

When do cosmic peaks, filaments or walls merge? A theory of critical events in a multi-scale landscape arXiv:2003.04413

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Introduction

New Horizon collaboration

- Unique time in terms of data... DESI, *Euclid*, LSST → millions of datapoints to play with!
 - Better "halo" model to understand data (White 78, Cooray&Sheth 2002)
 - Origin of spin alignment? Origin of spin of galaxies?
 - Origin of scatter in star-to-halo ratio?
 - Origin of morphology diversity?
 - Extract relevant information about cosmic web (CW)





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⇒ Need a way to encode evolution of anisotropy leading to structure formation...

- Unique in terms of (numerical) experiment → exascale, *i.e.* billions of datapoints to generate
 - How to not be trampled by amount of data?
 - How to compare to observations?
 - What matters and what does not?





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⇒ Need a way to encode evolution of anisotropy leading to structure formation... ... in a compact way





Make predictions in the initial conditions?



Critical event theory

- Proto-halos ~ maxima
- Proto-filaments ~ filament saddle points
- Proto-walls ~ wall-saddle point
- Proto-voids
 - ~ minima





Dark matter density in numerical simulation.

Early time

Late time

[Peak-patch picture: BBKS+86] [Skeleton theory: Pogosyan+09, ...]

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Critical points:

N-dimensional field \rightarrow compressed in finite set of points in *N* dim at scale *R*





Dark matter density in numerical simulation.

[Peak-patch picture: BBKS+86] [Skeleton theory: Pogosyan+09, ...]

Early

CITII



BBKS (peak theory):

Halos form out of peaks High $\delta \rightarrow$ early formation High $R \rightarrow$ high mass

 $\Rightarrow multi-scale analysis (different R) \\ \rightarrow mass as a function of time$

X Answer depends on scale considered

× Continuous information (*i.e.* M(z))



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 \Rightarrow Spot peaks disappearing

- Scale intrisic to theory!
- ✓ Efficient compression (*i.e.* (M(z), z))
- Applicable to peaks, filaments, walls, voids



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Destruction critical events \rightarrow predictors for mergers

Mean density field near a critical event



interactive viz



interactive viz



interactive viz

Net merger rates in 3D

$$n_{\rm me}^{(j)} = \frac{R}{\tilde{R}^2 R_*^3} C_{\rm odd} C_{j,\rm even} ,$$

$$C_{3,\text{even}}(\nu) = \sum_{i=5,6,9} c_{3,i} \exp\left(-\frac{\nu^2}{2(1-5\gamma^2/i)}\right),$$

$$C_{2,\text{even}}(\nu) = c_{2,6} \exp\left(-\frac{\nu^2}{2(1-5\gamma^2/6)}\right),$$

$$C_{1,\text{even}}(\nu) = C_{3,\text{even}}(-\nu),$$
(39)

with

$$\begin{split} c_{3,5} &= \frac{3\sqrt{5}\gamma\nu\sqrt{1-\gamma^2}\left(275\gamma^4+30\gamma^2\left(2\nu^2-23\right)+351\right)}{\pi\sqrt{2\pi}\left(9-5\gamma^2\right)^4} \,, \\ c_{3,6} &= -\frac{\mathrm{erf}\left(\frac{\gamma\nu}{\sqrt{2(1-\gamma^2)(6-5\gamma^2)}}\right)+1}{\sqrt{5}\pi\sqrt{6-5\gamma^2}} \,, \quad c_{2,6} &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}\pi\sqrt{6-5\gamma^2}} \,, \\ c_{3,9} &= \frac{\mathrm{erf}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}\gamma\nu}{\sqrt{(1-\gamma^2)(9-5\gamma^2)}}\right)+1}{4\pi\sqrt{5}\left(9-5\gamma^2\right)^{5/2}} \times \\ &\left(\frac{3600\gamma^4\nu^4}{\left(9-5\gamma^2\right)^2} + \frac{120\gamma^2\left(27-35\gamma^2\right)\nu^2}{9-5\gamma^2} + 575\gamma^4 - 1230\gamma^2 + 783\right). \end{split}$$



Net merger rate for peaks (P), filaments (F) and walls (W).

Take home messages:

1) We can compute merger rates in the initial conditions...

- 2) ... and measure them in GRF data cubes...
- 3) ... and all of that agree!

Results

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How does **connectivity** evolve with cosmic web? Why 3 filaments?



How does **connectivity** evolve with cosmic web? Why 3 filaments?

 \rightarrow Rely on random realisation + filamentary constrain + numerical estimator















At fixed smoothing scale, in nodes

- more halo mergers,
- less filament mergers,
- <u>growing</u> towards higher connectivity, than in voids.



Conclusions / discussion

Conclusion

Key points:

- Describes full change of topology of galactic infall (+ consistent w/ connectivity)
 - ➔ Halo mergers
 - → Filament mergers + wall (or void) mergers
- ✓ Very efficient compression
 - → 3D continuous space \rightarrow <u>finite</u> set of points in 4D

Achievements

- Derived theoretical expectations
- Can be used in numerical simulations
- Extension to non-linearities (modified gravity or non-linear Universe)
- Many applications:
 - ✓ Study of assembly bias
 - Merger rates in mass, time space
 - ✓ Alternative cosmological probe

Future

- One-to-one mapping in simulations? Nucleation? Assign mass and time?
- Input to machine learning / halo model







Position



Position



Position



Position



Number count derived from $PDF(\delta, \nabla \delta, \nabla \nabla \delta, \nabla \nabla \delta)$ Critical point condition – 10 variables



Critical point condition - 10 variables





Merger rate at **fixed** final mass around filament



Halo merger excess density

Filament merger excess density



with

$$C_{\text{odd}} = \frac{\hat{\gamma} + 3\hat{\gamma}^2 \tan^{-1}(3\hat{\gamma})}{4\pi^2}, \text{ given } \hat{\gamma} = \sqrt{1 - \tilde{\gamma}^2}.$$

Connectivity and critical events – 3+1D case



Typical evolution of the connectivity and corresponding critical points.

Comparison with N-body simulations



Analytical prediction of number counts at first-order in non-gaussianity.

Conclusions

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Cosmic web does **influence** dark matter halo & galaxy formation

- <u>Large-scale filament</u> \rightarrow explain part of assembly bias signal
- Within Lagrangian patch → growing higher connectivity close to nodes

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- <u>Galactic scales</u> \rightarrow large-scale angular momentum transported to inner regions \rightarrow gravity-driven
- Cosmic web evolution best described in terms of
- <u>Critical events:</u>
 - \rightarrow halo mergers,
 - \rightarrow filament mergers,
 - \rightarrow wall mergers.



- Tidal interactions \rightarrow extend constrained excursion set theory
 - → *constrained* ellipsoidal collapse?

[Hahn & Paranjape 14; Ludlow+14; Castorina+16; Ramakrishnan+19]

- Predict galaxy morphology *from initial conditions*
 - \rightarrow use augmented merger tree (with filament & wall mergers)?

[Extending SAMs, see Benson+10 for review]

- \rightarrow use machine learning; critical points as *compression* of information
- Galactic properties
 - \rightarrow filament merger \Rightarrow spin flip *via* cold flows?
 - \rightarrow control galactic spin from initial conditions?

[Roth+16; Rey&Pontzen 17]

 \rightarrow control AGN activity from initial conditions?

[Porqueres+18; Man+19; Huang+19]

Backup slides

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Accounting for Zel'dovich displacement



Constrained Excursion Set – quantitative results





Typical mass (top), specific accretion rate (middle) and formation redshift (bottom) in the direction of the void (left) and the filament (top).

Connectivity and critical events – 2+1D case



Typical evolution of the connectivity and corresponding critical points.

Monte Carlo tracers



• *M*_{ij}:

• M:

- Mass flux between cells
- Newly-created star mass
- Stellar feedback
- Black hole accretion

- Cell mass
- Cell mass
- Star mass
- Cell mass

Distribution of tracer particles





Gas tracer number density per cell mass bins

Star tracer particle number density per star mass bins

 \rightarrow Number density consistent with Poisson distribution

Torque along Lagrangian trajectory



Radius and mean torque magnitudes as a function of accretion time.



Acceleration profiles



Acceleration profiles of one halo for the hot (dark) and cold-accreted (light) gas.

Acceleration profiles





Force projections around one halo for the hot (top) and cold-accreted (bottom) gas.

Conclusion AM acquisition



AM of cold gas

- Amplitude conserved down to inner halo
- Alignment ------

AM of hot gas

- Amplitude conserved up to virial shock
- Alignment preserved down to inner halo