


EZmock

Siyi Zhao 

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1 Introduction

Zhao et al. (2021)

2 Matter Field

Zel'dovich approximation, the linear solution of the LPT.

The displacement field in ZA is given by

$$\vec{\Psi}_{\text{ZA}}(\vec{q}, a) = D_1(a) \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{q}} \frac{i\vec{k}}{k^2} \hat{\delta}(\vec{k}), \quad (1)$$

where $\hat{\delta}(\vec{k})$ is the density contrast in Fourier space at the initial time, and the linear growth factor $D_1(a)$ can be evaluated numerically through the integral representation

$$D_1(a) = a^3 H(a) \frac{5\Omega_m}{2} \int_0^a \frac{d\tilde{a}}{\tilde{a}^3 H^3(\tilde{a})}. \quad (2)$$

3 Effective Bias Model

Refer to Sec.2.2 of Zhao et al. (2021).

3.1 The Bias Function

1. Critical density ρ_c : To form gravitational bound systems, such as dark matter halos, ***a minimum local denisty*** is required to overcome the background expansion. The first free parameter is ***a density threshold*** ρ_c , the bias model contains a term of step function $\Theta(\rho_m - \rho_c)$ to set a density threshold, in ohter words, only grid cells with density equal or higher than ρ_c are allowed to populate tracers.
2. Density saturation ρ_{sat} : [TBD] Due to the strong degeneracies, they fix $\rho_{\text{sat}} = 10$.

3. Exponential cut-off of the halo bias relation ρ_{exp} : For certain ρ_{m} , the larger ρ_{exp} , the lower ρ_{t} . When $\rho_{\text{m}} \gg \rho_{\text{exp}}$, this effect is very small, it mainly affects the low density regions. [TBD]

To summarize, the full bias model can be written as

$$\rho_{\text{t}} = \theta (\rho_{\text{m}} - \rho_{\text{c}}) \rho_{\text{sat}} [1 - \exp(-\rho_{\text{m}}/\rho_{\text{exp}})] B_{\text{s}}, \quad (3)$$

where B_{s} is the stochastic bias term to model the scatter in the bias relation.

$$B_{\text{s}} = \begin{cases} 1 + G(\lambda), & G(\lambda) \geq 0; \\ \exp(G(\lambda)), & G(\lambda) < 0. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Here $G(\lambda)$ is a random number drawn from a Gaussian distribution with mean 0 and variance λ . The exponential function is for ensuring the positivity of bias values.

The model of stochastic bias is too simple than people already known. The reason is, in EZmock, only the **order** of tracer densities for each cells matters. They fixed $\lambda = 10$ since the effect from it can be achieved by the other parameters, such as ρ_{c} and ρ_{exp} .

3.2 PDF Mapping Scheme

Model the PDF of the tracers by a power-law relation

$$P(n_{\text{t}}) = Ab^{n_{\text{t}}}, \quad (5)$$

where $A > 0$ and $0 < b < 1$.

The total tracer number is given by the reference cubic simulation, and it is

$$N_{\text{t}}^{\text{tot}} = \sum_{n_{\text{t}}=1}^{n_{\text{t},\text{max}}} n_{\text{c}}(n_{\text{t}})n_{\text{t}}, \quad (6)$$

where $n_{\text{c}}(n_{\text{t}}) = \lfloor N_{\text{cell}} P(n_{\text{t}}) \rfloor$ is the number of cells with tracer number n_{t} , and N_{cell} is the total number of cells in the simulation box.

Then EZmock assign tracers to the cells according to the bias model in previous section. First it sort the cells by their tracer densities ρ_{t} in descending order. Then it assign $n_{\text{c}}(n_{\text{t}})$ cells with the highest ρ_{t} to have n_{t} tracers, until all tracers are assigned.

3.3 Random Motion for RSD

Add an isotropic 3D Gaussian motion to the linear coherent velocity from ZA

$$\vec{u}_{\text{t}} = \vec{u}_{\text{ZA}} + \vec{G}(v), \quad (7)$$

3.4 Summary

To summarize, the effective bias model contains 4 free parameters:

- ρ_{c} : critical density threshold for tracer population.
- ρ_{exp} : exponential cut-off controlling the low-density tracer population.
- b : parameter in the power-law PDF mapping scheme.
- v : amplitude of the random motion added for RSD.

References

Zhao C., et al., 2021, [Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society](#), 503, 1149