

THE OVERDENSITY AND MASSES OF THE FRIENDS-OF-FRIENDS HALOS AND UNIVERSALITY OF HALO MASS
FUNCTION

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The friends-of-friends algorithm: A percolation theory perspective

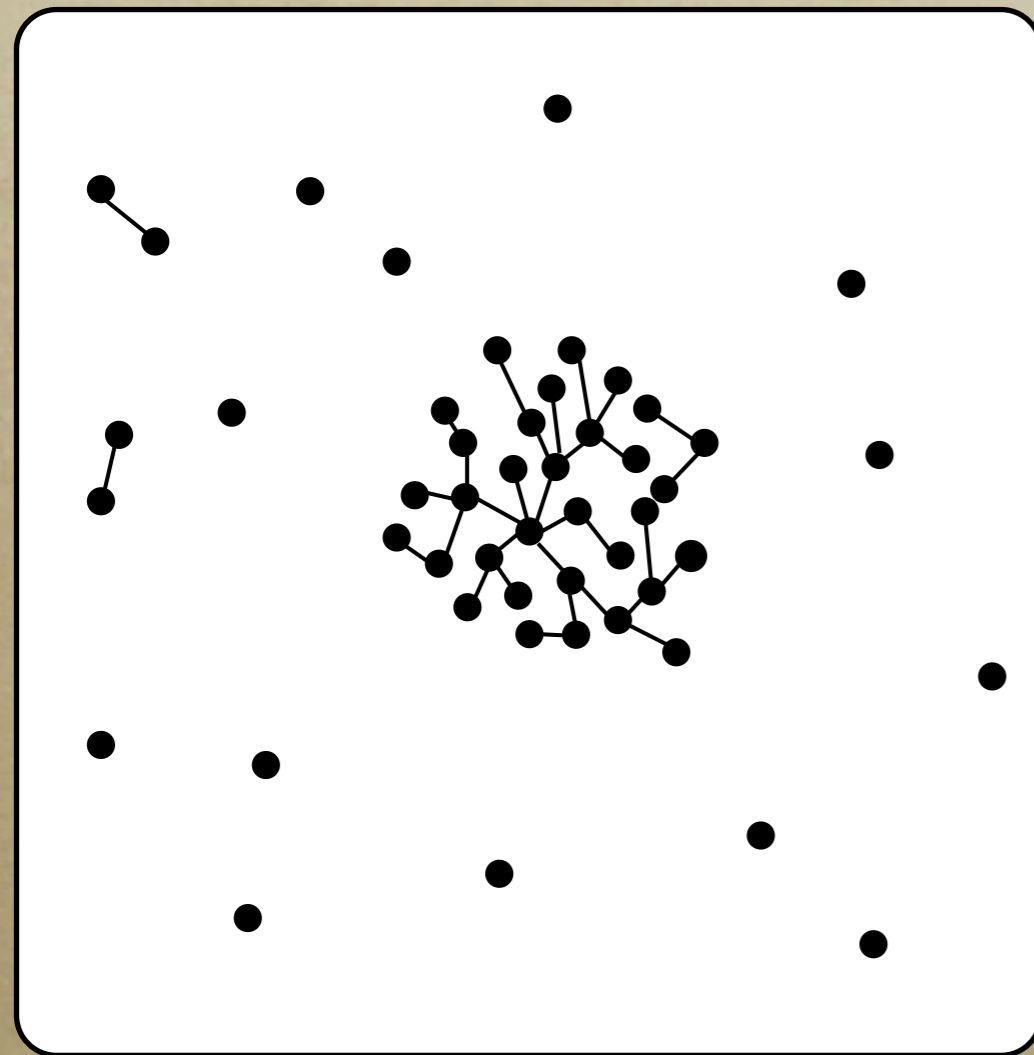
Surhud More (KICP)

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Stefan Gottloeber (AIP)*

Take home message_(s)

- *The properties of FOF halos can be well understood in terms of continuum percolation theory.*
 - *Overdensity of FOF halos : NOT equal to 180, but is dependent on linking length and concentration.*
 - *Resolution dependence of the FOF halo mass.*
 - *Universality of the FOF halo mass function is perhaps a coincidence.*

FOF: A percolation algorithm



- *Used to identify structure in galaxy distribution based on physical proximity*
 - *Huchra and Geller 1982, Press and Davis 1982, Einasto et al. 1984, Eke et al. 2004, Berlind et al. 2006*
- *Useful to identify structures in numerical simulations too.*
 - *See Knebe et al. 2011 for a long list of halo finders using FOF*

Single free parameter:

Linking length, often quoted in terms of the mean inter-particle separation: b

Short introduction to percolation

- *Web applet from:*
 - *R. Gonsalves, University of Buffalo*
- *Terms from percolation theory*
 - *Critical threshold for percolation: p_c*
 - *Infinite cluster*
 - *Strength of infinite cluster: P_∞*



Continuum percolation

- *Swiss cheese model*

- *Spheres of size R , distributed in a Poisson manner*

- *Probability of a given point to belong to at least one sphere*

$$p(x) = 1 - \exp \left[-\frac{4}{3} \pi n(x) R^3 \right]$$

- *Overlapping spheres form a network of friends (cluster)*

- *Critical density threshold*

$$n_{\text{crit}} = \frac{n_c}{(2R)^3} = \frac{n_c}{(b\bar{l})^3} \quad n_c = 0.652960 \pm 0.000005$$

Lorenz & Ziff 2001



Continuum percolation

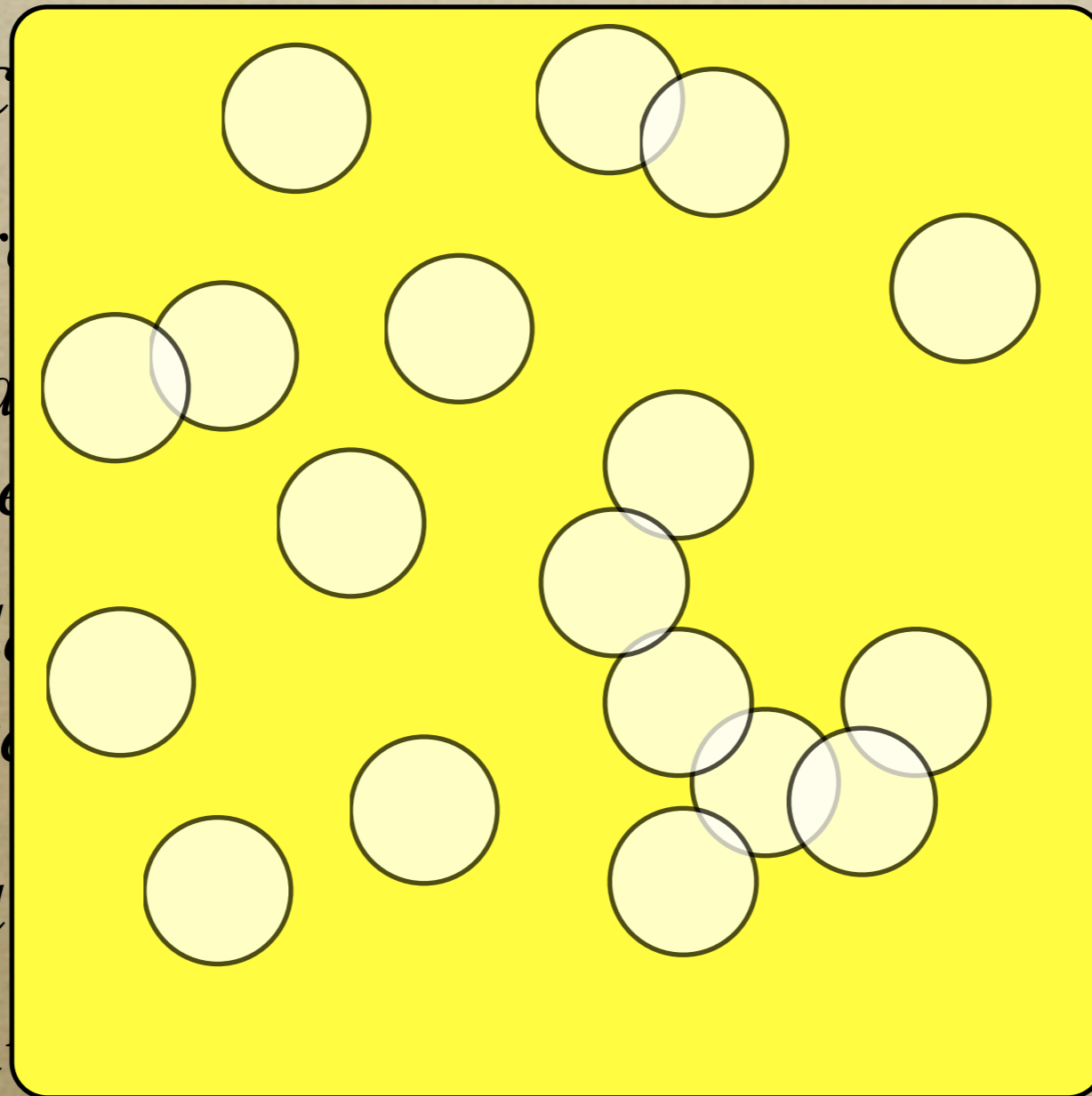
◦ *Swiss cheese*

◦ *Spherical*

◦ *Probability*
sphere

◦ *Overlap*
(clusters)

◦ *Critical*



son manner

to at least one

f friends

n_{crit}

2960 ± 0.000005

(ZIC) (06)

Lorenz & Ziff 2001



Continuum percolation

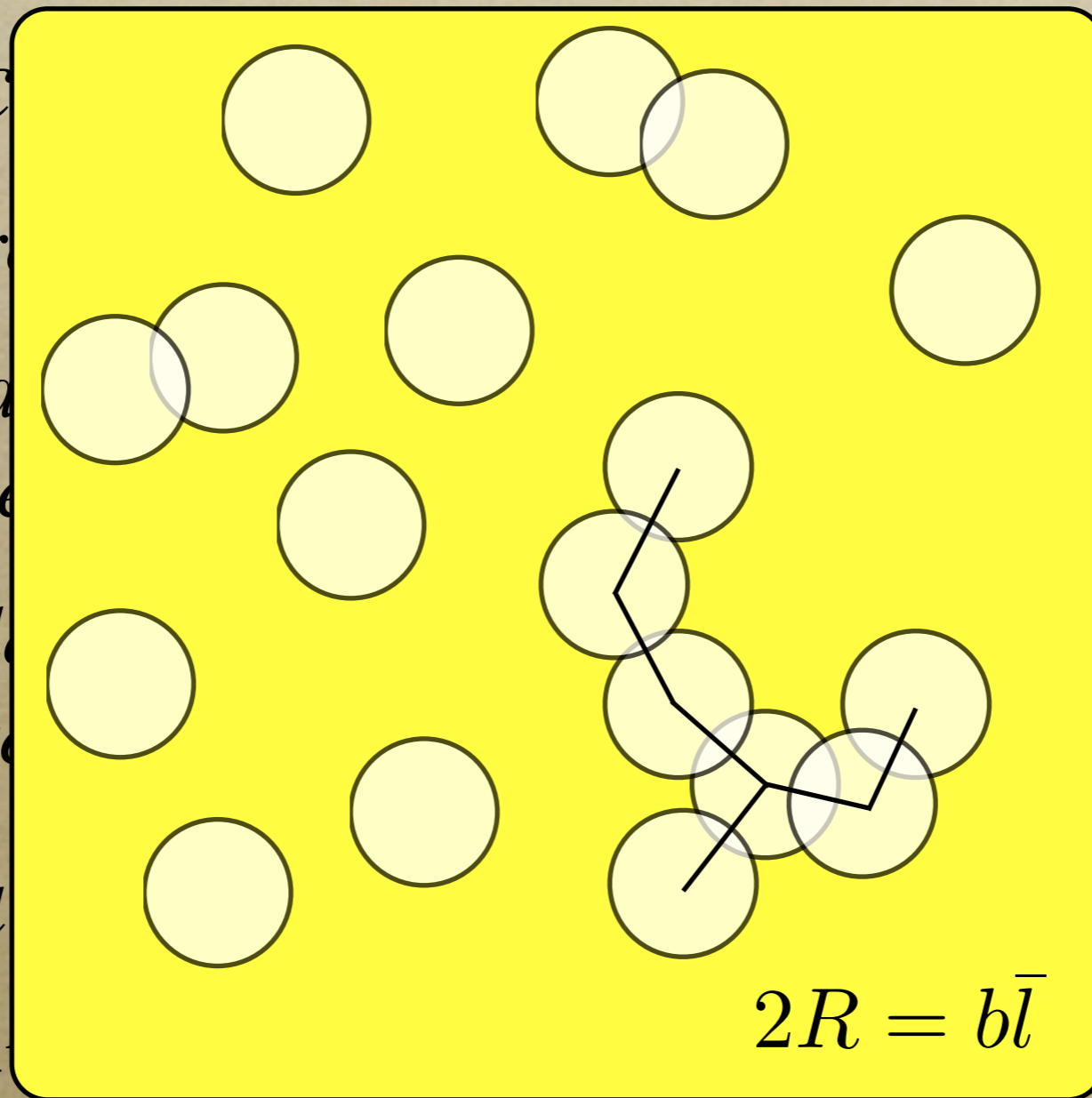
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$$2R = b\bar{l}$$

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Simulated FOF halos

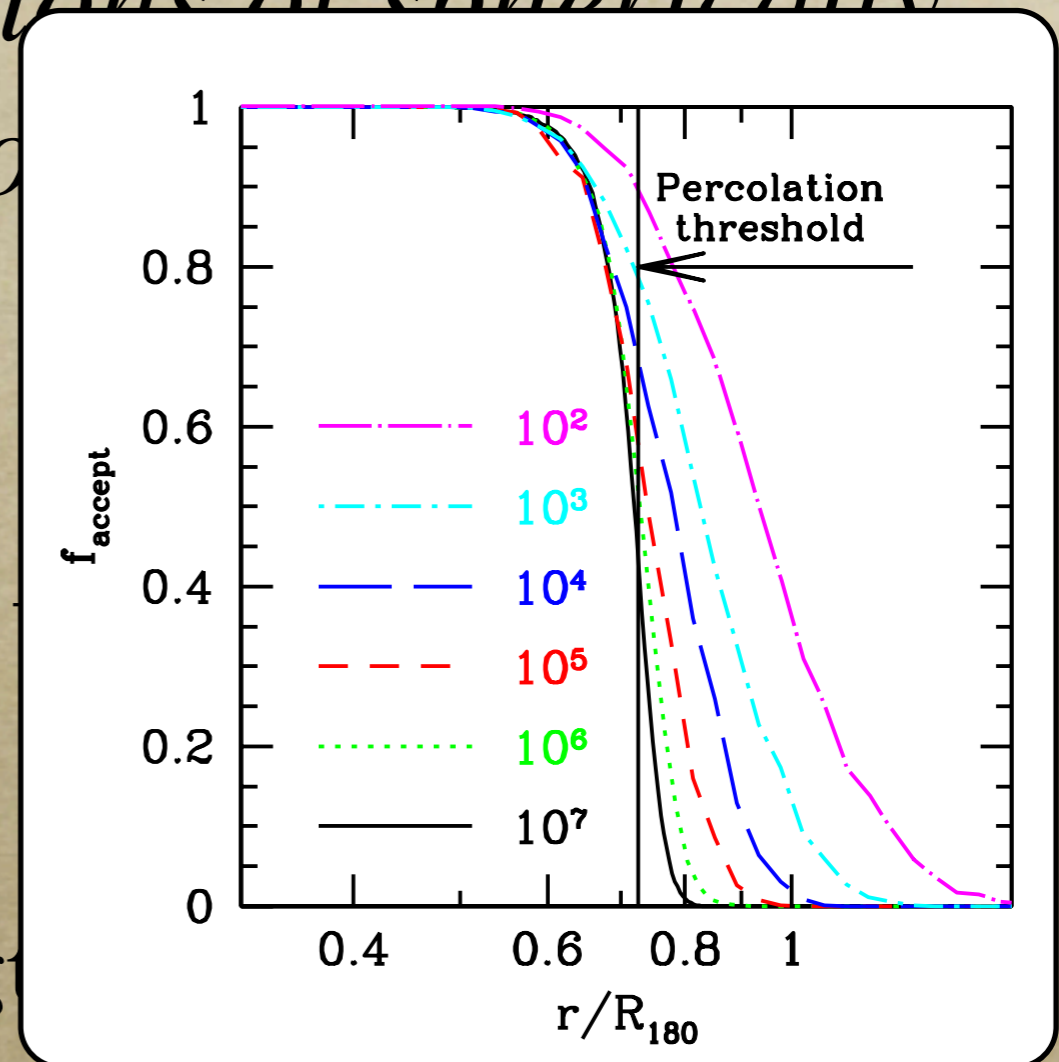
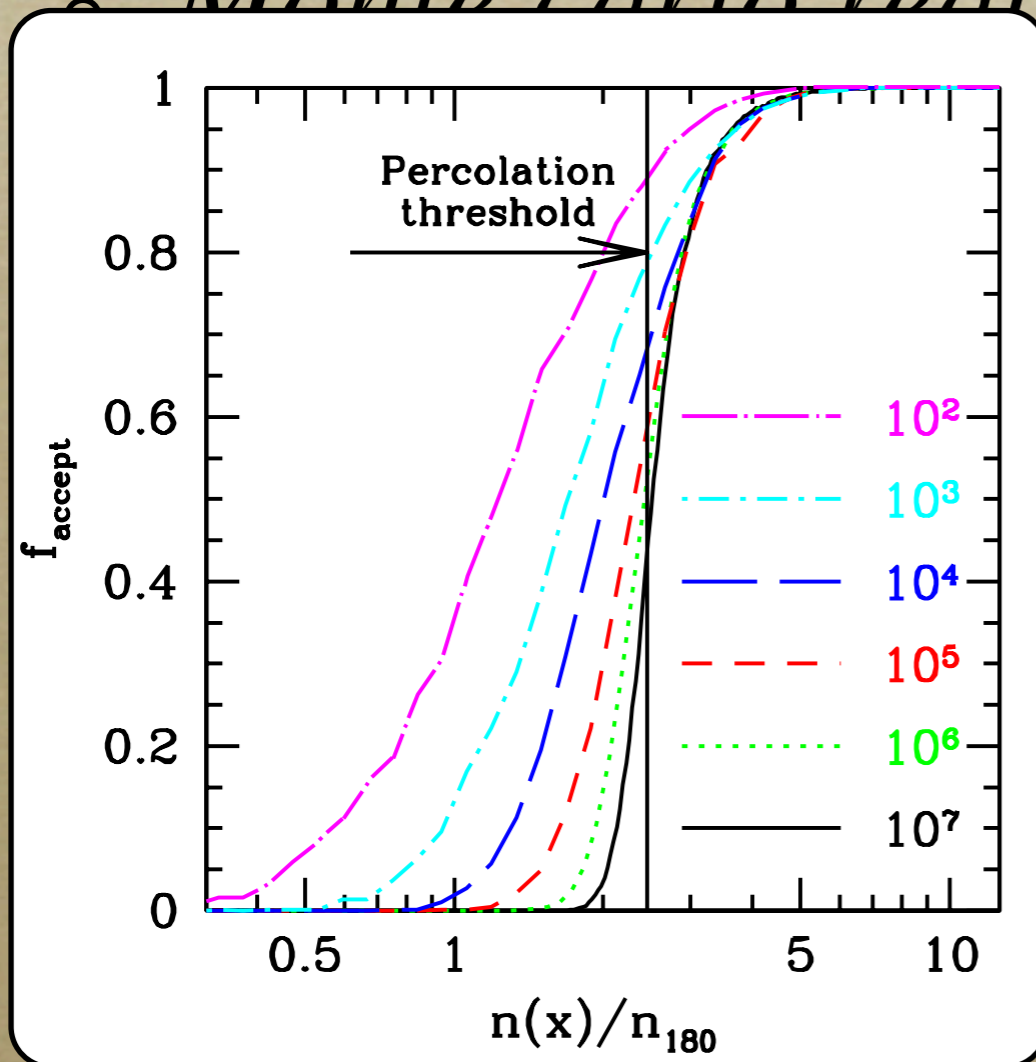
- *Monte carlo realizations of spherically symmetric NFW haloes with varying number of particles*

$$N_{180} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r_s^3 \left[\log(1 + c_{180}) - \frac{c_{180}}{1 + c_{180}} \right] = \frac{4}{3} \pi \frac{R_{180}^3}{\bar{l}} 180$$

Linking length : $0.2 \bar{l}$

Simulated FOF halos

Monte carlo realizations of spherically



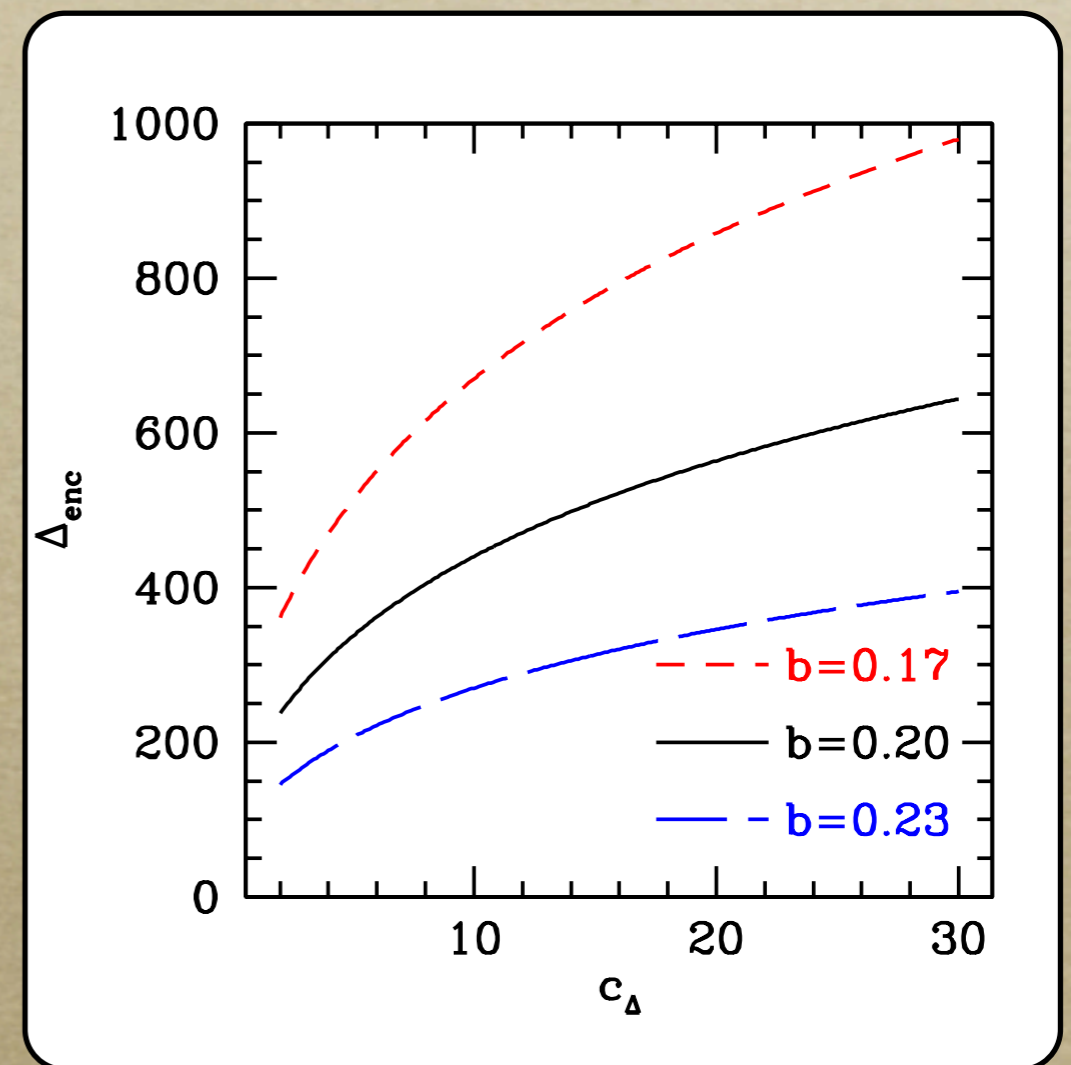
Concentration dependence of overdensity

- *Percolation predicted boundary of the FOF halo*

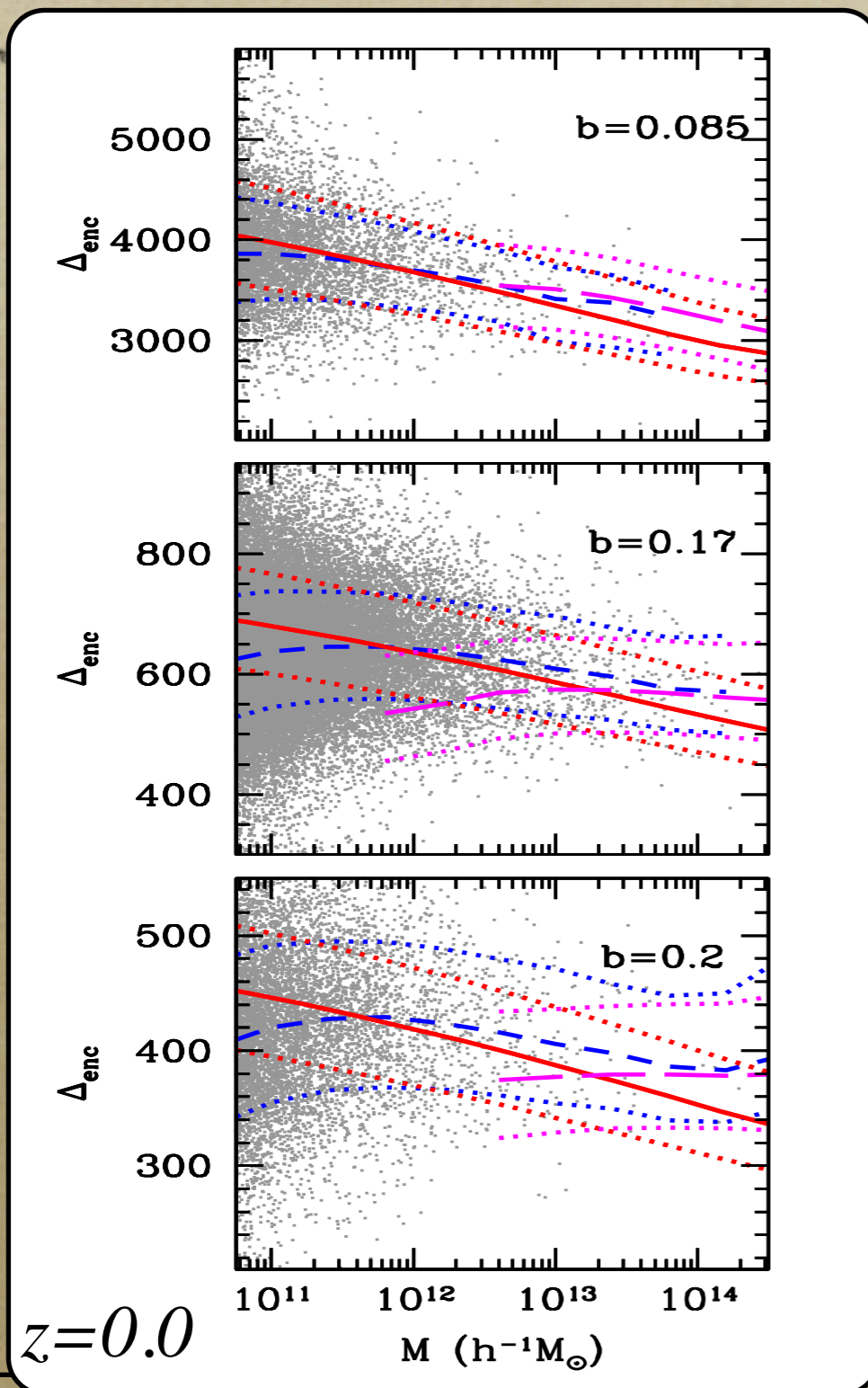
$$n(r_{\Delta}) = n_{\text{crit}} = \frac{n_c}{(b\bar{l})^3}$$

- *Overdensity:*

$$\Delta = \frac{\int_0^{r_{\Delta}} n(r) 4\pi r^2 dr}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r_{\Delta}^3} - 1$$



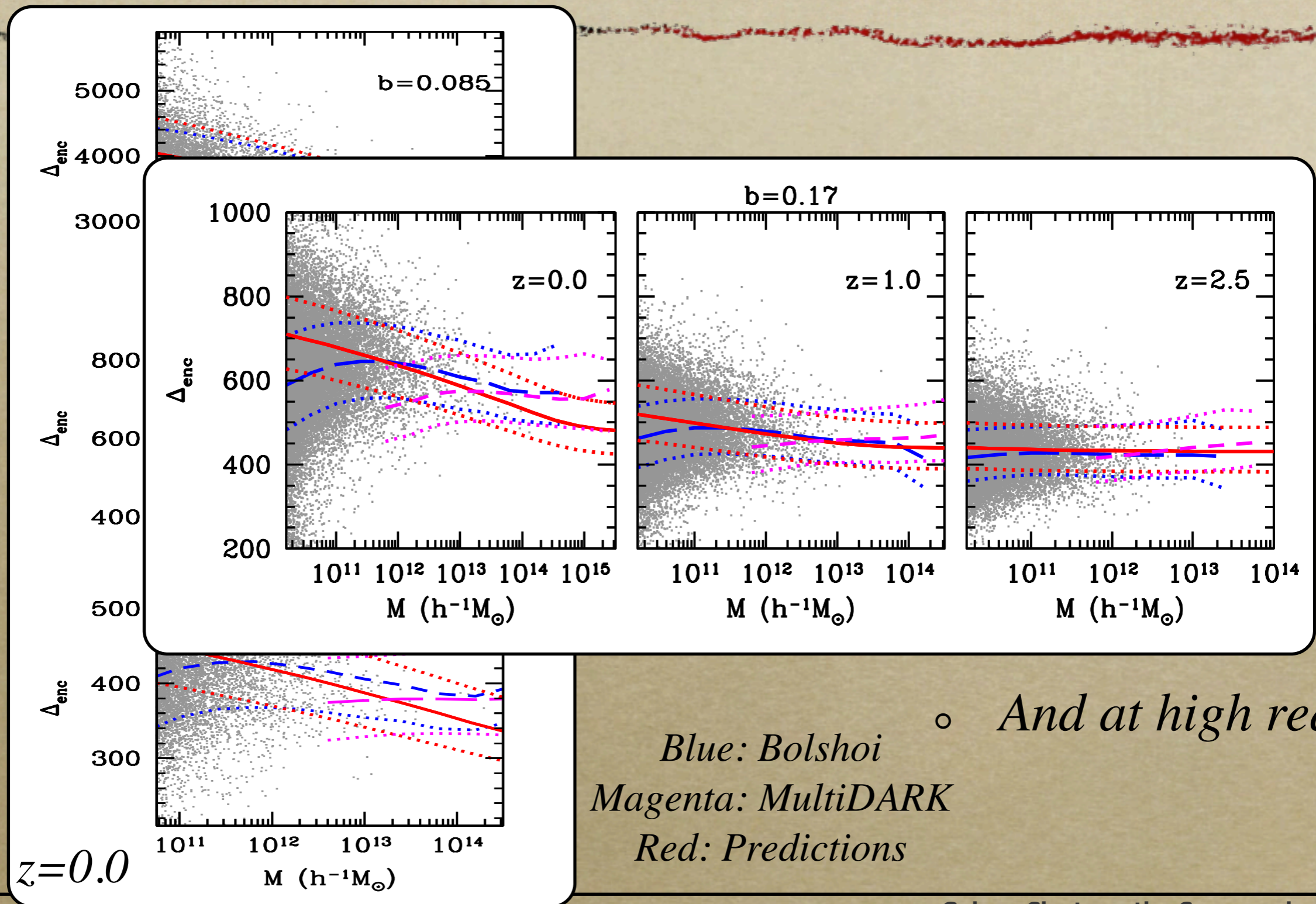
Overdensity of real FOF halos



- *Predictions work remarkably well for different linking lengths.*
- *Scatter in overdensities due to scatter in concentration.*

Blue: Bolshoi
Magenta: MultiDARK
Red: Predictions

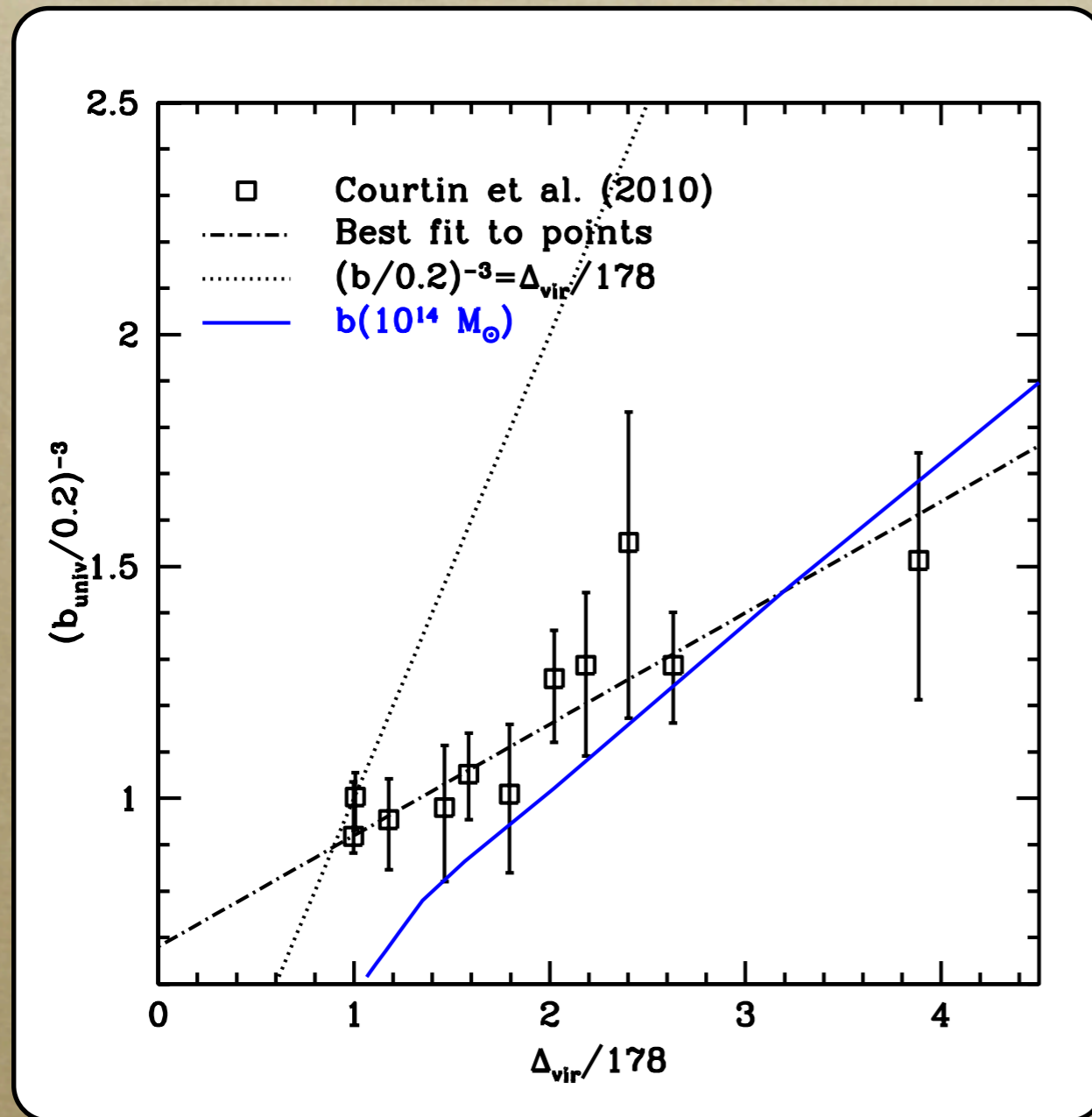
Overdensity of real FOF halos



Surhud More, KICP

Galaxy Clusters: the Crossroads of Astrophysics and Cosmology

Universality of the mass function



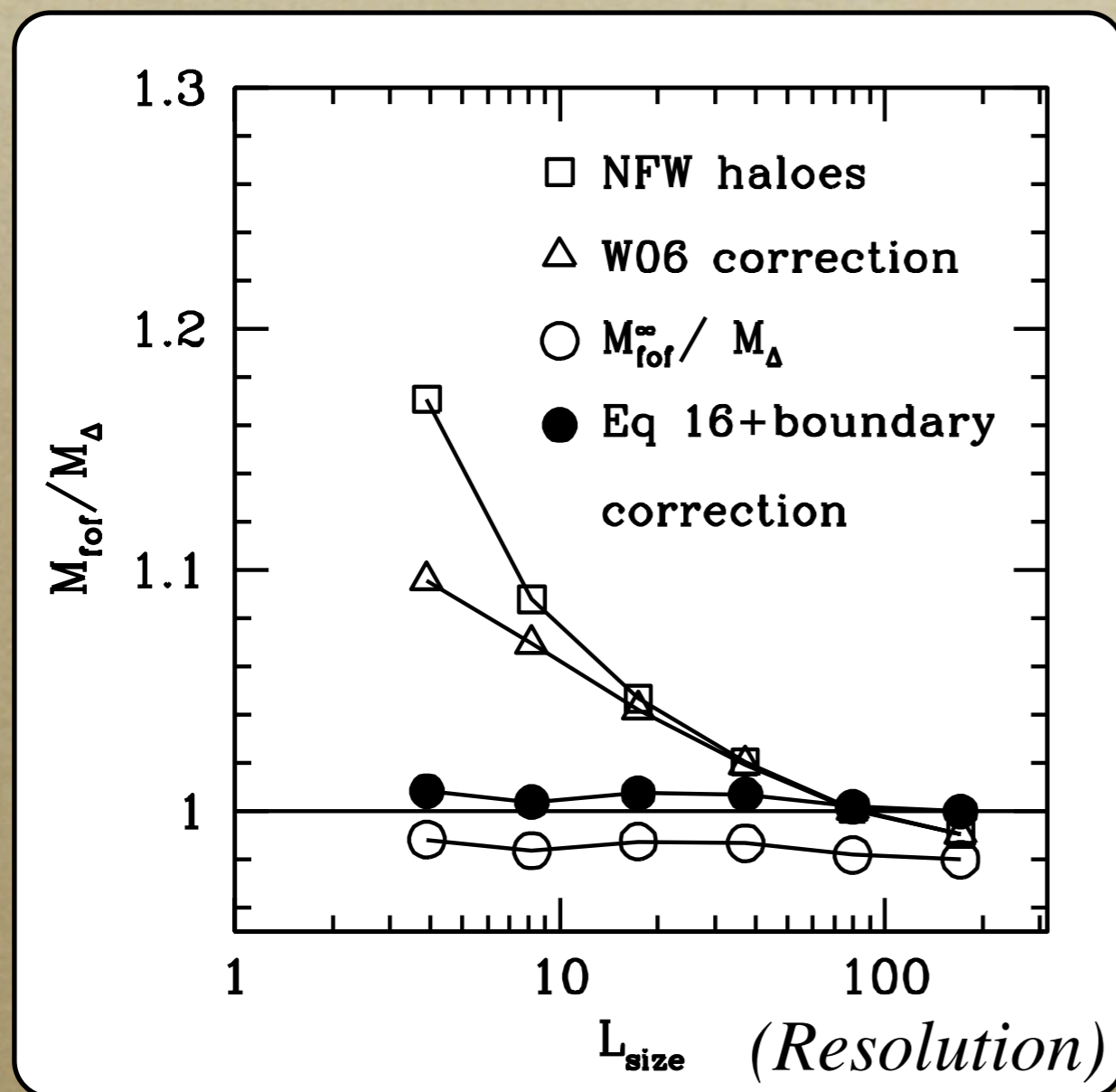
- *The FOF mass function is universal for different cosmologies at different redshifts if b is adjusted.*

Courtin et al. 2010

- *Blue line: Percolation theory prediction*

$$\left(\frac{b}{0.2}\right)^{-3} = \left(\frac{\Delta + 1}{244.86}\right) \frac{c_{\Delta}^2}{\mu(c_{\Delta})(1 + c_{\Delta})^2}$$

Resolution dependence of FOF mass



- *First observed by Warren et al. (2006) using idealized experiments of isothermal haloes*
- *Proposed a correction based upon the number of particles in the FOF halo*
- *Lukic et al. (2009) subsequently carried out tests with idealized NFW halos with varying concentration*

Percolation on finite lattices

- *Threshold for percolation changes on finite size lattices*

$$\tilde{p}_c - p_c \propto L_{\text{size}}^{-1/\nu}$$

$$L_{\text{size}} = \frac{2R_{\Delta}}{b\bar{l}}$$

- *Mass selected by FOF changes*

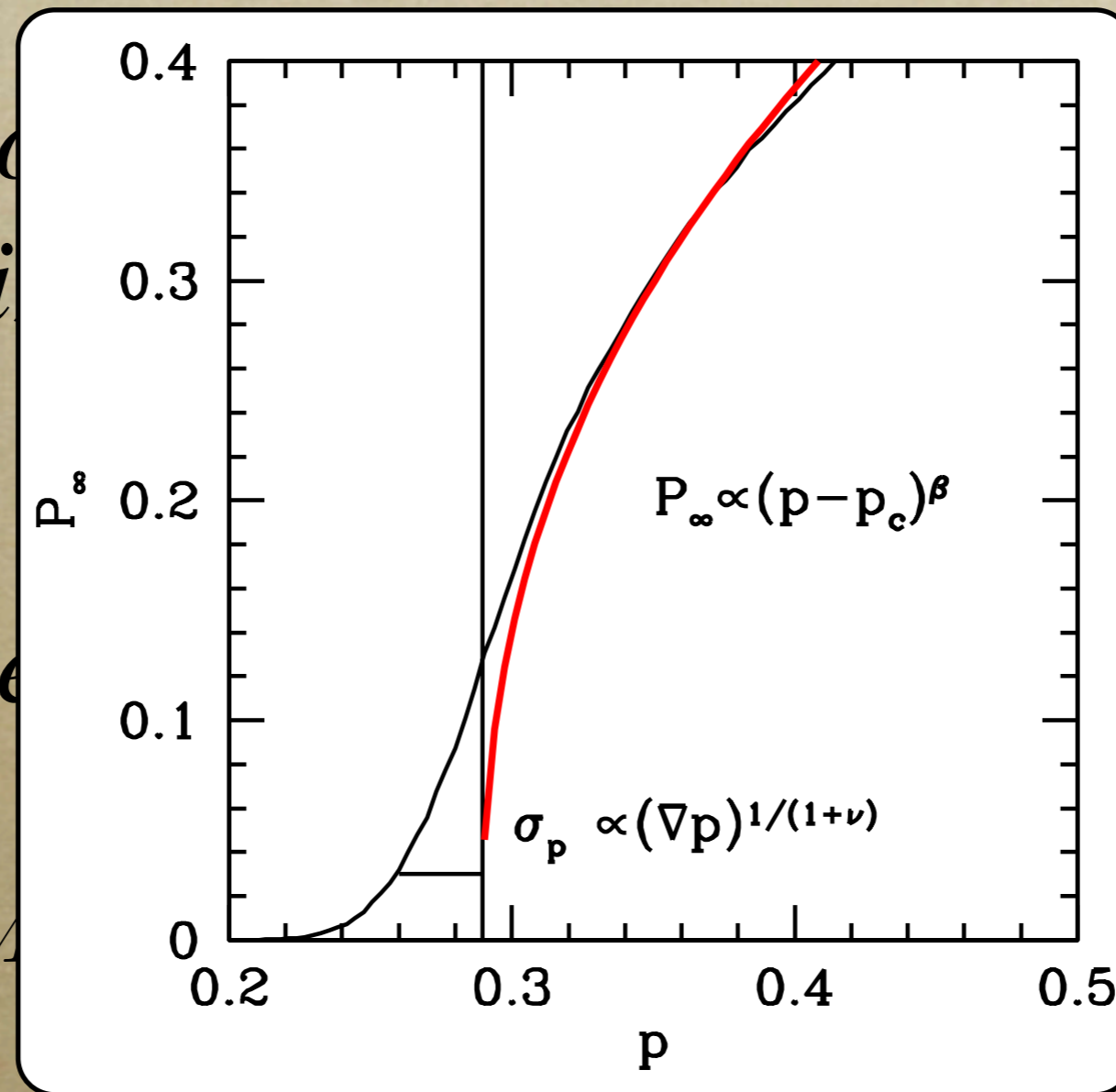
$$\Delta M \propto \frac{\partial M}{\partial p} (\tilde{p}_c - p_c) \propto \left| \frac{\partial M}{\partial p} \right| L_{\text{size}}^{-1/\nu}$$

Percolation on finite lattices

○ *Threshold*
finite size

○ *Mass se*

ΔM



ges on

$$L_{\text{size}} = \frac{2R_\Delta}{b\bar{l}}$$

$1/\nu$

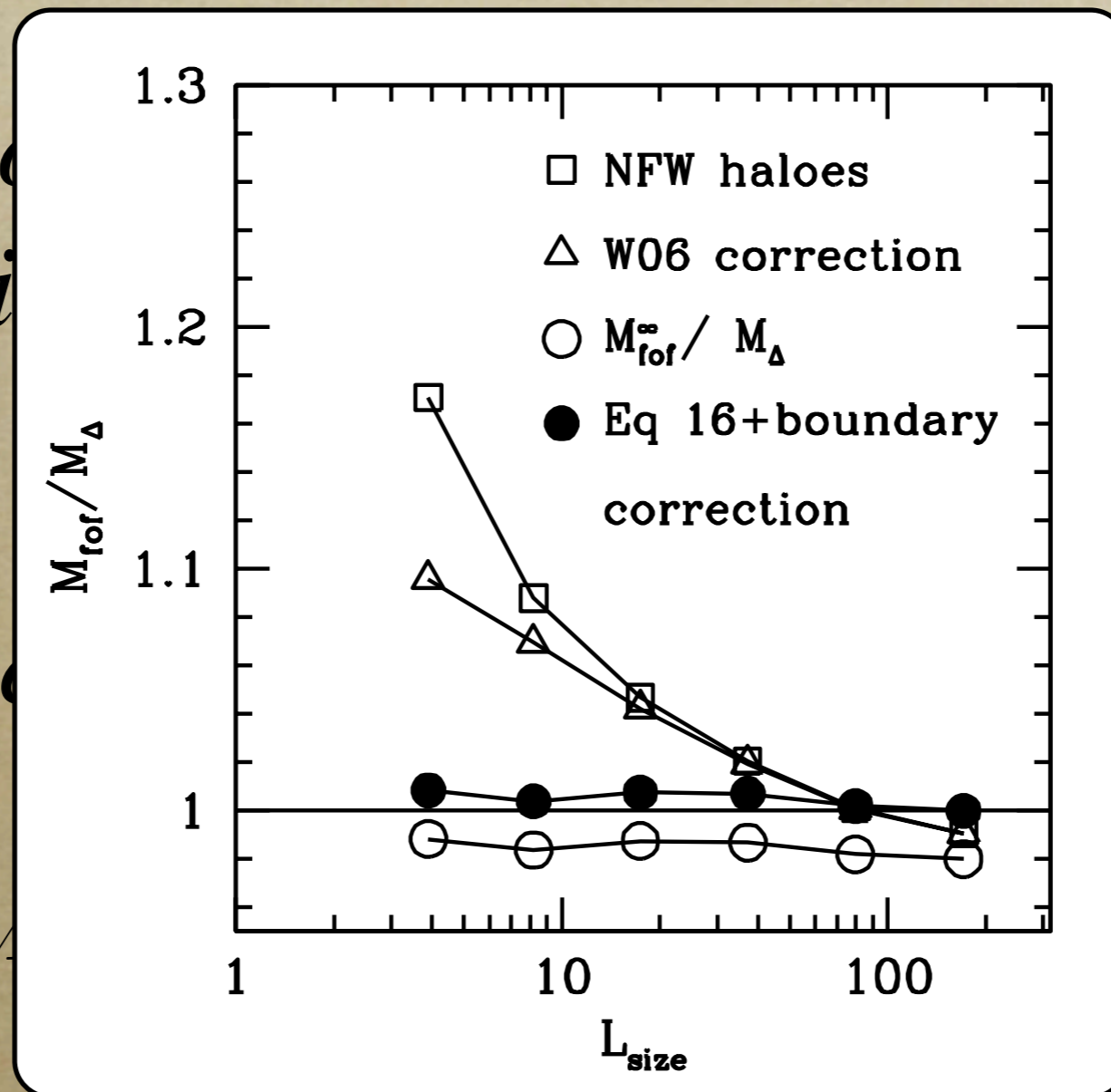
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Percolation on finite lattices

○ *Threshold*
finite size

○ *Mass size*

ΔM



ages on

$$L_{\text{size}} = \frac{2R_{\Delta}}{b\bar{l}}$$

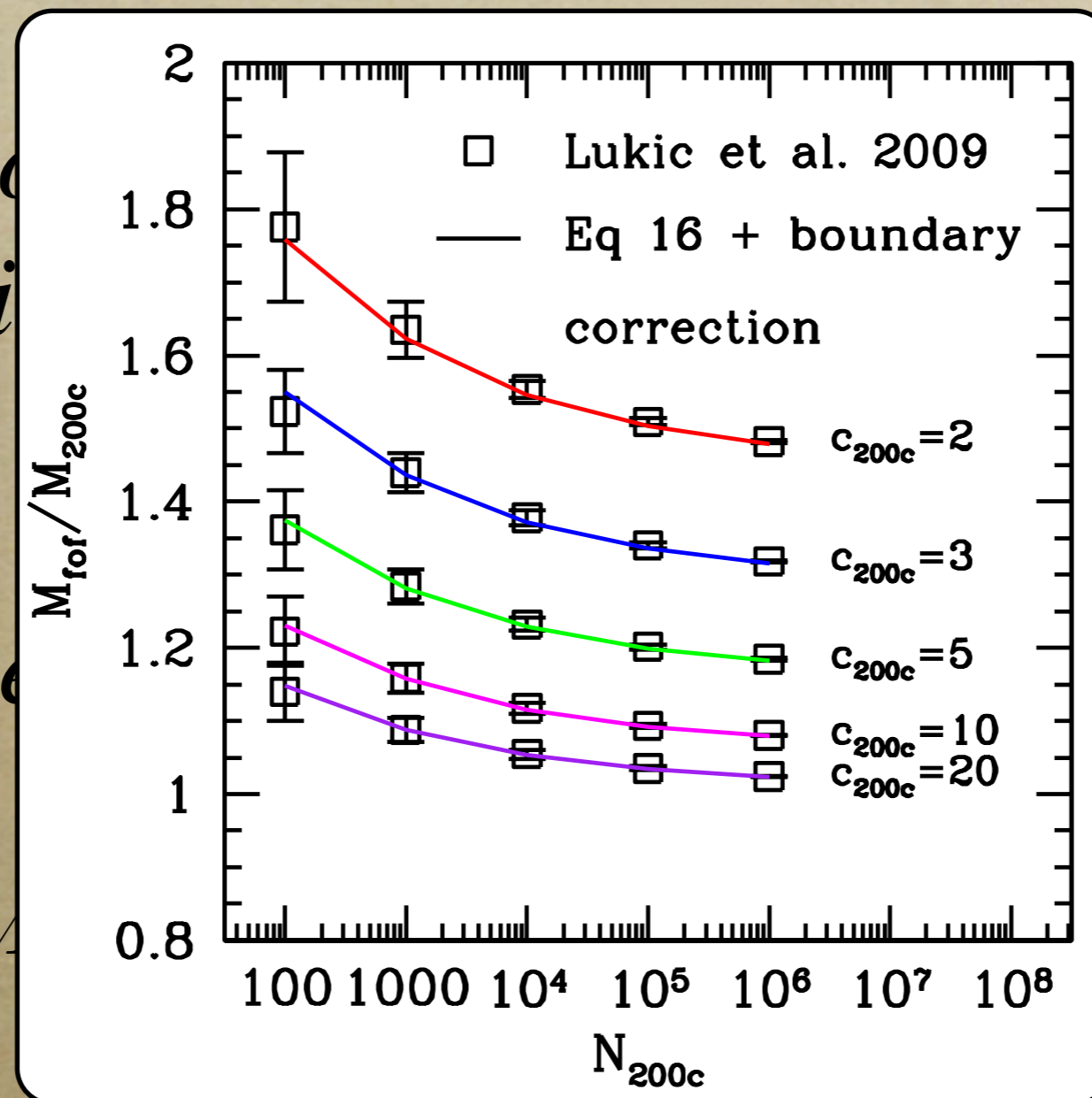
$1/\nu$
ze

Percolation on finite lattices

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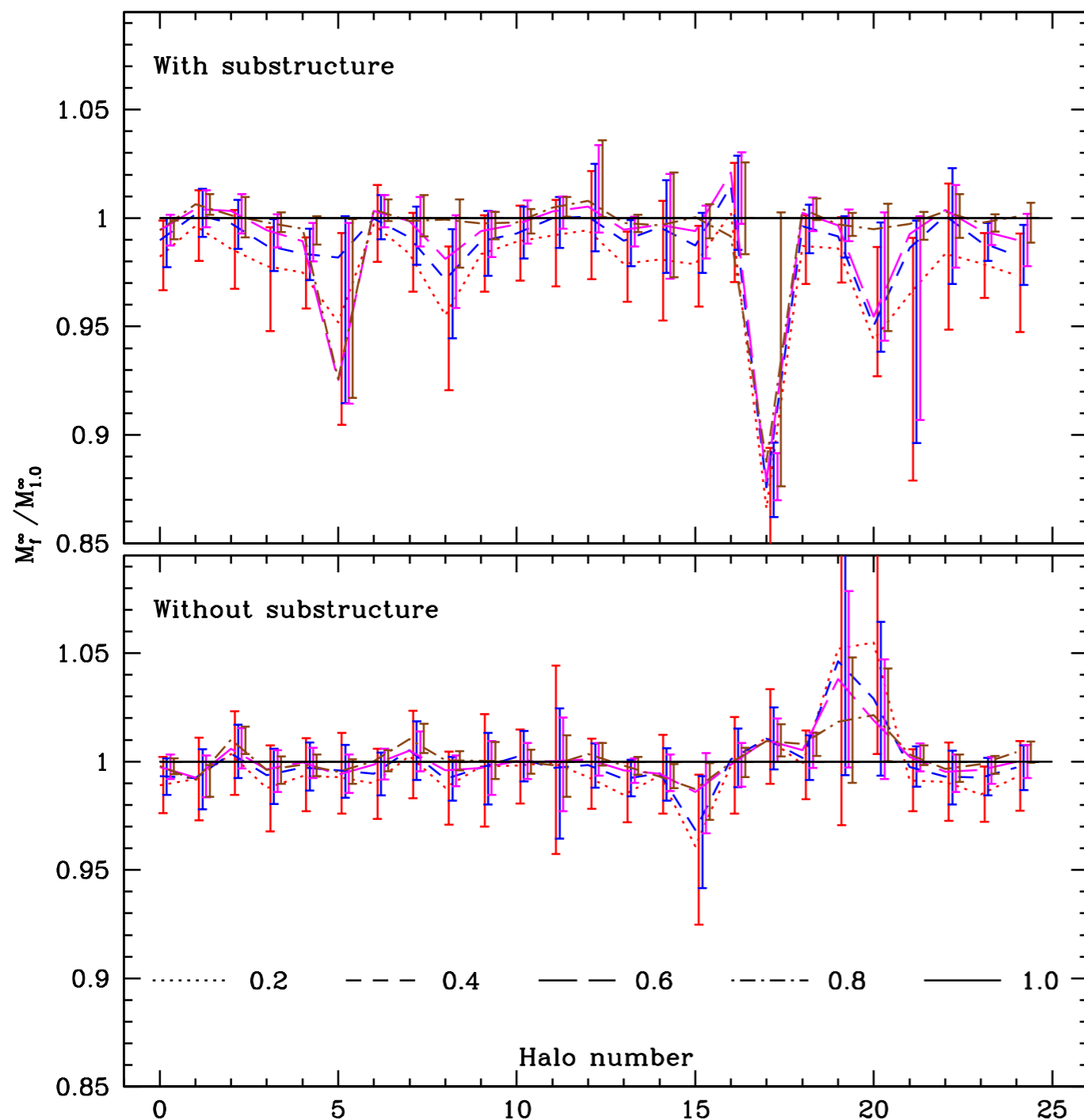


ages on

$$L_{\text{size}} = \frac{2R_{\Delta}}{b\bar{l}}$$

L/ν
ze

What about real FOF halos?



- *25 most massive haloes from Bolshoi simulation.*
- *Run FOF on a fraction of particles.*
- *Correct the halo mass using the percolation theory prescription.*

Triaxiality not a big issue, but substructure is a huge problem!!!

Take home message_(s)

- *The properties of FOF halos can be well understood in terms of continuum percolation theory.*
 - *Overdensity of FOF halos : NOT equal to 180, but is dependent on linking length and concentration.*
 - *Resolution dependence of the FOF halo mass, **difficult to correct because of substructure.***
 - *Universality of the FOF halo mass function is perhaps a coincidence.*