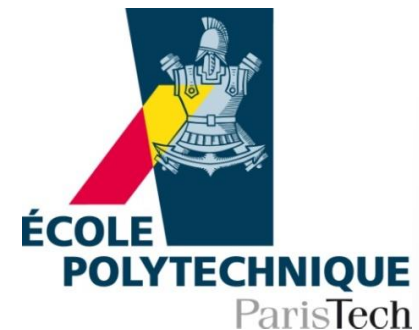
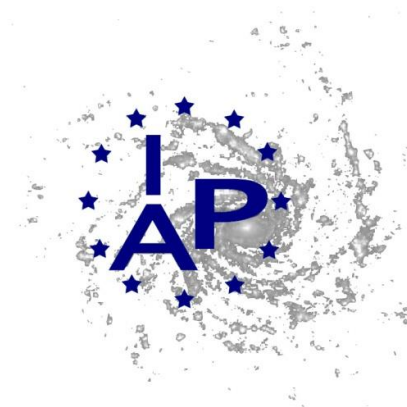


Cosmostatistics: the initial conditions and the large-scale structure of the Universe

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November 9th, 2013

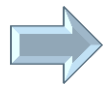


In collaboration with:

Héctor Gil-Marín (U. Portsmouth/U. Barcelona), Jens Jasche (IAP),
Emilio Romano-Díaz (U. Bonn), Svetlin Tassev (U. Princeton),
Benjamin Wandelt (IAP/U. Illinois), Matías Zaldarriaga (IAS Princeton)

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 have a **particular status** with respect to other physical phenomena.

Cosmostatistics of the initial conditions

- “Initial conditions”: ICs for *gravitational evolution...*

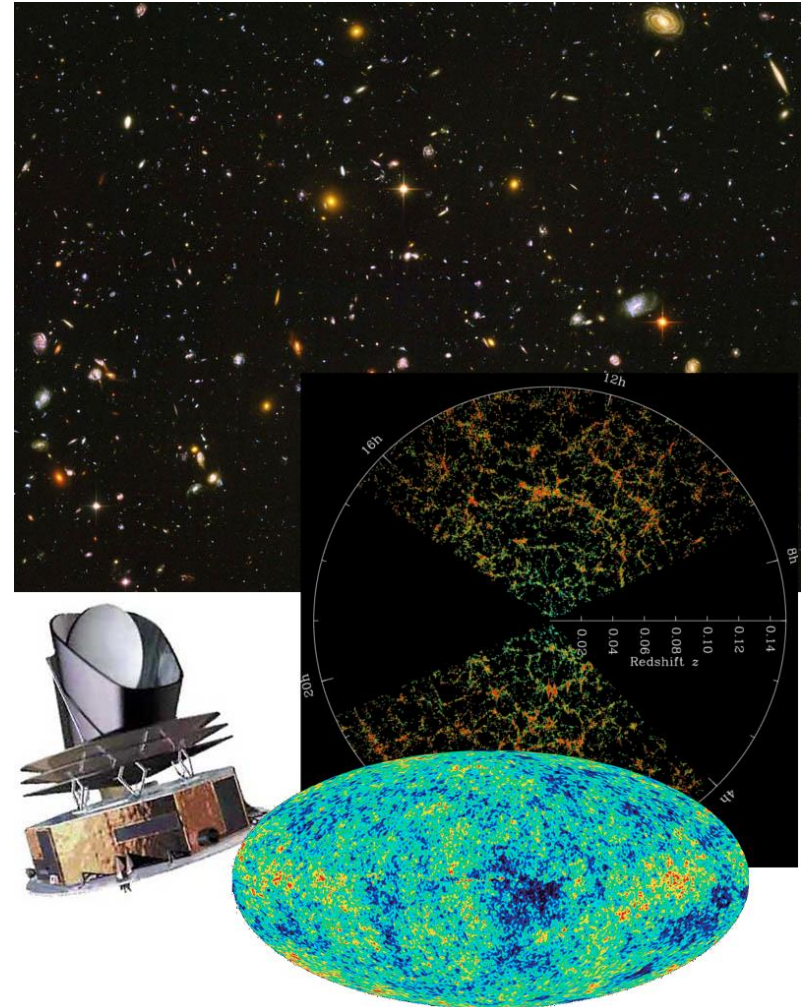
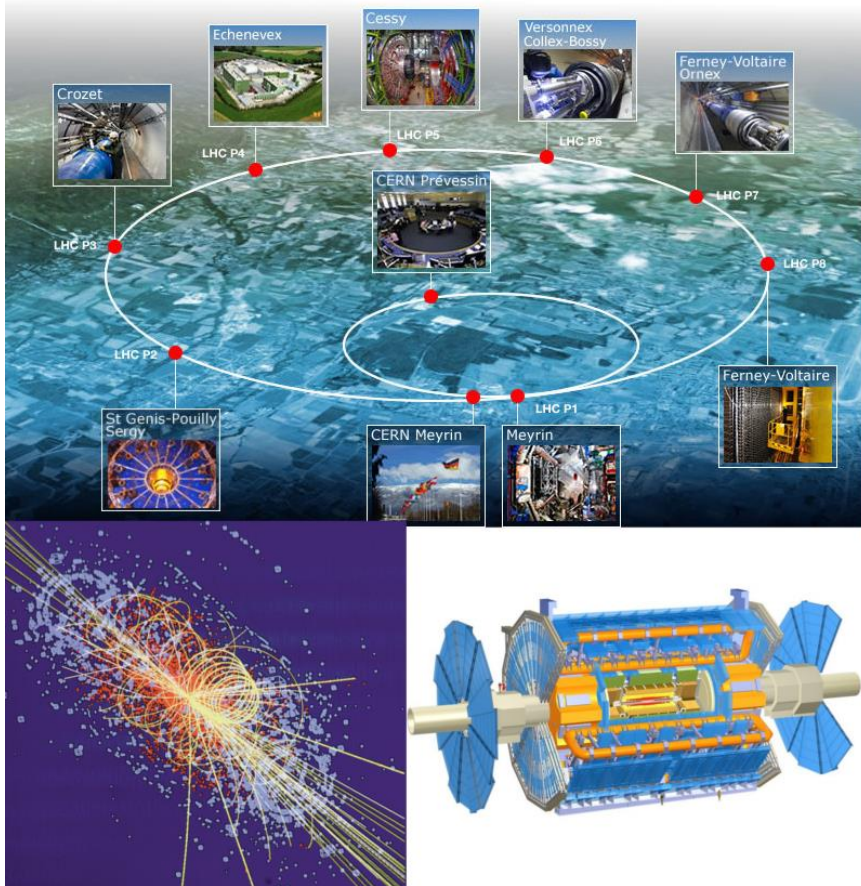
AFTER inflation

AFTER Hot Big Bang phenomena

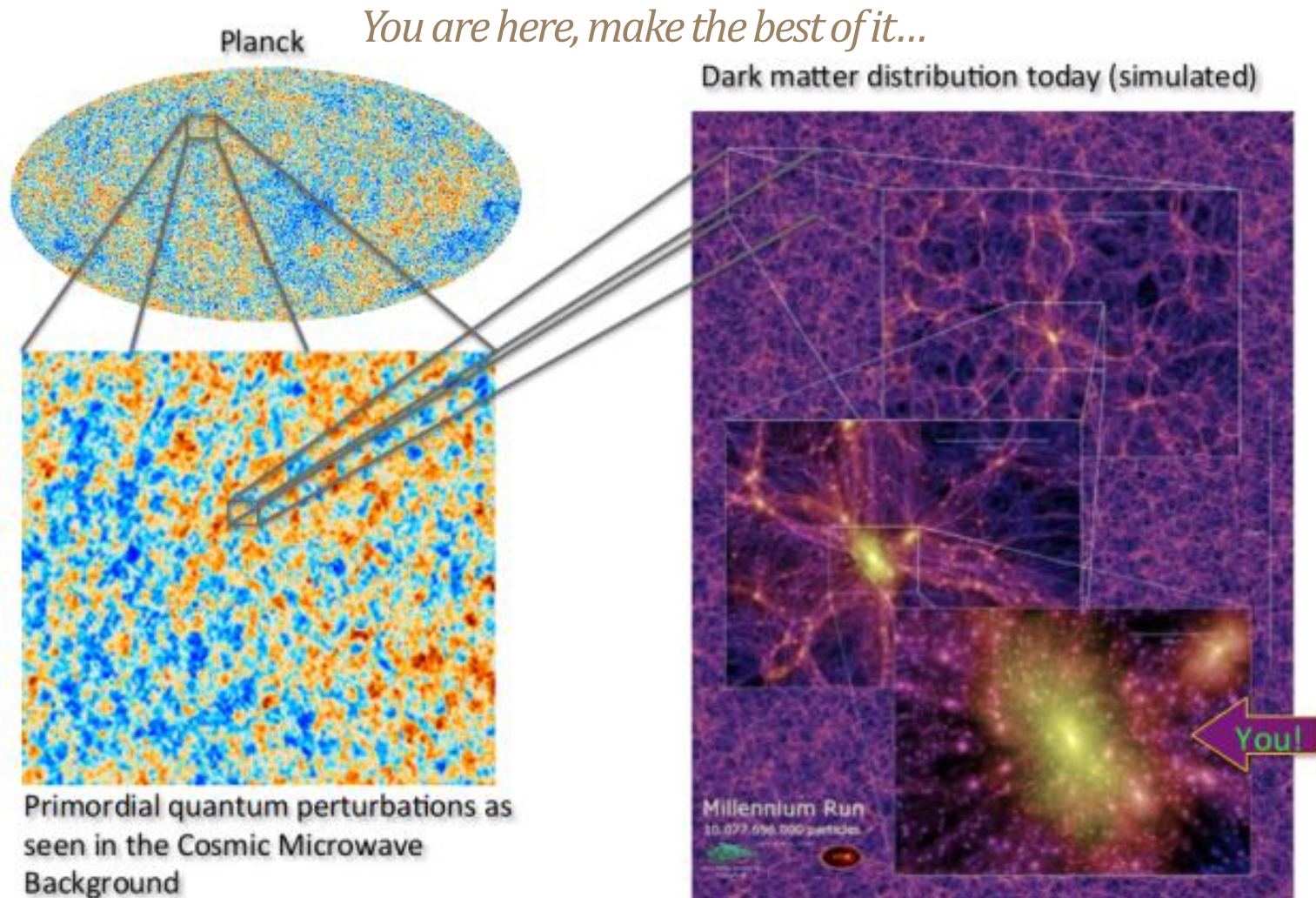
(primordial nucleosynthesis, decoupling, recombination, free-streaming of neutrinos, acoustic oscillations of the photon-baryon plasma, transition from radiation to matter dominated universe)

- **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**

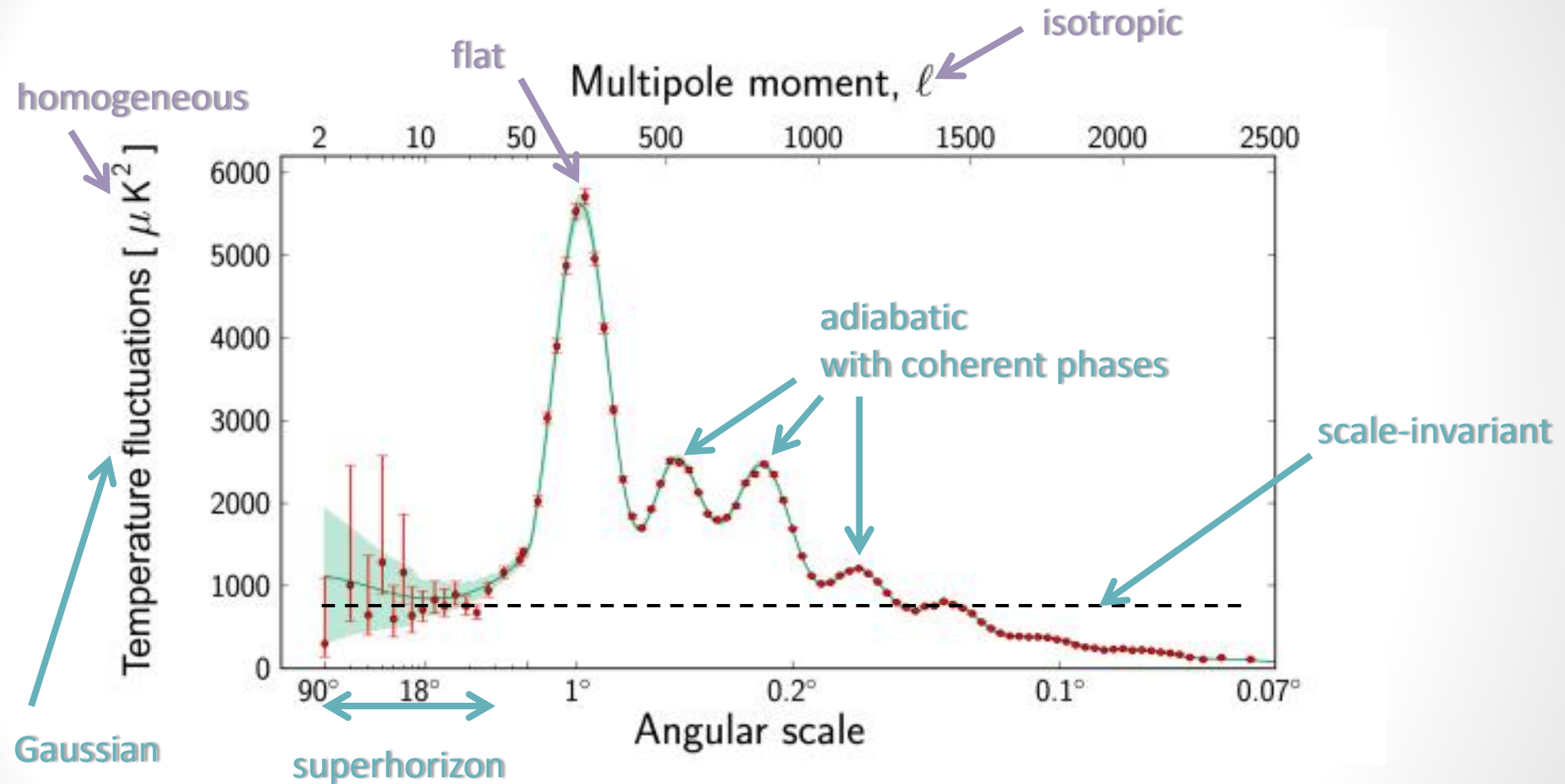
High-energy physics experiments



The inhomogeneous Universe: the big picture



The most boring Universe?



Planck collaboration 2013, arXiv:1303.5062

- **Phenomenologically**, inflation is a great success...

The case for physical reconstruction of the ICs

- ... but what is the **microphysics** of inflation?
- Some **challenges**:
 - The eta problem: scale-invariant, superhorizon fluctuations require

$$\eta = M_{\text{Pl}}^2 \frac{V''}{V} = \frac{m_\phi^2}{3H^2} \ll 1$$

How to achieve and stabilize this mass hierarchy?

- Large-field inflation: observational gravitational waves require

$$r \geq 0.01$$

Astrophysics



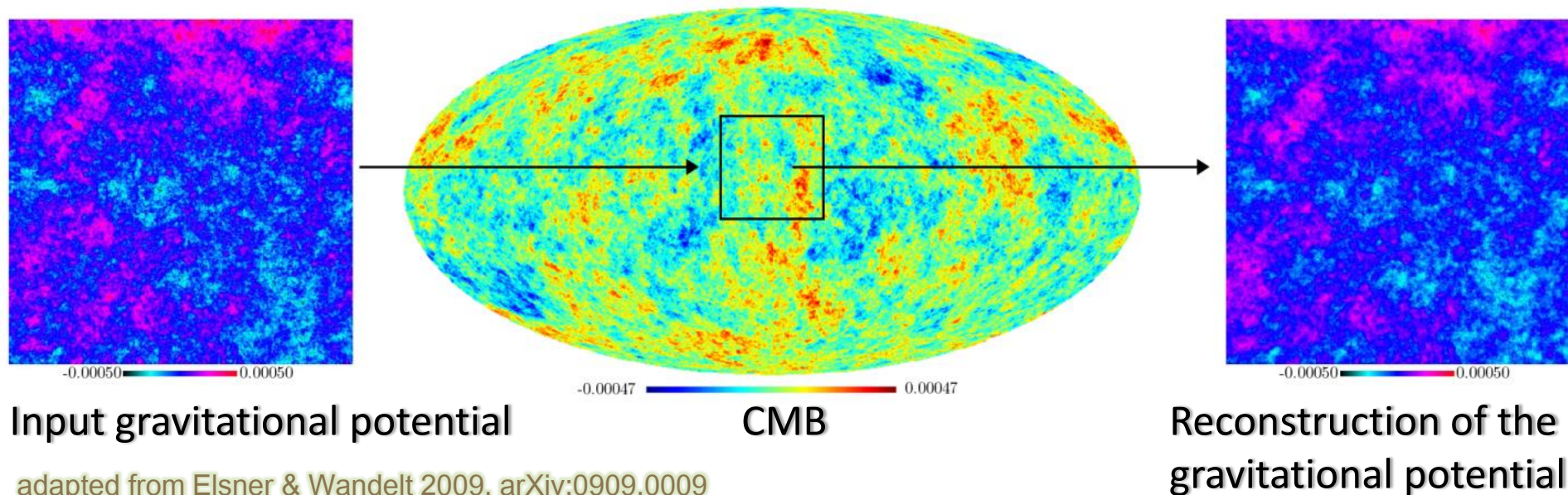
$$\Delta\phi \gg M_{\text{Pl}} \quad (\text{Lyth bound})$$

Quantum gravity

- Some **open questions**: *multi-field inflation? non-standard kinetic term? periods of fast-roll? non-trivial pre-inflationary state? non-Bunch-Davies vacuum?*

The CMB time-machine

- A time-machine (380,000 yrs \Rightarrow 10^{-35} s): **linear perturbation theory**



- Relies on:
 - Gaussian random fields
 - Linear transfer
 - Optimal inference of a GRF from a GRF: Wiener filtering

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

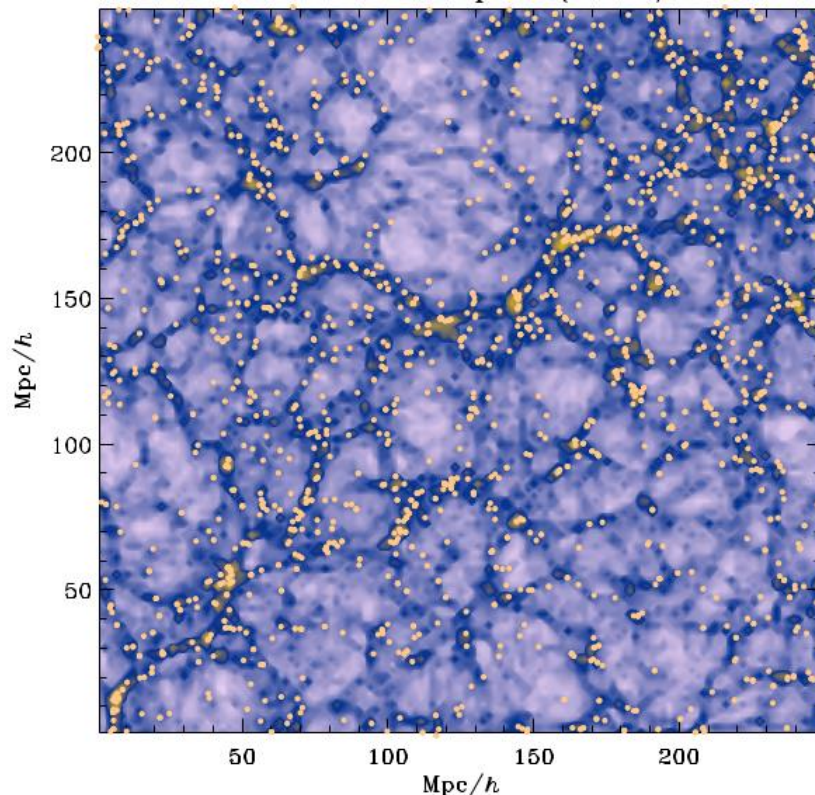
Yadav & Wandelt 2005, arXiv:astro-ph/0505386

see also FL, Pisani & Wandelt, proceedings to appear soon

A large-scale structure in the Universe

Blue: matter distribution

Orange: dark matter halos / galaxies



- Halos trace mass distribution (of *dark matter*).
- Halos are NOT randomly distributed: there exists a Large Scale Structure of the Universe
- How do we analyze this structure quantitatively?

Correlation functions and
Fourier analysis

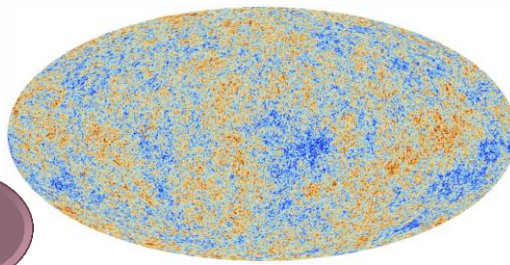
Reconstruction of the initial conditions...

- ... a **solved problem** !

- And...

CMB:

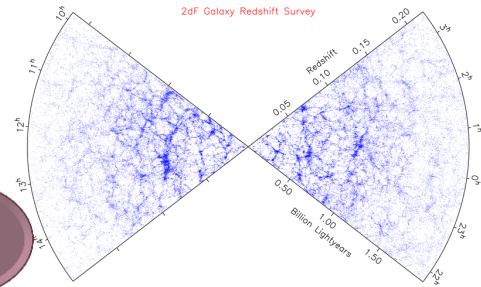
2D



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

LSS:

3D



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

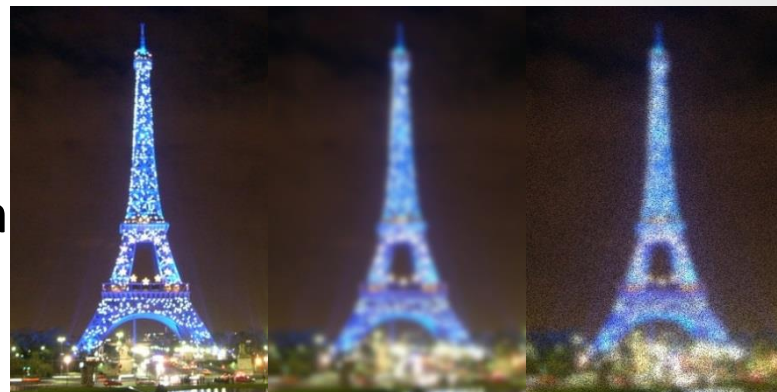
- The challenges : **non-linearity** and **non-Gaussianity**
 - Non-linear transfer functions in the Hot Big Bang phenomena
 - Gravitational evolution
 - Primordial non-Gaussianity (...?)
 - Data imperfection and systematics...

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

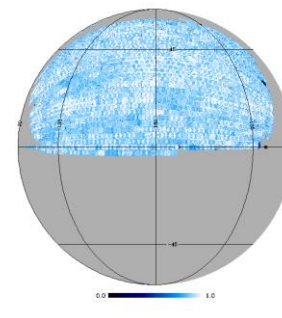
- Noise
- Incomplete observations: survey geometry, selection effects
- Systematic uncertainties, biases
- Cosmic variance



➡ No unique recovery is possible!

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

$$p(s|d)p(d) = p(d|s)p(s)$$



from J. Jasche

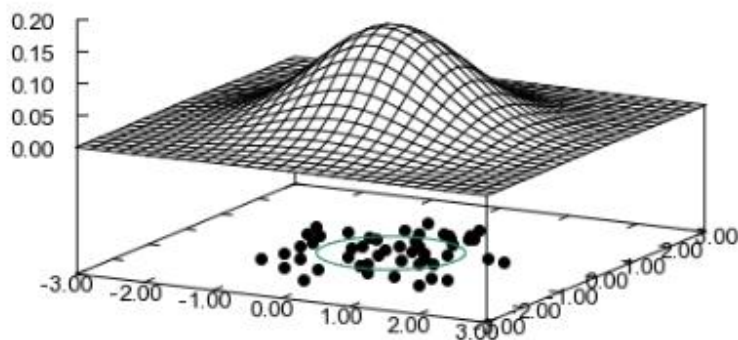
Bayesian inference of the ICs

- Problems:

- Highly dimensional inference (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



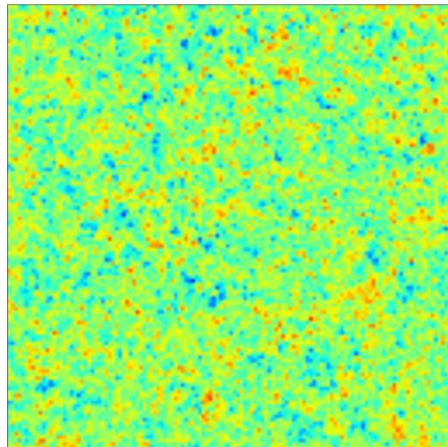
$$p(s|d) \rightarrow p_N(s|d) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \delta_D(s - s_i)$$

- But how to "get the dots" ?

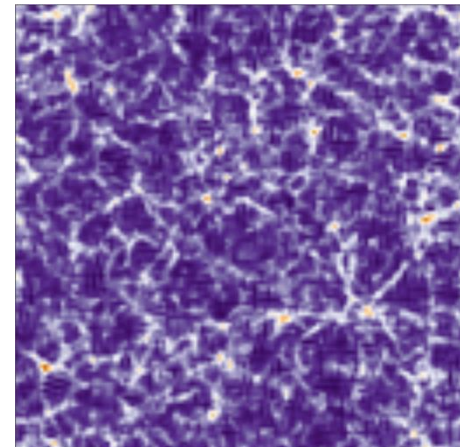
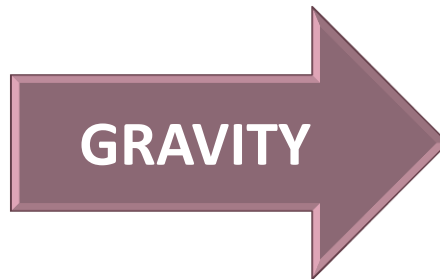
from J. Jasche

4D physical inference of the ICs

- Physical motivation:
 - Complex final state
 - Simple initial state
 - A “forward only” problem (we have a generative model for the final state)



Initial state



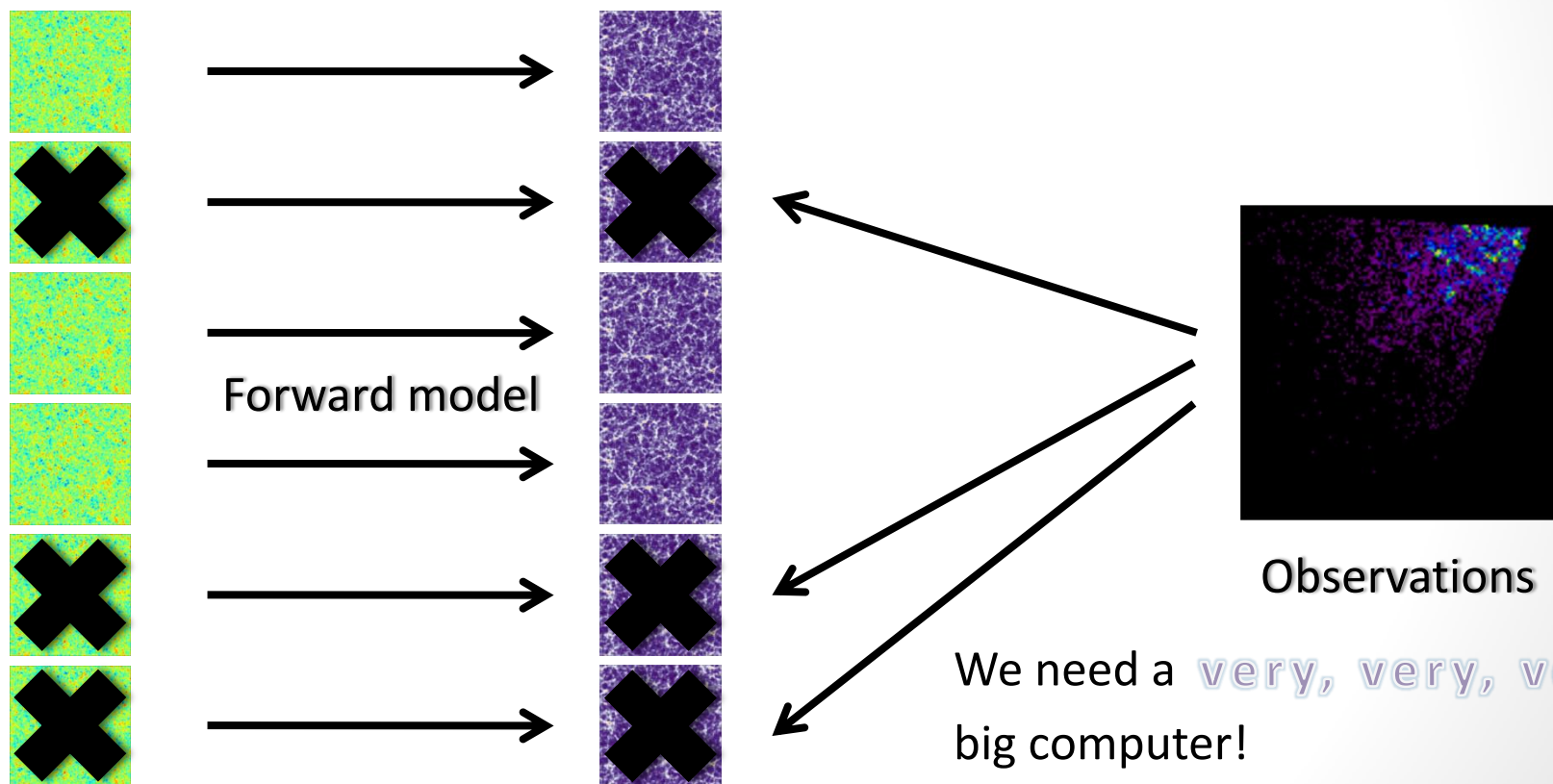
Final state

from J. Jasche

4D physical inference of the ICs

- The ideal scenario:

Forward model = N-body simulation + Halo occupation +
Galaxy formation + Feedback + ...



We need a *very, very, very*
big computer!

Every possible ICs

Every possible FCs

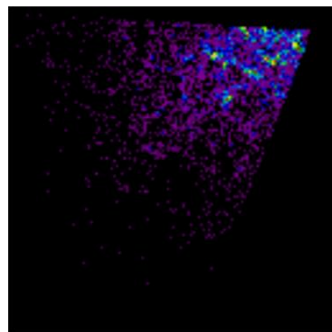
from J. Jasche

BORG: *Bayesian Origin Reconstruction from Galaxies*

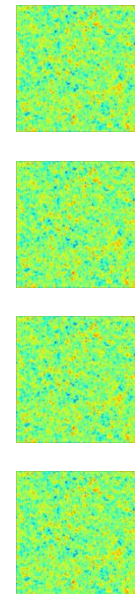
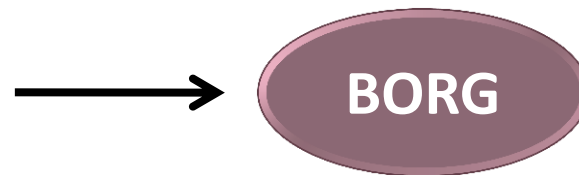


What makes the problem tractable:

- **Sampler**: Hamiltonian Markov Chain Monte Carlo method
- **Physical model**: Second-order Lagrangian perturbation theory (2LPT)

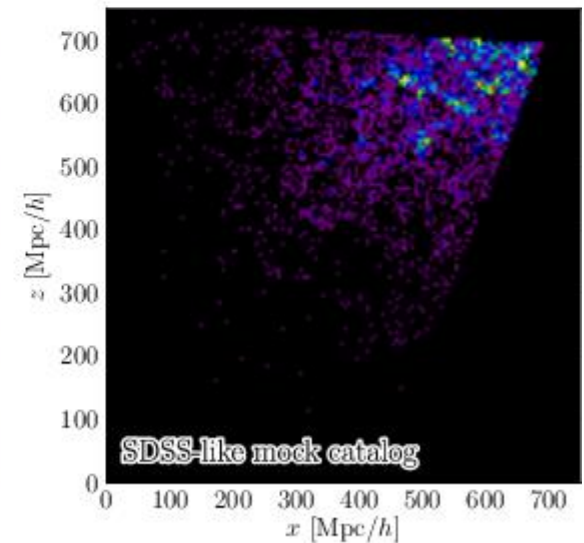
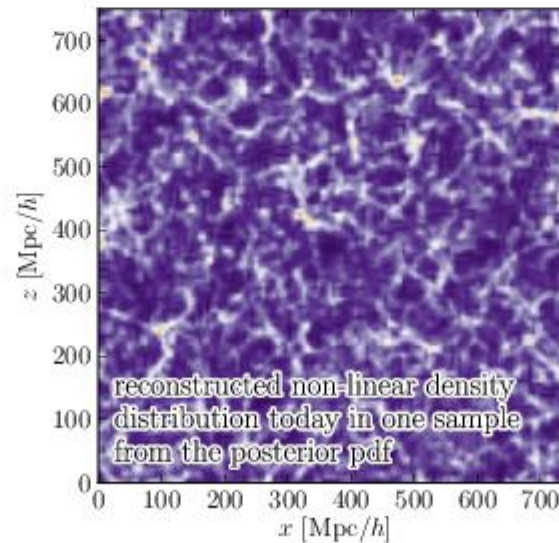
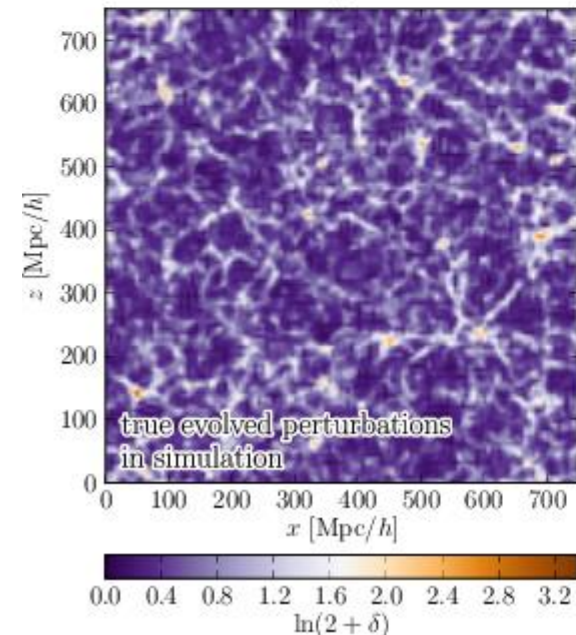
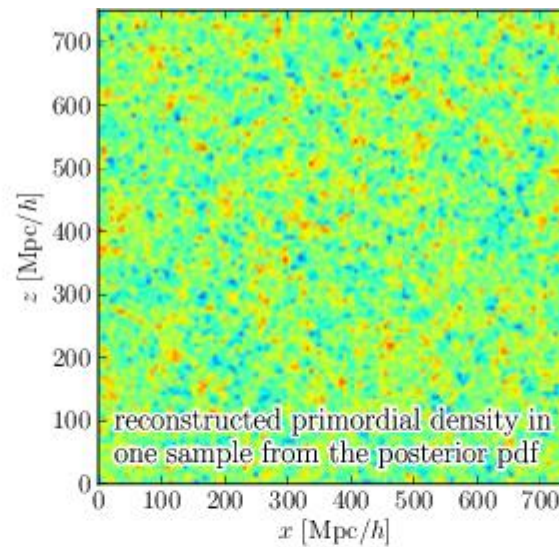
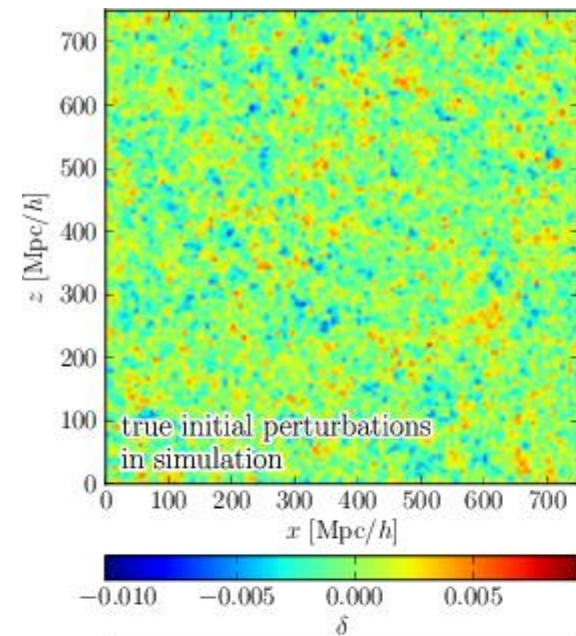


Observations



Samples of possible ICs

BORG: proof of concept



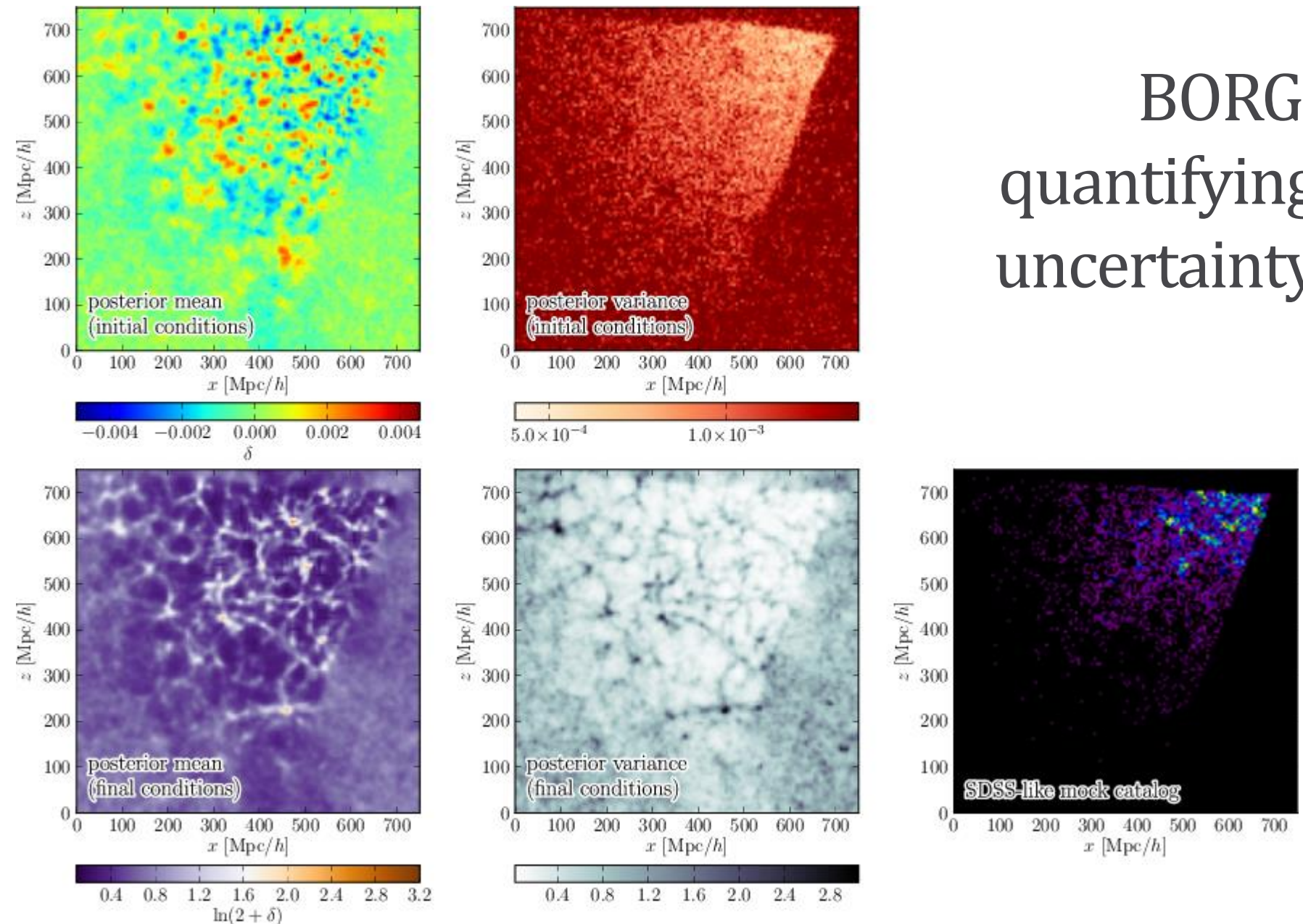
adapted from Jasche & Wandelt 2012, arXiv:1203.3639

Samples of the posterior density

- Each sample: a possible version of the truth
- The variation between samples quantifies the uncertainty that results from having
 - only one Universe (a more precise version of “cosmic variance”)
 - incomplete observations (mask, finite volume and number of galaxies, selection effects)
 - imperfect data (noise, biases, photometric redshifts...)
- By the way... Bayesian probability theory deals with uncertainty independently of its origin

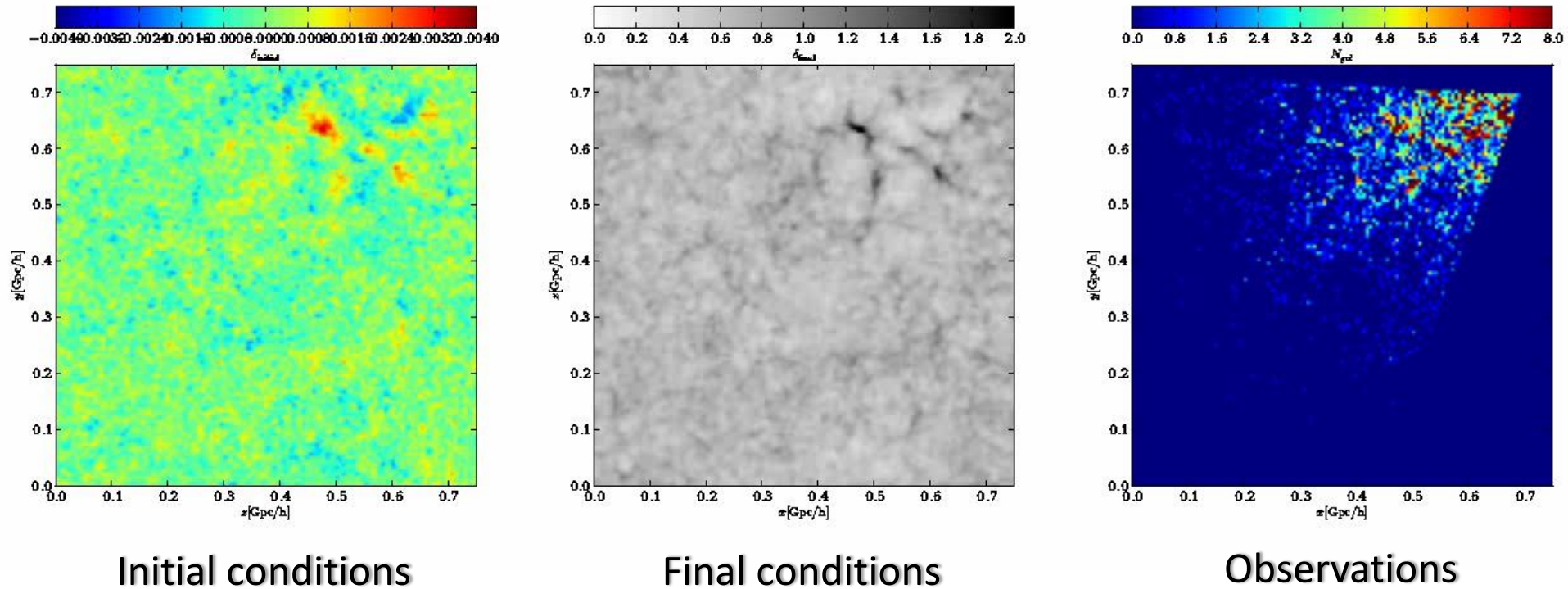
see also FL, Pisani & Wandelt, proceedings to appear soon

BORG: quantifying uncertainty



adapted from Jasche & Wandelt 2012, arXiv:1203.3639

BORG at work



Jasche & Wandelt 2012, arXiv:1203.3639

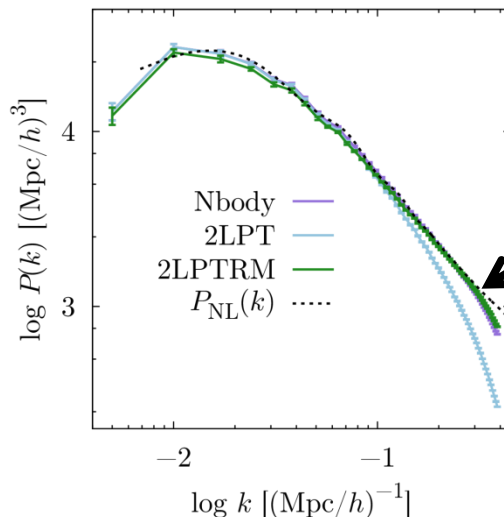
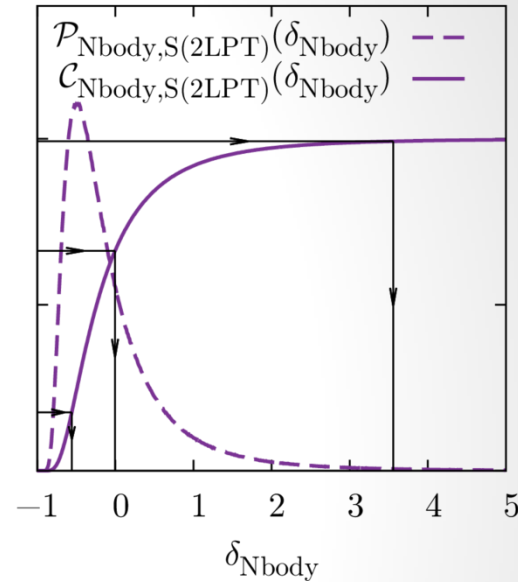
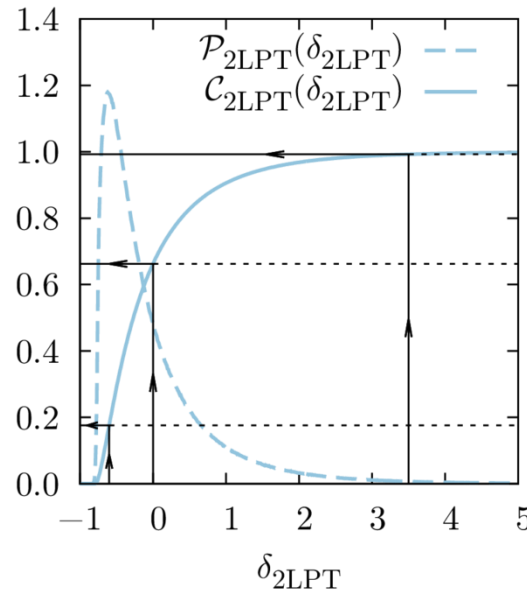
Aside: beyond 2LPT?

- 2LPT breaks down at small scales.
- Recall the number of usable modes goes like k^3 .
- Even small improvements yield a wealth of yet unexploited cosmological information (in existing surveys!).
- We need numerically efficient and flexible tools to model cosmic structure formation in the non-linear regime.

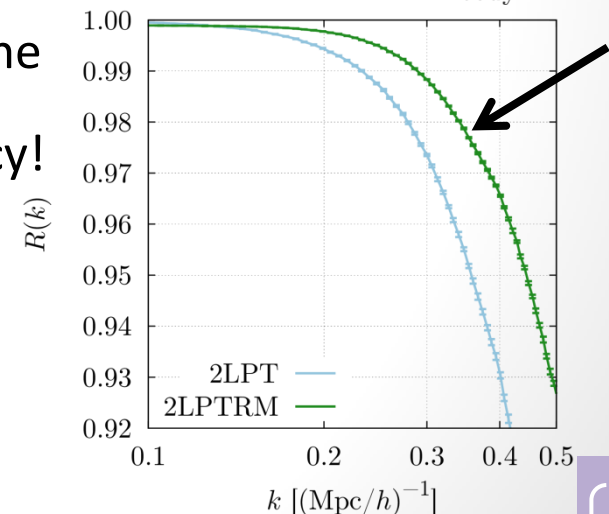
Remapping 2LPT in the mildly non-linear regime

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

- Replacing the one-point distribution of 2LPT by one which accounts for the full non-linear system...
- ...also improves the higher-order correlators...



...and the phase accuracy!



COLA: *CO*moving Lagrangian Acceleration

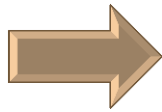
- Write the displacement vector as: $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{s}_{\text{LPT}} + \mathbf{s}_{\text{MC}}$

Tassev & Zaldarriaga 2012, arXiv:1203.5785

- Time-stepping (omitted constants and Hubble expansion):

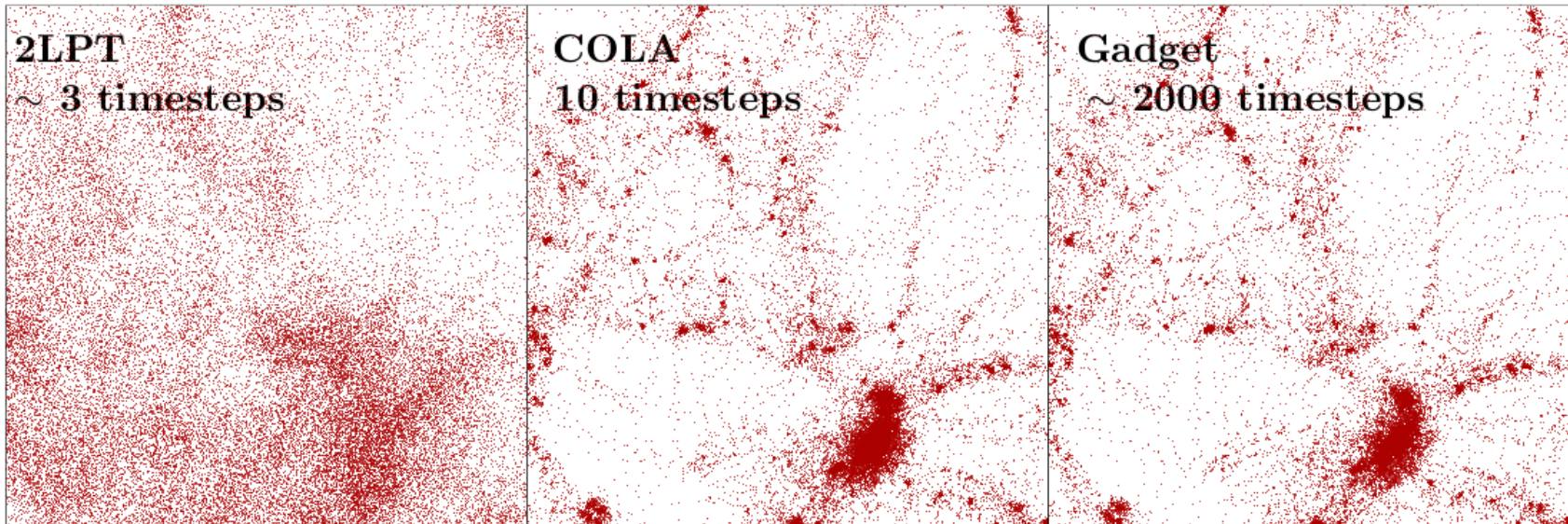
Standard:

$$\partial_\tau^2 \mathbf{s} = -\nabla \Phi$$



Modified:

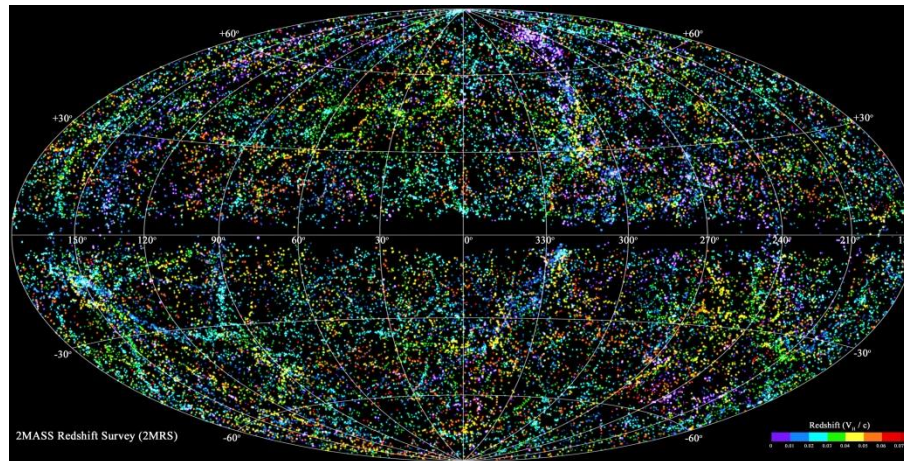
$$\partial_\tau^2 \mathbf{s}_{\text{MC}} = \partial_\tau^2 (\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{s}_{\text{LPT}}) = -\nabla \Phi - \partial_\tau^2 \mathbf{s}_{\text{LPT}}$$



Tassev, Zaldarriaga & Eisenstein 2013, arXiv:1301.0322

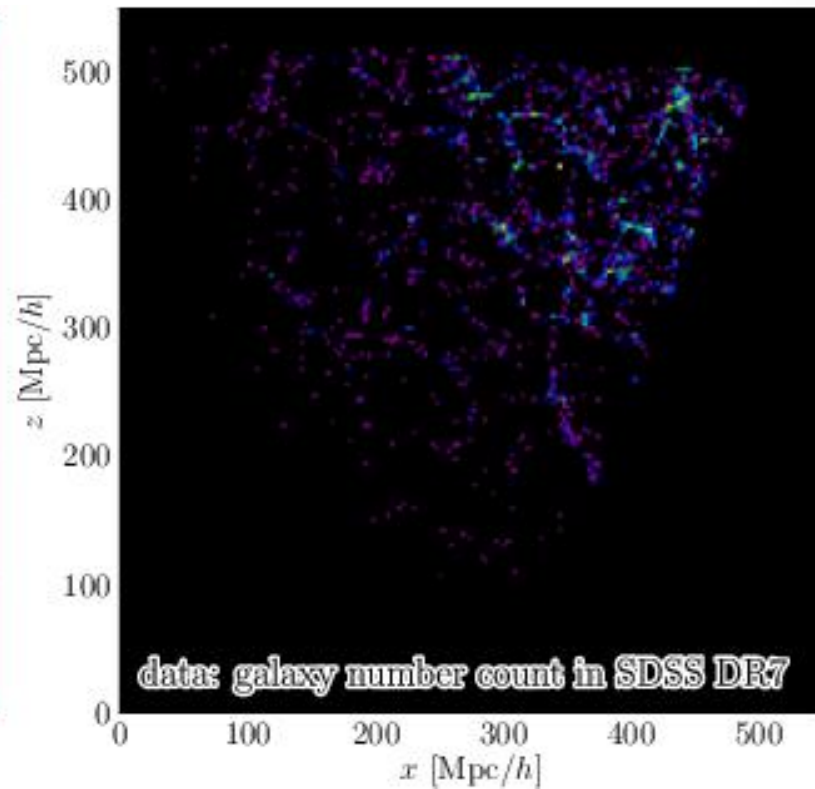
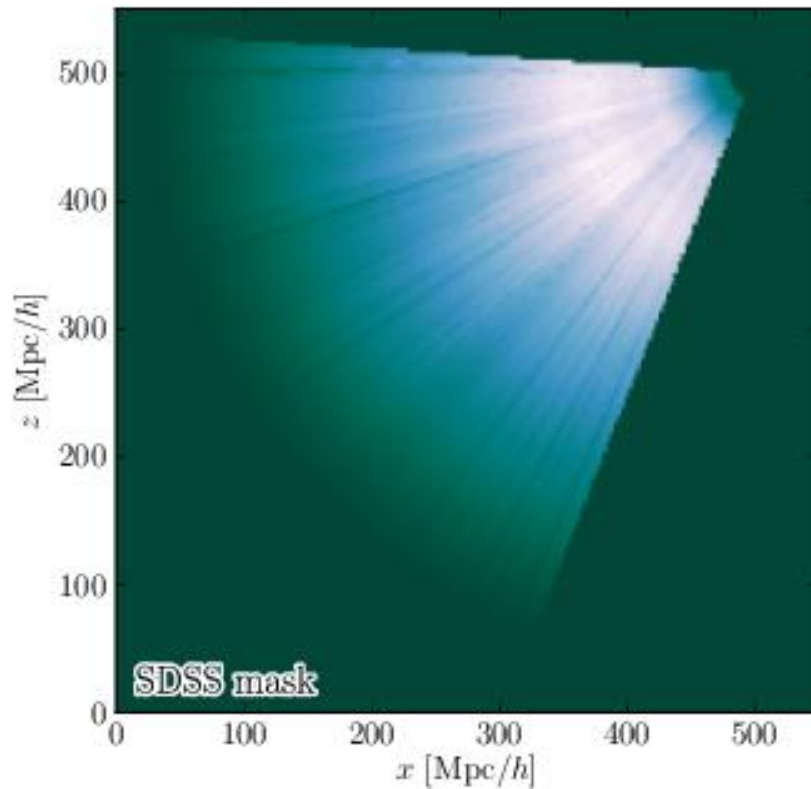
Back to BORG

- What about the real Universe?



- Reconstruction of the initial conditions from SDSS DR7
Jasche, FL & Wandelt, in prep.
- Resimulation of the late-time Universe from these ICs
Jasche, Romano-Díaz, FL & Wandelt, in prep.
- Optimizing an ensemble of constrained simulations to probe the non-linear regime
FL, Jasche & Wandelt, in prep.

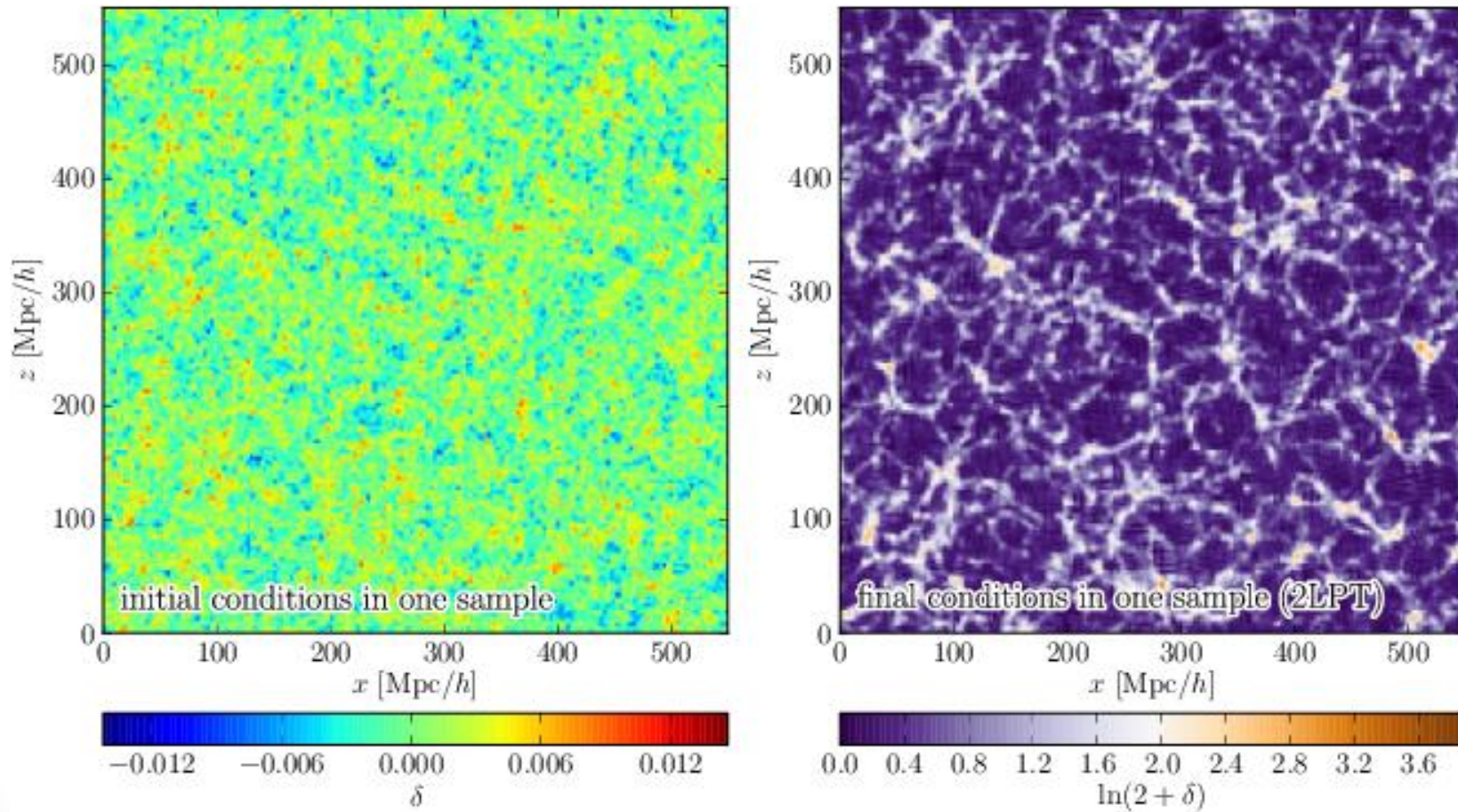
BORG: reconstructions from SDSS DR7



Data

Jasche, FL & Wandelt, in prep.

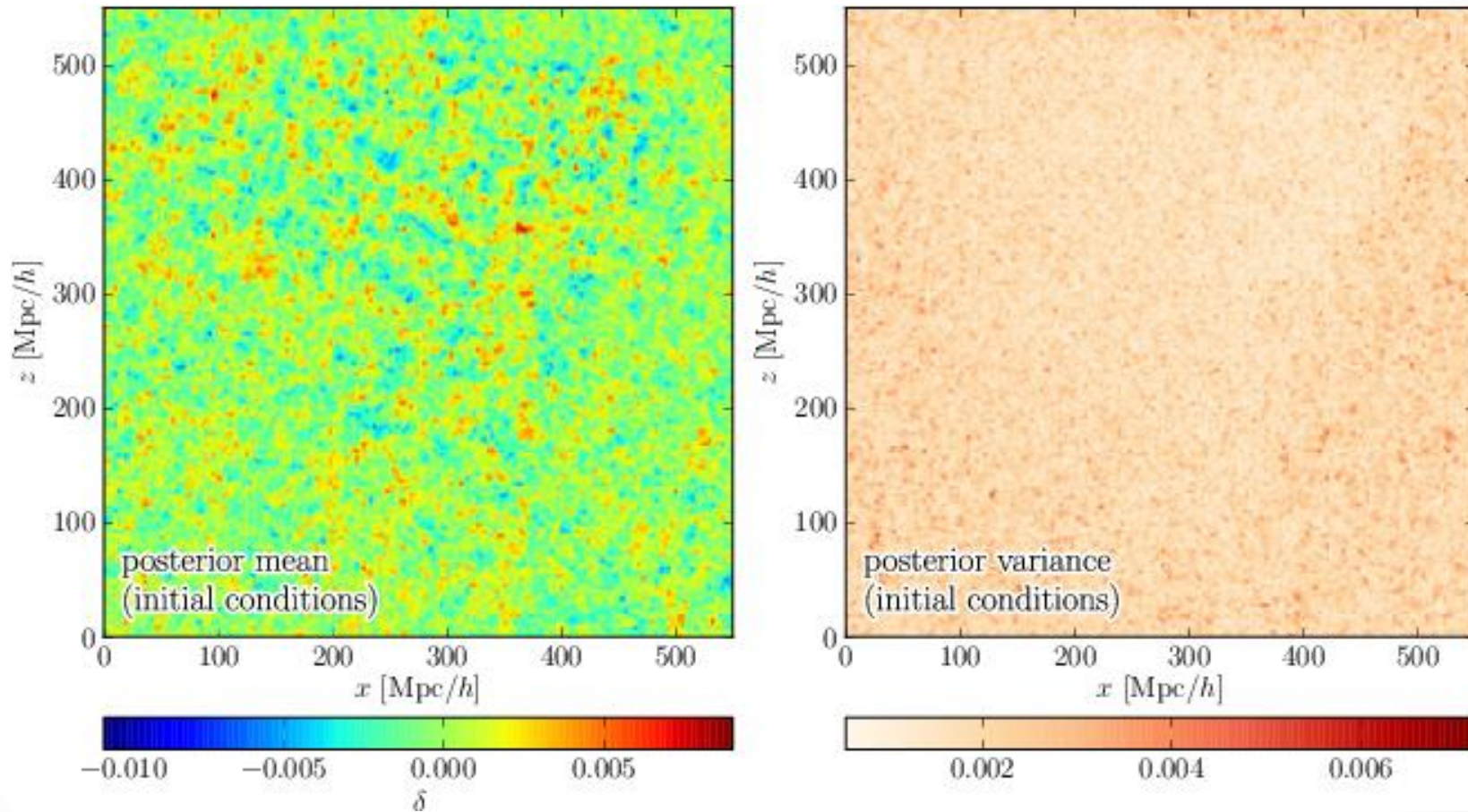
BORG: reconstructions from SDSS DR7



One sample

Jasche, FL & Wandelt, in prep.

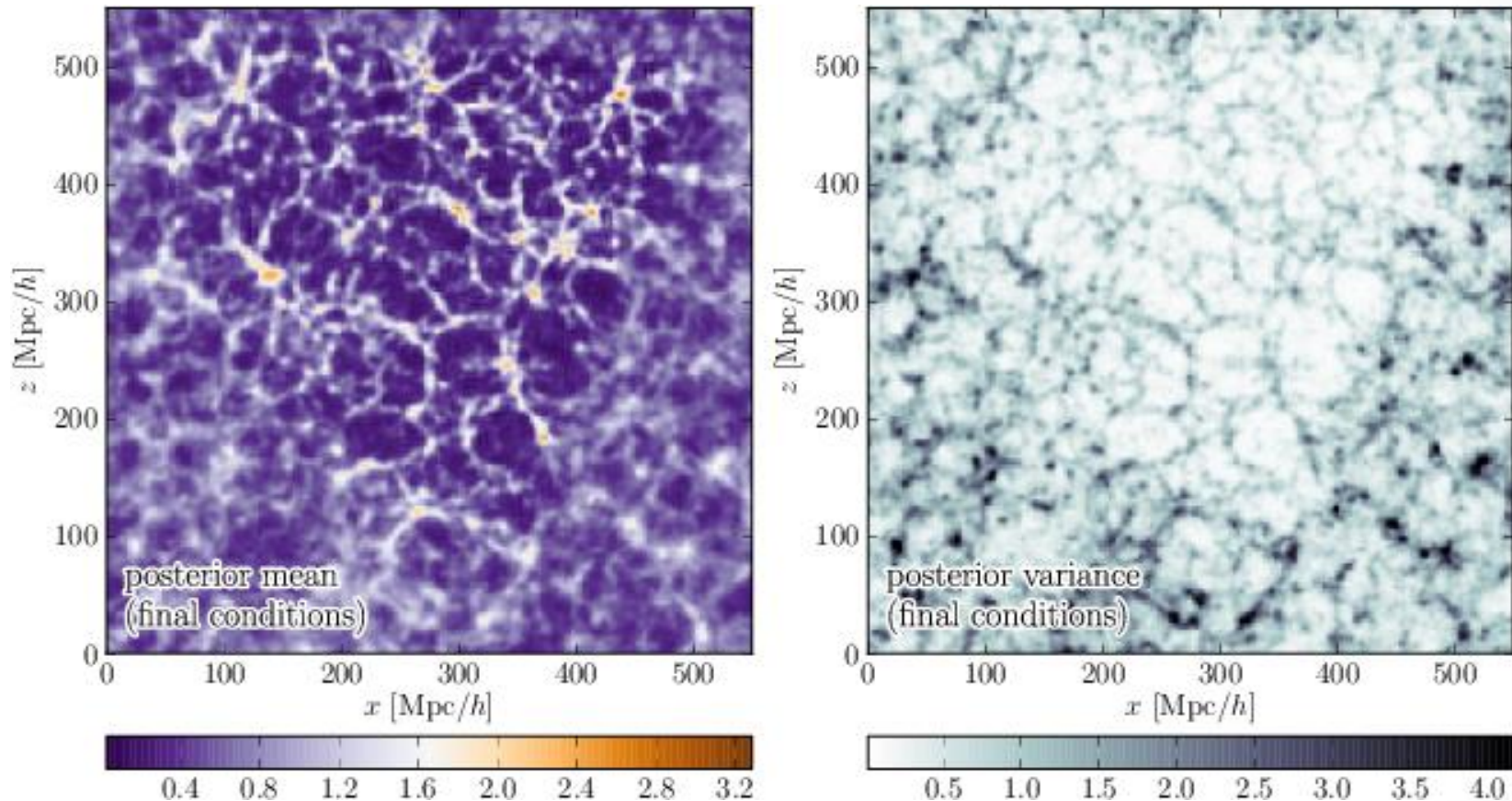
BORG: reconstructions from SDSS DR7



Quantifying uncertainty in the ICs

Jasche, FL & Wandelt, in prep.

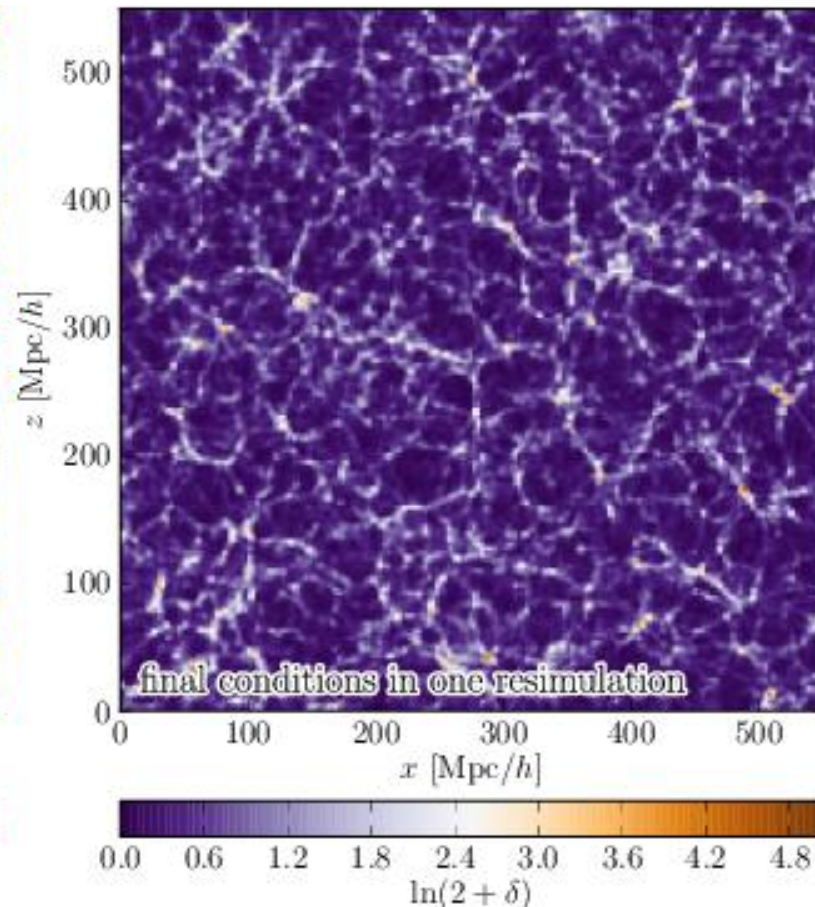
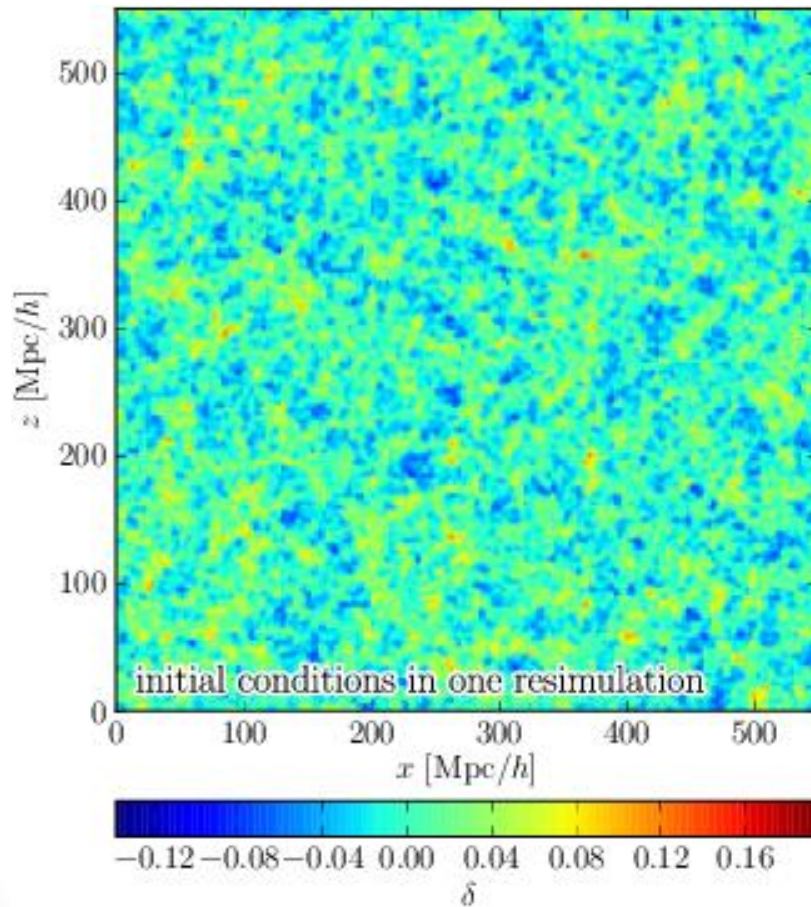
BORG: reconstructions from SDSS DR7



Quantifying uncertainty in the FCs

Jasche, FL & Wandelt, in prep.

BORG: resimulating the Universe



Resimulation of one sample

Jasche, Romano-Díaz, FL & Wandelt, in prep.

BORG: resimulating the Universe

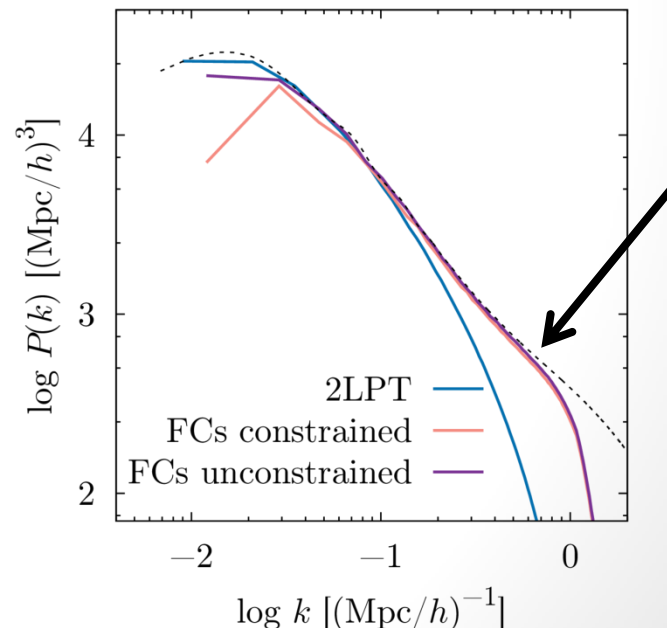
- A dynamic physical model naturally introduces some **correlations** between the constrained and unconstrained parts
- Constrained resimulations act as **hypothesis generating machines**, whose predictions can be tested with complementary observations in the actual sky.
- With a full N-body simulation, we address the **non-linear regime** of structure formation!

Jasche, Romano-Díaz, FL & Wandelt, in prep.

more on non-linear reconstruction
of the ICs in FL, Jasche & Wandelt, in prep.

see also:

FL, Jasche, Gil-Marín & Wandelt 2013, arXiv:1305.4642
Tassev, Zaldarriaga & Eisenstein 2013, arXiv:1301.0322



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 is becoming feasible. Great science is waiting behind the door:
 - Baryon acoustic oscillations, clusters, voids
 - Non-Gaussianity
 - Isocurvature perturbations
 - Gravitational waves in the large-scale structure...

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