

LSS Survey Cosmology

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Cristiano G. Sabiu, Hyunbae Park, Arman Shafieloo, Sungwook Hong (KASI),

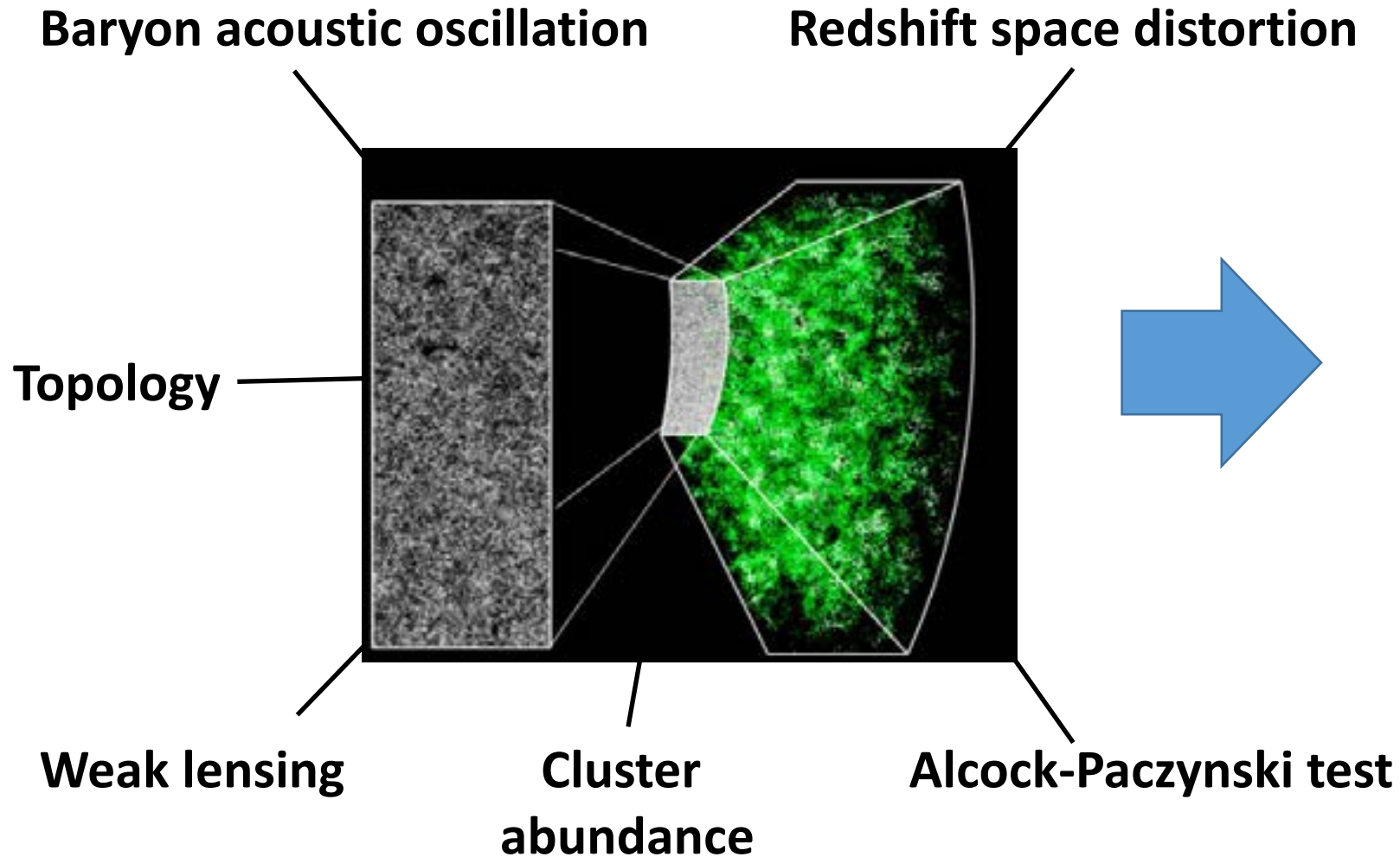
J. E. Forero-Romero (Univ. de los Andes),

David H. Weinberg (OSU), Donald P. Schneider (Penn State),

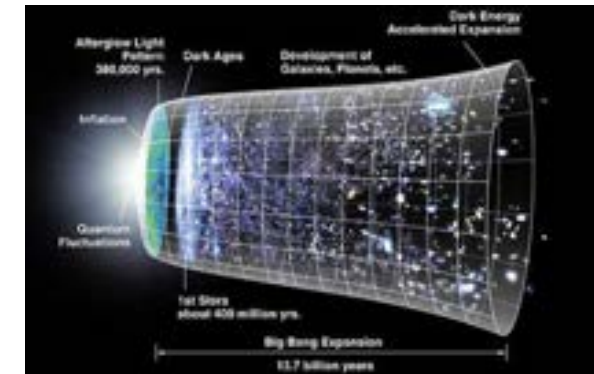
Yuting Wang, Gong-bo Zhao (NAOC), ...

April 28, 2019 @ CCNU, WuHan

Large-scale Structure (LSS)



Expansion history



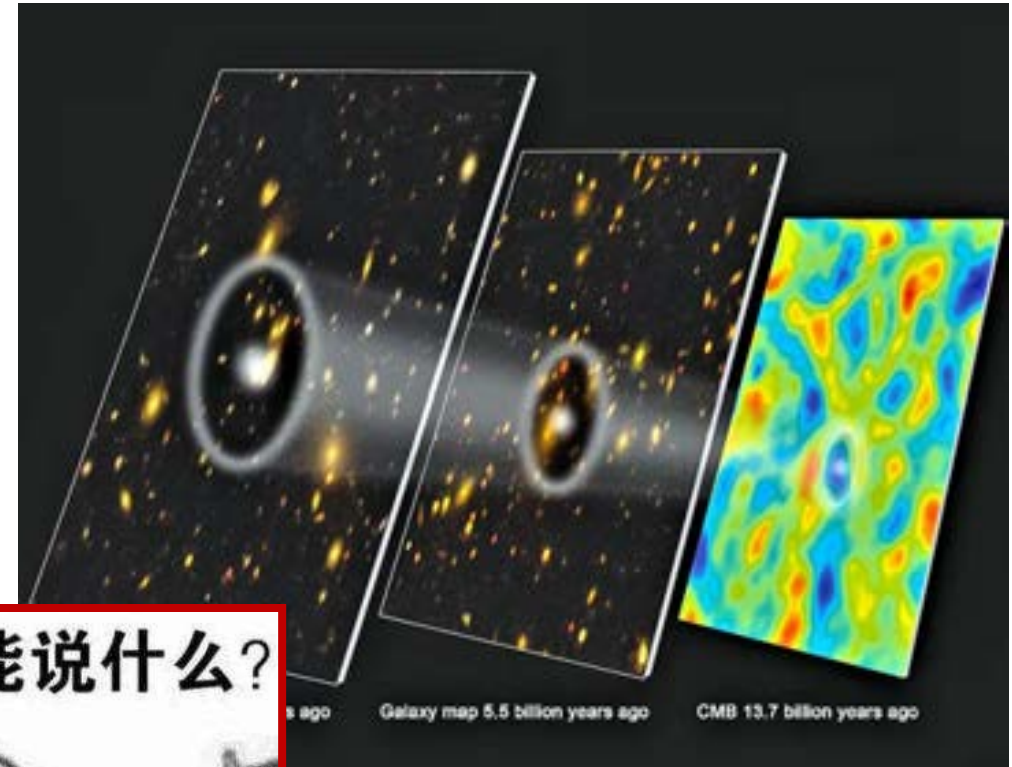
Growth of structure

Why new methods?

**80% LSS people mainly
working on BAO**

**80% cosmology people
ONLY use BAO**

**Far from exploring
everything!**



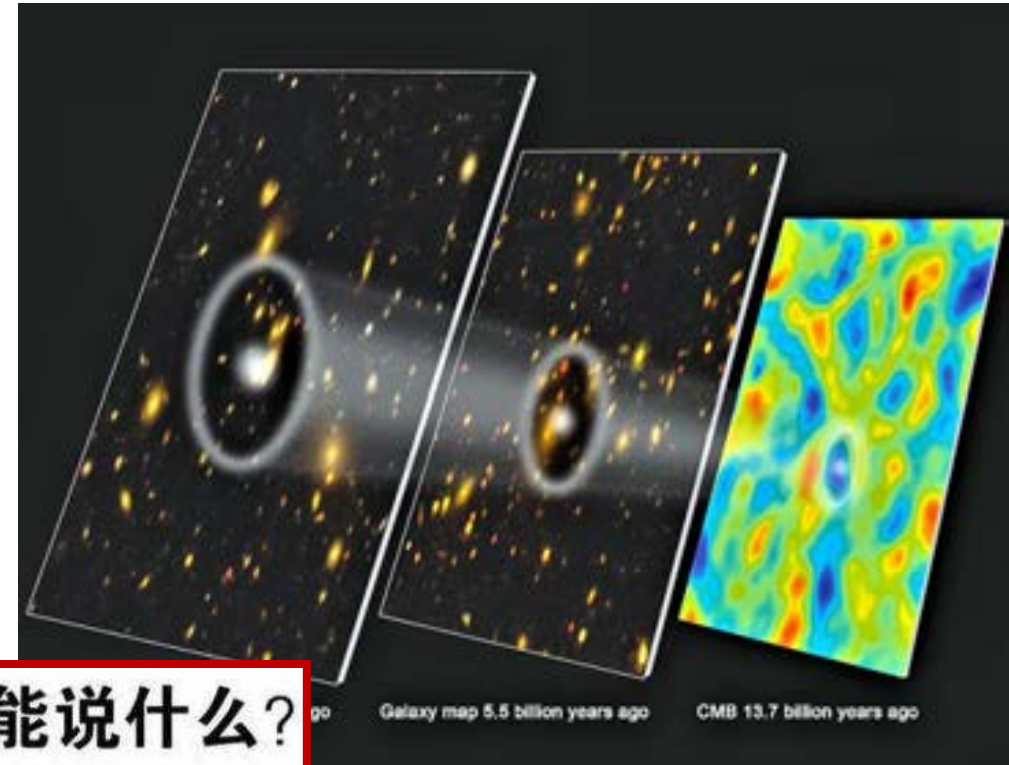
My work: designing new methods

BAO only probes $\sim 100\text{Mpc}/h$

A lot of information on non-linear scales

But still 80% people only using BAO...

Far from exploring everything!



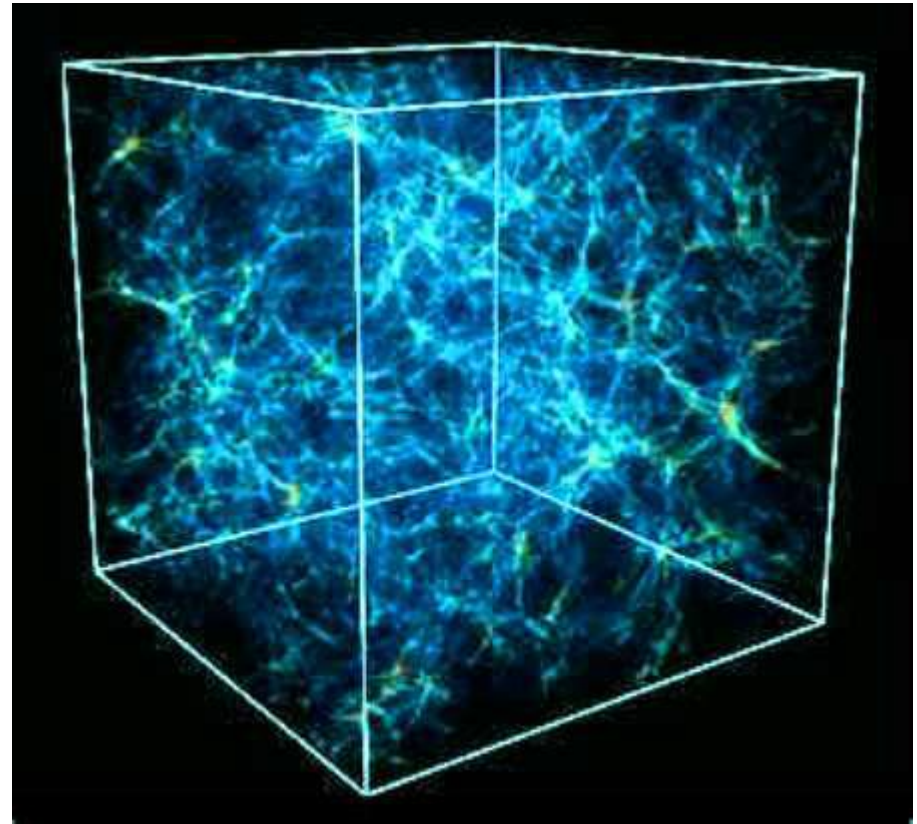
Outline

AP Test

Volume Effect

β -skeleton

Machine learning



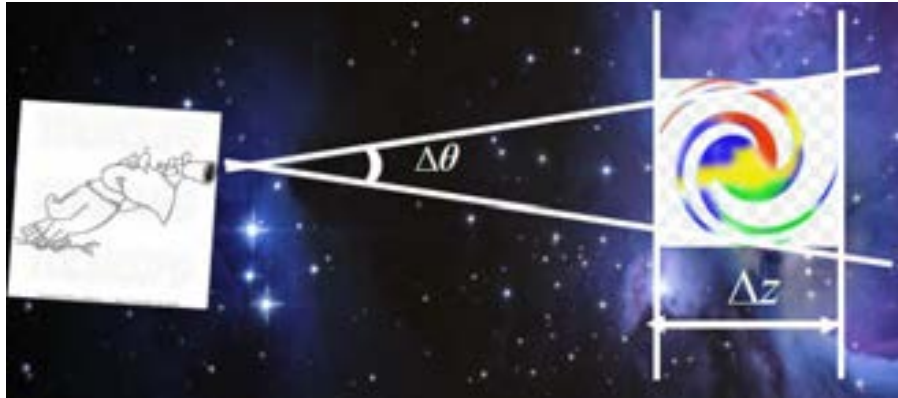
I. Tomographic AP Test



The Alcock-Paczynski test

Alcock & Paczynski, Nature, 1979

We need cosmology to
calculate 3d shape

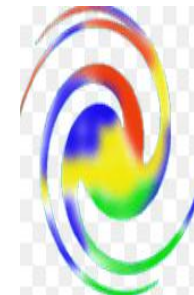
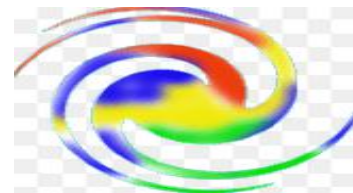


$$\Delta r_{\parallel} = \frac{c}{H(z)} \Delta z$$
$$\Delta r_{\perp} = (1 + z) D_A(z) \Delta \theta$$
$$H(z) = H_0 \sqrt{\Omega_m a^{-3} + (1 - \Omega_m) a^{-3(1+w)}}$$
$$D_A(z) = \frac{c}{1 + z} r(z) = \frac{c}{1 + z} \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{H(z')}$$

In case of using wrong
cosmology....



Shape distortion from
the wrong H , D_A :

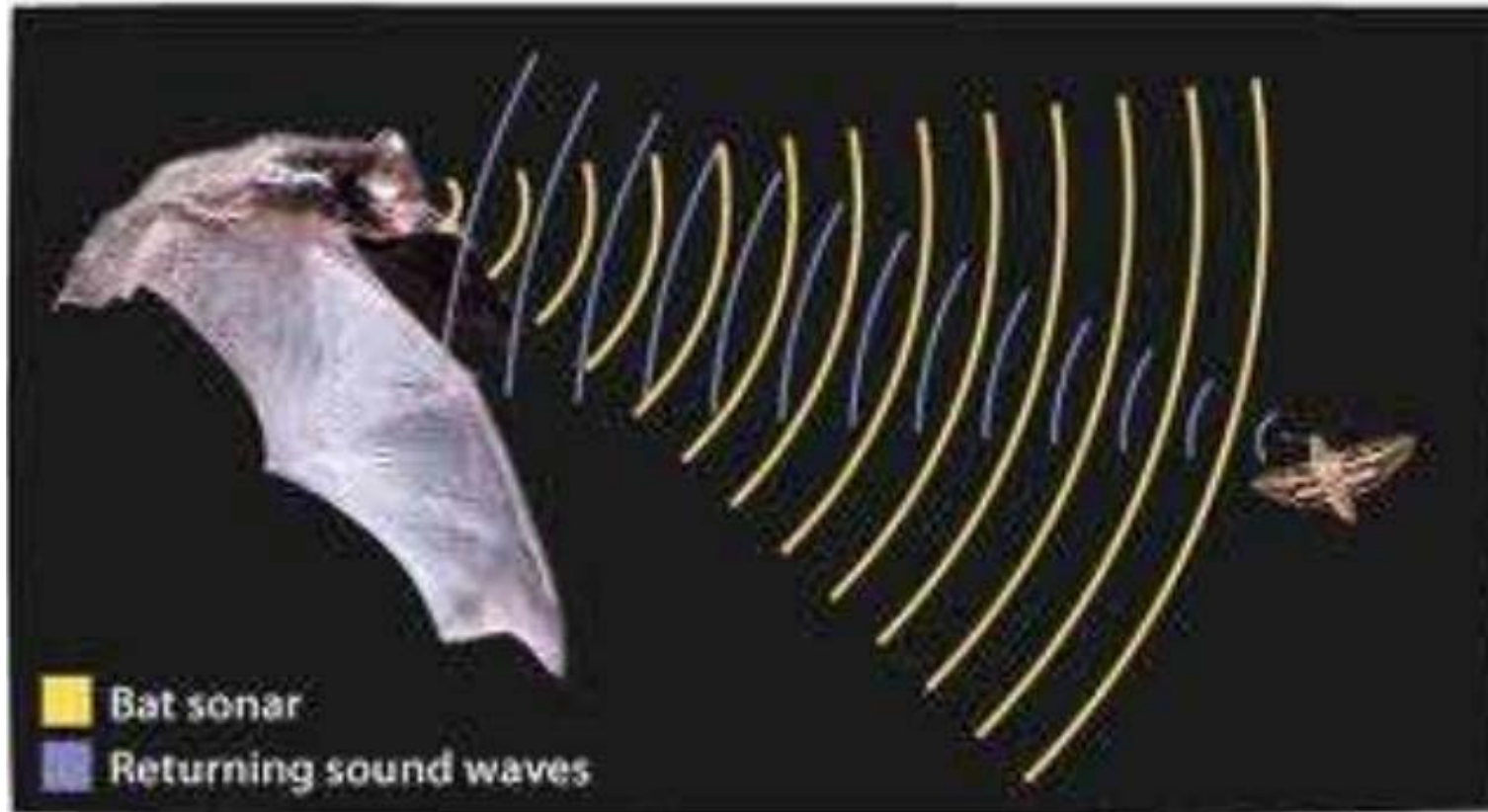




Q: How can we find isotropic objects in the Universe?

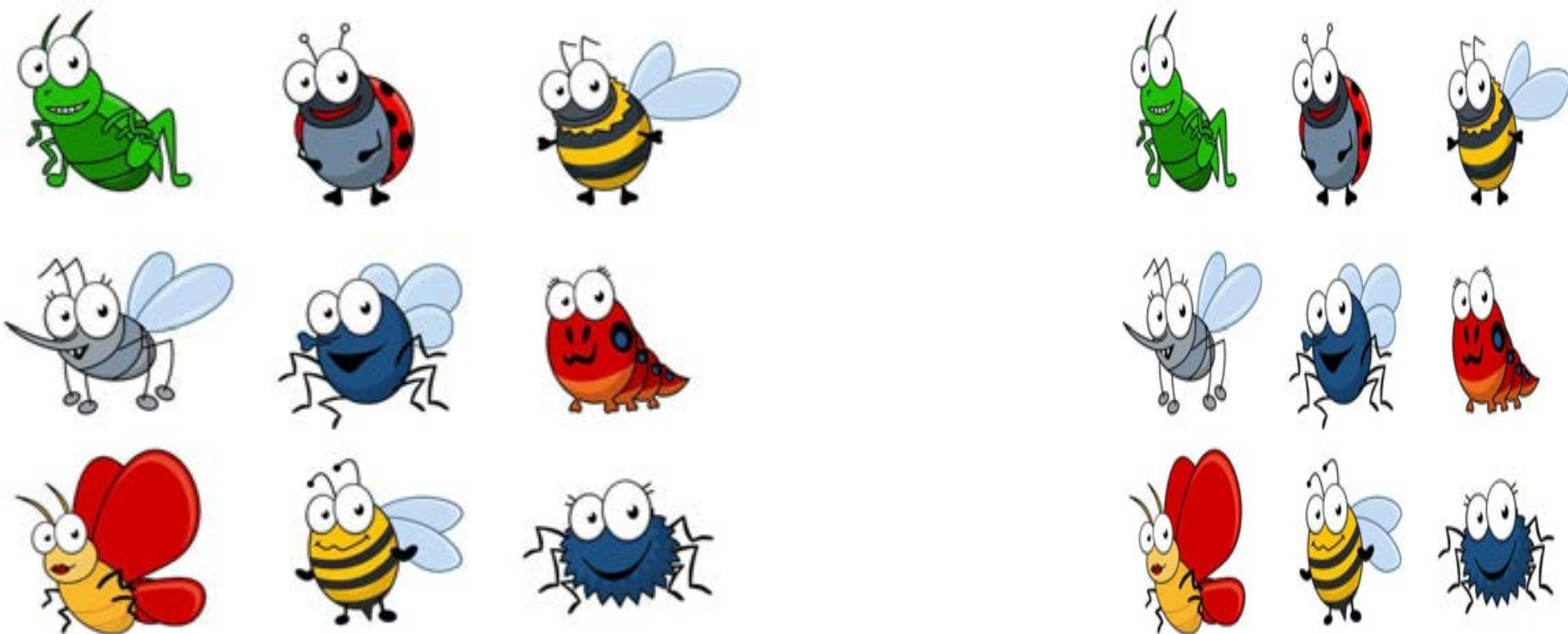
A: Galaxy distribution statistics!

Credit: Sloan Digital Sky Survey.



- The bat can identify an object by the sound of the echo.

The bat receives the sound, and its brain convert it into 3d positions.



What if something wrong in brain? A: Wrong distribution of bugs!

There is no problem with observables. The interpretation is wrong.

Through statistics we can find our interpretation is wrong.

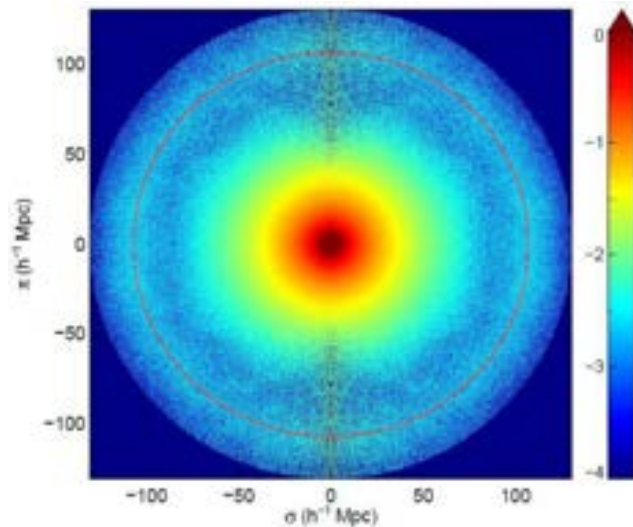
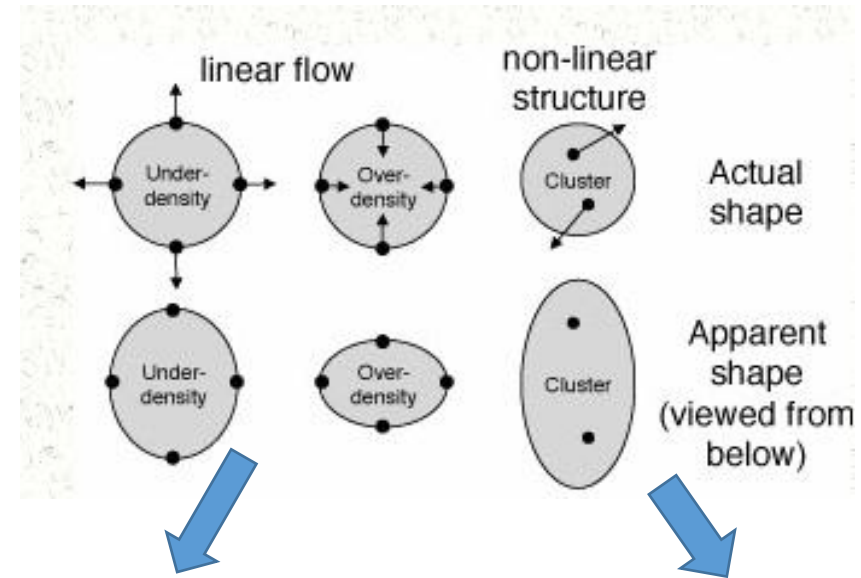


你脑子有问题，
我不跟你讲。

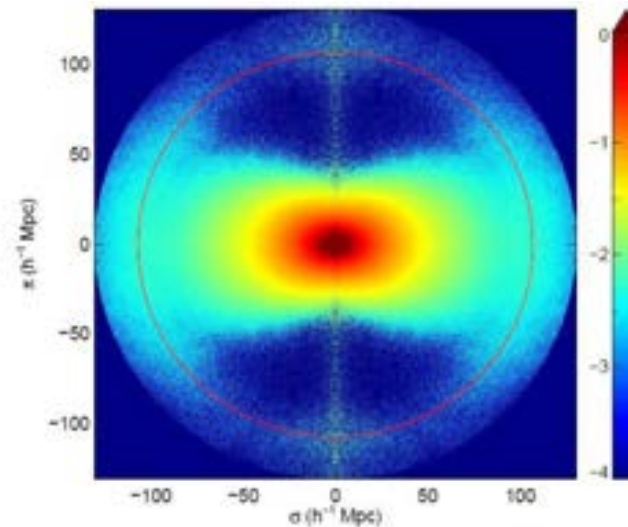
Difficulty: Contamination from RSD

Galaxy peculiar motion produces strong anisotropy

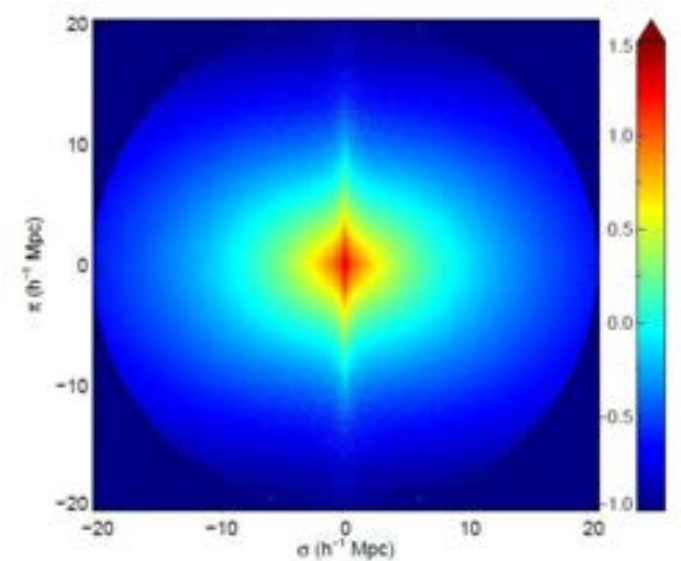
(no good solution for many years)



(a) real space



(b) redshift space



Redshift space distortion (RSD)

RSD produces very strong anisotropy.

RSD is usually 5-10 times larger than AP distortion.

RSD is non-linear, very difficult to be modelled.

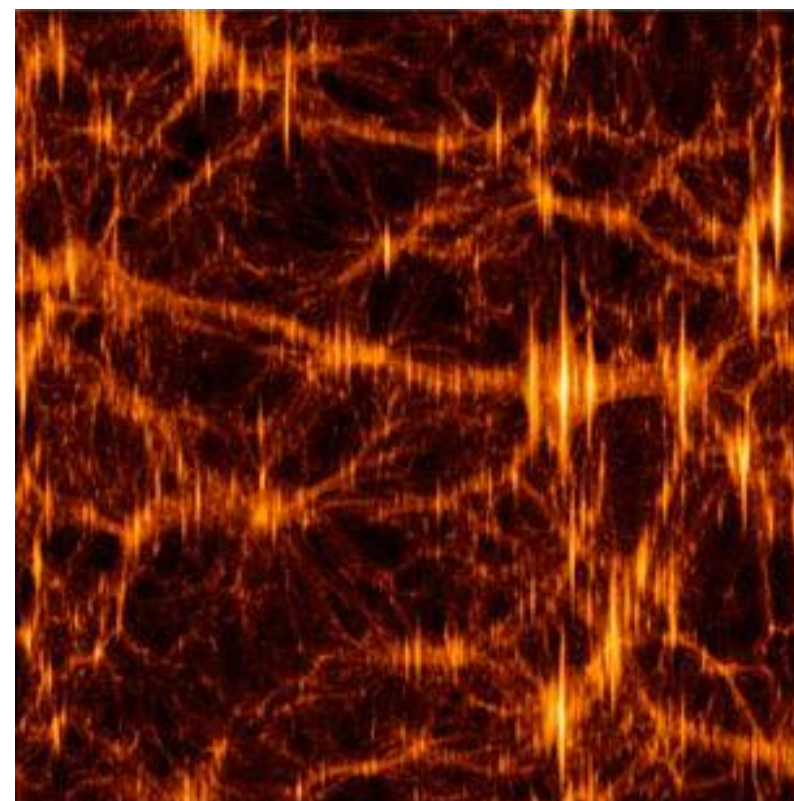
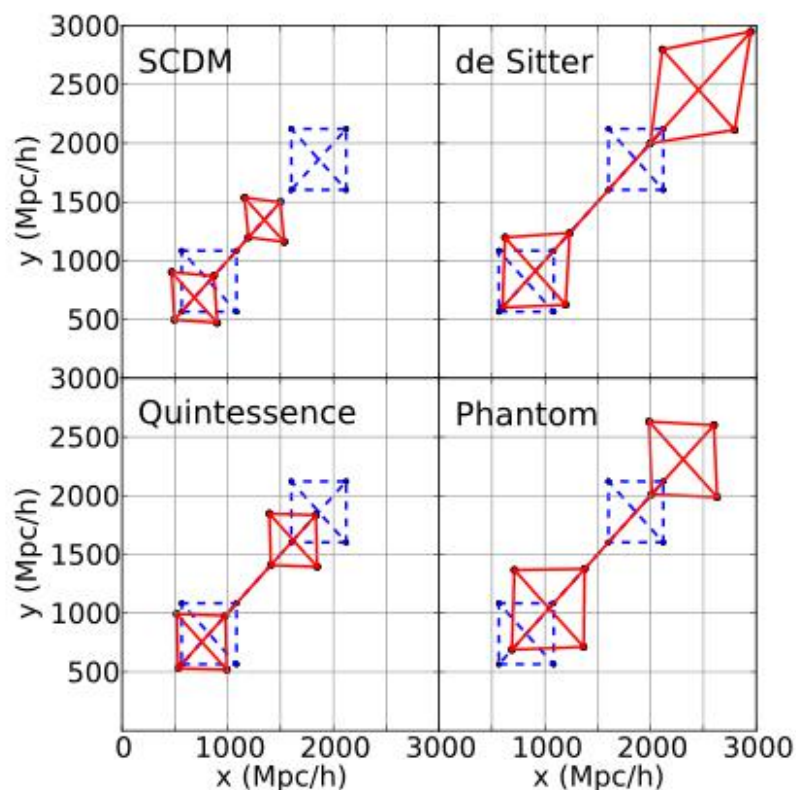
To constrain cosmology, we need to overcome the RSDs.



How to distinguish AP from RSD?

Li et al, 2014, ApJ, work with Prof. Changbom Park @ KIAS

AP observed in $\Omega_m=0.26$ Λ CDM
Observer located at (0,0)

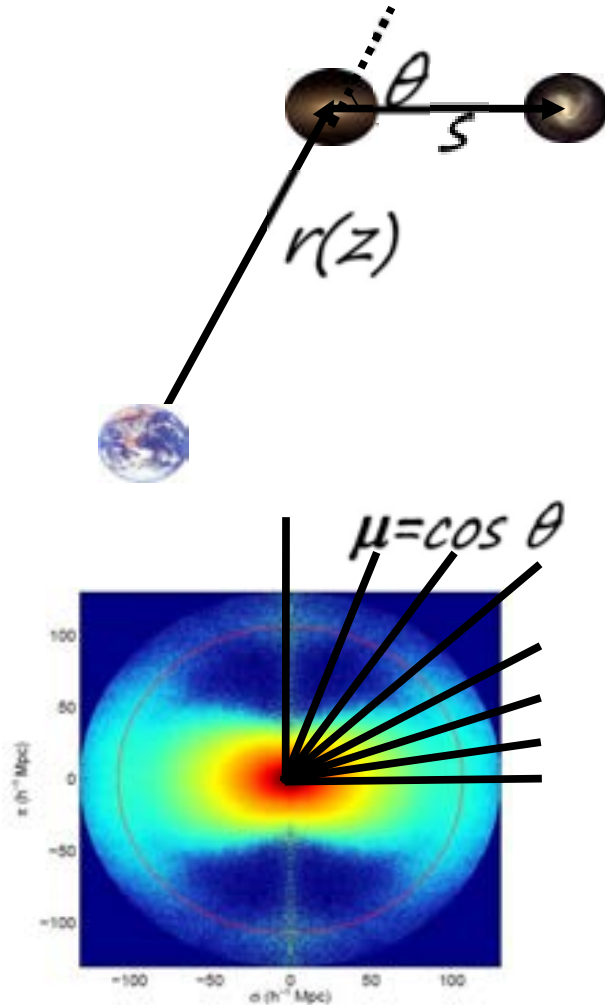


AP: significant redshift evolution

RSD: pattern \sim independent of redshift

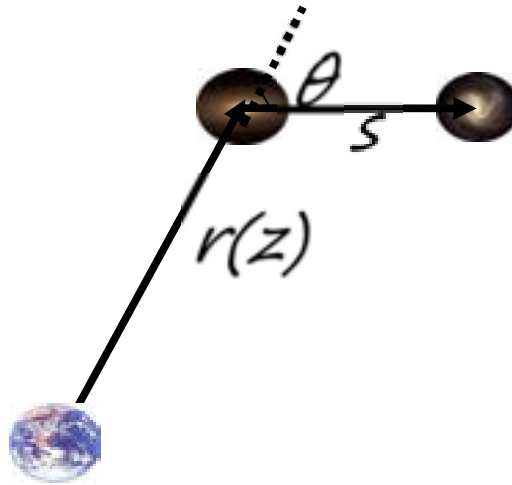
Distinguishing AP & RSD in 2pCF statistics

Li, Park, Sabiu, et al. 2015, MNRAS



Statistical Quantification via 2PCF

Li, Park, Sabiu, et al. 2015, MNRAS



$\mu = \cos \theta$, describing the anisotropy

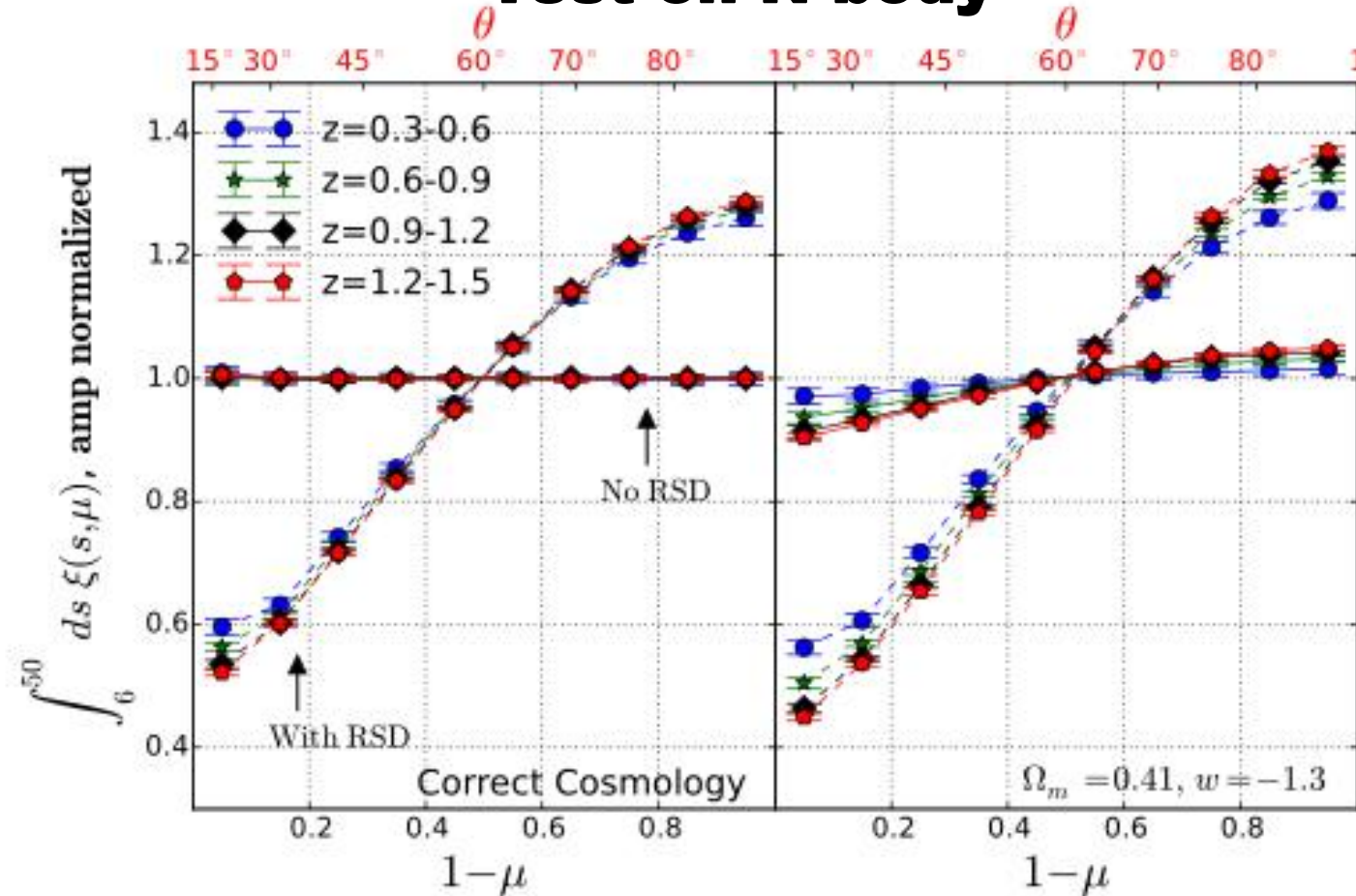
Statistical Quantification via 2PCF

Li, Park, Sabiu, et al. 2015, MNRAS

$$\xi_{\Delta s}(\mu) \equiv \int_{s_{\min}}^{s_{\max}} \xi(s, \mu) ds.$$
$$\hat{\xi}_{\Delta s}(\mu) \equiv \frac{\xi_{\Delta s}(\mu)}{\int_0^{\mu_{\max}} \xi_{\Delta s}(\mu) d\mu}.$$

We choose the integration scale
6-40 Mpc/h

Test on N-body

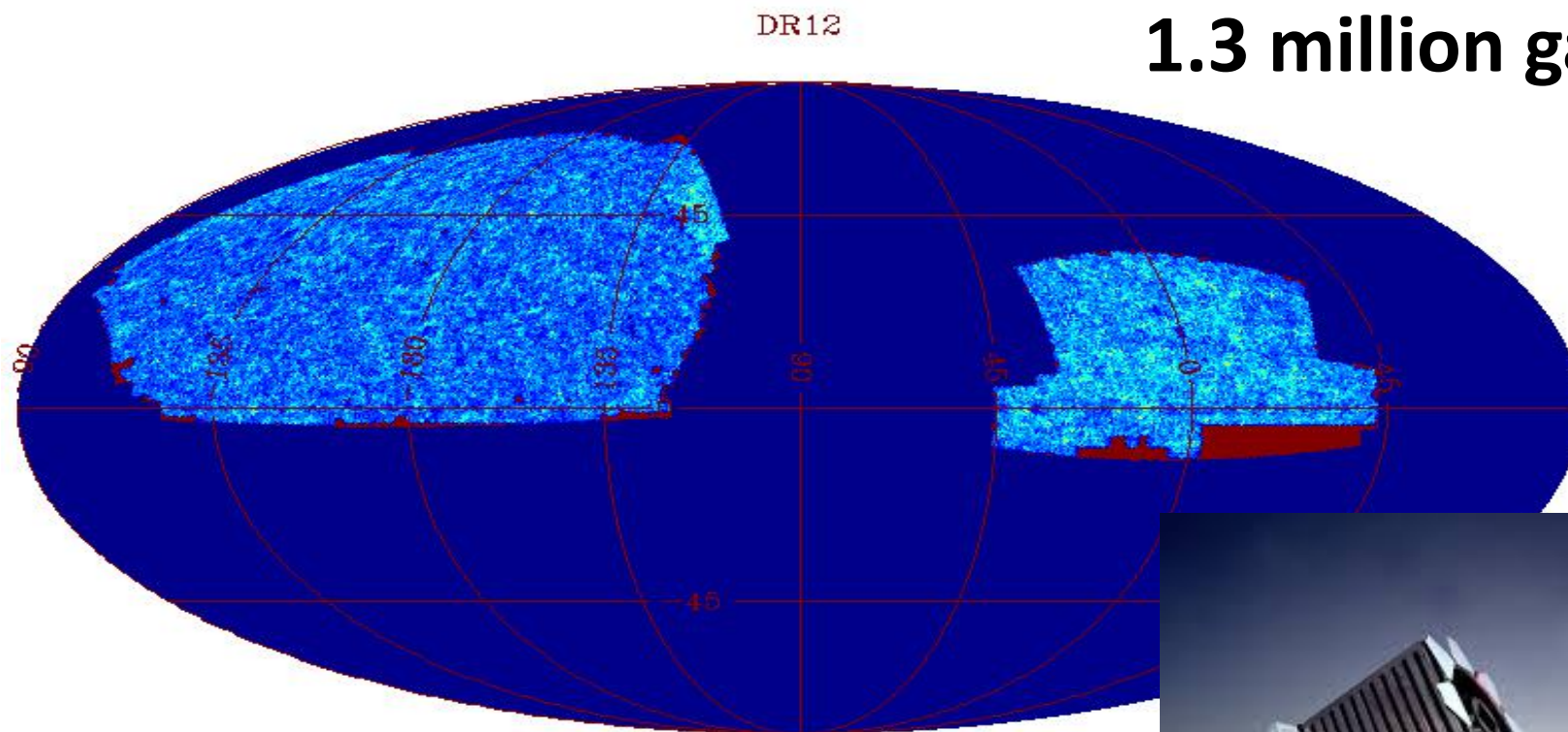


**RSD is larger than AP, BUT
redshift evolution of RSD is smaller!**

Application to SDSS DR12

Li, Park, Sabiu, et al. 2016, ApJ

1/4 sky, $z = 0.15-0.7$,
1.3 million galaxies



有种的咱就来真的！



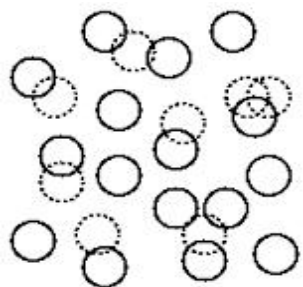
Systematics

1. RSD

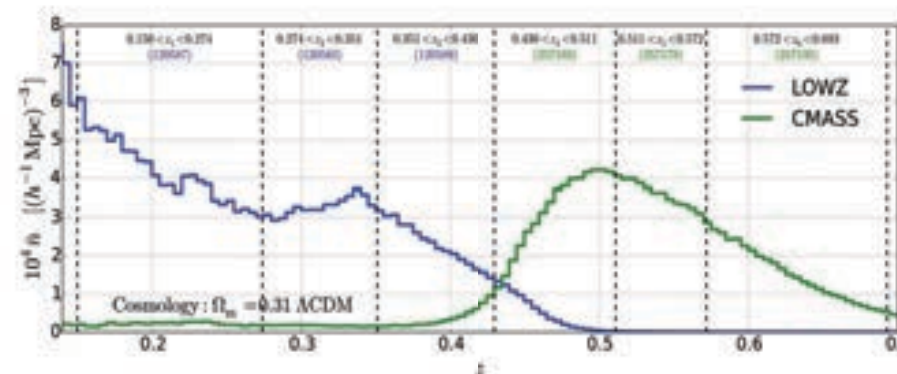
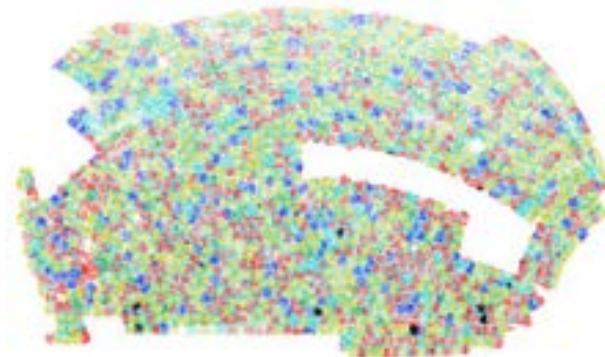
2. Galaxy bias (affect clustering)

3. Angular variation

4. Radial variation (incomplete LF coverage)



5. Fiber collision (high-density regions under-sampled)

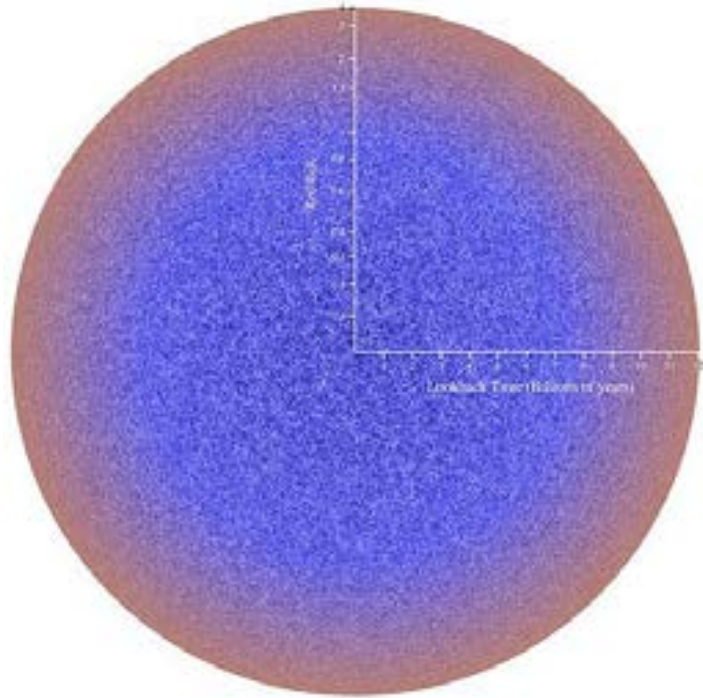


But, we solved them, easily:
Just create mocks to
simulate everything.



同志，麻烦你共产主义一点

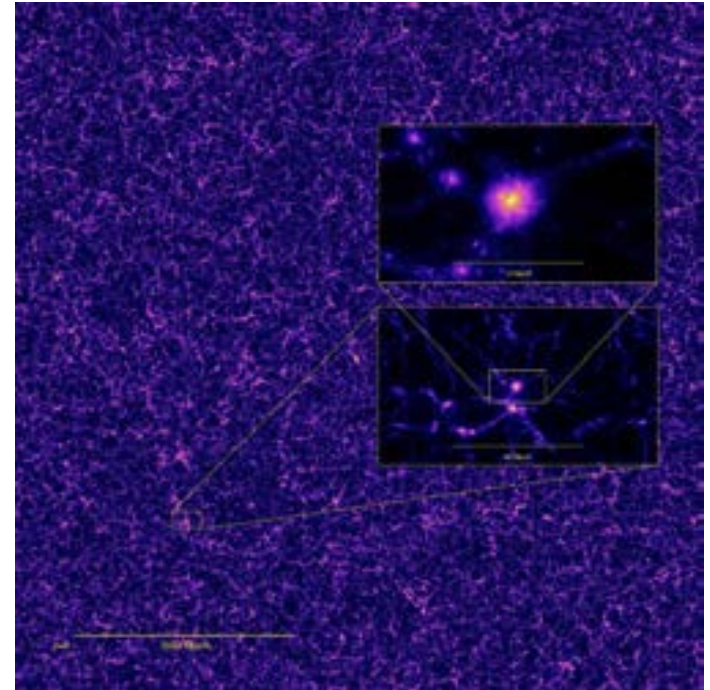
Correcting systematics (Horizon run N-body)



HR3 (Kim et al. 2012)

$(10.815 h^{-1} \text{ Gpc})^3$

7120^3 particles

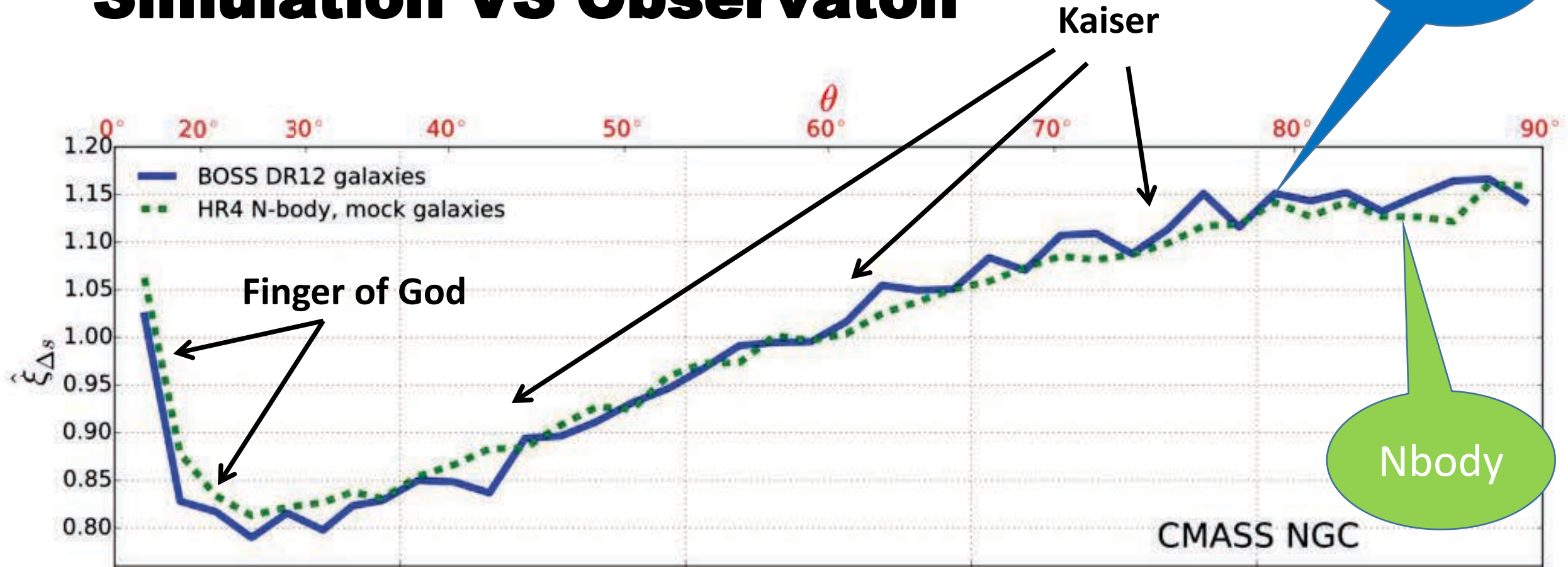


HR4 (Kim et al. 2015)

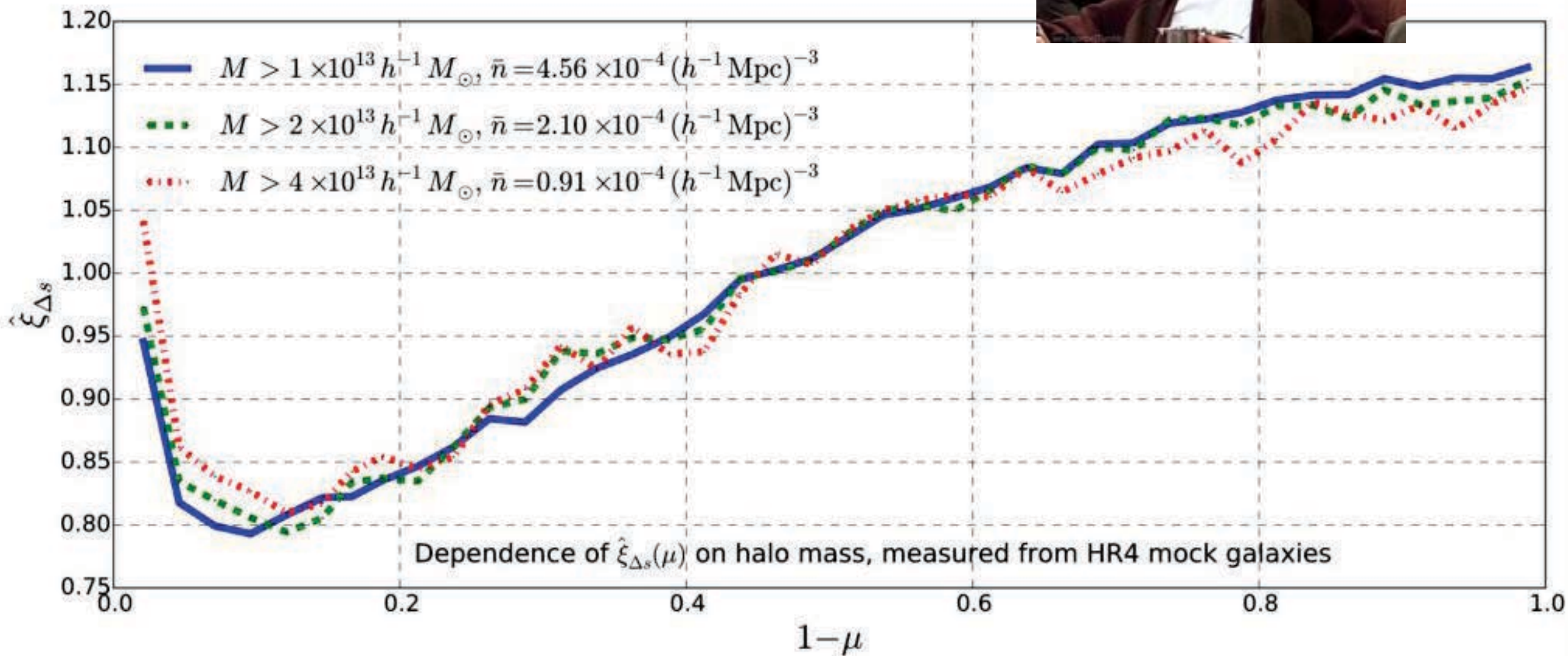
$(3.15 h^{-1} \text{ Gpc})^3$

6300^3 particles

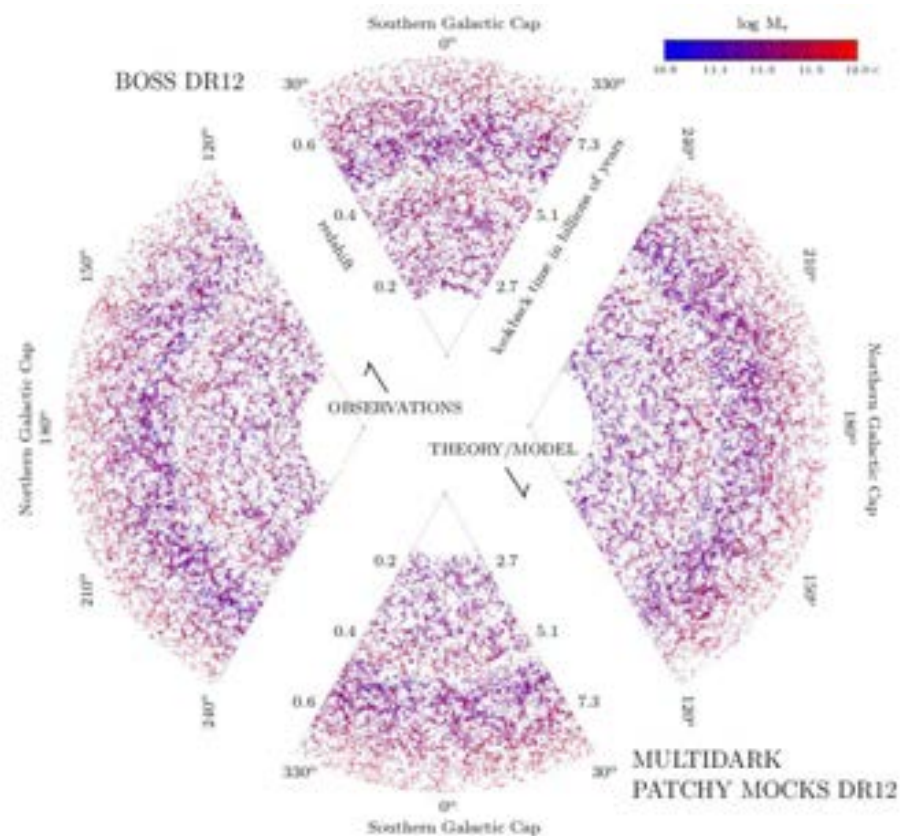
Simulation VS Observaton



Insensitive to Galaxy Bias

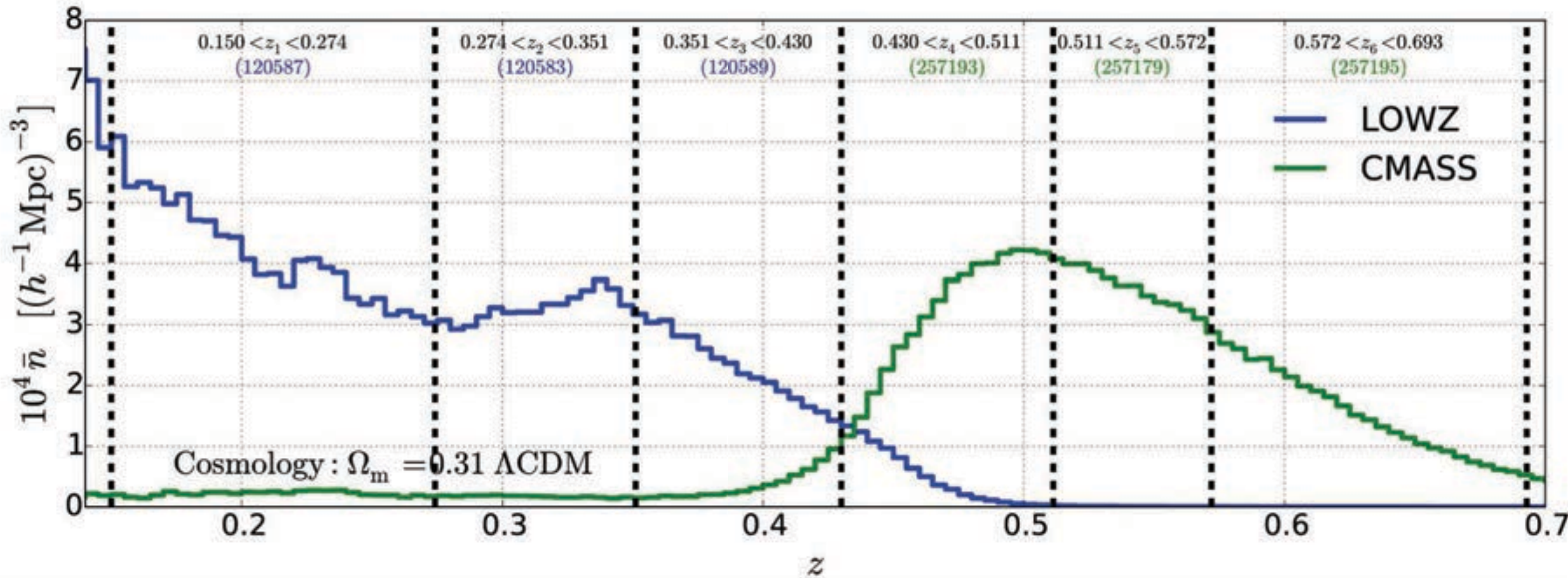
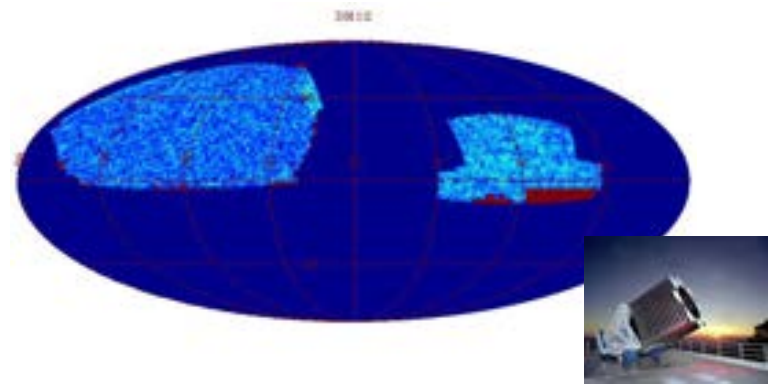


Covariance: MultiDark-PATCHY Mocks



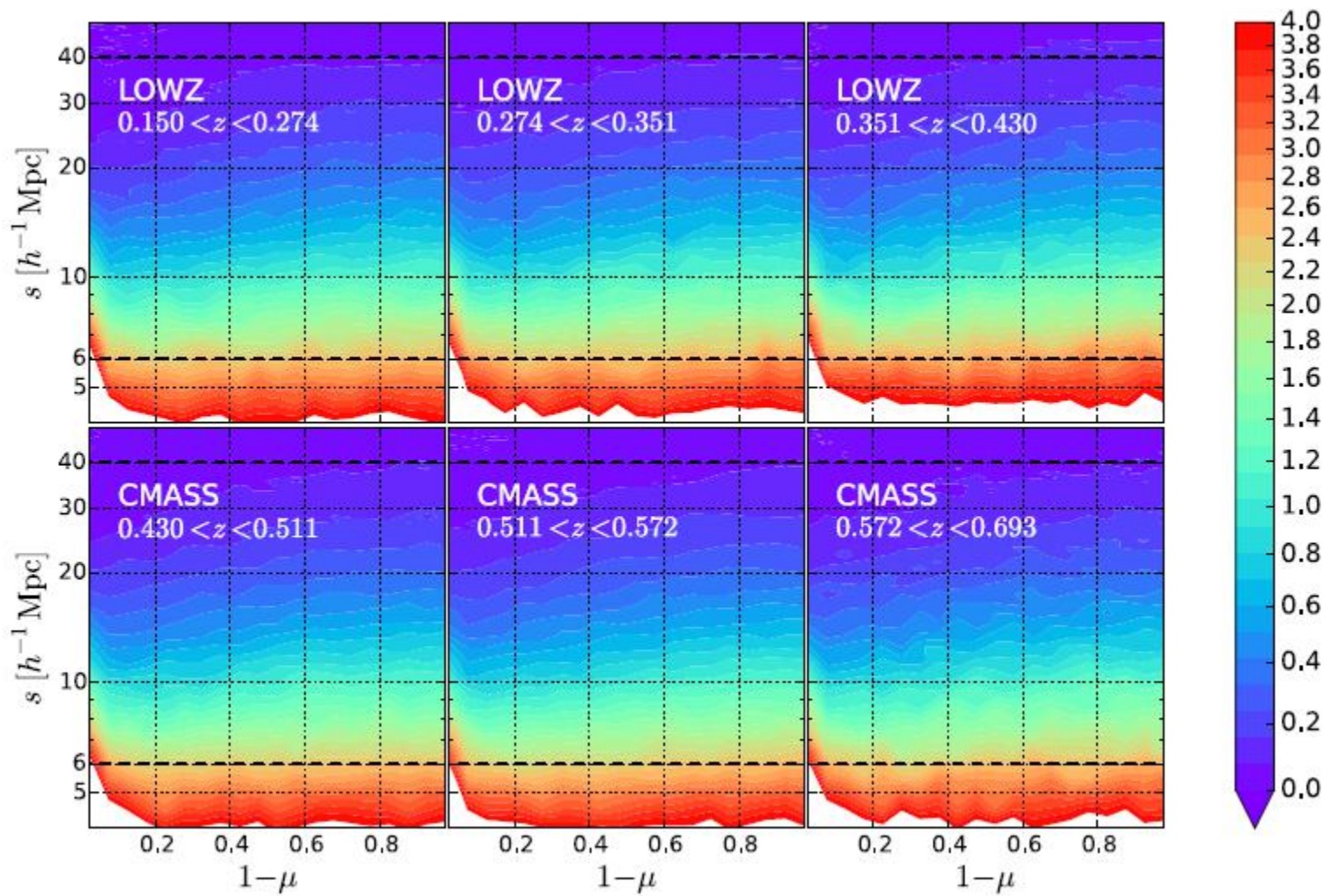
Methodology: 6-bin evolution

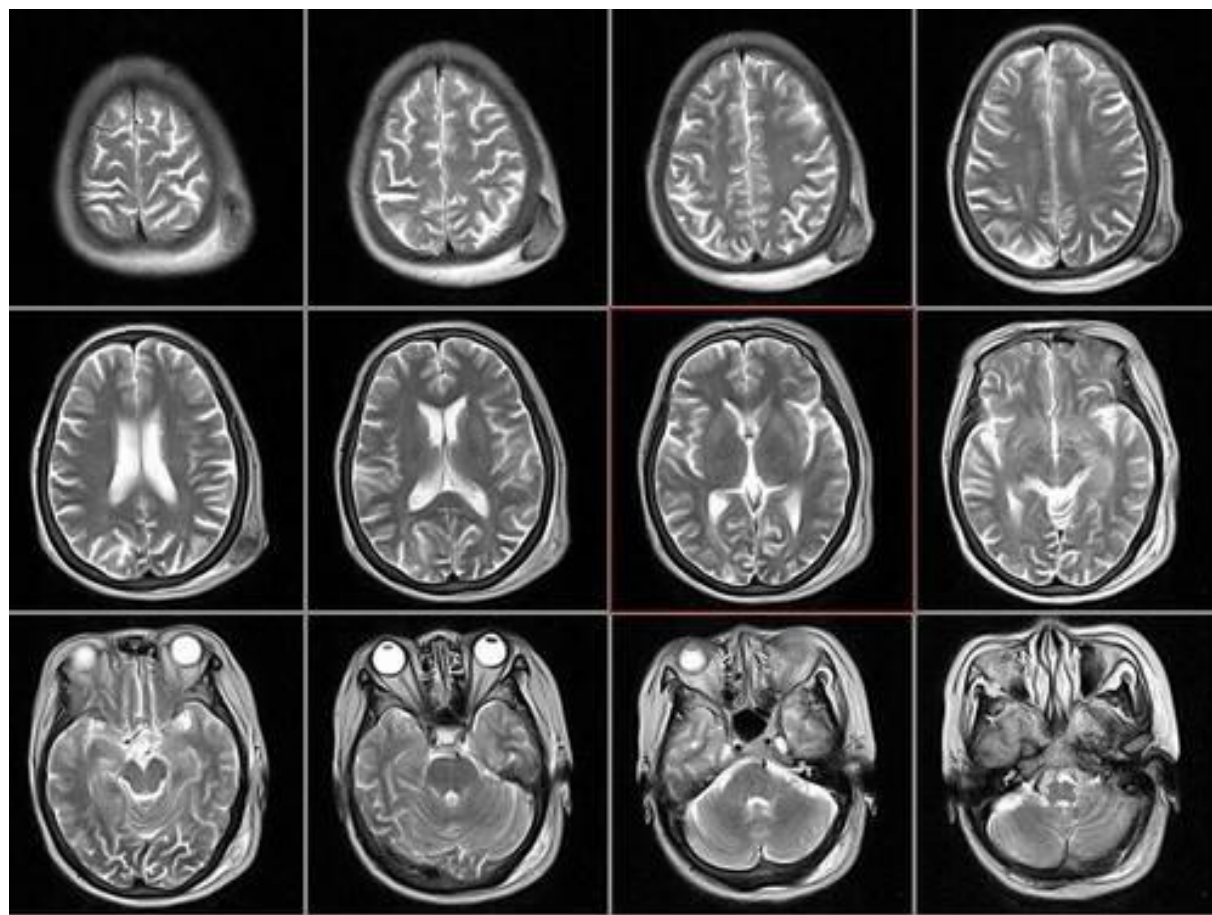
Li, Park, Sabiu, et al. 2016, ApJ



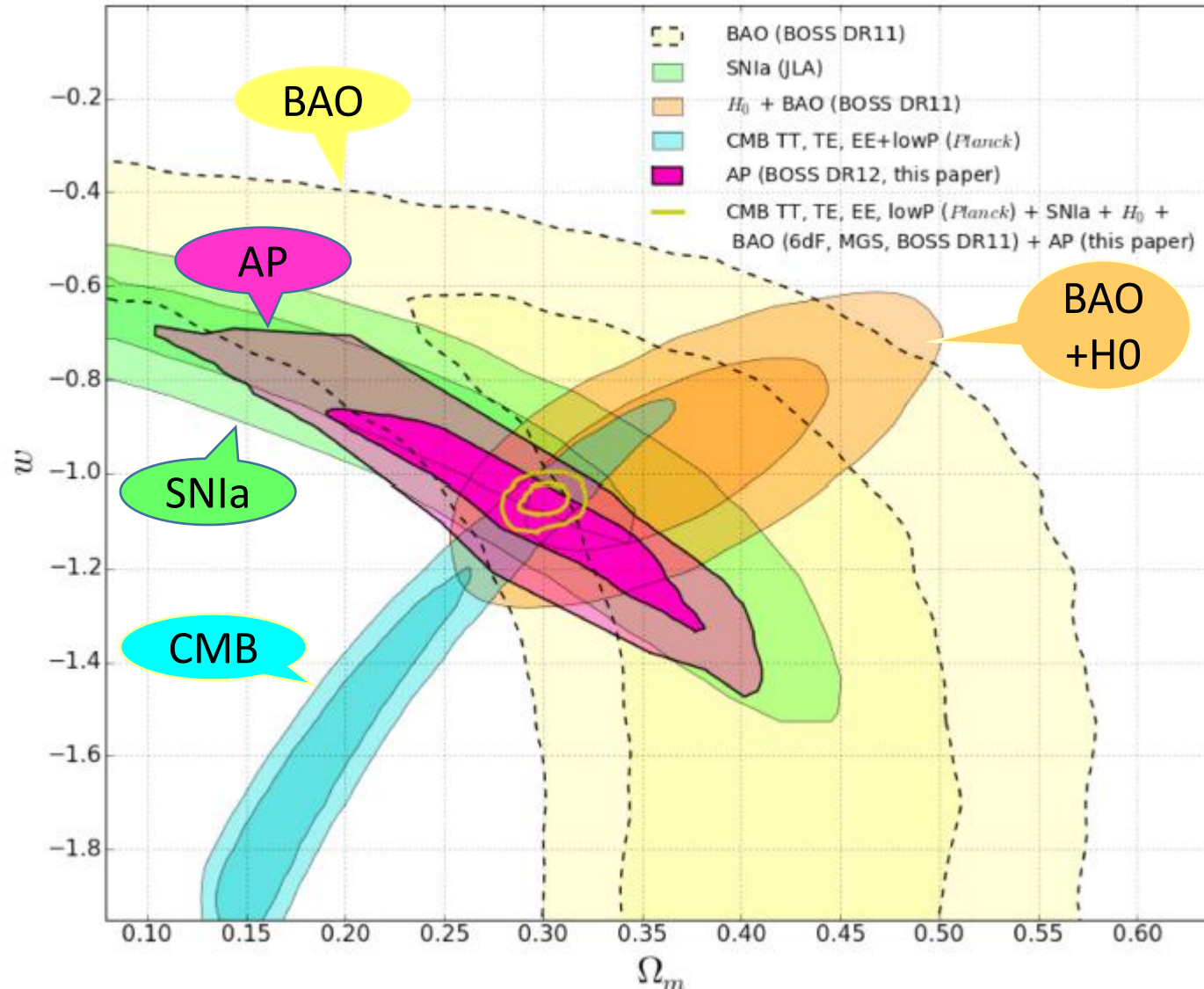
True cosmology: the one has minimal redshift evolution after systematics correction

Tomographic Analysis





Cosmological constraints from SDSS DR12



Tighter than SNIa

Consistent with everything.

Combining all:

$$\Omega_m = 0.301 \pm 0.006$$

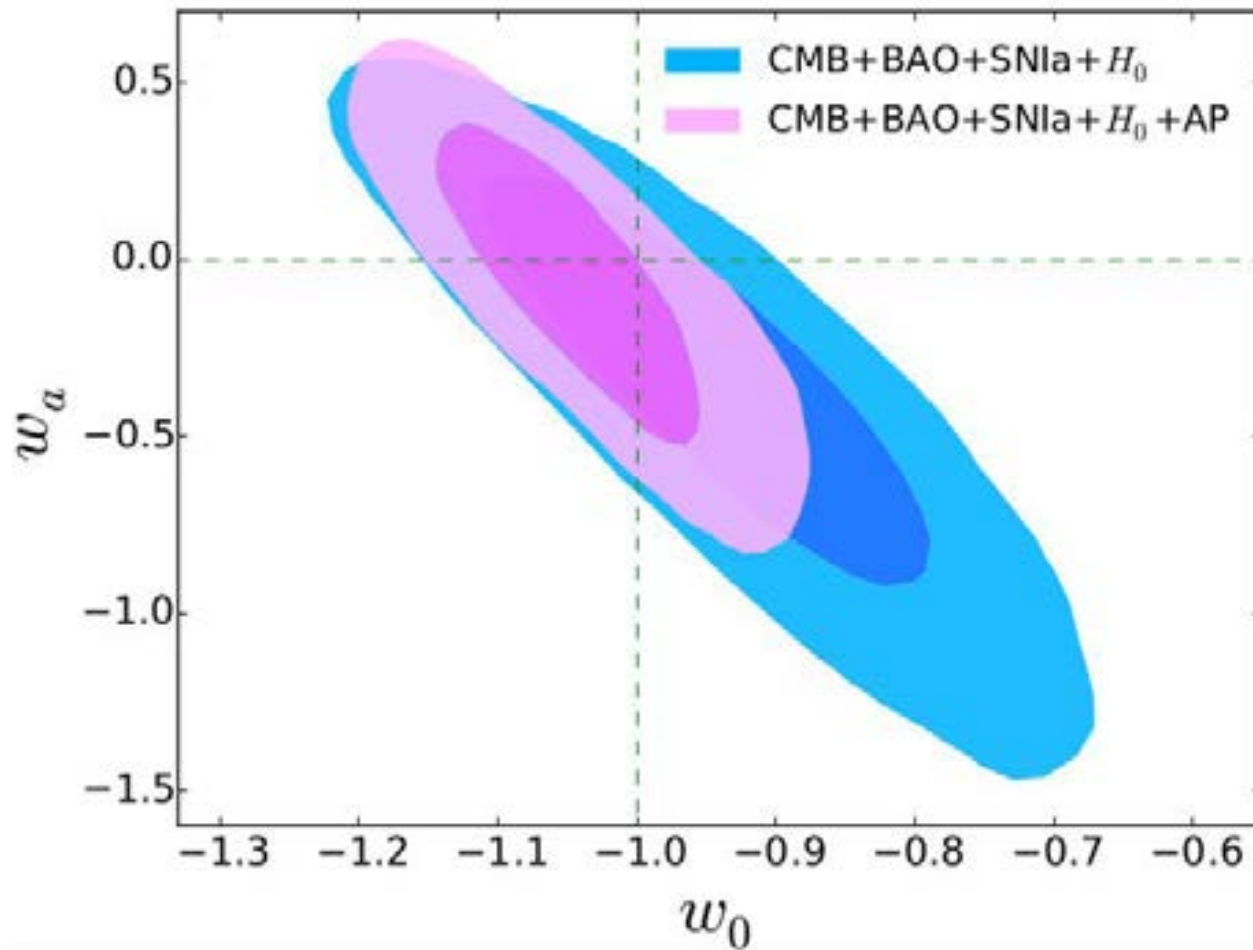
$$w = -1.054 \pm 0.025$$

AP reduces the error by

30-40% !

Dynamical dark energy

Li, Sabiu, Park, et al. 2018, ApJ



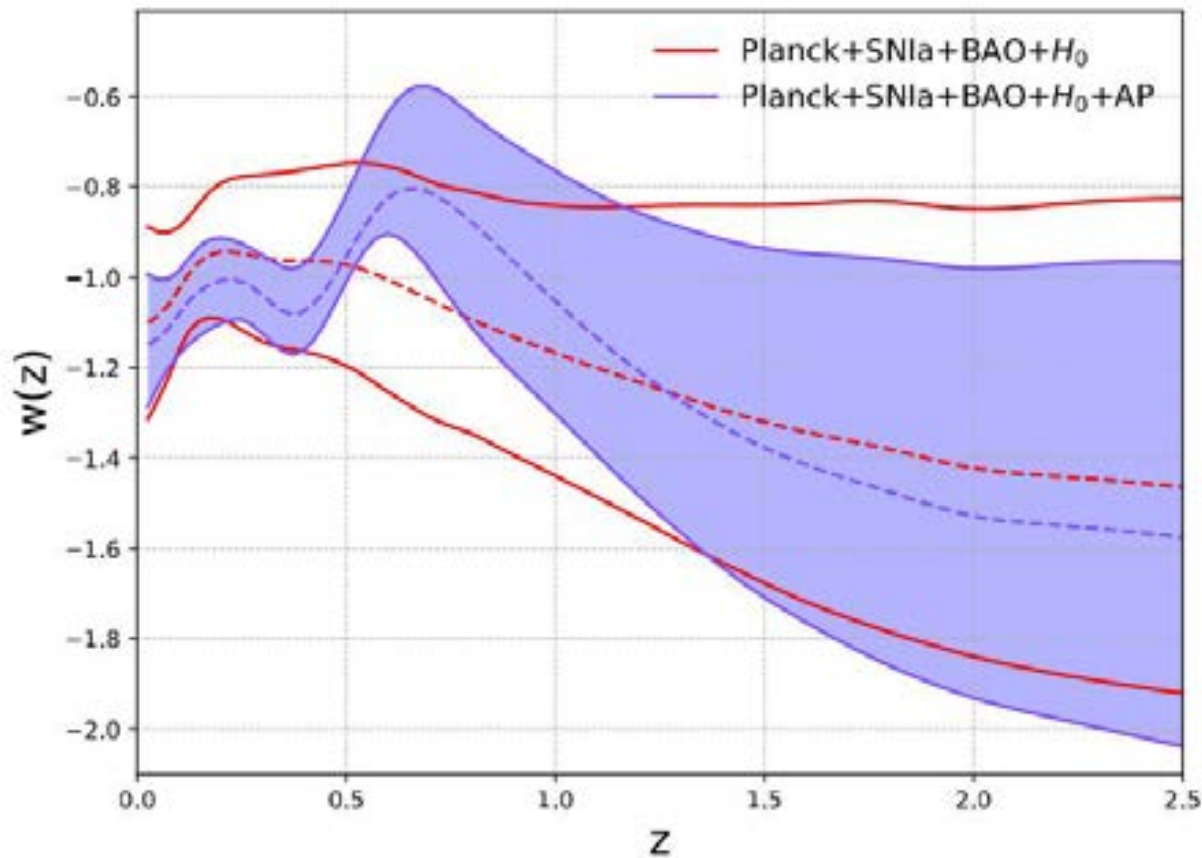
$$w = w_0 + w_a z / (1+z)$$

Result consistent with cc

AP reduces the contour area by
100%!

Nonparametric dark energy reconstruction

Zhang, Gu, Wang, et al. 2019, ApJ submitted



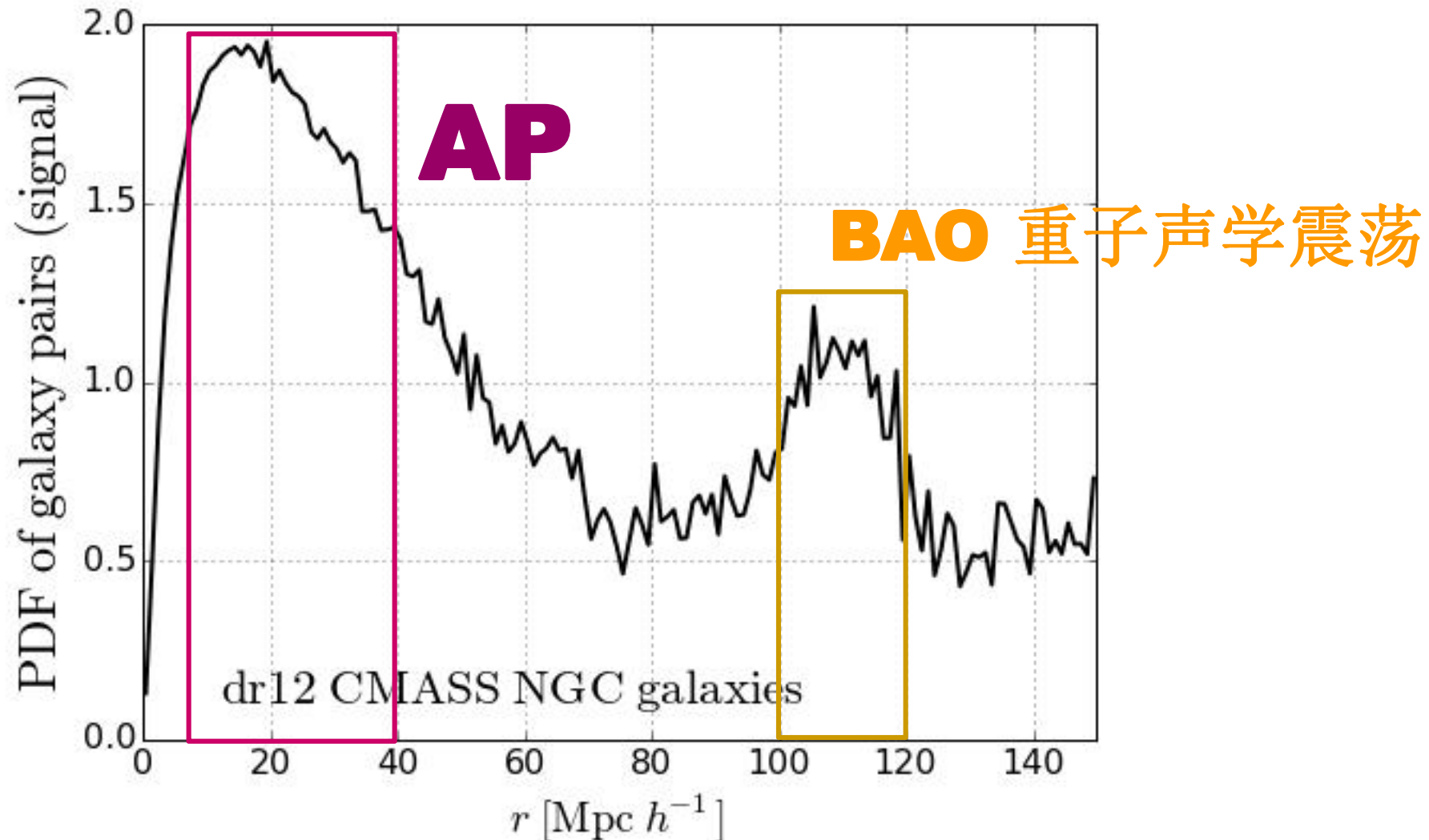
At $z < 0.8$, AP reduces the error by \sim

100%

Low redshift result as tight as with Zhao et al. 2017, Nat. Astron., 1, 627 (they combine 16 datasets)

Q1: Why so powerful !?

A: Information from small-scale clustering.



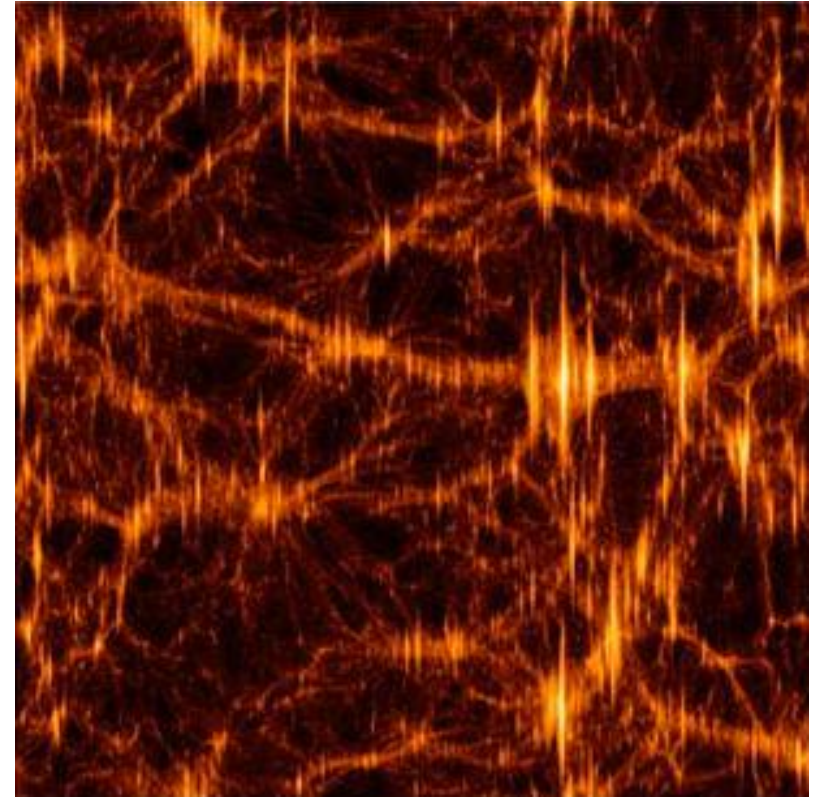
Q2: Why you are able to use 6-40 Mpc/h?

A1:

**We avoid modelling RSD in
a smart way.**

A2 (guess, in study):

We are making use of the FOG



Check systematics

We have to test the following options

Six redshift bins from $0.15 < z < 0.7$

Fiducial: $\Omega_m = 0.26$ LCDM

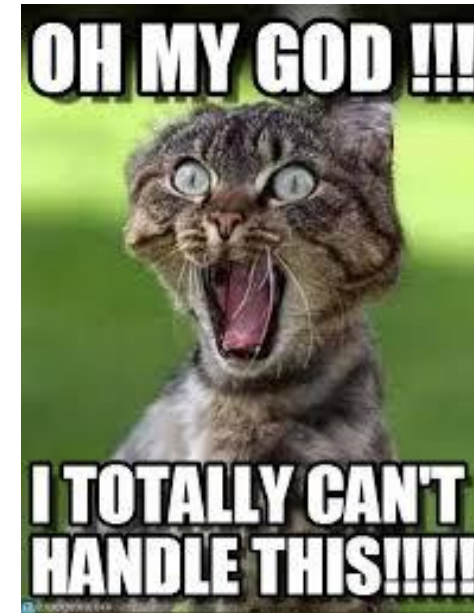
20-25 bins @ μ

$s = 6 - 40 \text{ Mpc/h}$

$\mu = 0 - 0.97$ (drop FOG & Fiber Collision)

2,000 PATCHY mocks for covariance matrix

Systematic correction from HR4 J08 galaxies



The systematics test

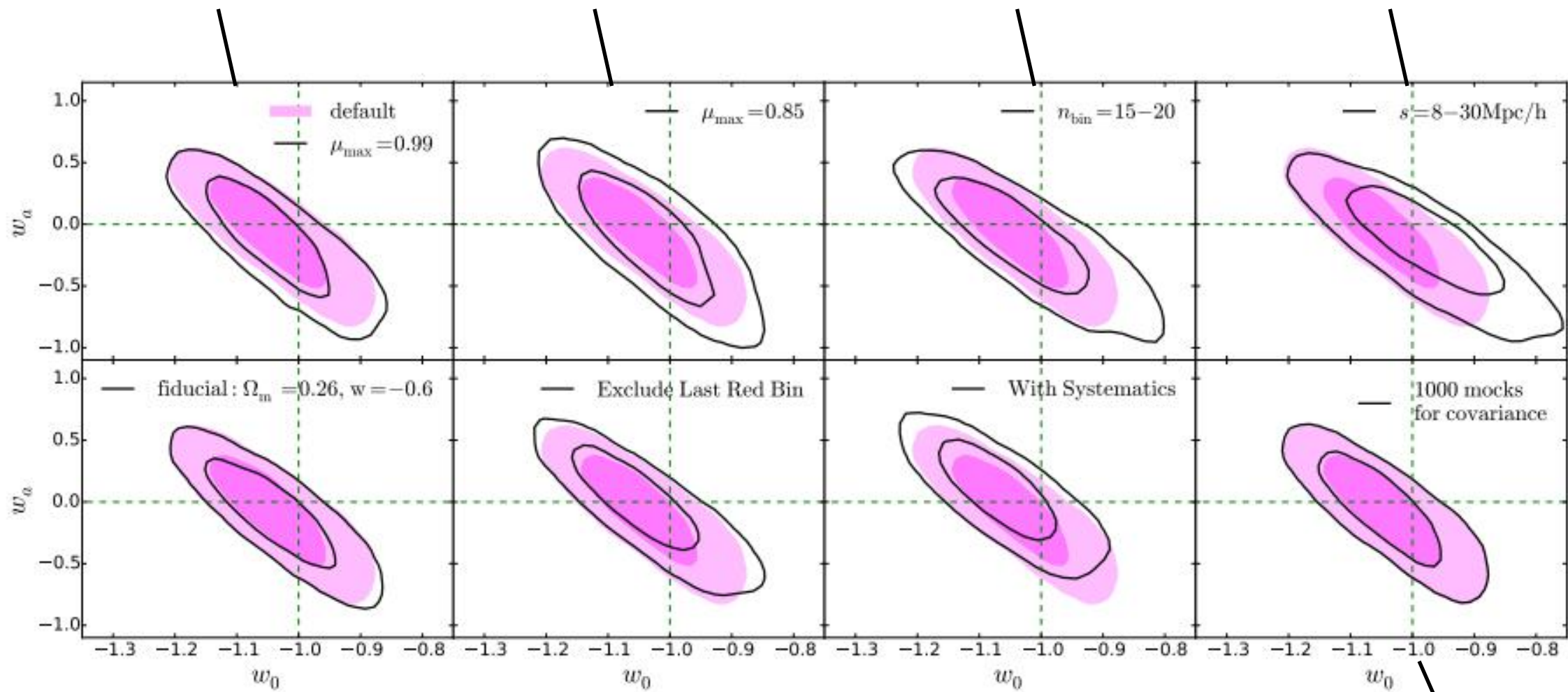
took me half a year.

Include ~all FoG region

Remove the FoG

More conservative
binning

More conservative
clustering scale



Number of mocks for covariance

Numerous merits

Comments from
Prof. Donald Schneider :



“a major advance”

“extremely promising”

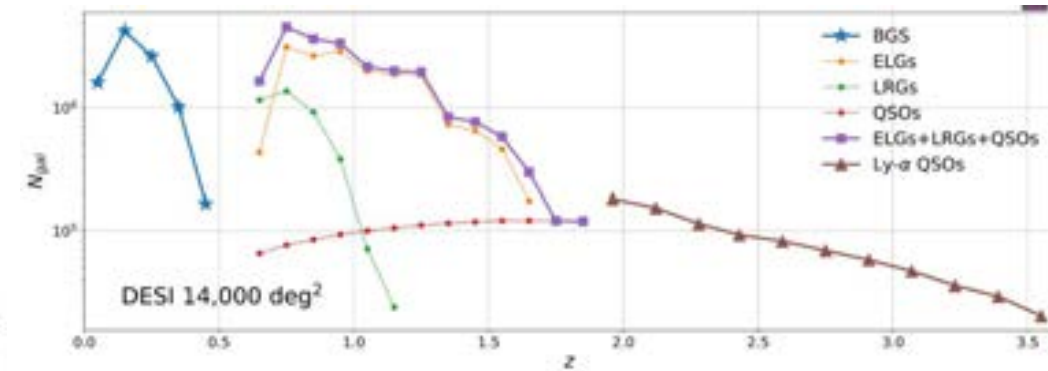
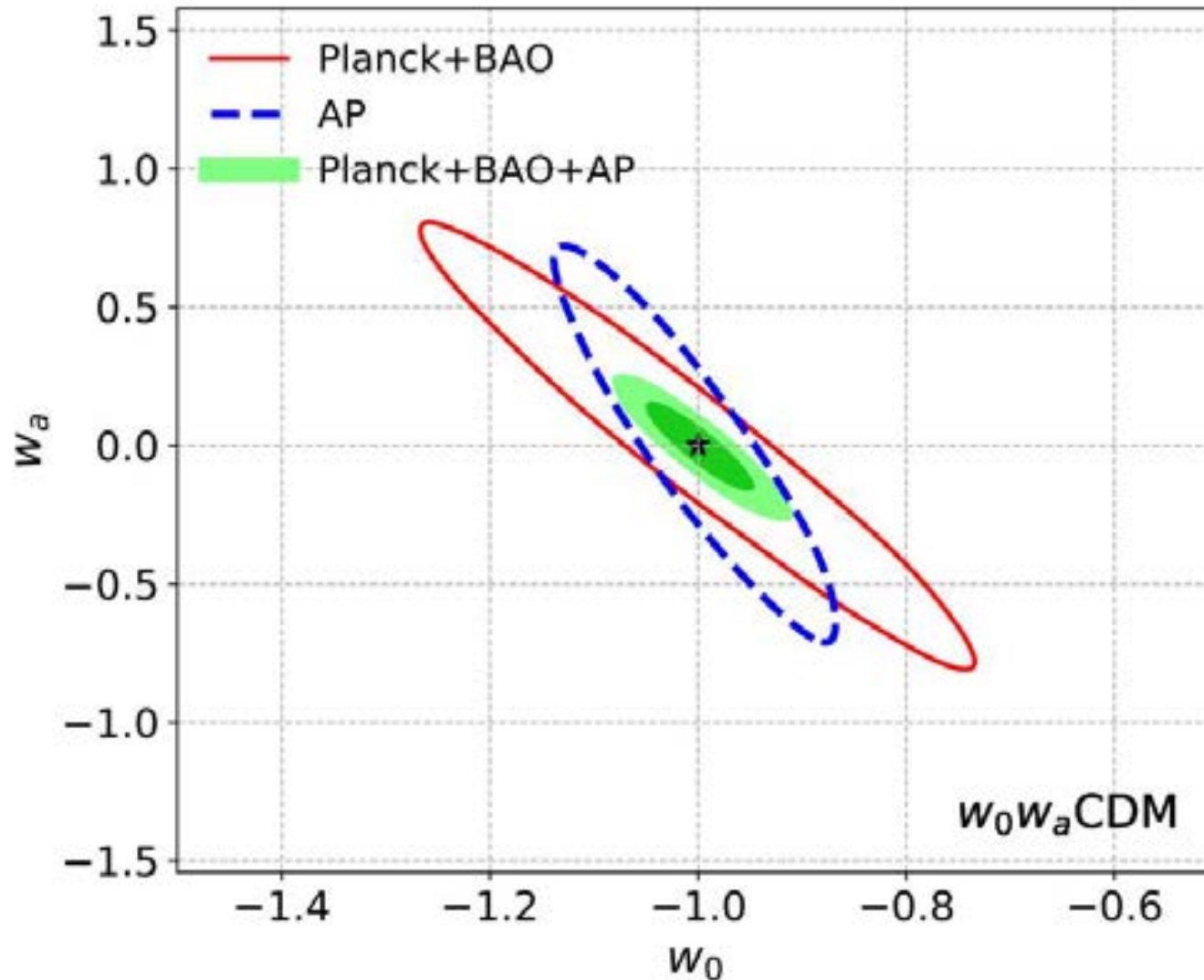
“I believe it will indeed be
used in the future”

- * **Breakthrough** (Overcoming RSD!)
- * **Powerful**
- * **Robust** (no serious systematics)
- * **Simple** (no complicated modelling)
- * **Unique** (using 6-40 Mpc/h)
- * **Extra** (independent from BAO, RSD, SNIa)
- * **Promising** (applicable to future surveys)



DESI Forecast

Li et al. 2019, ApJ



For DESI,

Planck+BAO+AP is

10 times

more powerful than

Planck+BAO

More stories

- * **Volume effect**
- * β -skeleton
- * **Machine learning**



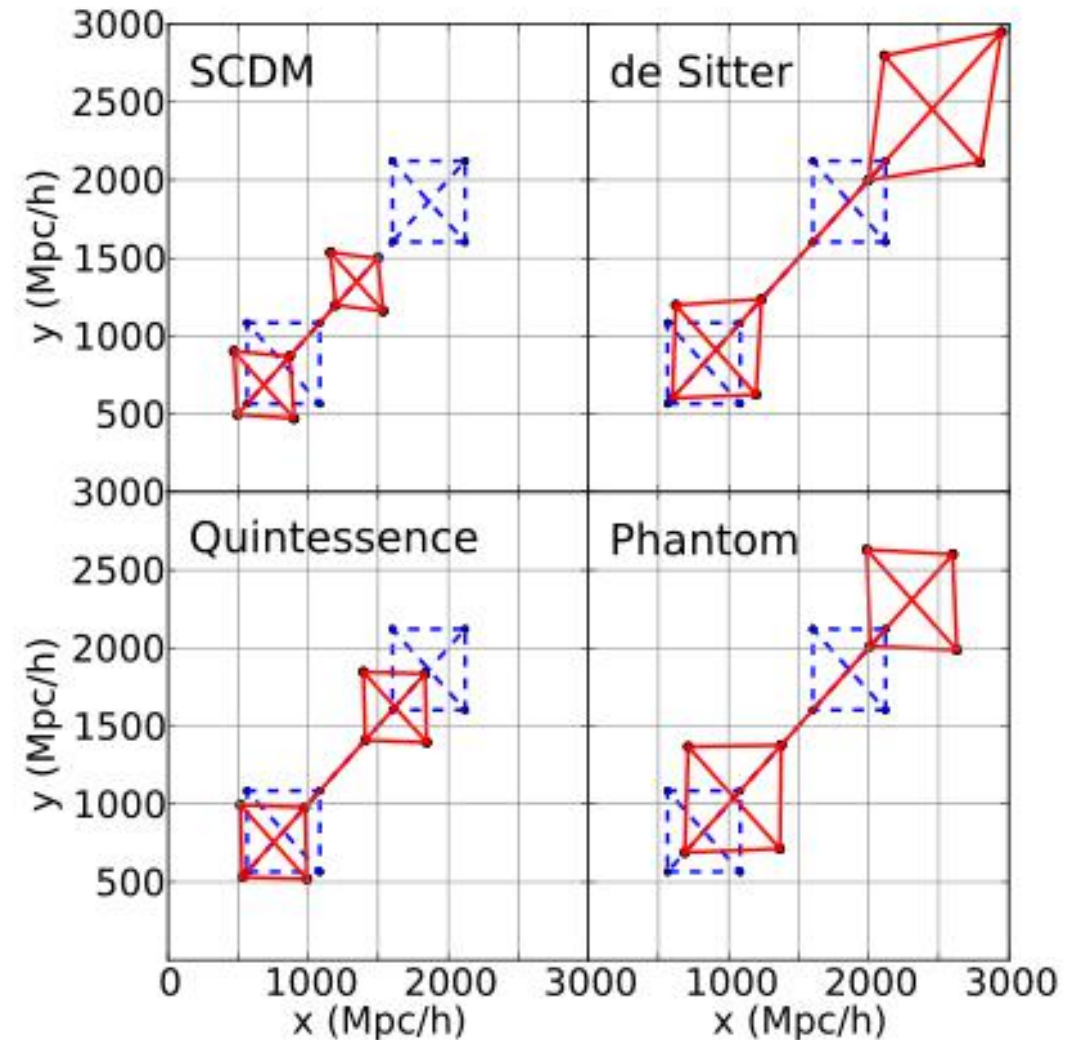
Volume effect

Li, Park, Sabiu, et al. 2017, ApJ

**Another consequence of
wrongly cosmology:**

$$\frac{\text{Volume}_{\text{wrong}}}{\text{Volume}_{\text{true}}} = \frac{[D_A(z)^2 / H(z)]_{\text{wrong}}}{[D_A(z)^2 / H(z)]_{\text{true}}}$$

Volume change depends on redshift!

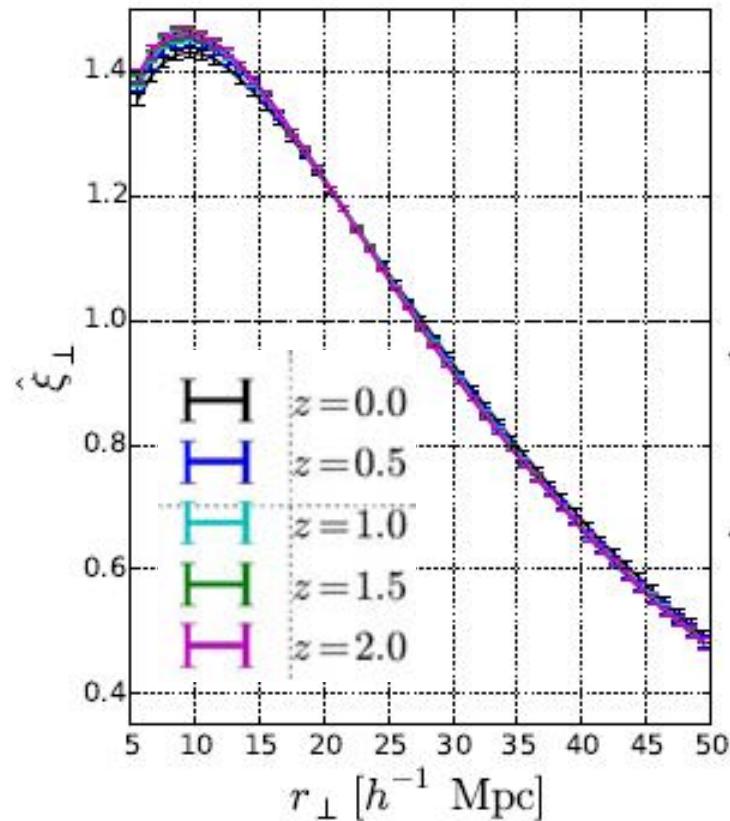


Volume effect

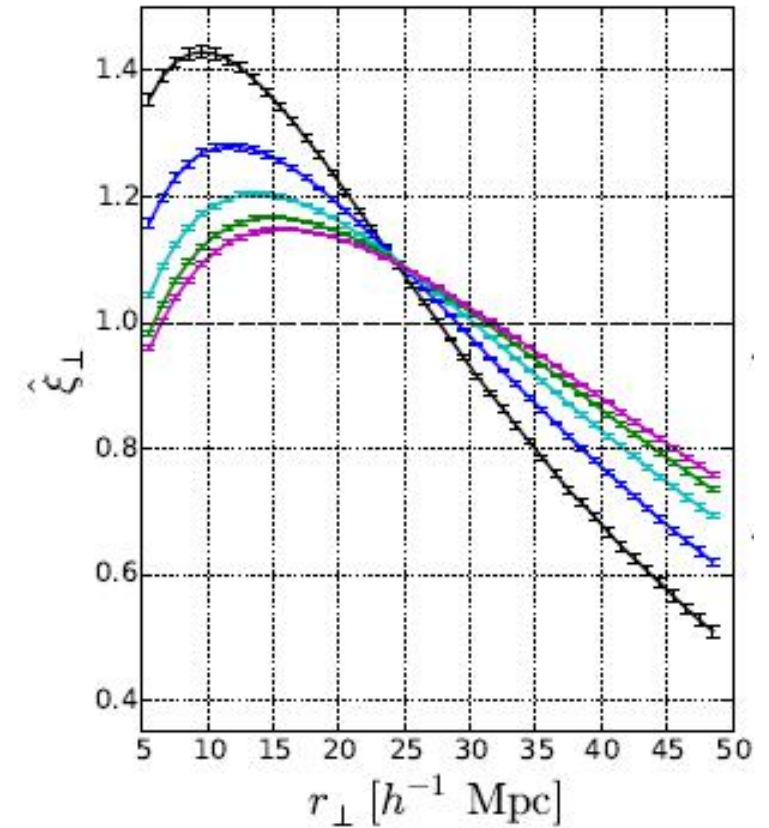
Li, Park, Sabiu, et al. 2017, ApJ

Volume effect creates redshift evolution of 2PCF shape!

$$\hat{\xi}_{r_{\perp}} \equiv \frac{r_{\perp} \xi(r_{\perp})}{\int_{r_{\perp, \min}}^{r_{\perp, \max}} r_{\perp} \xi(r_{\perp}) dr_{\perp} / (r_{\perp, \max} - r_{\perp, \min})}$$



Correct cosmology

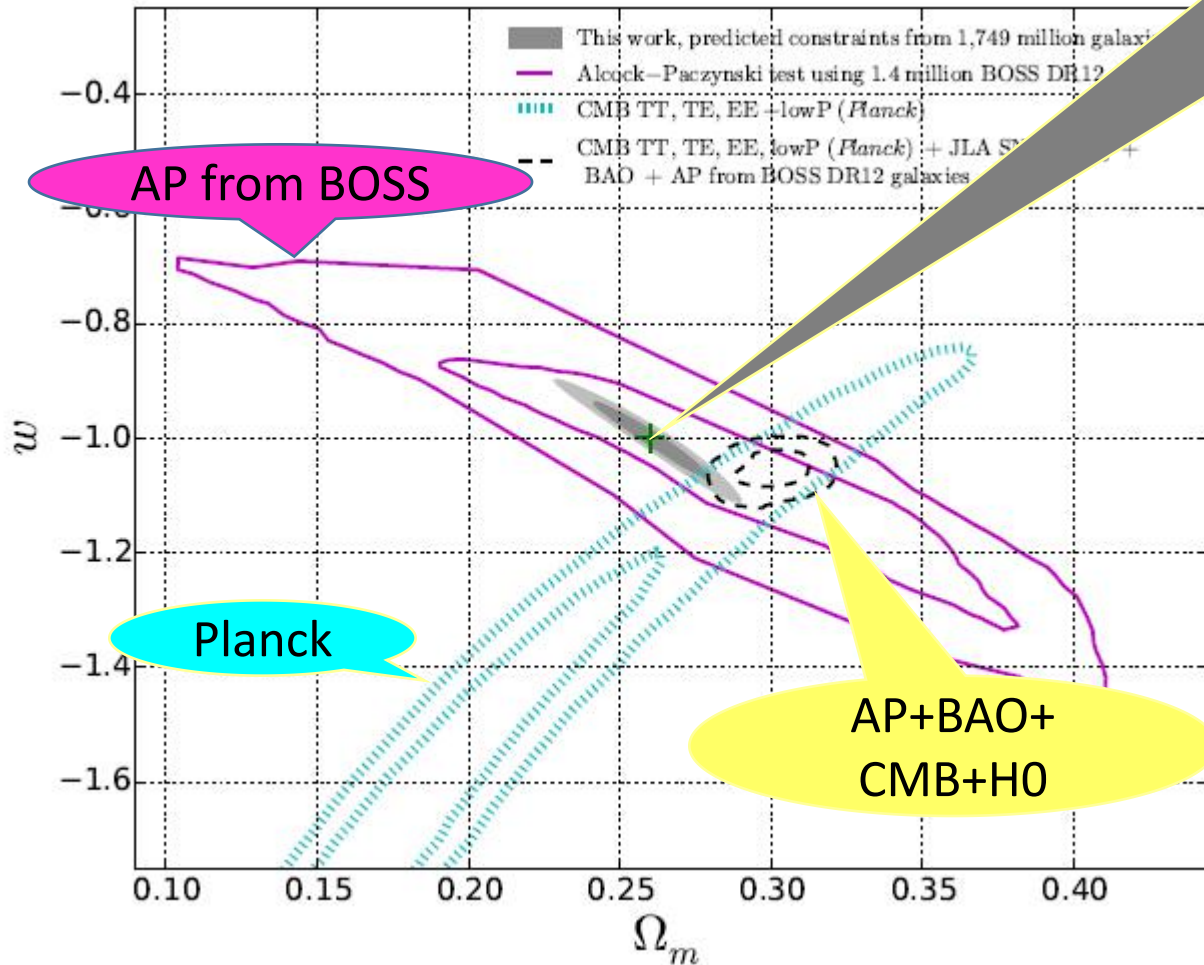


$\Omega_m = 0.05, w = -1.50$

Volume effect

Li, Park, Sabiu, et al. 2017, ApJ

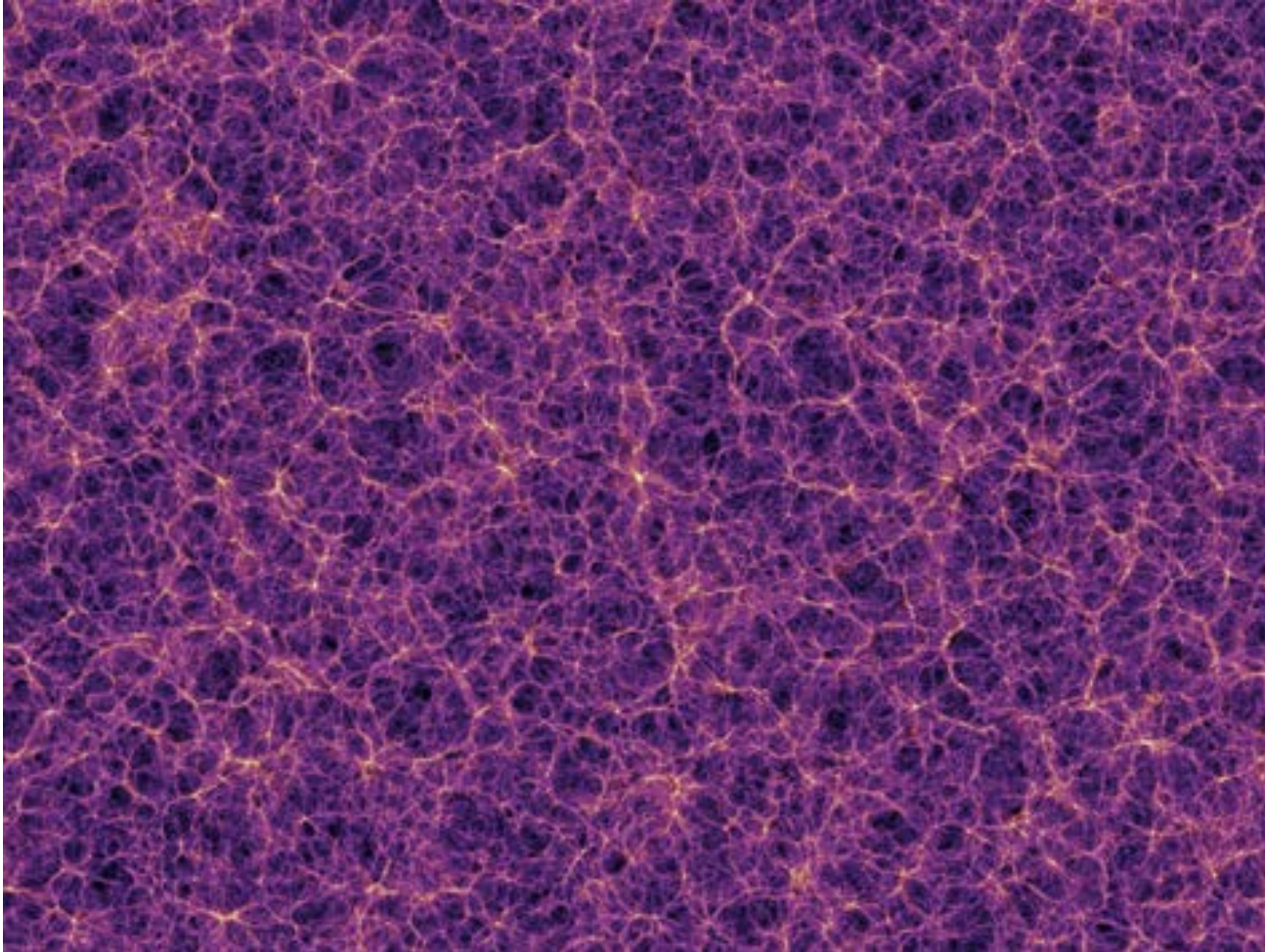
Volume
Effect from
10% LSST



**Amazing constraints
expected from LSST!**

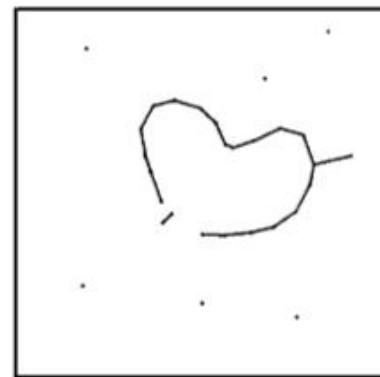
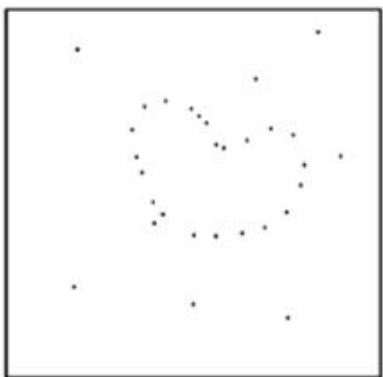
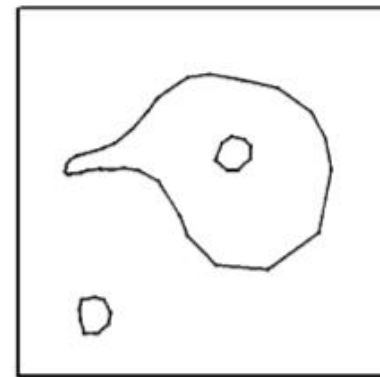
β -skeleton

Feng et al., MNRAS, 2018

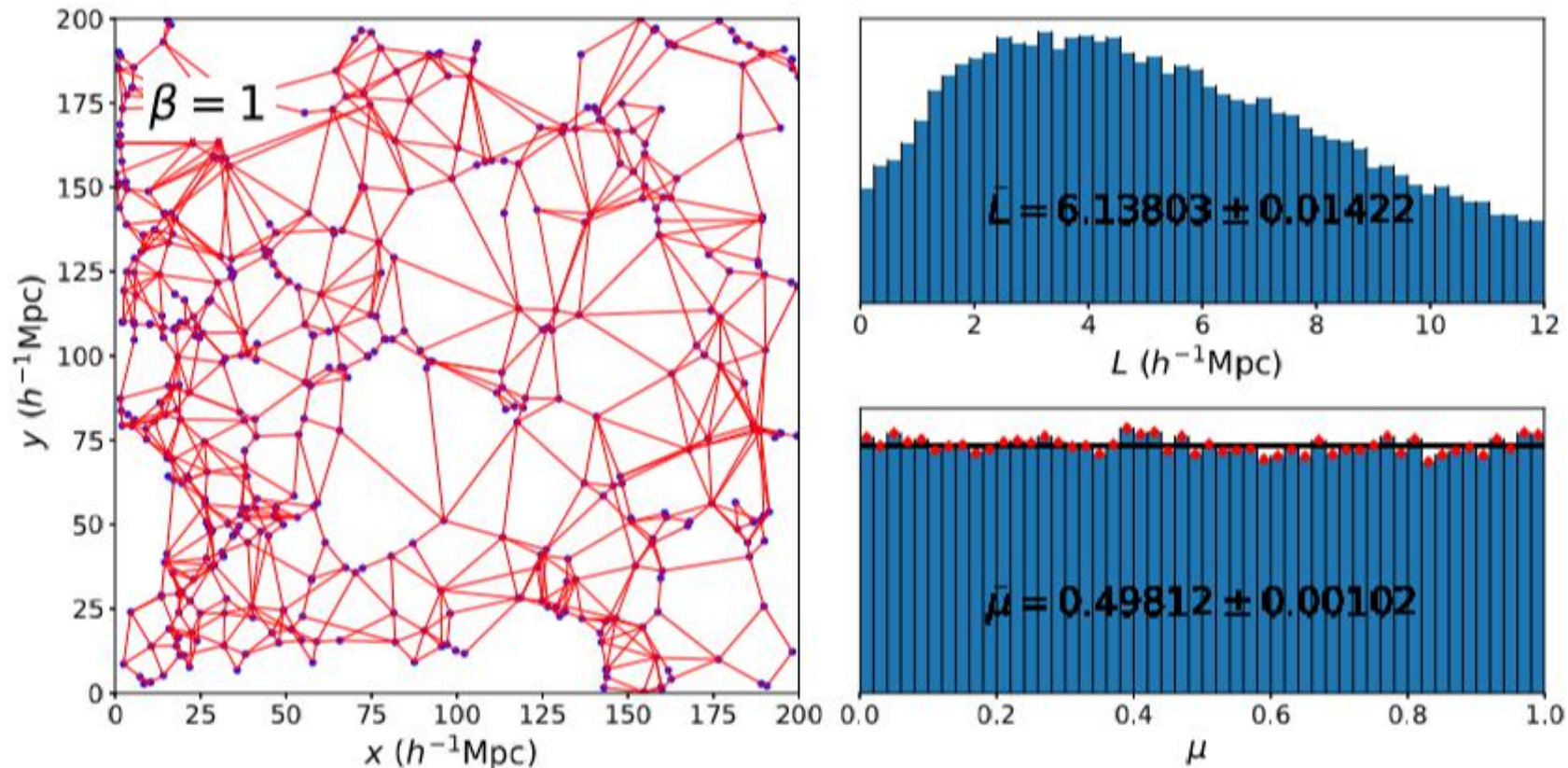


**Cosmic Web is far more
than a simple Gaussian
field.**

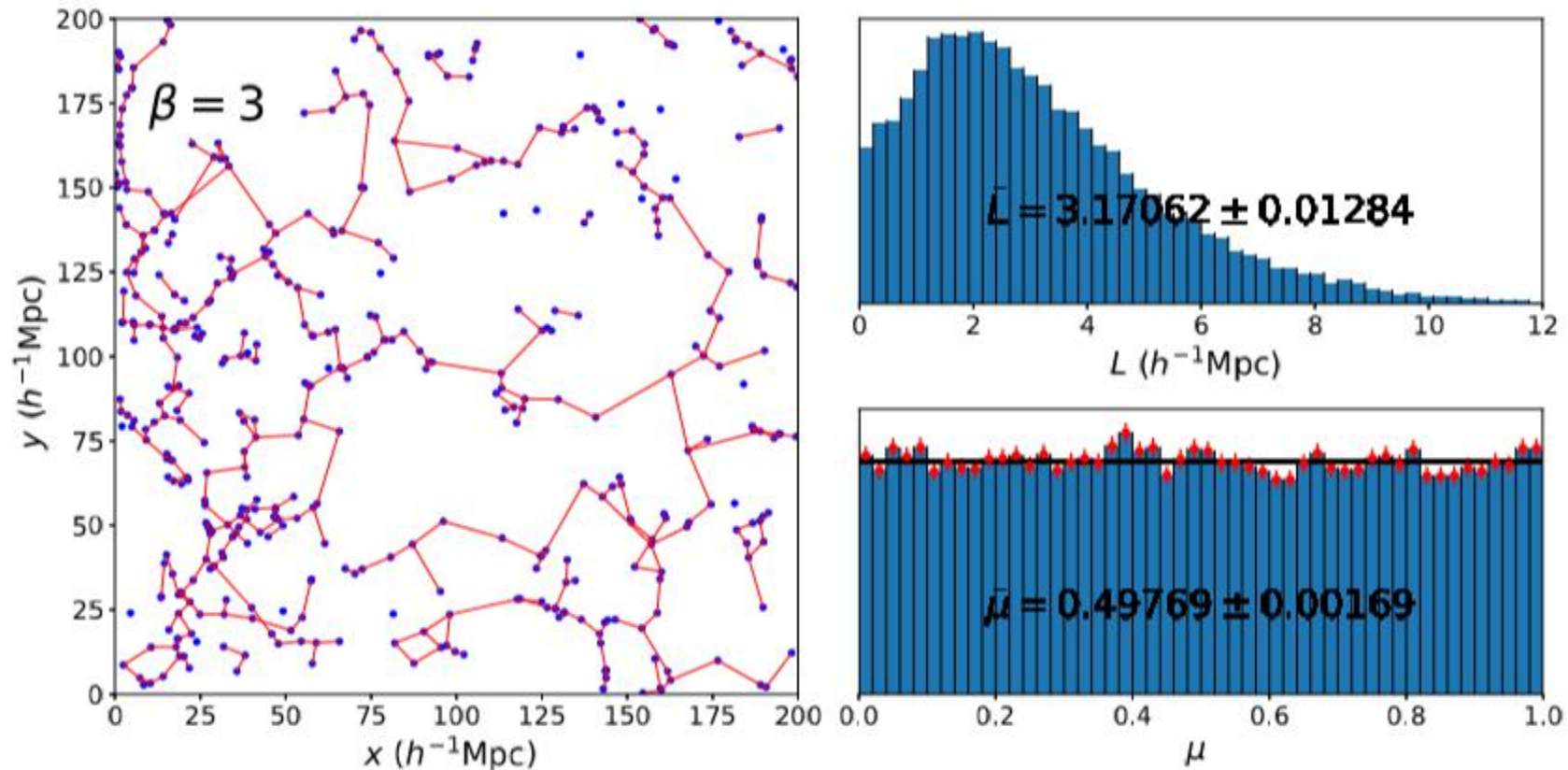
**Have to find some
methods beyond 2-
point.**



β -SKELETON



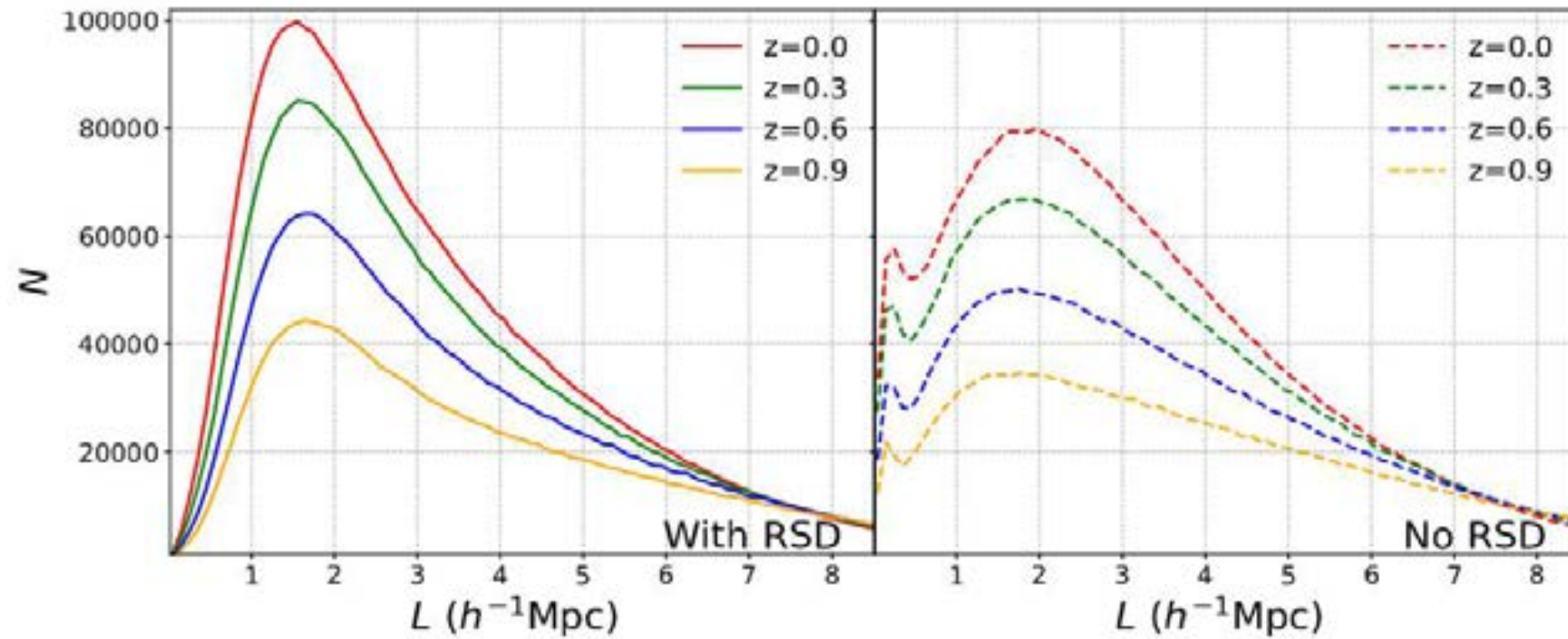
- Sample: $z=0$ halo catalog of the BigMDPL simulation
 - L : length of the connections
 - $\mu \equiv |\cos \theta|$



- Sample: $z=0$ halo catalog of the BigMDPL simulation
 - L : length of the connections
 - $\mu \equiv |\cos \theta|$

β -skeleton

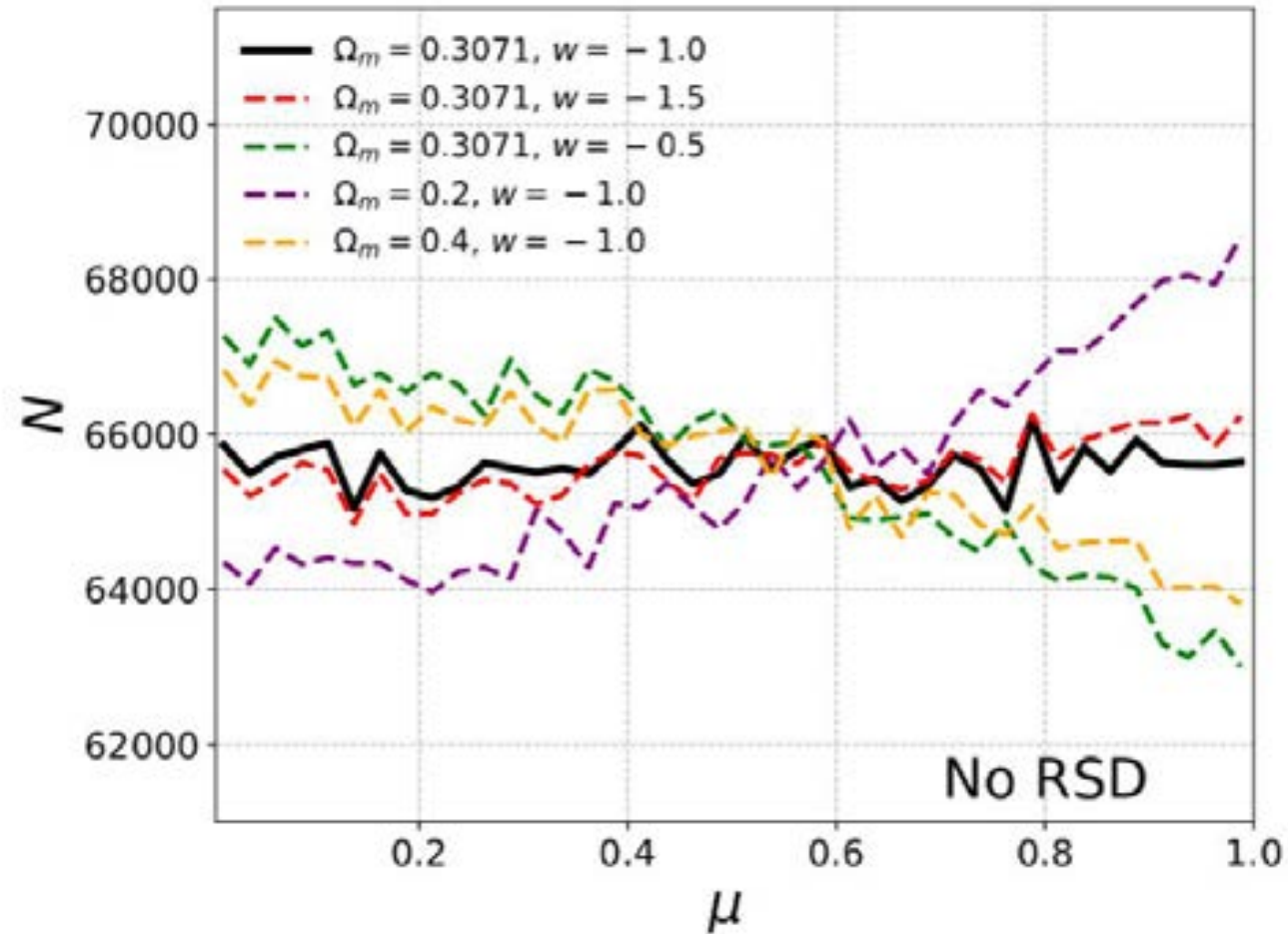
Feng et al., MNRAS, 2018



- 4 BigMDPL snapshots at redshifts 0, 0.3, 0.6, and 0.9
- ▣ **FOG peak location invariant with redshift**
 - ▣ can be used to probe volume effect

β -skeleton

Feng et al., MNRAS, 2018



- **Distribution of μ in different wrong cosmological models**
can be used to constrain cosmology!

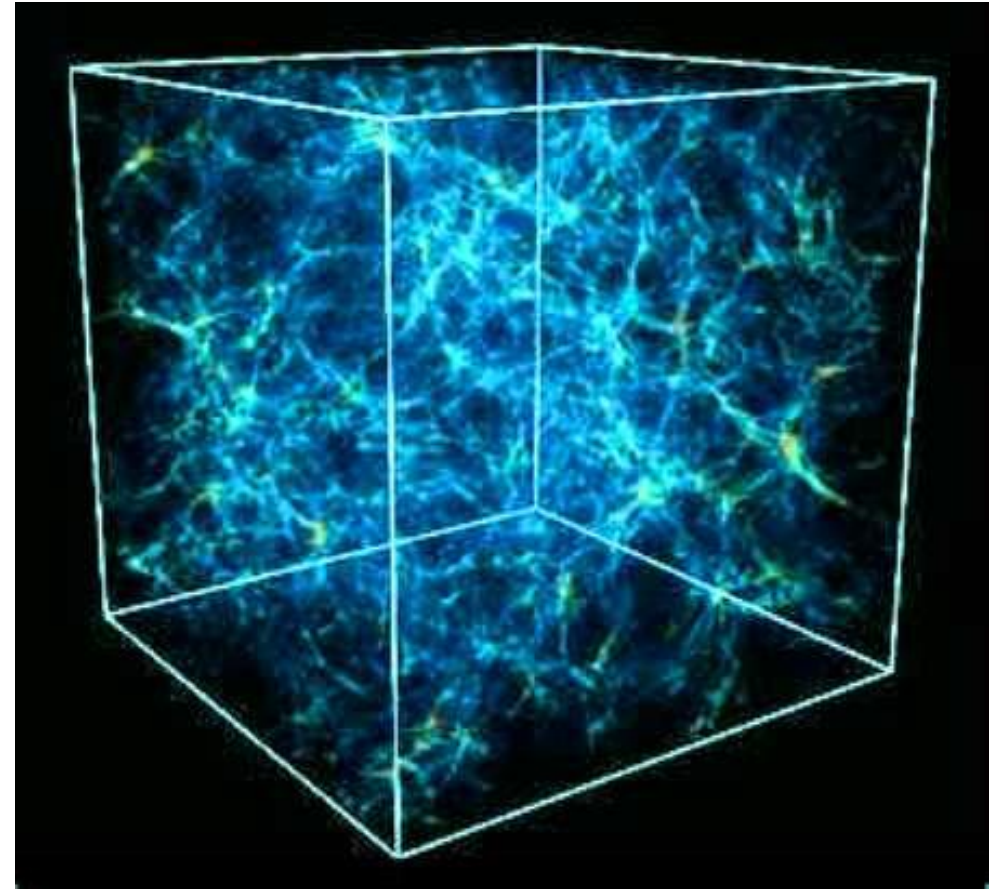
Machine learning cosmology

In progress ...

LSS is a very very complicated system

No man-designed statistics can capture everything

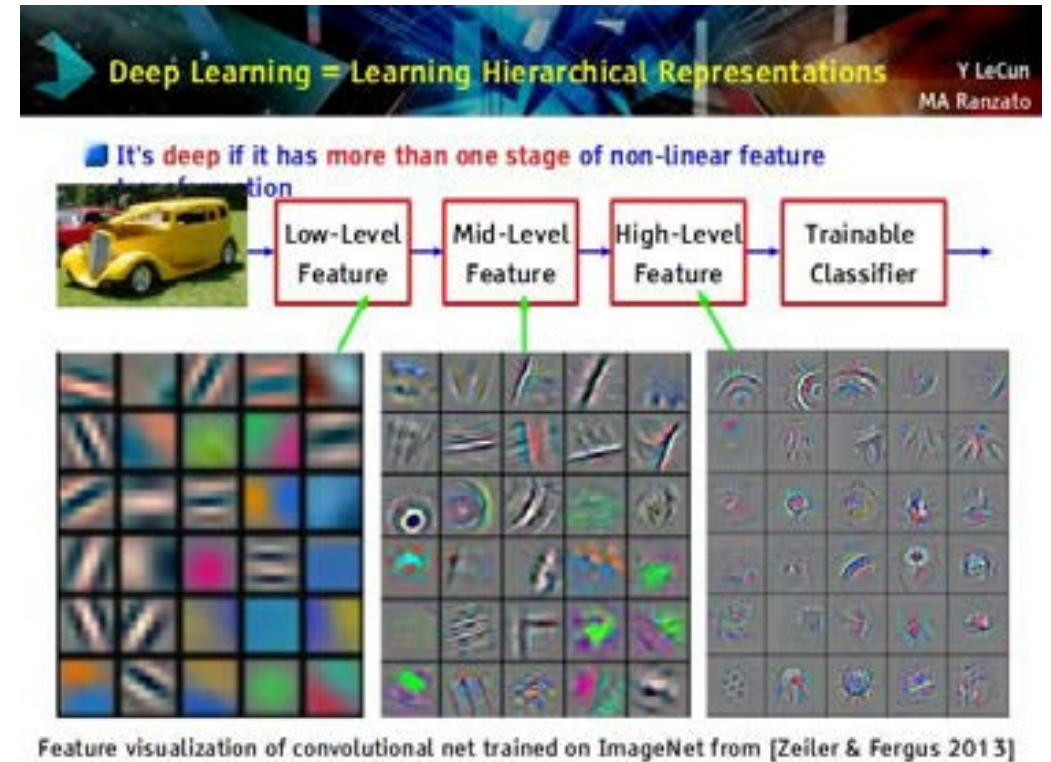
MACHINES should be better than human



Machine learning cosmology

In progress ...

1. Learn to estimate the cosmological parameters (led by Xiao-Dong)
2. Learn to fast simulation: 600 hrs -> 1s (Kwan Chuen Chan)
3. Learn to reconstruct BAO (Xin Wang)



Conclusion

The end... is just
the beginning

Bethany Hamilton

PICTUREQUOTES.COM

Of course, it is important to construct powerful experiments...



People get very excited when they launched some big guy.

**At the same time, having a good analysis method
is EQUALLY IMPORTANT!**





It is not easy to tackle
the DARK ENERGY



这一路走来有多不容易
只有自己知道

2019 年度中山大学青年学者珠海论坛
5.31 - 6.2



聚贤纳才，共创未来

报名:

5月5日前，关注“中山大学人才发展办公室”微信公众号，菜单栏点击“招贤纳士”、“我要应聘”

- 招聘岗位：
 - 教授、副教授
 - 特聘研究员/副研究员
 - 博士后
- 方向
 - 天琴计划
 - 天文学
 - 理论物理
 - 量子工程与精密测量
 - 量子信息与测控
 - 空间科学技术

Unveiling the Universe...

A full-page background image featuring a dark, star-filled night sky. In the center, a large, bright full moon is visible. A silhouette of a person stands on a dark horizon line at the bottom, with their arms raised in a gesture of awe or triumph, positioned directly in front of the moon. The overall scene conveys a sense of wonder and discovery.

Thank you!