

On the Cosmological Interpretation of Non-Linear Scales in BOSS and Beyond



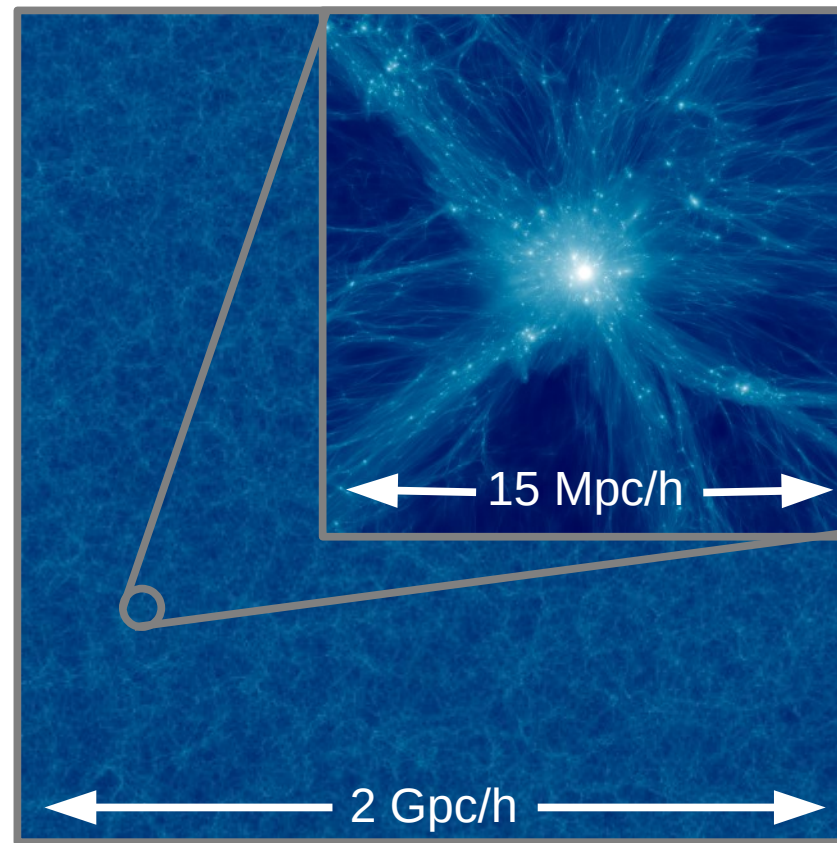
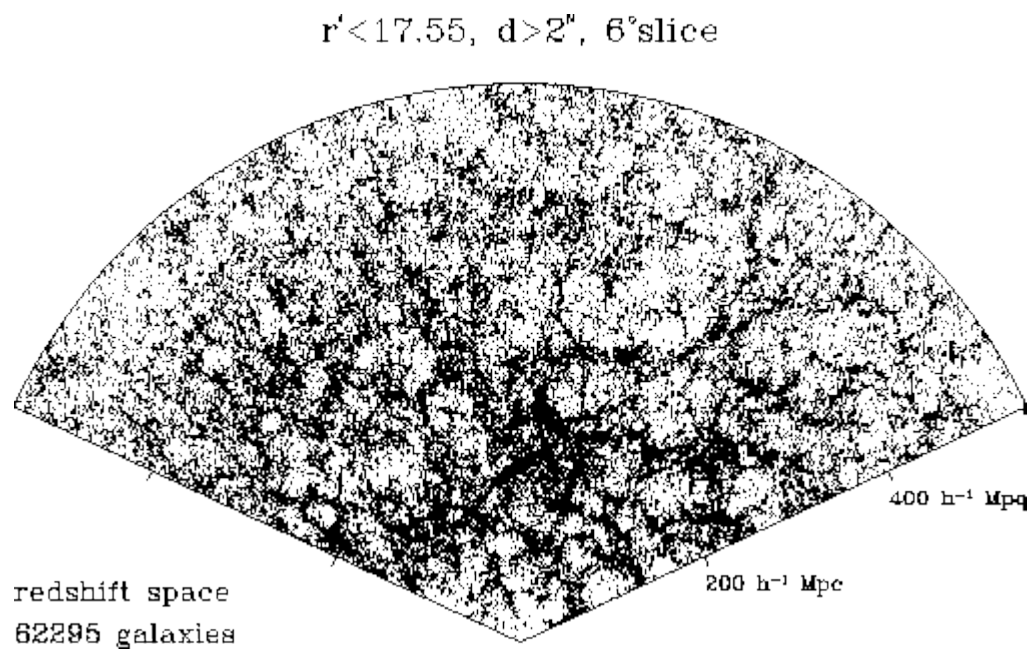
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Santa Cruz-Stanford Cosmology Fellow



Collaborators: Alexie Leauthaud, Andrew Hearin, Joe DeRose, Sukhdeep Singh, Rongpu Zhou, Hong Guo, Frank van den Bosch, Tristan Smith, Francis-Yan Cyr-Racine

Different Scales in Large-Scale Structure

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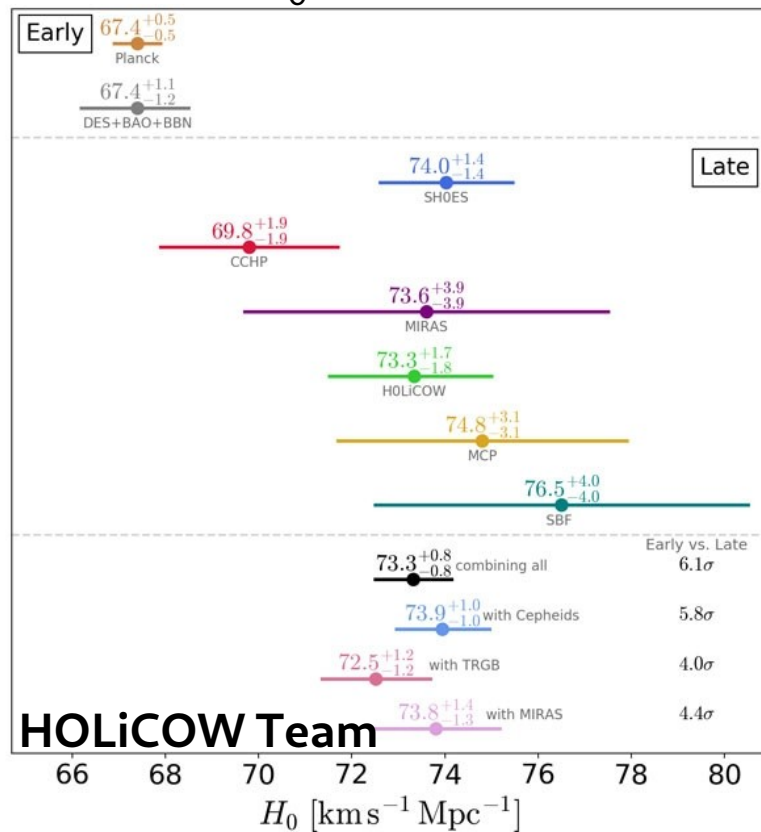


“The skeptic’s [...] suggestion was that precision measurements of cosmological parameters should perhaps be left to clean probes such as baryon acoustic oscillation experiments or CMB experiments [...], while small scale structure probes [...] are excellent tools for discovery [...]. It highlighted the importance of demonstrating the resilience of small scale probes to uncertainties in galaxy formation physics.”

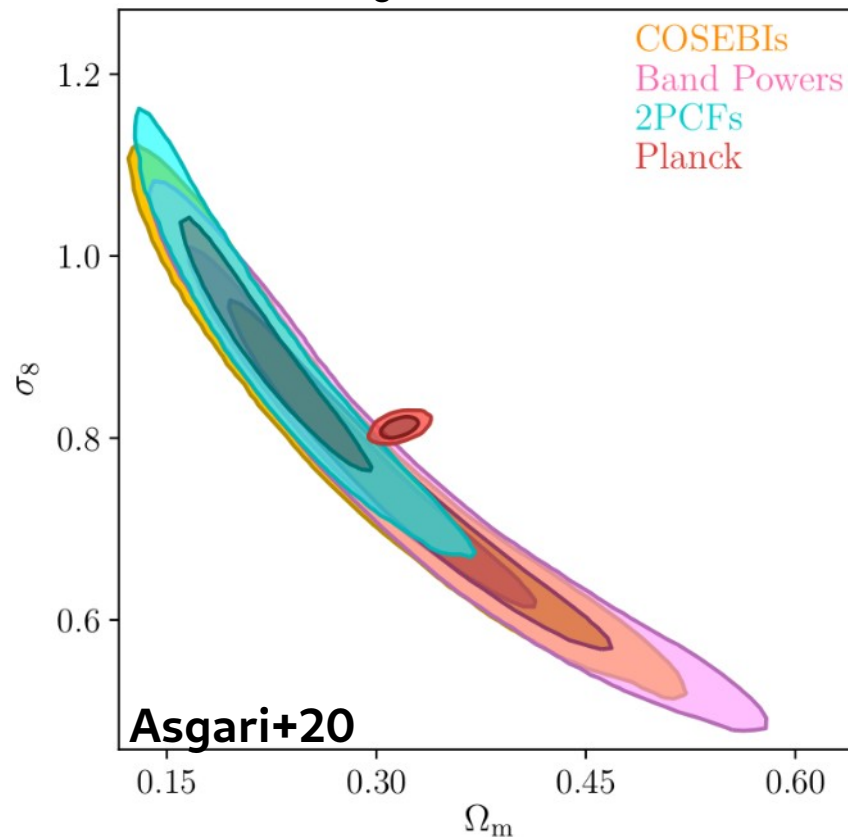
Discovery Space: Cosmological Tensions

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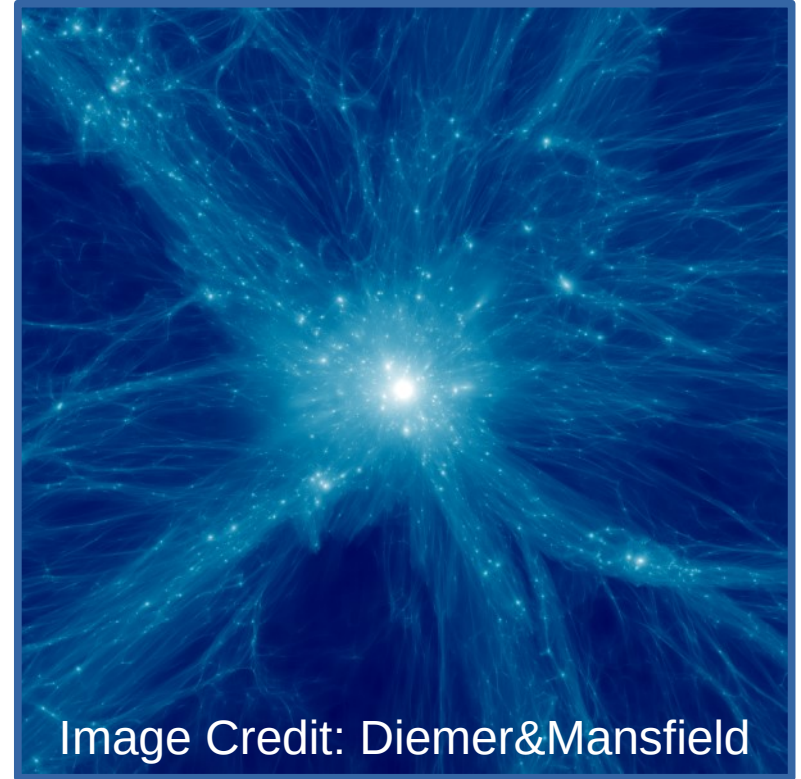
H_0 Tension



S_8 Tension



- Introduction to Non-Linear Scales
- Recent Advancements in Modeling
- Growth-Rate Constraints from RSDs in BOSS LOWZ
- Lensing is Low: A cosmological Tension?
- Future Directions: Combined Probes, DESI and more



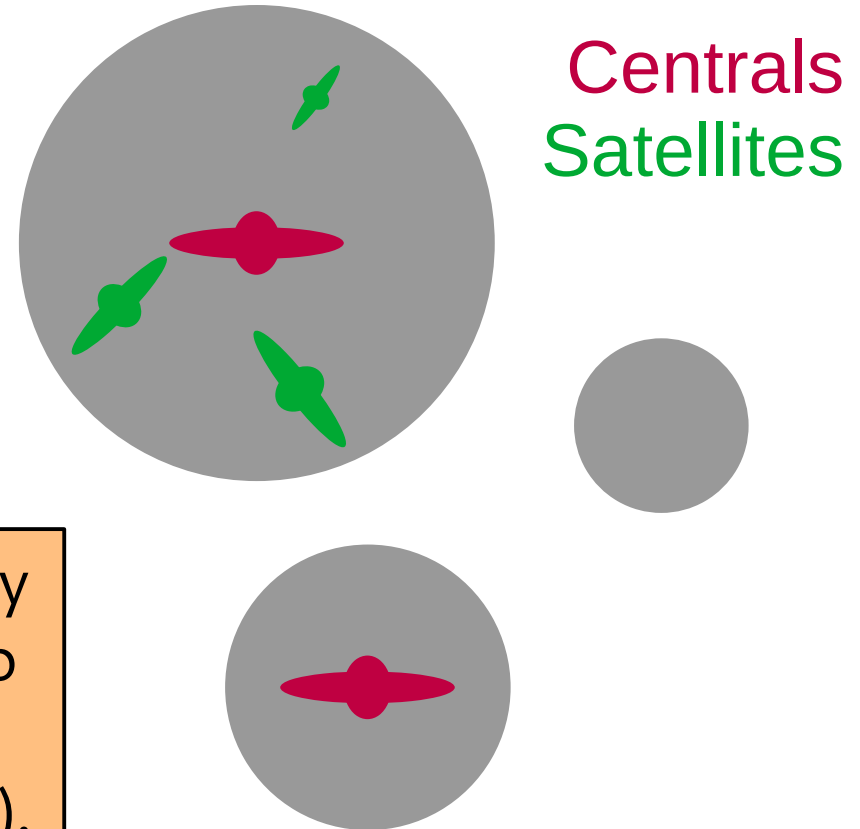
Advancements in Modeling

Background: The Halo Model

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- Dark matter collapses into dark matter halos
- Galaxies live (only) in dark matter halos

The statistical properties of the galaxy field arise from properties of the halo distribution (cosmology) and how galaxies occupy halos (galaxy physics).



Evolution of Modeling Non-Linear Scales

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Analytic Halo Model

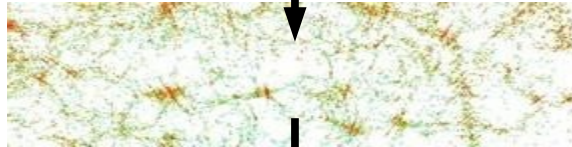
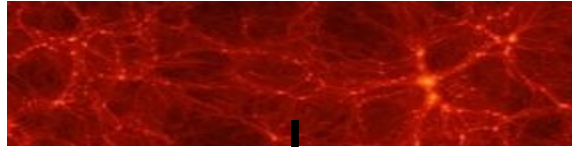
$$\xi_{\text{mm}}(r) + n_h(M_h) + b_h(M_h) + c(M_h) + \dots + N_g(M_h)$$



Observables

- ✗ Accuracy
- ✗ Assembly Bias
- ~ Cosmology

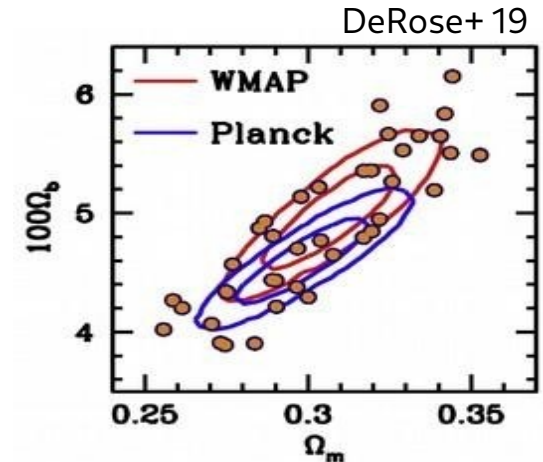
Mock Population



Observables

- ✓ Accuracy
- ✓ Assembly Bias
- ✗ Cosmology

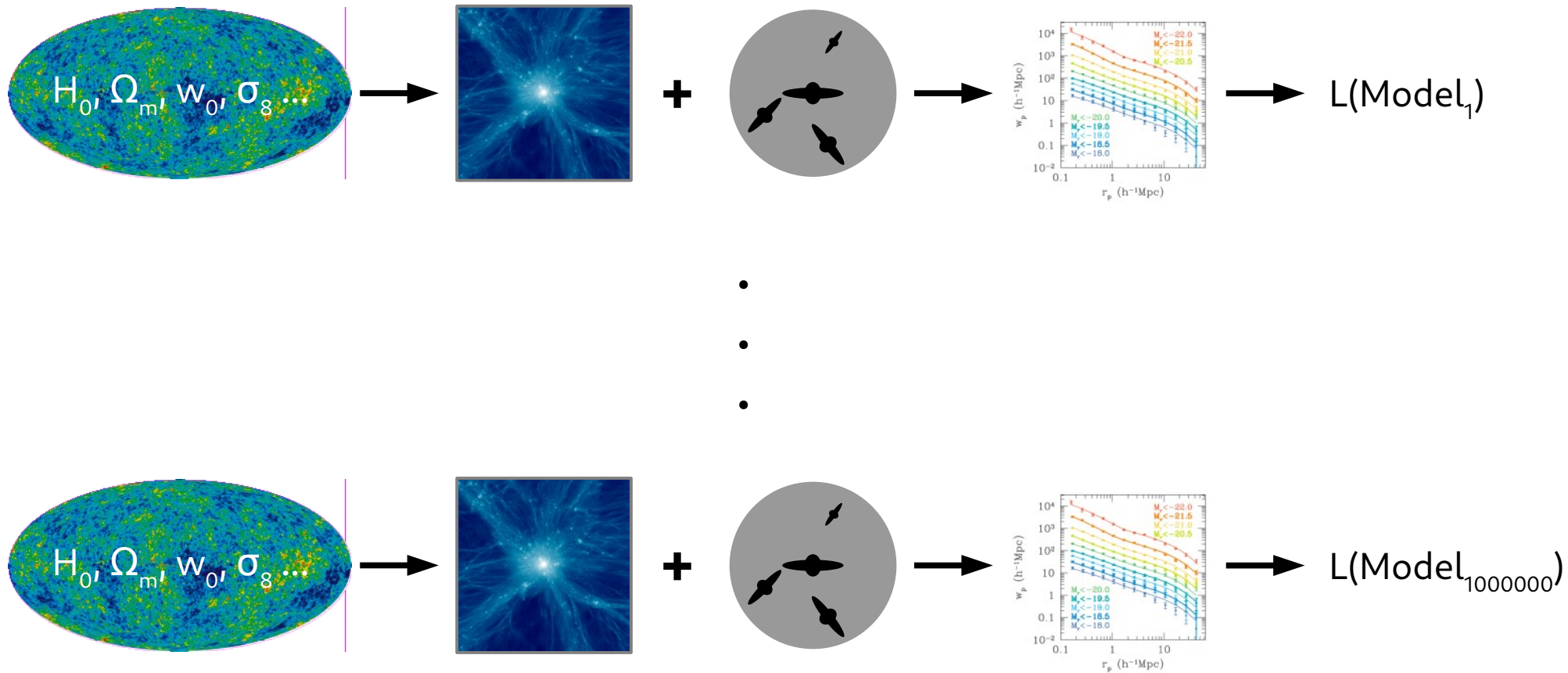
Multi-Cosmology Mock Population



- ✓ Accuracy
- ✓ Assembly Bias
- ✓ Cosmology

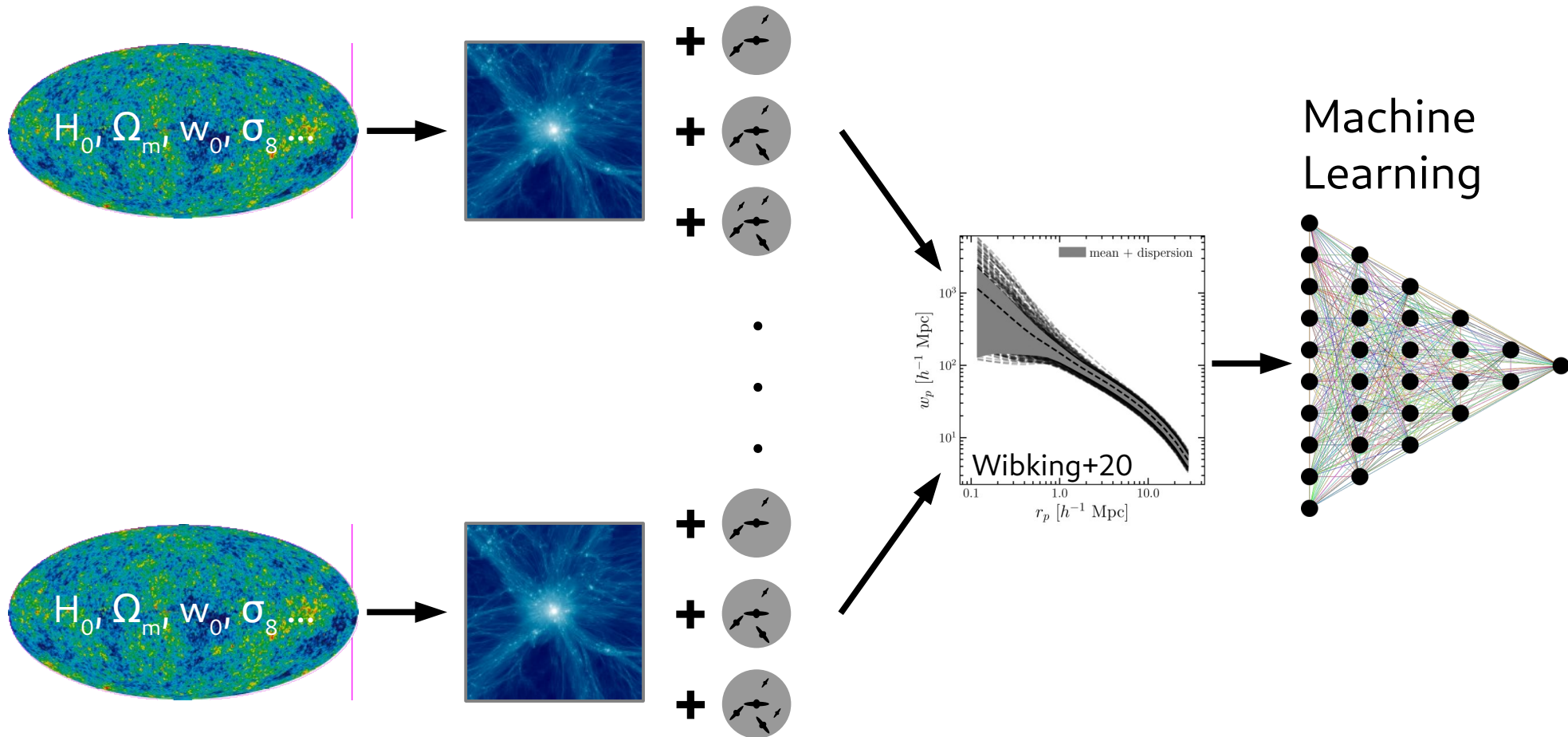
The Naive Approach

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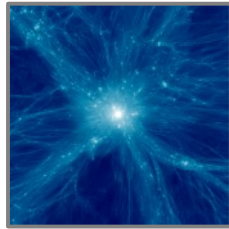
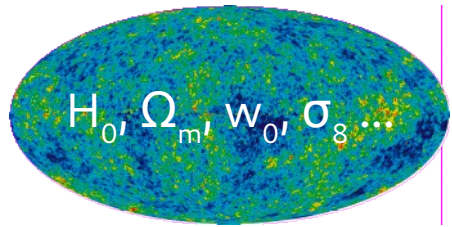
Emulator or Surrogate Modeling

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Cosmological Evidence Approach

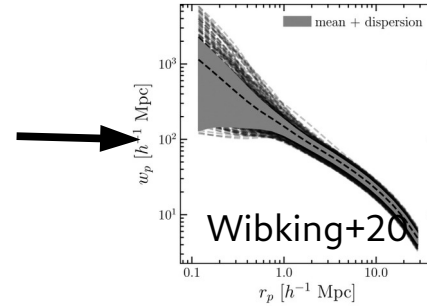
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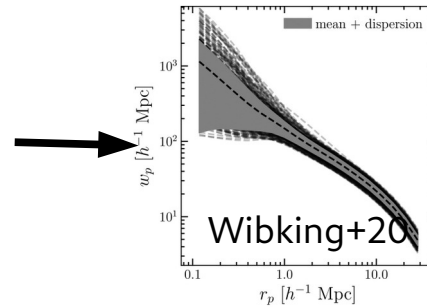
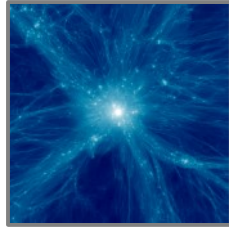
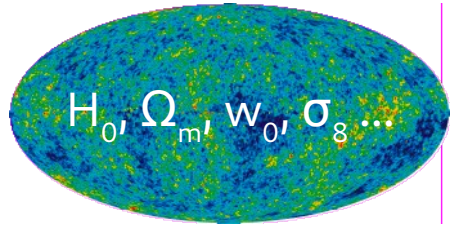
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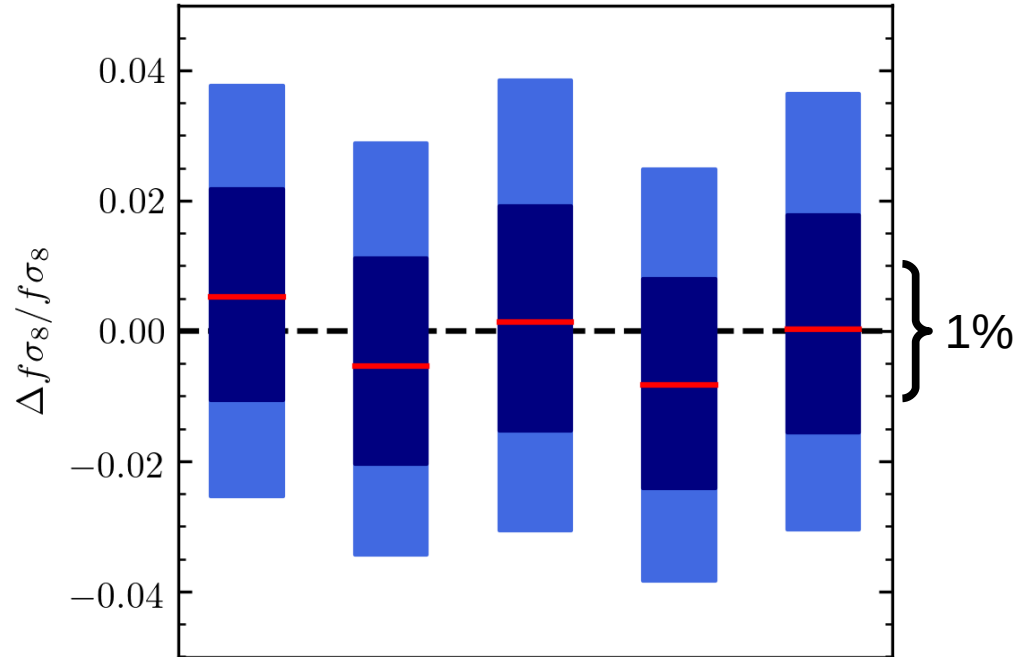
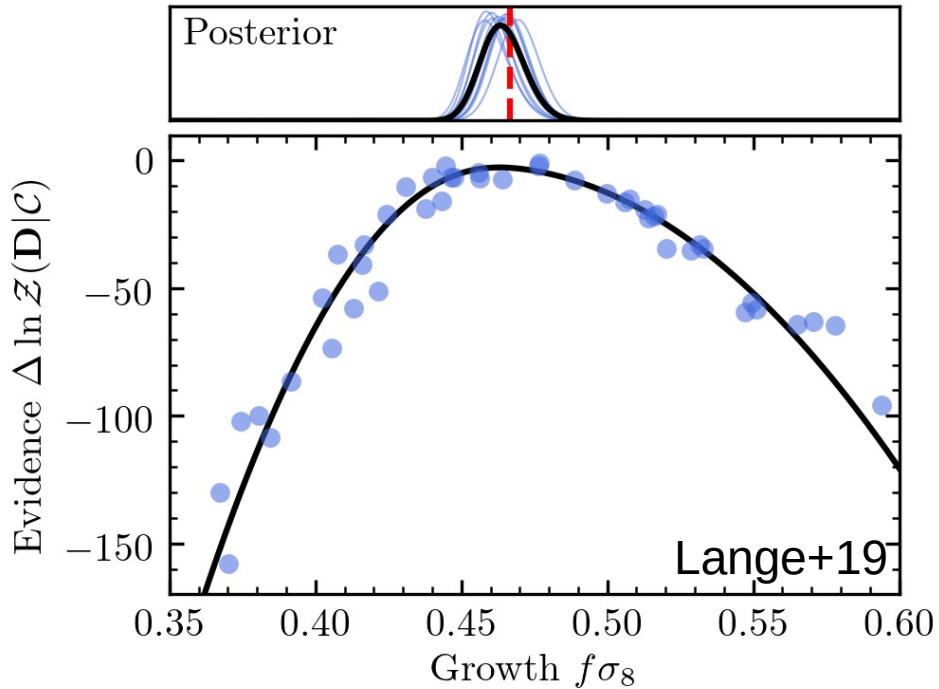
$\rightarrow L(\text{Cosmology}_1)$



$\rightarrow L(\text{Cosmology}_{50})$

Application to Mock Data

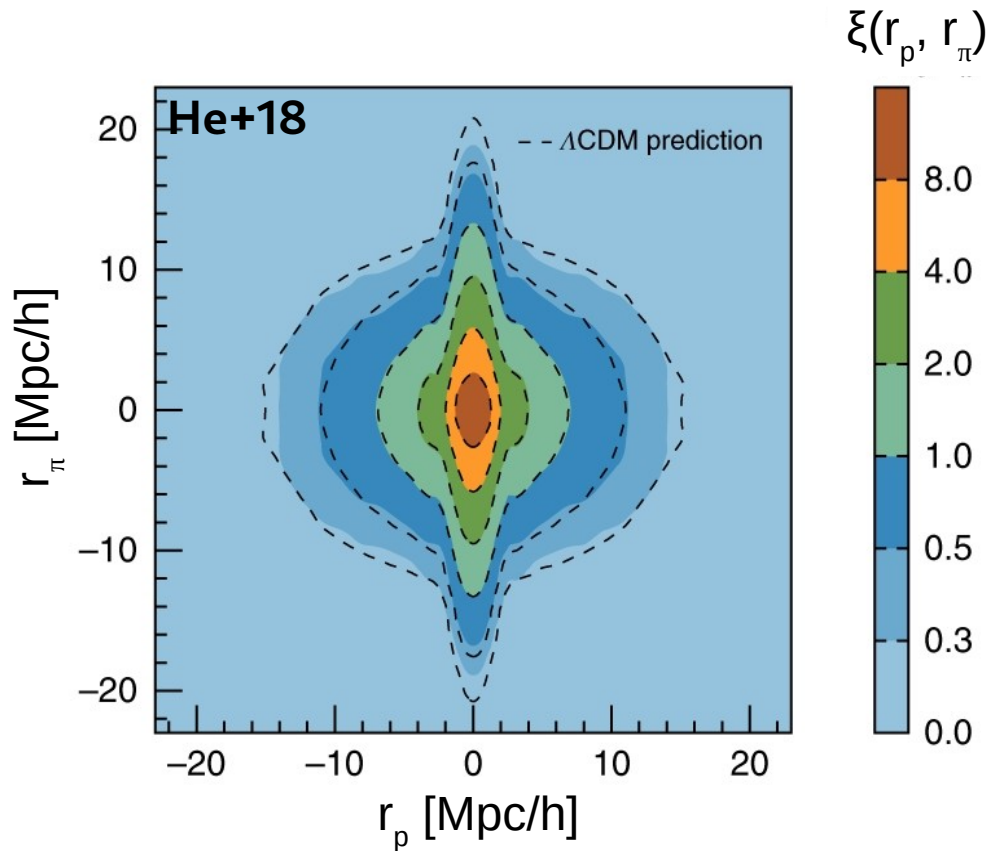
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Our new approach allows for more complex galaxy models while reducing modeling uncertainties by a factor of a few.

Growth Rate Constraints from Non-Linear Anisotropic Clustering

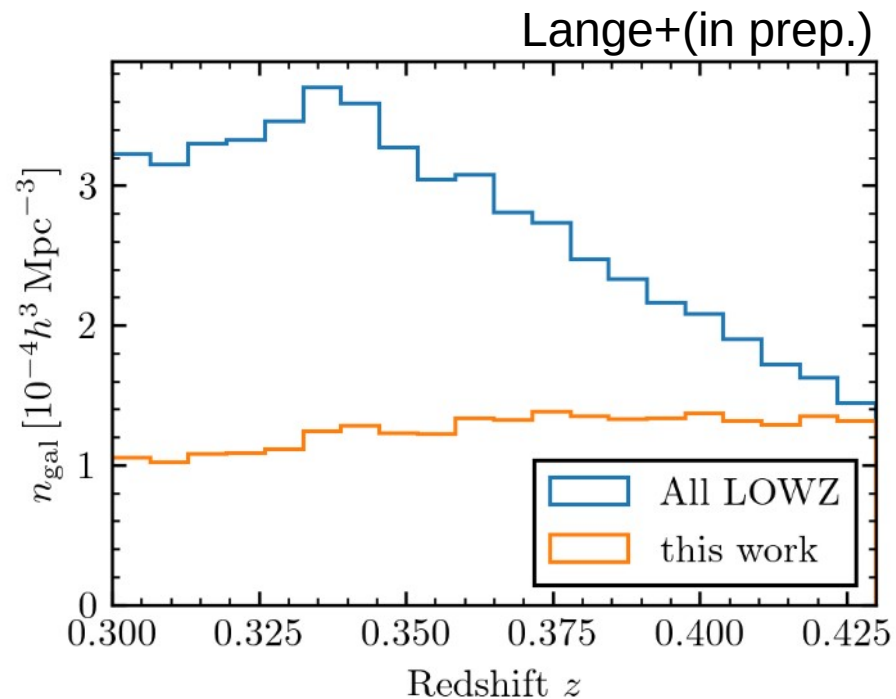
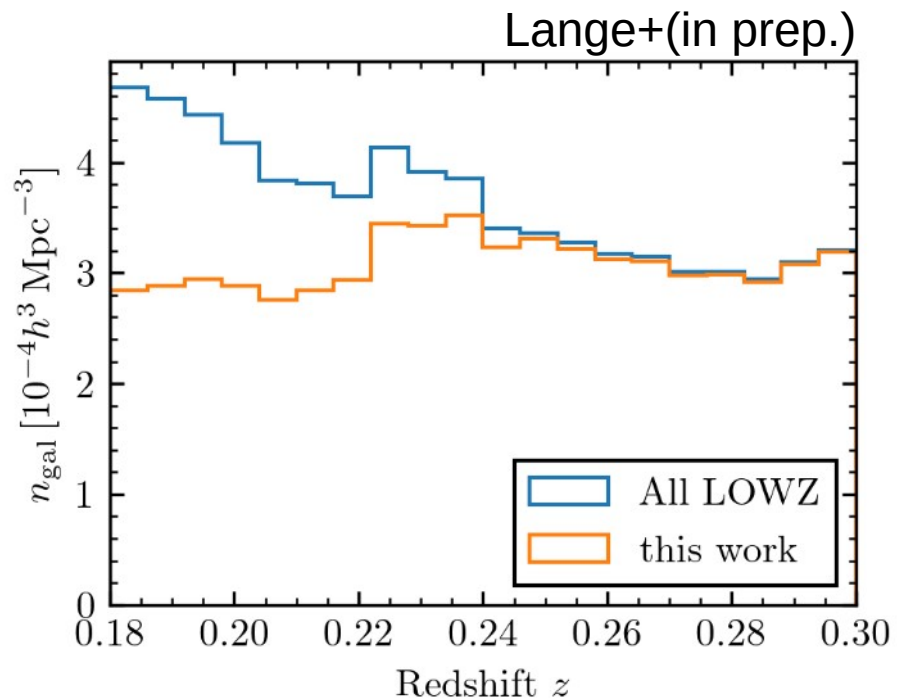
Redshift-Space Distortions (RSDs)



- small r_p : virialized motions of satellites (Fingers of God effect)
- medium to large r_p : coherent infall motions (Kaiser effect)
- Kaiser effect can be used to infer structure growth rate (and test gravity)

BOSS LOWZ Samples

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Number of Galaxies: $2 \times \sim 70,000 = 140,000$ ($\sim 14\%$ of BOSS)

Halo Occupation Distribution

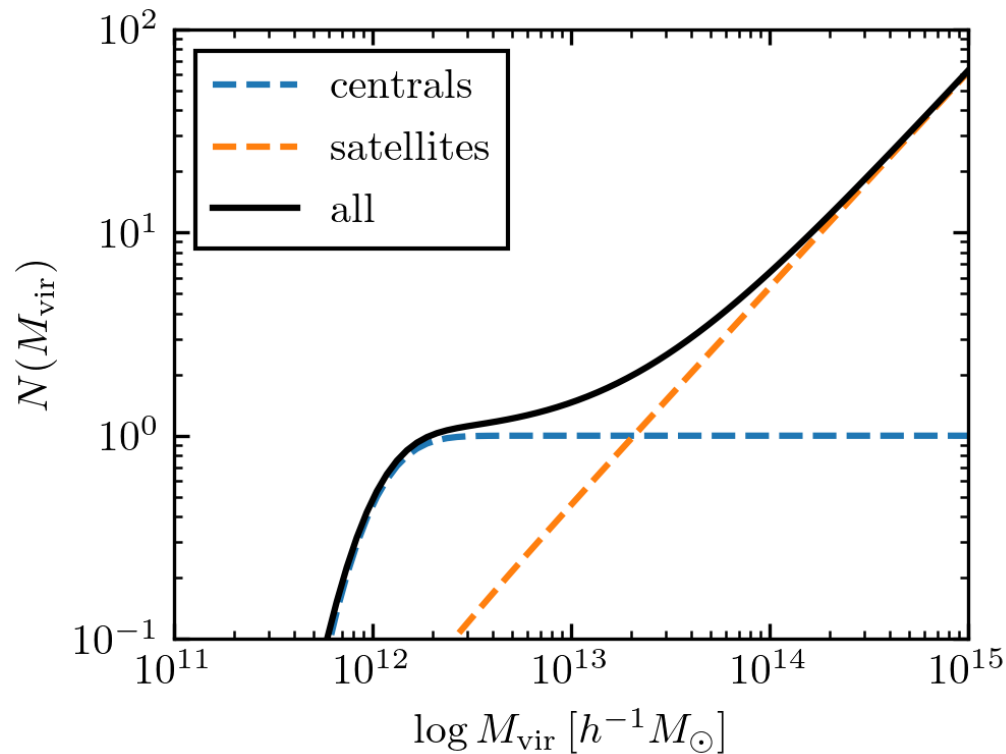
- standard HOD parametrization:

$$M_{\min}, M_1, M_0, \sigma_{\log M}, \alpha$$

- central incompleteness f_{Γ}

$$\langle N_{\text{cen}} | M \rangle = \frac{f_{\Gamma}}{2} \left(1 + \text{erf} \left[\frac{\log M - \log M_{\min}}{\sigma_{\log M}} \right] \right)$$

$$\langle N_{\text{sat}} | M \rangle = \left(\frac{M - M_0}{M_1} \right)^{\alpha}$$



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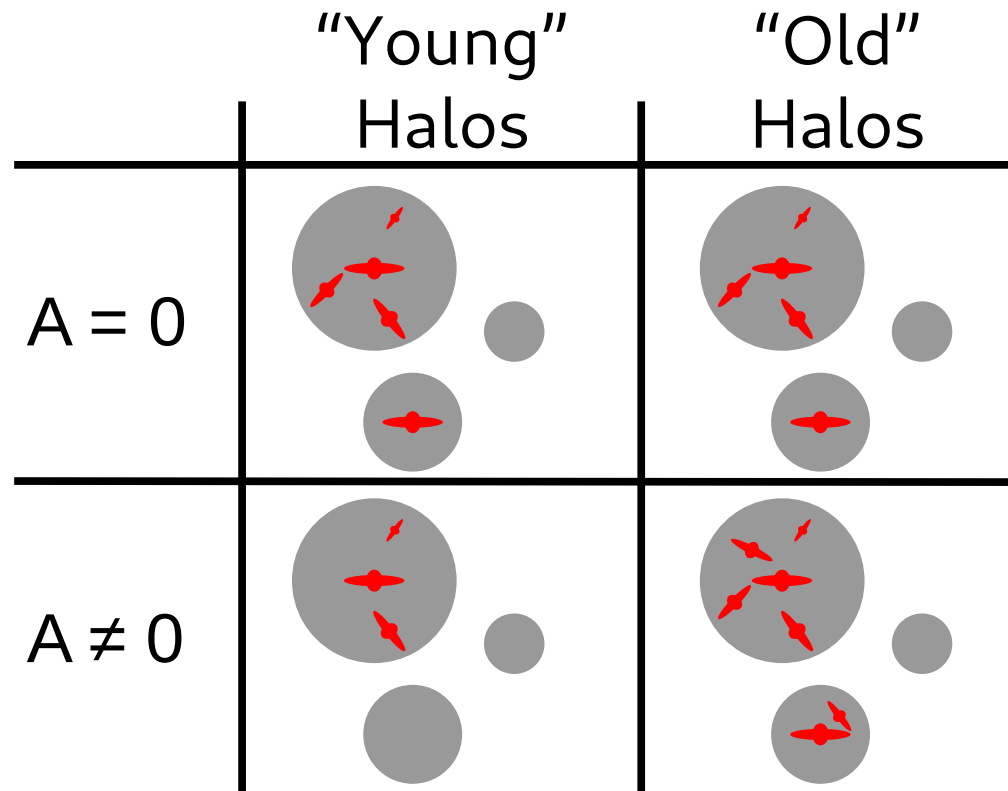
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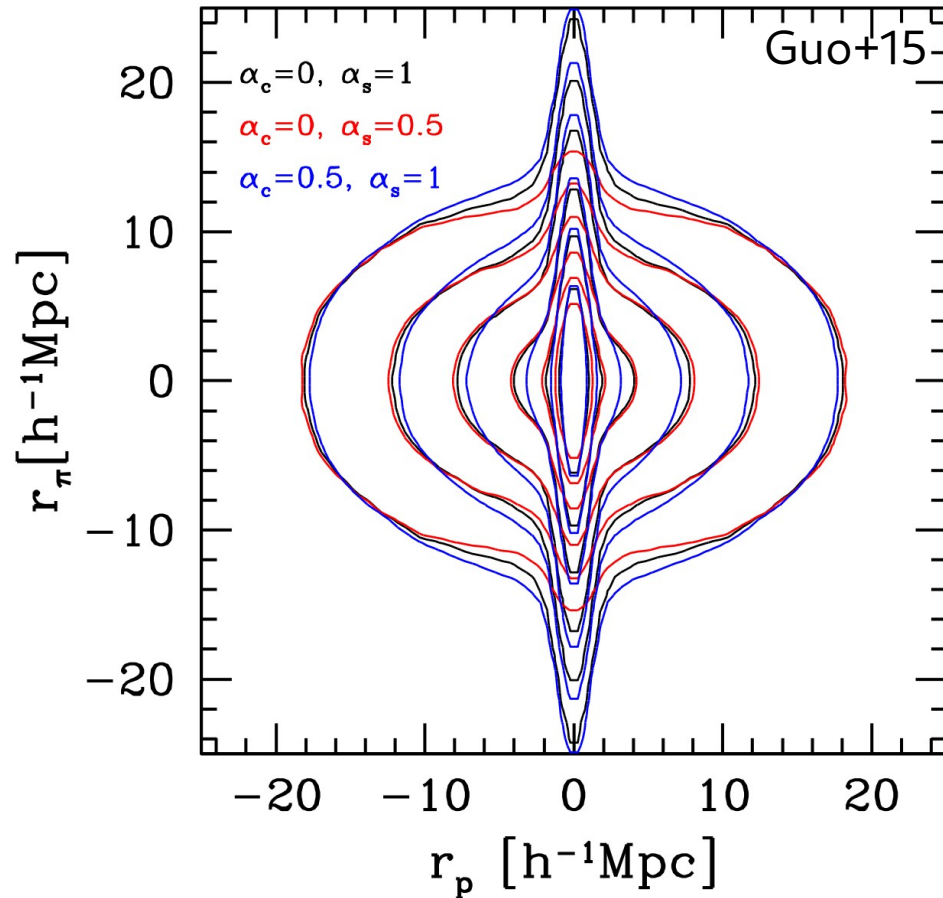
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- galaxy assembly bias via decorated HOD (Hearin et al., 2016): $A_{\text{cen}}, A_{\text{sat}}$





Velocity and Spatial Bias

- satellites follow analytical NFW profile, concentration can vary wrt dark matter: $c_{\text{sat}} / c_{\text{dm}} = \eta$
- satellite velocity dispersion calculated from Jeans equation
- additional central and satellite velocity bias: α_c, α_s

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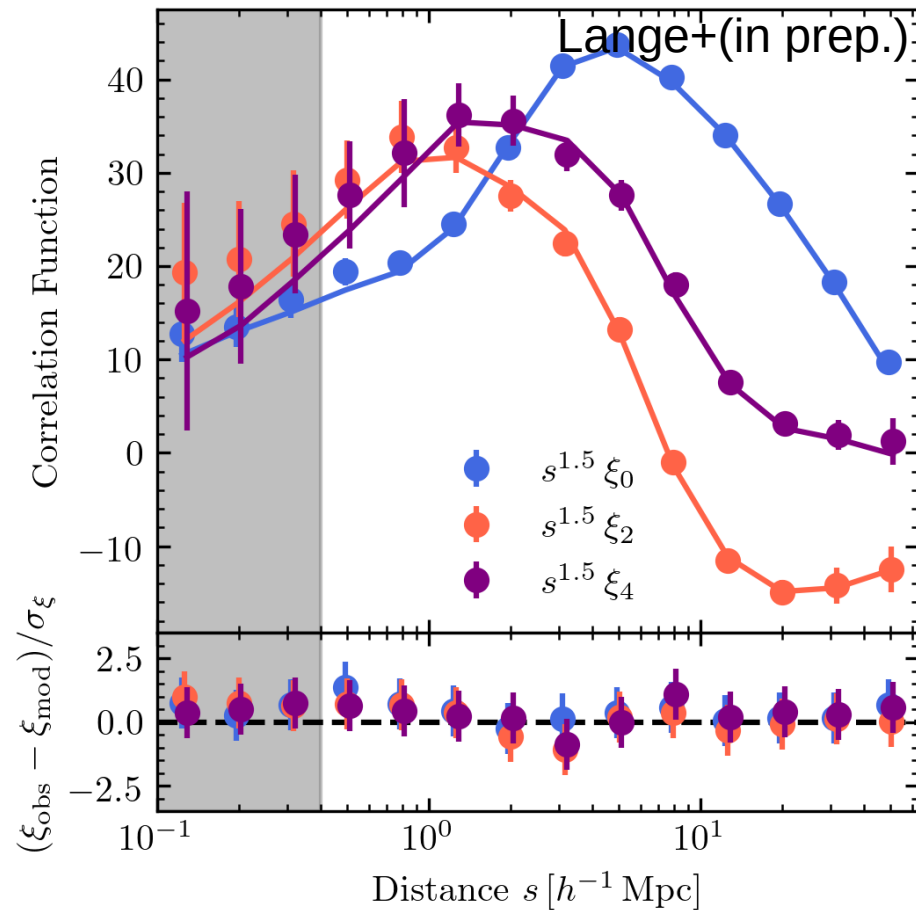
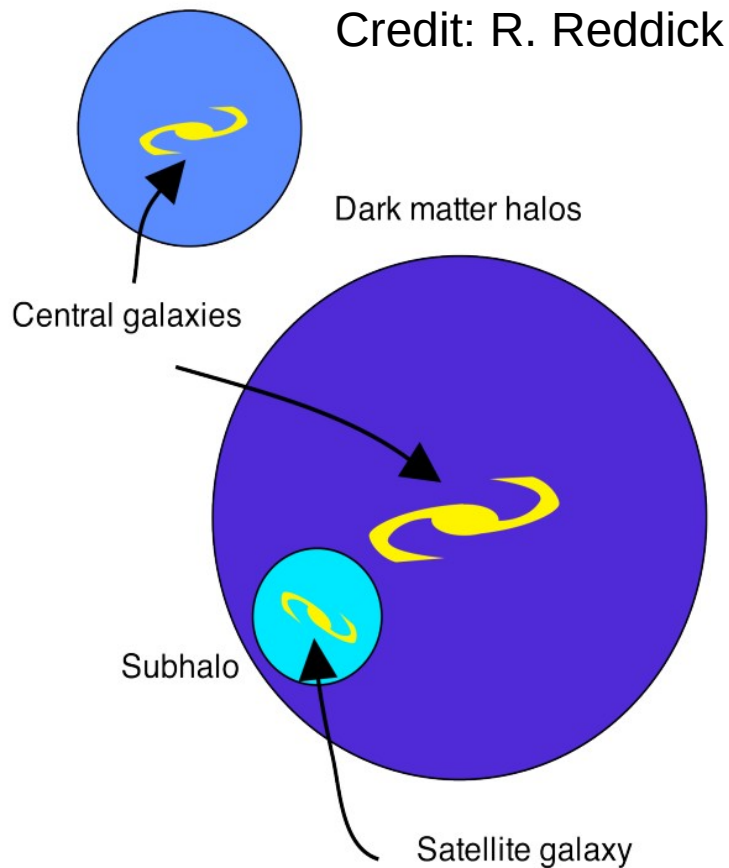
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Velocity and Spatial Bias

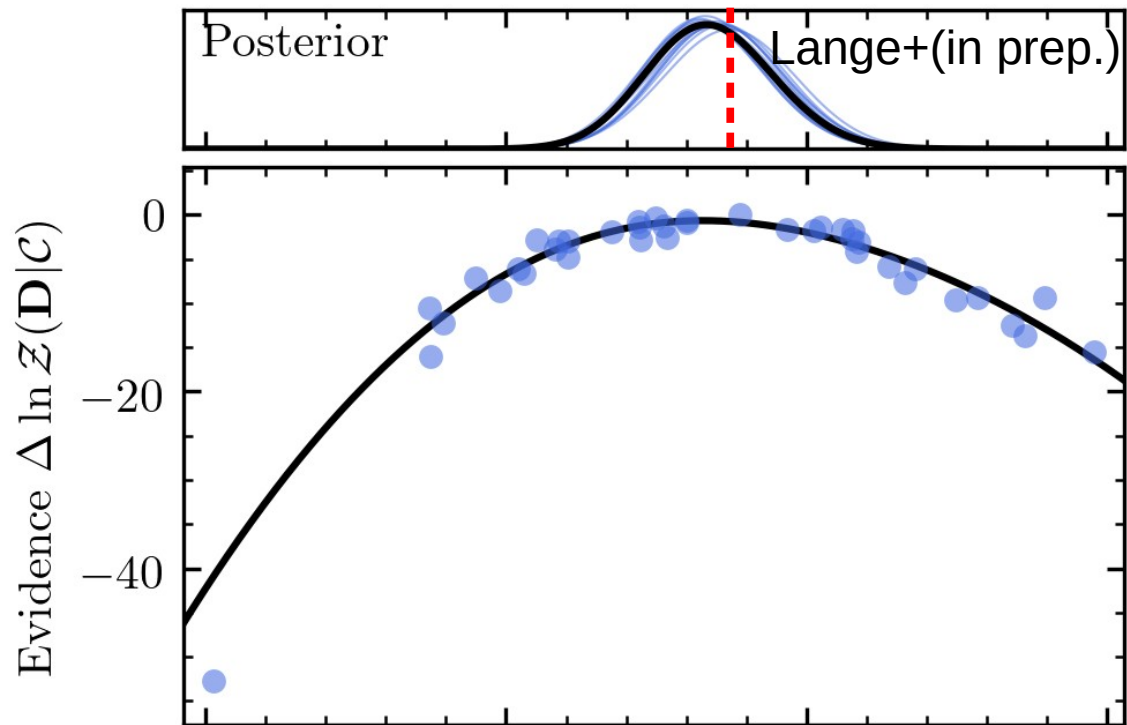
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Mock Tests with SubHalo Abundance Matching 22



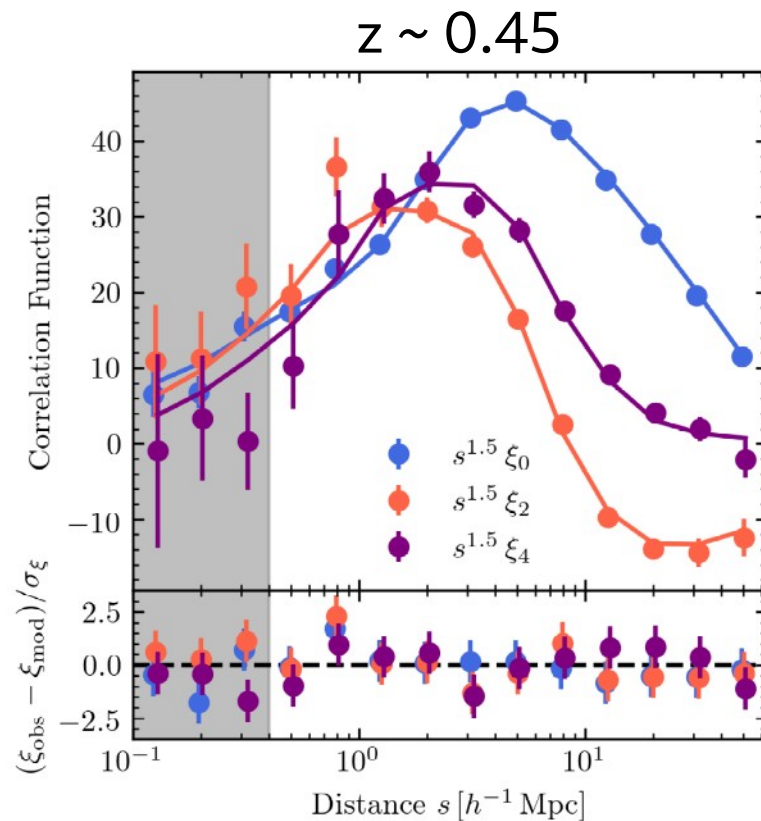
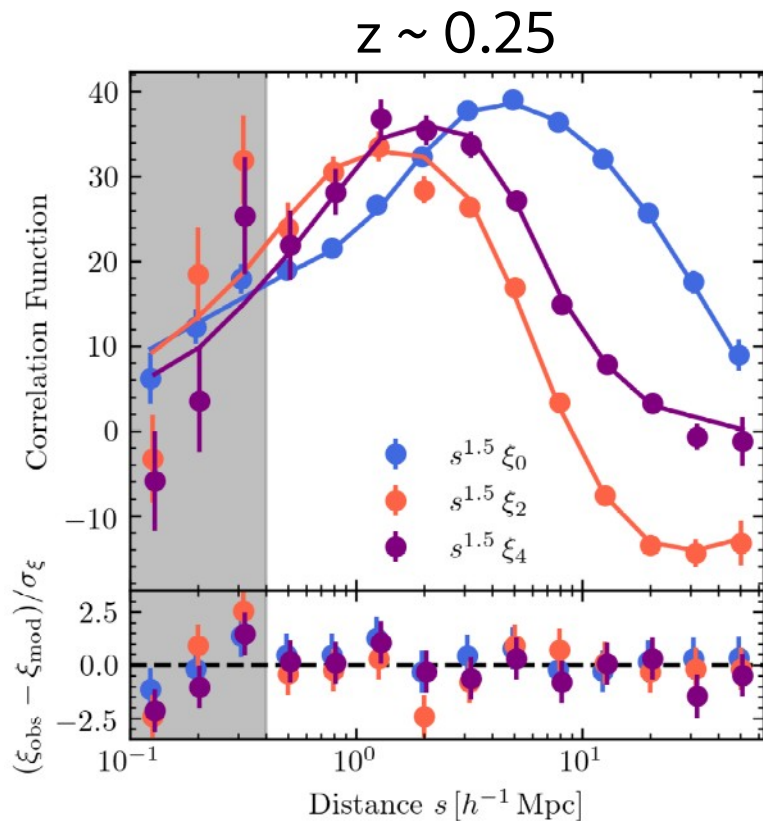
Mock Cosmology Recovery

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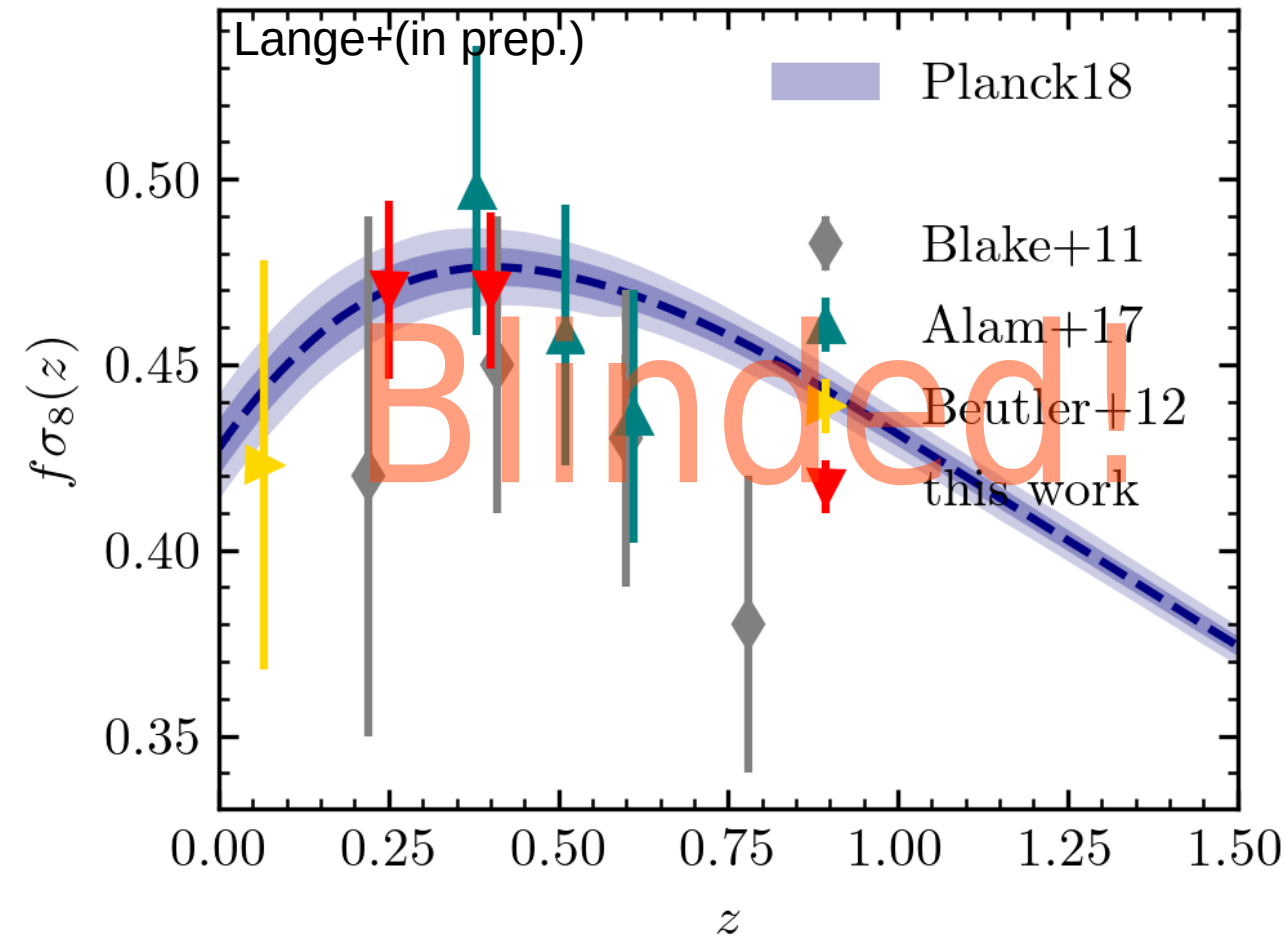


No mock test based on SHAM indicate strong biases in cosmological constraints.

Application to BOSS Data



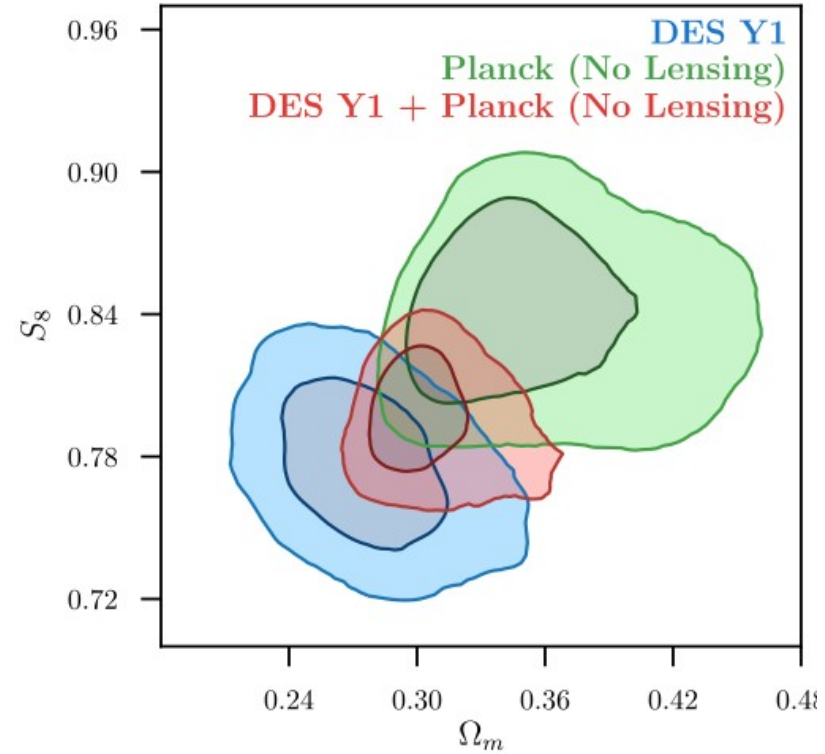
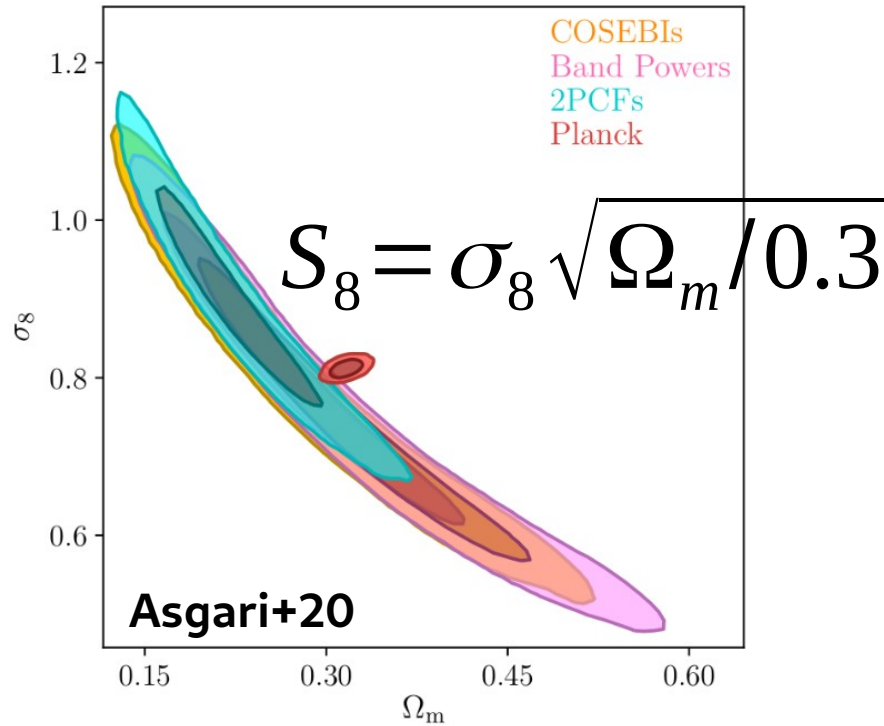
Growth Rate Constraints



Using non-linear scales, we get more stringent constraints than previous on large scales while only ~using 15% of BOSS.

Lensing is Low:
A cosmological Tension?

S_8 Tension: A Problem for Λ CDM?



Universe appears to have less structure than predicted by CMB+ Λ CDM.
However, this finding is not statistically conclusive on large scales.

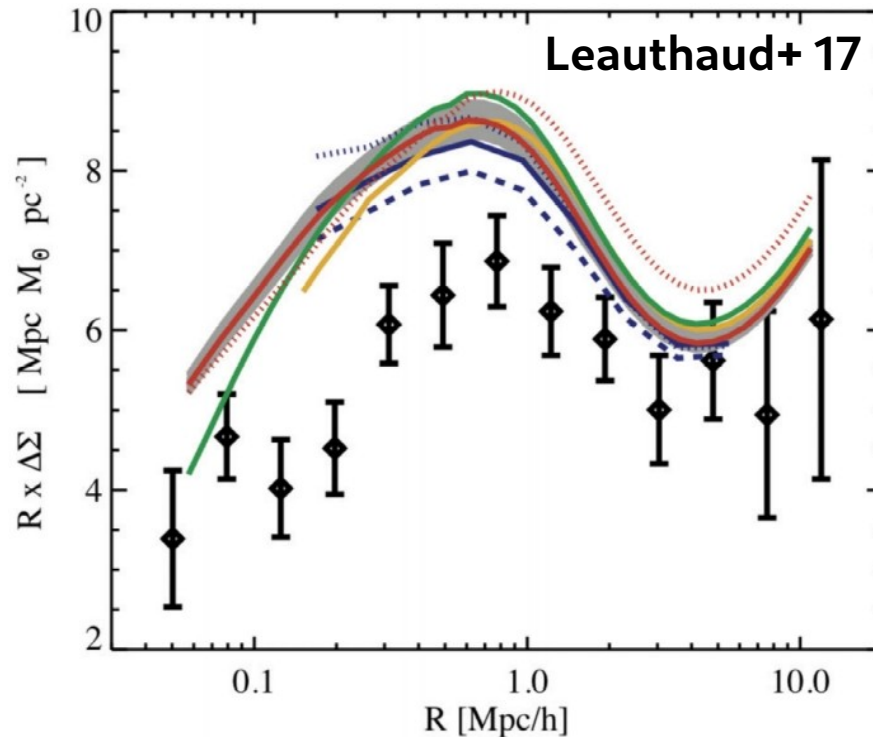
S_8 Tension Manifestation: Lensing appears Low

Galaxy-Galaxy Lensing



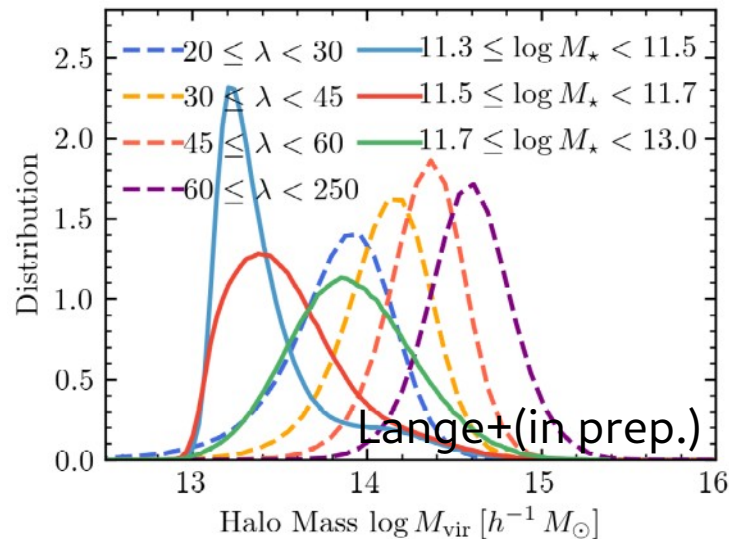
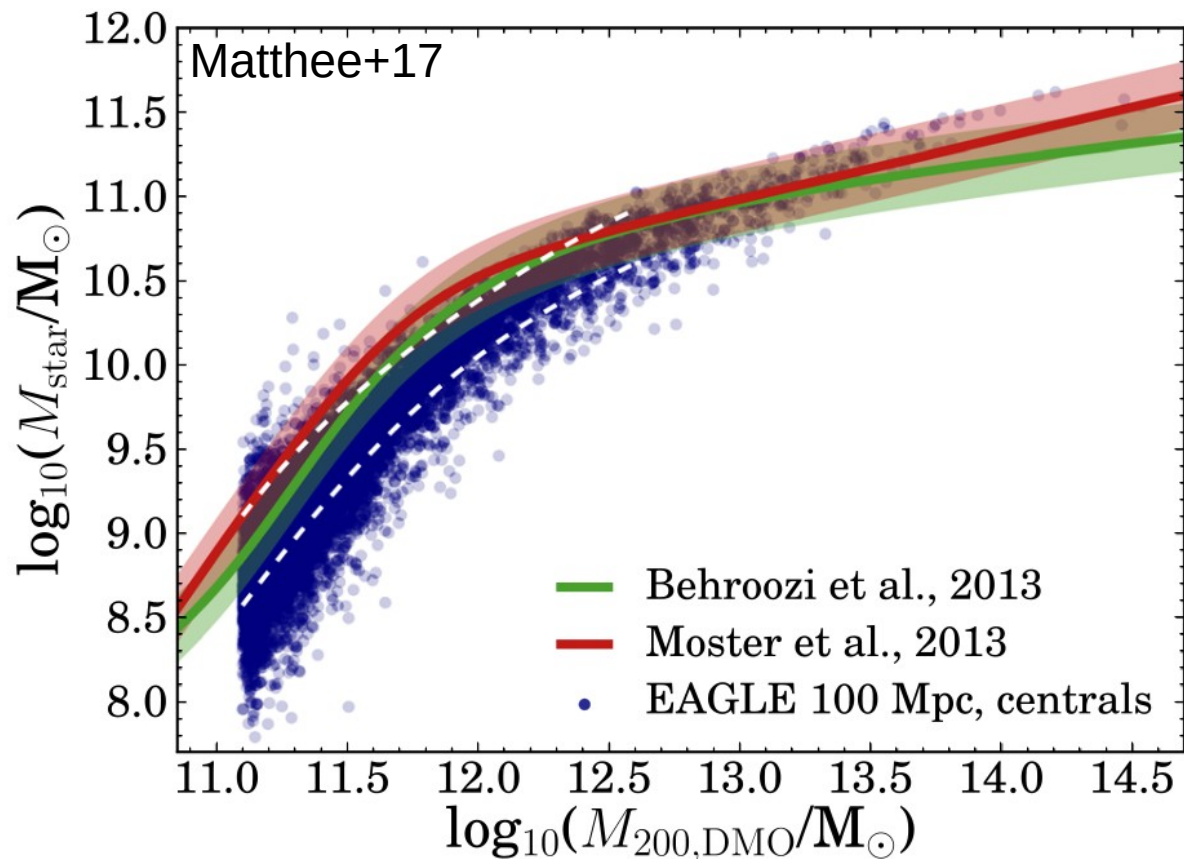
Credit: ESA/Hubble

$$\Delta \Sigma(r) = \bar{\Sigma}(<r) - \bar{\Sigma}(r)$$



Galaxy clustering + CMB+ Λ CDM makes precise predictions for lensing. Predictions do not agree with observations.

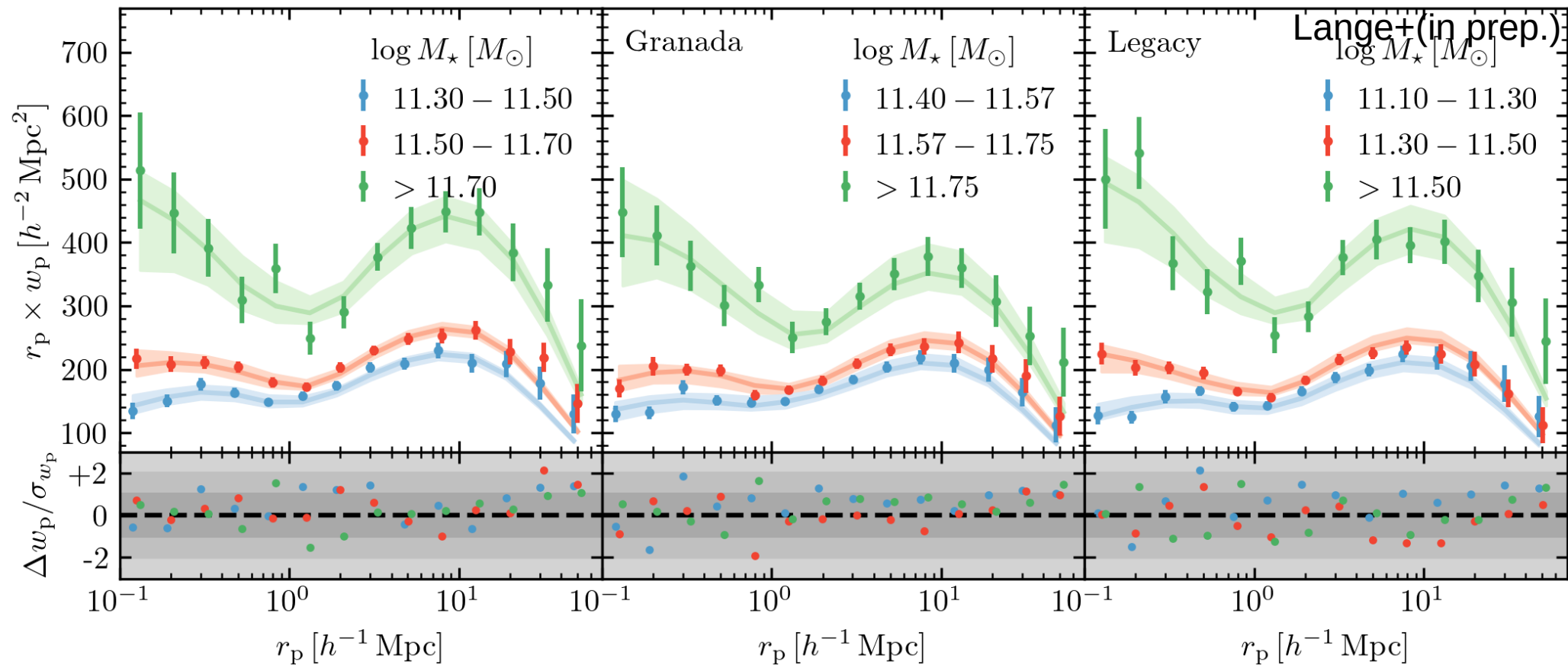
Analyzing Lensing-is-Low with LOWZ

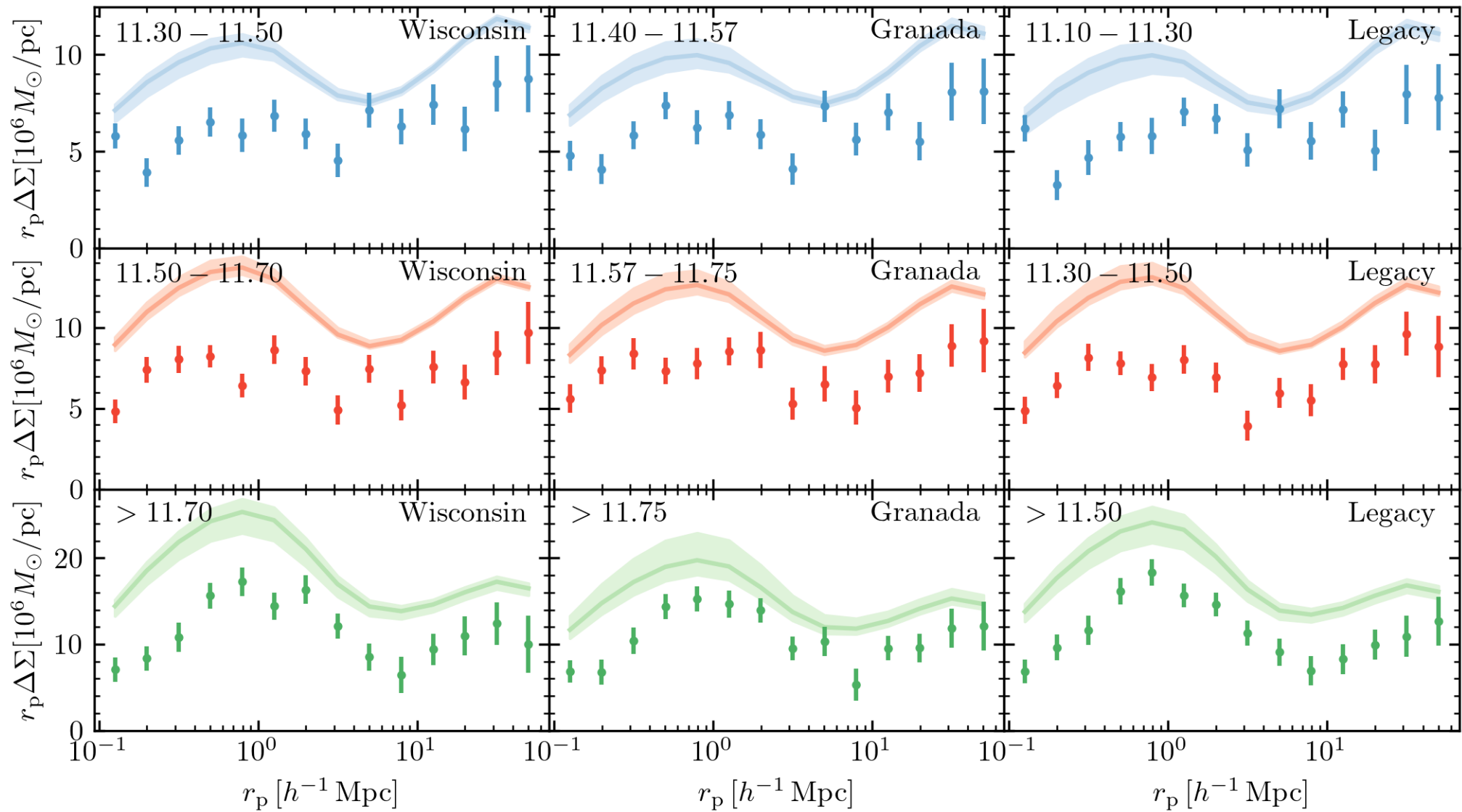


We use stellar mass as a proxy for halo mass.

Mass-Dependent Clustering

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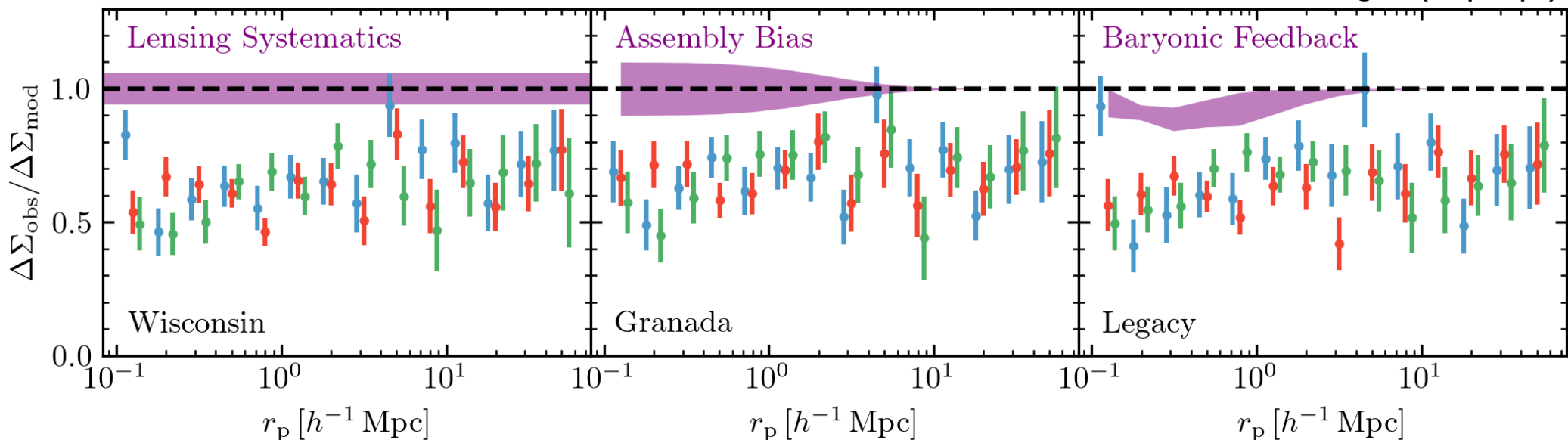




Mass and Radial Scale Dependence

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Lange+(in prep.)

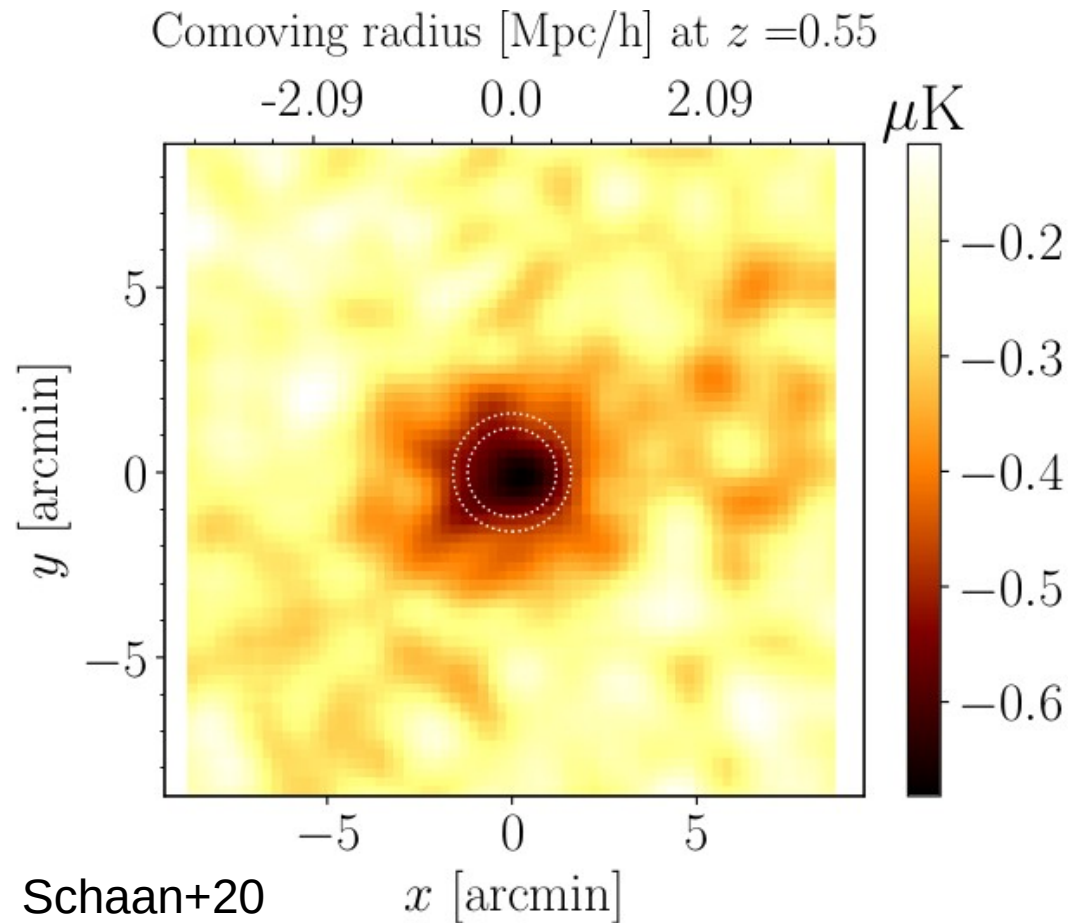
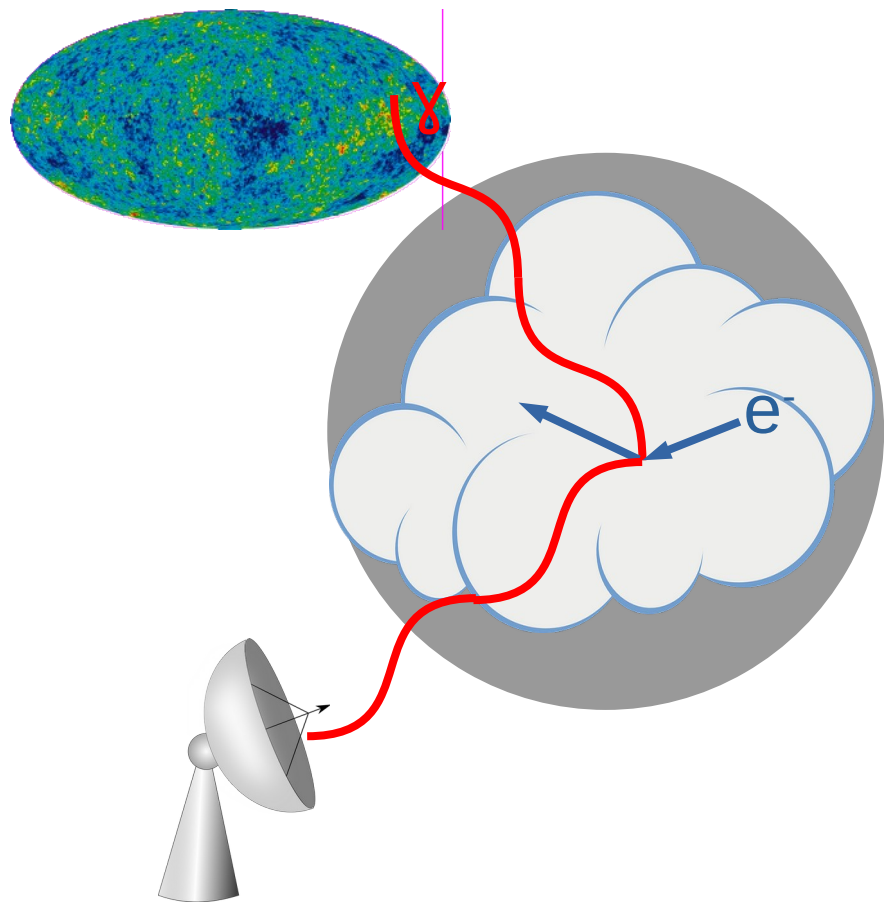


We find the measured lensing amplitude to be consistently low on all scales and for all masses. Difficult to explain by modeling or observational systematics.

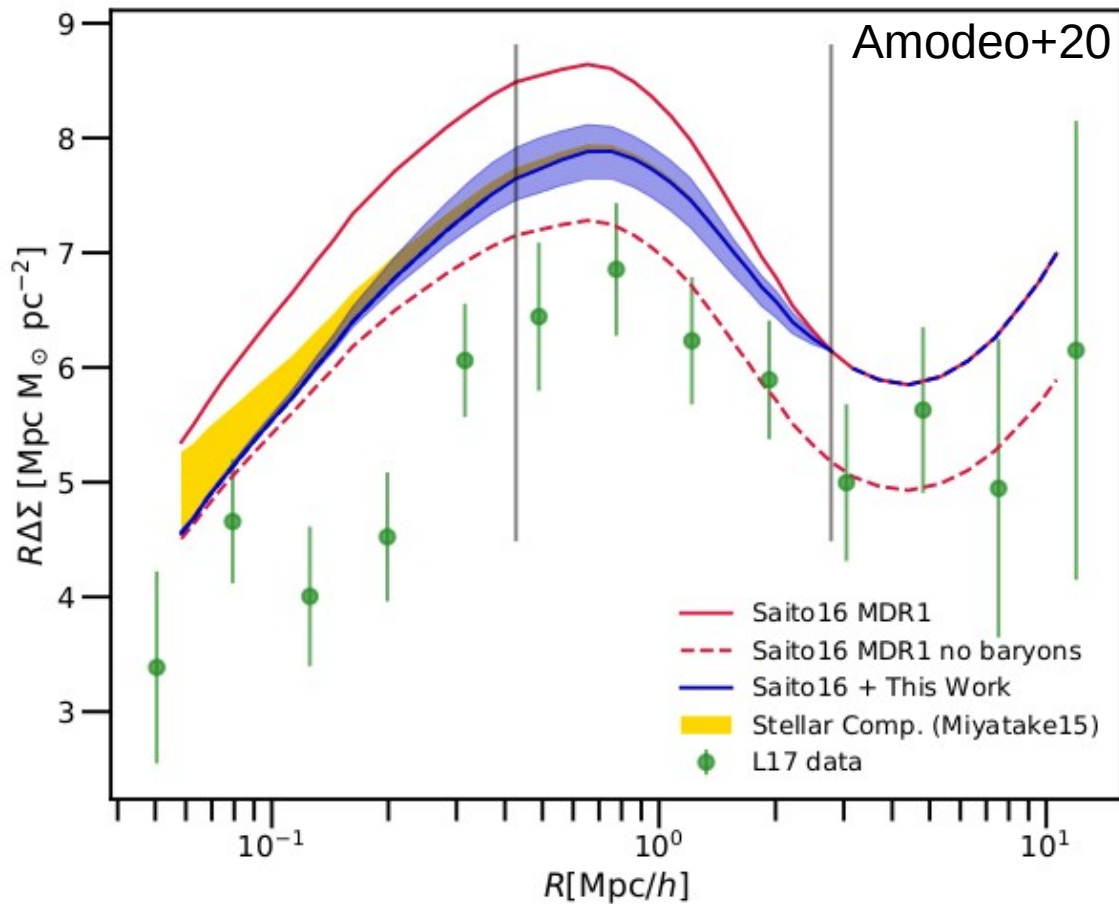
Future Directions: Combined
Probes, DESI and more

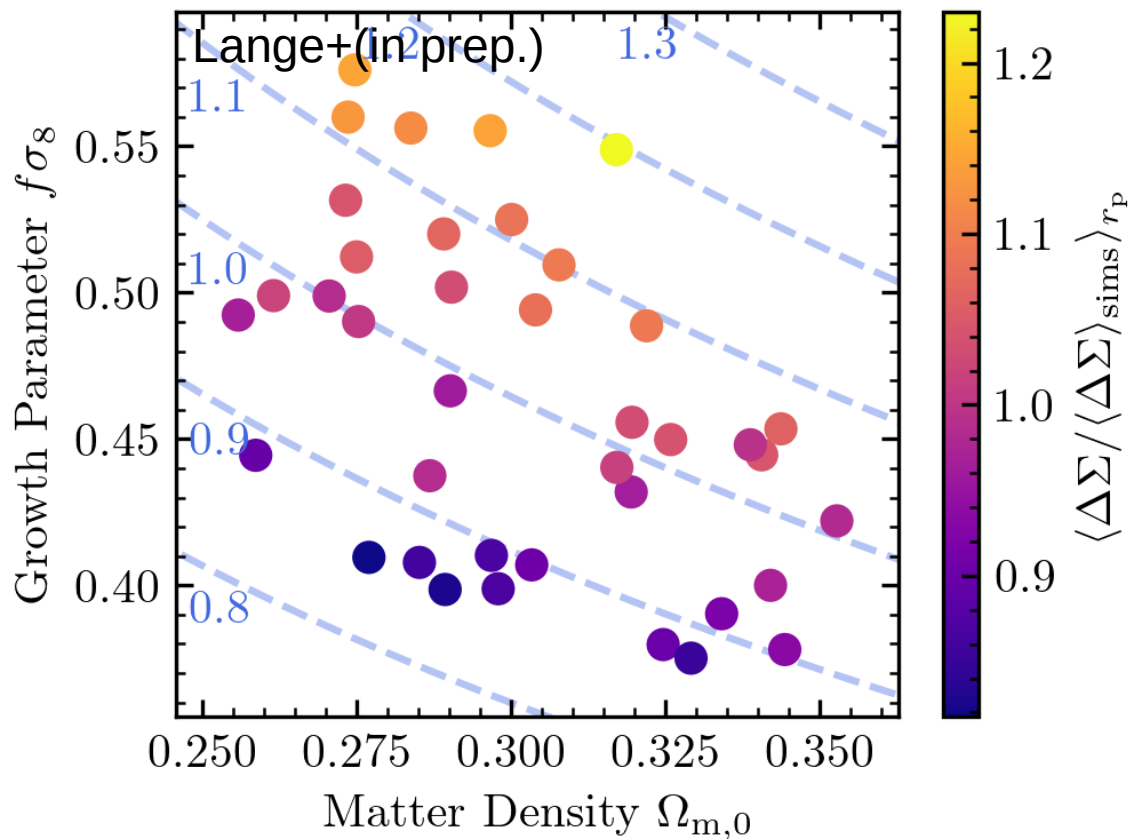
Constraints on Gas Dynamics from SZ

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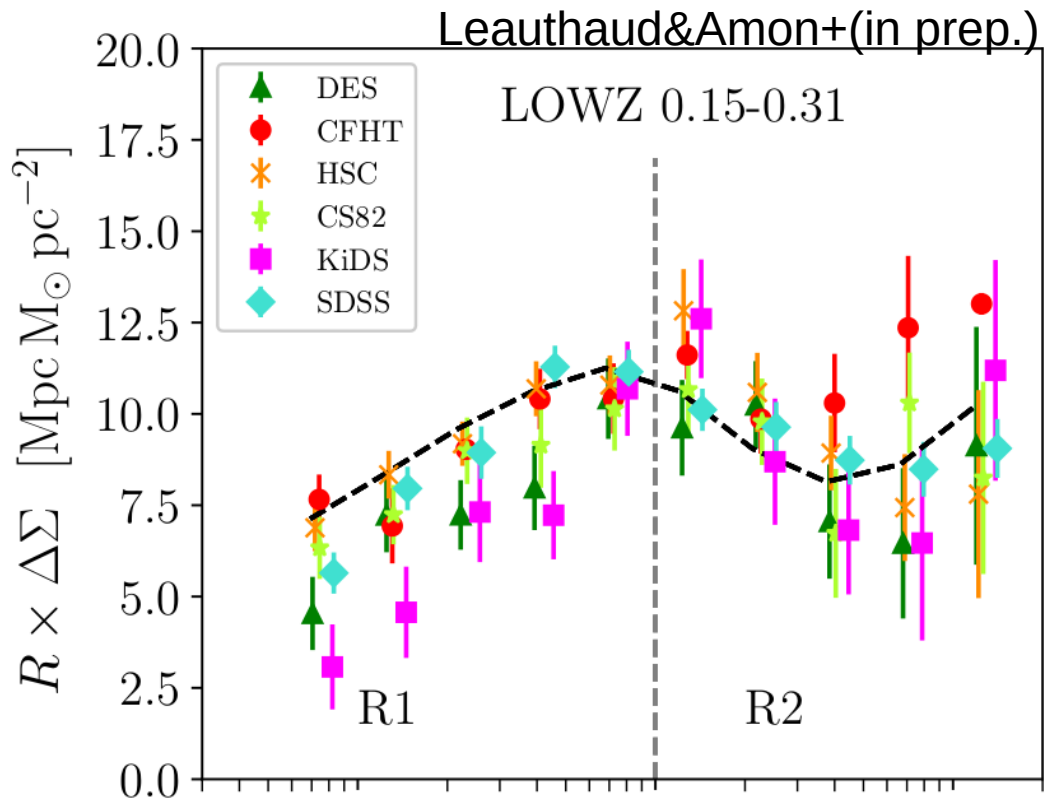
SZ Tightly Constrains Baryonic Feedback ³⁵





Small-Scale RSD+Lensing+SZ

- Cosmology, breaking $\Omega_m - \sigma_8$ degeneracy
- Baryonic feedback, including impact on shear
- General Relativity
- Galaxy-Halo Connection

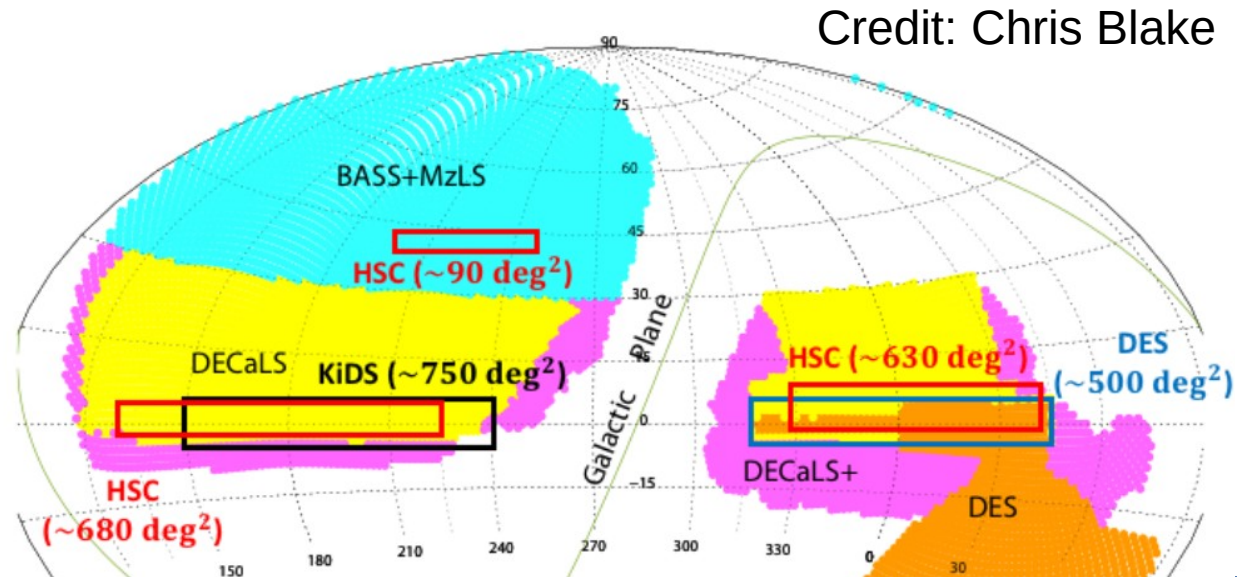


- $\Delta\Sigma$ physical quantity \rightarrow same for different imaging surveys \rightarrow empirical tests for lensing systematics
- Tests with BOSS compatible with no unknown systematics

Galaxy-Galaxy Lensing in DESI

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- DESI will have more overlap, HSC/DES/KiDS more data \rightarrow factor few better S/N
- Framework for unified lensing analysis
- C3 lensing mock challenge



- We're in a new stage of fully simulation-based analysis of non-linear scales.
- Coming soon: High-precision growth rate constraints from BOSS LOWZ (Lange in prep.) and BOSS CMASS (Aemulus in prep.).
- Non-linear scales support idea that S_8 tension is a genuine cosmological tension. Future work could distinguish between σ_8 vs. Ω_m tension.
- Combined analysis of SZ+RSD+Lensing will probe baryonic feedback, gravity, cosmology and galaxy physics.
- For DESI, we will have higher S/N and more robust lensing measurements. Cosmological constraints from non-linear scales will be further tested.