

**Workshop on Cosmology with
Next Generation Radio Surveys**

Multi-Wavelength Synergies with Radio Surveys

Stefano Camera

MANCHESTER
1824

The University of Manchester

Jodrell Bank Centre for Astrophysics, The University of Manchester, UK

Outline

- **Synergies:** Why and How?
- **Synergies vs Cosmic Shear:** Radio-Optical Synergies for Cosmic Shear
- **Synergies vs Cosmic Shear:** Multi-Tracing Galaxy Number Counts



Outline

- Synergies: Why and How?

- Synergies vs Cosmic Shear: Radio-Optical Synergies for Cosmic Shear



- Synergies vs Cosmic Shear: Multi-Tracing Galaxy Number Counts



Synergies

Definition of *synergy* in English:

synergy

Pronunciation: /'sɪnədʒi/  

(also **synergism** /'sɪnədʒɪz(ə)m/)

NOUN

[MASS NOUN]

The interaction or cooperation of two or more organizations, substances, or other agents to produce a combined effect greater than the sum of their separate effects:

Synergies

→ ESA'S FLEET ACROSS THE SPECTRUM



Thanks to cutting edge technology, astronomy is unveiling a new world around us. With ESA's fleet of spacecraft, we can explore the full spectrum of light and probe the fundamental physics that underlies our entire Universe. From cool and dusty star formation revealed only at infrared wavelengths, to hot and violent high-energy phenomena, ESA missions are charting our cosmos and even looking back to the dawn of time to discover more about our place in space.

planck
Looking back
at the dawn of time

herschel
Unveiling the cool
and dusty Universe

jwst
Observing the first light

euclid
Probing dark matter, dark energy
and the expanding Universe

gaia
Surveying a billion stars

hst
Expanding the frontiers
of the visible Universe

xmm-newton
Seeing deeply into the hot
and violent Universe

integral
Seeking out the extremes
of the Universe

**lisa
pathfinder**
Testing the technology
for gravitational
wave detection

microwaves

sub-millimetre

infrared

optical

ultraviolet

x-rays

gamma rays

www.esa.int

European Space Agency

Synergies



Correlations

- Cosmological perturbation $f(t, \mathbf{x})$
- Correlation function $\xi^f(t, |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|) = \langle f(t, \mathbf{x}) f(t, \mathbf{y}) \rangle$
- Power spectrum $\langle \hat{f}_k(t) \hat{f}_{k'}^*(t) \rangle = \delta_D(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') P^f(k, t)$

Correlations

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- **Example #1:** Cosmic microwave background temperature anisotropies

$$f(t, \mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \frac{\delta T(t_{\text{rec}}, \vec{\theta})}{T_{\text{CMB}}}$$

Correlations

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- **Example #1:** Cosmic microwave background temperature anisotropies

$$\hat{f}_k(t) \rightarrow a_{\ell m}$$

Correlations

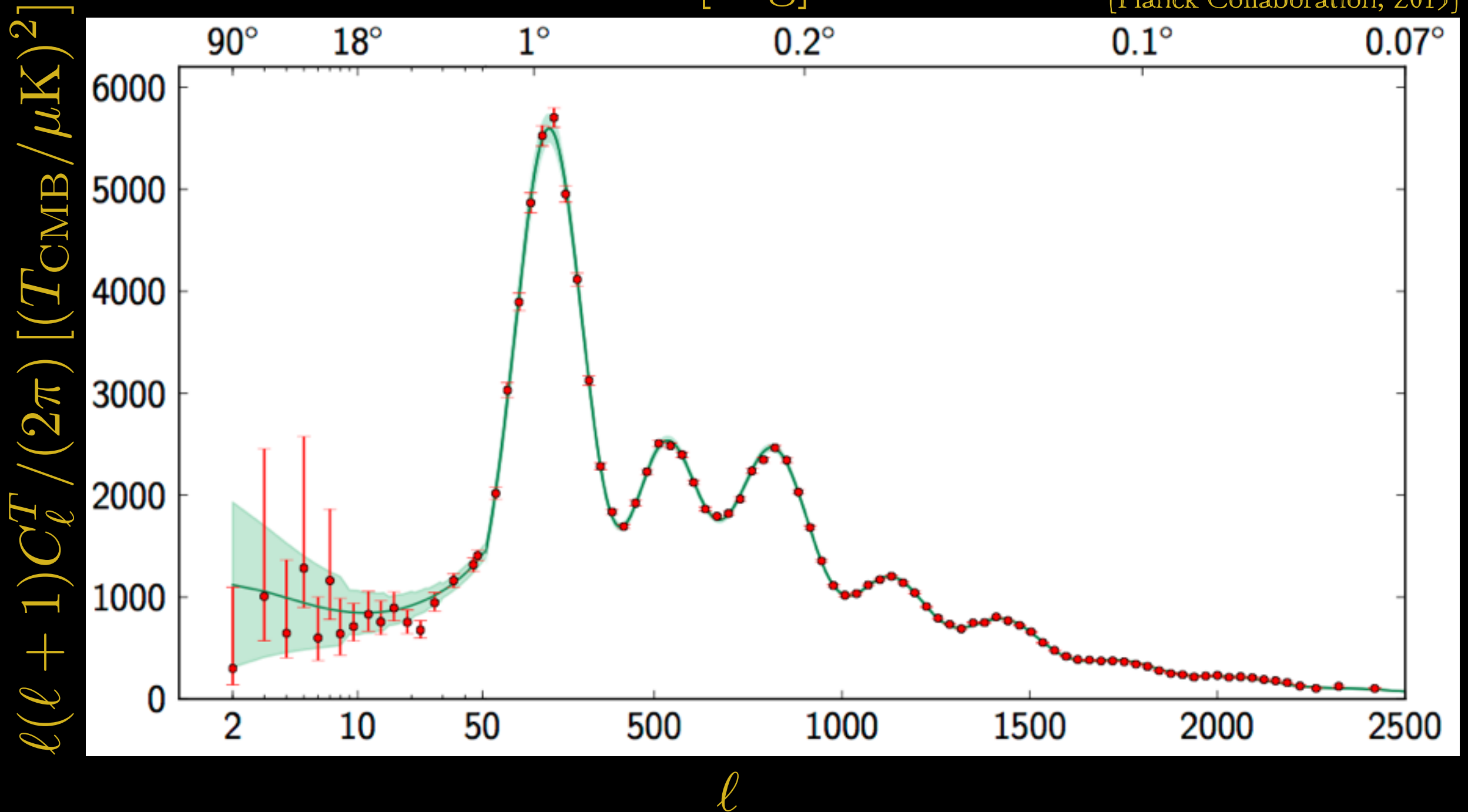
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- **Example #1:** Cosmic microwave background temperature anisotropies

$$\langle a_{\ell m} a_{\ell' m'}^* \rangle = \delta_{\ell \ell'}^{\ell \ell', m m'} C_{\ell}^T$$

Correlations

θ [deg]

[Planck Collaboration, 2015]



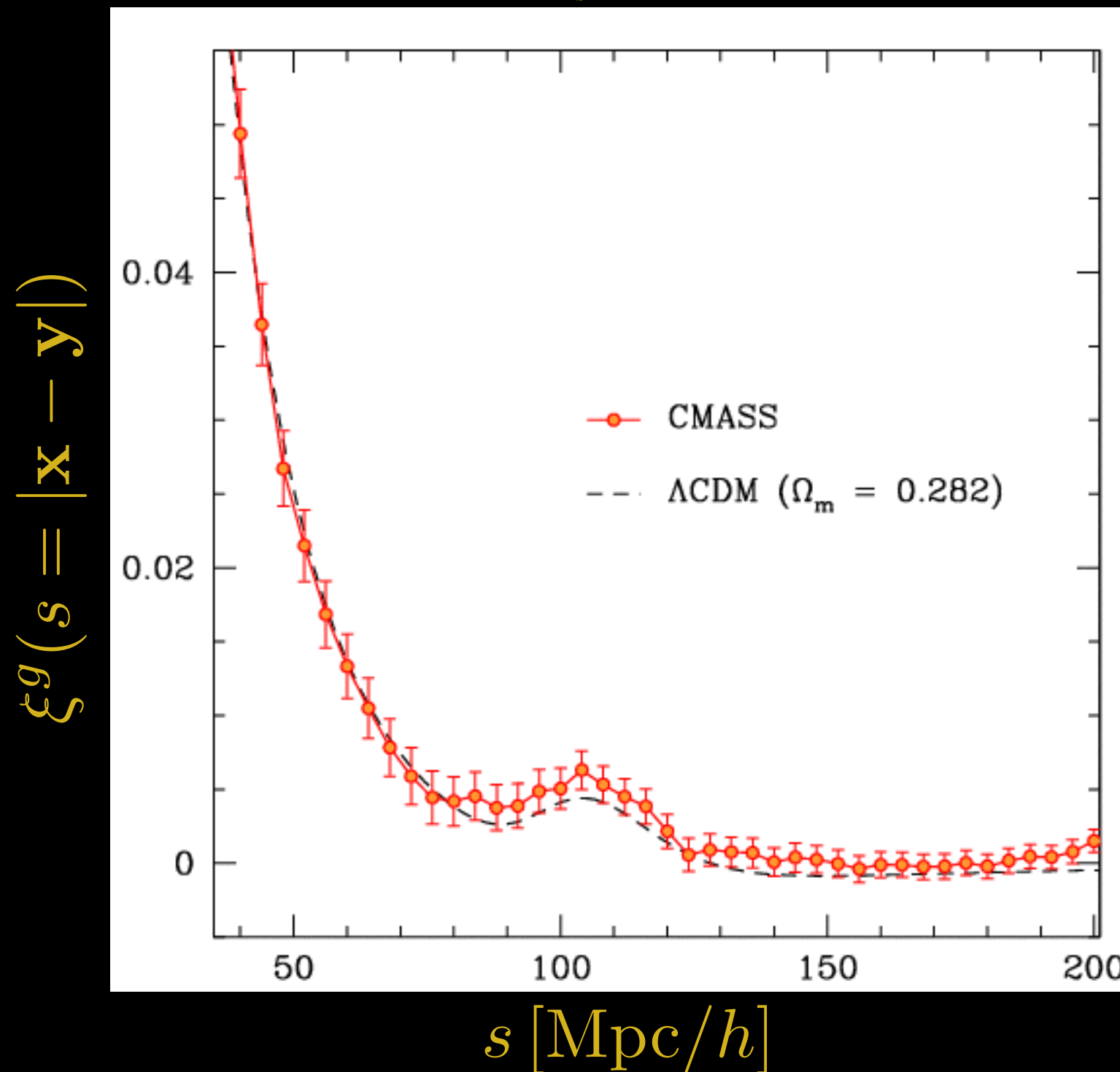
Correlations

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- Power spectrum $\langle \hat{f}_k(t) \hat{f}_{k'}^*(t) \rangle = \delta_D(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') P^f(k, t)$
- **Example #2:** Matter power spectrum

$$f(t, \mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \delta_g(t, \mathbf{x}) = b_g(t) \delta(t, \mathbf{x})$$

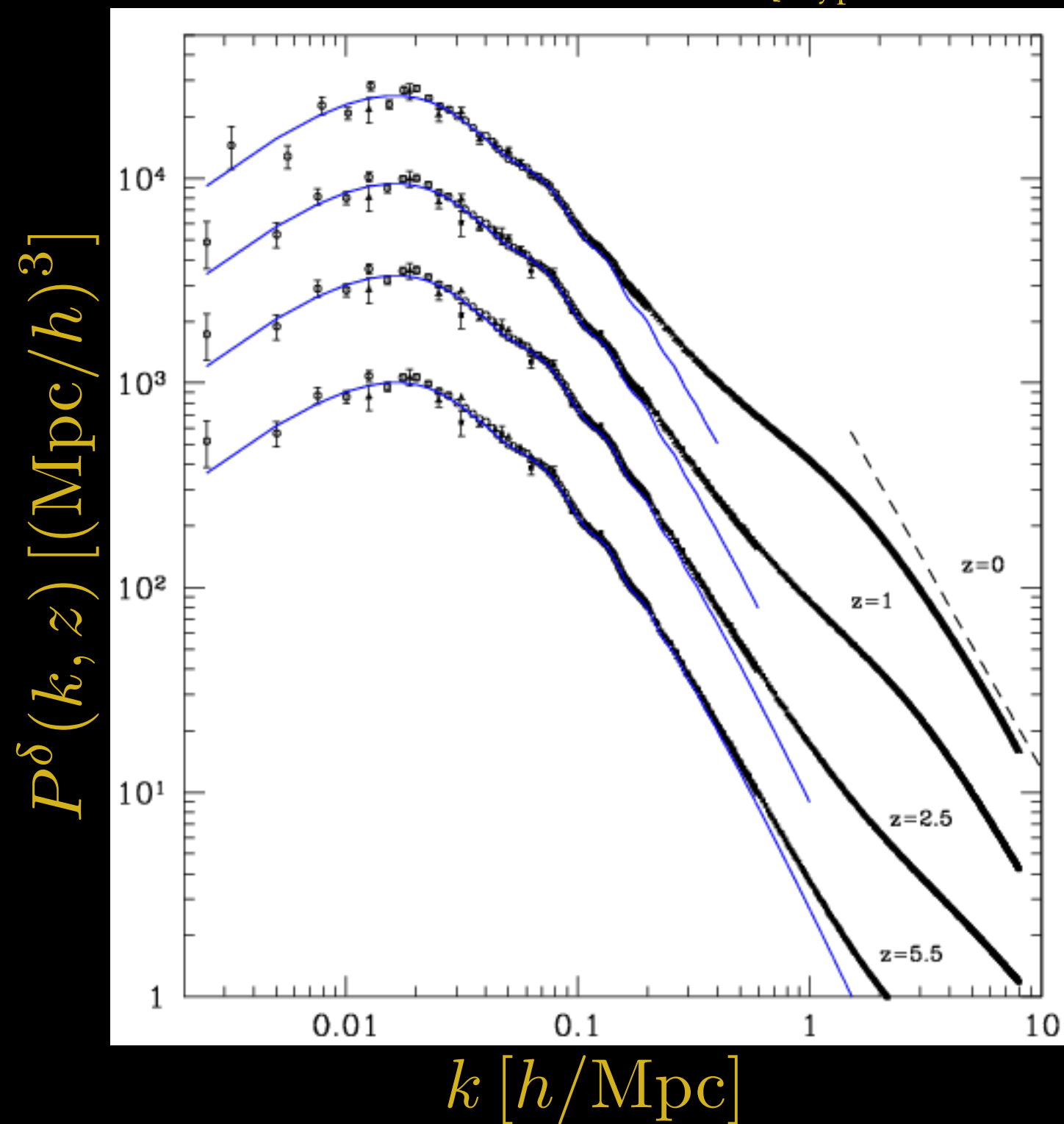
Correlations

[SDSS-III BOSS Collaboration, 2012]



Correlations

[Klypin et al., 2016]



Cross-Correlations

- Cosmological perturbation $f(t, \mathbf{x})$
- Correlation function $\xi^{fg}(t, |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|) = \langle f(t, \mathbf{x})g(t, \mathbf{y}) \rangle$
- Power spectrum $\langle \hat{f}_k(t) \hat{g}_{k'}^*(t) \rangle = \delta_D(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') P^{fg}(k, t)$

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WHY!?

Cross-Correlations

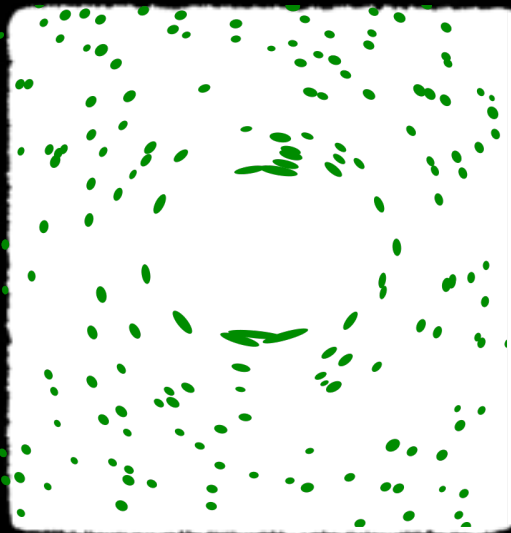
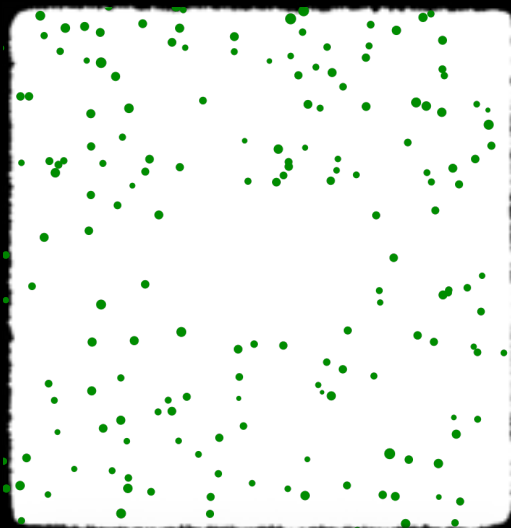
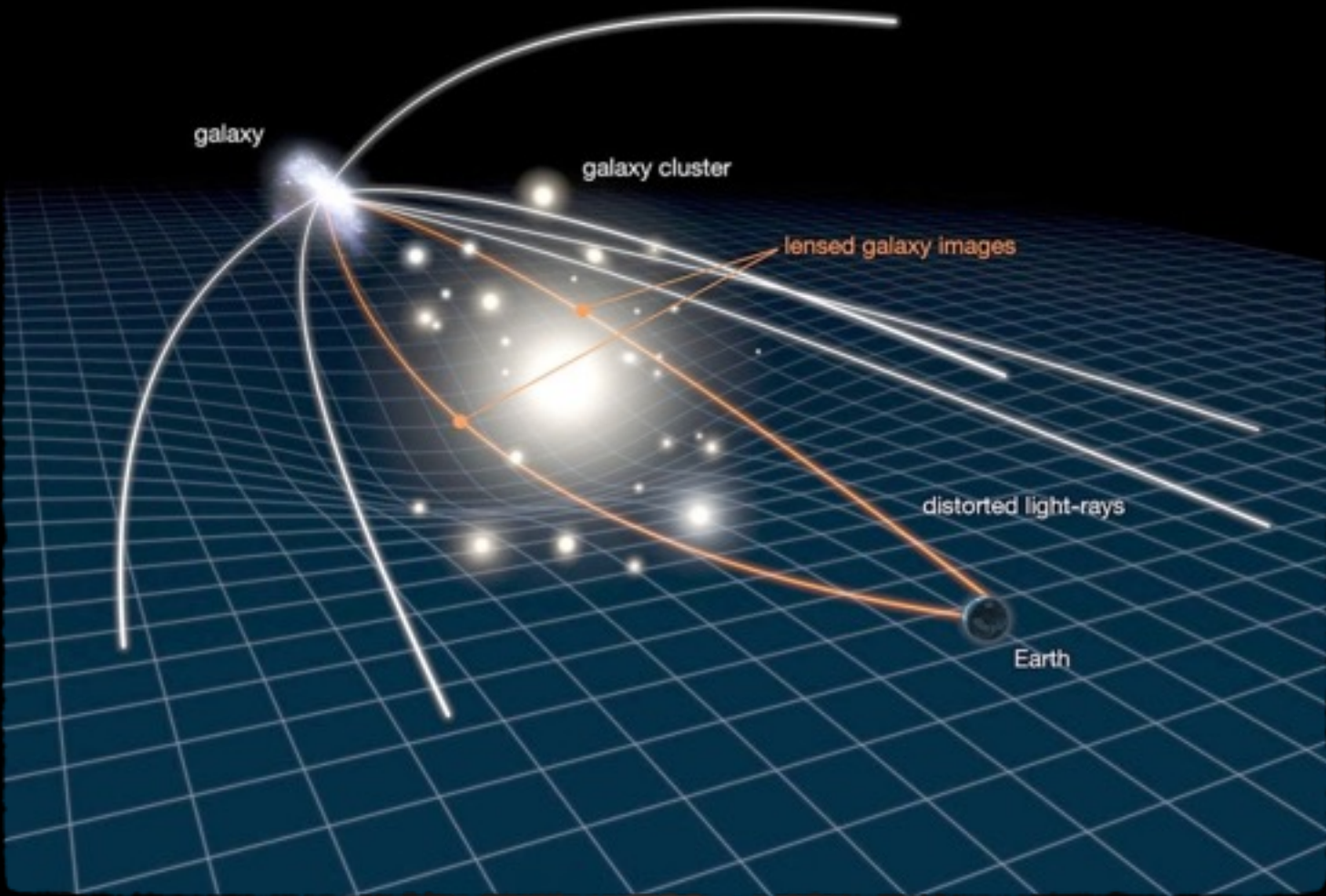
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- Measurement
[systematic effects, noise, cosmic variance...]

$$\Delta C_\ell^{f,\text{obs}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{(2\ell + 1)f_{\text{sky}}}} \left(C_\ell^f + C_\ell^{f,\text{sys}} + \mathcal{N}_\ell^f \right)$$

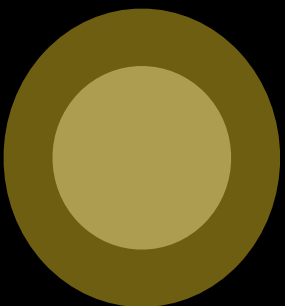
Outline

- **Synergies:** Why and How?
- **Synergies vs Systematics:** Radio-Optical Synergies for Cosmic Shear
- **Synergies vs Cosmic Variance:** Multi-Tracing Galaxy Number Counts

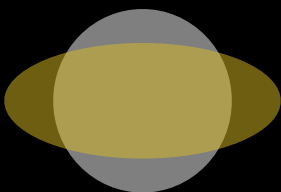
Cosmic Shear



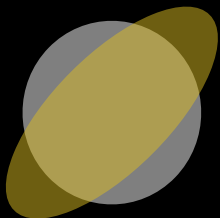
convergence



shear +



shear ×



Cosmic Shear

- Cosmological perturbation
- Correlation function
- Power spectrum

$$f(t, \mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \gamma(z, \vec{\theta})$$

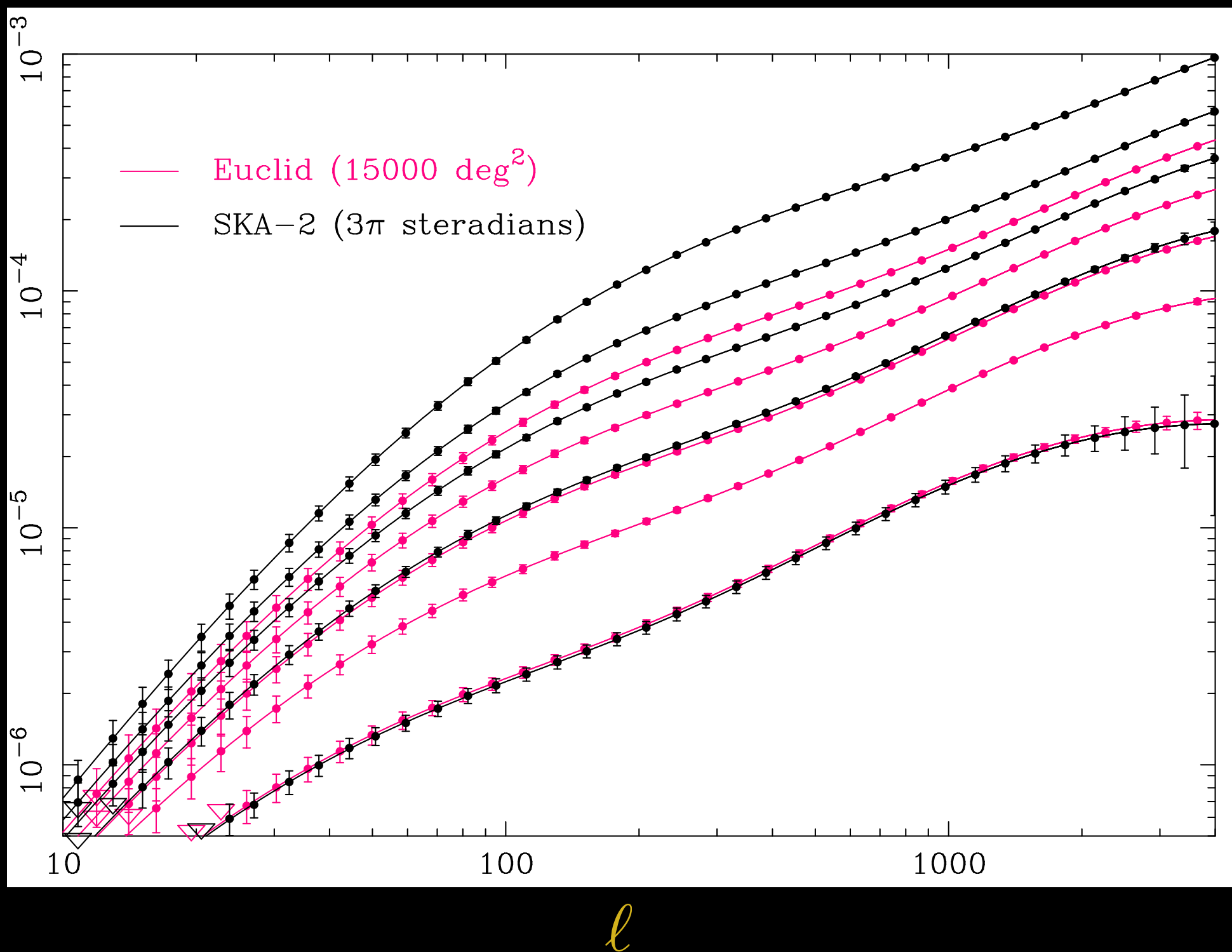
$$\xi_{\pm}(z, z'; \theta)$$

$$C_{\ell}^{\gamma}(z, z')$$

Cosmic Shear

[Brown, SC et al., 2015]

$$\ell(\ell+1)C_\ell^\gamma/(2\pi)$$



Cosmology from Cosmic Shear with DES Science Verification Data

The Dark Energy Survey Collaboration: T. Abbott¹, F. B. Abdalla², S. Allam³, A. Amara⁴, J. Annis³, R. Armstrong⁵, D. Bacon⁶, M. Banerji^{7,8}, A. H. Bauer⁹, E. Baxter¹⁰, M. R. Becker^{11,12}, A. Benoit-Lévy², R. A. Bernstein¹³, G. M. Bernstein¹⁰, E. Bertin^{14,15}, J. Blazek¹⁶, C. Bonnett¹⁷, S. L. Bridle¹⁸, D. Brooks², C. Bruderer⁴, E. Buckley-Geer³, D. L. Burke^{11,19}, M. T. Busha^{11,12}, D. Capozzi⁶, A. Carnero Rosell^{20,21}, M. Carrasco Kind^{22,23}, J. Carretero^{9,17}, F. J. Castander⁹, C. Chang⁴, J. Clampitt¹⁰, M. Crocce⁹, C. E. Cunha¹¹, C. B. D'Andrea⁶, L. N. da Costa^{21,20}, R. Das²⁴, D. L. DePoy²⁵, S. Desai^{26,27}, H. T. Diehl³, J. P. Dietrich^{28,26}, S. Dodelson^{3,29}, P. Doel², A. Drlica-Wagner³, G. Efstathiou^{7,8}, T. F. Eifler^{30,10}, B. Erickson²⁴, J. Estrada³, A. E. Evrard^{24,31}, A. Fausti Neto²¹, E. Fernandez¹⁷, D. A. Finley³, B. Flaugher³, P. Fosalba⁹, O. Friedrich^{32,28}, J. Frieman^{29,3}, C. Gangkofner^{26,27}, J. García-Bellido⁴⁶, E. Gaztanaga⁹, D. W. Gerdes²⁴, D. Gruen^{32,28}, R. A. Gruendl^{22,23}, G. Gutierrez³, W. Hartley⁴, M. Hirsch², K. Honscheid^{16,34}, E. M. Huff^{16,34}, B. Jain¹⁰, D. J. James¹, M. Jarvis¹⁰, T. Kacprzak⁴, S. Kent³, D. Kirk², E. Krause¹¹, A. Kravtsov²⁹, K. Kuehn³⁵, N. Kuropatkin³, J. Kwan³⁶, O. Lahav², B. Leistedt², T. S. Li²⁵, M. Lima^{21,37}, H. Lin³, N. MacCrann¹⁸ ^{*}, M. March¹⁰, J. L. Marshall²⁵, P. Martini^{16,38}, R. G. McMahon^{7,8}, P. Melchior^{34,16}, C. J. Miller^{31,24}, R. Miquel^{39,17}, J. J. Mohr^{32,27,26}, E. Neilsen³, R. C. Nichol⁶, A. Nicola⁴, B. Nord³, R. Ogando^{21,20}, A. Palmese², H.V. Peiris², A. A. Plazas³⁰, A. Refregier⁴, N. Roe⁴⁰, A. K. Romer⁴¹, A. Roodman^{19,11}, B. Rowe², E. S. Rykoff^{11,19}, C. Sabiu⁴², I. Sadeh², M. Sako¹⁰, S. Samuroff¹⁸, C. Sánchez¹⁷, E. Sanchez³³, H. Seo¹⁶, I. Sevilla-Noarbe^{33,23}, E. Sheldon⁴³, R. C. Smith¹, M. Soares-Santos³, F. Sobreira^{3,21}, E. Suchyta^{34,16}, M. E. C. Swanson²², G. Tarle²⁴, J. Thaler⁴⁴, D. Thomas^{6,45}, M. A. Troxel¹⁸, V. Vikram³⁶, A. R. Walker¹, R. H. Wechsler^{19,11,12}, J. Weller^{32,26,28}, Y. Zhang²⁴, J. Zuntz¹⁸ [†]

Cosmic Shear

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Cosmic Shear

- Cosmological perturbation
- Correlation function
- Power spectrum

$$f(t, \mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \gamma(z, \vec{\theta})$$

$$\xi_{\pm}(z, z'; \theta)$$

$$C_{\ell}^{\gamma}(z, z')$$

$$\gamma^{\text{obs}}(z, \vec{\theta}) = \gamma(z, \vec{\theta}) + \gamma^{\text{sys}}(z, \vec{\theta})$$

$$\langle \gamma^{\text{obs}} \gamma^{\text{obs}} \rangle = \langle \gamma \gamma \rangle + \cancel{2 \langle \gamma^{\text{sys}} \gamma \rangle} + \langle \gamma^{\text{sys}} \gamma^{\text{sys}} \rangle$$

J. Zuntz^{18†} If you can think of something, it will probably be a lensing systematics.

Cosmic Shear

- Cosmological perturbation
- Correlation function
- Power spectrum

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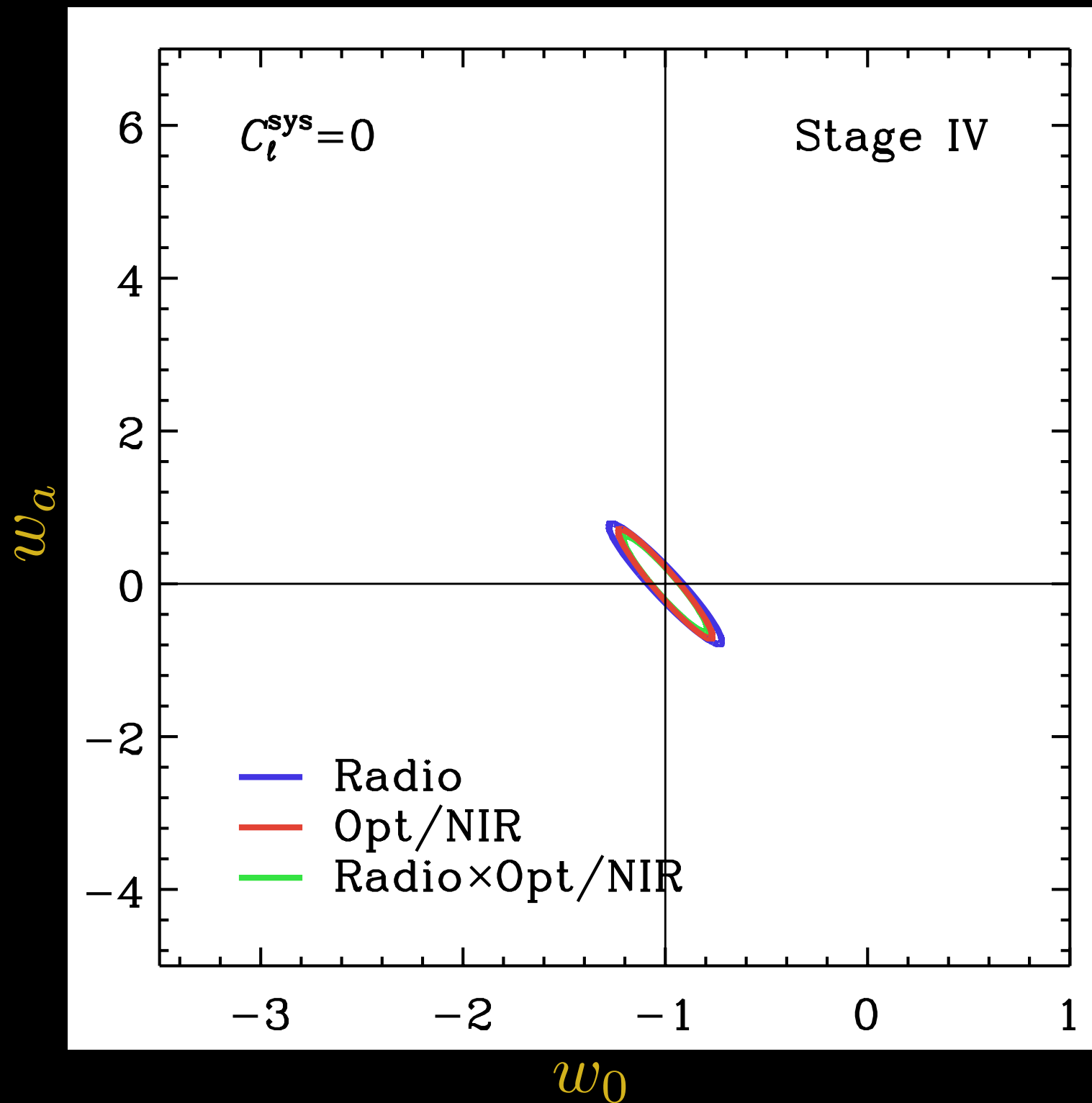
$$C_{\ell}^{\gamma}(z, z')$$

$$\gamma^{\text{obs}}(z, \vec{\theta}) = \gamma(z, \vec{\theta}) + \gamma^{\text{sys}}(z, \vec{\theta})$$

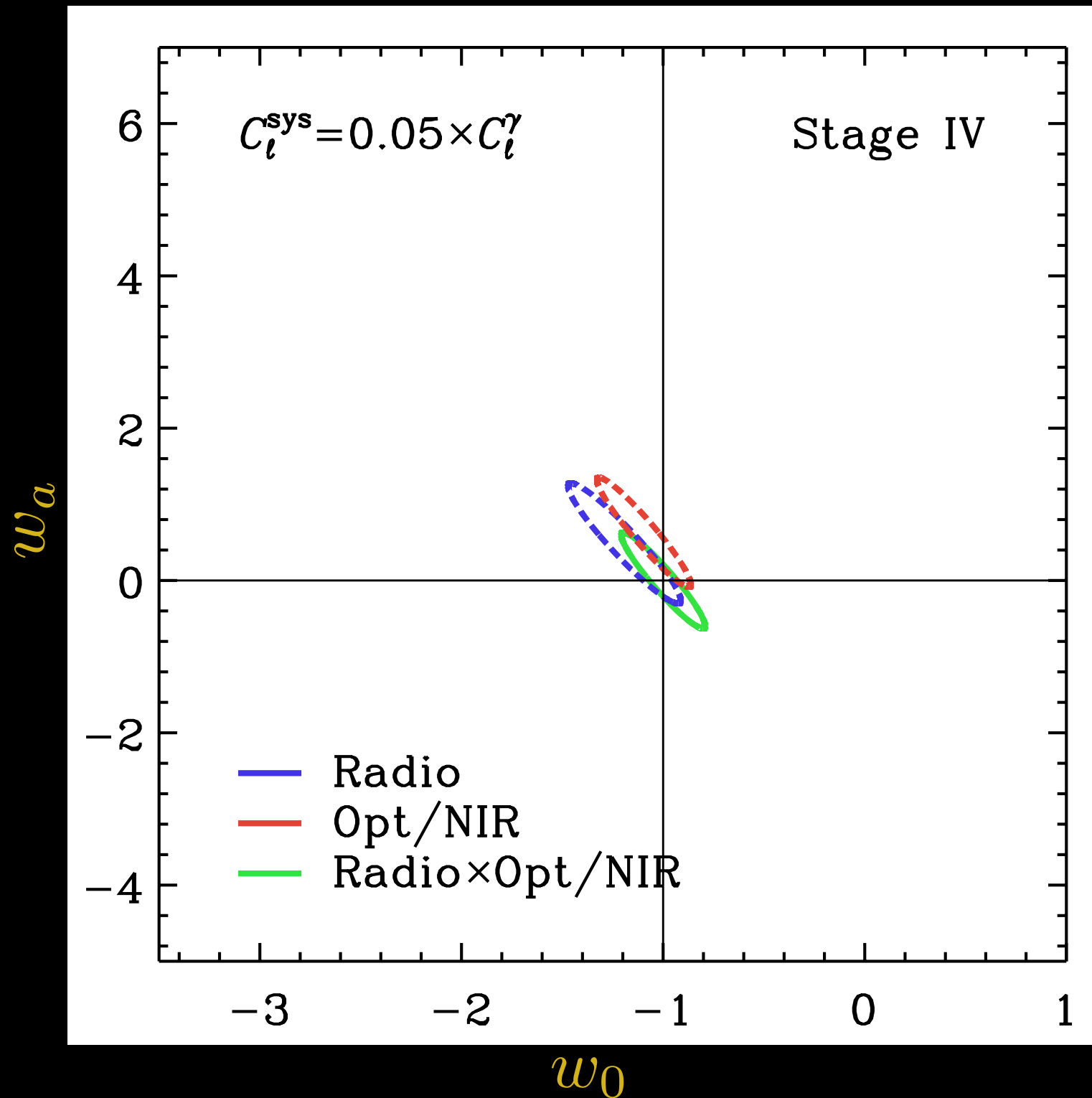
$$\langle \gamma_{(r)}^{\text{obs}} \gamma_{(o)}^{\text{obs}} \rangle = \langle \gamma \gamma \rangle + \cancel{\langle \gamma_{(r)}^{\text{sys}} \gamma_{(o)} \rangle} + \cancel{\langle \gamma_{(r)} \gamma_{(o)}^{\text{sys}} \rangle} + \cancel{\langle \gamma_{(r)}^{\text{sys}} \gamma_{(o)}^{\text{sys}} \rangle}$$

J. Zuntz^{18†} If you can think of something, it will probably be a lensing systematics.

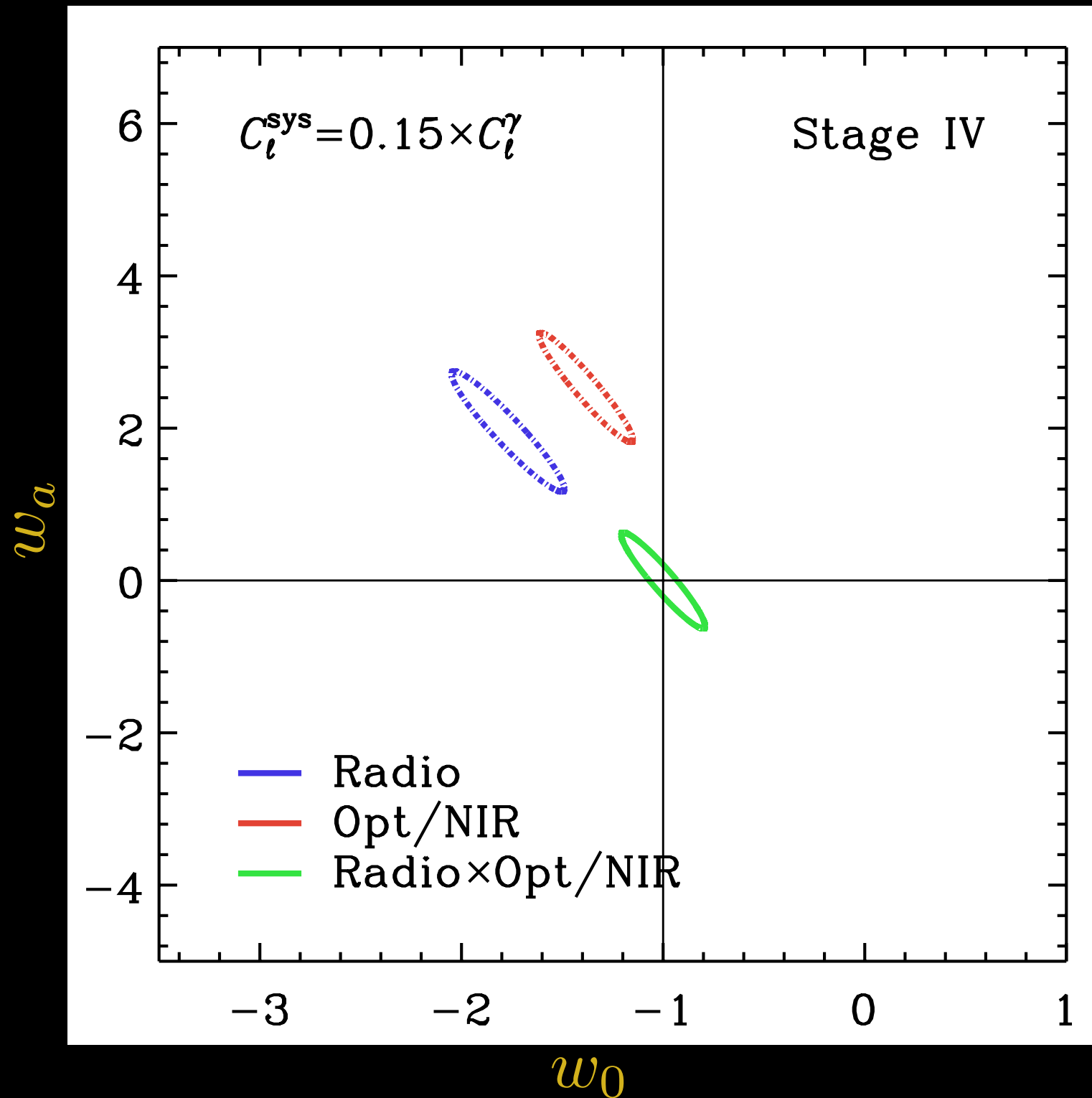
Cosmic Shear



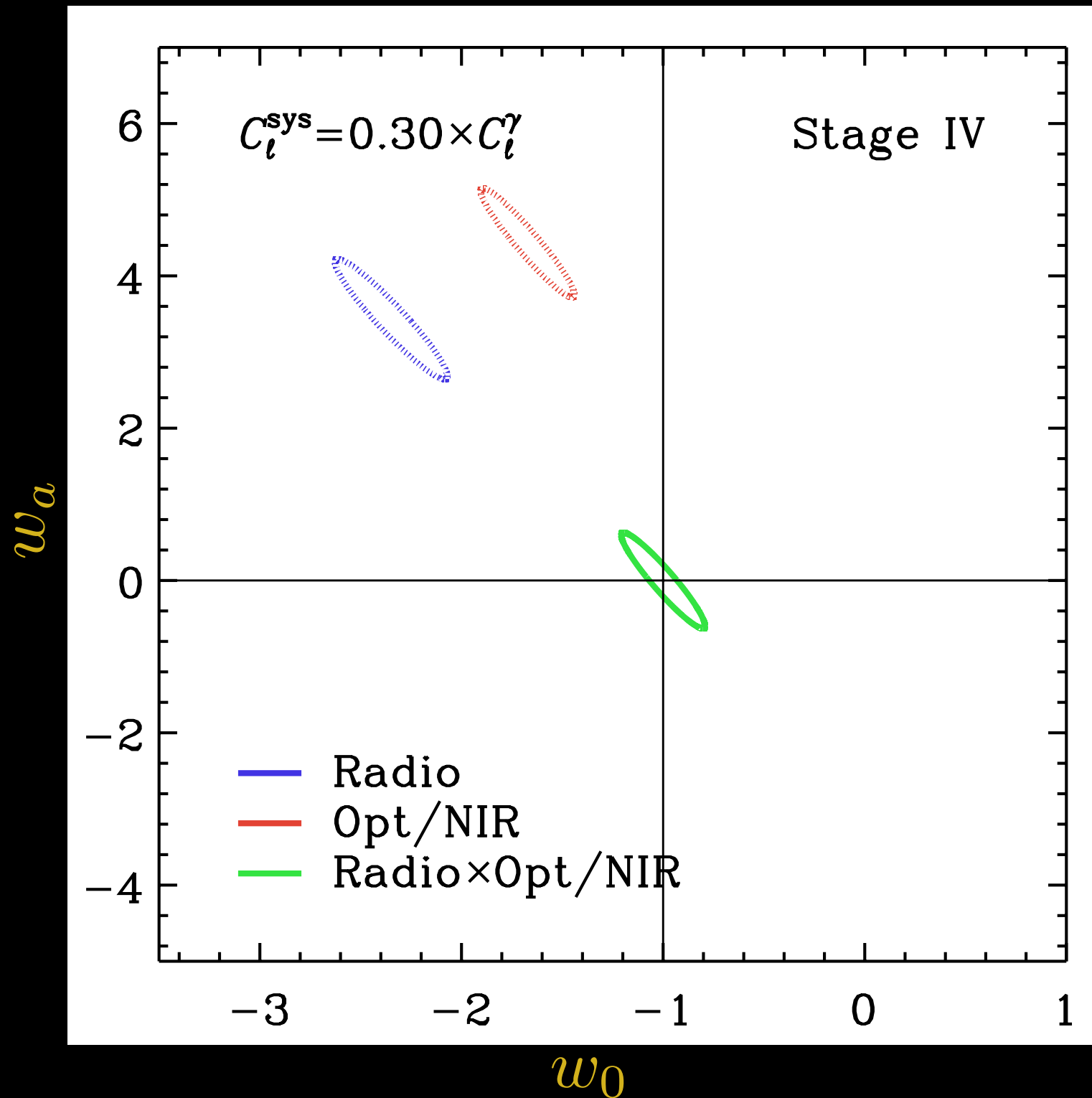
Cosmic Shear



Cosmic Shear

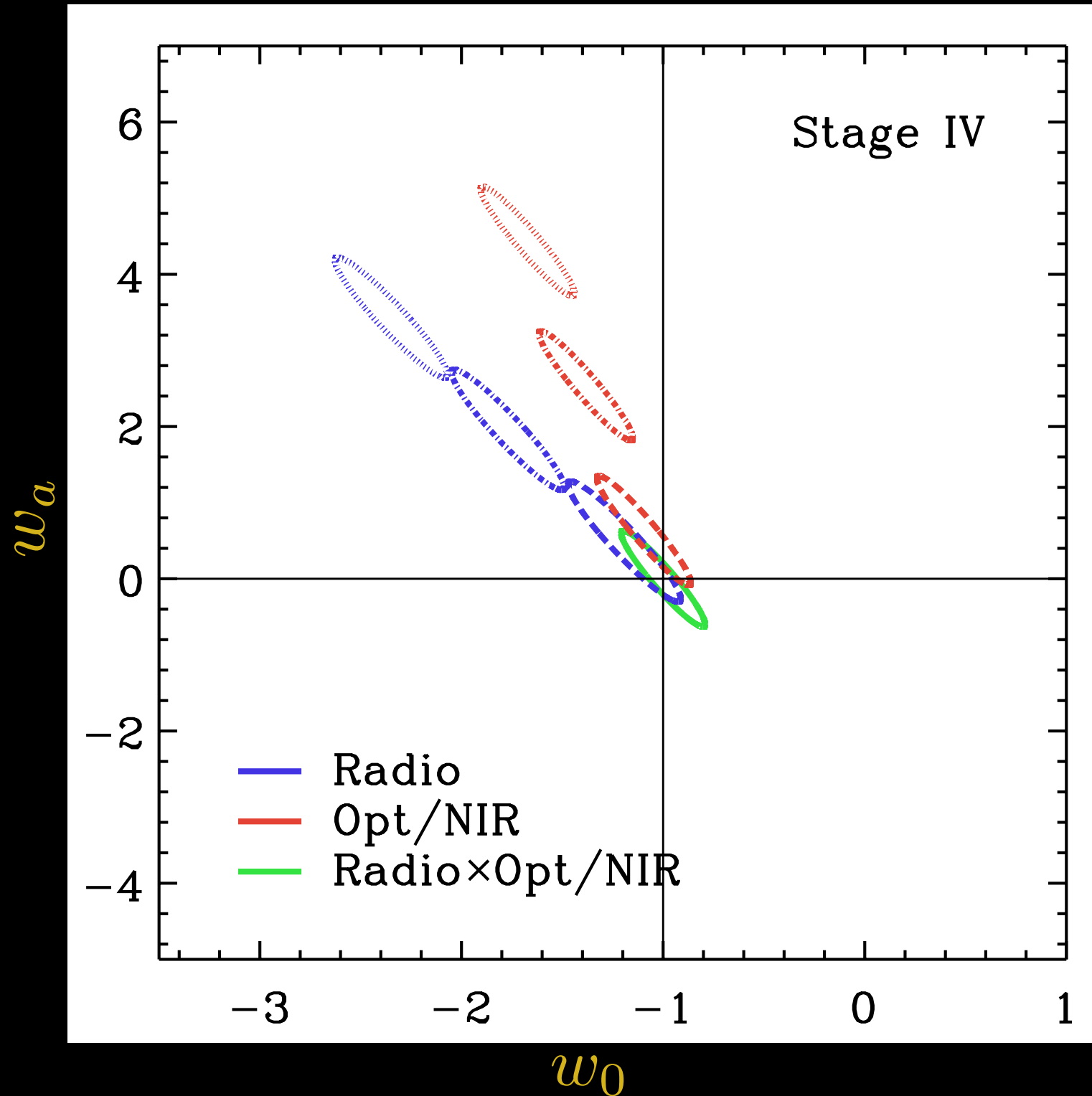


Cosmic Shear



Cosmic Shear

[SC, Harrison, Bonaldi & Brown, 2016]



Cosmic Shear

- Cosmological perturbation
- Correlation function
- Power spectrum

$$f(t, \mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \gamma(z, \vec{\theta})$$

$$\xi_{\pm}(z, z'; \theta)$$

$$C_{\ell}^{\gamma}(z, z')$$

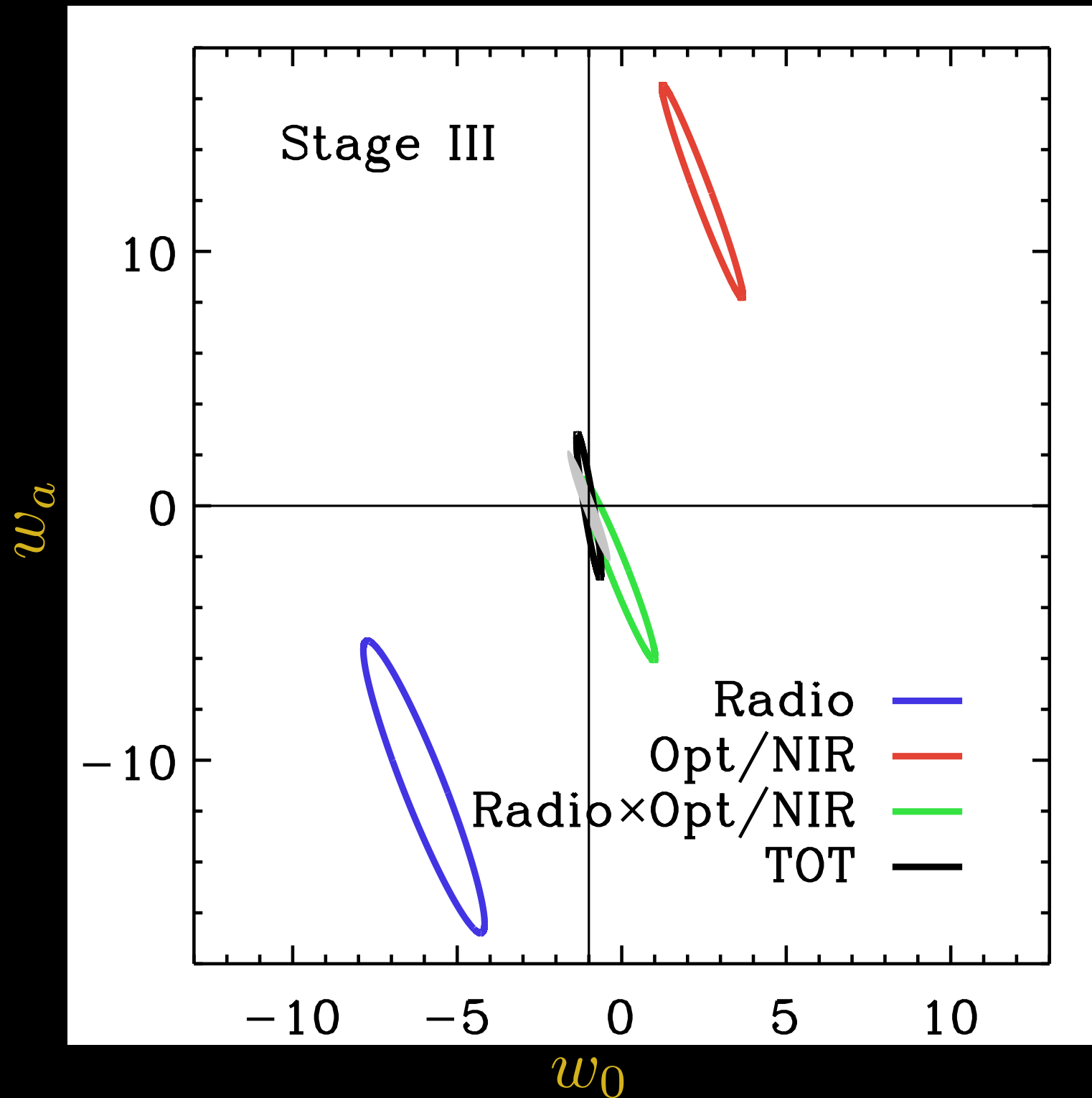
$$\gamma^{\text{sys}}(z, \vec{\theta}) = \gamma^{\text{mul}}(z) \gamma(z, \vec{\theta}) + \gamma^{\text{add}}(z, \vec{\theta})$$

$$\left\langle \gamma_{(r)}^{\text{obs}} \gamma_{(o)}^{\text{obs}} \right\rangle = \left(1 + \gamma_{(r)}^{\text{mul}} \gamma_{(o)}^{\text{mul}} \right) \langle \gamma \gamma \rangle + \cancel{\left\langle \gamma_{(r)}^{\text{add}} \gamma_{(o)}^{\text{add}} \right\rangle}$$

J. Zuntz^{18†} If you can think of something, it will probably be a lensing systematics.

Cosmic Shear

[SC, Harrison, Bonaldi & Brown, 2016]



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- **Synergies vs Cosmic Variance:** Multi-Tracing Galaxy Number Counts

Galaxy Number Counts

- Proxy of the matter power spectrum

$$f(t, \mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \delta_g(t, \mathbf{x}) = b_g(t)\delta(t, \mathbf{x})$$

Galaxy Number Counts

- Proxy of the matter power spectrum

$$f(t, \mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \delta_g(z, \hat{\mathbf{n}}) = \frac{n_g(z, \hat{\mathbf{n}}) - \bar{n}_g(z)}{\bar{n}_g(z)}$$

Galaxy Number Counts

- Proxy of the matter power spectrum

$$f(t, \mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \delta_g(z, \hat{\mathbf{n}}) = \frac{N_g(z, \hat{\mathbf{n}}) - \bar{N}_g(z)}{\bar{N}_g(z)}$$

Galaxy Number Counts

- Proxy of the matter power spectrum

$$f(t, \mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \delta_g(z, \hat{\mathbf{n}}) = \frac{N_g(z, \hat{\mathbf{n}}) - \bar{N}_g(z)}{\bar{N}_g(z)} - \frac{\delta V(z, \hat{\mathbf{n}})}{V(z)}$$

Galaxy Number Counts

- Proxy of the matter power spectrum

$$\frac{N_g(z, \hat{\mathbf{n}}) - \bar{N}_g(z)}{\bar{N}_g(z)} \propto \frac{\delta\rho(z, \hat{\mathbf{n}})}{\bar{\rho}(\bar{z})} - \frac{d\bar{\rho}}{d\bar{z}} \frac{\delta z(z, \hat{\mathbf{n}})}{\bar{\rho}(\bar{z})} + \frac{\delta V(z, \hat{\mathbf{n}})}{V(z)}$$

[Yoo, 2010; Bonvin & Durrer, 2011;
Challinor & Lewis, 2011; Bertacca et al., 2012]

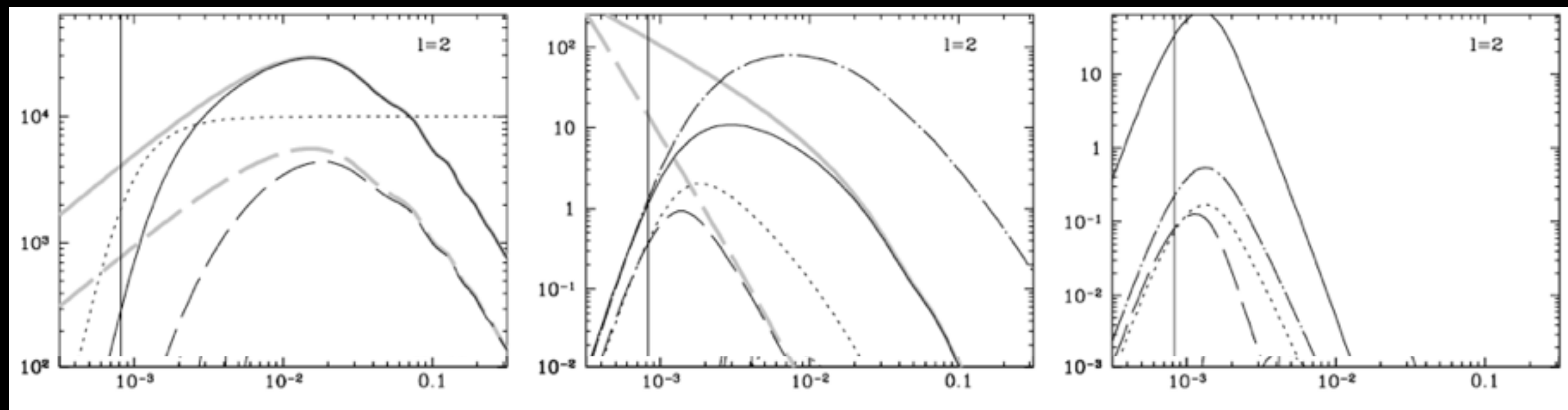
- Newtonian density fluctuations
- redshift space distortions
- lensing
- gravitational redshift, time delays, Sachs-Wolfe and integrated Sachs-Wolfe

Galaxy Number Counts

- Relativistic corrections

[Yoo & Desjaques, 2013]

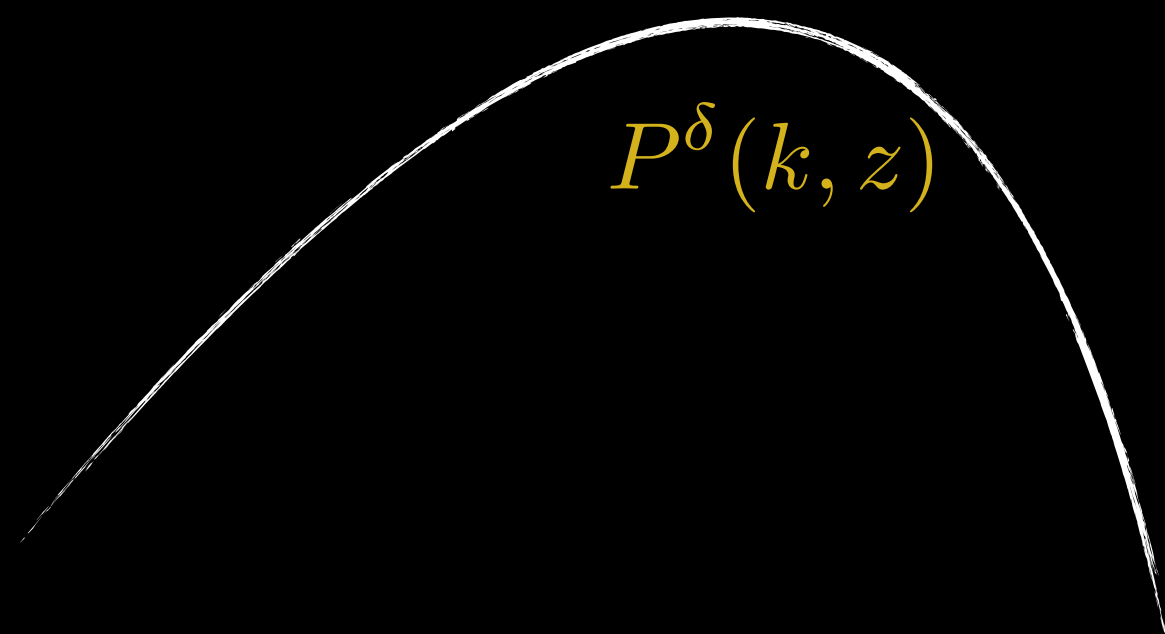
$S_\ell(k) [(Mpc/h)^3]$



$k [h/Mpc]$

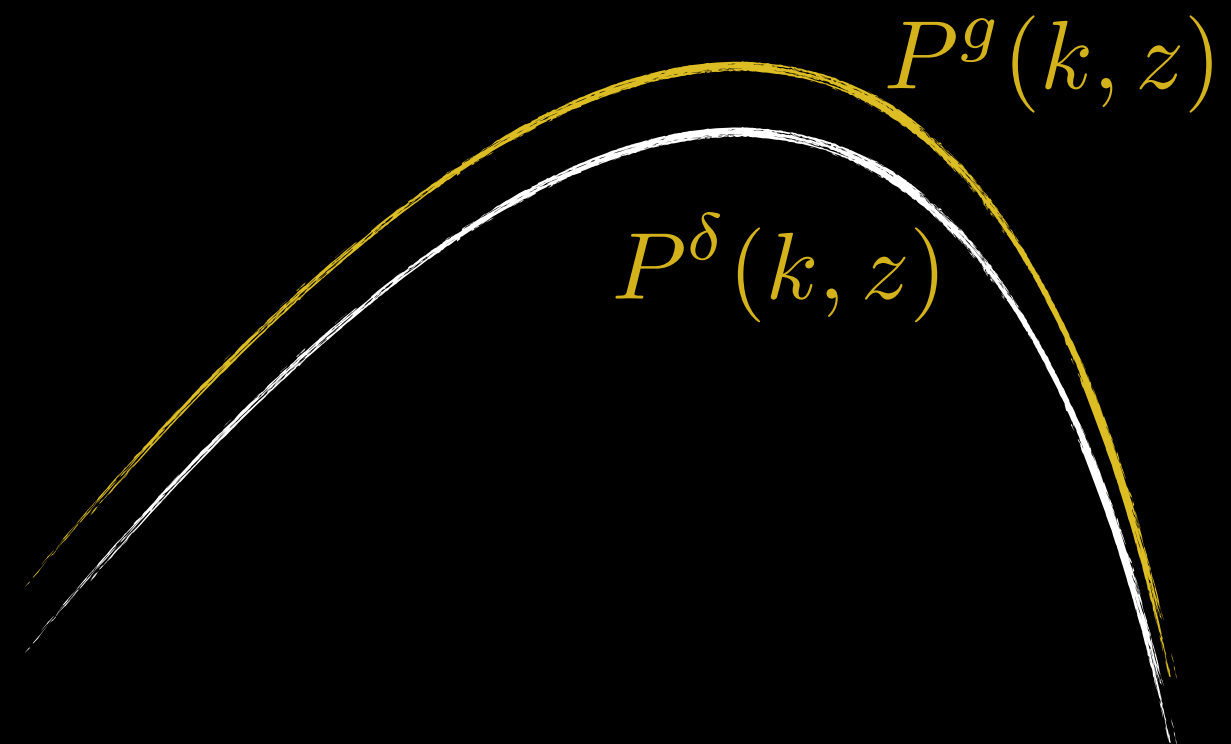
Galaxy Number Counts

- Relativistic corrections
- Primordial non-Gaussianity
 - Predicted in many scenarios of inflation
 - Tightest available constraints from CMB



Galaxy Number Counts

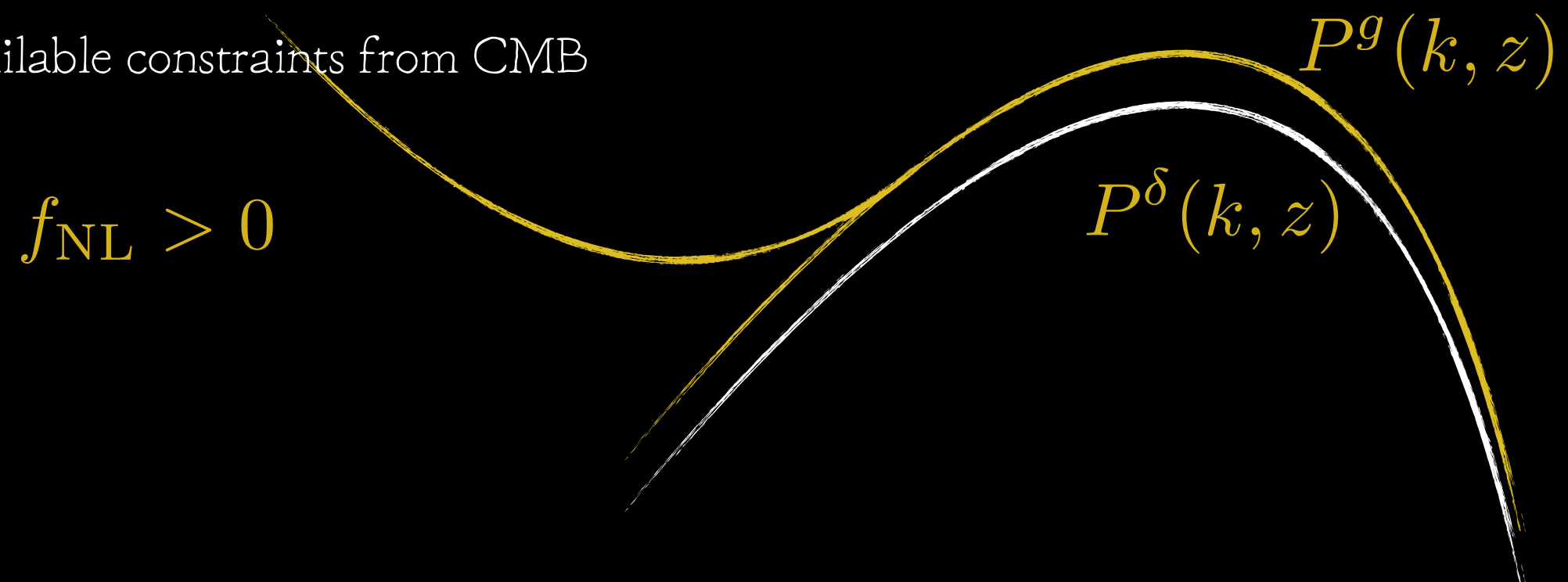
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Galaxy Number Counts

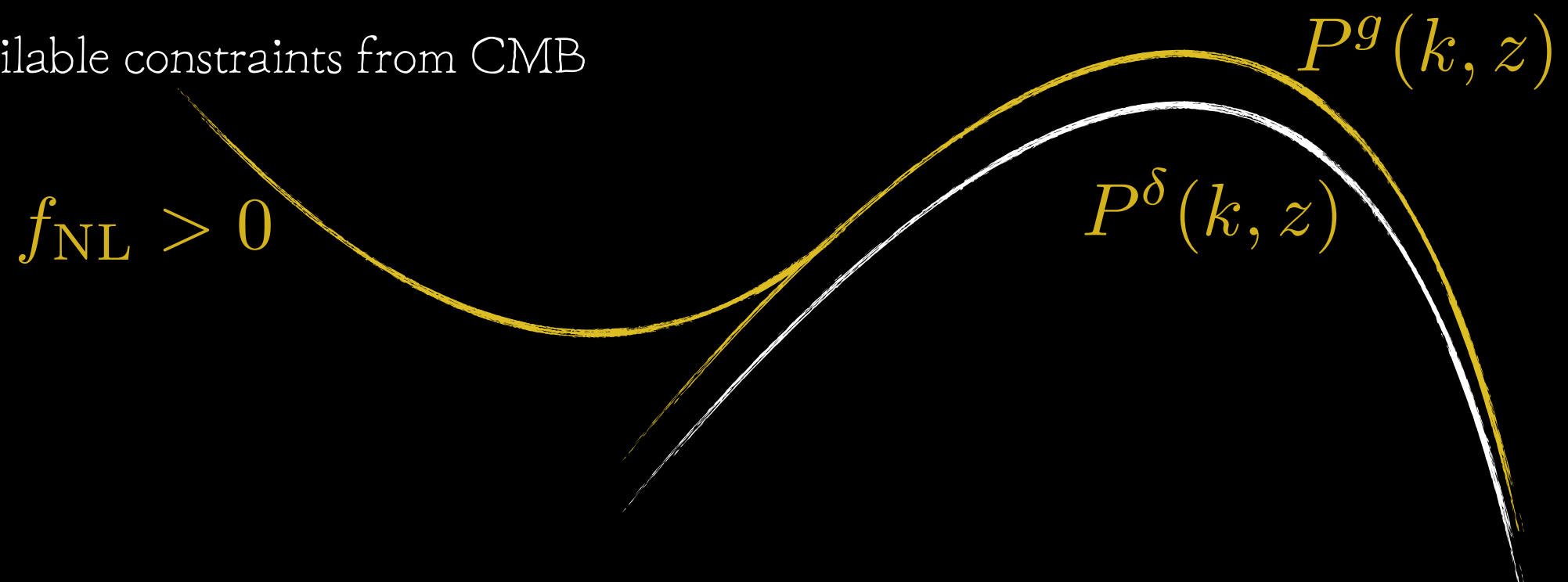
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$$f_{\text{NL}} > 0$$



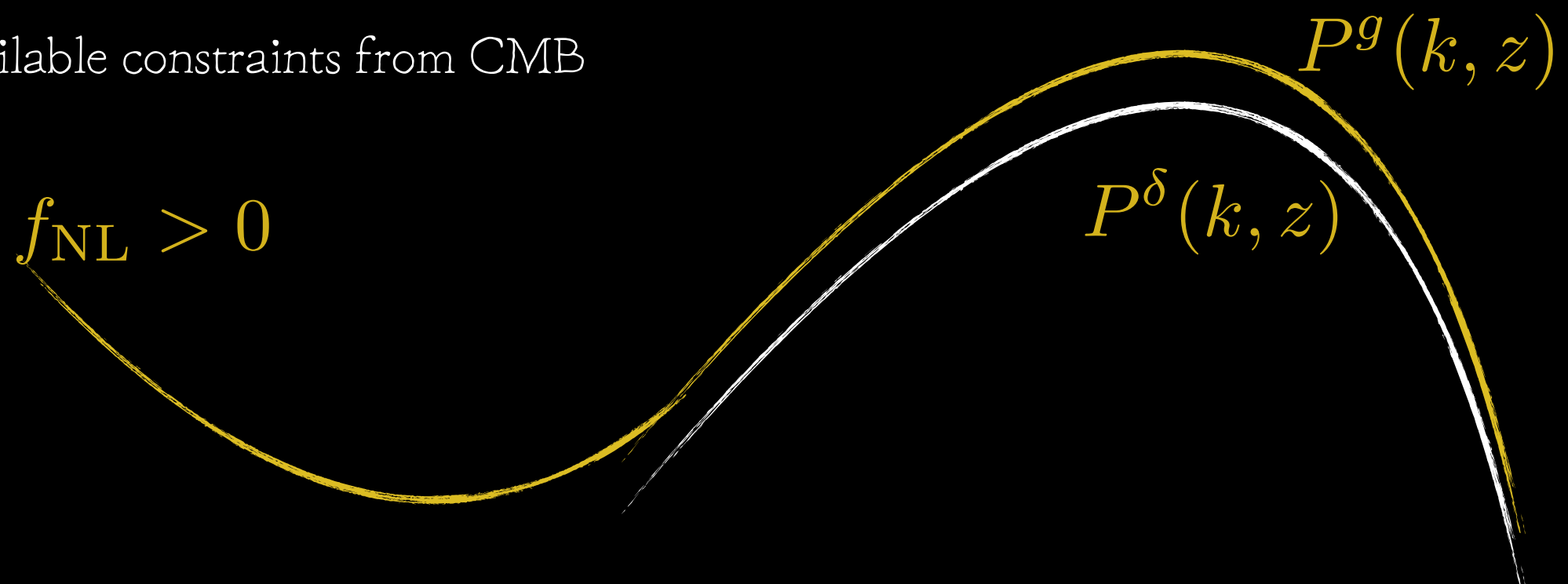
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Galaxy Number Counts

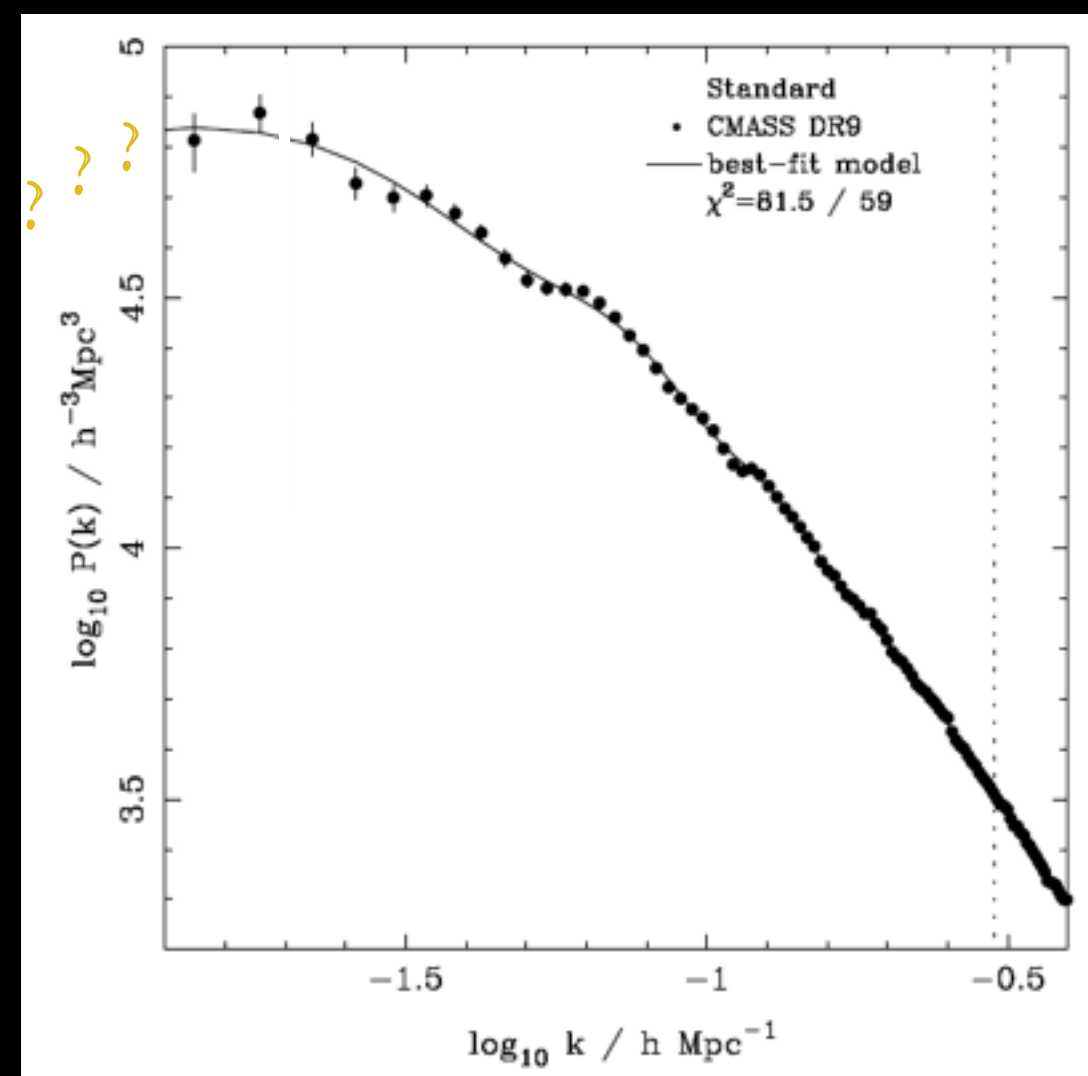
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Accessing the Largest Scales

- Probe huge volumes
[high sensitivity at high- z over large sky areas]
- Beat cosmic variance
[we have only one Universe to observe!]

[SDSS-III BOSS Collaboration, 2012]



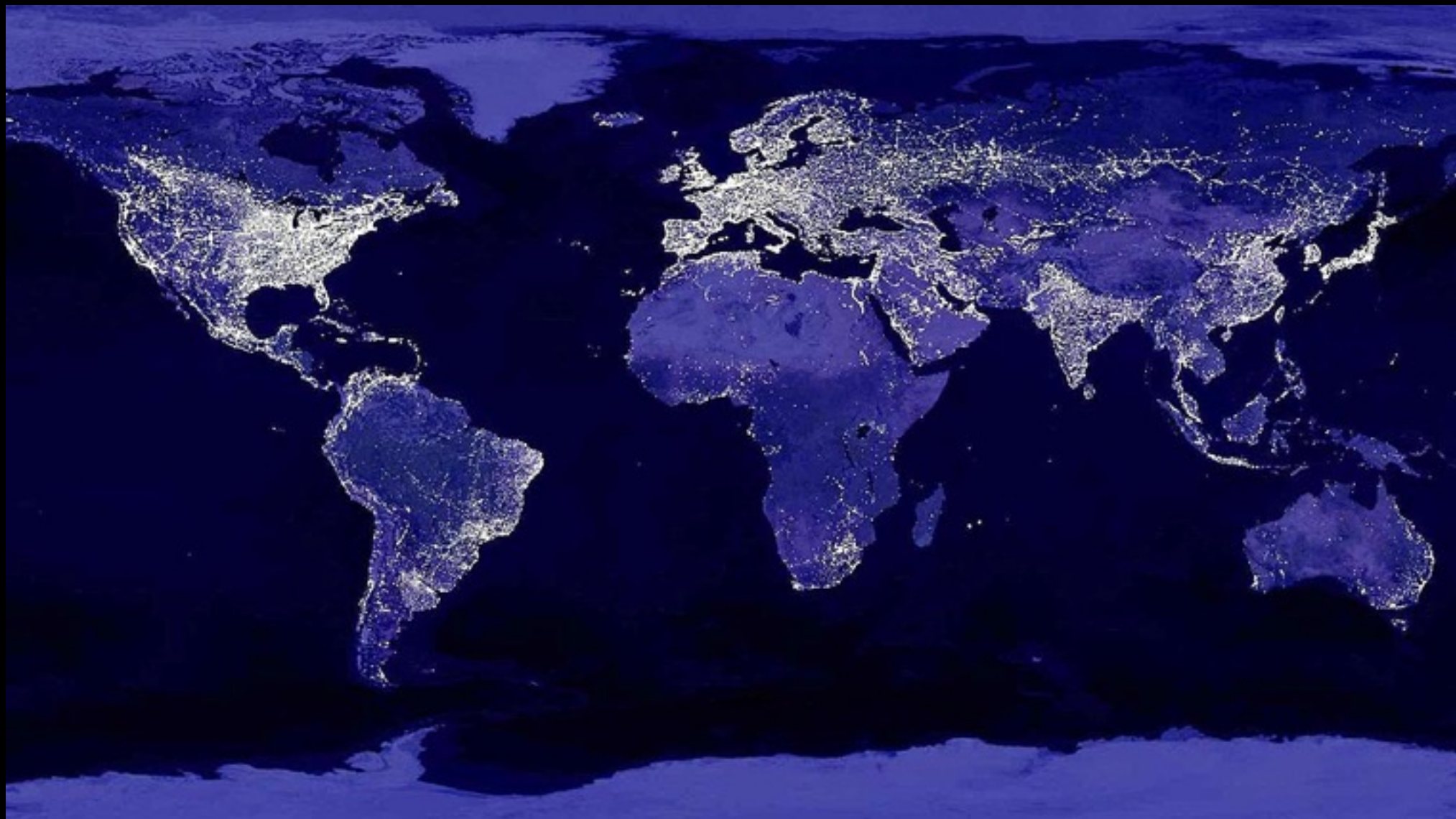
Multi-Tracer Technique

- Comparing the relative clustering of different populations of tracers
[Seljak, 2009; Seljak & McDonald, 2009]

Multi-Tracer Technique

- Comparing the relative clustering of different populations of tracers

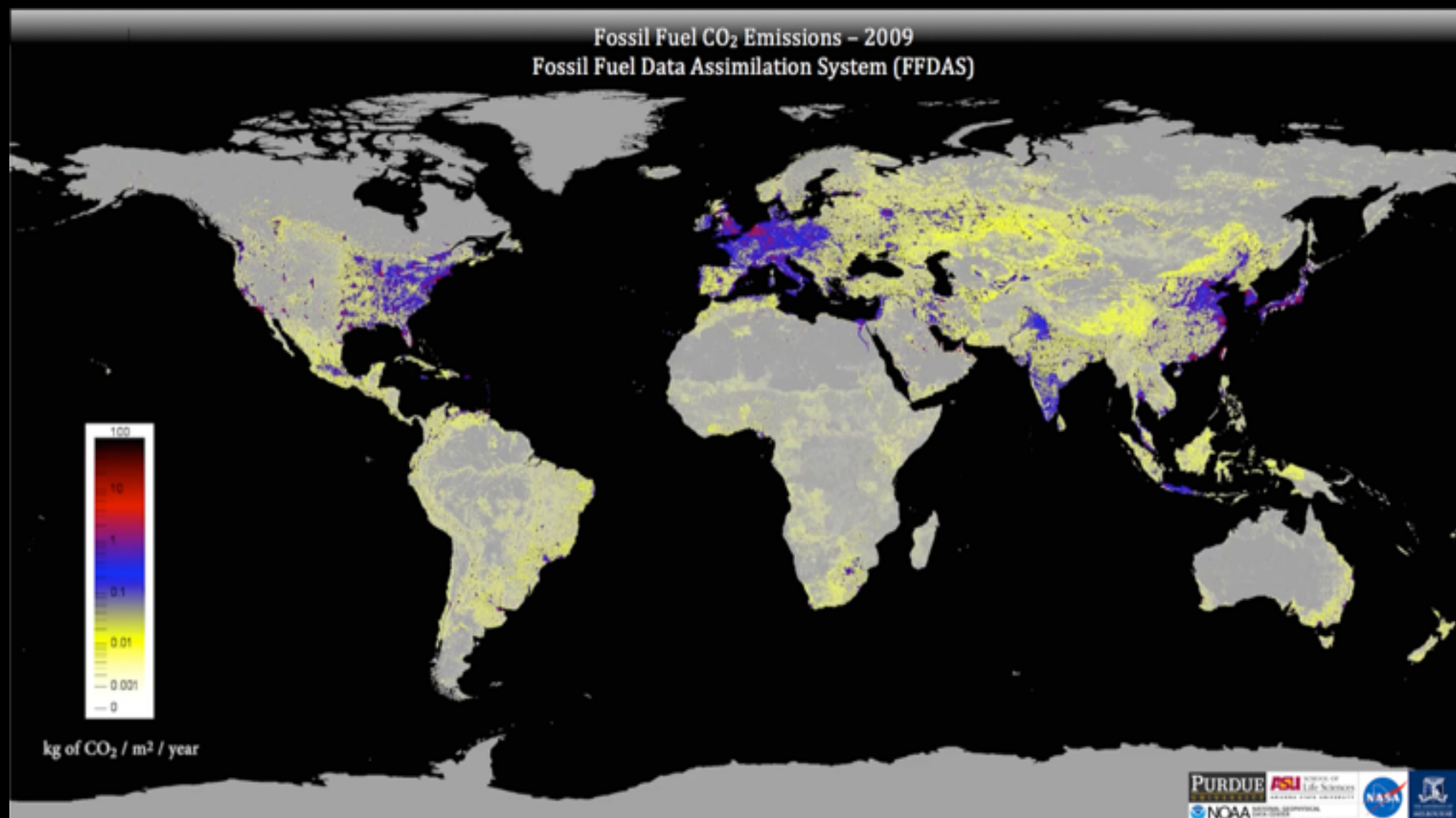
[Seljak, 2009; Seljak & McDonald, 2009]



Multi-Tracer Technique

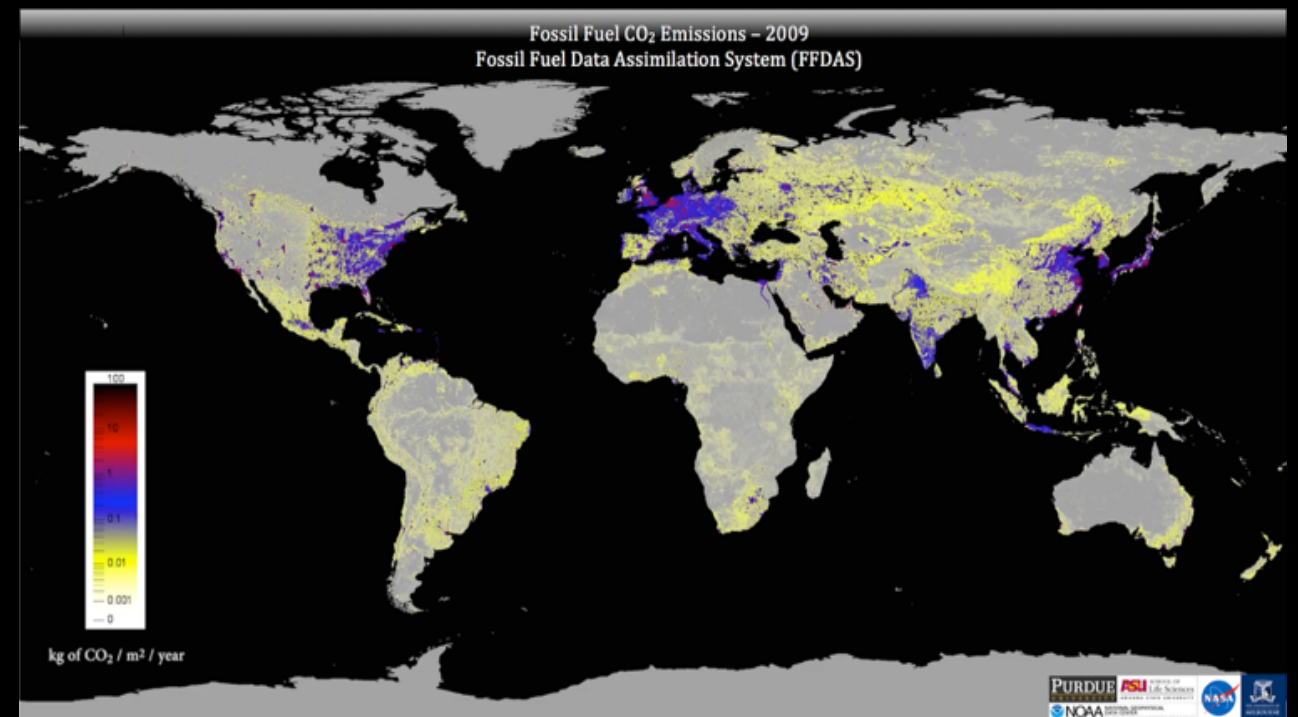
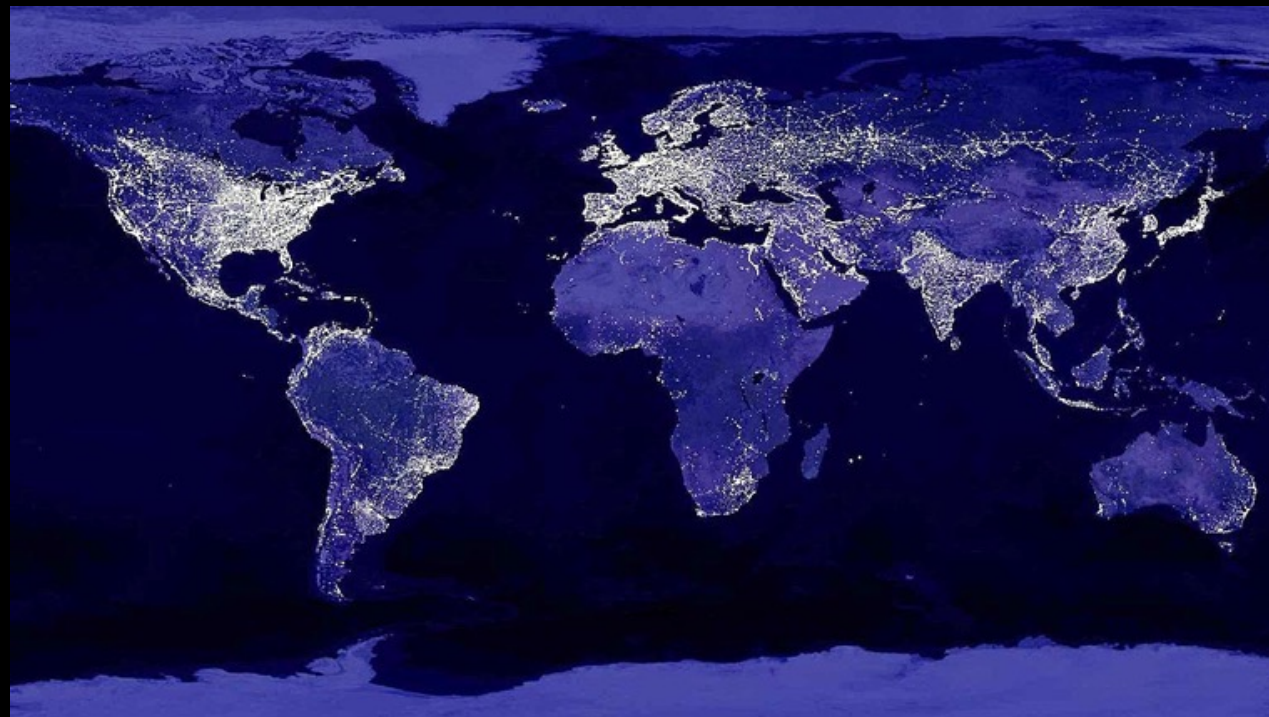
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[Seljak, 2009; Seljak & McDonald, 2009]



Multi-Tracer Technique

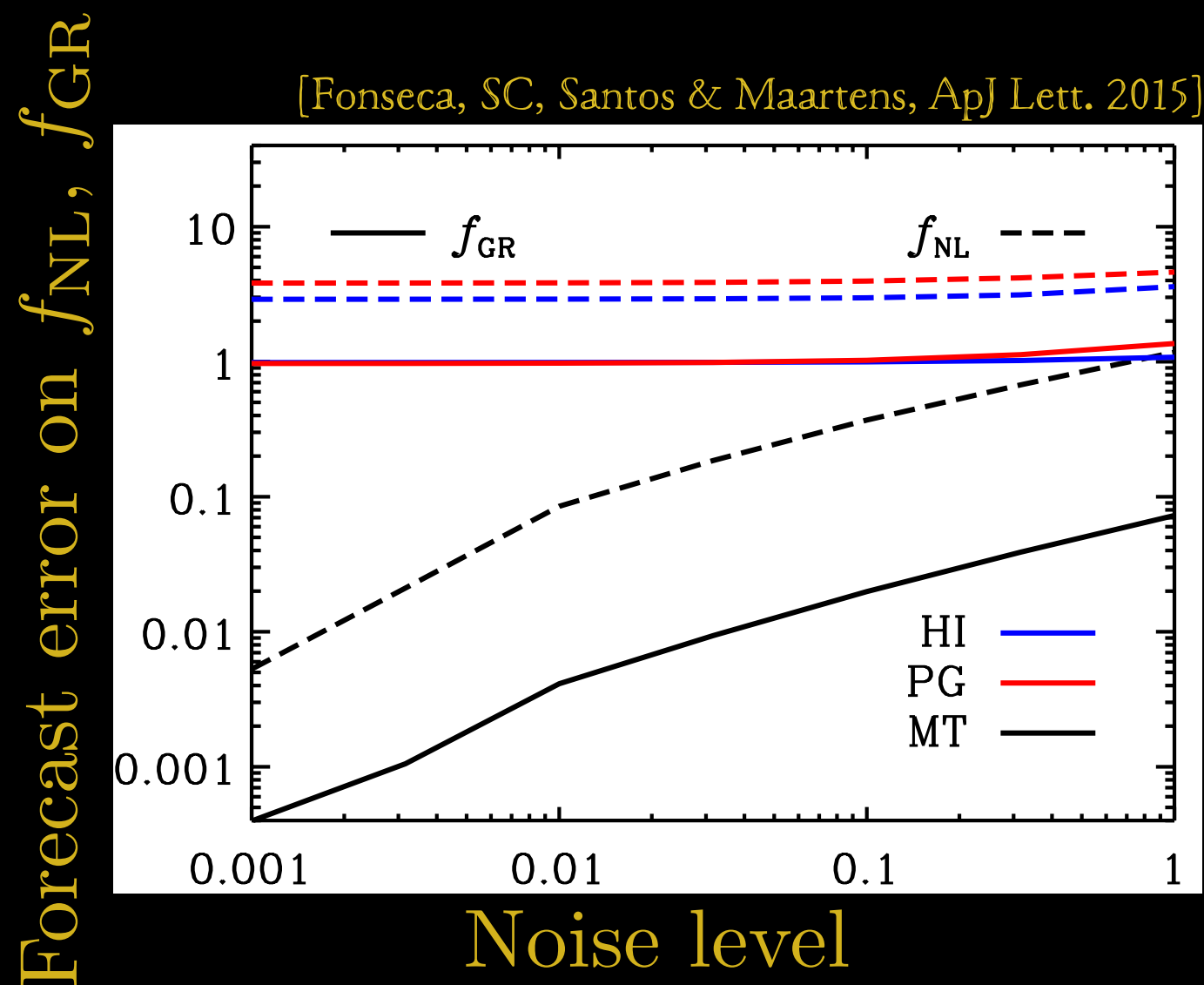
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- Comparing the relative clustering of different populations of tracers

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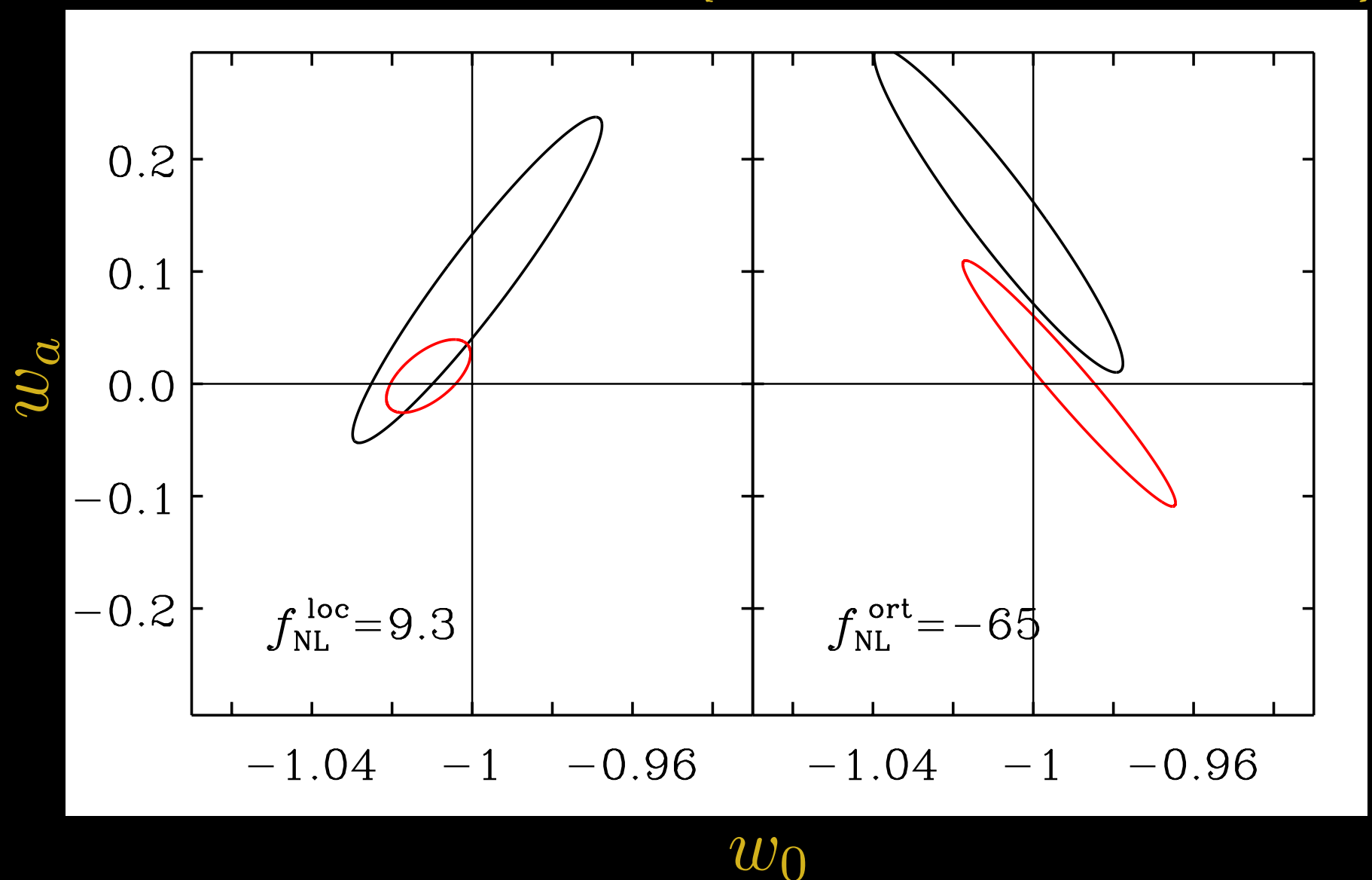
Horizon Scales Matter!

- Neglecting horizon-scale effect could undermine future cosmological experiments' accuracy

Horizon Scales Matter!

- Neglecting primordial non-Gaussianity

[SC, Carbone, Fedeli & Moscardini, 2015]

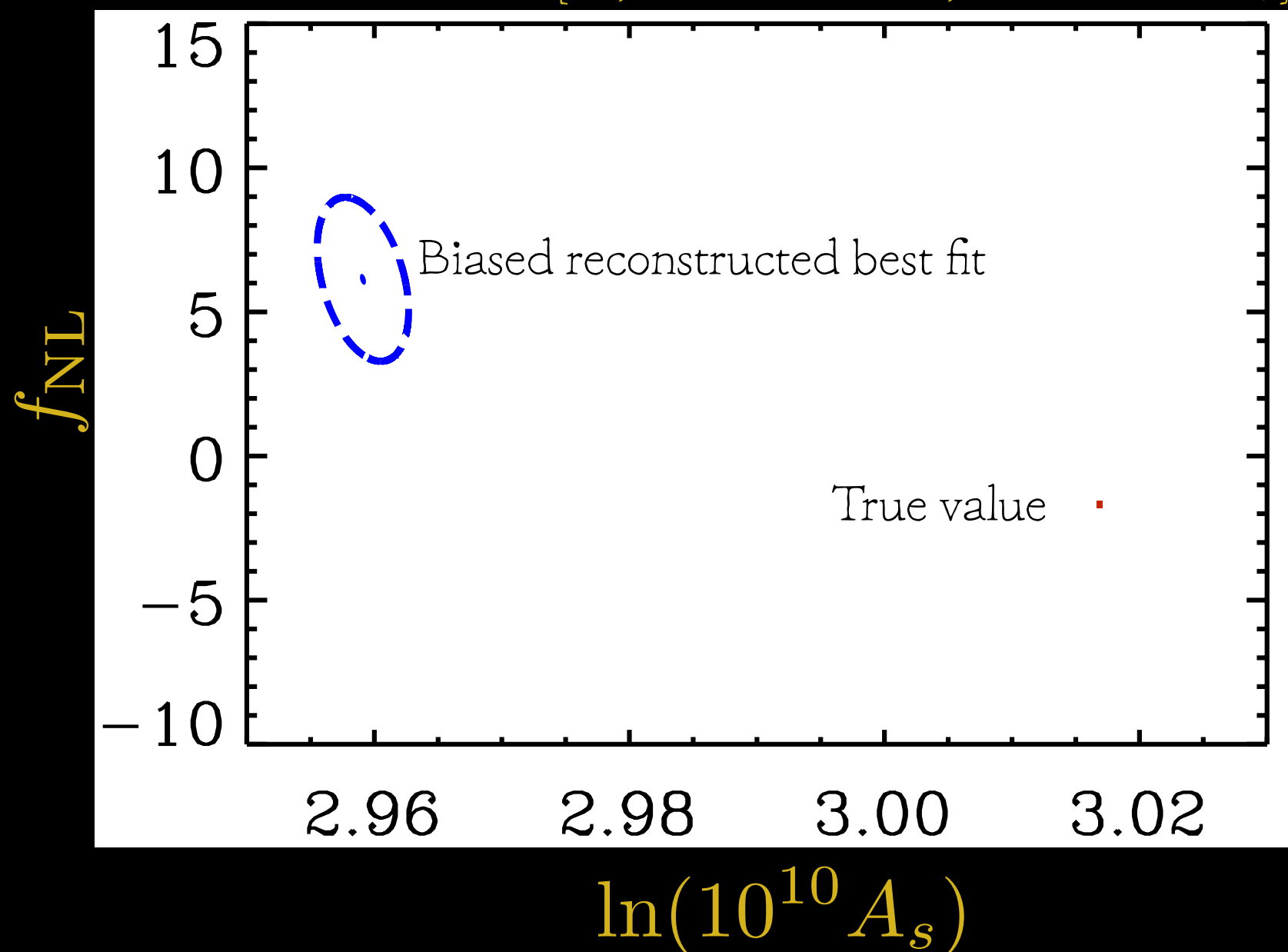


euclid

Horizon Scales Matter!

- Neglecting relativistic effects

[SC, Maartens & Santos, MNRAS Lett. 2015]



Summary

- Great time for synergies between radio surveys and cosmological experiments at other wavelengths
- Cross-correlations valuable for:
 - Cross-check validity of cosmological results
 - Removing/alleviating contamination from systematic effects
[e.g. radio-optical cosmic shear]
 - Helping in accessing signal buried in noise/cosmic variance
[e.g. multi-tracer technique for horizon-scale effects]

Thank You!