

# Bayesian inference and cosmic web classification

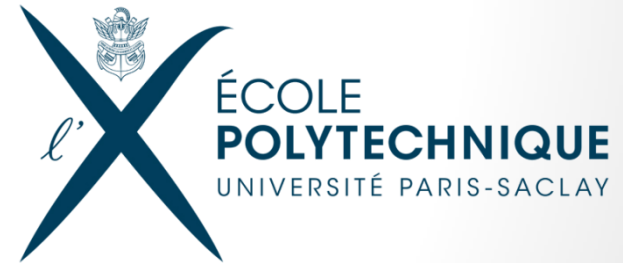
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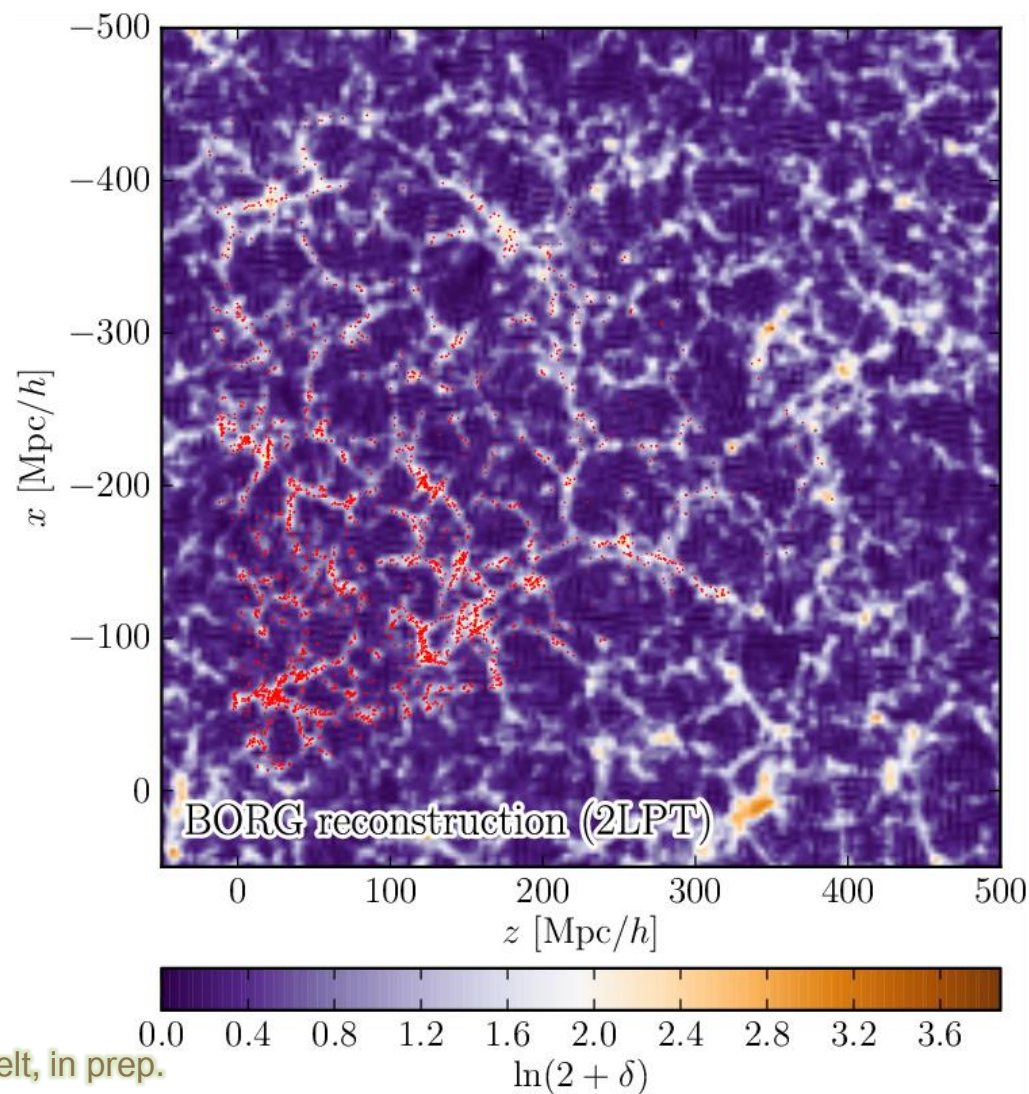
May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2014



In collaboration with:

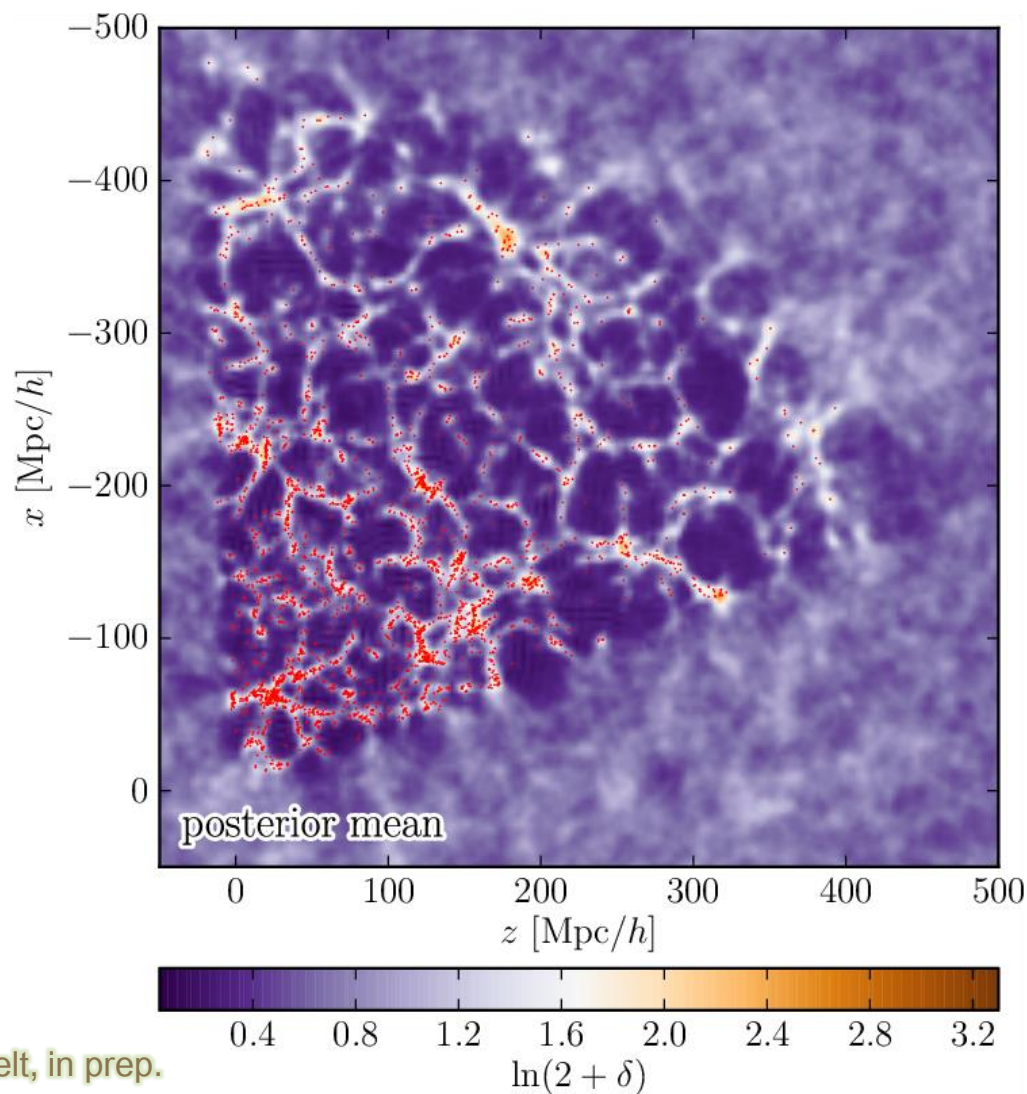
Jacopo Chevallard (U. São Paulo), Nico Hamaus (IAP), Jens Jasche (IAP), Emilio Romano-Díaz (U. Bonn),  
Paul M. Sutter (IAP/Ohio State U.), Benjamin Wandelt (IAP/U. Illinois)

# Previously...



Jasche, FL & Wandelt, in prep.

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# Classifications of the cosmic web

## Static

- Identification based on the density of tracers
- On an object basis

FL, Jasche, Sutter, Hamaus & Wandelt, in prep.

(for voids)

## Dynamic

- Identification based on tidal shear analysis
- On a voxel basis

FL, Jasche, Chevallard & Wandelt, in prep.

# Tidal shear analysis

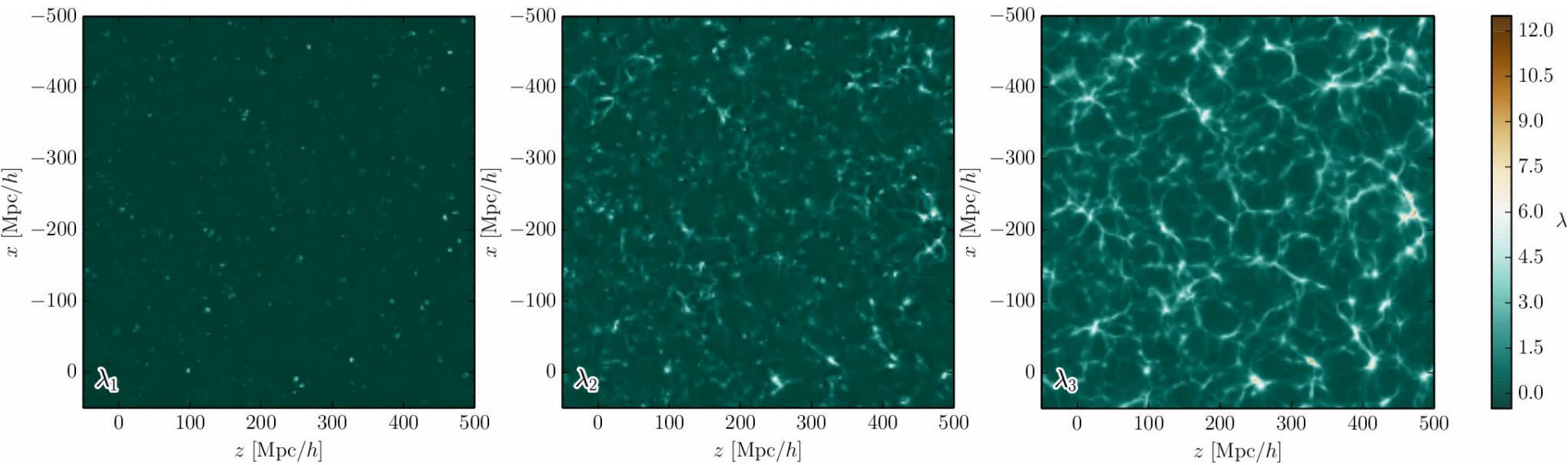
- $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$  : eigenvalues of the tidal field tensor, the Hessian of the gravitational potential:  $T_{ij} = \partial_i \partial_j \Phi$

- Voids:  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 < 0$
- Sheets:  $\lambda_1 > 0$  and  $\lambda_2, \lambda_3 < 0$
- Filaments:  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$  and  $\lambda_3 < 0$
- Clusters:  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 > 0$

Hahn, Porciani, Carollo & Dekel, 2006, arXiv:astro-ph/0610280

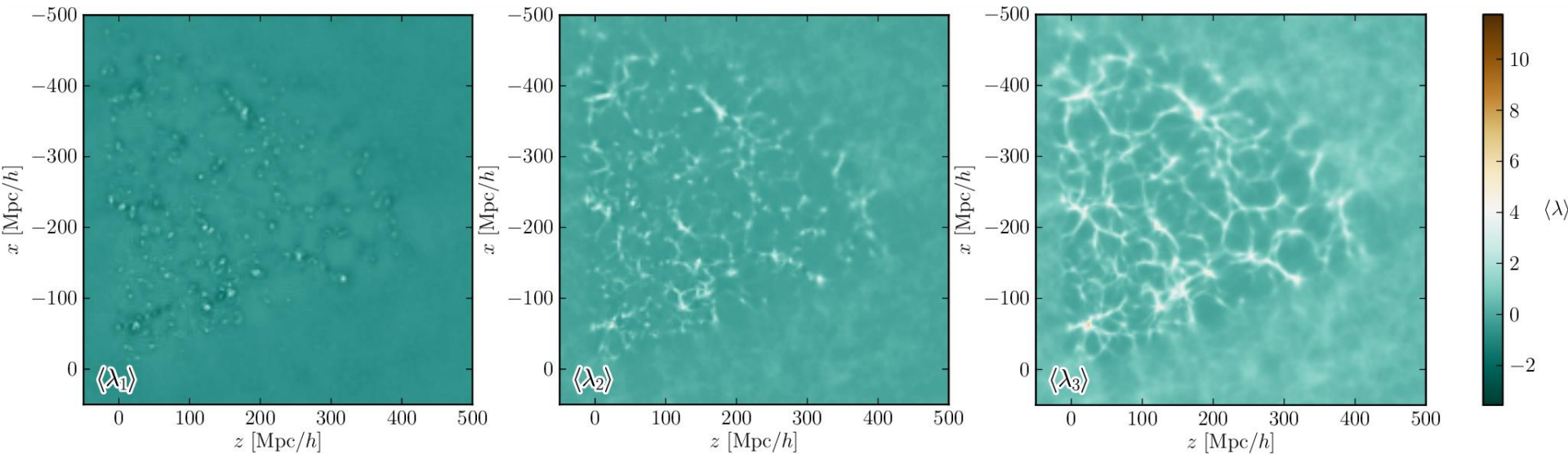
- Outline:
  - I. Dynamic structures inferred by BORG
  - II. Non-linear constrained realizations of the Sloan volume
  - III. Dark matter voids in the SDSS

# Tidal shear inferred by BORG



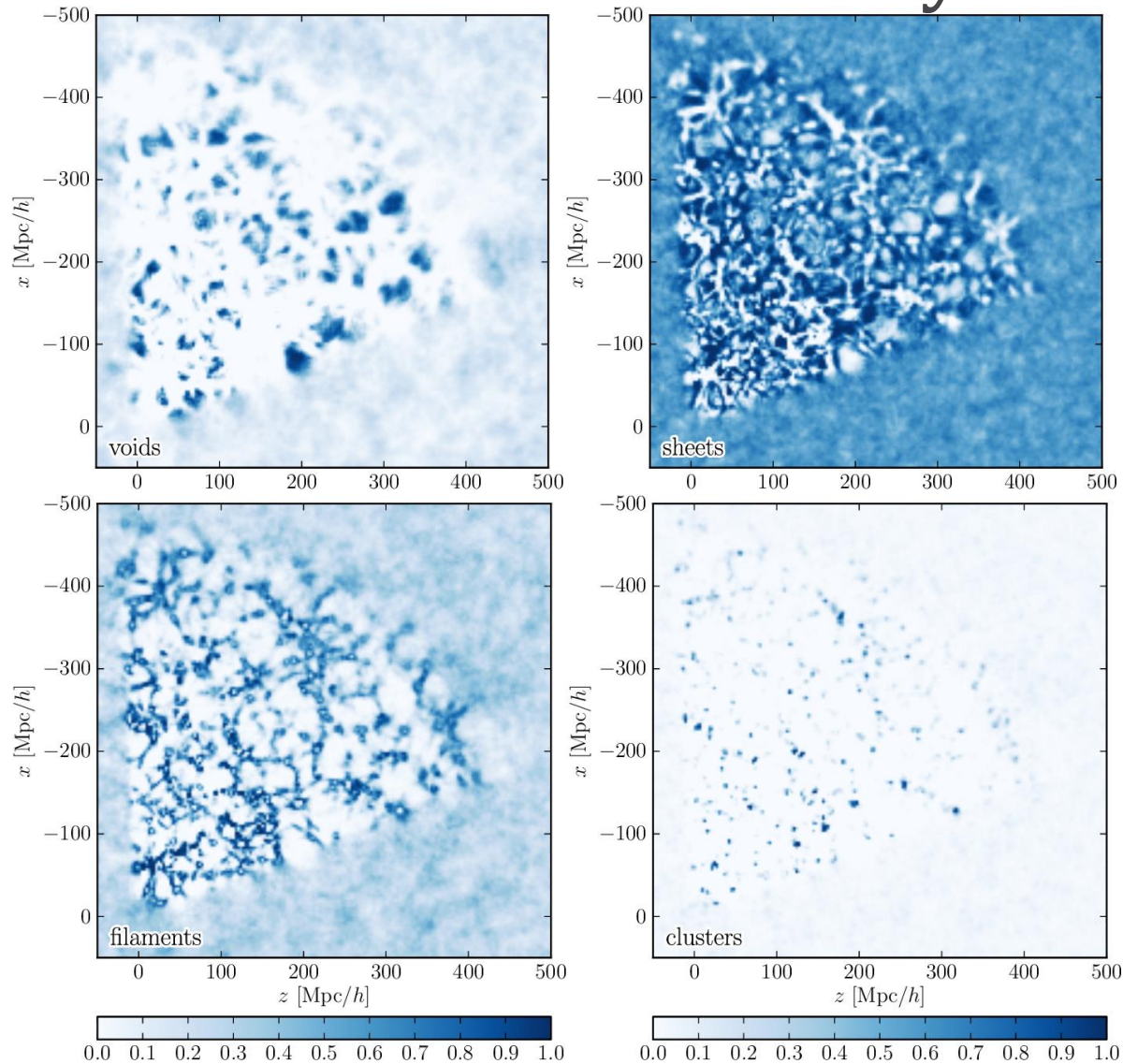
FL, Jasche, Chevallard & Wandelt, in prep.

# Tidal shear inferred by BORG



FL, Jasche, Chevallard & Wandelt, in prep.

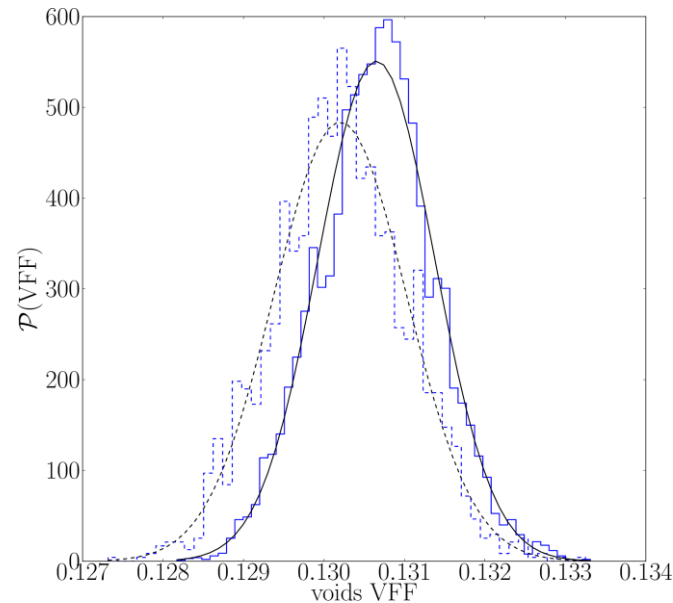
# Dynamic structures inferred by BORG



# Volume and Mass filling fractions

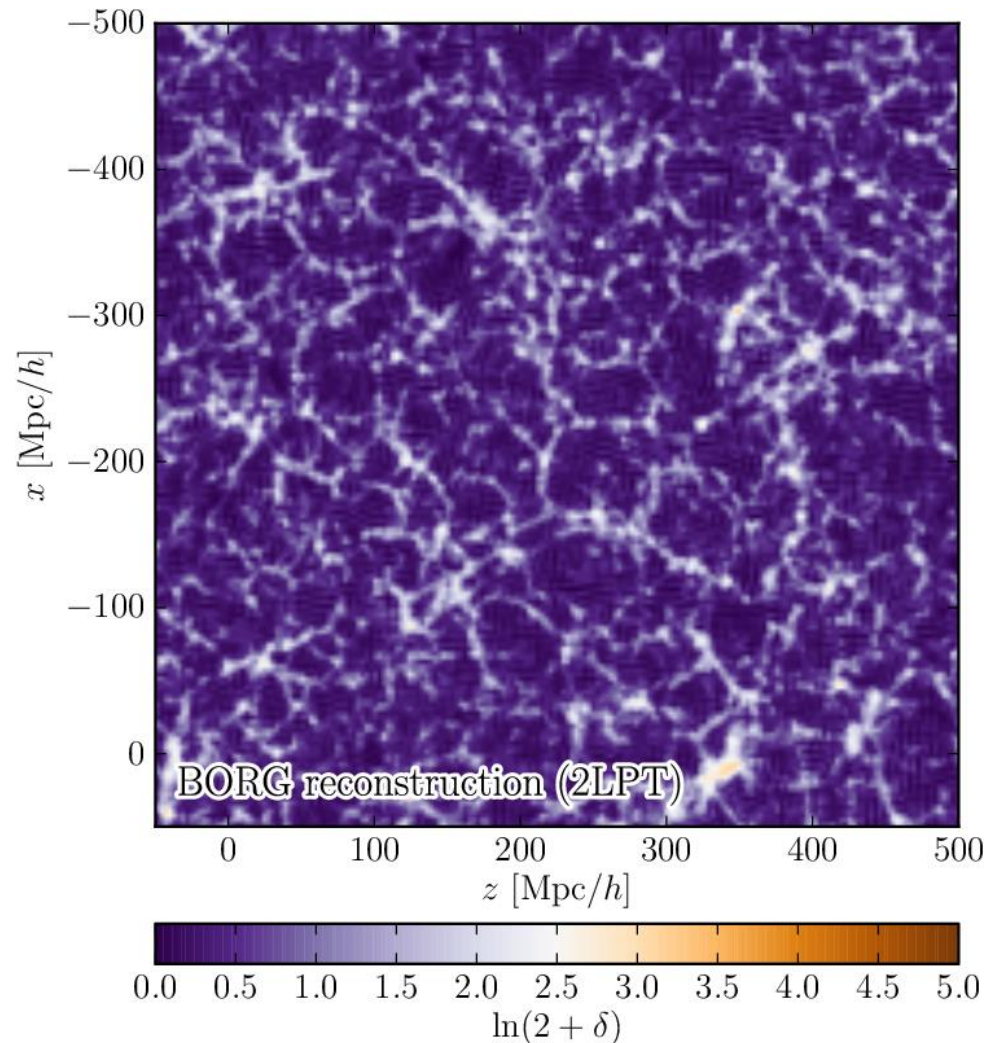
Structure type	$\mu_{\text{VFF}}$	$\sigma_{\text{VFF}}$	$\mu_{\text{VFF}}$	$\sigma_{\text{VFF}}$
Initial conditions ( $z = 1000$ )				
	BORG samples		Unconstrained 2LPT	
Void	0.07550	$1.6791 \times 10^{-3}$	0.07989	$1.4830 \times 10^{-3}$
Sheet	0.41182	$3.0739 \times 10^{-3}$	0.42018	$2.5812 \times 10^{-3}$
Filament	0.42787	$2.9295 \times 10^{-3}$	0.42008	$2.5918 \times 10^{-3}$
Halo	0.08481	$1.8245 \times 10^{-3}$	0.07985	$1.4697 \times 10^{-3}$
Final conditions ( $z = 0$ )				
	BORG samples		Unconstrained 2LPT	
Void	0.11211	$6.6627 \times 10^{-3}$	0.13032	$6.8015 \times 10^{-3}$
Sheet	0.53195	$1.3806 \times 10^{-3}$	0.54273	$2.2572 \times 10^{-3}$
Filament	0.31703	$6.4430 \times 10^{-3}$	0.29733	$5.8562 \times 10^{-3}$
Halo	0.03890	$1.0625 \times 10^{-3}$	0.02962	$7.7642 \times 10^{-3}$

Structure type	$\mu_{\text{MFF}}$	$\sigma_{\text{MFF}}$	$\mu_{\text{MFF}}$	$\sigma_{\text{MFF}}$
Initial conditions ( $z = 1000$ )				
	BORG samples		Unconstrained 2LPT	
Void	0.07526	$1.6734 \times 10^{-3}$	0.07963	$1.4785 \times 10^{-3}$
Sheet	0.41164	$3.0751 \times 10^{-3}$	0.42002	$2.5816 \times 10^{-3}$
Filament	0.42803	$2.9277 \times 10^{-3}$	0.42025	$2.5904 \times 10^{-3}$
Halo	0.08508	$1.8311 \times 10^{-3}$	0.08011	$1.4749 \times 10^{-3}$
Final conditions ( $z = 0$ )				
	BORG samples		Unconstrained 2LPT	
Void	0.03644	$2.8585 \times 10^{-3}$	0.03913	$1.4669 \times 10^{-3}$
Sheet	0.33573	$5.2606 \times 10^{-3}$	0.34070	$2.5190 \times 10^{-3}$
Filament	0.48757	$5.1458 \times 10^{-3}$	0.48267	$2.5181 \times 10^{-3}$
Halo	0.14027	$3.0501 \times 10^{-3}$	0.13750	$1.6489 \times 10^{-3}$



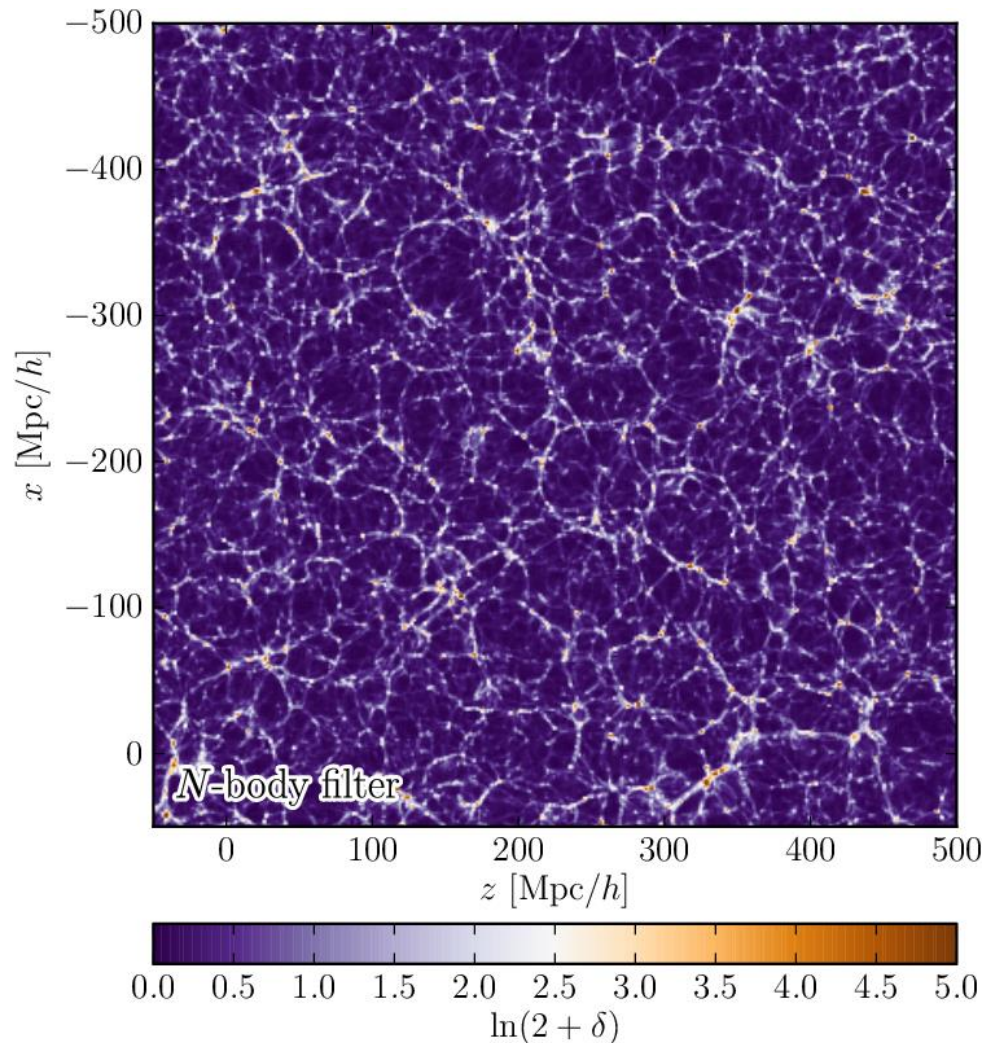
FL, Jasche, Chevallard & Wandelt, in prep.

# Data-constrained non-linear realizations



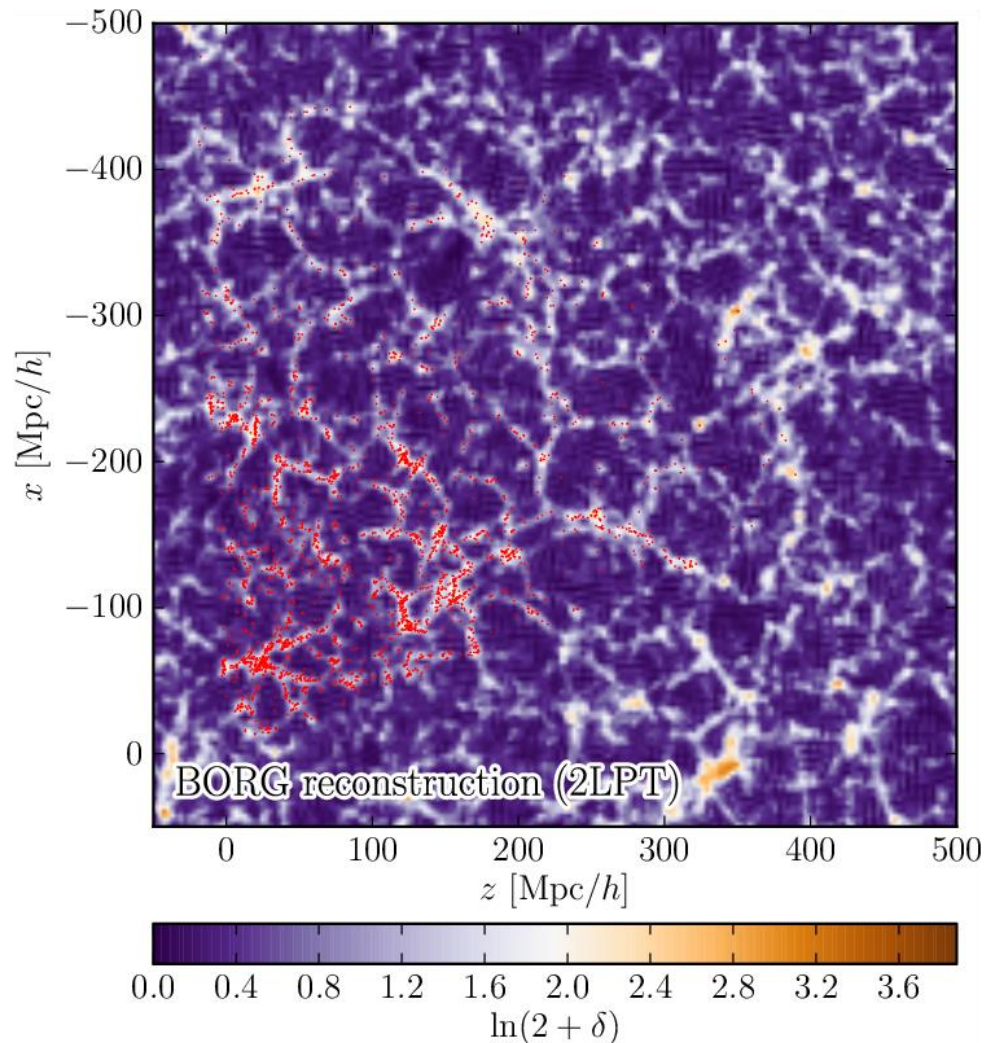
Jasche, FL, Romano-Diaz & Wandelt, in prep.

# Data-constrained non-linear realizations



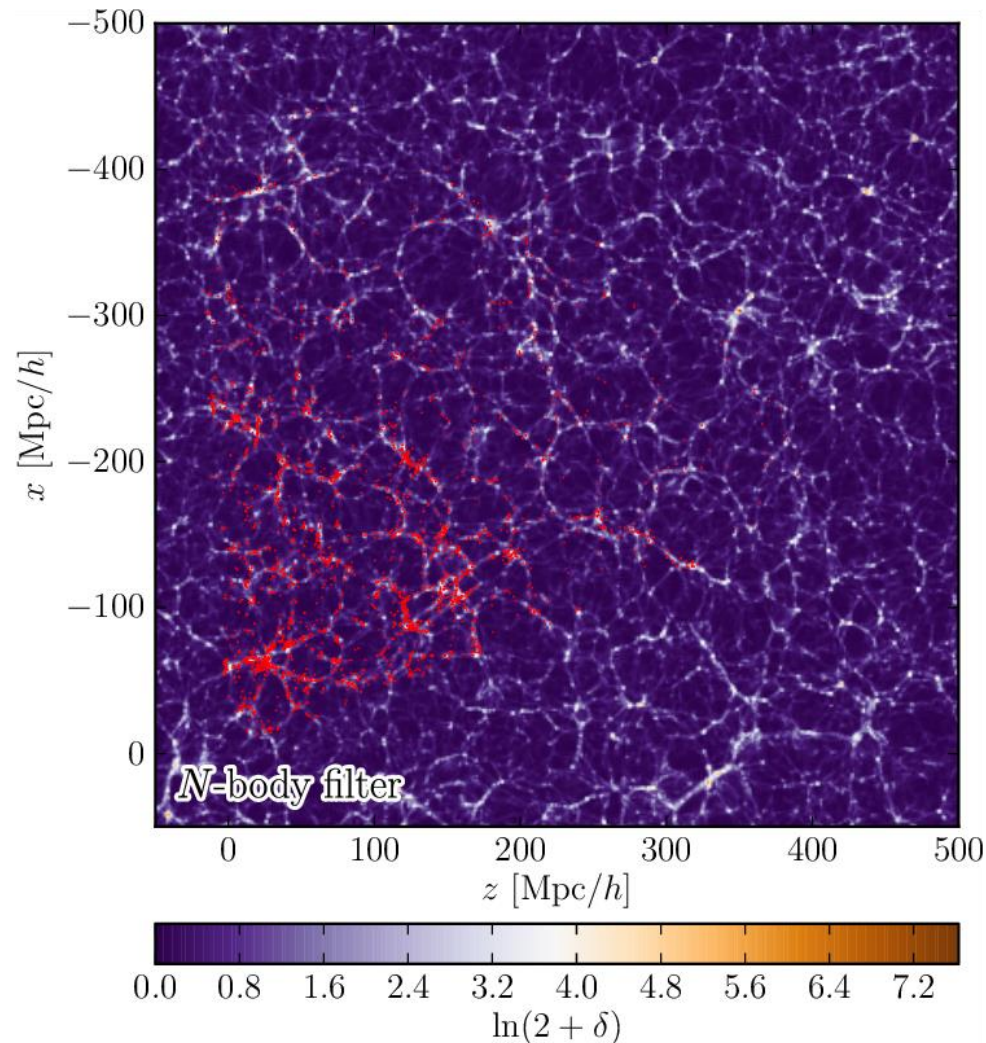
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# Data-constrained non-linear realizations



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

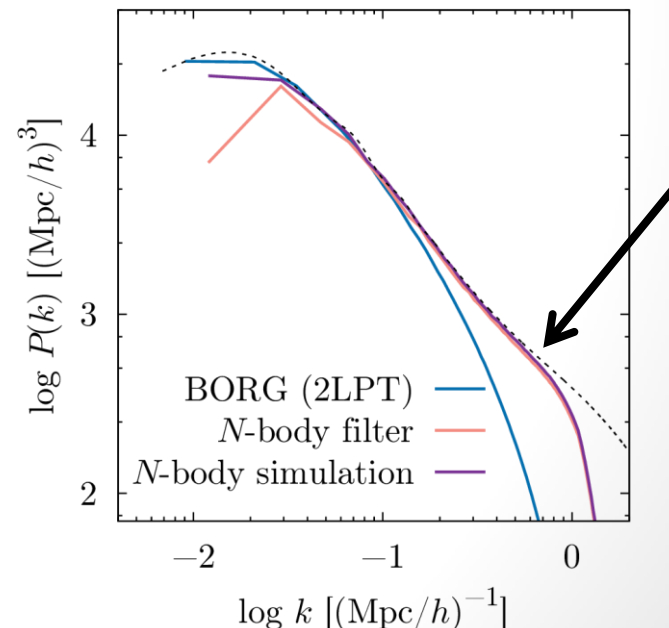
# Data-constrained non-linear realizations



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

# Data-constrained non-linear realizations

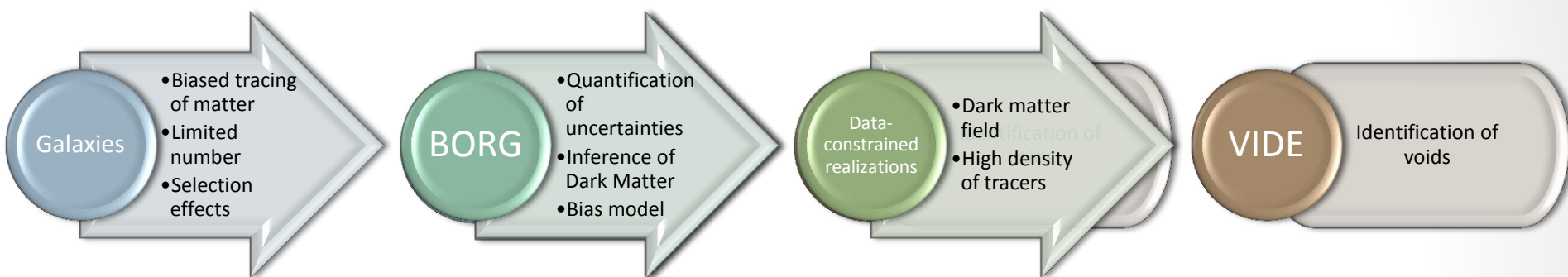
- A dynamic physical model naturally introduces some **correlations** between the constrained and unconstrained parts
- Constrained resimulations act as **hypothesis generating machines**, whose predictions can be tested with complementary observations in the actual sky.
- With a full N-body simulation,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



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

# Dark matter voids in the SDSS

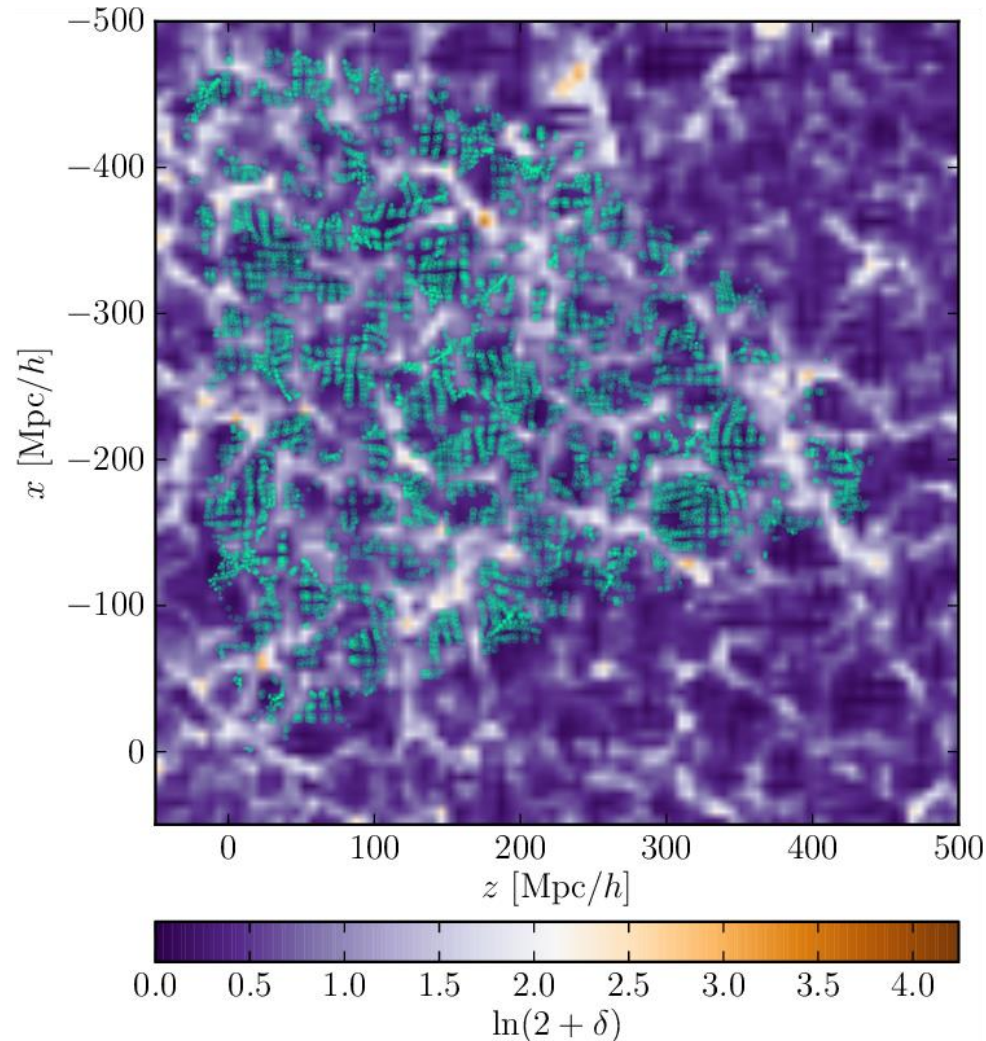
- How?



- Why? What is made possible by our technology:
  - **Bias**. Voids are defined in the dark matter distribution, not in galaxies.
  - **Shot noise**. Galaxies sparsely sample the dark matter distribution. We get 10x more dark matter voids than galaxy voids.

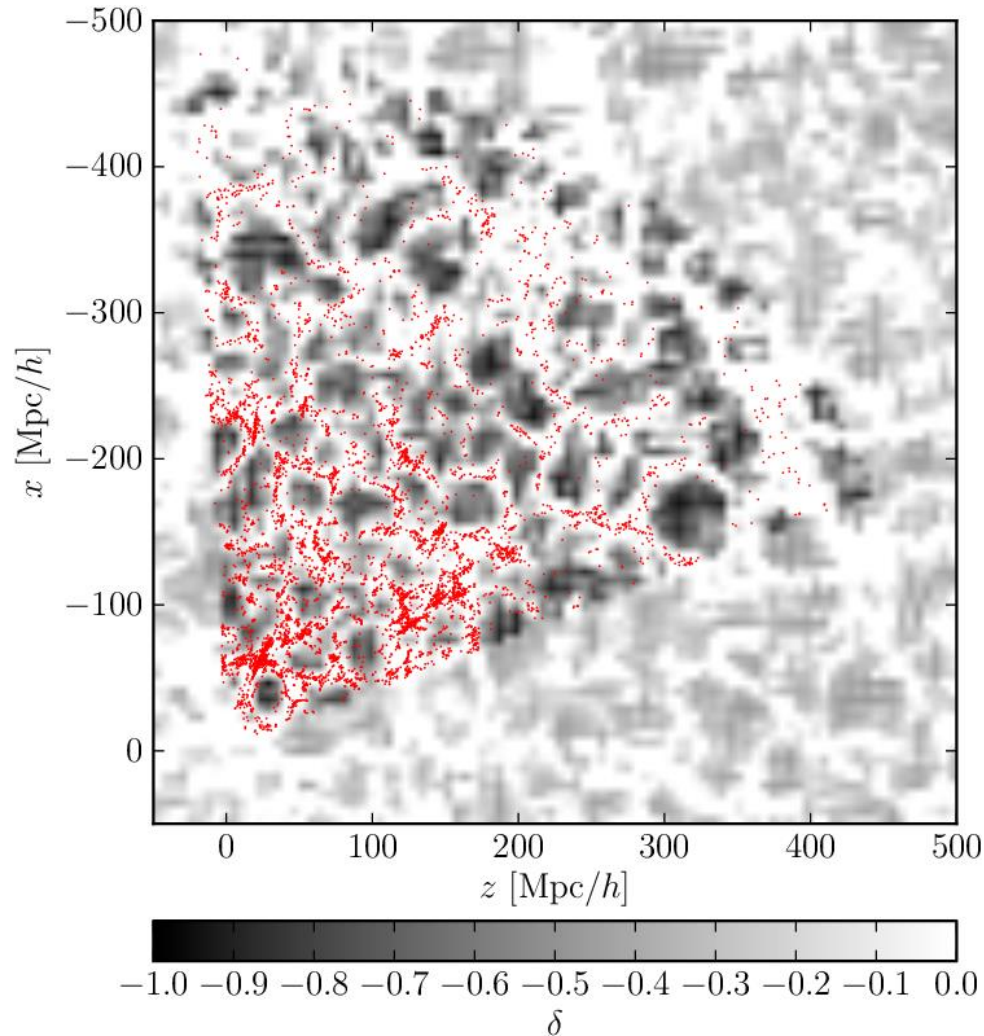
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# Dark matter voids in the SDSS



FL, Jasche, Sutter, Hamaus & Wandelt, in prep.

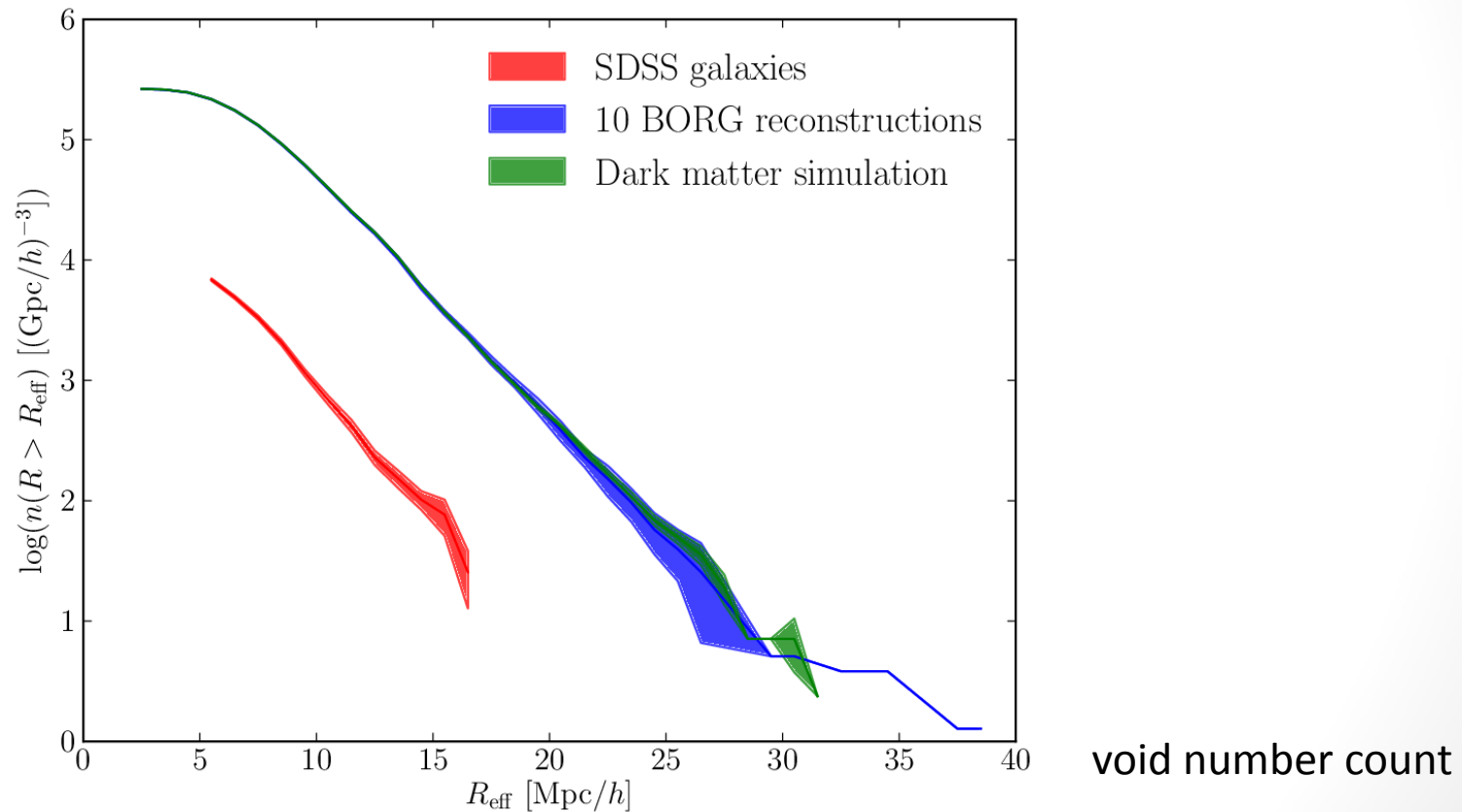
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FL, Jasche, Sutter, Hamaus & Wandelt, in prep.

# Properties of dark matter voids

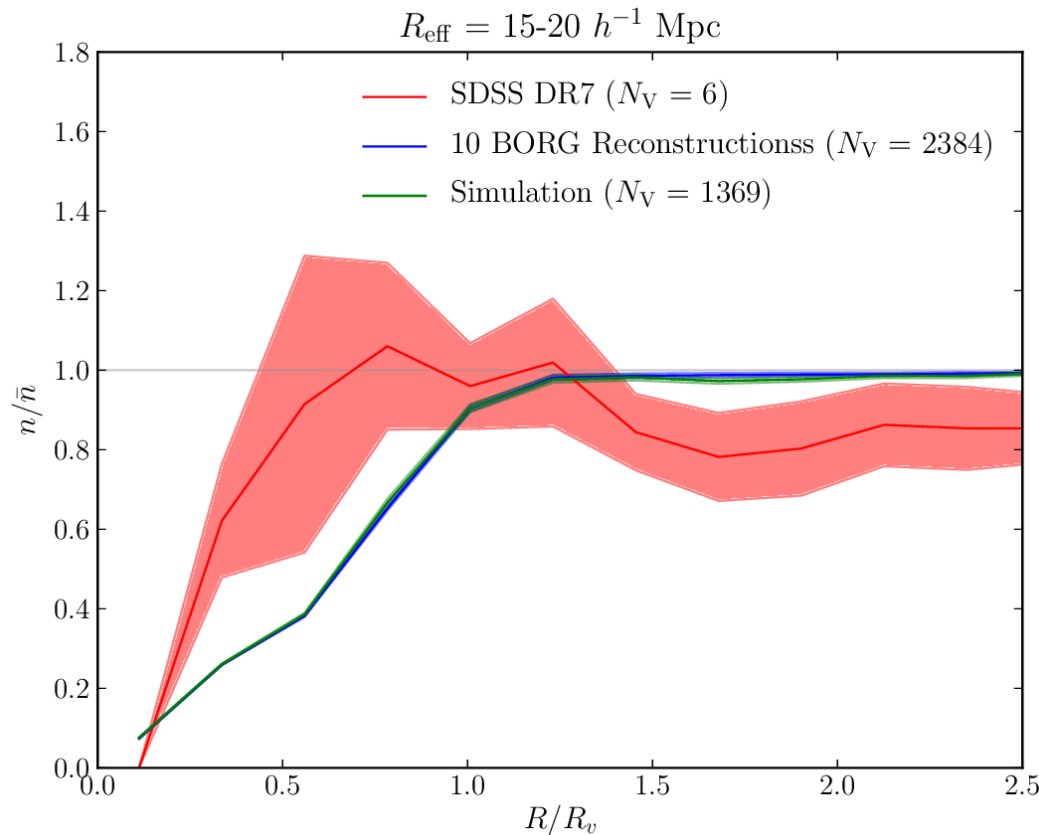
- For usual void statistics, results are consistent with  $N$ -body simulations.



FL, Jasche, Sutter, Hamaus & Wandelt, in prep.

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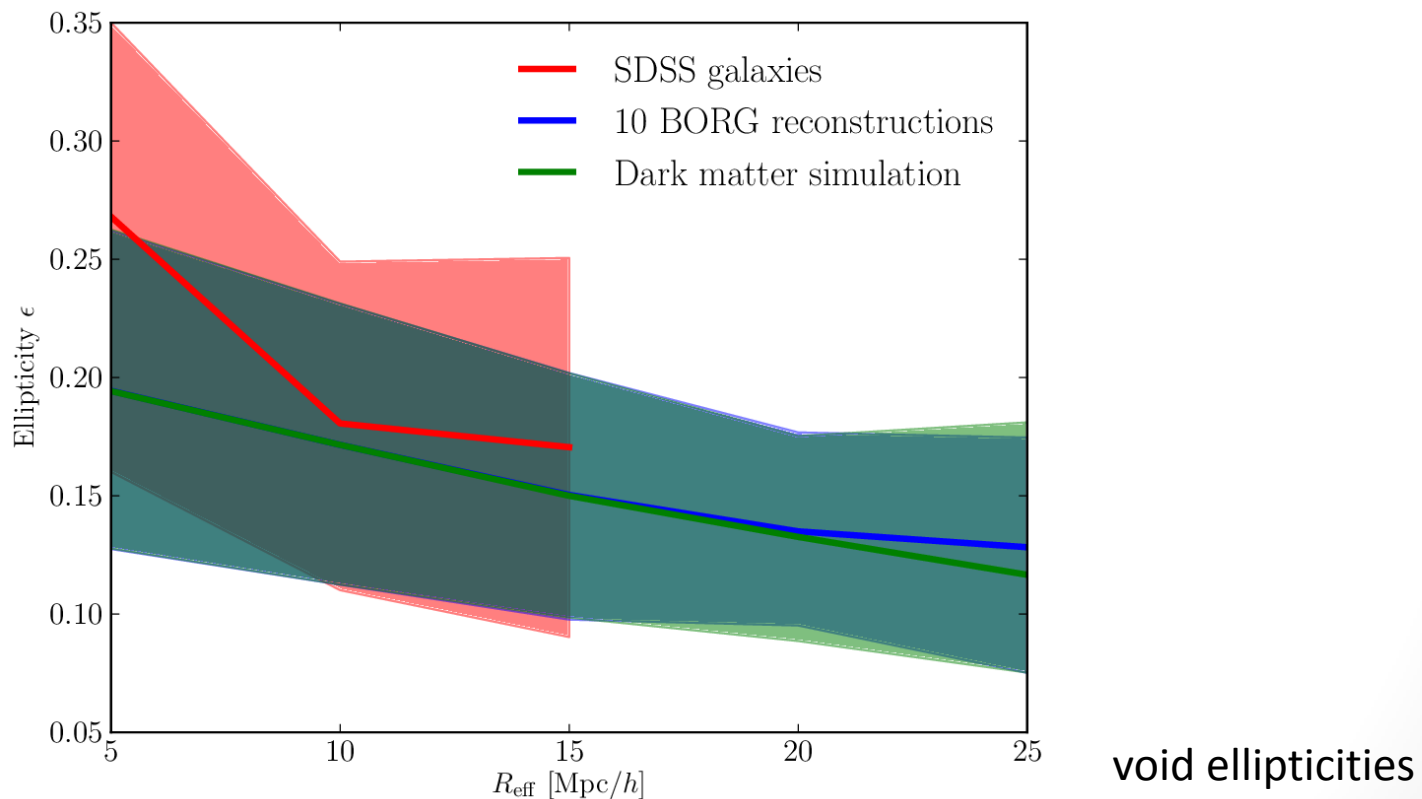


void density profile

FL, Jasche, Sutter, Hamaus & Wandelt, in prep.

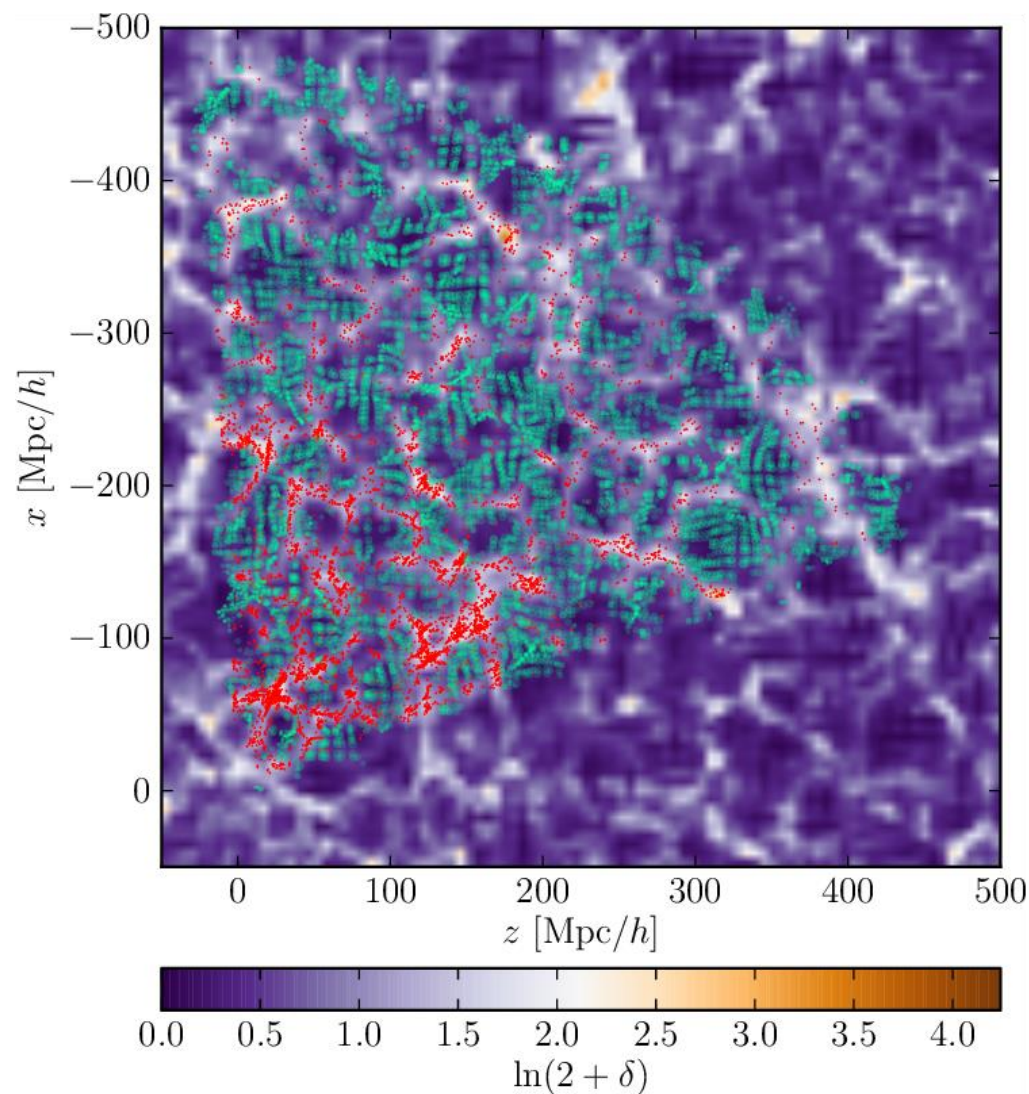
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FL, Jasche, Sutter, Hamaus & Wandelt, in prep.

# Putting all together...



# Static and dynamic structures

