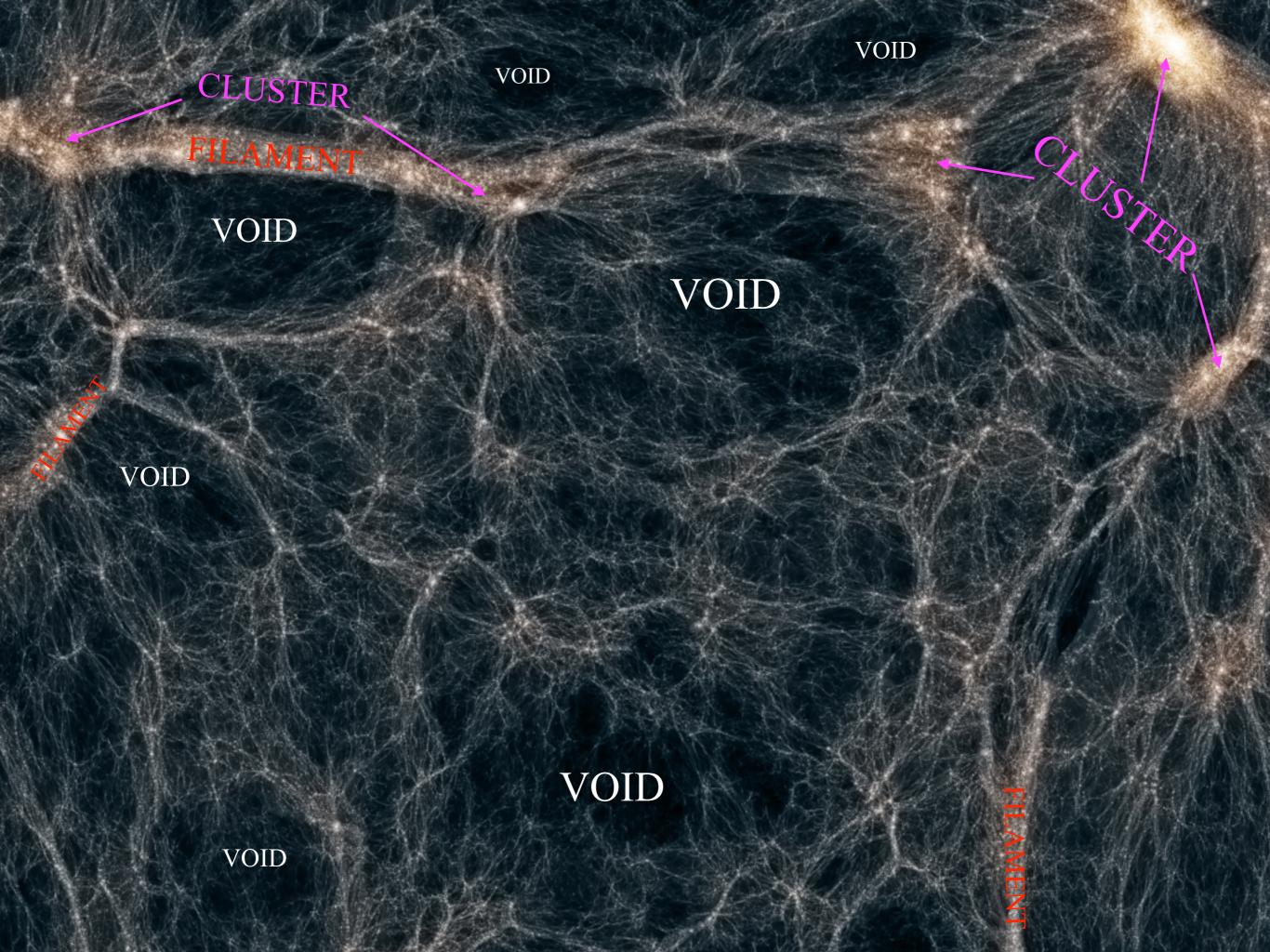
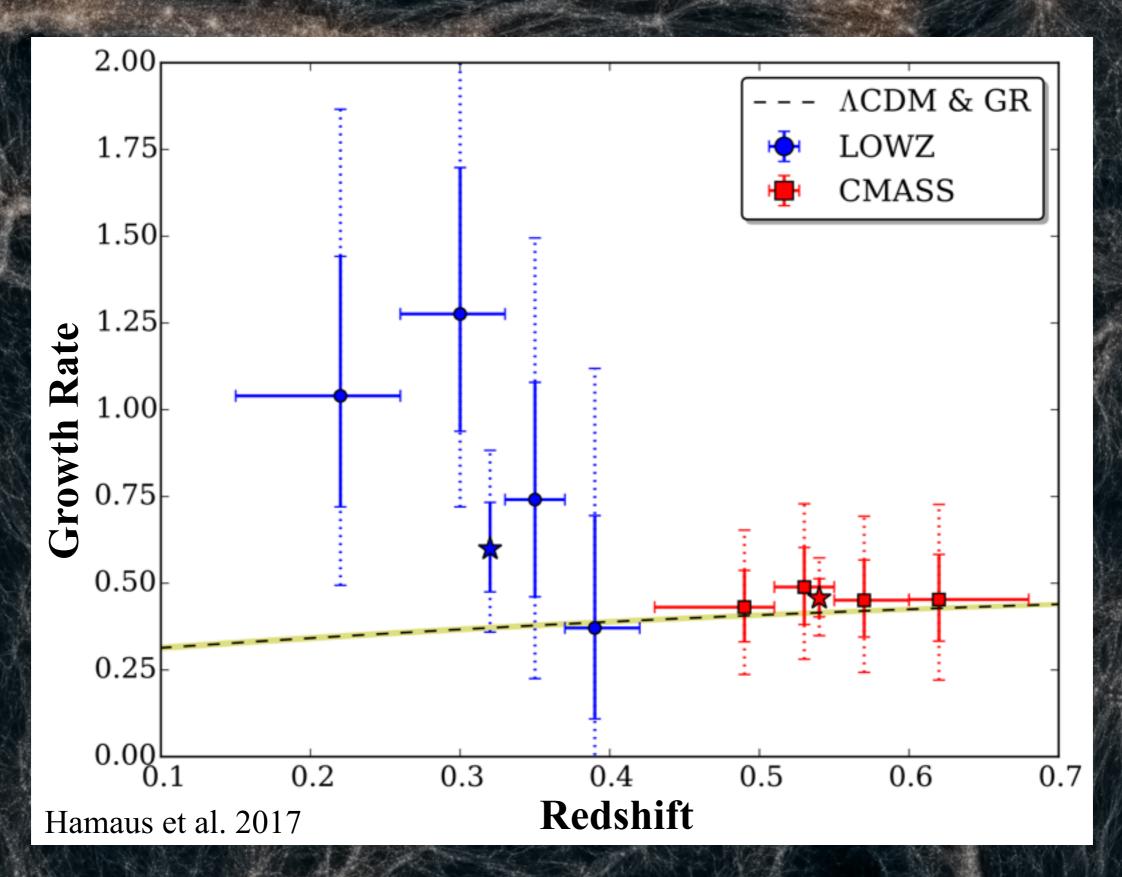
Modelling the Vast, Expanding Emptiness of the Cosmic Web

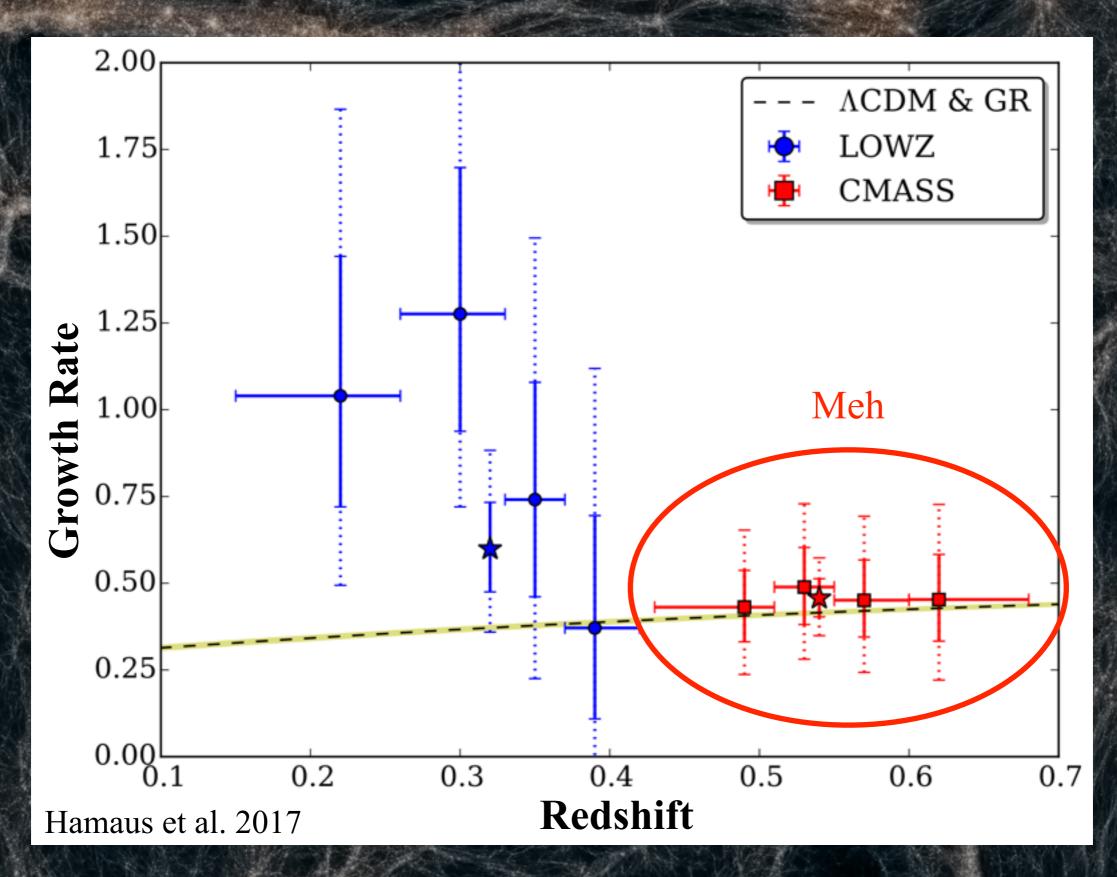
Vasiliy Demchenko with Yan-Chuan Cai and Catherine Heymans University of Edinburgh

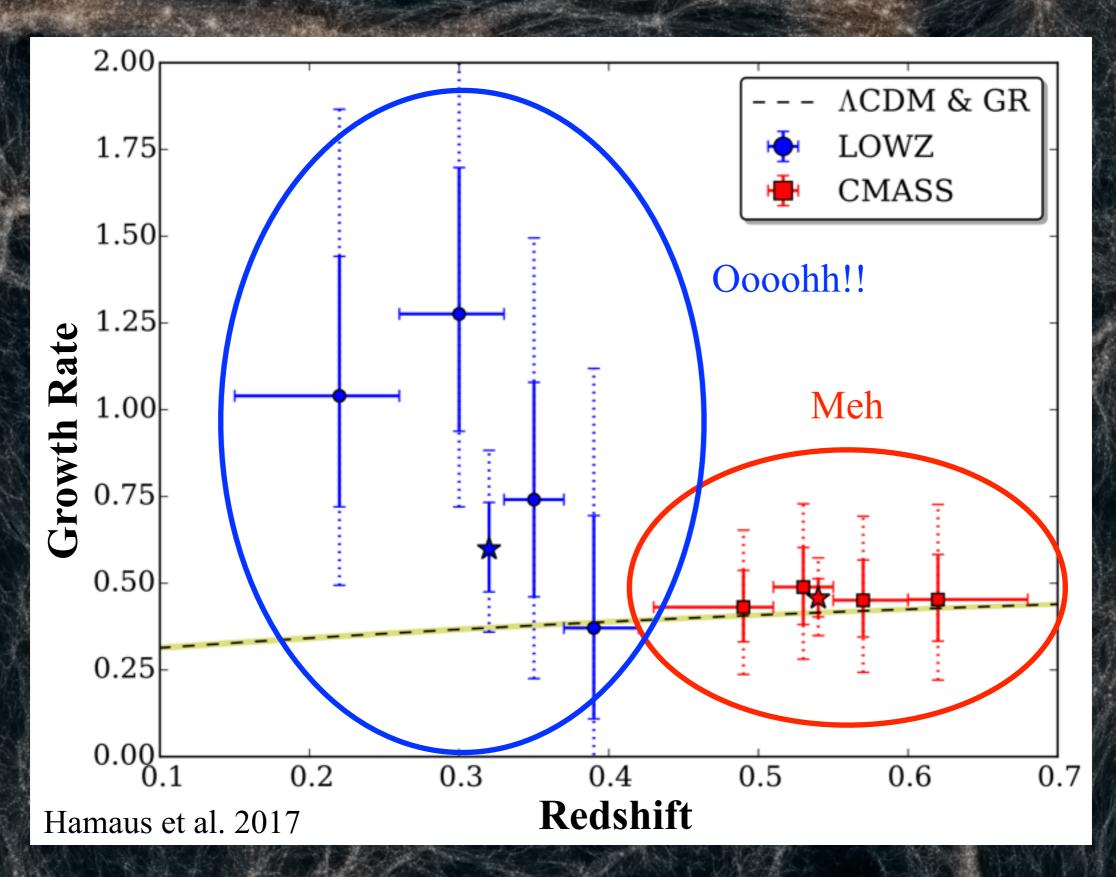


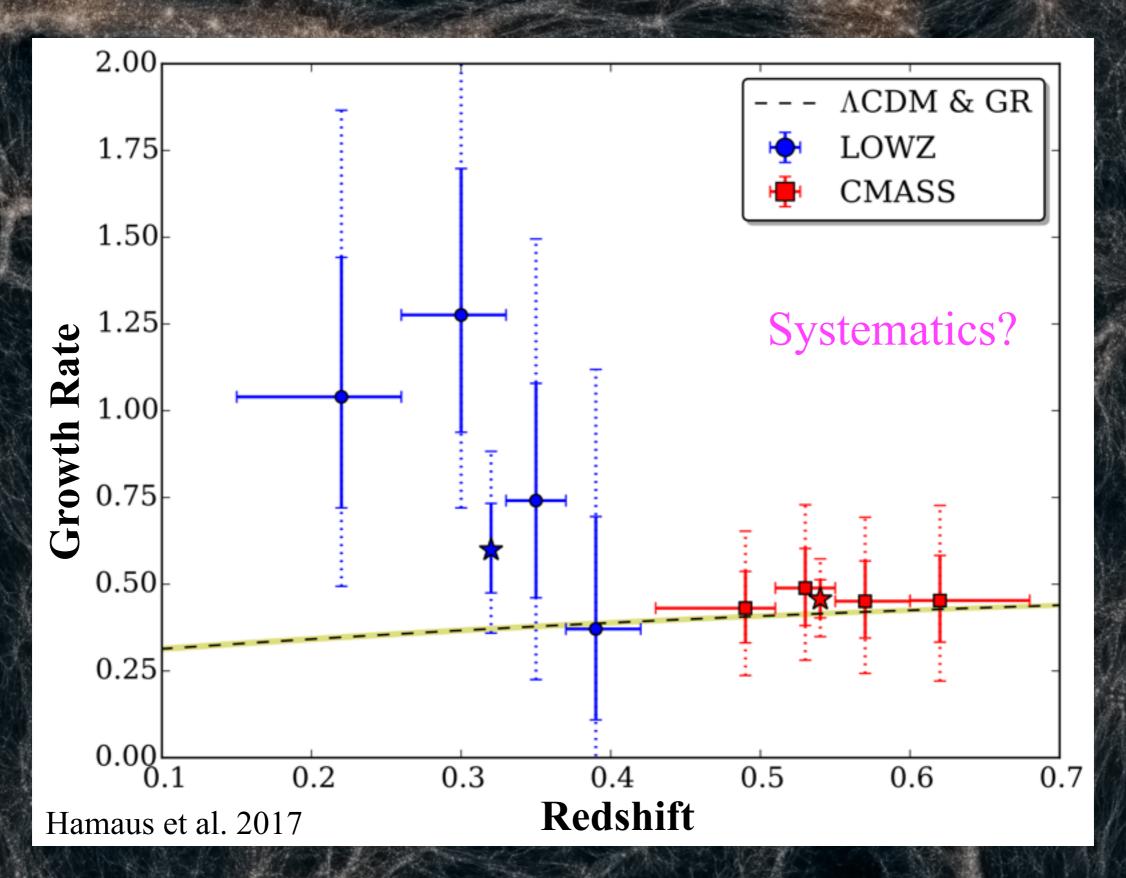
DEX XV University of Edinburgh 07/01/2019

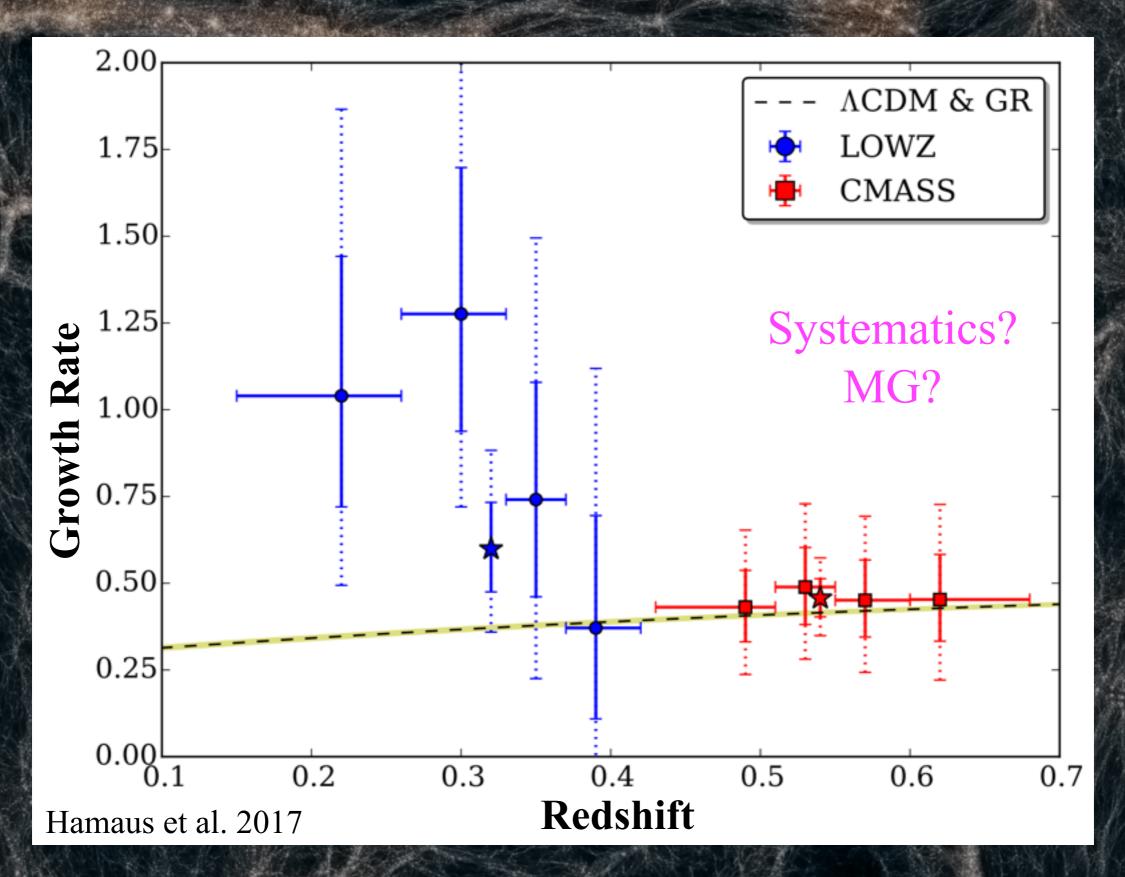


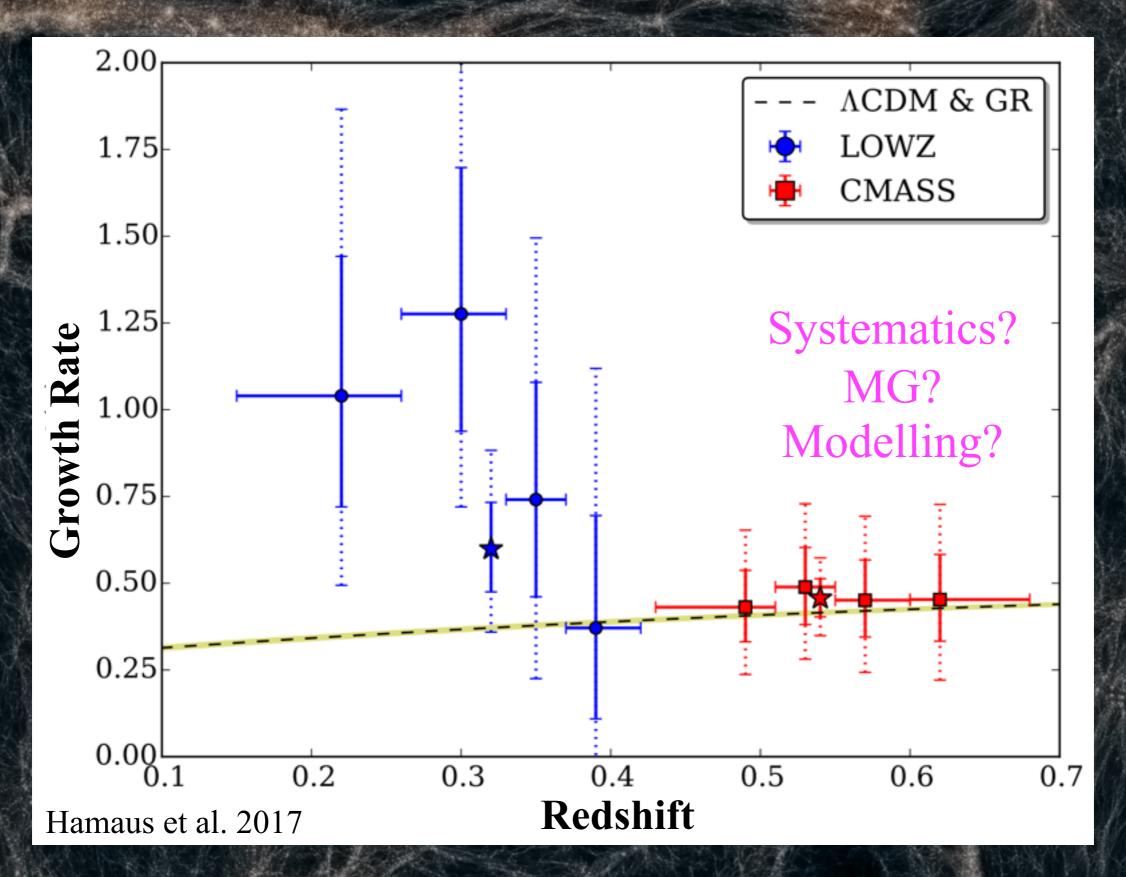












The Spherical Model

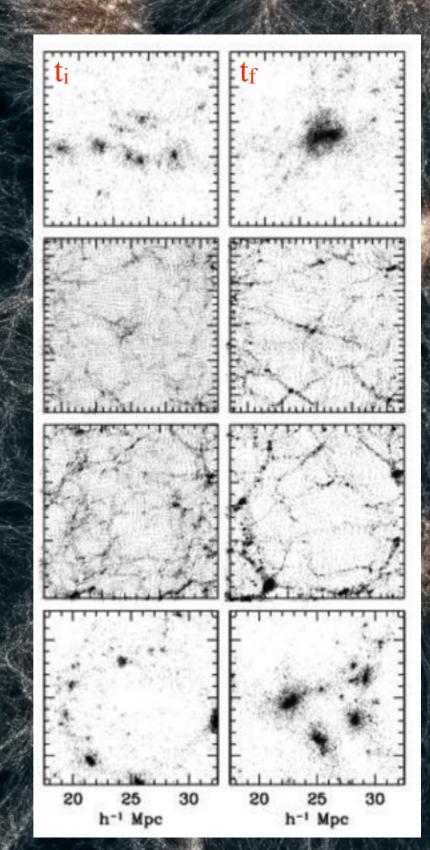
- Press & Schechter 1974
 Excursion Set
- Extended to voids by Sheth & van de Weygaert 2003
- Analogous to halo mass function and spherical collapse threshold, δ_c

Collapsing overdensity

Overdensity in void

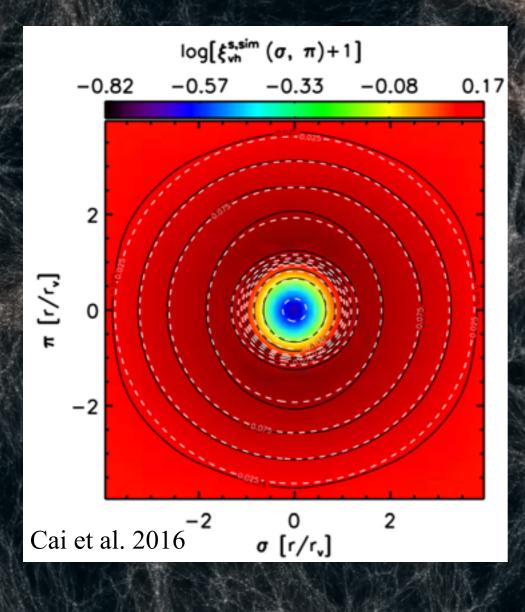


Void in overdensity



See Demchenko et al. 2016 (ArXiV: 1605.05286)

Linear Growth Rate



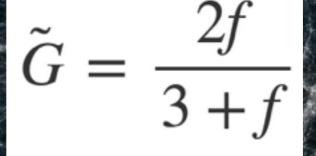
$$\begin{split} \tilde{G}(f) &= \frac{\xi_2^s(r)}{\xi_0^s(r) - \frac{3}{r^3} \int_0^r \xi_0^s(r') r'^2 dr'} \\ &= \frac{2f}{3+f}. \end{split}$$

Linear Growth Rate

• GR

Independent of equation-of-state i.e. γ = 0.55 holds
Independent of environment





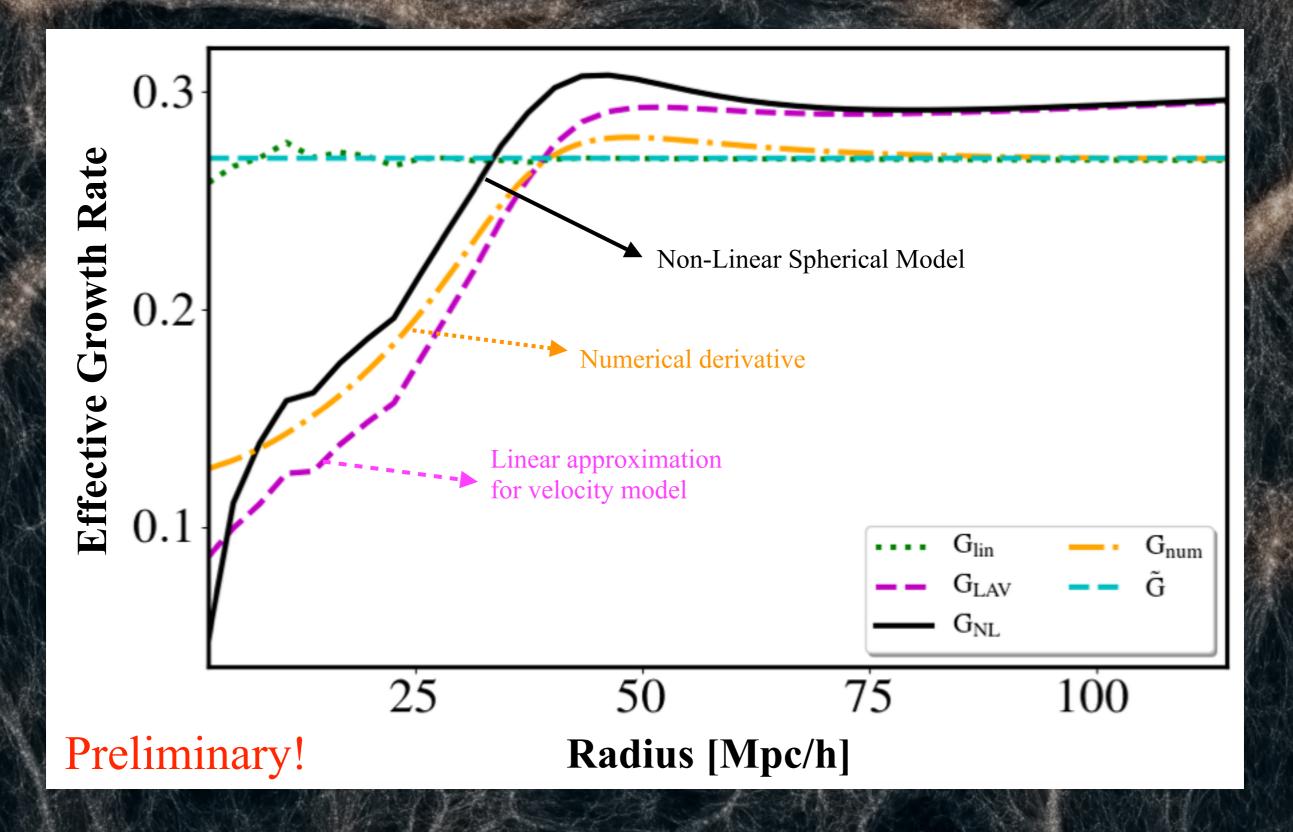
• MG

- γ could differ from 0.55 (Linder & Cahn 2007)
- Screening mechanisms

Linear growth rate

$$f = \Omega_{\rm m}^{0.55}$$

Spherical Model RSD



Conclusions

• Measuring linear growth rate from void RSD can lead to an understanding of gravity

• Spherical model provides non-linear peculiar velocities for voids, alleviating any linear approximations in RSD modelling

 Can be used to measure the density-dependent growth rate and Density Split Statistics!



Image: Raphaël Errani

Thank You!!

