# Chiara Moretti Pierluigi Monaco

with S. Mozzon, E. Munari, M. Baldi, M. Raveri, B. Hu, A. Silvestri, G. Papadomanolakis Extending approximate methods to generate halo catalogs with modified gravity

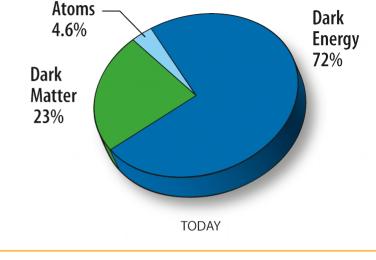




### The standard cosmological model

#### ΛCDM model:

- based on GR;
- accelerated expansion = ∧
  - $\Lambda$  (theory) >>  $\Lambda$  (observed).



Alternative: GR is not the correct theory for gravity on cosmological scales → Modified Gravity models

- specific signatures on cosmological observables;
- small effects (not yet detectable)

Largest scales: GR modified, expansion accelerates without need of  $\Lambda$ ;

Intermediate scales: gravity modified by presence of fifth force;

Small scales: MG is screened, GR recovered

### **Approximate methods**

Estimate cosmological parameters → need large number of simulated galaxy catalogs

- N-body simulations → model NL scales, but computationally expensive
- Approximate methods → fast, allow to explore cosmological parameter space and compute covariance matrices

#### PINOCCHIO code:

- LPT + ellipsoidal collapse
- ~10³ times faster than full
  N-body simulation

GOAL: extend PINOCCHIO to MG theories

Formulating+implementing both LPT & ellipsoidal collapse for MG

## Lagrangian perturbation theory

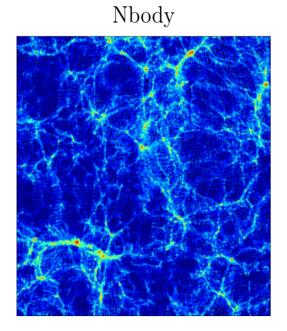
Used to displace particles:

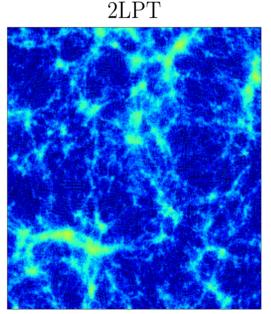
$$\vec{x} = \vec{q} + \nabla \phi(\vec{q}, t)$$

In GR time can be factored out:

$$\phi^{(1)}(\vec{q},t) = D_1(t) \ \phi^{(1)}(\vec{q},t_{in})$$

$$\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 2H\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)D_1(t) = -4\pi G\rho D_1(t)$$





Munari+17

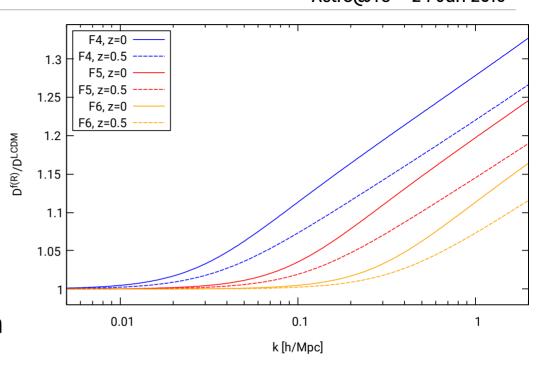
Modified Poisson eq.:

$$-\frac{k^2}{a^2}\Psi = 4\pi G\bar{\rho}\mu(k,a)\delta_k$$

 $-\frac{1}{a^2}\Psi - \frac{1}{a^2}\Psi - \frac{$ 

$$\phi^{(1)}(\vec{k},t) = D_1(\mathbf{k},t)\phi^{(1)}(\vec{k},t_{in})$$

- First order: separate time for each Fourier mode:
- Second order: growth rate depends on triangle configurations in Fourier space



$$\phi^{(2)}(\vec{k},t) = -\frac{1}{2k^2} \int \frac{d^3k_1 d^3k_2}{(2\pi)^3} \delta_D(\vec{k} - \vec{k}_{12}) \delta^{(1)}(\vec{k}_1, t_{in}) \delta^{(1)}(\vec{k}_2, t_{in}) D_2(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, t)$$

Solve for all possible triangles

Find approximation for D<sub>2</sub>(k,a)

#### Second order: full solution

For f(R) we can take advantage of FFTs to compute the full solution:

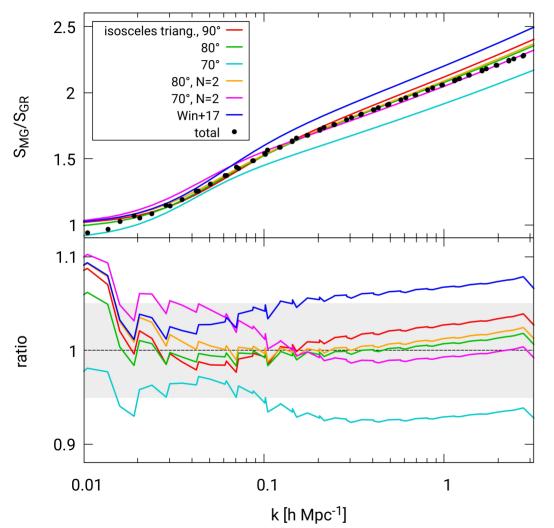
$$\begin{split} &\left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} + 2H\frac{d}{dt} - 4\pi G\rho\mu(k,a)\right) \operatorname{FT}\left[\phi_{,ii}^{(2)}(\vec{q},a)\right](\vec{k},a) = \\ &= 4\pi G\rho \operatorname{FT}\left[\phi_{,ij}^{(1)}\phi_{,ji}^{(1)} + \frac{1}{3a^2}\phi_{,ij}^{(1)}\left(\operatorname{IFT}\left[\frac{\delta^{(1)}(\vec{k},a)}{\Pi(k,a)}\right]\right)_{,ji}\right](\vec{k},a) + \\ &- 2\pi G\rho\mu(k,a) \operatorname{FT}\left[\phi_{,ii}^{(1)}\phi_{,jj}^{(1)} + \phi_{,ij}^{(1)}\phi_{,ji}^{(1)}\right](\vec{k},a) + \\ &+ \left(\frac{8\pi G\rho}{3}\right)^2 \frac{M_2(a)}{12} \frac{k^2/a^2}{\Pi(k,a)} \operatorname{FT}\left[\left(\operatorname{IFT}\left[\frac{\delta^{(1)}(\vec{k},a)}{\Pi(k,a)}\right]\right)^2\right](\vec{k},a) + \\ &+ \frac{8\pi G\rho}{3} \frac{m^2(a)}{2a^2} \frac{1}{\Pi(k,a)} \operatorname{FT}\left[-2\phi_{,ij}^{(1)}\left(\operatorname{IFT}\left[\frac{\delta^{(1)}(\vec{k},a)}{\Pi(k,a)}\right]\right)_{,ij} - \\ &- \phi_{,iij}^{(1)}\left(\operatorname{IFT}\left[\frac{\delta^{(1)}(\vec{k},a)}{\Pi(k,a)}\right]\right)_{,j}\right](\vec{k},a) \end{split}$$

Second order eq. of motion + Poisson

Scalar field self interaction (screening)

Frame lagging

### LPT + Modified gravity: Second Order



• Find D2(k,t):

$$\phi^{(2)}(\vec{k},t) = D_2(k,t)\phi^{(2)}(\vec{k},t_{in})$$

• Compute source term of differential eq. for the displacement field;

- Divide by GR source term to factor out dependence on  $\vec{k}$  ;
- Compare to different triangle configurations → find the best match to the full solution.

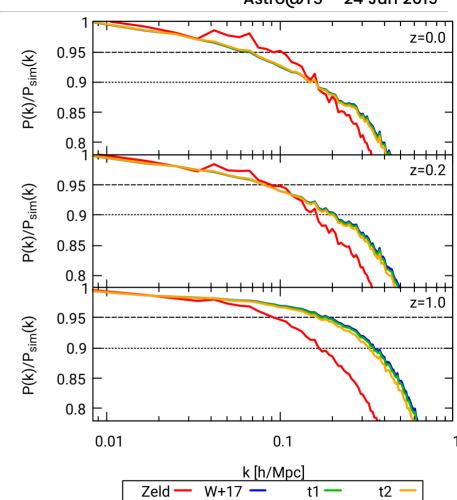
# Comparison with N-body simulations

Chiara Moretti Astro@TS – 24 Jun 2019

Test our approximation against N-body sim run with Hu-Sawicki f(R) (MG-GADGET, DUSTGRAIN pathfinder simulations, Giocoli+18)

> L =750 Mpc/h 768<sup>3</sup> particles Mp ~  $8 \cdot 10^{10}$  Msun

Halos constructed using membership of the simulation (as in Munari+17)

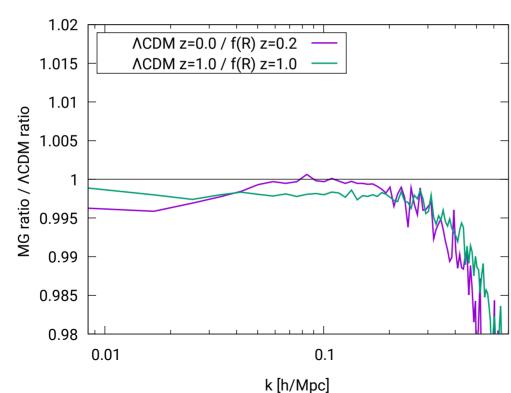


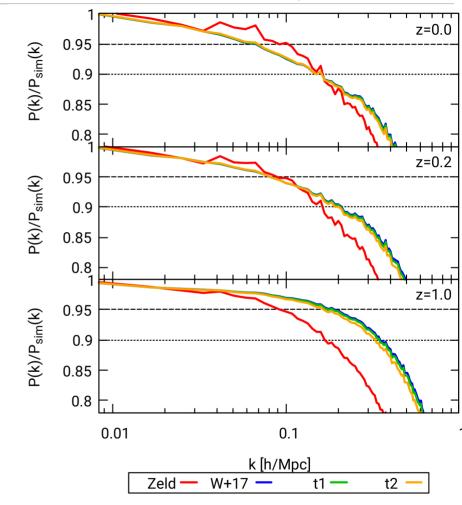
Moretti+19, in prep.

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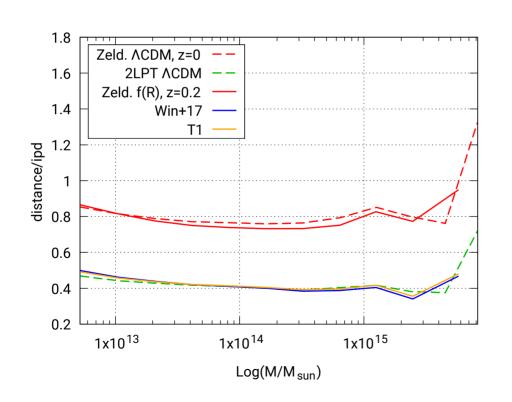


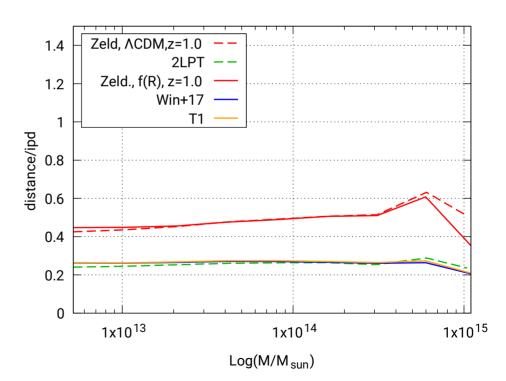


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## Summary & conclusions

- Extend PINOCCHIO to MG models, focus on f(R);
- New approach to compute full solution for 2LPT displacement field;
- Find best triangle configuration to match second order growth rate (+ quantify deviation from full solution).
  - We can recover halo P(k) within 10% up to mildly NL scales (k~0.2 h/Mpc);
    Moretti+19, in prep.
  - Halo positions recovered with same accuracy as in ΛCDM;
  - PINOCCHIO + MG can be used to produce many realizations, to compute covariance matrices and explore cosmological parameter space → constrain beyond ΛCDM cosmologies

#### Work in progress:

- ellipsoidal collapse → compute coll. time and group particles in halos
- third order LPT