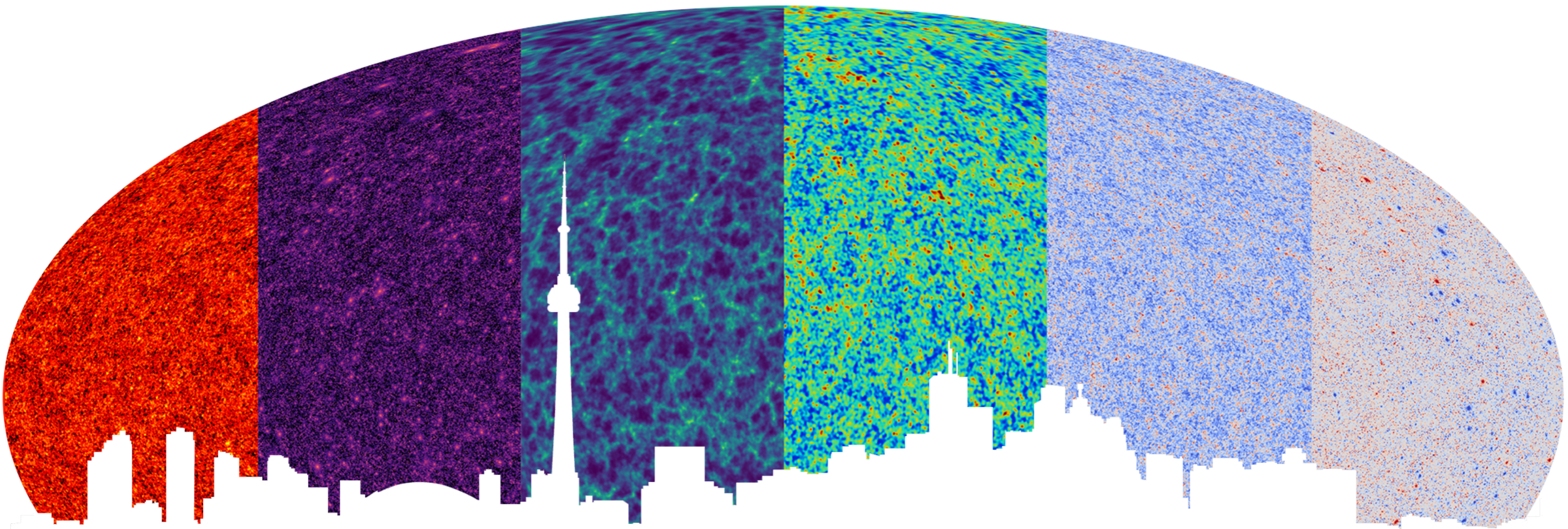
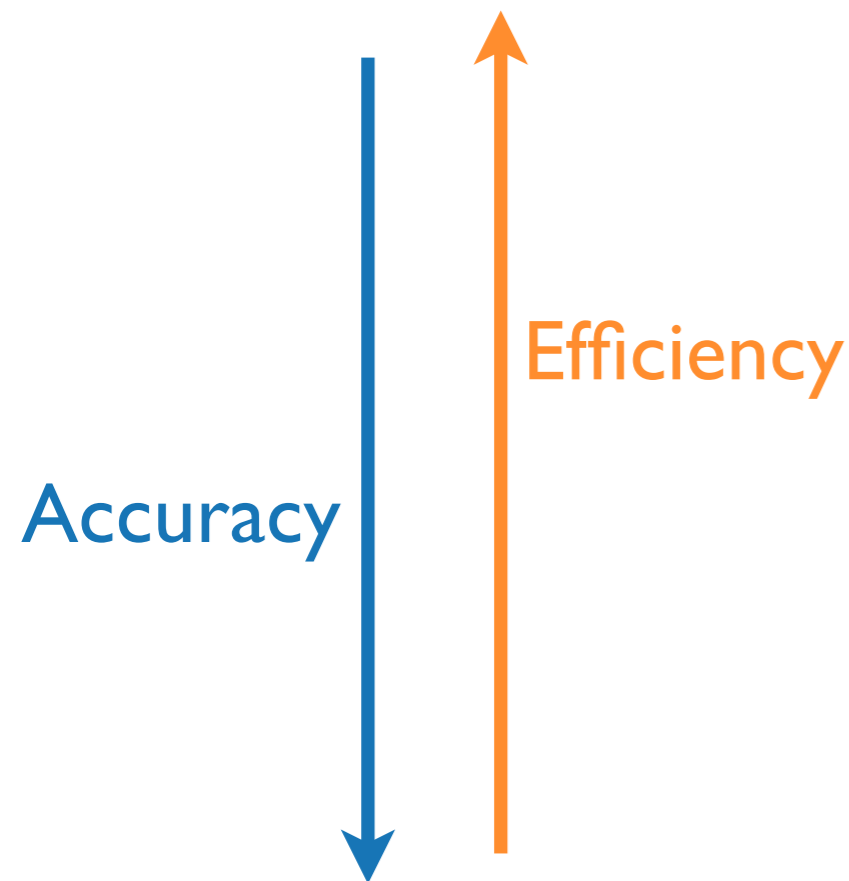


# Covariance Estimation & Sky Maps with the Peak Patch Approach

George Stein, Dick Bond, Marcelo Alvarez, Sandrine Codis,  
Alex van Engelen, Nick Battaglia, Phil Berger



# Differing Approaches for LSS Sims



## Linear theory

Works only on large scales, fastest

## Lagrangian perturbation theory

More realistic non-Gaussianity, only slightly slower

## Direct halo finding (e.g. peak patch, pinocchio, ...)

As fast as LPT  
Realistic halo statistics and exclusion

## N-body for DM only

Gas dynamics, galaxy formation and feedback added by hand

## Hydrodynamics, Galaxy Formation and Feedback

Very expensive  
Complexity reduces predictive power



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Complexity reduces predictive power

Combining LPT and Peak Patches  
“good enough” for covariance & mocks?



# Approximate Methods

**Bold = Euclid Collaborators**

## 1. **Peak Patch** (1993,++) - **Bond, Myers**

- Homogeneous ellipsoid collapse + LPT

## 2. **PINOCCHIO** (2002,++) - **Monaco et al.**

- PINpointing Orbit Crossing-Collapsed Hierarchical Objects
- Inverse collapse time for particles + fragmentation criteria to create distinct halos

## 3. **HALOGEN** (2014,++) - **Avila et al.**

- Combination of 2LPT, analytical mass functions, and a single-parameter stochastic model for halo bias to position halos

## 4. **COLA** (2013, ++) - **Tassev, Zaldarriaga, Eisenstein**

- COmoving Lagrangian Acceleration
- Nobody in frame co-moving with 2LPT observers
- ★ L-PICOLA, ICE-COLA

## 5. **FastPM** (2016) - **Feng, Chu, Seljak**

- PM + broadband correction at each timestep to enforce correct linear evolution

## 6. **“Conditional HMF”** (2013) - **Torre, Peacock**

- populating with halos of mass below the resolution limit
- stochastically sampling a field derived from the density field of the halo catalogue + use constraints from the conditional halo mass function

## 7. **APT** (2013) - **Kitaura, Heß**

- Augmented LPT
- 2LPT + Spherical Collapse

## 8. **PATCHY** (2013,++) - **Kitaura, Yepes, Prada**

- Perturbation Theory Catalog generator of Halo and galaxy distributions
- APT + nonlinear stochastic biasing
- 5 parameter model with poisson distribution in intermediate regime & negative binomial in high density regime

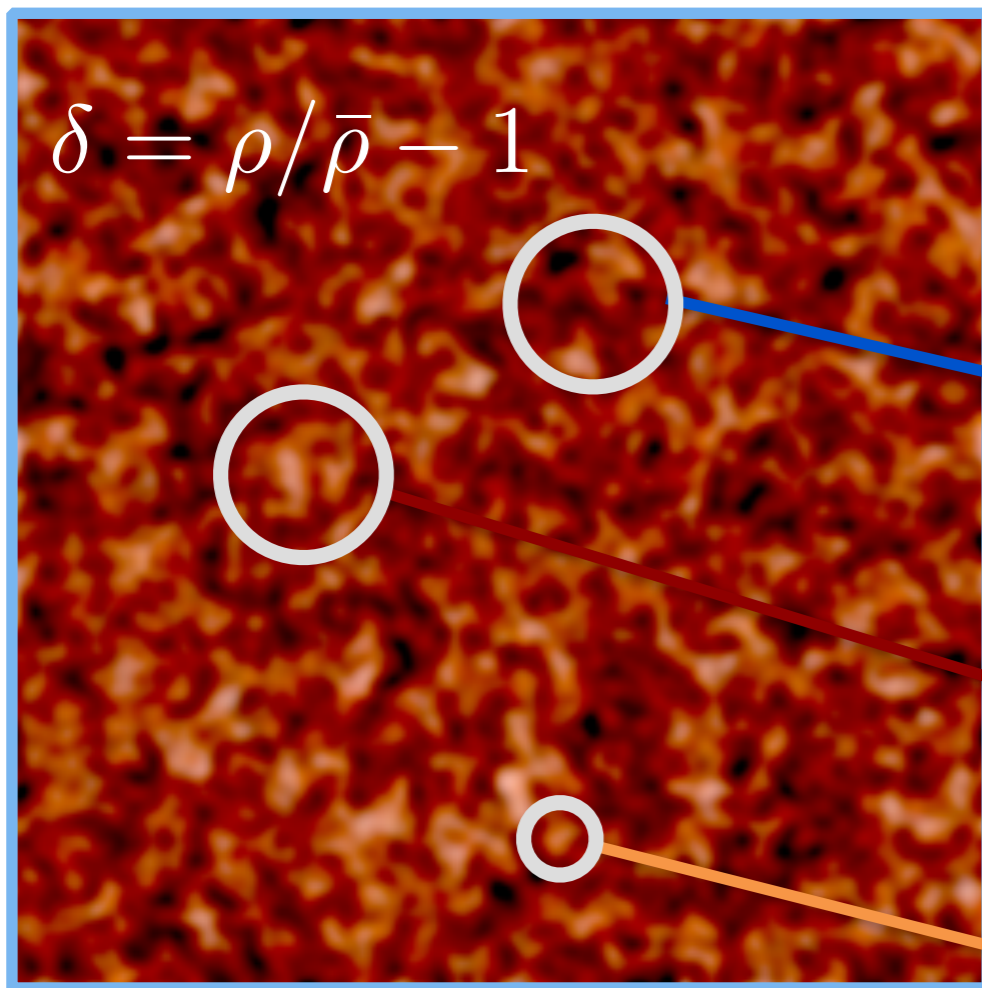
## 9. **PThalos** (2001, ++) - **Scoccimarro, Sheth**

- 2LPT +  $n(m, \delta | z)$  assignment using merger tree + NFW particle placement
- ★ Manera et al. (2012)
  - 2LPT + fof (linking length = 0.38) + HMF

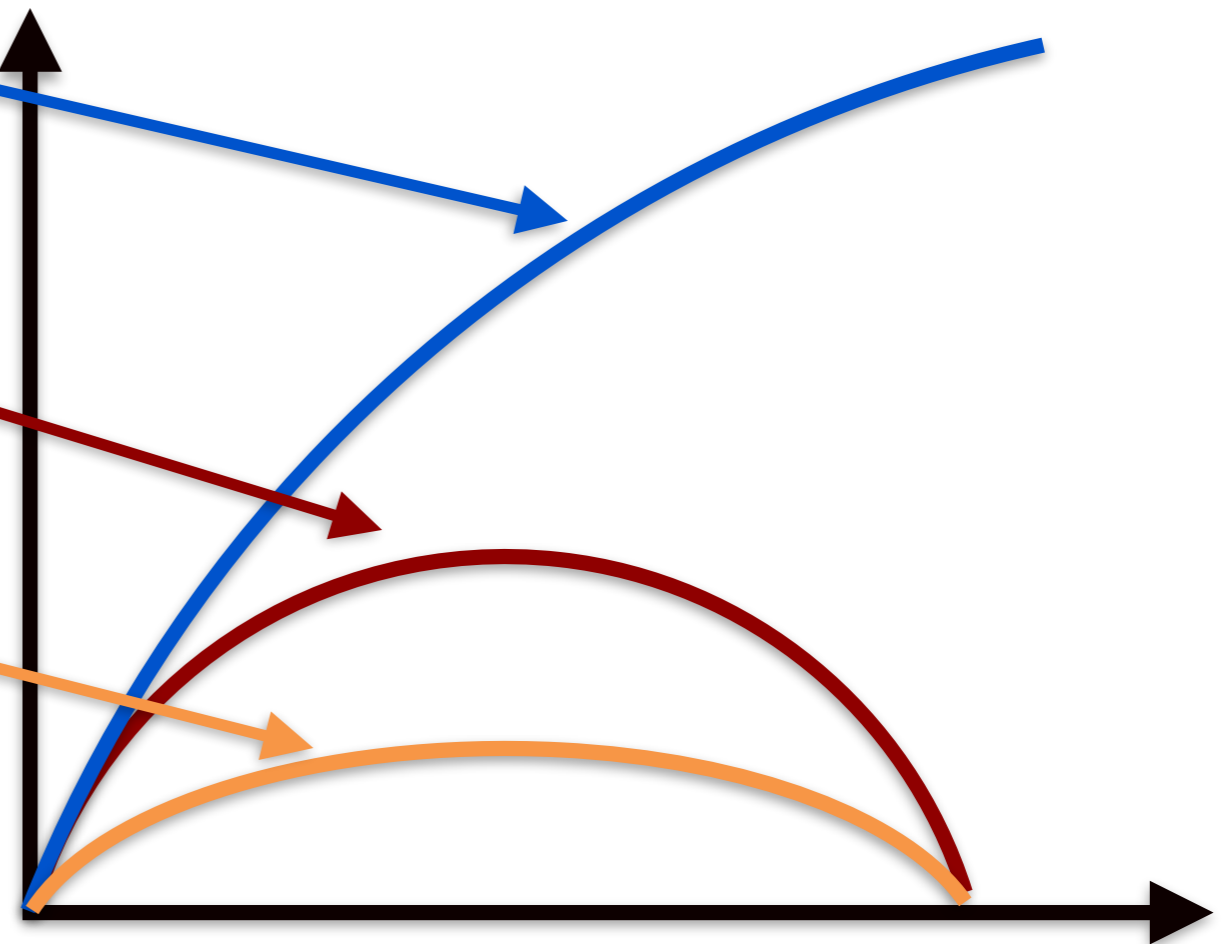


# The Peak Patch Approach as an Explicit Forward Model For Halos

= Non-Linear Ellipsoidal Collapse + LPT



radius



# The Peak Patch Approach as an Explicit Forward Model For Halos

= Non-Linear Ellipsoidal Collapse + LPT

$$\frac{\ddot{x}_i}{x_i} = \frac{\ddot{a}}{a} - \frac{1}{2} \Omega_m H^2 \left[ b_i \bar{\delta} + c_i \bar{\delta}_{\text{lin}} \right]$$

← Evolve each axis according to strain

$$\bar{e}_{ij}^{(1)} \equiv (\partial \bar{s}_i^{(1)} / \partial q_j + \partial \bar{s}_j^{(1)} / \partial q_i) / 2$$

$$\bar{e}_{ij} = \sum_k \lambda_k \hat{n}_k^i \hat{n}_k^j$$

$$\lambda_i = -(\bar{\delta}^{(1)} / 3)(1 + c_i)$$

$$b_i(t) \equiv \frac{3}{2} \int_0^\infty d\tau [\tilde{x}_i^2 + \tau]^{-1} \prod_j [\tilde{x}_j^2 + \tau]^{-1/2}$$

The Peak-Patch Picture of Cosmic Catalogs. I. Algorithms time

Bond, Myers, 1993



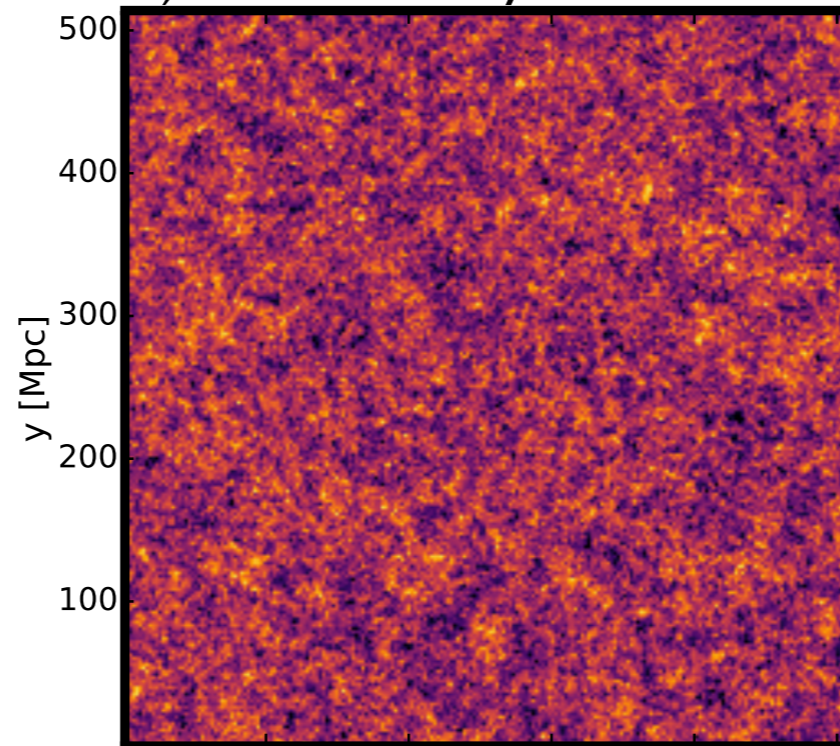


# The Peak Patch method:

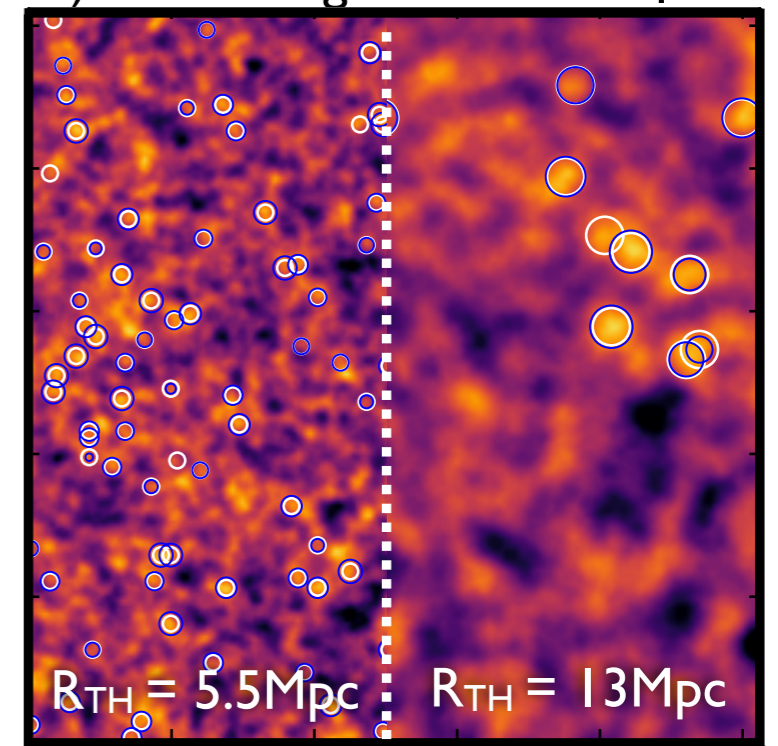
For Halo Catalogue  
Monte Carlos

Alvarez, Bond, Stein, et al. in prep

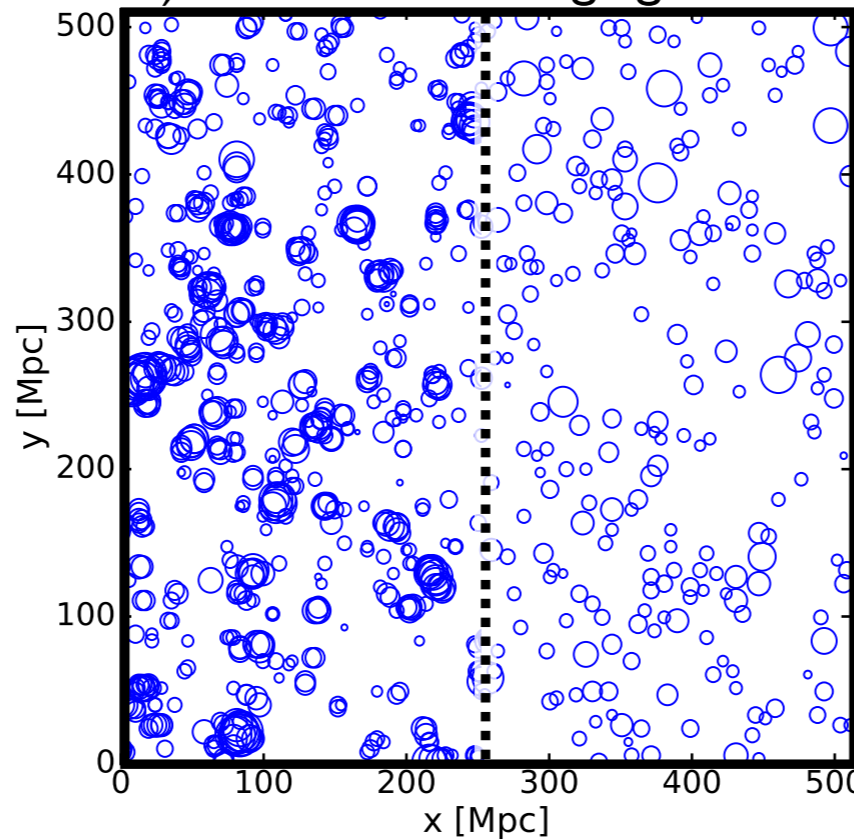
### 1.) Linear Density Field



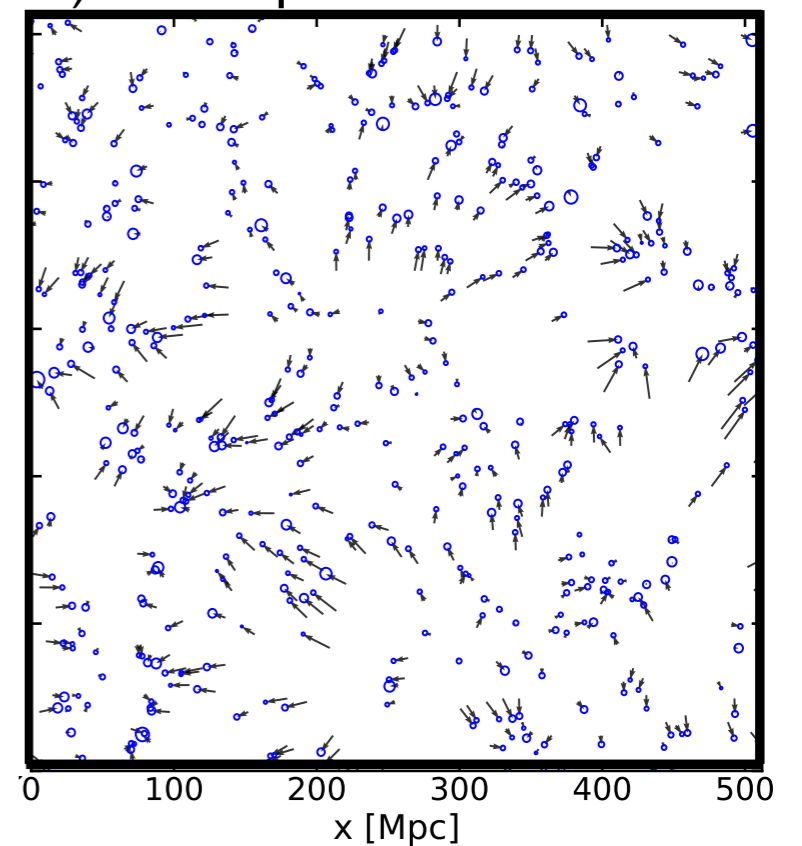
### 2.) Smoothing & Peak Collapse



### 3.) Exclusion & Merging



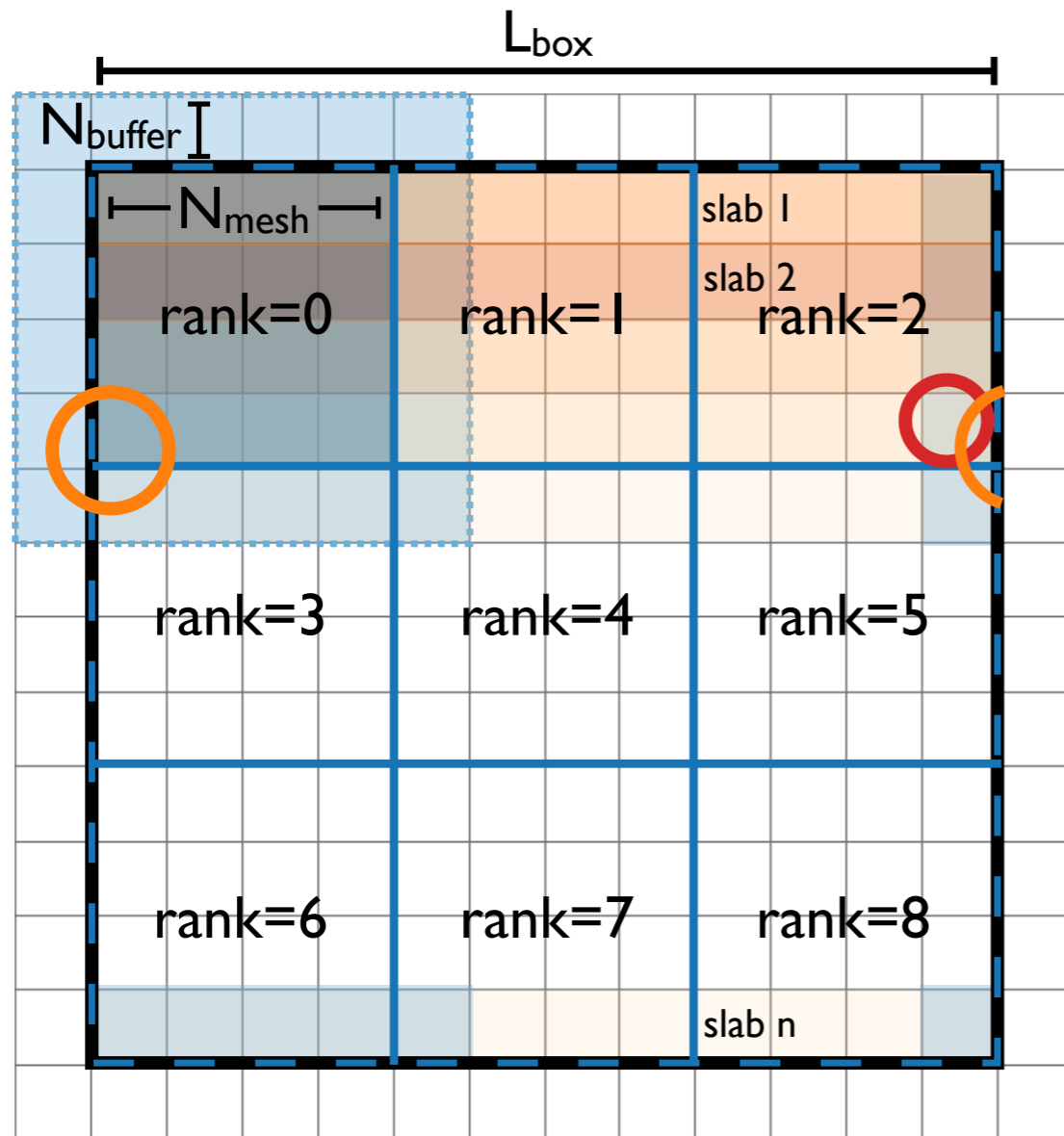
### 4.) LPT displacements



# Where the Speed Comes From:

## “Easily” Parallel

1. Generate ICs
2. Rearrange to cubic volumes
  - Include buffers to deal with boundaries
3. Run each “tile” completely independently

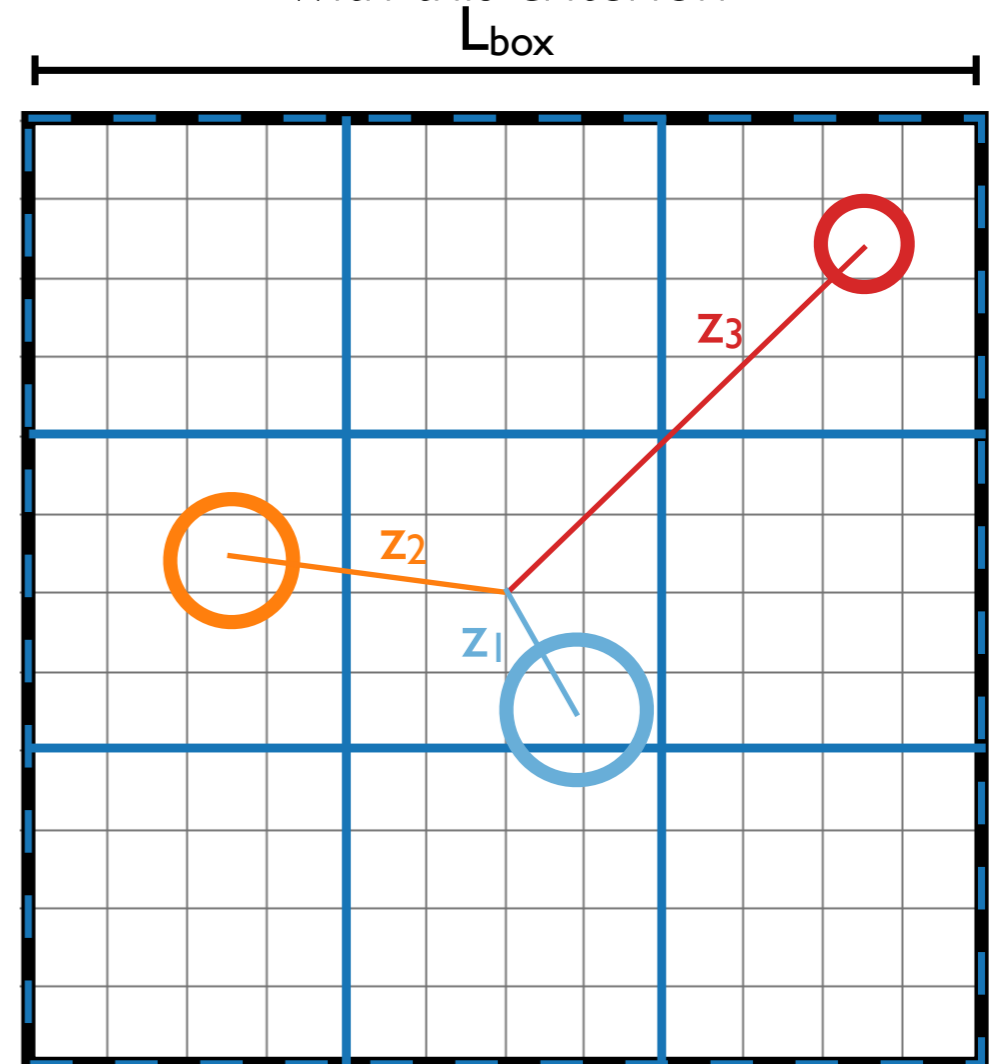


## Small Memory Footprint

- 7 floats per cell (ICs)
- 7 floats per halo
- + small additional arrays

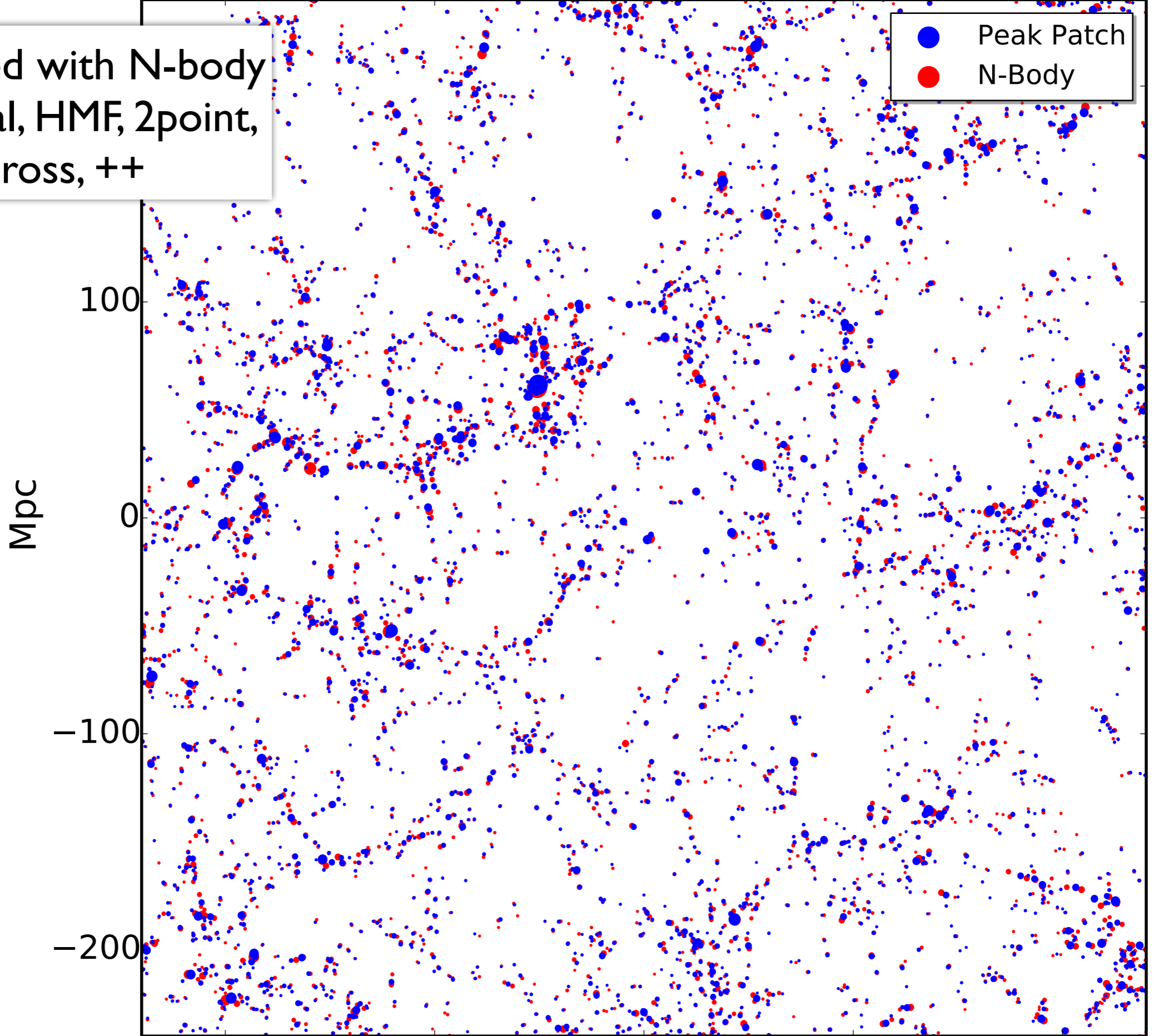
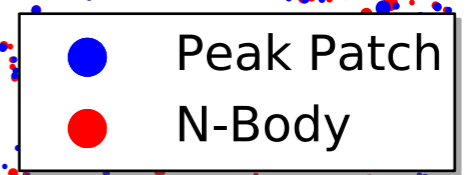
## On the Fly Lightcones

Redshift at each halo location is known  
→ calculate Ellipsoidal Collapse  
with this criterion

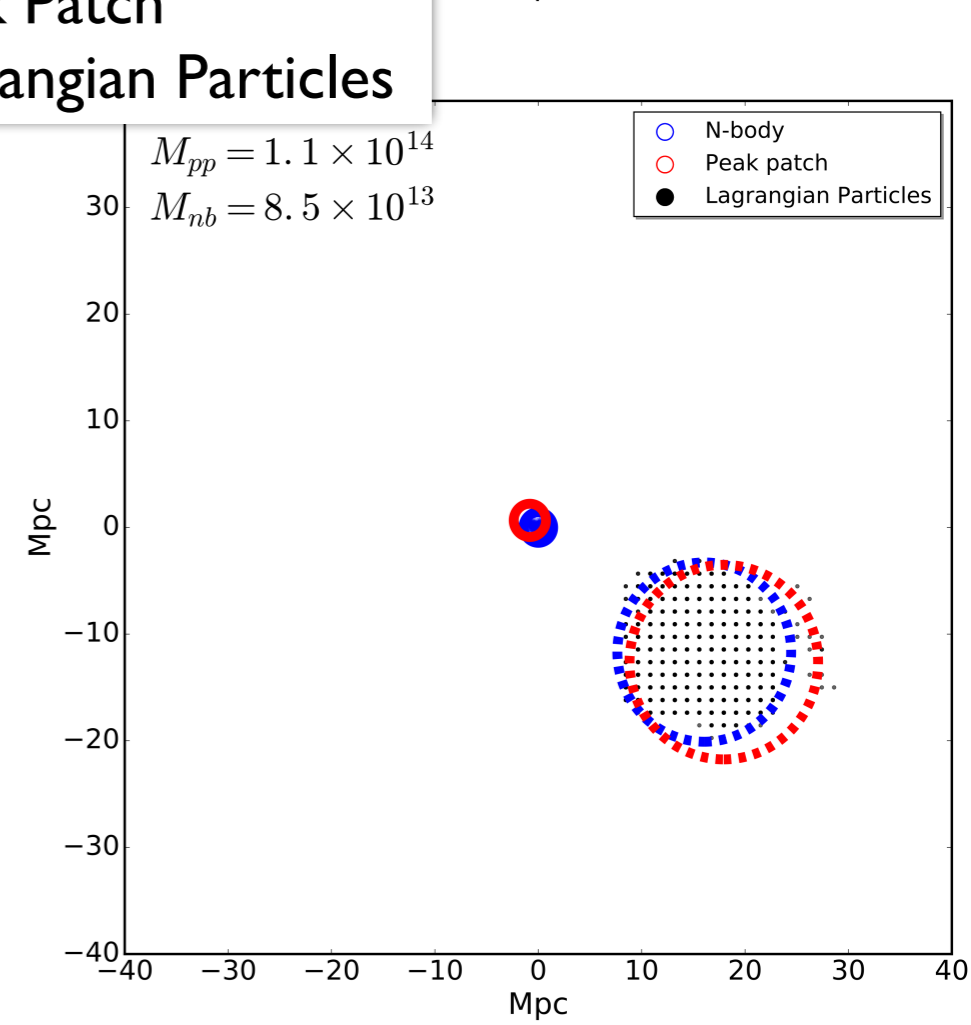
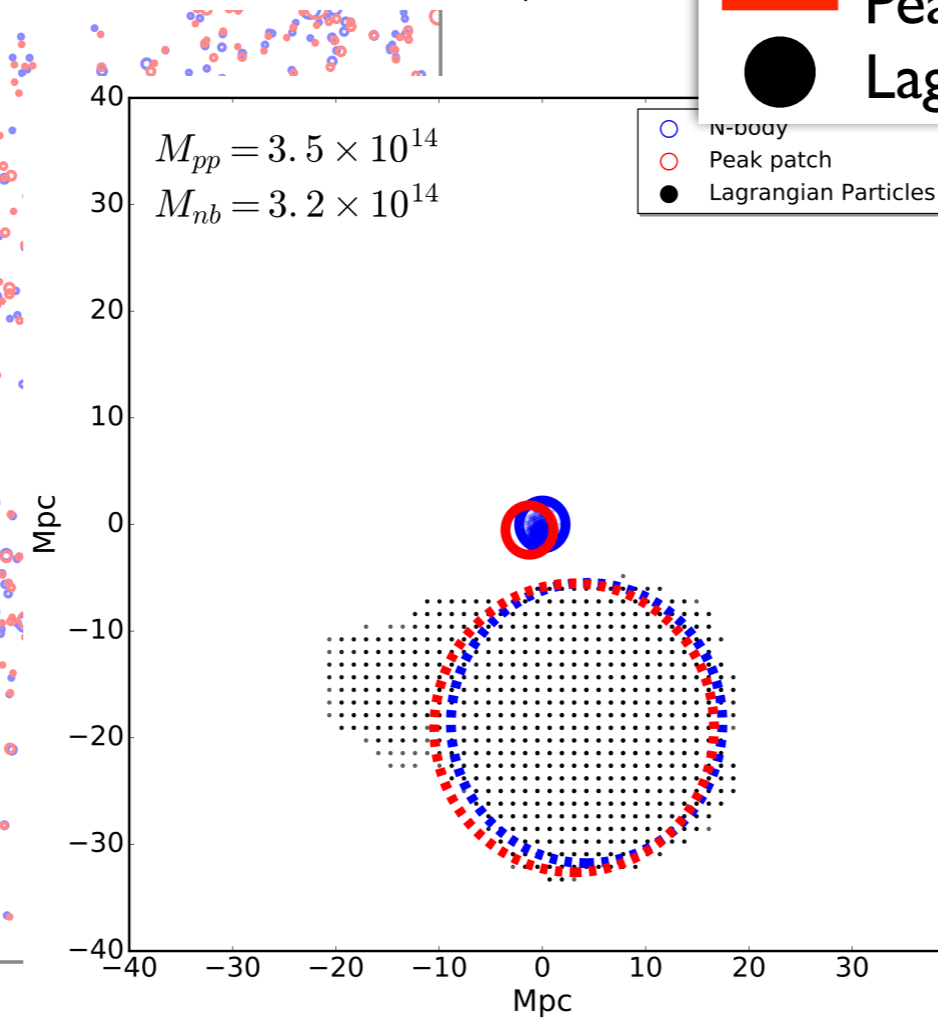
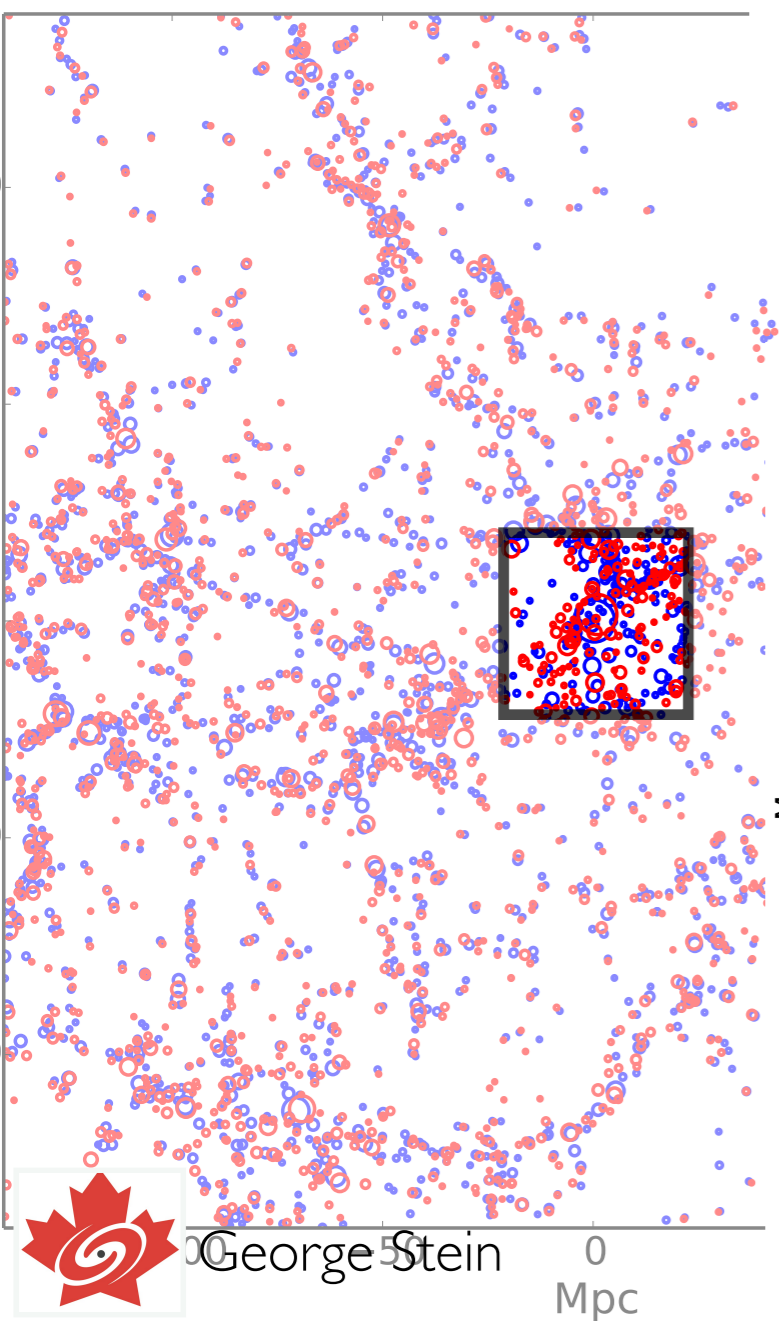
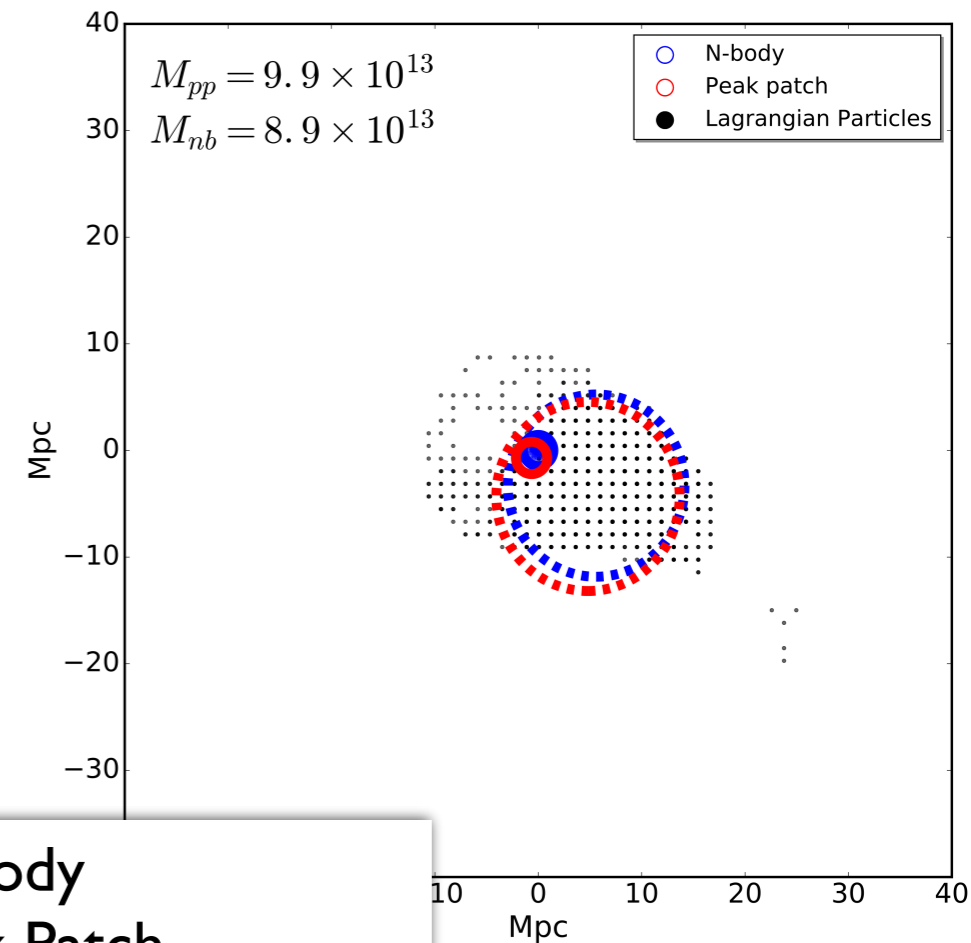
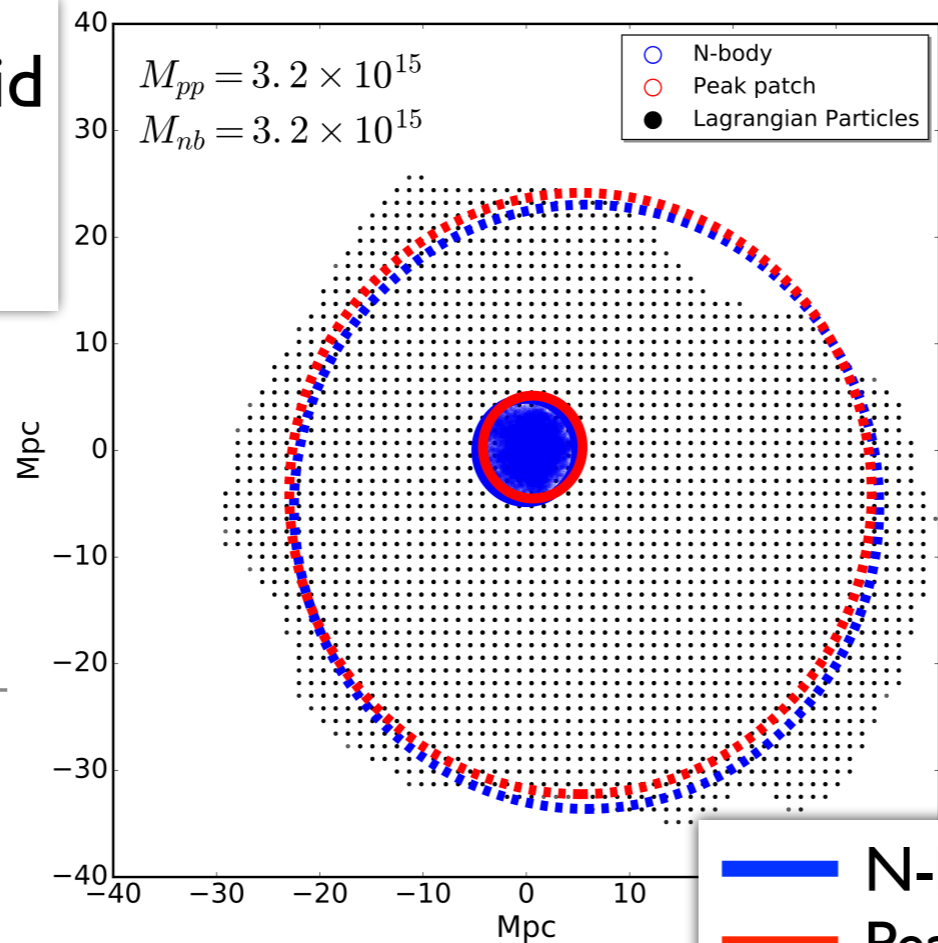




Validated with N-body  
at visual, HMF, 2point,  
cross, ++



# Homogeneous ellipsoid for non-spherical Lagrangian patches?



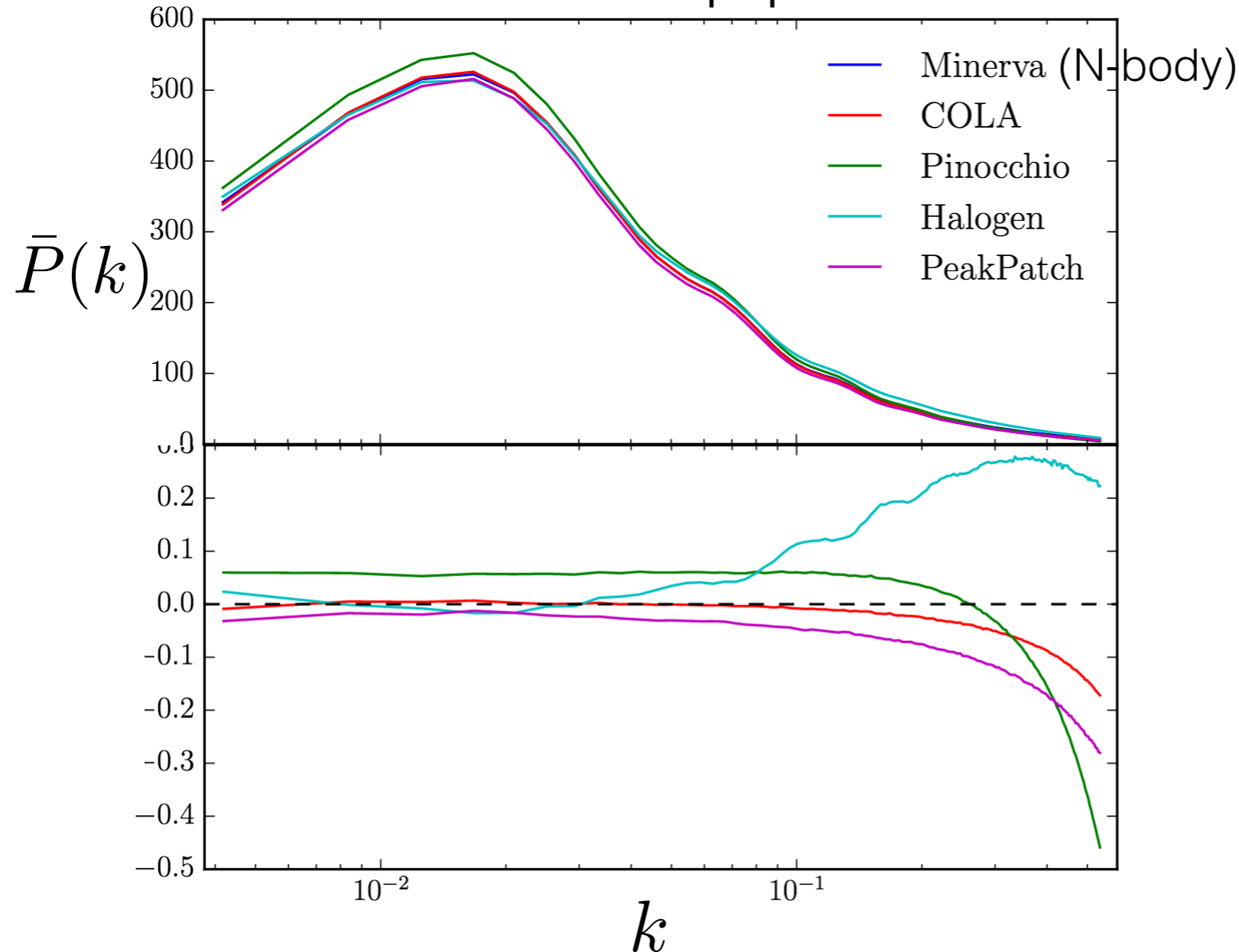
**—** N-body  
**—** Peak Patch  
**●** Lagrangian Particles



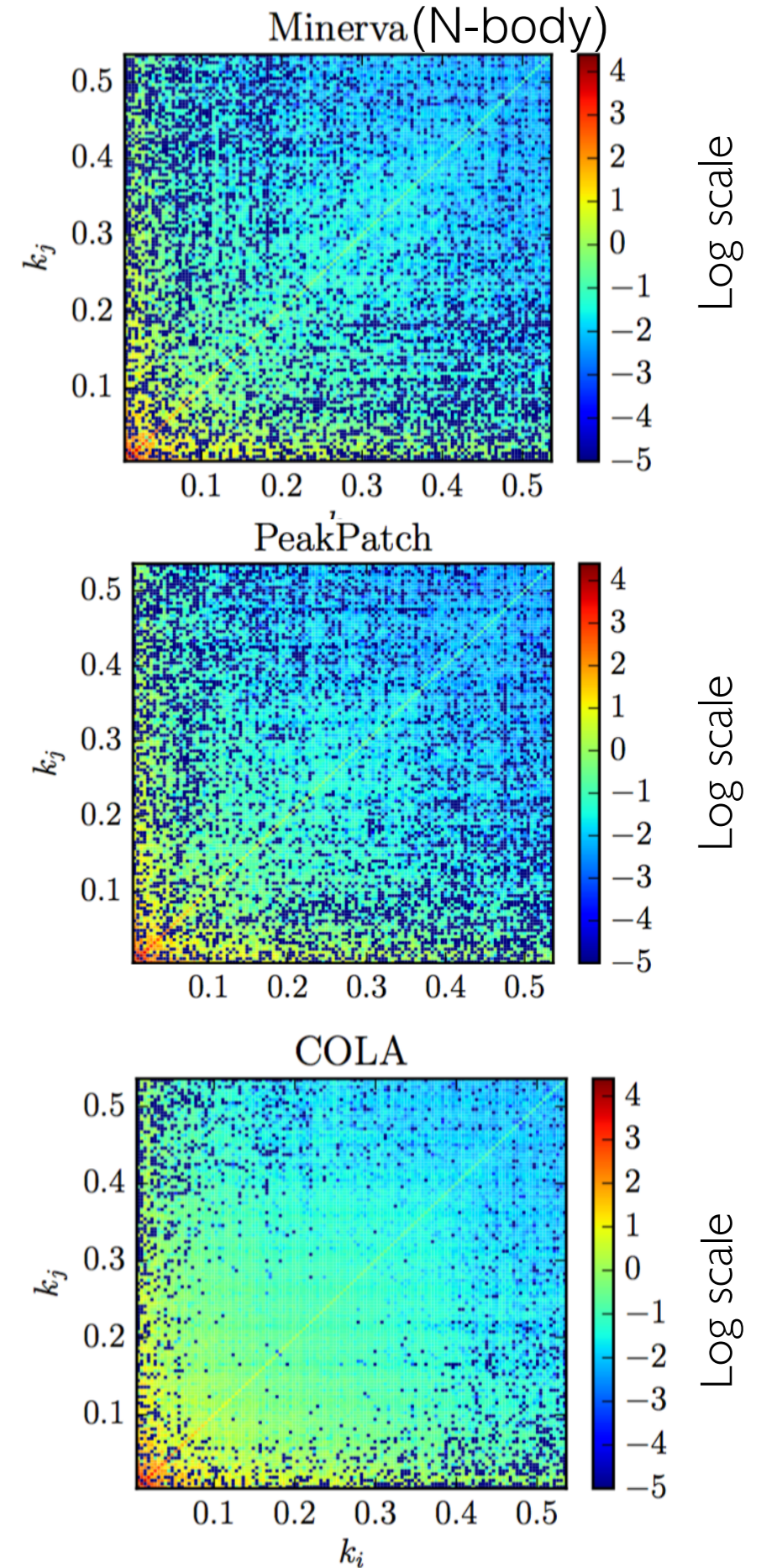


# Euclid Covariance Matrix comparison project

L. Blot. et al. in prep

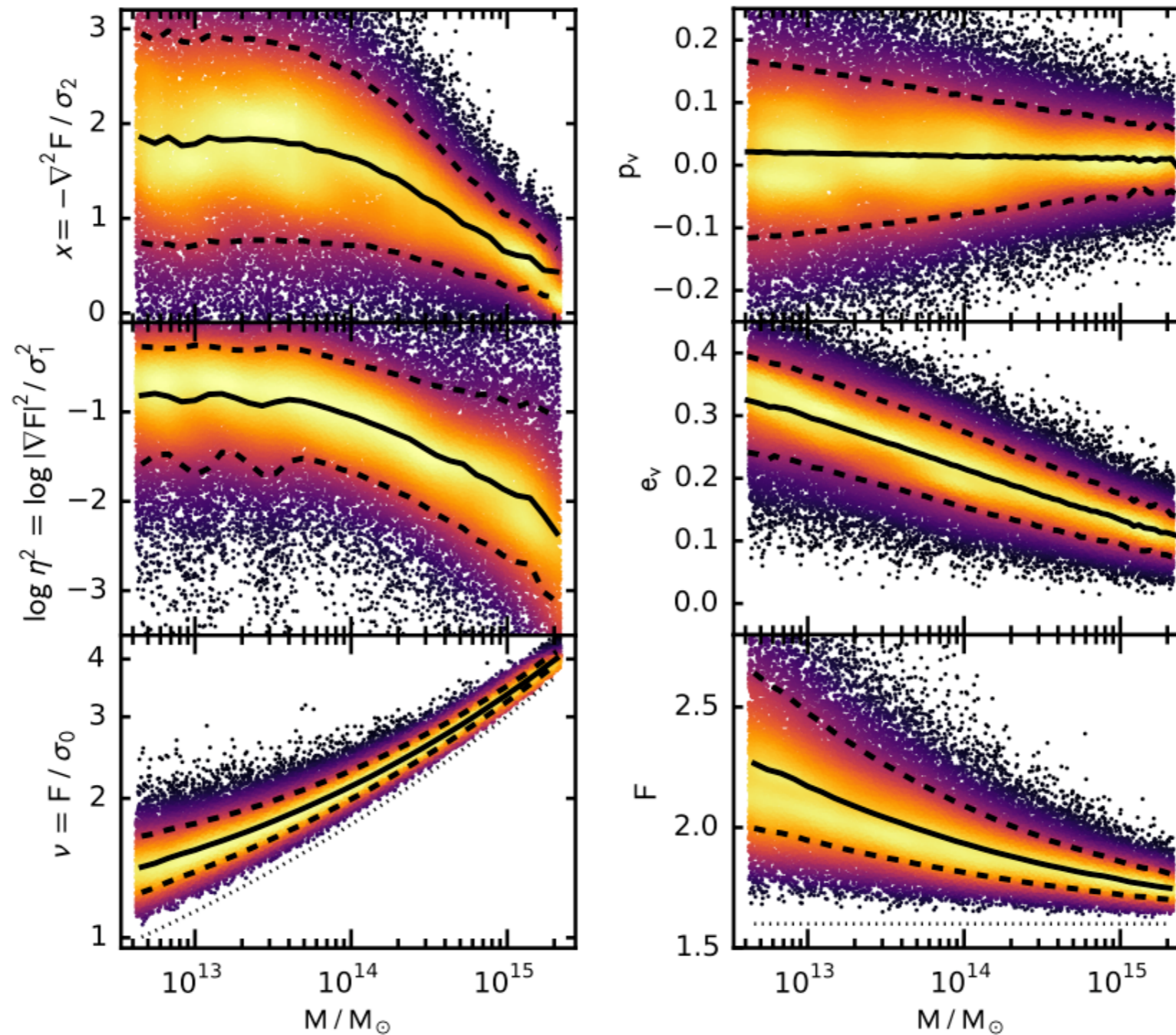


300 simulations with matching seeds  
 $n_{\text{part}} = 1024^3, 1500\text{Mpc}/h$   
 number cut to N-body at  $M = 100M_{\text{cell}}$



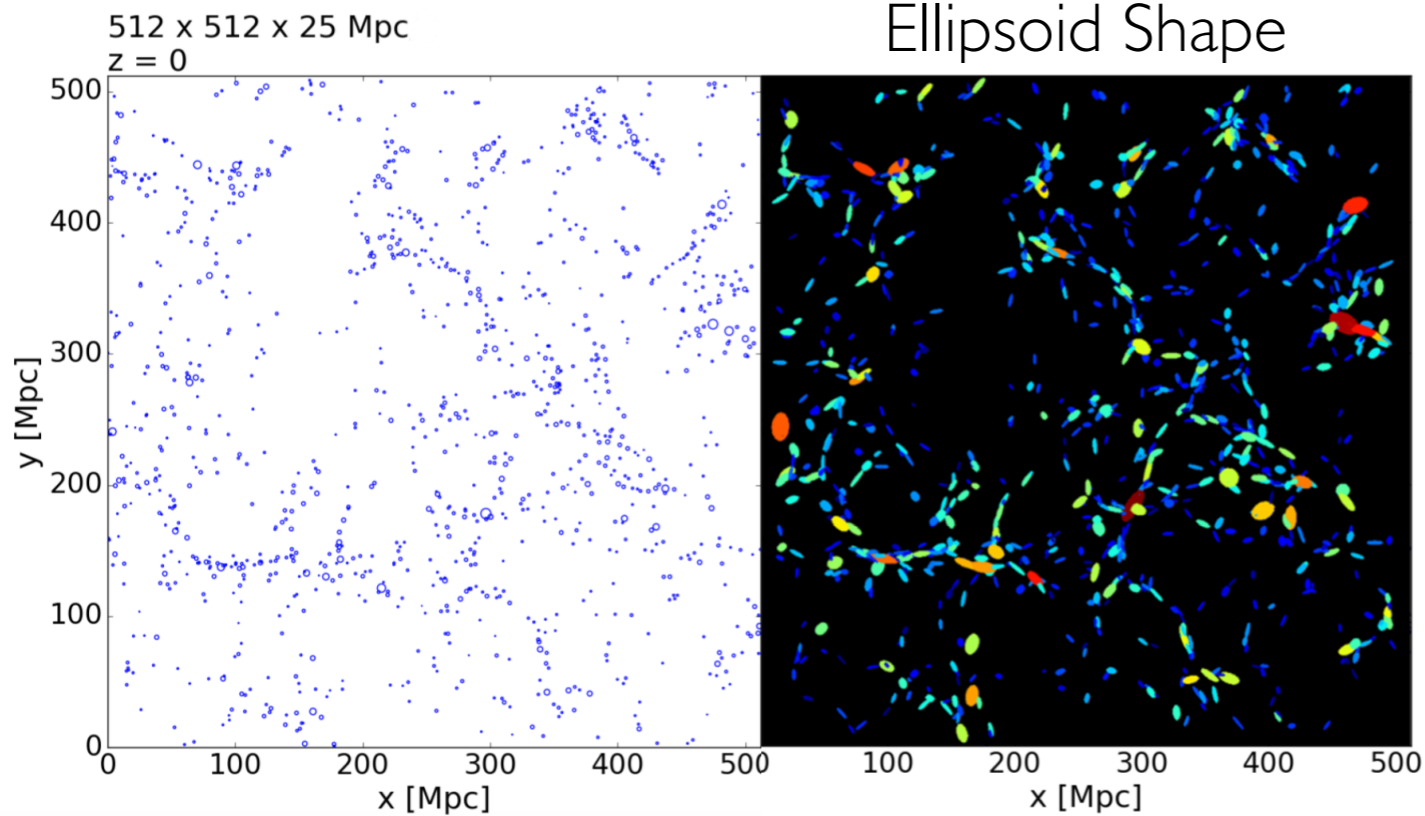


Peak Patch = more than a “black box” for fast sims  
 - allows for theoretical understanding



**Figure 3.** *Left* – Scatter plots, versus halo mass, of scaled density contrast  $v \equiv F/\sigma_0(M)$  (bottom), square of gradient,  $\eta^2 \equiv |\nabla F|^2/\sigma_1^2$  (middle), and curvature  $x- \equiv \nabla^2 F/\sigma_2(M)$  (top), averaged over the Lagrangian volume of each halo. Also shown are the mean (solid) and 1- $\sigma$  contours of the distribution (dashed). Contrary to the expectation for density peaks, halos generally originate in regions with non-negligible density gradients, with the effect increasing towards lower mass. *Right* – Same as left panel, but for the shear prolativity,  $p_v$  (top), shear ellipticity,  $e_v$  (middle), and density contrast,  $F$  (bottom). The dotted line in the lower panels indicates the relation expected for spherical collapse with  $\Delta = 200$ ,  $F_c = 1.6$ .

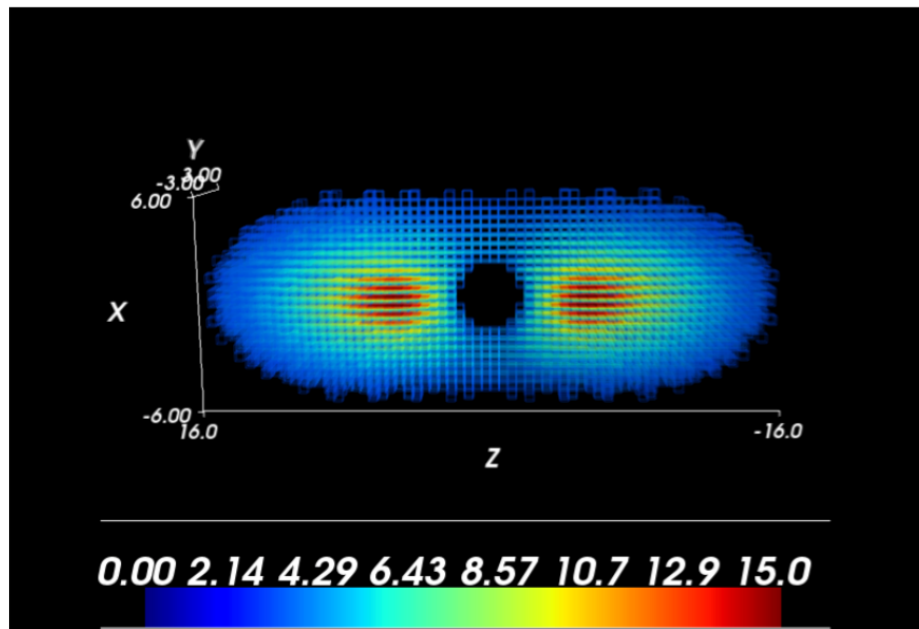
Peak Patch = more than a “black box” for fast sims  
 - allows for theoretical understanding



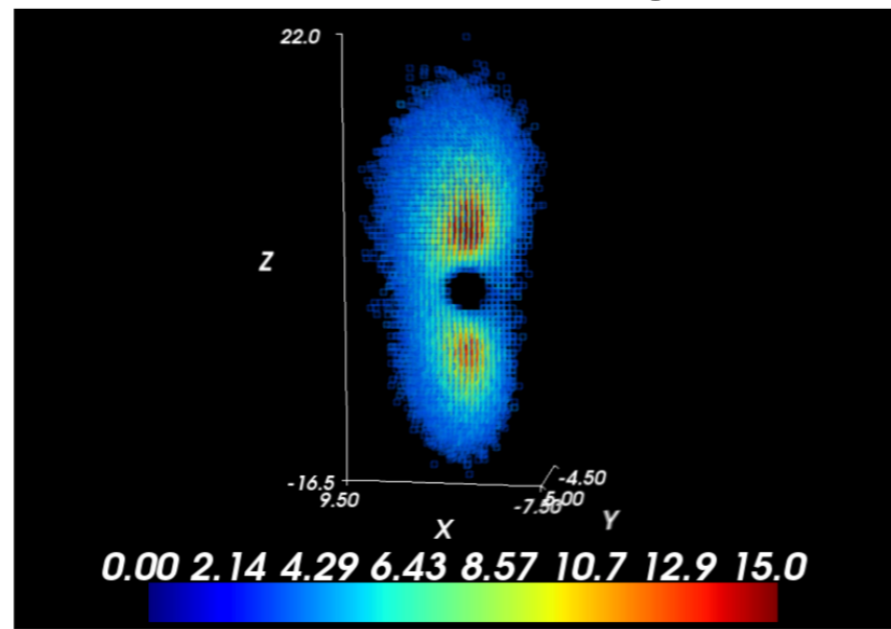
w/ Bruno Régaldo-Saint Blancard,  
 Sandrine Codis

Technology allows for oriented stacking, ++

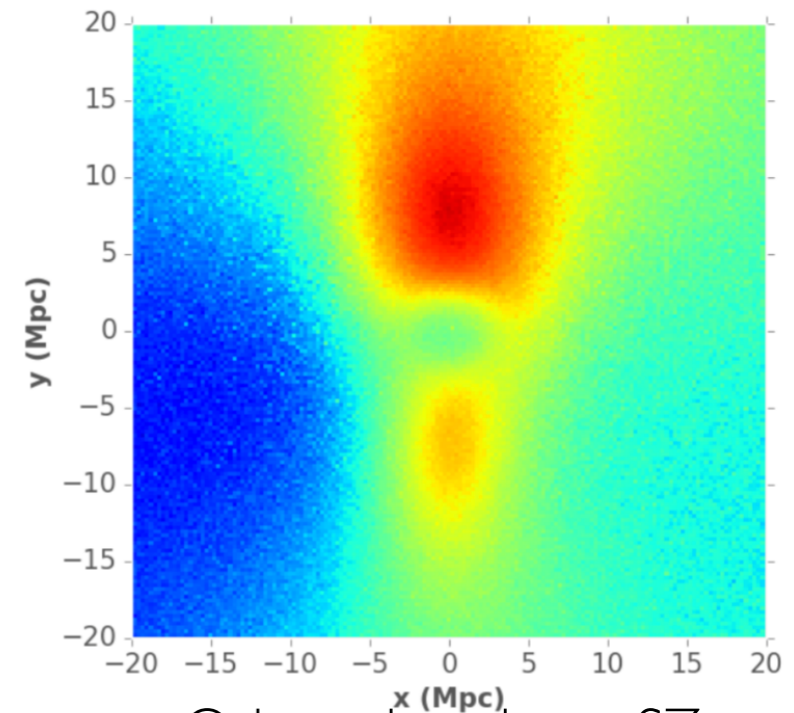
### Strain tensor oriented stacking of halos



(c)  $\xi_{\delta\delta}^{\mathcal{E}}(\mathbf{r}) > 3$  display.



(d)  $\xi_{\delta\delta}^{\mathcal{E}}(\mathbf{r}) > 3$  display.  
 with flow symmetry breaking



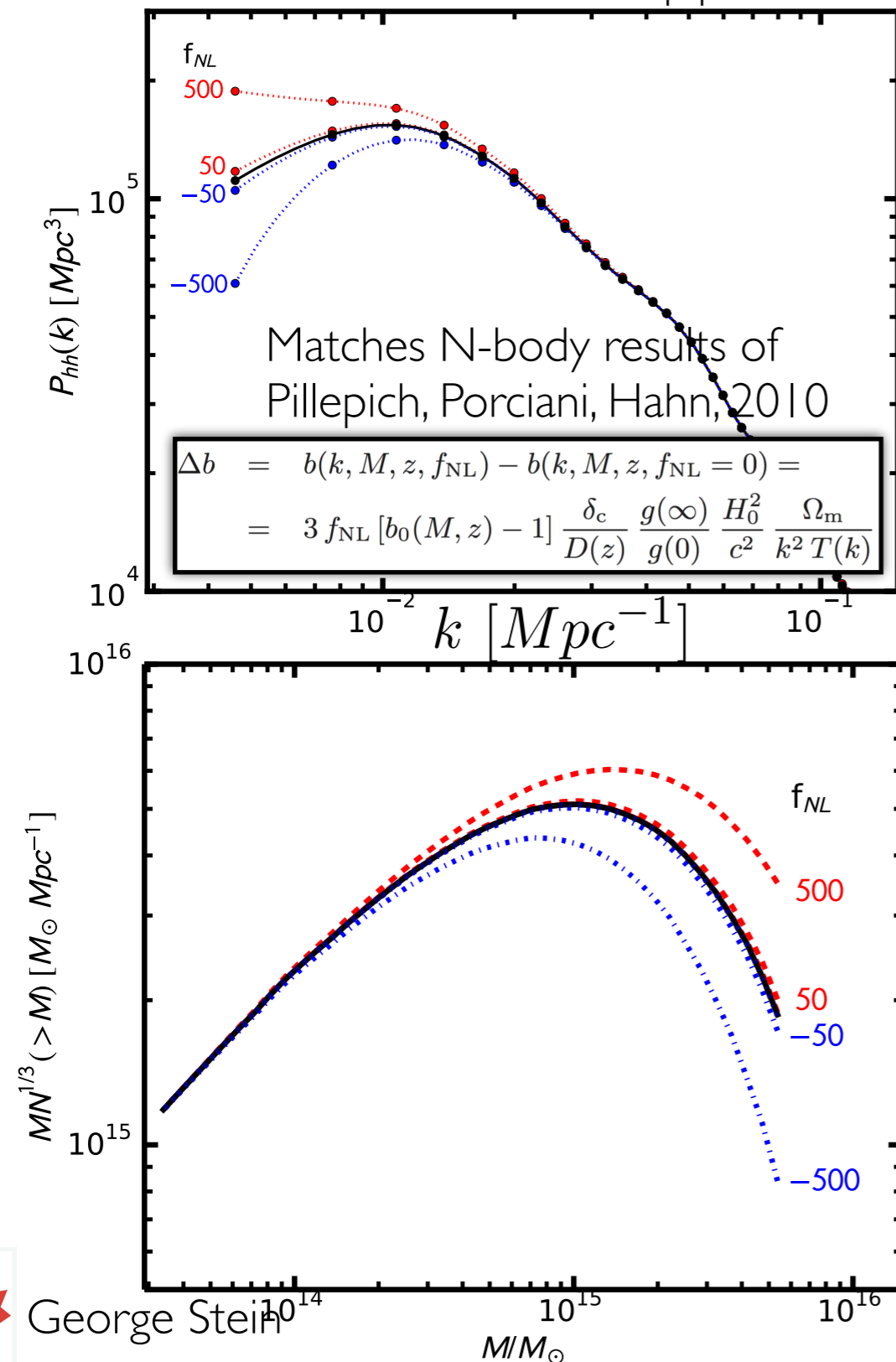
Oriented stack on tSZ



Add in:

## Primordial Non-Gaussianity

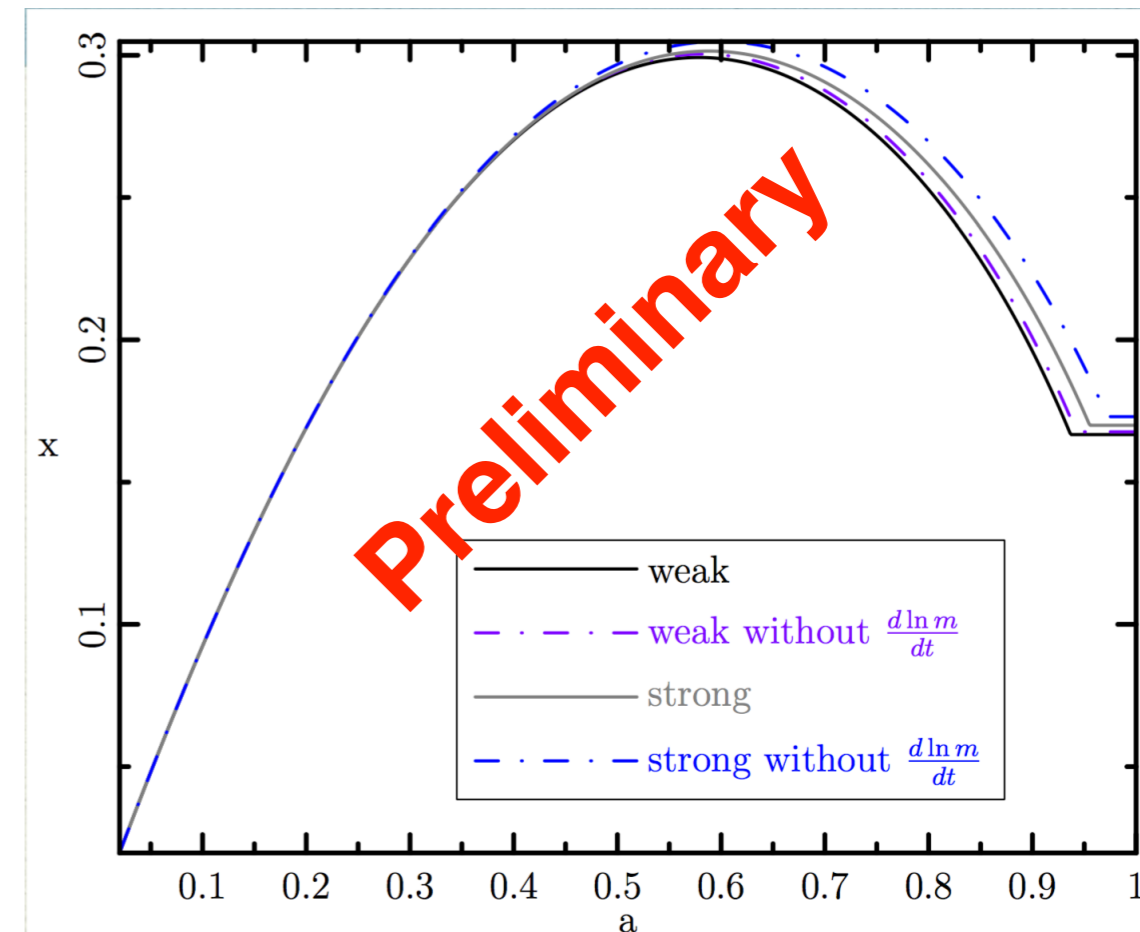
the Peak Patch method accurately reproduces the effects of primordial Non-Gaussianities  
 → Add to full mock pipeline



&

## Modified Gravity

The Effect of chameleon-like  $f(R)$  gravity On the dynamics of ellipsoidal collapse



Emma Platts, Zhiqi Huang,  
 Alex Lague



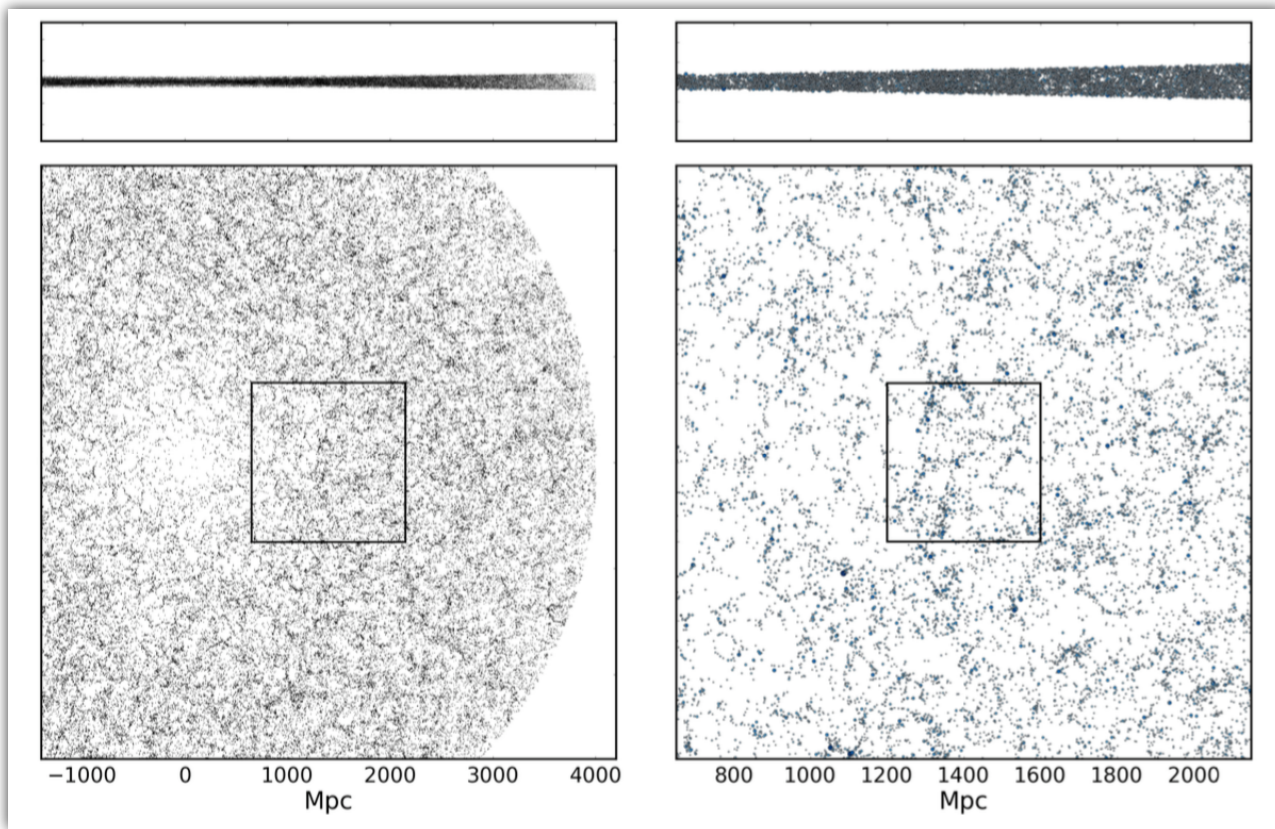
Halo Catalogue → Sky Mocks

\*Independent of Approximate Halo Finding method



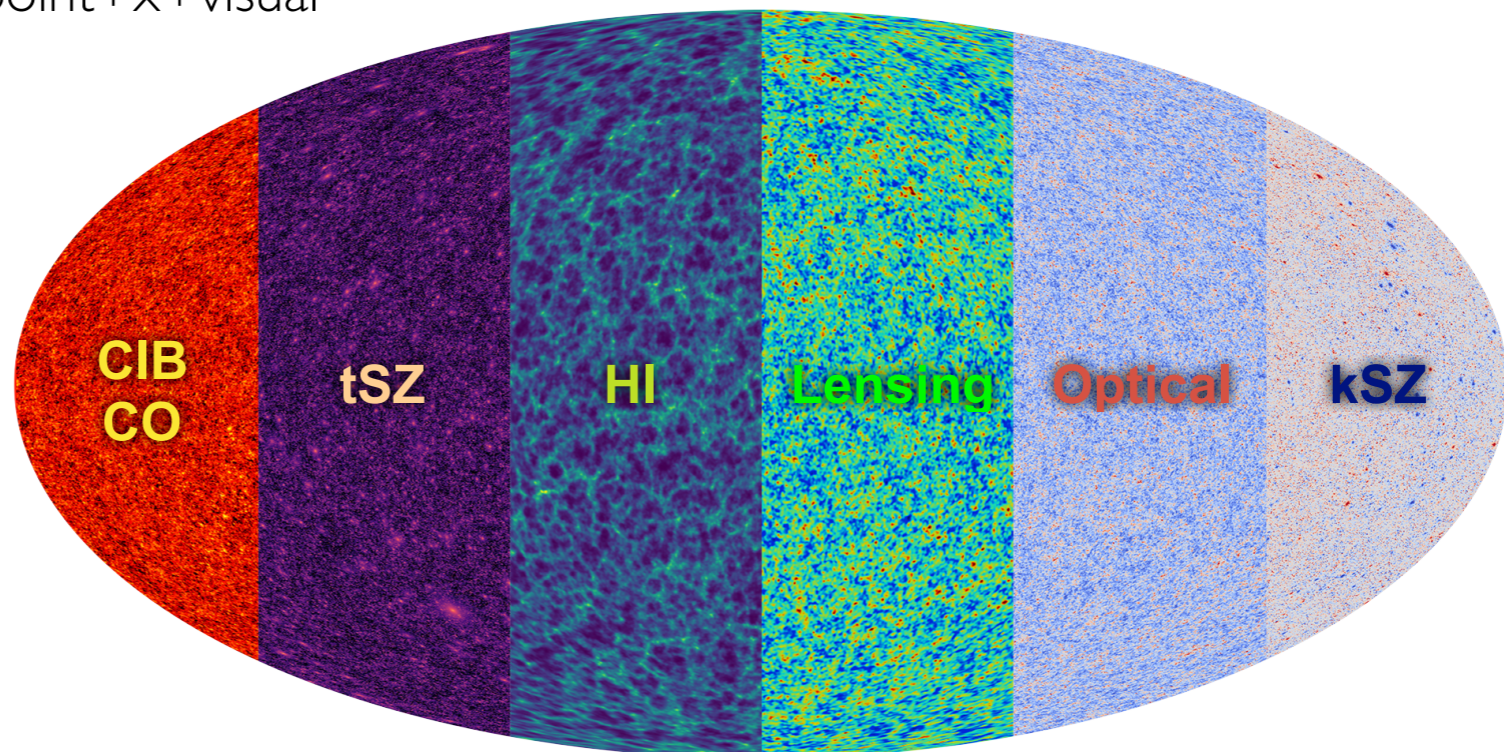
# Halo Catalogue

\* Many Peak Patch Full-sky catalogues available



Validated with N-body at HMF+2point+x+visual  
 $z < 4.6$  light cone,  $8 \cdot 4096^3$  resolution  
= 8000 core hours

=

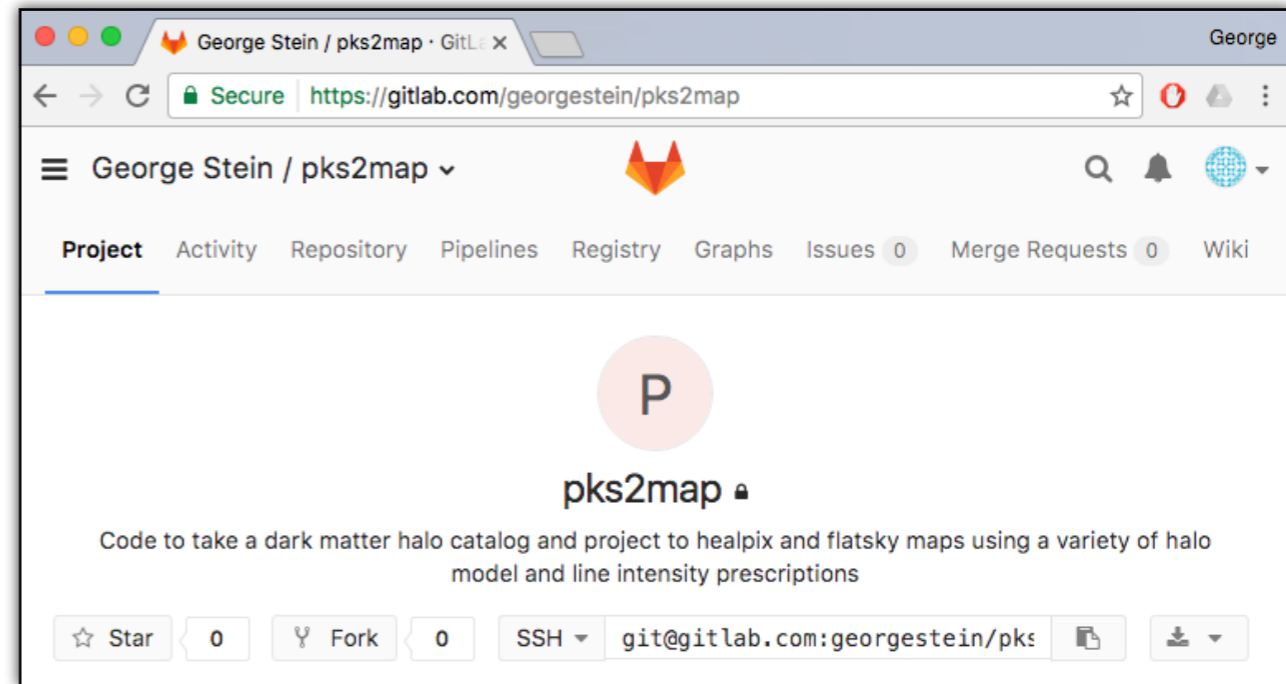


cross correlations automatically included!

+

# Mapmaking Code

Profile Paste/"Susceptibilities"  
- put in sub halo physics "by hand"





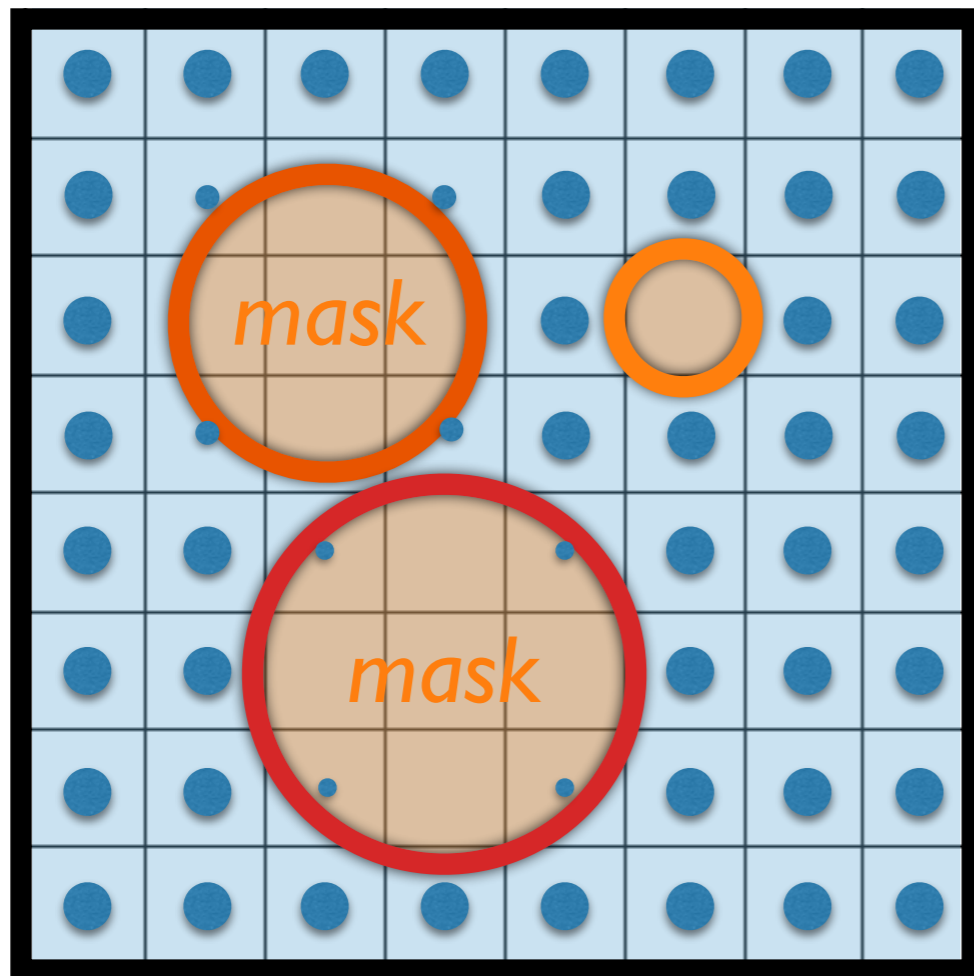
# Weak Lensing with Peak Patch

## 2 components

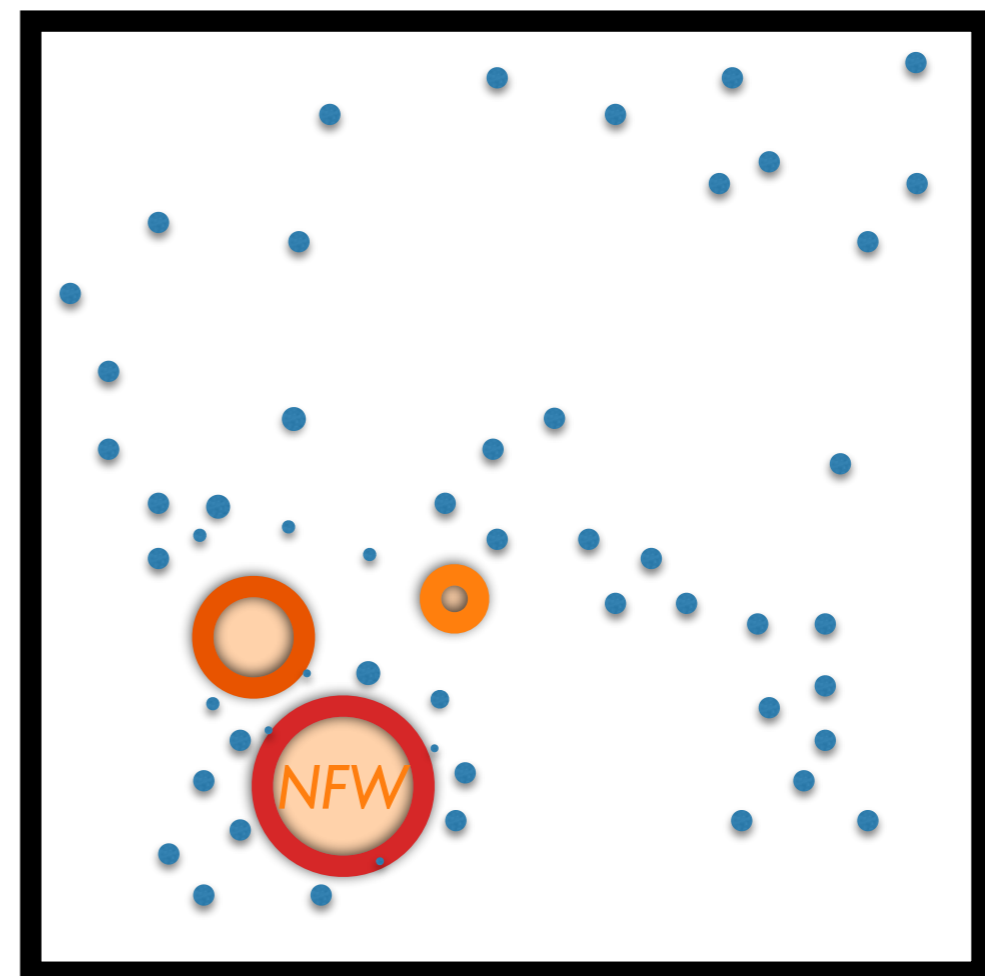
1. Paste (g)NFW on Halos
2. 2LPT for “field” particles

“Swiss Cheese + Meatballs”  
-Marcelo Alvarez

### Lagrangian



### Eulerian



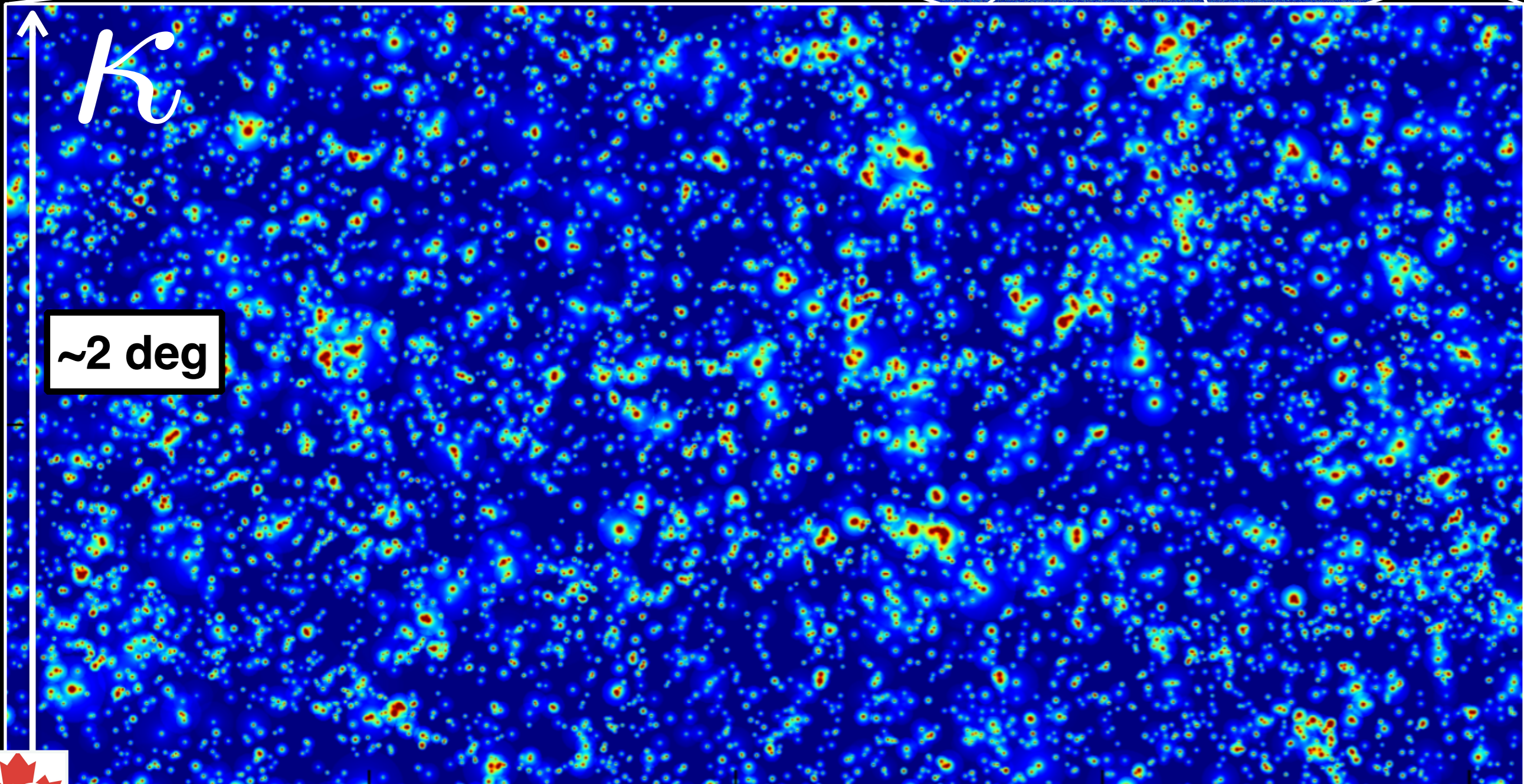


Combining LPT and Peak Patches  
“good enough” for lensing?

**CMB**

“Paint on” NFW + 2LPT Field  
= Lensing Convergence Map

$z < 4.6$  light cone,  $8 \cdot 4096^3$  resolution  
= 8000 core hours  
300 available

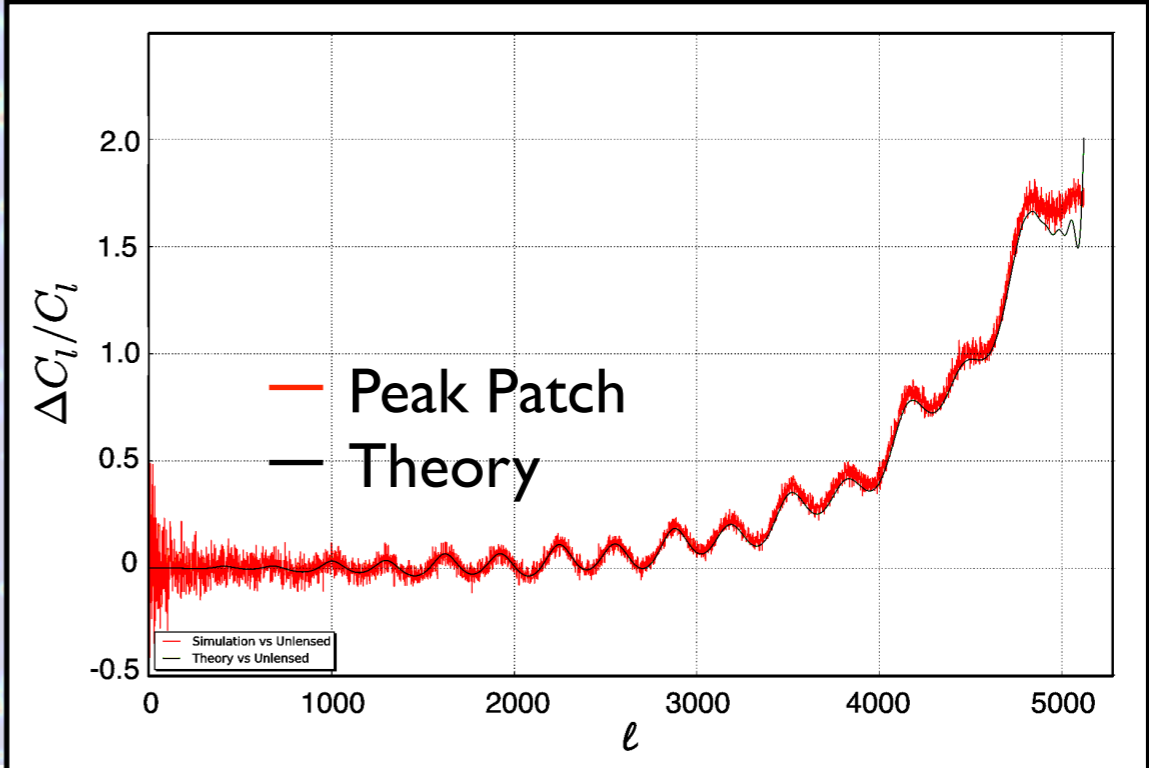
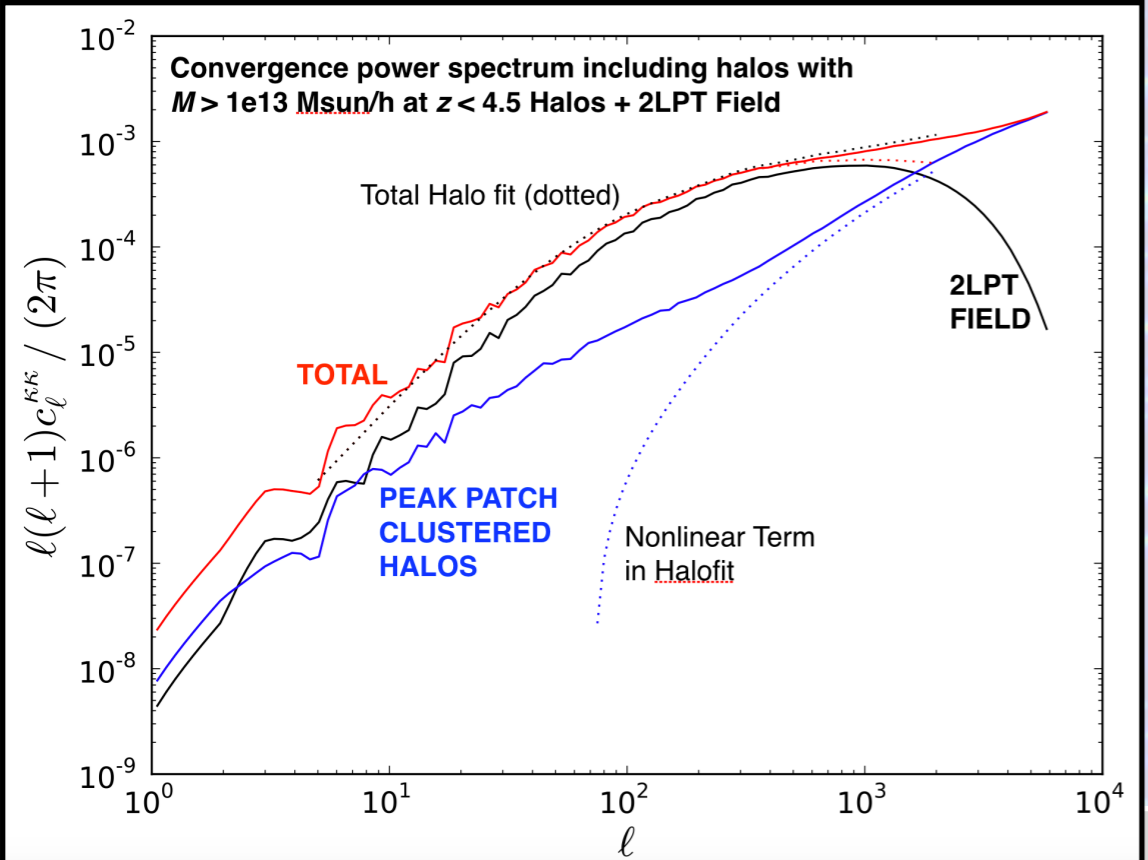
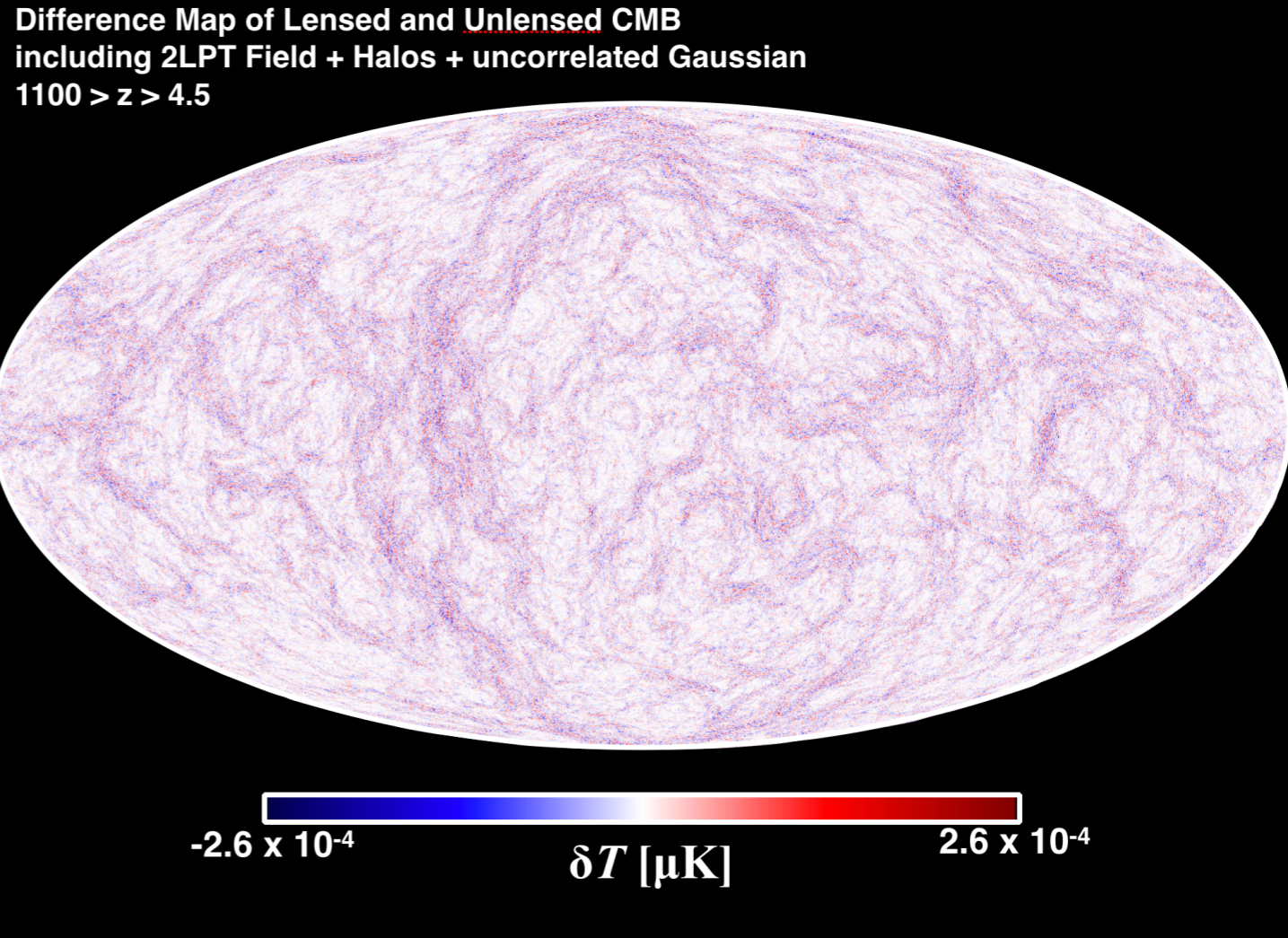




**Combining LPT and Peak Patches**  
**“good enough” for lensing?**

**CMB**

Modified Lenspix to read in our non-Gaussian Kappa maps

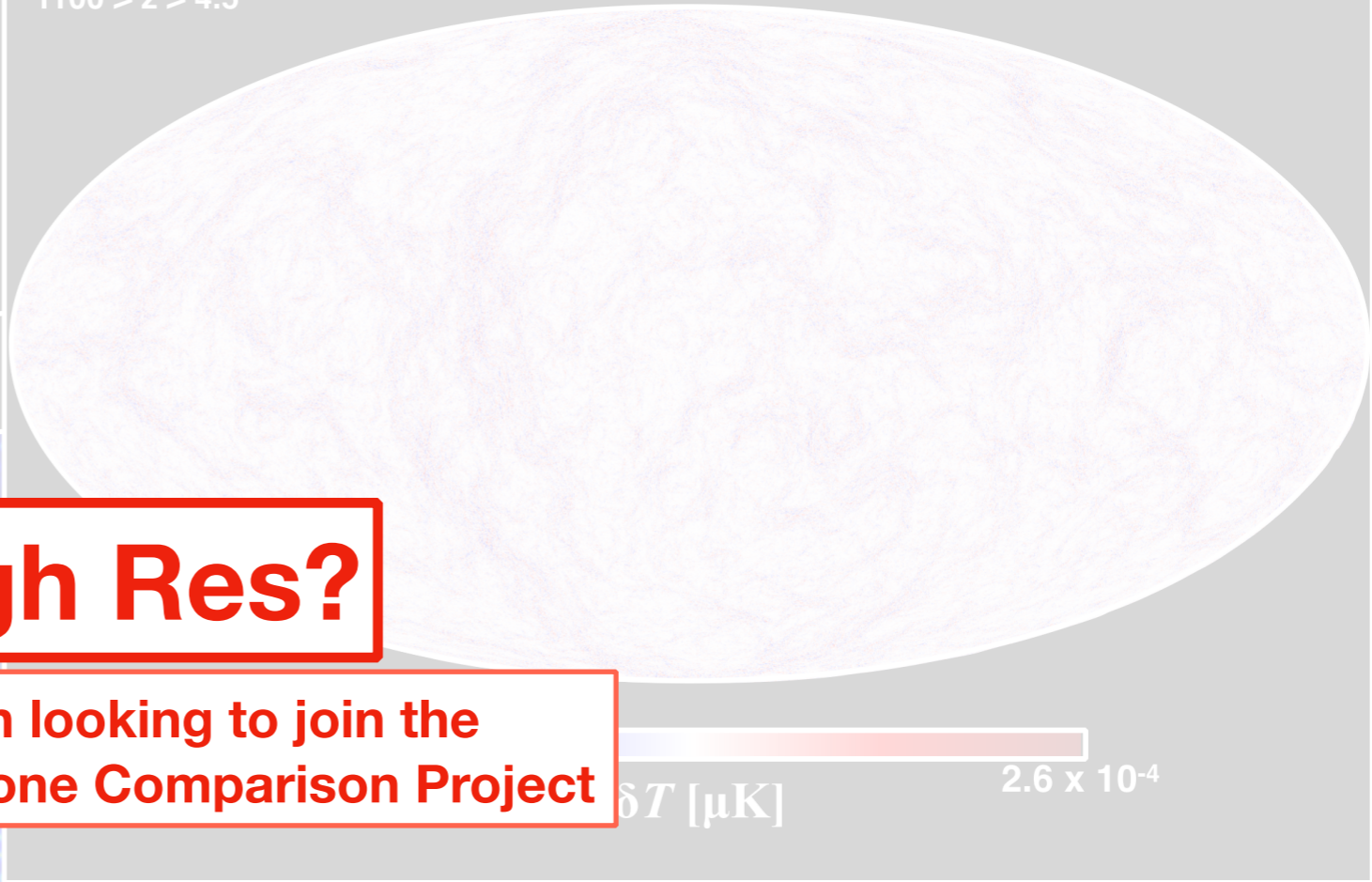




**Combining LPT and Peak Patches**  
**“good enough” for lensing?**

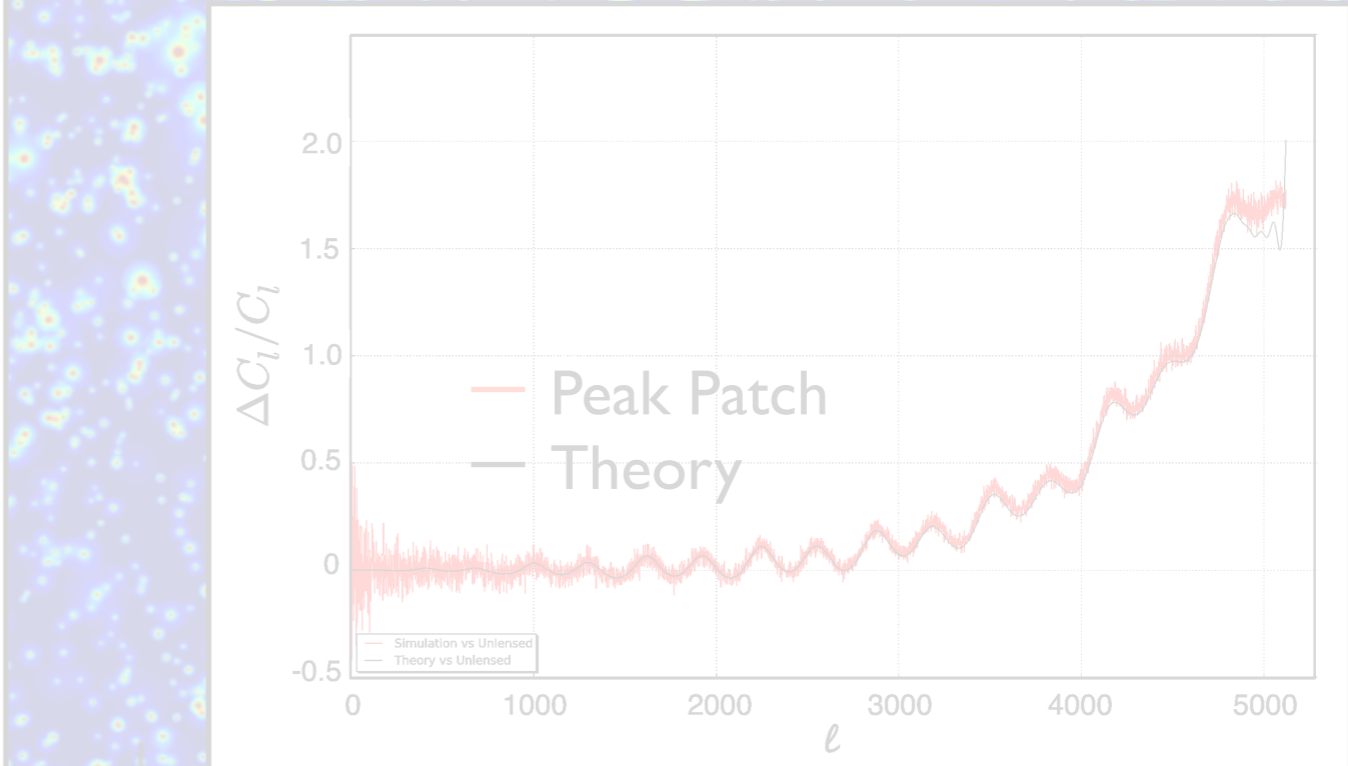
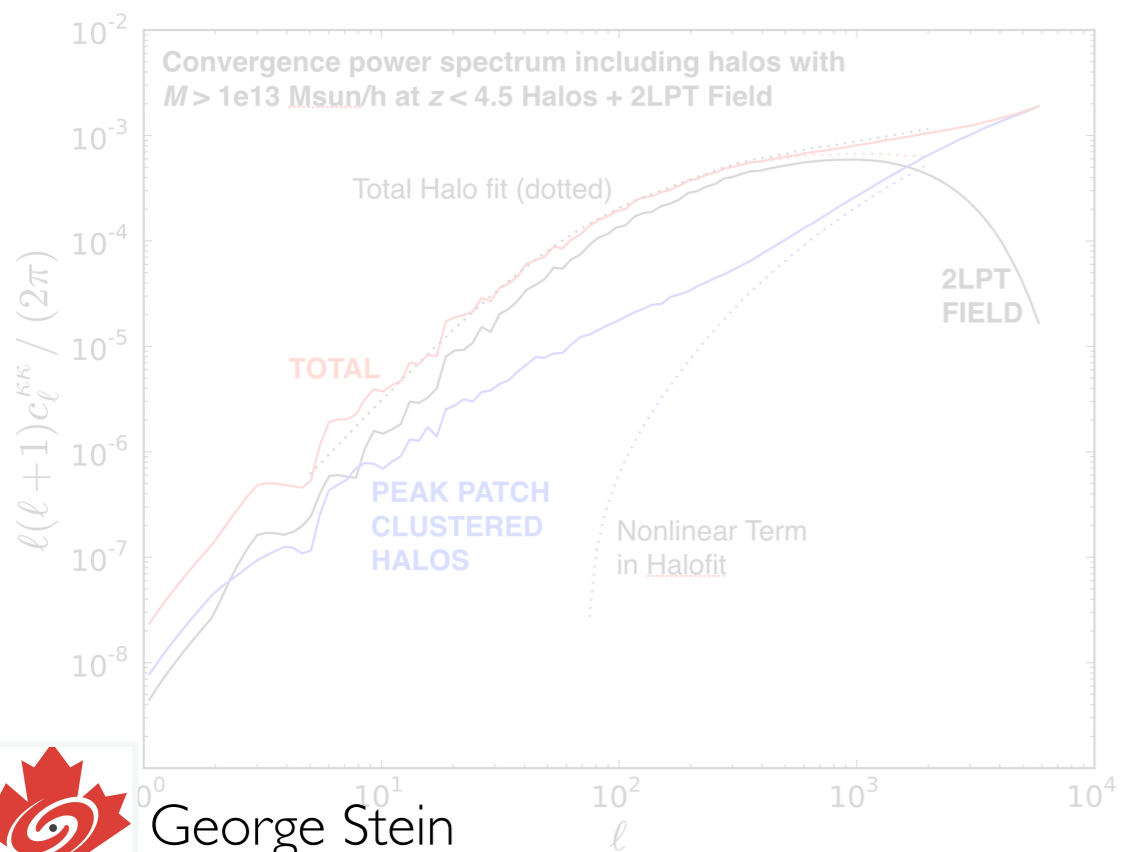
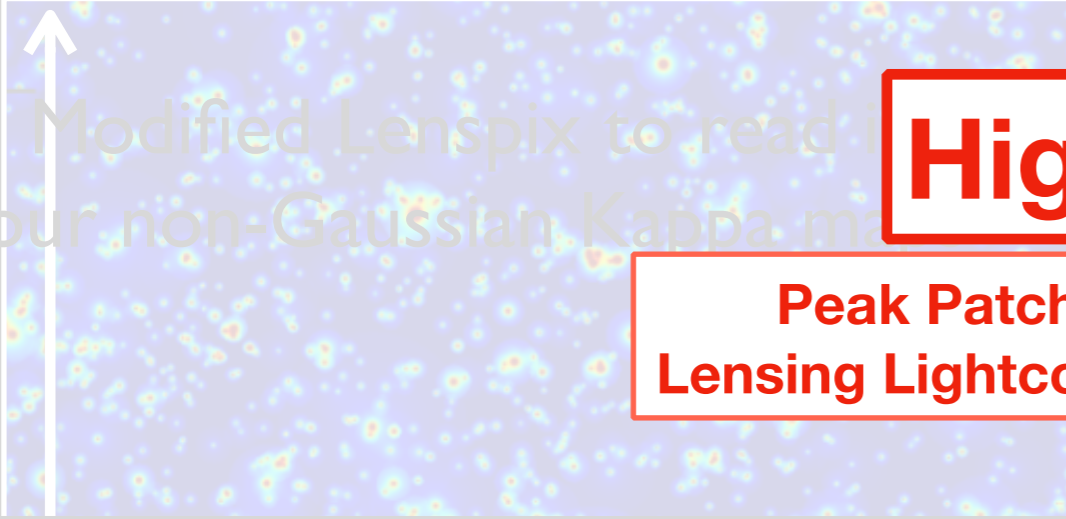
**CMB**

Difference Map of Lensed and Unlensed CMB including 2LPT Field + Halos + uncorrelated Gaussian  $1100 > z > 4.5$



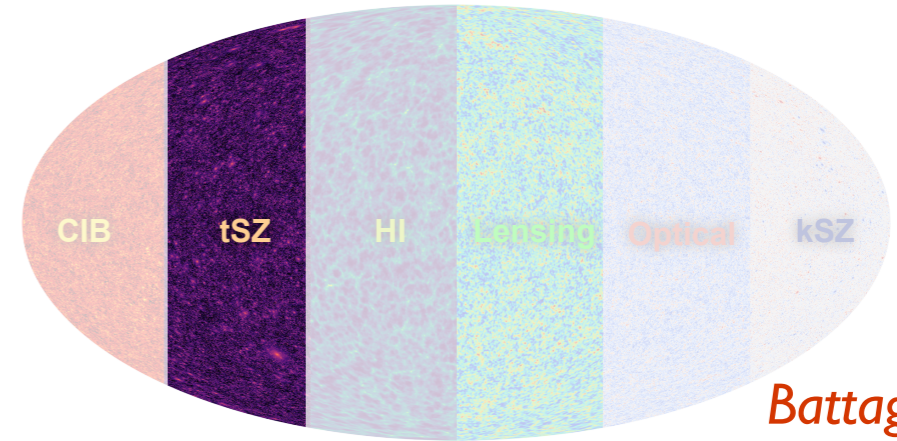
**High Res?**

**Peak Patch looking to join the Lensing Lightcone Comparison Project**



# Has been applied to other LSS tracers + CMB secondaries

- tSZ, kSZ
- CIB
- Optical

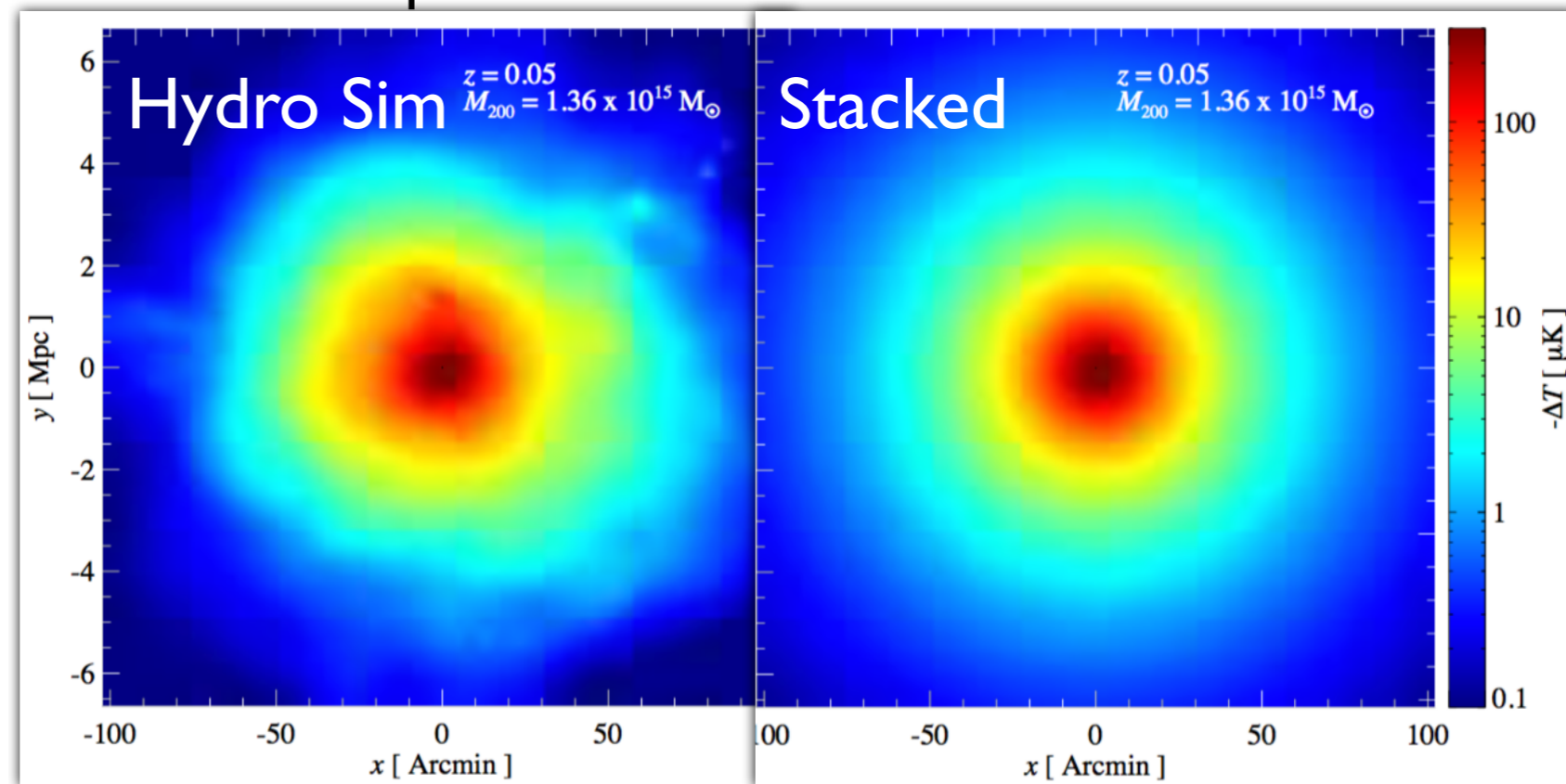


tSZ

Temperature decrement at 30GHz

*Battaglia, Bond,  
Pfrommer,  
Sievers (2012)*

- Stack clusters in  $M, z, ++$
- Fit observable  $f(x|M, z, ++)$  to generalized NFW profile  
ie.  $f(x) = \text{Pressure, gas, mass}$
- Need to explore stochastic fluctuations



$$f(x|M, z) = f_0(M, z) \left( \frac{x}{x_c} \right)^\gamma \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{x}{x_c} \right)^\alpha \right]^{-\beta}$$

$$x \equiv r/R_\Delta$$

# Covariance For Intensity Mapping Experiments

“VID Analysis for COMAP”



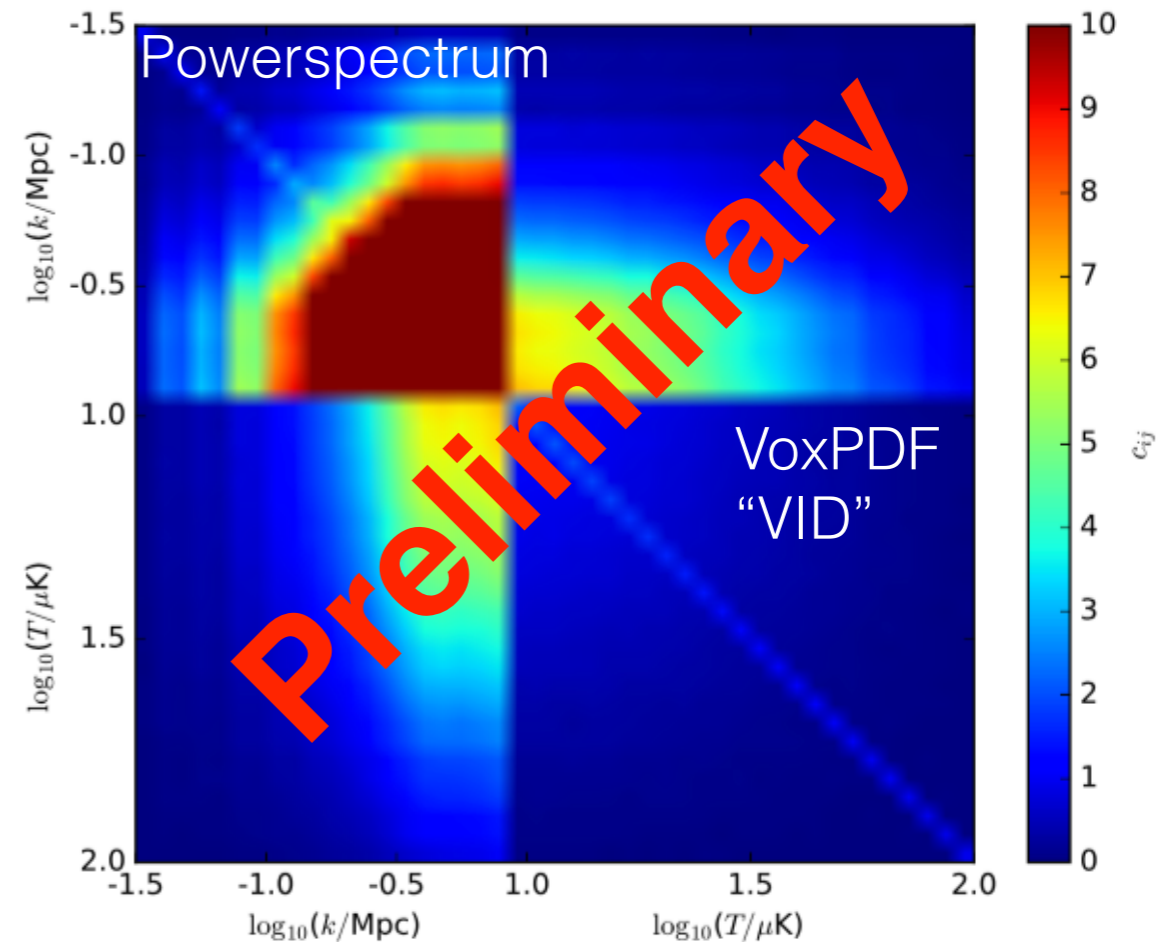
- in prep. w/ Håvard Tveit Ihle, Dongwoo Chung

$$M, z \rightarrow SFR \rightarrow L_{IR} \rightarrow L_{CO}$$

Li et al. 2016 Model

Normalized Covariance Matrix  
using 6000 Peak Patch Mocks of the full  
COMAP volume

- $(1140\text{Mpc})^3, 4096^3$  resolution
- $\sim 1000$  core hours
- 200 runs



More Peak Patch CO at:

Line-Intensity Mapping: 2017 Status Report, arxiv:1709.09066



Euclid, CMB-s4, COMAP, CHIME, CCAT-p, ...

## All Require Mocks

Sims being used for AdvACT, SO, CMB-S4, Euclid, CHIME, COMAP

## “Forward Modelling” from ICs works well

\*for certain problems

LPT + Ellipsoidal Collapse = Peak Patch Approach

Matches well with N-body at HMF, 2point, x, visual, ++

- Covariance Matrix Estimation
- CMB weak lensing
- High res lensing?
- Intensity mapping mocks
- Primordial NG
- Mod-G?

## Further Work

- Covariance matrix for different cosmological models + BSM? Or is standard LCDM enough?
- Add in BSM Physics
- We measure susceptibilities in gas/DM, is it good enough?
- halo catalogues => galaxy catalogues?

