The clustering of the SDSS-IV extended Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey DR14 quasar sample: a tomographic measurement of cosmic structure growth and expansion rate based on optimal redshift weights

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Accepted 2018 October 18. Received 2018 October 17; in original form 2018 January 16

ABSTRACT

We develop a new method, which is based on the optimal redshift weighting scheme, to extract the maximal tomographic information of baryonic acoustic oscillations (BAO) and redshift space distortions (RSD) from the extended Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey (eBOSS) Data Release 14 quasar (DR14Q) survey. We validate our method using the Extended Zel’dovich mocks, and apply our pipeline to the eBOSS DR14Q sample in the redshift range of \(0.8 < z < 2.2\). We report a joint measurement of \(f\sigma_8\) and two-dimensional BAO parameters \(D_A\) and \(H\) at four effective redshifts of \(z_{\text{eff}} = 0.98, 1.23, 1.52, \) and 1.94, and provide the full data covariance matrix. Using our measurement combined with BOSS DR12, Main Galaxy Sample (MGS), and 6 degree Field Galaxy Survey (6dFGS) BAO measurements, we find that the existence of dark energy is supported by observations at a 7.4\(\sigma\) significance level. Combining our measurement with BOSS DR12 and Planck observations, we constrain the gravitational growth index to be \(\gamma = 0.580 \pm 0.082\), which is fully consistent with the prediction of general relativity. This paper is part of a set that analyses the eBOSS DR14 quasar sample.

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

1 INTRODUCTION

In this era of precision cosmology, large spectroscopic galaxy surveys are one of the key probes of both the expansion history and structure growth of the Universe. Probing deep into the Universe, these surveys are able to provide rich information on the past lightcone, which is crucial to unveil the physics of the cosmic acceleration (Riess et al. 1998; Perlmutter et al. 1999), through studies of dark energy (Weinberg et al. 2013) and gravity on cosmological scales (Koyama 2016).

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antee that there are sufficiently large number of galaxies for the analysis to avoid large statistical or systematic uncertainties. However, this approach may give rise to information loss of the temporal evolution of the BAO or RSD signal, which is essential for tests of cosmological models. One solution to this problem is to perform BAO and RSD analyses in a large number of overlapping redshift slices to balance the level of uncertainty for the BAO/RSD analysis and the tomographic information (Zhao et al. 2017b; Wang et al. 2018b, 2017). However, this method is computationally expensive as it requires repetitive measurements and analysis with the computational cost scaling with \( N \) as it requires repetitive measurements and analysis with the computational cost scaling with \( N \).

The optimal redshift weighting scheme, which was first developed for cosmological implications by Tegmark, Taylor & Heavens (1997), is a computationally efficient alternative. By designing the optimal redshift weights for a given set of parameters, one can in principle extract the light-cone information by fewer than \( N \) measurements, where \( N \) is the number of parameters to be measured. Given that \( N \) is usually a small number for BAO and RSD analyses, this approach significantly reduces the computational cost.

The optimal redshift method has been applied to BAO measurements in configuration space (Zhu, Padmanabhan & White 2015; Zhu et al. 2016, 2018), and RSD measurements in Fourier space (Ruggeri et al. 2017, 2018). In this work, we develop an alternative approach to Ruggeri et al. (2017, 2018) for a joint measurement of BAO and RSD in Fourier space, and apply our method to the extended Baryon Oscillation Spectroscopic Survey (eBOSS) Data Release 14 quasar (DR14Q) sample, followed by a cosmological implication.

The paper is structured as follows. In Section 2, we describe the observational and simulated data sets used in this analysis, and in Section 3, we present the method, followed by mock tests and main result of this work in Section 4. We compare our BAO and RSD measurements to the DR14Q companion papers presented in Section 5, followed by a cosmological implication of our measurement in Section 6, before conclusion and discussion in Section 7.

2 THE DATA SETS

In this section, we briefly describe the observational and simulated data sets used in this analysis. We refer the readers to a more detailed description of the DR14Q data sets in a companion paper of Gil-Marín et al. (2018).

2.1 The eBOSS DR14Q sample

Being part of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey-IV (SDSS-IV) project (Blanton et al. 2017), the eBOSS quasar survey (Dawson et al. 2016; Zhao et al. 2016) started in 2014 using a 2.5-m Sloan telescope (Gunn et al. 2006) at the Apache Point Observatory in New Mexico in the United States. After the eBOSS quasar target selection, which is described in Myers et al. (2015), the spectra are taken using the double-armed spectrographs (Smee et al. 2013), which were used for the BOSS mission, as part of the SDSS-III project (Eisenstein et al. 2011).

The data catalogue used in this analysis is the eBOSS quasar sample (Páris et al. 2017), which is a part of the SDSS-IV DR14 (Abolfathi et al. 2018). This DR14Q catalogue consists of around 150,000 quasars with secure redshifts distributed across an effective area of \( 2112.9 \, \text{deg}^2 \) (see fig. 3 in a companion paper Gil-Marín et al. 2018 for a footprint of the DR14Q sample). A histogram for the redshift distribution for the quasar sample is shown in Fig. 1. Each quasar is given a total weight of

\[
w_{\text{tot}} = w_{\text{FKP}} w_{\text{sys}} w_{\text{spec}} \sqrt{w_z}.
\]

where \( w_{\text{FKP}} \), \( w_{\text{sys}} \), and \( w_{\text{spec}} \) denote for the Feldman–Kaiser–Peacock (FKP) weight (Feldman, Kaiser & Peacock 1994), systematics weight, and the spectrum weight. The FKP weight is used to minimize the uncertainty of the power spectrum measurement, and \( w_{\text{sys}} \) corrects for the systematic effects from observing conditions including seeing, airmass, extinction, sky background, and so on (Ata et al. 2018). The spectrum weight accounts for the fibre collision and redshift failures (Gil-Marín et al. 2018; Zarrouk et al. 2018). In addition, we apply a redshift weight to each quasar to capture the tomographic information in redshift, which is detailed in Section 3.6.1. The DR14Q sample used in this analysis is publicly available on the SDSS website https://data.sdss.org/sas/dr14/eboss/lss/catalogs/

2.2 The simulated mock samples

A large number of mock samples, each of which has the same clustering property of the eBOSS DR14Q sample, are required to estimate the data covariance matrix. In this analysis, we use the Extended Zel’dovich (EZ) mocks, which consist of 1000 realizations, produced following the prescription in Chuang et al. (2015). The cosmological parameters used for the EZ mocks are listed in equation (2), where the parameters are: the physical energy density of cold dark matter (CDM) and baryons, the sum of neutrino masses, the amplitude of the linear matter power spectrum within \( 8h^{-1} \, \text{Mpc} \), the power index of the primordial power spectrum, and the (derived) scale of the sound horizon at recombination respectively.

\[
\Theta = \left\{ \Omega_b h^2, \Omega_c h^2, \sum M_*/h, \sigma_8, n_s, r_s/M_{\text{pc}} \right\}
\]

\[
= \{ 0.0189, 0.0221, 0, 0.8225, 0.96, 147.66 \} \left|_{\text{EZ}}\right.
\]

\[
= \{ 0.1190, 0.022, 0.06, 0.8, 0.97, 147.78 \} \left|_{\text{f}}\right.
\]

\(^{1}\)As the redshift weights derived in Section 3.6 are for power spectrum multipoles, each quasar should be assigned a square root of the weights.
We list another set of parameters in equation (3), which is the fiducial cosmology we adopt for this analysis.\footnote{Throughout the paper, the subscript or superscript ‘f’ denotes the fiducial value.}

Note that the EZ mocks used in this analysis include the full information on the light-cone, which is essential for the tomographic analysis in this study. The light-cone mocks were constructed by stacking simulation boxes at various redshifts. In order to match the time evolution of the clustering signal of the DR14Q sample, parameters used for the mocks were calibrated from the DR14Q sample in overlapping redshift slices, which is necessary to reduce the noise. For more details of the production of light-cone mocks, please refer to section 5.1 of Ata et al. (2018).

3 METHODOLOGY

In this section, we present details of the method used for this analysis, including the parametrization, the derivation of the optimal redshift weights, the template, and the likelihood analysis with details on parameter estimation.

We start by parametrizing the light-cone information of redshift surveys using a small number of parameters, and aim to derive a set of redshift weights to optimize the measurement of these parameters simultaneously.

3.1 Parametrizing tomographic information in redshift surveys

3.1.1 Parametrization of the BAO parameters

As in Zhu et al. (2015, 2016), we parametrize the redshift dependence of the transverse and radial dilations of the BAO distances $\alpha_\parallel$ and $\alpha_\perp$ using the following form,

$$\alpha_\parallel(z) = \frac{D_A(z)}{D_A(z_0)} \alpha_0 (1 + \alpha_1 x),$$

$$\alpha_\perp(z) = \frac{H(z)}{H(z_0)} \alpha_0 (1 + \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_1 x),$$

$$x \equiv \chi(z)/\chi(z_0) - 1, \quad \theta \equiv r_g/r_d,$$

where $\chi$ is the comoving distance, and $\alpha_0$ and $\alpha_1$ are free parameters. This parametrization is essentially a Taylor expansion, and as stated in Zhu et al. (2015), it can well approximate the background expansion history of a wide range of cosmologies. The pivot redshift $z_p$ is taken to be the effective redshift of the DR14Q sample, which is defined as follows (Samushia et al. 2014),

$$z_p = z_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\sum_i z_i w_i^2}{\sum_i w_i^2}.$$ (5)

Here $w_i$ is the total weight of the $i$th data sample shown in equation (1). Note that in equation (4), $x$ vanishes at $z = z_p$, which relates $\alpha_0$ and $\alpha_1$ to $\alpha_\parallel(z_p)$ and $\alpha_\perp(z_p)$, via

$$\alpha_\parallel(z_p) = \alpha_0,$$

$$\alpha_\perp(z_p) = \alpha_0 (1 + \alpha_1).$$ (6)

Plugging equation (6) into equation (4), one obtains,

$$\alpha_\parallel(z) = \alpha_\parallel(z_p) + \left[ \alpha_\perp(z_p) - \alpha_\parallel(z_p) \right] x,$$

$$\alpha_\perp(z) = \alpha_\parallel(z_p) + 2 \left[ \alpha_\perp(z_p) - \alpha_\parallel(z_p) \right] x.$$ (7)

3.1.2 Parametrization of the RSD parameters

We assume that the logarithmic growth rate $f$ takes the form of (Linder 2005),

$$f(z) = \frac{d\log \delta}{d\log a} = \left[ \Omega_M(z) \right]^{\gamma} \left[ \Omega_M H_0^2 (1 + z)^3 \right]^{\gamma} \left[ \frac{\alpha_\perp(z)}{H_0(z)} \right]^{2\gamma}$$ (8)

where $\delta$ is the overdensity. With $f(z)|_{z=0} = f(z_p)$, the above equation can be recast into,

$$f(z) = f(z_p) \left[ \frac{\Omega_M(z)}{\Omega_M(z_p)} \right]^{\gamma}$$ (9)

where

$$\Omega_M(z) = \left( 1 + z + \frac{1}{z_p} \right)^3 \left[ \frac{\alpha_\perp(z)}{\alpha_\perp(z_p)} \right]^{2\gamma} \frac{H(z_p)^2}{H(z)^2}$$ (10)

$$H(z) \propto \left[ \Omega_M(1 + z)^3 + (1 - \Omega_M)^{3/2} \right]^{1/2}$$ (11)

The gravitational growth index $\gamma$ is treated as a free parameter.

The time evolution of the normalization $\sigma_8$ is modelled as,

$$\sigma_8(z) = \sigma_8(z_p) \frac{D(z)}{D(z_p)}$$ (12)

where

$$D(z) = \exp \left[ - \int_0^z dz' f(z) \frac{1}{1 + z} \right]$$ (13)

In this framework, the entire evolution history of $f\sigma_8$ is known given parameters $f(z_p)$, $\sigma_8(z_p)$, $\alpha_\parallel(z_p)$, $\alpha_\perp(z_p)$, and $\gamma$.

3.1.3 Parametrization of the bias parameters

The redshift evolution of the linear bias $b_1$ for the DR14Q sample has been found to be well approximated by a quadratic function (Laurent et al. 2017) developed in Croom et al. (2005). In this work, we adopt the fitting formula developed in Croom et al. (2005) with one parameter $b_1(z_p)$ to be determined, i.e.,

$$b_1(z) = b_1(z_p) + 0.29 \left[ (1 + z)^2 - (1 + z_p)^2 \right]$$ (14)

The time evolution of the non-local bias $b_2$ has not been well studied in the literature. As it is expected to be much less important compared to the linear bias on scales of interest for BAO and RSD, we assume it to be a constant for simplicity, i.e.,

$$b_2(z) = b_2(z_p).$$ (15)

3.1.4 Parametrization of the FoG parameter

The RSD signal is affected by the so-called Finger-of-God (FoG) radial smearing owing to virialized peculiar velocities. We assume that the corresponding velocity dispersion, $\sigma_v$, is proportional to $(1 + z)/H(z)$ during evolution (Seo & Eisenstein 2007), thus,

$$\sigma_v(z) = \frac{H(z_p)}{H(z)} \frac{\sigma_\perp(z_p)}{\sigma_\parallel(z_p)} (1 + z) \left. $$ (16)

3.1.5 Summary of the parameters

The free parameters used with the assumed form of redshift evolution are summarized in Table 1. In addition to the eight parameters shown in the bottom part of the table, we allocate another parameter $N_{\text{dof}}$ to account for the stochasticity of the shot noise of the monopole, i.e., $P_0(k) \rightarrow P_0(k) + N_{\text{dof}}$ (see Sections 3.3 and 3.4 for the definition of $P_0$).
The Fisher information matrix

\[ \mathbf{W} = \begin{pmatrix} W_{0,0} & \ldots & W_{0,Np} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ W_{Np,0} & \ldots & W_{Np,Np} \end{pmatrix} \]

The data covariance matrix \( \mathbf{C}_w \) for the weighted observables \( \mathbf{P}_w \) is a \( N_x \times N_p \) matrix, namely,

\[ \mathbf{C}_w = \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{C} \mathbf{W} \]

The Fisher matrix is then,

\[ \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{C}^{-1} \mathbf{D} \]

In this case, it can be proved that,

\[ \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{C} \mathbf{W} = \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{C}^{-1} \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{D} \]

This is easy to understand qualitatively: to avoid information loss in redshift when measuring \( N_p \) parameters at the same time, we have to perform the redshift weighting \( N_p \) times using the optimal weight for individual parameters respectively, and use these \( N_p \) observables coherently in the likelihood analysis by including the covariance among these observables properly. Note that \( N_p = 1 \), i.e., there is only one parameter to be determined, is a special case where \( \mathbf{P}_w, \mathbf{D}_w, \mathbf{C}_w, \) and \( \mathbf{F} \) become scalars, which is the case studied in Zhu et al. (2015, 2016) and Ruggeri et al. (2017).

3.3 The template of power spectrum at a specific redshift

We use the extended TNS model (Taruya, Nishimichi & Saito 2010) used in Beutler et al. (2014, 2017) and Alam et al. (2017) as a template of the two-dimensional power spectrum at a given redshift \( z \),

\[ P_\ell(k, \mu, z) = D_{B0}(k, \mu, z) \left[ P_{g,0}(k, z) \right] \]

where \( \mathbf{W} \) is a \( N_x N_y N_z \times N_p \) weighting matrix, namely,

\[ \mathbf{W} = \begin{pmatrix} W_{0,0} & \ldots & W_{0,Np} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ W_{Np,0} & \ldots & W_{Np,Np} \end{pmatrix} \]

The weighted power spectrum vector (\( N_p \times N_x N_y N_z \times 1 \)) is

\[ \mathbf{P}_w = \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{P} \]
divergence fields respectively, and Note that subscripts $B_D$ responding nonlinear auto- or cross-power spectrum, which are derived using the linearized perturbation theory (REGIFT) up to second order (Taruya et al. 2012). The linear matter power spectrum $P^l_h$ is calculated using CAMB (Lewis, Challinor & Lasenby 2000). The terms $b_1$ and $b_2$ stand for the linear and the second-order local bias, respectively. We have eliminated the second-order non-local bias $b_2$ and the third-order non-local bias $b_{3dl}$ using the following relation (Chan, Scoccimarro & Sheth 2012; Baldauf et al. 2012; Saito et al. 2014).

The terms $b_2$ and $b_{3dl}$ of the fiducial model at various redshifts. In each group, curves from top to bottom show the fiducial models at redshifts $z = 0.85-2.175$, with redshift increment of $\Delta z = 0.05$. The thick curves within each group show the power spectra of the fiducial model at an effective redshift of $z_{eff} = 1.52$ of the DR14Q sample covering the redshift range of $0.8 < z < 2.2$.

The power spectrum monopole and quadrupole of the fiducial model at various redshifts from 0.8 to 2.2 are shown in Fig. 2.

3.5 The data covariance $C$

We model the time evolution of the data covariance matrix $C$ using an analytic method (Taruya et al. 2010),

$$
\text{Cov}_{k,\ell}(k, z) = \frac{4\pi^2}{k^2} \frac{(2\ell + 1)(2\ell' + 1)}{2} \times \int_{-1}^{+1} d\mu L^l_\ell(\mu) L^\ell_\ell(\mu) \left[ P_g(k, \mu, z) + \frac{1}{\bar n_g(z)} \right]^2
$$

In Fig. 3, we show a comparison of Cov$_{00}(k, z)$, the diagonal elements of the data covariance matrix (the monopole–monopole block), derived from the EZ mocks (the four data points with error bars), with that computed using the analytical formula shown in equation (38), the filled band. This shows that our analytic formula can well capture the redshift evolution of Cov$_{00}$, especially at $z \lesssim 0.1 \, h^{-1} \text{Mpc}^{-1}$. We have numerically confirmed that this also holds for Cov$_{22}$ and Cov$_{02}$.

We notice that equation (38) assumes the diagonality of the covariance matrix, which well approximates the covariance matrices derived from the mocks, although it can be further improved using more sophisticated methods to include the non-Gaussian contribution (see Howlett & Percival 2017; O’Connell & Eisenstein 2018 for recent developments and references therein).

Note that the amplitude of the estimated Cov is irrelevant, as long as the normalization is kept the same for all redshifts. This is because the normalization of the weights to be derived from Cov can be arbitrary.

3.4 The Alcock–Paczynski effect

The Alcock–Paczynski (AP) effect quantifies the difference in the arrival time of the cosmological and non-cosmological signals along the line of sight (Alcock & Paczynski 1979), therefore this effect can be used to infer the true cosmology used to convert redshifts to distances (Alcock & Paczynski 1979). The Alcock–Paczynski (AP) effect quantifies the difference in the arrival time of the cosmological and non-cosmological signals along the line of sight (Alcock & Paczynski 1979), therefore this effect can be used to infer the true cosmology used to convert redshifts to distances (Alcock & Paczynski 1979). The Alcock–Paczynski (AP) effect quantifies the difference in the arrival time of the cosmological and non-cosmological signals along the line of sight (Alcock & Paczynski 1979). The Alcock–Paczynski (AP) effect quantifies the difference in the arrival time of the cosmological and non-cosmological signals along the line of sight (Alcock & Paczynski 1979). The Alcock–Paczynski (AP) effect quantifies the difference in the arrival time of the cosmological and non-cosmological signals along the line of sight (Alcock & Paczynski 1979).

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Figure 3. A comparison of Cov00(k, z), which are the diagonal elements of the covariance matrix (the monopole–monopole block), derived from the EZ mocks (data points with error bars), with that computed using the analytical formula shown in equation (38, the filled band). Both the band and the error bars show Cov00(k, z) for k modes in the range of k ∈ [0.05, 0.15]h Mpc⁻¹. For the analytic covariance shown in the band, k is sampled logarithmically from 0.05 to 0.15 h Mpc⁻¹ from top to bottom, and the white curve in the middle corresponds to k = 0.1 h Mpc⁻¹. For the covariance derived from mocks at four effective redshifts, the k bins are made uniform linearly in the same range, and the central value and the error bars denote values for k = 0.1 h Mpc⁻¹, and the standard deviation, respectively.

3.6 The optimal redshift weights

Now we attempt to derive the optimal redshift weights for each parameters shown in Table 1. Specifically, we evaluate the derivative matrix D shown in equation (21) numerically, and compute the data covariance matrix C using equation (38). We have numerically verified that the k-dependence of all the weights is very weak in the k range of 0.05 ≲ k ≲ 0.25 h Mpc⁻¹ where data are most informative, thus we compute the redshift weights at k = 0.1 h Mpc⁻¹ without loss of generality.

The optimal redshift weights for the relevant parameters using the monopole and quadrupole of the galaxy power spectrum are calculated using equation (27), and are shown in Fig. 4. As illustrated, the shapes of these weights show a high level of similarity, which means that there would be significant redundancy in weighted power spectra, if these weights were applied. This will not only cause unnecessary computations, but also yield a largely singular data covariance matrix, which is difficult to invert accurately for likelihood analysis.

To remove the redundancy in the redshift weights, we perform a singular-value decomposition (SVD) of the original redshift weights for all the parameters shown in Fig. 4, i.e.,

\[ X = U \Lambda V^T \]  

(39)

where X is the data matrix of the weights, and A is a diagonal matrix storing the variances. The new orthogonal weights can be found by projecting the original ones on to the new basis V, whose variances are ordered in \( \Lambda \). Keeping a first few principal components can largely reduce the redundancy with negligible information loss.⁴

This procedure yields two orthogonal weights for monopole and quadrupole each, which represents over 90 per cent of the variance in the data, as shown in the left-hand panels of Fig. 5. Note that these new redshift weights are not generically positive definite, making it difficult to apply to the galaxy catalogues.⁵ In some occasions, all the weights can be made positive by a linear transformation without loss of information. However, as this is not always feasible, we add a third weight, which is a constant in z, to guarantee that the weights can be always turned positive by a linear transforma-

⁴We provide a MATLAB code in the Appendix for the SVD analysis.

⁵This is because these weights are supposed to be applied to power spectra, not to individual galaxies. The weights for galaxies are square root of the redshift weights, thus they must be positive definite.
As the added constant weight spoils the orthogonality of the weights, we tune the constant to minimize the correlation between the weights, which removes the redundancy as much as possible. We include a detailed procedure of obtaining the weights in Appendix B. The resultant weights are shown in the right-hand panel of Fig. 5.

Care must be taken when analysing these redshift-weighted samples using a template at a single effective redshift, as in the traditional method. As the redshift weights can be generally arbitrary in shape, it can make the redshift distribution of the weighted sample multimodal, making it inaccurate to be modelled using a template at a single effective redshift. To be explicit, we revisit the calculation of the effective redshift. Observationally, the measured power spectra are actually a redshift-weighted average across the redshift range of the catalogue, i.e.,

$$P = \frac{\sum z_i w_i^2}{\sum w_i^2}$$ (40)

Expanding the power spectra at an arbitrary redshift $z$ around an effective redshift $z_{\text{eff}}$ yields,

$$P(z) = P(z_{\text{eff}}) + P'(z - z_{\text{eff}}) + \frac{1}{2} P''(z - z_{\text{eff}})^2 + \mathcal{O}(P''')$$ (41)

Combining equations (40) and (41), we have,

$$P = P(z_{\text{eff}}) + P' \Delta_1 + \frac{1}{2} P'' \Delta_2 + \mathcal{O}(P''')$$ (42)

where,

$$\Delta_1 = \left( \frac{\sum z_i w_i^2}{\sum w_i^2} - z_{\text{eff}} \right)$$

$$\Delta_2 = \left( \frac{\sum z_i^2 w_i^2}{\sum w_i^2} - 2z_{\text{eff}} \frac{\sum z_i w_i^2}{\sum w_i^2} + z_{\text{eff}}^2 \right)$$ (43)

The first-order term $\Delta_1$ vanishes if $z_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\sum z_i w_i^2}{\sum w_i^2}$, but this does not necessarily diminish $\Delta_2$ and higher order terms. Actually, when $\Delta_1 = 0$,

$$\Delta_2 = \left[ \frac{\sum z_i^2 w_i^2}{\sum w_i^2} - \left( \frac{\sum z_i w_i^2}{\sum w_i^2} \right)^2 \right]$$ (44)

The catalogue can only be analysed using a template at the effective redshift if $\Delta_2 \ll 1$, which is not always the case generally. We have numerically checked that $\Delta_2(W_1)$ and $\Delta_2(W_3)$ are sufficiently small to be ignored. However, this term for $W_2$ ($W_{2A} + W_{2B}$ in the right-hand panel of Fig. 5) is non-negligible due to its double-peaked feature. Therefore, we split this weight into two pieces $W_{2A}$ and $W_{2B}$ so that each one can be well modelled by its own effective redshift. The explicit values for $\Delta_2$ for these four weighted samples are listed in the bottom of Table 2.

4 RESULTS

In this section, we perform tests on the mocks before the joint measurement on BAO and RSD parameters using the eBOSS DR14Q sample at four effective redshifts. We also present a measurement of linear bias.

4.1 Joint BAO and RSD measurements

We first apply the square root of redshift weights $W_1$, $W_{2A}$, $W_{2B}$, and $W_3$ shown in Fig. 5 to both the EZ mocks and the DR14Q sample, and measure the corresponding power spectra monopole and quadrupole using the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) method presented in Bianchi et al. (2015), as shown in Fig. 6. As the power spectra derived from the $z$-weighted samples are essentially linear combinations of power spectra at multiple redshifts, we compute...
Table 2. The measurement of BAO, RSD, and other relevant parameters from the DR14 QSO sample at four effective redshifts. The unit of $D_A$ and $D_V$ is Mpc, and that of $H$ is km s$^{-1}$ Mpc$^{-1}$.

| DR14 QSO sample | $z_{\text{eff}} = 0.978$ | $z_{\text{eff}} = 1.230$ | $z_{\text{eff}} = 1.526$ | $z_{\text{eff}} = 1.944$ |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| $\alpha_{\perp}$ | $0.939 \pm 0.169$      | $1.003 \pm 0.091$      | $0.986 \pm 0.054$      | $1.017 \pm 0.082$      |
| $\alpha_{\parallel}$ | $1.061 \pm 0.130$      | $1.053 \pm 0.100$      | $1.095 \pm 0.094$      | $1.155 \pm 0.093$      |
| $\alpha$       | $0.971 \pm 0.108$      | $1.017 \pm 0.056$      | $1.020 \pm 0.037$      | $1.059 \pm 0.056$      |
| $\epsilon$     | $0.048 \pm 0.087$      | $0.018 \pm 0.054$      | $0.036 \pm 0.041$      | $0.044 \pm 0.044$      |
| $D_A \times (r_{\text{fid}}^d / r_d)$ | $1586.18 \pm 284.93$  | $1769.08 \pm 159.67$  | $1768.77 \pm 96.59$   | $1807.98 \pm 146.46$  |
| $H \times (r_{\text{fid}}^d / r_d)$ | $113.72 \pm 14.63$    | $131.44 \pm 12.42$    | $148.11 \pm 12.75$    | $172.63 \pm 14.79$    |
| $D_V \times (r_{\text{fid}}^d / r_d)$ | $2933.59 \pm 327.71$  | $3522.04 \pm 192.74$  | $3954.31 \pm 141.71$  | $4575.17 \pm 241.61$  |
| $f_{\text{AP}}$ | $1.200 \pm 0.310$      | $1.736 \pm 0.272$      | $2.212 \pm 0.265$      | $3.071 \pm 0.416$      |
| $f_{\sigma_8}$ | $0.379 \pm 0.176$      | $0.385 \pm 0.099$      | $0.342 \pm 0.070$      | $0.364 \pm 0.106$      |
| $b_1 \sigma_8$ | $0.826 \pm 0.080$      | $0.894 \pm 0.051$      | $0.953 \pm 0.044$      | $1.080 \pm 0.057$      |
| $b_2 \sigma_8$ | $0.460 \pm 0.684$      | $0.605 \pm 0.533$      | $0.704 \pm 0.507$      | $0.929 \pm 0.681$      |
| $\sigma_v$     | $3.784 \pm 1.087$      | $4.732 \pm 0.761$      | $5.822 \pm 0.796$      | $7.591 \pm 1.127$      |
| $\chi^2 / \text{dof}$ | $56/(58 - 8)$          | $53/(58 - 8)$          | $44/(58 - 8)$          | $40/(58 - 8)$          |
| $\Delta_1$    | $0.001$                | $0.007$                | $0.141$                | $0.004$                |

Figure 6. The measured galaxy power spectra monopole (upper band or data points) and quadrupole (lower) from the EZ mocks (filled bands) and DR14Q catalogues (data points with error bars) with redshift weights by $W_1$, $W_{2A}$, $W_{2B}$, and $W_3$ respectively. All spectra are multiplied by the wavenumber $k$ for illustration.

Using a modified version of COSMOMC (Lewis & Bridle 2002), we then fit for parameters shown in Section 3.1.5 at each effective redshift to the power spectra using the template detailed in Section 3.3. The theoretical power spectra multipoles are convolved with the survey window functions, which are shown in Appendix D, measured using the method developed in Wilson et al. (2017). The joint measurement of $\alpha_{\perp}$, $\alpha_{\parallel}$, and $f_{\sigma_8}$ is shown in Fig. 7.

Each of the cyan dots represents the best-fitting model derived from one specific EZ mock, and the black contours show the

the effective redshifts for each of the weighted sample using equation (5), and find,

$z_{\text{eff}}(W_1) = 1.23,$

$z_{\text{eff}}(W_{2A}) = 0.98,$

$z_{\text{eff}}(W_{2B}) = 1.94,$

$z_{\text{eff}}(W_3) = 1.52.$

(45)
A tomographic BAO and RSD analysis

Figure 7. The result of mock tests and actual measurement of BAO and RSD parameters from the DR14Q sample. Results for four redshift-weighted samples are shown in four panels, as illustrated in the legend. In each panel, the best-fitting values of parameters for each of the 1000 EZ mocks are shown in cyan dots, and the black crosses and the red stars mark the expected values of EZ mocks, and the actual measurement from the DR14Q sample, respectively. The 68 per cent and 95 per cent CL contours and one-dimensional posterior distribution of parameters are shown in black curves.

68 per cent and 95 per cent CL constraint using the mean of the 1000 EZ mocks. As shown, the measurement of BAO and RSD parameters (with other parameters marginalized over) at four effective redshifts are all largely consistent with the expected values denoted by black crosses with the maximal deviation less than 0.3σ, which validates our pipeline.

We then apply our pipeline to the DR14Q catalogue, and show the measurement in Table 2 and in Figs 7–8.

In Fig. 7, we see that the best-fitting model to the DR14Q sample (red stars) is within the 68 per cent CL contours of the EZ mocks at all effective redshifts, which means that the fiducial cosmology used to produce the EZ mocks can reasonably approximate the true cosmology probed by the quasar sample within 68 per cent CL.

Fig. 9 shows our BAO and RSD measurements in comparison with other published ones from galaxy surveys, as well as with the Planck constraint in a ΛCDM model derived in Zhao et al. (2017a). Our measurements of $D_M \equiv (1 + z)D_A$ and $f\sigma_8$ are in excellent agreement with the Planck constraint at all redshifts, but our measurement on $D_M(z) \equiv cH(z)$ shows a deviation at $z = 1.526$ and $1.944$ at $>1\sigma$ significance. Interestingly, Gil-Marín et al. (2018) find a similar deviation at $z = 1.50$ using the same data sample. Moreover, the $D_M$ measurement at $z = 2.4$ using Lyman-α forest shows a deviation in the same direction. We will reinvestigate this issue when the eBOSS quasar survey is completed.

As shown in the right-hand panel of Fig. 9, our $f\sigma_8$ measurement at $z = 1.52$ is largely consistent with that presented in companion papers of Gil-Marín et al. (2018) and Hou et al. (2018), which are studies on the same data sample using different methods. Interestingly, the compilation of $f\sigma_8$ measurements shown in the right-hand panel of Fig. 9 seems to favour lower values of $f\sigma_8$ than that in the ΛCDM model across a wide redshift range. Li & Zhao (2018) performed a constraint on modified gravity models using a combined observational data including the BAO and RSD measurements derived in this work, and it is found that a model in which the effective Newton’s constant is parametrized as $G_{\text{eff}} = 1 + \mu s \alpha'$ (where $\mu_s$ and $s$ are free parameters, and $\mu_s = 0$ in ΛCDM) is able to fit the data better (see our overplot of their best-fitting model predictions with data points in the right-hand panel of Fig. 9).

We show contour plots between $f\sigma_8$, $D_A$, and $F_{\text{MP}} \equiv D_M H/c$ in Fig. 8, and as shown, our measurements are consistent with the Planck observations.

As the weights are not orthogonal to each other, the measurements at four effective redshifts are generally correlated. We quantify the correlation by fitting to each of the 1000 EZ mocks, and compute the correlation matrix using the fitted parameters. The correlation matrix is shown in Fig. 10, with the numeric values of the correlation matrix and the precision matrix shown in Table 3. 

As expected,
the same parameters at different effective redshifts are positively correlated except for those at the same parameters at different effective redshifts are positively correlated except for those at the same parameters at different effective redshifts are positively correlated except for those at the same parameters at different effective redshifts are positively correlated except for those at the same parameters at different effective redshifts are positively correlated except for those at the same parameters at different effective redshifts are positively correlated except for those at the same parameters at different effective redshifts are positively correlated except for those at the same parameters at different effective redshifts are positively correlated except for those at the same parameters at different effective redshifts are positively correlated except for those at the same parameters at different effective redshifts are positively correlated except for those at the same parameters at different effective redshifts are positively correlated except for those at the same parameters at different effective redshifts are positively correlated except for those at the same parameters at different effective redshifts are positively correlated except for those at

Tables 2 and 3 present the main result of this work, which can be directly used to constrain cosmological models. To compare with measurements at \( z_{\text{eff}} = 1.52 \) presented in companion papers, we linearly combine our measurements at four redshifts. We adjust

\( \frac{\sigma}{f_{\sigma}} \), derived from Planck 2015 observations, combined with external data sets in a \( \Lambda \)CDM Universe (Zhao et al. 2017a). The top and bottom bands and data points are vertically displaced by 2 for illustration.

The RSD measurement parametrized by \( f_{\sigma} \) derived from this work (large filled circles) in comparison with other recent RSD measurements (shown in the legend), including Gil-Marín et al. (2018), DR12 consensus (Alam et al. 2017), BOSS DR12 tomographic RSD measurements at nine effective redshifts (DR12 9-z; Wang et al. 2018b), and DR7 (Percival et al. 2010). The three filled bands from top to bottom show the 95 per cent CL constraints of \( D_{\text{A}}(z)/\langle r_{\alpha}(z) \rangle \), \( D_{\text{A}}(z)/\langle r_{\sigma}(z) \rangle \), and \( \Delta D_{\text{H}}(z)/\langle r_{\alpha}(z) \rangle \), respectively. Note that due to the correlation among the coefficients for the combination so that the effective redshift calculated using equation (5) is exactly 1.52. Given that the set of coefficients to yield \( z_{\text{eff}} = 1.52 \) is not unique, we choose a set of coefficients to maximize the figure of merit (FoM) of \( D_{\Lambda}, H, \) and \( f_{\sigma} \), with a constraint of \( \Delta z \ll 1 \) for the linearly combined sample. The procedure is explicitly shown in Appendix A.

We have numerically checked that as long as \( \Delta z \ll 1 \) and the FoM saturates to its maximal value, different choices of the coefficients have negligible impact on the resultant parameter constraints. With these constraints, the coefficients are found to be \( \{0.02, 0.17, 0.57, 0.24\} \) for the weighted samples with \( z_{\text{eff}} = 0.978, 1.230, 1.526, \) and 1.944, respectively. Note that due to the correlation among the
The power spectrum template used in this work is primarily based on schemes described in (Gil-Marín et al. 2018, except for the redshift analyses based on the exact same sample, including the same weighting procedure). To distinguish this measurement from the raw measurement, the ‘weighted’ constraint is slightly tighter, namely, the FoM of $\sigma_8 \leq 0.978$ at four effective redshifts, and present the result $\sigma_8 \leq 1.23, 1.52, 1.944$. We find an excellent agreement between our measurement and the Croom et al. (2005) fitting formula.

4.2 A measurement of the linear bias

As a by-product of our BAO and RSD measurements, we measure the linear bias $b_1$ at four effective redshifts, and present the result in Table 2 and Fig. 12. In Fig. 12, we overplot our measurement with published results using clustering quasars including Ross et al. (2009) and Laurent et al. (2017, 2016), as well as with the fitting formula developed in Croom et al. (2005). We find an excellent agreement between our measurement and the Croom et al. (2005) fitting formula.

5 THE CONSENSUS RESULT

The joint BAO and RSD analyses presented in this work is based on a power spectrum analysis using monopole and quadrupole measurements on the $k$ range of $0.02 < k [h \text{Mpc}^{-1}] < 0.30$ derived from the eBOSS DR14 quasar sample covering the redshift range of $0.8 \leq z \leq 2.2$. The power spectrum template used in this work is primarily based on the RegPT up to second order. With the optimal redshift weights, we constrain $D_A$, $H$, and $f \sigma_8$ at four effective redshifts, namely, $z_{\text{eff}} = 0.978, 1.230, 1.562, 1.944$. This work is released along with other complementary RSD analyses based on the exact same sample, including the same weighting schemes described in (Gil-Marín et al. 2018, except for the redshift weights used in this work). The fiducial cosmology in which the sample has been analysed is also the same across papers. We briefly describe them below.

(i) The RSD analysis in Gil-Marín et al. (2018) is based on the eBOSS DR14 quasar sample in the redshift range $0.8 \leq z \leq 2.2$, using the power spectrum monopole, quadrupole, and hexadecapole measurements on the $k$ range, $0.02 \leq k [h \text{Mpc}^{-1}] \leq 0.30$, shifting the centres of $k$ bins by fractions of 1/4 of the bin size and averaging the four derived likelihoods. Applying the TNS model along with the two-loop resumed perturbation theory, we are able to effectively constrain the cosmological parameters $f \sigma_8(z), H(z)r_s(z)$, and $D_A(z)r_s(z)$ at the effective redshift $z_{\text{eff}} = 1.52$, along with the remaining ‘nuisance’ parameters, $b_1, b_2, b_3, A_{\text{noise}}(z)$, and $\sigma_8(z)$, in all cases with wide flat priors.

(ii) Hou et al. (2018) analyse the eBOSS DR14 quasar sample in the redshift range $0.8 \leq z \leq 2.2$ using Legendre polynomial with order $\ell = 0, 2, 4$, and clustering wedges. They use ‘gRPT’ to model the non-linear matter clustering. As for the RSD, they use a streaming model extended to one-loop contribution developed by Scoccimarro (2004) and Taruya et al. (2010) and a non-linear corrected FoG term. They adopt the bias modelling as described in Chan & Scoccimarro (2012), which includes both local and non-local contribution. Additionally, they also include the modelling for spectroscopic redshift error. Finally, they arrive at constraints on $f \sigma_8(z_{\text{eff}}), D_A(z)r_s$ and $F_{\text{AP}}(z)$ at the effective redshift $z_{\text{eff}} = 1.52$.

(iii) The clustering analysis presented in Zarrouk et al. (2018) is based on the eBOSS DR14 quasar sample in the redshift range $0.8 \leq z \leq 2.2$, using Legendre multipoles with $\ell = 0, 2, 4$, and three wedges of the correlation function on the $s$ range from $16 h^{-1}\text{Mpc}$ to $138 h^{-1}\text{Mpc}$. They use the Convolution Lagrangian Perturbation Theory with a Gaussian Streaming model and they demonstrate its applicability for dark matter haloes of masses of the order of $10^{12} M_\odot$ hosting eBOSS quasar tracers at mean redshift $z \simeq 1.5$ using the OuterRim simulation. They find consistent results between the two methods and it yields to constraints on the cosmological parameters $f \sigma_8(z_{\text{eff}}), H(z_{\text{eff}})$, and $D_A(z_{\text{eff}})$ at the effective redshift $z_{\text{eff}} = 1.52$.

(iv) Ruggeri et al. (2018) measure the growth rate and its evolution using the anisotropic clustering of the extended eBOSS DR14 quasar sample. To optimize the measurements, we deploy a redshift-dependent weighting scheme, which avoids binning, and perform the data analysis consistently including the redshift evolution across the sample. They perform the analysis in Fourier space, and use the redshift evolving power spectrum multipoles to measure the RSD parameter $f \sigma_8$ alongside nuisance parameters, and parameters controlling the anisotropic projection of the cosmological perturbations. They make use of two different sets of weights, described in Ruggeri et al. (2017). This model ties together growth and geometry, but can also be used after fixing the expansion rate to match the prediction of the $\Lambda$CDM model. The second parametrizes the $f \sigma_8$ parameter combination measured by RSD, allowing for a more standard test of deviations from $\Lambda$CDM. They compare all results with the standard analysis performed at one single redshift of $z = 1.52$.

In Figs 13 and 14, we make a direct comparison to two of the companion works, which are RSD analysis in Fourier space. Results shown in Fig. 13 are without redshift weights, while results in Fig. 14 are those with redshift weights. As shown, the results are consistent with each other in both cases within the uncertainty.

In addition, two BAO papers using the same sample are released as companion papers: Wang et al. (2018a) and Zhu et al. (2018), which are complementary to the isotropic analysis recently pre-
Table 3. The upper triangular part of the table: the correlation matrix shown in Fig. 10, and the lower triangular part: the precision matrix. Both the correlation and precision matrices are multiplied by 10^4 for illustration. The 1/s_i column shows the square root of the reciprocal of the diagonal of the inverse covariance matrix. The dashed lines separate the entries for different effective redshifts for illustration.

| Parameters | \(10^4 f_{ij}\) (lower triangular) | \(10^4 c_{ij}\) (upper) | 1/s_i |
|------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| \(D_A(1.944)\) | 10000 | 3106 | 8142 | 4656 | 1535 | 3957 | 2662 | 920 | 2328 | 248 | 194 | 12 | 115.6 |
| \(H(0.978)\) | 3399 | 10000 | 5066 | 1543 | 5341 | 2699 | 265 | 2934 | 1165 | 786 | 23 | 377 | 9.57 |
| \(f_{rs}(0.978)\) | -8711 | -5542 | 10000 | 3740 | 2564 | 5118 | 1718 | 1313 | 2667 | 24 | -192 | -113 | 0.060 |
| \(D_A(1.230)\) | -5983 | -2613 | 6051 | 10000 | 3993 | 8621 | 6130 | 2421 | 5460 | 954 | 313 | 845 | 32.16 |
| \(H(1.230)\) | -3509 | -5157 | 4773 | 5721 | 10000 | 5994 | 1711 | 6056 | 3409 | -566 | -40 | -300 | 5.09 |
| \(f_{rs}(1.230)\) | 5657 | 3282 | -6400 | -9462 | -7165 | 10000 | 4831 | 3584 | 6288 | 510 | 226 | 722 | 0.016 |
| \(D_A(1.526)\) | 2862 | 1198 | -3048 | -8204 | -4824 | 8032 | 10000 | 3888 | 8574 | 4257 | 1941 | 3919 | 20.13 |
| \(H(1.526)\) | 1946 | 1226 | -2276 | -5180 | -7167 | 6212 | 6111 | 10000 | 6015 | 1150 | 3897 | 2156 | 5.21 |
| \(f_{rs}(1.526)\) | -3002 | -1304 | 3253 | 7898 | 5798 | -8422 | -9419 | -7516 | 10000 | 3519 | 2623 | 4721 | 0.011 |
| \(D_A(1.944)\) | 1454 | -18 | 1360 | 5098 | 3331 | -5176 | -6910 | -4718 | 6758 | 10000 | 3306 | 8127 | 58.0 |
| \(H(1.944)\) | -1041 | -690 | 1255 | 3434 | 4368 | -4012 | -4382 | -6340 | 5166 | 4855 | 10000 | 5687 | 8.99 |
| \(f_{rs}(1.944)\) | 1790 | 363 | -1758 | -5487 | -4130 | 5933 | 7069 | 5987 | -7707 | -8799 | -6752 | 10000 | 0.032 |

Table 4. The measurement of BAO and RSD parameters at the effective redshift 1.526 with the redshift weights. The notations are the same as those in Table 3.

| Parameters | Mean | Uncertainty | \(10^4 f_{ij}\) (lower triangular) | \(10^4 c_{ij}\) (upper) | 1/s_i |
|------------|------|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| \(D_A(1.526)\) | 1774.59 | 9483 | 10000 | 3619 | 8356 | 50.33 |
| \(H(1.526)\) | 150.32 | 1050 | 2572 | 10000 | 5718 | 8.32 |
| \(f_{rs}(1.526)\) | 0.356 | 0067 | -8220 | -5261 | 10000 | 0.031 |

Figure 11. A comparison of the constraint on \(D_A, H, f_{rs}\) with (blue, filled) and without (black, unfilled) the redshift weights. The inner and outer contours show the 68 per cent and 95 per cent CL two-dimensional marginalized constraints, and the one-dimensional curves show the posterior likelihood distribution for the corresponding parameters.

sent by Ata et al. (2018). These works measure the isotropic and anisotropic BAO in the Fourier and configuration spaces, respectively, with the optimal redshift weights, and their results are consistent and complementary to each other.

6 A COSMOLOGICAL IMPLICATION

This subsection is devoted to a cosmological implication of our joint BAO and RSD measurements at four effective redshifts presented in Tables 2 and 3.

We first apply our BAO measurement to calibrate the geometry of the Universe, parametrized by \(\Omega_M, \Omega_{\Lambda},\) and \(H_0f_A,\) using three different BAO data combinations, and present the result in Fig. 15 and Table 5.

As shown, our DR14Q BAO measurement combined with DR12 galaxies (BOSS gal. + this work) suggests that dark energy exists at a significance level of 3.67\(\sigma\), compared to 2.95\(\sigma\) using BOSS galaxies alone. The FoM, which is defined as the square root of the inverse covariance matrix of the \([\Omega_M, \Omega_{\Lambda}]\) block, is improved by a factor of 3.5 by our tomographic DR14Q measurement. Compared to the quasar BAO measurement at a single effective redshift of 1.52 presented in Ata et al. (2018), our measurement is more informative to constrain the geometry of the Universe, namely, the Ata et al. (2018) measurement improves the BOSS DR12 FoM by a factor of 2.

We also note that the preferred values of both \(\Omega_M\) and \(\Omega_{\Lambda}\) derived from this data combination are lower than that favoured by
The Planck 2015 measurement by \sim 1\sigma, which is confirmed by an independent study in Fourier space in Gil-Marin et al. (2018) using the same galaxy catalogue. Gil-Marin et al. (2018) found that, 

\[
\{\Omega_M, \Omega_{\Lambda}\} = \{0.226^{+0.084}_{-0.093}, 0.55 \pm 0.14\}
\]  

(46)

using BAO measurements in three redshift slices (with effective redshifts of 1.19, 1.50, and 1.83) of the DR14Q sample. Given the level of uncertainty, we argue that this data combination is still consistent with the Planck observations, and the curvature of the Universe is consistent with zero. However, we will re-investigate the consistency between quasar BAO and cosmic microwave background measurements when the final eBOSS quasar survey is completed.

Combining additional data sets, including the BOSS DR12 Lyman-α auto- and cross-correlation BAO measurements (Gontcho et al. 2018) and the isotropic BAO measurements using MGS (Ross et al. 2015) and 6dFGS (Beutler et al. 2011) samples, significantly improves the constraint, namely, a Universe without dark energy is excluded at 7.37\sigma by these BAO measurements, and the $[\Omega_M, \Omega_{\Lambda}]$ constraint using this full BAO data set is in excellent agreement with the Planck 2015 observations.

We then apply our joint BAO and RSD measurements to constrain the gravitational growth index $\gamma$ together with $\Omega_M$, and show the result in Fig. 16. Our measurement combined with BOSS DR12 consensus measurement yields $\gamma = 0.469 \pm 0.148$, which is consistent with the $\Lambda$CDM prediction of $\gamma \sim 0.545$. As shown in Table 5, this data combination prefers a low $\Omega_M$, although the Planck measurement is still within the 68 per cent CL contour in Fig. 16.

Adding the Planck data tightens the constraint to $\gamma = 0.580 \pm 0.082$, which is consistent with the $\Lambda$CDM prediction. We overplot the 68 per cent CL uncertainty on $\gamma$ and $\Omega_M$ derived from Gil-Marin et al. (2018) (the ‘3z’ result) in Fig. 16 for a direct comparison. As shown, our constraint is in general agreement with that in Gil-Marin et al. (2018), although our constraint on $\gamma$ is more stringent, probably due to the fact that our RSD measurement is tomographically more informative.

### 7 CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSIONS

We present a new and efficient method to extract the light-cone information for both RSD and BAO from galaxy redshift surveys, especially for those covering a wide redshift range.

Based on the optimal redshift weighting scheme, we measure the key parameters for BAO and RSD, namely, $D_A$, $H$, and $f_{\sigma_8}$ for the eBOSS DR14Q sample at effective redshifts of $z = 0.978$, 1.230, 1.526, and 1.944, and provide a full data covariance matrix (the key result of this work is presented in Tables 2 and 3). We find an excellent consistency between our measurement and those presented in companion papers, which analyse the same data set using different methods.

We apply our measurement to constrain the geometry of the Universe, and find that combining our BAO measurement with those from BOSS DR12, MGS, and 6dFGS, a Universe without dark energy is excluded at 7.4\sigma. Our RSD measurement combined with BOSS DR12 and Planck observations yield a constraint of the gravitational growth index, namely, $\gamma = 0.580 \pm 0.082$, which is fully consistent with the GR prediction.

The method developed in this work can be used to extract the light-cone information from forthcoming deep redshift surveys including DESI,8 PFS,9 and Euclid,10 which is crucial for cosmological studies of dark energy (Zhao et al. 2012, 2017a), neutrino mass, and modified gravity theories (Zhao et al. 2009a, b).

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8http://desi.lbl.gov/
9http://pfs.ipmu.jp/
10https://www.euclid-ec.org/
Figure 15. Left: the 68 per cent and 95 per cent CL contours between $\Omega_M$ and $\Omega_\Lambda$ derived from different BAO data sets: BOSS gal. (the consensus BAO measurement in Alam et al. (2017); BOSS gal. + this work (the BOSS measurement combined with that in this work; Full BAO: BOSS gal. combined with this work and several additional BAO data sets including BOSS DR12 Lyman-$\alpha$ auto- and cross-correlation BAO measurements (Gontcho et al. 2018), and the isotropic BAO measurements using MGS (Ross et al. 2015) and 6dFGS (Beutler et al. 2011) samples; and right: the corresponding one-dimensional posterior distribution.

Table 5. The constraints on $\Omega_M$, $\Omega_\Lambda$, and $H_0/r_d$ (in unit of km s$^{-1}$) derived from three BAO data combinations. The signal-to-noise ratio of $\Omega_\Lambda > 0$ (S/N) and the FoM are also shown (the FoM of BOSS gal. is normalized to be unity for the ease of comparison).

|               | BOSS gal. | BOSS gal. + this work | Full BAO |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|
| $\Omega_M$    | 0.443 ± 0.204 | 0.213 ± 0.070 | 0.289 ± 0.028 |
| $\Omega_\Lambda$ | 0.706 ± 0.239 | 0.540 ± 0.147 | 0.722 ± 0.098 |
| $H_0/r_d$     | 9.820 ± 0.271 | 9.960 ± 0.253 | 10.166 ± 0.206 |
| S/N           | 2.95      | 3.67                  | 7.37     |
| FoM           | 1         | 3.5                   | 12.1     |

Figure 16. The 68 per cent and 95 per cent CL contour plots between $\Omega_M$ and $\gamma$ derived from this work (presented in Tables 2 and 3) combined with the BOSS DR12 consensus result (blue), and with Planck 2015 combined (green). The data point with error bars shows the measurement from Gil-Marín et al. (2018). The horizontal dashed line shows the $\Lambda$CDM prediction, namely, $\gamma = 6/11$.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (grant agreement no. 646702 ‘CosTesGrav’). GBZ, YW, and DW are supported by NSFC Grants 11720101004, 11673025 and 11711530207. GBZ is supported by the National Key Basic Research and Development Programe of China (No. 2018YFA0404503) and by a Royal Society Newton Advanced Fellowship, hosted by University of Portsmouth. YW is supported by the Nebula Talents Program and a Young Researcher Grant funded by National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences. FB is a Royal Society University Research Fellow. G.R. acknowledges support from the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) through Grant No. 2017077508 funded by the Korean Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST), and from the faculty research fund of Sejong University in 2018.

Funding for SDSS-III and SDSS-IV has been provided by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and Participating Institutions. Additional funding for SDSS-III comes from the National Science Foundation and the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science. Further information about both projects is available at www.sdss.org. SDSS is managed by the Astrophysical Research Consortium for the Participating Institutions in both collaborations. In SDSS-III these include 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 Astrofisica 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.
The Participating Institutions in SDSS-IV are Carnegie Mellon University, Colorado University, Boulder, Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics Participation Group, Johns Hopkins University, Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe Max-Planck-Institut fuer Astrophyik (MPA Garching), Max-Planck-Institut fuer Extranerrestrische Physik (MPE), Max-Planck-Institut fuer Astronomie (MPIA Heidelberg), National Astronomical Observatories of China, New Mexico State University, New York University, The Ohio State University, Penn State University, Shanghai Astronomical Observatory, United Kingdom Participation Group, University of Portsmouth, University of Utah, University of Wisconsin, and Yale University.

This work made use of the facilities and staff of the UK Sciama High Performance Computing cluster supported by the ICG, SP-Net, and the University of Portsmouth. This research used resources of the National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center, a DOE Office of Science User Facility supported by the Office of Science of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC02-05CH11231.

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APPENDIX A: THE PROCEDURE OF LINEARLY COMBINING THE CATALOGUES

In this section, we provide the procedure of linearly combining the redshift-weighted samples to yield one joint BAO and RSD measurement at a single effective redshift $z_{\text{eff}} = 1.526$, in order to compare with the measurement using the unweighted sample at the same effective redshift.

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This procedure finds that \( c = \{0.02, 0.17, 0.57, 0.24\} \) for the weighted samples with \( z_{\text{eff}} = 0.978, 1.230, 1.526, \) and 1.944 respectively, and Fig. A1 shows a contour plot of the FoM as a function of the two coefficients.\(^{11}\) Due to the correlation among the four catalogues, the trivial solution of \( c = \{0, 0, 1, 0\} \) does not maximize the FoM.

**APPENDIX B: THE PROCEDURE OF OBTAINING THE POSITIVE REDSHIFT WEIGHTS**

In practice, we take the following procedures to find the positive-definite redshift weights, shown in the right-hand panels of Fig. 5, from the original weights, illustrated in the left-hand panels of Fig. 5.

(i) Take the SVD weights \( V_1 \) and \( V_2 \) for the monopole;
(ii) Rotate the \( V \) vectors by a linear transformation to obtain new weights \( W \), namely,
\[
W_1 = V_1 \cos \theta - V_2 \sin \theta + \lambda, \\
W_2 = V_1 \sin \theta + V_2 \cos \theta + \lambda, \\
W_3 = \lambda,
\]
where \( \theta \) and \( \lambda \) are free parameters to ensure that,

(a) \( W_i > 0 \);
(b) The sum of dot products among the normalized \( W_i \)'s gets minimized.

(iii) Repeat this process for the SVD weights for the quadrupole.

Note that we use the two-dimensional rotation matrix to transform the \( V \) vectors, which conserves the orthogonality of \( V \). It is true that the additional shift by \( \lambda \) spoils the orthogonality, but this is kept to a minimal level because of the minimization procedure (ii).

**APPENDIX C: THE MATLAB CODE FOR THE SVD ANALYSIS**

We perform the SVD analysis using the following MATLAB code to find the orthogonal redshift weights shown in left-hand panels of Fig. 5, from the raw redshift weights shown in Fig. 3.

\[
[m,n] = \text{size}(w); \\
\text{percent Subtract off the mean of data} \\
\text{mn} = \text{mean}(w,2); \\
w = w - \text{repmat}(\text{mn},1,n); \\
\text{percent Construct the data matrix X} \\
x = w' / \text{sqrt}(n-1); \\
\text{percent SVD} \\
[u,s,pc] = \text{svd}(x); \\
\text{percent Perform a projection} \\
v = pc' * w; \\
v = v';
\]

**APPENDIX D: THE SURVEY WINDOW FUNCTIONS**

The survey window functions for the four redshift-weighted samples are shown in Fig. D1. These window functions are derived following the method developed in Wilson et al. (2017).

\(^{11}\)Note that only two of the coefficients are independent given the constraints equations (A1) and (A4).
Figure D1. The window functions for four redshift-weighted samples, as shown in the legend.

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