A Direct Measurement of the Quasar Mean Occupation Function ; Breaking Degeneracies between Halo Occupation Distribution Models

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Cosmology at the Interface Meeting, Jan 29th, 2015

Collaborators



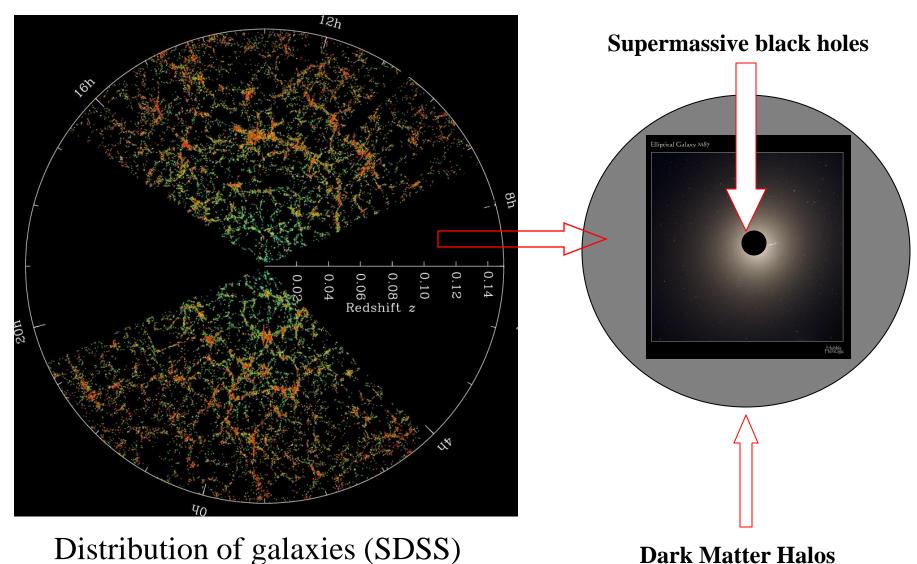




My Nguyen University of Wyoming

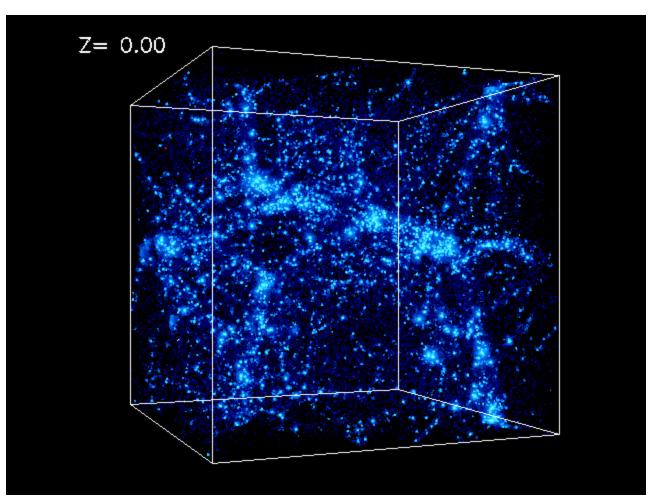
Adam Myers University of Wyoming **Zheng Zheng** University of Utah

Large Scale Structure in the Universe



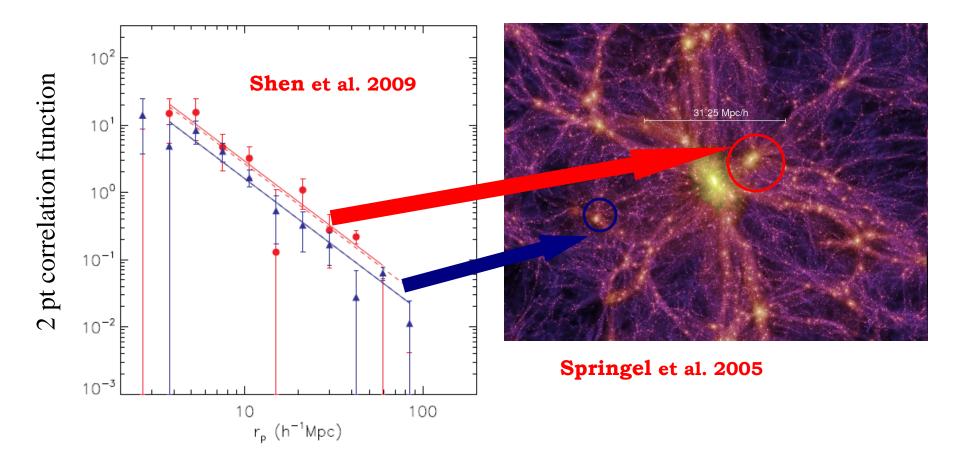
Large scale distribution of supermassive black holes.

Distribution of Dark Matter in the Universe from Cosmological Simulations



Courtesy: Andrei Kravtsov

Spatial Clustering of AGN



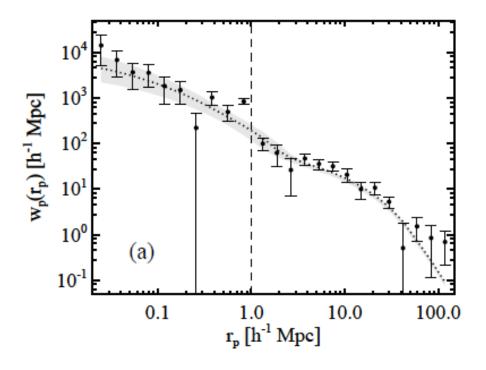
Excess Probability of having number of black hole pairs at a given spatial scale over a random distribution
Derive host dark matter halo properties from clustering

The Halo Occupation Distribution

Probability distribution P(N|M) that a halo of mass M contains N black holes

Spatial distribution of black holes within halos

Proposed model can be derived by fitting the correlation function.



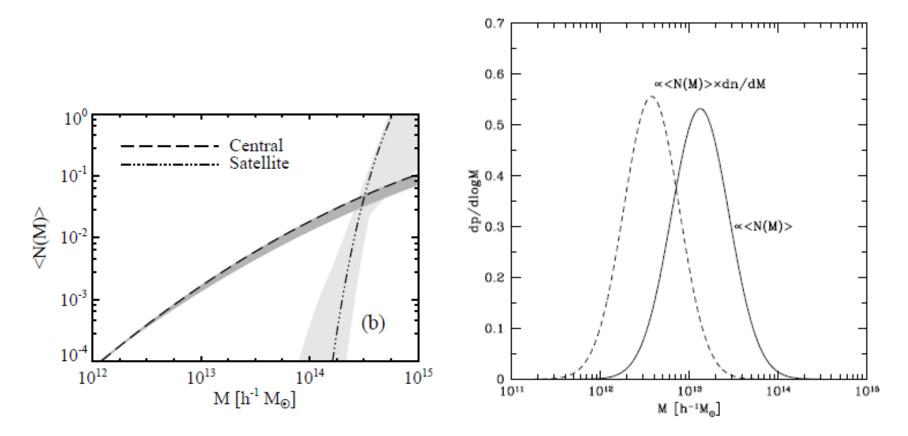
Based on a 5 parameter model derived from cosmological simulation

Chatterjee et al. 2012

Richardson, ZZ, SC et al. 2012

Degeneracy Between Halo Occupation Distribution Models

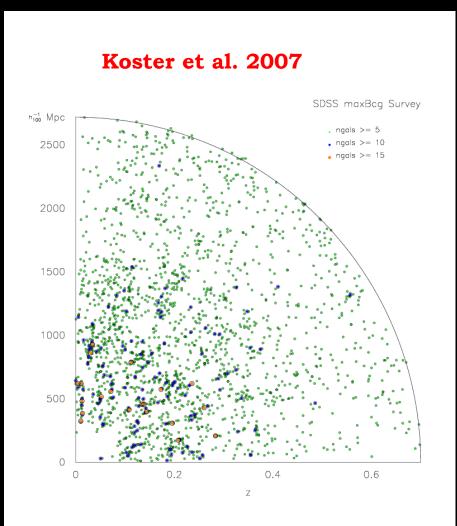
Mean number of quasars per halo as a function of halo mass at $z \sim 1$



Richardson, ZZ, SC, et al. 2012

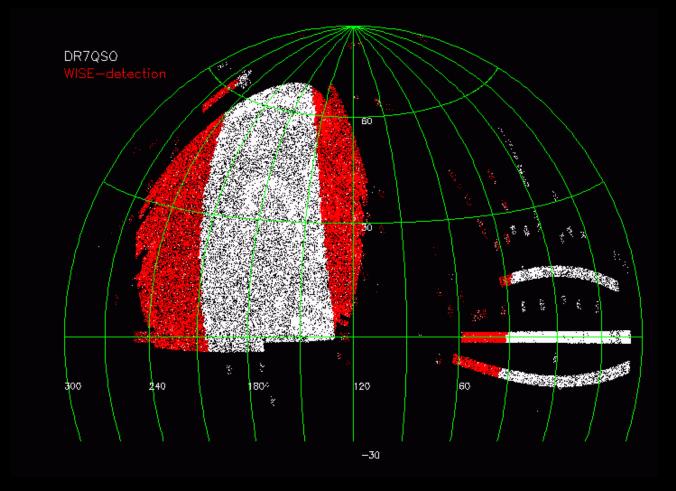
Kayo & Oguri 2012

MaxBCG Clusters



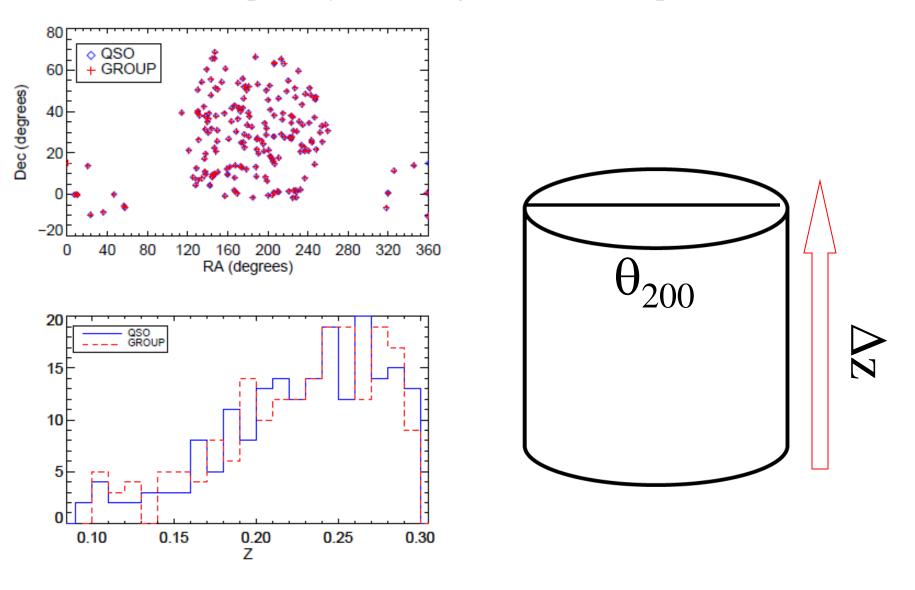
A Direct Approach

Cross-match between DR7 quasars and MaxBCG clusters Mass of halos are obtained from cluster scaling relations.



Shen et al. 2011

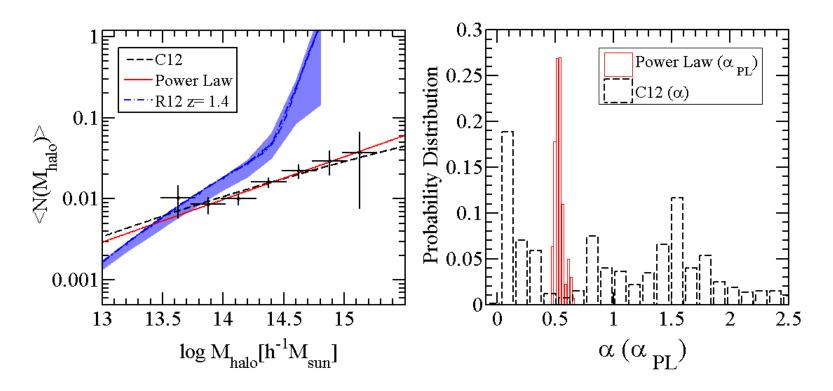
Spatially matching clusters with quasars



Chatterjee, Nguyen et al. 2013

The Mean Occupation Function of Quasars at $z \sim 0.25$

Chatterjee, Nguyen et al. 2013



The Low redshift mean occupation function favors a monotonically increasing slope

 0.53 ± 0.04 (power law model) C12 (R12) model unconstrained

Using the RedMapper catalog (Rykoff et al. 2014)

SDSS DR8 Cluster Catalog; 25,000 clusters, redshift ~0.6

