

The Aemulus Project:

Cosmological constraint from small scale clustering of BOSS galaxies


Zhongxu Zhai (翟忠旭)
WCA, University of Waterloo

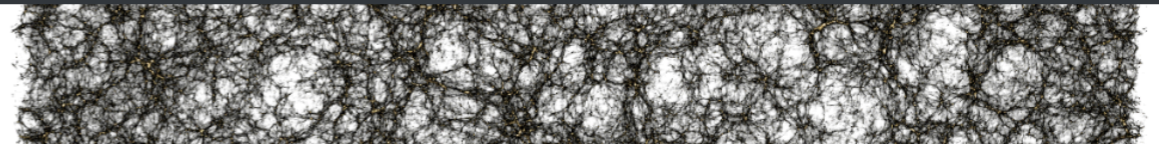
July, 2022
Cosmology from Home

The Aemulus Project

- * Collaboration with ~many faculty members, post-docs, students
- * Multi-institution collaboration
- * Results: Suite(s) of high-resolution N-body simulations spanning currently-allowed cosmological parameter space
- * Goal: precision emulation of statistics of dark matter halos and galaxies:
 - Halo mass function
 - Halo bias function
 - Galaxy correlation function
 - Galaxy-galaxy lensing

<https://aemulusproject.github.io/>

 Aemulus Project



First Data Release:

Data and code are available

Aemulus Papers:

Aemulus I: [Aemulus simulations](#)

Aemulus II: [Emulator for the halo mass function](#)

Aemulus III: [Emulator for clustering of massive galaxies](#)

Aemulus IV: [Emulator for halo bias](#)

Aemulus V: [BOSS analysis](#)

Cosmological constraint

Galaxy clustering at non-linear scales

Within CMB allowed parameter space

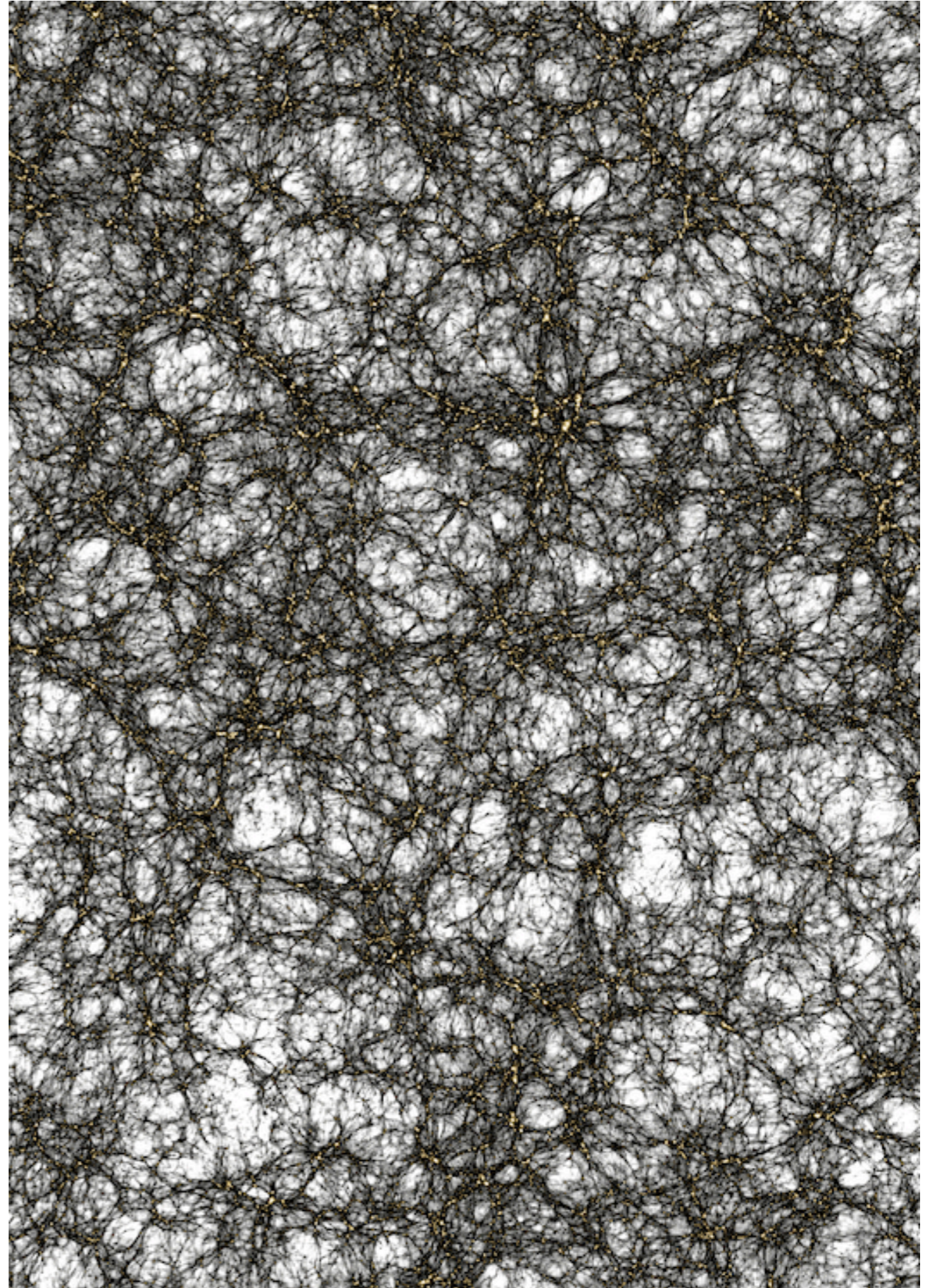
The growth rate of structure

$$f = \Omega_m^\gamma$$

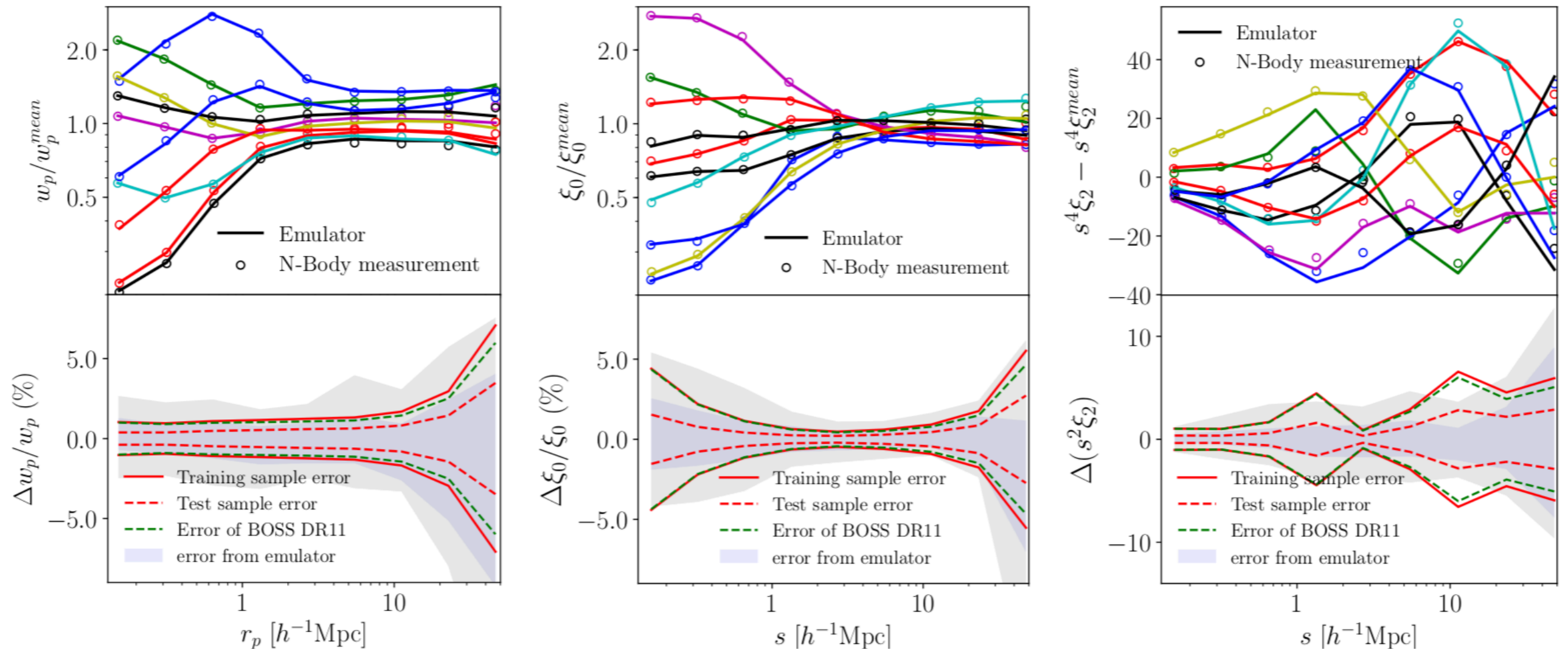
A new degree of freedom

$$\gamma_f = \frac{f}{f_{GR}}$$

GP-based emulator

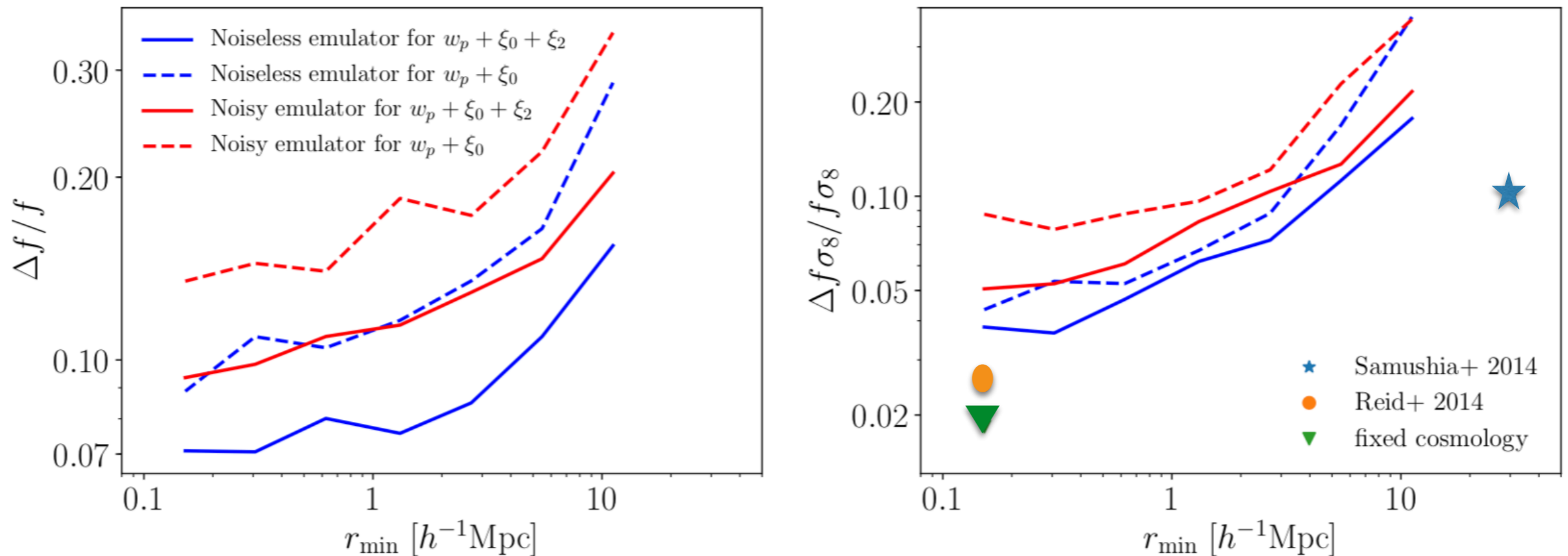


A first attempt



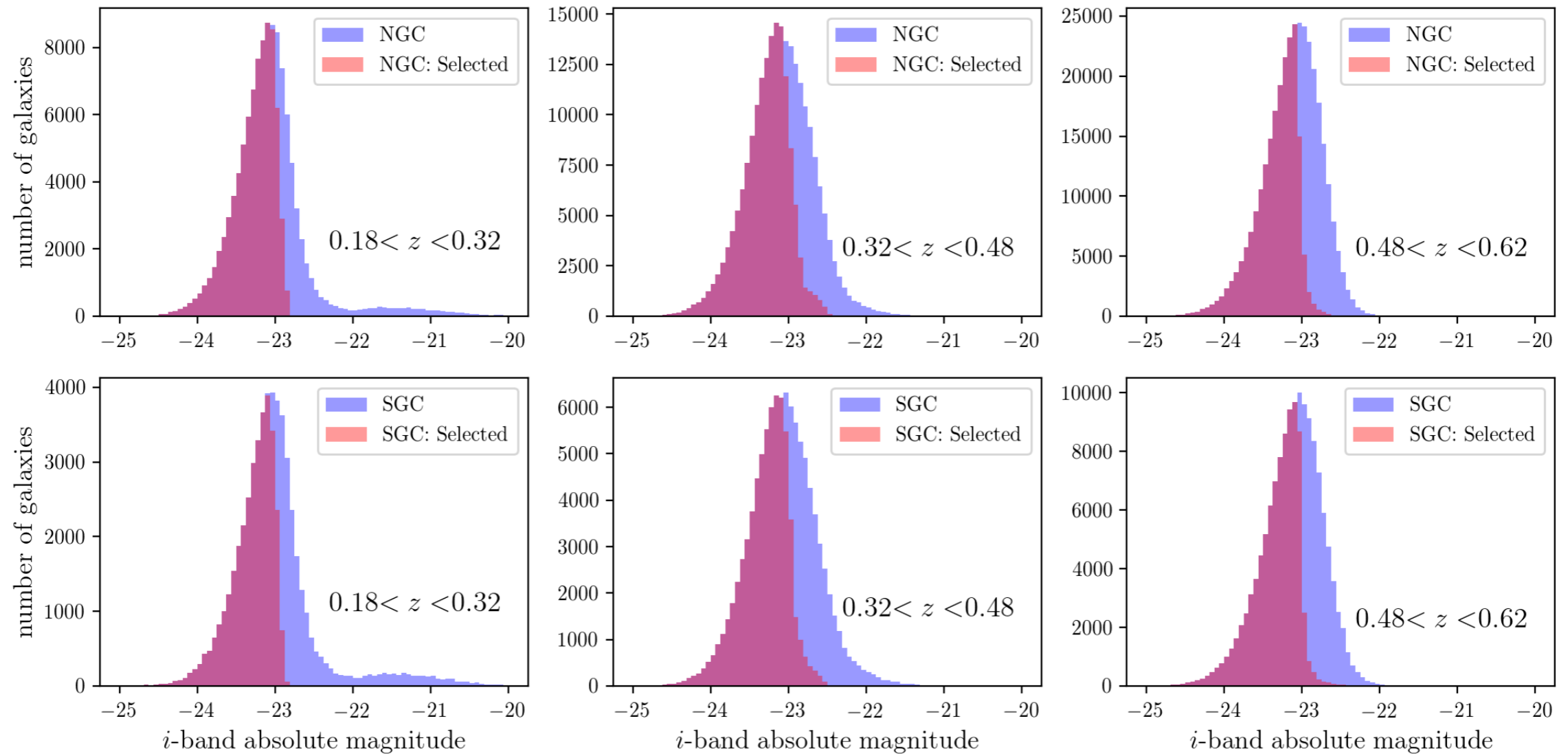
Construct the emulator for real and redshift space correlation function of galaxies at $z=0.55$, the accuracy is better than sample variance and reaches 1% at 1-10 Mpc/h

Expected measurement of linear growth



- * Non-linear analysis is two times better than large scale analysis
- * Constraints tighten monotonically with smaller scales
- * Redshift space quadrupole has significant contribution

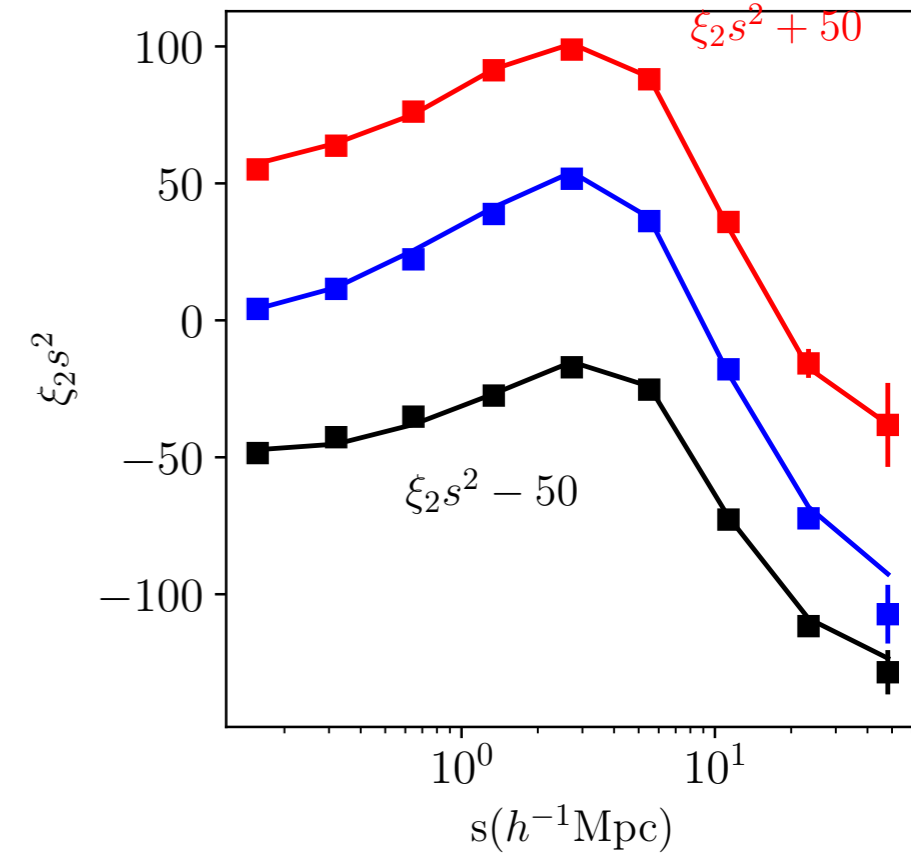
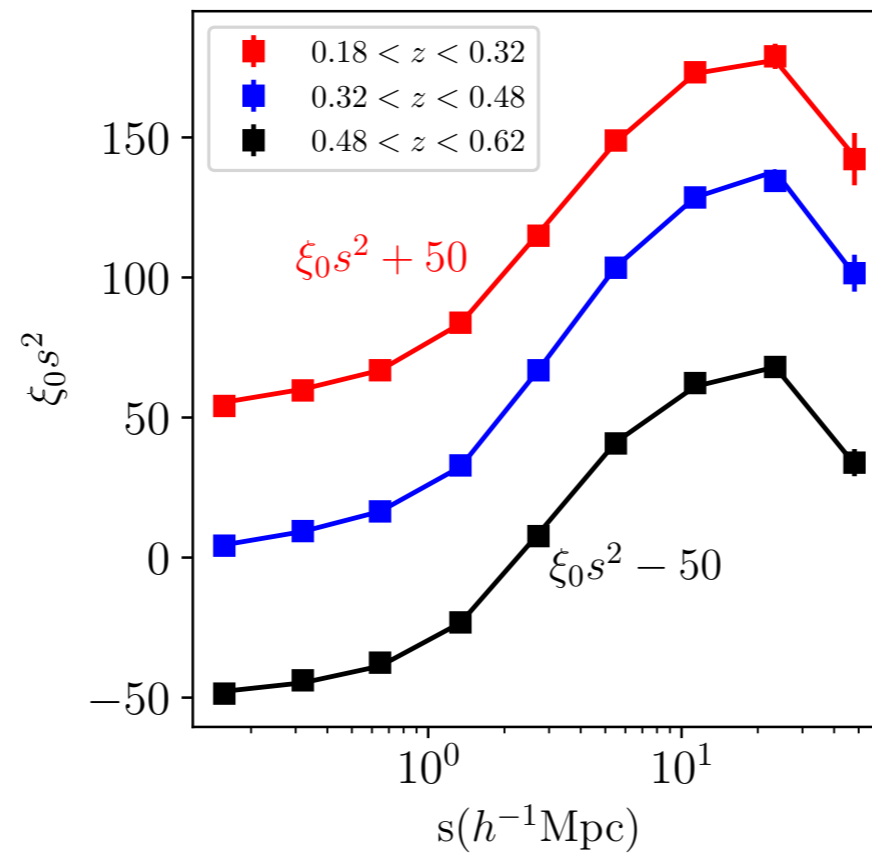
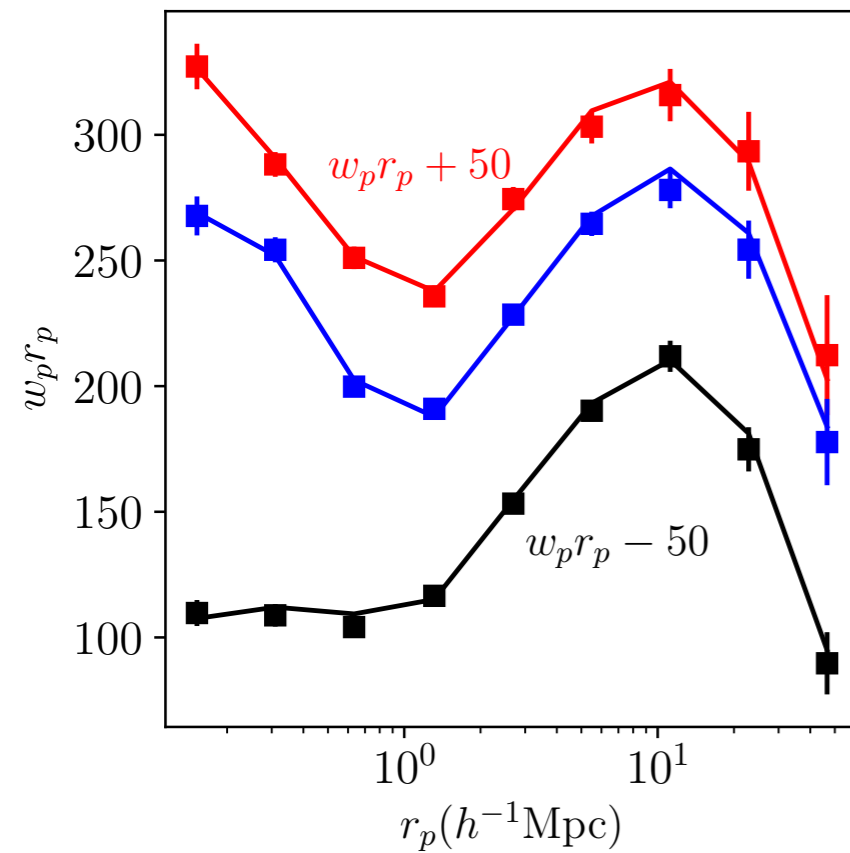
Select the SDSS-BOSS galaxies



Select galaxies based on their brightness -> a semi-complete sample.

Zhai et al, 2022
arXiv: 2203.08999

Modeling SDSS-BOSS galaxies

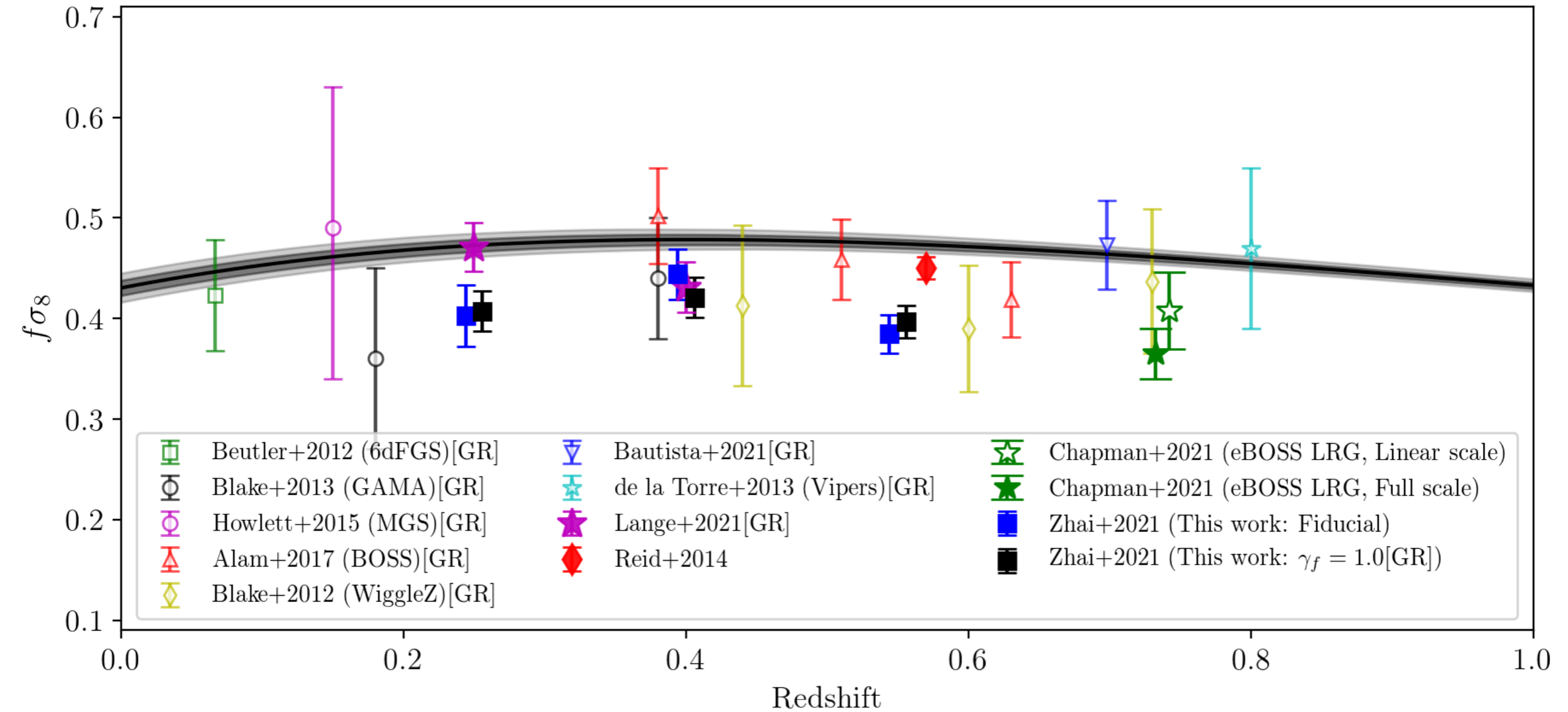


Zhai et al, 2022
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All simulations assume GR
Allows deviation from GR

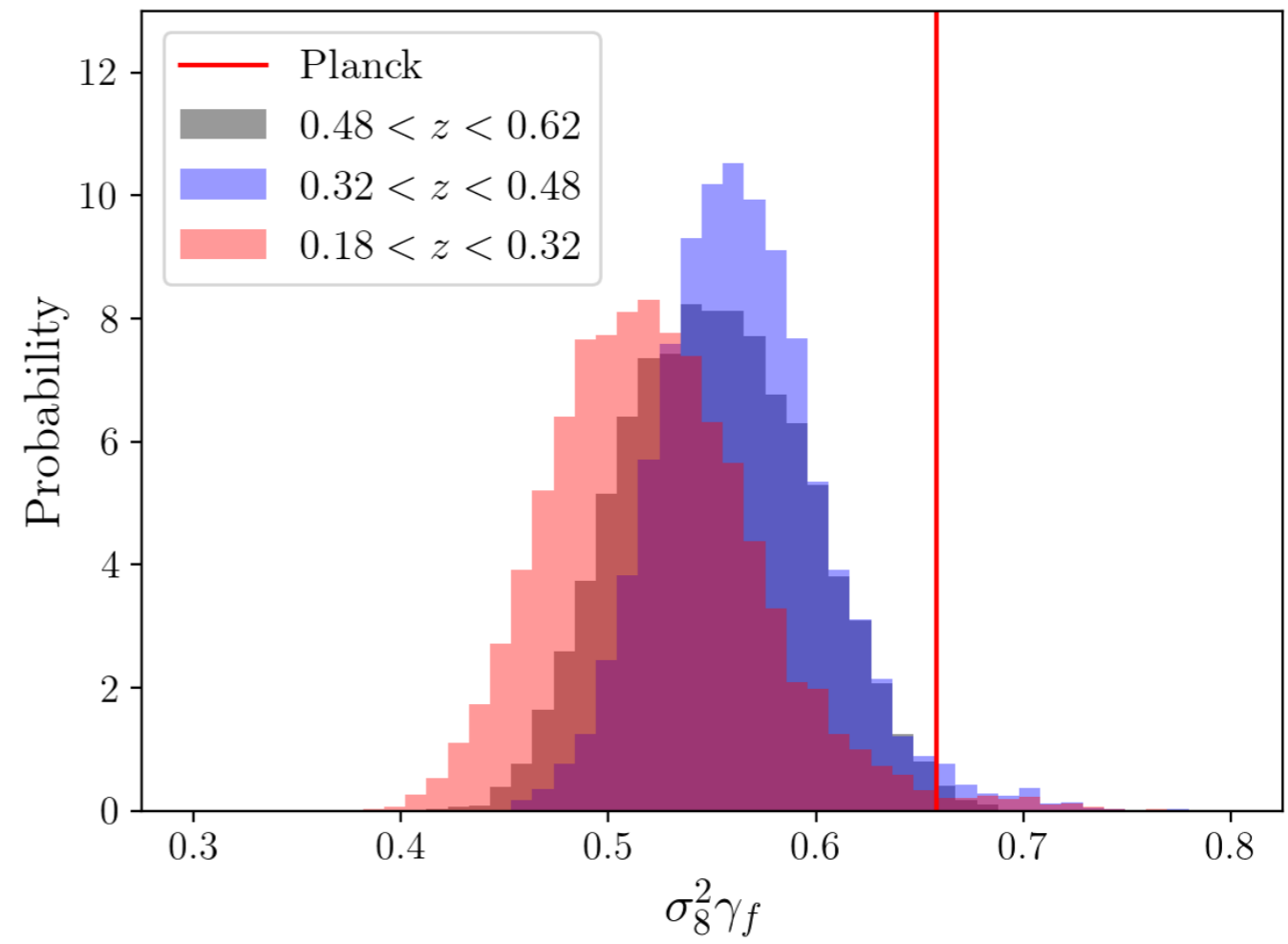
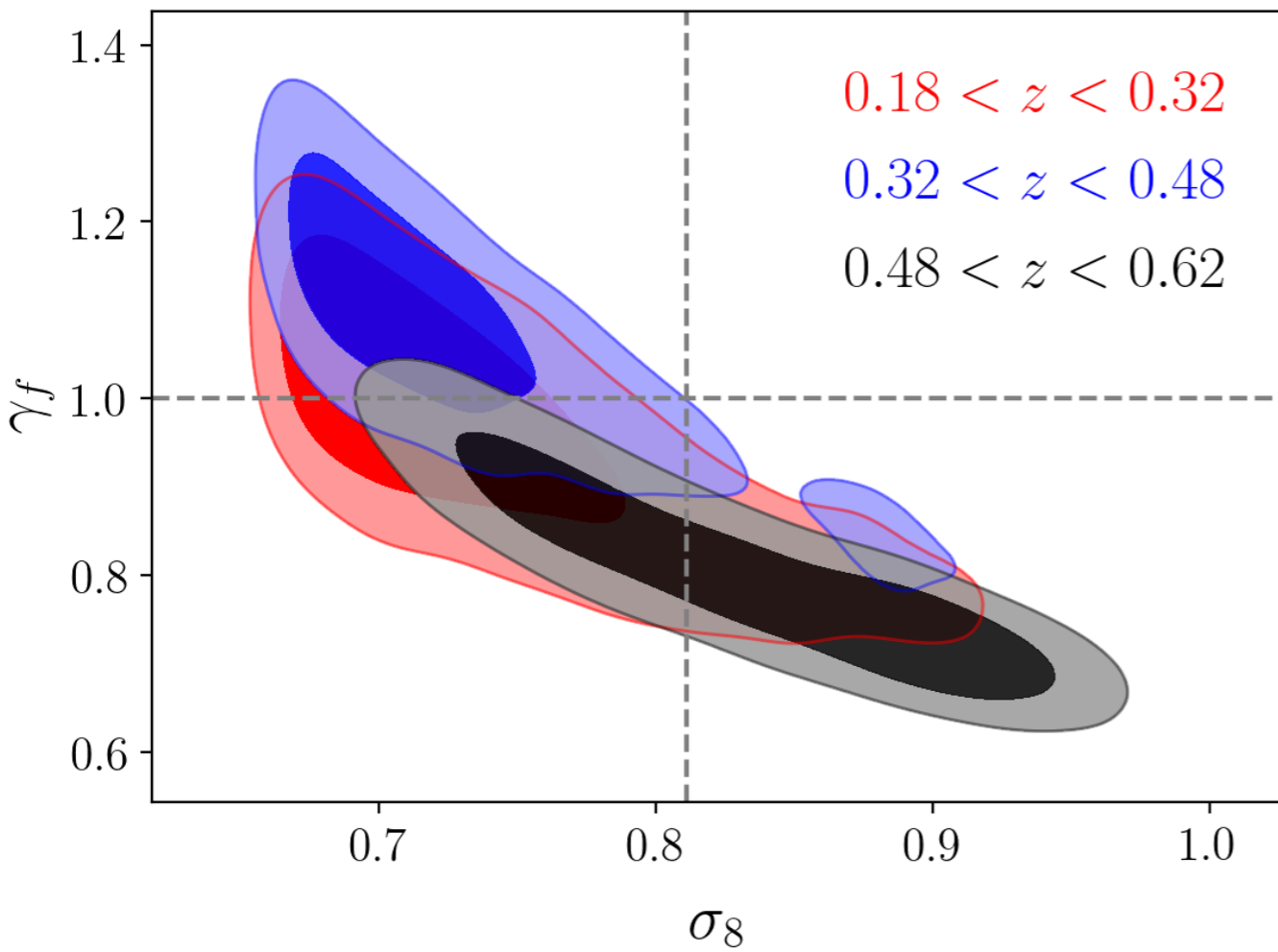
Modeling of galaxies: velocity bias, concentration, assembly bias, etc.
Both real and redshift space clustering can match

Measurement of structure growth

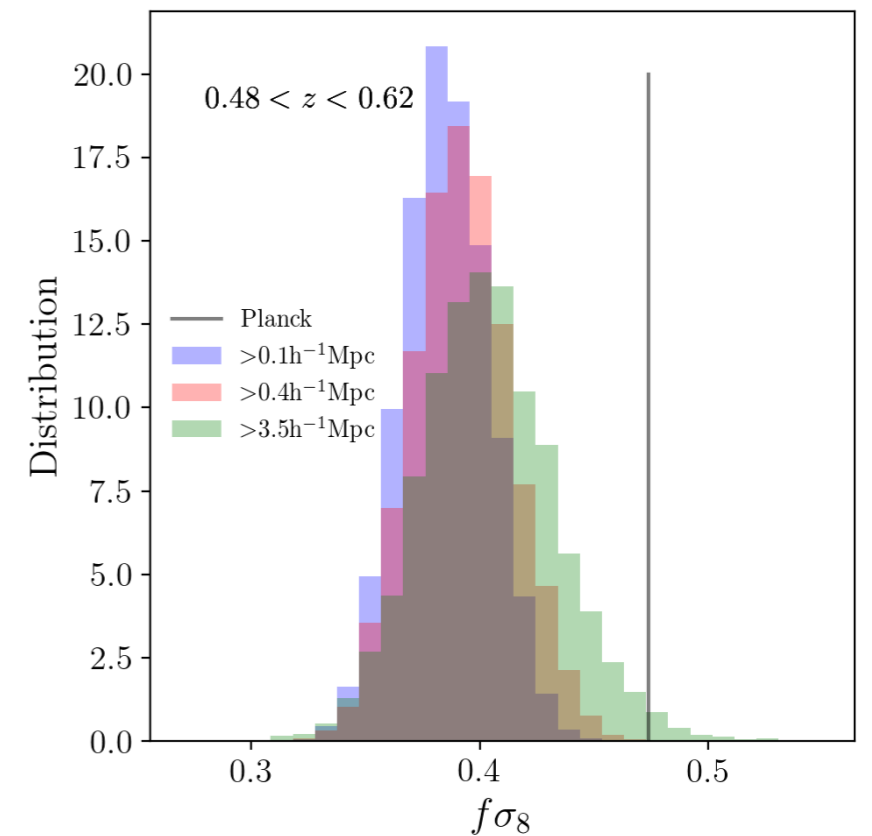
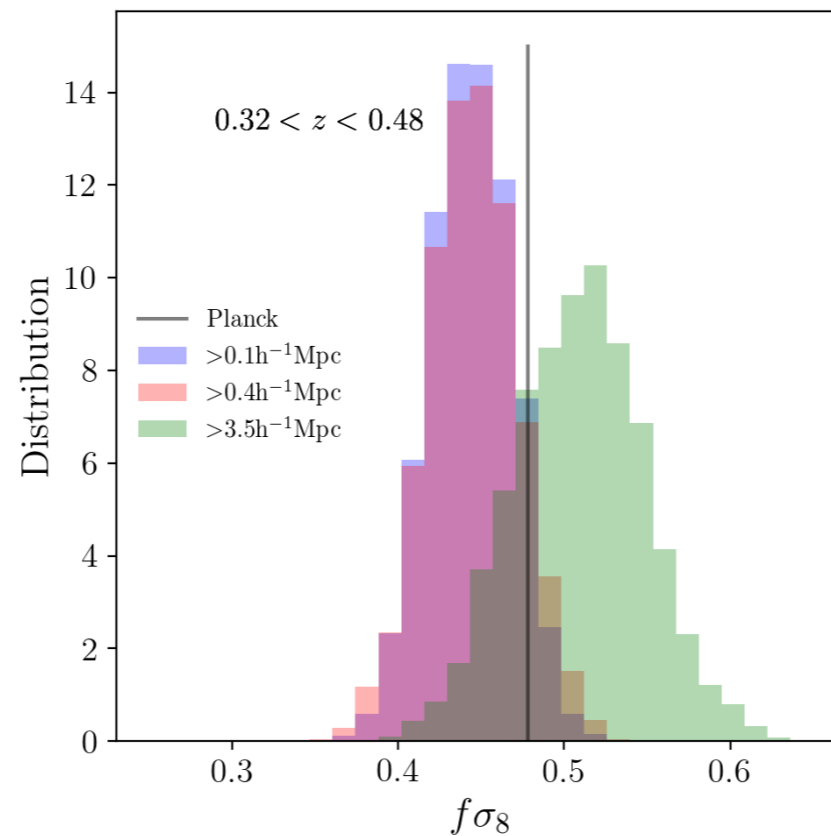
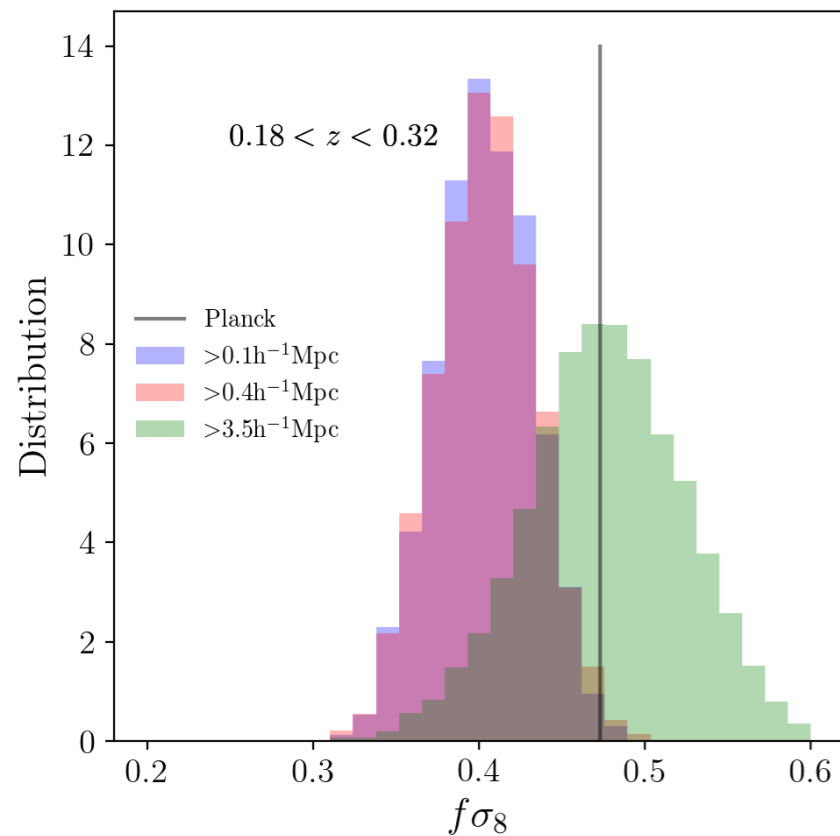


Zhai et al, 2022
arXiv: 2203.08999

Comparison with Planck

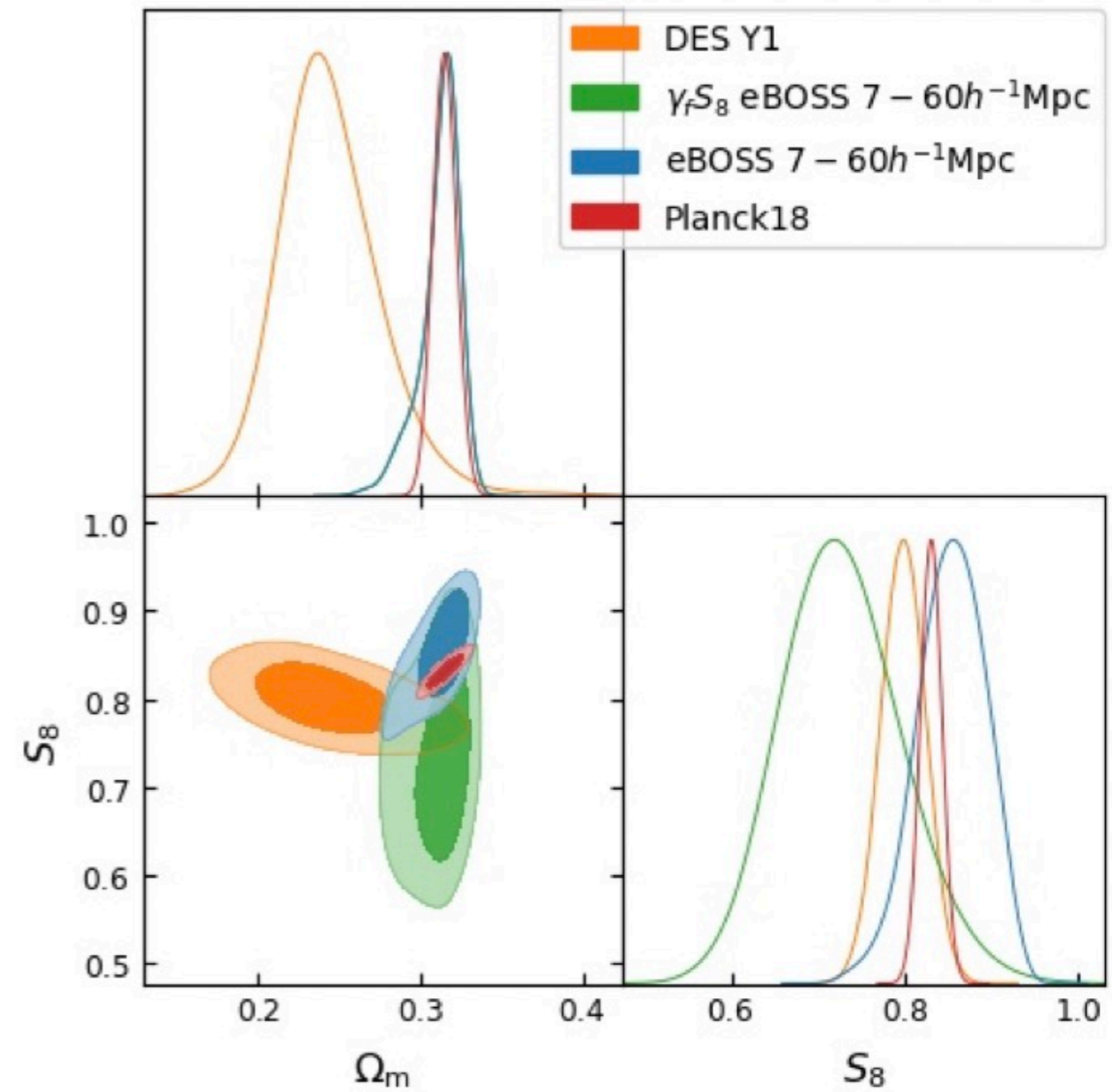
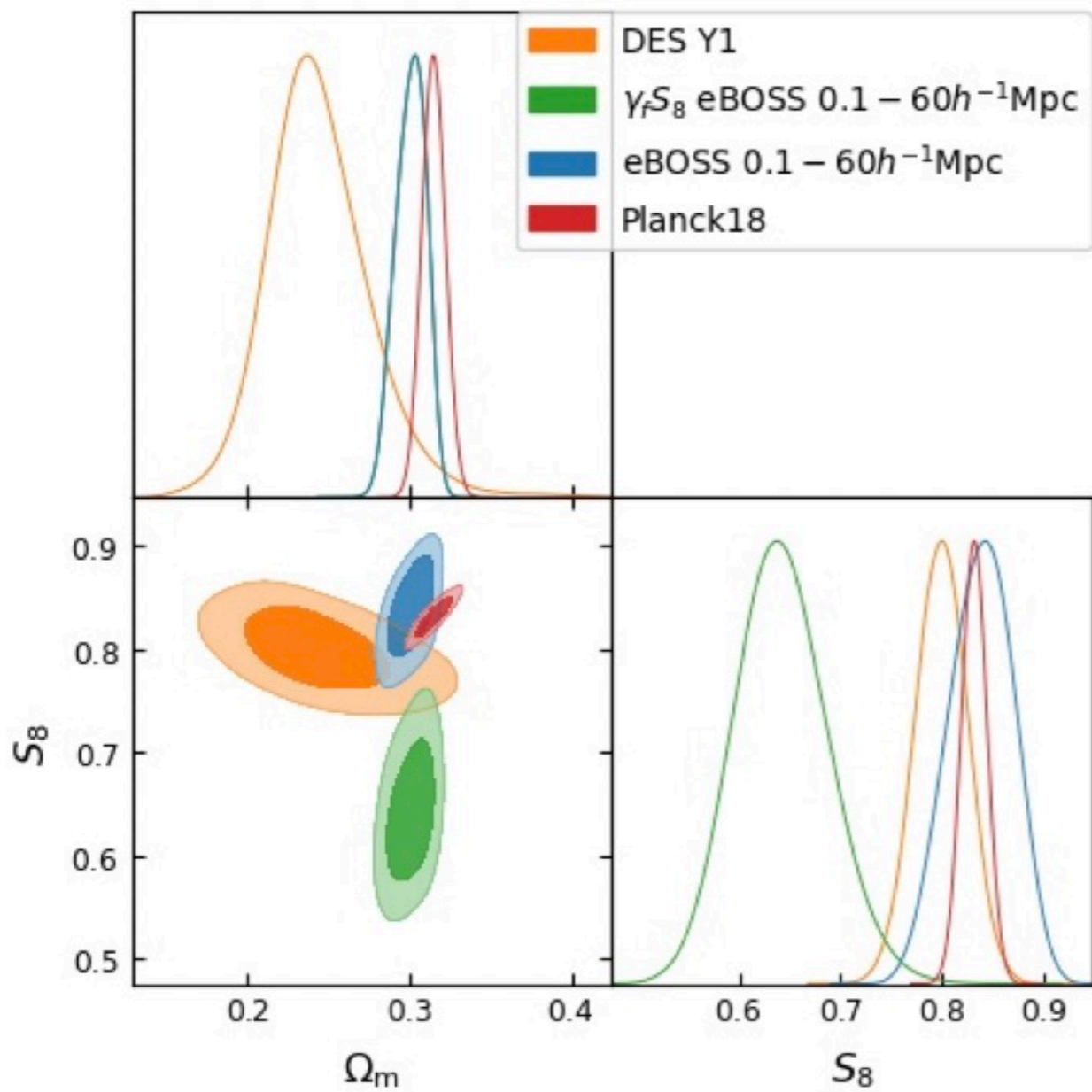


Scale Dependence



Liner scale is more consistent with Planck
High redshift subsample still has tension
Tension driven by fully non-linear scale

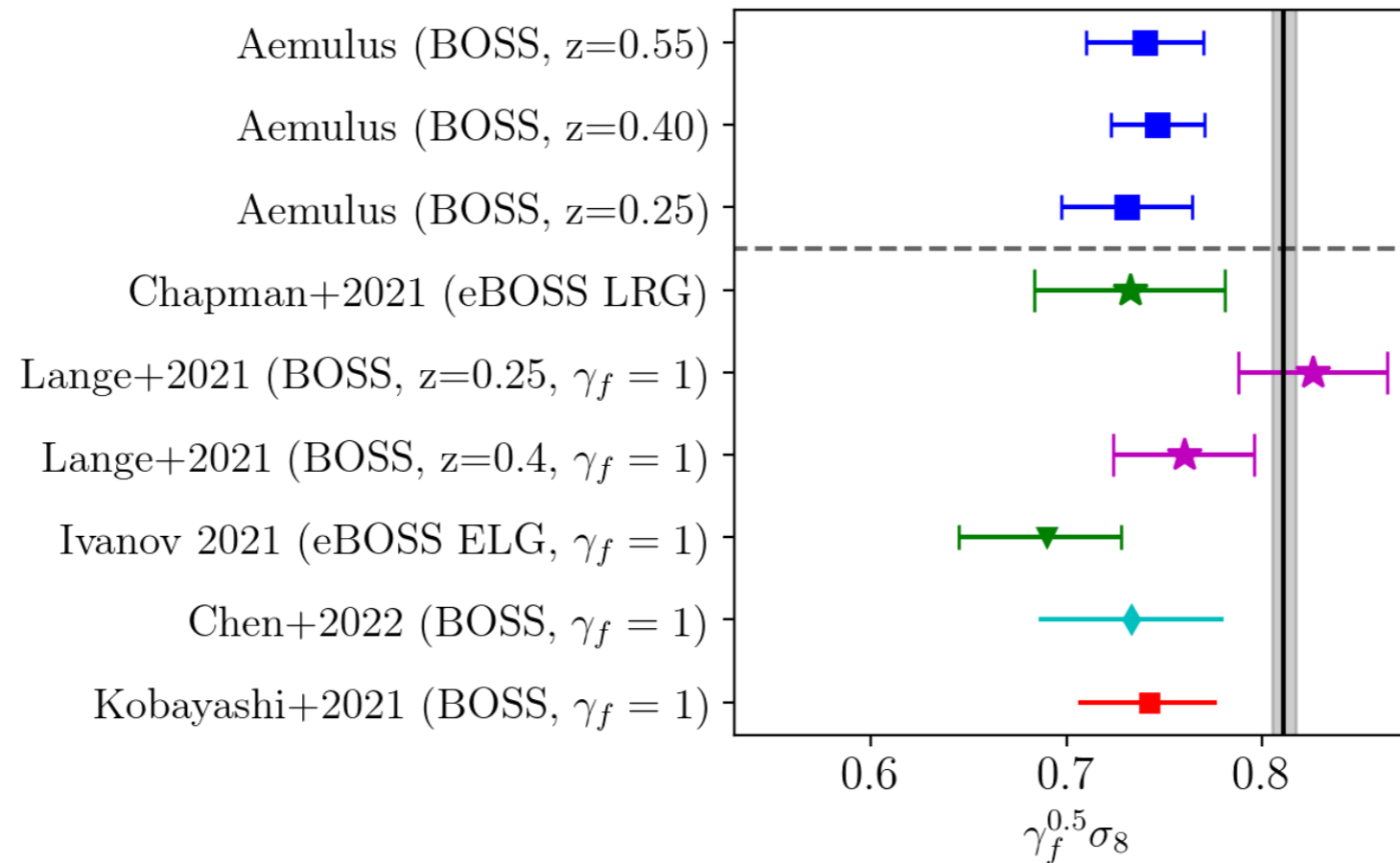
Results from eBOSS LRG



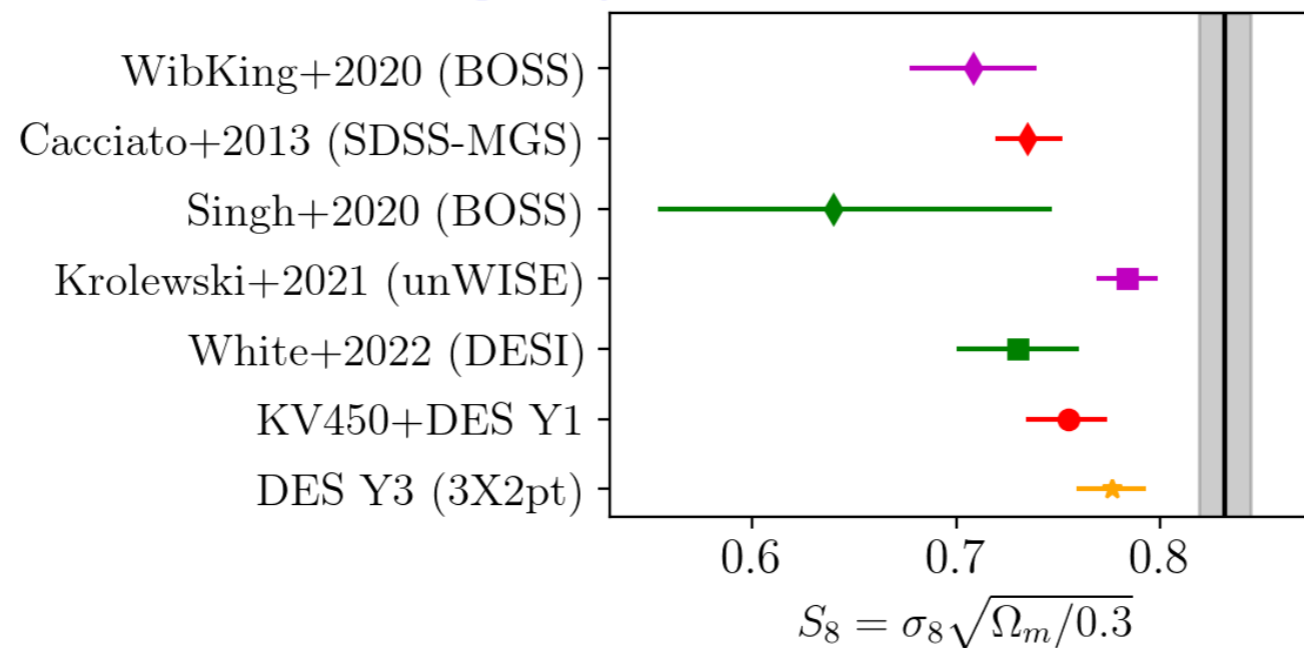
Chapman et al 2021
arXiv: 2106.14961

Comparison with literature

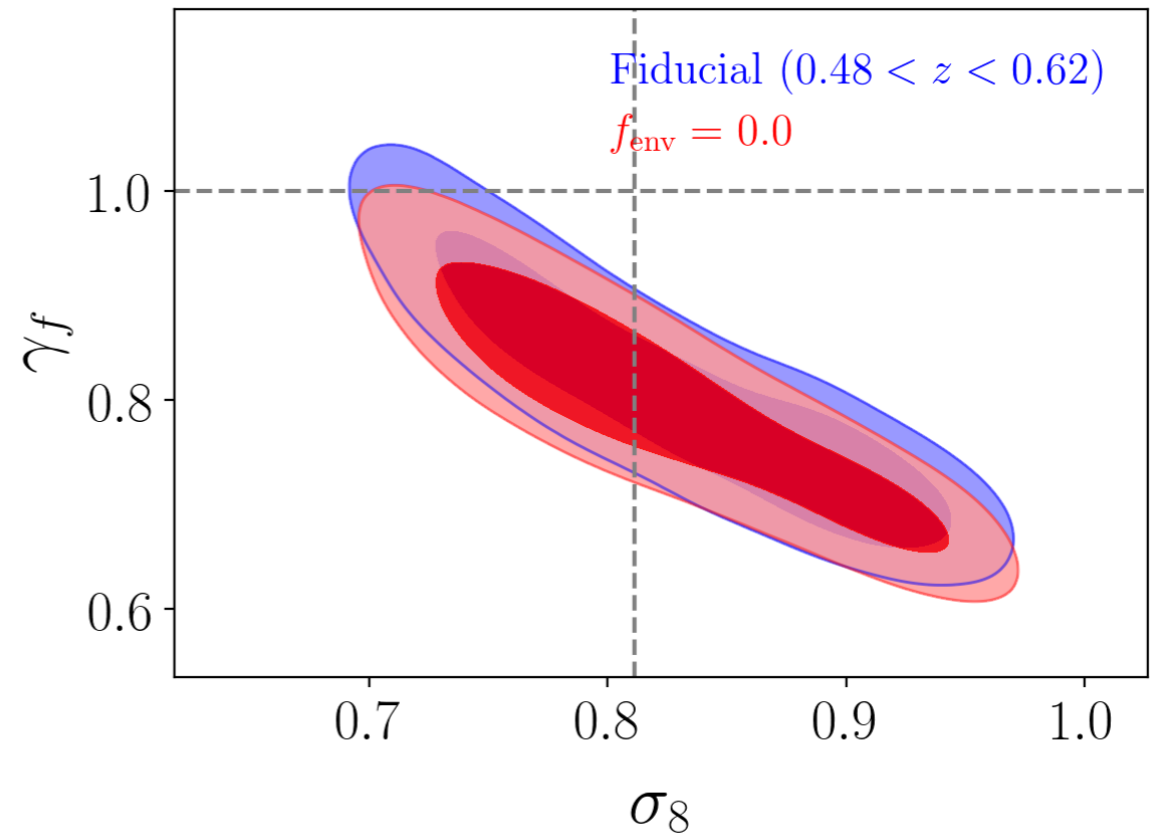
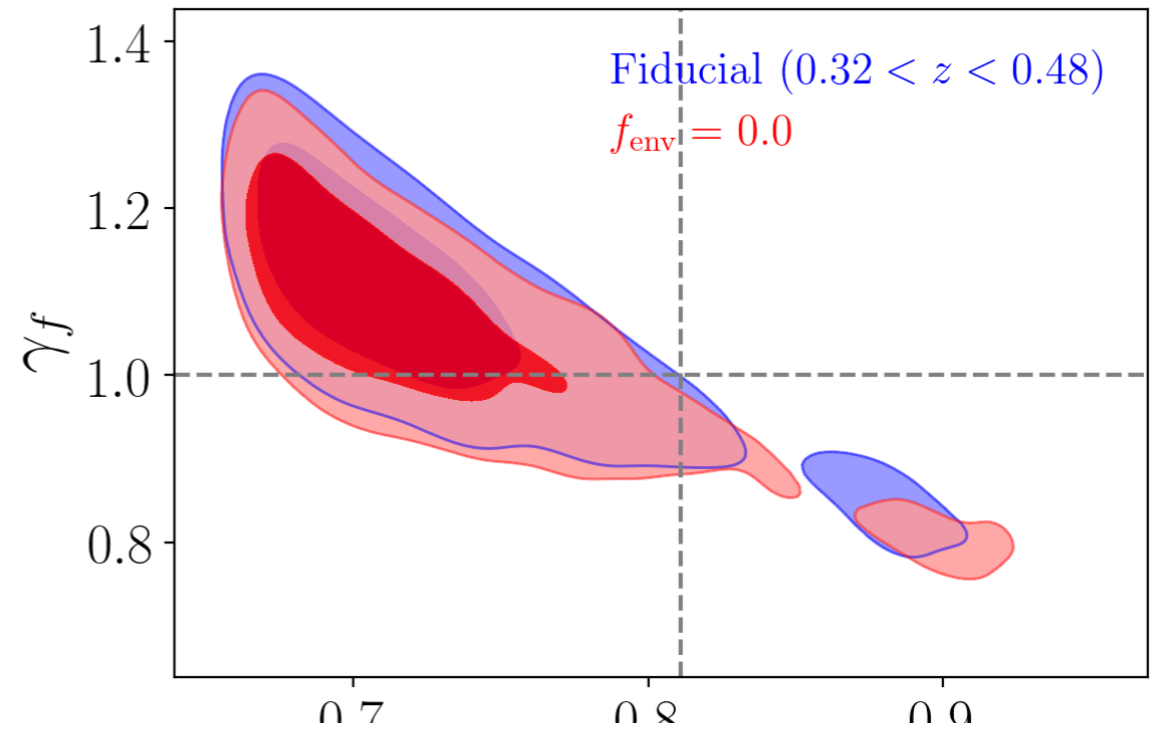
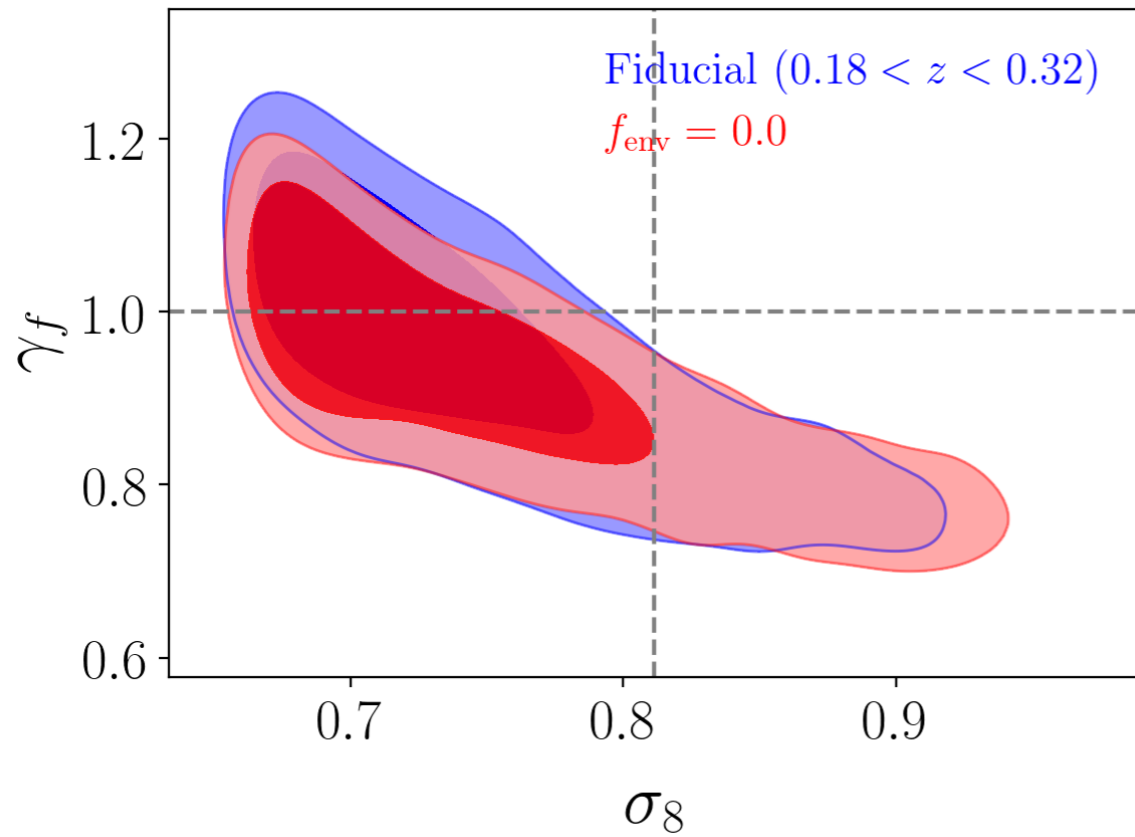
Clustering Analyses



Lensing Analyses

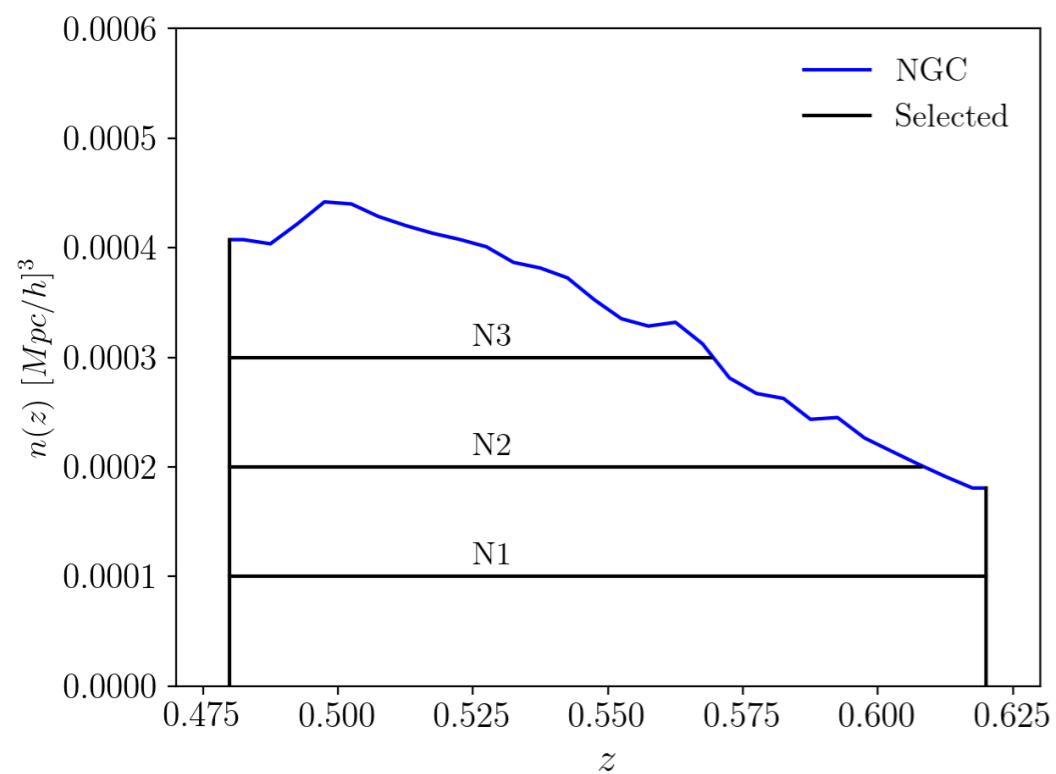


Assembly bias?

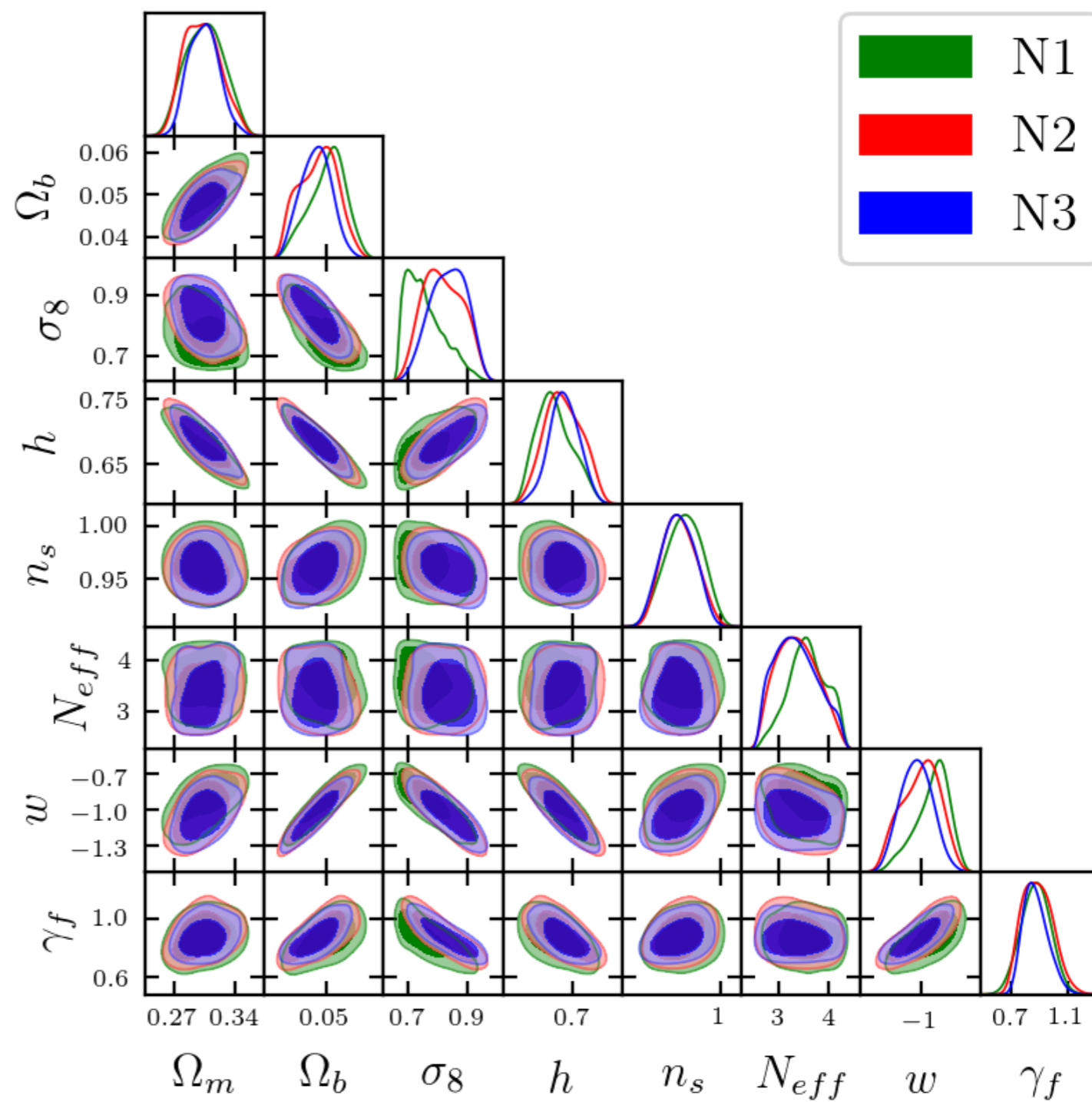


Probably won't bias the cosmological constraint.

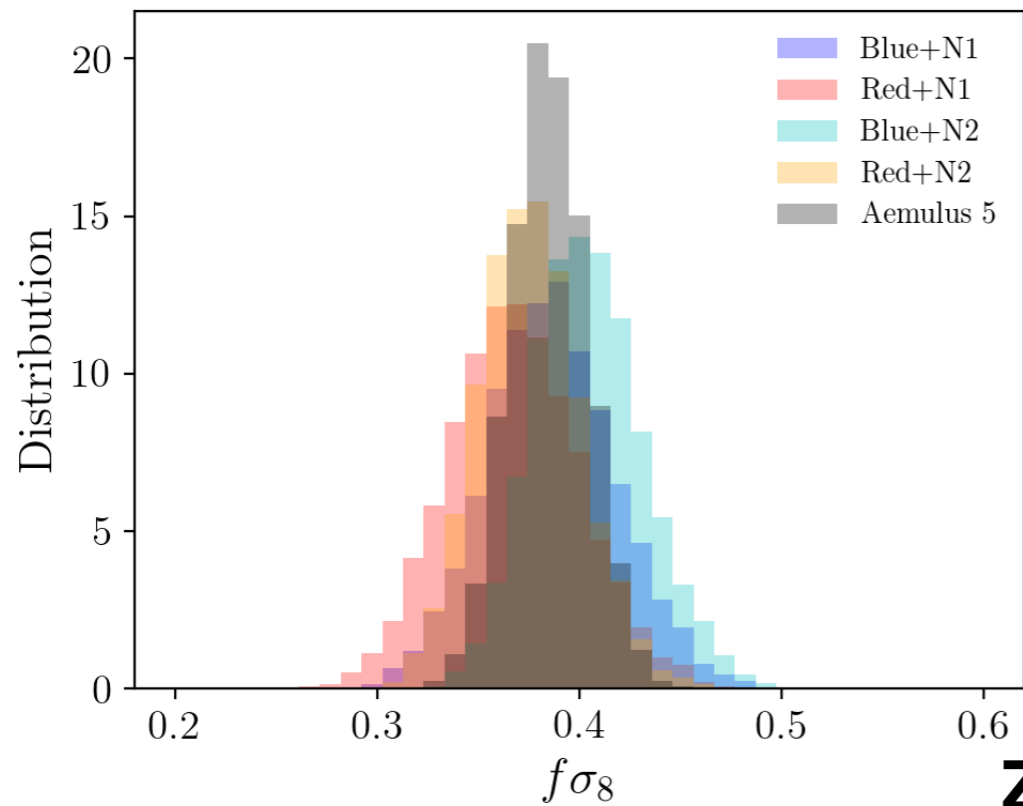
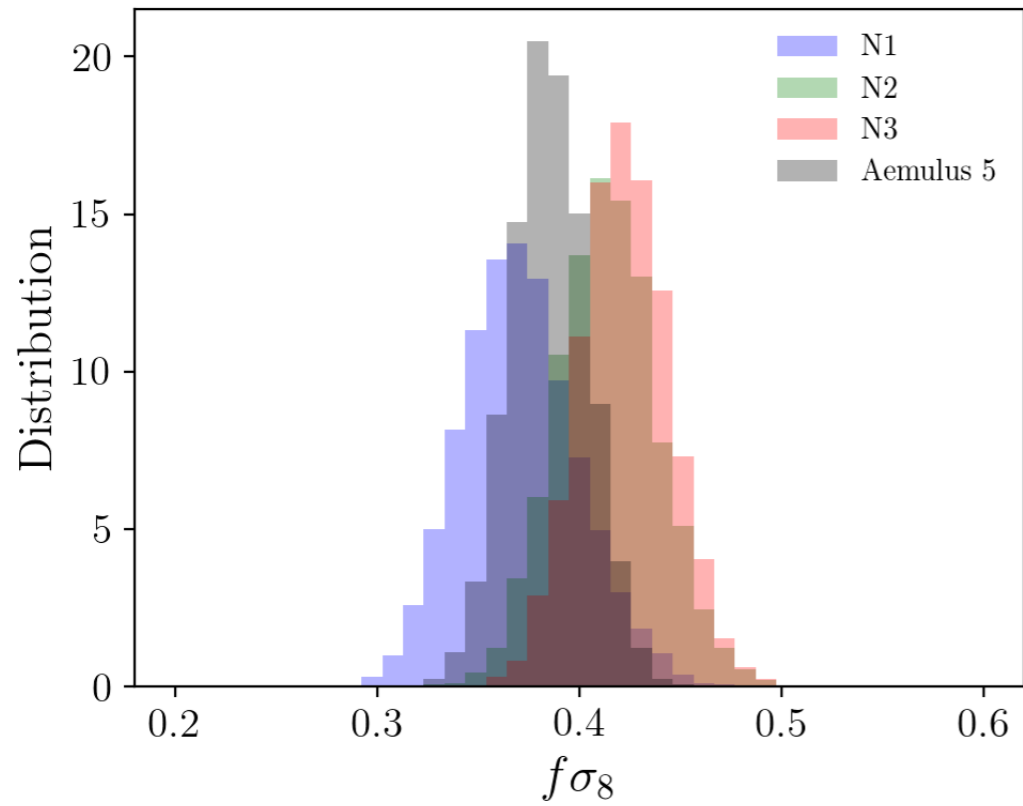
Sample selections



Zhai et al, 2022, in prep



Sample selections

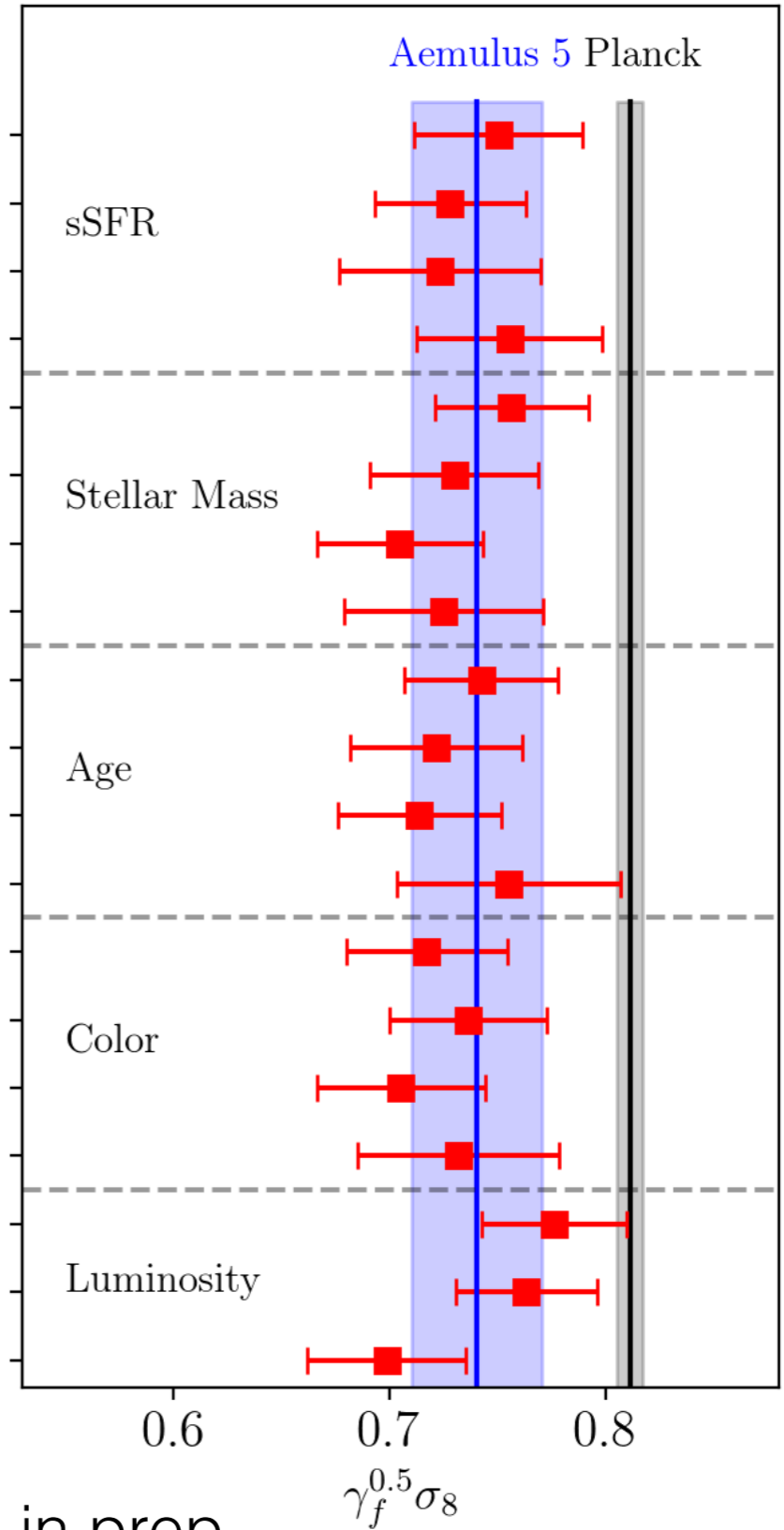


Star Forming+N2
 Quenched+N2
 Star Forming+N1
 Quenched+N1
 More Massive+N2
 Less Massive+N2
 More Massive+N1
 Less Massive+N1

Old+N2
 Young+N2
 Old+N1
 Young+N1

Red+N2
 Blue+N2
 Red+N1
 Blue+N1

N3
 N2
 N1



Thanks!