

# Large Scale Structure

## Chapter 5

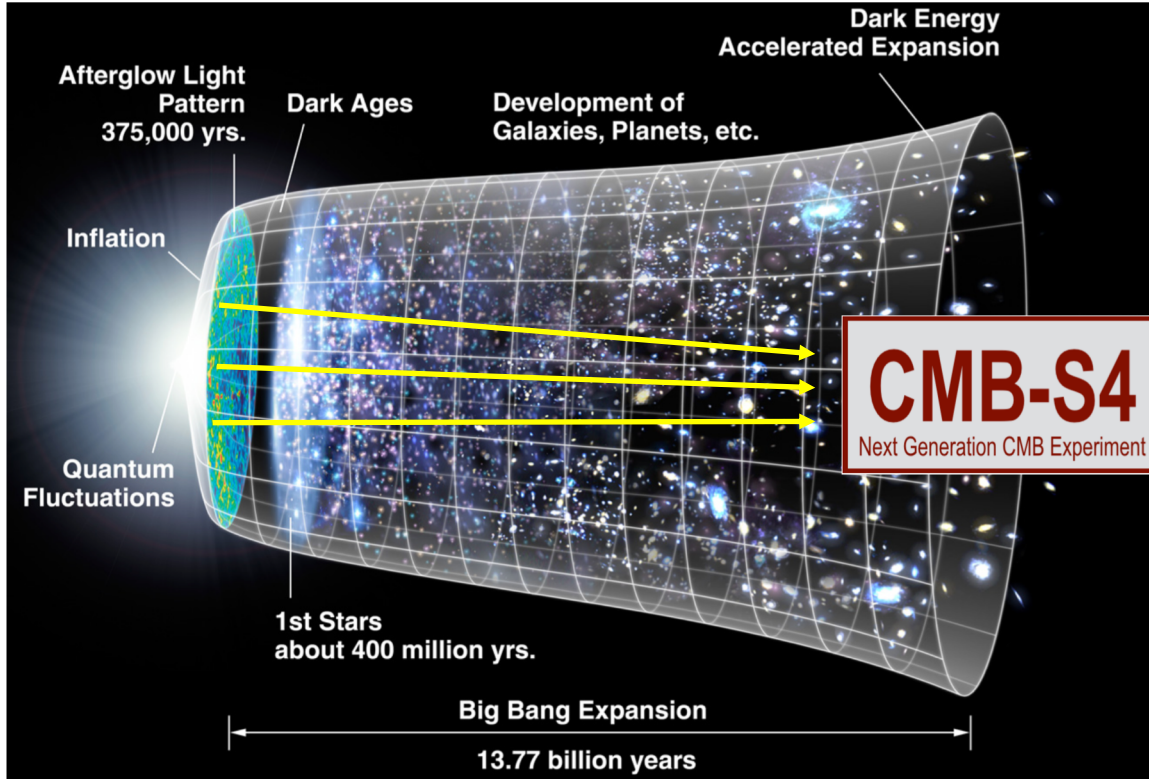
**Simone Ferraro**

(Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory)



CMB-S4 collaboration meeting  
March 26, 2024

# A brief history of CMB photons



94% of photons don't re-scatter (but are lensed!)

6% scatter with matter

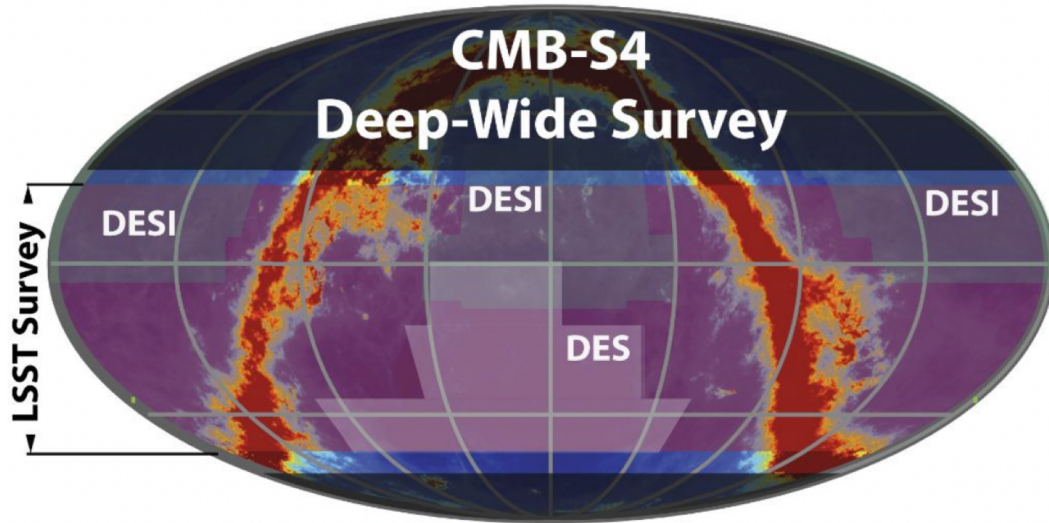


High-resolution CMB experiments are excellent probes of the Large-Scale Structure!

credit: WMAP

# CMB-S4 Deep-Wide Survey

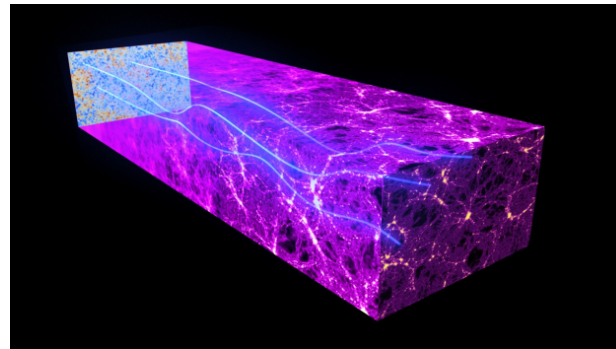
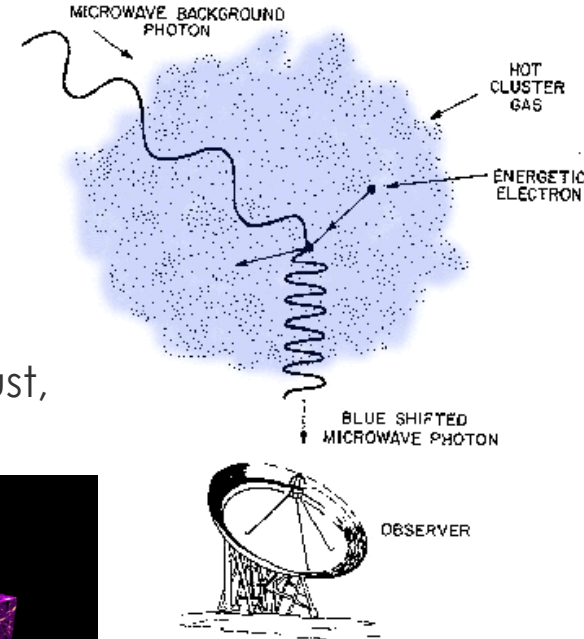
The Deep-Wide Survey will cover ~70% of the sky to unprecedented depth, ensuring overlap with the majority of **current and planned surveys**



+ “ultra-deep” survey from the South Pole LAT

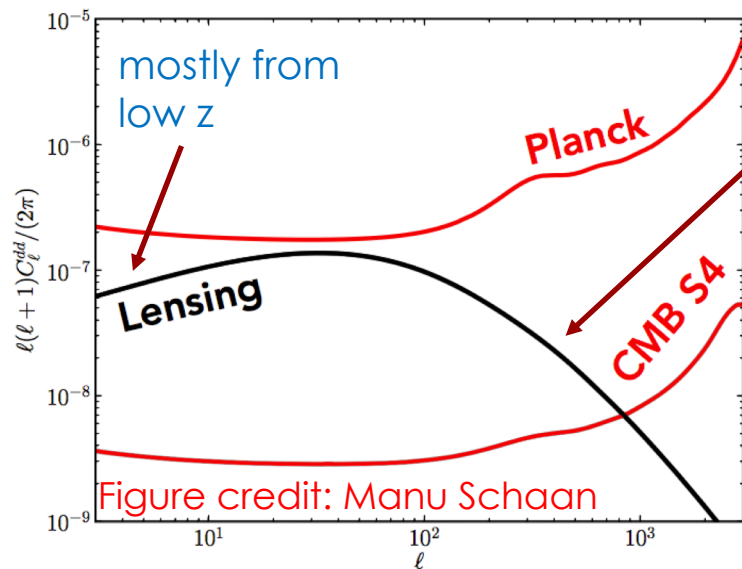
# Photons interact with matter

- Gravitational: lensing, gravitational redshift, Integrated Sachs-Wolfe effect, “moving cluster”, time delay, ...
- Scattering (Thomson/Compton scattering):
  - Thermal Sunyaev-Zeldovich (tSZ),
  - Kinematic Sunyaev-Zeldovich (kSZ),
  - Patchy “blurring”, screening and scattering, ...
- (Emission from late time matter): starlight, IR emission from dust, free-free, synchrotron, AME, ...



# CMB lensing with CMB-S4

- Lensing reconstruction over  $\sim 50\%$  of the sky. Total S/N  $\sim 400$ .
- Similar from SPLAT: deeper but from a smaller area.



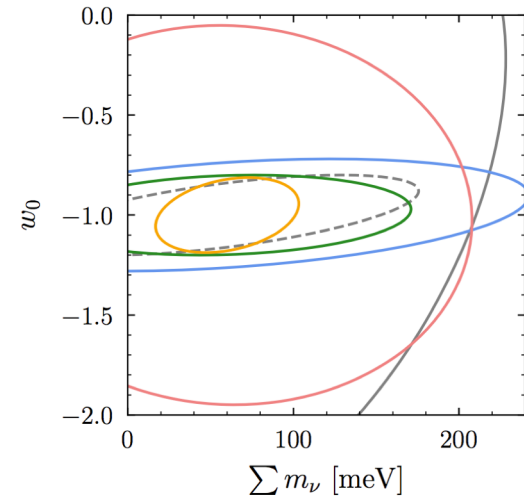
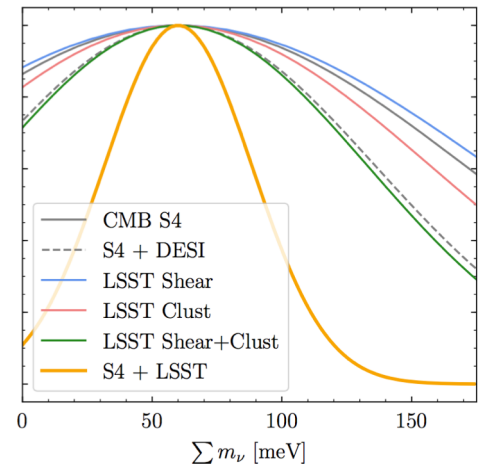
→ “ultimate” mass map to  $z \sim 1100$  on large and intermediate scales!

## CMB-S4 lensing has comparable statistical power to VRO/LSST shear!

- very different systematics
- access to higher redshifts (& source very well understood)

# CMB lensing tomography

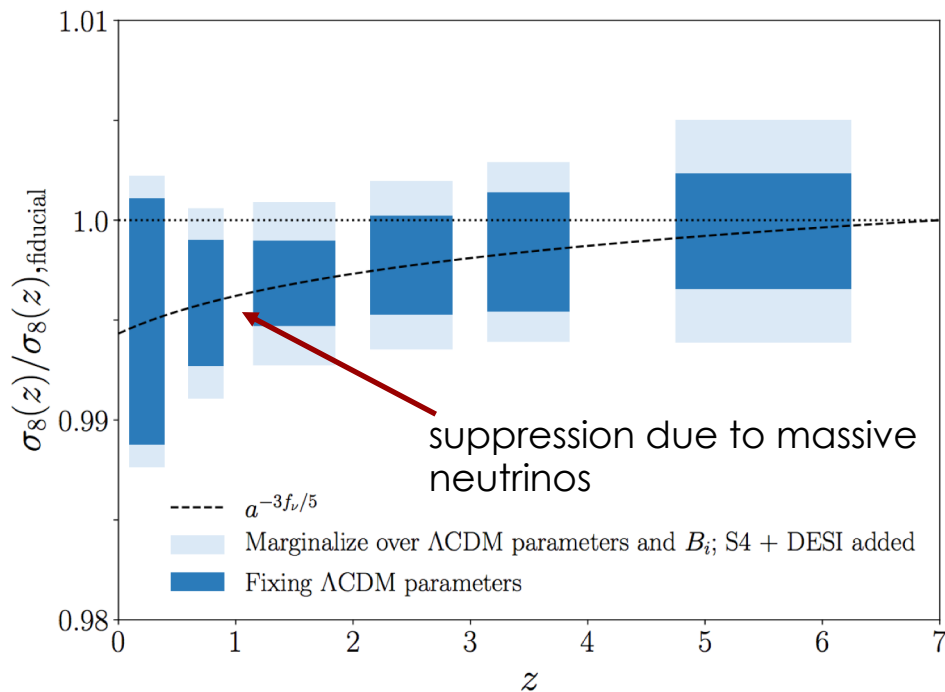
- 3 main goals:
  - Growth of structure as a function of redshift
  - Testing General Relativity
  - Galaxy-halo connection
- Cross-correlations are useful because:
  - Convert noise bias into noise
  - More robust to systematics (and can provide cross-calibration: shear bias, photo-z etc).
  - Can isolate part of the signal (eg. from a particular redshift)
  - Can enhance the S/N
- Not only another measurement of the same parameters: parameter sensitivity evolves with redshift → breaking internal degeneracies
- Also: robust measurements of local  $f_{\text{NL}}$



# Eg: measuring the growth of structure

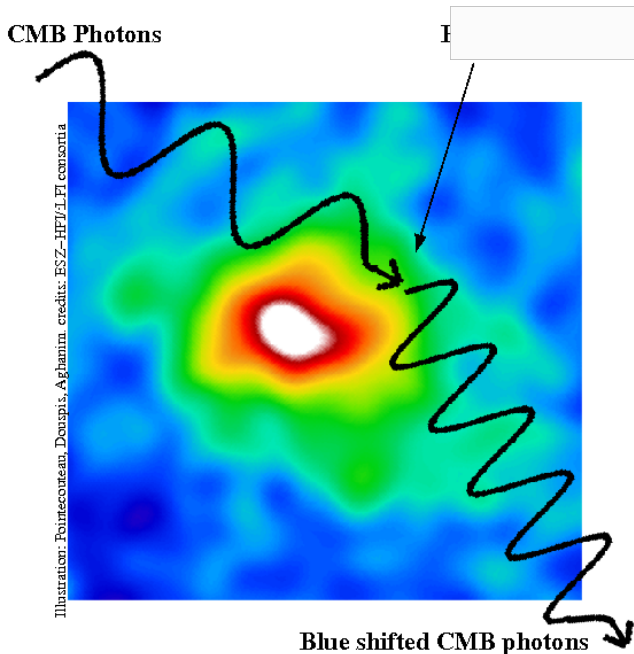
## Examples:

- "model independent" growth measurement
- CMB lensing x VRO LSST: S/N  $\sim 400$
- In LCDM, improve neutrino mass measurements, while decreasing sensitivity to the optical depth
- Distinguish the effect of neutrinos from dynamical dark energy
- + other opportunities: Lyman Alpha forest, HI, other lines, ...



YU++ (2018)

# The Sunyaev-Zel'dovich effect(s) in temperature



$$\left(\frac{\Delta T}{T}\right)_{\text{kSZ}} \propto N_e(\theta) \frac{v_r}{c}$$

column density of electrons
radial velocity

thermal SZ

$$\left(\frac{\Delta T}{T}\right)_{\text{tSZ}} \propto N_e(\theta) T_e(\theta)$$

patchy screening

$$\left(\frac{\Delta T}{T}\right)_{\text{bSZ}} \propto N_e(\theta) \left(\frac{\Delta T(\theta)}{T}\right)_{\text{primary}}$$

Baryons are **~16%** of the mass → **major systematic for weak lensing + rich physics for galaxy formation & halo thermodynamics.**

Also equivalent effects in from screening and scattering in **polarization**



# A modern view of galaxy groups

**kSZ or patchy screening (density)**

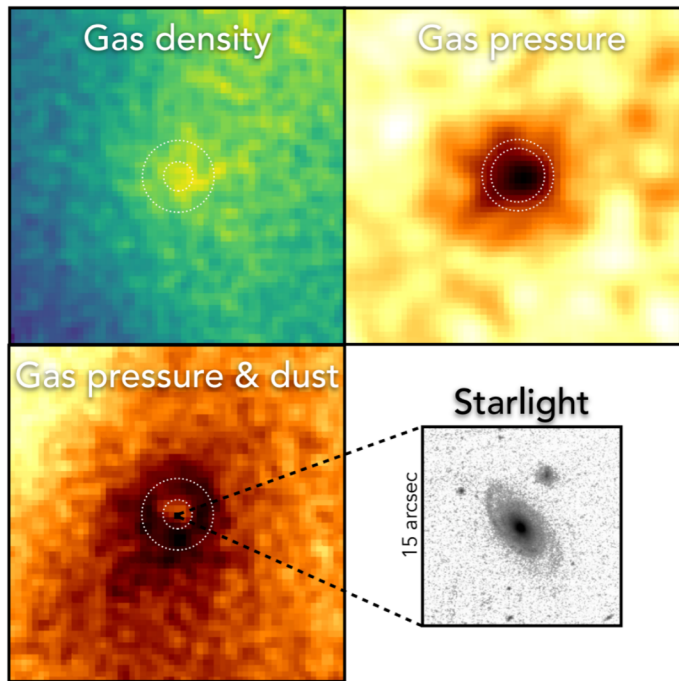
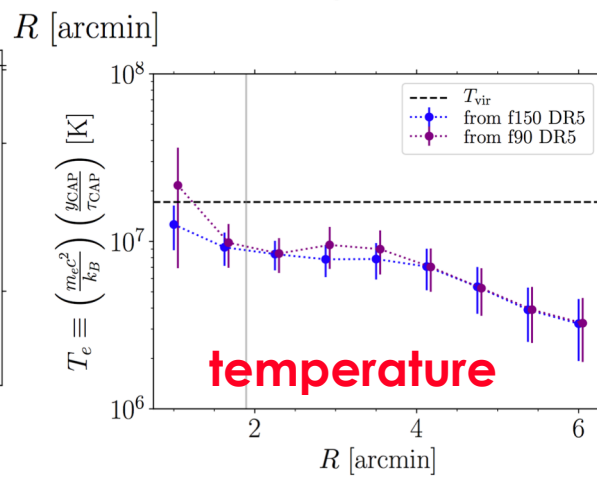
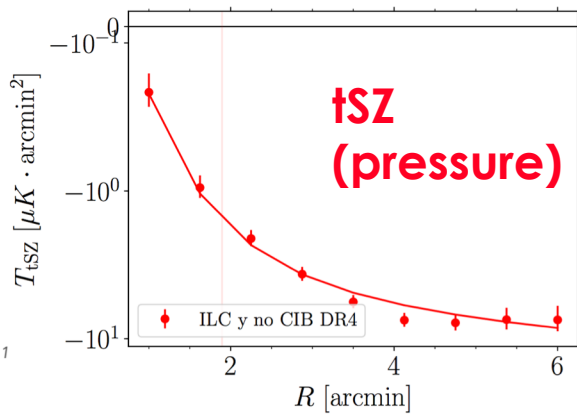
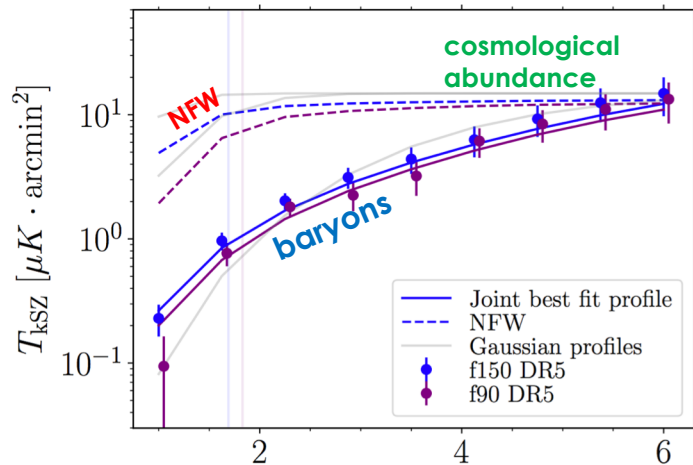


Figure: Emmanuel Schaan  
 ACT+Planck microwave images: Schaan et al 2020. HST ACS I band image: Masters et al 2011



Schaan, Ferraro., Amodeo, Battaglia + ACT (2021)  
 Amodeo, Battaglia, Schaan, Ferraro + ACT (2021)  
 Coulton et al (ACT) 2024

Also (not shown here): Vavagiakis et al (2021), Soergel et al (SPT) 2016  
 Calafut et al + (2021), Kusiak et al (2021) + previous literature!

## Large-scale Structure

- Coordinated by Alex Van Engelen and Simone Ferraro
- Discussed in the "Maps to Other Statistics" (Maps2Stats) calls.
- Contribution from many you!

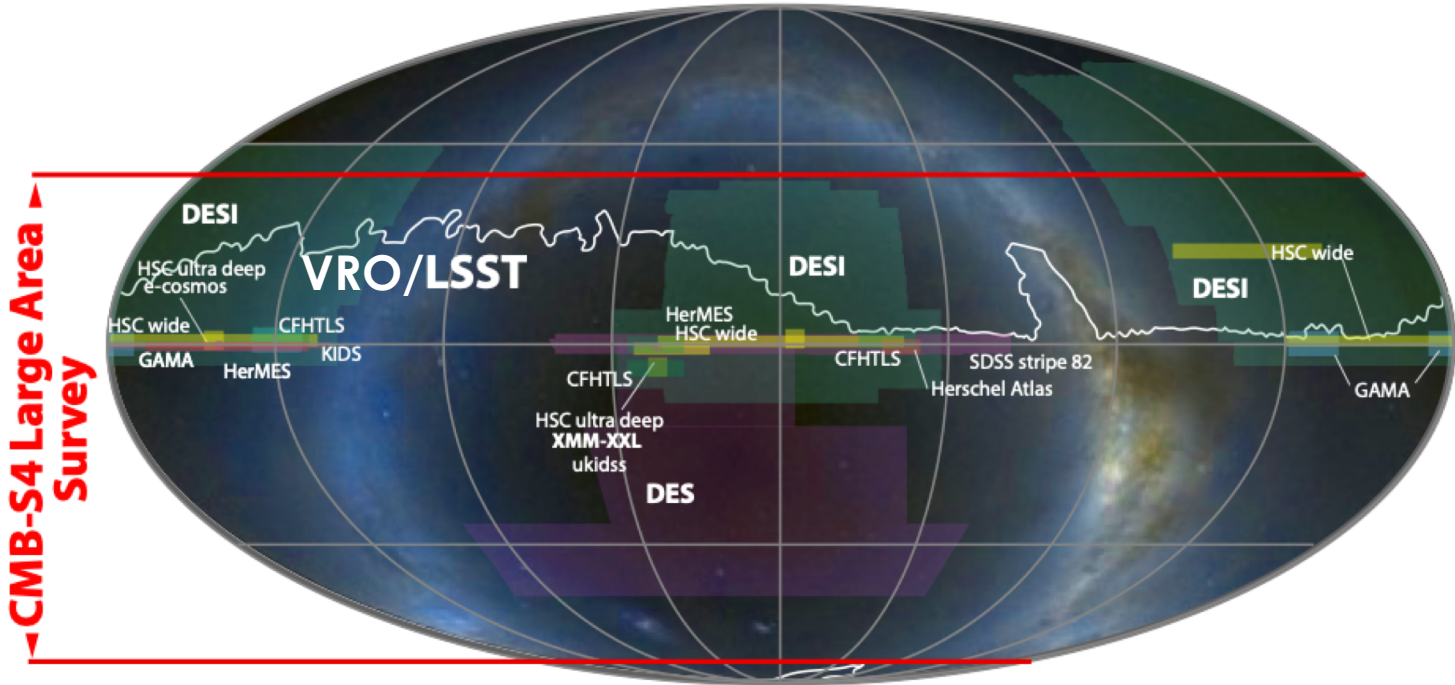
For this meeting:

- What are we missing?
- We are looking for volunteers to help write the chapter!

- Introduction
- Science from CMB Lensing
  - CMB Lensing power spectrum
  - CMB Lensing tomography
  - Galaxy lensing - CMB lensing cross-correlations
- Sunyaev-Zel'dovich effects
  - Introduction to the various effects in T & P
  - Probing the gas in and around galaxies
  - Polarized SZ from galaxies (remote quadrupole)
  - Velocity reconstruction (remote dipole). AKA “kSZ tomography”
  - Rotational kSZ

- Other Cross-correlations
  - CMB x Intensity Mapping (both CIB and Line IM)
  - CIB science & measurement
  - Higher point functions
  - ISW & Rees-Sciama effects
  - Moving lens
- Reionization
  - Introduction to reionization (both H and He)
  - kSZ 2pt function
  - kSZ 4pt function
  - Reconstructing optical depth fluctuations from patchy screening and scattering

Thanks!



# BACKUP SLIDES

# kSZ and tSZ cosmology

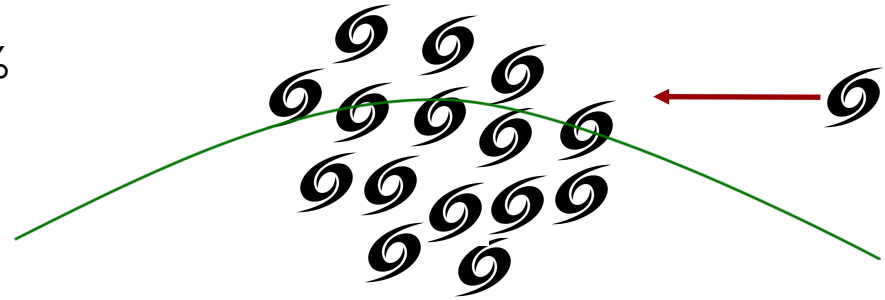
## Measuring velocities:

- Tests of gravity / scale dependence of growth
- Access to very large-scale modes: “no shot noise”
- Sample variance cancellation and ~50% improvement on  $f_{\text{NL}}$
- Achieve  $\sigma(f_{\text{NL}}) < 1$ , beyond primary CMB cosmic variance

## Cosmology with the tSZ power spectrum/PDF/higher point functions:

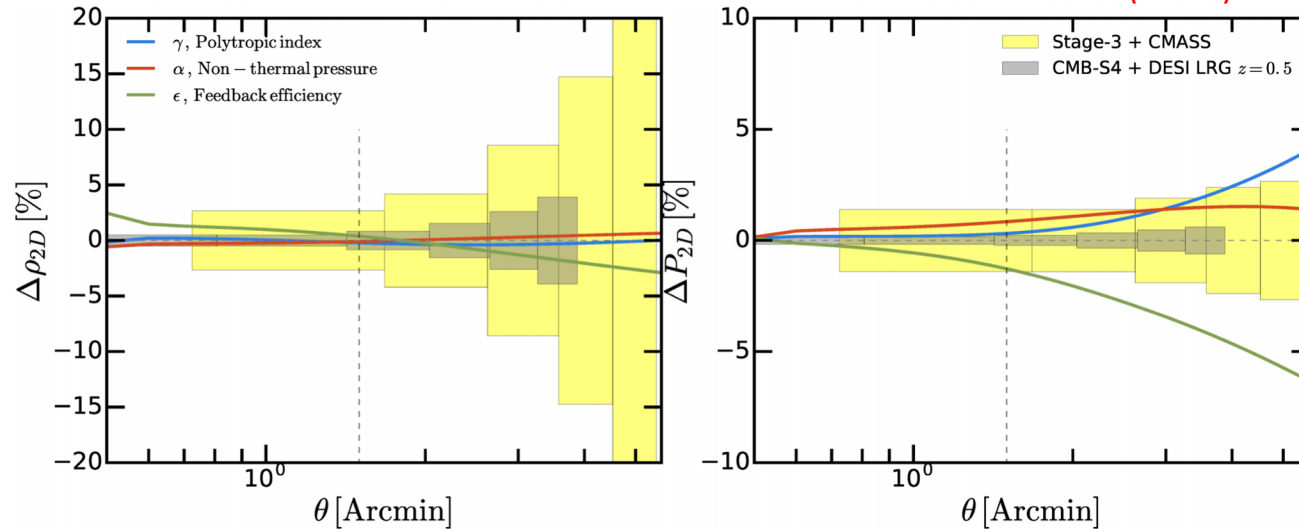
- simultaneously constrain (g)astrophysics and cosmology

## Large-scale overdensity



“Direct” measurement of density, pressure and LOS velocity of the gas in galaxies/clusters

Battaglia, S.F., Schaan, Spergel, 2017  
Also: Amodeo et al (2021), Moser et al (2021)

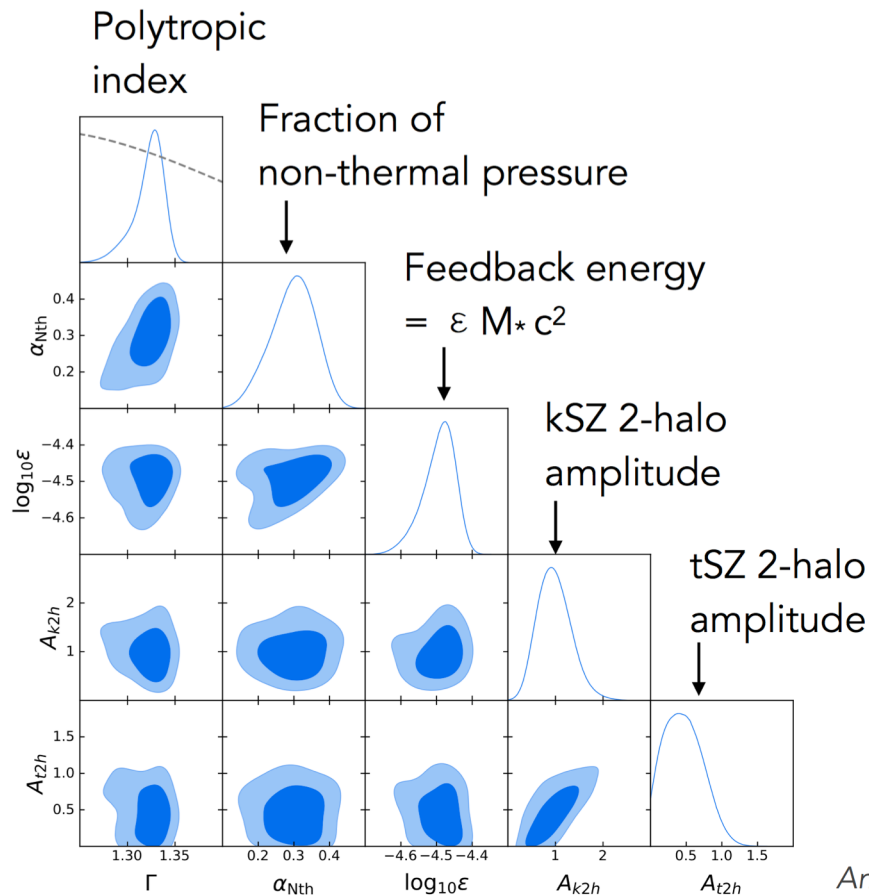


- Very rich physics! One order of magnitude improvement with CMB-S4, especially within the virial radius,



# Thermodynamic information

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- ~30% **non-thermal pressure** support
- Energy injected ~ **30% of binding energy**

Very rich physics! One order of magnitude improvement with CMB-S4, especially within the virial radius,

Battaglia, S.F., Schaan, Spergel, 2017

# Baryon effects in weak lensing

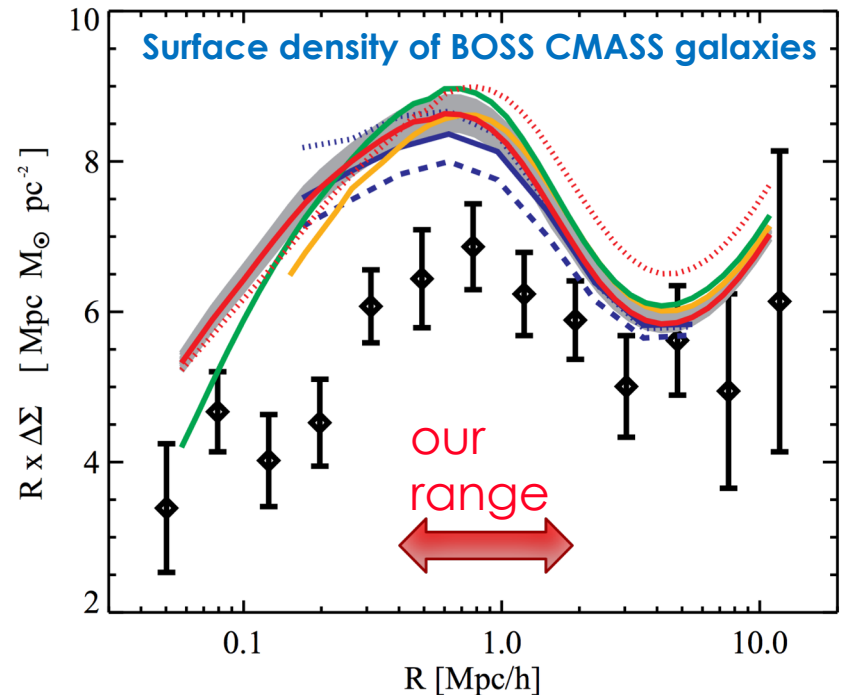
## Calibration of baryon effects in weak lensing:

- Baryons are  $\sim 16\%$  of the mass: statistically “large” effect on weak lensing
- CMB lensing cross-correlations & galaxy lensing amplitude often “lower” than expected.
- Larger discrepancy on small scales, the most affected by baryons.

**Can this be explained  
(at least in part)  
by baryon effects?**

Lensing is Low: Cosmology, Galaxy Formation, or New Physics?

Alexie Leauthaud<sup>1,2</sup>, Shun Saito<sup>3</sup>, Stefan Hilbert<sup>4,5</sup>, Alexandre Barreira<sup>3</sup>, Surhud More<sup>2</sup>,



# Baryon effects: first direct SZ calibration

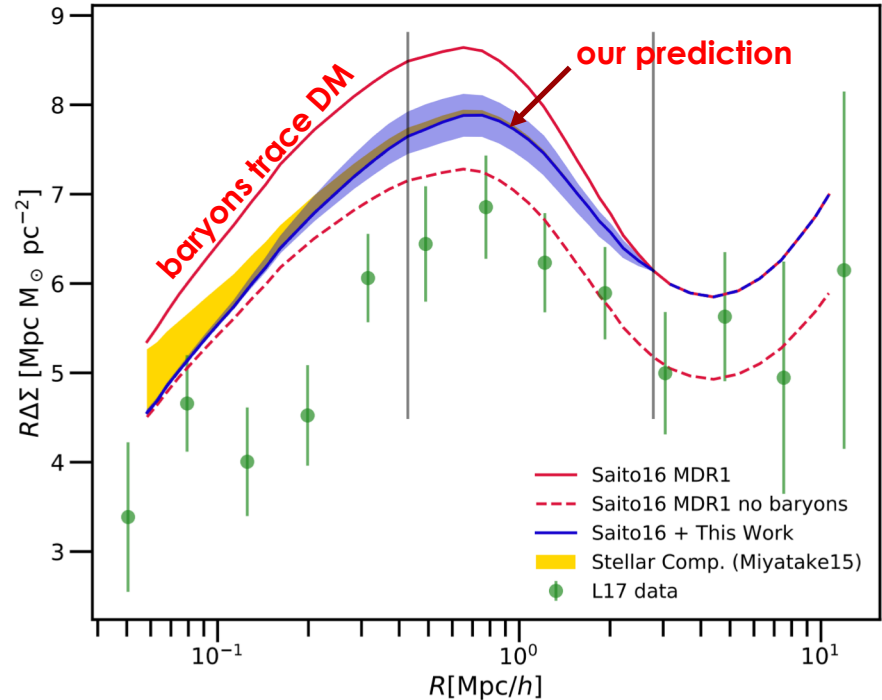
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## Direct SZ calibration:

Use SZ measurements of gas on the same sample to directly calibrate

First example on BOSS CMASS with ACT data. Explain ~half of the discrepancy

+ work in progress with A. Leauthaud, J. DeRose, A. Amon and many others!

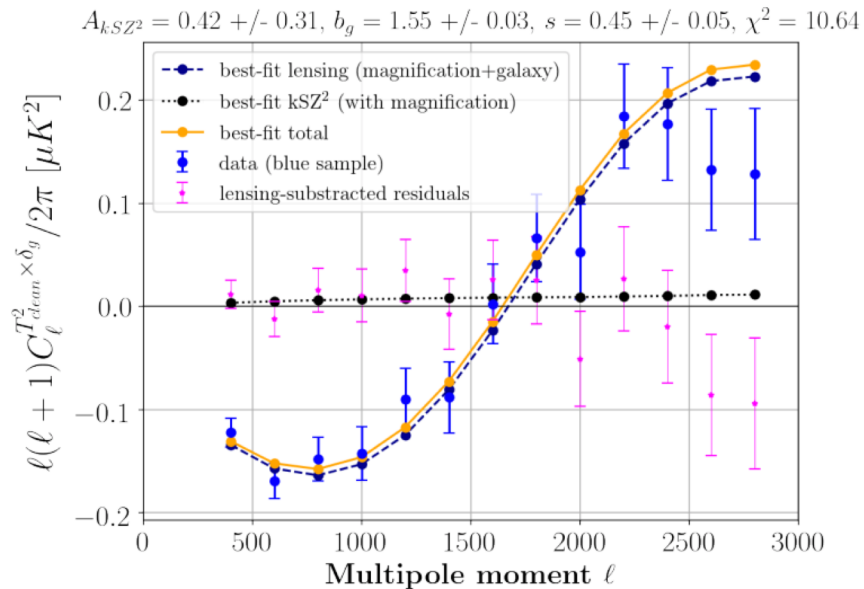


Amodeo, Battaglia, Schaan, Ferraro, Moser + ACT (2021)

# Projected kSZ<sup>2</sup>

For photometric redshifts (eg. DES, Rubin Observatory, ...), usual techniques are suboptimal.

- Solution: projected fields kSZ!
- Estimator  $kSZ^2 \times$  (galaxies, shear, 21cm etc...) .
- Sensitive to halo parameters, just like traditional methods.
- Potentially very large S/N, but more sensitive to foregrounds



Experiment	SNR
Planck x unWISE (current)	5
Simons Obs. x unWISE (~2023)	~ 300
CMB-S4 x Rubin Obs.	> 600

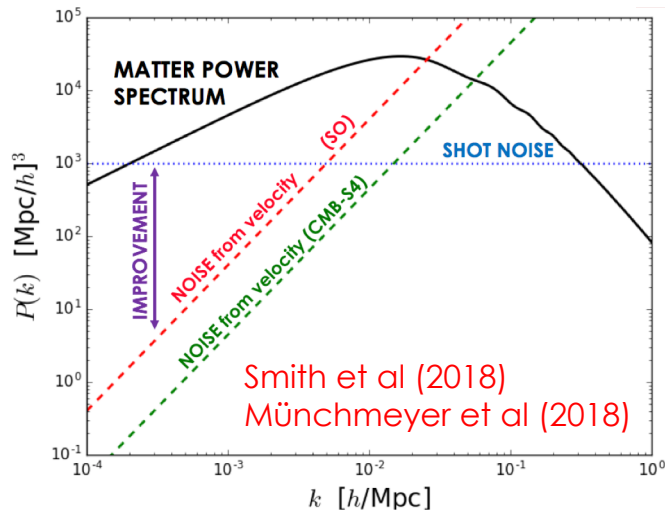
Kusiak et al (2021).

Ferraro et al (2016), Hill et al (2016)

# Other applications

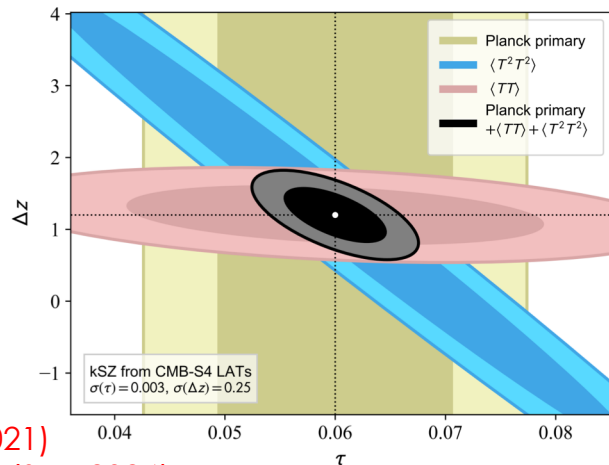
## Measuring velocities:

- Tests of gravity / scale dependence of growth
- Sample variance cancellation and ~50% improvement on  $f_{\text{NL}}$
- Access to very large-scale modes: “no shot noise”



## Patchy Reionization:

- kSZ: large imprint on high-ell T power, and largest non-Gaussianity.
- Use 4-pt (Smith & Ferraro) to separate reionization from late-time component.
- 2-pt + 4-pt very effective at breaking degeneracies!



Alvarez, Ferraro, Hill, Hlozek, Ikape (2021)  
Recent limits from Raghunathan et al (SPT, 2024)