

planck

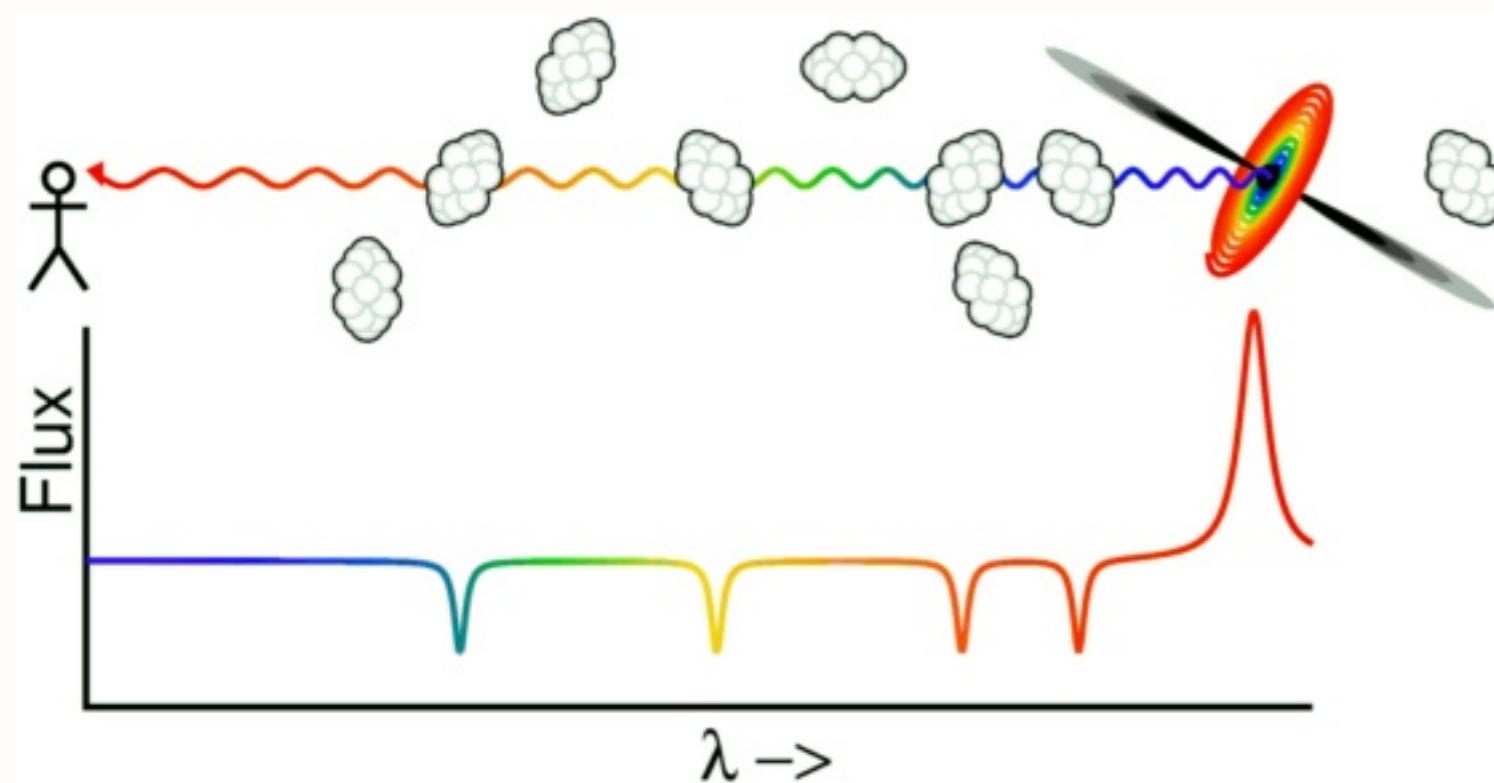
Quasar spectra and Cosmology

sdss/boss

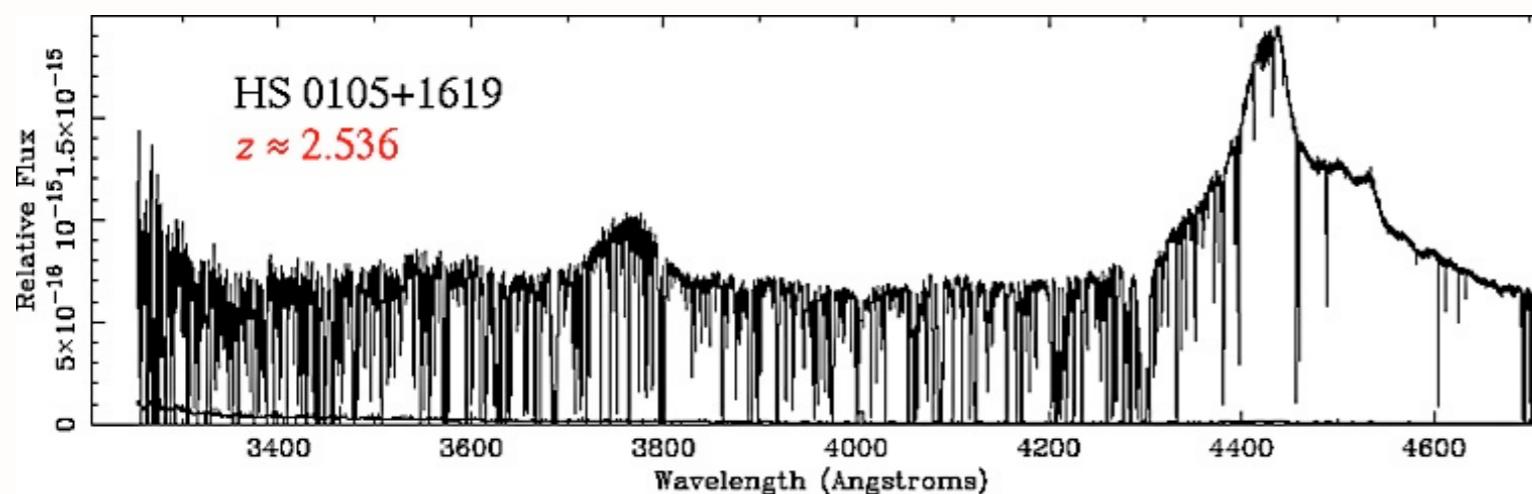


Zarija Lukić
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

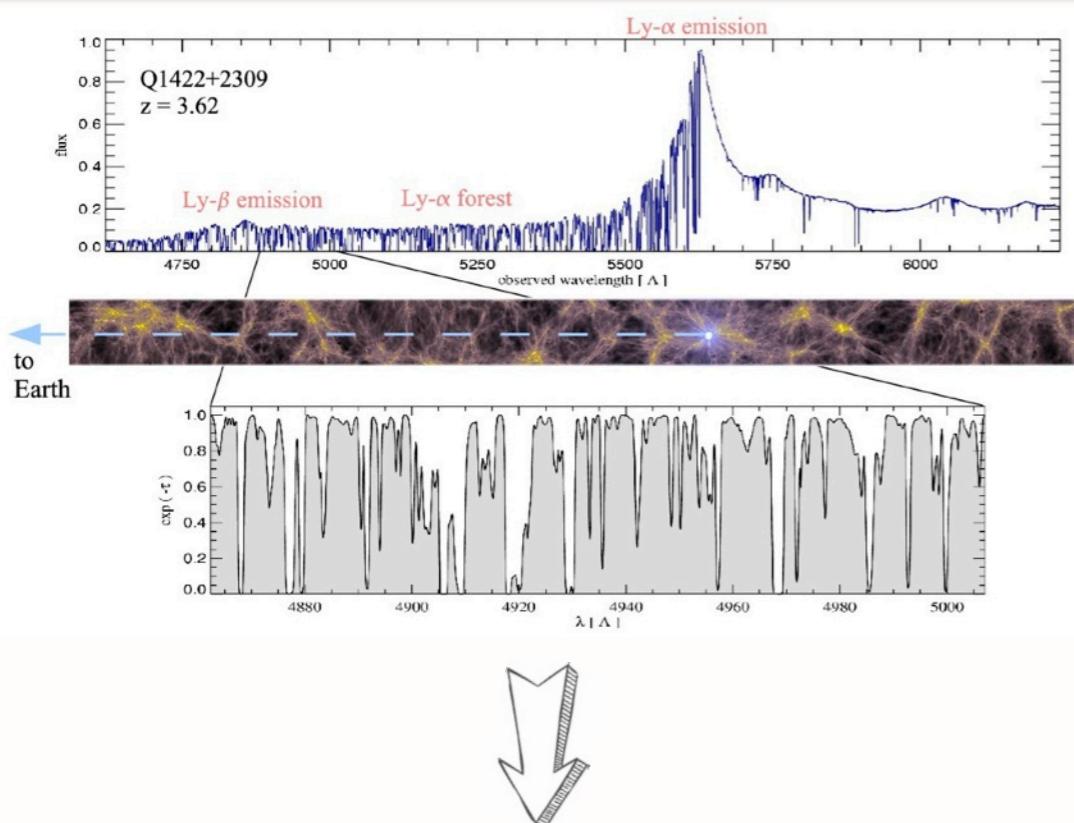
Lyman alpha forest



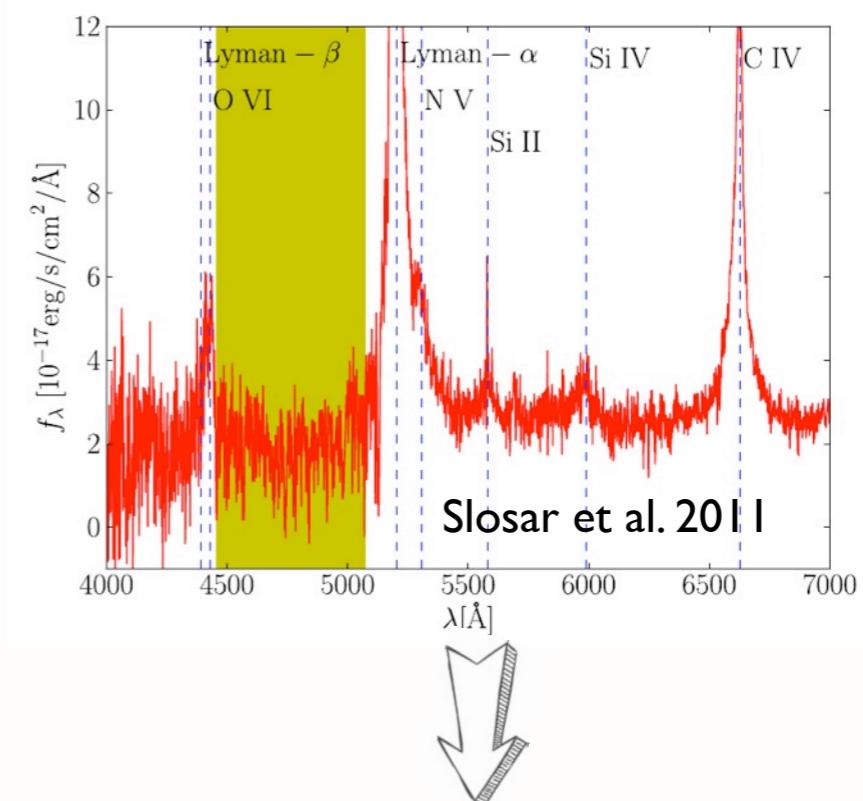
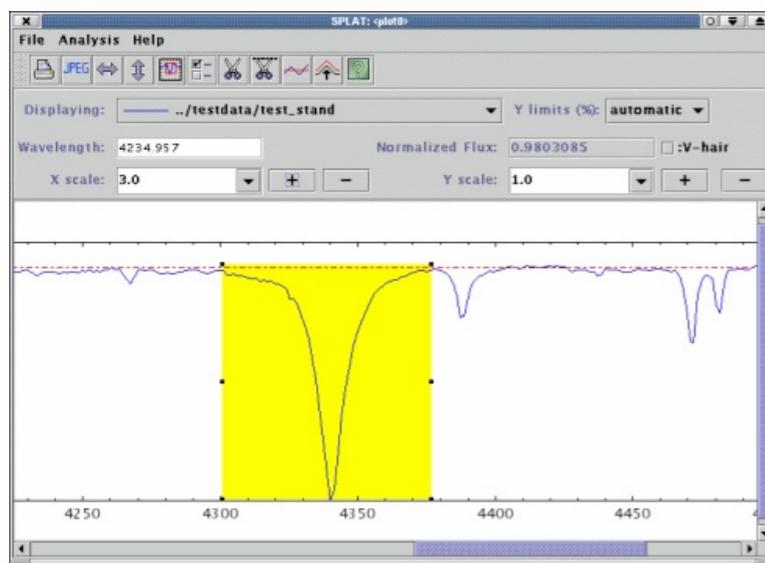
- Quasars emit featureless spectrum with a few broad emissions
- Neutral hydrogen absorbs light at its rest-frame Ly-A
- HI traces gas, which traces dark matter...
- Each “skewer” is a 1-D map of density



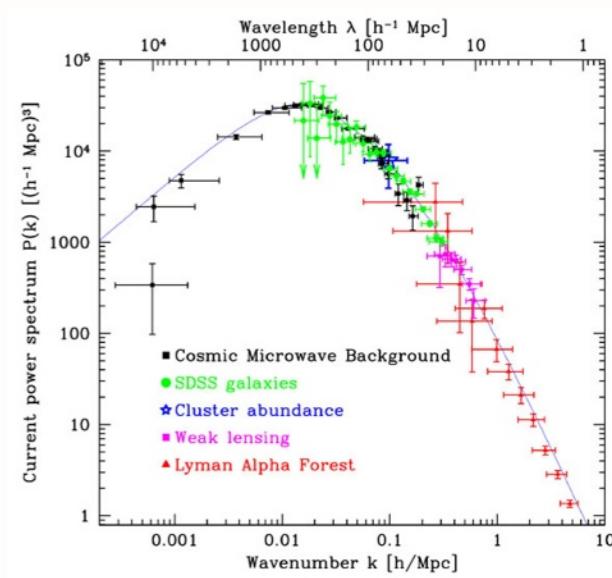
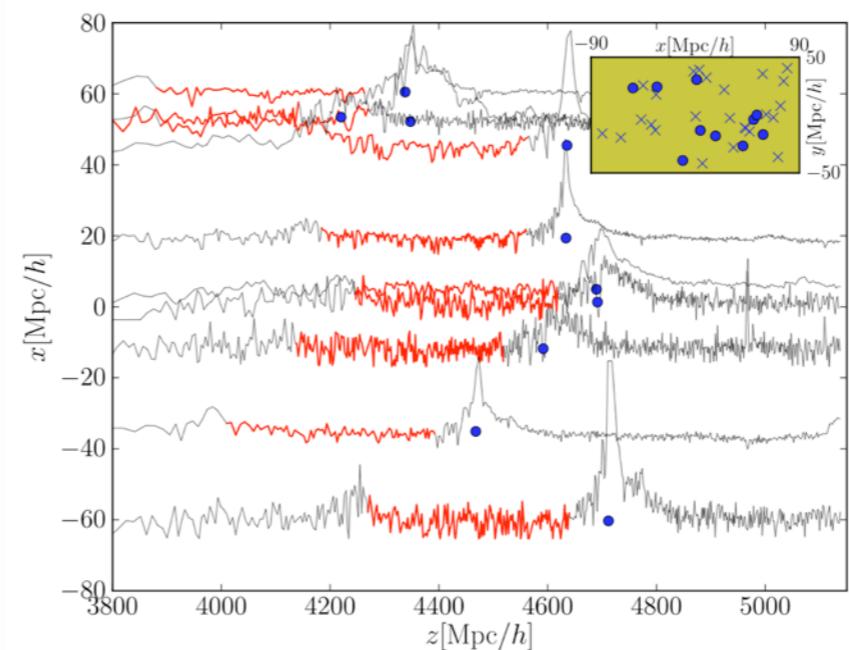
Lines → Physics



line fitting



n-point distribution



Observables

Statistic	Symbol	Measurements
Mean flux	$\langle F \rangle$	Bernardi et al. 2003, Faucher-Giguere et al. 2008, Becker et al. 2013, ...
Flux PDF	$P(F)$	Rauch et al. 1997, McDonald et al. 2000, Becker et al. 2007, Lee+ 2014...
Flux 1D power	$P_{F,1D}(k_{\parallel})$	Croft et al. 2002, McDonald et al. 2006, Palanque-Delabrouille et al. 2013
Flux 3D power	$P_F(k, \mu)$	Slosar et al. 2011, 2013, Busca et al. 2013, Delubac et al. 2014
Column density distribution	$f(N_{\text{HI}})$	Tytler 1987, Janknecht et al. 2011, ...
Doppler parameter distribution	$f(b)$	Carswell et al. 1991, Lu et al. 1996, Kirkman and Tytler 1997, ...

BOSS

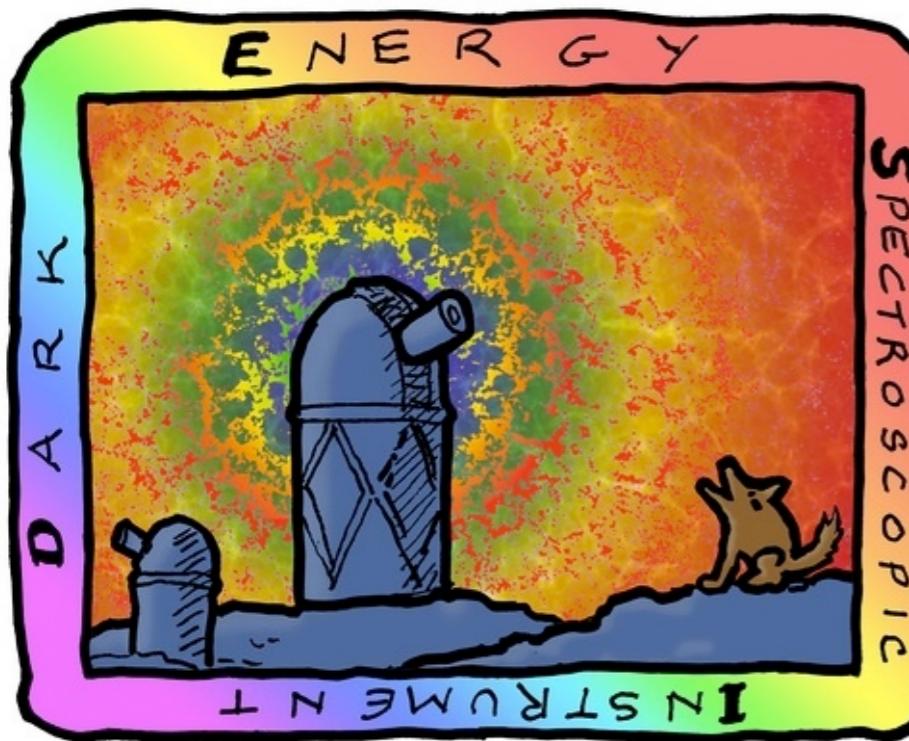
2009-2014:
~160,000 quasars

Beyond BOSS



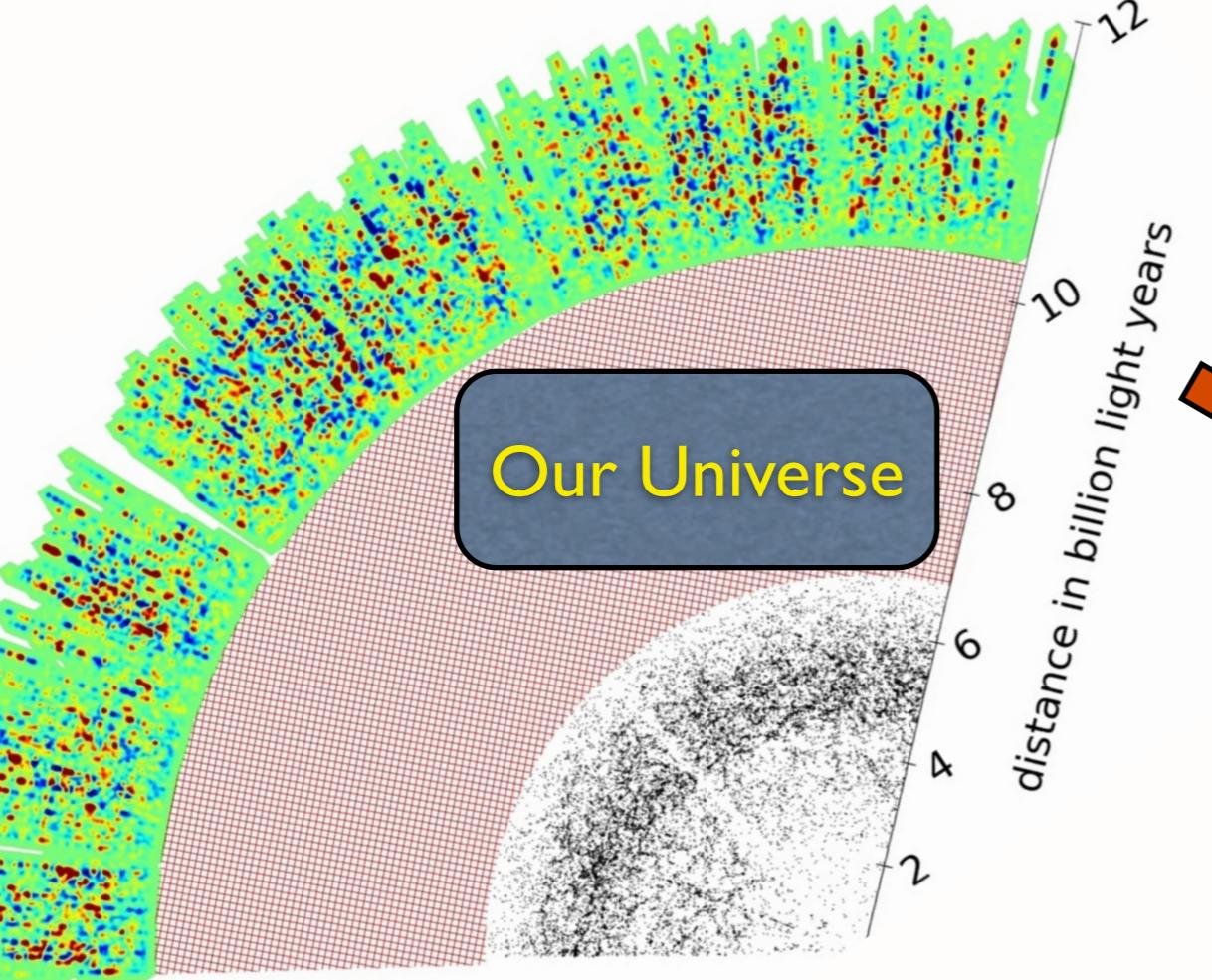
eBOSS (SDSS-IV): 2014 - 2020

- adds ~50k new quasars
- re-observes ~60k faint quasars

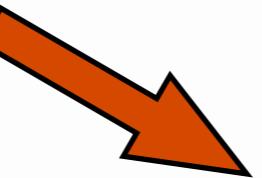


DESI: 2018+

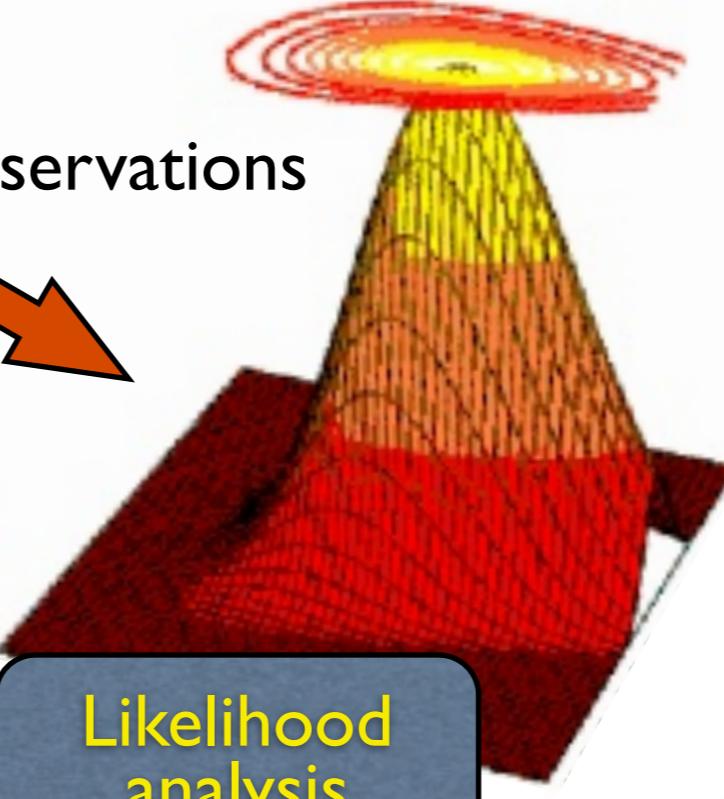
- 4m Mayal telescope
- total ~600,000 quasars at $z > 2$



Observations



Likelihood analysis



Theoretical predictions

Linear theory

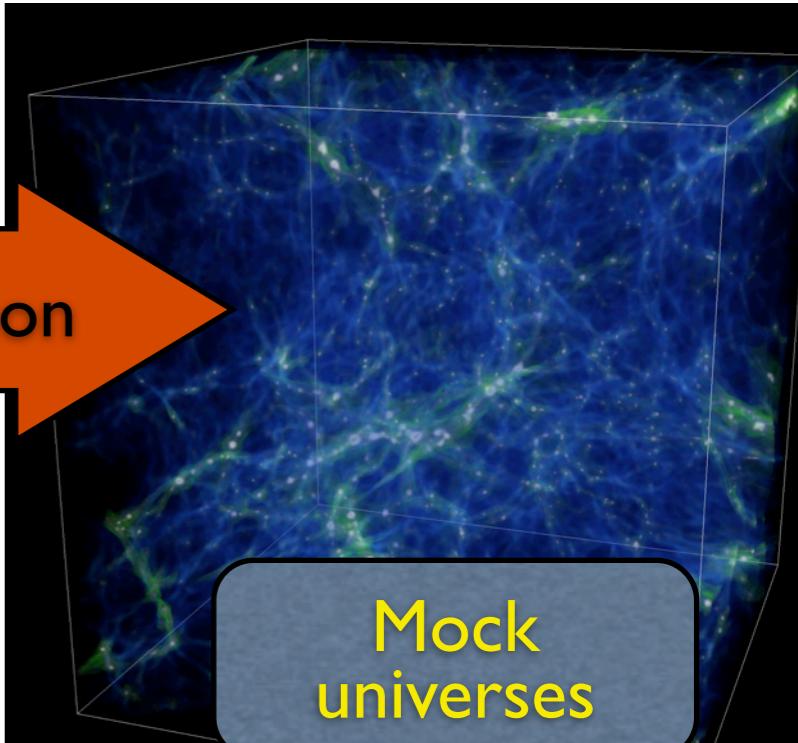
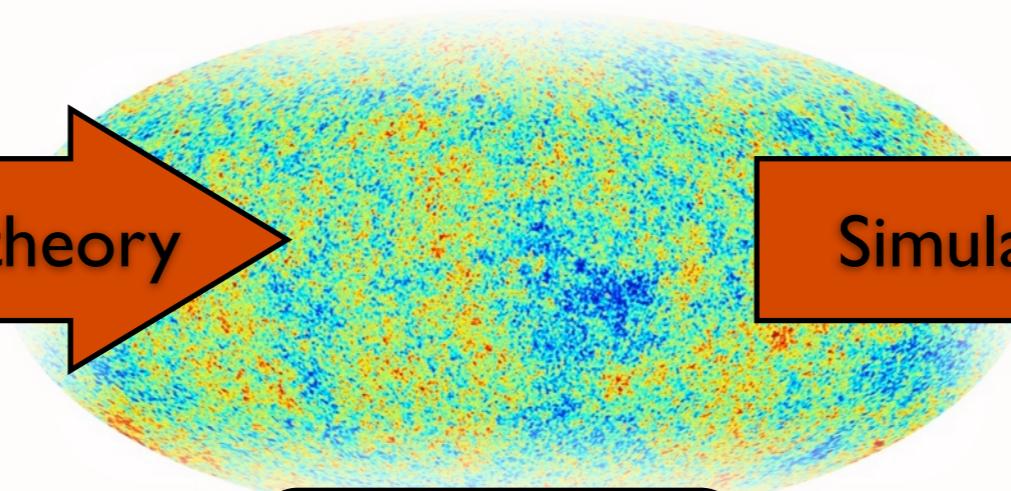
$$\begin{aligned} \phi_n(x) &= \phi_n(x) \\ |\phi_n(x)|^2 &= \int dx \frac{1}{2} = L \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 = \frac{1}{(2L)} e^{i\phi_n} \cos\left[\left(\frac{\pi}{L}(n+1)\right)x\right] \\ \langle \phi_n(x) | \phi_m(x) \rangle &\Rightarrow \left(\sum_{n=1}^N n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{L}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}(2L-1), \quad n=1, 2, \dots, N-1 \\ \phi_n(x) \cdot \phi_m(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \cos\left[\frac{\pi}{2}(2n-1)x\right]; \quad \phi_n - \phi_m = \pi \\ H\psi_n(x) &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \partial_x^2 \psi_n(x) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (2n-1)^2 \psi_n(x); \quad n=1, 2, \dots, N-1 \\ E_n &= \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} (2n-1)^2, \quad n=1, 2, \dots, N-1 \\ \hat{H}\Psi_N(x) &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \partial_x^2 \Psi_N(x) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \Psi_n(x) \\ \Psi_N(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \Psi_n(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (2n-1)^2 \Psi_n(x) \right) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \sum_{n=1}^N \Psi_n(x) \end{aligned}$$

Simulation

Cosmology models

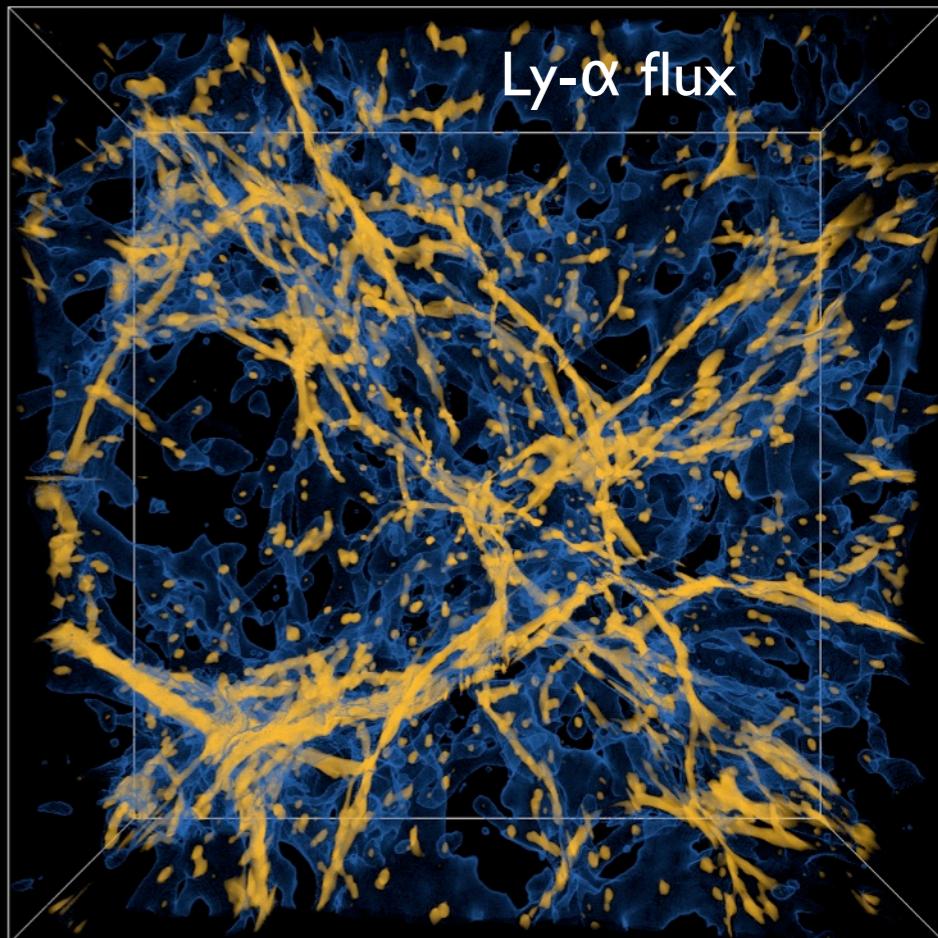
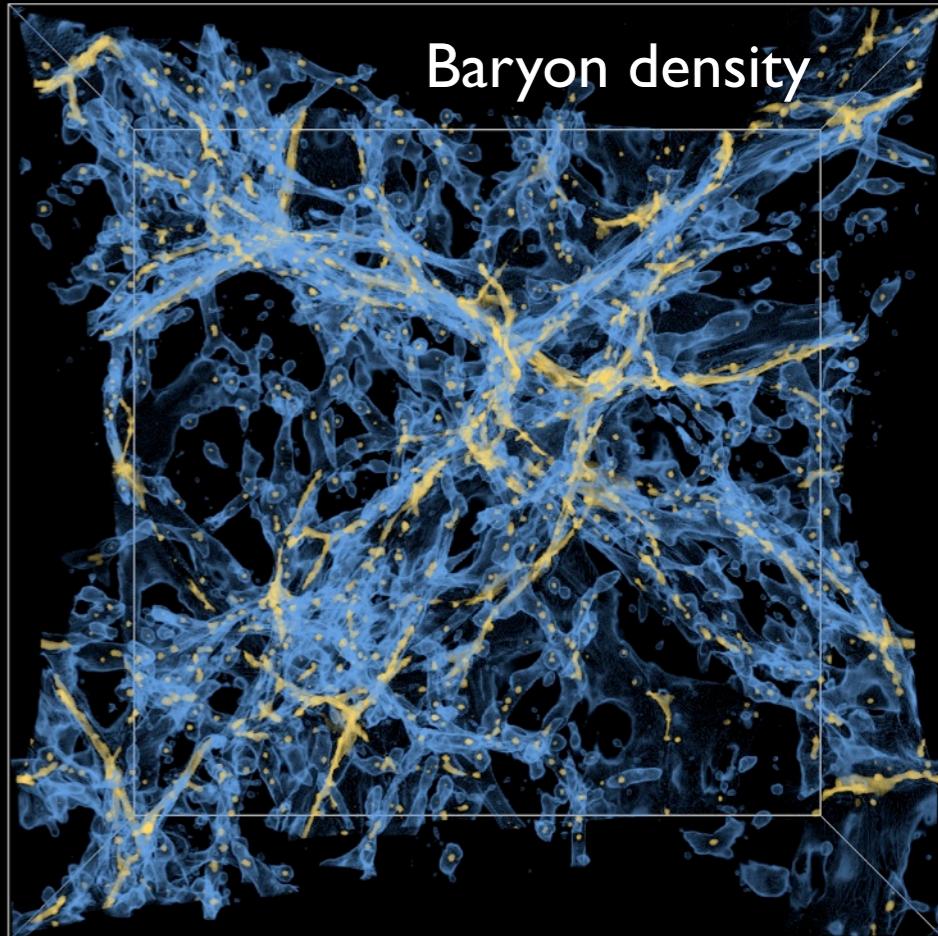
Initial conditions

Mock universes



Nyx

- 3-D Cartesian grid, finite volume representation
- Evolve dark matter as collisionless Lagrangian fluid
- Evolve baryons as ideal gas using unsplit, Godunov-type methodology
- Adaptive mesh refinement (AMR) to extend dynamic range
- Uses BoxLib software framework developed at LBL
- Code paper: [ApJ, 765, 39 \(2013\)](#)



Atomic species

- 2 primordial elements: H and He
- 6 ionic species: $H_0, H_+, He_0, He_+, He_{++}, e^-$

$$\frac{dn_{H_0}}{dt} = \alpha_{H_+}(T)n_{H_+}n_e - \Gamma_{eH_0}(T)n_en_{H_0} - \Gamma_{\gamma H_0}n_{H_0}$$

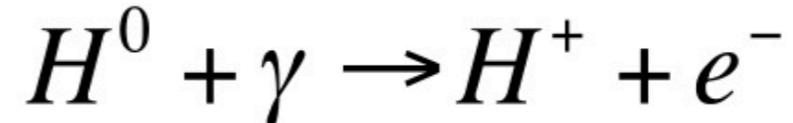
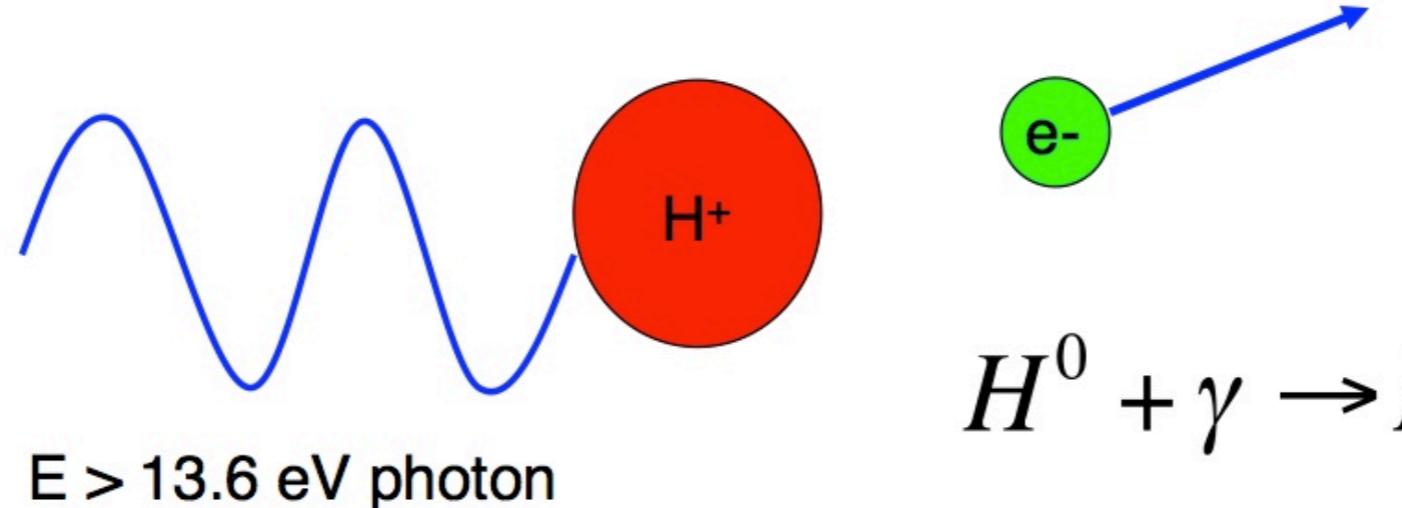
- Timescale on which species evolve:

$$t \sim \left| n \left(\frac{dn}{dt} \right)^{-1} \right| \sim \left| n_e (\alpha_{H_+}(T) - \Gamma_{eH_0}(T)) - \Gamma_{\gamma H_0} \right|^{-1}$$

For $z \sim 2, J(\nu) \sim \text{few} \times 10^{-22} \text{erg s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{sr}^{-1} \text{Hz}^{-1}$

$t \sim \text{few} \times 10^4 \text{ years}$

Photo-heating

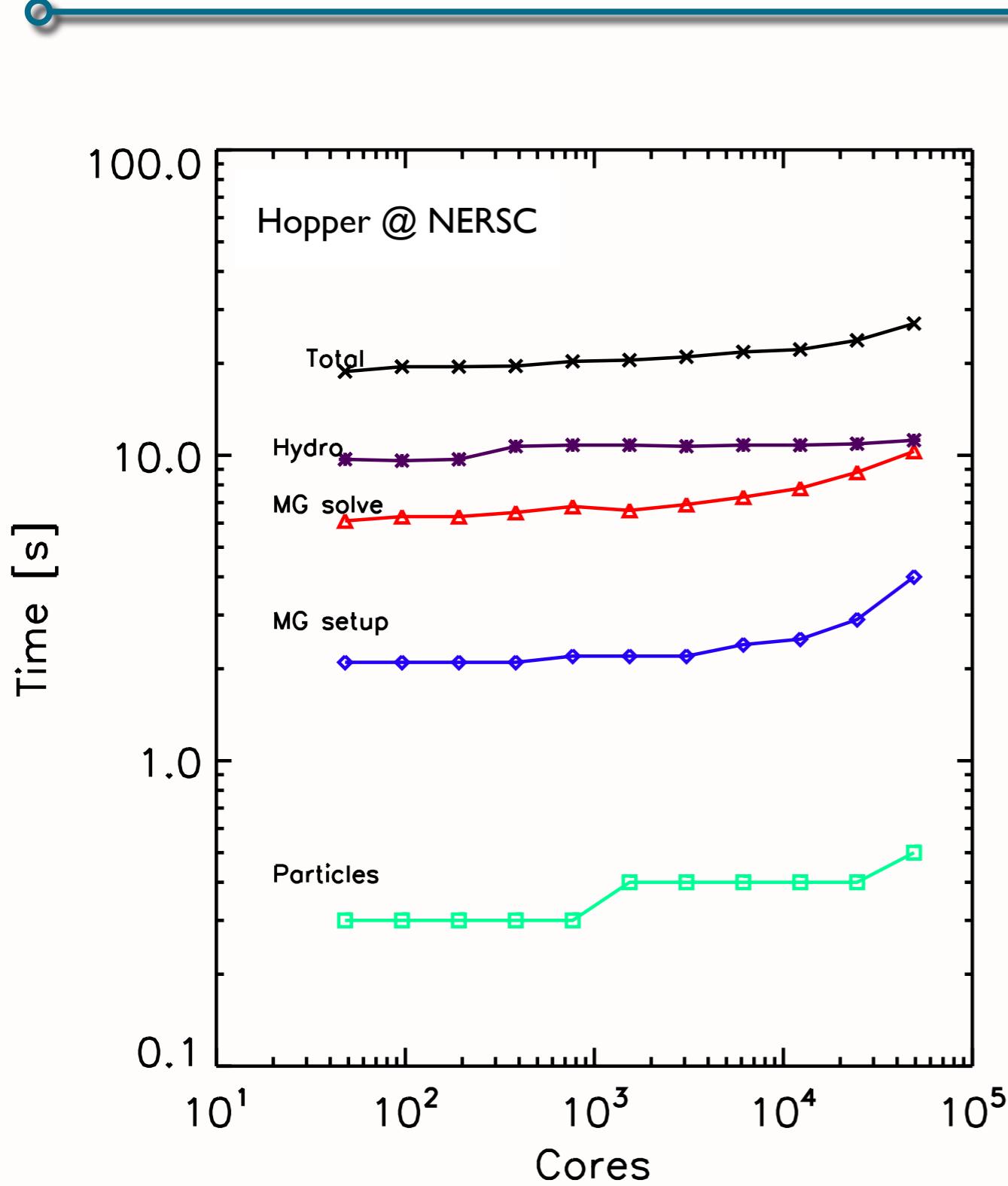


- Mean excess energy of ionizing photon for $J_\nu \propto \nu^{-\beta}$ (Abel & Haehnelt 1999):
- Low density IGM in ionization equilibrium (Miralda-Escudé & Rees 1994):

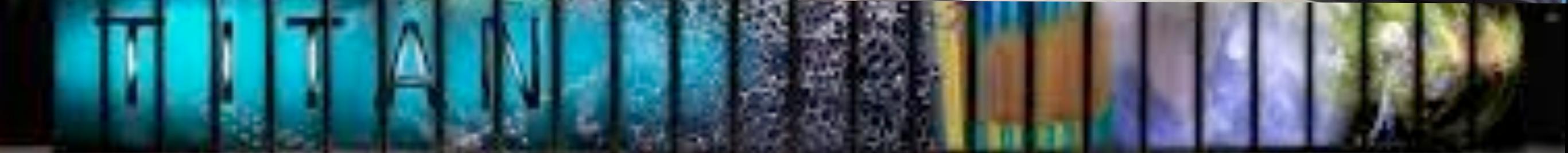
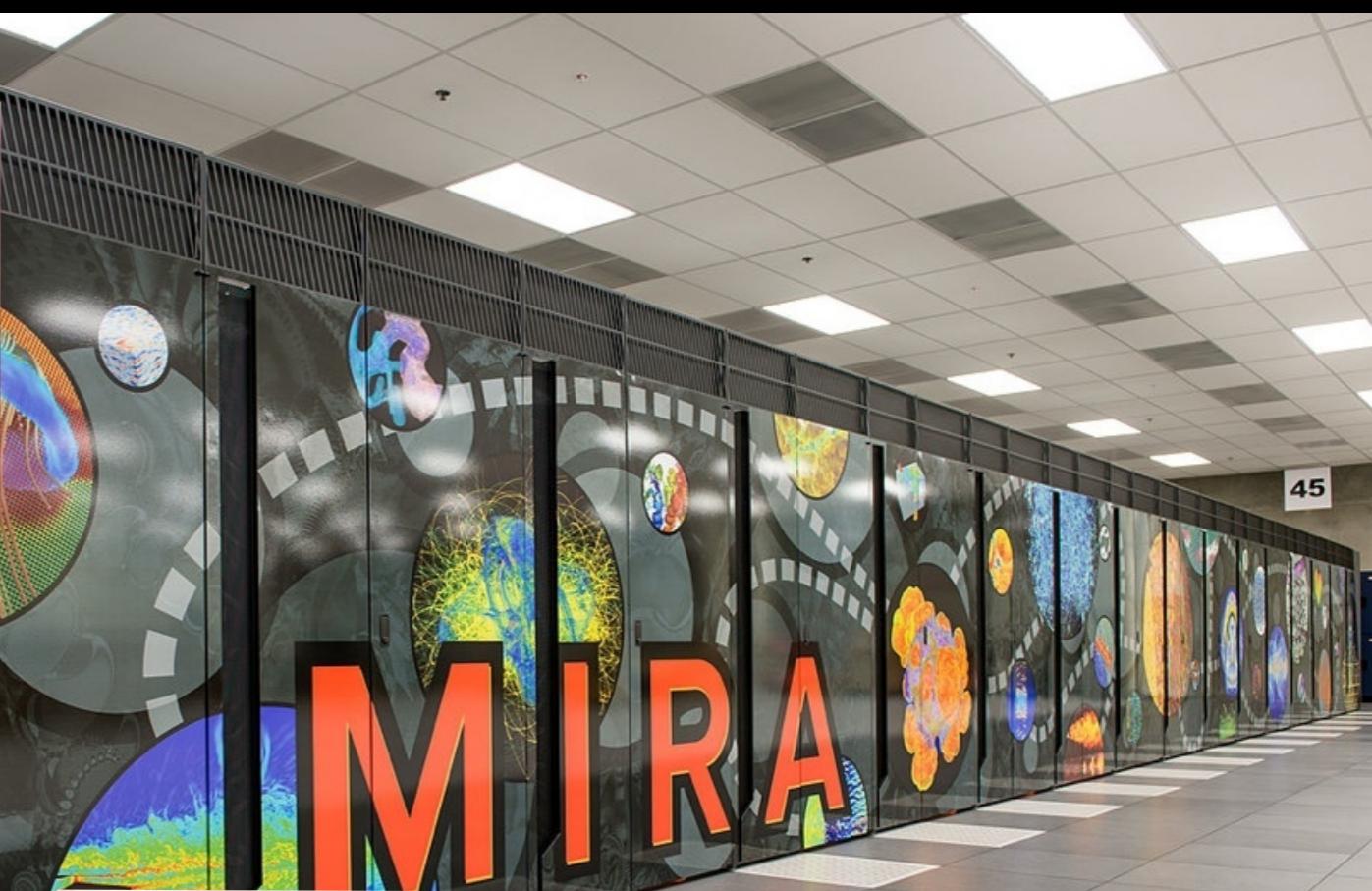
$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{h\nu_i}{\beta + 2}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{2}{3k_B} \langle E \rangle \alpha(T) n - 2HT$$

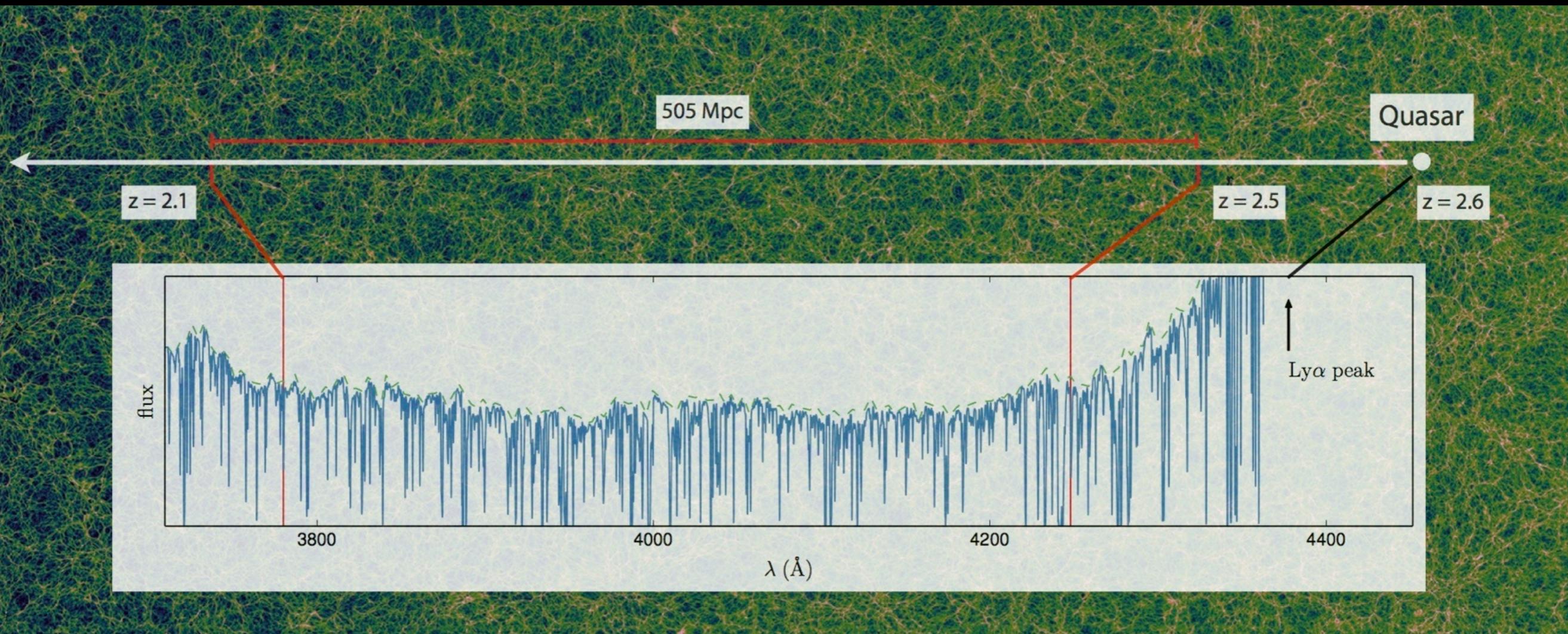
Excellent scaling



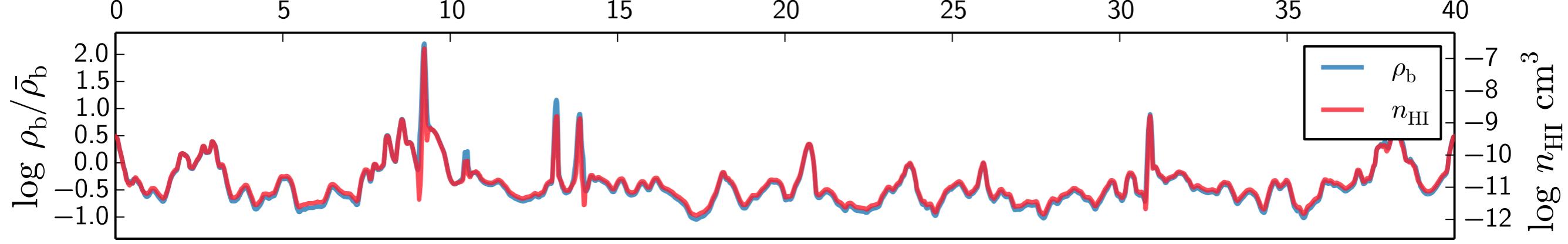
- Currently we are using NERSC resources under ALCC allocation.
- Mostly running 4096^3 simulations now.
- Hopper/Edison: standard cluster architecture, 24 cores on a node, 32/64GB per node, ~5,000 nodes.
- Analysis pipeline on par with simulations.



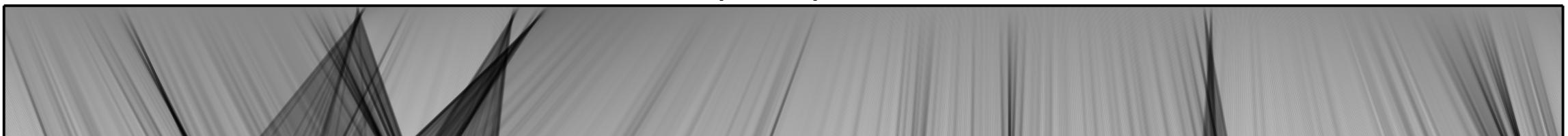
The Lyman- α forest in optically-thin hydro simulations



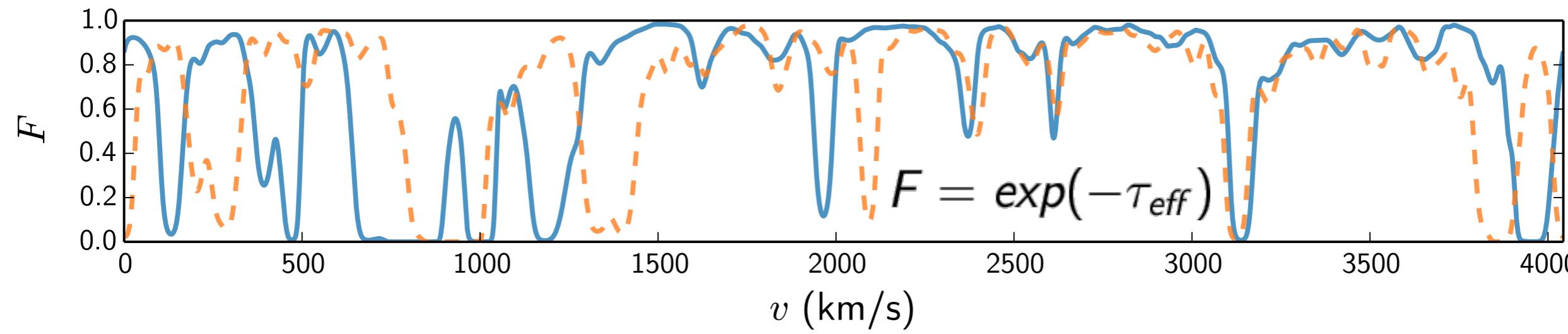
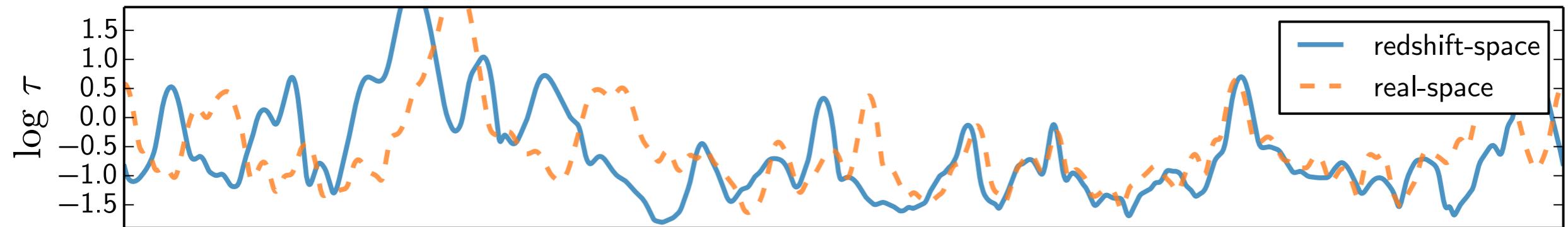
LOS distance (Mpc/h)



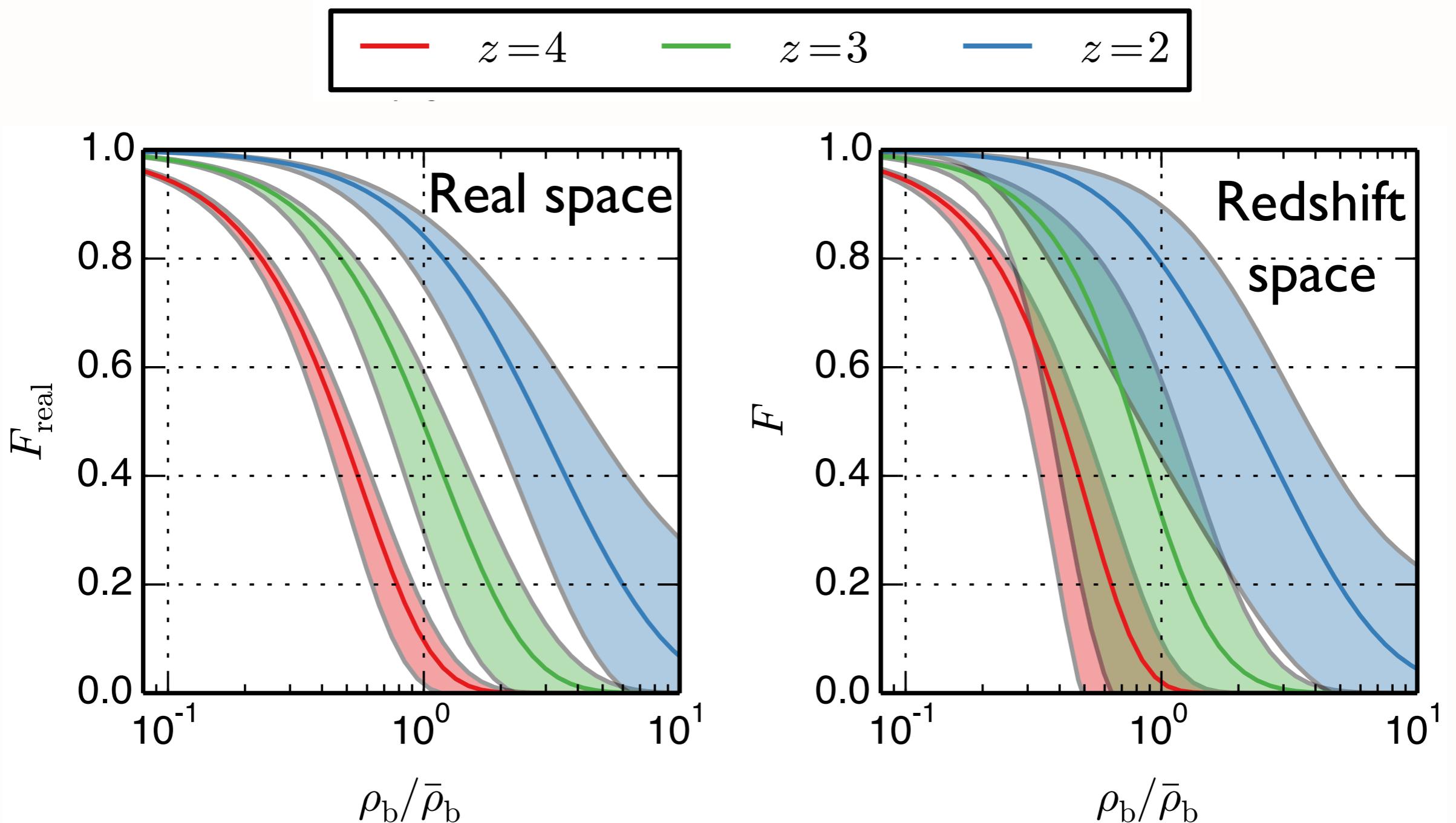
real-space position



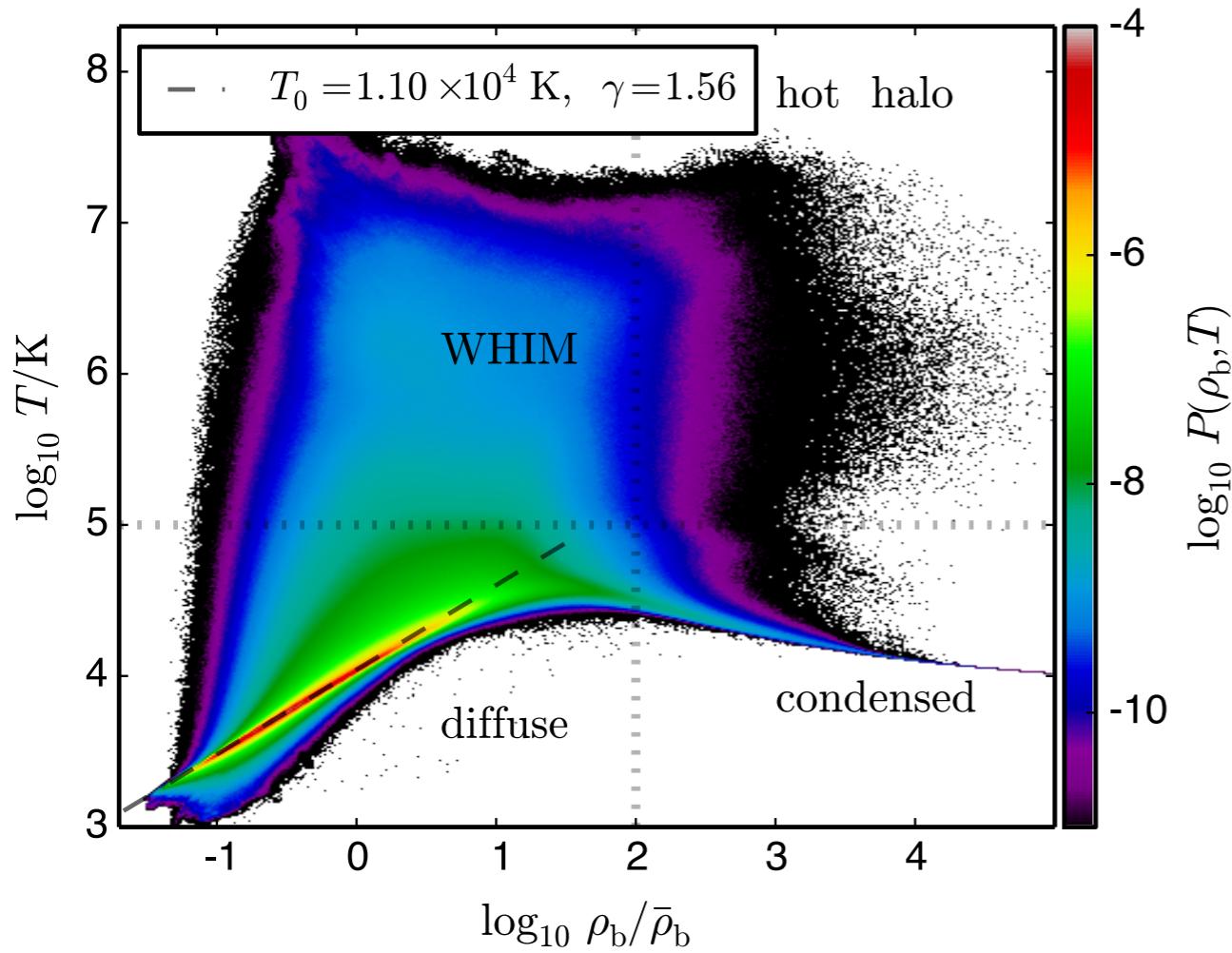
redshift-space position



Where the flux comes from

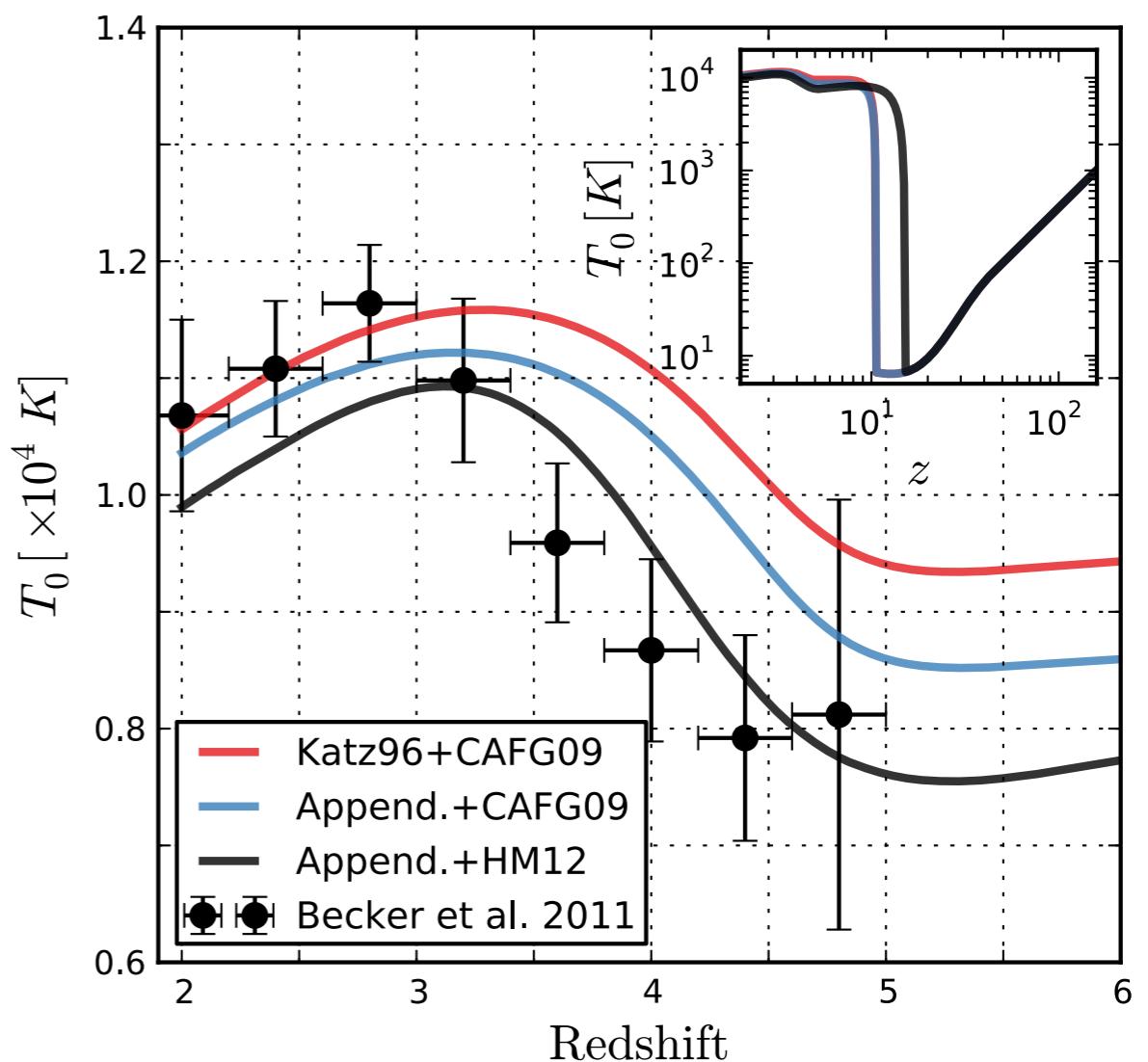


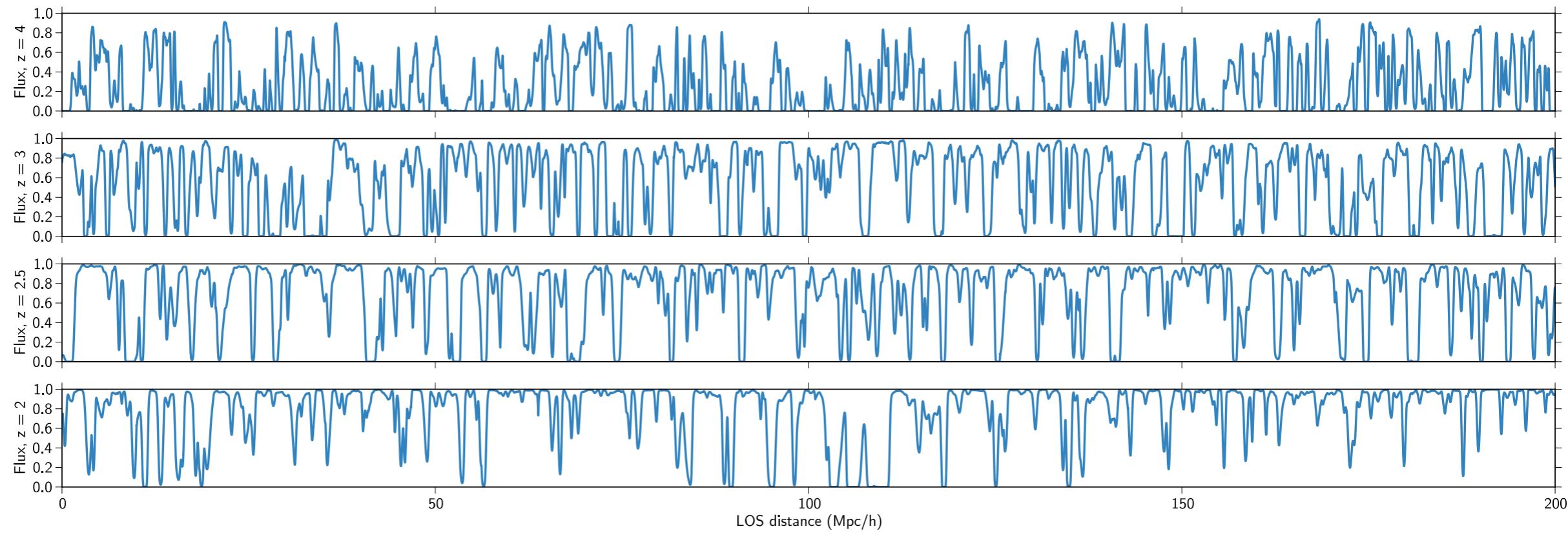
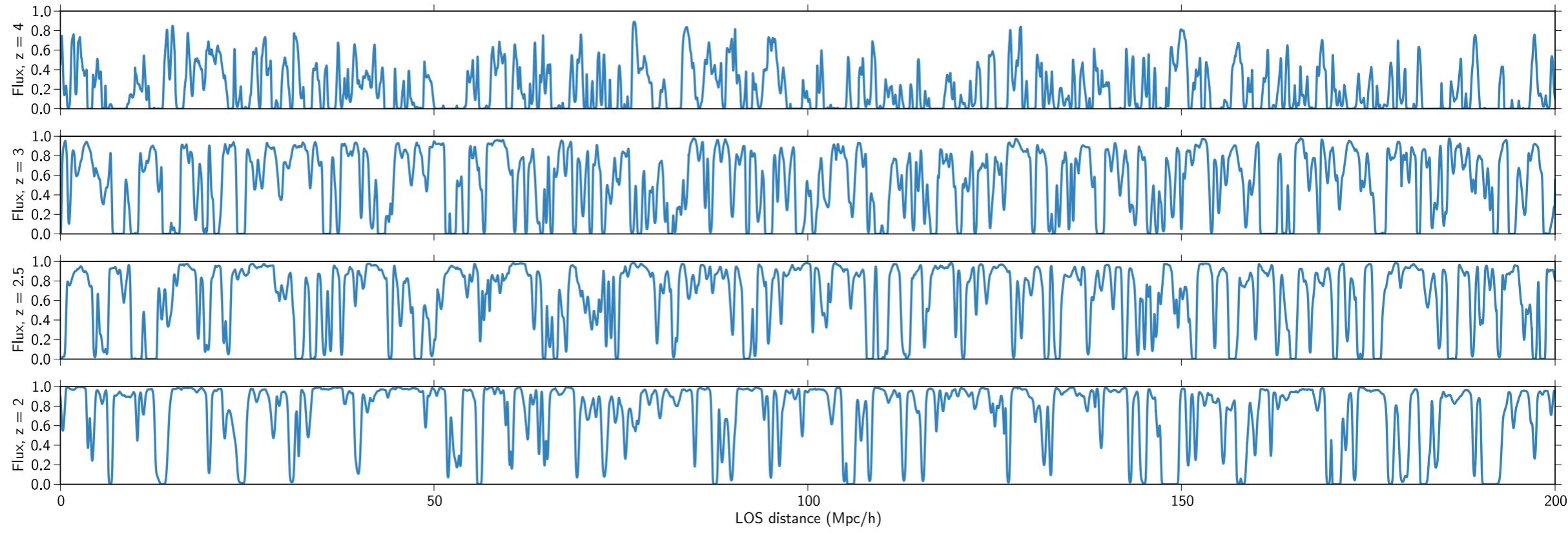
Density - temperature



$$T = T_0 \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_0} \right)^{\gamma-1}$$

- Optically thin simulations recover basic properties of diffuse IGM



$\sigma_8 = 1.0$  $\sigma_8 = 0.8$ 

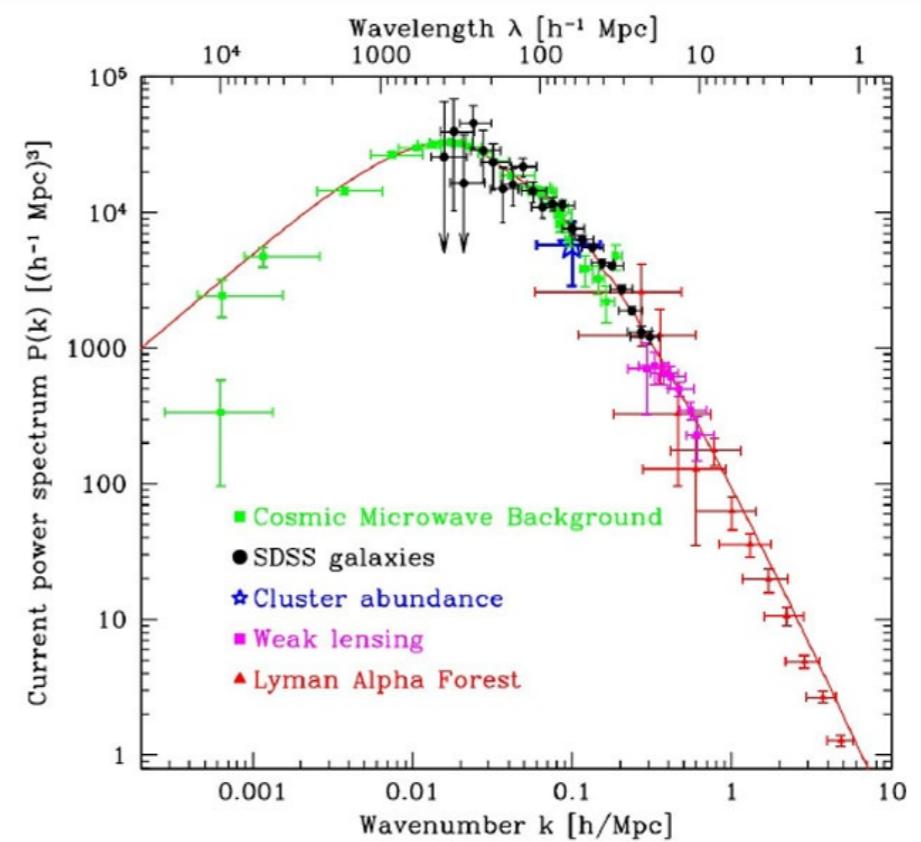
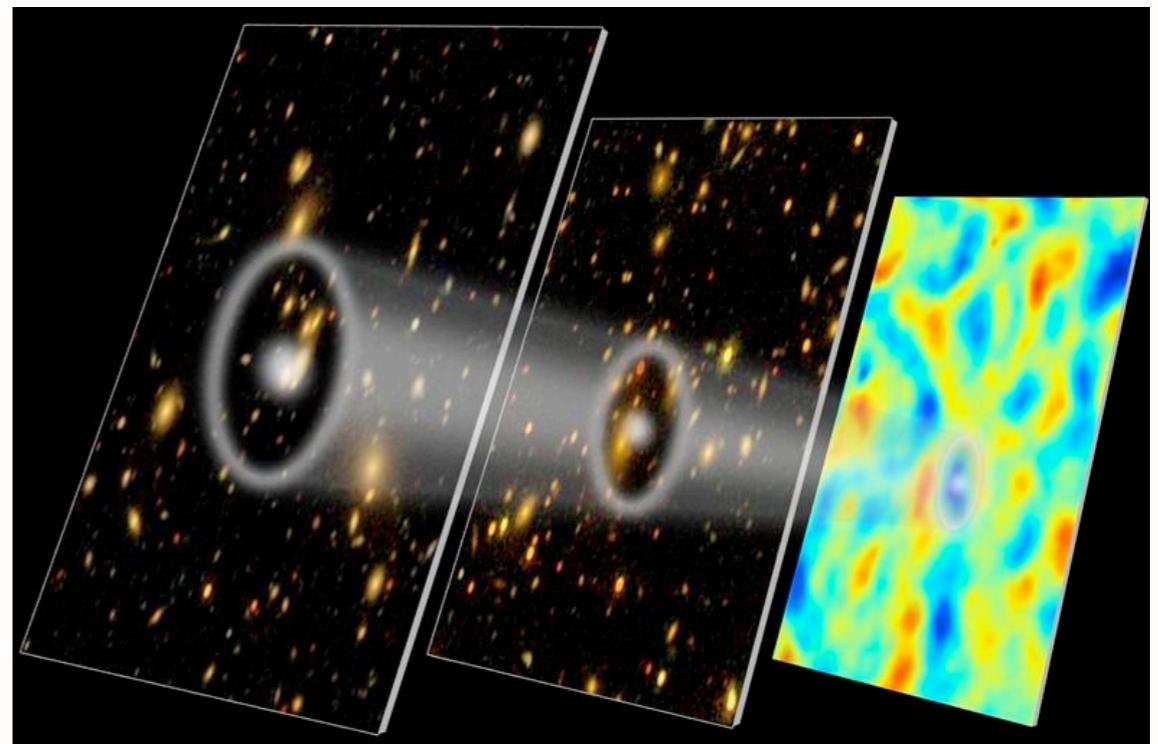
Observables

Statistic	Symbol	Measurements
Mean flux	$\langle F \rangle$	Bernardi et al. 2003, Faucher-Giguere et al. 2008, Becker et al. 2013, ...
Flux PDF	$P(F)$	Rauch et al. 1997, McDonald et al. 2000, Becker et al. 2007, Lee+ 2014...
Flux 1D power	$P_{F,1D}(k_{\parallel})$	Croft et al. 2002, McDonald et al. 2006, Palanque-Delabrouille et al. 2013
Flux 3D power	$P_F(k, \mu)$	Slosar et al. 2011, 2013, Busca et al. 2013, Delubac et al. 2014
Column density distribution	$f(N_{\text{HI}})$	Tytler 1987, Janknecht et al. 2011, ...
Doppler parameter distribution	$f(b)$	Carswell et al. 1991, Lu et al. 1996, Kirkman and Tytler 1997, ...

Flux P(k)



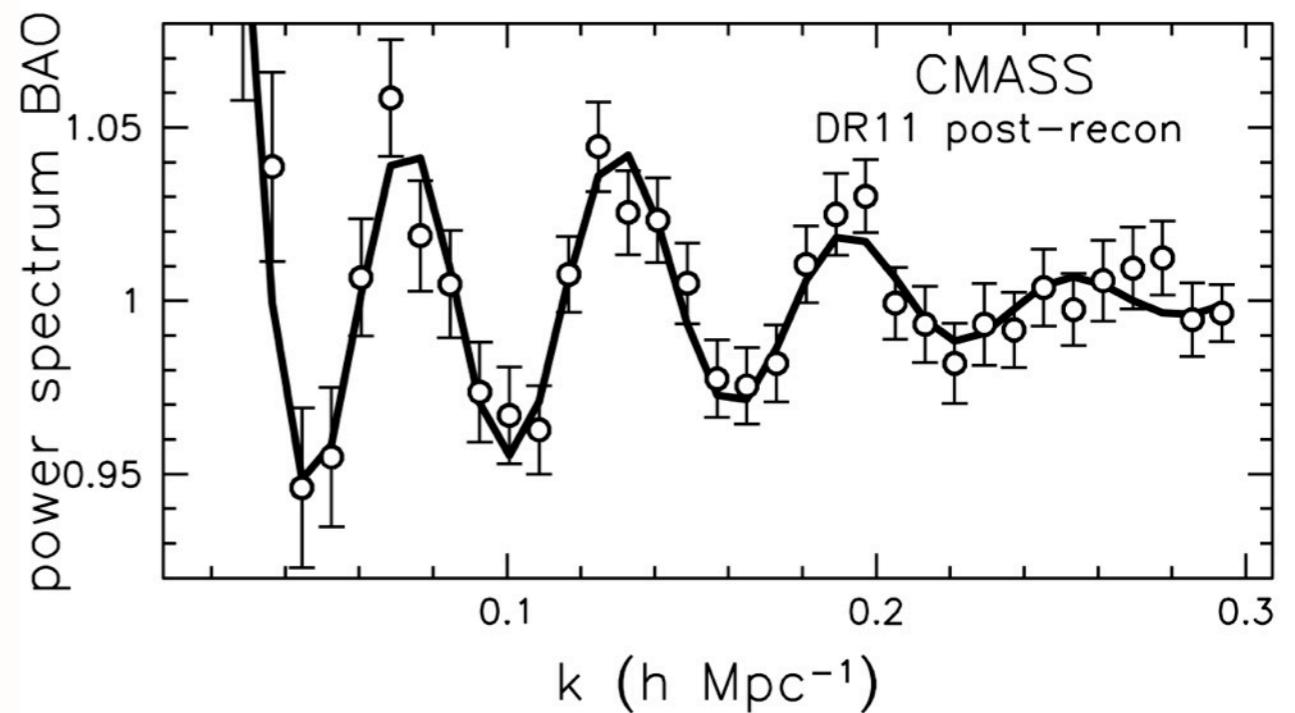
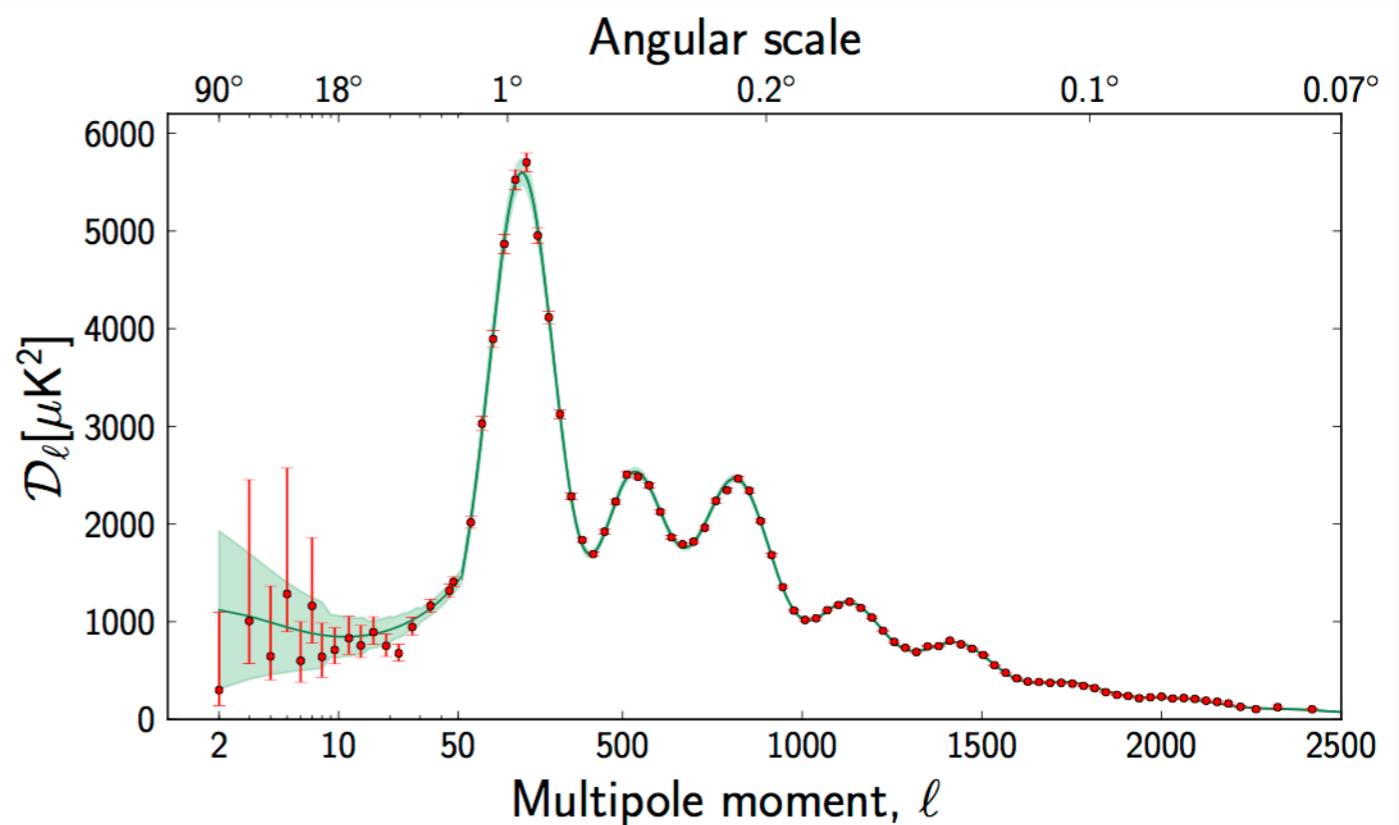
- On large scales, Ly α flux is a biased tracer of matter. Use BAO to constrain cosmological parameters. **Simulations of limited value.**
- On small scales, Ly α flux P(k) can be modeled from first principles. Handle on neutrino mass, warm dark matter, inflation... **Simulations essential.**



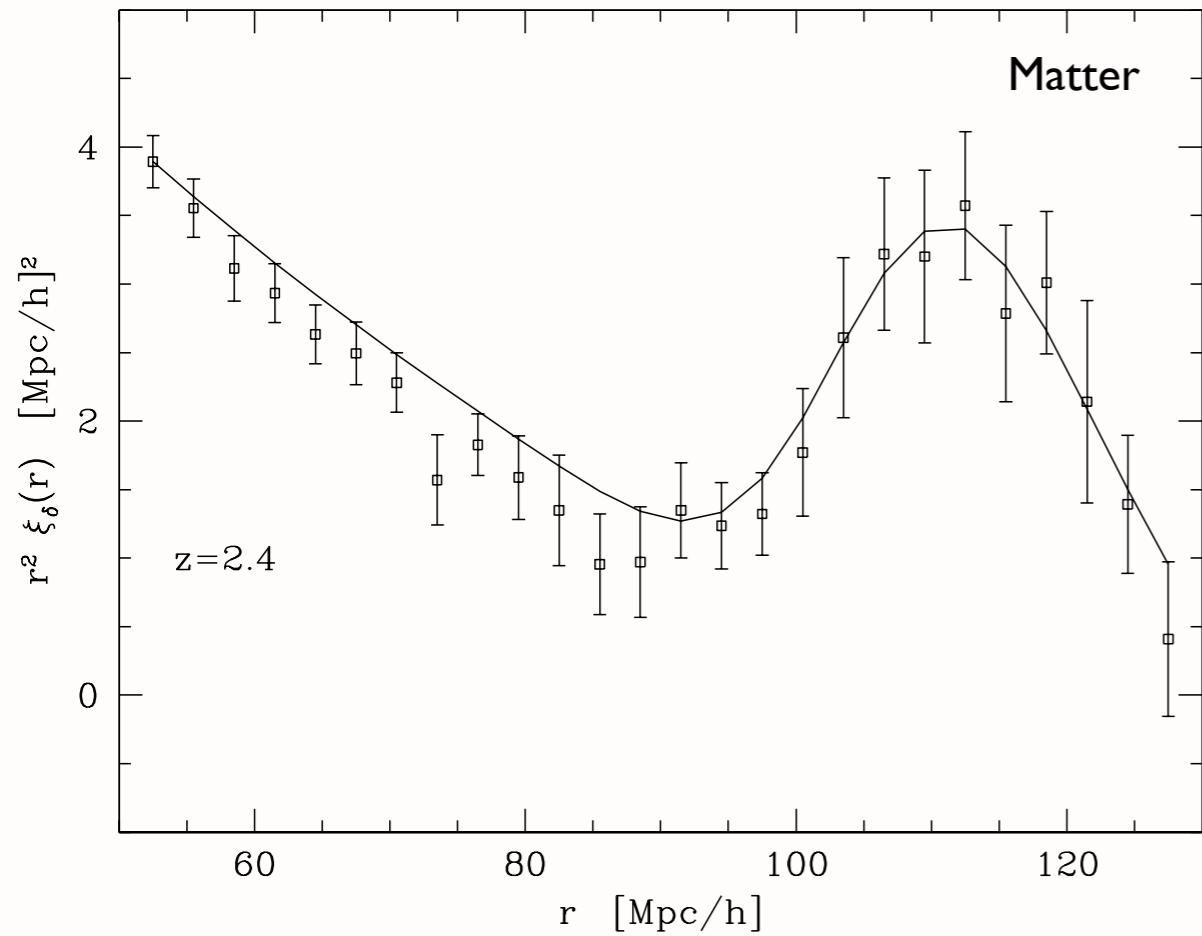
Large scales: BAO



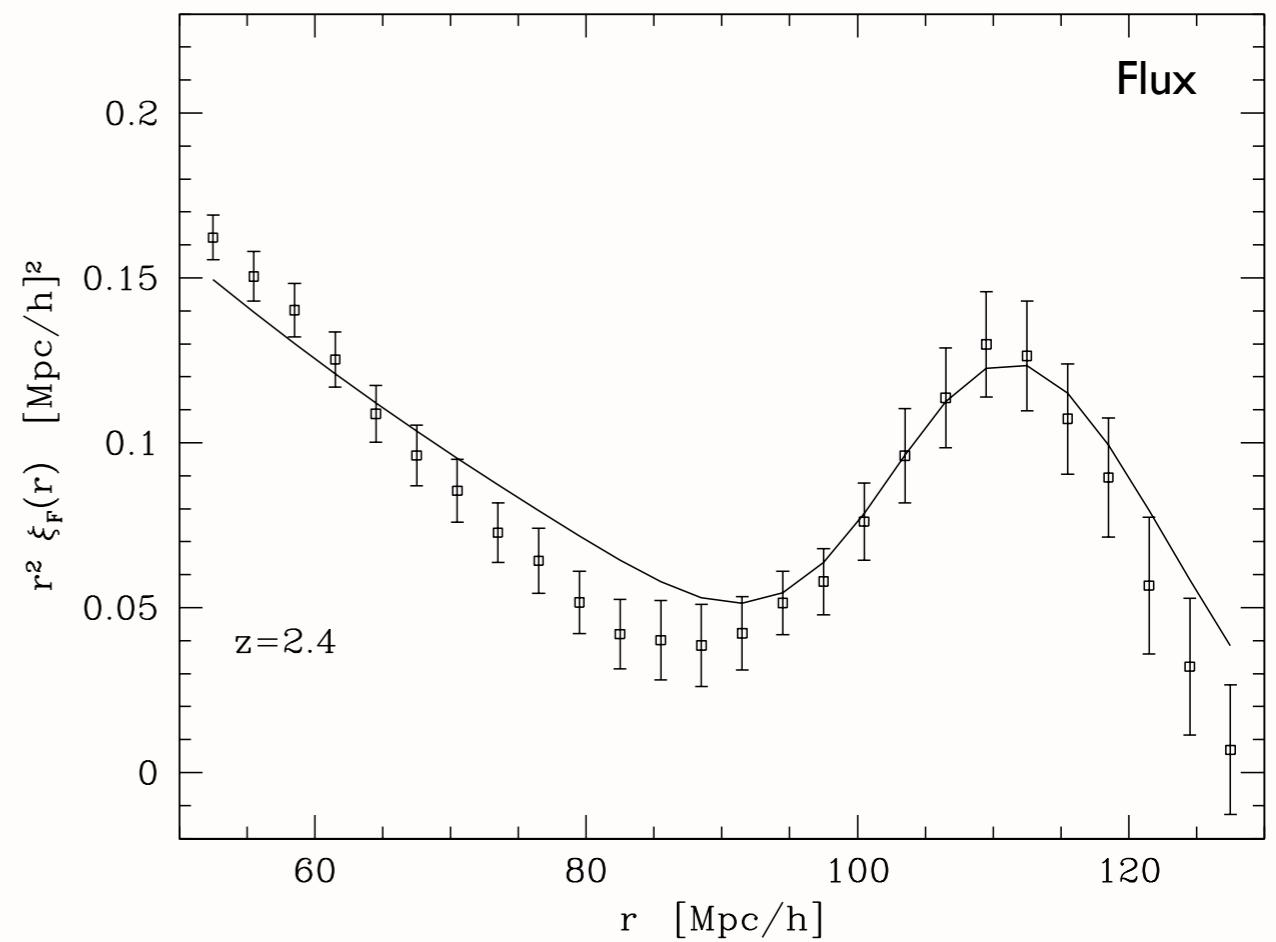
- CMB, $z \sim 1000$
(Planck collaboration)
- Galaxies, $z \sim 0.5$
(BOSS, Anderson et al. 2014)



- Different redshift range with Ly-a: $2 < z < 5$
- Roadrunner, gravity only simulations: 750 Mpc/h box, 4000^3 particles/grid



White et al. (2010)



Non-grav. contribution



I. Fluctuations in ionizing radiation:

Place quasars at random, assign luminosities, assume isotropic emission.

$$\Phi \propto \frac{1}{(L/L_*)^{-\alpha} + (L/L_*)^{-\beta}}$$

(Croom et al. 2004)

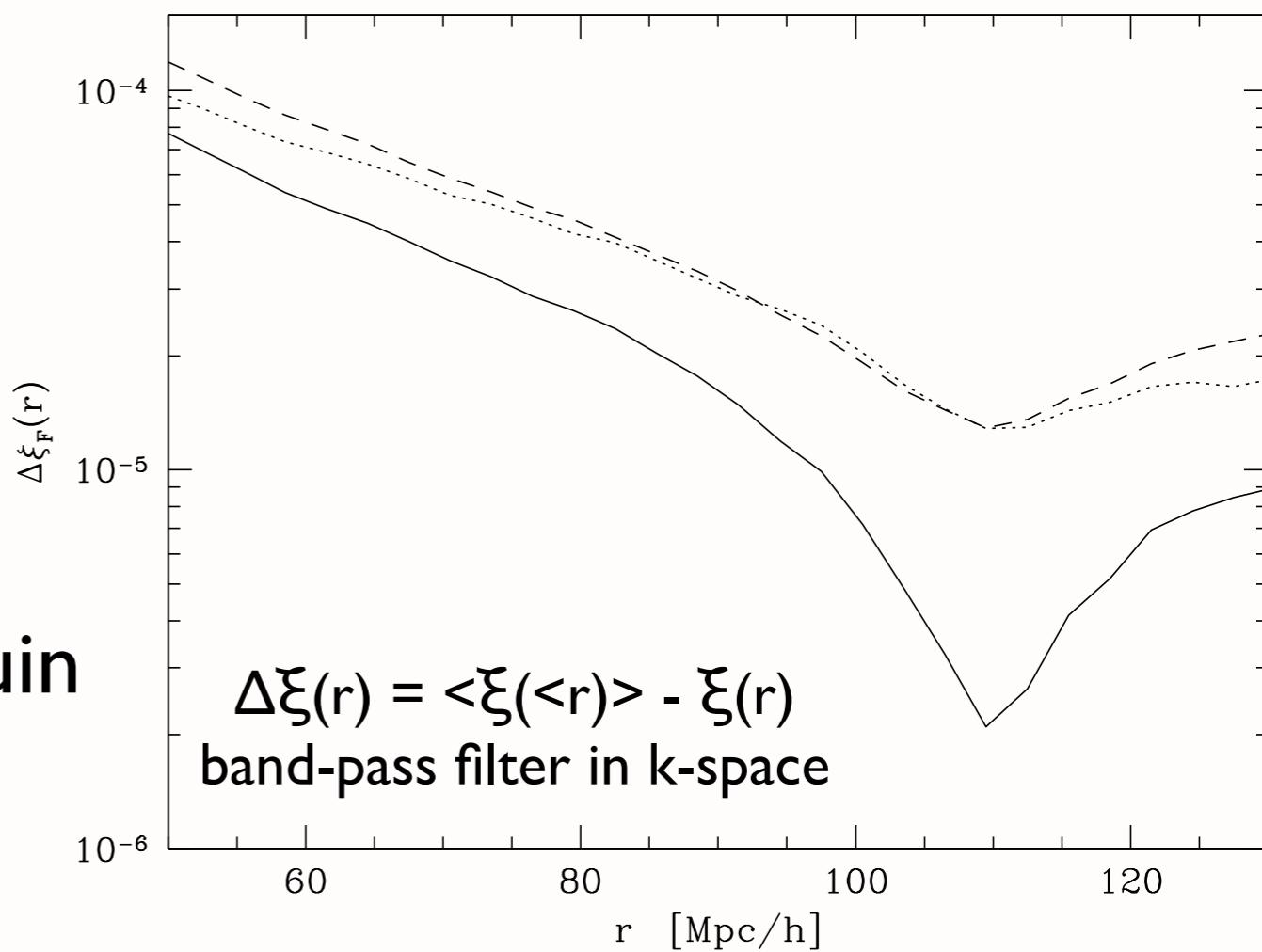
$$\Gamma_i \propto L_i \frac{e^{-r_i/r_0}}{4\pi r_i^2}$$

(Meiksin & White 2004)

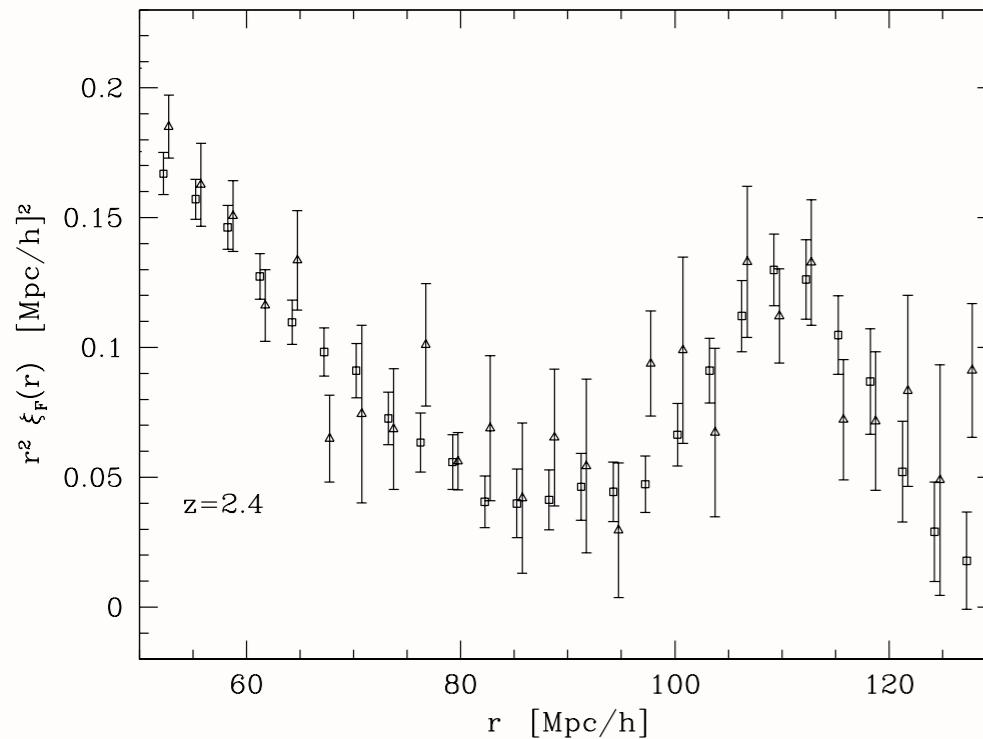
2. IGM temperature

Hell reionization at $z \sim 3$ (McQuinn et al. 2009...)

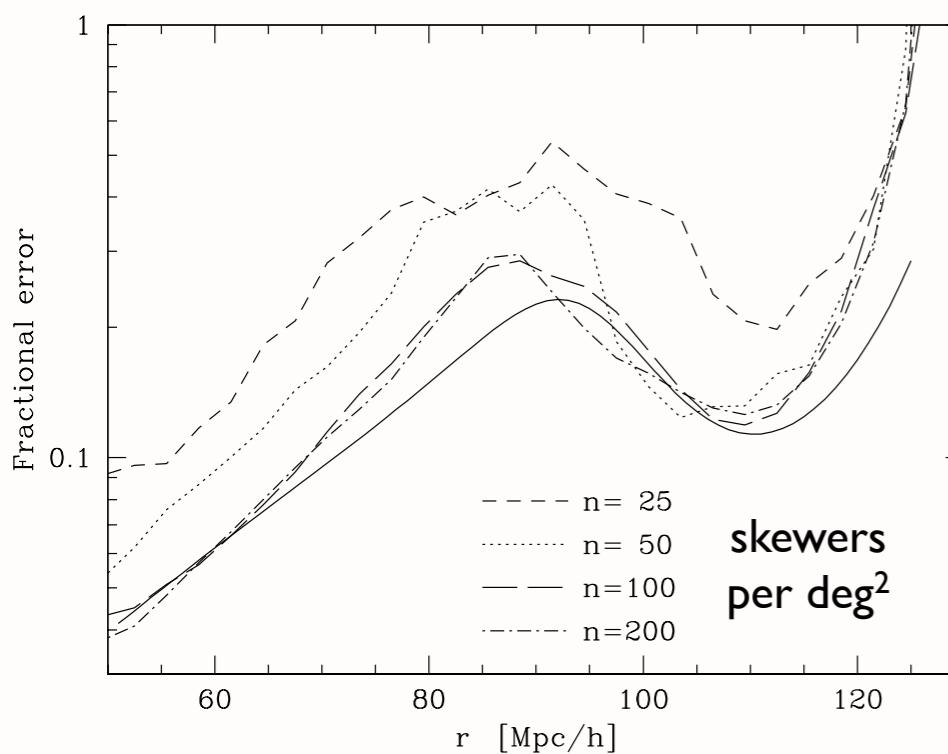
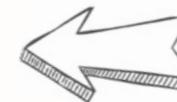
T_0 from log-normal dist.



Simulating BAO peak

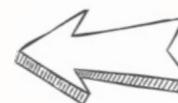


- Adding uncorrelated Gaussian noise

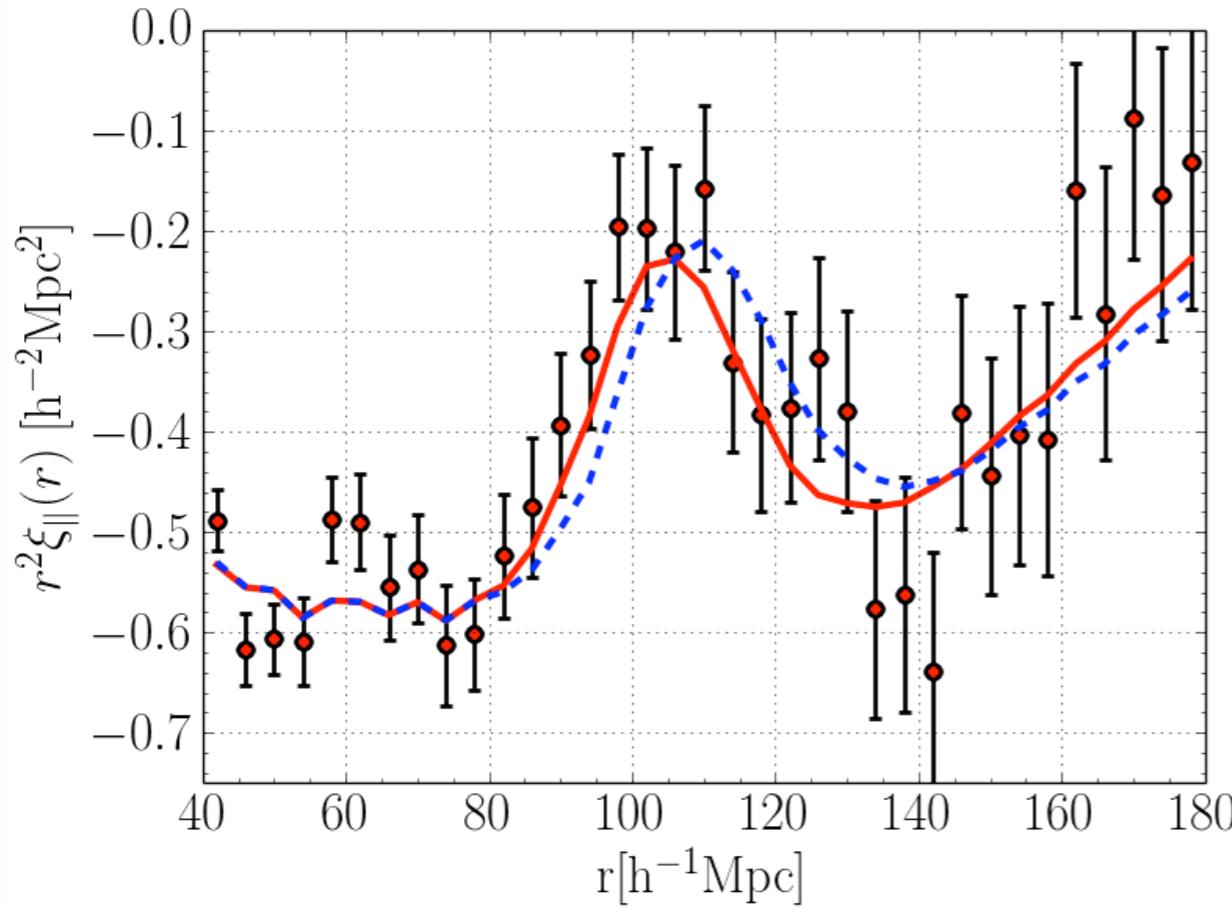


- Change in LOS areal density: saturation at $50-100 \text{ deg}^{-2}$; B-band $m \sim 23$ cutoff

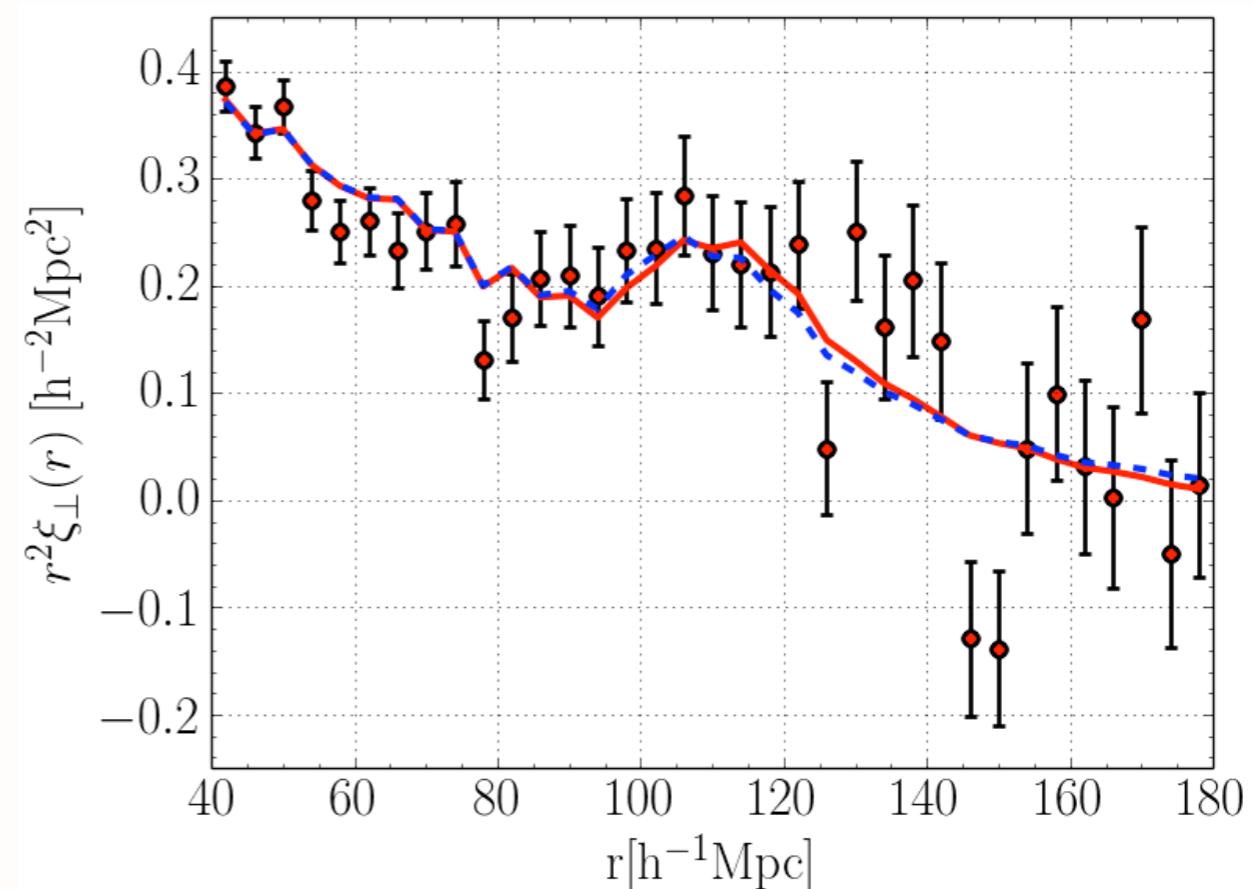
Matches MS-DESI



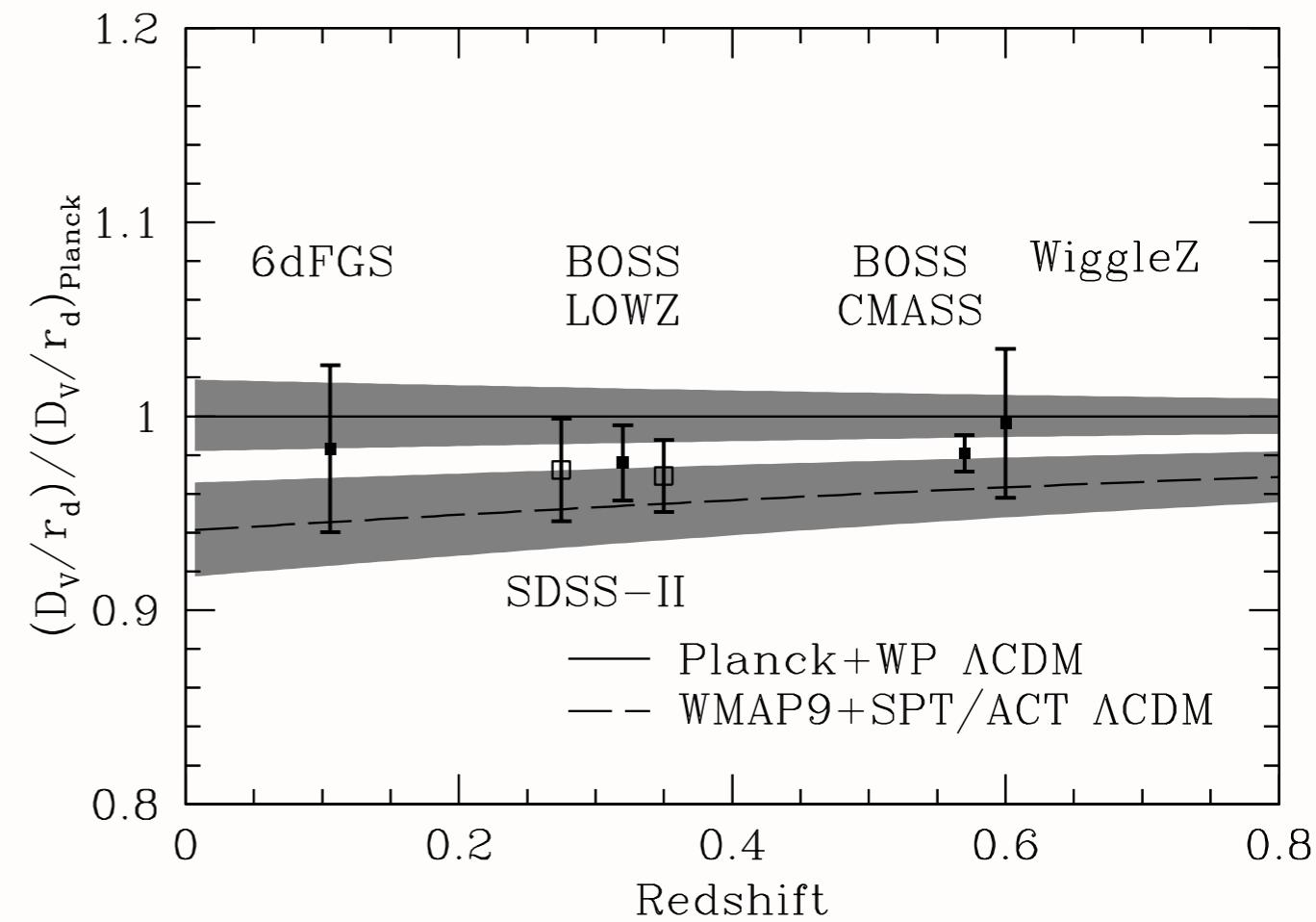
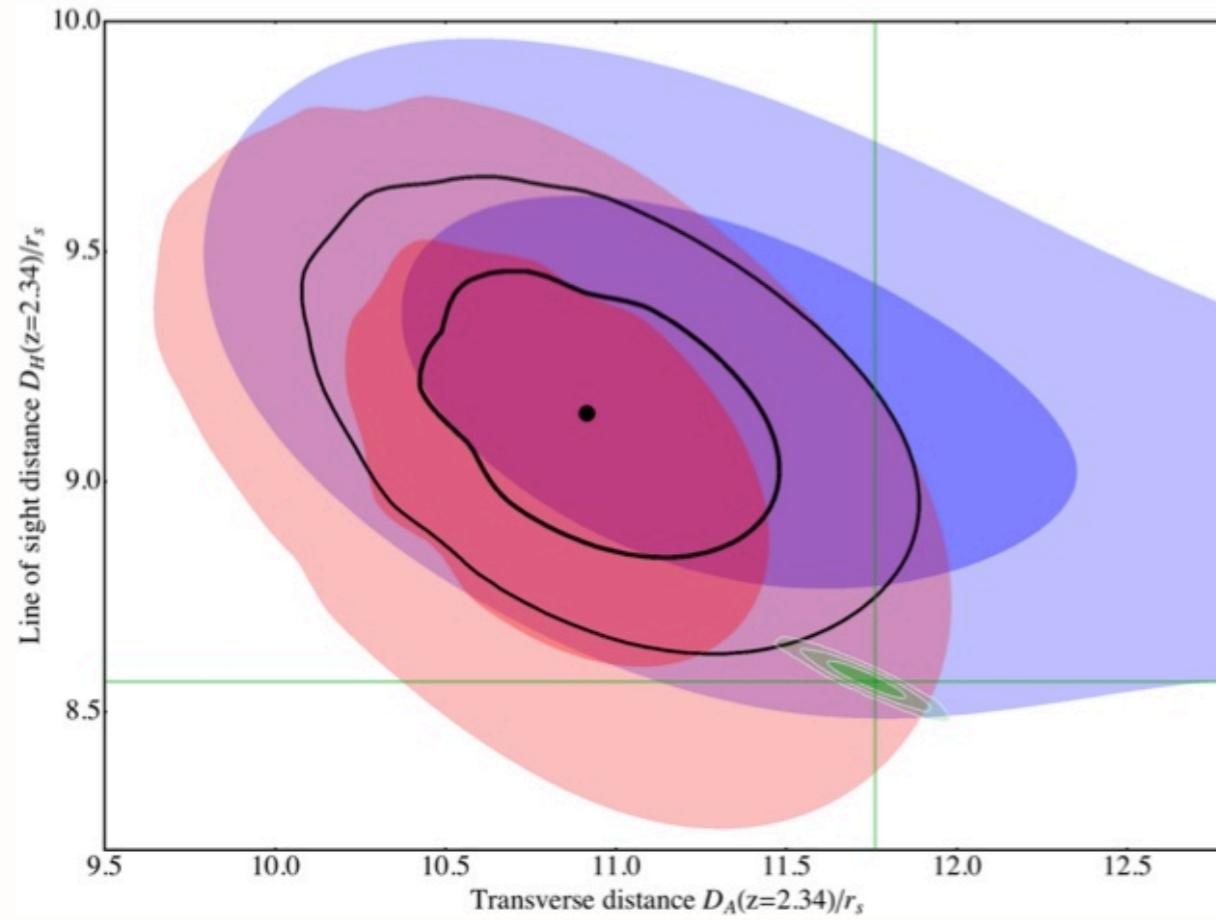
Measurement



BOSS Ly-a BAO:
Delubac et al. 2014



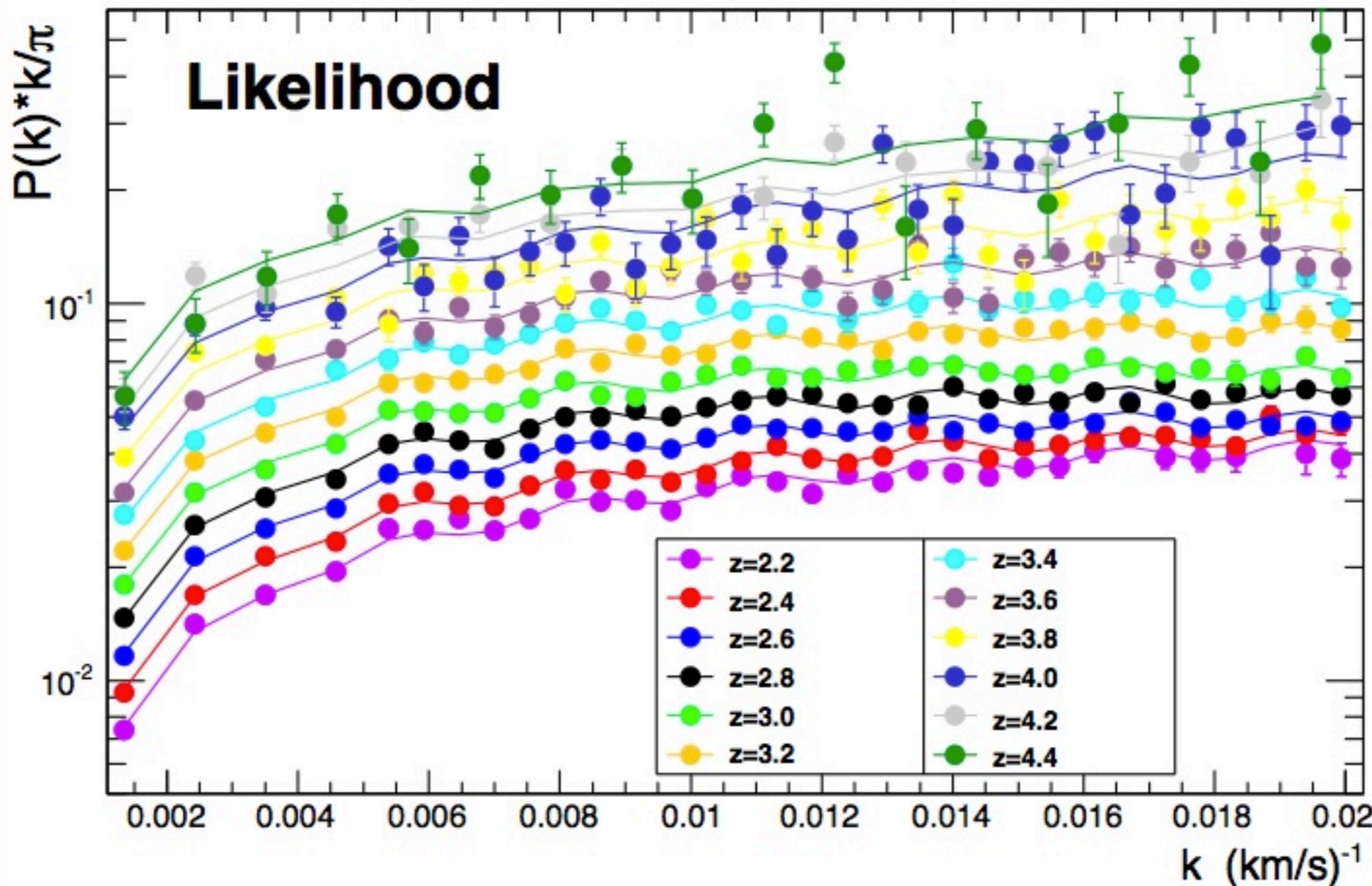
Ly-a tension



LyA: Delubac et al. 2014 +
Font-Ribera et al. 2014

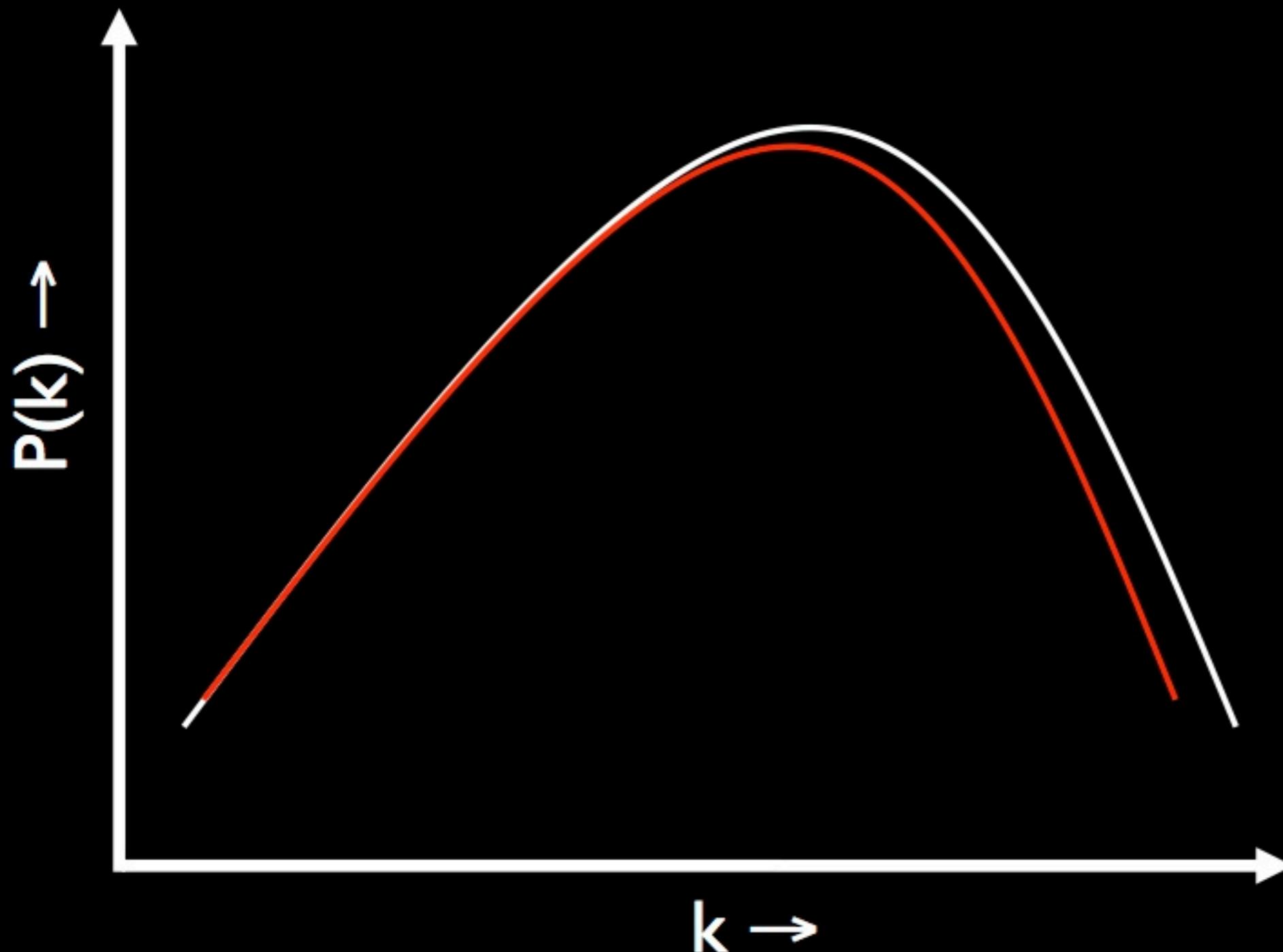
Galaxies:
Anderson et al. 2014

Small scales: 1D $P(k)$



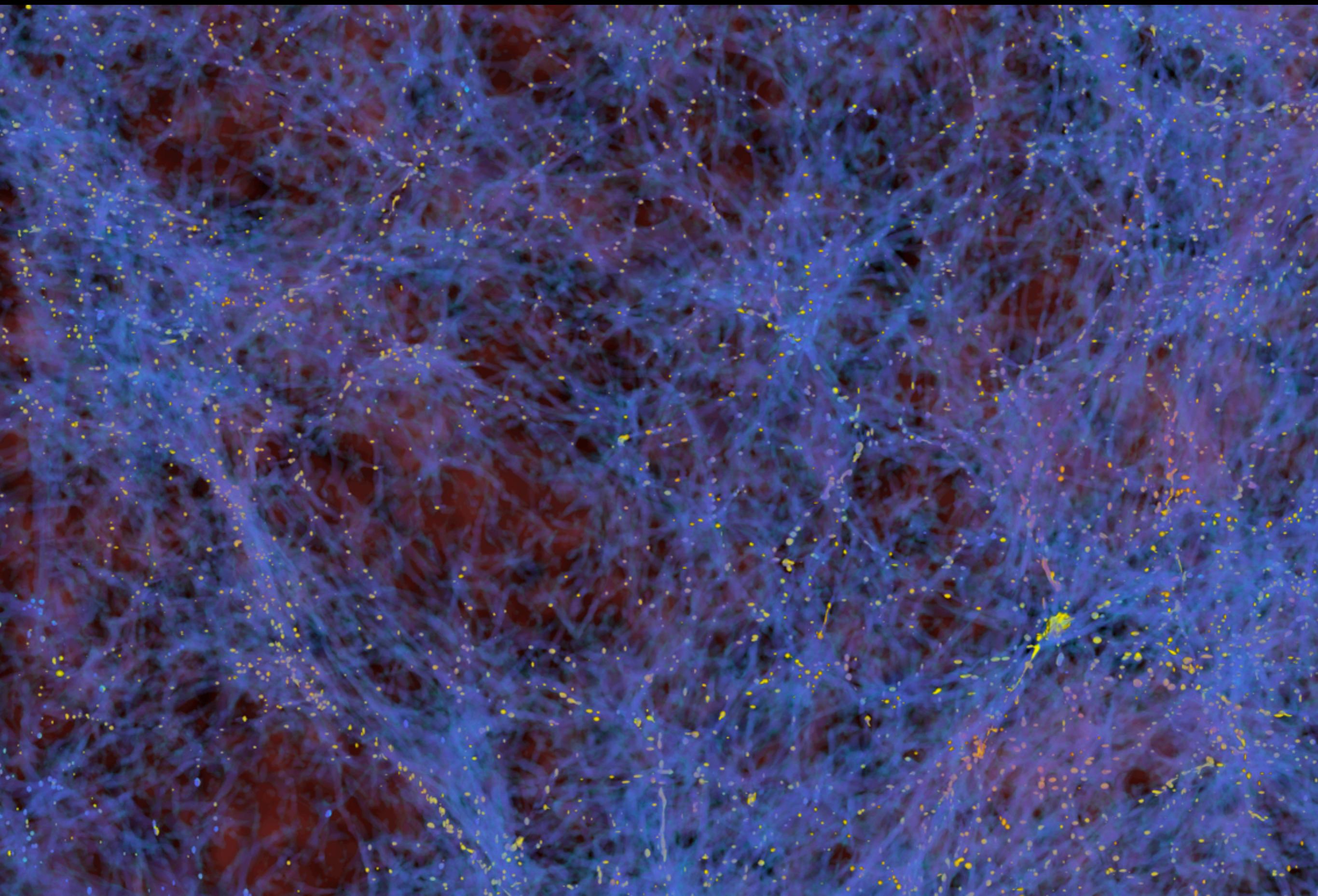
the interesting things are

masses of neutrinos
warm dark matter
running of the spectral index...

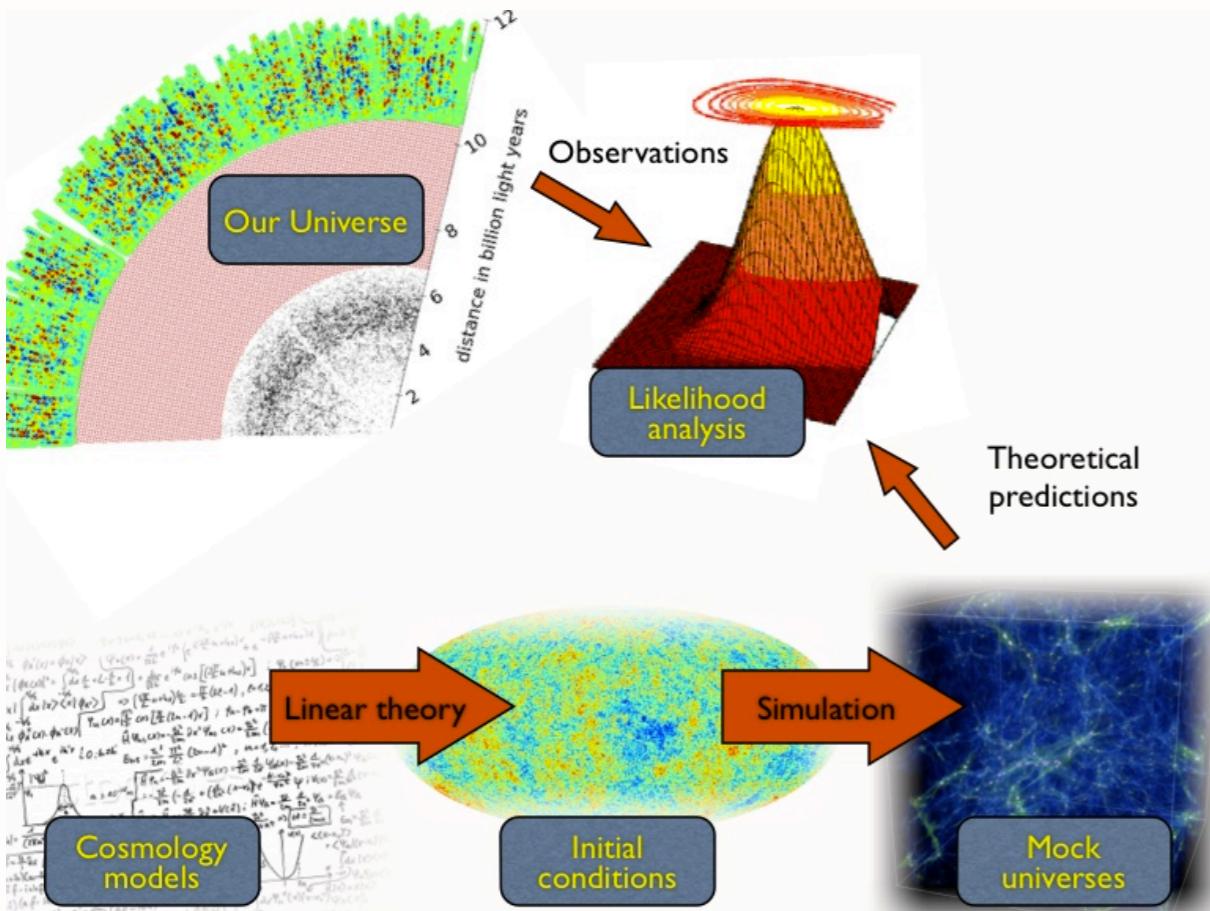


4096^3 hydro simulation (~ 100 Mpc/h)

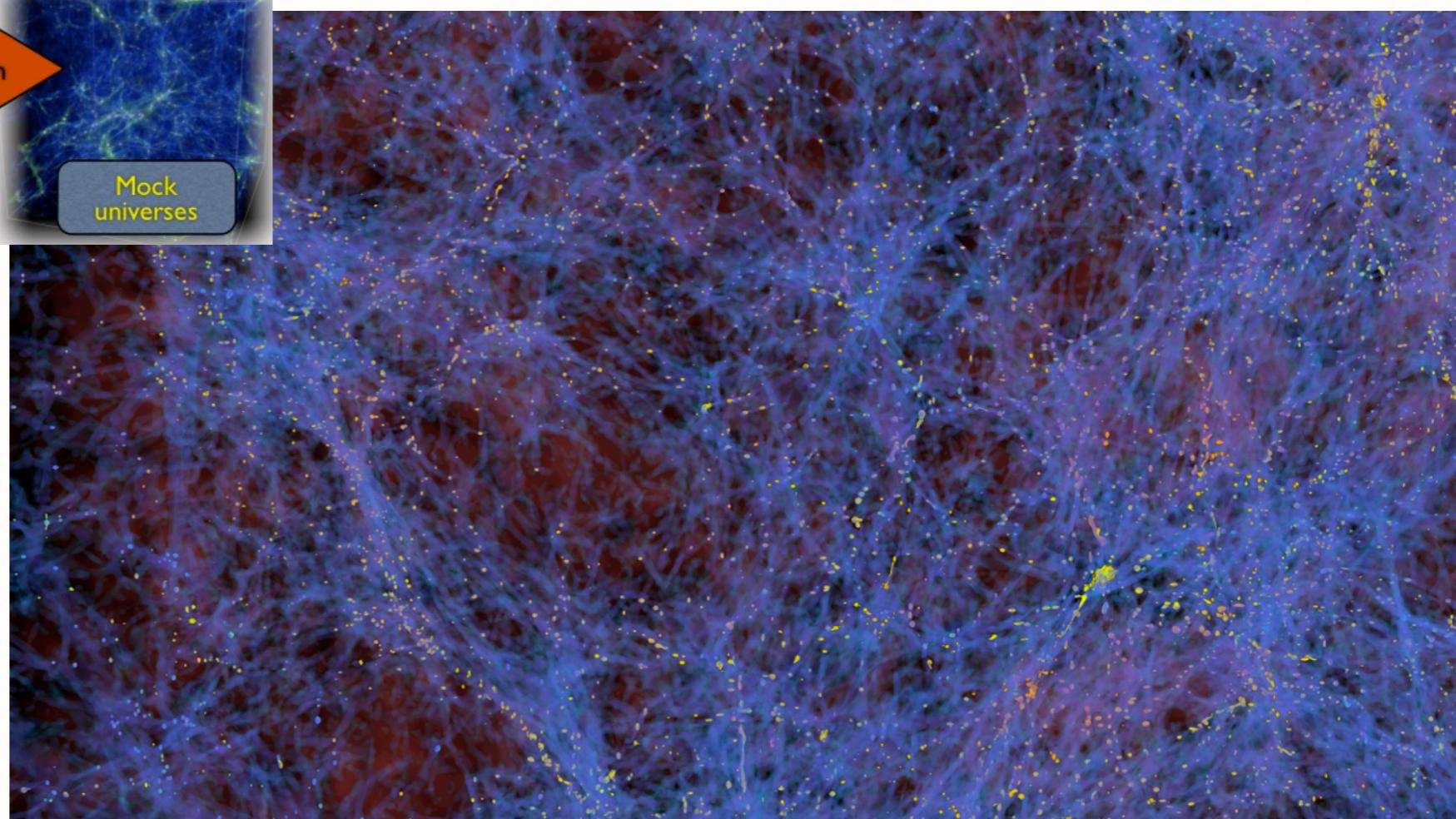
Blue: $F \sim 0$; Red: $F \sim 1$



Ongoing work



- Building an emulator with “gold standard” simulations.



Summary

- Ly- α BAO better developed than high-end $P(k)$, but arguably less interesting.
- Ly- α BAO exhibits some tension ($\sim 2.5 \sigma$) with the “concordance” Λ CDM.
- 1D $P(k)$ promise for constraining neutrino mass and running.
- We have developed Nyx code (improved applied math engine, good scaling wrt number of processors).
- Currently running 4096^3 hydro simulations.
- First cosmological constraints on the way.