

Measuring the BAO scale with the $\text{Ly}\alpha$ and $\text{Ly}\beta$ regions: last results from eBOSS

Victoria de Sainte Agathe

LPNHE, Paris

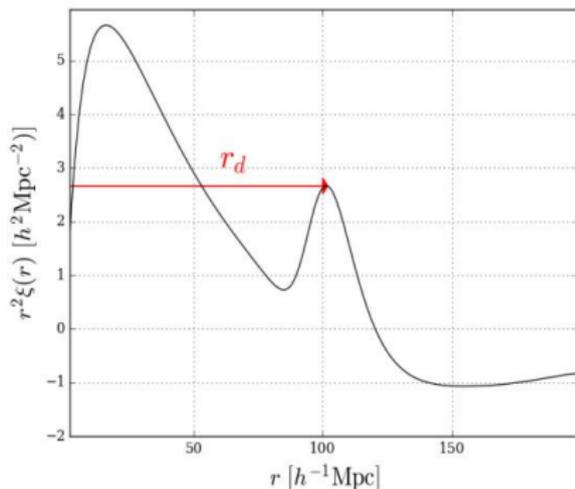
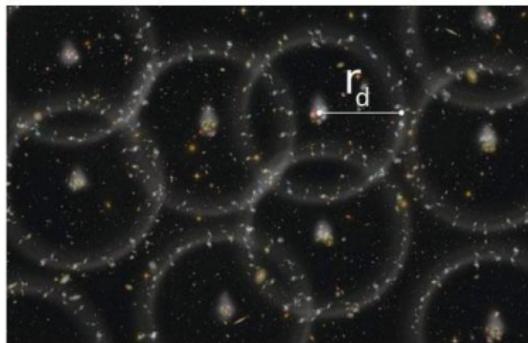
June 4, 2019



Outlines

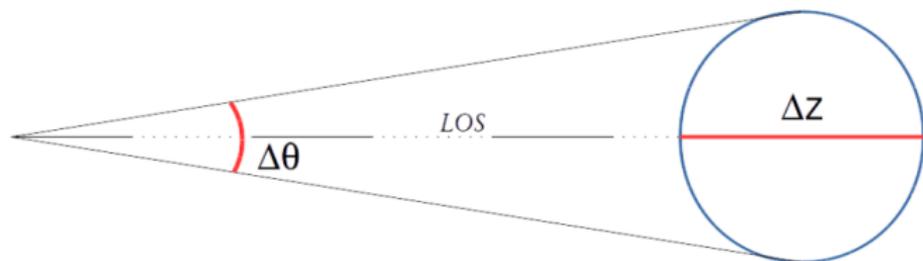
- ▶ What are the Baryonic Acoustic Oscillations (BAO) and how they can be used to measure the expansion ?
- ▶ The eBOSS experiment
- ▶ Measuring the BAO with the quasar Ly α forests : last results from eBOSS

How can we measure the expansion rate with the BAO ?



- ▶ The BAO feature is still **imprinted in the matter distribution in the Universe**.
- ▶ The BAO peak is measurable as a **small excess in the matter 2-point correlation function at $100 h^{-1}$ Mpc**.
- ▶ We need to probe **large volume** with **sufficient density tracers** to detect it.

How can we measure the expansion rate with the BAO ?



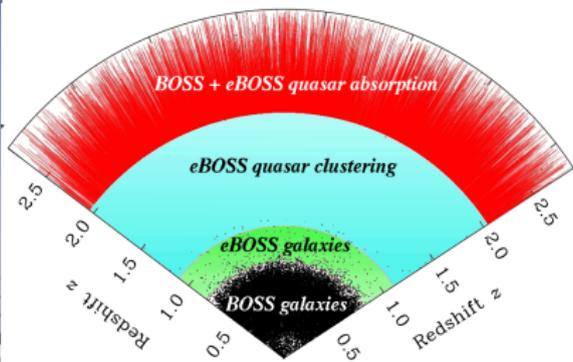
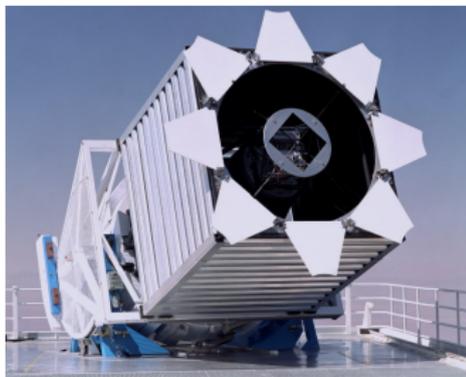
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta z &\longrightarrow D_H(z^{\text{meas}}) = r_d \Delta z = \frac{c}{H(z^{\text{meas}})} \\ \Delta \theta &\longrightarrow D_M(z^{\text{meas}}) = r_d \Delta \theta = \int_0^{z^{\text{meas}}} \frac{cdz}{H(z)} \end{aligned} \right\} \longrightarrow (\Omega_M, \Omega_\Lambda)$$

At recombination, the BAO scale was :

$$r_d = \int_{z_{\text{dec}}}^{\infty} \frac{c_s dz}{H(z)}.$$

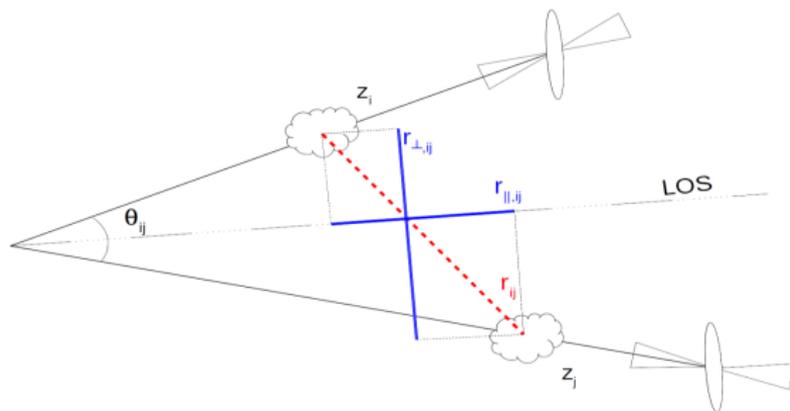
The extended Baryonic Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey (Jul 2014 - Feb 2019)

- ▶ 2.5m telescope at APO, USA
- ▶ 1000 fibers per 7-square-degree plate
- ▶ Wavelength: 360-1000 nm, resolution $R \sim 2000$
- ▶ 475,000 **LRG** + **ELG** over 6,000 square degrees, $0.6 < z < 1.1$
- ▶ 500,000 **quasars** over 6,000 square degrees, $0.8 < z < 3.5$
- ▶ 1-2% distance measurements between $0.6 < z < 2.5$



Measuring the BAO peak with Ly α forests (de Sainte Agathe et al. (2019)¹, submitted)

⇒ We **extract the Ly α absorption fields** from the spectra then we compute their **2-point correlation function**:



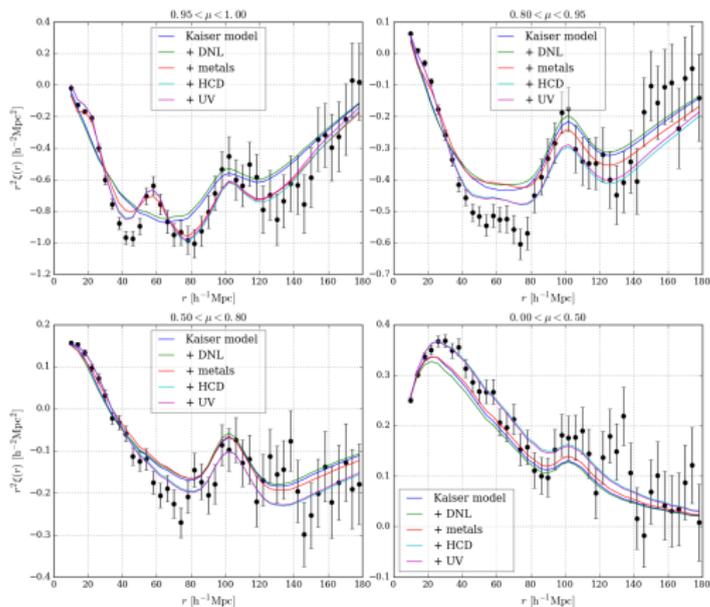
$$\xi(r_{\parallel}, r_{\perp}, \alpha_{\parallel}, \alpha_{\perp}) = \xi^{\text{smooth}}(r_{\parallel}, r_{\perp}) + \xi^{\text{BAO}}(\alpha_{\parallel} r_{\parallel}, \alpha_{\perp} r_{\perp})$$

$$\alpha_{\parallel} = \frac{D_H(\bar{z})/r_d}{[D_H(\bar{z})/r_d]_{\text{fid}}}$$

$$\alpha_{\perp} = \frac{D_M(\bar{z})/r_d}{[D_M(\bar{z})/r_d]_{\text{fid}}}$$

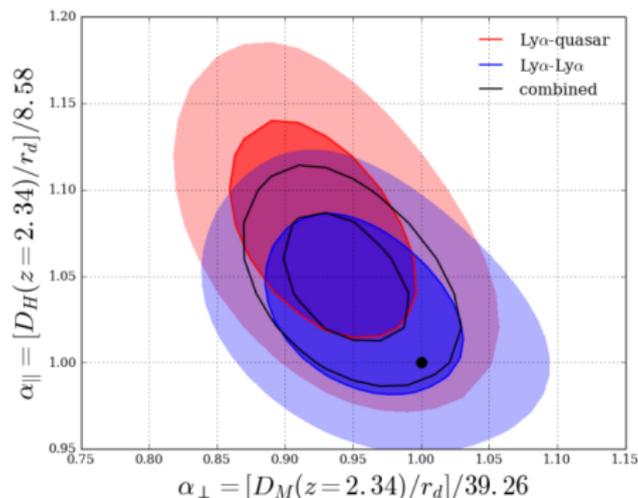
Measuring the BAO peak with Ly α forests (de Sainte Agathe et al. (2019)², submitted)

→ We have tried several physical and non-physical models for ξ^{smooth} in order to check the **stability** of the $(\alpha_{\parallel}, \alpha_{\perp})$.



Measuring the BAO peak with Ly α forests (de Sainte Agathe et al. (2019)³, submitted)

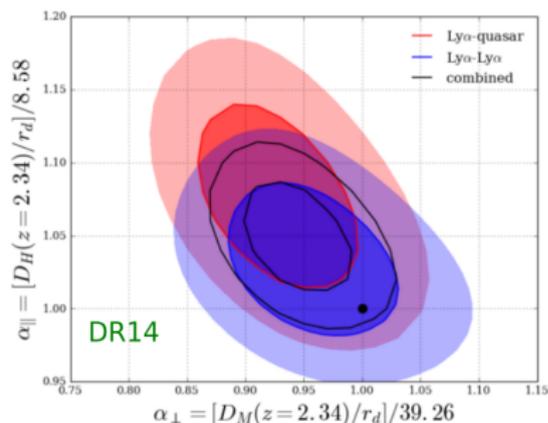
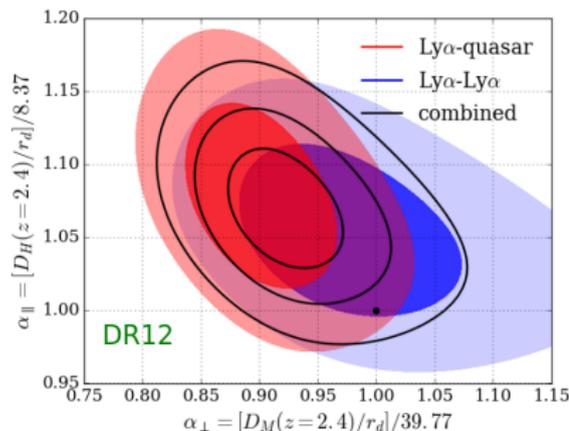
QSO \times Ly α : Blomqvist et al. (2019), submitted



- ▶ **Auto** : 1σ from Planck Collaboration (2015).
- ▶ **Combined** : 1.7σ from Planck Collaboration (2015).

Measuring the BAO peak with Ly α forests (de Sainte Agathe et al. (2019)⁴, submitted)

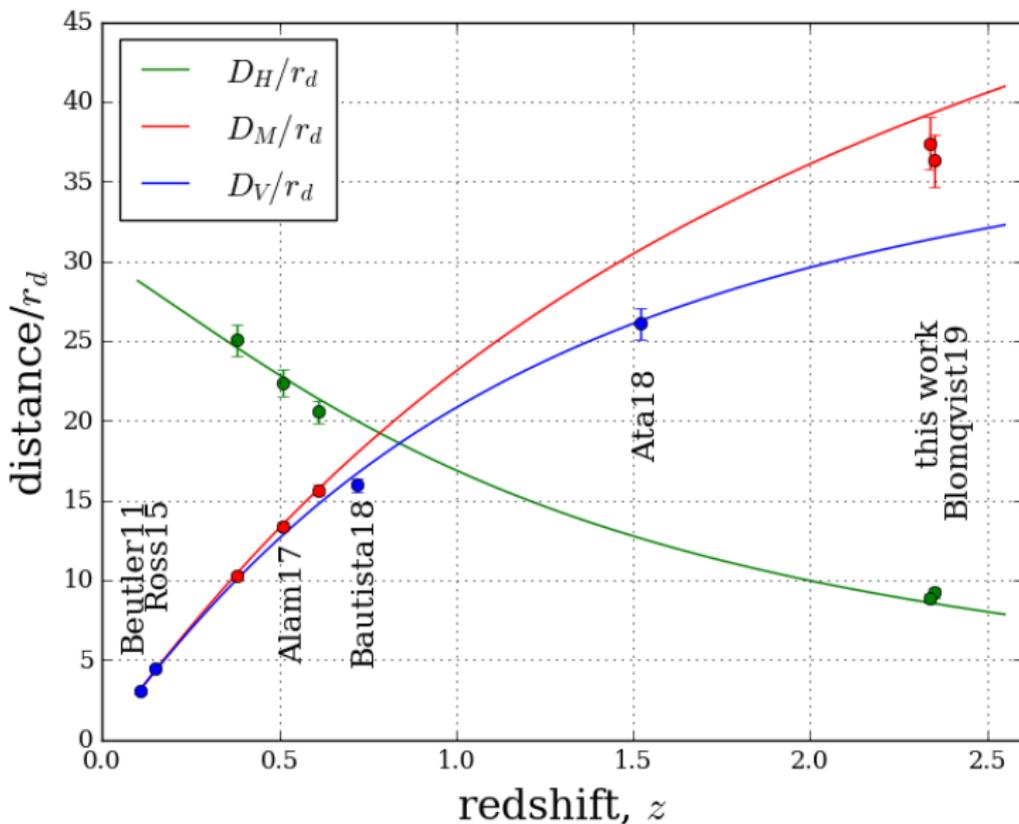
Auto : we have increased by 25% the precision over the measurement of α_{\perp} compared to Bautista et al. (2017).



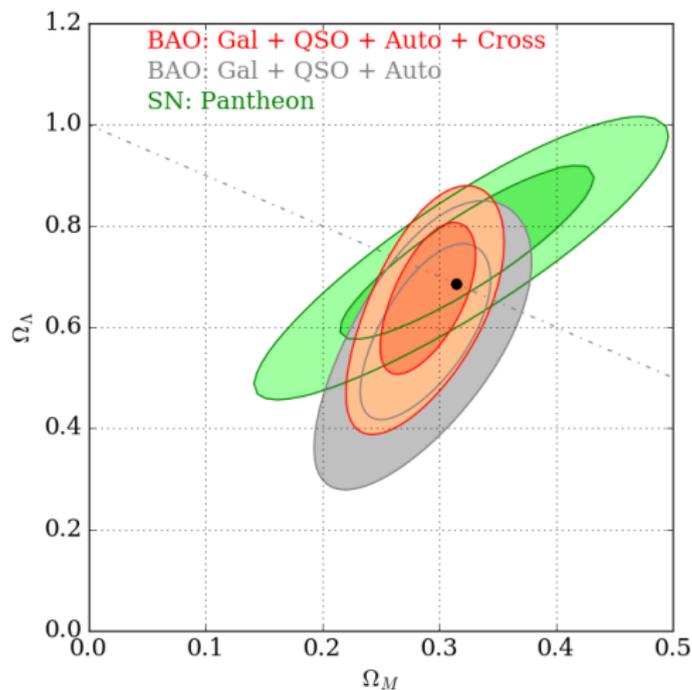
Comparaison to du Mas des Bourboux et al. (2017)

⁴<https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.03400>

Cosmological constraints with BAO



Cosmological constraints with BAO



$$\Omega_M = 0.293 \pm 0.027$$

$$\Omega_\Lambda = 0.675 \pm 0.099$$

Conclusion

- ▶ We have used the $\sim 200,000$ **eBOSS Ly α forests** and added the **Ly β region** for the first time.
- ▶ D_H/r_d is measured with a $\sim 3.3\%$ precision at $z = 2.34$ and D_M/r_d , with a $\sim 4.4\%$ precision .
- ▶ The combination of BAO measurements is in **good agreement with the CMB-inspired flat Λ CDM model**. By themselves, the BAO data provide a good confirmation of this model.

What's next ?

- ▶ Feb 2020: **last eBOSS results**.
- ▶ **DESI** experiment: less than 1% uncertainty at $z \simeq 2.5$.