

3-D mass map reconstruction

Method and Plane in S19A

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$$\gamma = \mathbf{T}\delta + \text{noise},$$

where \mathbf{T} includes both physical signal and systematics

Physical Signal

$$\kappa(\vec{\theta}, z_s) = \frac{3H_0^2\Omega_M}{2c^2} \int_0^{z_s} d\chi_l \frac{\chi_l \chi_{sl}}{\chi_s} \frac{\delta(\vec{\theta}, z_l)}{a(\chi_l)},$$

$$\gamma_L(\vec{\theta}, z_s) = \int d^2\theta' D(\vec{\theta} - \vec{\theta}') \kappa(\vec{\theta}', z_s),$$

where

$$D(\vec{\theta}) = -\frac{1}{\pi}(\theta_1 - i\theta_2)^{-2}.$$

The Goal is to inverse the matrix \mathbf{T} and estimate 3-D density contrast field: $\delta(\vec{\theta}, z_l)$.

Systematics

- photo-z uncertainty;
- Masking;
- Smoothing in transverse plane;
- Pixelization.



Since the 3-D inversion problem is an **ill-posed problem**, we have to add **prior information**.

Model Dictionary

$$\delta(\vec{\theta}, z) = \sum_i \Phi_i(\vec{\theta}, z) x_i,$$

where Φ_i is the model basis, and x_i is the projected modes. e.g.,

1. Point Mass;
2. Fourier Space (sine, cosine);
3. Starlets.

Regularization

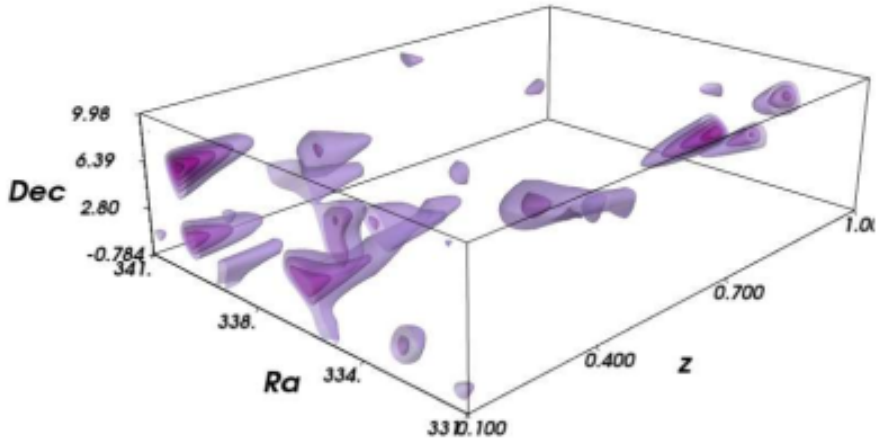
$$\hat{x} = \arg \min_x \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left\| \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} (\gamma - \mathbf{T} \Phi x) \right\|_2^2 + \lambda \|x\|_p^p \right\},$$

$$\|x\|_p^p = \left(\sum_i |x|_i^p \right).$$

e.g.,

1. $p = 2$, **Ridge regression** (Wiener Filter);
2. $p = 1$, **Lasso** (Sparse);
3. $p = 0$, **Best subset** (sparsest but unsolvable).

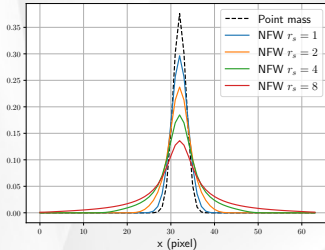
Choose a **model dictionary** and a **regularization** (Prior distribution of x).



Masamune Oguri, 2018 (HSC), Wiener Filter



1-D profiles of basis atoms



- pixel size: 1 arcmin
- Gaussian Smoothing: 1.5 arcmin

NFW Atoms

$$\phi_{\alpha}(\vec{r}) = \frac{f}{2\pi\theta_{\alpha}^2} F(|\vec{\theta}|/\theta_{\alpha}) \delta_D(z),$$

$$(\alpha = 1..N)$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\sqrt{c^2-x^2}}{(1-x^2)(1+c)} + \frac{\text{arccosh}\left(\frac{x^2+c}{x(1+c)}\right)}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} & (x < 1), \\ \frac{\sqrt{c^2-1}}{3(1+c)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{c+1}\right) & (x = 1), \\ -\frac{\sqrt{c^2-x^2}}{(1-x^2)(1+c)} + \frac{\arccos\left(\frac{x^2+c}{x(1+c)}\right)}{(x^2-1)^{3/2}} & (1 < x \leq c), \\ 0 & (x > c). \end{cases}$$

Takada & Jain (2003)



Adaptive Lasso (regularization/Prior on x)

Approximation to l^0 regularization with two steps of l^1 lasso estimation
Zou (2007)

first step: lasso

$$\hat{x} = \arg \min_x \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left\| \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} (\gamma - \mathbf{A}x) \right\|_2^2 + \lambda \|x\|_1 \right\}.$$

$$\hat{w} = \frac{1}{\left| \hat{x}'_{\text{lasso}} \right|^\tau}, \quad (1)$$

hyper-parameter: $\tau = 2$.

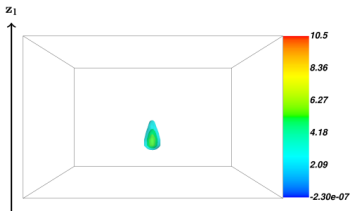
second step: weighted lasso

$$\hat{x} = \arg \min_x \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left\| \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} (\gamma - \mathbf{A}x) \right\|_2^2 + \hat{w} \lambda_{\text{ada}} \|x\|_1 \right\}.$$

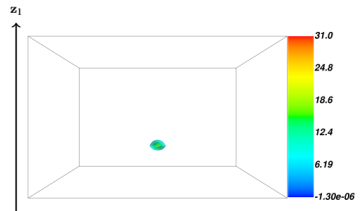


Results for Noiseless Simulation

- HSC (s16) number density;
- HSC (s16) redshifts(best estimation);
- No noise; no photo-z uncertainty.



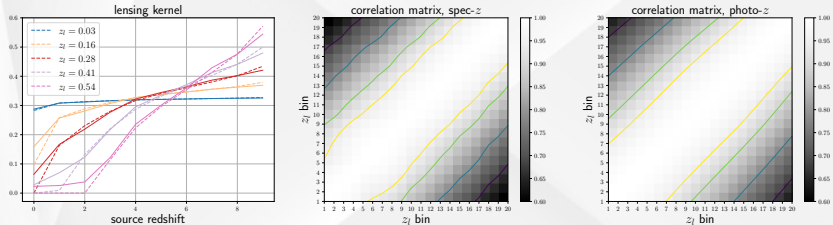
(i) lasso



(ii) adaptive lasso



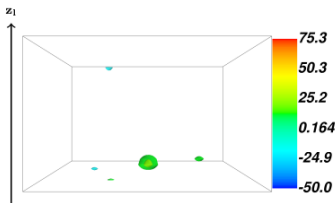
Correlated Lensing Kernels



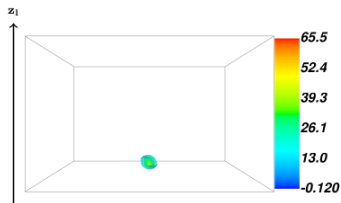
The lensing kernels for two neighbouring lens redshift bins are too correlated (The shapes of them are similar). Therefore, it is difficult to distinguish in which bins the mass is actually located.



- HSC (s16) number density;
- HSC (s16) redshifts(best estimation);
- HSC (s16) shape noise; HSC photo-z uncertainty.



(i) NFW: $\lambda = 3.5$

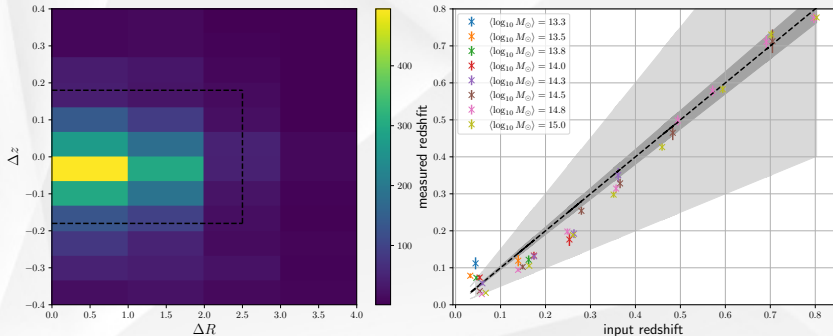


(ii) NFW: $\lambda = 5.0$

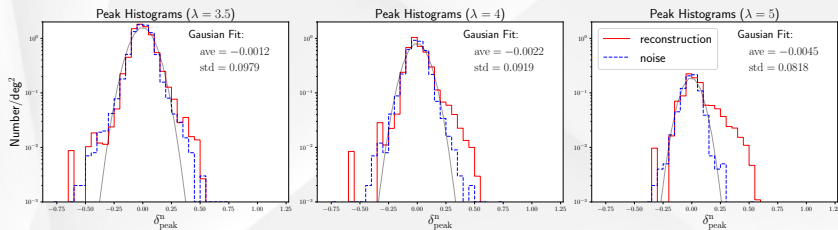


Redshift estimation

We simulation halos with different mass at different redshift; each halo with 100 noise realizations. The following figures show the **offsets** of detected peaks from the input positions.

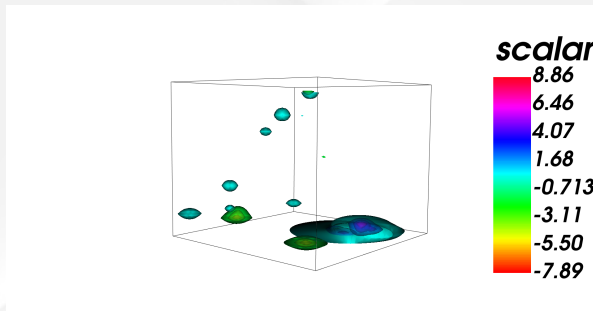


1000 pure noise realizations with HSC shape noise and photoz uncertainty.





- S19A data
- corrected for additive bias
- set multiplicative bias to zero





- Use Planck CMB mass map to improve performance on high- z ?
- Cluster detection on S19A?
- X-ray clusters?
- Welcome to join the project!