

Super-survey modes and related topics

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and Phys. Rev. D 97, 063527(2018)

Outline

1. Super-survey modes

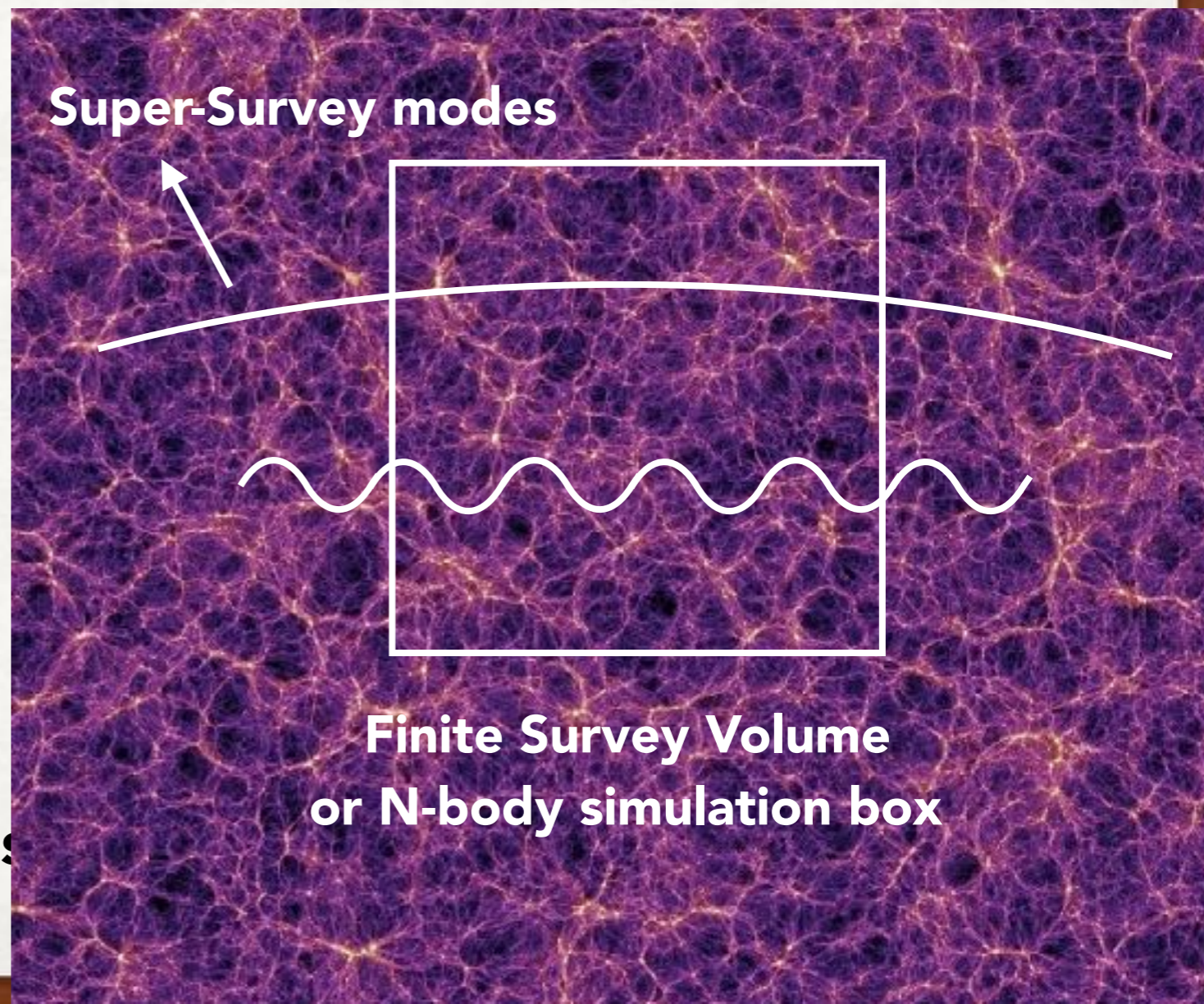
- **Effects of the super-survey modes on the observable**
- **Power spectrum response**
- **Super-sample signal / Super-sample covariance**

2. Separate universe simulation

- **“Tidal” separate universe**

Super-survey modes

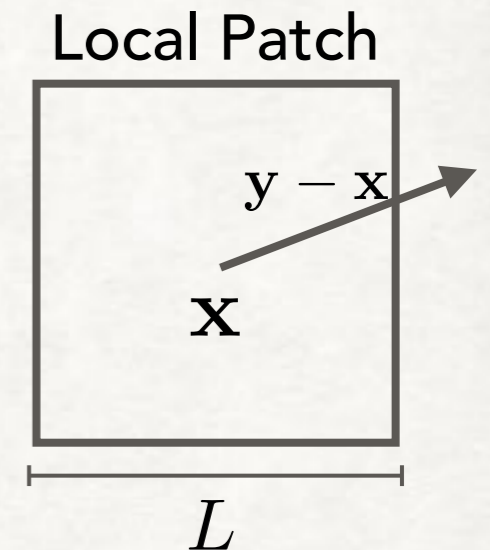
- **Super-survey modes : Large-scale perturbations beyond a finite survey volume**
- **Observations : finite volume**
→ not directly observables
- **Theory : N-body simulations**
→ periodic boundary
- **The super-survey modes affect observables via nonlinear mode-couplings (Super-sample effects)**
- **we need to model the effects**



isotropic/anisotropic components of super-survey modes

- 長波長ゆらぎによる重力ポテンシャルを定義：

$$\Phi_L(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \frac{1}{V_W} \int d^3\mathbf{y} \Phi(\mathbf{y}) W(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}), \quad V_W = \int d^3\mathbf{x} W(\mathbf{x})$$



→ サーベイのスケール $L \sim V_W^{1/3}$ 以下のゆらぎをならしたもの

- 長波長ゆらぎによる重力ポテンシャルをサーベイ領域周りで展開：

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_L(\mathbf{x}) &= \Phi_L(\mathbf{x}_0) + \nabla_i \Phi_L|_{\mathbf{x}_0} x^i + \frac{1}{2} \nabla_i \nabla_j \Phi_L|_{\mathbf{x}_0} x^i x^j + \mathcal{O}(\nabla^3 \Phi_L|_{\mathbf{x}_0} x^3) \\ &\simeq \Phi_L(\mathbf{x}_0) + \nabla_i \Phi_L|_{\mathbf{x}_0} x^i + \frac{1}{6} \Delta \Phi_L|_{\mathbf{x}_0} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \delta_{ij}^K \right) \nabla_i \nabla_j \Phi_L|_{\mathbf{x}_0} x^i x^j \\ &= \Phi_L(\mathbf{x}_0) + \nabla_i \Phi_L|_{\mathbf{x}_0} x^i + \underbrace{\frac{2}{3} \pi G \bar{\rho}_m a^2 \delta_b|_{\mathbf{x}_0}}_{\text{mean density modulation}} x^2 + \underbrace{2\pi G \bar{\rho}_m a^2 \tau_{ij}|_{\mathbf{x}_0}}_{\text{tidal effect}} x^i x^j \end{aligned}$$

- 等方的な成分 (δ_b) と非等方的な成分 (τ_{ij}) は独立な自由度

In standard perturbation theory

- **2nd order result :**

$$\delta(\mathbf{k}) = \delta_L + \int \frac{d^3 \mathbf{k}'}{(2\pi)^3} F_2(\mathbf{k}', \mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') \delta_L(\mathbf{k}') \delta_L(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}')$$

$$F_2(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}') = \frac{17}{21} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k'^2} \right) (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k}') + \frac{2}{7} \left(\hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{k}}' - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\delta(\mathbf{x}) = \delta_L(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{17}{21} \delta_L^2 + \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \nabla \delta_L(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{2}{7} K_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) K_{ij}(\mathbf{x})$$

growth

shift

anisotropy (tidal field)

$$\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{x}) = - \int \frac{d^3 \mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{i\mathbf{q}}{q^2} \delta_L(\mathbf{q}) e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{x}} \quad K_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) = \int \frac{d^3 \mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^3} \left(\frac{q_i q_j}{q^2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) \delta_L(\mathbf{q}) e^{i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{x}}$$

- **long-mode と short-mode に分割 :** $\delta = \delta^{\text{short}} + \delta^{\text{long}}$

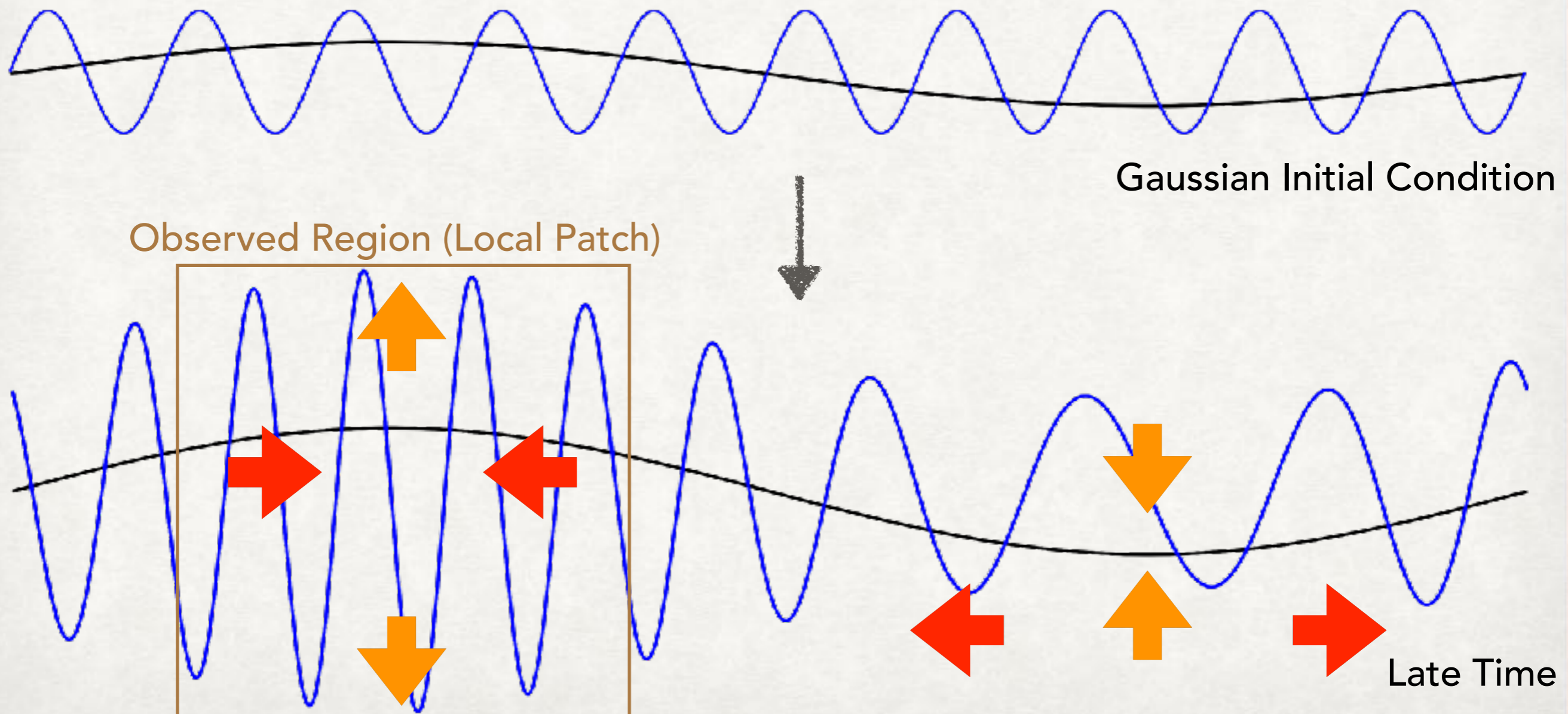
$$\delta^{\text{short}}(\mathbf{x}) = \delta_L^{\text{short}}(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d}^{\text{long}}) + \frac{34}{21} \delta_L^{\text{long}} \delta_L^{\text{short}} + \frac{4}{7} K_{ij}^{\text{long}} K_{ij}^{\text{short}}$$

NL mode-coupling btw. Super-Survey modes & short modes

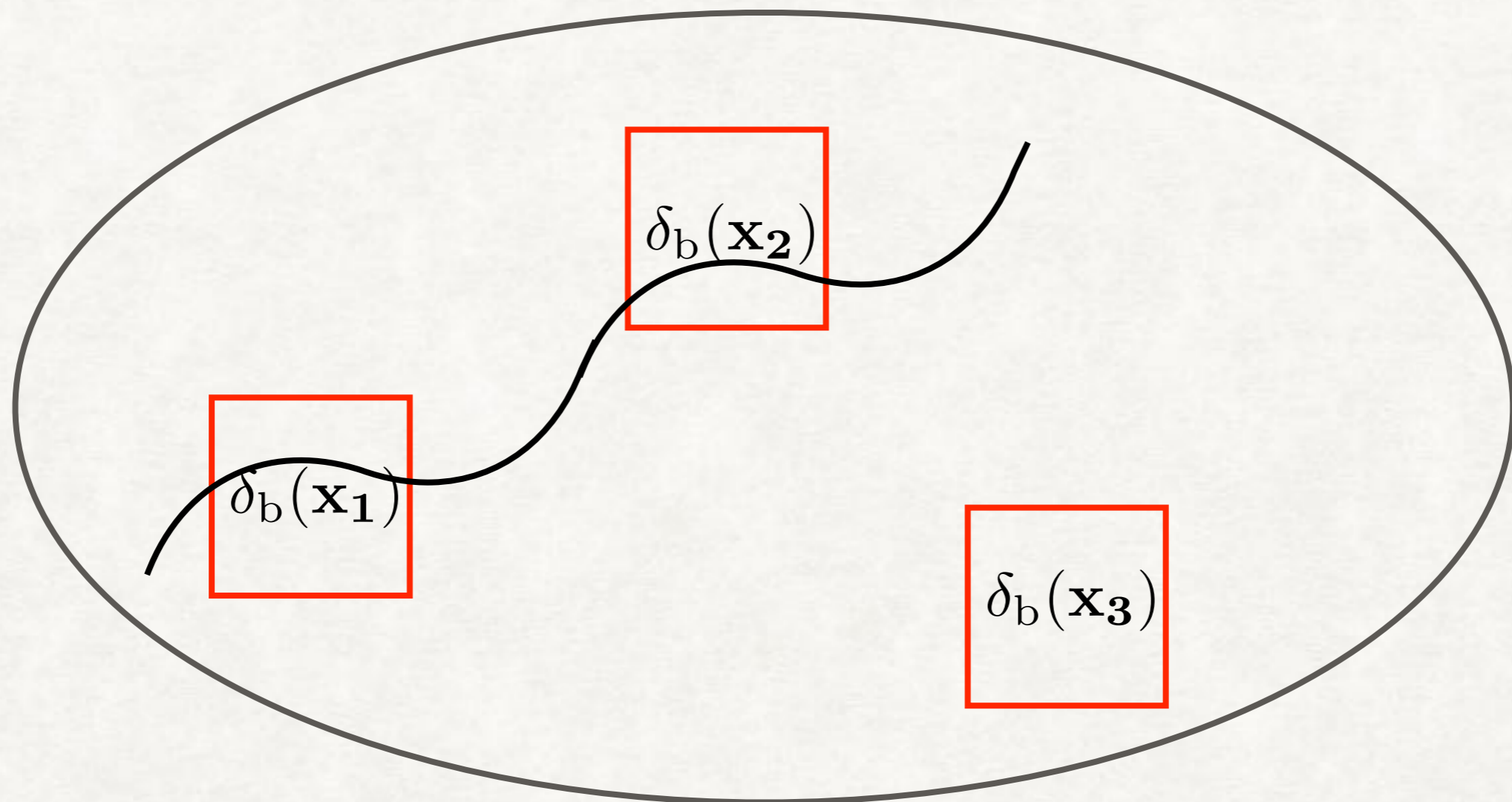
- **Effects of Super-Survey modes :**

1. **Dilation** : change of comoving distance (Sherwin&Zaldarriaga12, Li+14a)
2. **Growth** : promote/suppress the structure formation

(Hamilton+06, Baldauf&Seljak+11)



Super-survey modesの観測に対する影響



- Super-survey modesがあると観測されるmatter power spectrumがensemble averageからズレる

$$P(\mathbf{k}; \delta_b(\mathbf{x}), \tau_{ij}(\mathbf{x})) = P(k) \left[1 + \underbrace{\frac{\partial \ln P(k)}{\partial \delta_b}}_{\text{response}} \delta_b(\mathbf{x}) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial \ln P(k)}{\partial \tau_{ij}}}_{\text{response}} \tau_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) \right]$$

Super-Survey modesに対するPower Spectrumの応答

- 理論：ensemble average

$$P(k) \equiv \langle \delta(\mathbf{k})^2 \rangle$$



Super-Survey modesの影響を考慮

$$P(\mathbf{k}; \delta_b) \simeq P(k) + \frac{\partial P(k)}{\partial \delta_b} \delta_b$$

power spectrum response to δ_b

- 観測：統計平均

$$\hat{P}(k_i) \equiv \frac{1}{V_W} \int_{|\mathbf{k}| \in k_i} \frac{d^3 \mathbf{k}}{V_{k_i}} \delta(\mathbf{k}) \delta(-\mathbf{k})$$



$$\hat{P}(k_i) \equiv \frac{1}{V_W} \int_{|\mathbf{k}| \in k_i} \frac{d^3 \mathbf{k}}{V_{k_i}} \delta_W(\mathbf{k}) \delta_W(-\mathbf{k})$$

- dimensionless power spectrumに対する応答

$$\frac{\partial k^3 P(k; \delta_b)}{\partial \delta_b} \simeq k^3 \underbrace{\frac{\partial P(k; \delta_b)}{\partial \delta_b}}_{\text{growth}} \Big|_{k \text{ fixed}} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial k^3 P(k; \delta_b)}{\partial \ln k}}_{\text{dilation}} \frac{\partial \ln k}{\partial \delta_b}$$

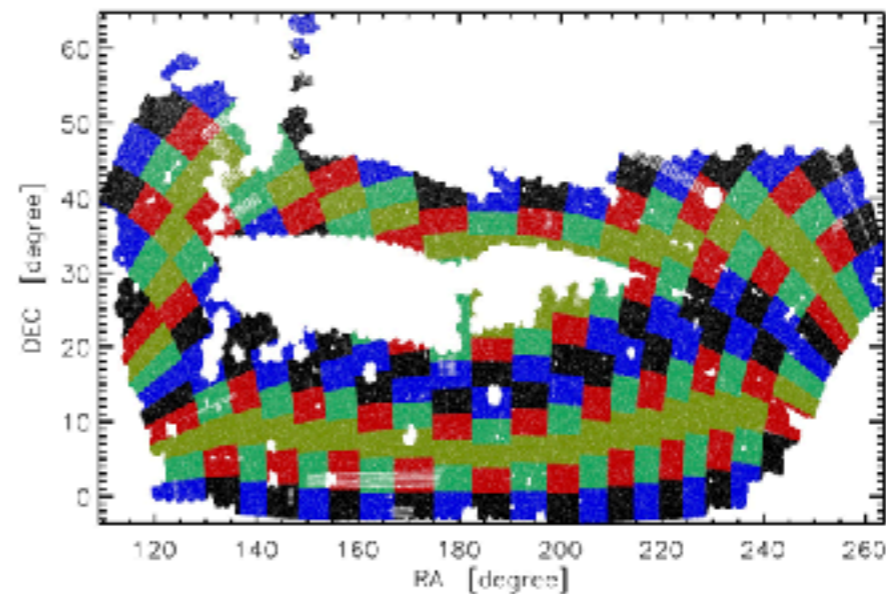
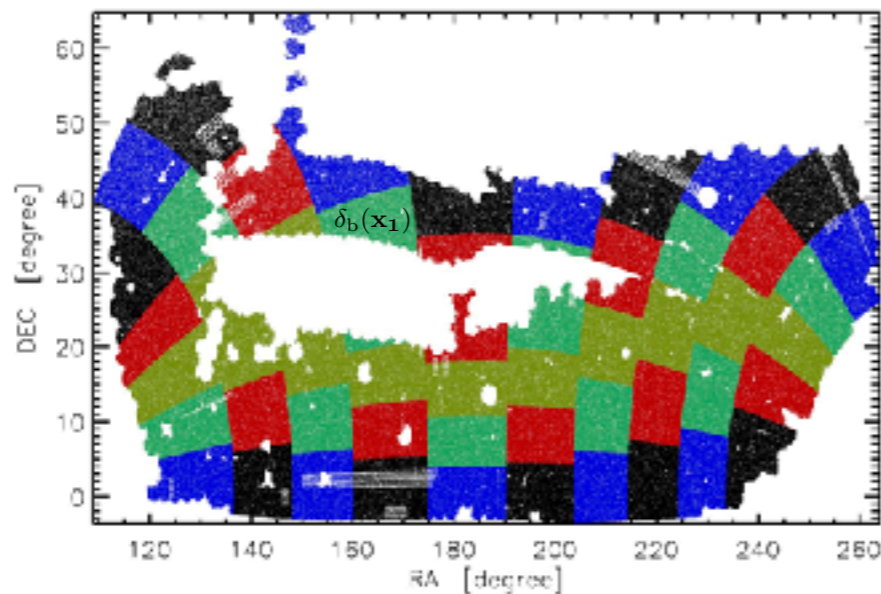
- 標準的な宇宙論を仮定した場合に、responseの具体形がどうなるか？

Position-dependent Power Spectrum

(Chiang+14,15)

- 一つのサーベイ領域を分割し、各サブサーベイ領域で $\hat{P}(\mathbf{k}; \mathbf{x})$ とそのサブサーベイ領域での平均密度 $\delta_b(\mathbf{x})$ を測る

$$\hat{P}(\mathbf{k}; \delta_b(\mathbf{x}), \tau_{ij}(\mathbf{x})) = P(k) \left[1 + \frac{\partial \ln P(k)}{\partial \delta_b} \delta_b(\mathbf{x}) + \frac{\partial \ln P(k)}{\partial \tau_{ij}} \tau_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) \right]$$




- **Position-dependent power spectrum (response) ~ Squeezed bispectrum**

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \hat{P}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{x}) \delta_b(\mathbf{x}) \rangle &= \lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \int d\Omega_{\mathbf{k}} B(\mathbf{k}, -\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q}) \\ &= \frac{\partial P(k)}{\partial \delta_b} \langle \delta_b^2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Power Spectrum Response & Squeezed Bispectrum

- **Consistency Relation** : Squeezed Bispectrum (3点相関関数) は長波長ゆらぎに対する Power Spectrum (2点相関関数) の response と関係

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow 0} B(\mathbf{k}, -\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q}) = P^L(q) \left[\frac{\partial P(\mathbf{k})}{\partial \delta_b} + \left(\hat{q}_i \hat{q}_j - \frac{\delta_{ij}^K}{3} \right) \frac{\partial P(\mathbf{k})}{\partial \tau_{ij}} \right]$$


- **Standard Perturbation Theory** :

$$P(\mathbf{k}; \delta_b, \tau_{ij}) \simeq P(k) + \delta_b \left[\frac{47}{21} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial \ln P(k)}{\partial \ln k} \right] P(k) + \tau_{ij} \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j \left[\frac{8}{7} - \frac{\partial \ln P(k)}{\partial \ln k} \right] P(k)$$

growth
dilation
growth
dilation

(Dai+15, Akitsu+17)

- \hat{k}_i 依存性 → 非等方 clustering

→ Redshift-space Distortion や Alcock-Paczynski test に影響

Redshift-space Distortion

- 特異速度によるドップラー効果で視線方向に歪む → 非等方性

(視線方向 \hat{n} が preferred direction)

$$\underline{\mathbf{s}} = \underline{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{v_{\parallel}(\mathbf{x})}{aH(z)} \hat{n}$$

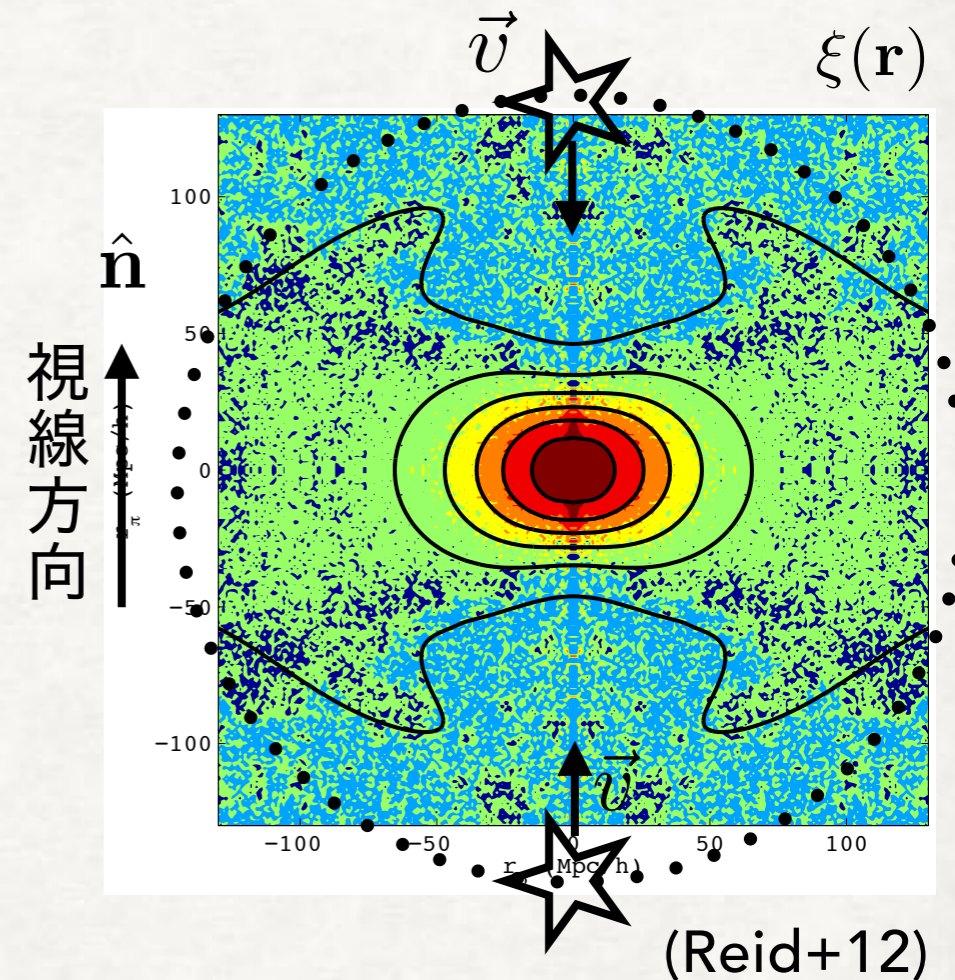
redshift-space coordinate real-space coordinate doppler effect

- 線形理論 (Kaiser87)

$$\delta_g^S(\mathbf{k}) = b [1 + \beta \mu^2] \delta_m(k)$$

quadrupole anisotropy

$$\left(\delta_g = b\delta_m, \beta \equiv \frac{f}{b} = \frac{1}{b} \frac{d \ln D}{d \ln a}, \mu \equiv \hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} \right)$$



- Super-Survey modesを考慮すると、 τ_{ij} も preferred direction

- τ_{ij} は速度場にも影響を与えるので、additionalな非等方性を生むはず

Power Spectrum Response in redshift space

(Akitsu&Takada18,Li+18)

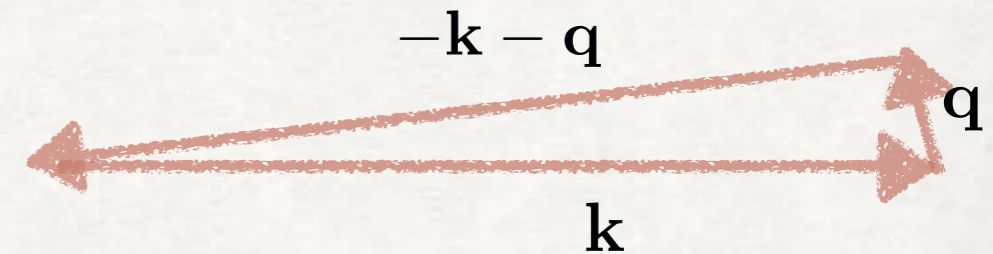
- 赤方偏移空間における密度ゆらぎについて実空間と同様の考察をする。
ただし、長波長ゆらぎは実空間のものを考える。

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow 0} B_{ssm}(\mathbf{k}, -\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q}) = P^L(q) \left[\frac{\partial P_s(\mathbf{k})}{\partial \delta_b} + \left(\hat{q}_i \hat{q}_j - \frac{\delta_{ij}^K}{3} \right) \frac{\partial P_s(\mathbf{k})}{\partial \tau_{ij}} \right]$$

$$\text{w/ } \langle \delta_s(\mathbf{k}_1) \delta_s(\mathbf{k}_2) \delta_{mL}(\mathbf{q}) \rangle \equiv B_{ssm}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{q}) (2\pi)^3 \delta_D^3(\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{q})$$

- Standard Perturbation theory :**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P_s(\mathbf{k})}{\tau_{ij}} = & \left[\frac{8}{7} - \frac{\partial \ln P(k)}{\partial \ln k} \right] \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j b^2 P(k) \\ & + \left[b \hat{n}_i \hat{n}_j + \frac{24}{7} \mu^2 \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j - \mu \left(2\mu \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j + b \hat{k}_i \hat{n}_j \right) \frac{\partial \ln P(k)}{\partial \ln k} \right] b f P(k) \\ & + \left[\frac{16}{7} \mu \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j + 4b \hat{k}_i \hat{n}_j - \left(\mu \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j + 2b \hat{k}_i \hat{n}_j \right) \frac{\partial \ln P(k)}{\partial \ln k} \right] f^2 \mu^3 P(k) \\ & + \left[4\mu \hat{k}_i \hat{n}_j - \hat{n}_i \hat{n}_j - \mu \hat{k}_i \hat{n}_j \frac{\partial \ln P(k)}{\partial \ln k} \right] f^3 \mu^4 P(k) \end{aligned}$$



- τ_{ij} に対する応答には $\tau_{ij} \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j$, $\tau_{ij} \hat{k}_i \hat{n}_j$, $\tau_{ij} \hat{n}_i \hat{n}_j$ のような項が現れる

Redshift spaceで現れる非等方性

- $\hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j \hat{n}_i \hat{n}_j$: **Kaiser factor**は $\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial(\mathbf{v} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}})}{\partial \hat{\mathbf{n}}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}}$ 由来
→ $\hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j \propto \partial_{(i} v_{j)}$ **velocity shear**の視線方向への**projection**
- $\tau_{ij} \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j$: **large-scale tidal field** τ_{ij} と
small-scale tidal field $\propto \left(\hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j - \frac{1}{3} \delta_{ij}^K \right)$ の**coupling**
 $\sim \partial_{(i} v_{j)}$
- $\tau_{ij} \hat{k}_i \hat{n}_j$: **必ず** $\tau_{ij} \hat{k}_i \hat{n}_j \hat{k}_l \hat{n}_l$ の形で現れる ($P_s(\mathbf{k}) = P_s(-\mathbf{k})$ の対称性)
large-scale tidal fieldの視線方向への**projection**と
large-scale tidal fieldと**small-scale velocity**の**coupling**
- $\tau_{ij} \hat{n}_i \hat{n}_j$: **large-scale tidal field**の視線方向への**projection**
(**large-scale velocity**のKaiserがmappingを通じて見える)

2D power spectrum in redshift space

- **3D power spectrum**を視線方向に垂直な平面で角度平均
→ τ_{ij} の寄与は τ_{33} (1パラメタ) のみ

$$\begin{aligned} P_{sW}^{2D}(k_{\perp}, k_{\parallel}; \tau_{ij}) = & (b + f\mu^2)^2 P^L(k) + \left[\frac{8}{7} b^2 P^L(k) - b^2 \frac{dP^L(k)}{d \ln k} \right] \frac{3\mu^2 - 1}{2} \tau_{33} \\ & + fb \left[\left\{ b + \frac{12}{7} \mu^2 (3\mu^2 - 1) \right\} P^L(k) - \mu^2 \{ b + (3\mu^2 - 1) \} \frac{dP^L(k)}{d \ln k} \right] \tau_{33} \\ & + f^2 \mu^4 \left[\left\{ 4b + \frac{8}{7} (3\mu^2 - 1) \right\} P^L(k) - \left(2b + \frac{3\mu^2 - 1}{2} \right) \frac{dP^L(k)}{d \ln k} \right] \tau_{33} \\ & + f^3 \mu^4 \left[(4\mu^2 - 1) P^L(k) - \mu^2 \frac{dP^L(k)}{d \ln k} \right] \tau_{33}, \end{aligned}$$

- **Super-survey mode**がいると、大スケールで μ^6 (tetrahexadecapole) の非等方性が現れる

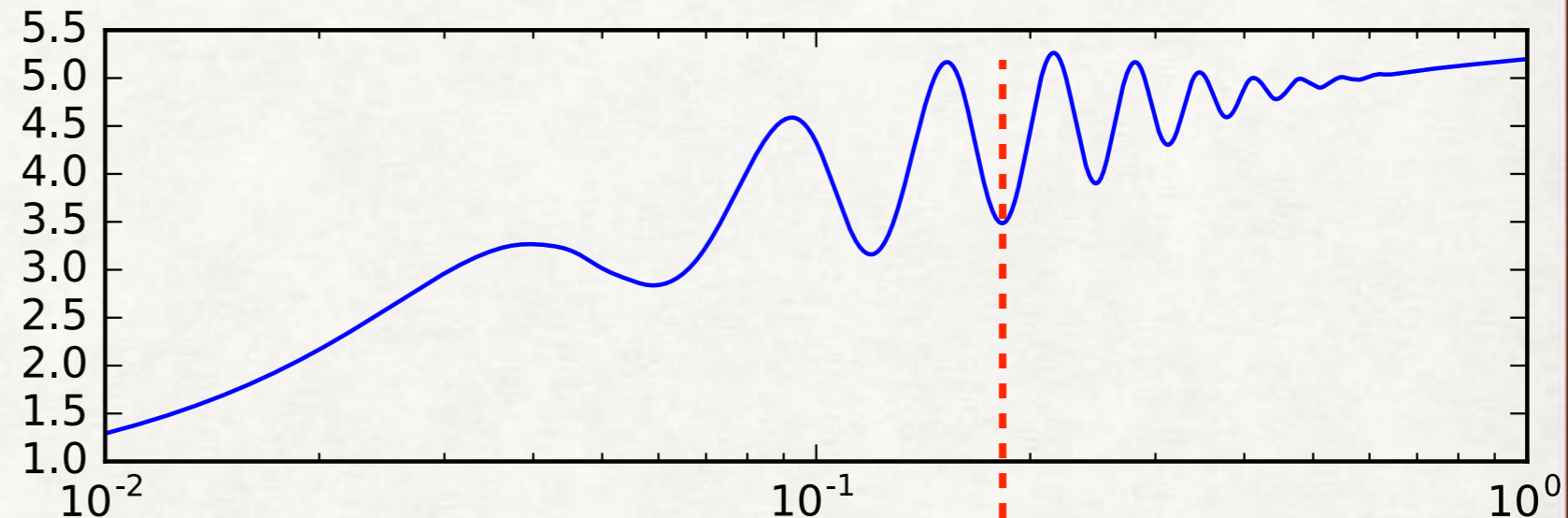
Power Spectrum Response for τ_{33} & BAO peak shift

$$P_{g2,obs}^S(k) = P_{g2}^S + \frac{\partial P_{g2}^S(k)}{\partial \tau_{33}} \tau_{33}$$

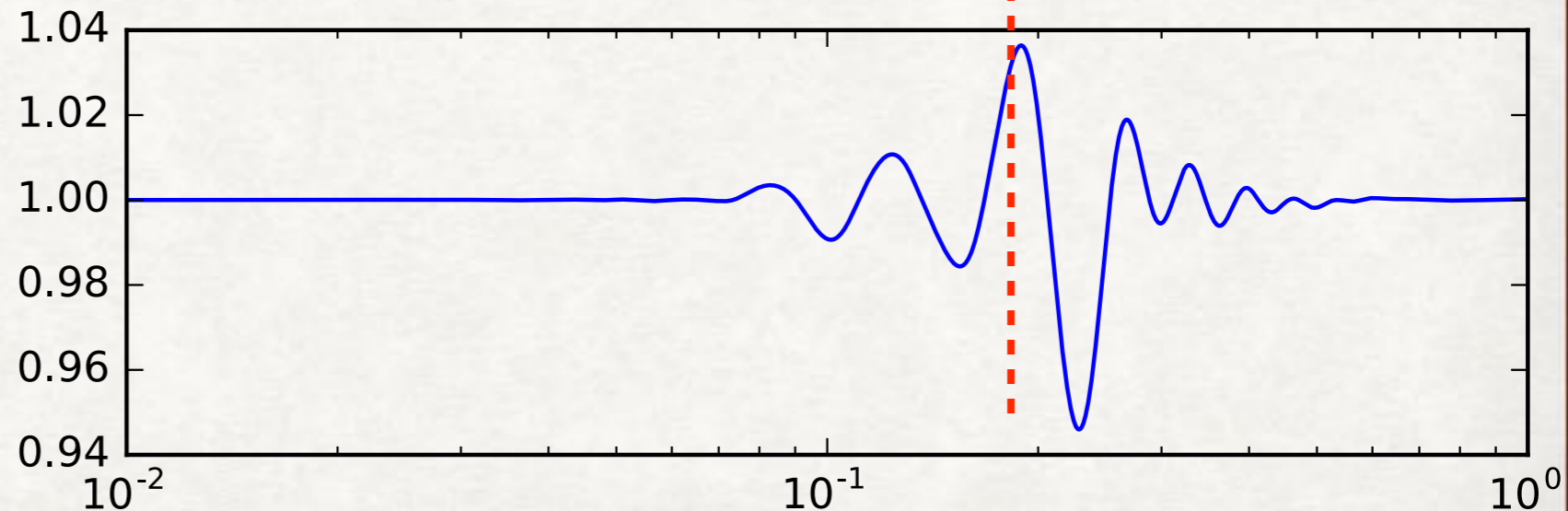
power spectrum response to tau
= growth + dilation (k微分)

- relative responseは $\mathcal{O}(1)$

$$\frac{\partial P_{g2}^S(k) / \partial \tau_{33}}{P_{g2}^S(k)}$$



$$\frac{P_{g2}^S(k)}{P_{g2,nowiggle}^S(k)}$$



- BAO wiggle**

→ **BAO peak shift**

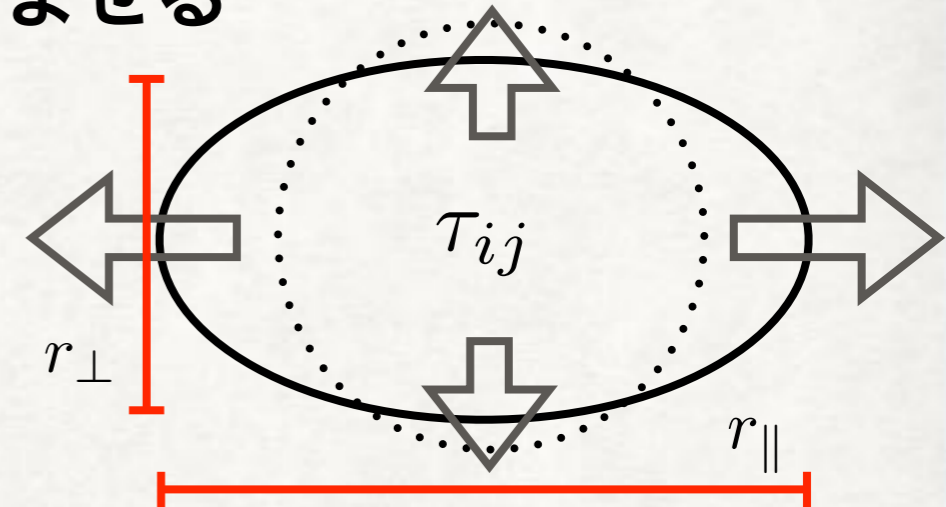
特に、 τ_{ij} はshiftが方向依存

k [h/Mpc]

Alcock-Paczynski test

- 非等方クラスタリング → BAO peakを歪ませる

視線方向 →



- **Alcock-Paczynski test** (Alcock&Paczynski79):

BAO peakが等方であるべしということから宇宙論パラメタを制限

- 理論：共動距離 $(r_{\parallel}, r_{\perp})$ ↔ 観測：redshift & angle $(\Delta z, \Delta\theta)$

some cosmological models

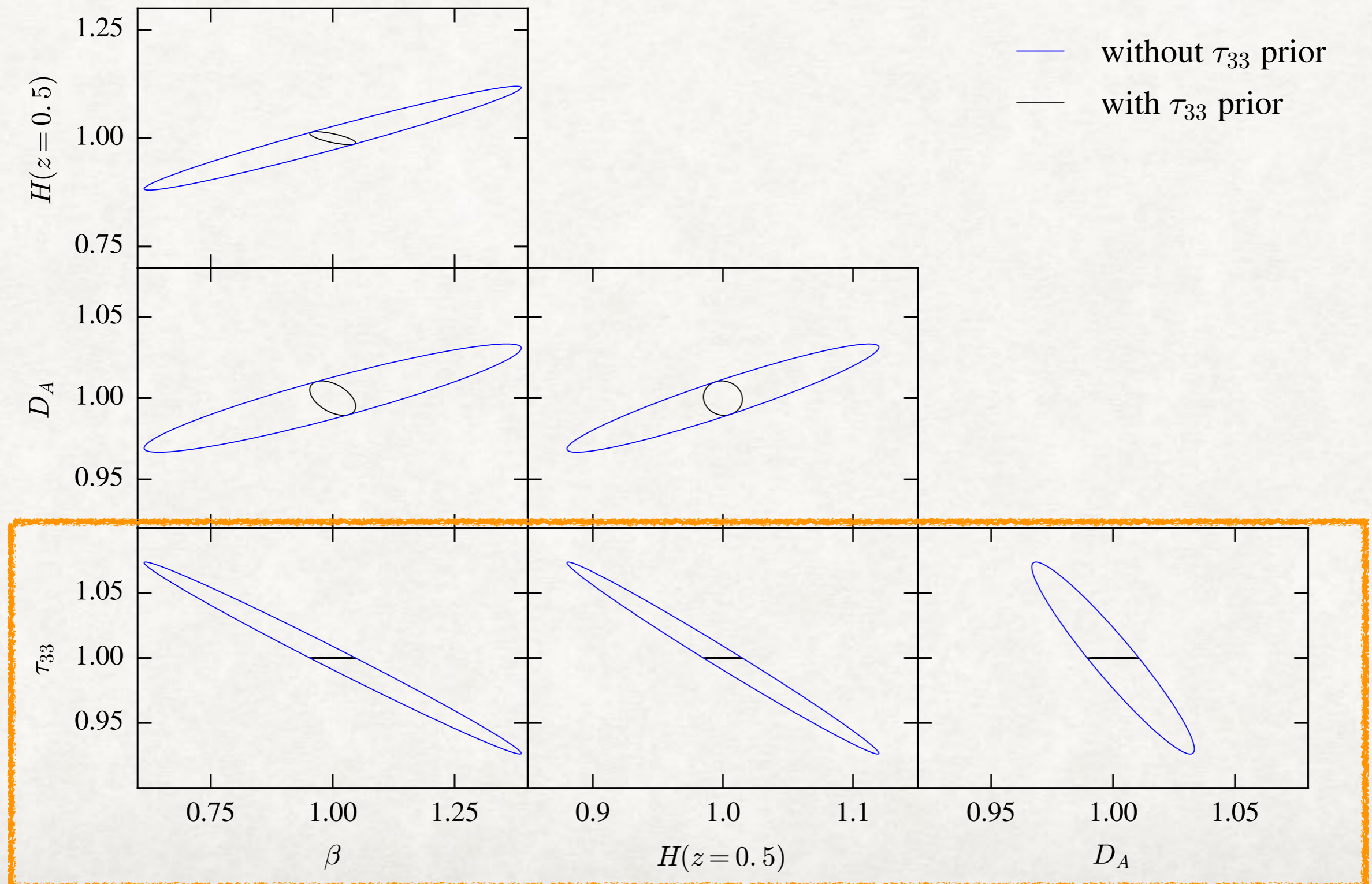
- 視線方向の距離：
$$r_{\parallel} = \frac{\Delta z}{H(z)}$$

- 視線方向と垂直な方向の距離：
$$r_{\perp} = (1+z)D_A(z)\Delta\theta \quad D_A = \frac{1}{1+z} \int_0^z \frac{dz}{H(z)}$$

- τ_{ij} は $(r_{\parallel}, r_{\perp})$ を非等方に変えてしまう

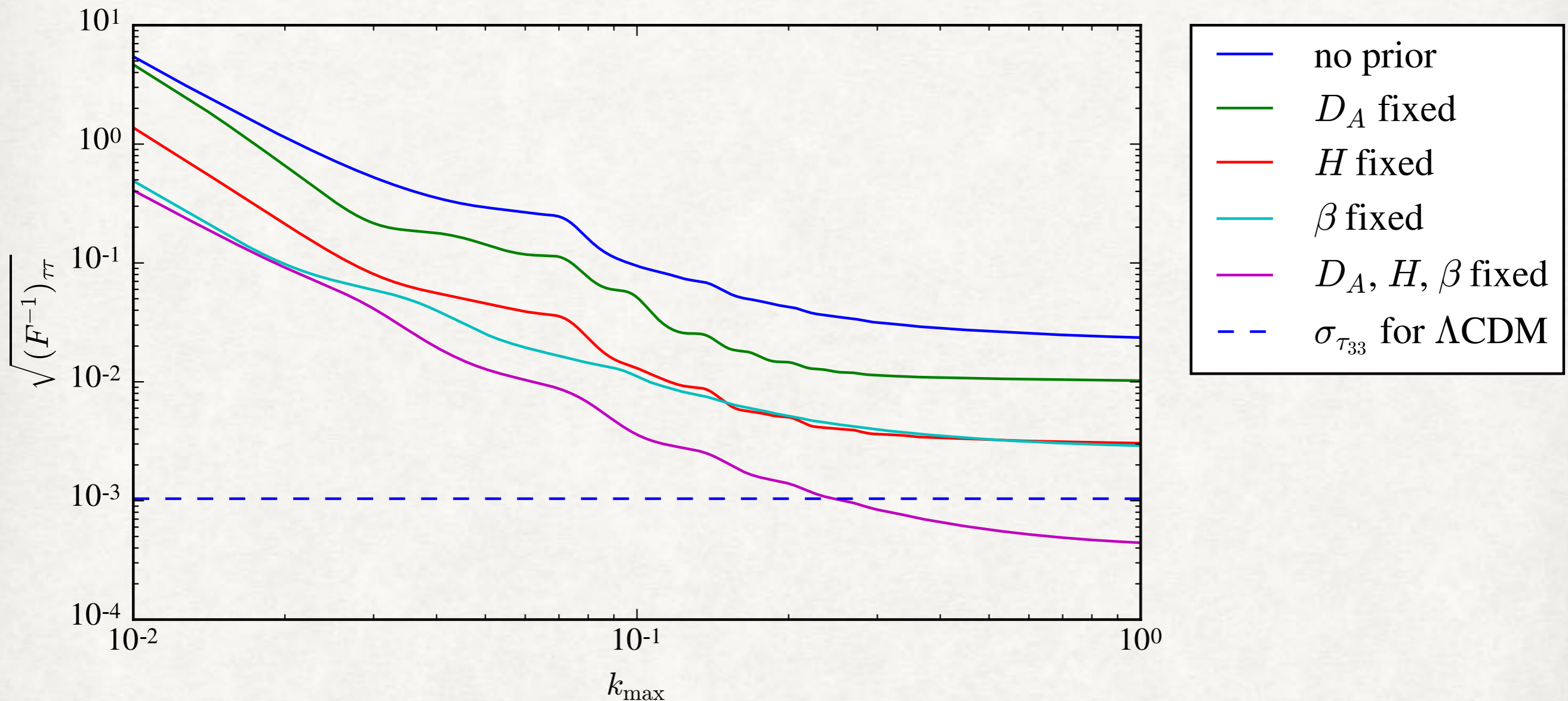
Fisher Forecast

- 銀河サーベイで、 τ_{33} と $D_A, H(z), \beta$ がどのくらい縮退するか ($z = 0.5$)



Detectability of the large-scale tidal field

- 摂動論で導出したresponseを小スケールまで外挿して計算



- D_A, H, β などが他のサーベイや大スケールの情報からfixできれば、
 $k_{\max} \simeq 0.25 h/\text{Mpc}$ あたりで Λ CDMでのrmsを超えられる。

Bipolar-Spherical Harmonic expansion

- τ_{ij} の情報を全て取り出したい (5自由度)

→ **BiPoSH expansion** (Shiraishi+17, Sugiyama+17)

$$P^s(\mathbf{k}, \hat{n}; \tau_{ij}) = \sum_{LM\ell\ell'} \pi_{\ell\ell'}^{LM}(k; \tau_{ij}) X_{\ell\ell'}^{LM}(\hat{k}, \hat{n}),$$

$$X_{\ell\ell'}^{LM}(\hat{k}, \hat{n}) = \{Y_{\ell}(\hat{k}) \otimes Y_{\ell'}(\hat{n})\} = \sum_{mm'} C_{\ell m \ell' m'}^{LM} Y_{\ell m}(\hat{k}) Y_{\ell' m'}(\hat{n})$$

- **2D power spectrum in redshift space**はM=0に対応
- **RSDの情報と τ_{ij} の情報を分離することで、パラメタ決定の精度がよくなるか?**
- **Working in progress...**

宇宙論パラメタの推定

- **Likelihood analysis** : 観測量 (例えば galaxy power spectrum) からパラメタを推定する $\vec{\theta}$: fitting parameters

$$\chi^2(\vec{\theta}) = \sum_{i,j} \left[(P_{\text{obs}}[\vec{\theta}] - P_{\text{theory}}[\vec{\theta}])_{[k_i]} \text{Cov}_{[k_i, k_j]}^{-1} (P_{\text{obs}}[\vec{\theta}] - P_{\text{theory}}[\vec{\theta}])_{[k_j]} \right]$$

- **Covarianceも必要** : 観測できるフーリエモード数が有限 \rightarrow 統計誤差
- **matter power spectrumのcovariance** : 4点相関 (**trispectrum**)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}[k_i, k_j] &= \langle \hat{P}(k_i) \hat{P}(k_j) \rangle - \langle P(\hat{k}_i) \rangle \langle P(\hat{k}_j) \rangle \\ &= \frac{2}{N_{\text{mode}}} P(k_i) \delta_{ij}^K + \underbrace{\langle \delta(k_i) \delta(-k_i) \delta(k_j) \delta(-k_j) \rangle}_{\text{connected}} \\ &= C_{ij}^G + C_{ij}^{\text{NG}} \end{aligned}$$

non-linear

- **Guassian項は** $N_{\text{mode}}(k_i) = \frac{4\pi k_i^2 \Delta k}{(2\pi)^3} V_{\text{survey}}$ **でスケール**

Super-sample Covariance

(Takada & Hu13)

- **Super-survey mode : 観測領域内の平均密度ゆらぎ or tidal field**

→ゆらぎが成長し易い/難いので、ゆらぎの振幅が大きく/小さくなる

- **super-survey modeによって、系統的にずれる**

$$P(\mathbf{k}; \delta_b, \tau_{ij}) = P(k) \left[1 + \frac{\partial \ln P(k)}{\partial \delta_b} \delta_b + \frac{\partial \ln P(k)}{\partial \tau_{ij}} \tau_{ij} \right]$$

- **new term : Super-sample covariance (SSC)**

↓ 2乗

$$C_{ij}^{\text{SSC}} = P(k_i)P(k_j) \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial \ln P(k_i)}{\partial \delta_b} \right] \left[\frac{\partial \ln P(k_j)}{\partial \delta_b} \right] \sigma_b^2 + \left[\frac{\partial \ln P(k_i)}{\partial \tau_{lm}} \right] \left[\frac{\partial \ln P(k_j)}{\partial \tau_{l'm'}} \right] \sigma_\tau^2 \right\}$$

$$\sigma_b^2 = \langle \delta_b^2 \rangle, \quad \sigma_\tau^2 = \langle \tau_{lm} \tau_{l'm'} \rangle$$

$$C_{ij} = C_{ij}^{\text{G}} + C_{ij}^{\text{NG}} + C_{ij}^{\text{SSC}}$$

Gaussian covariance vs Super-Sample Covariance

- **Gaussian covariance**

$$\propto N_{\text{mode}}^{-1}(k) \propto V_{\text{survey}}^{-1} 10^{-2}$$

- **SSC**

$$\propto \sigma_b^2 \text{ or } \sigma_\tau^2$$

- **SSC/Gaussian**

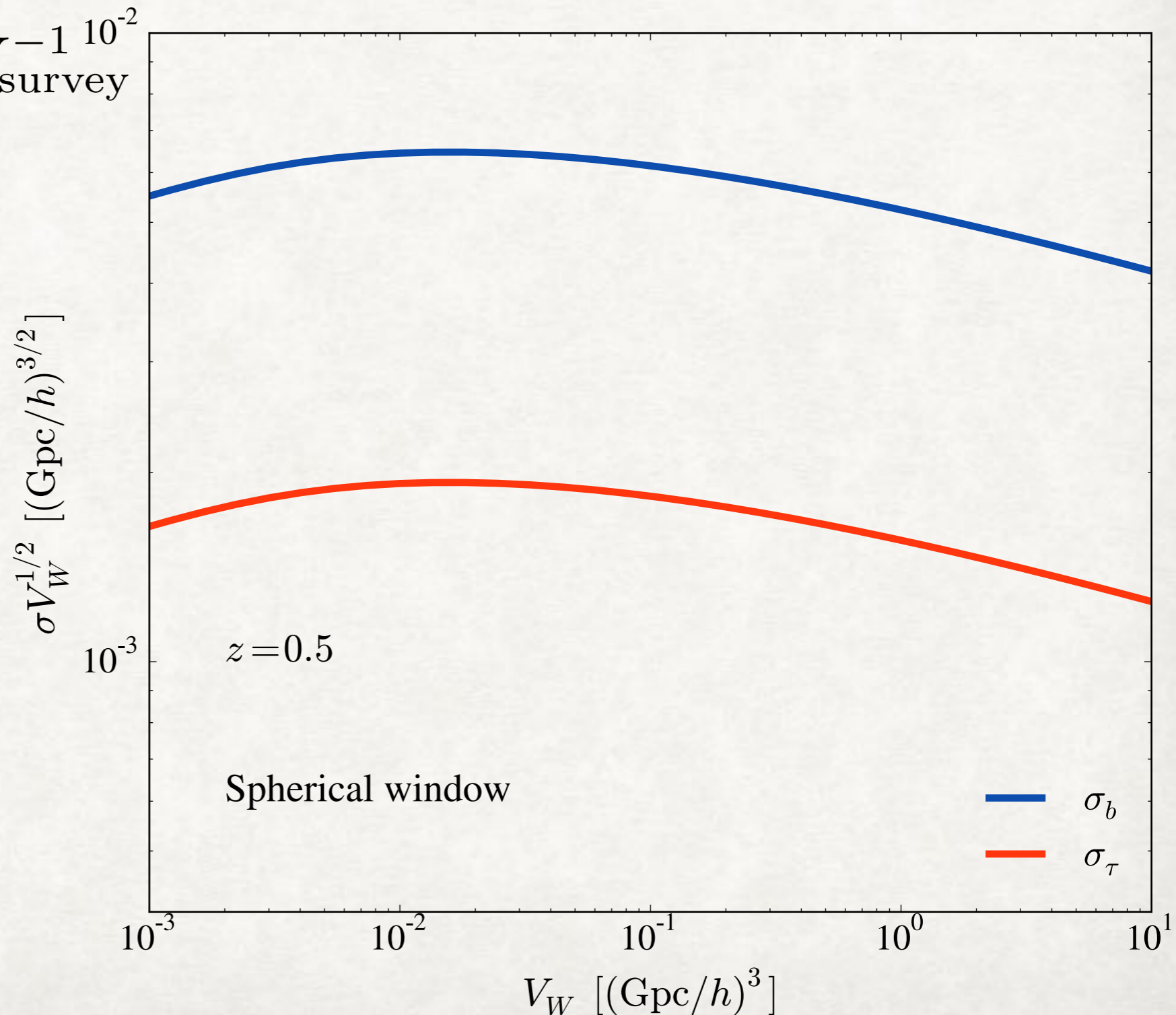
$$\propto \sigma^2 V_{\text{survey}}$$

- $\sigma_\tau \simeq \frac{1}{3} \sigma_b$

- **Survey volume**

が大きくなっても

SSCはそこそこ重要



Separate Universe Picture

- 摂動論が破綻する強非線形領域におけるsuper-survey modesに対する応答はどうか？
 - 大きなboxサイズでのsimulation?
計算コスト大だが、長波長ゆらぎは線形成長。
非線形成長を計算するというN体simulationの精神から離れていく
 - separate universe picture
- 長波長ゆらぎはLocal patch内で一様成分のように振る舞う
 - 長波長ゆらぎはLocalにはbackgroundと見分けがつかないので、backgroundの量に取り込んでしまう

Separate Universe Simulation

(Sirko05, Baldauf+11, Li+14a, Baldauf+16)

- 長波長ゆらぎ δ_b の効果をbackgroundに吸収

→ local patchが (別の) FLRW universeにみえる

From the same initial seeds

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_b &\neq 0 \\ a, h, \Omega_m, \Omega_\Lambda \\ \Omega_K &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Perturbed **flat** FLRW Universe

=

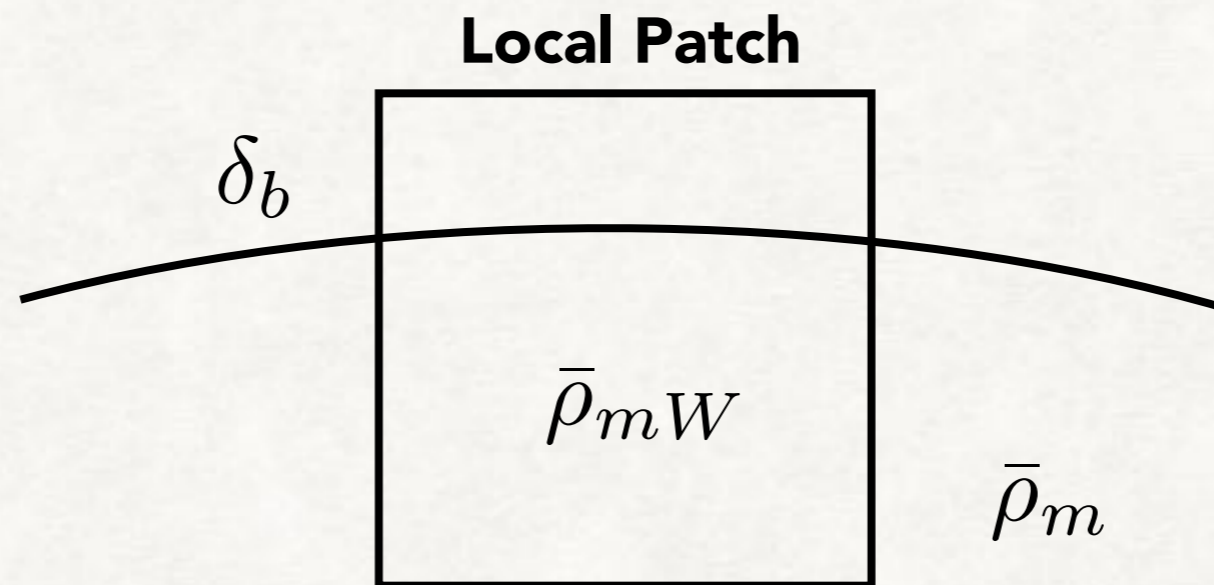
$$\begin{aligned} \delta_b &= 0 \\ a_W, h_W, \Omega_{mW}, \Omega_{\Lambda W} \\ \Omega_{KW} &\neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

curved FLRW Universe (Unperturbed)
= Separate Universe

- パラメタの関係は以下の通り

$$a_W \simeq a \left[1 - \frac{1}{3} \delta_b \right], \quad \frac{\delta h}{h} \equiv \frac{h_W - h}{h} \simeq -\frac{5\Omega_m}{6} \frac{\delta_b(t)}{D(t)}, \quad \frac{\delta\Omega_m}{\Omega_m} = \frac{\delta\Omega_\Lambda}{\Omega_\Lambda} = \Omega_{KW} \simeq -2 \frac{\delta h}{h}$$

Super-Survey modes in the separate universe picture



$$\bar{\rho}_{mW} = \bar{\rho}_m (1 + \delta_b)$$

- $\bar{\rho}_{mW} a_W^3 = \bar{\rho}_m a^3 \quad \rightarrow \quad a_W \simeq a \left[1 - \frac{1}{3} \delta_b \right]$

→ 宇宙膨張が早く / 遅くなる → **Growth effect**

- $a_W \lambda_W^{\text{com}} = a \lambda^{\text{com}} \quad \rightarrow \quad \lambda_W^{\text{com}} \simeq \lambda^{\text{com}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{3} \delta_b \right]$

→ 共動距離が変わる → **Dilation effects**

Mode-coupling in the separate universe picture

- **separate universe**における短波長ゆらぎの（線形）発展方程式

$$\ddot{\delta}_{\text{local},s} + 2H_W \dot{\delta}_{\text{local},s} - 4\pi G \bar{\rho}_{mW} \delta_{\text{local},s} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \ddot{\delta}_{\text{local},s} + 2H \dot{\delta}_{\text{local},s} - 4\pi G \bar{\rho}_m \delta_{\text{local},s} = \frac{2}{3} \dot{\delta}_b \dot{\delta}_{\text{local},s} + 4\pi G \bar{\rho}_m \delta_b \delta_{\text{local},s}$$

$$\rightarrow \delta_{\text{local},s} \propto D(t) \left[1 + \frac{13}{21} \delta_b \right]$$

mode-coupling btw. long- & short

- $\delta_{\text{local}} \equiv \frac{\rho}{\bar{\rho}_{mW}} - 1, \quad \delta_{\text{global}} \equiv \frac{\rho}{\bar{\rho}_m} - 1, \quad \bar{\rho}_{mW} = \bar{\rho}_m (1 + \delta_b)$

$$\rightarrow \delta_{\text{global}} = (1 + \delta_b) \delta_{\text{local}}$$

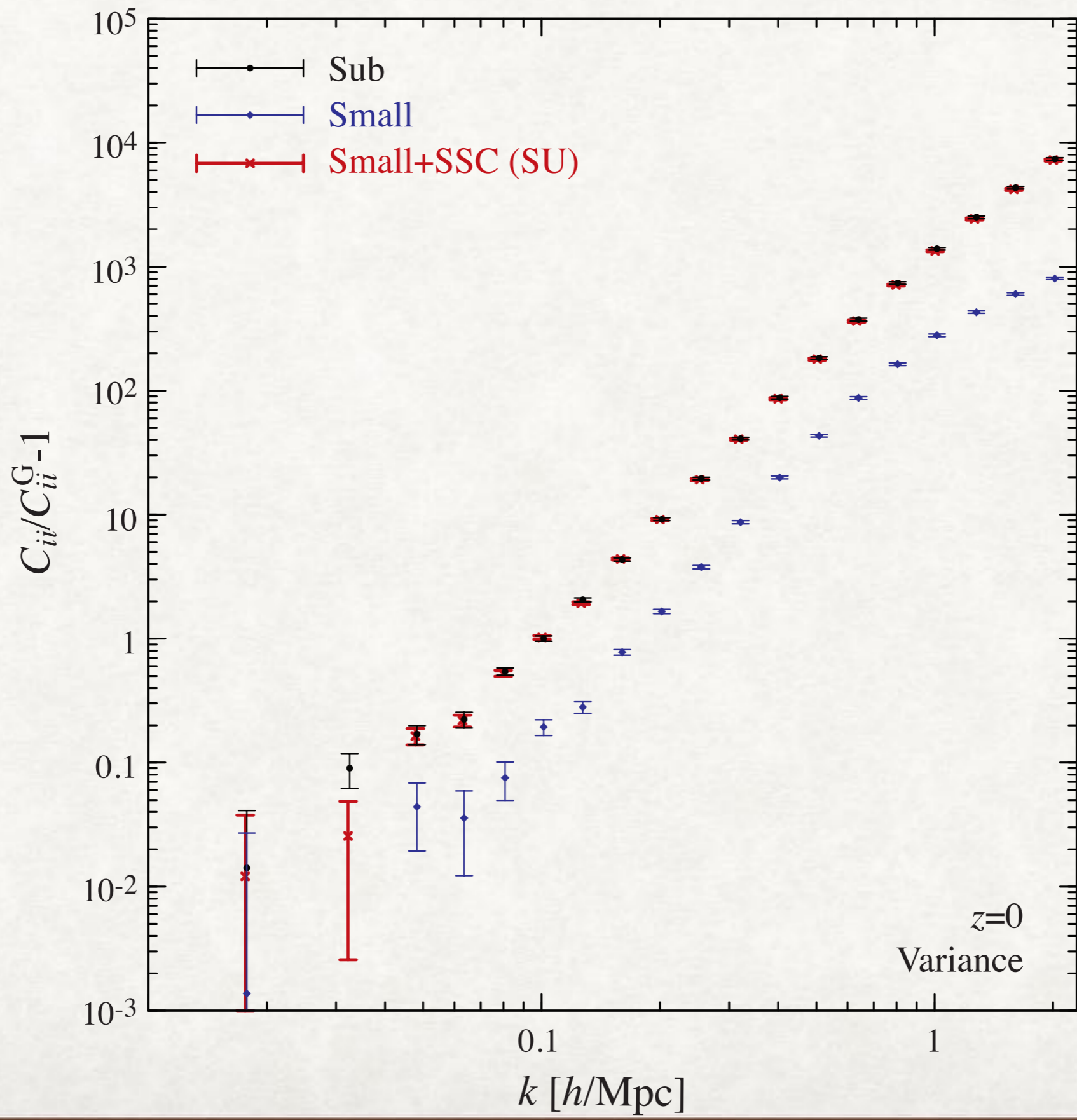
- **Perturbation theory :**

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_s^{(2)}(\mathbf{k}) &= \delta_s^{(1)}(\mathbf{k}) + \int \frac{d\Omega_{\mathbf{q}}}{4\pi} F_2(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q}) \delta_s^{(1)}(\mathbf{k}) \delta_l^{(1)}(\mathbf{q}) \\ &= \delta_s^{(1)}(\mathbf{k}) \left[1 + \left(1 + \frac{13}{21} \right) \delta_b \right] \end{aligned} \quad \delta_b = \int \frac{d\Omega_{\mathbf{q}}}{4\pi} \delta_l^{(1)}(\mathbf{q})$$

(Baldauf+11, Takada&Hu13, Valageas14)

- 変更されたbackground上で短波長ゆらぎの成長を解けば、長波長ゆらぎと短波長ゆらぎのモードカップリングが考慮される。

Separate Universe Simulation demonstration

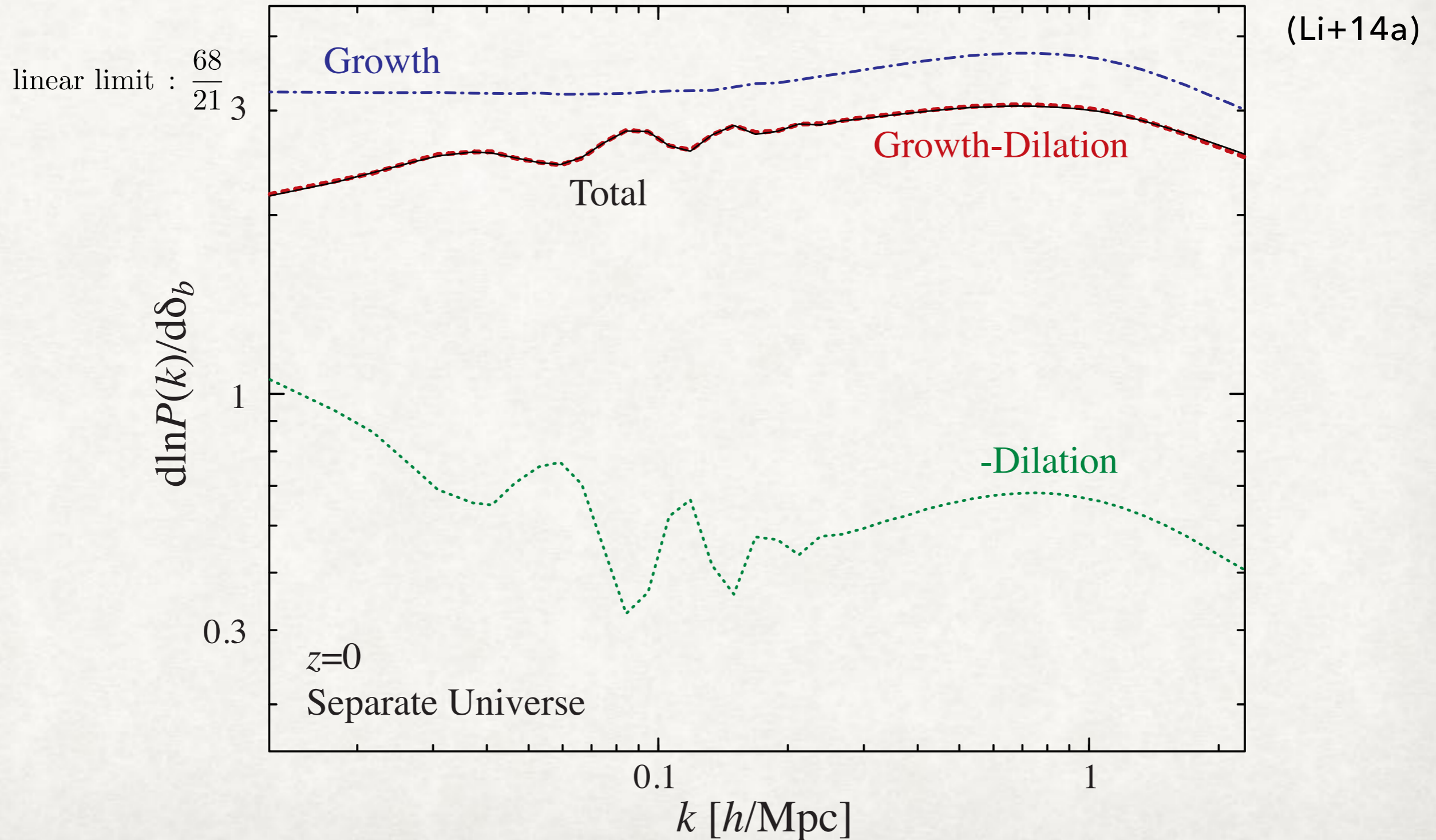


(Li+14a)

z=0
Variance

Power Spectrum Response for δ_b

- **separate universe simulationからpower spectrum responseを測定**



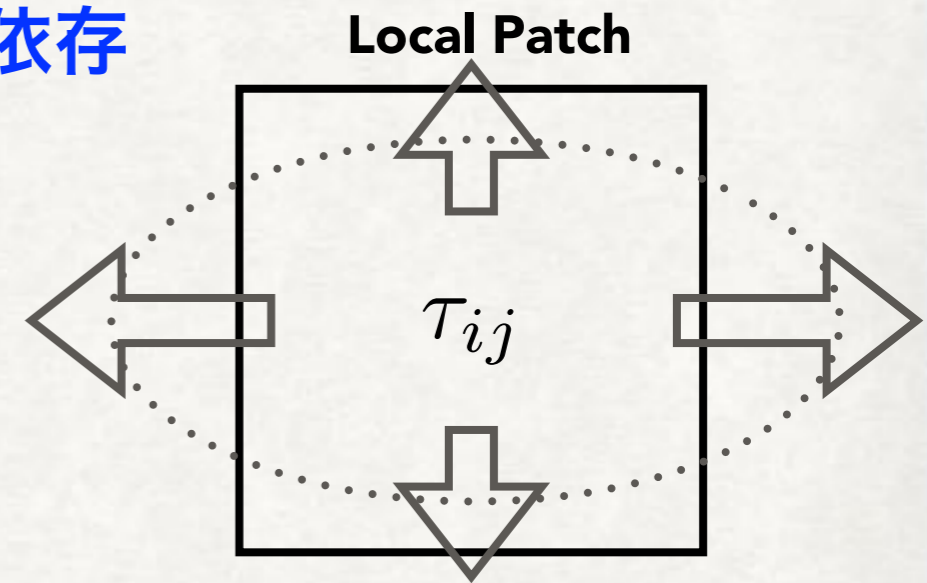
“Tidal” Separate Universe Simulation?

- 長波長ゆらぎの密度ゆらぎ δ_b は一様等方成分 \rightarrow FLRW宇宙に吸収可
- Large-scale tidal field τ_{ij} は一様だが非等方 \rightarrow Bianchi I?
 \rightarrow No. Bianchi Iの非等方性はRicci tensor起源でlocalに決まる

(Ip&Schmidt17)

- Newtonian tidal field τ_{ij} のGR対応物はWeyl tensorにencode
 \rightarrow non-local : local patchの外の物質分布に依存

- separate universe pictureは破綻するが、
 τ_{ij} がlinearで成長すると思えば、
 方向毎にscale factorを分解すればできそう



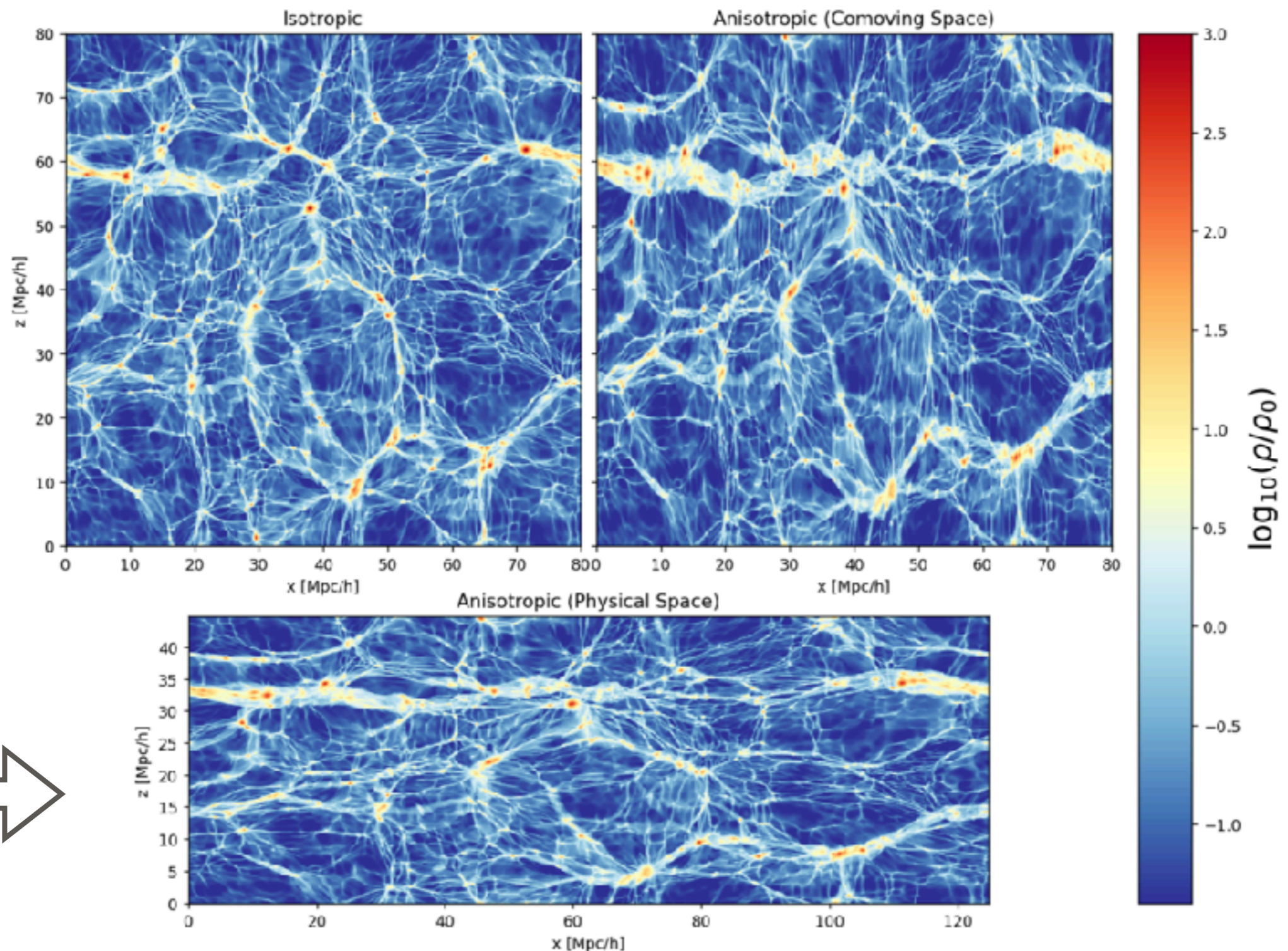
$$\bar{\rho}_W = \bar{\rho}$$

$$a_{W_i} \simeq a[1 - \tau_i] \quad \left(\sum_i a_{W_i} = 3a \right)$$

"Tidal" Separate Universe Simulation

(Schmidt+18)

- Gadget4をanisotropic scale factorに改変してN体計算 (PMのみ)



power spectrum response for τ_{ij} (Schmidt+18)

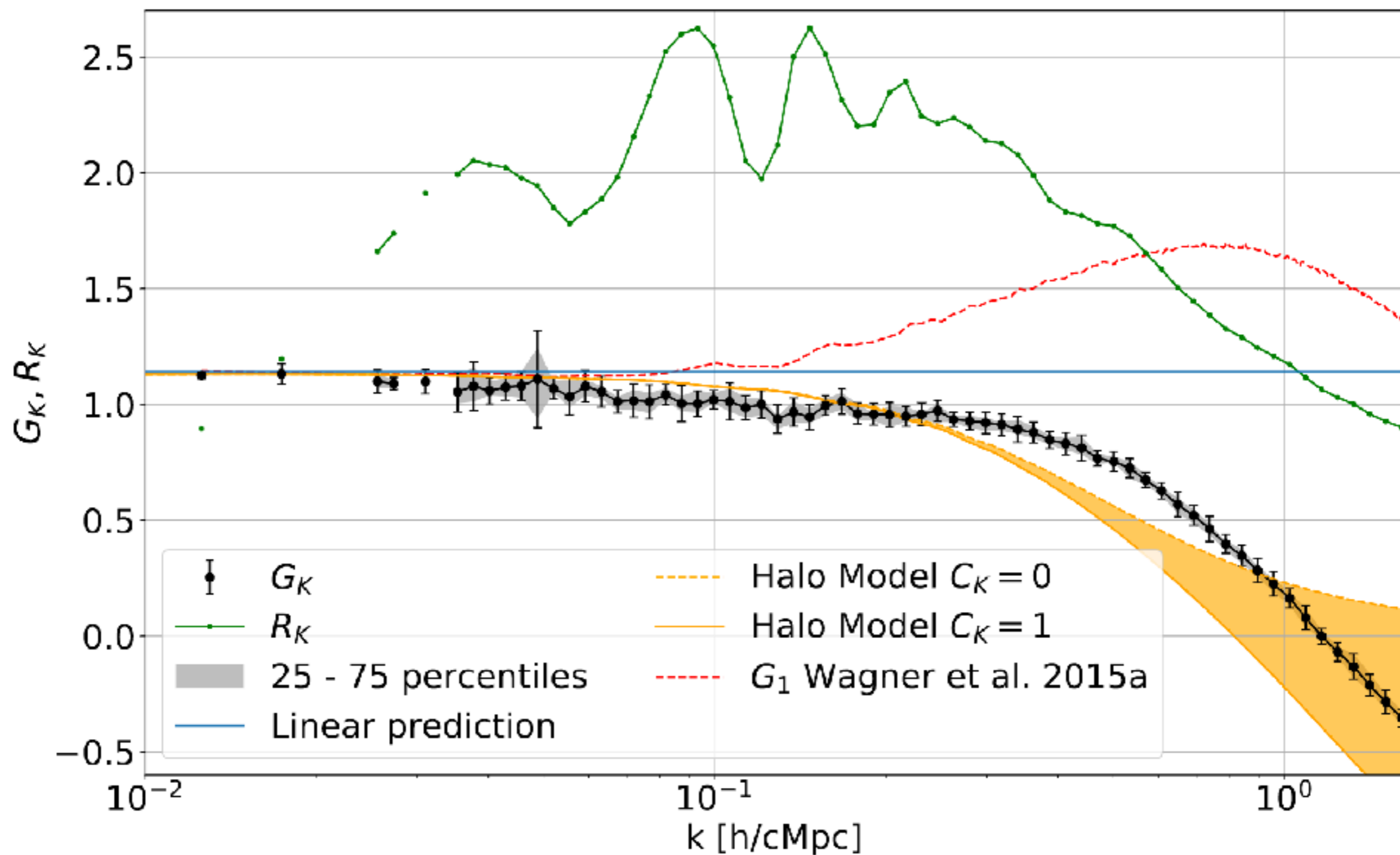


Figure 6. The measured growth-only (G_K) and full (R_K) tidal response from our anisotropic N-body simulations. The black symbols show the $z = 0$ measurements from the 16 realizations for G_K , and the error bars represent the standard deviation. The 25 to 75 percentiles are shown as grey shaded region. The green line with error bars shows the full tidal response R_K . The blue horizontal line shows the linear prediction. The orange lines show the Halo Model predictions for $C_K = 0$ (dashed) and $C_K = 1$ (solid). The red dashed line shows the G_1 prediction from Wagner et al. 2015a.