

# Modelling the galaxy-halo connection from the dark matter density alone

True galaxy density map:

Forward modelled galaxy density map:

Try to spot the difference!

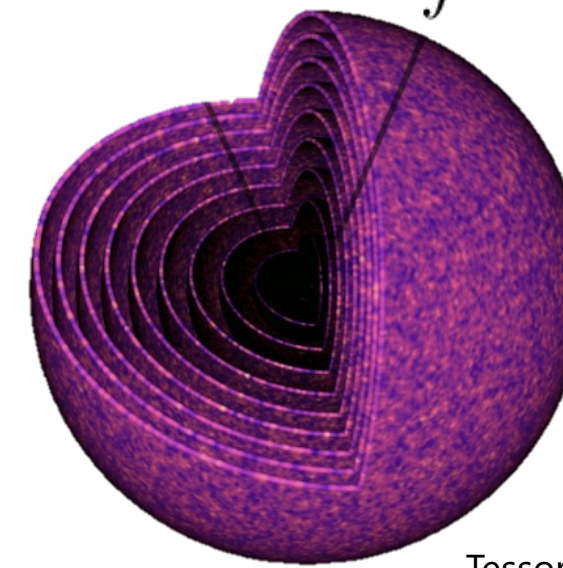
-1  6  
Galaxy count contrast

## Non-local stochastic galaxy bias

Mapping the galaxy density field to the dark matter density map by constructing a semi-analytic model of galaxy bias,  $b(x)$ :

1. Work in **spherical projection** space:

$$\delta(\theta) = \sum_{\ell m} \delta_{\ell m 0} Y_{\ell m}(\theta) = \int dz W(z) \delta(\theta, z)$$



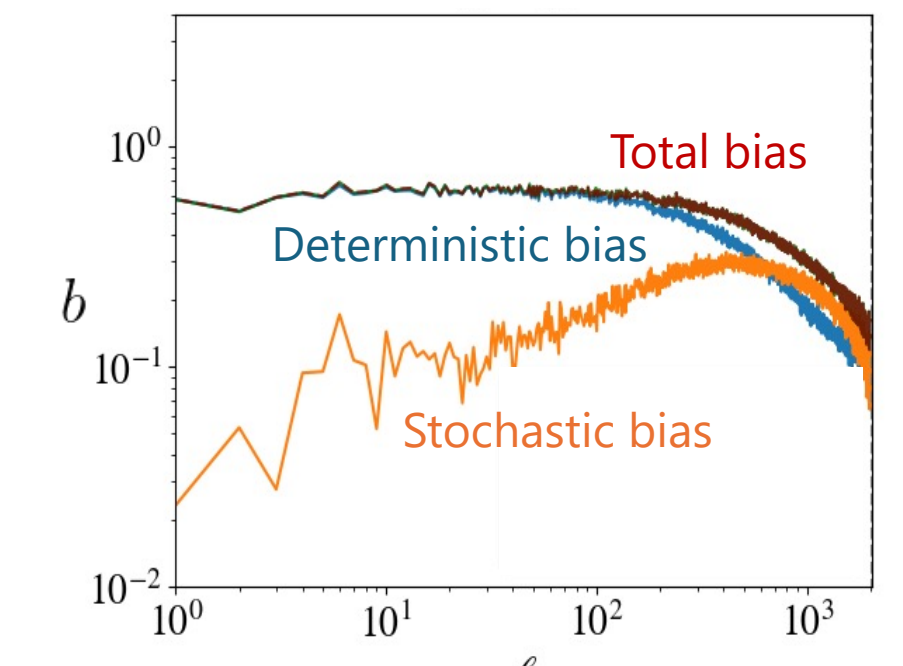
Tessore, et al. (2023)

$$\delta^g(x) = b(x) \delta^{\text{DM}}(x)$$

2. Decompose into **deterministic** & **stochastic** contributions.

3. Calibrate parameters on **only 2pt statistics** from hydro simulations (FLAMINGO; Schaye et al. 2023).

4. Produce a **galaxy bias field** per projected shell.

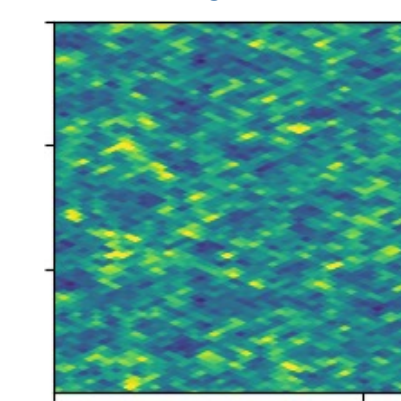


Galaxy bias as a function of angular scale measured in FLAMINGO between  $z = 0.5$  &  $z = 0.55$ .

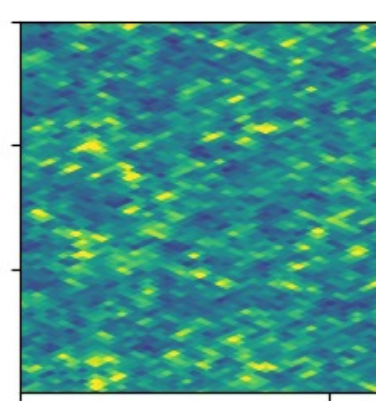
The model is calibrated on two-point statistics alone but still **captures more of the higher-order moments** of the galaxy density field.

- The model naturally incorporates **homogeneity, isotropy, non-locality** and **stochasticity** of the galaxy field with a **minimal amount of degree-of-freedom**.
- The **parameterisation can be conditional** on cosmology, AGN feedback parameters or local quantities (stellar mass, SFR, etc.).
- Enables **fast forward modelling** of galaxies from dark matter-only simulations (e.g. N-body or lognormal random fields).

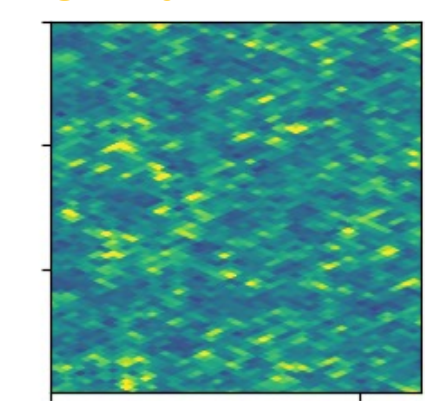
Galaxy density from hydro sims



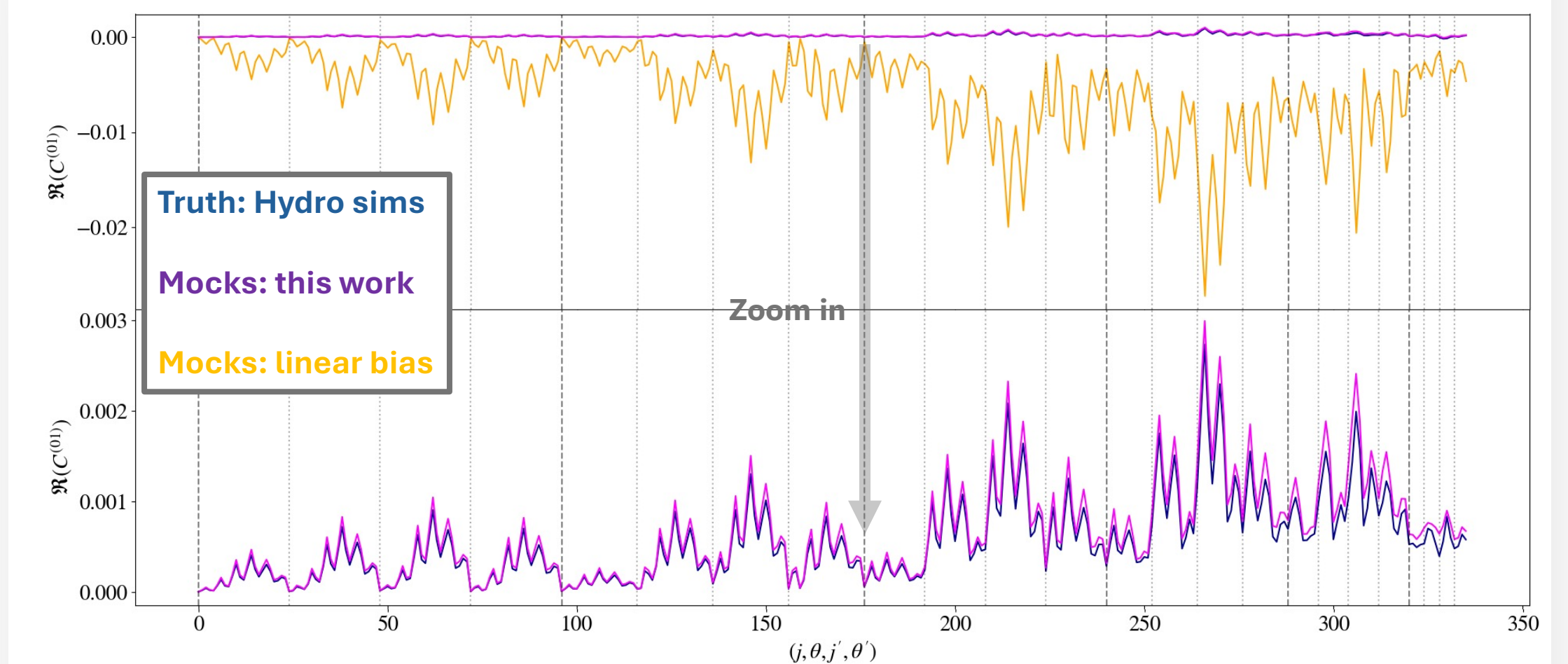
From this work



Standard linear galaxy bias model



10 deg x 10 deg Cartesian projection



Real part of the  $C^{(0,1)}$  term in the wavelet phase harmonic expansion of the fields (Regalado-Saint Blancard, et al. 2021). It measures the correlation between local levels of oscillation at the scales associated with the bandpasses of two wavelets,  $\psi_{j,\theta}$  &  $\psi_{j',\theta'}$ . Each wavelet is associated with a dilation,  $j$ , and a rotation angle,  $\theta$ .



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