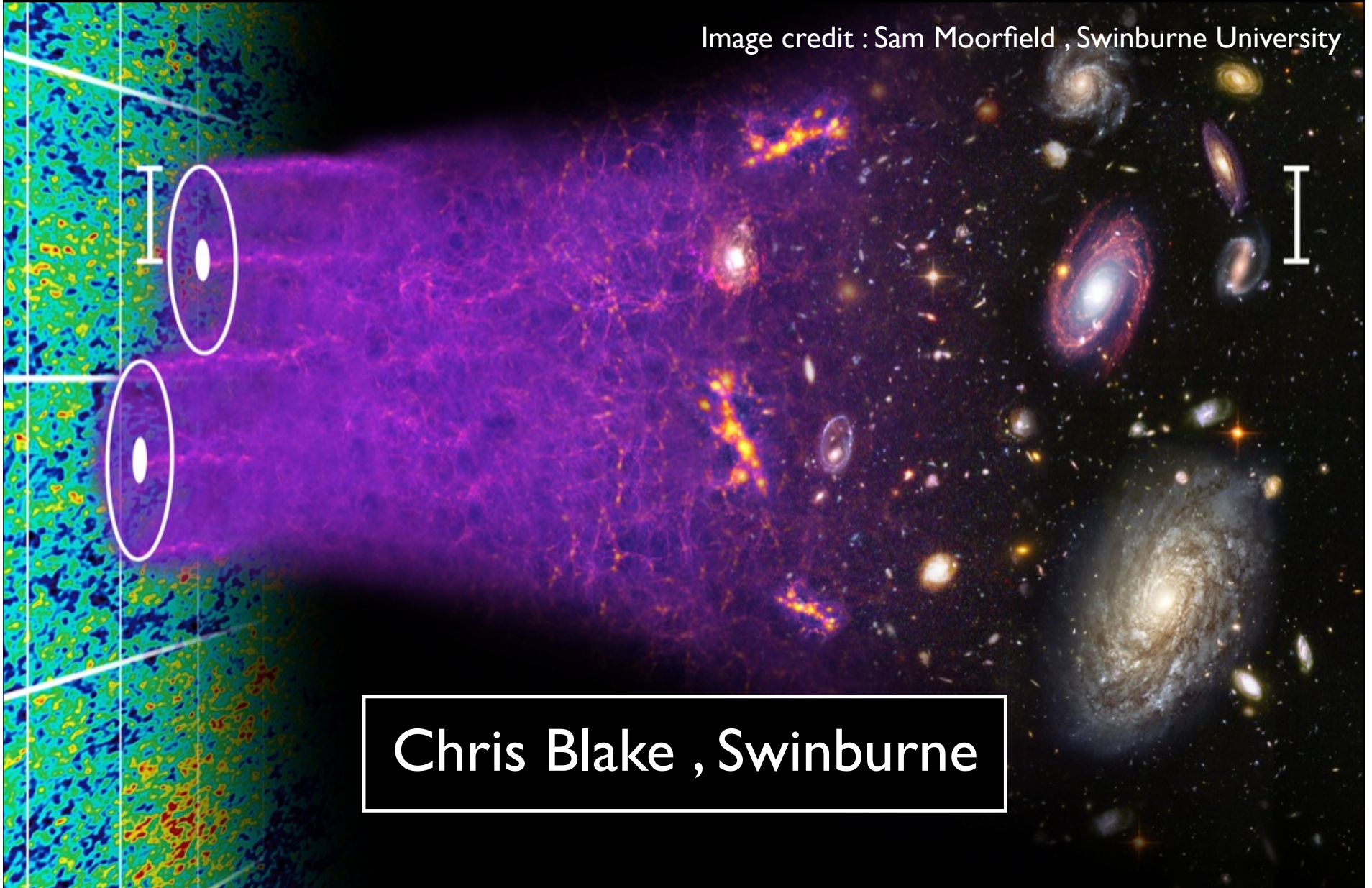


Testing cosmological models with WiggleZ

Image credit : Sam Moorfield , Swinburne University



Chris Blake , Swinburne

Testing cosmological models with WiggleZ

The WiggleZ Survey (core) Team

Swinburne : Chris Blake , Carlos Contreras , Warrick Couch ,
Karl Glazebrook , Tornado Li , Greg Poole , Emily Wisnioski

University of Queensland : Tamara Davis , Michael Drinkwater

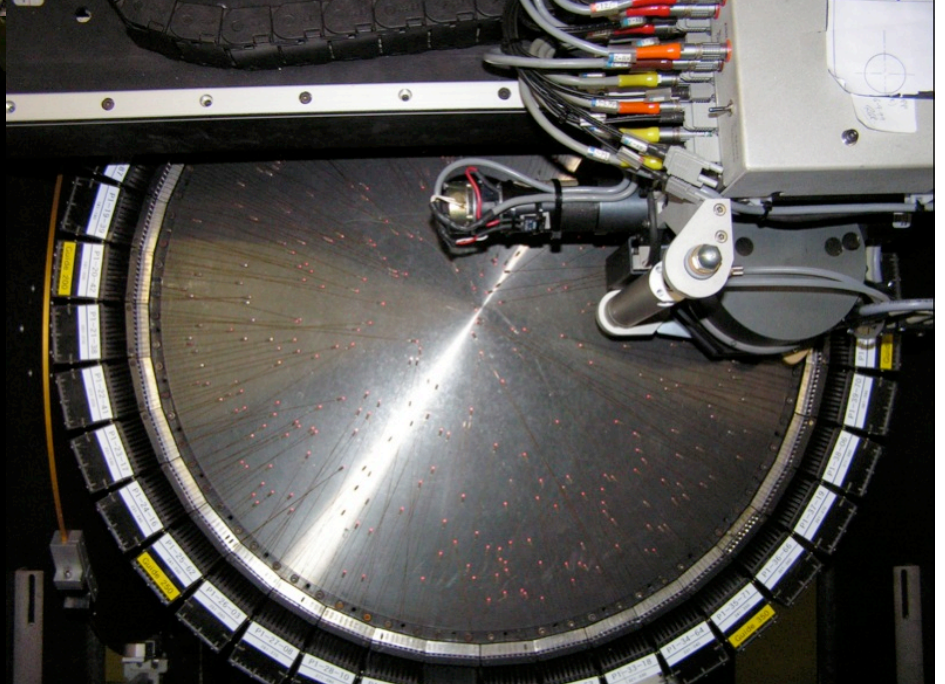
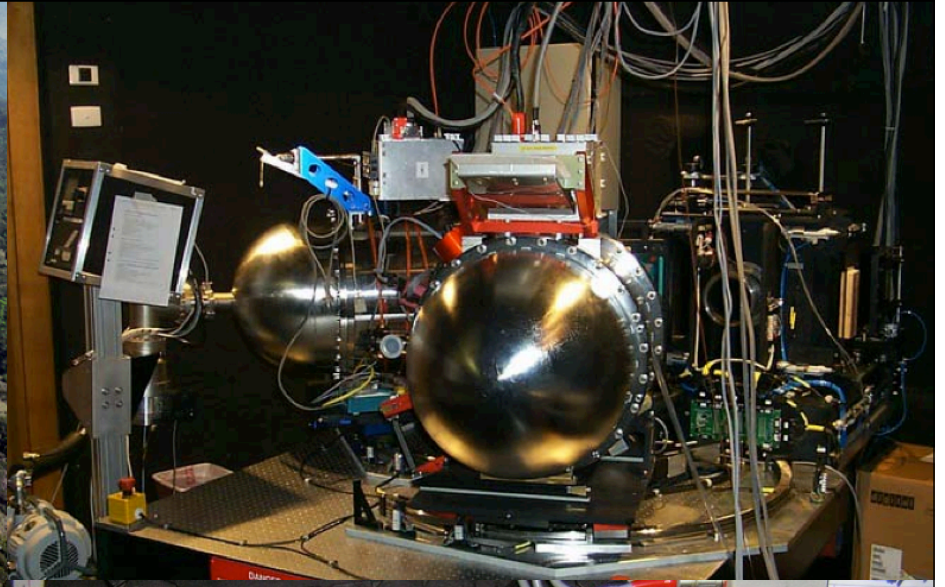
AAO : Sarah Brough , Matthew Colless , Mike Pracy , Rob Sharp

Scott Croom (U.Syd.) , Ben Jelliffe (U.Syd.) , David Woods (UBC) ,
Kevin Pimbblet (Monash) , Russell Jurek (ATNF)

GALEX team : Karl Forster , Barry Madore , Chris Martin , Ted Wyder

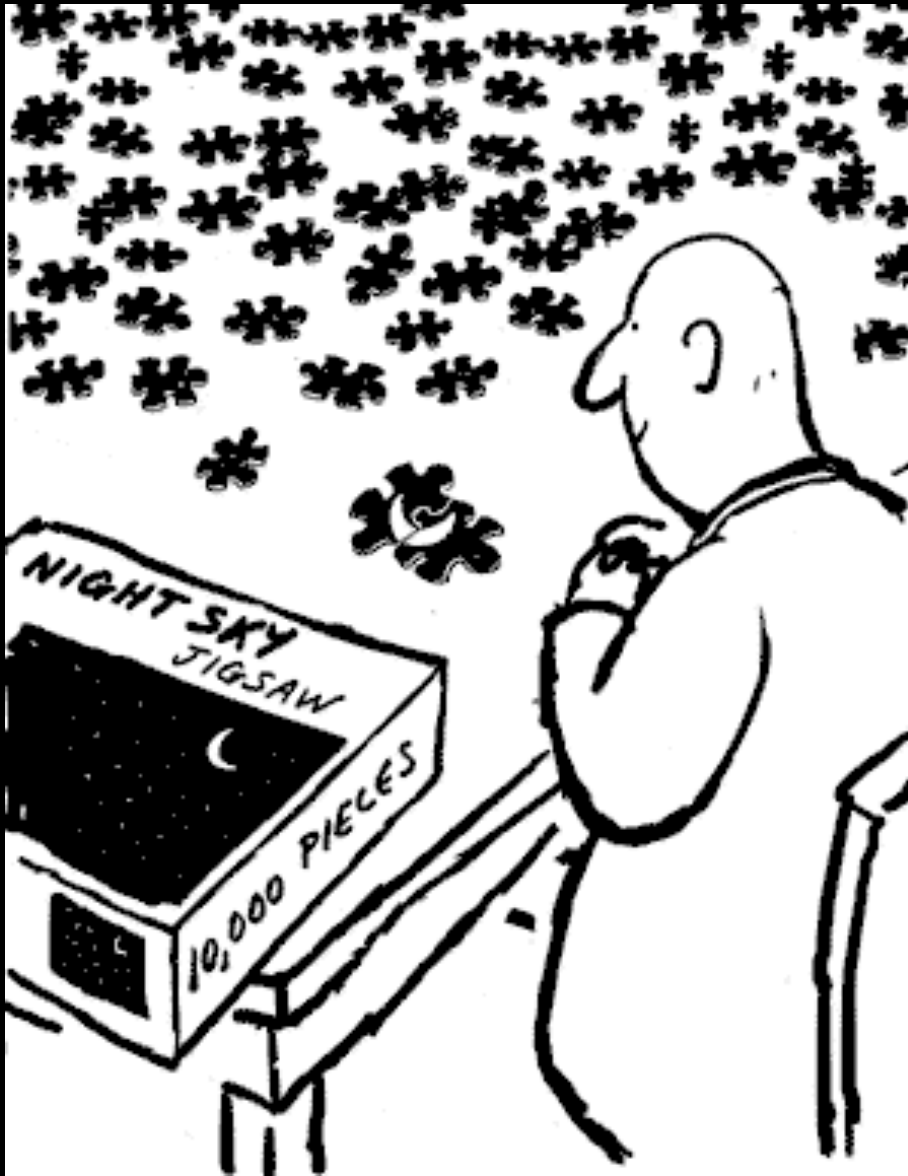
RCS2 team : David Gilbank , Mike Gladders , Howard Yee

The WiggleZ Dark Energy Survey



- 1000 sq deg , $0.2 < z < 1.0$
- 200,000 redshifts
- blue star-forming galaxies
- 2006-2010
- 50% of data analyzed here

The dark energy puzzle



What is “dark energy” ?

- 1) new, missing matter-energy component
- 2) failure of the laws of gravity
- 3) failure of the laws of quantum theory
- 4) systematic errors in our observations?

The dark energy puzzle

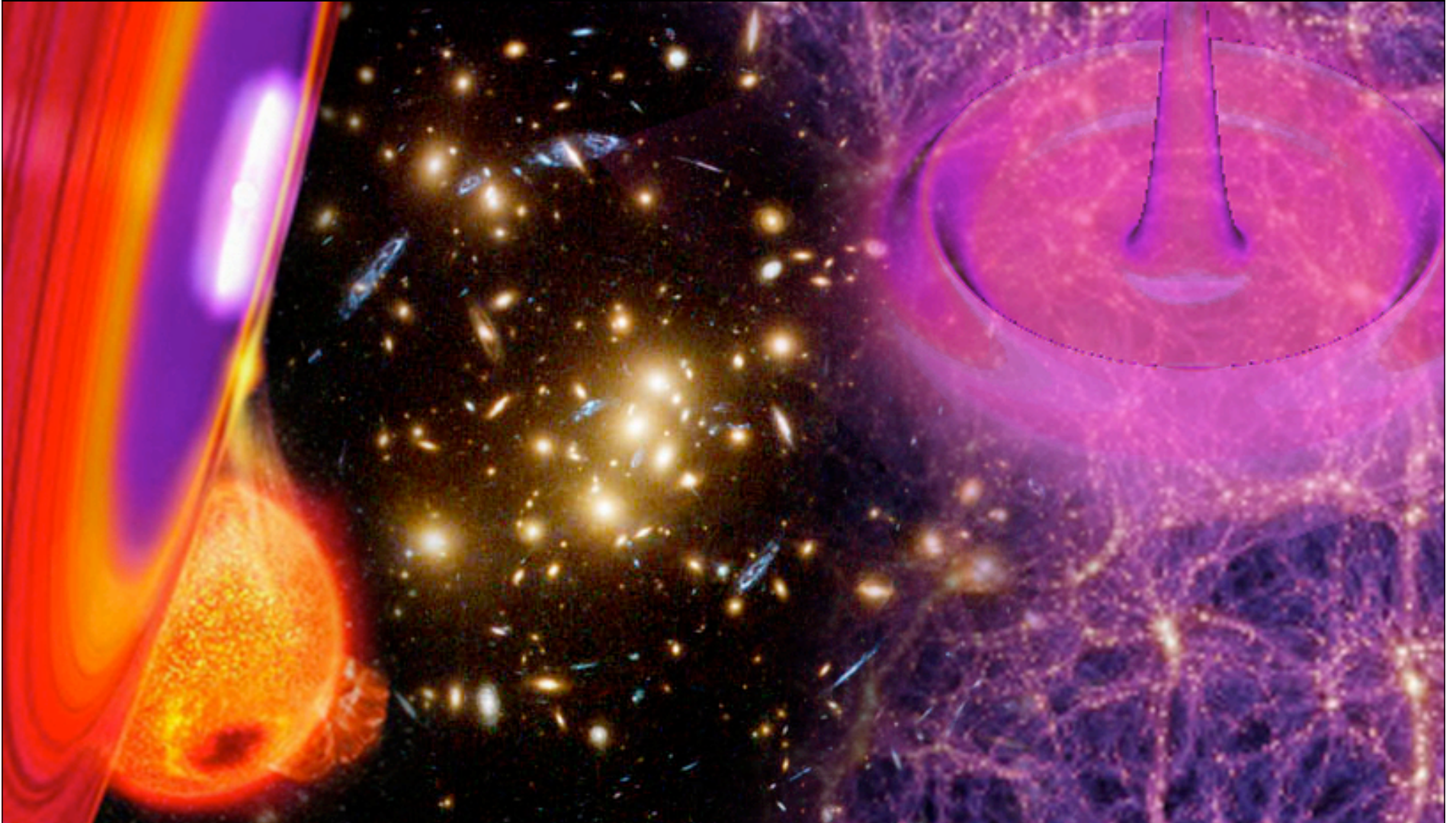


Image credit : Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

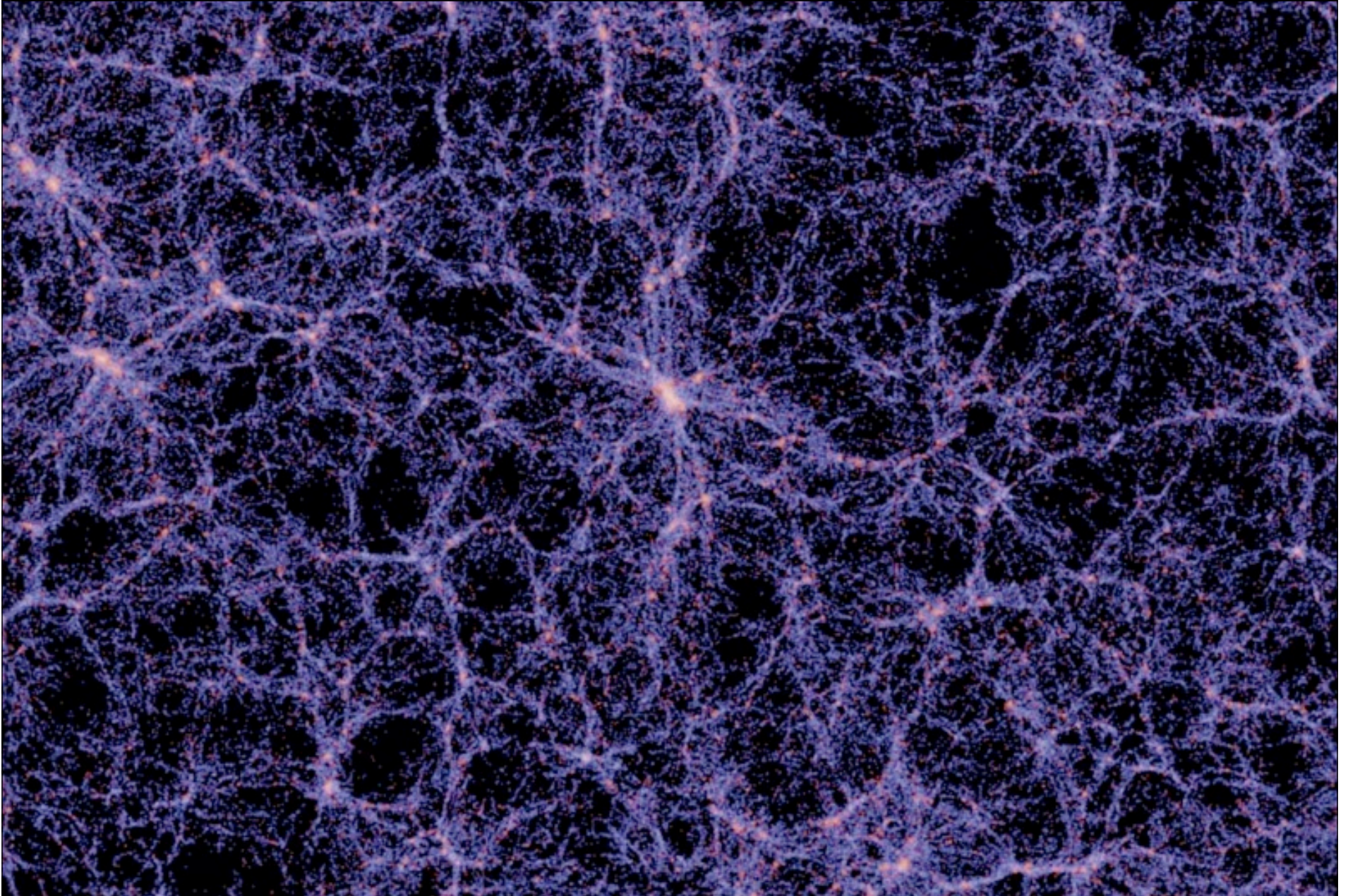
The dark energy puzzle

A complex visualization of the universe's expansion and growth. On the left, a vertical strip shows a color gradient from red to purple, representing the expansion of space. In the center, a field of galaxies is shown, with some appearing as bright yellow and orange points, while others are blue and white. On the right, a large, glowing purple structure resembling a funnel or a deep well is shown, representing the growth of cosmic structures. The background is a dark, starry space with numerous small, bright points of light.

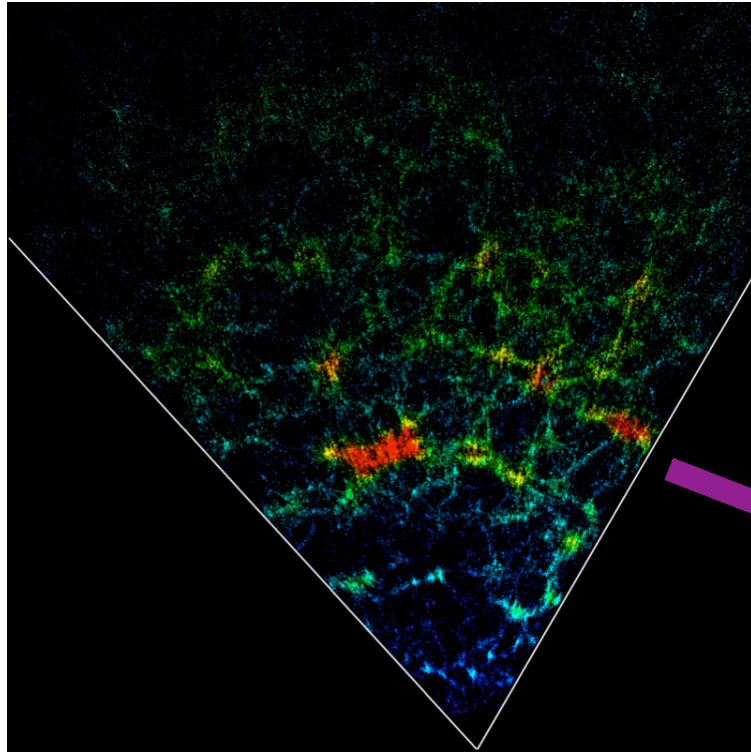
We need to make simultaneous measurements
of the cosmic expansion and growth histories

Image credit : Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Clustering pattern

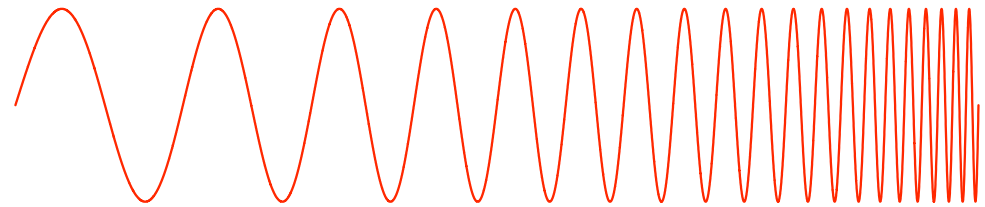


Clustering pattern



Amplitude of
long-wavelength
structure modes

Amplitude of
short-wavelength
structure modes

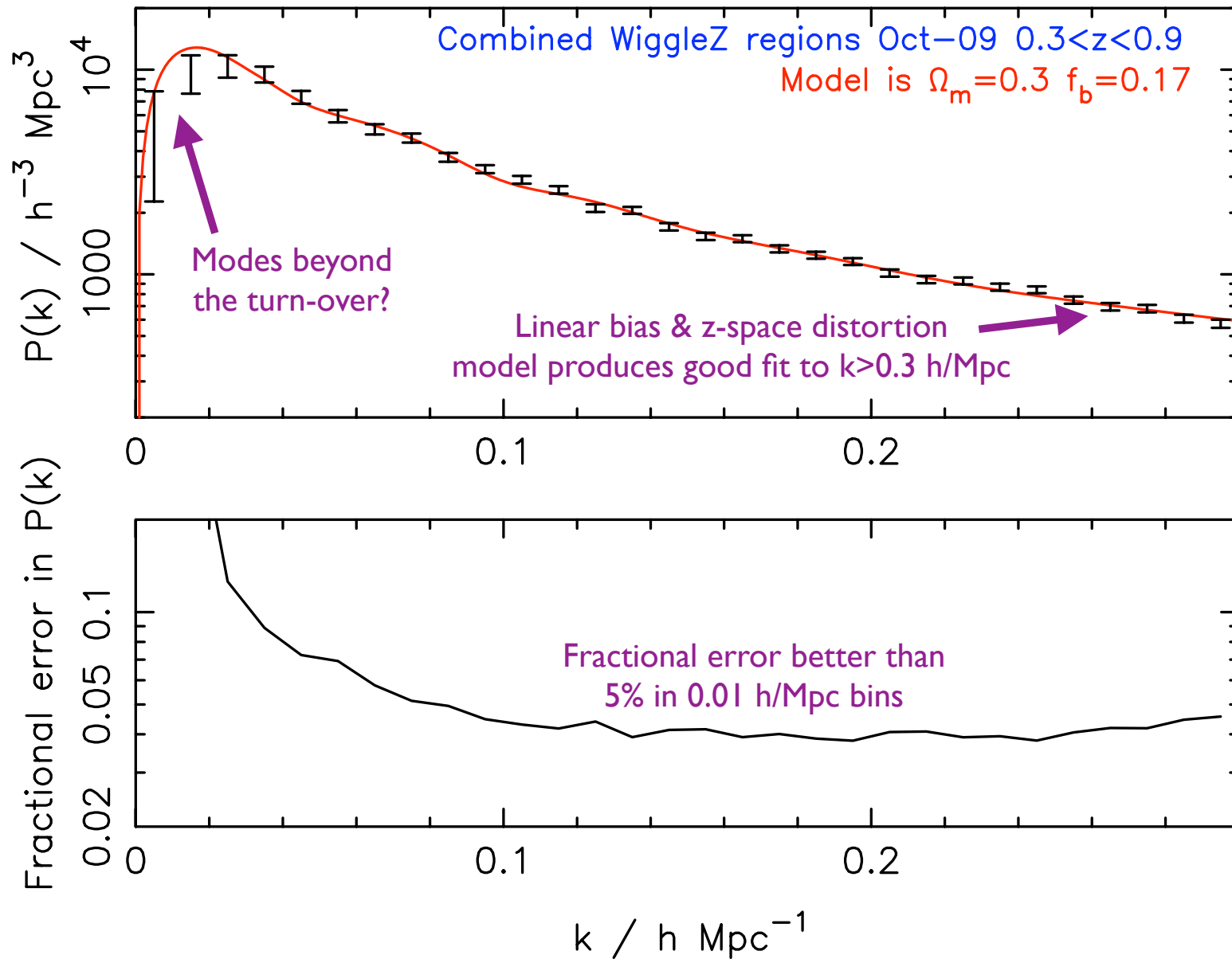


Power spectrum $P(k)$

Fourier wavenumber k

We can model this
function from theory

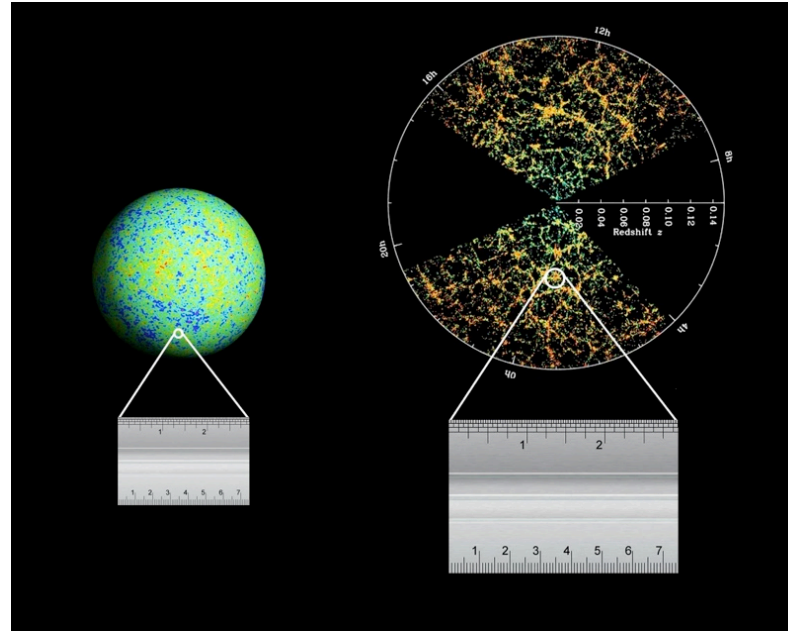
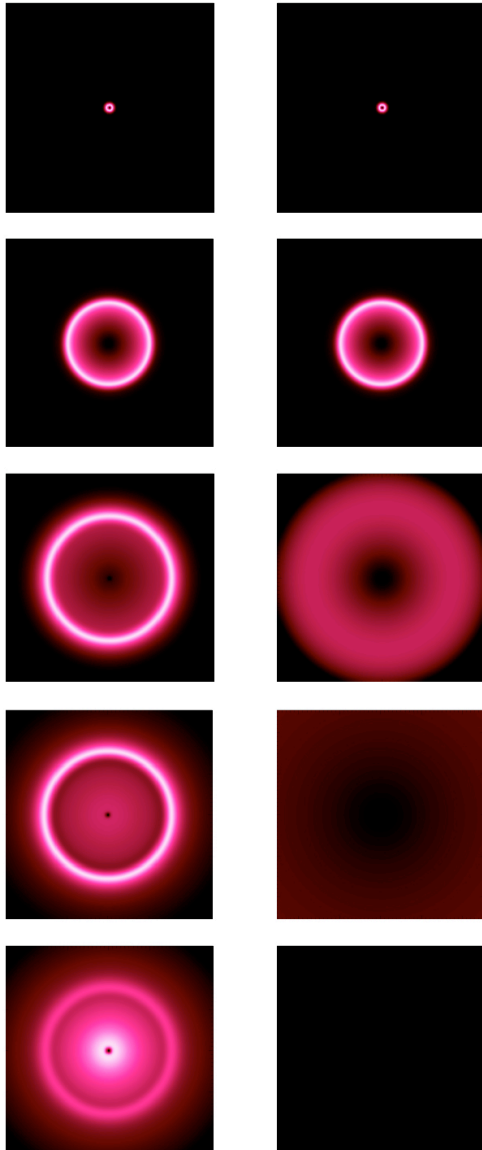
Clustering pattern



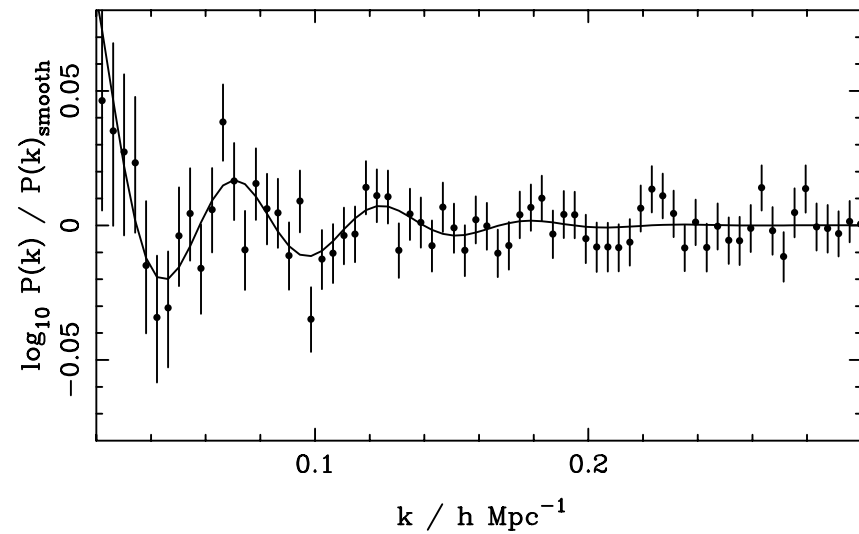
Expansion history : baryon oscillations

BARYONS

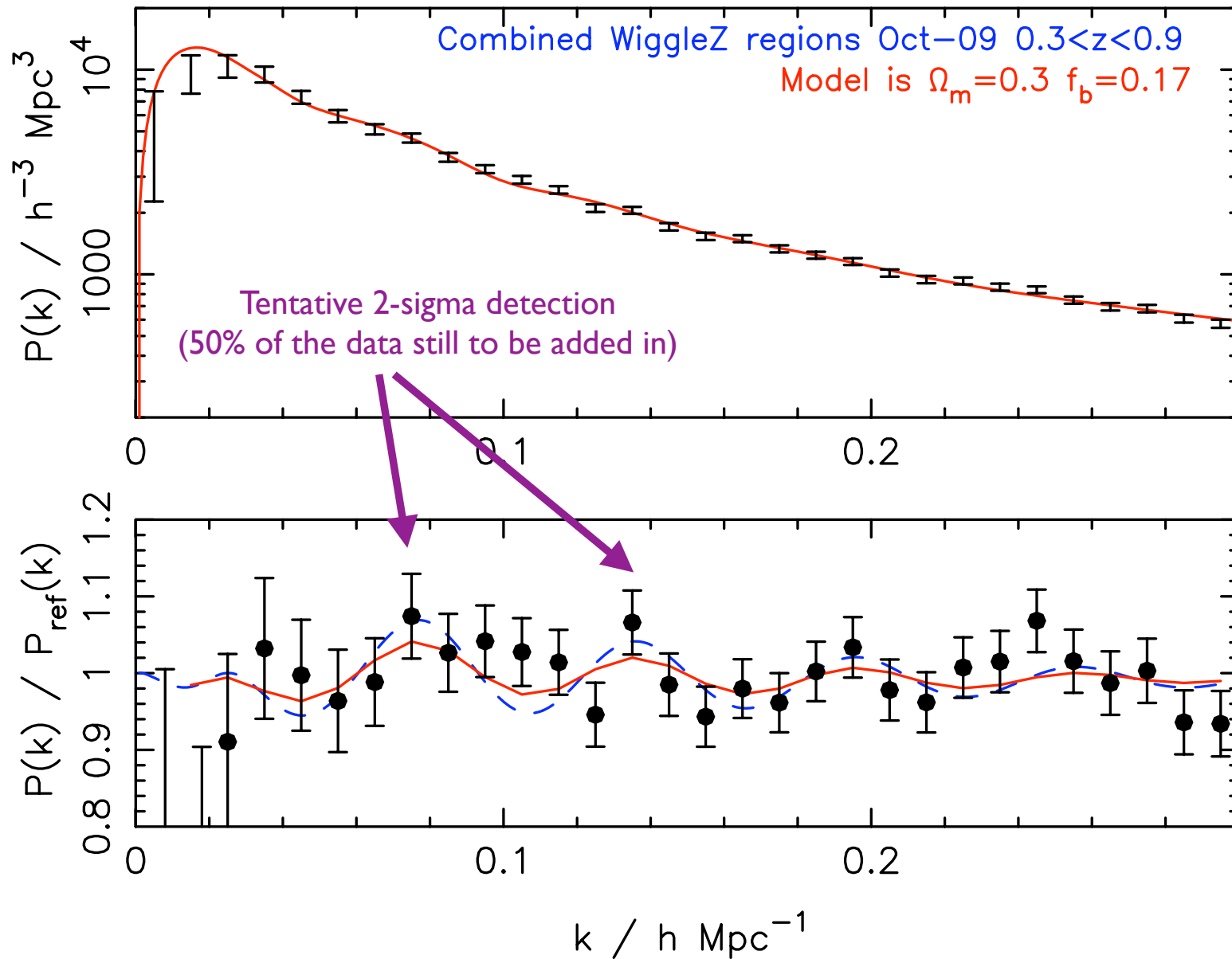
PHOTONS



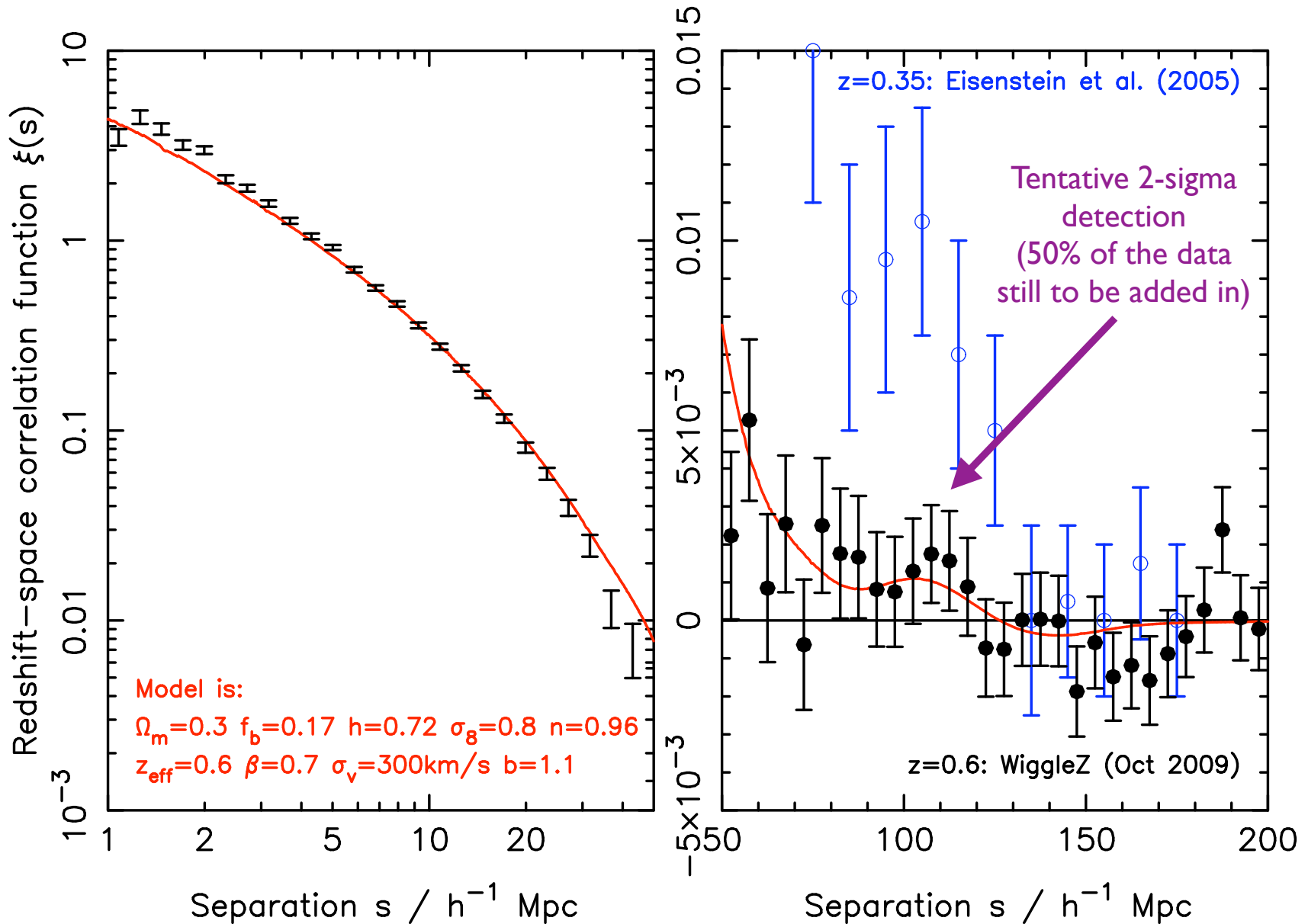
SDSS
Percival et al.
(2007)



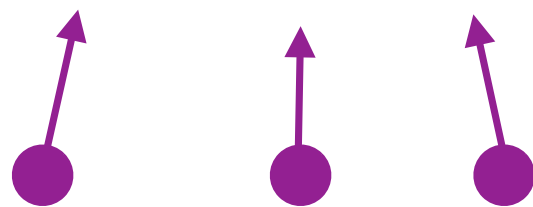
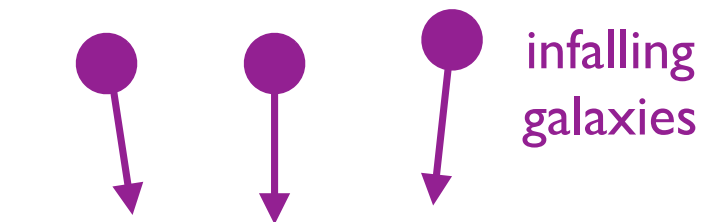
Expansion history : baryon oscillations



Expansion history : baryon oscillations



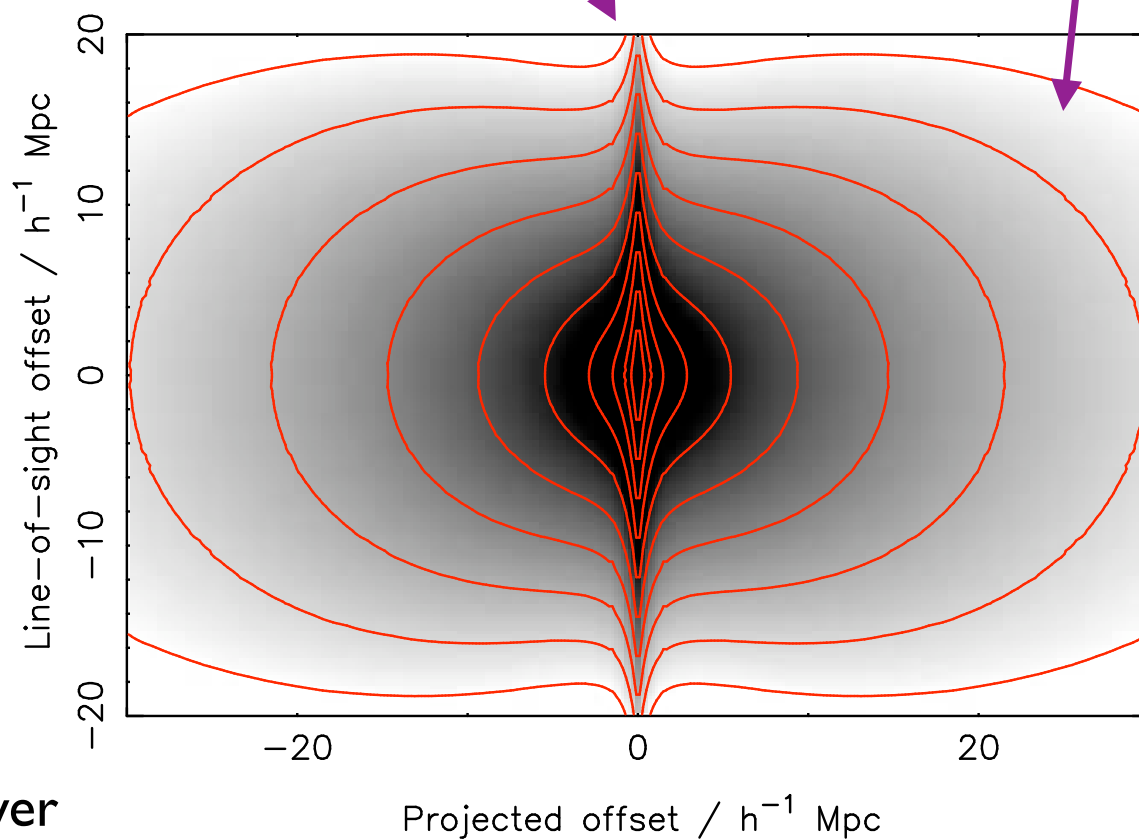
Growth history : redshift-space distortions



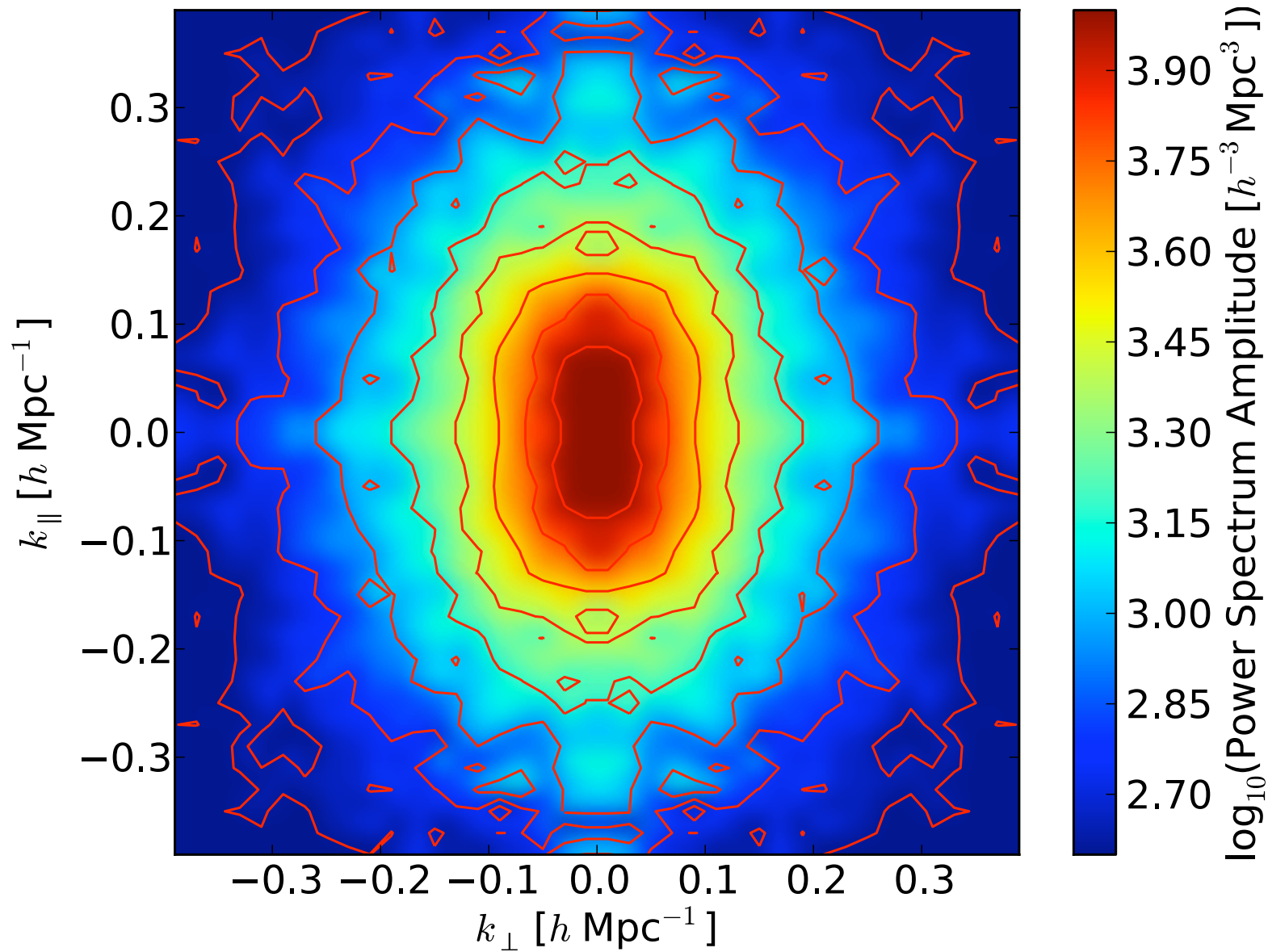
observer

virialized motions

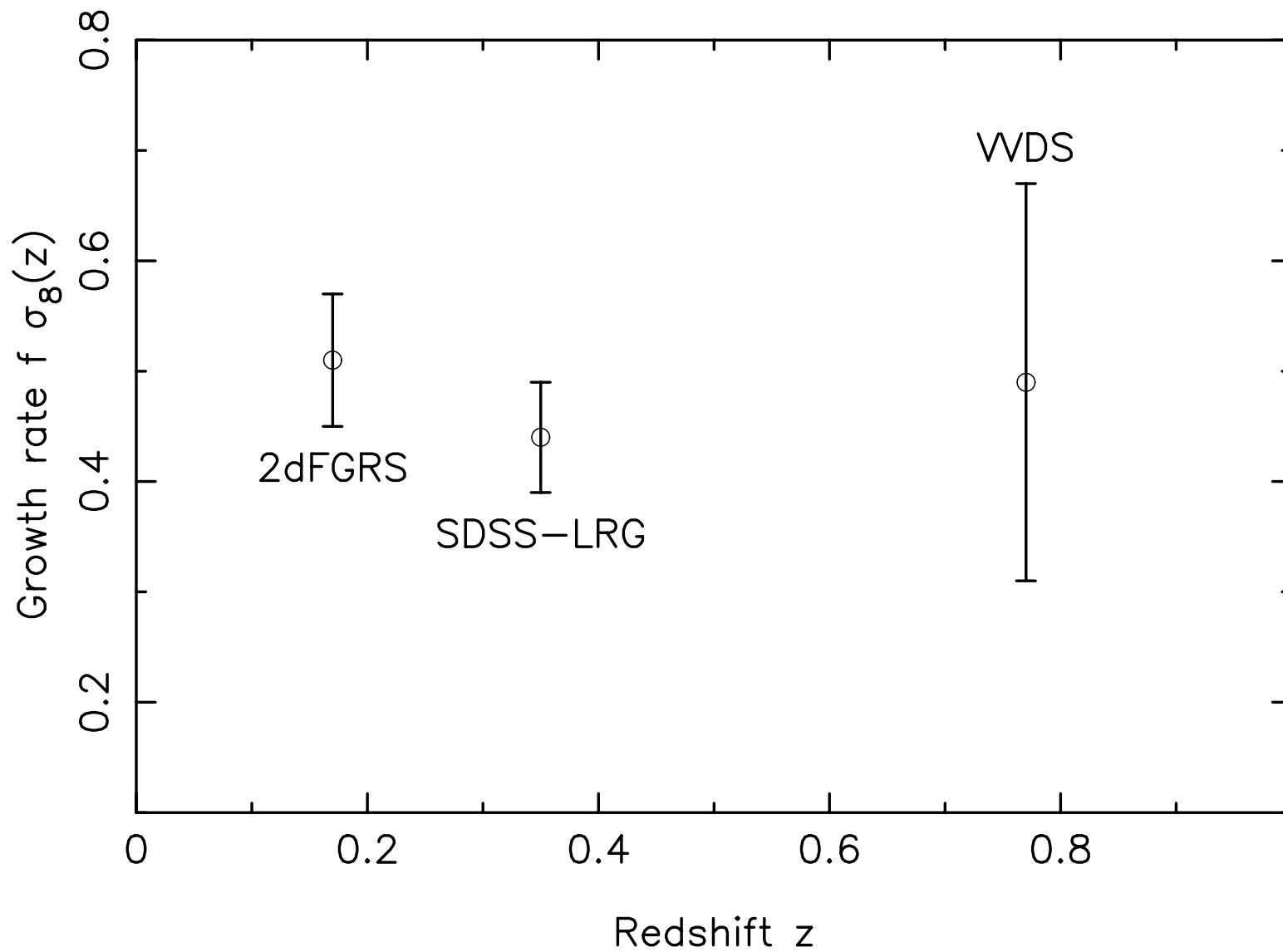
coherent flows



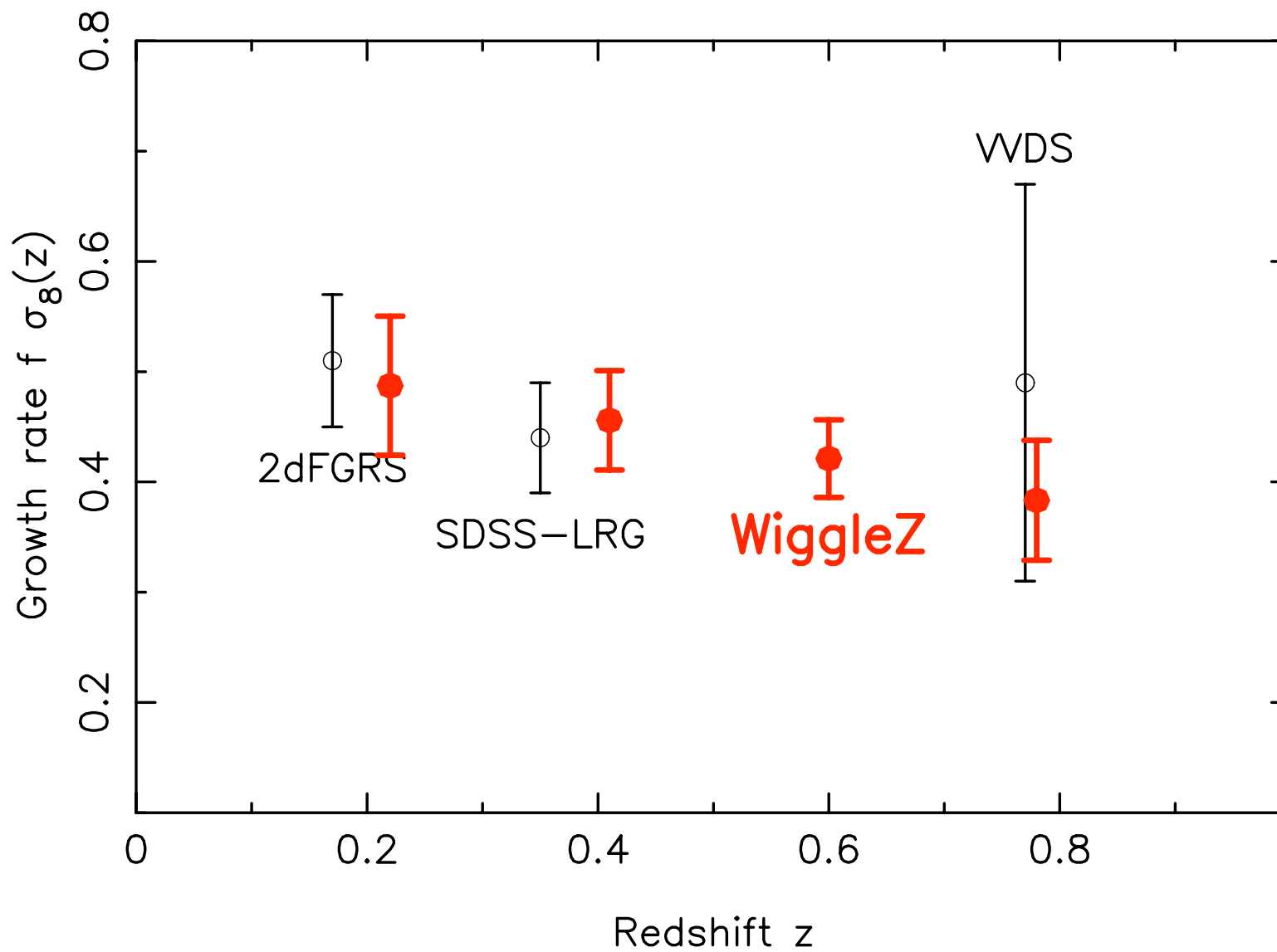
Growth history : redshift-space distortions



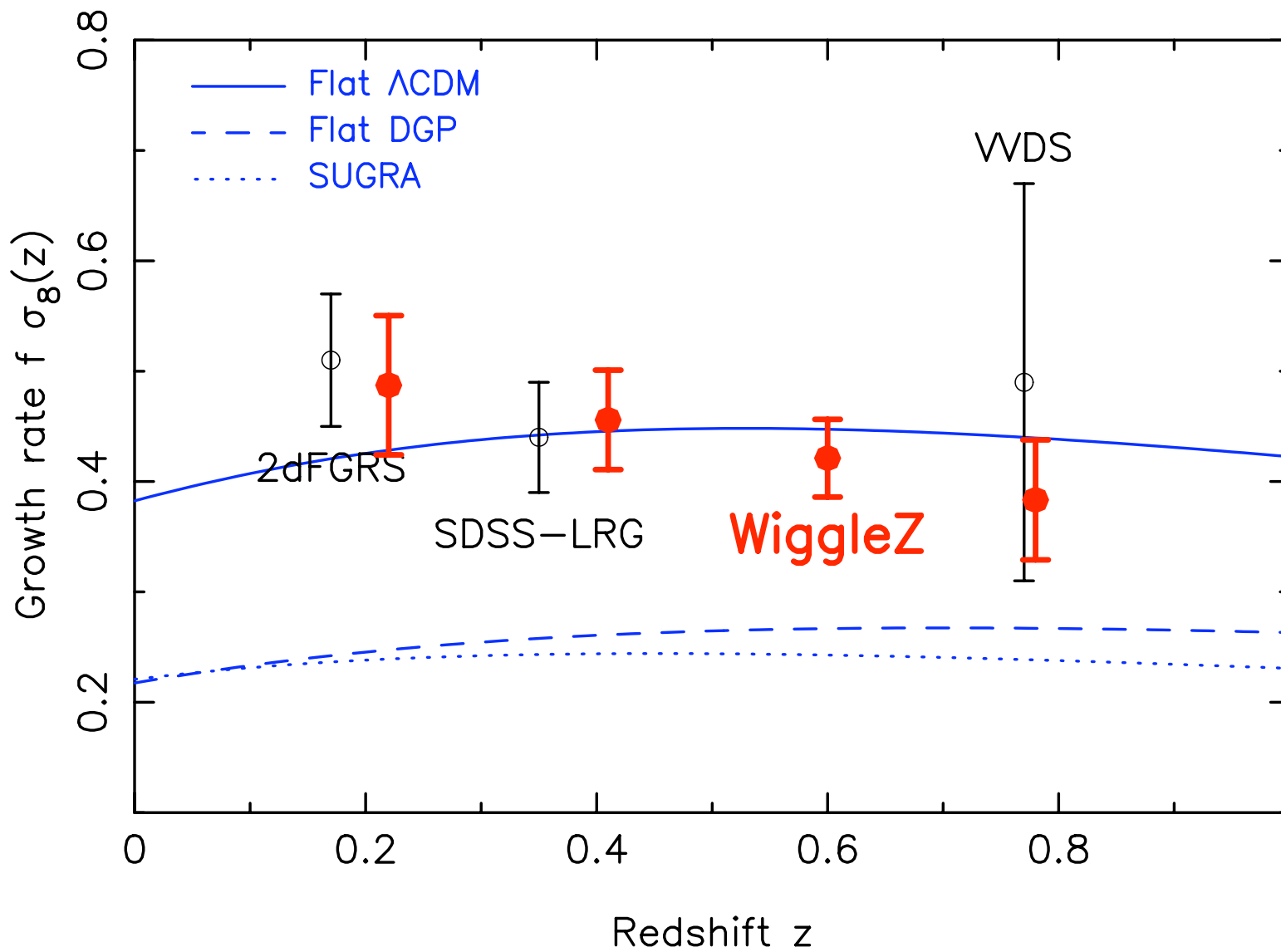
Growth history : redshift-space distortions



Growth history : redshift-space distortions



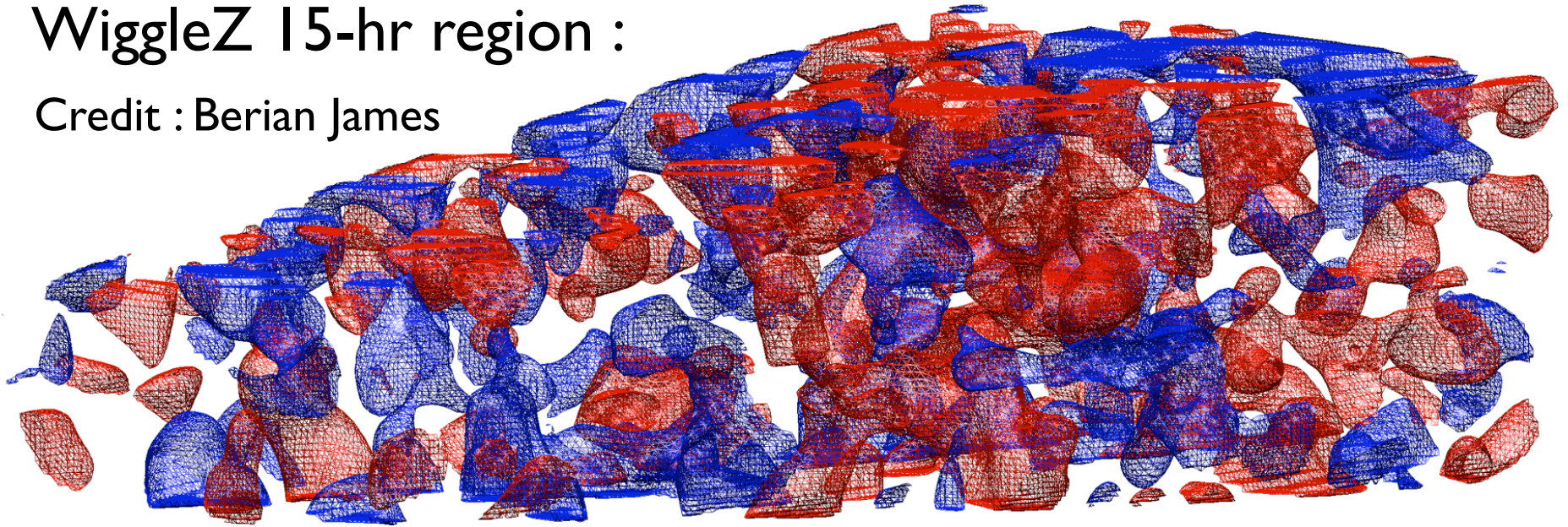
Growth history : redshift-space distortions



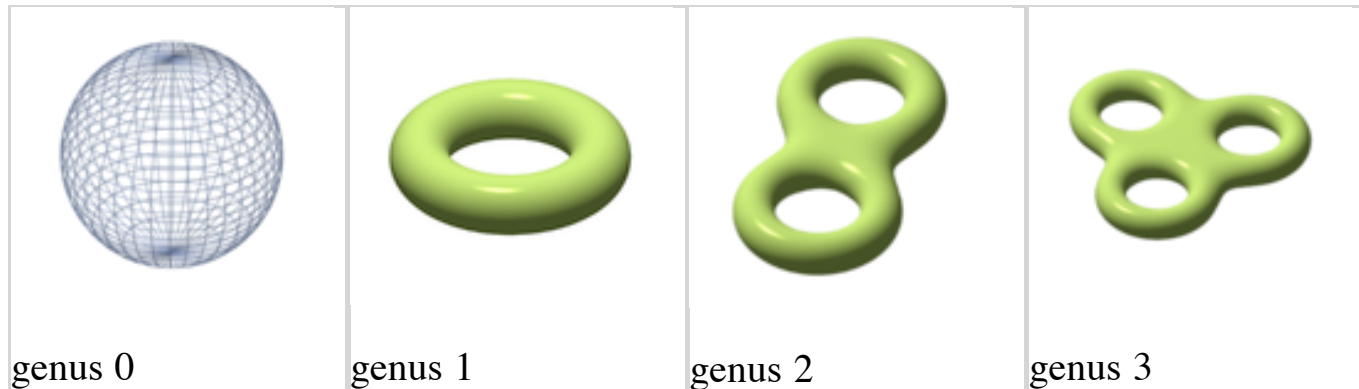
Cosmic topology

WiggleZ 15-hr region :

Credit : Berian James



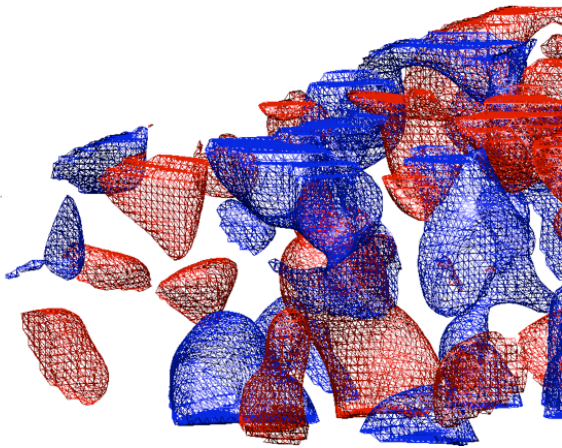
What is
the genus?



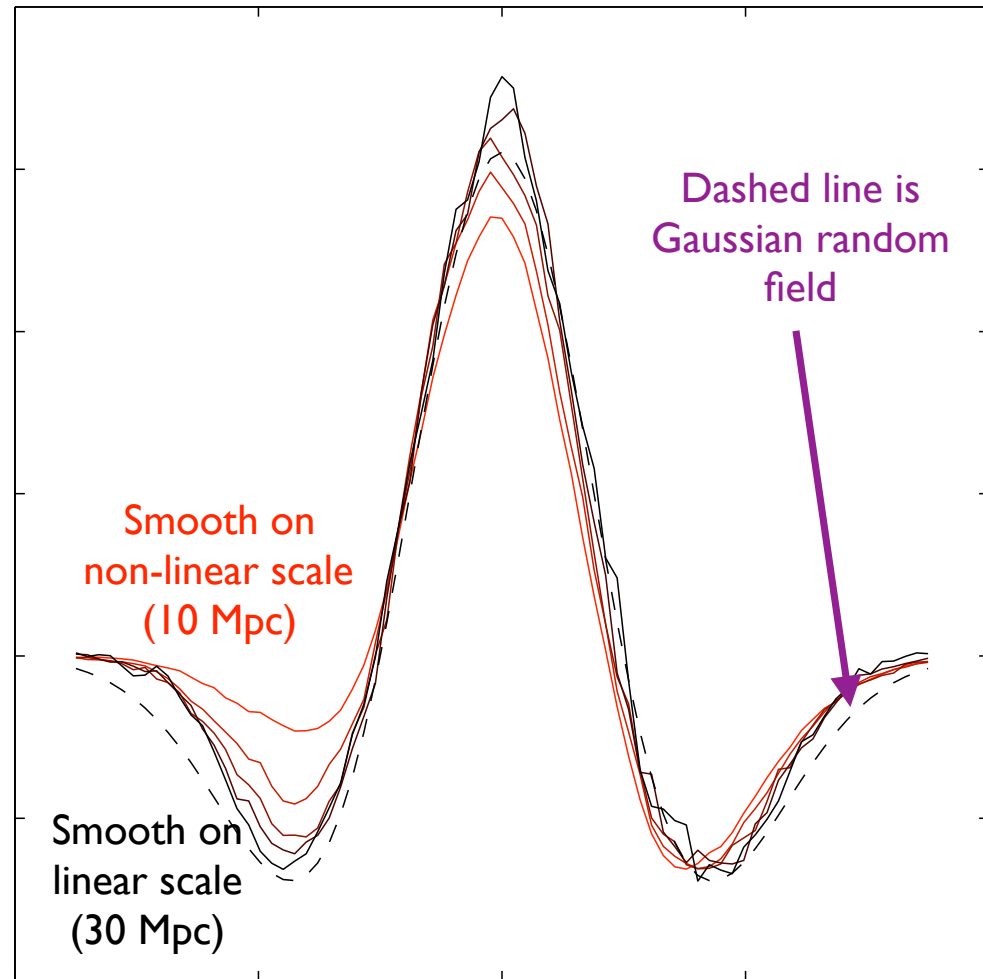
“A topologist is someone who can't tell their doughnut apart from their coffee mug”

Cosmic topology

Credit : Berian James



Genus value



Density value

Conclusions

- WiggleZ **power spectrum** is nicely fit by theory with matter/baryon densities consistent with CMB
- **Baryon oscillations** currently detected at ~ 2 -sigma significance [~ 3 -sigma at survey end]
- WiggleZ gives most accurate **growth measurement**, extending previous work to higher redshift
- **General relativity / cosmological constant** models remain a good fit

Thank you !

