

Theory Walk Through for Cross-Correlating Redshift-Free Standard Candles

Mukherjee and Wandelt (2018) Paper

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April 2020

1 Abstract:

LSST will supply up to 10^6 supernovae (SNe) to constrain dark energy through the distance - redshift ($D_L - z$) test. Obtaining spectroscopic SN redshifts (spec-zs) is unfeasible; alternatives are suboptimal and may be biased. We propose a powerful multi-tracer generalization of the Alcock- Paczynski test that pairs redshift-free distance tracers and an overlapping galaxy redshift survey. Cross-correlating 5×10^4 redshift-free SNe with DESI or Euclid outperforms the classical $D_L L - z$ test with spec-zs for all SN. Our method also applies to gravitational wave sirens or any redshift-free distance tracer.

2 Introduction:

- Accurate trace of the expansion history, e.g. through the $D_L - z$ relation, is one of the foremost goals of current and next-generation surveys such as SDSS-IV, DES, DESI, EUCLID, LSST, and WFIRST
- LSST going to generate large type Ia SN sample at a rate of $\geq 10^4 yr^{-1}$. Already now, the $\geq 10^3 yr^{-1}$ SNe being observed over a wide redshift range make it impossible to obtain time-consuming spectroscopic follow-up for every SN, (the traditional approach underlying the success of cosmology with standard candles over the last two decades).
- Alternative approach combines photometric types with spectroscopic redshift measurements of the presumed SN host galaxy, Errors may lead to biases and loss of information in the inferred cosmological parameters.
- Future galaxy redshift surveys (DESI, EUCLID) going to measure tens of millions of galaxy redshifts over large fractions of sky. It is realistic to expect a galaxy catalog with 10^7 spectroscopic redshifts overlapping SN data

sets over a wide redshift range on the time scale of LSST.

3 Idea:

Propose a new method to infer cosmological parameters accurately from distance tracers (e.g. SNe) without redshifts:

- Exploit fact that both distance tracers and galaxies are tracers of the matter density, and therefore spatially correlated through the underlying matter field
- Can tightly constrain cosmology by maximizing the spatial cross-correlation of overlapping distance catalog and redshift catalogs
- Approach shows a classical cosmological test in a new light as a limit of a multi-tracer generalization of the Alcock-Paczynski (A-P) test
- Particular feature of this cross-correlation approach is its robustness to both data systematics and modeling assumptions

4 Set-Up:

4.1 Apparent Magnitude:

Constrain Luminosity Distance, D_L through relationship between apparent, m , and absolute, M , magnitudes calibrated from light curves:

$$m = 5 \log_{10} \left(\frac{D_L(z)}{pc} \right) + M - 5 \quad (1)$$

- Get light-curves from photometric observations, then calibrate the relationship and get D_L . For some data might already have this, like for DES-Sn.

- Equation is a definition of D_L , which is the thing you want to get and carry forward.

- m is the apparent magnitude, this comes from observations, at what point in the light curve do you pick for m

???

- M is the absolute magnitude, this is gotten from fitting the light curve

4.2 Luminosity Distance:

The luminosity distance is related to the cosmological model and redshift through this equation:

$$D_L(z) = \frac{c}{H} (1+z) \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{\sqrt{\mathcal{E}(z')}} \quad (2)$$

$$\mathcal{E}(z) \equiv \Omega_m (1+z')^3 + \Omega_{de} \exp(3 \int_0^z d \ln(1+z')(1+\omega(z')))) \quad (3)$$

- Assume a flat universe ($\Omega_K = 0$, or $\Omega_{de} = 1 - \Omega_m$) with dark energy equation of state: $\omega(z) = \omega_0 + \omega_a(z/(1+z))$)

4.3 Isotropic Two-Point Correlation Function:

At a separation, r , between two tracers (x and y) of the density fluctuations, e.g. $1 + \delta_x(\mathbf{s}) = \rho_{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{s})/\bar{\rho}$, with respect to the background density, $\bar{\rho}$, can be written as:

$$\xi_{x-y}^{iso}(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int k^2 dk b_x(z) b_y(z) P(k) j_0(kr) e^{-k^2/k_{max}^2} \quad (4)$$

- $P(k)$ is the non-linear power spectrum obtained from the ensemble average of the density fluctuations in the Fourier domain for wavenumber \mathbf{k}

- $j_0(kr)$ is the spherical Bessel function

- $b_x = \delta_x/\delta_{dm}$ is the bias of the tracer x WRT Dark Matter - Things Ross has talked about before

- The cutoff k_{max} is introduced for a numerical convergence at high k , to avoid the oscillatory behavior of $j_0(kr)$

- For galaxies: $x = g$, with galaxy bias $b_g \approx 1.6$,

- For SNe: $x = sn$ and $b_{sn} = \delta_{sn}/\delta_{sdm}$. While b_{sn} is uncertain there are studies which indicate that the b_{sn} may exceed b_g by around 60%. We will conservatively take $b_{sn} \approx 1.6$ as a fiducial value

4.4 Red-Shift Space Distortions:

- RSD's will affect galaxy positions in redshift space

Keith Suggestions:

- Kaiser 1987 - this seems to be the seminar work in the field: *Clustering in real space and in red shift space*
- *Kaiser, 1987*
- *Hamilton 1992 - fairly technical, similar in spirit to the Kaiser 1987: Measuring Omega and the Real Correlation Function from the Redshift Correlation Function* - Hamilton, 1991
- Percival et al. 2011 - more accessible review article: *Redshift-Space Distortions* - *Percival et al., 2011*

4.5 Isotropic Two-Point Correlation Function: