





WESTERN CAPE

Synergistic cosmology across the spectrum

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Department of Physics, Alma Felix University of Turin, Italy





An era of synergies



Ape



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 $f(t, \mathbf{X})$

Cosmological perturbations
 [temperature anisotropies, density fluctuations...]

- UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO ALMA UNIVERSITAS TAURINENSIS
- Cosmological perturbations $f(t, \mathbf{x})$ [temperature anisotropies, density fluctuations...]
- Correlation function

 $\xi_{ff}(t, |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|) = \langle f(t, \mathbf{x}) f(t, \mathbf{y}) \rangle$

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 $\xi_{ff}(t, |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|) = \langle f(t, \mathbf{x}) f(t, \mathbf{y}) \rangle$

• Fourier-space power spectrum

$$\langle \hat{f}(t, \mathbf{k})\hat{f}^{*}(t, \mathbf{k}')\rangle = (2\pi)^{3}\delta_{\mathrm{D}}(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}')P_{ff}(k)$$



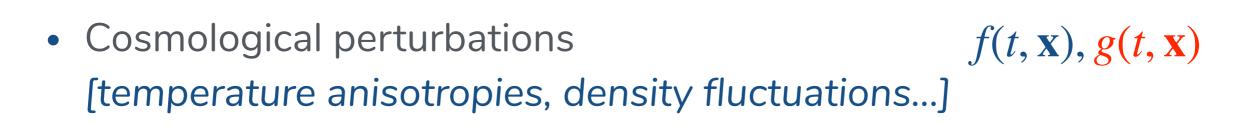


- Cosmological perturbations $f(t, \mathbf{x}), g(t, \mathbf{x})$ [temperature anisotropies, density fluctuations...]
- Correlation function

 $\xi_{fg}(t, |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|) = \langle f(t, \mathbf{x})g(t, \mathbf{y}) \rangle$

• Fourier-space power spectrum

$$\langle \hat{f}(t, \mathbf{k}) \hat{g}^*(t, \mathbf{k}') \rangle = (2\pi)^3 \delta_{\mathrm{D}}(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') P_{fg}(k)$$



Correlation function

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Why cross-correlations?





• Observed signal

$$f^{\text{obs}} = f^{\text{cosmo}} + f^{\text{noise}} + f^{\text{cont}} + f^{\text{sys}}$$



Observed signal

 $f^{\rm obs} = f^{\rm cosmo} + f^{\rm noise} + f^{\rm cont} + f^{\rm sys}$

Auto-correlation power spectrum

 $\langle f^{\text{obs}} f^{\text{obs}} \rangle = \langle f^{\text{cosmo}} f^{\text{cosmo}} \rangle + \langle f^{\text{noise}} f^{\text{noise}} \rangle + \langle f^{\text{cont}} f^{\text{cont}} \rangle + \langle f^{\text{sys}} f^{\text{sys}} \rangle + 2 \langle f^{\text{cosmo}} f^{\text{cont}} \rangle$



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 - Cross-correlation power spectrum

 $\langle f^{\rm obs}g^{\rm obs}\rangle = \langle f^{\rm cosmo}g^{\rm cosmo}\rangle + \langle f^{\rm cont}g^{\rm cont}\rangle + \langle f^{\rm cosmo}g^{\rm cont}\rangle + \langle g^{\rm cosmo}f^{\rm cont}\rangle$



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l. Cross-correlate the same observable measured by two different instruments



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 $f^{\rm obs} = f^{\rm cosmo} + f^{\rm noise} + f^{\rm cont} + f^{\rm sys}$

• Auto-correlation power spectrum

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- 1. Cross-correlate the same observable measured by two different instruments
- 2. Cross-correlate two different observables tracing the same cosmological field

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Cross-correlate the same observable measured by two different instruments

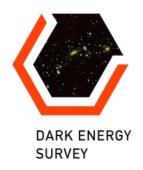
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Synergistic cosmology across the spectrum

 $6 \cdot \text{VII} \cdot 2021$



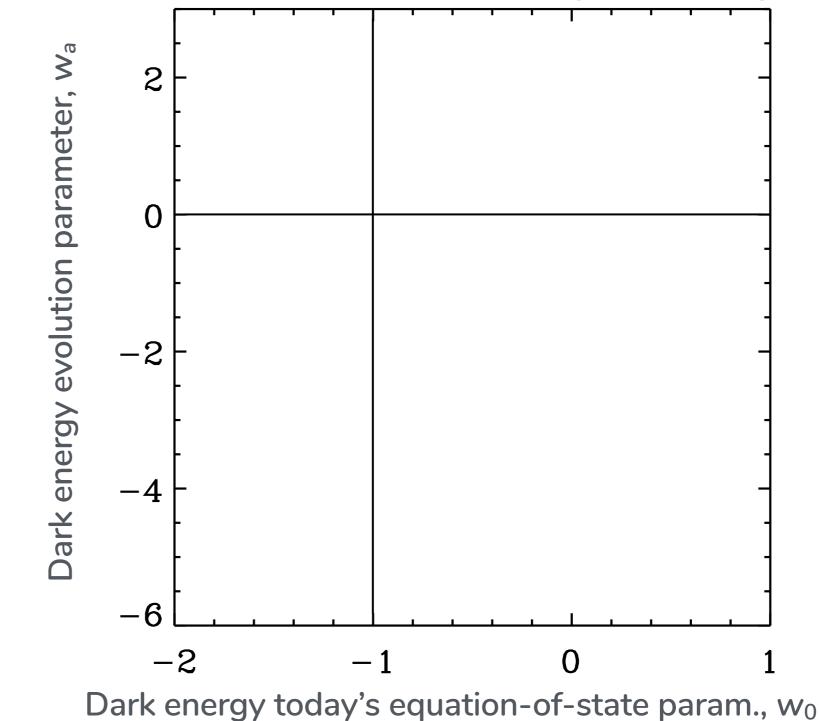
• Weak lensing cosmic shear



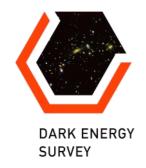




[SC et al. 2017]



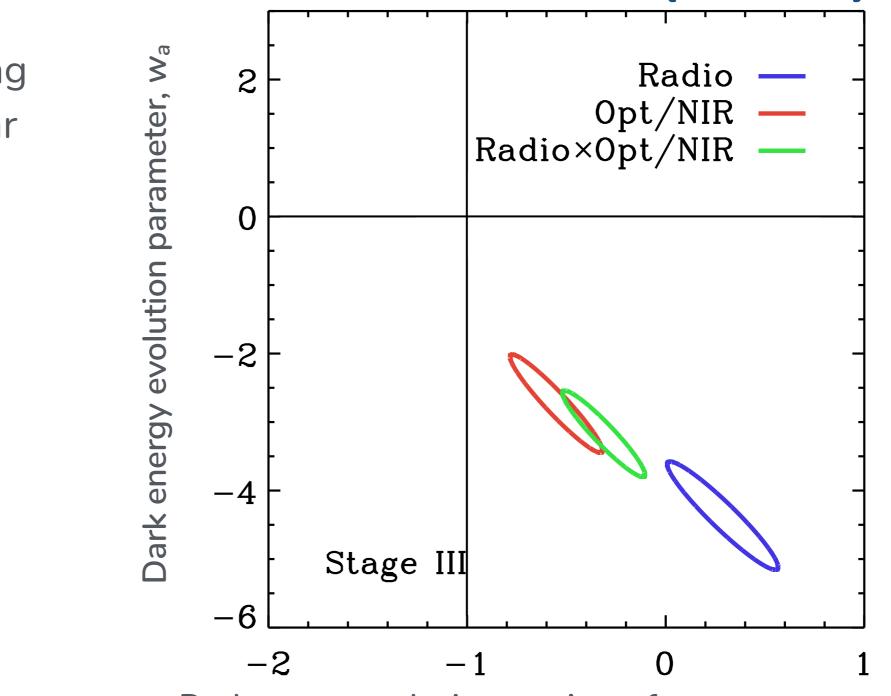
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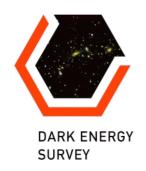


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Dark energy today's equation-of-state param., w₀

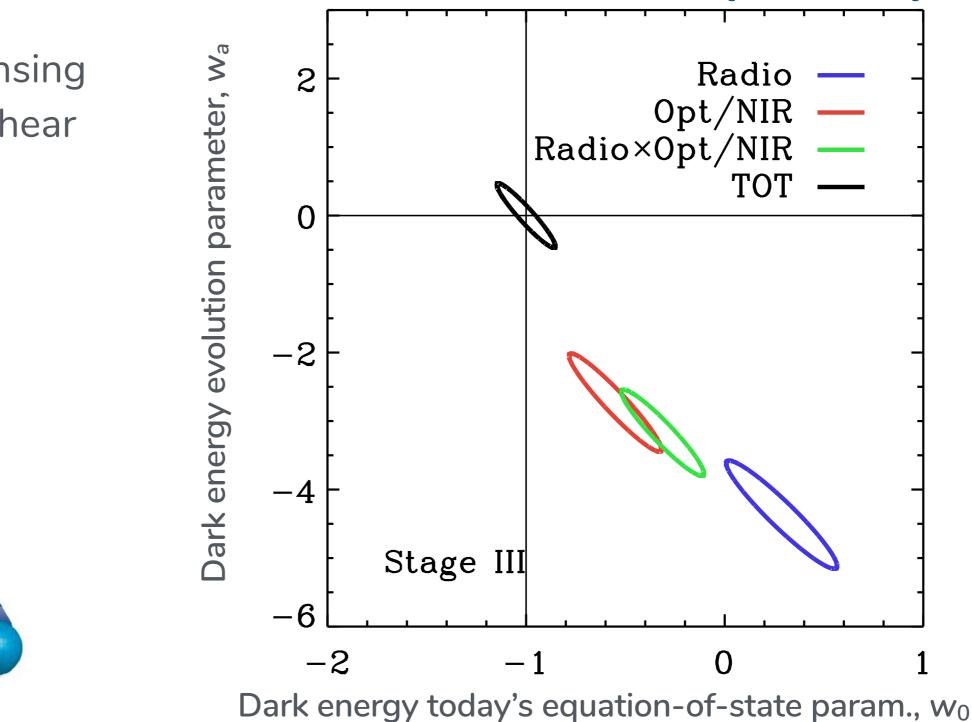
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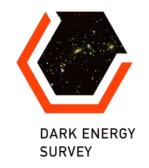




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2. Cross-correlate two different observables tracing the same cosmological field

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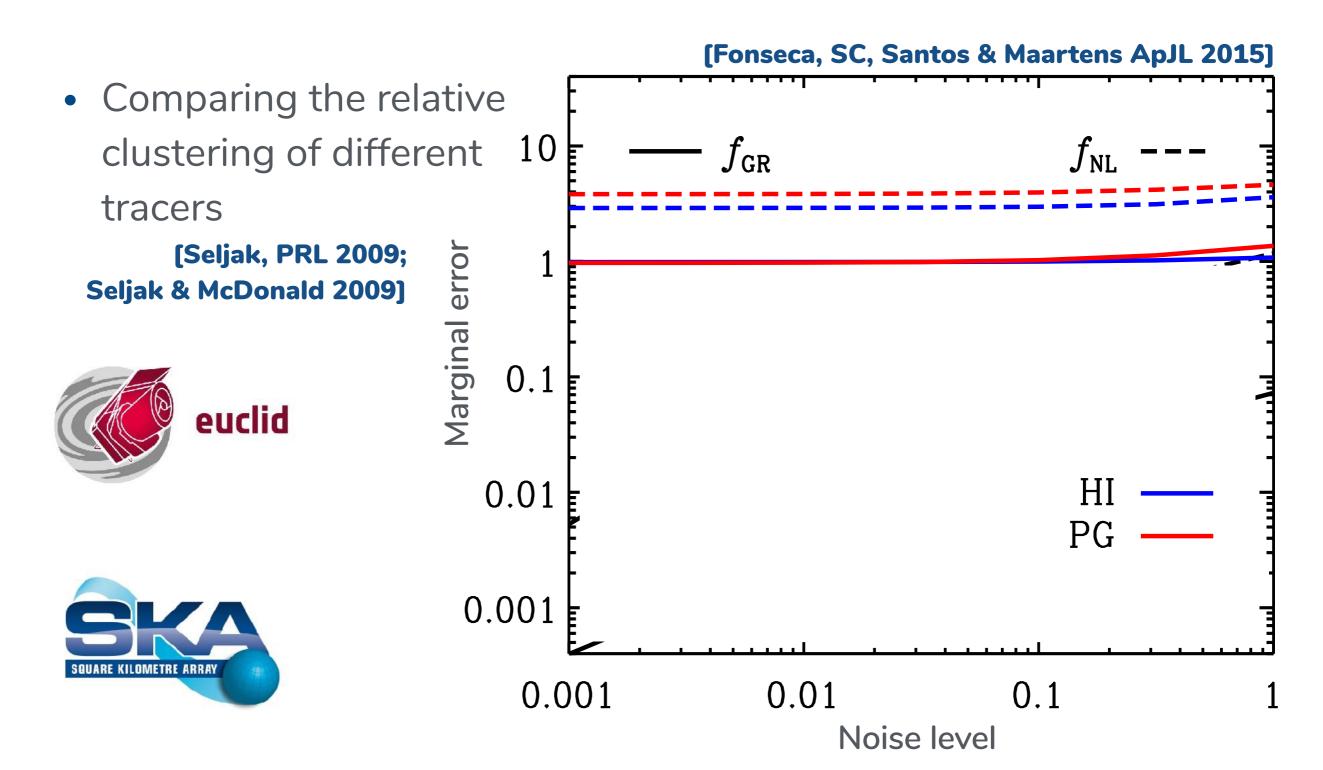
 Comparing the relative clustering of different tracers

[Seljak, PRL 2009; Seljak & McDonald 2009]



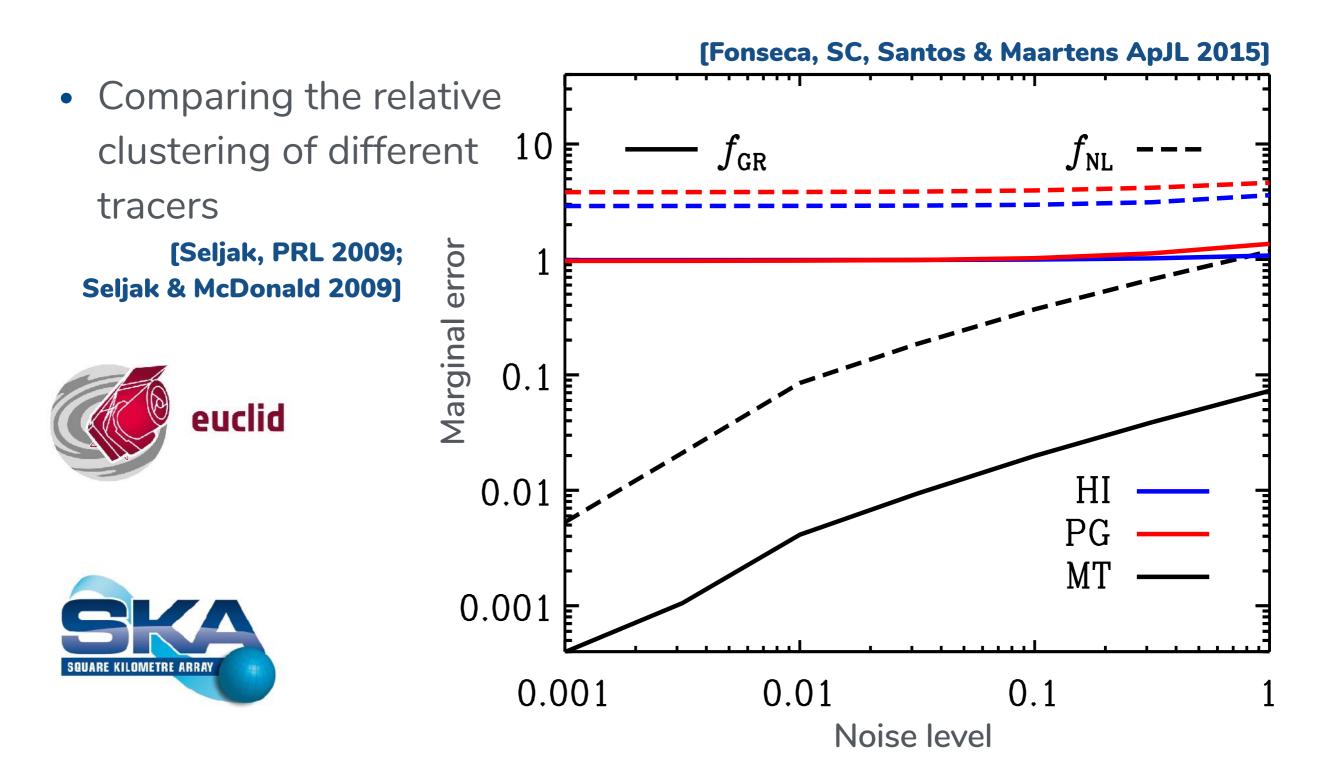






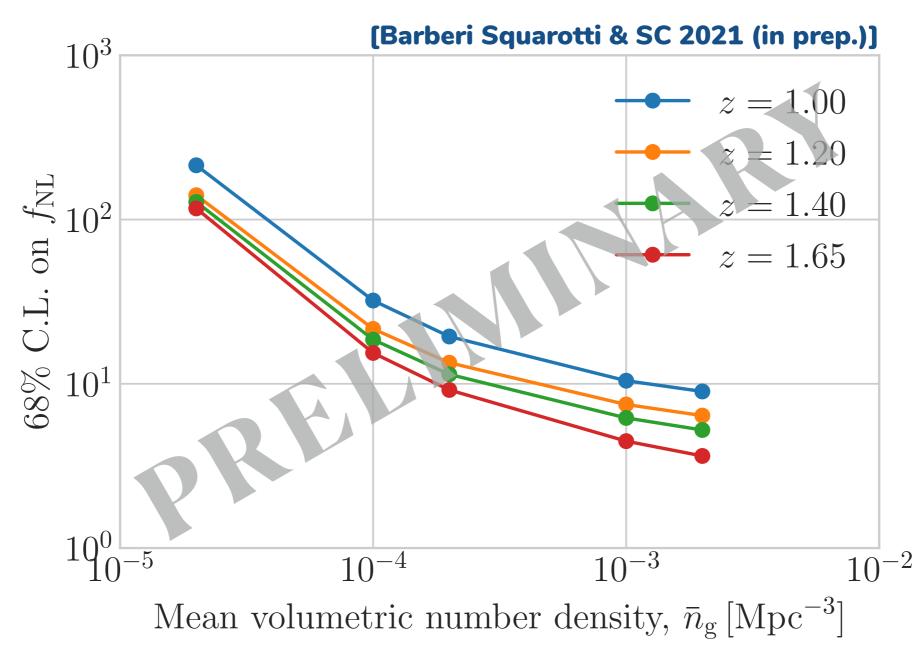
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• Marginal forecast errors on f_{NL} (factorising $\sqrt{f_{sky}}$)



Take-home message



- The era of **synergies** among cosmological observables is nigh!
- Cross-correlations are going to be crucial for not only precise but also accurate cosmology
- Cross-correlations of the same observable measured by different instruments will help mitigating systematics effects
- Cross-correlations of the different observables tracing the same field can bypass intrinsic limitations

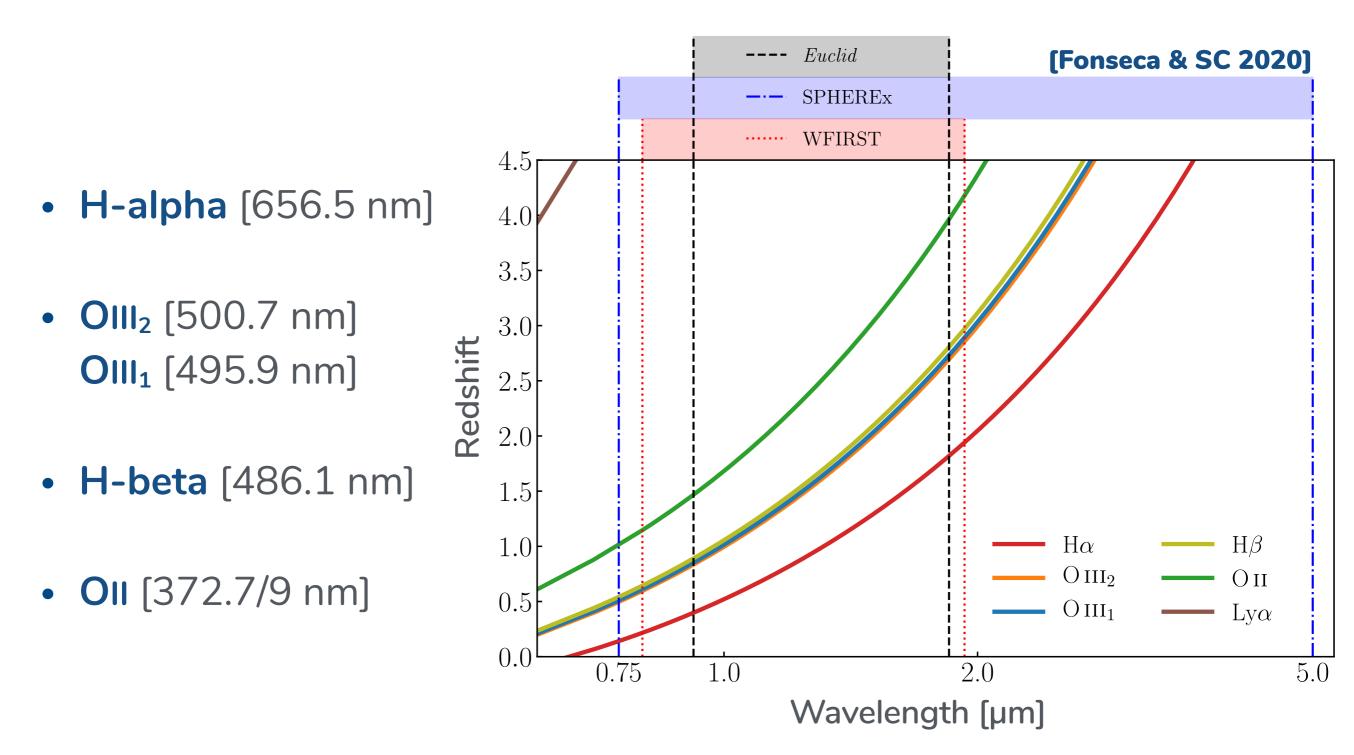
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- Pushing to higher redshift exploiting oxygen-line galaxies
 [Fonseca & SC 2020]

ELGs in Euclid and Roman





ELGs in Euclid and Roman



- O lines (+others) well known contaminants for H-alpha:
 - 0.15–0.3% interloper fraction could bias growth rate >10% of error
 [Pullet et al. 2015]
 - Even if modelled correctly, cosmological constraints inflate up to 20% [Addison et al. 2019; Grasshorn-Gebhardt et al. 2019]

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- Even if modelled correctly, cosmological constraints inflate up to 20% [Addison et al. 2019; Grasshorn-Gebhardt et al. 2019]
- Can we turn **contaminants** into **signal**?

Monthly Notices ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY MNRAS 495, 1340–1348 (2020)

High-redshift cosmology with oxygen lines from H α surveys

José Fonseca^{[®]1,2★} and Stefano Camera[®]3,4,5★

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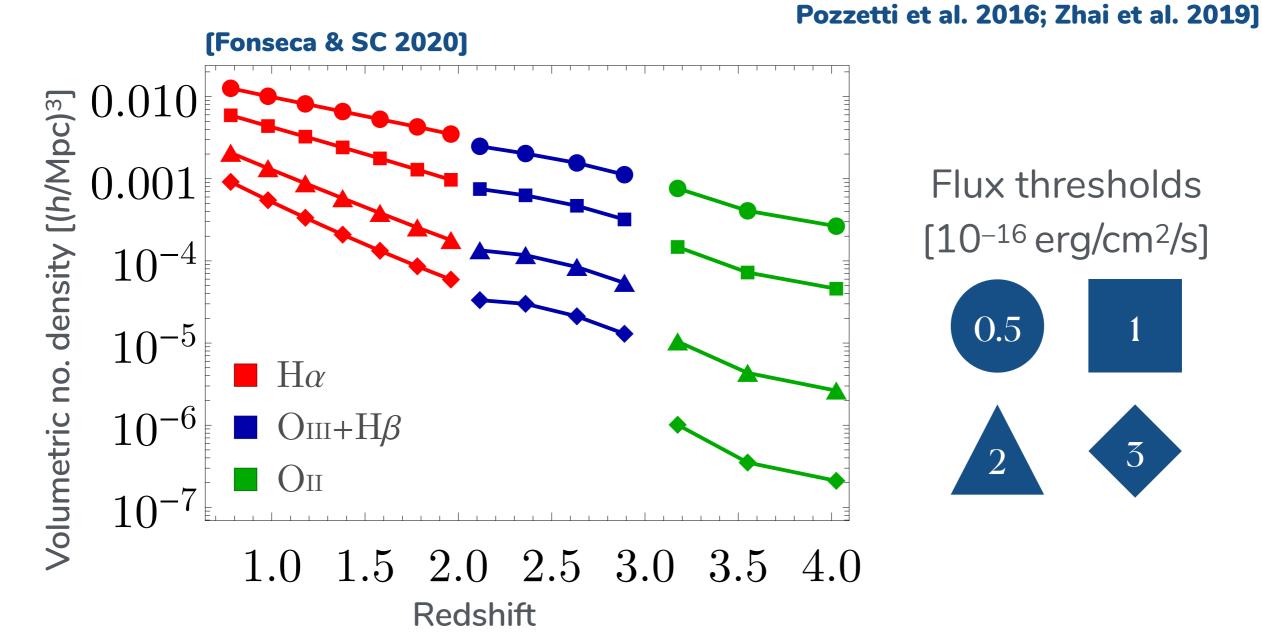
Expected no. of O-galaxies



• State-of-the-art calibrated Schecter luminosity functions [Sobral et al. 2013; Khostovan et al. 2015; Pozzetti et al. 2016; Zhai et al. 2019]

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State-of-the-art calibrated Schecter luminosity functions
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Constraining cosmology

• Measurements of **growth** parameter $f\sigma_8(z) := f(z)D(z)\sigma_8$

