

Cosmostatistics: the initial conditions and the large-scale structure of the Universe

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Some specificities of cosmology

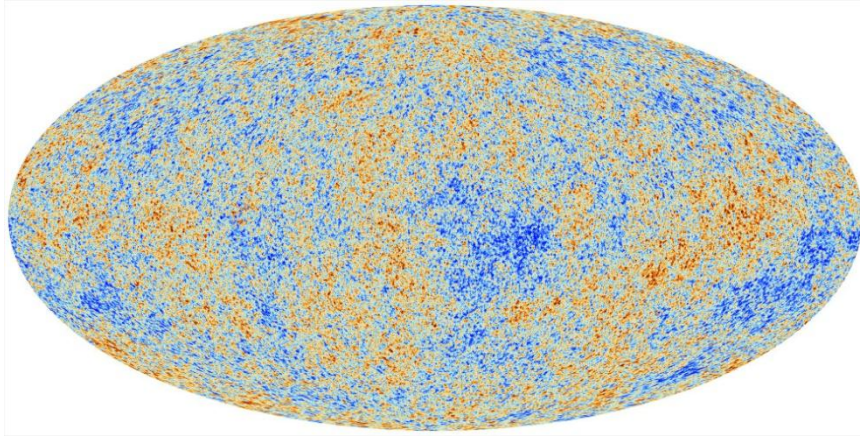
- *Unicity*. The experience is unique and irreproducible by physical experimentation. There is no exteriority nor anteriority. The properties of the Universe cannot be determined statistically on a set.
- *Energy*. The energy scales at stake in the Early Universe are orders of magnitude higher than anything we can reach on Earth.
- *Arrow of time*. Reasoning in cosmology is "bottom-up". The final state is known and the initial state has to be inferred.

 The *initial conditions* of the Universe are particular with respect to other physical phenomena.

Cosmostatistics of the initial conditions

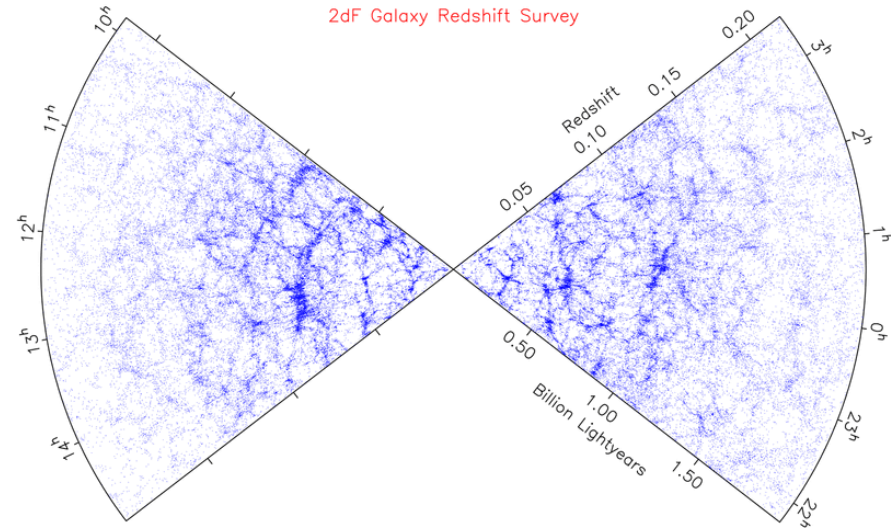
- “*Initial conditions*” : ICs for *gravitational evolution...*
AFTER inflation
AFTER Hot Big Bang phenomena (*primordial nucleosynthesis, decoupling, recombination, free-streaming of neutrinos, acoustic oscillations of the photon-baryon plasma, transition from radiation to matter dominated universe*)
- *Cosmostatistics*: discipline of **using the departures from homogeneity** observed in astronomical surveys to **distinguish between cosmological models**.
- Huge data sets, but fundamental limits to information:
 - on large scales: *causality*
 - on small scales: *non-linearity*

CMB



$$N_{\text{mode}}^{\text{CMB}} \propto l_{\text{max}}^2$$

LSS



$$N_{\text{mode}}^{\text{LSS}} \propto k_{\text{max}}^3$$

A time-machine (380,000 yrs \rightarrow 10^{-35} s):

linear perturbation theory

Komatsu, Spergel & Wandelt 2005, arXiv:astro-ph/0305189

Yadav & Wandelt 2005, arXiv:astro-ph/0505386

Can we go from the linear to the non-linear problem?

Bayesian inference of the ICs

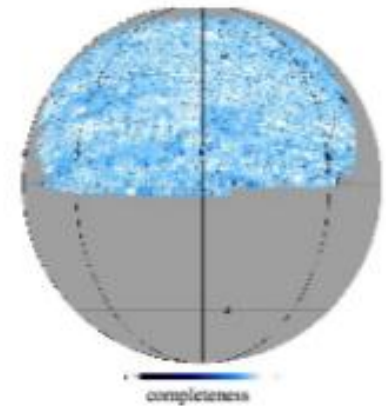
- Why do we need Bayesian inference?

Inference of signals = ill-posed problem

- Noise
- Incomplete observations: survey geometry, selection effects, biases, cosmic variance
- Systematic uncertainties
- Cosmic variance

➡ No unique recovery is possible!

- A good question: "What is the probability distribution of possible signals compatible with the observations? "

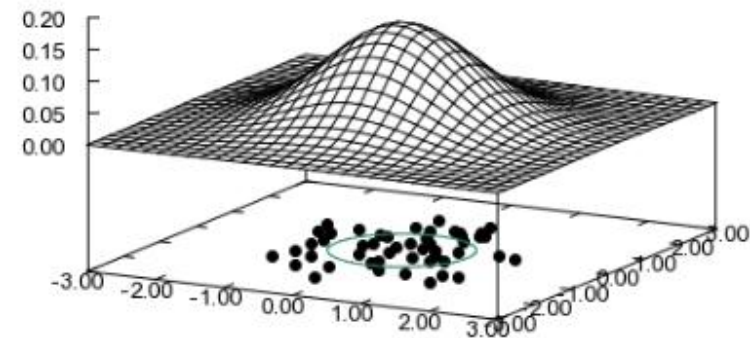


Bayesian inference of the ICs

- Problems:
 - High dimensional (10^7 parameters)
 - A large number of **correlated** parameters
- ➔ **No reduction of the problem size is possible!**
- Complex posterior distribution
- Numerical approximation: for $\text{dim} > 4$: sampling the posterior distribution

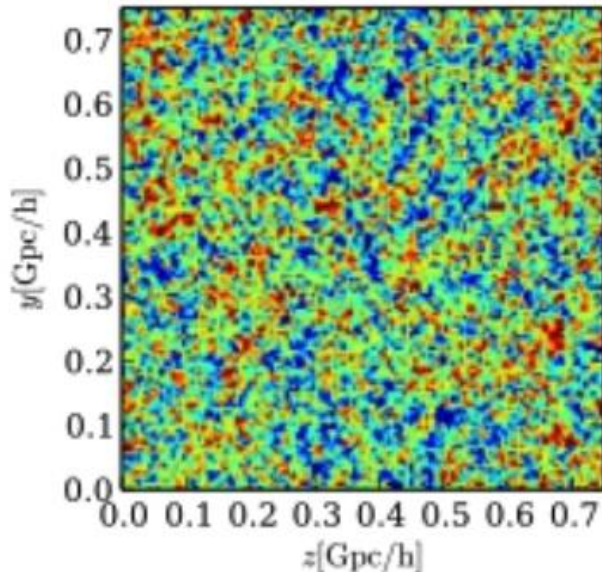
$$\mathcal{P}(s|d) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_N(s|d) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \delta^D(s - s_i)$$

- But how to "get the dots" ?

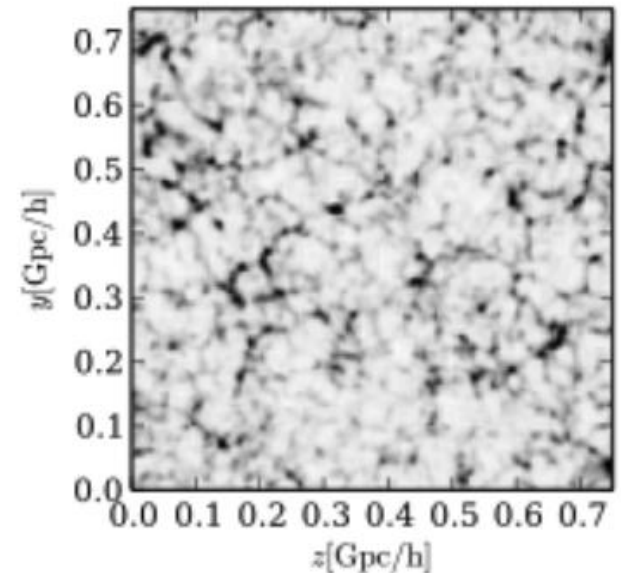


4D physical inference of the ICs

- Physical motivation:
 - Complex final state
 - Simple initial state
 - A "direct only" problem
- Initial state



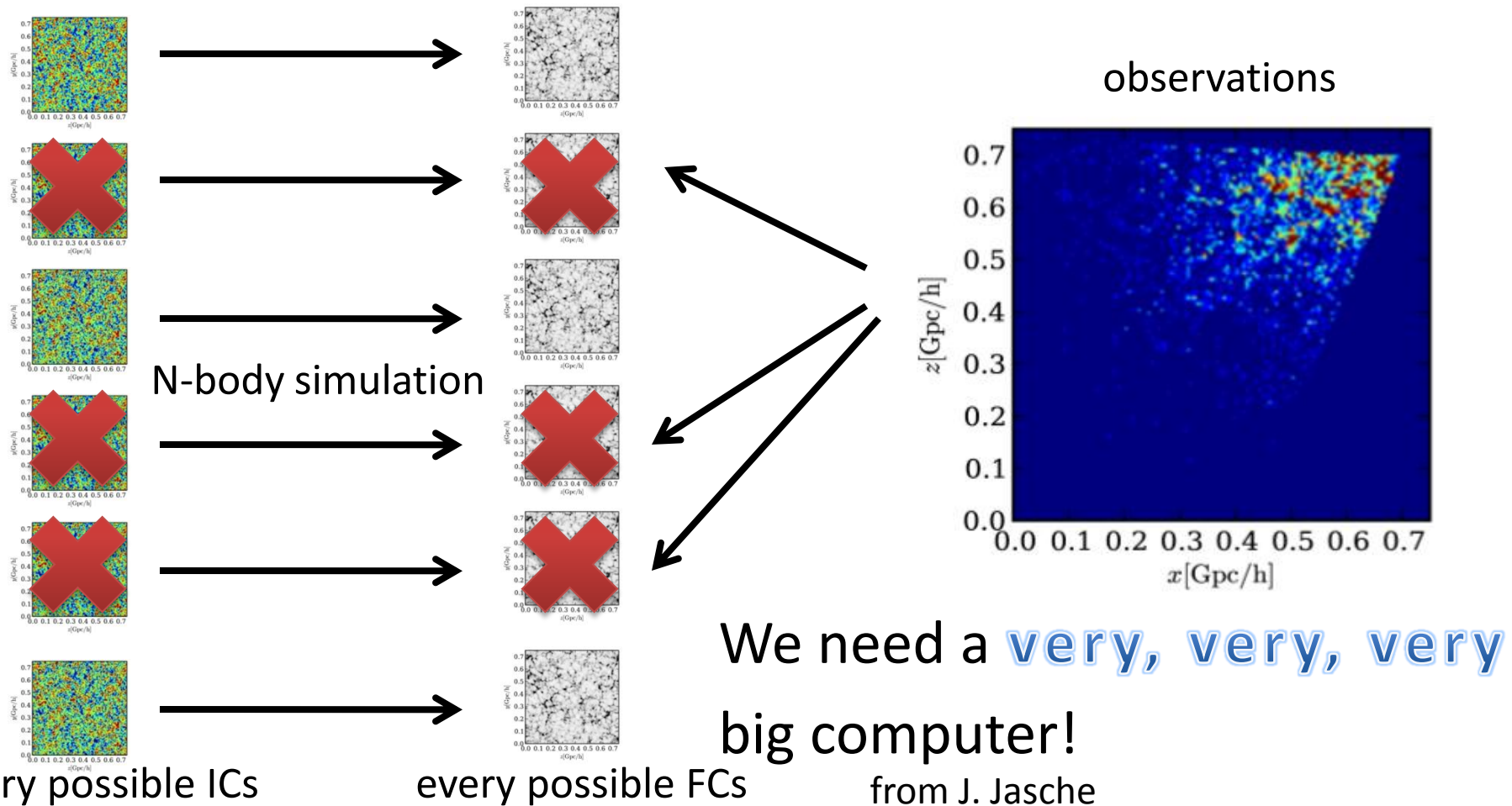
GRAVITY



from J. Jasche

4D physical inference of the ICs

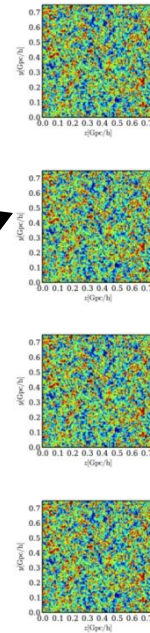
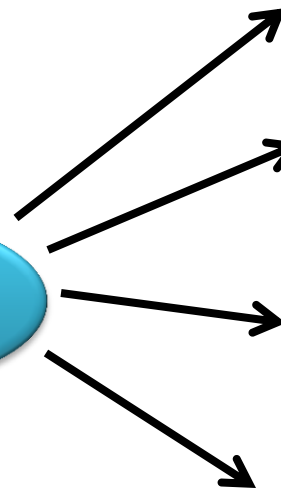
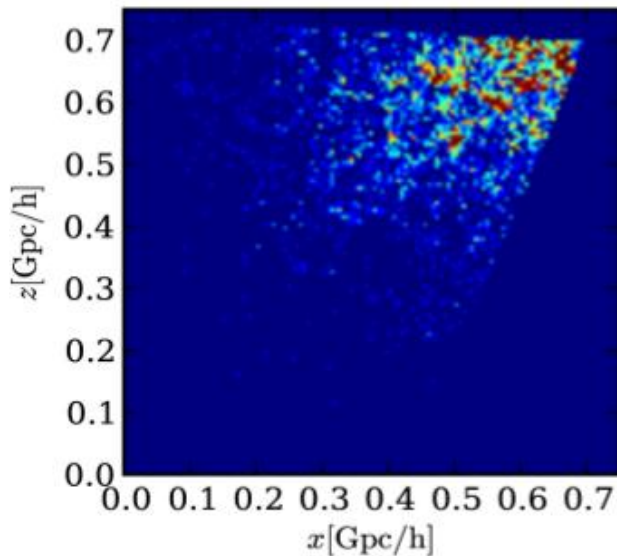
- The ideal scenario:



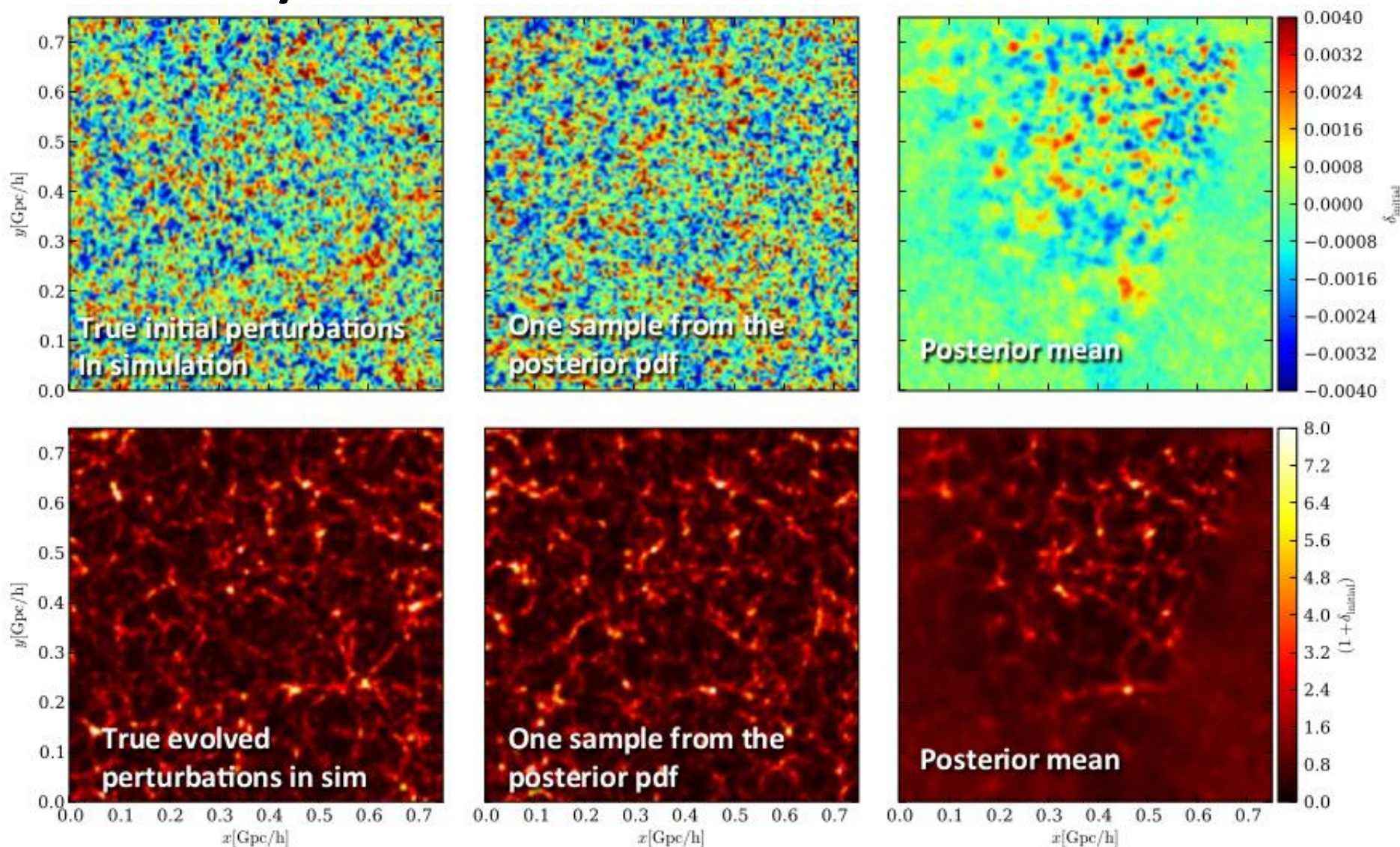
BORG: Bayesian Origin Reconstruction from Galaxies

- MCMC with Hamiltonian sampling
- Second-order Lagrangian perturbation theory

observations



Bayesian non-linear inference



Samples of the posterior density

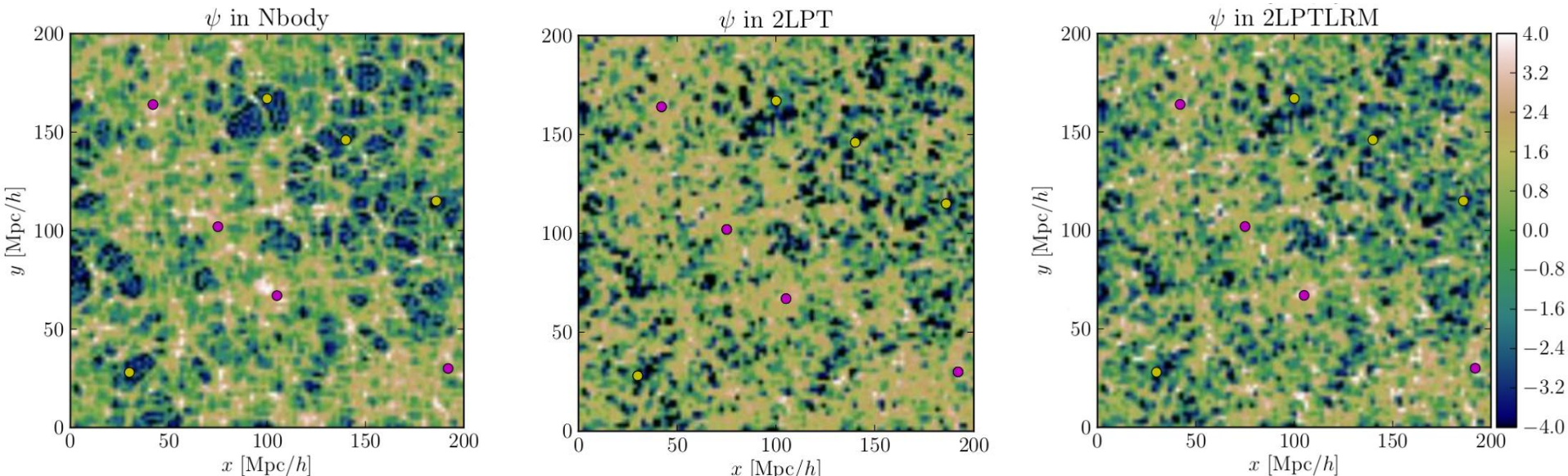
- Each sample: a possible version of the truth
- The variation between samples quantifies the uncertainty that results from having, e.g.
 - only one Universe (a more precise version of “cosmic variance”)
 - imperfect data (mask, finite volume, finite number of galaxies, photometric redshifts...)

BORG at work

Beyond 2LPT?

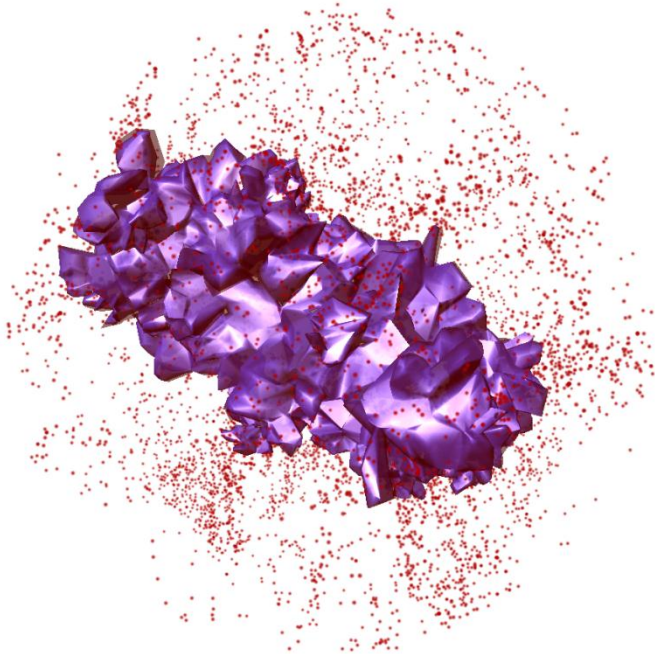
- Recall the number of usable modes goes like k^3
- We need numerically efficient and flexible tools to model cosmic structure formation in the NL regime
- A proposal: remapping of 2LPT in the mildly non-linear regime

FL, Jasche, Gil-Marín & Wandelt 2013, arXiv:1305.4642



Aside: cosmology with voids

- A public void catalog from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey DR7:



- **Number count**: void **size** determination
- **Dynamics**: **linear or weakly non-linear** regime
- First steps toward a systematic study of void statistics:
 - **One-point function** Sutter , Lavaux, Alizadeh, Biswas, FL & Wandelt, in prep.
 - **Two-point function** Hamaus *et al* 2013, arXiv:1307.2571; FL & Wandelt, in prep.

Concluding thoughts

- BORG: A **non-linear time machine** using Bayesian posterior exploration to infer primordial quantities from late-time observations
- Need for **efficient tools to model cosmic structure formation** in the non-linear regime
- Cosmological physical reconstruction of the initial conditions of the Universe becomes feasible.
 - BAO, clusters, voids
 - Non-Gaussianity
 - Isocurvature perturbations
 - Gravitational waves in LSS...

Don't fight non-linearity to get cosmological information – embrace it!