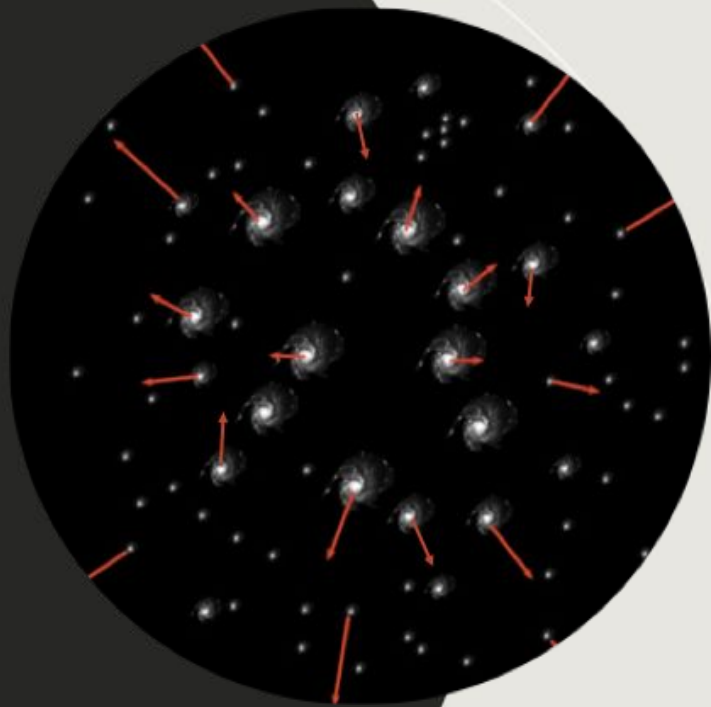


# Constraining Cosmology with Galaxy Peculiar Velocities Using Supernova Type Ia



Anita Bahmanyar

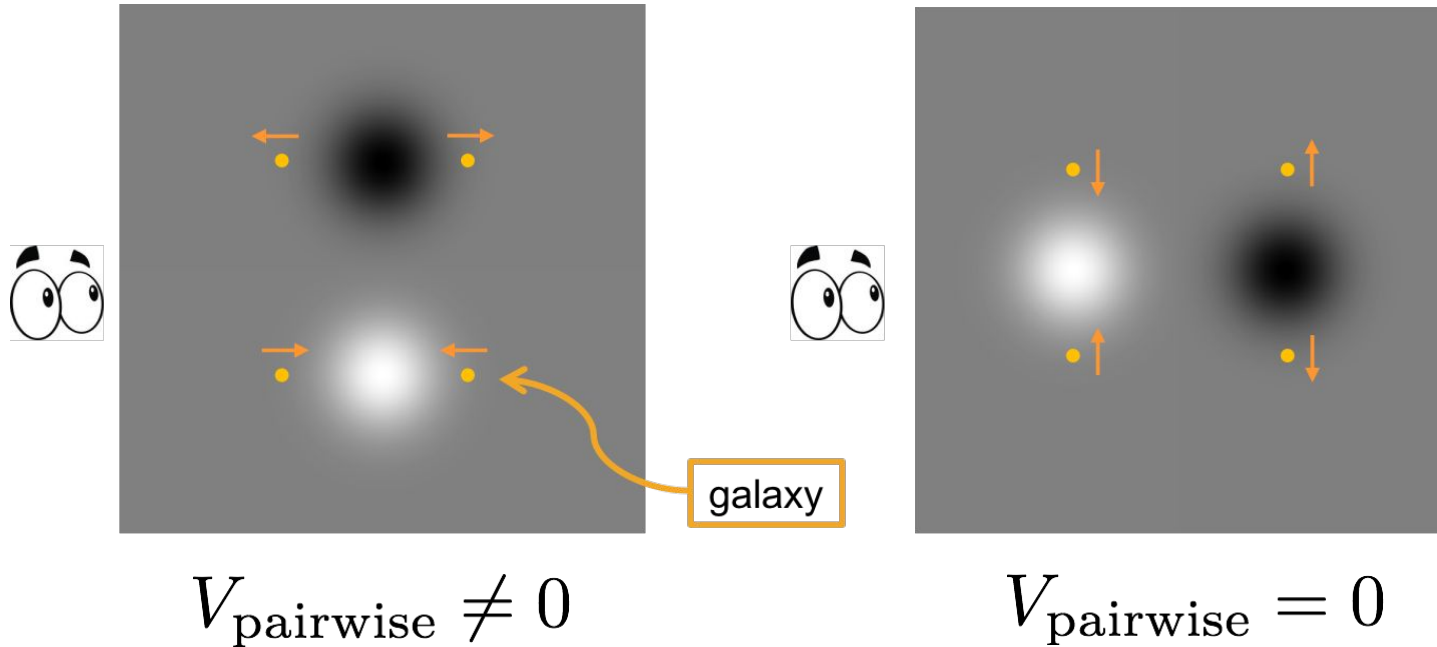
Professor Renée Hložek

Dr. Rahul Biswas



Dunlap Institute for  
Astronomy & Astrophysics  
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

# What is Peculiar Velocity?



# What is Peculiar Velocity?

$$v(r, a) = -\frac{2}{3}H(a)afb_{\text{gal}}(a)\frac{r\bar{\xi}^{\text{dm}}(r, a)}{1 + \xi^{\text{gal}}(r, a)}$$

# What is Peculiar Velocity?

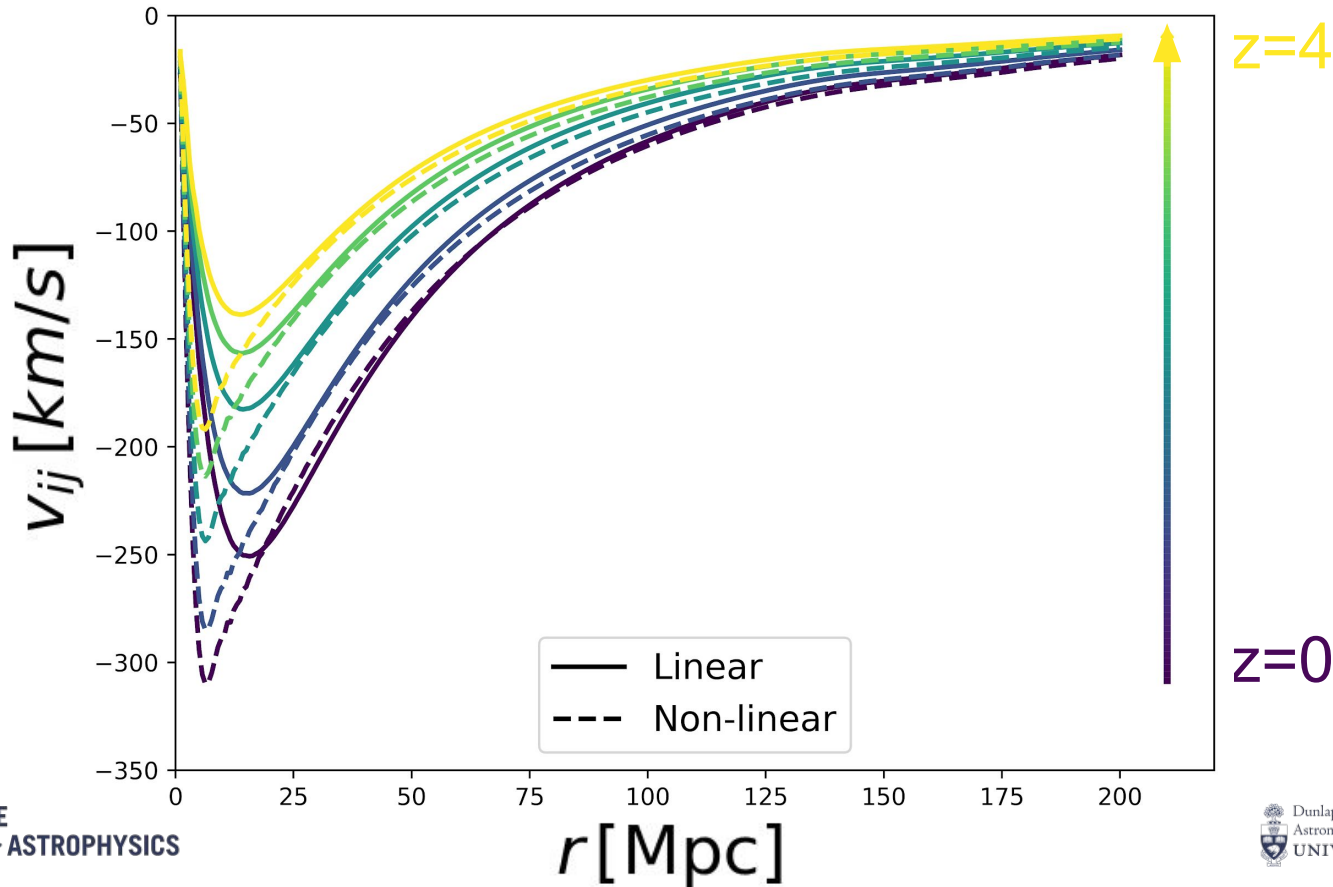
$$v(r, a) = -\frac{2}{3}H(a)a f b_{\text{gal}}(a) \frac{r \bar{\xi}^{\text{dm}}(r, a)}{1 + \xi^{\text{gal}}(r, a)}$$

$$f \equiv \frac{d \ln D_a}{d \ln a} \approx \Omega_m^\gamma$$

Growth of  
Structure

$$\gamma = 0.55 \text{ when } \Omega_m + \Omega_\Lambda = 1$$

# Theory Pairwise Velocity



Need to measure data



Current data is not enough for this



Need LSST

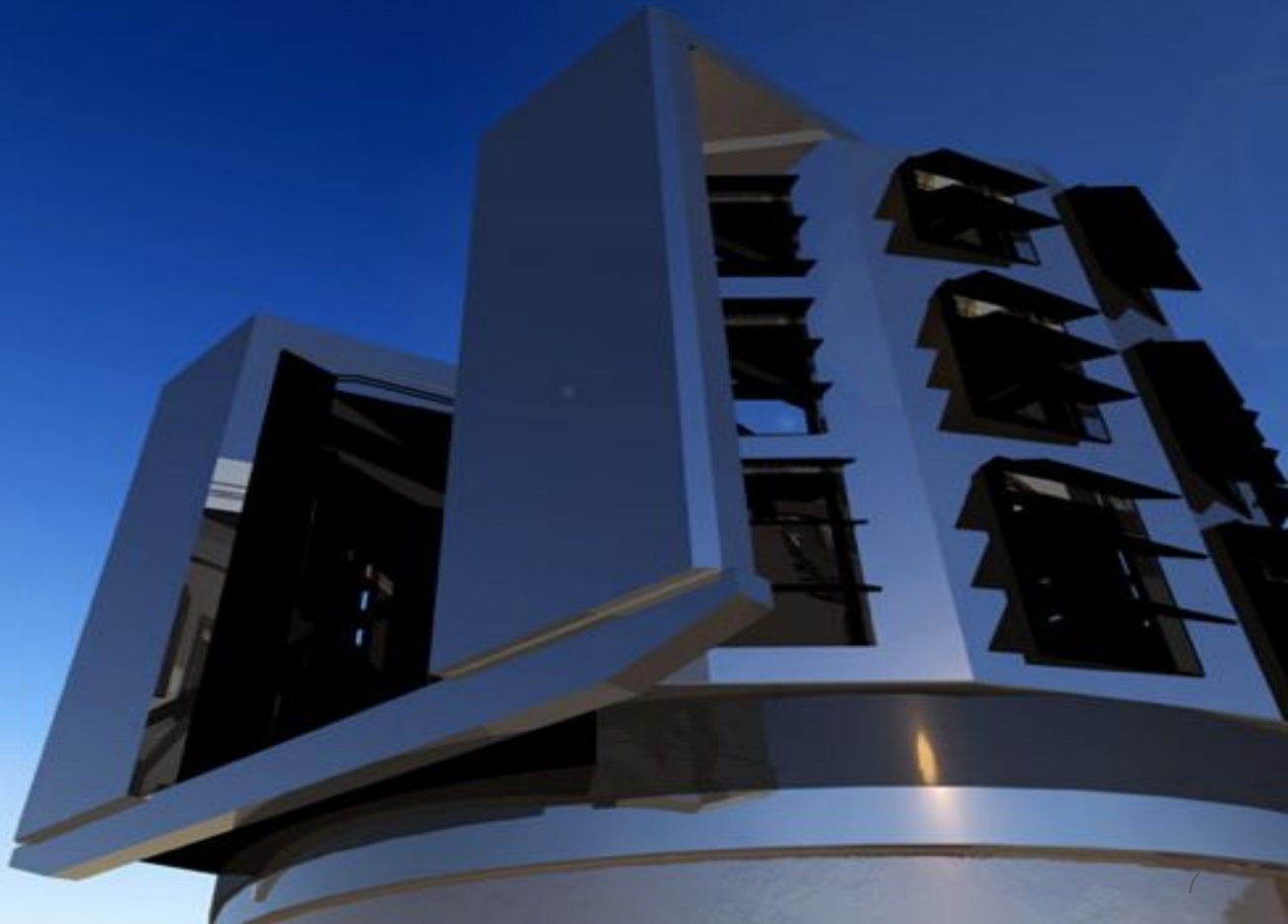
# Large Synoptic Survey Telescope

## Wide Fast Deep:

- More sky coverage
- More SN detected
- Low  $z$

## Deep Drilling Field:

- Less sky coverage
- Less SN detected
- High  $z$



# LSST Proposed Cadences

Cadence	$\sigma\mu$	Area
nexus_2097	0.1328	26446.5
pontus_2002	0.1319	26446.5
pontus_2502	0.1309	18008.5
mothra_2049	0.1312	26446.5
kraken_2036	0.1309	18008.5
mothra_2045	0.1311	16382.2

Cadence	$\sigma\mu$	Area
kraken_2035	0.1278	17969.9
kraken_2026	0.1268	18008.5
kraken_2044	0.1265	26446.5
kraken_2042	0.1263	18008.5
colossus_2664	0.1278	19357.6
colossus_2665	0.1278	18728.2

Avg mu = 0.1315

Avg mu = 0.1228

DUNLAP INSTITUTE  
for ASTRONOMY & ASTROPHYSICS

Cadence	$\sigma\mu$	Area
pontus_2489	0.1233	18008.5
colossus_2667	0.1222	18008.5

Avg mu = 0.1272

Dunlap Institute for  
Astronomy & Astrophysics  
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



# LSST Proposed Cadences

Cadence	$\sigma\mu$	Area
nexus_2097	0.1328	26446.5
pontus_2002	0.1319	26446.5
pontus_2502	0.1309	18008.5
mothra_2049	0.1312	26446.5
kraken_2036	0.1309	18008.5
mothra_2045	0.1311	16382.2

Cadence	$\sigma\mu$	Area
kraken_2035	0.1278	17969.9
kraken_2026	0.1268	18008.5
kraken_2044	0.1265	26446.5
kraken_2042	0.1263	18008.5
colossus_2664	0.1278	19357.6
colossus_2665	0.1278	18728.2

Avg mu = 0.1315

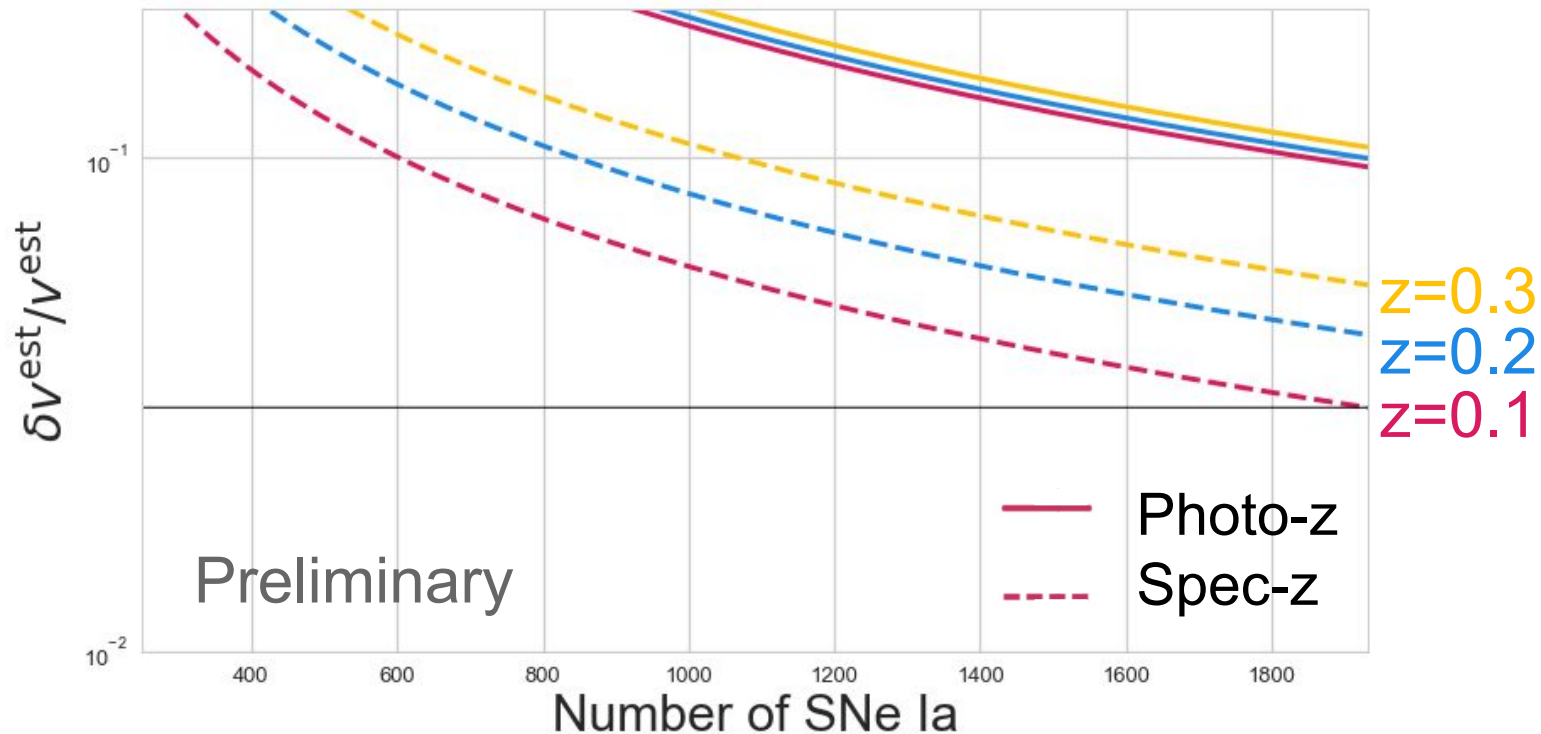
Avg mu = 0.1228

**DUNLAP INSTITUTE**  
for **ASTRONOMY & ASTROPHYSICS**

Cadence	$\sigma\mu$	Area
pontus_2489	0.1233	18008.5
colossus_2667	0.1222	18008.5

Avg mu = 0.1272

# Error on Estimated Pairwise Velocity for LSST

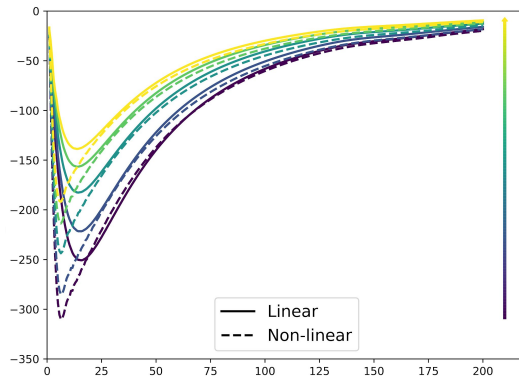


# Fisher Matrix Analysis

$$\theta_{i,j} = \{\Omega_m, \Omega_\Lambda, w_0, w_a\}$$

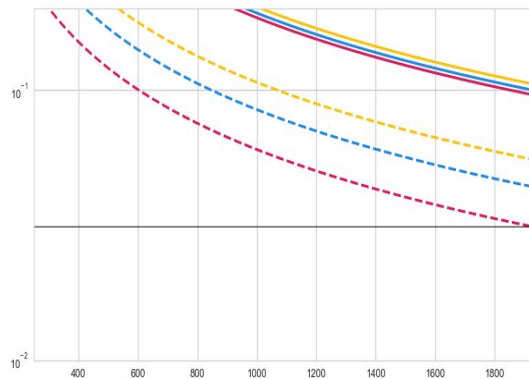
$$F_{ij} = \sum_d \frac{\partial v(r, z, \theta_i)}{\partial \theta_i} C_d^{-1} \frac{\partial v(r, z, \theta_j)}{\partial \theta_j}$$

# Fisher Matrix Analysis



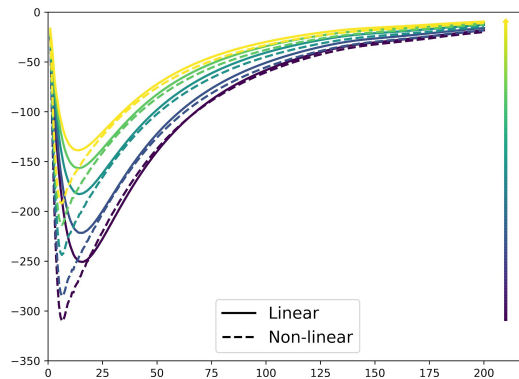
$$F_{ij} = \sum_d \frac{\partial v(r, z, \theta_i)}{\partial \theta_i} C_d^{-1} \frac{\partial v(r, z, \theta_j)}{\partial \theta_j}$$

# Fisher Matrix Analysis



$$F_{ij} = \sum_d \frac{\partial v(r, z, \theta_i)}{\partial \theta_i} C_d^{-1} \frac{\partial v(r, z, \theta_j)}{\partial \theta_j}$$

# Fisher Matrix Analysis



$$F_{ij} = \sum_d \frac{\partial v(r, z, \theta_i)}{\partial \theta_i} C_d^{-1} \frac{\partial v(r, z, \theta_j)}{\partial \theta_j}$$

# Fisher Matrix Analysis

Error on the parameters

Parameter	Spectroscopic	Photometric
$\Omega_m$	0.011	0.030
$\Omega_\Lambda$	0.002	0.007
$w_0$	0.040	0.101
$w_a$	0.125	0.313

Preliminary

# Fisher Matrix Analysis

Error on the parameters

Parameter	Spectroscopic	Photometric
$\Omega_m$	0.011	0.030
$\Omega_\Lambda$	0.002	0.007
$w_0$	0.040	0.101
$w_a$	0.125	0.313

Planck 2018
0.007
0.007
0.03
0.2

Preliminary



# Future Work

- Incorporate distribution of SNe Ia into my calculation
- Get a realistic SN catalog by placing SN inside host galaxies based on host galaxy properties and calculate peculiar velocities based on this catalog

# Conclusion

- Galaxy peculiar velocities can be an effective cosmological probe to study growth of structure
- LSST will observe many SNe Ia that can be used for this study
- We can get constraint on cosmological parameters comparable to Planck with just a few thousand SNe Ia