CMB lensing tomography to z=2 with galaxies from the unWISE catalog

Alex Krolewski UC Berkeley → Waterloo/Perimeter

with Simone Ferraro, Eddie Schlafly, Martin White arxiv: 1909.07412



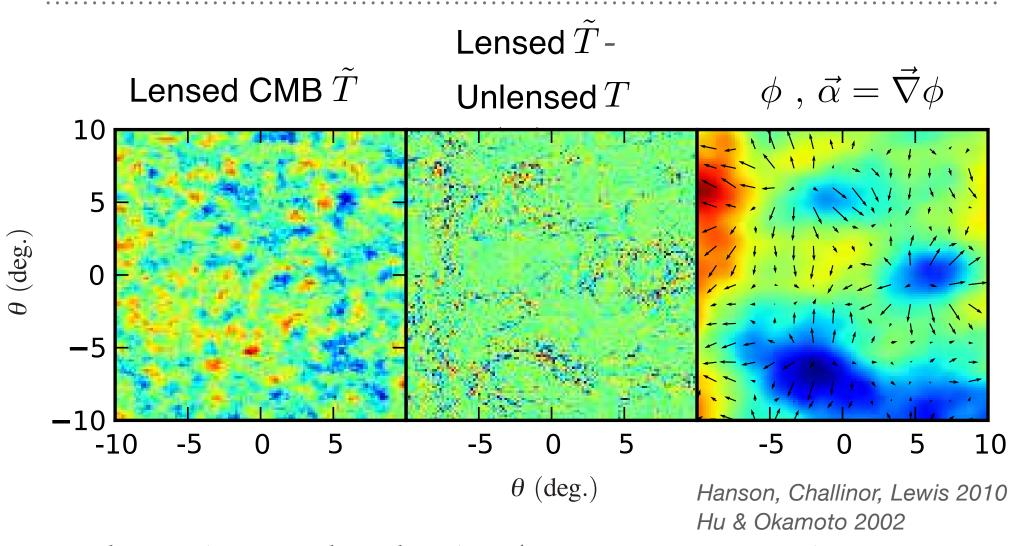
IPMU, 2020 Sep 30



OVERVIEW

- Intro: cosmology from CMB lensing cross-correlations
- unWISE as ideal sample for a high-S/N measurement
 - highest CMB lensing cross-correlation S/N to date (S/N~80)
- ► Examples of systematics:
 - Measuring the unWISE redshift distribution
 - ► Leakage from low ℓ & mask deconvolution
- Nonlinearities & towards cosmological parameter constraints (preliminary): what is our take on the S8 tension?

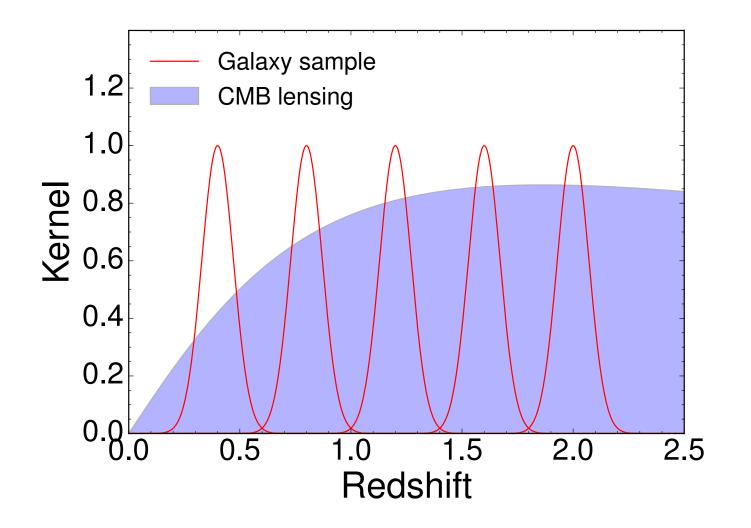
CMB LENSING



 Alternative to galaxy lensing (no source z uncertainty, no shape measurement)

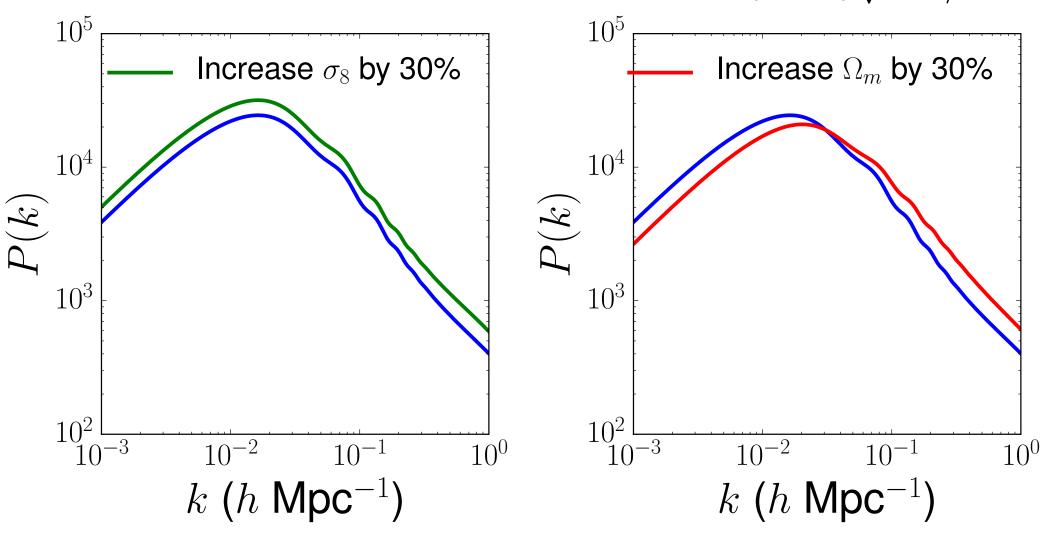
CMB LENSING TOMOGRAPHY

► CMB lensing cross-correlation + galaxy $P_{gg} \propto b(k,z)^2 \sigma_8^2 P_m$ autocorrelation breaks b- σ_8 degeneracy $P_{\kappa g} \propto b(k,z) \sigma_8^2 P_m$

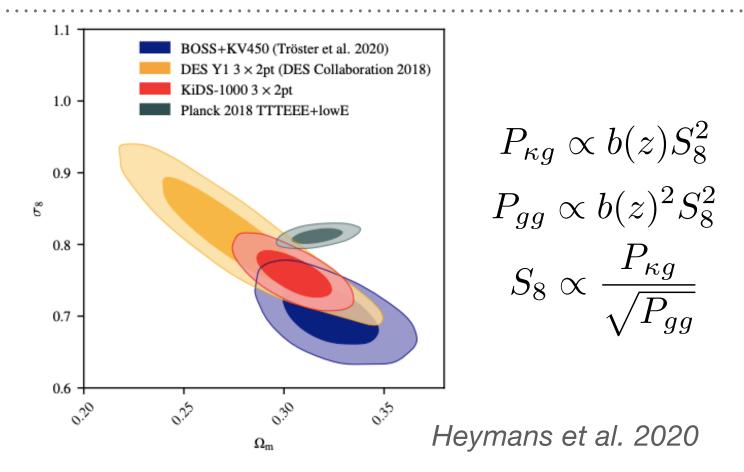


CONSTRAINING ACDM FROM CMB LENSING Tomography

► Lensing tomography probes power spectrum at different redshifts: primarily sensitive to σ_8 and Ω_m $S_8 = \sigma_8 \sqrt{\Omega_m / 0.3}$

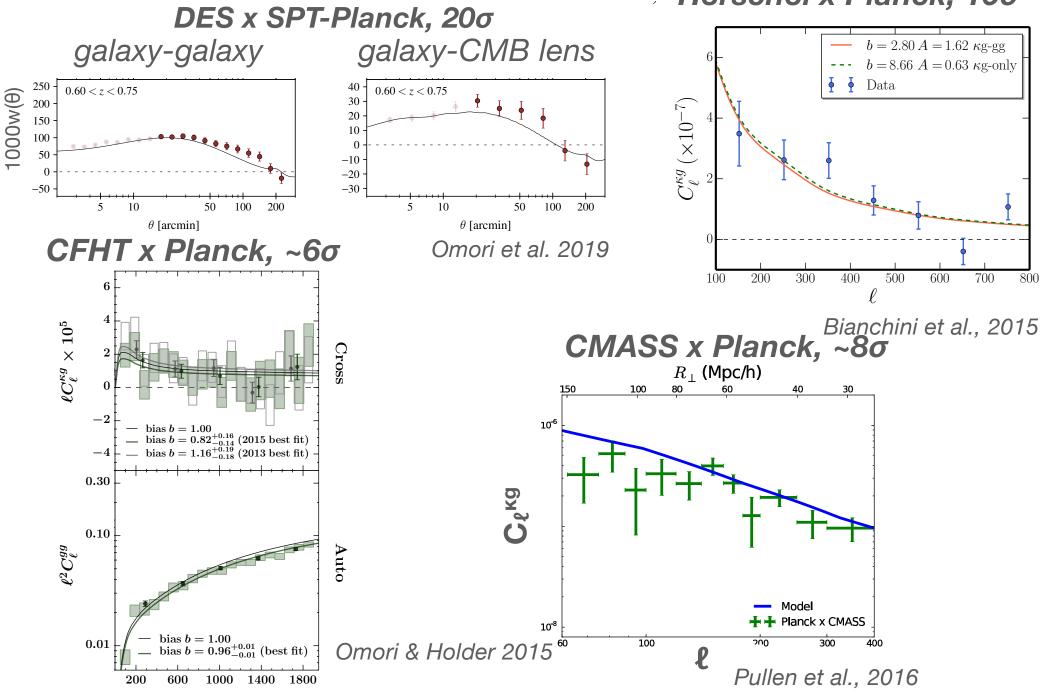


S8 TENSION IN WEAK LENSING



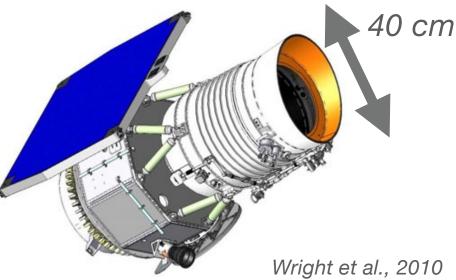
- Can we use CMB lensing-LSS cross-correlations to address the S8 tension from KiDS and other weak lensing probes?
- KiDS: S8 = 0.766 vs 0.834 from Planck: requires 70σ detection to validate or disprove tension at 5σ

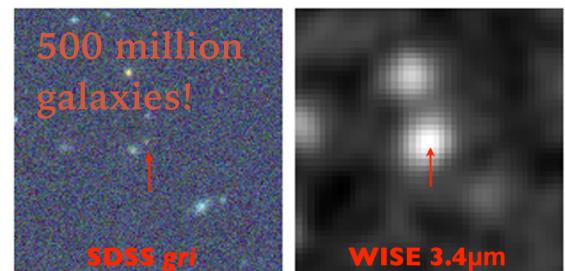
PREVIOUS CMB-LSS CROSS CORRELATIONS Herschel x Planck, 100



BUILDING THE BEST CMB-LSS CORRELATION

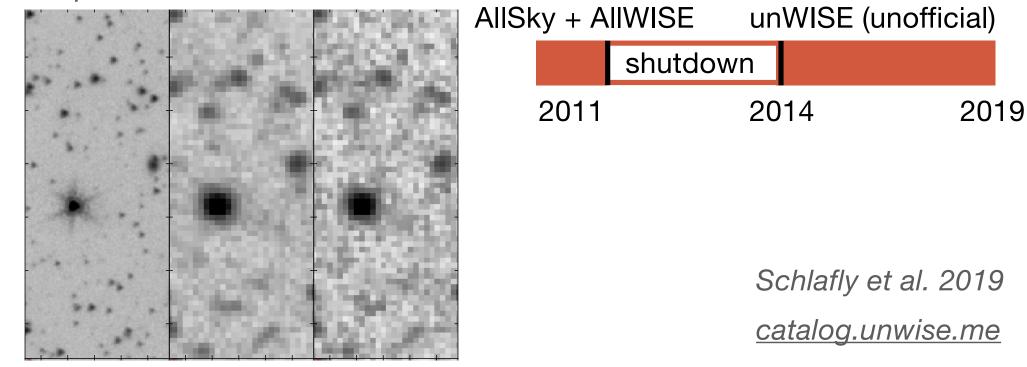
- ► Advantages of WISE:
 - ► All-sky satellite mission
 - ➤ Infrared survey (3.4, 4.6 µm): negative K-correction for old stellar populations—measure galaxies out to z~2



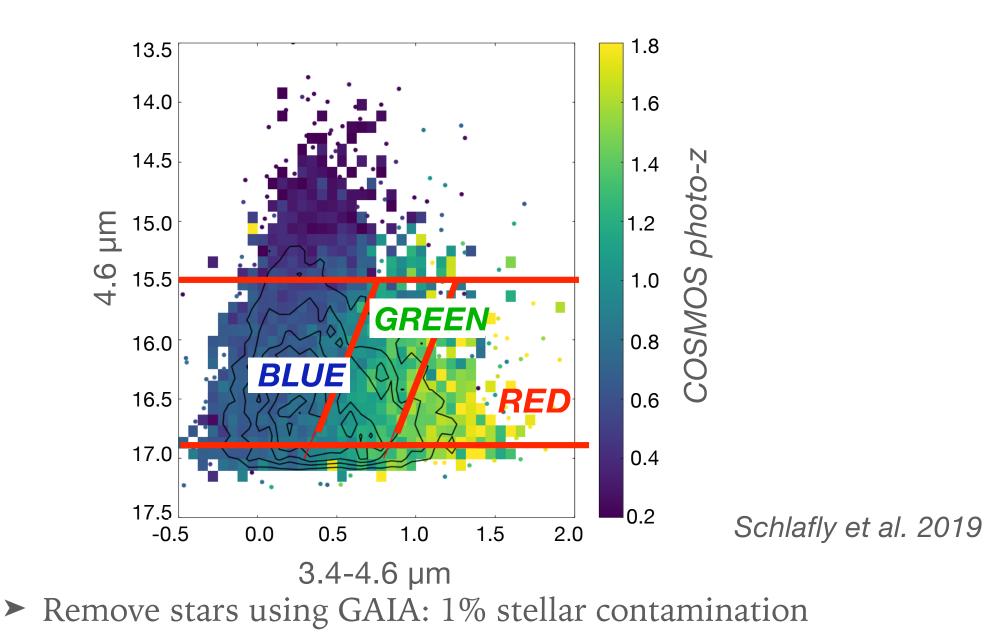


unWISE CATALOG

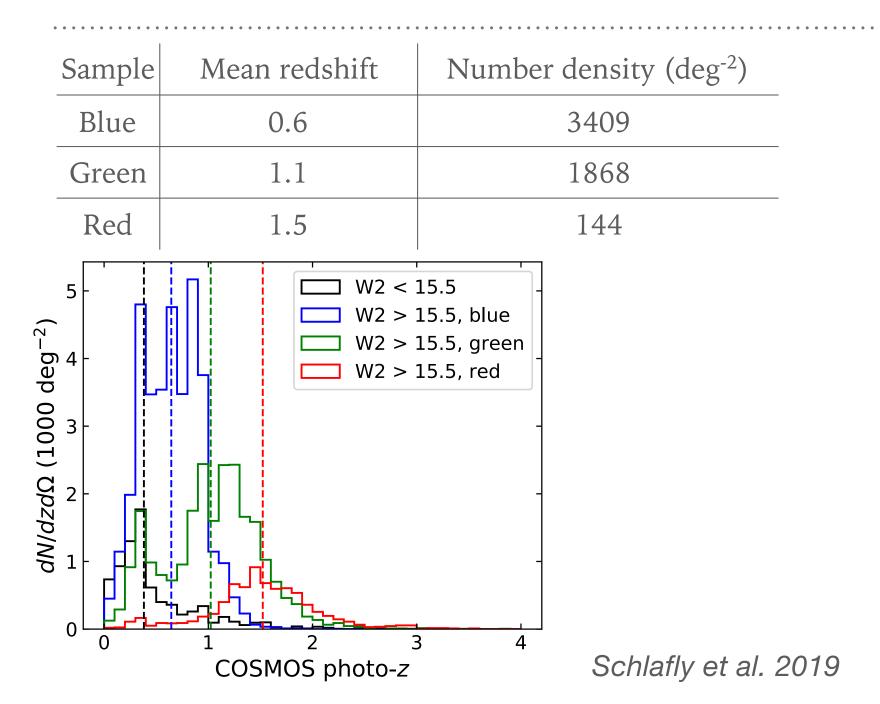
- Original 13 month mission (2010) + NeoWISE re-activation
 2014-present (3.4, 4.6 µm only)
 - ► No official WISE catalog after 2012 (despite 5x more data)
- unWISE: unofficial catalog, outgrowth of forced photometry for DESI targeting Spitzer unWISE WISE



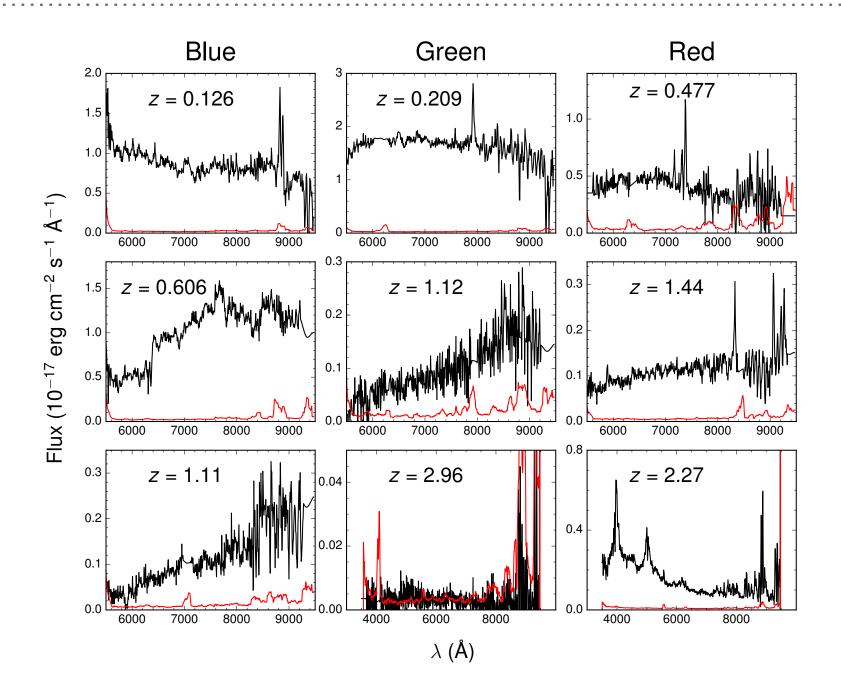
unWISE GALAXY SAMPLES



unWISE GALAXY SAMPLES

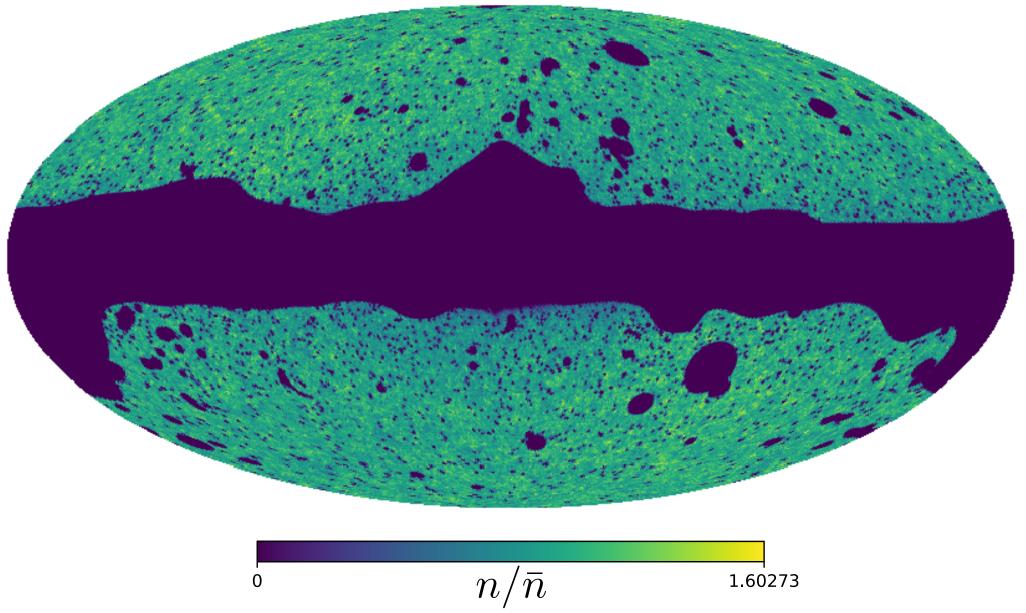


OPTICAL SPECTRA OF unWISE GALAXIES



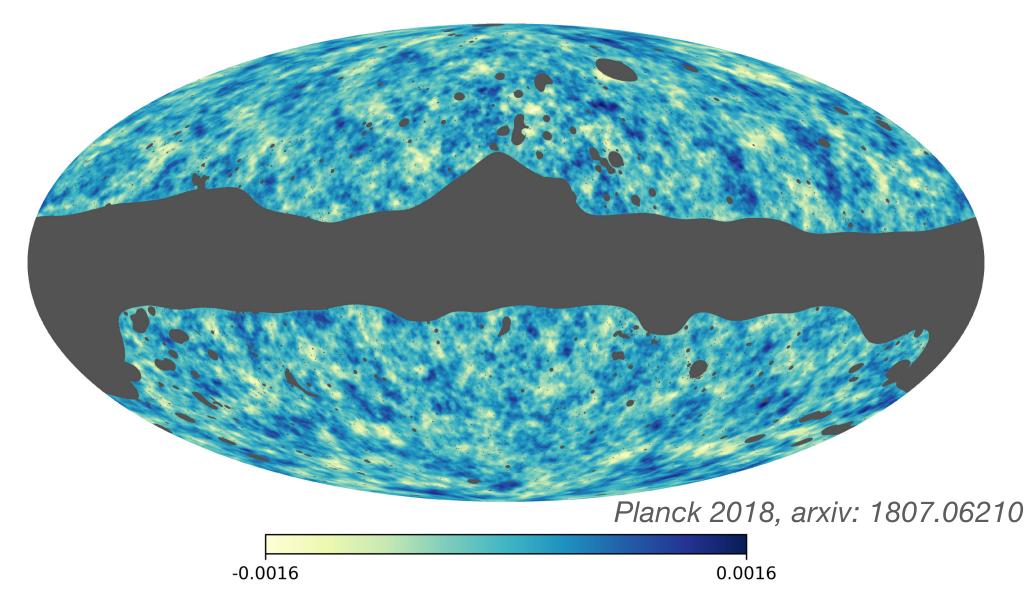
SKY DISTRIBUTION

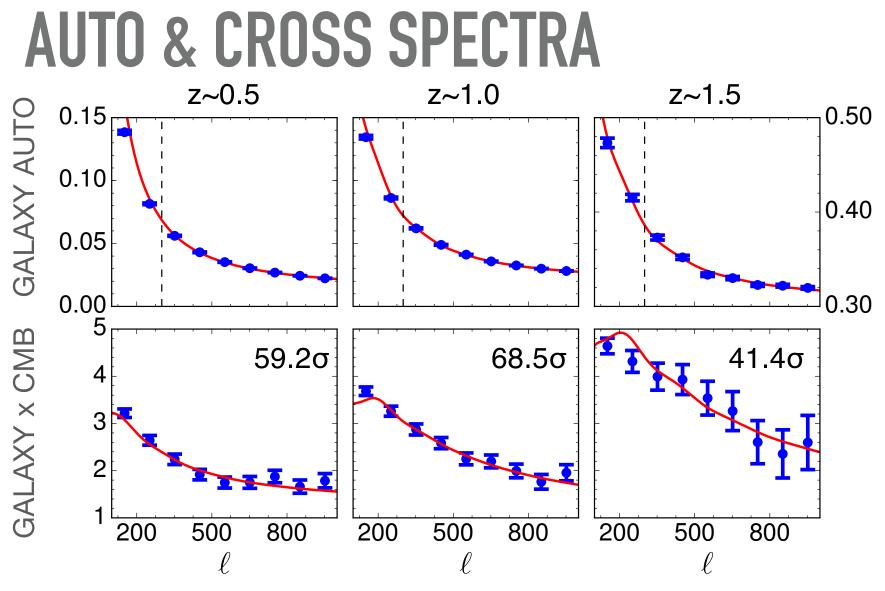
Blue sample



PLANCK CMB LENSING

Planck 2018 minimum-variance lensing maps + masks





Model with Halofit x linear bias (+magnification bias)

 $P_{\rm mg}(k,z) = b_{\rm lin}(z)P_{\rm mm}(k,z) \quad P_{\rm gg}(k,z) = b_{\rm lin}^2(z)P_{\rm mm}(k,z) + \text{Shot Noise}$ > Total S/N = 79.3

INTERPRETATION CHALLENGES

- ► (few) Percent-level precision demands tight systematic control!
- ► Major systematics in this work:
 - unWISE redshift distribution
 - extra systematic power at large scales in auto-correlation (and its coupling to the mask)
 - modeling nonlinearities

MEASURING THE REDSHIFT DISTRIBUTION

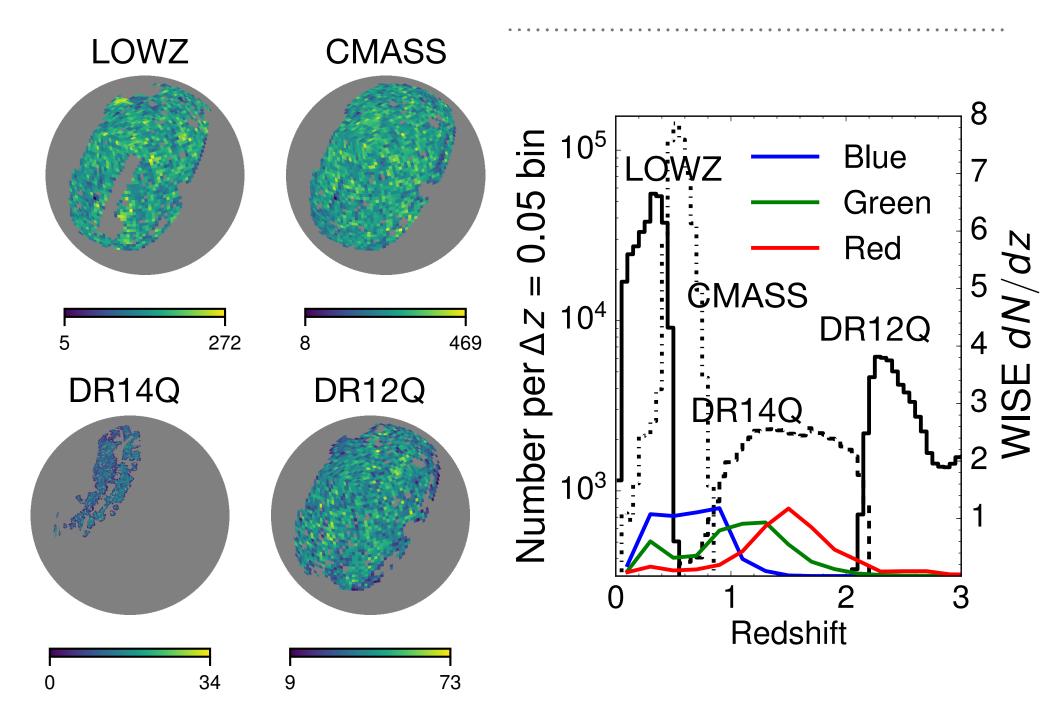
- Photometric redshifts impossible with 2 bands
- Matching to COSMOS photo-z yields approximate dN/dz but suffers from small area, photo-z errors, blending issues
- Alternative: dN/dz from cross-correlations with SDSS spectroscopic surveys (e.g. Menard et al. 2013)

$$\bar{w}_{\rm sp}(z) = b_{\rm sml,s}(z) \, b_{\rm sml,p}(z) \, H(z) \, \frac{dN_{\rm p}}{dz} \, I(z)$$

Constrains b(z) dN/dz: you need b(z) as well as dN/dz for galaxy kernel!

$$C_{\ell}^{\kappa g} = \int d\chi \frac{b(z) \, dN/d\chi \, W^{\kappa}(\chi)}{\chi^2} P(k\chi = \ell + 1/2)$$
$$C_{\ell}^{gg} = \int d\chi \frac{[b(z) \, dN/d\chi]^2}{\chi^2} P(k\chi = \ell + 1/2)$$

SPECTROSCOPIC SAMPLES

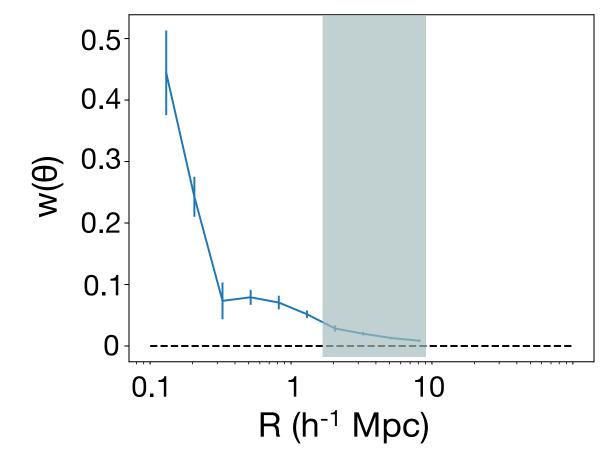


CLUSTERING REDSHIFT METHOD

► Real-space method as in Menard et al., 2013

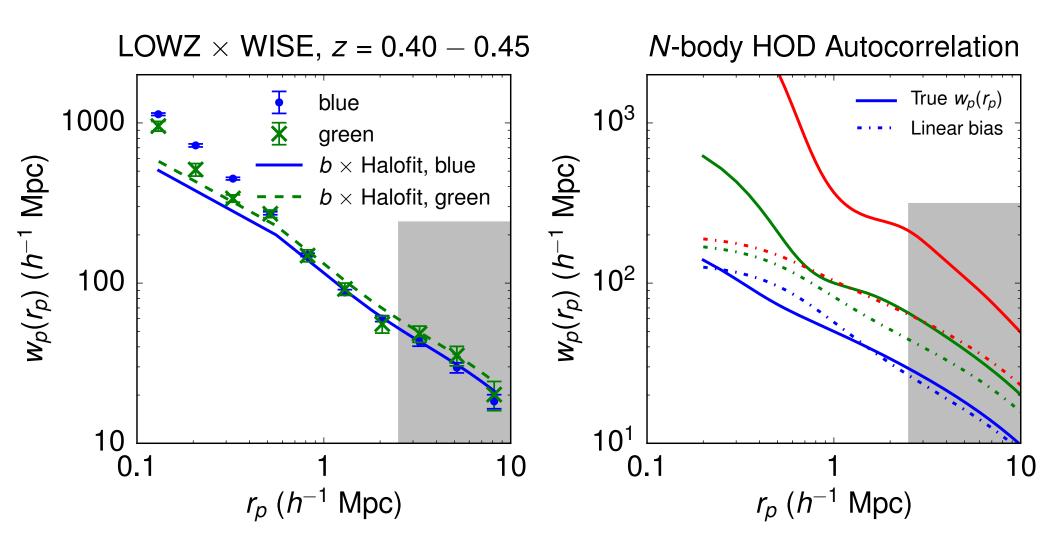
$$\hat{w}(\theta) = \frac{D_{\rm s}D_{\rm p}}{D_{\rm s}R_{\rm p}}\frac{N_{\rm R}}{N_{\rm D}} - 1$$

Green x DR14Q, 1.4 < z < 1.6



HOW TO DETERMINE SCALE CUT?

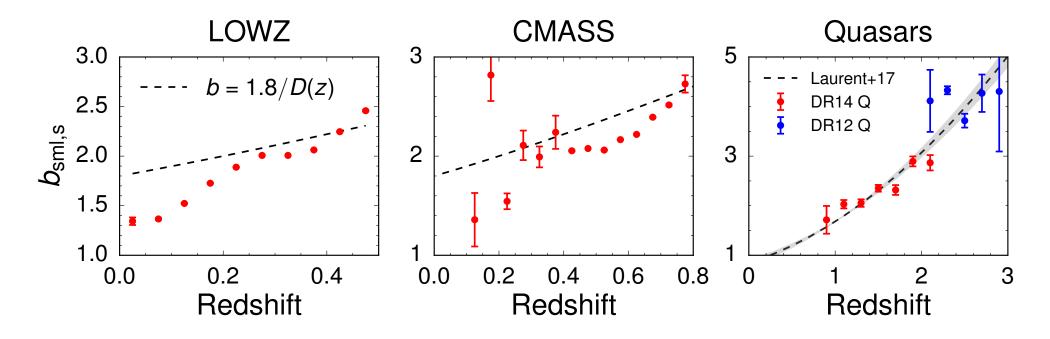
➤ Scales used in clustering redshifts should match scales used in C_ℓ^{gg}, C_ℓ^{kg} as well as possible



SPECTROSCOPIC BIAS EVOLUTION

$$\bar{w}_{\rm sp}(z) = b_{\rm sml,s}(z) b_{\rm sml,p}(z) H(z) \frac{dN_{\rm p}}{dz} I(z)$$

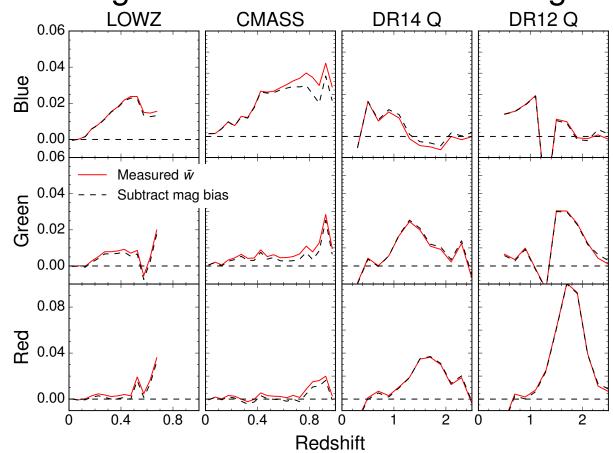
Passive evolution models are not correct in detail for the spectroscopic samples



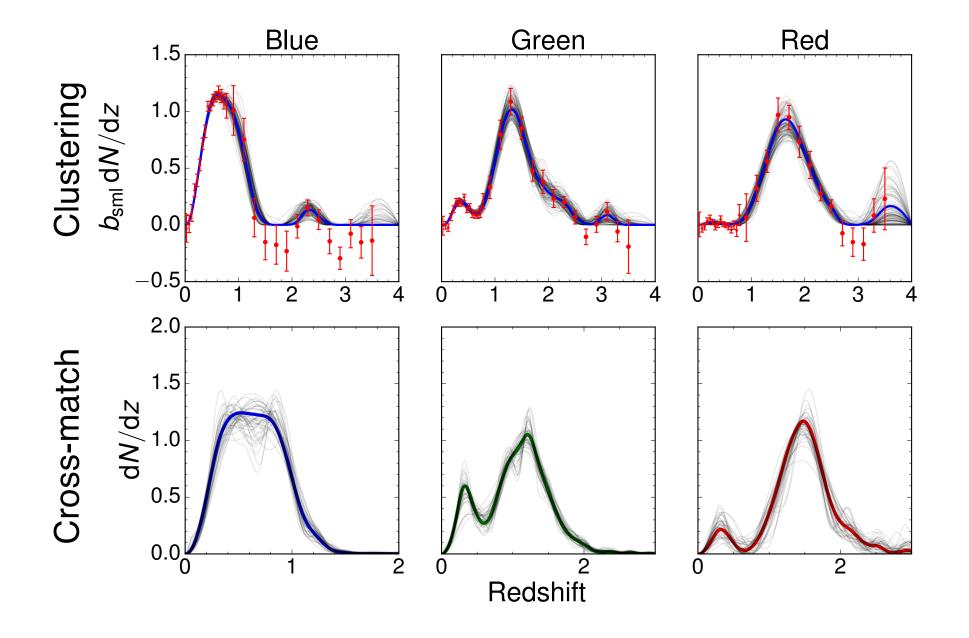
IMPACT OF MAGNIFICATION BIAS

- Photo-spectro cross-correlations may also be due to lensing magnification bias (particularly in tails)
- ► Neglecting magnification bias shifts results by ~1 sigma

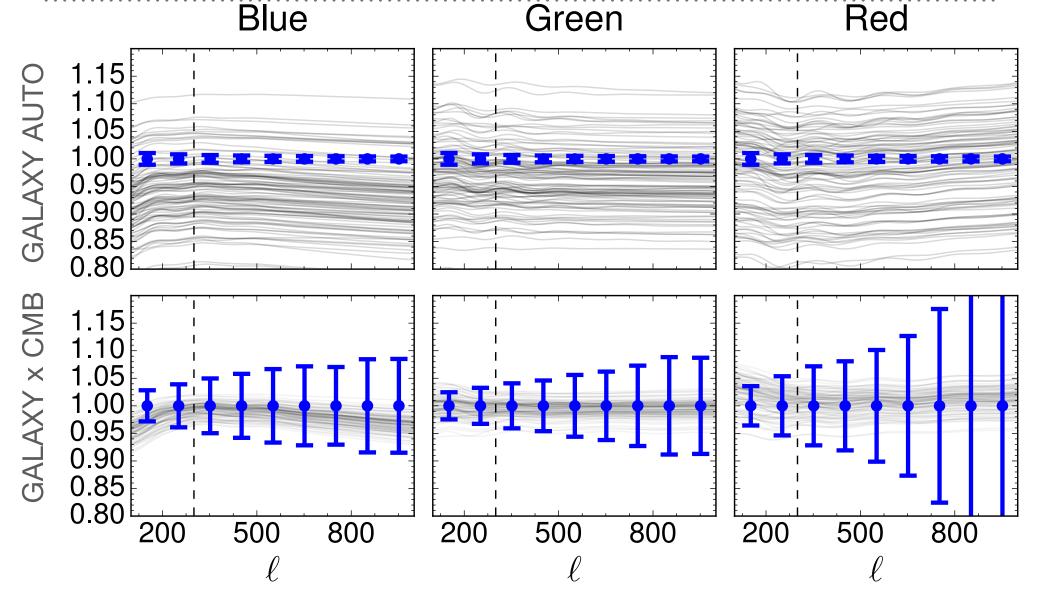
Clustering dN/dz with and without mag bias



COMBINED dN/dz

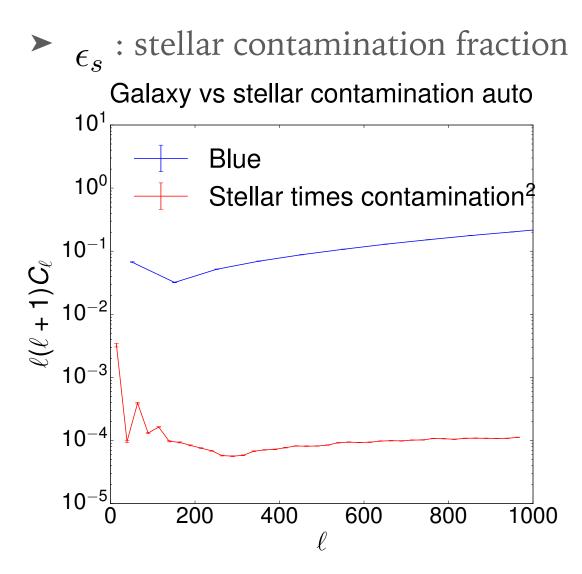


IMPACT OF UNCERTAIN dN/dz ON POWER SPECTRA



STELLAR CONTAMINATION

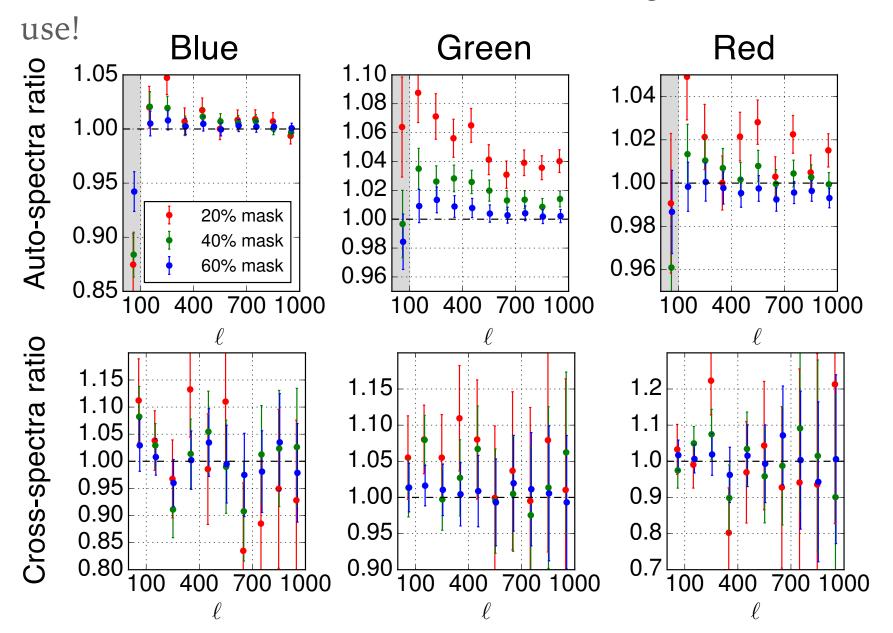
If stars are unclustered, the effect of stellar contamination on number density is degenerate with bias



$$b^{\text{eff}} = b^{\text{true}} \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon_s}$$

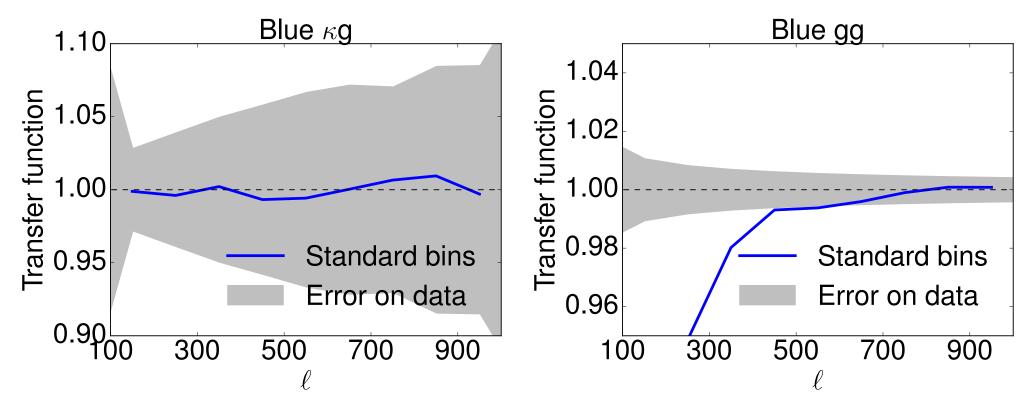
CHANGING THE GALACTIC MASK

> ℓ < 100 in auto shows trends with masking choice: do not



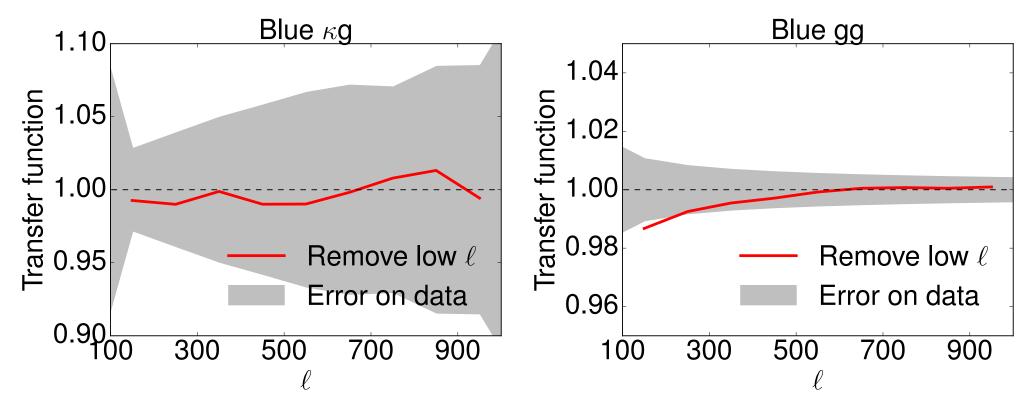
TESTING THE MASK DECONVOLUTION

- One danger from stellar contamination: coupling between the galaxy mask and the signal
- Test mask deconvolution by creating mock Gaussian realizations of galaxy & CMB lensing fields
- ► Mask, measure pseudo- C_{ℓ} , deconvolve mask → compare to input C_{ℓ}



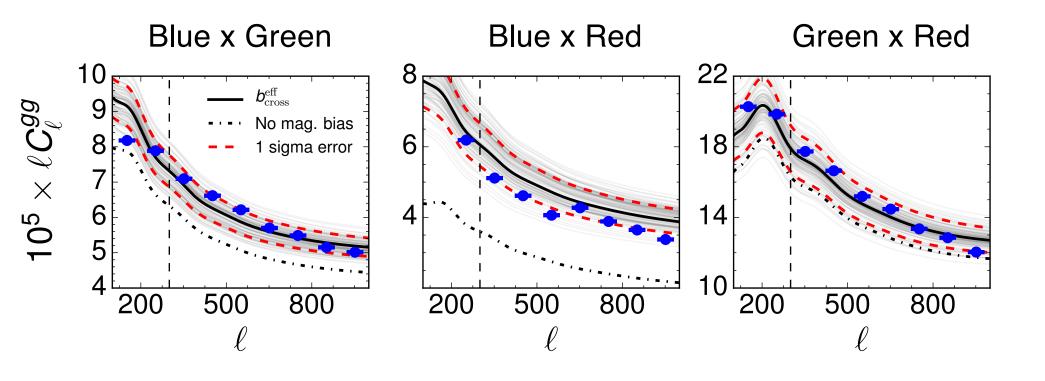
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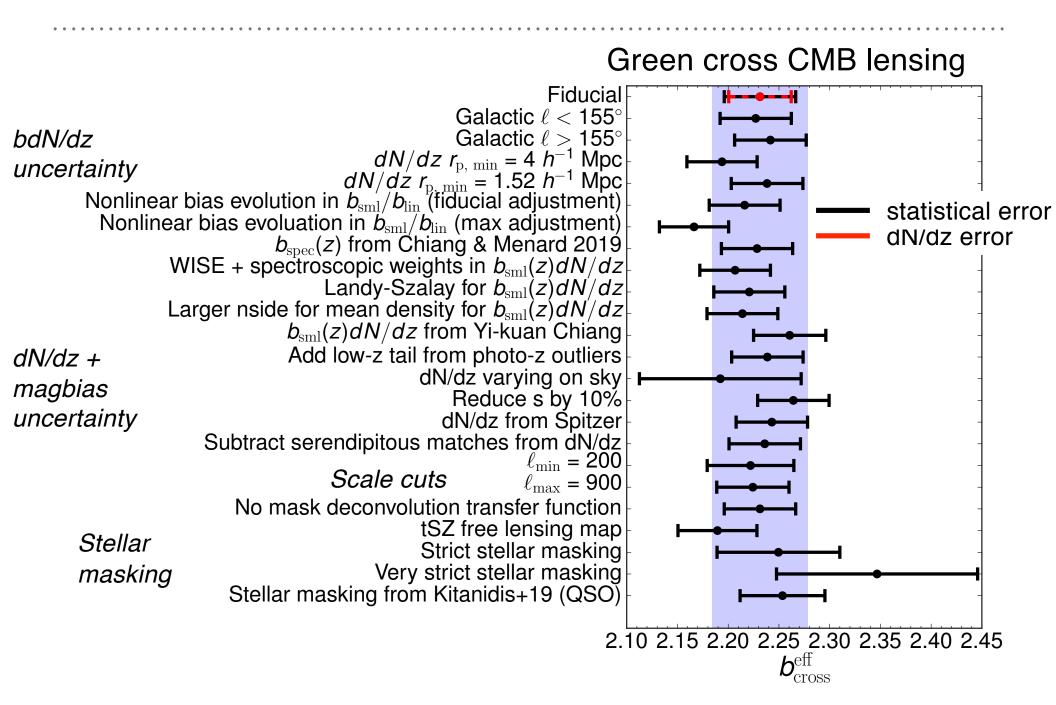


GALAXY CROSS SPECTRA

- Use best-fit biases from CMB lensing cross-correlations to predict theory curves for cross spectra
- Reasonably consistent; requires some fraction of green and red galaxies to inhabit the same halos (cross shot-noise)

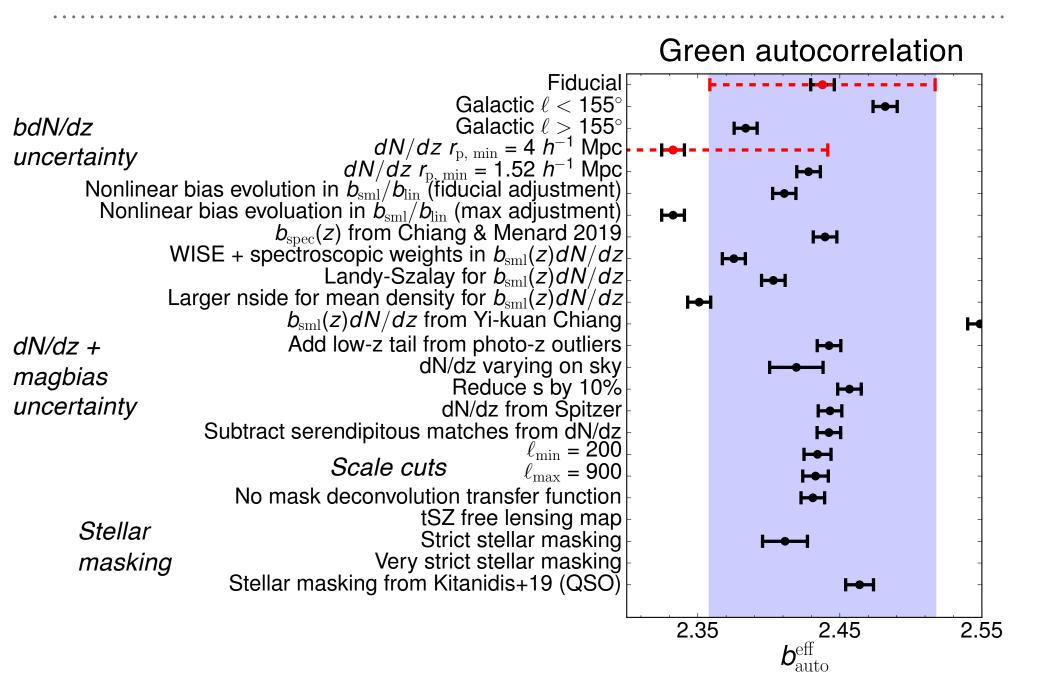


SYSTEMATICS SUMMARY



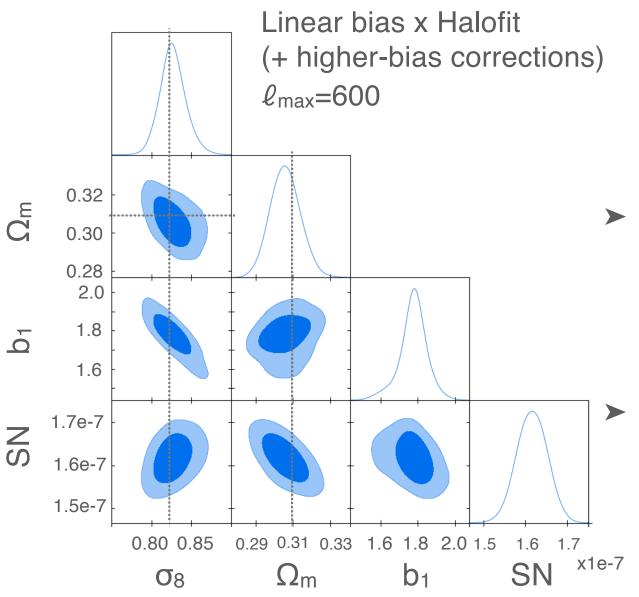
SYSTEMATICS SUMMARY

statistical error dN/dz error



CONSTRAINING COSMOLOGY

z~1 sample, mock data



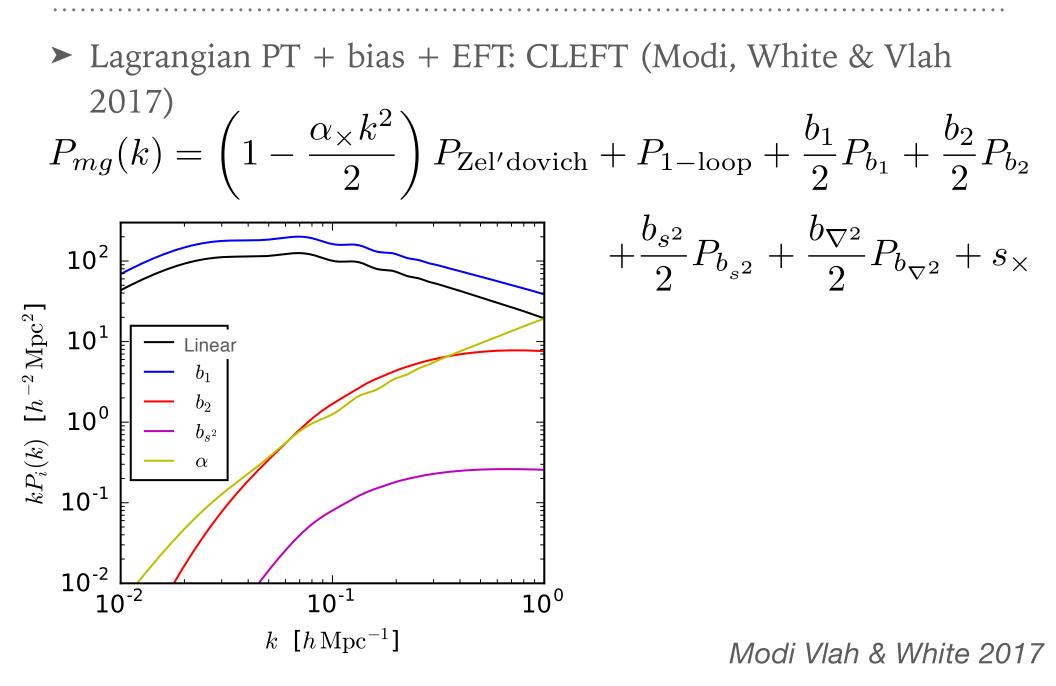
Create mock dataset to test cosmology pipeline and impact of nonlinearities and uncertain dN/dz

PRELIMINARY

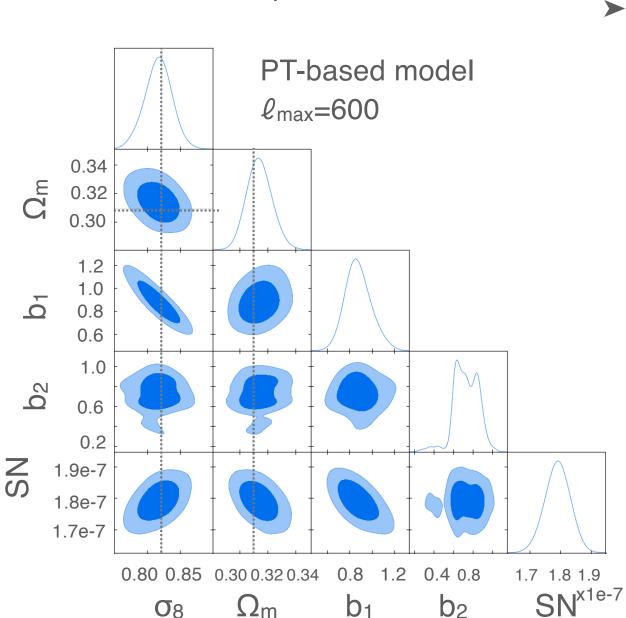
MOCKS

- Model also marginalizes over uncertain magnification bias and redshift distribution
- Currently: testing on different HODs, redshift distributions

NONLINEAR BIAS MODEL



CONSTRAINING COSMOLOGY



z~-1 sample, mock data

Still working out kinks with PT model: volume effects, counter-term, slightly worse x² than Halofit

PRELIMINARY

MOCKS

CONCLUSIONS & NEXT STEPS

CMB lensing cross-correlation with S/N ~80 from 500 million galaxies at 0 < z < 2</p>

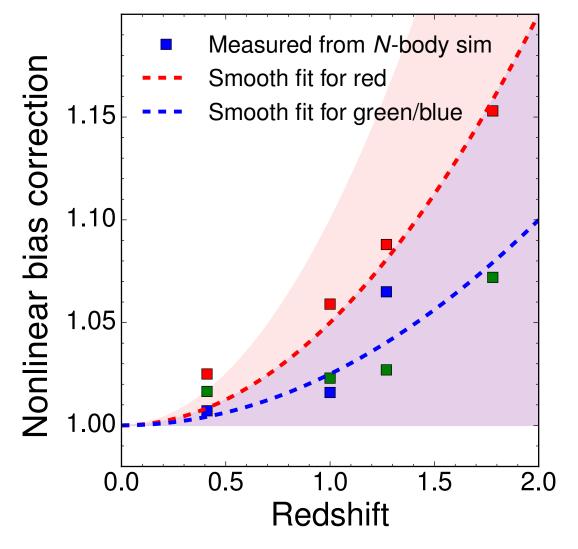
- Presented methods, measurement & systematics checks
- Challenges and promise for cosmology at the few-percent precision
- ► Next steps:
 - sample over cosmological parameters: measure Ω_m and σ₈, marginalizing over dN/dz
 - say something interesting about lensing tension?

BACKUP SLIDES

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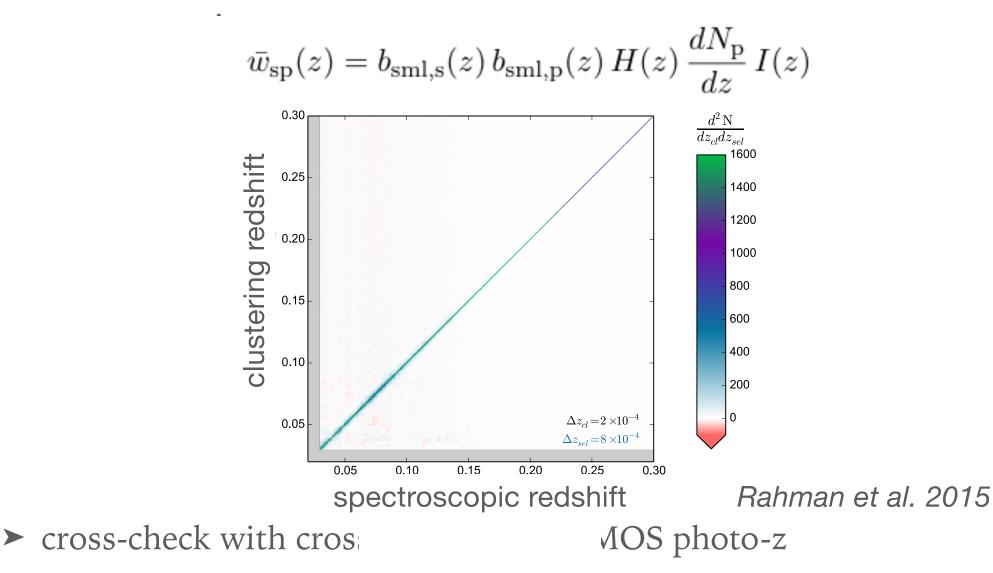
NONLINEAR BIAS EVOLUTION

Residual impact of nonlinear bias on 2.5 < r < 10 h⁻¹ Mpc is small



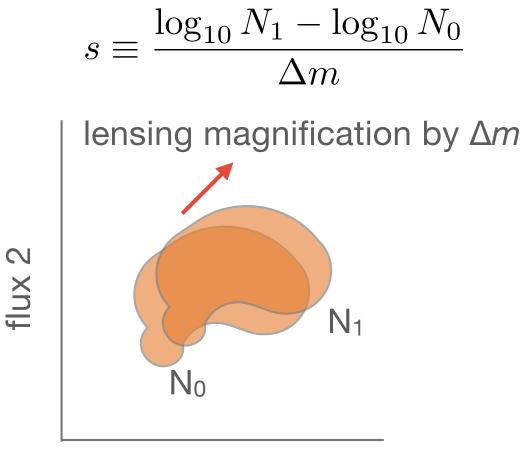
unWISE REDSHIFT DISTRIBUTION

Measure dN/dz from cross-correlations with SDSS



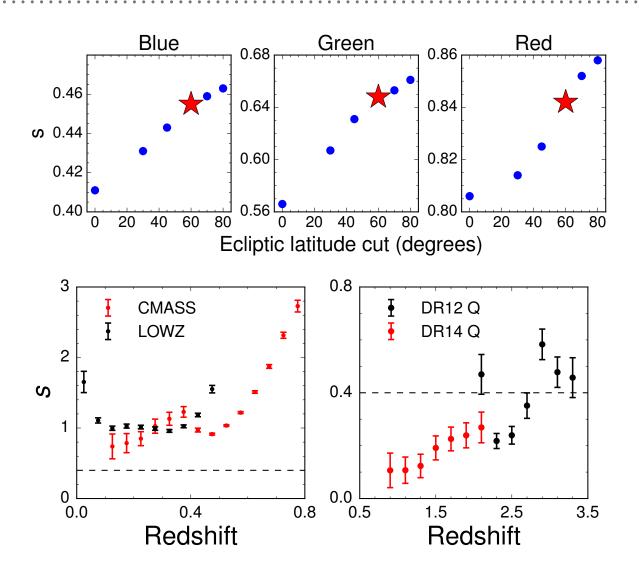
MEASURING s

► *s* is response of number density to lensing magnification

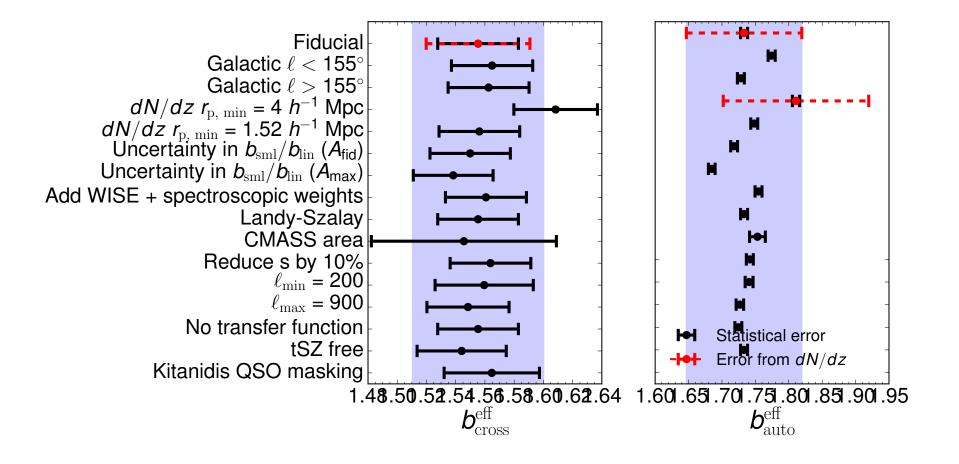


flux 1

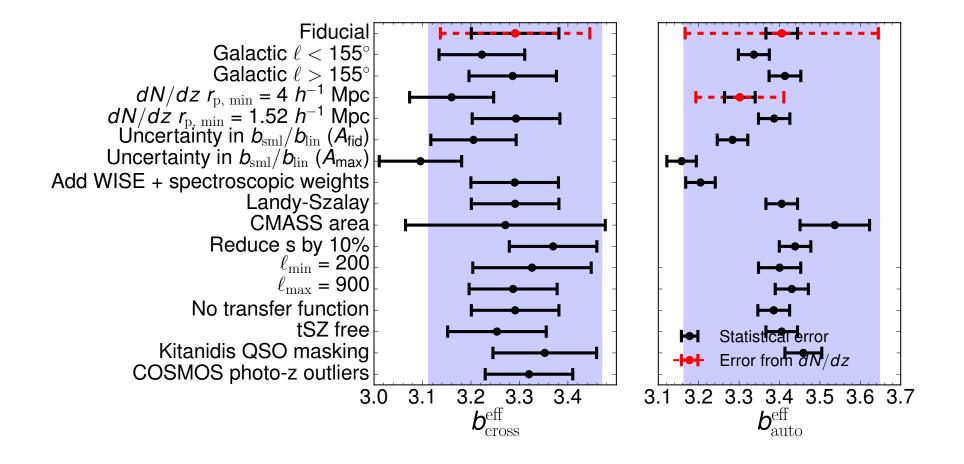
MEASURING MAGNIFICATION BIAS



SYSTEMATICS SUMMARY (BLUE SAMPLE)

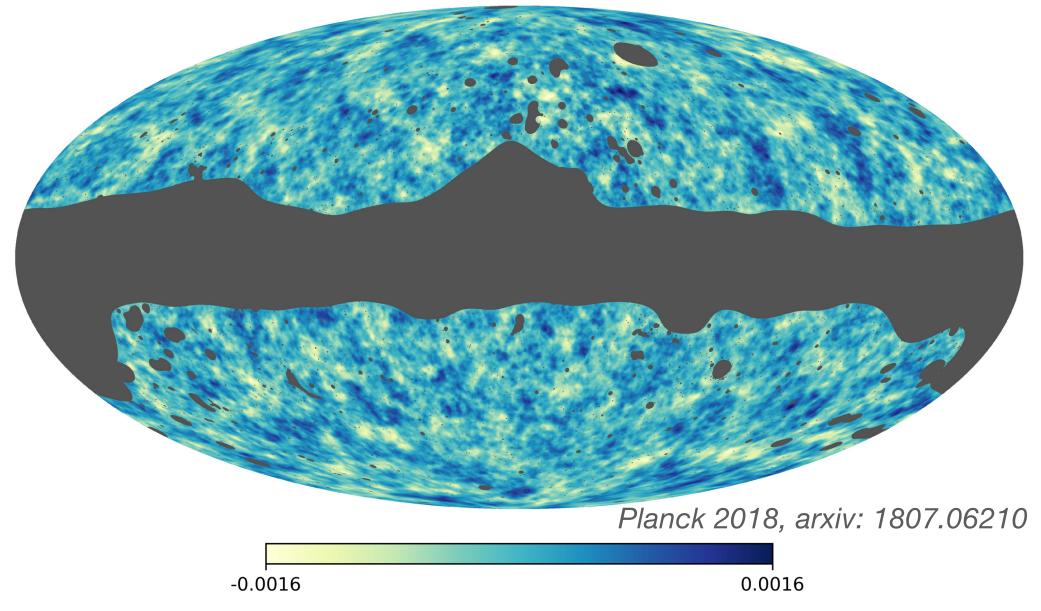


SYSTEMATICS SUMMARY (RED SAMPLE)

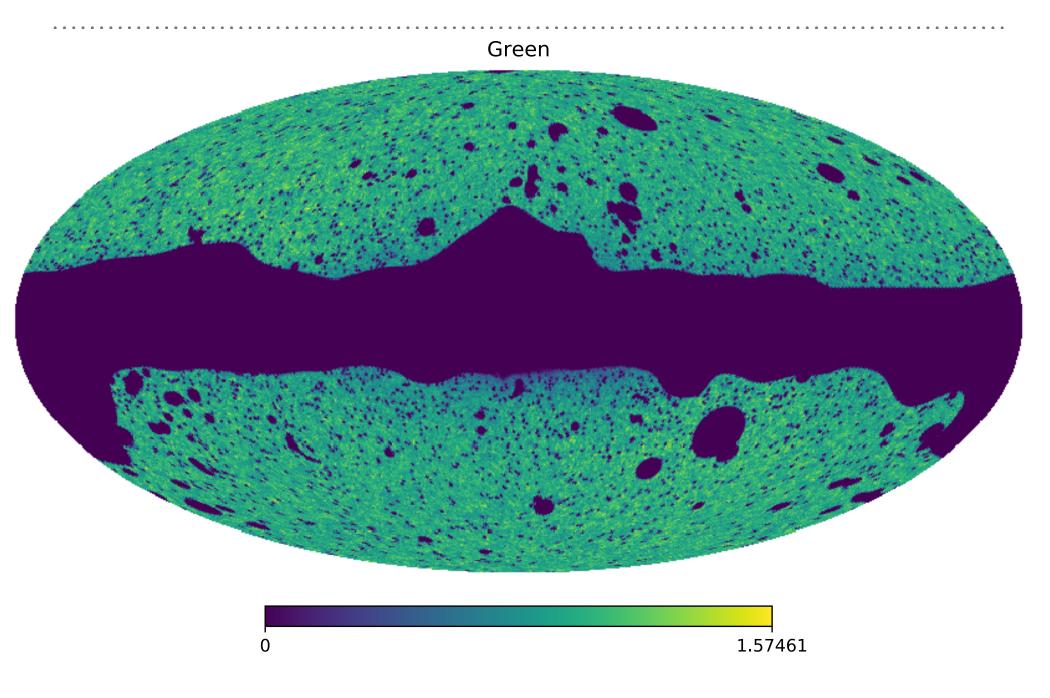


PLANCK LENSING MAP

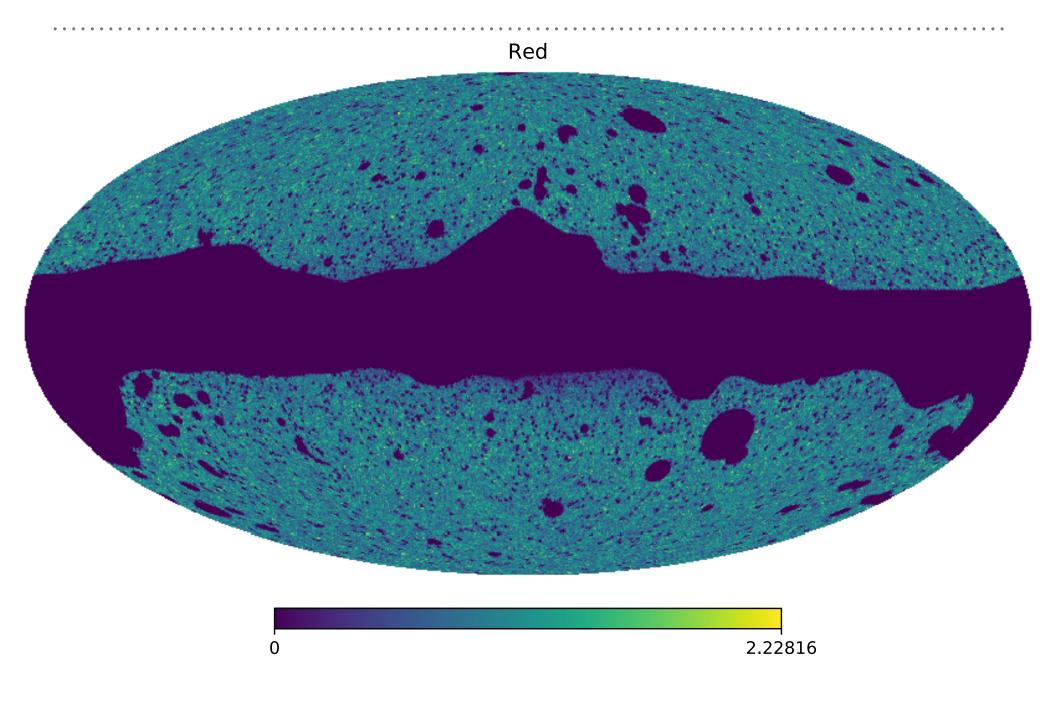
> Auto-spectrum detected at 40σ



SKY DISTRIBUTION

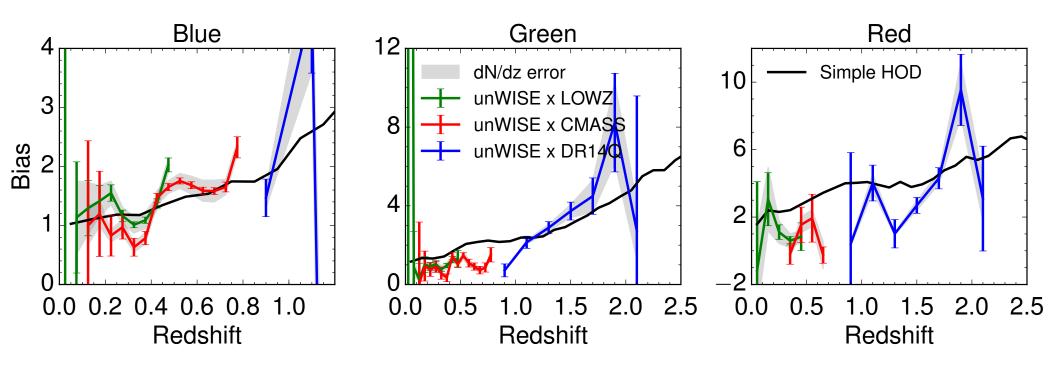


SKY DISTRIBUTION

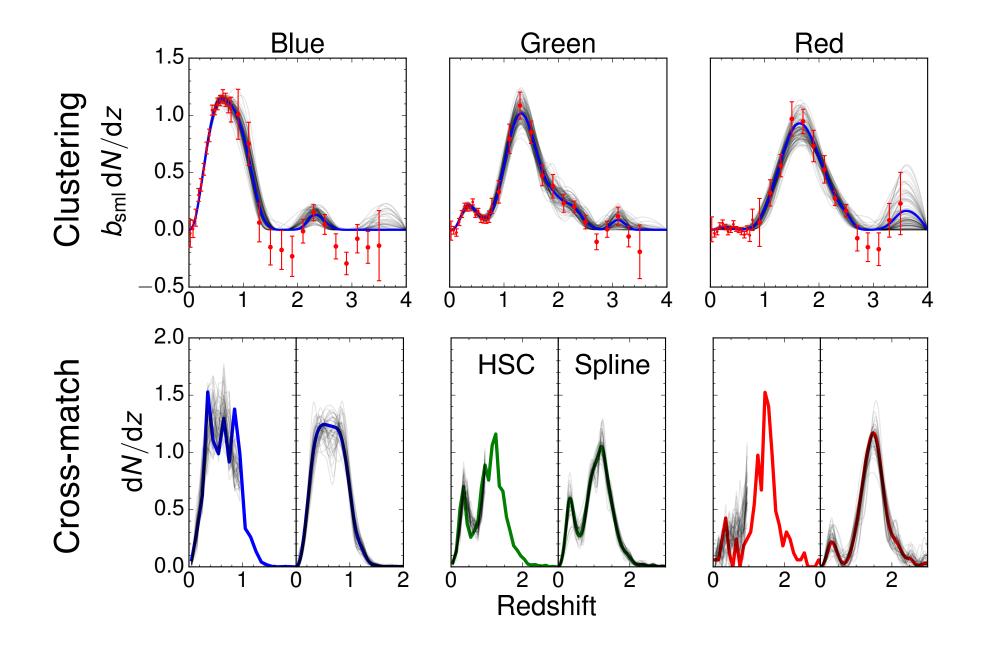


dN/dz CONSISTENCY

Photo-spectro clustering is roughly consistent with COSMOS dN/dz and a simple HOD for unWISE galaxies



COMBINED dN/dz



IMPACT ON POWER SPECTRA

◆ CMB lensing cross-correlation

Sample	Bias	Error from dn/dz	x²/dof
Blue	1.56 ± 0.039	0.0329	6.04/5
Green	2.25 ± 0.052	0.0271	2.44/5
Red	3.49 ± 0.161	0.1371	1.66/5

♦ Auto-correlation

Sample	Bias	Error from dn/dz	χ²/dof
Blue	1.71 ± 0.0072	0.0842	16.7/4
Green	2.46 ± 0.0121	0.0788	4.16/4
Red	3.29 ± 0.0787	0.267	9.82/4

CHANGING THE ECLIPTIC MASK

