

Universality of halos shape as a strong cosmological probe

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Journées du LUTH

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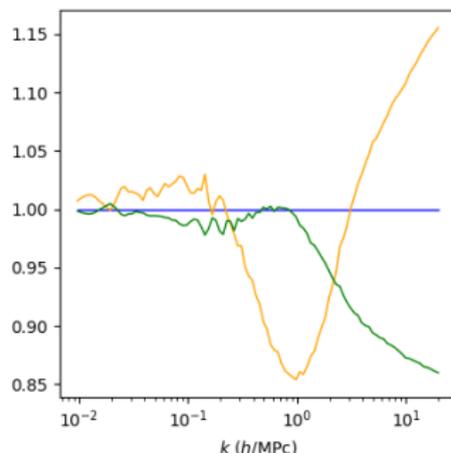
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on the right, $\frac{P}{P^{lin}} / \frac{P_{\Lambda CDM}}{P_{\Lambda CDM}^{lin}}$

Behaviors and critical k_c depend on the cosmology.



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RMS of Linear fluctuations

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$$\frac{\tilde{\sigma}_X(M)/\sigma_X(M)}{\tilde{\sigma}_{\Lambda\text{CDM}}(M)/\sigma_{\Lambda\text{CDM}}(M)}$$

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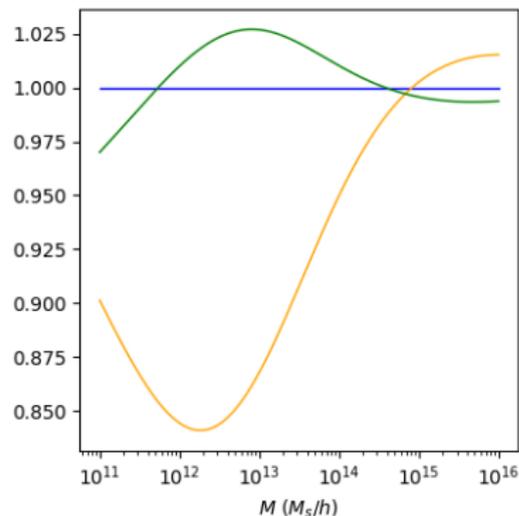
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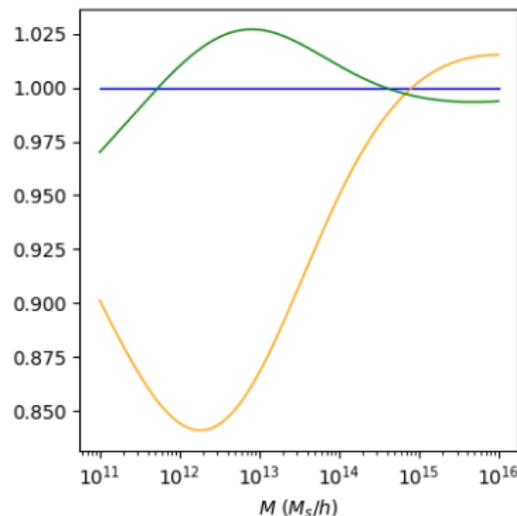
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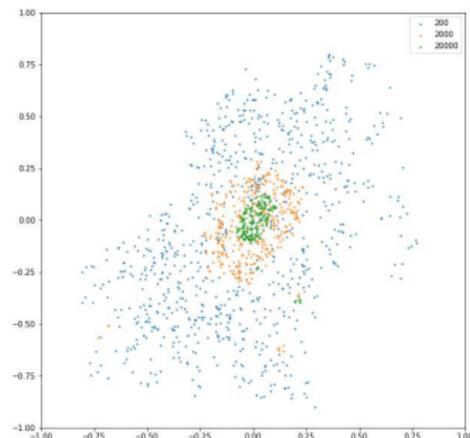
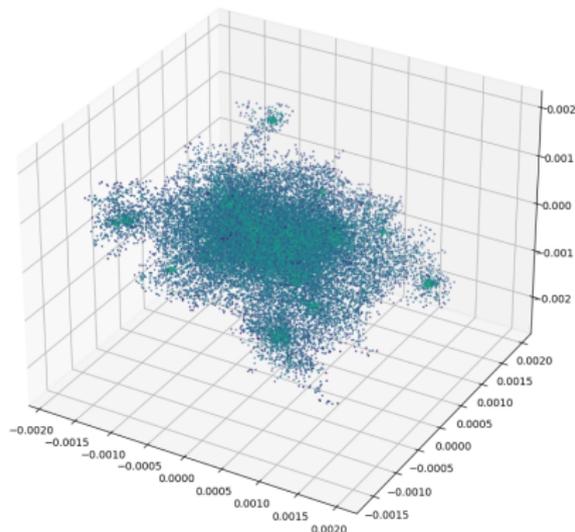
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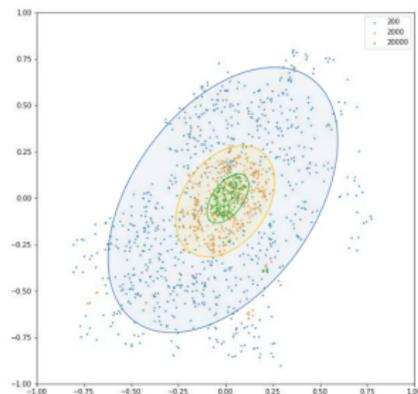
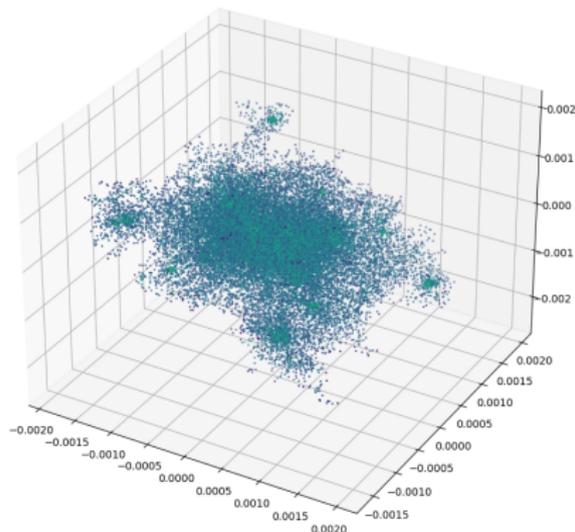
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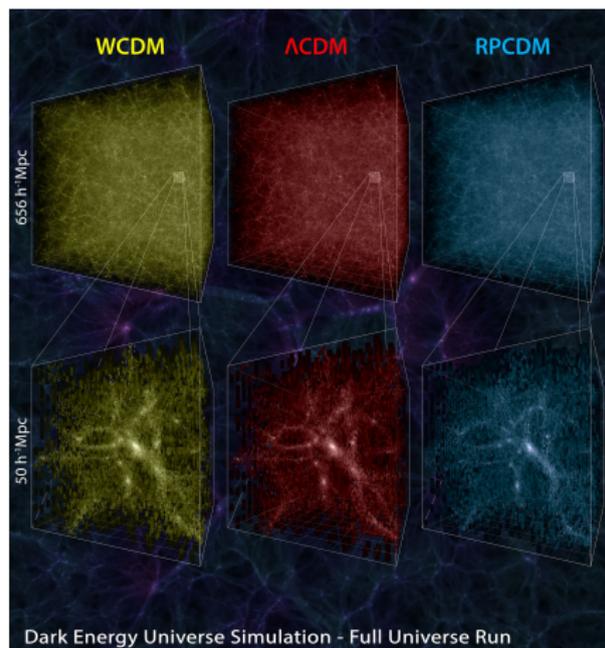


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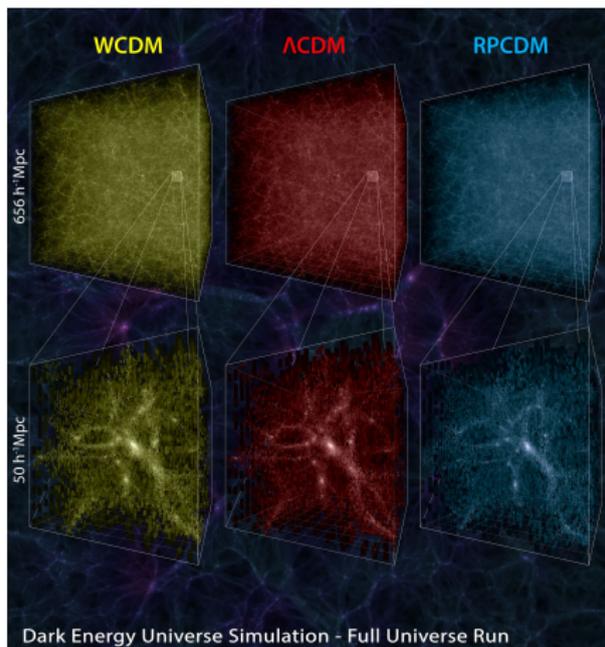


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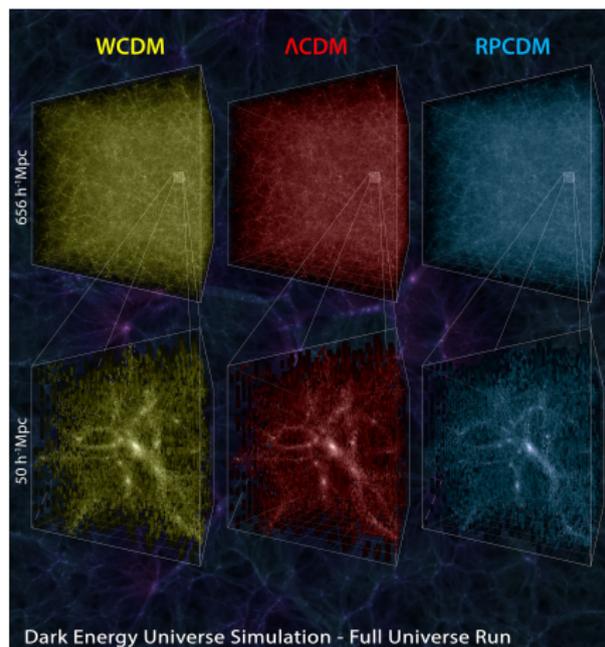
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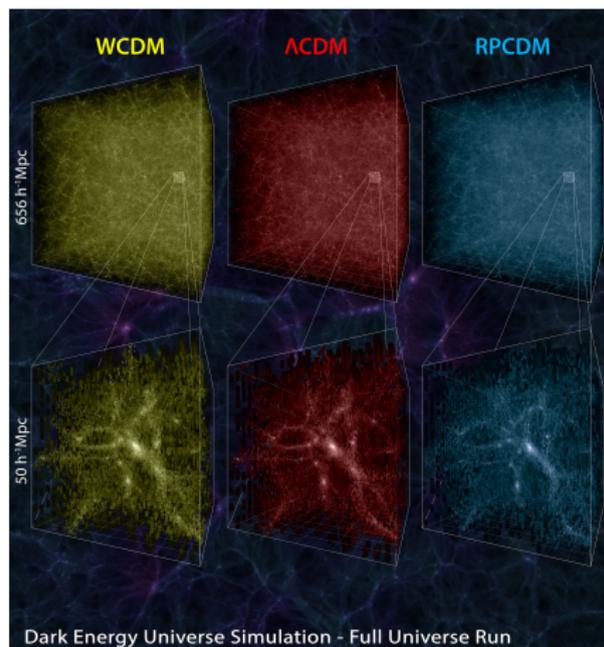
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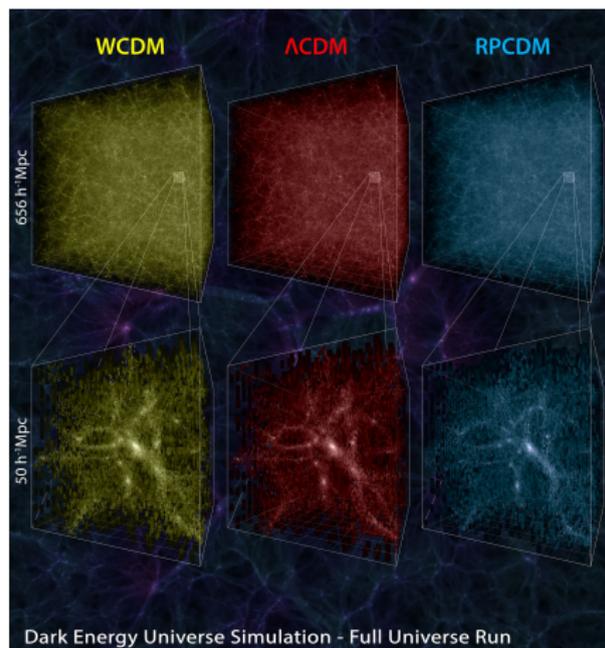
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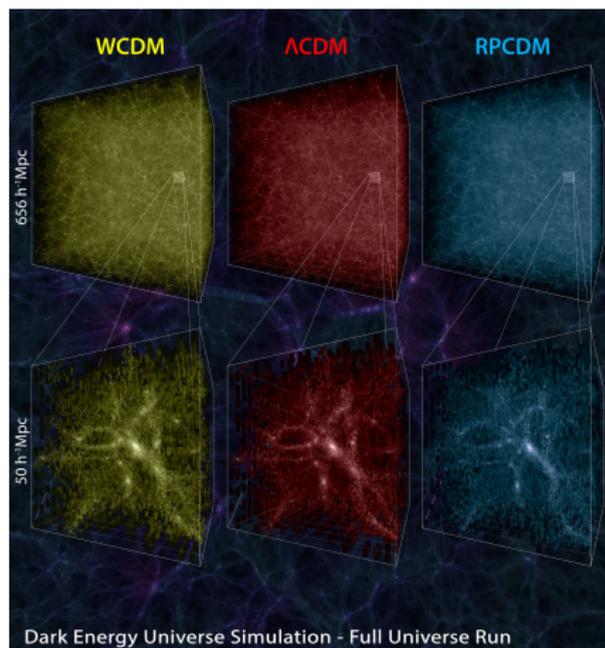


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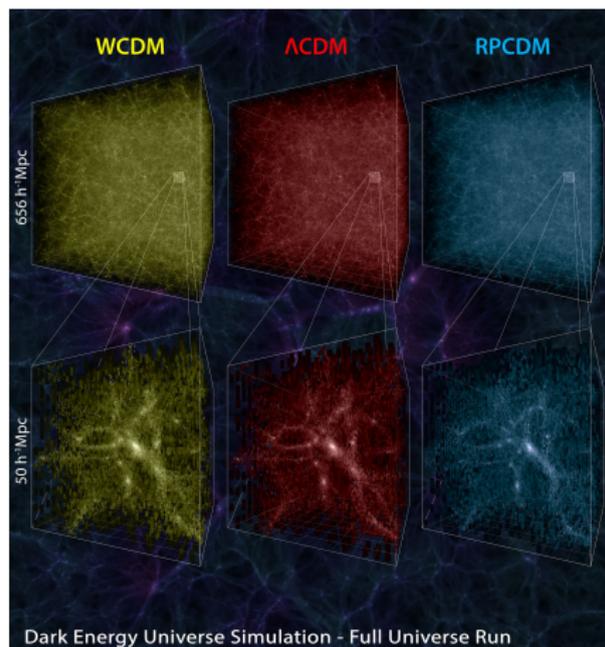
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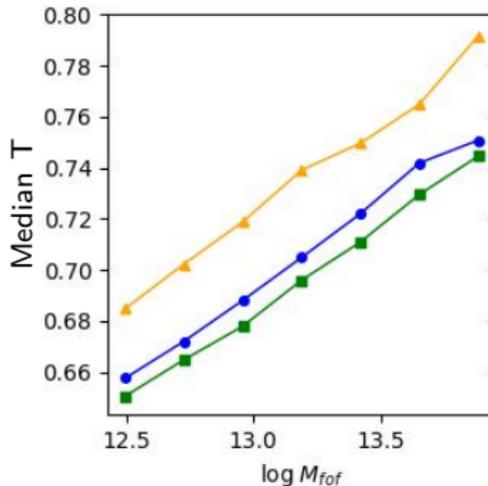
- $E = \frac{a-c}{2(a+b+c)}, p = \frac{a-2b+c}{2(a+b+c)}$
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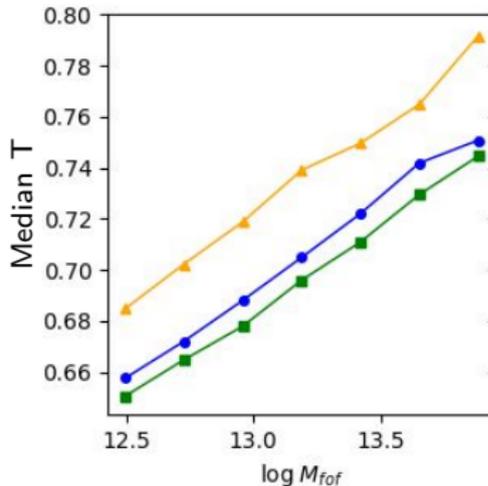


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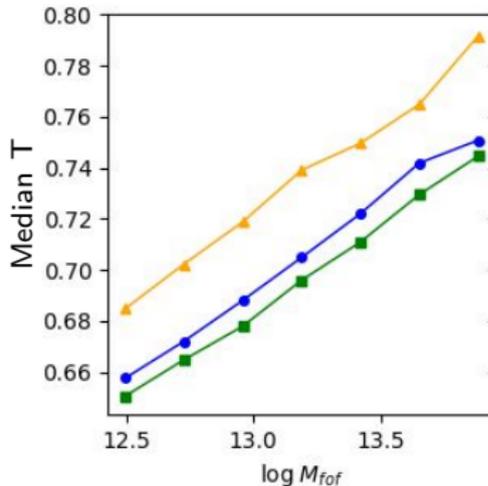
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To understand this cosmological dependence, the best way is to absorb it, ie to find a cosmological dependent function $f_c(M)$ s.t $T - f_c(M)$ is cosmologically independent.

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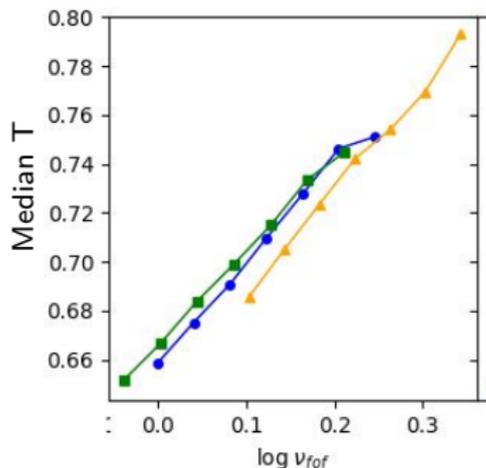
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where W is a Gaussian window function and the peak height [BK85] is $\nu = \delta_c / \sigma$. The critical density δ_c is a very slowly varying function of Ω_m



Surprisingly, the curves are closer in (ν, T) space than in (M, T) space.

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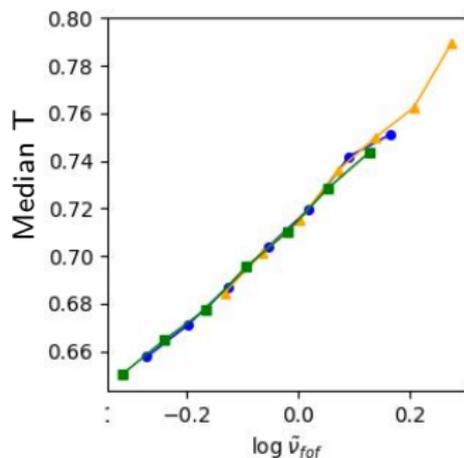
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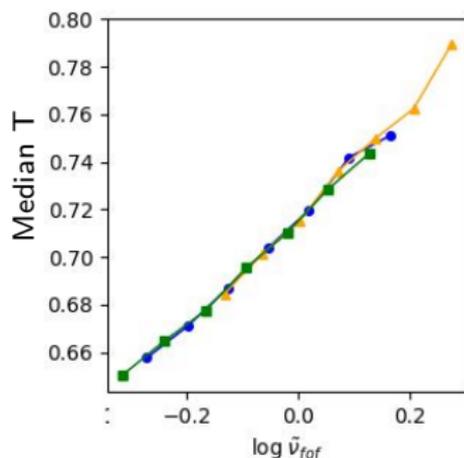
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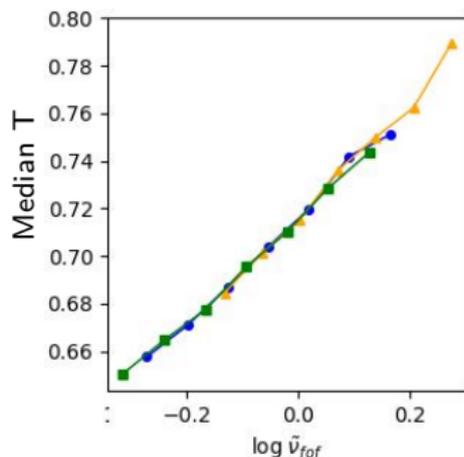
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This result holds not only for the median curves (we plot here) but **for the whole of the T distribution** (except the most extreme values). In other words, we have showed that **all the cosmological content of clusters' shape is embedded in the (non linear) power spectrum**

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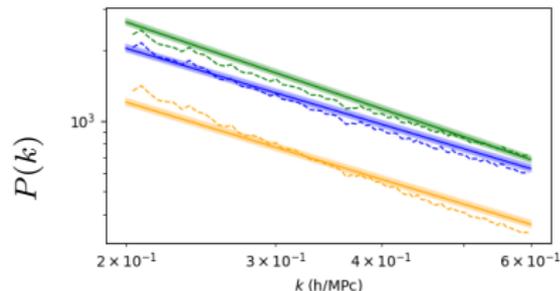
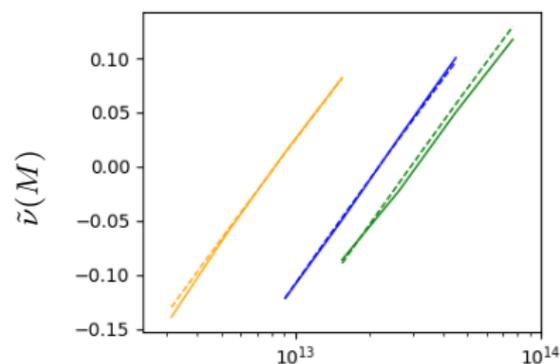
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In terms of cosmological parameters, shape curves are not very sensitive to Ω_m but highly depend on (the non linear) σ_8 . Complete computations are in [Alimi Koskas 2022]

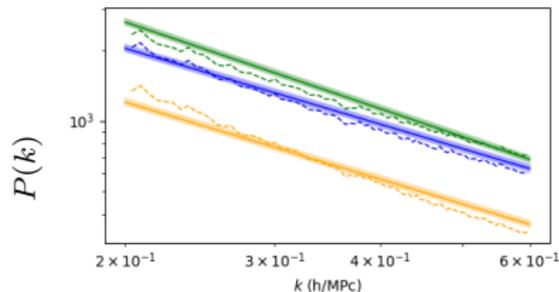
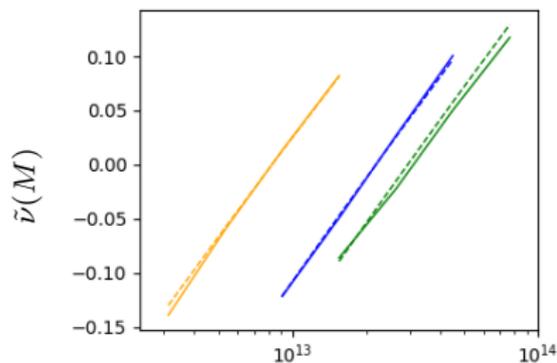


Getting all together

Now we have in hand all the tools to build a brand new procedure to measure the non-linear power spectrum:

- 1 Measure the (M, T) curve in our universe.
- 2 Since we know the **universal** $(\tilde{\nu}, T)$ relation, one can deduce the $\tilde{\nu}(M)$ function of our Universe.
- 3 $P(k)$ is finally directly inferred from $\tilde{\nu}(M)$

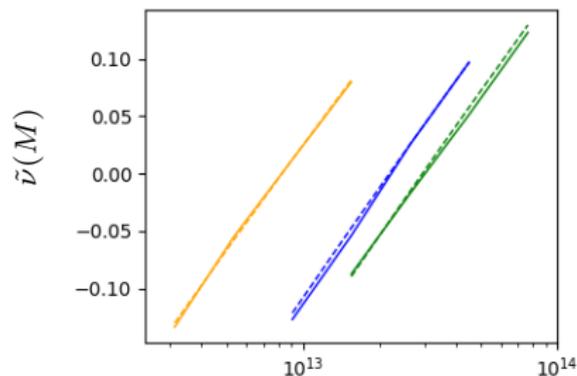
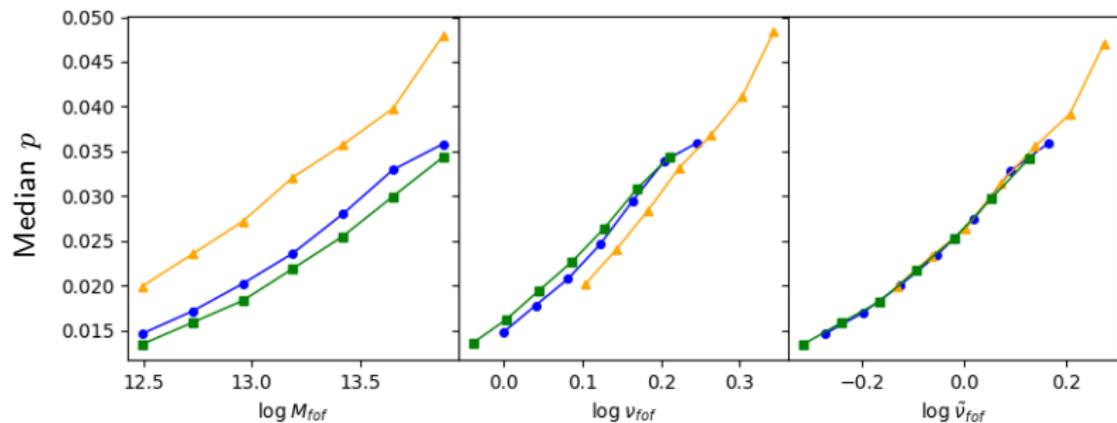
In terms of cosmological parameters, shape curves are not very sensitive to Ω_m but highly depend on (the non linear) σ_8 . Complete computations are in [Alimi Koskas 2022]



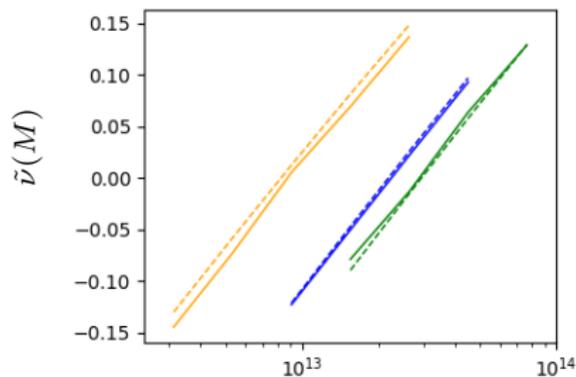
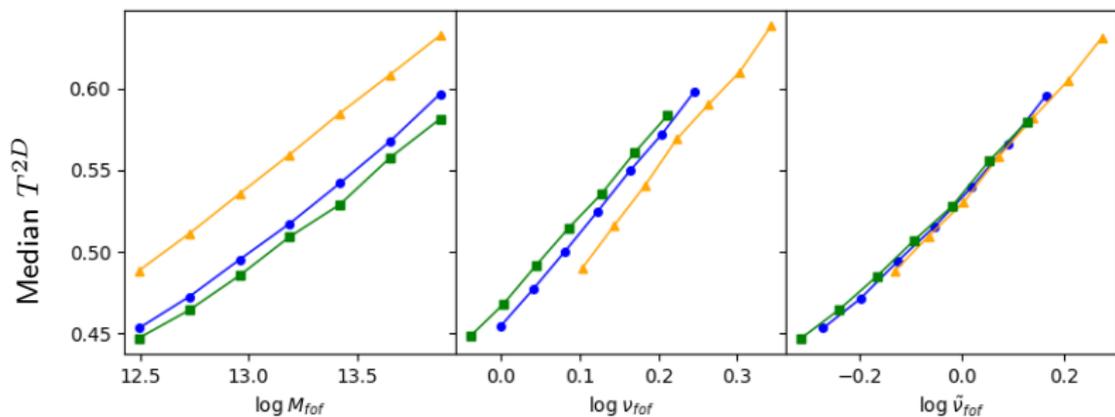
Model	Λ CDM	RPCDM	w CDM
Exact σ_8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Estimated $\overline{\sigma_8}$	0.8	0.6	0.9

Model	Λ CDM	RPCDM	w CDM
Exact $\overline{\sigma_8}$	0.9	0.8	1
Estimated $\overline{\sigma_8}$	0.9	0.7	1

Results for other geometrical quantities (p)



What about 2D ?



Conclusion and perspectives

- From an **halo by halo** point of view, mass & shape profiles, associated with AI, can detect cosmological signature

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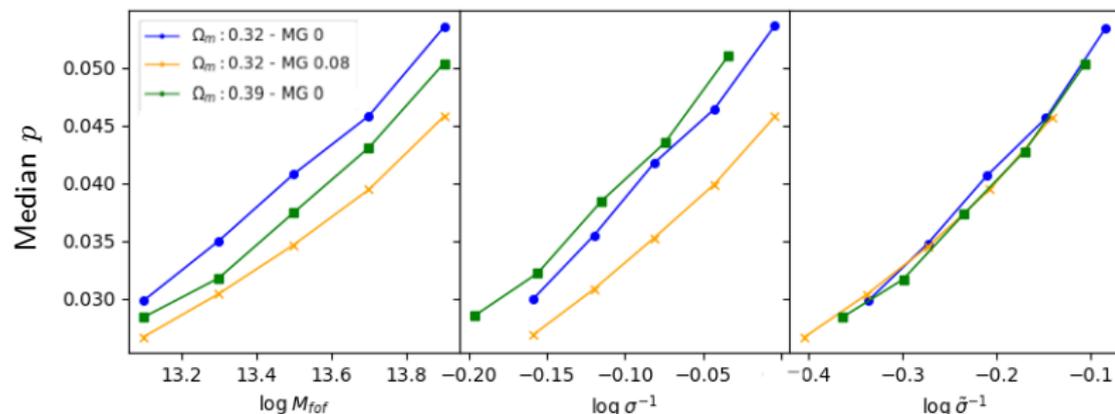
- From an **halo by halo** point of view, mass & shape profiles, associated with AI, can detect cosmological signature - provided that we understand our AI and avoid any spurious effect, by paving the way with **much physical knowledge**.
- It works because, from a **statistical** point of view, halos shape indeed carries cosmological information:

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- Also the equivalence between 2pt corr. in real and Fourier spaces seems to be a **Fundamental Geometric Rule** : it is independent on the DE model (above) but it is also independent on the $f(R)$ parameters [Simulations of Inigo and Yann]



Universality of halos shape as a strong cosmological probe

Rémy Koskas

Doctoral advisor: Jean Michel Alimi



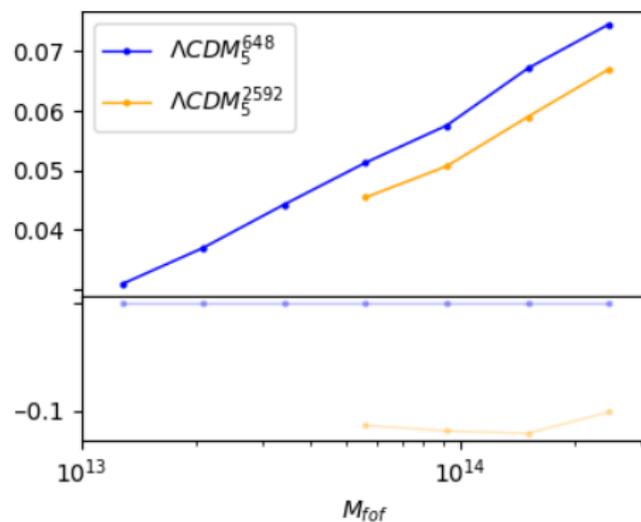
Laboratoire Univers et Théories

Journées du LUTH

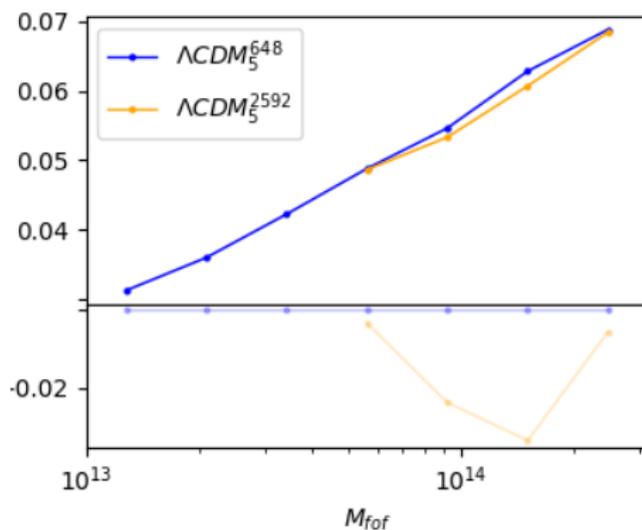
December 7, 2022

Resolution Effects

Example for prolateness:



From inertia tensor without treatment



From inertia tensor after substructures removal

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 - 4 We try to determine which properties are important to achieve the recognition - those are the "cosmologically impregnated" attributes. **this is a physical output**

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"The 'Clever Hans' effect occurs when the learned model produces correct predictions based on the 'wrong' features. This effect [...] goes undetected by standard validation techniques has been frequently observed [...] where the training algorithm leverages spurious correlations in the data." [Kauffman et al 2020]

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- About 74% for two models (Λ , RP)
- Resistant to "attacks"
- Output probabilities are calibrated [so that each "prediction" is assorted with a meaningful uncertainty]
- Almost no bias from total mass (in the studied range)