

**MG Millennium simulations:  
a new precision era in modified gravity research**



**Presented by  
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Baojiu Li, Alex Barreira, Sownak Bose, Claudio Llinares,  
Kazuya Koyama, Gong-Bo Zhao, Jianhua He,...**





$\Lambda$ CDM  
is doing ~~great~~

Gravity



$\Lambda$ CDM  
is doing fine

Gravity

cold dark matter



$\Lambda$ CDM: the standard model of cosmology



cosmological constant

**BECAUSE WE DON'T HAVE ANYTHING BETTER!**

Why is this the standard model?  
New tests and possible problems

Gravity

# Global acceleration – possible scenarios

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[ \frac{R}{16\pi G} + \mathcal{L}_m \right] \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{No acceleration}$$

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[ \frac{R}{16\pi G} + \mathcal{L}_m + \frac{\Lambda}{8\pi G} \right] \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{Standard LCDM model}$$

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[ \frac{R}{16\pi G} + \mathcal{L}_m + \frac{\nabla_\mu \varphi \nabla^\mu \varphi}{2} + V(\varphi) \right]$$

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[ \frac{R}{16\pi G} + \mathcal{L}_m + f(\nabla_\mu \varphi \nabla^\mu \varphi) \right]$$

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[ \frac{R}{16\pi G} + \mathcal{L}_m + f(R) \right]$$

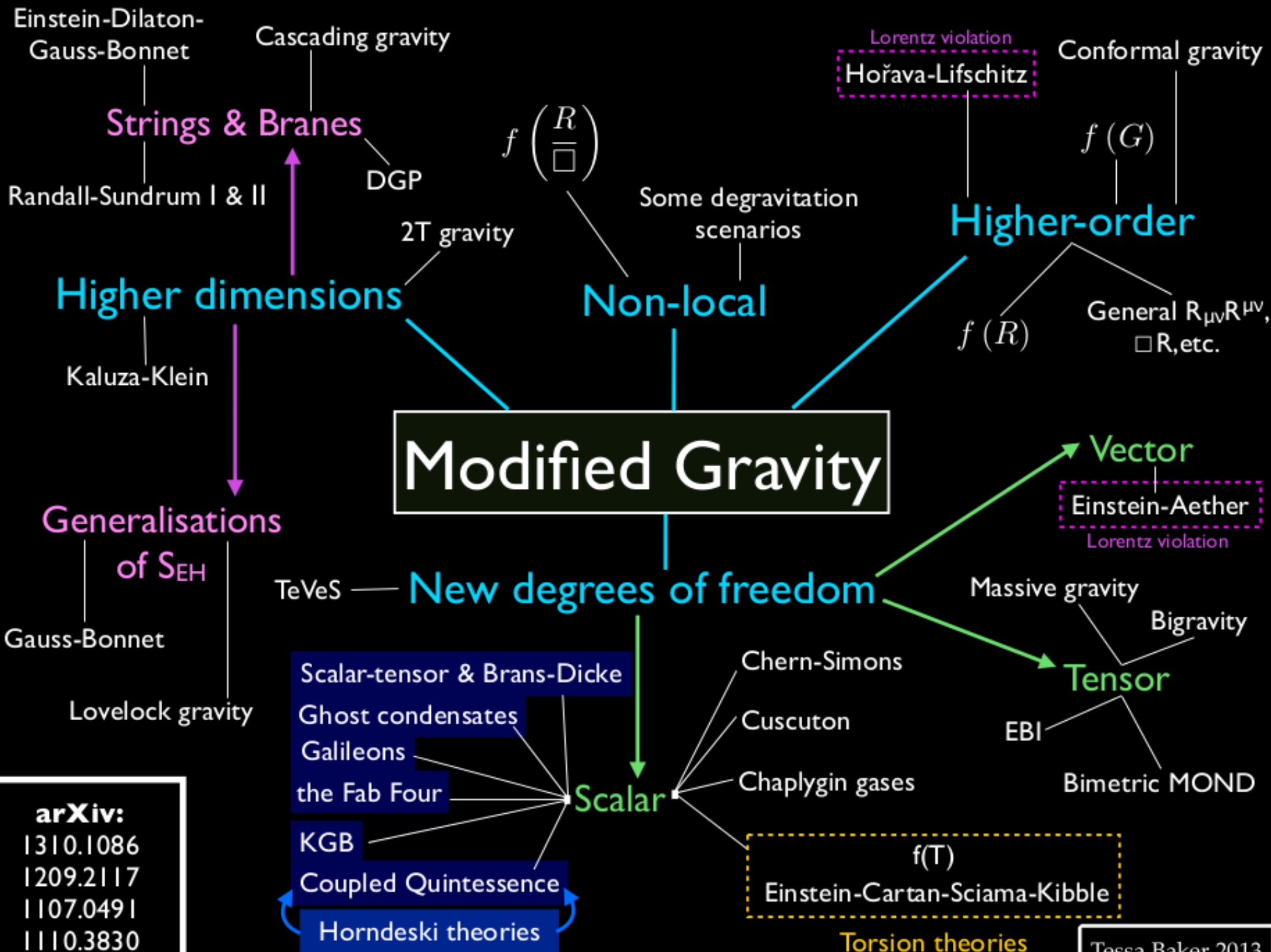
$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[ \frac{R}{16\pi G} + \mathcal{L}_m + f(\varphi)R + \frac{w(\varphi) \nabla_\mu \varphi \nabla^\mu \varphi}{2} + V(\varphi) \right]$$

GR curvature term

Particle physics and DM

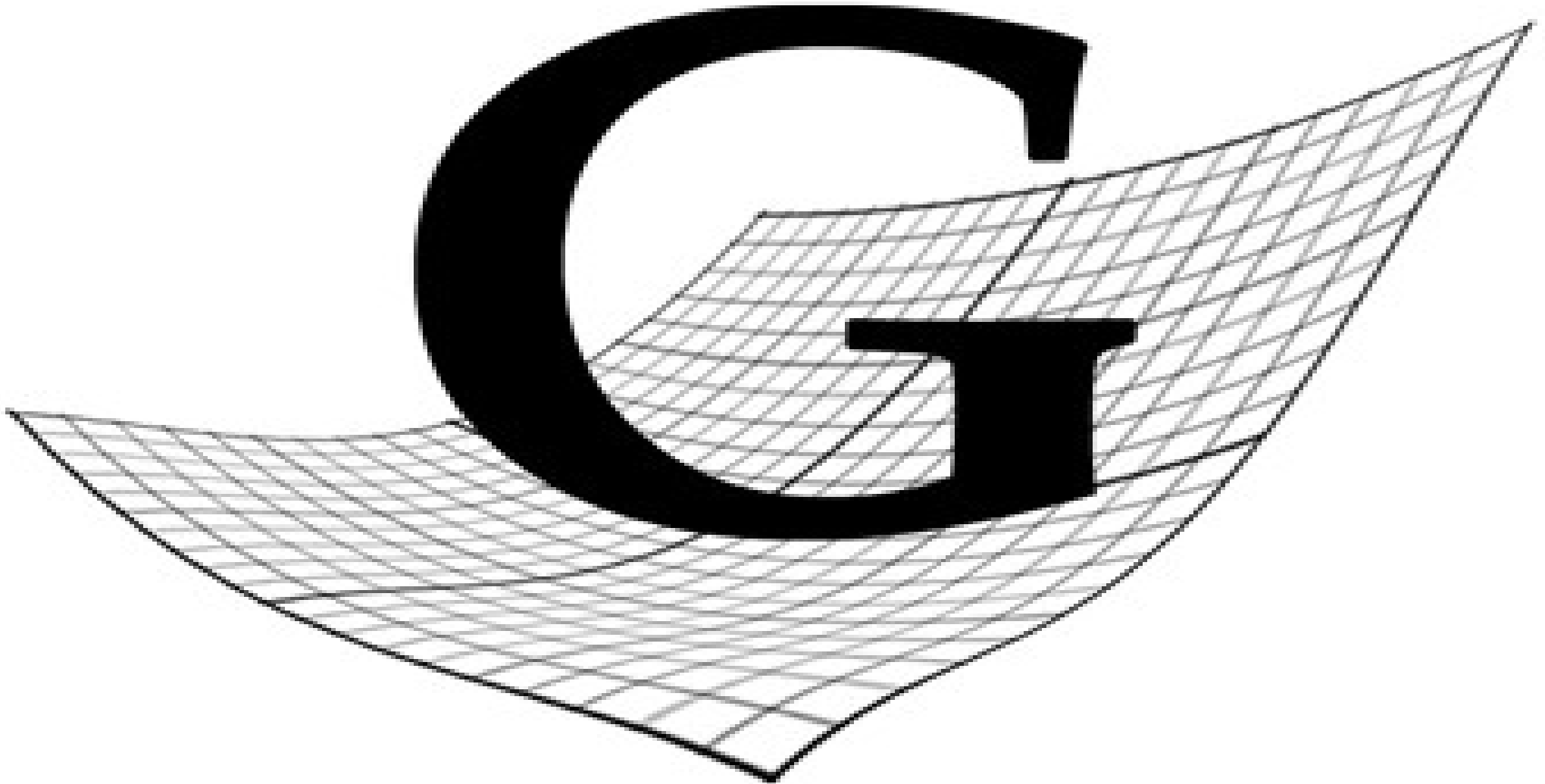
Stuff that accelerates

Slide credit: Dottore  
Alexandre Barreira



**arXiv:**  
 1310.1086  
 1209.2117  
 1107.0491  
 1110.3830

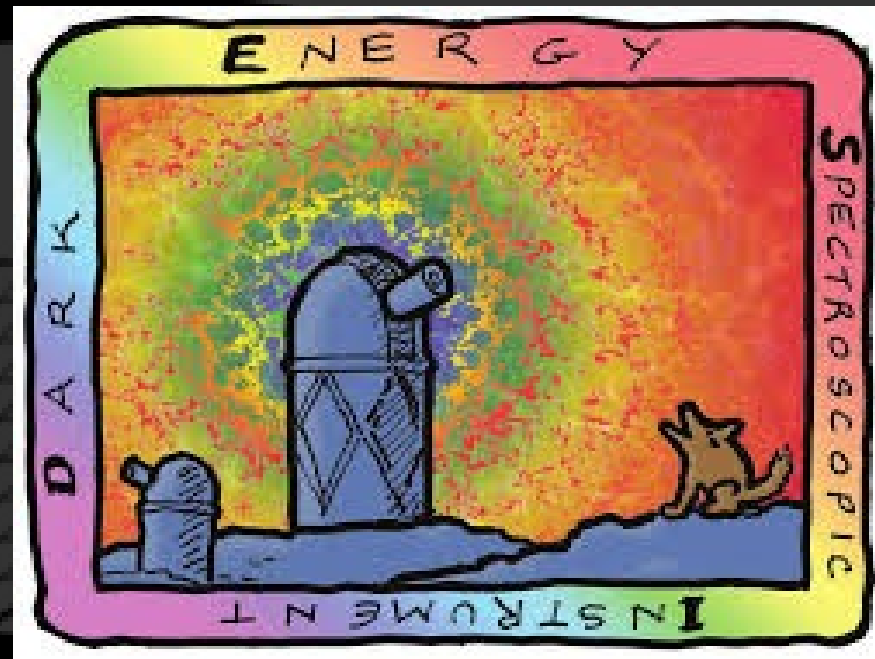
**Now, is it worth a major campaign?**



**Gravity**

# XXI century precision cosmology:

one of the goals is test GR on (intermediate) cosmological scales



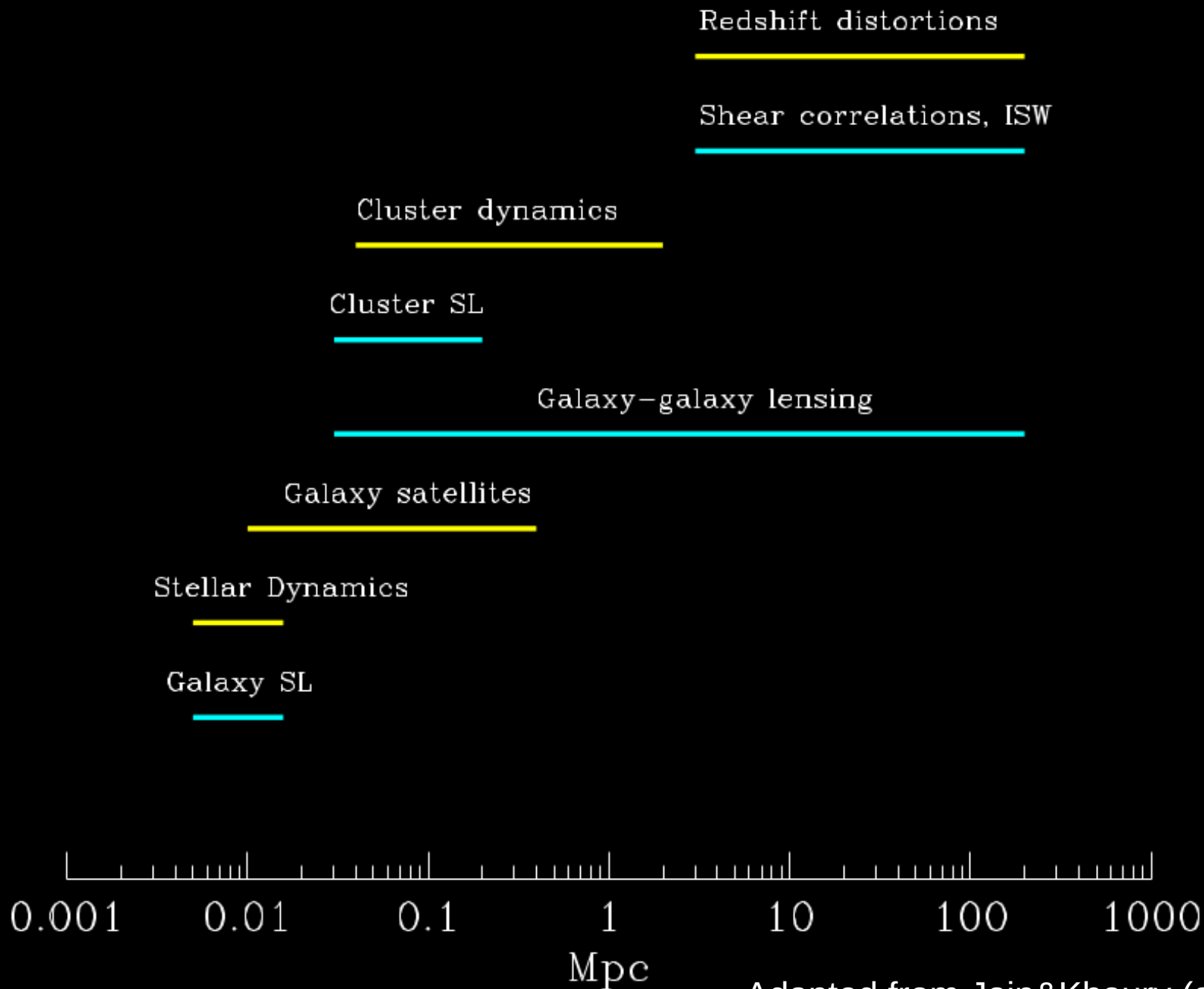
DARK ENERGY  
SURVEY



euclid

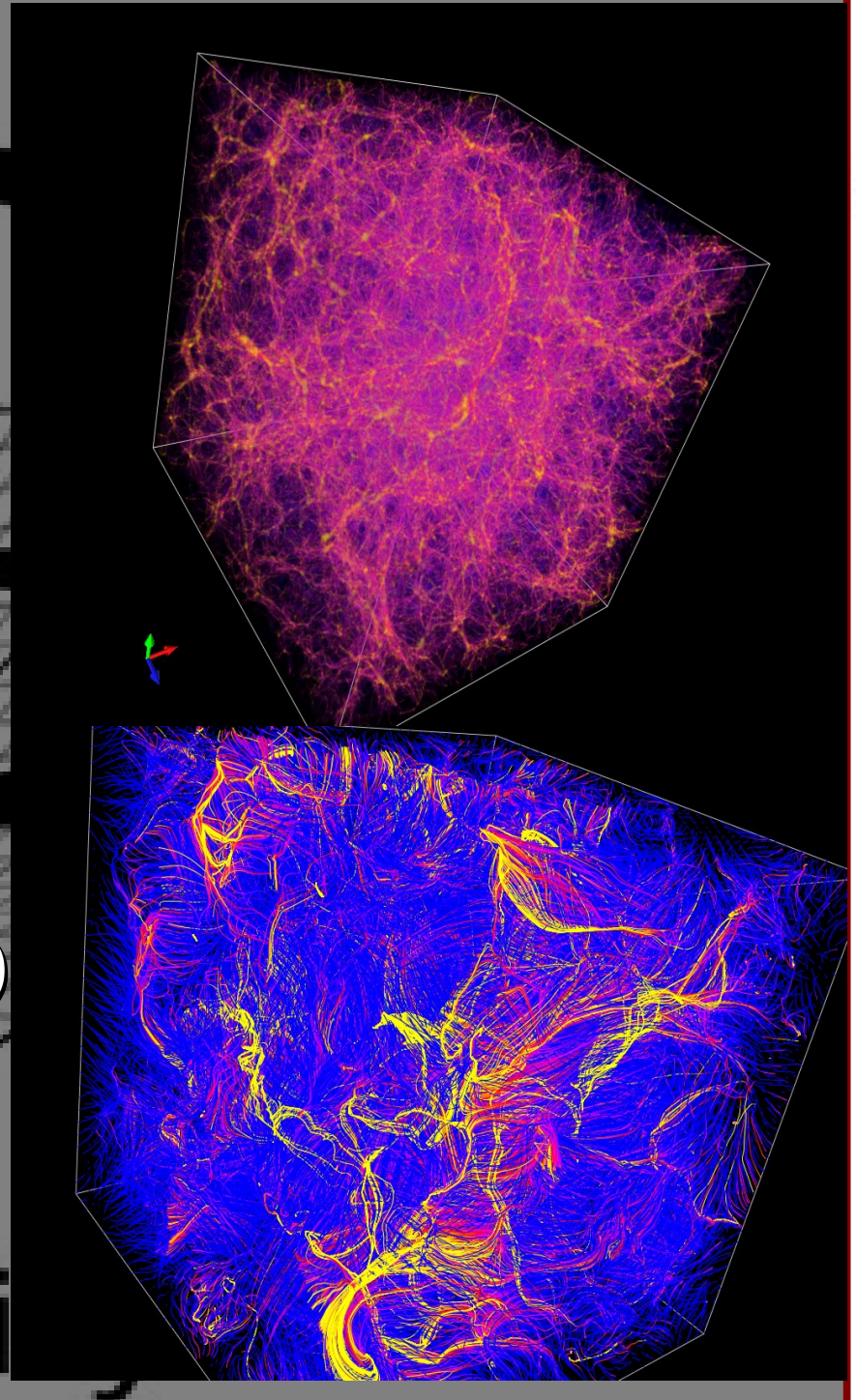


# How to test different scenarios?



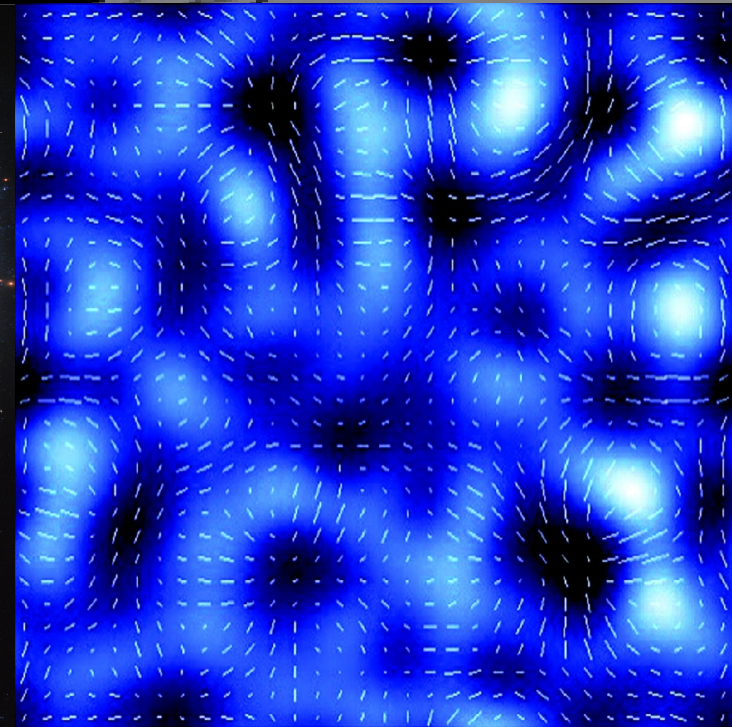
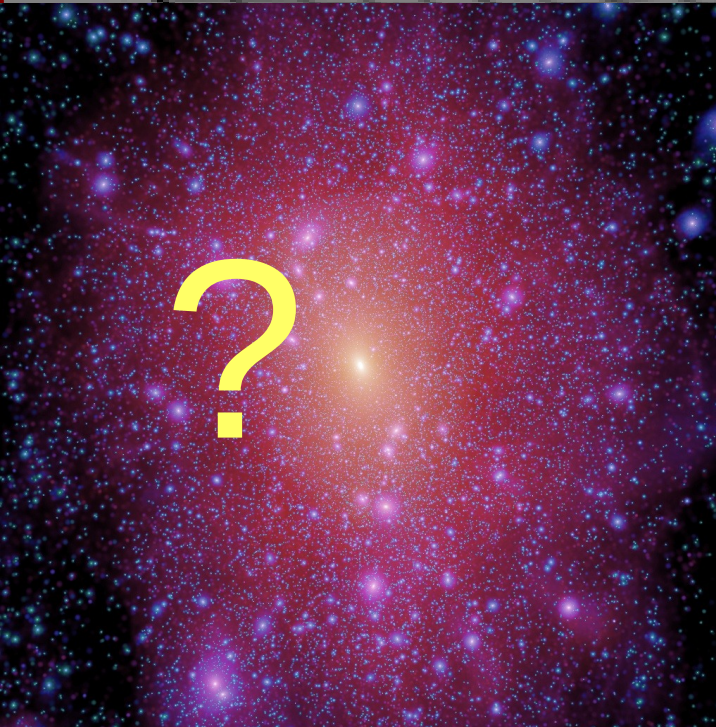
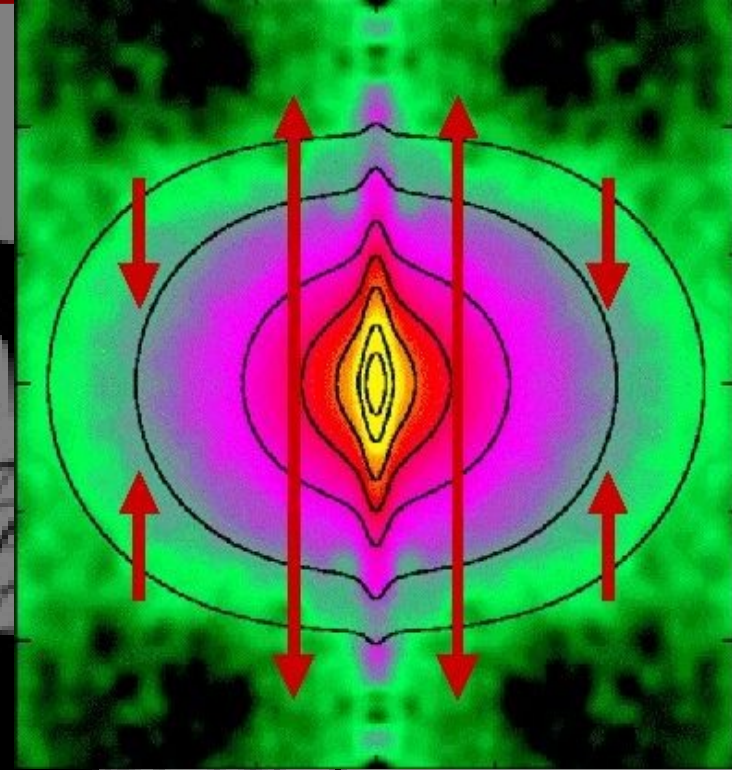
Adapted from Jain&Khoury (arXiv:1004.3294)

- Modified Gravity (MG) simulations are much more expensive than vanilla GR
- Hence, most of the currently available MG simulations have relatively low-resolution
- Usually low-resolution some big boxes are available (i.e.  $1024^3$  with  $L \sim 1 \text{ Gpc}/h$ )
- Or medium resolution small boxes ( $512^3$  with  $L \sim 250 \text{ Mpc}/h$ )

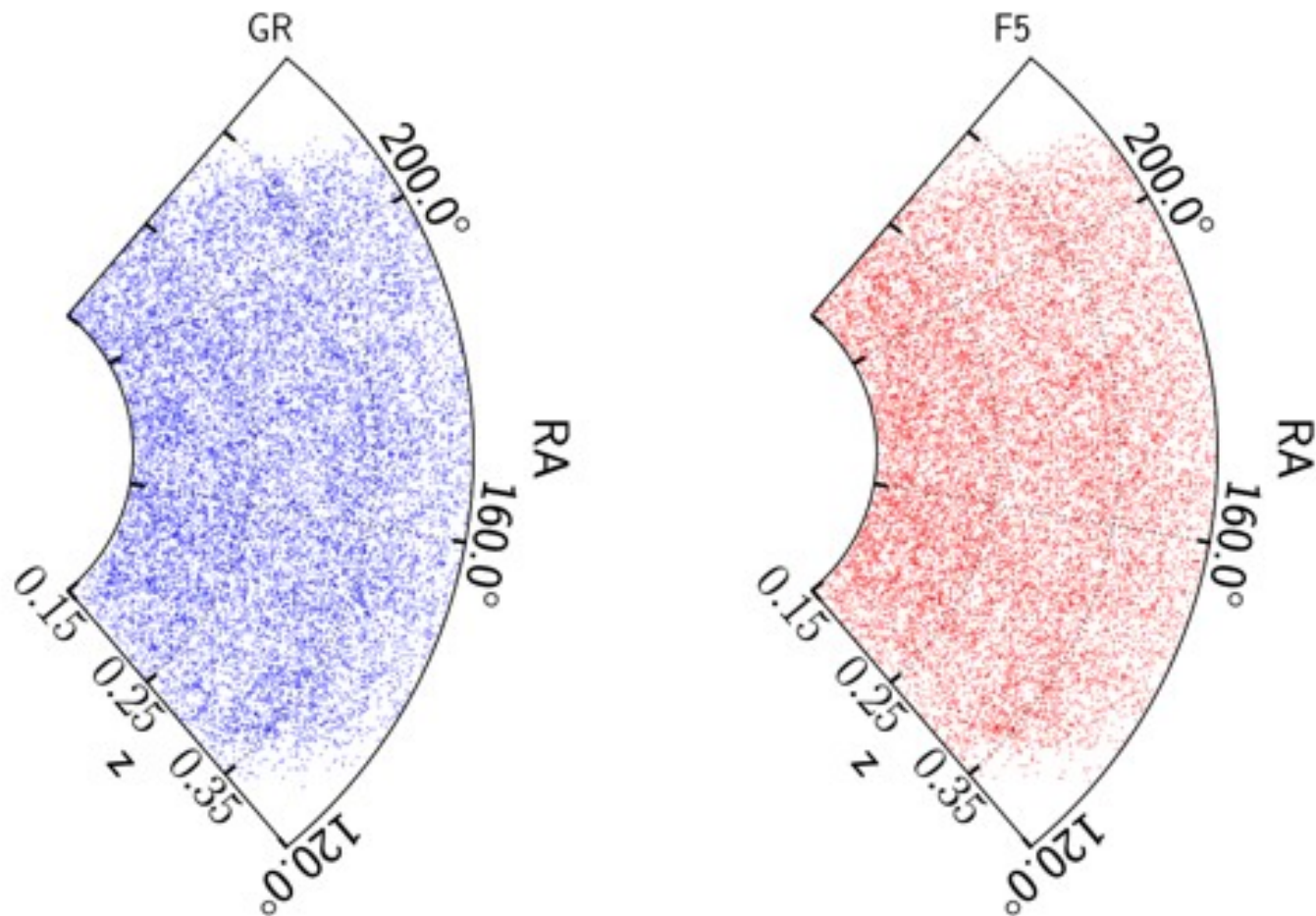


Gravi

- Effects on the properties of large-scale structures are fairly recognized and assessed (lensing, RSD, clustering, etc.)
- Effects on halo and galaxy formations much less studied and determined

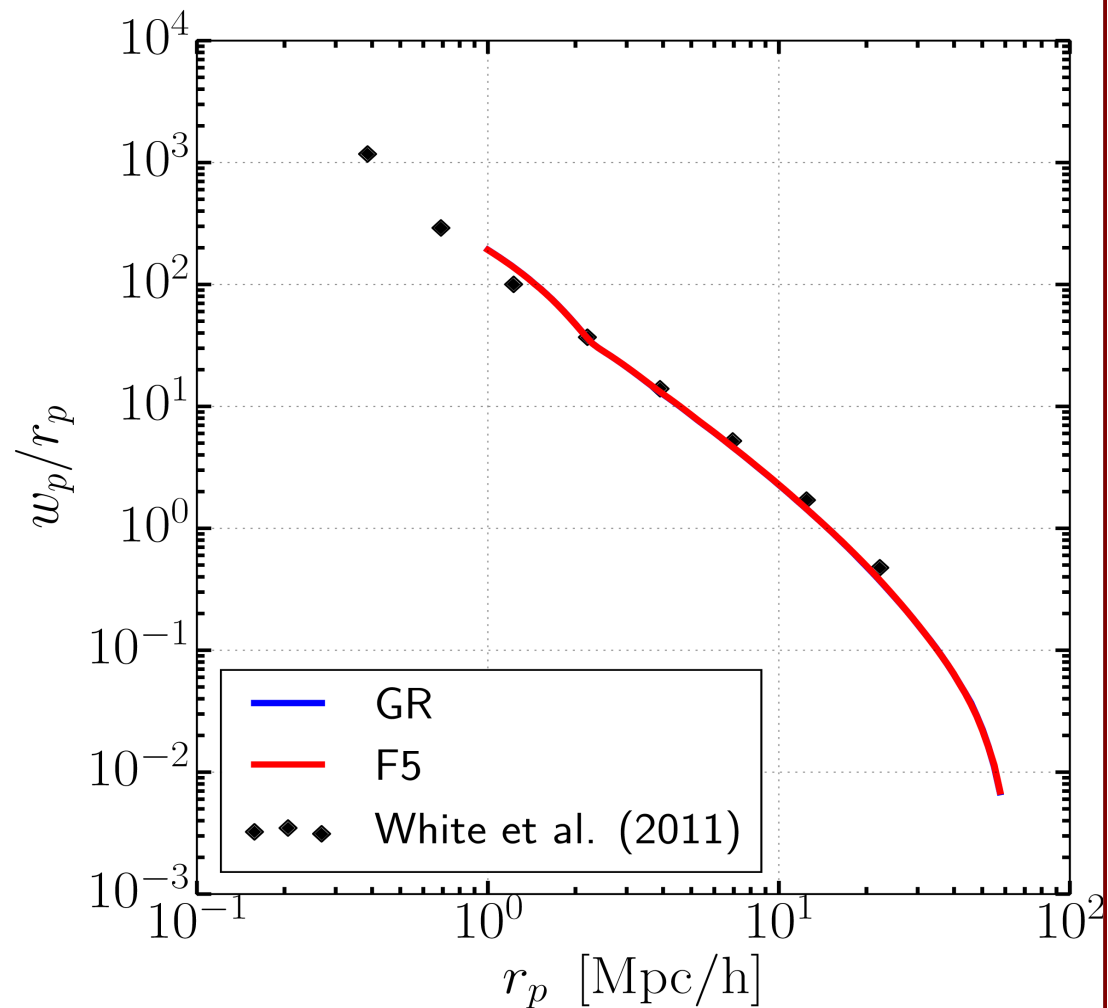
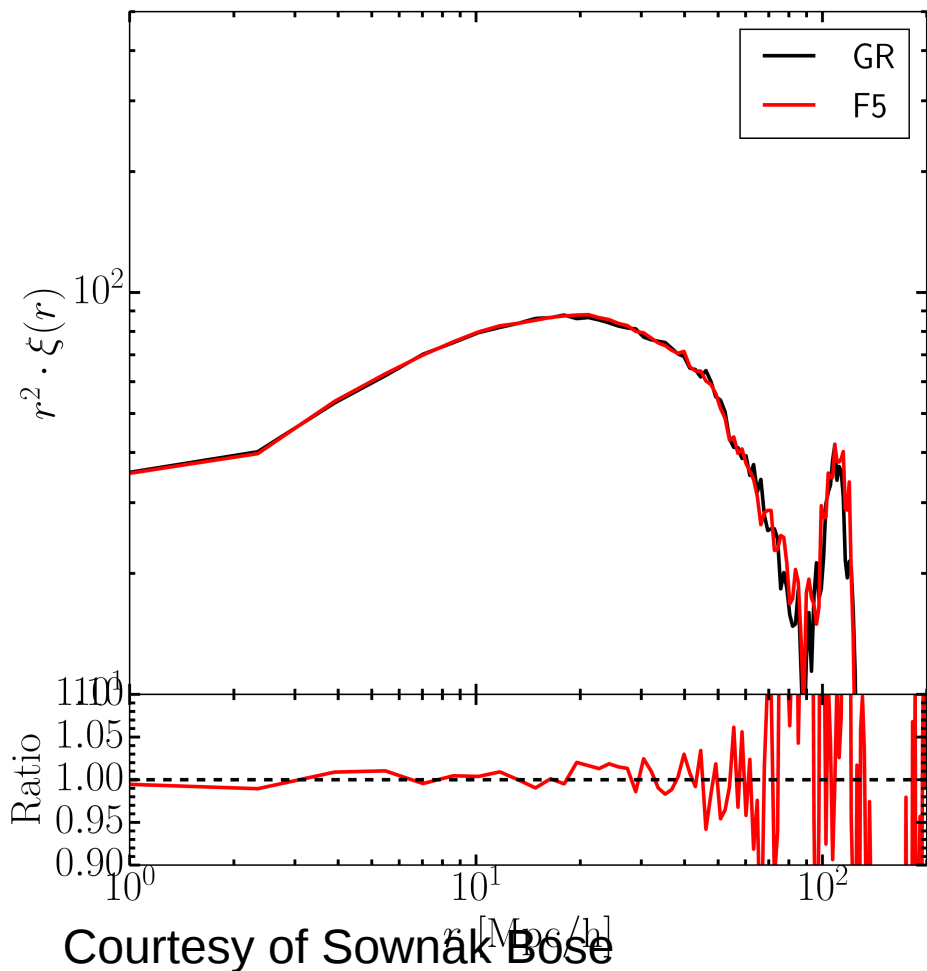


- With low resolution only simpler galaxy modelling methods are available:
- Abundance matching, HOD, etc.
- These are rather agnostic about the fine details of galaxy formation baryonic physics

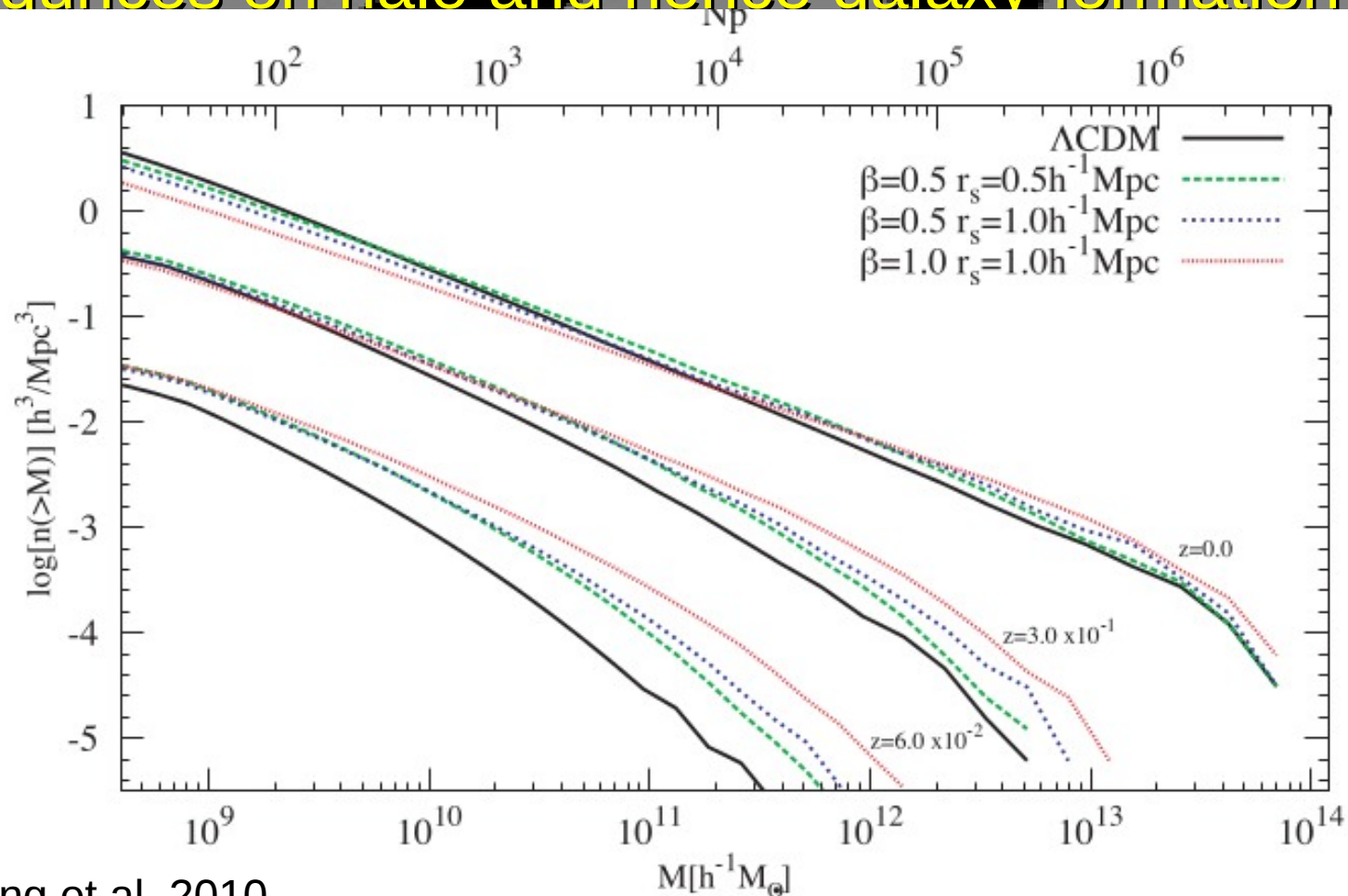


Courtesy of Sownak Bose

- LOWZ DR10
- HOD parameters chosen to achieve target number density of the galaxy sample  $n=4e-4$  gals/Mpc<sup>3</sup>



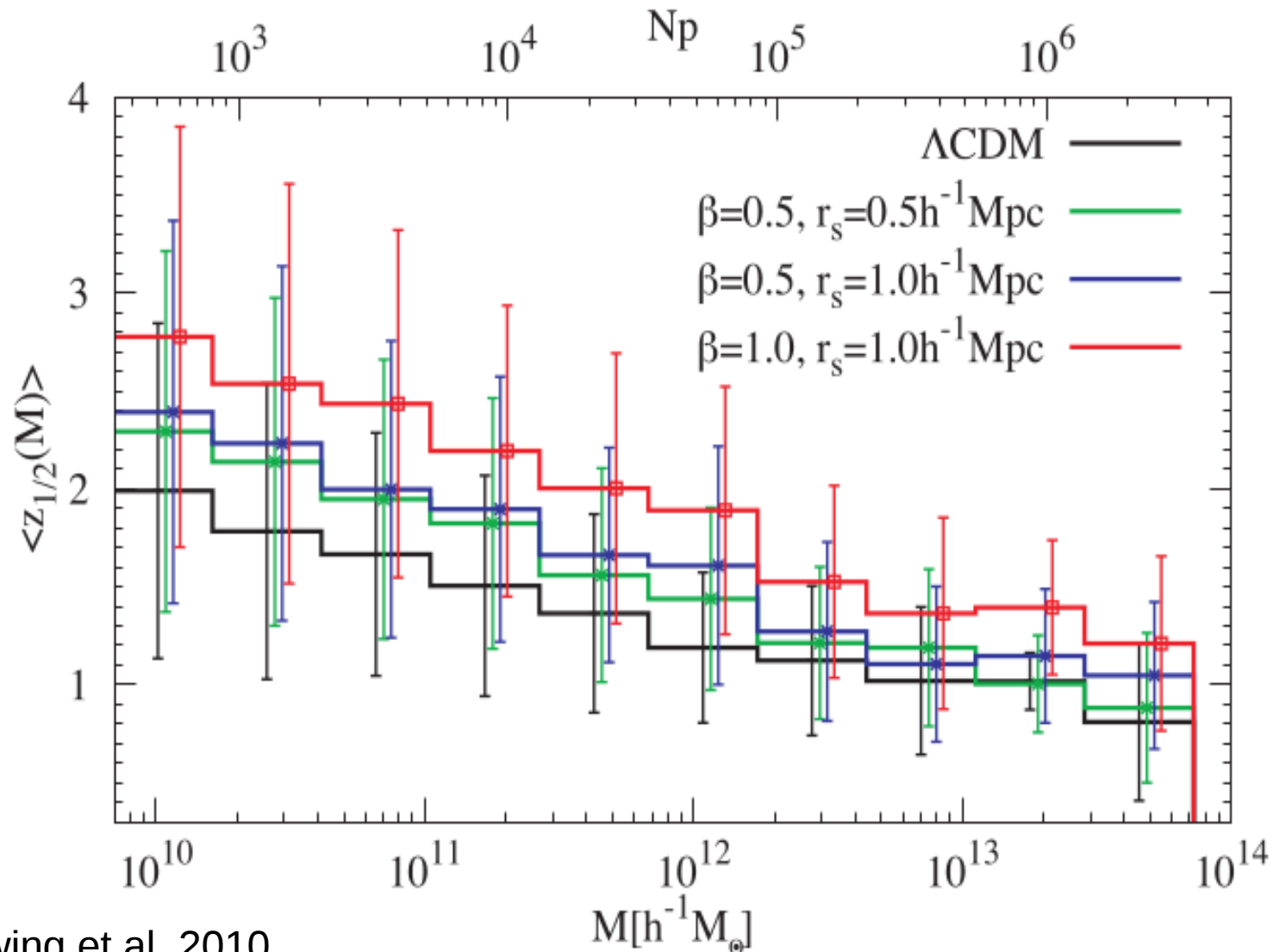
- But... modified growth history and the non-negligible 5th force on the intergalactic scales may have profound consequences on halo and hence galaxy formation



Hellwing et al. 2010

**Figure 3.** The CMFs for all haloes containing 20 and more particles calculated at redshifts  $z = 6, 3$  and  $0$ . Mass functions for redshifts  $z = 6$  ( $z = 3$ ) were scaled down by  $10^{-2}$  ( $10^{-1}$ ) for clarity.

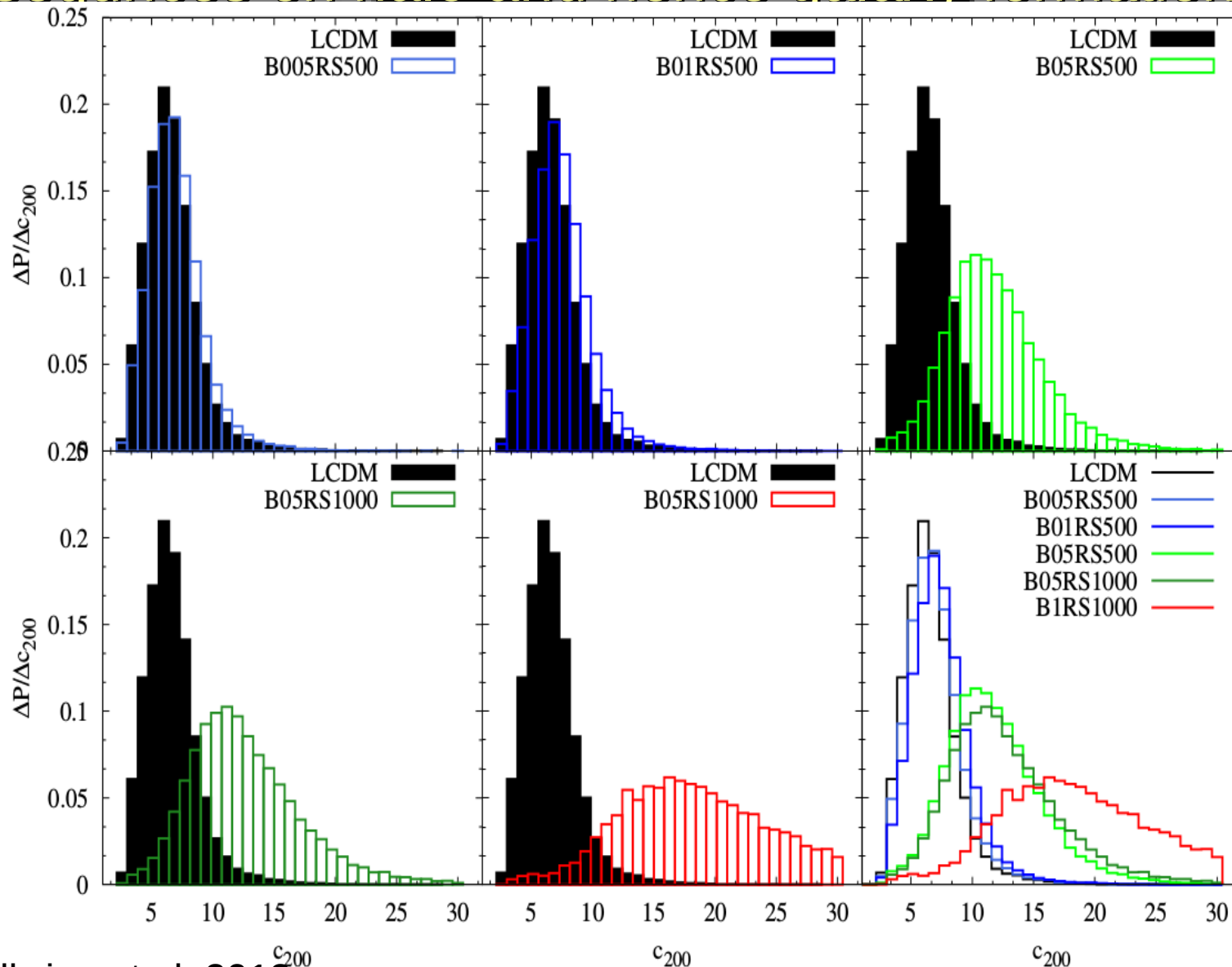
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Hellwing et al. 2010

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Hellwing et al. 2013

Courtesy of Sownak Bose



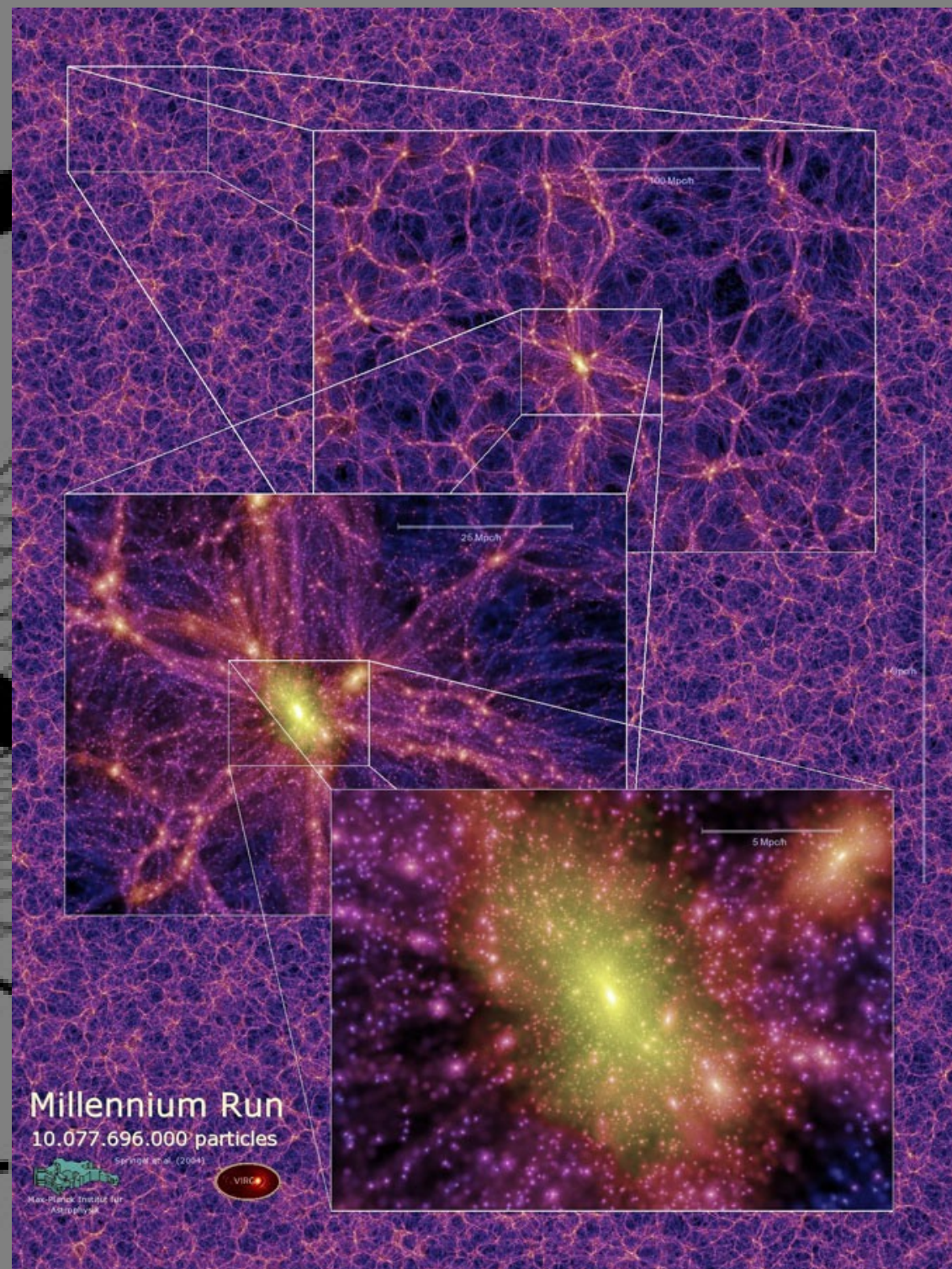
MG will affect many aspects of galaxy/halo formation:

- Density profiles
- Satellite structure and kinematics
- Required effectiveness of baryonic might be different:

Reionisation, star-formation, SN and AGN feedbacks, etc.

Gravity

- A need for a new high-resolution run with at least Millennium simulation resolution
- Now it is possible thanks to **Alex, Baojiu** and **Sownak** addition to ECOSMOG/ AMR-MG algorithm that speeds-up the calculations for the nDGP model by one order of magnitude
- **MG-Millennium run is now feasible!**



MG-Millennium in a nut-shell:

Model: **nDGP** with  $r_{cH} \sim 1$  (effective linear growth rate enhanced by  $\sim 10\%$ ), Vainshtein screening (no env dep.)

Cosmology: **PLANCK2015**

Resolution: BOX  $676.7 \text{ Mpc}/h$   $N_p = 2400^3$ ,  $m_p \sim 1.8 \times 10^9 M_s/h$

Snapshots:  $\sim 160$ , 2 runs: LCDM and MG

We got  $6+(2 \text{ each year})$  mln of CPU hours allocated on the „**Ωκεανός**” (supercomputer at ICM@Warsaw)



**OKEANOS** in the details:

26016 cores

5.333 Gb of RAM per core

**YOU** can use the computer as well:  
[hellwing@port.ac.uk](mailto:hellwing@port.ac.uk)