

# $\Lambda$ CDM & Beyond

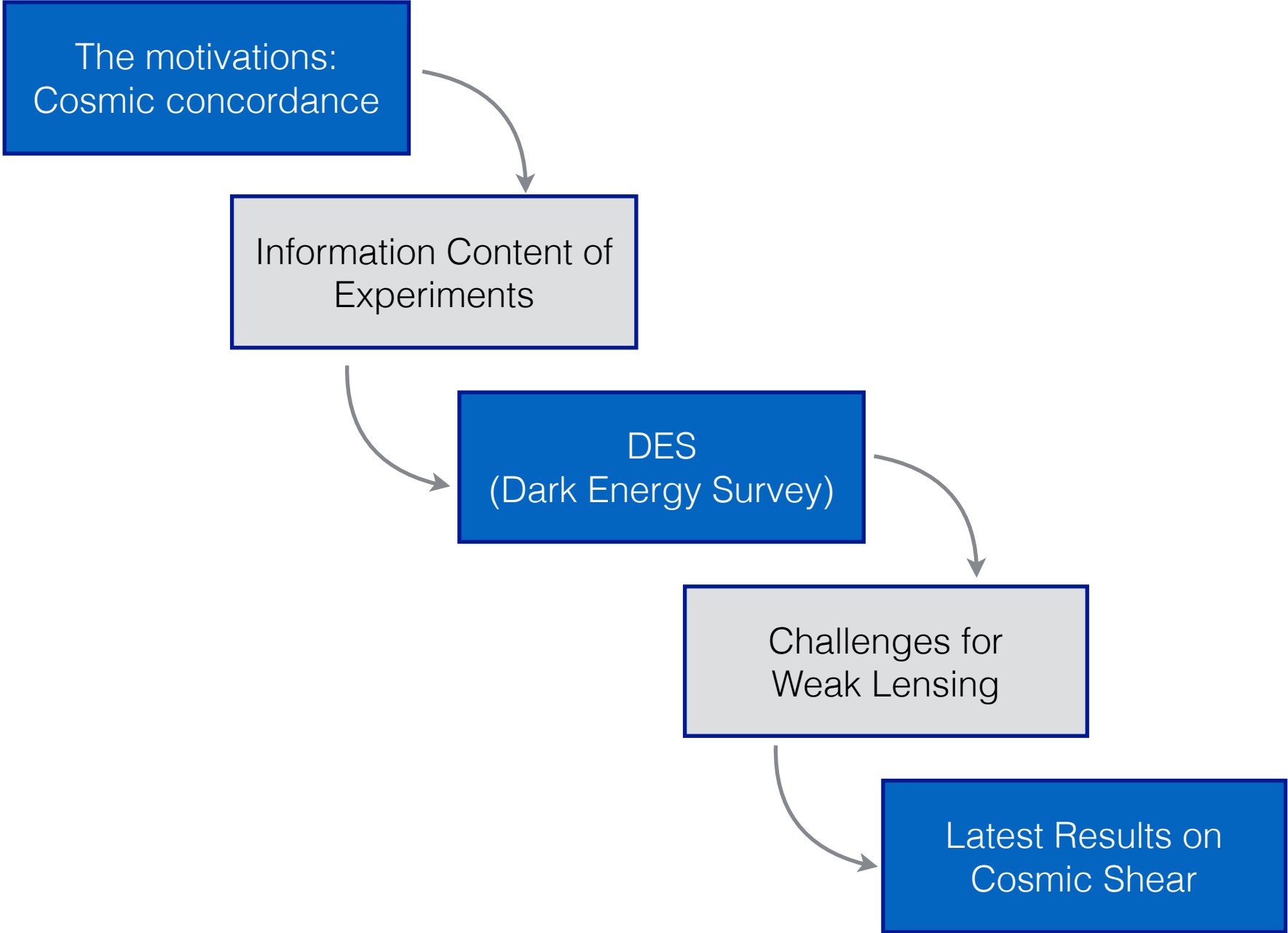
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*Adam Amara*

**ETH** zürich

09/15



Inflation

Radiation

Matter

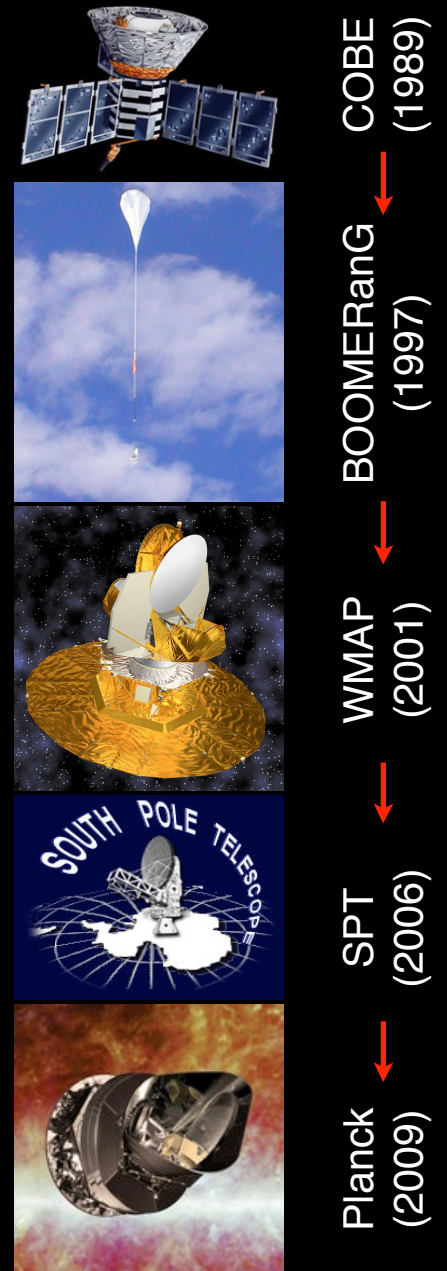
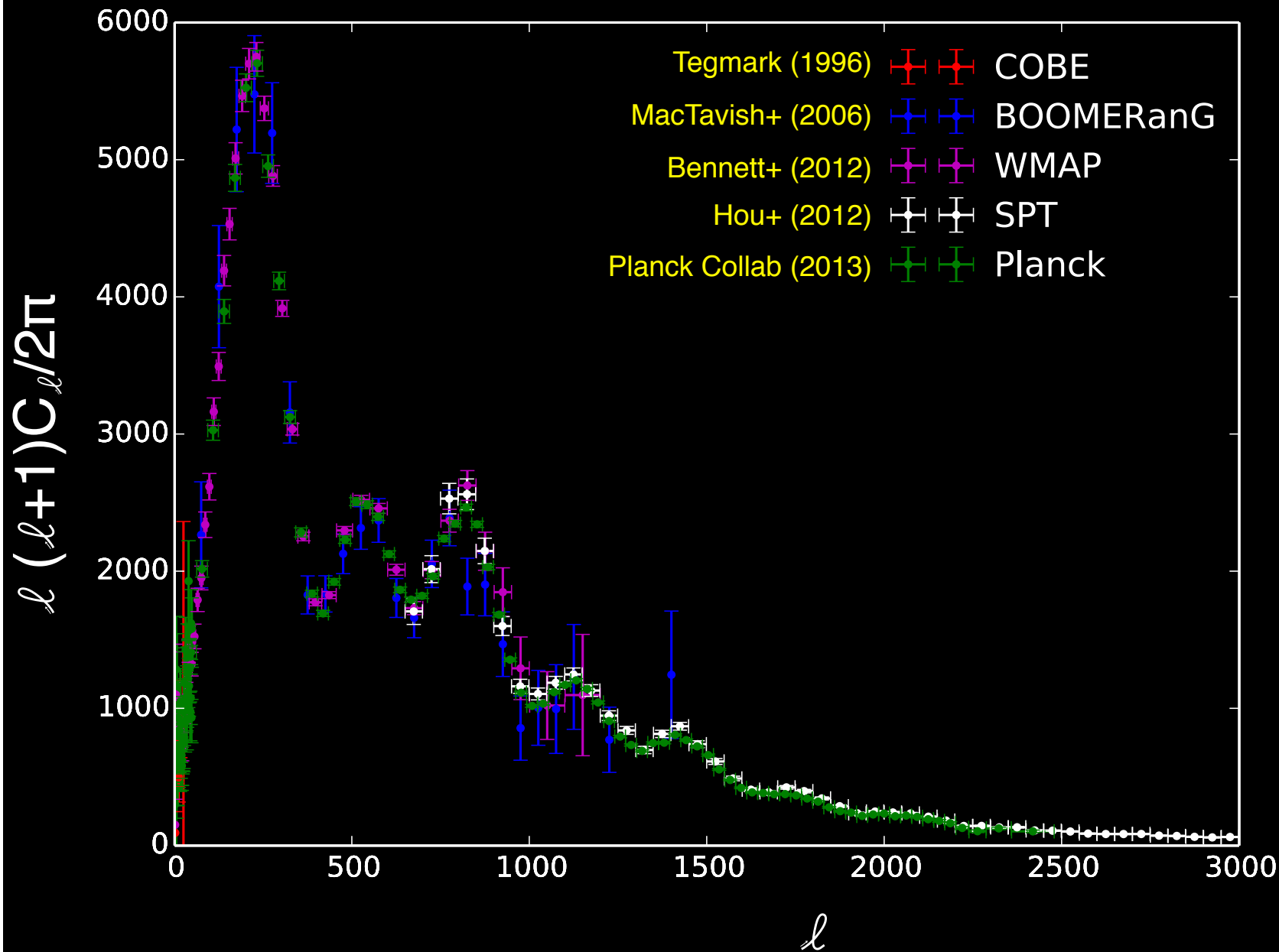
Baryons (5%)

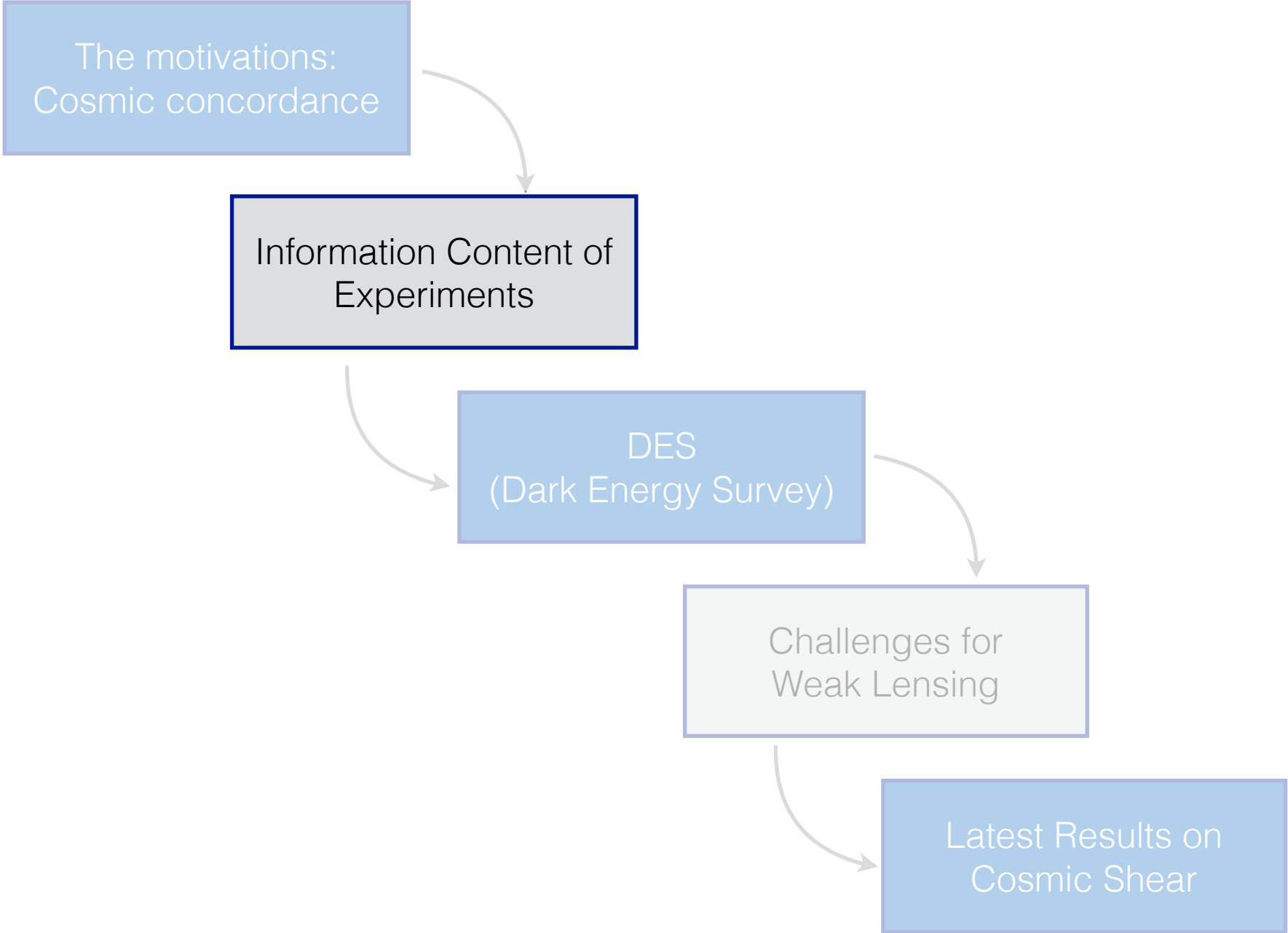
Dark Matter (24%)

Dark Energy (71%)

DARK  
UNIVERSE

# Cosmic Microwave Background





# WMAP 9

Hinshaw+  
(2013)

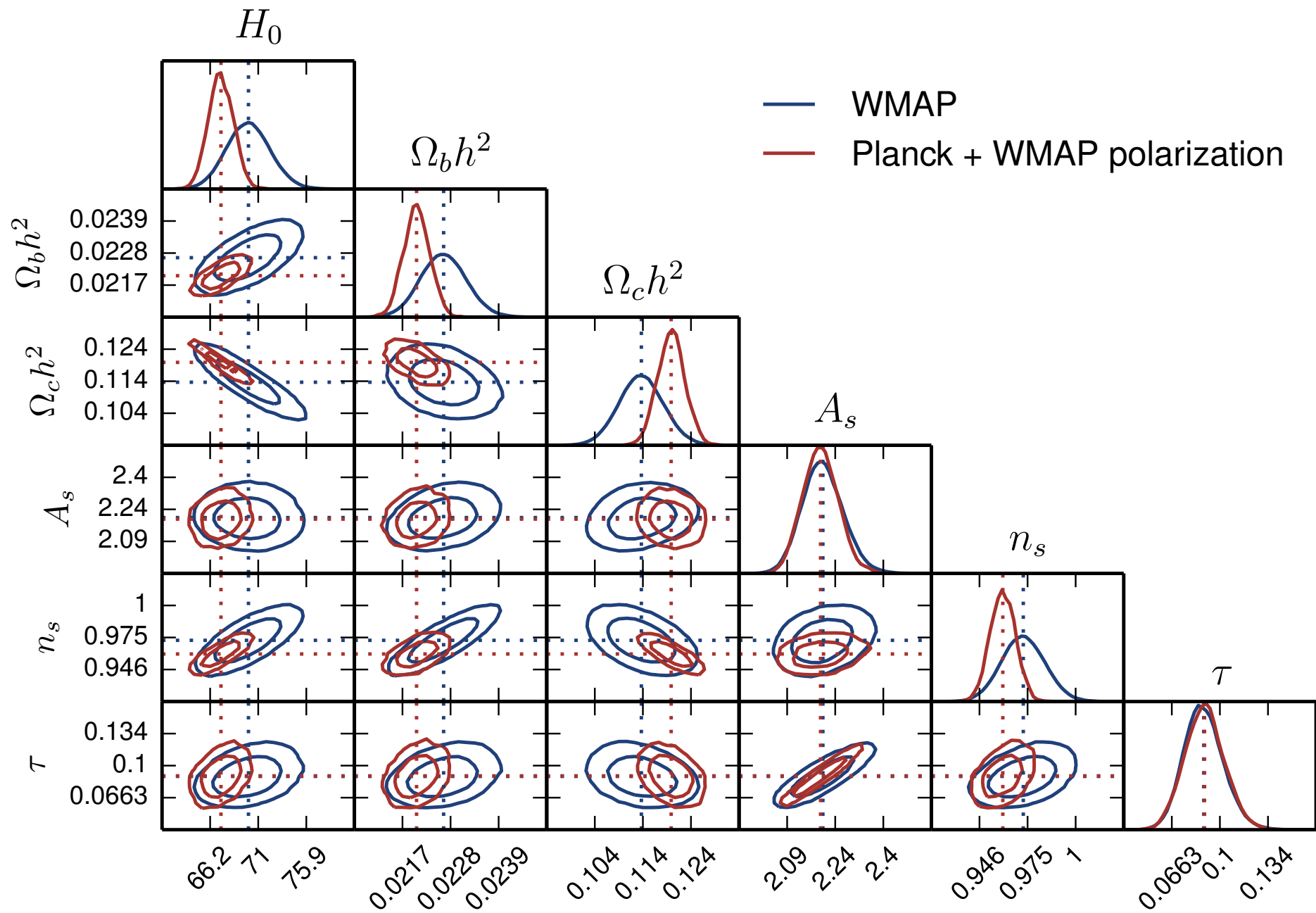
Parameter	WMAP	+eCMB	+eCMB+BAO	+eCMB+ $H_0$	+eCMB+BAO+ $H_0$
Fit parameters					
$\Omega_b h^2$	$0.02264 \pm 0.00050$	$0.02229 \pm 0.00037$	$0.02211 \pm 0.00034$	$0.02244 \pm 0.00035$	$0.02223 \pm 0.00033$
$\Omega_c h^2$	$0.1138 \pm 0.0045$	$0.1126 \pm 0.0035$	$0.1162 \pm 0.0020$	$0.1106 \pm 0.0030$	$0.1153 \pm 0.0019$
$\Omega_\Lambda$	$0.721 \pm 0.025$	$0.728 \pm 0.019$	$0.707 \pm 0.010$	$0.740 \pm 0.015$	$0.7135^{+0.0095}_{-0.0096}$
$10^9 \Delta_{\mathcal{R}}^2$	$2.41 \pm 0.10$	$2.430 \pm 0.084$	$2.484^{+0.073}_{-0.072}$	$2.396^{+0.079}_{-0.078}$	$2.464 \pm 0.072$
$n_s$	$0.972 \pm 0.013$	$0.9646 \pm 0.0098$	$0.9579^{+0.0081}_{-0.0082}$	$0.9690^{+0.0091}_{-0.0090}$	$0.9608 \pm 0.0080$
$\tau$	$0.089 \pm 0.014$	$0.084 \pm 0.013$	$0.079^{+0.011}_{-0.012}$	$0.087 \pm 0.013$	$0.081 \pm 0.012$
Derived parameters					
$t_0$ (Gyr)	$13.74 \pm 0.11$	$13.742 \pm 0.077$	$13.800 \pm 0.061$	$13.702 \pm 0.069$	$13.772 \pm 0.059$
$H_0$ (km s $^{-1}$ Mpc $^{-1}$ )	$70.0 \pm 2.2$	$70.5 \pm 1.6$	$68.76 \pm 0.84$	$71.6 \pm 1.4$	$69.32 \pm 0.80$
$\sigma_8$	$0.821 \pm 0.023$	$0.810 \pm 0.017$	$0.822^{+0.013}_{-0.014}$	$0.803 \pm 0.016$	$0.820^{+0.013}_{-0.014}$
$\Omega_b$	$0.0463 \pm 0.0024$	$0.0449 \pm 0.0018$	$0.04678 \pm 0.00098$	$0.0438 \pm 0.0015$	$0.04628 \pm 0.00093$
$\Omega_c$	$0.233 \pm 0.023$	$0.227 \pm 0.017$	$0.2460 \pm 0.0094$	$0.216 \pm 0.014$	$0.2402^{+0.0088}_{-0.0087}$
$z_{\text{eq}}$	$3265^{+106}_{-105}$	$3230 \pm 81$	$3312 \pm 48$	$3184 \pm 70$	$3293 \pm 47$
$z_{\text{reion}}$	$10.6 \pm 1.1$	$10.3 \pm 1.1$	$10.0 \pm 1.0$	$10.5 \pm 1.1$	$10.1 \pm 1.0$

# Planck

(2013)

Parameter	<i>Planck</i> +WP		<i>Planck</i> +WP+highL		<i>Planck</i> +lensing+WP+highL		<i>Planck</i> +WP+highL+BAO	
	Best fit	68% limits	Best fit	68% limits	Best fit	68% limits	Best fit	68% limits
$\Omega_b h^2$ . . . . .	0.022032	$0.02205 \pm 0.00028$	0.022069	$0.02207 \pm 0.00027$	0.022199	$0.02218 \pm 0.00026$	0.022161	$0.02214 \pm 0.00024$
$\Omega_c h^2$ . . . . .	0.12038	$0.1199 \pm 0.0027$	0.12025	$0.1198 \pm 0.0026$	0.11847	$0.1186 \pm 0.0022$	0.11889	$0.1187 \pm 0.0017$
$100\theta_{\text{MC}}$ . . . . .	1.04119	$1.04131 \pm 0.00063$	1.04130	$1.04132 \pm 0.00063$	1.04146	$1.04144 \pm 0.00061$	1.04148	$1.04147 \pm 0.00056$
$\tau$ . . . . .	0.0925	$0.089^{+0.012}_{-0.014}$	0.0927	$0.091^{+0.013}_{-0.014}$	0.0943	$0.090^{+0.013}_{-0.014}$	0.0952	$0.092 \pm 0.013$
$n_s$ . . . . .	0.9619	$0.9603 \pm 0.0073$	0.9582	$0.9585 \pm 0.0070$	0.9624	$0.9614 \pm 0.0063$	0.9611	$0.9608 \pm 0.0054$
$\ln(10^{10} A_s)$ . . . . .	3.0980	$3.089^{+0.024}_{-0.027}$	3.0959	$3.090 \pm 0.025$	3.0947	$3.087 \pm 0.024$	3.0973	$3.091 \pm 0.025$
$\Omega_\Lambda$ . . . . .	0.6817	$0.685^{+0.018}_{-0.016}$	0.6830	$0.685^{+0.017}_{-0.016}$	0.6939	$0.693 \pm 0.013$	0.6914	$0.692 \pm 0.010$
$\sigma_8$ . . . . .	0.8347	$0.829 \pm 0.012$	0.8322	$0.828 \pm 0.012$	0.8271	$0.8233 \pm 0.0097$	0.8288	$0.826 \pm 0.012$
$z_{\text{re}}$ . . . . .	11.37	$11.1 \pm 1.1$	11.38	$11.1 \pm 1.1$	11.42	$11.1 \pm 1.1$	11.52	$11.3 \pm 1.1$
$H_0$ . . . . .	67.04	$67.3 \pm 1.2$	67.15	$67.3 \pm 1.2$	67.94	$67.9 \pm 1.0$	67.77	$67.80 \pm 0.77$
Age/Gyr . . . . .	13.8242	$13.817 \pm 0.048$	13.8170	$13.813 \pm 0.047$	13.7914	$13.794 \pm 0.044$	13.7965	$13.798 \pm 0.037$
$100\theta_*$ . . . . .	1.04136	$1.04147 \pm 0.00062$	1.04146	$1.04148 \pm 0.00062$	1.04161	$1.04159 \pm 0.00060$	1.04163	$1.04162 \pm 0.00056$
$r_{\text{drag}}$ . . . . .	147.36	$147.49 \pm 0.59$	147.35	$147.47 \pm 0.59$	147.68	$147.67 \pm 0.50$	147.611	$147.68 \pm 0.45$



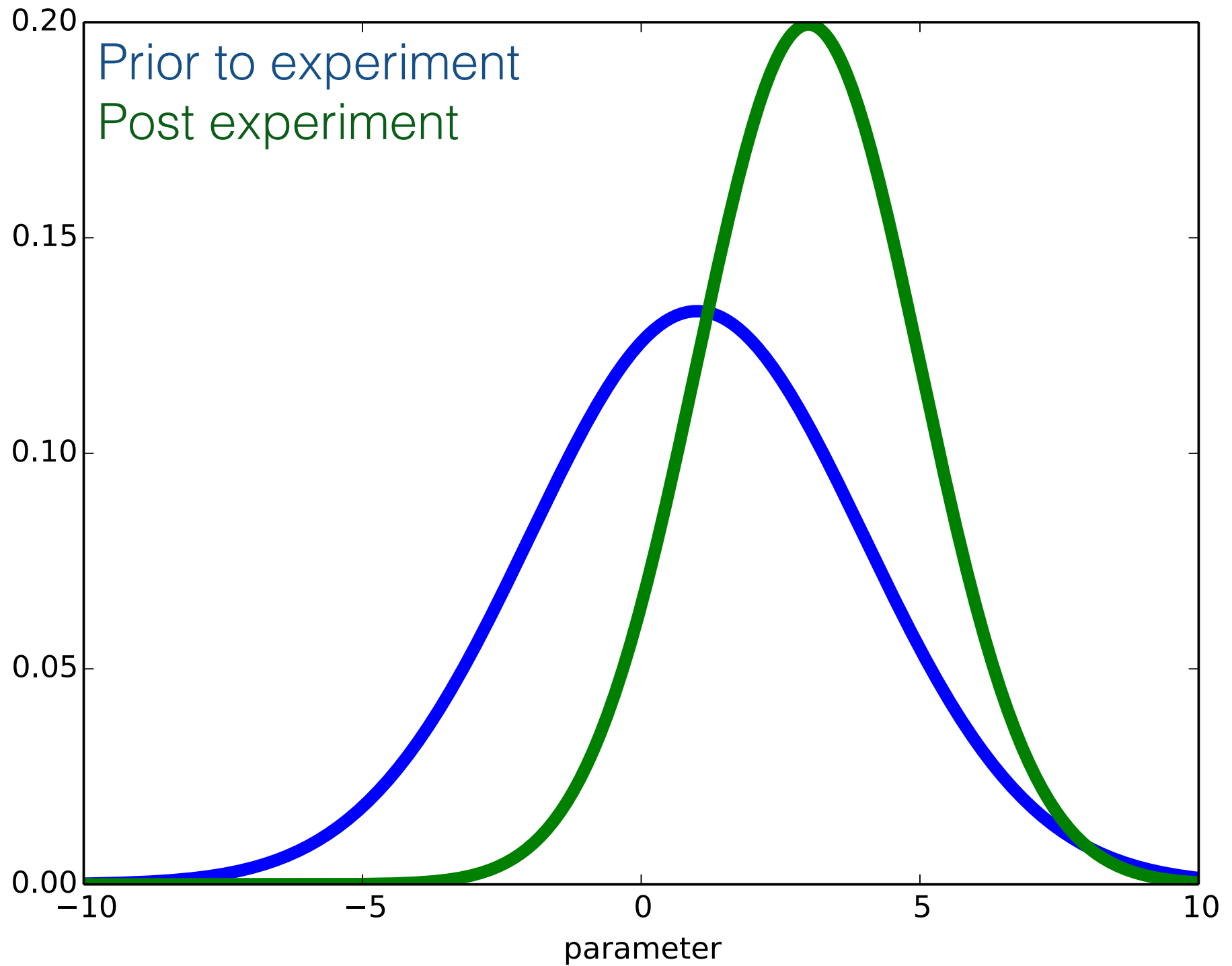




What are the central values?

Have things changed?

Are things consistent?



# RELATIVE ENTROPY

Constraints from Data A neter transformations

$$D(P_1 || P_2) = \int_{\mathcal{S}} dX P_1(X) \log \frac{P_1(X)}{P_2(X)} \geq 0$$

Constraints from Data A and B equals  $P_2$

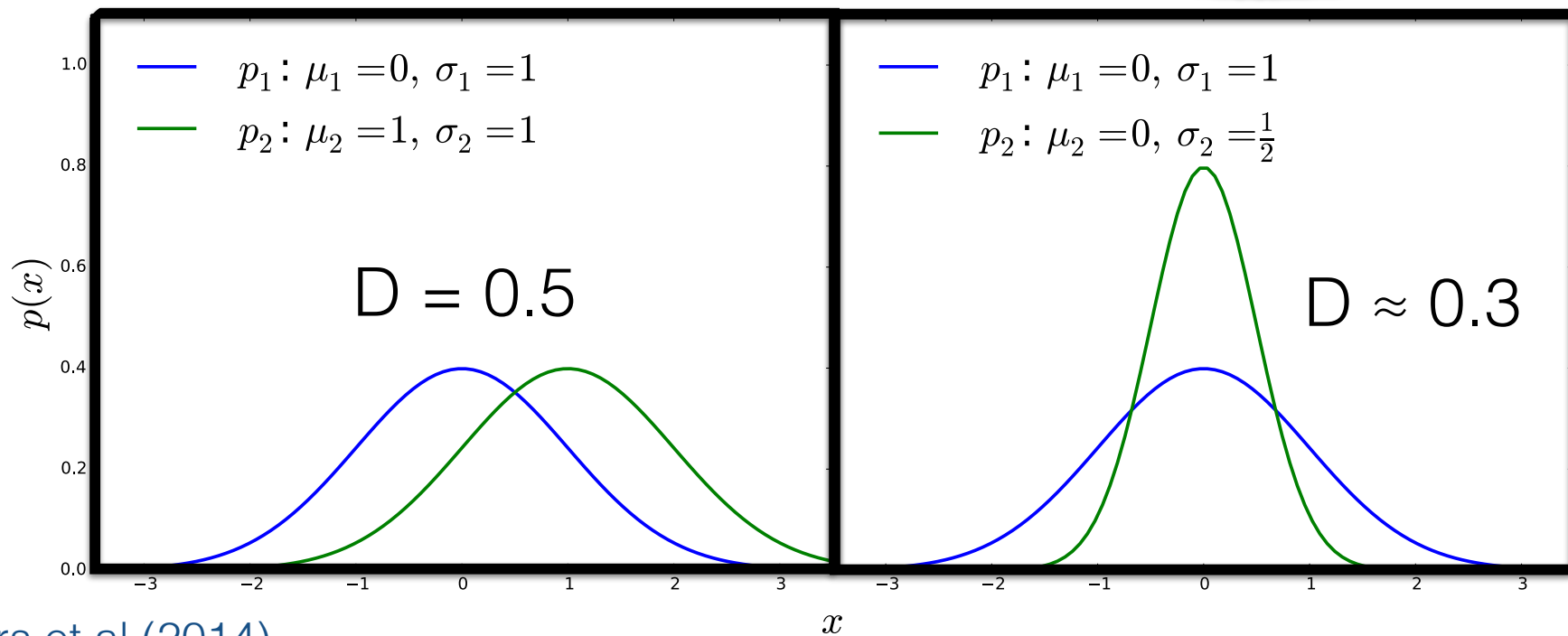


Seehars et al (2014)

Kullback & Leibler (1951)

# NORMAL DISTRIBUTIONS

$$D(P_2 || P_1) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{\sigma_1} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} \right)^2 - \log \left( \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} \right)^2 - 1 \right)$$



Seehars et al (2014)

# NORMAL DISTRIBUTIONS & LINEAR MODEL

Surprise



$$S = D(p_2 || p_1) - \langle D \rangle$$

$$D(p_2 || p_1) = \frac{1}{2} \left( (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (\mu_1 - \mu_2) + \text{tr}(\Sigma_2 \Sigma_1^{-1}) - d \right) - \log \det (\Sigma_2 \Sigma_1^{-1})$$

$\langle D \rangle$



Expected relative entropy

# APPLICATION TO WMAP CONSTRAINTS

Parameter	WMAP	+eCMB	+eCMB+BAO	+eCMB+H <sub>0</sub>	+eCMB+BAO+H <sub>0</sub>
Fit parameters					
$\Omega_b h^2$	$0.02264 \pm 0.00050$	$0.02229 \pm 0.00037$	$0.02211 \pm 0.00034$	$0.02244 \pm 0.00035$	$0.02223 \pm 0.00033$
$\Omega_c h^2$	$0.1138 \pm 0.0045$	$0.1126 \pm 0.0035$	$0.1162 \pm 0.0020$	$0.1106 \pm 0.0030$	$0.1153 \pm 0.0019$
$\Omega_\Lambda$	$0.721 \pm 0.025$	$0.728 \pm 0.019$	$0.707 \pm 0.010$	$0.740 \pm 0.015$	$0.7135^{+0.0095}_{-0.0096}$
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$n_s$	$0.972 \pm 0.013$	$0.9646 \pm 0.0098$	$0.9579^{+0.0081}_{-0.0082}$	$0.9690^{+0.0091}_{-0.0090}$	$0.9608 \pm 0.0080$
$\tau$	$0.089 \pm 0.014$	$0.084 \pm 0.013$	$0.079^{+0.011}_{-0.012}$	$0.087 \pm 0.013$	$0.081 \pm 0.012$



Data combination <sup>a</sup>		$D$	$\langle D \rangle$	$S$	$S/\sigma(D)$
WMAP	→ WMAP + eCMB	2.1	1.7	0.4	0.5
WMAP + eCMB	→ WMAP + eCMB + BAO	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.8
WMAP + eCMB	→ WMAP + eCMB + H <sub>0</sub>	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
WMAP + eCMB	→ WMAP + eCMB + BAO + H <sub>0</sub>	0.9	1.1	-0.2	-0.2

WMAP: Bennett+ 2013

eCMB: SPT (Keisler+ 2011) and ACT (Das+ 2011)

BAO: 6dFGS (Beutler+ 2011), SDSS (Padmanabhan+ 2012, Anderson+ 2012), and WiggleZ (Blake+ 2012)

H<sub>0</sub>: Riess+ 2009

WMAP 9  
Hinshaw+  
(2013)

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$\Omega_b$	$0.0463 \pm 0.0024$	$0.0449 \pm 0.0018$	$0.04678 \pm 0.00098$	$0.0438 \pm 0.0015$	$0.04628 \pm 0.00093$
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$z_{\text{reion}}$	$10.6 \pm 1.1$	$10.3 \pm 1.1$	$10.0 \pm 1.0$	$10.5 \pm 1.1$	$10.1 \pm 1.0$

Planck  
(2013)

Parameter	<i>Planck</i> +WP		<i>Planck</i> +WP+highL		<i>Planck</i> +lensing+WP+highL		<i>Planck</i> +WP+highL+BAO	
	Best fit	68% limits	Best fit	68% limits	Best fit	68% limits	Best fit	68% limits
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$n_s$ . . . . .	0.9619	$0.9603 \pm 0.0073$	0.9582	$0.9585 \pm 0.0070$	0.9624	$0.9614 \pm 0.0063$	0.9611	$0.9608 \pm 0.0054$
$\ln(10^{10} A_s)$ . . . . .	3.0980	$3.089^{+0.024}_{-0.027}$	3.0959	$3.090 \pm 0.025$	3.0947	$3.087 \pm 0.024$	3.0973	$3.091 \pm 0.025$
$\Omega_\Lambda$ . . . . .	0.6817	$0.685^{+0.018}_{-0.016}$	0.6830	$0.685^{+0.017}_{-0.016}$	0.6939	$0.693 \pm 0.013$	0.6914	$0.692 \pm 0.010$
$\sigma_8$ . . . . .	0.8347	$0.829 \pm 0.012$	0.8322	$0.828 \pm 0.012$	0.8271	$0.8233 \pm 0.0097$	0.8288	$0.826 \pm 0.012$
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# APPLICATION TO CMB DATA

Data combination <sup>a</sup>				Gaussian approximation <sup>b</sup>				
				$D$	$\langle D \rangle$	$S$	$S/\sigma(D)$	p-value <sup>d</sup>
BOOMERANG	→	WMAP 9		22.5	18.4	4.1	1.6	0.07
WMAP 3	→	WMAP 5		7.7	2.2	5.5	5.3	0.001
WMAP 5	→	WMAP 7		1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.2
WMAP 7	→	WMAP 9		1.5	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
WMAP 9	→	WMAP 9 + SPT		4.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	0.04
WMAP 9	→	Planck + WP		29.8	7.9	21.9	6.5	0.0002
WMAP 9 + SPT	→	Planck + WP + SPT		27.8	6.6	21.2	6.5	0.0002
Planck	→	Planck + WP		1.2	2.2	−0.9	−0.9	0.08

BOOMERANG: MacTavish et al. (2003)

WMAP 3, 5, 7, 9: Spergel et al. (2007), Dunkley et al. (2009), Larson et al. (2011), and Bennett et al. (2013)

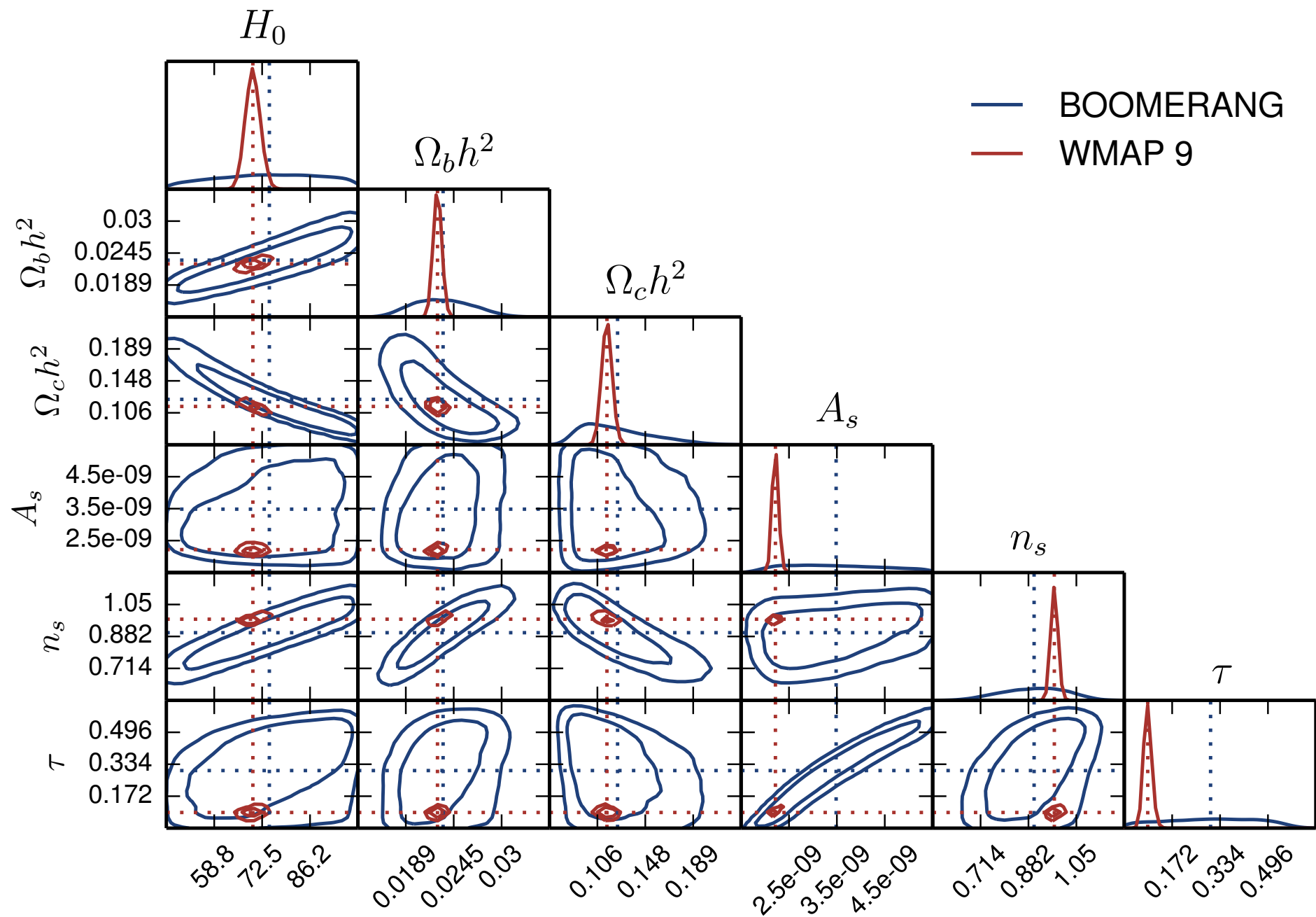
WP: WMAP 9 polarisation data

SPT: Story et al. (2013)

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Seehars et al (2014)





Seehars et al (2014)

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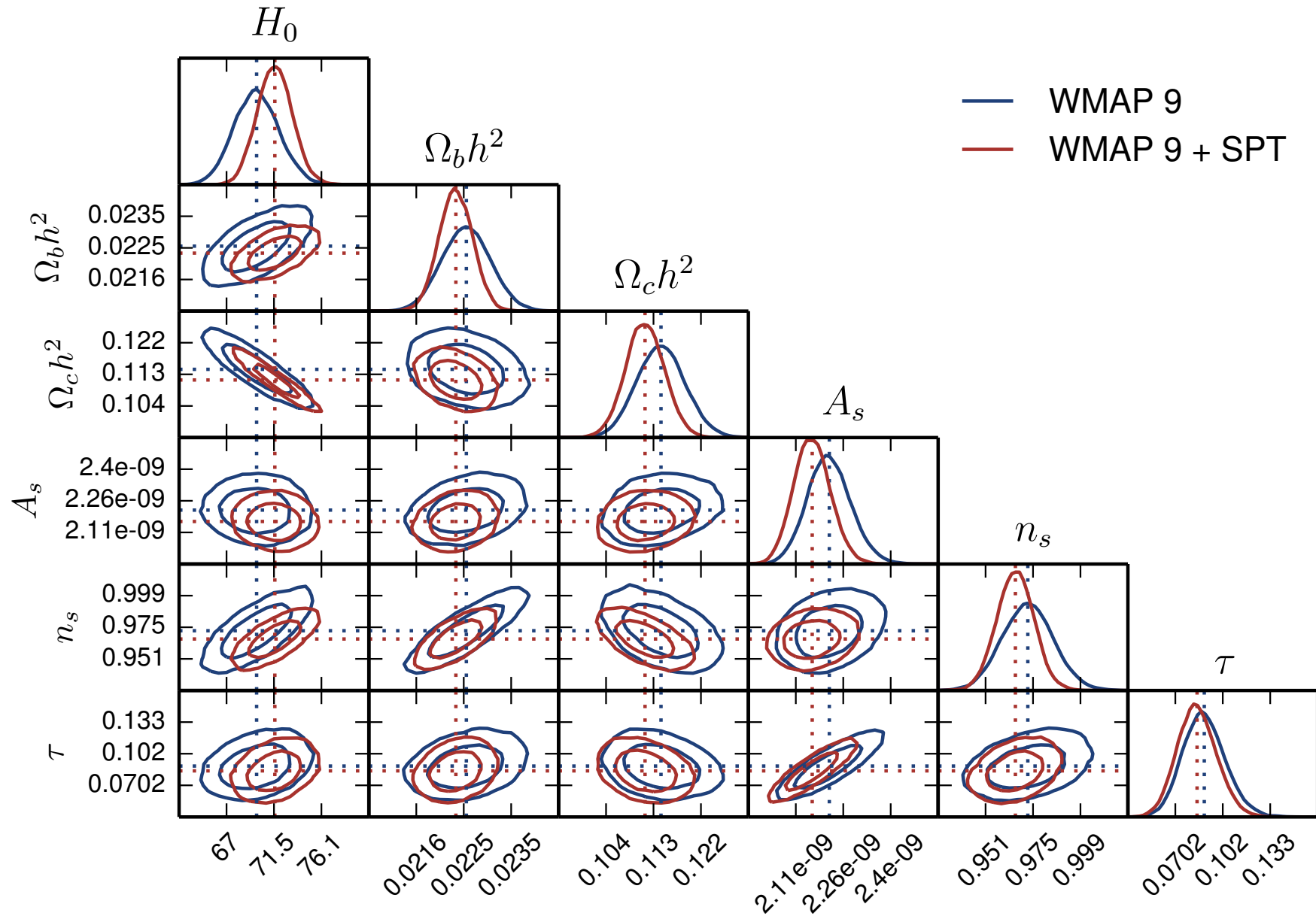
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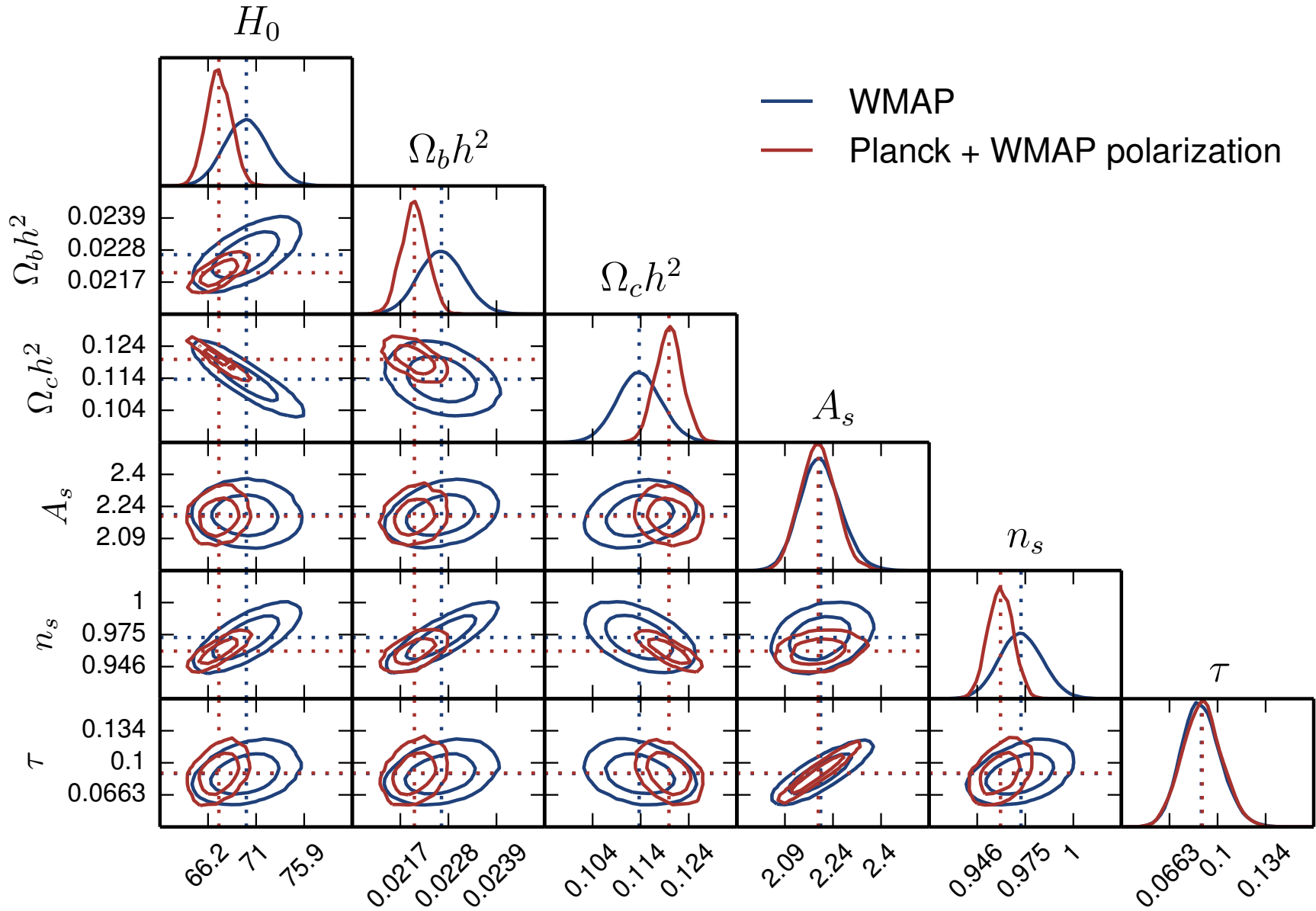
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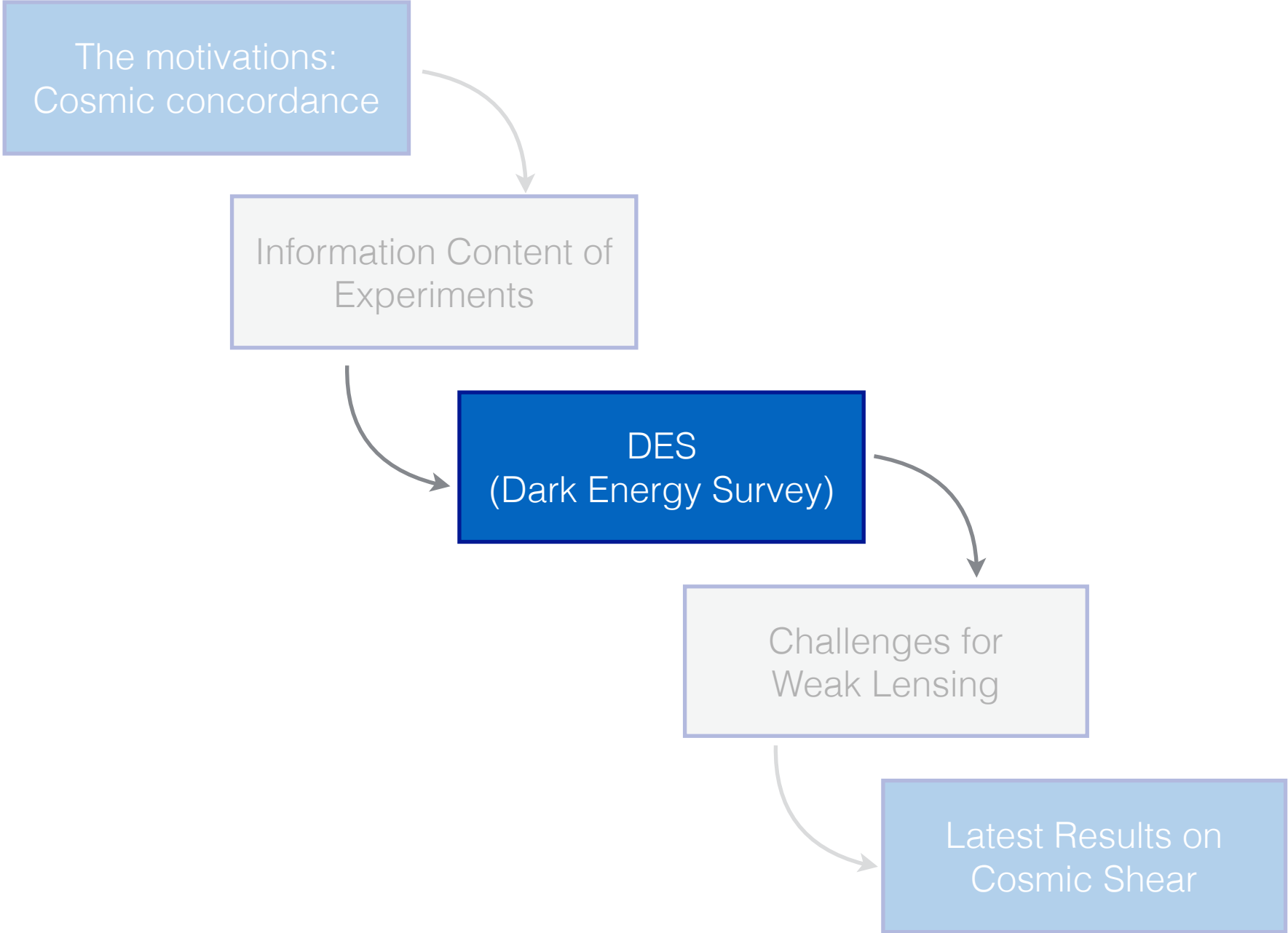
WP: WMAP 9 polarisation data

SPT: Story et al. (2013)

Planck: Ade et al. (2013)

Seehars et al (2014)

Where to next?





# The Dark Energy Survey



# Dark Energy Survey Collaboration

Fermilab, UIUC/NCSA, University of Chicago, LBNL, NOAO, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, Argonne National Lab, Ohio State University, Santa-Cruz/SLAC/Stanford, Texas A&M



# Overview

Blanco telescope at CTIO

- 4m primary focus
- built new dedicated camera - 570 megapixel
- 2.2 deg<sup>2</sup> field of view
- thick CCDs for near infrared light

Two multiband surveys:

- 5000 deg sq. *grizY* to mag 24
- 30 deg<sup>2</sup> deep survey, 6 days cadence

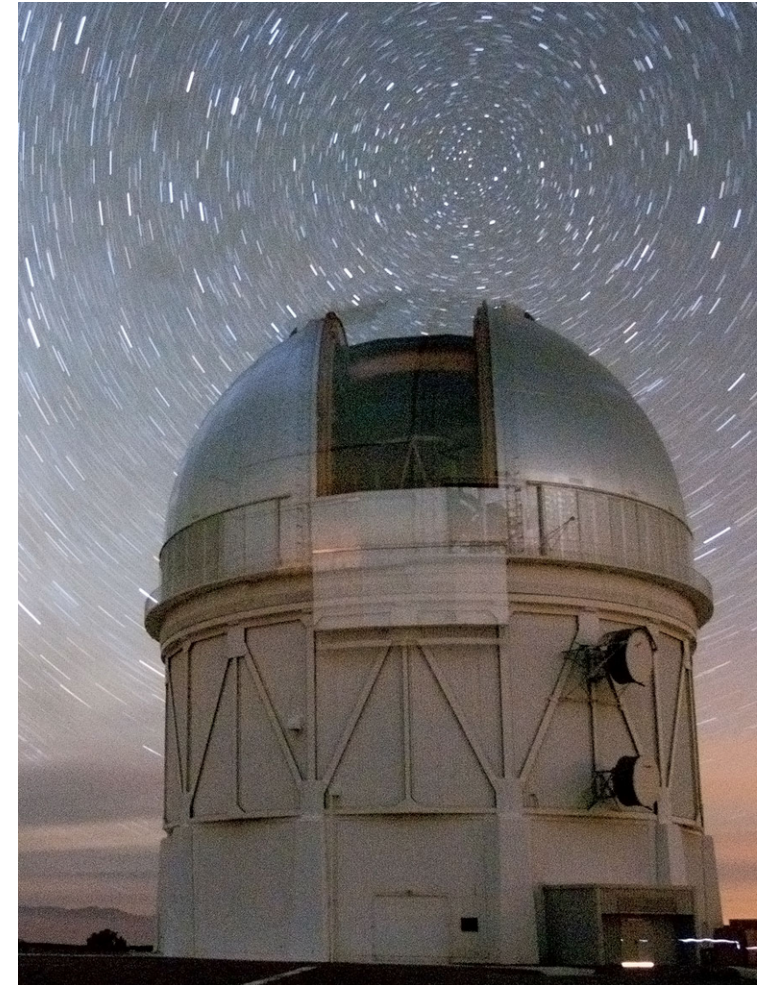
Survey using four complementary techniques:

1. Cluster counts
2. Weak gravitational lensing
3. Large-scale structure
4. Supernovae

International collaboration:

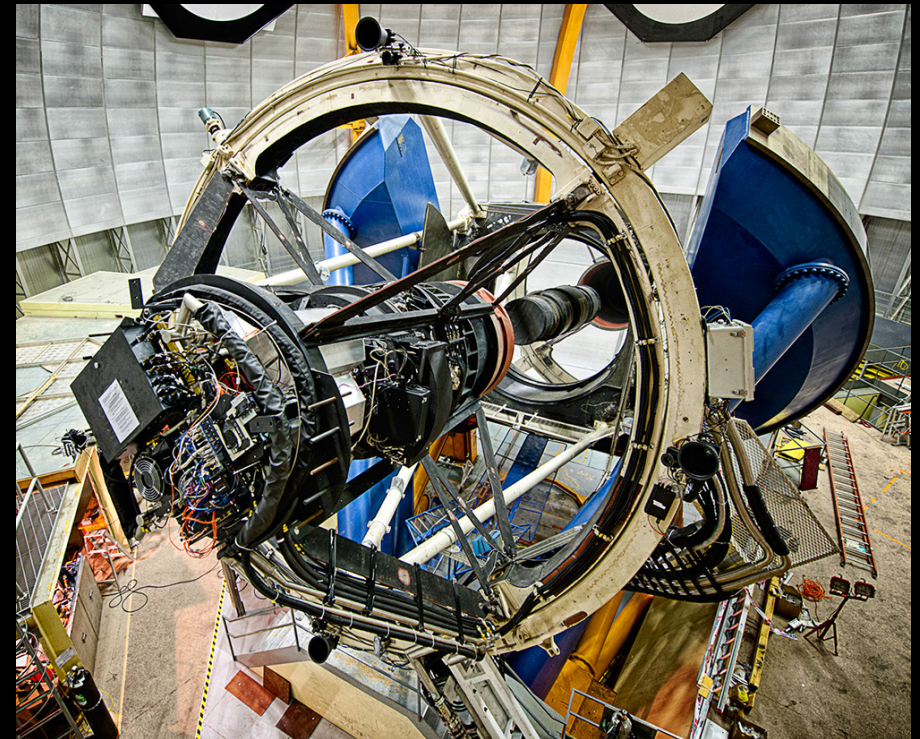
300 members, 26 institutions, 7 countries

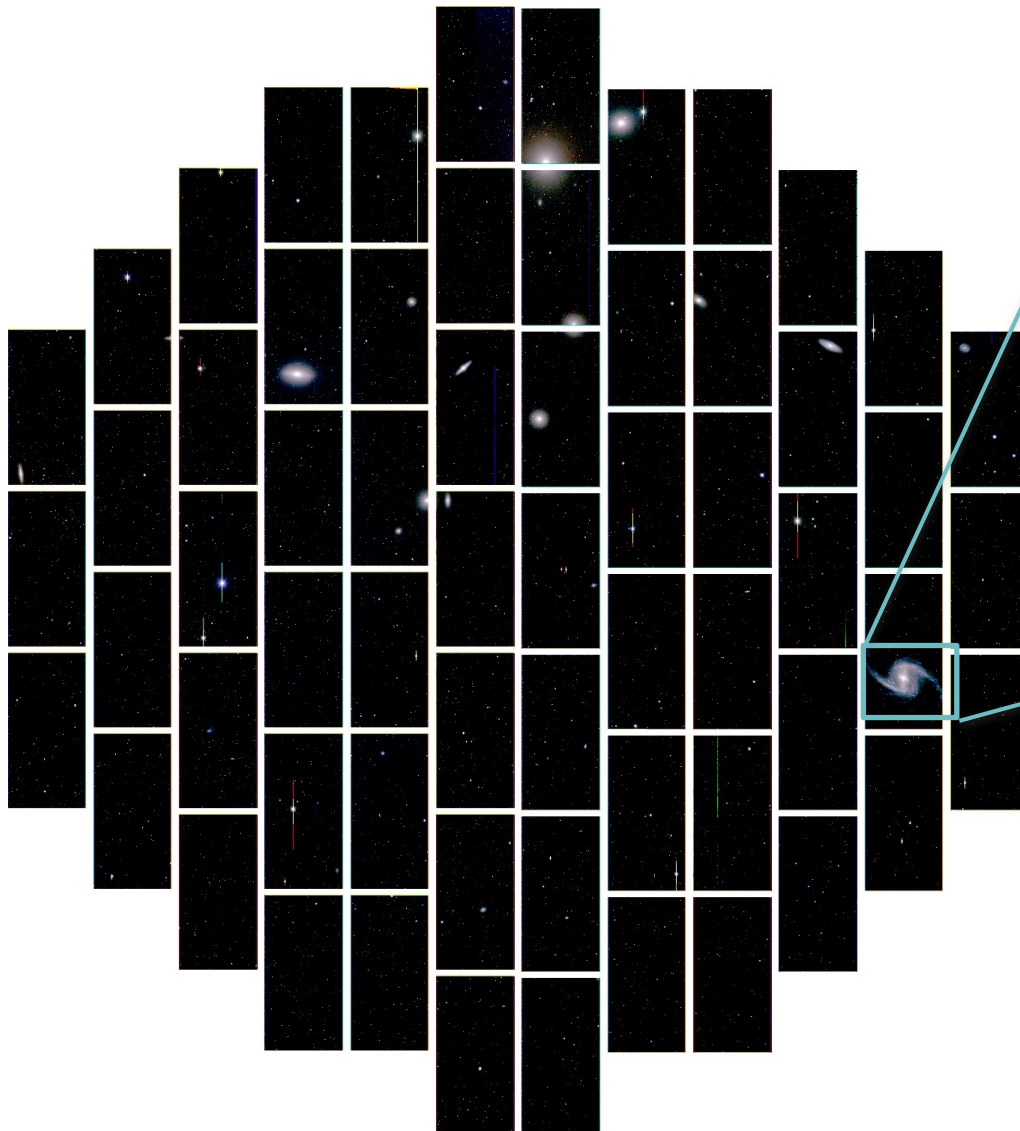
Survey: 2013-2018, 525 nights



# The Dark Energy Survey

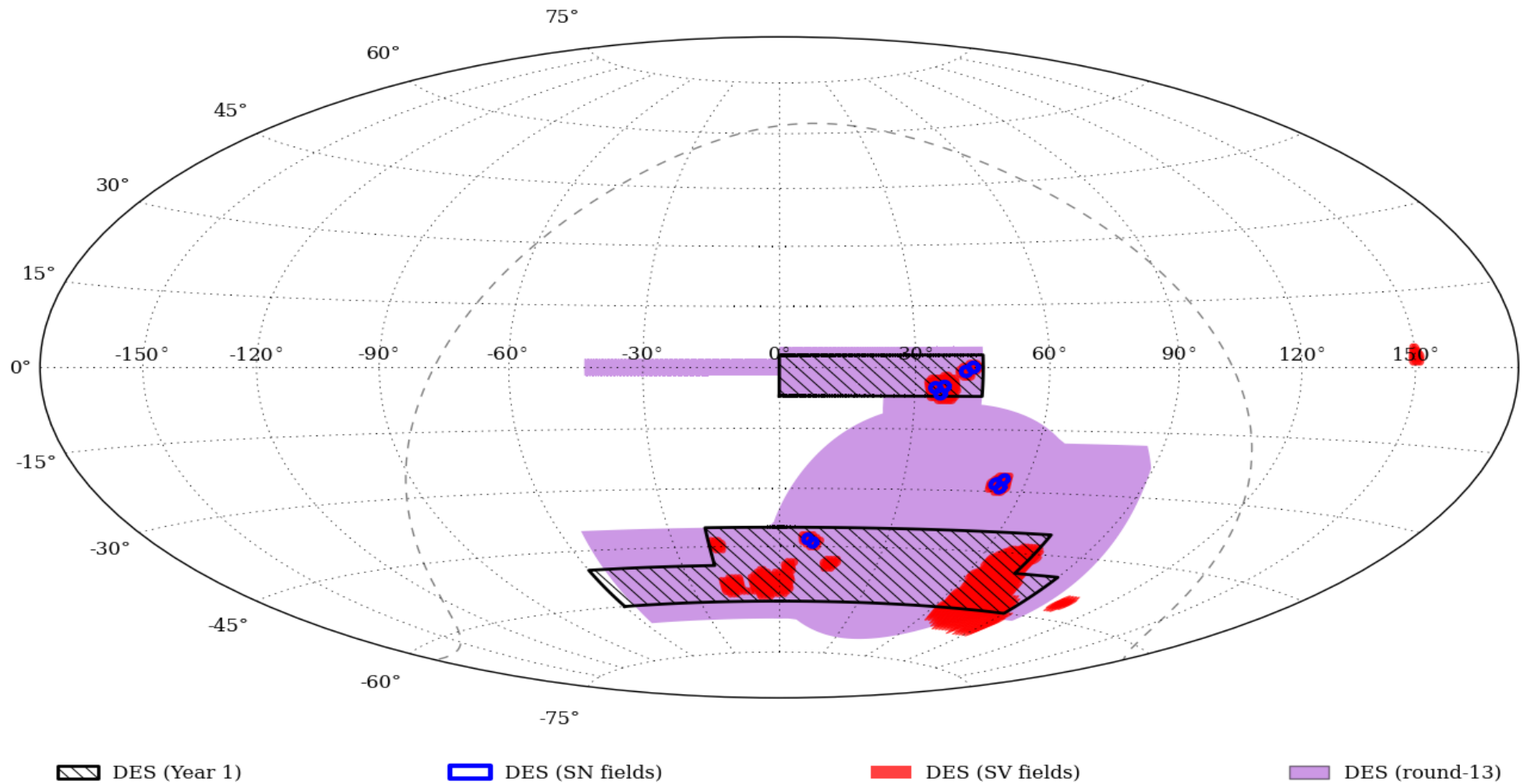
- • Two surveys:
  - Wide fields - 5000 deg<sup>2</sup> in grizY to g=24
  - SN 1a - repeated visits over 30 deg<sup>2</sup>
- Built new camera for CTIO Blanco telescope
  - 570 Mpixels
  - 3 deg<sup>2</sup> FOV
  - Facility instrument
- • Five-year Survey
  - 525 nights (Aug - Feb)





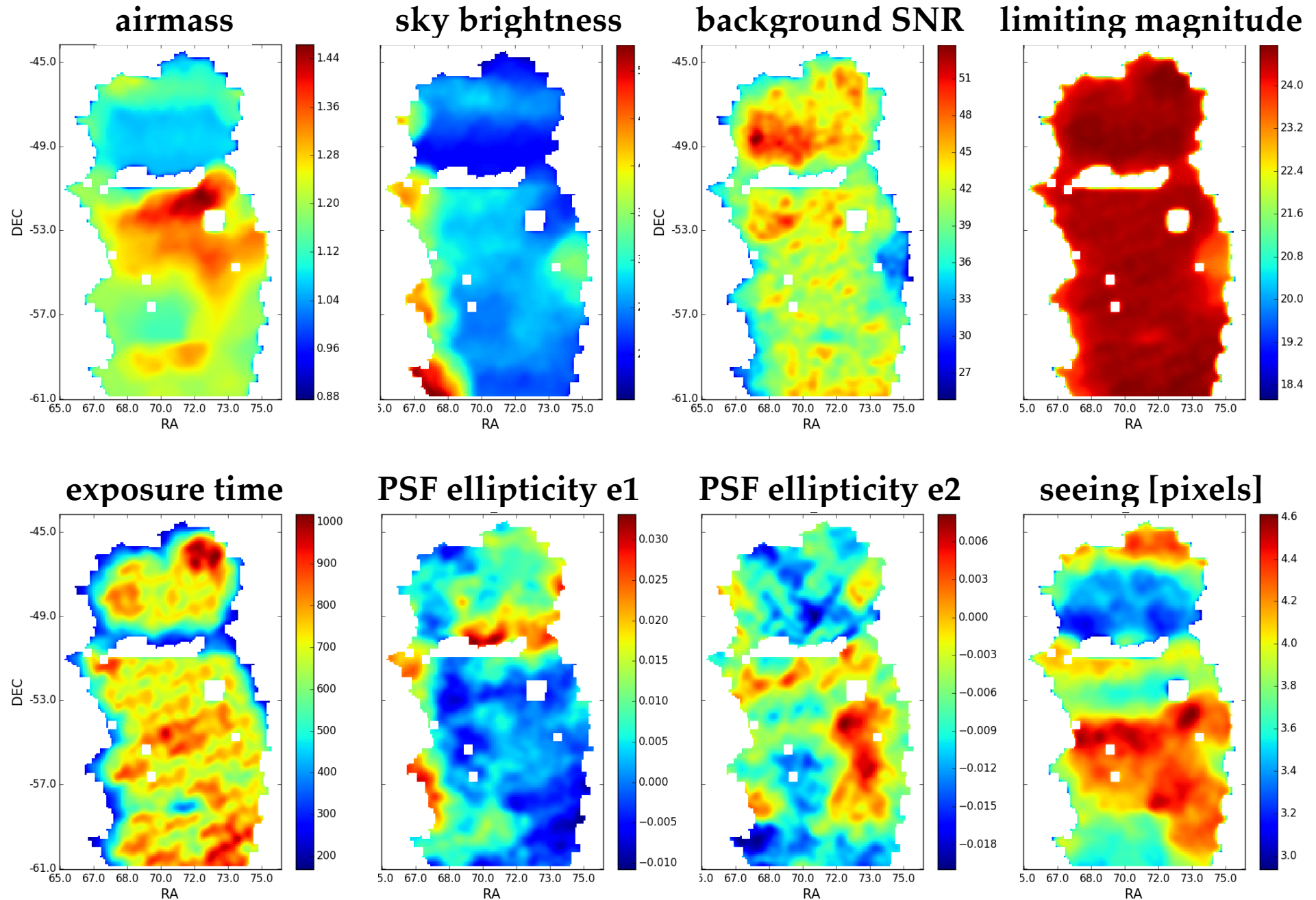
moon to scale

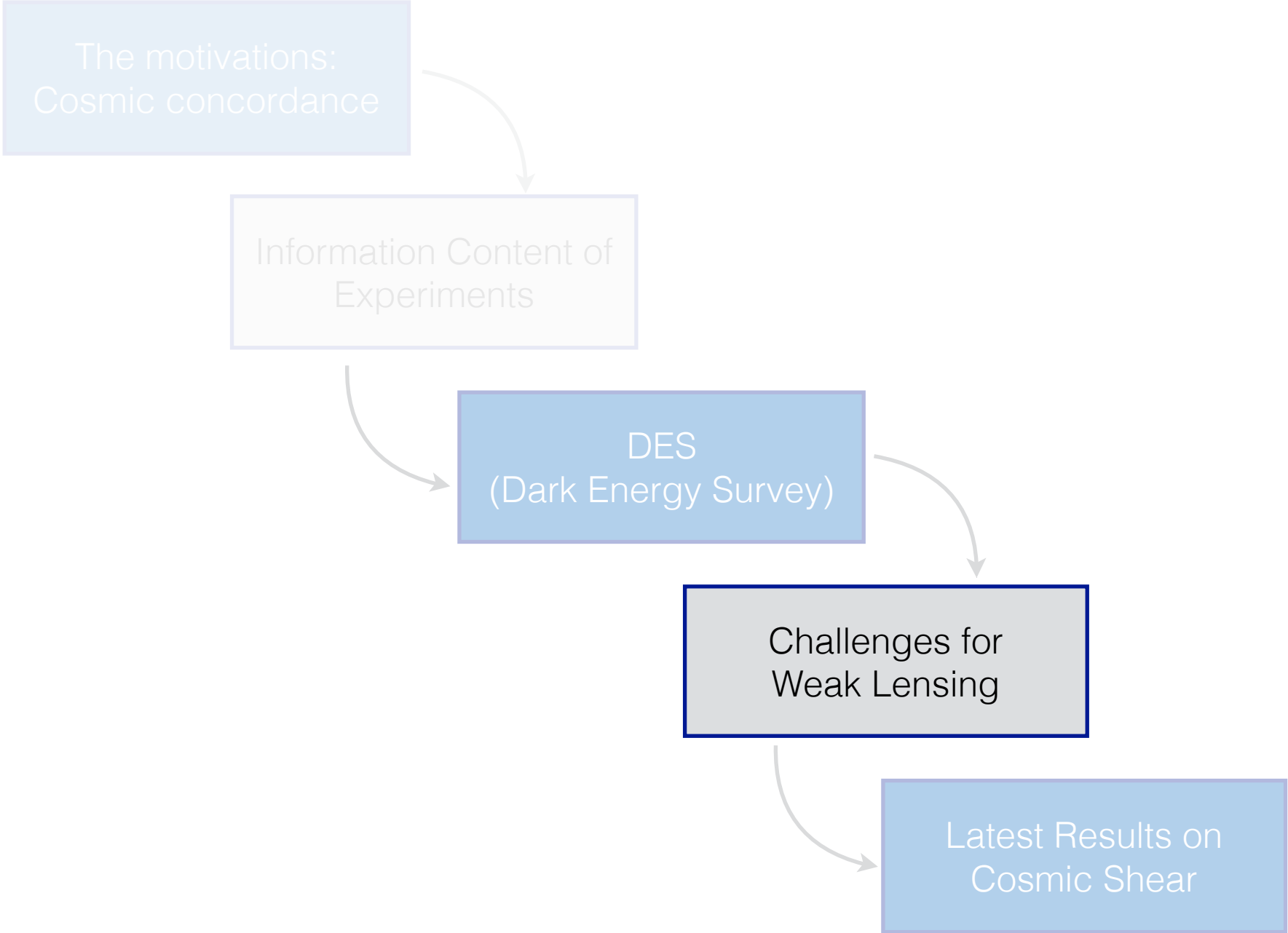
# Footprint



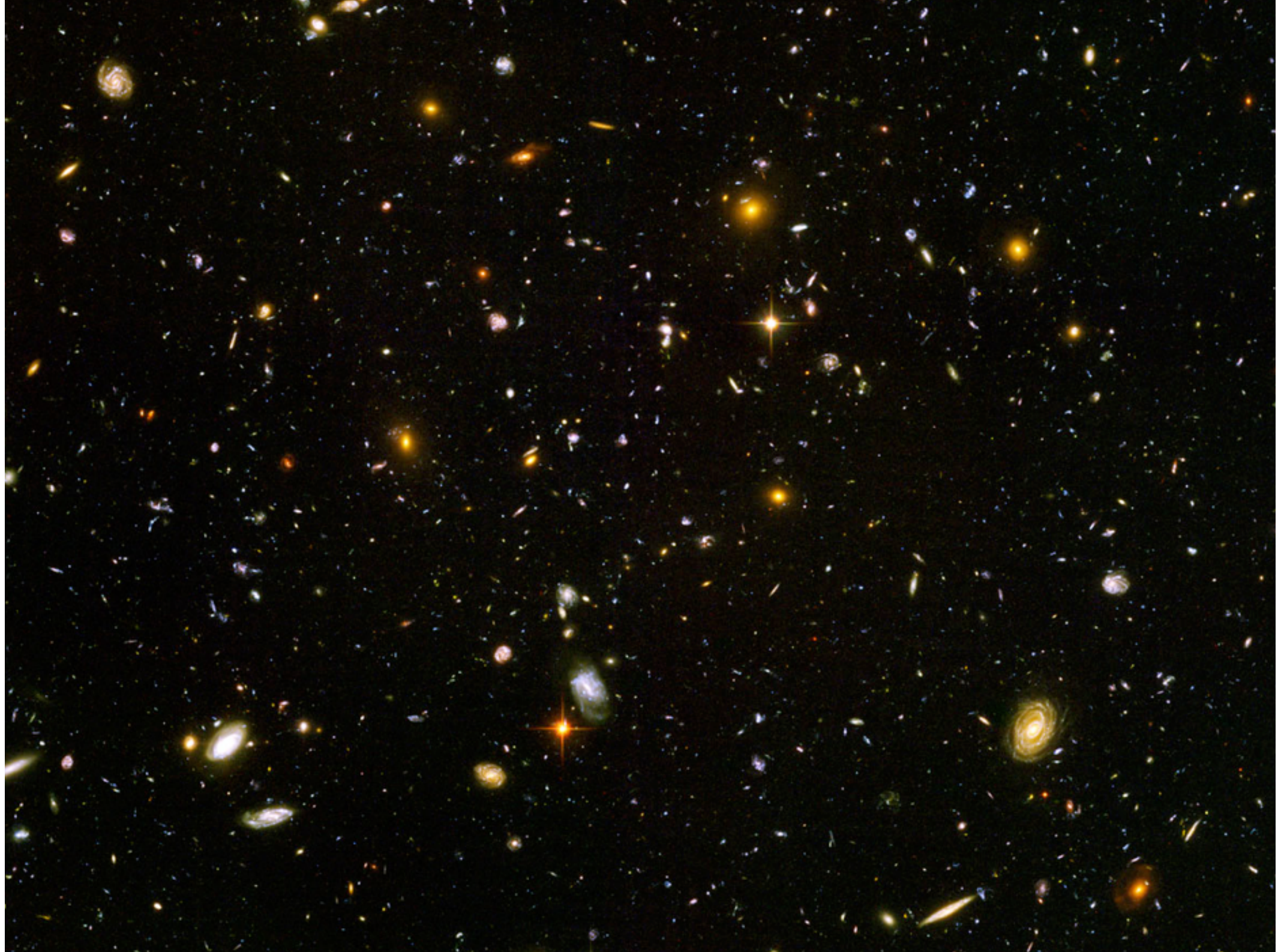
year 0 (science validation) - 180 deg<sup>2</sup>, 10 tilings (full depth)  
 year 1 - 2500 deg<sup>2</sup>, 4 tilings, overlapping STP, VHS, BOSS  
 5 years - 5000 deg<sup>2</sup>

# Tracking Systematics Maps

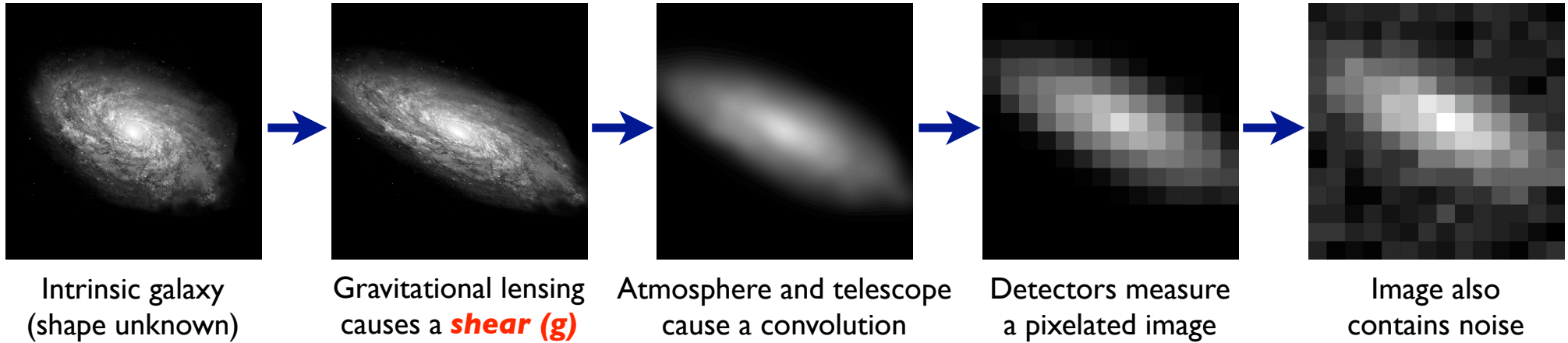






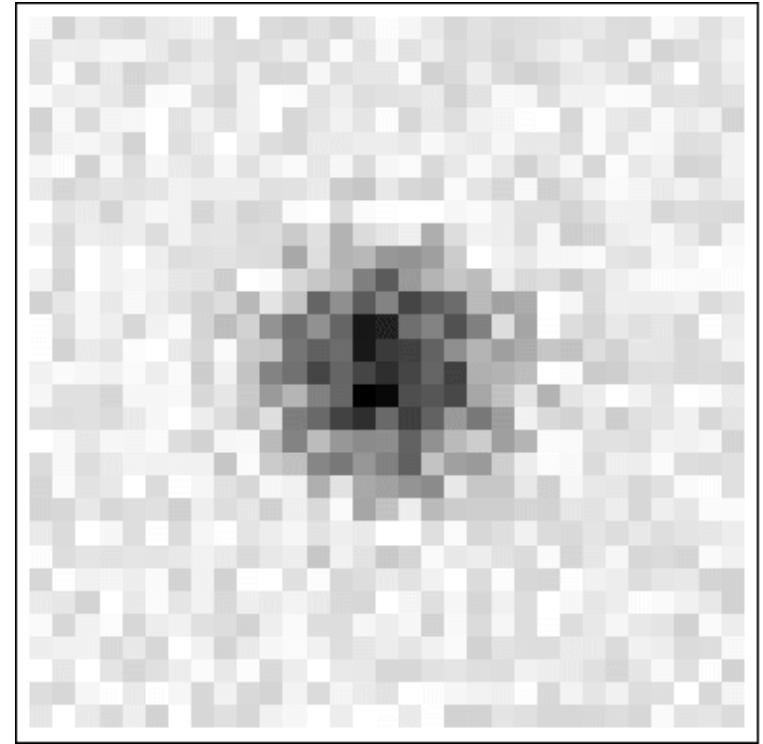
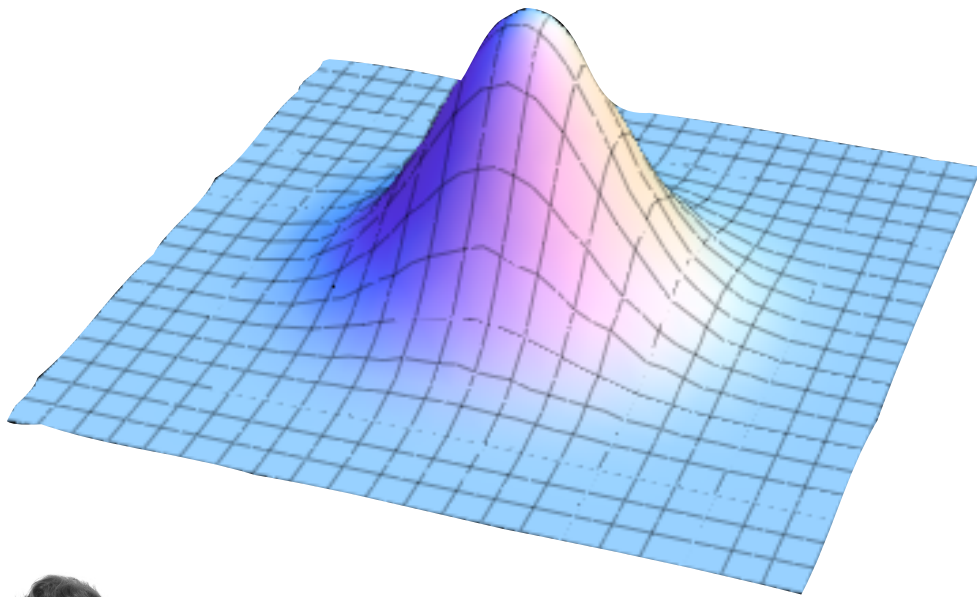


# Shape Measurement Problems



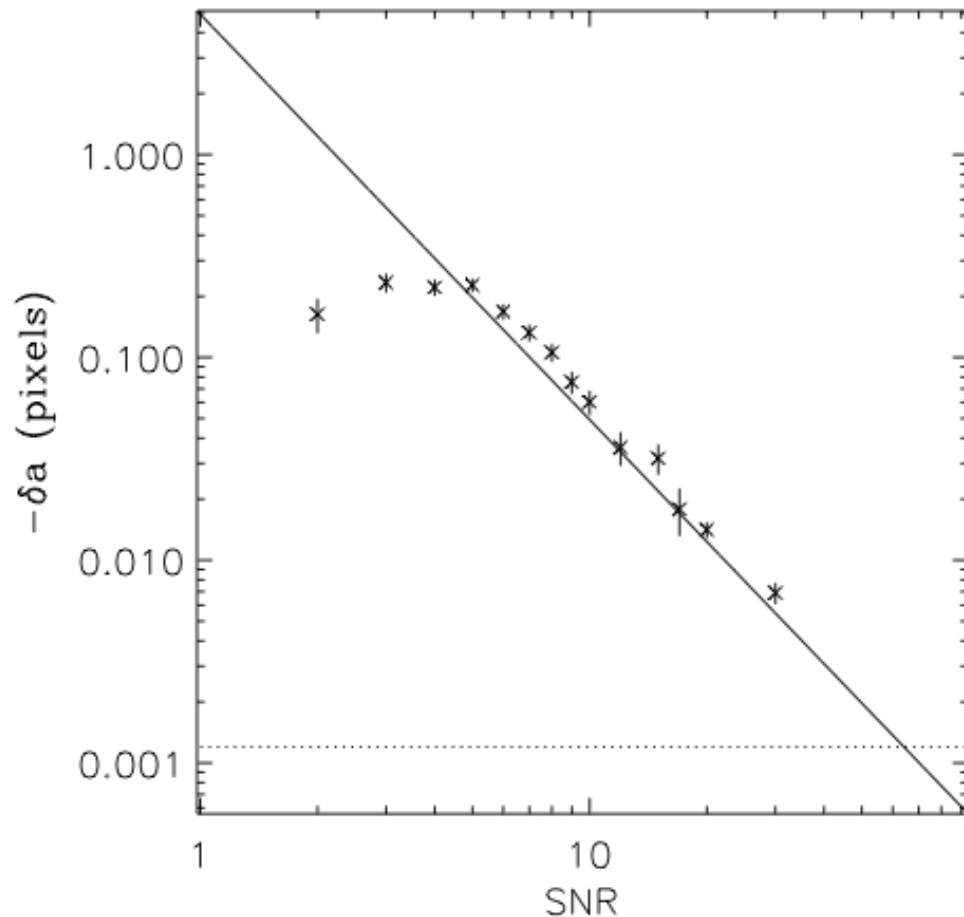
Approach till now
Generic Shape measurement methods
Calculate calibration factor (minimising simulations)
Trend towards more complex methods

# Toy Model: Measuring the Size of a 2D Gaussian



Refregier, AA, + 2013

# Measurement Biases

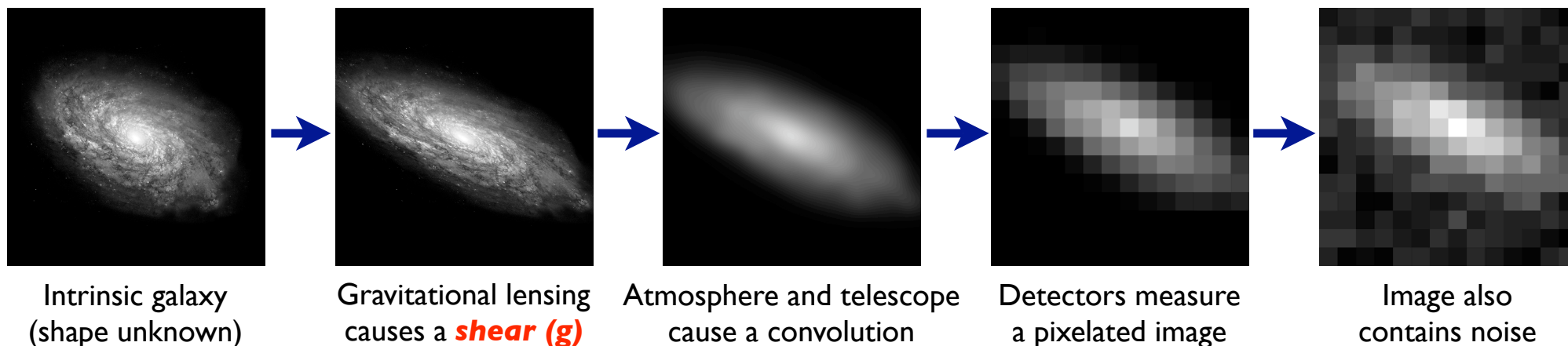


$$\delta a_i \simeq -\frac{1}{2} F_{ij} F_{kl} B_{jkl} \propto 1/\text{SNR}^2$$

$$F_{ij} = \sum_p \frac{1}{\sigma_p^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial a_i} \frac{\partial f}{\partial a_j}$$

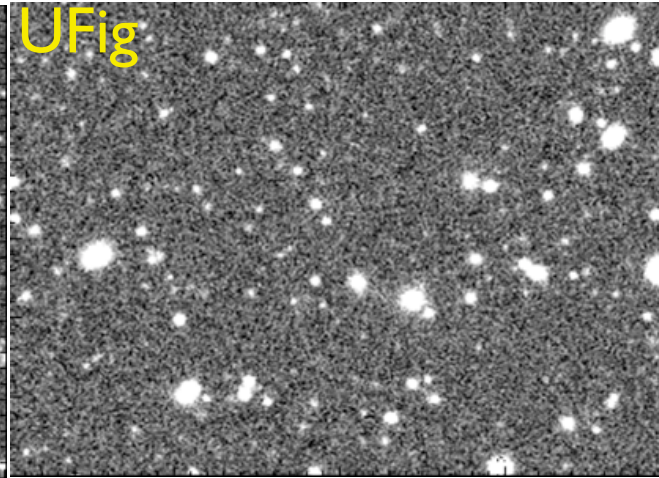
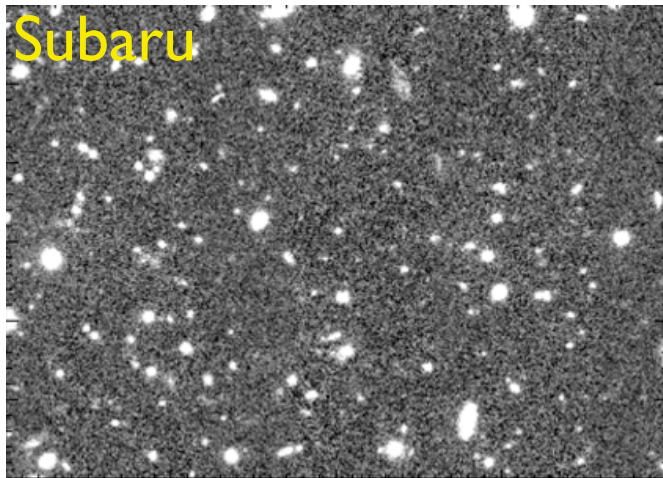
$$B_{ijk} = \sum_p \frac{1}{\sigma_p^2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial a_i} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial a_j \partial a_k}$$

# Shape Measurement Problems



Approach till now	Our new approach - MCCL
Generic Shape measurement methods	Specific analysis need only work for specific data (data centric)
Calculate calibration factor (minimising simulations)	Simulation explicitly at the heart of analysis method (empirical calibrations)
Trend towards more complex methods	Simplest possible method that we can get away with (speed)

# Ultra Fast Image Generator (UFig)



Speed the driving factor

As fast as SExtractor (or faster)  
 Subaru Image (0.25 deg<sup>2</sup>, R~26, 10k×8k) generated in:  
 30sec on a laptop  
 30μsec per galaxy

HOPE: A Python Just-In-Time compiler  
 for astrophysical computations

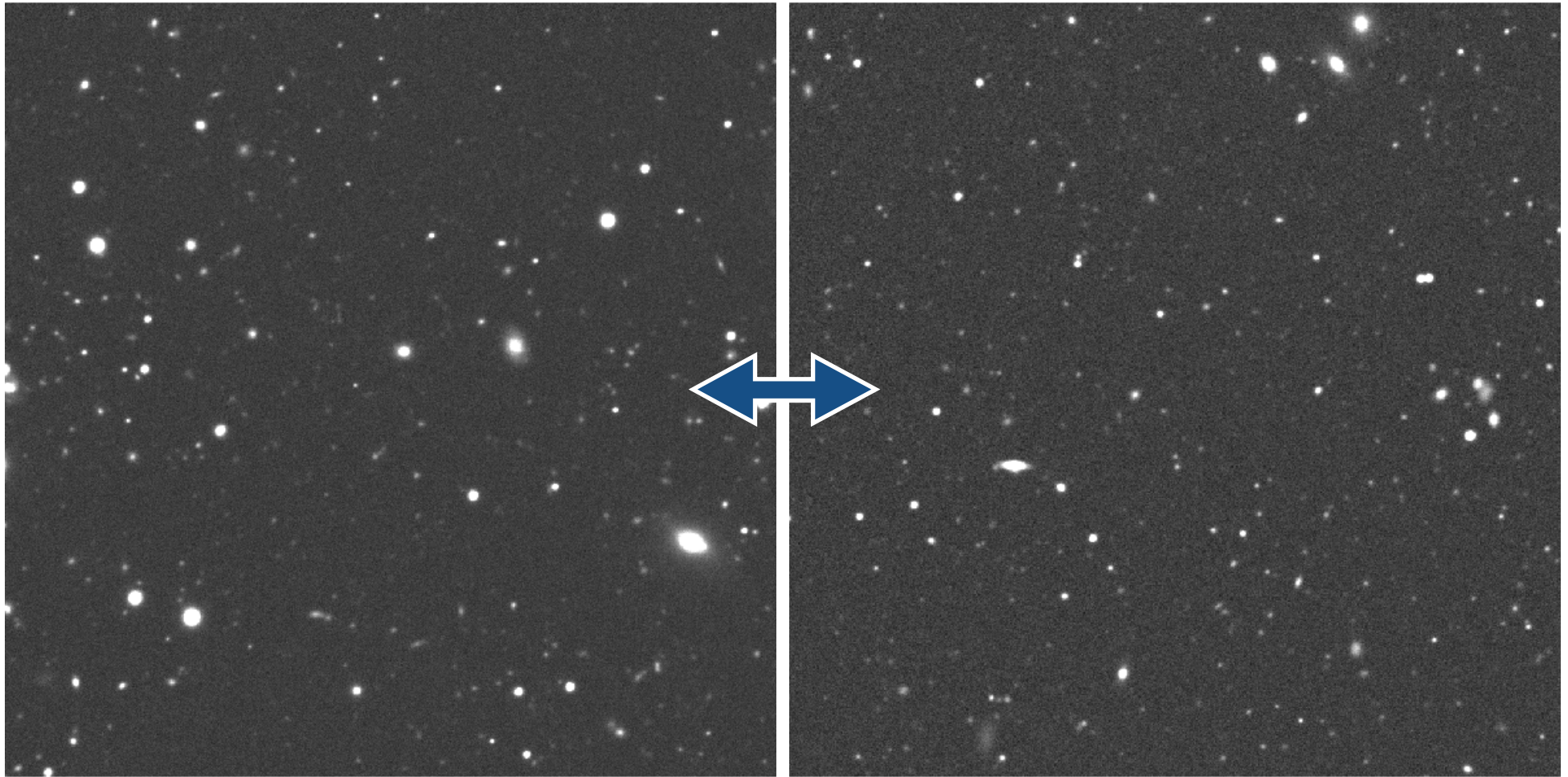
Akeret et al 2014

<http://hope.phys.ethz.ch>

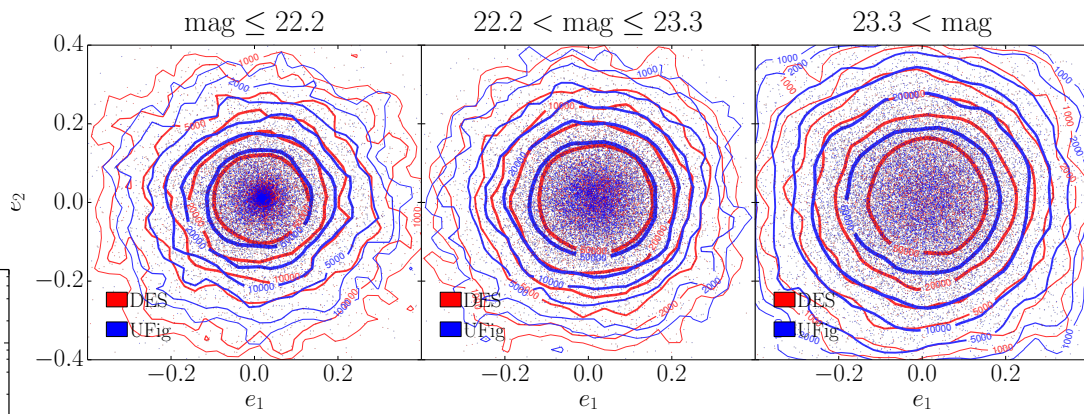
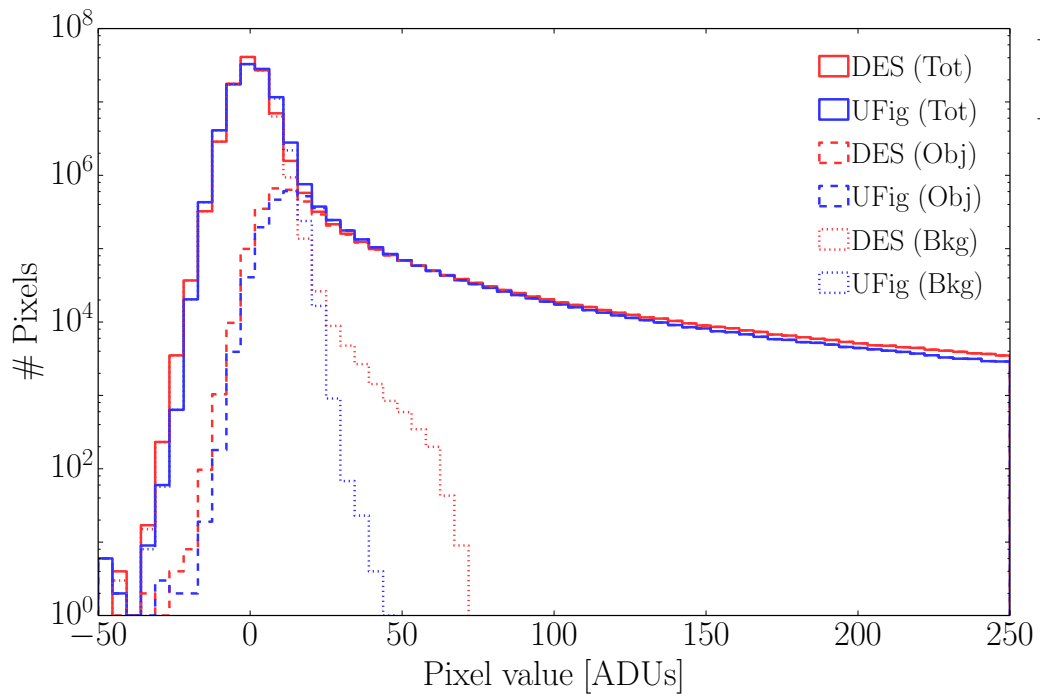
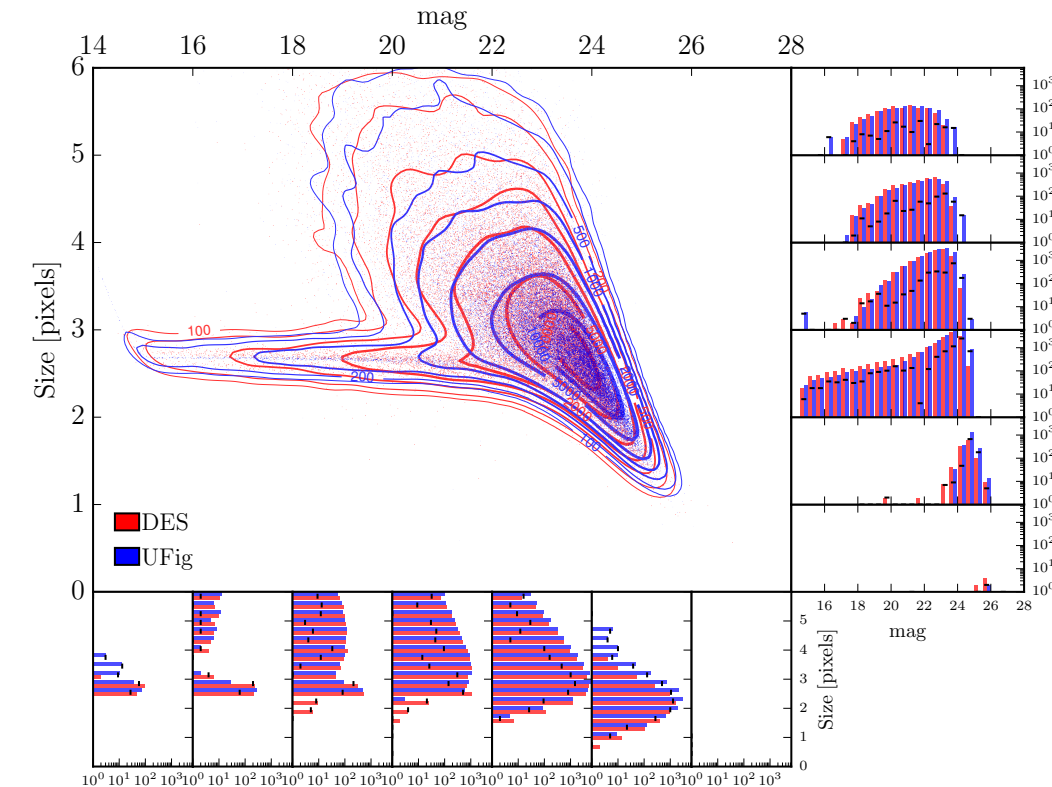
	Python (NumPy)	Numba	Cython	Nuitka (NumPy)	PyPy (NumPy)	numexpr (8 cores)	HOPE	C++
Fibonacci	57.4	65.7 <sup>a</sup>	1.1	26.7	21.1	—	1.1	<b>1.0</b>
Quicksort	79.4	— <sup>b</sup>	4.6	61.0	45.8	—	1.1	<b>1.0</b>
Pi sum	27.2	<b>1.0</b>	1.1	13.0	<b>1.0</b>	—	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
10 <sup>th</sup> order	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.2	12.1	1.4	1.1	<b>1.0</b>
Simplify	1.4	1.5 <sup>ab</sup>	1.8	1.4	23.2	0.6	<b>0.015</b>	1.0
Pairwise distance	1357.8 (8.7)	1.8	<b>1.0</b>	1247.7 (9.5)	277.8 (60.4)	—	1.7	<b>1.0</b>
Star PSF	265.4	250.4 <sup>a</sup>	46.2	234.6	339.5	—	2.2	<b>1.0</b>



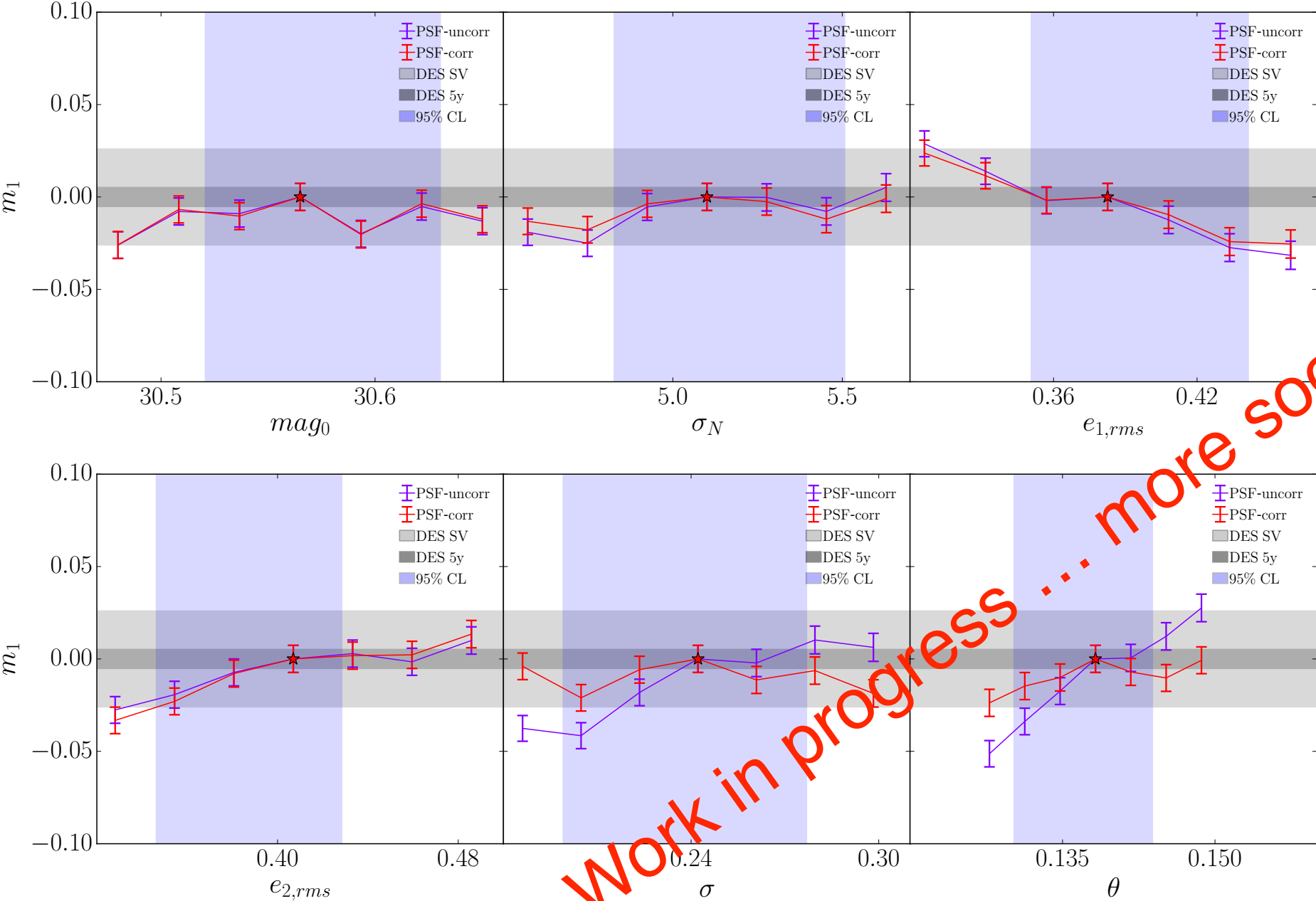
# Calibrating Shear measurement



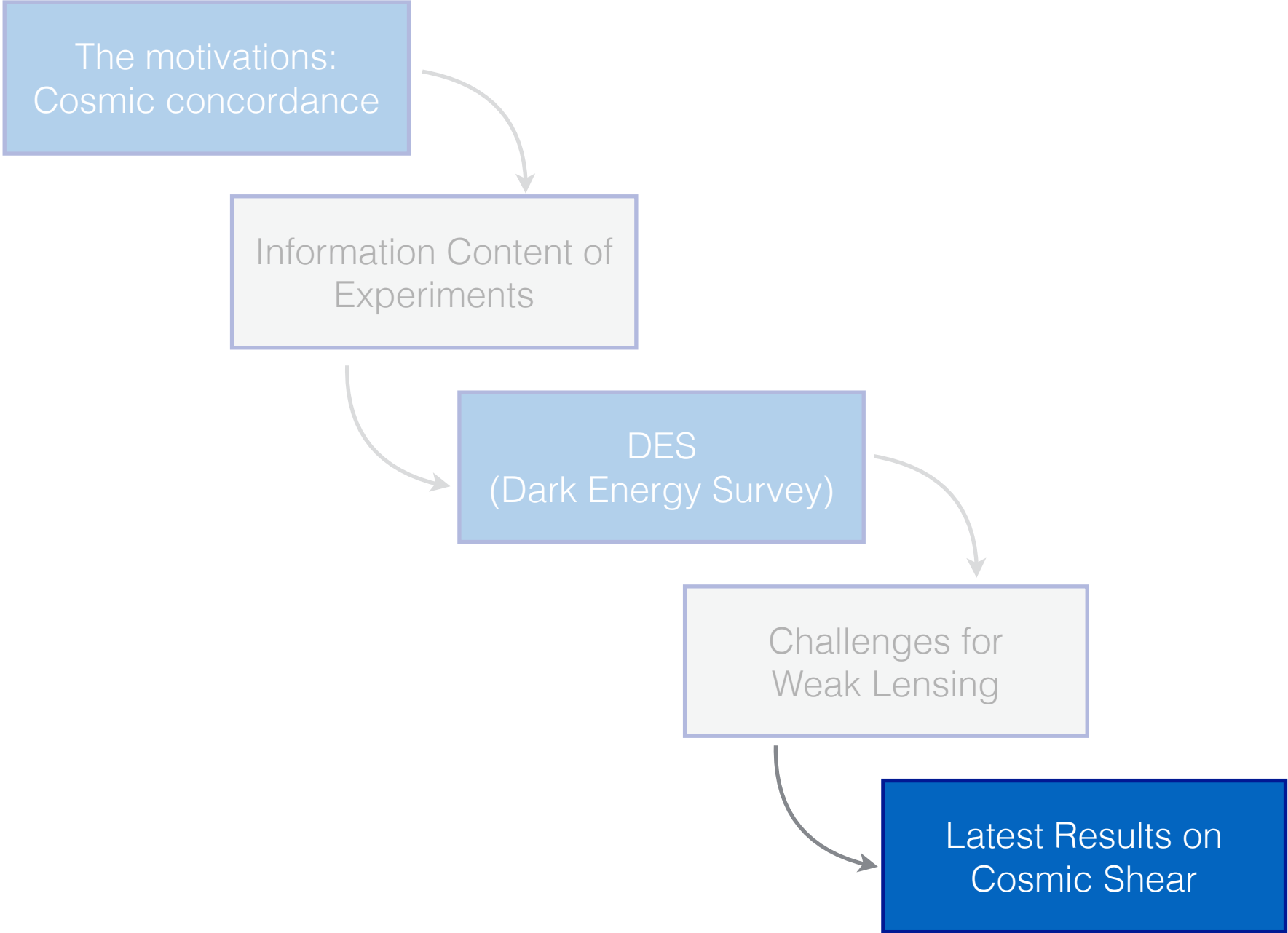
Bruderer et al (2015)







Work in progress ... more soon

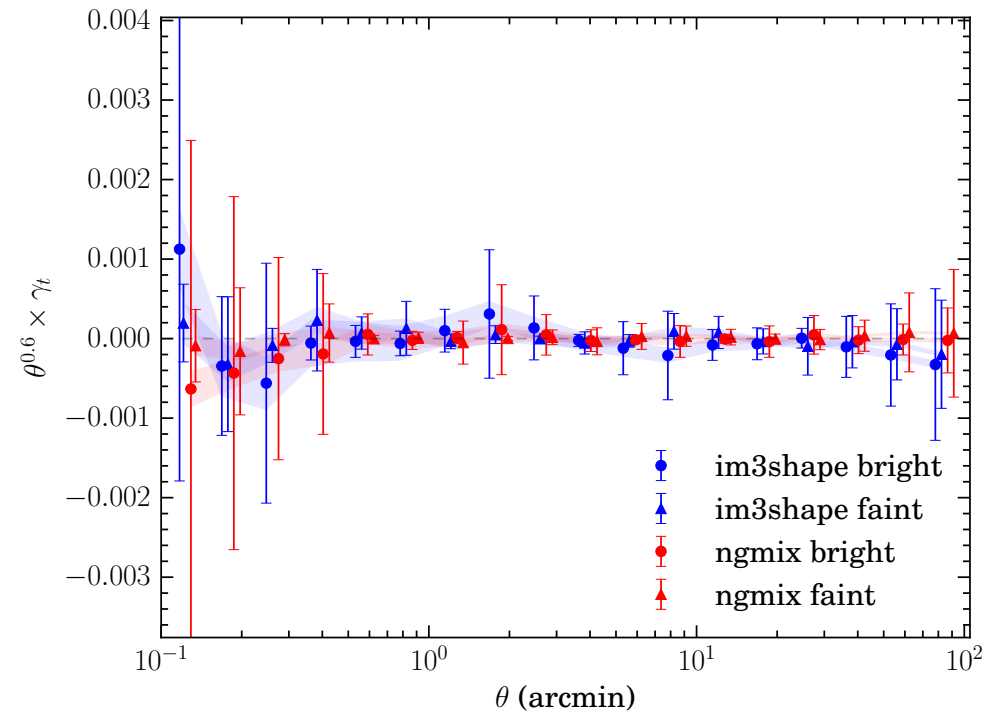
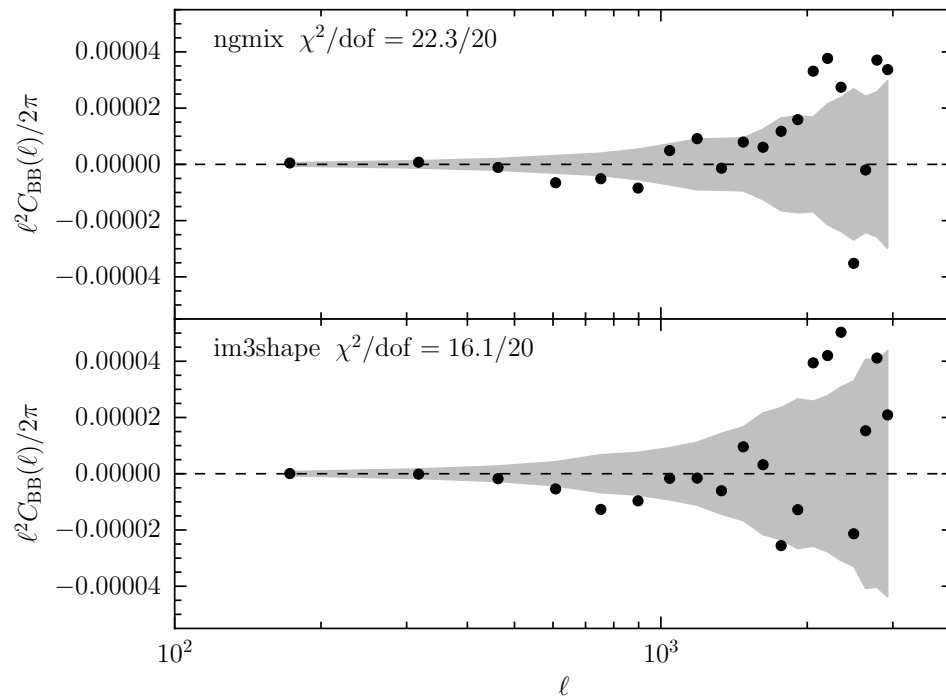


# Science Verification Results

Cosmology	DES Collaboration (arXiv:1507.05603)
Shear Catalogs	Jarvis et al (arXiv:1507.05603)
Photometric redshift	Bonnett et al (arXiv:1507.05909)
Systematics maps	Leistedt et al (arXiv:1507.05647)
Shear Power Spectra	Becker et al (arXiv:1507.05598)

# Cosmic Shear

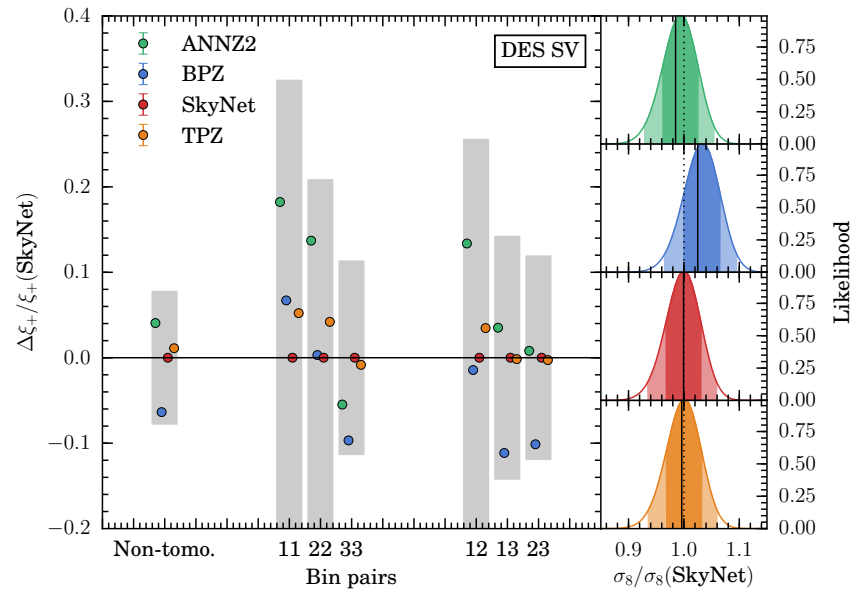
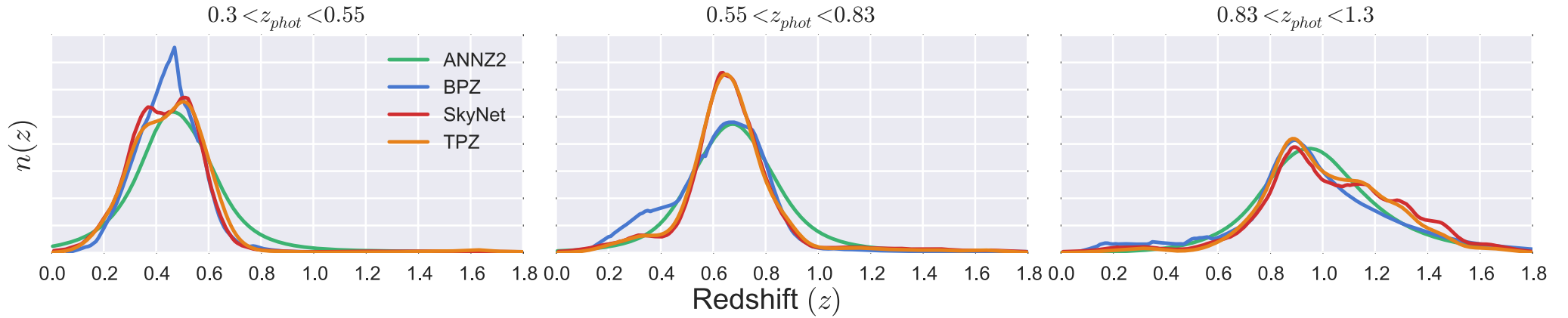
Jarvis et al (arXiv:1507.05603)



Agreement between Im3shape and NGMix better than 5%

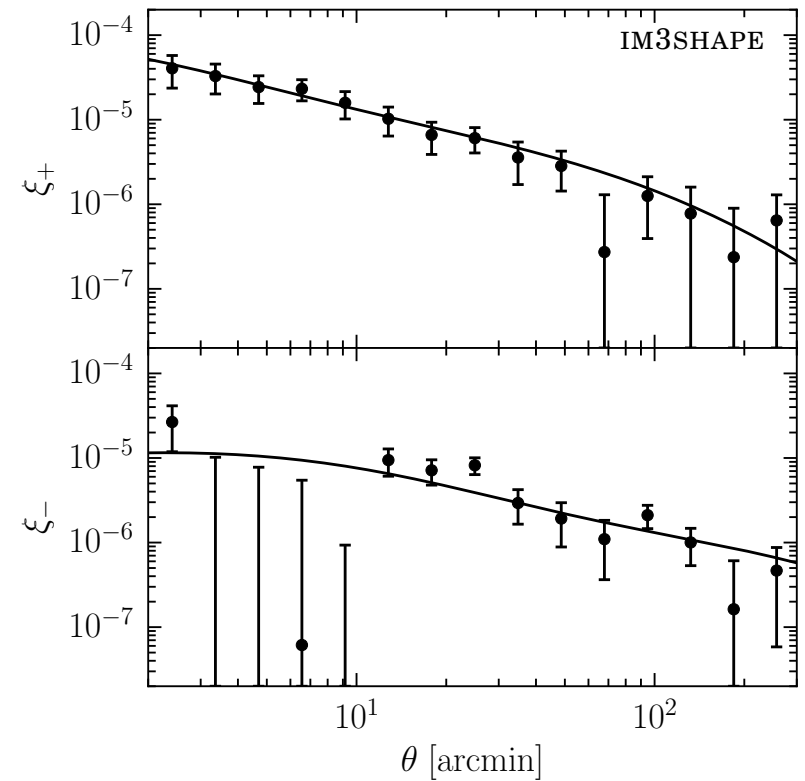
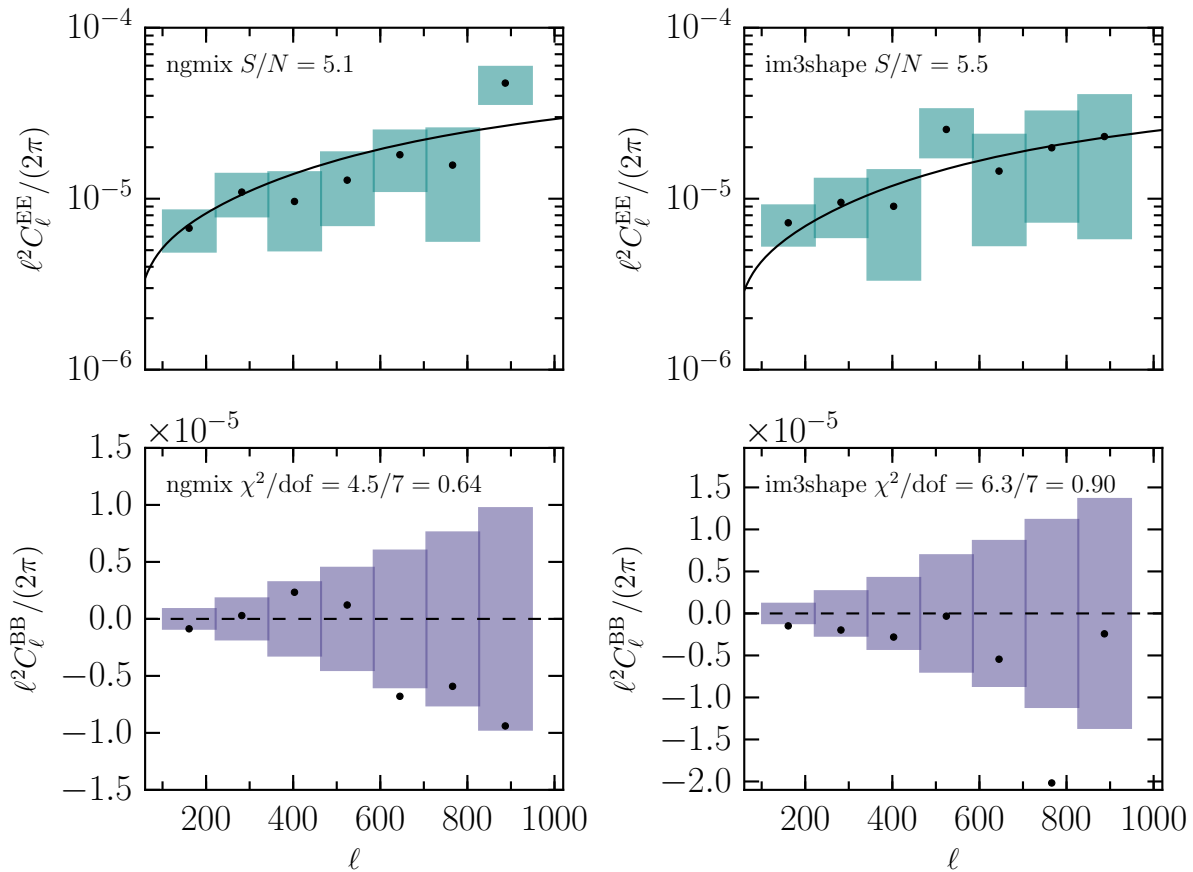
# Redshift

Tomographic bins, NGMIX sample

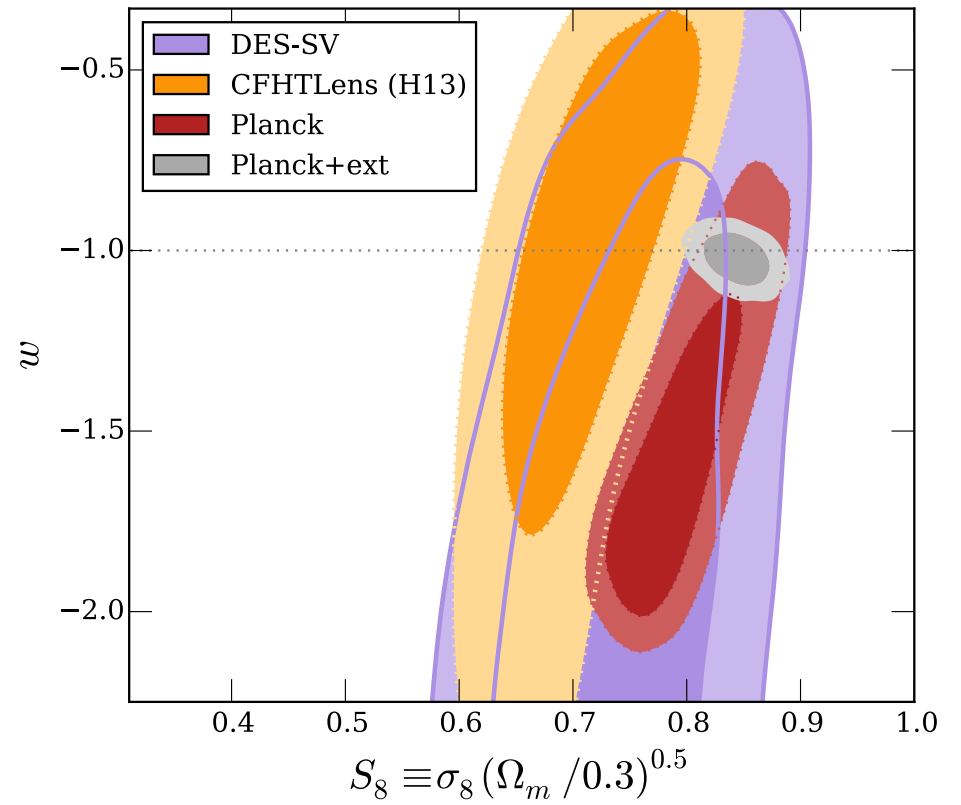
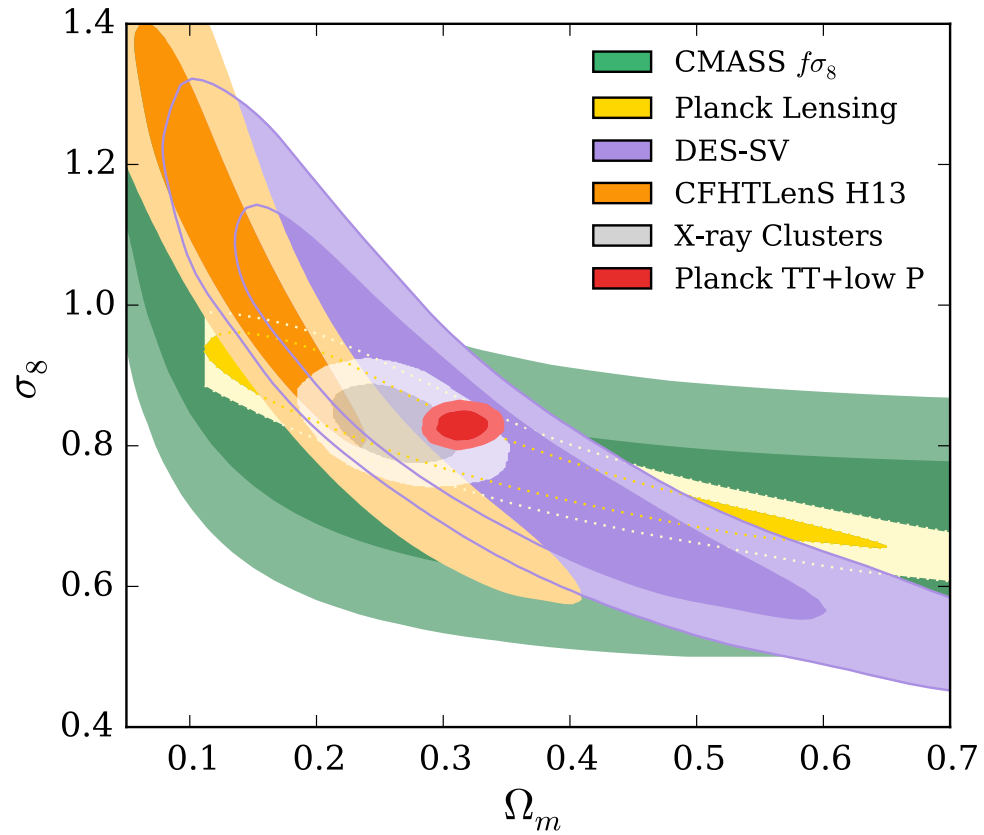


Bonnett et al (arXiv:1507.05909)

# Shear Power Spectrum



# Cosmology



# Robustness

