

The background features a dark blue gradient with a field of small white stars. Overlaid on this are several technical diagrams in a lighter blue color. These include circular gauges with numerical scales (e.g., 40, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260) and various circular paths, some solid and some dashed, with arrows indicating direction. The diagrams appear to be related to astronomical or scientific data analysis.

# USING FOR S2 DATA TO IMPROVE TEMPLATES SELECTION FOR PHOTOMETRIC REDSHIFTS

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LSST-FRANCE, CC-IN2P3

DECEMBER 13, 2023

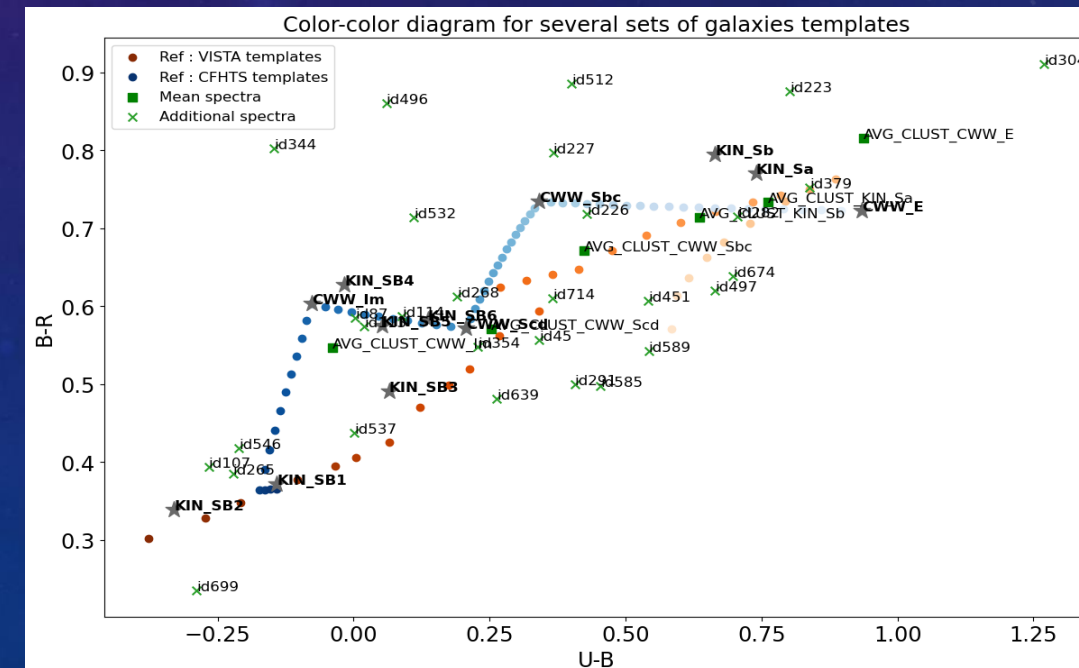
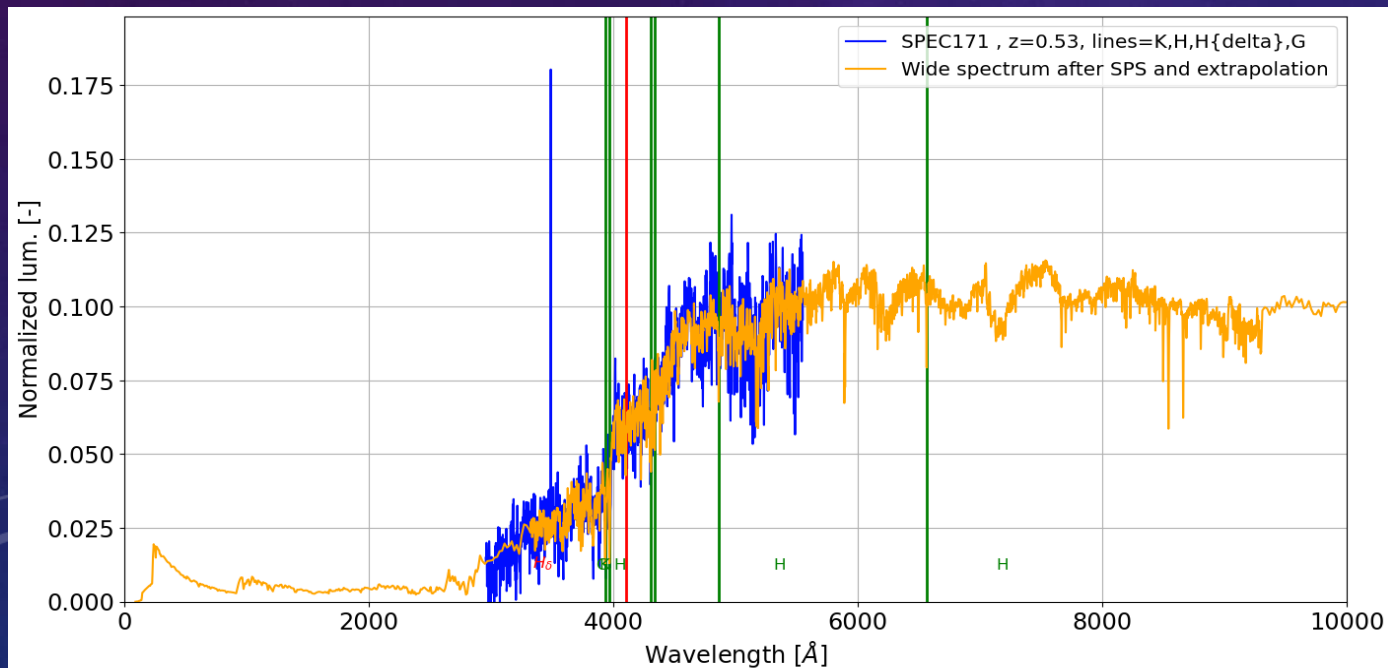
# OUTLINE

1. Get raw data : 550 narrow spectra from FORS2 at VLT
2. Extrapolate observations (*Stellar Population Synthesis*) → 550 wide spectra, from UV to IR
3. Select  $\approx 30$  as templates for photo-z estimation : *color indices, clustering, etc.*
4. Run photo-z (*LEPHARE++*, *in-house software*) **beyond point-estimates** :
  1. Identify best model at spectroscopic redshift
  2. Compare to the model and redshift selected IAW photometry
  3. Evaluate and understand the good vs bad templates
5. Is there a stellar population recipe for good templates?

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**LSST-France  
Grenoble  
June 2023**



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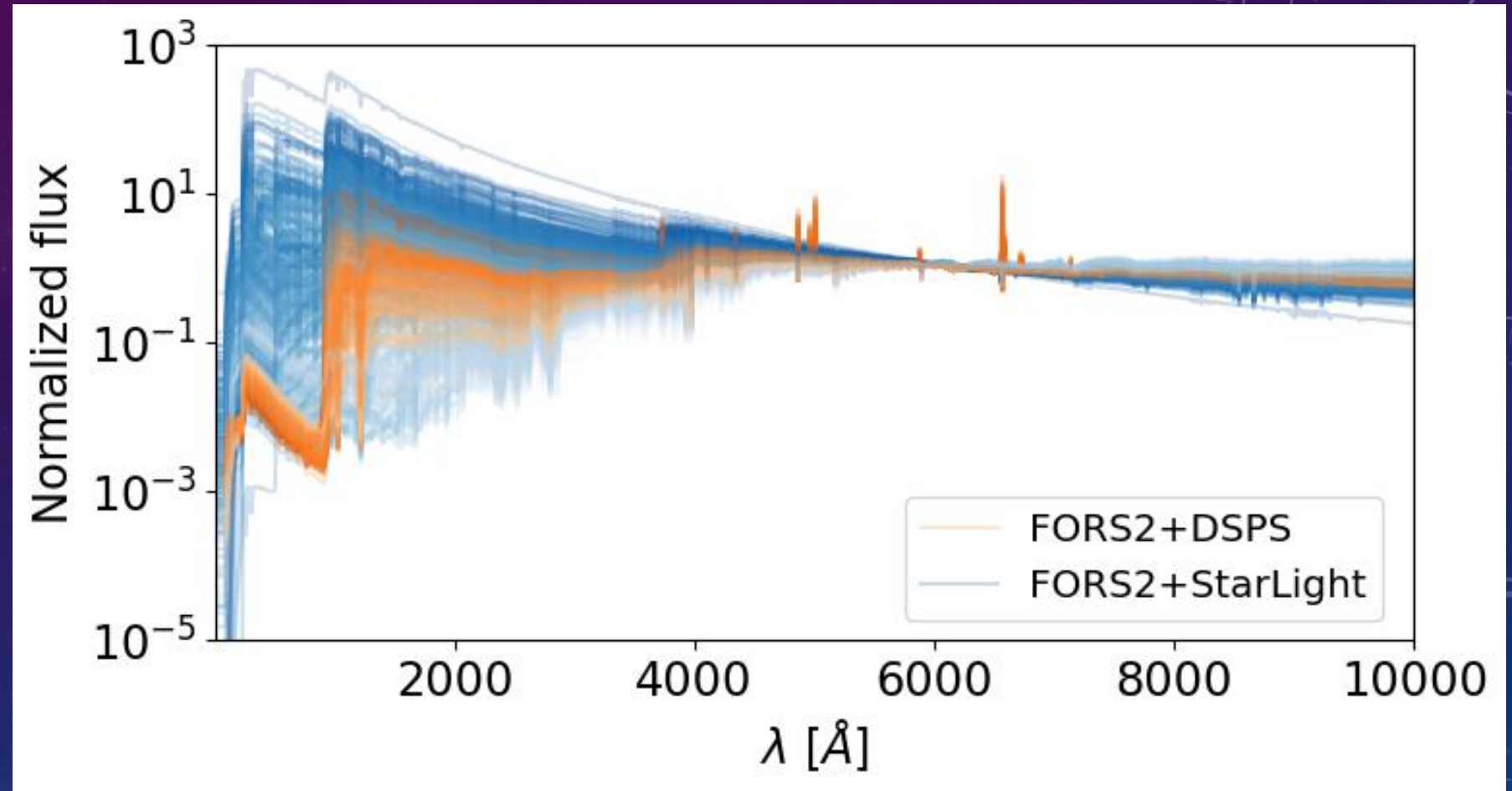
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***Focus of today's  
presentation***

**+ glimpse at potential results... if all things went perfectly !**



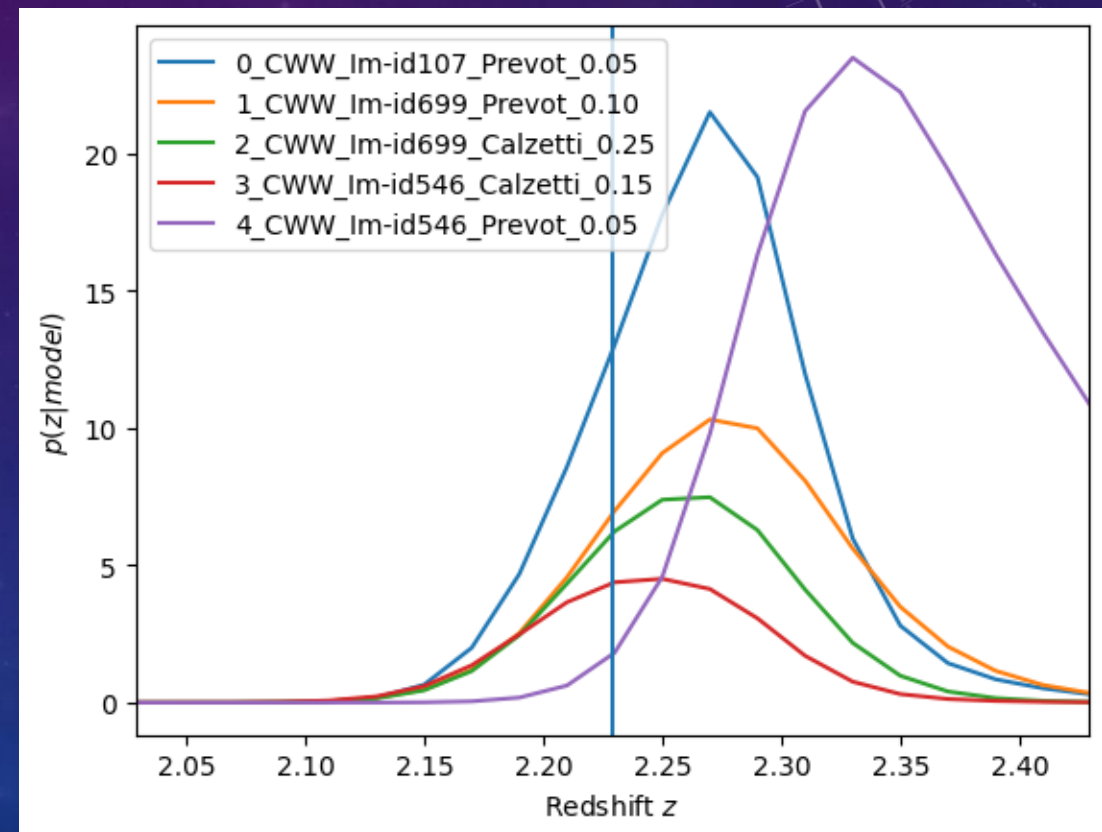
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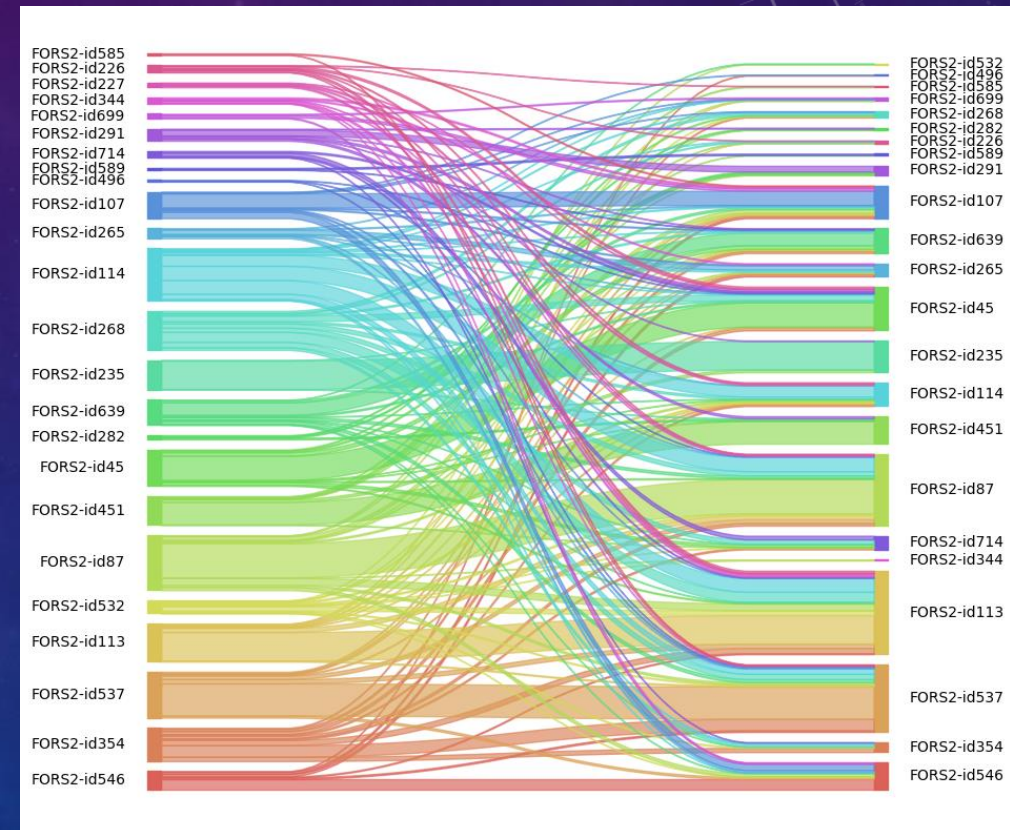
# BEST MODEL AT TRUE REDSHIFT

- Not a full photo-z estimation :
  - In LEPHARE++ : '-ZFIX YES' outputs the most-likely model (*i.e.*  $\min(\chi^2)$ ) at specified redshift
  - In EmuLP : full posterior, evaluated at  $z_{\text{spec}}$  and highest probability wins !
- Would not necessarily output  $z_{\text{spec}}$  as the point-estimate for a given galaxy :
  - Mode, mean or median of  $p(z | \text{model}) \neq z_{\text{spec}}$
  - Degeneracies (dust vs redshift)  $\rightarrow$  bimodal distributions



# BEST MODEL AT TRUE REDSHIFT

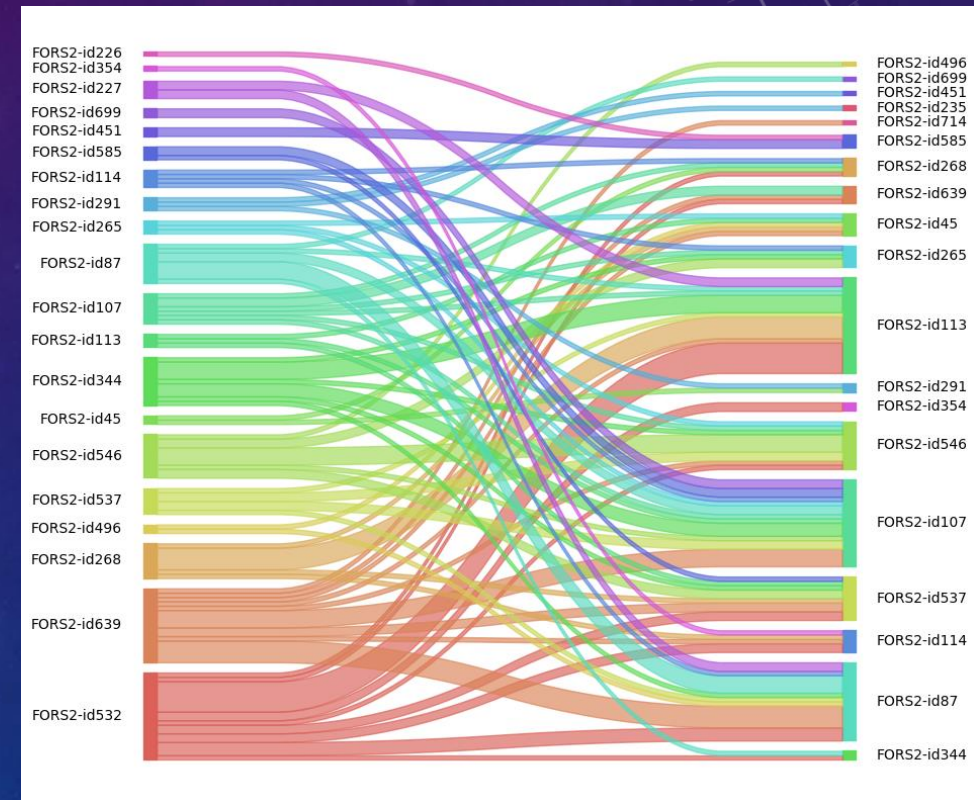
- Comparison : best model @  $z_{\text{spec}} = ?$  model at  $\min(\chi^2)$ 
  - 1000 galaxies from COSMOS2020 spectro sample,  $z \leq 3$ , ugrizy filters from HSc
  - Map the results
  - Statistically determine the “good” and the “bad” templates





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  - Statistically determine the “good” and the “bad” templates
- Focus on outliers :
  - Identify patterns of errors and corrections
  - Iterative process  $\rightarrow$  automation as next step

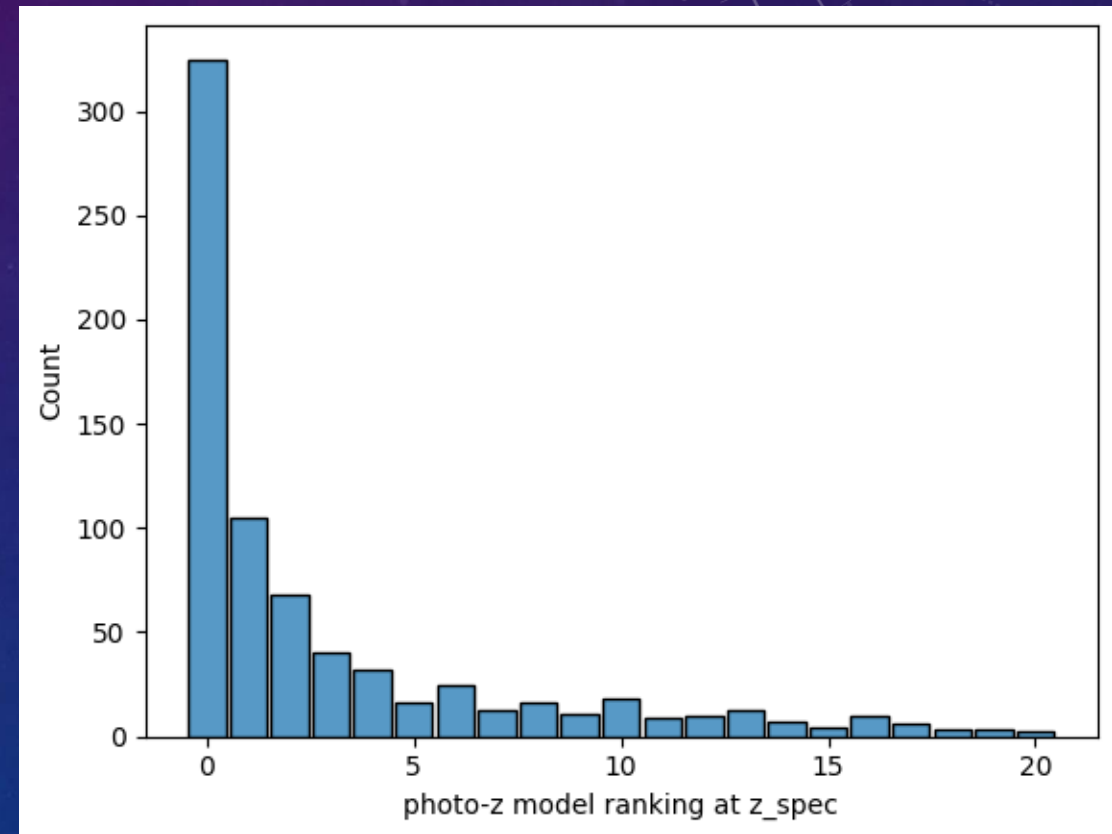


These steps can be done quickly and efficiently with LEPHARE



# IMPROVE MODEL SELECTION

- Not a new issue : BPZ (Benitez, 2000)
- Statement :  $\min(\chi^2)$  does not output the best point estimate
- Idea : *rank the models according to their description of the photometry at  $z_{spec}$*
- Only about 1/3 of perfect matches, *i.e.* when the model that yields the  $\min(\chi^2)$  is also the best one at  $z_{spec}$

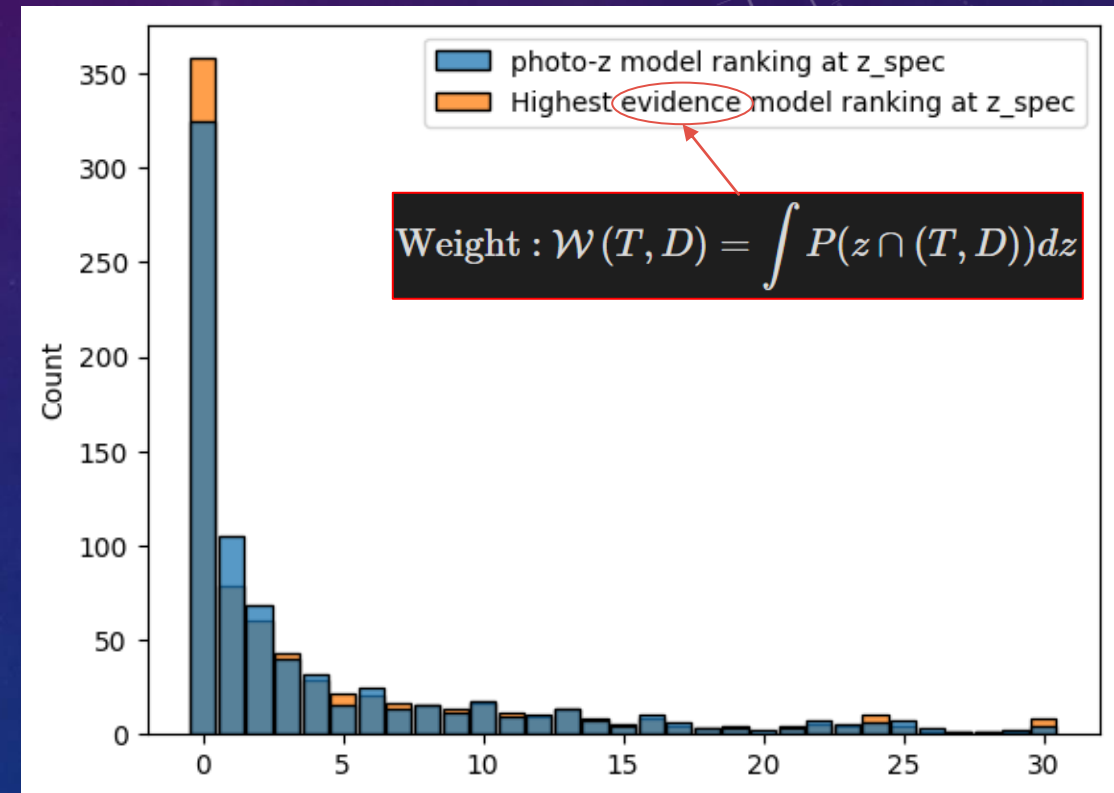


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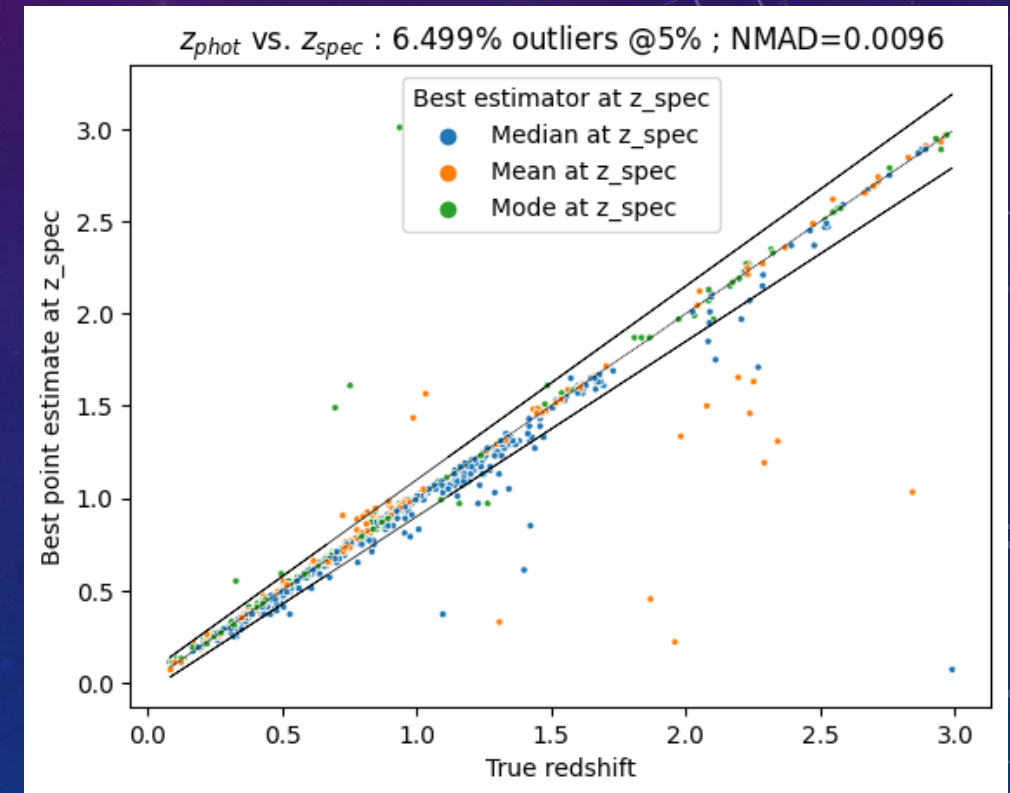
- Bayesian photo-z : marginalization  $P(z) = \sum_{\text{models}} P(z \cap \text{model})$

$$\text{norme} = \int P(z) dz = \sum_{\text{models}} \int P(z \cap \text{model}) dz$$



# IMPROVE POINT-ESTIMATE SELECTION

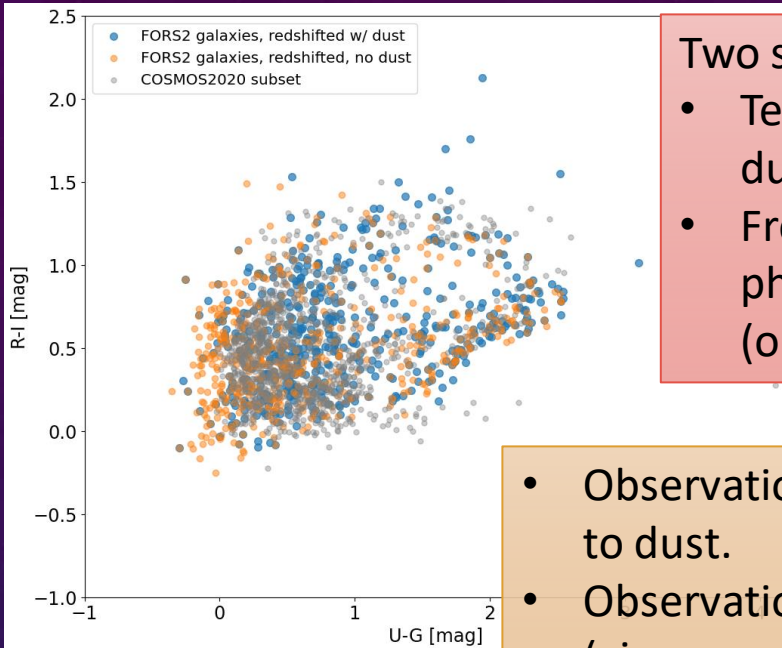
- Several values can describe a PDF :
  - Mode (consistent with a  $\min(\chi^2)$  selection)
  - Mean ( $\pm \sigma$ )
  - Median (works better than the mode in LEPHARE on COSMOS2020 data)
- Which one to chose does not seem to follow a rule
- Selecting the best model and point estimate can drastically improve photo-z results



These kinds of studies can be done in our in-house photo-z tool

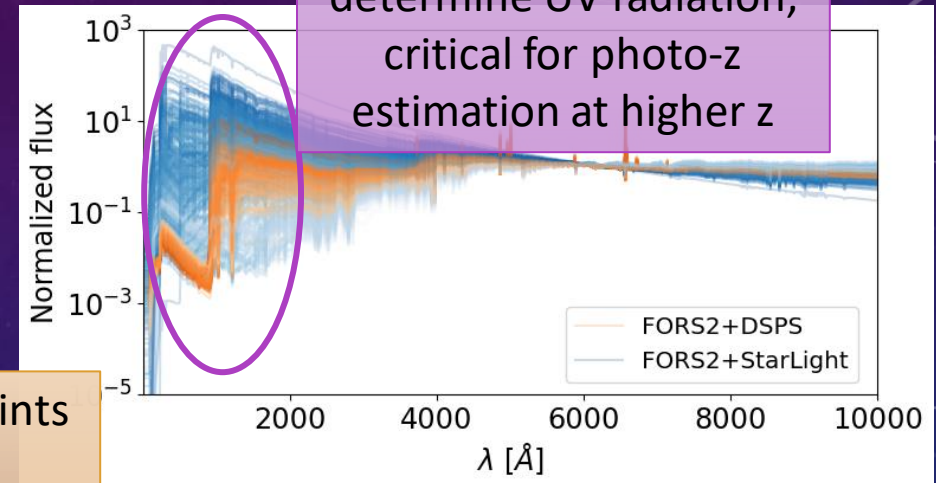


# SPS, DUST AND PHOTO-Z



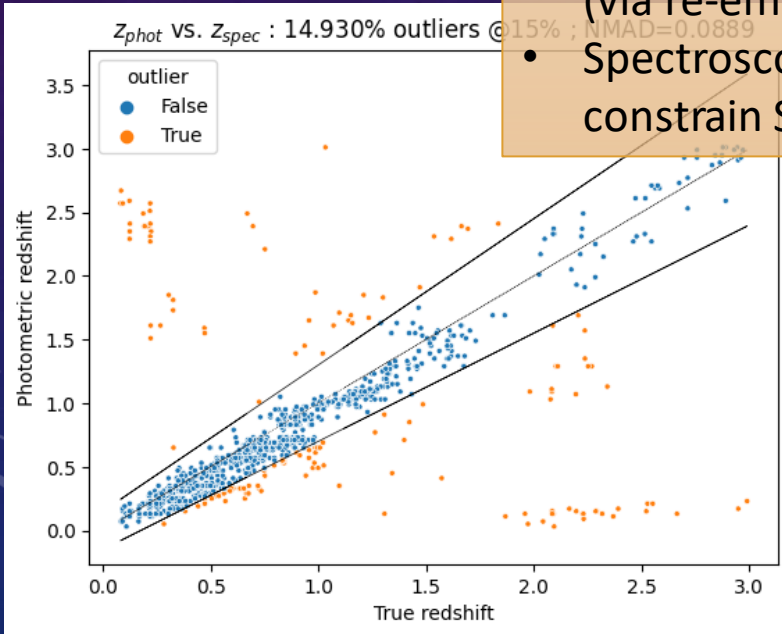
Two solutions for dust :

- Templates that include dust extinction (blue)
- Free parameter during photo-z estimation (orange)

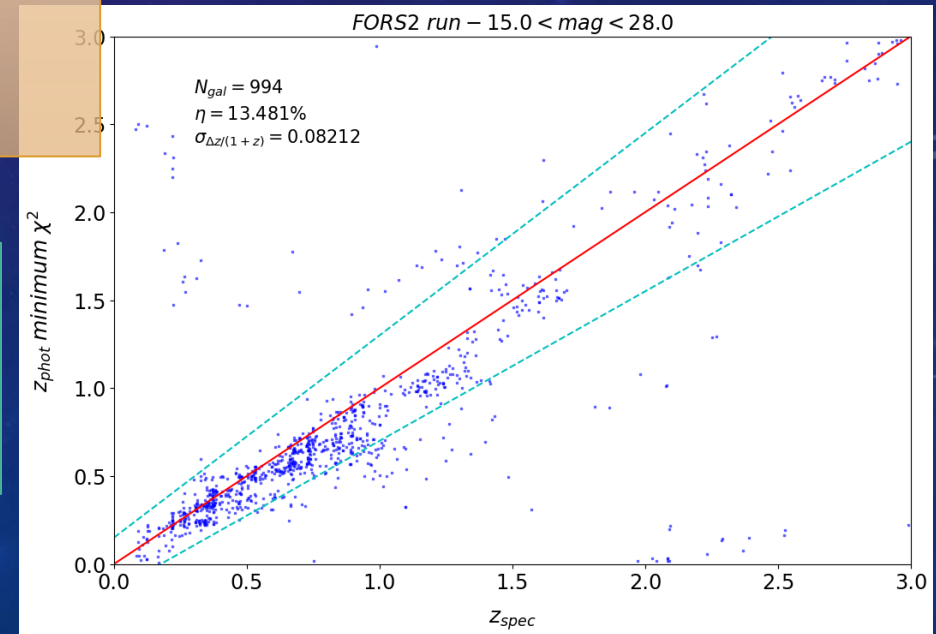


Dust extinction and SFR determine UV radiation, critical for photo-z estimation at higher z

- Observations in UV can yield SFR and hints to dust.
- Observations in infrared can constrain dust (via re-emission).
- Spectroscopy (emission lines) can constrain SFR.



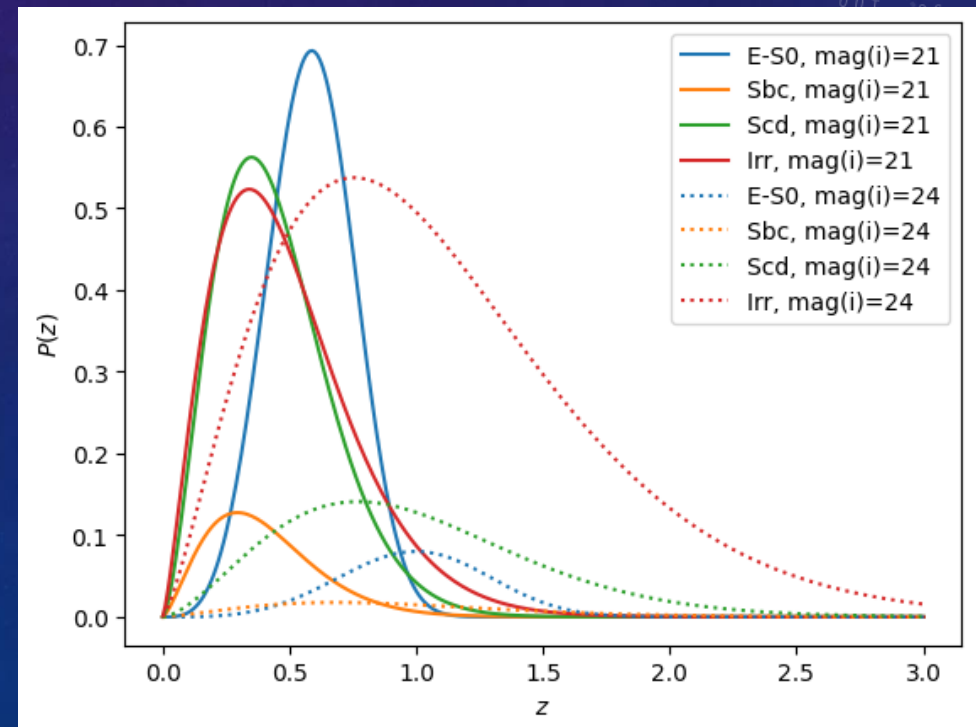
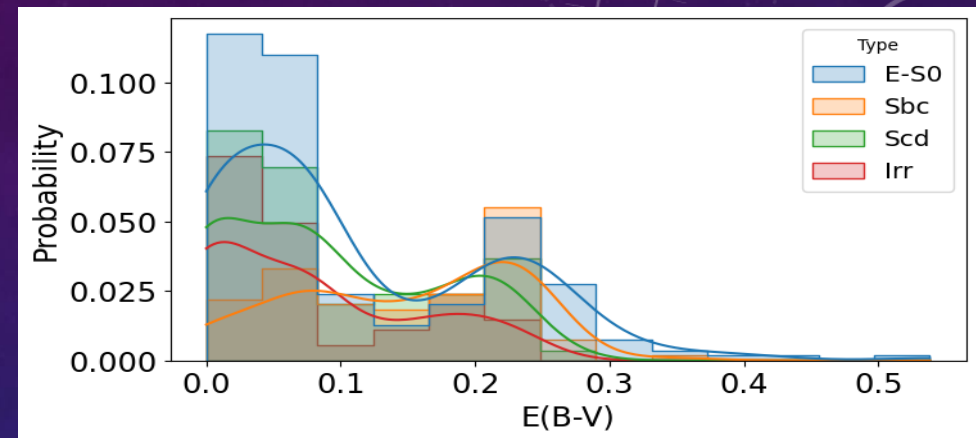
*FORS2 templates with dust, no extinction in photo-z estimation*  
← EmuLP | LEPHARE →



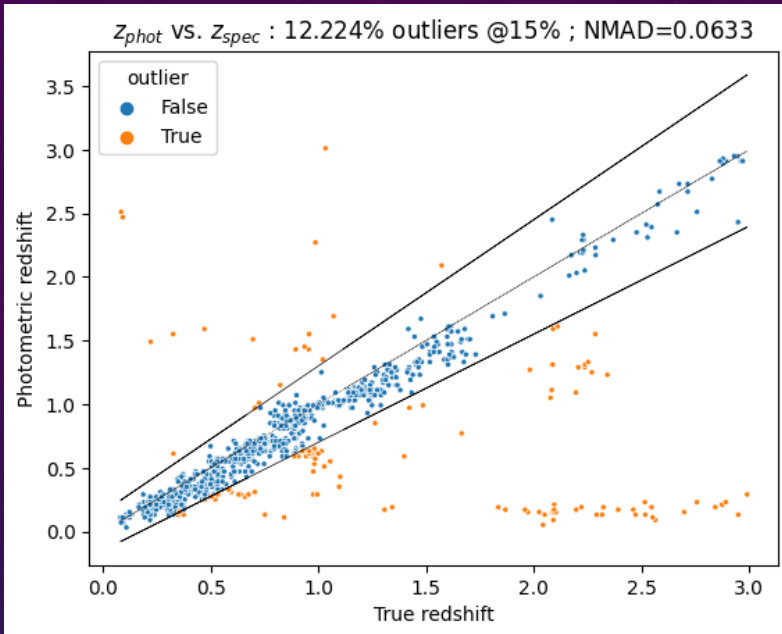
# EMULATEUR LEPHARE (EmuLP)

- Template-fitting photo-z code *à la* LEPHARE (simplified) :
  - $\text{Min}(\chi^2)$
  - Prior on  $n(z)$  based on [z-VVDS](#)
  - Added : prior on dust parameter  $E(B-V)$ , derived from fit on FORS2 spectra.
- Written in Python (JAX for GPU compatibility), inputs in JSON
- Able to output the complete redshift probability distribution
- Includes data analysis functions (pandas)
- Platform for further tests : likelihood functions, priors, GP
- Not fast and memory-hungry : limited to small samples (~1000 galaxies) and restricted number of templates.

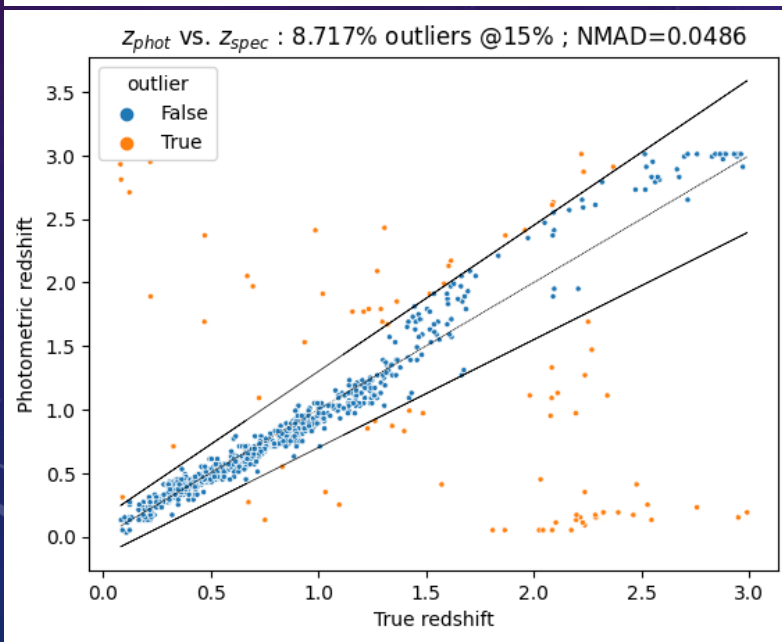
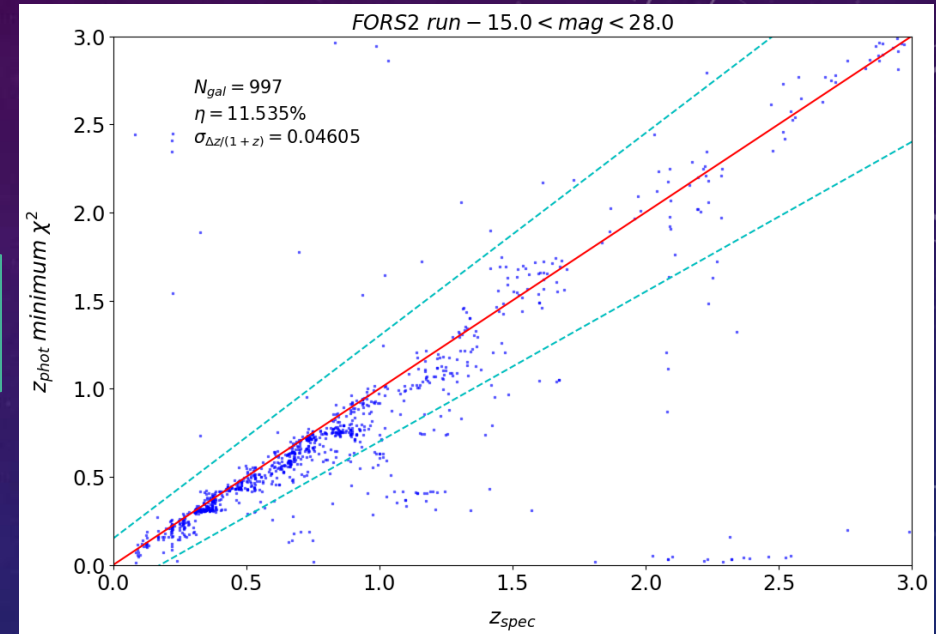
$$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{N_{\text{filters}}} \sum_{\text{filters}} \frac{(F_{\text{obs}} - F_{\text{model}})^2}{\sigma_{F,\text{obs}}^2}$$



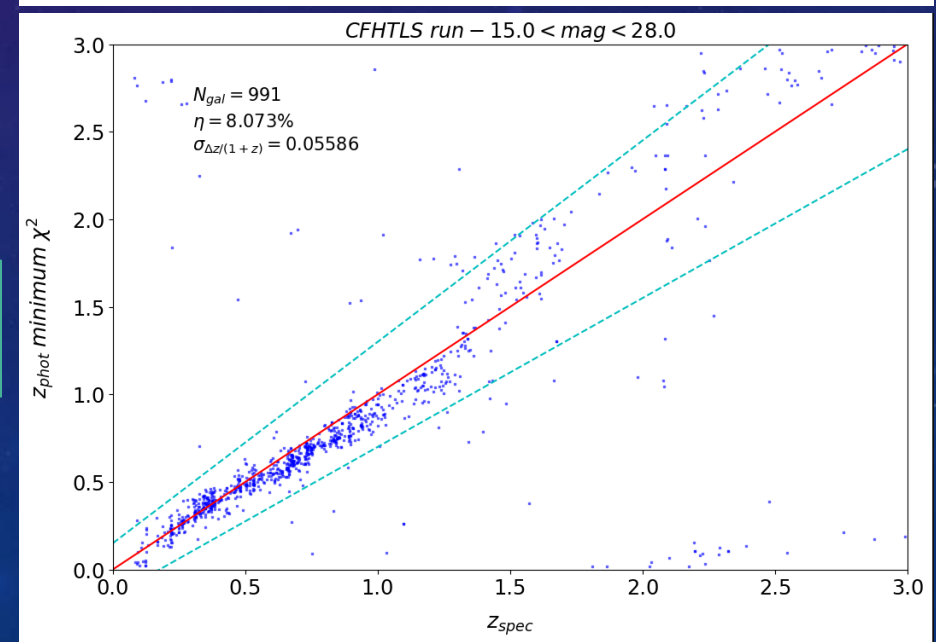
# EMULATEUR\_LEPHARE (EmuLP)



*FORS2 templates*  
← EmuLP | LEPHARE →



*CFHTLS templates*  
← EmuLP | LEPHARE →

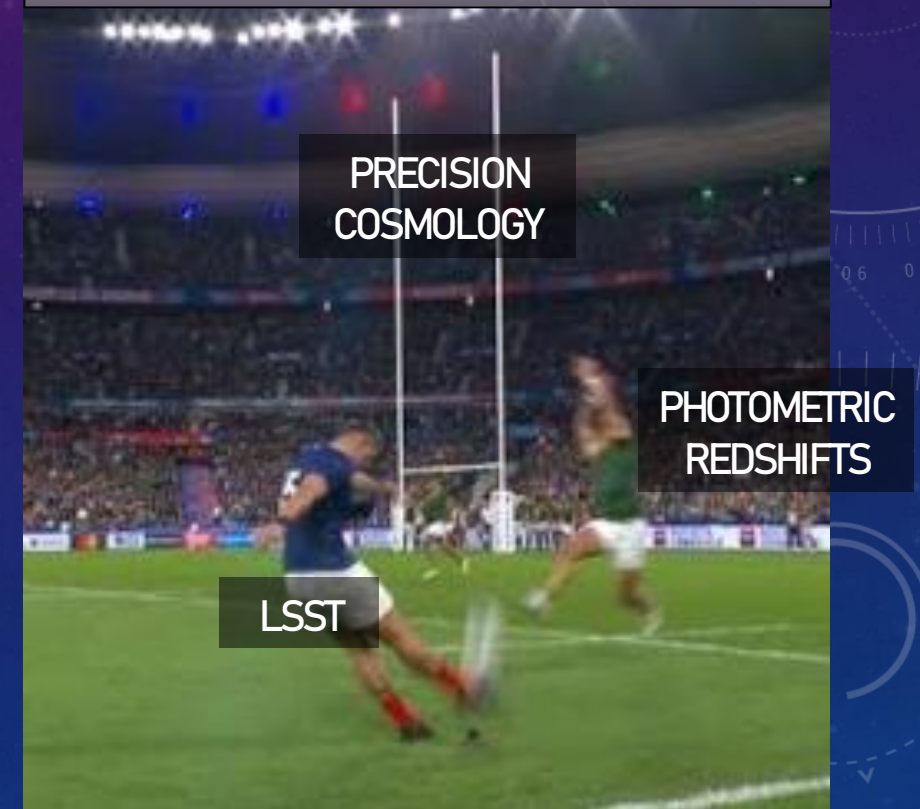




# TAKEAWAYS

- Aim : improve existing and/or generate new sets of templates for photo-z
- Data : FORS2, COSMOS2020, etc.
- Tools : LEPHARE++ for proper photo-z, DSPS for stellar population, *EmuLP* for in-house tests and studies
- Ideas and prospects :
  - identify spectral / stellar properties of good templates (emphasis on UV)
  - improve model selection within photo-z codes
  - explore hybrid methods (TF+ML) thanks to numerous spectra + SPS
  - ***more are welcome !***

What we're trying to avoid :



If you have ideas, suggestions or requests related to your particular subject, please come have a chat !