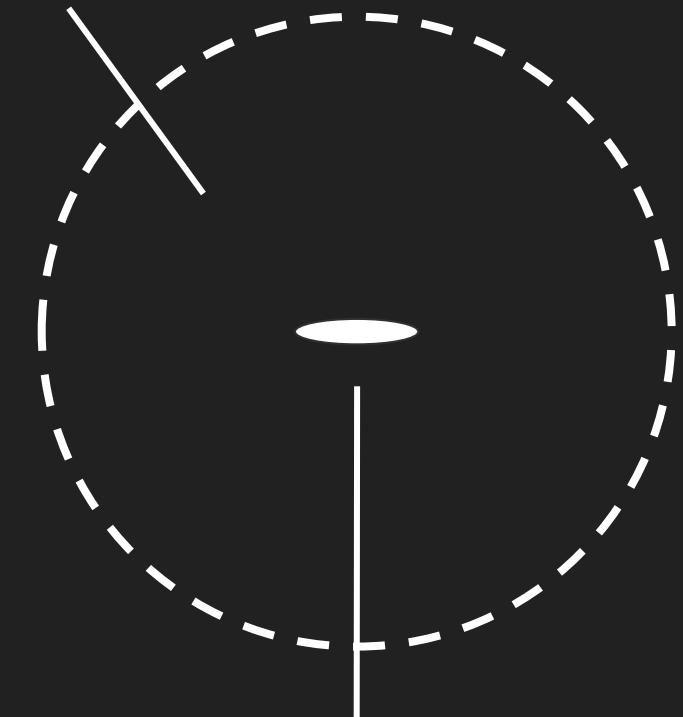
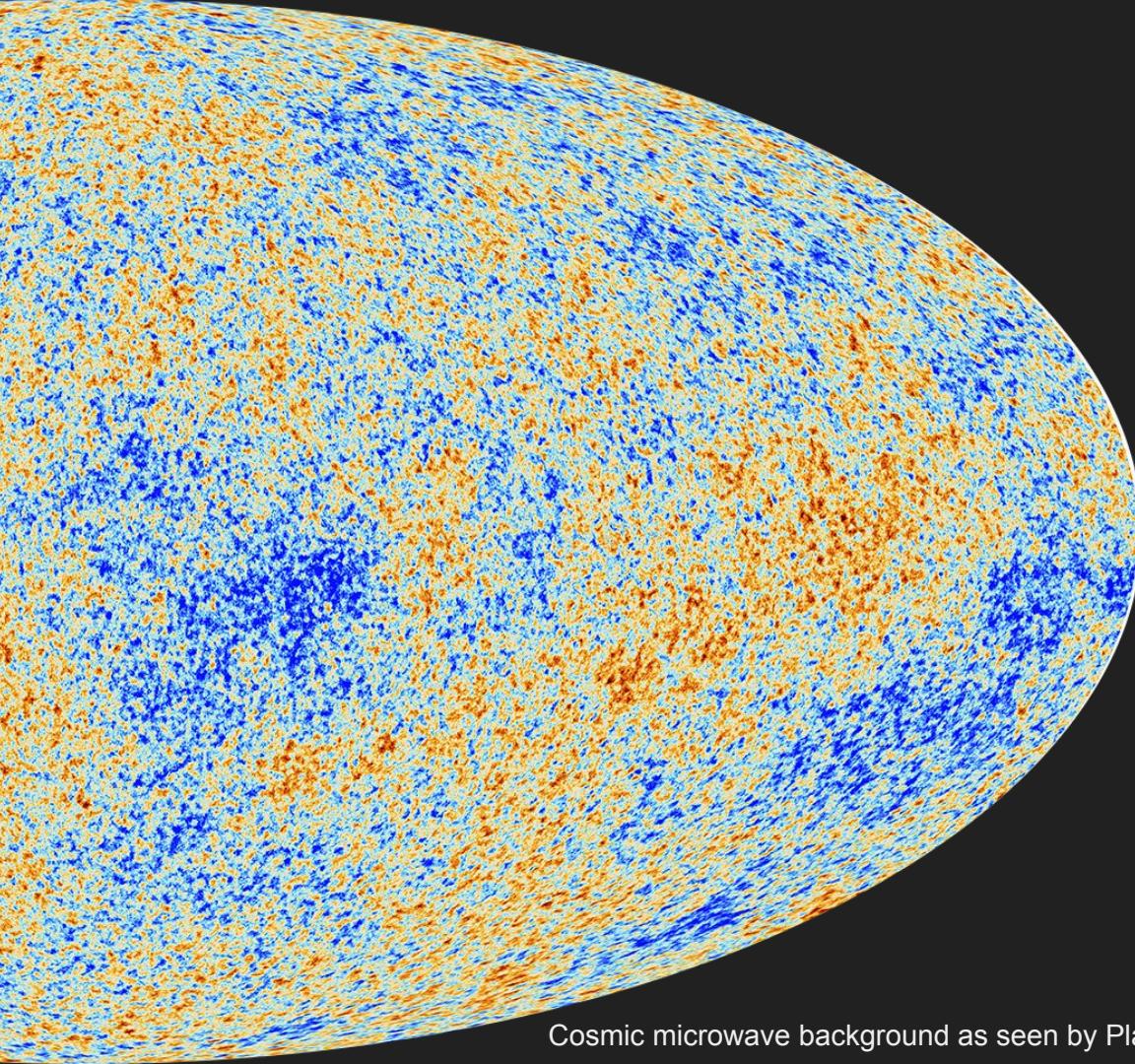


# GALAXIES AND THEIR DARK MATTER HALOES AT Z~3

DM HALO

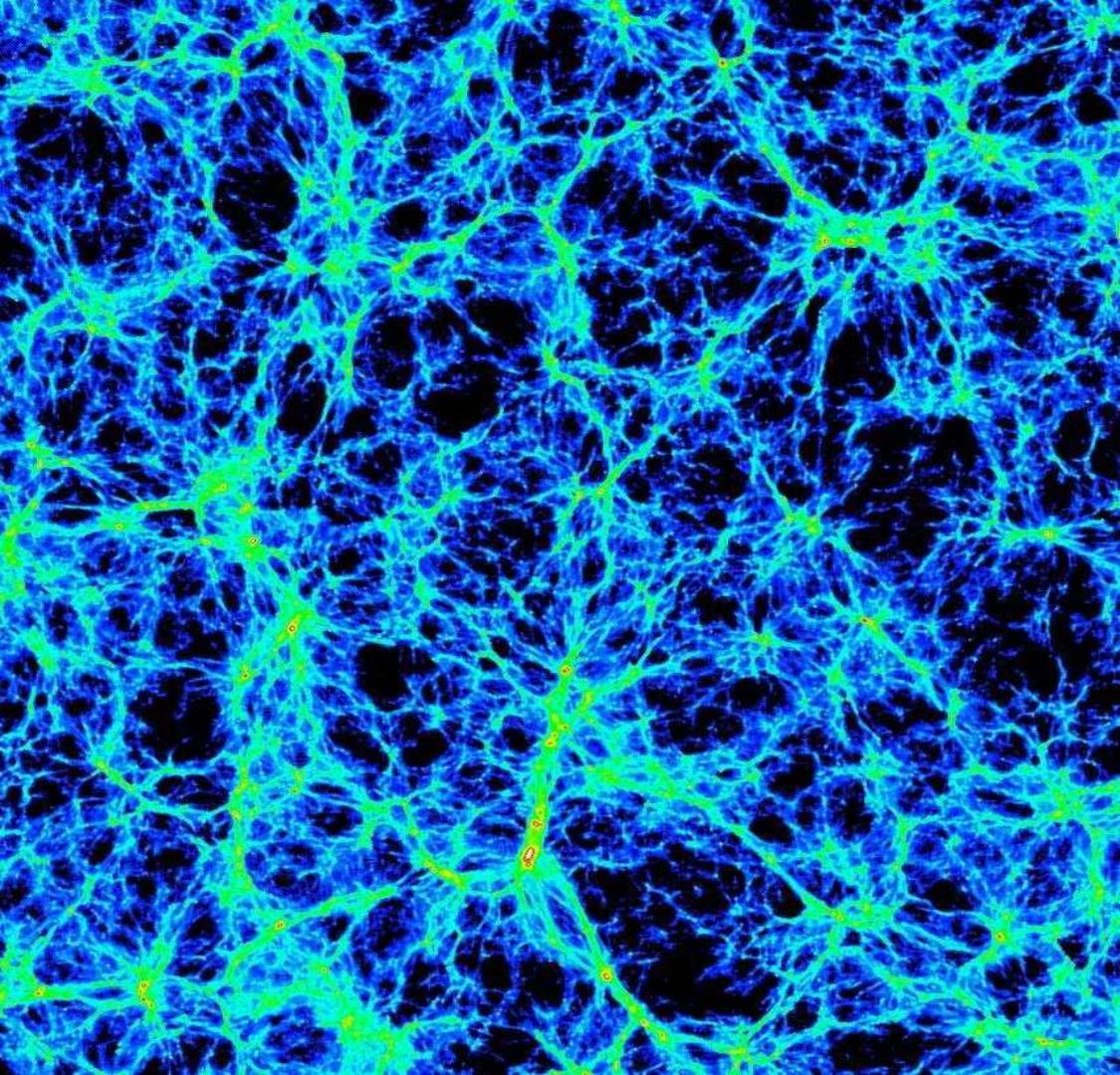


GALAXY



Cosmic microwave background as seen by Planck

LOOK IT'S  
ALMOST  
**UNIFORM!**



AND NOW  
LOOK  
AT THESE  
**STRUCTURES!**



THE UNIVERSE  
IS MOSTLY

**INVISIBLE**

5%  
VISIBLE  
MATTER



27%  
DARK  
MATTER

68%  
DARK  
ENERGY

THE UNIVERSE  
IS MOSTLY

**INVISIBLE**

5%  
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27%  
DARK  
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ENERGY



BIAS

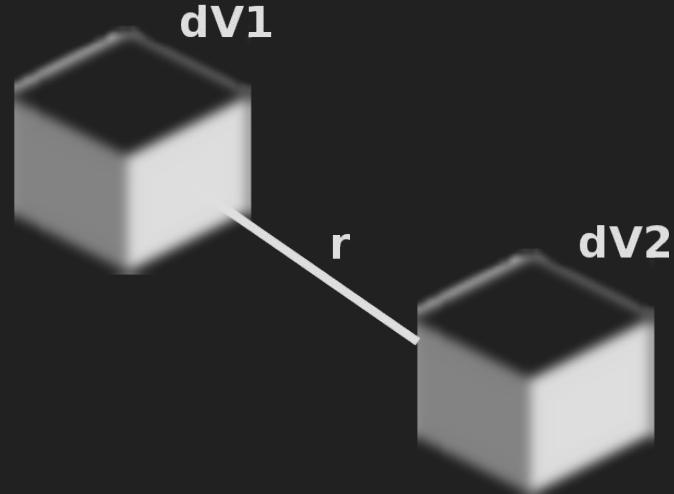
UNDERSTAND THE  
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN  
**GALAXIES** AND THE  
UNDERLYING **DARK MATTER**

AT HIGH REDSHIFT!

AT HIGH REDSHIFT!  
 $(z \sim 3)$

# GALAXY CORRELATION FUNCTION

Excess number of pairs  
separated by  $r$  over the random  
distribution



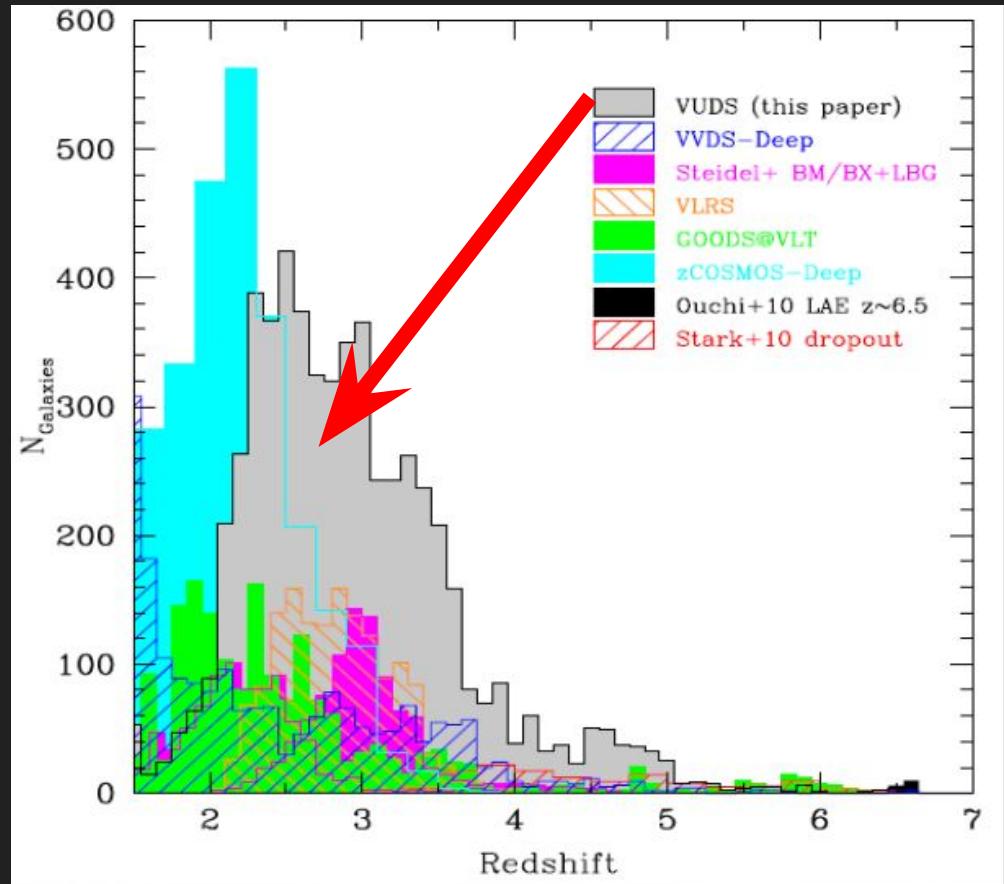
**BUT IT HAS REQUIREMENTS**

GALAXY SAMPLE  
**VIMOS ULTRA DEEP**  
SURVEY (VUDS)

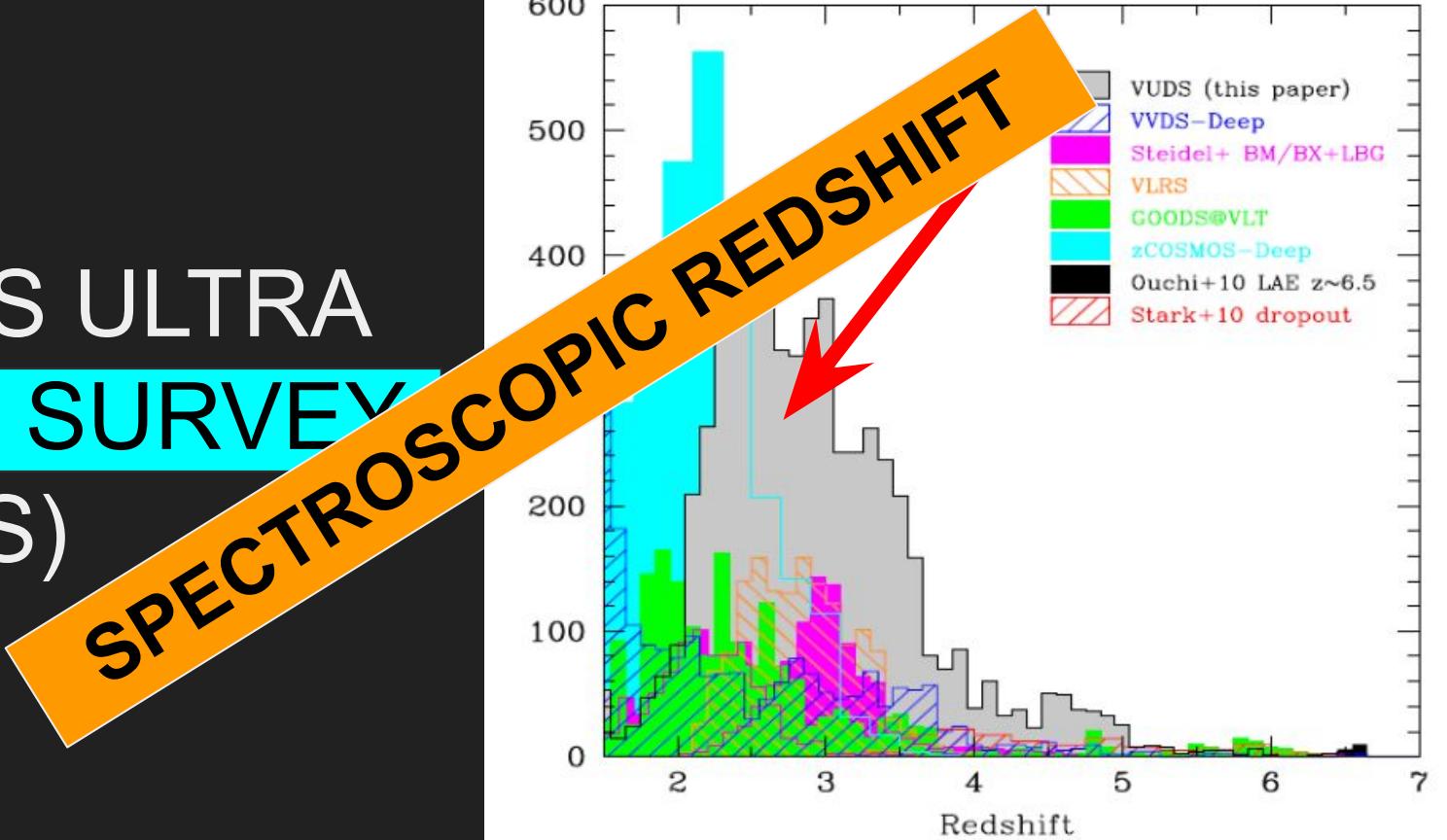
# VIMOS ULTRA DEEP SURVEY (VUDS)



# VIMOS ULTRA DEEP SURVEY (VUDS)



# VIMOS ULTRA DEEP SURVEY (VUDS)

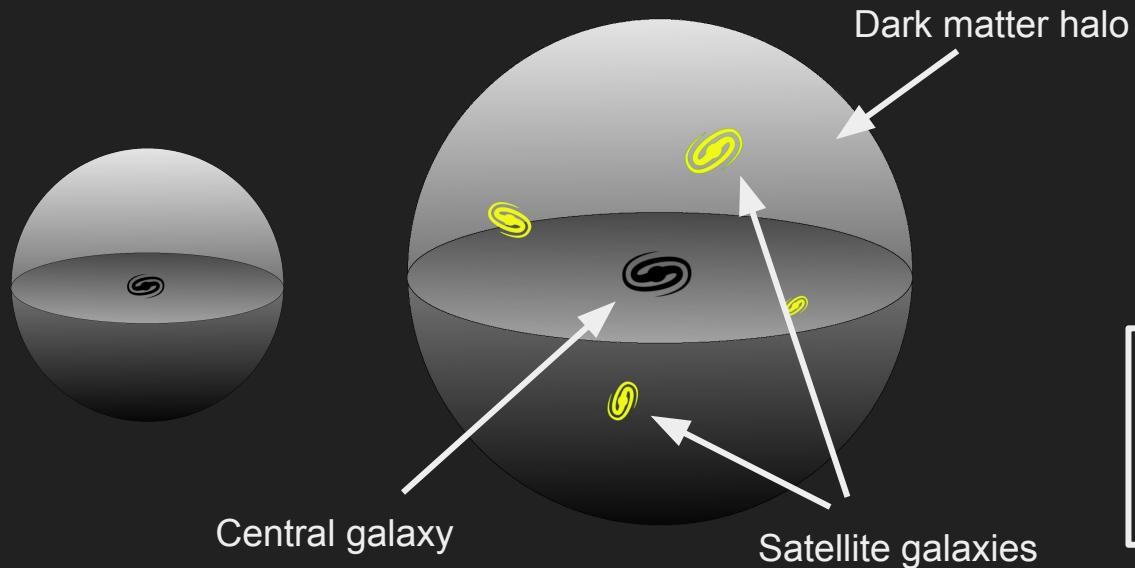


# HALO OCCUPATION **DISTRIBUTION** MODELLING (HOD)

# THE HOD FRAMEWORK

Assumptions:

1. Galaxies reside in dark matter halos.
2. Number of galaxies inside the halo is the function of the mass of the halo.



Two-point real-space correlation function

HOD

Halo mass free parameters  
 $M_{\min}$  and  $M_1$

Halo mass  
 $M_h$

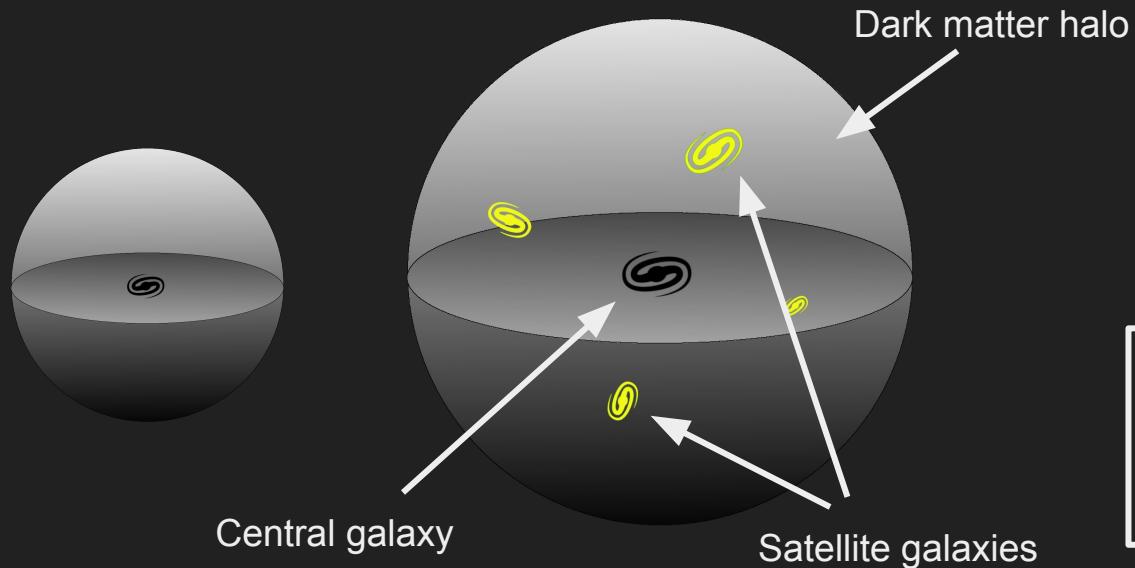
Galaxy bias  
 $b_g$

Satellite fraction  
 $f_s$

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Two-point real-space correlation function

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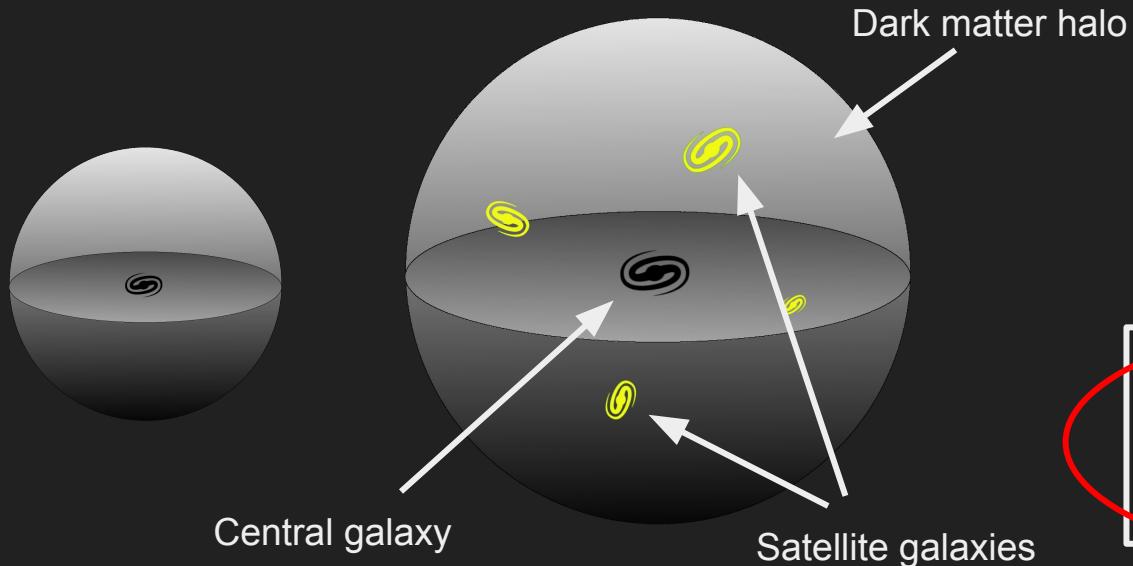
Galaxy bias  
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Two-point real-space correlation function

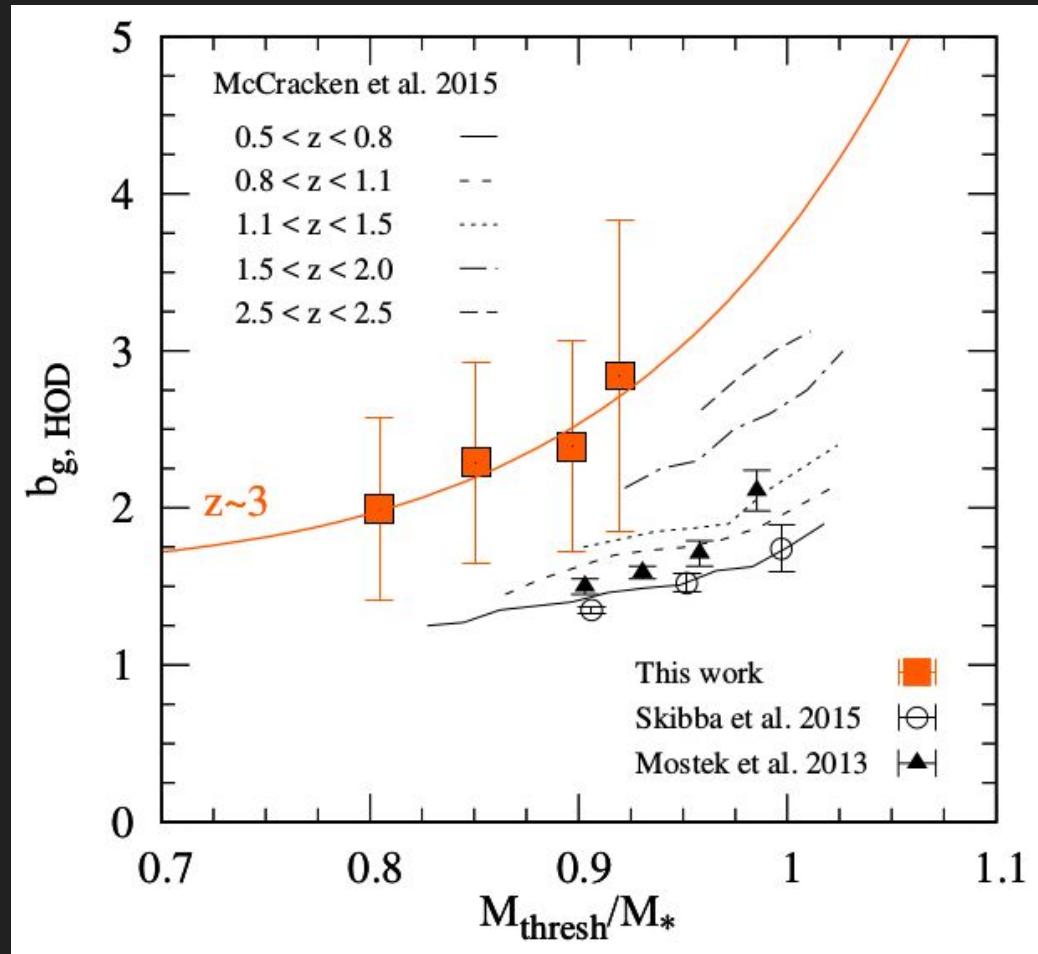
HOD

Halo mass free parameters  
 $M_{\min}$  and  $M_1$

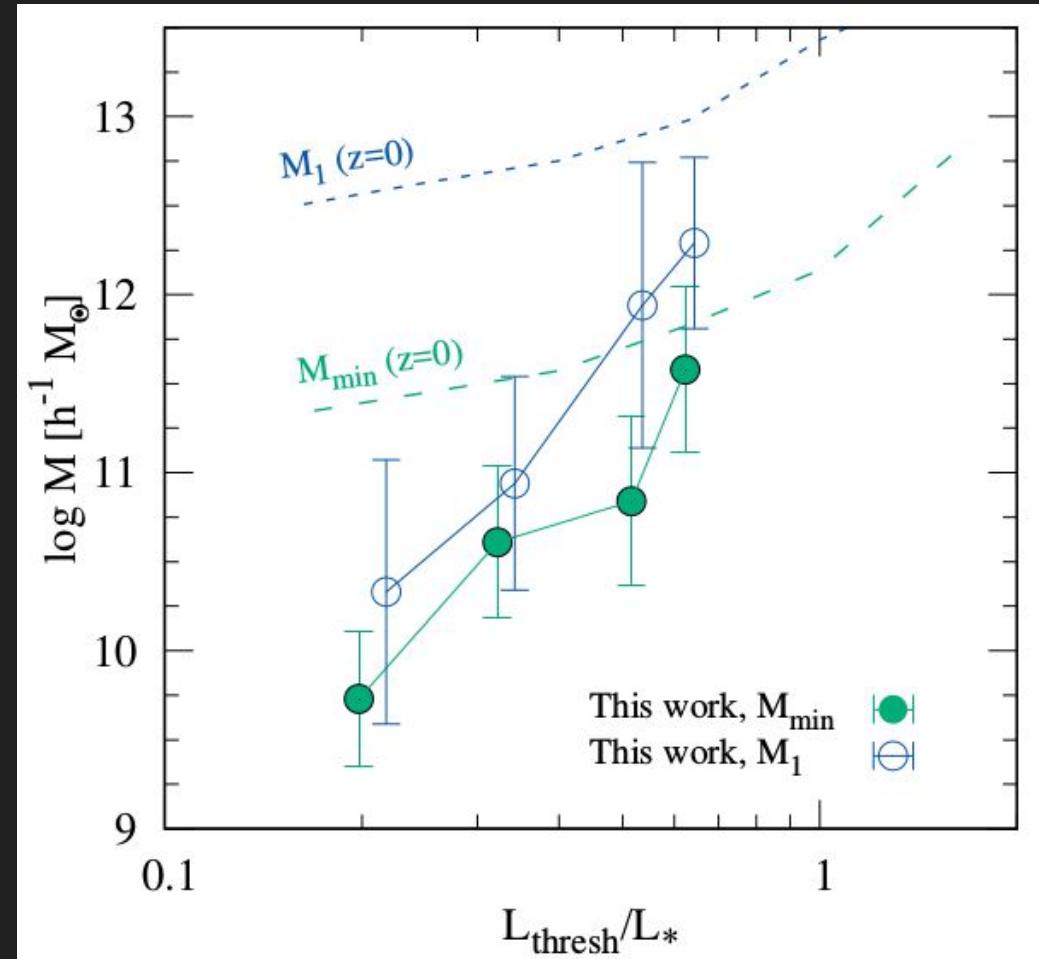


# LARGE SCALE GALAXY BIAS

Redshift AND  
luminosity and  
stellar mass  
dependence

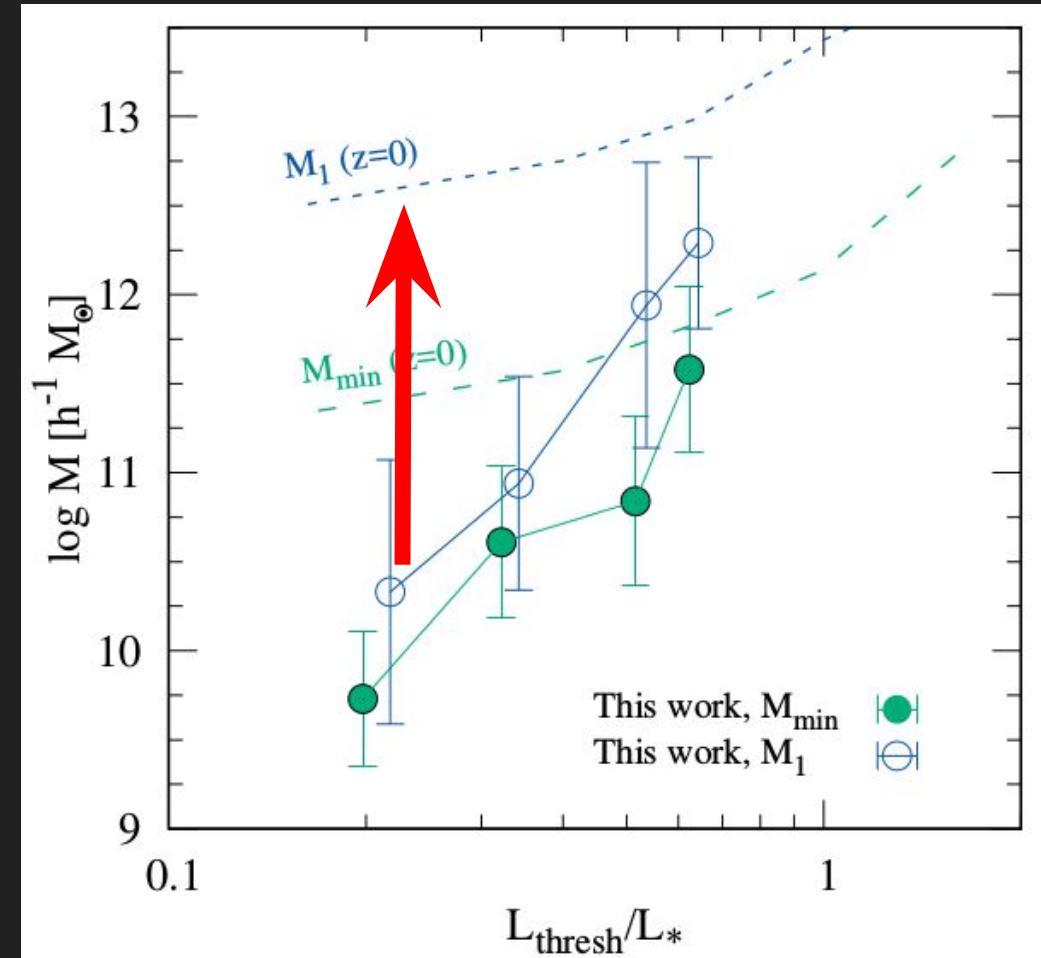


# DARK MATTER HALO MASSES



# DARK MATTER HALO MASSES

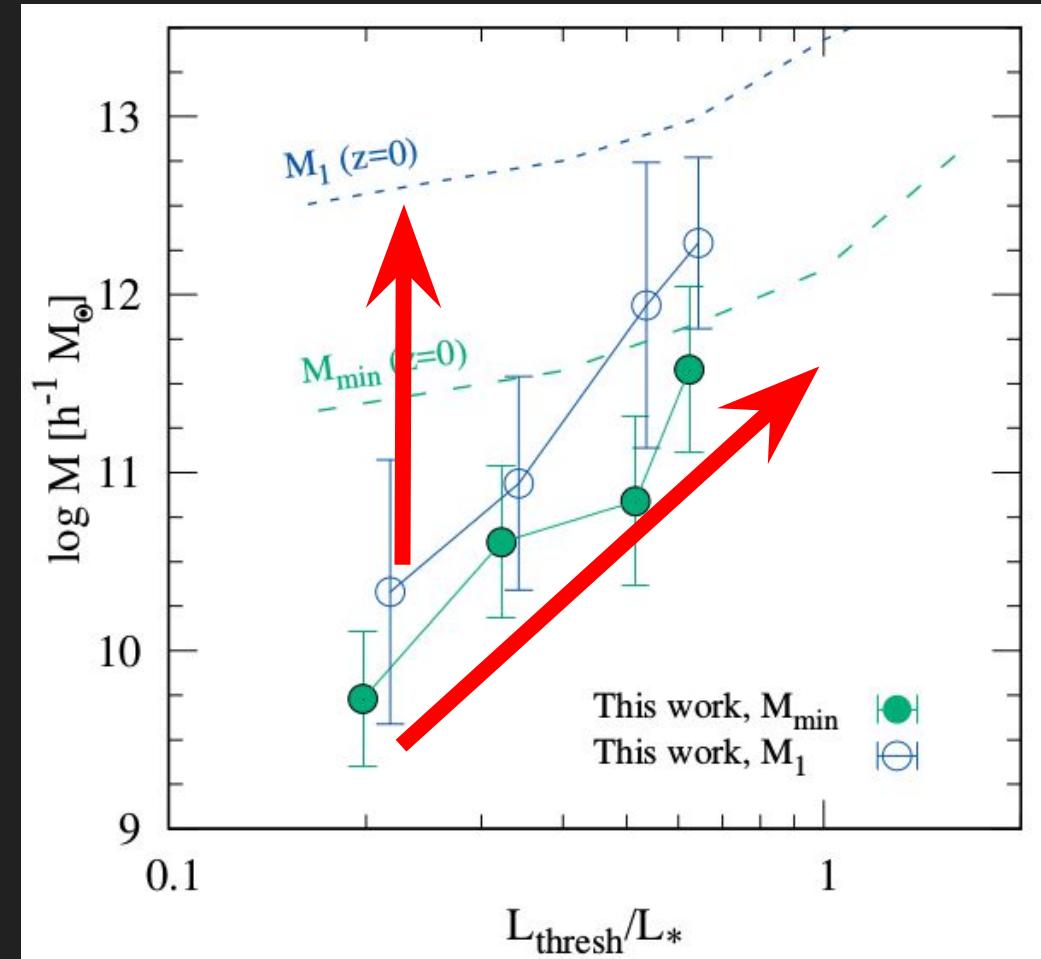
Build up of dark matter haloes masses with cosmic time



# DARK MATTER HALO MASSES

Build up of dark matter haloes masses with cosmic time

Growth with rising luminosity and stellar mass of galaxy population

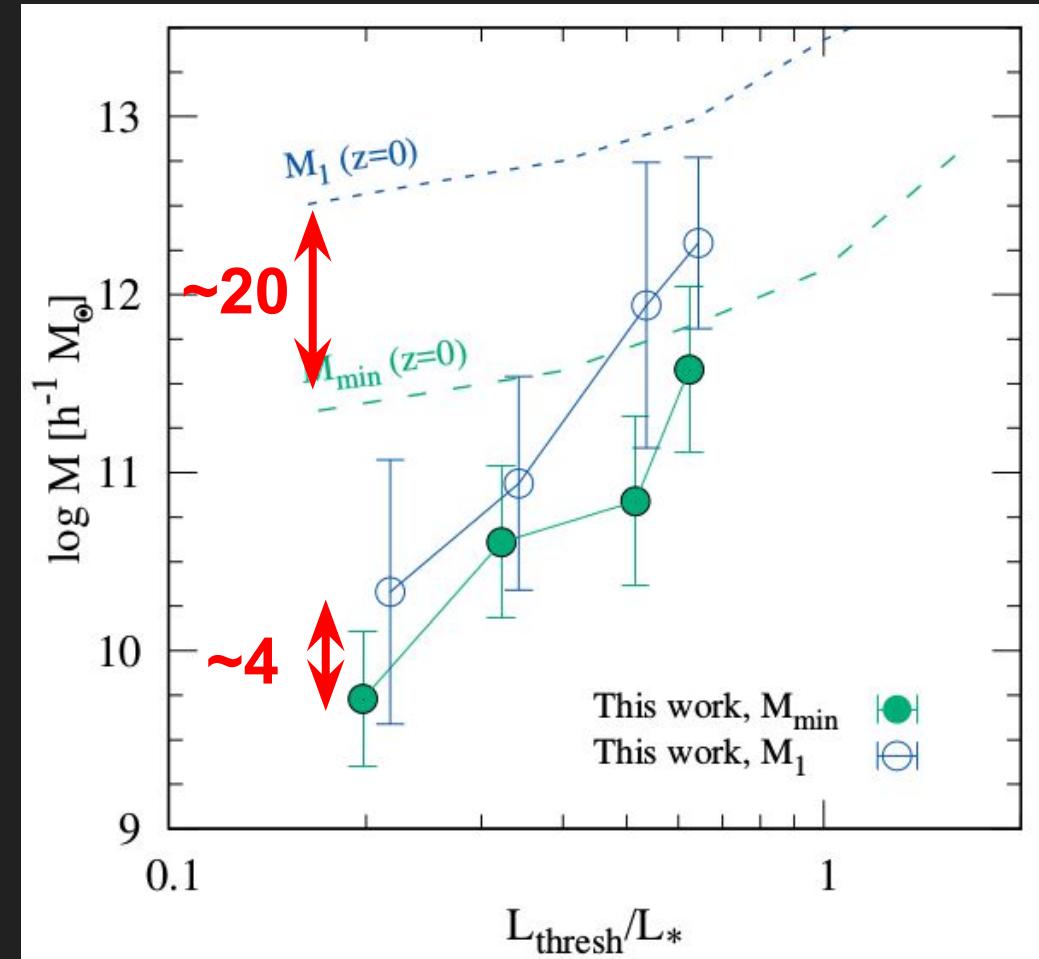


# DARK MATTER HALO MASSES

Build up of dark matter haloes masses with cosmic time

Growth with rising luminosity and stellar mass of galaxy population

$M_1/M_{\min}$  ratio



# WHAT DOES **SMALL** $M_1/M_{\min}$ RATIO MEAN?

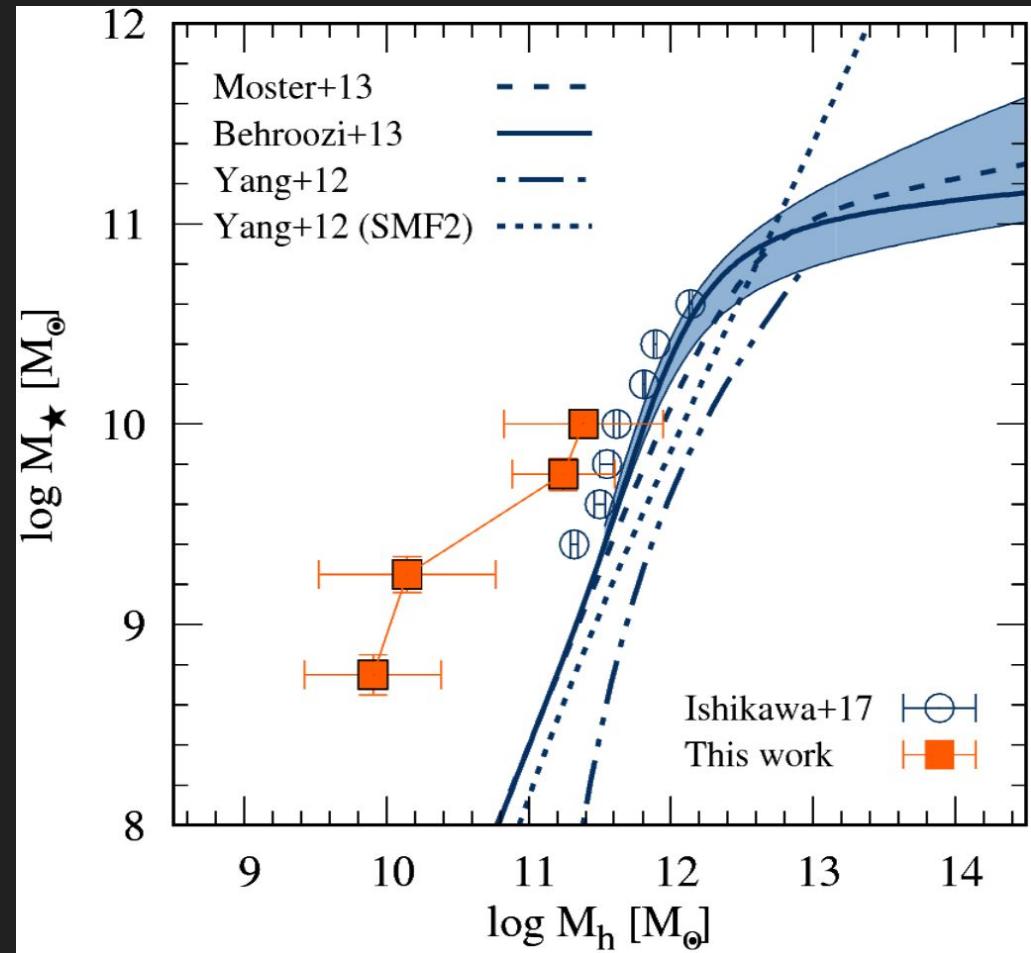
Halo mergers create satellites, galaxy mergers destroy them

Small  $M_1/M_{\min}$  ratio ~4, DM haloes full of recently accreted satellites

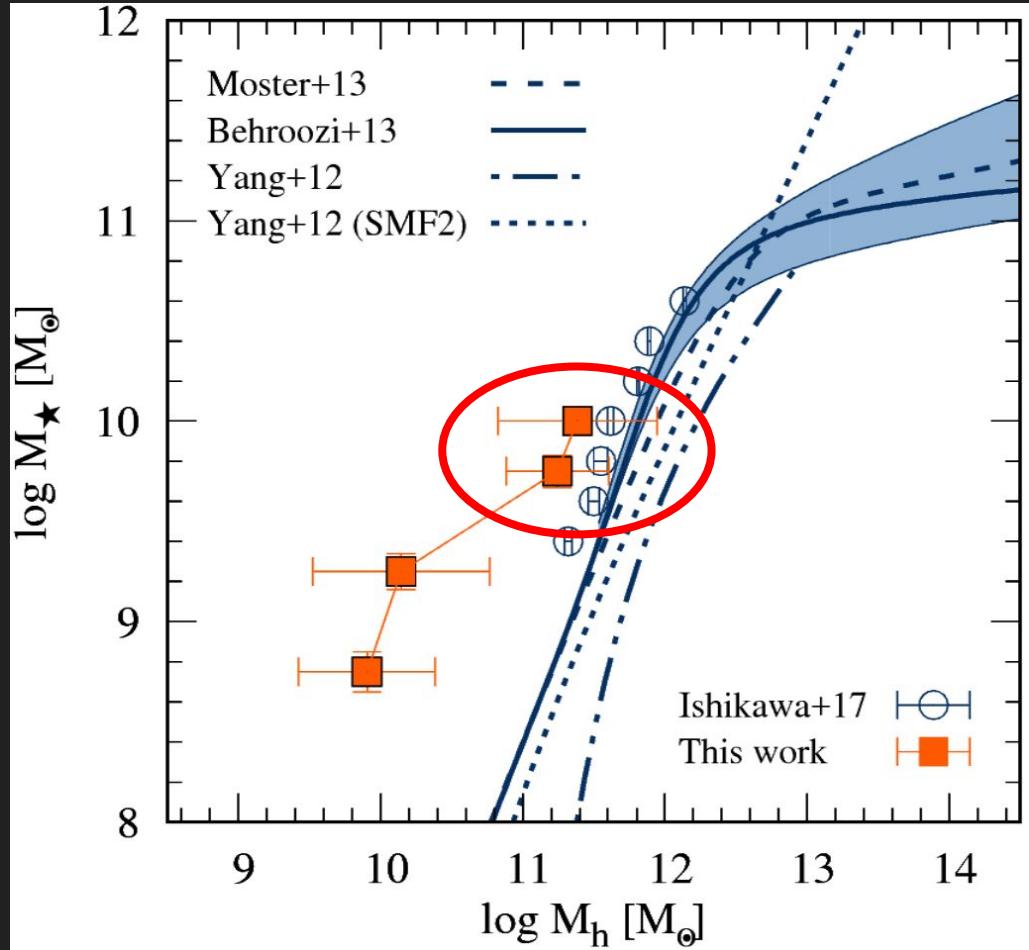
High halo merger rate and small galaxy merger rate

High  $M_1/M_{\min} \sim 20$  at  $z \sim 0$   
Meaning that galaxy merger rate increases and halo merger decrease after  $z \sim 2$

# STELLAR TO HALO MASS RATIO

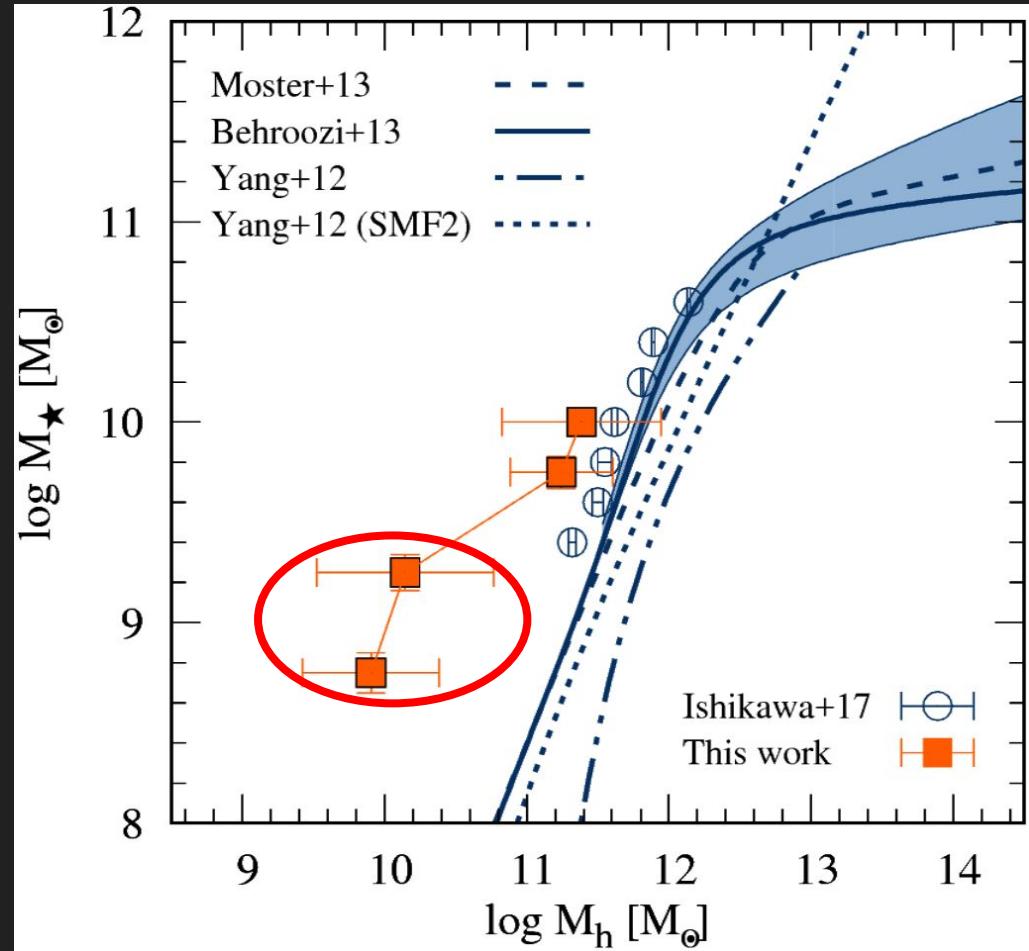


# STELLAR TO HALO MASS RATIO



# STELLAR TO HALO MASS RATIO

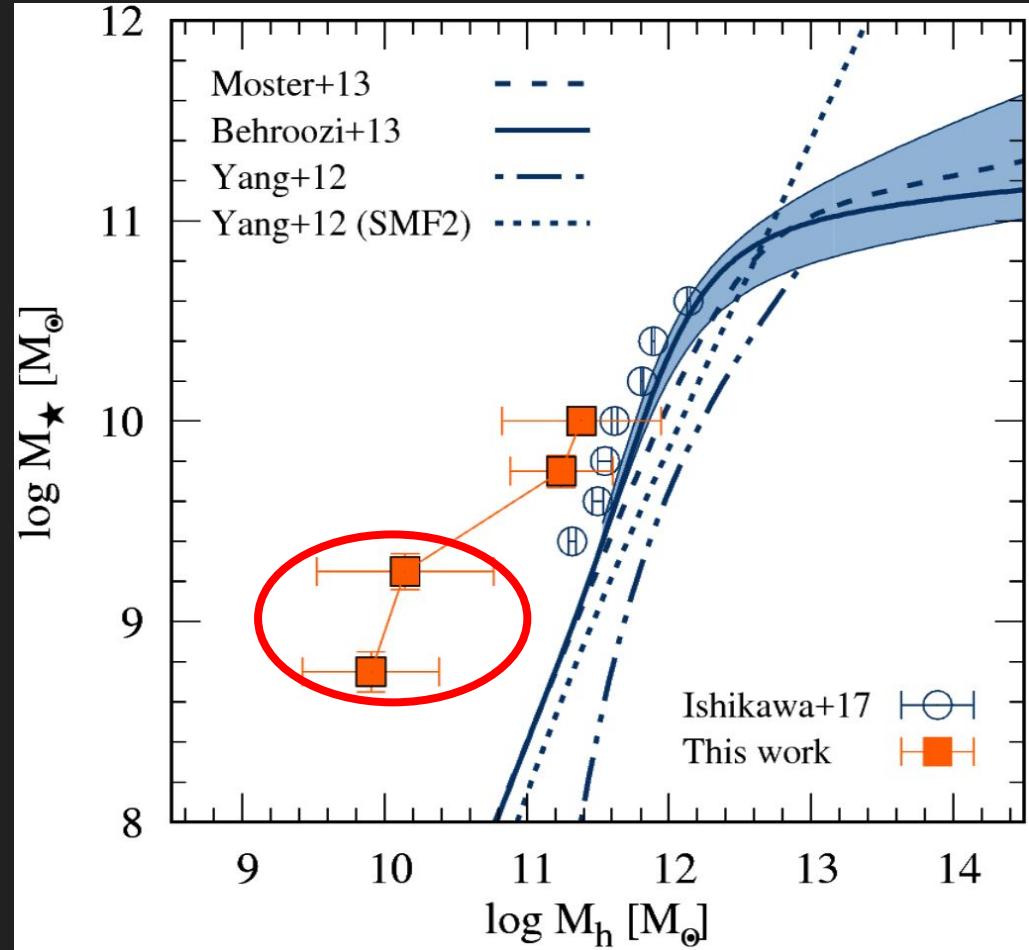
Dark matter halos less massive than expected



# STELLAR TO HALO MASS RATIO

Dark matter halos less massive than expected

Feedback?  
Dark (empty) halos?



# THANK YOU!

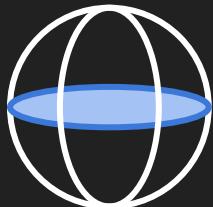
**Special thanks to:**

Olivier Le Fevre (LAM)  
Agnieszka Pollo (NCBJ)  
and the VUDS team

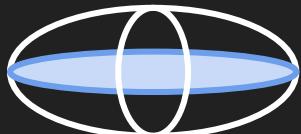
Interested? There is more! Check out  
**Durkalec et al. 2015, A&A, 583A, 128D**  
**Durkalec et al. 2018, A&A, 612A, 42D**



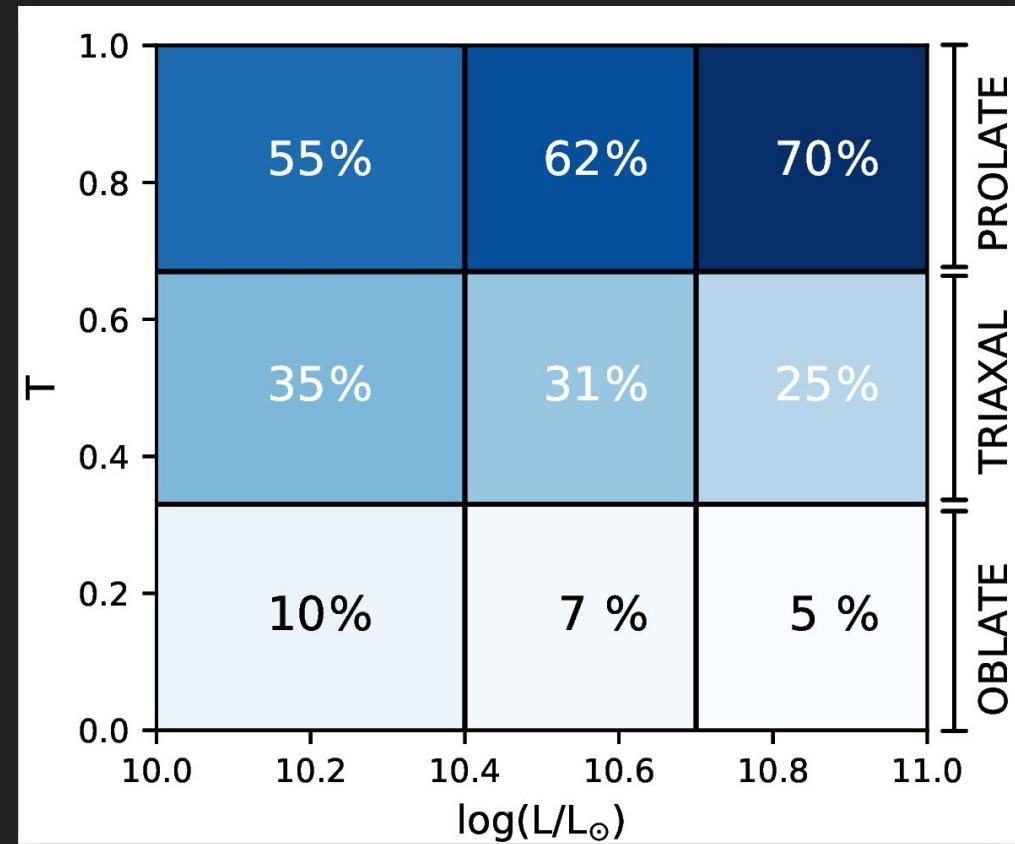
PROLATE



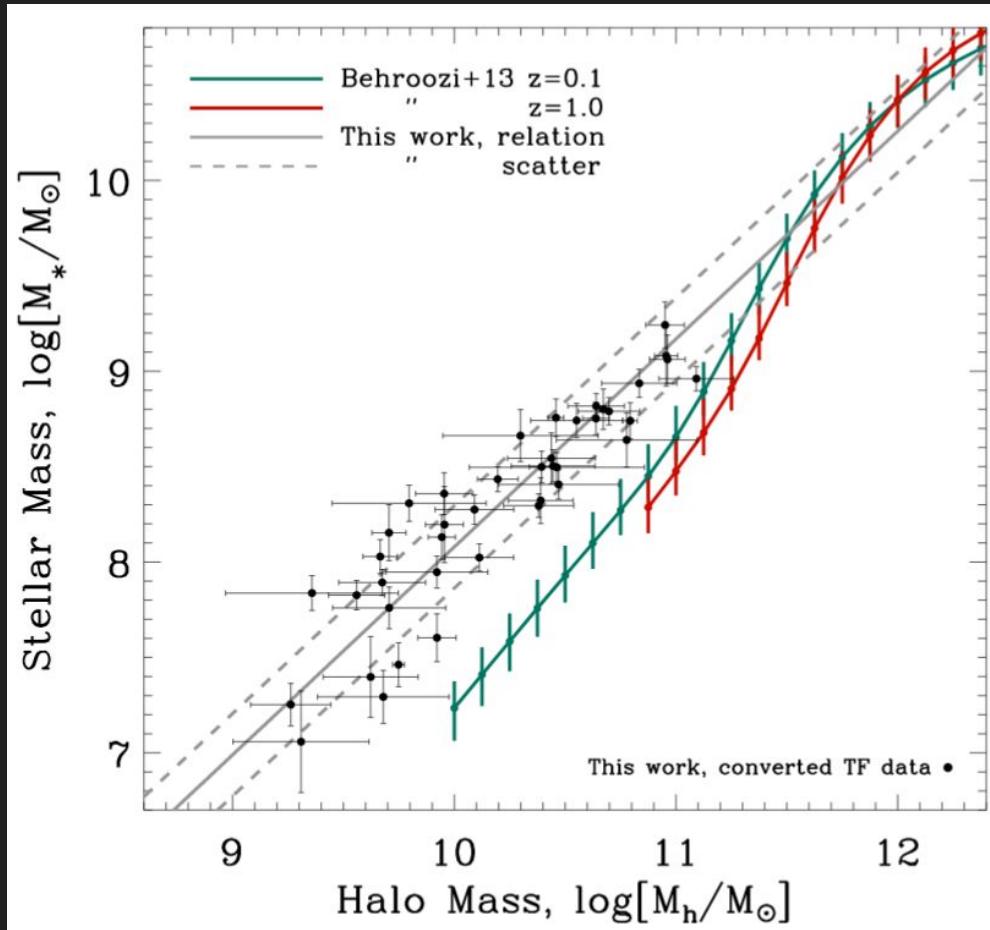
SPHERICAL



OBLATE



BolshoiP simulations  
Figure from Górecki et al. 2019  
(in preparation)



Miller et al. 2014, ApJ, 782, 115M