

GENERAL RELATIVISTIC DESCRIPTION OF OBSERVED GALAXY POWER SPECTRUM

JAIYUL YOO

INSTITUTE for THEORETICAL PHYSICS, UNIVERSITY of ZÜRICH

Michigan Center for Theoretical Physics, May, 14, 2011

CONTENTS

I. Why?

II. How?

III. So What?

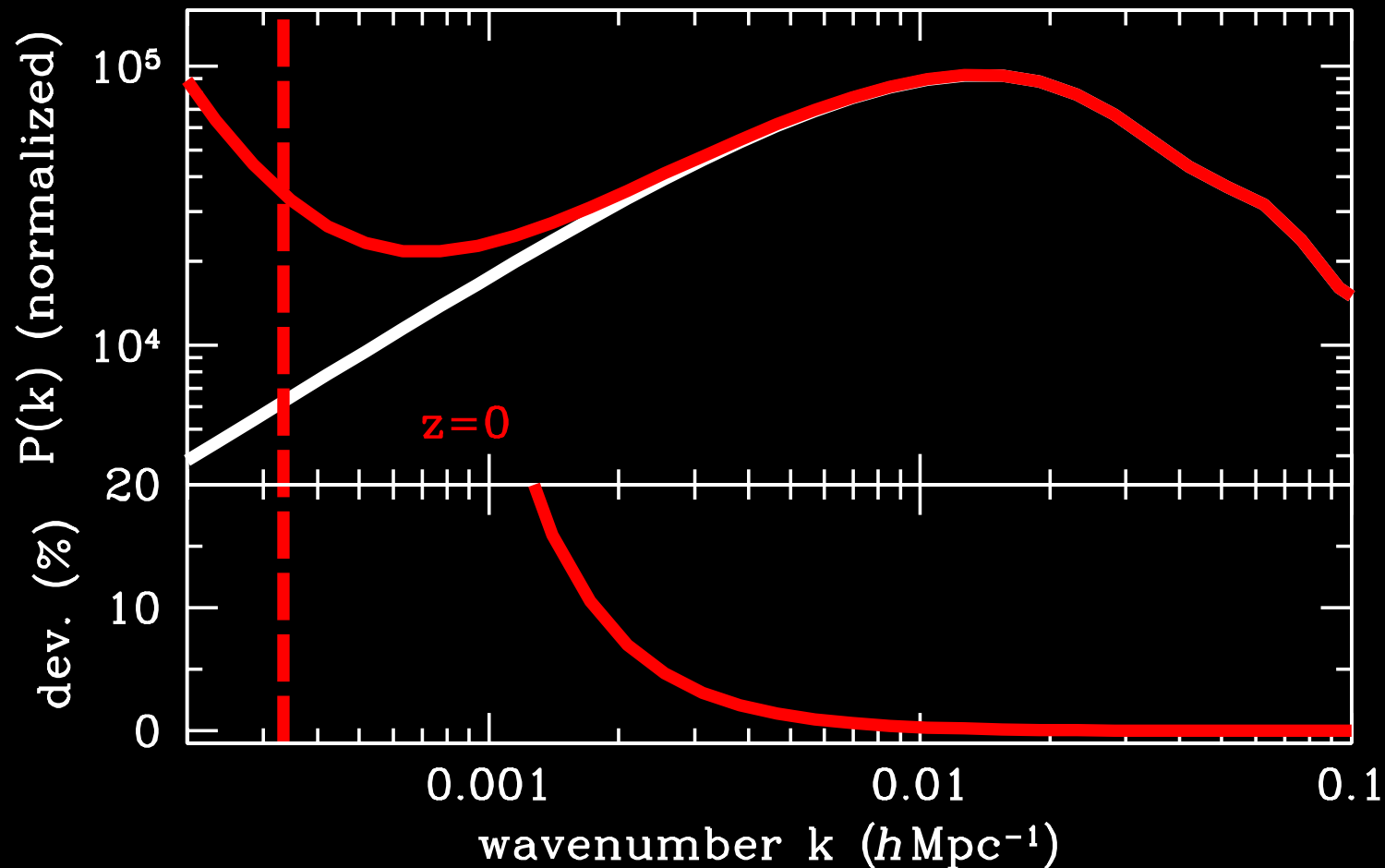
I. MOTIVATION

- ***theoretical inconsistency*** in the standard method
- is Newtonian description ***valid?***
 - larger volume and higher redshift
 - primordial non-Gaussianity on large scales
- it is “***general relativity!***”

GR Effects on Horizon

- which *gauge choice?* (there are *infinitely* many gauges)
- *order one* effects on horizon scale!

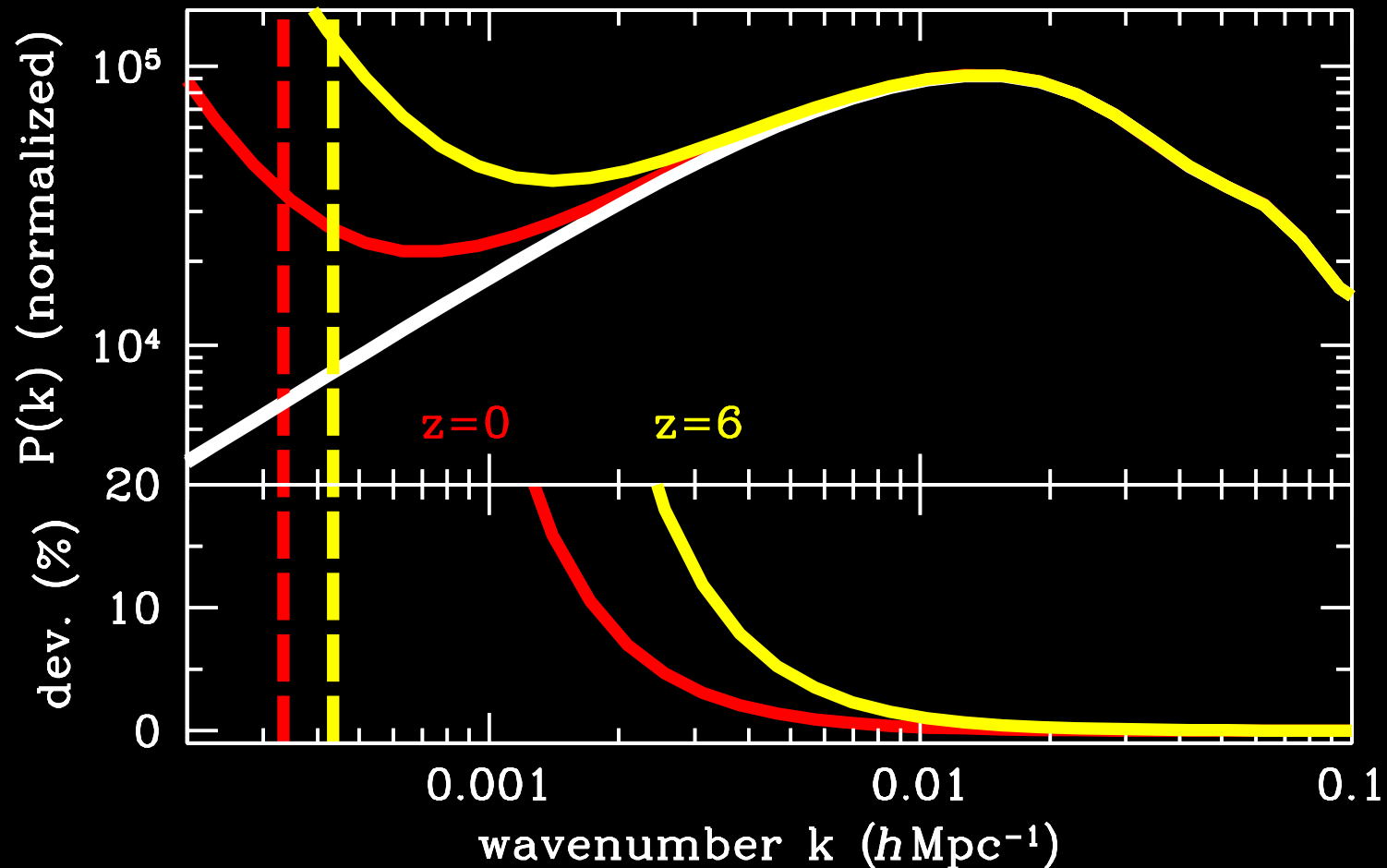
P_m : Synchronous gauge, P_m : Newtonian gauge



GR Effects on Horizon

- which *gauge choice?* (there are *infinitely* many gauges)
- *order one* effects on horizon scale!

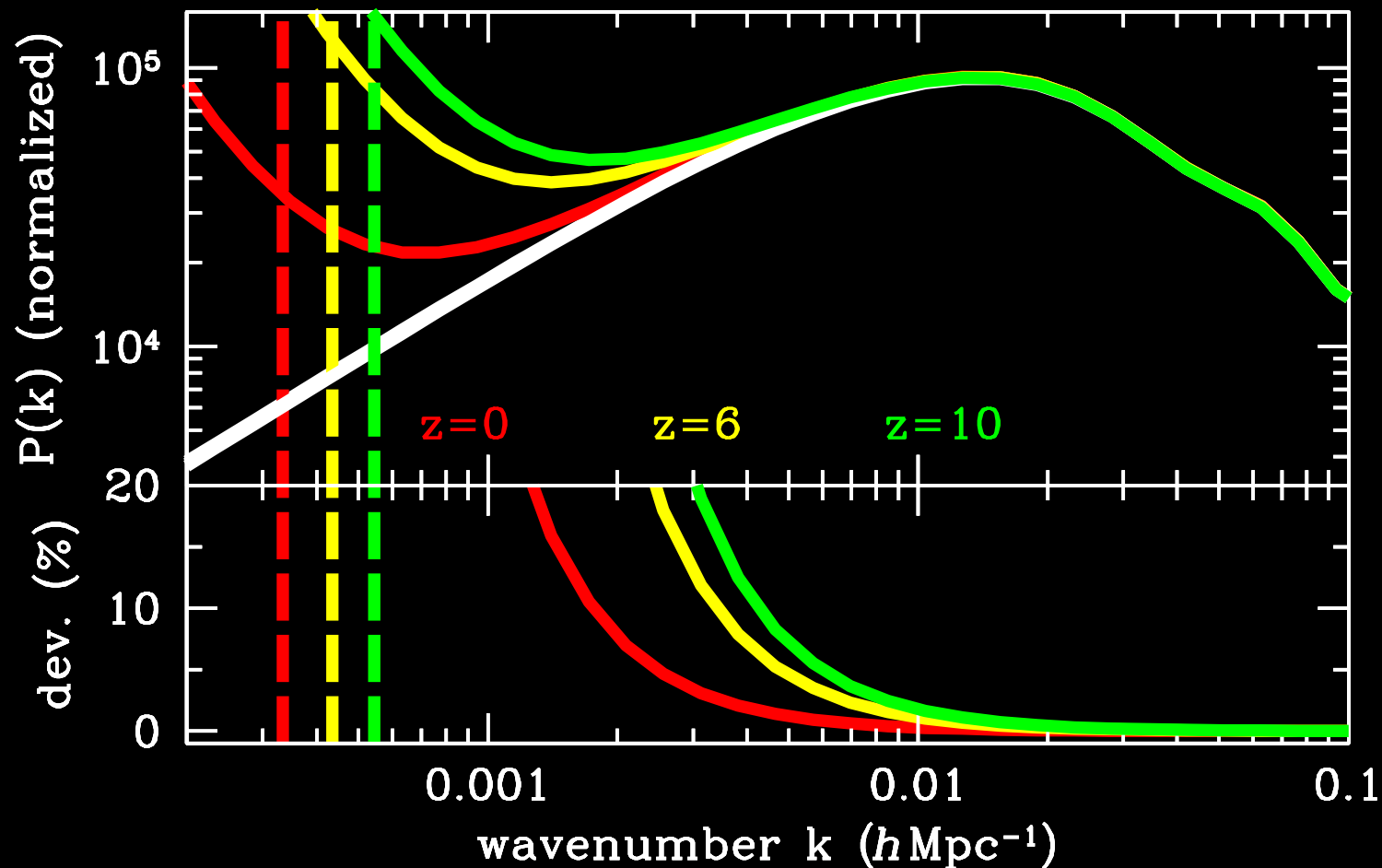
P_m : Synchronous gauge, P_m : Newtonian gauge



GR Effects on Horizon

- which *gauge choice?* (there are *infinitely* many gauges)
- *order one* effects on horizon scale!

P_m : Synchronous gauge, P_m : Newtonian gauge



II. FORMALISM

- model **observables**, not **unobservable** quantities!
- **observables**: (physical)
 - observed redshift z_{obs} , position $\hat{n} = (\theta, \phi)$
- **unobservables**: (gauge-dependent)
 - redshift z , angular position $\hat{s} = \hat{n} - (\delta\theta, \delta\phi)$
- **photon geodesic equation**
$$1 + z_{\text{obs}} = (1 + z) \left[1 + V(z) - V(0) - \psi(z) + \psi(0) - \int_0^r dr' (\dot{\psi} - \dot{\phi}) \right].$$

 $(\delta r, \delta\theta, \delta\phi)$

Effects on Galaxies

- construct *a galaxy fluctuation field*:
 - total number of observed galaxies N_{tot}
 - observed volume dV_{obs} given $(z_{\text{obs}}, \hat{n})$
 - fluctuation field $\delta_{\text{obs}} = \frac{n_{\text{obs}}}{\langle n_{\text{obs}} \rangle} - 1$
- relation to *physical* number density:
 - number conservation $N_{\text{tot}} = n_{\text{phy}} dV_{\text{phy}} = n_{\text{obs}} dV_{\text{obs}}$
 - observed number density $n_{\text{obs}} = n_{\text{phy}} \frac{dV_{\text{phy}}}{dV_{\text{obs}}}$
 - *volume & source* effects

Galaxy Fluctuation Field

- ***standard Newtonian*** version:

- ***general relativistic*** version:

$$\delta_g = b m_{\delta z} + \alpha_\chi + 2\varphi_\chi + V - C_{\alpha\beta} e^\alpha e^\beta + 3 \delta z_\chi + 2 \frac{\delta \mathcal{R}}{r} - H \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\delta z_\chi}{\mathcal{H}} \right) - 5p \delta \mathcal{D}_L - 2\mathcal{K}$$

Galaxy Fluctuation Field

- **standard Newtonian version:** $\delta_g = b \delta_m - \frac{1+z}{H} \frac{\partial V}{\partial r}$

- **general relativistic version:**

$$\delta_g = b m_{\delta z} + \alpha_\chi + 2\varphi_\chi + V - C_{\alpha\beta} e^\alpha e^\beta + 3 \delta z_\chi + 2 \frac{\delta \mathcal{R}}{r} - H \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\delta z_\chi}{\mathcal{H}} \right) - 5p \delta \mathcal{D}_L - 2\mathcal{K}$$

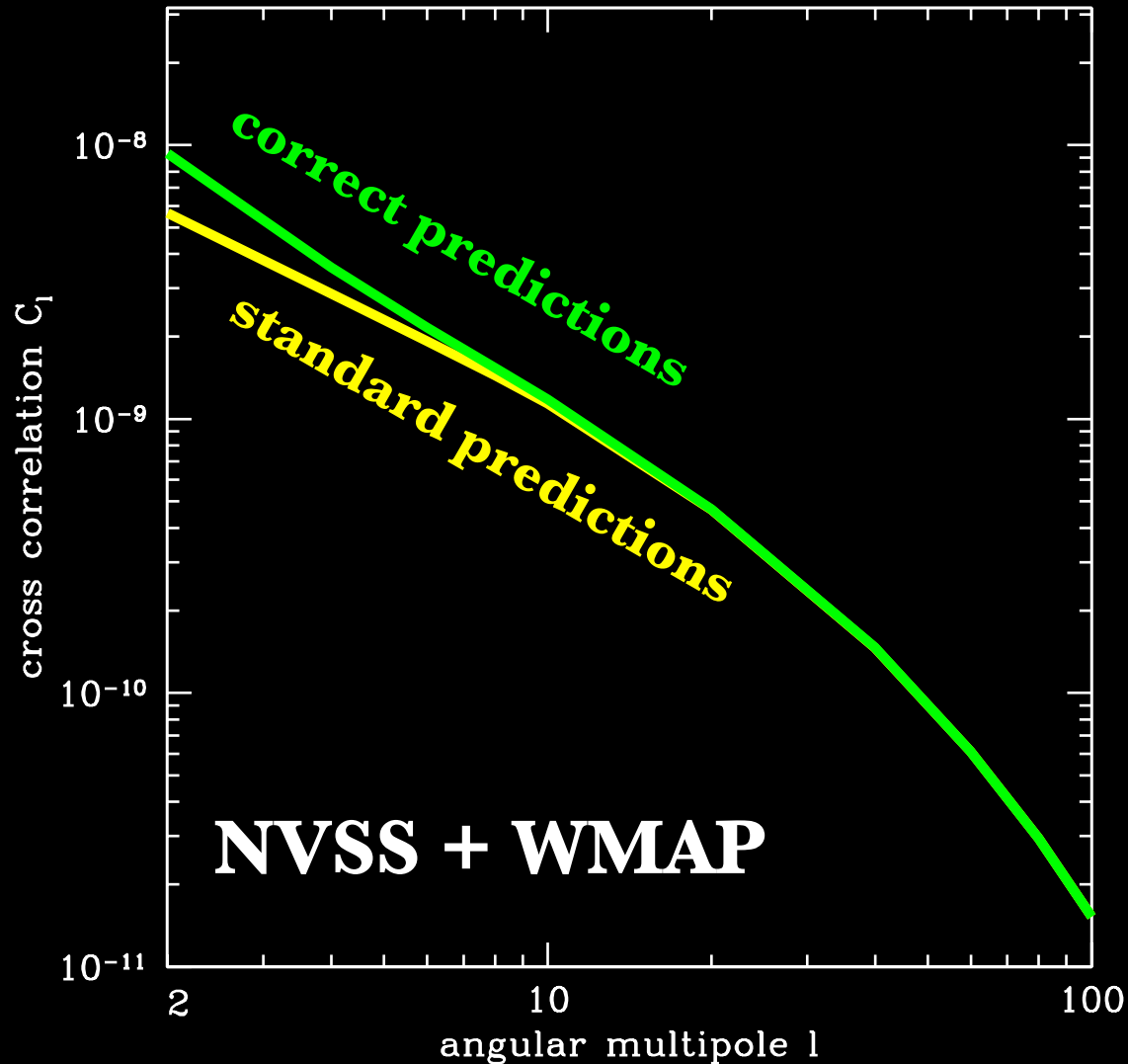
it can be computed in **any gauges!**

Yoo, Fitzpatrick, Zaldarriaga, PRD, 2009

Yoo, PRD, 2010

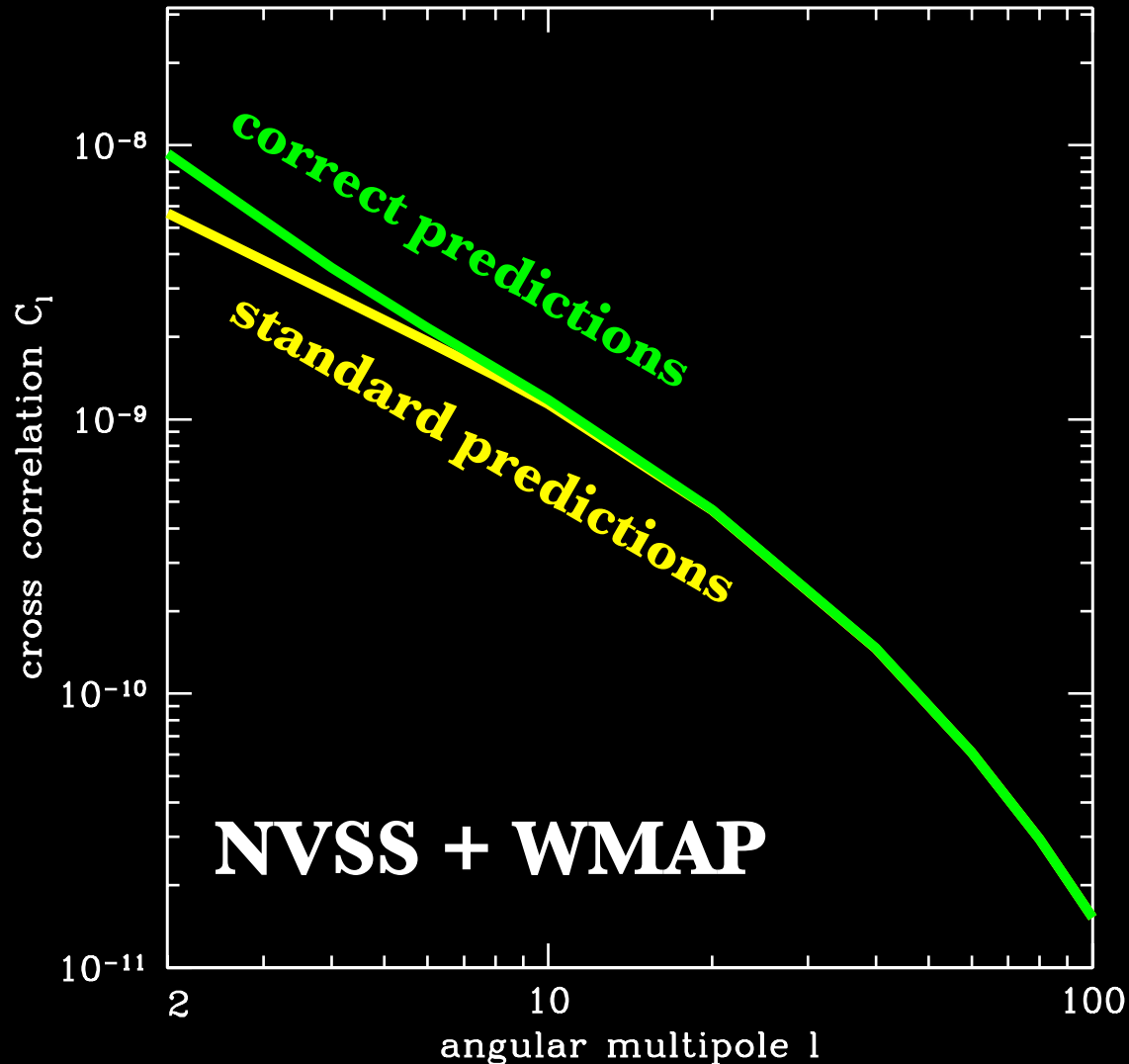
III. RESULTS

- **theoretical predictions:**
 - **new cal.** (*correct*)
 - **standard** (*incorrect*)
- ***underestimate*** the observed signals by ***a factor two*** at low multipoles
- **3.7- σ** detection, but ***observed signal is larger by 2 at low multipoles***
(**Ho et al. PRD, 2008**)



III. RESULTS

- **theoretical predictions:**
 - **new cal.** (*correct*)
 - **standard** (*incorrect*)
- **underestimate** the observed signals by **a factor two** at low multipoles
- **3.7- σ detection**, but **observed signal is larger by 2** at low multipoles
(Ho et al. PRD, 2008)



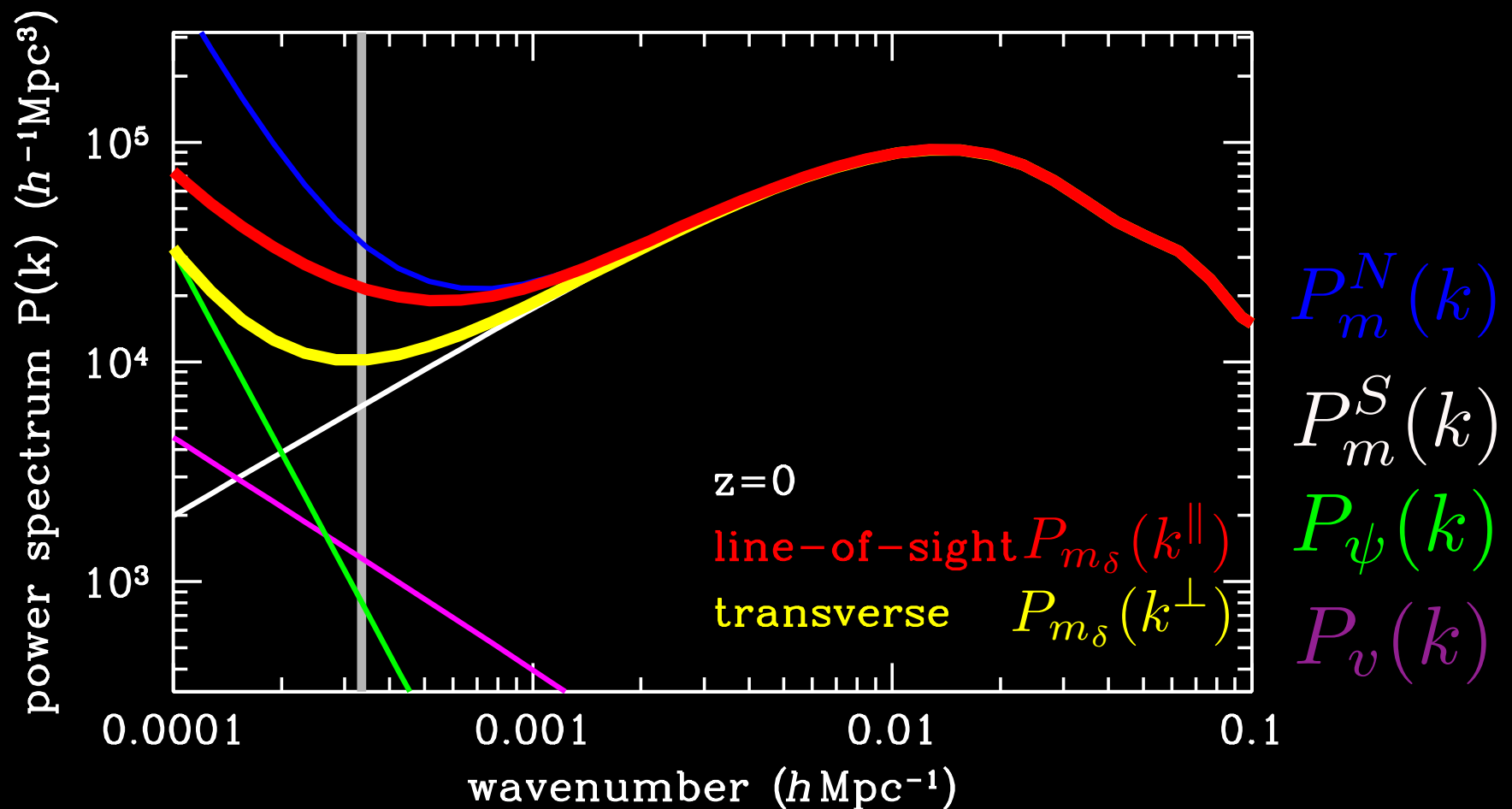
Yoo, Fitzpatrick, Zaldarriaga, PRD, 2009

Galaxy Power Spectrum

- **matter fluctuation:** $\rho_m = \bar{\rho}_m(t)[1 + \delta_m] = \bar{\rho}_m(z_{\text{obs}})[1 + m_\delta]$
 - gauge-dependent δ_m $1 + z_{\text{obs}} = (1 + z)(1 + \delta z)$
 - **time slicing** (coordinate vs observed redshift)
 - gauge-invariant, **observable** $m_\delta = \delta_m - 3 \delta z$
 - **Bardeen's gauge-invariant** ϵ_m, ϵ_g $\epsilon_m \neq \epsilon_g \neq m_\delta$
 - matter rest frame & zero-shear frame
- **gauge-invariance** is a **necessary** but **not a sufficient** condition for **observable quantities**

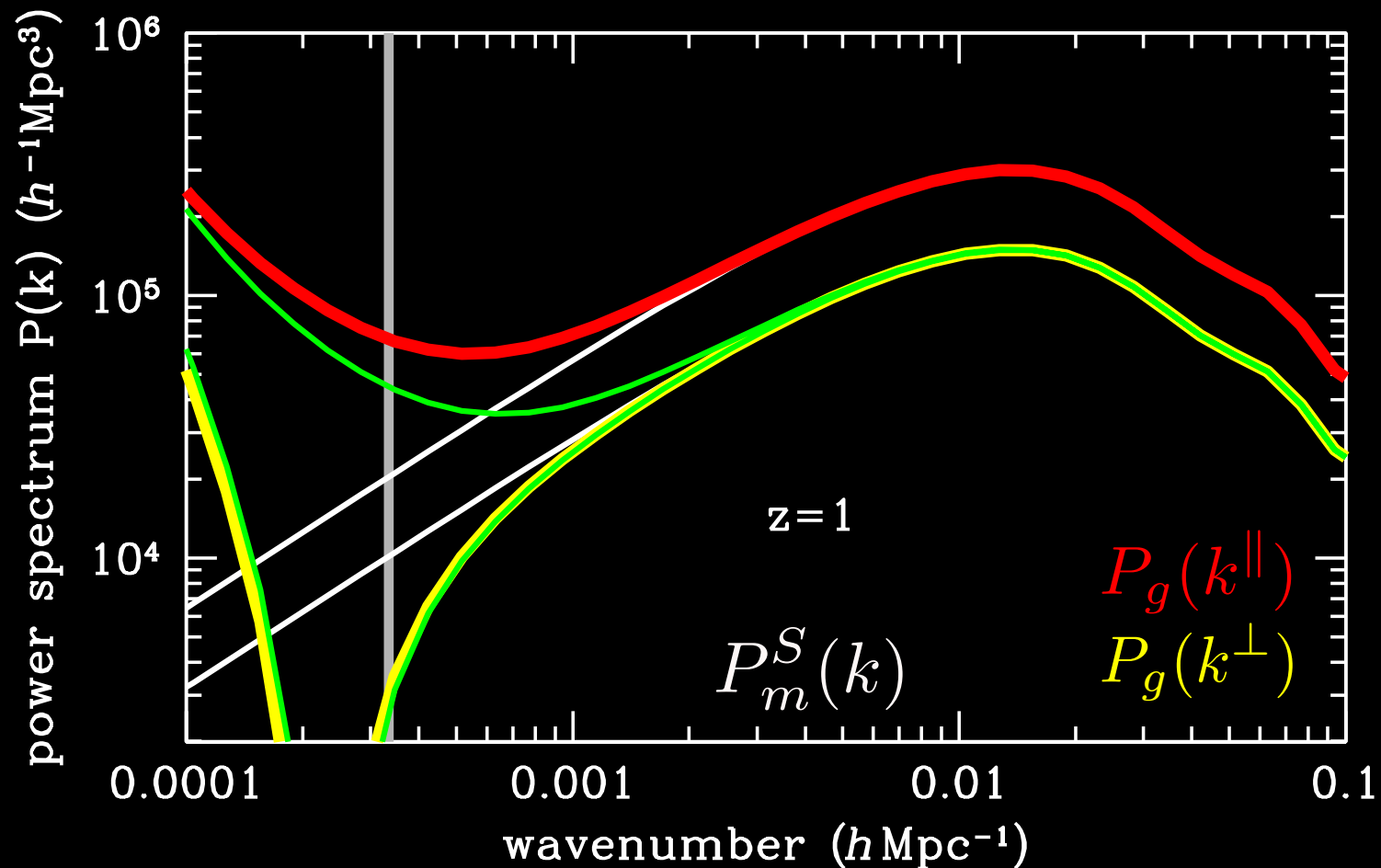
“Real-Space” Matter Power

- **no longer isotropic**, neither $P_m^S(k)$, nor $P_m^N(k)$
- **real-space matter power spectrum** $P_{m_\delta}(k, \mu_k)$



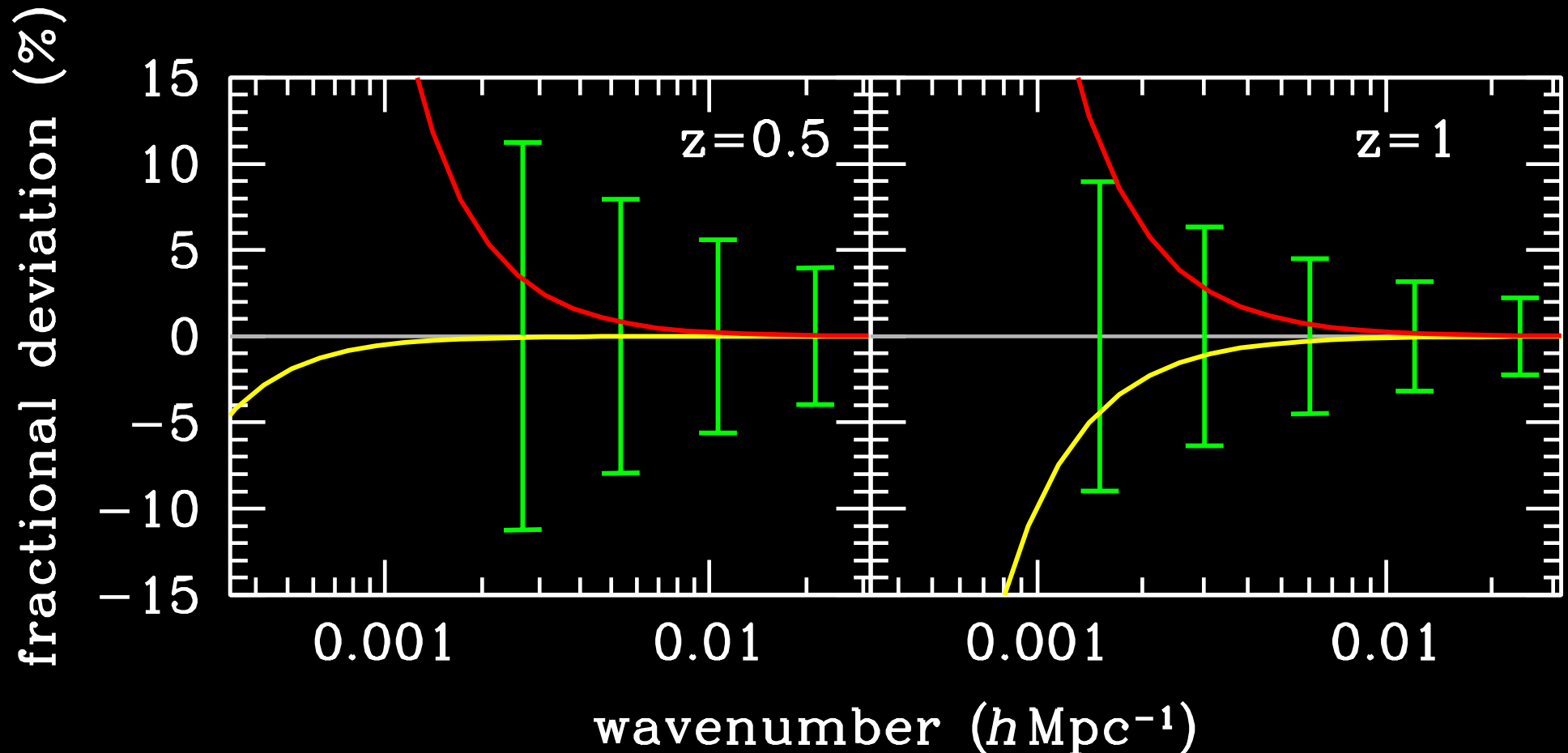
Observed Galaxy Power Spectrum

- largely similar to $b^2 P_{m\delta}(k, \mu_k)$ (**green**)
- **unique signature** on large scales (ring a bell?)



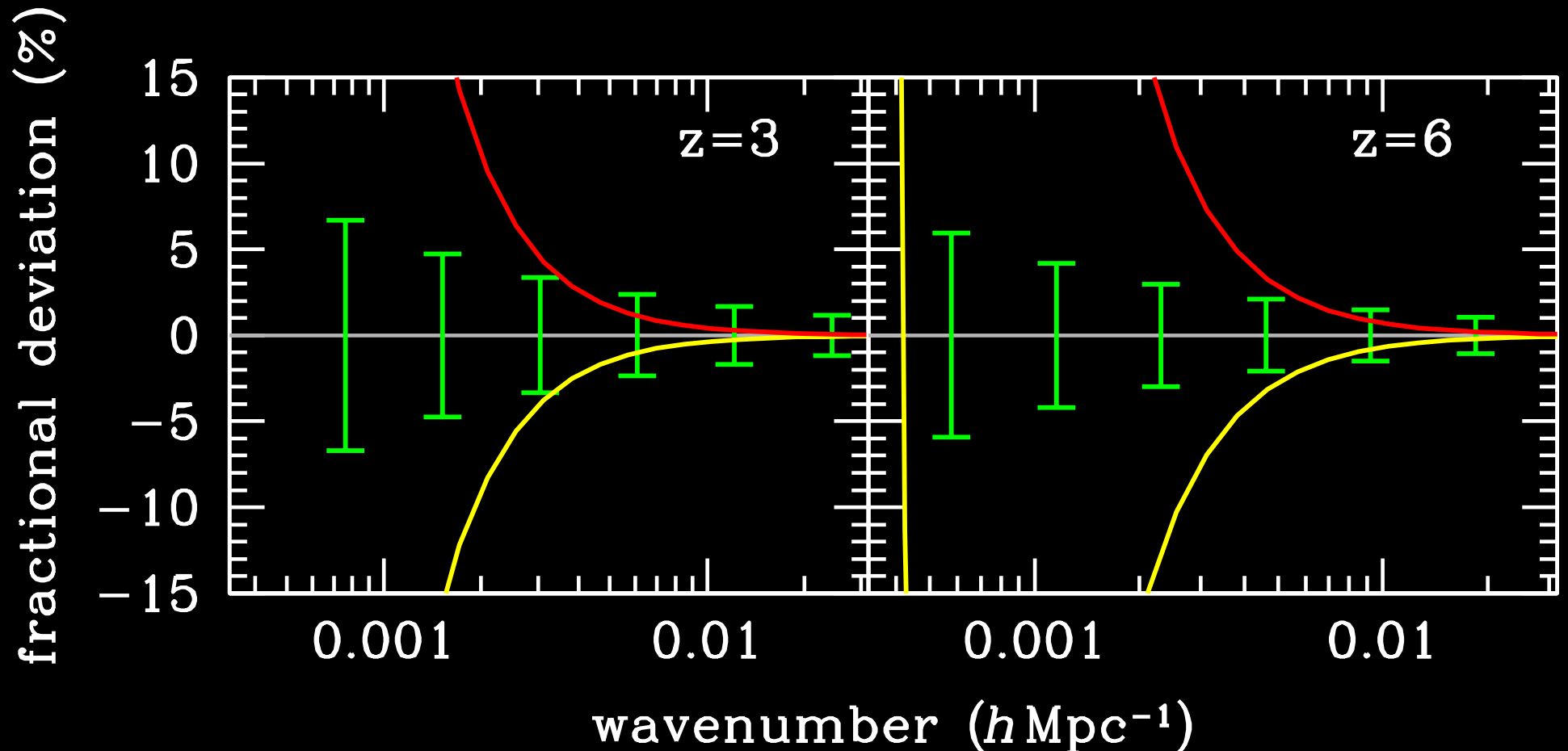
Systematic Errors

- **B**aryonic **O**scillation **S**pectroscopic **S**urvey (BOSS)
- can we do more in *current surveys*?



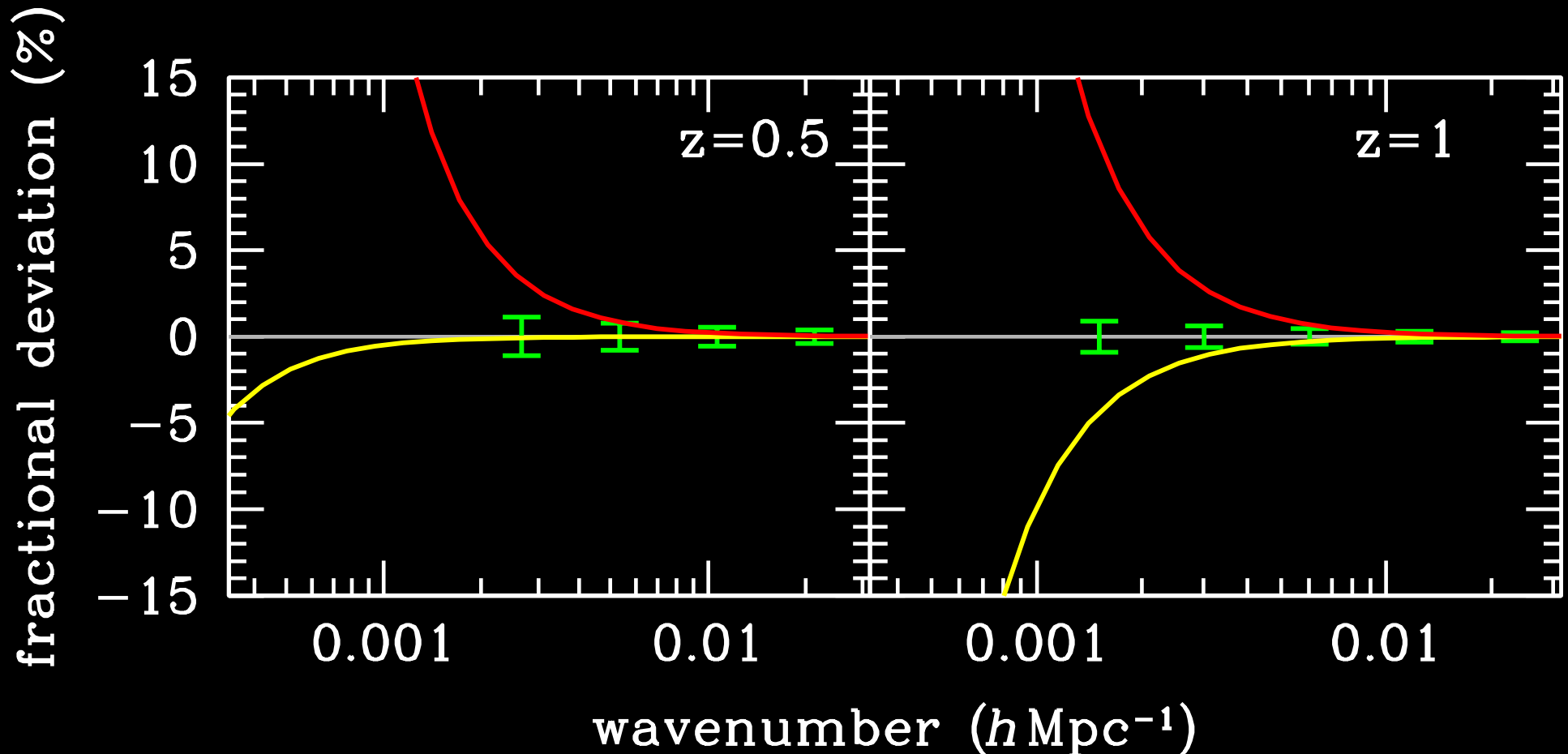
Systematic Errors

- **Baryonic Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey (BOSS)**
- can we do more in *current surveys*?



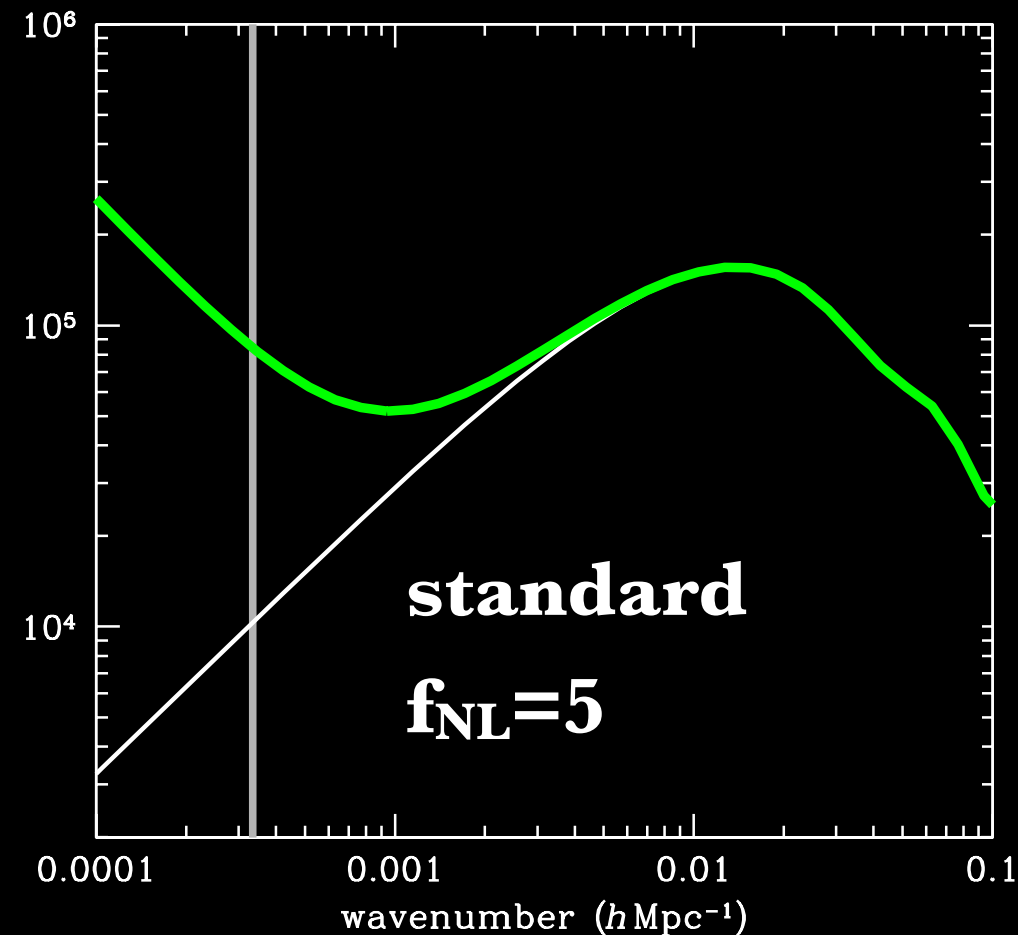
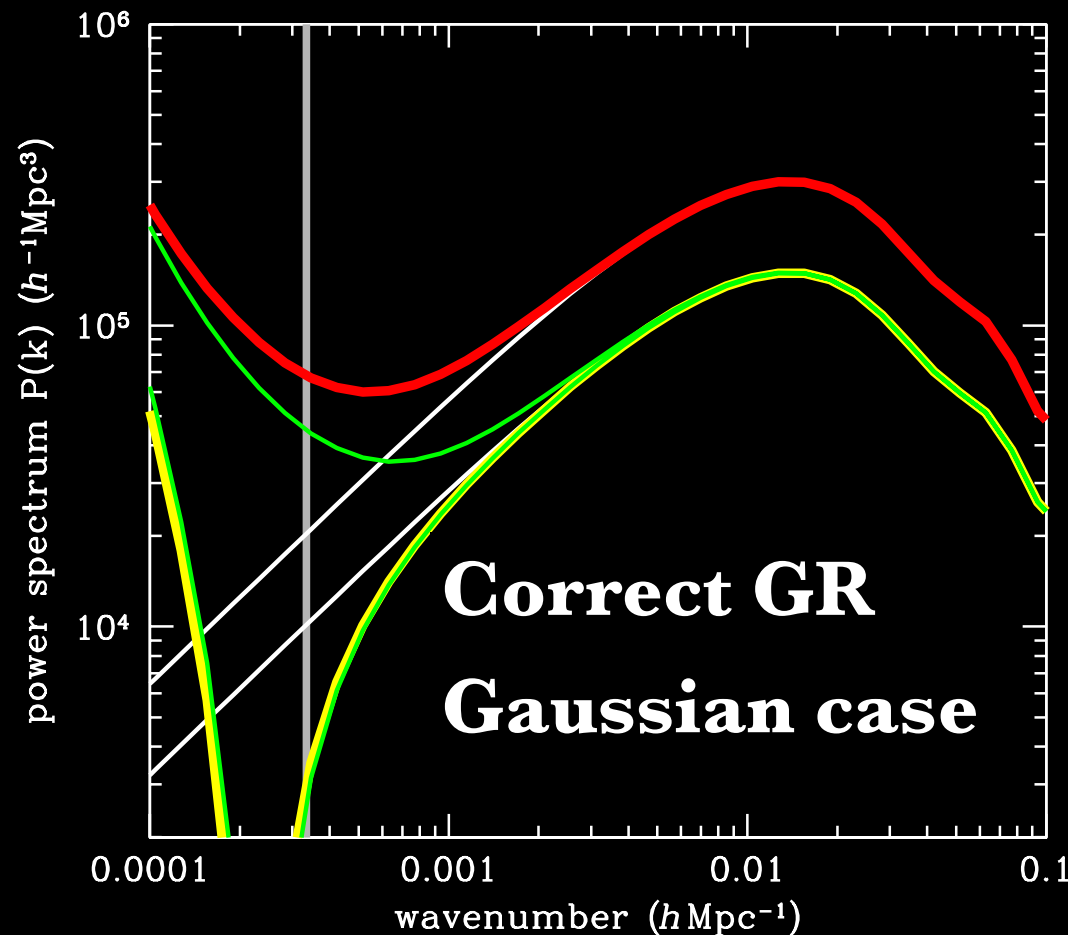
Systematic Errors

- **Baryonic Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey (BOSS)**
- can we do more in *current surveys*?
 - YES, talk to **Nico Hamaus** (in preparation)



False Detection

- **misinterpretation** as detection of non-Gaussianity
 - depending on f_{NL} , systematic errors can be large
 - talk to **Tobias Baldauf** (in preparation)



GENERAL RELATIVISTIC DESCRIPTION OF OBSERVED GALAXY POWER SPECTRUM

JAIYUL YOO

INSTITUTE for THEORETICAL PHYSICS, UNIVERSITY of ZÜRICH

Michigan Center for Theoretical Physics, May, 14, 2011