Clustering tomography on the final BOSS DR12 galaxy sample

Salvador Salazar-Albornoz (Project B14)

Ariel Sánchez, Jan Grieb, Roman Scoccimarro, Martin Crocce, Claudio Dalla Vechia, and the BOSS Galaxy Clustering working group.

Corfu, September 14th 2015





OUTLINE



Introduction.



Clustering Tomography.

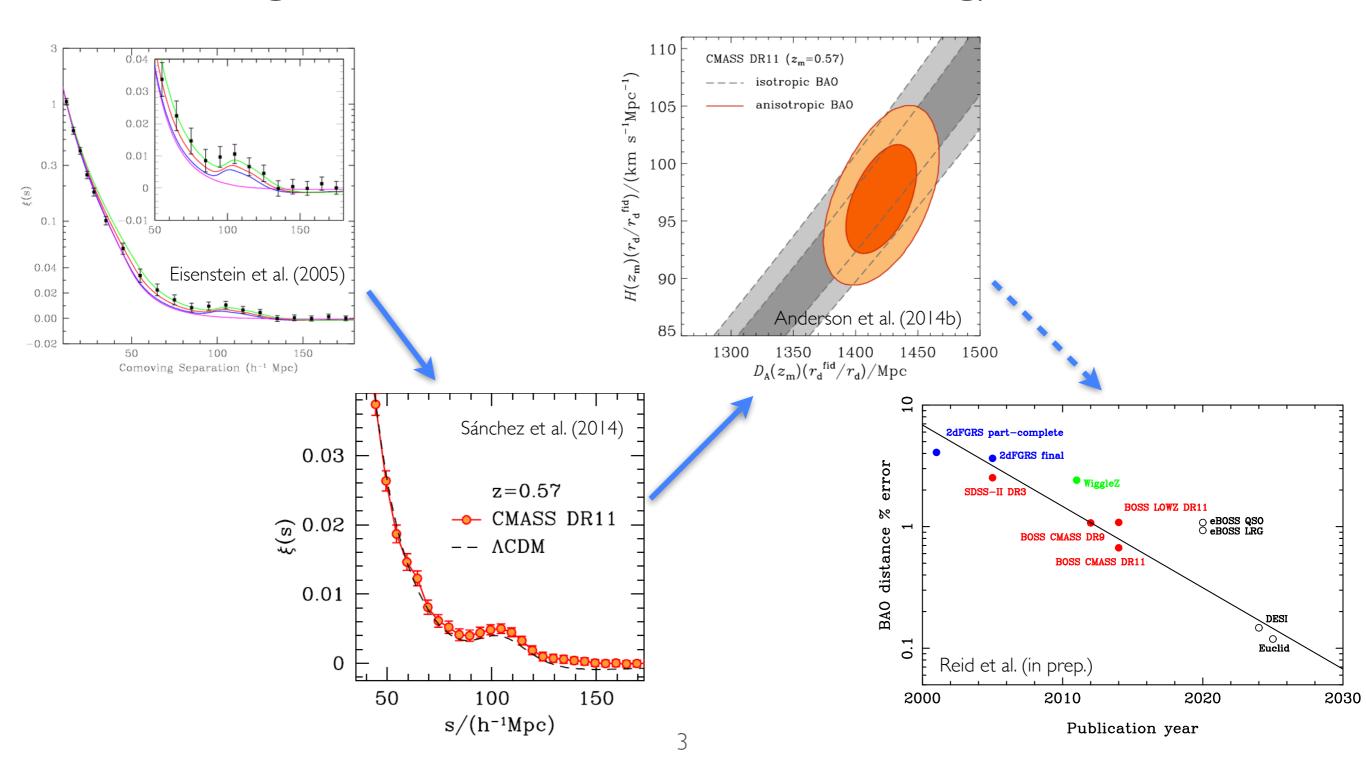


Update on the clustering tomography on BOSS-DR12 galaxy sample.

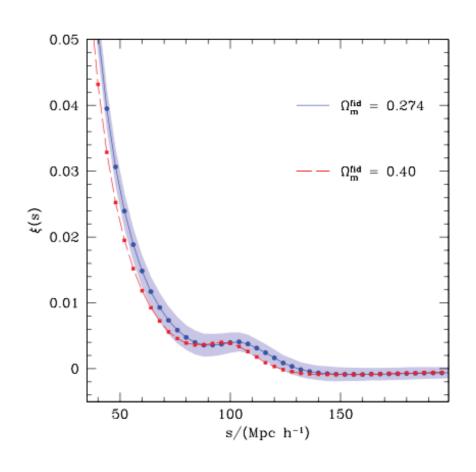


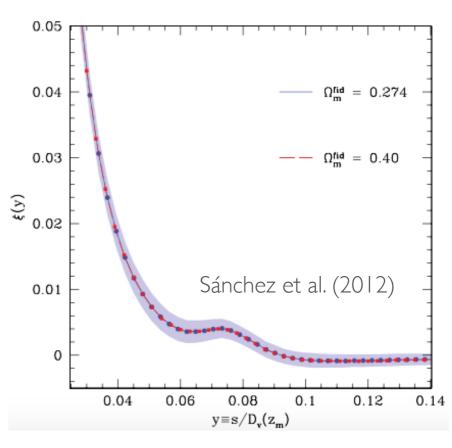
Summary.

BAO are a great tool for observational cosmology.

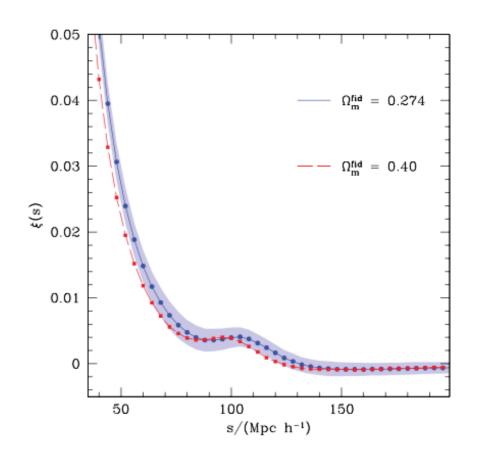


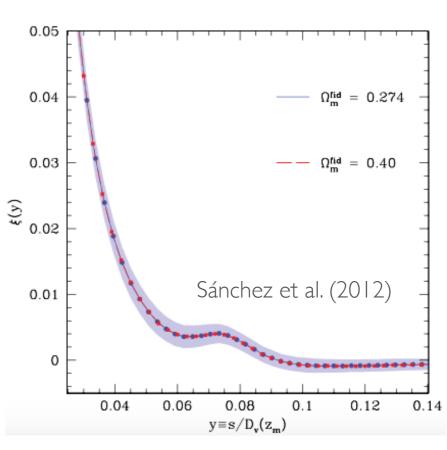
* Requires the assumption of a fiducial cosmology to transform RA, DEC, z into physical distances.



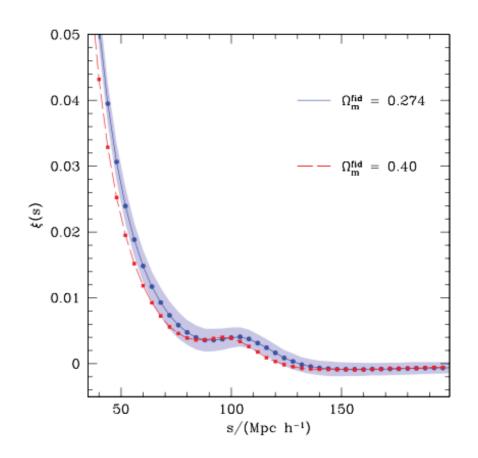


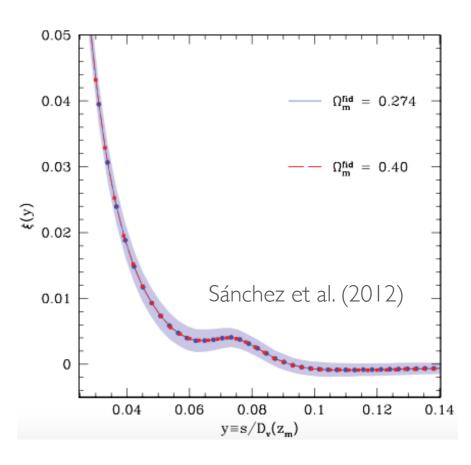
- * Requires the assumption of a fiducial cosmology to transform RA, DEC, z into physical distances.
- Averages the signal over large cosmological volumes, ignoring light-cone effects.



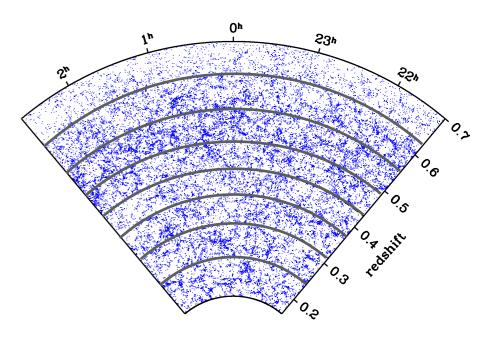


- * Requires the assumption of a fiducial cosmology to transform RA, DEC, z into physical distances.
- Averages the signal over large cosmological volumes, ignoring light-cone effects.
- + Gives only one distance measurement for a large redshift range.



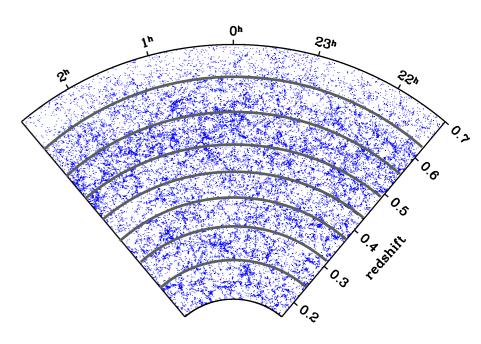


A way to avoid these assumptions is to use **angular clustering** measurements (see e.g. Crocce et al. 2011b, Ross et al. 2011, Asorey et al. 2012, Di Dio et al. 2014, Salazar-Albornoz et al. 2014).



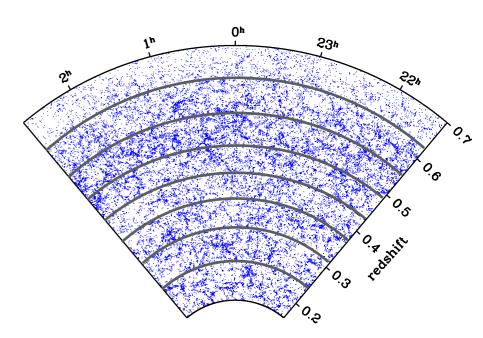
A way to avoid these assumptions is to use angular clustering measurements (see e.g. Crocce et al. 2011b, Ross et al. 2011, Asorey et al. 2012, Di Dio et al. 2014, Salazar-Albornoz et al. 2014).

Cosmology independent measurements.



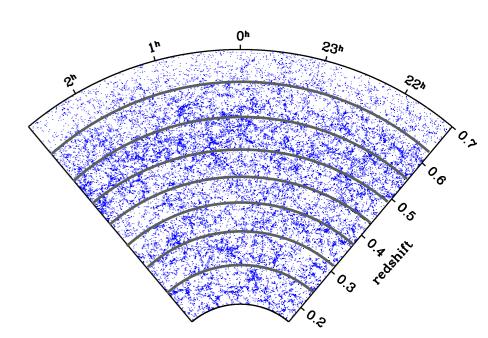
A way to avoid these assumptions is to use **angular clustering** measurements (see e.g. Crocce et al. 2011b, Ross et al. 2011, Asorey et al. 2012, Di Dio et al. 2014, Salazar-Albornoz et al. 2014).

- Cosmology independent measurements.
- Requires division in redshift bins (shells), allowing the study of light-cone effects.

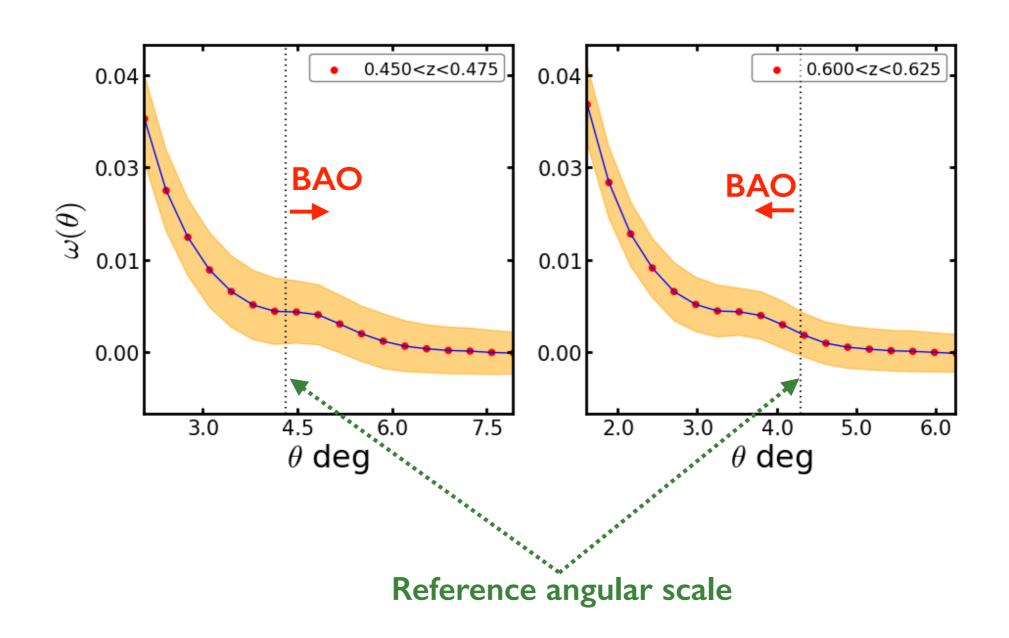


A way to avoid these assumptions is to use angular clustering measurements (see e.g. Crocce et al. 2011b, Ross et al. 2011, Asorey et al. 2012, Di Dio et al. 2014, Salazar-Albornoz et al. 2014).

- Cosmology independent measurements.
- Requires division in redshift bins (shells), allowing the study of light-cone effects.
- \mathbf{Z} Exploits the information of the $\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{M}}(\mathbf{Z})$ evolution.



ANGULAR CORRELATION FUNCTIONS IN REDSHIFT-SHELLS



ANGULAR CORRELATION FUNCTIONS IN REDSHIFT-SHELLS

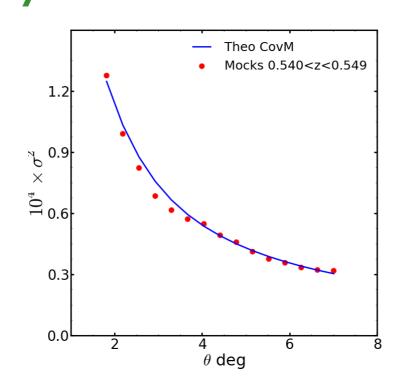


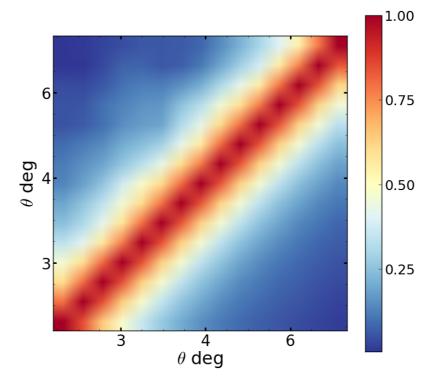
We extract cosmological information through full-shape fits.

$$\omega(\theta) = \int dz_1 \phi(z_1) \int dz_2 \phi(z_2) \xi(z_1, z_2, \theta)$$



Large number of mock catalogs is needed to make a good direct estimate of the covariance matrix. We use an analytical form instead.



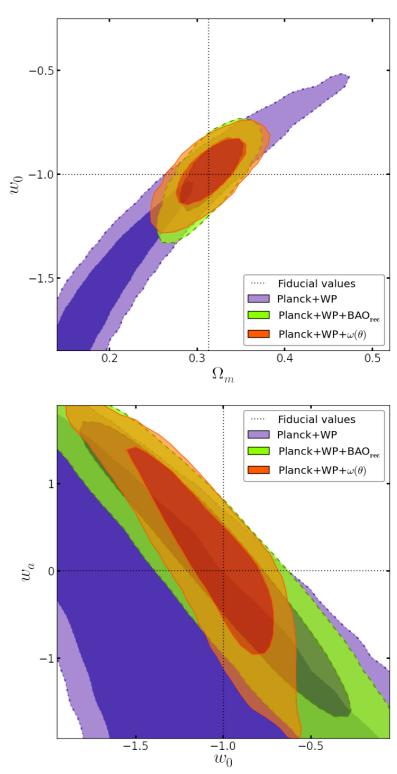


ANGULAR CORRELATION FUNCTIONS IN REDSHIFT-SHELLS

Forecast for BOSS DR12

- * Constraints on constant w_{DE} comparable to those of isotropic BAO post-recon.
- * Improved constraints on timedependent $w_{DE}(a)$, parametrized as (Chevallier & Polanski 2001, Linder 2003):

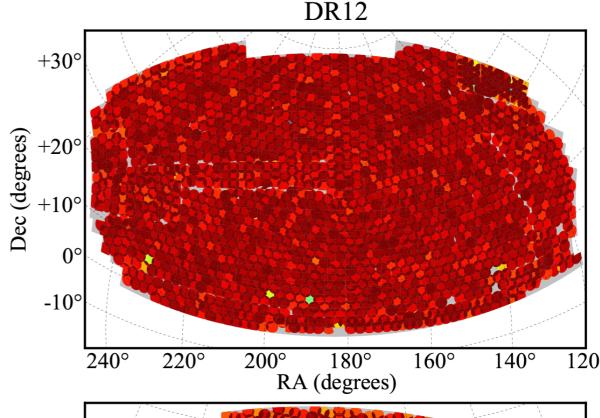
$$w_{\rm DE}(a) = w_0 + w_{\rm a}(1-a)$$

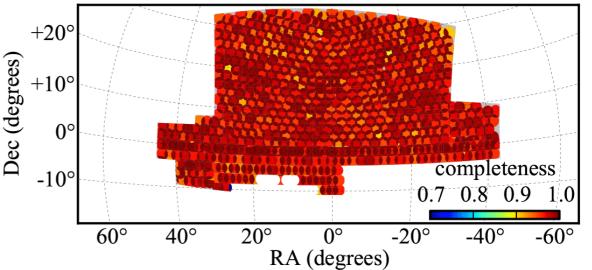


Salazar-Albornoz et al. (2014)

THE BARYON ACOUSTIC OSCILLATION SPECTROSCOPIC SURVEY

- * BOSS is a part of SDSS-III.
- * Designed to constrain DE through **BAO** measurements.
- * Total area of 10,000 deg².
- * Comoving volume of **7.3** Gpc³.
- * Spectroscopic redshifts for:
 - * 1.2×10^6 LGs at 0.1 < z < 0.7,
 - * 1.6×10^5 QSO at 2.3 < z < 2.8.

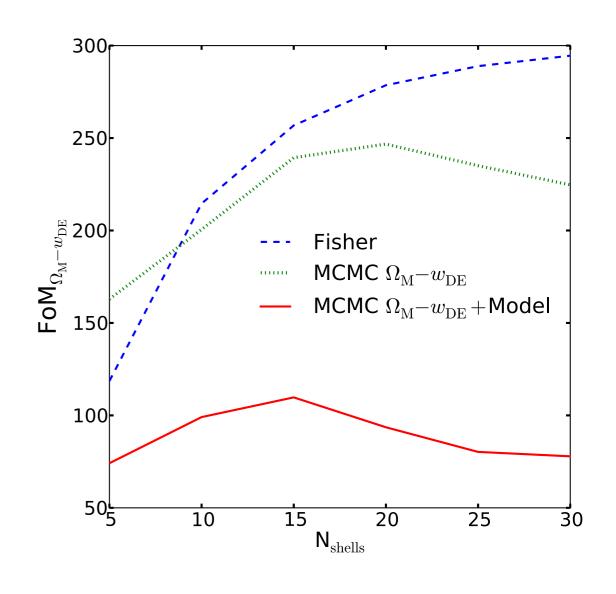






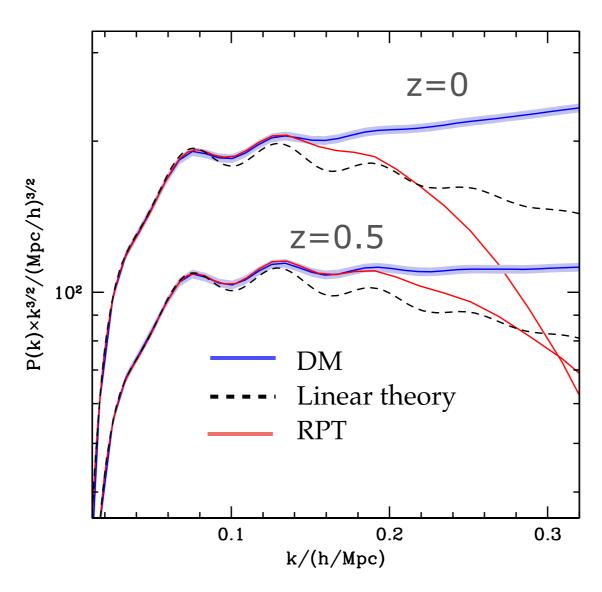
Optimization of the number of bins

- ★ Based on Di Dio et al. (2014).
- ★ 15 shells for CMASS 0.43 < z < 0.7 (~60k objects per shell).
- ★ 18 shells for combined sample0.2< z < 0.7 (~ 70k objects per shell).
- ★ Two cross-correlations per shell.





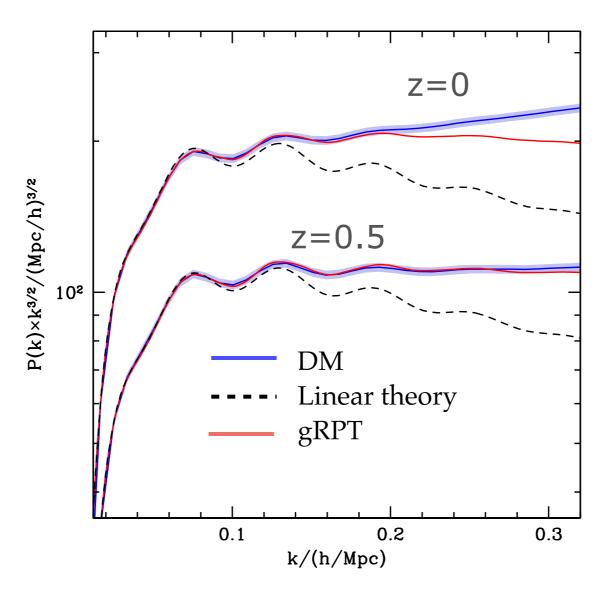
Modelling of BAO and RSD: gRPT.



(Scoccimarro et al., in prep.)



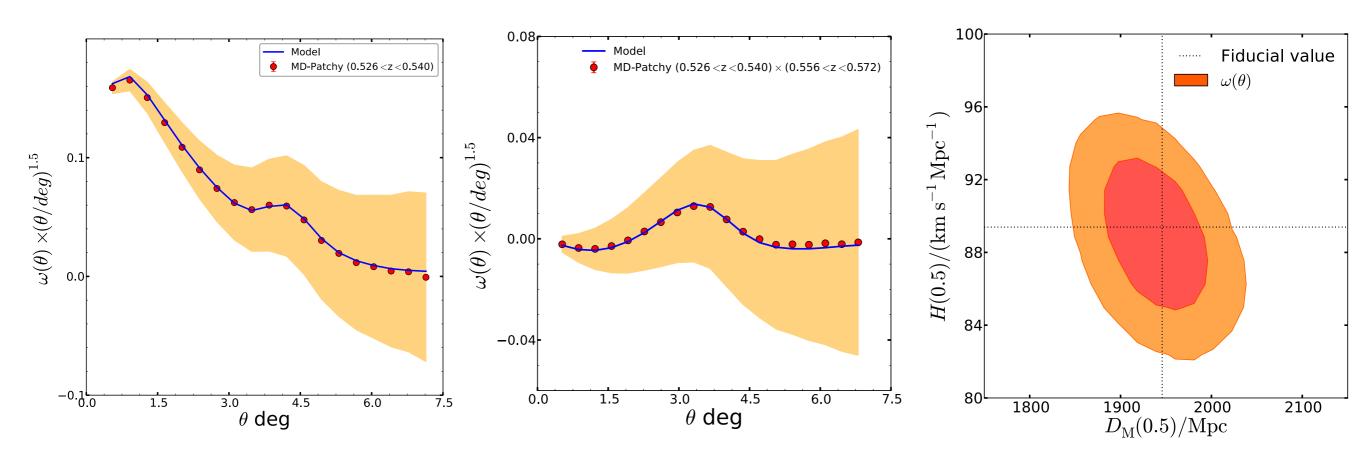
Modelling of BAO and RSD: gRPT.



(Scoccimarro et al., in prep.)



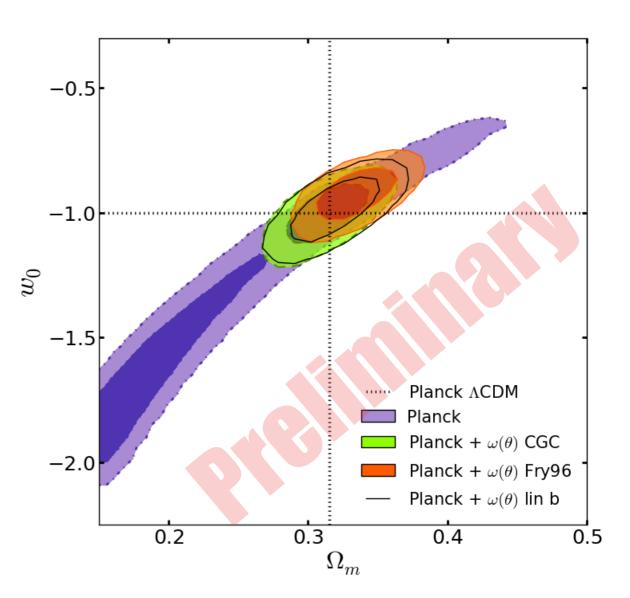
Test of model (gRPT+bias+RSD) against mocks.



MD-Patchy mocks (Kitaura et al., in prep)

★Preliminary constraints

- → Using **Planck** TT+lowTEB (arXiv: 1502.01589) **distance priors.**
- Test 3 models for the bias evolution:
 - → Constant galaxy clustering (CGC),
 - → Passive evolution (Fry J. N., 1996),
 - → **Linear** evolution.

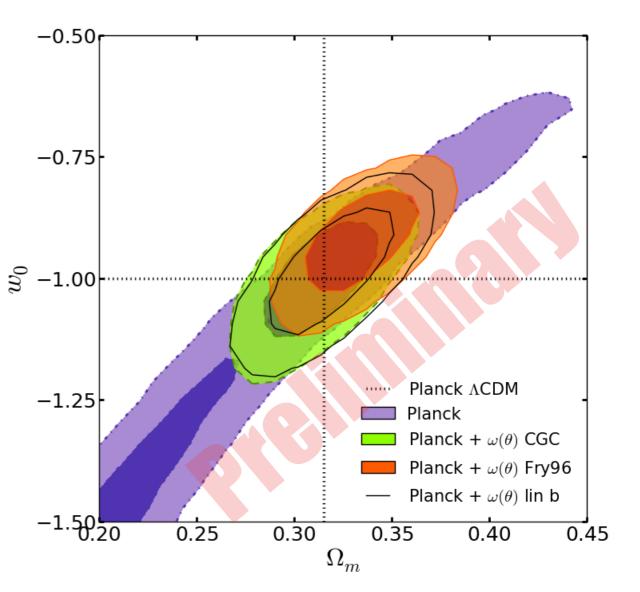


★Preliminary constraints

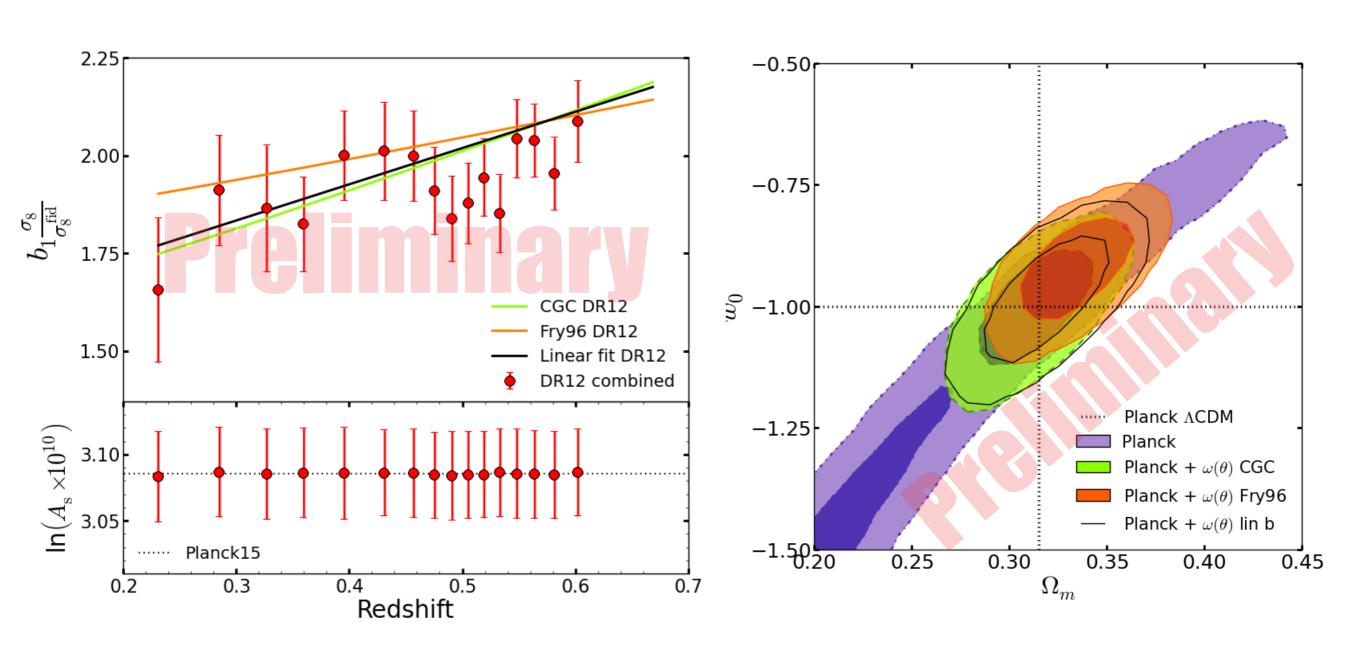
Using Planck TT+lowTEB (arXiv: 1502.01589) distance priors.

Test 3 models for the bias evolution:

- → Constant galaxy clustering (CGC),
- → Passive evolution (Fry J. N., 1996),
- → Linear evolution.



★Preliminary constraints



SUMMARY



Clustering tomography is a good alternative to traditional BAO analysis.



It uses angular auto- and cross-correlation functions in thin redshift-shells as cosmological prove.

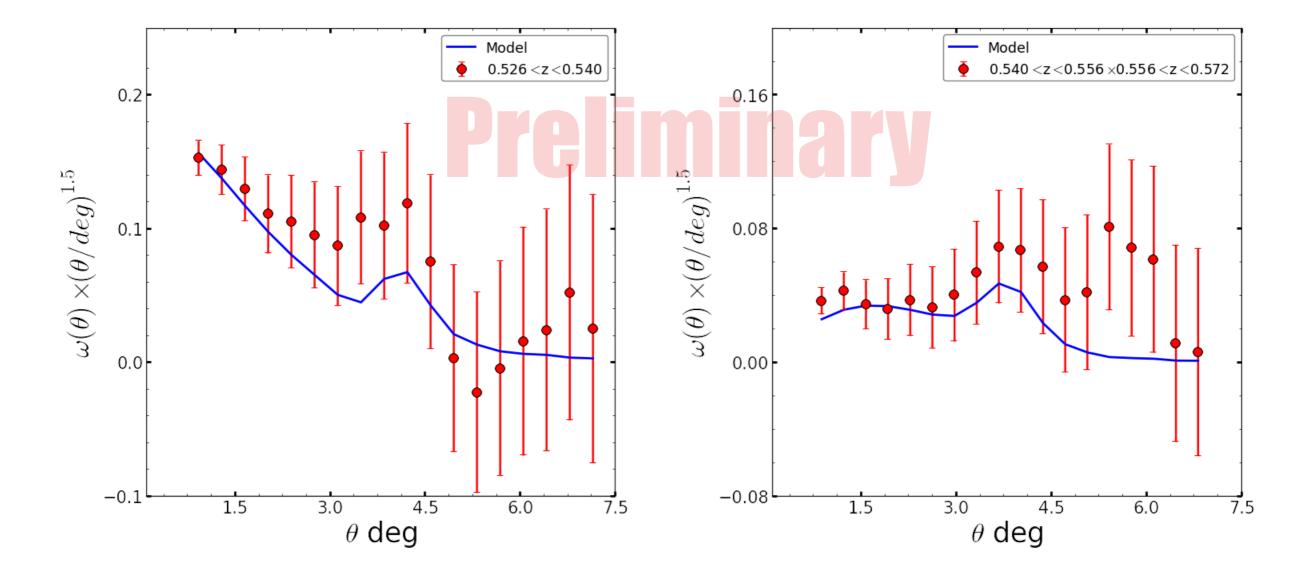


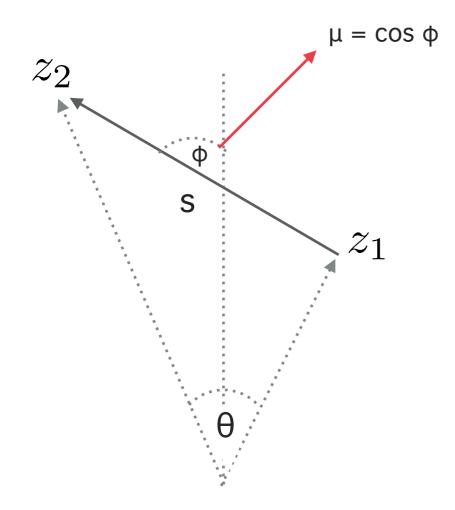
We apply this tomographic approach to analyse the galaxy clustering using on BOSS-DR12.



Final analysis on BOSS coming soon.

Back up slides...

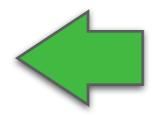




$$\omega(\theta) = \int \int dz_1 dz_2 \phi(z_1) \phi(z_2) \xi(s, \mu)$$

$$s = \sqrt{r^2(z_1) + r^2(z_2) - 2r(z_1)r(z_2)\cos\theta}$$

$$\mu = \frac{r^2(z_1) - r^2(z_2)}{s||\vec{r}(z_1) + \vec{r}(z_2)||}$$



The full covariance matrix can be obtained as:

$$Cov_{i,j}^{(m,n),(p,q)} = \sum_{\ell,\ell'>2} \left(\frac{2\ell+1}{4\pi}\right)^2 L_{\ell}(\cos\theta_i) L_{\ell'}(\cos\theta_j) Cov_{\ell,\ell'}^{(m,n),(p,q)}$$

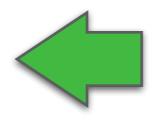
where

$$Cov_{\ell,\ell'}^{(m,n),(p,q)} = \delta_{\ell\ell'} \frac{\hat{C}_{\ell}^{(m,p)} \hat{C}_{\ell}^{(n,q)} + \hat{C}_{\ell}^{(m,q)} \hat{C}_{\ell}^{(n,p)}}{f_{sky}(2\ell+1)}$$

and

$$\hat{C}_{\ell}^{(\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q})} = C_{\ell}^{(\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q})} + \frac{\delta_{\mathbf{p}\mathbf{q}}}{\bar{\mathbf{n}}^{\mathbf{p}}}$$

is the observed angular power spectrum.



→ Constant galaxy clustering (CGC),

$$b(z) = b_0 \frac{D(z_{\text{ref}})}{D(z)}$$

→ Passive evolution (Fry J. N., 1996),

$$b(z) = 1 + (b_0 - 1) \frac{D(z_{\text{ref}})}{D(z)}$$

→ Linear evolution.

$$b(z) = b_0 + b'(z - z_{\text{ref}})$$



