

Caught In The Web:

MS2 haloes and their environment

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The outline

- Cosmic Web
- NEXUS+ algorithm
- MS2 haloes and their environment
- Conclusions

THE COSMIC WEB

The key aspects of the Cosmic Web related to the processes that shape the LSS:

Hierarchical structure formation

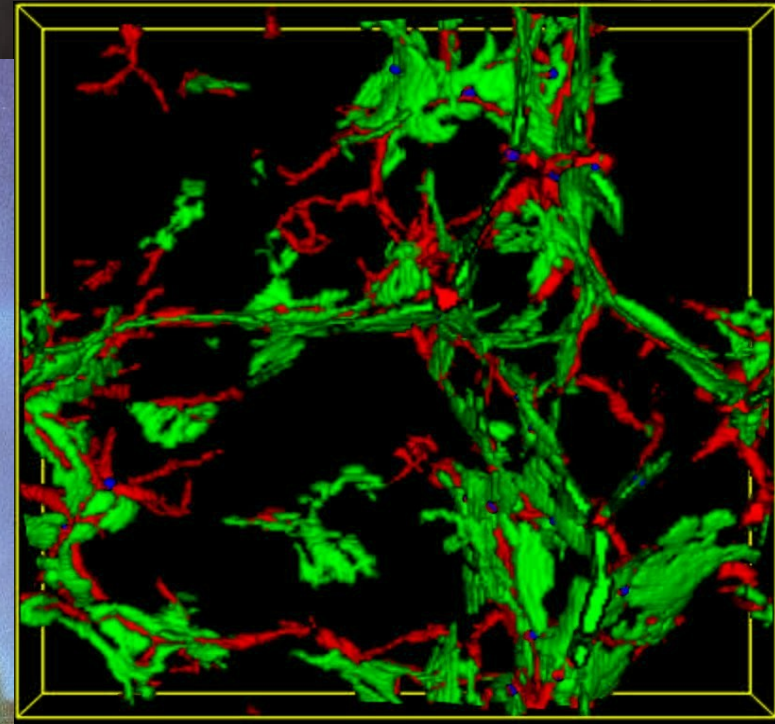
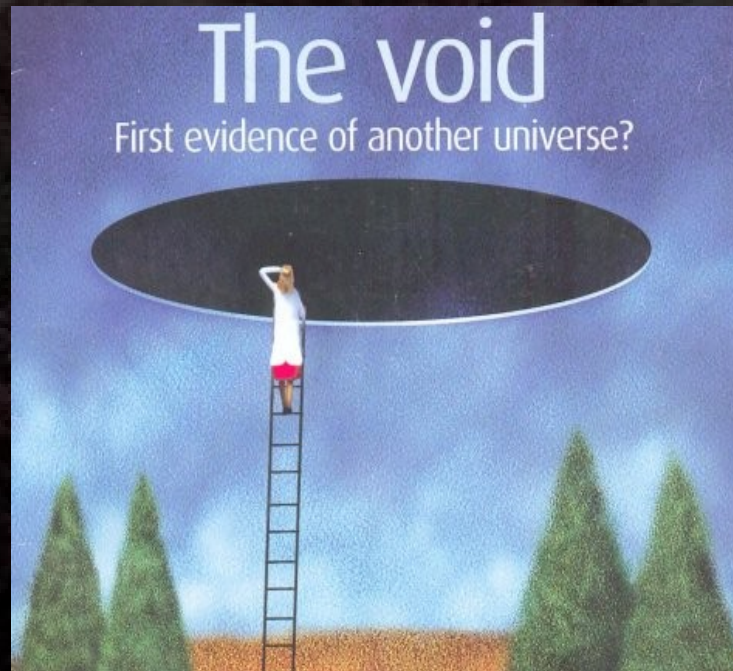
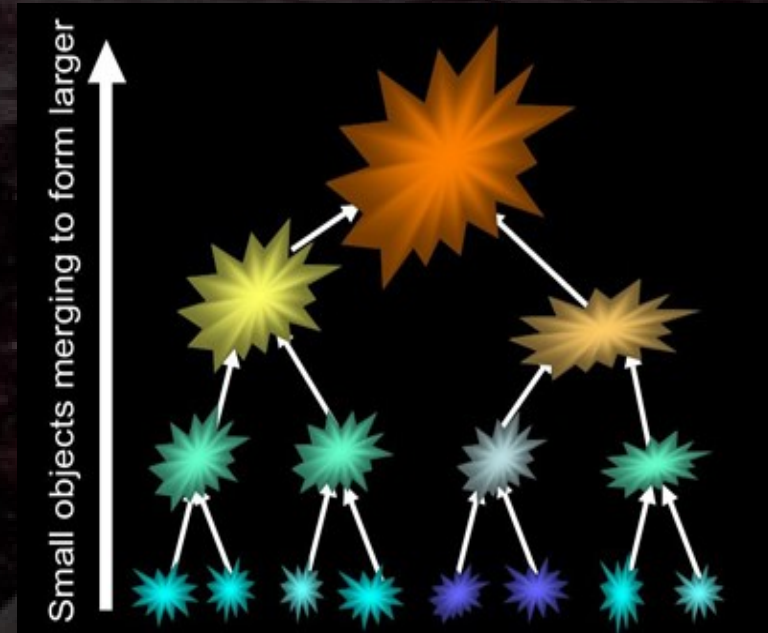
➔ **Multi-scale character**

Anisotropic collapse

➔ **Web-like network of walls, filaments & voids**

skewness of the density distribution

➔ **Volume dominance of voids**



THE COSMIC WEB

**Forming
processes:**

**Hierarchical
structure
formation**

**Anisotropic
collapse**

**skewness of the
density
distribution**



**Underling
Physics:**

**Nature of
Gravity**

**Physics
Of DM**

**Background
Expansion
History (DE)**



**Resulting
properties:**

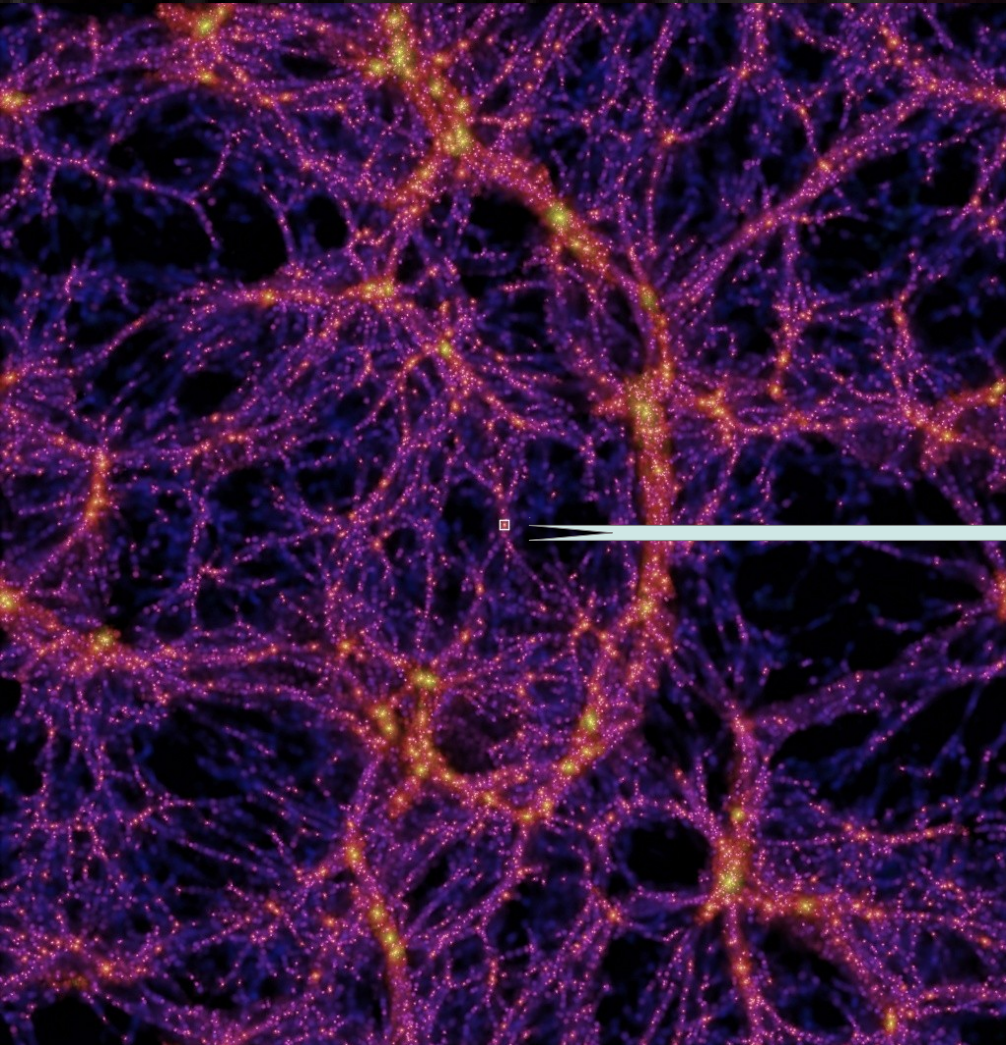
**Multi-scale
character**

Web-like patterns

**Volume
dominance of The
Voids**

THE COSMIC WEB

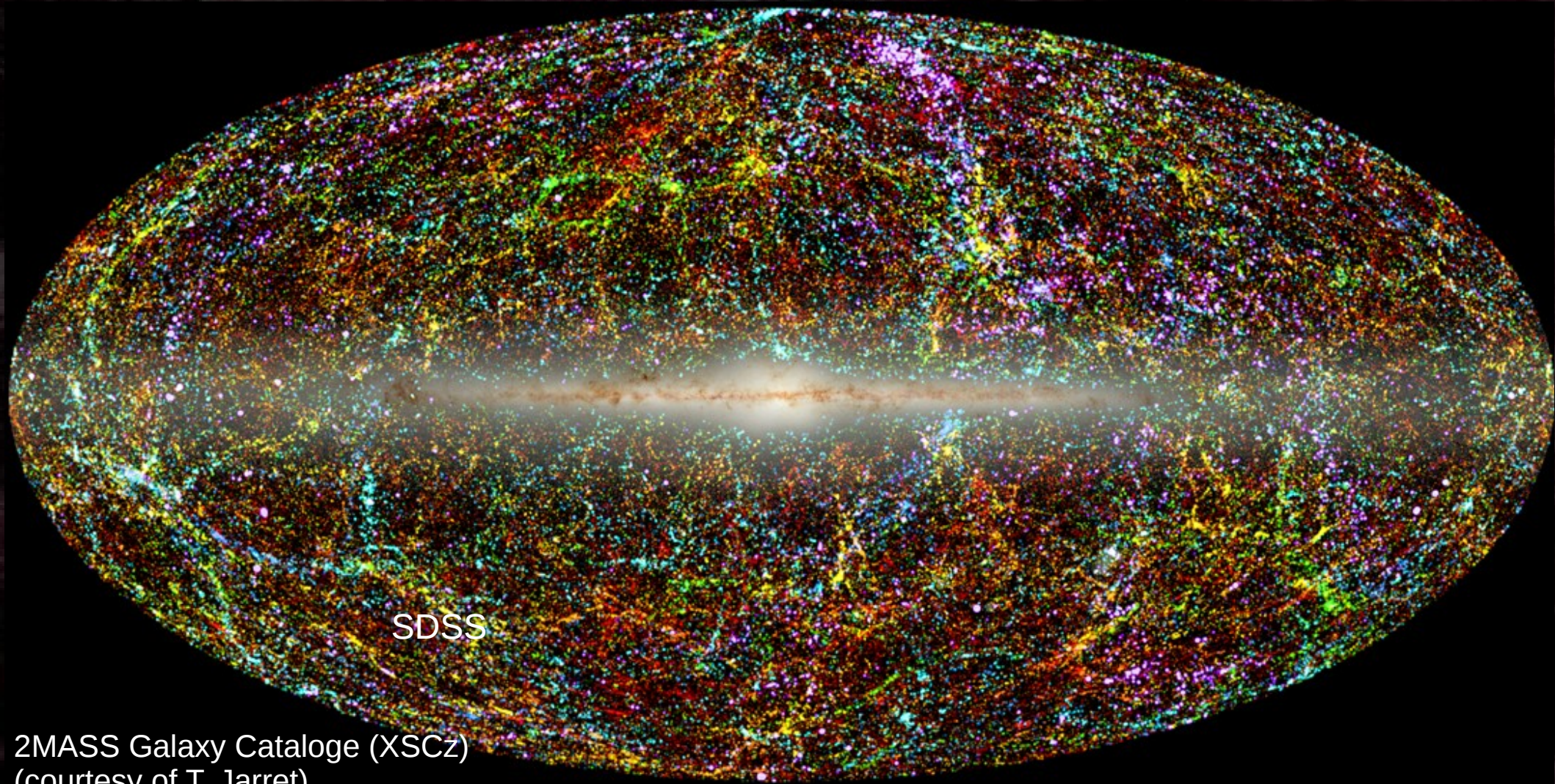
a home for haloes and galaxies woven within



Aquarius simulation

THE COSMIC WEB

a home for haloes and galaxies woven within



THE COSMIC WEB

a home for haloes and galaxies woven within

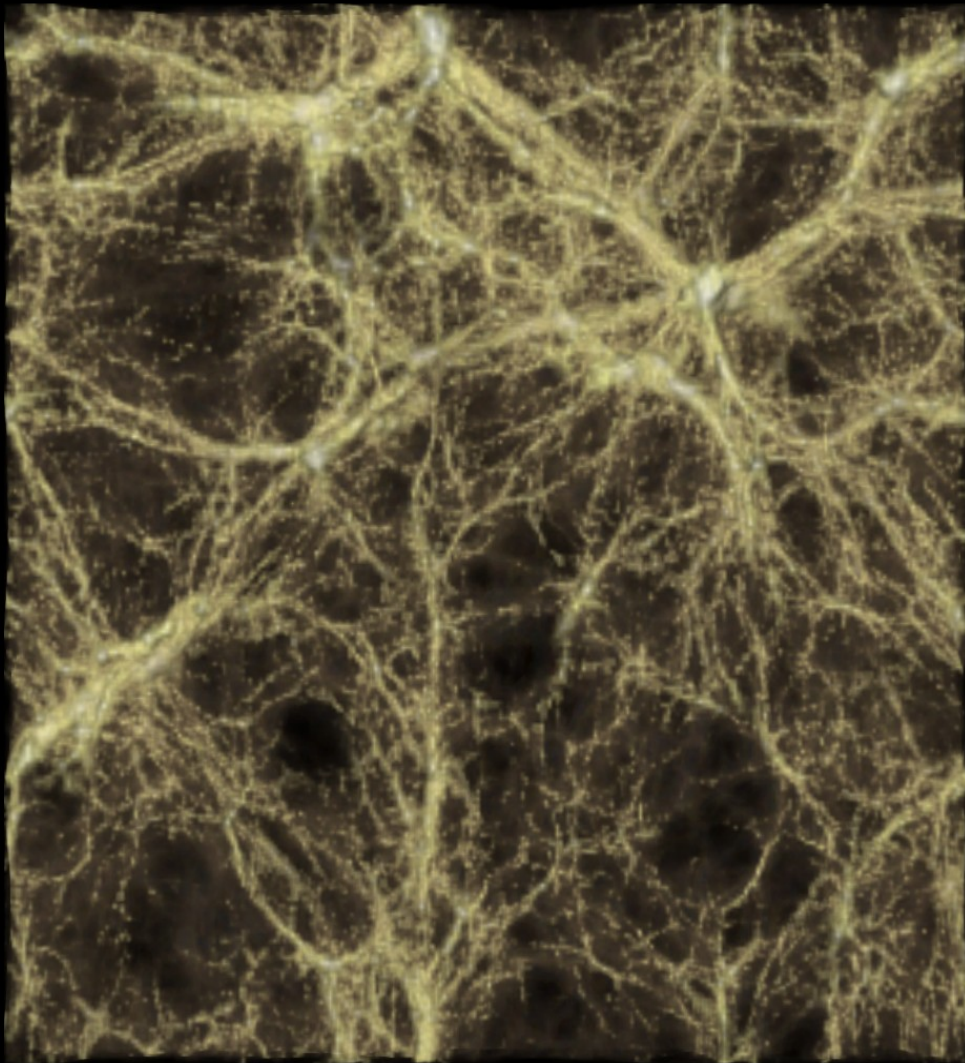
2.5-degree thick wedge of the redshift distribution of galaxies
MAIN galaxy sample has median redshift $z = 0.1$

SDSS

2MASS Galaxy Catalogue (XSCz)
(courtesy of T. Jarret)

THE COSMIC WEB

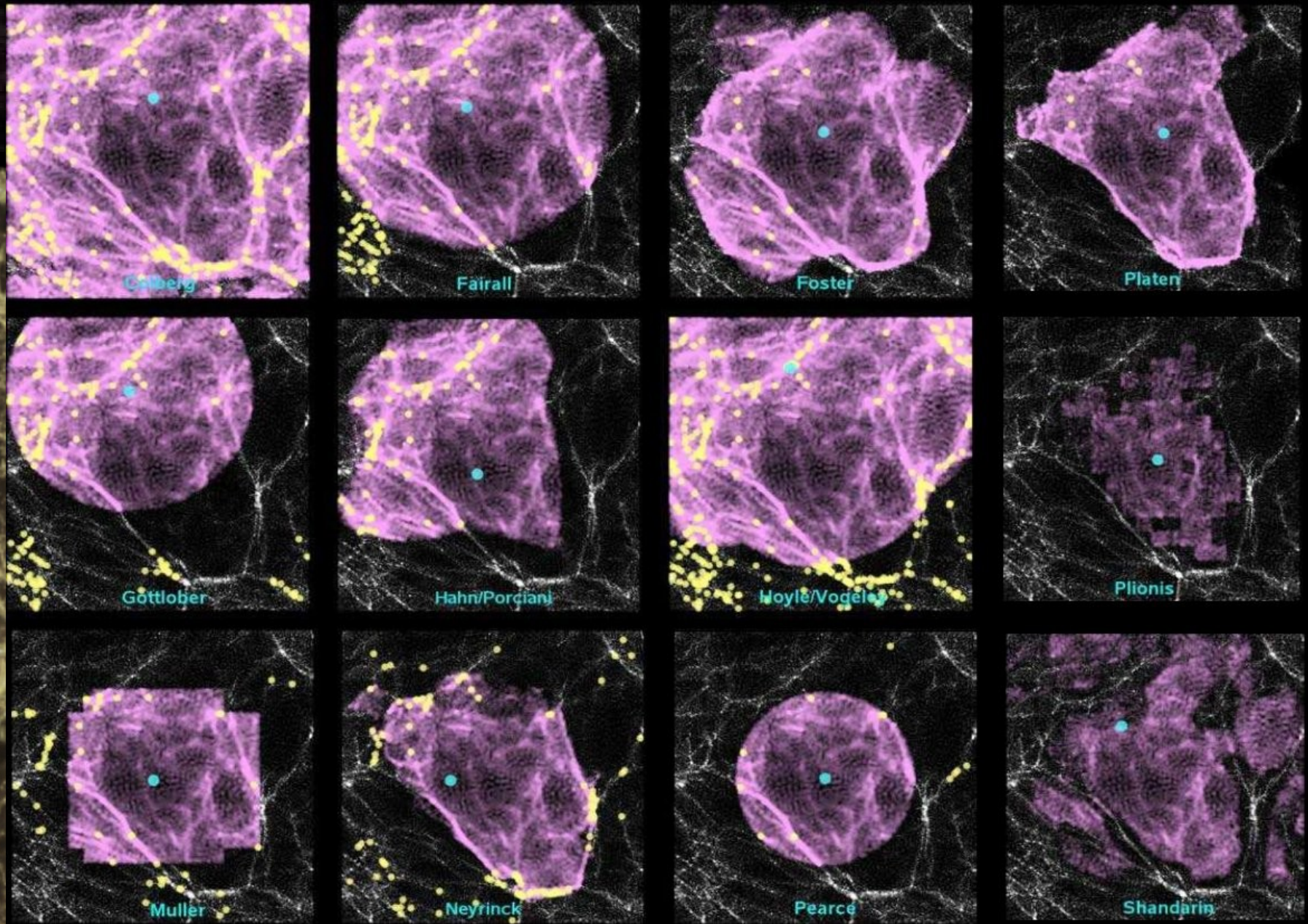
a home for haloes and galaxies woven within



Challenges:

- Multiscale distribution
- No clear defined boundaries
- Orders of magnitude variation in the density field

THE COSMIC WEB



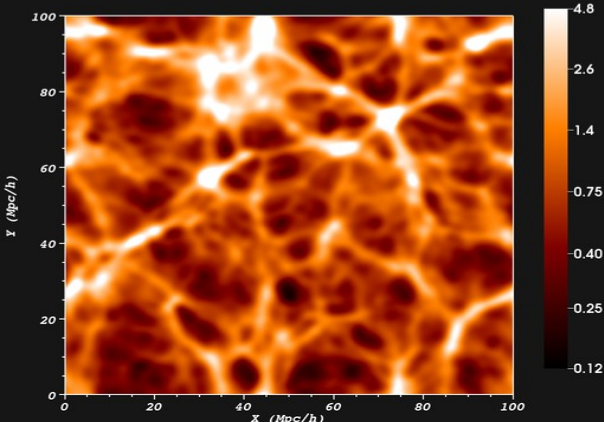
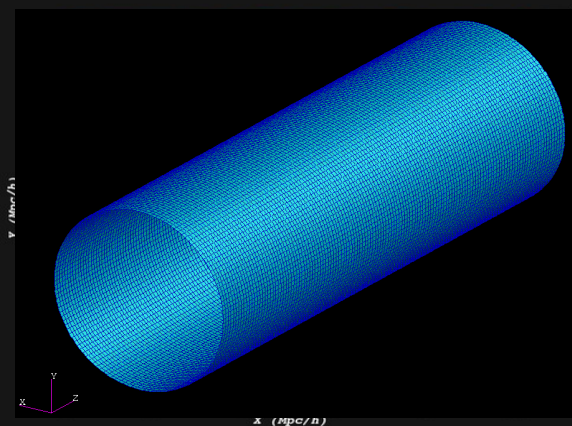
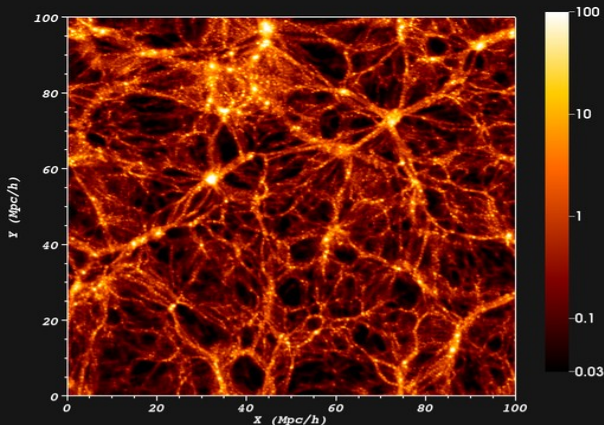
Aspen-Amsterdam Void Comparison project
(Colberg et al. 2008)

THE NEXUS+ algorithm (bowdlerized)

Cautun et al. (2012)



Logarithmic Gaussian filtering



$$\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{I} \times \begin{cases} |\lambda_3| \theta(-\lambda_1) \theta(-\lambda_2) \theta(-\lambda_3) & \text{cluster} \\ |\lambda_2| \theta(-\lambda_1) \theta(-\lambda_2) & \text{filament} \\ |\lambda_1| \theta(-\lambda_1) & \text{wall,} \end{cases}$$

And the
response
function

Compute the env strength function

$$\mathcal{I} = \begin{cases} \left| \frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1} \right| & \text{cluster} \\ \left| \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \right| \Theta \left(1 - \left| \frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1} \right| \right) & \text{filament} \\ \Theta \left(1 - \left| \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \right| \right) \Theta \left(1 - \left| \frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1} \right| \right) & \text{wall} \end{cases}$$

Find and sort the eigenvalues at every point

Structure	Soft constraints	Strict constraints
cluster	$ \lambda_1 \simeq \lambda_2 \simeq \lambda_3 $	$\lambda_1 < 0; \lambda_2 < 0; \lambda_3 < 0$
filament	$ \lambda_1 \simeq \lambda_2 \gg \lambda_3 $	$\lambda_1 < 0; \lambda_2 < 0$
wall	$ \lambda_1 \gg \lambda_2 ; \lambda_1 \gg \lambda_3 $	$\lambda_1 < 0$

$$\rightarrow H_{ij, R_n}(\mathbf{x}) = R_n^2 \frac{\partial^2 f_{R_n}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_i \partial x_j},$$

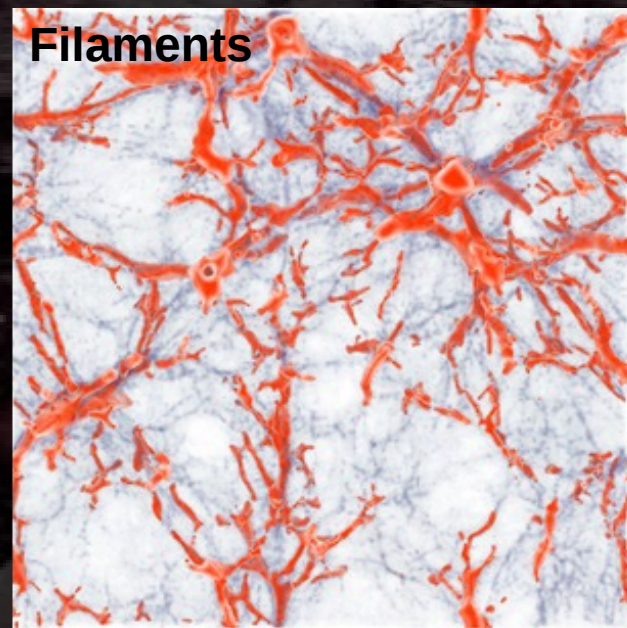
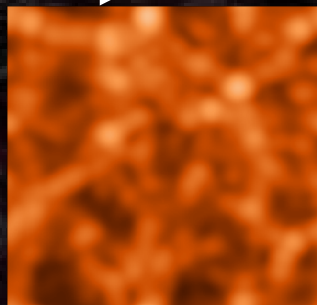
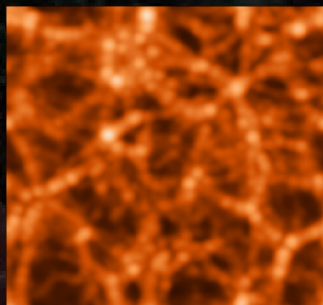
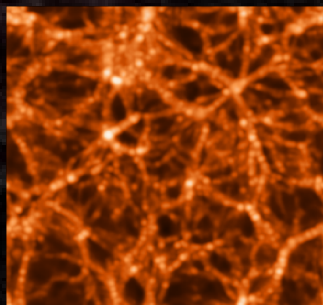
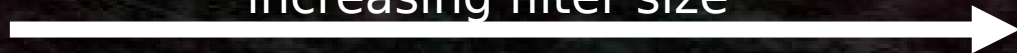
Compute the Hessian
for the input field

THE NEXUS+ algorithm (bowdlerized)

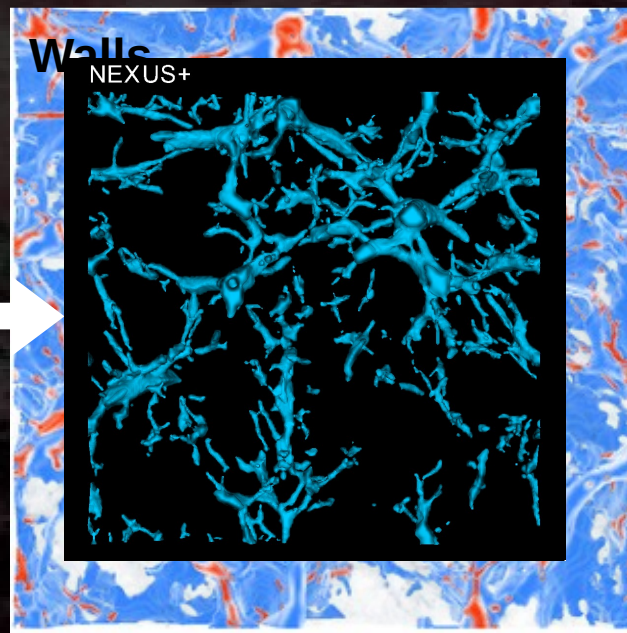
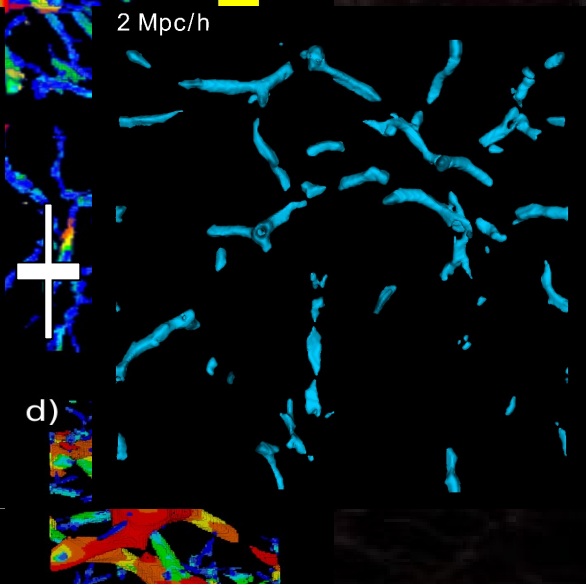
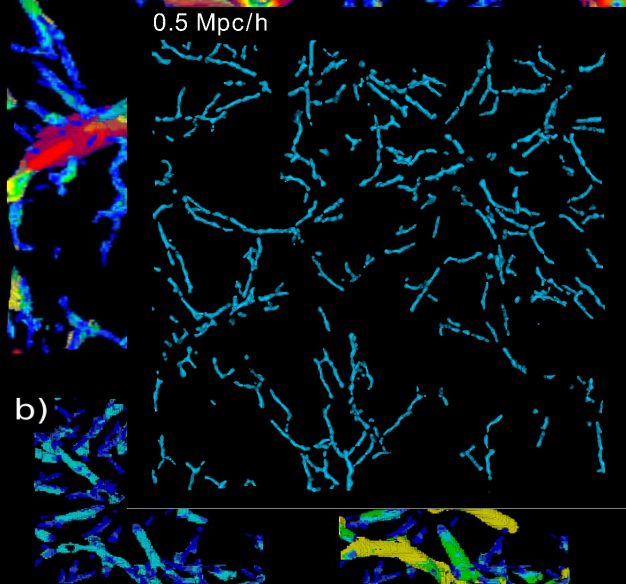
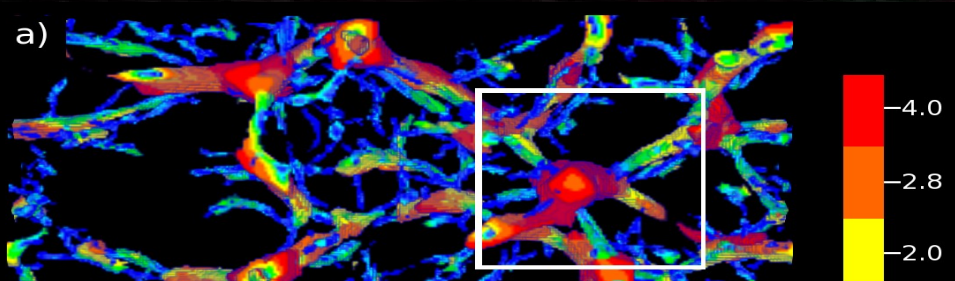
Cautun et al. (2012)



increasing filter size



Iterate for a range of smoothing scales

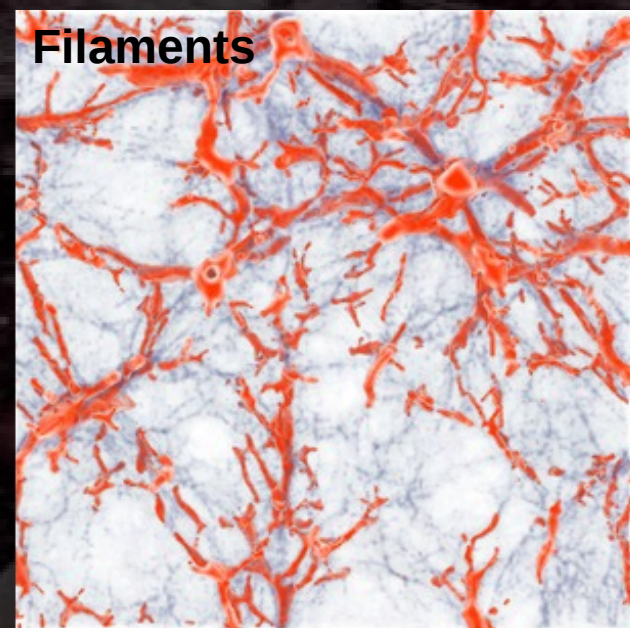
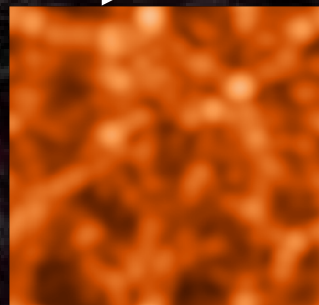
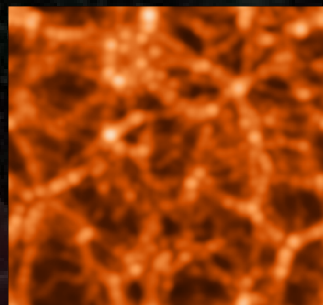
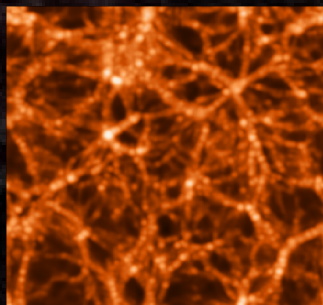
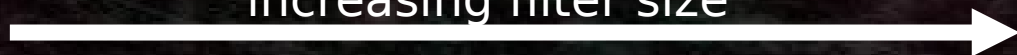


THE NEXUS+ algorithm (bowdlerized)

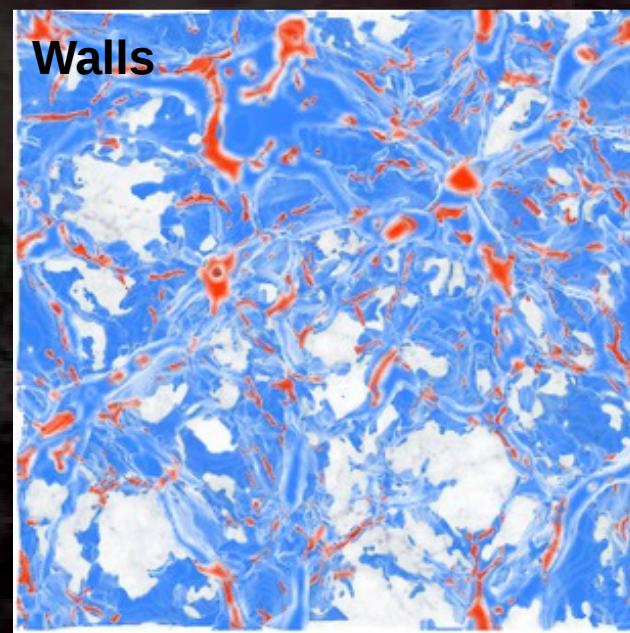
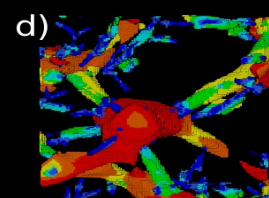
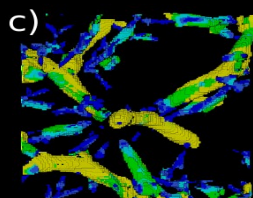
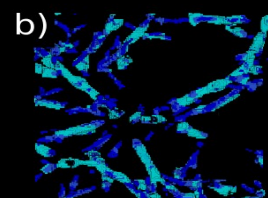
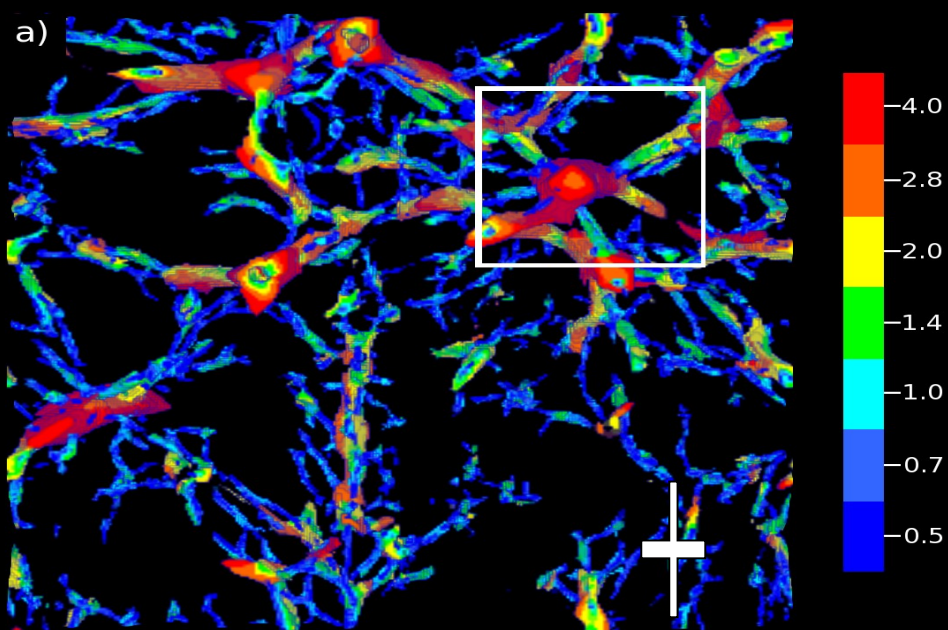
Cautun et al. (2012)



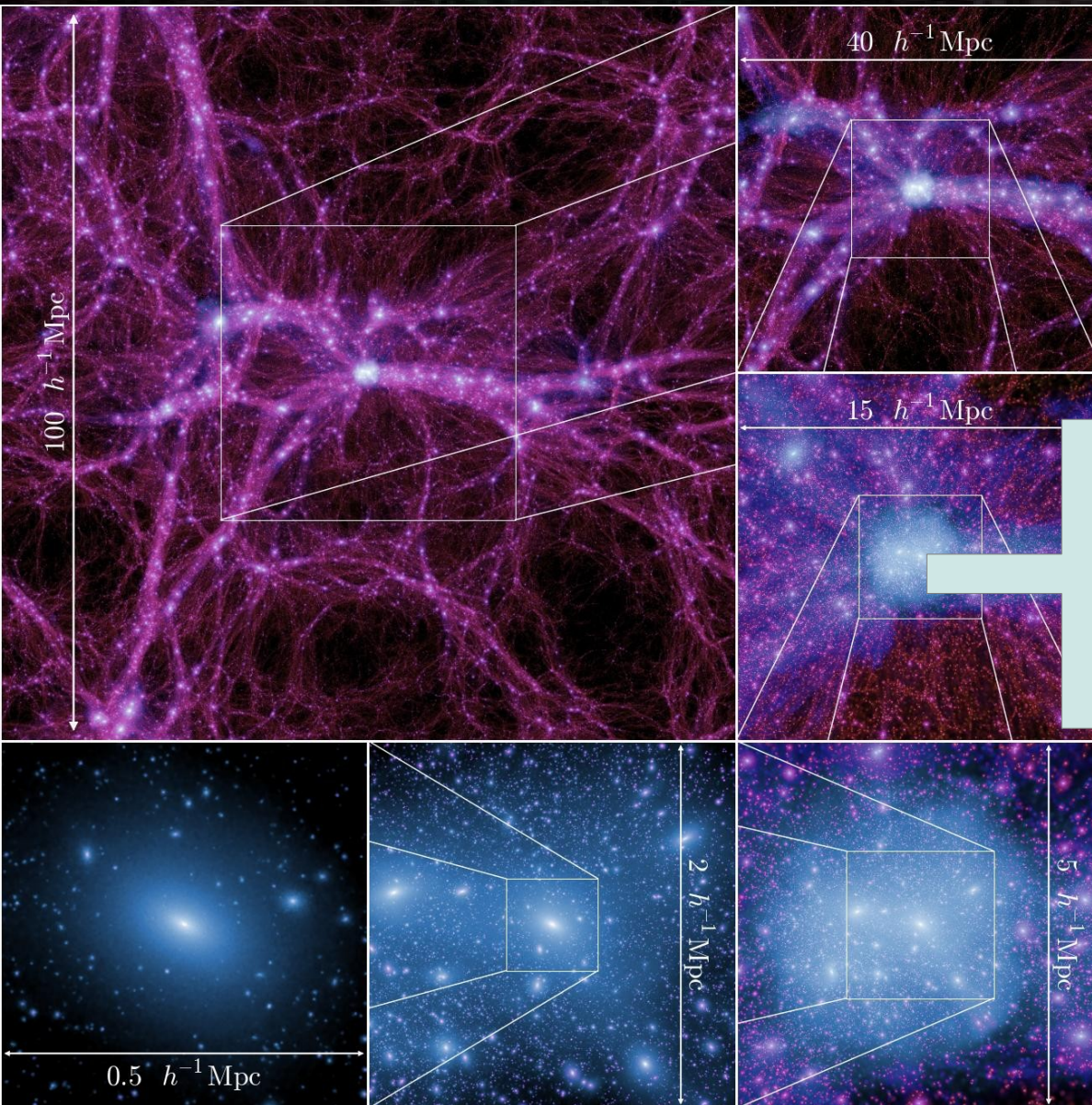
increasing filter size



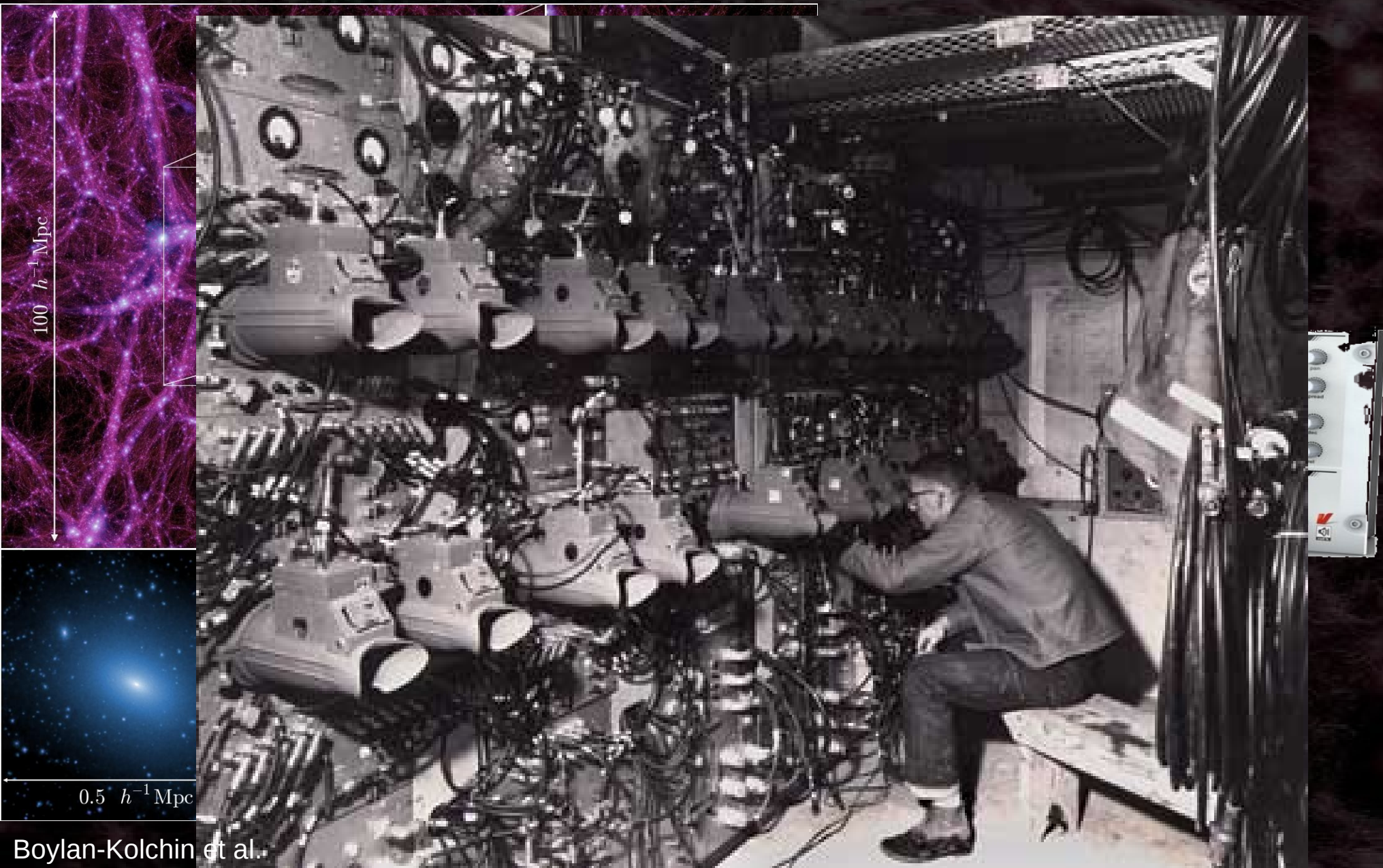
Iterate for a range of smoothing scales

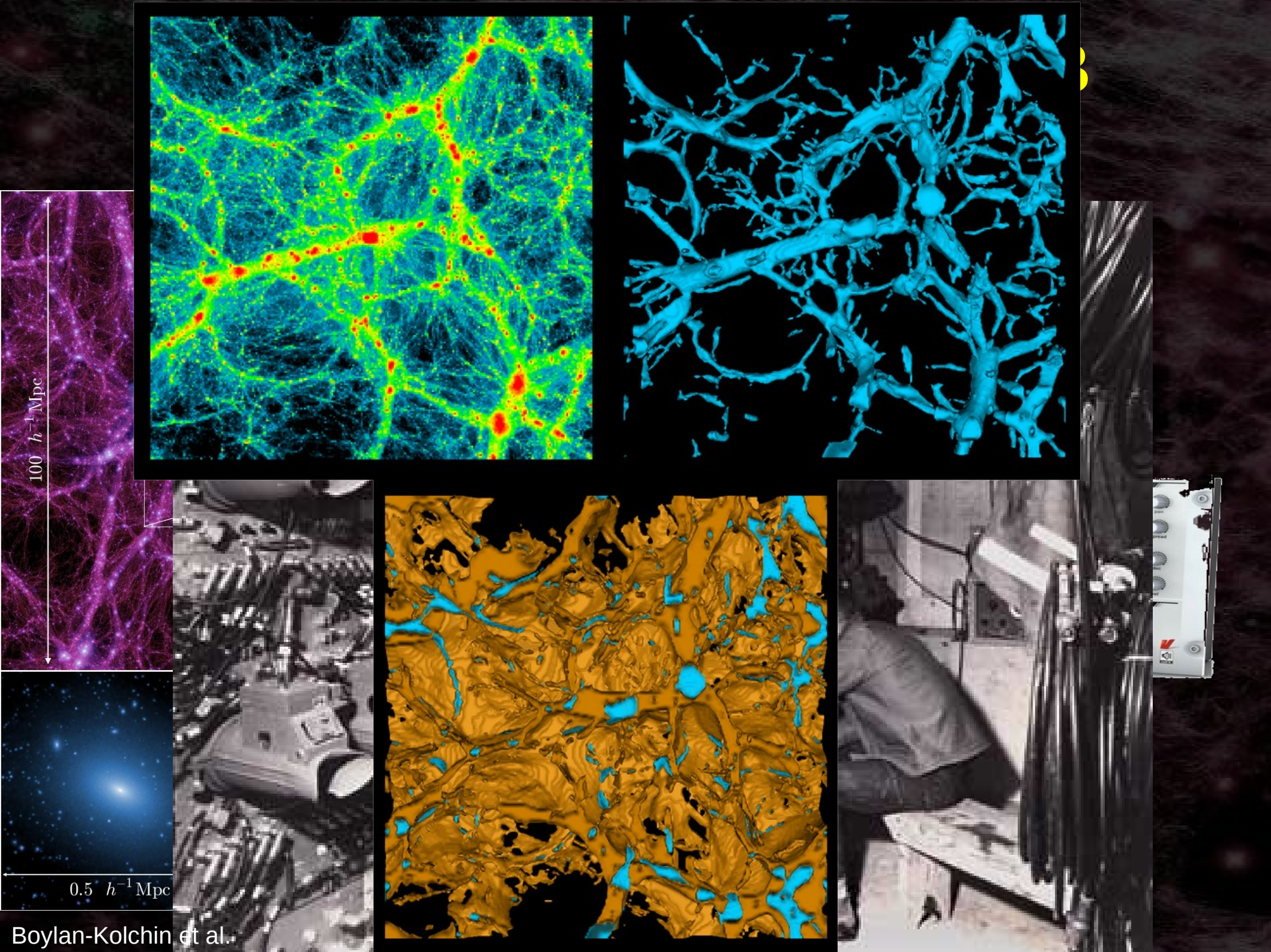


Untangling the Cosmic WEB in Millennium 2

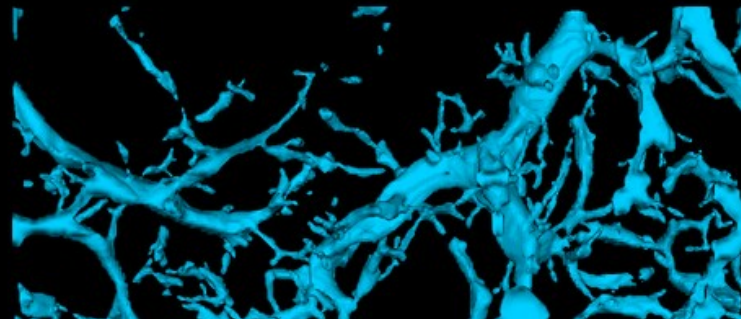
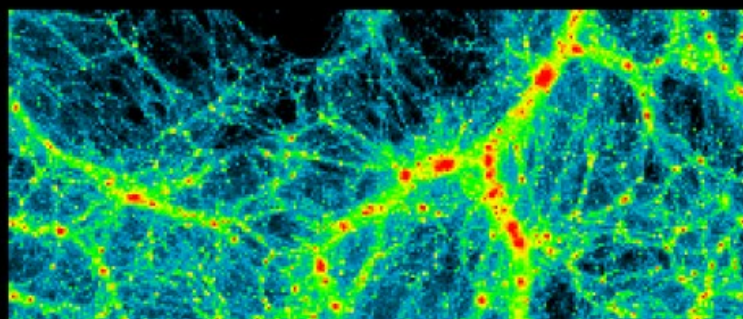


Untangling the Cosmic WEB in Millennium 2





Boylan-Kolchin et al.



Volume filling(%)

Mass filling(%)

clusters

0.03

8

filaments

4.4

51

walls

17

24

voids

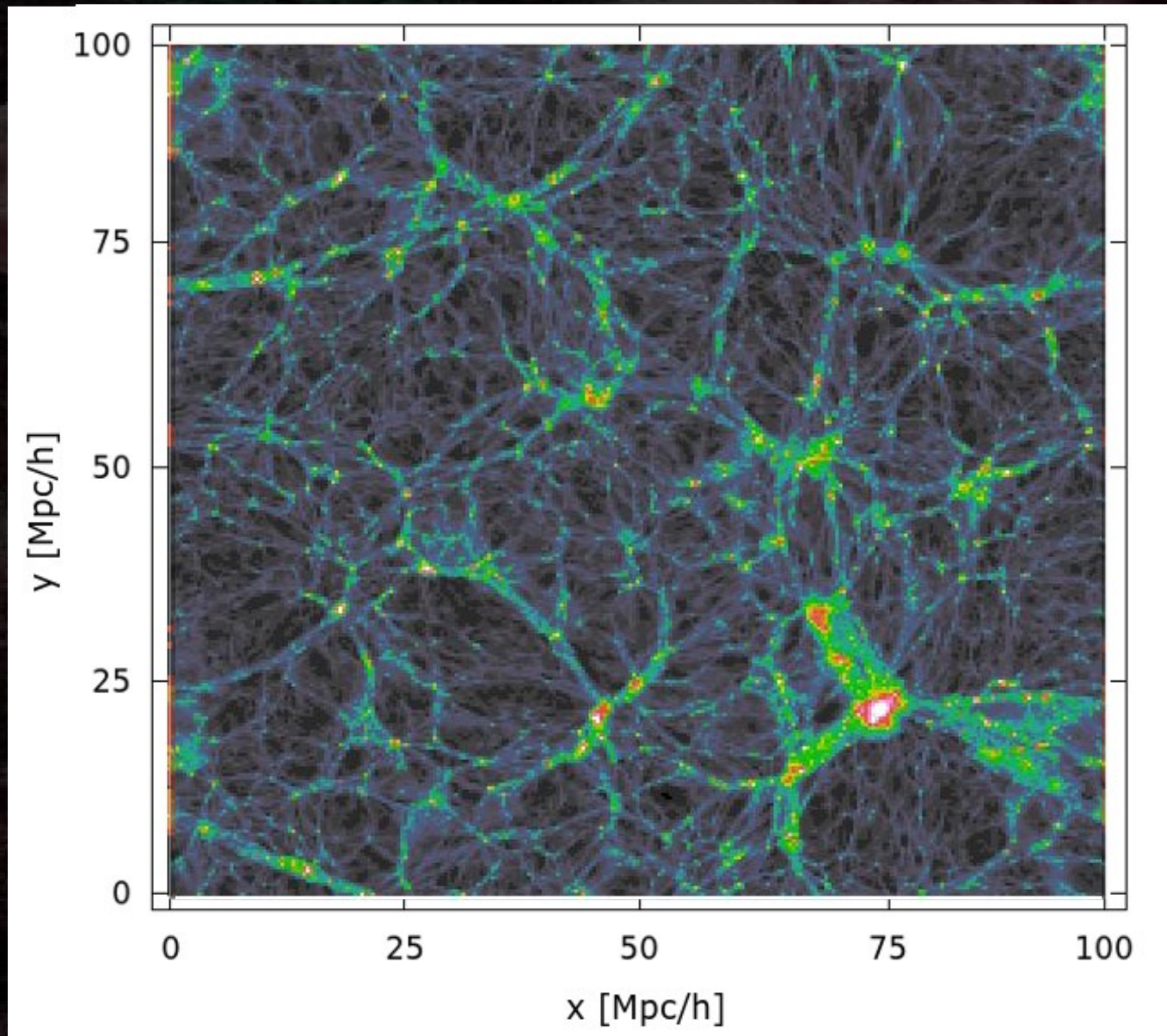
79

17

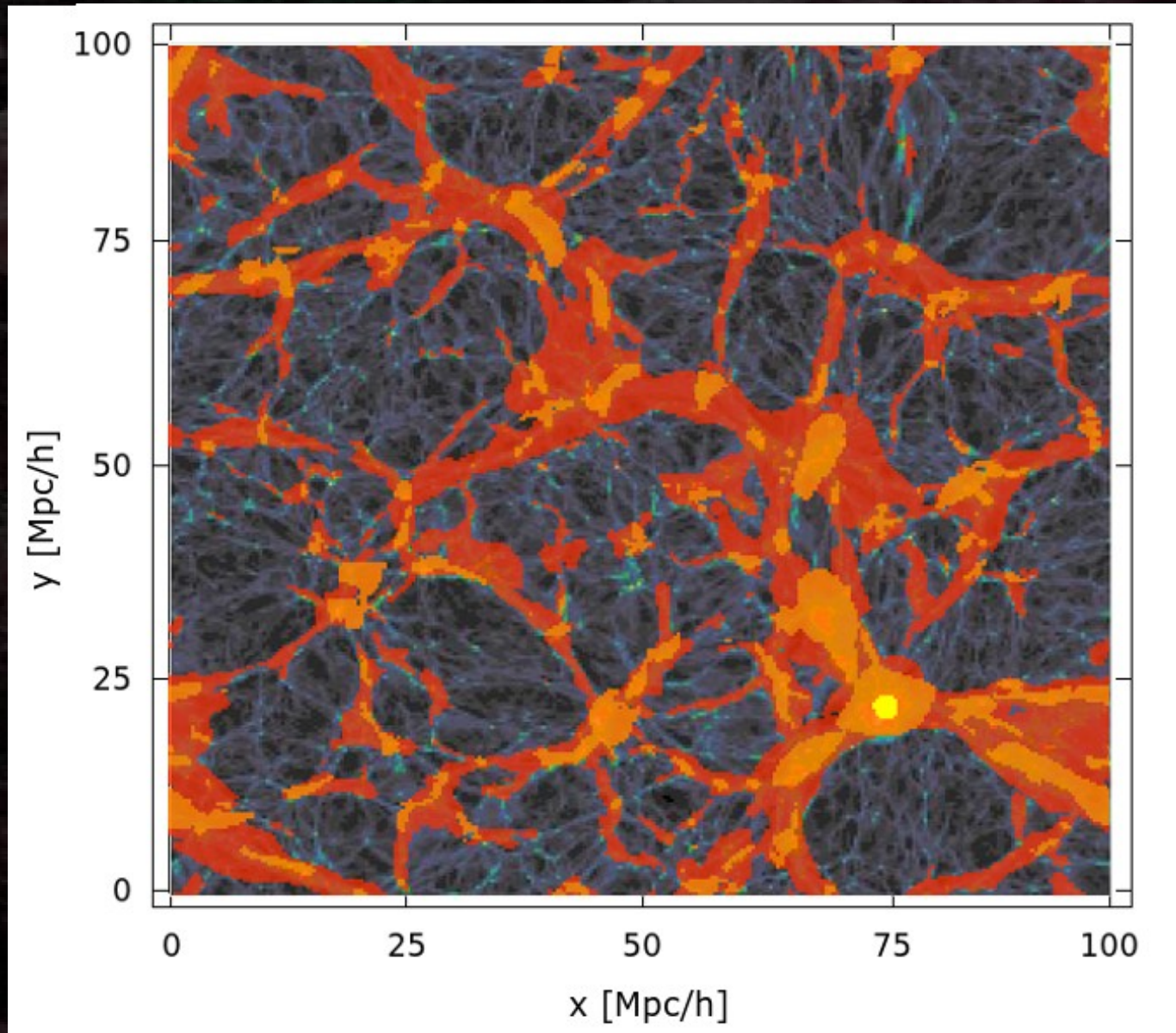
100 h^{-1} Mpc

0.5 h^{-1} Mpc

Untangling the Cosmic WEB in Millennium2

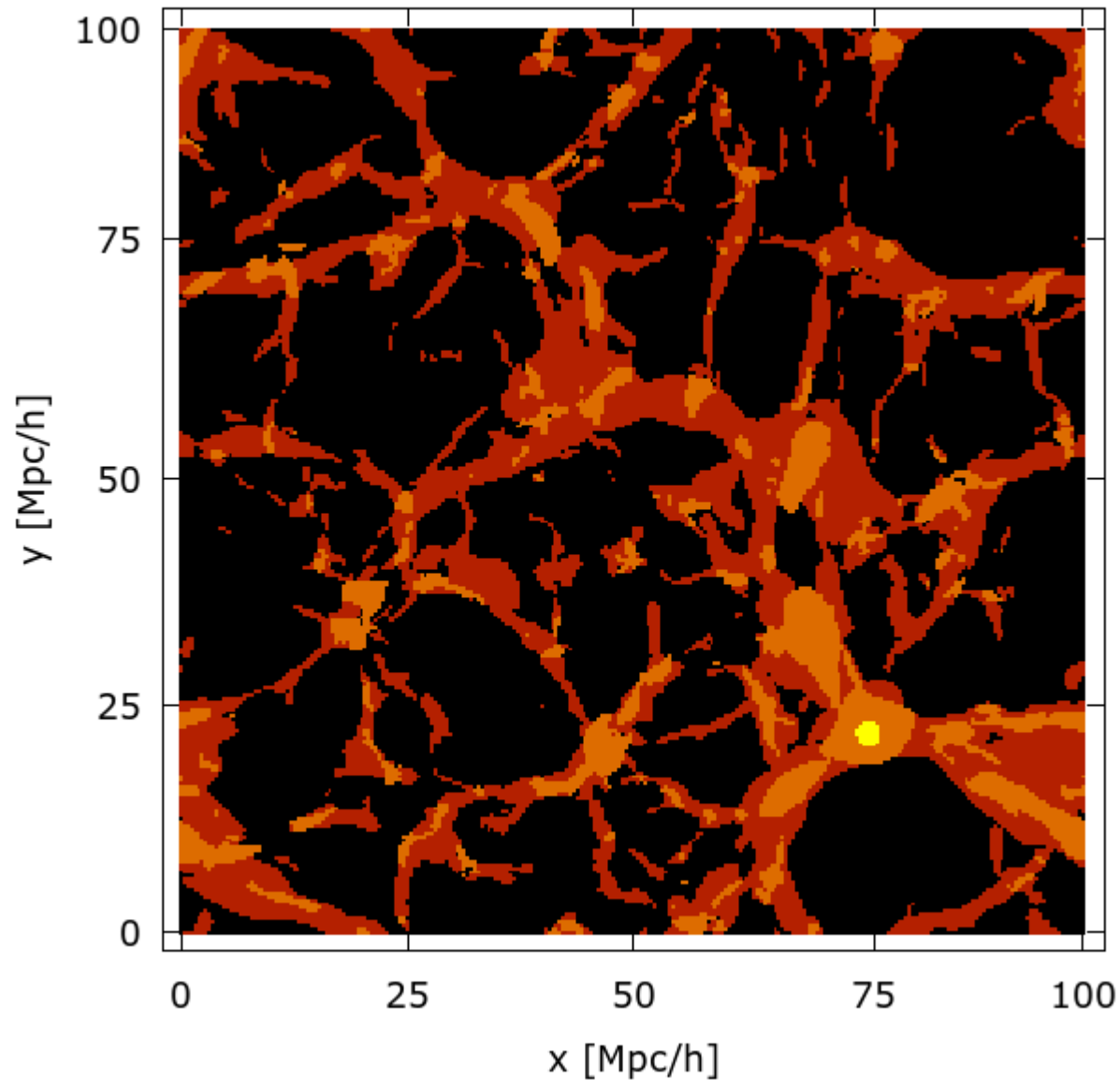


Untangling the Cosmic WEB in Millennium2



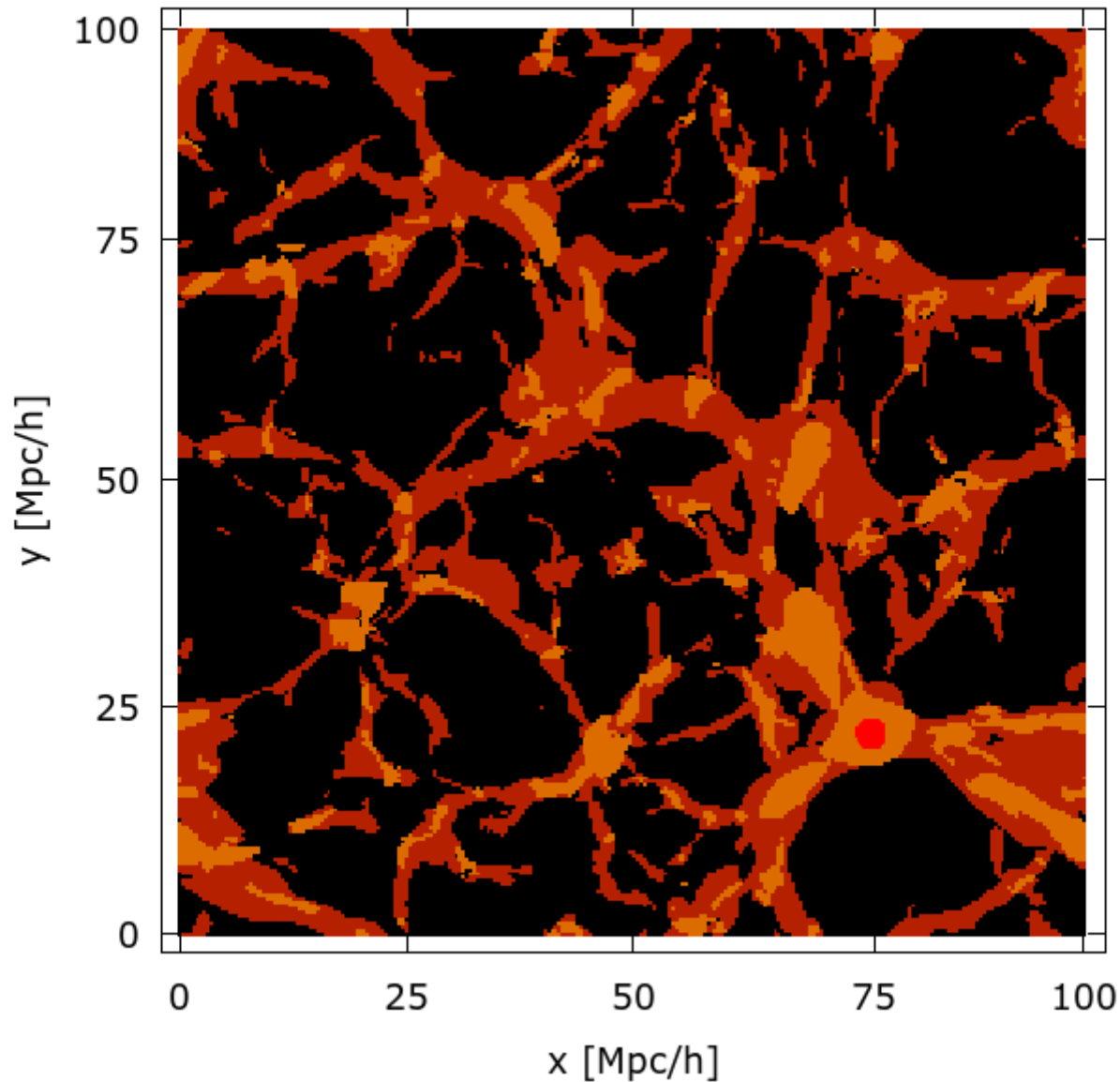
MS2 Cosmic Web halo environments

~0.5 Mpc/h slice through M2: The NEXUS env map



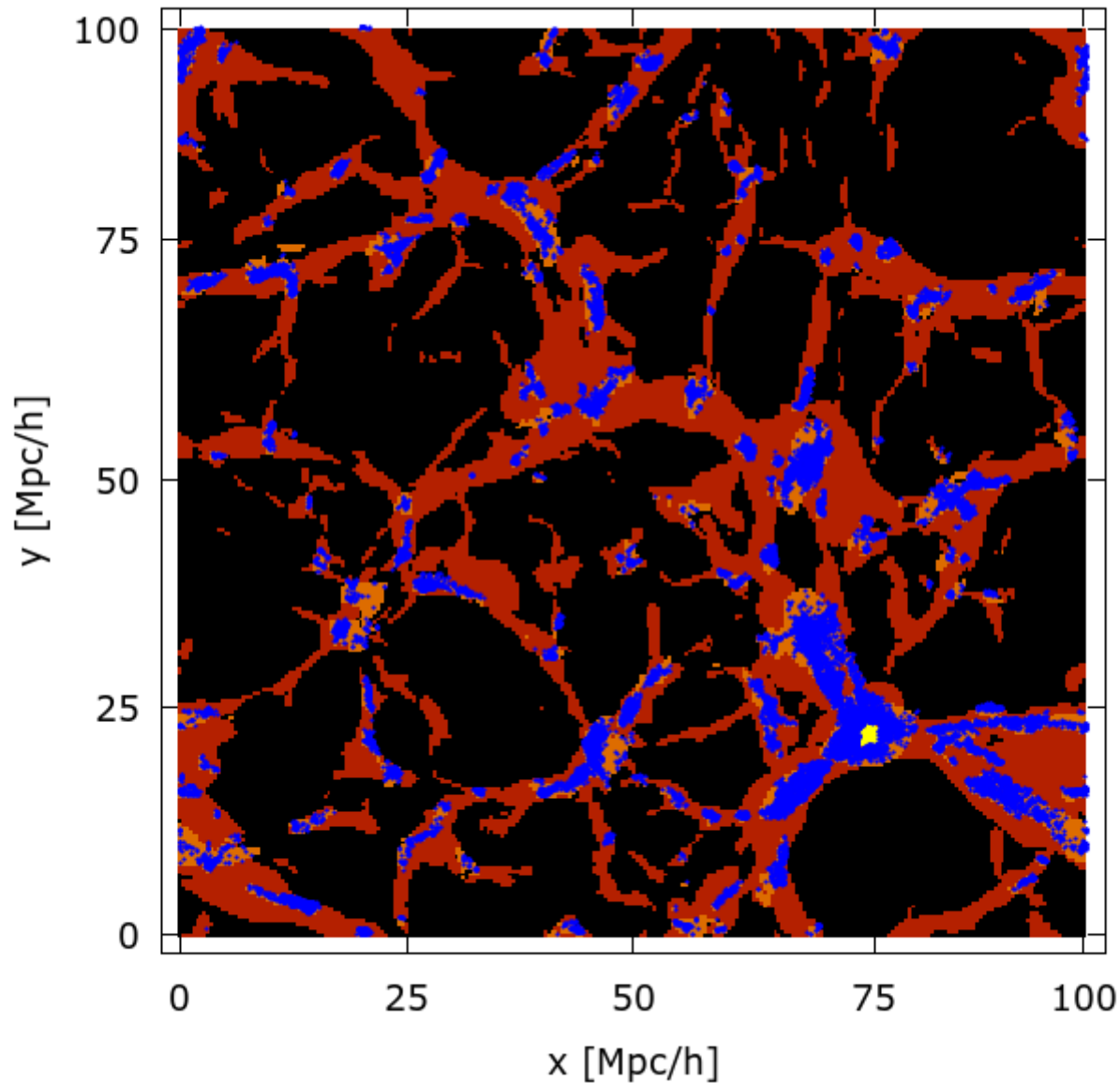
MS2 Cosmic Web halo environments

~0.5 Mpc/h slice through M2: cluster haloes & subhaloes



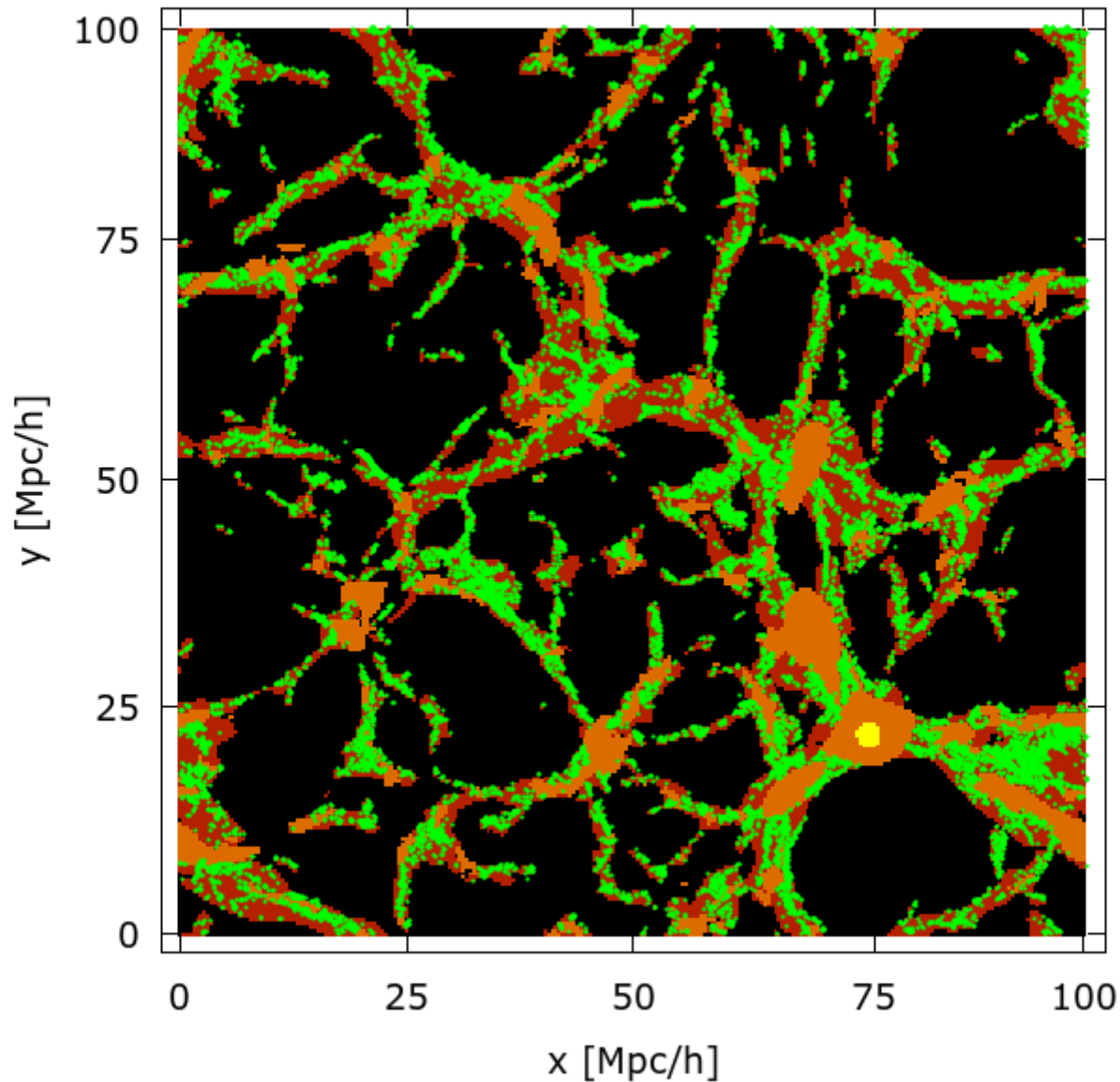
MS2 Cosmic Web halo environments

~0.5 Mpc/h slice through M2: filaments haloes



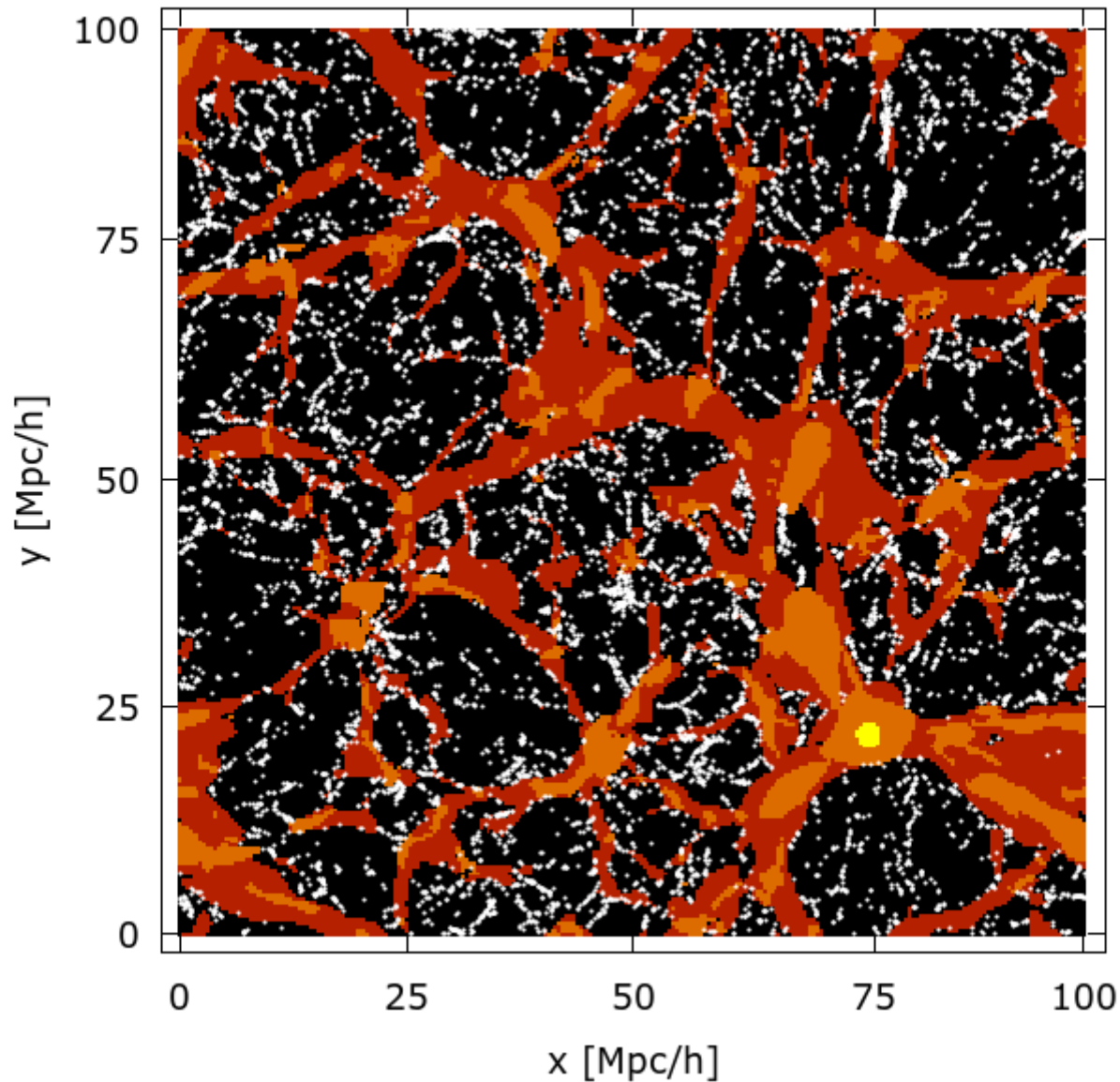
MS2 Cosmic Web halo environments

~0.5 Mpc/h slice through M2: wall haloes



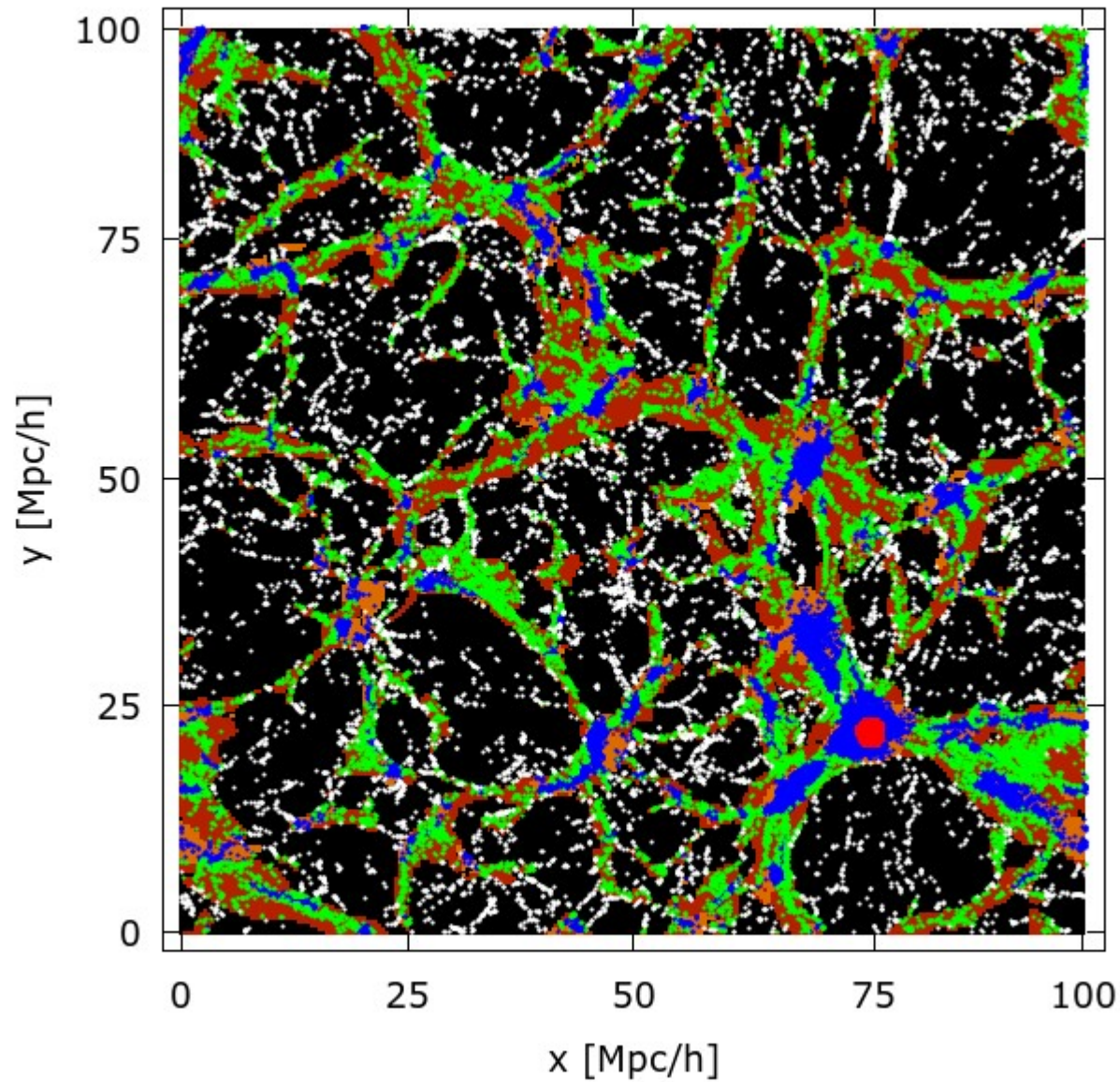
MS2 Cosmic Web halo environments

~0.5 Mpc/h slice through M2: void haloes



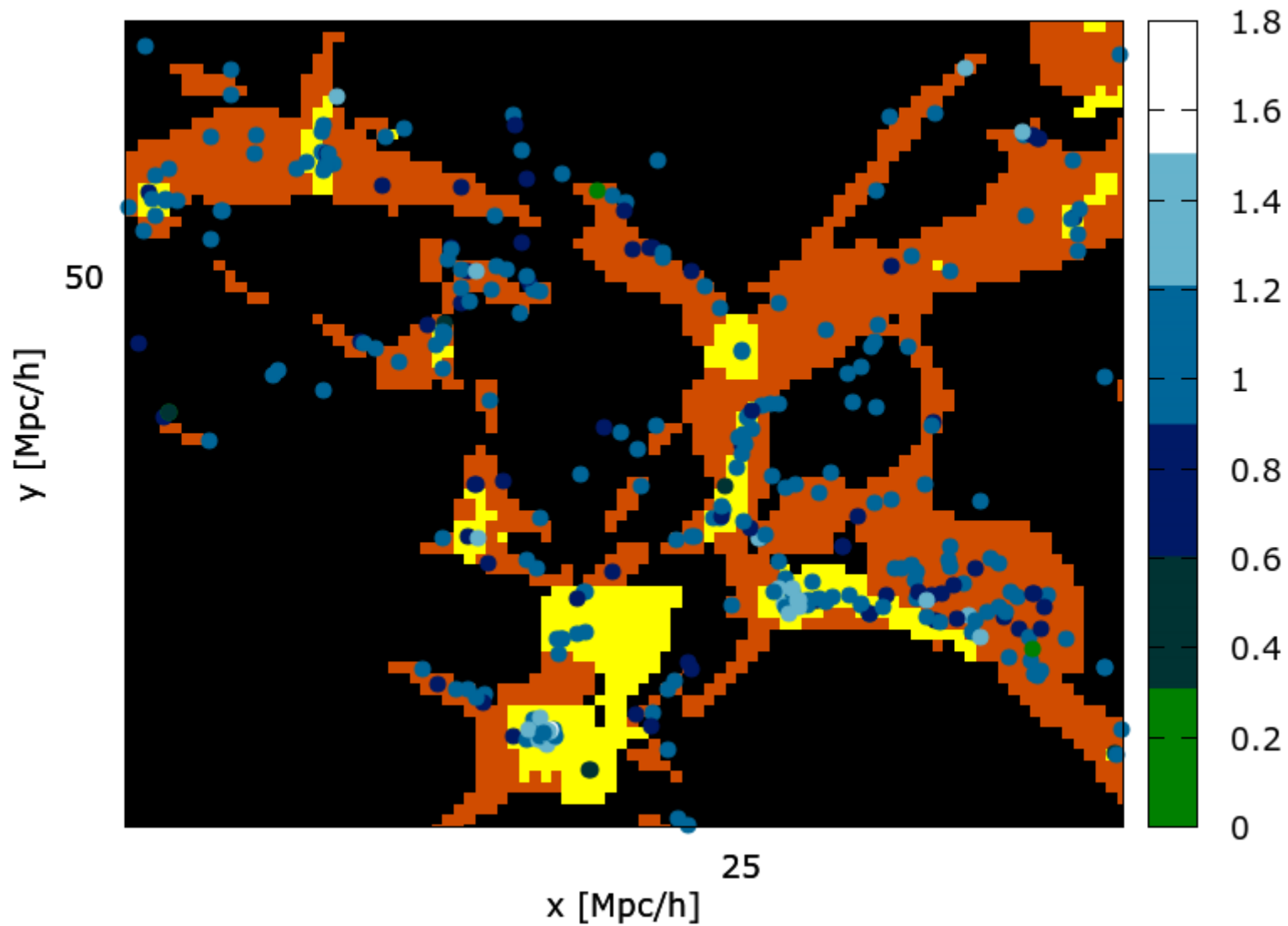
MS2 Cosmic Web halo environments

~0.5 Mpc/h slice through M2: all haloes



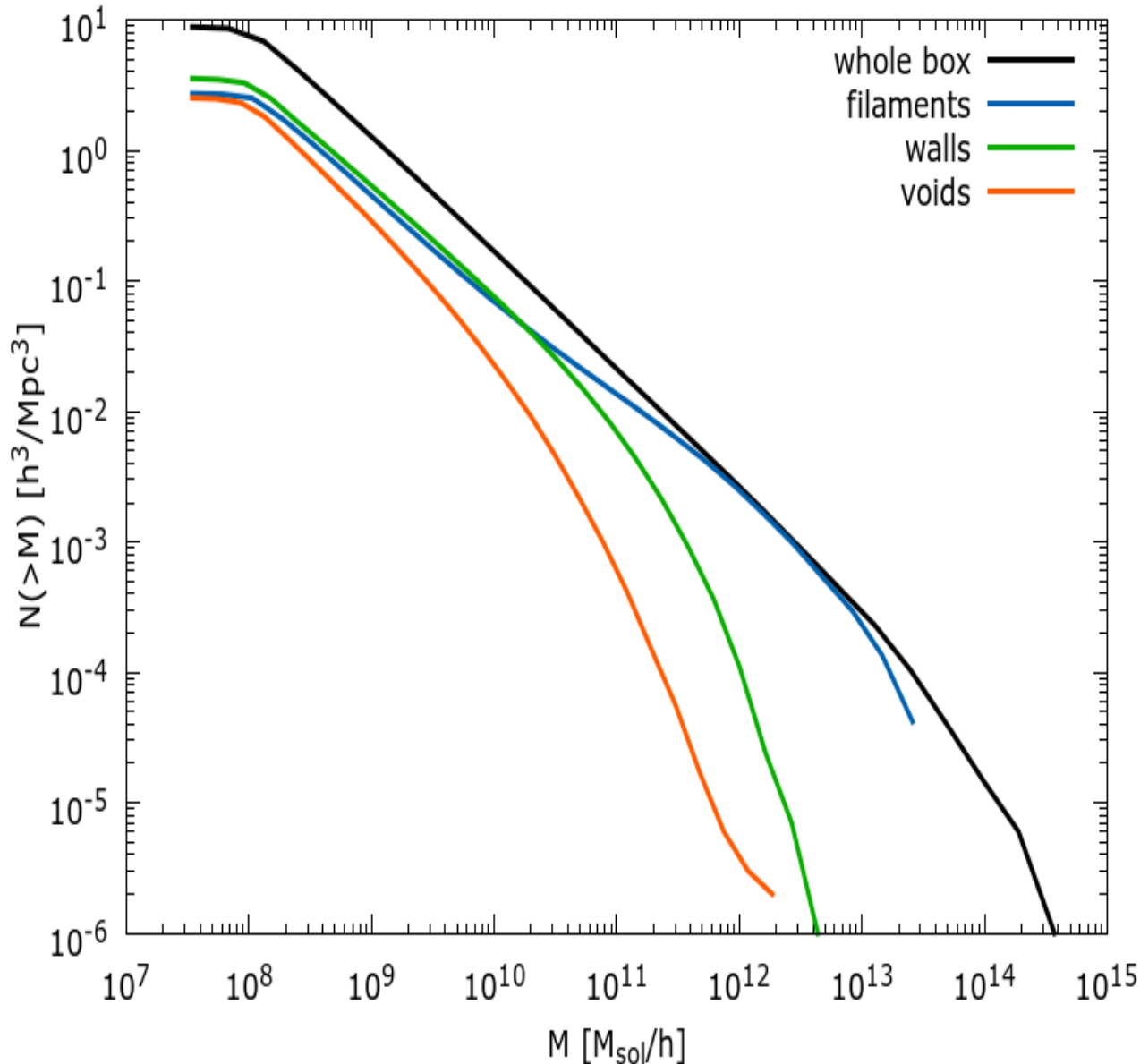
MS2 Cosmic Web halo environments

~0.5 Mpc/h slice through M2: example for cNFW



MS2 Cosmic Web: the results

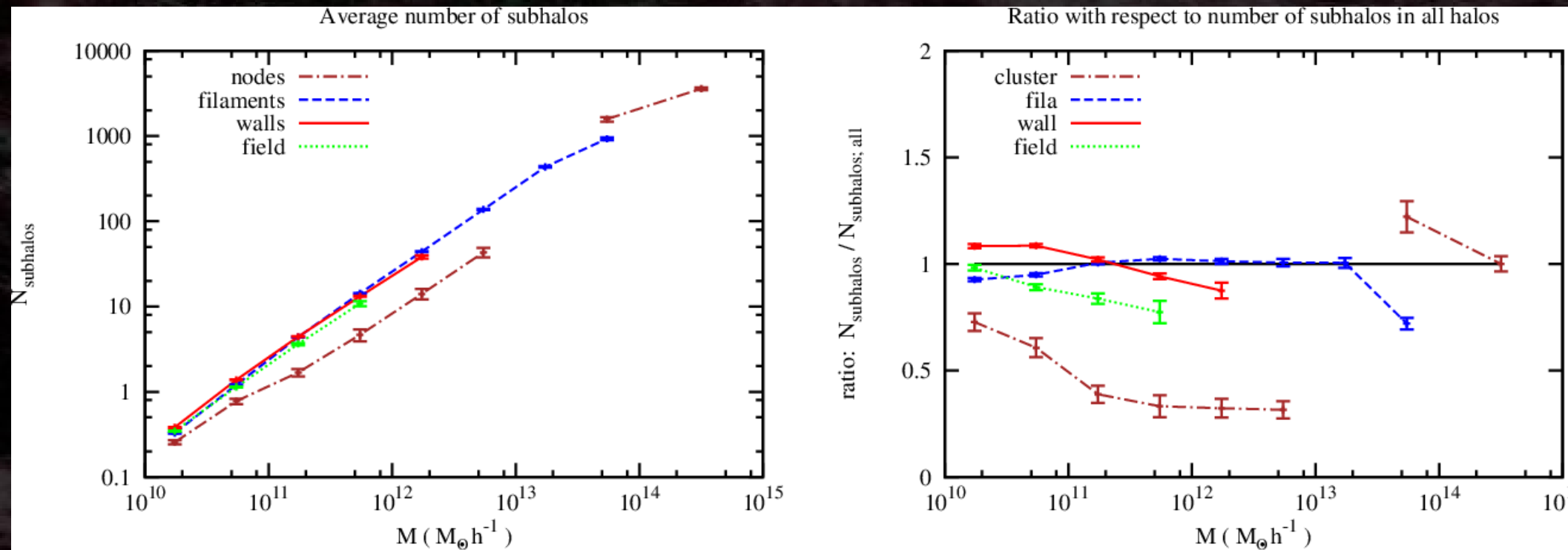
The mass – environment relation



- The clustering bias induce mass-environment bias
- If MW is a wall-nation galaxy it is already rare ($< \sim 10\%$)

MS2 Cosmic Web: the results

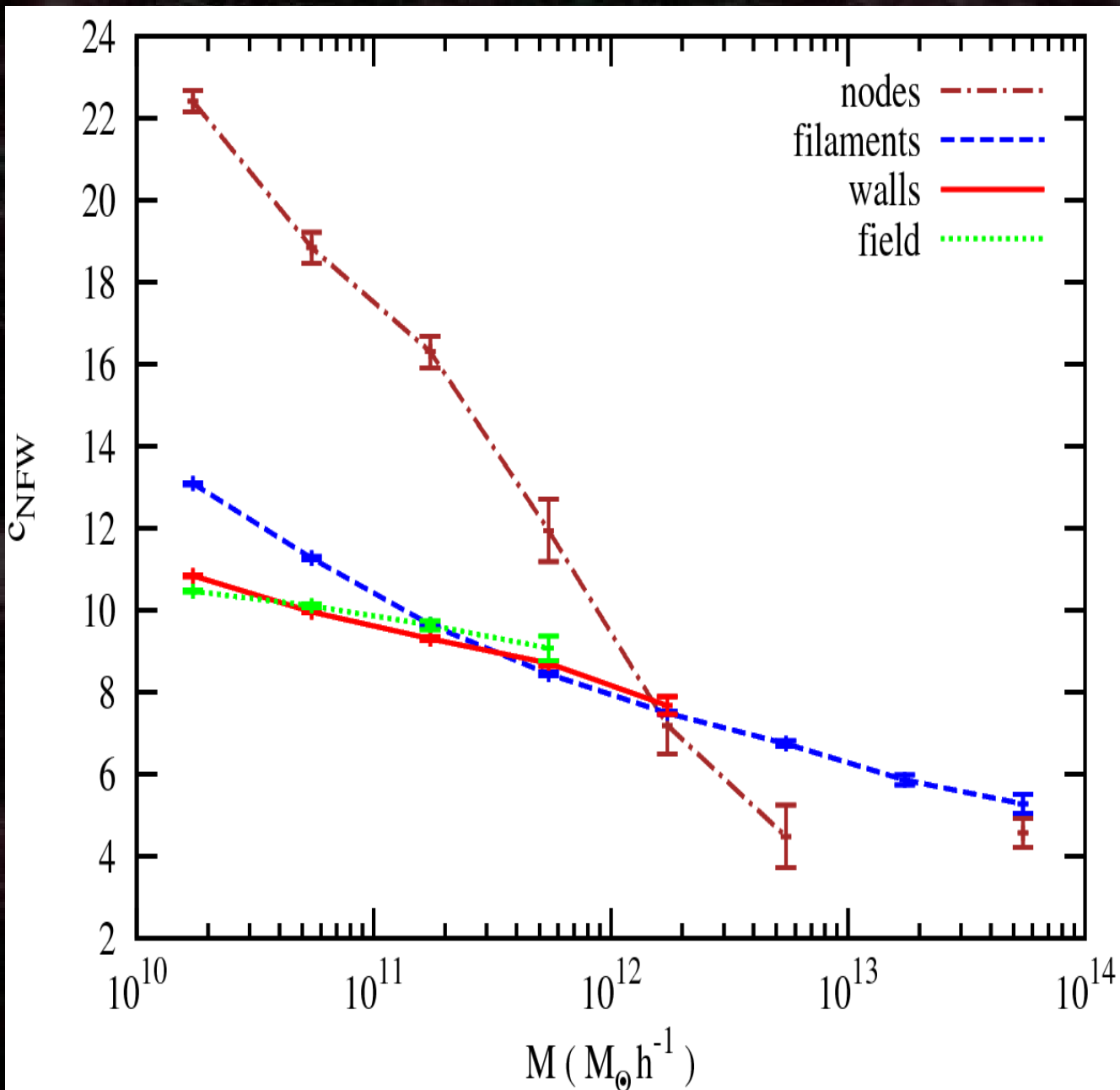
The satellite richness – environment relation



- The environment determines the structure of the merger trees and accretion histories
- MW-like haloes living in walls will have on average less subhaloes and usually quieter MAH's

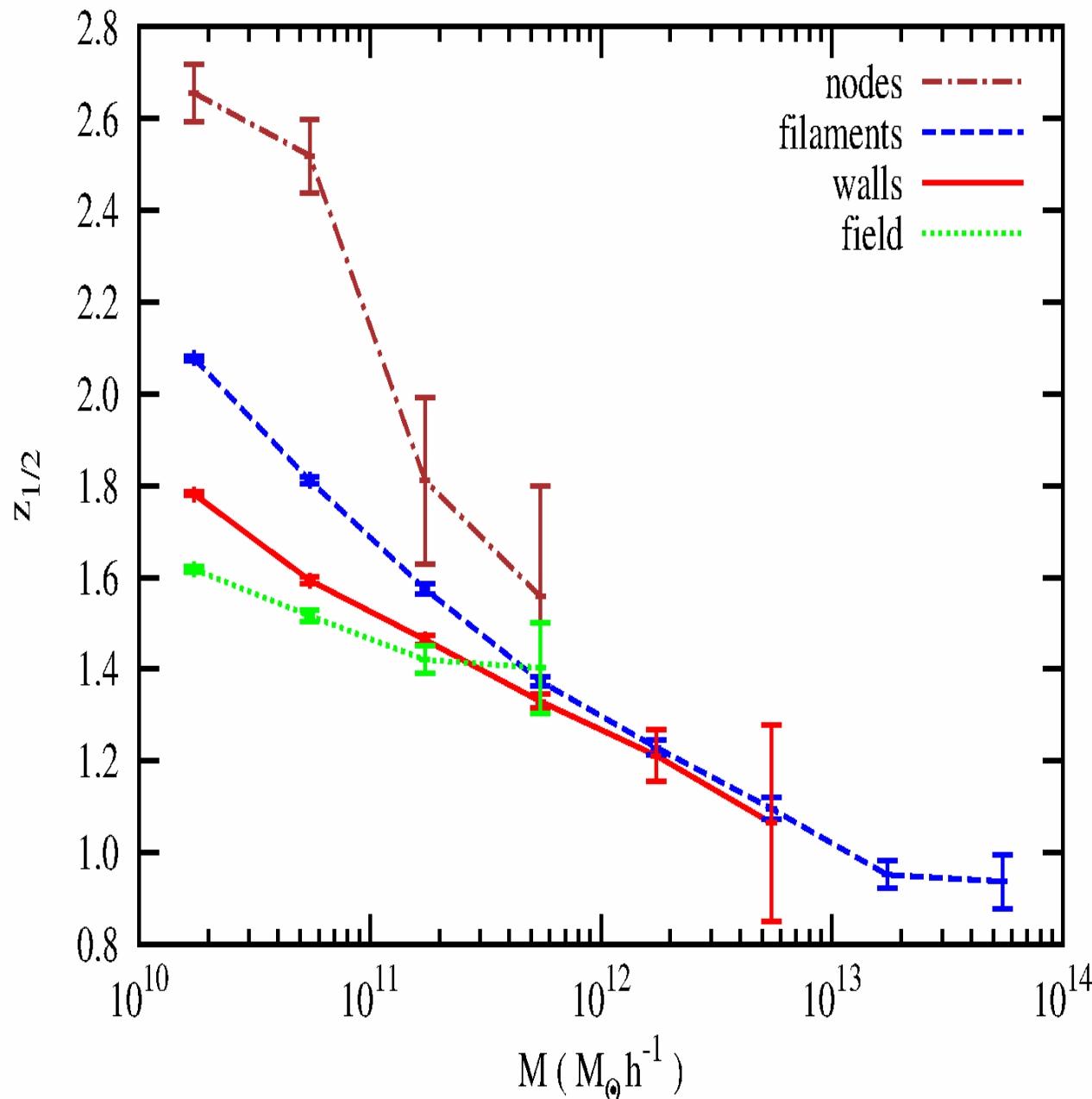
MS2 Cosmic Web: the results

The cNFW – environment relation



MS2 Cosmic Web: the results

The $z_{1/2}$ – environment relation



- This is complementary to the previous plot

- What we see here is essentially **assembly bias**

Conclusions

- The LSS/Cosmic Web environment is much more complicated than just background density
- The Cosmic Web neighborhood has impact on DM halo properties
- Hence Cosmic Web environment will be important factor for galaxy formation and evolution
- Detailed study of the Cosmic Web effects in M1&2 are in progress.
- We hope that breaking the environment degeneracy will help to understand better galaxy formation and allow to improve galaxy formation models
- If there will be interested we plan/hope to include halo/galaxy environments flags into the databases
- the Future is bright: the DOVE, COCO & EAGLE