



A large number of fast cosmological simulations for the revised WiggleZ BAO measurement

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Collaborators: Eyal Kazin, Chris Blake (Swinburne)

Outline

1. Revised WiggleZ BAO measurement

Kazin, JK, Blake & Padnabhan 2014 (arXiv:1401.0358)

— motivation for my simulations

- WiggleZ survey
- Baryon Acoustic Oscillations (BAO) in galaxy clustering
- “Reconstruction” technique

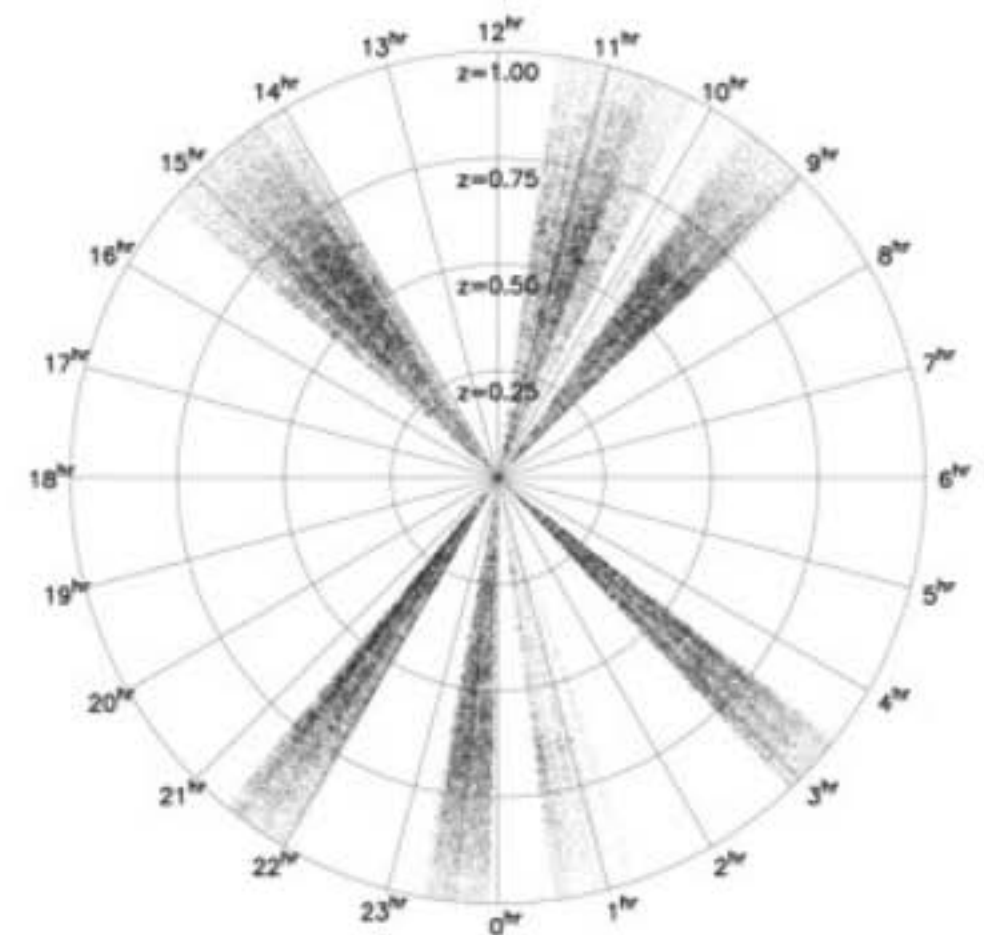
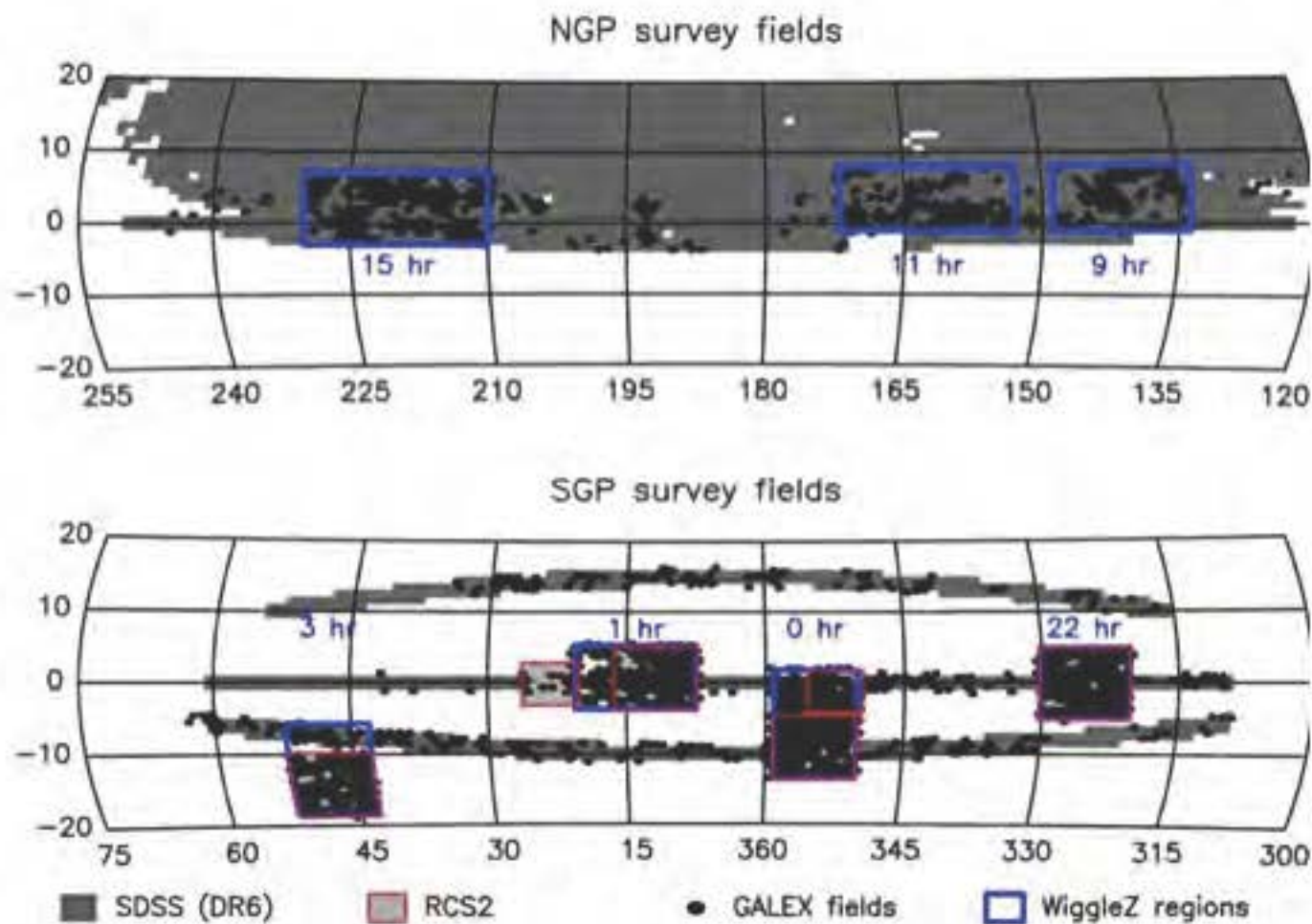
2. 3600 realizations of simulations

- Fast large-scale structure simulation methods
- 600 mocks for the WiggleZ survey (paper in prep)

The WiggleZ Dark Energy Survey

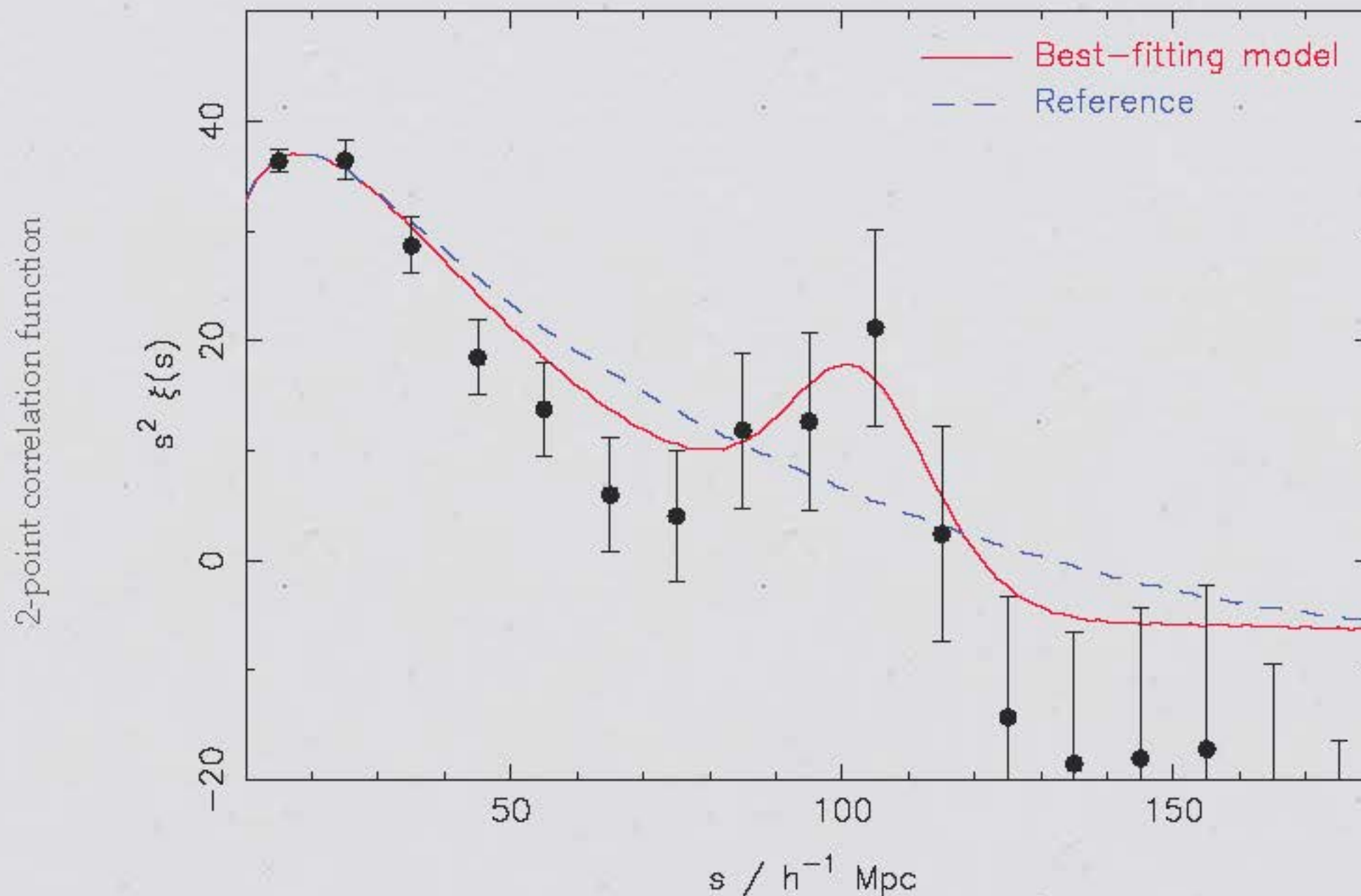
Drinkwater et al 2010, MNRAS 401 1429

- Redshift range: $0.2 < z < 1.0$
- 1000 deg² in 6 regions, total volume 1 Gpc³
- emission-line galaxies



Baryon Acoustic Oscillations (BAO)

A robust cosmological “standard ruler”

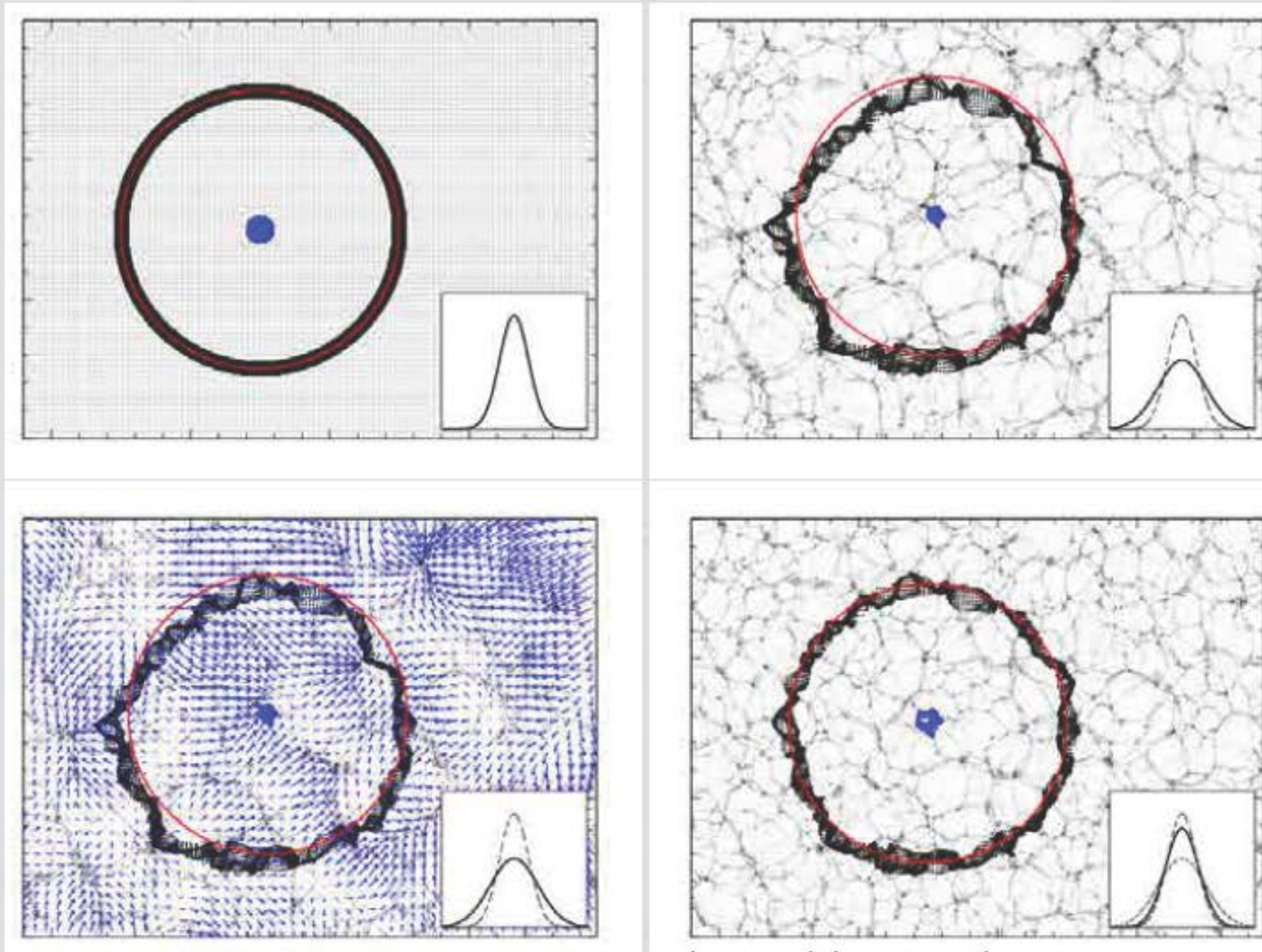


Blake et al 2011, MNRAS 415 2892 (WiggleZ)

BAO measurement in galaxy clustering: Cole et al. 2005 (2dF), Eisenstein et al. 2005 (SDSS)

“Reconstruction”

sharper peak $\rightarrow$ better BAO peak determination

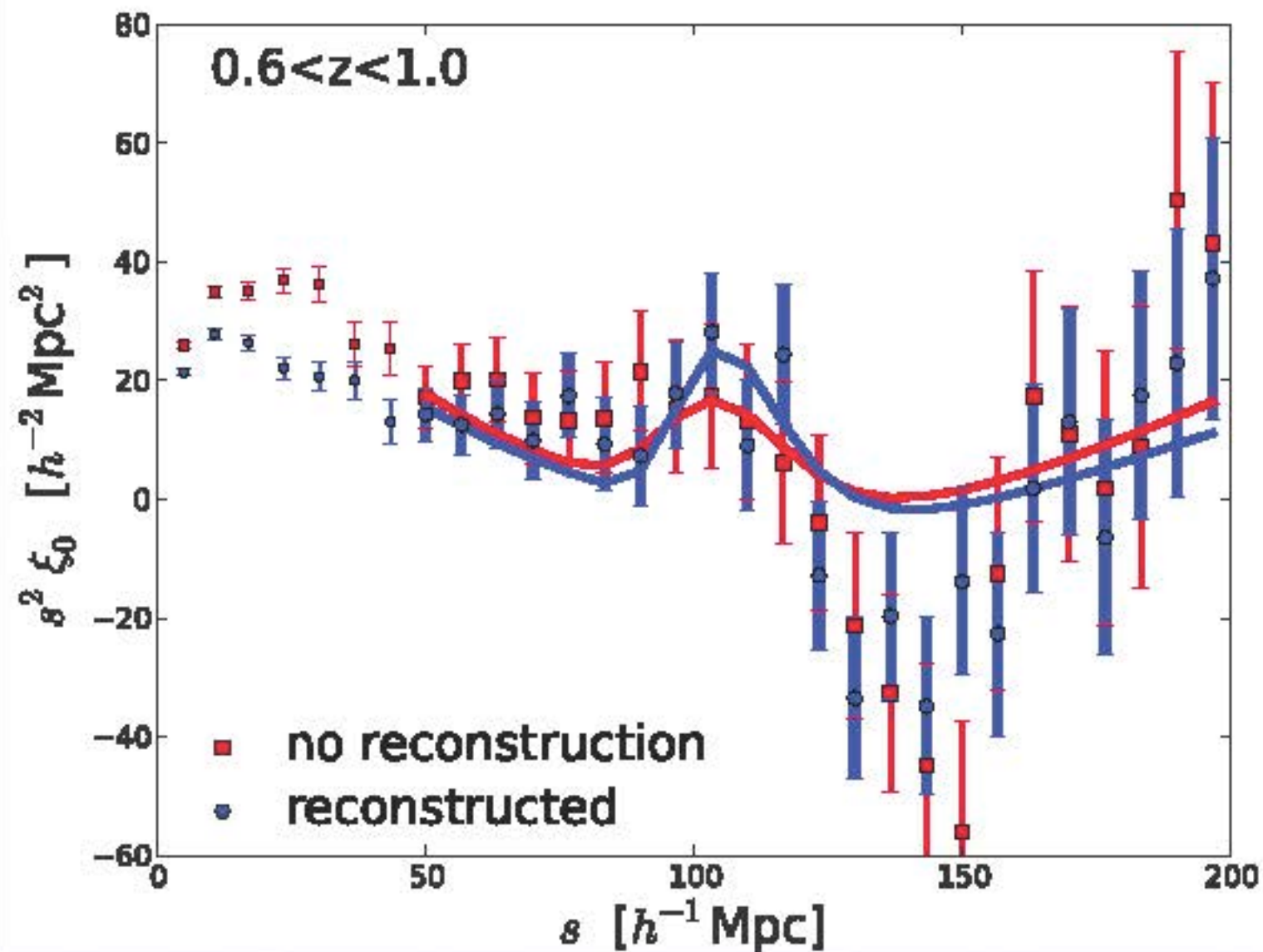


SDSS: Padmanabhan et al, 2012, MNRAS 427 2132

Theoretical idea: Eisenstein et al, 2007, ApJ 664 679

WiggleZ BAO with reconstruction

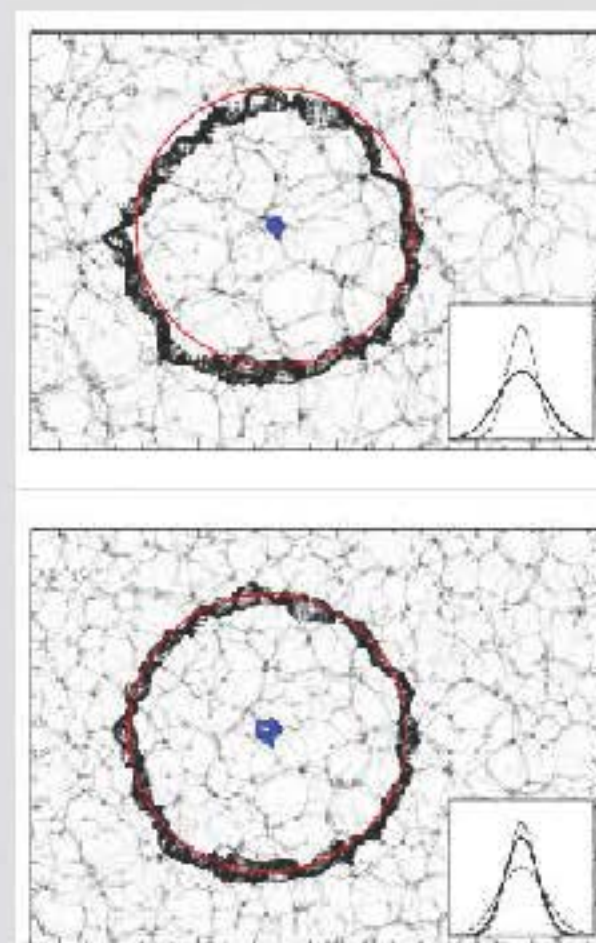
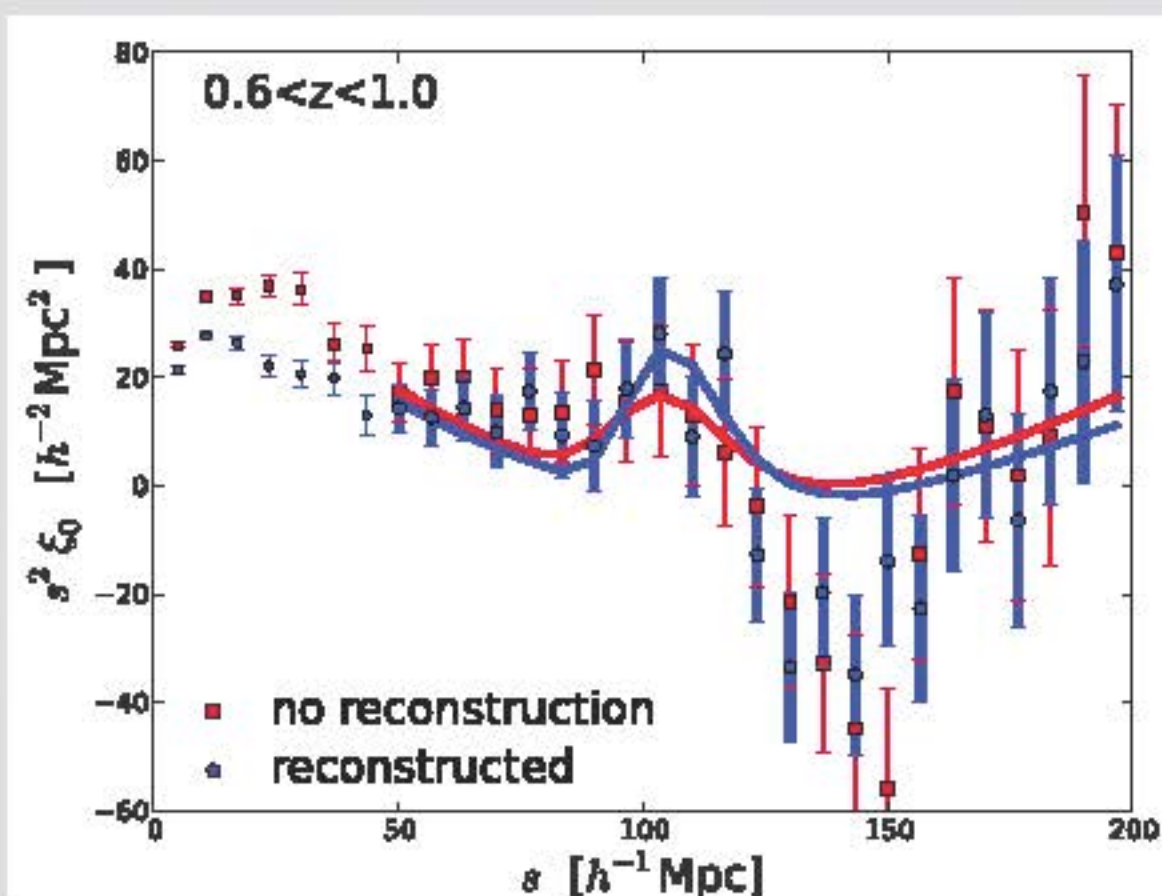
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Motivation for my many simulations

Question:

How do we know the uncertainties (covariance matrix) of the 2-point correlation function, especially after reconstruction?



Motivation for my many simulations

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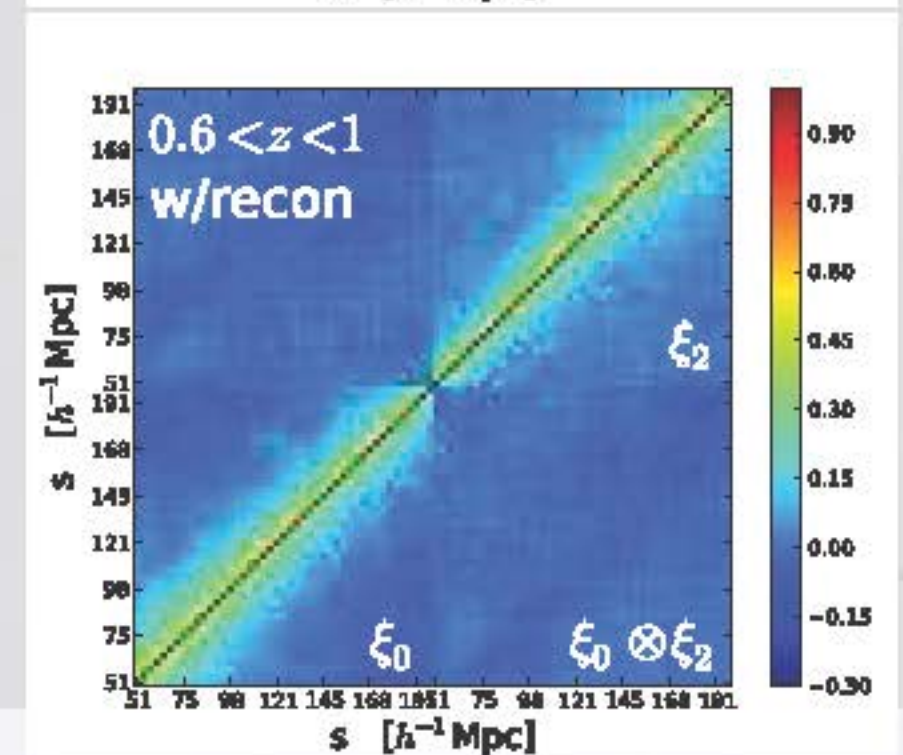
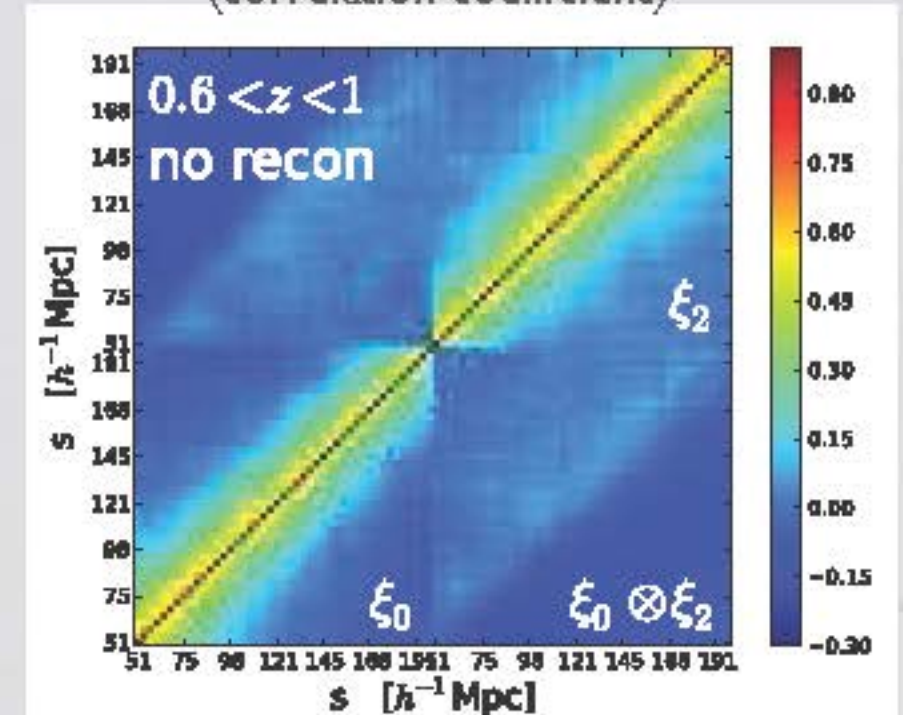
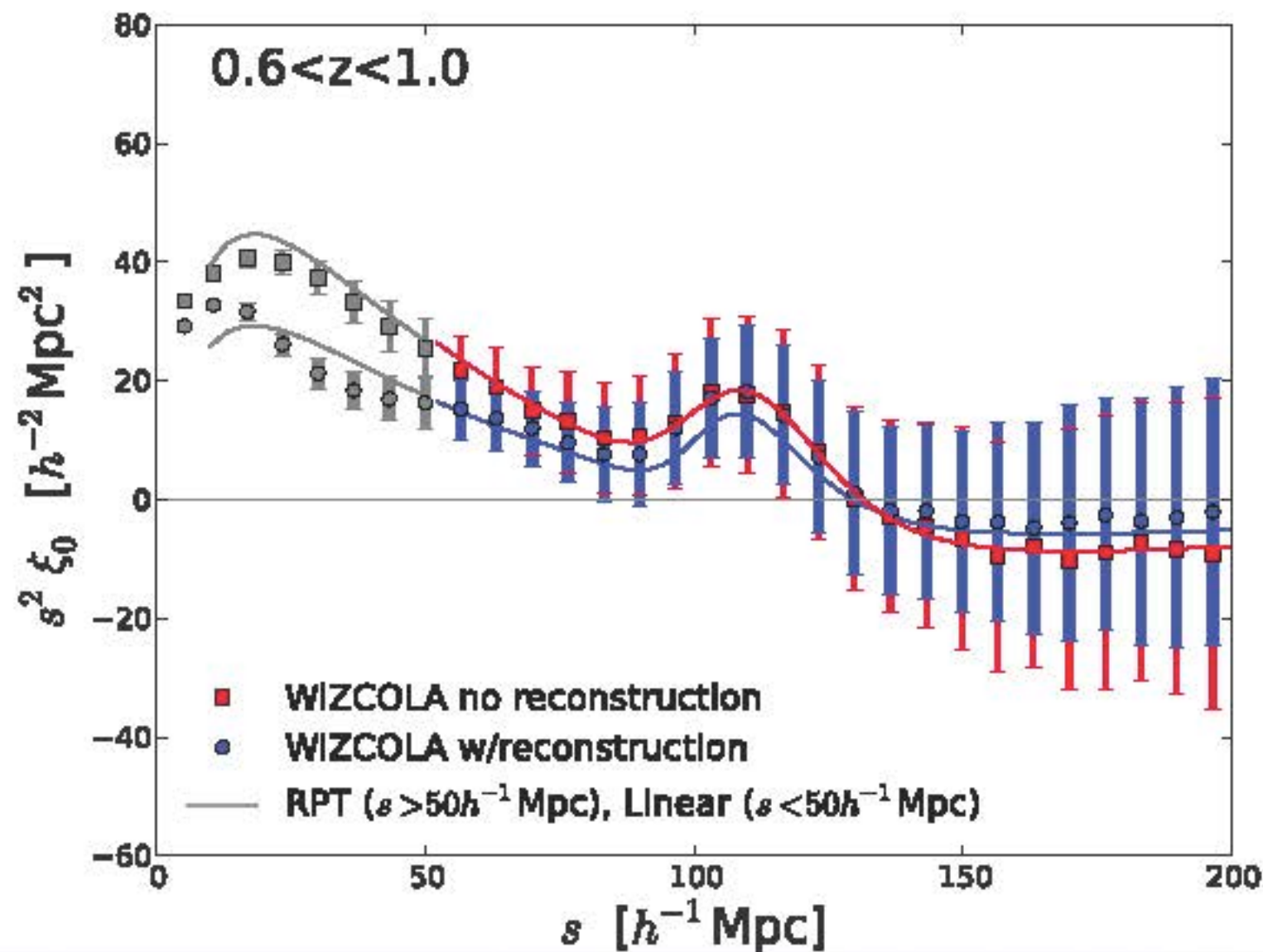
How do we know the uncertainties (covariance matrix) of the 2-point correlation function, especially after reconstruction data process?

Answer:

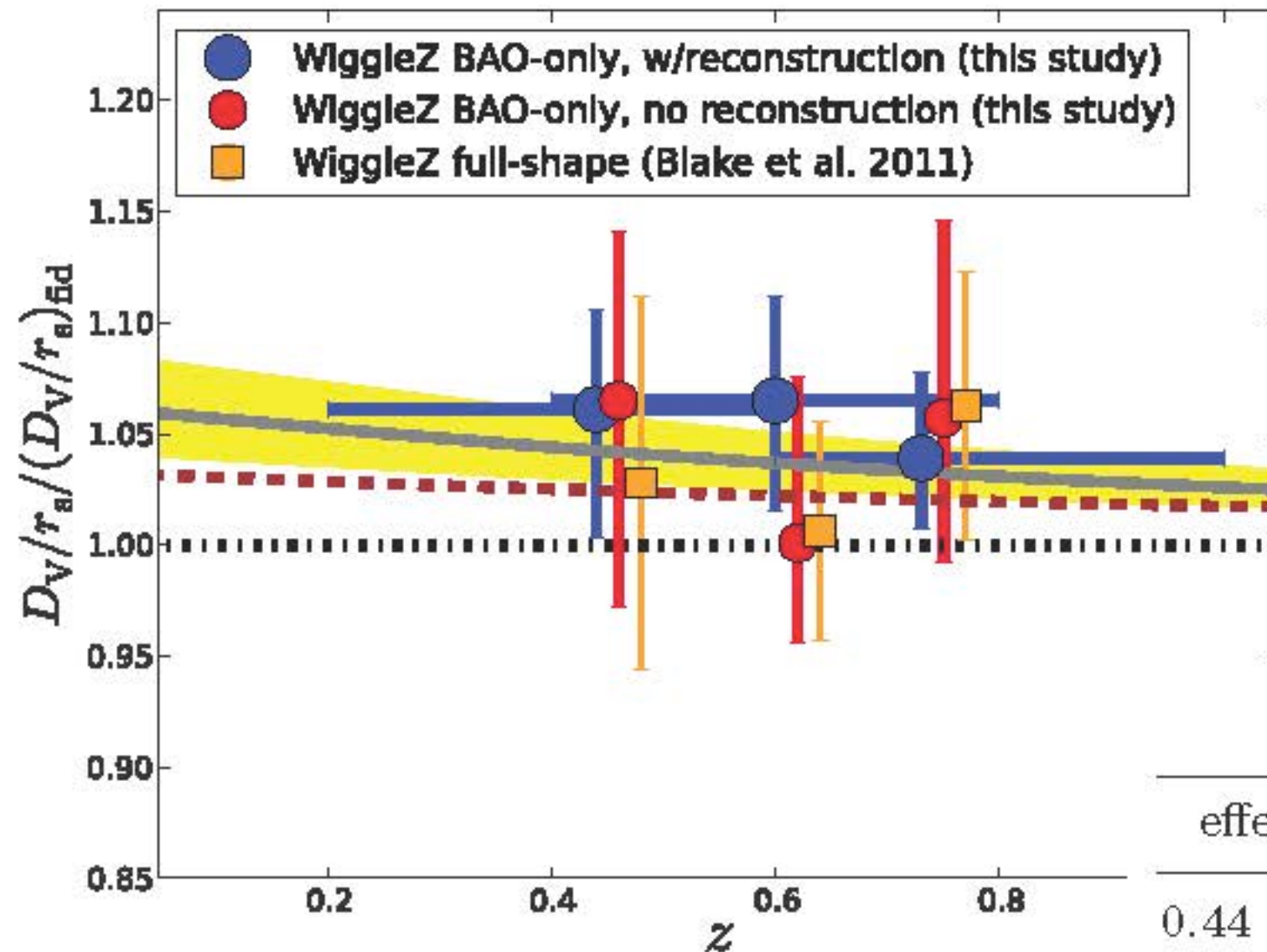
Do all the data analysis procedure for *many many* mock galaxy catalogues, and compute the covariance matrix with mocks

Covariance matrix

Error bars and covariance matrix from 600 mock galaxy catalogue
(correlation coefficient)



Cosmology result



$$D_V(z) = \left(\frac{cz(1+z)^2 D_A^2}{H} \right)^{1/3},$$

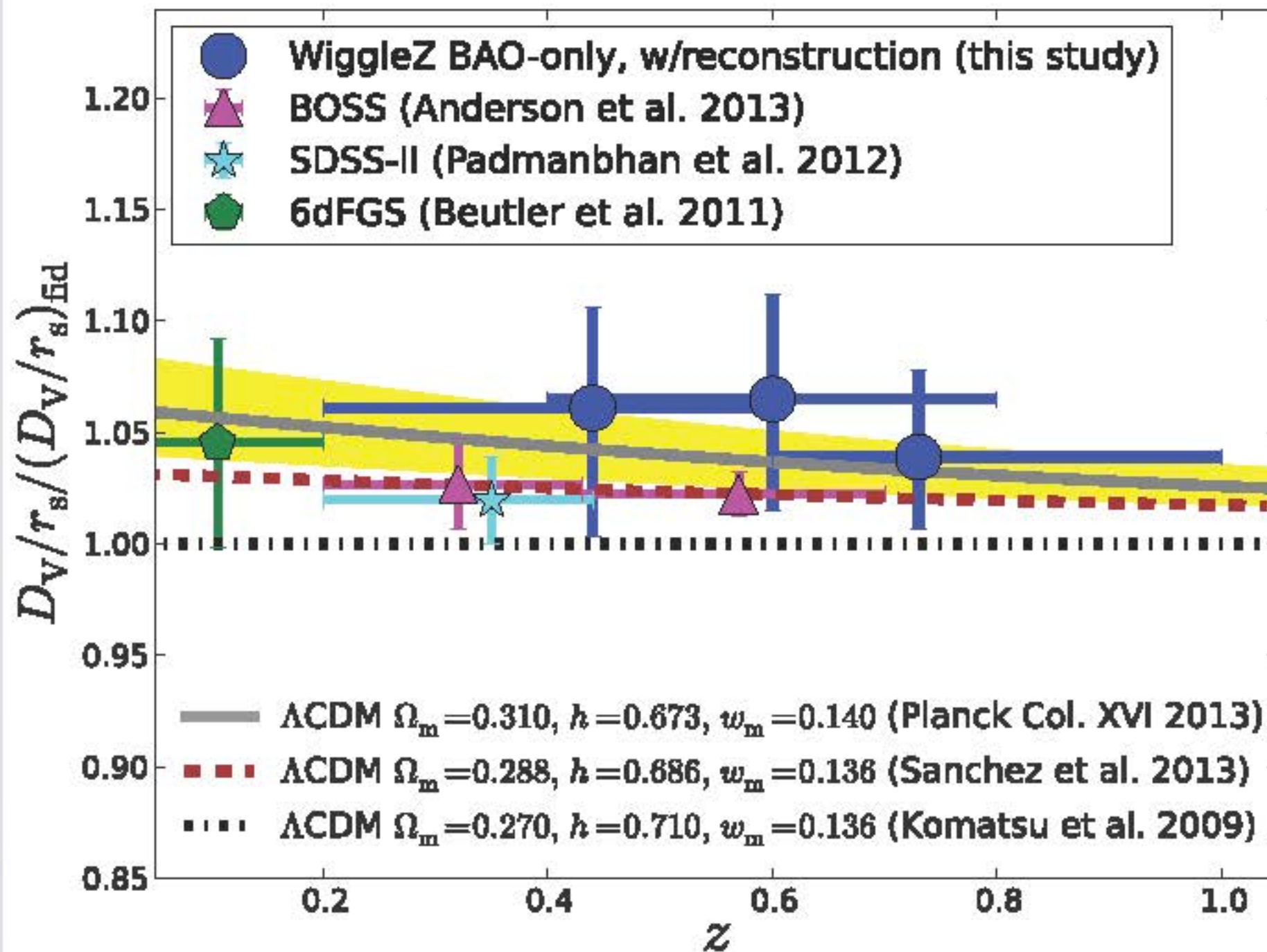
1/2 error bar for $0.6 < z < 1.0$ bin
 — still consistent with standard Λ CDM (Planck)

Kazin et al 2014

effective z	data $D_V (r_s^{\text{fid}}/r_s) \text{ [Mpc]}$
0.44 no recon	1723^{+122}_{-151}
0.44 w/ recon	1716^{+73}_{-93}
0.60 no recon	2087^{+156}_{-95}
0.60 w/ recon	2221^{+97}_{-104}
0.73 no recon	2560^{+215}_{-157}
0.73 w/ recon	2516^{+94}_{-78}

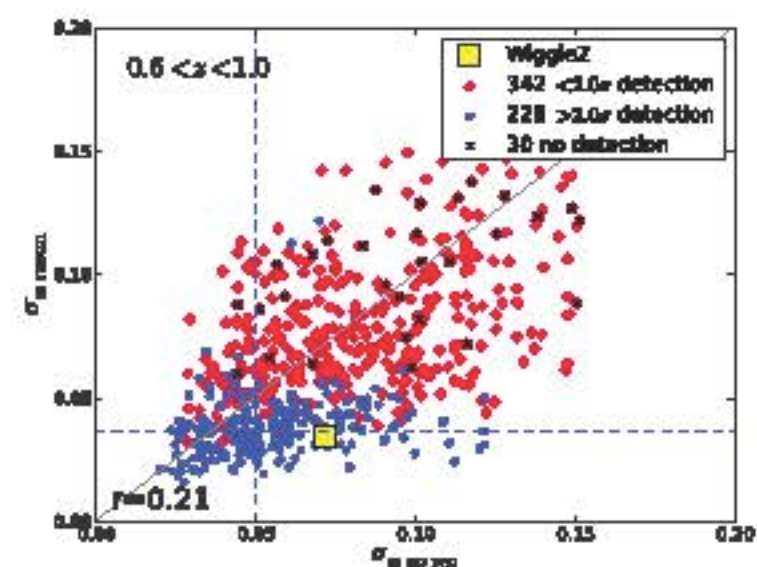
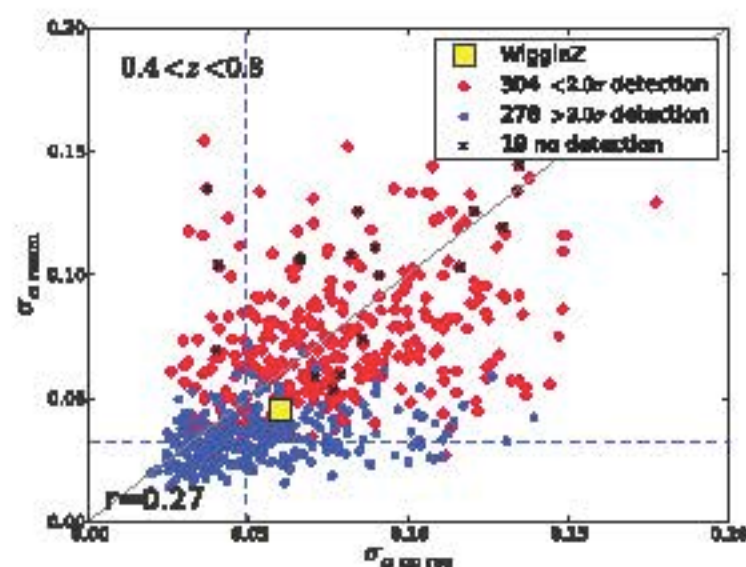
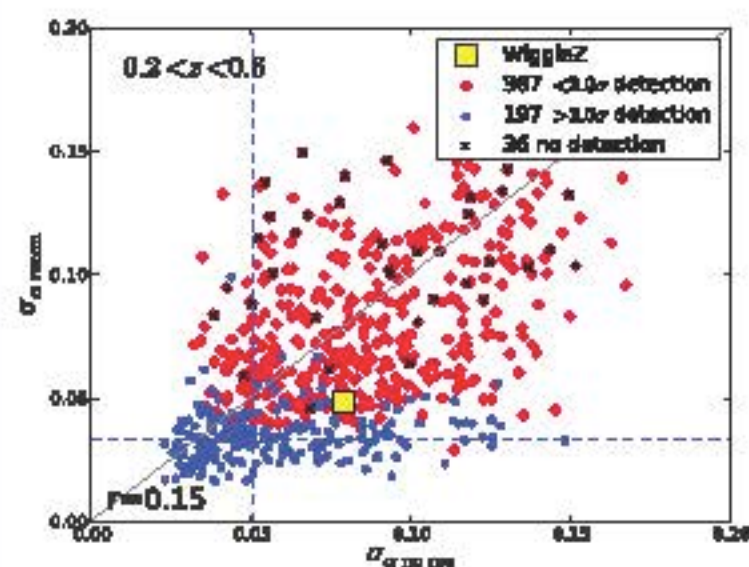
Cosmology result

comparison with other BAO measurements



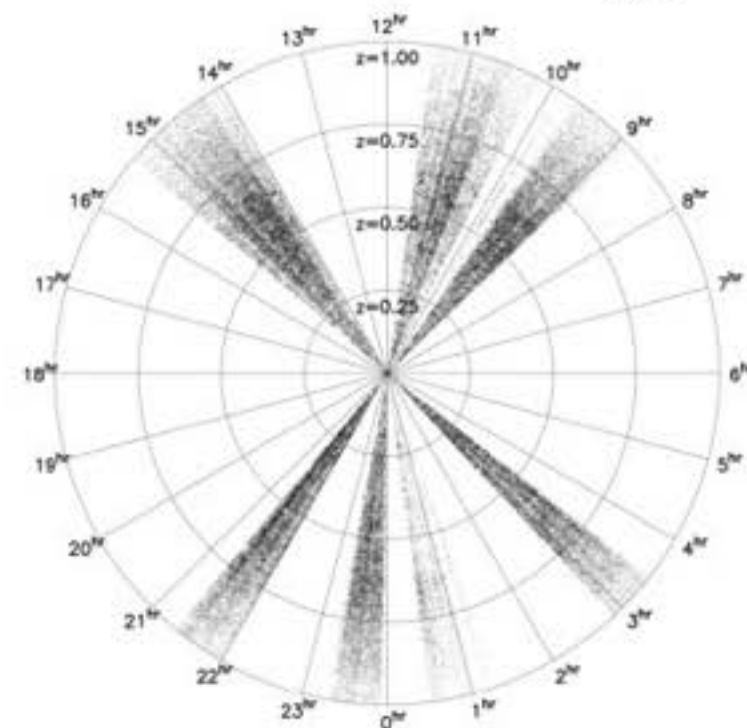
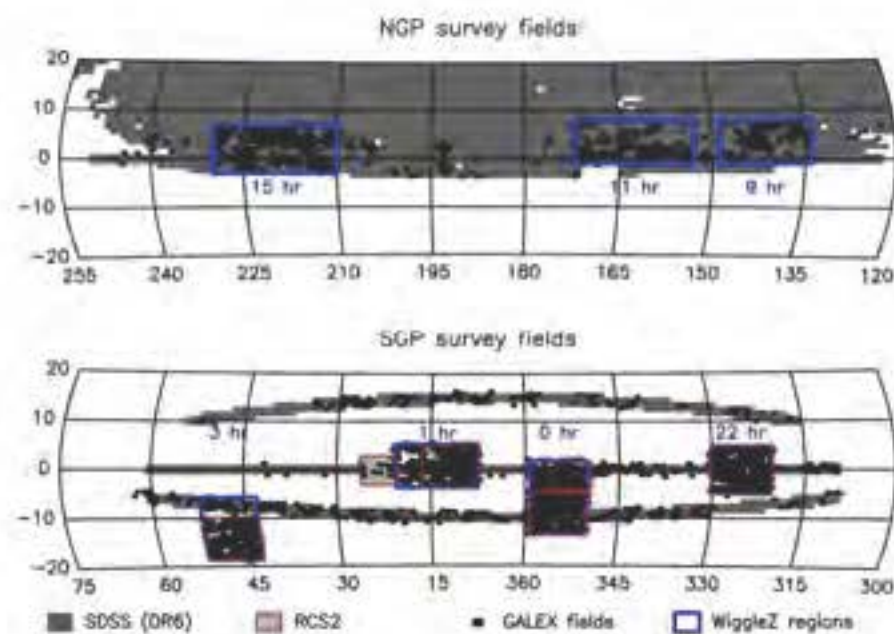
Precision before and after reconstruction

Uncertainty in $\alpha \equiv (D_V/r_s)/(D_V/r_s)_{\text{fid}}$



Kazin et al 2014

Large scatter in the effect of reconstruction -- narrow volume of WiggleZ



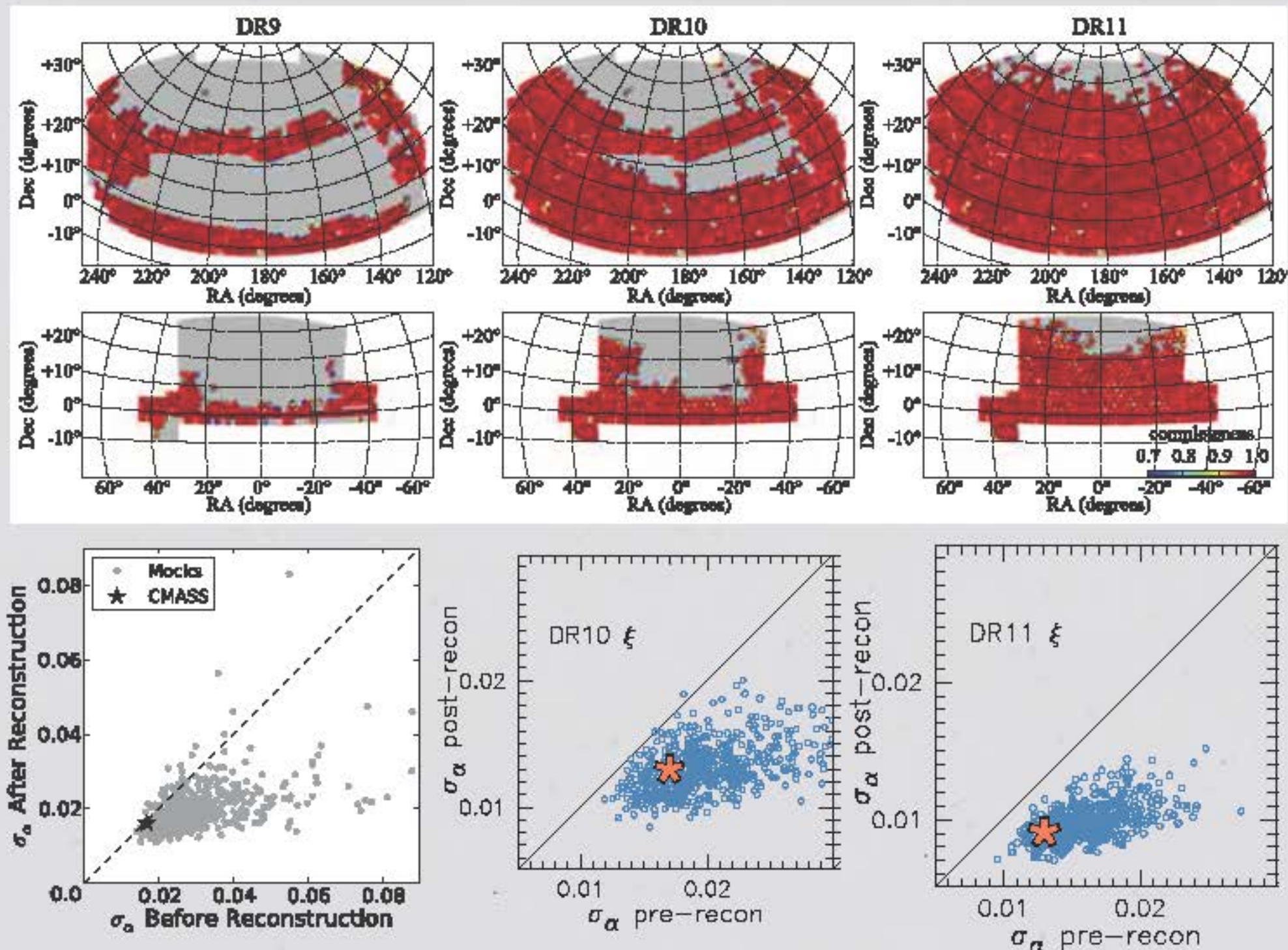
Precision before and after reconstruction

Table 2. Significance of detection of the baryonic acoustic feature

Volume	$\sqrt{\Delta\chi^2}$	$\chi^2_{\text{phys}}, \chi^2_{\text{nw}}$	Expected (All mocks)	Expected ($> 2\sigma$ subsample)
Δz^{Near} no recon	0.5	18.0, 18.3	1.4 ± 0.8 (600)	2.0 ± 0.8 (197)
Δz^{Near} w/ recon	1.3	24.3, 26.0	1.6 ± 0.9 (600)	2.4 ± 0.5 (197)
Δz^{Mid} no recon	2.1	20.5, 25.1	1.7 ± 0.9 (600)	2.1 ± 0.8 (278)
Δz^{Mid} w/ recon	2.1	9.1, 13.5	1.9 ± 0.9 (600)	2.6 ± 0.6 (278)
Δz^{Far} no recon	2.0	24.3, 28.5	1.5 ± 0.8 (600)	2.0 ± 0.7 (228)
Δz^{Far} w/ recon	2.9	24.0, 32.4	1.7 ± 0.8 (600)	2.5 ± 0.5 (228)

Precision before and after reconstruction

in BOSS



Anderson et al. 2012, MNRAS 427 3435 (DR9), 2013 arXiv:1312.4877 (DR11)

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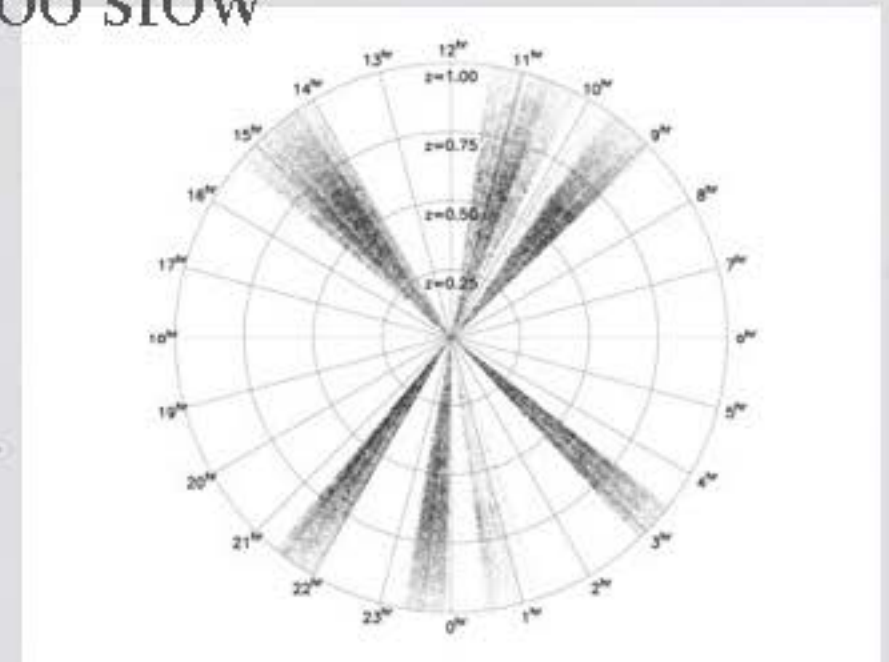
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Simulation requirements

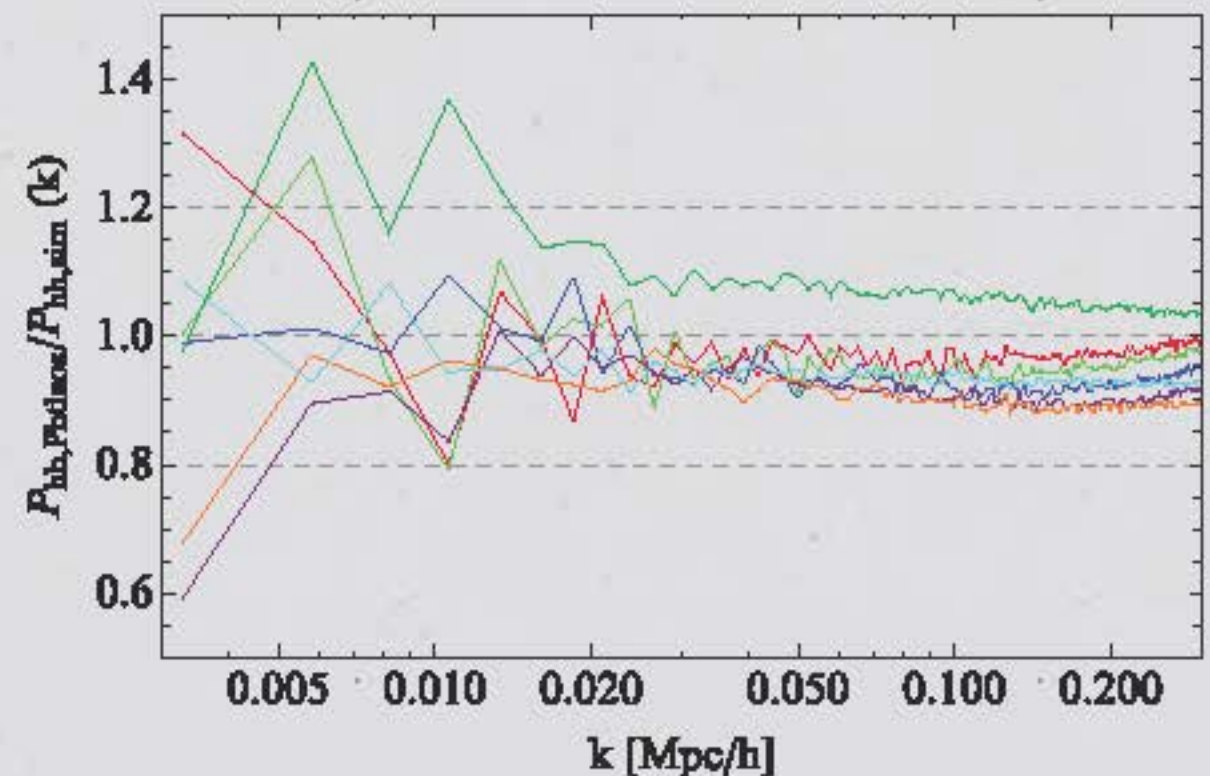
- 600 mock catalogues for each of 6 WiggleZ regions
→ **3600** independent simulations
 - at least $600^3 (h^{-1} \text{Mpc})^3$ simulation volume
 - needs to resolve $10^{12} M_{\odot}$ haloes → 1296^3 particles
- * But conventional N-body simulations are too slow



2LPT (PTHalos for BOSS)

Manera et al. 2013 MNRAS 428 1036 (BOSS)

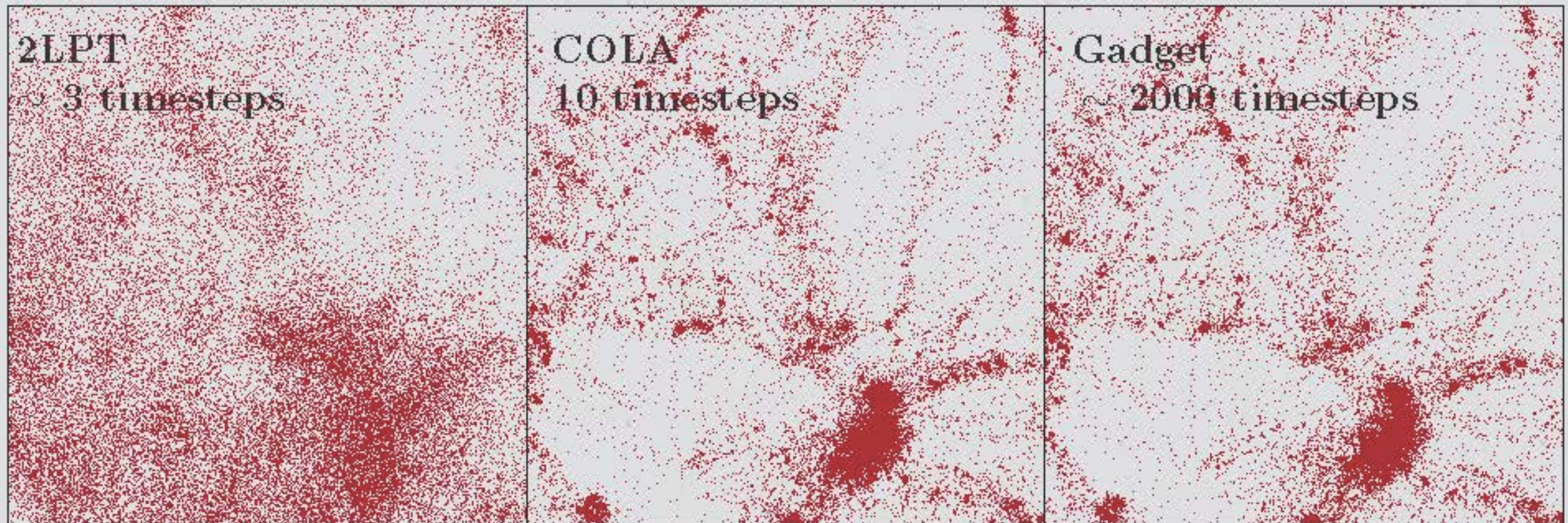
- 2nd order Lagrangian perturbation theory
- Usually for simulation initial conditions (e.g. $z \sim 50$)
- BOSS uses 2LPT instead of N-body for mocks (PTHalos)
 - ☑ Works for CMASS sample ($\sim 10^{13}$ solar mass, bias ~ 2)



* But I couldn't find PTHaloes for WiggleZ (low bias galaxies $b \sim 1.1$)

COLA 10-timestep simulation

2LPT + Particle Mesh (PM) force correction



Tassev et al. 2013 JCAP **06** 36

2LPT (*left*): very fast but resolves high-mass haloes only $\sim 10^{13} M_{\odot}$

COLA (*middle*): acceleration: $a_{\text{COLA}} = a_{\text{PM}} - a_{2\text{LPT}}$

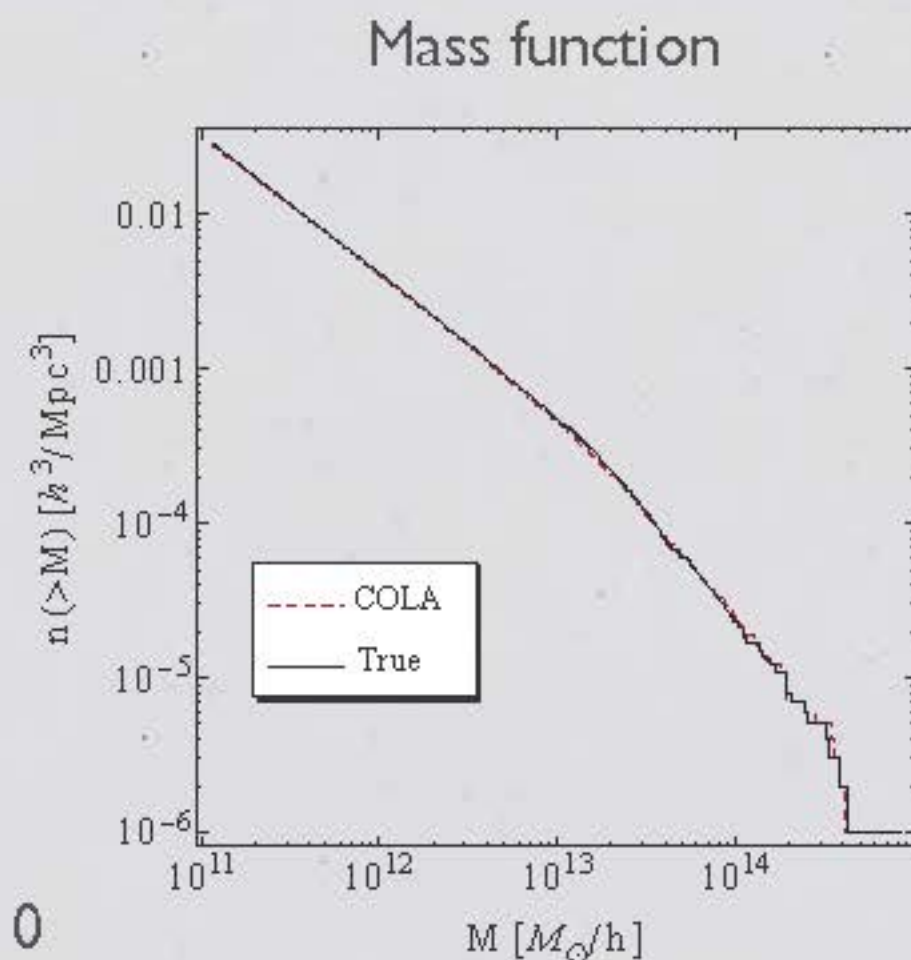
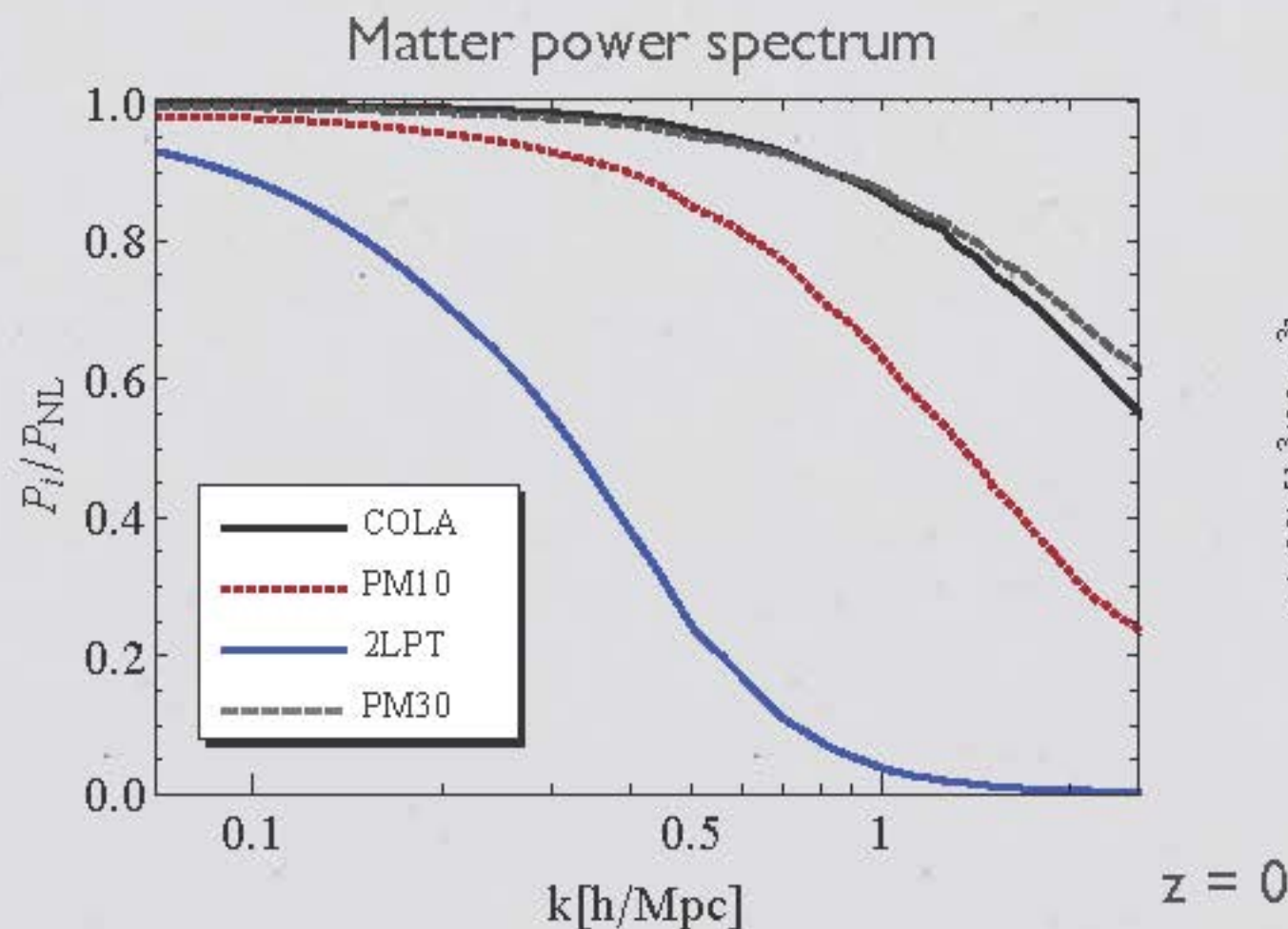
Leap-frog “kick”: $v_{\text{COLA}} += a_{\text{COLA}} \Delta t$

Leap-frog “drift”: $x += \Delta\psi_{2\text{LPT}} + v_{\text{COLA}} \Delta t$

COLA 10-timestep simulation

Tassev et al. 2013 JCAP **06** 36

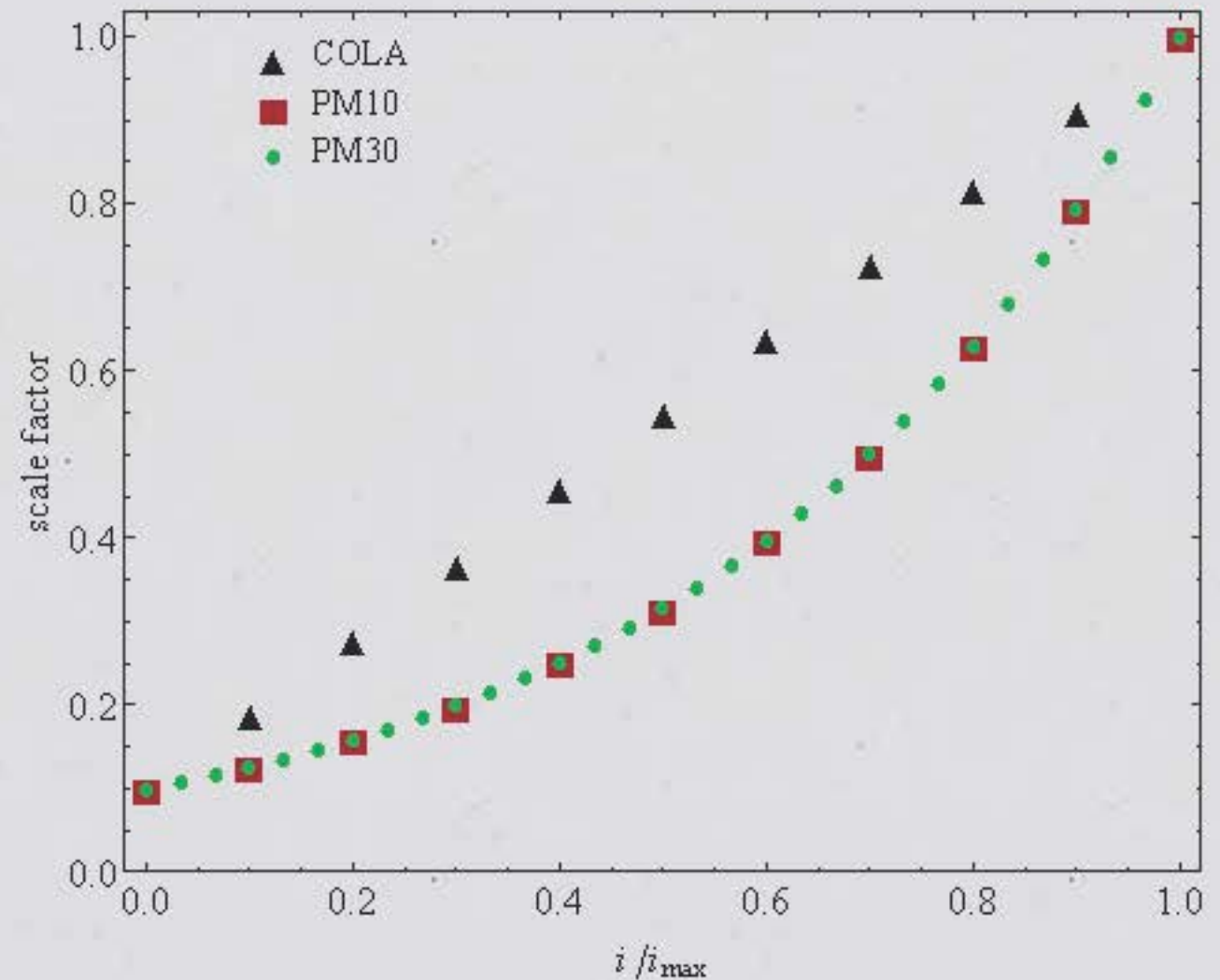
- Accurate matter power spectrum
- Good halo mass $\sim 5\%$ accuracy for COLA
 - 30 % error for conventional 10-timestep Particle Mesh (PM)
- 10 COLA timesteps ~ 30 PM timesteps
- More than 100 times faster than usual simulations



Timestep distribution

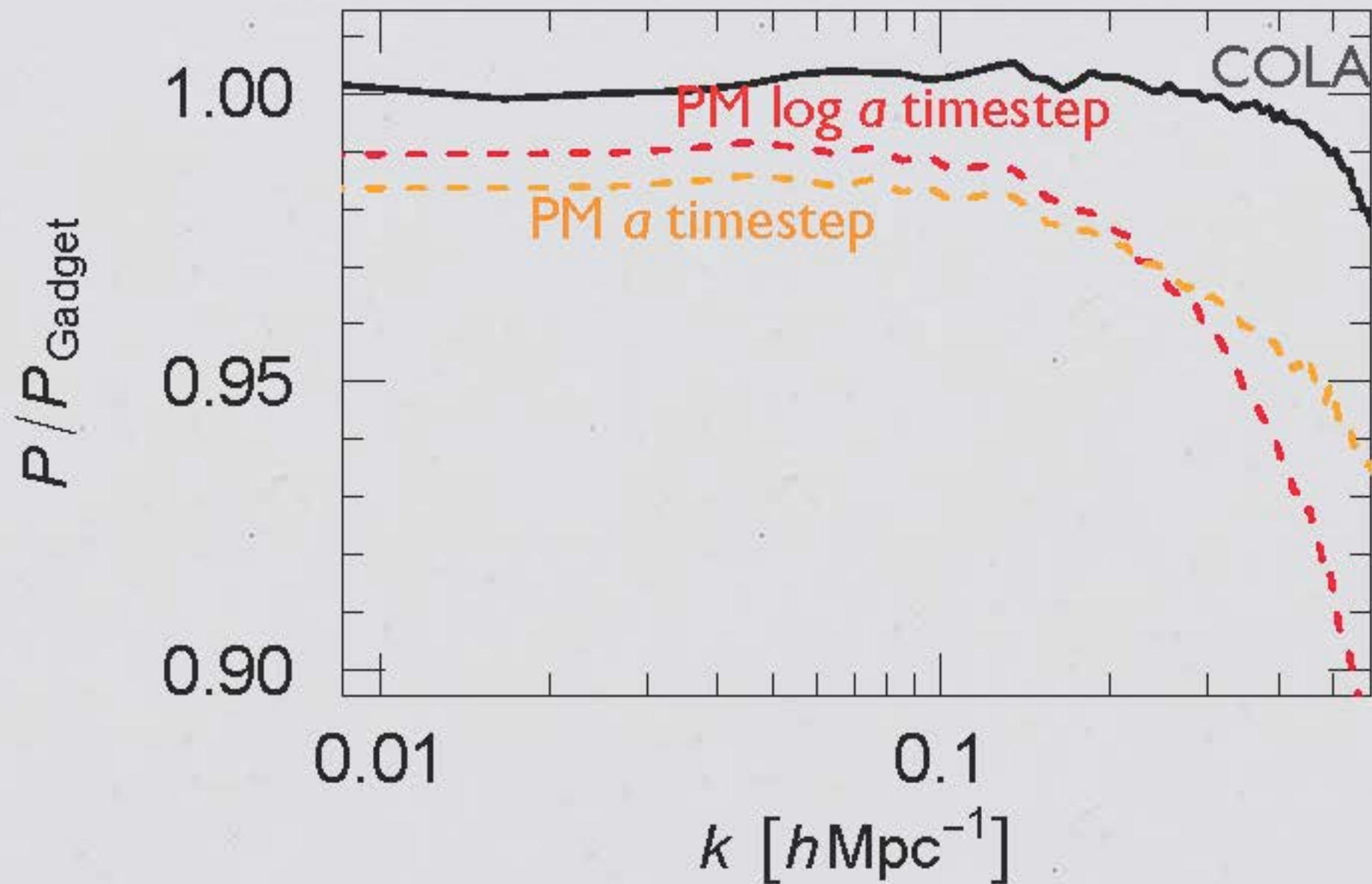
COLA can use large timestep in quasi-linear regime (high z)

- PM — equally spaced in $\log a$ [$\Delta a \propto a$ or $\Delta t \propto H(a)^{-1}$]
- COLA - equally spaced in a



Large PM timestep at low z is causing halo mass error

Timestep distribution



1-2 % error in large scale growth factor with 10-step PM, COLA is much better
Timestep equally spaced in $\log a$ gives slightly better growth factor for PM

Wiz-COLA simulation (my work)

- Parallelized the serial COLA code by Tassev et al.

Simple slab decomposition with FFTW library

- Integrated the on-the-fly halo finder (FoF)

(No disk space for post processing)

- Writes snapshots at given redshifts $z = 0.44, 0.6$, and 0.73
- Used 216 cores at SwinSTAR (RAM requirement)
- 15 minutes/simulation $\rightarrow$ 200,000 core hours in total

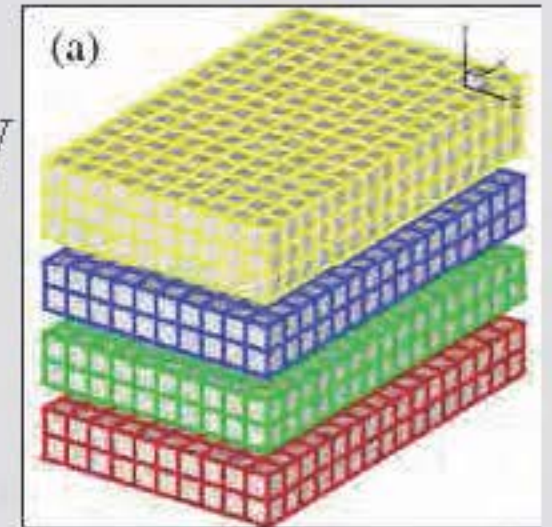


figure: <http://www.2decomp.org/>

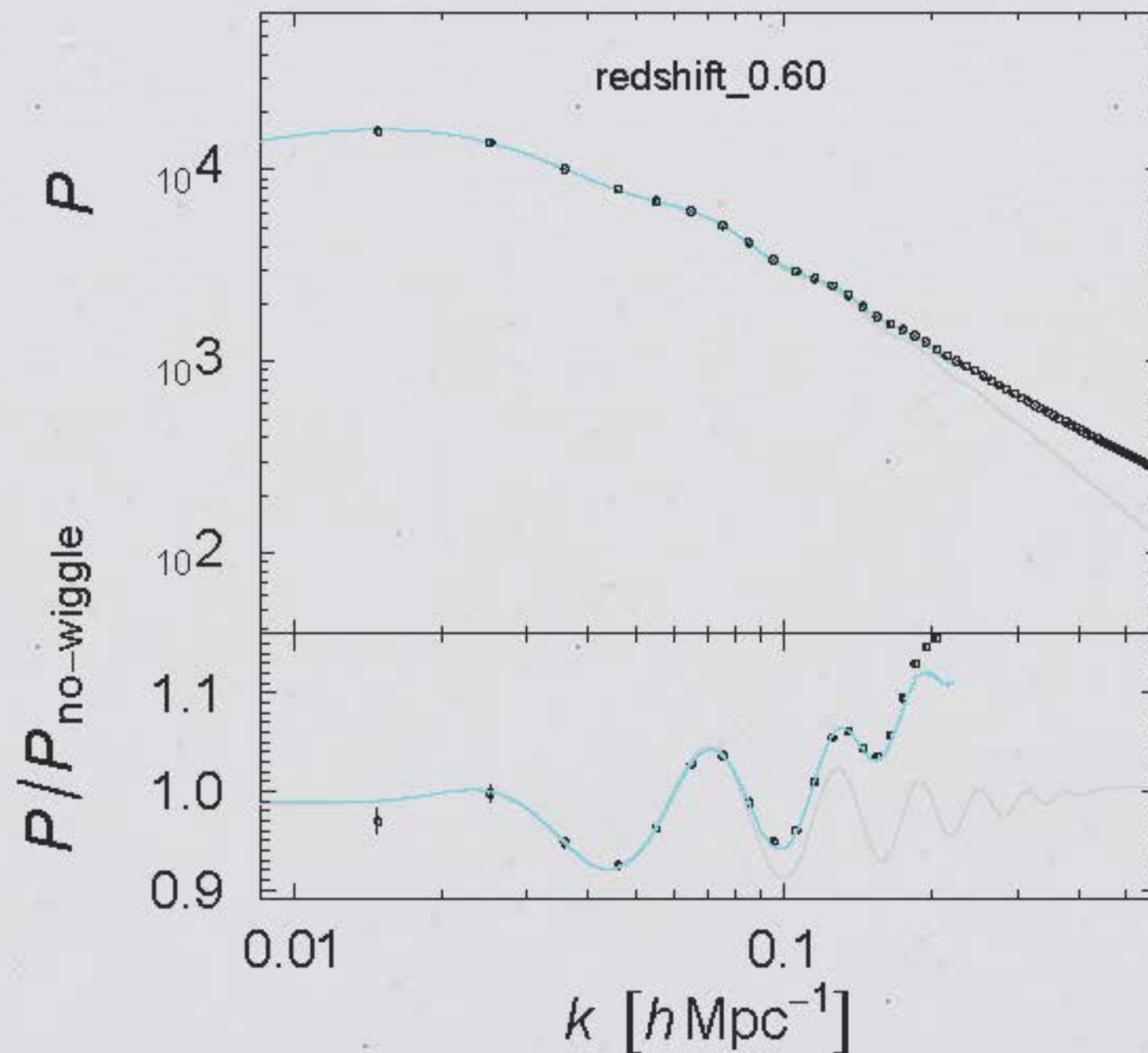
Details of computation time

	[sec]	
Init	4.2	0.7%
2LPT	15.6	2.8%
COLA	450.3	79.3%
FFT	392.1	69.1%
assign	9.7	1.7%
force_mesh	15.5	2.7%
pforce	19.2	3.4%
check	3.3	0.6%
communication	6.7	1.2%
evolve	2.2	0.4%
Snapshot analysis	97.5	17.2%
communication	6.0	1.1%
kd_build	8.3	1.5%
kd_link	22.4	4.0%
interpolate	5.4	0.1%
serial linking	40.5	7.1%
smalldata	19.7	3.5%

568 sec per realization with 324 cores
Raijin supercomputer in NCI Australia

Wiz-COLA matter power spectrum

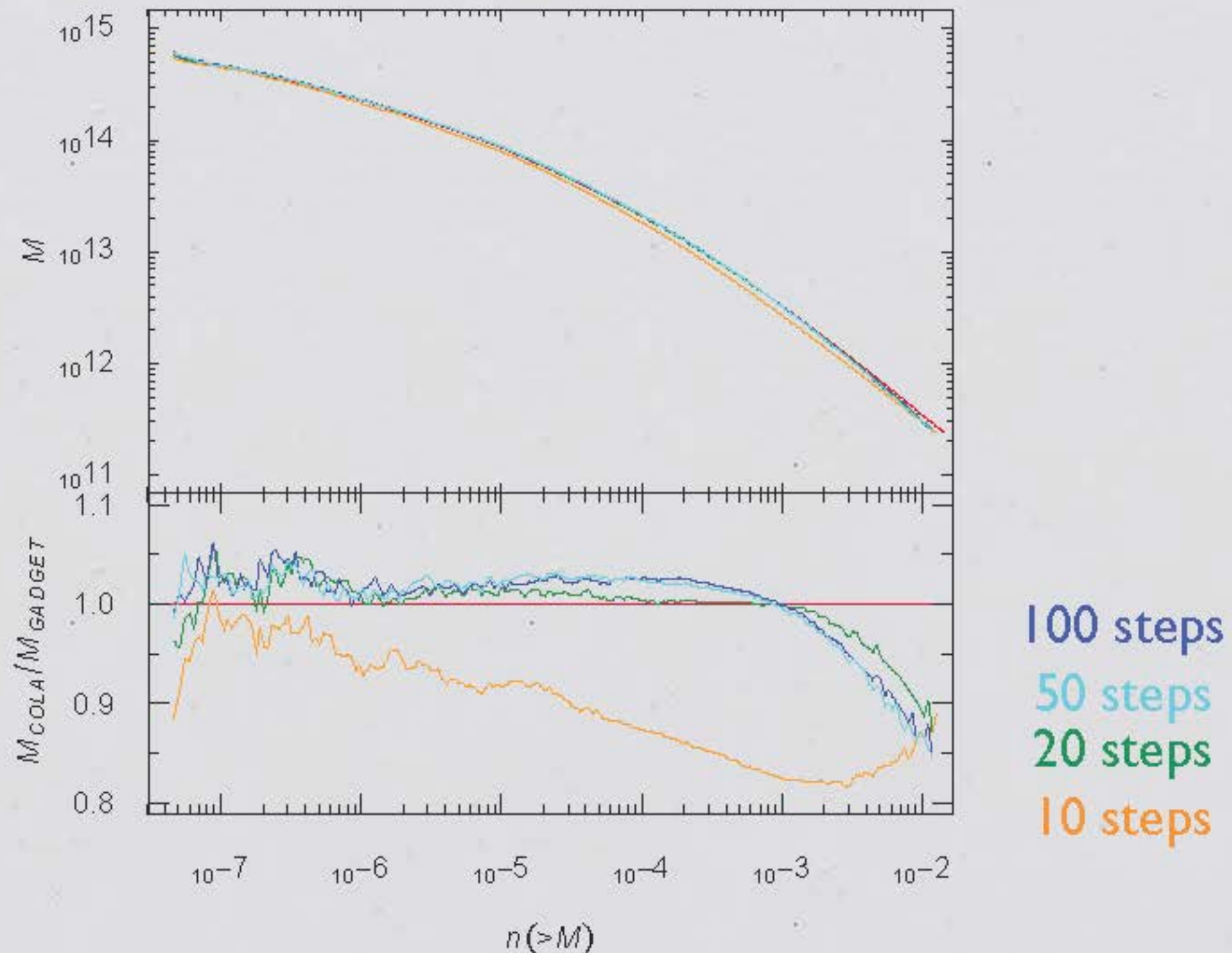
(preliminary, mean of 1800 realizations)



Blue line: MPTBREEZE Crocce et al. 2012 MNRAS **427** 2537

Mass function

(preliminary results)



* Mass resolution at low end is limited by force resolution not timestep

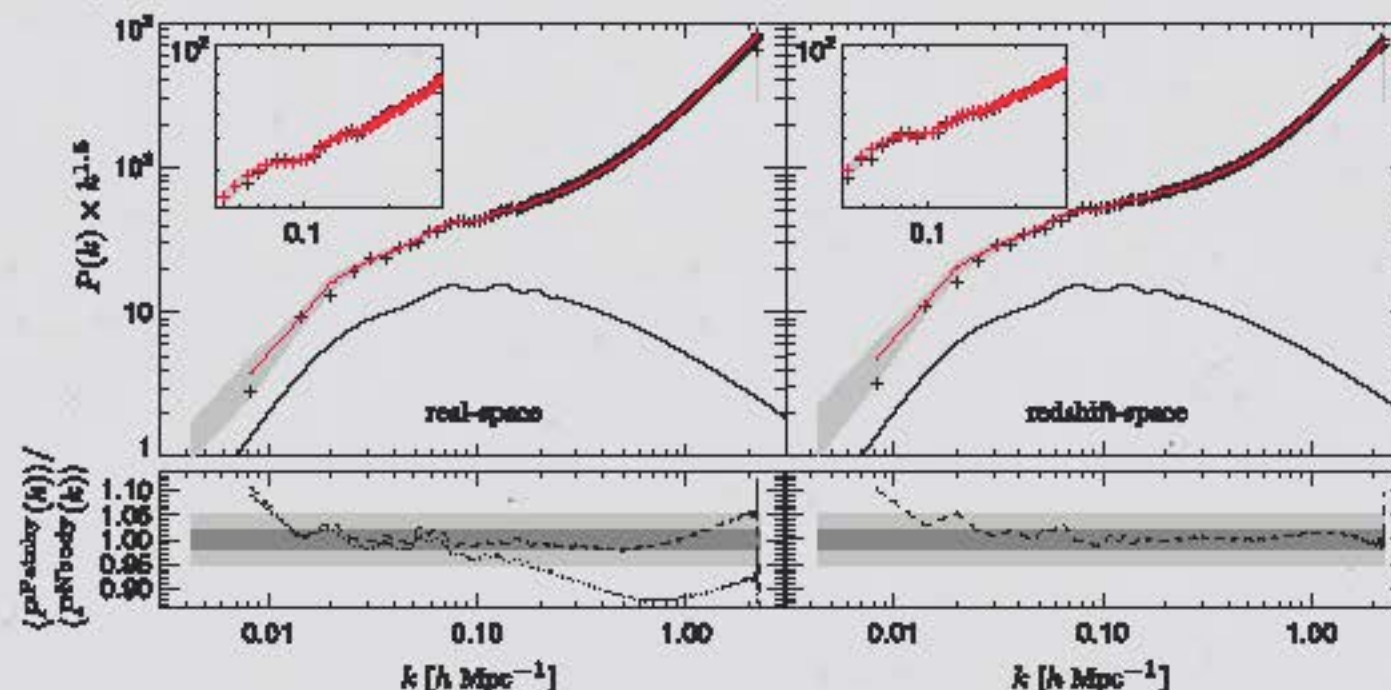
Halo mass should match better (work in progress)

Need to resolve haloes?

Price of resolving haloes is expensive -- FFT with $\times 3$ finer grid.
New ideas are coming up to create halo catalogue without resolving.

- de la Torre & Peacock 2013, MNRAS **435** 743
- QPM (White et al. 2014, MNRAS **437** 2594)
- PATCHY (Kitaura et al 2014, MNRAS **439** 21)

1. Generate smooth density field using fast methods (2LPT, ALPT, PM)
2. Randomly “populates” **haloes** depending on the density field



Kitaura et al. 2014

Populates haloes with mock galaxies

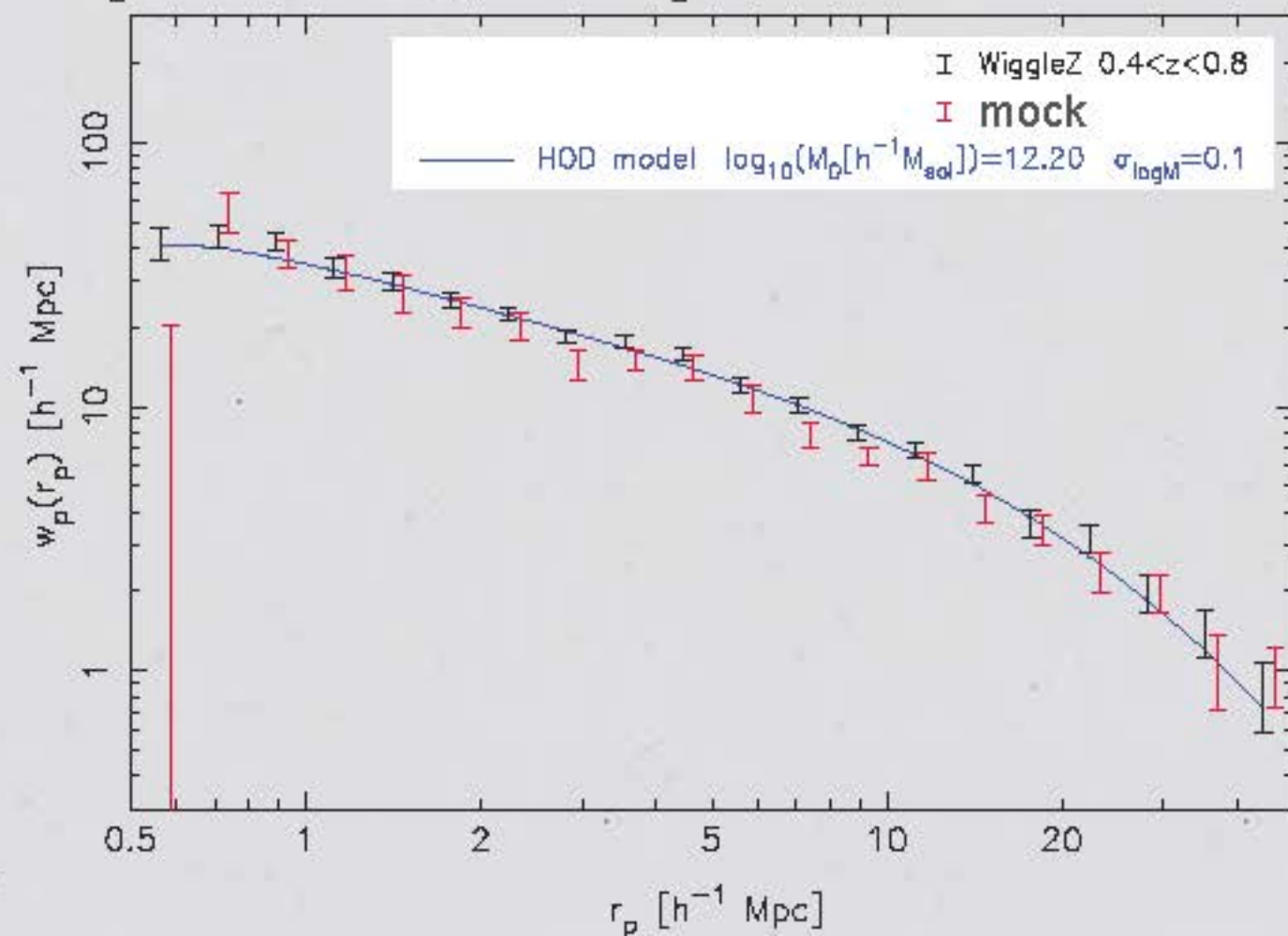
Making mock catalogue: step 1

Using a Gaussian Halo Occupation Distribution (HOD)

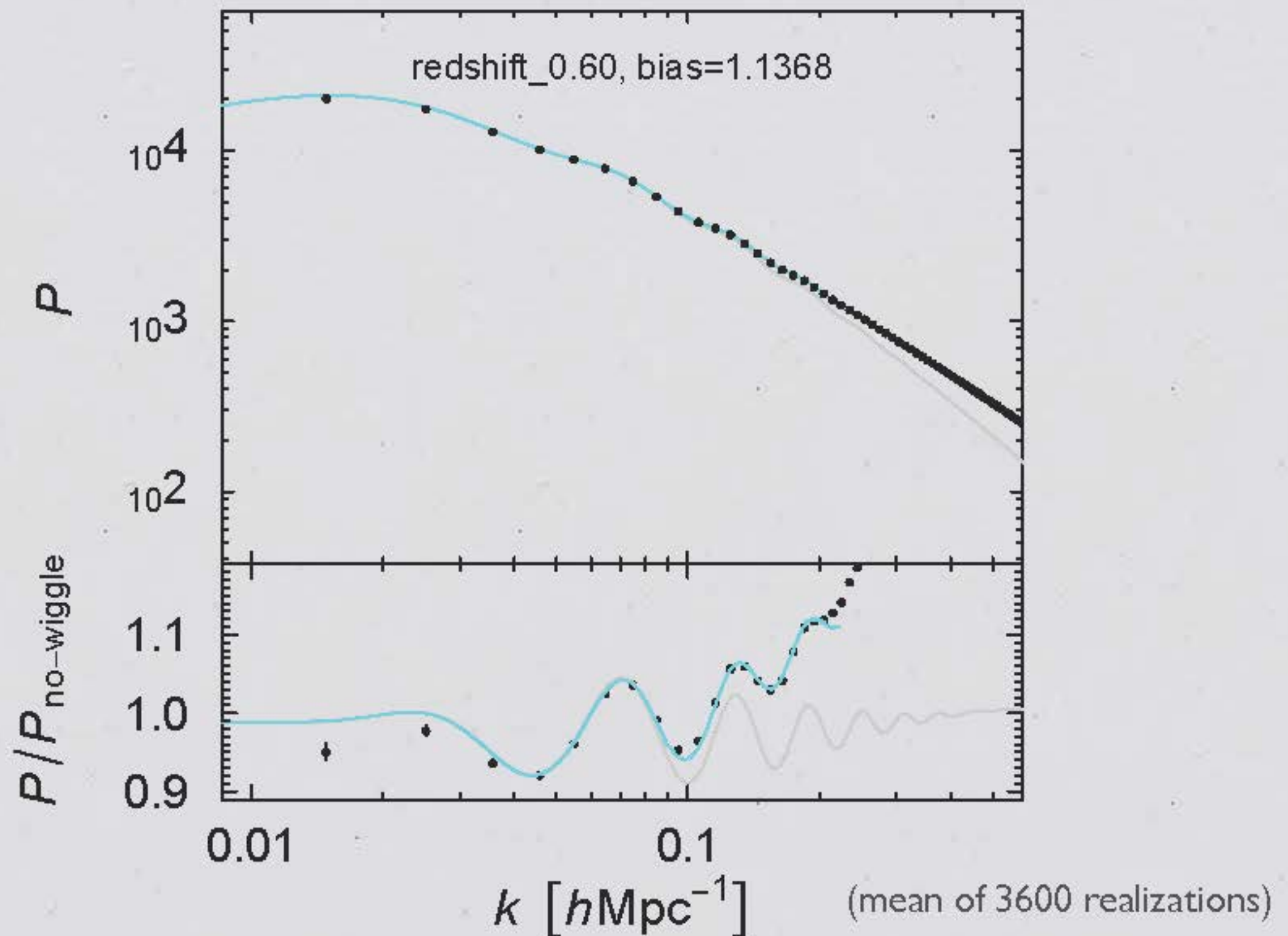
Probability that a halo of mass M hosts a WiggleZ galaxy is set to:

$$P = A \exp \left[-\frac{(\log M - \log M_0)^2}{2\sigma_M^2} \right]$$

- Assumed $\sigma = 0.1$
- $\log_{10} M_0 = 12.3$ (COLA halo mass)
- Satellite galaxies are not important in WiggleZ



Galaxy Power Spectrum (mock mean)



Simulation box remapping

Carlson & White 2010 ApJS **190** 311

Making mock catalogue: step 2

$(600 h^{-1} \text{ Mpc})^3$ box

$\rightarrow 1039 h^{-1} \text{ Mpc} \times 490 h^{-1} \text{ Mpc} \times 424 h^{-1} \text{ Mpc}$

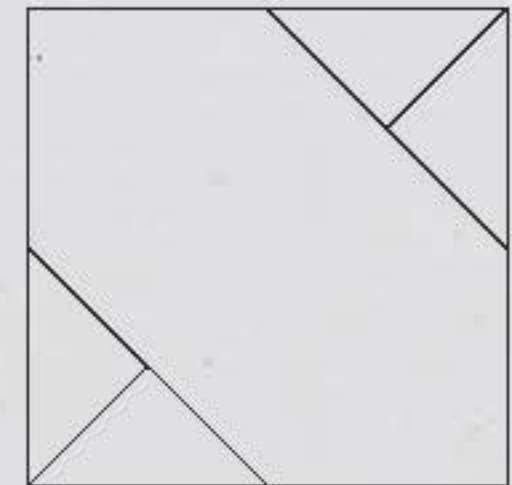
$\sqrt{3}$

(for $0.2 < z < 0.6$)

$\rightarrow 849 h^{-1} \text{ Mpc} \times 735 h^{-1} \text{ Mpc} \times 346 h^{-1} \text{ Mpc}$

$\sqrt{2}$

(for $0.4 < z < 0.8$ and $0.6 < z < 1.0$)



$L = 600 h^{-1} \text{ Mpc}$

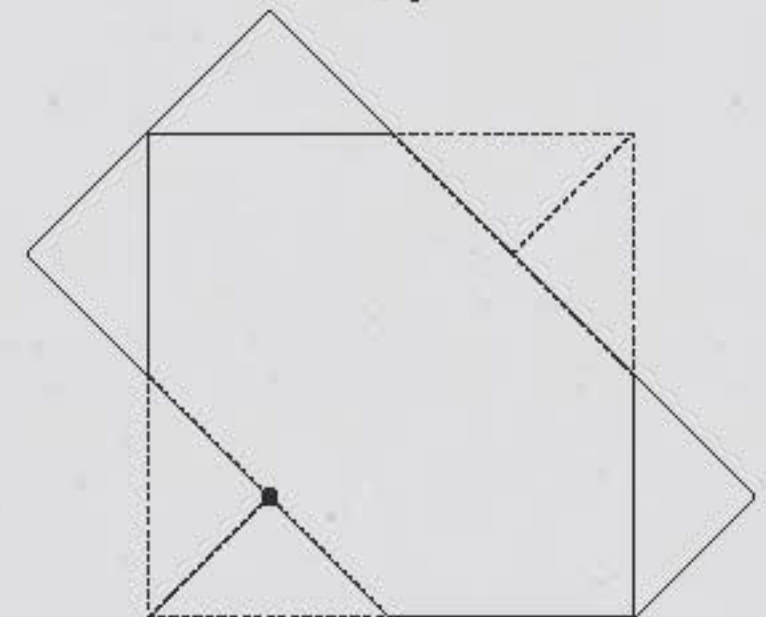
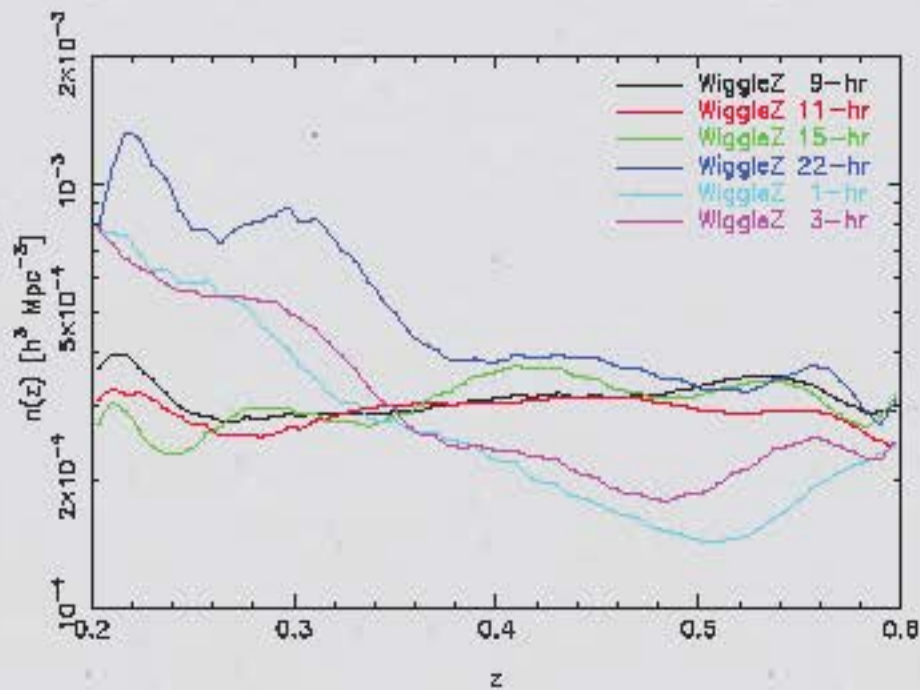


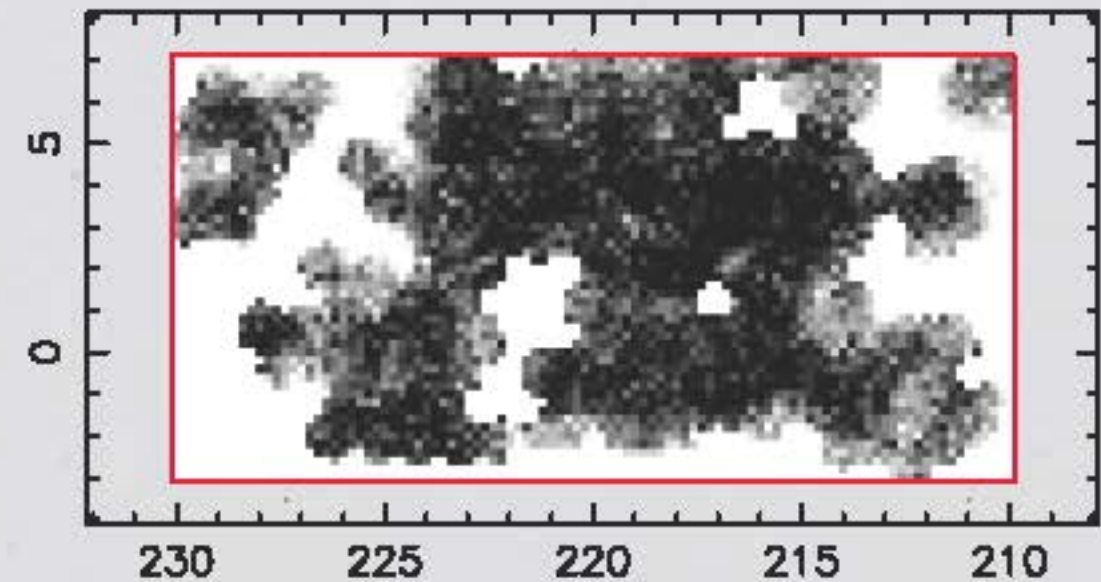
figure: Manera et al. 2013

Apply selection function

Making mock catalogue: step 3

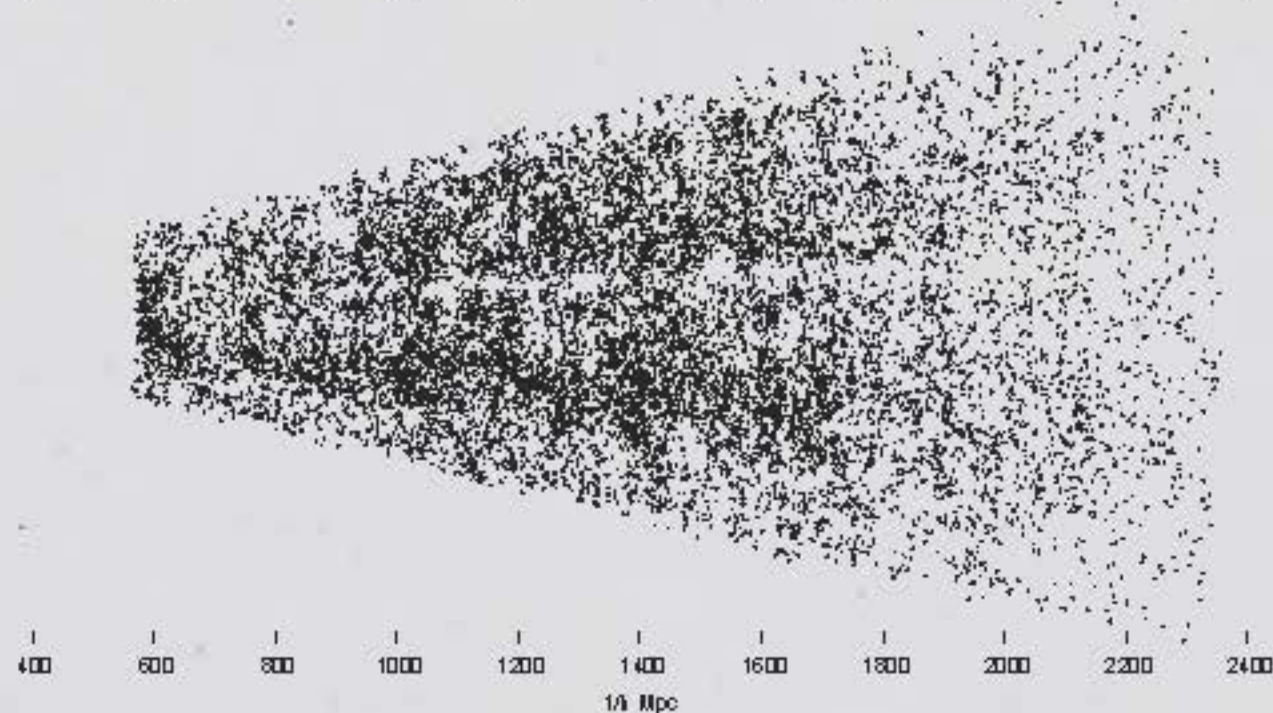


15-hr region



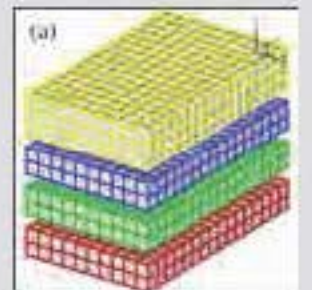
number density $\times$ angular completeness

(Blake et al 2010, MNRAS 406 803)



Future of many mock galaxies

- Demand of many fast simulation is growing
 - TAIPAN – larger volume BAO for 1% Hubble constant H_0
 - ASKAP/WALLABY – higher mass resolution
 - eBOSS – wants mocks better than PTHalo
 - Euclid, SKA – requires both resolution and volume
- Better parallelization needed for my code for larger simulation
 - slab decomposition of FFTW is not ideal
- No need to resolve haloes?
 - Comparison project in July at Madrid (Knebe et al. <http://popia.ft.uam.es/nlFTyCosmology/>)



Summary

- 3600 simulations for low-bias mock galaxies catalogues
 - Complicated data analysis technique (reconstruction) requires many realizations of simulations for error evaluation
 - Parallelized COLA simulation code
 - Ran with 1296^3 particles in a $600 h^{-1}$ Mpc box
 - Resolves $10^{12} h^{-1}$ solar mass halos with 10 time steps, $(3 \times 1296)^3$ PM grids
 - With reasonable computational resource 216 cores, 200k hours for 3600 simulations
- Revised WiggleZ BAO measurement (Kazin et al. 2014)
 - improved the distance by a factor of 2 in $0.6 < z < 1.0$ (luckily)
 - consistent with the standard Λ CDM
- Many other ideas without resolving haloes.
 - I'm interested in the requirements / requests from observers here