

基于对数密度场的多尺度极值限制 晚期宇宙的原初非高斯性

王云



吉林大学物理学院
COLLEGE OF PHYSICS · JILIN UNIVERSITY

邮箱: yunw@jlu.edu.cn
学术主页: wangyun1995.github.io



中国天文学会2024年学术年会, 杭州, 2024.10.29-11.02



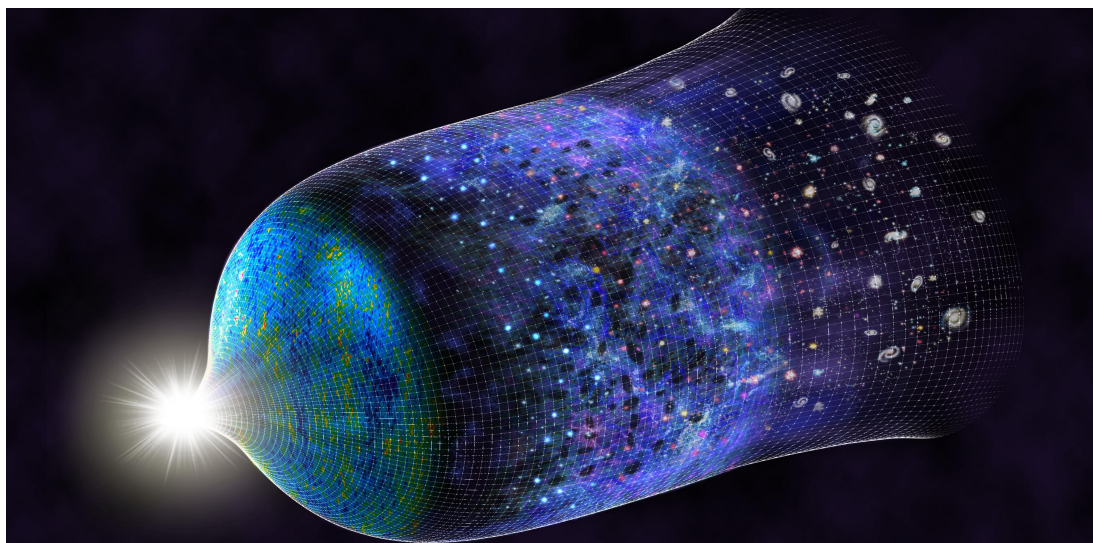
目录

- 原初非高斯性
- 对数密度场的多尺度极值
- 原初非高斯性参数的限制

➤ 原初非高斯性

宇宙暴胀

- 宇宙暴胀：宇宙极早期经历的急剧膨胀阶段
- 宇宙暴胀模型：
 - the single-field slow-roll model
 - the curvaton model, modulated reheating, multi-brid inflation, multi-field inflation, multi-curvaton, inhomogeneous cosmological phase transition, k-inflation, Dirac-Born-Infeld (DBI) inflation, ghost inflation,



(Credit: Nicolle R. Fuller, National Science Foundation)

原初非高斯性 (Primordial non-Gaussianity, PNG)

□ 原初非高斯性：宇宙原初密度扰动的统计分布偏离高斯分布的现象

□ 原初引力势：

$$\Phi = \Phi_G + f_{\text{NL}}(\Phi_G^2 - \langle \Phi_G^2 \rangle) + \text{higher-order terms}$$

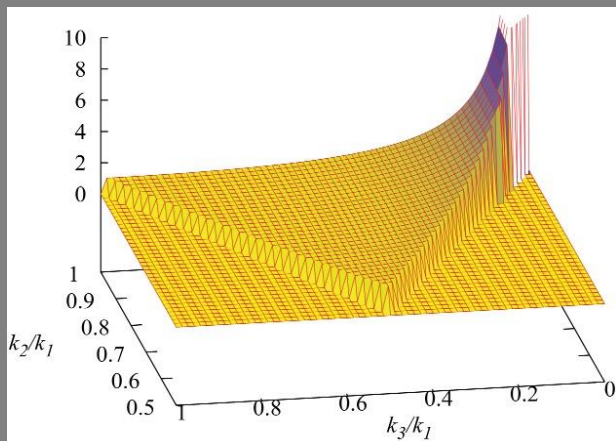
□ 双谱：对原初引力势的非高斯性敏感的最低阶谱

$$\langle \Phi(\mathbf{k}_1)\Phi(\mathbf{k}_2)\Phi(\mathbf{k}_3) \rangle = (2\pi)^3 \delta^D(\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{k}_3) B_\Phi(k_1, k_2, k_3)$$

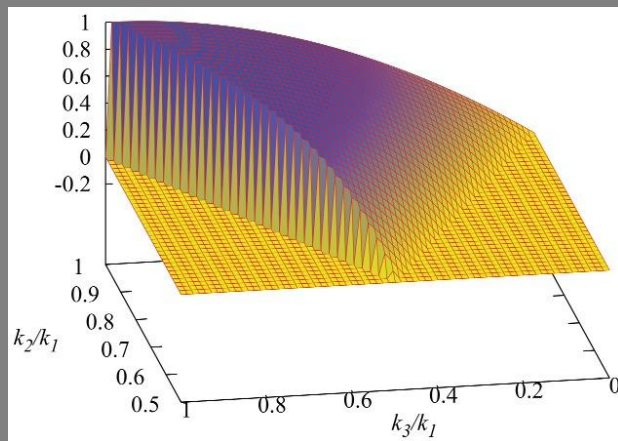
• “Local” 类型

• “Equilateral” 类型

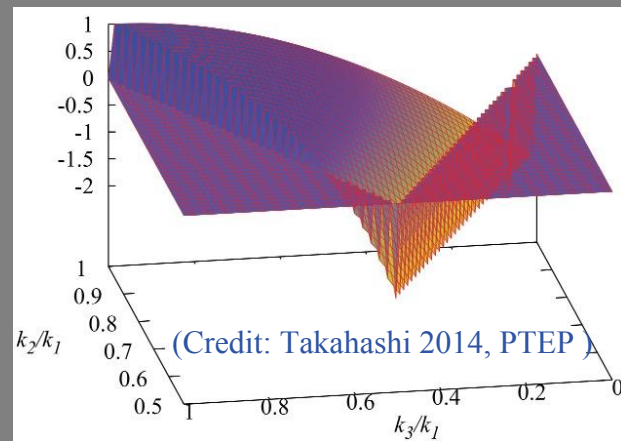
• “Orthogonal” 类型



$$f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}} : k_3 \ll k_2 \approx k_1$$



$$f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{equil}} : k_3 \approx k_2 \approx k_1$$



$$f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{ortho}} : k_3 \approx k_2 \approx k_1 \\ k_3 \approx 2k_2 \approx 2k_1$$

原初非高斯性的重要性

- 原初非高斯性能甄别不同的暴胀模型
- 原初非高斯性能提供早期宇宙的高能物理信息
- 原初非高斯性与大尺度结构形成密切相关
- 原初非高斯性有希望揭示标准宇宙学模型以外的新物理

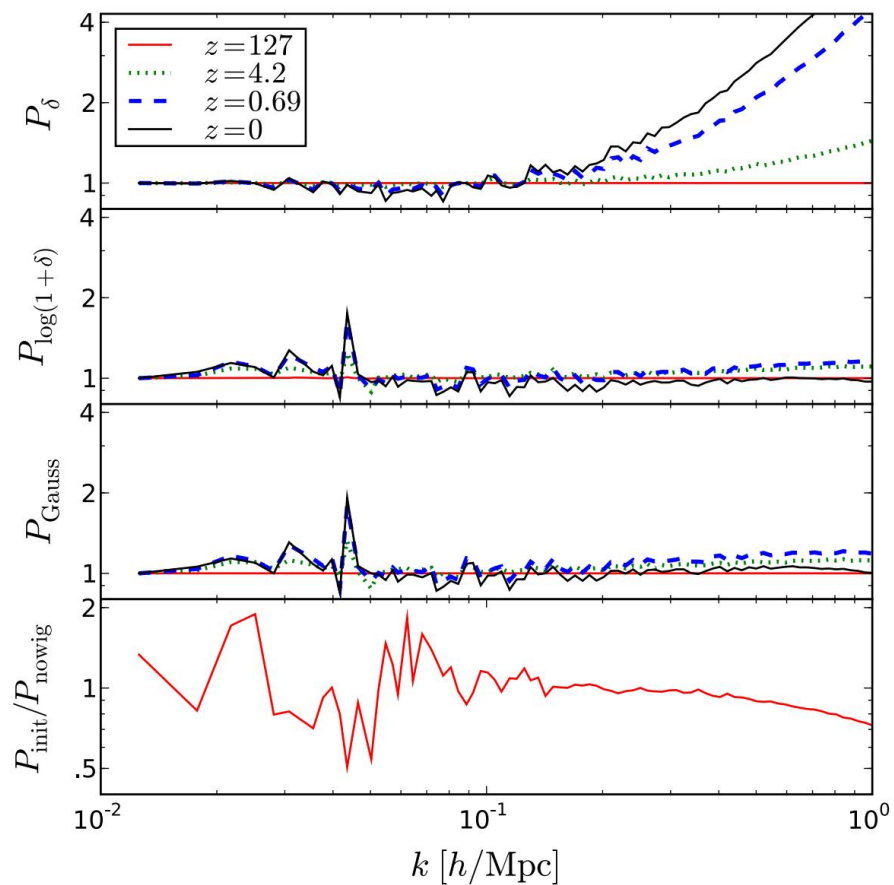
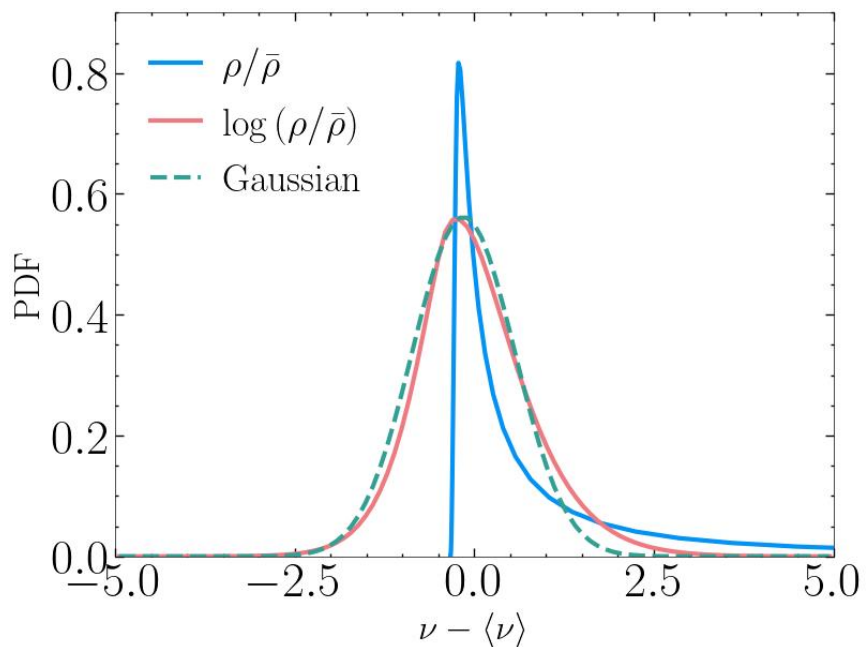
探测和限制原初非高斯性的挑战

- 原初非高斯性信号微弱，形状复杂
- 宇宙微波背景辐射 (CMB) 对原初非高斯性的约束 (Planck 2018):
 - $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}} = -0.9 \pm 5.1$, $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{equil}} = -26 \pm 4.7$, $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{ortho}} = -38 \pm 24$
 - **挑战**: CMB的二维特性、Silk阻尼
- 第四代大尺度结构巡天:
 - 以前所未有的分辨率构建体积更大的宇宙物质的三维分布
 - **挑战**: 晚期非高斯性的干扰
- 高阶谱的计算和测量非常复杂
- 新型方法:
 - Marked power spectrum (E. Massara 2021, PRL), Power spectra in cosmic web environments (T. Bonnaire 2022, A&A), Persistent homology (Heydenreich 2021, A&A; Wilding 2021, MNRAS; Biagetti 2021, JCAP), neural network (U. Giri 2023, PRD), field-level inference (D. Baumann 2022, JCAP)

► 对数密度场的多尺度极值

晚期宇宙物质分布的重要性质

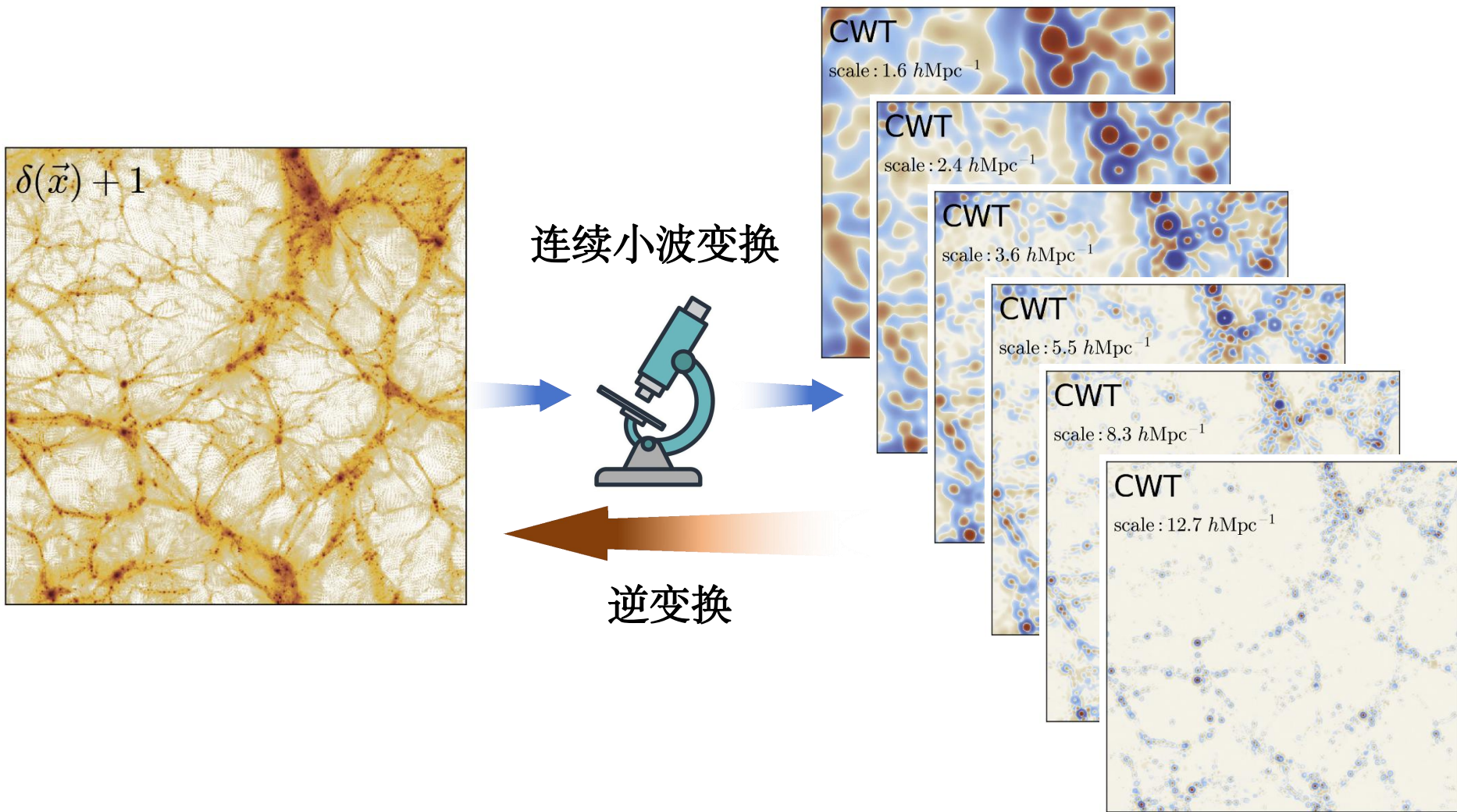
- 物质密度场的概率密度分布接近对数正态分布



(Credit: Mark C. Neyrinck et al. 2009, ApJL)

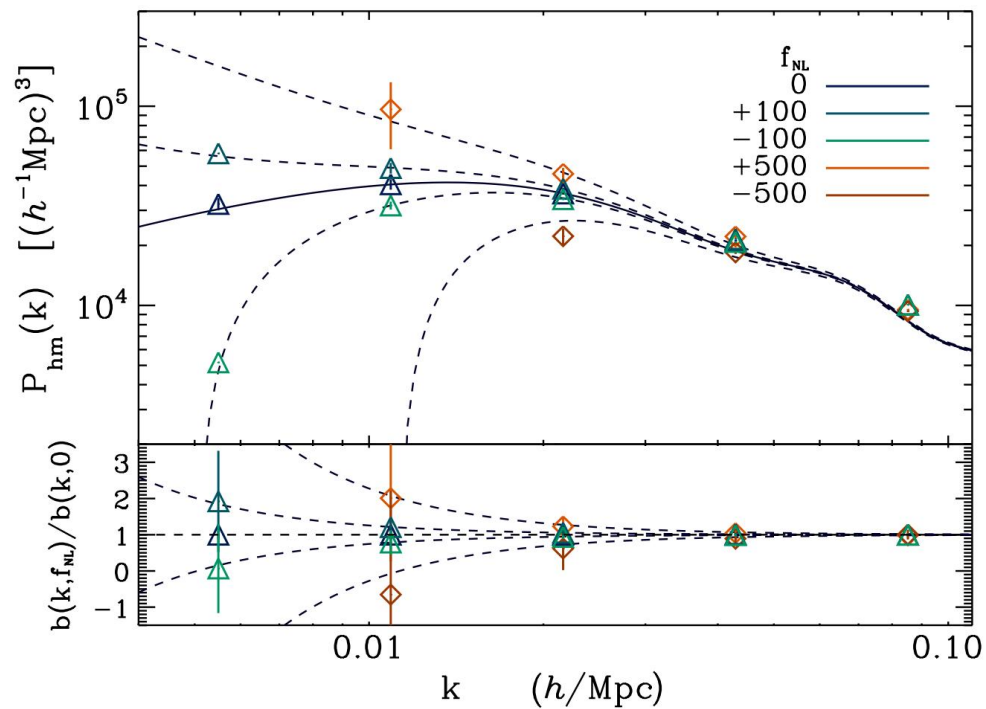
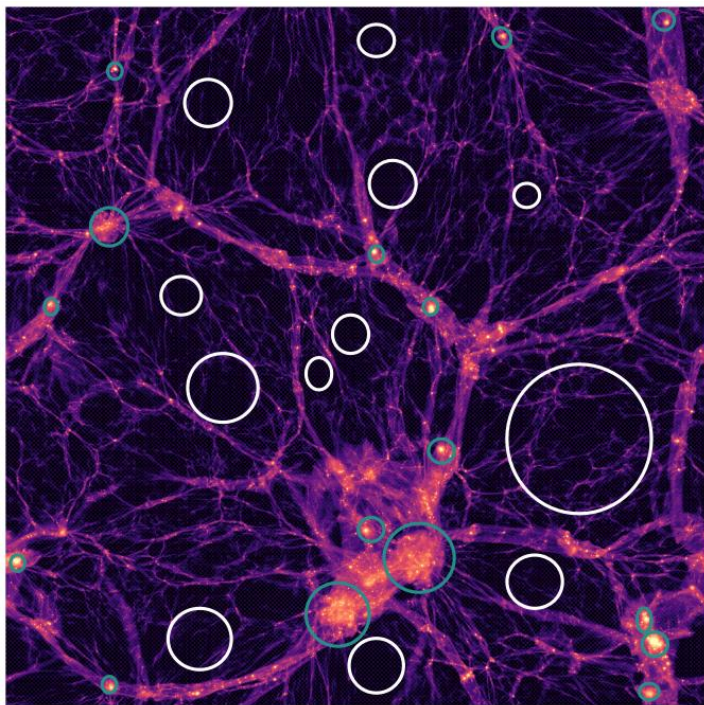
晚期宇宙物质分布的重要性质

- 物质密度场表现为等级式宇宙网络



晚期宇宙物质分布的重要性质

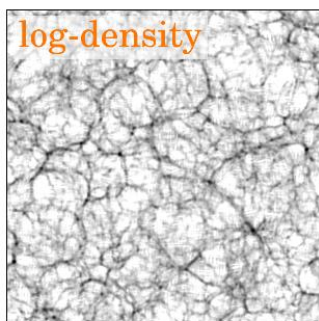
- 物质密度场的局部极值对原初非高斯性非常敏感



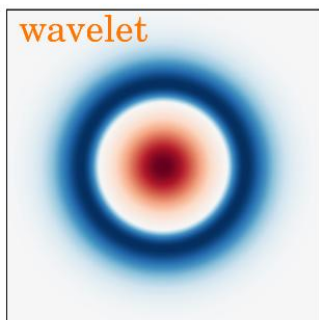
(Credit: N. Dalal et al. 2008, PRD)

对数密度场的多尺度极值分布函数

- 宇宙对数密度场: $\rho_{\ln}(\mathbf{x}) = \ln[\rho(\mathbf{x})/\bar{\rho}]$
- 连续小波变换: $\tilde{\rho}_{\ln}(w, \mathbf{x}) = \int \rho_{\ln}(\mathbf{x}') \Psi(w, \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}') d^3 \mathbf{x}'$
- 各向同性小波: $\Psi(w, \mathbf{x}) = w^{3/2} \Psi(w|\mathbf{x}|)$
- 小波尺度: $\{k_i | k_i \equiv w_i/c_w = (0.1 + i\Delta_k) h\text{Mpc}^{-1} \text{ with } 0 \leq i \leq 7 \text{ and } \Delta_k = 2/35\}$

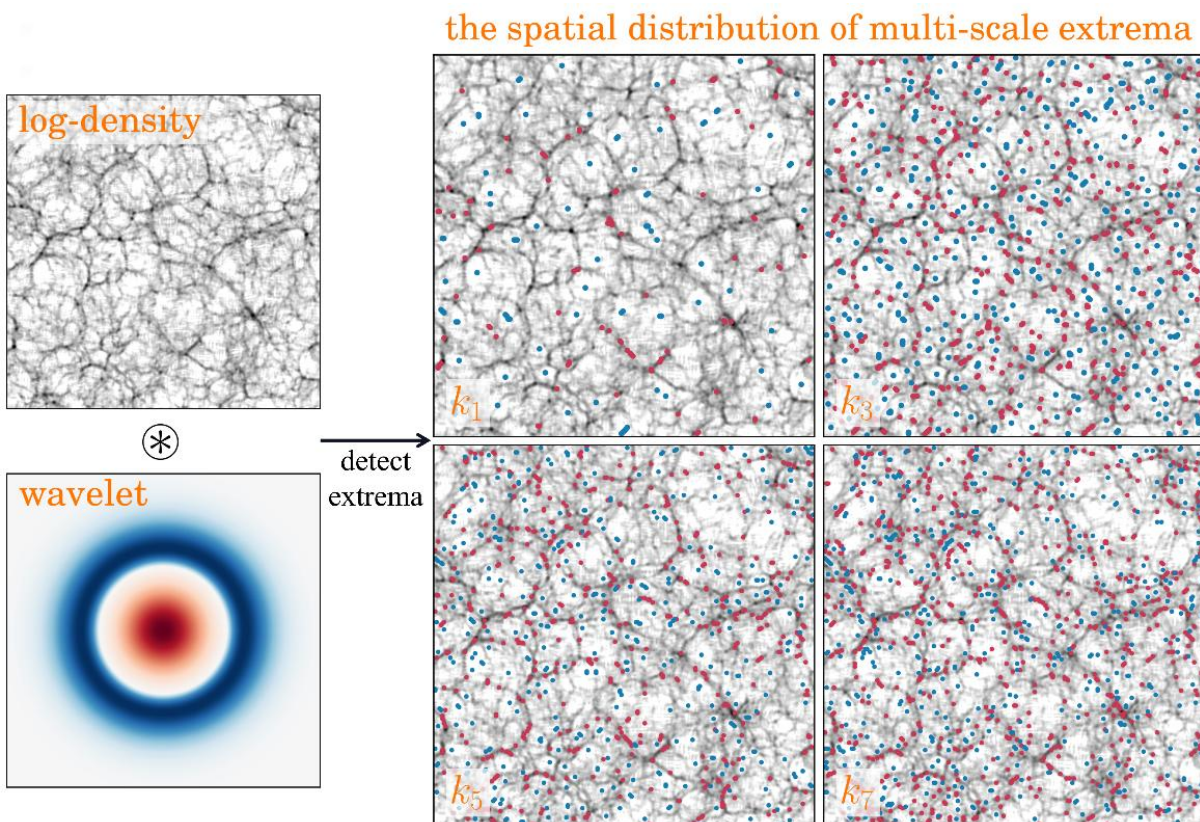


⊗



对数密度场的多尺度极值分布函数

- 识别 $\tilde{\rho}_{\ln}(w, \mathbf{x})$ 的多尺度局部极值：峰 (peaks) 和谷 (valleys)
- 方法：比较每个格点与其相邻格点，若格点场值大于其所有邻居格点，则识别为“峰”，若小于其所有邻居格点，则识别为“谷”。



对数密度场的多尺度极值分布函数

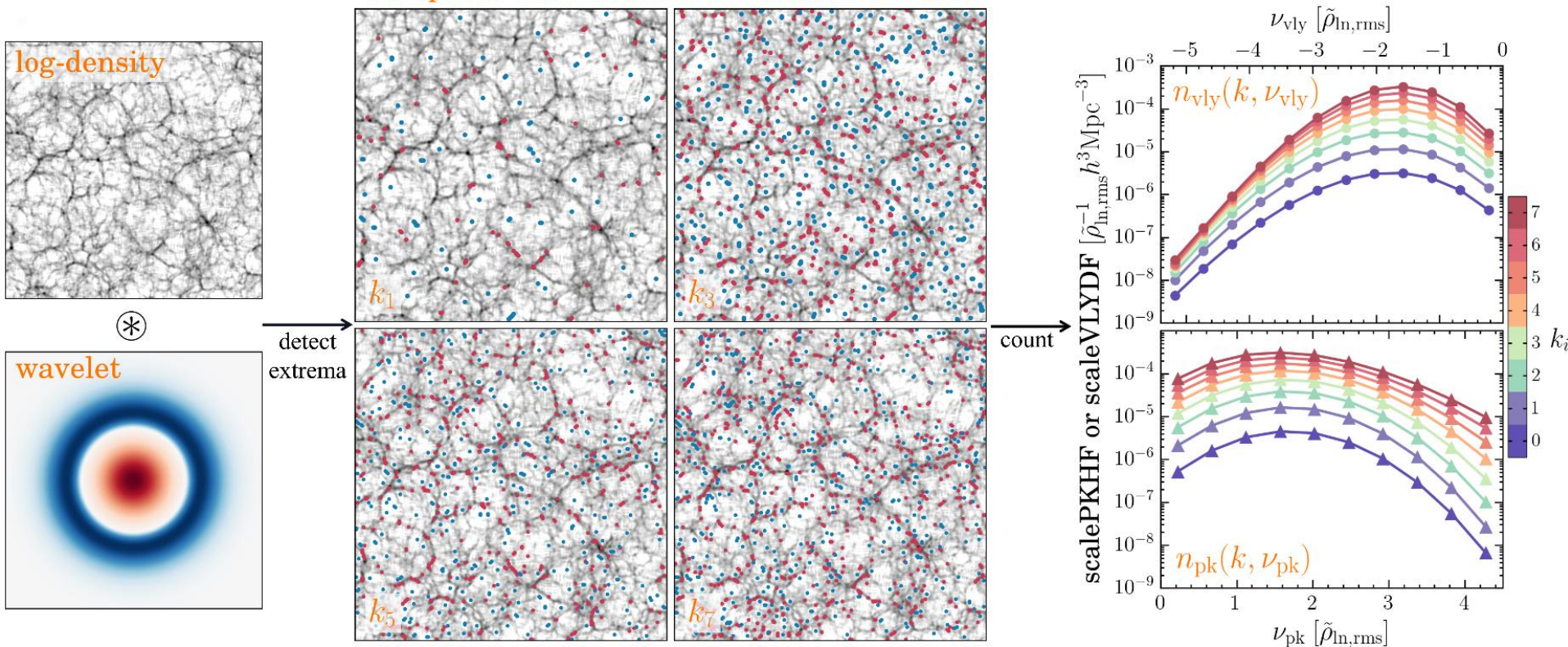
- 尺度依赖的峰高函数 (scale-dependent Peak Height Function, scale-PKHF)

$$n_{\text{pk}}(w, \nu_{\text{pk}}) = \frac{d\mathcal{N}_{\text{pk}}(w)}{d\nu_{\text{pk}}}$$

- 尺度依赖的谷深函数 (scale-dependent Valley Depth Function, scale-VLYDF)

$$n_{\text{vly}}(w, \nu_{\text{vly}}) = \frac{d\mathcal{N}_{\text{vly}}(w)}{d\nu_{\text{vly}}}$$

the spatial distribution of multi-scale extrema



➤ 原初非高斯性参数的限制

Fisher信息分析

□ 参数矢量: $\theta = \{f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}}, f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{equil}}, f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{ortho}}, \Omega_m, \Omega_b, \sigma_8, n_s, h\}$

□ 统计量矢量: $\mathbf{S} = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} n_{\text{vly}}(k_0, \nu_{\text{vly},0}), & n_{\text{vly}}(k_0, \nu_{\text{vly},1}), & n_{\text{vly}}(k_0, \nu_{\text{vly},2}), & \dots, \\ n_{\text{vly}}(k_1, \nu_{\text{vly},0}), & n_{\text{vly}}(k_1, \nu_{\text{vly},1}), & n_{\text{vly}}(k_1, \nu_{\text{vly},2}), & \dots, \\ n_{\text{vly}}(k_2, \nu_{\text{vly},0}), & n_{\text{vly}}(k_2, \nu_{\text{vly},1}), & n_{\text{vly}}(k_2, \nu_{\text{vly},2}), & \dots, \\ n_{\text{pk}}(k_0, \nu_{\text{pk},0}), & n_{\text{pk}}(k_0, \nu_{\text{pk},1}), & n_{\text{pk}}(k_0, \nu_{\text{pk},2}), & \dots, \\ n_{\text{pk}}(k_1, \nu_{\text{pk},0}), & n_{\text{pk}}(k_1, \nu_{\text{pk},1}), & n_{\text{pk}}(k_1, \nu_{\text{pk},2}), & \dots, \\ n_{\text{pk}}(k_2, \nu_{\text{pk},0}), & n_{\text{pk}}(k_2, \nu_{\text{pk},1}), & n_{\text{pk}}(k_2, \nu_{\text{pk},2}), & \dots \\ P(k_0), & P(k_1), & P(k_2), & \dots, \end{array} \right\}$

□ 无偏参数估计的误差下界:

$$\sigma(\theta_i) \geq \sqrt{(\mathcal{F}^{-1})_{ii}}$$

□ Fisher信息矩阵:

$$\mathcal{F}_{ij} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{S}}{\partial \theta_i} \right) \mathcal{C}^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{S}}{\partial \theta_j} \right)^T$$

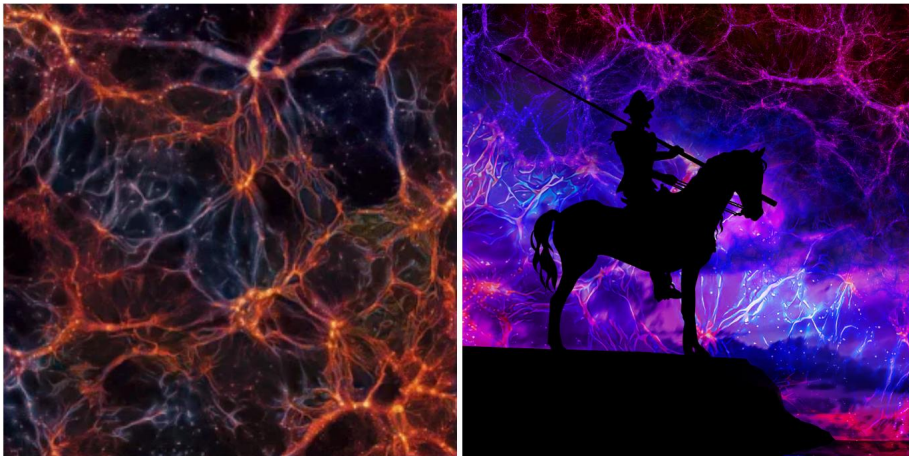
数据集

□ Quijote宇宙学 N -体模拟 (<https://quijote-simulations.readthedocs.io/en/latest/index.html>)

- 目标：“Quantify the information content on cosmological observables”
- 基准模拟集：15000个随机实现，高斯初始条件，2018年Planck宇宙学参数

$$\{f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}} = 0, f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{equil}} = 0, f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{ortho}} = 0, \Omega_m = 0.3175, \Omega_b = 0.049, \sigma_8 = 0.834, n_s = 0.9624, h = 0.6711\}$$

- 五组包含500对随机实现的模拟集：每组针对单个宇宙学参数进行变化
- Quijote-PNG模拟：三组包含500对随机实现的模拟集，每组单独变化 f_{NL}
- 单个模拟体积为 $1 \text{ Gpc}^3/h^3$ ，暗物质粒子个数为 512^3



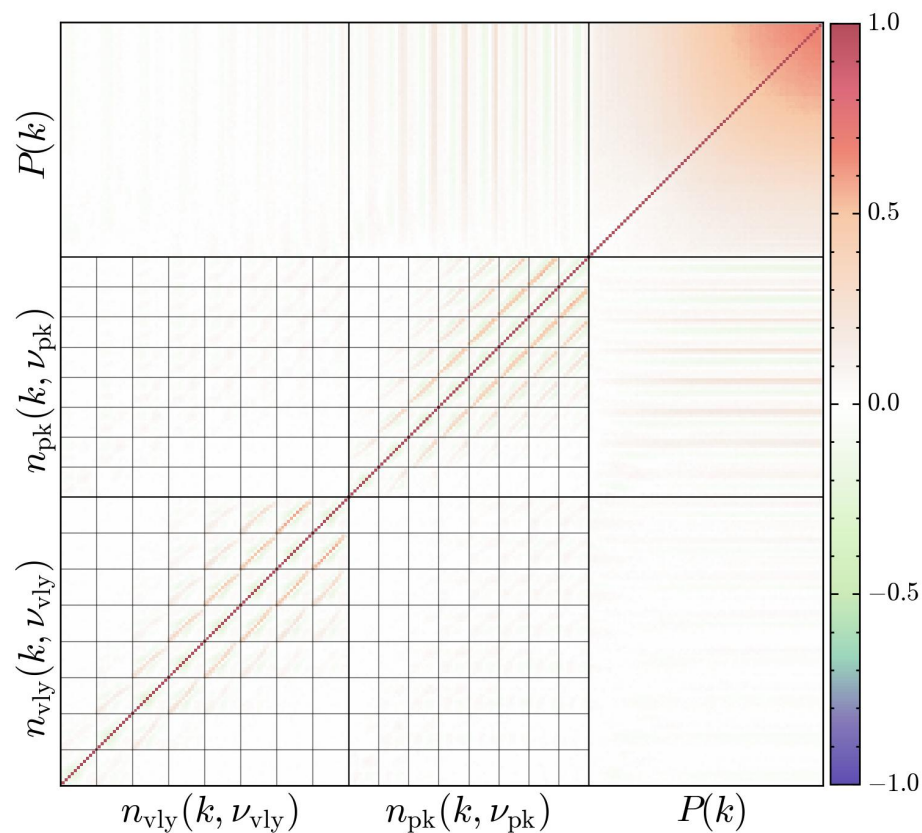
Francisco Villaescusa-Navarro
Flatiron Institute



William R. Coulton
Flatiron Institute

结果

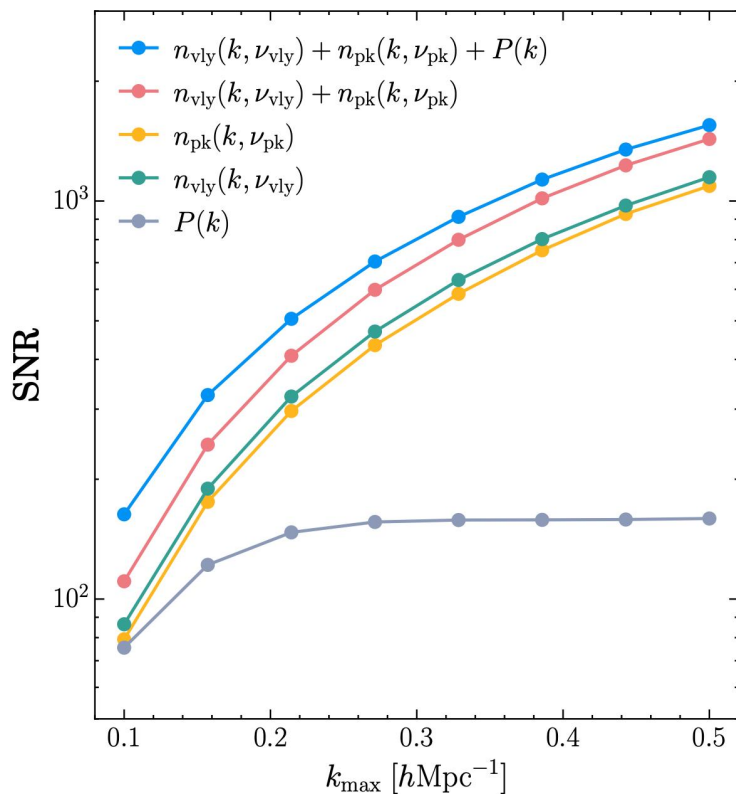
- 统计量的相关矩阵：
$$r_{ij} = C_{ij} / \sqrt{C_{ii}C_{jj}}$$
- scale-PKHF和scale-VLYDF的协方差比功率谱更对角化
- scale-PKHF、scale-VLYDF和功率谱三者之间相关性很低



结果

- 统计量的信噪比: $\text{SNR} = \sqrt{\mathbf{S}\mathbf{C}^{-1}\mathbf{S}^T}$
- 当 $k_{\max} > 0.3 h/\text{Mpc}$ 时, 功率谱的信噪比不再增大
- 当 $k_{\max} = 0.5 h/\text{Mpc}$ 时,

- scale-PKHF和scale-VLYDF组合: 9倍信噪比
- scale-PKHF、scale-VLYDF和功率谱组合: 10倍信噪比



结果

□ 参数约束误差的“改善因子”： σ_P/σ_S

- $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}}$: $n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} + P > n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > P + B > n_{\text{vly}} > B > n_{\text{pk}} > P$
- $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{equil}}$: $n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} + P > n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > P + B > B > n_{\text{vly}} > n_{\text{pk}} > P$
- $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{ortho}}$: $n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} + P > n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > P + B > B > n_{\text{vly}} > n_{\text{pk}} > P$
- Ω_m : $n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} + P > P + B > B > n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > P > n_{\text{vly}} > n_{\text{pk}}$
- Ω_b : $n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} + P > P + B > B > n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > n_{\text{vly}} > n_{\text{pk}} > P$
- σ_8 : $n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} + P > P + B > B > n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > n_{\text{vly}} = n_{\text{pk}} > P$
- n_s : $n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} + P > n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > n_{\text{vly}} > n_{\text{pk}} > P + B > B > P$
- h : $n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} + P > P + B > B > n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > n_{\text{vly}} > n_{\text{pk}} > P$

Paras	σ_P/σ_B [19]	σ_P/σ_{P+B} [19]	$\sigma_P/\sigma_{n_{\text{vly}}}$	$\sigma_P/\sigma_{n_{\text{pk}}}$	$\sigma_P/\sigma_{n_{\text{vly}}+n_{\text{pk}}}$	$\sigma_P/\sigma_{n_{\text{vly}}+n_{\text{pk}}+P}$
$f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}}$	28.6	57.6	32.7	20.2	60.2	99.1
$f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{equil}}$	45.1	53.3	28.1	19.5	54.8	116.0
$f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{ortho}}$	43.5	74.9	29.8	39.3	104.4	112.4
Ω_m	2.5	5.1	0.8	0.7	1.2	5.9
Ω_b	2.4	3.8	1.2	1.1	1.6	4.0
σ_8	10.1	29.9	4.2	4.2	8.8	48.5
n_s	3.2	7.8	12.4	8.6	15.6	22.8
h	2.6	4.9	1.7	1.5	2.4	6.6

结果

□ 参数约束误差的“改善因子”： σ_P/σ_S

- $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}}$: $n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > P + B > n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > n_{\text{vly}} > B > n_{\text{pk}} > P$
- $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{equil}}$: $n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > P + B > n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > B > n_{\text{vly}} > n_{\text{pk}} > P$
- $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{ortho}}$: $n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} \approx n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > P + B > B > n_{\text{vly}} > n_{\text{pk}} > P$
- Ω_m : $P + B > B > n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} = n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > P > n_{\text{vly}} > n_{\text{pk}}$
- Ω_b : $P + B > B > n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > n_{\text{vly}} > n_{\text{pk}} > P$
- σ_8 : $P + B > B > n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > n_{\text{vly}} = n_{\text{pk}} > P$
- n_s : $n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > n_{\text{vly}} > n_{\text{pk}} > P + B > B > P$
- h : $P + B > B > n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > n_{\text{vly}} + n_{\text{pk}} > n_{\text{vly}} > n_{\text{pk}} > P$

Paras	σ_P/σ_B [19]	σ_P/σ_{P+B} [19]	$\sigma_P/\sigma_{n_{\text{vly}}}$	$\sigma_P/\sigma_{n_{\text{pk}}}$	$\sigma_P/\sigma_{n_{\text{vly}}+n_{\text{pk}}}$	只考虑协方差的对角元素	$\sigma_P/\sigma_{n_{\text{vly}}+n_{\text{pk}}+P}$
$f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}}$	28.6	57.6	32.7	20.2	60.2 (55.3)		99.1
$f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{equil}}$	45.1	53.3	28.1	19.5	54.8 (47.3)		116.0
$f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{ortho}}$	43.5	74.9	29.8	39.3	104.4 (106.9)		112.4
Ω_m	2.5	5.1	0.8	0.7	1.2 (1.2)		5.9
Ω_b	2.4	3.8	1.2	1.1	1.6 (1.4)		4.0
σ_8	10.1	29.9	4.2	4.2	8.8 (7.5)		48.5
n_s	3.2	7.8	12.4	8.6	15.6 (13.6)		22.8
h	2.6	4.9	1.7	1.5	2.4 (2.1)		6.6

总结和展望

- 本研究提出了用于限制原初非高斯性的新型统计量：scale-PKHF和scale-VLYDF
- scale-PKHF和scale-VLYDF拥有更对角化的协方差矩阵、更高的信噪比
- scale-PKHF和scale-VLYDF能有效提取晚期大尺度结构的原初信息
- scale-PKHF、scale-VLYDF与功率谱的组合对原初非高斯性和宇宙学参数的限制优于双谱和功率谱的组合
- 若将scale-PKHF和scale-VLYDF引入巡天观测，将有极大希望为原初非高斯性参数 ($f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}}$ 、 $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{equil}}$ 、 $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{ortho}}$) 和标量谱指数 n_s 等宇宙学参数提供前所未有的精确约束
- 进一步的深入研究：
 - 对scale-PKHF和scale-VLYDF的理论建模
 - 与其他先进分析方法比较
 - 处理红移空间畸变
 - 示踪天体的偏袒效应

Capturing primordial non-Gaussian signatures in the late Universe by multi-scale extrema of the cosmic log-density field

Yun Wang (王云)^{1,*} and Ping He (何平)^{1,2,†}

¹*College of Physics, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, China*

²*Center for High Energy Physics, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China*

(Dated: August 27, 2024)

We construct two new summary statistics, the scale-dependent peak height function (scale-PKHF) and the scale-dependent valley depth function (scale-VLYDF), and forecast their constraining power on PNG amplitudes $\{f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}}, f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{equil}}, f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{ortho}}\}$ and standard cosmological parameters based on ten thousands of density fields drawn from QUIJOTE and QUIJOTE-PNG simulations at $z = 0$. With the Fisher analysis, we find that the scale-PKHF and scale-VLYDF are capable of capturing a wealth of primordial information about the Universe. Specifically, the constraint on the scalar spectral index n_s obtained from the scale-VLYDF (scale-PKHF) is 12.4 (8.6) times tighter than that from the power spectrum, and 3.9 (2.7) times tighter than that from the bispectrum. The combination of the two statistics yields constraints on $\{f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}}, f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{equil}}\}$ similar to those from the bispectrum and power spectrum combination, but provides a 1.4-fold improvement in the constraint on $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{ortho}}$. After including the power spectrum, its constraining power well exceeds that of the bispectrum and power spectrum combination by factors of 1.1–2.9 for all parameters.

谢谢!

