

$m_c(z) = m_{c,0} e^{-\beta(\phi(z) - \phi(0))}$.			
(6)	Parameter	Value	Reference ΛCDM
	A	0.0218	
	α	0.08	
	$\phi(z=0)$	0	
	β	{0.05, 0.10, 0.15}	
	$w_\phi(z=0)$	{-0.997, -0.995, -0.992}	-1
	$\sigma_8(z=0)$	{0.825, 0.875, 0.967}	0.809
	Λ		
	Parameter	Value	
	H_0	$70.3^{+1.1}_{-1}$	
	Ω_{CDM}	0.226	
	Ω_{DE}	0.729	
	A_s	2.42×10^{-9}	

k_{Ny}
 k_{Ny}
 $P(k)$
 P_{top}
 P_{fold}
 P_{top}
 P_{fold}
 P_{shot} =
 $1/N$
 $??$
 $??$
 $\bar{P}(k)$
 k_{Ny}
 σ_8^2
 β
 $z =$
 0
 0.55
 1.0
 1.61
 $\beta =$
 0.15
 $\beta =$
 0.10
 $\beta =$
 0.05
 β
 σ_8^2
 Λ
 Λ
 $??$
 $\bar{R}(k; \beta, z) \equiv$
 $P_{Exp}(k; \beta, z)/P_{LCDM}(k; \beta, z)$
 $z =$
 $\{0, 0.55, 1.0, 1.61\}$
 $\beta =$
 $\{0.05, 0.10, 0.15\}$
 $\sigma_8 =$
 0
 $odecs_2012$. Therefore, in order to see the net effect of the coupling at non-
linear scales, each power spectrum ratio has been re-
normalized by dividing each model by its respective all the ratios are unity. The net effect of the fifth force is a “bump” at non-
linear scales, whose amplitude increases with higher couplings and whose maximum is shifted into higher wavenumbers for h
linear power spectrum is what we want to use to improve the estimation of parameters using future surveys. To achieve this, we

z
 β
 $?$
 k
 $\bar{R}(k; \beta, z) \equiv$
 $P_{EXP}(k; \beta, z)/P_{LCDM}(k; \beta, z)$
 k
 $\bar{R}(k; \beta, z)$
 $??$
 β
 $\tilde{a}_i =$
 a_0, a_1, c, b, k_0
 $i =$
 $0, ..., 5$
 k_0
 b_i
 β
 z
 β
 z
 $?$
 $\bar{R}^2 =$
 $1 -$
 S_{res}/S_{tot}
 S_{res}
 S_{tot}
 2
 $??$
 2
 $??$
 $f(k) = 1 + a_0 + a_1 \cdot k + c \cdot k \cdot \arctan((k - k_0) \cdot b)$
 $f(k) = 1 + a_0 + a_1 \cdot k + c \cdot k \cdot \frac{b \cdot (k - k_0)}{\sqrt{1 + b^2 \cdot (k - k_0)^2}}$
 2
 a_0
 a_1
 c
 b
 k_0
 β
 z
 $??$
 2
 β
 σ_8
 k

$$\frac{\Lambda}{k} \approx 0.1 - 1h/$$

β
 codecs_2012 we build different fitting function models, such that when multiplied by the Λ
 coyote_2014) they reproduce the N -
 body results to an accuracy of 1%, for scales between 0.1 and 5 and a range in, between 0 and 1.8. To achieve this accuracy in the fit

$$\beta$$

$$\beta^2$$

$$0.0025$$

$$\Delta\beta^2\approx 8\cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\beta^2\leq 2\cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{\beta}{z}{}_i(\beta,z)=$$

$$q_{i1} + q_{i2} \beta + q_{i3} z + q_{i4} \beta z + q_{i5} \beta^2 + q_{i6} z^2 + q_{i7} z^3 + q_{i8} \beta^3$$

$$q_{ij} A_i = q_{ij} B_j$$

$$A_i = a_i(\beta,z)$$

$$B_j = (1,\beta,z,\beta z,\beta^2,z^2,\beta^3,z^3)$$

$$i=1,...,5, \; j=1,...,8$$

$$q_{ij}$$