

Fancy and Awesome Title

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ABSTRACT

We use simulations with and without BAO signal to assess the possibility of extracting more information from higher order statistics. We measure the BAO constraints from the power spectrum and the bispectrum of DESI LRG like samples. We show that the BAO in the bispectrum has a potential of significantly improving the distance constraints compared to the power spectrum alone analysis. The improvement seems to be stable when we marginalize over possible theoretical systematics. We validate our results on simulations with and without BAO for a range of redshifts. We measure isotropic BAO from AbacusSummit simulations that are designed to replicate DESI BGS, LRG, ELG, and QSO samples. We find that, in the absence of additional systematic effects we are able to constrain the distance scale with the precision of xxx per cent, xxx per cent, and xxx percent respectively for BGS, LRG, and ELG samples. The forecasted BAO constraints for the power spectrum only are xxx, xxx, and xxx percent respectively.

Key words: Awesome keywords: Perfect

1 INTRODUCTION

DESI is a great experiment. We need higher order statistics to extract more information. Reconstruction techniques can improve the precision, but the amount of information is limited by cosmic variance. Possible ways to improve is to go higher order statistics.

Cite Lado’s paper that if bispectrum used as a standard ruler, a significant improvement in distance scale can be achieved. Much better than the standard reconstruction. Difficult to model the full bispectrum though. In this paper, we would like to do a standard ruler analysis of bispectrum BAO with different DESI-like tracers.

We find a factor of X improvement, and what happens at different redshifts. Worse for QSO probably, because of high shotnoise and less bispectrum clustering at higher redshifts.

2 DATA

This section explains the data. You may already know you could cite figures, see, e.g., Fig. 1.

And this is a table for you!

3 ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

Explain the method here.

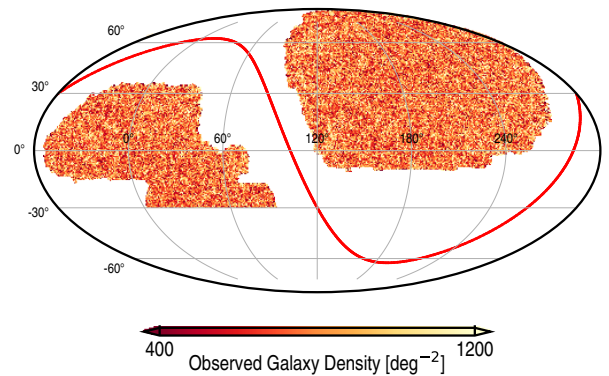


Figure 1. Observed density field of DESI Luminous Red Galaxies DR9 in deg^{-2}

4 RESULTS

Glam Section Plot Glam with and without BAO measurements. Describe Molino’s covariance and put some justification. 1 Gpc cub. Reference Jayashree’s paper that the template works well for a range of redshifts. make a plot for sigma alpha vs kmax, with and without nuisance parameters.

Table 1. What about a table

Criterion	Description
DECaLS	
$z_{\text{fiber}} < 21.7$	faint limit
$z - W1 > 0.8 \times (r - z) - 0.6$	Stellar rejection
$[(g - r > 1.3)]$	Remove low-z galaxies
$[(r - W1 > (W1 - 17.26) * 1.8)]$	Luminosity cut
BASS+MzLS	
$z_{\text{fiber}} < 21.71$	faint limit
$z - W1 > 0.8 \times (r - z) - 0.6$	Stellar rejection
$[(g - r > 1.34)]$	Remove low-z galaxies
$[(r - W1 > (W1 - 17.24) * 1.83)]$	Luminosity cut

Sec 3. BAO is DESI samples. Analyse Abacus mocks with template from Jayashree.

Sec 4. BAO detection level. How well we can fit BAO with a smooth function. Mean Glam’ with and without BAO as model 1 and 2, and mean Glam with BAO as data. Chi2 vs alpha.

5 CONCLUSION

Where you provide the take-home message.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank anonymous referee, sponsors, your colleagues.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Instruct how data used in this work can be accessed.

REFERENCES

APPENDIX A: EXTRA

You can put extra stuff here as appendix.

This paper has been typeset from a \LaTeX file prepared by the author.