# HSC high-z quasar survey

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Next generation high-z quasar survey
 How to select high-z quasars
 Science cases
 SCam pilot survey
 Summary

#### **High-z quasars**

The study of high-z (z>6) quasar probes: The 1st generation Black Holes SMBH formation Role of BH/AGN activity in galaxy formation Star formation and BH feeding in the host galaxy luminous background sources & useful markers Metals in the IGM Initial structure formation History of cosmic reionization HI neutral fraction Evolution of the UV ionizing background Complement to LAE / WMAP / GRB / 21cm…

#### SDSS z~6 quasars

z~4: >1000 known
 z~6: >50
 SDSS i-dropout Survey:

 7700deg<sup>2,</sup> z<sub>AB</sub> < 20</li>

 SDSS Faint QSO Survey (SFQS):

 300deg<sup>2</sup>, z<sub>AB</sub> < 22.5</li>

 Canada-France high-z QSO Survey (CFHQS):

 500deg<sup>2</sup>, z<sub>AB</sub> < 22.5</li>



7000	7500	8000 À (Å)	8500	9000	9500
J1148+5251 z=6	5.42				
J1030+0524 z=6	5.28		-		
J1623+3112 z=6	5.22			M	
J1048+4637 z=6	5.20			J	
J1250+3130 z=6	5.13		· · · ·		
J2315-0023 z=6	6.12				
J0303-0019 z=6	5.10		<u> </u>		
J0842+1218 z=6	6.08	·····			
J1602+4228 z=6	5.07		^		
J0353+0104 z=6	3.07				·····
J2054-0005 z=6	5.06		م معمور المراجع	ᠬᡃᡅᡀ᠕᠆᠕	-
J1630+4012 z=6	6.05		~~~	~~~~	~~~~~~
J1137+3549 z=6	5.01	A			
J0818+1722 z=6	3.00				manym
J1306+0356 z=5	j.99				
J0841+2905 z=5	5.98				
J1335+353347=F	95	M	~~~~		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
J1411+1217 z=5	5.93				
J0203+0012 r=5	5.86		/		
J0840+5624 z=5	j.85	·····	<u></u>		
J0005-0006 z=5	5.85		<u></u>		
J1436+5007 z=5	5.83		Married Married		
J0836+0054 z=5	5.82				
J0002+2550 z=5	5.80				
J0927+2001_z=5	i,79	Martin Martin			
J1044-0125 z=5	5,74				~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
J1621+5150 z=5	j.71		~~~^~		-tylesydyspelat
7000	7500	<sup>8000</sup> λ (Å)	8500	9000	9500

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#### Fainter quasars beyond L\*

#### Whole shape of the QLF at z>6

- BH evolution models make qualitatively different predictions on the faint end slope of QLF at high-z
- Evolution of UVB
- Quasar contribution to the photon budget of the cosmic reionization



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#### Higher-z quasars beyond z=6

2d

#### Number density of quasars at z=7

significant decline w/z: factor~40@z=2.5→6

SMBH formation

 M<sub>SMBH</sub>~10<sup>9</sup> M<sub>sun</sub>
 z>7: formed within a few Gyr in the early epoch
 constraints on

formation

models of the SMBH

-26.8) (Mpc<sup>-3</sup>) 6\_01 (z, M<sub>1450</sub> Fan et al. 2001 Richards et al. 2006 0\_10 Fan et al. 2006 2 Δ 0 6 z

Fan 06

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#### HSC high-z quasar survey

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Beyond the limit of SDSS: Higher-z & fainter quasars
 Large ground-base telescope
 High-sensitivity instrument
 Very wide FOV
 Effective selection technique



### How to select high-z quasars?

#### How to select z~7 quasars



#### How to select z~6 quasars

 SDSS z~6 QSO survey
 Contamination from M/L/T dwarf stars
 (i-z) vs. (z-J)
 follow-up NIR imaging is required

■HSC z~6 QSO survey

- Y-band fronts for Jband
- go deep with only optical imagings



#### How to select z~7 quasars



- Y-band is quite effective to isolate z~7 quasars from dwarfs
- Target fields should have J-band photometry
   See mode details in Imanishi-san's talk

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#### HSC high-z quasar survey: Science goals

#### Science cases on z=6/7 quasars

Discovery 1<sup>st</sup> discovery, survey strategy statistical sample Luminosity function Correlation function@z~6 BH mass, Eddington ratio bright sample faint sample Reionization: GP trough for z~6 faint sample Near zone for z~7 Damping wing for z~7 Correlation w/LAEs QSO BLR metallicity Bright sample Faint sample High-z IGM metallicity Galaxy clustering around QSOs Deep field Wide field w/follow-up deep imaging

1<sup>st</sup> year 2-5<sup>st</sup> year >10<sup>st</sup> year?

#### reionization

- The reionized process of IGM after the "dark ages".
- The HII bubble expands around each object, making overlap each other to occupy the ionized region in the universe.
- When? 6<z<11?
- What ? QSO, LBG/LAE, popIII ?
- How? inhomogeneous?

Green: H I Orange: H II <sub>Iliev+ 06</sub>

#### **Reionization probed by high-z quasars**



<sup>15</sup> Willott+ 11

#### **Reionization probed by high-z quasars**

GP trough

IGM optical depth rapidly increase at z>5.8
 significant spatial variation
 T = 2.1×10<sup>4</sup> (1+z)<sup>3/2</sup> fHI





#### **Reionization probed by high-z quasars**

Νv

- Damping wing profile may constrain the neutral fraction
   Extremely small near zone at z=7.1
  - Can be applied for f\_HI>0.1
  - Based on some assumptions

f\_HI =0.1

=0.5

=1.0

0.12

0.122

Rest-frame wavelength,  $\lambda_{rest}$  (µm)

**DLA model** 

Fractional transmission,

0.5

0.118



Mortlock+ 11

# **IGM** ionization mapping

#### Large variance of GP trough among many different QSO-LOS at z~6 Evidence for a patchy reionization ? SDSS 1044 mapping the IGM ionization **Requires ELTs** 5.2 5.3 5.4 5.5 5.6 50 40 5.3 5.2 5.4 5.5 5.6 SDSS 1306 30 deg. 20 5.1 5.2 5.3 5.5 5.610 SDSS 1030 0 50 40 5.3 5.5 5.6 redshift [deg] Djorgovski+ 06

#### **Metallicity of High-z QSOs**

The z~7 spectrum strikingly good fit to the spectral shape of lower-z. Not yet the 1<sup>st</sup> QSO.

NV/CIV ~0.7→Supersolar metallicity at z=6.28 (t~0.8Gyr)?
 Constraints on the initial star formation history and SMBH evolution



#### **Evolution of IGM Metallicity**

- IGM CIV metal density : no evolution at z=2-5(6)
- IGM was metal polluted in the early universe (z»5) by the first (2nd) stars?
- NIR spec for the early IGM metals at z>6 ⇒ IGM metal abundance and ionization ⇒ constraint on the models of the first QSO/the first star



#### Quasar-galaxy clustering

Galaxy overdensity region around high-z quasars
 Primordial cluster formation
 Initial galaxy formation in high-density region
 Possible suppression of galaxy formation in strong radiation fields



## Scam pilot survey

#### Pilot survey w/SCam

Pilot high-z quasar survey w/Scam

- lead by Y. Ishizaki
- targeting quasars at z~6/7
- Scam Y/z'-imaging

7sqdeg (28 Scam FOVs), i<28, J,K<23.5 are available</p>





#### Pilot survey w/SCam



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#### **Completeness estimate**







#### Summary

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# HSC high-z quasar survey: Target fields: Wide: 1400sqdeg, VIKING(J<sub>AB</sub><22.1)+UKIDSS(<21.0)</li> Deep: 27sqdeg (UKIDSS-DXS 16sqdeg) Selection: z~6: (i-z) vs.(z-y) z~7: (z-y) vs.(y-J) Expected numbers: a for (i-W) 200(m

z~6: W=280( $m_{1450(1+z)}$ <24), D=50( $m_{1450(1+z)}$ <25) z~7: W=50( $m_{1450(1+z)}$ <23.4), D=3( $m_{1450(1+z)}$ <25.3)

#### Science cases:

- QLF (SMBH, photon budget)  $\rightarrow$  z=6, z=7, faint QSOs
- Constraint on reionizaiton  $\rightarrow z=6, z=7$
- IGM opacity mapping  $\rightarrow z=6$ , space density
- $\blacksquare metallicity evolution (5 < z < 7) \rightarrow z = 7(6)$
- Protocluster around QSOs  $\rightarrow z=6(7)$