

The clustering of galaxies in the completed SDSS-III Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey: cosmological implications of the Fourier space wedges of the final sample

Jan Niklas Grieb,^{1,2} Ariel G. Sánchez,^{2★} Salvador Salazar-Albornoz,^{1,2} Román Scoccimarro,³ Martín Crocce,⁴ Claudio Dalla Vecchia,^{5,6} Francesco Montesano,² Héctor Gil-Marín,^{7,8,9} Ashley J. Ross,^{7,10} Florian Beutler,^{7,11} Sergio Rodríguez-Torres,^{12,13,14} Chia-Hsun Chuang,^{14,15} Francisco Prada,^{12,14,16} Francisco-Shu Kitaura,¹⁵ Antonio J. Cuesta,¹⁷ Daniel J. Eisenstein,¹⁸ Will J. Percival,⁷ Mariana Vargas-Magaña,¹⁹ Jeremy L. Tinker,³ Rita Tojeiro,²⁰ Joel R. Brownstein,²¹ Claudia Maraston,⁷ Robert C. Nichol,⁷ Matthew D. Olmstead,²² Lado Samushia,^{7,23,24} Hee-Jong Seo,²⁵ Alina Streblyanska⁵ and Gong-bo Zhao^{7,26}

Affiliations are listed at the end of the paper

Accepted 2016 December 30. Received 2016 December 23; in original form 2016 July 11

ABSTRACT

We extract cosmological information from the anisotropic power-spectrum measurements from the recently completed Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey (BOSS), extending the concept of clustering wedges to Fourier space. Making use of new fast-Fourier-transform-based estimators, we measure the power-spectrum clustering wedges of the BOSS sample by filtering out the information of Legendre multipoles $\ell > 4$. Our modelling of these measurements is based on novel approaches to describe non-linear evolution, bias and redshift-space distortions, which we test using synthetic catalogues based on large-volume N -body simulations. We are able to include smaller scales than in previous analyses, resulting in tighter cosmological constraints. Using three overlapping redshift bins, we measure the angular-diameter distance, the Hubble parameter and the cosmic growth rate, and explore the cosmological implications of our full-shape clustering measurements in combination with cosmic microwave background and Type Ia supernova data. Assuming a Λ cold dark matter (Λ CDM) cosmology, we constrain the matter density to $\Omega_M = 0.311^{+0.009}_{-0.010}$ and the Hubble parameter to $H_0 = 67.6^{+0.7}_{-0.6}$ km s⁻¹ Mpc⁻¹, at a confidence level of 68 per cent. We also allow for non-standard dark energy models and modifications of the growth rate, finding good agreement with the Λ CDM paradigm. For example, we constrain the equation-of-state parameter to $w = -1.019^{+0.048}_{-0.039}$. This paper is part of a set that analyses the final galaxy-clustering data set from BOSS. The measurements and likelihoods presented here are combined with others in Alam et al. to produce the final cosmological constraints from BOSS.

Key words: cosmological parameters – cosmology: observations – dark energy – large-scale structure of Universe.

1 INTRODUCTION

Together with observations of the cosmic microwave background (CMB) and Type Ia supernova (SN) samples, the analysis of the

large-scale structure (LSS) of the Universe based on galaxy redshift surveys has been a prolific source of cosmological information over the past few decades (Davis & Peebles 1983; Maddox et al. 1990; Tegmark et al. 2004; Cole et al. 2005; Eisenstein et al. 2005; Anderson et al. 2012, 2014a,b). These data sets have helped to establish the Λ cold dark matter (Λ CDM) model as the current standard cosmological paradigm, and to determine the values of

*E-mail: arielsan@mpe.mpg.de

its basic set of parameters with high precision. The Λ CDM model assumes that the energy density of the observable universe is dominated by (pressureless) CDM and a mysterious ‘Dark Energy’ (DE) component that drives the accelerated expansion of the late-time universe, which can be described by a cosmological constant Λ or vacuum energy. Observations of the clustering of galaxies can shed light on to the underlying physical nature of this energy component by probing the growth of structure and the expansion history of the Universe. Thus, important recent and ongoing spectroscopic galaxy-redshift surveys, such as the Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey (BOSS; Dawson et al. 2013) and its extension eBOSS (Dawson et al. 2016) are very valuable probes of the late-time evolution of the Universe.

A major goal of galaxy surveys is to obtain precise measurements of the expansion history of the Universe by means of a feature imprinted into the two-point clustering statistics, the baryonic acoustic oscillations (BAO; for a review see e.g. Bassett & Hlozek 2010). The BAO are relics of pressure waves that propagated through the photon–baryon plasma prior to recombination and froze in at the time of last scattering. The interaction between dark and baryonic matter after recombination resulted in a signal of enhanced correlation of density peaks separated by a well-defined physical scale, the sound horizon at the drag redshift. This scale can be used as a robust standard ruler for measurements of cosmic distances (Eisenstein & White 2004; Seo & Eisenstein 2005; Angulo et al. 2008; Sánchez, Baugh & Angulo 2008). The first detections of the BAO feature (Cole et al. 2005; Eisenstein et al. 2005) relied on angle-averaged clustering statistics. However, separate measurements of the BAO signal along the directions parallel and perpendicular to the line of sight (LOS) can be used to obtain separate constraints on the Hubble parameter $H(z)$ at and the angular-diameter distance $D_A(z)$ to the mean redshift of the survey by means of the Alcock–Paczynski (AP; Alcock & Paczynski 1979) test. In this way, anisotropic clustering measurements can break the degeneracy obtained from angle-averaged quantities, which are only sensitive to the average distance $D_V(z) \propto (D_A(z)^2/H(z))^{1/3}$ (Hu & Haiman 2003; Wagner, Muller & Steinmetz 2008; Shoji, Jeong & Komatsu 2009).

The dominant source of anisotropy of the measured clustering signal are the redshift-space distortions (RSD), which are due to the impact of the LOS component of the peculiar velocities of the galaxies on the observed galaxy redshifts. The pattern of RSD provides additional cosmological information beyond that of the BAO signal. As, to linear order, peculiar velocities are related to the infall of matter into gravitational potential wells (Kaiser 1987), the RSD are a probe of the growth of structure. As modifications to general relativity (GR) can change the growth rate of density fluctuations, RSD can be used to constrain the theory of gravity (e.g. Guzzo et al. 2008). However, the galaxy velocity field is highly non-linear even on large scales so that a detailed modelling is required (e.g. Scoccimarro 2004).

One way to characterize the anisotropies in the clustering of galaxies is to use the concept of clustering wedges introduced by Kazin, Sánchez & Blanton (2012), which correspond to the average the correlation function over wide bins of the LOS parameter, μ , defined as the cosine of the angle between the total separation vector between two galaxies and the LOS direction. Anisotropic BAO distance measurements obtained using clustering wedges were first presented in Kazin et al. (2013) as part of the BOSS DR9 (data release 9) CMASS analysis (Anderson et al. 2014a), while Sánchez et al. (2013, 2014) performed an analysis of the full shape of the wedges measured from the BOSS DR9 and DR11 galaxy catalogues, respectively. Alternative tool to wedges are the Legendre

multipole moments of the two-point statistics (Padmanabhan & White 2008). The multipoles of the correlation function measured from BOSS DR11 galaxy catalogues were used in several recent galaxy-clustering analyses (e.g. Reid et al. 2014; Samushia et al. 2014; Alam et al. 2015b). In Fourier space, the first anisotropic clustering studies (e.g. Blake et al. 2011; Beutler et al. 2014) were performed on measurements of the Legendre multipoles of the power spectrum obtained by means of the Yamamoto–Blake estimator (Yamamoto et al. 2006; Blake et al. 2011). In this work, we extend the concept of clustering wedges to Fourier space and adapt the Yamamoto–Blake estimator to provide a measurement of these statistics.

We perform an analysis of the full shape of the Fourier-space clustering wedges measured from the final BOSS galaxy samples (Reid et al. 2016), corresponding to Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) DR12 (Alam et al. 2015a). In order to make use of new estimators based on fast Fourier transforms (FFTs; Bianchi et al. 2015; Scoccimarro 2015), we measure the power-spectrum clustering wedges of the BOSS sample by filtering out the information of Legendre multipoles $\ell > 4$. Exploiting the signature of BAO and RSD in these measurements, we derive distance and growth-of-structure constraints. We also explore the implications of the full shape of our measurements on the parameters of the standard Λ CDM model, as well as its most important extensions, making use also of complementary cosmological information from CMB and SN samples.

This work is part of a series of papers that analyse the clustering properties of the final BOSS sample. Besides the approach of this work, the analogous full-shape analysis using configuration-space wedges is discussed in Sánchez et al. (2017b). Complementary RSD measurements using Fourier- and configuration-space multipoles are presented in Beutler et al. (2017a) and Satpathy et al. (2016), respectively. Tinker et al. (in preparation) compares the performance of the different methodologies to extract cosmological information from the full shape of anisotropic clustering measurements. Anisotropic BAO distance measurements are presented in Ross et al. (2017) and Beutler et al. (2017b) for configuration and Fourier space, respectively, making use of the linear density-field reconstruction technique (Eisenstein et al. 2007; Cuesta et al. 2016). Vargas-Magaña et al. (2016) investigate the potential sources of theoretical systematics in the anisotropic BAO analysis for the final BOSS galaxy BAO analysis in configuration space. All final BOSS analyses are summarized in Alam et al. (2016), where they are combined into a set of consensus measurements following the methodology described in Sánchez et al. (2017a). A different approach is followed in Salazar-Albornoz et al. (2016), who perform a tomographic analysis by means of angular correlation functions in thin redshift shells.

This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the final BOSS DR12 galaxy catalogue and the optimal estimator we use to measure the Fourier-space clustering wedges of this sample, which are the basis for our cosmological constraints. This section describes also the methodology we follow to estimate the covariance matrix of our measurements (Section 2.4) and to account for the window function of the survey (Section 2.5). The model for the Fourier-space wedges is discussed in Section 3 where we describe the recipe for the non-linear gravitational dynamics, galaxy bias and RSD and analyse the performance of the model using N -body simulations and synthetic catalogues mimicking the clustering properties of the BOSS galaxy sample. Anisotropic BAO and RSD constraints derived from the full-shape analysis of the DR12 clustering wedges analysis in Fourier space are described in Section 4. In Section 5, we present the cosmological results from combining the measurements

of the Fourier-space wedges with complementary data sets and infer cosmological constraints for different parameter spaces. Finally, in Section 6 we conclude our analysis with a summary and discussion of the results.

2 CLUSTERING MEASUREMENTS FROM THE BARYON OSCILLATION SPECTROSCOPIC SURVEY

2.1 The final DR12 sample of BOSS

This work is based on the final galaxy catalogue of the BOSS programme (Dawson et al. 2013), which is one of the four spectroscopic surveys of the third iteration of the SDSS programme (SDSS-III; Eisenstein et al. 2011). The catalogue is constructed from the spectra of ca. 1.5 million galaxies from the SDSS DR12 (Alam et al. 2015a). The galaxies were selected from multicolour SDSS imaging (Fukugita et al. 1996; Smith et al. 2002; Doi et al. 2010) that was obtained with a drift-scanning mosaic CCD camera (Gunn et al. 1998). The spectra were measured using the BOSS multifibre spectrograph (Smee et al. 2013). The camera and spectrographs are installed on a dedicated 2.5-m wide-field telescope at the Apache Point Observatory (Gunn et al. 2006). The spectral classification and redshift fitting pipeline was specially written for the BOSS programme (Bolton et al. 2012). The survey consists of two large patches in the sky that are located in the northern and southern galactic caps (or NGC and SGC, for short). The final footprint of the spectroscopic survey covers ca. $10\,400\text{ deg}^2$ with a mean sector completeness of 0.98 (Reid et al. 2016), corresponding to an increase in effective area of ca. 10 per cent over the internal DR11 release.

Previous works based on BOSS data have used two galaxy catalogues, LOWZ and CMASS. The LOWZ catalogue ($0.15 \leq z \leq 0.43$) extends the selection of the luminous red galaxy (LRG) population of SDSS-II to higher redshifts and to fainter galaxies in order to achieve a higher number density up to $z \leq 0.43$. The CMASS sample ($0.43 \leq z \leq 0.7$) is nearly complete down to a stellar mass of $M \simeq 10^{11.3} M_{\odot}$ for $z > 0.45$ (Maraston et al. 2013). The selection criteria for both samples were chosen to achieve a homogeneous comoving number density of $\bar{n} \approx 3 \times 10^{-4} h^3 \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$ (Dawson et al. 2013) in the redshift range $0.15 < z < 0.7$. The galaxies of both samples are highly biased tracers of the matter density field with a linear bias parameter of ~ 2.0 (Nuza et al. 2013), which is ideal for clustering analysis as the power spectrum can be measured with a high signal-to-noise ratio.

The DR12 LOWZ and CMASS samples have previously been analysed separately (e.g. Chuang et al. 2016; Cuesta et al. 2016; Gil-Marín et al. 2016a,b). In this work, we use the joint information of these samples by combining them into a final BOSS ‘combined sample’ as described in Reid et al. (2016), covering the redshift range $0.2 \leq z \leq 0.75$. The BOSS combined sample includes 1000 deg^2 of additional ‘early’ data based on slightly different selection criteria that have been included in the low-redshift part of the catalogue, leading to a final effective volume of $V_{\text{eff}} = 2.4 h^{-3} \text{ Gpc}^3$. These data are publicly available at the SDSS-III web site.¹

The observed galaxy number density is affected by incompleteness that originates in the targeting and observing strategies of the survey. In order to account for such systematics, different weights

Table 1. The redshift ranges, effective volumes and effective redshifts of the redshift bins used in this work and its companion papers. The volumes V_{eff} (in units of $h^{-3} \text{ Gpc}^3$) of the two galactic caps (NGC and SGC) are computed for the fiducial cosmology defined in Table 2.

Bin no. and label	Redshift range	z_{eff}	$V_{\text{eff}}^{\text{NGC}}$	$V_{\text{eff}}^{\text{SGC}}$
1 Low	$0.2 \leq z \leq 0.5$	0.38	0.821	0.317
2 Intermediate	$0.4 \leq z \leq 0.6$	0.51	0.961	0.351
3 High	$0.5 \leq z \leq 0.75$	0.61	0.915	0.332

are assigned to the galaxies in the catalogue. A source of incompleteness are the so-called fibre collisions, which are caused by the fact that due to the physical size of the fibres it is not possible to simultaneously take the spectra of two target galaxies that are separated by less than 62 arcsec in the sky. Thus, missing targets are accounted for by a weight $w_{\text{fc}} \geq 1$ that is applied to observed neighbouring galaxies. In a similar way, the weight $w_{\text{rf}} \geq 1$ is used to upweight a near-by galaxy in the case of a failure of the spectroscopic redshift determination. These two weights are combined into the ‘counting weight’, $w_c = w_{\text{fc}} + w_{\text{rf}} - 1$. An additional weight w_{sys} is assigned to each galaxy to correct for the systematic effects introduced by the local stellar density and the seeing during the photometric observations (Ross et al. 2012; Anderson et al. 2014b; Reid et al. 2016). The final weight, w_{tot} , of a galaxy is given by

$$w_{\text{tot}} = w_{\text{sys}} w_c. \quad (1)$$

The redshift binning for the analysis of the combined sample is tuned for optimal extraction of cosmological information from the two-point clustering statistics. We analyse the final sample in two wide, non-overlapping redshift bins – referred to as ‘low’ ($0.2 \leq z < 0.5$) and ‘high’ ($0.5 \leq z < 0.75$) – while consistency checks are performed with an overlapping, ‘intermediate’ redshift bin ($0.4 \leq z < 0.6$). The definitions of the redshift ranges, their effective redshift and effective volumes in the two galactic caps (NGC and SGC) are given in Table 1.

The angular and radial survey selection function is described by the set of N_{rnd} random points, which sample the survey volume more densely than the galaxies ($N_{\text{rnd}} \simeq 50 N_{\text{gal}}$). Within the geometrical boundaries of the survey, galaxies cannot be observed in certain small regions, such as the centre posts of the observational plates or the surroundings of a bright star. Despite the small angular size of each individual ‘masked’ region, they are not randomly distributed across the sky and their total effect adds up to a non-negligible area. Thus, they are excluded from any analysis by the use of veto masks removing points of the random catalogue that fall within these masked regions (see Reid et al. 2016, for more details).

The spectroscopic redshifts are converted into distances adopting the same fiducial cosmology as in all BOSS DR12 clustering analyses (Alam et al. 2016), which is specified in Table 2 and is characterized by a matter density parameter close to the central value measured from the latest analysis of the CMB data from the *Planck* satellite (Planck Collaboration XIII 2016).

2.2 Optimal clustering wedges measurements in Fourier space

Let $P(\mu, k)$ be the anisotropic power spectrum in terms of the wavenumber k and the LOS parameter μ . In Fourier space, the latter parameter is defined as the cosine of the separation angle θ between the Fourier mode \mathbf{k} and the LOS direction $\hat{\mathbf{r}}$,

$$\mu \equiv \cos \theta = |\mathbf{k} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}| |\mathbf{k}|^{-1}. \quad (2)$$

¹ https://www.sdss3.org/science/boss_publications.php

Table 2. The set of cosmological parameters used in this work and its companion papers. Except for the ‘template’ cosmology, all cosmologies are flat, $\Omega_\Lambda = 1 - \Omega_M$, so that $\Omega_c h^2$ can be derived from $\Omega_c h^2 = \Omega_M h^2 - \Omega_b h^2$. For the template cosmology, there is a massive neutrino component in addition, $\Omega_\nu h^2 = 0.00064$ (corresponding to $\sum m_\nu = 0.06$ eV) – just as for the *Planck* 2015 reference Λ CDM cosmology (Planck Collaboration I 2016).

Name	Ω_M	h	$\Omega_b h^2$	σ_8	n_s
Fiducial	0.31	0.676	0.022	0.8	0.97
MINERVA	0.285	0.695	0.021 04	0.828	0.9632
QPM	0.29	0.7	0.022 47	0.8	0.97
MD-PATCHY	0.307 115	0.6777	0.022 14	0.8288	0.96
Template	0.315 298	0.6726	0.022 204	0.828	0.9648

In principle, μ can take values in the range -1 to 1 . However, due to the symmetry along the LOS direction, the power spectrum is an even function of μ and only the range from 0 to 1 needs to be considered. The concept of clustering wedges (Kazin et al. 2012) can be extended to Fourier space by defining the power-spectrum wedge, as the average of the two-dimensional power spectrum, $P(\mu, k)$, over a number of wide, non-intersecting bins in μ , that is

$$P_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2}(k) \equiv \frac{1}{\mu_2 - \mu_1} \int_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2} P(\mu, k) d\mu, \quad (3)$$

where μ_1 (μ_2) is the lower (upper) limit for the LOS parameter. The wedges are usually defined by dividing up the full range of $\mu \in [0, 1]$ into n intervals of equal width, $\mu_2 - \mu_1 = n^{-1}$.

The Fourier-space wedges can be estimated from a galaxy catalogue by means of an analogue of the Yamamoto–Blake estimator (Yamamoto et al. 2006; Blake et al. 2011; Beutler et al. 2014) used to measure the power-spectrum multipoles. In this estimator, the LOS direction for each pair of galaxies is approximated by the distance vector to one of them. This method, dubbed ‘moving-LOS’ significantly reduces the computational costs compared to the original estimator of Yamamoto et al. (2006), while preserving most of the LOS information. The more simplifying assumption of a fixed (global) plane-parallel approximation for the LOS, the ‘fixed-LOS’ method (Samushia, Branchini & Percival 2015; Yoo & Seljak 2015), would significantly bias the anisotropic clustering measurement for wide-angle surveys such as BOSS.

The Feldman–Kaiser–Peacock (FKP) estimator for the power-spectrum monopole (Feldman, Kaiser & Peacock 1994) assigns an additional weight w_{FKP} to each galaxy in order to minimize the variance of the estimator. Here, we extend the optimal-variance estimator to wedges. We define the weighted wedge overdensity field,

$$F_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2}(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{(\mu_2 - \mu_1) \sqrt{A}} [D_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2}(\mathbf{k}) - \alpha_r R_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2}(\mathbf{k})], \quad (4)$$

where A is a normalization constant and α_r is the data-to-randoms ratio (both are discussed later in this section). Further, the individual density fields of the galaxies, $D_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2}(\mathbf{k})$, and the randoms, $R_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2}(\mathbf{k})$, are given by

$$D_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2}(\mathbf{k}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{gal}}} w_{\text{tot}}(\mathbf{x}_i) w_{\text{FKP}}(\mathbf{x}_i) e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i} \Theta_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2} \left(\frac{\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}_i}{|\mathbf{k}| |\mathbf{x}_i|} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad (5)$$

$$R_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2}(\mathbf{k}) = \sum_{j=1}^{N_{\text{rnd}}} w_{\text{FKP}}(\mathbf{x}_j) e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}_j} \Theta_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2} \left(\frac{\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}_j}{|\mathbf{k}| |\mathbf{x}_j|} \right), \quad (6)$$

respectively. Here $\Theta_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2}(\mu)$ is the top-hat function equal to one inside the range $\mu_1 \leq \mu \leq \mu_2$ and to zero outside of it. The weight

w_{tot} for the galaxies is given in equation (1). As derived in Appendix A3, the weight w_{FKP} that minimizes the variance of the measured power-spectrum wedges depends on the expected number density of galaxies $n_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x})$ in addition to the systematic weights,

$$w_{\text{FKP}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}) = f_{\text{tp}} w_{\text{sys}}(\mathbf{x}) + (1 - f_{\text{tp}}) w_{\text{tot}}(\mathbf{x}) + n_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x}) P_w, \quad (7)$$

generalizing the original FKP weight given in equation (A10) to take into account our treatment of fibre collisions (see Appendix A2). In equation (7), f_{tp} is the fraction of true fibre collision pairs and is fiducially set to $f_{\text{tp}} = 0.5$ in agreement with the value used in Gil-Marín et al. (2015). In order to optimize the variance for the power spectrum at the position of the BAO peaks of a CMASS-like sample, the fiducial power-spectrum amplitude is set to $P_w = 10^4 h^{-3} \text{Mpc}^3$ (consistently with the rest of the series of companion papers lead by Alam et al. 2016). This choice is motivated by the fact that this value is close to the amplitude of the power spectrum of the BOSS combined sample at $k = 0.14 h \text{Mpc}^{-1}$, which is the effective scale suggested by Font-Ribera et al. (2014) to use for BOSS BAO measurements.

The effective data-to-randoms ratio α_r is defined by

$$\alpha_r \equiv \left(\sum_i^{N_{\text{gal}}} w_{\text{tot}}(\mathbf{x}_i) w_{\text{FKP}}(\mathbf{x}_i) \right) \left(\sum_j^{N_{\text{rnd}}} w_{\text{FKP}}(\mathbf{x}_j) \right)^{-1}. \quad (8)$$

This expression is further discussed in Appendix A, where we also derive the normalization constant to be

$$A = \alpha_r \sum_j^{N_{\text{rnd}}} n_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x}_j) w_{\text{FKP}}^2(\mathbf{x}_j). \quad (9)$$

Here, $n_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x}_j)$ is the expected number density, which already entered the FKP-weight definition in equation (7).

The wedge power spectrum is estimated from the wedge overdensity field using

$$P_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2}(\mathbf{k}) = F_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2}(\mathbf{k}) [F_{-1}^1(\mathbf{k})]^* - S_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2}(\mathbf{k}), \quad (10)$$

where $[\cdot]^*$ denotes complex conjugation and $S_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2}$ is the shot-noise term. Following a derivation analogous to the one of the multipole analysis in Gil-Marín et al. (2016a), it is easy to see that the shot-noise term can be computed as²

$$S_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2}(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{\alpha_r (\alpha_r + 1)}{(\mu_2 - \mu_1) A} \sum_j^{N_{\text{rnd}}} w_{\text{FKP}}^2(\mathbf{x}_j) \Theta_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2} \left(\frac{\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}_j}{|\mathbf{k}| |\mathbf{x}_j|} \right). \quad (11)$$

However, this treatment does not account for deviations from a Poisson distributed galaxy and random sample in a real survey such as BOSS. In order to account for exclusion effects caused by the fibre collisions, we split the shot noise in separate sums over the galaxies and the random points as discussed in Appendix A2,

$$S = \sum_i^{N_{\text{gal}}} \frac{w_{\text{FKP}}^2(\mathbf{x}_i)}{A} [f_{\text{tp}} w_{\text{tot}}(\mathbf{x}_i) w_{\text{sys}}(\mathbf{x}_i) + (1 - f_{\text{tp}}) w_{\text{tot}}^2(\mathbf{x}_i)] + \frac{\alpha_r^2}{A} \sum_j^{N_{\text{rnd}}} w_{\text{FKP}}^2(\mathbf{x}_j). \quad (12)$$

We remind the reader that the fiducial true-pair fraction is set to $f_{\text{tp}} = 0.5$. In equation (12), we dropped the indices on S to highlight the fact that we assume a constant shot-noise contribution to all wedges. Given that our wedges are defined using equal-width μ

² Beutler et al. (2014) use a slightly different approach that also incorporates a sum over the observed galaxies, which provides similar results compared to the one we use.

bins, the shot-noise contribution is also equally distributed among the wedges.

2.3 FFT-based estimators

Even though the computing time of the Yamamoto–Blake estimator has been significantly reduced by adopting the moving-LOS approximation, time efficiency is still a concern as the power-spectrum wedges must be estimated for thousands of synthetic catalogues (cf. Section 2.4). As shown recently by Bianchi et al. (2015) and Scoccimarro (2015), the estimation of power-spectrum multipoles can be sped up significantly by use of multiple FFTs. The Legendre polynomials $\mathcal{L}_\ell(\mu)$ can be expressed as a sum of power-law terms $\mu^\ell = (\hat{\mathbf{x}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{k}})^\ell$, so that the $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ components can be factored out. The multipole-analogue of the weighted density field of equation (4) is

$$F_\ell(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{(2\ell + 1)}{2} \int F(\mathbf{x}) e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}} \mathcal{L}_\ell \left(\frac{\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}}{|\mathbf{k}| |\mathbf{x}|} \right) d^3x, \quad (13)$$

where $F(\mathbf{x})$ is the usual FKP-weighted density field defined in equation (A3). The power-spectrum multipoles can be estimated using

$$P_\ell(\mathbf{k}) = F_\ell(\mathbf{k}) [F(\mathbf{k})]^* - S \delta_{\ell 0}^K, \quad (14)$$

where $\delta_{\ell 0}^K$ is the Kronecker delta ensuring that the shot-noise contribution is only subtracted from the monopole.

The weighted quadrupole and hexadecapole density fields can be written as

$$F_2(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{3}{2} \sum_{i,j} \hat{\mathbf{k}}_i \hat{\mathbf{k}}_j Q_{ij}(\mathbf{k}) - \frac{1}{2} F(\mathbf{k}) \quad \text{and} \\ F_4(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{35}{8} \sum_{i,j,k,l} \hat{\mathbf{k}}_i \hat{\mathbf{k}}_j \hat{\mathbf{k}}_k \hat{\mathbf{k}}_l Q_{ijkl}(\mathbf{k}) - \frac{15}{4} F_2(\mathbf{k}) + \frac{3}{8} F(\mathbf{k}), \quad (15)$$

where $Q_{ij}(\mathbf{k})$ and $Q_{ijkl}(\mathbf{k})$ are the Fourier transforms of

$$Q_{ij}(\mathbf{x}) = \hat{\mathbf{x}}_i \hat{\mathbf{x}}_j F(\mathbf{x}) \quad \text{and} \quad Q_{ijkl}(\mathbf{x}) = \hat{\mathbf{x}}_i \hat{\mathbf{x}}_j \hat{\mathbf{x}}_k \hat{\mathbf{x}}_l F(\mathbf{x}), \quad (16)$$

respectively. Due to the symmetries of the \mathbf{Q} tensors, the calculation of $\hat{F}_2(\mathbf{k})$ needs six FFTs in addition to the one of the original FKP estimator. Calculating $\hat{F}_4(\mathbf{k})$ requires 15 additional transforms. Because of the low computational costs of FFTs, the computing time is negligible compared to the runtime of the original Yamamoto–Blake estimator even for large grid sizes.

The FFT estimators cannot be directly applied to clustering wedges because of the non-polynomial dependency of the wedge top-hat kernel on the LOS parameter μ . However, the FFT-Yamamoto scheme can be applied to compute an accurate approximation of the wedges. The relation between wedges and multipoles is given by

$$P_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2}(k) = \sum_{\ell} T_{n\ell} P_\ell(k), \quad (17)$$

where, $T_{n\ell}$ are the elements of the transformation matrix

$$\mathbf{T}_{n\ell} \equiv \frac{1}{\mu_2 - \mu_1} \int_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2} \mathcal{L}_\ell(\mu) d\mu. \quad (18)$$

While the FFT-based estimator can be defined for any multipole order in principle, we only compute the power-spectrum multipoles up to the hexadecapole. The power-spectrum wedges are approximated from the combined multipole measurements by truncating the series in equation (17) at the $\ell = 4$ term. The resulting ‘pseudo-wedges’ correspond to the result of filtering out the information of

multipoles $\ell > 4$ of the full two-dimensional power spectrum. Even in the case in which the intrinsic power-spectrum multipoles for $\ell > 4$ could be neglected, the AP distortions caused by the assumption of different fiducial cosmologies would generate higher order multipoles that would not be included in this approximation, leading to small differences with the direct measurement of the wedges.

For our tests using N -body simulations, we use the full definition of the clustering wedges. However, for time efficiency, in the analysis of the BOSS data and the different sets of mock catalogues, we use the pseudo-wedges derived from the power-spectrum multipoles $P_{\ell=0,2,4}(k)$. Appendix A4 presents a comparison of the full power-spectrum wedges obtained using the estimator of equation (10) and their approximation from the multipoles derived from the FFT approach for a CMASS-like catalogue. This comparison shows that, up to wavenumbers $k \leq 0.2 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$, the pseudo-wedges computed using equation (17) provide an accurate approximation of the full result. Note that, as the pseudo-wedges correspond to the linear transformation of equation (17), they contain the same information as the original multipoles and result in an identical likelihood function. However, we prefer to present our measurements in terms of this linear combination instead of multipoles directly, as they more closely represent the average of the full anisotropic power spectrum in the different μ bins. For simplicity, we will refer to these measurements as *wedges*, but the fact that they contain exactly the same information as the combination of the multipoles $P_{\ell=0,2,4}(k)$ should be taken into account when interpreting our results. We leave the quantification of the precise loss of information to a future analysis.

Before applying the FFTs, $F(\mathbf{x})$ is calculated on a mesh using 1200^3 grid cells applying the triangular-shaped-cloud scheme to assign galaxies and randoms to the cells. The side length of the grid is $4000 h^{-1} \text{ Mpc}$. After the FFT, the mass-assignment scheme is corrected for by using the approximative anti-aliasing correction that was used in Montesano, Sanchez & Phleps (2010): each Fourier mode is divided by the corrective term $C_1(\mathbf{k})$ given in Jing (2005, equation 20). This yields a more precise power-spectrum estimate than dividing by the Fourier transform of the mass-assignment function.

The final measurements are estimated by averaging equation (17) over spherical k -space shells. We adopt wavenumber bins with $\Delta k = 0.005 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ from $k_{\min} = 0 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ to $k_{\max} = 0.25 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ and label the central wavenumbers of each bin as k_i . With this binning scheme, already the smallest central wavenumber is much larger than the fundamental mode of the grid, $k_{\text{fund}} = 1.57 \times 10^{-3} h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$. Also, k_{\max} is always much smaller than the Nyquist frequency of the grid, $k_{\text{Ny}} = 0.942 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$. Using the predictions in Sefusatti et al. (2016), we expect the error from aliasing to be less than 0.01 per cent.

We consider configurations of two and three bins in μ defined by dividing the μ range from 0 to 1 into equal-width intervals. In each case, we denote the measurements corresponding to the n th μ bin as $P_{2w,n}$ and $P_{3w,n}$. For general references, we combine all measurement bins into the vectors $\mathbf{P}_{2w} = (P_{2w,n}(k_i))$ and $\mathbf{P}_{3w} = (P_{3w,n}(k_i))$.

Fig. 1 shows the three power-spectrum wedges derived from the FFT-based multipoles of the NGC (upper panels) and SGC (lower panels) of the combined sample obtained in this way for the low (left-hand panels), intermediate (centre panels) and high (right-hand panels) redshift bins. The predictions shown as solid lines are based on the model for the Fourier-space wedges that is described in Section 3 and the maximum-likelihood parameters from the full-shape BAO+RSD fits of each redshift bin separately.

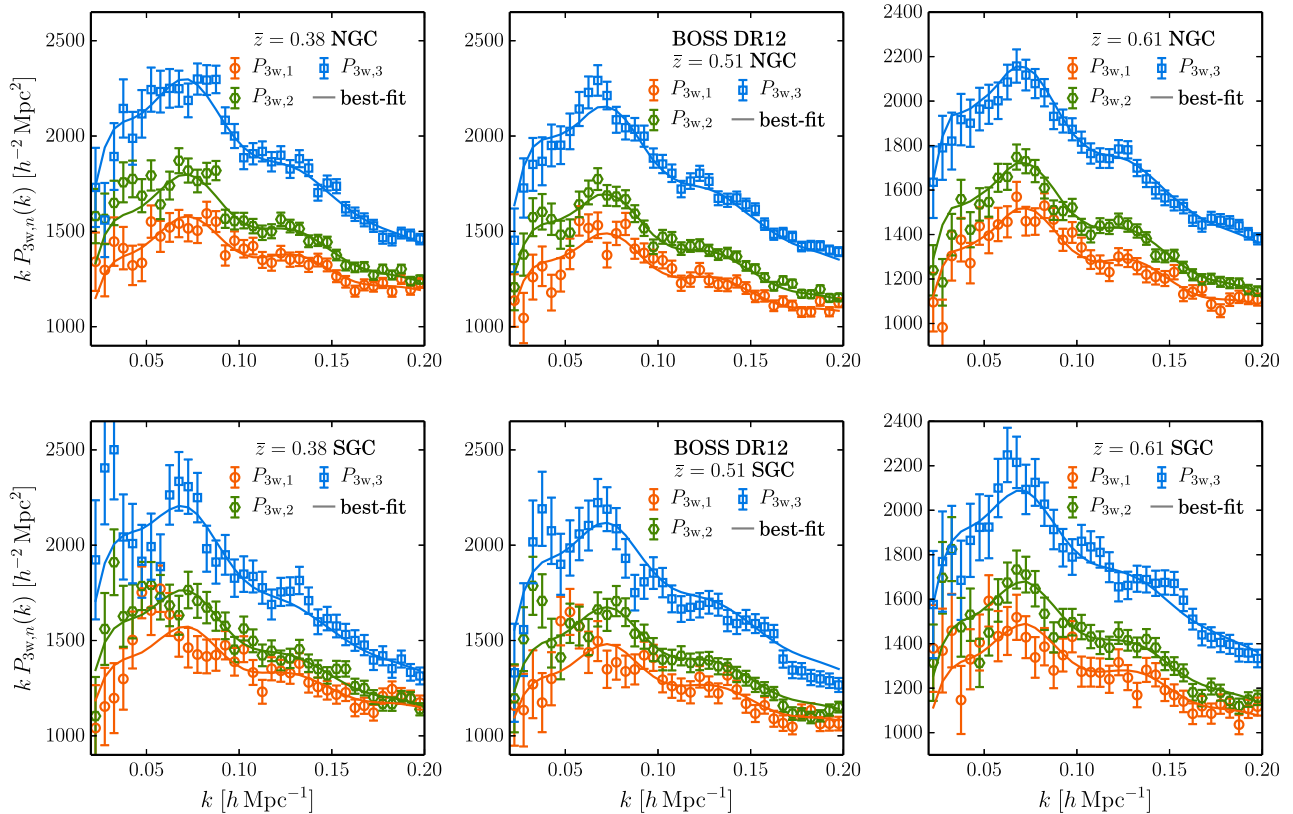


Figure 1. The power-spectrum wedges computed by filtering out the information of Legendre multipoles $\ell > 4$ for NGC (upper panels) and SGC (lower panels) of the BOSS DR12 combined sample in the low (left-hand panels), intermediate (centre panels) and high (right-hand panels) redshift bins defined in Table 1. The error bars are derived as the square root of the diagonal entries of MD-PATCHY covariance matrix (see Section 2.4). The theoretical predictions are based on the model described in Section 3 and for the maximum-likelihood BAO+RSD parameters using a best-fitting *Planck* 2015 input power spectrum. The low-redshift bin fits use separate bias, RSD and shot-noise parameters for NGC and SGC, whereas the intermediate and high bins use only one set of nuisance parameters.

For the low-redshift bin, we use two different sets of clustering nuisance parameters to account for the fact that the NGC and SGC samples might contain two slightly different galaxy population at low redshifts (see discussion in Appendix B3).

2.4 Covariance matrix estimates from mock catalogues

As current theoretical predictions of the anisotropic clustering covariance cannot account for the observational systematics of the BOSS survey with the required accuracy, the covariance matrix for the analysis of the BOSS DR12 combined sample is estimated from large sets of synthetic catalogues. These mock catalogues are based on large-scale haloes that are generated using fast, approximate solvers for the gravitational evolution equations. Phenomenological small-scale models are used to populate these haloes with synthetic galaxies basing the calibration of the model on a few N -body simulations. We use two sets of mock catalogues mimicking the DR12 combined sample, both with a large number of realizations to overcome the sample noise in the precision matrix estimate. All synthetic survey catalogues incorporate the survey geometry (selection window, veto mask) and the most important observational systematics such as fibre collisions.

Here, we focus on the set of *MULTIDARK-PATCHY* (MD-PATCHY; Kitaura et al. 2016) mocks that are based on the *PATCHY* (Kitaura, Yepes & Prada 2014) recipe to generate mock halo catalogues. In Appendix B2, we also use an alternative set of mocks, based on

the quick-particle-mesh (QPM; White, Tinker & McBride 2014) technique, to cross-check our reference covariance matrix.

The first step of the MD-PATCHY recipe is to generate a DM density and velocity field using the Augmented Lagrangian Perturbation Theory (Kitaura & Hess 2013) formalism. This algorithm splits the Lagrangian displacement field into a large-scale component, which is derived by 2-LPT, and a small-scale component that is modelled by the spherical collapse approximation. The initial conditions are generated with cosmological parameters that are matched to the *BIG-MULTIDARK* N -body simulations (Klypin et al. 2016). These parameters are given as ‘MD-PATCHY’ in Table 2. The halo density field is then modelled using perturbation theory and non-linear stochastic biasing with parameters calibrated against the fully non-linear simulations (Rodríguez-Torres et al. 2016).

The second step populates the haloes with galaxies by abundance matching between the DR12 combined sample and simulations using *HADRON* (Zhao et al. 2015). The clustering of the MD-PATCHY catalogues reproduces the DR12 two- and three-point statistics (Rodríguez-Torres et al. 2016). The survey selection is applied to a light-cone interpolation of the galaxy snapshots at 10 different intermediate redshifts.

A set of $N_m = 2045$ realizations exists from which we obtain the reference covariance matrix for the fits of the clustering model to the data. The elements of this matrix are estimated from the covariance of the $P_{3w,n}(k_i)$ measurements,

$$C_{nm,ij} = \langle P_{3w,n}(k_i) P_{3w,m}(k_j) \rangle - \langle P_{3w,n}(k_i) \rangle \langle P_{3w,m}(k_j) \rangle, \quad (19)$$

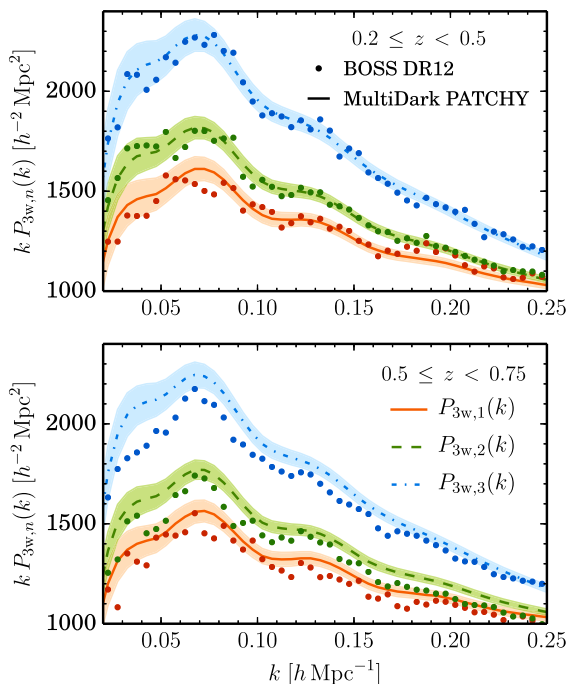


Figure 2. MD-PATCHY power-spectrum wedges derived from the multipoles $P_{\ell=0,2,4}(k)$ compared against the results of the BOSS DR12 combined sample for the low (upper panel) and high (lower panel) redshift bin. These measurements correspond to 2045 full survey (combining NGC and SGC) mocks and have been performed assuming the fiducial cosmology.

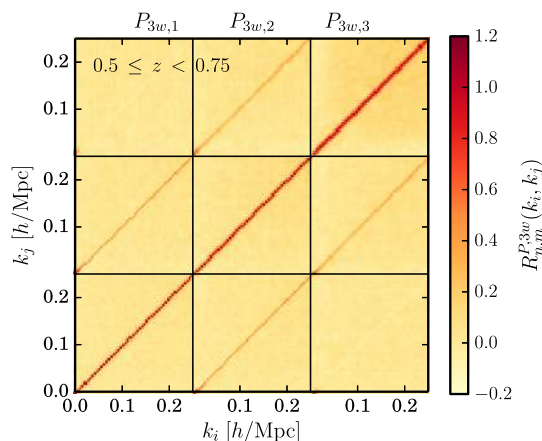


Figure 3. Correlation matrix of the MD-PATCHY power-spectrum wedges derived from the power-spectrum multipoles $P_{\ell=0,2,4}(k)$ for the high-redshift bin. As in Fig. 2, for this measurement, NGC and SGC have been combined for simplicity. The correlation matrix for the low-redshift bin looks similar.

where $\langle \cdot \rangle$ represents the average over the N_m mock realizations.

The mean MD-PATCHY power-spectrum wedges show good agreement with the clustering of the DR12 combined sample as shown by the comparison in Fig. 2. For a better visualization of the structure in the covariance matrix, we plot the correlation matrix, defined by

$$\mathbf{R}_{nm,ij} = \mathbf{C}_{nm,ij} (\mathbf{C}_{nn,ii} \mathbf{C}_{mm,jj})^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (20)$$

for the high redshift bin in Fig. 3 (the correlation matrix for the two other redshift bins are similar). The effect of the window function (discussed later in Section 2.5) introduces a correlation between neighbouring bins and wedges that can be seen as non-vanishing

subdiagonal entries. Especially, in the correlation for the most-parallel wedge in the high-redshift bin, cross-covariance between all bins is increased by the fibre collisions between pairs too close in angular separation (the CMASS sample is more affected by this problem than LOWZ; Reid et al. 2016).

Our power-spectrum measurements and their corresponding covariance matrices are publicly available.³

2.4.1 The precision matrix

We denote a point in the parameter space of a theoretical model as $\zeta \in \mathcal{X}$ and the model predictions of the observed Fourier-space wedges as $\hat{\mathbf{P}}_{3w}(\zeta) = (\hat{P}_{3w,n}(k_i))$. The comparison of model predictions with the data \mathbf{P}_{3w} relies on the calculation of the likelihood function. Assuming that the number of modes observed is large enough, the power-spectrum wedges follow a multivariate Gaussian distribution with a fixed covariance. This approximation is justified on quasi-linear scales (Manera et al. 2012; Ross et al. 2013) and, thus, the likelihood is given by

$$\mathcal{L}[\hat{\mathbf{P}}_{3w}(\zeta)] = \frac{|\Psi|}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \chi^2(\hat{\mathbf{P}}_{3w}(\zeta), \mathbf{P}_{3w}, \Psi)\right), \quad (21)$$

where the precision matrix Ψ is the inverse of the exact covariance matrix. The log-likelihood function χ^2 makes use of the difference vector, $\Delta\mathbf{P}(\zeta) \equiv \hat{\mathbf{P}}_{3w}(\zeta) - \mathbf{P}_{3w}$, as

$$\chi^2(\hat{\mathbf{P}}_{3w}(\zeta), \mathbf{P}_{3w}, \Psi) = \Delta\mathbf{P}(\zeta)^T \cdot \Psi \cdot \Delta\mathbf{P}(\zeta), \quad (22)$$

where \mathbf{P}^T denotes the transpose of \mathbf{P} .

The exact covariance matrix is not known. Hence, the precision matrix is estimated as the inverse of the covariance matrix inferred from our mock catalogues, $\mathbf{C} = (C_{AB,ij})$, whose elements are given by equation (19). This estimate is affected by noise due to the finite number of mocks. Consequently, the precision matrix and the resulting parameter constraints are biased (Dodelson & Schneider 2013; Taylor, Joachimi & Kitching 2013; Percival et al. 2014). In the following, we account for this bias by a rescaling (Hartlap, Simon & Schneider 2007),

$$\Psi = (1 - D) \mathbf{C}^{-1}, \quad \text{where } D = \frac{N_b + 1}{N_m - 1}, \quad (23)$$

where N_b is the total number of bins in the measurements $\mathbf{P}_{3w}(k_i)$. In addition, the effect of the noise propagates to the parameter constraints, so that the obtained variance of each parameter needs to be rescaled by (Percival et al. 2014)

$$M = \sqrt{\frac{1 + B_M(N_b - N_p)}{1 + A_M + B_M(N_p + 1)}}, \quad (24)$$

where N_p is the number of fitting parameters and the two factors A_M and B_M are given as

$$A_M \equiv \frac{2}{(N_m - N_b - 1)(N_m - N_b - 4)}, \quad (25)$$

$$B_M \equiv \frac{N_m - N_b - 2}{(N_m - N_b - 1)(N_m - N_b - 4)}. \quad (26)$$

As N_m is large, the correction factors for the covariance of the $P_{3w,n}(k)$ measurements and the fitted parameters, listed in Tables 3 and 4, respectively, are small despite the large number of measurement bins used.

³ https://sdss3.org/science/boss_publications.php

Table 3. The correction factors for the precision matrix as given by equation (23) for our configurations of measurement bins and numbers of realizations used to estimate the covariance matrix. k_{\min} and k_{\max} are given in units of $h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$.

N_m	k_{\min}	k_{\max}	No. of k_i	No. of wedges	N_b	D
1000	0.02	0.2	36	3	108	0.1091
2045	0.02	0.2	36	3	108	0.0533

Table 4. The correction factors for the parameter constraints as given by equation (24) for our configurations of measurement bins, numbers of realizations used to estimate the covariance matrix and number of fitting parameters. k_{\min} and k_{\max} are given in units of $h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$.

N_m	k_{\min}	k_{\max}	N_b	N_p (z-bin)	M
1000	0.02	0.2	108	8 (int,high)	1.0494
1000	0.02	0.2	108	13 (low)	1.0439
2045	0.02	0.2	108	8 (int,high)	1.0231
2045	0.02	0.2	108	13 (low)	1.0206

2.5 The window function

A non-trivial survey geometry distorts the shape of the power-spectrum estimator presented in Section 2.2. For scales of sizes close to or larger than the distances between the boundaries of the survey, the power spectrum is suppressed as the modes within the survey fail to resolve the perturbations at their full length. Conversely, they are enhanced at small scales due to mode coupling. As discussed in Beutler et al. (2014) and Gil-Marín et al. (2016a), this effect is stronger for higher order multipoles in a survey like BOSS that covers a large angular area on the sky.⁴ We describe this effect by the convolution of a theoretical prediction $\tilde{P}(\mathbf{k})$ with the survey window function,

$$\hat{P}(\mathbf{k}) = \int |W(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}')|^2 \tilde{P}(\mathbf{k}') d^3 k'. \quad (27)$$

As already done in Gil-Marín et al. (2016a), we neglect the integral constraint (Beutler et al. 2014, section 5.2) due to its marginal effect for large-volume surveys.

The window function $W(\mathbf{k})$ is given by

$$W(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} \int n_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x}) e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} d^3 r, \quad (28)$$

where A is the normalization factor given by equation (9). The expected number density can be expressed by the random field, $n_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x}) = \alpha_r n_r(\mathbf{x})$ (see details in Appendix A3).

As described in Section 2.3, we approximate the clustering wedges as a linear combination of the power-spectrum multipoles $P_{\ell=0,2,4}(k)$ computed using the Yamamoto-FFT estimator. We can then apply the formalism of the multipole window functions described in Beutler et al. (2014, section 5.1) to our clustering measurements. The pseudo-wedge window function can be written in terms of the multipole window functions, which we measure using

$$|W(k, k')|_{\ell L}^2 = 2i^\ell (-i)^\ell (2\ell + 1) \sum_{i,j,i \neq j}^{N_{\text{md}}} w_{\text{FKP}}(\mathbf{x}_i) w_{\text{FKP}}(\mathbf{x}_j) \times j_\ell(k|\Delta\mathbf{x}|) j_\ell(k'|\Delta\mathbf{x}'|) \mathcal{L}_\ell(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_h \cdot \hat{\mathbf{x}}) \mathcal{L}_L(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_h \cdot \hat{\mathbf{x}}), \quad (29)$$

⁴ See also the discussion of the binning effect due to a finite grid in k in Beutler et al. (2016).

where $\Delta\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j$, $\mathbf{x}_h = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x}_i + \mathbf{x}_j)$, and $j_\ell(x)$ represents the spherical Bessel function of order ℓ . Due to its immense computation time, this double sum is only performed for a subset of ca. 65 000 of the randoms. We performed a convergence test and did not find improvement if a larger subset of randoms is used. In a second step, these window functions are transformed into pseudo-wedge window functions by use of the transformation matrix \mathbf{T} , whose elements are given in equation (18),

$$|W(k, k')|_{3w, nm}^2 = \sum_{\ell, L \in \{0, 2, 4\}} T_{n\ell} T_{Lm}^{-1} |W(k, k')|_{\ell L}^2. \quad (30)$$

Here, T_{Lm}^{-1} are the elements of the inverse \mathbf{T}^{-1} .

In practice, the convolution of equation (27) is described by a window matrix multiplication. The normalized elements $w_{3w, nm}(k_i, k')$ of this window matrix are pre-computed using

$$w_{3w, nm}(k_i, k') = W_{k_i}^{-1} w_{k'} |W(k_i, k')|_{3w, nm}^2 (k')^2. \quad (31)$$

Here, the input wavenumbers k' and their weights $w_{k'}$ are determined using the Gauss–Legendre quadrature. The normalization W_{k_i} is chosen such that $\sum_{n,m} \sum_{k'} w_{3w, nm}(k_i, k') = 1$ for each k_i . The final prediction for the vector $\hat{P}_{3w} = (\hat{P}_{3w, n}(k_i))$ is then given by

$$\hat{P}_{3w, n}(k_i) = \sum_{k'} w_{3w, nm}(k_i, k') \tilde{P}_{3w, m}(k'), \quad (32)$$

where $\tilde{P}_{3w, n}(k')$ are the wedges of the underlying power spectrum at the input wavenumbers k' .

To illustrate the features of the window matrix, we plot its elements $w_{3w, nm}(k_i, k')$ for the NGC subsample in Fig. 4. In the upper panel, we show that the window matrices for the low- and high-redshift bin do not significantly differ. Further, this plot shows the narrow range in which the window function is non-zero around each k_i . The window matrices for the NGC and the SGC have slightly different normalizations due to the smaller volume of the south, but otherwise follow the same trends with k_i and k' . The lower panel shows the cross- and autocontributions of the three power-spectrum wedges for $k_i = 0.0275$. This plot illustrates that the cross-talking induced by the anisotropic window matrix is non-negligible for the most-parallel wedge. As an illustration of the effect of the window function, Fig. 5 shows the theoretical power-spectrum wedges corresponding to the best-fitting ΛCDM model to our BOSS measurements in the high-redshift bin (see Section 5.2) together with their convolution with the NGC and SGC window functions. While the suppression of power caused by the window function is stronger for the SGC subsample, the window functions computed for the other redshift bins are very similar to each other.

Comparing the results of our analysis on simulated galaxy catalogues with the results on periodic boxes, we do not see a significant loss of constraining power caused by the treatment of the window function. An alternative, but mathematically identical technique to account for the anisotropic window function effect using a plane-parallel approximation was presented in Wilson et al. (2017). That method has the advantage that the results of the window function convolutions can be computed much faster by means of 1D FFTs. Beutler et al. (2017a) show that this technique can be extended to wide surveys such as BOSS. However, as the window matrix is computed only once and this calculation does not represent a significant fraction of the total computing time of our analysis, switching to this new technique would not represent a significant improvement in our methodology.

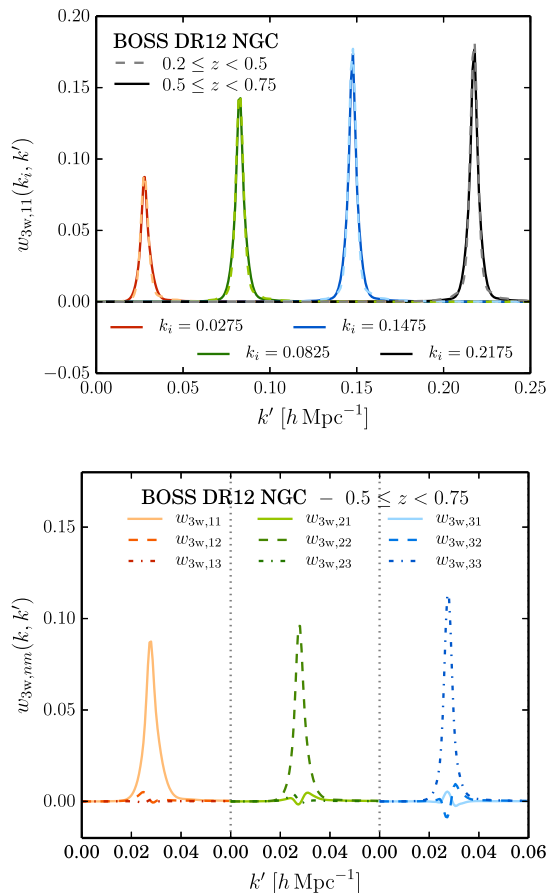


Figure 4. The window matrix $w_{3w,nm}(k_i, k')$ of the DR12 combined sample for the most-perpendicular wedge in the upper panel and for all wedges in the lower panel. The upper panel shows the dependency of $w_{3w,11}$ on the redshift range and the mean k_i (given in $h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$) of the output bin. The window matrices of each redshift bin are similar (dashed lines – low-redshift bin, solid lines – high-redshift bin). The lower panel shows the contributions of the different input wedges to the output wedges for the bin $k_i = 0.0275$ (from left to right, the x-axis is split into repeating intervals for better visibility). The SGC window matrix resembles that of the NGC, but the suppression of power is slightly stronger as the volume is smaller (see also Fig. 5).

3 THE MODELLING OF REDSHIFT-SPACE CLUSTERING WEDGES

An accurate model of the redshift-space galaxy-clustering statistics is a key element for precise cosmological constraints from galaxy-clustering analysis. Our power-spectrum fits make use of a state-of-the-art description of the effects of the non-linear evolution of density fluctuations, bias and RSD that allowed us to extract information from the full shape of our clustering measurements including smaller scales than in previous studies. The analyses of our companion papers Sánchez et al. (2017b) and Salazar-Albornoz et al. (2016) are based on the same model. The modelling of the non-linear matter power spectrum is described in Section 3.1.1. The galaxy bias model and the theoretical framework for RSD are summarized in Sections 3.1.2 and 3.1.3, respectively. The parameter space of our model for the Fourier-space wedges is summarized in Section 3.2. In Section 3.3, we present performance tests of this model based on a set of large-volume N -body simulations, as well as synthetic catalogues for the DR12 combined sample. Within the BOSS collaboration, the performances of the various full-shape clustering analysis techniques used for the DR12 combined sam-

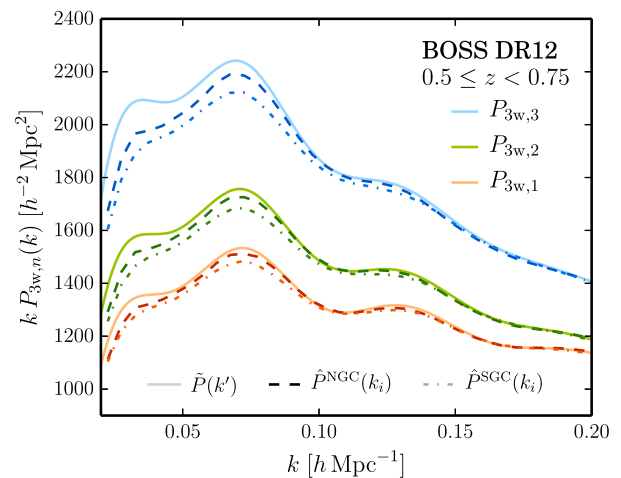


Figure 5. The effect of the window matrix $w_{3w,nm}$ for the DR12 combined sample on the Fourier-space wedges in the high-redshift bin. The solid lines are the theoretical predictions $\tilde{P}_{3w,n}(k')$ (using the model described in Section 3.1 for best-fitting Λ CDM parameters), and the dashed (dash-dotted) lines correspond to the prediction convolved with the window function, $\hat{P}_{3w,n}(k_i)$, for the northern (southern) galactic cap.

ple are compared with each other and checked for systematics by means of the analysis of a set of ‘challenge’ catalogues. Details on the generation of these catalogues and the accuracy with which each method recovers the simulated distance and growth parameters can be found in Tinker et al. (in preparation). Our RSD challenge results are described in Section 3.3.3.

In order to test the model on artificial catalogues that match the clustering properties of the BOSS combined sample, we also performed fits of the wedges $P_{3w}(k)$ obtained from the set of MD-PATCHY mocks. These fits also serve as a basis for the estimation of the cross-covariance between the results of the different analysis approaches that are applied to the BOSS combined galaxy sample, as described in Sánchez et al. (2017a). This estimate is needed to generate the consensus distance and growth measurements of Alam et al. (2016). Sánchez et al. (2017b) present complementary tests of the model using the correlation function wedges.

3.1 The modelling of the redshift-space clustering

3.1.1 Non-linear gravitational dynamics

The constraining power of galaxy-clustering measurements increases as smaller scales are included in the analysis. However, this requires a careful modelling of the real- and redshift-space galaxy two-point statistics beyond the linear regime.

Our model of the non-linear matter power-spectrum wedges is based on gRPT (Blas, Crocce & Scoccimarro, in preparation), a new version of RPT (Crocce & Scoccimarro 2006) and later developments such as RegPT (Bernardeau, Crocce & Scoccimarro 2008). This approach uses the symmetries of the equations of motion to resume the mode-coupling power spectrum consistently with the resummation of the propagator in order to avoid symmetry-breaking one-loop approximations of the mode-coupling term. The one-loop gRPT approximation allows us to predict the matter power spectrum inferred from N -body simulations with an accuracy sufficient for our analysis up to $k \sim 0.25 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$. This corresponds to a significant improvement over previous fast implementations along these lines (e.g. ‘MPTBREEZE’; Crocce, Scoccimarro & Bernardeau 2012). A

more detailed description of the theoretical framework for the non-linear gravitational dynamics of the model is given in Blas et al. (in preparation). Sánchez et al. (2017b) describe the implementation of this model in our analysis pipeline in more detail.

3.1.2 The modelling of galaxy bias

As galaxies are biased tracers of the total matter, we consider the non-linear and non-local contributions to the galaxy bias in order to achieve improved accuracy. Assuming the velocity field to be bias free, our galaxy bias prescription consistently includes terms up to second-order Lagrangian bias (Chan, Scoccimarro & Sheth 2012). The galaxy density contrast δ_g is given by

$$\delta_g = b_1 \delta_m + \frac{b_2}{2} \delta_m^2 + \gamma_2 \mathcal{G}_2[\phi_v] + \gamma_3^- \Delta_3 \mathcal{G}[\phi, \phi_v] + \dots, \quad (33)$$

Here, δ_m is the matter density contrast, b_1 and b_2 are the linear and second-order local bias, respectively, and γ_2 and γ_3^- are non-local bias terms of second order. The ‘Galileon’ operators \mathcal{G}_2 and $\Delta_3 \mathcal{G}$ of the gravitational potential ϕ and the velocity potential ϕ_v are given by

$$\mathcal{G}_2[\phi_v] = (\nabla_{ij} \phi_v)^2 - (\nabla^2 \phi_v)^2, \quad (34)$$

$$\Delta_3 \mathcal{G}[\phi, \phi_v] = \mathcal{G}_2[\phi] - \mathcal{G}_2[\phi_v]. \quad (35)$$

In principle, the non-local bias terms can be expressed in terms of the first-order bias assuming a local bias in Lagrangian coordinates (Chan et al. 2012),

$$\gamma_2 = -\frac{2}{7}(b_1 - 1), \quad \gamma_3^- = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{11}{63}(b_1 - 1). \quad (36)$$

Our tests on N -body simulations show that treating γ_3^- as a free parameter yields more accurate results than fixing it to the local-Lagrangian prediction. This is consistent with recent studies showing that Eulerian bias is not necessarily compatible to local-Lagrangian bias in the non-linear regime (Matsubara 2011). Thus, we vary γ_3^- independently of b_1 in our fits. However, we notice that the precise value of γ_2 has little impact on our theoretical predictions and we use the local-Lagrangian relation of equation (36) to relate this parameter to a given b_1 . These choices are further discussed in Sánchez et al. (2017b, section 3.1.2).

3.1.3 Modelling redshift-space distortions

To linear order in Lagrangian perturbation theory (1-LPT; Zel’dovich 1970), the effect of RSD is given by a velocity field whose divergence is proportional to the density contrast. The coefficient of this dependence is the growth-rate parameter $f(z)$, defined by

$$f(z) \equiv \frac{d \ln D}{d \ln a}(z). \quad (37)$$

Here, $D(z)$ is the linear growth function and $a(z)$ the scalefactor. Thus, the redshift-space clustering signal can be used as a probe of the growth of structure (Guzzo et al. 2008).

Quasi-linear perturbative approaches for the RSD have been developed in Scoccimarro (2004), Percival & White (2009) and Taruya, Nishimichi & Saito (2010). For a more advanced modelling of the non-linear effects, we use the one-loop approximation of the Gaussian generation function approach in Scoccimarro,

Couchman & Frieman (1999) for the redshift-space power spectrum, $\tilde{P}_{zs}(k, \mu)$, which yields (compare to equations 19 and 20 in Sánchez et al. 2017b)

$$\tilde{P}(k, \mu) = \left\{ \int \frac{d^3 r}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-ik \cdot r} \left[\langle D_s D'_s \rangle_c + \lambda \langle \Delta u_z D_s D'_s \rangle_c + \lambda^2 \langle \Delta u_z D_s \rangle_c \langle \Delta u_z D'_s \rangle_c \right] \right\} W(k, \mu), \quad (38)$$

where $\lambda = ifk\mu$, $D_s = \delta_g + f\Delta_z u_z$, and a prime denotes evaluation at $\mathbf{x}' \equiv \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{r}$ instead of \mathbf{x} . Defining the velocity divergence $\theta \equiv \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}$ and assuming no velocity bias, the first term is the non-linear version of the Kaiser formula in Fourier space,

$$P_{zs}^{(1)}(k, \mu) = P_{gg}(k) + 2f\mu^2 P_{g\theta}(k) + f^2 \mu^4 P_{\theta\theta}(k), \quad (39)$$

depending on $P_{gg} = \langle \delta_g \delta_g \rangle$, $P_{g\theta} = \langle \delta_g \theta \rangle$, and $P_{\theta\theta} = \langle \theta \theta \rangle$. The other two terms are given by a three-level PT bispectrum contribution between the densities and velocities,

$$P_{zs}^{(2)}(k, \mu) = \int \frac{q_z}{q^2} [B_{\theta D_s D_s}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k} - \mathbf{q}, -\mathbf{k}) + B_{\theta D_s D_s}(\mathbf{q}, -\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k} - \mathbf{q})], \quad (40)$$

and a quadratic linear-theory power-spectrum expression,

$$P_{zs}^{(3)}(k, \mu) = \int \frac{q_z (k_z - q_z)}{q^2 (\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{q})^2} (b_1 + f\mu_q^2) (b_1 + f\mu_{k-q}^2) \times P_{\delta\theta}(k - q) P_{\delta\theta}(q) d^3 q. \quad (41)$$

Further, $W(k, \mu)$ is the generating function of velocity differences which, in the large-scale limit, we describe as

$$W(k, \mu) \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + f^2 \mu^2 k^2 a_{\text{vir}}^2}} \exp\left(\frac{-f^2 \mu^2 k^2}{1 + f^2 \mu^2 k^2 a_{\text{vir}}^2}\right), \quad (42)$$

where a_{vir} is a free parameter that describes the kurtosis of the small-scale velocity distribution. The factor $W(k, \mu)$ is usually associated with the ‘Fingers-of-God’ (FOG) effect caused by the non-linear velocity component due to virialization.

The power-spectrum multipoles can be obtained by integrating equation (38) against the Legendre polynomials $\mathcal{L}_\ell(\mu)$. From now on, we refer to our model as ‘gRPT+RSD’. More details on the implementation of this model can be found in Sánchez et al. (2017b).

A similar description for the non-linear RSD effect, dubbed the ‘eTNS model’ (Taruya et al. 2010; Nishimichi & Taruya 2011), is based on the same approach and was used in previous analyses of galaxy-clustering measurements from BOSS (Beutler et al. 2014; Oka et al. 2014; Gil-Marín et al. 2015, 2016a). That model differs from our method in certain aspects: first, the second-order bias contributions (depending on b_2 and γ_2) to the first corrective one-loop term in equation (40) are dropped, while in our approach, these terms are kept in order to consistently include all second-order bias terms. Secondly, our FOG term in equation (42) is non-Gaussian. Thirdly, we treat γ_3 as a free parameter instead of fixing its value according to the local-Lagrangian relation. Fourthly, our the predictions of the non-linear matter power spectrum are computed using gRPT instead of RegPT.

3.1.4 Modelling the AP effect

The clustering measurements inferred from real galaxy catalogues depend on the assumption of a fiducial cosmology used to

transform the observed redshifts into distances. A mismatch between the assumed and true cosmologies leads to a geometrical distortion (the AP effect) corresponding to a rescaling of the wavenumbers transverse, k_{\perp} , and parallel, k_{\parallel} , to the LOS direction as

$$k'_{\perp} = q_{\perp} k_{\perp} \quad \text{and} \quad k'_{\parallel} = q_{\parallel} k_{\parallel}, \quad (43)$$

where the primes denote quantities observed assuming the fiducial cosmology and the two distortion parameters q_{\parallel} and q_{\perp} are given by

$$q_{\perp} = \frac{D_A(z_{\text{eff}})}{D'_A(z_{\text{eff}})} \quad \text{and} \quad q_{\parallel} = \frac{H'(z_{\text{eff}})}{H(z_{\text{eff}})}, \quad (44)$$

that is, the ratios of the angular-diameter distance, $D_A(z_{\text{eff}})$, and the Hubble parameter, $H(z_{\text{eff}})$, in the true and fiducial cosmologies at the effective redshift of the sample, z_{eff} .

The theoretical prediction for the distorted power-spectrum wedges, $\tilde{P}_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2}(k')$, can be computed as

$$\tilde{P}_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2}(k') = \frac{q_{\perp}^{-1} q_{\parallel}^{-2}}{\mu_2 - \mu_1} \int_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2} \tilde{P}(k(k', \mu'), \mu(k', \mu')) d\mu', \quad (45)$$

where $\tilde{P}(k, \mu)$ is the model prediction of equation (38) and the relations

$$k(\mu', k') \equiv k' \sqrt{q_{\parallel}^{-2} (\mu')^2 + q_{\perp}^{-2} (1 - (\mu')^2)} \quad (46)$$

$$\mu(\mu', k') \equiv \mu' q_{\parallel}^{-1} [q_{\parallel}^{-2} (\mu')^2 + q_{\perp}^{-2} (1 - (\mu')^2)]^{-1/2}, \quad (47)$$

correspond to those of equation (43) expressed in terms of k and μ (Ballinger, Peacock & Heavens 1996). The scaling of the power spectrum with $q_{\perp}^{-1} q_{\parallel}^{-2}$ is due to the volume distortion from the AP effect.

In BAO distance measurements, the results rely on a prediction for the underlying power spectrum, computed using a fixed ‘template’ cosmology. $D_A(z_{\text{eff}})$ and $H(z_{\text{eff}})$ are measured relative to the sound horizon scale at the drag redshift, $r_d \equiv r_s(z_d)$, of the template. The distortion parameters q_{\perp} and q_{\parallel} of equation (43) only take into account the geometric AP effect. Thus, results that are comparable across different analyses (using different templates) can be obtained by defining a second set of AP parameters, which also include an additional rescaling of the angular-diameter distance $D_A(z_{\text{eff}})$ and the Hubble parameter $H(z_{\text{eff}})$ by the fiducial sound horizon scale, $r'_s(z_d)$,

$$\alpha_{\perp} \equiv \frac{D_M(z_{\text{eff}}) r'_d}{D'_M(z_{\text{eff}}) r_d} \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_{\parallel} \equiv \frac{H'(z_{\text{eff}}) r'_d}{H(z_{\text{eff}}) r_d}. \quad (48)$$

Table 5 lists the values of $D_A(z_{\text{eff}})$, $H(z_{\text{eff}})$ and r_d for the different cosmologies used in this work.

Table 5. The sound horizon scale $r_d \equiv r_s(z_d)$ at the drag redshift (in units of Mpc) and the derived angular-diameter distances $D_A(z_{\text{eff}})$ and Hubble parameters $H(z_{\text{eff}})$ (in units of Mpc and $\text{km s}^{-1} \text{Mpc}^{-1}$, respectively) for the cosmologies specified in Table 2 at the effective redshifts z_{eff} of the ranges defined in Table 1.

Cosmology	r_d	$D_A(z_{\text{eff}})$			$H(z_{\text{eff}})$		
		0.38	0.51	0.61	0.38	0.51	0.61
Fiducial	147.8	1109	1313	1433	82.9	89.6	95.2
MINERVA	148.5	$z_{\text{eff}} = 0.57: 1364$			93.7		
QPM	147.1	1077	1277	1395	84.9	91.5	97.0
MD-PATCHY	147.7	1107	1311	1431	83.0	89.7	95.5
Template	147.3	1112	1316	1436	82.8	89.5	95.2

3.2 Summary of the model parameters

We perform two kinds of cosmological clustering analyses. For the first type, we use a fixed set of cosmological parameters (to which we refer as our ‘template’ cosmology) to predict a template for the two-dimensional power spectrum. Then, we distort the template according to equation (45) in order to constrain the AP parameters of equation (48). We refer to this method as ‘BAO+RSD’ fits in the following. Secondly, we perform ‘cosmological full-shape fits’, for which we explore the parameter space of a given cosmological model directly. This means that the predictions for the power-spectrum wedges are directly computed for the parameters being considered and then compared with the observed Fourier-space wedges. Thus, the parameter spaces of the two fitting methods are not exactly the same. We explore these parameter spaces by means of the Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) technique.

For our BAO+RSD fits, the shape of the input power spectrum is kept fixed. Variations of the cosmology are modelled by treating the distortion parameters q_{\perp} and q_{\parallel} and the growth rate $f\sigma_8$ as free parameters. We account for possible deviations from a pure Poisson shot noise with a free, constant and additive shot-noise contribution N to all power-spectrum wedges. Thus, the full parameter space \mathcal{X} for these fits consists of eight parameters,

$$\xi = (q_{\perp}, q_{\parallel}, f\sigma_8, b_1, b_2, \gamma_3^-, a_{\text{vir}}, N)^T \in \mathcal{X}. \quad (49)$$

When performing fits on the real BOSS data or our mock catalogues, we allow for different values of the parameters $\{b_1, b_2, \gamma_3^-, a_{\text{vir}}, N\}$ for the NGC and SGC subsamples in the low-redshift bin, increasing the total number of parameters to 13.

For the cosmological fits of Section 5, full model predictions must be computed for each point in the parameter space being considered. In this case, q_{\perp} , q_{\parallel} and $f\sigma_8$ are not treated as free parameters and are instead derived from the cosmological parameters being tested.

The MCMC are constructed using the 2015 July version of COSMOMC⁵ (Lewis & Bridle 2002) modified to compute the gRPT+RSD model predictions as described in Section 3.1. Further details can be found in our companion paper (Sánchez et al. 2017b). Using the MCMC technique, the choice of the prior distribution can have an influence on the accuracy of the obtained parameter constraints. We choose flat priors on all parameters given by the limits listed in Table 6. The chains are considered converged if the Gelman–Rubin convergence criterion (Gelman & Rubin 1992) satisfies $R - 1 < 0.02$.

3.3 Performance of the model

3.3.1 Model verification with full non-linear simulations

As a first test of the model described in Section 3.1, we used the MINERVA N -body simulations described in Grieb et al. (2016). These are a set of 100 large-volume N -body simulations run using GADGET.⁶ Each realization is a cubic box of side length $1500 h^{-1}$ Mpc with 1000^3 dark-matter (DM) particles. The initial conditions (at redshift $z_{\text{ini}} = 63$) were derived using second-order Lagrangian perturbation theory (2-LPT)⁷ from a linear CAMB (Lewis, Challinor

⁵ <http://cosmologist.info/cosmomoc/>

⁶ The latest public release is GADGET-2 (Springel 2005), which is available at <http://www.gadgetcode.org/>.

⁷ A 2-LPT code for generating initial conditions is available at <http://cosmo.nyu.edu/roman/2LPT/>.

Table 6. The parameter space \mathcal{X} of our full-shape fits with the gRPT+RSD model. BAO+RSD fits use the distortion, growth, bias, RSD and shot-noise parameters. Fits for the cosmological interference use the bias, RSD and shot-noise parameters, besides the parameters of cosmological model and the nuisance parameters of the complementary cosmological probes. All parameters have a flat prior that is uniform within the given limits and zero outside.

Param.	Function	Unit	Prior limits
Bias			
b_1	Linear bias	–	0.5–9
b_2	Second-order bias	–	(–4)–4
γ_3^-	Non-local bias	–	(–3)–3
RSD			
a_{vir}	FoG kurtosis	–	0.2–10
Shot noise			
N	Extra shot noise ^a	$h^{-3} \text{ Mpc}^3$	(–1800)–1800
AP distortion			
q_{\perp}	k_{\perp} rescaling	–	0.5–1.5
q_{\parallel}	k_{\parallel} rescaling	–	0.5–1.5
Growth			
$f\sigma_8$	Growth-rate factor	–	0–3

^aIn the case of the low-redshift bin, N is varied within (–1000)–1000 as the estimate for the Poisson shot noise is also smaller.

& Lasenby 2000) power spectrum whose cosmological parameters were chosen to match the best-fitting results of the *WMAP9* + BOSS DR9 $\xi(r)$ analysis (Sánchez et al. 2013, table I), which are listed as ‘MINERVA’ in Table 2. At each redshift output $z \in \{2.0, 1.0, 0.57, 0.3, 0\}$, the DM particle positions and velocities were stored along with the halo catalogues obtained with a friends-of-friend algorithm, which were later post-processed with SUBFIND (Springel et al. 2001) to eliminate spurious unbound objects. The halo mass resolution is $m_{\text{min}} = 2.67 \times 10^{12} M_{\odot} h^{-1}$.

We used the snapshot at $z = 0.57$ to obtain galaxy catalogues comparable to the CMASS sample by populating the haloes and subhaloes with galaxies according to a halo occupation distribution (HOD) model with suitable parameters, as described in Grieb et al. (2016). The final synthetic galaxy catalogues have a mean galaxy density of $\bar{n} \approx 4 \times 10^{-4} h^3 \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$ and a linear bias of $b \approx 2$.

The points in Fig. 6 show the mean MINERVA HOD power-spectrum wedges, which we use as a test case to validate the model described in Section 3.1 using a sample with similar clustering properties as the real CMASS galaxies. We used these measurements in the range $k_{\text{min}} = 0.01 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ and $k_{\text{max}} = 0.2 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ to fit for the nuisance parameters of the model, while fixing all cosmological parameters to their underlying values. For this test, we use the recipe for the theoretical covariance matrix for clustering wedges in Fourier space presented in Grieb et al. (2016). The error bars in Fig. 6 correspond to the square root of the diagonal entries of the resulting covariance matrix. The solid lines in Fig. 6 correspond to the model computed using the resulting values for the nuisance parameters, showing excellent agreement with the results from the MINERVA simulations that extend even into the non-linear regime outside the range of scales included in the fits.

In order to validate the wavenumber range for which the model provides the tightest unbiased estimates of the distortion and growth parameters, we use the gRPT+RSD model to perform BAO+RSD fits to the mean power-spectrum wedges of the MINERVA HOD sample using two and three μ -bins as a function of the upper limit of the fitting range, k_{max} . The obtained results, shown in Fig. 7, are in excellent agreement with the correct values of these parameters for the case of two and three wedges, but we find a higher accuracy

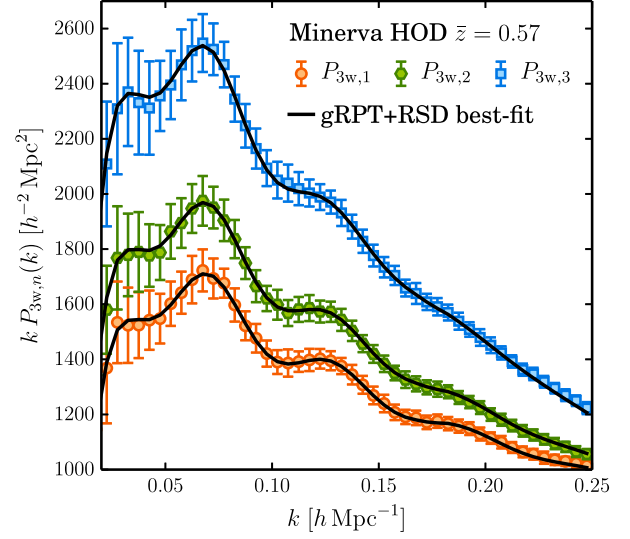


Figure 6. Best-fitting gRPT+RSD model to the mean power-spectrum wedges of the MINERVA HOD sample using $k_{\text{min}} = 0.01 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ and $k_{\text{max}} = 0.2 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$. The cosmology was fixed, i.e. $q_{\parallel} = q_{\perp} = 1$, $f\sigma_8(z_{\text{eff}}) = 0.473$ (cf. MINERVA in Table 2).

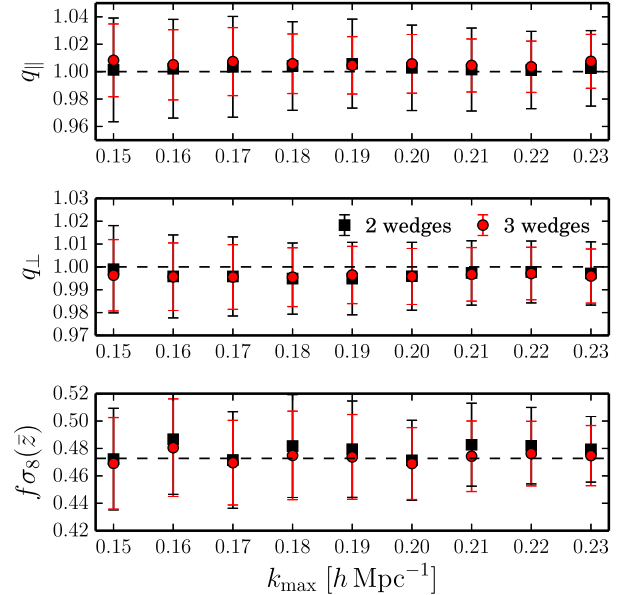


Figure 7. Marginalized results for q_{\parallel} , q_{\perp} and $f\sigma_8(z)$ from gRPT+RSD model fits to the mean Fourier-space wedges of the MINERVA HOD samples using different fitting ranges $0.01 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1} \leq k_i \leq k_{\text{max}}$. The fits using three wedges (red) have significantly smaller error bars than for two wedges.

for the latter case. The marginalized confidence intervals of the distortion parameters are not exactly centred on the true values, which we find is due to the correlation between these parameters and the additional shot-noise contribution N . Although that parameter is not necessary to fit the results of the MINERVA simulations, we included it to mimic the analysis that we apply to the real BOSS data, where it is required to account for the uncertainties in the shot-noise level of our clustering measurements. However, the results from MINERVA show that the potential systematic errors introduced by this parameter are much smaller than the statistical error for a

Table 7. The results for α_{\parallel} , α_{\perp} and $f\sigma_8(z_{\text{eff}})$ from gRPT+RSD model fits to the three Fourier-space wedges that were measured from the MD-PATCHY catalogues filtering out the information of Legendre multipoles $\ell > 4$. In all three redshift bins, the fitting range is $0.02 h \text{Mpc}^{-1} \leq k_{\parallel} \leq 0.2 h \text{Mpc}^{-1}$. Here, we report the mean and standard deviation of the best-fitting parameters of the 2045 individual fits and compare them to the expected values. The low-redshift bin fits used separate bias, RSD and shot-noise parameters for NGS and SGC, whereas the other two bins used only one set of nuisance parameters.

Bin	Parameter	Best-fitting value	Expected
Low	α_{\perp}	0.996 ± 0.023	0.999
	α_{\parallel}	0.998 ± 0.037	1.000
	$f\sigma_8$	0.462 ± 0.048	0.483
Intermediate	α_{\perp}	0.999 ± 0.020	0.999
	α_{\parallel}	1.014 ± 0.031	1.000
	$f\sigma_8$	0.467 ± 0.039	0.483
High	α_{\perp}	0.004 ± 0.020	1.000
	α_{\parallel}	1.004 ± 0.028	1.001
	$f\sigma_8$	0.479 ± 0.038	0.478

single MINERVA volume.⁸ Thus, we do not take it into account for the RSD analyses in the following. Due to the higher constraining power of the analyses with three wedges over using two wedges only, from now on we present results obtained using \mathbf{P}_{3w} only, restricting the fitting range to $k_{\text{max}} = 0.2 h \text{Mpc}^{-1}$, as we do not see improvements in the recovered mean and error of $f\sigma_8$ for larger k_{max} . Measuring a number of wedges that is larger than three from a real survey is impracticable with current methods, and thus we did not include such cases into our analysis.

3.3.2 Model verification with synthetic catalogues for the BOSS DR12 combined sample

The MD-PATCHY mocks described in Section 2.4 can be used to test our modelling of non-linearities and RSD on a sample matching the full redshift range and survey geometry of the BOSS combined sample. As described in Section 2.2, we measured the power-spectrum wedges of each MD-PATCHY mock catalogue by filtering out the information of Legendre multipoles $\ell > 4$ for the three redshift bins defined in Table 1 taking into account the effect of the window function of the survey as described in Section 2.5. For consistency with the treatment of the real BOSS data, two different sets of bias, RSD and shot-noise parameters are assumed for the low-redshift bin to account for the two potentially different galaxy populations (see Appendix B3). As described in Section 2.4.1, the obtained parameter uncertainties must be rescaled by the correction factor M of equation (24) in order to account for the impact of sampling noise on the precision matrix. The rescaling factor is given in Table 4 for $N_m = 2045$.

The mean constraints on α_{\parallel} , α_{\perp} and $f\sigma_8(z_{\text{eff}})$ from the fits to the 2045 individual MD-PATCHY measurements are given in Table 7. For illustration, the 2D contours and 1D histograms of the best-fitting parameters for the intermediate-redshift bin are shown in Fig. 8. The mean and dispersion of the best-fitting values are in good agreement with the expected values. The largest systematic

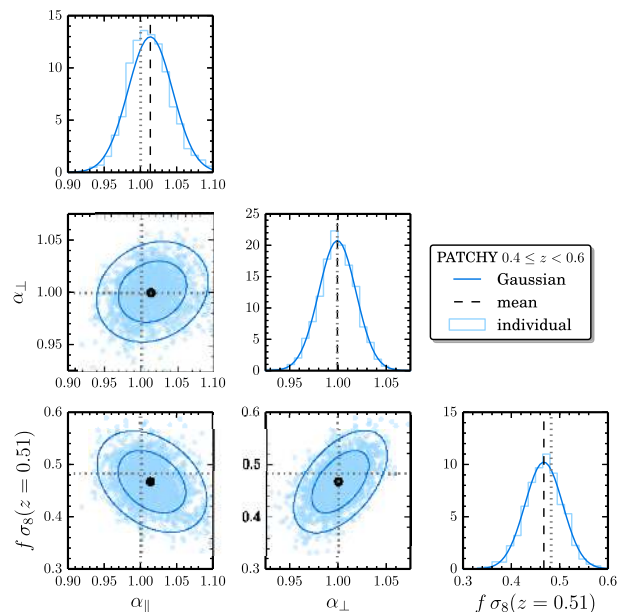


Figure 8. The best-fitting parameters for α_{\parallel} , α_{\perp} and $f\sigma_8(z_{\text{eff}})$ from gRPT+RSD model fits to the three Fourier-space wedges, derived from the power-spectrum multipoles $P_{\ell=0,2,4}(k)$, of the 2045 MD-PATCHY catalogues in the intermediate-redshift bin are indicated as dots in the 2D plots in the panels below the diagonal. Their histograms are plotted in the diagonal panels in fainter colours. In all panels, the Gaussian approximations of the parameter distributions are shown in darker colours. The mean of the best-fitting parameters are indicated as black dashed lines in the histograms and as a black filled circle in the 2D plots. The results for the low- and high-redshift bin are similar but show smaller deviations from the correct values (see Table 7).

deviations are found for $f\sigma_8$ in the low-redshift bin and for α_{\parallel} in the intermediate bin, where they correspond to ≈ 50 per cent of the statistical errors for one realization, but are significantly smaller in all other cases.

In order to verify that our treatment of the window function does not introduce any systematic bias into our analysis, we studied the scale-dependency of the results of the gRPT+RSD fits to the Fourier-space wedges. By varying k_{min} , we exclude the regime of lower wavenumbers from the fitting range where the window function is more important. An incorrect treatment of the window function effect can introduce a trend with k_{min} in the parameter constraints. We do not find any dependency of the BAO+RSD results for the mean MD-PATCHY \mathbf{P}_{3w} measurements on k_{min} , indicating that our window matrix formalism does not induce any systematic bias into our analysis. We also tested for a scale-dependency of the cosmological parameters due to inaccuracies of our clustering model for the (approximative) non-linear evolution of the clustering obtained from the MD-PATCHY catalogues. We performed fits with varying k_{max} and find consistent results, free of systematic trends with k_{max} , even when smaller scales than our fiducial fitting range are included in the analysis.

As described in Sánchez et al. (2017a), the constraints obtained here from the individual MD-PATCHY mocks can be used to compute the cross-covariance matrix between the results inferred from \mathbf{P}_{3w} and those of the other analysis methods applied to the BOSS DR12 combined galaxy sample in our companion papers. This is a key ingredient in the estimation of the final consensus results presented in Alam et al. (2016).

⁸ The volume of a single MINERVA realization, $V = (1500 h^{-1} \text{Mpc})^3$, is roughly equivalent to the effective volume of the full BOSS combined sample, cf. Table 1.

3.3.3 Fourier-space results on the challenge mocks

Within the BOSS collaboration, special attention was paid to perform stringent cross-checks of the different modelling and measurement techniques used in the DR12 analysis of the combined sample, especially for those approaches that are combined into the final consensus constraints (Alam et al. 2016). Hence, the performance of the various methodologies to extract cosmological information from the full-shape approaches are compared in an RSD-fit ‘challenge’ in which the results obtained all contributing methods are discussed and compared with each other in on large-volume synthetic catalogues to check for possible systematics and the consistency of the results from the different analysis techniques. The results of this comparison are described in detail in Tinker et al. (in preparation).

The first part of this comparison was based on the analysis of seven different HOD galaxy samples constructed out of large-volume N -body simulations. Apart from standard HOD parameters, other non-standard cases, including velocity or assembly bias, are considered. The simulations correspond to Λ CDM cosmologies with slightly different density parameters. The Fourier-space results of the gRPT+RSD model reach the same level of precision as the corresponding configuration-space results; in general, the different methods show excellent accuracy and consistency in the obtained constraints on the challenge catalogues.

The second part of the model comparison was based on a set of 84 synthetic catalogues mimicking the DR12 CMASS NGC subsample (dubbed ‘cut-sky’ mocks). These mocks are designed to test for systematic biases in the obtained parameter constraints as they are all generated from N -body simulations assuming the same cosmological parameters and HOD model. As the full survey geometry is modelled, we measure the multipole-filtered wedges for consistency with the rest of the analysis and the window matrix prescription of Section 2.5 is used to take the selection function into account in our fits. Fig. 9 shows the best-fitting distortion and growth parameters from the N series fits using three Fourier-space wedges. We obtain results that are in good agreement with those inferred from MINERVA, but the mean α_{\perp} and α_{\parallel} results found in the light-cone catalogues deviate a little more from the true values. These deviations are significantly smaller than the statistical uncertainty obtained from a single realization. The results obtained using two wedges show a similar accuracy but are less precise.

4 BAO AND RSD MEASUREMENTS FROM THE DR12 FOURIER-SPACE WEDGES

In this section, we present the constraints obtained from the BAO+RSD fits of our BOSS clustering measurements. For this analysis, the three power-spectrum wedges of the DR12 combined sample of each redshift bin are fitted separately⁹ using the gRPT+RSD model described in Section 3.1. We assume a *Planck* 2015 input power spectrum, whose cosmological parameters are listed as ‘Template’ in Table 2.

Using the definitions of the AP parameters in equation (48) and the fiducial distances given in Table 5, our results can be expressed in terms of the combinations, $D_M(z)$ (r_d^{fid}/r_d), $H(z)$ (r_d/r_d^{fid}) and $f\sigma_8(z)$. The green contours in Fig. 10 correspond to the 68 and

⁹ All results in this and the following section have been obtained by fitting the power-spectrum wedges filtering out the information of Legendre multipoles $\ell > 4$. Unless stated otherwise, we use the fiducial wavenumber range of $0.02 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1} \leq k \leq 0.2 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ and the reference covariance matrix obtained from the MD-PATCHY mock catalogues (see Section 2.4).

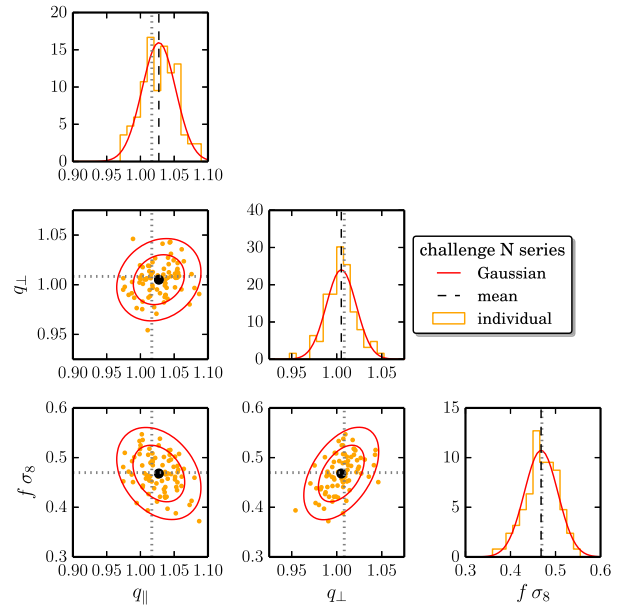


Figure 9. Best-fitting q_{\parallel} , q_{\perp} and $f\sigma_8(z_{\text{eff}})$ parameters from gRPT+RSD model fits to the 84 challenge N series measurement of three Fourier-space wedges fitting wavenumbers in the range $0.02 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1} \leq k_{\parallel} \leq 0.2 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$. The diagonal panels show the histogram of these results, with the mean best-fitting parameters indicated as black dashed lines. The panels below the diagonal show 2D plots with the 84 individual best-fitting parameters as orange dots and the mean as a filled circle. A Gaussian fit to the marginalized parameter distribution is plotted as red contours and histograms in all panels. The results using two wedges is similarly accurate but less precise.

95 per cent confidence levels (CL) of the two-dimensional posterior distributions of these parameters inferred from the BOSS DR12 power-spectrum wedges for the low-, intermediate-, and high-redshift bins (top, middle and lower panels, respectively). The dotted lines in the same figure correspond to the Gaussian approximation of these constraints, which give a good description of the full distributions. The blue dashed contours correspond to the Λ CDM predictions from the *Planck* 2015 (Planck Collaboration XIII 2016) TT+lowP measurements to which we refer simply as *Planck*, which are in excellent agreement with our results. The mean values of these parameters and their associated 68 per cent confidence intervals are listed in Table 8. BAO distance measurements are often expressed in terms of certain derived parameters: the ratio of the volume-averaged distance and the sound horizon scale, $D_V(z)/r_d$ and the AP parameter $F_{\text{AP}}(z)$, where

$$D_V(z) = (D_M^2(z) c z H^{-1}(z))^{1/3}, \quad (50)$$

$$F_{\text{AP}}(z) = D_M(z) H(z) c^{-1}. \quad (51)$$

Thus, we give these quantities as well. Appendixes B1 and B2 show various consistency tests of the results of our BAO+RSD fits, such as a change in the number of wedges used, the covariance matrix or the wavenumber ranges included in the fits. The results from these tests show that our constraints are robust with respect to the details of our analysis methodology.

The solid lines in Fig. 1 correspond to the model predictions for the best-fitting parameters from BAO+RSD fits to each redshift bin, which closely describe the clustering wedges measured from the BOSS DR12 combined sample. The model predictions were convolved with the window function as described in Section 2.5. In

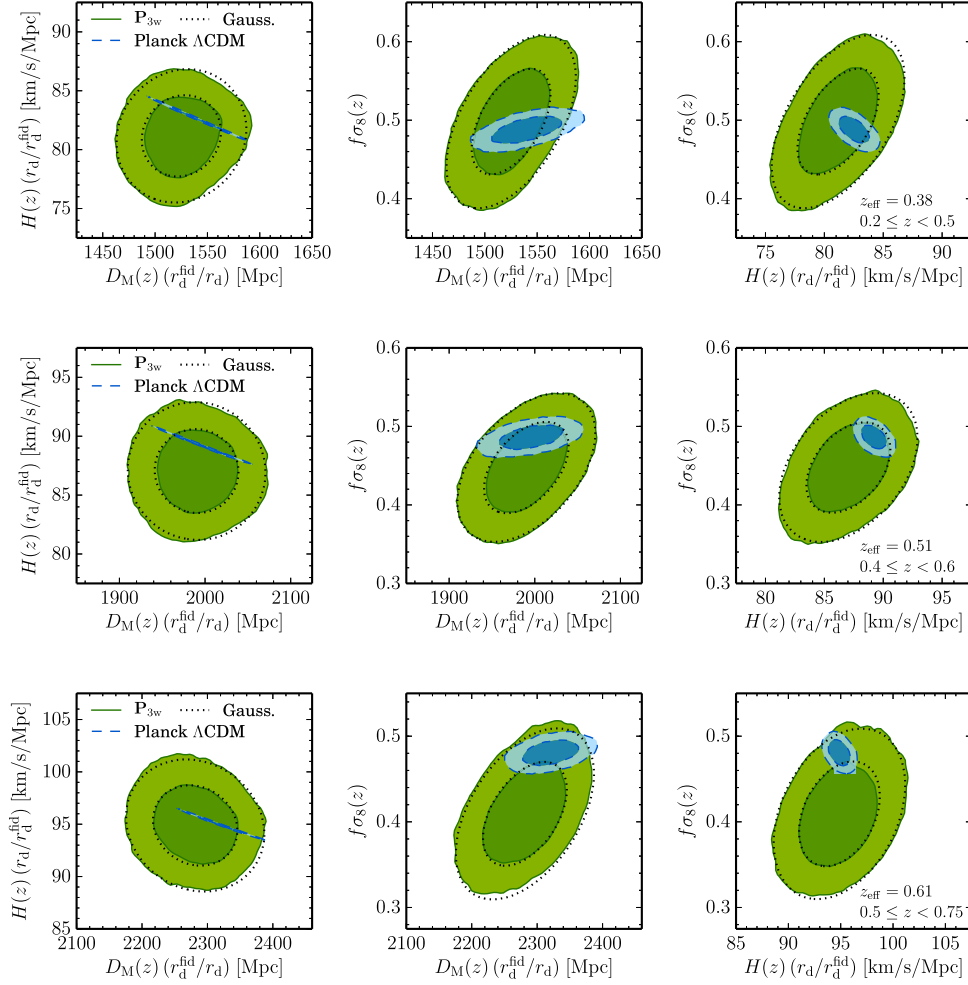


Figure 10. The regions of 68 and 95 per cent CL in the marginalized 2D posteriors of the ratio of the comoving transverse distance and the sound horizon, $D_M(z_{\text{eff}})[r_s^{\text{fid}}(z_d)/r_s(z_d)]$, the product of the Hubble parameter and the sound horizon, $H(z_{\text{eff}})[r_s(z_d)/r_s^{\text{fid}}(z_d)]$ (these combinations are normalized by the sound horizon of the fiducial cosmology), and the growth parameter $f\sigma_8(z)$ from BAO+RSD fits to the DR12 combined sample in the low- (upper panel), intermediate- (middle panel), and high-redshift bin (lower panel). For these MCMC-estimated contours plotted in green, three power-spectrum wedges P_{3w} have been fitted in the wavenumber range $0.02 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1} \leq k \leq 0.2 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ using the covariance from 2045 MD-PATCHY mocks. The low-redshift bin fits used separate bias, RSD and shot-noise parameters for the NGC and SGC subsamples, whereas the results in the intermediate- and high- z bins were obtained using only one set of nuisance parameters. For comparison, the theoretical predictions for the standard cosmological model (Λ CDM) from the *Planck* 2015 TT+lowP (*Planck* Collaboration XIII 2016) observations are overlotted as blue confidence regions.

Table 8. The 68 per cent CL results of the BAO+RSD fits to the DR12 combined-sample power-spectrum wedges P_{3w} , in terms of $D_M(z)(r_d^{\text{fid}}/r_d)$, $H(z)(r_d/r_d^{\text{fid}})$ (expressed in units of Mpc and $\text{km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$, respectively), and the growth parameter $f\sigma_8(z)$ for our three redshift bins. We also give the ratio of the angle-averaged BAO distance and fiducial sound horizon scale, $D_V(z)/r_d$, and the AP parameter $F_{\text{AP}}(z)$.

Parameter	Low	Intermediate	High
$D_M(z)(r_d^{\text{fid}}/r_d)$	1525 ± 24	1990 ± 32	2281_{-43}^{+42}
$H(z)(r_d/r_d^{\text{fid}})$	$81.2_{-2.3}^{+2.2}$	$87.0_{-2.4}^{+2.3}$	94.9 ± 2.5
$f\sigma_8(z)$	$0.498_{-0.045}^{+0.044}$	0.448 ± 0.038	0.409 ± 0.040
$D_V(z)/r_d$	10.05 ± 0.13	12.92 ± 0.18	14.60 ± 0.24
$F_{\text{AP}}(z_{\text{eff}})$	0.424 ± 0.017	0.578 ± 0.018	0.722 ± 0.022

the low-redshift bin, we use two different sets of nuisance parameters for the bias and RSD model to account for the fact that the NGC and SGC samples might contain two slightly different galaxy populations at low redshifts (as discussed in Appendix B3). For the

intermediate- and high-redshift bins, the NGC–SGC difference in the model prediction is the result of the different window matrices only.

In Fig. 11 we compare our $f\sigma_8$ measurements in the three redshift bins defined in Table 1 with *Planck* Λ CDM predictions and previous results on BOSS samples: the Sloan DR7 LRG sample (Oka et al. 2014, correlation function (CF) multipoles), the configuration-space clustering wedges of the LOWZ and CMASS samples (Sánchez et al. 2014, CF wedges), the most-recent analysis of the DR11 CMASS sample in configuration space (Alam et al. 2015b, CF multipoles) and Fourier space (Beutler et al. 2014, power spectrum (PS) multipoles), and the DR12 LOWZ and CMASS samples (Gil-Marín et al. 2016a, PS multipoles). All these results are consistent with each other. The LOWZ measurement of the last reference is lower than our constraint from the low-redshift bin at roughly 1σ . However, differences of this order can be expected, as our low-redshift measurement corresponds to a larger volume than that of the LOWZ sample. In the high-redshift bin, we measure $f\sigma_8$ to be lower than the *Planck* Λ CDM

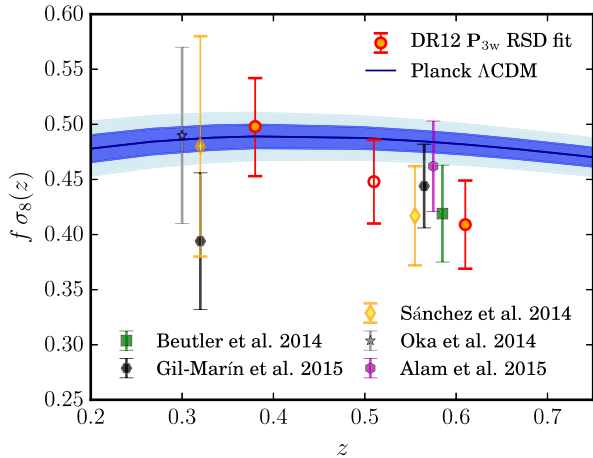


Figure 11. The red symbols show the measurements of $f\sigma_8(z_{\text{eff}})$ in the three different redshift bins. The two outer redshift bins are shown as filled circles to indicate that they are independent from each other. The intermediate result has an open symbol in order to indicate the correlation with the other two results due to the overlap in the redshift ranges. The *Planck* Λ CDM predictions are shown as blue bands where the darker (lighter) shaded region indicates the 1σ (2σ) region. See text for the references to the previous measurements on BOSS samples; the measurements using the CMASS sample ($z_{\text{eff}} = 0.57$) are separated by a small offset for better visibility.

prediction by roughly 1σ . This is consistent with the results of recent measurements based on the CMASS sample (e.g. Beutler et al. 2014; Sánchez et al. 2014).

The constraints derived here and the results of our companion BAO-only and full-shape analyses of the BOSS DR12 combined sample are summarized and compared to each other in Alam et al. (2016), showing the consistency of the result from various fitting methods. All BOSS DR12 results are combined into the final set of BOSS consensus constraints in the same paper, using the methodology described in Sánchez et al. (2017a).

5 COSMOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE DR12 FOURIER-SPACE WEDGES

In this section, we explore the cosmological implications of the BOSS DR12 power-spectrum wedges by directly comparing the galaxy-clustering measurements themselves with the predictions obtained for a given model. We then compare the constraints that result from combining our clustering measurements with various other cosmological data sets. These data sets are described in Section 5.1, which also contains a summary of the parameter spaces we consider. Sections 5.2–5.7 describe our constraints on the parameters of the standard Λ CDM model as well as some of its most common extensions.

5.1 Parameter spaces and additional data sets

A redshift survey such as BOSS probes the geometry of the Universe and the growth of structure in a limited redshift range. In order to improve the obtained cosmological constraints, we combine the information encoded in the full shape of our clustering measurements with complementary cosmological probes, most importantly CMB observations to determine the sound horizon scale at the drag epoch. In this work, we use the temperature and low- ℓ polarization measurements and derived implications (denoted simply as *Planck*; Planck Collaboration XIII 2016) of the *Planck* 2015 release (Planck Collaboration I 2016). We also include the information from SN,

Table 9. The parameters and priors of the cosmological standard model and its extensions considered in this work. All parameters have flat priors defined by the given limits. The parameters for the extensions are set to a fiducial value for the standard Λ CDM model.

Parameter (Unit)	Prior limits	Fiducial value
Λ CDM (flat, standard ν)		
$\Omega_b h^2$	0.005–0.1	–
$\Omega_c h^2$	0.001–0.99	–
$100\theta_{\text{MC}}$	0.5–10	–
τ	0.01–0.8	–
n_s	0.8–1.2	–
$\ln(10^{10} A_s)$	2–4	–
Extensions of Sections 5.3–5.7		
w, w_0	(–3)–(–0.3)	–1
w_a	(–2)–2	0
γ	0–3	0.55
Ω_K	(–0.3)–0.3	0
$\sum m_\nu$ (eV)	0–2	0.06
N_{eff}	0.05–10	3.046

which probe the cosmic expansion history at low redshifts via the luminosity distance scale. We make use of the joint light-curve analysis (JLA; Betoule et al. 2014) of the SN samples of SDSS-II and the Supernova Legacy Survey. In order to avoid a complex systematic error budget and measurements that are highly correlated with the ones described above, we abstain from including other cosmological probes.

We start our analysis with the standard six-parameter Λ CDM model. It assumes that the energy budget of the Universe contains contributions from (pressureless) CDM, baryonic non-relativistic matter, relativistic radiation and DE modelled as a cosmological constant. The upper part of Table 9 lists the parameters of the Λ CDM parameter space. In the MCMC code *COSMOMC*, the baryon and CDM density are modelled by the physical density parameters $\Omega_b h^2$ and $\Omega_c h^2$, respectively. The angular size of the sound horizon at recombination is given by θ_{MC} . Finally, τ is the optical depth to the last-scattering surface. The primordial power spectrum has an amplitude (given by A_s) and a tilt given by n_s . In this standard model, the Universe is assumed to be flat (i.e., $\Omega_K = 0$) and the equation of state (EOS) parameter of DE is fixed to a constant value $w = -1$. The effective number of relativistic degrees of freedom (DOF) is given by $N_{\text{eff}} = 3.046$. We follow Planck Collaboration I (2016) and assume also fixed contribution from massive neutrinos of $\Omega_\nu h^2 = 0.00064$. This corresponds to a fixed sum over the neutrino masses of $\sum \mu_\nu = 0.06$ eV (corresponding to the minimal total neutrino mass that is consistent agreement with neutrino oscillation experiments; Otten & Weinheimer 2008). All cosmological observations are consistent with this standard paradigm (e.g. Anderson et al. 2014b; Planck Collaboration XIII 2016).

In order to test non-standard cosmologies, we explore the most important extensions to the Λ CDM model by varying also the additional parameters listed in the second part of Table 9, with flat priors in the given ranges. For all parameter spaces, the value of the Hubble parameter h was restricted to the range $0.2 \leq h \leq 1$.

In all cases, the cosmological parameter spaces were extended by the nuisance parameters of the model described in Section 3.2. The range of wavenumbers included in the fits was the same as for the BAO+RSD fits to each individual redshift bin presented in Section 4. Our clustering measurements on the intermediate- z bin are strongly correlated with those of the two independent bins and do not lead to a significant improvement in the obtained constraints.

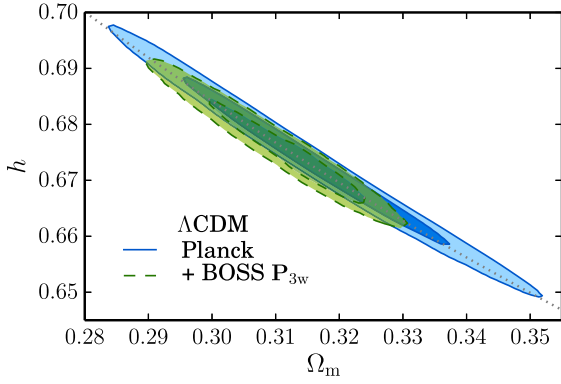


Figure 12. The marginalized 68 and 95 per cent CL in the Ω_M - h plane for the Λ CDM parameter space from the *Planck* 2015 TT+lowP (Planck Collaboration XIII 2016) observations (blue) and adding the DR12 combined sample P_{3w} (green). The *Planck* confidence contours as well as those of the combined fits follow the $\Omega_M h^3$ degeneracy (Percival et al. 2002) shown as dotted grey line.

To avoid the complication of including the covariance between these measurements, in this section we only use the information from the wedges of the low- and high- z bins. While for the high-redshift bin we assumed that the NGC and SGC subsamples can be described by the same nuisance parameters, in the low-redshift bin we allowed for different values of these parameters for the galaxies in these two subsamples.

5.2 The Λ CDM parameter space

We first focus on the standard Λ CDM parameter space. The resulting constraints on Ω_M and h from the combined *Planck*+[BOSS P_{3w}] fits (green) are shown in Fig. 12, compared with the constraints from *Planck* alone (blue). The corresponding marginalized 68 per cent CL intervals of these parameters are listed in the upper part of Table 10. The full shape of our BOSS clustering measurements prefers slightly lower values for the matter density parameter¹⁰ ($\Omega_M = 0.312_{-0.009}^{+0.008}$) than the *Planck* data alone, while the constraints on the Hubble parameter ($h = 0.675_{-0.006}^{+0.007}$) are centred around a similar mean value. Adding the JLA SN data to the fits does not improve the obtained constraints. The confidence contours follow a degeneracy along $\Omega_M h^3 = \text{const}$, indicated by a dotted line in the plot. This degeneracy is given by equally good fits to the locations and relative heights of the acoustic peaks (Percival et al. 2002). In summary, we find excellent consistency between the three different probes assuming a Λ CDM cosmology as could be expected from the agreement between *Planck* and BOSS data that was a result of the BAO+RSD fits described in Section 4.

5.3 The w CDM parameter space

The first relaxation of the assumptions of the standard Λ CDM model is to abandon the idea that DE can be described by a cosmological constant. The simplest case, the w CDM model, assumes a constant DE EOS parameter,

$$p_{\text{DE}} = w \rho_{\text{DE}}. \quad (52)$$

¹⁰ Unless stated otherwise, all constraints given in this section correspond to a CL of 68 per cent.

Table 10. The 68 per cent CL intervals of the most-relevant parameters for fits using the cosmological standard model and its extensions. The fits include at least the *Planck* 2015 TT+lowP data, which are successively combined with the power-spectrum wedges P_{3w} of the BOSS DR12 low- and high-redshift bins and the JLA SN data. The constraints for curvature extensions are listed in Table 11, those for neutrino extensions in Table 12.

Parameter	<i>Planck</i> + BOSS P_{3w}	+ JLA SN
Λ CDM (flat, standard ν)		
Ω_M	$0.312_{-0.009}^{+0.008}$	$0.311_{-0.010}^{+0.009}$
h	$0.675_{-0.006}^{+0.007}$	$0.676_{-0.006}^{+0.007}$
w CDM (linear EOS for DE)		
Ω_M	$0.306_{-0.015}^{+0.014}$	$0.307_{-0.012}^{+0.011}$
w	$-1.029_{-0.054}^{+0.070}$	$-1.019_{-0.039}^{+0.048}$
$w_0 w_a$ CDM (CPL parametrization for DE)		
w_0	-1.03 ± 0.24	-0.98 ± 0.11
w_a	$-0.06_{-0.62}^{+0.77}$	$-0.16_{-0.36}^{+0.46}$
Λ CDM + γ (modified growth)		
Ω_M	$0.312_{-0.009}^{+0.008}$	$0.311_{-0.010}^{+0.009}$
γ	0.52 ± 0.10	0.52 ± 0.10
w CDM + γ (linear EOS for DE, modified growth)		
w	$-1.04_{-0.07}^{+0.10}$	$-1.02_{-0.05}^{+0.06}$
γ	$0.56_{-0.14}^{+0.12}$	0.54 ± 0.11

For $w = -1$, the Λ CDM model with a cosmological constant is recovered.

As the EOS parameter w controls the late-time expansion of the Universe, galaxy clustering and SN are ideal cosmological probes to constrain DE, which is not well constrained by CMB data alone. In this last case, w follows a degeneracy with Ω_M and values significantly lower than $w = -1$ are preferred, resulting in poor constraints of $w = -1.55_{-0.30}^{+0.32}$. As shown in the left-hand panel of Fig. 13, including the power-spectrum wedges in the fits results in confidence regions that are centred around the standard Λ CDM value of $w = -1$ (indicated by a dotted line in the figure), with $w = -1.029_{-0.062}^{+0.066}$. Including also SN data, the late-time expansion is even better probed so that w is measured to 5 per cent accuracy, $w = -1.019_{-0.045}^{+0.043}$, in good agreement with Λ CDM at 1σ .

5.4 The $w_0 w_a$ CDM parameter space

Here, we explore the constraints on the time evolution of DE. We use the Chevallier–Polarski–Linder (CPL) parametrization (Chevallier & Polarski 2001; Linder 2003) of a time-dependent EOS for DE,

$$w(z) = w_0 + w_a (1 - a(z)) = w_0 + w_a \frac{z}{1+z}, \quad (53)$$

where w_0 is the current value of $w(z)$ and w_a controls its time evolution. This parametrization recovers Λ CDM for $w_0 = -1$ and $w_a = 0$.

As in the case of a constant w , the constraints on the EOS parameters significantly improve when late-time expansion probes are taken into account. The w_0 - w_a parameter plane is practically unconstrained by CMB data alone: a large region roughly below the line $w_a = -3(w_0 + 1)$ is preferred. This plane becomes tightly constrained by including the BOSS DR12 power-spectrum wedges, yielding

$$w_0 = -1.02_{-0.26}^{+0.25}, \quad w_a = -0.06_{-0.72}^{+0.70}. \quad (54)$$

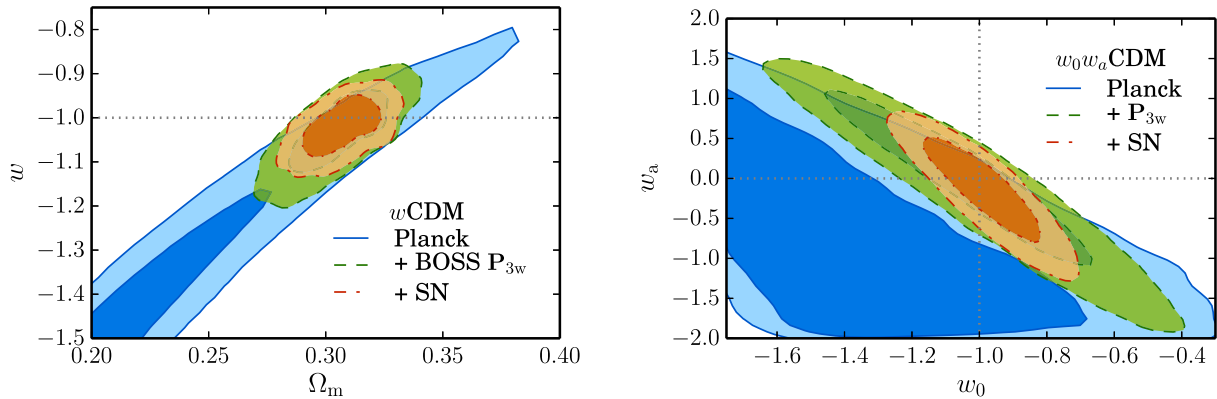


Figure 13. Left-hand panel: the 68 and 95 per cent CL in the Ω_M – w plane of the w CDM parameter space from the *Planck* 2015 (blue) fits, successively adding the BOSS DR12 P_{3w} (green) and JLA SN (orange) data. Right-hand panel: the same CL in the w_0 – w_a plane of the w_0w_a CDM parameter space from the *Planck* (blue) fits, successively adding the BOSS P_{3w} (green) and SN (orange) data.

As shown in the right-hand panel of Fig. 13, the constraints roughly follow a linear degeneracy. This is due to the fact that the combination of *Planck* + BOSS DR12 has the most constraining power on $w(z)$ at a ‘pivot scale’ z_p given by the effective mean redshift probed by the data. For the combination of *Planck* and BOSS DR12, this is at $z_p \approx 0.5$; including SN data as well, the pivot redshift moves closer to $z_p \approx 0.3$, resulting in the tighter constraints in the w_0 – w_a parameter plane following a slightly different degeneracy. The resulting constraints are closely centred on the Λ CDM values and the error bars are cut down by half compared to the *Planck* + BOSS case,

$$w_0 = -0.98 \pm 0.11, \quad w_a = -0.16 \pm 0.42. \quad (55)$$

Our final constraints on the EOS parameter of DE are consistent with no evolution of $w(z)$, with DE well described by a cosmological constant at all redshifts.

5.5 Modified gravity

The growth-rate parameter f defined in equation (37) depends on the gravitational potential and thus measurements of this quantity via RSD can be used as a probe of the theory of gravity (Guzzo et al. 2008). As described in Linder & Cahn (2007) and Gong (2008), the growth rate has an approximate dependency on the matter density parameter Ω_M given by

$$f(z) = [\Omega_M(z)]^\gamma, \quad \text{where} \quad \gamma \simeq \frac{3(1-w)}{5-6w}, \quad (56)$$

if the growth of structure is bound to Einstein’s GR. For the Λ CDM case, the exponent is $\gamma \simeq 0.55$; otherwise, its value only mildly depends on w .

In order to test for modifications of the fundamental relations of GR, we treat the exponent γ in equation (56) as a free parameter in a Λ CDM background universe (dubbed Λ CDM + γ parameter space here). In the left-hand panel of Fig. 14, we plot the posterior distributions of the growth index γ as constrained from the combination of *Planck* and full-shape BOSS P_{3w} observations (marginalized over all other parameters). The blue solid line corresponds to the combination of the two non-overlapping redshift bins, while the red dashed, green dot-dashed and black dotted lines correspond to the measurements of the Fourier-space wedges of each redshift bin separately. We see a slight trend of the centroid of the γ distribution from values smaller than the GR value, which is indicated by a horizontal dotted line, for the fit of the low-redshift bin to values above

this value for the fit of the high-redshift bin. This shift is consistent with the trend of the $f\sigma_8(z_{\text{eff}})$ measurements compared to the *Planck* Λ CDM predictions in Fig. 11. The final posterior distribution (we obtain $\gamma = 0.52 \pm 0.10$) is in excellent agreement with $\gamma_{\text{GR}} = 0.55$. As SN do not depend on the growth, their inclusion does not yield tighter confidence regions.

This behaviour is different if we allow for $w \neq -1$, as now SN data help to constrain the EOS parameter via the late-time expansion history. The resulting confidence contours in the w – γ parameter plane are shown in the right-hand panel of Fig. 14. While we obtain $w = -1.04^{+0.08}_{-0.09}$ for the combination of *Planck* and BOSS DR12 data, the EOS parameter is constrained to $w = -1.02 \pm 0.05$ by the inclusion of SN data, similar to the one obtained for the w CDM model. However, the exponent γ is only marginally better constrained, with $\gamma = 0.54 \pm 0.11$. The final constraints are in good agreement with the standard Λ CDM + GR cosmological model, whose parameter values are indicated by the dotted lines.

5.6 The curvature of the universe

In a non-flat Λ CDM universe, the curvature constant K describes a spatial geometry with open (hyperbolic, $K < 0$) or closed (elliptical, $K > 0$) hypersurfaces. The standard case is a flat geometry, $K = 0$. CMB observations alone cannot discriminate between a flat and a closed universe, as the density parameters Ω_M and Ω_K follow the ‘geometric degeneracy’ (Efstathiou & Bond 1999), because these parameters can be varied simultaneously to keep the same angular acoustic scale. Including late-time cosmological observations such as our BOSS clustering measurements helps to break this degeneracy leading to significantly tighter constraints. This is shown by the 68 and 95 per cent CL regions in the left-hand panel of Fig. 15. The corresponding one-dimensional marginalized constraints are listed in Table 11. The addition of the power-spectrum wedges results in constraints on the matter density parameter that are of a similar order than for standard Λ CDM fits, with $\Omega_M = 0.312 \pm 0.009$. The curvature constraints, $\Omega_K = -0.001 \pm 0.003$, are closely centred around a flat universe. Adding SN data does not improve these constraints at a significant level.

The geometric degeneracy receives an additional degree of freedom in the K – w CDM parameter space as the EOS parameter w changes the relation between Ω_M , Ω_K and the angular scale of the acoustic peaks. The Λ CDM case ($w = -1$ and $\Omega_K = 0$, indicated by dotted lines) is outside the 95 per cent confidence region for

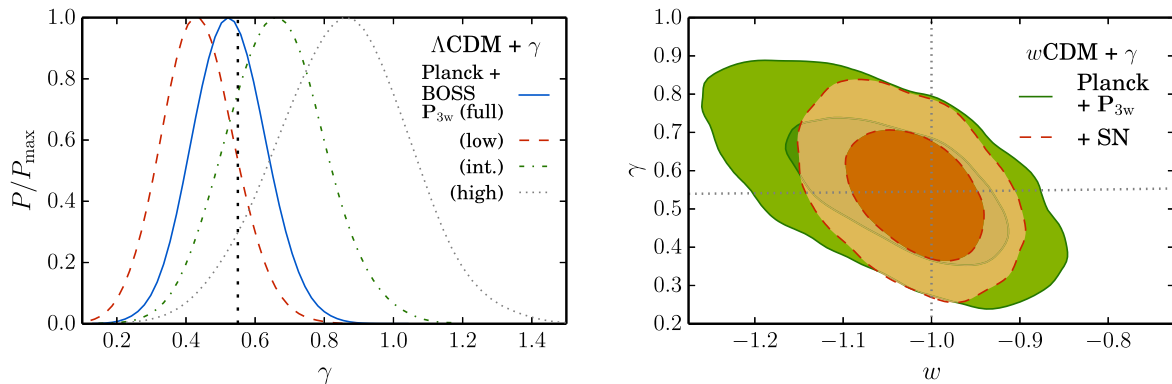


Figure 14. Left-hand panel: the posterior distributions for the growth index γ in the Λ CDM + γ parameter space from the *Planck* 2015 and BOSS DR12 P_{3w} observations in the two non-overlapping redshift bins (solid blue lines), and for the combination of *Planck* with the measurements in each individual redshift bin (dashed red, dot-dashed green and dotted black lines for the low-, intermediate-, and high-redshift bin, respectively). The vertical dotted line indicates $\gamma_{GR} = 0.55$. Right-hand panel: the 68 and 95 per cent CL in the w - γ plane of the w CDM + γ parameter space from the *Planck* and the BOSS P_{3w} observations (green), and adding SN data (orange). The horizontal dotted line shows the value of the exponent γ depending on the EOS parameter w as given by equation (56).

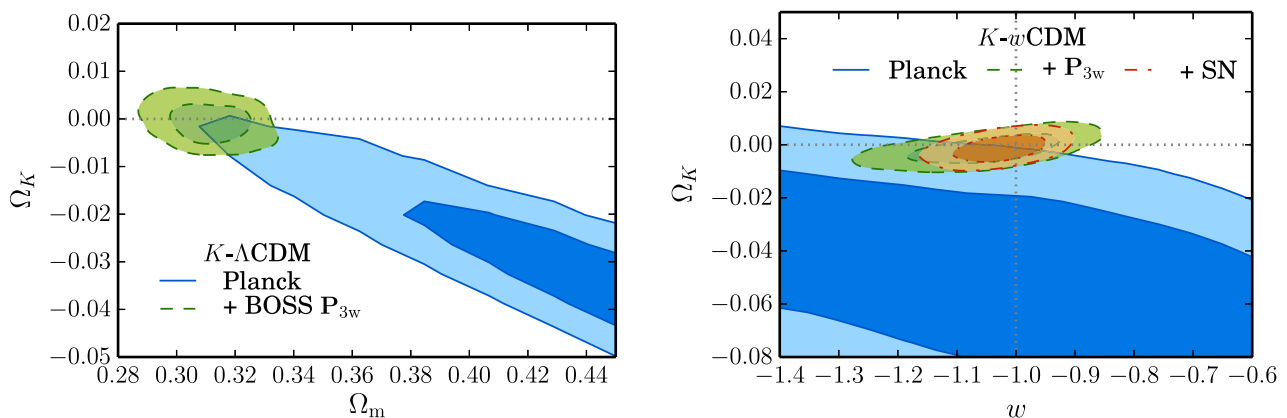


Figure 15. Left-hand panel: the 68 and 95 per cent CL in the Ω_M - Ω_K plane of the K - Λ CDM parameter space from the *Planck* 2015 observations (blue), and adding BOSS DR12 P_{3w} data (green). The horizontal dotted line indicates a flat universe, $K = 0$. Right-hand panel: the same CL in the w - Ω_K plane of the K - w CDM parameter space from the *Planck* observations (blue), and successively adding BOSS P_{3w} (green) and SN (orange) data. The vertical dotted line shows the value of the EOS parameter $w = -1$ for a cosmological constant (as in the Λ CDM model).

Table 11. The regions of 68 per cent CL of the most-relevant model parameters for fits using curvature extensions of the cosmological standard model. The fits include at least the *Planck* 2015 TT+lowP data, which are successively combined with the power-spectrum wedges P_{3w} of the BOSS DR12 low- and high-redshift bins and the JLA SN data.

Parameter	<i>Planck</i> + BOSS P_{3w}	+ JLA SN
<i>K</i> - Λ CDM (curvature, standard ν)		
Ω_M	0.312 ± 0.009	0.311 ± 0.009
Ω_K	-0.001 ± 0.003	-0.001 ± 0.003
<i>K</i> - w CDM (curvature, linear EOS for DE)		
Ω_M	$0.304^{+0.015}_{-0.016}$	0.308 ± 0.011
Ω_K	-0.002 ± 0.004	$-0.001^{+0.004}_{-0.003}$
w	$-1.052^{+0.088}_{-0.071}$	$-1.027^{+0.052}_{-0.045}$

the CMB-only fits. Including our P_{3w} restricts the allowed range of values of the matter density parameter to $\Omega_M = 0.304^{+0.015}_{-0.016}$, leaving a residual degeneracy in the w - Ω_K parameter plane. The statistical error on the EOS parameter of DE (≈ 8 per cent) is slightly larger than for w CDM fits (≈ 6.5 per cent). Additionally, including SN data places a tighter constraint on w by probing the late-time ex-

pansion history, resulting in $\Omega_K = -0.001^{+0.004}_{-0.003}$ and $w = -1.027 \pm 0.049$, in close agreement with the standard Λ CDM model.

5.7 Parameter spaces with non-standard massive and sterile neutrino species

In this section, we extend the Λ CDM parameter space by treating $\sum m_\nu$ as a free parameter. The one-dimensional marginalized constraints obtained in this case are listed in Table 12. The blue contours in the upper left-hand panel of Fig. 16 corresponds to the constraints in the Ω_M - $\sum m_\nu$ parameter plane obtained using CMB data from *Planck* 2015 alone. These constraints follow a degeneracy of the matter density parameter Ω_M and the sum of neutrino masses $\sum m_\nu$, that is elongated along a line given by a constant value of the redshift of matter-radiation equality z_{eq} , which is well constrained by the ratio of the heights of the first and third CMB acoustic peaks (Komatsu et al. 2009). Marginalized over all other parameters, we obtain¹¹ $\sum m_\nu < 0.644$ eV. Adding the BOSS P_{3w} data (green

¹¹ The upper limits in this section are given for 95 per cent CL.

Table 12. The regions of 68 per cent CL of the most-relevant model parameters for fits using neutrino extensions of the cosmological standard model. Consistent with the text, the given range corresponds to 95 per cent CL in the case of upper limits. In the standard Λ CDM model, massive neutrinos with $\sum m_\nu = 0.06$ eV are included; the effective number of relativistic DOF corresponding to the radiation and neutrino background is given by $N_{\text{eff}} = 3.046$. The fits include at least the *Planck* 2015 TT+lowP data, which are successively combined with the power-spectrum wedges \mathbf{P}_{3w} of the BOSS DR12 low- and high-redshift bins and the JLA SN data.

Parameter	<i>Planck</i> + BOSS \mathbf{P}_{3w}	+ JLA SN
Λ CDM + non-minimal ν (free $\sum m_\nu$)		
Ω_M	$0.32^{+0.009}_{-0.010}$	$0.32^{+0.009}_{-0.010}$
$\sum m_\nu$	<0.275	<0.260
N_{eff} - Λ CDM (free (no. of relativistic DOF))		
Ω_M	$0.311^{+0.010}_{-0.011}$	$0.310^{+0.010}_{-0.011}$
N_{eff}	$3.05^{+0.020}_{-0.024}$	$3.08^{+0.021}_{-0.024}$
N_{eff} - Λ CDM + non-minimal ν (free $\sum m_\nu$ and (no. of rel. DOF))		
Ω_M	$0.314^{+0.010}_{-0.012}$	$0.312^{+0.010}_{-0.011}$
$\sum m_\nu$	<0.380	<0.357
N_{eff}	$3.18^{+0.25}_{-0.29}$	$3.19^{+0.24}_{-0.29}$
w CDM + non-minimal ν (linear EOS for DE, free $\sum m_\nu$)		
Ω_M	0.302 ± 0.016	0.310 ± 0.012
$\sum m_\nu$	$0.28^{+0.17}_{-0.20}$	<0.416
w	$-1.14^{+0.12}_{-0.10}$	$-1.06^{+0.07}_{-0.06}$

contours) tightens the confidence limits on Ω_M . The sum of neutrino masses is constrained to an upper limit of $\sum m_\nu < 0.275$ eV. Only minor improvement is found by including SN data (orange contours), yielding $\sum m_\nu < 0.260$ eV.

The effective number of relativistic DOF in the neutrino sector, N_{eff} , can also be constrained by CMB and LSS observations. Again, the constraints in the Ω_M - N_{eff} parameter plane follow a degeneracy defined by tight constraints on the matter-radiation equality. Just as for $\sum m_\nu$, the correlation of the parameter is broken by an indirect measurement of Ω_M from the BOSS DR12 analysis. The constraints on the Ω_M - N_{eff} parameter plane are shown in the upper right-hand panel of Fig. 16. Marginalized over all other parameters, we obtain $N_{\text{eff}} = 3.05^{+0.020}_{-0.024}$, which corresponds to a reduction of the statistical error by a factor of 1.5 compared to $N_{\text{eff}} = 3.12 \pm 0.32$ from CMB data alone. We do not find any improvement in the marginalized constraints for the Ω_M - N_{eff} parameter plane from adding the SN data.

The same scenario as described before also applies to the extension of the Λ CDM parameter space by allowing for simultaneous variations of N_{eff} and $\sum m_\nu$: degeneracies between N_{eff} , $\sum m_\nu$ and Ω_M along lines of constant z_{eq} are broken by better constraints on Ω_M from LSS observations. The 68 and 95 per cent CL contours are shown for the N_{eff} - $\sum m_\nu$ parameter plane in the lower panel of the left-hand side in Fig. 16. As there is a residual degeneracy between N_{eff} and $\sum m_\nu$, the final constraints (*Planck* + BOSS \mathbf{P}_{3w} + SN) are slightly larger than when these parameters are varied separately, $\sum m_\nu < 0.357$ eV and $N_{\text{eff}} = 3.19^{+0.24}_{-0.29}$.

For the last parameter space discussed here, a w CDM cosmology with a sum of neutrino masses, including SN data significantly improves the constraints. As shown in the lower right-hand panel of Fig. 16, the $\sum m_\nu$ - w parameter plane is hardly constrained by CMB data alone. The information in the DR12 power-spectrum wedges can constrain the late-time expansion and thus w , but the remaining freedom along a degeneracy of Ω_M and w also leaves

limits on $\sum m_\nu$ that are roughly twice as large as those obtained on the Λ CDM case. This results in a 1σ signal for the sum of the neutrino masses, $\sum m_\nu = 0.28^{+0.17}_{-0.20}$ eV, and also the EOS parameter of DE is constrained to an interval that does not contain the Λ CDM value at 68 per cent CL, $w = -1.14^{+0.12}_{-0.10}$. The addition of further information from the JLA SN data breaks the remaining freedom and helps to tighten the constraints on $\sum m_\nu$ and w . In this case, we obtain $\sum m_\nu < 0.416$ eV and $w = -1.06^{+0.11}_{-0.12}$, in perfect agreement with a cosmological constant and without a signal of a lower bound of the sum of neutrino masses. The statistical errors obtained in this case correspond to a ≈ 50 per cent increase with respect to the errors found for each parameter individually in the Λ CDM and w CDM cases.

6 CONCLUSIONS

In this work, we performed a cosmological analysis of the full shape of anisotropic clustering measurements in Fourier space, of the final galaxy samples from BOSS, the DR12 combined sample (Reid et al. 2016), a galaxy catalogue that is unprecedented in its volume. This information can be used to place tight constraints on the expansion history of the Universe and the growth rate of cosmic structures.

We extended the concept of clustering wedges (Kazin et al. 2012) to Fourier space by defining an estimator for this quantity analogous to the Yamamoto-Blake estimator for the power-spectrum multipoles (Yamamoto et al. 2006; Blake et al. 2011). We revised the definitions of the shot noise and optimal-variance weights of the power-spectrum estimator to fully account for the observational systematics of BOSS. However, in order to make use of FFT-based estimators (Bianchi et al. 2015; Scoccimarro 2015), we approximate the power-spectrum wedges of the BOSS sample by filtering out the information of Legendre multipoles $\ell > 4$. We obtain the estimate for the covariance matrices associated with our clustering measurements from the MID-PATCHY (Kitaura et al. 2016) and QPM mock catalogues, which were specifically designed to mimic the clustering and observational systematics of the BOSS combined sample.

Our modelling of the anisotropic power spectrum relies on novel approaches to describe non-linearities, galaxy bias and RSD. The full model was validated using synthetic galaxy catalogues obtained from a set of 100 full N -body simulations using the theoretical recipe of the covariance matrix of the power-spectrum wedges of Grieb et al. (2016). Further model performance tests were conducted as part of the BOSS RSD ‘challenge’ and using the MID-PATCHY mocks that mimic the entire combined sample. These tests show that any systematic biases in the distance and growth measurements introduced by our analysis method are smaller than the statistical errors obtained from the DR12 sample and can be neglected.

The BAO distance and the growth rate measurements inferred from our BAO+RSD fits of the Fourier space wedges are in excellent agreement with the configuration-space results of Sánchez et al. (2017b), which are based on the same gRPT+RSD model, and are consistent with previous measurements on the BOSS LOWZ and CMASS samples. However, thanks to the optimization of the analysis and the improved modelling, our constraints are significantly more precise than the results obtained from previous analyses. The BAO and RSD measurements inferred from BOSS are in good agreement with the Λ CDM predictions from the *Planck* data at the 1σ level. The results presented here and those of all companion papers in the series analysing the BOSS DR12 combined sample are combined into the final consensus constraints in Alam et al. (2016),

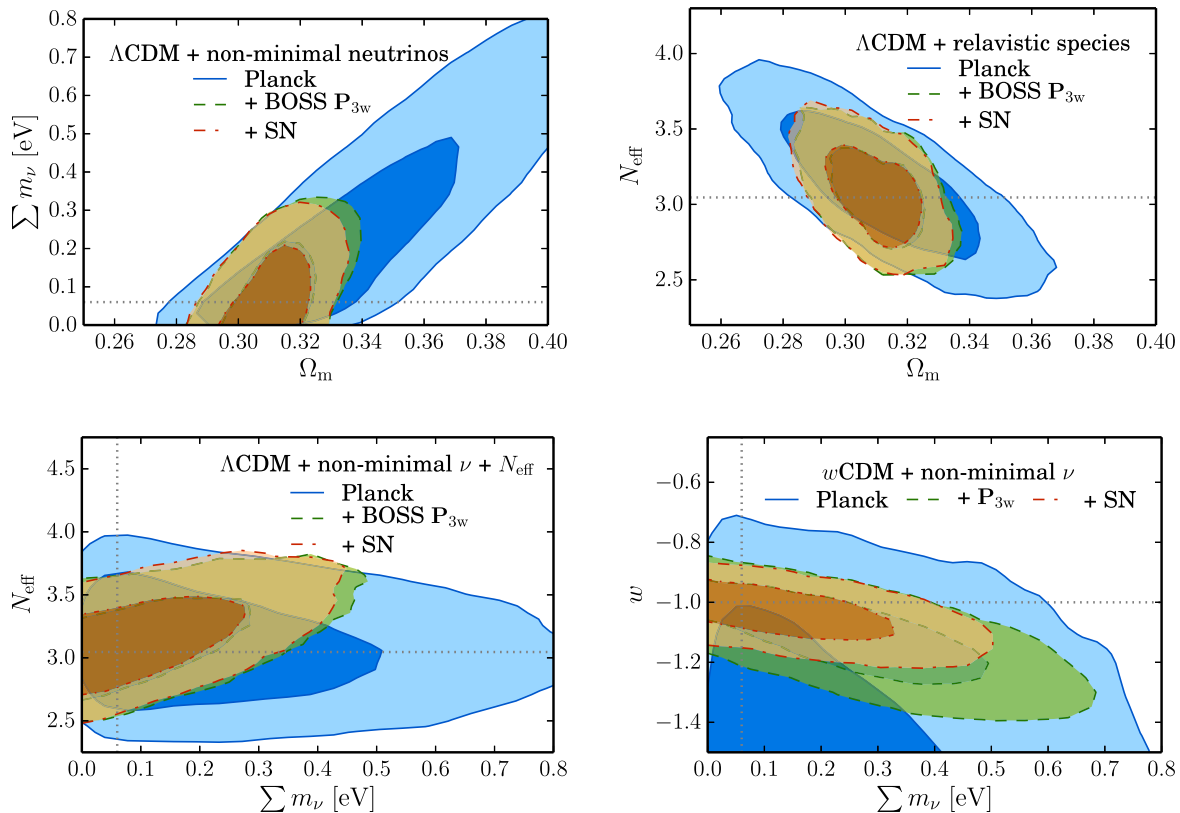


Figure 16. The 68 and 95 per cent CL in the most relevant parameter planes of extensions to the Λ CDM parameter space including massive and sterile neutrinos. Upper left-hand panel: the Ω_M – $\sum m_\nu$ plane of the Λ CDM parameter space extended by a non-minimal sum of neutrino masses showing the confidence regions from the *Planck* 2015 observations (blue), and successively adding BOSS DR12 P_{3w} (green) and JLA SN (orange) data. The horizontal dotted line indicates the minimal sum of neutrino masses, $\sum m_\nu = 0.06$ eV. Upper right-hand panel: the Ω_M – N_{eff} plane of the N_{eff} – Λ CDM parameter space (allowing for variations in the effective number of relativistic DOF) with the confidence regions from the same data sets as for the upper left-hand panel. The vertical dotted line shows the value of N_{eff} for the standard model, $N_{\text{eff}} = 3.046$. Lower left-hand panel: the $\sum m_\nu$ – N_{eff} plane of the N_{eff} – Λ CDM parameter space extended by a non-minimal sum of neutrino masses, showing the confidence regions from the same data sets as for the upper left-hand panel. The vertical and horizontal dotted lines indicate the cuts through this parameter plane that correspond to the conventional Λ CDM case. Lower right-hand panel: the $\sum m_\nu$ – w plane of the parameter space of w CDM with a varying sum of neutrino masses with the confidence regions from the same data sets as for the upper left-hand panel. The vertical and horizontal dotted lines correspond to the standard Λ CDM model.

which are computed using the methodology described in Sánchez et al. (2017a).

We also explored the cosmological implications of our clustering measurements by directly comparing them with the predictions obtained for different cosmological models. We combined the information in the full shape of the clustering wedges with CMB data from the *Planck* satellite and the JLA SN sample to infer constraints on the parameters of the standard Λ CDM cosmological model and a number of its most important extensions such as modified DE models, non-flat universes, neutrino masses and possible deviations from the predictions of GR. Assuming a Λ CDM cosmology, the combined data sets constrain the matter density parameter to $\Omega_M = 0.311^{+0.009}_{-0.010}$ and the Hubble constant to $H_0 = 67.6^{+0.7}_{-0.6}$ km s^{−1} Mpc^{−1}. These values are in good agreement with the results from the *Planck* 2013 + DR11 BAO + SN constraints found in Anderson et al. (2014b). Relaxing the assumption of a cosmological constant and allowing for a constant EOS with $w \neq -1$, we find $w = 1.019^{+0.048}_{-0.039}$. In all tested DE models, the Λ CDM case is always found to be very well within the 1σ confidence intervals. The most extreme case are the constraints using a w CDM model and a free $\sum m_\nu$, in which case we find $w = -1$ close to the edge of the 1σ interval. Allowing for a modification in the growth rate by varying the exponent γ in $f = [\Omega_M(z)]^\gamma$, we measure

$\gamma = 0.52 \pm 0.10$ in perfect agreement with GR ($\gamma_{\text{GR}} = 0.55$) and with an uncertainty reduced by a factor of 1.5 compared to the previous results of Sánchez et al. (2014). The curvature parameter Ω_K is found to be completely consistent with zero in the tested cases. Using the *Planck* + BOSS measurements for a K – Λ CDM model, the total density of the Universe today is only allowed to deviate less than 0.3 per cent from the critical density at 68 per cent CL. The neutrino mass is found to be $\sum m_\nu < 0.260$ eV (95 per cent CL), which is consistent with other recent cosmological analyses such as weak lensing based on CFHTLenS (Kitching et al. 2016, $\sum m_\nu < 0.28$ eV at 68 per cent CL). We conclude that Λ CDM is the preferred cosmological model among the variations explored in this work and the standard paradigm has thus been further consolidated.

Our analysis methodology can easily be applied to the data from other galaxy samples. In the near future, surveys such as the Hobby Eberly Telescope Dark Energy Experiment (Hill et al. 2008), the Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (Levi et al. 2013), the Subaru Prime Focus Spectrograph (Ellis et al. 2014) and the ESA space mission *Euclid* (Laureijs et al. 2011) will provide even more detailed views of the LSS of the Universe, helping to improve our knowledge of the basic cosmological parameters and to further test for possible deviations from the standard Λ CDM model.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We acknowledge useful discussions with Chi-Ting Chiang, Daniel Farrow, Eiichiro Komatsu, Martha Lippich, Christian Wagner and Philipp Wullstein. JNG, AGS, SS-A and FM acknowledge support from the Transregional Collaborative Research Centre TR33 ‘The Dark Universe’ of the German Research Foundation (DFG). CDV acknowledges financial support from the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (MINECO) under the 2011 and 2015 Severo Ochoa Programs SEV-2011-0187 and SEV-2015-0548, and grants AYA2013-46886 and AYA2014-58308. C-HC acknowledges support from the Spanish MICINN’s Consolider-Ingenio 2010 Programme under grant MultiDark CSD2009-00064 and AYA2010-21231-C02-01 grant. C-HC was also supported by the Comunidad de Madrid under grant HEPHACOS S2009/ESP-1473 and as a MultiDark fellow. SR-T is grateful for support from the Campus de Excelencia Internacional UAM/CSIC. MV-M is partially supported by Programa de Apoyo a Proyectos de Investigación e Innovación Tecnológica (PAPITT) No IA102516. The analysis has been performed on the computing cluster for the *Euclid* project and the ‘Hydra’ cluster at the Max Planck Computing and Data Facility (MPCDF).

Funding for SDSS-III has been provided by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, the Participating Institutions, the National Science Foundation and the US Department of Energy Office of Science. The SDSS-III web site is <http://www.sdss3.org/>.

SDSS-III is managed by the Astrophysical Research Consortium for the Participating Institutions of the SDSS-III Collaboration including the University of Arizona, the Brazilian Participation Group, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Carnegie Mellon University, University of Florida, the French Participation Group, the German Participation Group, Harvard University, the Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, the Michigan State/Notre Dame/JINA Participation Group, Johns Hopkins University, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics, Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics, New Mexico State University, New York University, Ohio State University, Pennsylvania State University, University of Portsmouth, Princeton University, the Spanish Participation Group, University of Tokyo, University of Utah, Vanderbilt University, University of Virginia, University of Washington, and Yale University.

This work is based on observations obtained with *Planck* (<http://www.esa.int/Planck>), an ESA science mission with instruments and contributions directly funded by ESA Member States, NASA and Canada.

REFERENCES

- Alam S. et al., 2015a, *ApJS*, 219, 12
 Alam S., Ho S., Vargas-Magaña M., Schneider D. P., 2015b, *MNRAS*, 453, 1754
 Alam S. et al., 2016, *MNRAS*, preprint ([arXiv:1607.03155](https://arxiv.org/abs/1607.03155))
 Alcock C., Paczynski B., 1979, *Nature*, 281, 358
 Anderson L. et al., 2012, *MNRAS*, 427, 3435
 Anderson L. et al., 2014a, *MNRAS*, 439, 83
 Anderson L. et al., 2014b, *MNRAS*, 441, 24
 Angulo R., Baugh C. M., Frenk C. S., Lacey C. G., 2008, *MNRAS*, 383, 755
 Baldauf T., Seljak U., Smith R. E., Hamaus N., Desjacques V., 2013, *Phys. Rev. D*, 88, 083507
 Ballinger W. E., Peacock J. A., Heavens A. F., 1996, *MNRAS*, 282, 877
 Bassett B. A., Hlozek R., 2010, *Dark Energy: Observational and Theoretical Approaches*. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge
 Bernardeau F., Crocce M., Scoccimarro R., 2008, *Phys. Rev. D*, 78, 103521
 Betoule M. et al., 2014, *A&A*, 568, A22
 Beutler F. et al., 2014, *MNRAS*, 443, 1065
 Beutler F. et al., 2017a, *MNRAS*, 466, 2242
 Beutler F. et al., 2017b, *MNRAS*, 464, 3409
 Bianchi D., Gil-Marín H., Ruggeri R., Percival W. J., 2015, *MNRAS*, 453, L11
 Blake C. et al., 2011, *MNRAS*, 415, 2876
 Bolton A. S. et al., 2012, *AJ*, 144, 144
 Casas-Miranda R., Mo H. J., Sheth R. K., Boerner G., 2002, *MNRAS*, 333, 730
 Chan K. C., Scoccimarro R., Sheth R. K., 2012, *Phys. Rev. D*, 85, 083509
 Chevallier M., Polarski D., 2001, *Int. J. Mod. Phys. D*, 10, 213
 Chuang C.-H. et al., 2016, *MNRAS*, 461, 3781
 Cole S. et al., 2005, *MNRAS*, 362, 505
 Crocce M., Scoccimarro R., 2006, *Phys. Rev. D*, 73, 063519
 Crocce M., Scoccimarro R., Bernardeau F., 2012, *MNRAS*, 427, 2537
 Cuesta A. J. et al., 2016, *MNRAS*, 457, 1770
 Davis M., Peebles P. J. E., 1983, *ApJ*, 267, 465
 Dawson K. S. et al., 2013, *AJ*, 145, 10
 Dawson K. S. et al., 2016, *AJ*, 151, 44
 Dodelson S., Schneider M. D., 2013, *Phys. Rev. D*, 88, 063537
 Doi M. et al., 2010, *AJ*, 139, 1628
 Efstathiou G., Bond J. R., 1999, *MNRAS*, 304, 75
 Eisenstein D. J., White M. J., 2004, *Phys. Rev. D*, 70, 103523
 Eisenstein D. J. et al., 2005, *ApJ*, 633, 560
 Eisenstein D. J., Seo H.-J., Sirko E., Spergel D., 2007, *ApJ*, 664, 675
 Eisenstein D. J. et al., 2011, *AJ*, 142, 72
 Ellis R. et al., 2014, *PASJ*, 66, R1
 Feldman H. A., Kaiser N., Peacock J. A., 1994, *ApJ*, 426, 23
 Font-Ribera A. et al., 2014, *J. Cosmol. Astropart. Phys.*, 5, 027
 Fukugita M., Ichikawa T., Gunn J. E., Doi M., Shimasaku K., Schneider D. P., 1996, *AJ*, 111, 1748
 Gelman A., Rubin D. B., 1992, *Stat. Sci.*, 7, 457
 Gil-Marín H., Noreña J., Verde L., Percival W. J., Wagner C., Manera M., Schneider D. P., 2015, *MNRAS*, 451, 5058
 Gil-Marín H. et al., 2016a, *MNRAS*, 460, 4188
 Gil-Marín H. et al., 2016b, *MNRAS*, 460, 4210
 Gong Y., 2008, *Phys. Rev. D*, 78, 123010
 Grieb J. N., Sánchez A. G., Salazar-Albornoz S., Dalla Vecchia C., 2016, *MNRAS*, 457, 1577
 Gunn J. E. et al., 1998, *AJ*, 116, 3040
 Gunn J. E. et al., 2006, *AJ*, 131, 2332
 Guzzo L. et al., 2008, *Nature*, 451, 541
 Hamaus N., Seljak U., Desjacques V., Smith R. E., Baldauf T., 2010, *Phys. Rev. D*, 82, 043515
 Hartlap J., Simon P., Schneider P., 2007, *A&A*, 464, 399
 Hill G. J. et al., 2008, in Kodama T., Yamada T., Aoki K., eds, *ASP Conf. Ser. Vol. 399, Panoramic Views of Galaxy Formation and Evolution*. Astron. Soc. Pac., San Francisco, p. 115
 Hu W., Haiman Z., 2003, *Phys. Rev. D*, 68, 063004
 Jing Y. P., 2005, *ApJ*, 620, 559
 Kaiser N., 1987, *MNRAS*, 227, 1
 Kazin E. A., Sánchez A. G., Blanton M. R., 2012, *MNRAS*, 419, 3223
 Kazin E. A. et al., 2013, *MNRAS*, 435, 64
 Kitaura F.-S., Hess S., 2013, *MNRAS*, 435, 78
 Kitaura F.-S., Yepes G., Prada F., 2014, *MNRAS*, 439, 21
 Kitaura F.-S. et al., 2016, *MNRAS*, 456, 4156
 Kitching T. D., Verde L., Heavens A. F., Jimenez R., 2016, *MNRAS*, 459, 971
 Klypin A., Yepes G., Gottlober S., Prada F., Hess S., 2016, *MNRAS*, 457, 4340
 Komatsu E. et al., 2009, *ApJS*, 180, 330
 Laureijs R. et al., 2011, preprint ([arXiv:1110.3193](https://arxiv.org/abs/1110.3193))
 Levi M. et al., 2013, preprint ([arXiv:1308.0847](https://arxiv.org/abs/1308.0847))
 Lewis A., Bridle S., 2002, *Phys. Rev. D*, 66, 103511
 Lewis A., Challinor A., Lasenby A., 2000, *ApJ*, 538, 473
 Linder E. V., 2003, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 90, 091301
 Linder E. V., Cahn R. N., 2007, *Astropart. Phys.*, 28, 481

Maddox S. J., Efstathiou G., Sutherland W. J., Loveday J., 1990, MNRAS, 242, 43 plbibsc-p

Manera M., Gaztanaga E., 2011, MNRAS, 415, 383

Manera M. et al., 2012, MNRAS, 428, 1036

Maraston C. et al., 2013, MNRAS, 435, 2764

Matsubara T., 2011, Phys. Rev. D, 83, 083518

Montesano F., Sanchez A. G., Phleps S., 2010, MNRAS, 408, 2397

Nishimichi T., Taruya A., 2011, Phys. Rev. D, 84, 043526

Nuza S. E. et al., 2013, MNRAS, 432, 743

Oka A., Saito S., Nishimichi T., Taruya A., Yamamoto K., 2014, MNRAS, 439, 2515

Otten E. W., Weinheimer C., 2008, Rep. Prog. Phys., 71, 086201

Padmanabhan N., White M. J., 2008, Phys. Rev. D, 77, 123540

Percival W. J., White M., 2009, MNRAS, 393, 297

Percival W. J. et al., 2002, MNRAS, 337, 1068

Percival W. J. et al., 2014, MNRAS, 439, 2531

Planck Collaboration I, 2016, A&A, 594, A1

Planck Collaboration XIII, 2016, A&A, 594, A13

Reid B. A., Seo H.-J., Leauthaud A., Tinker J. L., White M., 2014, MNRAS, 444, 476

Reid B. A. et al., 2016, MNRAS, 455, 1553

Rodríguez-Torres S. A. et al., 2016, MNRAS, 460, 1173

Ross A. J. et al., 2012, MNRAS, 424, 564

Ross A. J. et al., 2013, MNRAS, 428, 1116

Ross A. J. et al., 2017, MNRAS, 464, 1168

Salazar-Albornoz S. et al., 2016, MNRAS, preprint (arXiv:1607.03144)

Samushia L. et al., 2014, MNRAS, 439, 3504

Samushia L., Branchini E., Percival W., 2015, MNRAS, 452, 3704

Sánchez A. G., Baugh C. M., Angulo R., 2008, MNRAS, 390, 1470

Sánchez A. G. et al., 2013, MNRAS, 433, 1202

Sánchez A. G. et al., 2014, MNRAS, 440, 2692

Sánchez A. G. et al., 2017a, MNRAS, 464, 1493

Sánchez A. G. et al., 2017b, MNRAS, 464, 1640

Satpathy S. et al., 2016, MNRAS, preprint (arXiv:1607.03148)

Schlafly E. F., Finkbeiner D. P., 2011, ApJ, 737, 103

Scoccimarro R., 2004, Phys. Rev. D, 70, 083007

Scoccimarro R., 2015, Phys. Rev. D, 92, 083532

Scoccimarro R., Couchman H. M. P., Frieman J. A., 1999, ApJ, 517, 531

Sefusatti E., Crocce M., Scoccimarro R., Couchman H., 2016, MNRAS, 460, 3624

Seljak U., Hamaus N., Desjacques V., 2009, Phys. Rev. Lett., 103, 091303

Seo H.-J., Eisenstein D. J., 2005, ApJ, 633, 575

Shoji M., Jeong D., Komatsu E., 2009, ApJ, 693, 1404

Smees S. et al., 2013, AJ, 146, 32

Smith J. A. et al., 2002, AJ, 123, 2121

Springel V., 2005, MNRAS, 364, 1105

Springel V., White S. D., Tormen G., Kauffmann G., 2001, MNRAS, 328, 726

Taruya A., Nishimichi T., Saito S., 2010, Phys. Rev. D, 82, 063522

Taylor A., Joachimi B., Kitching T., 2013, MNRAS, 432, 1928

Tegmark M. et al., 2004, ApJ, 606, 702

Vargas-Magaña M. et al., 2016, MNRAS, preprint (arXiv:1610.03506)

Wagner C., Muller V., Steinmetz M., 2008, A&A, 487, 63

White M., Tinker J. L., McBride C. K., 2014, MNRAS, 437, 2594

Wilson M. J., Peacock J. A., Taylor A. N., de la Torre S., 2017, MNRAS, 464, 3121

Yamamoto K., Nakamichi M., Kamino A., Bassett B. A., Nishioka H., 2006, PASJ, 58, 93

Yoo J., Seljak U., 2015, MNRAS, 447, 1789

Zel'dovich Y. B., 1970, A&A, 5, 84

Zhao C., Kitaura F.-S., Chuang C.-H., Prada F., Yepes G., Tao C., 2015, MNRAS, 451, 4266

APPENDIX A: POWER-SPECTRUM ESTIMATION

In this section, we discuss the estimation of the anisotropic power spectrum from the galaxy samples observed by BOSS, taking into

account the various weights that correct for the observational systematic effects.

A1 Survey selection function and completeness

The FKP estimator (Feldman et al. 1994) for the power spectrum relies on the assumption that the expected number density, $n_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x})$, is related to a constant underlying homogeneous number density, $\bar{n} = \text{const}$, by the survey selection function, $\Phi(\mathbf{x})$,

$$n_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x}) = \Phi(\mathbf{x})\bar{n}. \quad (\text{A1})$$

The BOSS survey selection is assumed to be separable in an angular part, described by the sector completeness C (for the definition, see Reid et al. 2016), and a radial part, given by the (radial) selection function $n(z)$,

$$n_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x}) = C(\alpha, \delta)n(z). \quad (\text{A2})$$

The weighted galaxy overdensity field is given by (Feldman et al. 1994)

$$F(\mathbf{x}) = w_{\text{FKP}}(\mathbf{x})A^{-1/2} [n_{\text{g}}(\mathbf{x}) - \alpha_{\text{r}}n_{\text{r}}(\mathbf{x})], \quad (\text{A3})$$

where $n_{\text{g}}(\mathbf{r})$ is the number density of galaxies and $n_{\text{r}}(\mathbf{x})$ is the number density of the set of random points (randoms) that describe the selection function. The randoms sample the survey volume α_{r}^{-1} times more densely than the galaxies, so that statistically $\langle n_{\text{r}}(\mathbf{x}) \rangle = \alpha_{\text{r}} \langle n_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x}) \rangle$. The galaxy-to-randoms ratio α_{r} is defined by equation (8) in a way that ensures that the FKP density contrast $F(\mathbf{x})$ has $\langle F(\mathbf{x}) \rangle = 0$ for the spatial average over the whole survey. Note that Beutler et al. (2014) and other works omit the FKP weight w_{FKP} in α_{r} , which does not change the result.

The power spectrum is estimated from the Fourier transform of $F(\mathbf{x})$. This quantity is extended to clustering wedges in equation (4). The normalization constant A is derived from the constraint that the measured power spectrum $P(\mathbf{x}) = \langle |F(\mathbf{x})|^2 \rangle - S$, where S is the shot-noise term discussed in Appendix A2, matches the usual power-spectrum definition in the case where $\bar{n} = \text{const}$ and consequently $w_{\text{FKP}} = \text{const}$ (i.e. no effect from the survey geometry). This gives the following integral over the survey volume V_{s} ,

$$A = \int_{V_{\text{s}}} n_{\text{exp}}^2(\mathbf{x}) w_{\text{FKP}}^2(\mathbf{x}) d^3\mathbf{x}, \quad (\text{A4})$$

which can be expressed as a sum over the random catalogue using $\langle n_{\text{r}} \rangle \approx \langle n_{\text{exp}} \rangle / \alpha_{\text{r}}$ and $\int_{V_{\text{s}}} d^3\mathbf{r} n_{\text{r}}(\mathbf{x}) f(\mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \sum_j^{N_{\text{rnd}}} f(\mathbf{x}_j)$, which is valid for any smooth $f(\mathbf{x})$. This transformation yields the relation already given in equation (9).

A2 Shot-noise estimate

As the galaxy, $n_{\text{g}}(\mathbf{x})$, and random fields, $n_{\text{r}}(\mathbf{x})$, correspond to Poisson point processes, the power-spectrum estimate is affected by shot noise. The shot-noise contribution can be estimated using (Feldman et al. 1994)

$$S = \frac{1}{A} \int_{V_{\text{s}}} n_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x}) w_{\text{FKP}}^2(\mathbf{x}) (1 + \alpha_{\text{r}}) d^3\mathbf{x}. \quad (\text{A5})$$

As a sample with the characteristics of a BOSS LSS sample does not need to have pure Poisson noise, a modification of this estimate is required to take into account the presence of systematic weights and the exclusion effect from fibre collisions (cf. Section 2.1). The modified shot noise is calculated using the phenomenological treatment described in appendix A of Gil-Marín et al. (2015): if all galaxies that are combined to a fibre collision group were actually

at the same redshift (i.e. all fibre collision pairs happen to be ‘true pairs’) the shot noise is given by

$$S_{\text{tp}} = \frac{1}{A} \int_{V_s} n_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x}) w_{\text{FKP}}^2(\mathbf{x}) (w_{\text{sys}}(\mathbf{x}) + \alpha_r) d^3x. \quad (\text{A6})$$

This is the relation used in Beutler et al. (2014). If, however, fibre collision pairs are only angularly close, but separated in redshift (i.e. ‘false pairs’), we find

$$S_{\text{fp}} = \frac{1}{A} \int_{V_s} n_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x}) w_{\text{FKP}}^2(\mathbf{x}) (w_{\text{tot}}(\mathbf{x}) + \alpha_r) d^3x. \quad (\text{A7})$$

As we expect to have a mixture of true and false pairs in reality, we set the final estimate to be

$$S = f_{\text{tp}} S_{\text{tp}} + (1 - f_{\text{tp}}) S_{\text{fp}} \quad (\text{A8})$$

for a given true-pair fraction f_{tp} , which we fiducially assume to be $f_{\text{tp}} = \frac{1}{2}$ (cf. Section 2.2).

Applying the same transformation to convert the integrals to sums as in the case of the normalization constant A , we need to account for the different noise contributions from the clustered data and the unclustered randoms in equations (A6) and (A7). Thus, we choose to split the calculation accordingly into two sums, one corresponding to the systematic-weight affected part and the another one for the α_r -part of the equations above. For the former, we have to take into account that we sum over weighted galaxies, each associated with a varying finite volume element $w_{\text{tot}}(\mathbf{x}) n_{\text{exp}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x})$. Hence, the conversion for the terms involving $w_{\text{sys}}(\mathbf{x})$ and $w_{\text{tot}}(\mathbf{x})$ – represented generally by $w_X(\mathbf{x})$ below – is done by

$$\int_{V_s} n_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x}) w_{\text{FKP}}^2(\mathbf{x}) w_X(\mathbf{x}) d^3x = \sum_{\text{sample}} w_{\text{tot}}(\mathbf{x}) w_{\text{FKP}}^2(\mathbf{x}) w_X(\mathbf{x}). \quad (\text{A9})$$

This treatment of the shot noise yields the equation already given in equation (12). This result is the shot-noise contribution to the power-spectrum monopole. Because we measure the multipole-filtered power-spectrum wedges, and assume no shot-noise contribution to the multipoles higher than the monopole, we effectively compute the wedges shot-noise contribution as S divided by the number of wedges.

Due to the phenomenological nature of this treatment, we expect that the true shot noise can deviate from the estimate given by S . Variations from the assumption of pure Poisson shot noise are discussed in several recent studies (Casas-Miranda et al. 2002; Seljak, Hamaus & Desjacques 2009; Hamaus et al. 2010; Manera & Gaztanaga 2011; Baldauf et al. 2013). An incomplete shot-noise treatment can cause systematic biases on cosmological parameters. Thus, we include an additional shot-noise term N (see Section 3.1) as a free parameter to our modelling in order to capture any remaining residual shot-noise contribution. This parameter is marginalized over in the cosmological analyses.

A3 FKP optimization

An extra weight $w_{\text{FKP}}(\mathbf{x})$ is applied to the galaxies and randoms in addition to the systematic and number weights w_{tot} (defined in Section 2.1) in order to minimize the statistical variance of the estimator, balancing regions of different number densities. $w_{\text{FKP}}(\mathbf{x})$ is given by the requirement of optimal variance, yielding (Feldman et al. 1994)

$$w_{\text{FKP}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}) = 1 + n_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x}) P_w. \quad (\text{A10})$$

This relation assumes that the expected power-spectrum amplitude P_w is constant and $\alpha_r \ll 1$.

In the shot-noise estimation discussed in Appendix A2, a separation of true and false pairs leads to a dependency on the fraction f_{tp} . This separation also affects the FKP weights. Here, we derive the optimal weighting in presence of systematic weights and fibre collisions similar to the derivation in Beutler et al. (2014, appendix A). The error of the power-spectrum estimation is

$$\sigma_p^2(k) \simeq \frac{1}{V_k} \int d^3k |P(\mathbf{k})Q(\mathbf{k}) + S|^2, \quad (\text{A11})$$

where V_k is the volume of the spherical shell in k -space that is integrated over.

Performing the same steps as in the derivation in Beutler et al. (2014, appendix A), we find that the optimal weighting in our case is given by

$$w_{\text{FKP}}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}) \propto n_{\text{exp}}(\mathbf{x}) + [f_{\text{tp}} w_{\text{sys}}(\mathbf{x}) + (1 - f_{\text{tp}}) w_{\text{tot}}(\mathbf{x}) + \alpha_r] / P(\mathbf{k}). \quad (\text{A12})$$

Neglecting the last term in the square brackets because of $\alpha_r \ll 1$ and using the simplifying approximation of a constant expected power-spectrum amplitude, $P(\mathbf{k}) = P_w = \text{const}$, we find the relation that is already given in equation (7). In the case of $f_{\text{tp}} = 1$, we recover the result presented in Beutler et al. (2014, equation A.18). Setting $w_{\text{sys}}(\mathbf{x}) = 1$ and $w_{\text{tot}}(\mathbf{x}) = 1$ gives the standard FKP result given in equation (A10).

A4 The Yamamoto-FFT estimator

As described in Section 2.2, we estimate the power-spectrum wedges by transforming the results of the Yamamoto-FFT multipole estimator (Bianchi et al. 2015; Scoccimarro 2015) using the transformation matrix given in equation (17). As the signal-to-noise-ratio decreases with each multipole order, most accessible information in a BOSS-like sample is contained in the first three even multipoles (Yoo & Seljak 2015; Grieb et al. 2016). In order to verify that the truncation of the multipole expansion of the wedges after the hexadecapole does not give biased results compared to the direct estimate by means of the analogy of the Yamamoto–Blake estimator for power-spectrum multipoles given in equation (10), we compare these two estimators on the QPM mocks described in Appendix B2 for the DR12 CMASS samples. We use a version of the mocks for which fibre collisions have not been simulated.

In the left-hand panel of Fig. A1, we show the mean and dispersion of the power-spectrum wedges obtained from these mocks using the direct Yamamoto estimator of equation (10) and the ones inferred from the multipoles $\ell \leq 4$ using the transformation matrix of equation (17). No significant deviations between the direct-sum (red, solid lines) and FFT estimated power-spectra wedges (blue, dashed lines) can be identified at the scales of interest ($|\Delta P_{3w, n}(k)| / P_{3w, n}(k) \lesssim .5$ per cent for $k \lesssim 0.25 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$). The measurements on the underlying cubic boxes (for which the Yamamoto-framework is not needed) are shown as well as a reference (black, dotted lines). These measurements agree except for the expected deviations due to the window function effect (cf. see Section 2.5). Using the ratio of the measurements (right-hand panel), we test whether the simplification proposed in Scoccimarro (2015) (green, dash-dotted lines), reducing the number of FFTs per realization from 1+6+15 to 7, has a comparable performance than the full version (blue, dashed lines). Especially, the accuracy of the estimators with respect to the mean and dispersion across the catalogues is relevant. Our comparison shows that the mean wedges

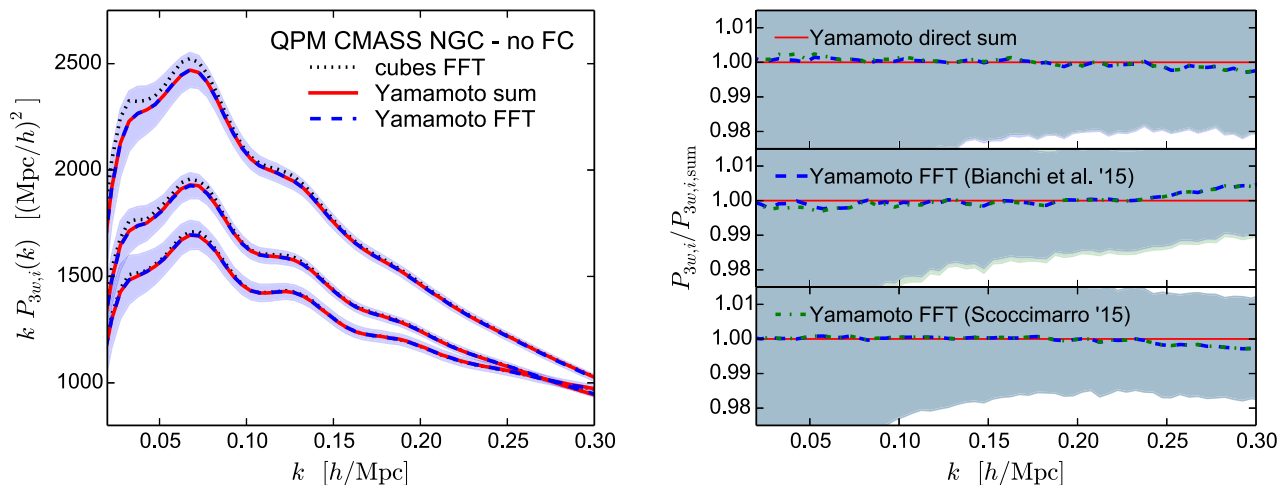


Figure A1. Left-hand panel: the mean power-spectrum wedges estimated from 1000 QPM DR12 CMASS mocks with the Yamamoto–Blake direct-sum estimator (red, solid lines) given in equation (10) compared against the Yamamoto-FFT estimated wedges (blue, dashed lines). The shaded region is the dispersion of the estimated power spectra for an individual mocks. Right-hand panel: the ratio of these power spectra to highlight the insignificance of the deviations. Here, we compare the direct-sum (red, solid lines) measurements with those obtained using the estimators of Bianchi et al. (2015, blue, dashed lines) and of Scoccimarro (2015, green, dash-dotted lines).

are almost exactly the same, but the intermediate wedge estimated using the approach of Scoccimarro (2015) has a slightly smaller dispersion than the one derived using the approach of Bianchi et al. (2015). We use the approach of Bianchi et al. (2015) in this work.

APPENDIX B: INTERNAL CONSISTENCY CHECKS FOR THE CLUSTERING ANALYSIS

In this appendix, we test the BOSS DR12 BAO+RSD measurements presented in Section 5 for robustness against various potential sources of systematics, such as the set of mocks used to obtain the covariance matrix, the galaxy population discrepancies between the NGC and SGC subsamples and effects indicated by the scale-dependency of the results.

B1 Robustness with respect to the number of clustering wedges

In Fig. B1, we compare the regions of 68 and 95 per cent CL from the geometric and growth measurements obtained from our BAO+RSD fits to two (grey contours) and three (green contours) power-spectrum wedges using the same wavenumber range $0.02 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1} \leq k \leq 0.2 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ and the corresponding reference covariance matrix obtained from MD-PATCHY mocks. As already seen in the tests

performed on the MINERVA catalogues discussed in Section 3.3.1, the fits using three wedges result in tighter confidence intervals, especially for the Hubble parameter. We find good consistency between the two measurement configurations, justifying the choice of using three wedges as standard case for this work and to use them for the combination with other cosmological probes. Due to our measurement scheme given by equation (17), this choice corresponds directly to the inclusion of the hexadecapole in the analysis of the power-spectrum multipoles as done in Beutler et al. (2017a). For the two-wedges case, only the monopole and quadrupole are used in order to ensure to be able to compare to the traditional fitting of $P_0(k)$ and $P_2(k)$ only.

In Fig. B1, only the two- and three-wedge confidence regions for the intermediate-redshift bin are compared. The relative differences for the other two bins are very similar.

B2 Robustness with respect to the covariance matrix estimate

An alternative set of mock catalogues are based on the QPM technique. This method uses a low-resolution particle mesh code to generate the large-scale DM density field from initial conditions that have been created using the cosmological parameters given as ‘QPM’ in Table 2. In a second step, a post-processing of the protohaloes in that density field makes use of HOD modelling to ensure

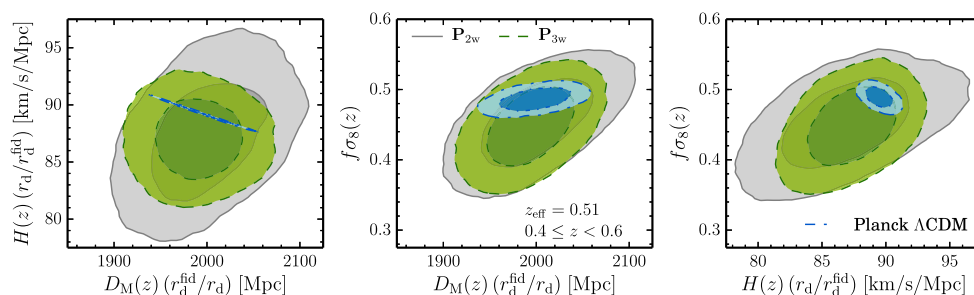


Figure B1. The 2D posteriors of the comoving transverse distance and the sound horizon ratio, $D_M(z_{\text{eff}}) [r_s^{\text{fid}}(z_d)/r_s(z_d)]$, the Hubble parameter and the sound horizon ratio, $H(z_{\text{eff}}) [r_s(z_d)/r_s^{\text{fid}}(z_d)]$, and the growth parameter $f\sigma_8(z_{\text{eff}})$ from BAO+RSD fits to the DR12 combined sample for the intermediate-redshift bin. For this fit, two (grey contours) and three (green contours) power-spectrum wedges have been fitted in the wavenumber range $0.02 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1} \leq k \leq 0.2 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ using the reference covariance matrix obtained from MD-PATCHY mocks (corresponding to the chosen number of wedges).

that the small-scale clustering of the BOSS DR12 data is matched by that of the mocks. The combined-sample QPM mocks vary the HOD parameters over the redshift in order to create a more realistic survey sample from the fixed simulation output at $z = 0.55$. Three sets of 1000 realizations each were constructed for the DR12 LOWZ, CMASS and combined samples. We use an alternative covariance matrix obtained from the combined-sample mocks as a cross-check of the cosmological constraints.

When the QPM covariance matrix is used for clustering measurements on the NGC and SGC subsamples separately, we use the correction factor $(1 - D)$ given in Table 3 for $N_m = 1000$. The rescaling factors for the uncertainties of the obtained parameters are given in Table 4.

Due to their larger matter density parameter Ω_M , the power-spectrum dispersion obtained from the MD-PATCHY mocks is slightly larger than the one derived from the alternative QPM mocks, especially in the low-redshift bin shown in the figure. Thus, the choice to use the MD-PATCHY mocks for the reference covariance matrix represents the more ‘conservative’ option, besides the good arguments that the number of realizations is larger, the agreement of the measured two-point clustering between the MD-PATCHY mocks and the data is better, and the more advanced modelling of the redshift evolution.

As a test of the robustness of the full-shape results, we perform cross-checks by repeating the RSD-type full shape using the covariance matrices inferred from the QPM mocks. Due to the larger fiducial volume of the MD-PATCHY mocks (corresponding to the larger density parameter Ω_M), the volume of the MD-PATCHY mocks is smaller than for the QPM mocks. As the variance of the power spectrum is inversely proportional to the volume, we expect slightly tighter constraints for using the QPM matrix.

As shown in Fig. B2, the contours of 68 and 95 per cent CL for combinations of the parameters $D_M(z_{\text{eff}})[r_s^{\text{fid}}(z_d)/r_s(z_d)]$, $H(z_{\text{eff}})[r_s(z_d)/r_s^{\text{fid}}(z_d)]$ and $f\sigma_8(z_{\text{eff}})$ obtained from BAO+RSD fits using the same data and the two different covariance matrices are in good agreement with each other (plotted is the intermediate-redshift bin for illustration, the results of the other bins are similar). However, the confidence regions are slightly smaller in the QPM case for the low-redshift bin.

We check for potential inconsistencies between the statistical errors for the distance and growth measurements obtained from the set of MD-PATCHY mocks and the errors measured on the data. Fig. B3 shows the distribution of errors on α_{\parallel} , α_{\perp} and $f\sigma_8(z_{\text{eff}})$ obtained from the BAO+RSD fits using the 2045 individual MD-PATCHY measurements of the power-spectrum wedges in the low-redshift bin (the results in the other two redshift bins are similar). The error of the fit to the mean measurement of the power-spectrum wedges is indicated by a dashed vertical line. For comparison, the size of the marginalized constraints of the DR12 combined-sample fits are indicated by a dotted red line. In most cases, the errors obtained from the data are close to the peak of the distribution, except for the error on the low-redshift α_{\perp} , which is in the lower tail of the error distribution on MD-PATCHY mocks. Thus, we conclude that the errors from the data are largely consistent with the distribution of errors measured from MD-PATCHY.

B3 Consistency between the NGC and SGC of the boss survey

The DR12 combined sample comprises of the NGC and SGC. Only for a perfect photometric calibration, these two subsamples would correspond to the same galaxy population. Thus, each subsample is described with its own selection function $n(z)$ and the consistency

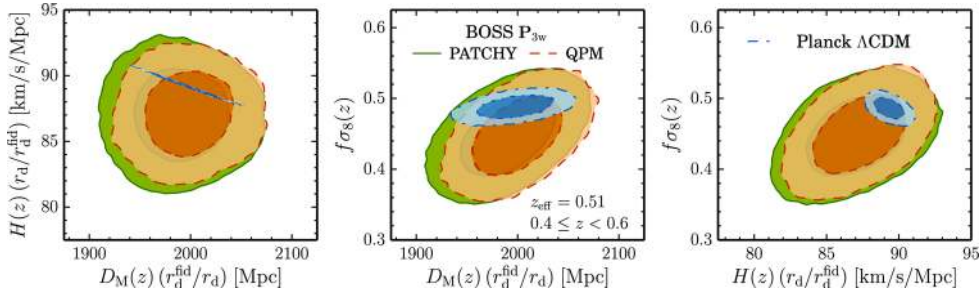


Figure B2. The 2D posteriors of the comoving transverse distance and the sound horizon ratio, $D_M(z_{\text{eff}})(r_s^{\text{fid}}(z_d)/r_s(z_d))$, the Hubble parameter and the sound horizon ratio, $H(z_{\text{eff}})(r_s(z_d)/r_s^{\text{fid}}(z_d))$, and the growth parameter $f\sigma_8(z_{\text{eff}})$ from BAO+RSD fits to the DR12 combined sample in the intermediate-redshift bin. For this fit, three power spectrum have been fitted in the wavenumber range $0.02 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1} \leq k \leq 0.2 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ using the reference MD-PATCHY (green) and the alternative QPM (orange) covariance matrix.

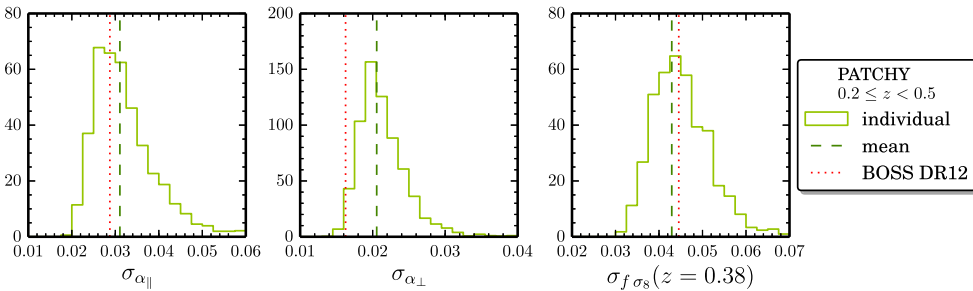


Figure B3. Histograms of the marginalized error on α_{\parallel} , α_{\perp} and $f\sigma_8(z_{\text{eff}})$ from gRPT+RSD model fits to the individual measurement of three Fourier-space wedges of 2045 MD-PATCHY mocks in the low-redshift bin fitting wavenumbers in the range $0.02 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1} \leq k_i \leq 0.2 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$. The error of the fits to the mean measurement is shown by vertical line. For comparison, the error from the BAO+RSD fits to the DR12 combined sample is included by a red dashed line. The error on these parameters from the data are in excellent agreement with the distribution seen on the MD-PATCHY mocks (also for the other redshift bins); only the low-redshift error on α_{\perp} is in the tail of the distribution.

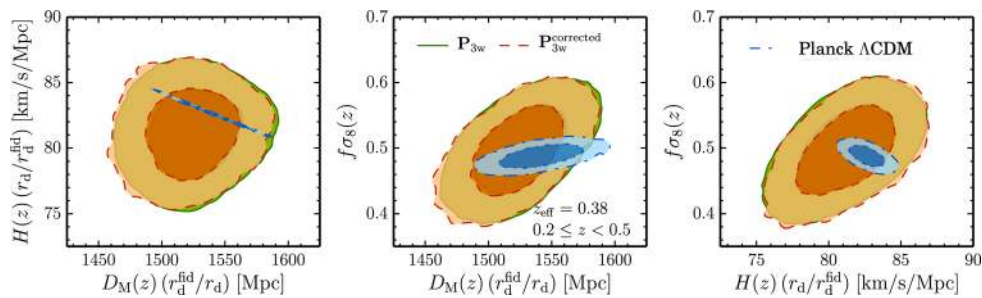


Figure B4. The 2D posteriors of the comoving transverse distance and the sound horizon ratio, $D_M(z_{\text{eff}})(r_s^{\text{fid}}(z_d)/r_s(z_d))$, the Hubble parameter and the sound horizon ratio, $H(z_{\text{eff}})(r_s(z_d)/r_s^{\text{fid}}(z_d))$, and the growth parameter $f\sigma_8(z_{\text{eff}})$ from BAO+RSD fits to the DR12 combined sample (green) and the colour-corrected version (orange, see discussions in Section B3) in the low-redshift bin. For this fit, three power spectrum have been fitted in the wavenumber range $0.02 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1} \leq k \leq 0.2 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ using the MD-PATCHY covariance.

of the galaxy-clustering properties have to be analysed carefully. The results described in Alam et al. (2016, appendix A) give good evidence that the NGC and SGC subsamples probe slightly different galaxy populations for the low-redshift part of the sample. This is due to minor colour mismatches that have been found between the SDSS photometry in the Northern and Southern galactic hemispheres (Schlafly & Finkbeiner 2011), so that the selection criteria based on the colour cuts for c_{\parallel} and c_{\perp} (Reid et al. 2016) are shifted. The high-redshift part does not seem to be affected at a significant level. As a consequence, we describe the two galactic caps of the low-redshift sample with two different bias, RSD and shot-noise parameters when modelling the power-spectrum wedges. Using gRPT+RSD fits of the MD-PATCHY mocks as those described in Section 3.3.2, we find that this treatment does not lower the constraining power for AP and growth parameters in BAO+RSD fits.

As differences in the photometric calibration in the two galactic hemispheres of the BOSS surveys might have led to slightly different galaxy populations probed by the NGC and SGC subsamples, we perform a cross check of our analysis to exclude any influence on the cosmological constraints. Here, we present the robustness of our main results with respect to these discrepancies by repeating the RSD+BAO fits with the SGC subsample replaced by the colour-corrected one. In Fig. B4, we show the constraints on $D_M(z_{\text{eff}})[r_s^{\text{fid}}(z_d)/r_s(z_d)]$, $H(z_{\text{eff}})[r_s(z_d)/r_s^{\text{fid}}(z_d)]$ and $f\sigma_8(z_{\text{eff}})$ from BAO+RSD fits to the DR12 combined sample (green) and the colour-corrected version (orange) in the intermediate-redshift bin (the results in the low- and high- z bins are similar). The difference in the 2D posteriors are negligible, as the differences in the galaxy populations are correctly absorbed into the nuisance parameters of the bias model.

B4 Robustness of the BAO+RSD fits with respect to k ranges

In the same way as for the model tests on the MD-PATCHY mocks, we tested the robustness of the BAO+RSD fits to the BOSS P_{3w} of the NGC and SGC with respect to variations of the wavenumber limits of the fitting range. By varying k_{min} , we exclude scales that could be affected by an inaccurate treatment of the window function and/or other large-angle systematics of the survey, such as residuals from the stellar-density or seeing correction (cf. Section 2.1). By varying k_{min} from 0.02 to $0.06 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ to exclude the largest scales where these effects have the biggest impact. Due to sample variance, the inclusion of more almost uncorrelated large-scale Fourier modes is expected to change the results smoothly and would lead to small changes of the results with respect to k_{min} . Taking this into account,

no trends of parameter constraints with k_{min} can be identified with worrying systematic effects. The variations we see can be expected from sample variance and no trends can be found in the obtained constraints.

In addition, we vary k_{max} to check whether our model fails to correctly describe the non-linearity of the data at some point in the quasi-linear regime (which could be exceptionally large compared to the non-linear evolution of the MINERVA simulations, on which the model was validated, see Section 3.3.1). In the range from $k_{\text{max}} = 0.16\text{--}0.22 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$, we again see shifts as expected, as more information is included in the analysis. No clear signalling of a failure of the model is found up to the fiducial $k_{\text{max}} = 0.2 h \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$. Thus, we are confident that our model can accurately describe the non-linear clustering seen in the data.

¹Universitäts-Sternwarte München, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Scheinerstraße 1, D-81679 München, Germany

²Max-Planck-Institut für extraterrestrische Physik, Postfach 1312, Giessenbachstr., D-85741 Garching, Germany

³Center for Cosmology and Particle Physics, Department of Physics, New York University, New York, NY 10003, USA

⁴Institut de Ciències de l'Espai, IEEC-CSIC, Campus UAB, F. de Ciències, Torre C5 par-2, E-Barcelona 08193, Spain

⁵Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, C/Vía Láctea s/n, E-38205 La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain

⁶Departamento de Astrofísica, Universidad de La Laguna, Av. del Astrofísico Francisco Sánchez s/n, E-38206 La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain

⁷Institute of Cosmology & Gravitation, University of Portsmouth, Dennis Sciana Building, Portsmouth PO1 3FX, UK

⁸Sorbonne Universités, Institut Lagrange de Paris (ILP), 98 bis Boulevard Arago, F-75014 Paris, France

⁹Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, 4 Place Jussieu, F-75005 Paris, France

¹⁰Center for Cosmology and AstroParticle Physics, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210, USA

¹¹Lawrence Berkeley National Lab, 1 Cyclotron Rd, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA

¹²Instituto de Física Teórica, (UAM/CSIC), Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Cantoblanco, E-28049 Madrid, Spain

¹³Campus of International Excellence UAM+CSIC, Cantoblanco, E-28049 Madrid, Spain

¹⁴Departamento de Física Teórica, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Cantoblanco, E-28049 Madrid, Spain

¹⁵Leibniz-Institut für Astrophysik (AIP), An der Sternwarte 16, D-14482 Potsdam, Germany

¹⁶Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía (CSIC), Glorieta de la Astronomía, E-18080 Granada, Spain

¹⁷Institut de Ciències del Cosmos (ICCUB), Universitat de Barcelona (IEEC-UB), Martí Franquès 1, E-08028 Barcelona, Spain

¹⁸*Harvard–Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, 60 Garden St, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA*

¹⁹*Instituto de Física, UNAM, PO Box 20-364, 01000 México D.F., Mexico*

²⁰*School of Physics and Astronomy, University of St Andrews, North Haugh, St Andrews KY16 9SS, UK*

²¹*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Utah, 115 S 1400 E, Salt Lake City, UT 84112, USA*

²²*Department of Chemistry and Physics, King's College, 133 North River St, Wilkes Barre, PA 18711, USA*

²³*Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506, USA*

²⁴*National Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory, Ilia State University, 2A Kazbegi Ave, GE-1060 Tbilisi, Georgia*

²⁵*Department of Physics and Astronomy, Ohio University, 251B Clippinger Labs, Athens, OH 45701, USA*

²⁶*National Astronomy Observatories, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing 100012, P. R. China*

This paper has been typeset from a $\text{\TeX}/\text{\LaTeX}$ file prepared by the author.