



Primordial non-Gaussianity: from forecasts to data

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SKAO



Primordial non-Gaussianity

- Primordial non-Gaussianity of local-type: $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{loc}}$
 - Insights on inflation and on the dynamics of Early Universe
 - Single-field inflation: $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{loc}} \sim 0$
 - Multi-field inflation: $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{loc}} \sim 1$
- Theoretical threshold to reach: $\sigma_{f_{\text{NL}}} \sim 1$
- Current constraints from CMB: $\sigma_{f_{\text{NL}}} \sim 5$ [*Planck* Collaboration; Akrami et al. (2018)]

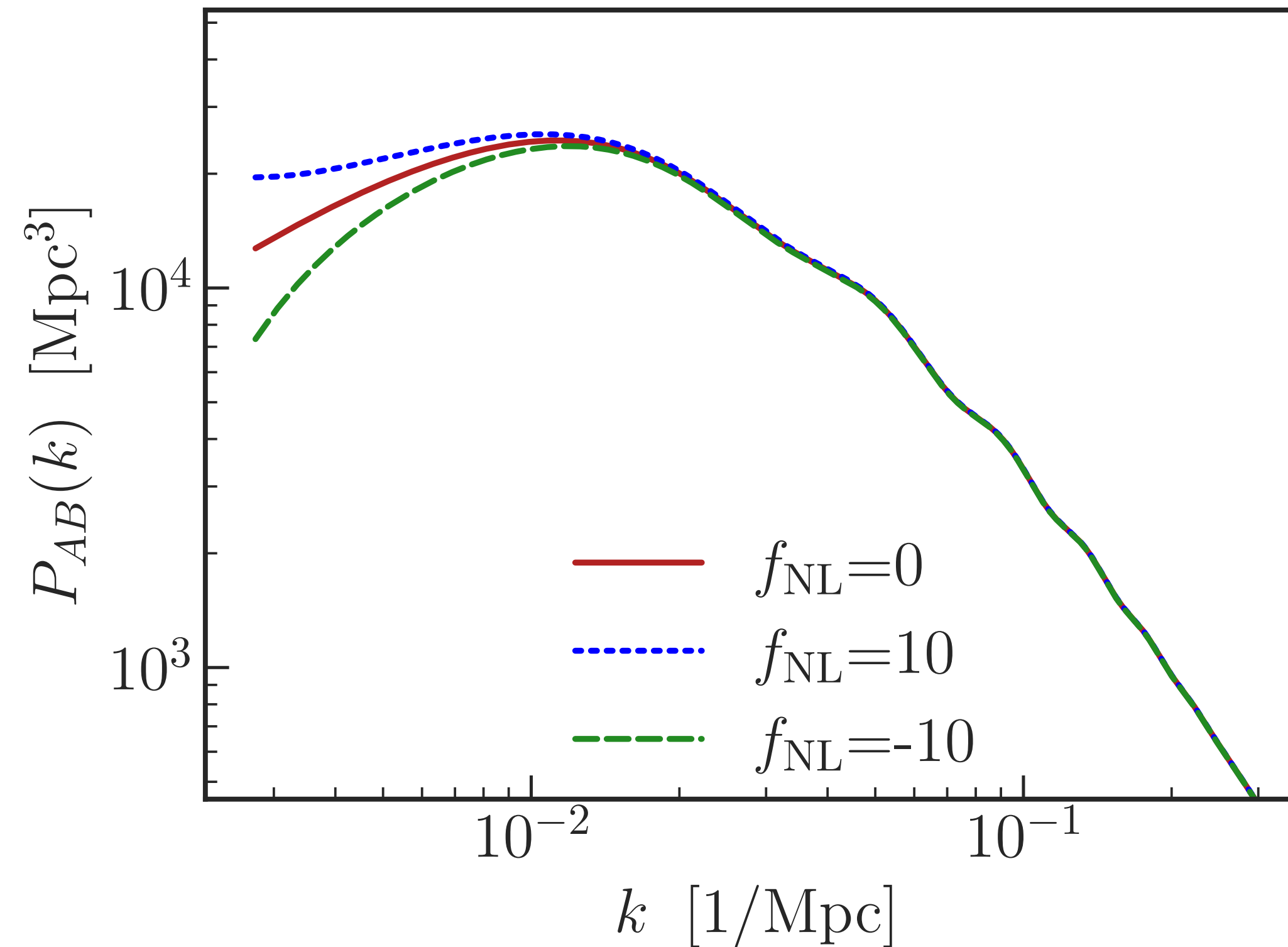
[Dalal et al. (2008), Matarrese et al. (2008), Slosar et al. (2008), Castorina et al. (2019), Cabass et al. (2022), D'Amico et al. (2022), Maldacena (2003), Creminelli (2004)]

PNG imprints on the LSS

- Scale dependent biases due to the coupling of short and long scale density modes of a dark matter tracer t (t =galaxies, HI,...)
 - First order PNG bias: $b_{\phi,t}(z) = 2\delta_c (b_{1,t}(z) - p)$ with $p = 1, 1.6$ from the universality relation
 - $\delta_{t,\text{PNG}}^{(1)}(k, z) \propto f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{loc}} b_{\phi,t}(z) k^{-2}$
 - Second order PNG bias: $b_{\phi\delta,t}(z) = b_{\phi,t}(z) + 2 \left\{ \delta_c \left[b_{2,t}(z) - \frac{8}{21} (b_{1,t}(z) - 1) \right] - b_{1,t}(z) + 1 \right\}$
 - $\delta_{t,\text{PNG}}^{(2)}(k, z) \propto f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{loc}} b_{\phi\delta,t}(z) k^{-2}$
- Non vanishing primordial matter bispectrum
- Current constraints from LSS
 - $\sigma_{f_{\text{NL}}} \sim 15$ [Cagliari et al. (2023)]
 - $\sigma_{f_{\text{NL}}} \sim 9$ [DESI Collaboration; Chaussidon et al. (2024)]

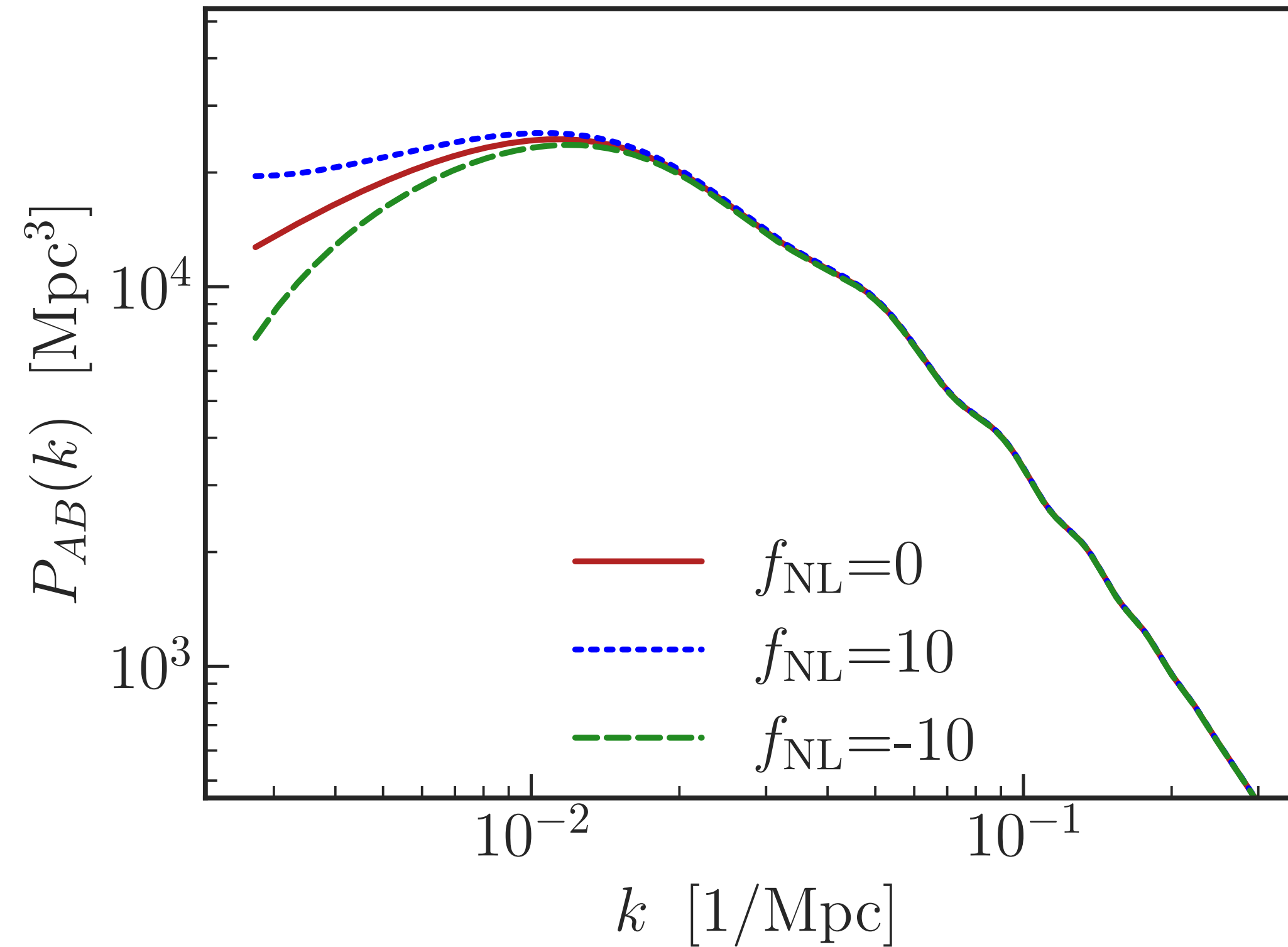
The power spectrum

$$P_{tt'}(k, z, \mu) = \left[b_{1,t}(z) + b_{\phi,t}(z) \mathcal{M}^{-1}(k, z) f_{\text{NL}} + f(z) \mu^2 \right] \left[b_{1,t'}(z) + b_{\phi,t'}(z) \mathcal{M}^{-1}(k, z) f_{\text{NL}} + f(z) \mu^2 \right] P_{\text{m}}(k) \frac{2 c^2 k^2 T(k) D(z)}{3 \Omega_{\text{m}} H_0^2}$$



The power spectrum

$$P_{tt'}(k, z, \mu) = \left[b_{1,t}(z) + b_{\phi,t}(z) \mathcal{M}^{-1}(k, z) f_{\text{NL}} + f(z) \mu^2 \right] \left[b_{1,t'}(z) + b_{\phi,t'}(z) \mathcal{M}^{-1}(k, z) f_{\text{NL}} + f(z) \mu^2 \right] P_{\text{m}}(k)$$



General setup

In collaboration with S. Camera,
R.Maartens
[arXiv:2307.00058]

Galaxy survey

- Stage-IV spectroscopic survey
- Redshift range covered with different ELG types [Fonseca, Camera (2020)]
- Flux limit: $F_c = 2 \times 10^{-16} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^2$
- Sky coverage: $f_{\text{sky}} = 0.36$
- Shot noise

HI intensity mapping survey

- SKAO-like survey
- Sky coverage: $f_{\text{sky}} = 0.48$
- Beam damping
- Simulated signal loss at low k_{\parallel}
- Thermal noise

-
- 12 redshift bins for $z \in [0.85, 4.0]$

- 10 k bins for $k \in [k_{\min}(z), k_{\max}(z)]$
 - $k_{\min}(z) = 2 \pi V^{-1/3}(z)$
 - $k_{\max}(z) = 0.08 (1 + z)^{2/(2 + n_s)} h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$

Multi-tracer technique

- Large scales: cosmic variance limited
- Multi-tracer technique: combination of independent tracers of the same underlying matter distribution to overcome cosmic variance [Seljak (2008)]

- Data vector

$$\mathbf{P} = \left\{ P_{gg}, P_{gH}, P_{HH} \right\}$$

- Analytical covariance matrix [Karagiannis et al. (2024)]

$$\text{Cov}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{P}) = \frac{2}{N_m} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{P}_{gg}^2 & \tilde{P}_{gg}\tilde{P}_{gH} & \tilde{P}_{gH}^2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(\tilde{P}_{gg}\tilde{P}_{HH} + \tilde{P}_{gH}^2 \right) & \tilde{P}_{gH}\tilde{P}_{HH} & \\ & & \tilde{P}_{HH}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

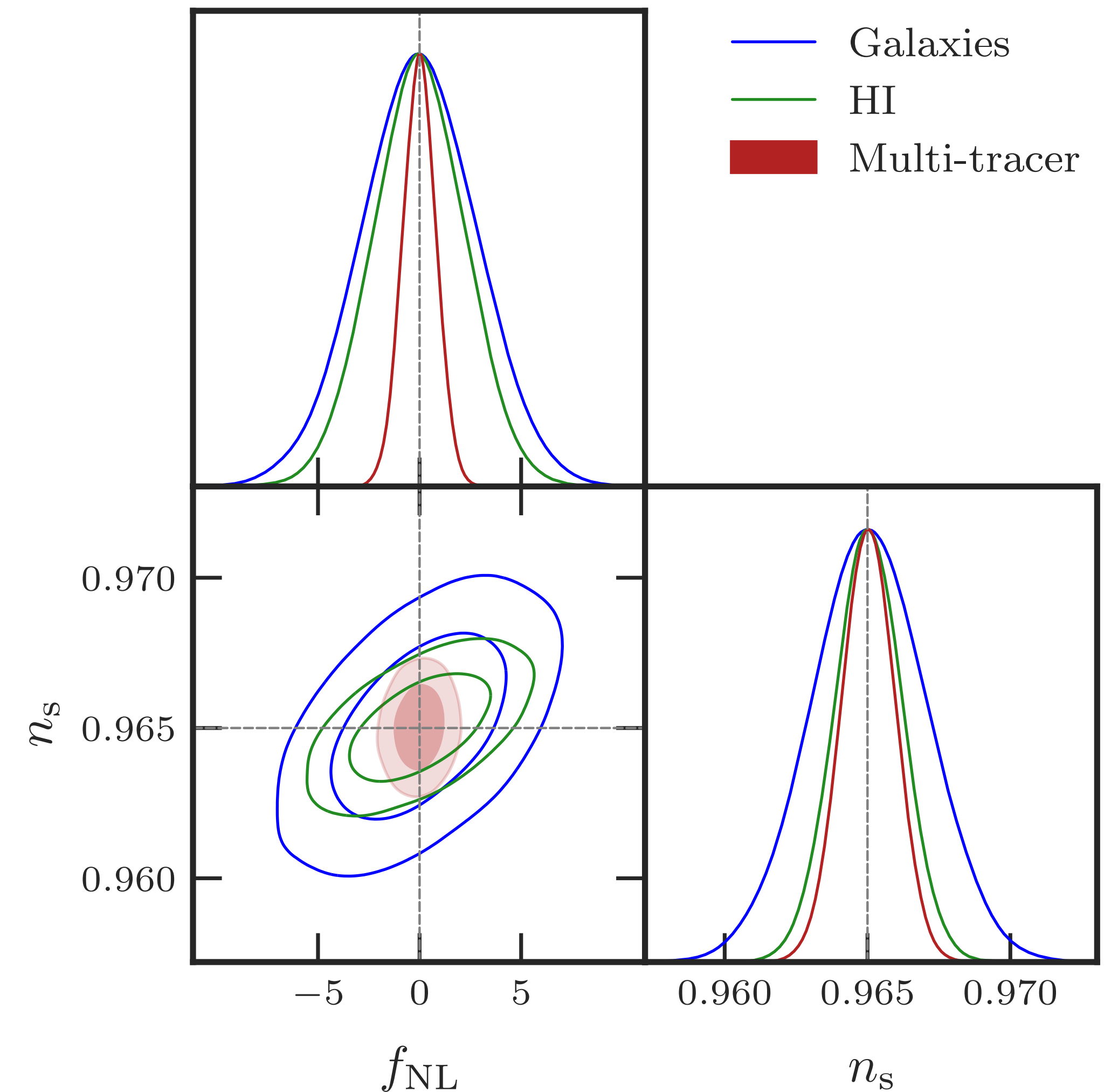
$$\tilde{P}_{tt'} = P_{tt'} + P_{tt'}^{\text{noise}} \delta_{tt'}$$

- Multi-tracer likelihood [Viljoen et al. (2020)]

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{MT}}^{\text{tot}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{MT}}^{\text{overlap}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{gg}}^{\text{non-overlap}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{HH}}^{\text{non-overlap}}$$

Analysis and results

- Free parameters: $\{f_{\text{NL}}, n_s, b_{1,g}(z), b_{1,H}(z)\}$
- All fiducial parameters recovered and constrained
- Constraining power more than doubled with respect to the single-tracer analyses
- Marginalized uncertainty on f_{NL} from multi-tracer analysis: $\sigma_{f_{\text{NL}}} = 0.76$
 - Constraints on the dynamics of the primordial Universe
 - Discrimination between inflationary models



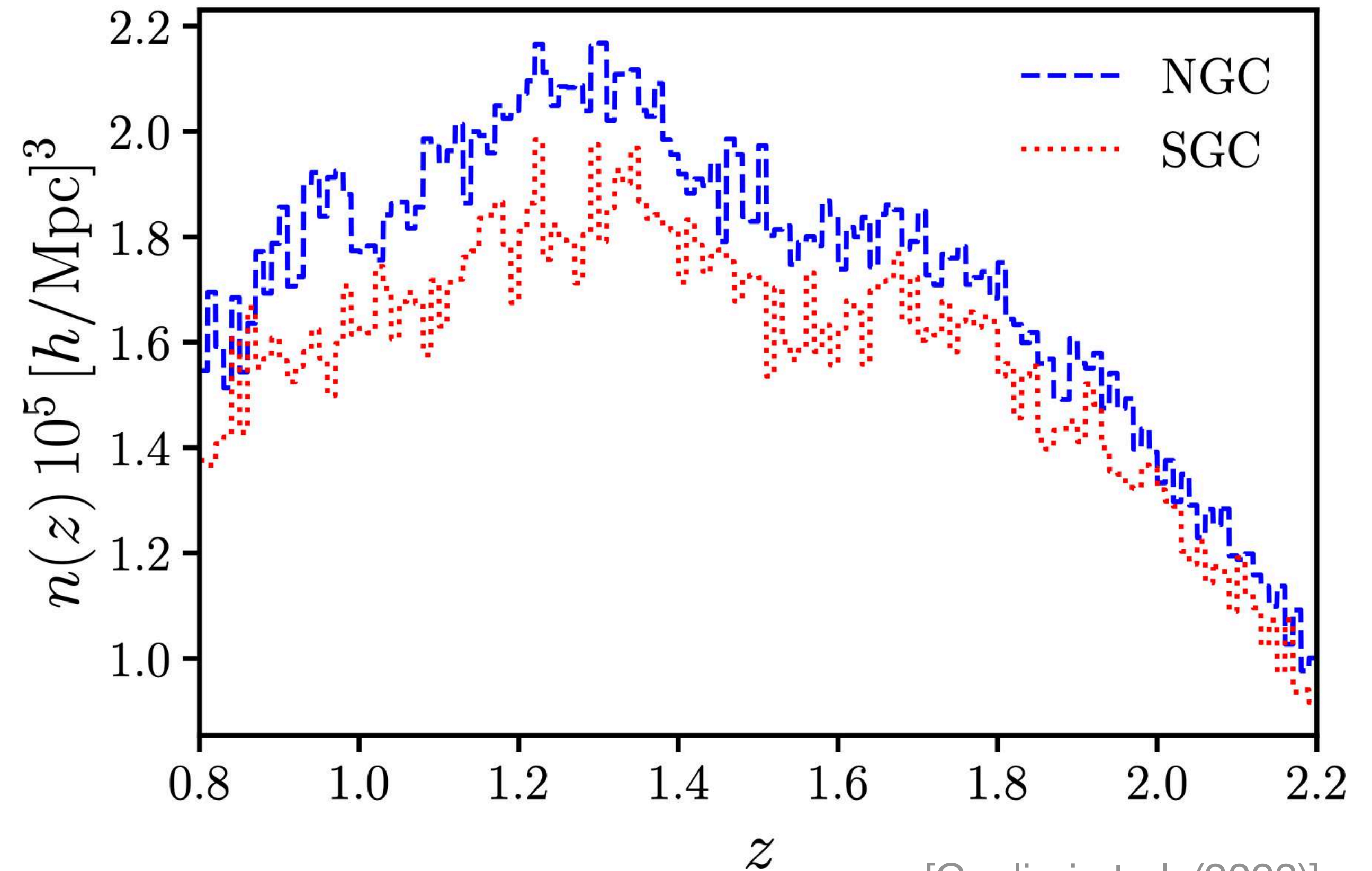
[MBS, Camera, Maartens (2024)]

Let's move to data!

In collaboration with M. S. Cagliari,
K. Pardede, G. D'Amico, E. Castorina
[arXiv:2502.14758]

eBOSS DR16 quasar sample

- High redshift sample: $0.8 < z < 2.2$
- 343708 quasars in total
- Two disjoint patches:
 - North Galactic Cap (NGC): 2924 deg^2
 - South Galactic Cap (SGC): 1884 deg^2
- Linear weight for angular systematics



[Cagliari et al. (2023)]

[Ross et al. (2020), Lyke et al. (2020)]

Measurements

Power spectrum monopole

- Linear k -bins
 - $3.75 \times 10^{-3} < k [h/\text{Mpc}] < 0.25$
 - $\Delta k = k_f$
- FKP weights: $P(k) \propto \langle \delta_{\text{FKP}}(k) \delta_{\text{FKP}}(-k) \rangle$
 - $w_{\text{FKP}}(z) = \frac{1}{1 + n(\bar{z})P_{\text{fid}}}$
- Optimal weights: $P(k) \propto \langle \tilde{\delta}(k) \delta_0(-k) \rangle$
 - $\tilde{w}(z) = b(z) - p$
 - $w_0(z) = D(z) \left[b(z) + \frac{f(z)}{3} \right]$

Bispectrum monopole

- All triangle configurations
 - $0.0057 < k [h/\text{Mpc}] < 0.075$
 - $\Delta k = 3k_f$
- FKP weights: w_{FKP}
- Data compression through Single Value Decomposition

$$\tilde{B} = B \cdot R$$

$[N_{\text{SVD}}]$ $[N_{\text{tri}}]$
 $[N_{\text{tri}}, N_{\text{SVD}}]$

$$N_{\text{SVD}} = 9$$

Analysis

- Power spectrum and bispectrum joint analysis
- $P_{0,q_{\text{SO}}}(k)$ and $B_{0,q_{\text{SO}}}(k)$ both modeled at tree level
- Corrections to the model (both for $P_{0,q_{\text{SO}}}(k)$ and $B_{0,q_{\text{SO}}}(k)$)
 - Window convolution
 - Integral constraints
- Full volume analysis: computation of the effective redshift for $P_{0,q_{\text{SO}}}(k)$ and $B_{0,q_{\text{SO}}}(k)$
- NGC and SGC separately and then jointly

[Wilson et al. (2015), Beutler et al. (2019), de Mattia et al. (2019)]

Analysis

- Covariance matrix estimated from the EZ realistic mocks
- Analysis performed using Hamiltonian Monte Carlo chains (HMC)
- Free parameters: $\{f_{\text{NL}}, b_1^P, b_1^B, b_2, b_{s^2}, \text{FoG}, \text{SN}\}$

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Wide uniform prior

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Linear bias for $P_{0,\text{qso}}(k)$ and $B_{0,\text{qso}}(k_1, k_2, k_3)$:
correlated priors

Analysis

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Second order biases: uniform priors

Analysis

- Covariance matrix estimated from the EZ realistic mocks
- Analysis performed using Hamiltonian Monte Carlo chains (HMC)
- Free parameters: $\{f_{\text{NL}}, b_1^P, b_1^B, b_2, b_{s^2}, \text{FoG}, \text{SN}\}$

Finger of God parameters: uniform priors

1 for $P_{0,\text{qso}}(k)$ + 1 for $B_{0,\text{qso}}(k_1, k_2, k_3)$

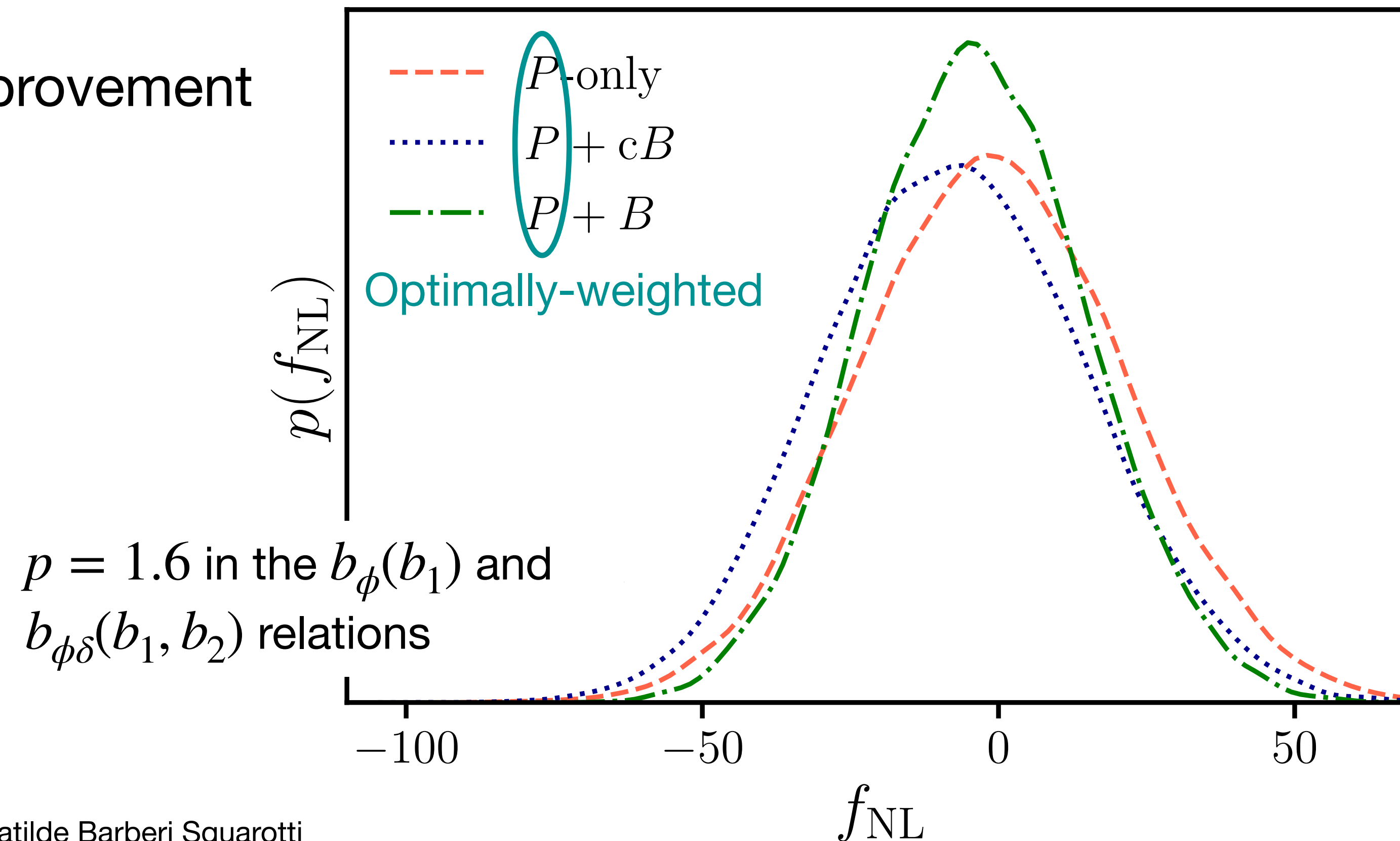
Analysis

- Covariance matrix estimated from the EZ realistic mocks
- Analysis performed using Hamiltonian Monte Carlo chains (HMC)
- Free parameters: $\{f_{\text{NL}}, b_1^P, b_1^B, b_2, b_{s^2}, \text{FoG}, \text{SN}\}$ Shot Noise parameters: uniform priors
 - 1 scale independent SN parameter for $P_{0,\text{qso}}(k)$
 - 1 scale independent SN parameter for $B_{0,\text{qso}}(k_1, k_2, k_3)$
 - 1 scale dependent SN parameter for $B_{0,\text{qso}}(k_1, k_2, k_3)$

Results

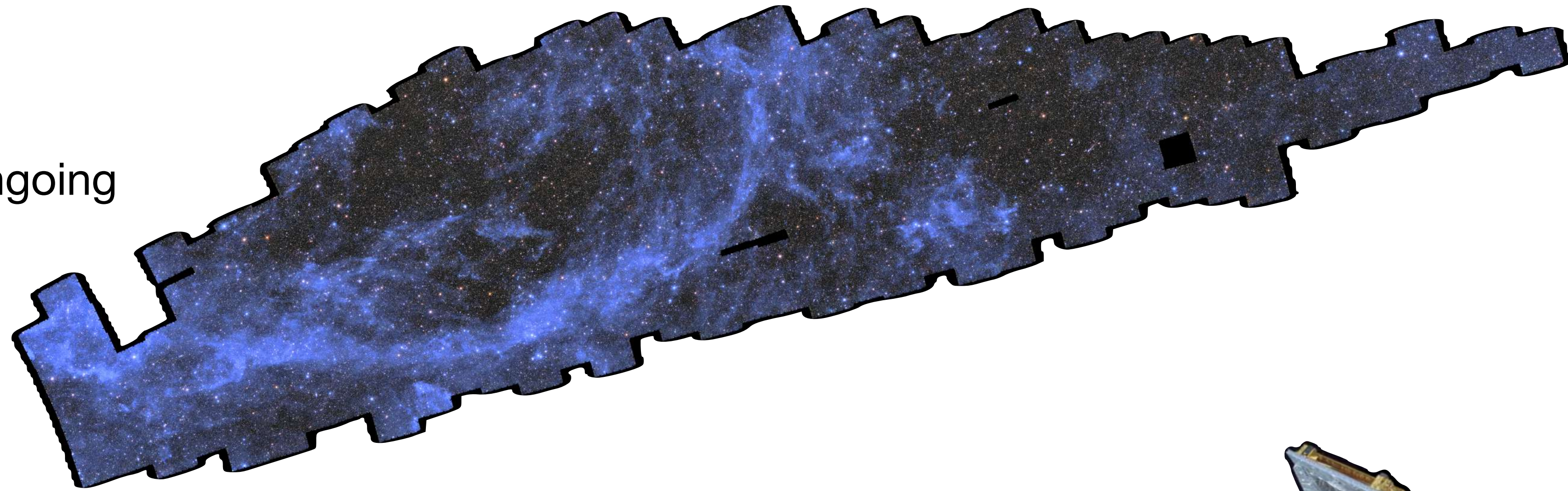
- We reach $\sigma_{f_{\text{NL}}} \sim 13$, with an improvement up to $\sim 16\%$ with respect to the same analysis performed with P only
- Including the bispectrum with $\Delta k = 3k_f$ rebinning is more constraining than the compressed bispectrum
- The sample is noise dominated: limited improvement with respect to forecasts

		$\sigma(f_{\text{NL}})$
P only		15.5
P+cB	N_{SVD}=9	15.5
P+B		13



Towards radio-optical synergies

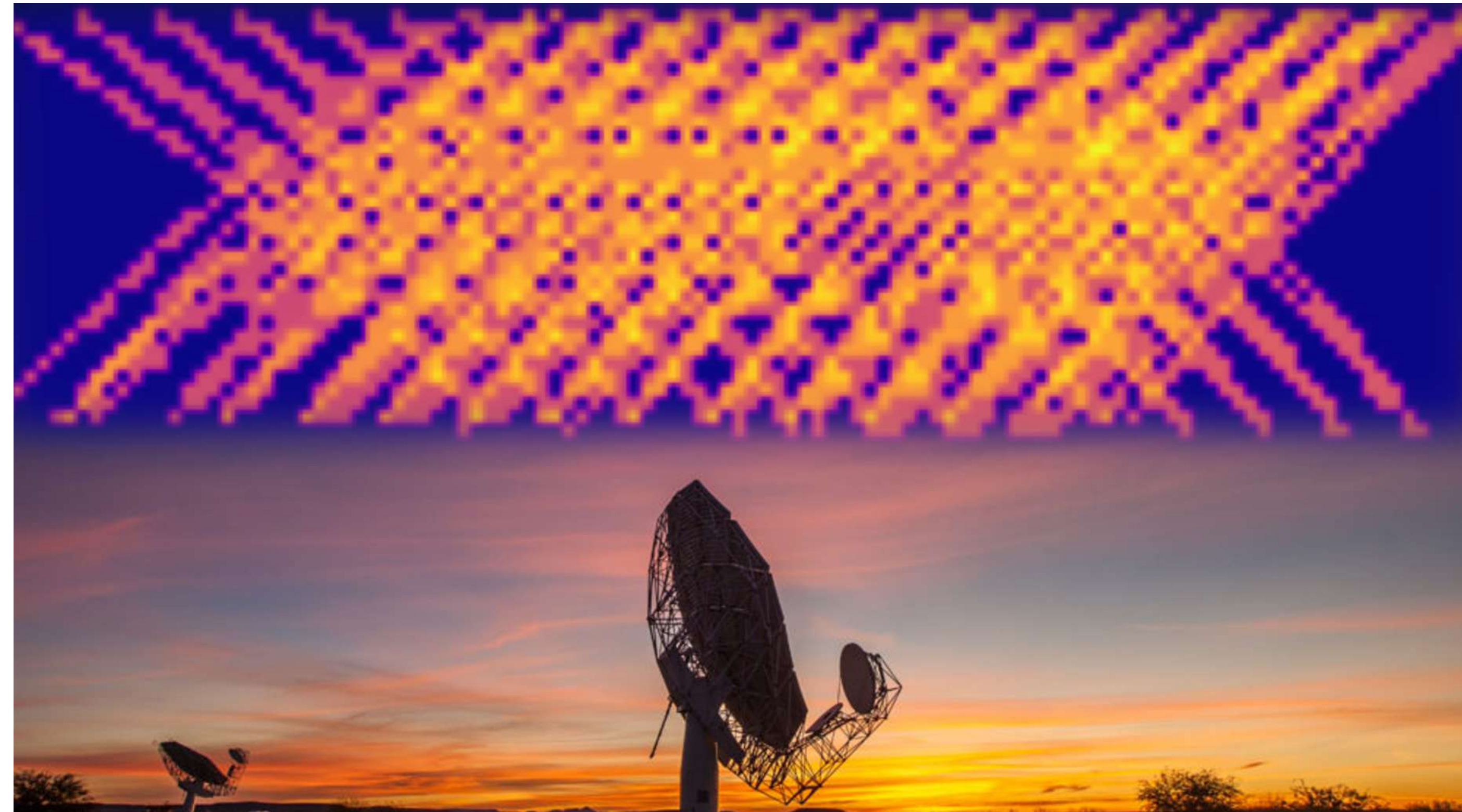
- Spectroscopic surveys
 - DESI observations and analysis ongoing
 - Euclid started surveying the sky



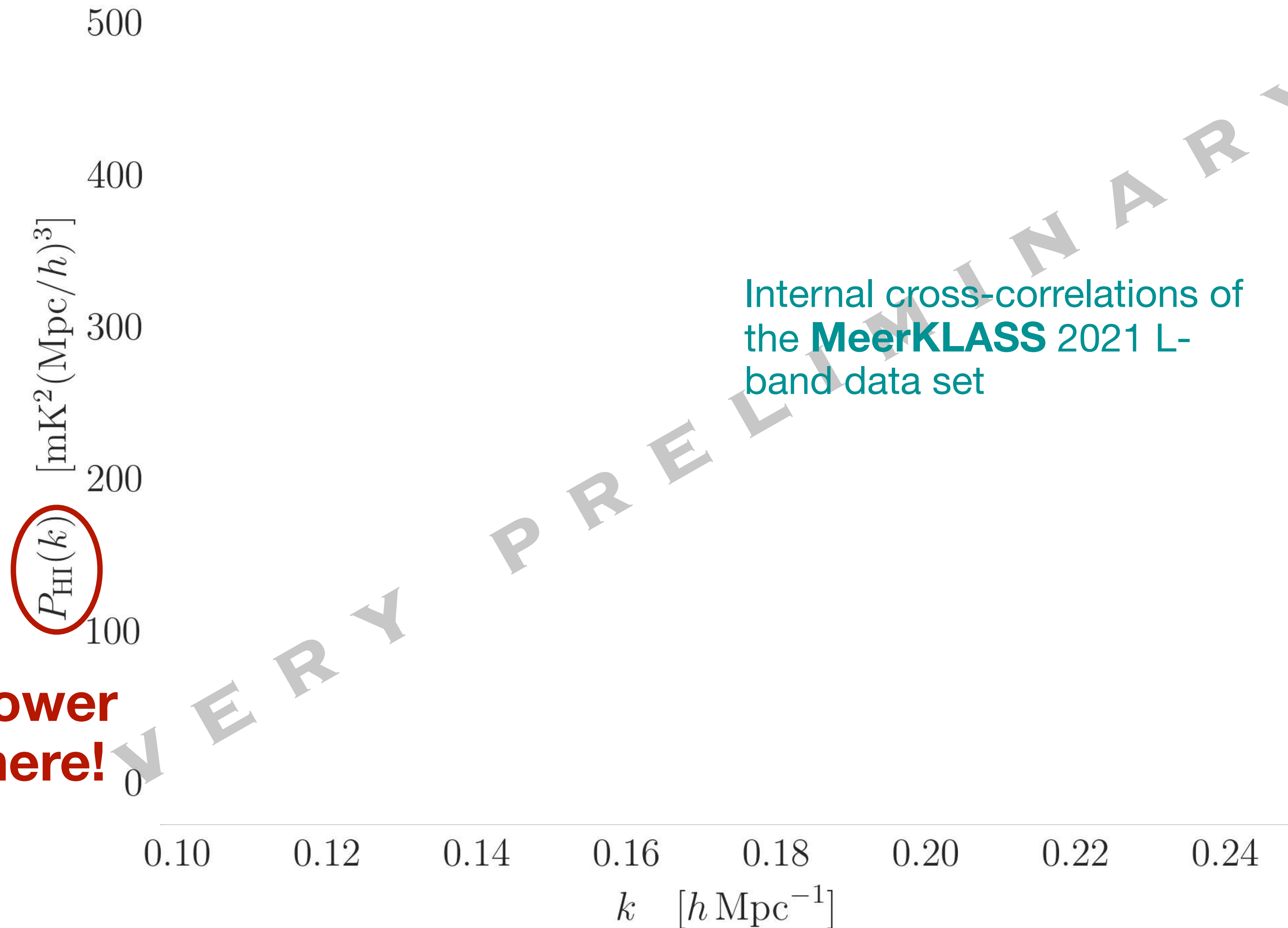
Credits: ESA, Euclid Consortium

Towards radio-optical synergies

- Spectroscopic surveys
 - DESI observations and analysis ongoing
 - Euclid started surveying the sky
- HI intensity mapping
 - SKAO precursors taking data and setting the stage for the SKAO (e.g. MeerKLASS)



Towards radio-optical synergies



The HI auto-power spectrum is there!