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# Curvature effects on the large scale structure of the universe

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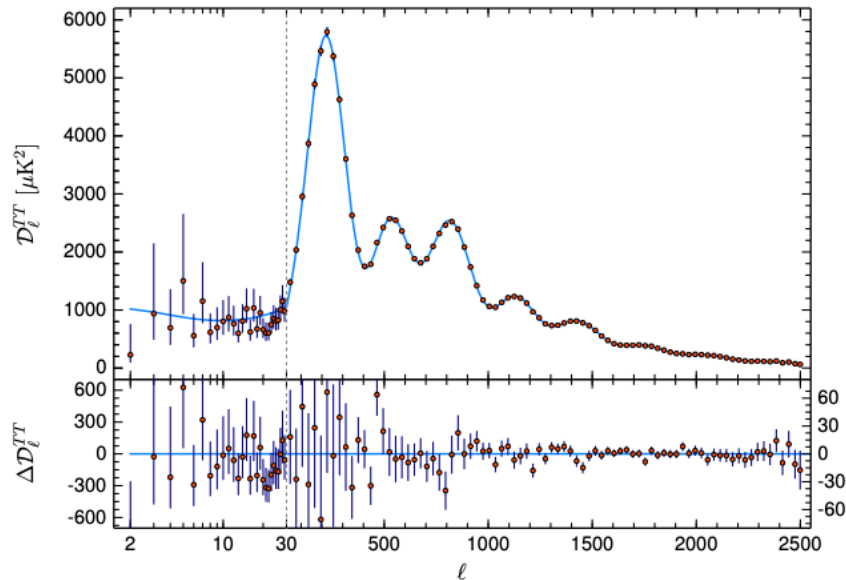
Louis Perenon

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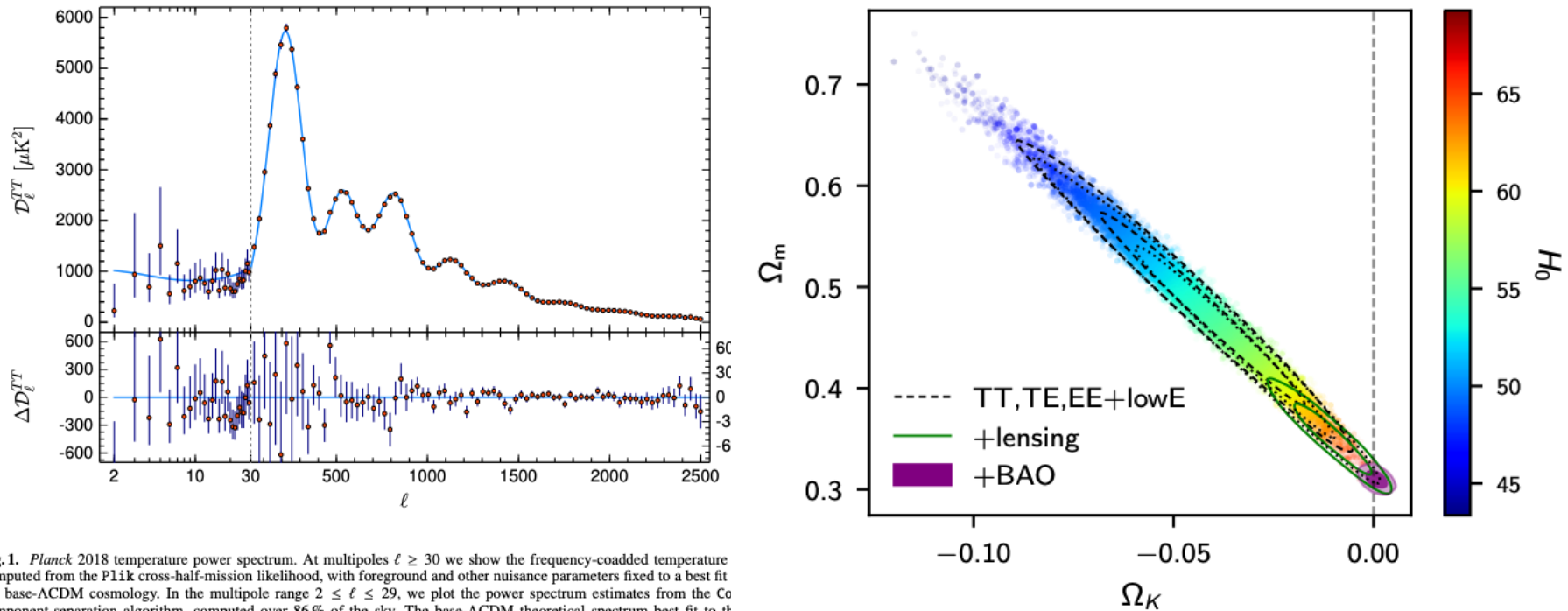
The example of the cosmic microwave background (CMB):



**Fig. 1.** *Planck* 2018 temperature power spectrum. At multipoles  $\ell \geq 30$  we show the frequency-coadded temperature spectrum computed from the *Planck* cross-half-mission likelihood, with foreground and other nuisance parameters fixed to a best fit assuming the base- $\Lambda$ CDM cosmology. In the multipole range  $2 \leq \ell \leq 29$ , we plot the power spectrum estimates from the Commander component-separation algorithm, computed over 86% of the sky. The base- $\Lambda$ CDM theoretical spectrum best fit to the *Planck* TT,TE,EE+lowE+lensing likelihoods is plotted in light blue in the upper panel. Residuals with respect to this model are shown in the lower panel. The error bars show  $\pm 1\sigma$  diagonal uncertainties, including cosmic variance (approximated as Gaussian) and not including uncertainties in the foreground model at  $\ell \geq 30$ , where the horizontal axis switches from logarithmic to linear. Note that the vertical scale changes at  $\ell = 30$ , where the horizontal axis switches from logarithmic to linear.

# Motivation

The example of the cosmic microwave background (CMB):



**Fig. 1.** *Planck* 2018 temperature power spectrum. At multipoles  $\ell \geq 30$  we show the frequency-coadded temperature computed from the *Planck* cross-half-mission likelihood, with foreground and other nuisance parameters fixed to a best fit the base- $\Lambda$ CDM cosmology. In the multipole range  $2 \leq \ell \leq 29$ , we plot the power spectrum estimates from the C<sub>l</sub> component-separation algorithm, computed over 86% of the sky. The base- $\Lambda$ CDM theoretical spectrum best fit to the TT,TE,EE+lowE+lensing likelihoods is plotted in light blue in the upper panel. Residuals with respect to this model are the lower panel. The error bars show  $\pm 1\sigma$  diagonal uncertainties, including cosmic variance (approximated as Gaussian, ..... including uncertainties in the foreground model at  $\ell \geq 30$ , where the horizontal axis switches from logarithmic to linear.

*Planck* (2018)

Problem: Fourier basis in curved space

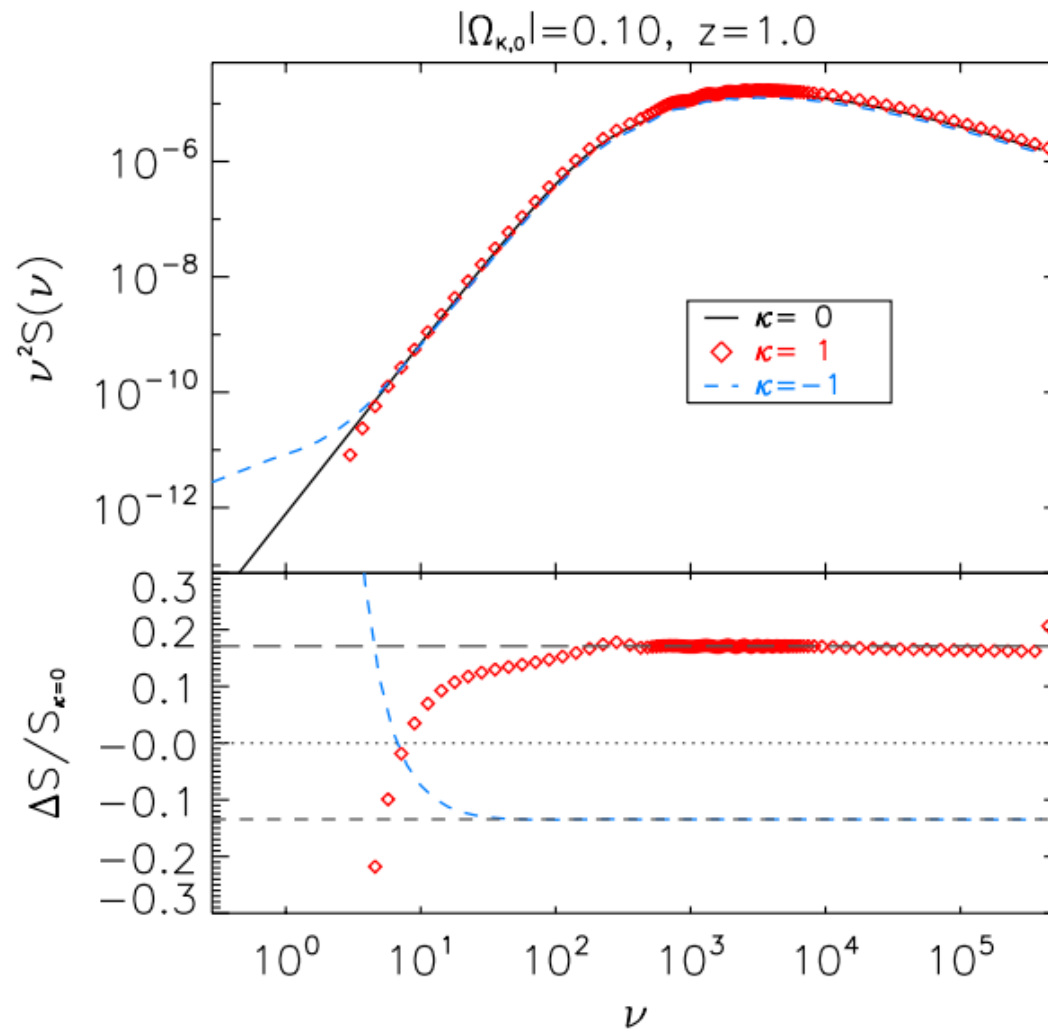
$$\Delta \Psi = -k^2 \Psi,$$

$$\nu^2 \mathcal{S}(\nu) = \nu \sqrt{\nu^2 - \kappa} \frac{P(k)}{a_0^3}.$$

$$a_0 = \frac{c}{H_0 \sqrt{|\Omega_{K,0}|}}$$

# Motivation

Power spectrum:



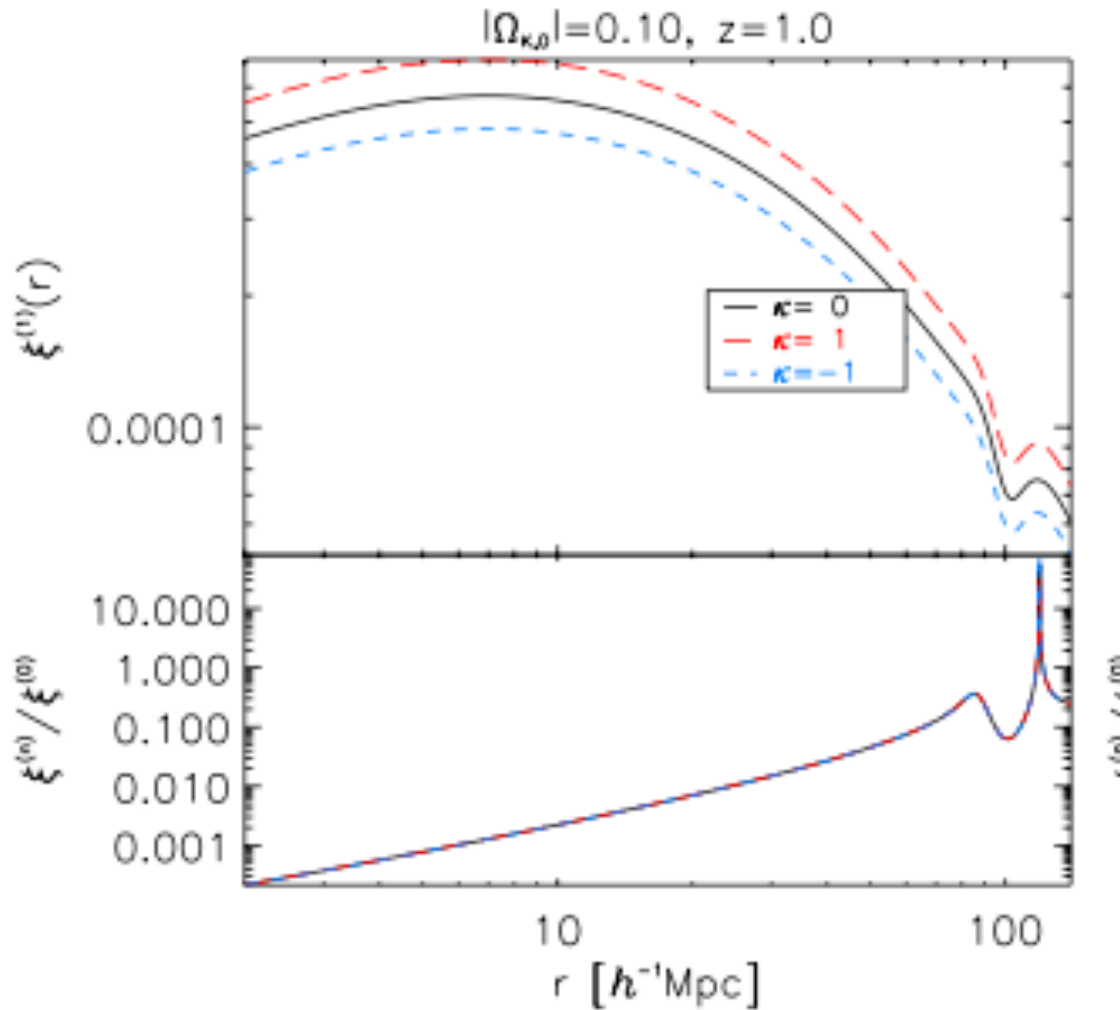
## Modification of the link between 2pcf and power spectrum

$$S_{\kappa}(\chi)^2 = S_{\kappa}^2(\chi_1)C_{\kappa}^2(\chi_2) + S_{\kappa}^2(\chi_2)C_{\kappa}^2(\chi_1) + \kappa S_{\kappa}^2(\chi_1)S_{\kappa}^2(\chi_2) \sin^2 \gamma - 2S_{\kappa}(\chi_1)S_{\kappa}(\chi_2)C_{\kappa}(\chi_1)C_{\kappa}(\chi_2) \cos \gamma. \quad (19)$$

$$\xi(\chi) = b_1 b_2 D_1 D_2 4\pi \int \nu^2 \mathcal{S}(\nu) X_0^{(\kappa)}(\nu, \chi) d\nu,$$

# Motivation

**Dipole** of the 2pcf in redshift space:



- Generate Monte Carlo realisations of the matter density field in curved space
- Quantify the effect of curvature on RSD analysis
- Quantify the effect of curvature on BAO analysis
- Constrain curvature with LSS