

# LECTURE 13: THE MEASUREMENT OF BAO

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## 1. THE SURVEY WINDOW FUNCTION

Due to the geometry of the survey volume, we have to convolve the theoretical power spectrum with the survey window function, which is a pain, but there is no way around it.

$$(1) \quad \delta'(\mathbf{x}) = \delta(\mathbf{x})W(\mathbf{x}),$$

$$(2) \quad \tilde{\delta}'(\mathbf{k}) = \tilde{\delta}(\mathbf{k}) * \tilde{W}(\mathbf{k}),$$

where  $*$  denotes a convolution.

$$(3) \quad P'(\mathbf{k}) = \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} P(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{q}) |\tilde{W}(\mathbf{q})|^2$$

Fortunately, it was found that the 3D convolution can be broken into 1D Hankel transformations, due to the convolution theorem [1].

$$(4) \quad P_\ell(k) = 4\pi(-i)^\ell \int \Delta^2 d\Delta \xi_\ell(\Delta) j_\ell(k\Delta)$$

$$(5) \quad P'_\ell(k) = 4\pi(-i)^\ell \left( \frac{2\ell+1}{2q+1} \right) \times A_{\ell,\ell'}^q \int \Delta^2 d\Delta \xi_{\ell'}(\Delta) Q_q(\Delta) j_\ell(k\Delta)$$

$$(6) \quad RR_q^{\text{tot}}(\Delta) = \frac{1}{2} \bar{n}_s^2 2\pi \Delta^3 d(\ln \Delta) Q_q(\Delta)$$

$$(7) \quad \xi'_0(\Delta) = \xi_0 Q_0 + \frac{1}{5} \xi_2 Q_2 + \frac{1}{9} \xi_4 Q_4 + \frac{1}{13} \xi_6 Q_6 + \dots$$

$$(8) \quad \begin{aligned} \xi'_2(\Delta) = & \xi_0 Q_2 + \xi_2 \left( Q_0 + \frac{2}{7} Q_2 + \frac{2}{7} Q_4 \right) \\ & + \xi_4 \left( \frac{2}{7} Q_2 + \frac{100}{693} Q_4 + \frac{25}{143} Q_6 \right) \\ & + \xi_6 \left( \frac{25}{143} Q_4 + \frac{14}{143} Q_6 + \frac{28}{221} Q_8 \right) \end{aligned}$$

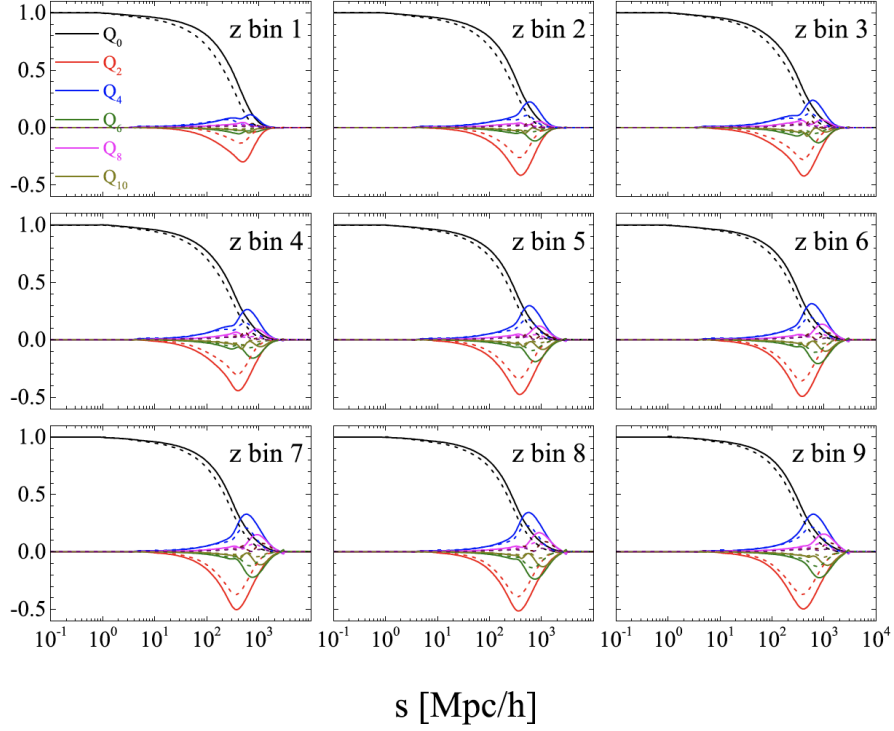


FIGURE 1. The survey window function for BOSS DR12 [6].

## 2. THE MEASUREMENTS OF BAO

### 2.1. BAO using power spectrum multipoles. The template:

$$(9) \quad \alpha_{\perp} = \frac{D_A(z)r_d^{\text{fid}}}{D_A^{\text{fid}}(z)r_d}, \quad \alpha_{\parallel} = \frac{H^{\text{fid}}(z)r_d^{\text{fid}}}{H(z)r_d}$$

$$(10) \quad P_g(k, \mu) = P_{\text{nw}}(k, \mu) \left\{ 1 + O(k) e^{-k^2 [\mu^2 \Sigma_{\parallel}^2 + (1-\mu^2) \Sigma_{\perp}^2] / 2} \right\}$$

$$(11) \quad P_{\text{nw}}(k, \mu) = B^2 (1 + \beta \mu^2)^2 P_{\text{nw,lin}}(k) F(k, \mu)$$

$$(12) \quad F(k, \mu) = \frac{1}{(1 + k^2 \mu^2 \Sigma_s^2 / 2)}$$

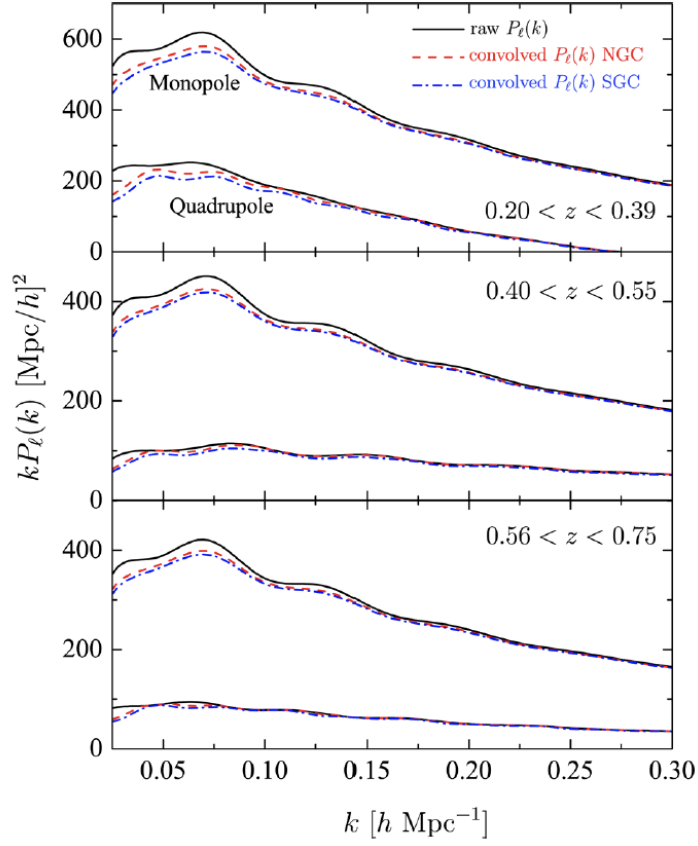
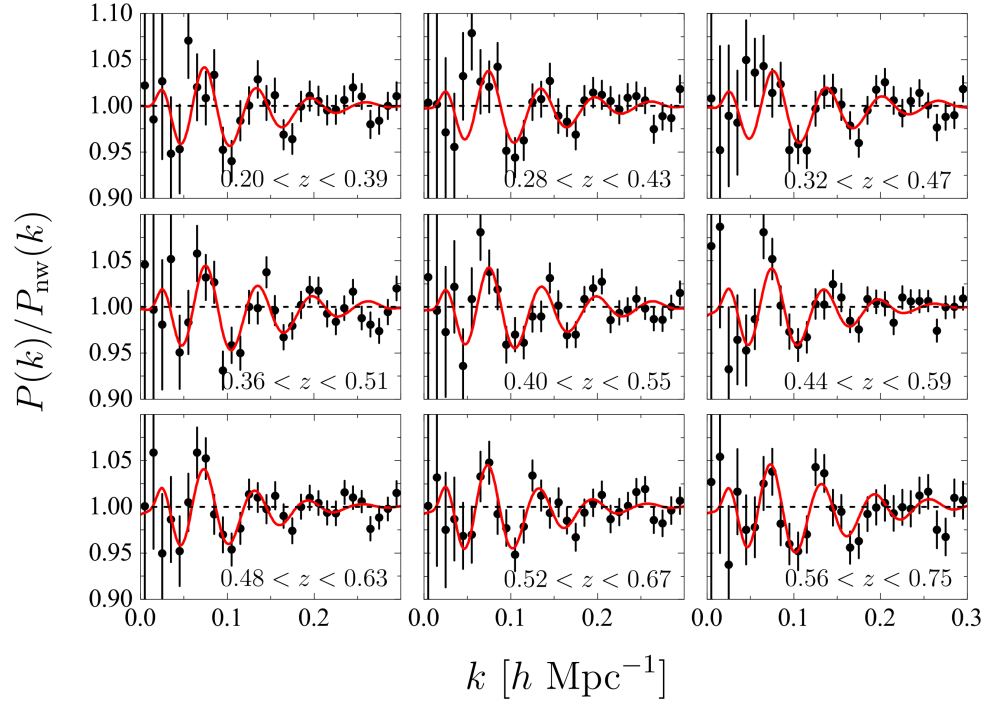


FIGURE 2. The convolved power spectra [6].

$$P_\ell(k) = \left( \frac{r_s^{\text{fid}}}{r_s} \right)^3 \frac{2\ell + 1}{2\alpha_\perp^2 \alpha_\parallel} \int_{-1}^1 d\mu P_g(k', \mu') \mathcal{L}_\ell(\mu) + \frac{a_{\ell 1}}{k^3} + \frac{a_{\ell 2}}{k^2} + \frac{a_{\ell 3}}{k} + a_{\ell 4} + a_{\ell 5}k$$

FIGURE 3. The BAO fit in  $k$ -space using BOSS DR12 data [6].

$$\begin{aligned}
 k' &= \frac{k(1+\epsilon)}{\alpha} \left\{ 1 + \mu^2 [(1+\epsilon)^{-6} - 1] \right\}^{1/2} \\
 \mu' &= \frac{\mu}{(1+\epsilon)^3} \left\{ 1 + \mu^2 [(1+\epsilon)^{-6} - 1] \right\}^{-1/2}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{13}$$

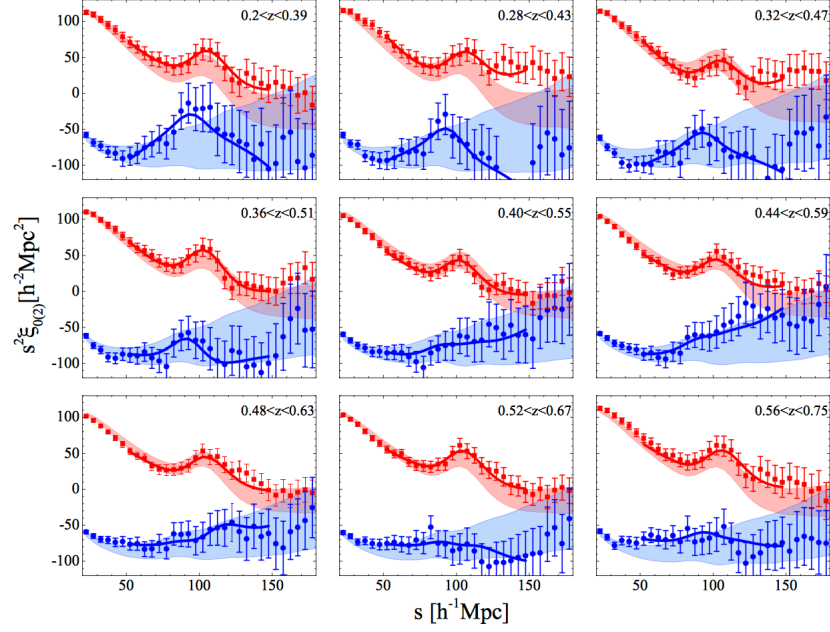
where

$$\alpha = \alpha_{\perp}^{2/3} \alpha_{\parallel}^{1/3}, \quad 1 + \epsilon = \left( \frac{\alpha_{\parallel}}{\alpha_{\perp}} \right)^{1/3}
 \tag{14}$$

## 2.2. BAO using correlation function multipoles.

$$P_{\ell}(k) = \frac{2\ell+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 P(k, \mu) \mathcal{L}_{\ell}(\mu) d\mu
 \tag{15}$$

$$\xi_{\ell}(s) = \frac{i^{\ell}}{2\pi^2} \int k^2 P_{\ell}(k) j_{\ell}(ks) dk
 \tag{16}$$

FIGURE 4. The BAO fit in  $s$ -space using BOSS DR12 data [7].

$$(17) \quad \xi(s, \mu) = \sum_{\ell} \xi_{\ell}(s) \mathcal{L}_{\ell}(\mu)$$

$$(18) \quad \xi_{\ell}(s, \alpha_{\perp}, \alpha_{\parallel}) = \frac{2\ell+1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \xi(s', \mu') \mathcal{L}_{\ell}(\mu) d\mu$$

where

$$(19) \quad s' = s \sqrt{\mu^2 \alpha_{\parallel}^2 + (1 - \mu^2) \alpha_{\perp}^2}; \quad \mu' = \mu \alpha_{\parallel} / \sqrt{\mu^2 \alpha_{\parallel}^2 + (1 - \mu^2) \alpha_{\perp}^2}$$

$$(20) \quad A_{\ell}(s) = \frac{a_{\ell,1}}{s^2} + \frac{a_{\ell,2}}{s} + a_{\ell,3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(21) \quad \xi_0^{\text{mod}}(s) &= B_0 \xi_0(s, \alpha_\perp, \alpha_\parallel) + A_0(s) \\
\xi_2^{\text{mod}}(s) &= \xi_2(s, \alpha_\perp, \alpha_\parallel) + A_2(s)
\end{aligned}$$

With this methodology, the BAO distance has been well measured from SDSS, 2dF [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8] and DESI surveys [9, 10, 11], especially with the BAO-reconstruction technique [12, 13].

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