



Préparation Scientifique Legacy II

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Euclid France 2014



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Example Topics

- Galaxy Clusters and cosmology – [see also talk by Maurogordato](#)
- SNIa – [see talk by Tao](#)
- Lensing & structure formation
 - Weak lensing
 - Strong lensing – [see talk by Gavazzi](#)
- Cross-correlations
 - CMB
 - Other catalogs
- Exoplanets – [see talk by Beaulieu](#)



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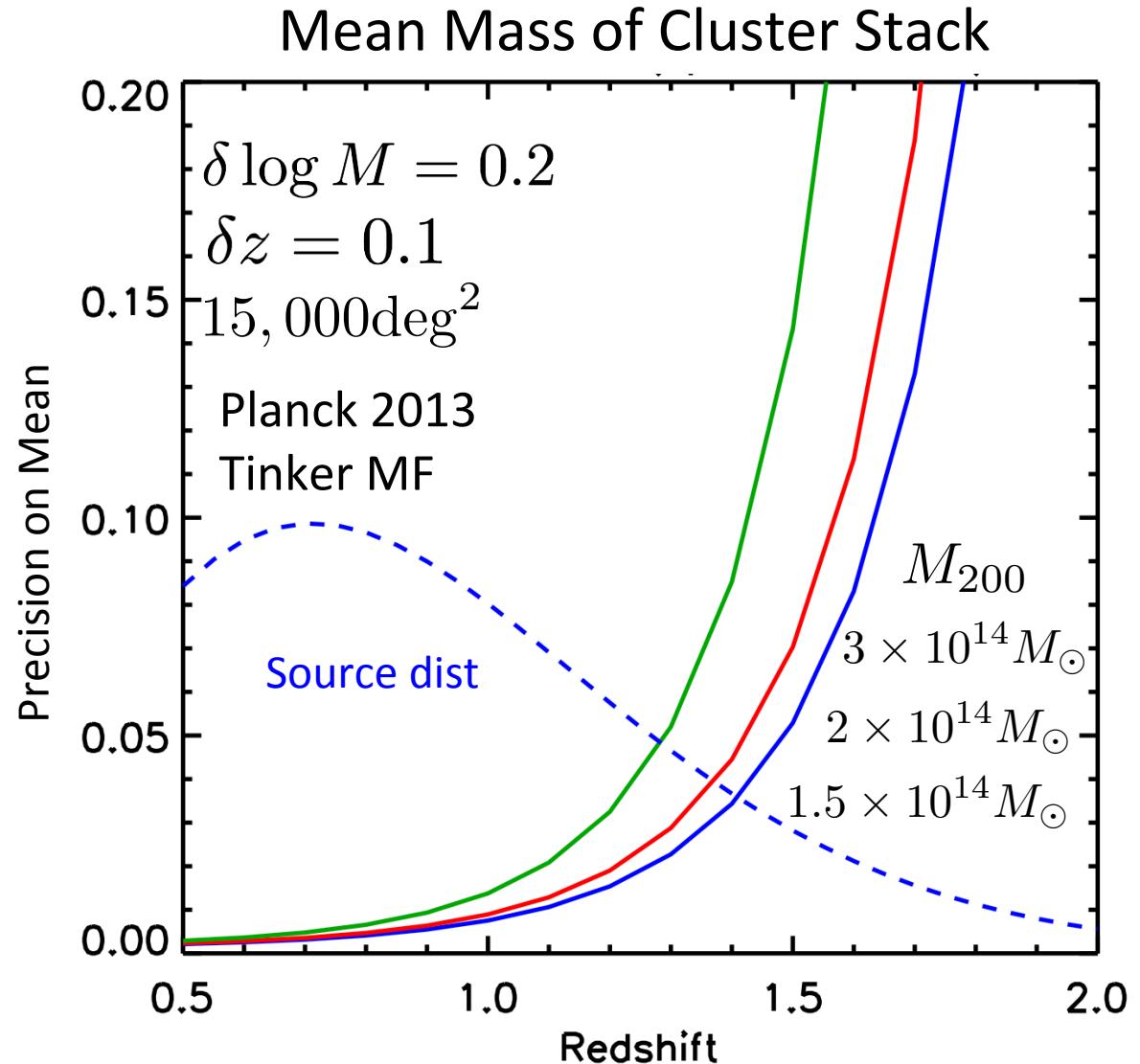


Galaxy Cluster Cosmology

- ❑ Catalog construction and characterization
 - ❑ Baseline – photometric survey: ~60,000 clusters
 $M \sim (1 - 2) \times 10^{14} M_{\odot}$ out to $z > 1$
 - ❑ Catalog construction challenges on mocks
 - ❑ Studies using grism
- ❑ Cluster observable-mass distribution
 - ❑ Lensing masses
- ❑ Dedicated meeting in Sesto, July 2014
- ❑ Cosmology forecast paper being finalized

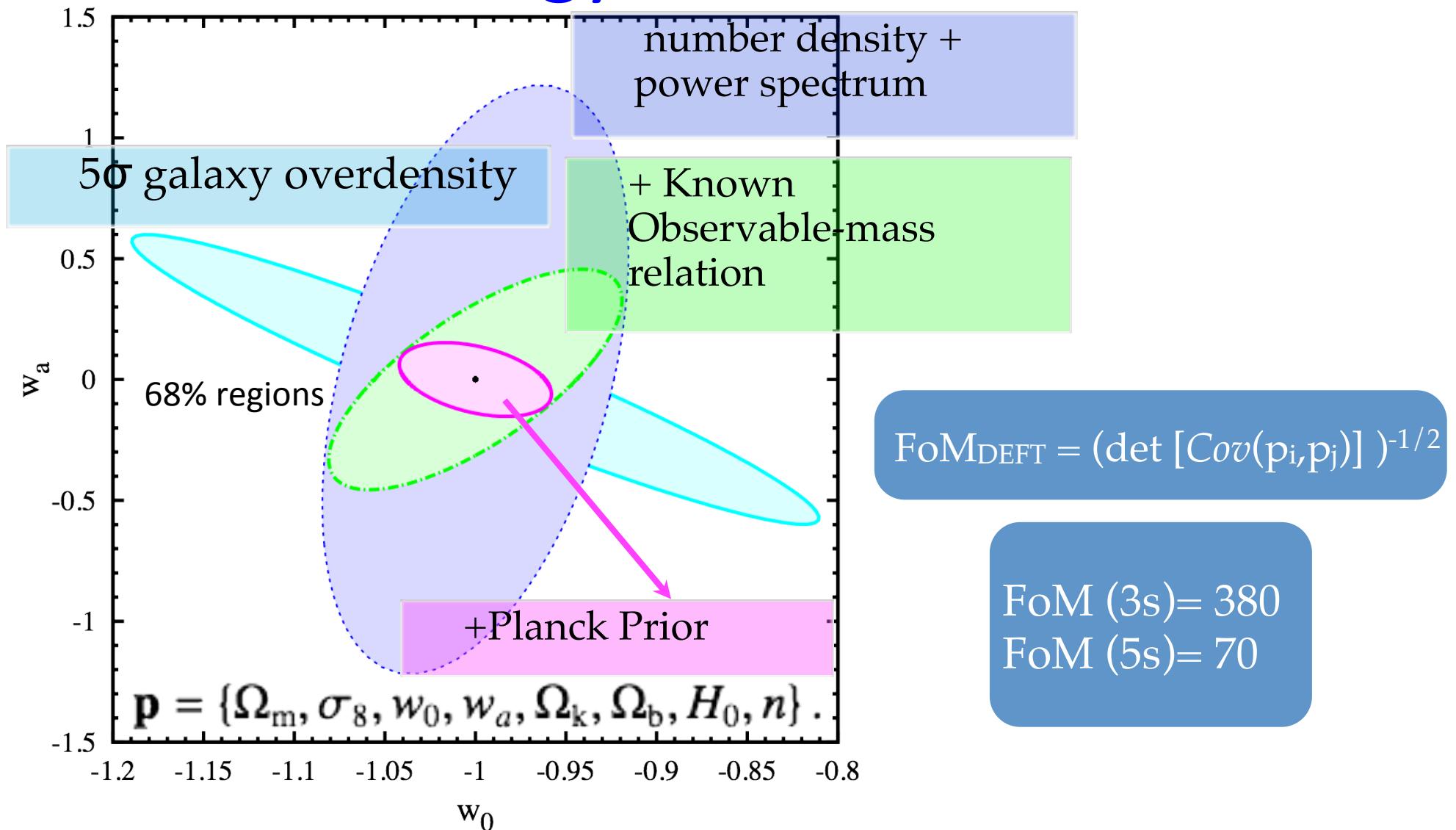
Mass Calibration from Shear

Stacks as a function
of redshift
Shape noise only
(Bartlett)



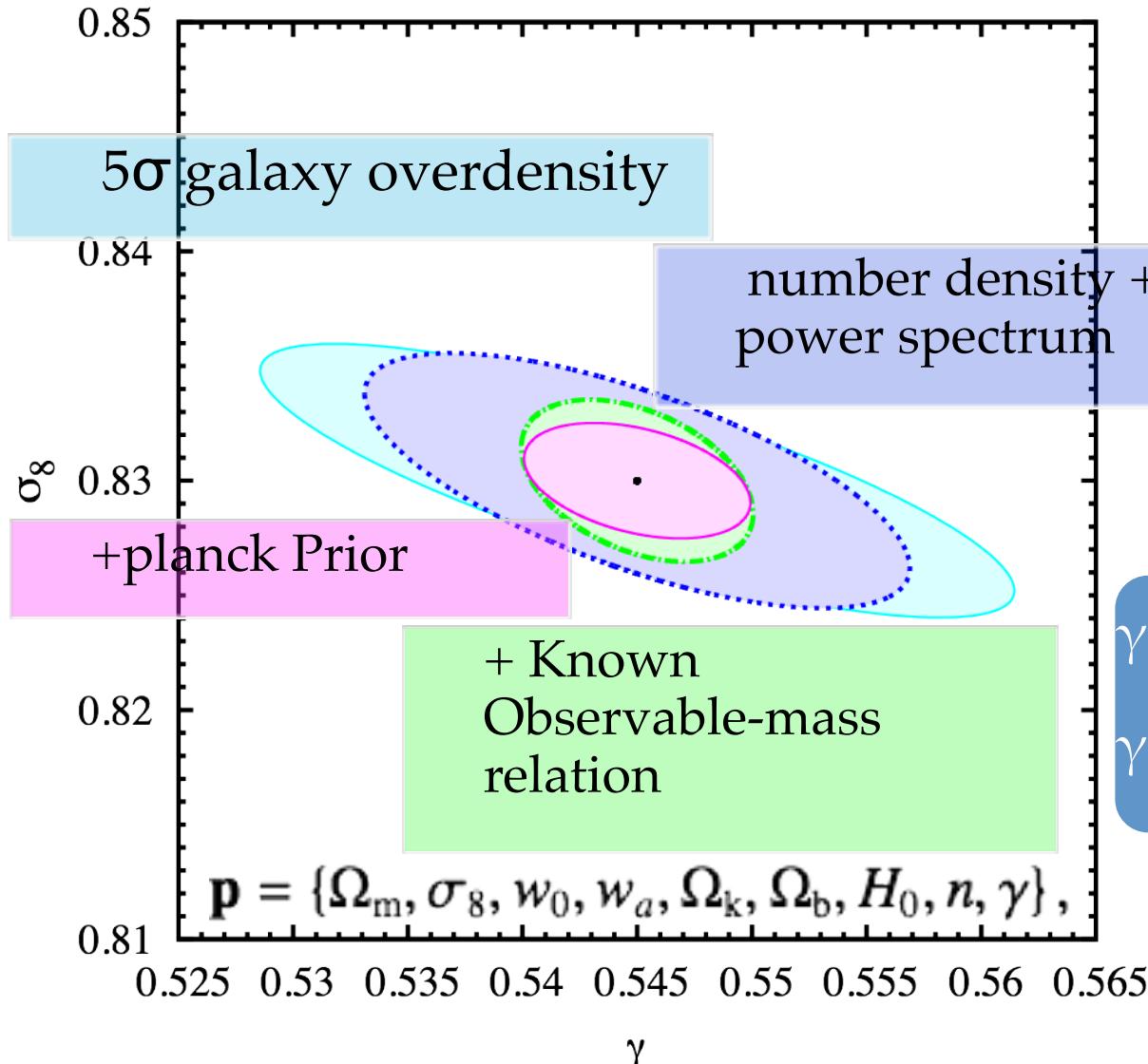


Cosmology with Euclid Clusters





Cosmology with Euclid Clusters



$$\frac{d\ln\delta}{d\ln a} = \Omega_m(a)^\gamma$$

$\gamma=0.545$: standard GR
 $\gamma=0.68$: DGP brane-world model

Sartoris et al., in prep.

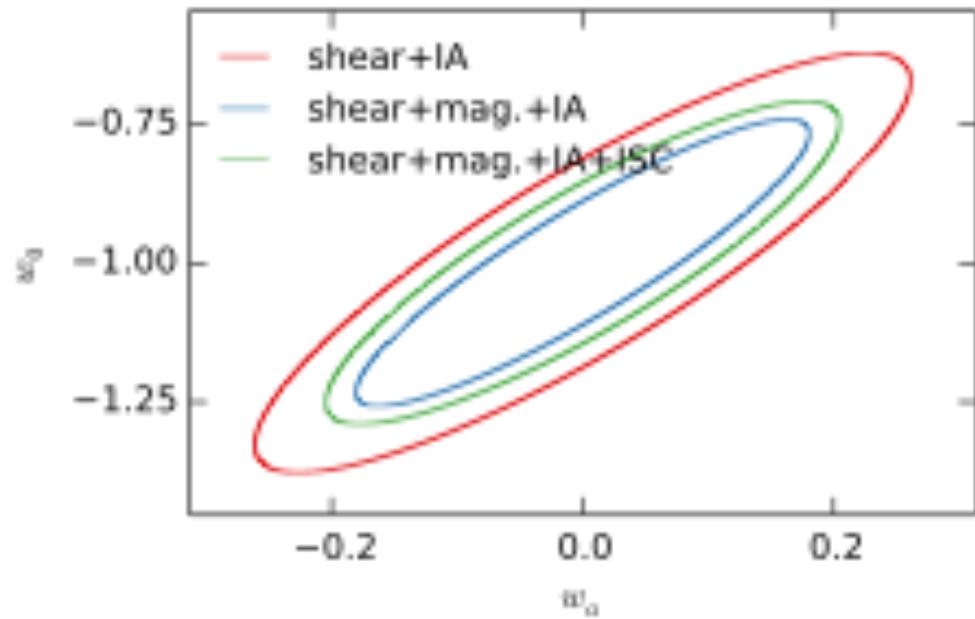
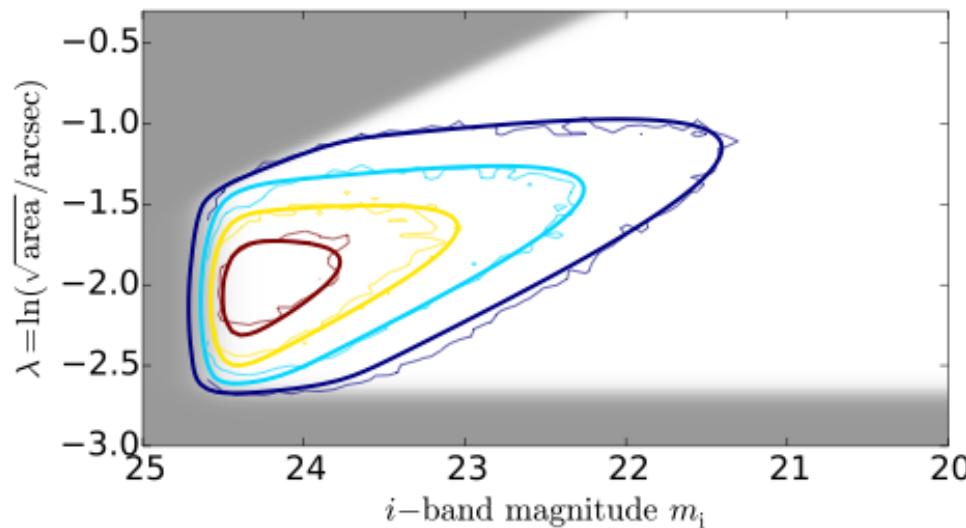


Legacy Weak Lensing

- ❑ Magnification (contact: Heavens)
 - ❑ Combine with shear
- ❑ Galaxy-Galaxy lensing (contact: Cacciato)
 - ❑ Dark-light matter connection
 - ❑ Working on review of subject
- ❑ Mass mapping (contact: Jullo & Pires)
 - ❑ Method development
- ❑ Peak statistics (Contact: Cluster SWG)
 - ❑ Cosmological constraints (Martinet et al., submitted)



Size-Mag. Distribution



$$\sigma_\kappa \rightarrow 1/\sqrt{F_{\kappa\kappa}} \sim 0.8/\sqrt{N}$$

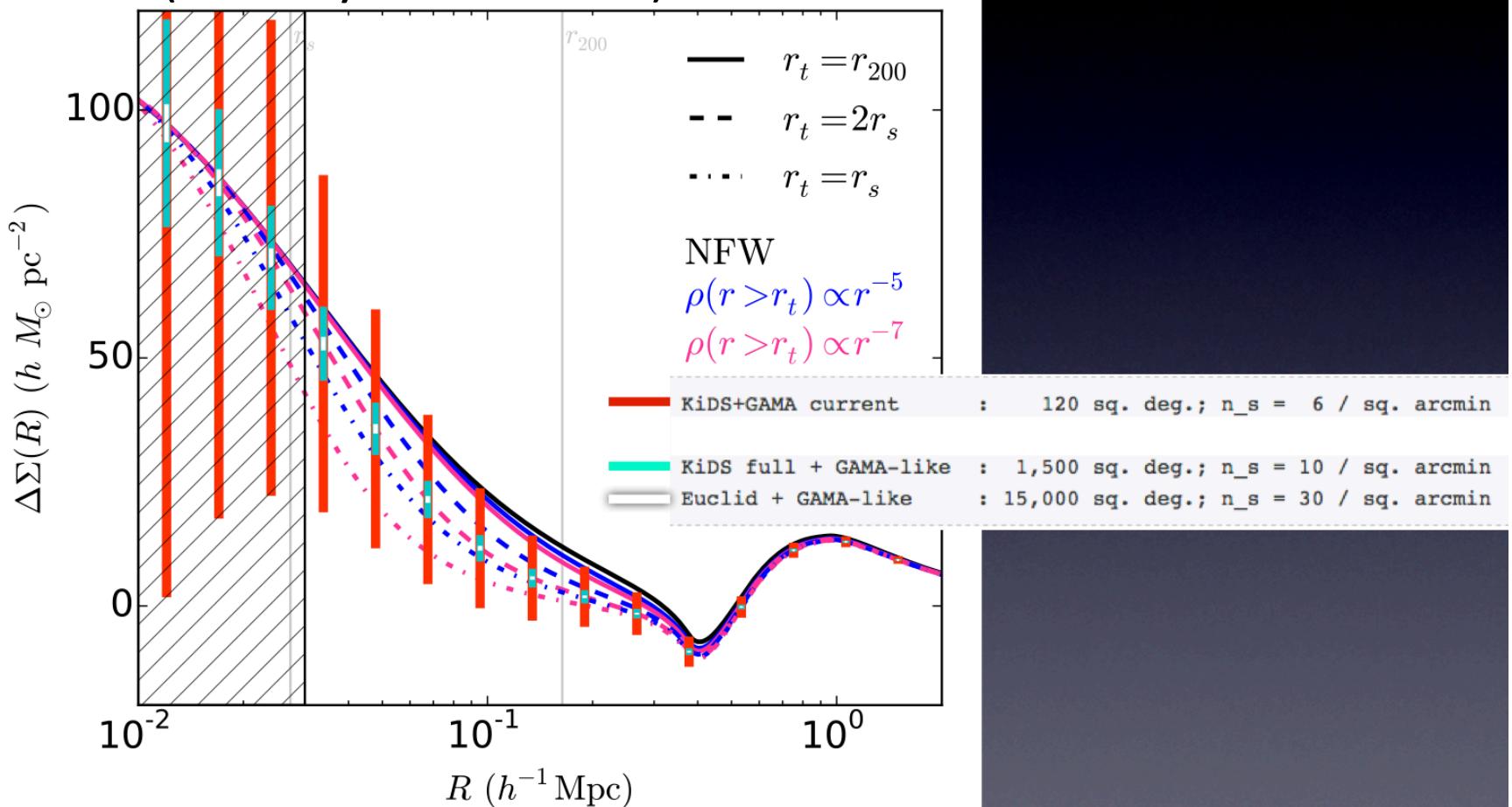
$$\sigma_\epsilon \sim 0.38/\sqrt{N}$$

Alsing et al. (2014)

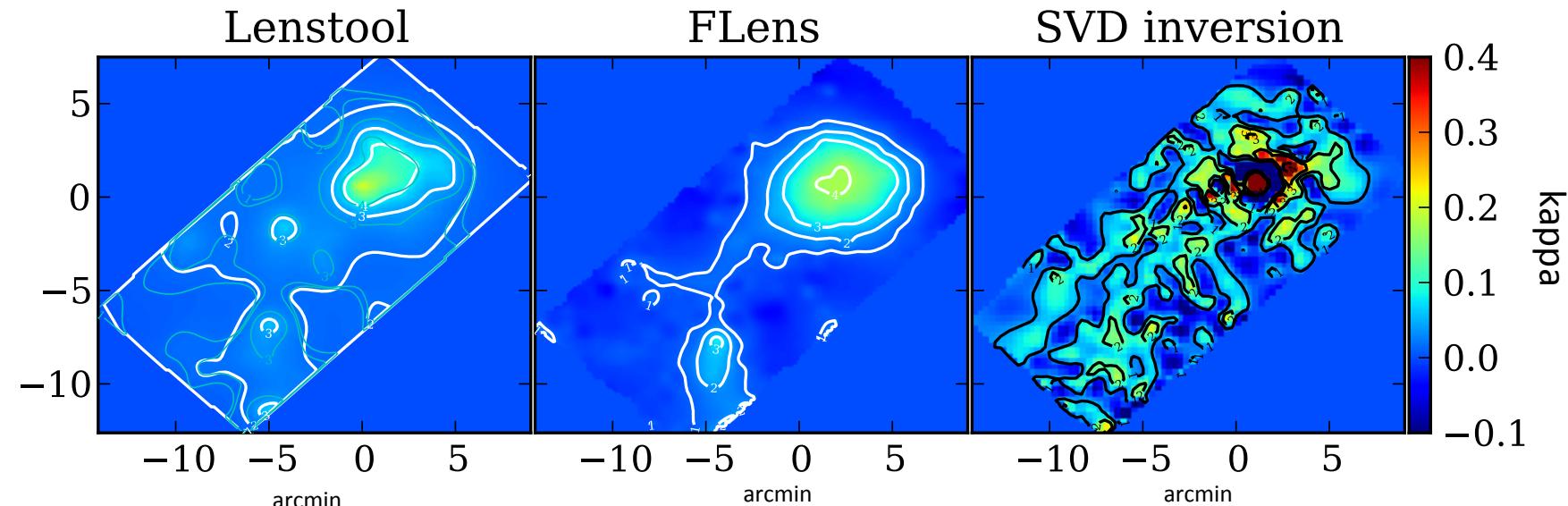
FoM Gain:
No sys. $\sim 12\%$
IA $\sim 250\%$
IA+ISC $\sim 25\text{-}65\%$

Galaxy-Galaxy Lensing

Example: Satellite Galaxy Halos
 (courtesy M. Cacciato)



Mass Mapping: 2D



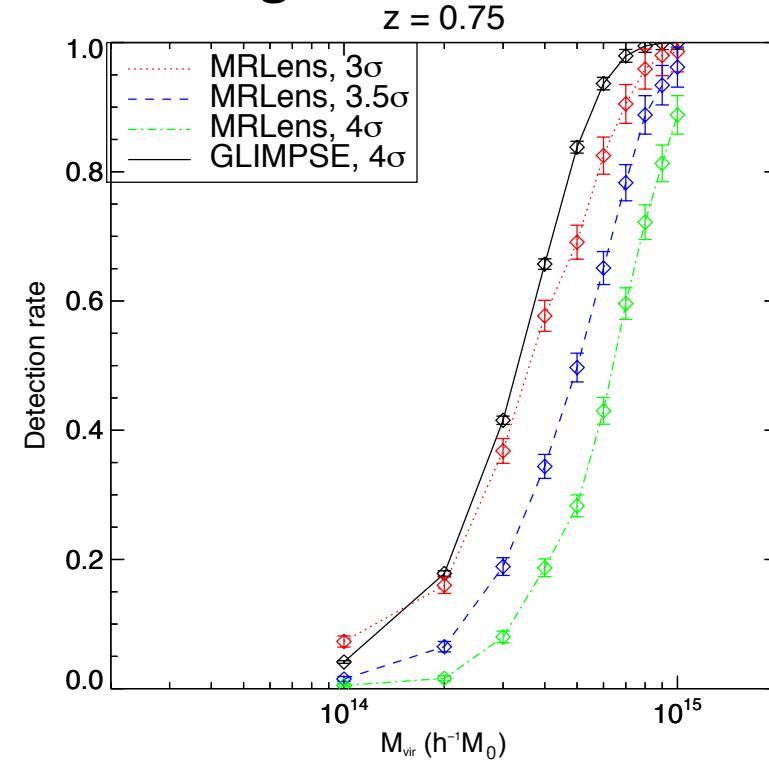
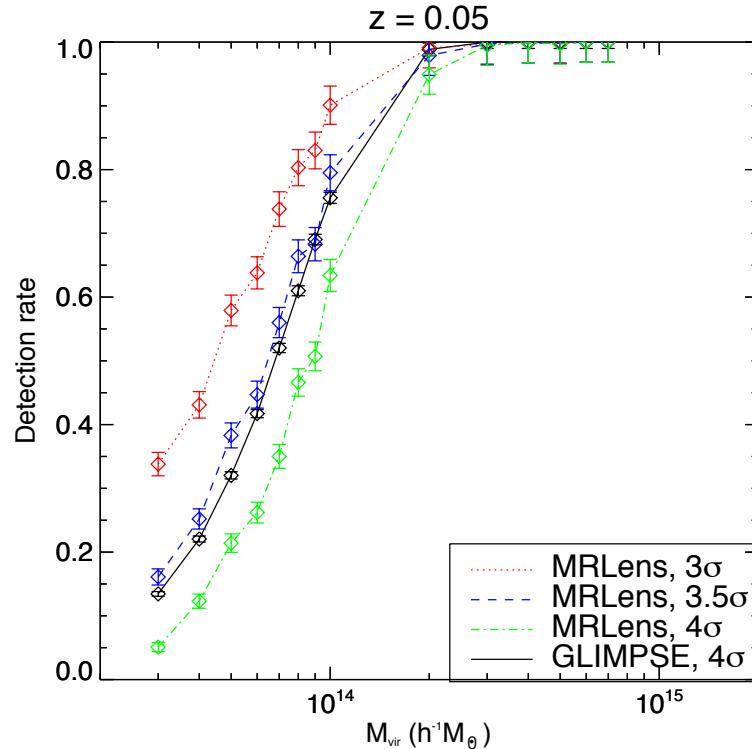
Jullo, E.; Pires, S.; Jauzac, M.; Kneib, J.-P., MNRAS, 2014

Comparison 2D mass map methods:

- on small fields : Application to MACS07017
- on large fields : ongoing work

Mass Mapping: Cluster Detection

- 3D reconstructions (GLIMPSE) may offer an SNR advantage over 2D reconstructions (MRLens) for the detection of clusters.
- Improvement particularly significant at high redshift.

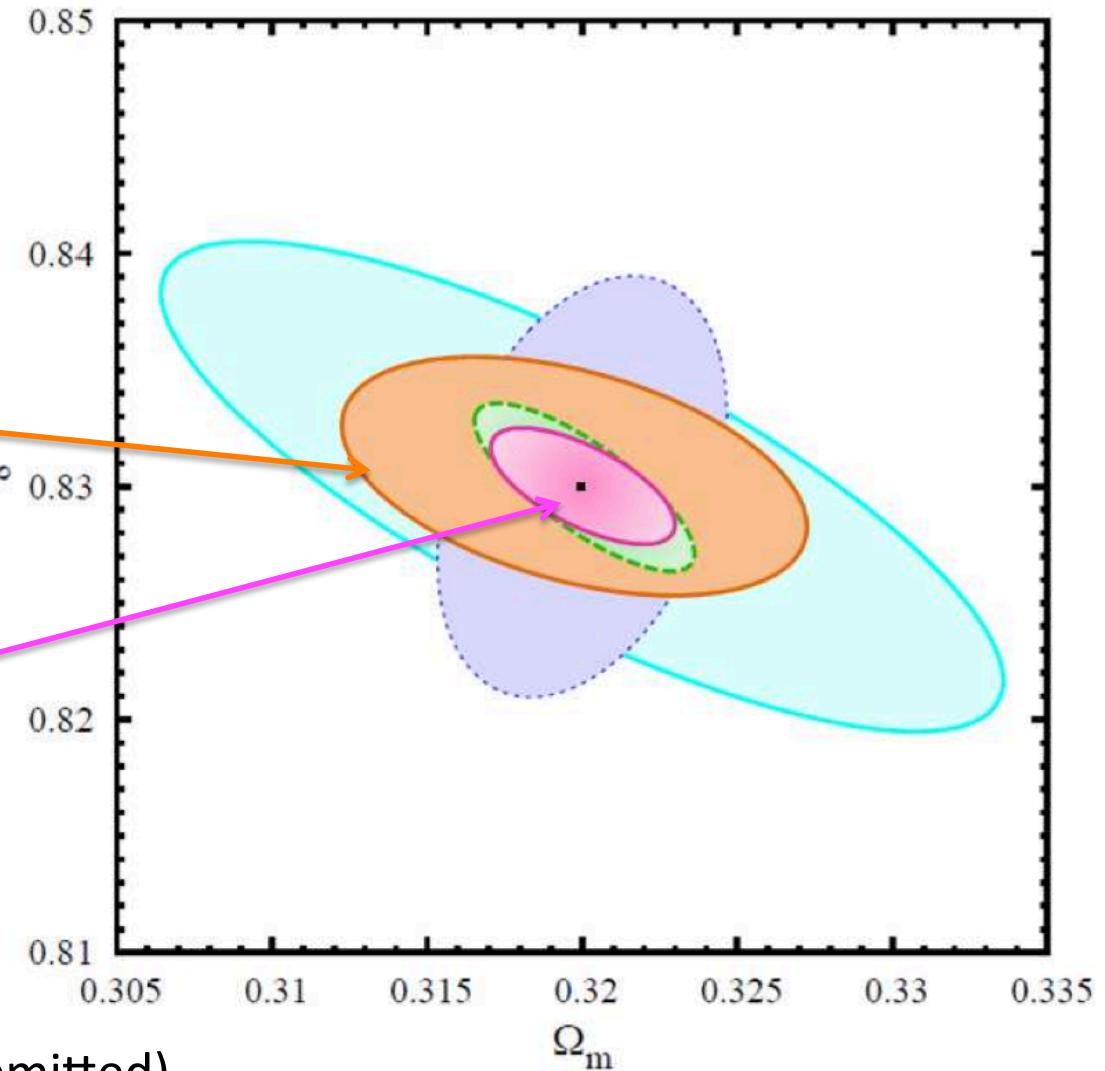


Leonard et al. 2015, MNRAS submitted

Peak Statistics

Tomographic peak counts

Peak counts
Clusters/known scaling



(Martinet, Bartlett & Kiessling, submitted)



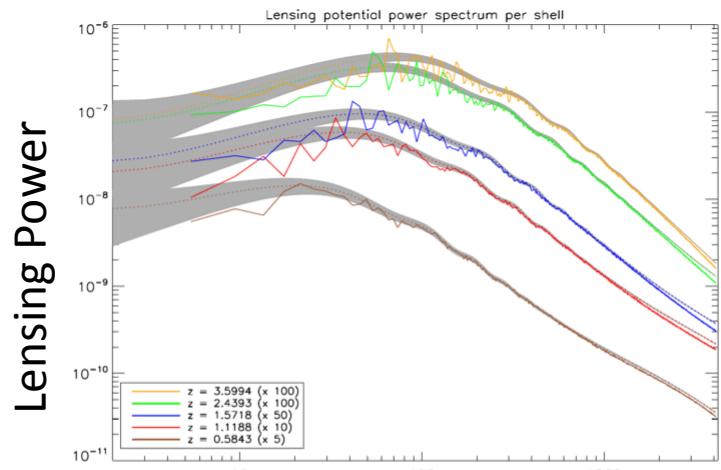
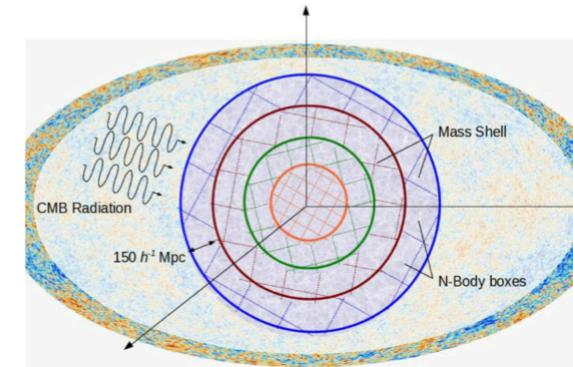
Cross Correlation with CMB

- ❑ SWG: Aghanim & Baccigalupi
- ❑ 60 members, lots of Planckians
- ❑ Cosmology with
 - ❑ Integrated Sachs-Wolf
 - ❑ Gravitational lensing of CMB
- ❑ Current work focused
 - ❑ CMB lensing simulations: multiple-lens plane approximation
 - ❑ All-sky CMB lensing reconstruction
 - ❑ Cross-correlation pipelines

CMB N-body lensing

Courtesy: Aghanim &
Baccigalupi

- Ray tracing: Born and Multiple lens plane approximations, from last scattering to here
- Euclidean N-body sims (CODECs), 48 snapshots in redshift, 200 Mpc width, projected surface mass density for computing lensing angle
- Next:
 - evaluate cross-correlation spectra
 - feed with Euclidean redshift and population selections, propagate photometric redshift errors all the way to cross-correlation spectra
- Figures from Calabrese et al. 2014



Multipole



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