

A False Quadrupole

*How galaxy tidal alignments contaminate
DESI's clustering statistics*

Claire Lamman

From galaxies to cosmology with large spectroscopic surveys
07.04.22



U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science

DARK ENERGY
SPECTROSCOPIC
INSTRUMENT

CENTER FOR

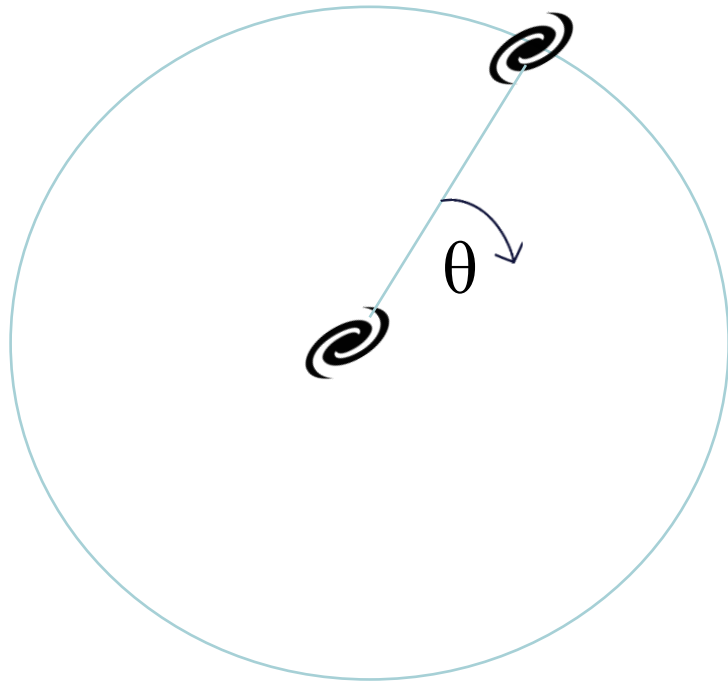
ASTROPHYSICS

HARVARD & SMITHSONIAN

Clustering Statistics

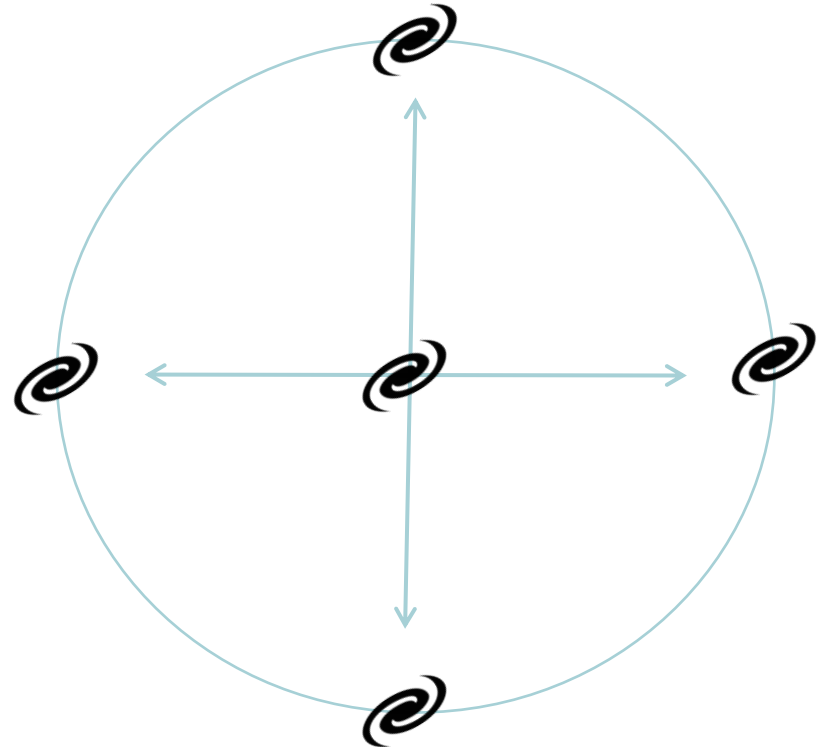
Monopole

ξ_0



Quadrupole

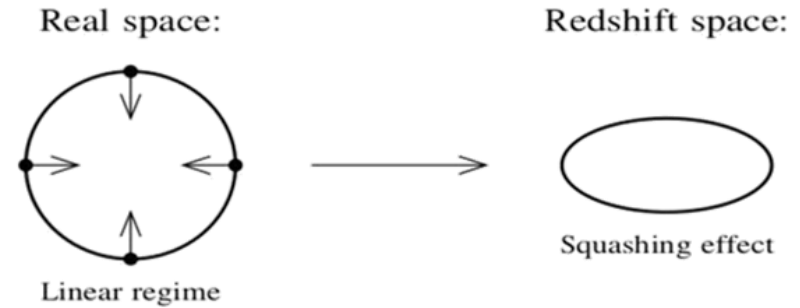
ξ_2



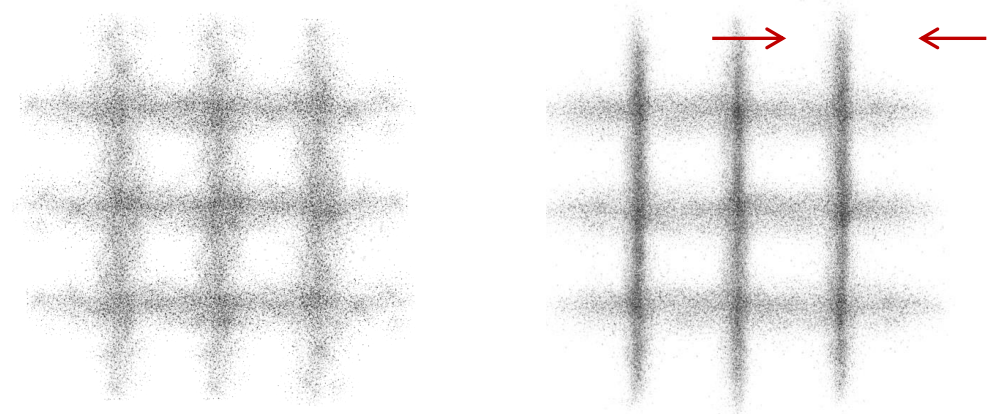
Anisotropic Clustering

Includes information beyond ξ_0 :

1. geometric distortion
2. structure growth rate $f(z)$



LOS \rightarrow



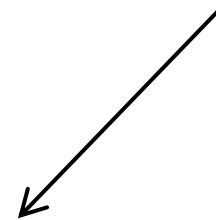
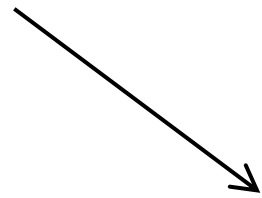
Real Space
 $\xi_2 = 0$

Kaiser Effect
 $\xi_2 < 0$

Fake RSD!

Galaxy orientation
correlated with LSS

Bias in galaxy orientations
from survey



Bias in LSS
(specifically ξ_2)



How aperture target selection contaminates RSD measurements

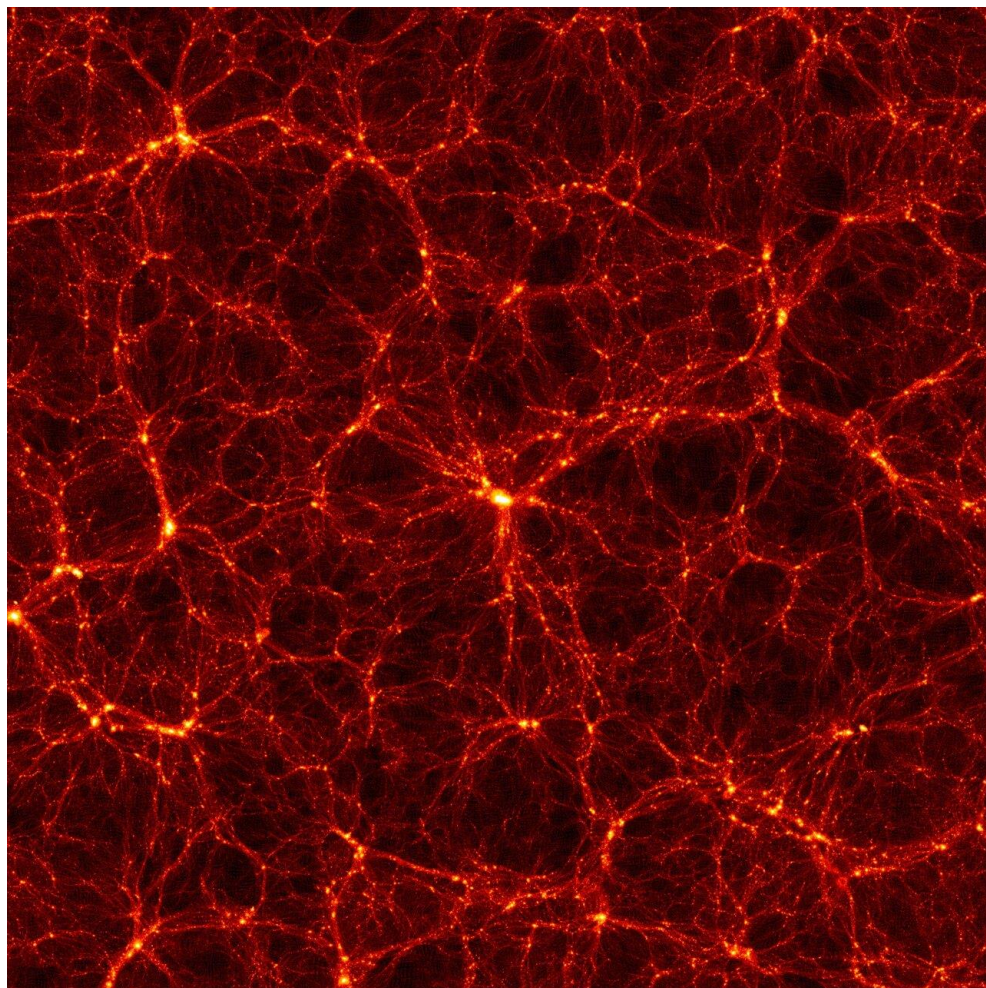
Claire Lamman

Originally proposed by Hirata 2009

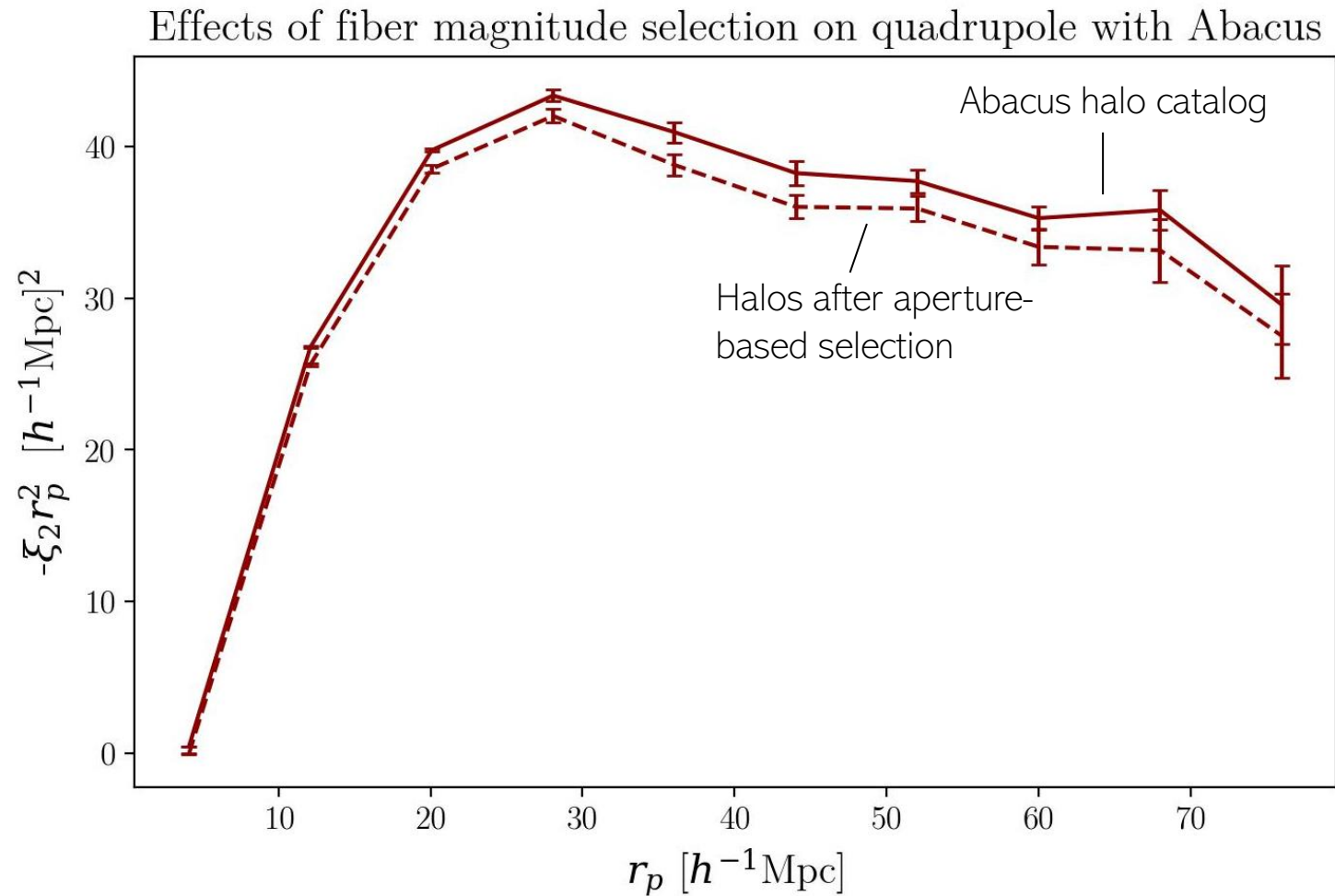
[link to video](#)



Demonstration with AbacusSummit Simulations



Lehman Garrison, AbacusSummit
Makismova et al. 2021



$$\xi_{\text{GI}} = \epsilon_{\text{LRG}} \frac{L w_{\times, \text{obs}}}{R^2 \frac{d}{dR} \left[\frac{1}{R^2} \Psi \right]} \frac{1}{\langle \epsilon_{zz}^2 \rangle} \int \frac{q^2 dq}{2\pi^2} P(q) j_2(qr)$$

$$\xi_{\text{GI}} \propto \epsilon_{\text{LRG}} w_{\times}$$

w_{\times}

ϵ_{LRG}

ξ_{GI}

LRGs aligned with
Tidal Field

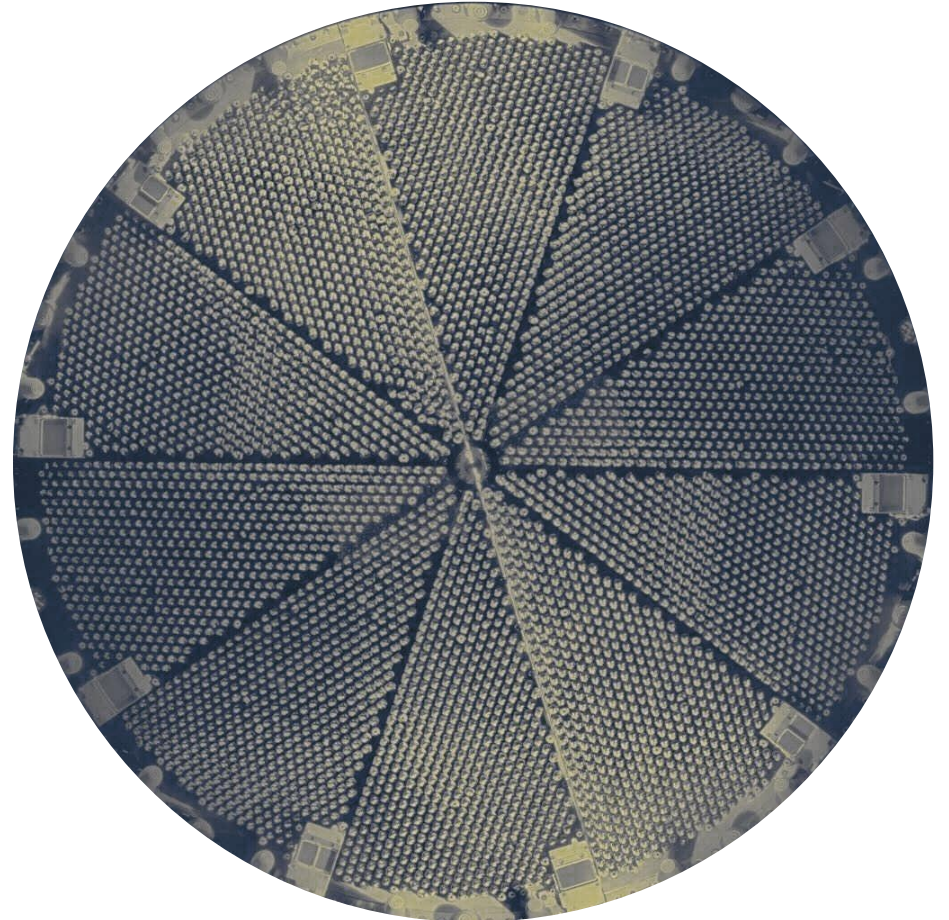
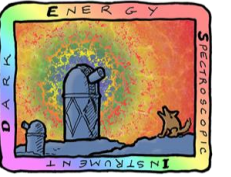
+

LRG polarization
due to fiber
magnitude selection

→

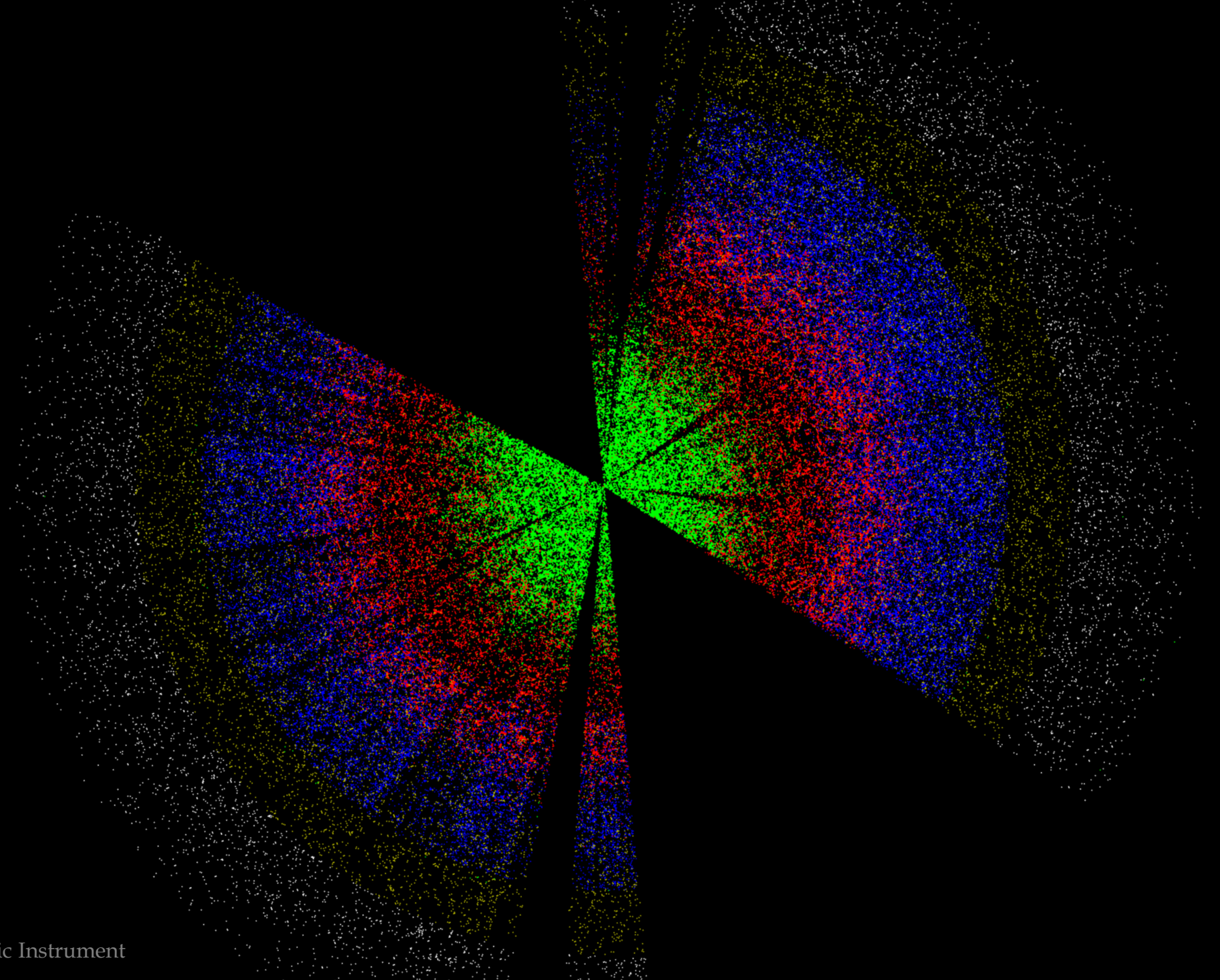
False ξ_2

Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument

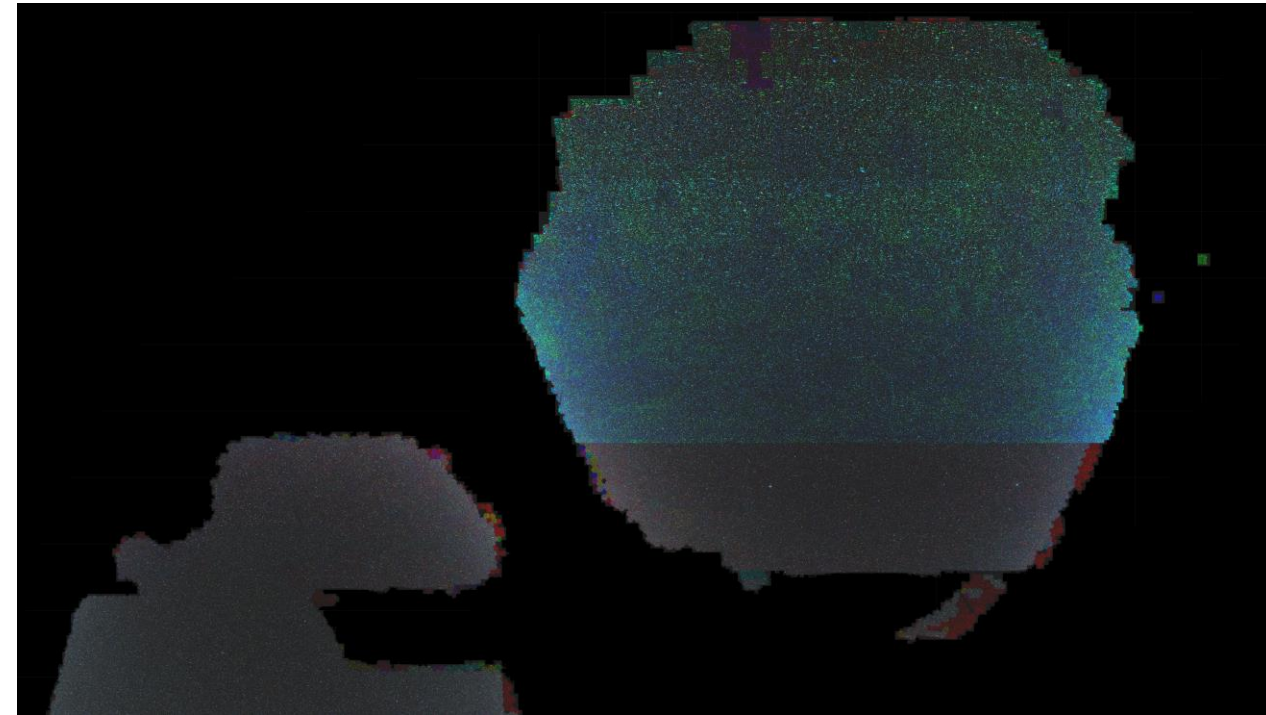
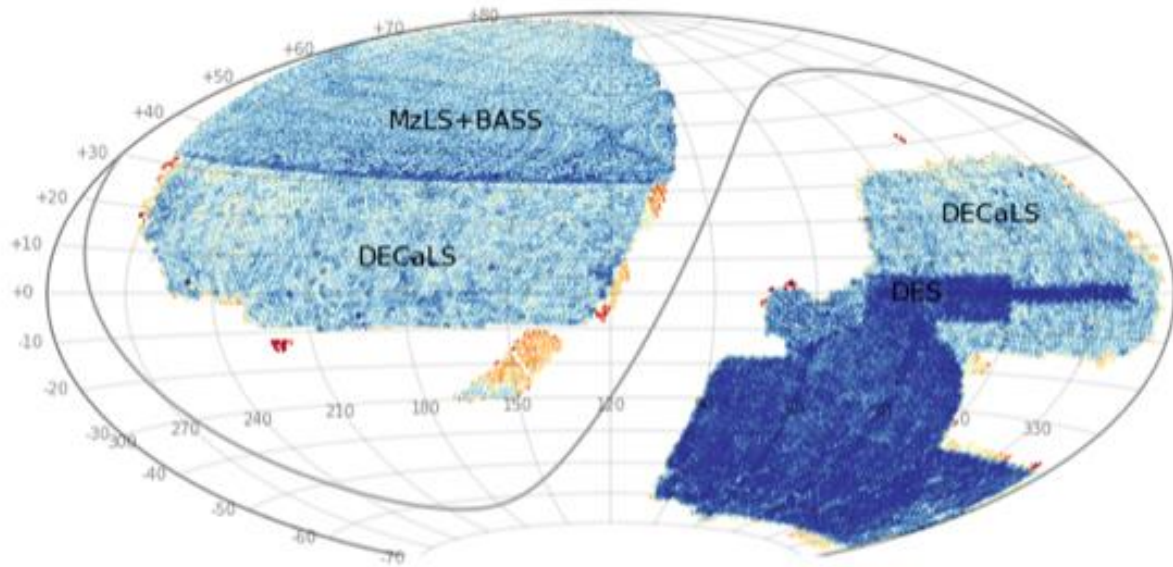


Credit: David Kirkby





DESI Legacy Imaging Survey



$$\xi_{GI} \propto \epsilon_{LRG} w_{\times}$$

w_{\times}

ϵ_{LRG}

ξ_{GI}

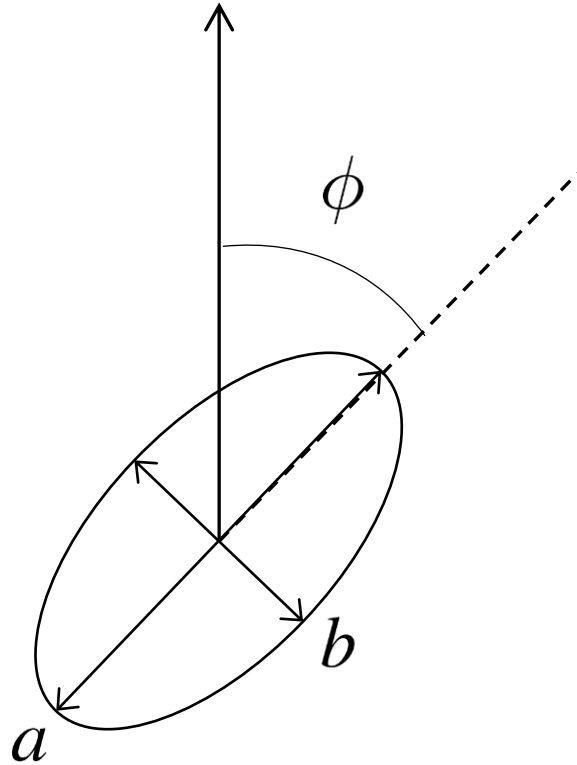
LRGs aligned with
Tidal Field

+

LRG polarization
due to fiber
magnitude selection

→

False ξ_2



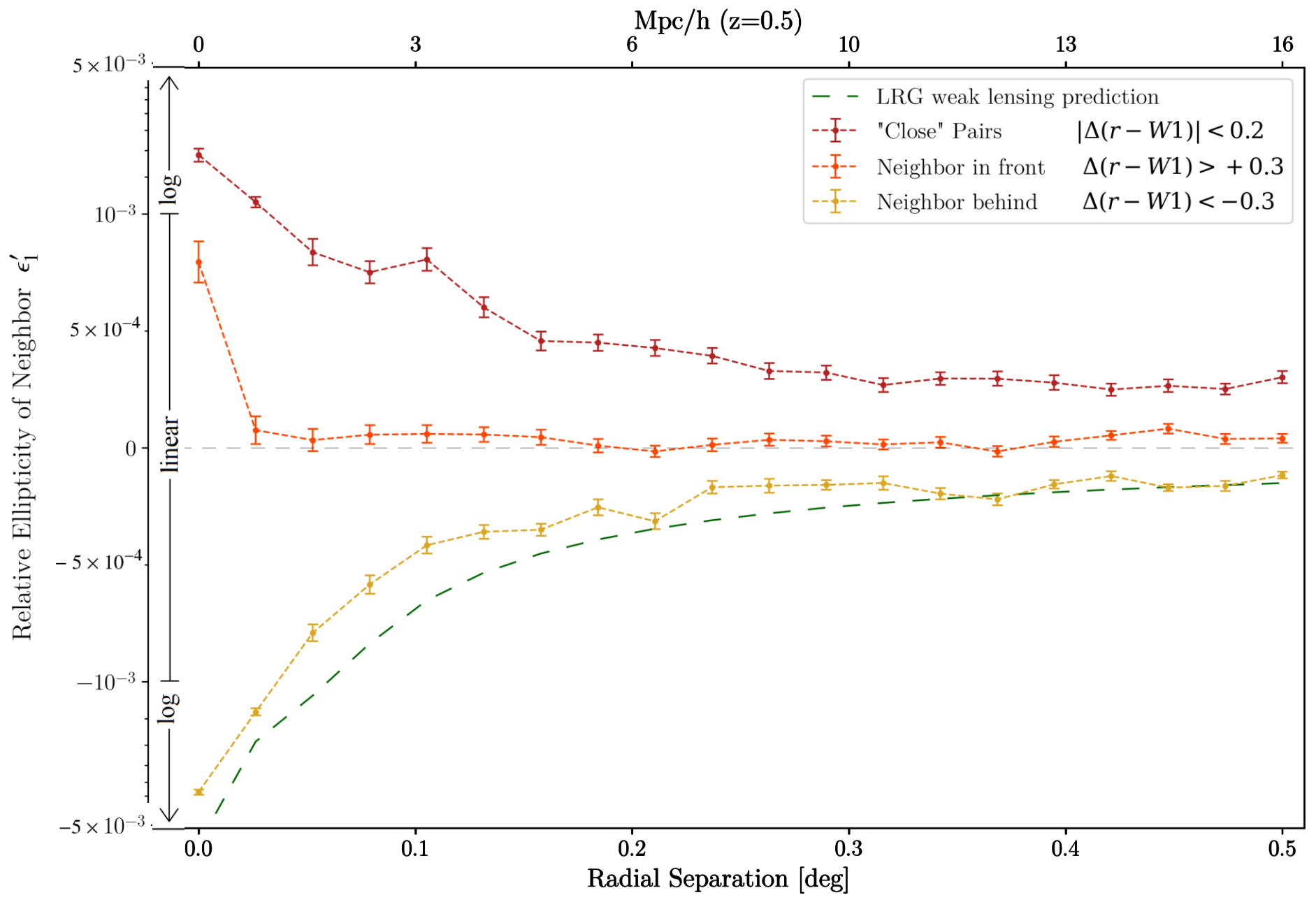
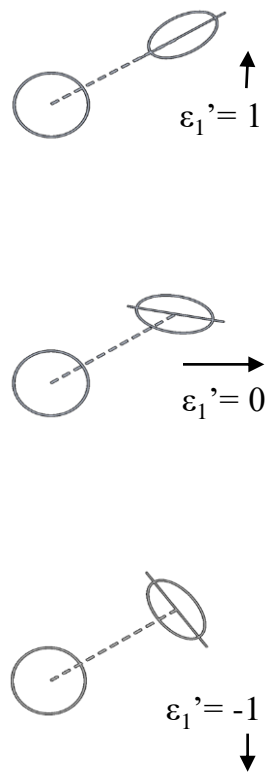
$$\epsilon = \frac{a - b}{a + b} \exp 2i\phi$$

$$\epsilon_1 = \text{Re}(\epsilon) = |\epsilon| \cos 2\phi$$

⊗ Line of sight

Shape – Density Alignment w_x





$$\xi_{GI} \propto \epsilon_{LRG} w_{\times}$$

 w_{\times} ϵ_{LRG} ξ_{GI}

LRGs aligned with
Tidal Field

+

LRG polarization
due to fiber
magnitude selection

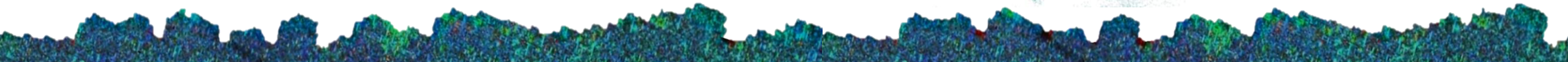
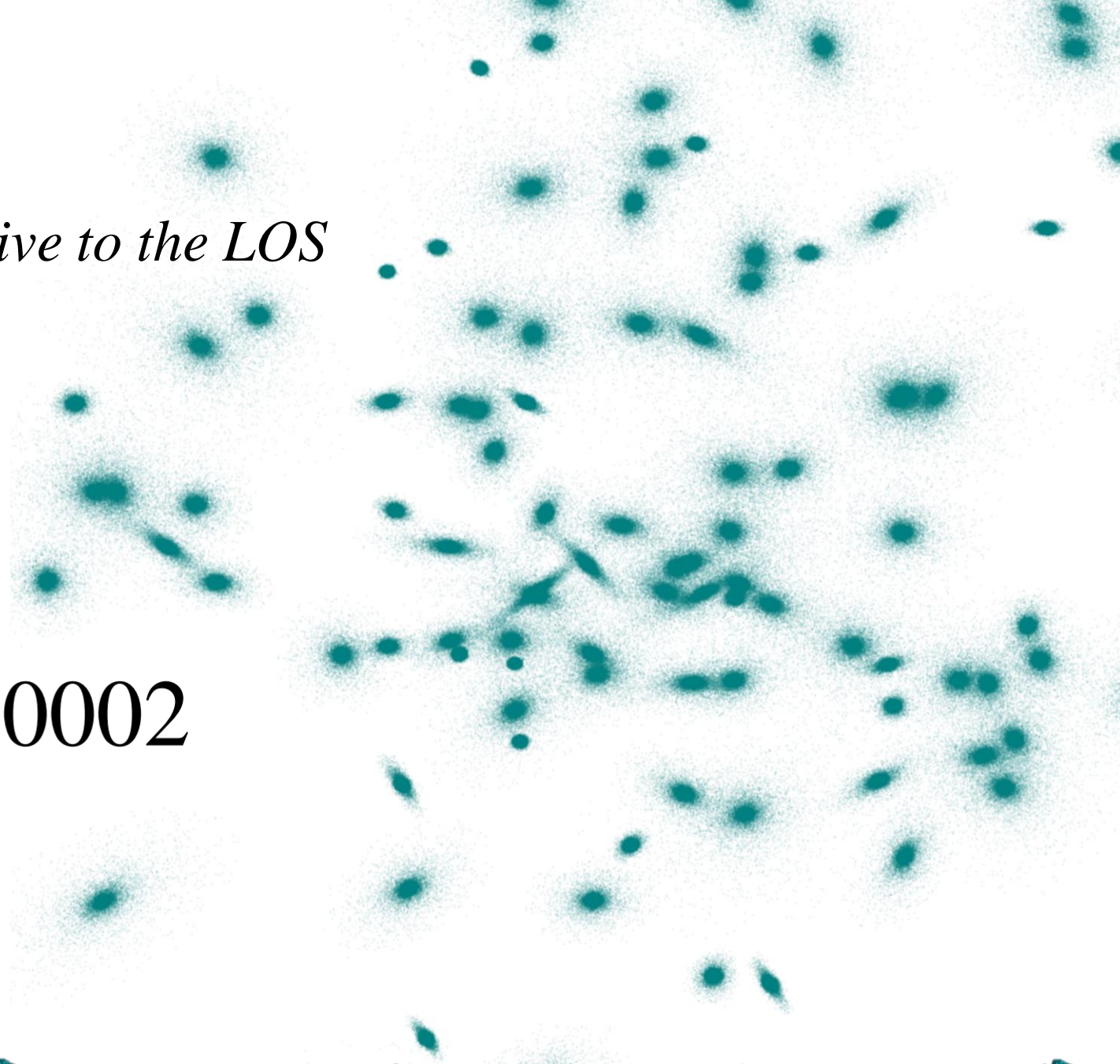
→

False ξ_2

Polarization ϵ_{LRG}

*Average orientation of LRGs relative to the LOS
due to aperture selection*

$$\epsilon_{\text{LRG}} = 0.0087 \pm 0.0002$$



$$\xi_{GI} \propto \epsilon_{LRG} w_{\times}$$

 w_{\times} ϵ_{LRG} ξ_{GI}

LRGs aligned with
Tidal Field

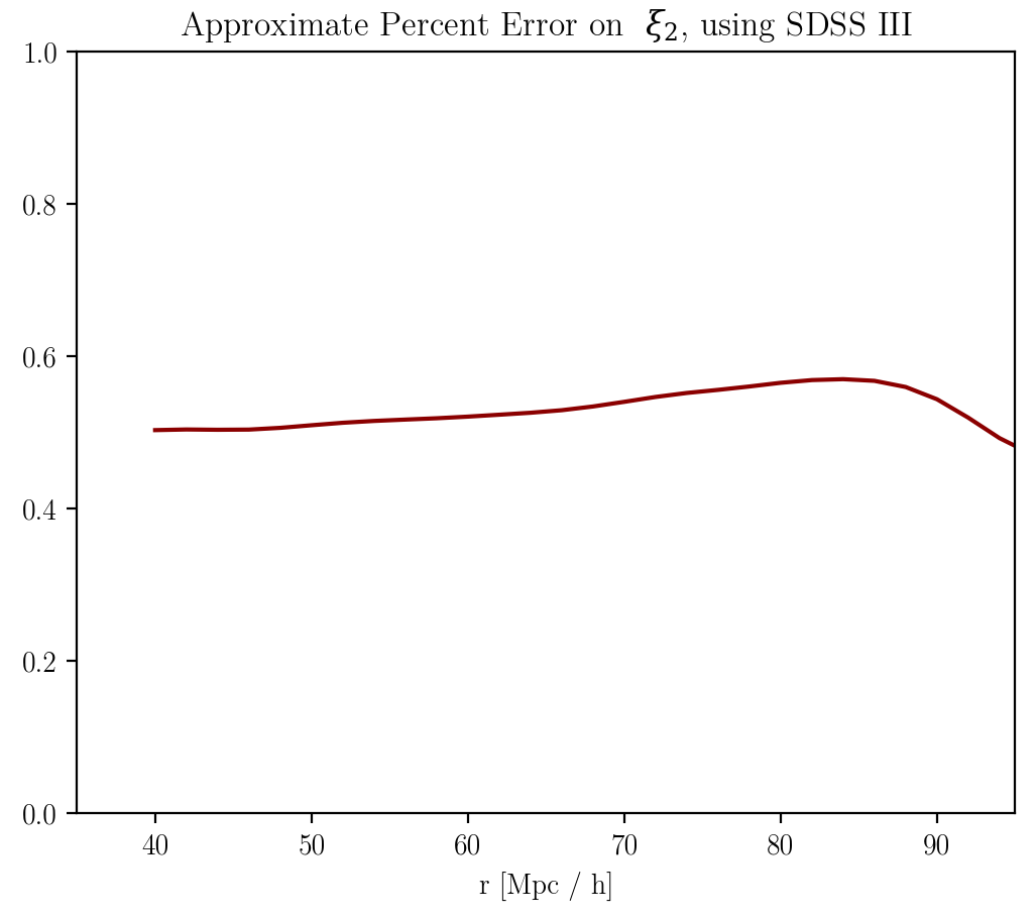
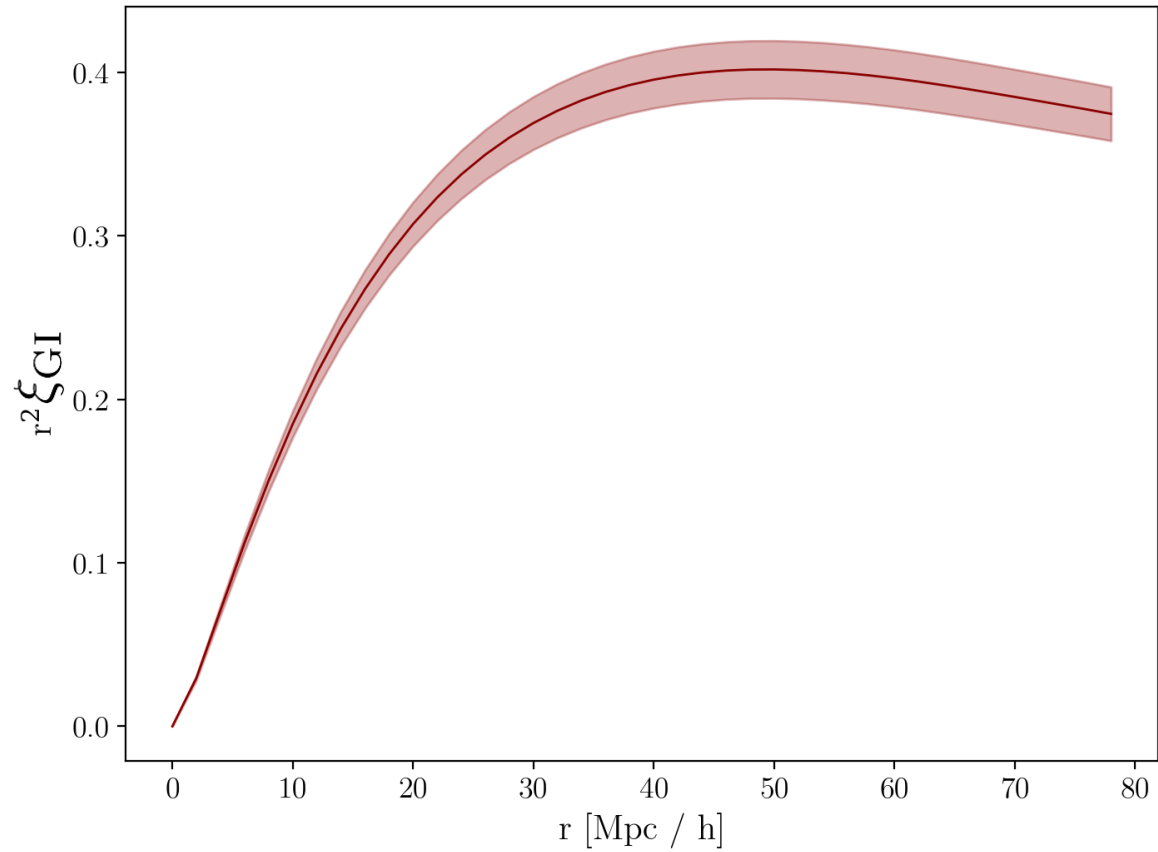
+

LRG polarization
due to fiber
magnitude selection

→

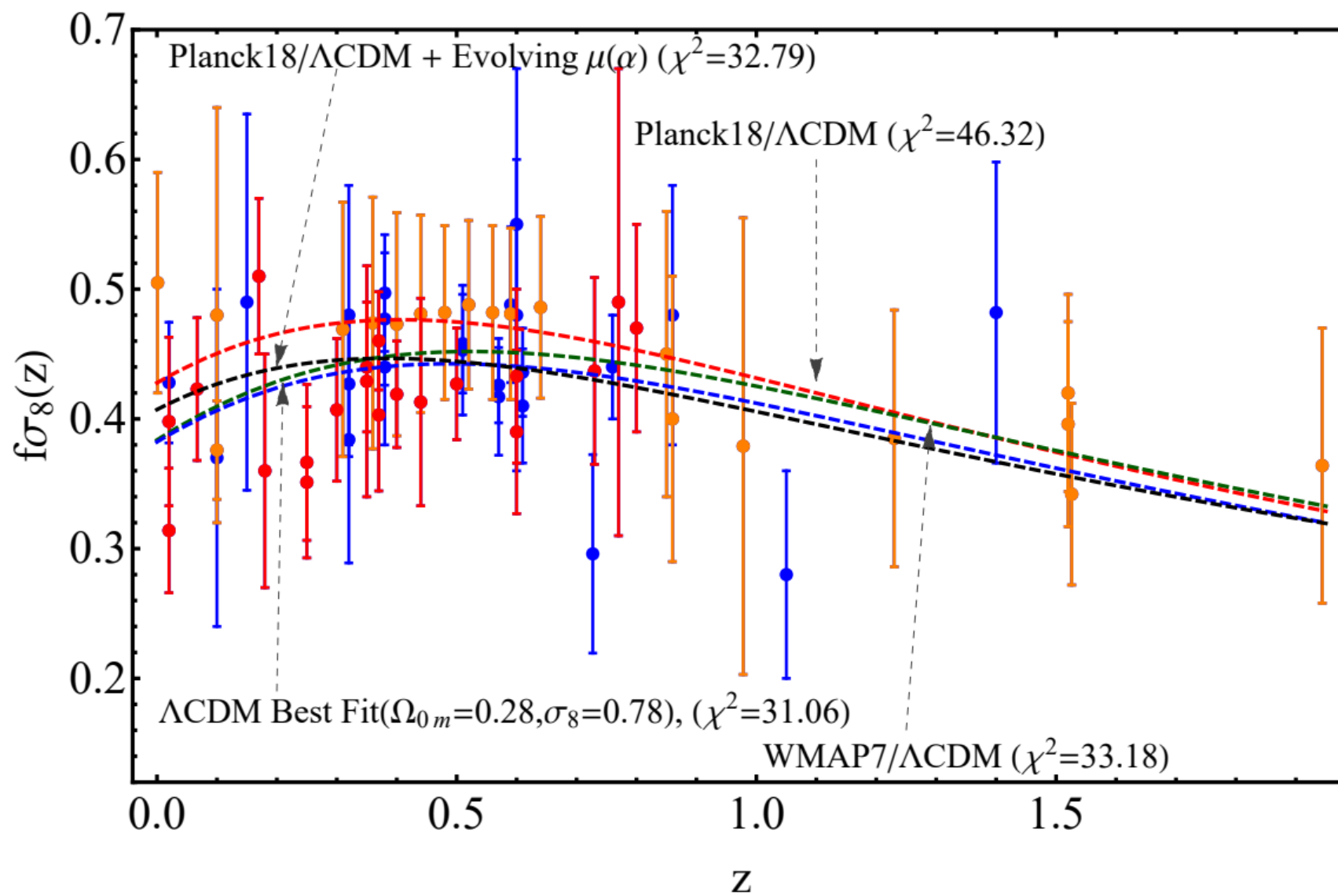
False ξ_2

Bias on ξ_2



Lamman & Eisenstein, in prep





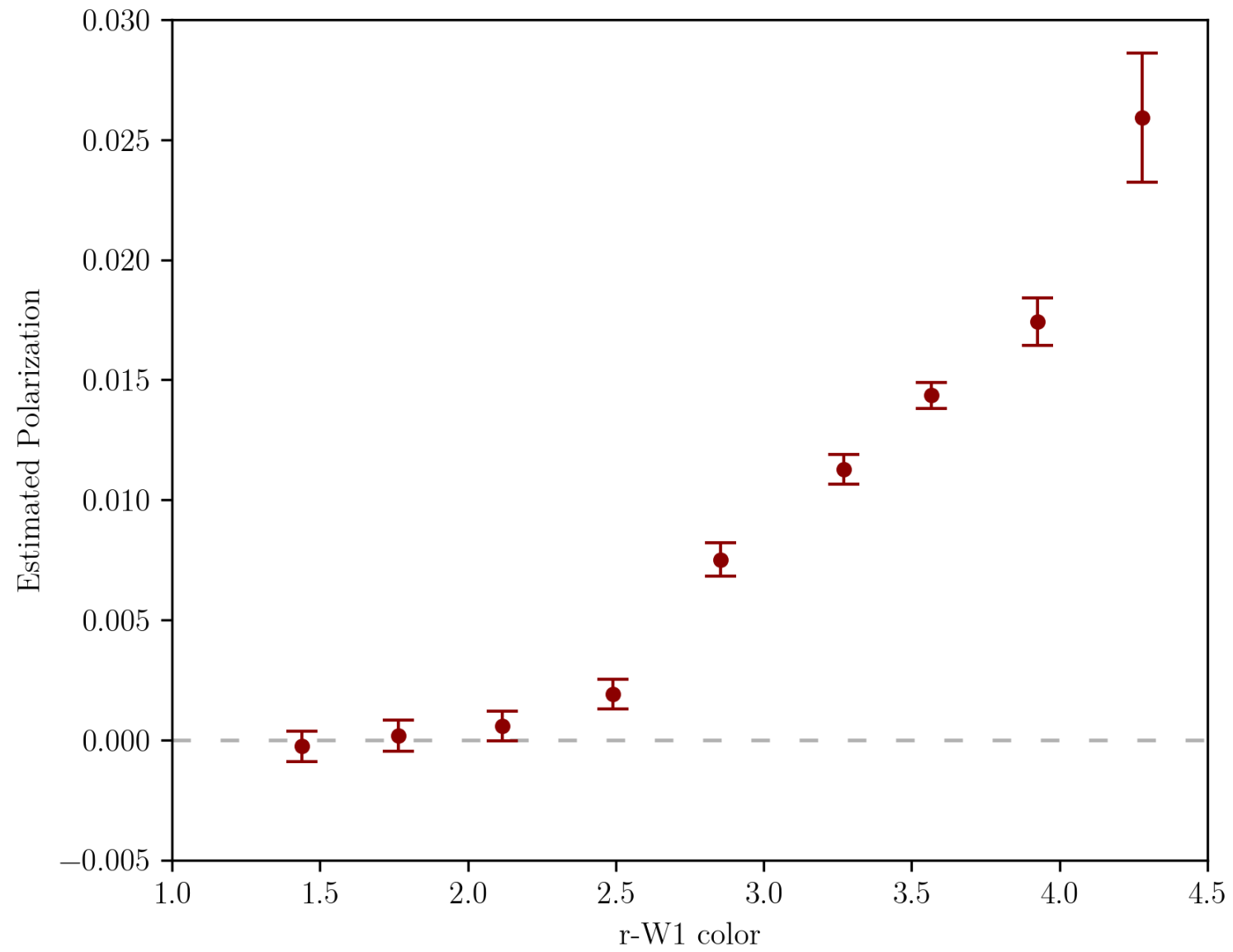
Summary

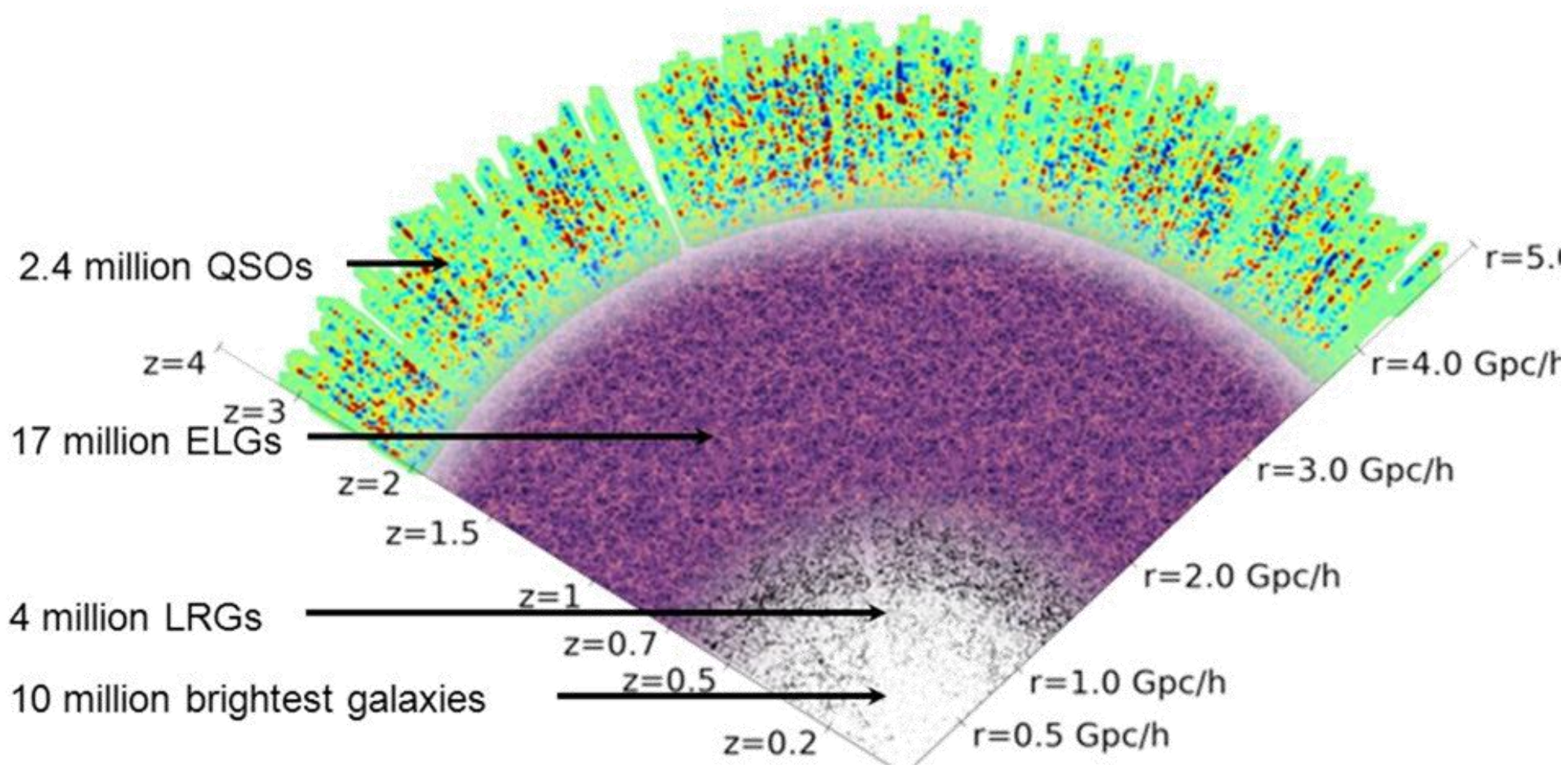
Any survey which:

1. Has an orientation-dependent selection bias
 2. Is surveying galaxies with tidal alignments
- ...will have biased RSD measurements

DESI preferentially selects galaxies in density filaments which lie along the LOS.

This dampens ξ_2 , and therefore the rate of structure growth, on large scales.





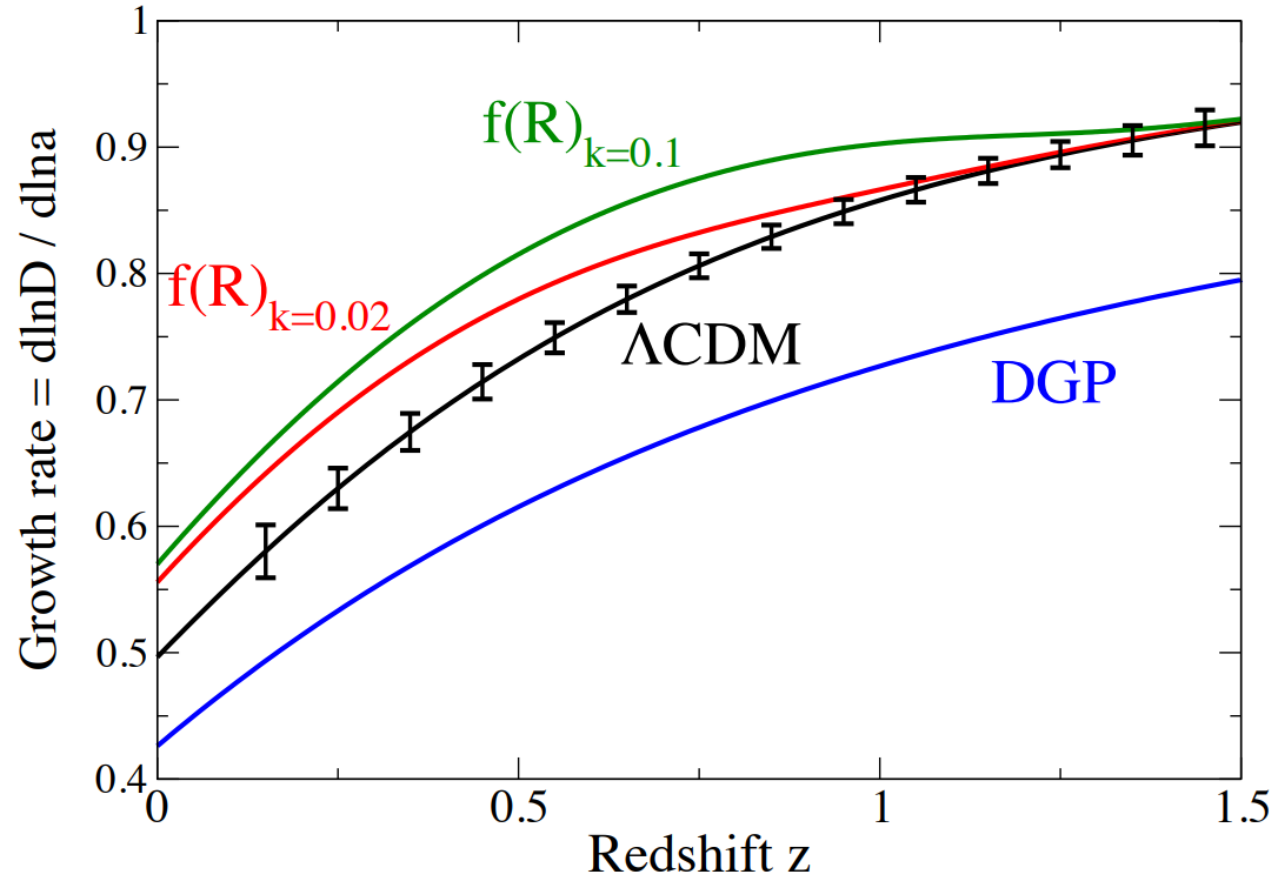


Figure 2. Constraints on the growth of density fluctuations in the Universe with errors projected from a future survey designed with DESI specifications. The curves show the derivative of the logarithmic growth with respect to the logarithmic scale factor — a quantity readily measured from the clustering of galaxies in redshift space — as a function of redshift. We show theory predictions for the Λ CDM model, as well as for two modified-gravity models: the Dvali-Gabadadze-Porrati braneworld model [3] and the $f(R)$ modification to the Einstein action [4]. Because growth in the $f(R)$ models is generically scale-dependent, we show predictions at two wavenumbers, $k = 0.02 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ and $k = 0.1 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$. LSST projects to impose constraints of similar excellent quality on the growth function $D(a)$.