

# The Effective Field Theory of Large-Scale Structure and Multi-tracer

Rodrigo Voivodic

In collaboration with Thiago Mergulhão, Henrique Rubira and Raul Abramo

Juan de la Cierva Postdoctoral fellow  
Donostia International Physics Center (DIPC)

June 05, 2024



Donostia International Physics Center



# Table of contents

Motivation

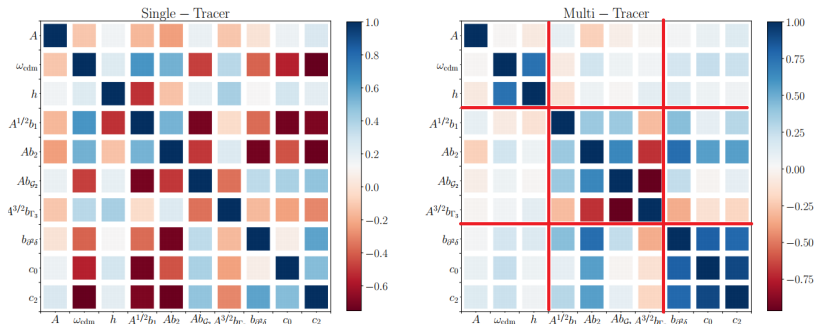
Real Space

Redshift Space

Conclusion

# Main Result

Multi-tracer **block diagonalize** the correlation matrix of parameters!



Thiago Mergulhão, Henrique Rubira, RV, L. Raul Abramo, 2021.

## (Gaussian) Fisher Forecast

For two tracers, the fisher matrix is diagonalized by the three degrees of freedom (L. Raul Abramo, *et al.*, 2021):

$$Q_1 = \mathcal{P} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \log \left( \frac{\mathcal{P}_{11}^2 + \mathcal{P}_{22}^2 + 2\mathcal{P}_{12}^2}{\mathcal{P}^2} \right) \right],$$

$$Q_2 = \log \left( \frac{\mathcal{P}_{11}^2 + \mathcal{P}_{12}^2}{\mathcal{P}_{22}^2 + \mathcal{P}_{12}^2} \right),$$

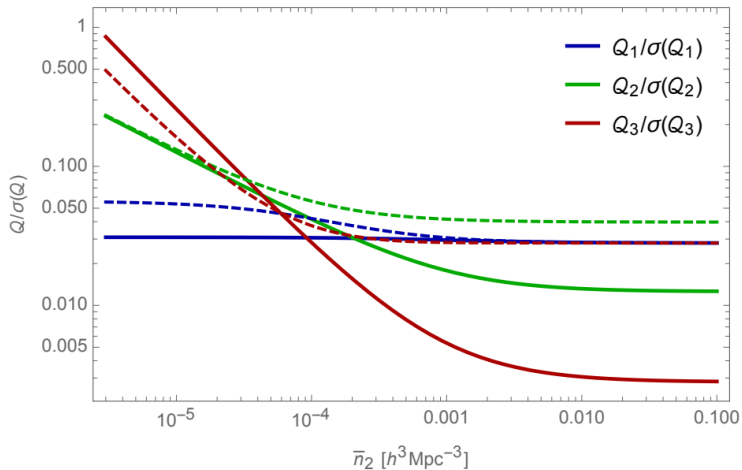
$$Q_3 = \frac{\mathcal{P}_{12}^2 - \mathcal{P}_{11}\mathcal{P}_{22}}{\mathcal{P}^2}.$$

In the linear limit where  $\mathcal{P}_{12}^2 = \mathcal{P}_{11}\mathcal{P}_{22}$  these reduces to:

$$(Q_1, Q_2, Q_3) = (\mathcal{P}, \log(\mathcal{P}_{11}/\mathcal{P}_{22}), 0).$$

## (Gaussian) Fisher Forecast

The information in the cross-spectrum is of the **same order of the information** in the auto-spectra.



L. Raul Abramo, *et al.*, 2021.

## Real Space EFT

The power spectra, for multi-tracer, is given by [computed with CLASS-PT (Anton Chudaykin, Mikhail M. Ivanov, Oliver H.E. Philcox and Marko Simonović, 2020)]:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P^{AB}(k) = & b_1^A b_1^B [P_0(k) + P_1(k)] + \frac{1}{2} \left( b_1^A b_2^B + b_1^B b_2^A \right) \mathcal{I}_{\delta^2}(k) + \left( b_1^A b_{\mathcal{G}_2}^B + b_1^B b_{\mathcal{G}_2}^A \right) \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{G}_2}(k) \\
 & + \left[ \left( b_1^A b_{\mathcal{G}_2}^B + b_1^B b_{\mathcal{G}_2}^A \right) + \frac{2}{5} \left( b_1^A b_{\mathcal{F}_3}^B + b_1^B b_{\mathcal{F}_3}^A \right) \right] \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{G}_2}(k) \\
 & + \frac{1}{4} b_2^A b_2^B \mathcal{I}_{\delta^2 \delta^2}(k) + b_{\mathcal{G}_2}^B b_{\mathcal{G}_2}^A \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{G}_2 \mathcal{G}_2}(k) + \frac{1}{2} (b_2^A b_{\mathcal{G}_2}^B + b_2^B b_{\mathcal{G}_2}^A) \mathcal{I}_{\delta^2 \mathcal{G}_2}(k) \\
 & + P_{\nabla^2 \delta}^{AB}(k) + P_{\varepsilon^A \varepsilon^B}(k),
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\nabla^2 \delta}^{AB} = & -k^2 P_0 \left[ 2 \frac{c_s^2 b_1^A b_1^B}{k_{\text{NL}}^2} + b_1^A (R_*^B)^2 + b_1^B (R_*^A)^2 \right] \\
 = & - \left( b_{\nabla^2 \delta}^A b_1^B + b_{\nabla^2 \delta}^B b_1^A \right) k^2 P_0,
 \end{aligned}$$

and

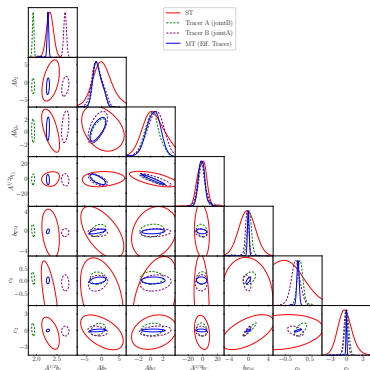
$$P_{\varepsilon^A \varepsilon^B}(z, k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\bar{n}_A \bar{n}_B}} \left[ c_0^{AB} + c_2^{AB} \frac{k^2}{k_{\text{norm}}^2} + \mathcal{O}(k^4) \right].$$

$\{b_1^A, b_2^A, b_{\mathcal{G}_2}^A, b_{\mathcal{F}_3}^A, b_{\nabla^2 \delta}^A, b_1^B, b_2^B, b_{\mathcal{G}_2}^B, b_{\mathcal{F}_3}^B, b_{\nabla^2 \delta}^B, c_0^{AA}, c_2^{AA}, c_0^{BB}, c_2^{BB}, c_0^{AB}, c_2^{AB}\}$  – 16 parameters

## Simulation

We have used the halos of the (huge) MultiDark simulation (A. Klypin, *et al.*, 2014).

Halo Data set	Mass range [ $\log M_{\odot}/h$ ]	$\bar{n} [(\text{Mpc}/h)^{-3}]$	number count
Halo A	[13.2, 13.5]	$1.44 \times 10^{-4}$	$9.21 \times 10^6$
Halo B	[13.5, 15.7]	$1.23 \times 10^{-4}$	$7.90 \times 10^6$
Halo A + B	[13.2, 15.7]	$2.67 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.71 \times 10^7$



Thiago Mergulhão, Henrique Rubira, RV, L. Raul Abramo, 2021.

## Priors

We used flat prior for the cosmological parameters

	Prior
$\omega_{\text{cdm}}$	Flat [0.095, 0.14]
$h$	Flat [0.6, 0.75]
$A$	Flat [1.49, 2.8]

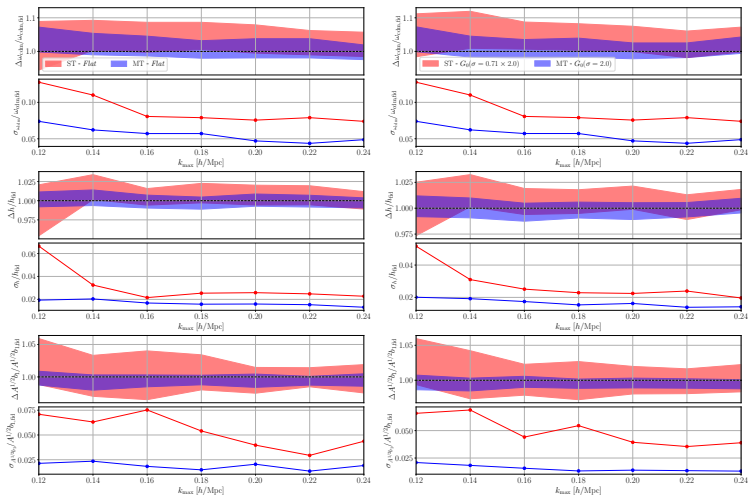
And both flat and Gaussian priors for (some) of the bias and stochastic parameters

	Prior <i>Flat</i>	Prior $G_0(\sigma)$
$b_1$	Flat [1.0, 2.2]	
$b_2$	Flat [-5.0, 5.0]	Gauss.(0, $\sigma$ )
$b_{\mathcal{G}_2}$	Flat [-5.0, 5.0]	Gauss(0, $\sigma$ )
$b_{\Gamma_3}$	Flat [-10.0, 10.0]	Gauss(0, $2\sigma$ )
$b_{\nabla^2\delta}$	Flat [-5.0, 5.0]	
$c_0$	Flat [-5.0, 5.0]	
$c_2$	Flat [-5.0, 5.0]	



# Cosmological Constraints

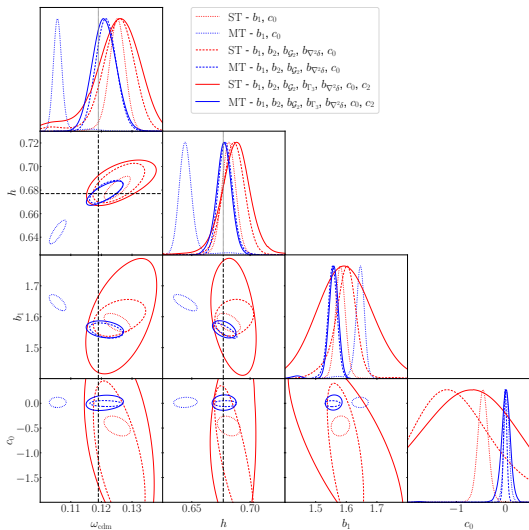
Unbiased and stronger constraints!



Thiago Mergulhão, Henrique Rubira, RV, L. Raul Abramo, 2021.

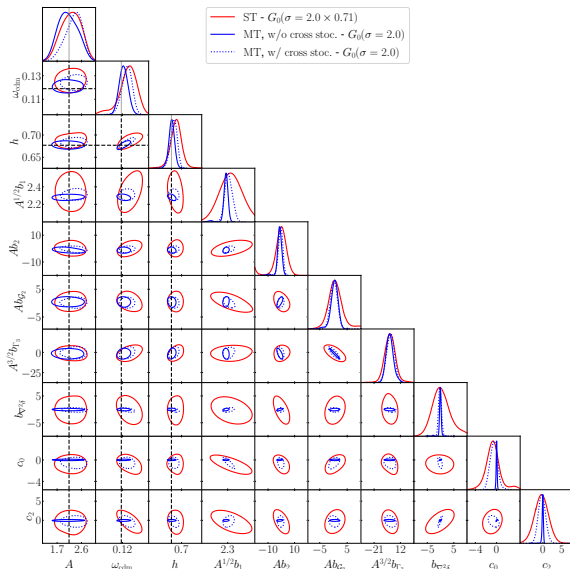
# Model Complexity

The **constraining power is weakly affected** by the number of parameters!



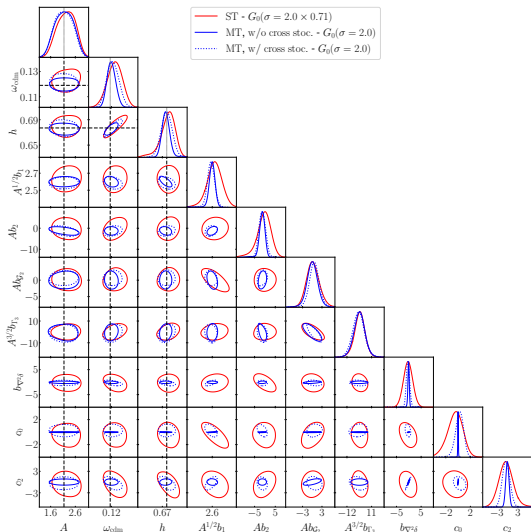
# Stochastic cross-term

The **cross stochastic term** seems to not be very important.



# HOD Galaxies

More constraint for galaxies with **populations with the similar  $b_1!$**



Thiago Mergulhão, Henrique Rubira, RV, L. Raul Abramo, 2021.

# Redshift Space EFT

The power spectra, for multi-tracer in redshift space, is given by [computed with CLASS-PT (Anton Chudaykin, Mikhail M. Ivanov, Oliver H.E. Philcox and Marko Simonović, 2020)]:

$P^{AB}(k)$  = Usual thing with symmetrized bias parameters where

$$P_{\text{ct}}^{AB}(k, \mu) = \frac{k^2}{k_{\text{norm}}^2} P_{\text{lin}}(k) \left[ Z_1^A \left( c_{\text{ct},20}^B + c_{\text{ct},22}^B \mu^2 + c_{\text{ct},24}^B \mu^4 + c_{\text{ct},44}^B \frac{k^2}{k_{\text{norm}}^2} \mu^4 + c_{\text{ct},26}^B \mu^6 + c_{\text{ct},46}^B \frac{k^2}{k_{\text{norm}}^2} \mu^6 \right) + A \leftrightarrow B \right],$$

and

$$P_{\varepsilon^A \varepsilon^B}(k, \mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\bar{n}_A \bar{n}_B}} \left[ c_{\text{st},00}^{AB} + c_{\text{st},20}^{AB} \frac{k^2}{k_{\text{norm}}^2} + c_{\text{st},22}^{AB} \frac{k^2}{k_{\text{norm}}^2} f \mu^2 \right].$$

$$\left\{ b_1^A, b_2^A, b_{G_2}^A, b_{F_3}^A, c_{\text{ct},20}^A, c_{\text{ct},22}^A, c_{\text{ct},24}^A, c_{\text{ct},26}^A, c_{\text{ct},44}^A, c_{\text{ct},46}^A, c_{\text{st},00}^{AA}, c_{\text{st},02}^{AA}, c_{\text{st},22}^{AA}, b_1^B, b_2^B, b_{G_2}^B, b_{F_3}^B, c_{\text{ct},20}^B, c_{\text{ct},22}^B, c_{\text{ct},24}^B, c_{\text{ct},26}^B, c_{\text{ct},44}^B, c_{\text{ct},46}^B, c_{\text{st},00}^{BB}, c_{\text{st},02}^{BB}, c_{\text{st},22}^{BB}, c_{\text{st},00}^{AB}, c_{\text{st},02}^{AB}, c_{\text{st},22}^{AB} \right\} - 29 \text{ parameters}$$

# Galaxy Catalogue

The galaxy catalogues were generated from BACCO using the **SHAMe method** (S. Contreras, *et al.*, 2020).

Galaxy set	SFR [ $M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$ ]	$\bar{n}$ [(Mpc/h) $^{-3}$ ]
A	$\gtrsim 10^{-4}$	0.0015
B	$\lesssim 10^{-4}$	0.0015
A + B		0.0030

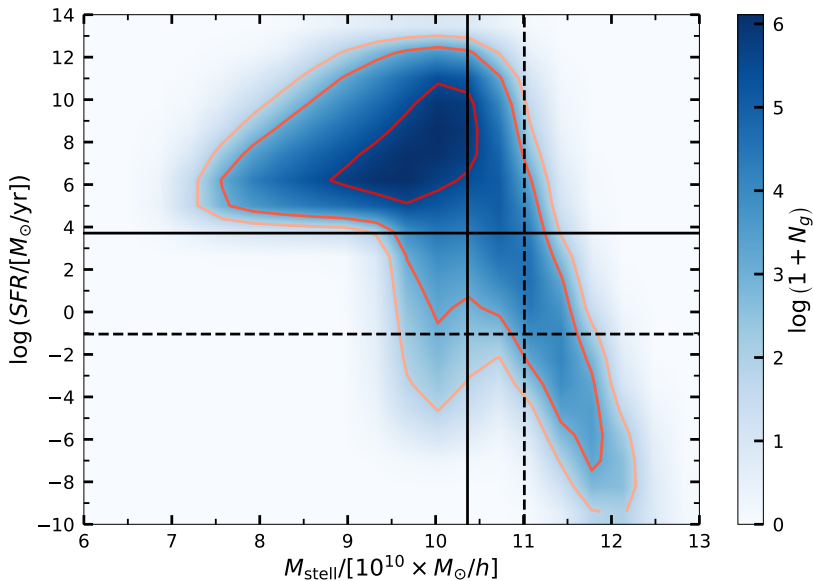
  

Galaxy set	SFR [ $M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$ ]	$\bar{n}$ [(Mpc/h) $^{-3}$ ]
A	$\gtrsim 10^{-1}$	0.00015
B	$\lesssim 10^{-1}$	0.00015
A + B		0.00030

We assumed a **Gaussian covariance** (thanks to Enea di dio)

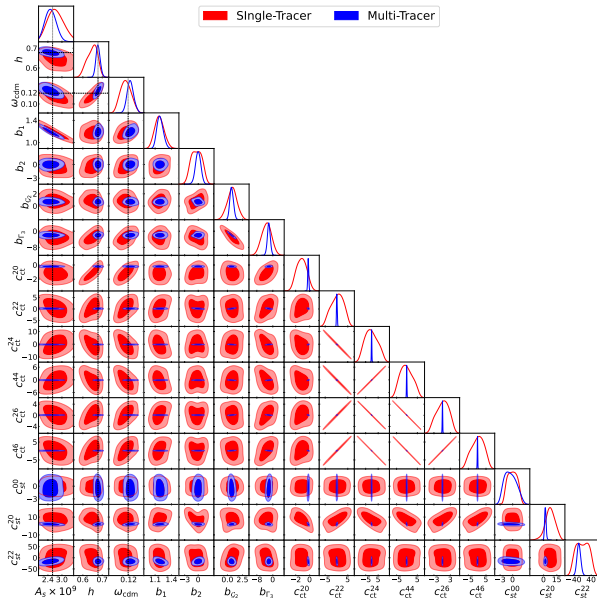
$$\text{Cov} \left[ P_{\ell}^{AB}(\mathbf{k}), P_{\ell'}^{CD}(\mathbf{k}') \right] = \frac{(2\ell + 1)(2\ell' + 1) \delta_D(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}')}{2V_s k^2} \sum_{\ell_1 \ell_2 \ell_3} (-1)^{\ell_2} (2\ell_3 + 1) \begin{pmatrix} \ell_1 & \ell_2 & \ell_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 \begin{pmatrix} \ell & \ell' & \ell_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 \left[ P_{\ell_1}^{AC}(k) P_{\ell_2}^{BD}(k) + (-1)^{\ell'} P_{\ell_1}^{AD}(k) P_{\ell_2}^{BC}(k) \right].$$

# Galaxy Catalogue



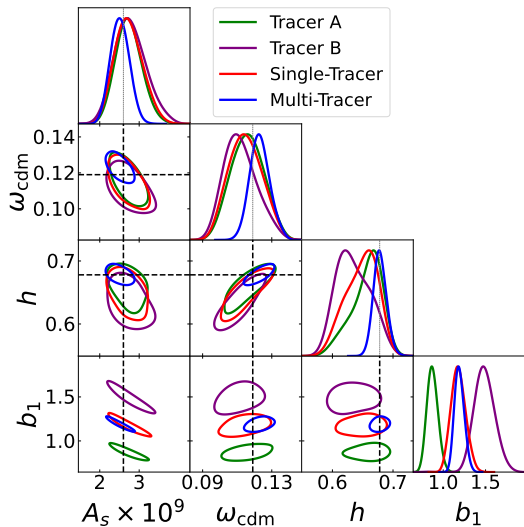
Thiago Mergulhão, Henrique Rubira, RV, 2023.

# Comparison in Redshift Space





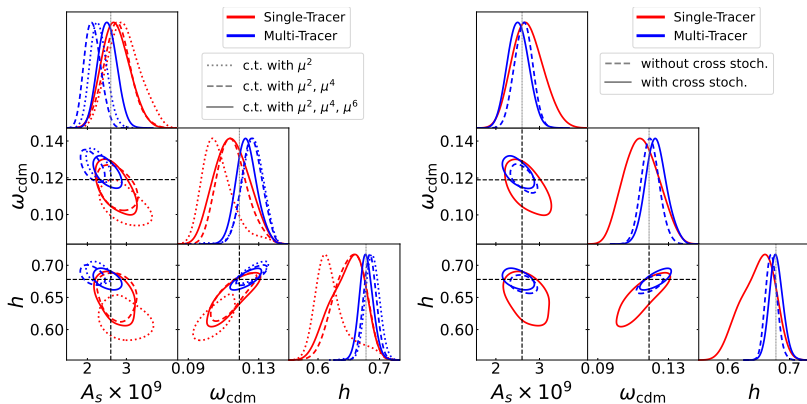
# Comparison in Redshift Space



Thiago Mergulhão, Henrique Rubira, RV, 2023.

# Model Complexity

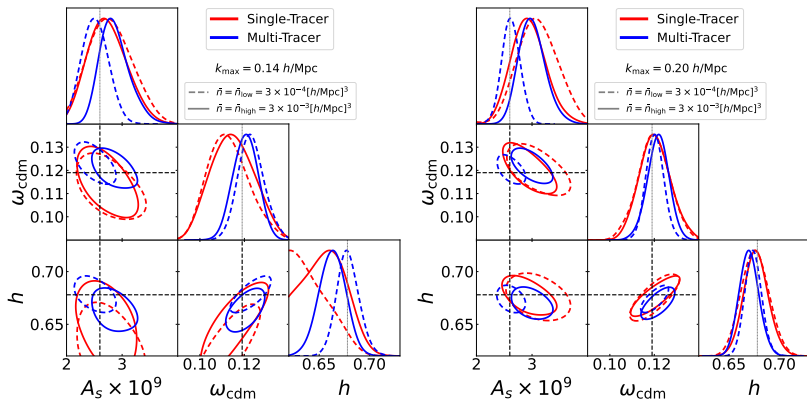
Higher order  $\mu$ -terms are important for multi-tracer but the cross stochastic terms are not.



Thiago Mergulhão, Henrique Rubira, RV, 2023.

# Shot Noise Impact

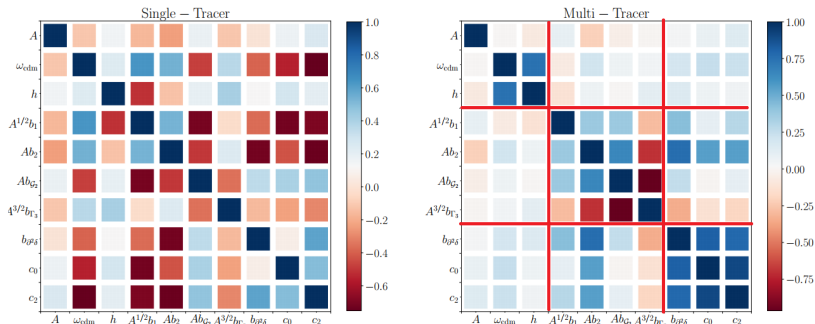
We can not go to deeply on non-linear scales if the shot noise is too small.



Thiago Mergulhão, Henrique Rubira, RV, 2023.

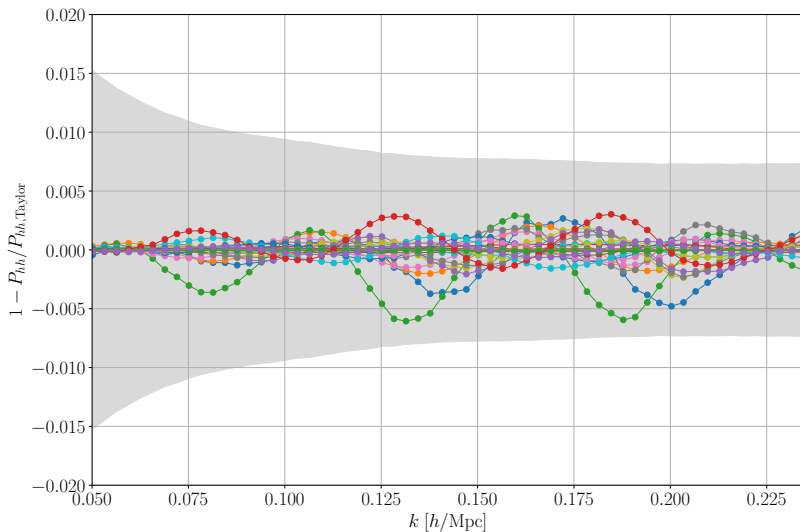
# Conclusion

Multi-tracer **block diagonalize** the correlation matrix of parameters!



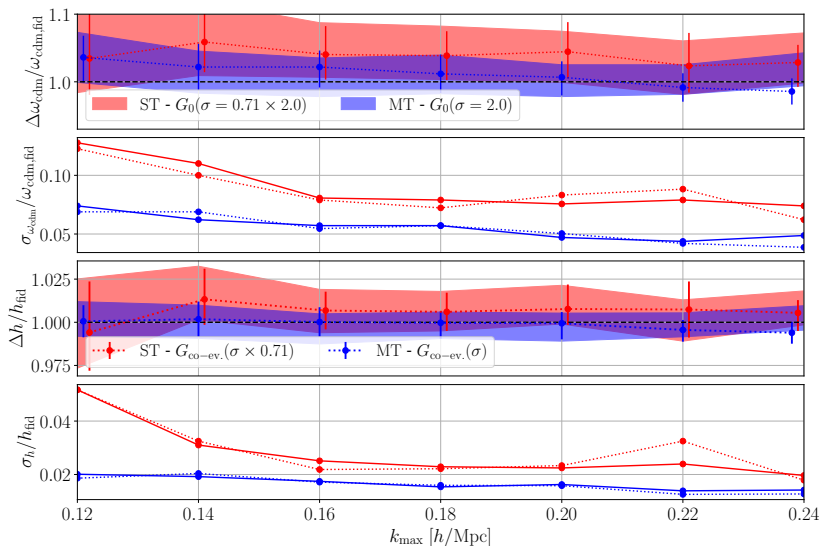
Thiago Mergulhão, Henrique Rubira, RV, L. Raul Abramo, 2021.

# Taylor



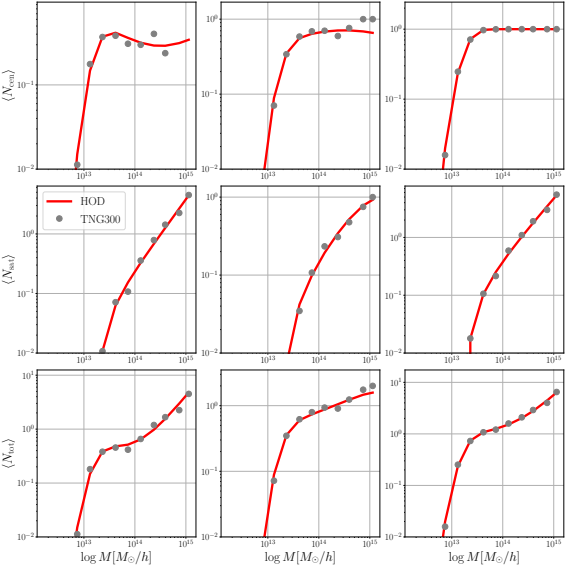
Thiago Mergulhão, Henrique Rubira, RV, L. Raul Abramo, 2021.

# Co-evolution Relations



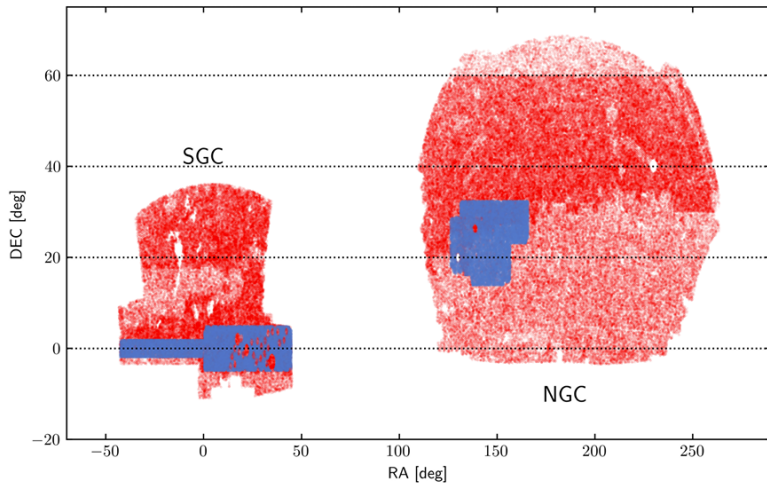
Thiago Mergulhão, Henrique Rubira, RV, L. Raul Abramo, 2021.

# HOD



Thiago Mergulhão, Henrique Rubira, RV, L. Raul Abramo, 2021.

# eBOSS Footprint



Ruiyang Zhao, *et al.*, 2023.