The power spectrum and bispectrum of the CMASS BOSS galaxies

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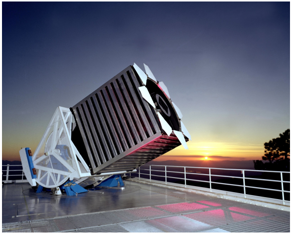
2014JCAP...12..029G
2015MNRAS.451.5058G
arXiv:1408:0027

Theoretical and Observational Progress on LSS of the Universe

Introduction: the BOSS survey

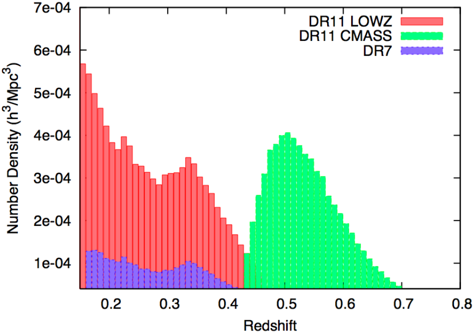
- Apache Point Observatory (APO) 2.5-m telescope for five years from 2009-2014.
- Part of SDSS-III project. BOSS: Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey
- Map the spatial distribution of luminous red galaxies and quasars
- Total coverage area 10,000 square degrees

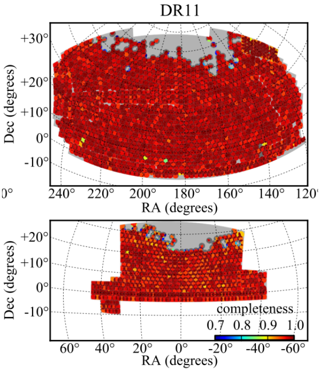
- CMASS BOSS Galaxies: LRGs.
- $0.43 \leq z \leq 0.70$
- $\sim 7 \cdot 10^5$ galaxies
- Volume of $6\,\mathrm{Gpc}^3$
- 10.000 deg^2 area



Introduction: the BOSS survey

CMASS sample with $z_{\rm eff} = 0.57$.





Anderson et al. (2013)

Introduction: Historical bispectrum measurements

Previous measurements of the bispectrum or 3-PCF in spectroscopic galaxy surveys,

- 1982, CfA Redshift Survey ($\sim 1,000$ galaxies) [Baumgart & Fry (1991)]
- 1995, APM survey ($\sim 1.3 \cdot 10^6$ galaxies) [Frieman & Gaztañaga (1999)]
- 1995, IRAS - PSCz ($\sim 15,000$ galaxies) [Feldman et al. (2001), Scoccimarro et al. (2001)]
- 2002, 2dFGRS ($\sim 1.3 \cdot 10^5$ galaxies) [Verde el al. (2002)]
- 2013, WiggleZ ($\sim 2 \cdot 10^5$ galaxies) [Marín et al. 2013]
- 2015 SDSS-III (DR11 BOSS-CMASS) ($\sim 7 \cdot 10^5$ galaxies) [HGM et al. 2015a, 2015b]

Introduction: Statistical moments

1. The **power spectrum** is the Fourier transform of the 2-point function.

$$\langle \delta_{\mathbf{k}1} \delta_{\mathbf{k}2} \rangle = (2\pi)^3 P(\mathbf{k}_1) \delta^D(\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2)$$

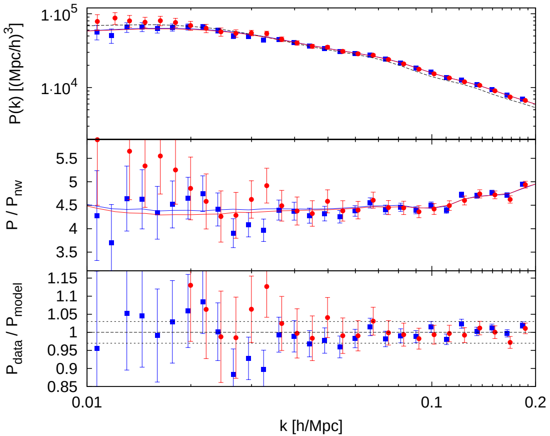
   - It contains information about the clustering.

2. The **bispectrum** is the Fourier transform of the 3-point function.

$$\langle \delta_{\mathbf{k}1} \delta_{\mathbf{k}2} \delta_{\mathbf{k}3} \rangle = (2\pi)^3 B(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2) \delta^D(\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{k}_3)$$

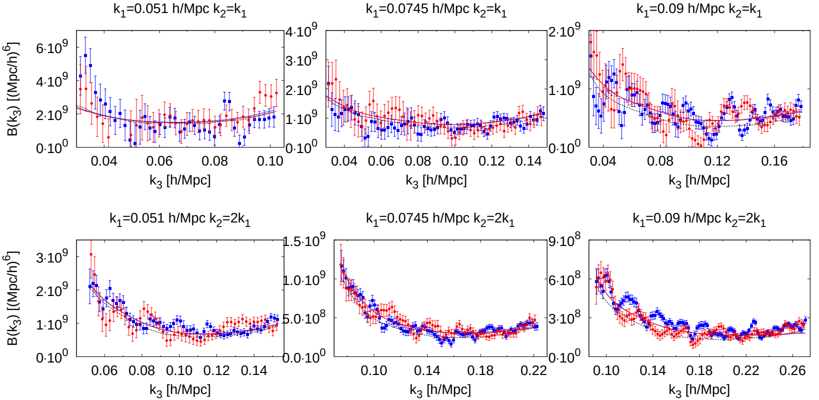
   - It essentially contains information about the non-Gaussianities: primordial + gravitationally induced
   - Since is gravitationally sensible $\rightarrow$ Test of GR
   - It is essential to break the typical degeneracies between bias parameters, σ_8 and f.

Measurements: Power Spectrum Monopole



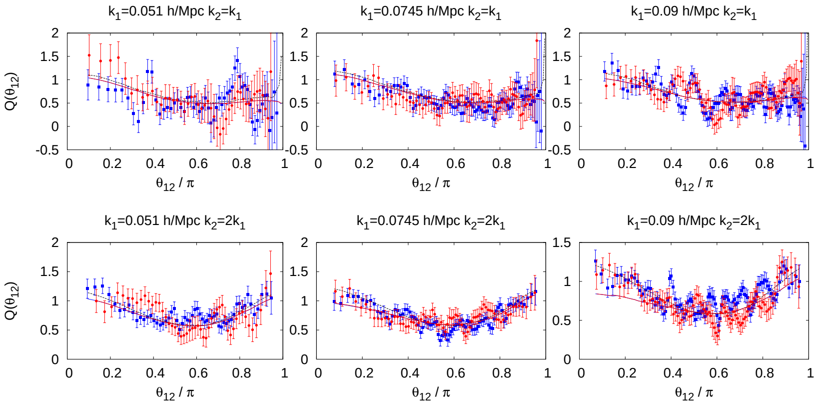
HGM et al. 2015a

Measurements: Bispectrum Monopole



HGM et al. 2015a

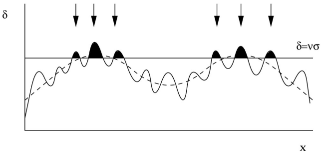
Measurements: Reduced Bispectrum



HGM et al. 2015a

Galaxy Bias

Galaxies are a biased tracers of dark matter.
We chose a non-linear and non-local bias model,



$$\delta_g(\mathbf{x}) = b_1\delta(\mathbf{x}) + \tfrac{1}{2}b_2[\delta(\mathbf{x})^2] + \tfrac{1}{2}b_{s^2}[s(\mathbf{x})^2]$$

We choose that the bias is local in Lagrangian space,

$$\delta_g(\mathbf{x}) = b_1\delta(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{1}{2}b_2[\delta(\mathbf{x})^2] + \frac{1}{2}[\frac{4}{7}(1-b_1)][s(\mathbf{x})^2]$$

which is in agreement with the synthetic halo and galaxy catalogues for the power spectrum and bispectrum.

RSD: Power Spectrum

The Kaiser (linear order) prediction for the power spectrum multipoles is,

$$P_g^{(0)}(k) = P_{\rm lin}(k)\sigma_8^2\left(b_1^2 + \frac{2}{3}fb_1 + \frac{1}{5}f^2\right) \qquad \text{Monopole}$$

$$P_g^{(2)}(k) = P_{\rm lin}(k)\sigma_8^2\left(\frac{4}{3}fb_1 + \frac{4}{5}f^2\right) \qquad \text{Quadrupole}$$

Measuring the amplitude of $P_g^{(0)}$ and $P_g^{(2)}$ at large scales respect to $P_{\rm lin}$, $b_1\sigma_8$ and $f\sigma_8$ can be inferred.

In our analysis we use more complex model,

- Real space matter power spectrum is modelled through 2-loop RPT (HGM et al. 2012)
- Redsshift space distortions for the power spectrum are modelled using TNS model (Taruya, Nishimichi & Saito 2010)

RSD: Bispectrum

We can model the bias using perturbation theory.
In real space tree level,

$$B_g(\mathbf{k}_1,\mathbf{k}_2) = \sigma_8^4 b_1^4 \left\{ 2P_{\rm lin}(k_1)\ P_{\rm lin}(k_2)\ \left[\frac{1}{b_1} F_2(\mathbf{k}_1,\mathbf{k}_2) + \frac{b_2}{2b_1^2} + \frac{2}{7b_1^2}(1-b_1)S_2(\mathbf{k}_1,\mathbf{k}_2) \right] + \text{cyc.} \right\},$$

and in redshift space

$$B_g^{(s)}(\mathbf{k}_1,\mathbf{k}_2) = \sigma_8^4 \left[2P_{\rm lin}(k_1)\, Z_1(\mathbf{k}_1)\, P_{\rm lin}(k_2)\, Z_1(\mathbf{k}_2)\, Z_2(\mathbf{k}_1,\mathbf{k}_2) + \text{cyc.} \right].$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1(\mathbf{k}_i) &\equiv (b_1 + f\mu_i^2) \\ Z_2(\mathbf{k}_1,\mathbf{k}_2) &\equiv b_1 \left[F_2(\mathbf{k}_1,\mathbf{k}_2) + \frac{f\mu k}{2}\left(\frac{\mu_1}{k_1} + \frac{\mu_2}{k_2} \right) \right] + f\mu^2 G_2(\mathbf{k}_1,\mathbf{k}_2) + \\ &+ \frac{f^3 \mu k}{2}\mu_1\mu_2 \left(\frac{\mu_2}{k_1} + \frac{\mu_1}{k_2} \right) + \frac{b_2}{2} + \frac{2}{7}(1-b_1)S_2(\mathbf{k}_1,\mathbf{k}_2) \end{aligned}$$

RSD: Bispectrum

Bispectrum monopole,

$$B_g^{(0)}(\mathbf{k}_1,\mathbf{k}_2) = \int d\mu_1 d\mu_2 B_g^{(s)}(\mathbf{k}_1,\mathbf{k}_2)\,.$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_g^{(0)}(\mathbf{k}_1,\mathbf{k}_2) &= P_{\rm lin}(k_1)P_{\rm lin}(k_2)b_1^4\sigma_8^4\left\{\frac{1}{b_1}F_2(k_1,k_2,\cos\theta_{12})\mathcal{D}^{(0)}_{\rm SQ1}\right. \\ &+ \frac{1}{b_1}G_2(k_1,k_2,\cos\theta_{12})\mathcal{D}^{(0)}_{\rm SQ2} \\ &+ \left.\left[\frac{b_2}{b_1^2}+\frac{b_{s^2}}{b_1^2}S_2(\mathbf{k}_1,\mathbf{k}_2)\right]\mathcal{D}^{(0)}_{\rm NLB}+\mathcal{D}^{(0)}_{\rm FoG}\right\}+\text{cyc.} \end{aligned}$$

Scoccimarro et al. (1999)

RSD: Bispectrum

Bispectrum monopole ($\beta \equiv f/b_1$; $x_{12} \equiv \cos(\theta_{12})$; $y_{12} \equiv k_1/k_2$),

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}^{(0)}_{\mathrm{SQ1}} &= \frac{2(15+10\beta+\beta^2+2\beta^2x_{12}^2)}{15}, \\
\mathcal{D}^{(0)}_{\mathrm{SQ2}} &= 2\beta\left(35y_{12}^2+28\beta y_{12}^2+3\beta^2y_{12}^2+35+28\beta+\right. \\
&+ 3\beta^2+70y_{12}x_{12}+84\beta y_{12}x_{12}+18\beta^2y_{12}x_{12}+14\beta y_{12}^2x_{12}^2+12\beta^2y_{12}^2x_{12}^2 \\
&+ \left.+14\beta x_{12}^2+12\beta^2x_{12}^2+12\beta^2y_{12}x_{12}^3\right)/[105(1+y_{12}^2+2x_{12}y_{12})], \\
\mathcal{D}^{(0)}_{\mathrm{NLB}} &= \frac{(15+10\beta+\beta^2+2\beta^2x_{12}^2)}{15}, \\
\mathcal{D}^{(0)}_{\mathrm{FoG}} &= \beta\left(210+210\beta+54\beta^2+6\beta^3+105y_{12}x+189\beta y_{12}x_{12}+\right. \\
&+ 99\beta^2y_{12}x_{12}+15\beta^3y_{12}x_{12}+105y_{12}^{-1}x_{12}+189\beta y_{12}^{-1}x+99\beta^2y_{12}^{-1}x_{12}+ \\
&+ 168\beta x_{12}^2+216\beta^2x_{12}^2+48\beta^3x_{12}^2+36\beta^2y_{12}x_{12}^3+20\beta^3y_{12}^{-1}x_{12}^3+ \\
&+ \left.36\beta^2y_{12}^{-1}x_{12}^3+20\beta^3y_{12}x_{12}^3+16\beta^3x_{12}^4\right)/315,
\end{aligned}
$$

RSD: Bispectrum

Tree level (already very complex!) only provides an accurate description at large scales and at high redshifts.
Empirical improvement of this formula through effective kernels method (Scoccimarro & Couchman (2001))

- $F_2 \to F_2^{\rm eff}$ (HGM et al. 2012)
- $G_2 \to G_2^{\rm eff}$ (HGM et al. 2014)

9 free parameters each kernel to be fitted from dark matter N-body simulations. Independent of scale or redshift, weakly dependent with cosmology.

Estimating the parameters

The PS and BS models we considered here have 7 free independent parameters:

- The bias parameters: b_1, b_2
- Dark matter power spectrum amplitude, σ_8^2
- Growth rate of structure $f = \frac{d \log \delta}{d \log a}$
- Fingers of God damping functions: σ_{fog}^P, σ_{fog}^B
- Shot Noise term amplitude term, $A_{\rm noise}$

Estimating the parameters

Estimation of the best-fit parameters, $\mathbf{\Psi}$, and their error.

$$\chi^2_{\mathrm{diag.}}(\mathbf{\Psi}) = \sum_{k-\mathrm{bins}} \frac{\left[P^{\mathrm{meas.}}_{(i)}(k) - P^{\mathrm{model}}(k,\mathbf{\Psi};\mathbf{\Omega})\right]^2}{\sigma_P(k)^2} + \\ + \sum_{\mathrm{triangles}} \frac{\left[B^{\mathrm{meas.}}_{(i)}(k_1,k_2,k_3) - B^{\mathrm{model}}(k_1,k_2,k_3,\mathbf{\Psi};\mathbf{\Omega})\right]^2}{\sigma_B(k_1,k_2,k_3)^2},$$

$\langle\mathbf{\Psi}_{\mathrm{i}}\rangle$ is a **non-optimal and unbiased** estimator of $\mathbf{\Psi}_{\mathrm{true}}$, (see Verde et al. 2001)

$$\mathbf{\Psi}_{\mathrm{true}} \simeq \langle\mathbf{\Psi}_{\mathrm{i}}\rangle \pm \sqrt{\langle\mathbf{\Psi}^2_{\mathrm{i}}\rangle - \langle\mathbf{\Psi}_{\mathrm{i}}\rangle^2}$$

1σ-error is given by the dispersion of mocks around to their mean.

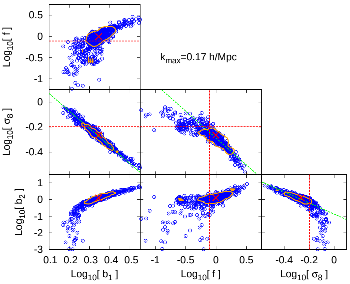
Cosmological paramers: f vs. σ_8

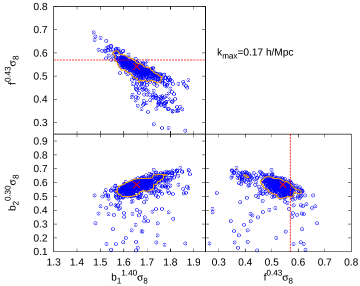
Power Spectrum Monopole + Bispectrum Monopole.

600 Mocks based on PTHALOS (Manera et al. 2013) at $z_{\rm eff} = 0.57$.

1σ contours from the mocks density of points

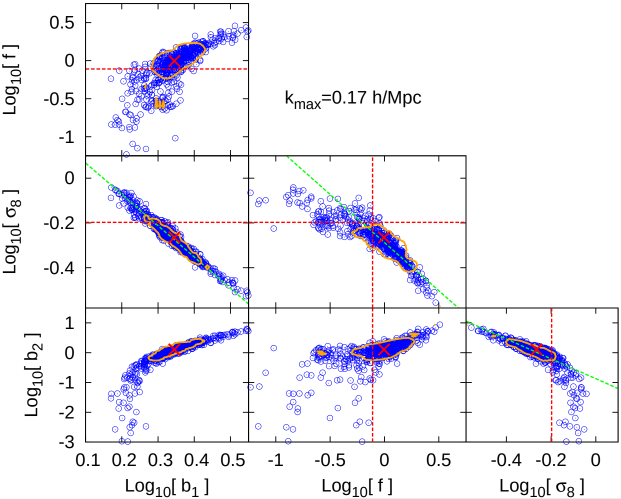
Data from NGC CMASS BOSS galaxies



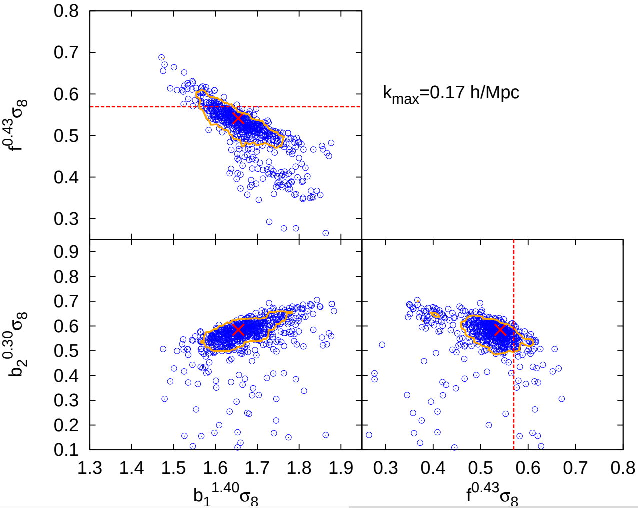


HGM et al. 2015a

Cosmological paramers: f vs. σ_8

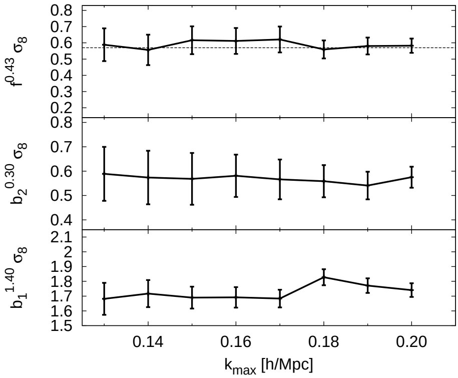


Cosmological paramers: f vs. σ_8



Measurements: Dependence with the scale

No significant dependence with minimum scale used up to $k_{\rm max} = 0.17\, h{\rm Mpc}^{-1}$,

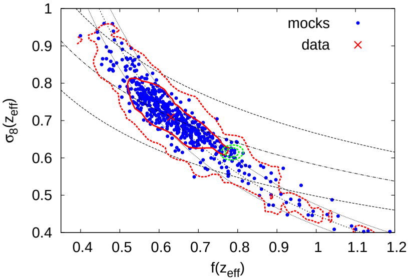


Conservative cutoff at $k_{\rm max} = 0.17\, h{\rm Mpc}^{-1}$,

$$f^{0.43}\sigma_8|_{z=0.57} = 0.582 \pm 0.084$$
$$b_1^{1.40}\sigma_8|_{z=0.57} = 1.672 \pm 0.060$$
$$b_2^{0.30}\sigma_8|_{z=0.57} = 0.579 \pm 0.082$$

Measurements: Breaking f and σ_8 degeneracy

- For constraining f and σ_8 alone we need information from $P^{(0)}$, $P^{(2)}$ and $B^{(0)}$,
- We combine "a posteriori" the measurements on $f^{0.43}\sigma_8$ with $f\sigma_8$ measurements (Samushia et al. 2013)



HGM et al. 2015b

$$f\sigma_8|_{z=0.57} = 0.447 \pm 0.028$$

$$f^{0.43}\sigma_8|_{z=0.57} = 0.582 \pm 0.084$$

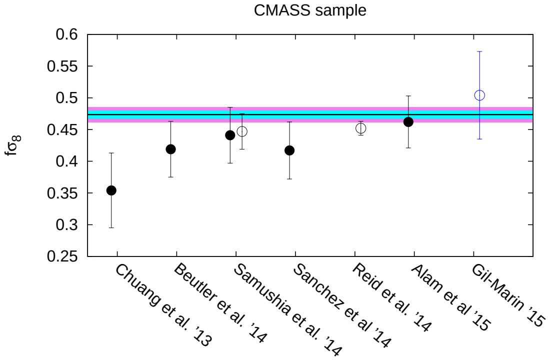
$$f(z=0.57) = 0.63 \pm 0.16\,(25\%)$$

$$\sigma_8(z=0.57) = 0.710 \pm 0.086\,(12\%)$$

Results to be improved when the combination is "a priori"

Comparison with other CMASS DR11 measurements

Assuming a $f^{\rm planck} = 0.777$, we can project $f^{0.43}\sigma_8$ bispectrum result into $f\sigma_8$ plane to compare with $P^{(0)} + P^{(2)}$ DR11 CMASS results: $[f\sigma_8]_{\rm est.} \equiv [f^{0.43}\sigma_8]f^{0.57}_{\rm Planck}$



$[f\sigma_8]_{\rm est.} = 0.504 \pm 0.069$

Conclusions

- We have combined the power spectrum monopole with the bispectrum monopole to set constrains in the cosmological parameters.
- Using the galaxy mocks we have determined that $b_1^{1.40}\sigma_8$, $b_2^{0.30}\sigma_8$ and $f^{0.43}\sigma_8$ are the parameters less affected by degenerations.
- The results on $f^{0.43}\sigma_8$ are robust under changes in the minimum scale used for the fit.
- Combining $f^{0.43}\sigma_8$ measurements with $f\sigma_8$ measurements from the same galaxy sample, f and σ_8 can be estimated separately.

Conclusions

Future work for DR12 sample,

- Include full covariance of P and B
- Include power spectrum quadrupole and perform a full fit $P^{(0)} + P^{(2)} + B^{(0)}$ in order to constrain f and σ_8.
- Improve modelling for RSD in the bispectrum.

Conclusions

Thank you for your attention!