

# Forward-modelling galaxy surveys: A forward model for non-local stochastic galaxy bias

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[mwiet.github.io](https://mwiet.github.io)

A multi-scale and multi-tracer view of the cosmic web, NAM 2025

8<sup>th</sup> July 2025

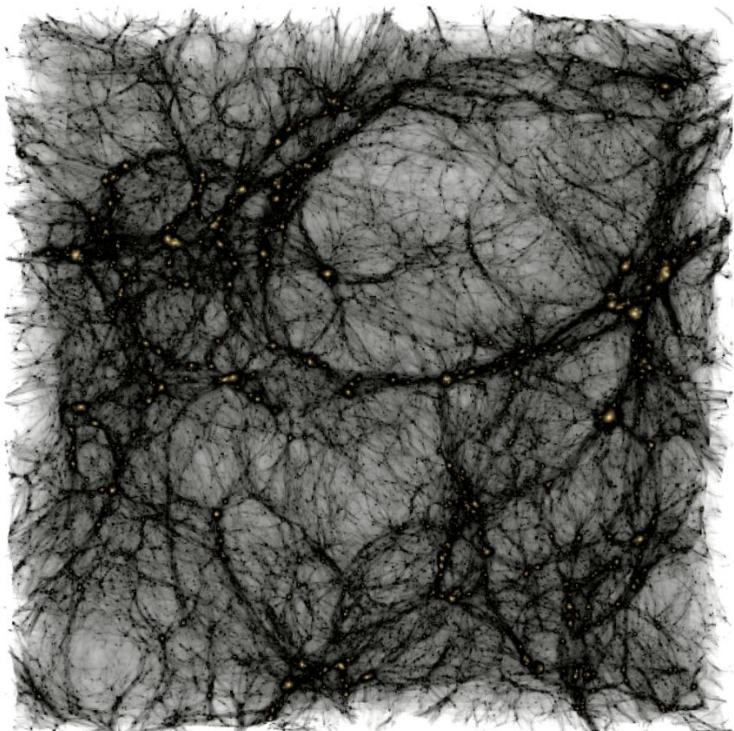
In collaboration with Nicolas Tessore, Qianjun Hang, Niall Jeffrey, Benjamin Joachimi



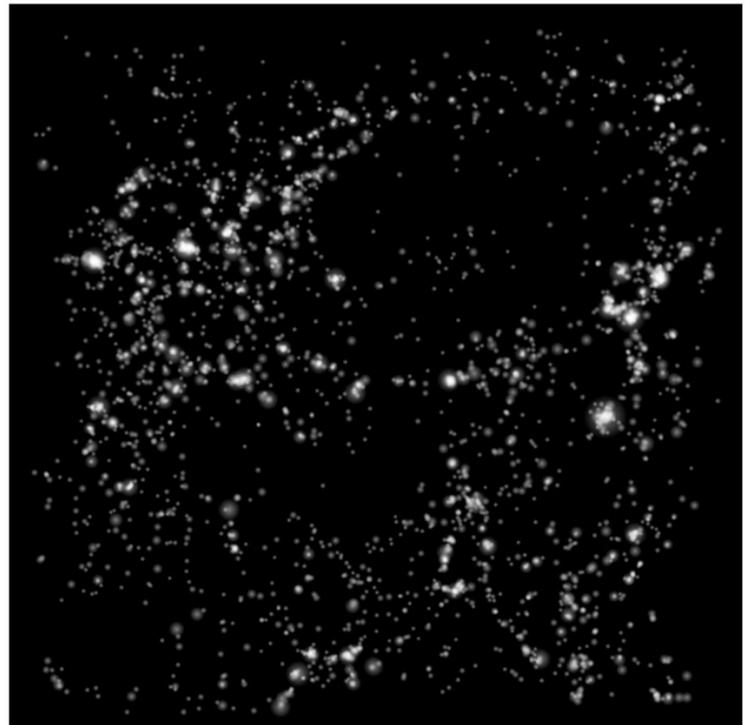
Institute for Computational  
Cosmology



# Galaxy-Halo Connection/Galaxy Bias



galaxy-halo  
connection



# Galaxy Bias: Theory

Matter density contrast:

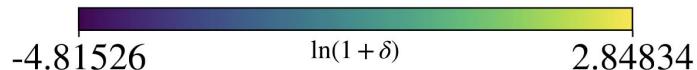
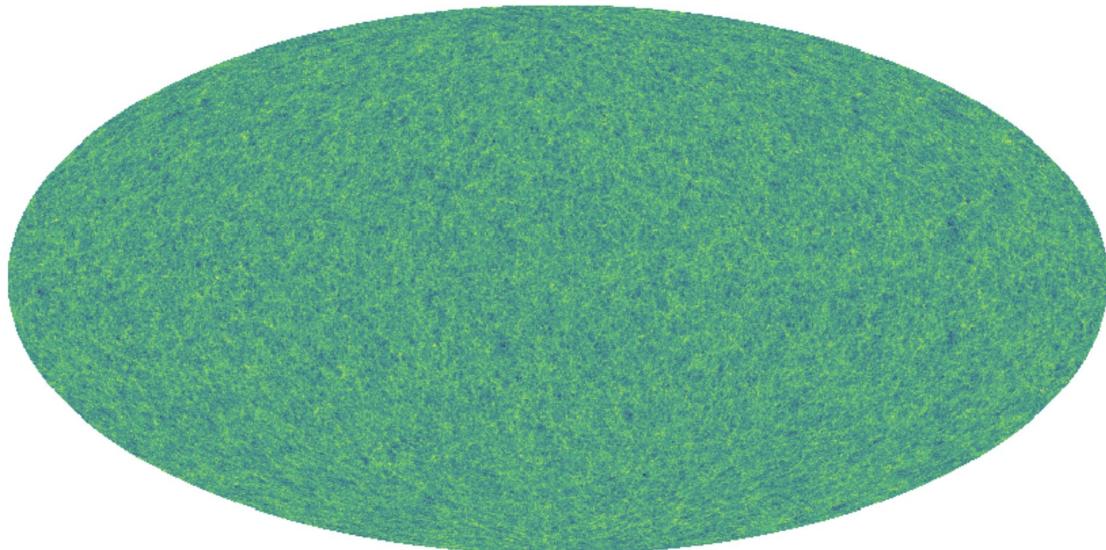
$$\delta(x, \tau) = \frac{\rho(x, \tau) - \bar{\rho}(\tau)}{\bar{\rho}(\tau)}$$

Galaxy count contrast:

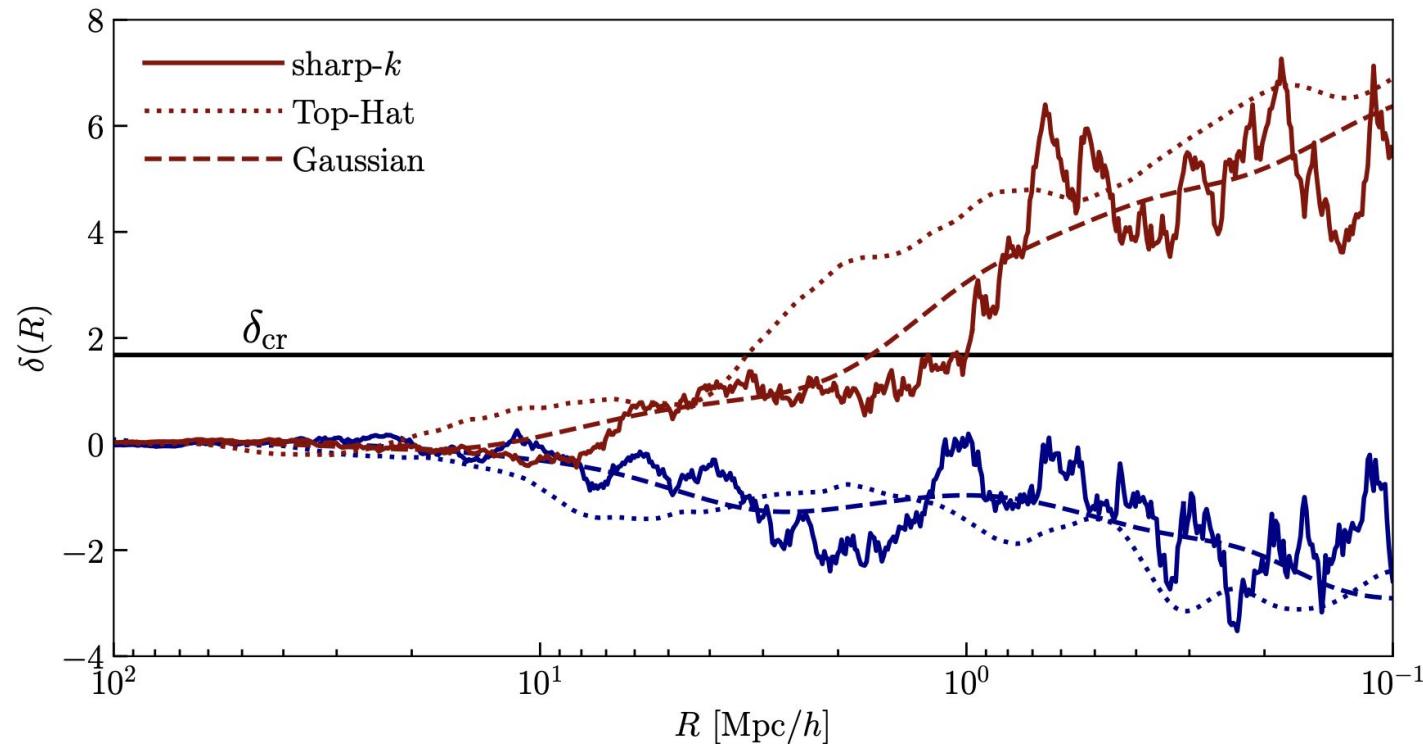
$$\delta^g(x, \tau) = \frac{N(x, \tau) - \bar{N}(\tau)}{\bar{N}(\tau)}$$

Linear bias:

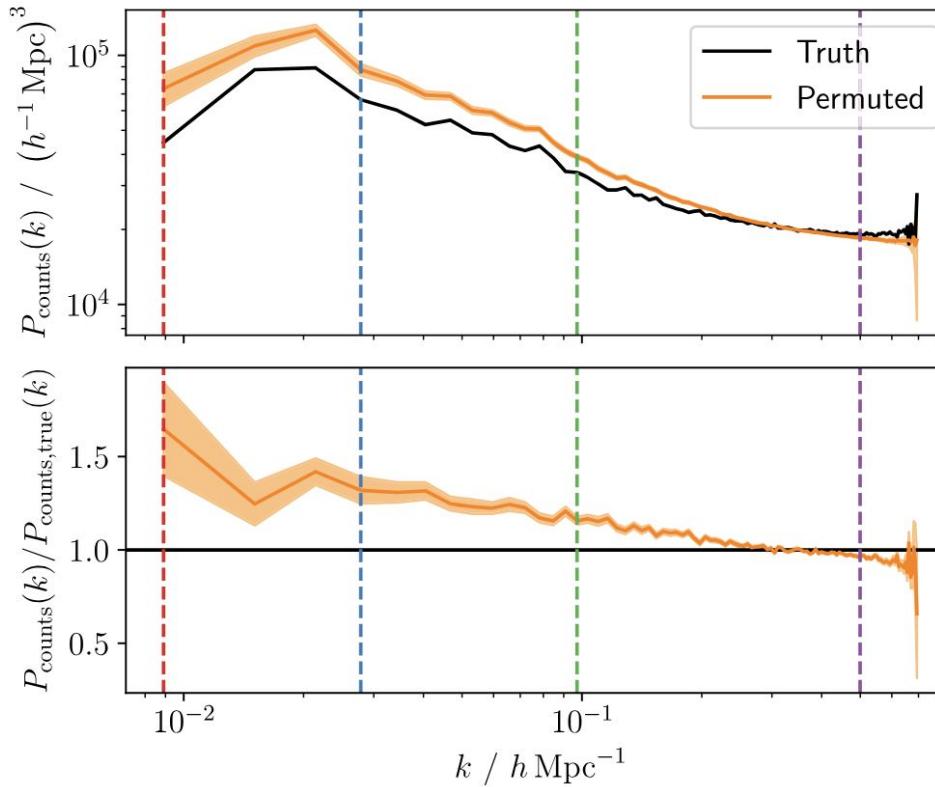
$$\delta^g(x) = b(x) \delta^{\text{DM}}(x)$$



# Stochasticity of Galaxy Bias



# Non-Locality in Galaxy Bias



See also Chan,  
Scoccimarro &  
Sheth 2012

# Perturbative Modelling

Expand into bias terms:

$$\delta^g(x, \tau) = \sum_O b_O(\tau) O(x, \tau)$$

Operators of the matter field and gravitational potential:  $\delta(x, \tau)$   $\Phi(x, \tau)$

Stochasticity:  $\delta^g(x, \tau) = \dots + \epsilon(x, \tau) + \sum_O \epsilon_O(x, \tau) O(x, \tau)$

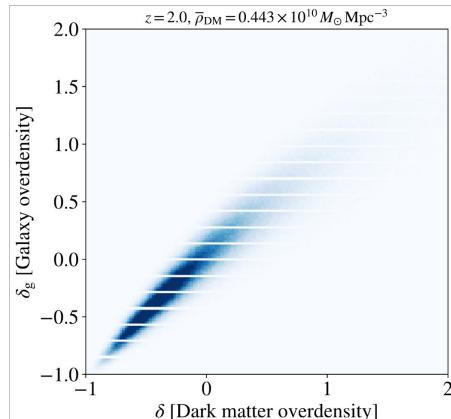
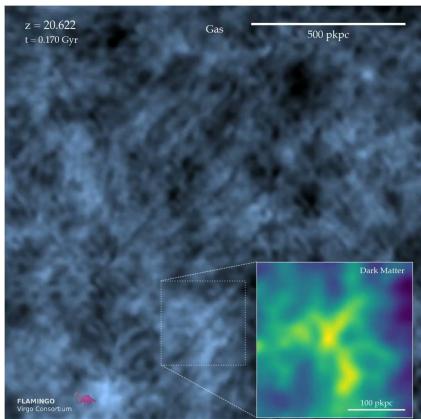
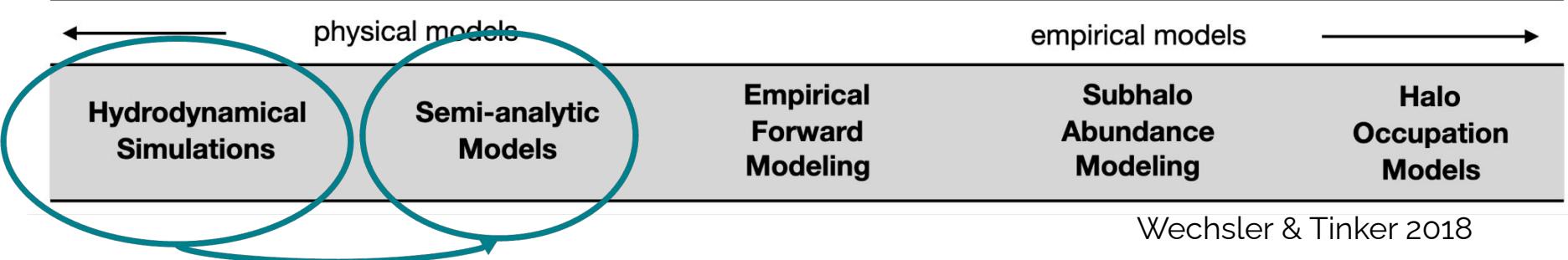
Assumptions:

- Large, quasi-linear scales
- Gaussian and adiabatic initial conditions
- Statistical homogeneity and isotropy
- Locality of galaxy formation

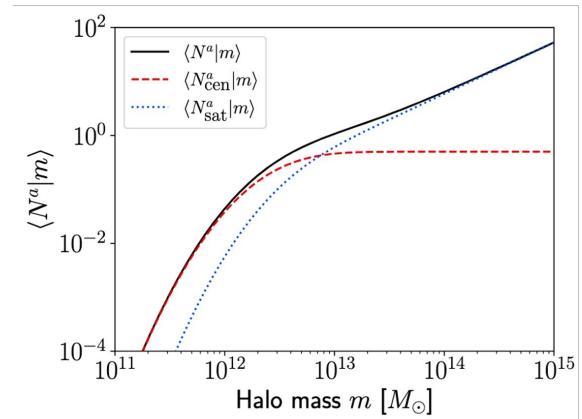
etc.

# Forward Modelling Galaxy Bias

## Approaches to modeling the galaxy-halo connection

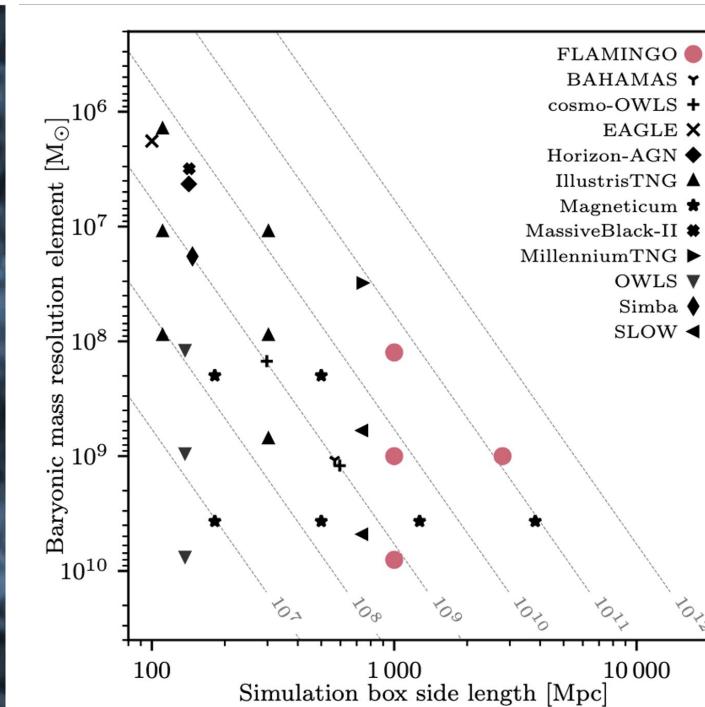
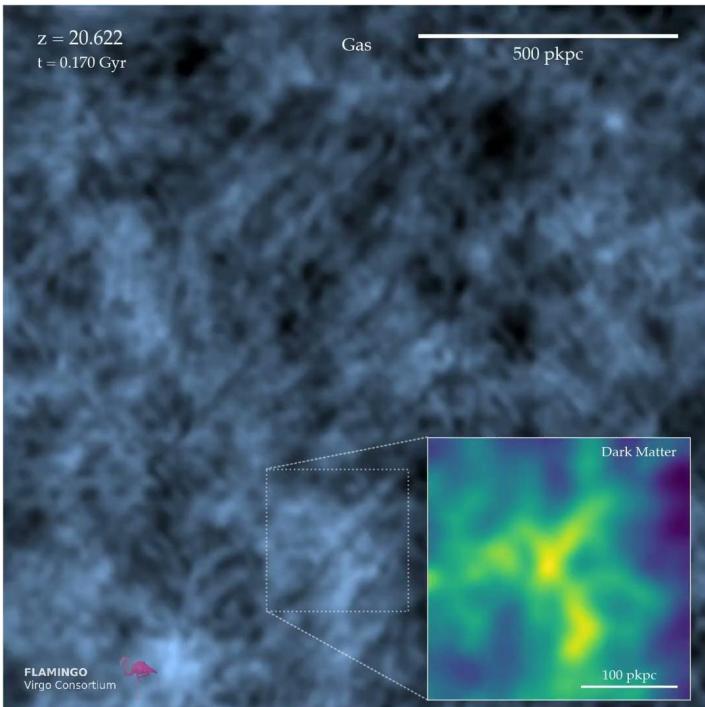


Schaye et al. 2023



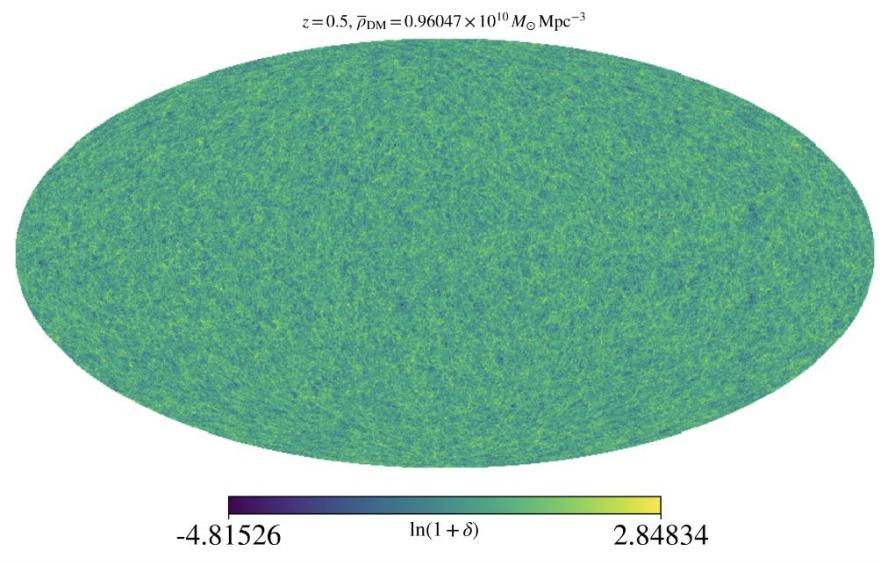
Linke et al. 2022

# FLAMINGO Simulations



- 1 Gpc & 2.8 Gpc boxes
- 4 cosmologies
- 8 feedback models
- 2 lightcones per realisation
- Dark matter only run for each simulation

# FLAMINGO Lightcones

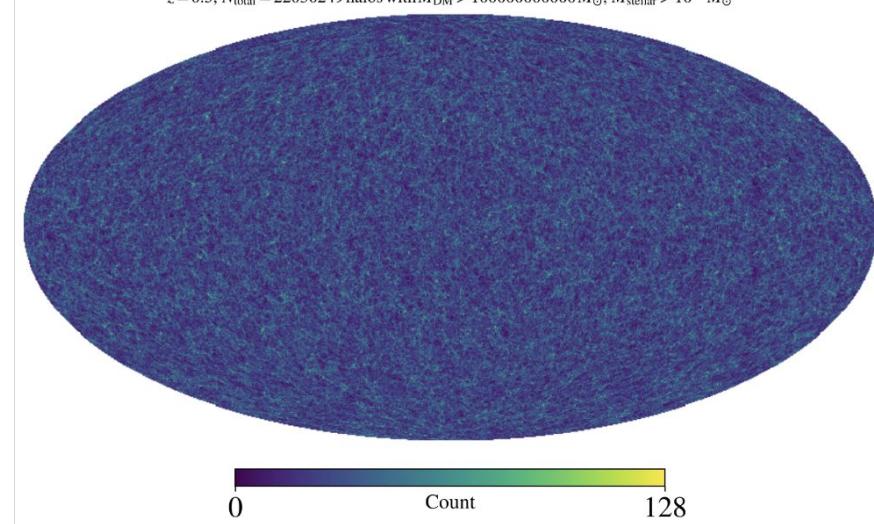


Contains information on:

- Redshift
- Stellar mass
- Star formation rate
- Black hole mass
- Resolution

...

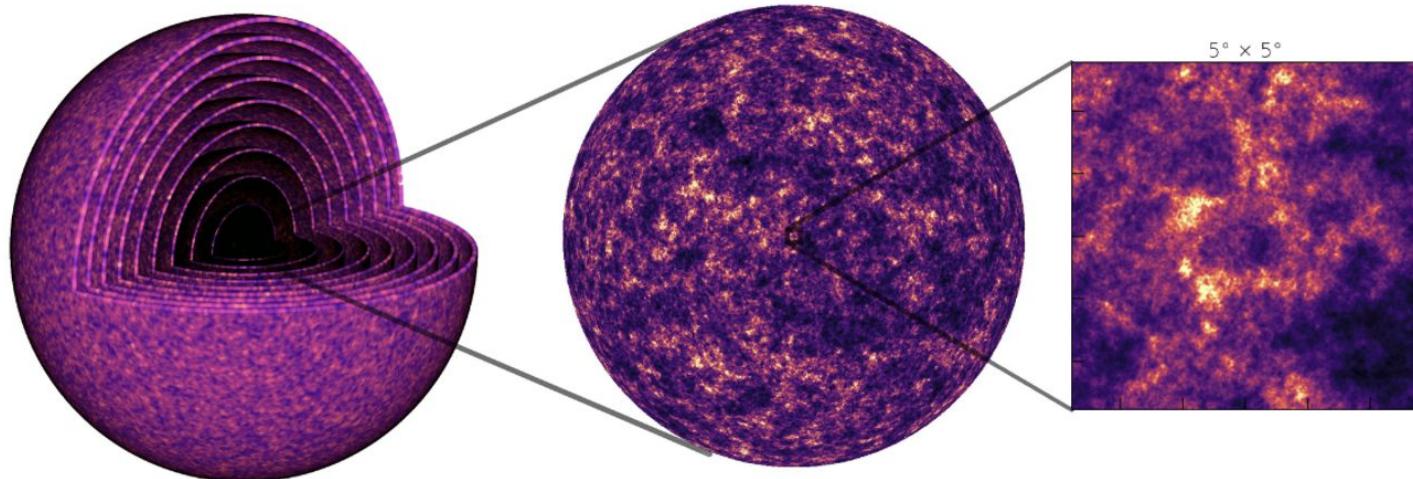
$z = 0.5, N_{\text{total}} = 22030249 \text{ halos with } M_{\text{DM}} > 100000000000 M_{\odot}, M_{\text{stellar}} > 10^{10} M_{\odot}$



# Forward Modelling Galaxy Bias

In projection along the line-of-sight:

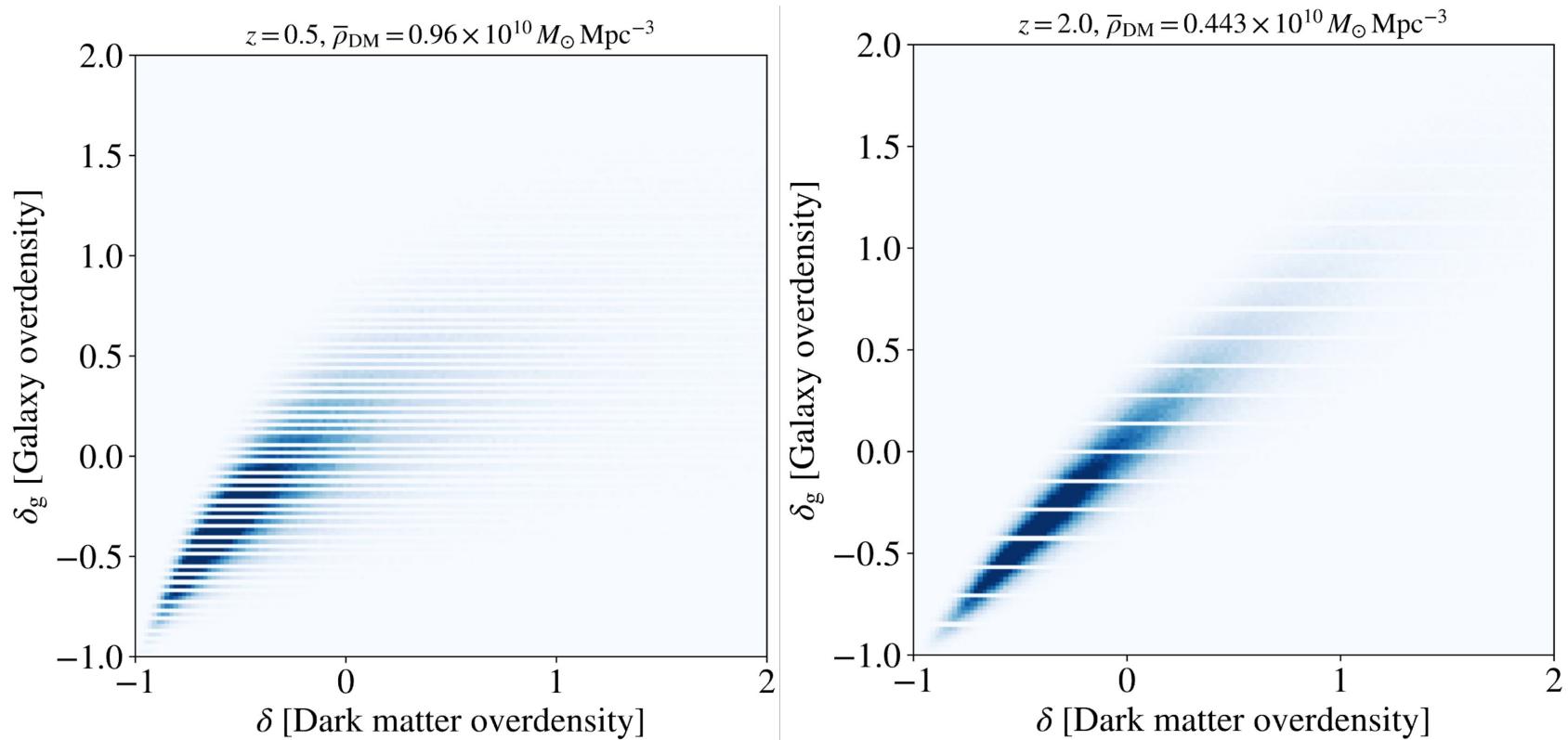
$$\delta(\theta) = \sum_{\ell m} \delta_{\ell m} Y_{\ell m}(\theta) = \int dz W(z) \delta(\theta, z); \quad \delta(\theta, z) = \delta(x)$$



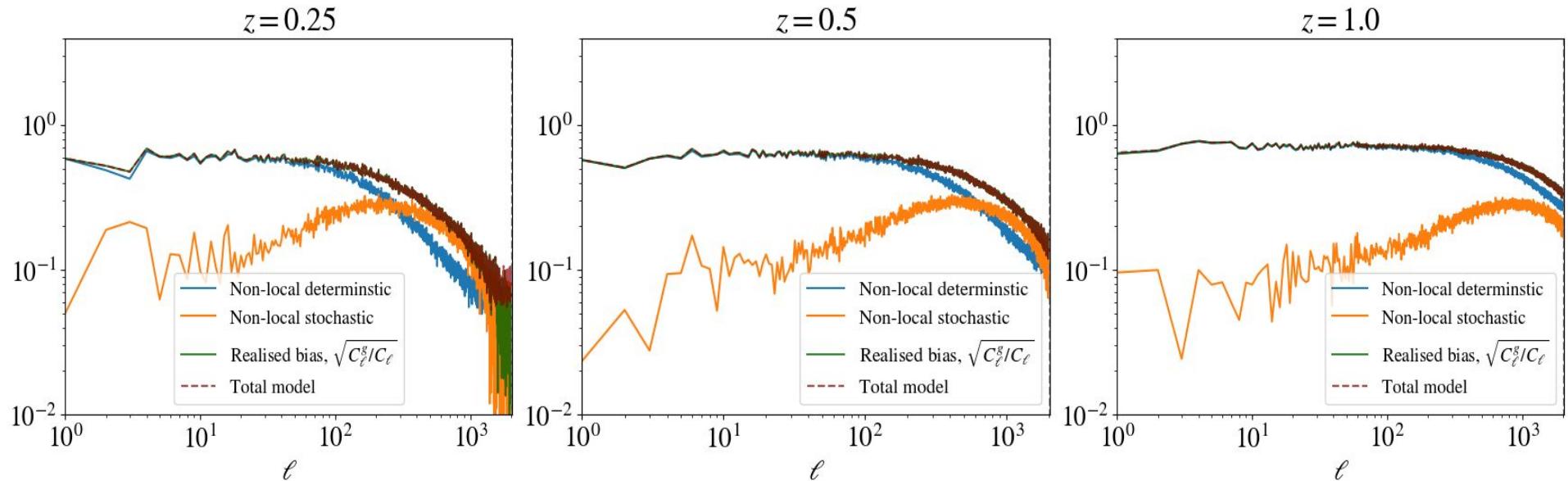
>70 shells with  $\Delta z = 0.05$

Tessore, et al. (2023)

# Forward Modelling Galaxy Bias

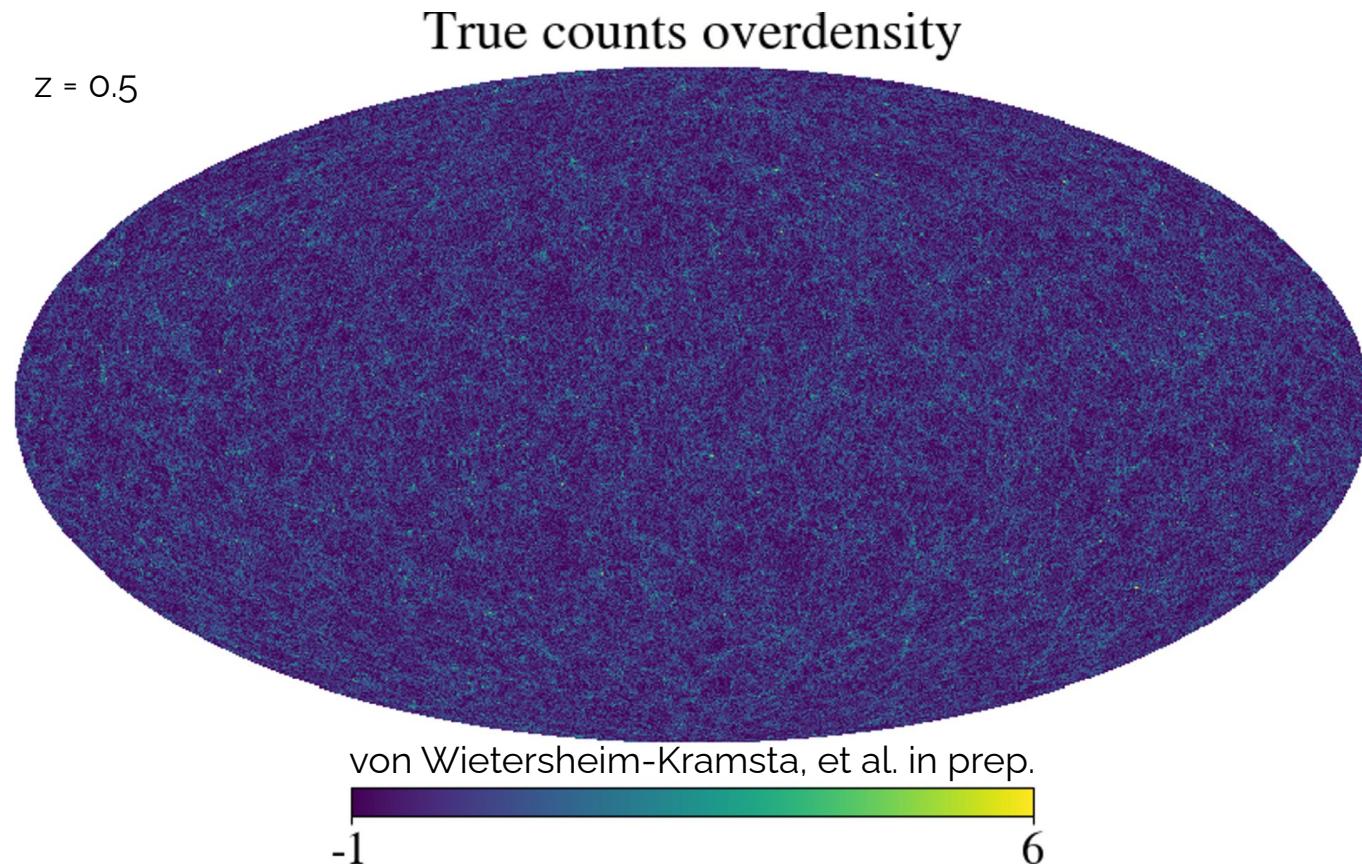


# Forward Modelling Galaxy Bias

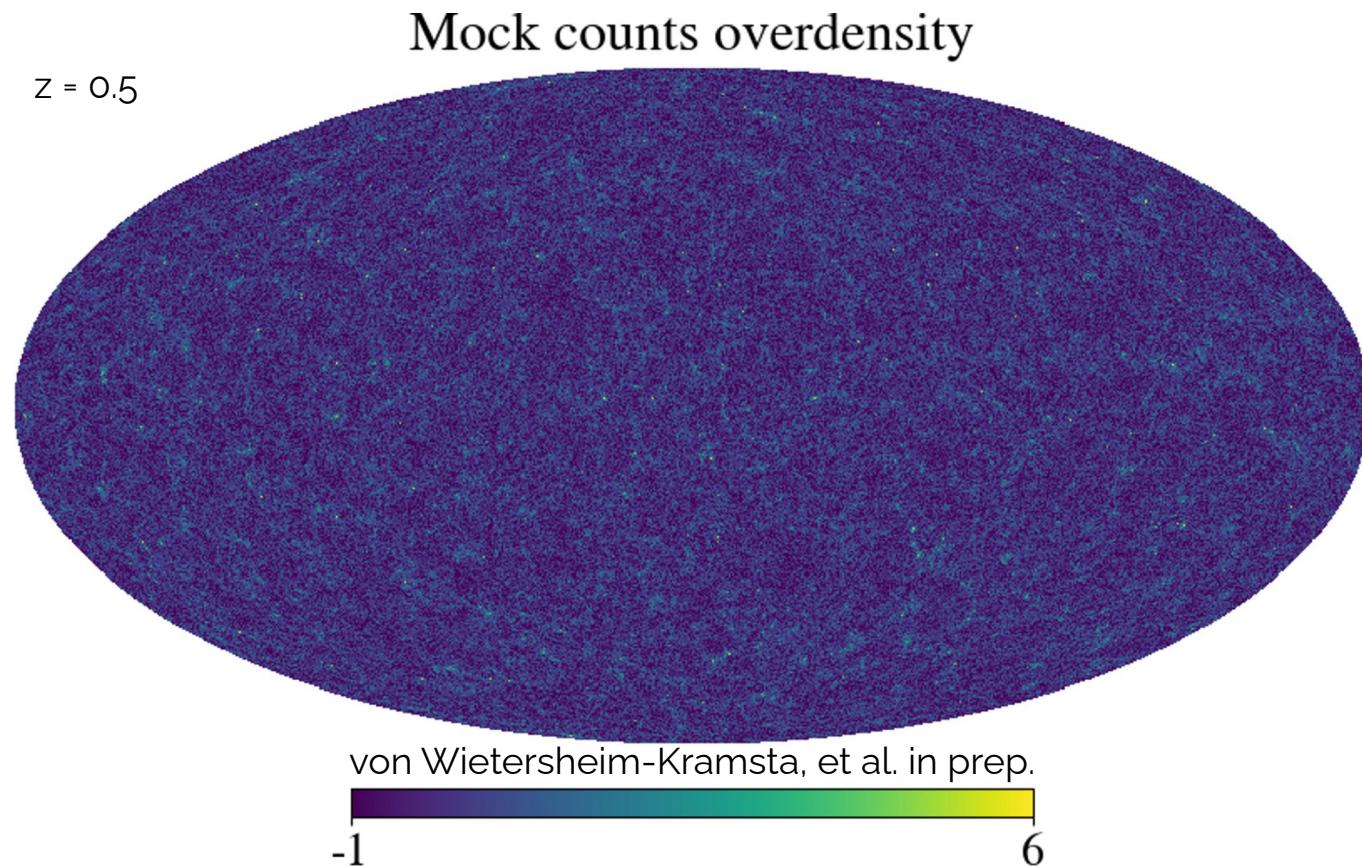


von Wietersheim-Kramsta, et al. in prep.

# Forward Modelling Galaxy Bias



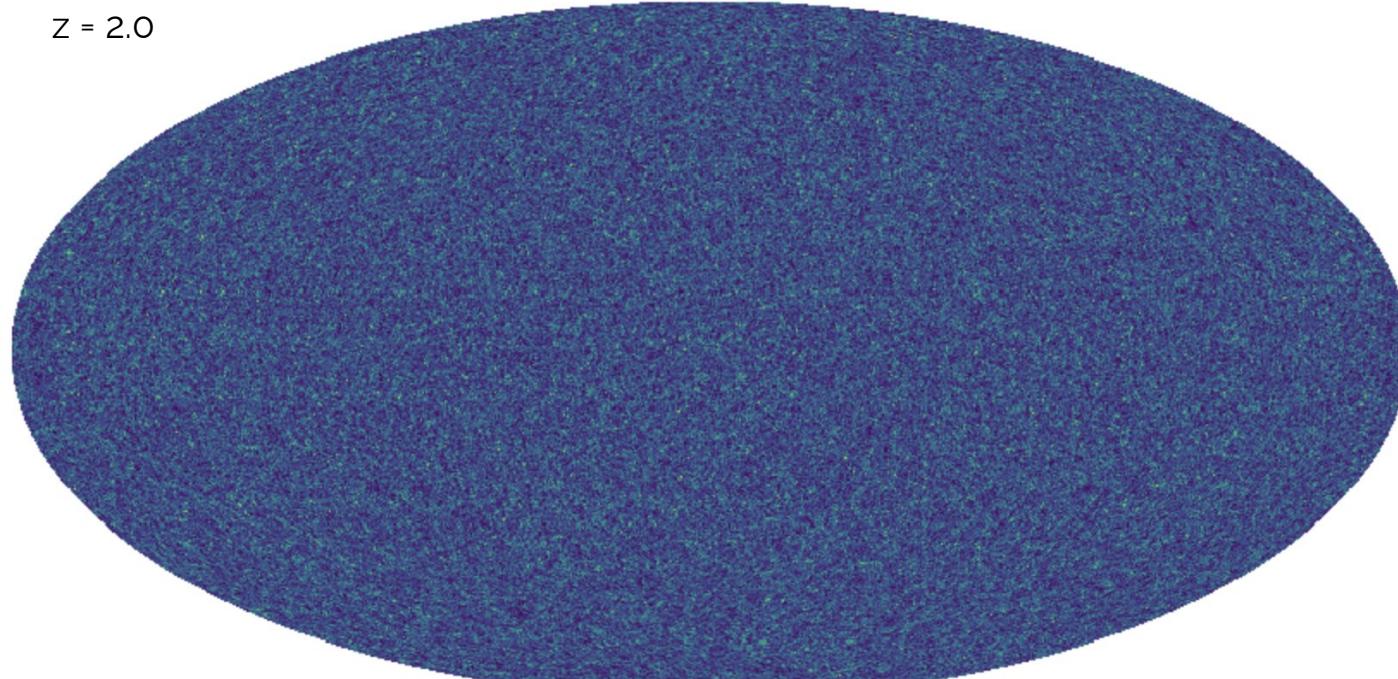
# Forward Modelling Galaxy Bias



# Forward Modelling Galaxy Bias

True counts overdensity

$Z = 2.0$



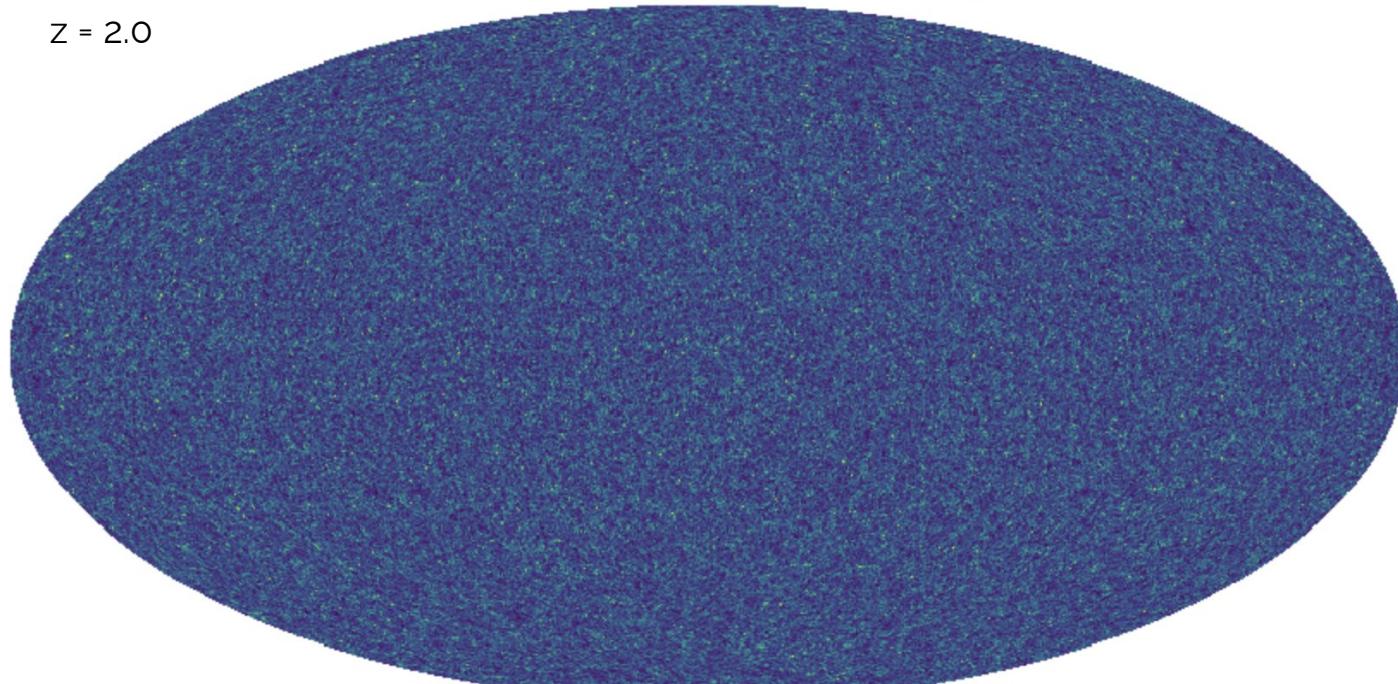
von Wietersheim-Kramsta, et al. in prep.



# Forward Modelling Galaxy Bias

Mock counts overdensity

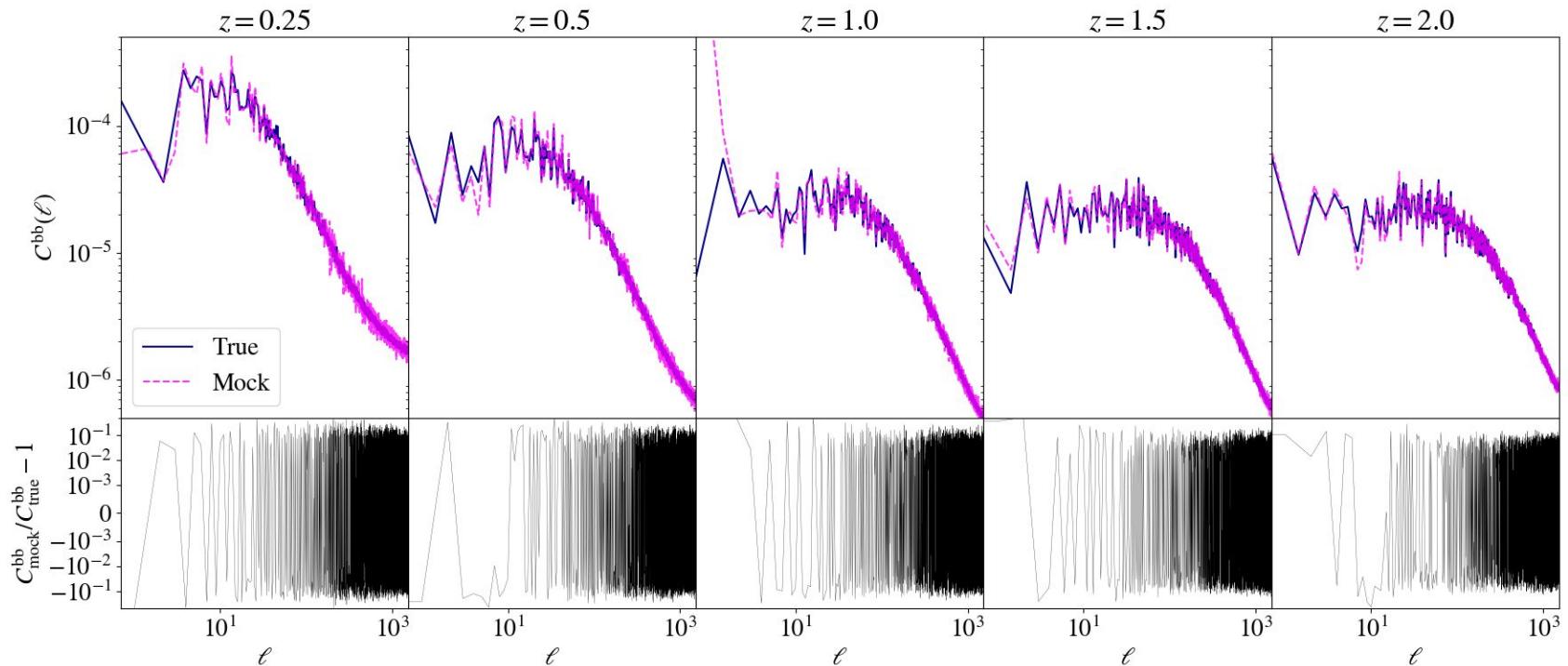
$Z = 2.0$



von Wietersheim-Kramsta, et al. in prep.

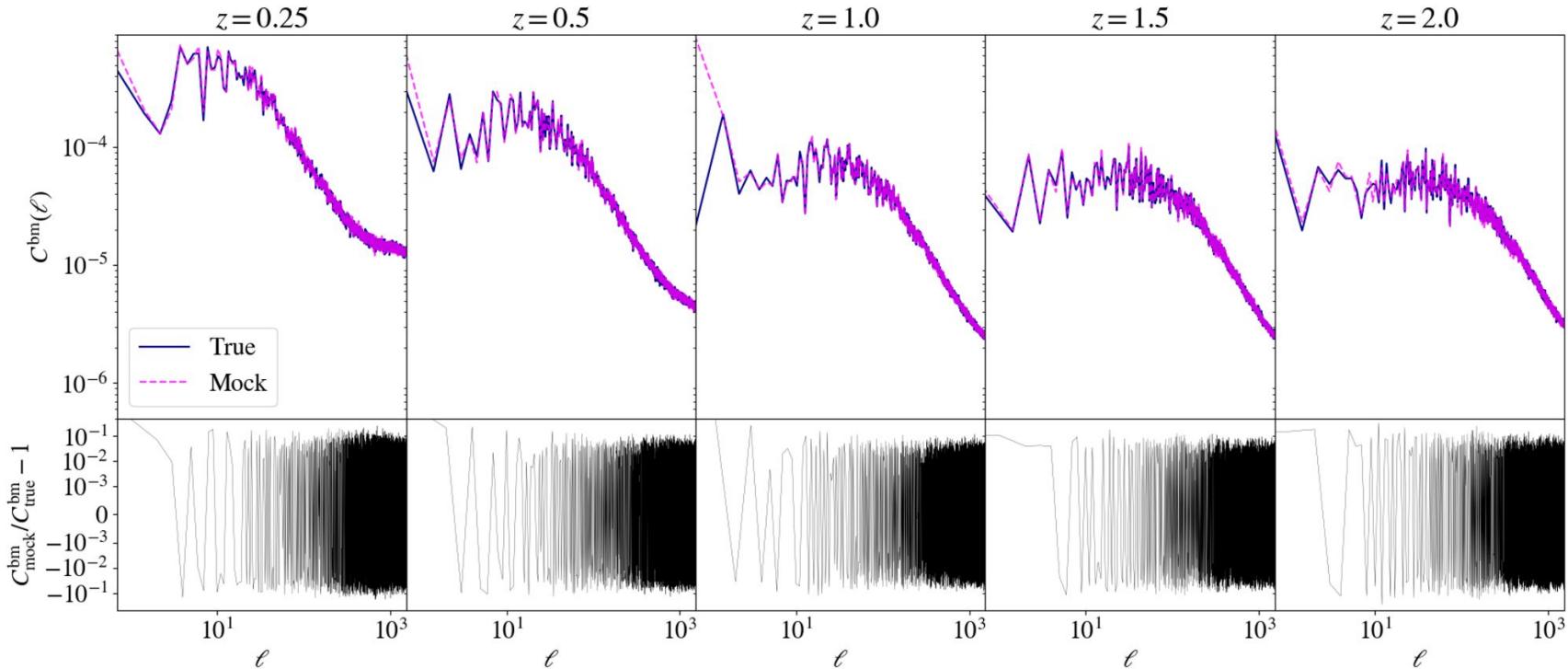


# Accuracy at the 2pt Level



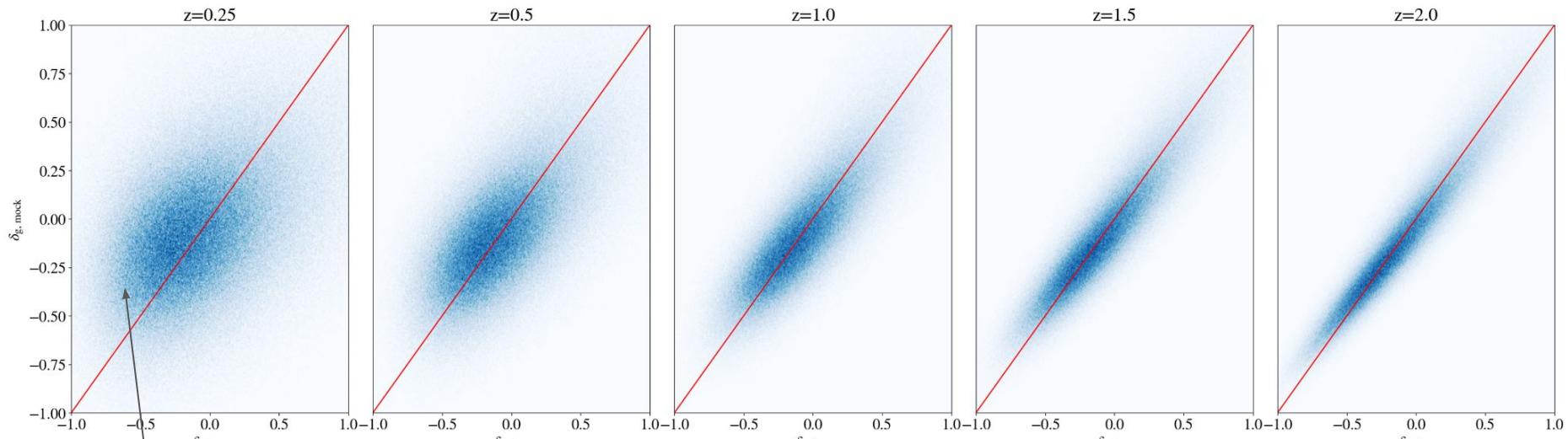
von Wietersheim-Kramsta, et al. in prep.

# Accuracy at the 2pt Level



von Wietersheim-Kramsta, et al. in prep.

# Overall Accuracy



Random sampling preferentially  
populates pixels

von Wietersheim-Kramsta, et al. in prep.

# Accuracy for Higher-Order Statistics

**Wavelets**,  $\{\psi_{j,\theta}\}_{j,\theta}$ , for a given dilation and rotation (dilation  $j$  and rotation  $\theta$ ).

**WPH moments** of field  $X$ :

$$C_{\lambda,p,\lambda',p'}(\tau) = \text{Cov} \left( [X * \psi_\lambda(\mathbf{r})]^p, [X * \psi_{\lambda'}(\mathbf{r} + \tau)]^{p'} \right)$$

Coefficients:

$$S^{(1,1)} : \lambda = \lambda', p = p' = 1, \tau = \tau_{n,\alpha}$$

Weighted averages of the power spectrum over  
the bandpass of  $\psi_\lambda$

$$S^{(0,1)} : \lambda = \lambda', p = 0, p' = 1, \tau = 0;$$

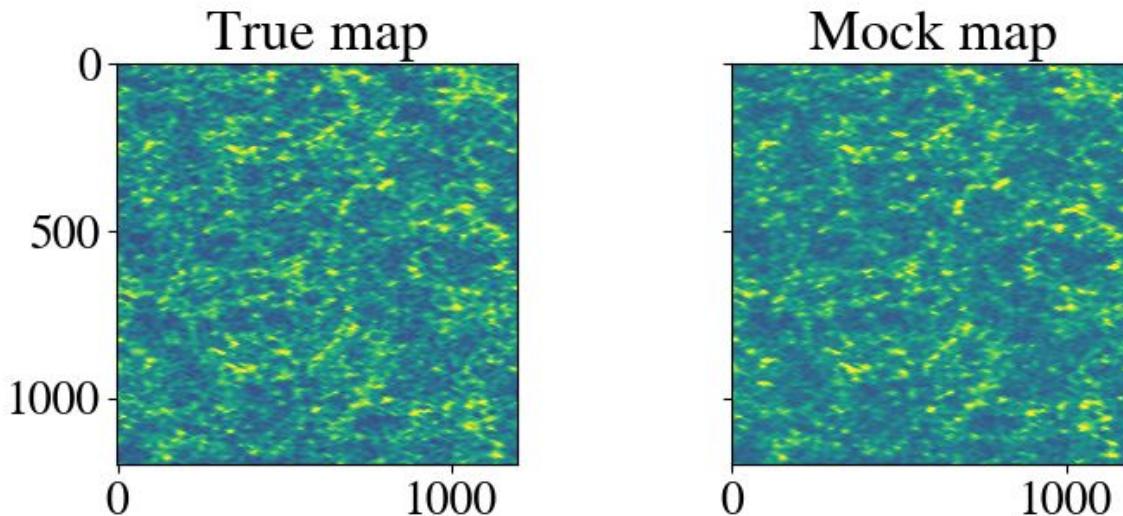
Couplings between the scales included in the  
same bandpass

$$C^{(0,1)} : p = 0, p' = 1, \dots$$

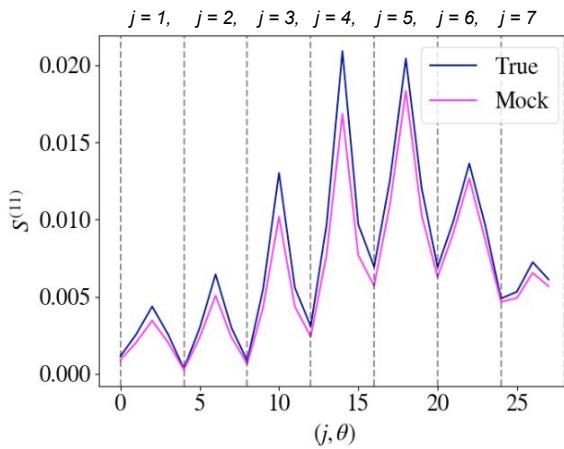
Correlation between local levels of oscillation  
for the scales in the bandpasses associated  
with  $\psi_\lambda$  and  $\psi_{\lambda'}$ .

# Accuracy for Higher-Order Statistics

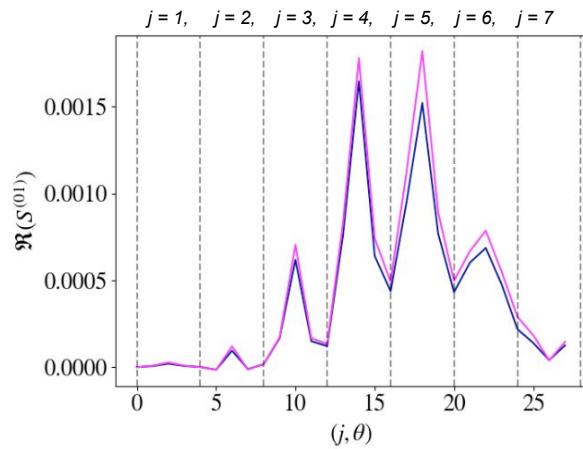
10 deg x 10 deg  
Cartesian  
projection



# Accuracy for Higher-Order Statistics

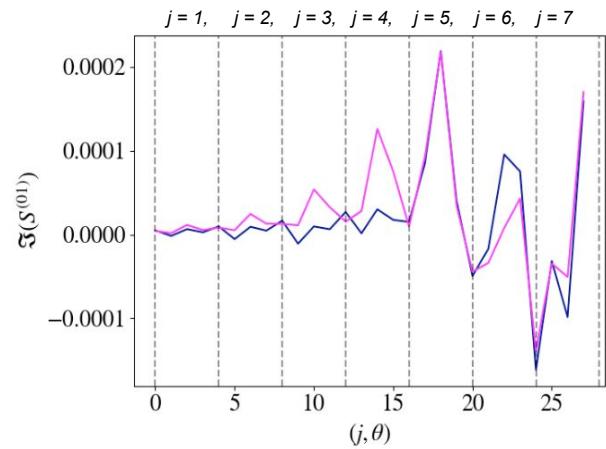


Weighted averages of the power spectrum over the bandpass of  $\psi_\lambda$



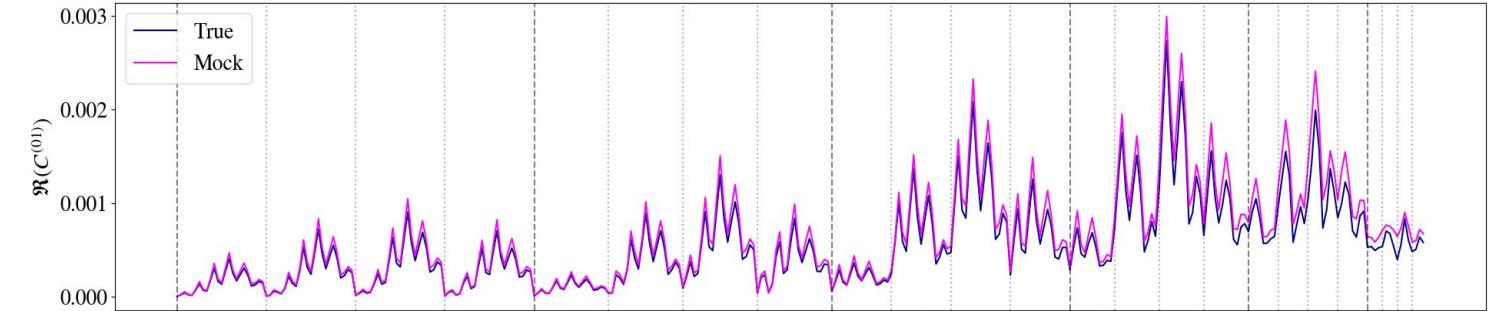
Couplings between the scales included in the same bandpass

von Wietersheim-Kramsta, et al. in prep.

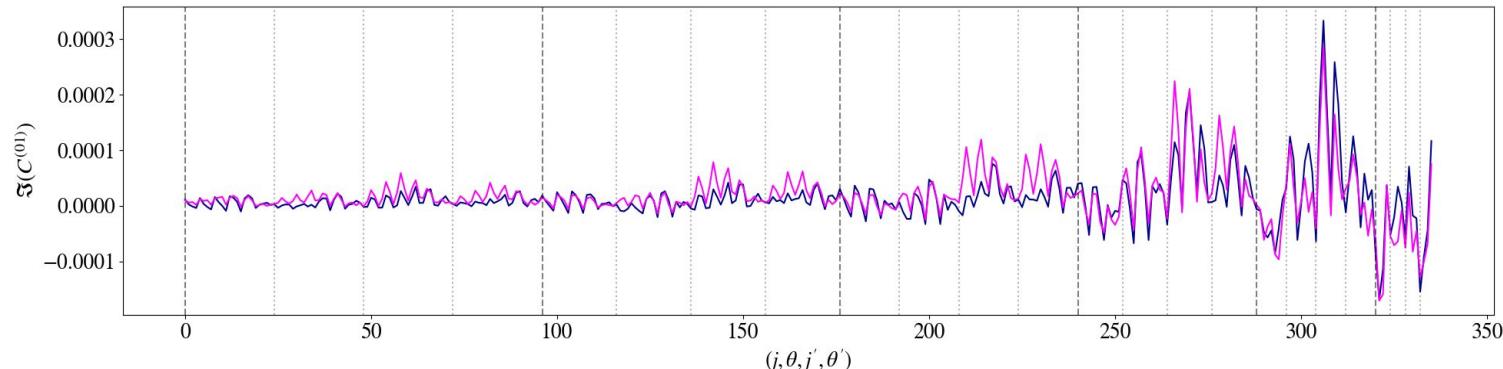


# Accuracy for Higher-Order Statistics

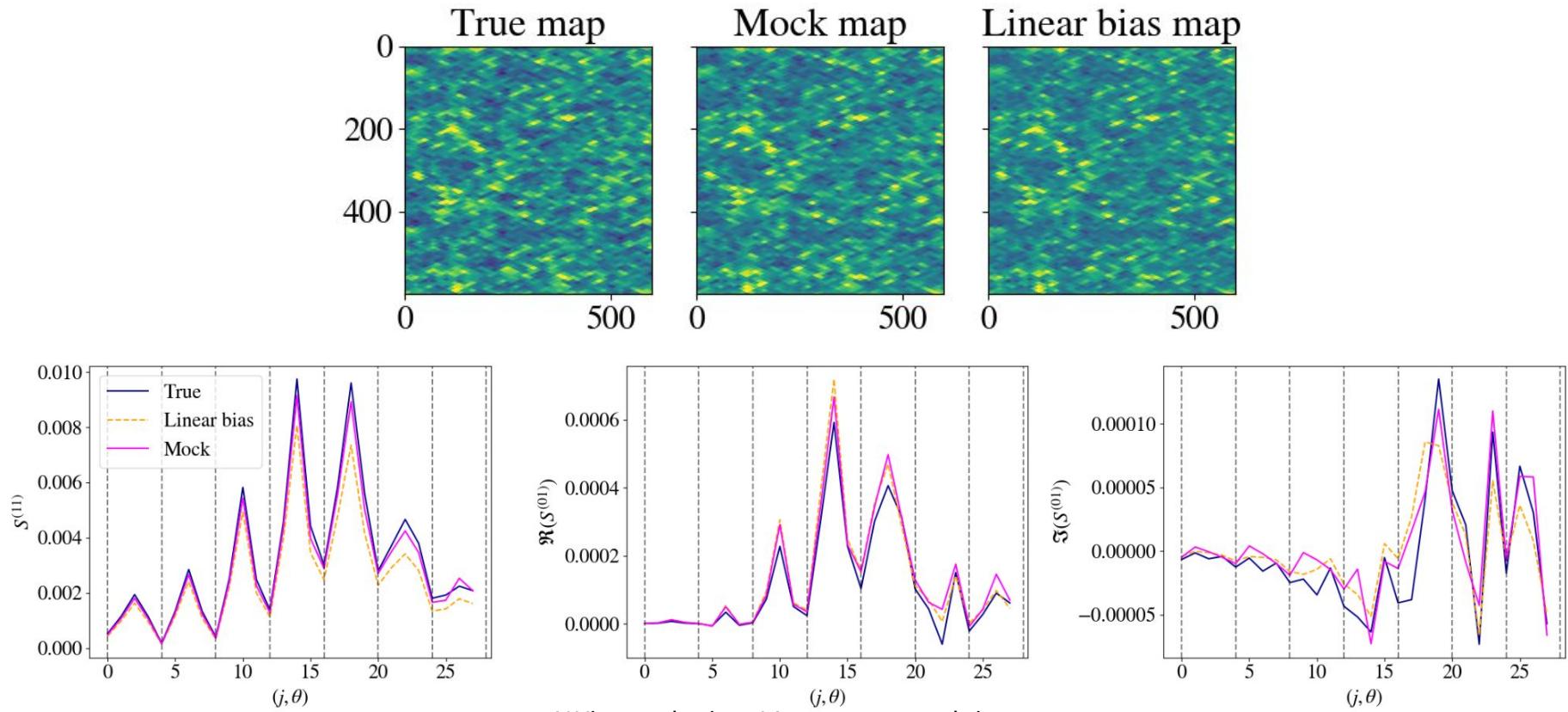
-- Lines of  
constant  $(j, \theta)$



Correlation  
between local  
levels of  
oscillation for  
the scales in the  
bandpasses  
associated with  
 $\psi_\lambda$  and  $\psi_{\lambda'}$ .

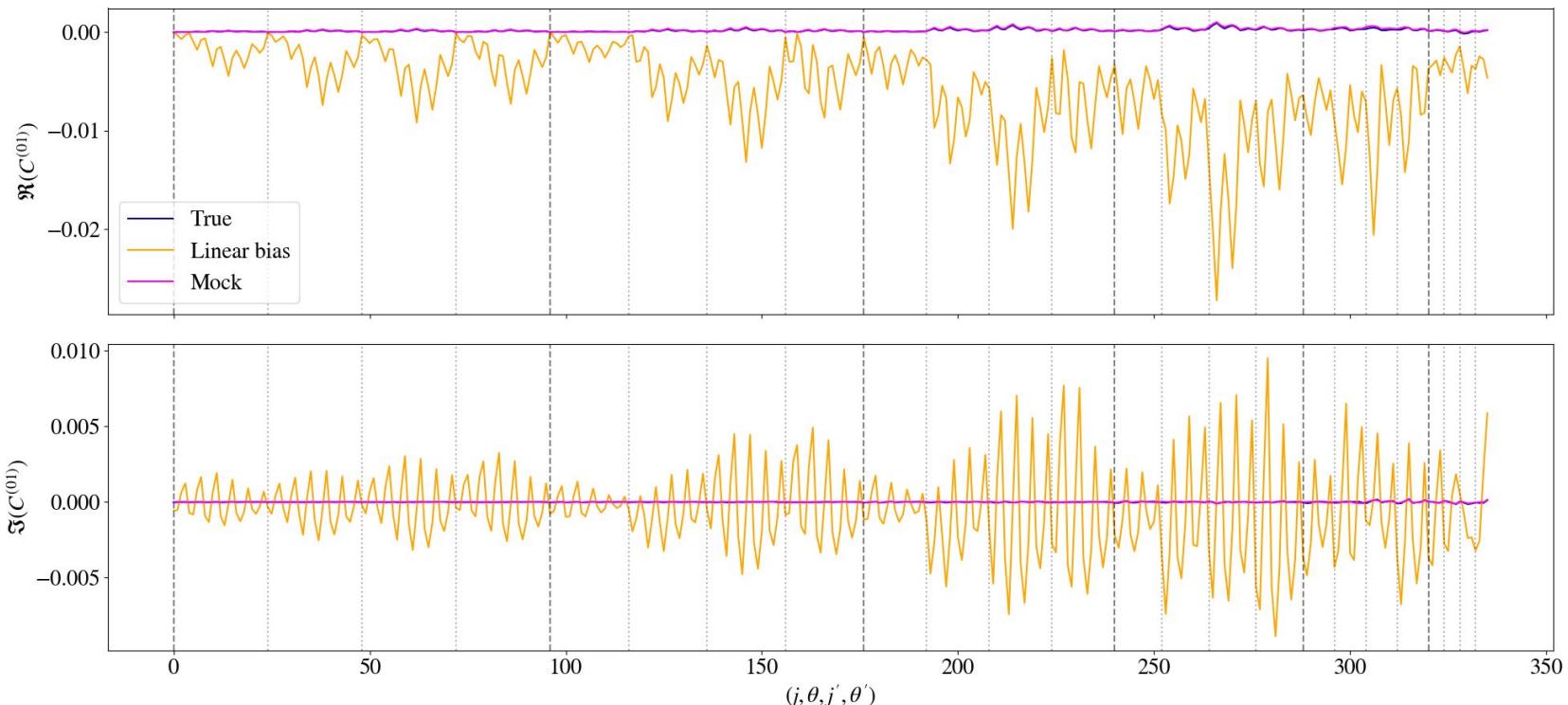


# Accuracy for Higher-Order Statistics



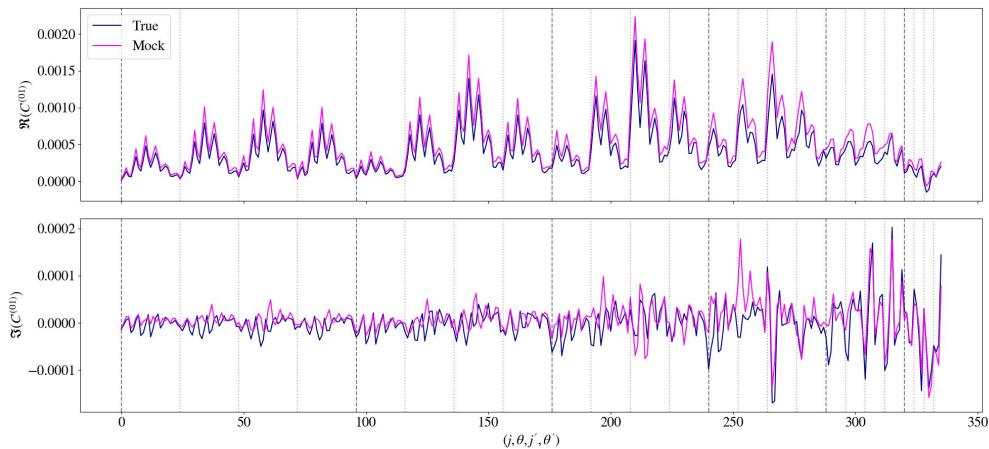
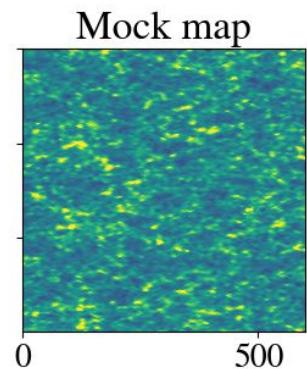
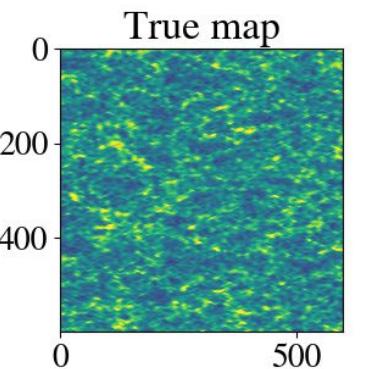
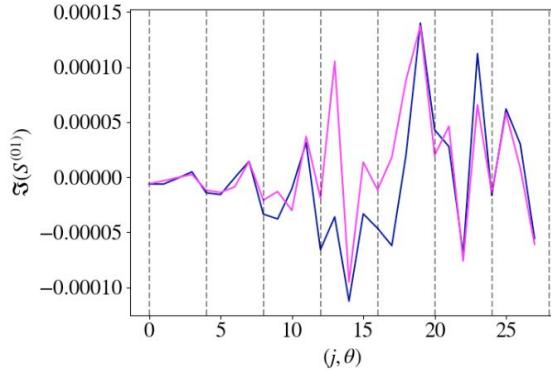
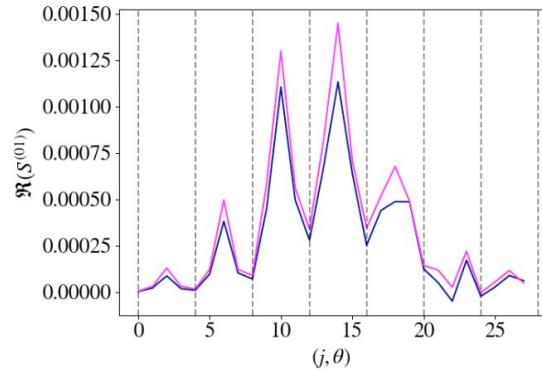
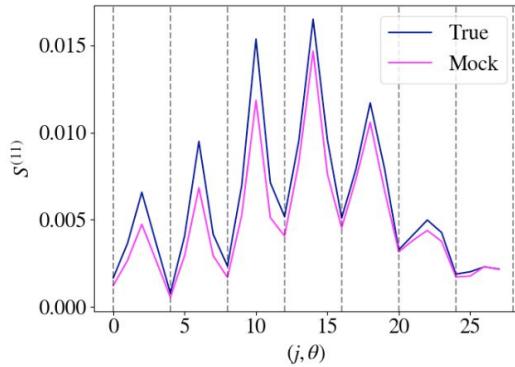
von Wietersheim-Kramsta, et al. in prep.

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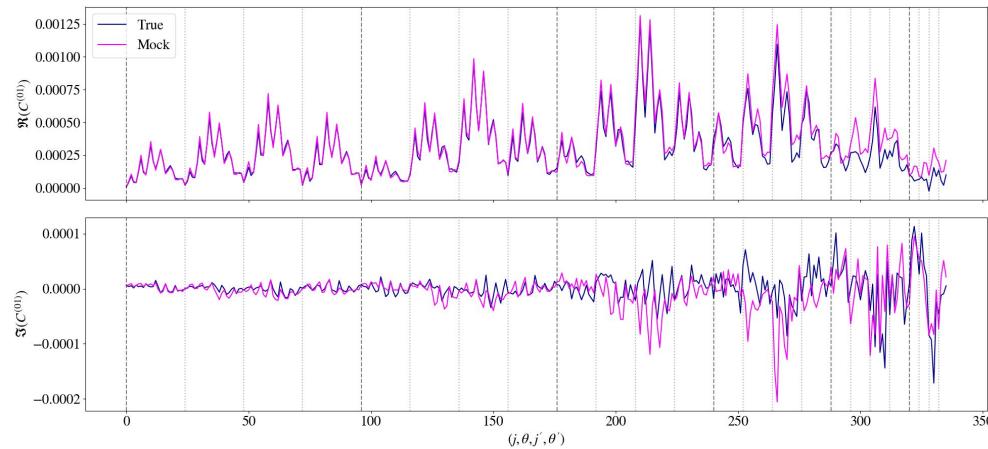
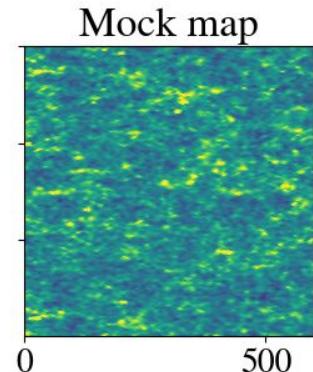
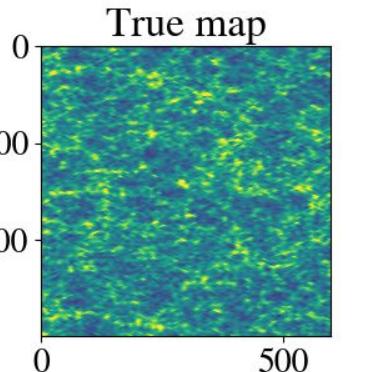
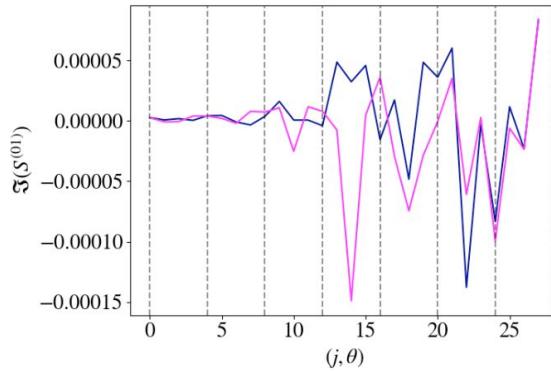
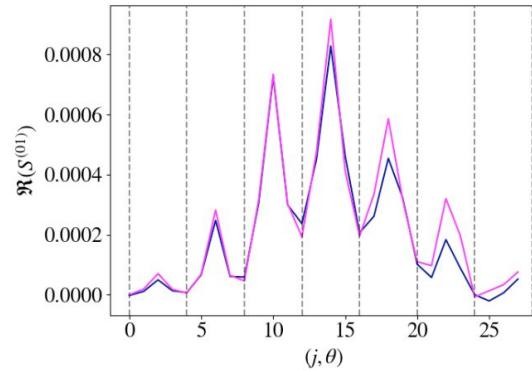
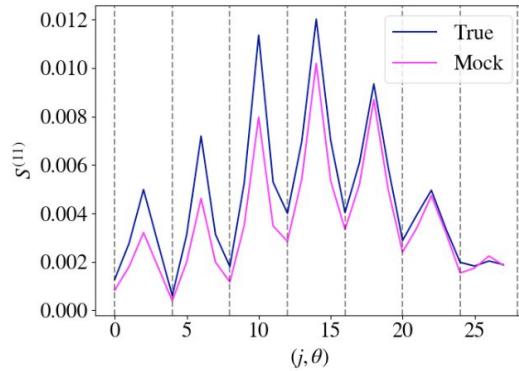


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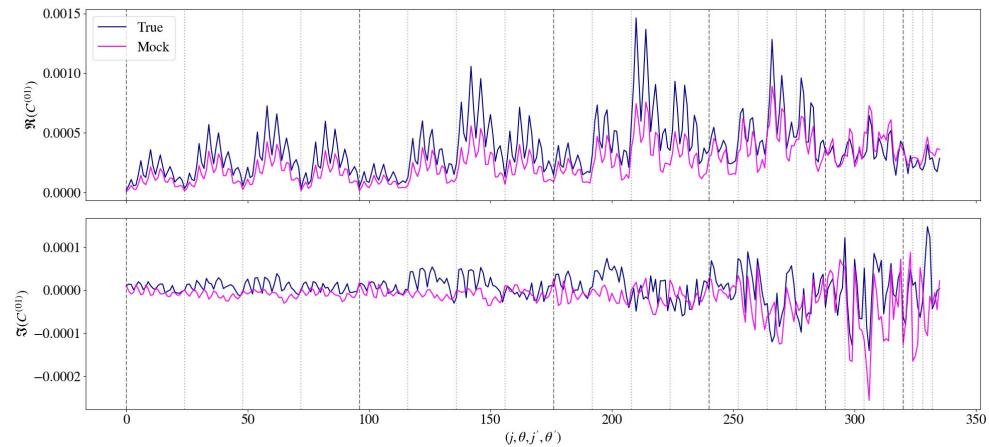
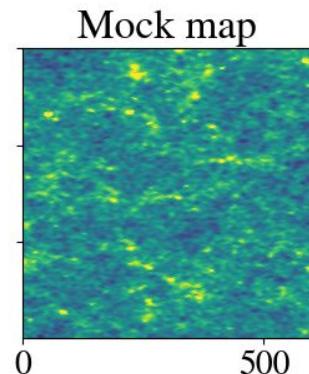
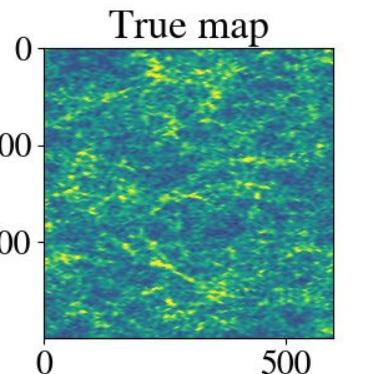
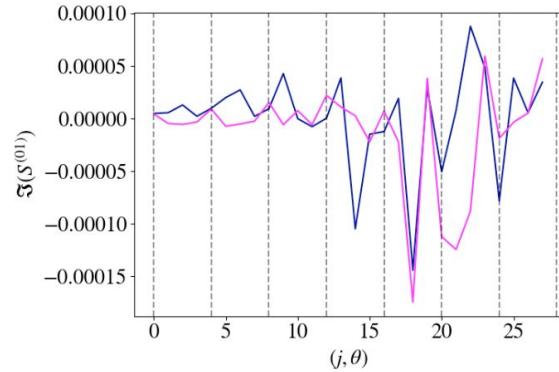
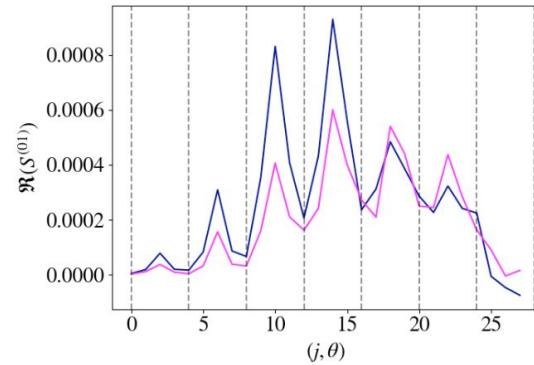
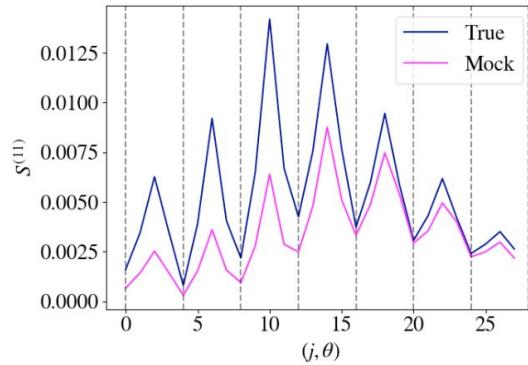
# Accuracy for Higher-Order Statistics: $z = 1.5$



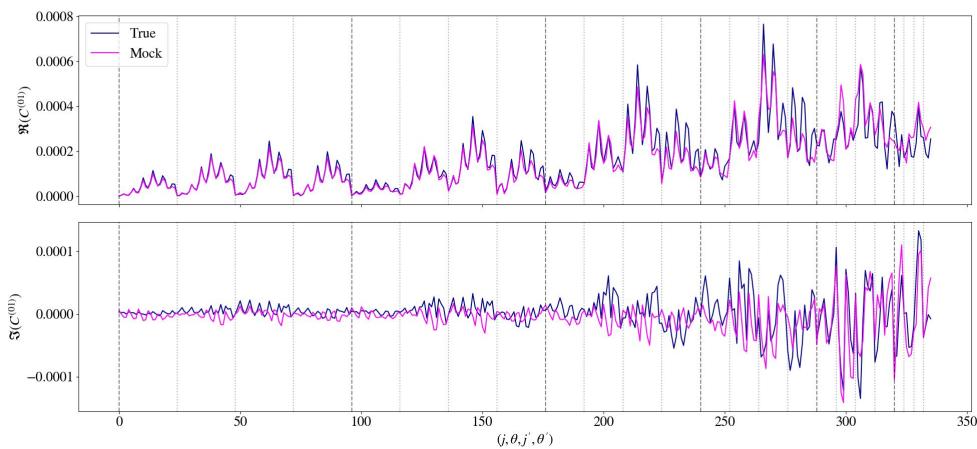
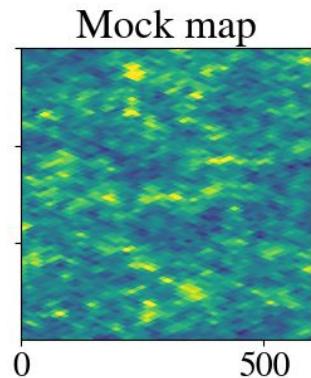
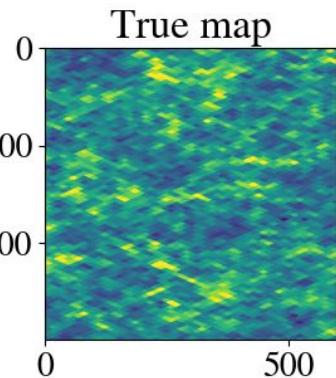
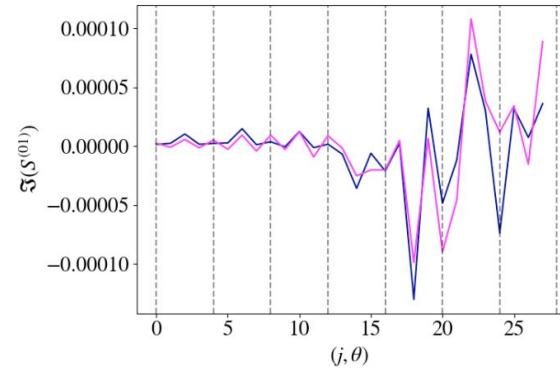
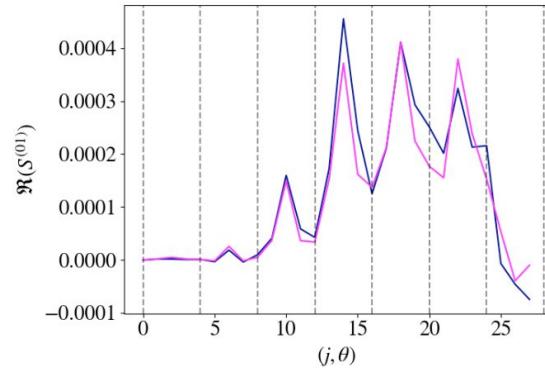
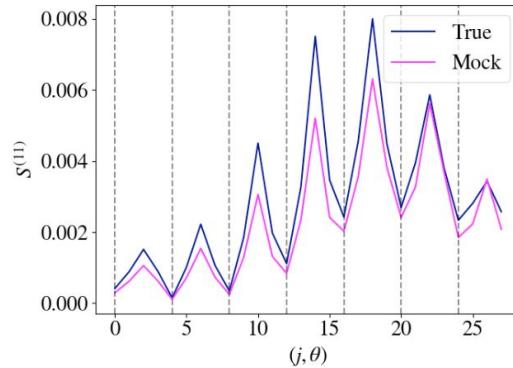
# Accuracy for Higher-Order Statistics: $z = 1.0$



# Accuracy for Higher-Order Statistics: $z = 0.5$



# Accuracy for Higher-Order Statistics: Resolution

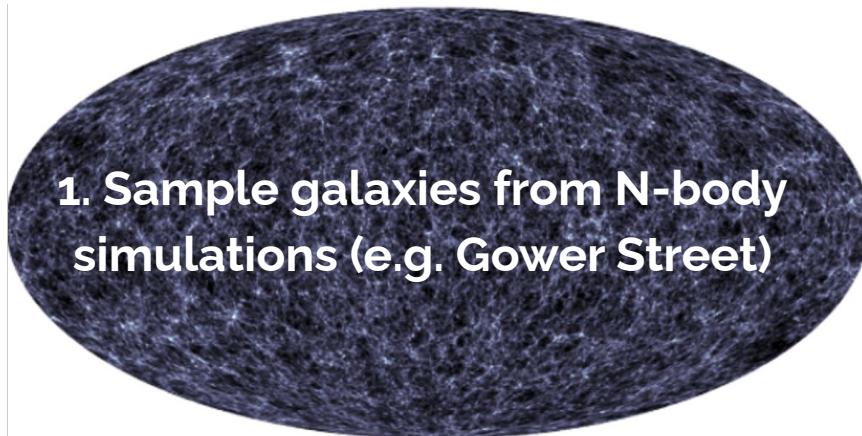


# Outlooks

## Further testing:

- On independent FLAMINGO lightcones
- On equivalent Dark Matter Only simulations

## Applications to forward modelling & SBI:



2. Sample galaxies from GLASS lognormal simulations

