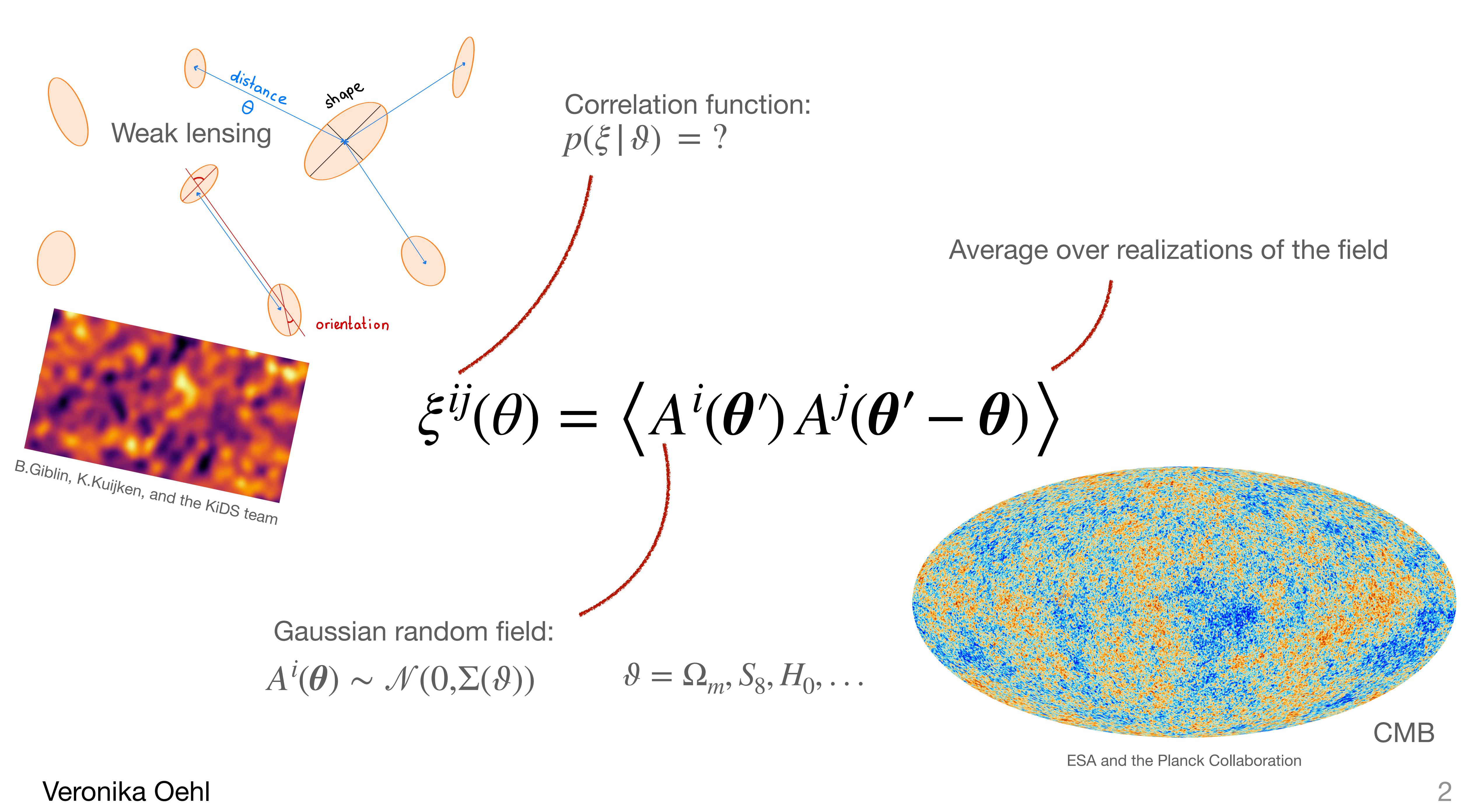


Exact likelihood for correlation functions

Treating masked Gaussian spin-2 fields on the sphere

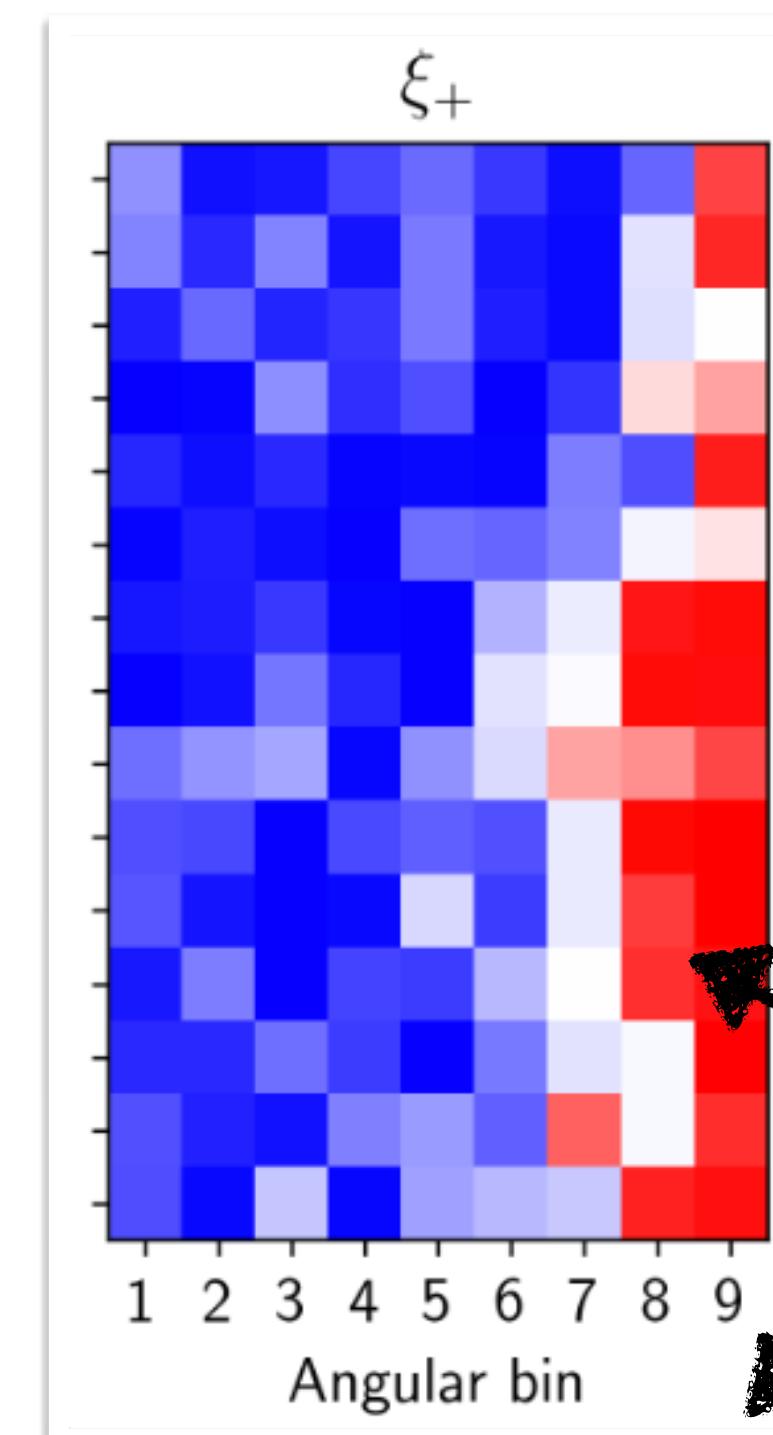
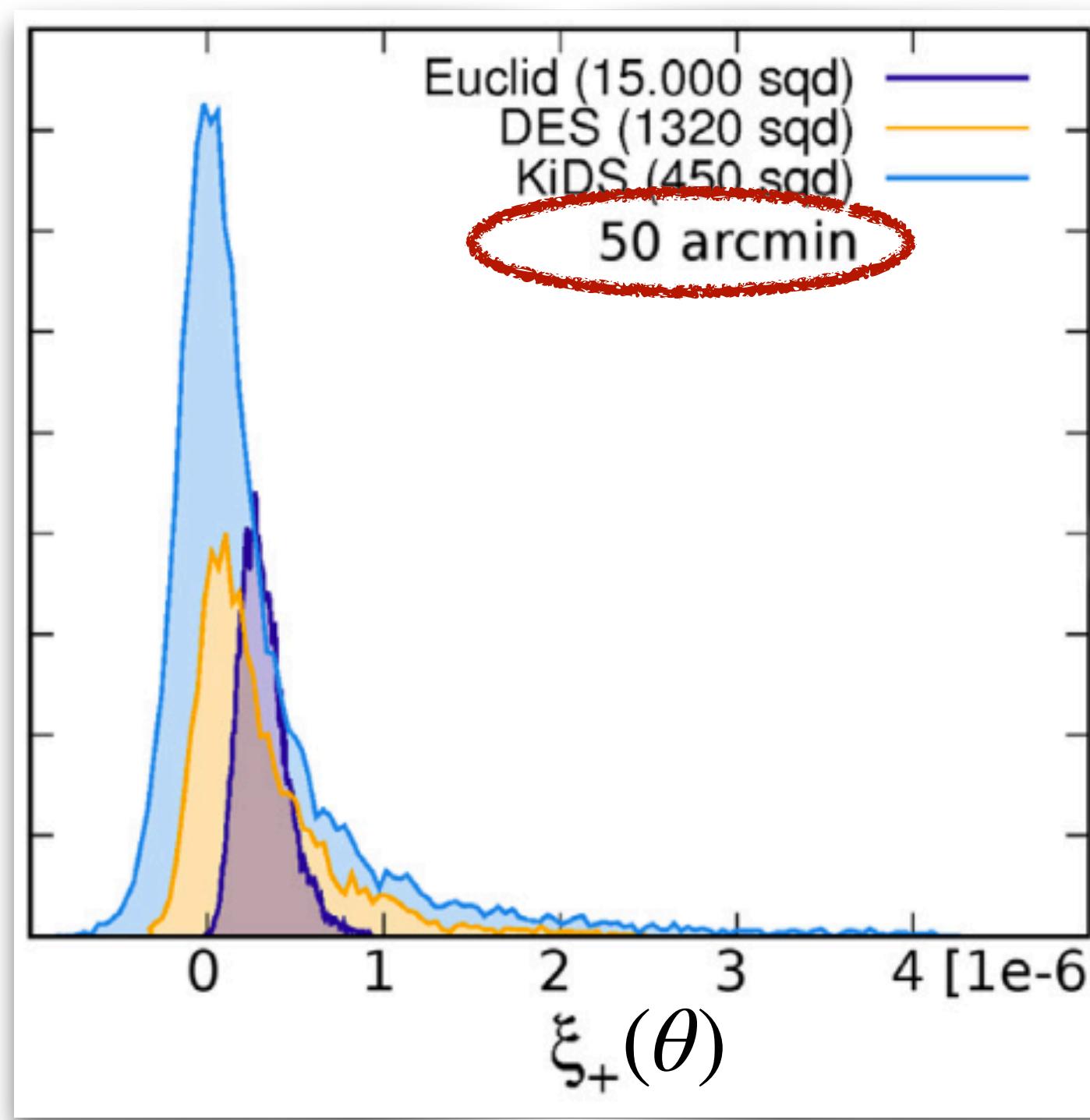
Veronika Oehl in collaboration with Tilman Tröster

ETH zürich

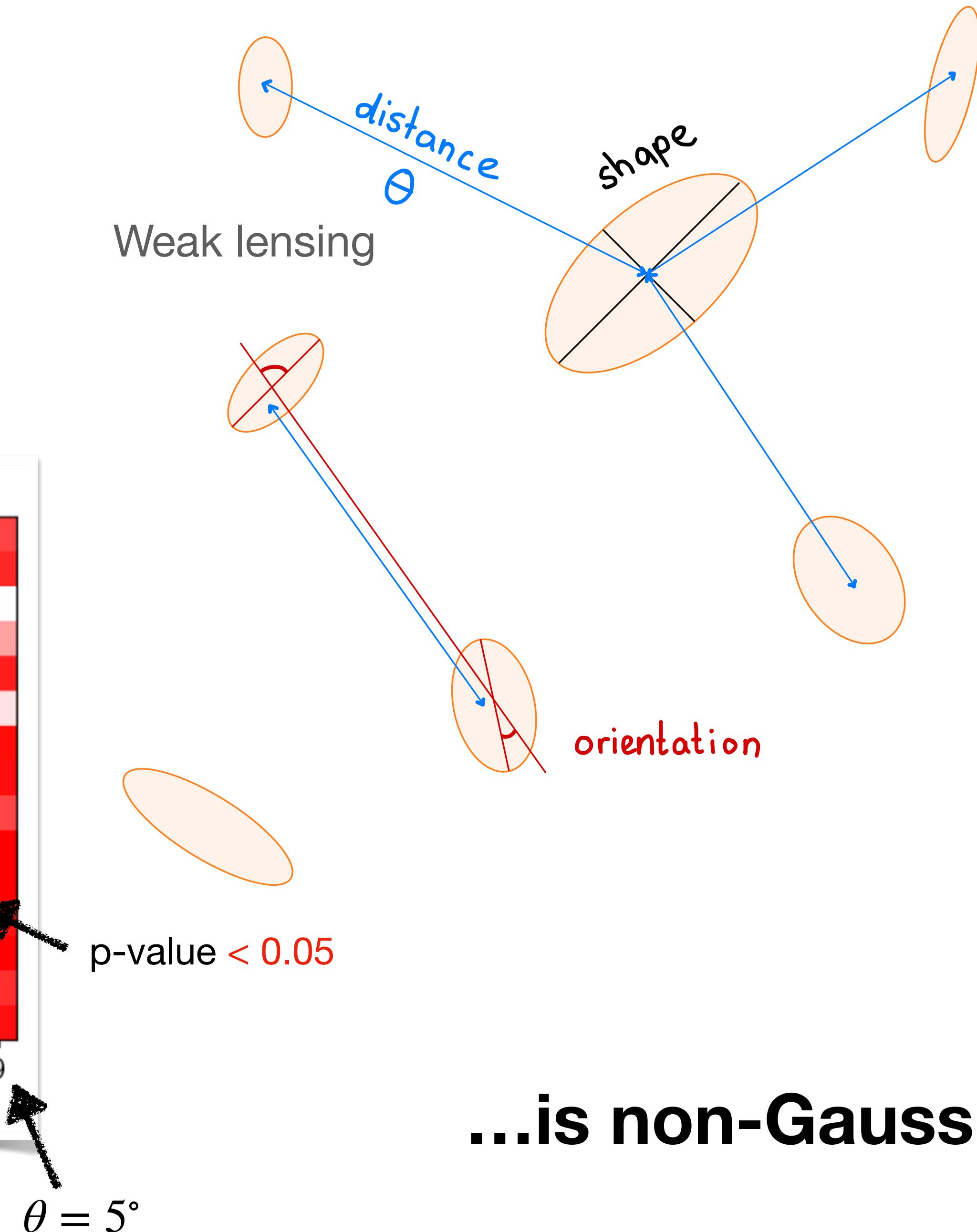


The distribution of $\xi^+(\theta)$...

Sellentin et al., 2018
(arXiv:1712.04923)



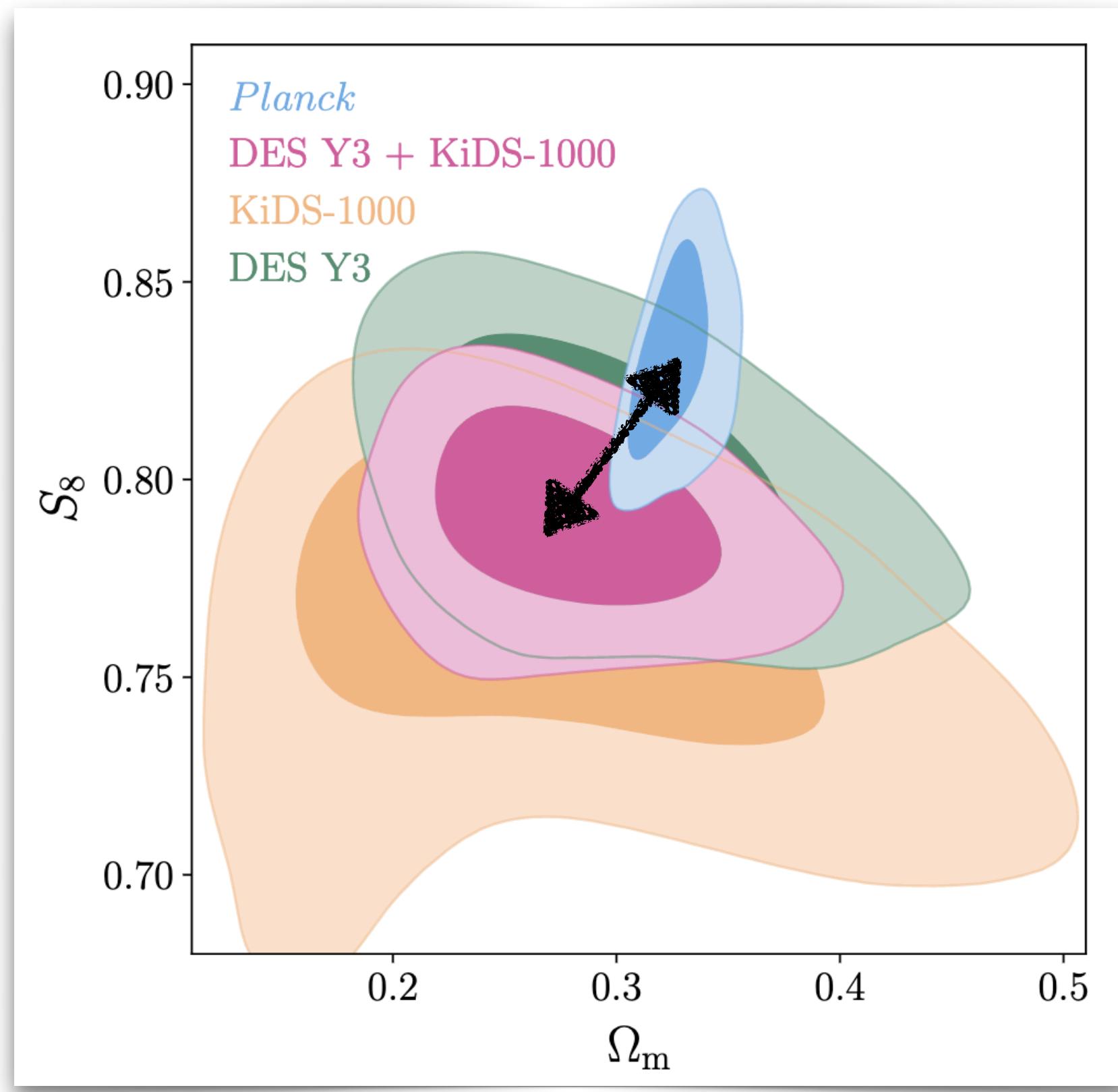
Joachimi et al., 2021
(arXiv:2007.01844)



...is non-Gaussian!

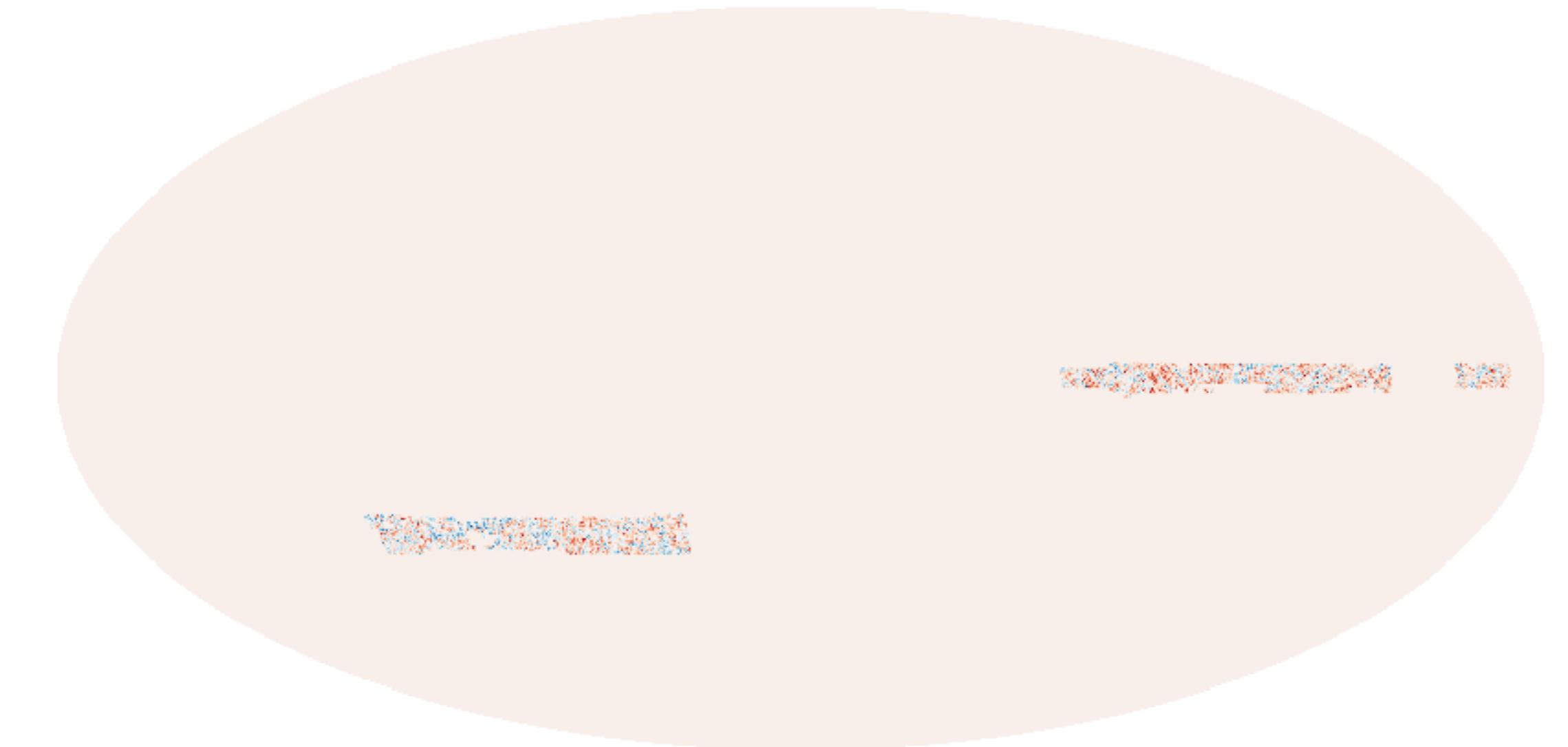
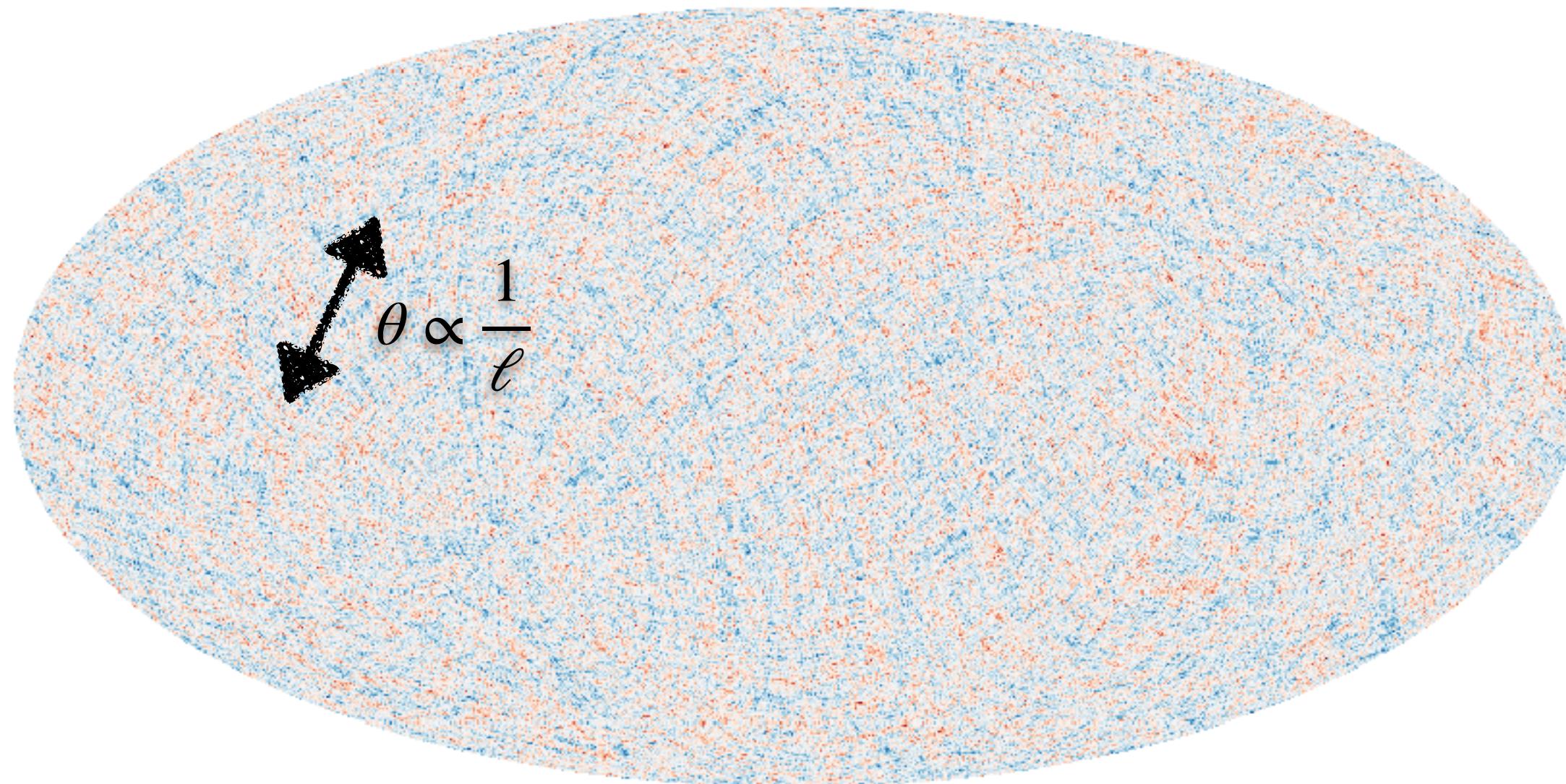
likelihood

$$p(\vartheta | \xi) \propto p(\xi | \vartheta) p(\vartheta) \quad \vartheta = \Omega_m, S_8, H_0, \dots$$



Kilo-Degree Survey and Dark Energy Survey Collaborations, 2023
(arXiv:2305.17173)

How to calculate this likelihood?



\sim Wishardt

$$\hat{C}_\ell = \frac{1}{2\ell + 1} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} a_{\ell m} a_{\ell m}^* \sim \mathcal{N}(0, C_\ell)$$

linear combinations of $a_{\ell m}^{E/B}$

$$\tilde{C}_\ell = \frac{1}{2\ell + 1} \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} \tilde{a}_{\ell m} \tilde{a}_{\ell m}^* \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma)$$

$$\xi_{ij}^+ (\bar{\theta}) = \sum_{\ell} K_{\ell} (\bar{\theta}) \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} \left(\tilde{a}_{\ell m}^{E,i} \tilde{a}_{\ell m}^{E,j *} + \tilde{a}_{\ell m}^{B,i} \tilde{a}_{\ell m}^{B,j *} \right)$$

= $2\pi \frac{2}{\theta_{\max}^2 - \theta_{\min}^2} \int_{\theta_{\min}}^{\theta_{\max}} d\theta \theta B(\theta) d_{22}^{\ell}(\theta)$

$$\xi_{ij}^+ (\bar{\theta}) = \tilde{\mathbf{a}}^T \mathbf{M}^{\xi_{ij}^+} (\bar{\theta}) \tilde{\mathbf{a}}$$

Gaussian distributed,
covariance Σ depends on mask geometry and theory C_{ℓ}

NxN matrix: $N \propto \ell_{\max}^2 + \ell_{\max}$

$$\xi^+(\theta) = \tilde{\mathbf{a}}^T \mathbf{M}^{\xi^+}(\theta) \tilde{\mathbf{a}}$$

Quadratic forms have known characteristic function $\varphi(t)$:

$$\varphi(t) = \prod_j (1 - 2i\lambda_j)^{-1/2},$$

Fourier equivalent of ξ

covariance matrix of $\tilde{\mathbf{a}}$

$\lambda_j \in \lambda(t \mathbf{M} \Sigma)$

diagonal matrix

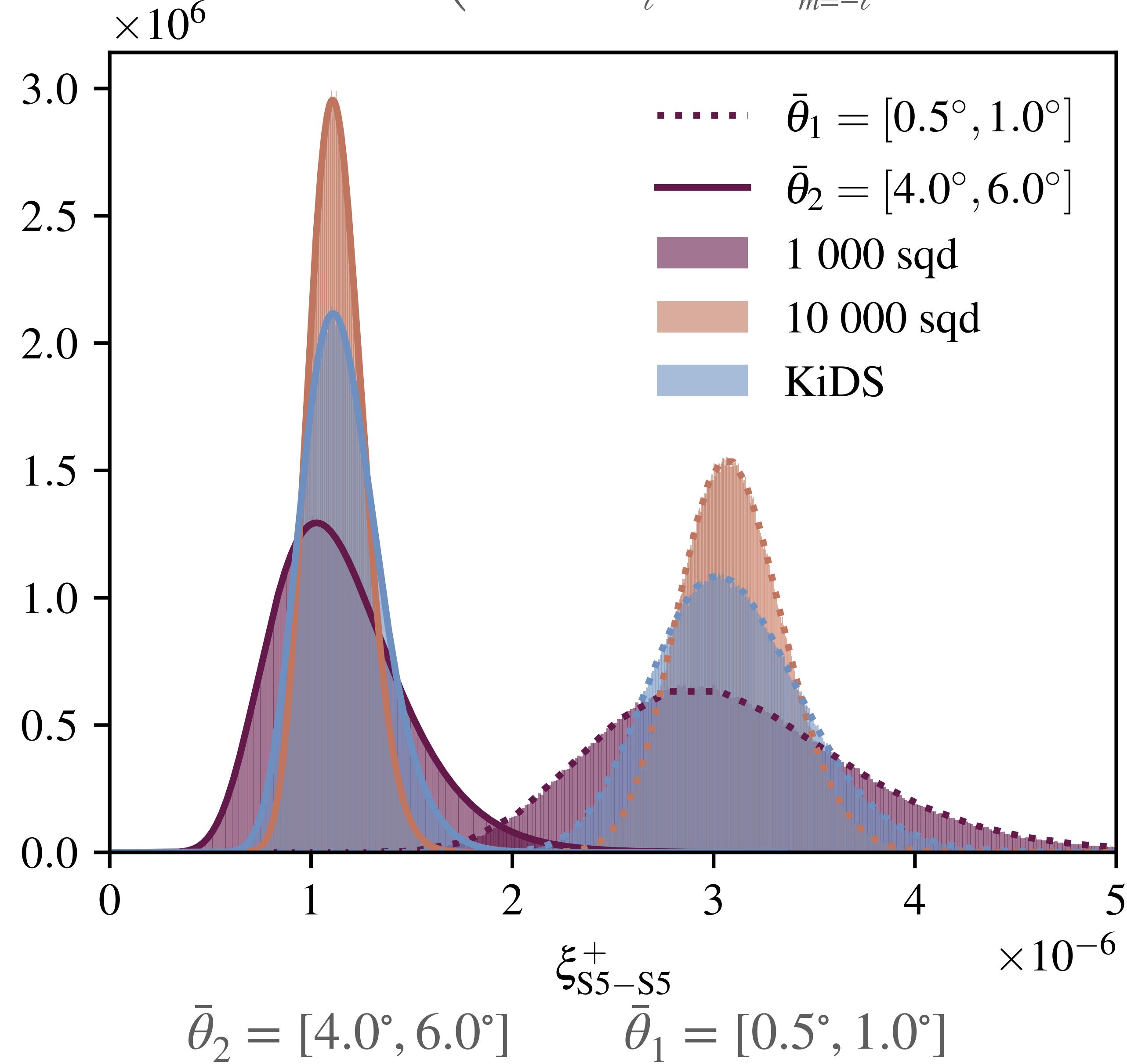
PDF (likelihood)

$p(\xi | \vartheta) \propto \int dt \exp(-i\xi t) \varphi(t, \vartheta)$

Fourier pair: (ξ, t)

characteristic function

$$\ell_{\text{exact}} = 30 \quad \left(\xi_{ij}^+ (\bar{\theta}) = \sum_{\ell} K_{\ell} (\bar{\theta}) \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} \left(\tilde{a}_{\ell m}^{E,i} \tilde{a}_{\ell m}^{E,j*} + \tilde{a}_{\ell m}^{B,i} \tilde{a}_{\ell m}^{B,j*} \right) \right)$$



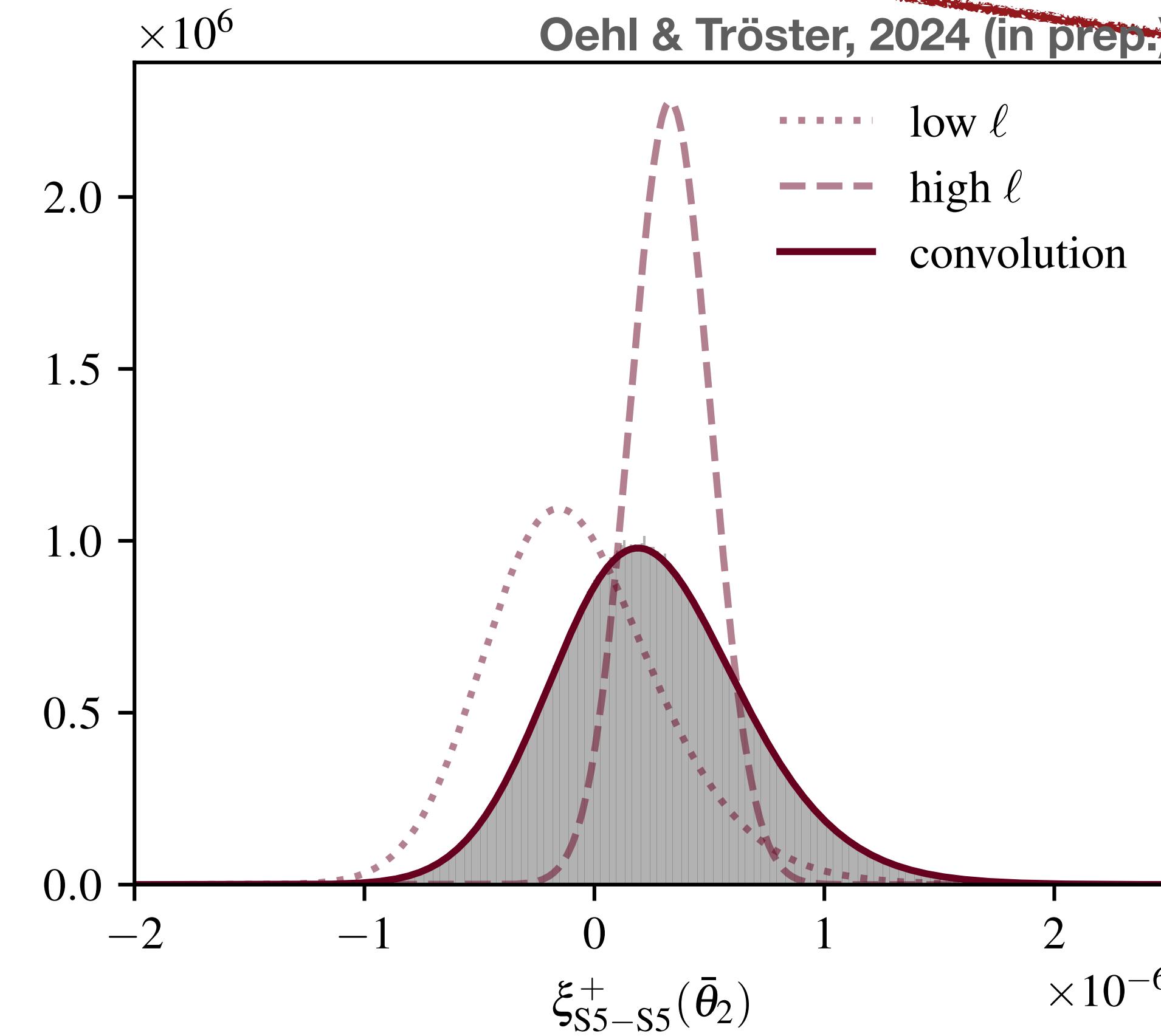
$$\xi_{ij}^+ (\bar{\theta}) = \sum_{\ell} K_{\ell} (\bar{\theta}) \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} \left(\tilde{a}_{\ell m}^{E,i} \tilde{a}_{\ell m}^{E,j *} + \tilde{a}_{\ell m}^{B,i} \tilde{a}_{\ell m}^{B,j *} \right)$$

low ℓ

exact calculation

$$\varphi_{\text{exact}}(t) = \prod_j (1 - 2i\lambda_j)^{-1/2}$$

Oehl & Tröster, 2024 (in prep.)



high ℓ

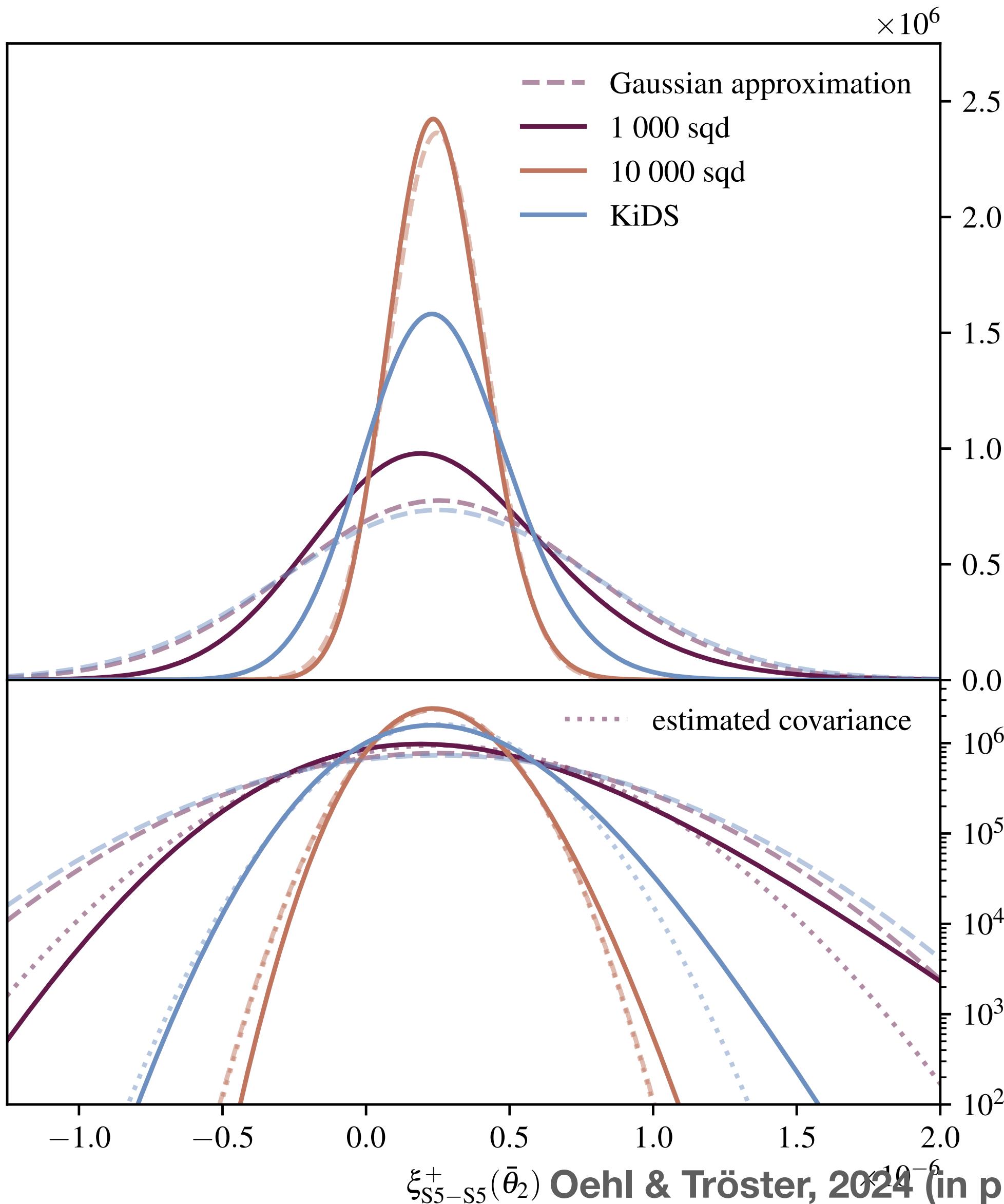
Gaussian approximation

$$\varphi_{\text{Gauss}}(\mathbf{t}) = e^{i\mathbf{t}^T \boldsymbol{\mu} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{t}^T \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{Gauss}} \mathbf{t}}$$

$$\varphi(\mathbf{t}) = \varphi_{\text{exact}}(\mathbf{t}) \varphi_{\text{Gauss}}(\mathbf{t})$$

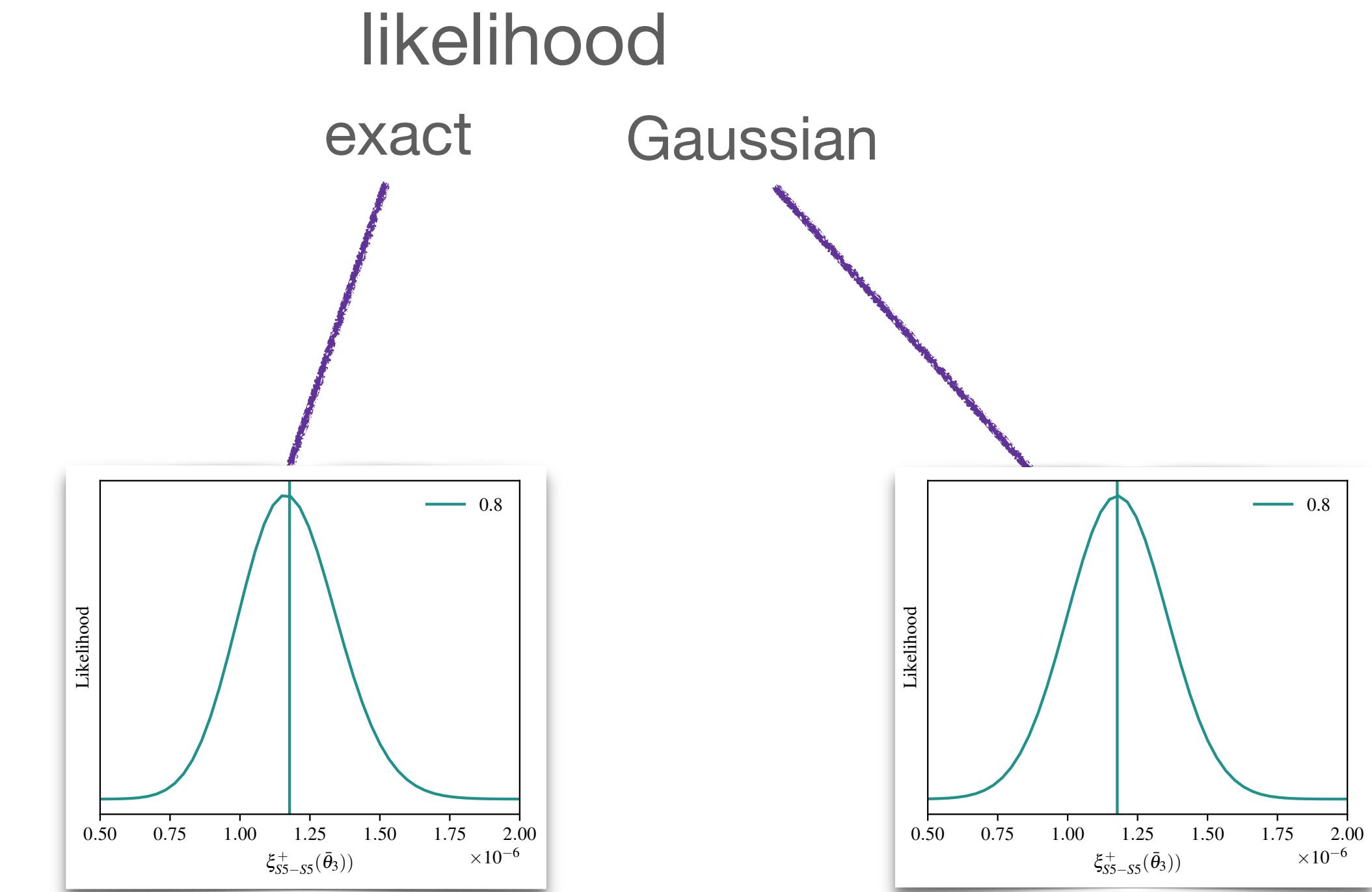
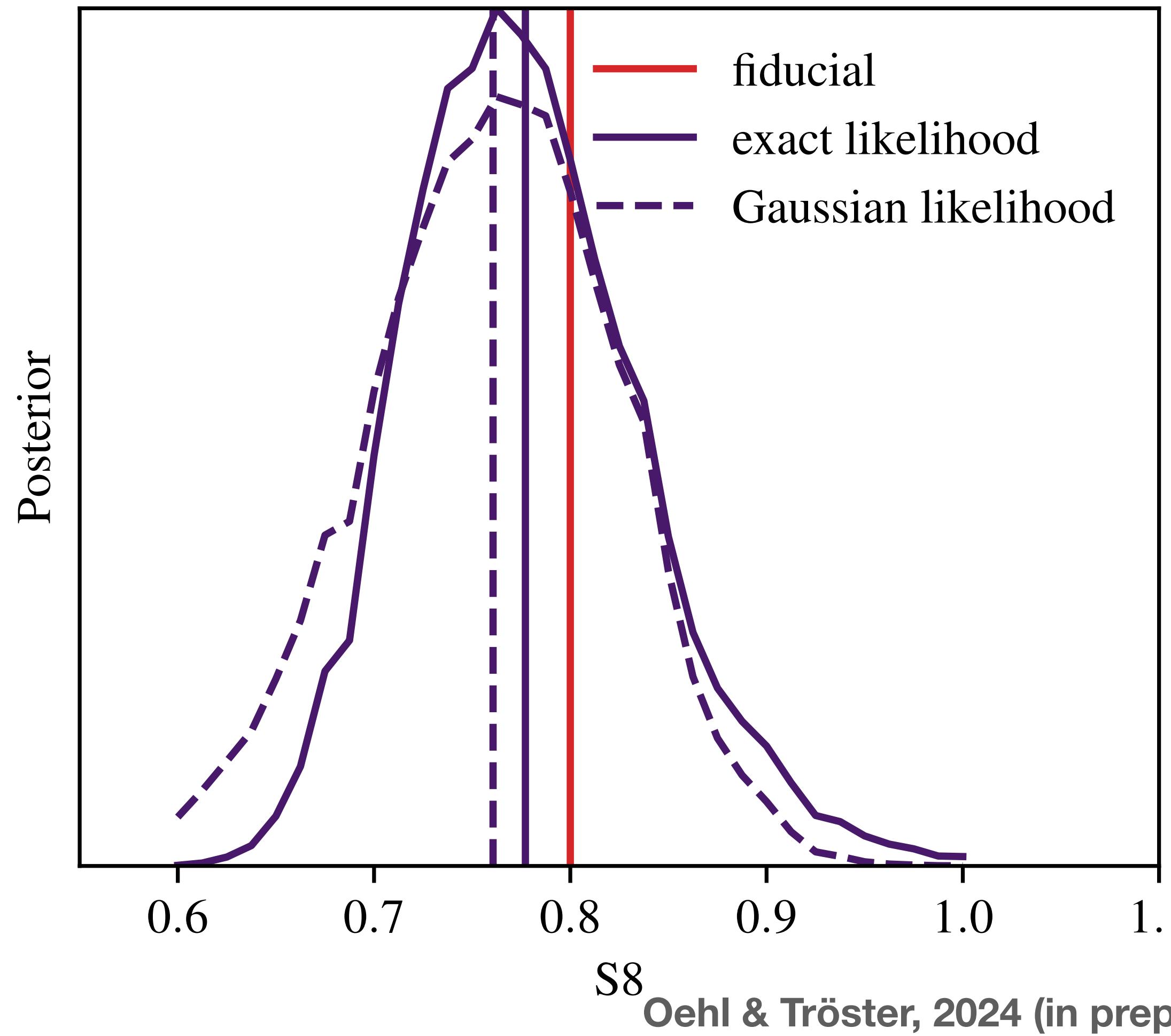
$$p(\xi | \vartheta) \propto \int dt \exp(-i\xi t) \varphi(t)$$

Comparison to Gaussian approximation



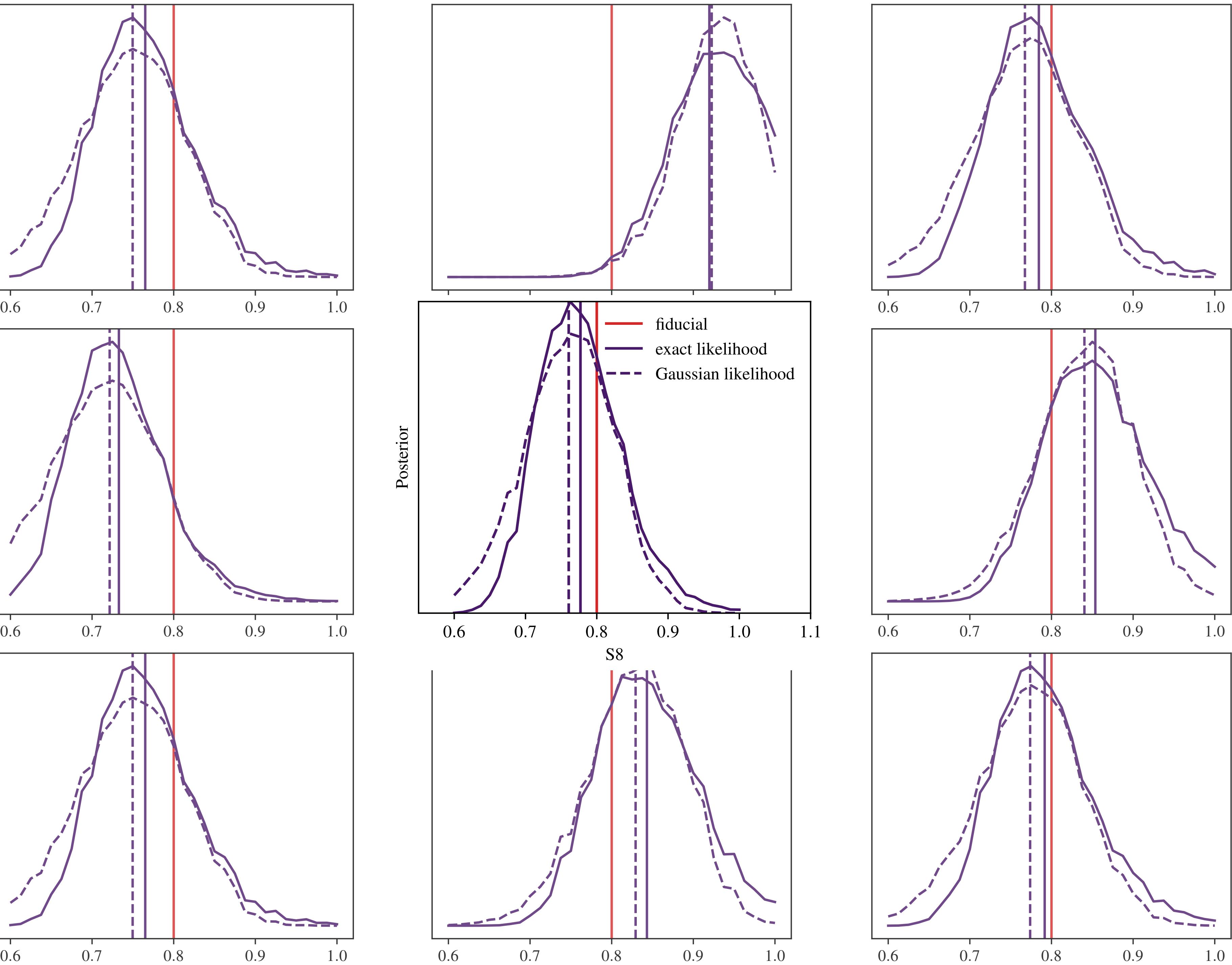
Toy Model: Comparing S_8 Posteriors

$$p(S_8 | \xi_{S5-S5}^+(\bar{\theta}_3)) \propto p(S_8) p(\xi_{S5-S5}^+(\bar{\theta}_3) | S_8)$$



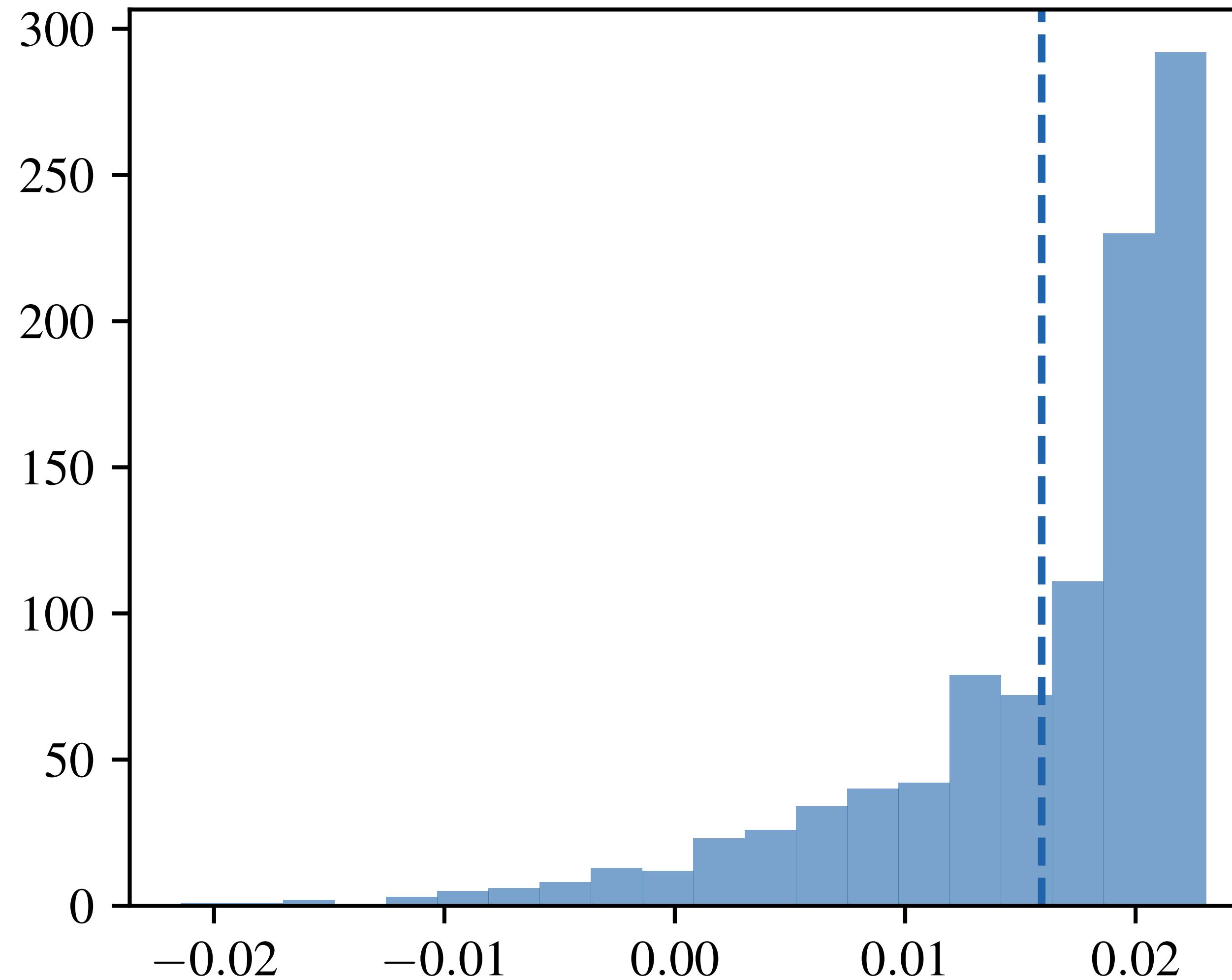
Measurement:

$$\xi_{S5-S5}^+(\bar{\theta}_3) = 1.08 \times 10^{-6}$$



Differences in the posterior mean

$$\Delta\mu_{S_8} = \mu_{S_8}^{\text{exact}} - \mu_{S_8}^{\text{Gauss}}$$



Summary & Outlook

- Analytic expression for the nD likelihood of (cross-)correlation functions on the sphere
- Application to weak lensing setup
- 1D posterior prediction, 2D likelihoods possible

- How to make this computationally feasible?
- Evaluate impact on parameter constraints (for stage IV lensing surveys)

