



Cross-correlations of CMB and LSS cosmological probes

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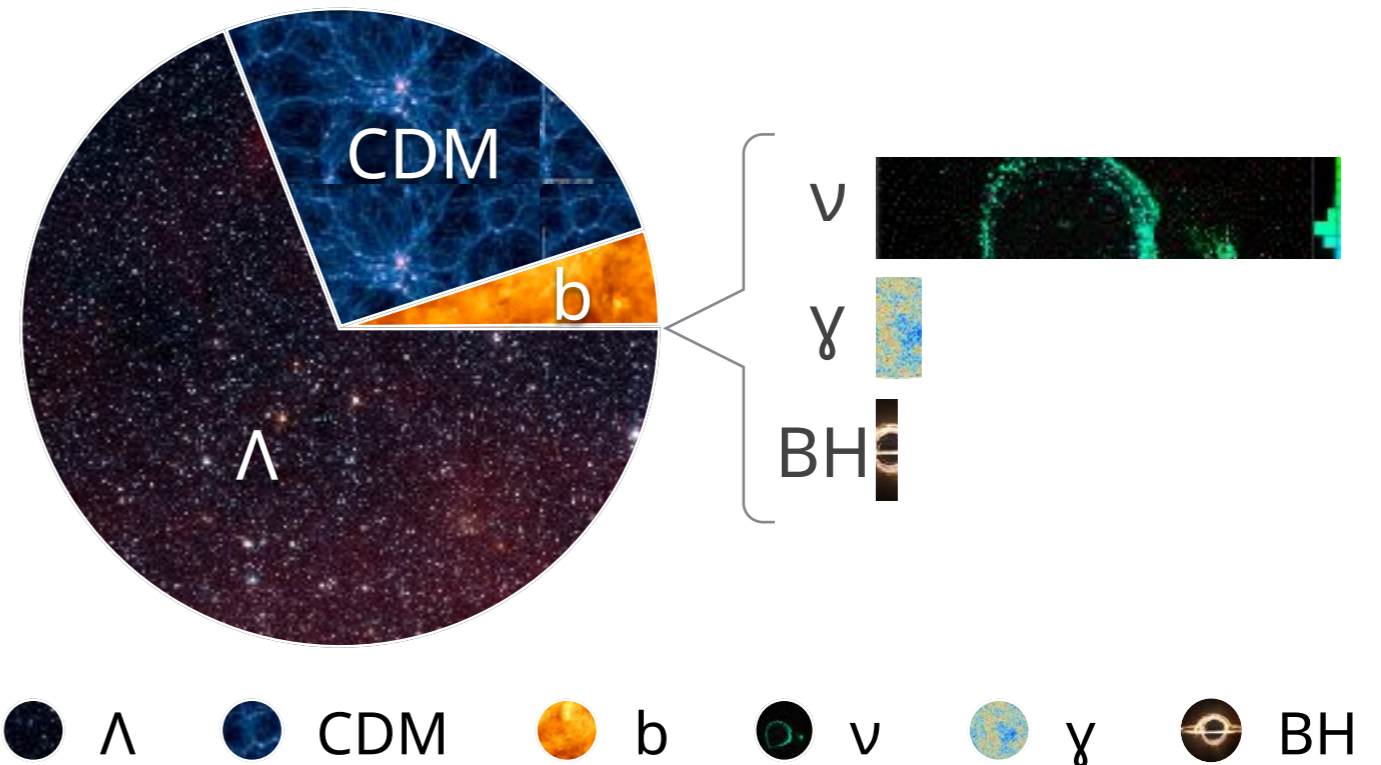
Nov 10th 2016 - APC - Journée des doctorants

Our universe's standard model : Λ CDM

- Our Universe's ingredient list :

CDM = non-relativistic
non-interacting matter

Λ = uniform energy 
w/ negative pressure



- Scale factor evolution $H^2 \equiv \left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3}\rho - \frac{k}{a^2} + \frac{\Lambda}{3}$
- Primordial fluctuations $\mathcal{P}_\zeta = A_s \left(\frac{k}{k_0}\right)^{n_s-1}$ after inflation or bounce or whatnot

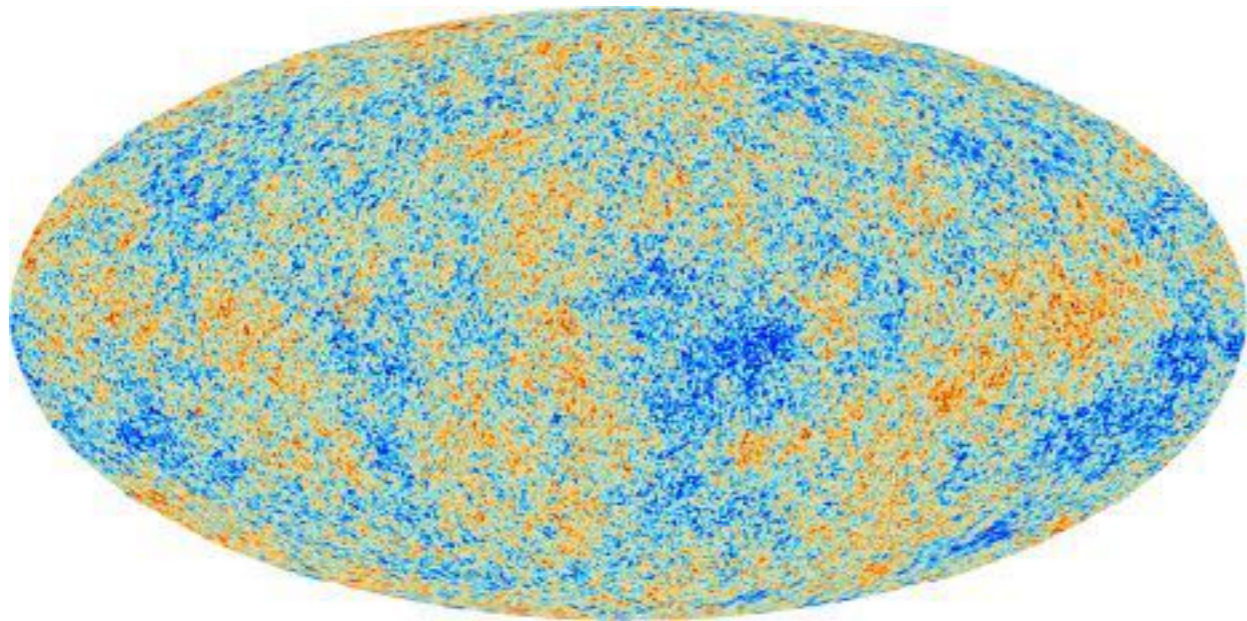
*To test DM and DE models, we want the **strongest constraints** achievable on the cosmological parameters !*

What is observable ?

Cosmic Microwave Background

380 000 years after Big Bang

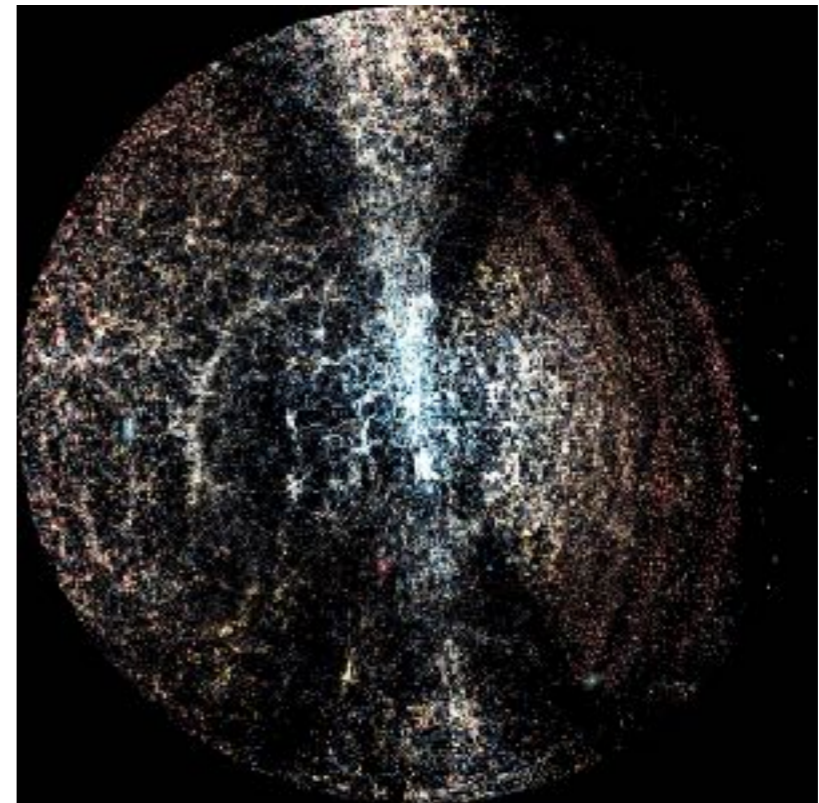
$z = 1100$



Large-scale structure

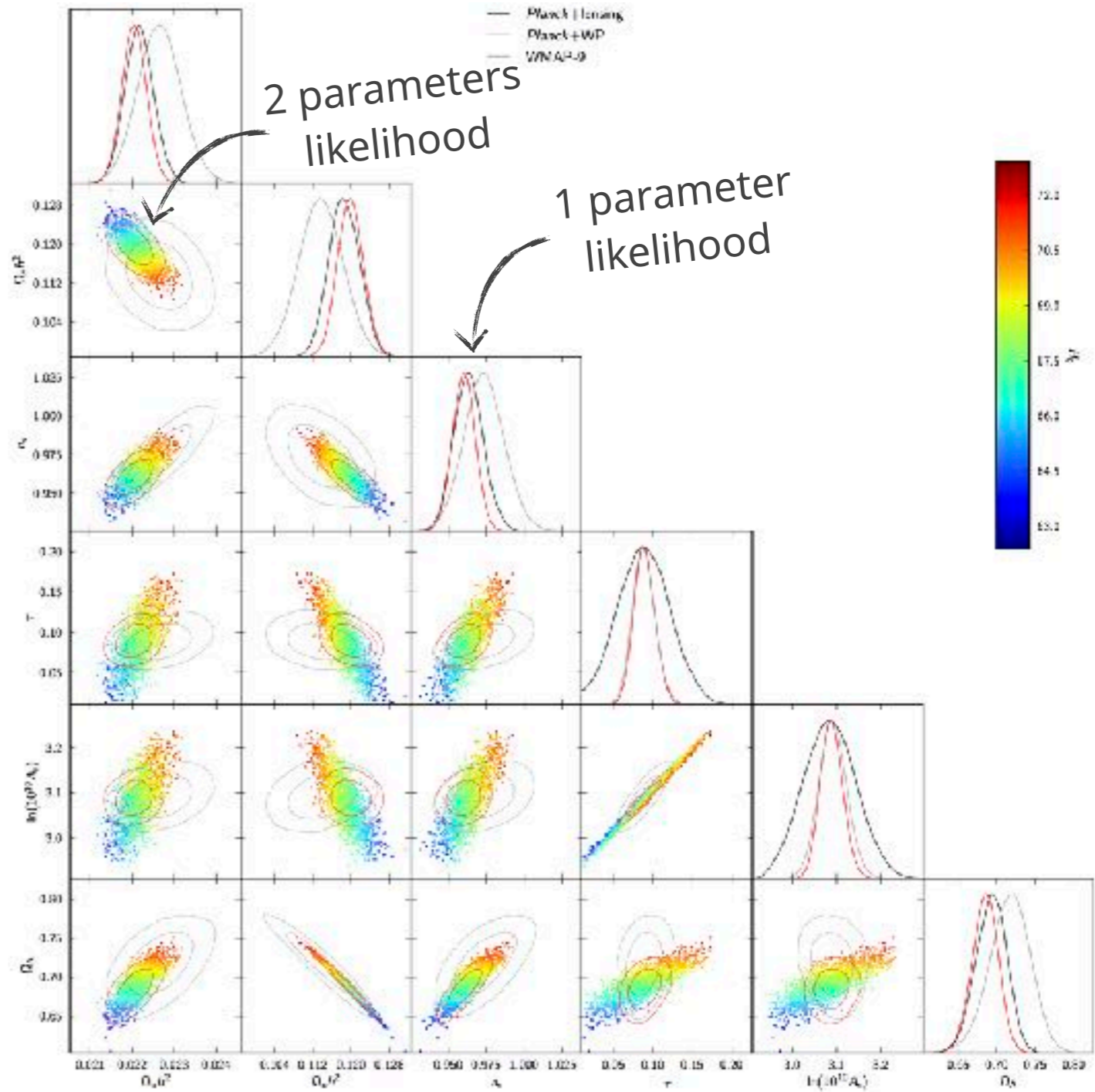
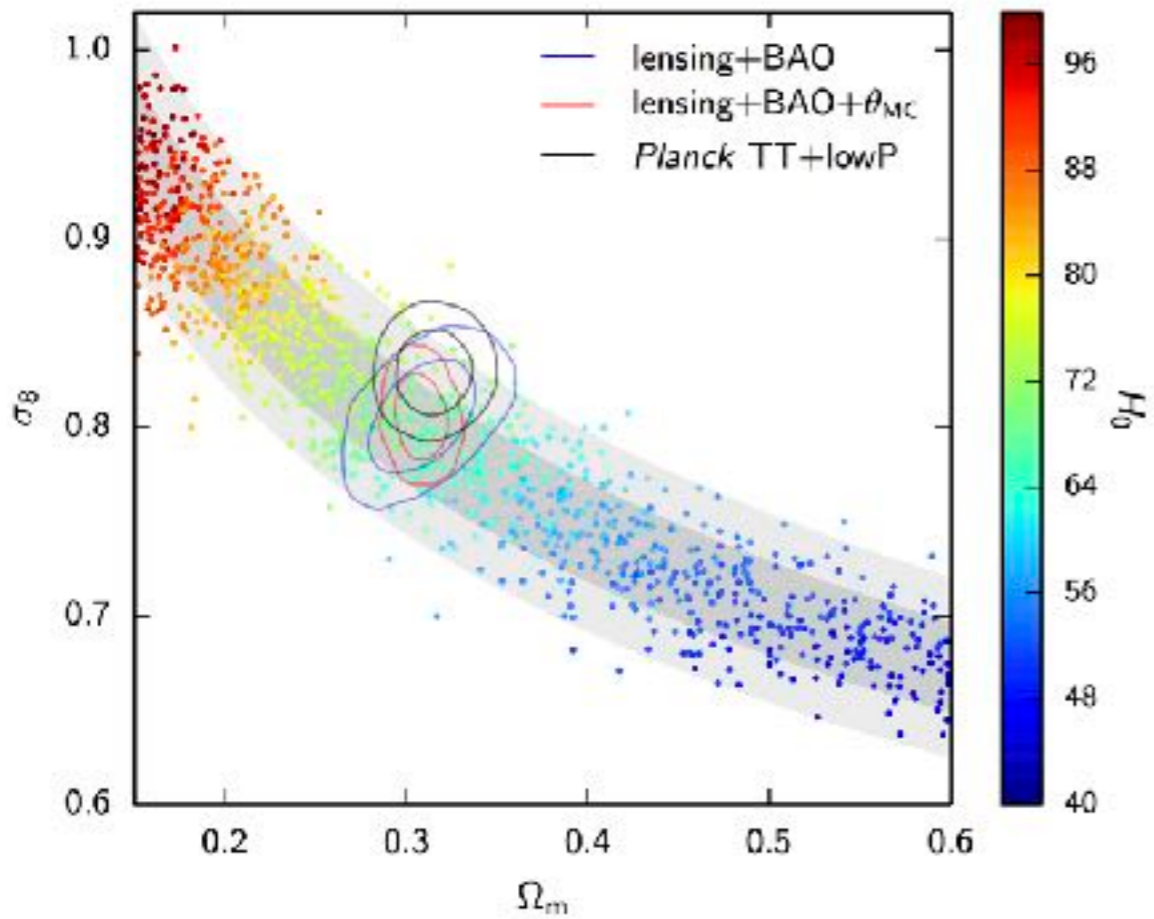
3D map of local Universe

$z=0$ to 5



Both give constraints on *combinations* of cosmological parameters, but not the same !

Parameter constraints : banana plots



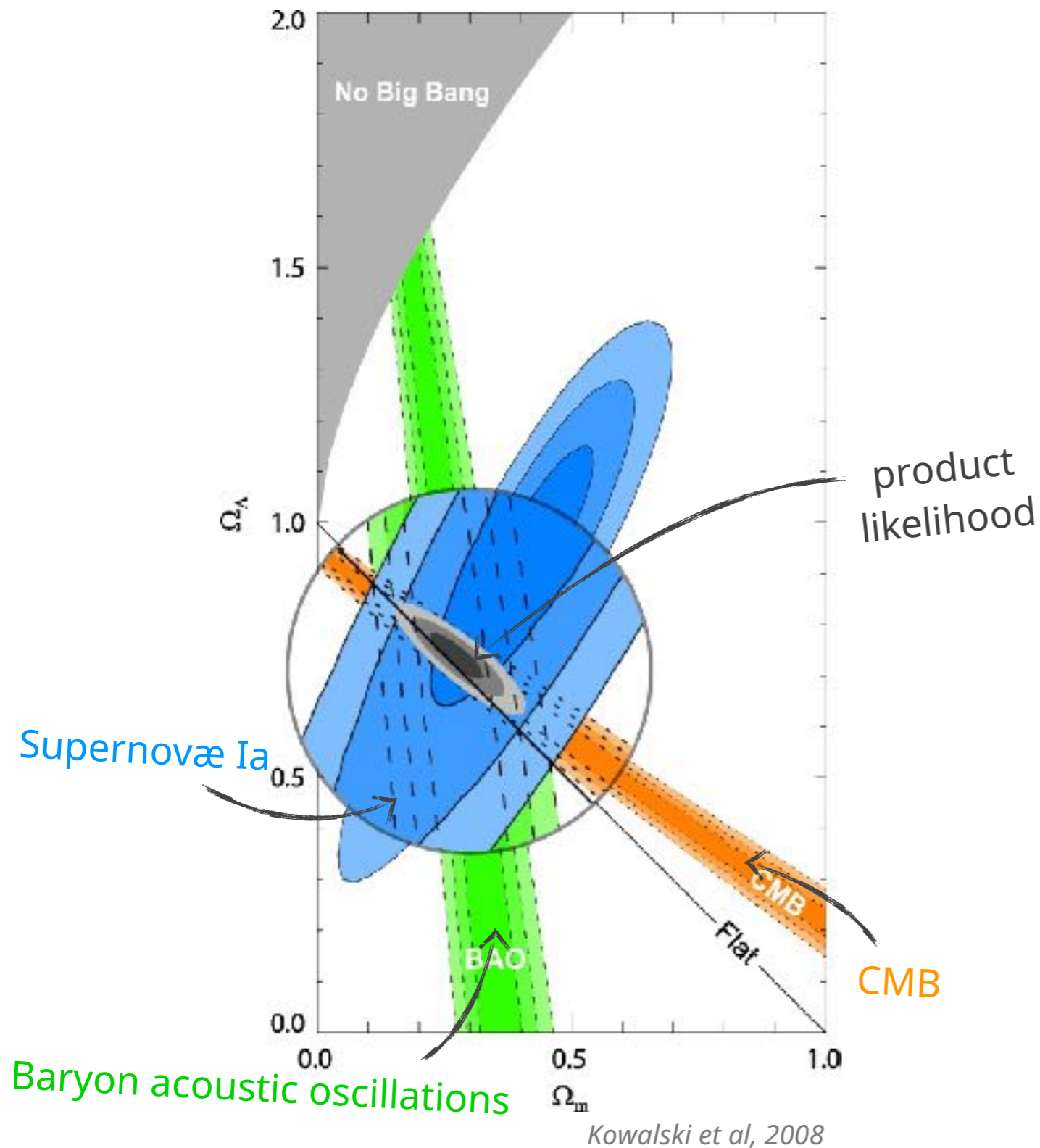
Degeneracy between parameters :
 one experiment can only *constraints combinations of parameters...*

Here, $\Omega_m H_0^3$ and $\Omega_m^{0.26} \sigma_8$.

Planck collaboration, 2013

Post-analysis combination

Example in the Ω_Λ - Ω_m plane



Multiplying likelihoods
from the 3 probes

CMB, BAO, SNe

gives posterior product
likelihood

BUT

this does not take into
account the fact that
it is the same observed sky!

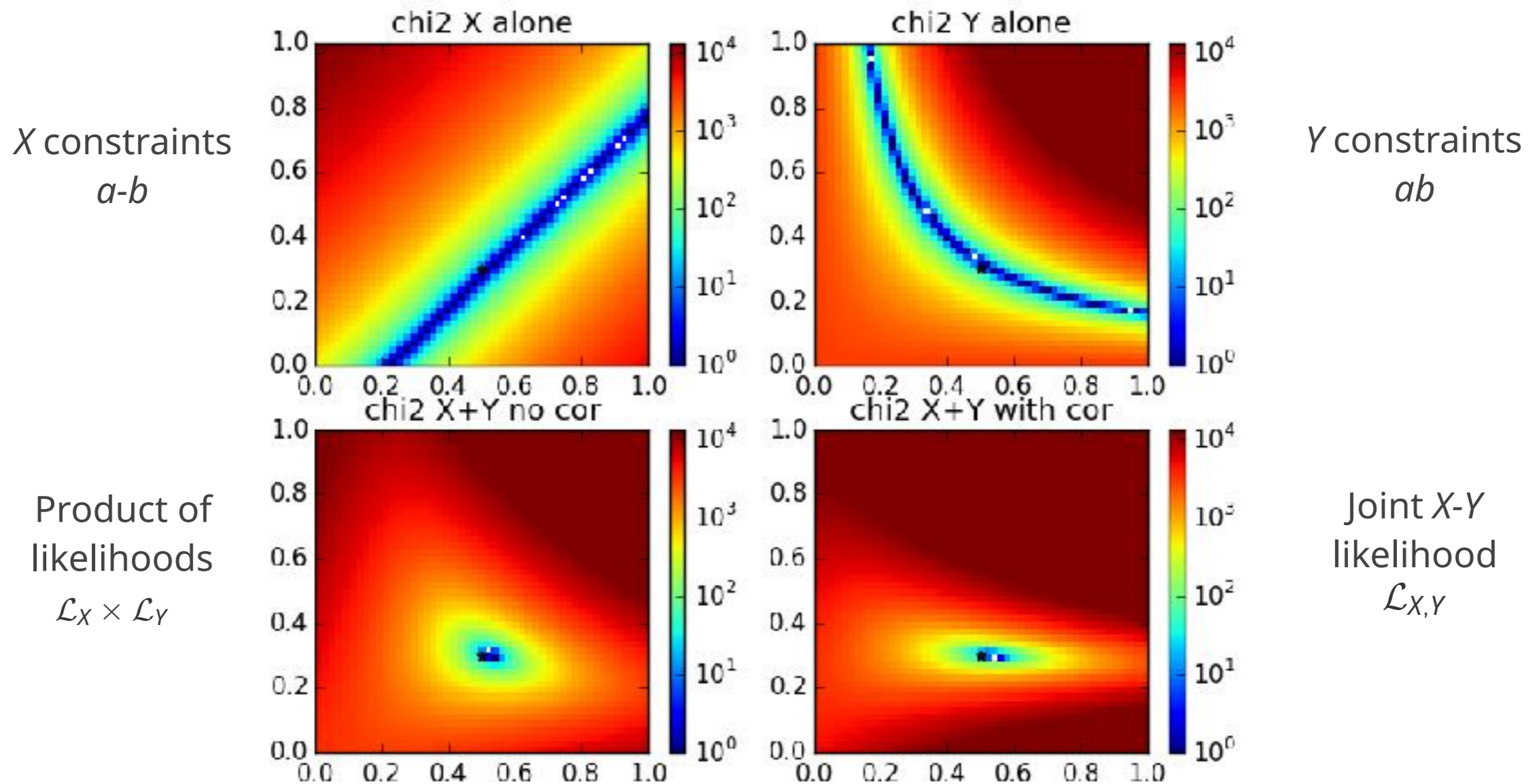
THE OBSERVABLES ARE
CORRELATED

A toy model



Take two *correlated* random variables $X(t)$ and $Y(t)$ depending on two parameters a and b :

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(t) \\ Y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{N} \left(\begin{pmatrix} (a - b) \times t \\ 4abt^2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_X & \rho \\ \rho & \sigma_Y \end{pmatrix} \right) + \text{uncorrelated noise}$$





Why is it better ?

Because :

- $\mathcal{L}_{X,Y}$ uses *more information* than $\mathcal{L}_X \times \mathcal{L}_Y$

$$\mathcal{L}_{X,Y} \propto \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \sum_i (X_i, Y_i) \mathbf{C}_{X,Y}^{-1} (X_i, Y_i)^T \right]$$

- difference of Shannon entropy $\Delta S = \ln \sqrt{1 - \frac{\rho^2}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y}} < 0$
- observations are *noisy*, but if experimental noises are uncorrelated

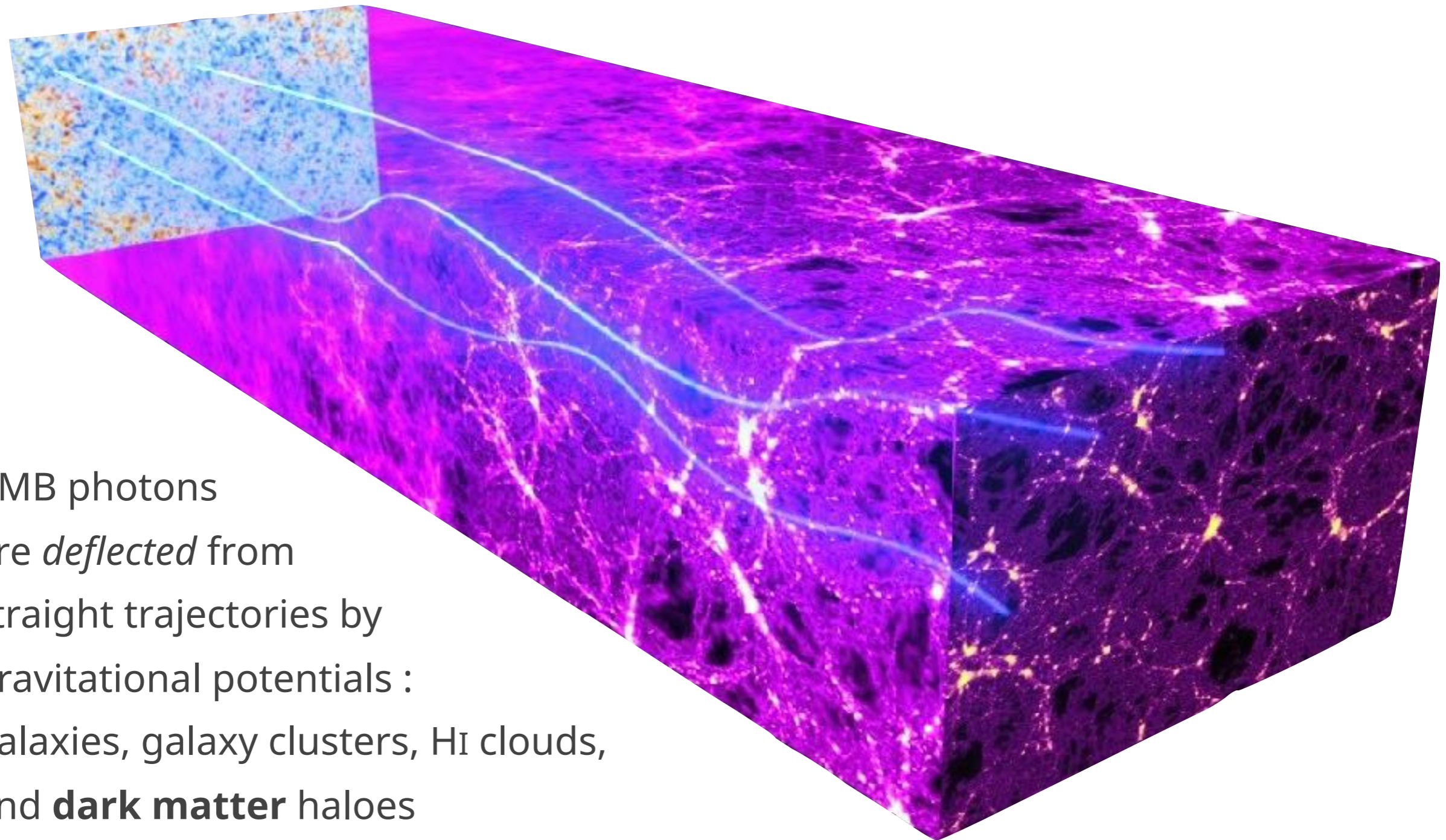
$$\langle (X + N_X)(Y + N_Y) \rangle = \langle XY \rangle + \underbrace{\langle XN_Y \rangle}_{=0} + \underbrace{\langle N_X Y \rangle}_{=0} + \underbrace{\langle N_X N_Y \rangle}_{=0}$$

- so **experimental noise** and **part of the systematics** just **go away!**
- it's free additional unbiased information !

Why are there correlations between CMB and LSS ?

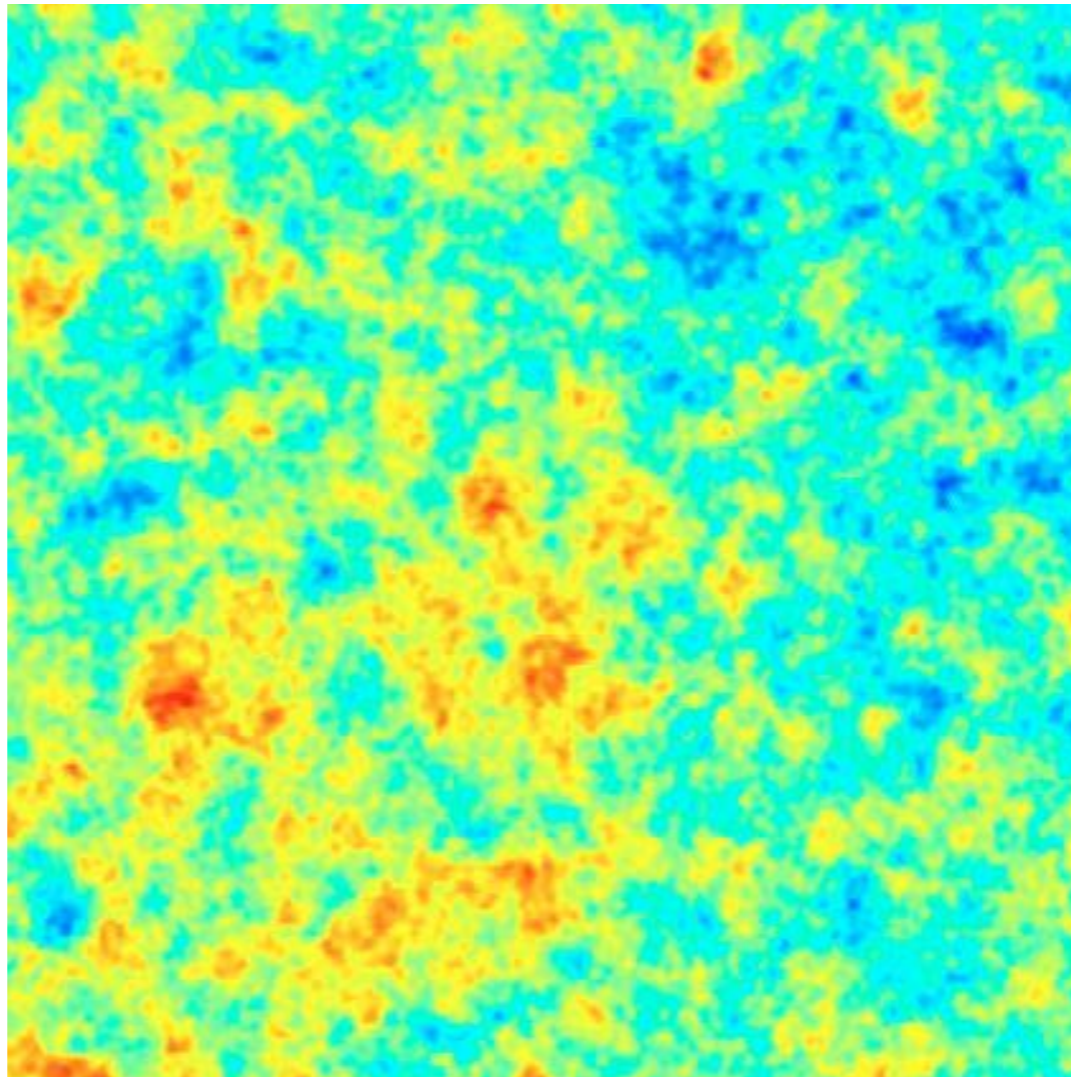
IDEA

Looking for physical effects of large-scale structures on the CMB...



CMB photons
are *deflected* from
straight trajectories by
gravitational potentials :
galaxies, galaxy clusters, HI clouds,
and **dark matter** haloes

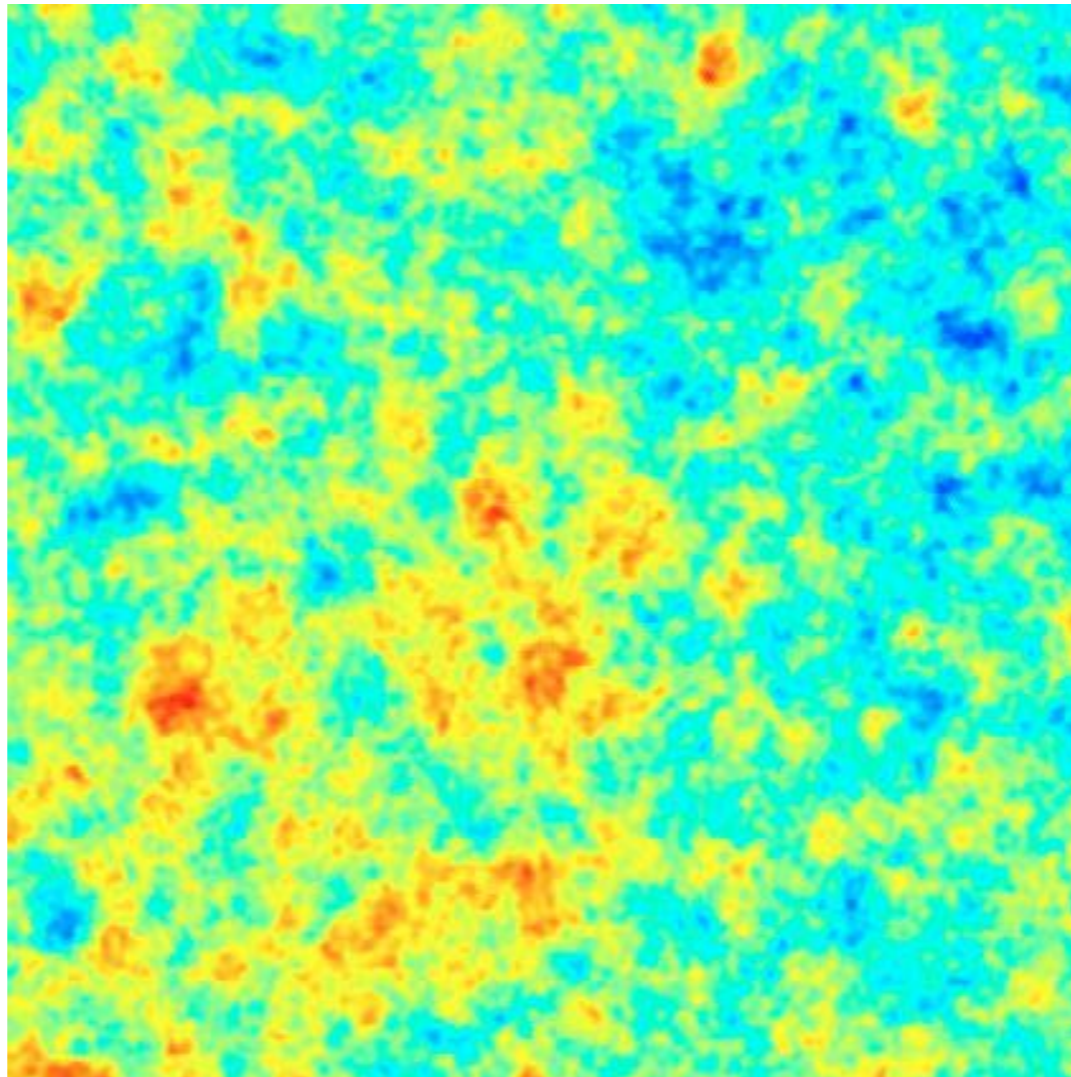
$$T_{\text{obs}}(\hat{n}) = T(\hat{n} + \nabla\phi(\hat{n}))$$



UNLENSED CMB

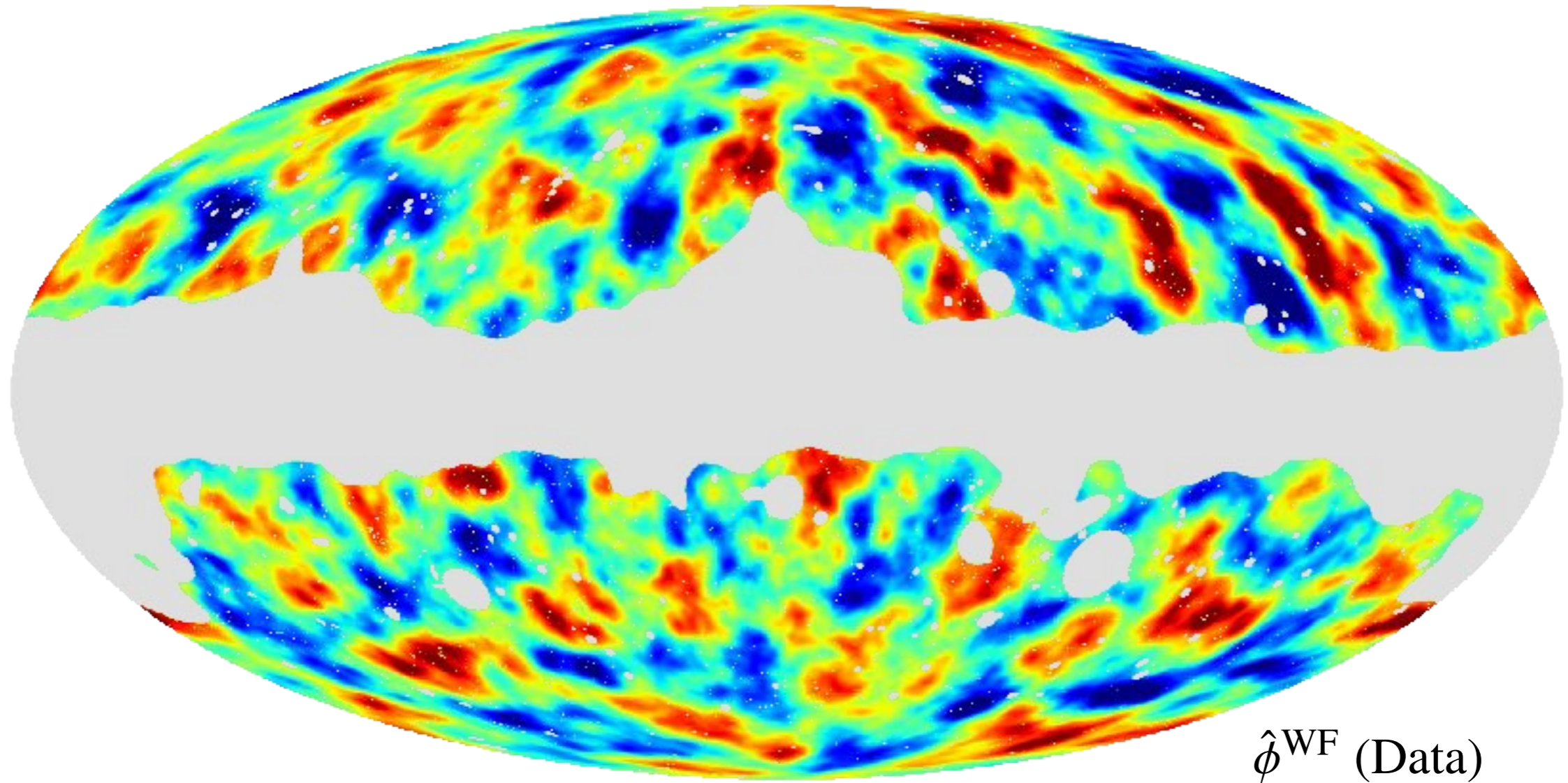
Basak et al, 2009

$$T_{\text{obs}}(\hat{n}) = T(\hat{n} + \nabla\phi(\hat{n}))$$



LENSED CMB

Basak et al, 2009



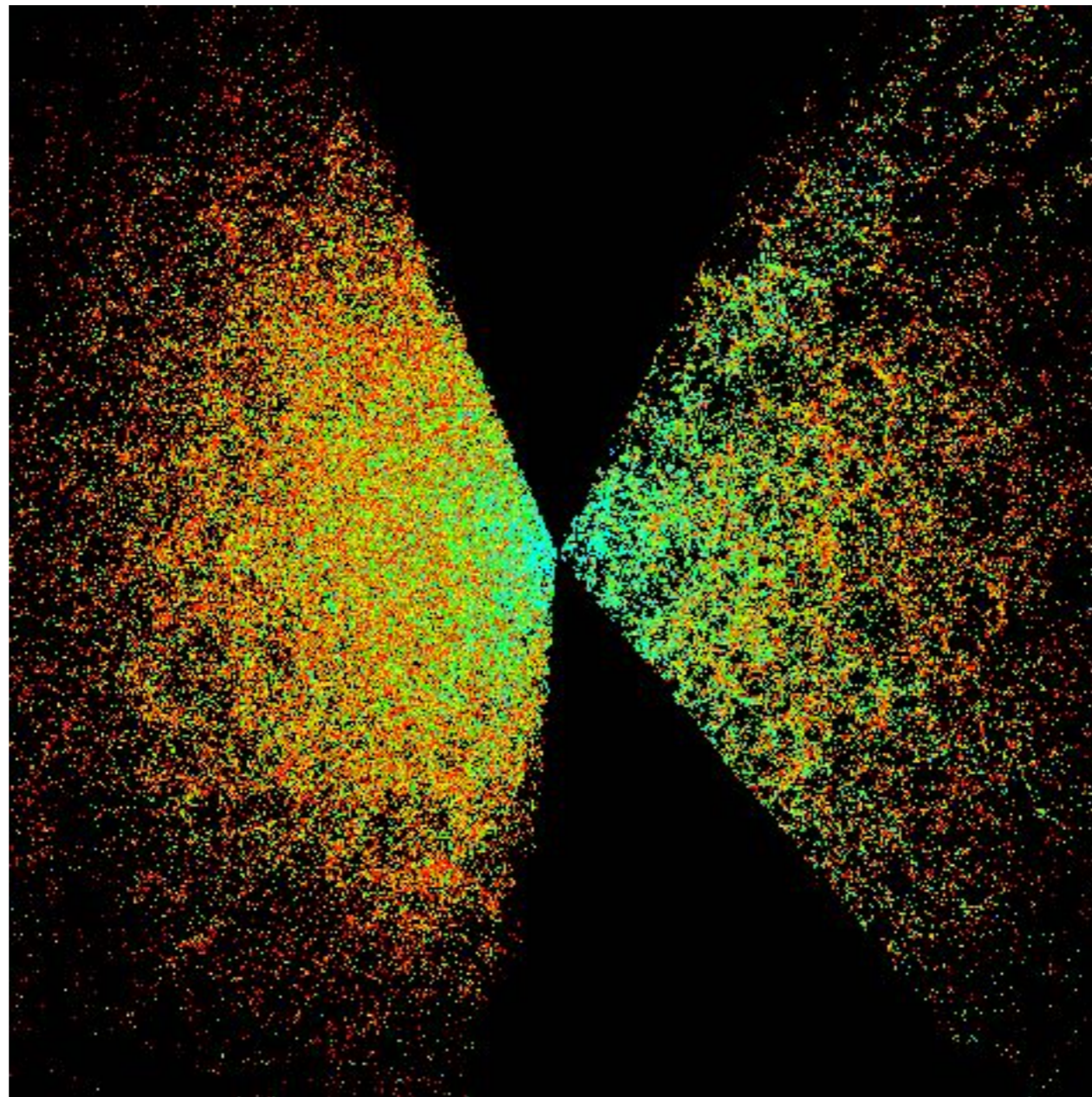
LENSING POTENTIAL

Planck collaboration

SDSS-III/BOSS galaxy survey

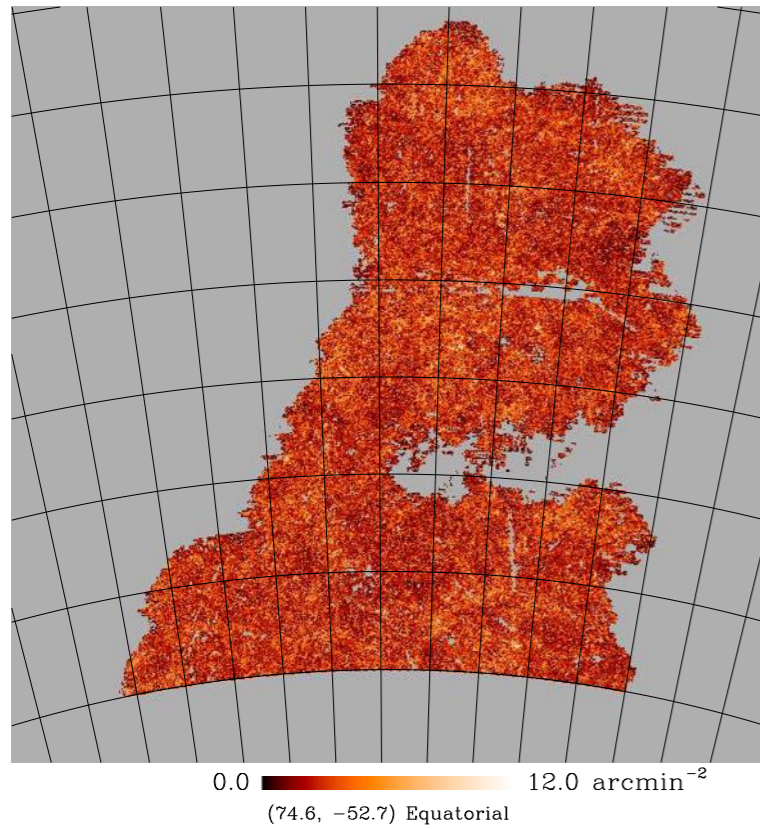
BOSS/eBOSS at Apache Point Observatory, NM

- 1,000-fiber spectrograph, resolution $R \sim 2000$, $\lambda = 360\text{-}1100$ nm
- 10^6 galaxies, 200000 quasars

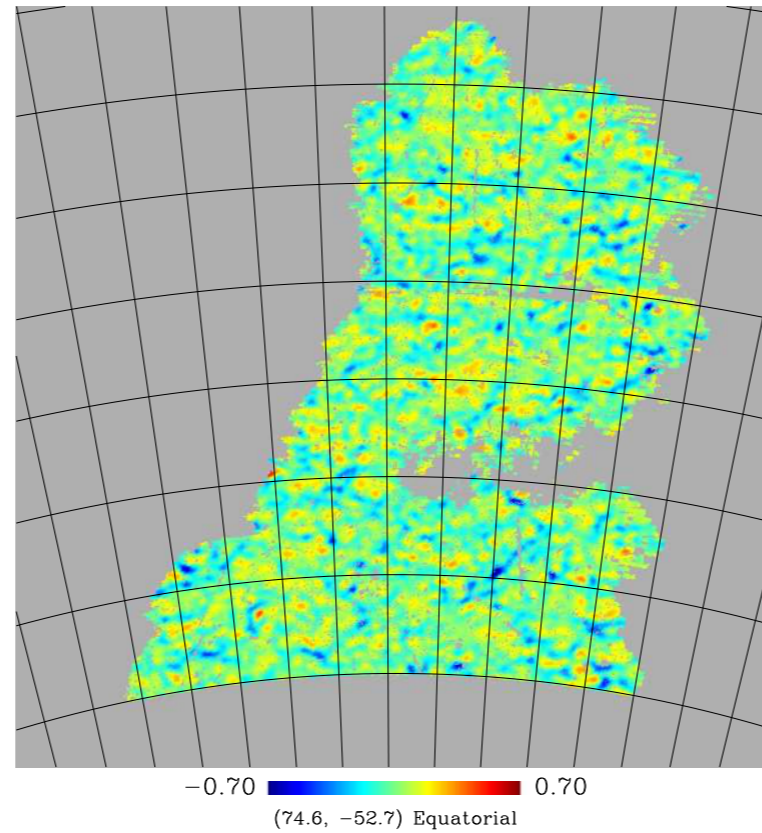


CMB lensing \times LSS

Galaxy density



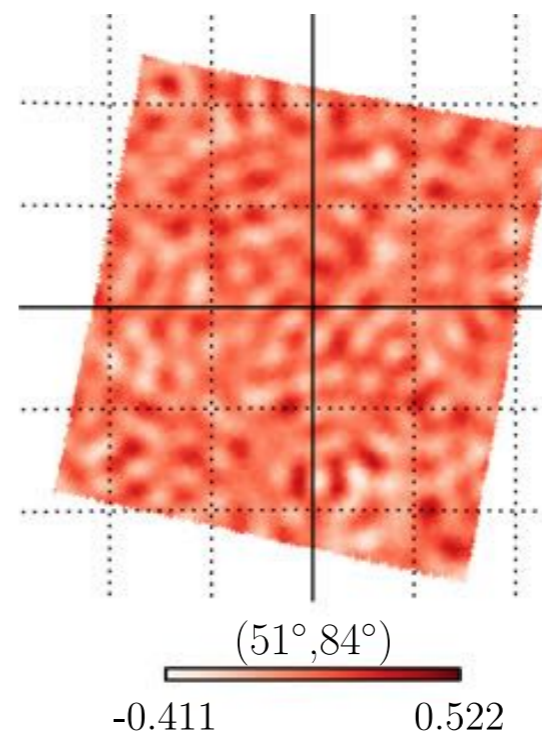
Lensing convergence, κ



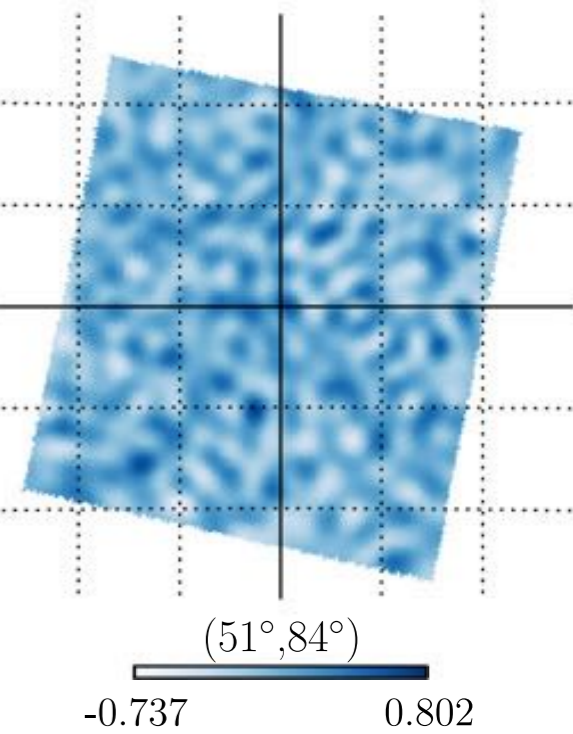
Baxter+16 : DES SV \times SPT

Bianchini+15 : high-z
Herschel galaxies \times Planck lensing

Convergence NGP

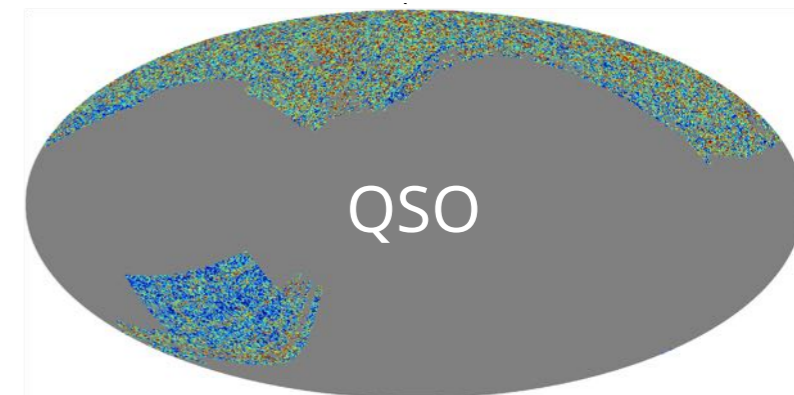
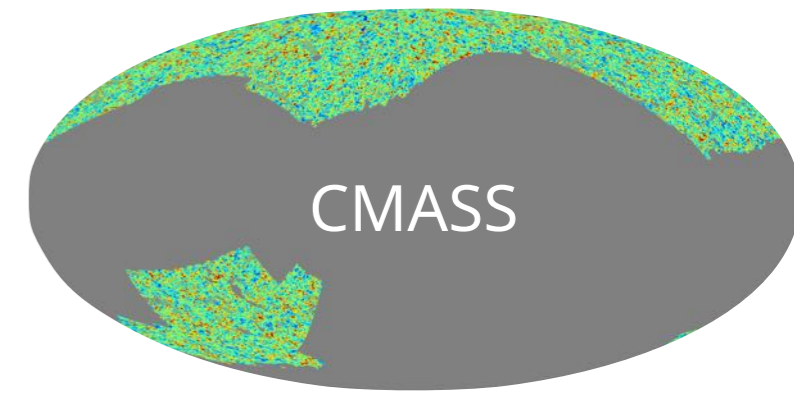
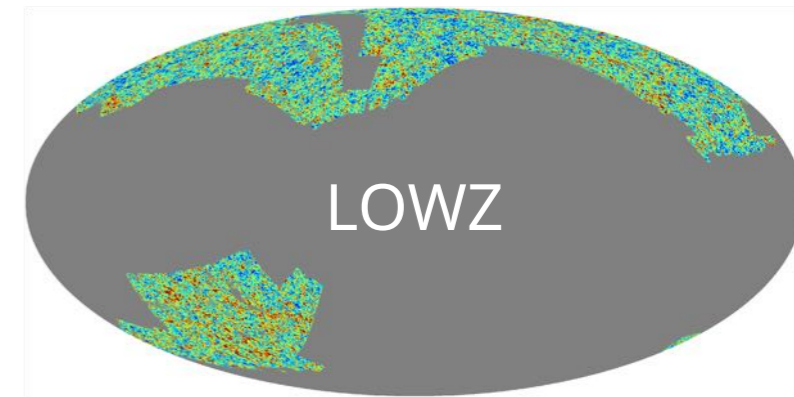
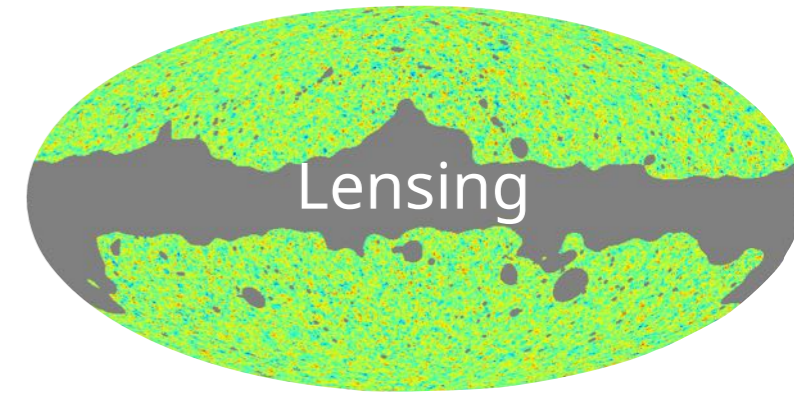
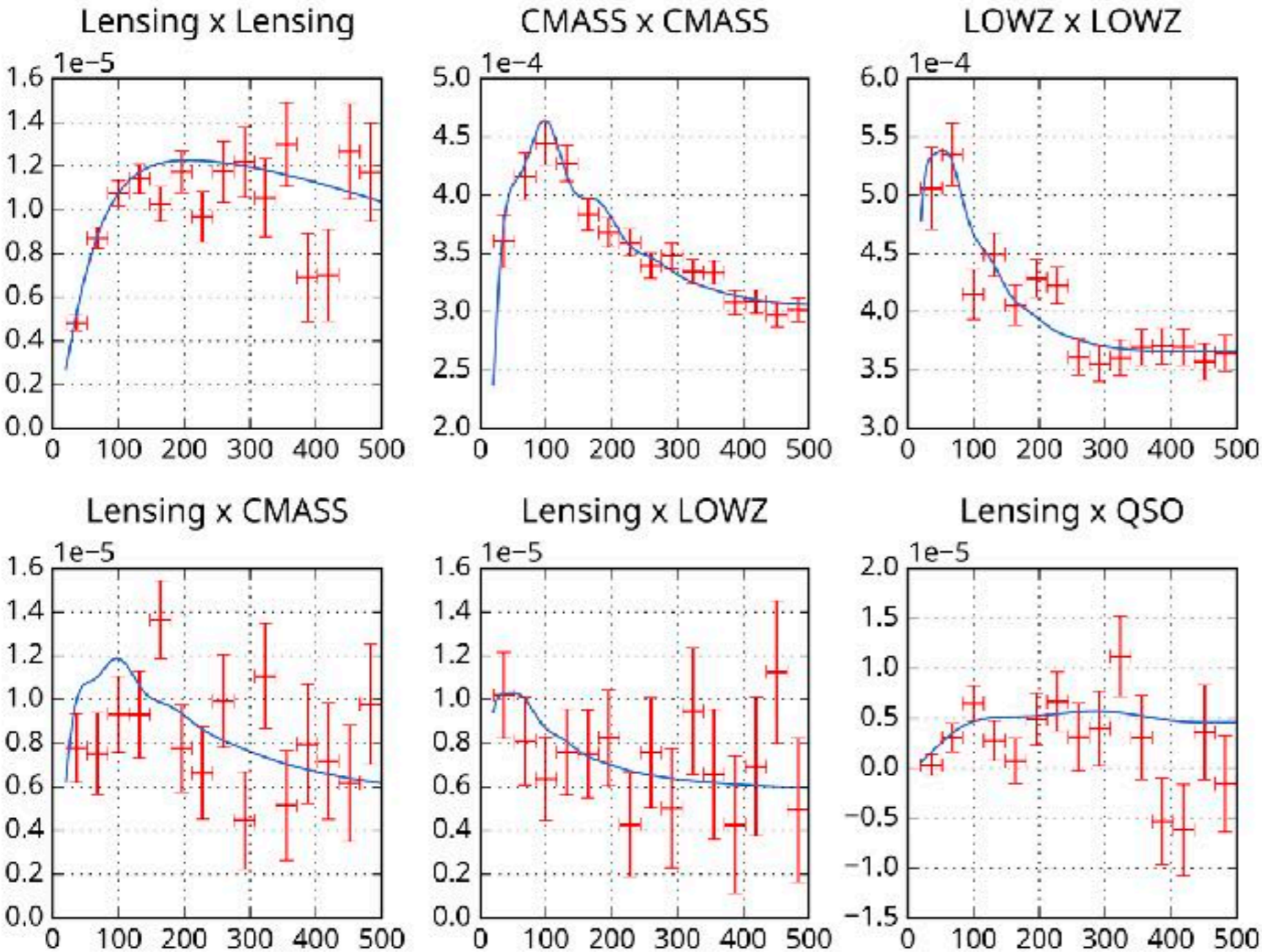


Galaxies NGP



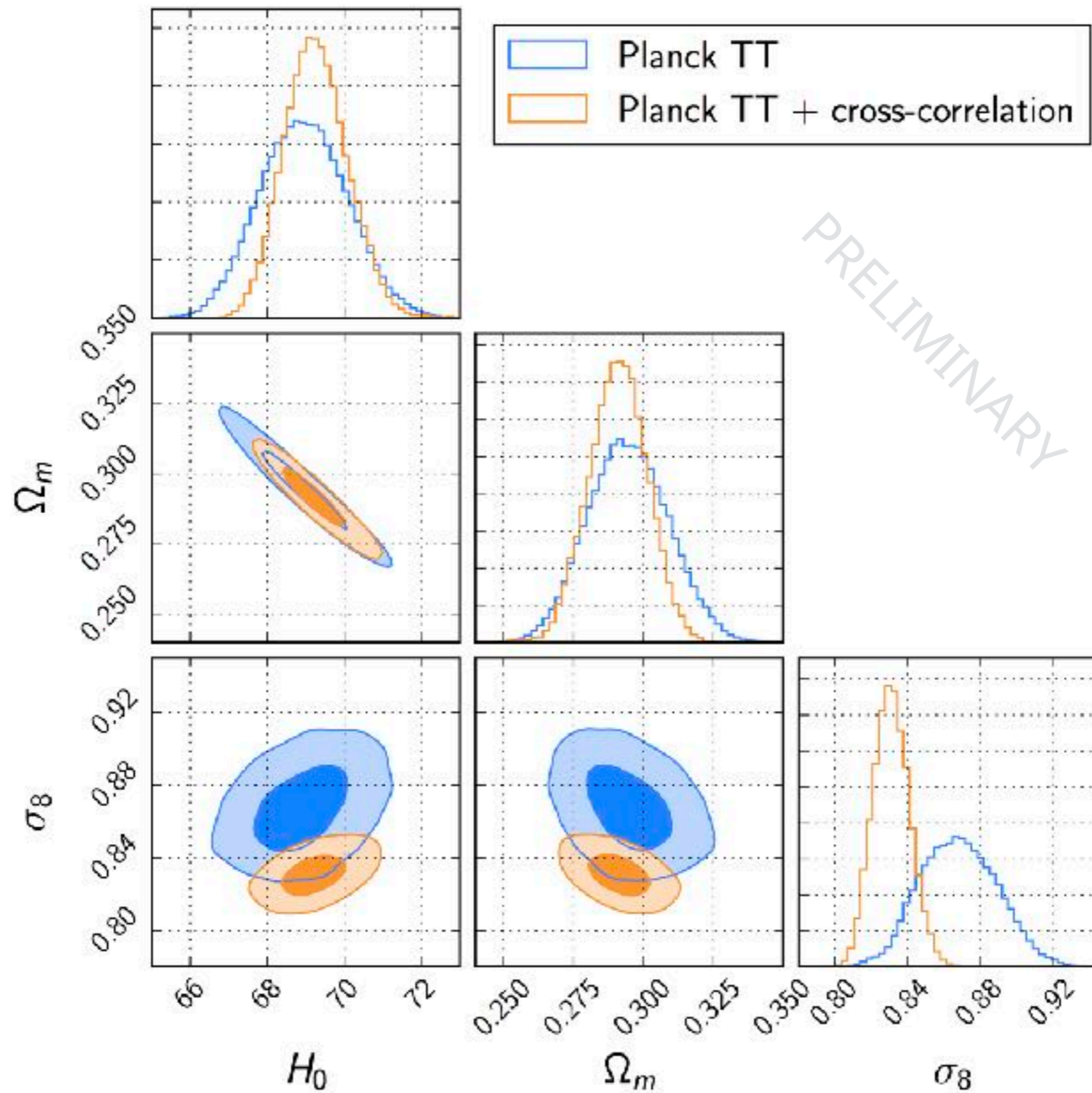
CMB lensing × LSS

Measurement : angular power spectra C_ℓ (cross + auto)



$$C_\ell \text{ observed} \longrightarrow \mathcal{L}(\theta_{\text{cosmo}} | C_\ell \text{'s})$$

Constraints on cosmological parameters

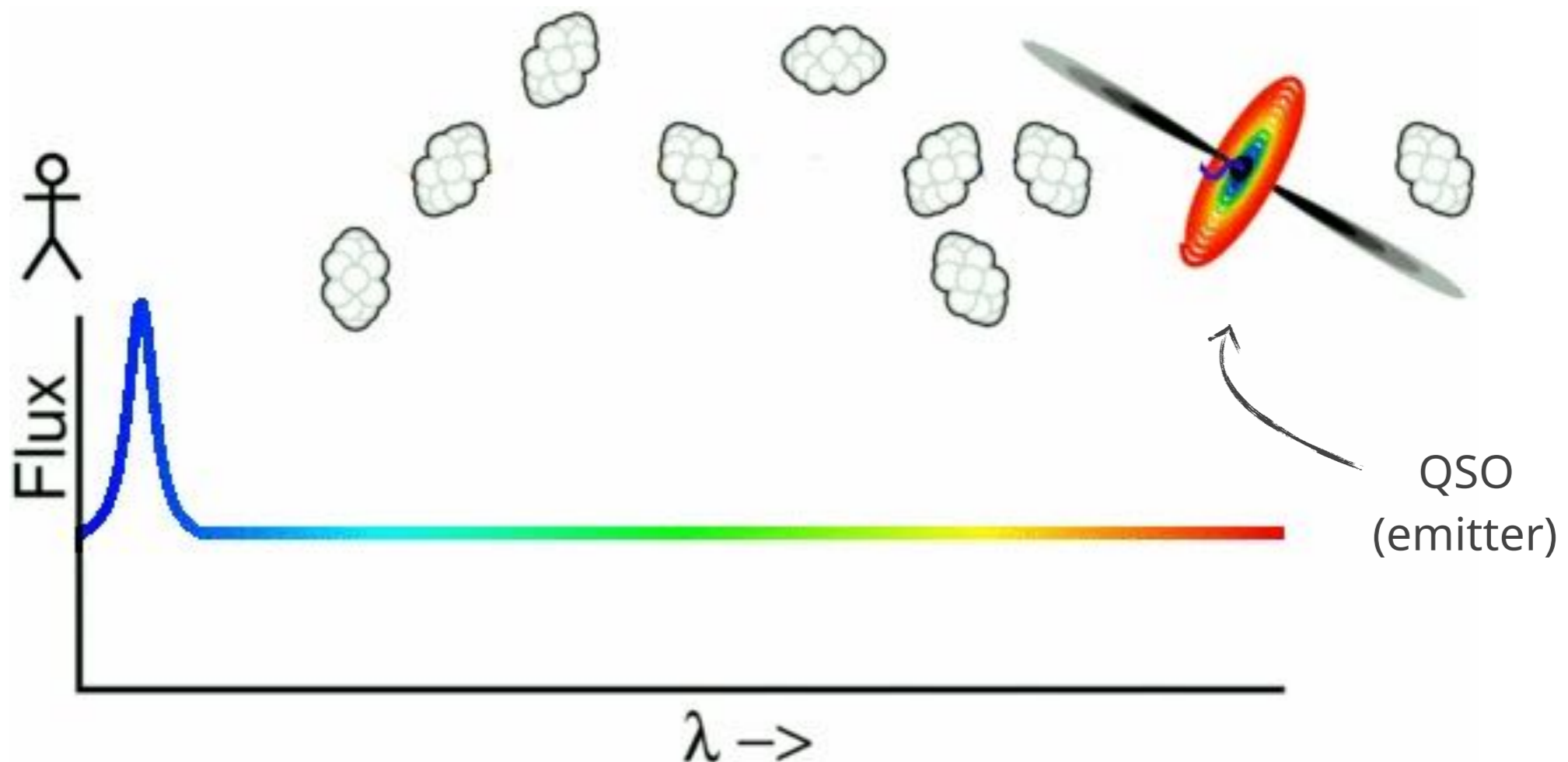
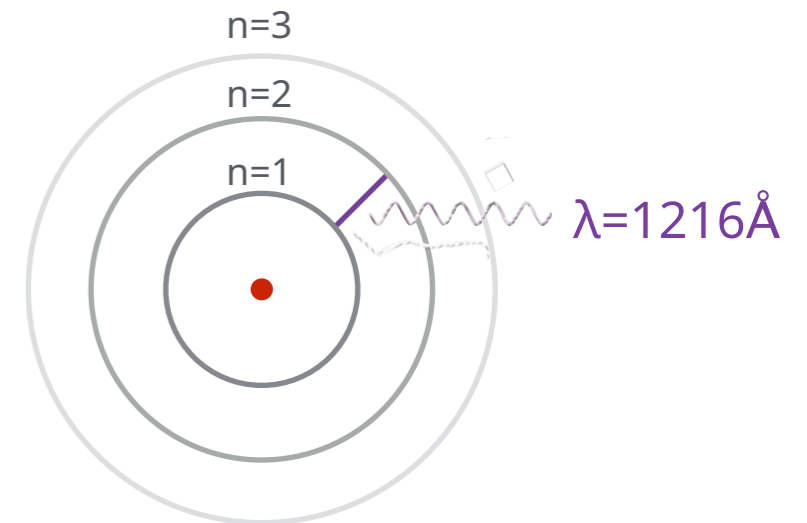


New cross-correlation : Ly- α forest \times CMB lensing

Cross-correlation can show new physics too !

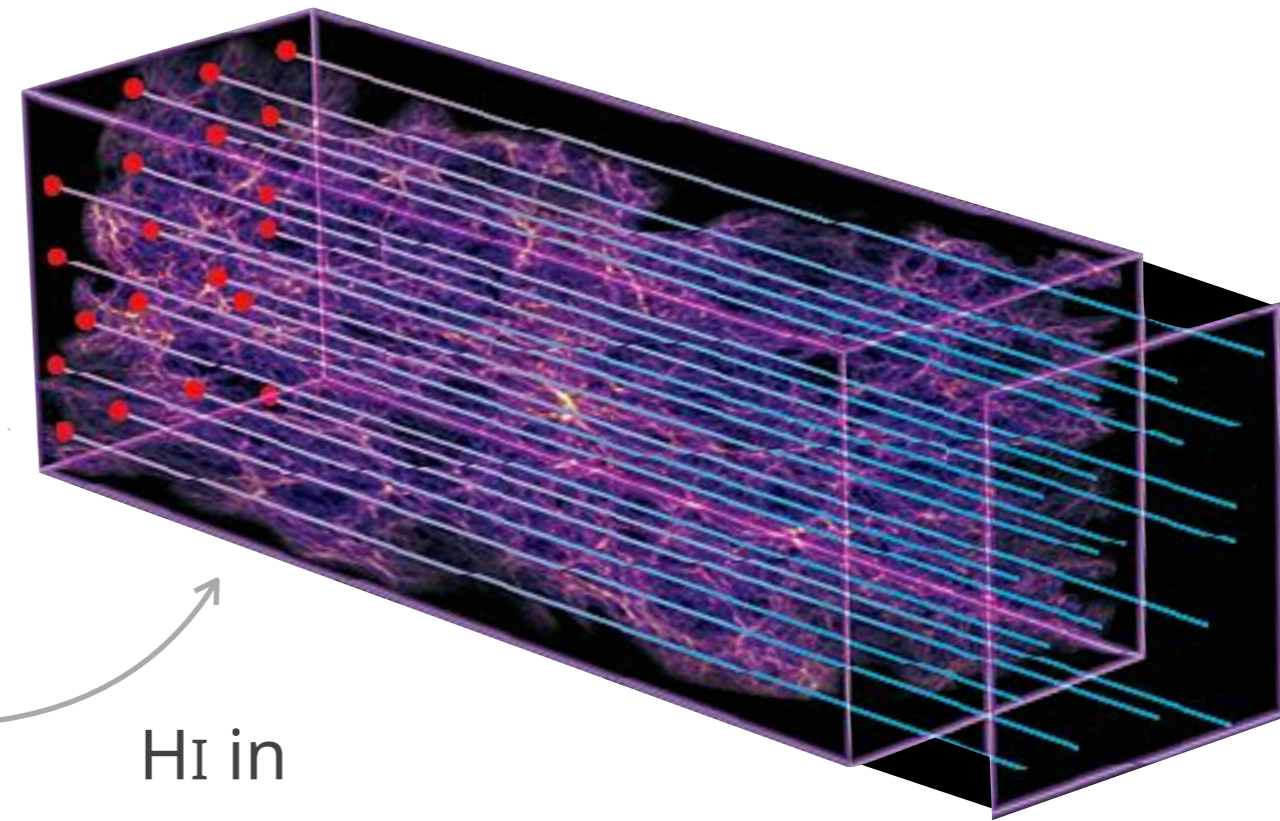
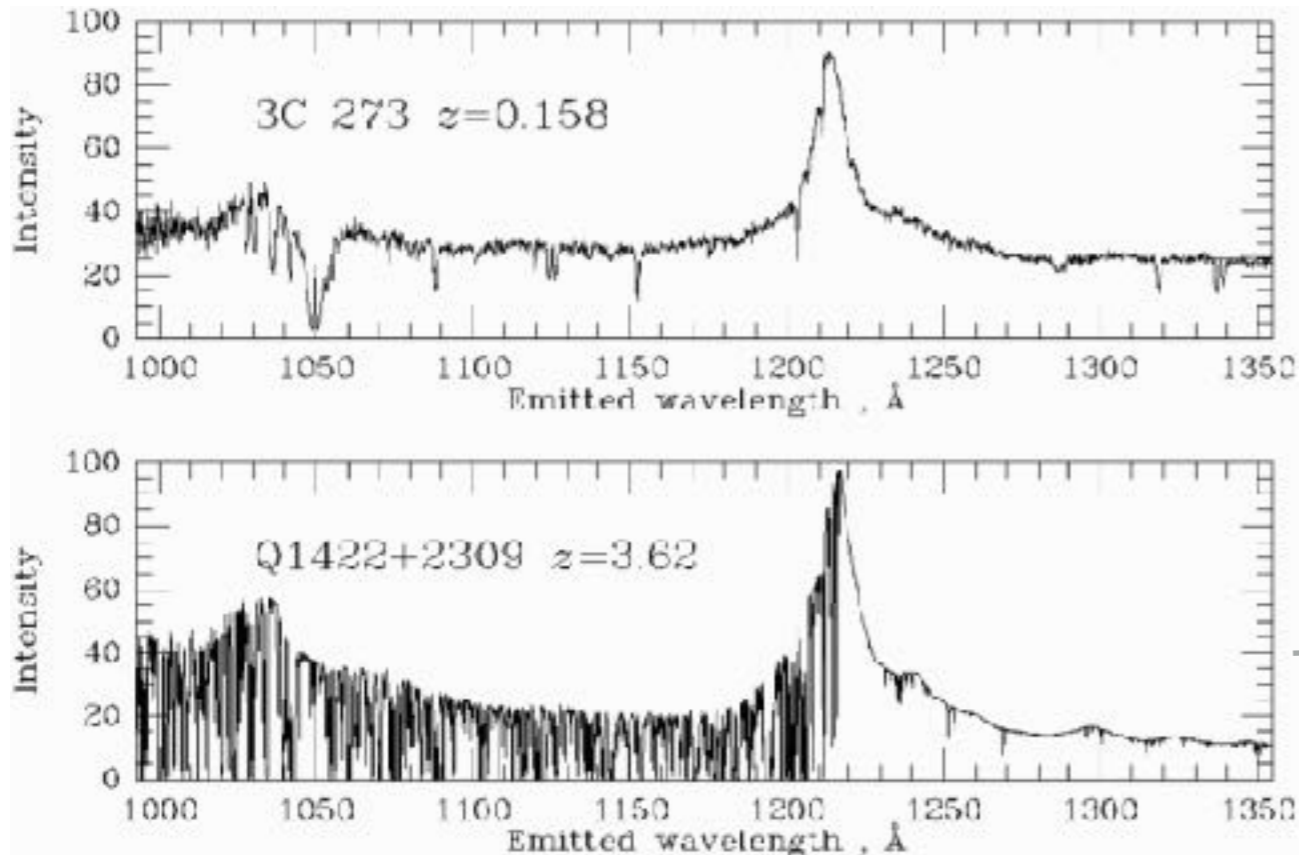
What's the **Lyman- α forest** ?

- absorption lines in quasar spectra
- Ly- α transition in neutral hydrogen $n=1$ to $n=2$
- reveals **intergalactic H I** clouds like a *core sample*



Ly- α forest \times CMB lensing

Ly- α forest in quasar spectra



HI in
intergalactic "clouds"

- cross-correlation of **fluctuations in Ly- α** and **CMB lensing** CD, Schaun+16, PRD
- **denser regions** ($K_{\text{CMB}} > 0$) \Rightarrow **more fluctuations** in $P_{\text{Ly-}\alpha}(k)$
- tests our understanding of intergalactic baryonic physics

Thanks !