

Inferring the 3D shapes of galaxies inside halos with UNIONS and DESI

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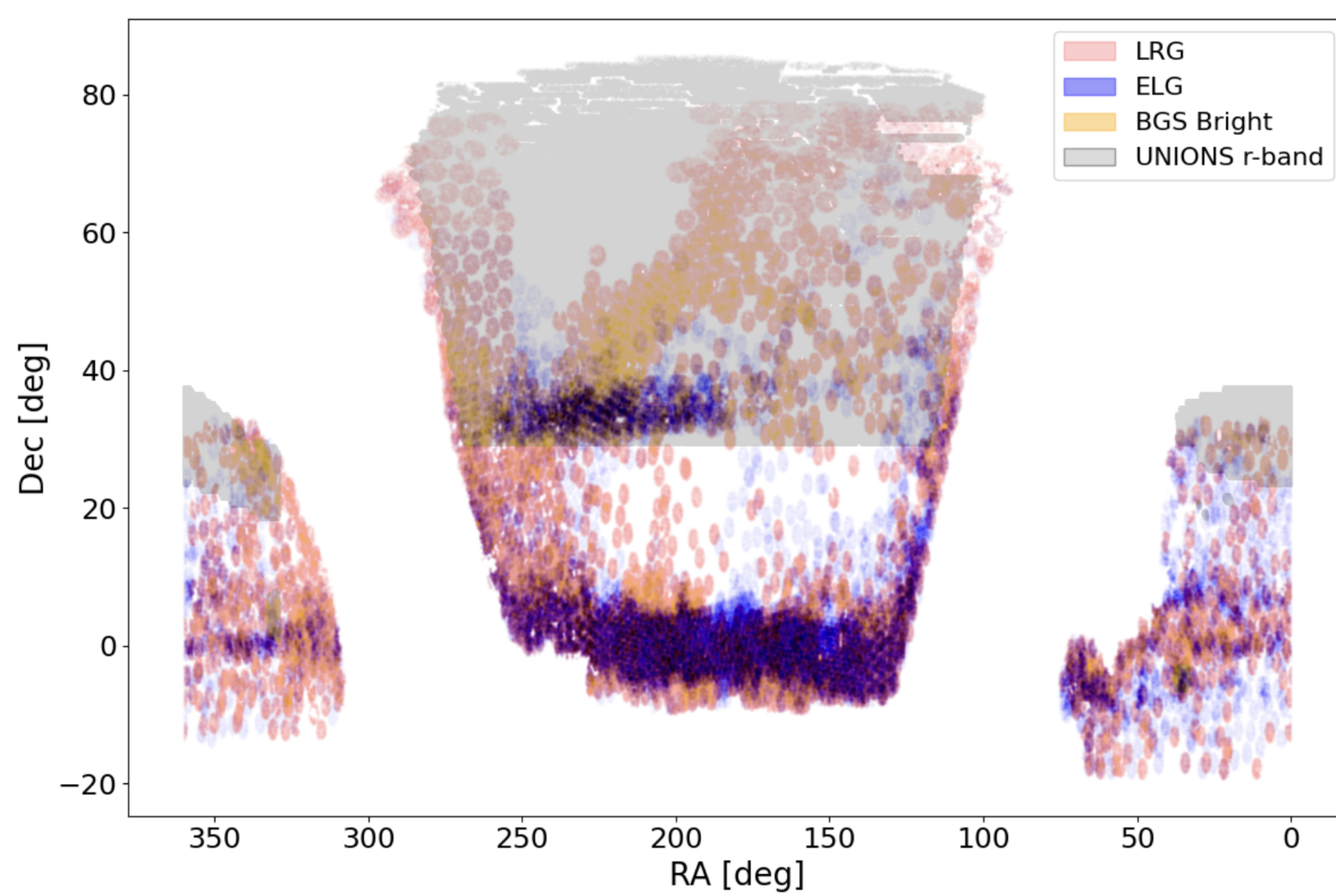
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Introduction

- Understanding the **galaxy-halo connection** [1] — how the properties of galaxies relate to those of their host **dark matter halos** — is a key ingredient for cosmology, in particular to interpret **intrinsic alignments**: the correlations between galaxy shapes and orientations and the underlying **tidal field** of dark matter. In this work, I present a model relating the **3D morphology** of galaxies to that of their host halos, to constrain the **3D shapes** of galaxies from their projected images observed in the **Ultra-violet Near-Infrared Optical Northern Survey (UNIONS)**, cross-matched with density tracers from the **Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument (DESI)**.
- We present :
 - A model for the 3D shape of central galaxies populating dark matter halos, whose 3D shapes are extracted from the **AbacusSummit N-body simulation** and which are occupied using a **Halo Occupation Distribution (HOD)** model
 - Constraints on the distribution of **3D shapes** of **Luminous Red Galaxies (LRG)**, **Emission Line Galaxies (ELG)** and **Bright Galaxy Survey (BGS)** from their projected images using **simulation-based inference**

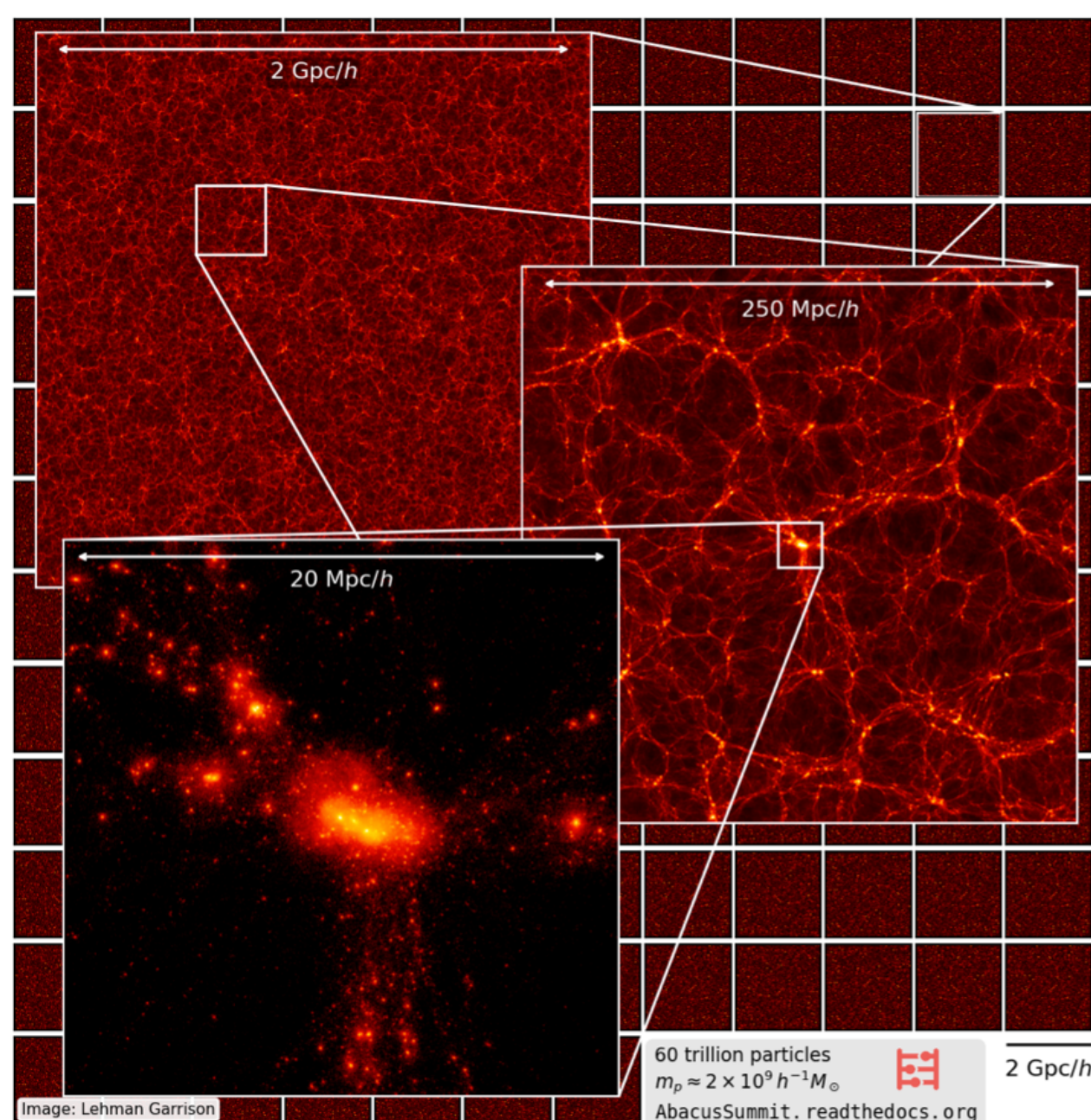
Galaxies: UNIONS and DESI data



Survey footprints of UNIONS and DESI

- UNIONS** [2] : multi-band optical survey, 5800 deg², **shape sample**
- DESI** (Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument) : redshift information, **density sample**: **LRG**, **ELG** and **BGS**
- Cross-match** between UNIONS shapes and DESI

Halos: AbacusSummit N-body simulations



AbacusSummit N-body simulation

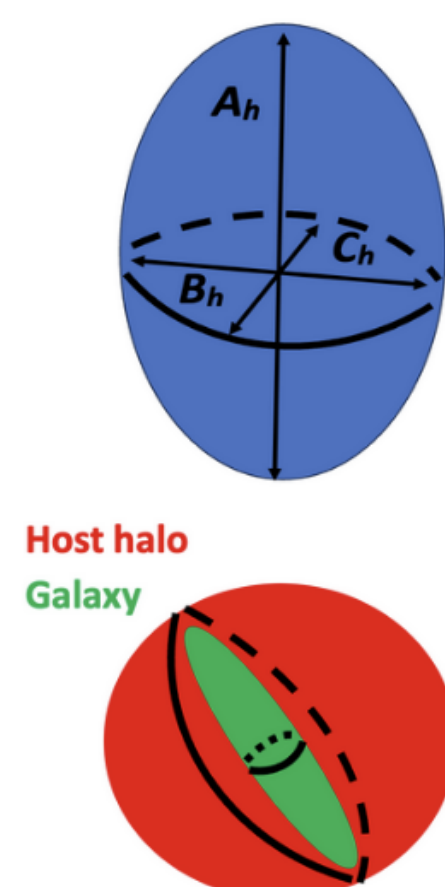
- Simulation suite** designed for DESI [3] with 60 trillion particles:
 - Box size: $2 h^{-1} \text{ Gpc}$.
 - 139 simulations with particle mass $2 \times 10^9 h^{-1} M_{\odot}$.
- Catalogues of halos identified using the **CompaSO algorithm**:
 - axis lengths $A_h > B_h > C_h$ and 3D orientations
 - match with each galaxy sample using a HOD model and galaxy clustering

Modelling the 3D shapes of galaxies inside dark matter halos

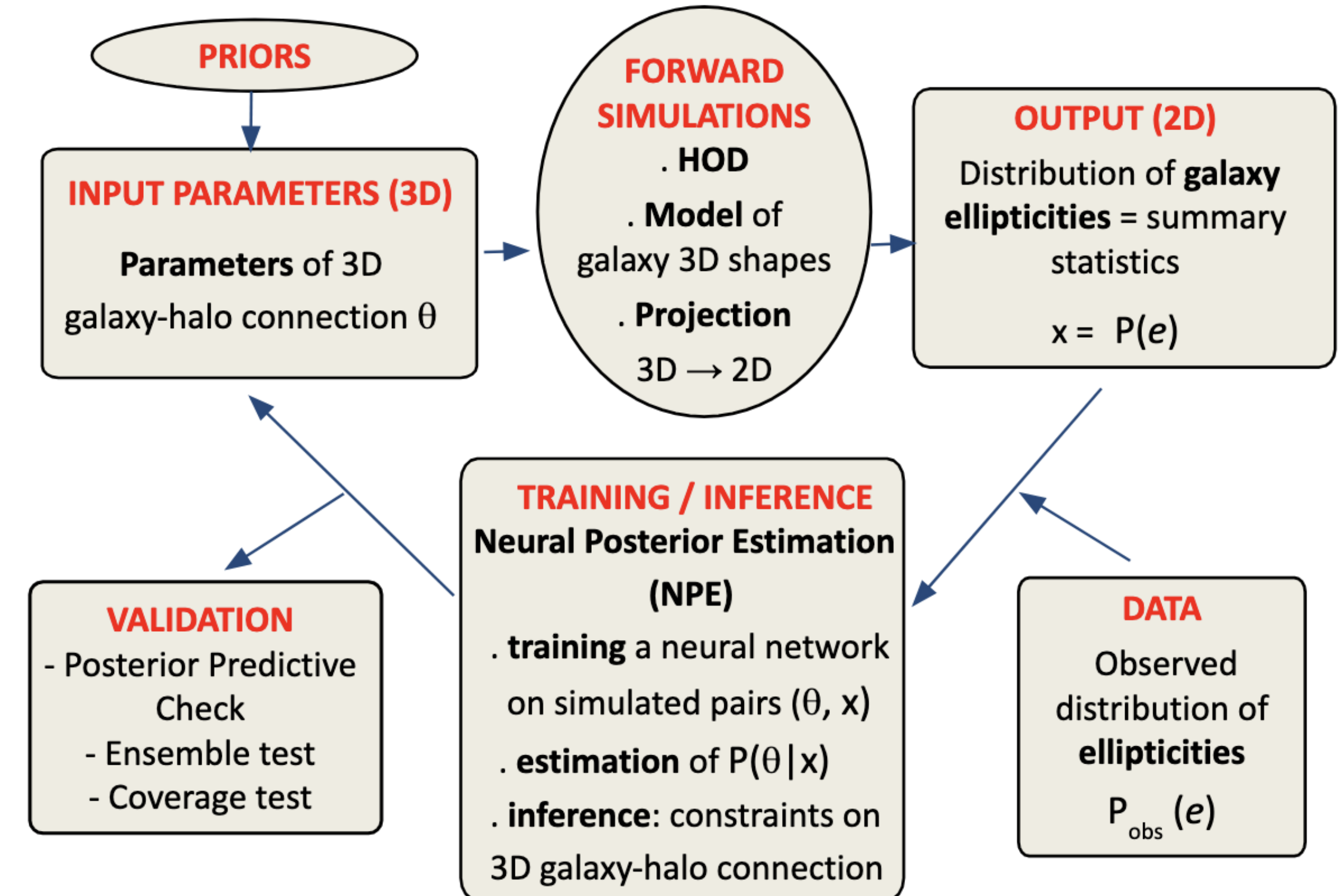
- Settlement of the host halos by **3D central galaxies** with axis ratios B_g/A_g , C_g/A_g such that:

$$\frac{B_g}{A_g} = \tau_B \frac{B_h}{A_h}, \quad \frac{C_g}{A_g} = \tau_C \frac{C_h}{A_h}, \quad \tau_B, \tau_C \in [0, 1]$$

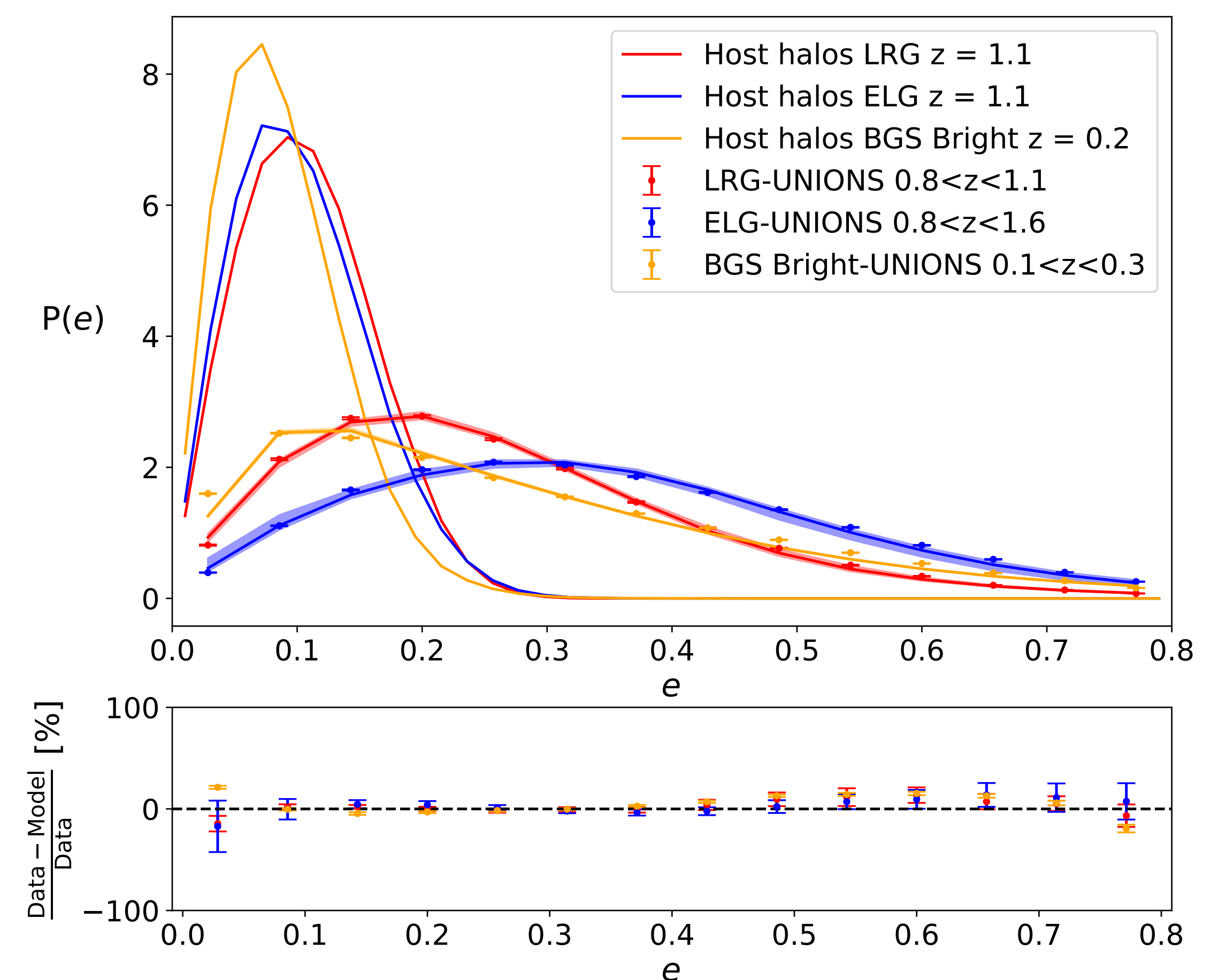
- 3D population = **gaussian draw** of τ_B and τ_C around mean values μ_{τ_B} , μ_{τ_C}



Simulation-based inference to constrain 3D shapes from data



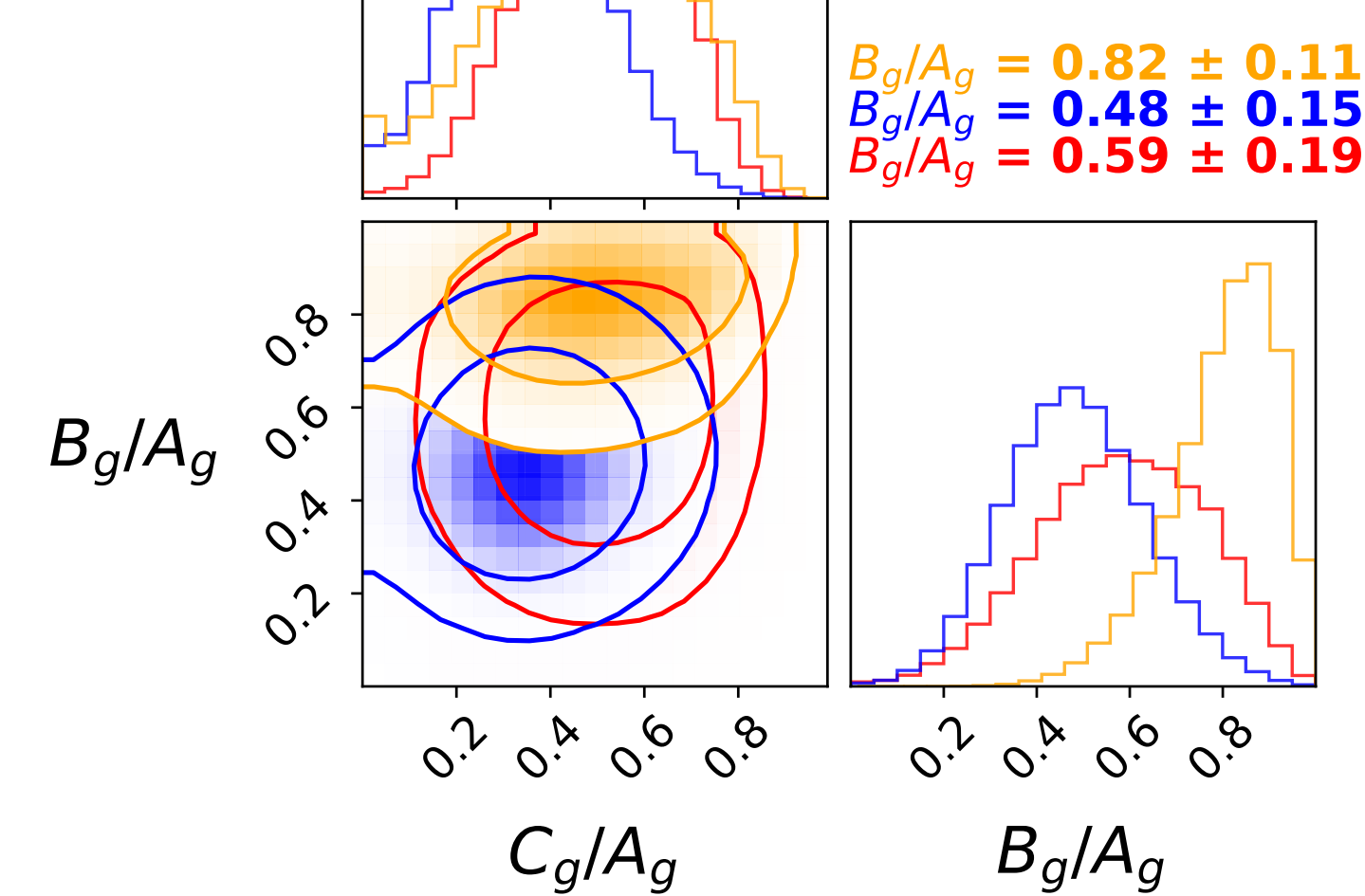
Results : 3D morphology of LRG, ELG and BGS



Distributions of ellipticities $P(e)$ of galaxies and halos

$$\begin{aligned} C_g/A_g &= 0.48 \pm 0.22 \\ C_g/A_g &= 0.36 \pm 0.15 \\ C_g/A_g &= 0.50 \pm 0.16 \end{aligned}$$

LRG-UNIONS $0.8 < z < 1.1$
ELG-UNIONS $0.8 < z < 1.6$
BGS Bright-UNIONS $0.1 < z < 0.3$



Constraints on the 3D shapes of galaxies inside halos

Conclusion and perspectives

- New method** centered on simulation-based inference to infer the distribution of the 3D shapes of galaxies inside halos
- Our simulation-based model of morphology **fits well** with observations
- Future work**: predict an intrinsic alignment signal using this model

References

- R. H. Wechsler and J. L. Tinker, "The connection between galaxies and their dark matter halos", *Annual Review of Astronomy and Astrophysics*, vol. 56, no. 1, pp. 435–487, Sep. 2018, ISSN: 1545-4282. DOI: 10.1146/annurev-astro-081817-051756. [Online]. Available: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1146/annurev-astro-081817-051756>.
- S. Gwyn et al., *Unions: The ultraviolet near-infrared optical northern survey*, 2025. arXiv: 2503.13783 [astro-ph.GA]. [Online]. Available: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2503.13783>.
- N. A. Maksimova et al., "AbacusSummit: A massive set of high-accuracy, high-resolution n-body simulations", *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, vol. 508, no. 3, pp. 4017–4037, Sep. 2021, ISSN: 1365-2966. DOI: 10.1093/mnras/stab2484. [Online]. Available: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/mnras/stab2484>.