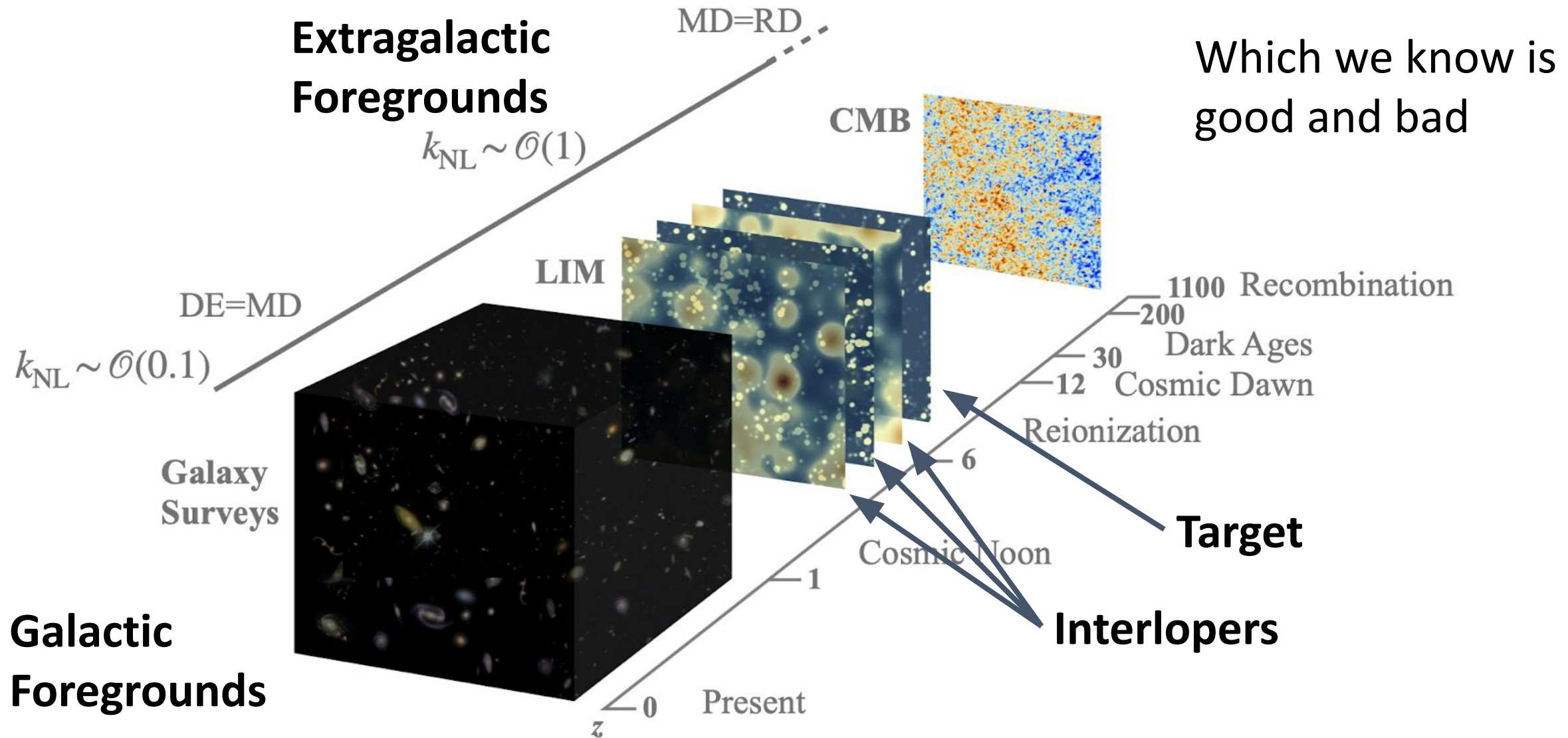


(Partially) nulling statistical contributions from interlopers to the LIM power spectrum

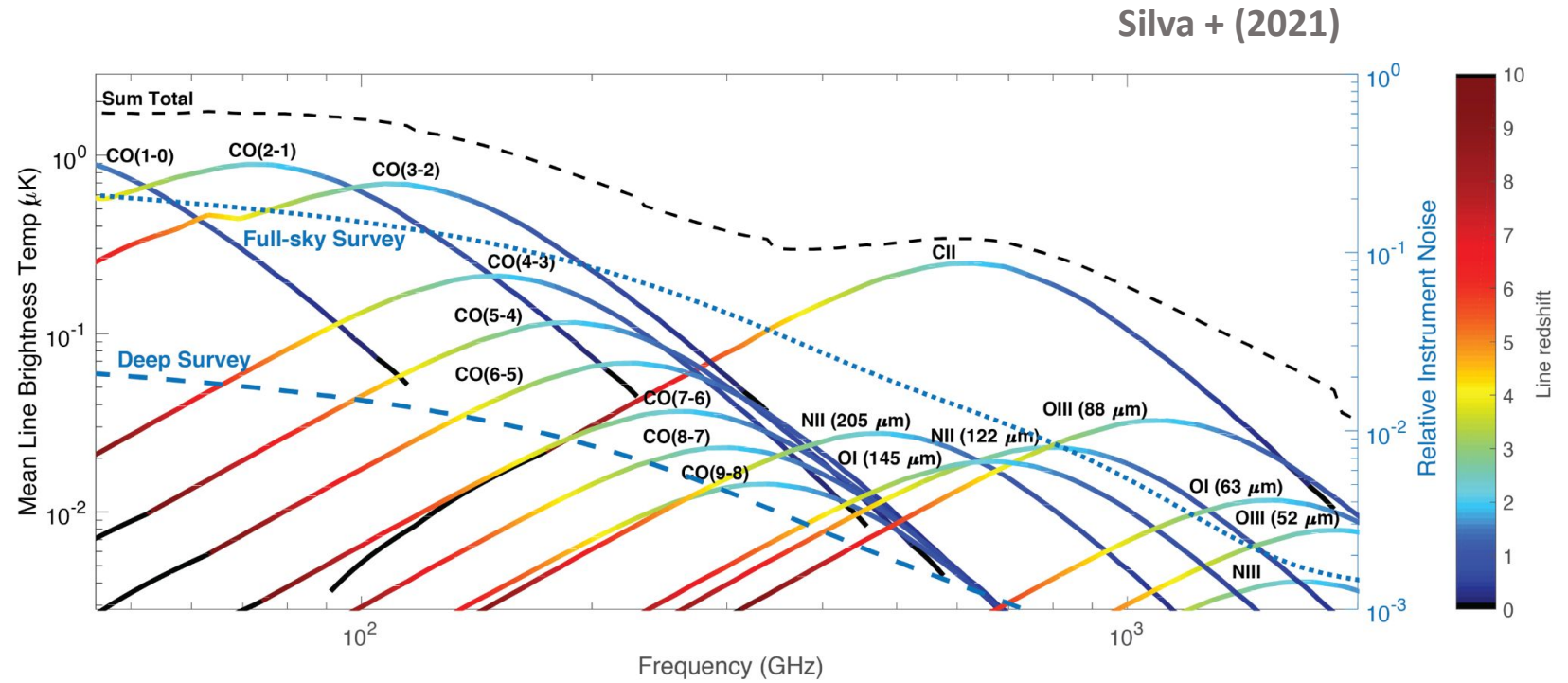
José Luis Bernal
Instituto de Física de Cantabria

(with Antón Baleato-Lizancos)
(arXiv:2406:XXXXX)

LIM reaches further, and collects all...

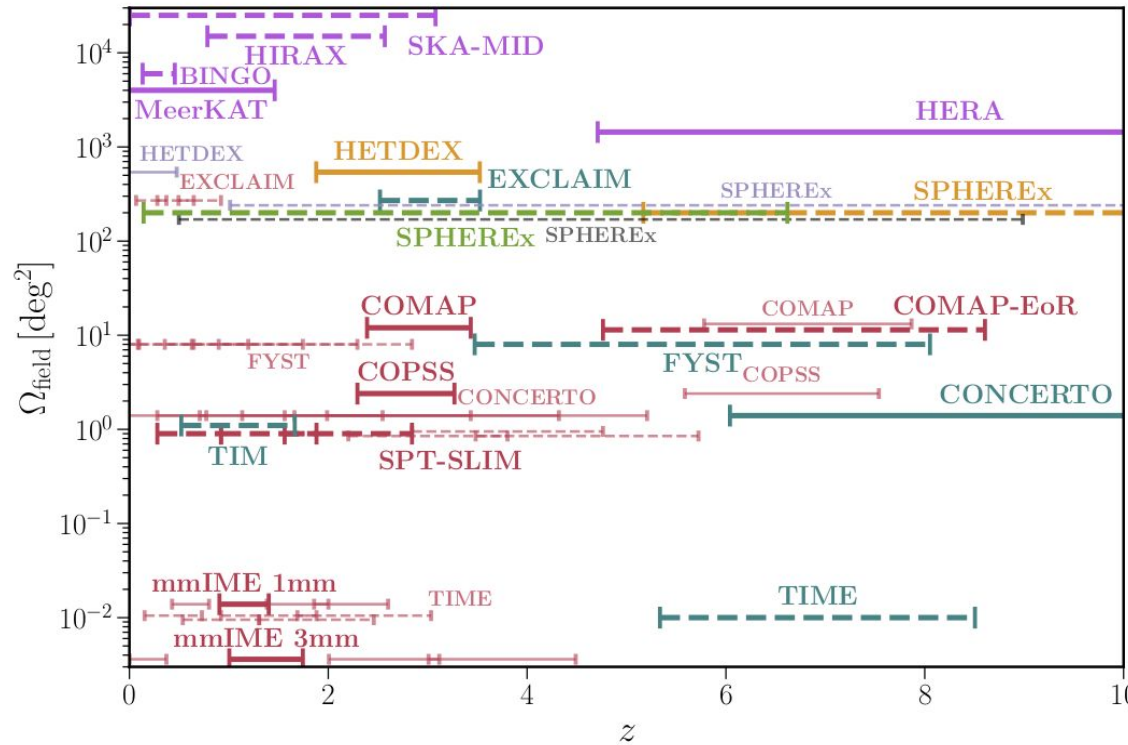


Line-interloper contamination

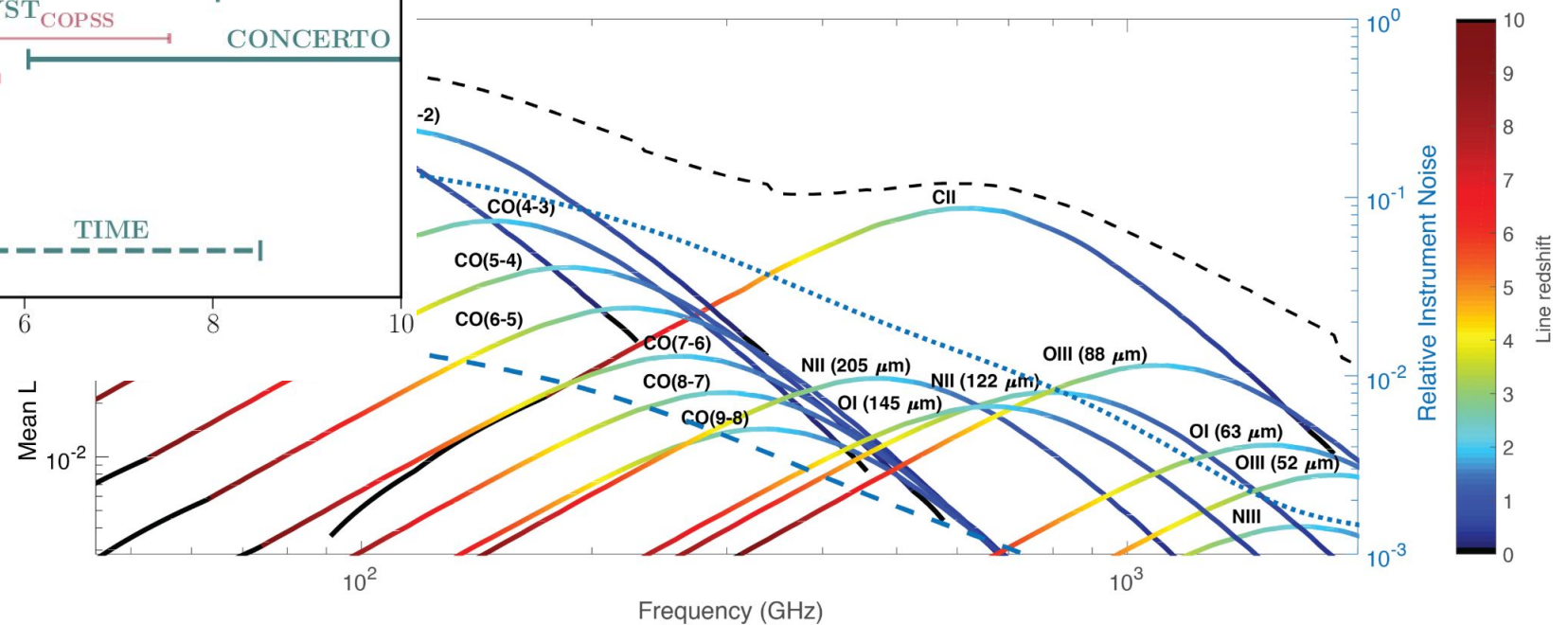


Line-interloper contamination

Bernal & Kovetz (2022)



Silva + (2021)

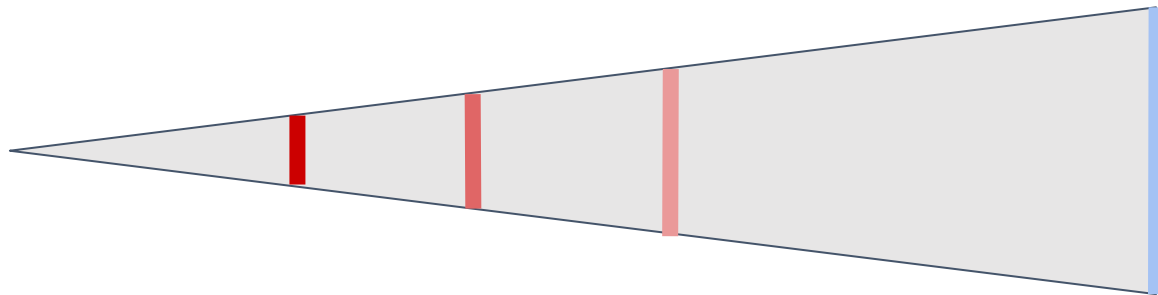


Relative Instrument Noise

Line redshift

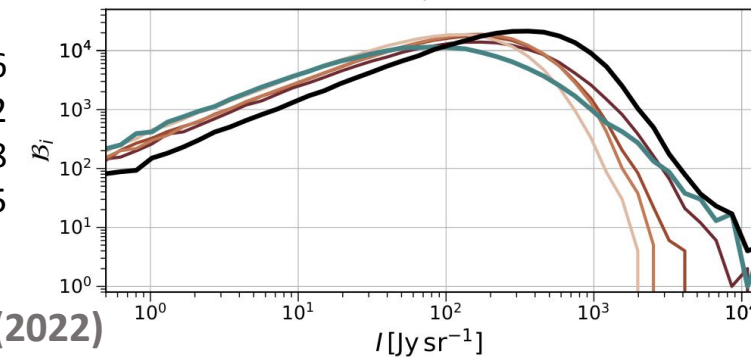
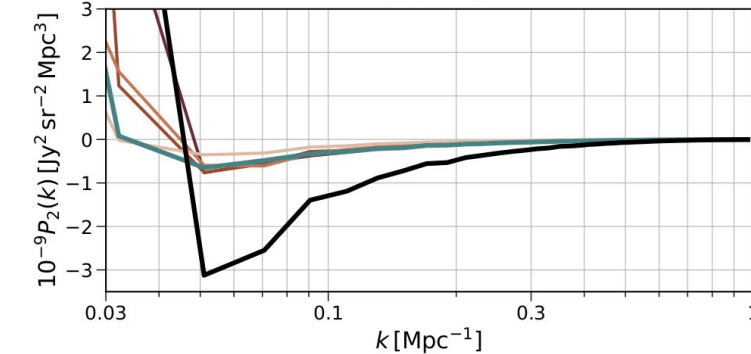
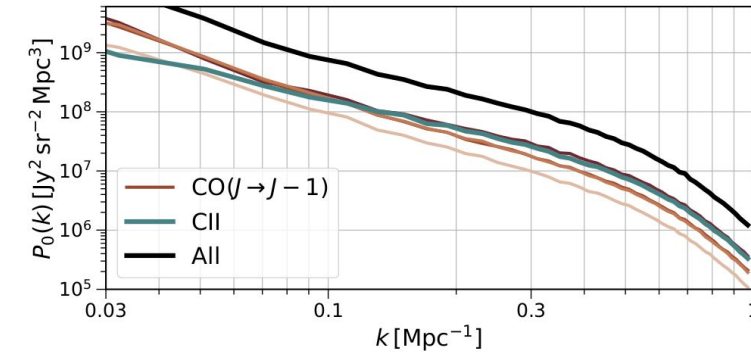
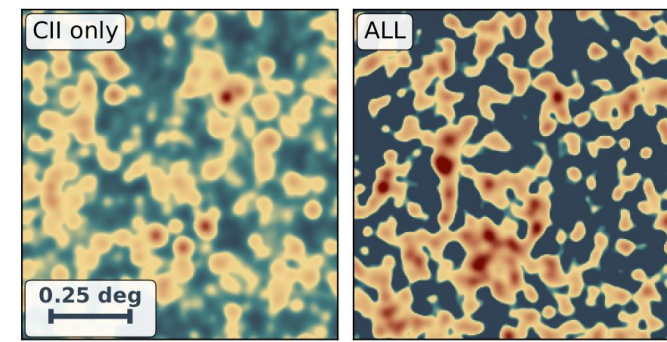
Line-interloper contamination

- Line interlopers (redshift and signal confusion):
 - Masking: targeted or blind Breyse+ (2015), Sun+ (2018), van Cuyk+ (2023)
 - Model them: projection effects Lidz & Taylor (2016), Sun+ (2018), Gong+ (2020)
 - Spectral templates: de-project at pixel level Cheng+(2020)
 - Multi-LIM (X-freq. Cls) Cheng+(2024)
- Exotic unknown signals!! DM and/or neutrino decay Creque-Sarbinowski & Kamionkowski (2018), Bernal+ (2021), Nishikawa (2021), Bernal+ (2022)



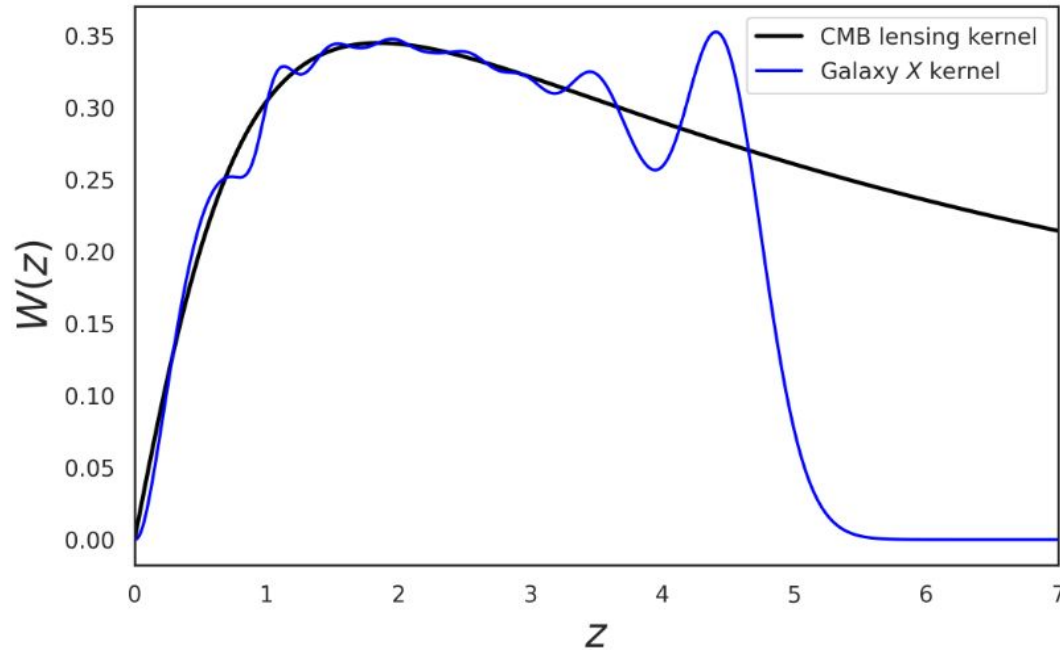
- Targeting CII at $z = 5$
- CO lines:
 - $J = 4$ at $z = 0.46$
 - $J = 5$ at $z = 0.82$
 - $J = 6$ at $z = 1.18$
 - $J = 7$ at $z = 1.55$
- Brighter red, higher J

Sato-Polito, Kokron, Bernal (2022)



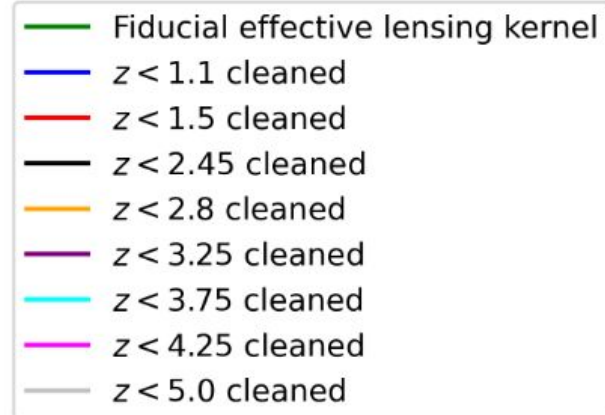
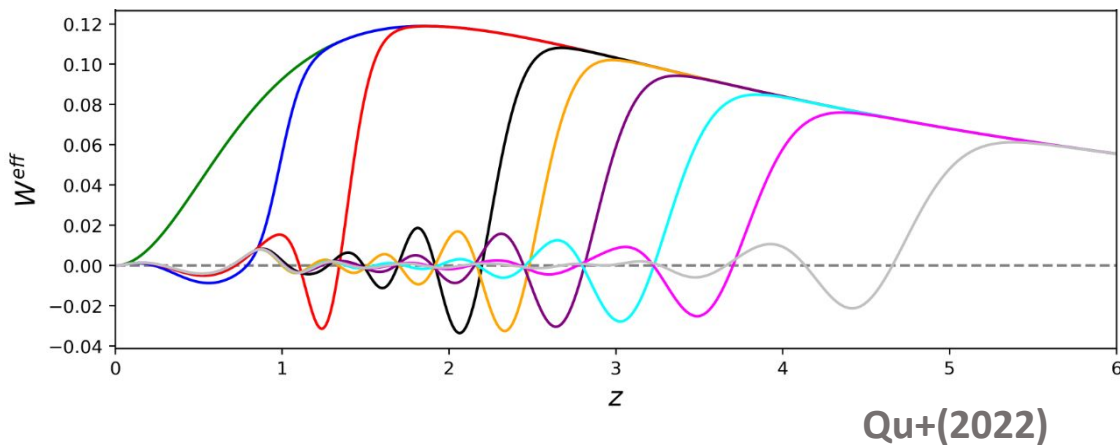
Analogous to CMB lensing

Nulling techniques: Huterer & White (2005)

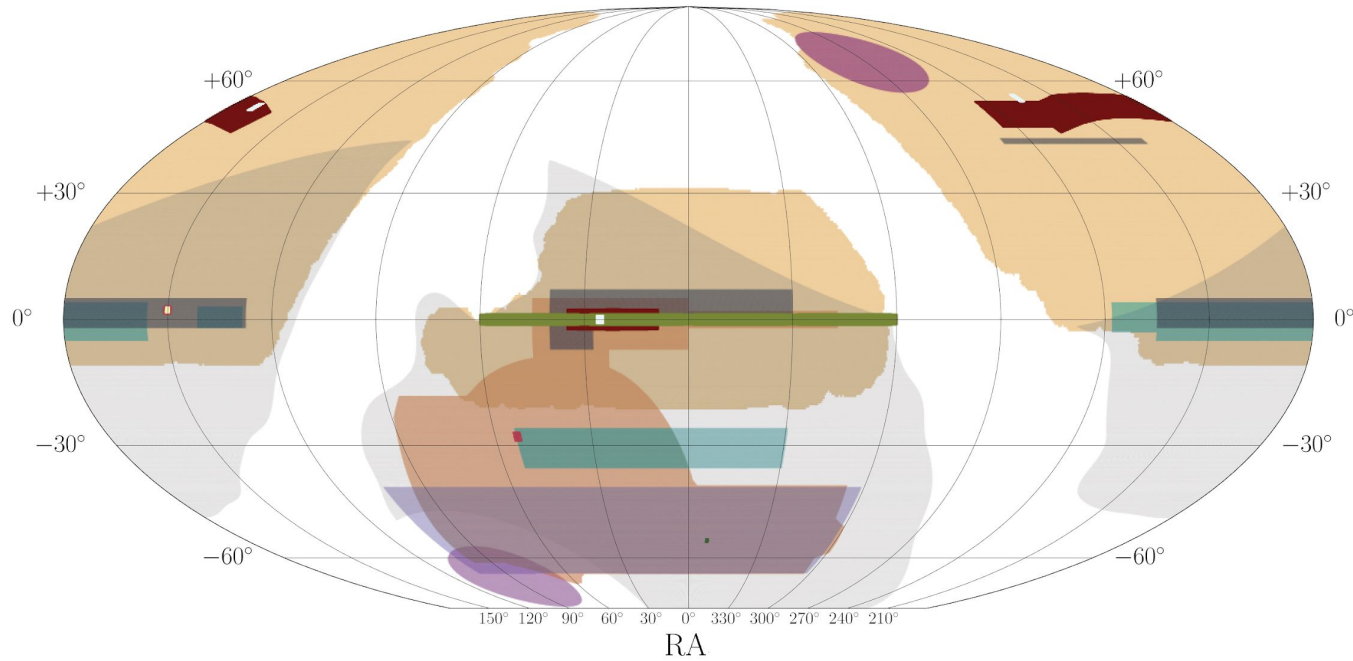


CMB Delensing / Lensing nulling:

- Want to remove low- z contribution to kernel
- Use external LSS tracer to apply a cleaning filter
- Effective statistical reduction of low- z contributions
- (similar kernels, but at disjoint z -ranges)



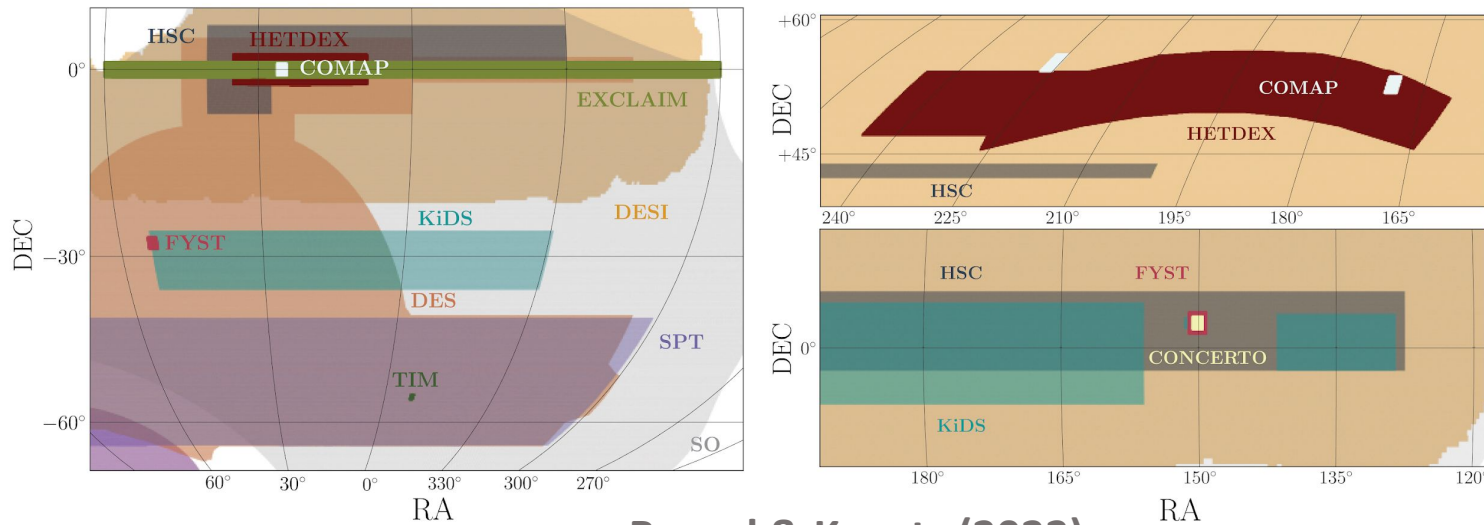
De-interloping



$$\delta I(\mathbf{k}) = \delta I_{\text{int}}(\mathbf{k}) + \delta I_{\text{target}}(\mathbf{k}) + \delta_{\mathcal{N}}$$

We only need some tracer of the LSS overlapping in volume with the interlopers

Granted!



Bernal & Kovetz (2022)

De-interloping

$$\delta I(\mathbf{k}) = \delta I_{\text{int}}(\mathbf{k}) + \delta I_{\text{target}}(\mathbf{k}) + \delta_{\mathcal{N}}$$



$B(\mathbf{k})$ is a tracer of LSS overlapping in redshift with the interloper line (e.g., spectroscopic galaxies)

$$\delta \hat{I}(\mathbf{k}) = \delta I(\mathbf{k}) - \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{k})B(\mathbf{k}); \quad \mathcal{F} = \frac{\tilde{P}_{IB}}{\tilde{P}_{BB}}$$

Unbiased fluctuation and minimize variance;
model independent!

De-interloping

$$\delta I(\mathbf{k}) = \delta I_{\text{int}}(\mathbf{k}) + \delta I_{\text{target}}(\mathbf{k}) + \delta_{\mathcal{N}}$$



$$\delta \hat{I}(\mathbf{k}) = \delta I(\mathbf{k}) - \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{k})B(\mathbf{k}); \quad \mathcal{F} = \frac{\tilde{P}_{IB}}{\tilde{P}_{BB}}$$

Unbiased fluctuation and minimize variance;
model independent!

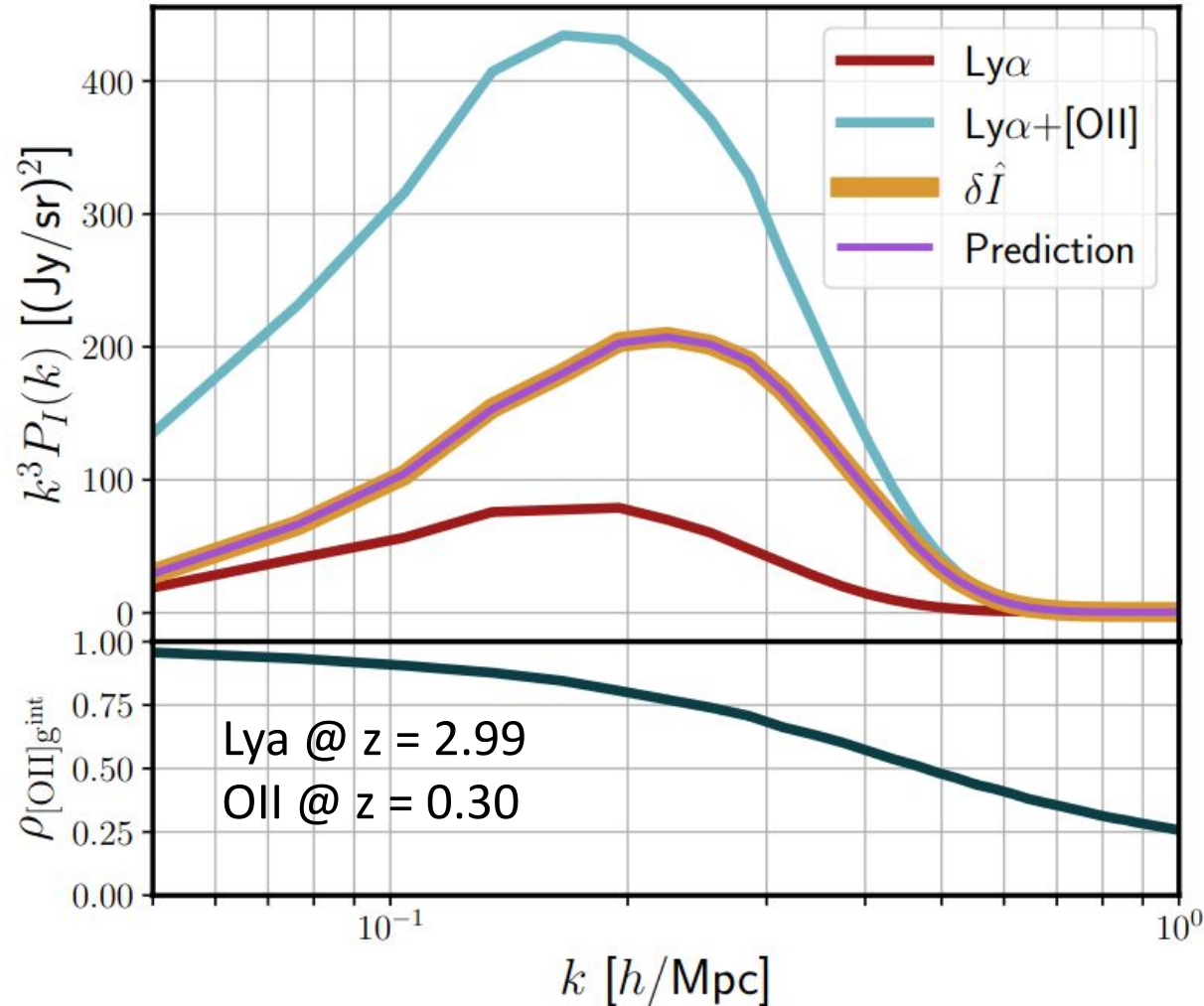


$$\begin{aligned} P_{\hat{I}} &= P_{I_{\text{target}}} + P_{I_{\text{int}}} (1 - \rho_{I_{\text{int}}B}^2) + \mathcal{N}_I = \\ &= \tilde{P}_{I_{\text{tot}}} (1 - \tilde{\rho}_{I_{\text{tot}}B}^2) \end{aligned}$$

Also very relevant for cross correlations to reduce covariance!

B(k) is a tracer of LSS overlapping in redshift with the interloper line (e.g., spectroscopic galaxies)

De-interloping



Test with lognormal sims (SIMPLE; Lujan Niemeyer, Bernal, Komatsu 2023)
 100 sims, $(256 \text{ Mpc/h})^3$

$$\delta I(\mathbf{k}) = \delta I_{\text{int}}(\mathbf{k}) + \delta I_{\text{target}}(\mathbf{k}) + \delta_{\mathcal{N}}$$



$$\delta \hat{I}(\mathbf{k}) = \delta I(\mathbf{k}) - \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{k})B(\mathbf{k}); \quad \mathcal{F} = \frac{\tilde{P}_{IB}}{\tilde{P}_{BB}}$$

Unbiased fluctuation and minimize variance;
model independent!



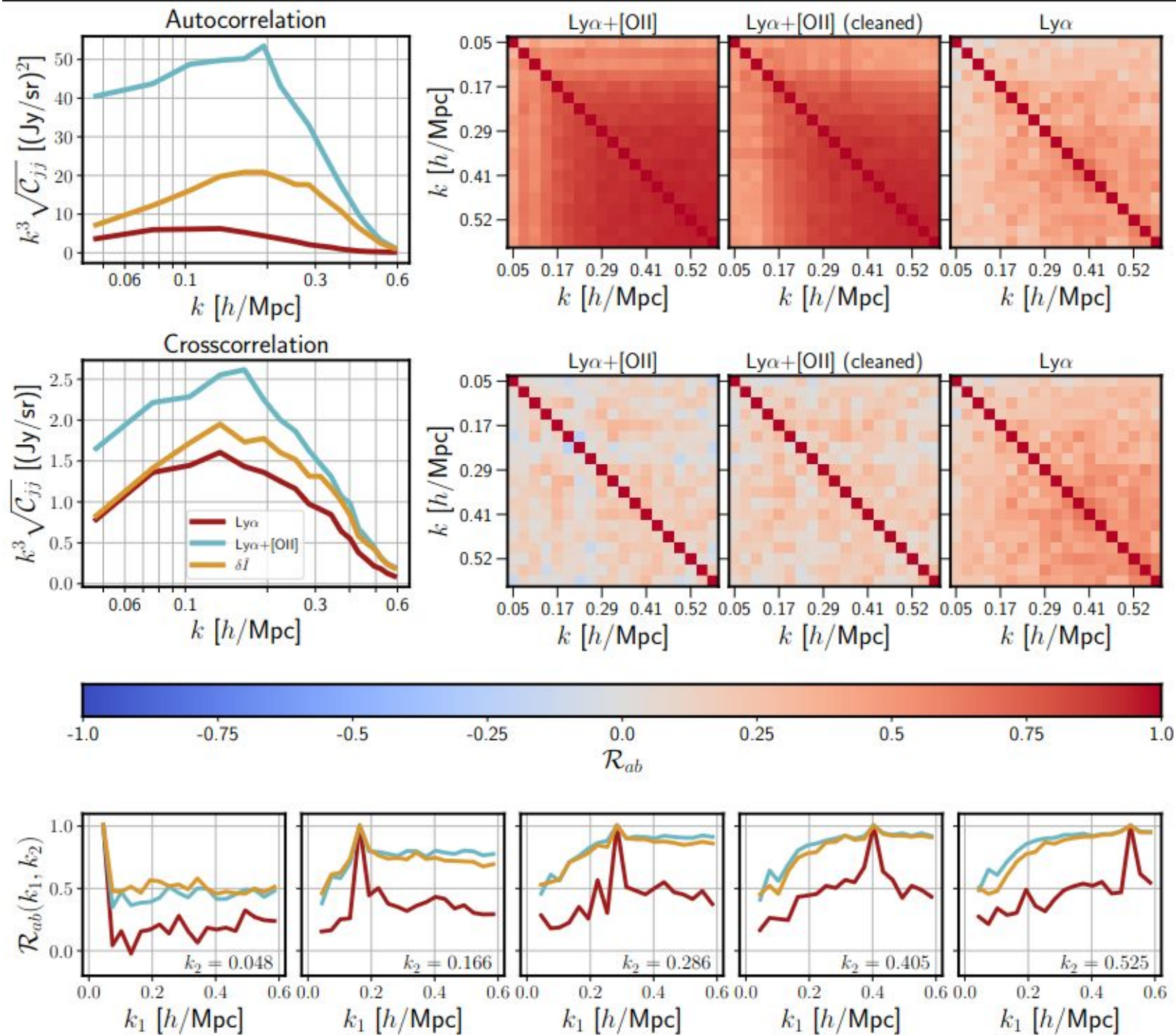
$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\hat{I}} &= P_{I_{\text{target}}} + P_{I_{\text{int}}} (1 - \rho_{I_{\text{int}}B}^2) + \mathcal{N}_I = \\
 &= \tilde{P}_{I_{\text{tot}}} (1 - \tilde{\rho}_{I_{\text{tot}}B}^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Also very relevant for cross correlations to reduce covariance!

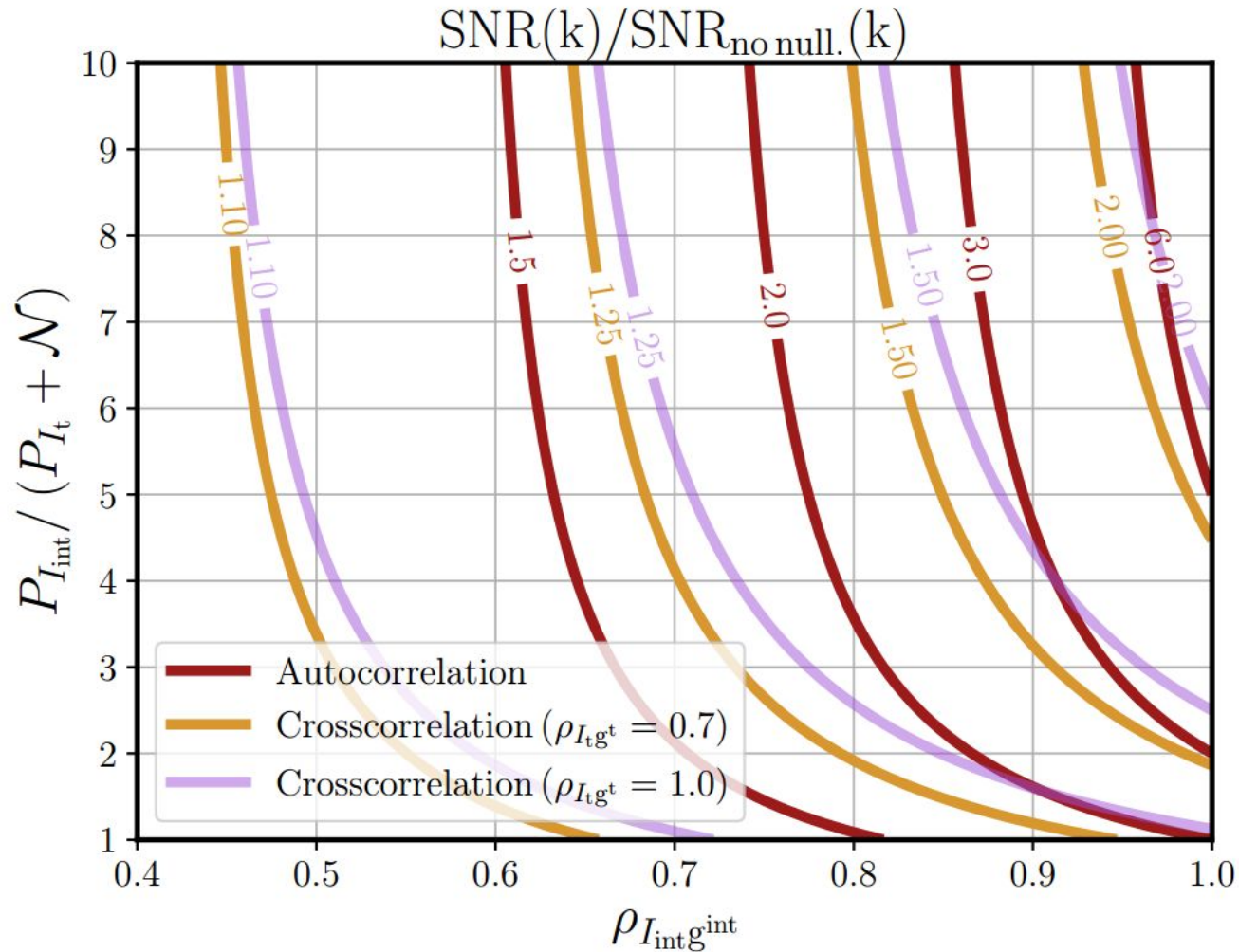
Reduction in covariance

Projection effects introduce a lot of anisotropies:

VERY strong mode coupling



De-interloping



Boost factor in detection significance of the target power spectra
 Analytic prediction (signal validated with sims) assuming Gaussian covariance.

$$\delta I(\mathbf{k}) = \delta I_{int}(\mathbf{k}) + \delta I_{target}(\mathbf{k}) + \delta \mathcal{N}$$



$$\delta \hat{I}(\mathbf{k}) = \delta I(\mathbf{k}) - \mathcal{F}(\mathbf{k})B(\mathbf{k}); \quad \mathcal{F} = \frac{\tilde{P}_{IB}}{\tilde{P}_{BB}}$$

Unbiased fluctuation and minimize variance;
 model independent!



$$P_{\hat{I}} = P_{I_{target}} + P_{I_{int}}(1 - \rho_{I_{int}B}^2) + \mathcal{N}_I = \tilde{P}_{I_{tot}}(1 - \tilde{\rho}_{I_{tot}B}^2)$$

Also very relevant for cross correlations to reduce covariance!

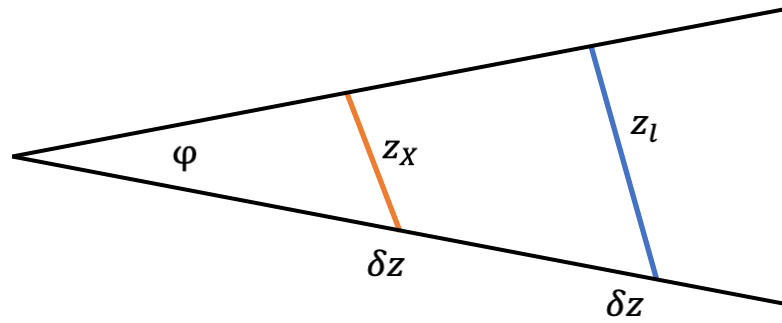
Conclusions

- Line interlopers are about the most problematic showstoppers for LIM surveys (depends on freq)
- Most techniques rely on removing the brightest contaminants and need to make assumptions, but diffuse emission would remain: mode coupling
- De-interloping using external LSS tracers is an easy and model-independent way to remove statistical contaminants at the $P(k)$ level: very complementary to any other interloper cleaning method!
- Boosting robustness and SNR of the target signal through combination of cleaning strategies
 - Mode coupling remains: explore anisotropic filters

Back up slides

Effect in power spectrum

- Confusion in redshift \rightarrow projection effects \rightarrow **extra anisotropy**



- Model it similar to AP effect: $k_i^{true} \equiv k_i^{infer} / q_i$

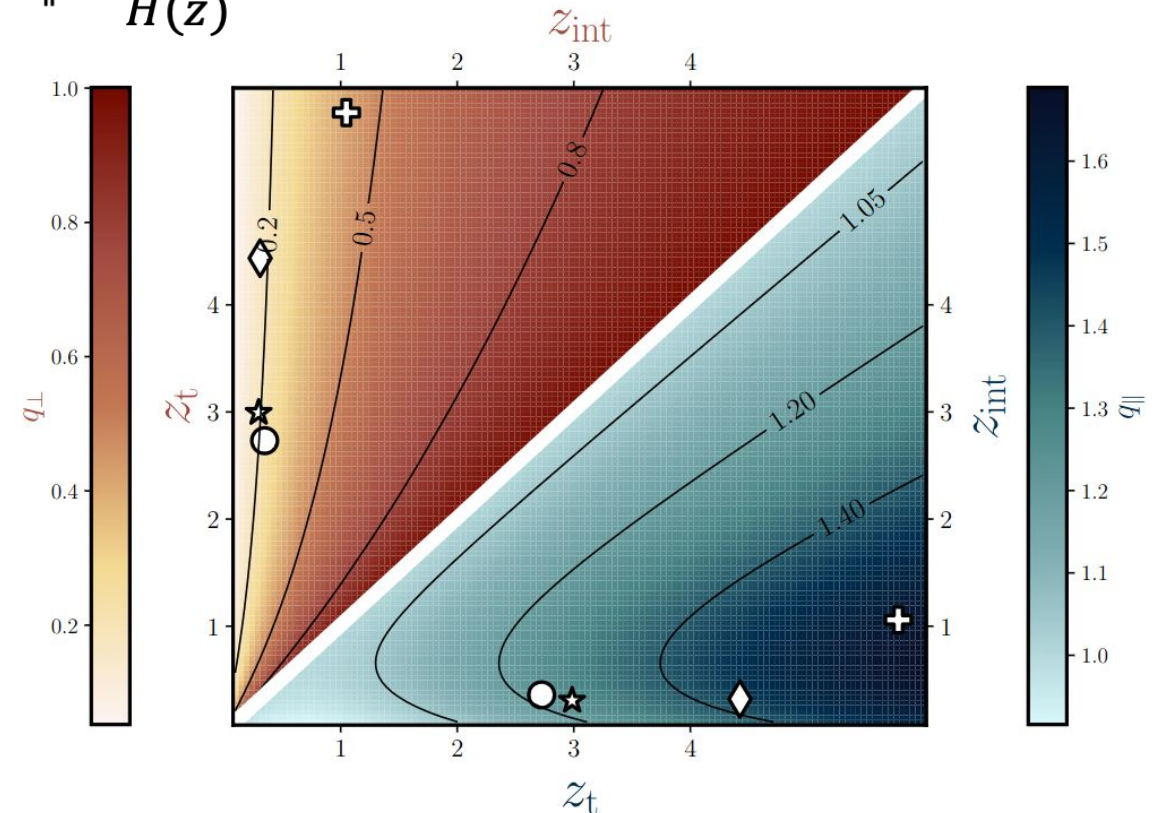
$$q_{\parallel} = \frac{(1 + z_X)/H(z_X)}{(1 + z_l)/H(z_l)}$$

$$q_{\perp} = \frac{D_M(z_X)}{D_M(z_l)}$$

$$x_{\perp} = D_M(z)\theta$$

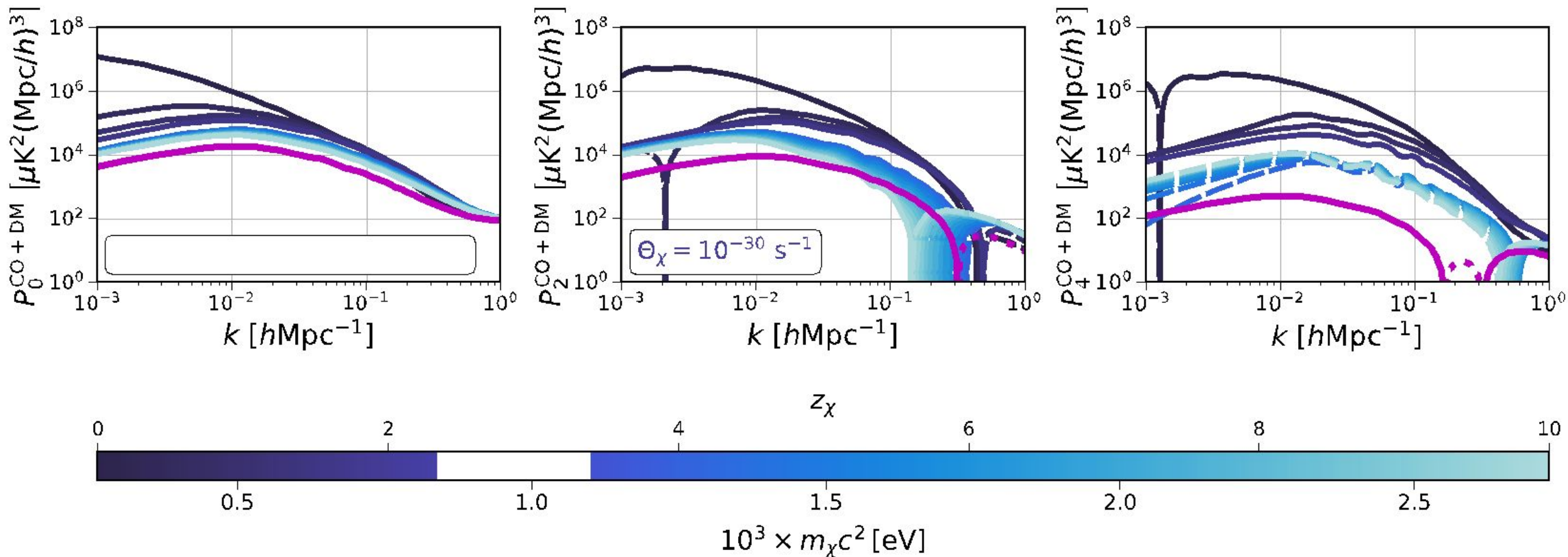
$$x_{\parallel} = \frac{c\delta z}{H(z)}$$

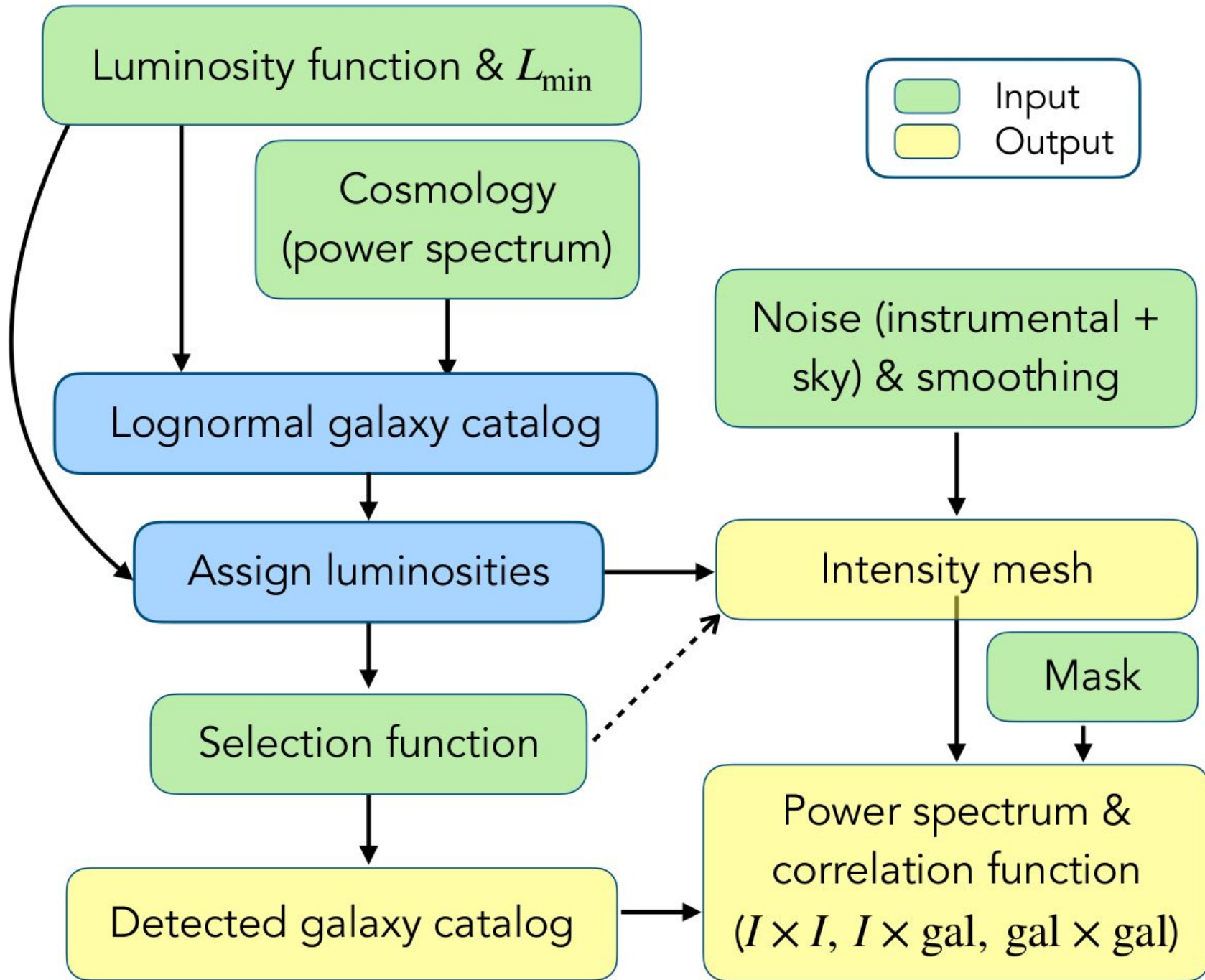
☆	HETDEX	+	CONCERTO
○	EXCLAIM	◇	FYST



Effect in power spectrum

• $P_{tot} = P_l + P_X$; $k_i^{true} \equiv k_i^{infer} / q_i$





SIMPLE

- Lognormal simulations with a given LF as input
- Galaxy catalog for a given flux limit / selection function
- Intensity map
- Measurements accounting for masks
- Made for HETDEX, thought for any