

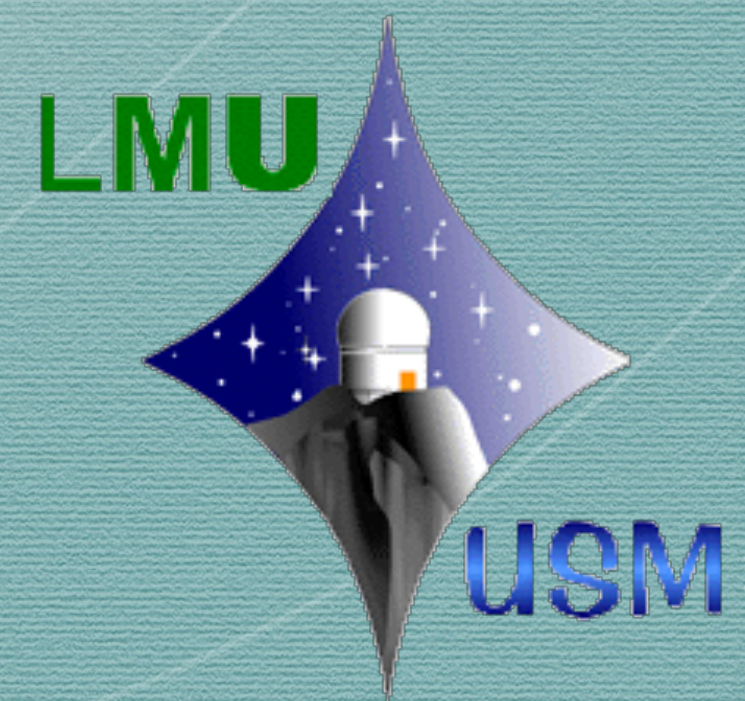


# Cosmology with weak lensing peaks and voids

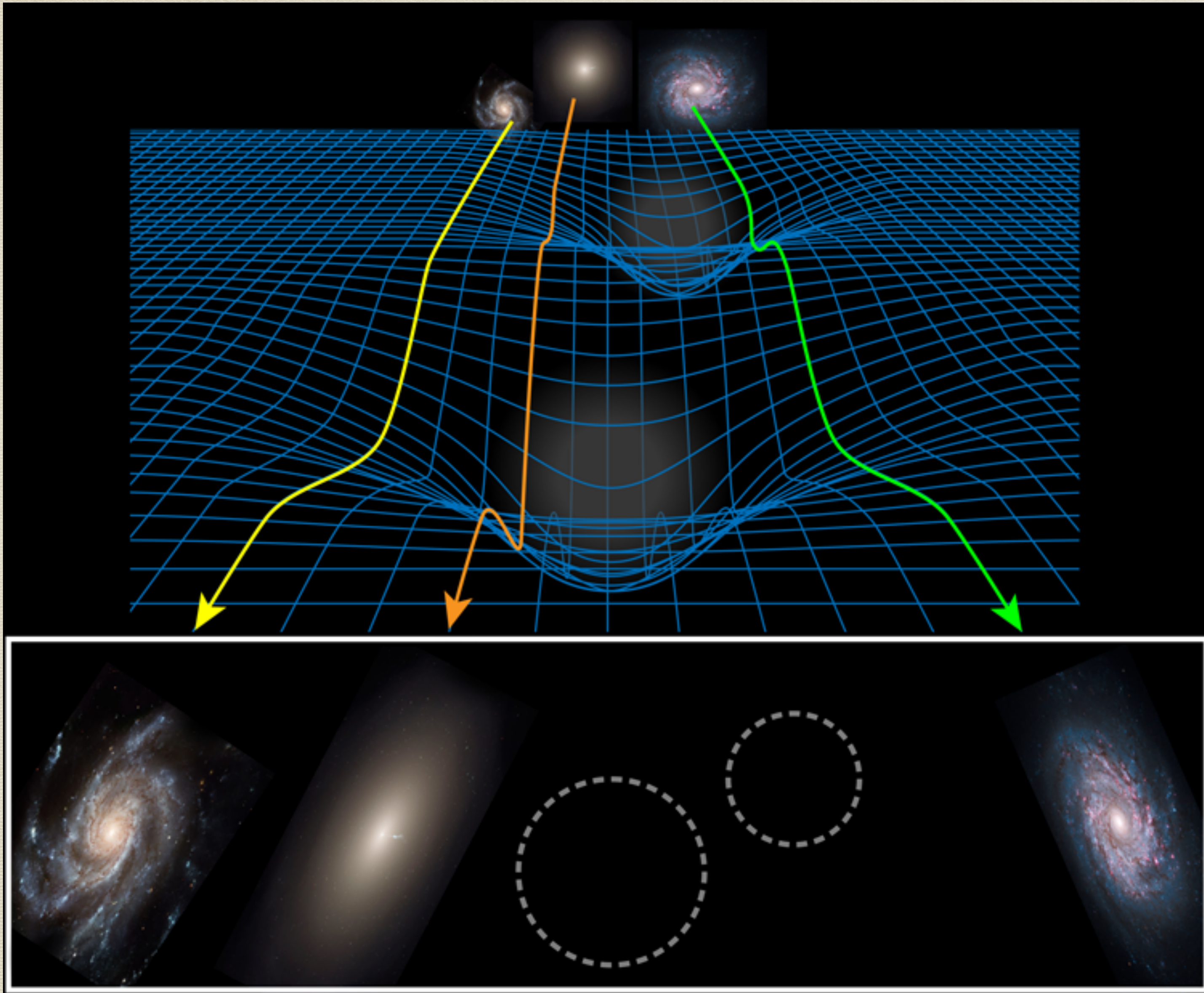
Chris Davies

University observatory

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München



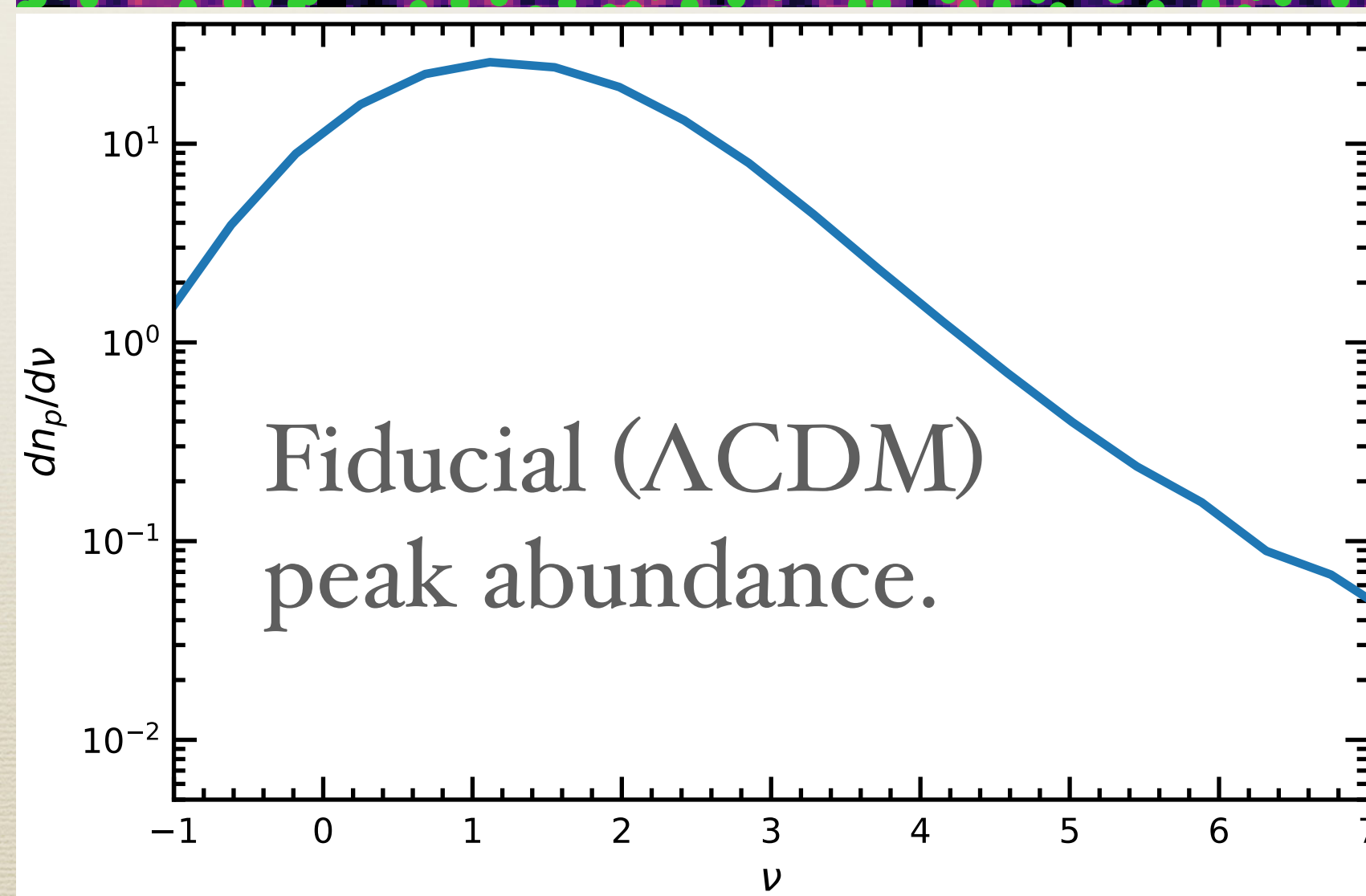
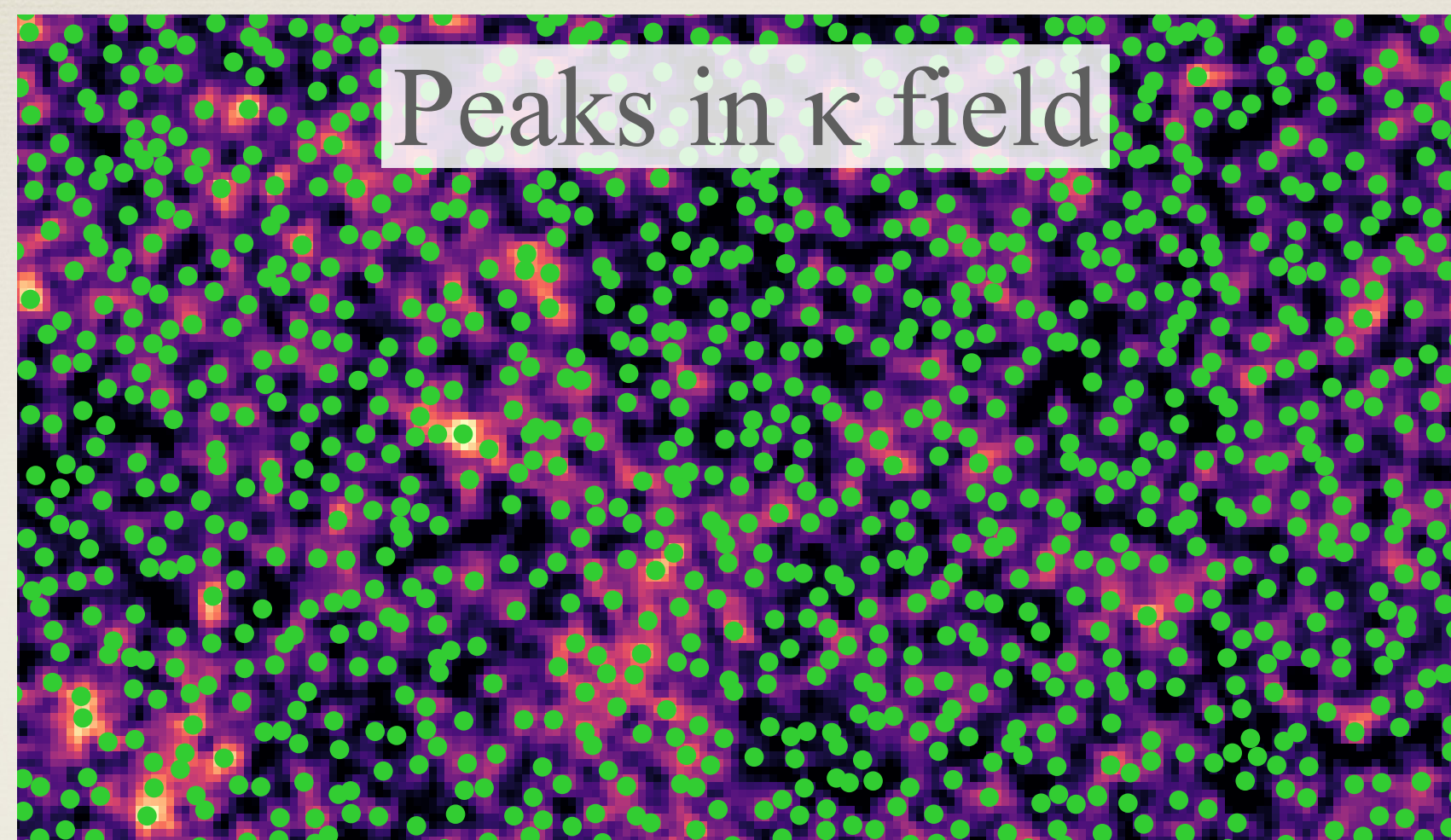
# Weak gravitational lensing



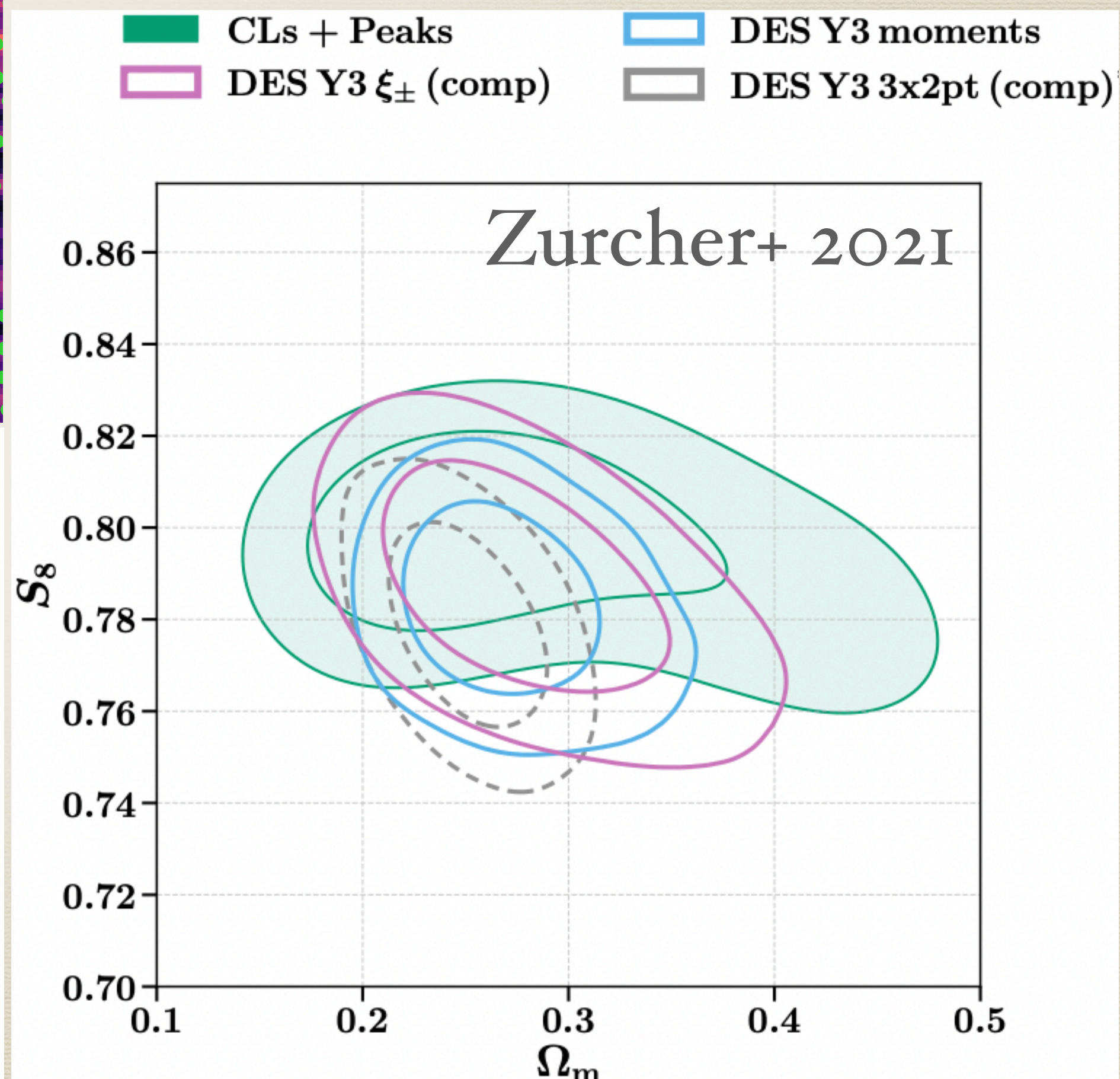
	$< 0$	$> 0$
$\kappa$		
$\text{Re}[\gamma]$		
$\text{Im}[\gamma]$		

# Weak lensing peak abundance

- \*  $\kappa > 0$  = over-density  
 $\kappa < 0$  = under-density
- \* High amplitude peaks correspond to clusters along the line of sight.
- \* Low amplitude peaks correspond to chance alignments of low mass haloes along the line of sight.
- \* This makes weak lensing peaks a useful cosmological probe.



## DES Y3 Peaks and 3x2pt constraints



# What else can we do with WL peaks?

Measure peak statistics:

Peak abundance (Well established)

Peak two-point correlation function  
(new)

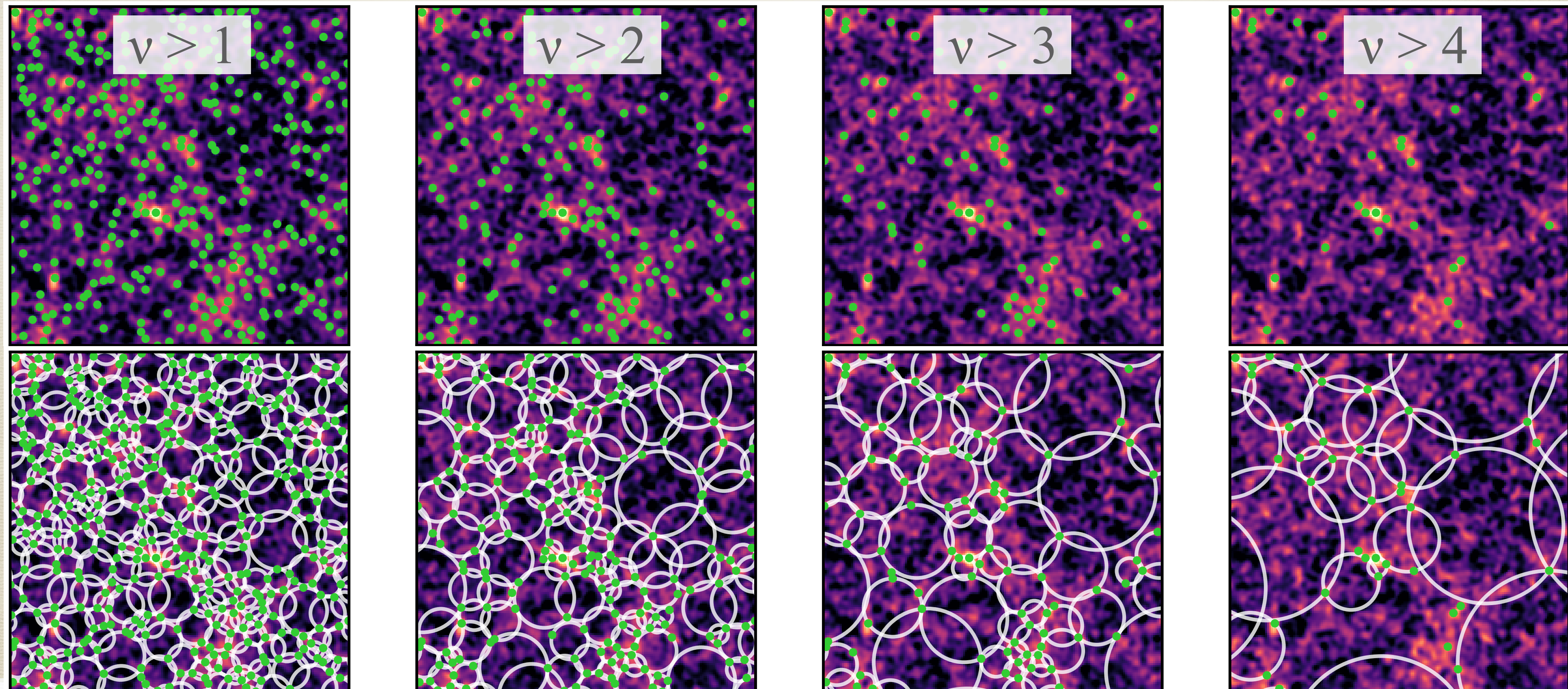
Use peaks to find voids:

Void abundance (new)

Void lensing profiles (new)

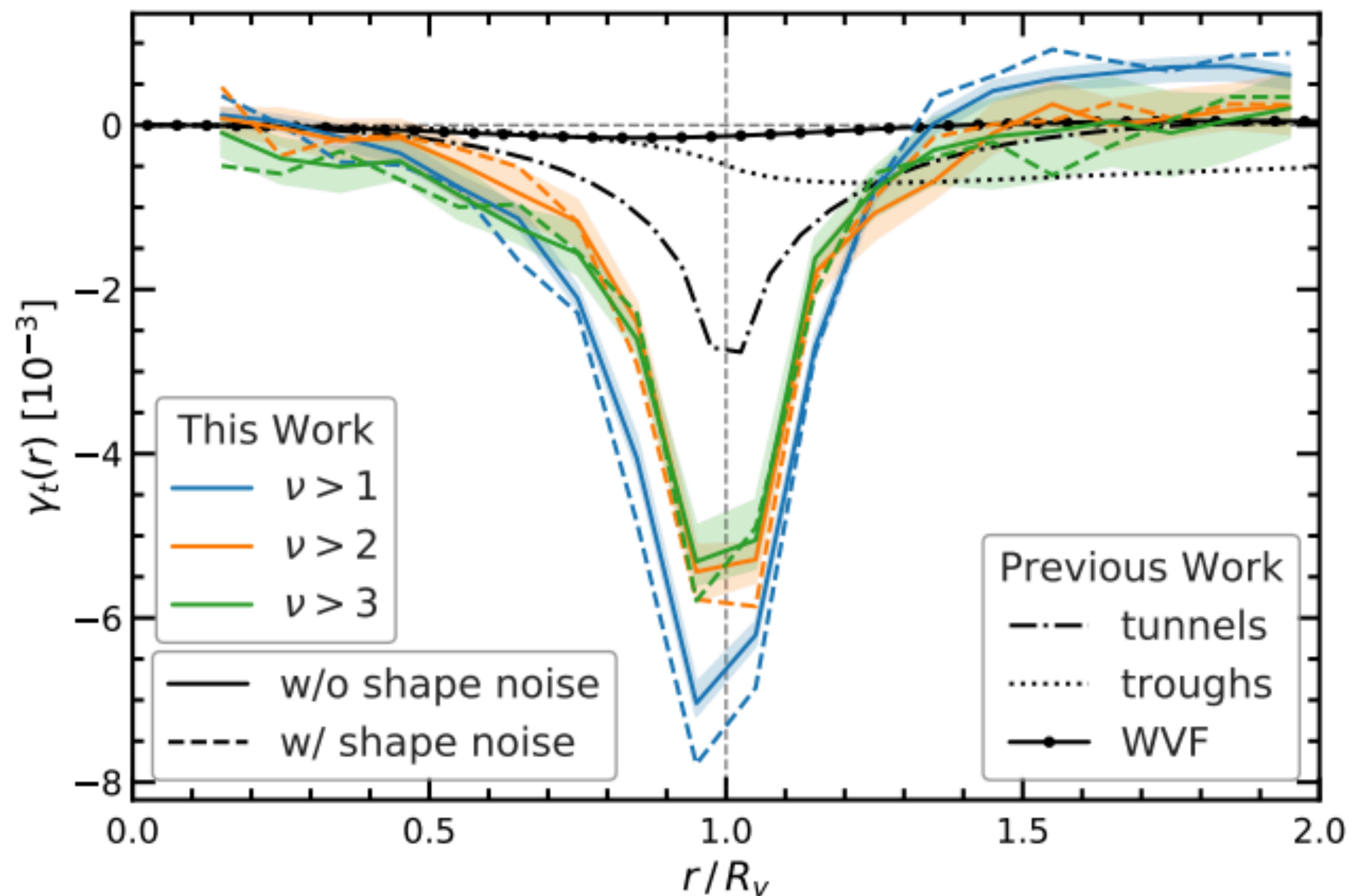
# First steps for higher order peak analysis

- \* Make multiple peak catalogues by removing peaks below a given  $v$  threshold (top row).
- \* Use peak catalogues to find voids (bottom row).
- \* For each catalogue we measure: Peak abundance + Peak 2PCF, and Void statistics

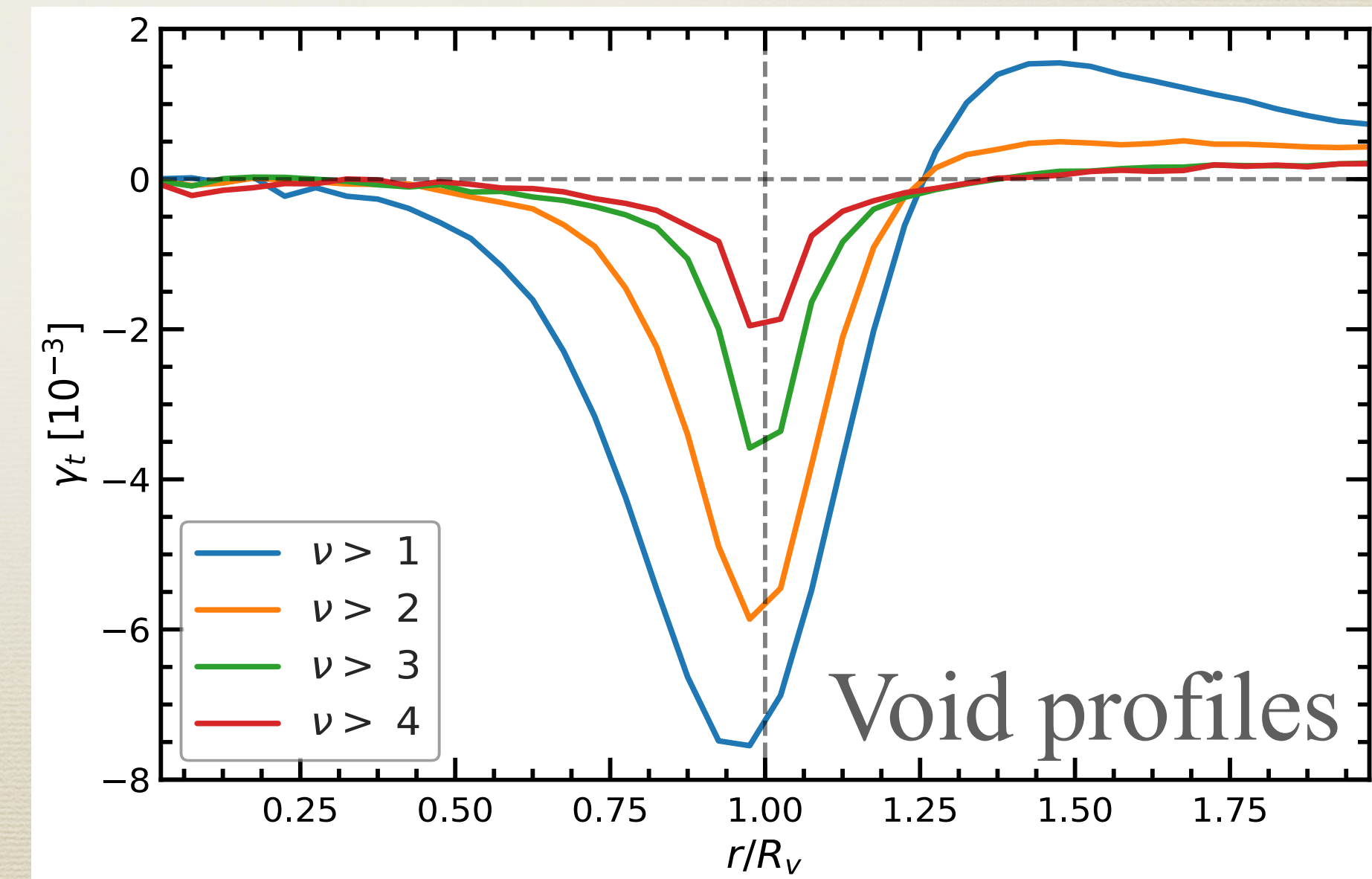
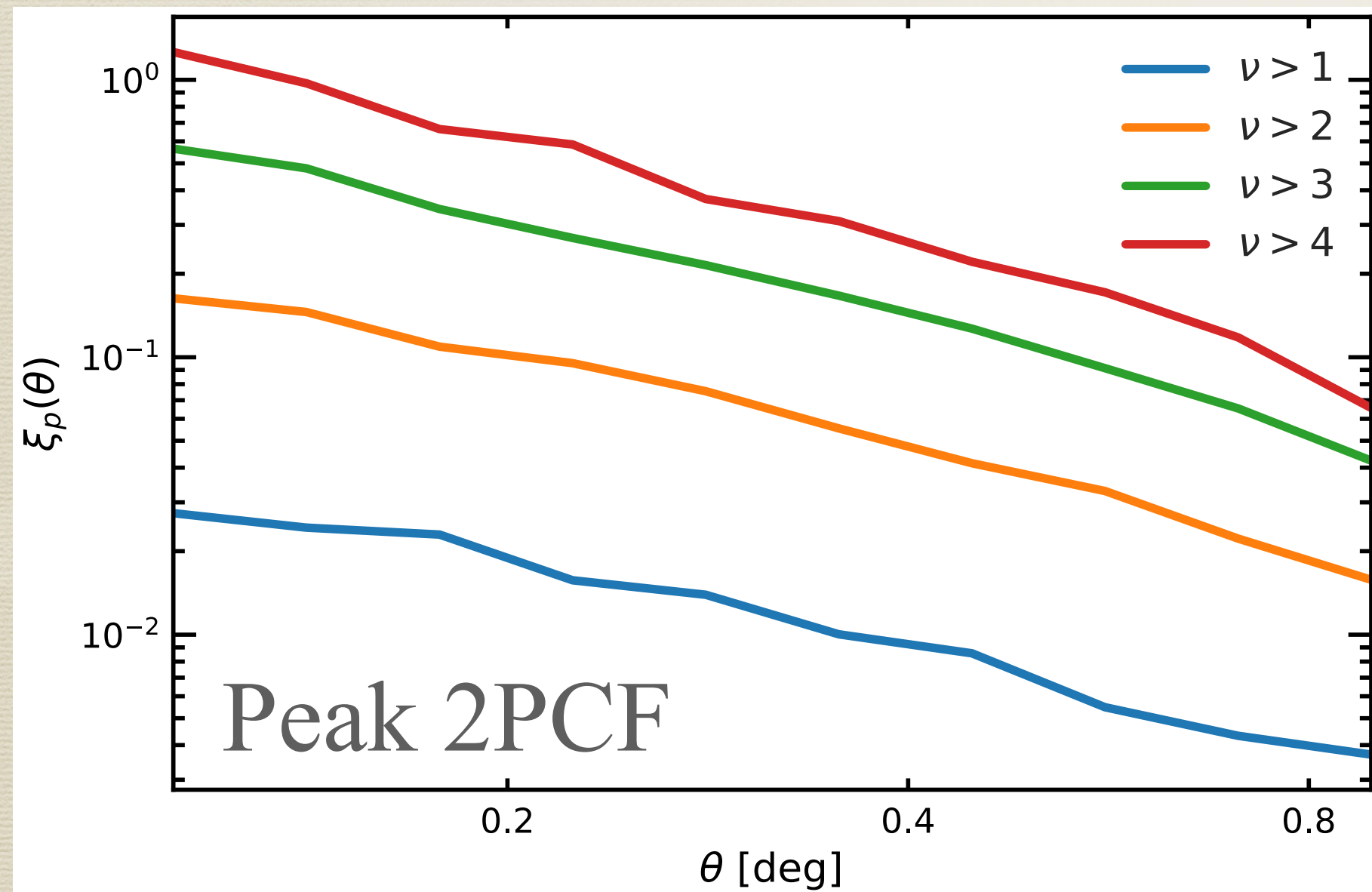
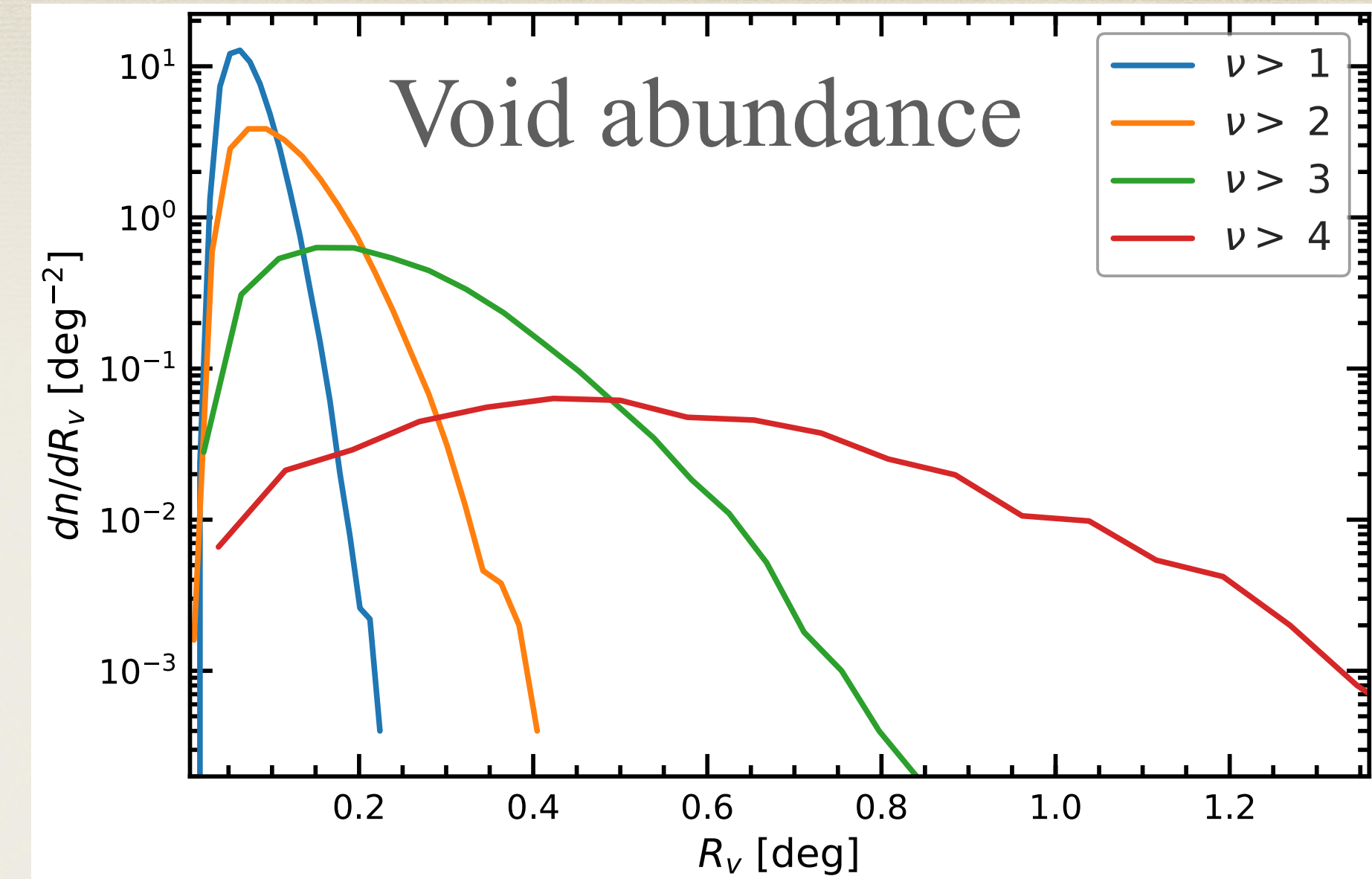
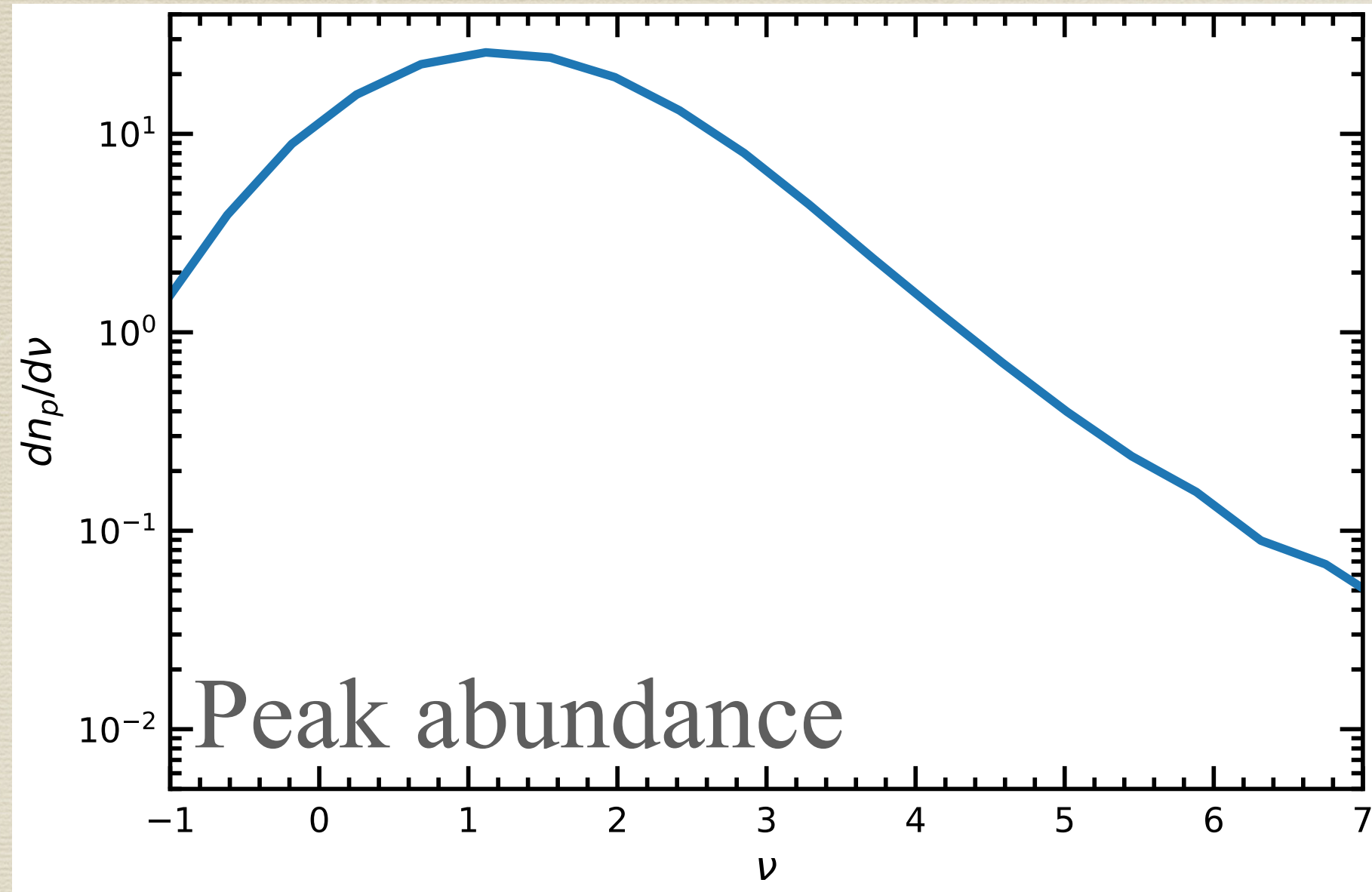


# Advantages of weak lensing voids compared to galaxy voids

- \* WL voids have deeper lensing profiles compared to galaxy voids.
- \* WL voids correspond to deeper under densities along the line of sight.
- \* Convergence field is closely linked to the total matter field.
- \* Do not need to worry about galaxy halo connection.

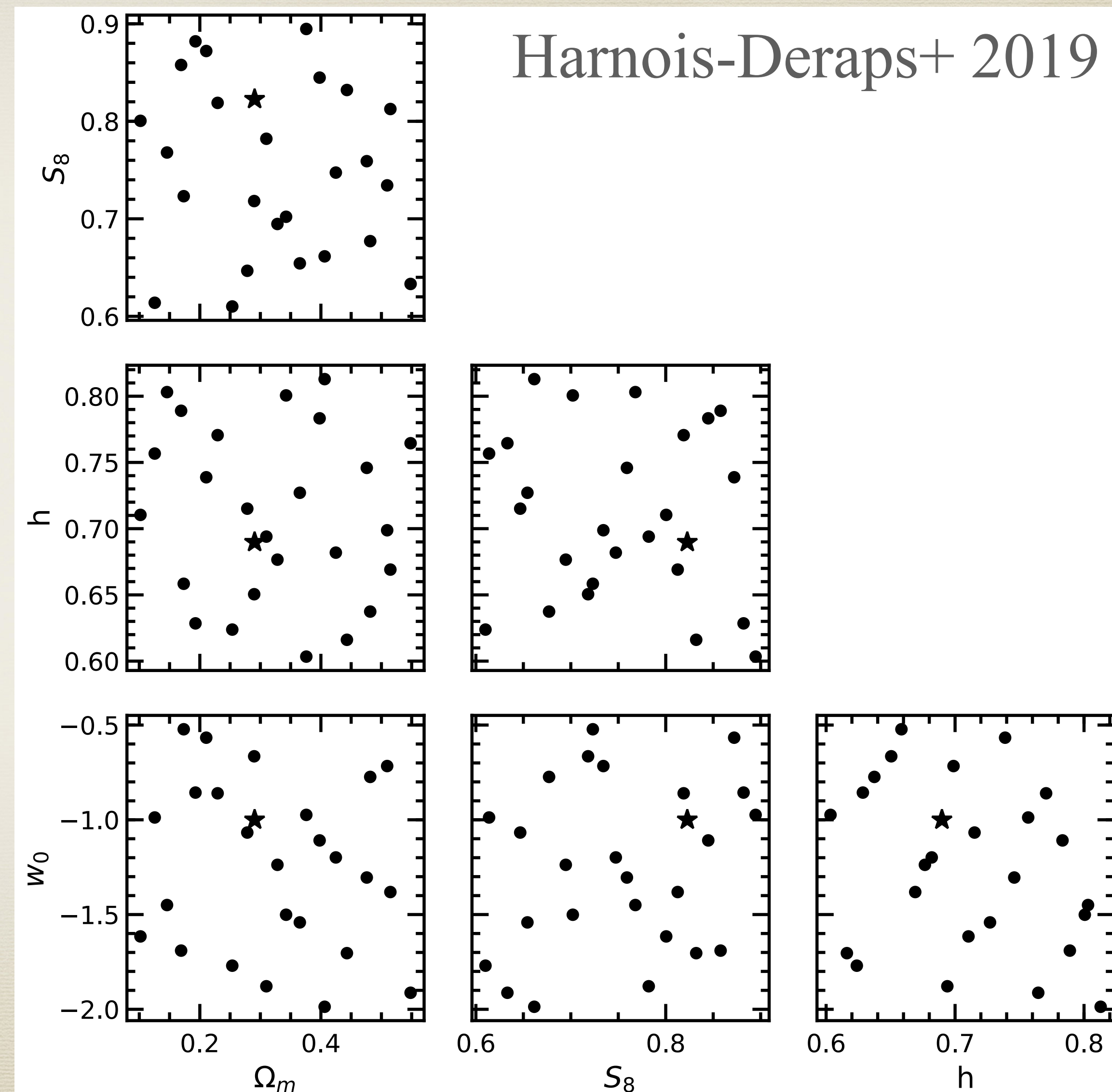


# Varying the $\nu$ threshold



# Forecast for stage IV surveys

- \* Measure statistics as a function of  $w$ CDM parameters with the cosmoSLICS suite.
  - \* 26 nodes in a 4D  $w$ CDM parameter space ( $\Omega_m$ ,  $S_8$ ,  $h$ ,  $w_0$ ).
- \* 50 WL kappa maps for each node
  - \* Ray-traced from N-body simulations.
  - \* Matches Rubin  $n(z)$ .
  - \* Each map is  $10 \times 10$  deg<sup>2</sup>.
  - \* Suppressed cosmic variance
- \* 615 realisations at fiducial  $\Lambda$ CDM cosmology (black star) for covariance estimation.
- \* Use statistics from these maps to train Gaussian process emulator.
- \* Use emulator to generate posterior forecasts for Rubin.

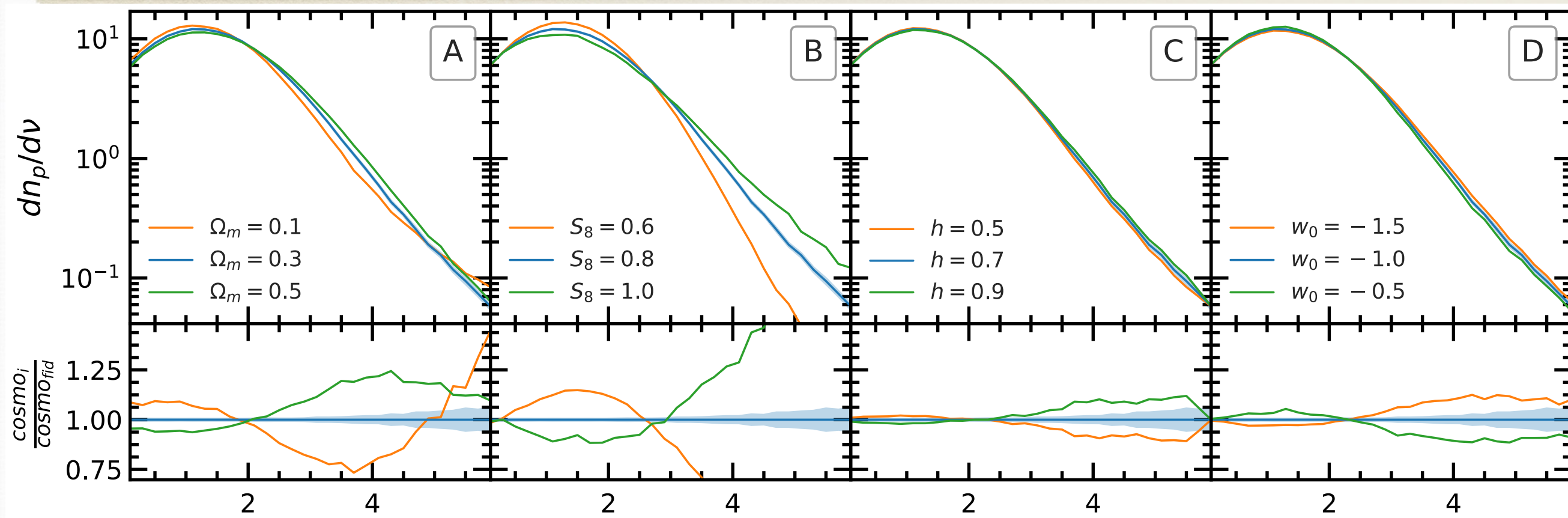




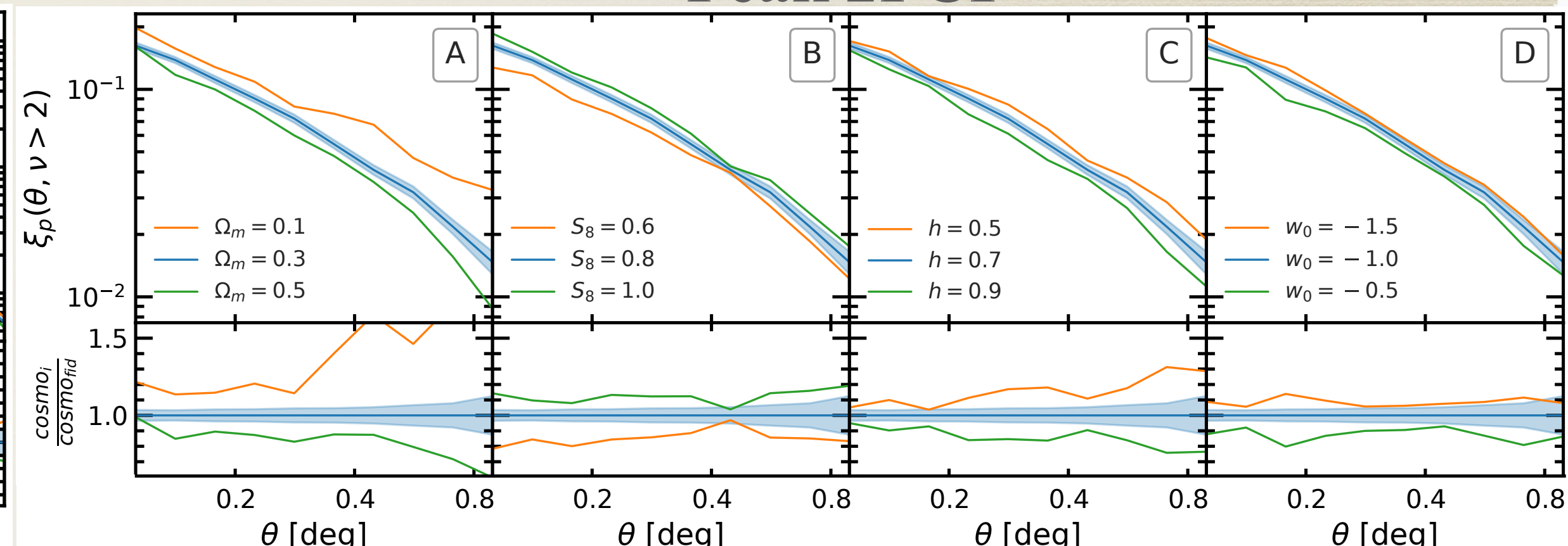
# Emulate statistics with GPR

Learn about the physics behind the statistics,  
by using the emulator to vary one cosmological parameter at a time.

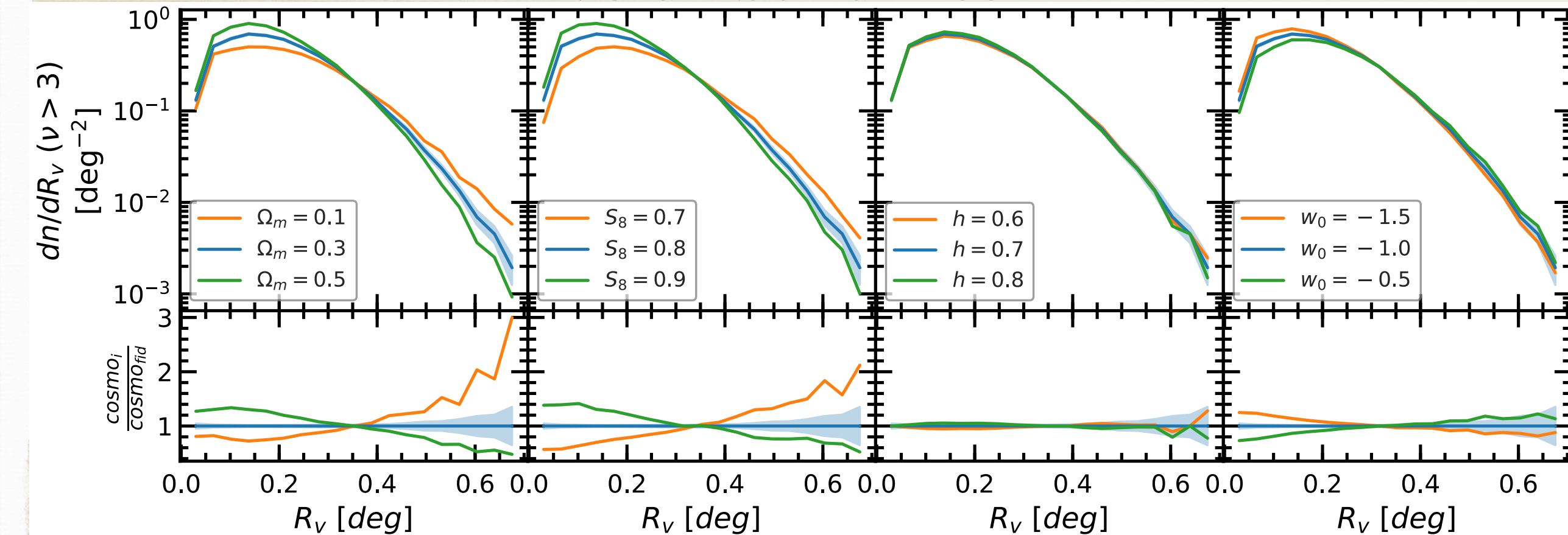
## Peak abundance



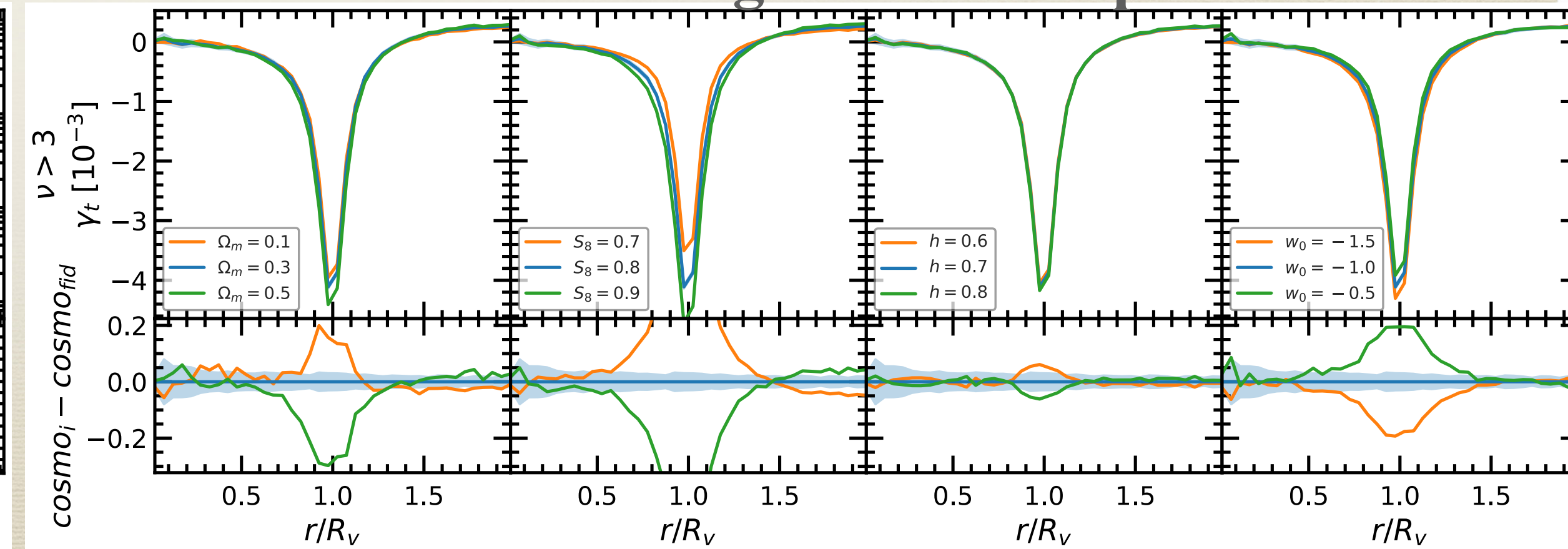
## Peak 2PCF



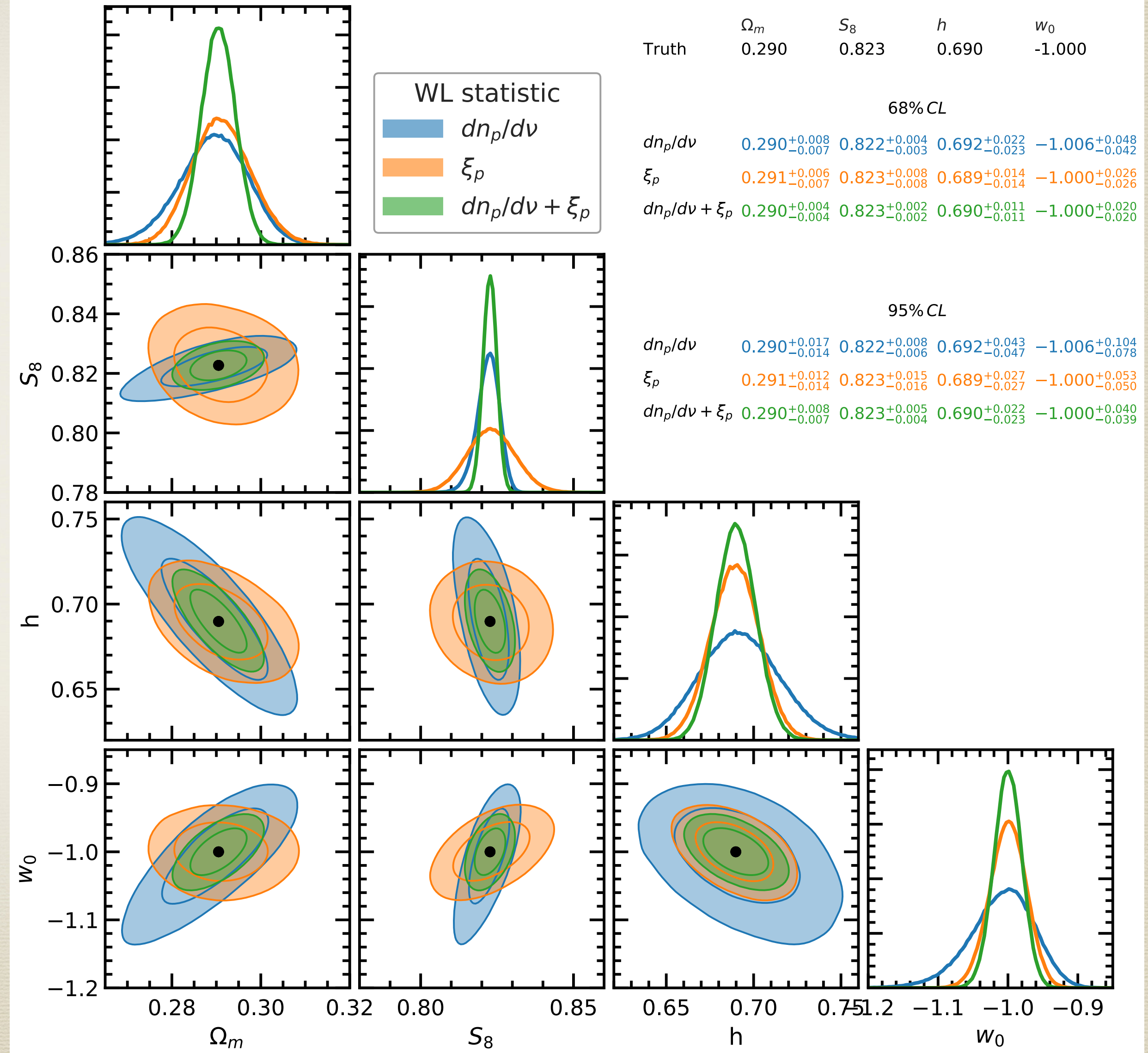
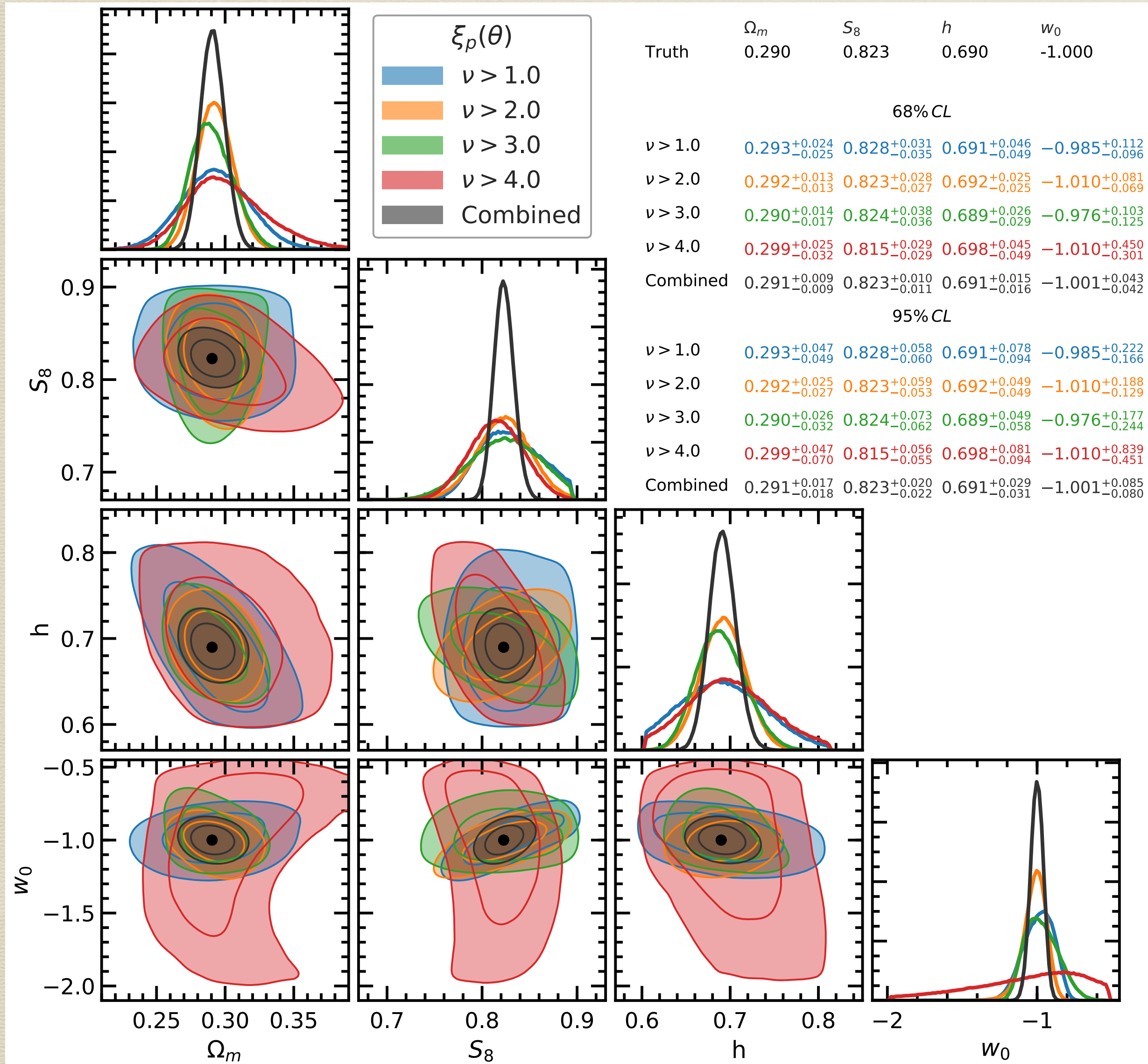
## Void abundance



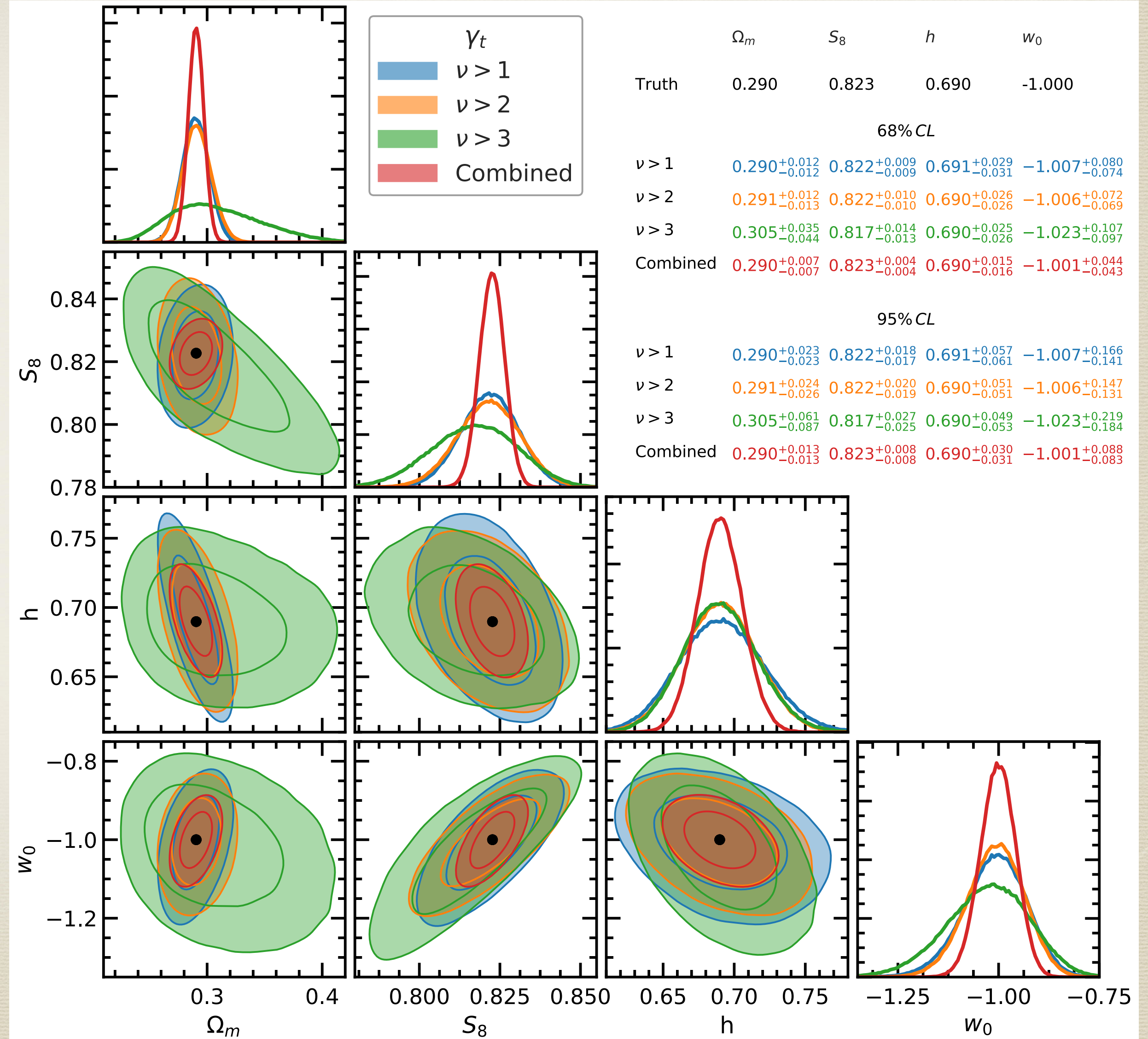
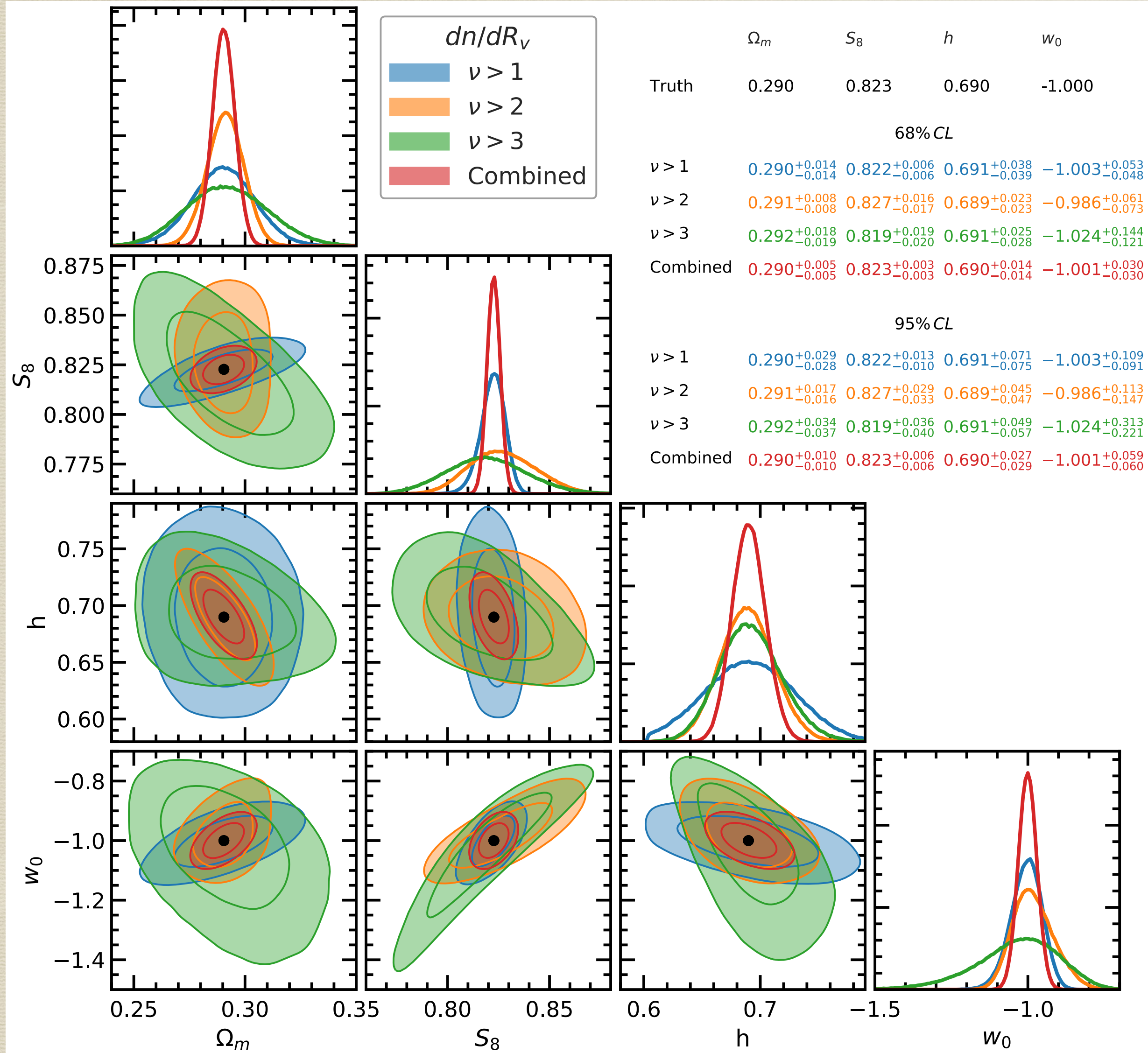
## Void tangential shear profile



# Peak forecasts

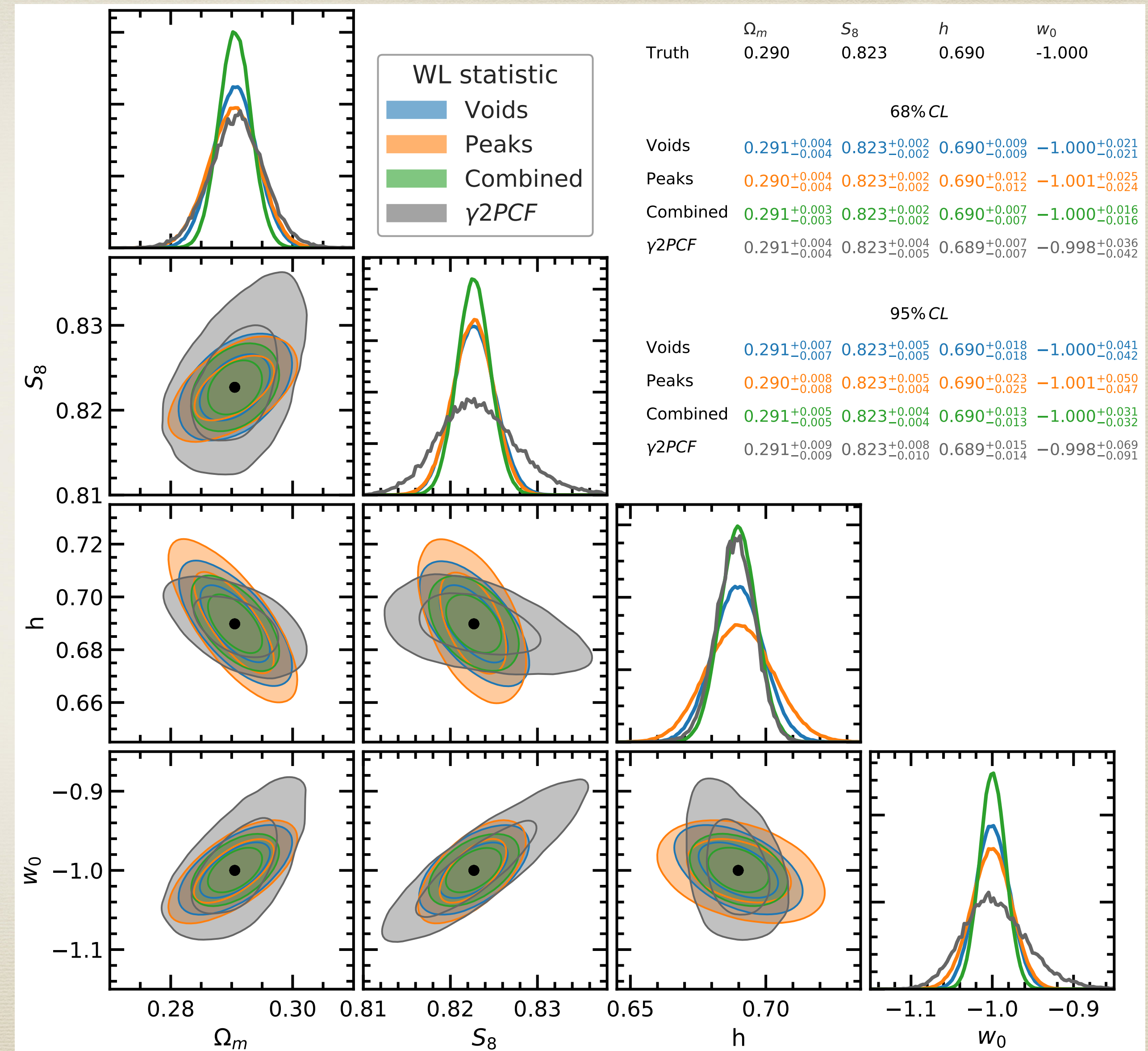


# Void forecasts



# Comparison to standard approach

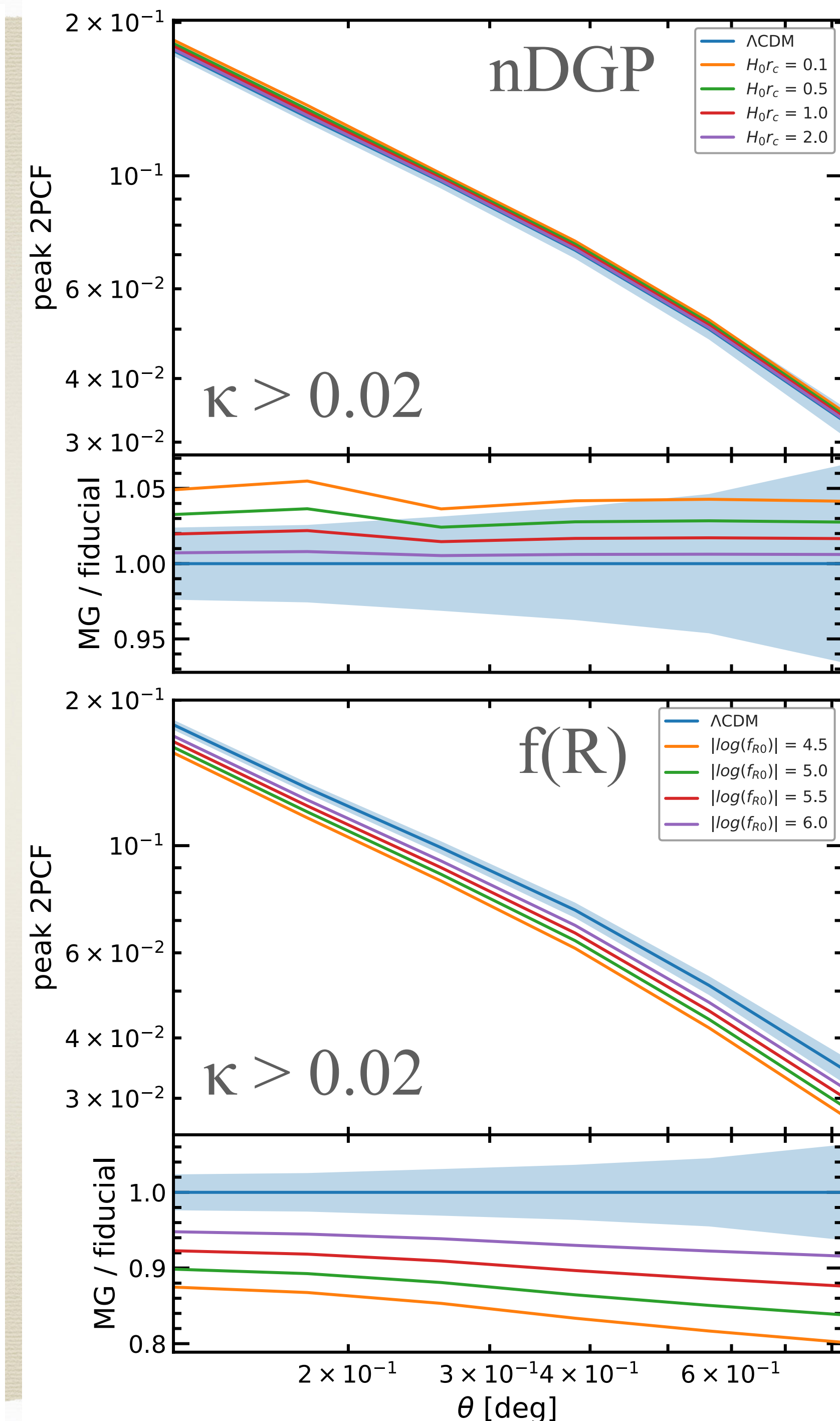
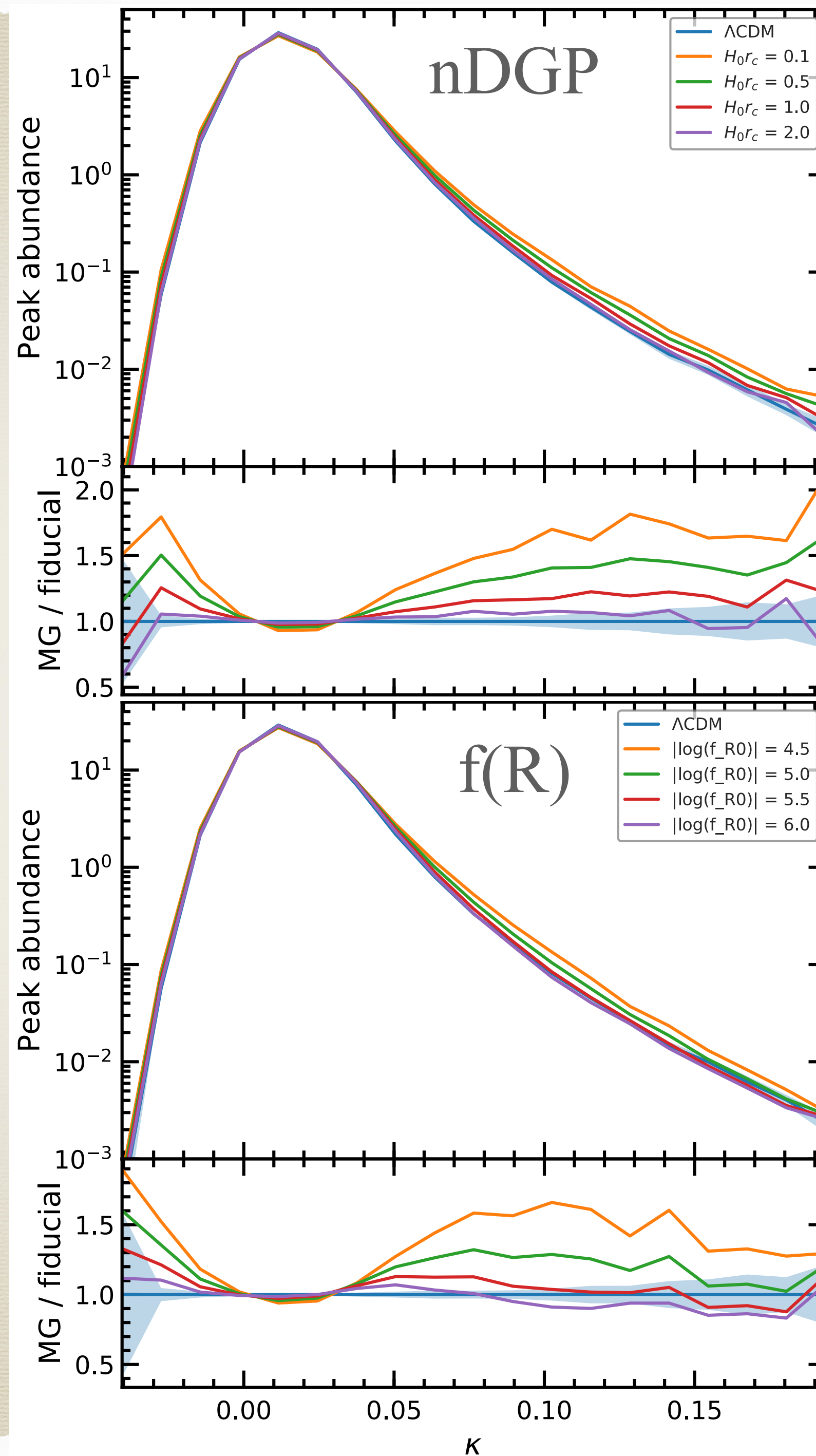
- \* Both peaks and voids are tighter for  $S_8$  and  $w_0$  compared to Shear 2PCF.
- \* Voids are slightly tighter than peaks for  $\Omega_m$ .
- \* Peaks are slightly tighter than voids for  $S_8$
- \* Shear 2PCF is better than both peaks and voids for  $h$ .
- \* When peaks and voids are combined, the constraints are tighter than the shear 2PCF for all parameters.



# Peaks in modified gravity

\* Both the abundance (left) and the clustering (right) are sensitive to modified gravity

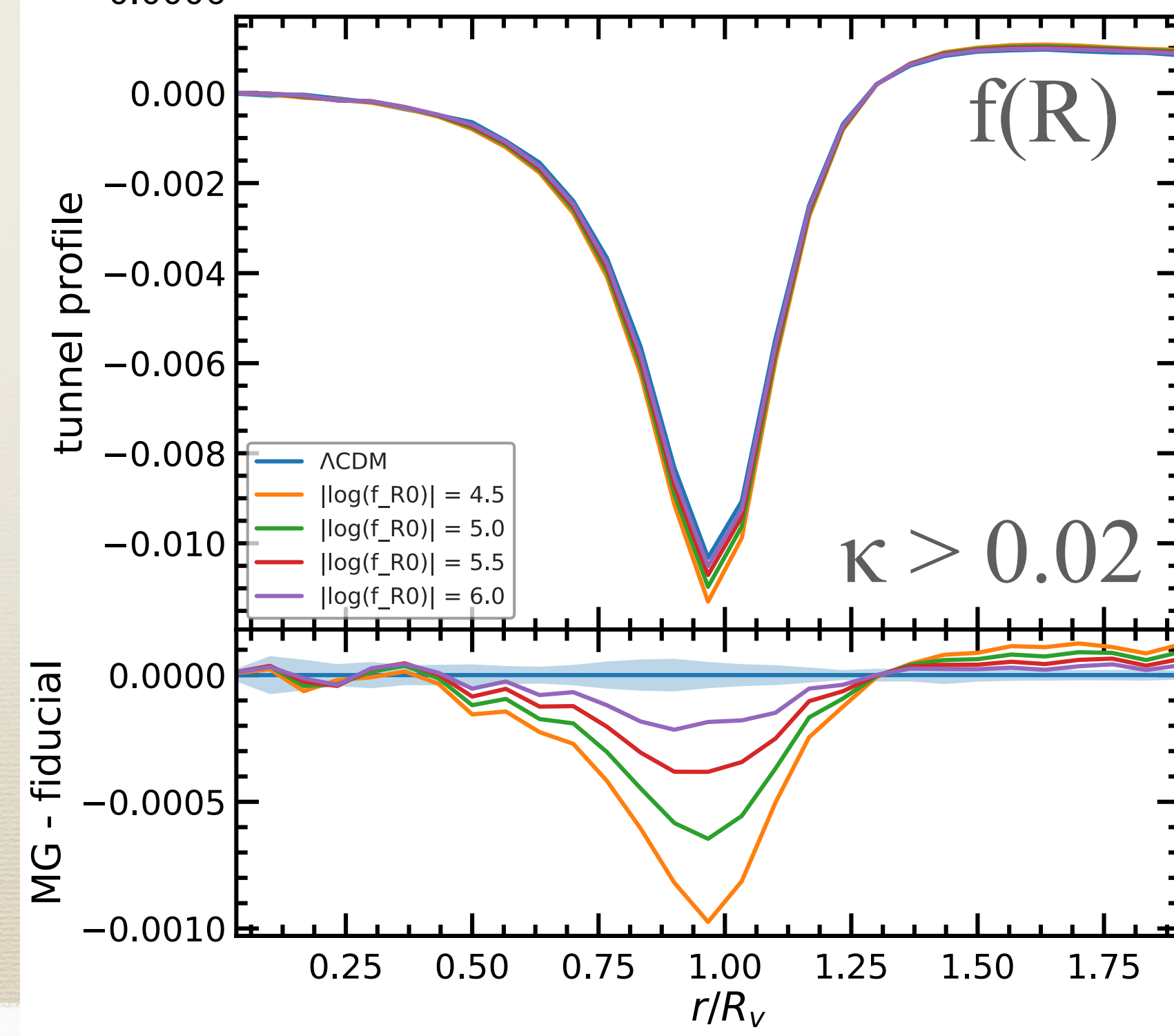
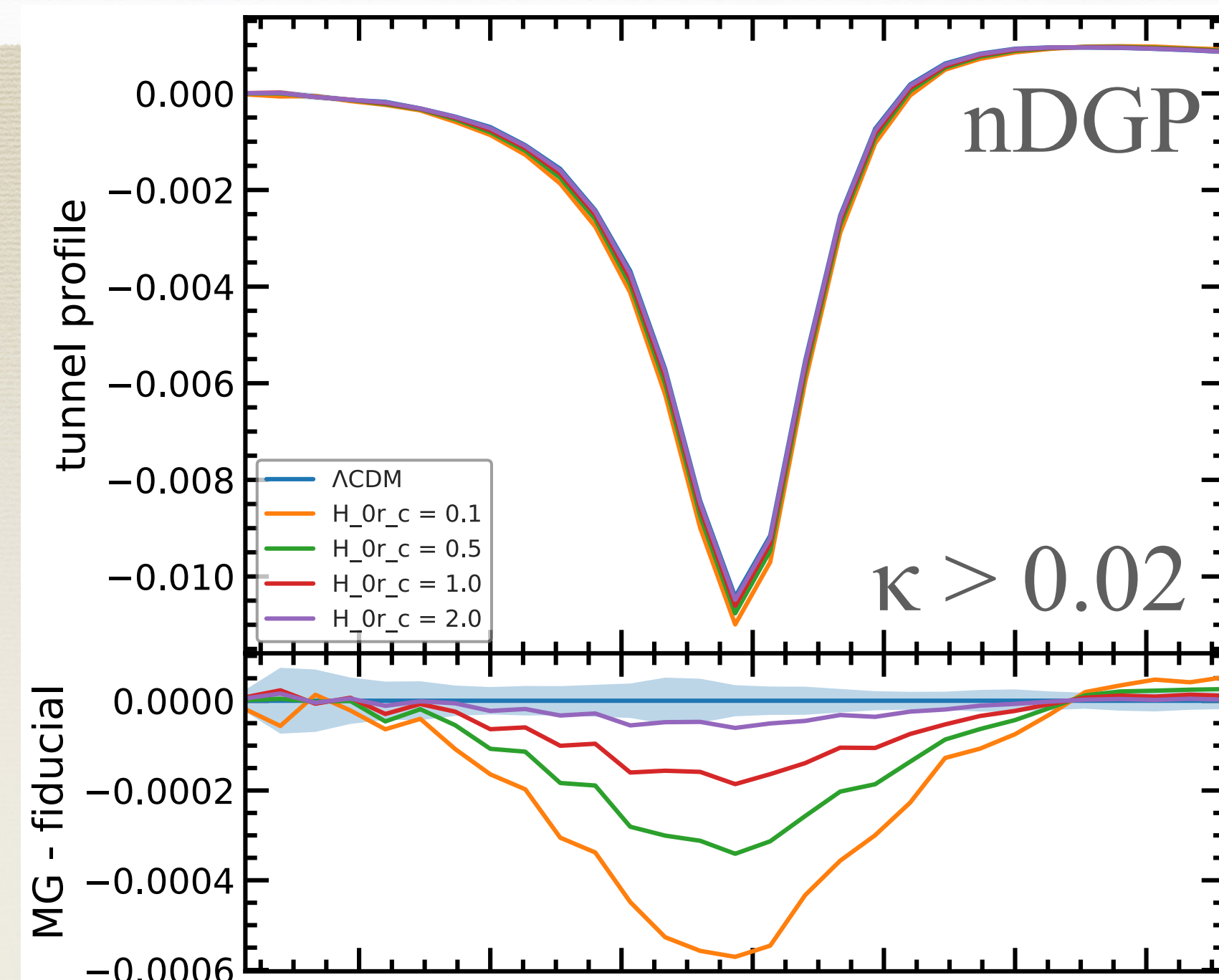
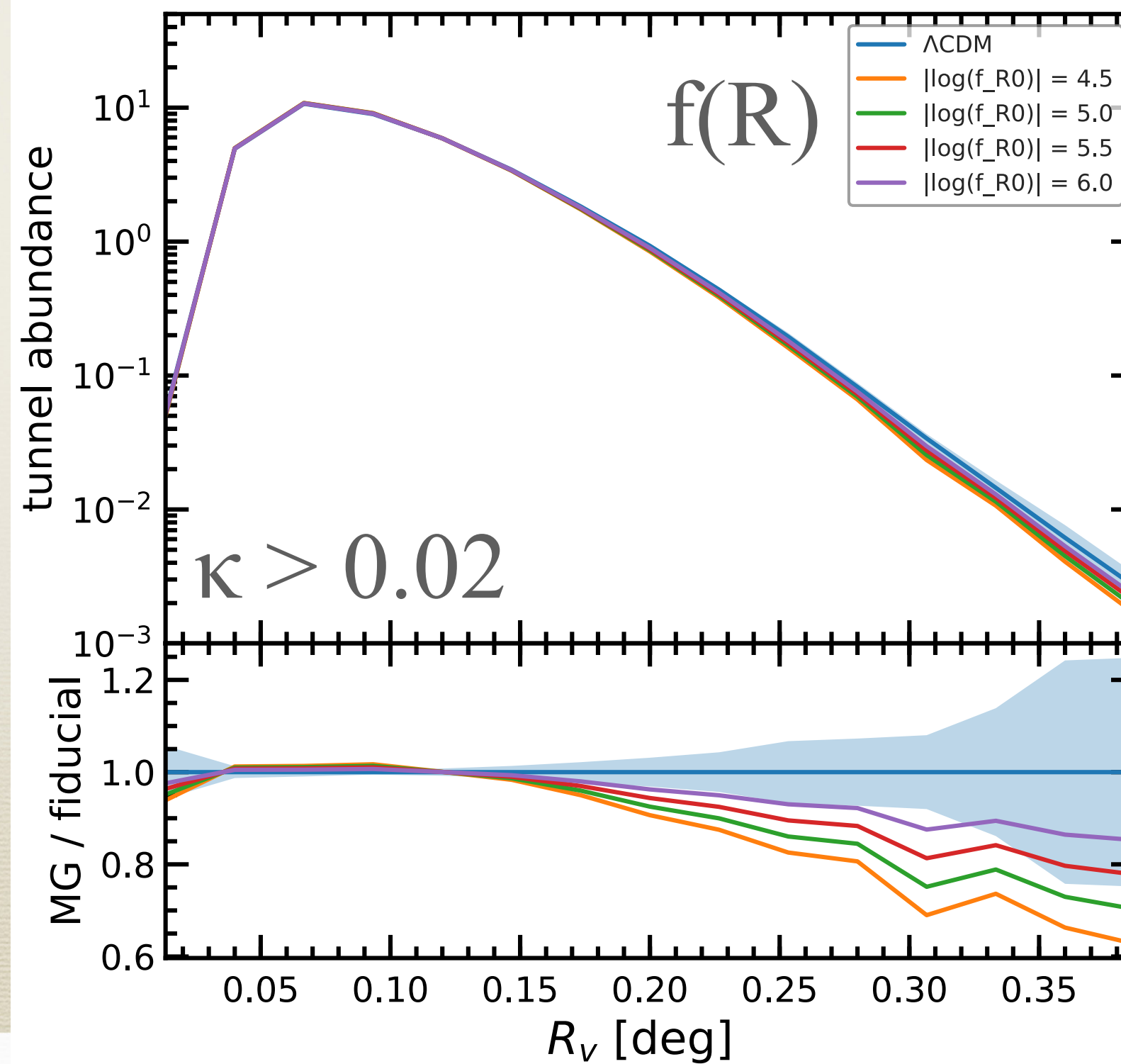
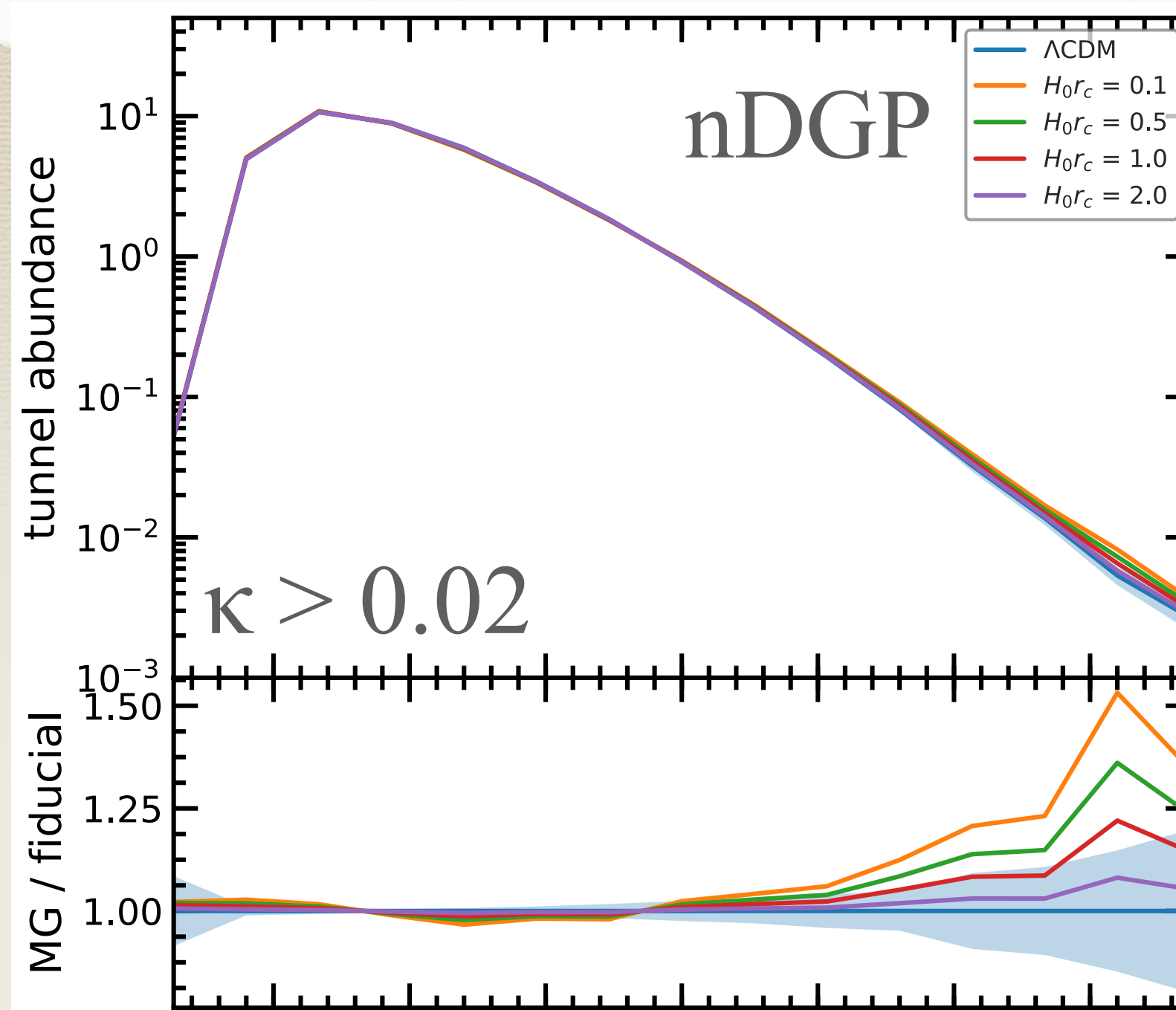
\* The clustering is sensitive to the particular modified gravity model



# Voids in modified gravity

\* Both the abundance (left) and the profiles (right) are sensitive to modified gravity

\* The abundance is sensitive to the particular modified gravity model



# Conclusions & future work

- \* Weak lensing peak 2PCF is complementary to the peak abundance.
- \* Weak lensing voids are as useful as weak lensing peaks.
- \* Both peaks and voids can outperform the shear 2PCF.
- \* These higher order WL statistics can be used to constrain modified gravity





Additional slides

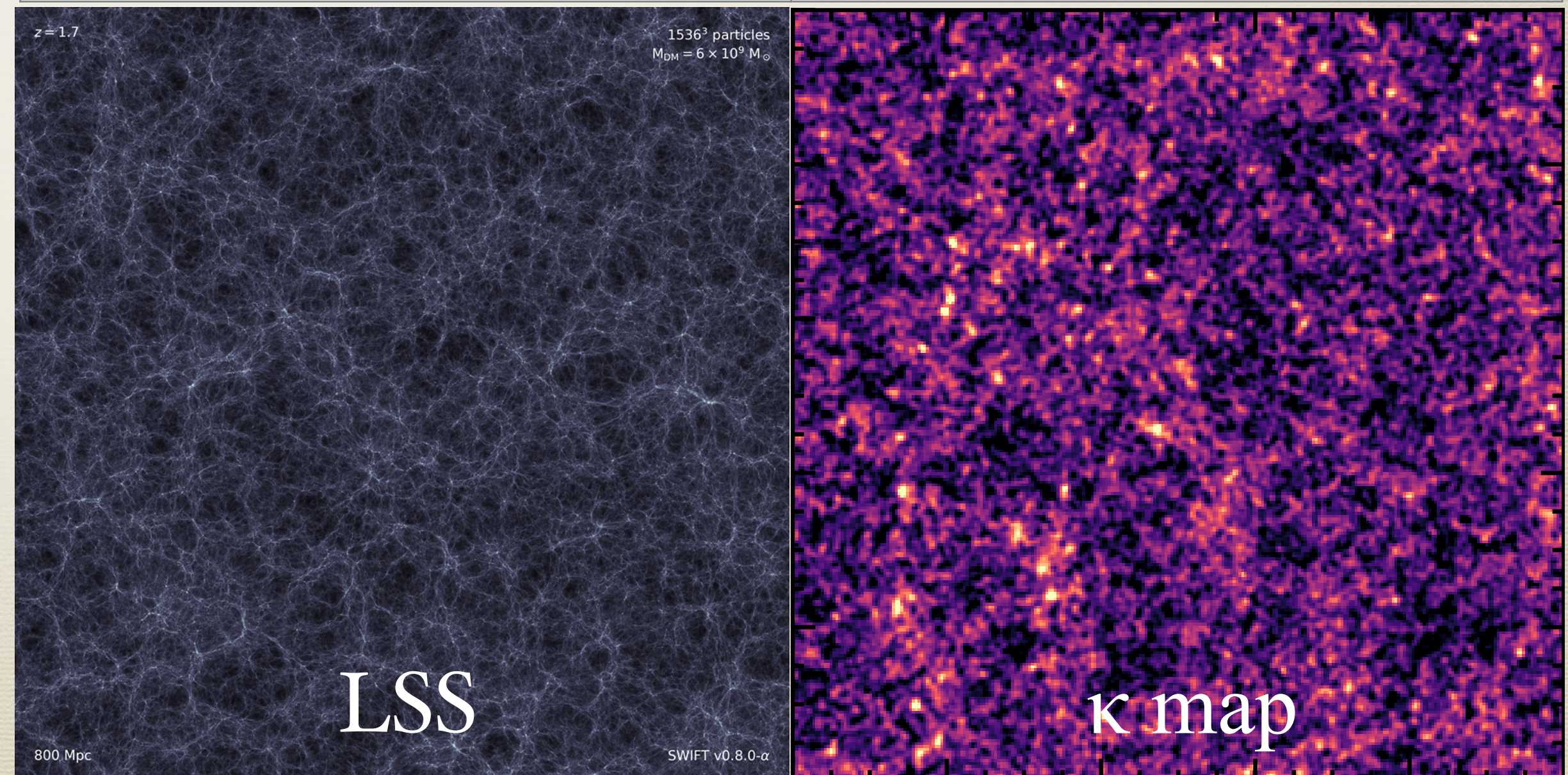
# Conclusions & future work

- \* Tomography (On going)
- \* Modified gravity stage IV forecasts (On going)
- \* Observational systematics
  - \* Baryonic physics
  - \* Intrinsic alignments
  - \* Masking
- \* Apply to observational data

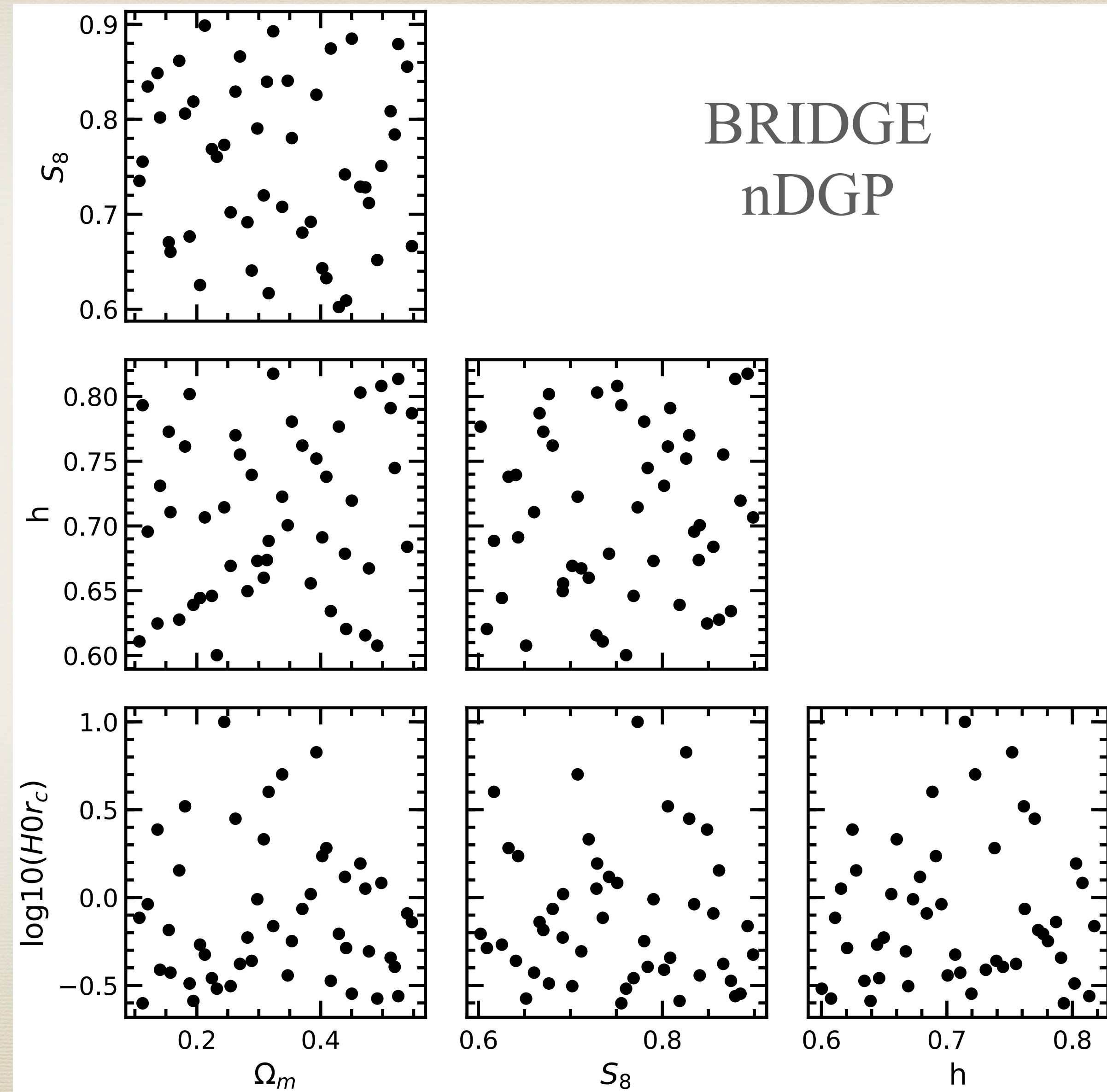
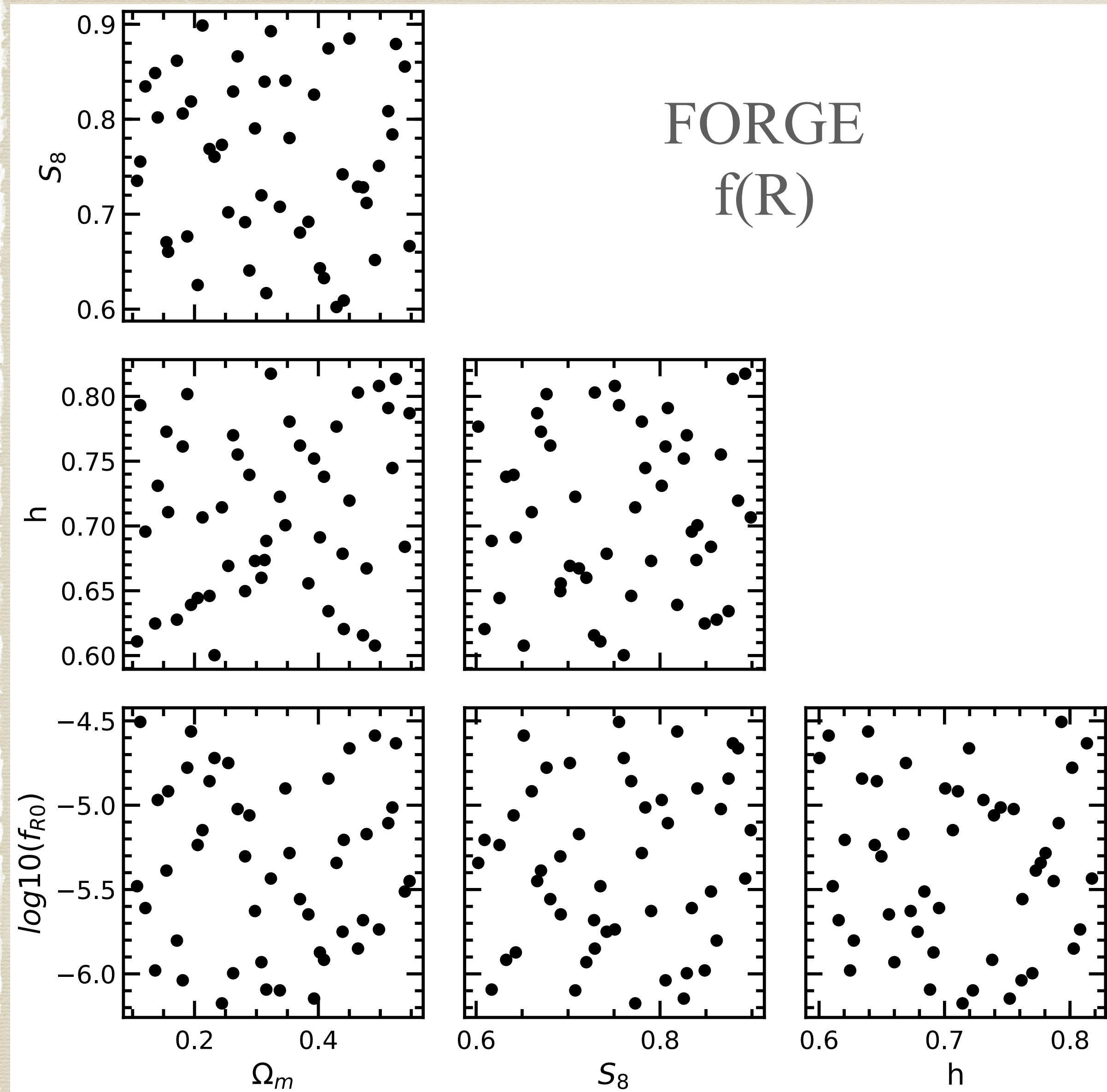
# Weak lensing & Large scale structure

- \* Small lensing distortions over large patches of the sky.
- \* Corresponds closely to projected total density field.
- \*  $\kappa > 0$  = over-density  
 $\kappa < 0$  = under-density
- \* Use  $v = \kappa / \sigma$  since  $\kappa \ll 1$ , where  $\sigma$  is the noise rms.

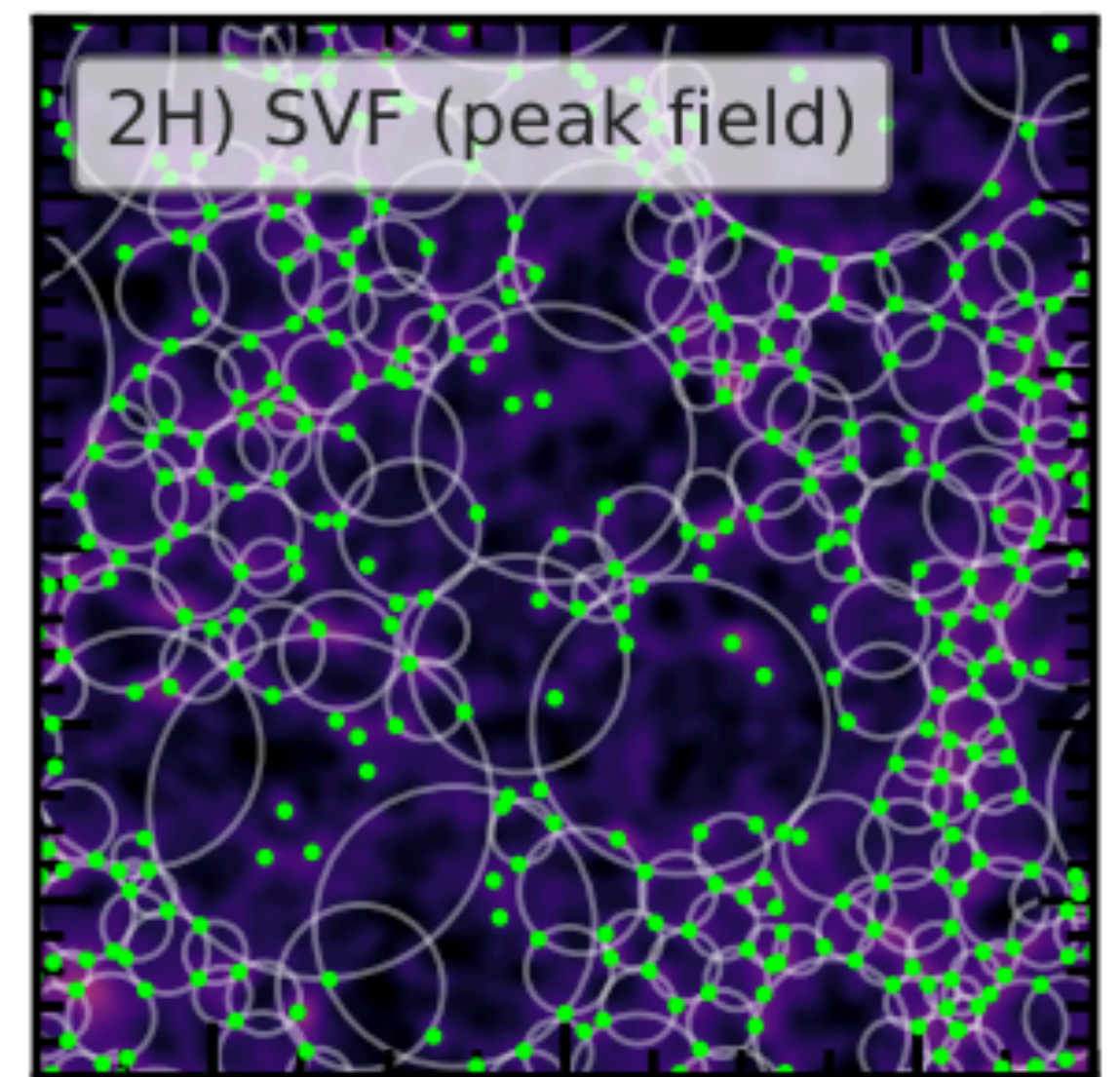
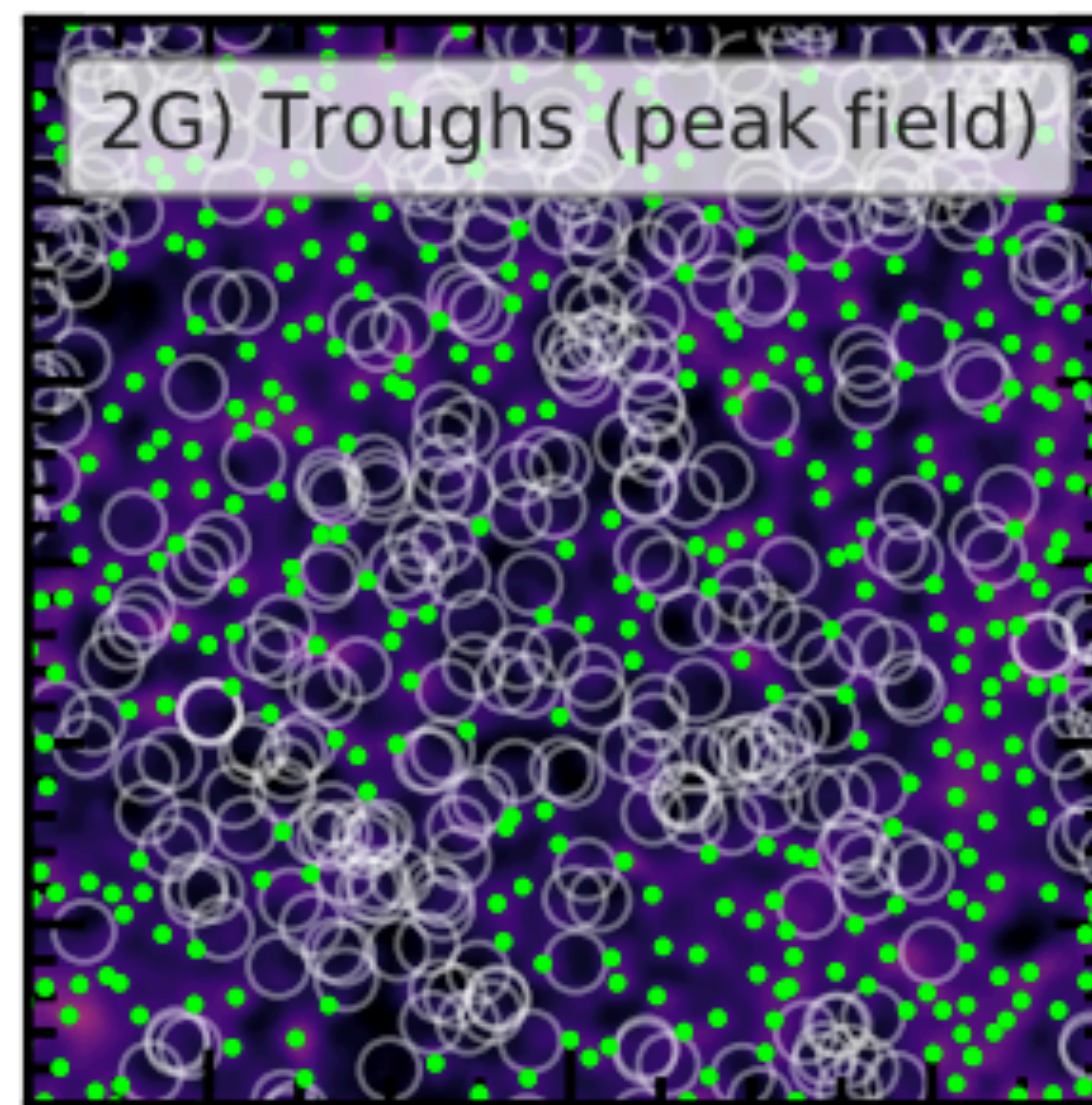
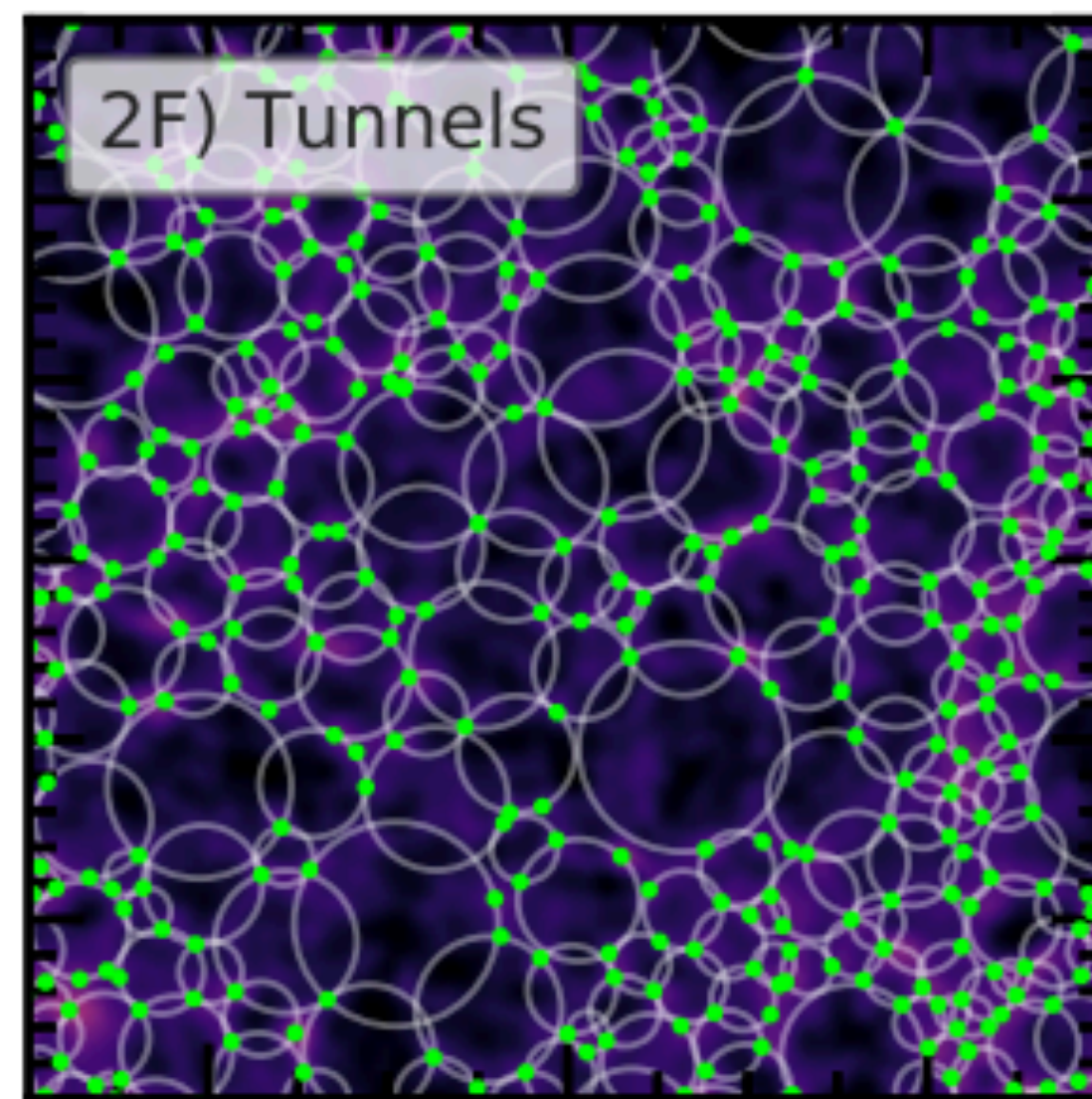
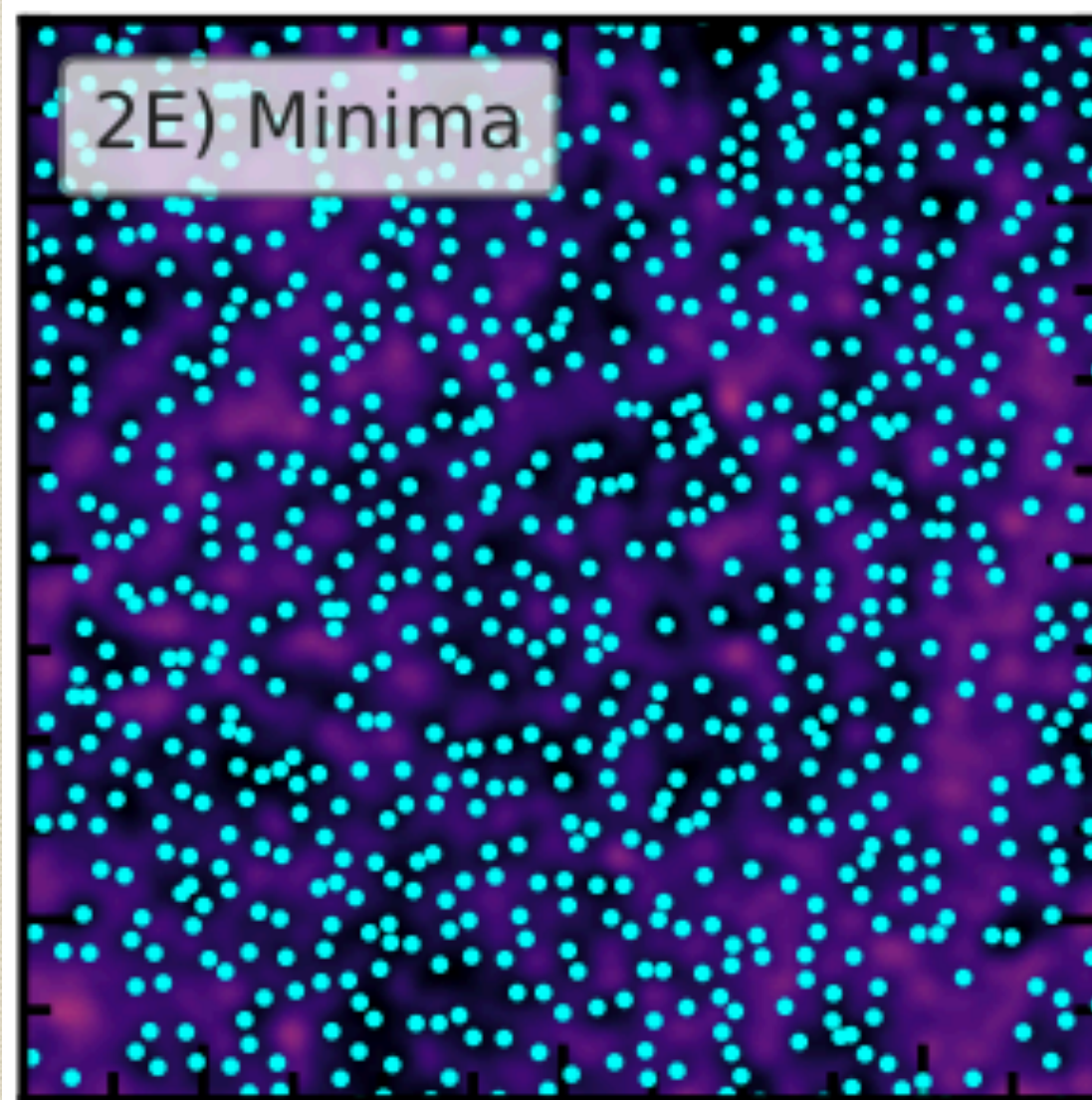
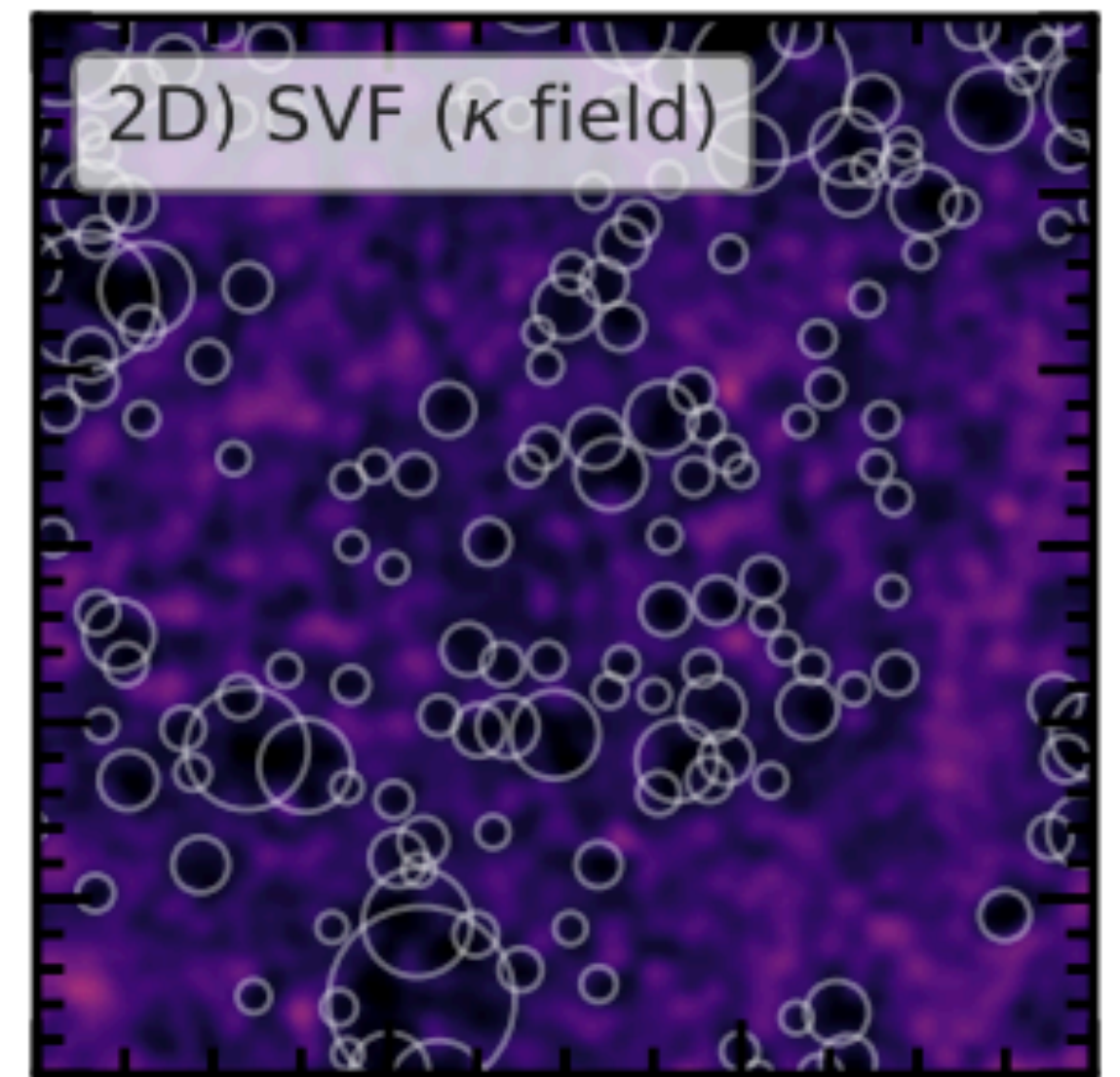
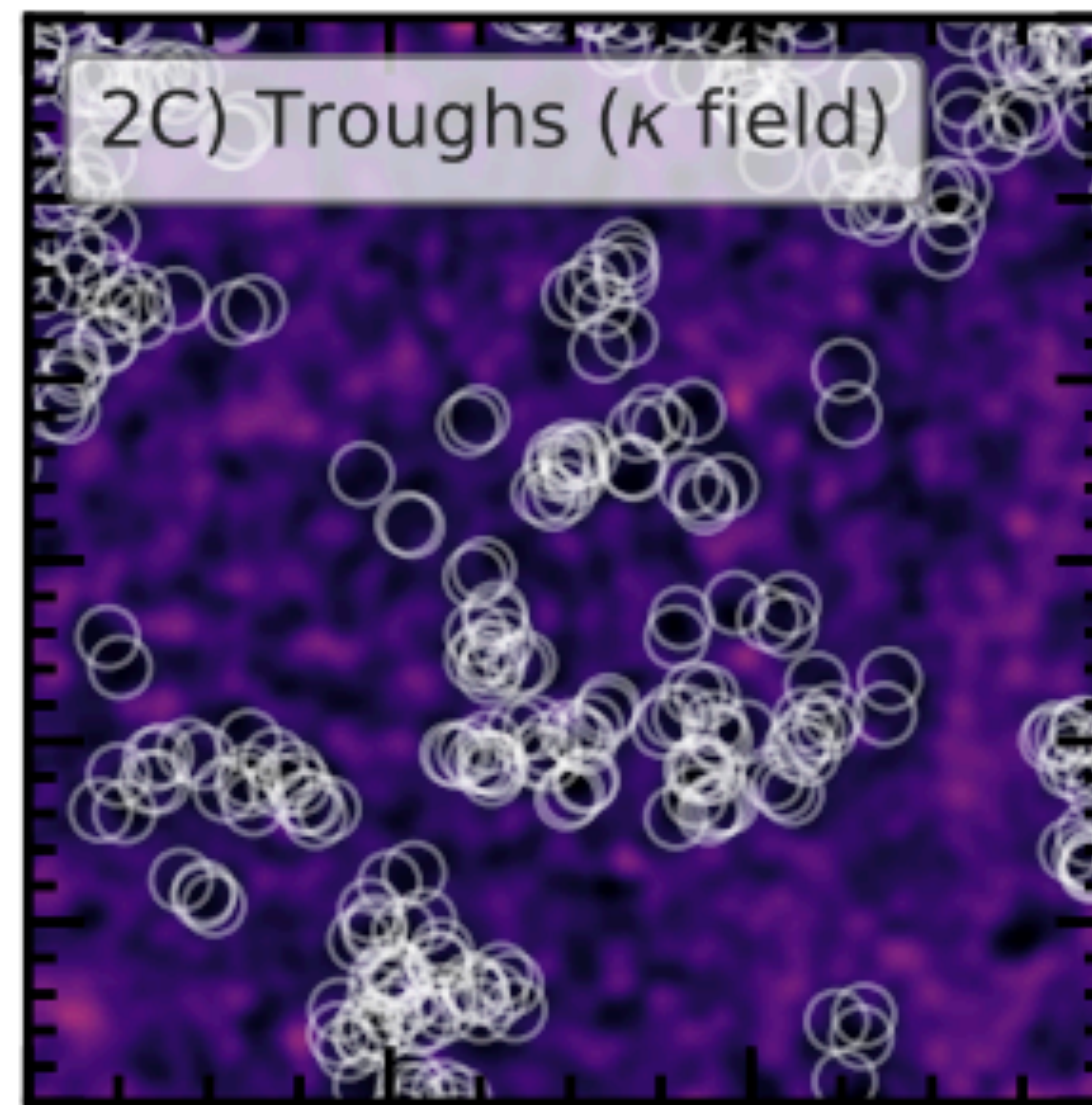
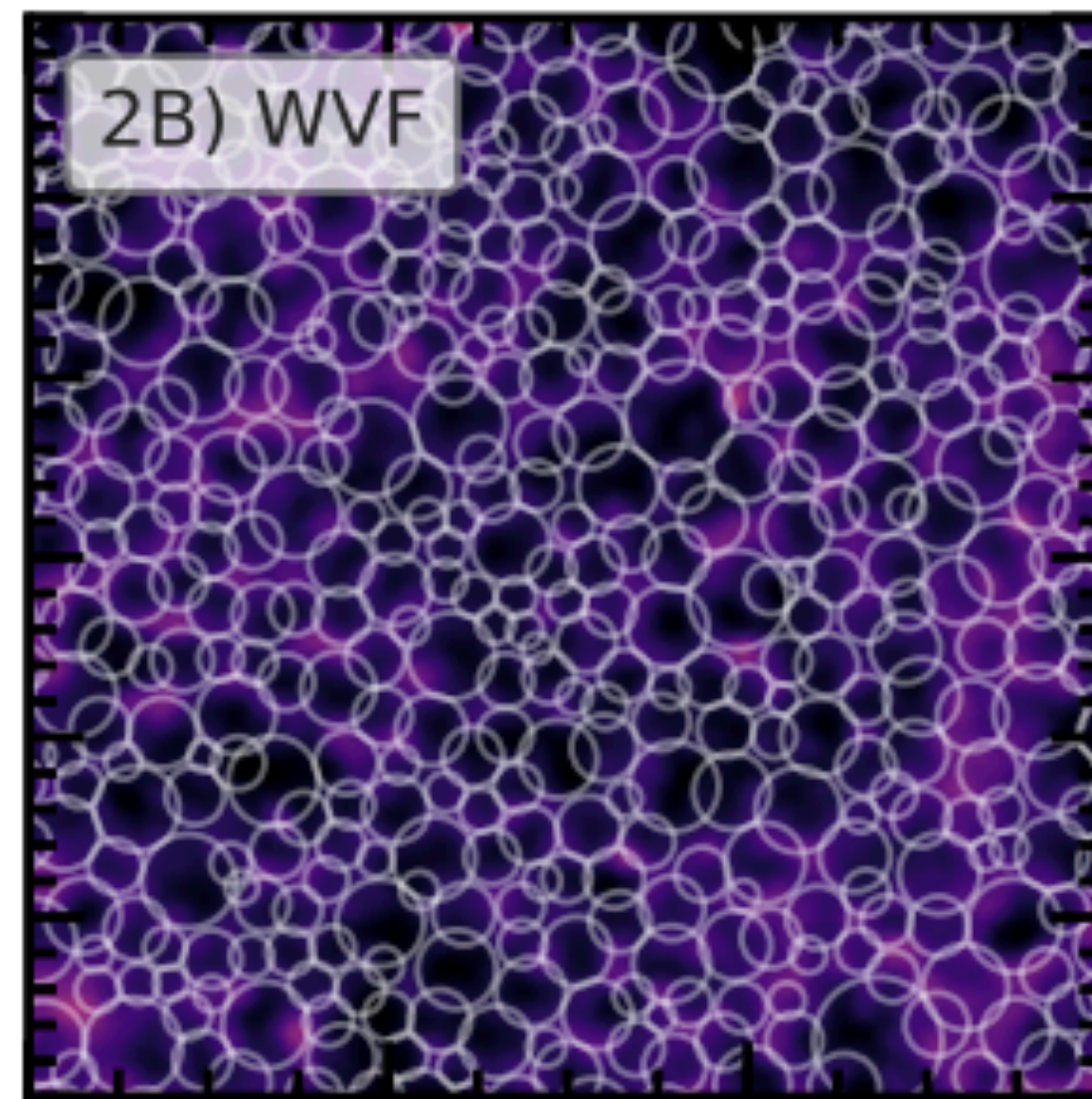
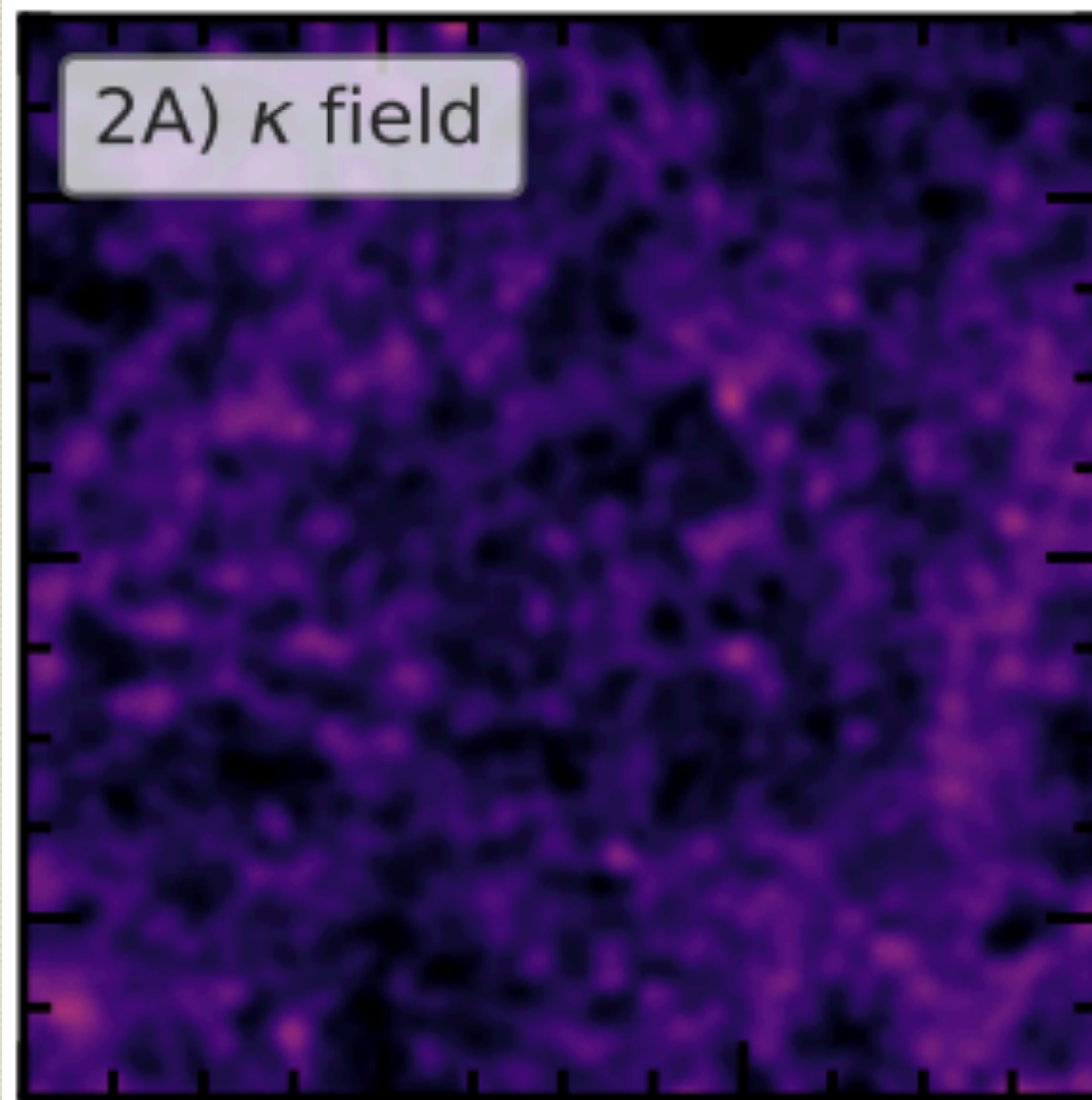
Large scale structure	Weak lensing
Clusters	WL peaks
Filaments	Ridges
Walls	-
Voids	WL Voids & minima



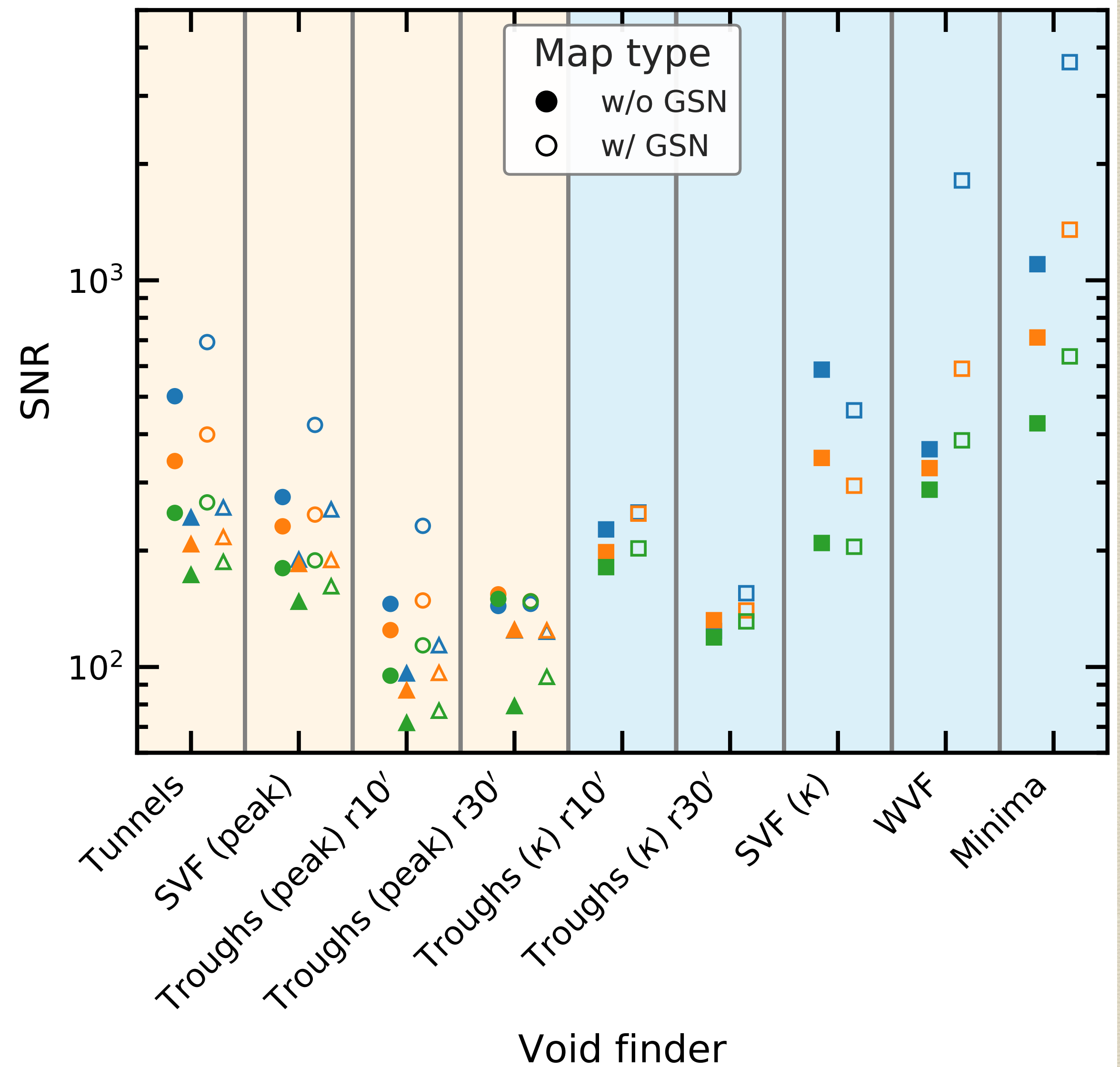
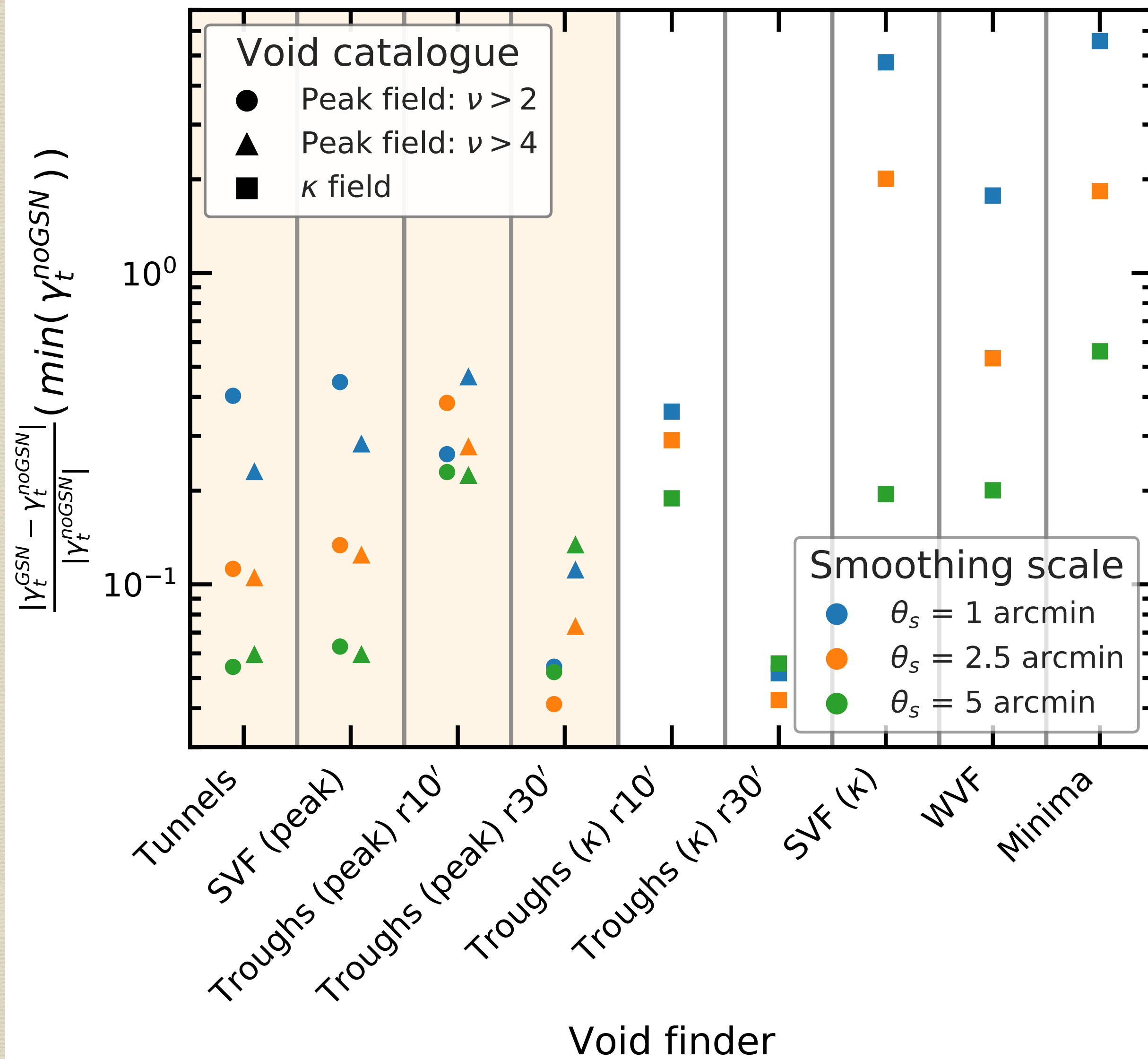
# Modified gravity simulations



# Different void finders

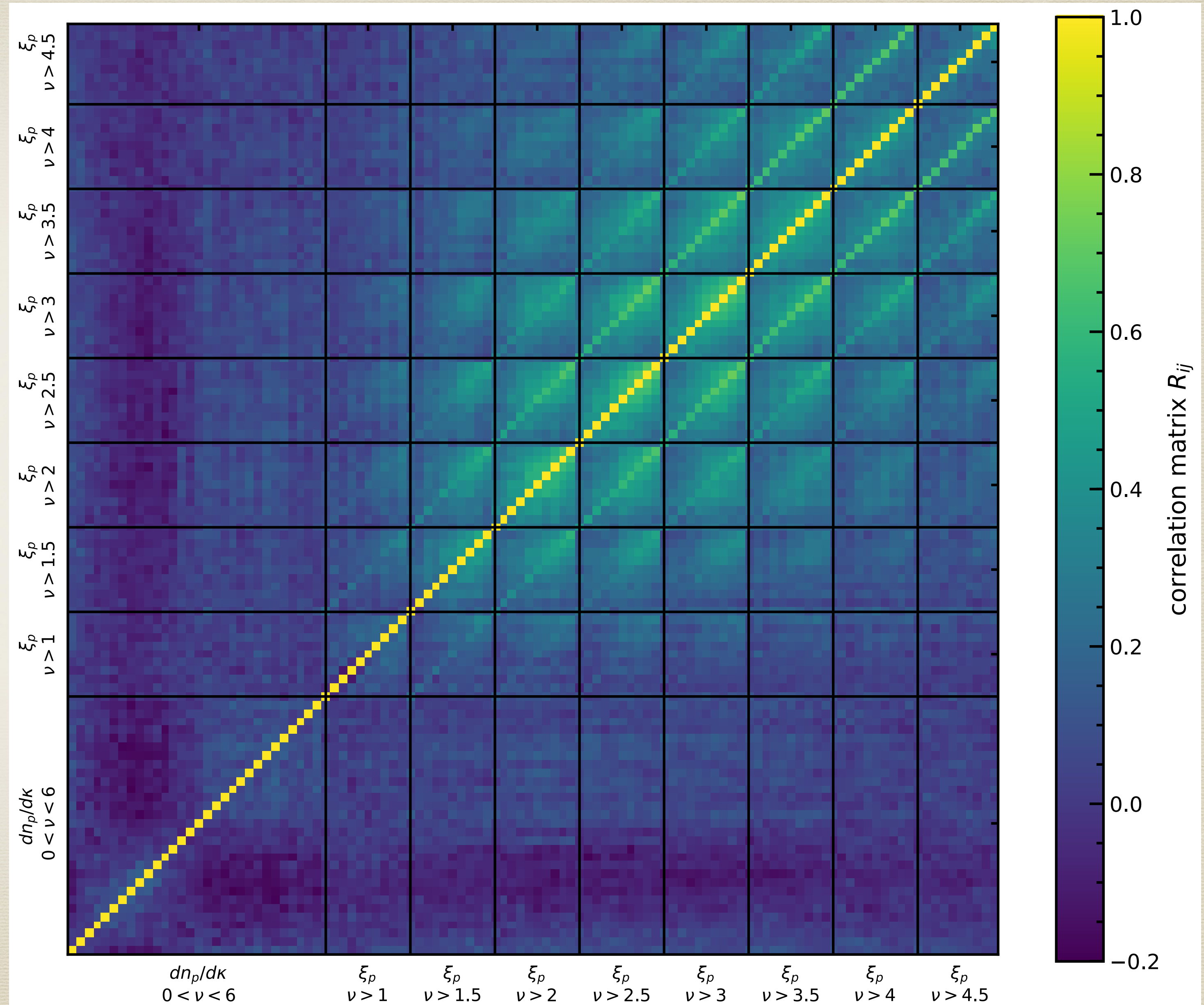


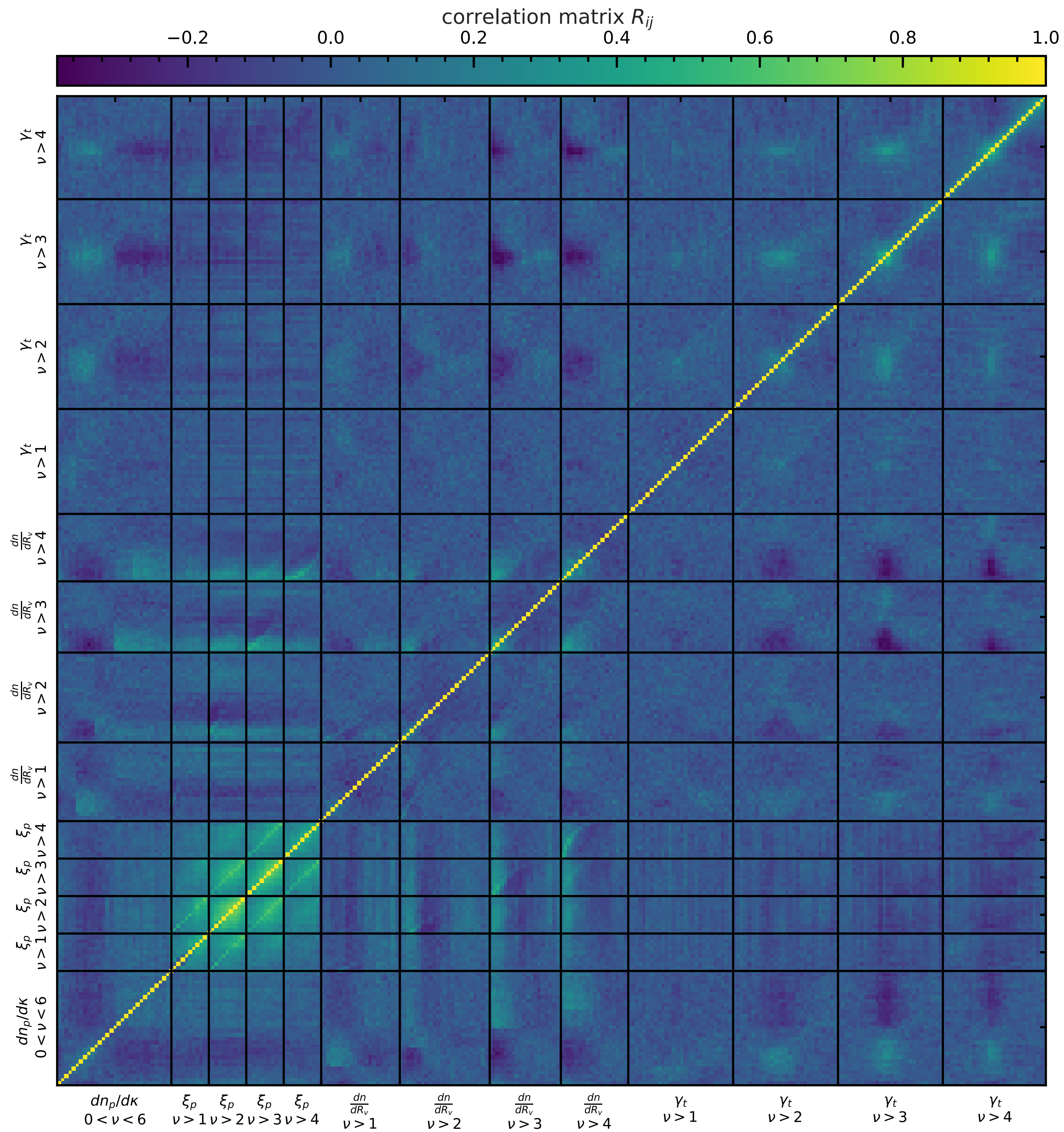
# Which void finder is best?



# Covariance

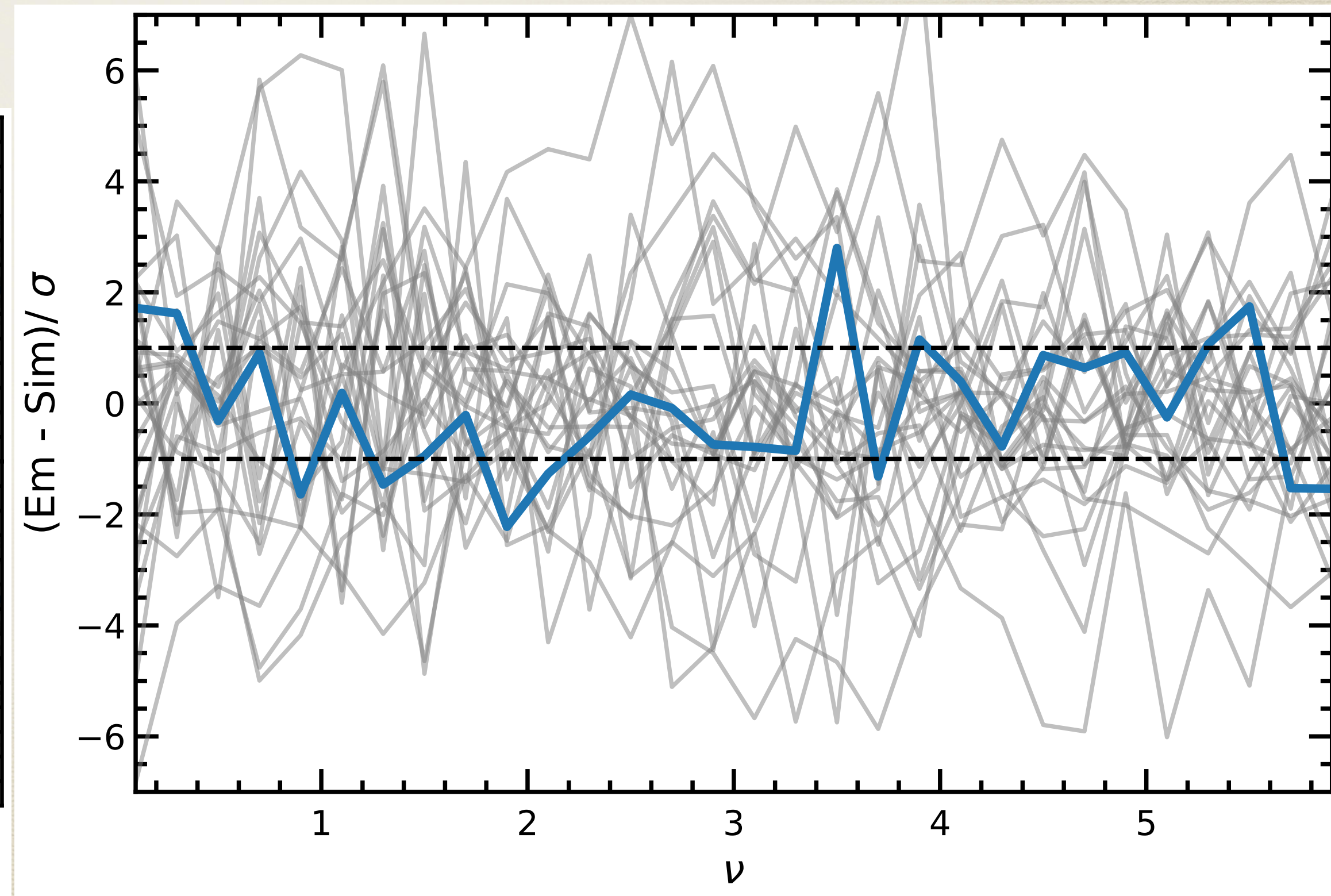
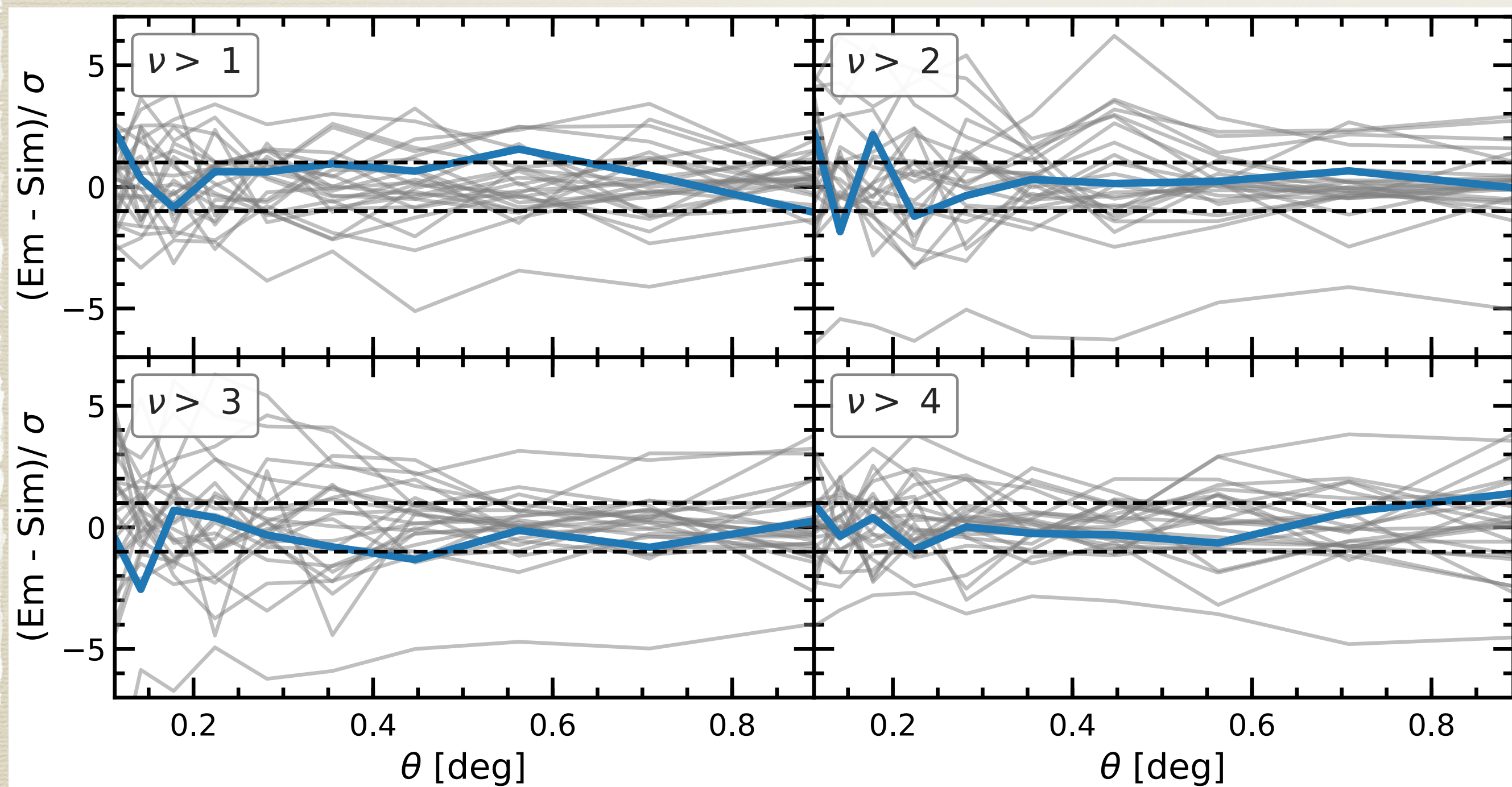
\* PA + P2PCF full covariance







# Peak emulator accuracy



\* WL void emulator accuracy

