

S. Rieder 2014

on scales of  $\sim 0.1$  -100s Mpc

complex weblike pattern

in which  
matter, gas & galaxies  
aggregate in

- compact clusters,
- elongated filaments
- flattened sheets

around

- cosmic voids

# Cosmic Web

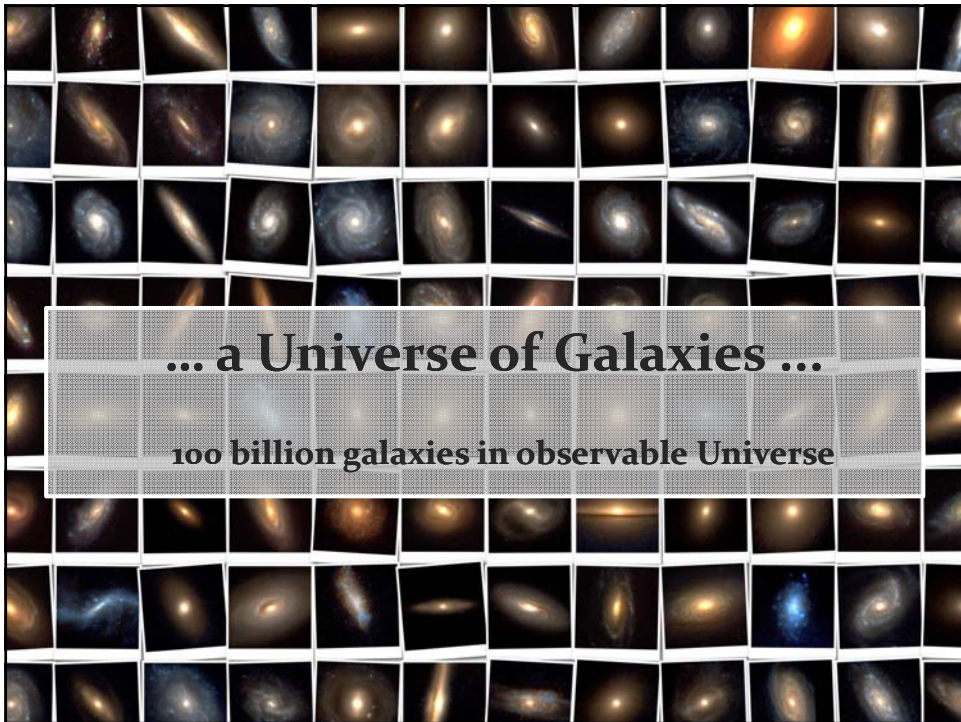
# Cosmic Web: Galaxies along spatial patterns

## Map of the Universe

How to map the structures and patterns in the Universe ?

- Use galaxies as beacons
- Map of Galaxy positions
- Tracing of structures from distribution of galaxies





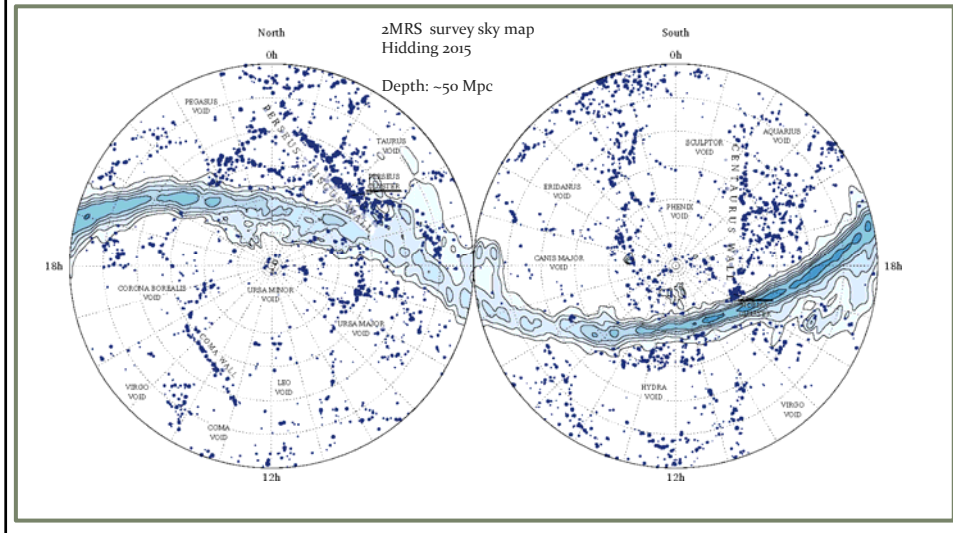
## Clusters of Galaxies



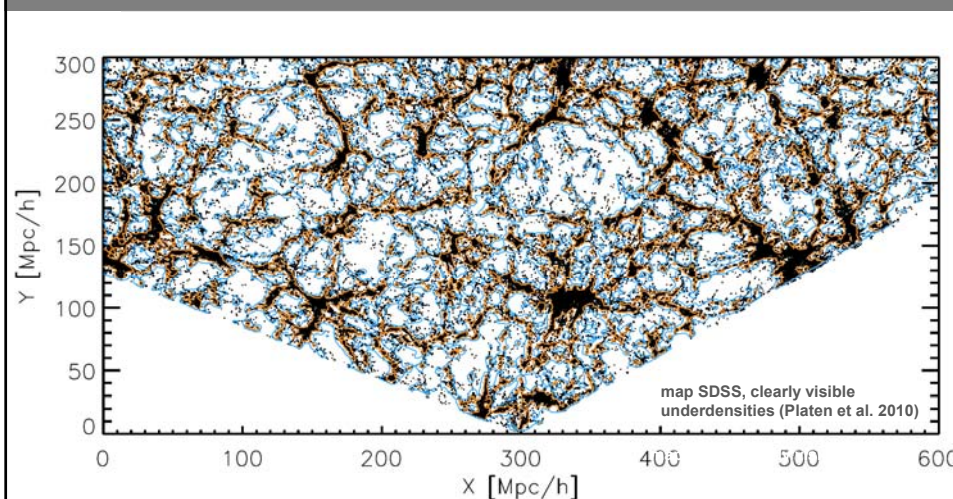
## A million galaxies



# 2MRS Local Universe ...



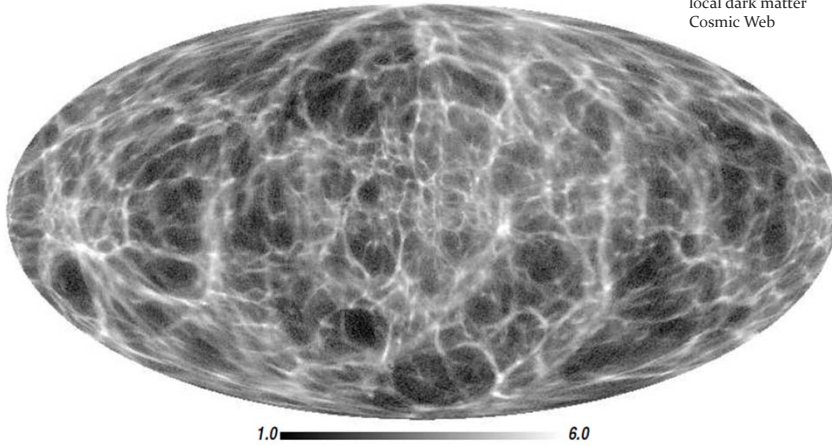
# SDSS Galaxy Survey



with the advent of large galaxy redshift surveys  
 - LCRS, 2dFGRS, SDSS, 2MRS -  
 the reality of the Cosmic Web as largest spatial structure and organization in nature established

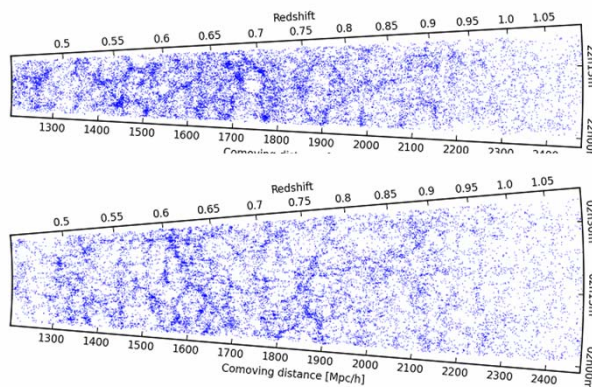
# local Cosmic Web: 2MRS

most detailed reconstruction  
of the  
local dark matter  
Cosmic Web



Courtesy: Francisco Kitaura

# VIPERS: Cosmic Web at High z



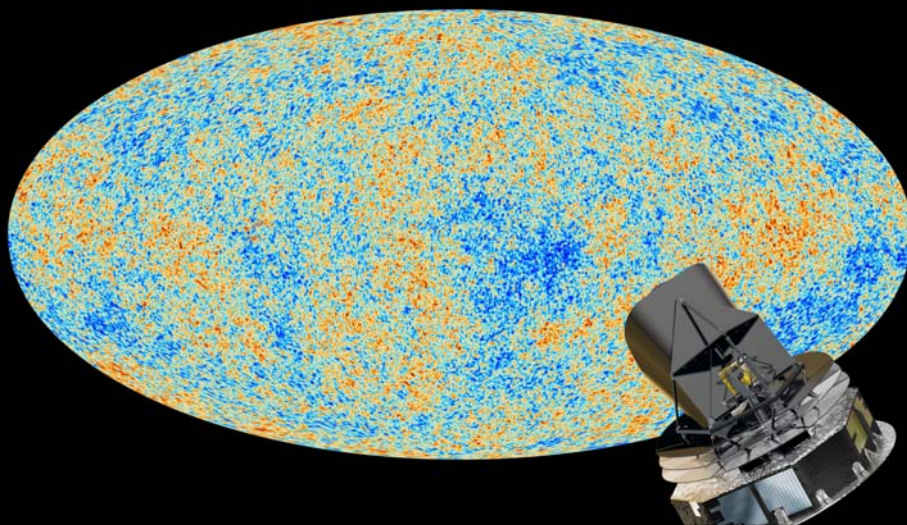
VIPERS  
deep redshift survey,  
 $z=0.4-1.2$   
(Guzzo et al. 2014)

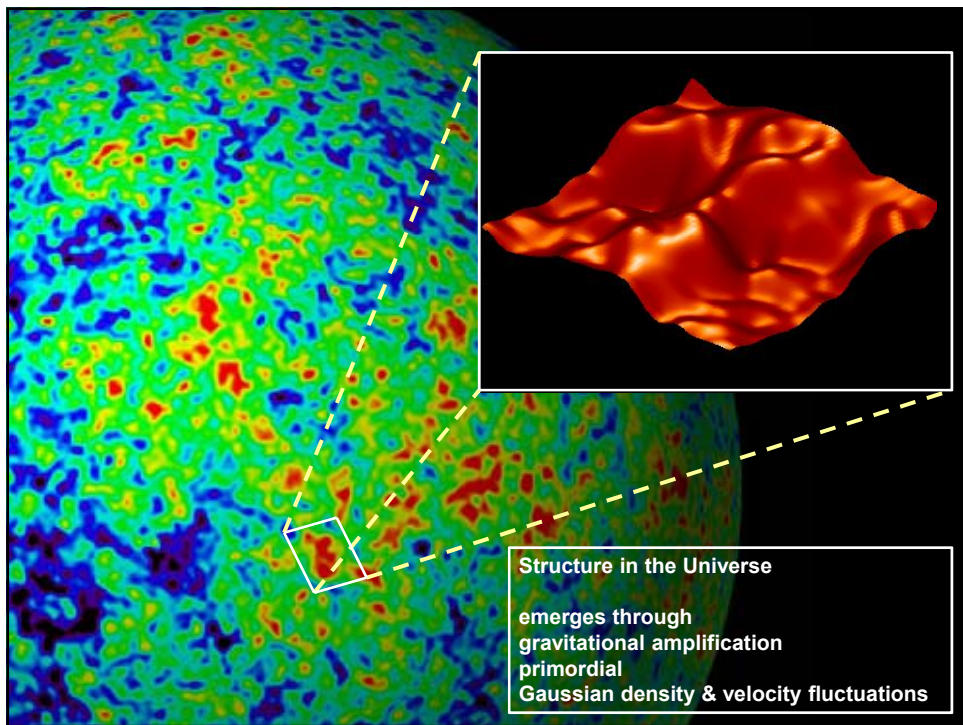
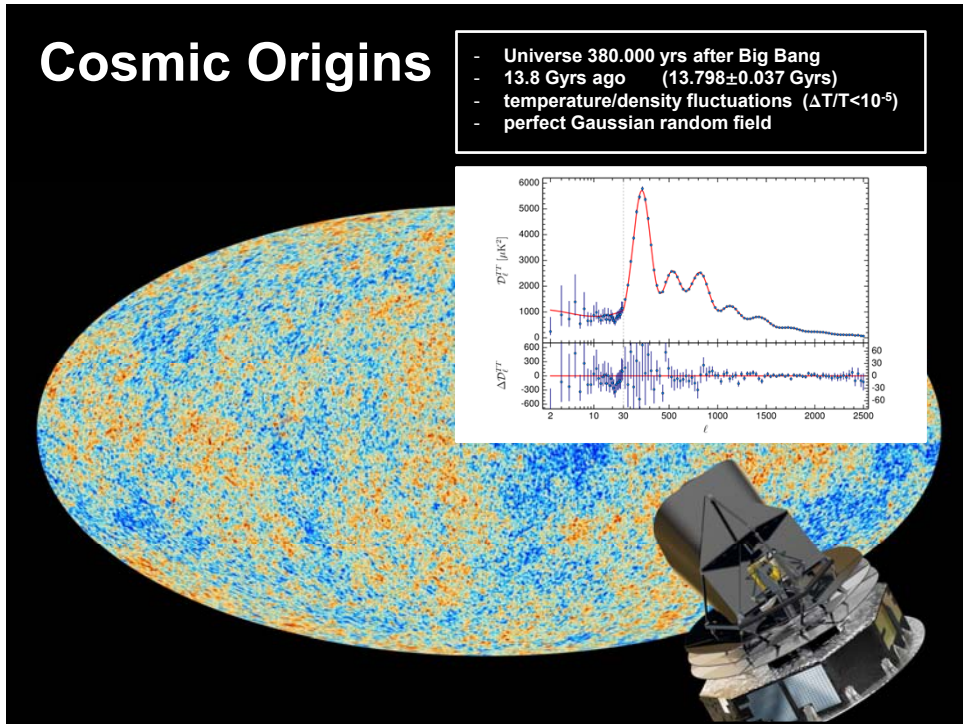
recent galaxy surveys out to high cosmic depths  
- eg. DEEP, VIPERS -  
establish that the Cosmic Web pervades entire Universe (up to  $z=5$  at least)

# Cosmic Structure Formation: Gravitational Instability

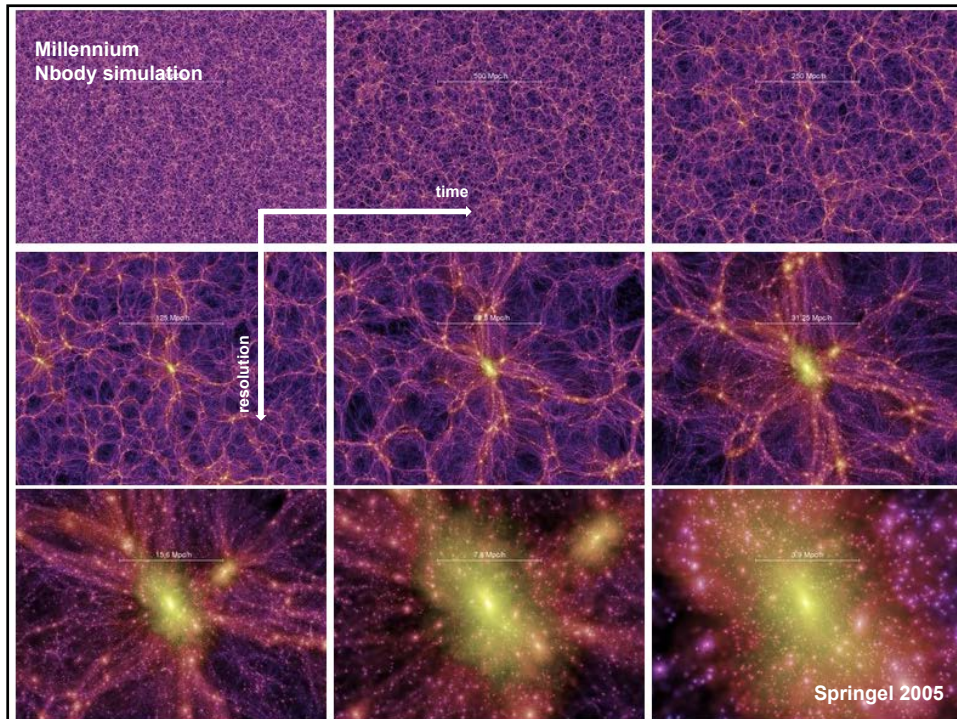
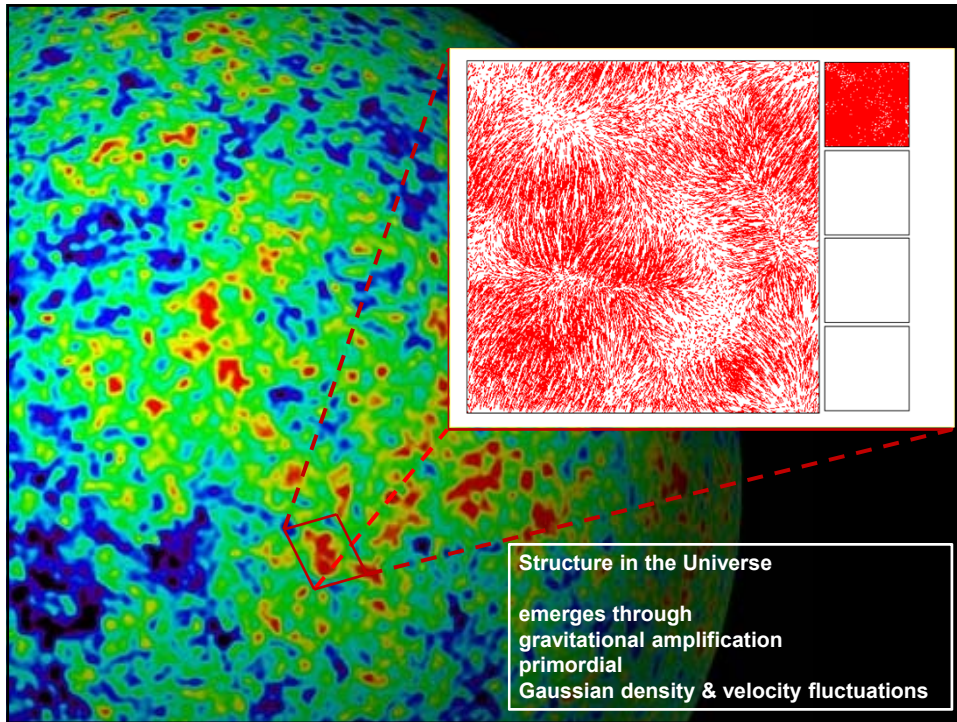
## Cosmic Origins

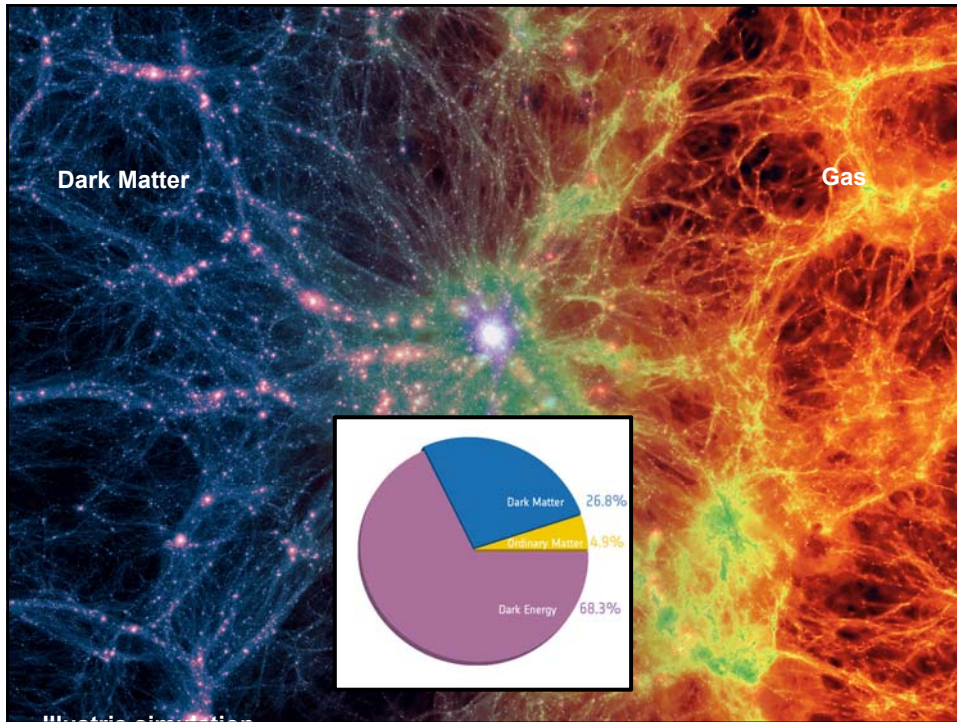
- Universe 380.000 yrs after Big Bang
- 13.8 Gyrs ago (13.798±0.037 Gyrs)
- temperature/density fluctuations ( $\Delta T/T < 10^{-5}$ )
- perfect Gaussian random field



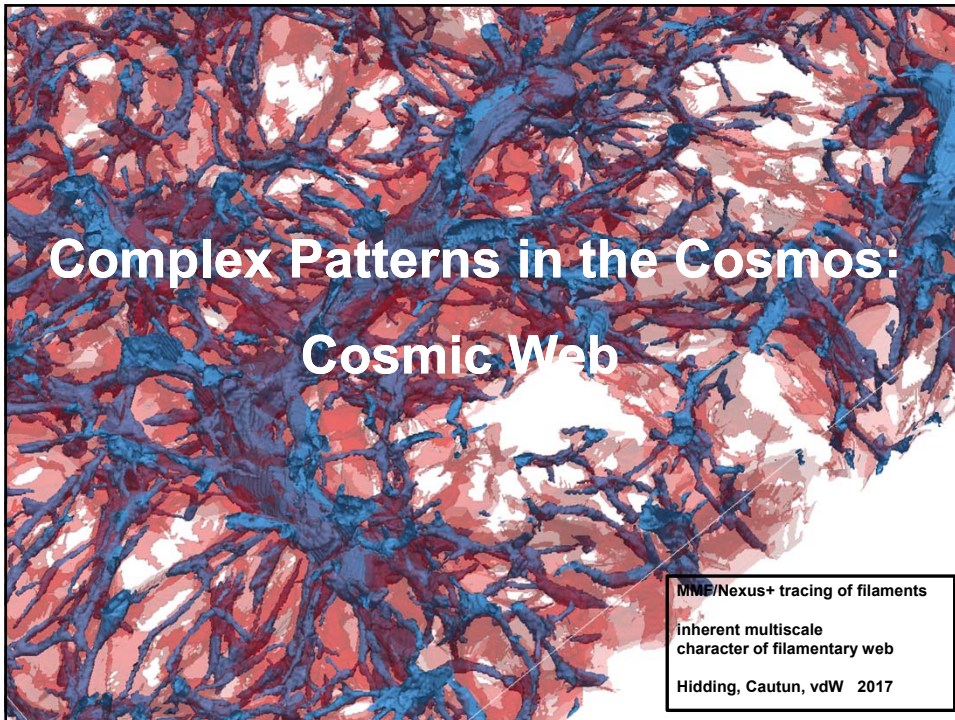




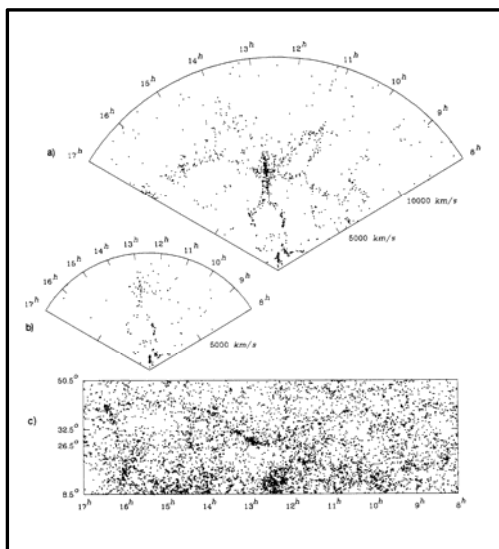




# Cosmic Structure Formation: Cosmic Web



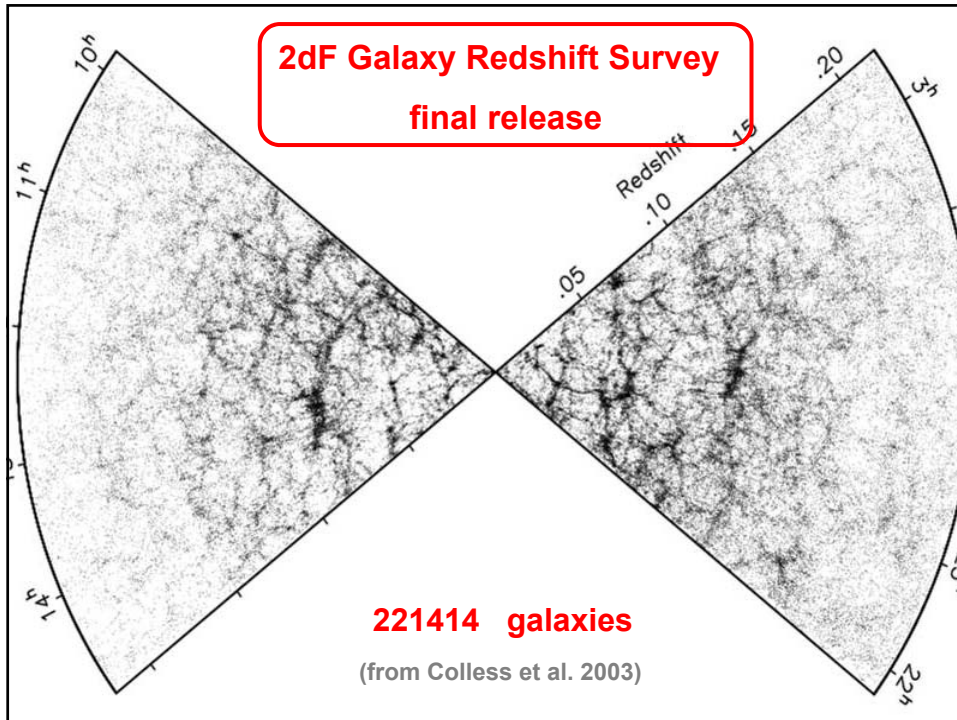
## “Stickman” & Soapsud



deLapparent, Geller & Huchra, 1986:

“a slice of the Universe”

Voids are an integral component of a Galaxy distribution that resembles a soapsud.



# The Cosmic Web

MMF/Nexus  
Cautun et al. 2013, 2014

**Stochastic Spatial Pattern**

- Clusters,
- Filaments &
- Walls

around

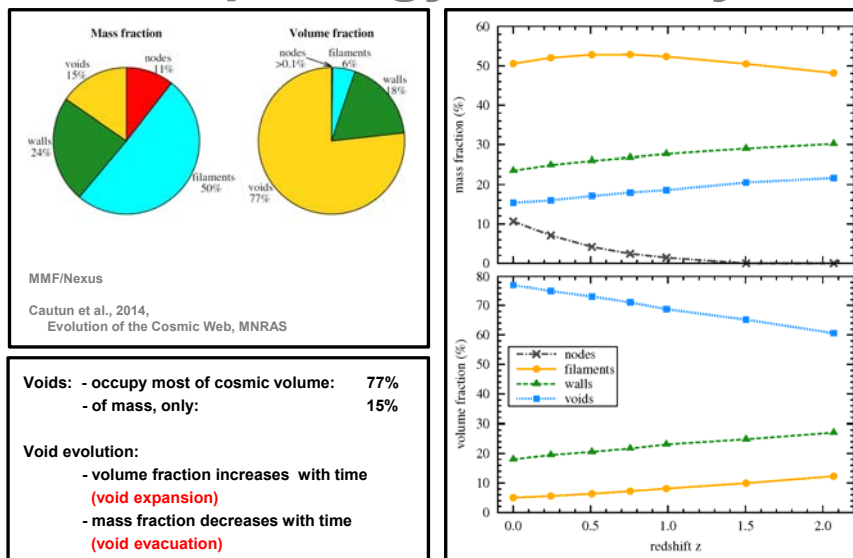
- Voids

in which matter & galaxies  
have agglomerated  
through gravity

# Cosmic Web Characteristics

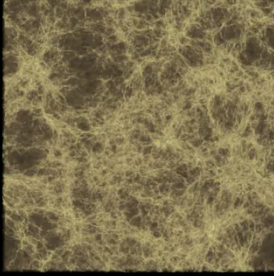
- **anisotropic structure:**
  - filaments dominant structural feature - elongated
  - sheets/walls - flattened
- **multiscale nature**
  - structure on wide range of scales (~0.1-100s Mpc)
  - structures have wide range of densities
- **overdense-underdense asymmetry**
  - voids: underdense, large & roundish
  - filaments & walls: overdense, flattened/elongated
  - clusters: dense, massive & compact nodes
- **complex spatial connectivity**
  - all structural features connected in a complex, multiscale weblike network

# Cosmic Web Morphology Inventory

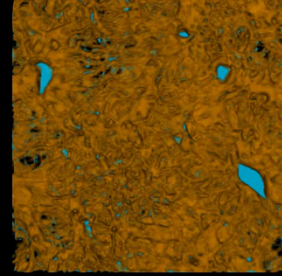
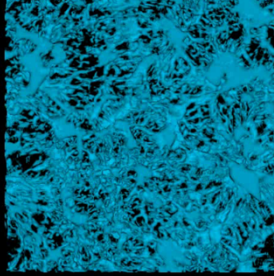


# NEXUS/MMF Evolution Cosmic Web

t = 0.56 Gyrs

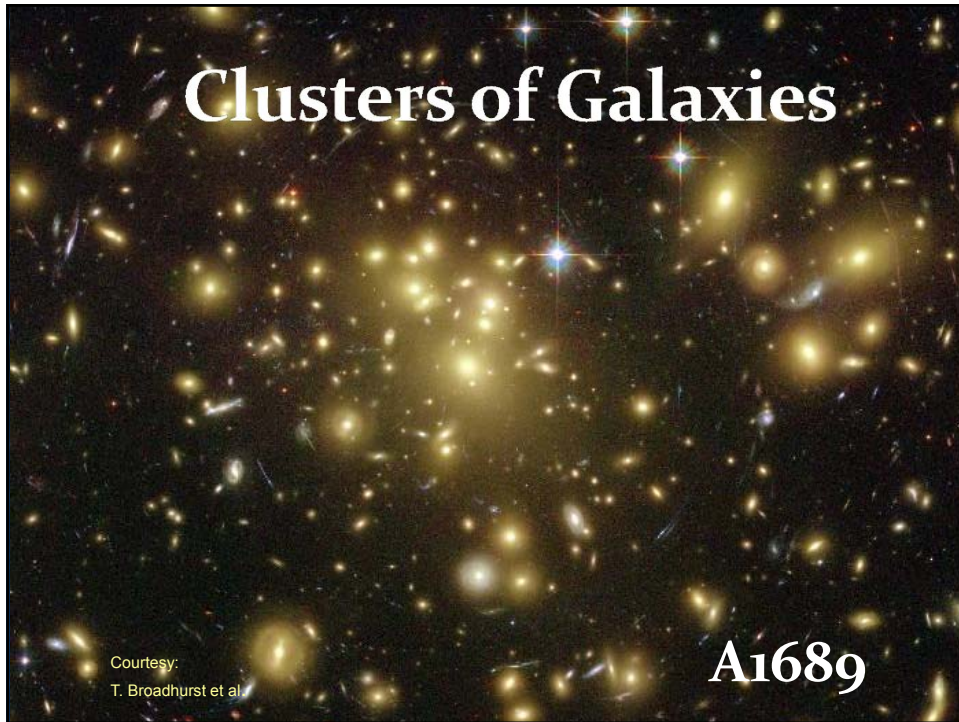


z = 8.70



Cautun et al. 2014

**Cosmic  
Structure Formation:  
Clusters, Filaments & Voids**

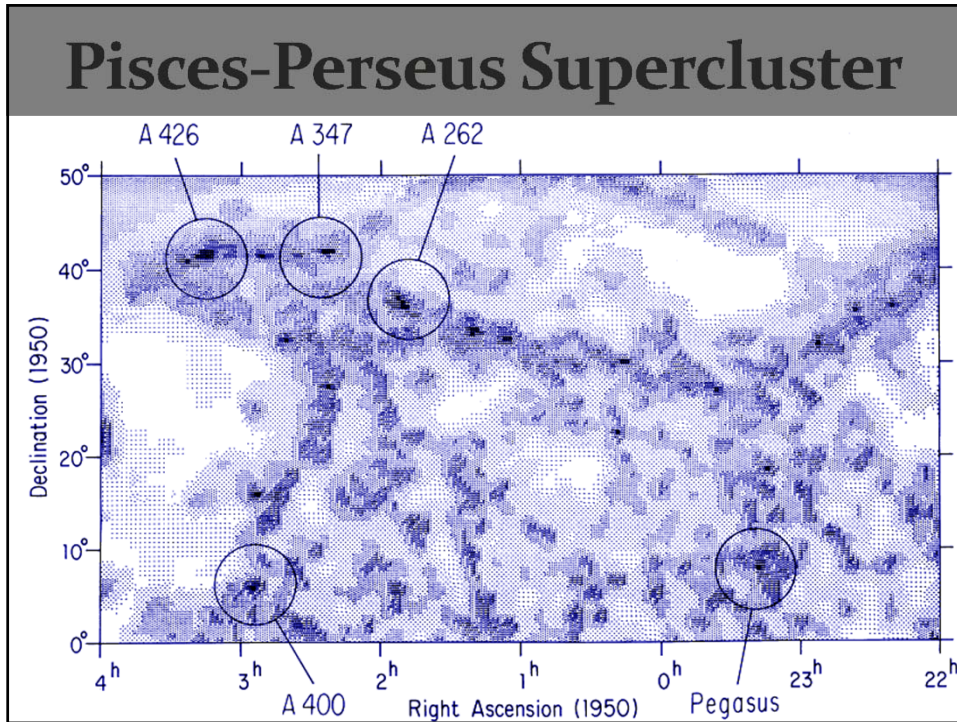


## Voids & Clusters

Einasto, Saar et al. (1990s)

- Superclustering in Abell/APM clusters catalog
- Finding of characteristic scale  $\sim 140$  Mpc, corresponding to large voids in the cluster distribution

Reflex II cluster catalog (Bohringer et al.) reveals same population of voids in cluster distribution.



## the Gaseous Cosmic Web

**SZ detection of**

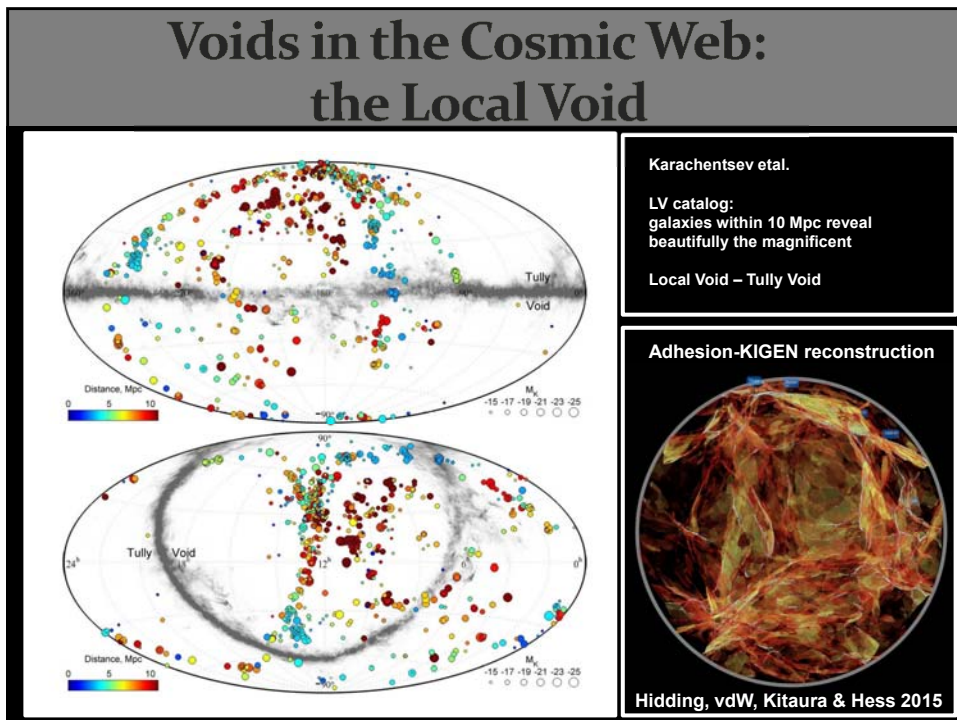
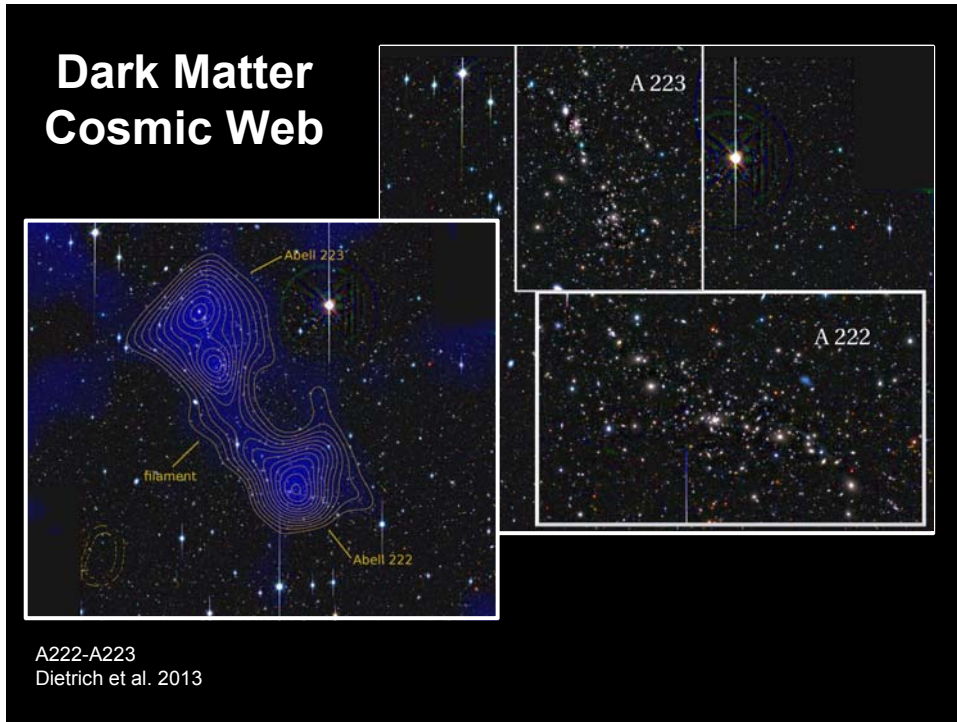
**Inter-cluster bridge/filament**

**in between clusters**

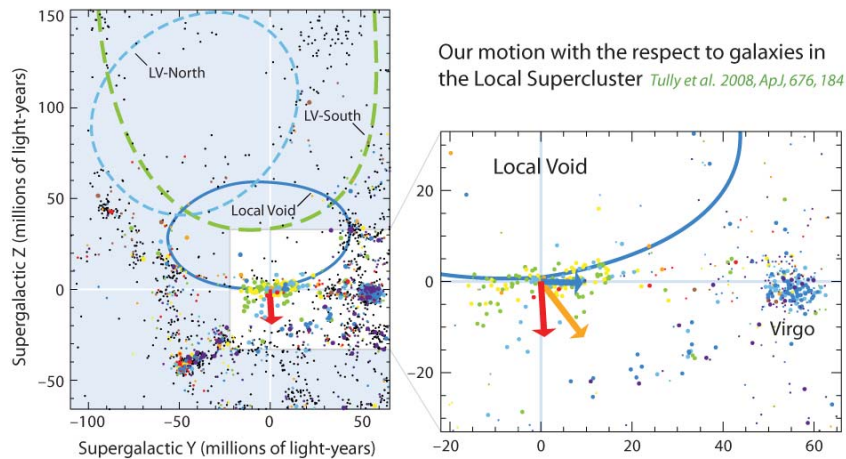
**A401 and A399**

**ESA/Planck collaboration**



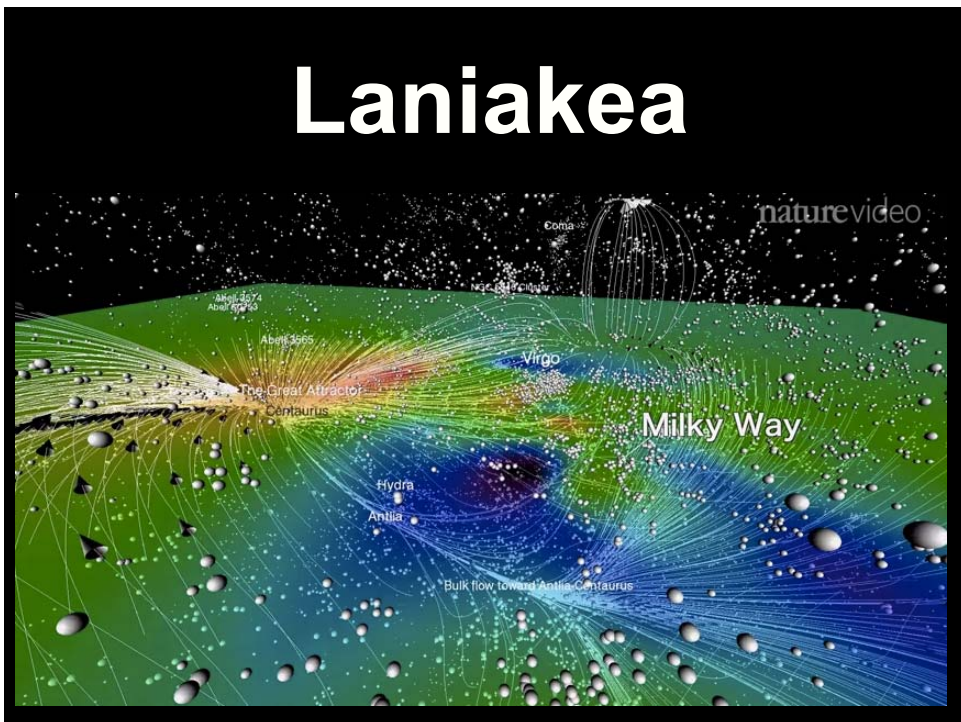
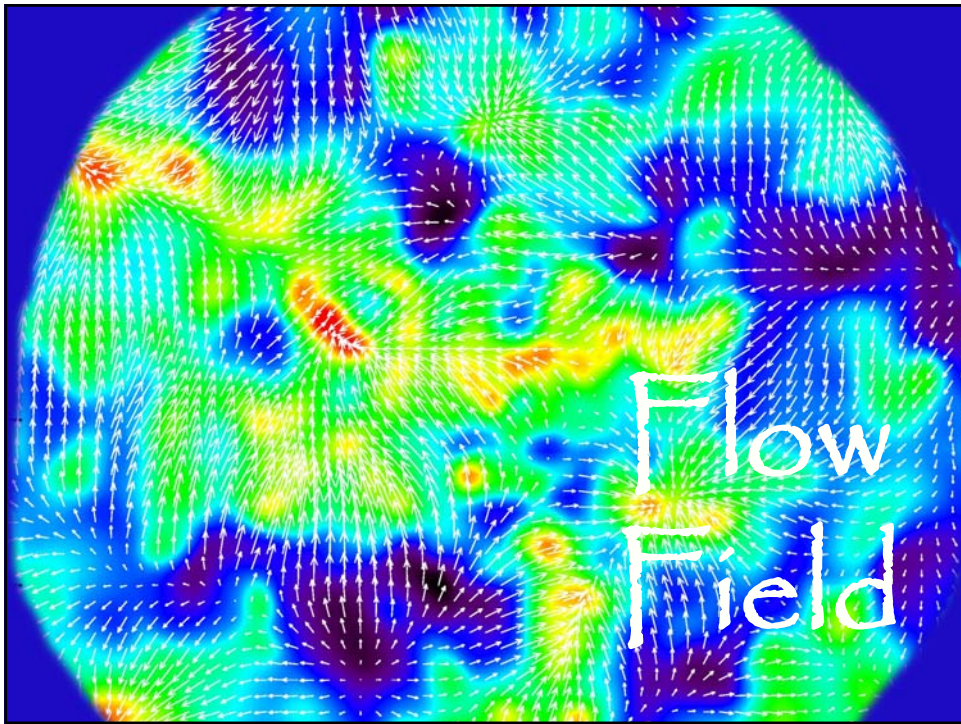


## Push of the Local Void



Tully et al. 2008:  
Local Void pushes with  $\sim 260$  km/s against our local neighbourhood

# Cosmic Structure Formation: Dynamics

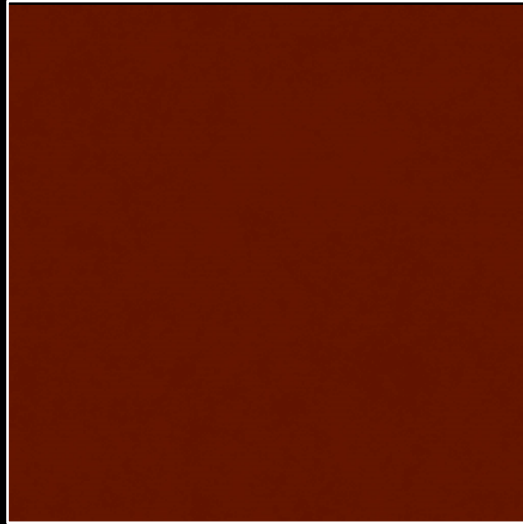


# Zel'dovich Approximation

$$\vec{x} = \vec{q} + D(t)\vec{u}(\vec{q})$$

$$\vec{u}(\vec{q}) = -\vec{\nabla}\Phi(\vec{q})$$

$$\Phi(\vec{q}) = \frac{2}{3Da^2H^2\Omega} \phi_{in}(\vec{q})$$



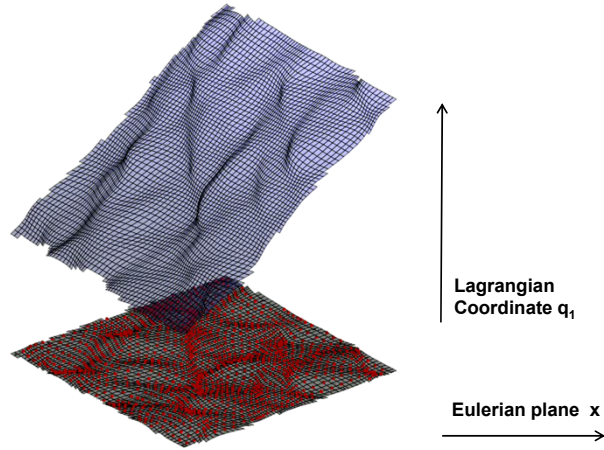
**Hierarchical  
Web Evolution:**

Adhesion simulation  
buildup Cosmic Web

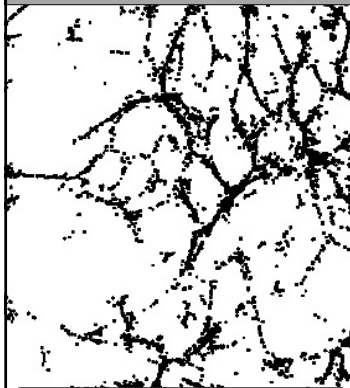
Johan Hidding  
2012

# Phase-Space Dynamics

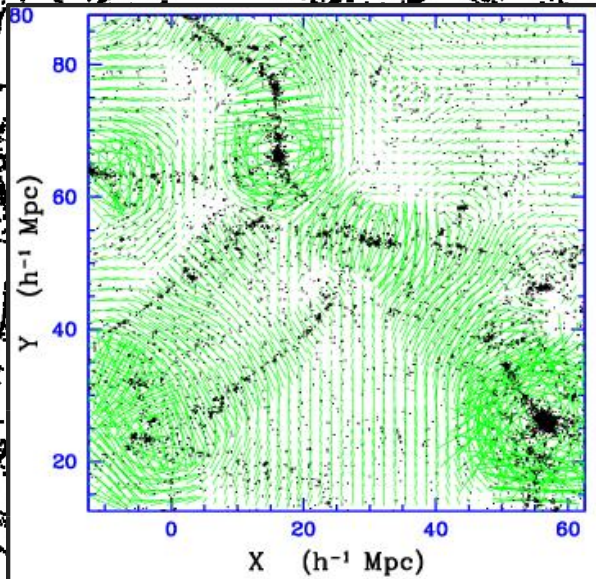
Dynamical Evolution:  
folding the  
phase-space sheet  $\{q,x\}$



# Tidal Shaping of the Cosmic Web



Tidal Forces  
shape the Cosmic Web



### Formative agent of the Cosmic Web:

Tidal strain induced by the Megaparsec Matter Distribution:

- anisotropic collapse of structures
- connection clusters-filaments:  
clusters main agent for stretching filaments

$$T_{ij}(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{3\Omega H^2}{8\pi} \int d\vec{x} \delta(\vec{x}, t) \left\{ \frac{3(x_i - r_i)(x_j - r_j) - |\vec{x} - \vec{r}|^2 \delta_{ij}}{|\vec{x} - \vec{r}|^5} \right\} - \frac{1}{2} \Omega H^2 \delta(\vec{r}, t) \delta_{ij}$$

**Cosmic  
Structure Formation:  
Computer Simulations**

# 1983: Klypin & Shandarin

- $32^3$  particle in cubic volume
- initial conditions: 1st time proper cosmological Gaussian conditions: Zeldovich approximation
- PM particle-mesh simulation

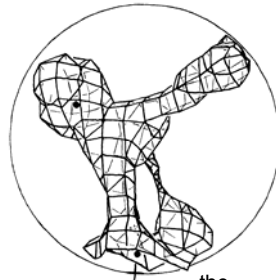
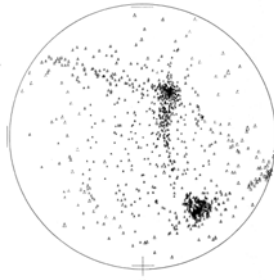
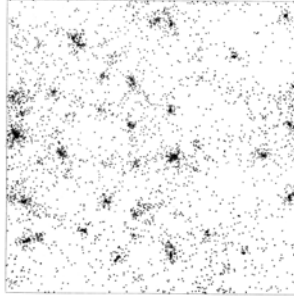


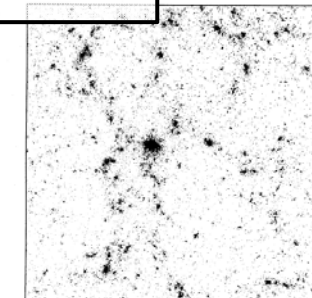
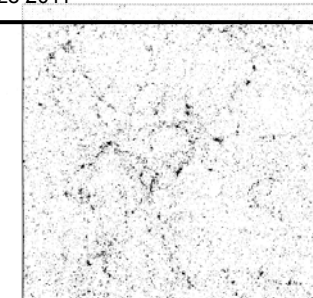
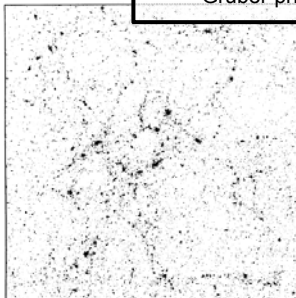
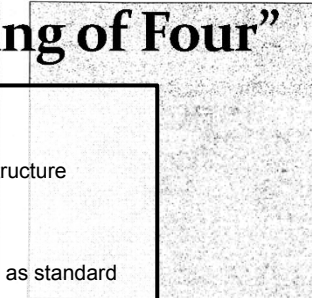
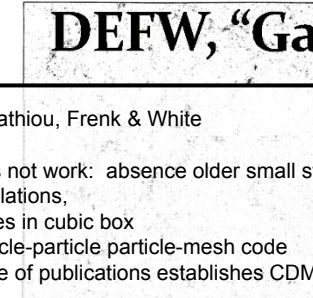
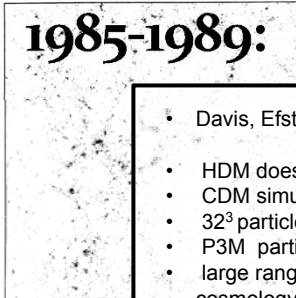
Figure 3. A small fragment of the particle distribution plotted in Fig. 2(b), when  $a = 11.8 a_{\text{eq}}$ . An object in Fig. 2 has all particles in the sphere with radius  $R = 5.5 r_{\text{vir}} = 104''$  (Mpc) are plotted. Every particle is depicted as a triangle whose size is inversely proportional to distance from an observer. The observer is placed at a distance  $1.2 R$  from the center of the sphere.

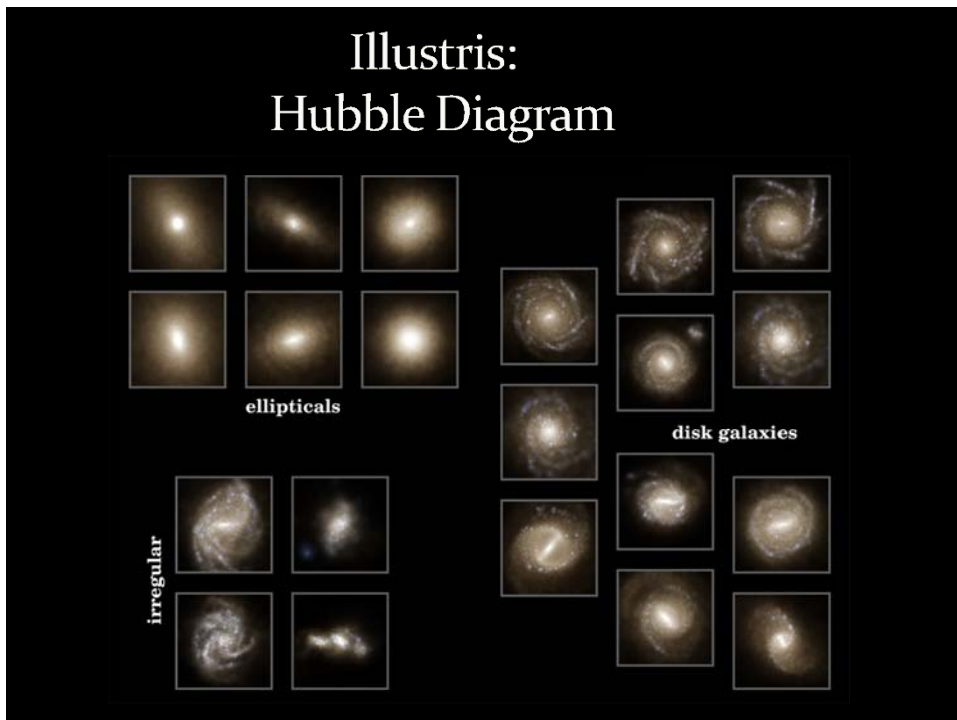
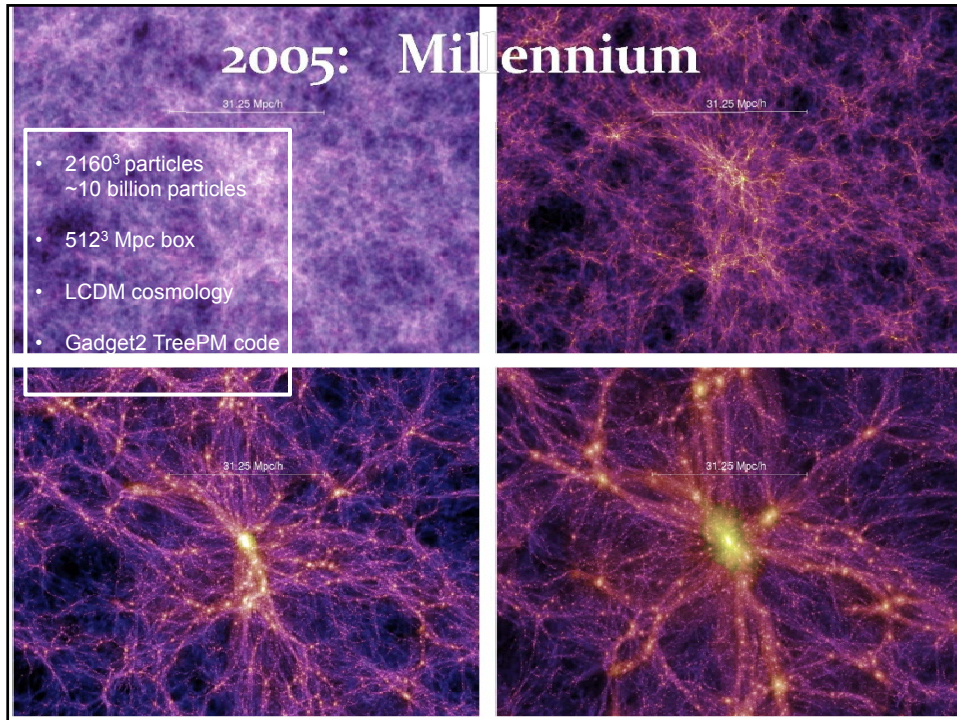
the  
"Cosmic Chicken"

# 1985-1989:

# DEFW, "Gang of Four"

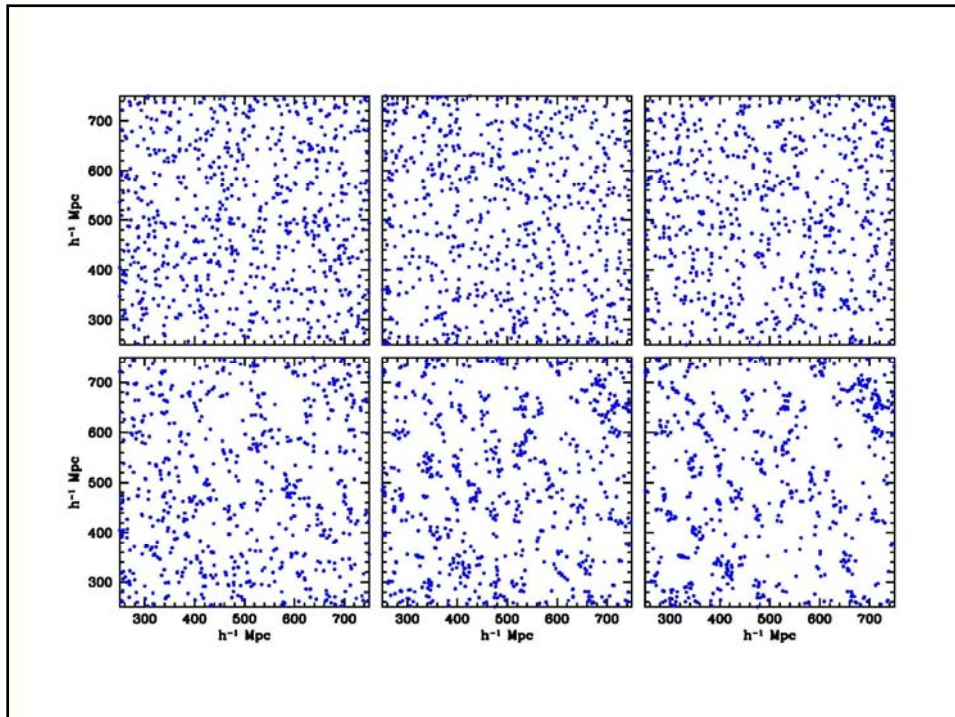
- Davis, Efstathiou, Frenk & White
- HDM does not work: absence older small structure
- CDM simulations,
- $32^3$  particles in cubic box
- P3M particle-particle particle-mesh code
- large range of publications establishes CDM as standard cosmology
- Gruber prize 2011







# Cosmic Structure Formation: Structure Analysis



## only one Universe: Ergodic Theorem

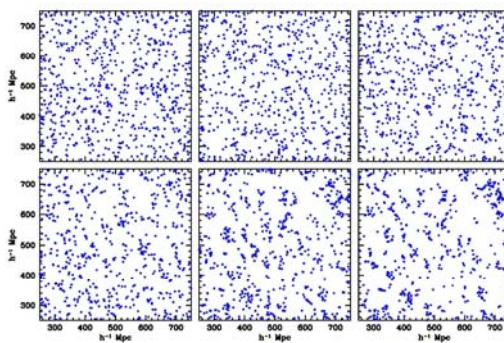
Ensemble Averages



Spatial Averages  
over one realization  
of random field

- Basis for statistical analysis cosmological large scale structure
- In statistical mechanics Ergodic Hypothesis usually refers to time evolution of system, in cosmological applications to spatial distribution at one fixed time

## Correlation Functions

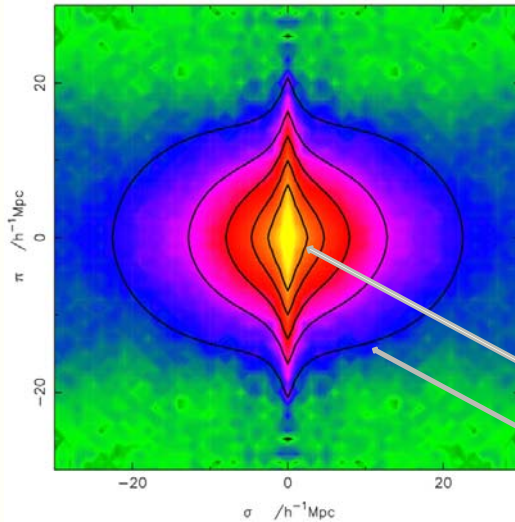


Joint probability that  
in each one of  
the two infinitesimal volumes  
 $dV_1$  &  $dV_2$ ,  
at distance  $r$ ,  
lies a galaxy

Infinitesimal Definition Two-Point Correlation Function:

$$dP(r) = \bar{n}^2 (1 + \xi(r)) dV_1 dV_2$$

## sky-redshift space 2-pt correlation function $\xi(\sigma, \pi)$



Correlation function determined in sky-redshift space:

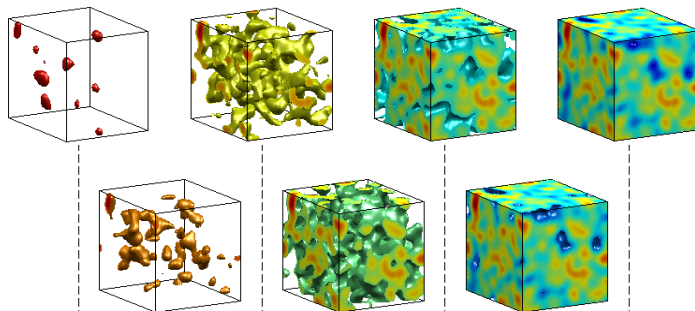
$$\xi(\sigma, \pi)$$

sky position:  $\sigma = (\alpha, \delta)$   
redshift coordinate:  $\pi = cz$

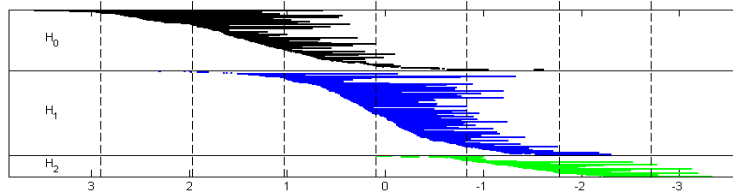
Close distances:  
distortion due to non-linear  
Finger of God  
Large distances:  
distortions due to large-scale  
flows

## Persistent Bar Codes

Persistent Homology: "cycling" over density excursion filtration



3D  
Gaussian Field  
Filtration



Barcode  
Representation  
(Adler & Taylor  
2009)

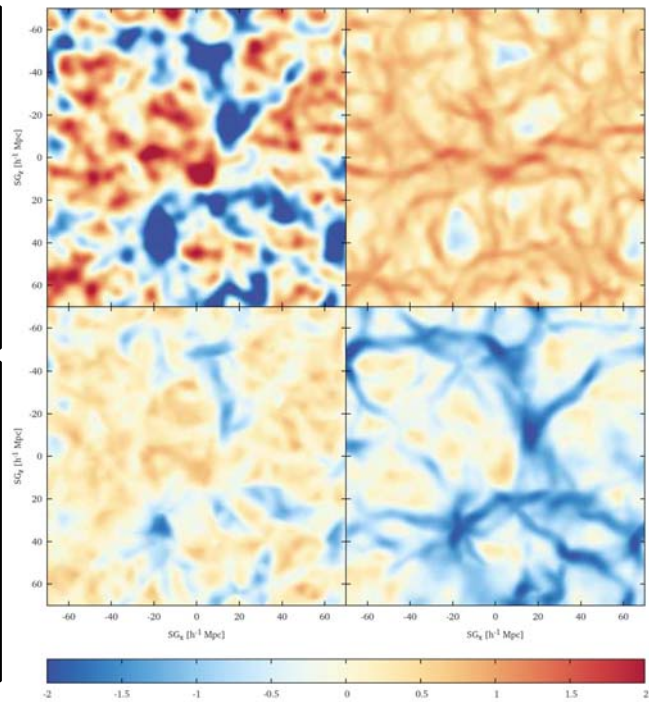
# Cosmic Reconstruction:

Cosmic Structure in our Local Universe

Initial  
Density &  
Deformation  
Field

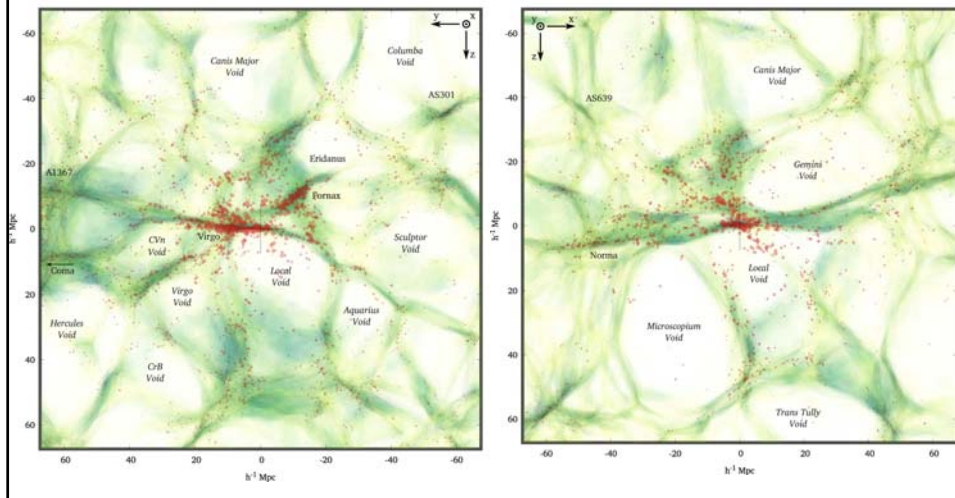
Local Universe  
(SG plane)

Kitaura & Hess:  
25  
constrained  
realizations



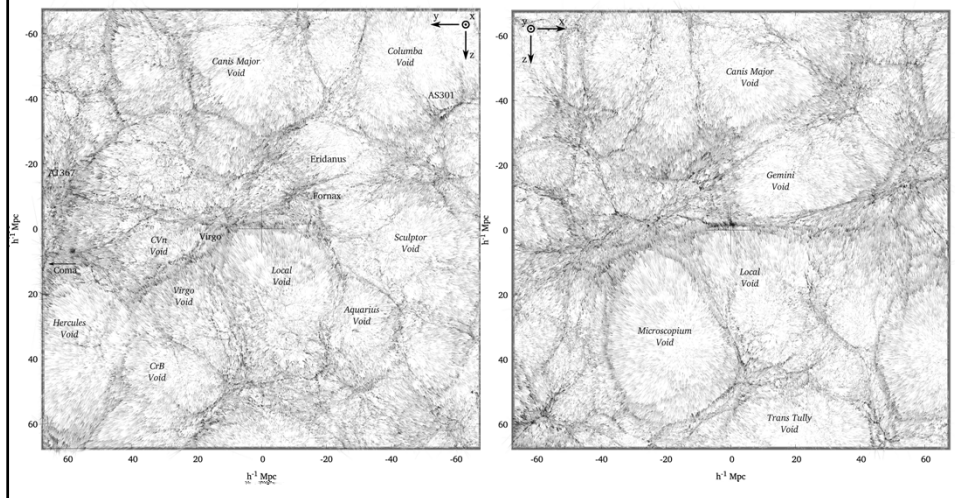
# ⊥ Supergalactic Plane

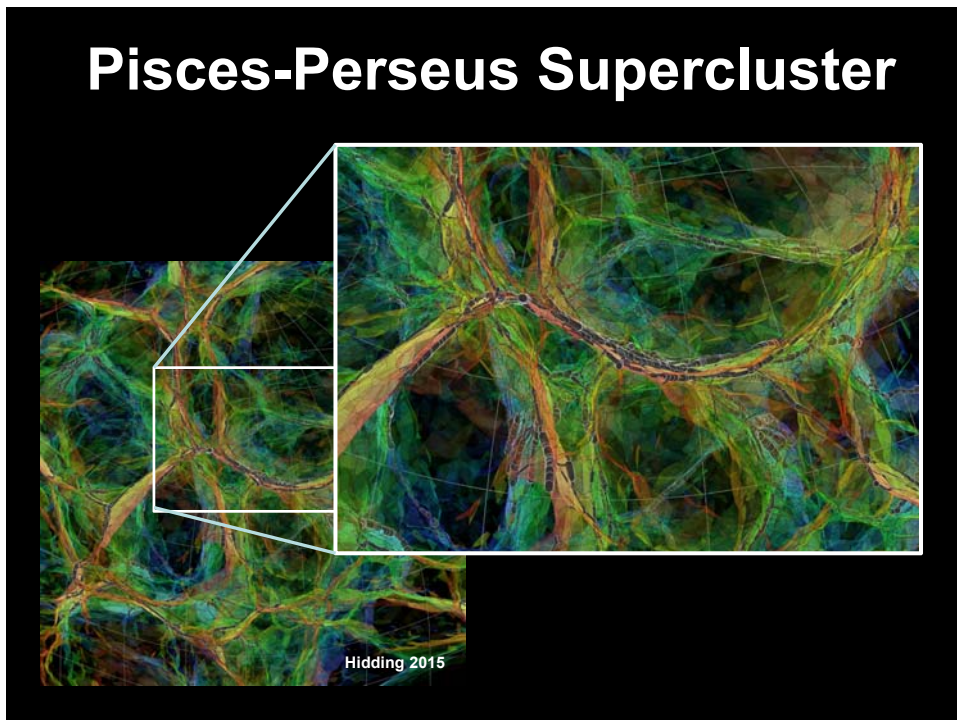
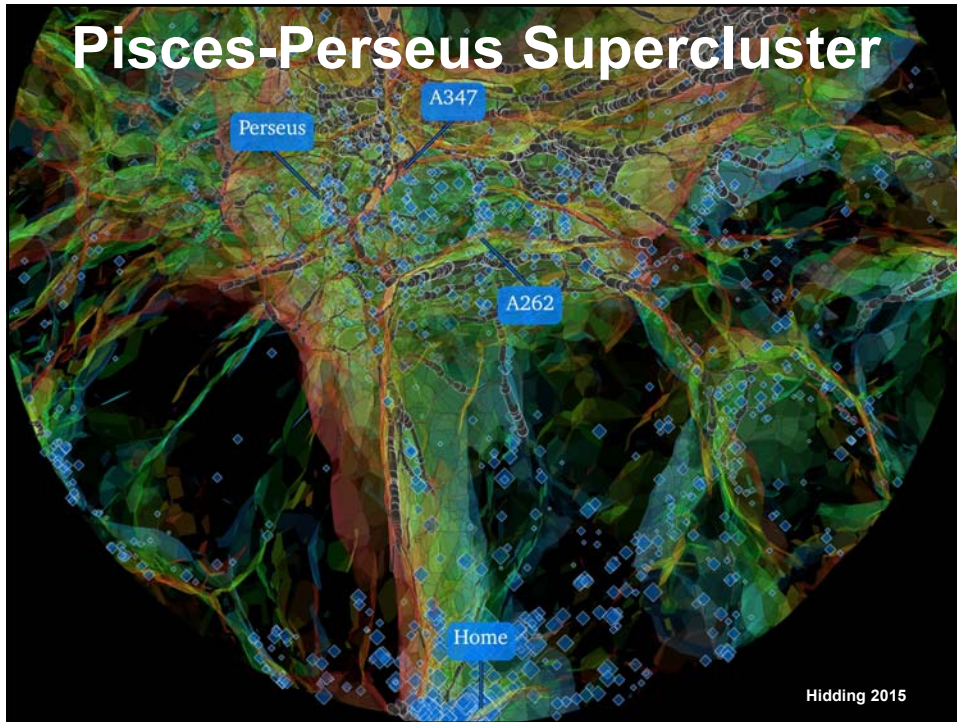
mean adhesion reconstruction



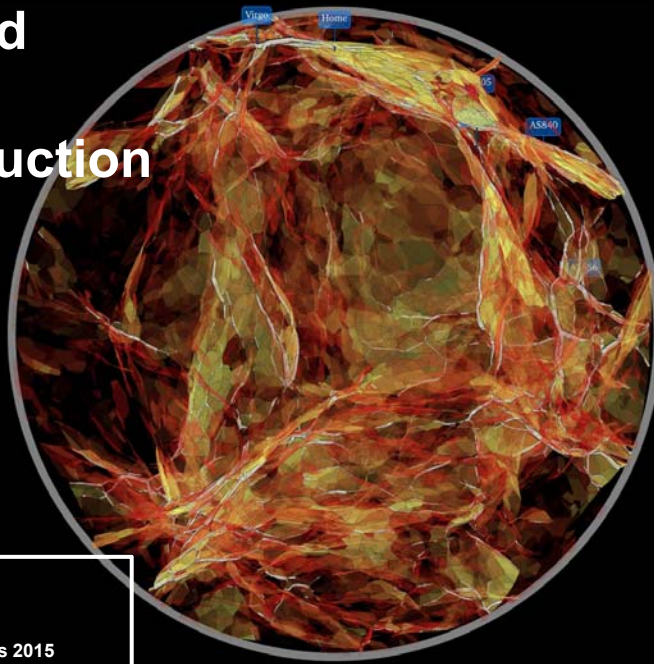
# ⊥ Supergalactic Plane

mean adhesion reconstruction





# Local Void Adhesion Reconstruction



Local Void Reconstruction:  
Hidding, vdW, Kitaura & Hess 2015