



The *Abdus Salam*  
International Centre for Theoretical Physics



2419-7

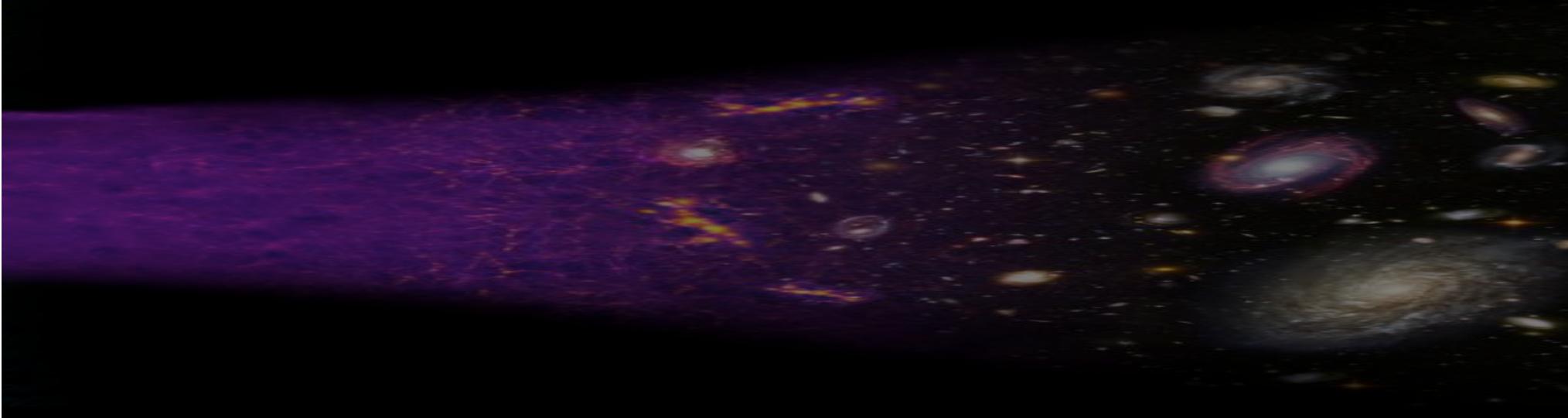
**Workshop on Large Scale Structure**

*30 July - 2 August, 2012*

**The WiggleZ Dark Energy Survey - Final Results (almost!)**

T. Davis

*University of Queensland*



# WiggleZ Final Results (almost!)

Tamara Davis  
University of Queensland  
*and the whole WiggleZ team*

# Overview

What is WiggleZ?

Cosmology Results I'll talk about

Distances using BAO

Paper 1:  $z = 0.6$

Paper 2:  $z=0.44, 0.6, 0.73$

Growth at high- $z$

$H(z)$  using Alcock-Paczynski

Paper 1: +SNe

Paper 2: +BAO

Homogeneity

Neutrinos

Paper 1: mass

Paper 2:  $N_{\text{eff}}$

Full  $P(k)$  analysis  
Data Release  
CosmoMC

Results I'll skip

2D BAO

Reconstruction

Non-Gaussianity  
with Higher-order  
clustering

Genus/Topology

Non-standard  
cosmologies

Variations in  $G$

# WiggleZ papers

Paper	Lead authors	Title: "The WiggleZ Dark Energy Survey:"	arXiv
BAO's at z=0.6	Blake, Davis, Poole, Parkinson et al., 2011	testing the cosmological model with baryon acoustic oscillations at $z= 0.6$	1105.2862
BAO's in 3 redshift bins	Blake, Kazin, Beutler, Davis, Parkinson, et al. 2011	mapping the distance-redshift relation with baryon acoustic oscillations	1108.2635
Growth in 4 redshift bins	Blake, et al. 2011	the growth rate of cosmic structure since redshift $z=0.9$	1104.2948
Alcock-Paczynski + SNe	Blake, Glazebrook, Davis, et al. 2011	measuring the cosmic expansion history using the Alcock-Paczynski test & distant Se	1108.2637
Alcock-Paczynski + BAO	Blake, et al. 2012	joint measurements of the expansion and growth history at $z < 1$	1204.3674
Homogeneity	Scrimgeour, Davis, Blake, James, Poole, Staveley-Smith et al. 2012	the transition to large-scale cosmic homogeneity	1205.6812
Neutrino mass	Riemer-Sørensen, Blake, Parkinson, Davis, et al. 2012	Cosmological neutrino mass constraint from blue high-redshift galaxies	1112.4940
Small-scale clustering	Blake, Jurek, et al. 2009	small-scale clustering of Lyman-break galaxies at $z < 1$	0901.2587
WiggleZ overview	Drinkwater, ++ et al. 2010	survey design and first data release	0911.4246
Blue galaxy intrinsic alignments	Mandelbaum et al. 2011	direct constraints on blue galaxy intrinsic alignments at intermediate redshifts	0911.5347
Selection function	Blake et al. 2011	the selection function and $z = 0.6$ galaxy power spectrum	1003.5721
Kinematics of luminous star-forming galaxies	Wisnioski, Glazebrook, Blake, Wyder, Martin, Poole, Sharp, Couch, Kacprzak, et al.	high-resolution kinematics of luminous star-forming galaxies	1107.3338
Galaxy evolution	Li, Yee, et al. 2012	Galaxy Evolution at $0.25 < z < 0.75$ Using the Second Red-Sequence Cluster Survey	1201.1013



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<b>In preparation</b>		<b>Nominal lead authors</b>	
Final data release and cosmology results		Parkinson, Riemer-Sørensen, Blake, Poole, Davis, et al.	
Number of neutrinos		Riemer-Sørensen, Parkinson, Davis, et al.	
BAO theory		Davis, Beutler, Blake, Parkinson, Scrimgeour et al.	
2D BAO's		Davis, Kazin, Blake, et al.	
Higher-order correlations		Marin et al.	
Growth – beyond standard cosmologies		Parkinson et al.	
Distances – beyond standard cosmologies		Peet, Davis, et al.	
Reconstruction		Kazin et al.	

# The WiggleZ Dark Energy Survey

## Five-year (final) results

High-z galaxy  
survey  
 $0.2 < z < 1.0$

238,000 blue  
galaxies

1 Gpc<sup>3</sup>

Observations  
**finished** 2011

Advantages:  
Low-bias  
High-redshift



### THE TEAM:

**UQ:** Michael Drinkwater,  
Tamara Davis, David  
Parkinson, Signe Riemer-  
Sorensen, Russell Jurek  
(now at ATNF)

**Swinburne:** Warrick  
Couch, Chris Blake, Karl  
Glazebrook, Greg Poole,  
Darren Croton, Eyal  
Kazin, Felipe Marin

**AAO:** Matthew Colless,  
Rob Sharp, Sarah Brough

**Sydney:** Scott Croom,  
Ben Jelliffe

**ANU:** Mike Pracy

**UBC:** David Woods

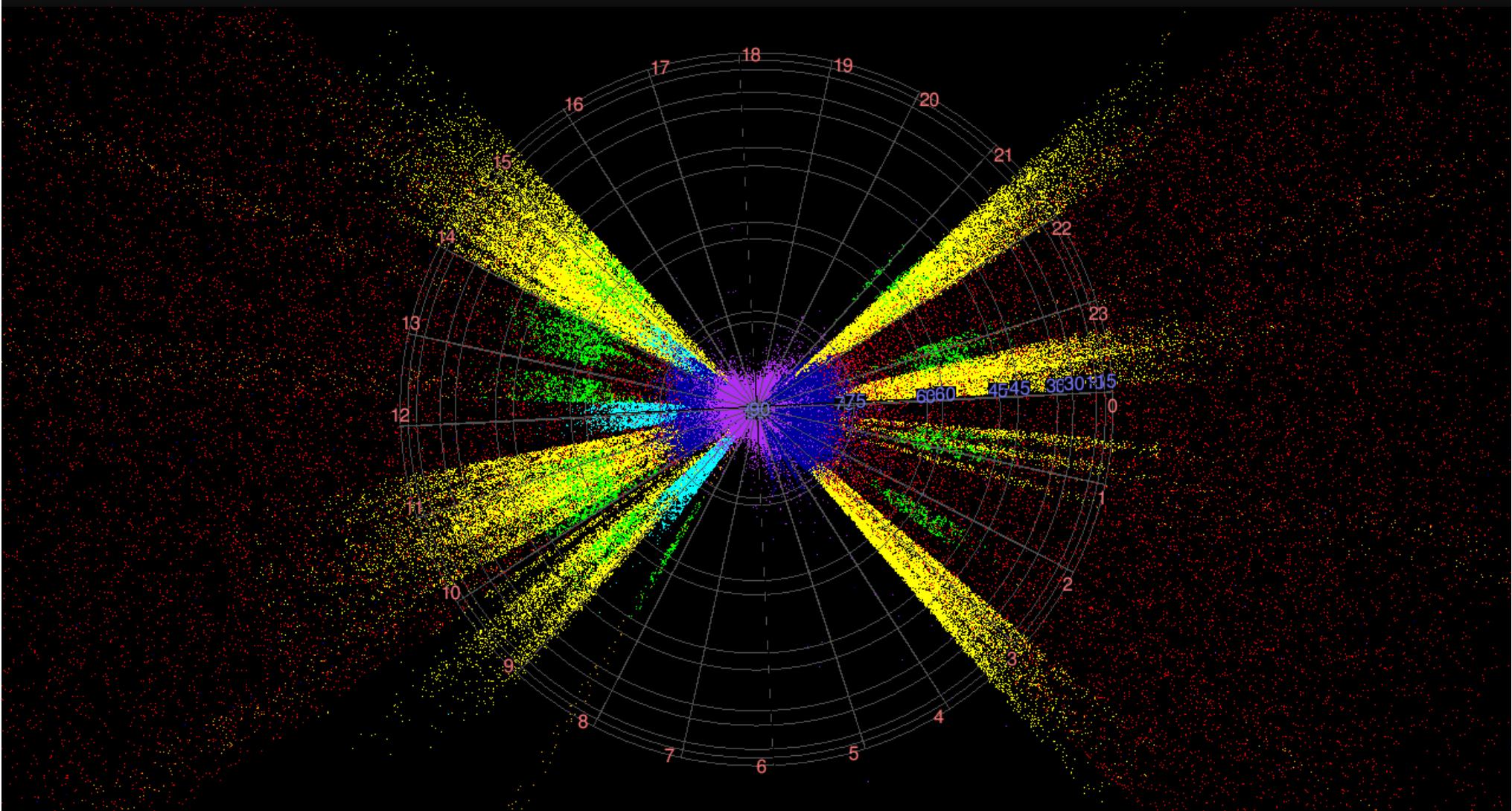
**Caltech:** Chris Martin,  
Ted Wyder

**Carnegie:** Barry Madore

Plus students and  
associate members

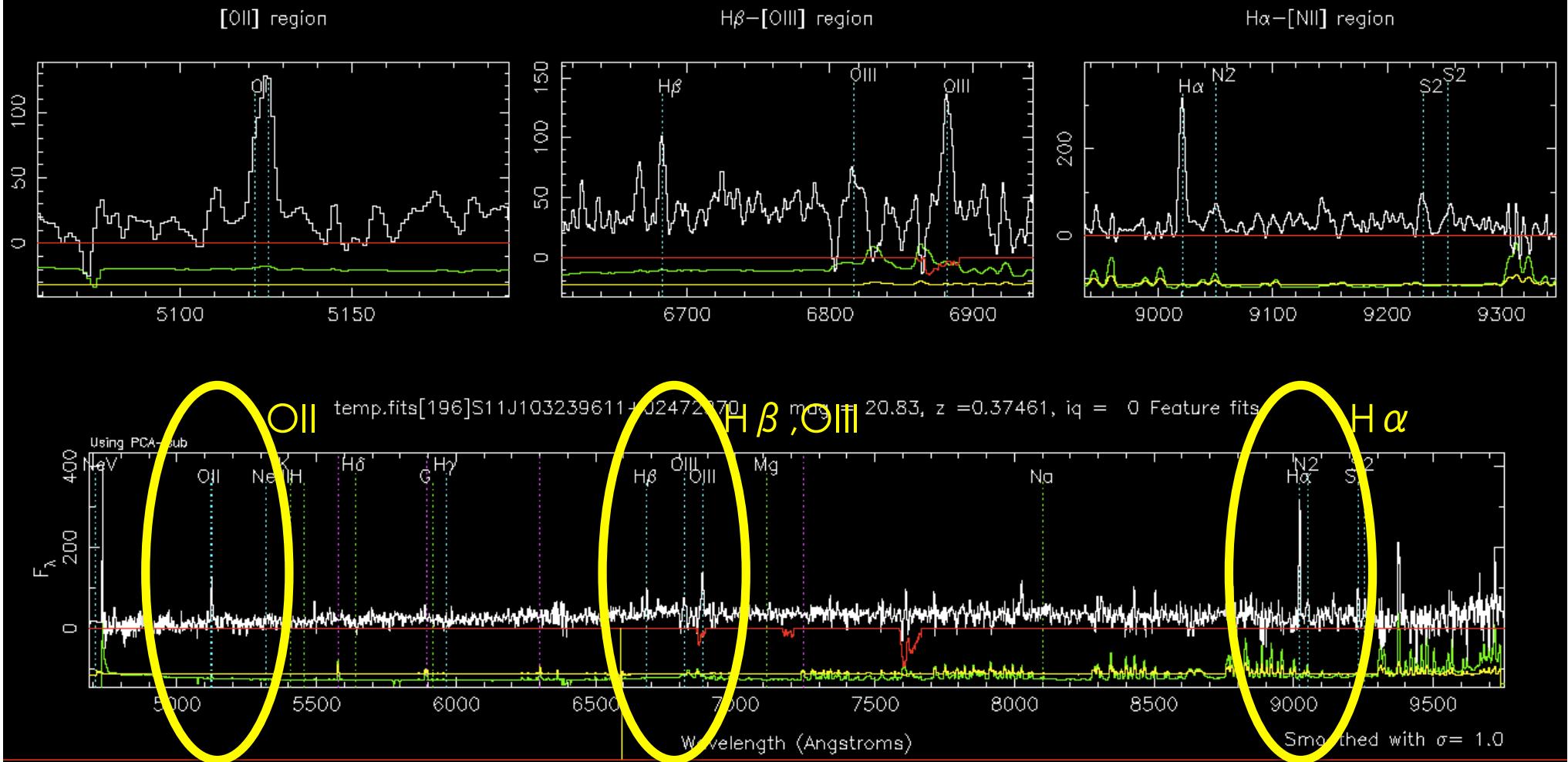
# WiggleZ survey fields (compared to other AAT surveys)

7 equatorial fields, each 100-200 deg<sup>2</sup>  
 $>9^\circ$  on side,  $\sim 3 \times$  BAO scale at  $z > 0.5$   
Physical size  $\sim 1300 \times 500 \times 500$  Mpc/h

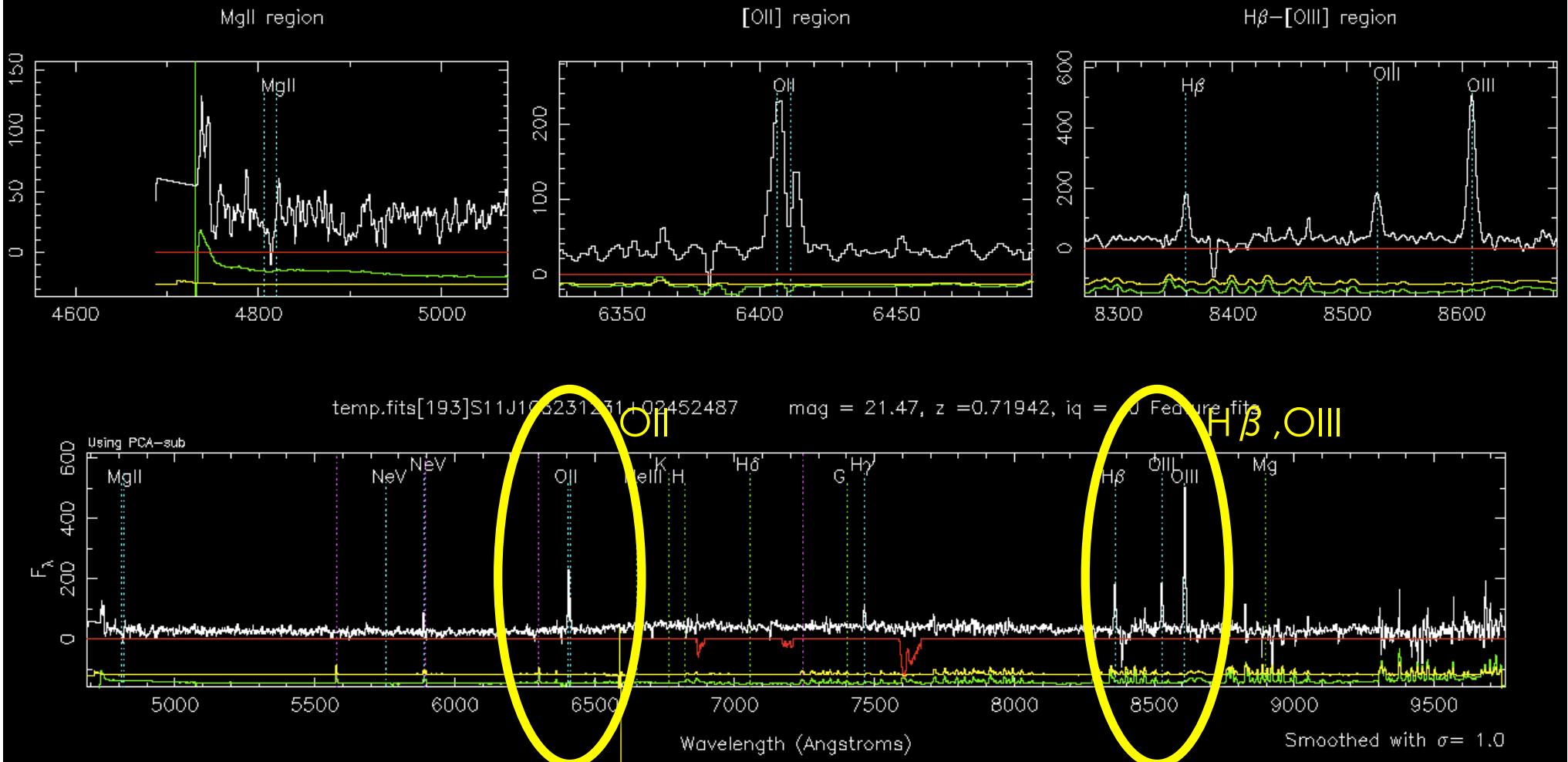


6dFGS (purple), 2dFGRS (blue), MGC (navy), GAMA (cyan), 2SLAQ-LRG (green),  
WiggleZ (yellow), 2SLAQ-QSO (orange), 2QZ (red); the celestial sphere is at  $z=1$ .

# Example spectrum: z=0.37

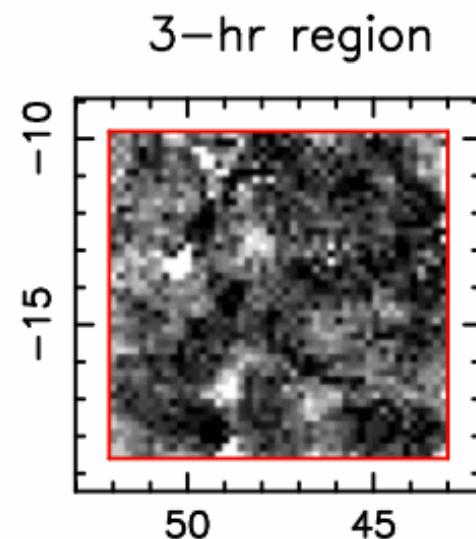
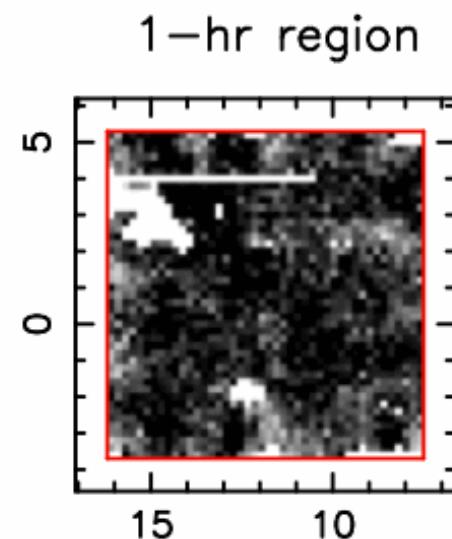
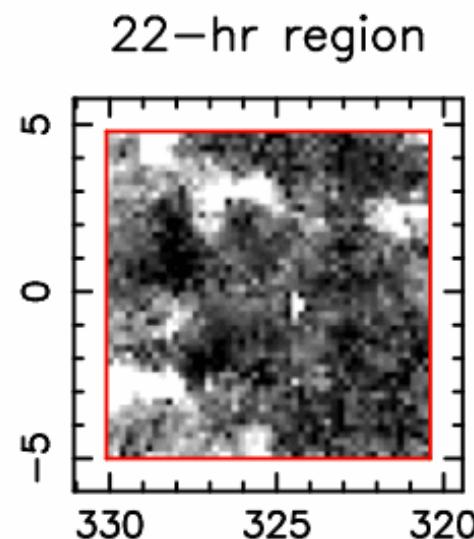
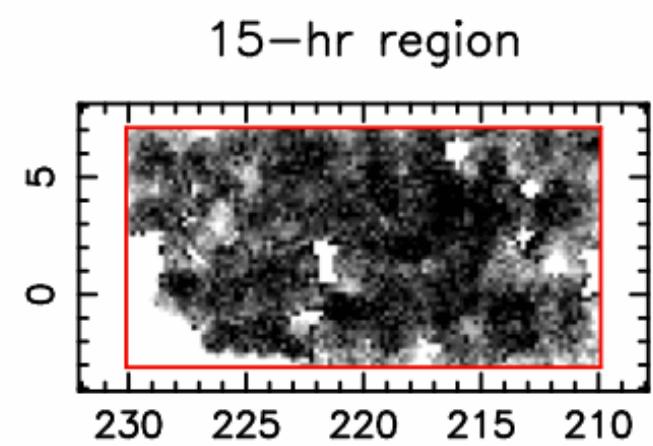
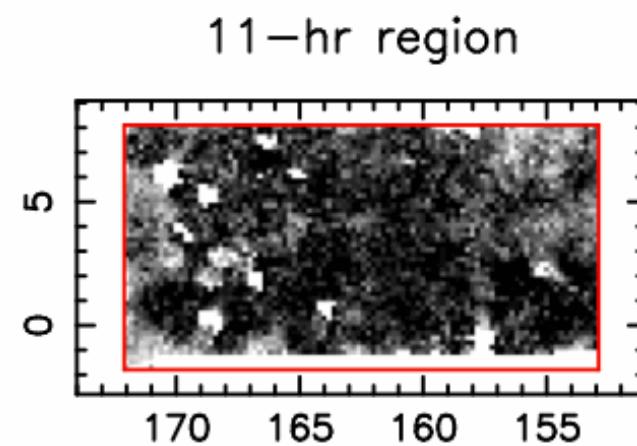
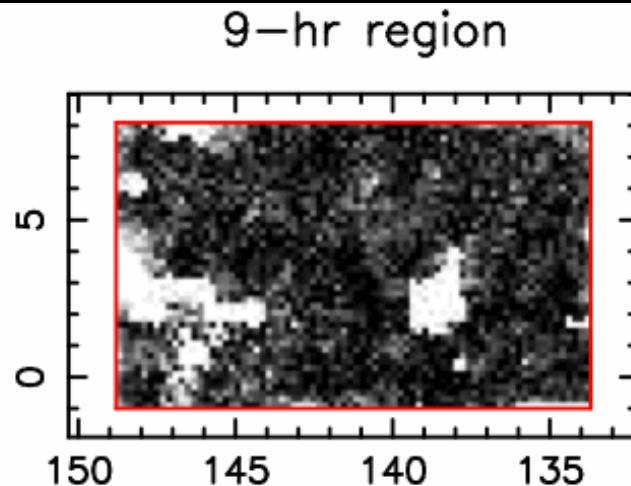


# Example spectrum: $z=0.72$



Redshifts become less certain above  $z \sim 1$  because we lose  $H\beta$

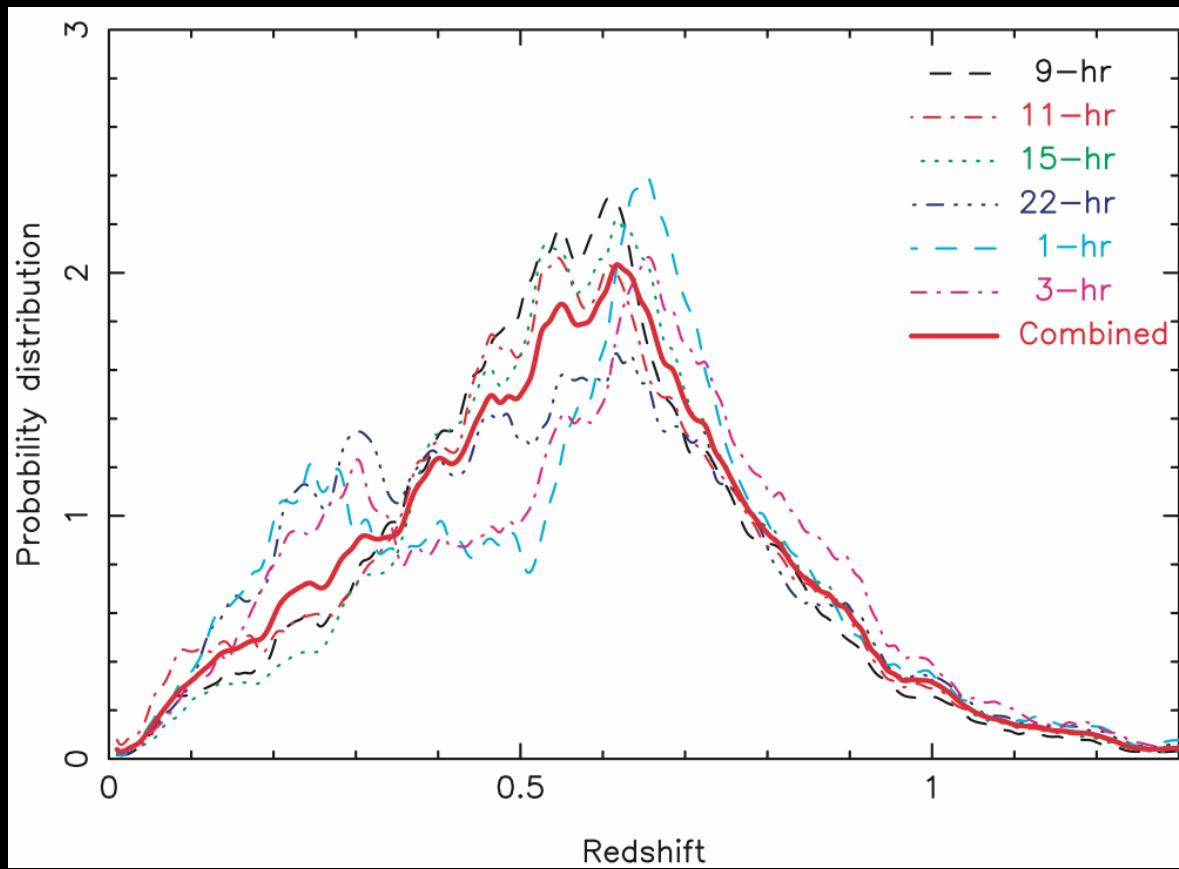
# WiggleZ regions

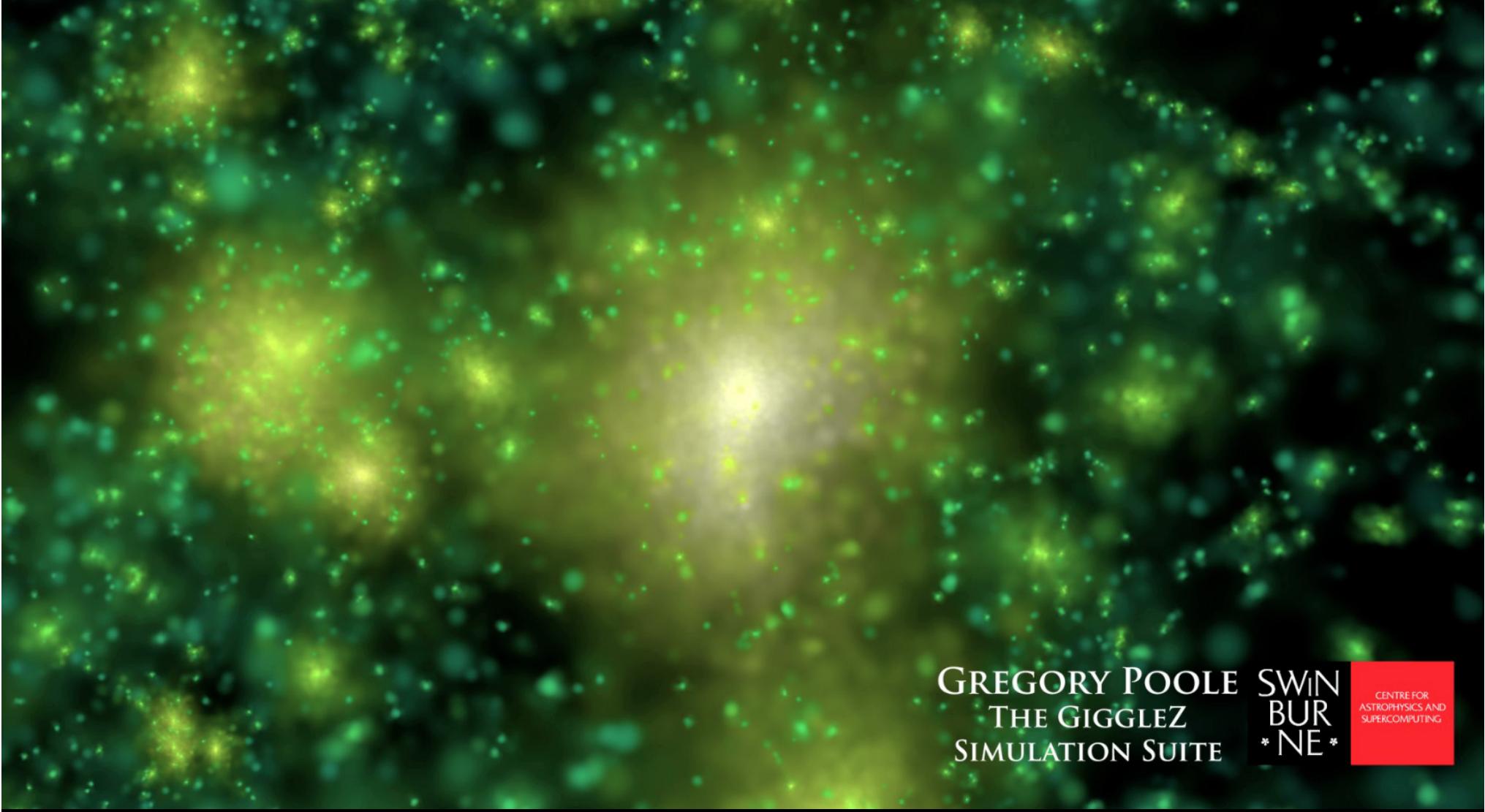


Redshift completeness



# WiggleZ regions





GREGORY POOLE  
THE GIGGLEZ  
SIMULATION SUITE

SWIN  
BUR  
\* NE \*

CENTRE FOR  
ASTROPHYSICS AND  
SUPERCOMPUTING

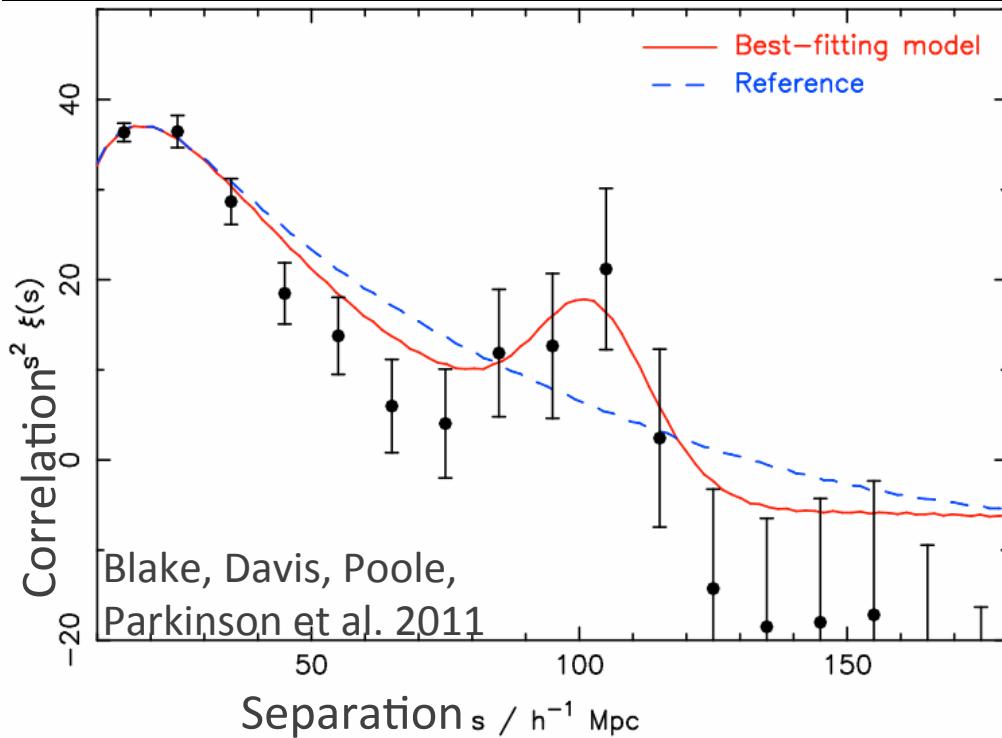
Blake, Davis, Poole, Parkinson et al. 2011

Blake, Kazin, Beutler, Davis, Parkinson et al. 2011

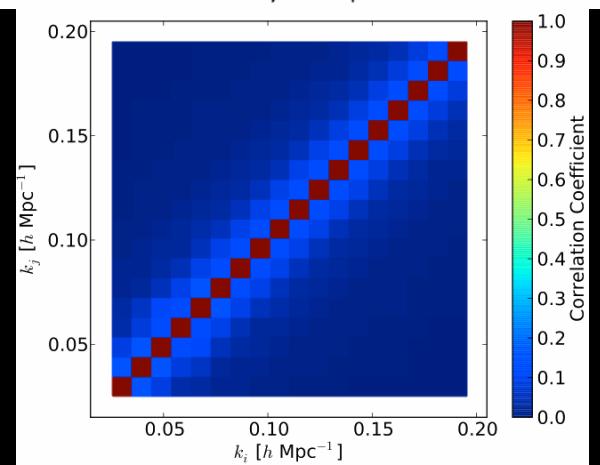
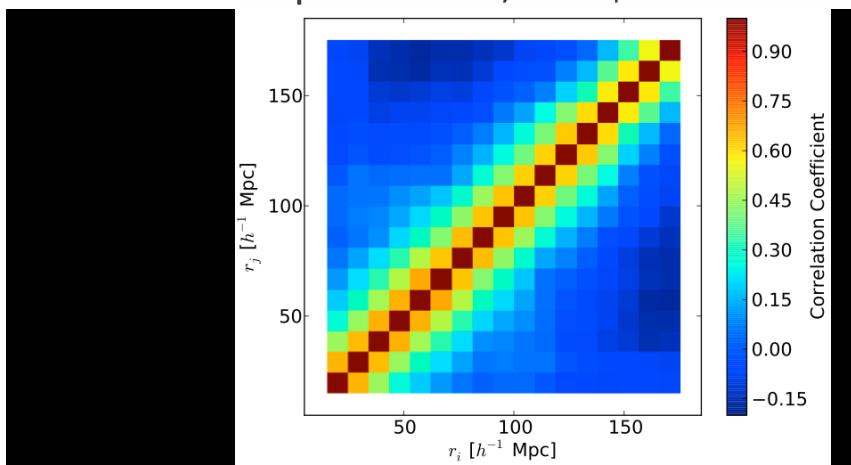
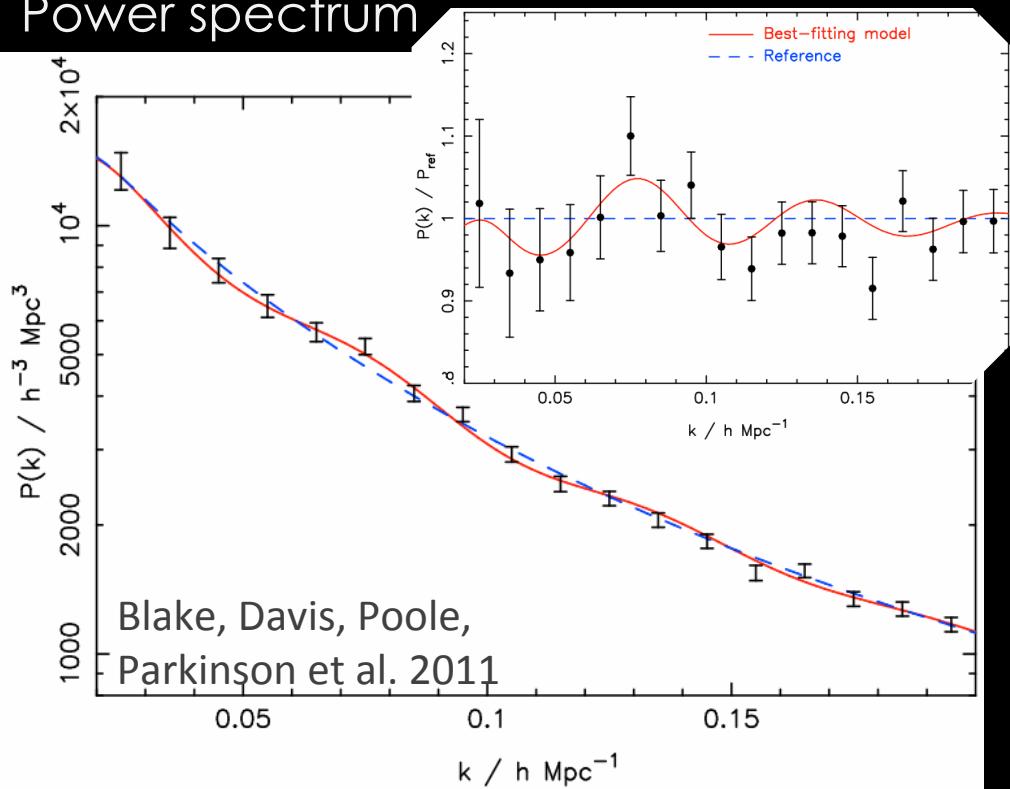
# 1. BARYON ACOUSTIC OSCILLATIONS

# BAO-1: Single redshift bin

Correlation Function



Power spectrum



# Measuring the distance scale

$$d_z \equiv \frac{r_s(z_d)}{D_V(z)}$$

BAO

$$A(z) = \frac{\sqrt{\Omega_m H_0^2}}{cz} D_V(z)$$

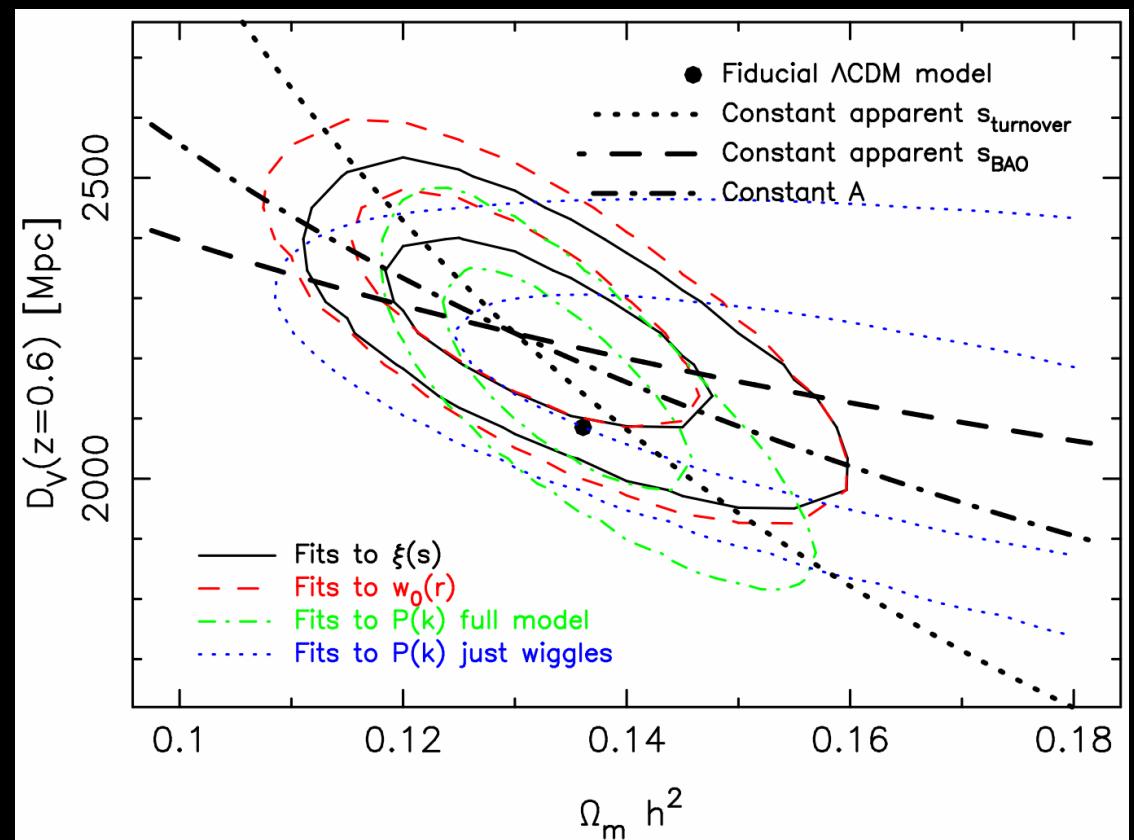
$$\theta_A \equiv \frac{r_s(z_*)}{d_A(z_*)}$$

CMB

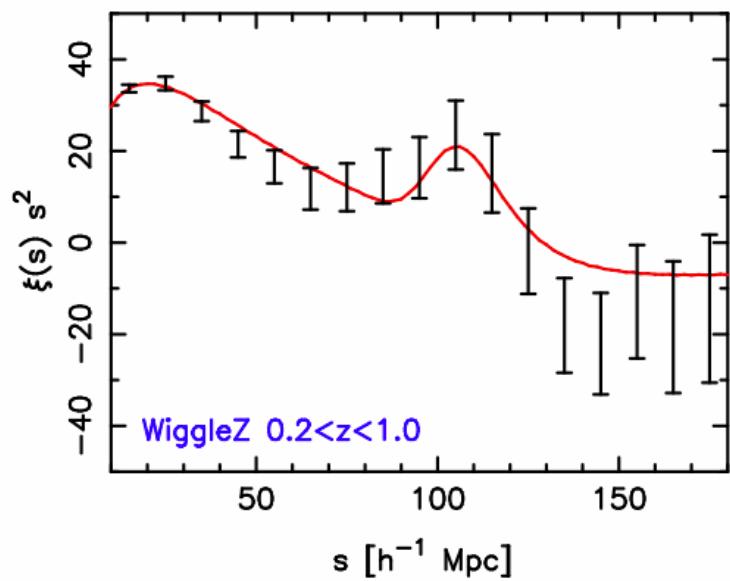
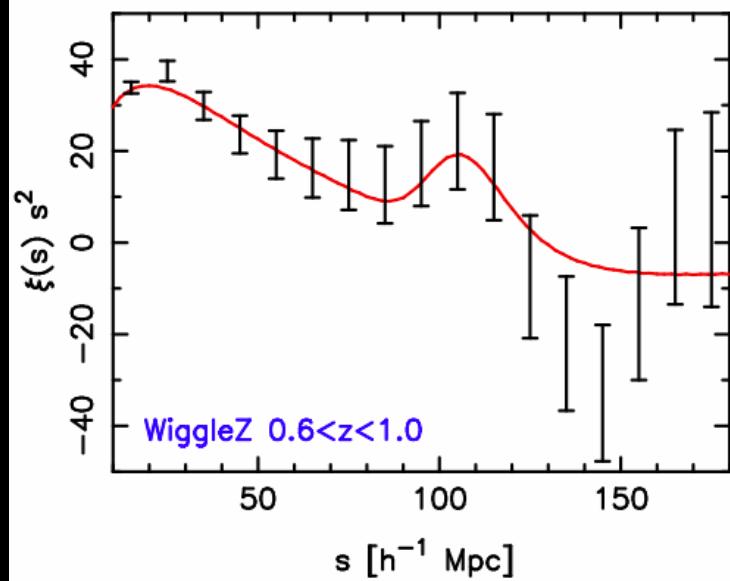
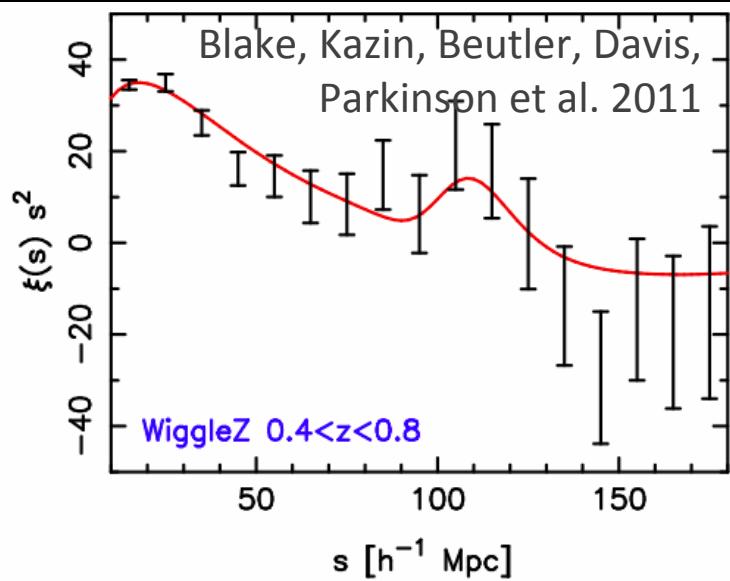
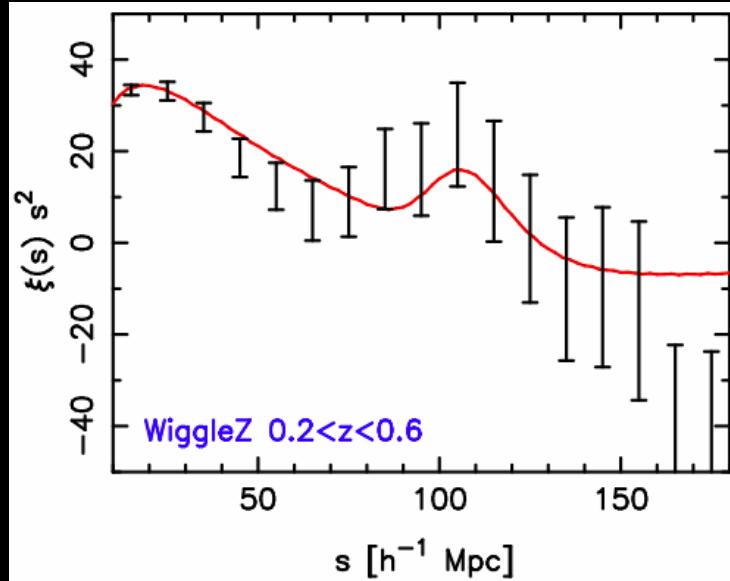
$$\mathcal{R}(z_*) = \sqrt{\Omega_m h^2} d_A(z_*)$$

Two Tangential One Radial

$$D_V(z) = \left[ (1+z)^2 D_A(z)^2 \frac{cz}{H(z)} \right]^{1/3}$$

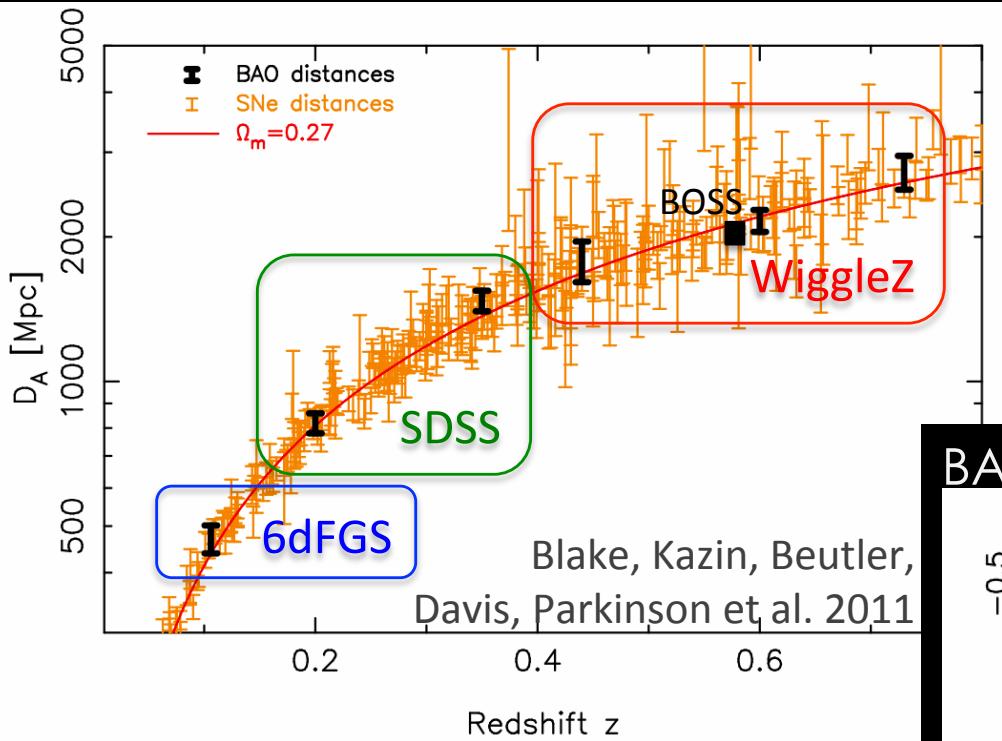


# BAO-2: Three redshift bins



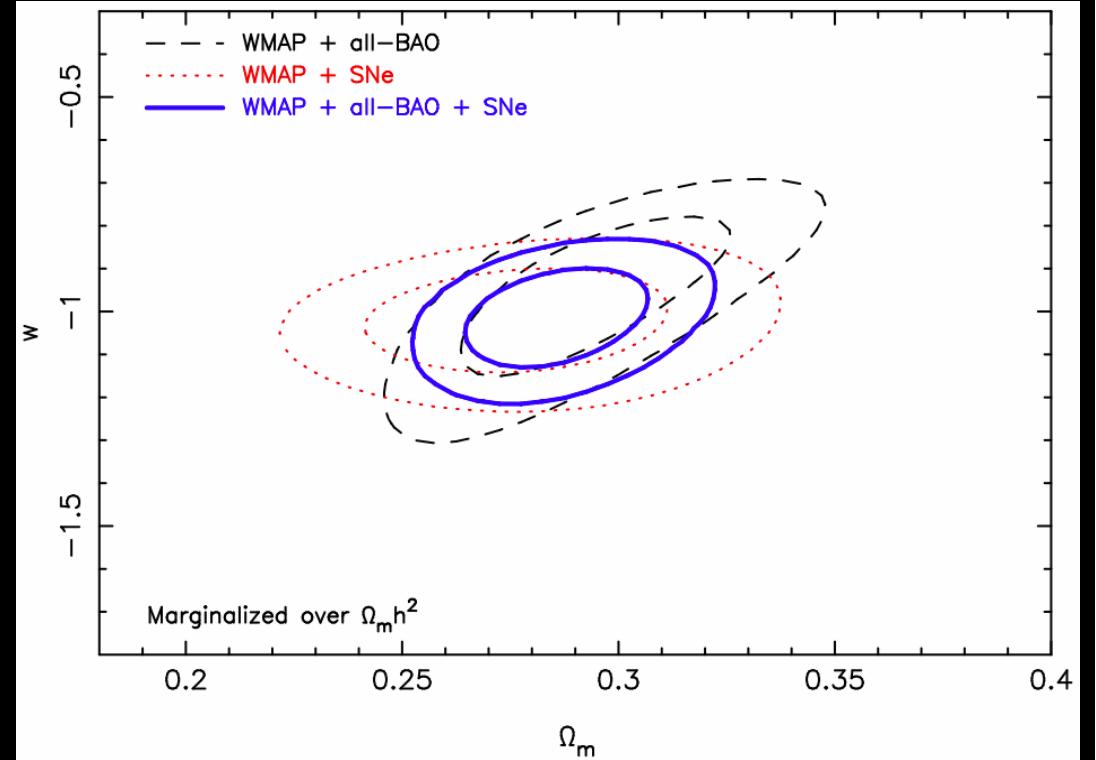
# WiggleZ – Baryon Acoustic Oscillations

Compared to supernovae



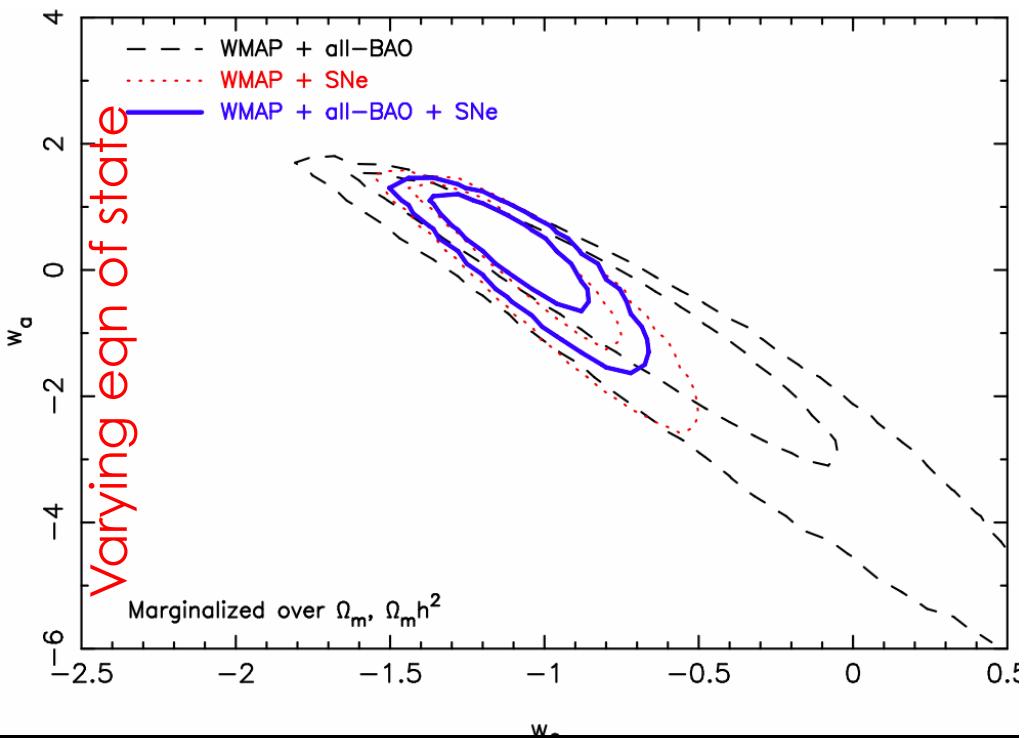
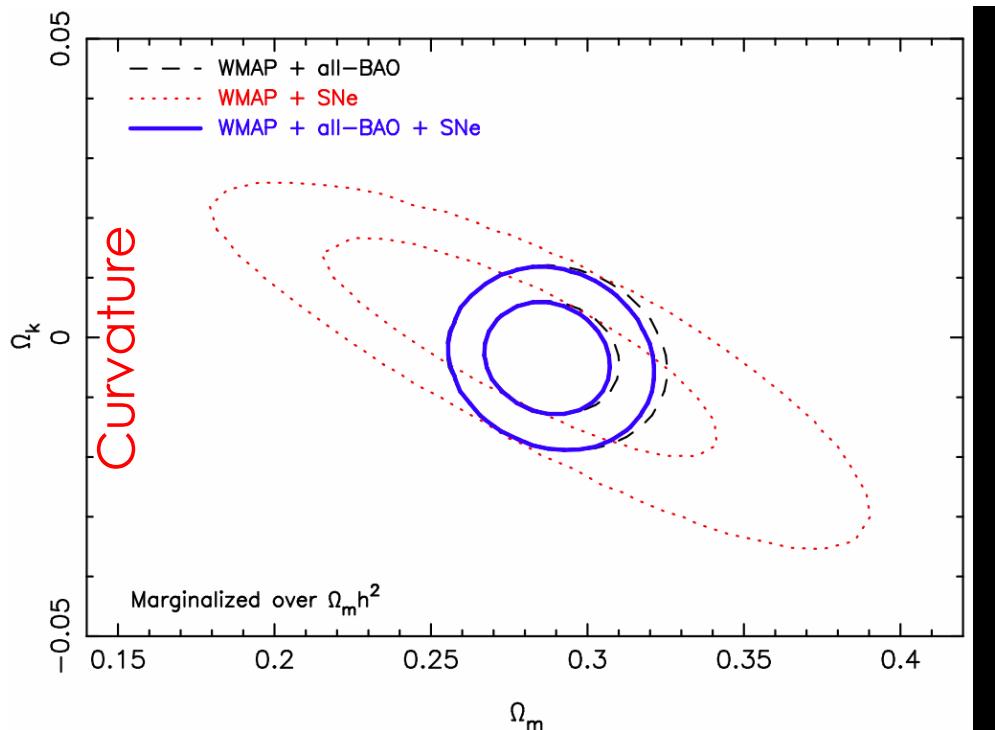
No longer need SNe!  
BAO distances alone now  
require acceleration!

BAO and SNe Combined with CMB



We don't know what is causing  
the acceleration

(And the leading candidate,  
vacuum energy, is  $10^{120}$  too large)



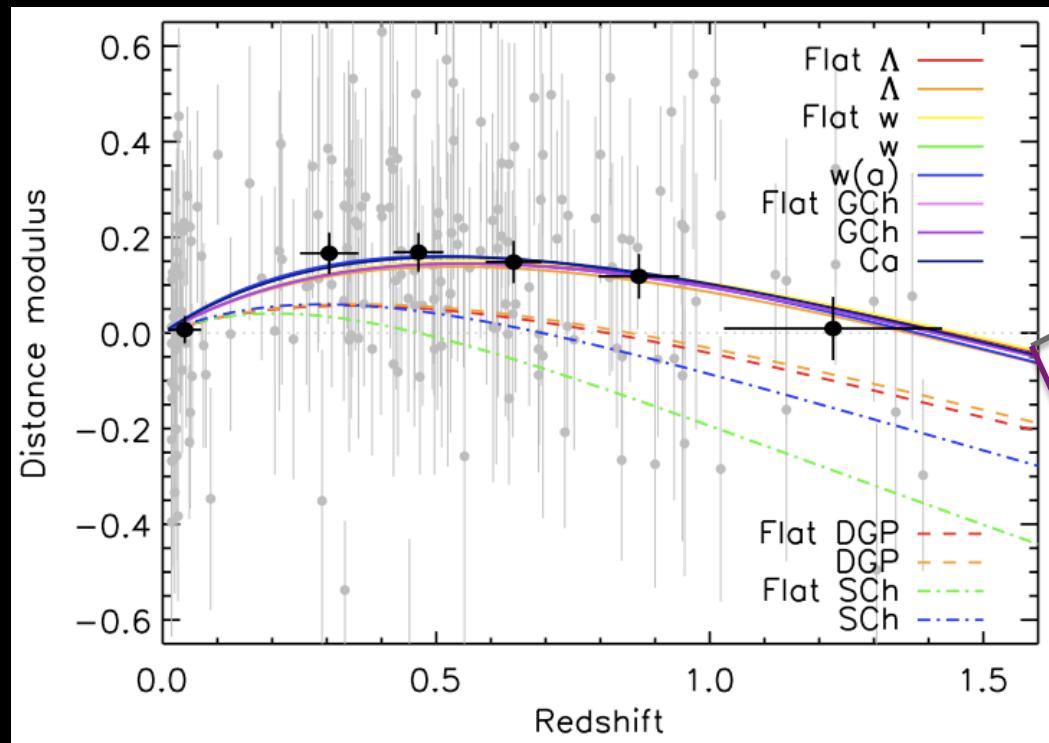
## Final combined results

Model	$\chi^2$	d.o.f.	$\Omega_m$	$\Omega_m h^2$	$h$	$\Omega_k$	$w_0$	$w_a$
Flat $\Lambda$ CDM	533.1	564	$0.290 \pm 0.014$	$0.1382 \pm 0.0029$	$0.690 \pm 0.009$	–	–	–
Flat $w$ CDM	532.9	563	$0.289 \pm 0.015$	$0.1395 \pm 0.0043$	$0.696 \pm 0.017$	–	$-1.034 \pm 0.080$	–
Curved $\Lambda$ CDM	532.7	563	$0.292 \pm 0.014$	$0.1354 \pm 0.0054$	$0.681 \pm 0.017$	$-0.0040 \pm 0.0062$	–	–
Curved $w$ CDM	531.9	562	$0.289 \pm 0.015$	$0.1361 \pm 0.0055$	$0.687 \pm 0.019$	$-0.0061 \pm 0.0070$	$-1.063 \pm 0.094$	–
Flat $w(a)$ CDM	531.9	562	$0.288 \pm 0.016$	$0.1386 \pm 0.0053$	$0.695 \pm 0.017$	–	$-1.094 \pm 0.171$	$0.194 \pm 0.687$

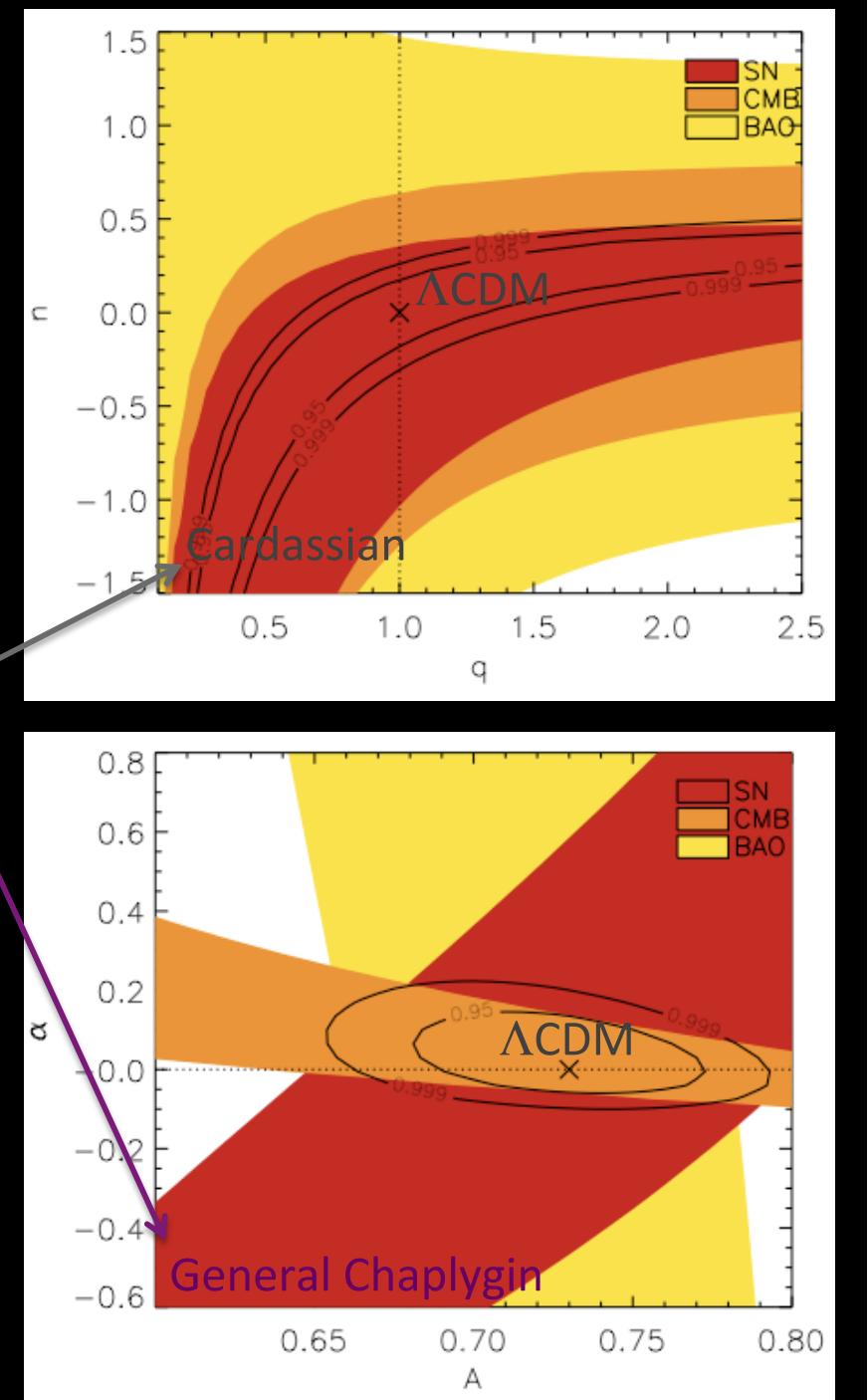
Blake et al. 2011

## 2. GROWTH OF STRUCTURE

# Some models can't be distinguished



Davis et al. 2007



# Other types of measurements needed

- Growth

$$f = \frac{d(\ln \delta)}{d(\ln a)} \sim \Omega_M(z)^\gamma$$

overdensity

$\gamma = 6/11$  in  $\Lambda$ CDM  
 $\gamma = 6/10$  in CDM  
 $\gamma = 11/16$  in DGP

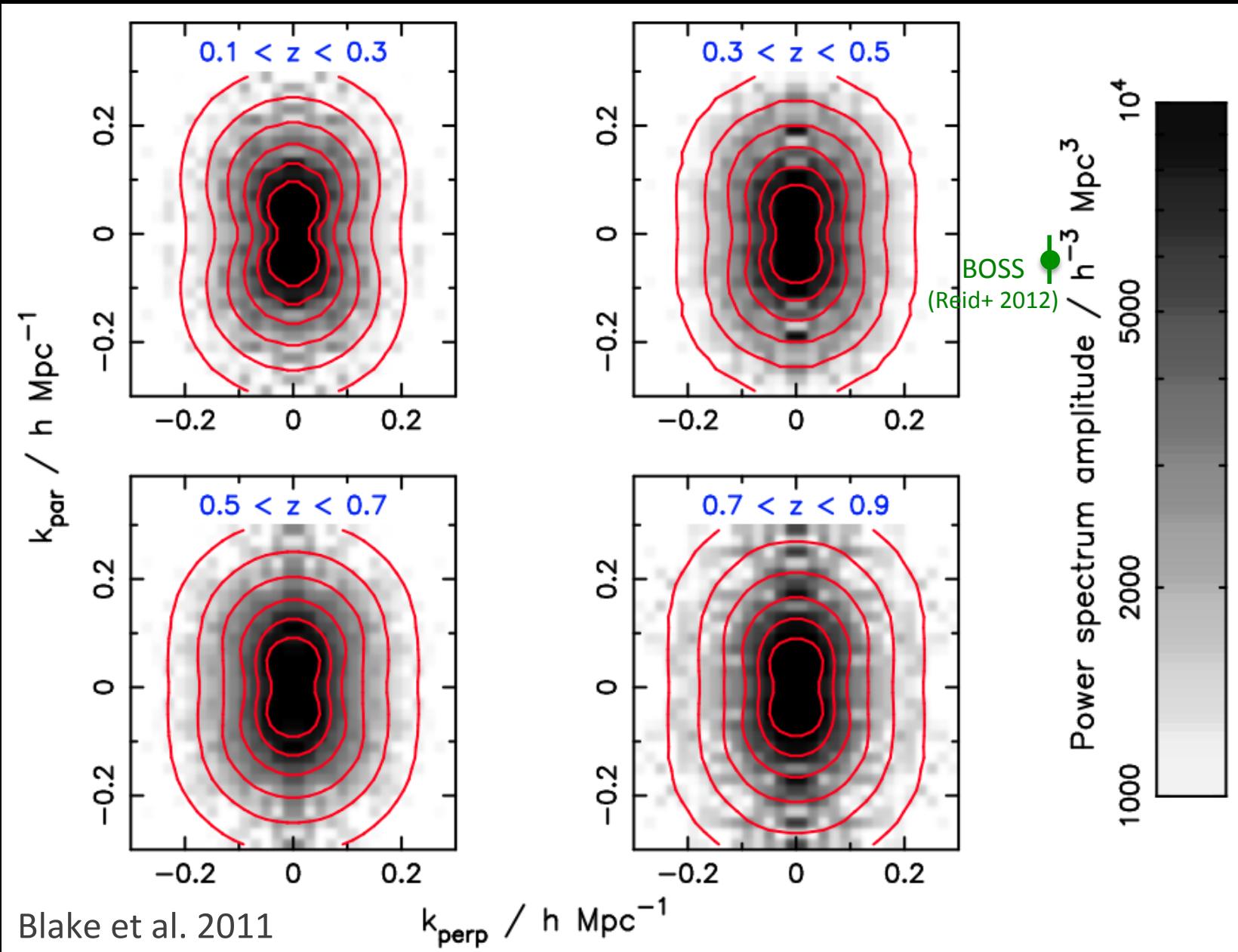
$\gamma$  is different in different models

- Amplitude of density fluctuations at present day

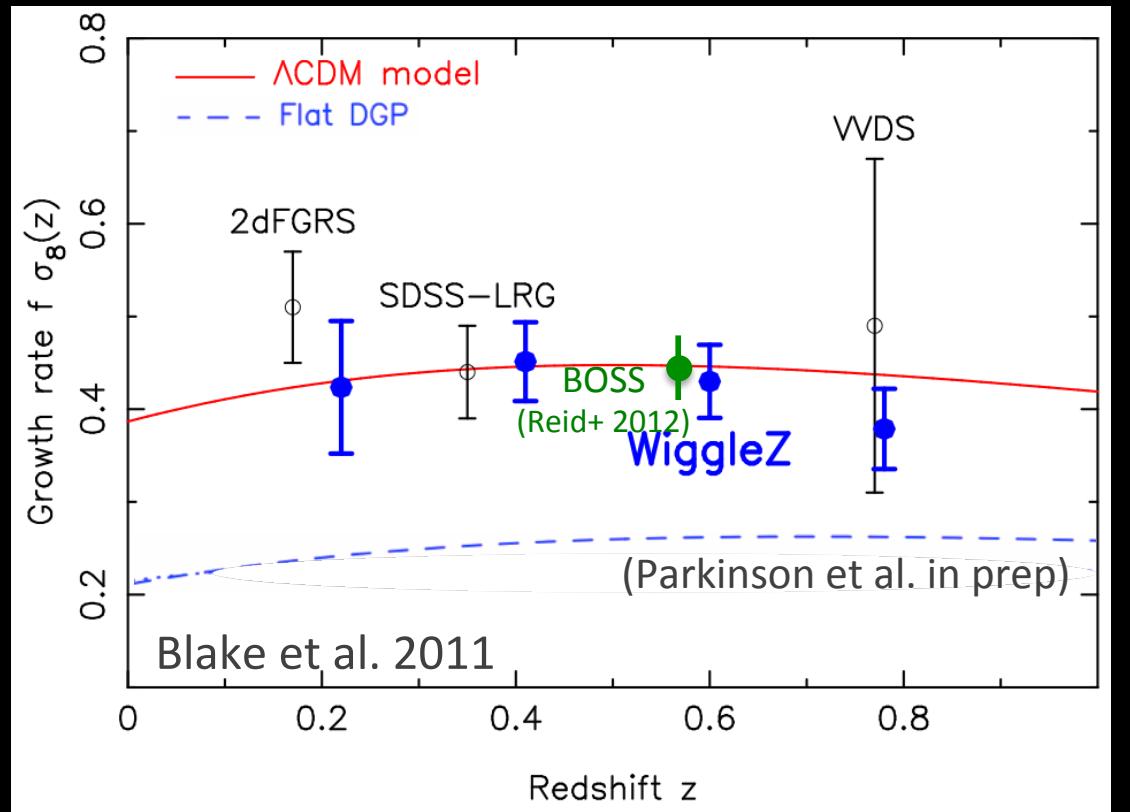
$$\sigma_8$$

1. measure density in spheres 8 Mpc in radius
2. calculate the dispersion

# WiggleZ – Growth of Structure



# WiggleZ – Growth of Structure

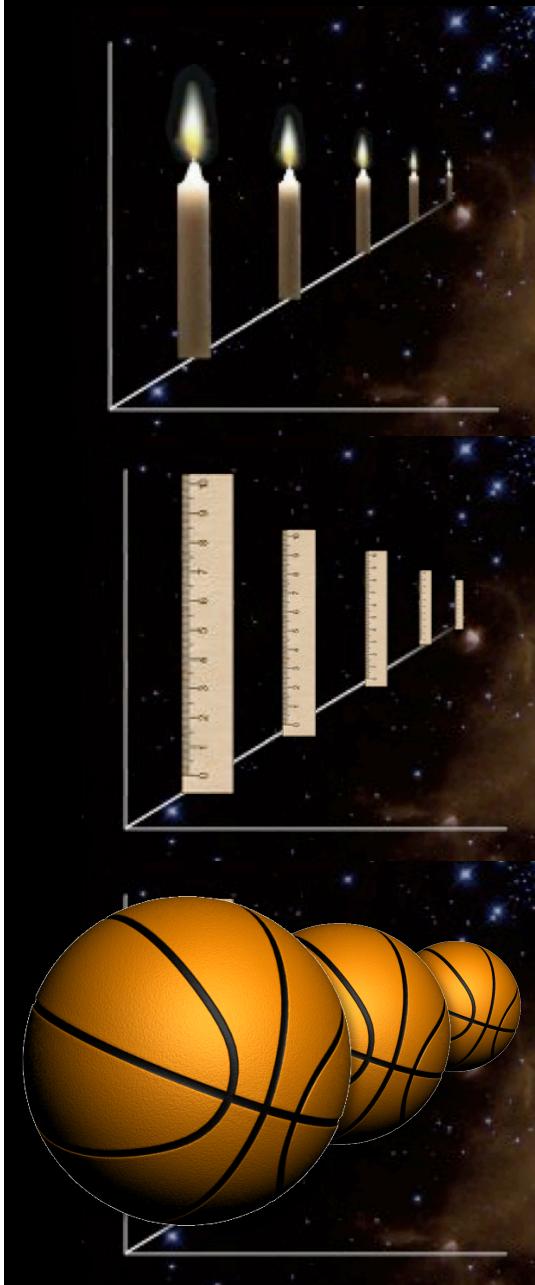


Blake et al. 2011

Blake, Glazebrook, Davis et al. 2011

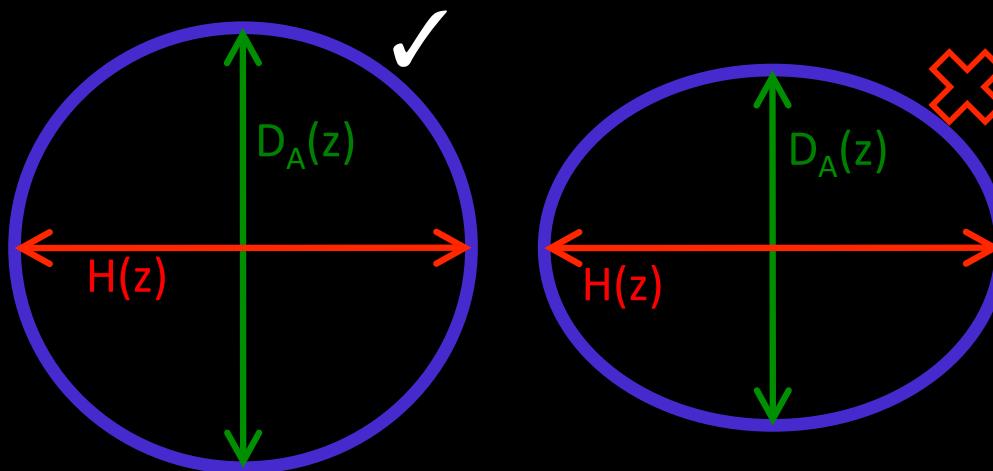
# 3A. $H(z)$ ALCOCK-PACZYNSKI + SN

# BAO – a standard sphere



- SNe = radial info (line of sight)
- CMB = tangential info (surface of sphere)
- BAO can be applied radially to give  $H(z)$  AND tangentially to give  $D_A(z)$

Alcock-Paczynski test:



# WiggleZ – Measurement of $H(z)$

WiggleZ measures

$$(1+z)D_A(z)H(z)/c$$

Supernovae measure

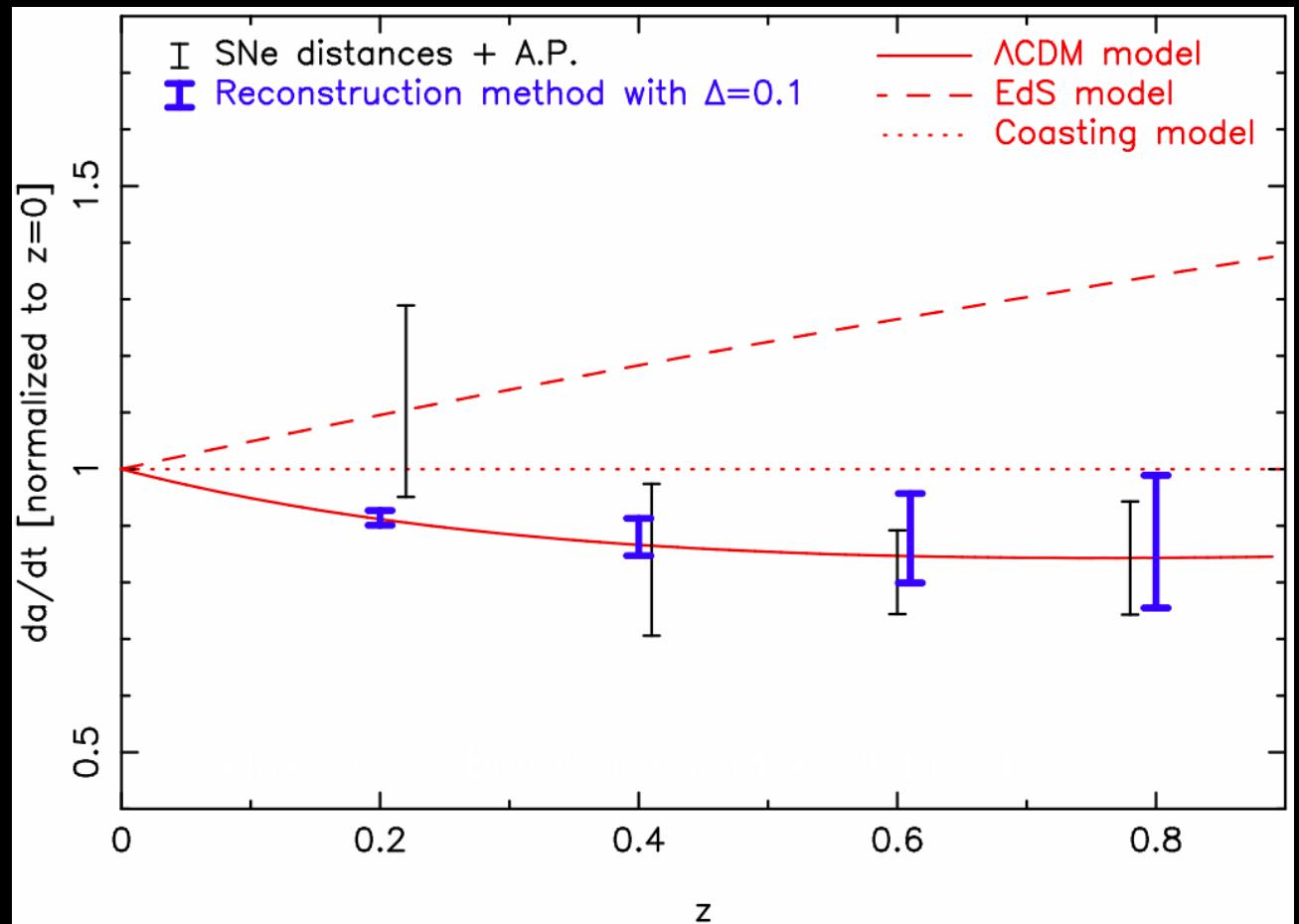
$$D_L(z) H_0/c$$

Distances are related by

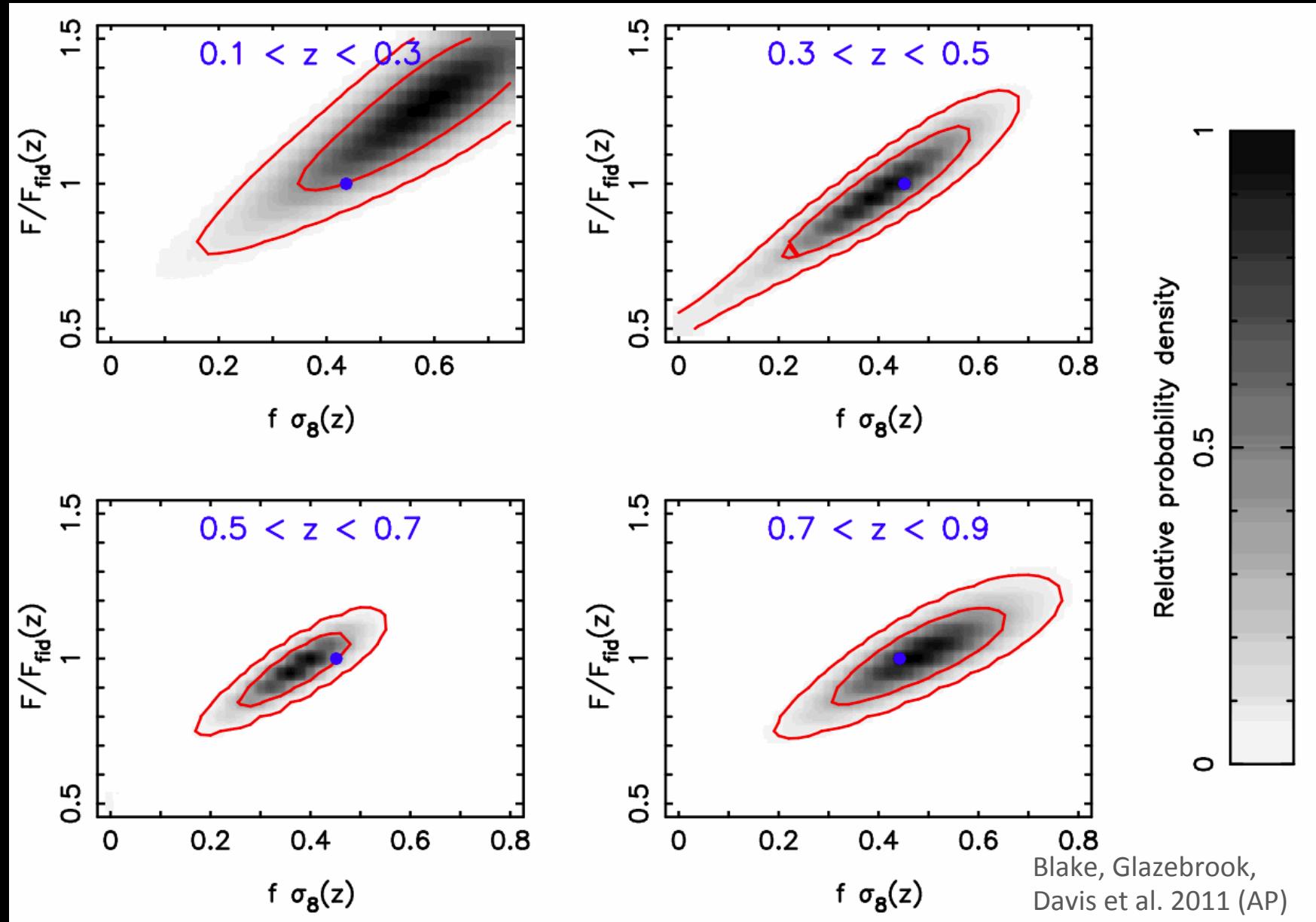
$$D_L(z) = D_A(z) (1+z)^2$$

So the ratio gives

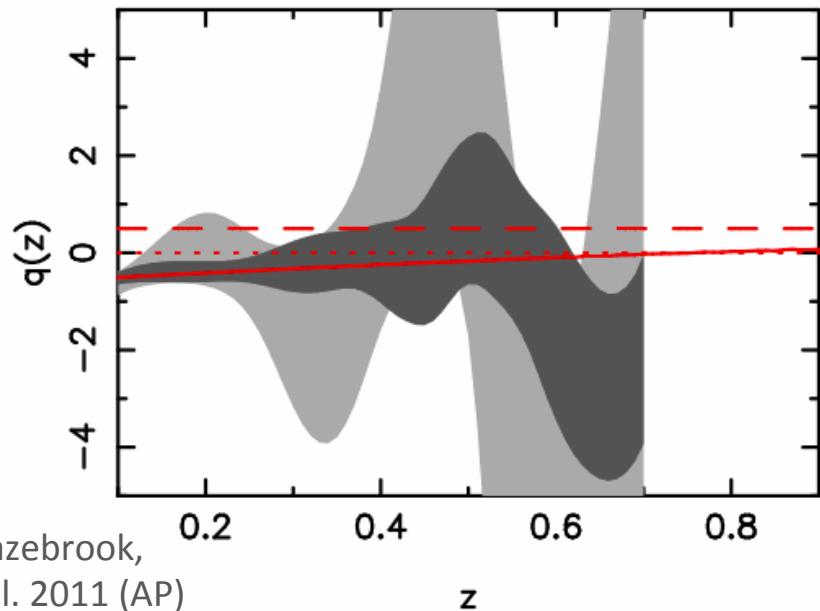
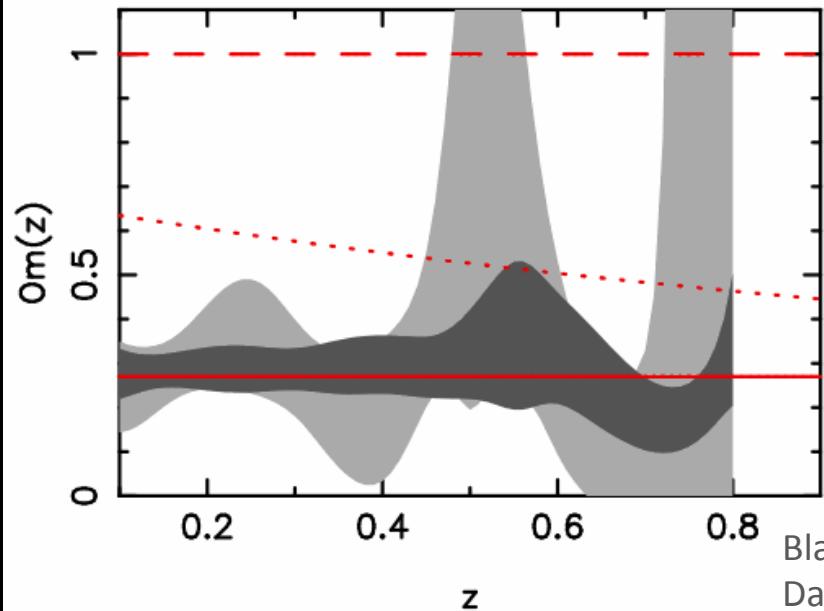
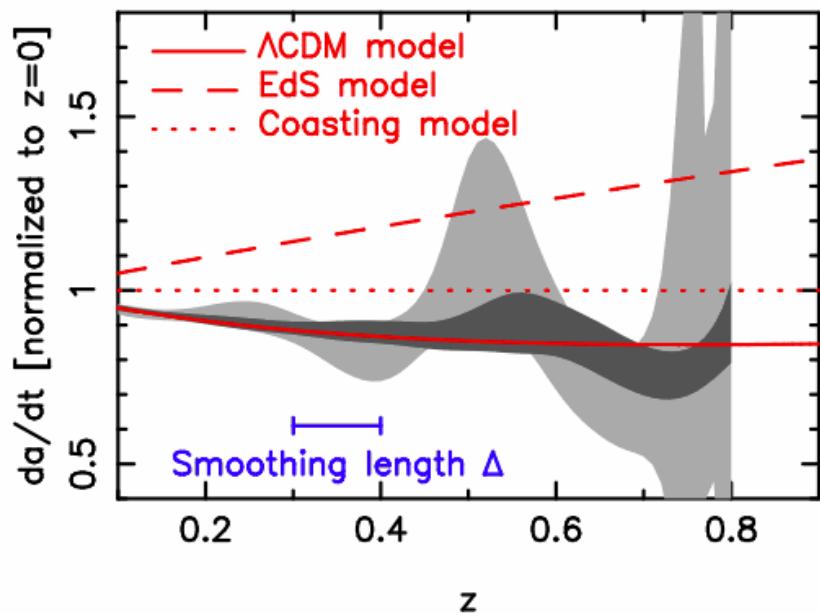
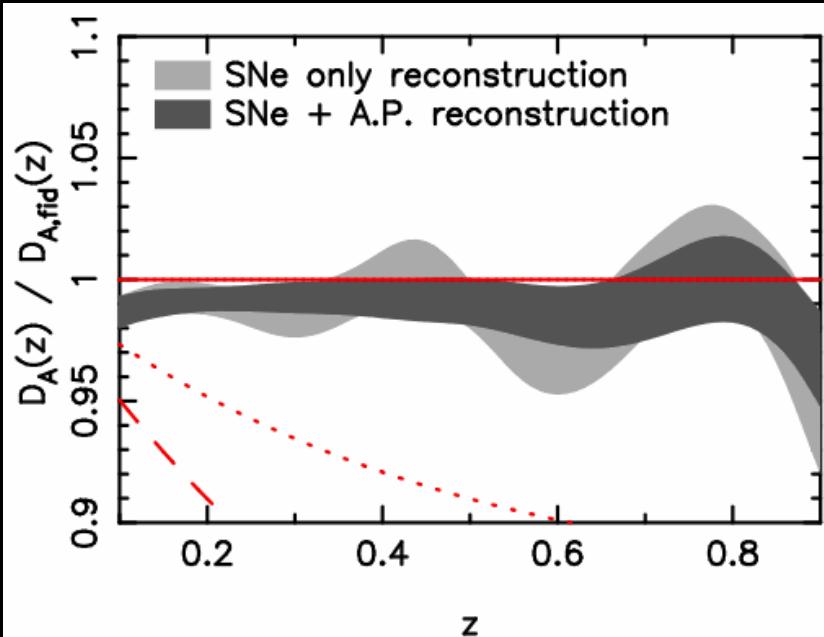
$$H(z)/H_0$$



# Alcock-Paczynski / z-space distortions



# Reconstructions



Blake, Glazebrook,  
Davis et al. 2011 (AP)

Blake et al. 2012

# 3B. $H(z)$ ALCOCK-PACZYNSKI + BAO

# WiggleZ growth + AP + BAO

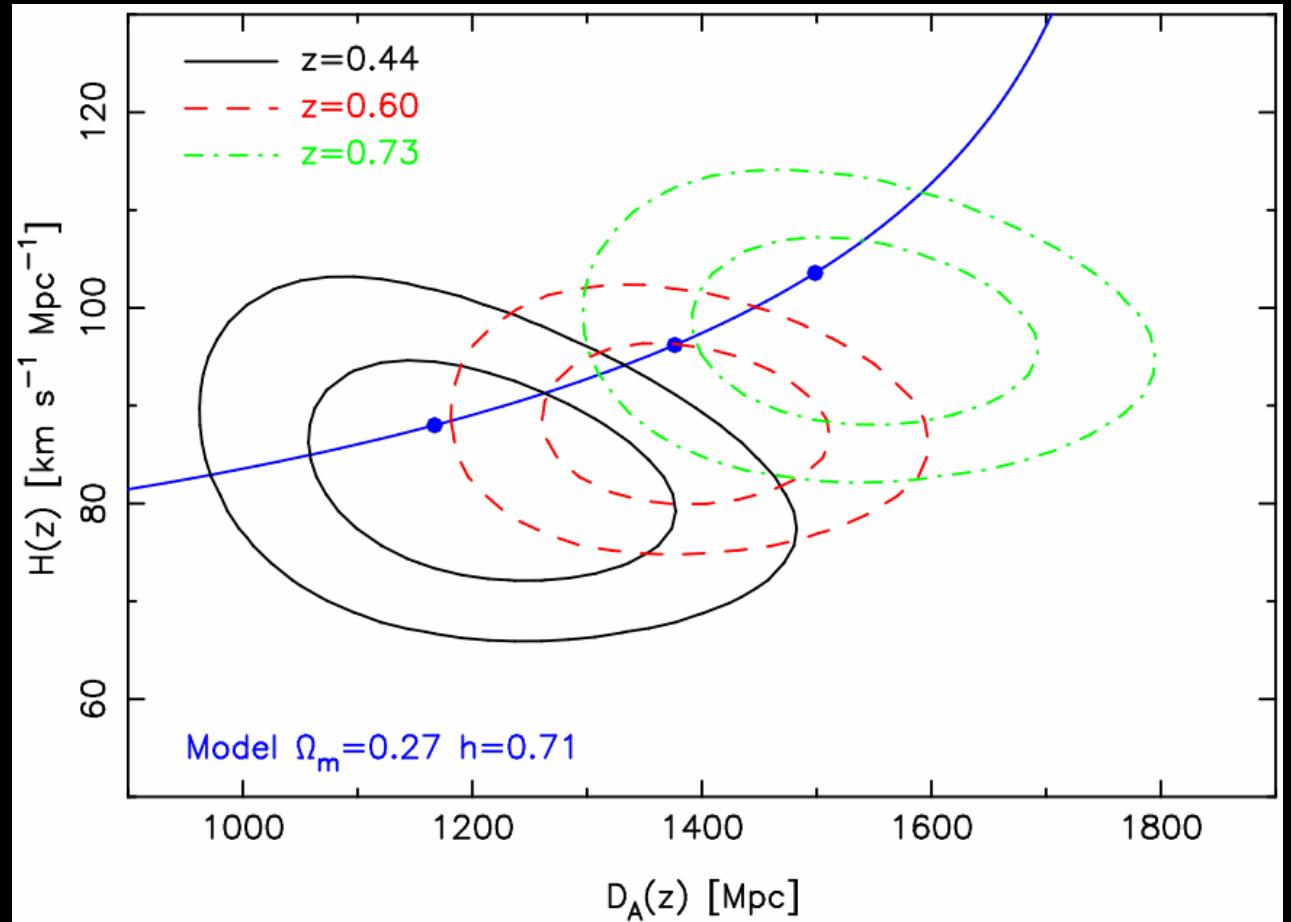
WiggleZ AP measures

$$F \propto D_A H$$

WiggleZ BAO measures

$$A \propto (D_A^2/H)^{1/3}$$

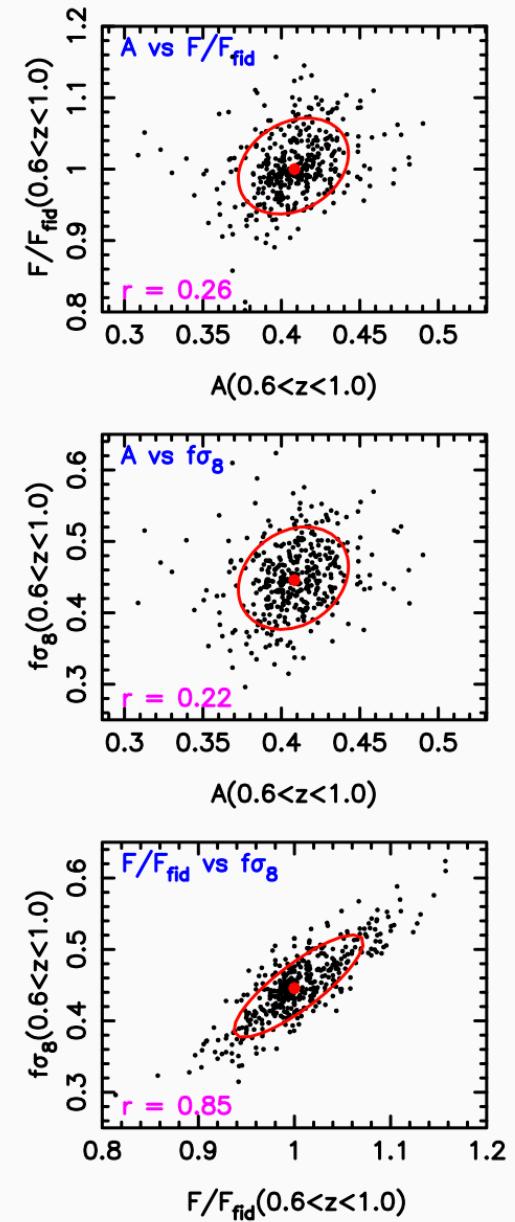
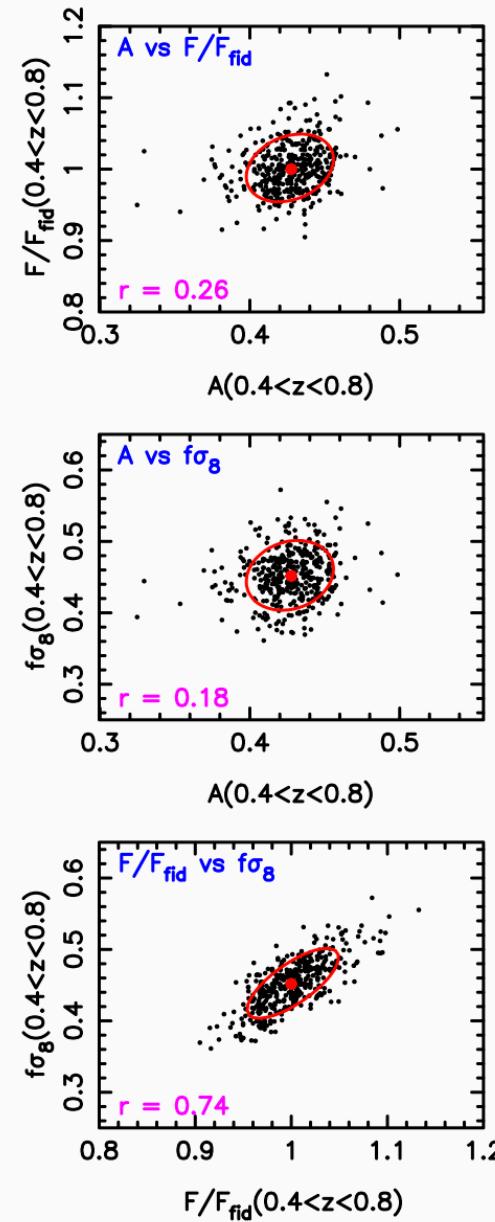
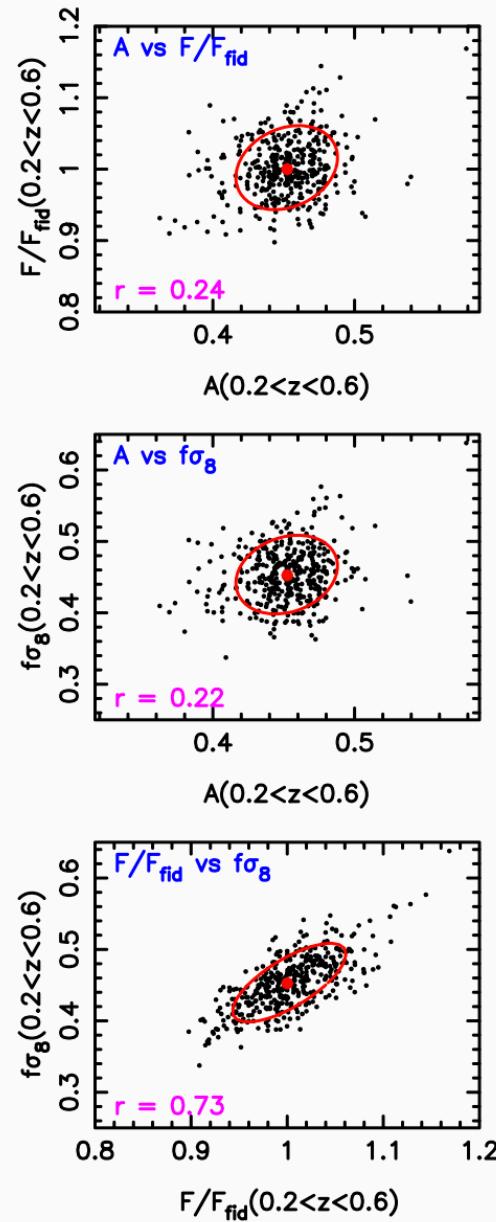
So the combination allows us to measure distance and expansion rate separately



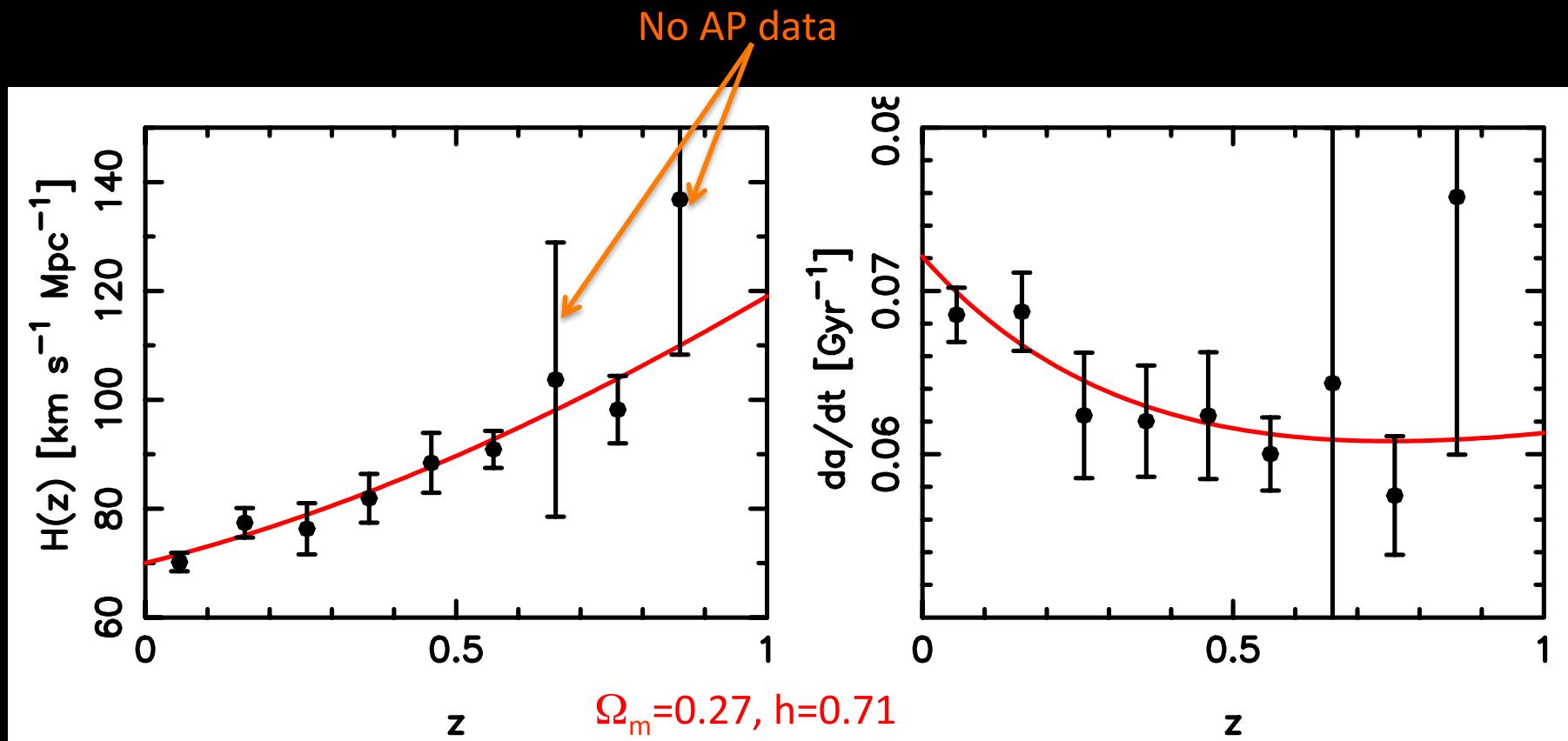
Marginalized over  $\Omega_m h^2$ , with CMB prior  
(Komatsu et al. 2009) of  $0.1345 \pm 0.0055$

# Covariances

400 lognormal realizations per WiggleZ field and per z-slice (7200 total)



# Combined with other BAO, SNe, and $\Omega_m h^2$



WiggleZ and BOSS (AP+BAO)

6dFGS and SDSS BAO

SNe (Union)

WMAP  $\Omega_m h^2$  (not distances)

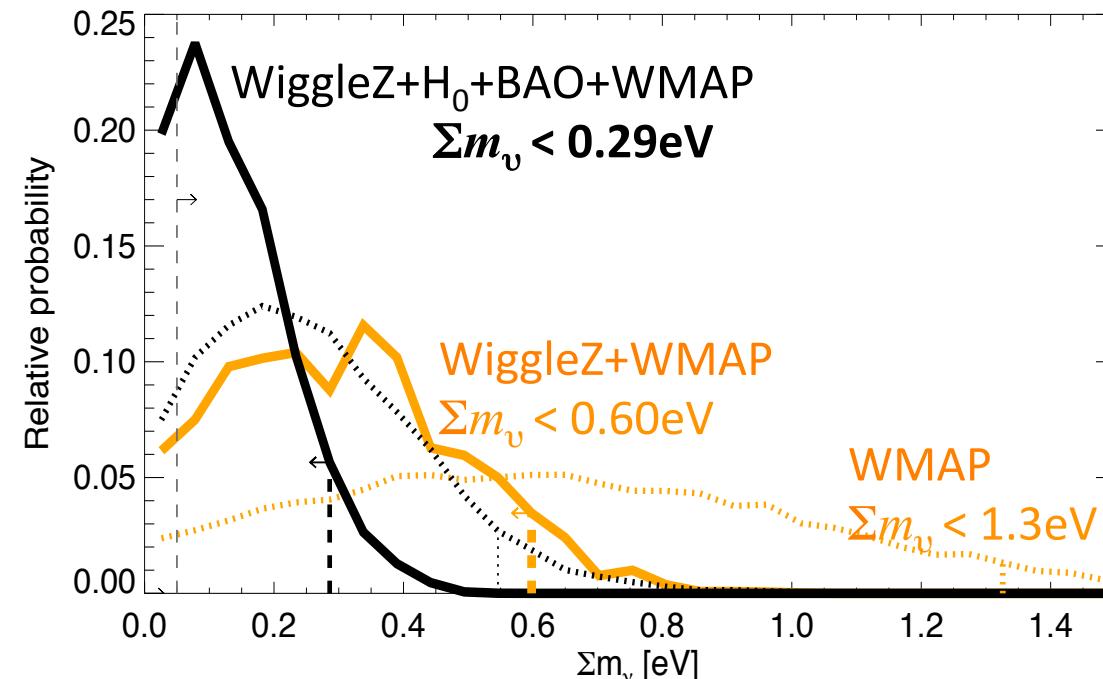
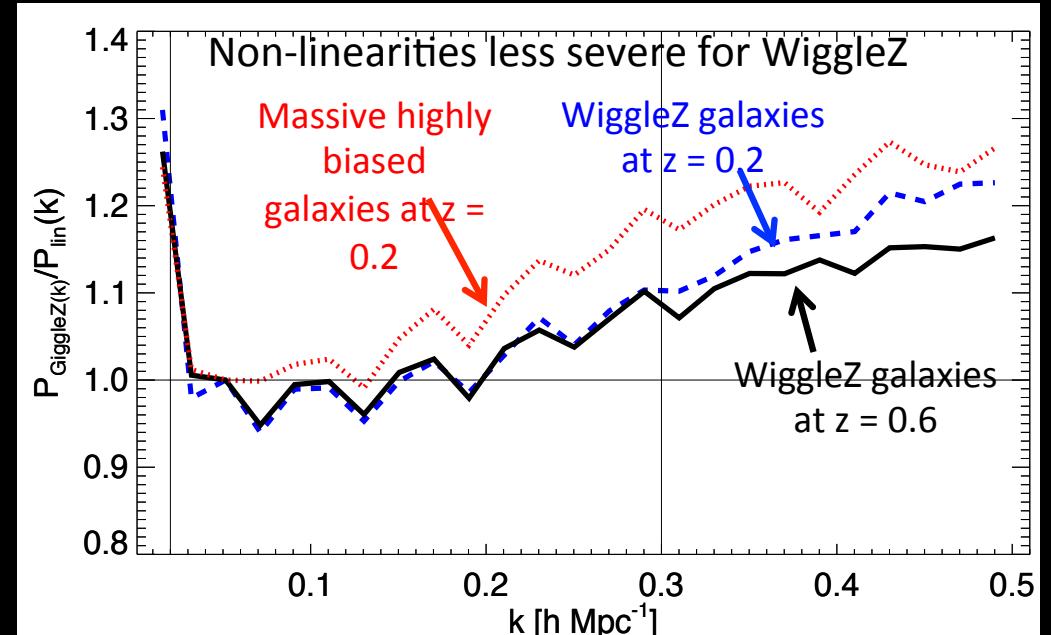
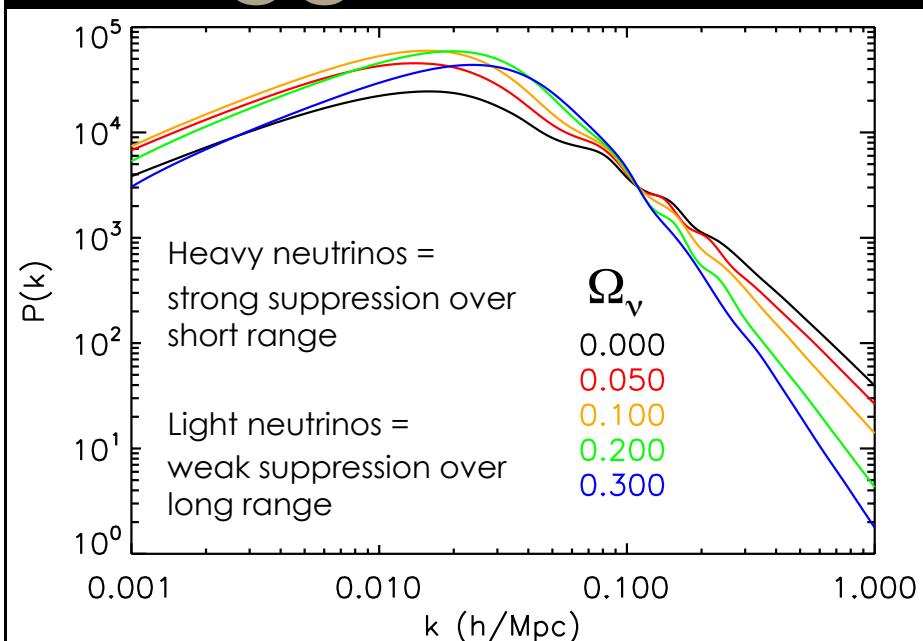
Riemer-Sørensen et al. 2012

Riemer-Sørensen et al. 2012 (in prep)

## 4. NEUTRINO MASS AND $N_{\text{EFF}}$

# WiggleZ: Neutrino mass

Riener-Sørensen et al. 2012



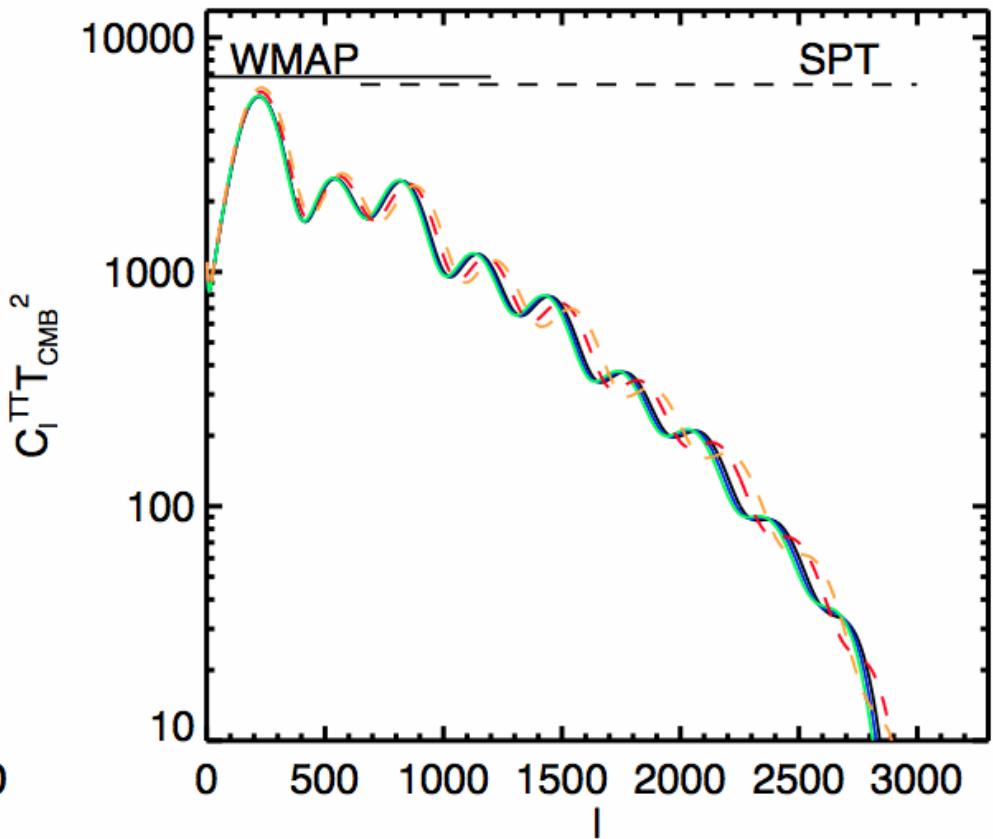
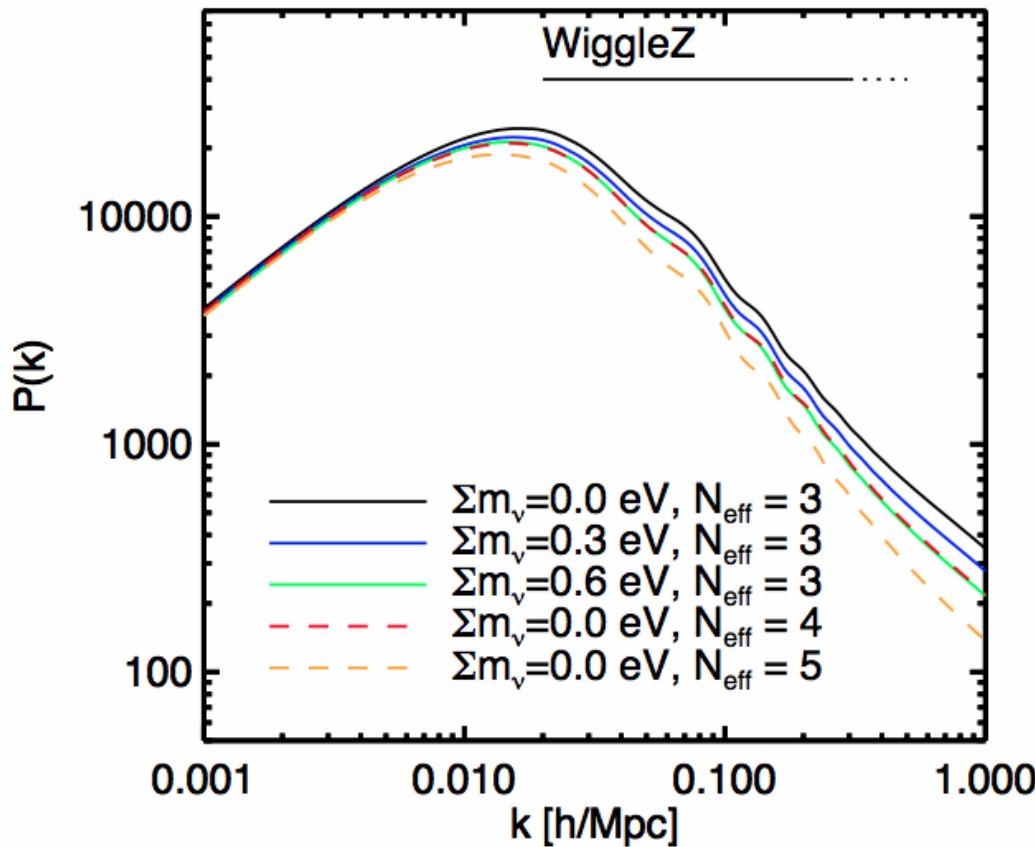
SDSS (Reid et al. 10)  
 $\Sigma m_\nu < 0.62 \text{ eV}$

Photo (dePutter 12)  
 $\Sigma m_\nu < 0.28 \text{ eV}$

Ly- $\alpha$  (Seljak et al. 06)  
 $\Sigma m_\nu < 0.17 \text{ eV}$

To  $k=0.3$ ;  
To  $k=0.1$  we get  
 $\Sigma m_\nu < 0.39 \text{ eV}$

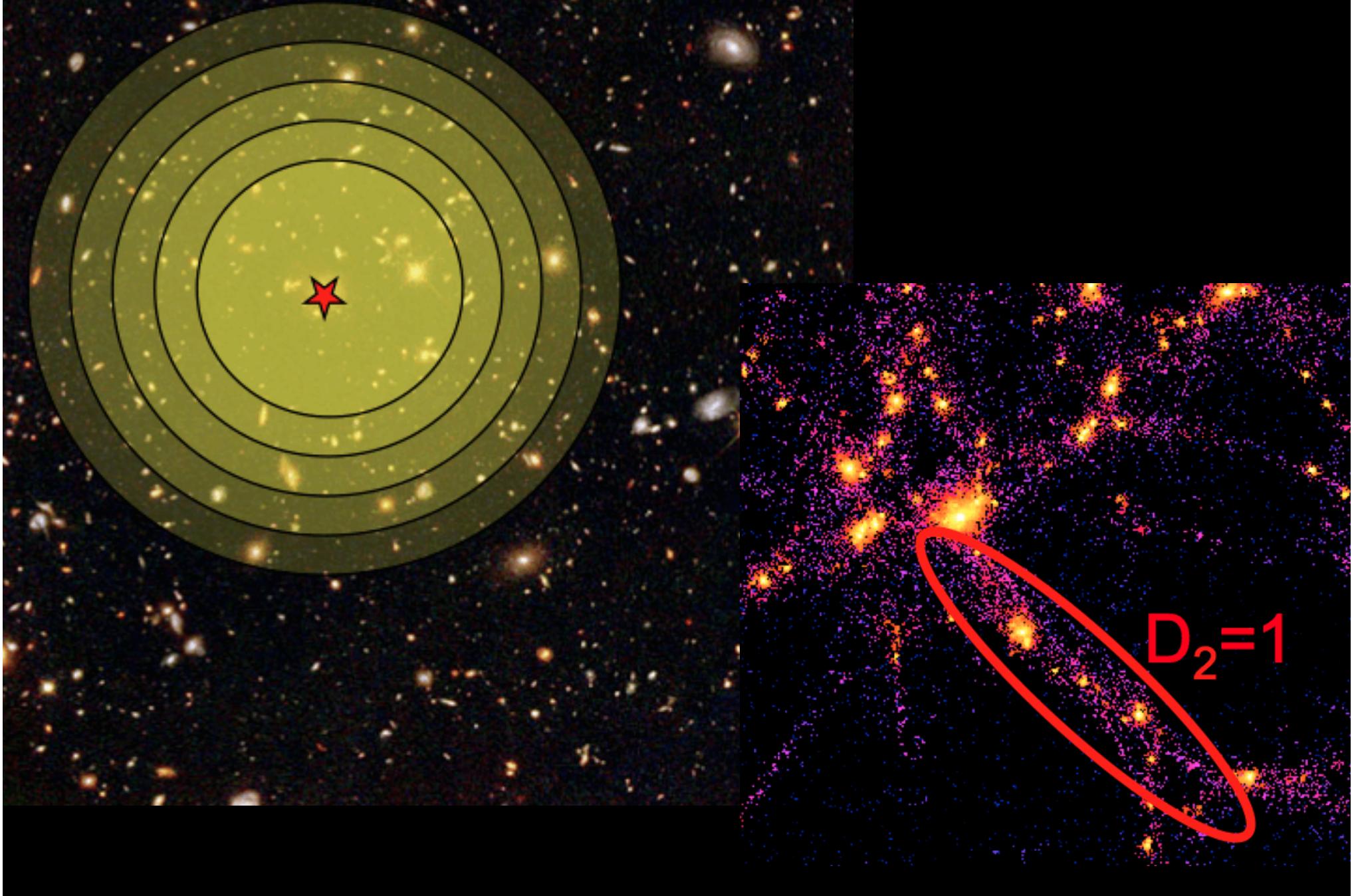
# Paper 2: Neutrino mass + number



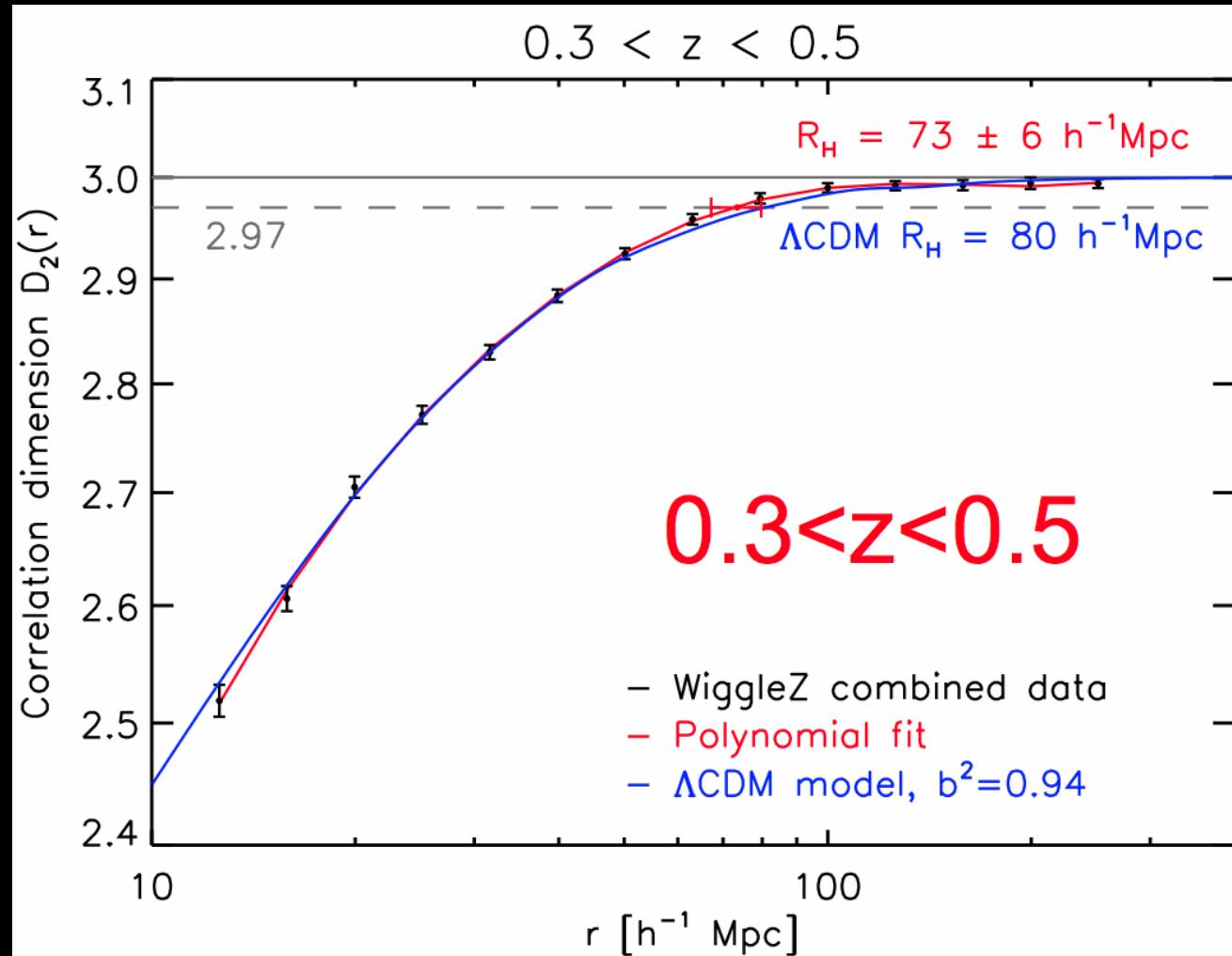
Scrimgeour, Davis, Blake et al. 2012

## 5. HOMOGENEITY

# Fractal dimension (Morag Scrimgeour, ICRAR)



$$N(< r) \propto r^{D_2}$$



Parkinson, Riemer-Sørensen, Blake, Poole, Davis, et al. in prep

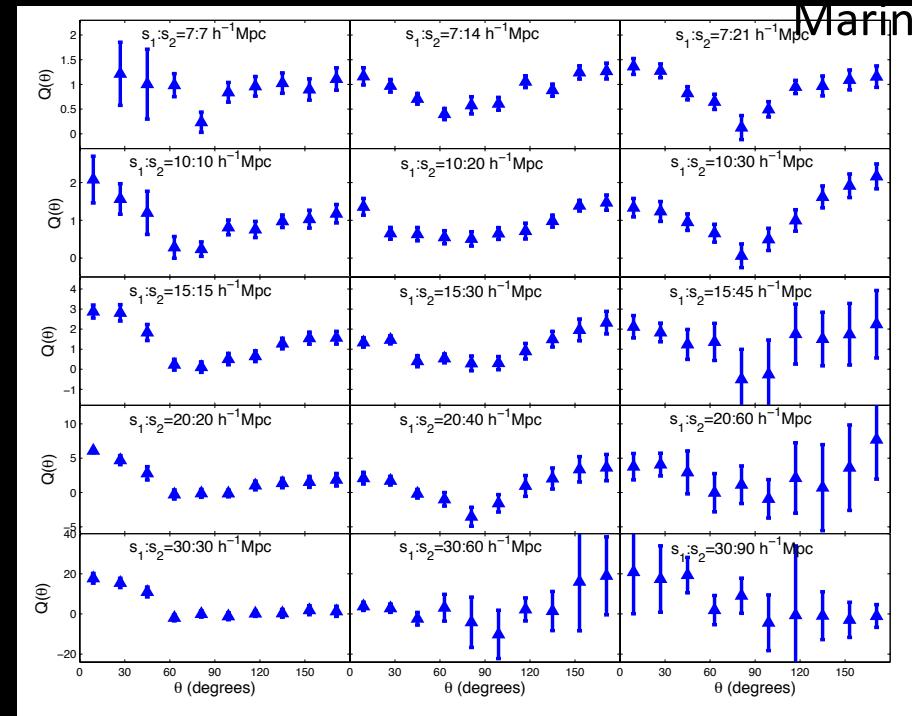
## **6. FULL POWER SPECTRUM DATA RELEASE + COSMOMC**

Watch this space.

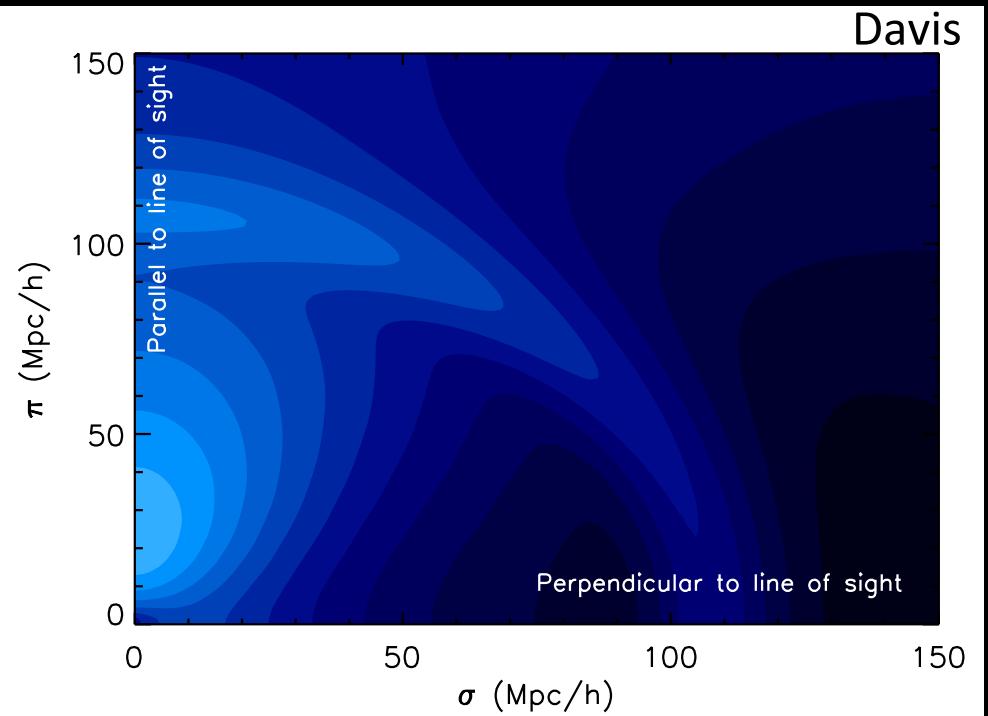
( $\Lambda$ CDM wins)

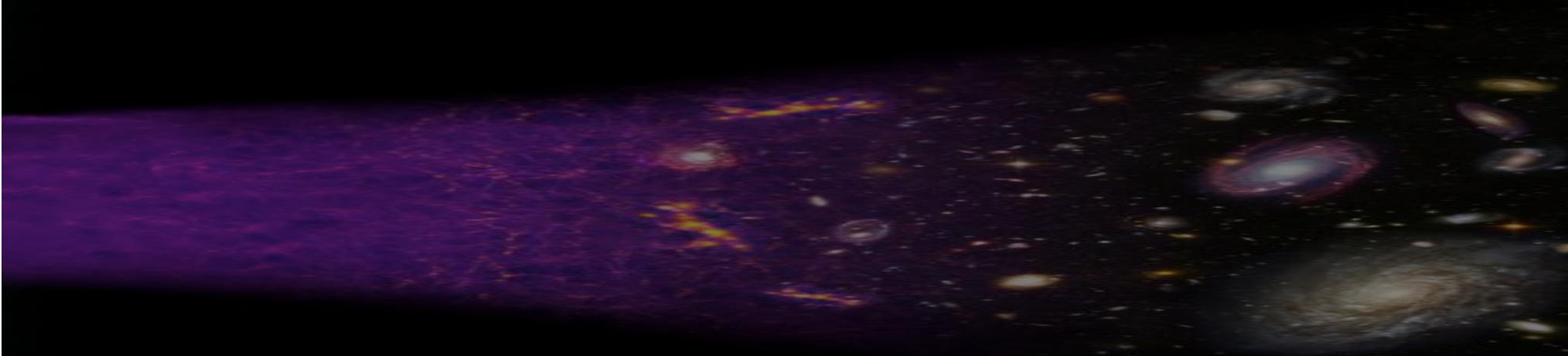
# Other Upcoming Results (with WiggleZ at this conference)

Higher-order statistics  
(see Felipe Marin)



2D BAO and reconstruction  
(see Eyal Kazin)





# Summary

WiggleZ is a great data set, with many interesting cosmology results

We're about to release our data and CosmoMC module

We hope you would like to use it and are happy to work with you to help