# Redshift Space Power Spectrum Analysis with Density Splits

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#### Background

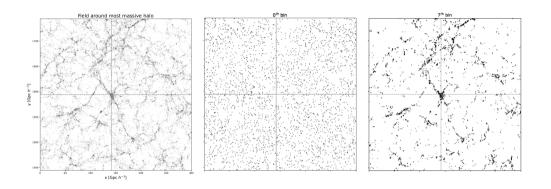
#### Power Spectrum

$$\delta(\mathbf{r}) \equiv \frac{\rho(\mathbf{r}) - \langle \rho \rangle}{\langle \rho \rangle}, \quad \xi(\mathbf{r_{12}}) \equiv \langle \delta(\mathbf{r_1}) \delta(\mathbf{r_2}) \rangle, \quad P(\mathbf{k}) \equiv \mathcal{FT}[\xi(\mathbf{r})]$$

# Kaiser Model and Redshift Space Distortions $\delta \ll 1$ gives Kaiser model:

$$P^{s}(k,\mu) = (1 + \beta\mu^{2})^{2}b_{1}^{2}P(k), \quad P^{s}(k,\mu) \xrightarrow{FoG} e^{-0.5(\sigma k\mu)^{2}}P^{s}(k,\mu)$$

# Density Splits



**Figure 1:** Galaxy fields around the most massive halo: all galaxies, 0-10% most dense, and 70-80% most dense.

#### Model Fitting

#### MCMC Set Up

- i) 3 parameter KaiserFoG model:  $[b_1, \beta, \sigma]$
- ii) Multipoles:  $P_{\ell}^{s}(k) = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{2\ell+1}{2} L_{\ell}(\mu) P^{s}(k,\mu) d\mu$ Fit monopole  $(\ell=0)$  and quadrupole  $(\ell=2)$  only
- iii) Gaussian likelihood with  $\chi^2 = (D \mathcal{M})^T \cdot C^{-1} \cdot (D \mathcal{M})$  $\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{D}$ : Model prediction and data of power spectrum monopole and quadrupole
- iv) Uniform priors

#### Fitting Results

 $b_1$  mean and  $1\sigma$  interval  $\beta$  mean and  $1\sigma$  interval  $\sigma$  mean and  $1\sigma$  interval 2.0-1.5-5 -0.5 -1.0-1.5 0.025 0.050 0.075 0.100 0.125 0.150 0.175 0.200 0.025 0.050 0.075 0.100 0.125 0.150 0.175 0.200 0.025 0.050 0.075 0.100 0.125 0.150 0.175 0.200 kmay [h Mpc-1] k<sub>max</sub> [h Mpc<sup>-1</sup>] kmer [h Mpc-1] reduced x2 10 Jop/<sub>2</sub>J 10 0.025 0.050 0.075 0.100 0.150 0.175 0.200 0.125 k<sub>max</sub> [h Mpc<sup>-1</sup>]

Figure 2: Fitted parameters and  $\chi^2$  per DoF

## Fitting Results Lowest Density Bin

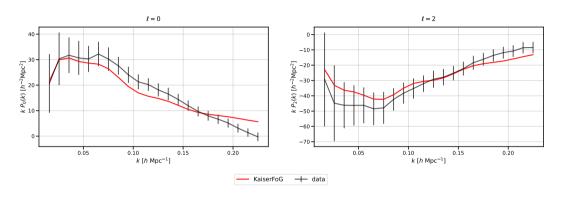


Figure 3: Data and model prediction for  $0^{th}$  density bin

#### Conclusion

#### Summary

- i) KaiserFoG model is insufficient for precision cosmology
- ii) Regions of extreme density troublesome

#### Future Work

- i) Negative quadrupole of  $0^{th}$  density bin
- ii) Repeat analysis with more sophisticated model

# Backup

## More on Density Splits

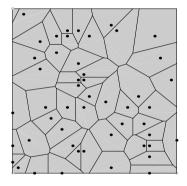


Figure 4: 2D Voronoi Tessellation. Taken from [3].

# Alternative to Higher Order Statistics [1]

 i) cross-correlate density bins with galaxy field to capture non-Gaussianities

#### Sample Variance Cancellation [2]

- i) density field is biased but not stochastic
- ii) testing primordial non-Gaussianity

### Effect of FoG term: Residuals for Lowest Density Bin

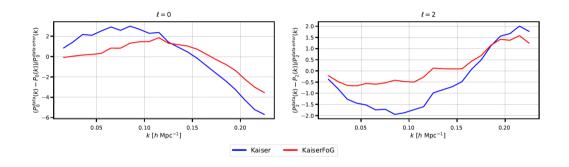


Figure 5: Residuals of model predictions for  $0^{th}$  density bin

# KaiserFoG Model $f\sigma_8$ Prediction

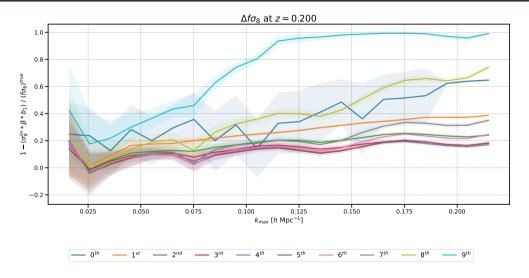


Figure 6: Relative difference between true and inferred fs8

#### References

- [1] Enrique Paillas et al. 'Redshift-space distortions with split densities'. In: Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society 505.4 (June 2021), pp. 5731-5752. DOI: 10.1093/mnras/stab1654.
- [2] Uroš Seljak. 'Extracting Primordial Non-Gaussianity without Cosmic Variance'. In: *Physical Review Letters* 102 (Jan. 2009). URL: https://arxiv.org/pdf/0807.1770.pdf.
- [3] Eric W Weisstein. 'Voronoi diagram'. In: Math World-A Wolfram Web Resource. (2000). URL: https://mathworld.wolfram.com/VoronoiDiagram.html (visited on 12/08/2022).