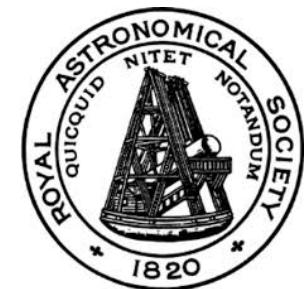


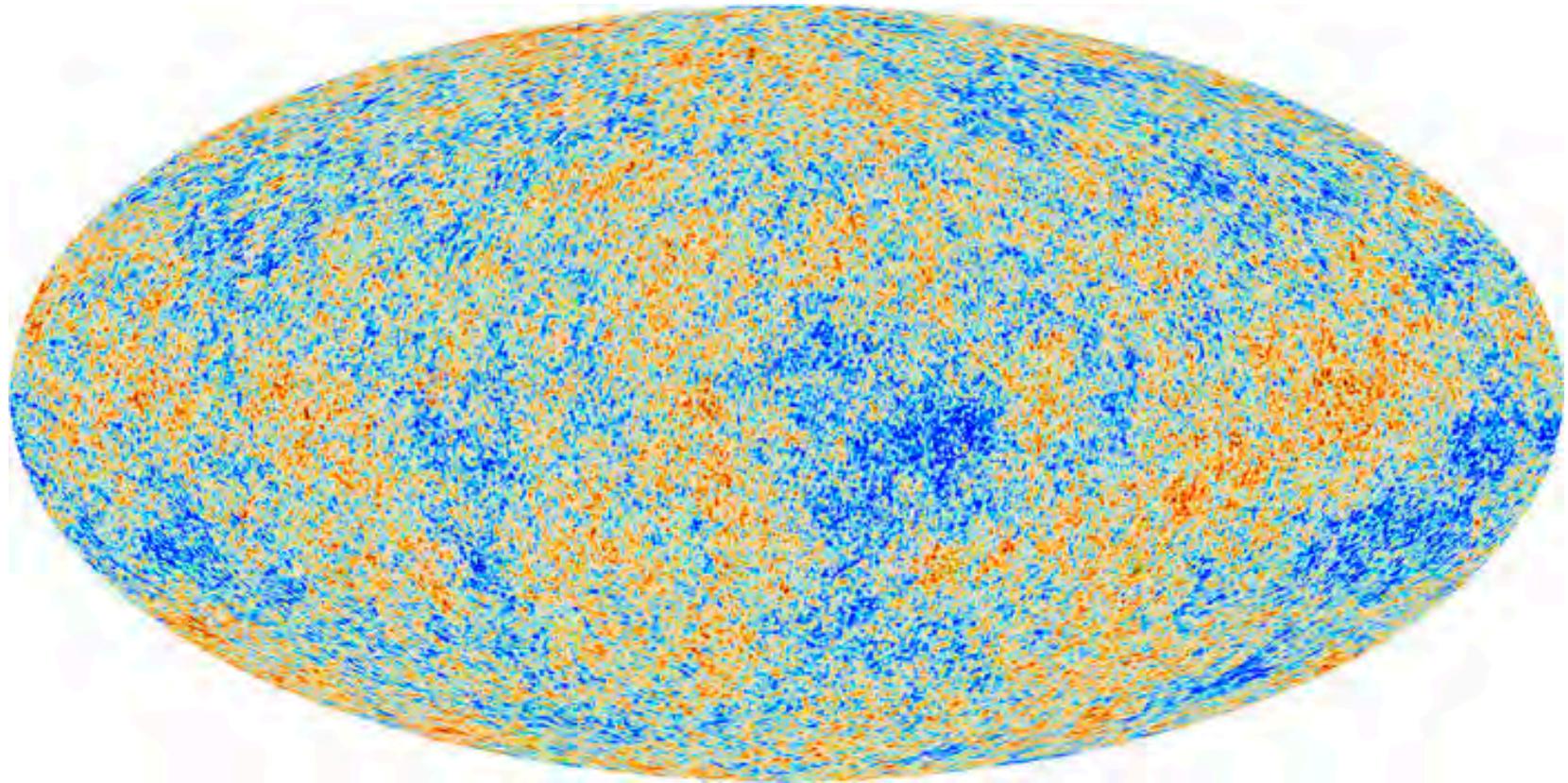
COSMOLOGY WITH WEAK LENSING CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

Elisa Chisari

*Royal Astronomical Society Research Fellow
University of Oxford*



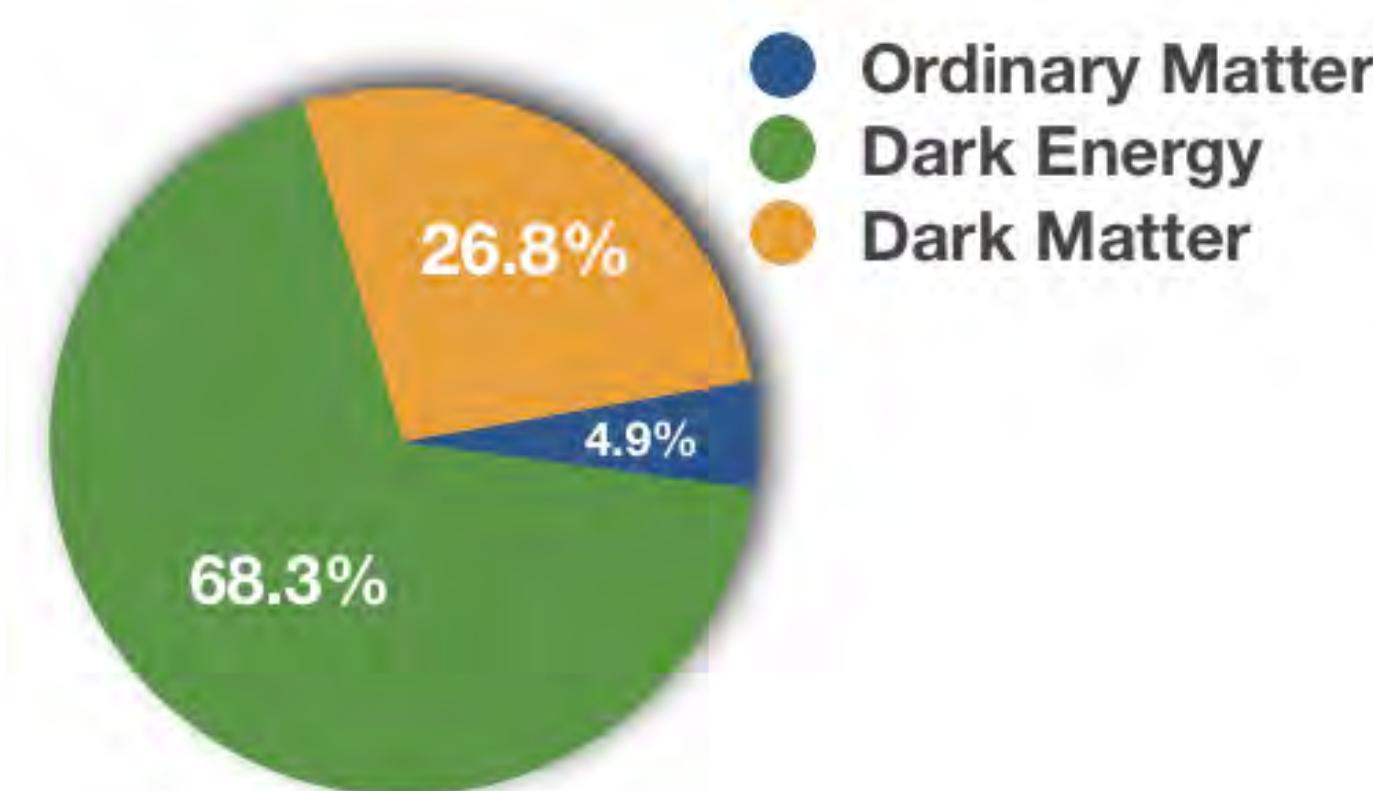
PRECISION COSMOLOGY



*The cosmic microwave background (CMB)
400,000 years after the Big Bang*

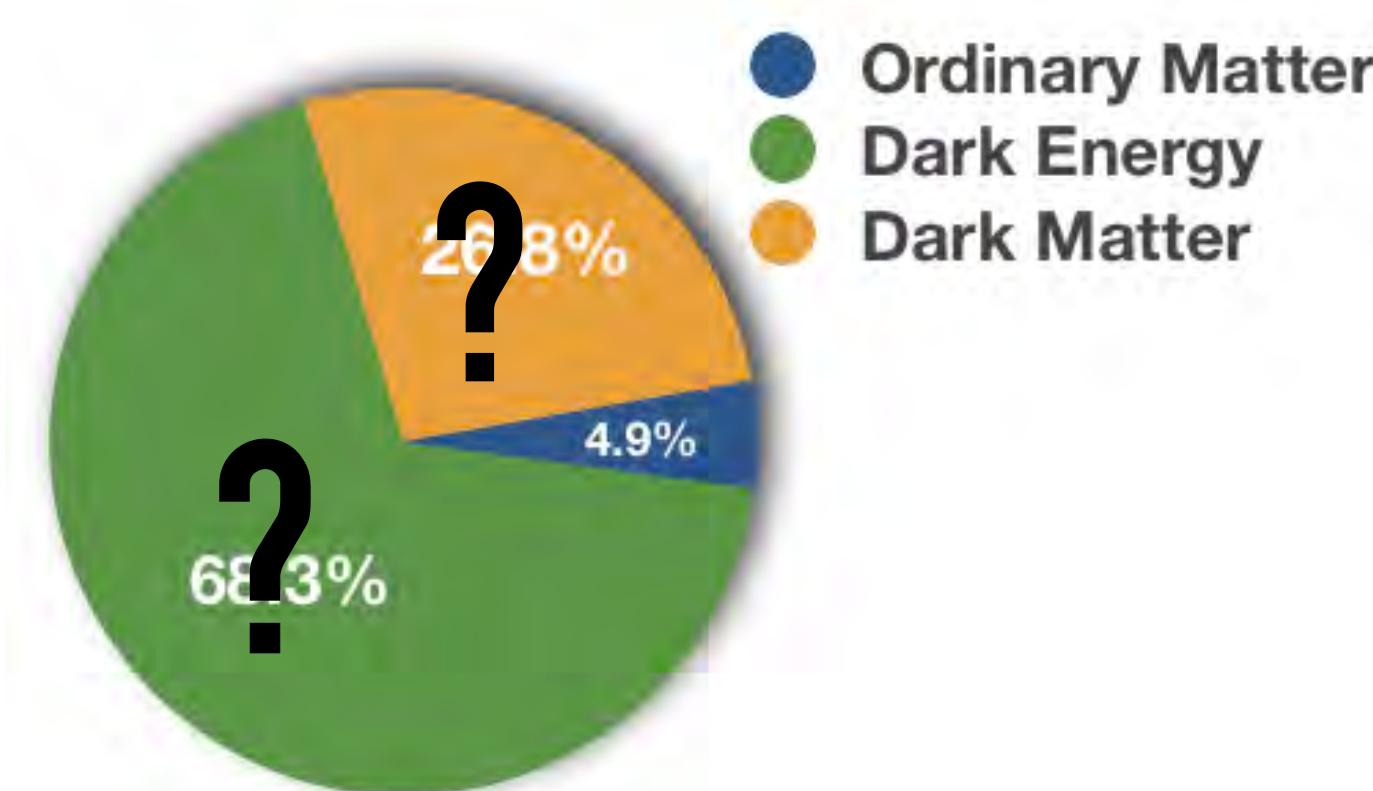
Image: ESA & the Planck Collaboration

PRECISION COSMOLOGY



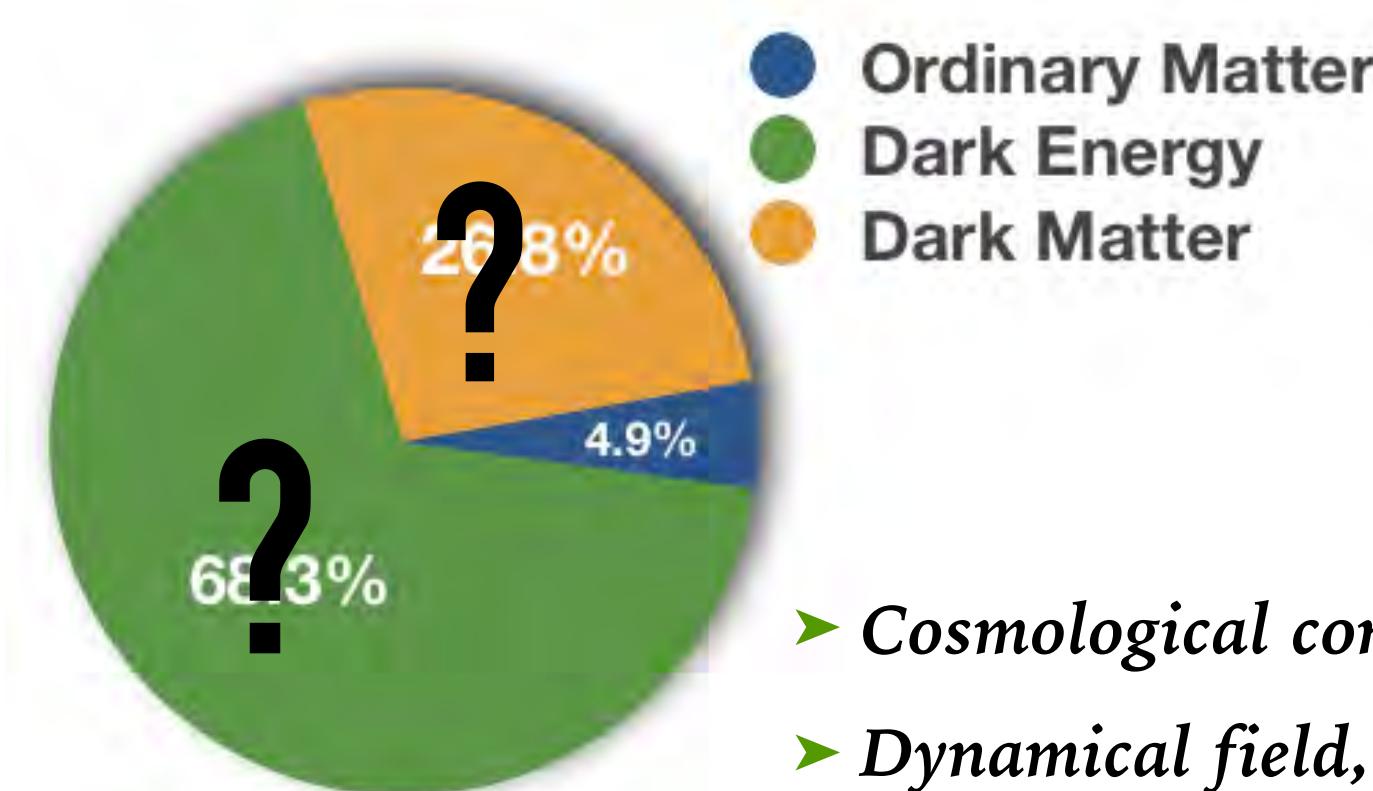
Planck Collaboration

PRECISION COSMOLOGY



Planck Collaboration

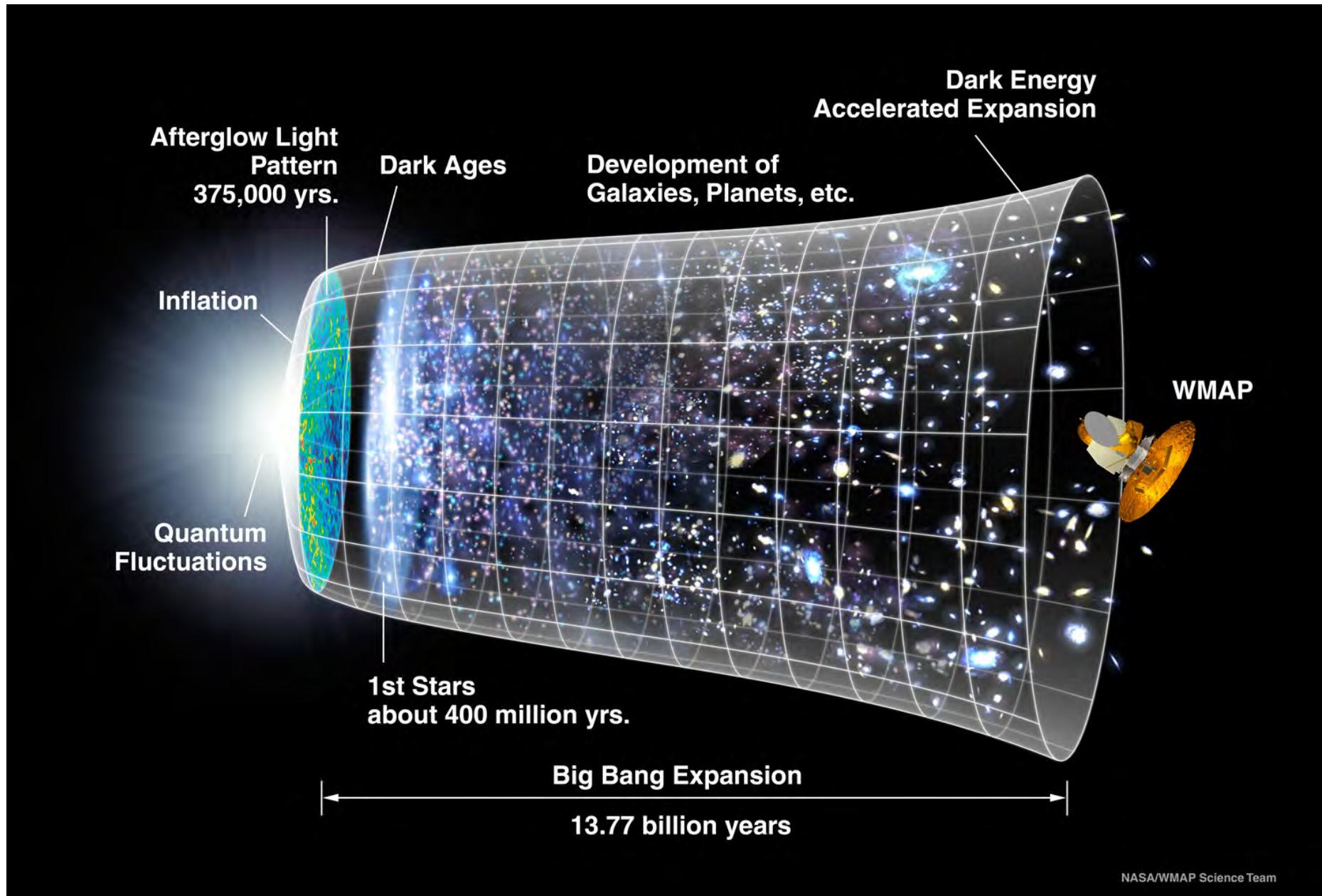
PRECISION COSMOLOGY



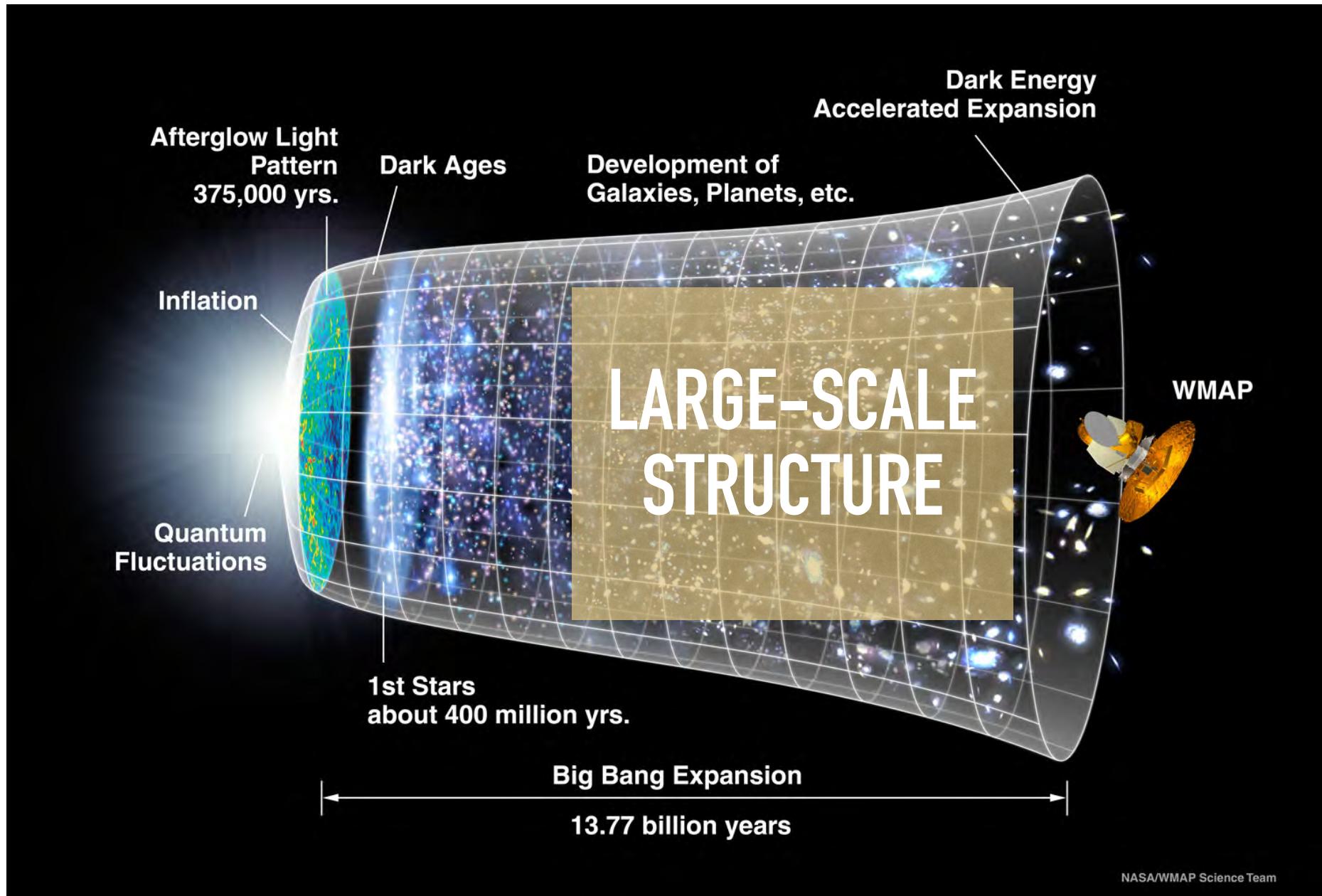
- *Cosmological constant, Λ*
- *Dynamical field, $p = w c^2 \rho$*
- *Modification of gravity.*

Planck Collaboration

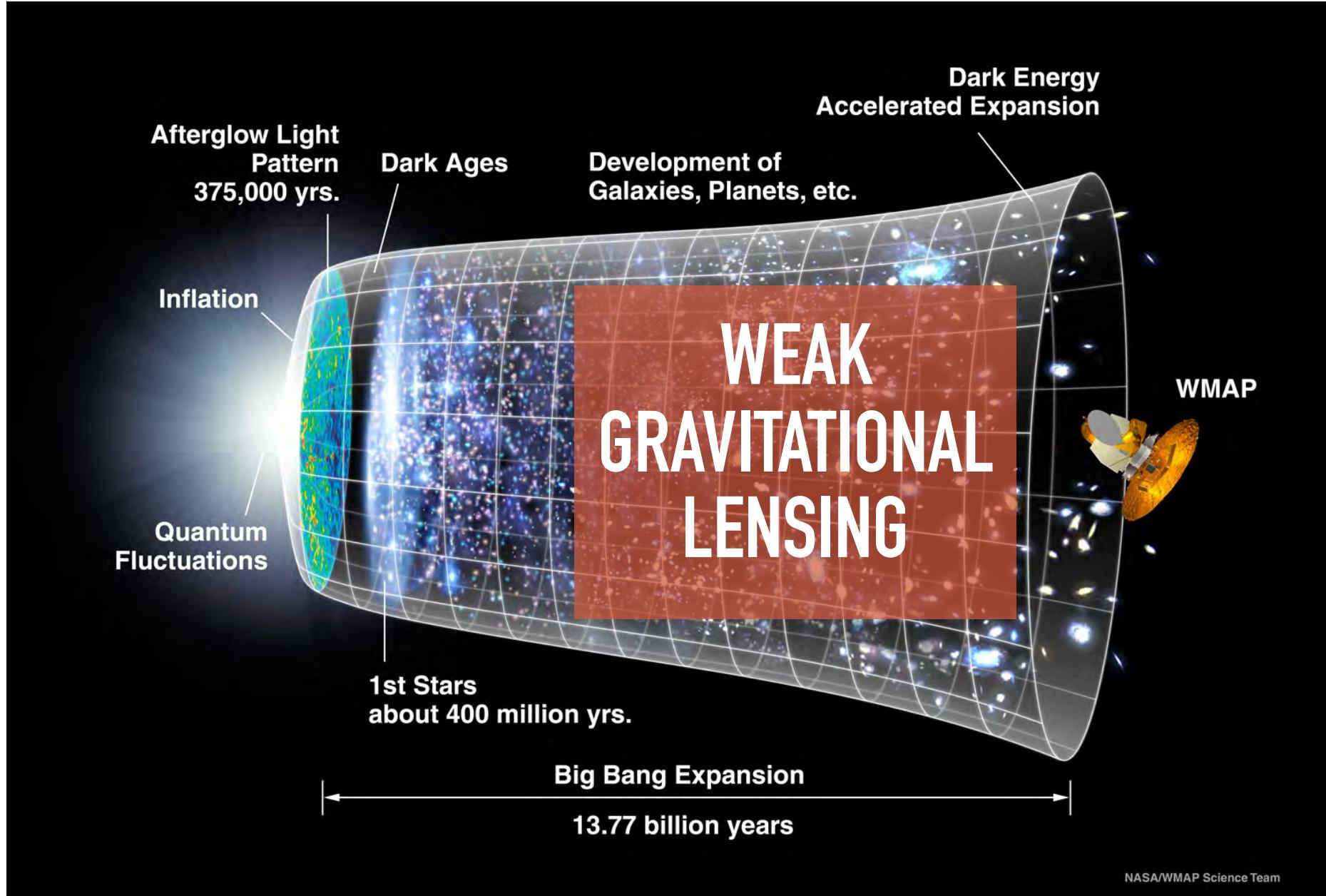
PRECISION COSMOLOGY



PRECISION COSMOLOGY



PRECISION COSMOLOGY



OUTLINE

Precision cosmology with galaxy surveys

Gravitational lensing

OUTLINE

Precision cosmology with galaxy surveys

Gravitational lensing

Theoretical challenges

I. Modelling the distribution of matter

II. Intrinsic alignments of galaxies

OUTLINE

Precision cosmology with galaxy surveys

Gravitational lensing

Theoretical challenges

I. Modelling the distribution of matter

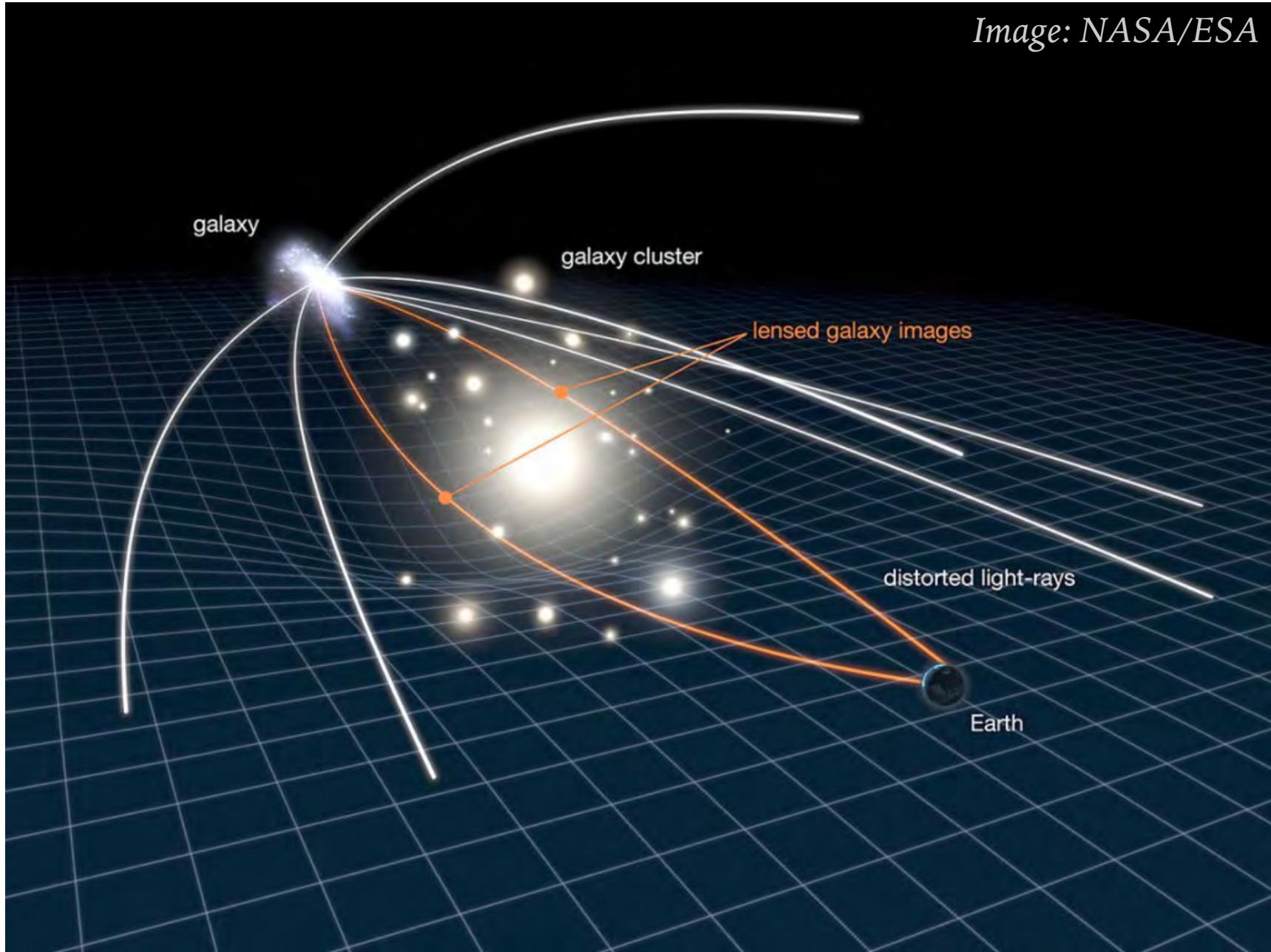
II. Intrinsic alignments of galaxies

New opportunities

Cosmology with intrinsic alignments

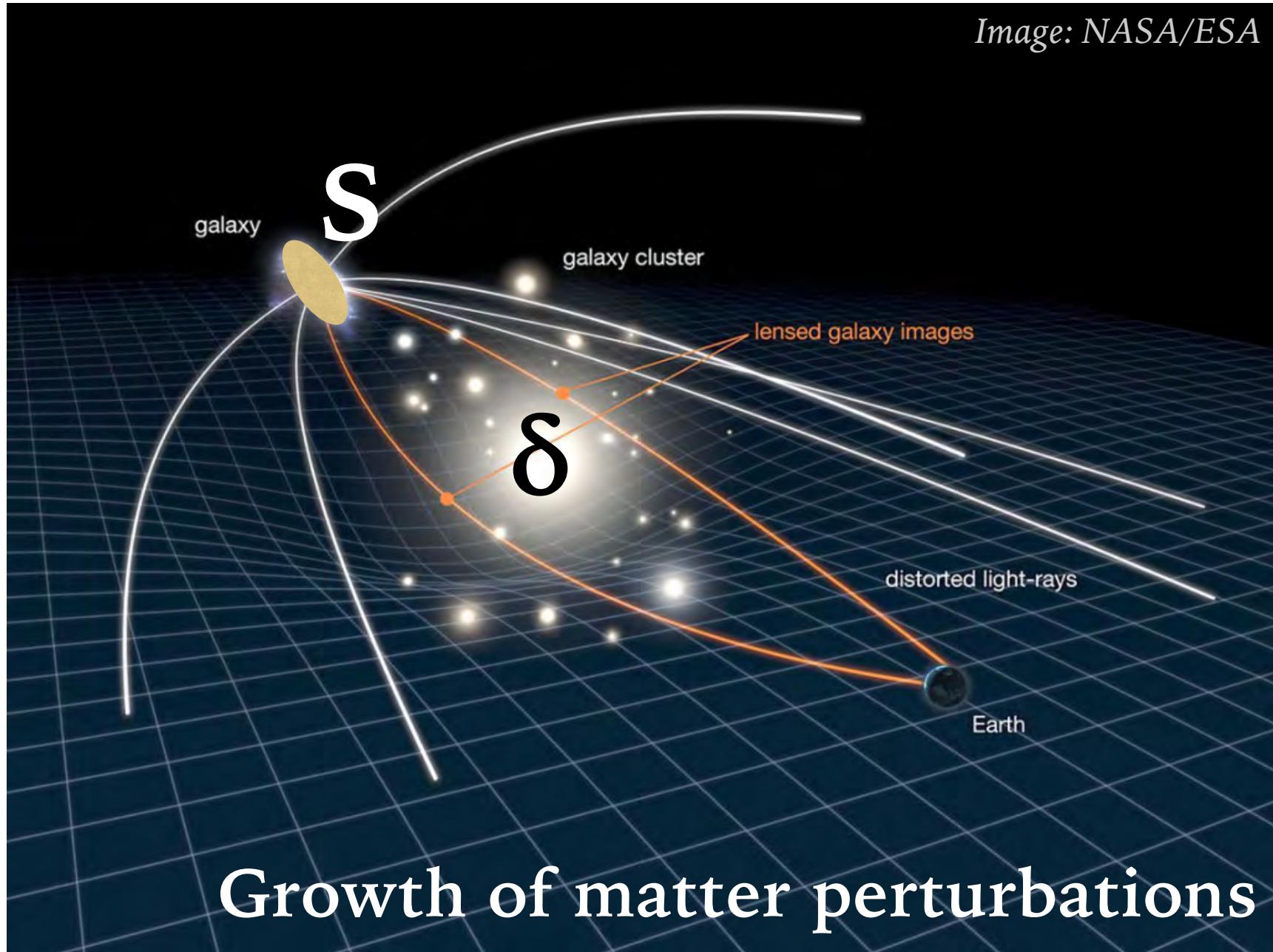
GRAVITATIONAL LENSING

Image: NASA/ESA



GRAVITATIONAL LENSING

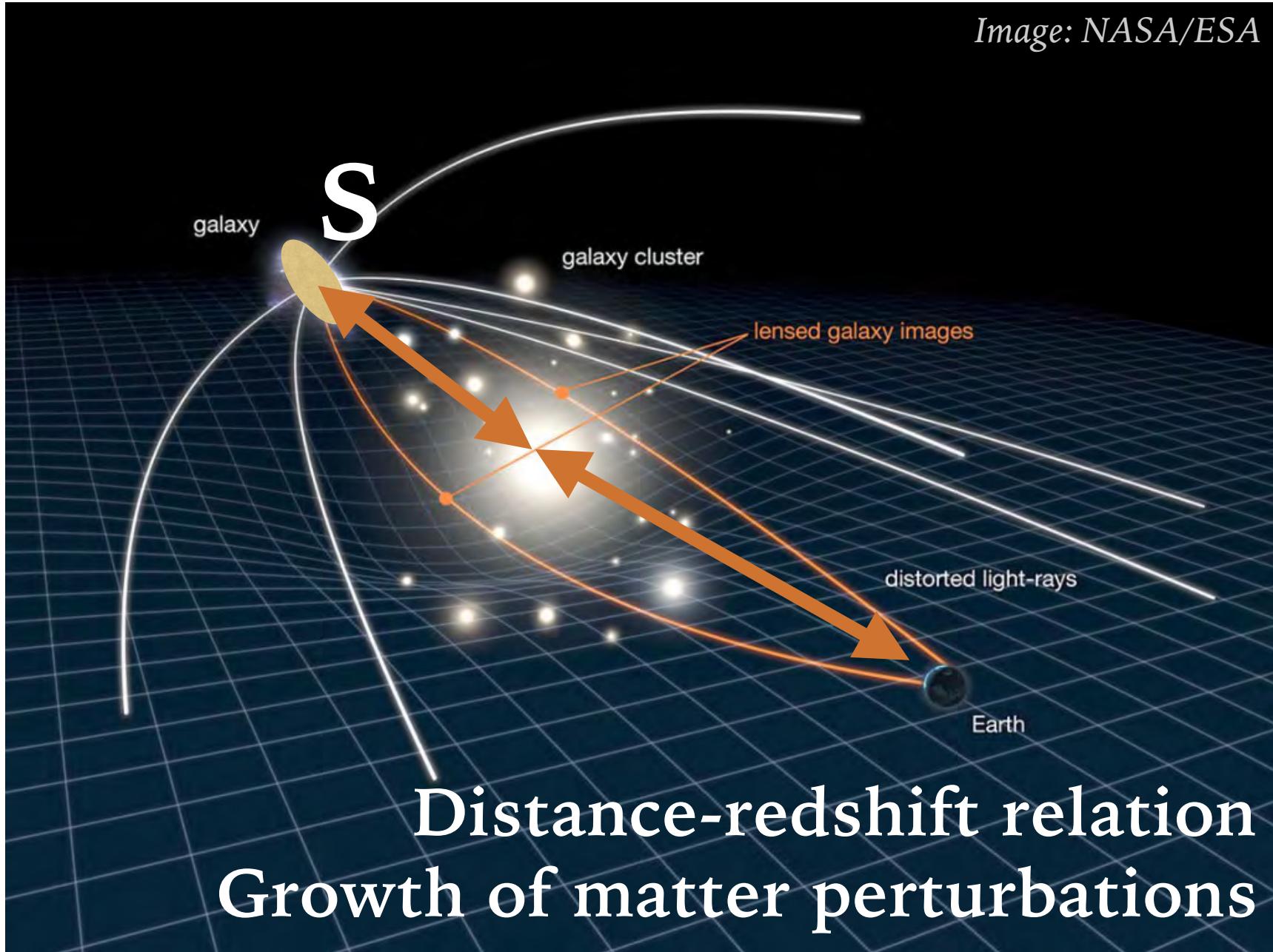
Image: NASA/ESA



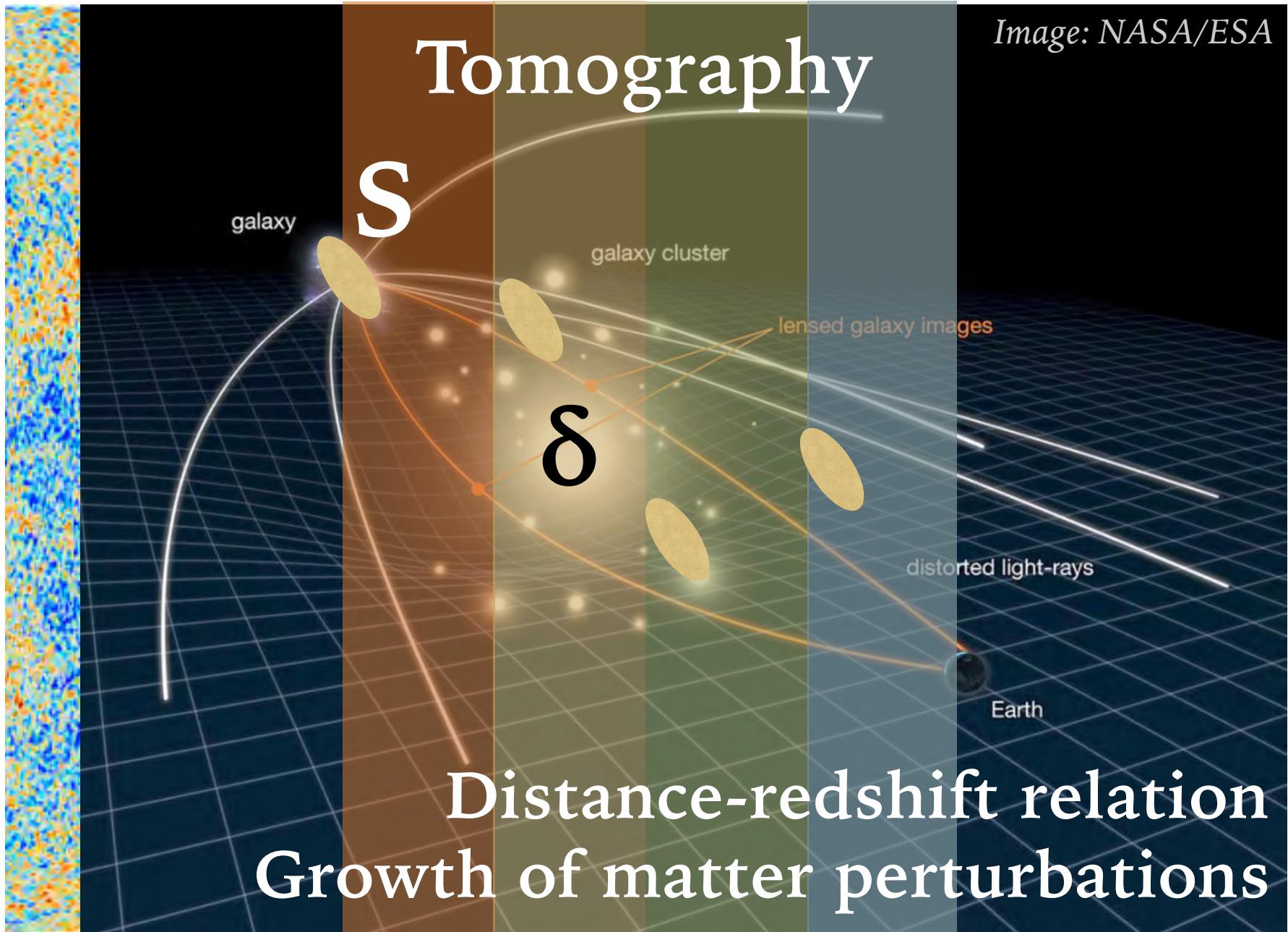
Growth of matter perturbations

GRAVITATIONAL LENSING

Image: NASA/ESA

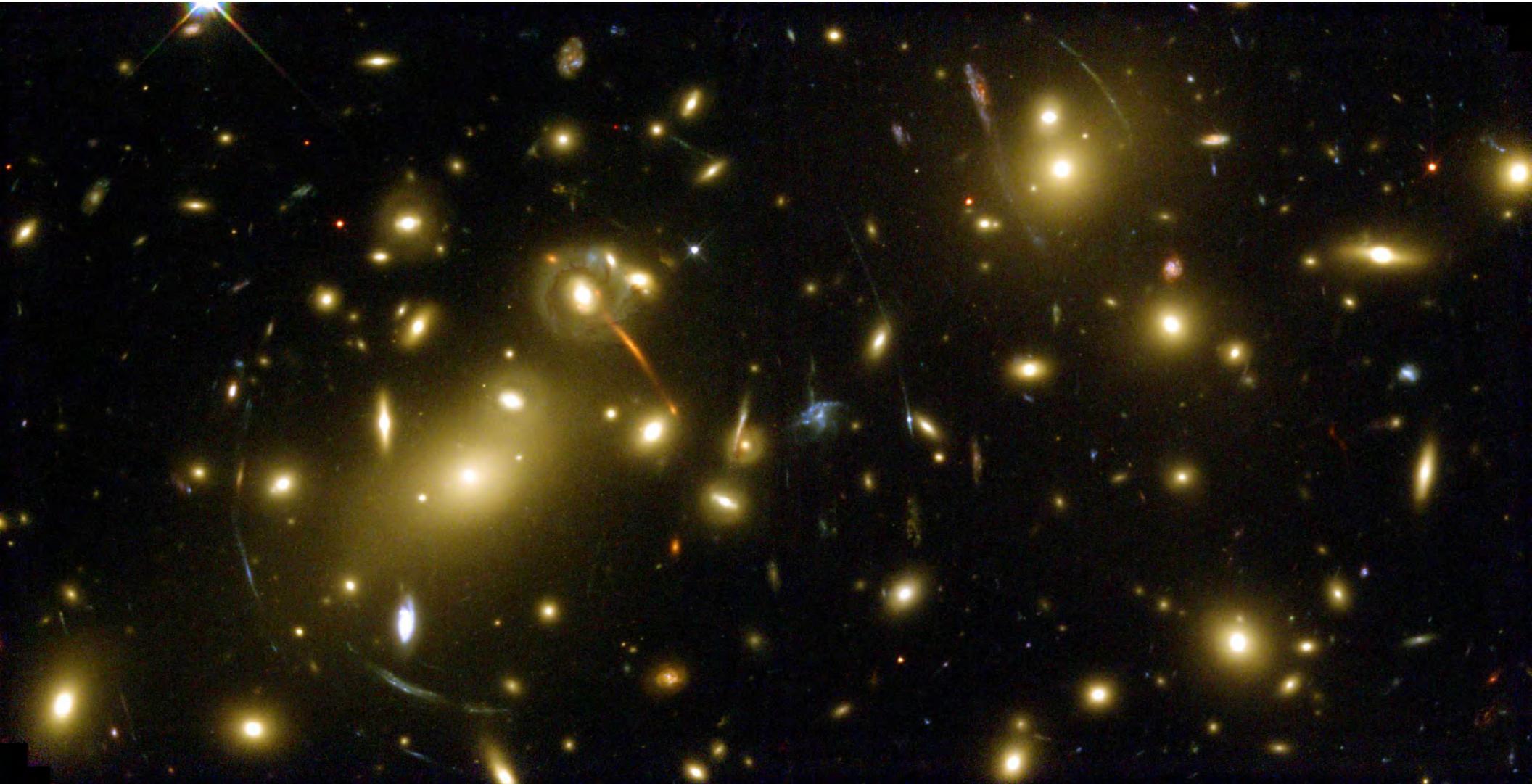


GRAVITATIONAL LENSING



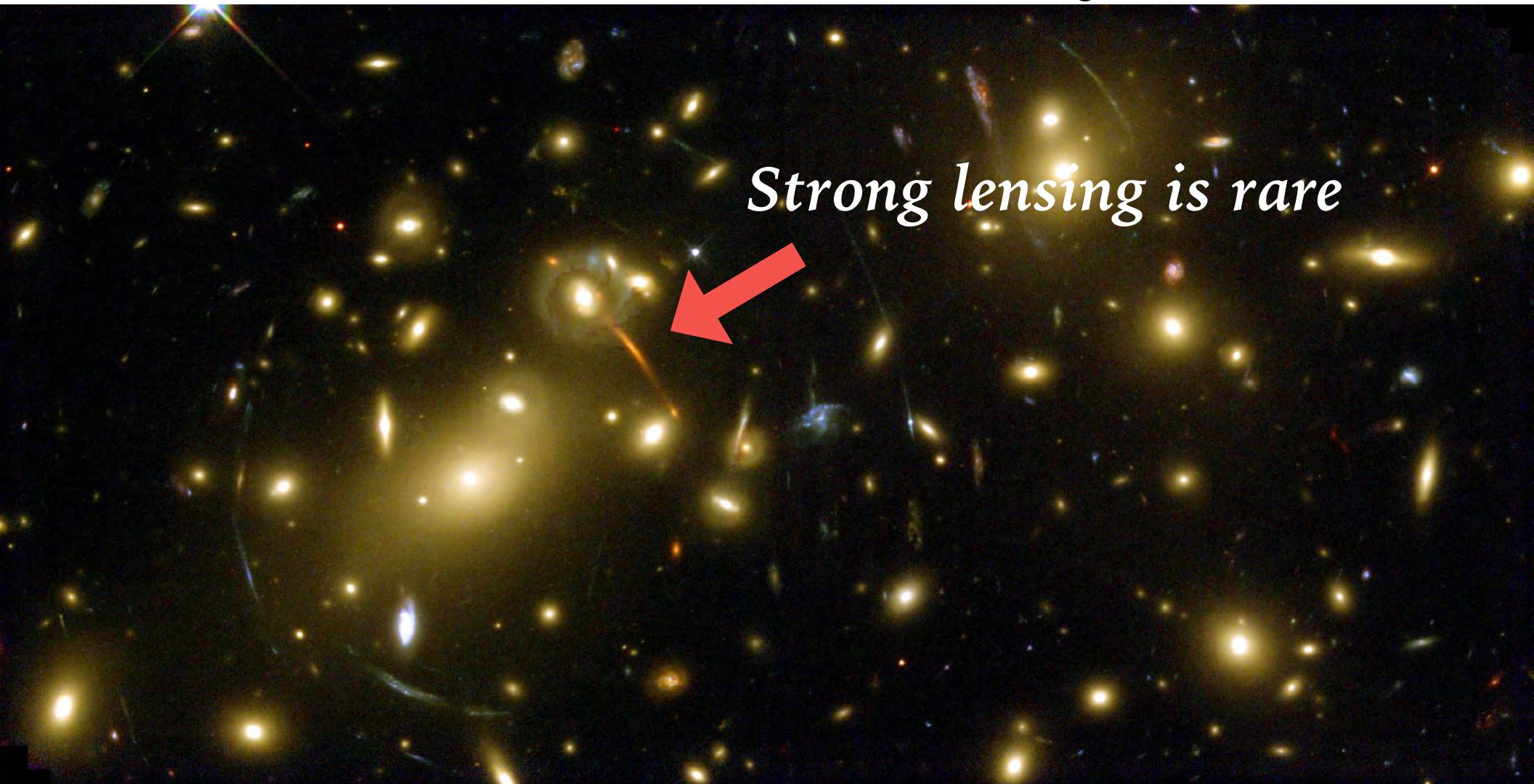
GRAVITATIONAL LENSING

Image: Abell 2218, NASA/ESA



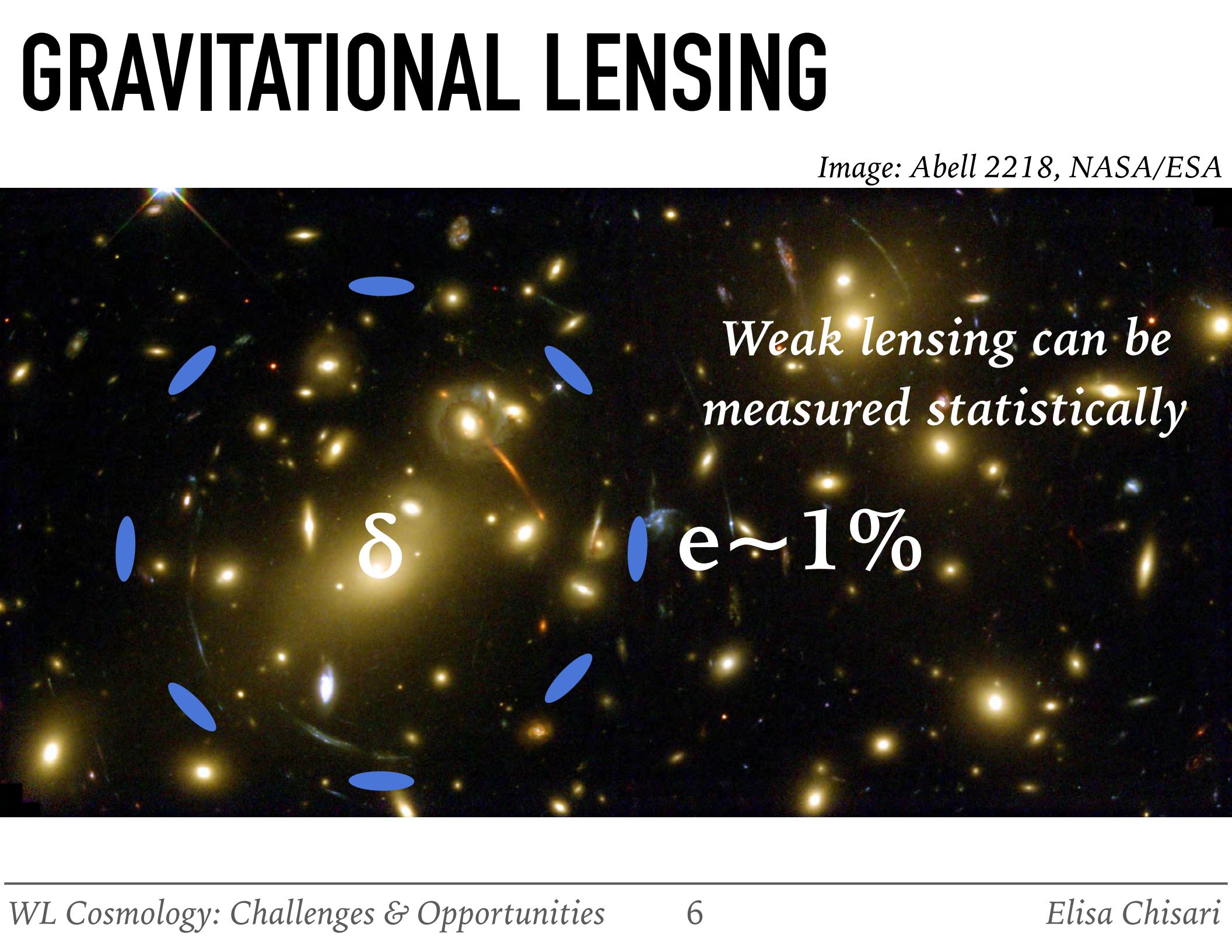
GRAVITATIONAL LENSING

Image: Abell 2218, NASA/ESA



GRAVITATIONAL LENSING

Image: Abell 2218, NASA/ESA



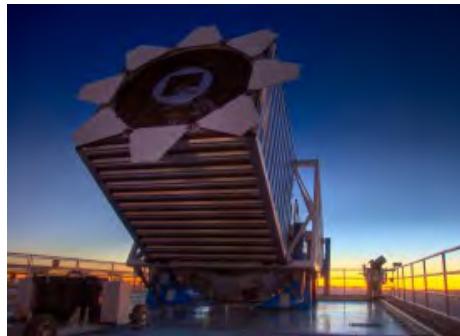
Weak lensing can be measured statistically

δ

$e \sim 1\%$

COSMOLOGY WITH LENSING SURVEYS

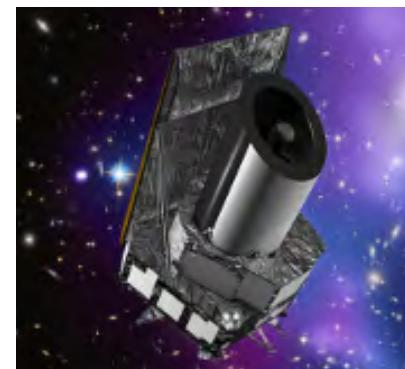
SDSS



Kilo-Degree Survey



Euclid (2021)



LSST (2021)



CFHTLenS



DES



HSC

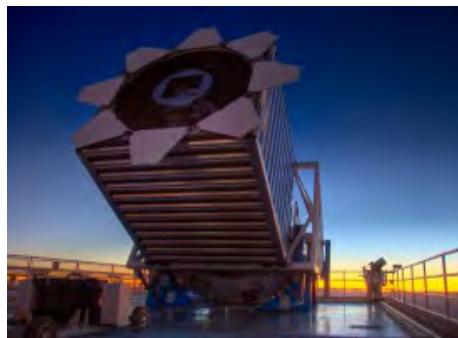


WFIRST (2025)



COSMOLOGY WITH LENSING SURVEYS

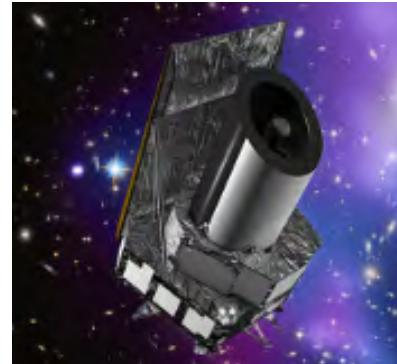
SDSS



Kilo-Degree Survey



Euclid (2021)



LSST (2021)



CFHTLenS



DES



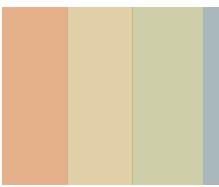
HSC



WFIRST (2025)

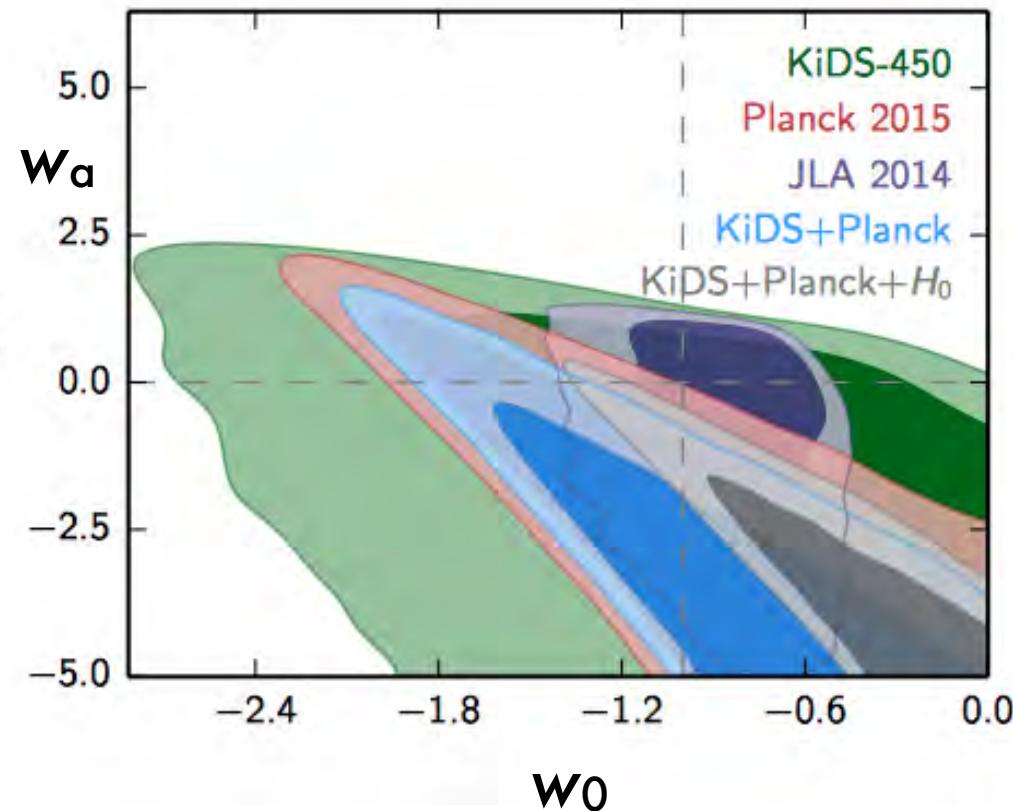


COSMOLOGY WITH LENSING SURVEYS



$$w = w_0 + w_a(1-a)$$

KiDS-450



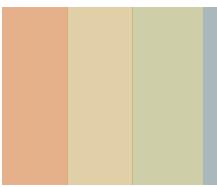
Joudaki+, KiDS collaboration, 2016

see also: DES Y1, 2017

Hikage+, 2018



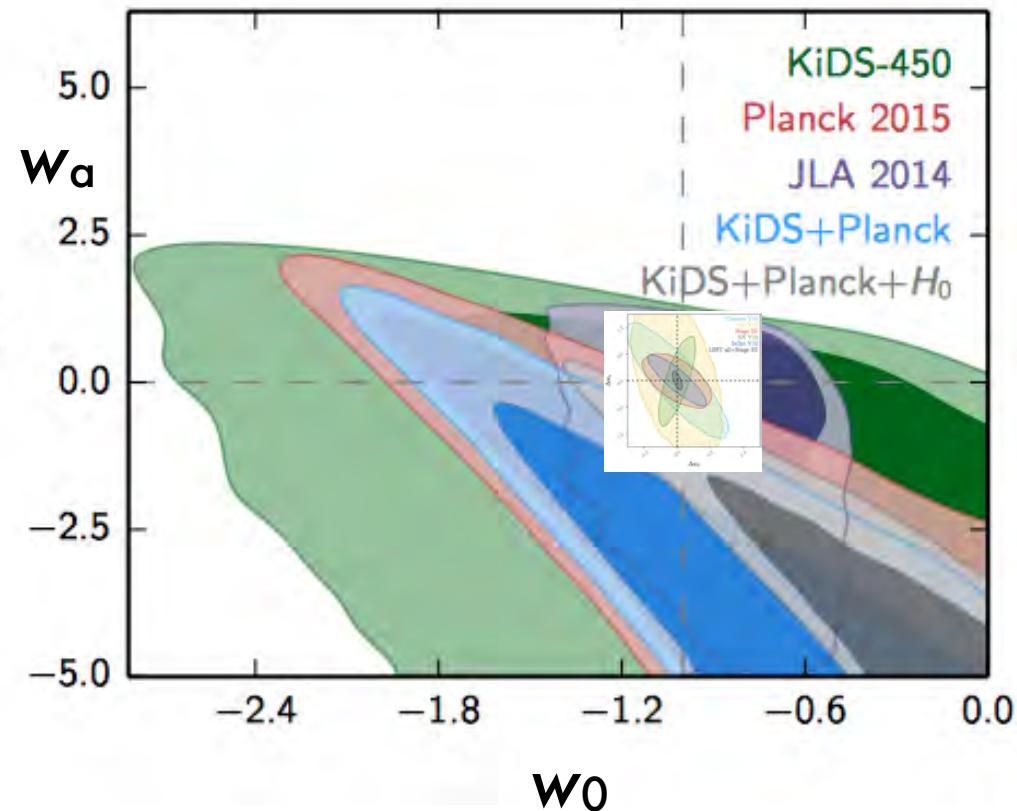
COSMOLOGY WITH LENSING SURVEYS



$$w = w_0 + w_a(1-a)$$

KiDS-450

LSST DESC SRD v1



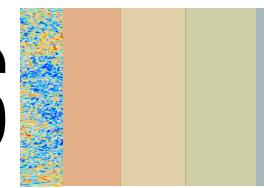
Joudaki+, KiDS collaboration, 2016

see also: DES Y1, 2017

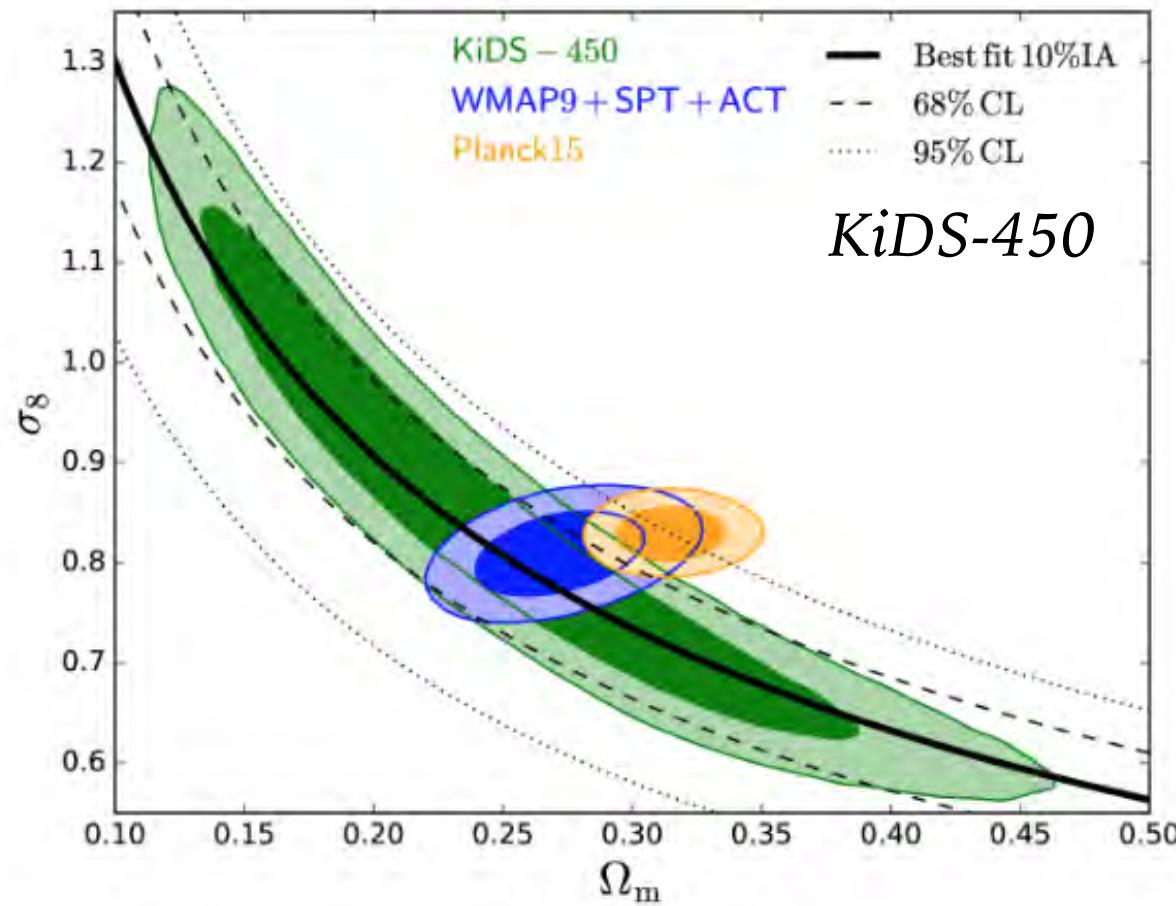
Hikage+, 2018



COSMOLOGY WITH LENSING SURVEYS



Combining probes: cross-correlation with CMB lensing



Harnois-Déraps, Troester, Chisari + (KiDS collaboration, 2017)

KiDS

CHALLENGES IN WEAK LENSING

I. Modelling the distribution of matter

II. Intrinsic alignments of galaxies

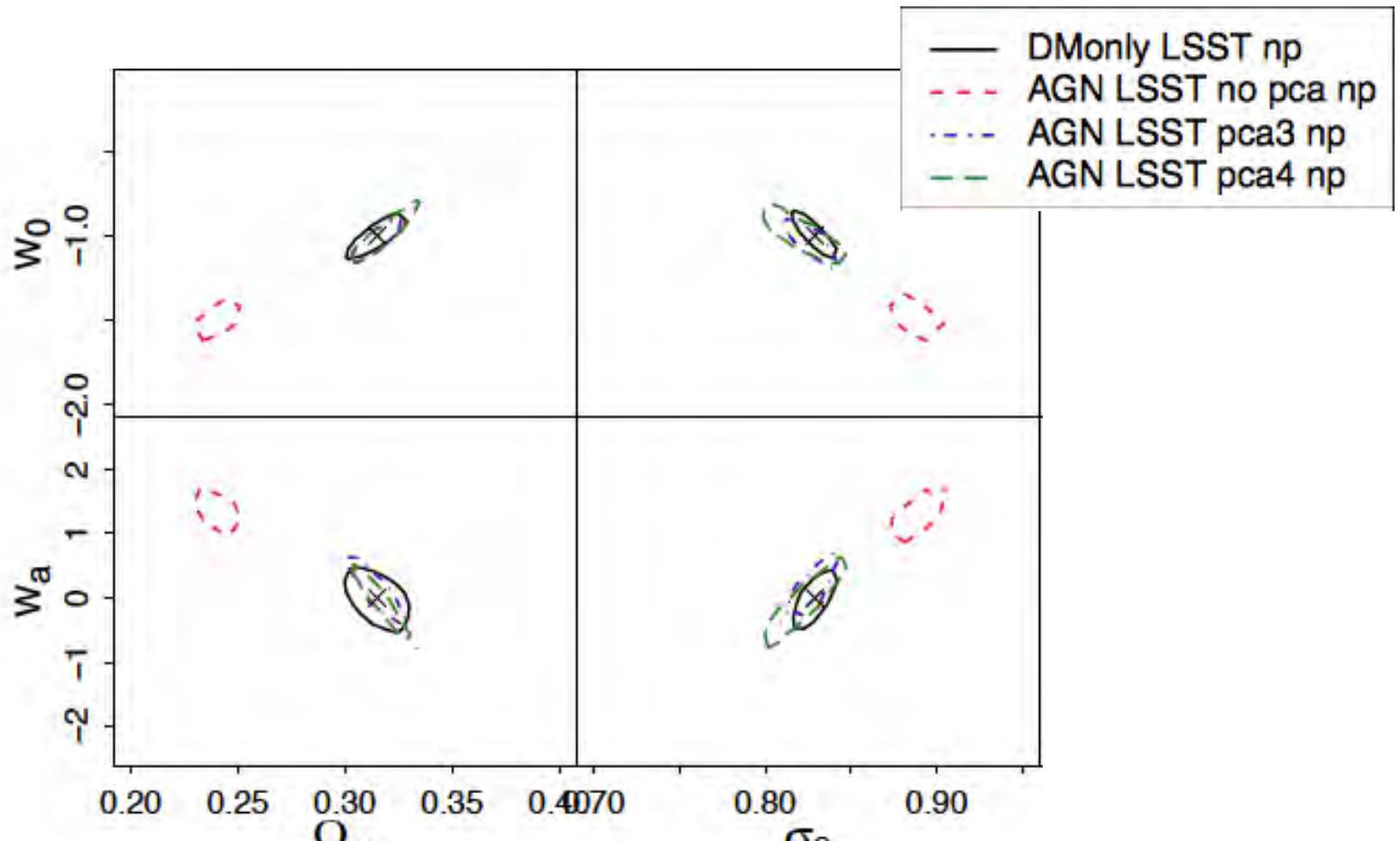
CHALLENGES IN WEAK LENSING

I. Modelling the distribution of matter

II. Intrinsic alignments of galaxies



I. MODELLING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MATTER



Cosmic shear in an LSST-like survey, Eifler+ (2015)

See also Semboloni+ (2011), Huang+ (2018)

COSMOLOGICAL SIMULATIONS

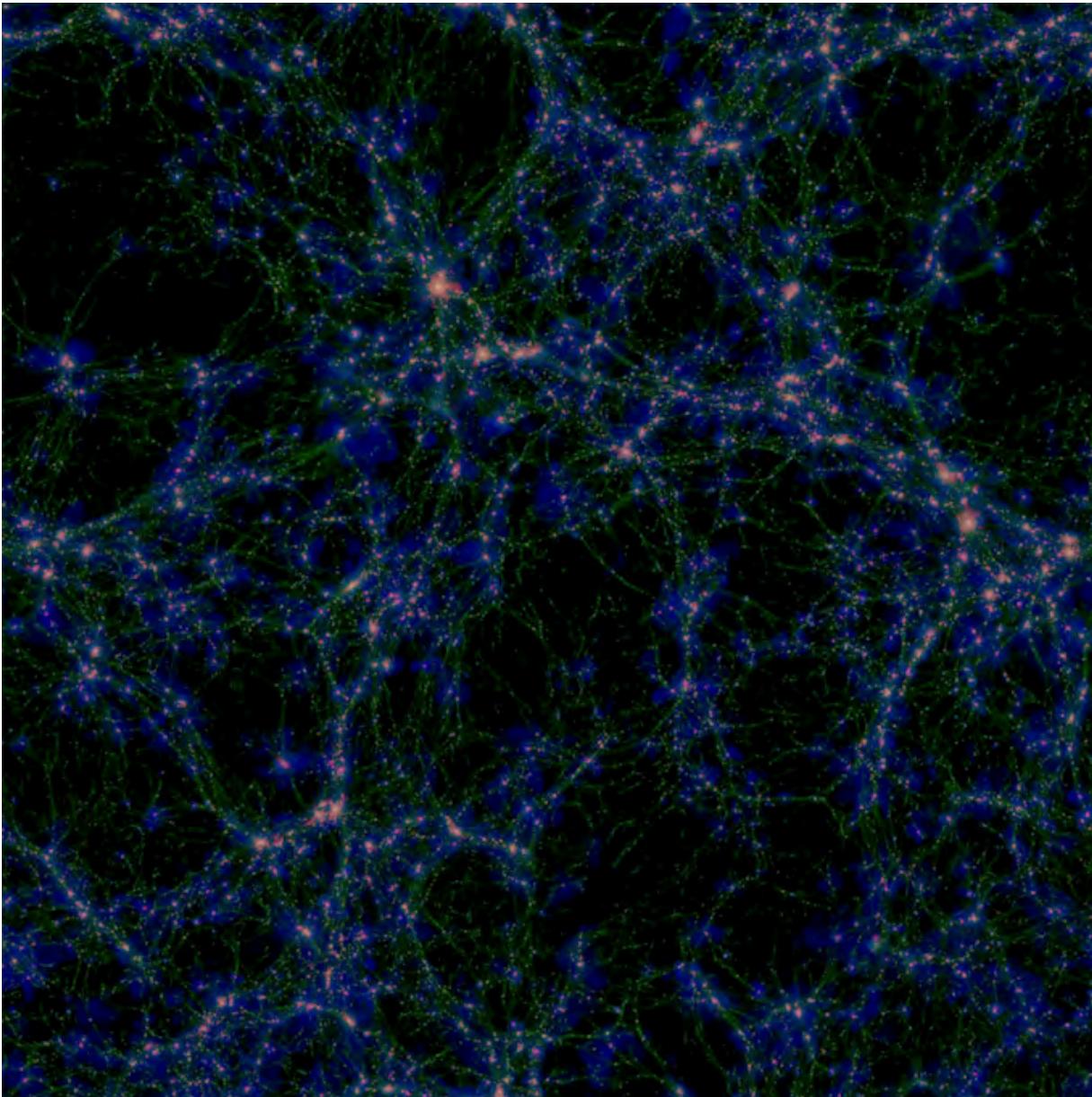
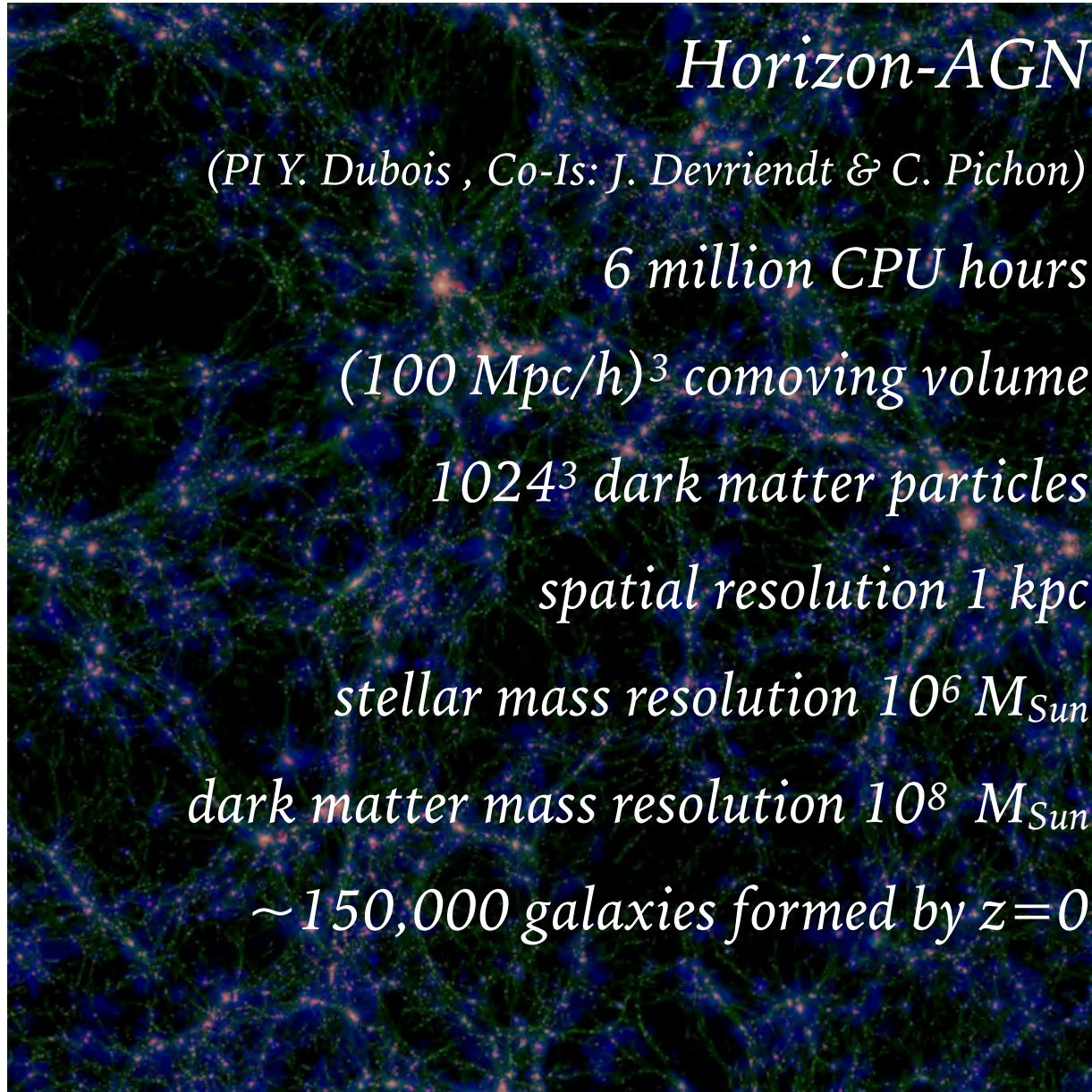


Image: J. Devriendt, Horizon-AGN

COSMOLOGICAL SIMULATIONS



Horizon-AGN

(PI Y. Dubois , Co-Is: J. Devriendt & C. Pichon)

6 million CPU hours

($100 \text{ Mpc}/h$) 3 comoving volume

1024^3 dark matter particles

spatial resolution 1 kpc

stellar mass resolution $10^6 M_{\text{Sun}}$

dark matter mass resolution $10^8 M_{\text{Sun}}$

$\sim 150,000$ galaxies formed by $z=0$

Image: J. Devriendt, Horizon-AGN

COSMOLOGICAL SIMULATIONS

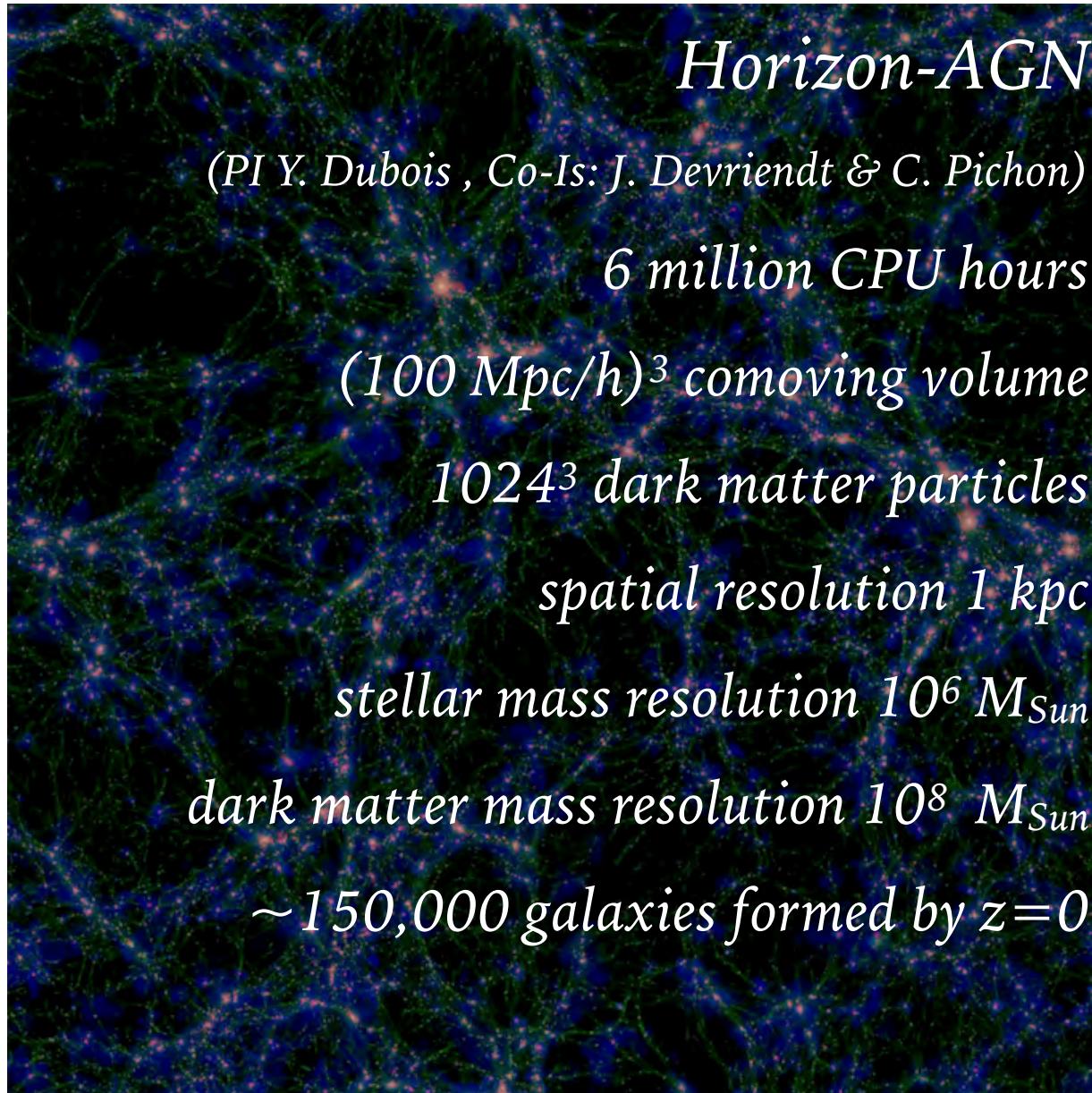
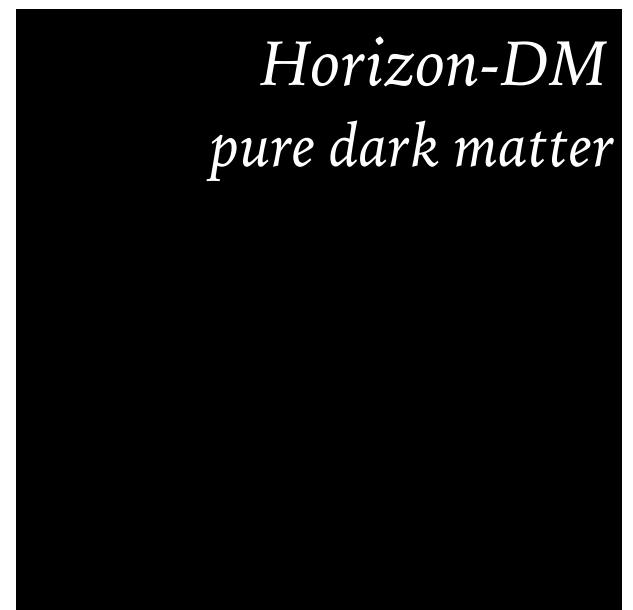
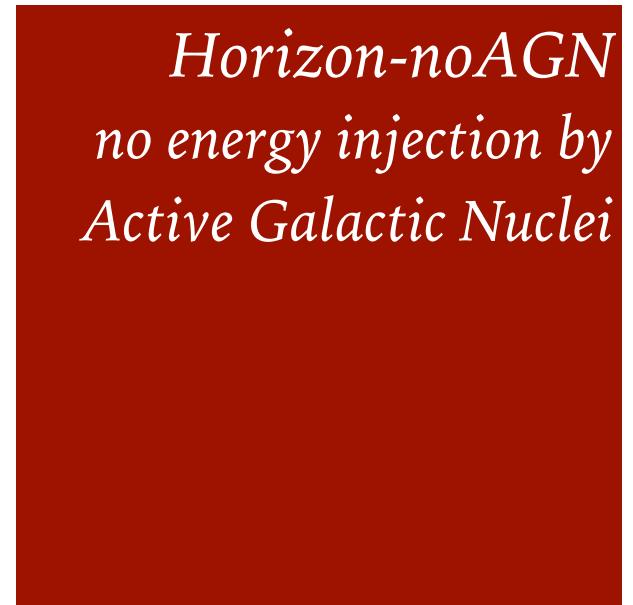


Image: J. Devriendt, Horizon-AGN



I. MODELLING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MATTER

$$\delta(\mathbf{x}, z) = \rho(\mathbf{x}, z)/\bar{\rho}(z) - 1$$

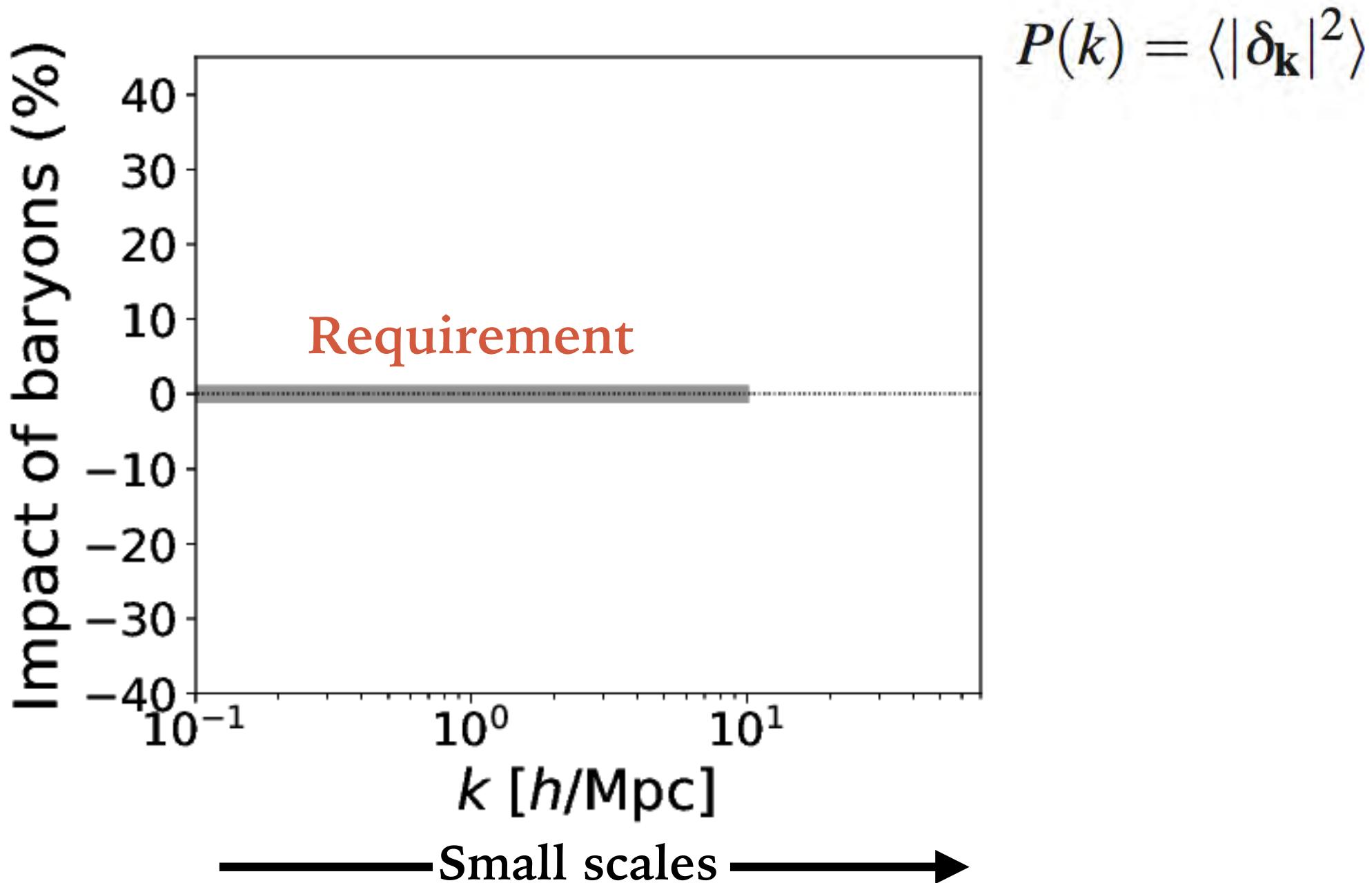
Density field

$$P(k) = \langle |\delta_{\mathbf{k}}|^2 \rangle$$

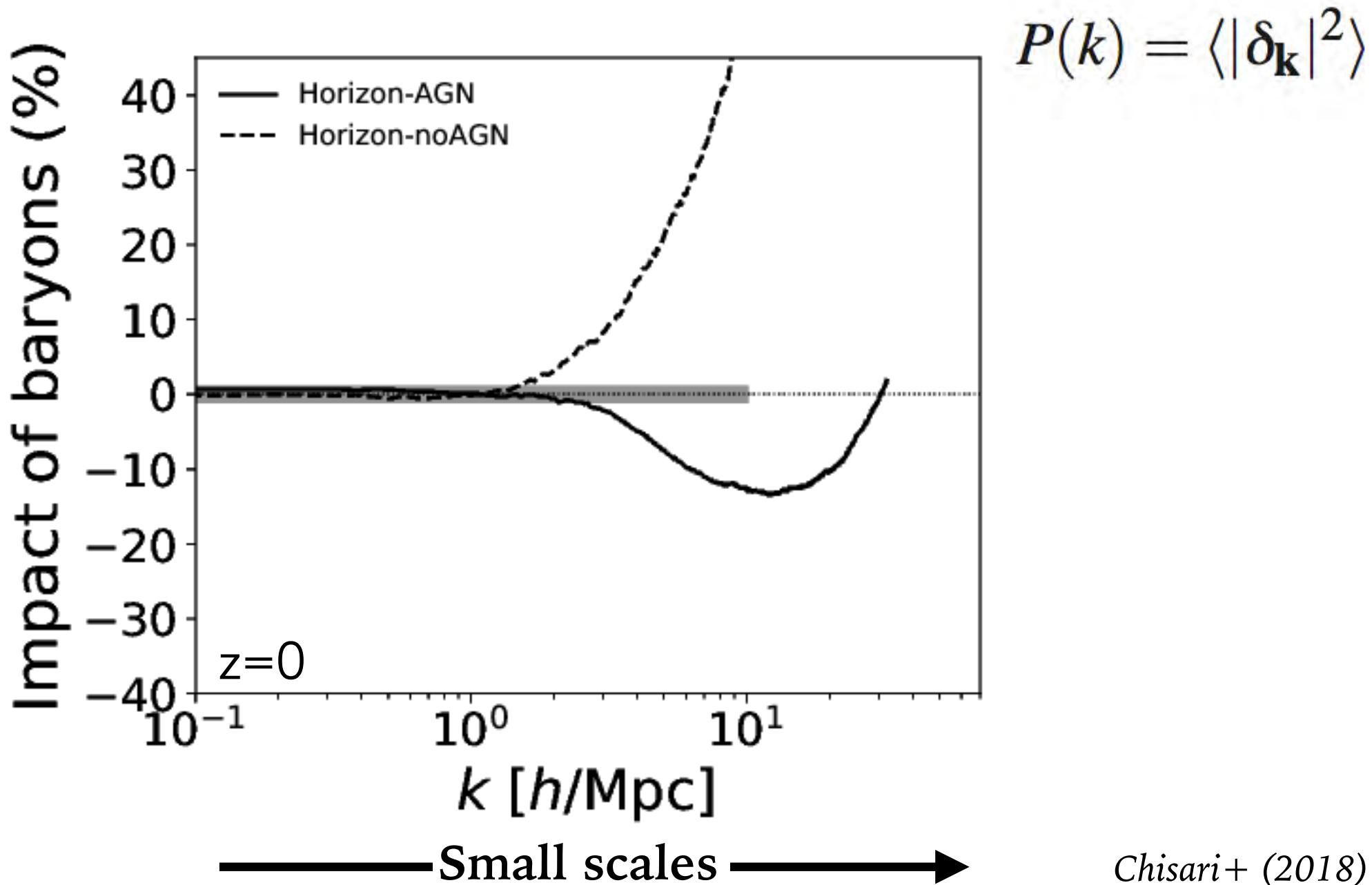
Total matter
power spectrum



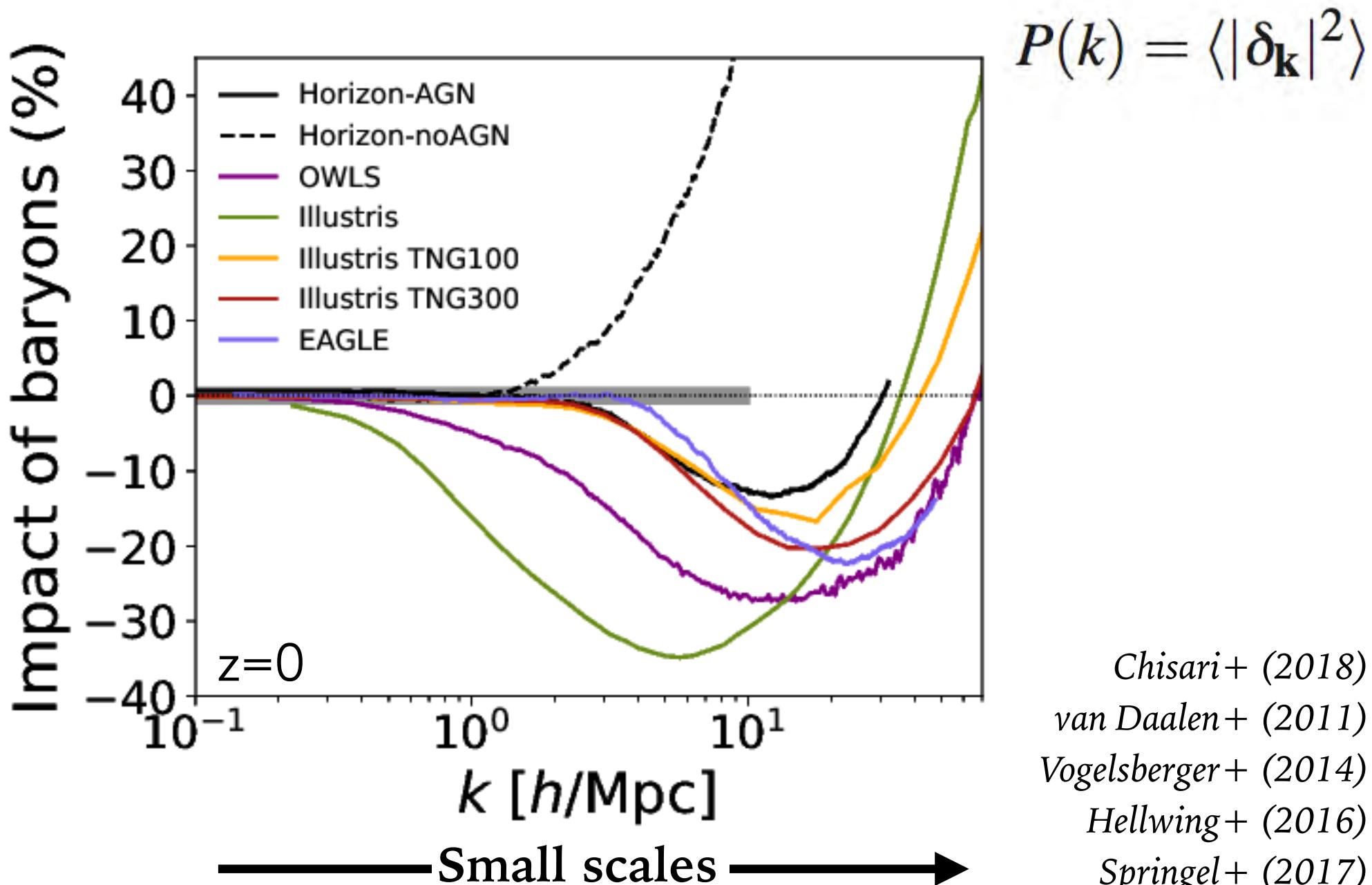
I. MODELLING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MATTER



I. MODELLING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MATTER

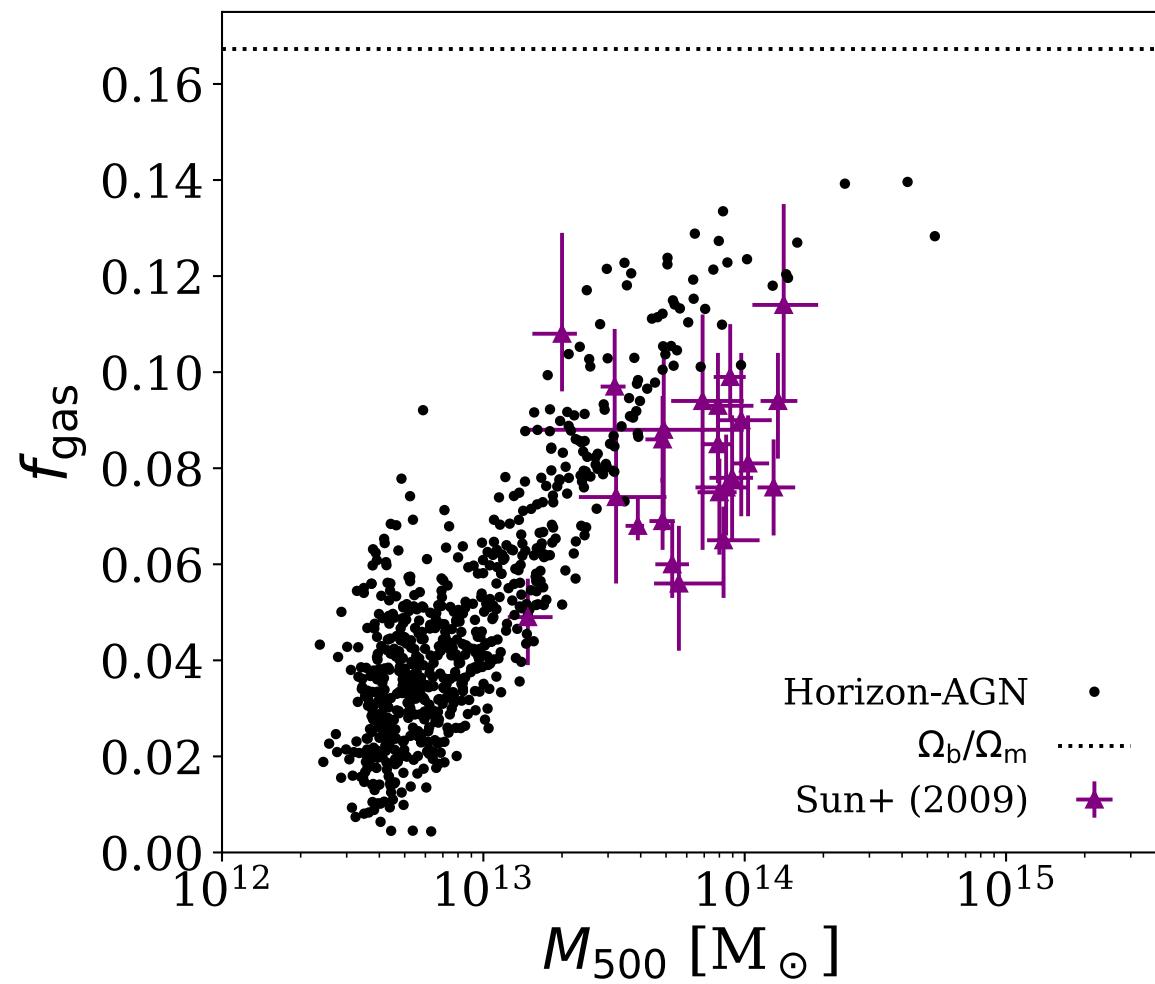


I. MODELLING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MATTER



I. MODELLING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MATTER

X-ray/SZ synergies could help us constrain the impact of baryons



Chisari+ (2018)

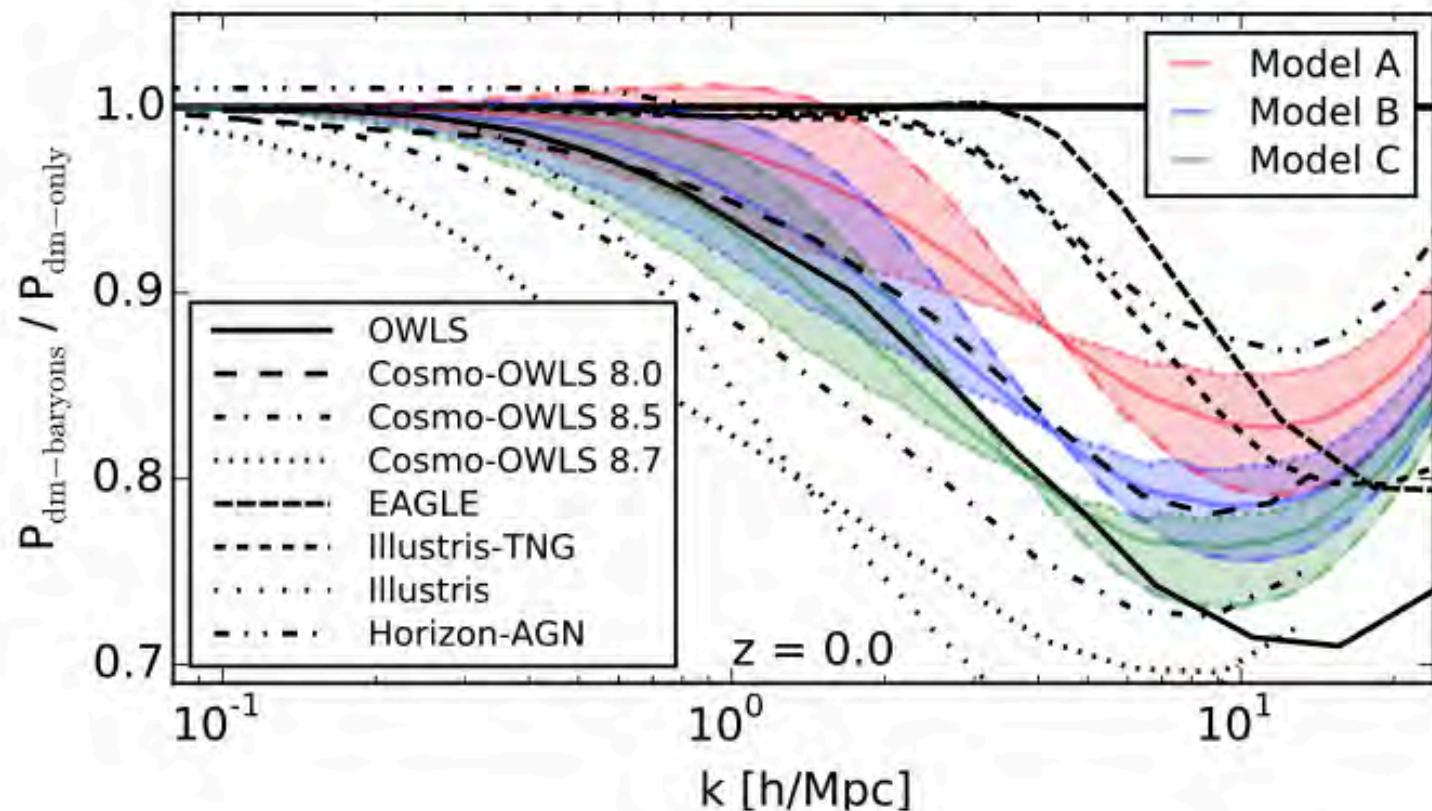
Schneider+ (2018)

see also Semoboloni+ (2011/3)

I. MODELLING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MATTER

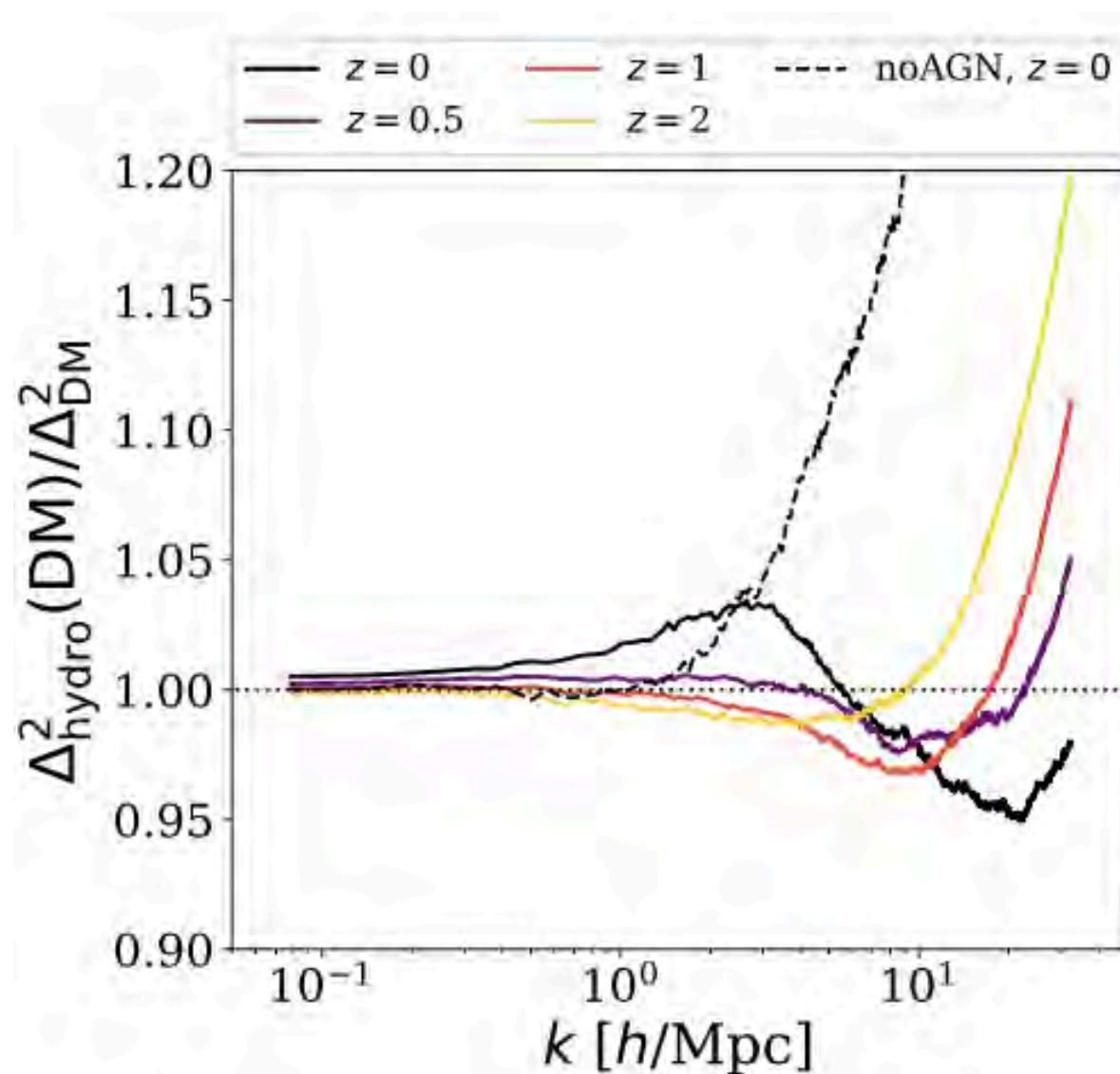
A model for halos with baryons: stars+gas+DM

- Use constraints from observations
- Do not rely on simulations as priors
- But verify against simulations, \sim few per cent agreement



Schneider+ (2018)

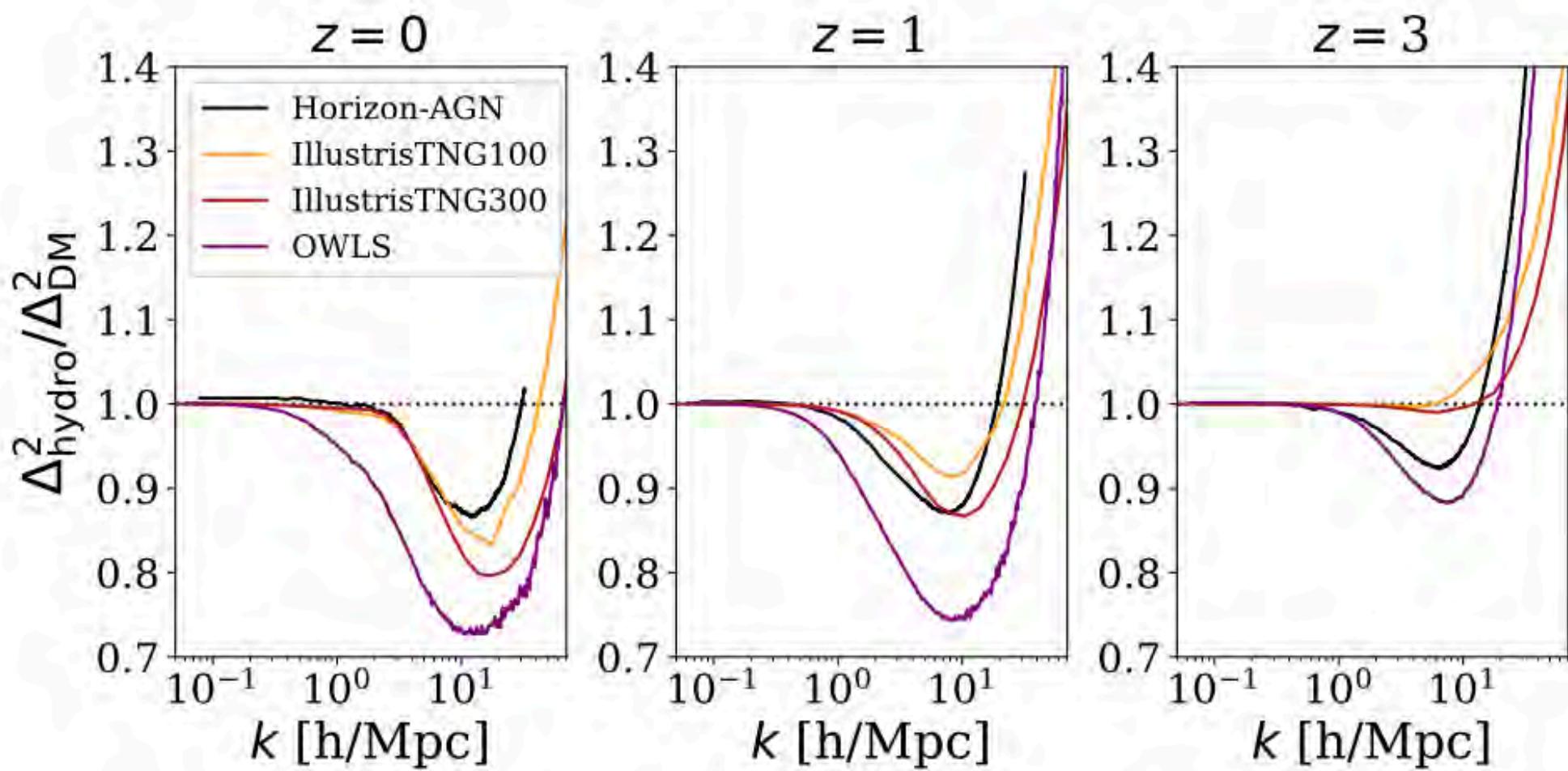
I. MODELLING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MATTER



THE IMPACT ON THE DARK MATTER DISTRIBUTION

Chisari+ (2018)

I. MODELLING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MATTER



REDSHIFT EVOLUTION IN DIFFERENT HYDRO SIMS

Chisari+ (2018)

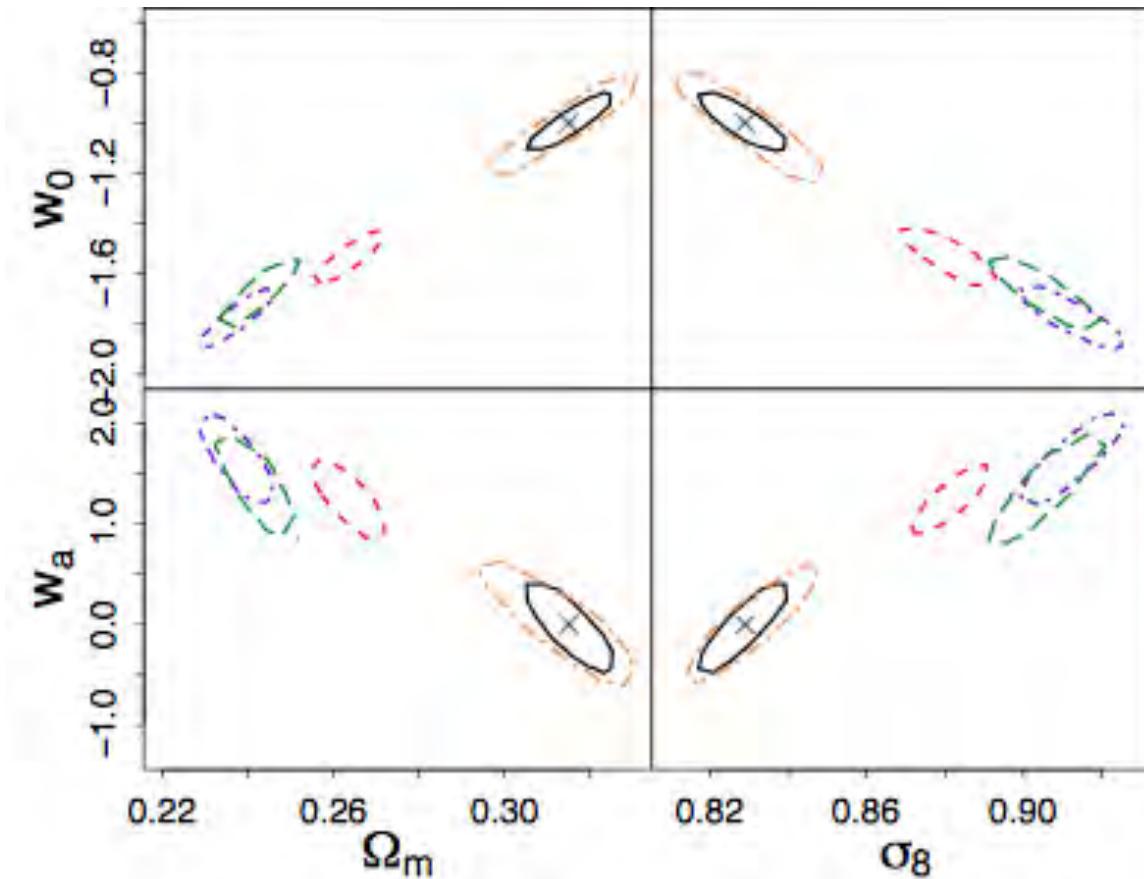
CHALLENGES IN WEAK LENSING

I. Modelling the distribution of matter

II. Intrinsic alignments of galaxies

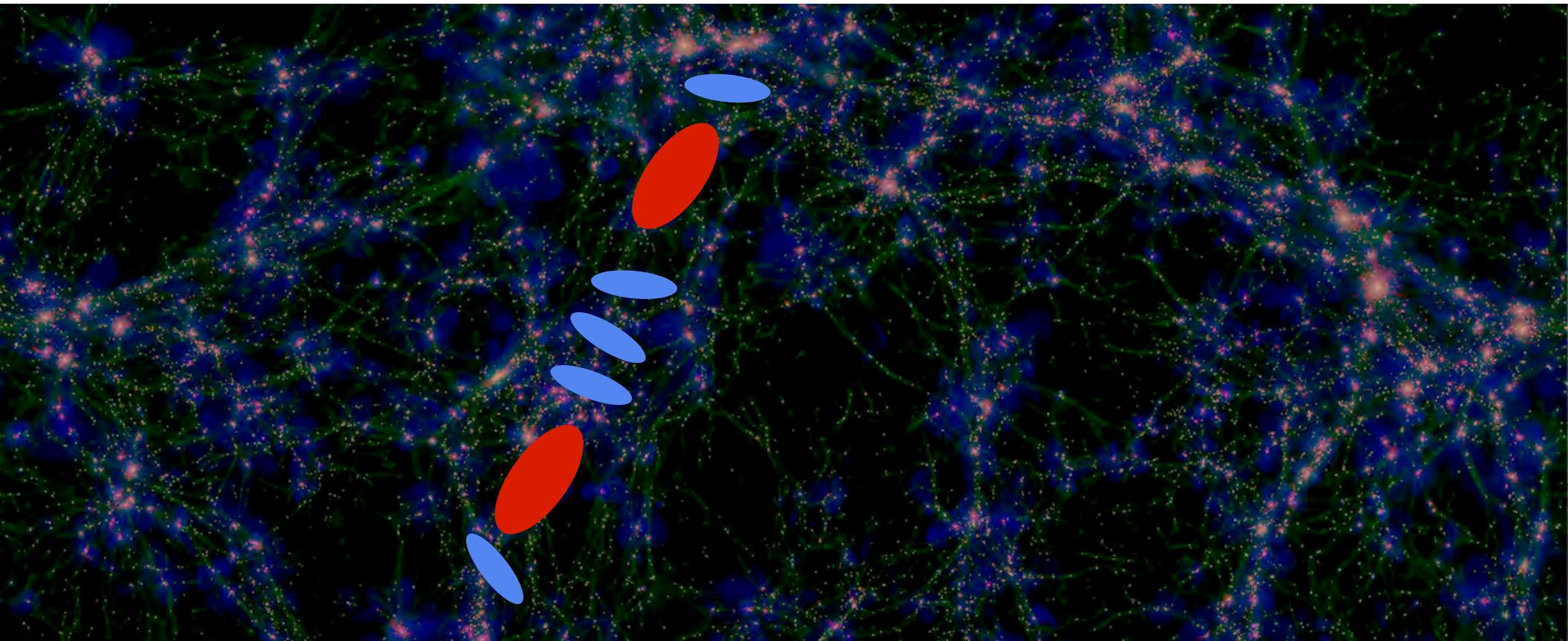
II. INTRINSIC ALIGNMENTS

Bias in cosmology due to galaxy alignments



Krause+ (2015)

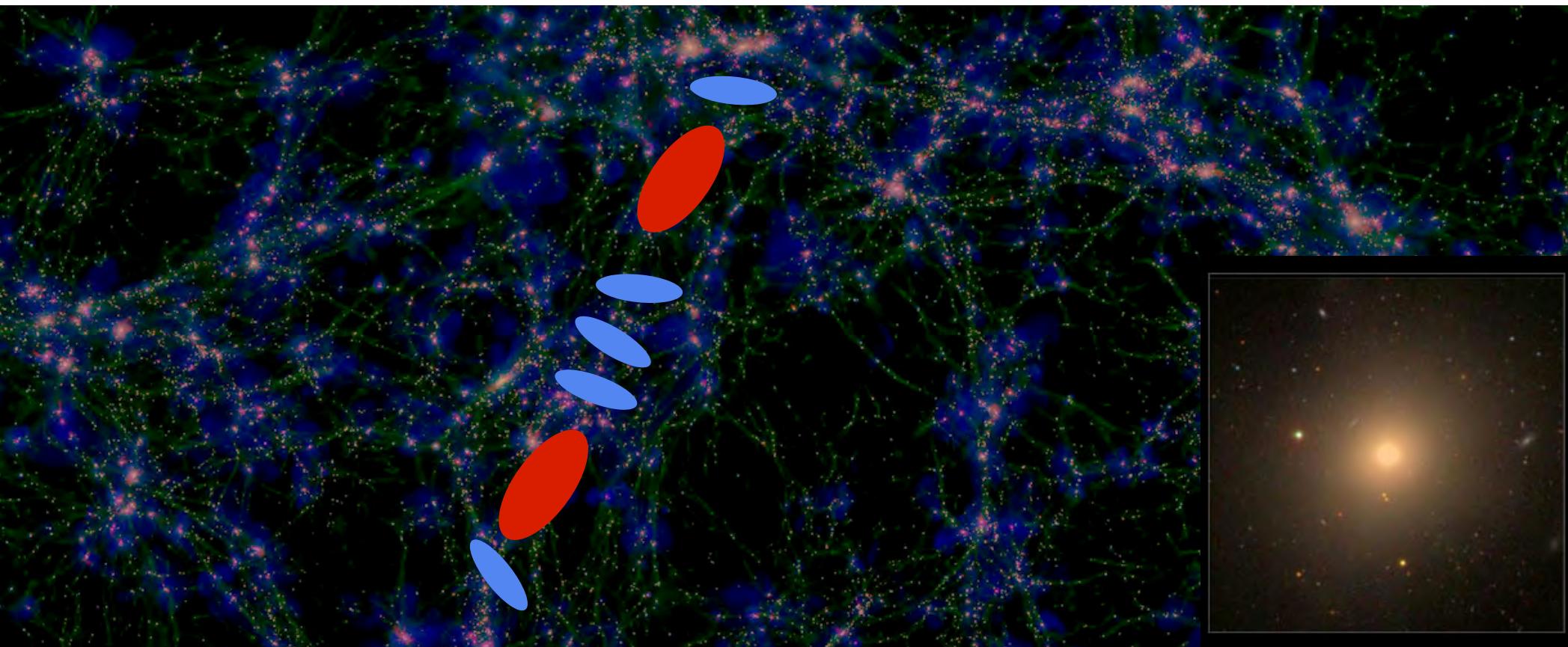
II. INTRINSIC ALIGNMENTS



Galaxy shapes = Lensing + Intrinsic alignment + Noise

$$SS = GG + GI + IG + II + \text{Noise}$$

II. INTRINSIC ALIGNMENTS

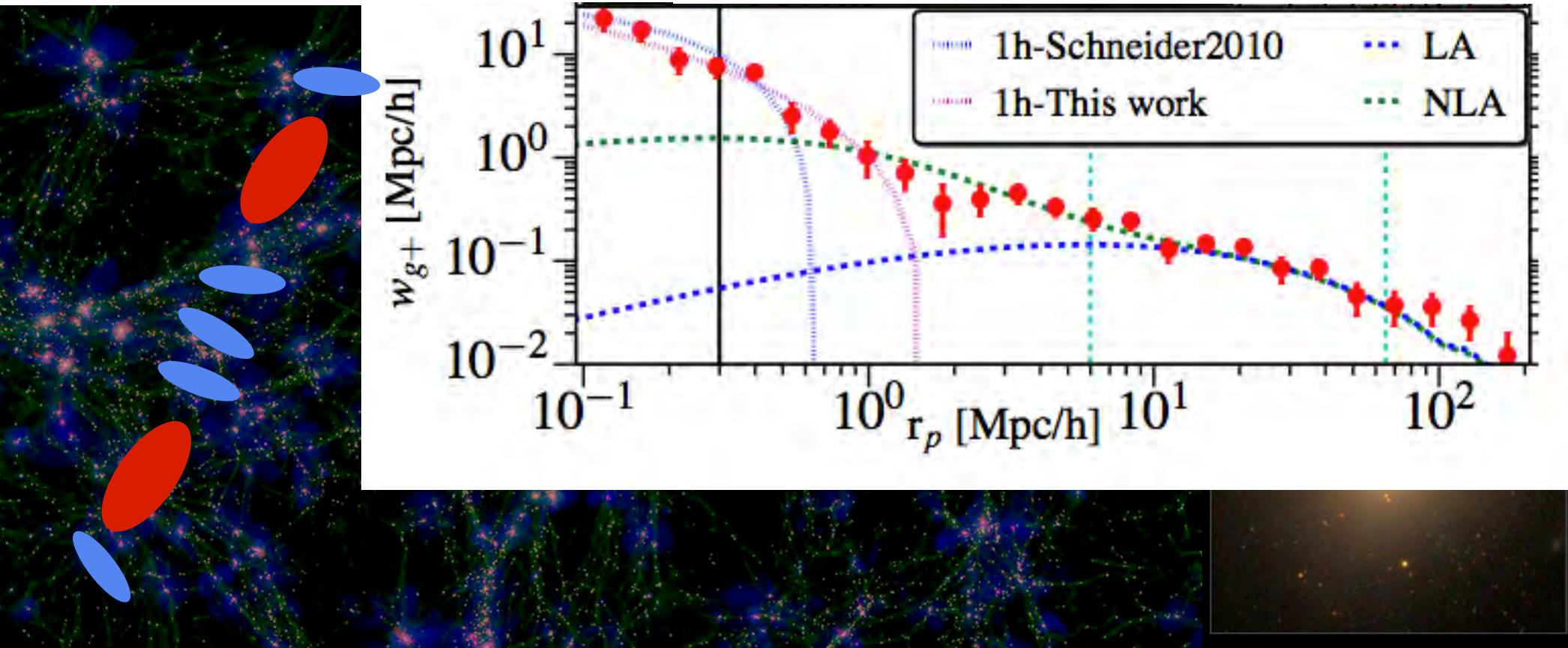


Galaxy shapes \sim *Tidal field of the large-scale structure*

Catelan + (2001)

II. INTRINSIC ALIGNMENTS

SDSS LOWZ sample - Singh + (2014)

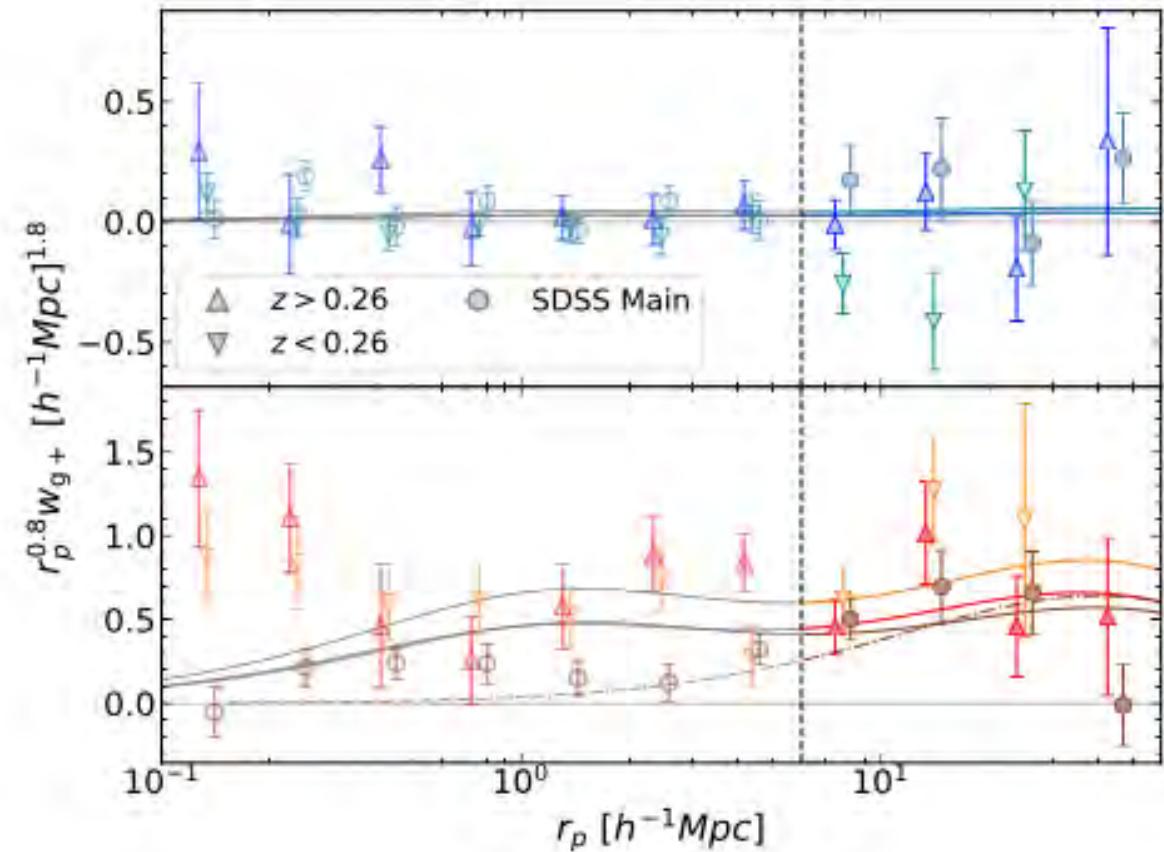
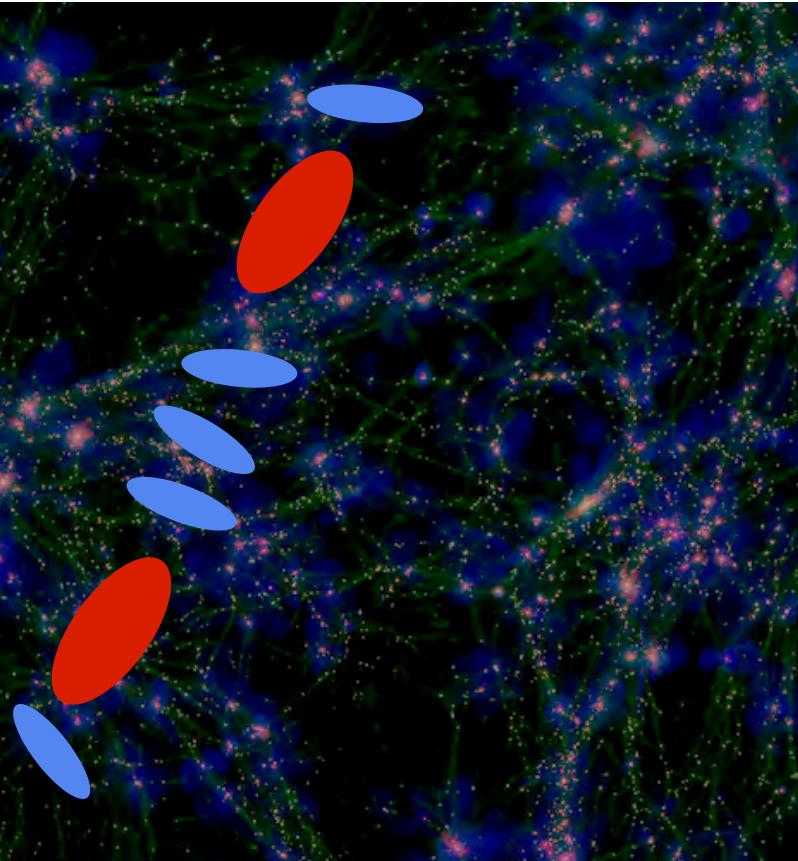


Galaxy shapes \sim *Tidal field of the large-scale structure*

Catelan + (2001)

II. INTRINSIC ALIGNMENTS

KiDS+GAMA - Johnston+, incl. EC (2018)



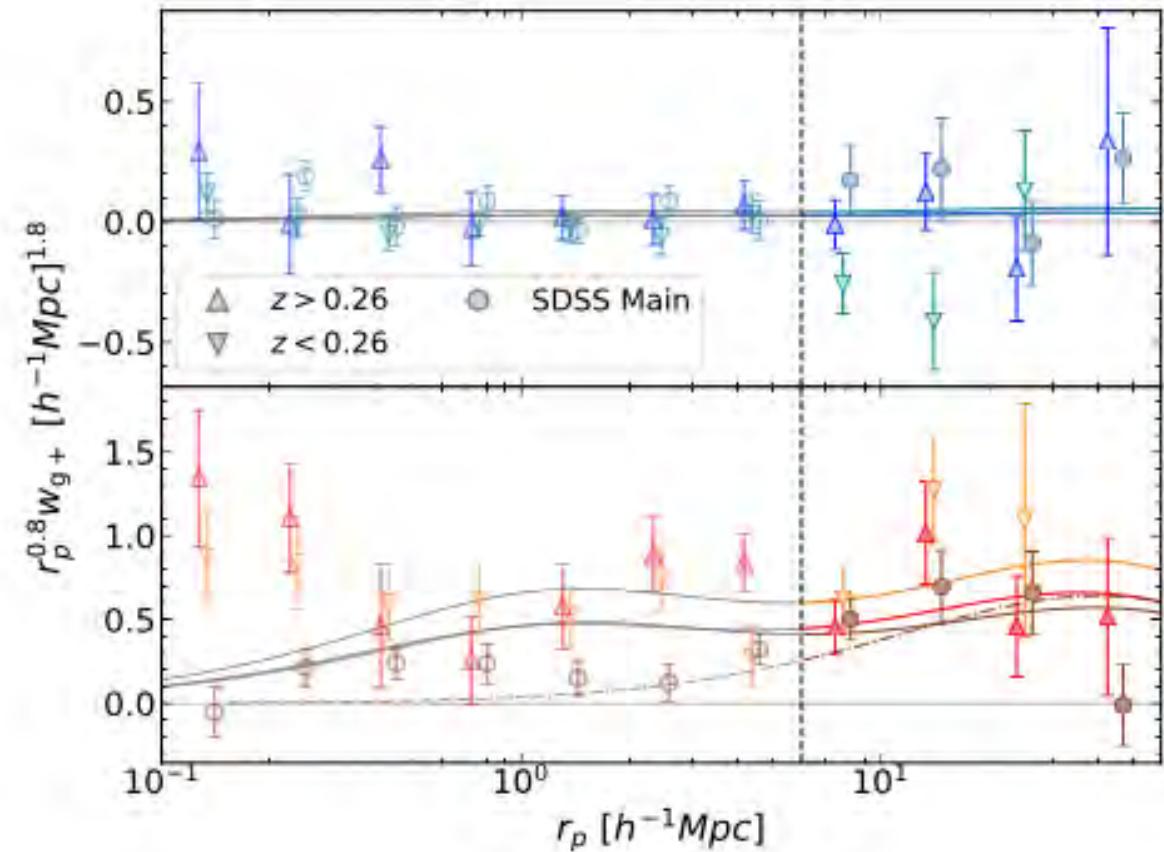
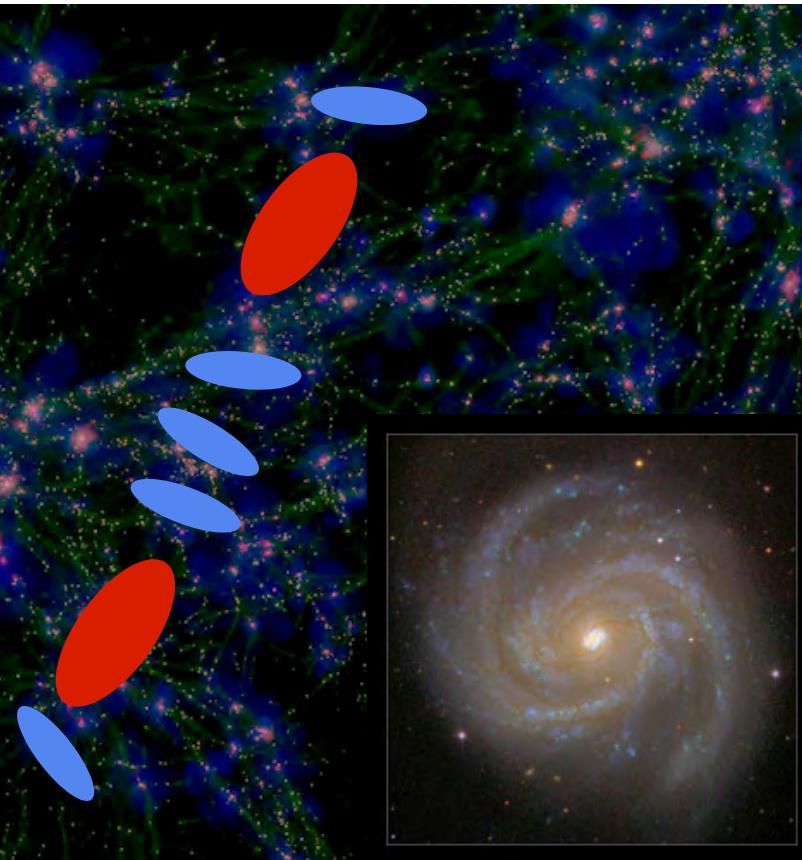
Galaxy shapes ~

Tidal field of the large-scale structure

Catelan+ (2001)

II. INTRINSIC ALIGNMENTS

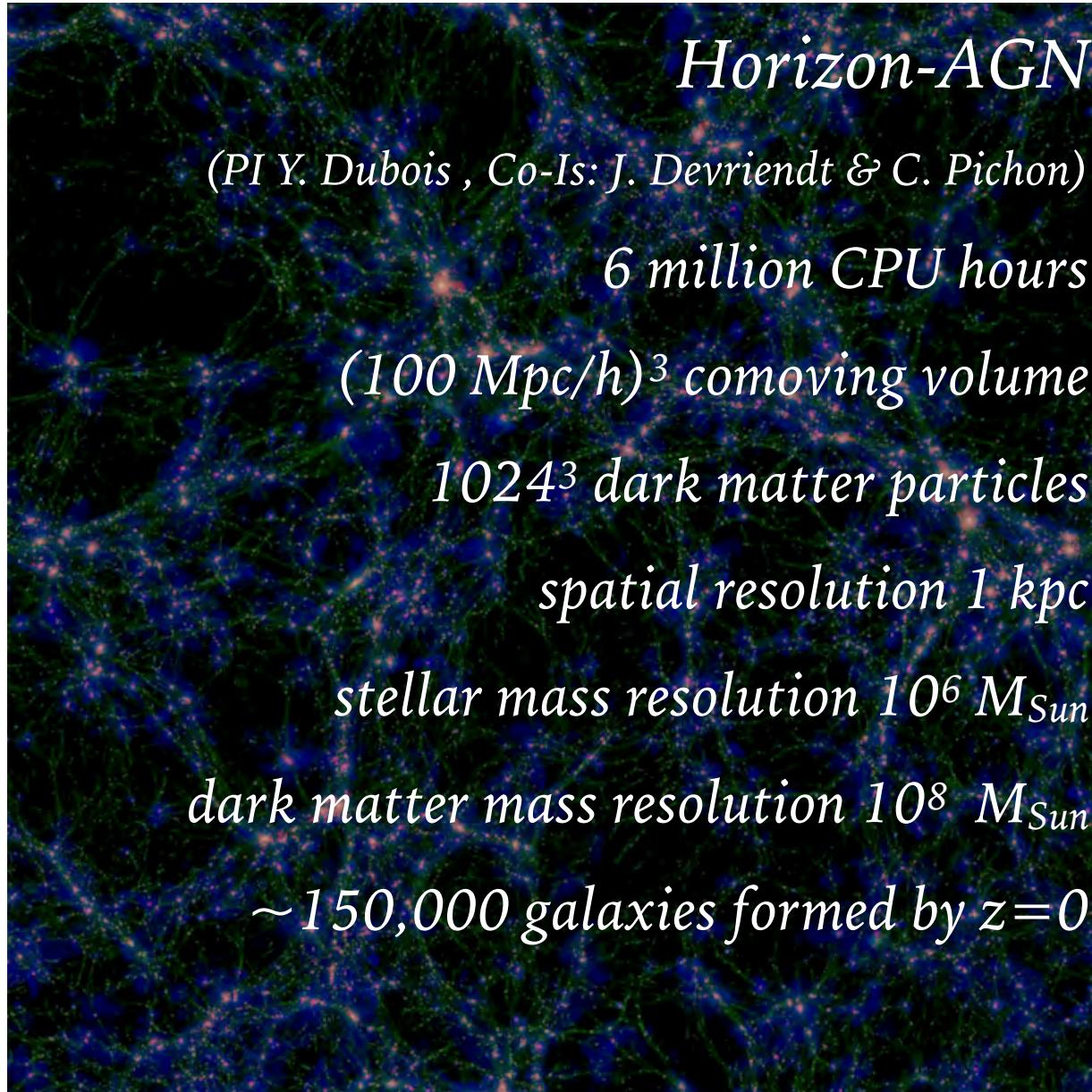
KiDS+GAMA - Johnston+, incl. EC (2018)



Galaxy shapes $\sim \left(\text{Tidal field of the large-scale structure} \right)^2$

Catelan+ (2001)

COSMOLOGICAL SIMULATIONS



Horizon-AGN

(PI Y. Dubois , Co-Is: J. Devriendt & C. Pichon)

6 million CPU hours

($100 \text{ Mpc}/h$) 3 comoving volume

1024^3 dark matter particles

spatial resolution 1 kpc

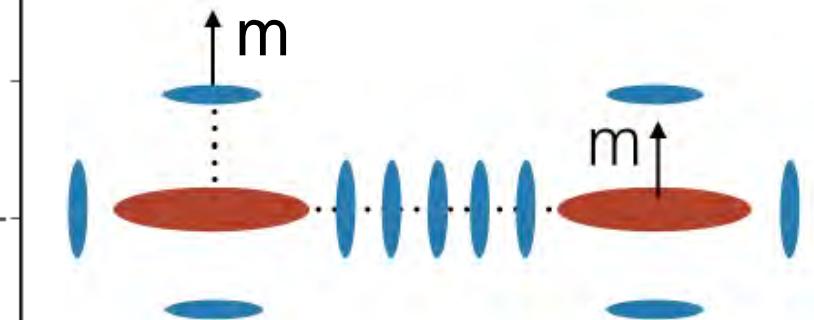
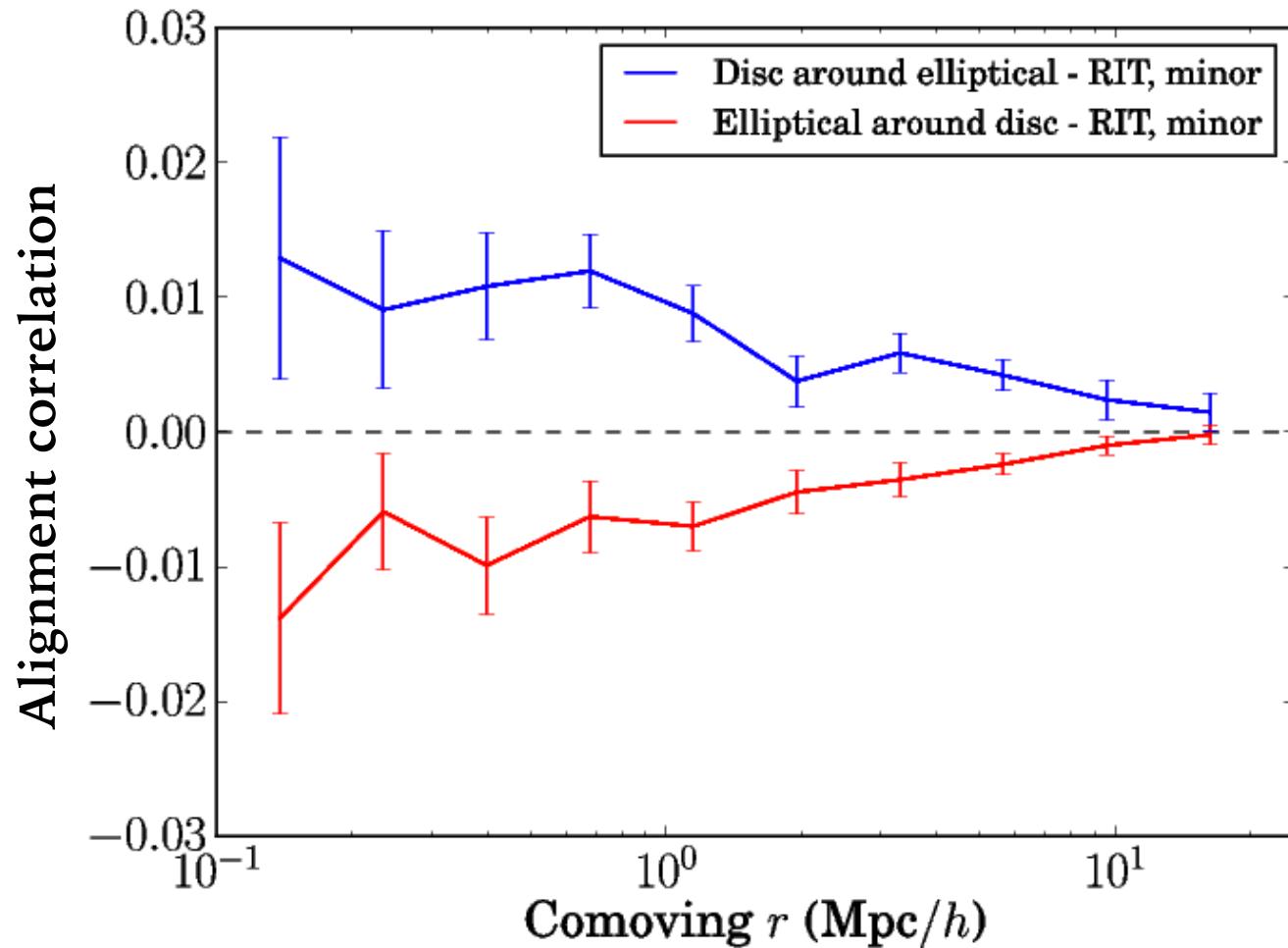
stellar mass resolution $10^6 M_{\text{Sun}}$

dark matter mass resolution $10^8 M_{\text{Sun}}$

$\sim 150,000$ galaxies formed by $z=0$

Image: J. Devriendt, Horizon-AGN

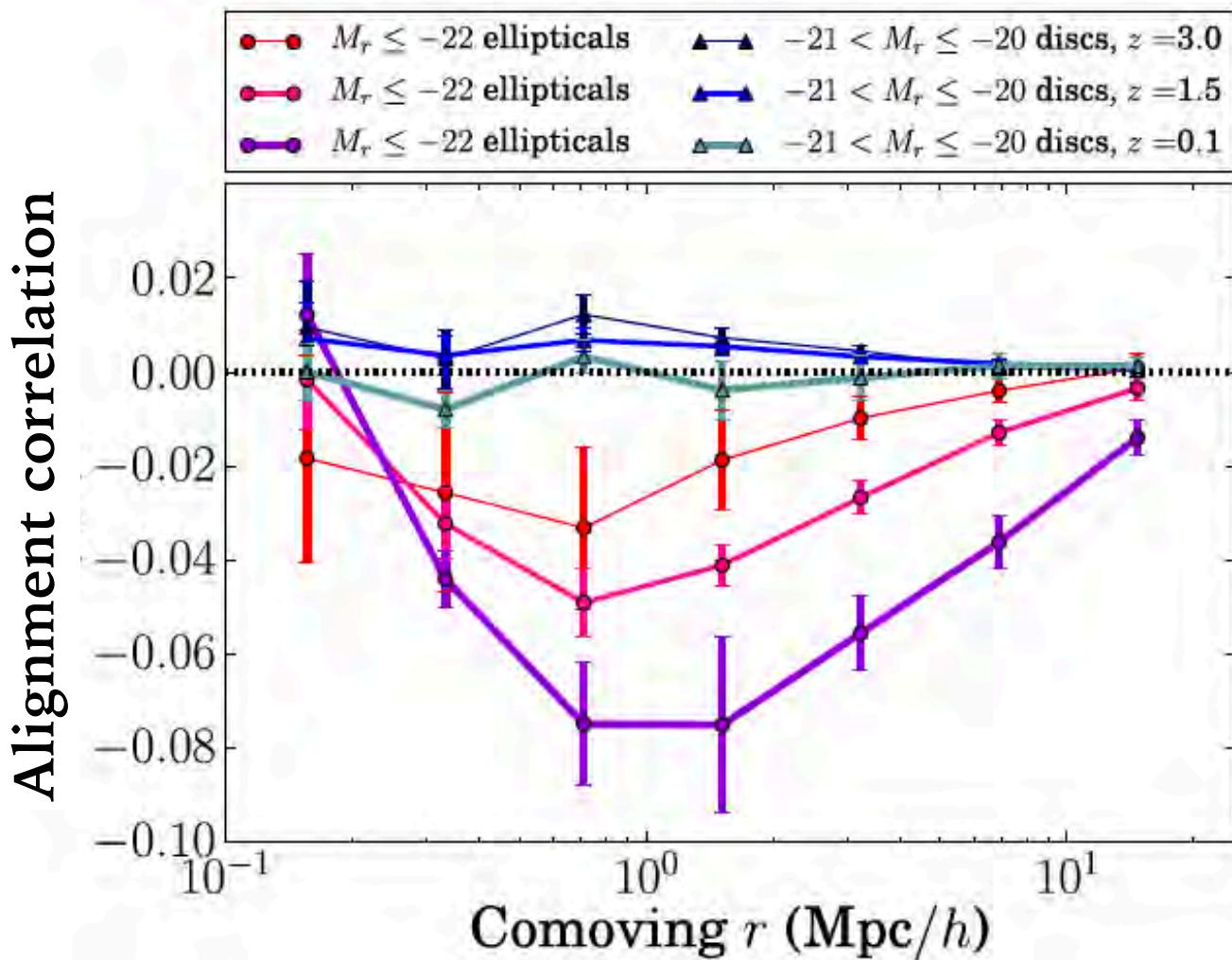
II. INTRINSIC ALIGNMENTS



DISC GALAXIES ALIGN MIMICKING WEAK LENSING

Chisari+ (2015)

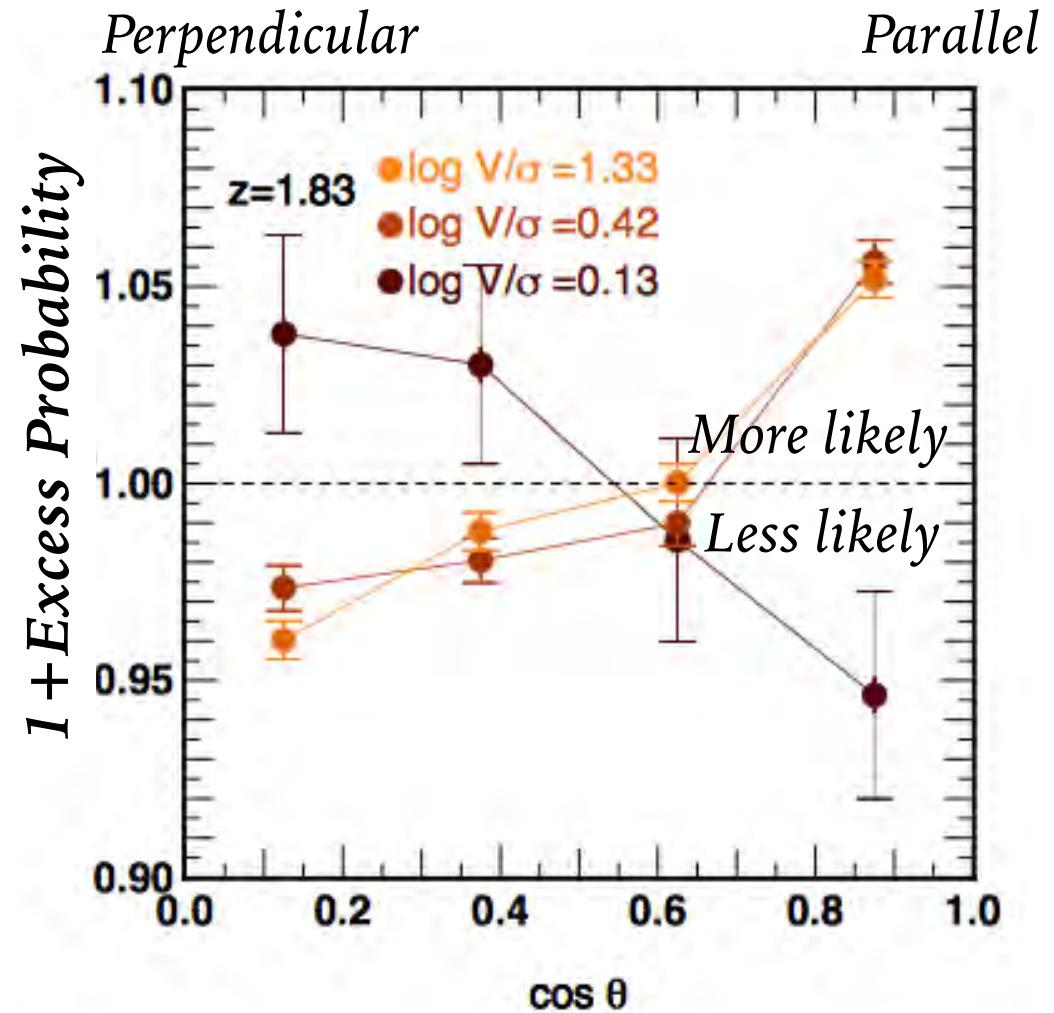
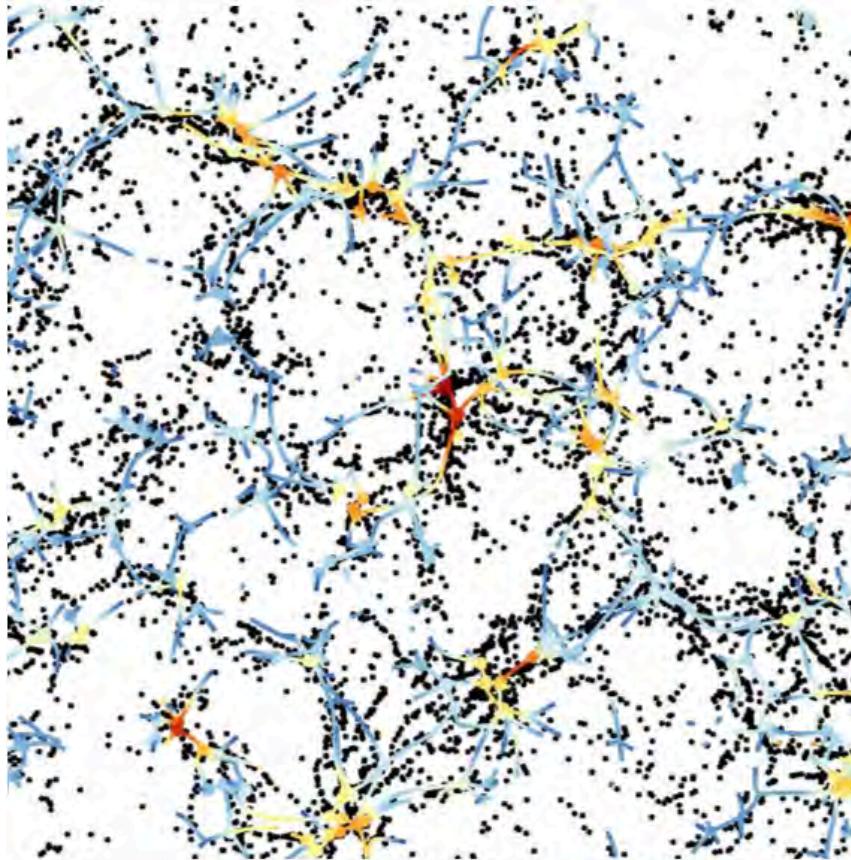
II. INTRINSIC ALIGNMENTS



REDSHIFT, COLOR AND LUMINOSITY DEPENDENCE

Chisari+ (2016)

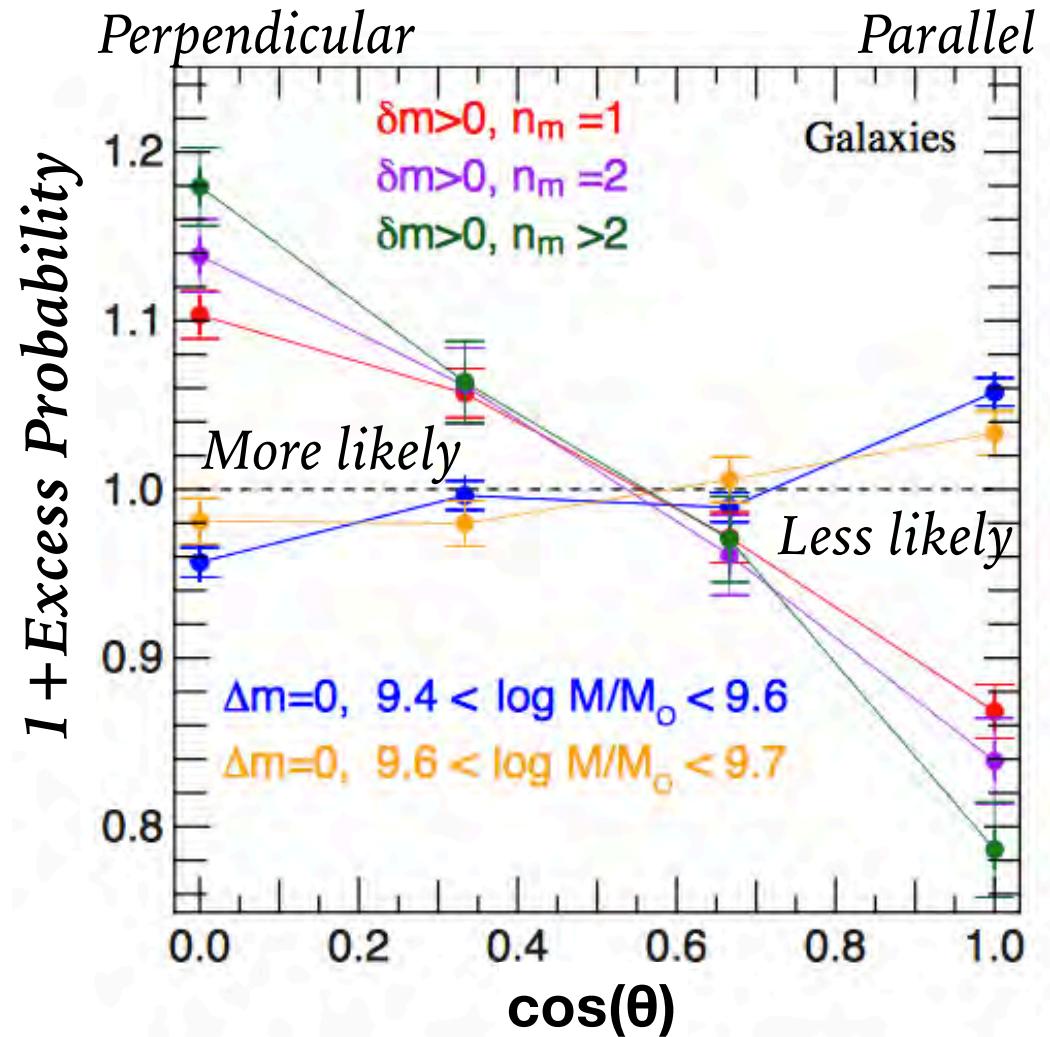
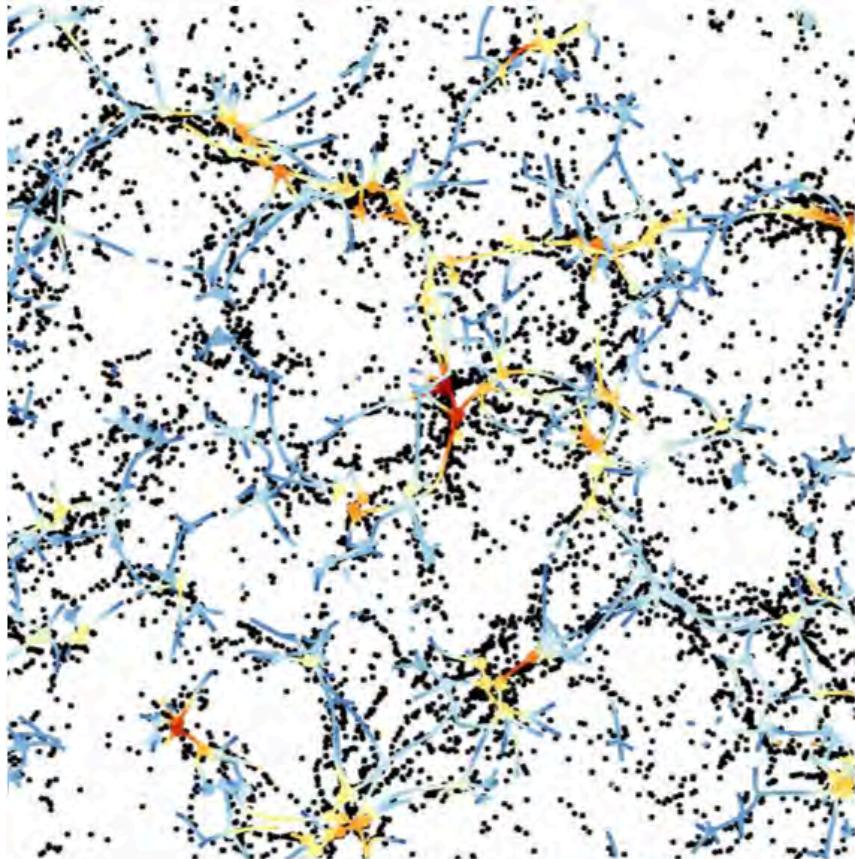
II. INTRINSIC ALIGNMENTS



SPIN SWINGS IN THE COSMIC WEB

Dubois+ (2014)
Codis+ (2018)

II. INTRINSIC ALIGNMENTS

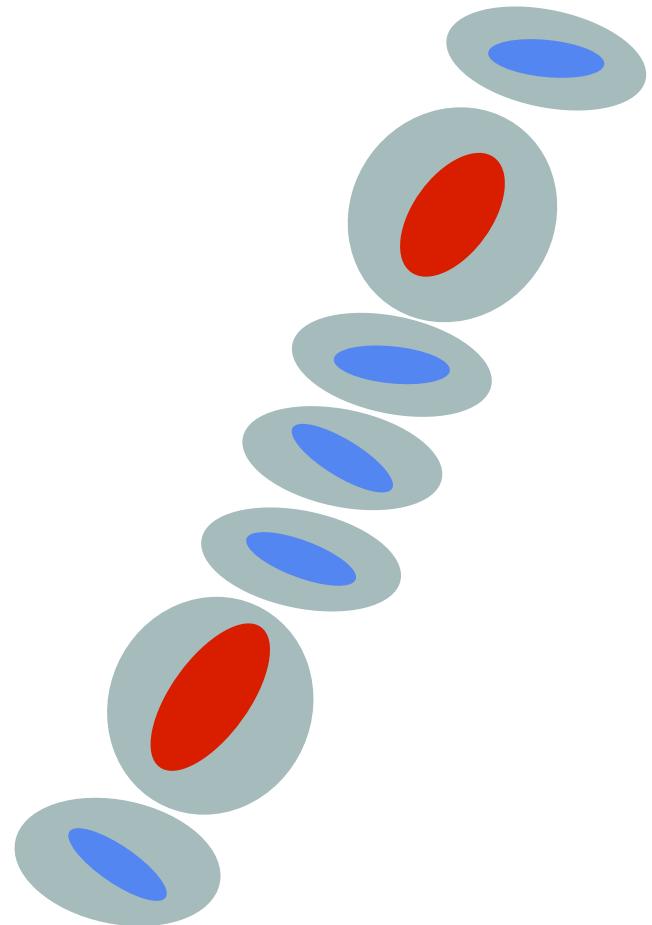
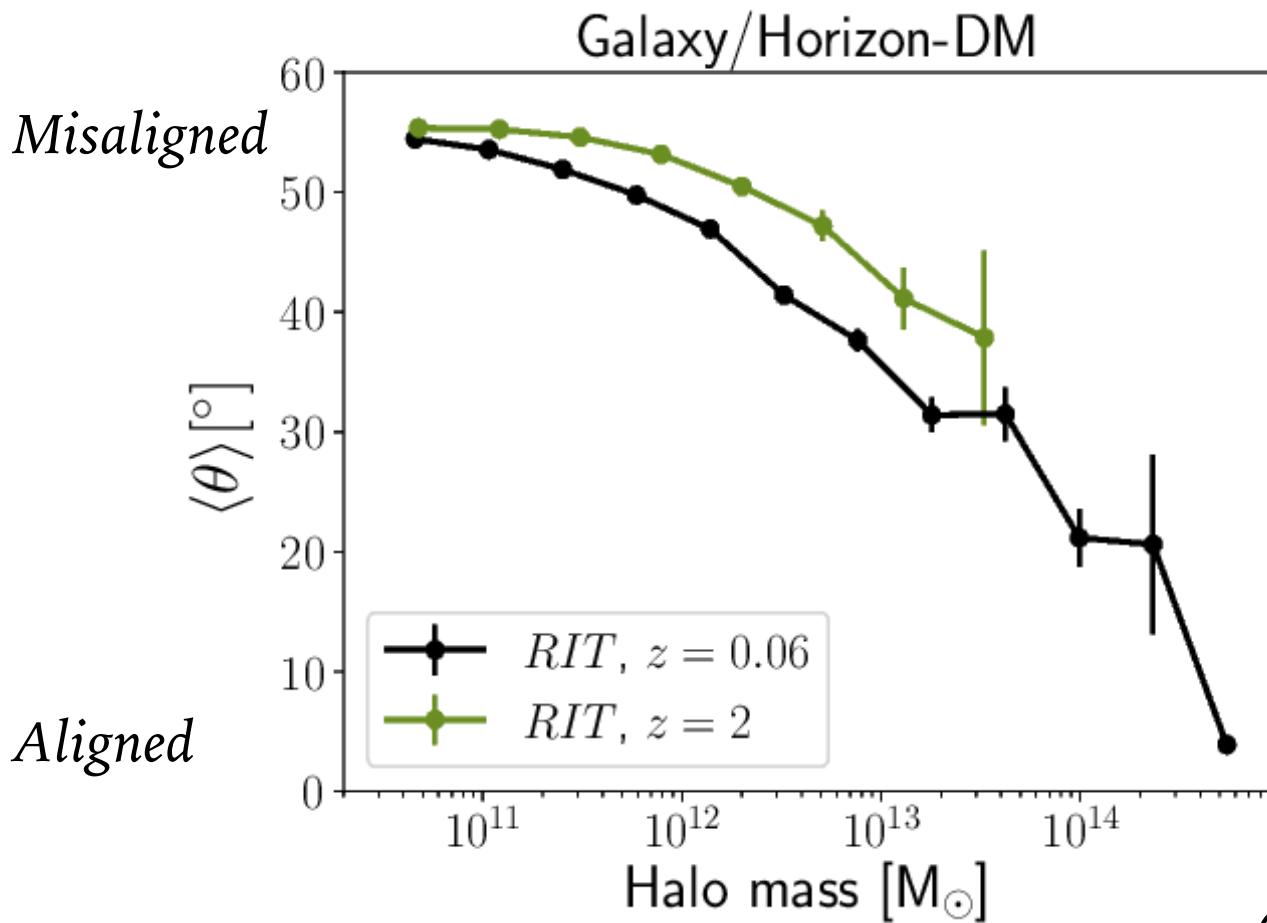


MERGERS AS DRIVERS OF SPIN SWINGS

Dubois+ (2014)
Welker+ (2014)

II. INTRINSIC ALIGNMENTS

GALAXY-HALO ALIGNMENTS ARE MASS-, TYPE- AND REDSHIFT-DEPENDENT



Chisari, Koukoufilippas+ (2017)

CHALLENGES IN WEAK LENSING OPPORTUNITIES

I. Modelling the distribution of matter

II. Intrinsic alignments of galaxies

COSMOLOGY WITH INTRINSIC ALIGNMENTS

Galaxy shapes ~

*Tidal field of the
large-scale structure*



TESTING THEORIES OF INFLATION

$$\langle \delta(\mathbf{x}) g_{ij}(\mathbf{y}) \rangle = \frac{b_1^I \langle \delta(\mathbf{x}) K_{ij}(\mathbf{y}) \rangle}{\text{Gaussian}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} b_2^I \langle \delta(\mathbf{x}) \delta(\mathbf{y}) K_{ij}(\mathbf{y}) \rangle}{\text{Primordial non-Gaussianity}}$$

Chisari+ (2016)

Schmidt, Chisari & Dvorkin (2015)

Spin-2 particles during inflation

Magnetic fields

Solid inflation

COSMOLOGY WITH INTRINSIC ALIGNMENTS

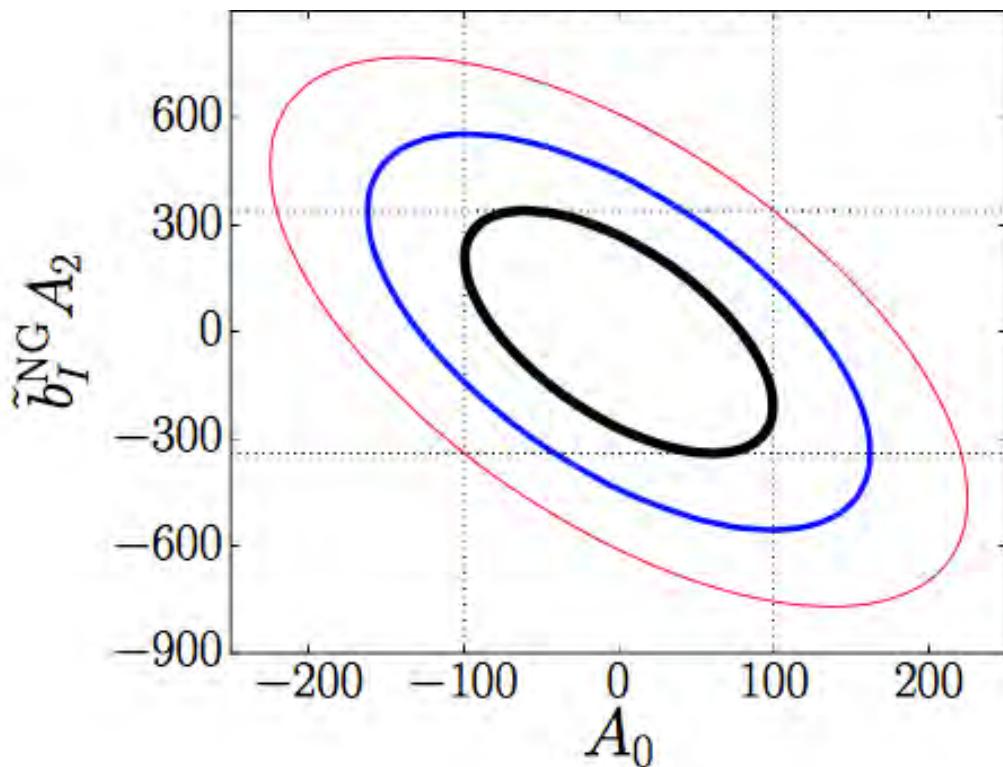
$$\tilde{b}_I^I A_2$$

Scale-dependent bias of intrinsic shapes

$$A_0$$

Scale-dependent clustering bias

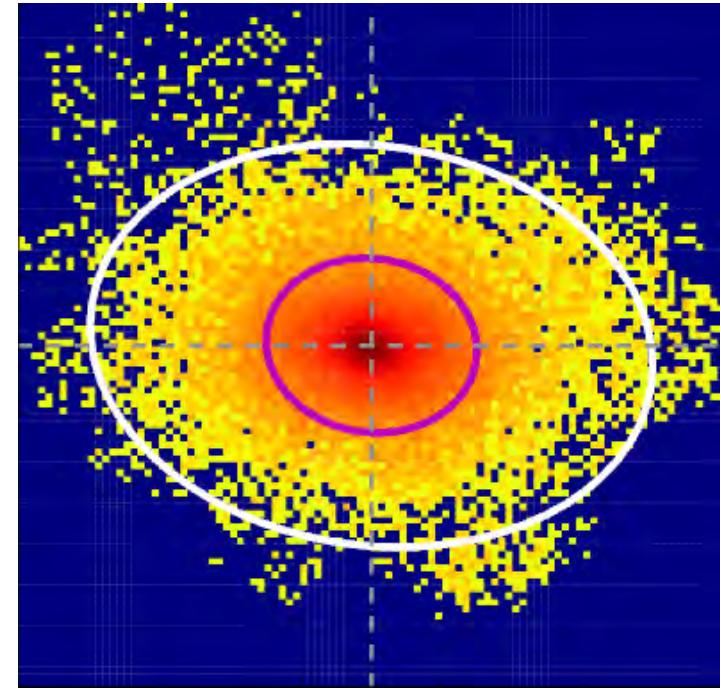
Euclid expected – single-tracer



Schmidt, Chisari & Dvorkin (2015)

COSMOLOGY WITH INTRINSIC ALIGNMENTS

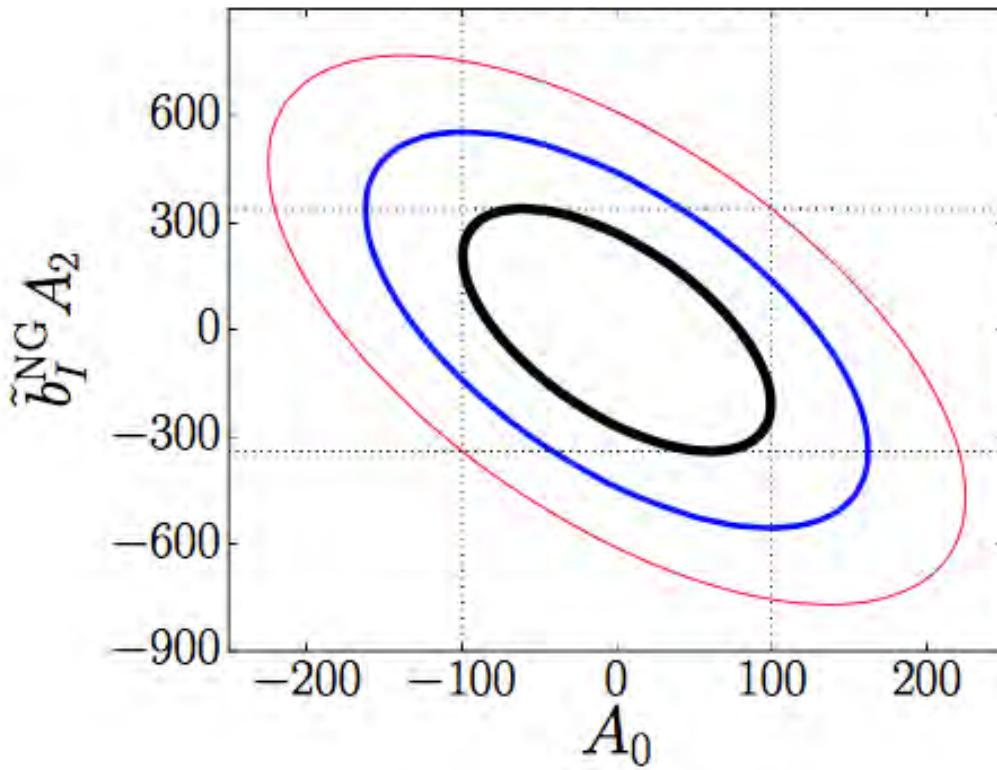
Multi-tracer approach



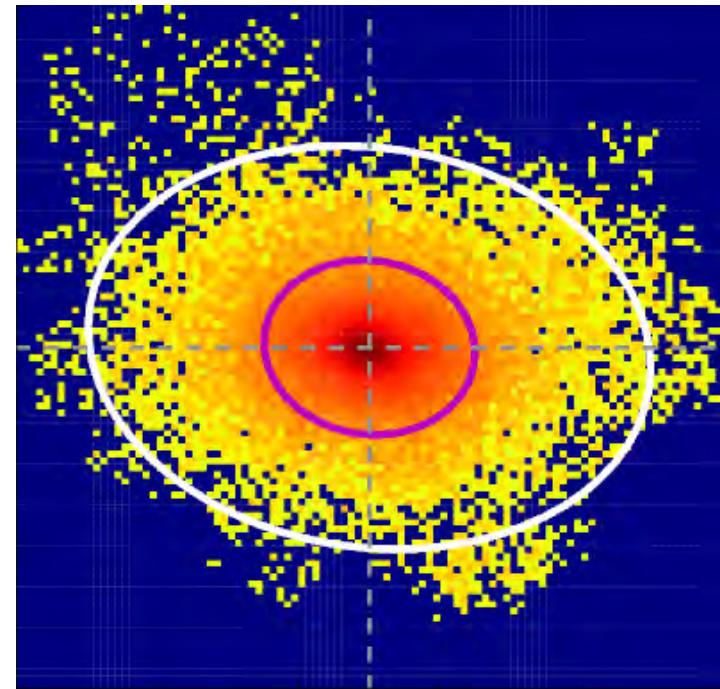
Schmidt, Chisari & Dvorkin (2015)
Chisari+ (2016)

COSMOLOGY WITH INTRINSIC ALIGNMENTS

Euclid expected – single-tracer



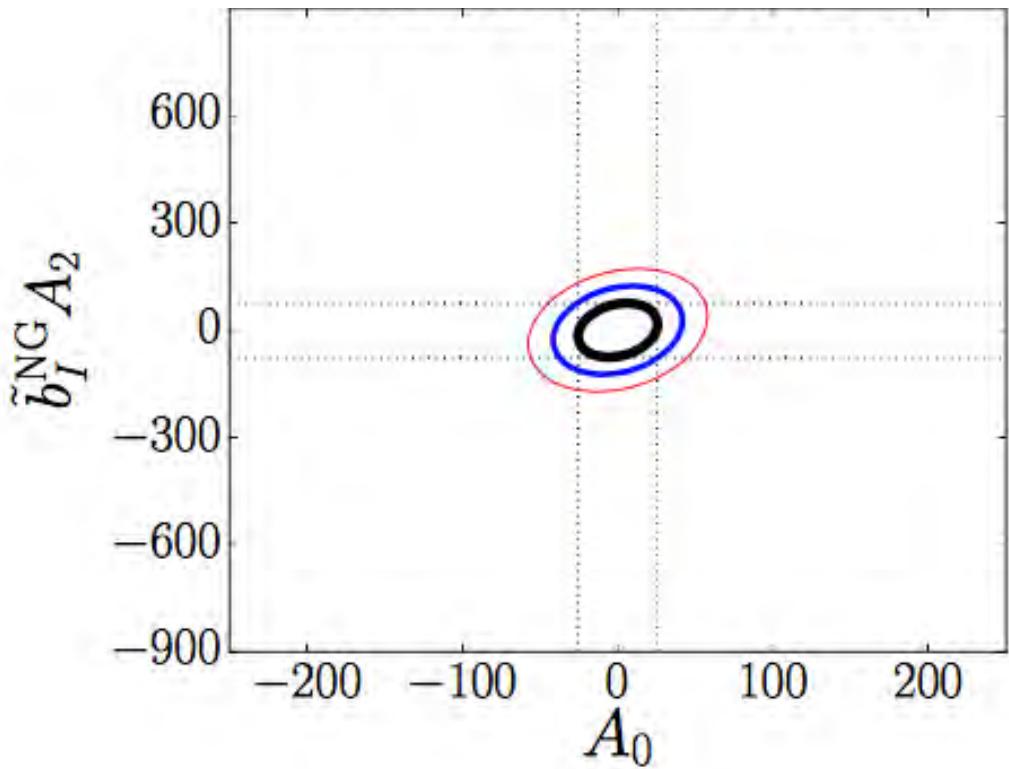
Multi-tracer approach



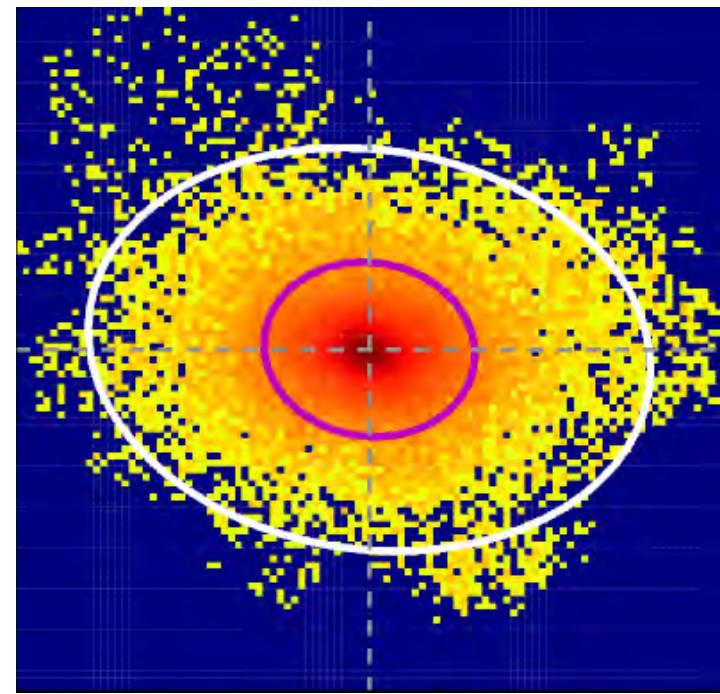
Schmidt, Chisari & Dvorkin (2015)
Chisari+ (2016)

COSMOLOGY WITH INTRINSIC ALIGNMENTS

Euclid expected – multi-tracer



Multi-tracer approach



Schmidt, Chisari & Dvorkin (2015)
Chisari+ (2016)

SUMMARY

Exciting prospects for *weak lensing and combined probes*
come at a PRICE.

The need to understand & model
astrophysical systematics:

- *the large-scale distribution of matter &*
- *intrinsic alignments.*

An opportunity to learn about
inflation & galaxy formation.