

# Forward modeling of galaxy kinematics in slitless spectroscopy



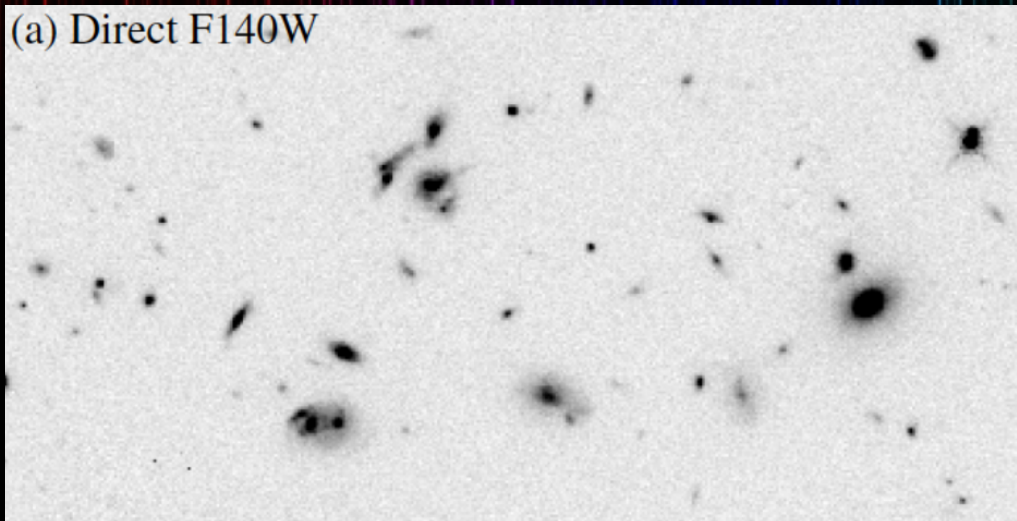
Credits:

M. Outini's PhD, 2019

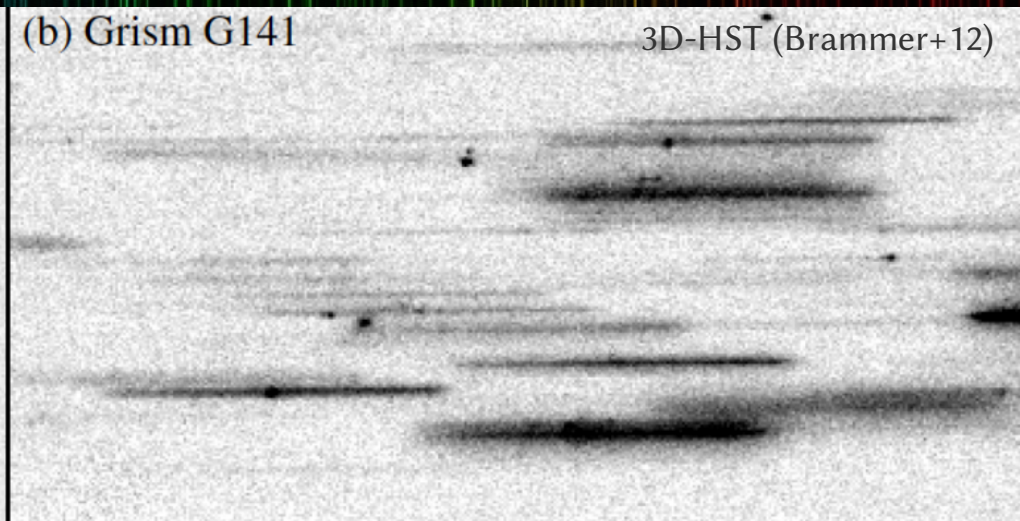
Outini & Copin, A&A (accepted), [arxiv:1910.07803](https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.07803)

# Slitless spectroscopy 101

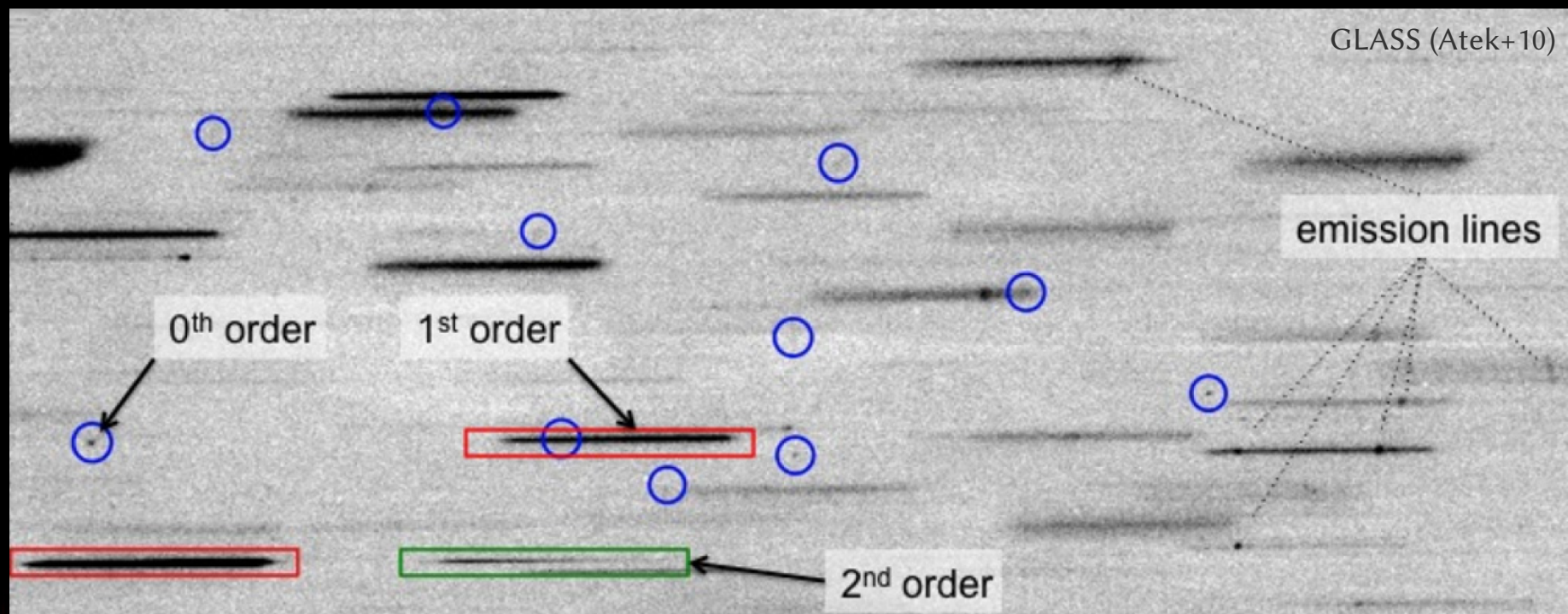
(a) Direct F140W



(b) Grism G141



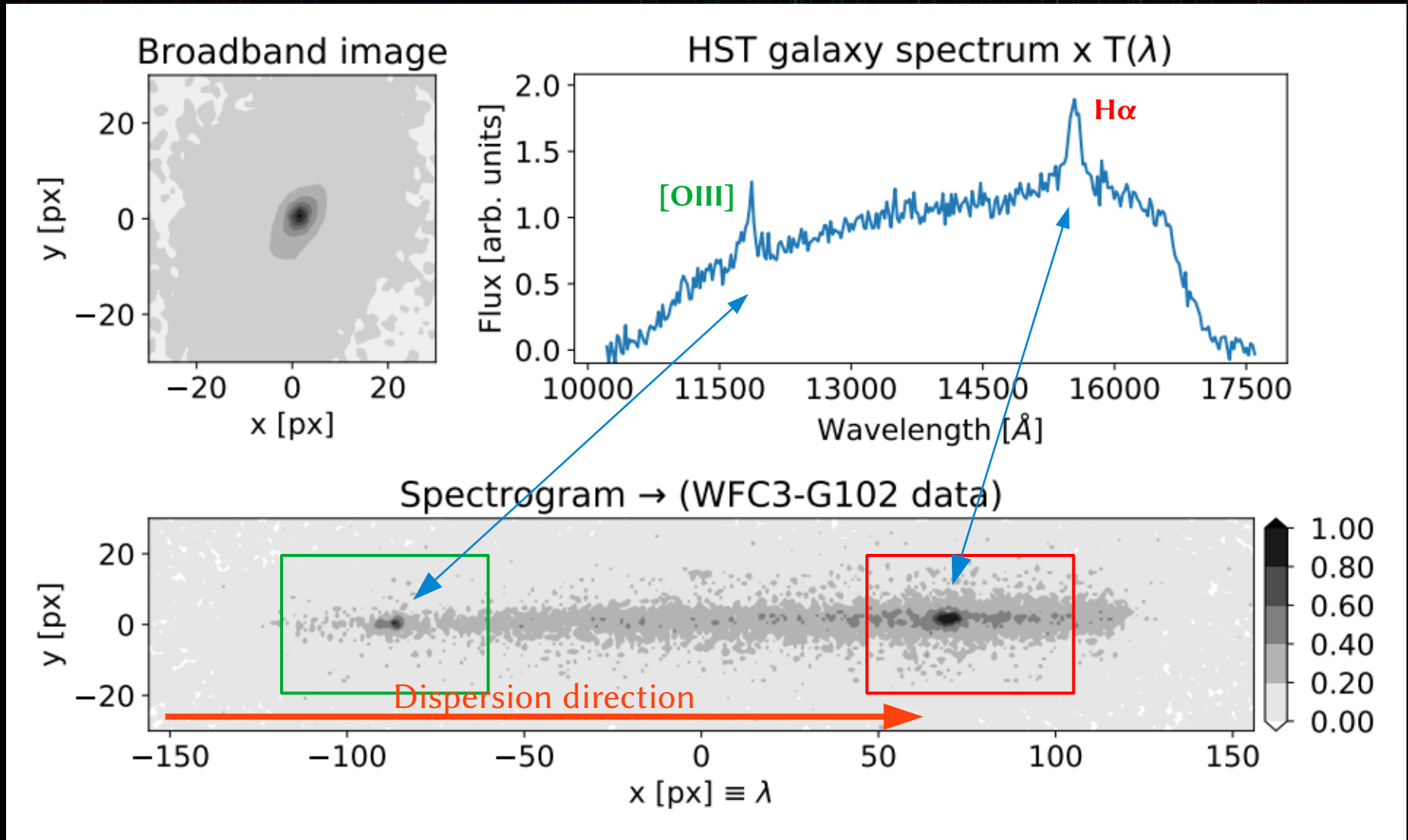
3D-HST (Brammer+12)



GLASS (Atek+10)



# Spectrogram example



Galaxy 451-MACS2129 @  $z=1.36$  (HST-GLASS)

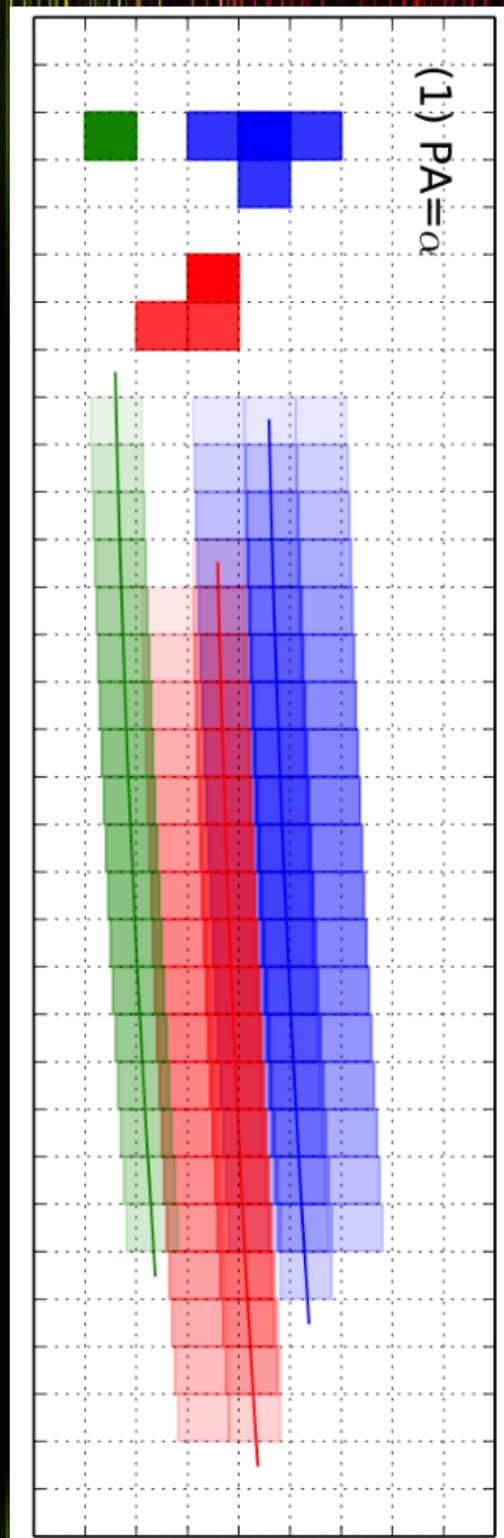
# Slitless spectroscopy

## ● Advantages

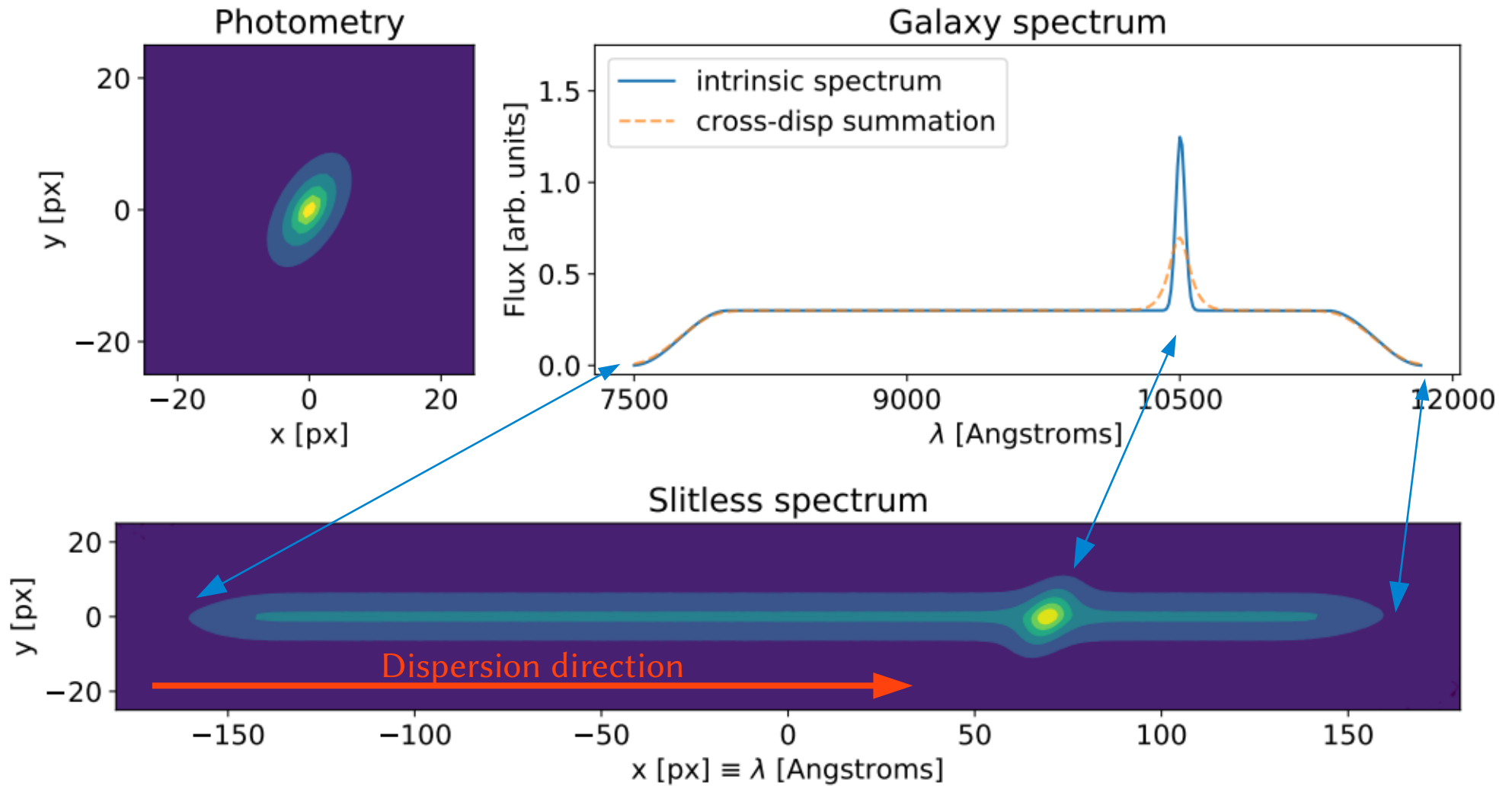
- ◆ Large FoV and high multiplexing
- ◆ Simple to build and to operate

## ● Drawbacks

- ◆ (High background level  $\rightarrow$  space)
- ◆ **Cross-contamination:** overlap of different objects (potentially at different orders)
  - ▶ Mitigation: multi-roll observations & decont. model
- ◆ **Self-contamination:** mixing of spatial and spectral information
  - ▶ Effective spectral resolution is dependent of source size and relative orientation

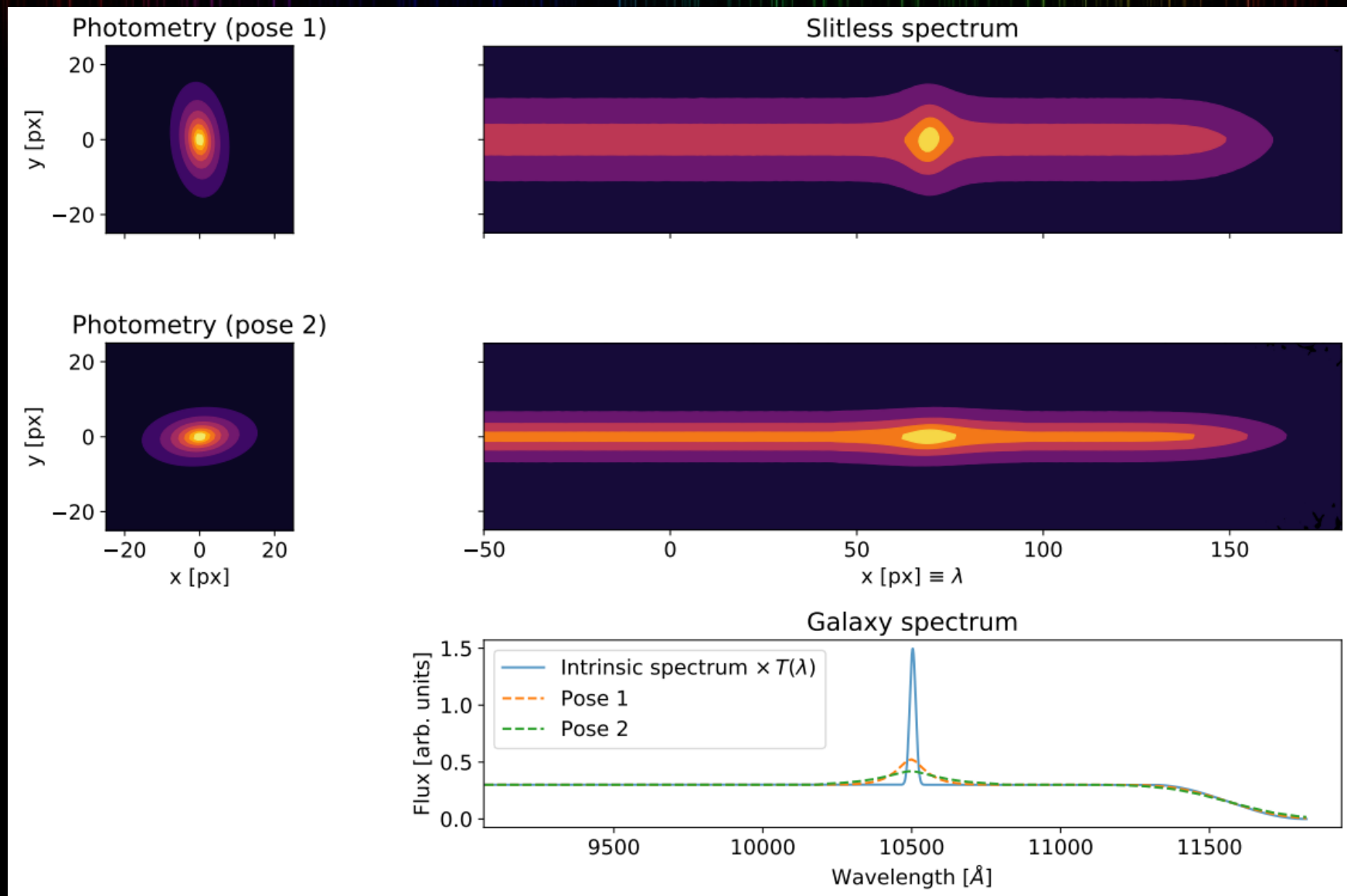


# Cross-dispersion spectrum

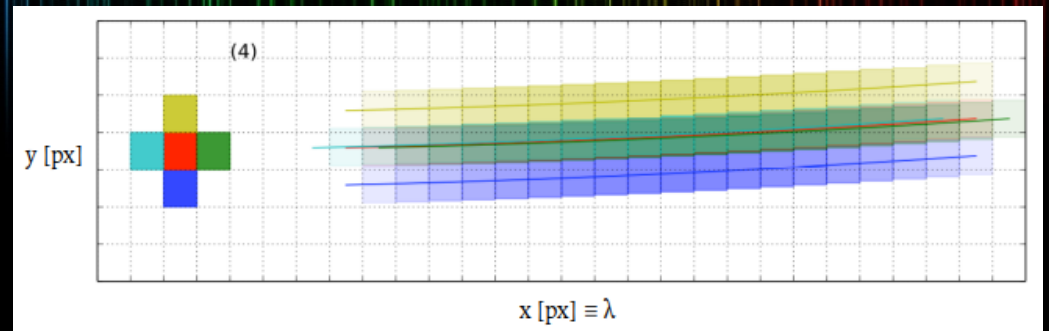




# Multi-roll x-disp. spectra



# Spectrogram formation



## ● Dispersed imaging

$$I(\mathbf{r}) = \int d\lambda (\mathbf{C} \otimes \mathbf{P})(\mathbf{r} - \Delta(\lambda), \lambda) \times \mathbf{T}(\lambda)$$

- ◆ **Observation  $I(\mathbf{r})$** : 2D spectrogram
- ◆ **Source  $\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{r}, \lambda)$** : intrinsic spectro-spatial flux distribution (“cube”)
- ◆ **Instrumental signature** (for each dispersion order)
  - ▶  $\Delta(\lambda)$ : dispersion law
  - ▶  $\mathbf{P}(\lambda)$ : Impulse Response Function (“PSF”)
  - ▶  $\mathbf{T}(\lambda)$ : transmission

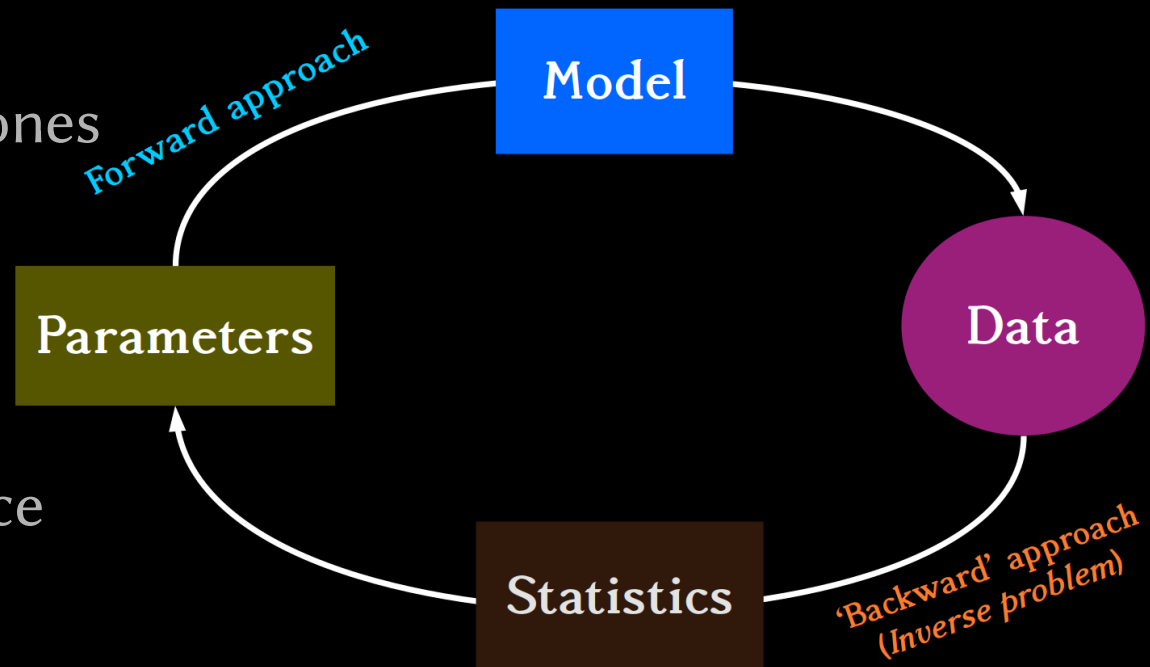
# Forward modeling

- Forward modeling

- ◆ Build a predictive model
- ◆ Compare predicted spectrograms to observed ones
- ◆ Derive max-likelihood parameters

- Two stages

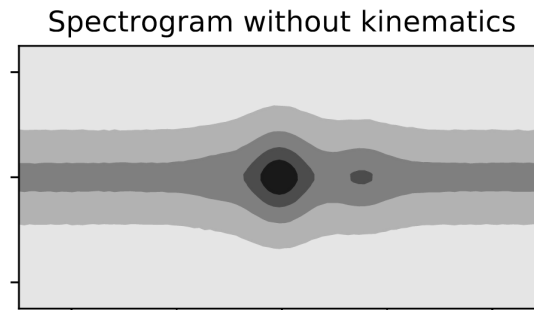
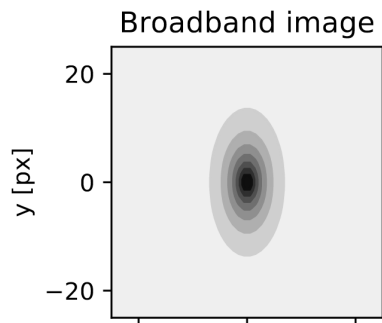
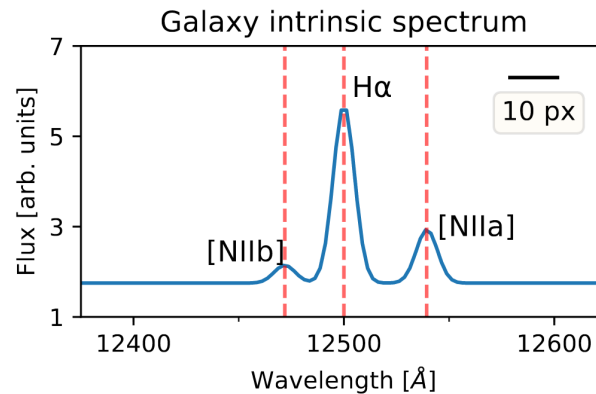
- ◆ Calibration: reference source (e.g. star) → **instrumental parameters**
- ◆ Science: calibrated instrument → **intrinsic source parameters**



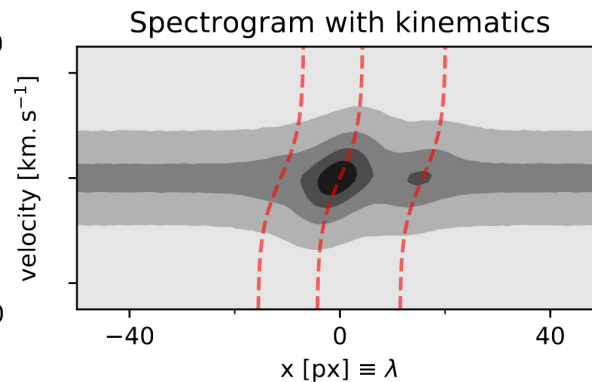
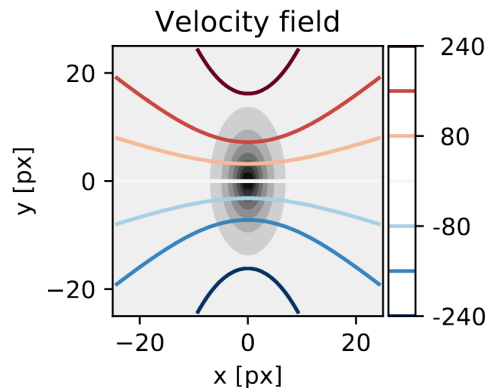


# Kinematic signature in slitless

Pedagogic case !  
( $R \sim 2500$ )



No kinematics

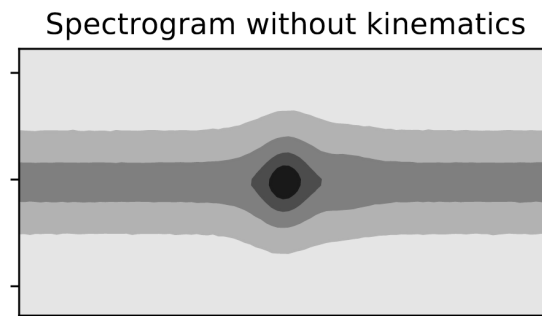
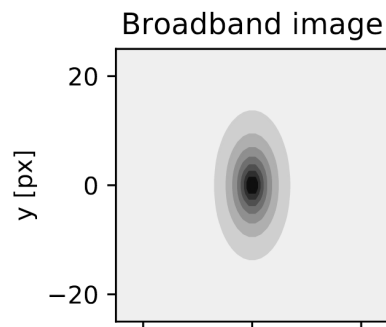
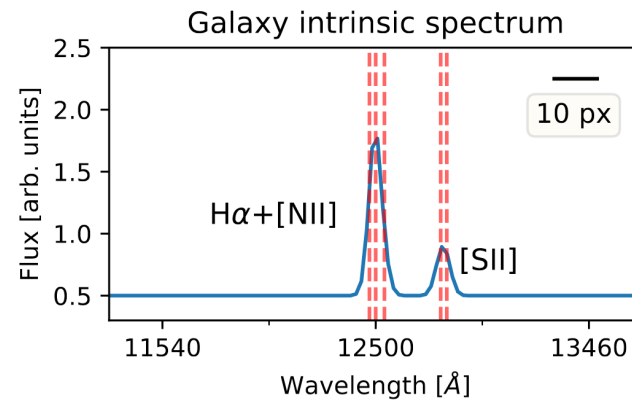


With kinematics

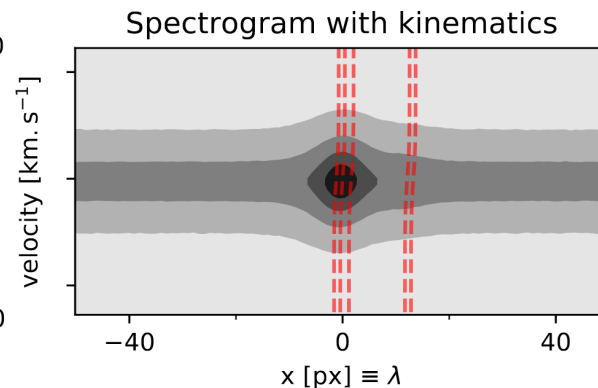
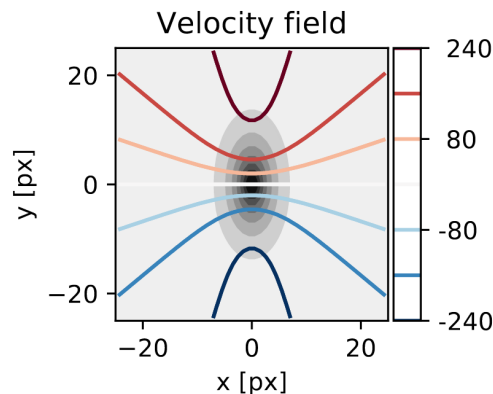
- Velocity curve signature
- Degeneracy between PA and velocity gradient (single roll)
- Competition between disk length and velocity radius

# Kinematic signature in slitless

Realistic case  
(HST-WFC3/G141,  
 $R \sim 150$ )



No kinematics  
 $H\alpha$  & [NII] fully blended



With kinematics  
• sub-pixel kinematic signature

# Our spectrogram model

- Assumptions

- ◆  $C(\mathbf{r}, \lambda) = F(\mathbf{r}) \times S(\lambda)$ : separability (= uniformity)
- ◆  $\int d\lambda F \otimes P \approx B(\mathbf{r})$  **broadband image**

- **Spectrum**: continuum + emission lines

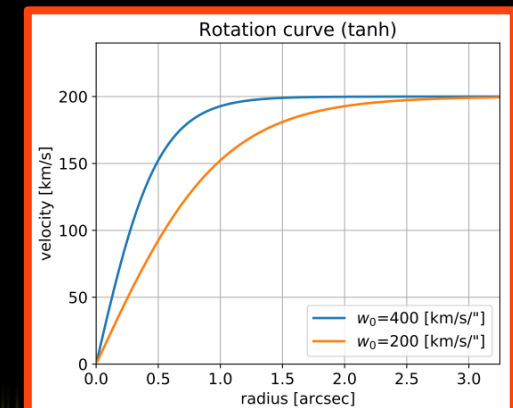
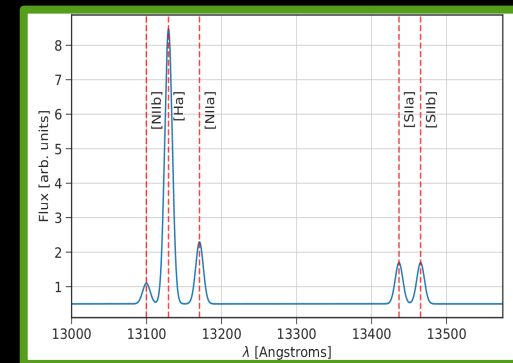
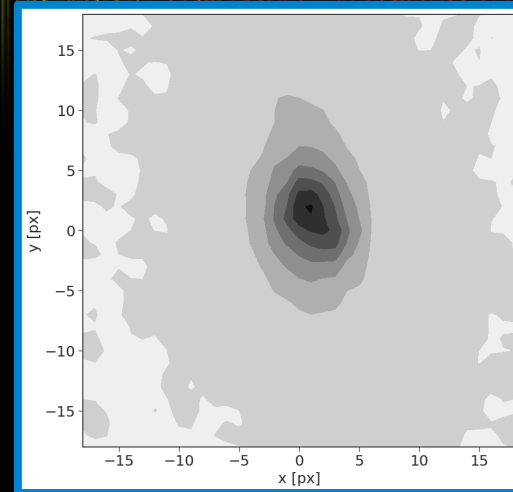
- ◆  $H\alpha + [NII], [SII], [OIII]$ , etc.
- ◆ Parameters: redshift, amplitude, cont. level, etc.

- **Velocity field**: cold thin disk approximation

- ◆ 2-parameter RC:  $v(r)/\sin i = v_0 \tanh(w_0 r / v_0)$
- ◆ Velocity field impact:  $S(\lambda) \rightarrow S(\lambda / (1 + v(\mathbf{r})/c))$

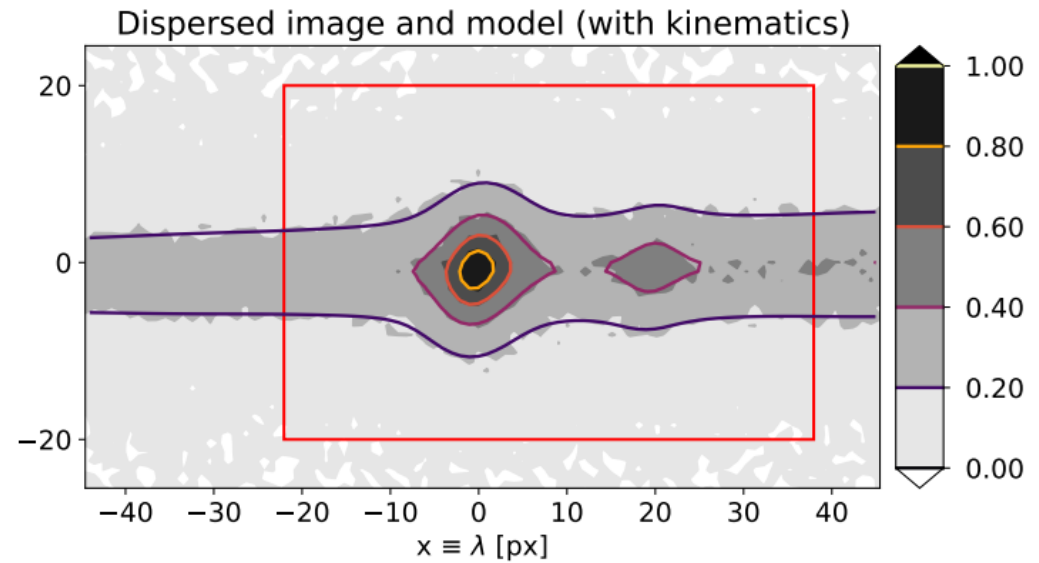
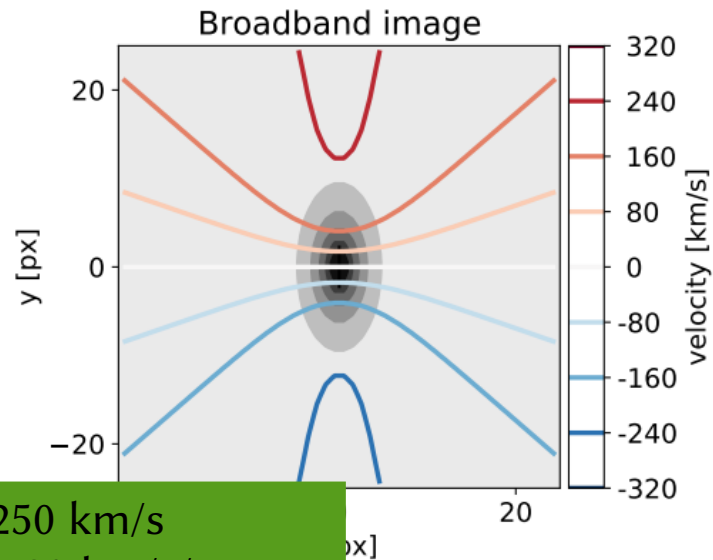
- Instrumental parameters: supposedly known

- ◆ Few nuisance parameters



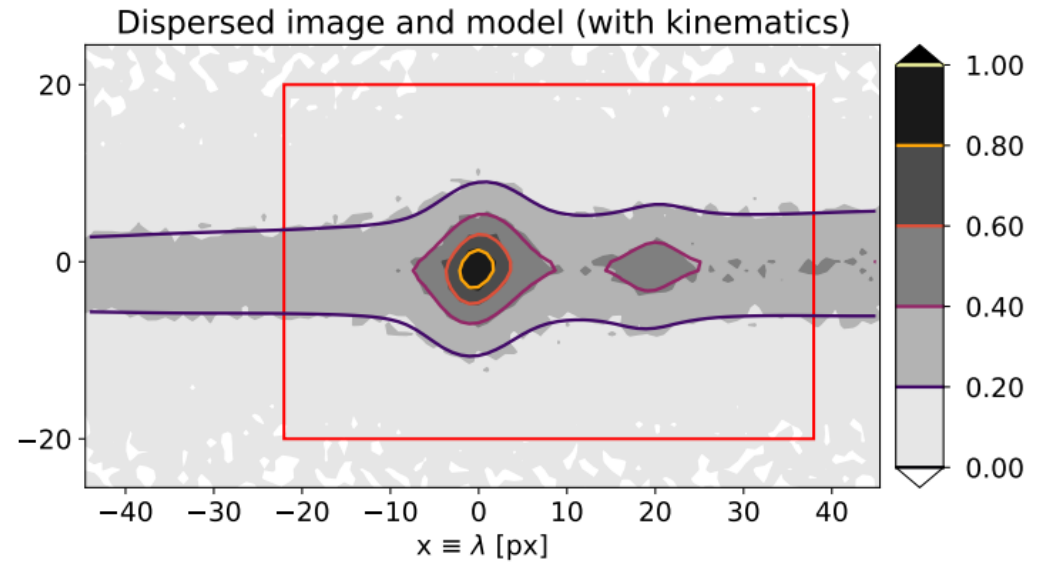
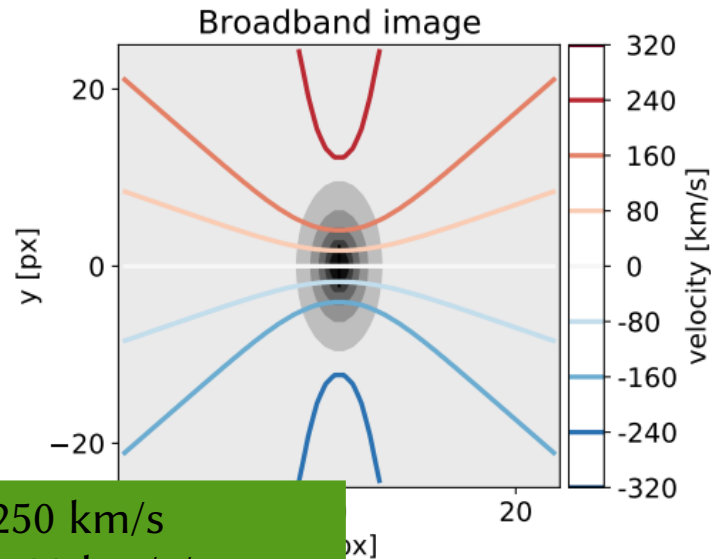


# Simulations - HST-WFC3/G102

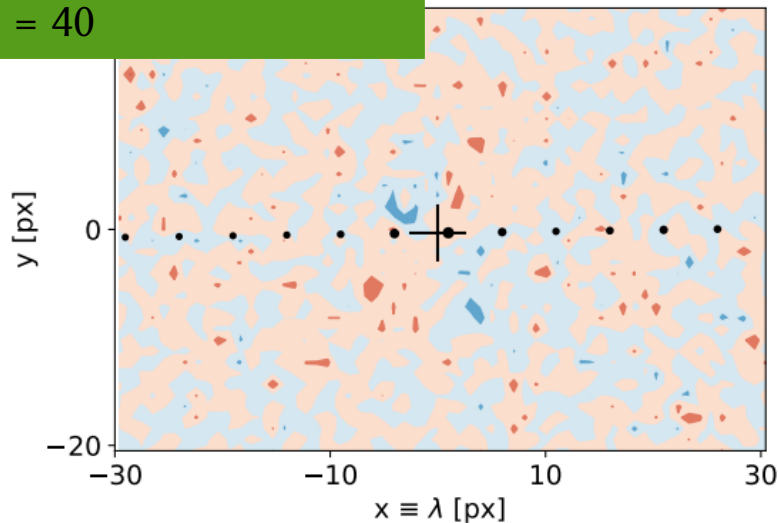


$v_0 \sin i = 250 \text{ km/s}$   
 $w_0 \sin i = 420 \text{ km/s/arcsec}$   
 $z = 0,55200$   
PSNR = 40

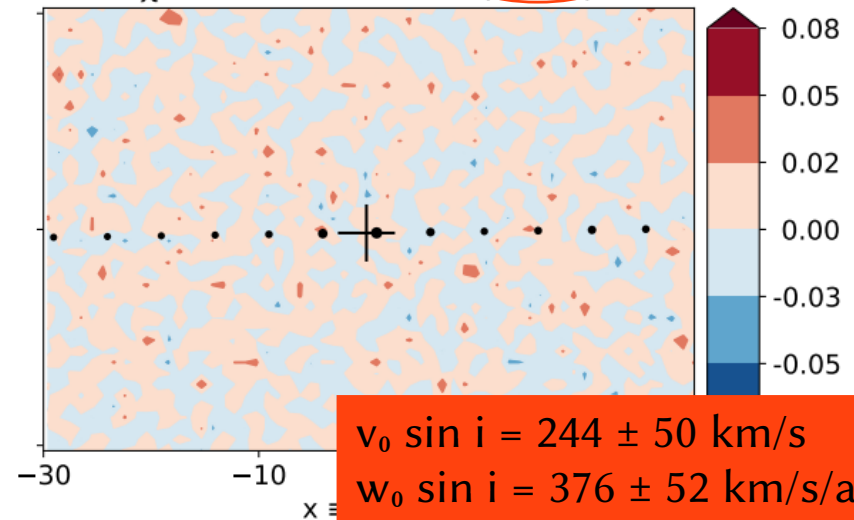
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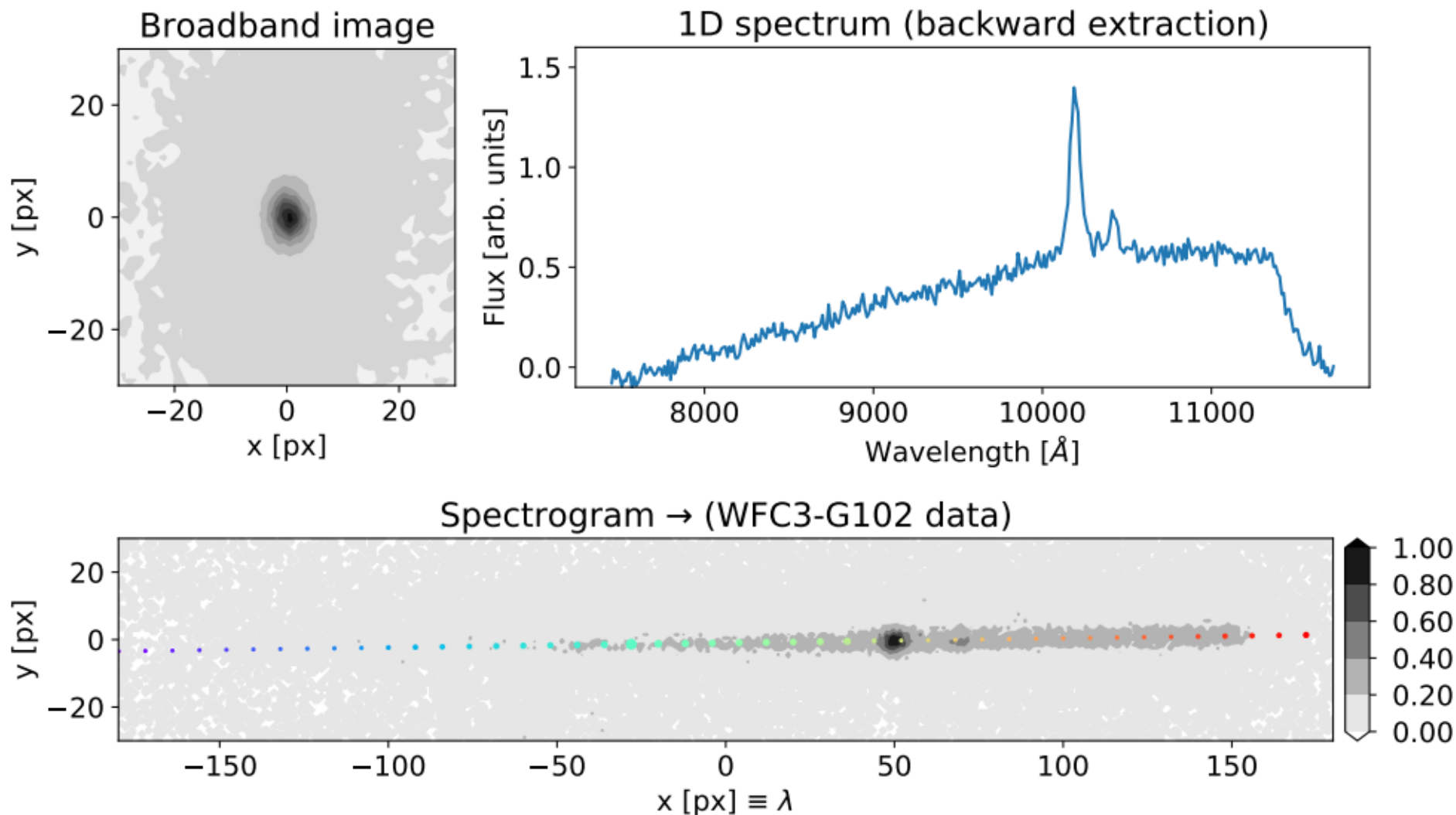


Residuals with kinematics  
 $\chi^2/\text{DoF} = 2462/2390$  (11.5 $\sigma$ )



$v_0 \sin i = 244 \pm 50 \text{ km/s}$   
 $w_0 \sin i = 376 \pm 52 \text{ km/s/arcsec}$   
 $z = 0.55195 \pm 5e-5 \text{ (stat. only)}$

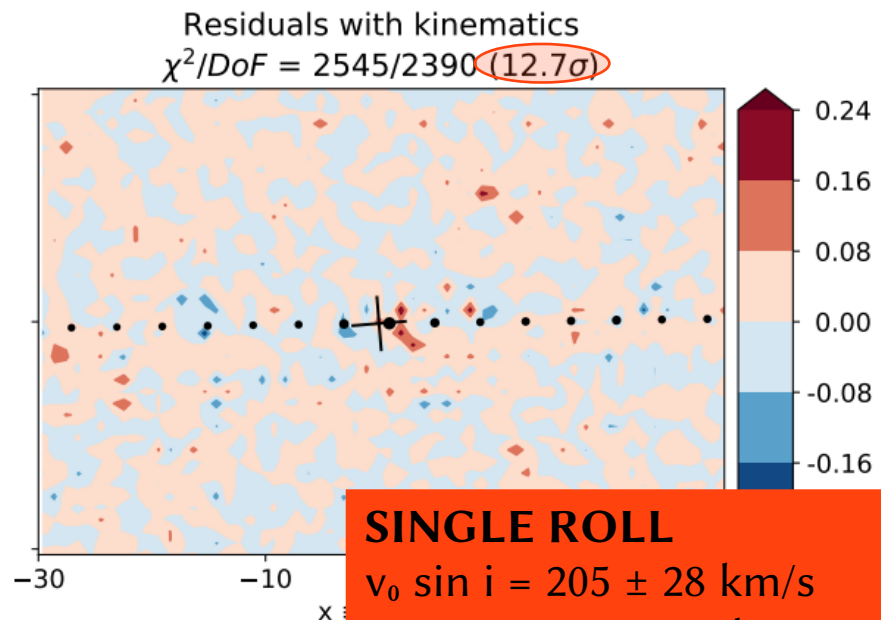
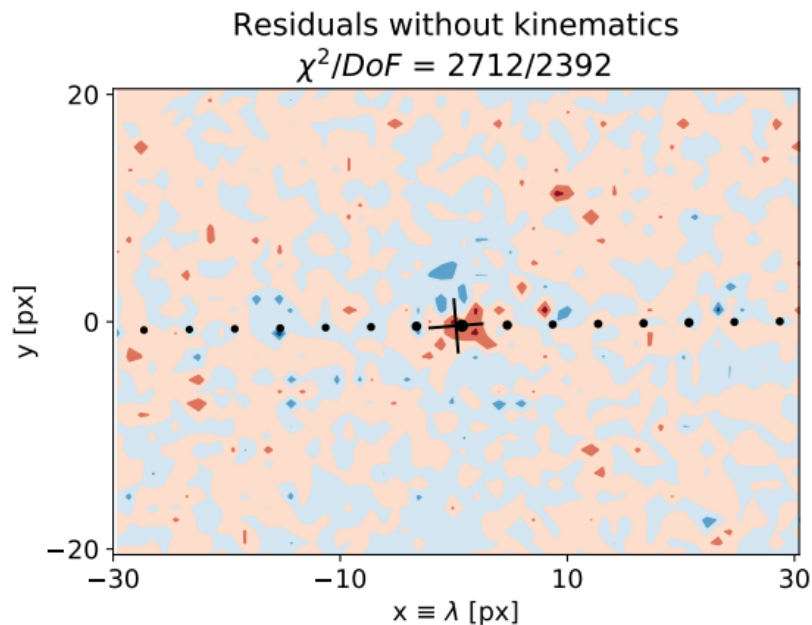
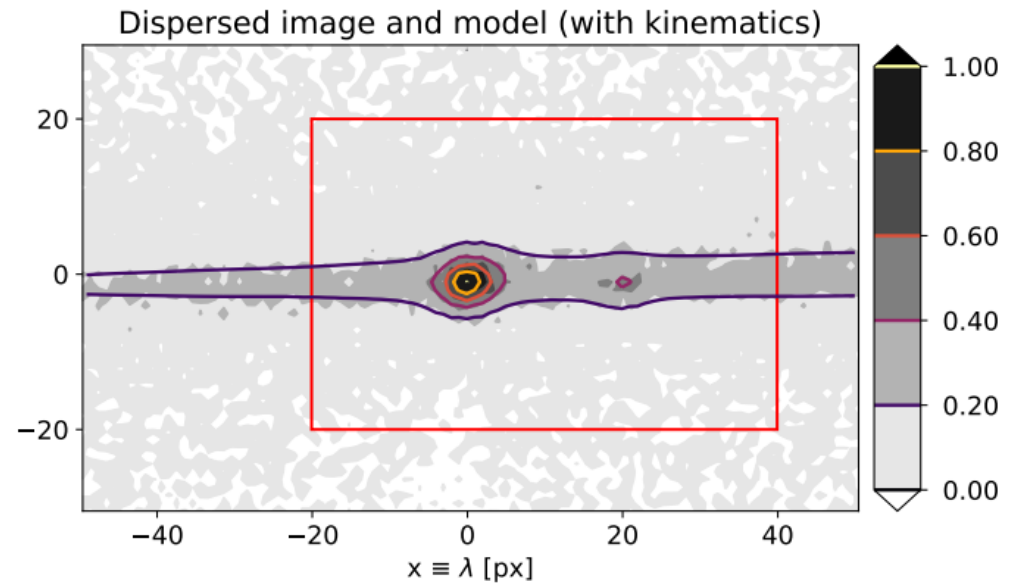
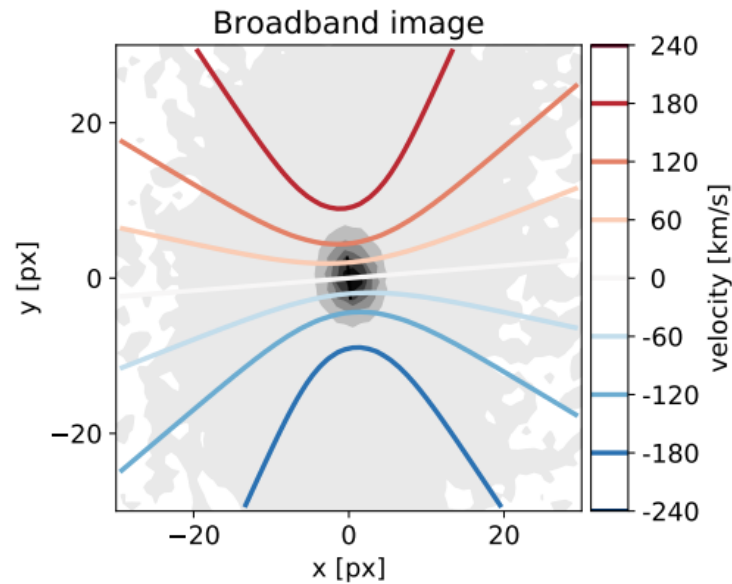
# Observations - HST-WFC3/G102



*Galaxy 1134-MACS1423 @  $z=0.55$  (HST-GLASS)*



# 1<sup>st</sup> kin. detection from slitless spectro.



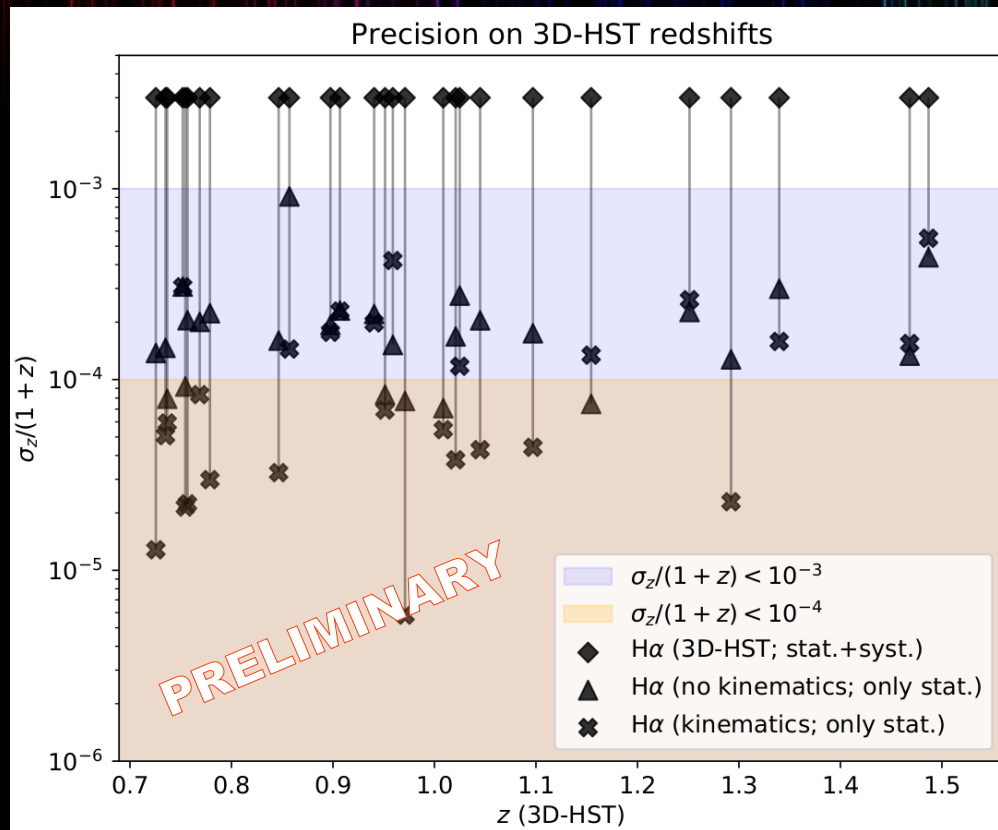
## SINGLE ROLL

$$v_0 \sin i = 205 \pm 28 \text{ km/s}$$

$$w_0 \sin i = 242 \pm 28 \text{ km/s/arcsec}$$

$$z = 0.55201 \pm 2e-5 \text{ (stat. only)}$$

# Impact on redshift measurements (3D-HST)



Backward, syst. + stat. :  $3e-3$

Forward, no kinematics,  
stat. only :  $\sim 2-3e-4$

Forward, kinematics,  
stat. only :  $\sim 1e-4$  or better

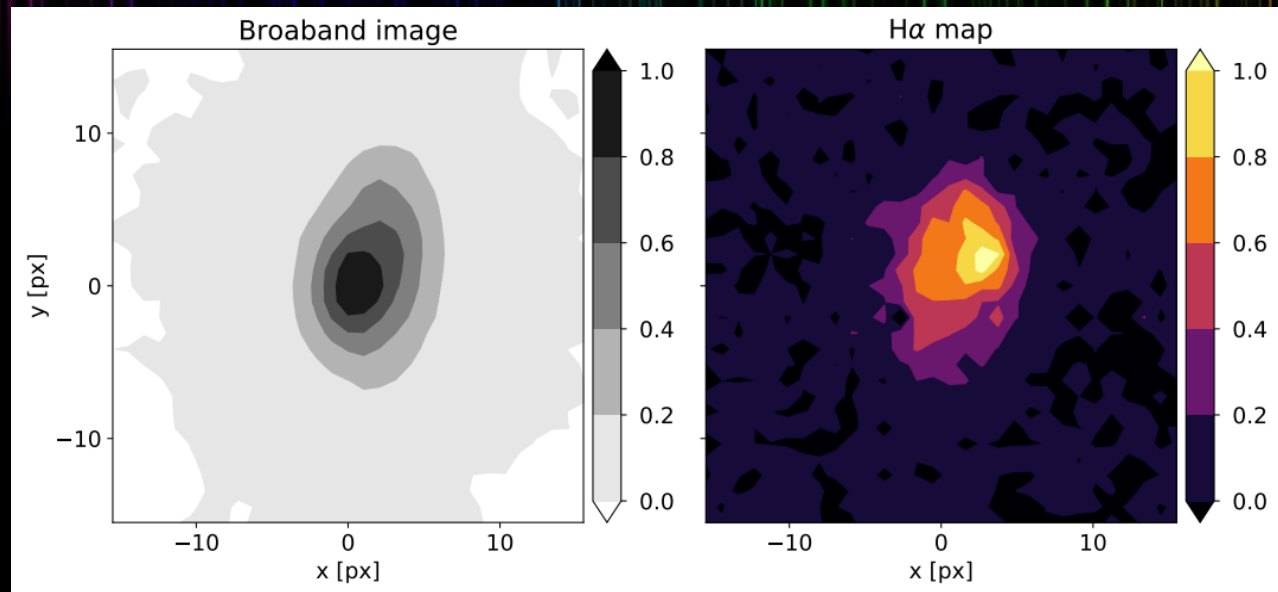
## ● Redshift

- ◆ Significant improvement for resolved galaxies, **scale with multi-roll observations**
- ◆ Could easily be generalized to spectral template fitting (no 2D→1D info loss)

## ● Galaxy kinematics: only for bright, large, massive disk galaxies

# Emission line maps

3D-HST 37018-AEGIS



- H $\alpha$ + [NII] map (single roll)
  - ◆ Obtained after continuum subtraction
  - ◆ Still include px-level kinematic signature (fundamental degeneracy)
- Degeneracy can be broken from multi-roll observations
  - ◆ See N. Pirzkal presentation



# Conclusions

- Better understanding of “**dispersed imaging**”
  - ◆ Still, fundamental spectro-spatial degeneracy cannot be recovered
  - ◆ Development of improved inverse methods (“disp. deconvolution”)
- Call for **full forward modeling** (calibration + analyses)
  - ◆ Natural handling of cross-contamination
  - ◆ Major impact on redshift precision for resolved sources
  - ◆ Can be adapted to all resolved analyses, e.g. **px SED fitting**
- Galaxy kinematics (w/ Euclid)
  - ◆ Possible for a **small fraction** (yet to be quantified) of 30M galaxies
    - ▶ Definitely easier in the Deep Survey (deeper, ~40 rolls)
  - ◆ **Open new perspectives**: morpho-kinematic classification, scaling relations (e.g. Tully-Fisher), cosmography & cosmology