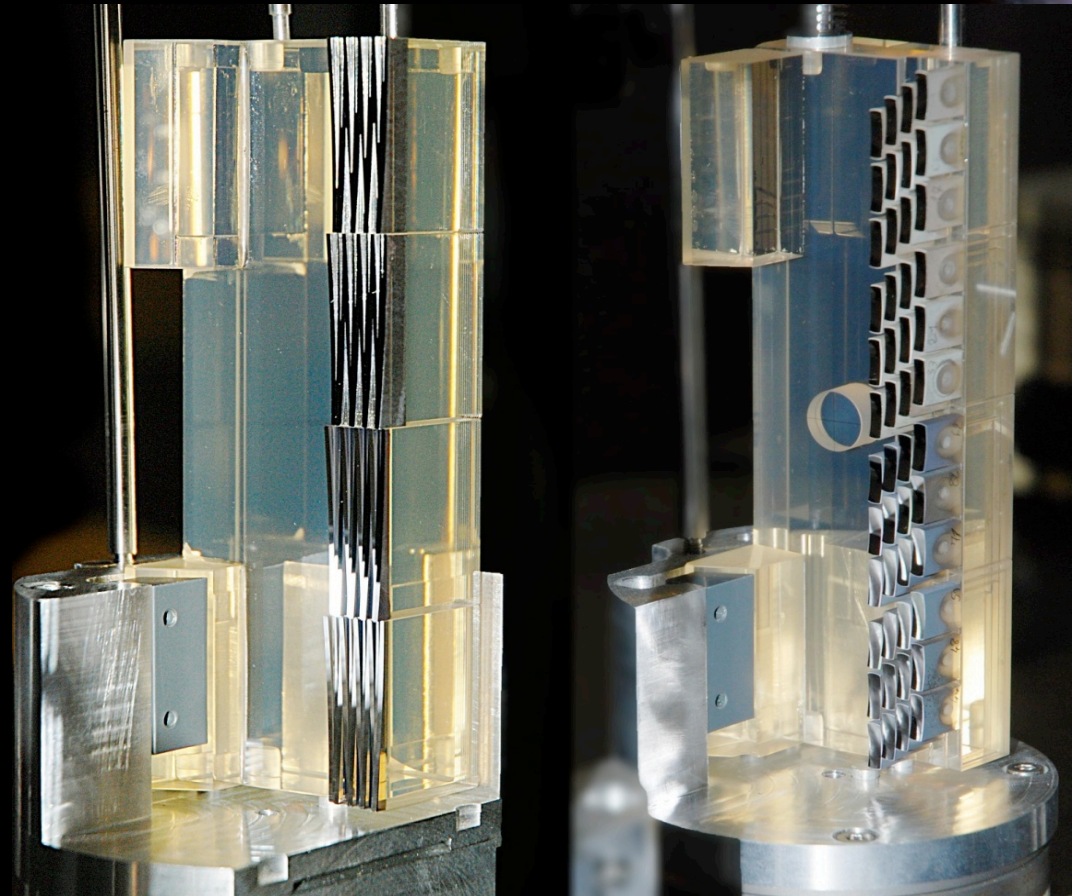


Slicer prototypes

Winlight ISS prototype, full slicer
January 2008



Winlight ISS prototype, $\frac{1}{2}$ slicer
December 2007



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Wavelength range and spectral resolution

MUSE



465 nm

930 nm

R=1800

R=3800

SAURON



480nm

535 nm

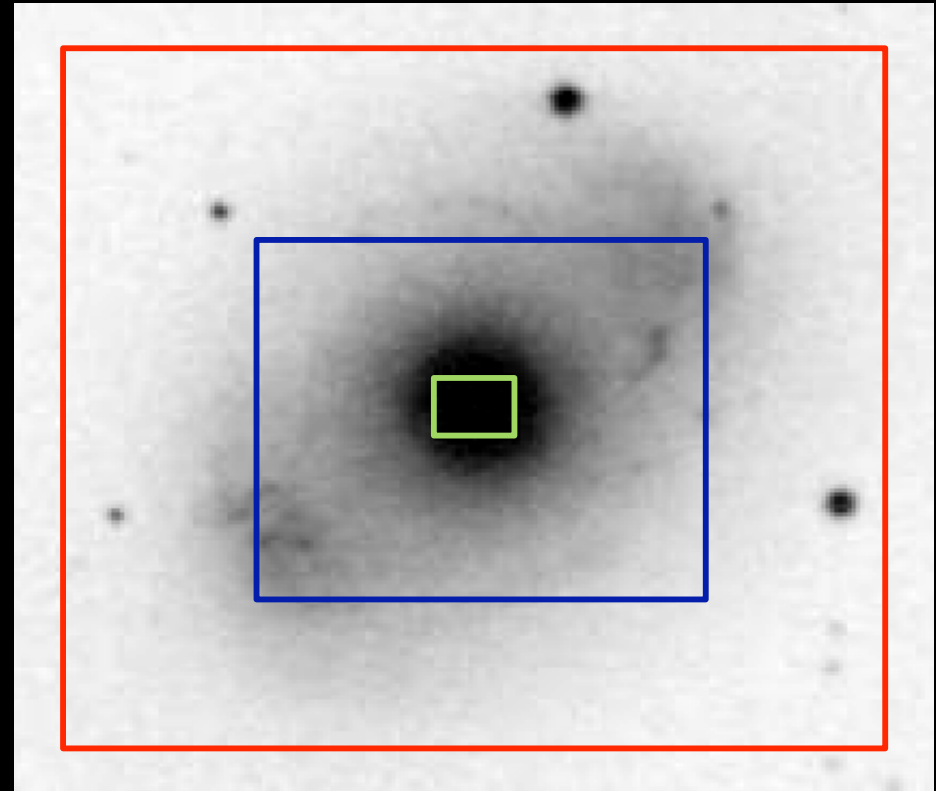
R=1200

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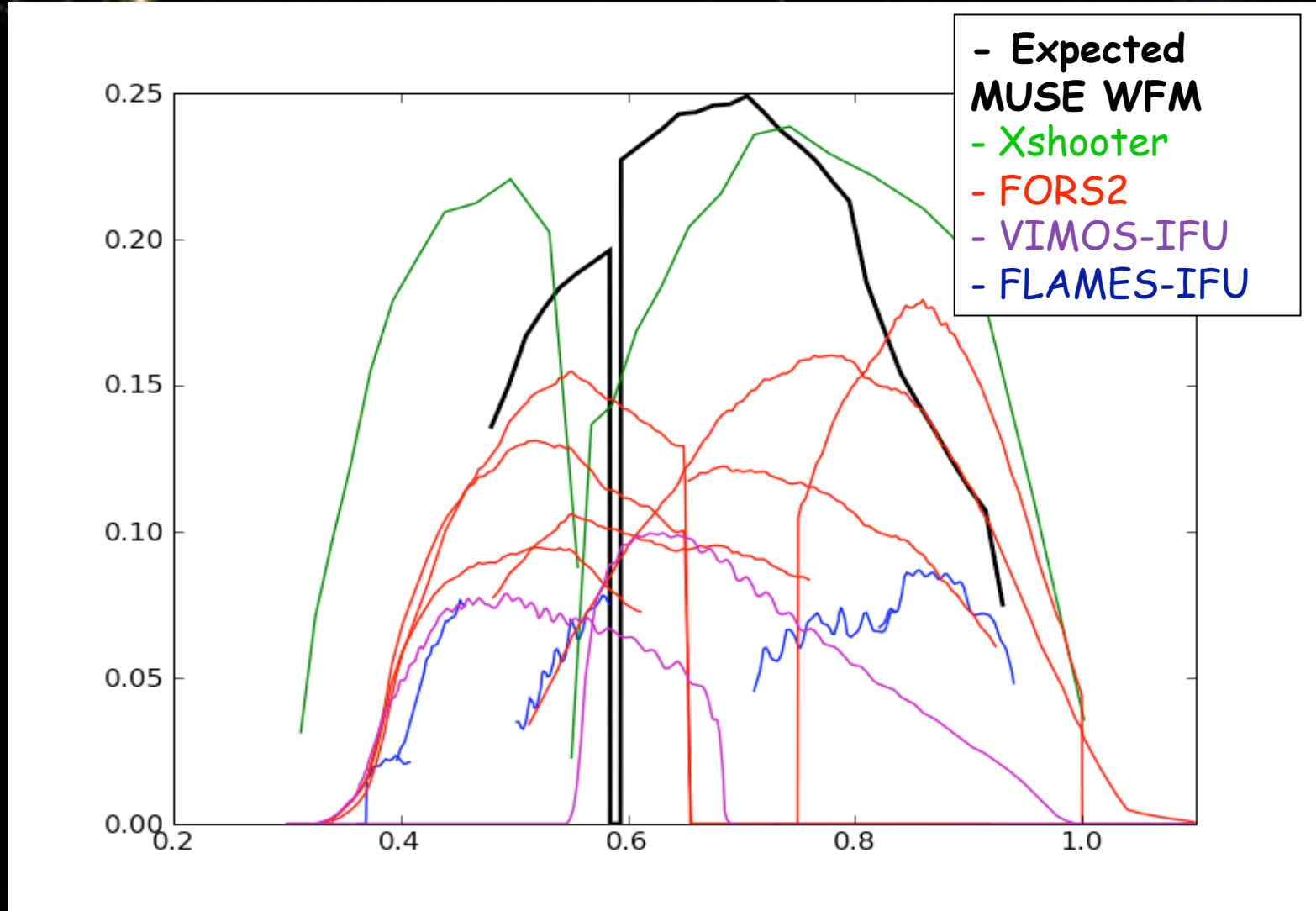
Field of View and spatial resolution

- **MUSE WFM**
 - 60x60 arcsec²
 - 0.2 arcsec sampling
 - 0.3 arcsec resolution
- **SAURON**
 - 40x30 arcsec²
 - 0.94 arcsec sampling
 - 1 arcsec resolution
- **OASIS**
 - 10x7 arcsec²
 - 0.27 arcsec sampling
 - 0.6 arcsec resolution





Throughput Comparison



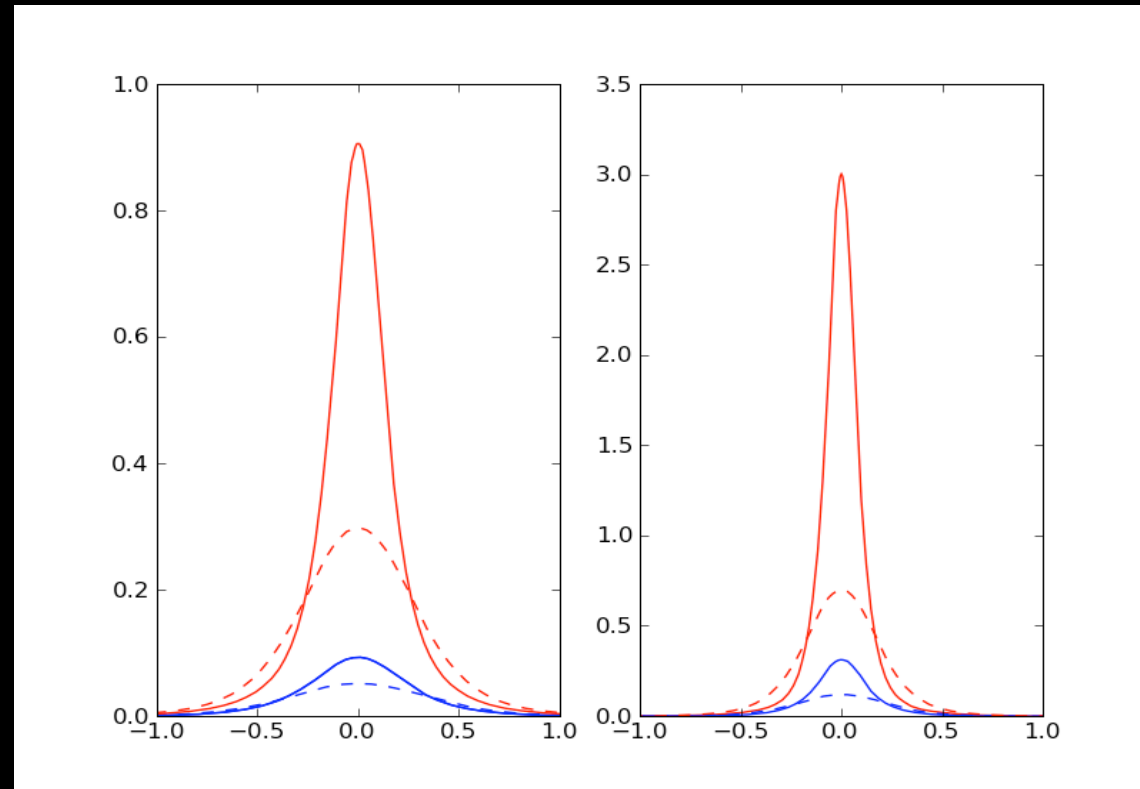
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Spatial PSF in WFM

---- Non AO
— WFM AO median C_n^2 profile

465 nm
930 nm



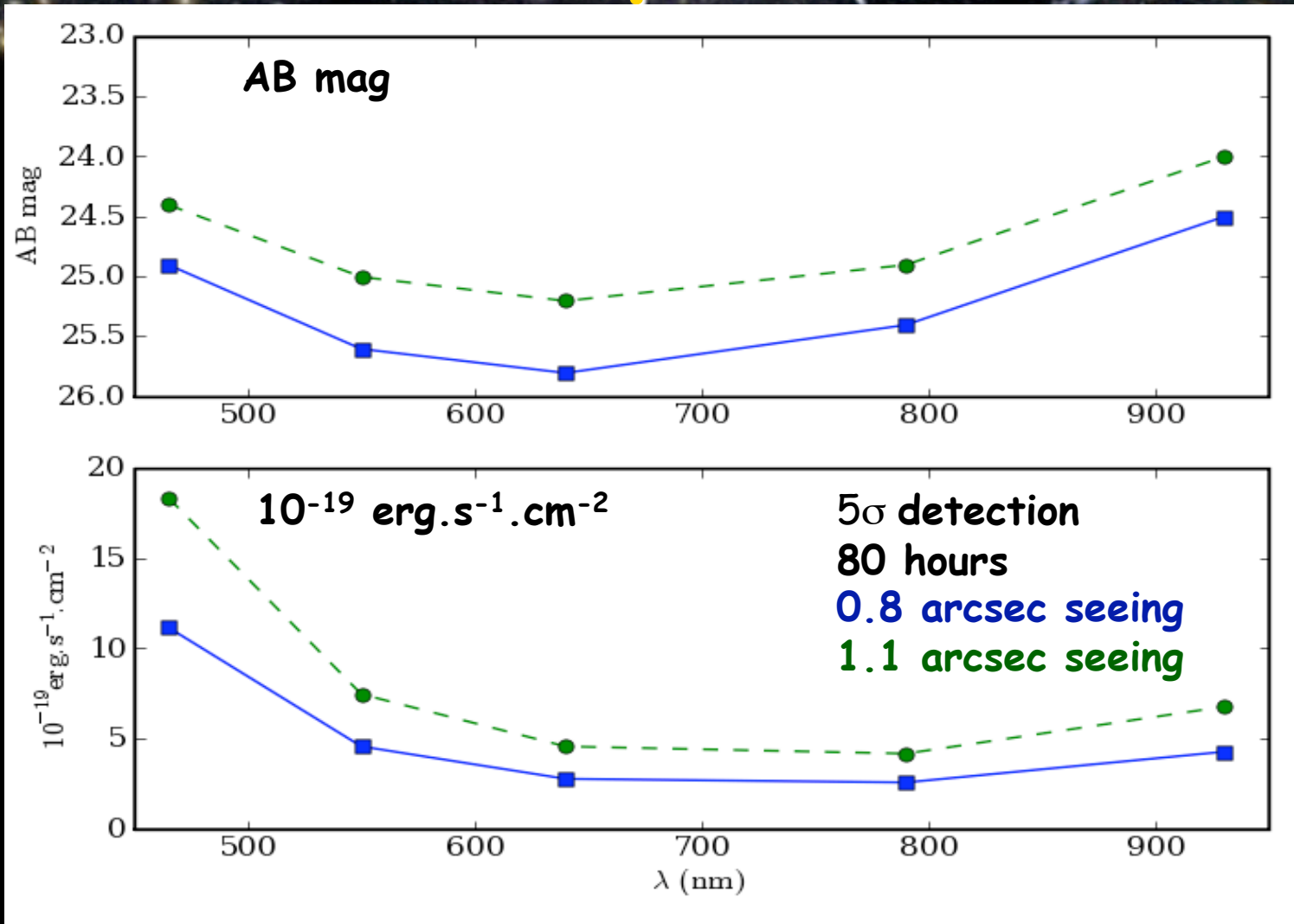
Dimm seeing: 1.1 arcsec

0.65 arcsec

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WFM performances

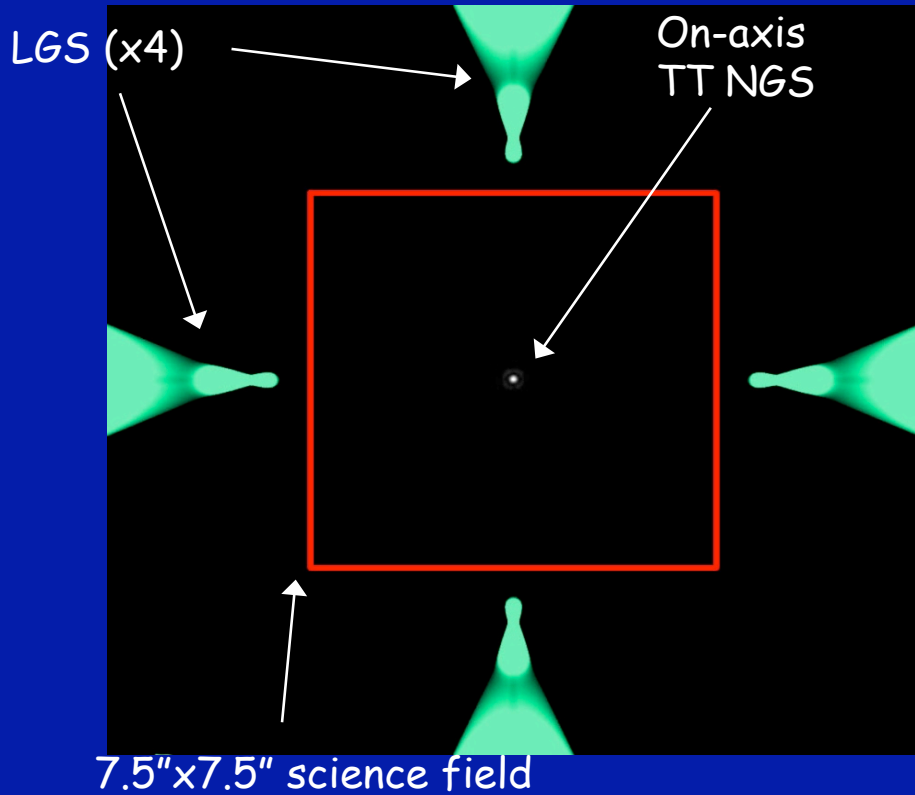


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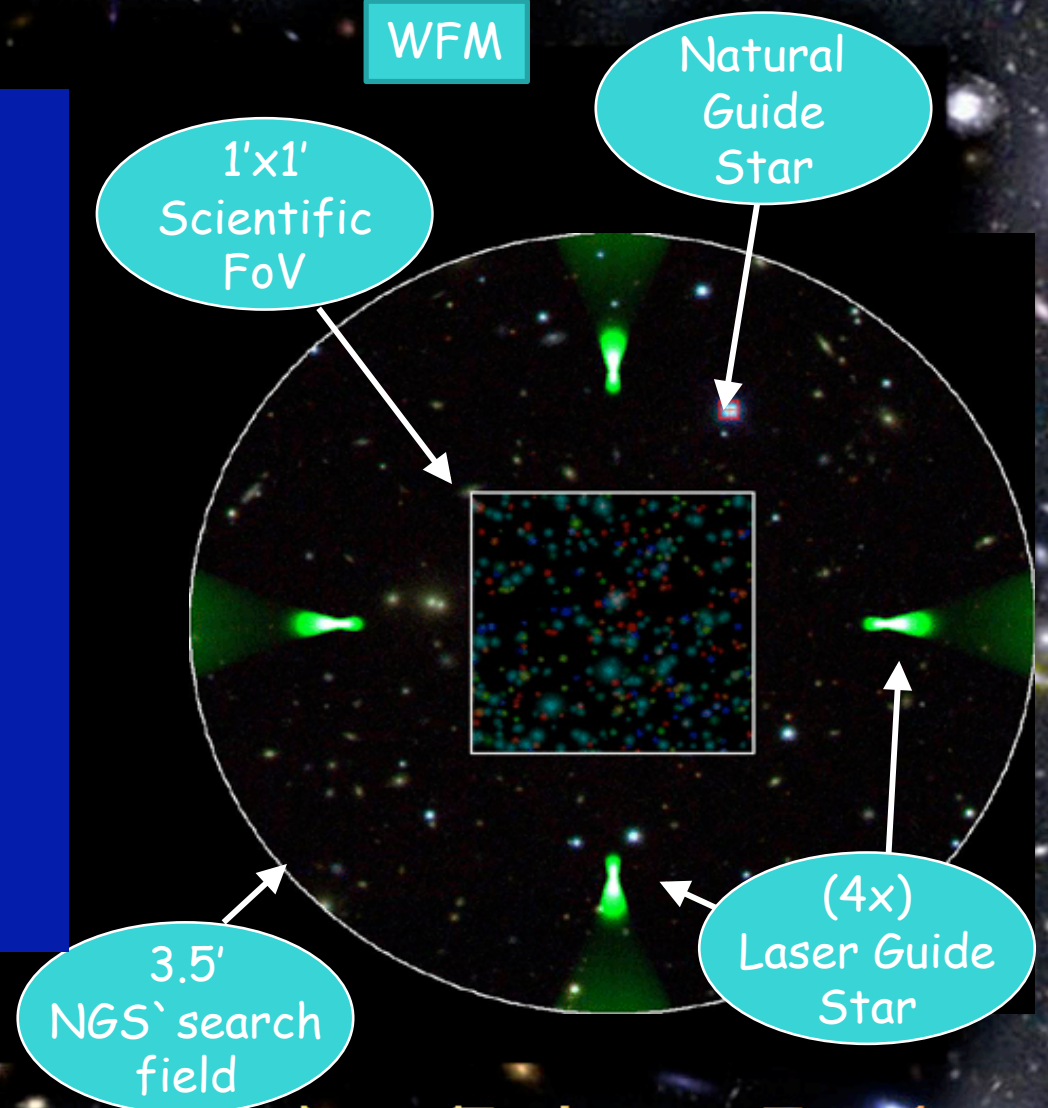


GALACSI AO subsystems

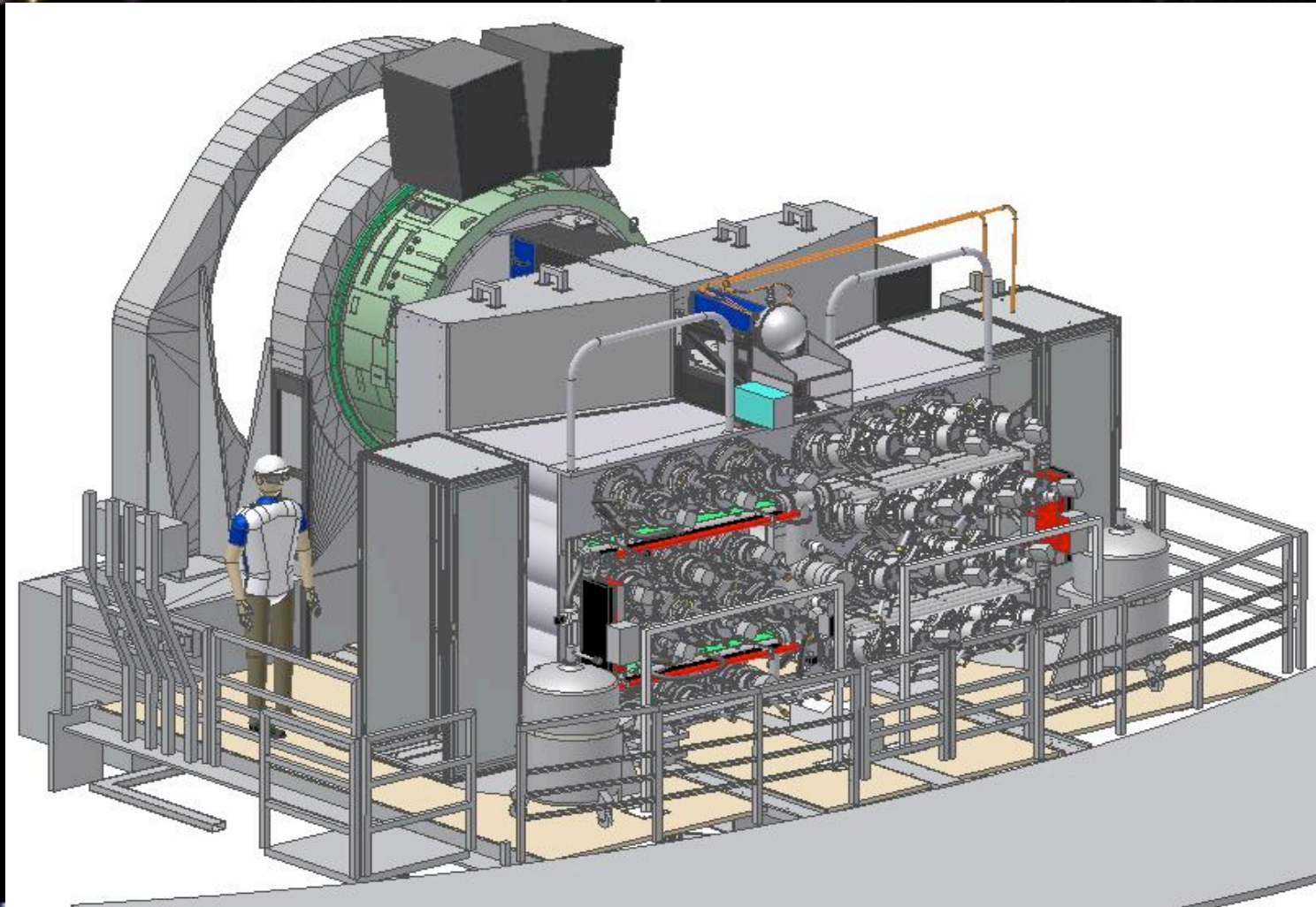
NFM



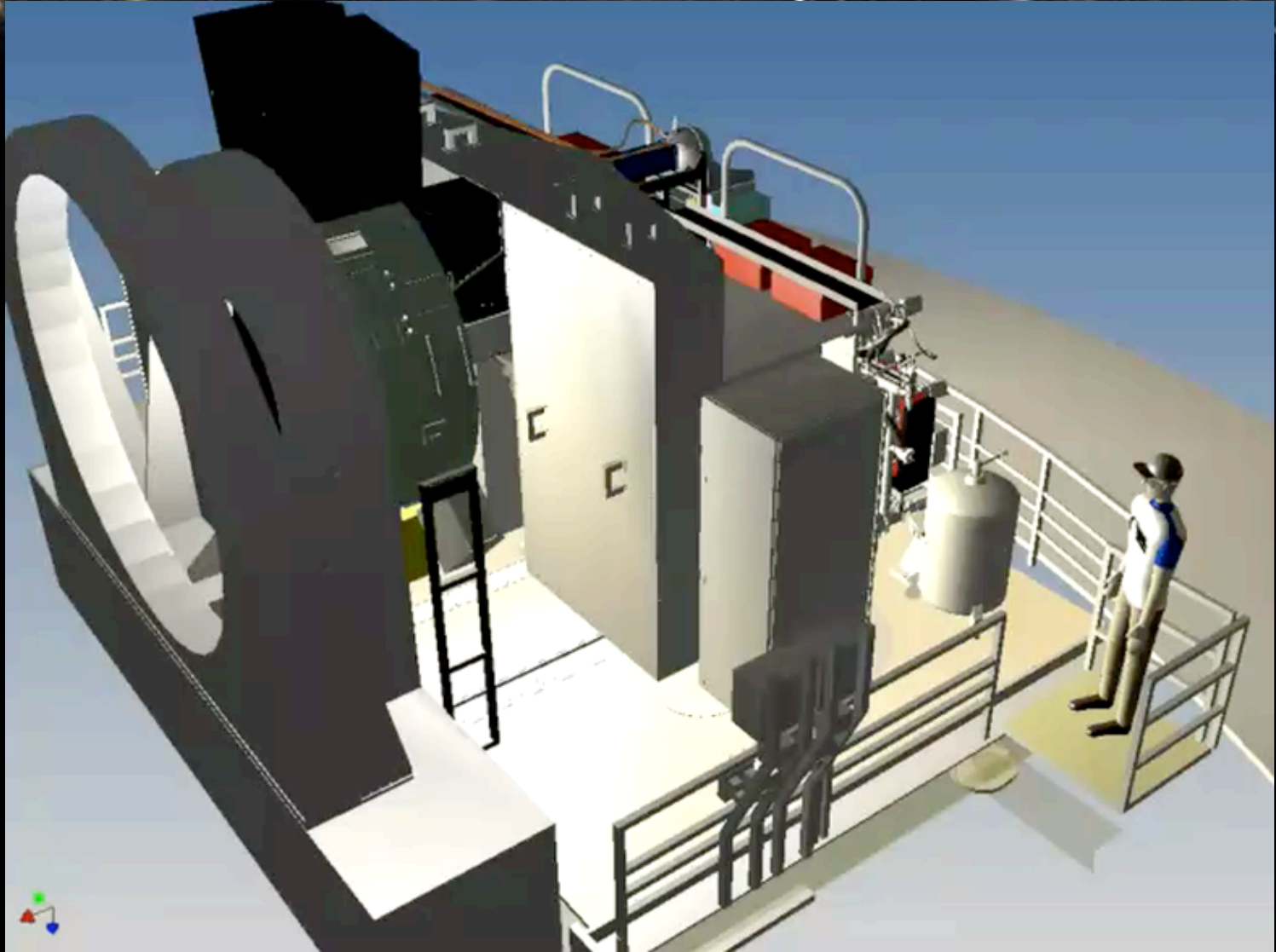
WFM



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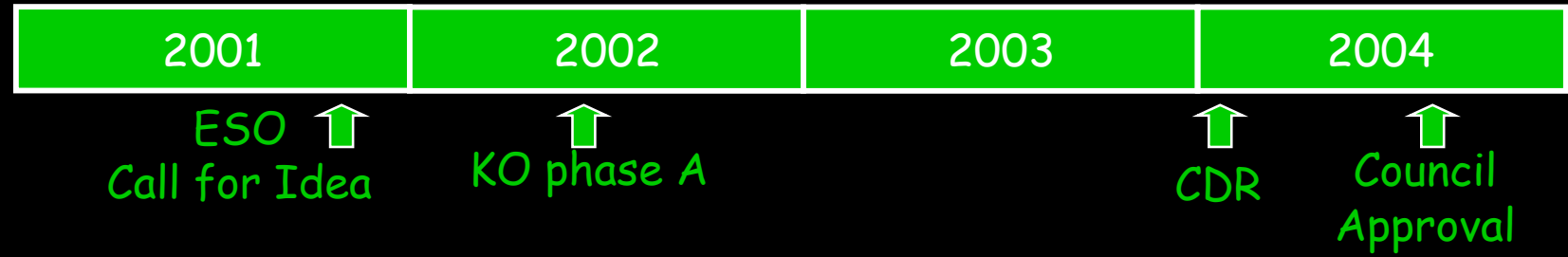


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Planning

Pre-Phase A & Phase A

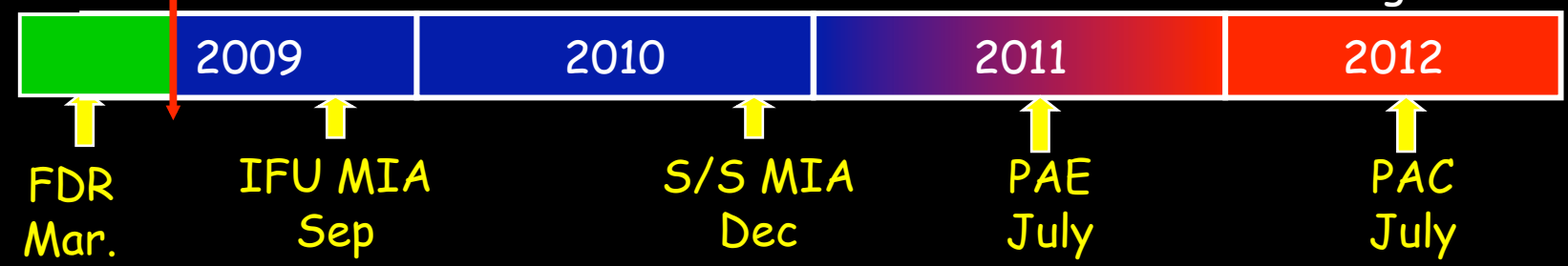


Design Phase



MAIT Phase

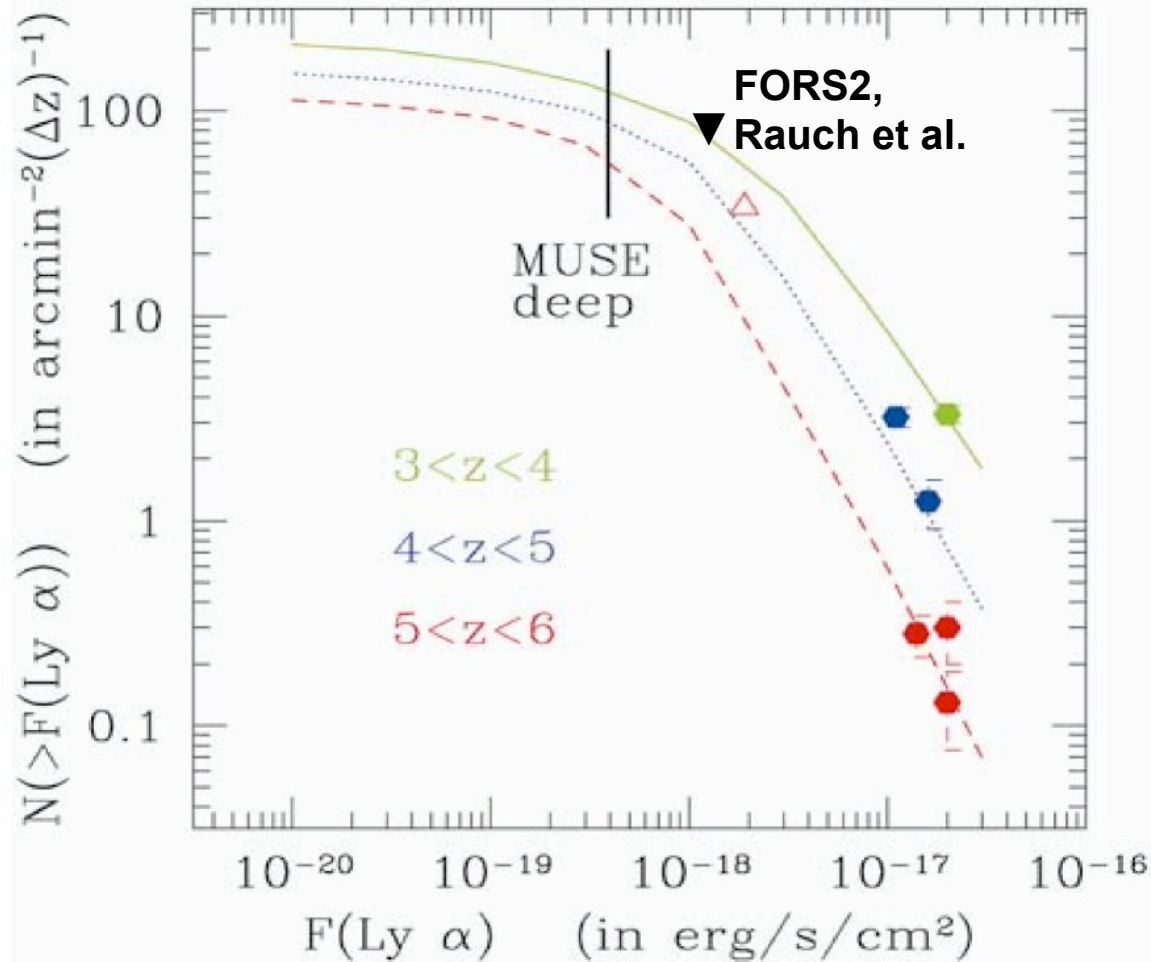
Commissioning



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Lyman α emitters: Prediction vs. data



With respect to FORS2:
92h \Rightarrow 27 LAE @z=3 in $\Delta z = 1$
and with $f > 10^{-18} \text{ erg/s/cm}^2$

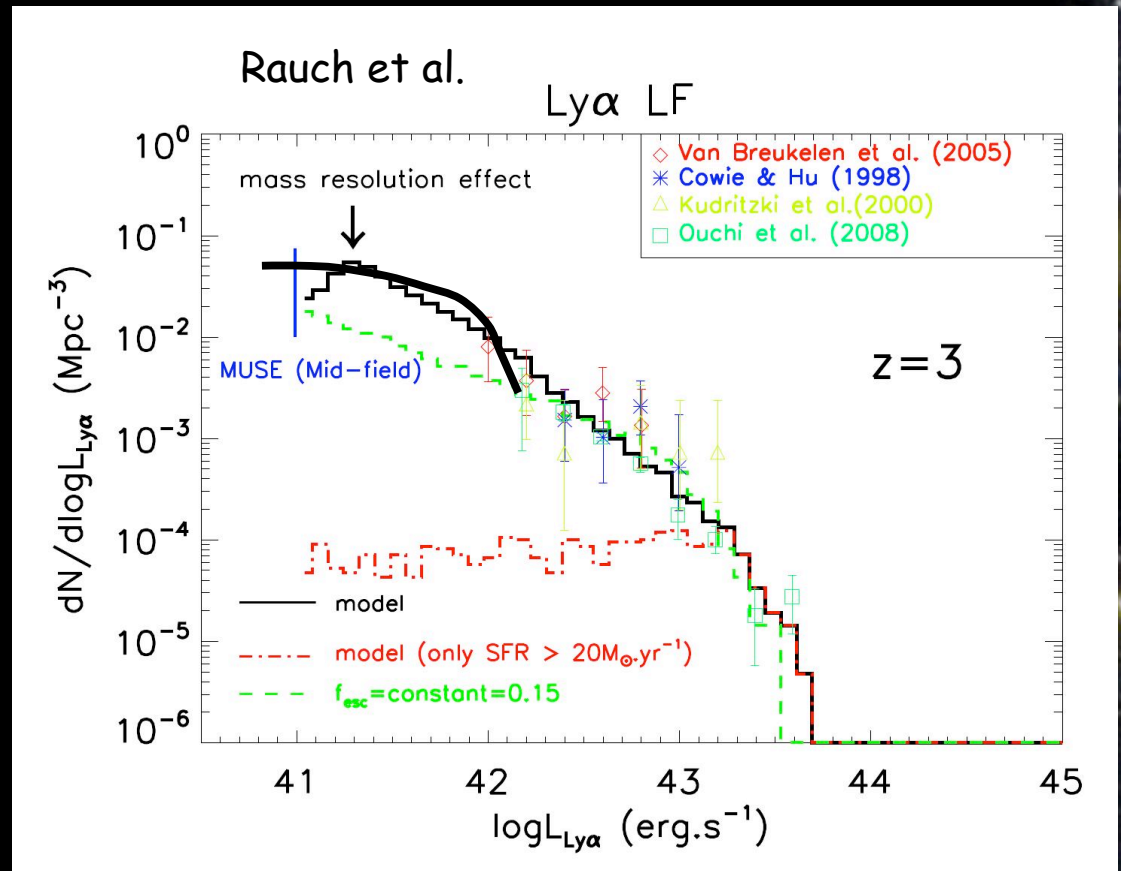
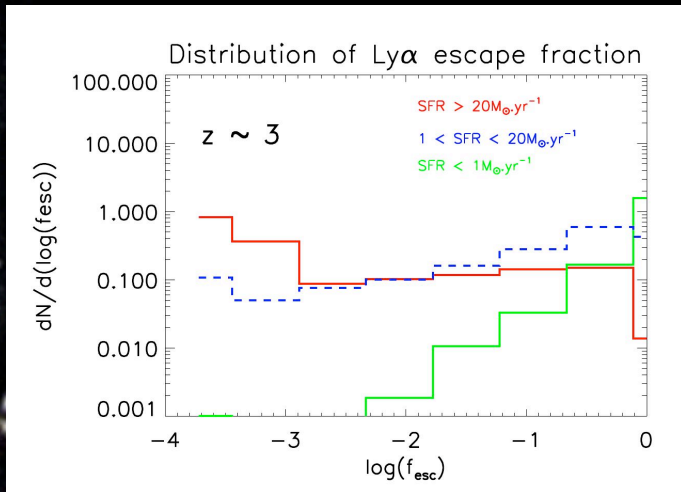
MUSE Total Gain $\times \sim 100$
-FOV $\times 5.5$
- $\Delta z \times 3.6$
-No edge loss
-Spatial Resolution $\times 4$
-R=2000-4000

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Faint slope of LAE LF ?

F_{esc} consistently computed with the MCLya transfer code, within the GalICS semi-analytic model of galaxy formation



See Garel et al. 2009, poster



A typical « wedding cake » survey strategy

	Exp. Time	Flux Limit
SF	1h	$5 \cdot 10^{-18}$
MDF	10h	$1.1 \cdot 10^{-18}$
DF	80h	$3.9 \cdot 10^{-19}$
UDF	80h	$1.3 \cdot 10^{-19}$

Field Id.	Obj. by field	Nb fields	Total objects
SF	2.8<z<4	27	200
	4<z<6.7	8	200
MDF	2.8<z<4	100	40
	4<z<6.7	70	40
DF	2.8<z<4	150	3
	4<z<6.7	140	3
UDF	2.8<z<4	65	2
	4<z<6.7	65	2

In cluster field. Assume a typical factor 3 magnification

Total : about 15 000 sources for a large, 1000 h programme

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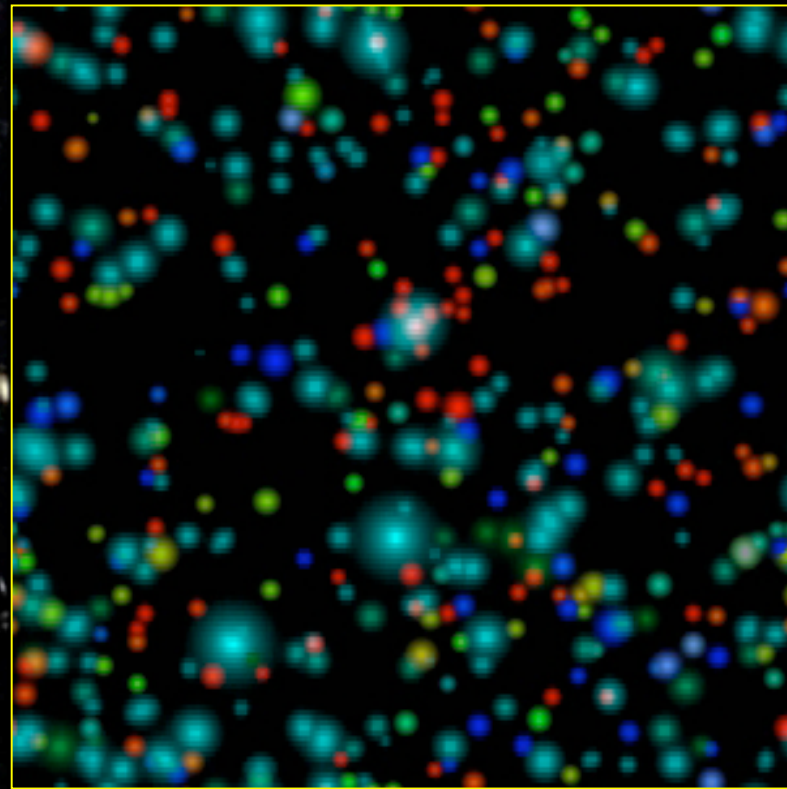
GalICS-predicted properties of Galaxies
from Deep Lyman Break and Lyman Alpha searches

	$\langle m_{\text{stars}} \rangle$ (M_{sun})	$\langle M_{\text{halo}} \rangle$ (M_{sun})	$\langle I_{\text{AB}} \rangle$
$z=3$ LBG $R_{\text{AB}} < 25.5$	$3.6 \cdot 10^{10}$	$2.6 \cdot 10^{12}$	24.7
$2 \cdot 10^{-17}$ & $2.8 < z < 6.7$	$3.4 \cdot 10^{10}$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{12}$	27.1
$4 \cdot 10^{-18}$ & $2.8 < z < 6.7$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{10}$	$4.6 \cdot 10^{11}$	27.7
$3 \cdot 10^{-19}$ & $2.8 < z < 4$	$4.4 \cdot 10^9$	$3.4 \cdot 10^{11}$	28.4
$3 \cdot 10^{-19}$ & $4 < z < 6.7$	$2.8 \cdot 10^9$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{11}$	29.3



3D deep field

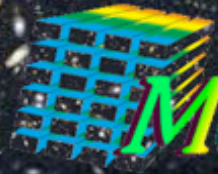
1 arcmin



- High z Ly α emitters
- Reionization
- Intermediate z galaxies
- Fluorescent emission
- Feedback processes
- Gravitational lensing
- Spatially resolved spectroscopy
- Late forming pop III (?)
- Active galactic nuclei
- Merger rate
- Development of dark haloes

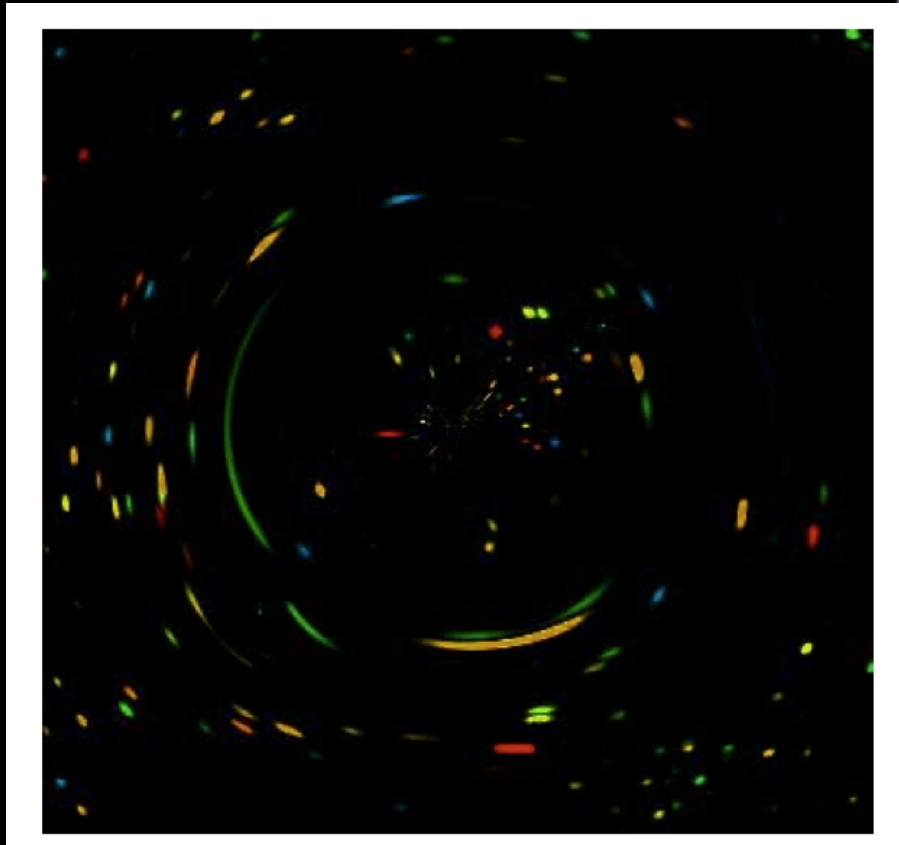
One deep field (80 hours)
450 galaxies

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MUSE Ultra-Deep Field

- Simulation of an 80 h MUSE observation of lensed Lyman alpha emitters behind a cluster with an Einstein radius 30 arcsec.
- Colours code redshifts between 2.8 and 6.7 (redder is higher z)





MUSE fast facts

- 2nd generation VLT instrument
- 24 IFUs (slicer + spectrograph + detector)
- AO 2nd gen system incl 4 laser guide stars
- 400 M pixels/exposure
- 80 hours integration

- CRAL, AIG, AIP, ETH, LATT, NOVA & ESO
- 21.8 M€ (incl 185 FTE)
- July 2011 PAE
- 255 GTO nights

- Formation & evolution of galaxies
- Nearby galaxies
- Resolved stellar populations

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