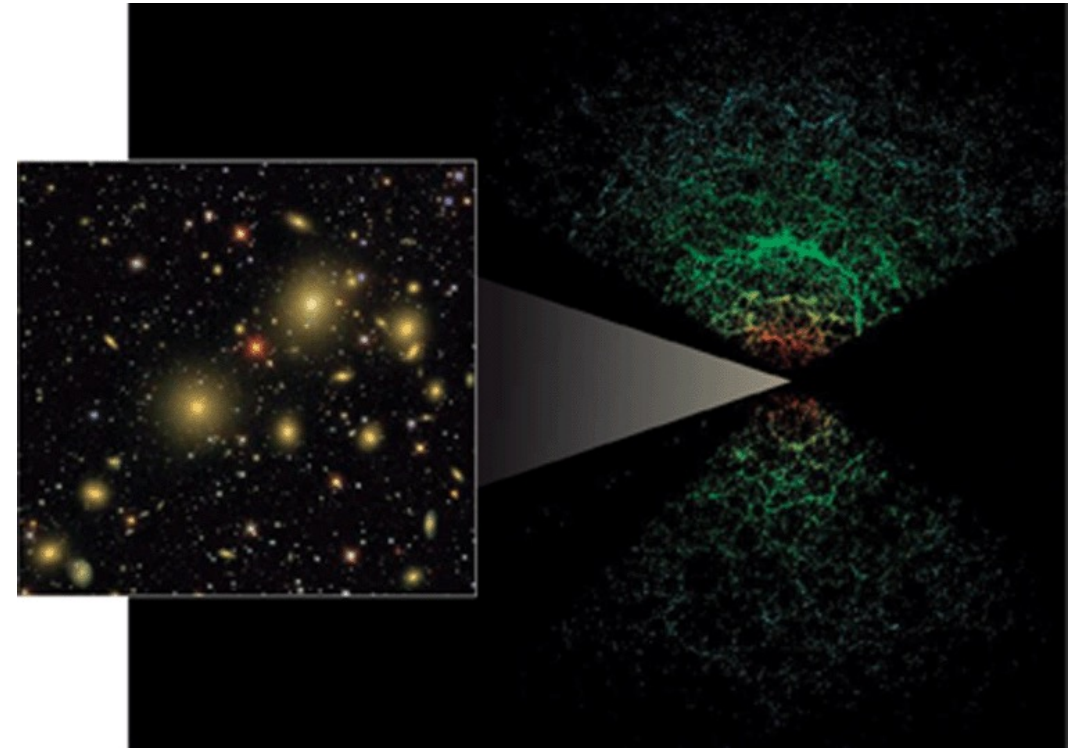


Dark matter in Large Scale Surveys

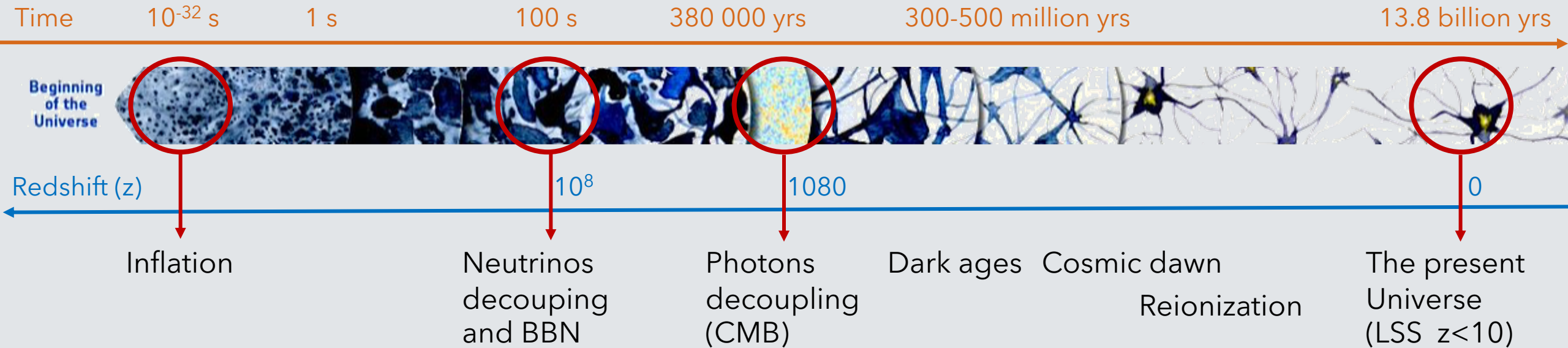
Maria Archidiacono
Università di Milano

Initiative for Dark Matter in Europe
and beyond (iDMEu) kick-off
meeting

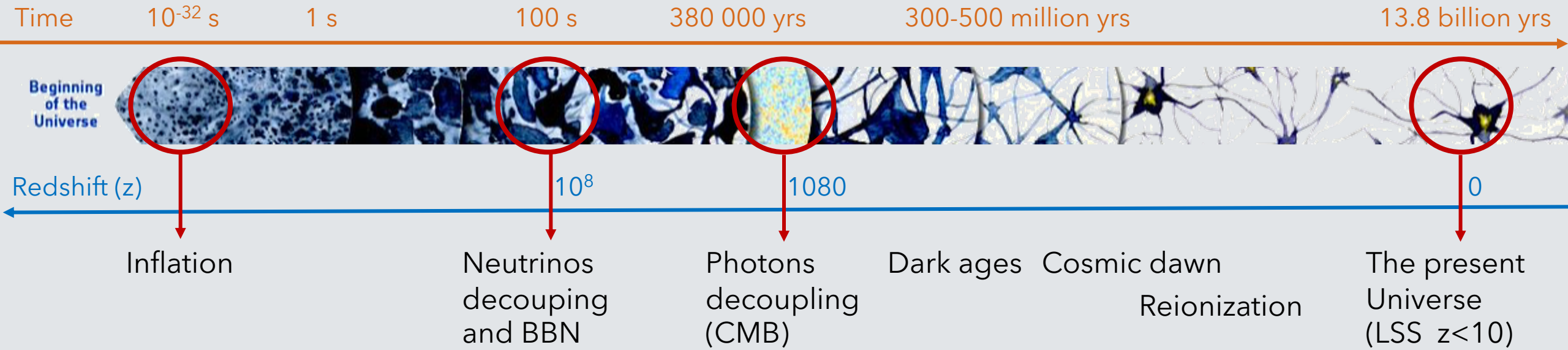
10/05/2021



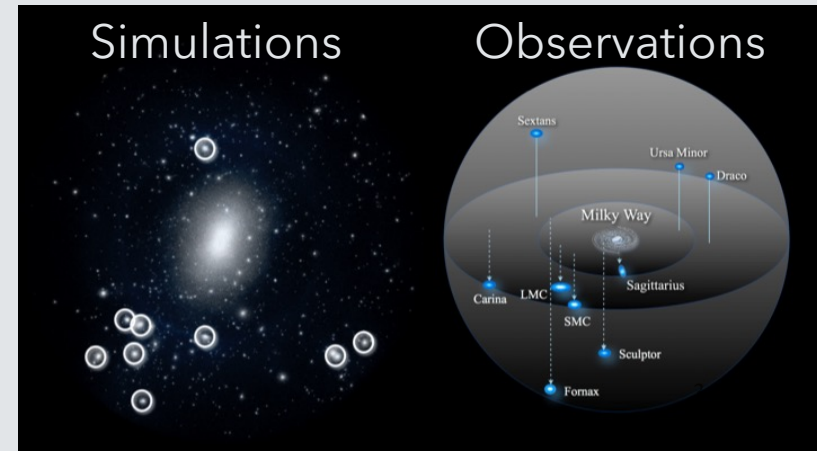
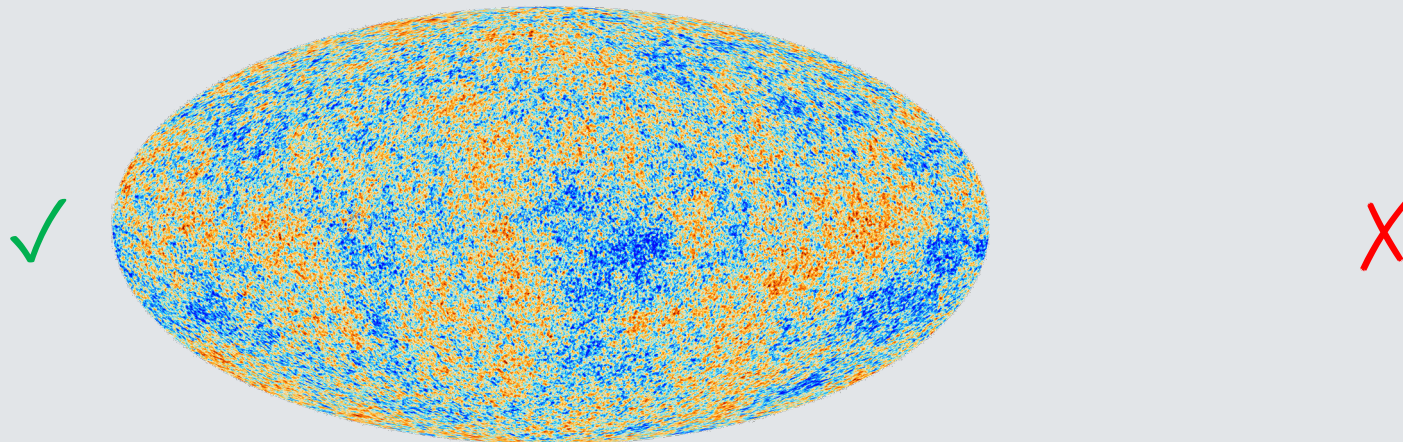
A short history of the Universe



A short history of the Universe

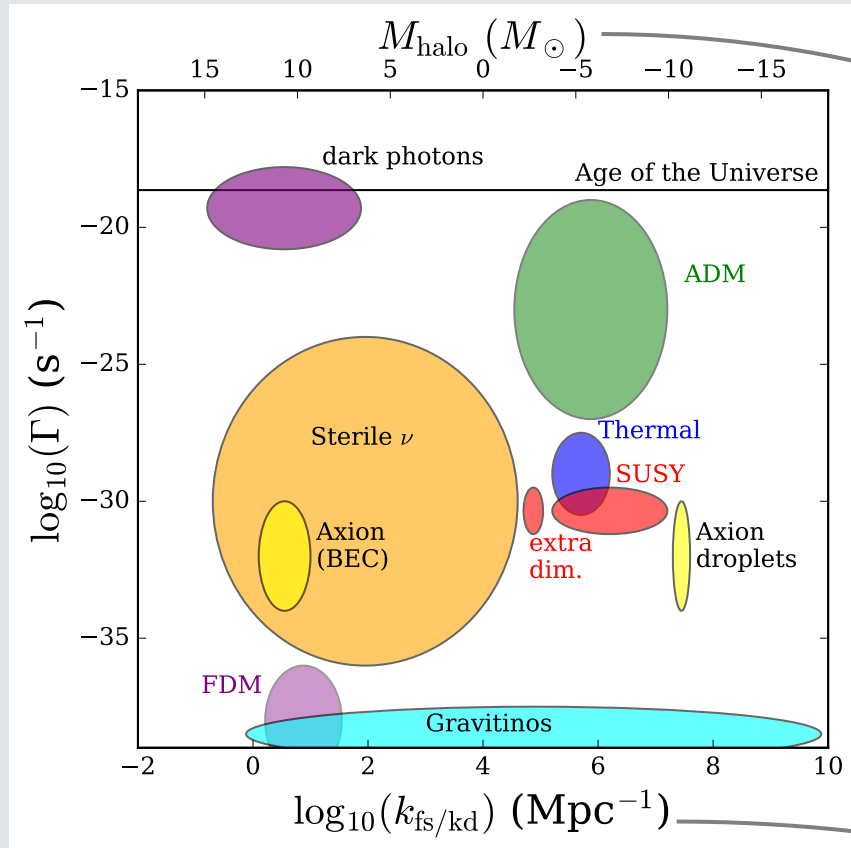


Cold Dark Matter

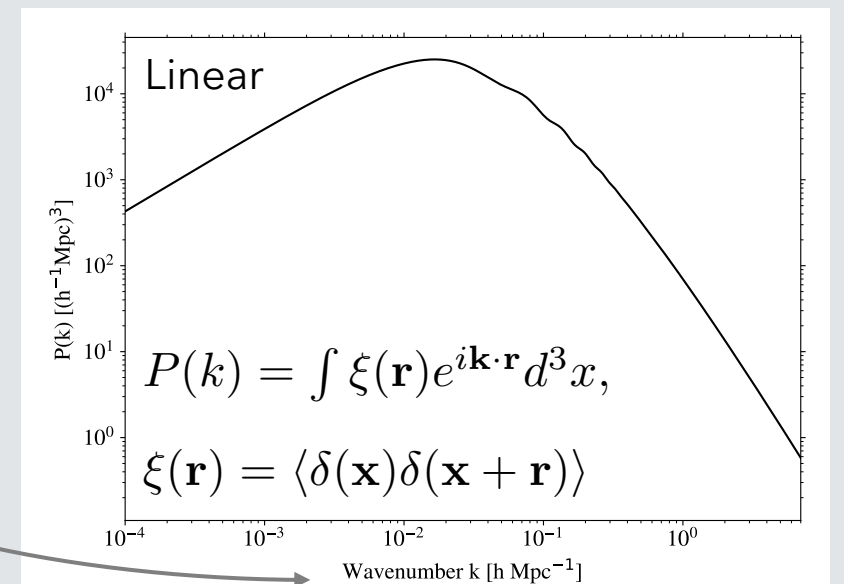
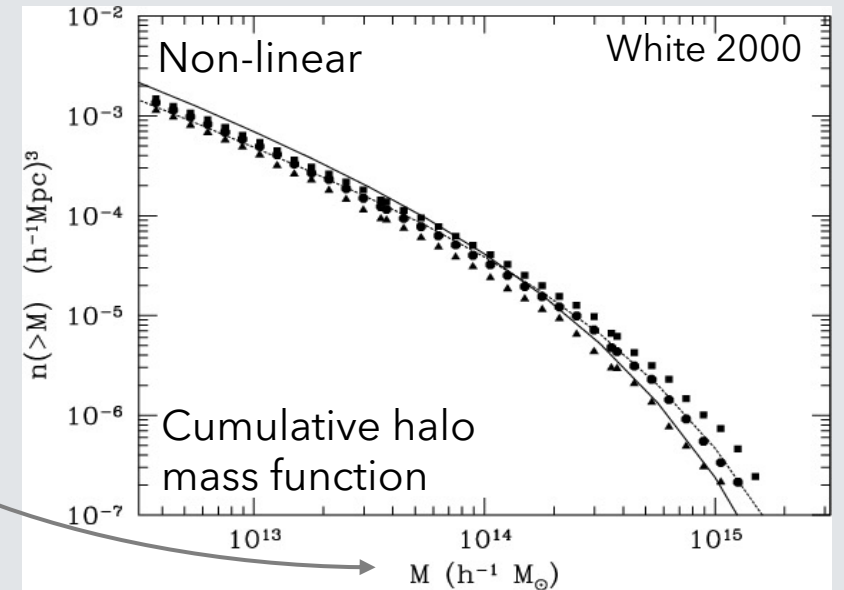


Dark Matter: models and scales

Buckley & Peter 2018

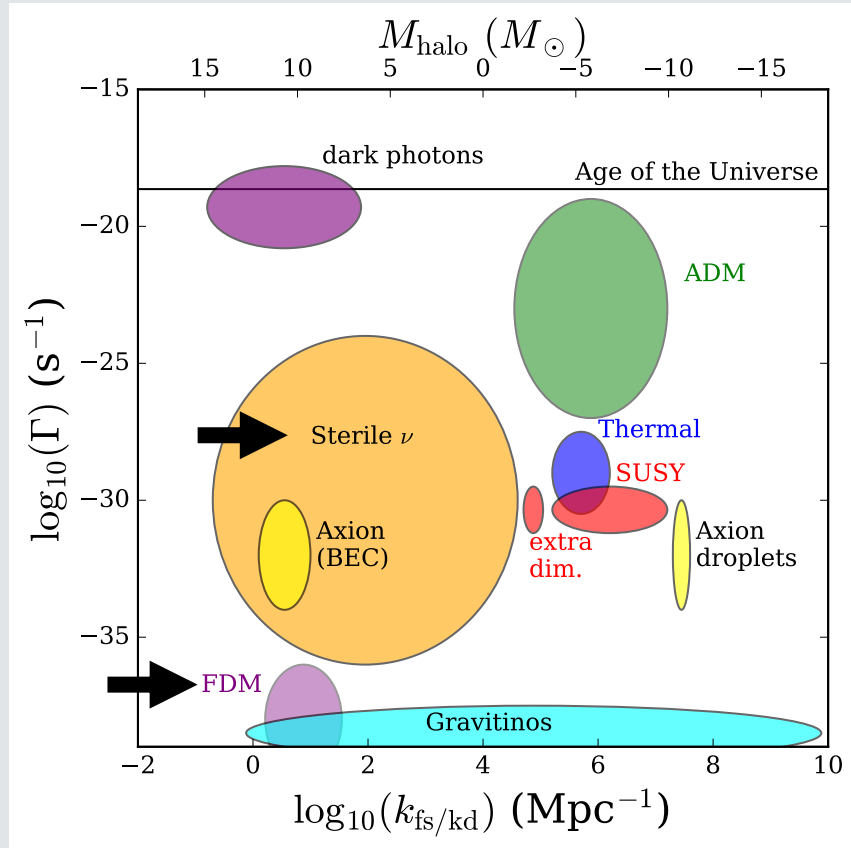


Talk by David Marsh

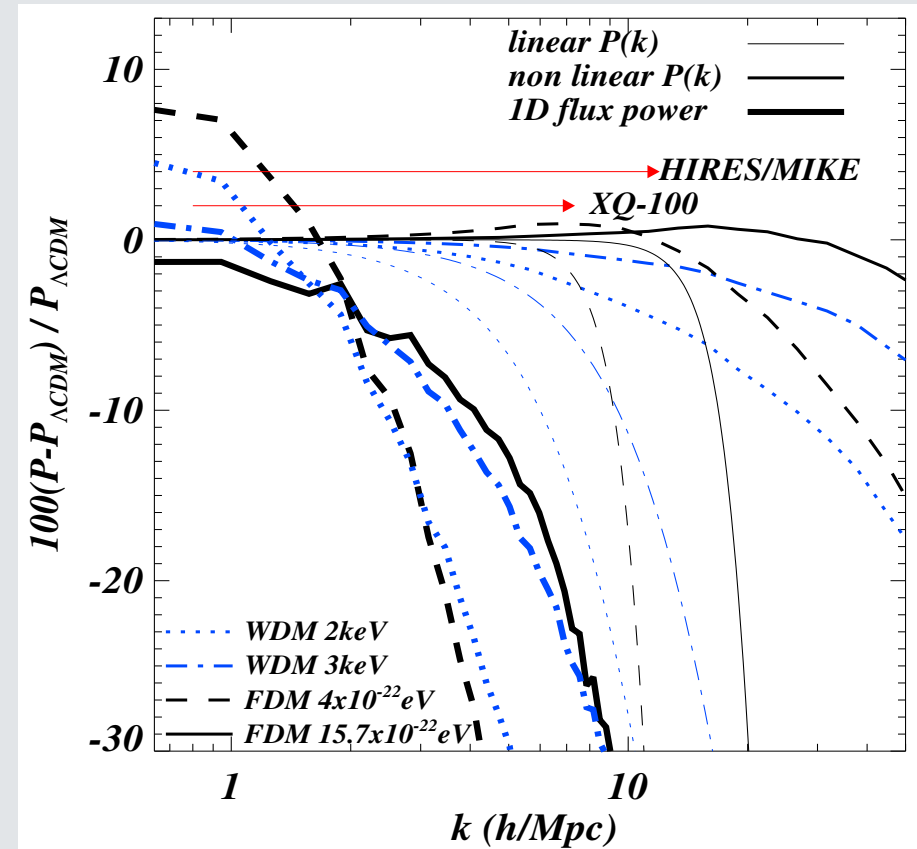


Dark Matter: models and scales

Buckley & Peter 2018



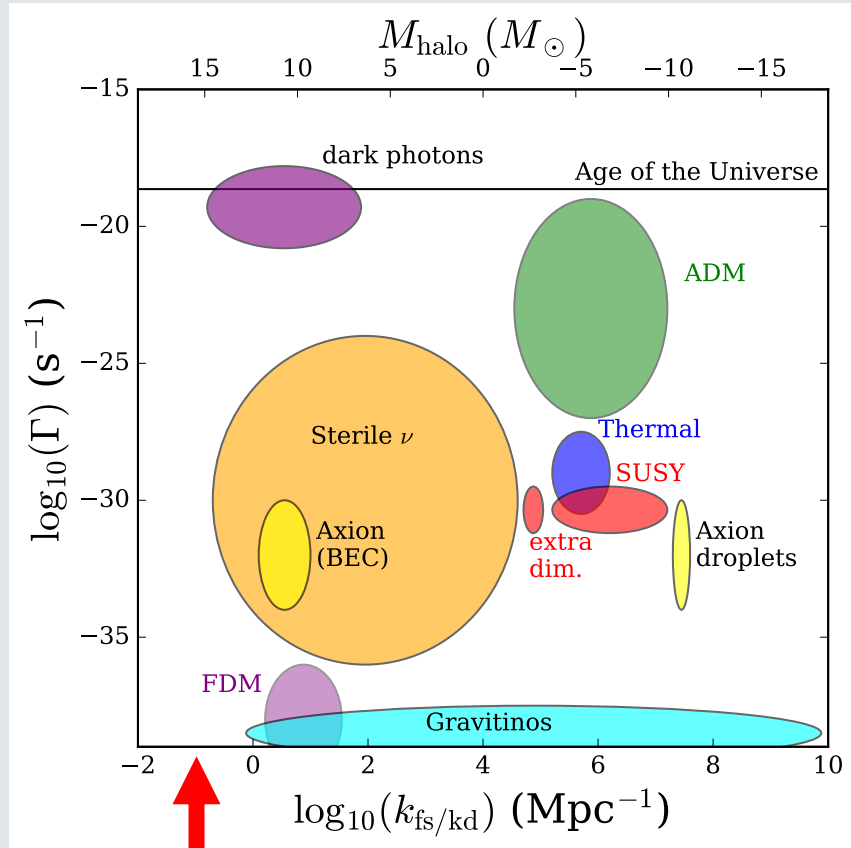
Irsic+ 2017



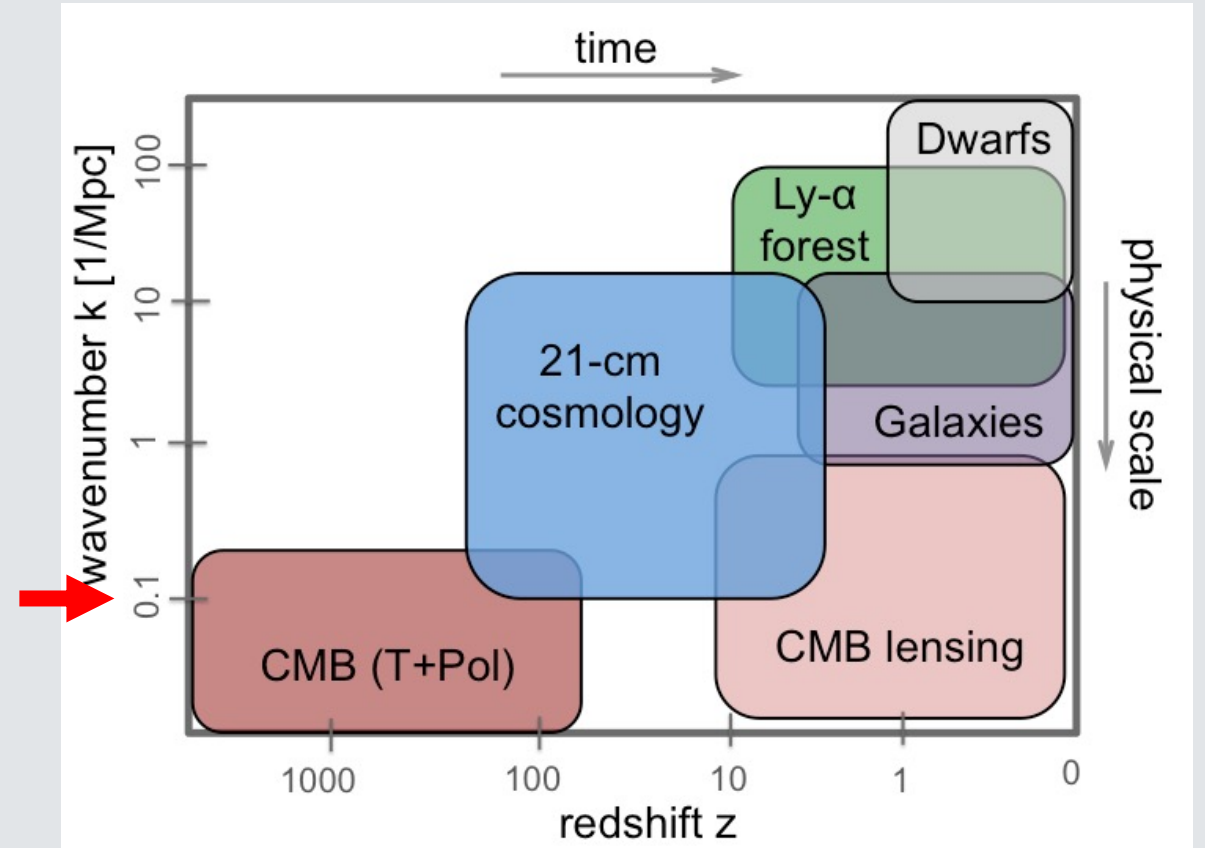
Talk by David Marsh

Dark Matter: models and scales

Buckley & Peter 2018

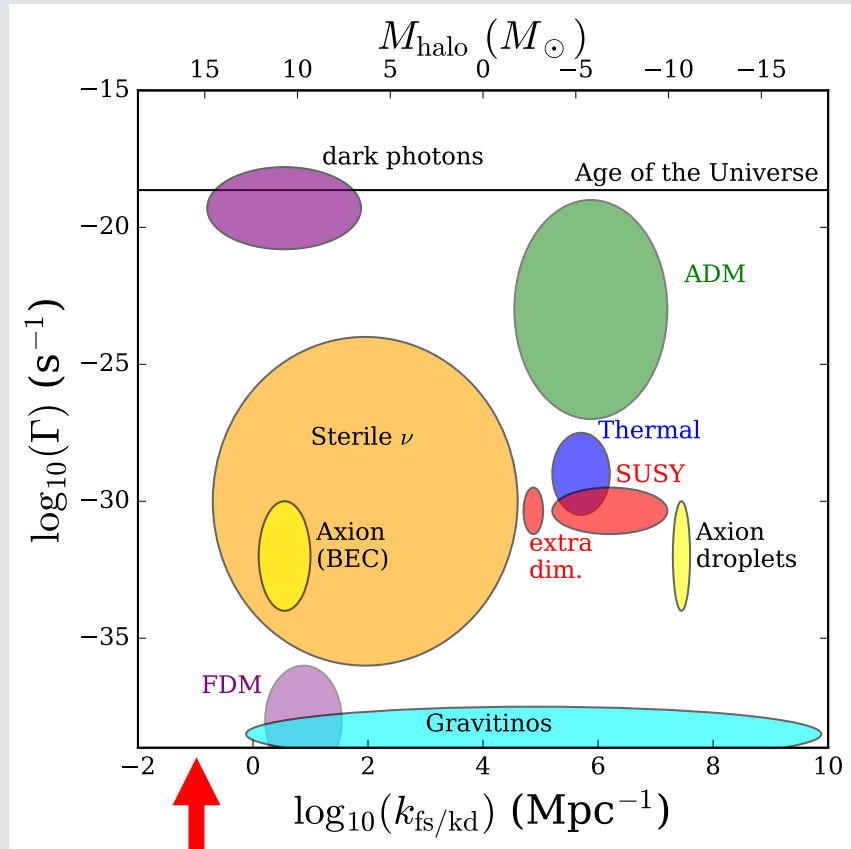


Gluscevic+ 2019

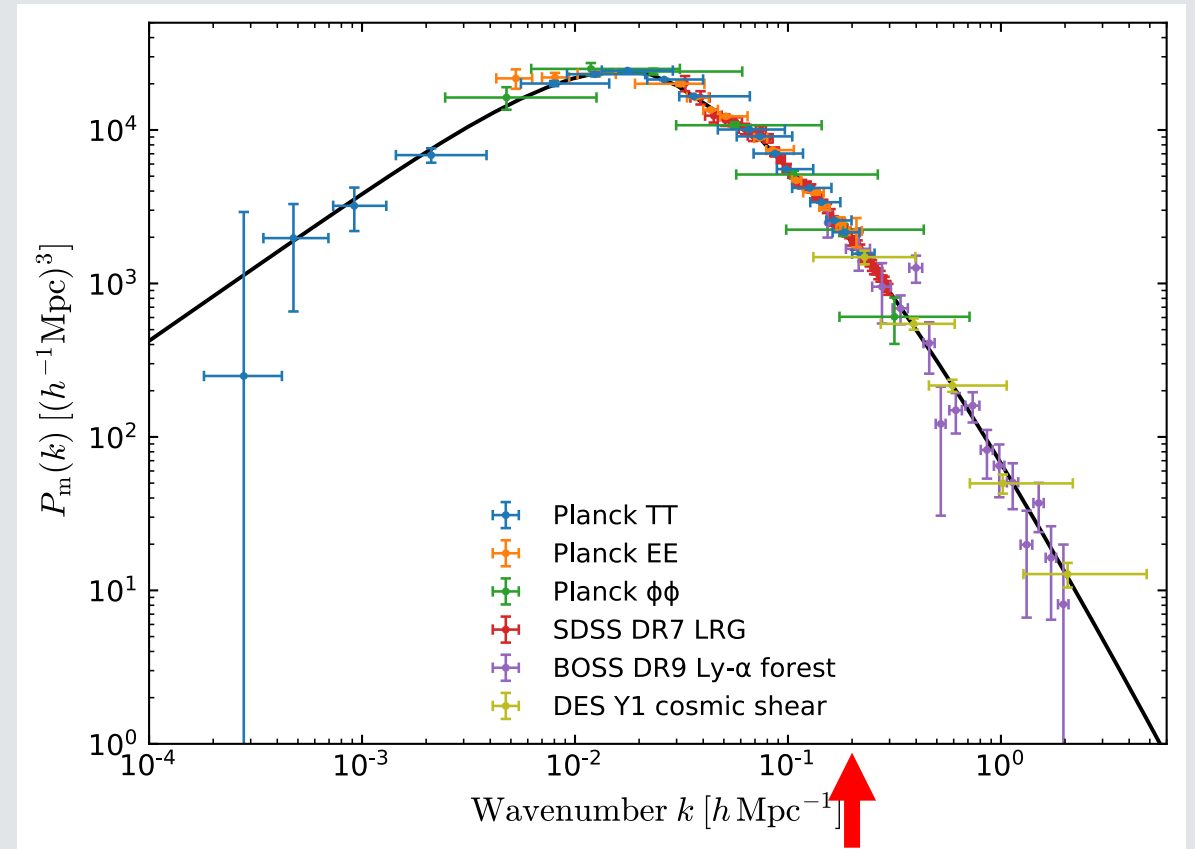


Dark Matter: models and scales

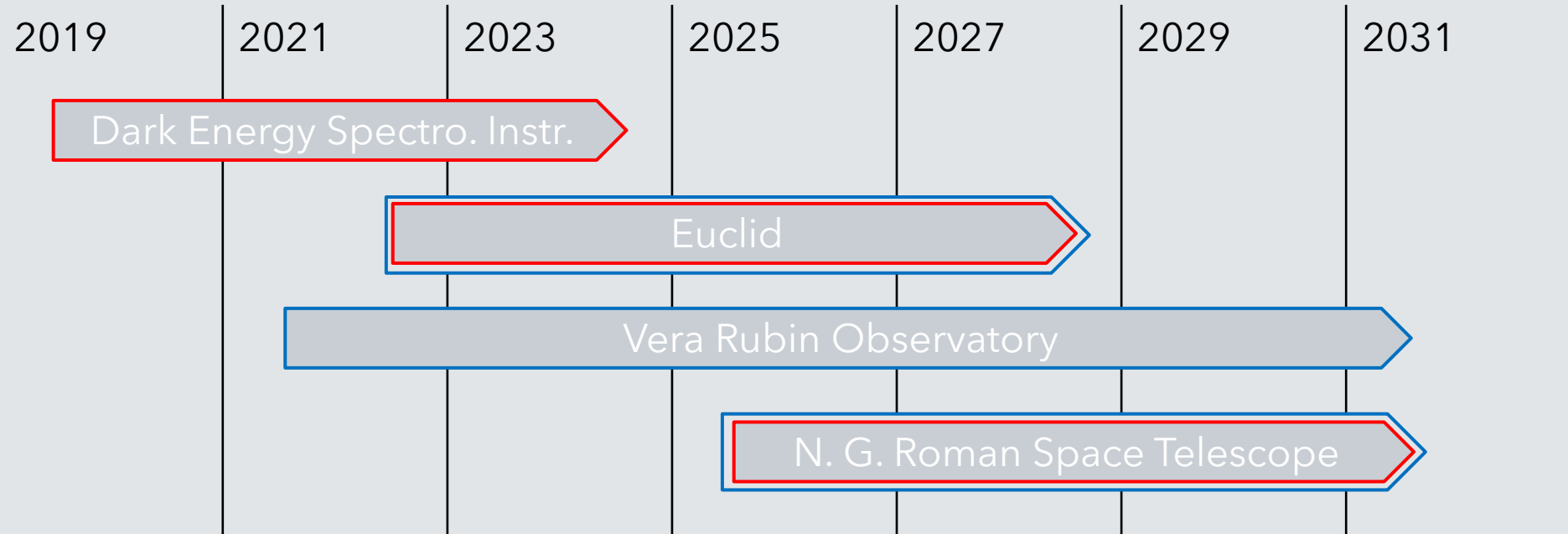
Buckley & Peter 2018



Planck 2018

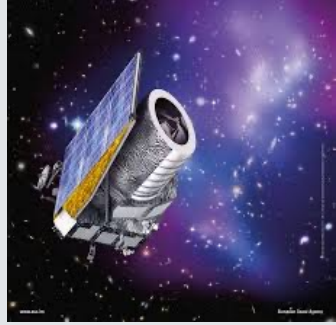


Stage IV Large Scale Surveys



Spectroscopy
Imaging

Euclid in a nutshell



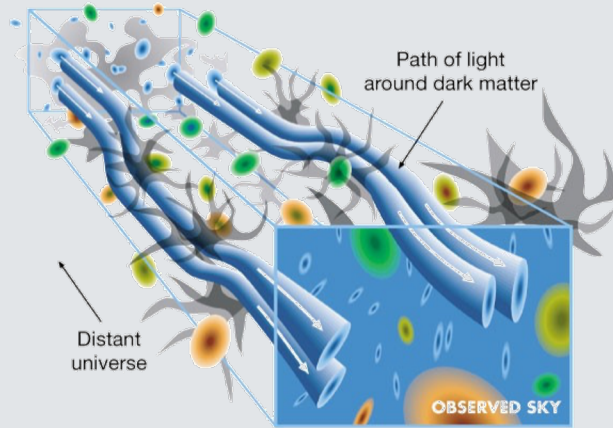
Laureijs+ 2012

- ESA M2 space mission in the framework of the Cosmic Vision program
- Launch scheduled for 2022. Duration ~6 years
- 1.2m telescope with two instruments: Visible Imager (VIS) and Near Infrared Spectrometer and Photometer (NISP)
- Wide survey (15.000 deg²) and deep survey (40 deg² in 3 different fields)
- Measurements of over 1 billion images and more than 10 millions spectra of galaxies out to $z > 2$
- Main scientific objectives: dark energy, dark matter, and General Relativity (Euclid Collaboration, Blanchard+ 2020)

Euclid probes and complementarity with other surveys

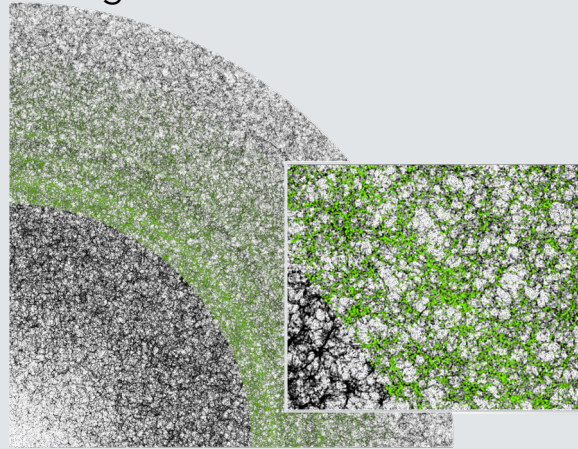
Main probes:

Weak lensing

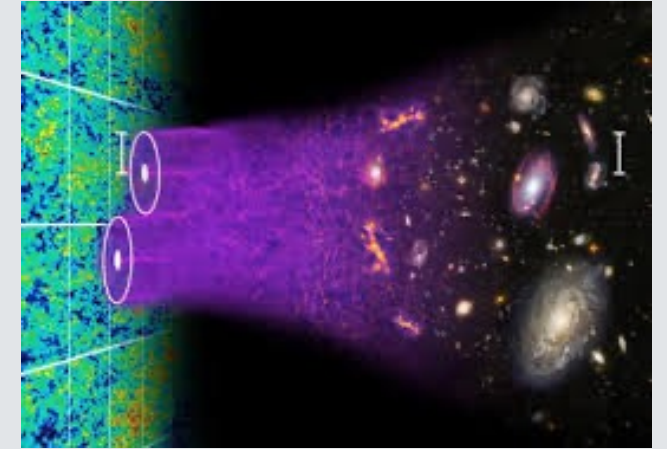


Galaxy clustering

Image credits: Ben Granett



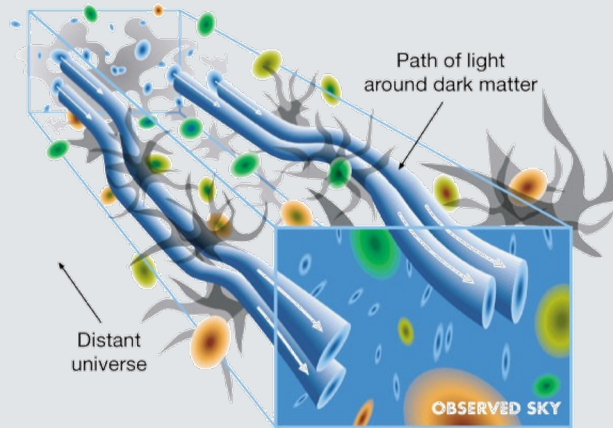
Baryonic Acoustic Oscillations



Euclid probes and complementarity with other surveys

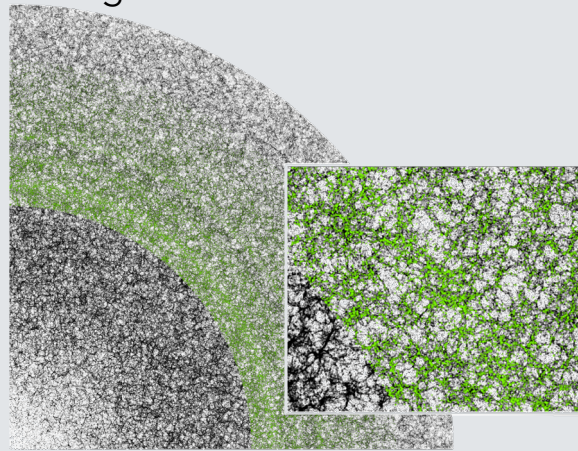
Main probes:

Weak lensing

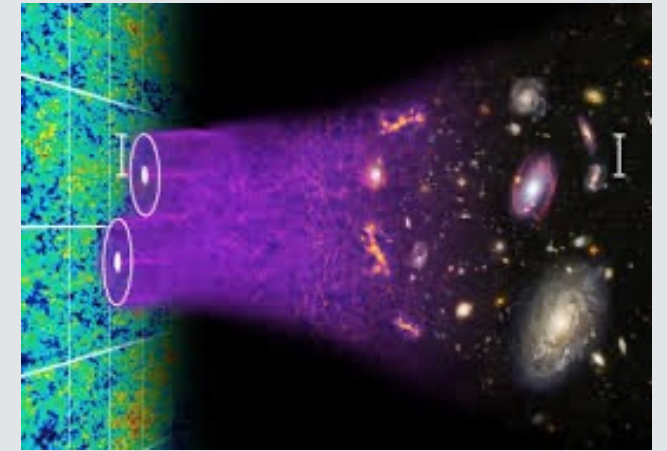


Galaxy clustering

Image credits: Ben Granett



Baryonic Acoustic Oscillations



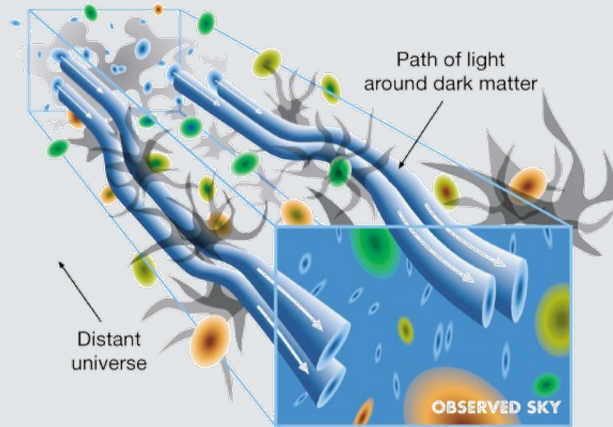
Secondary probes:

- Cluster of galaxies
- Strong lensing
- Cross-correlation CMB

Euclid probes and complementarity with other surveys

Main probes:

Weak lensing

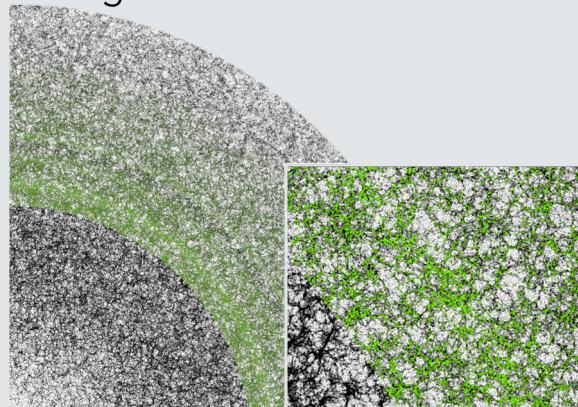


Secondary probes:

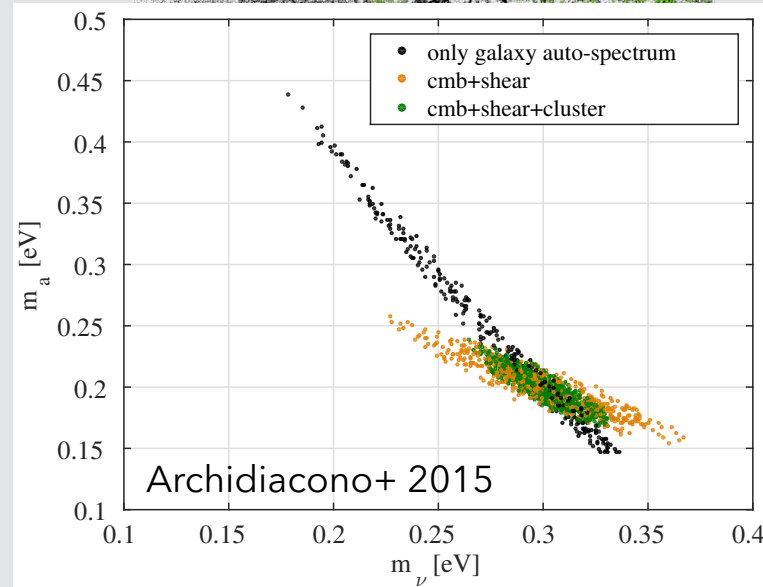
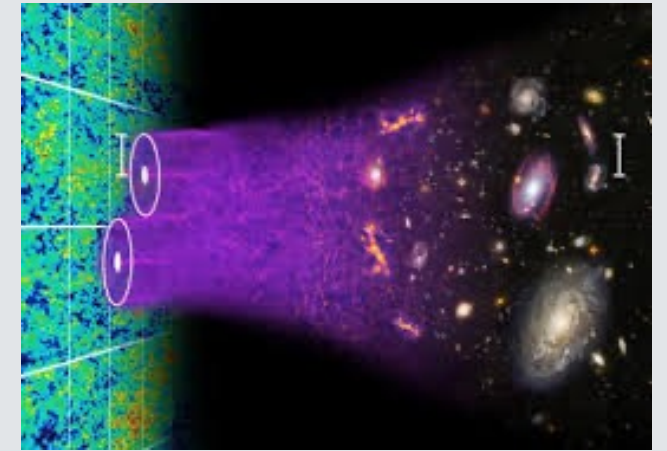
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Galaxy clustering

Image credits: Ben Granett



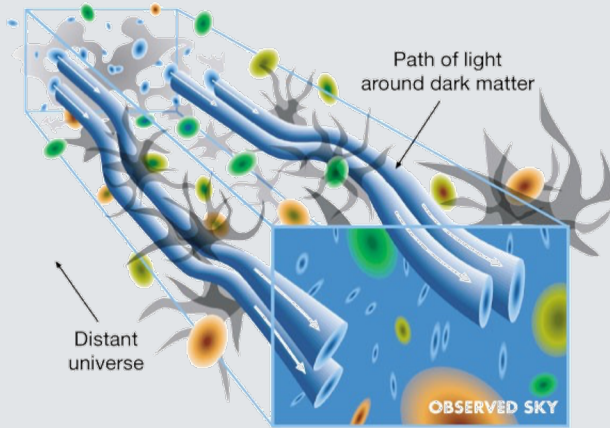
Baryonic Acoustic Oscillations



Euclid probes and complementarity with other surveys

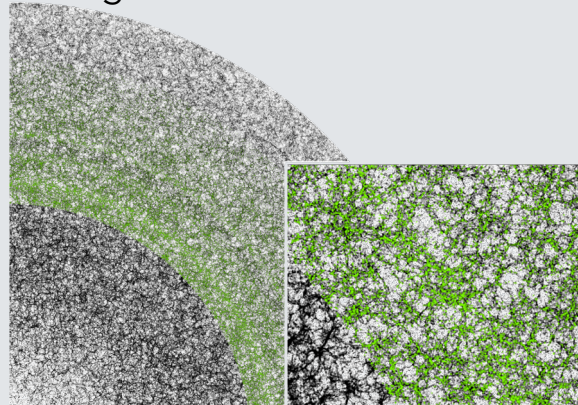
Main probes:

Weak lensing

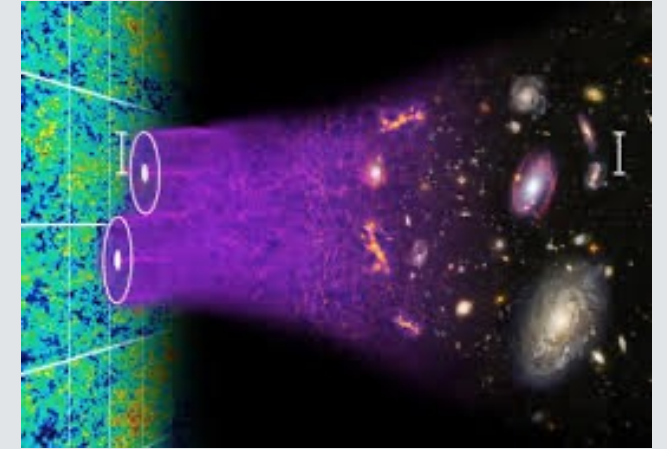


Galaxy clustering

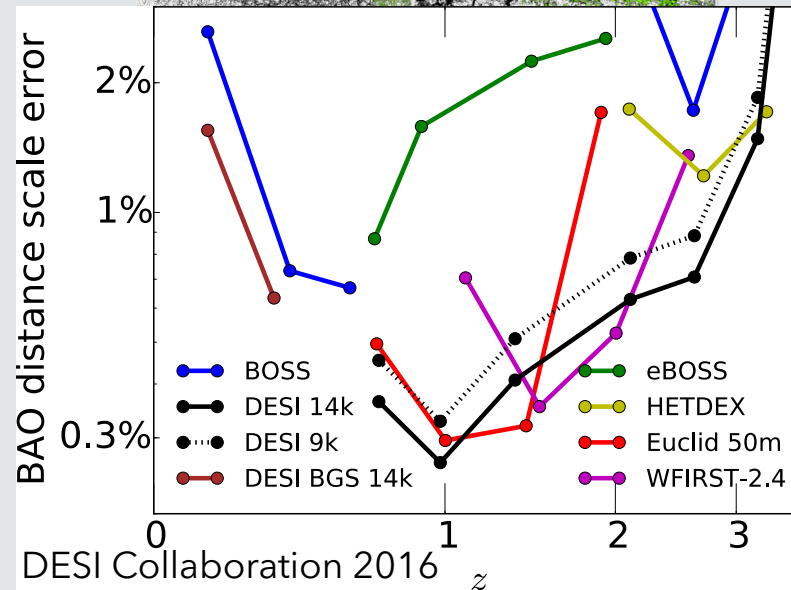
Image credits: Ben Granett



Baryonic Acoustic Oscillations



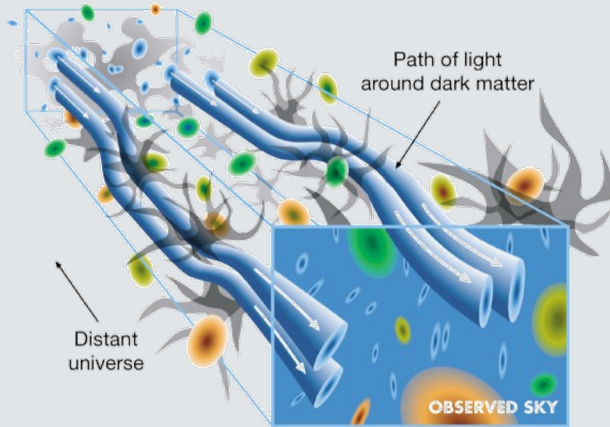
❖ Synergies with other surveys



Euclid probes and complementarity with other surveys

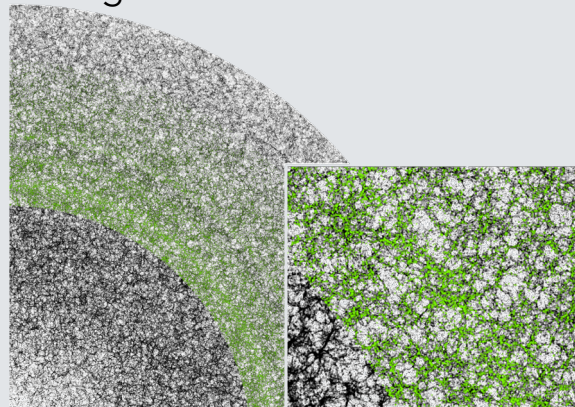
Main probes:

Weak lensing

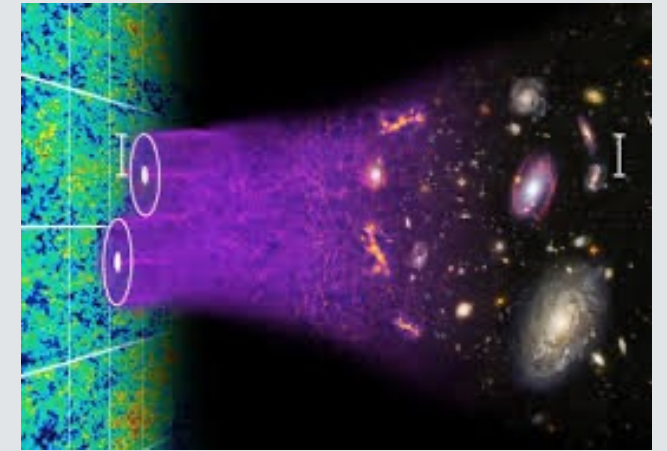


Galaxy clustering

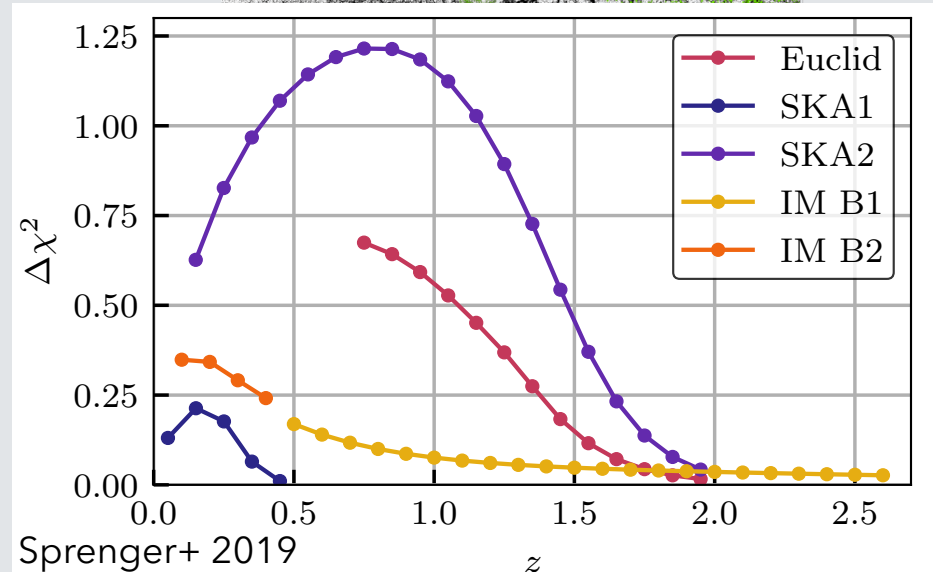
Image credits: Ben Granett



Baryonic Acoustic Oscillations



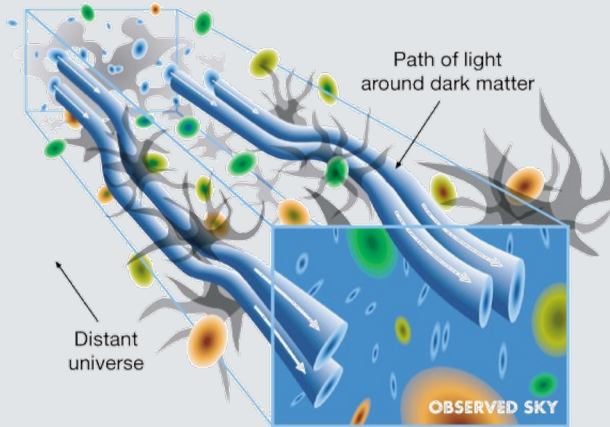
❖ Synergies with 21 cm surveys



Euclid probes and complementarity with other surveys

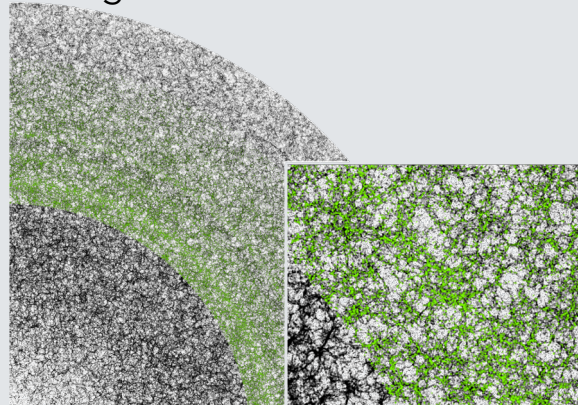
Main probes:

Weak lensing

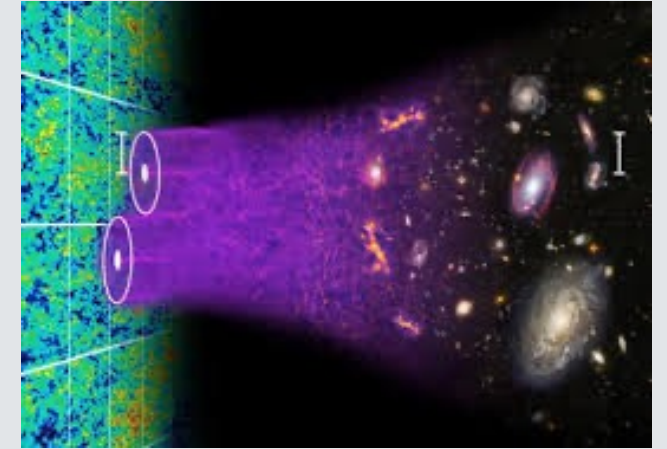


Galaxy clustering

Image credits: Ben Granett

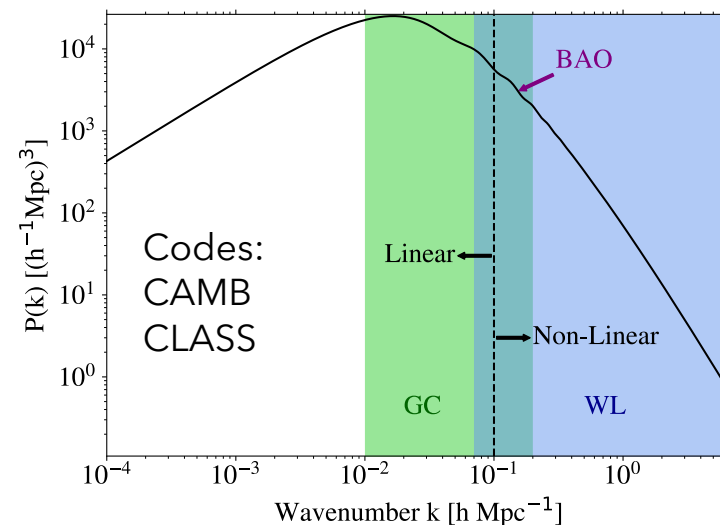


Baryonic Acoustic Oscillations



- NLO PT
- Simulations
Codes:
GADGET,
Arepo

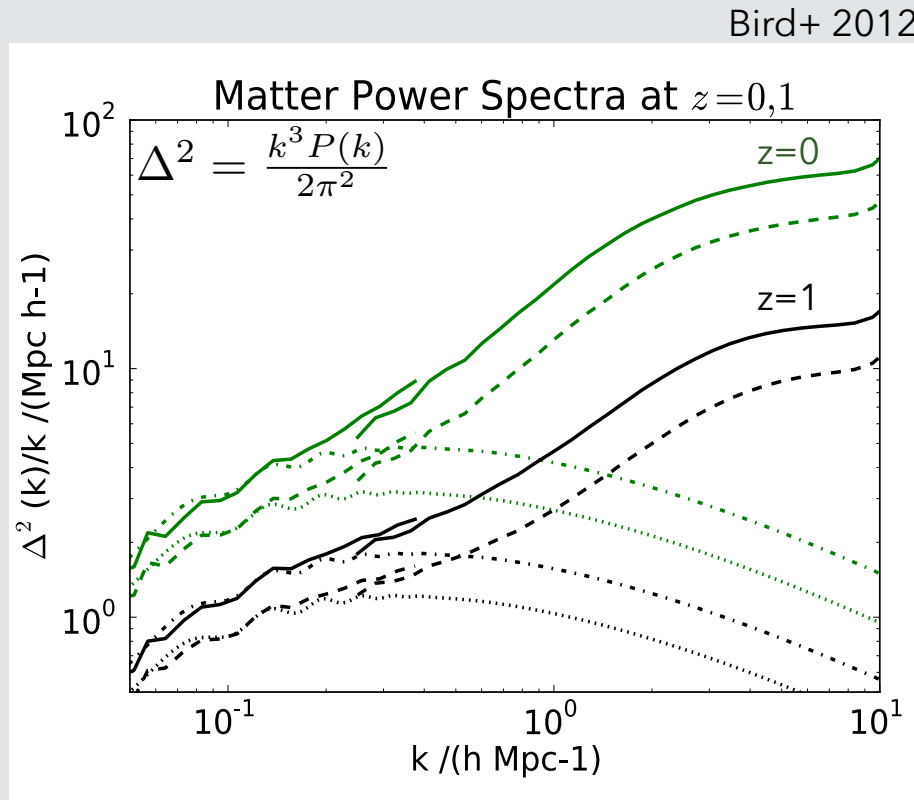
Talk by Justin Read



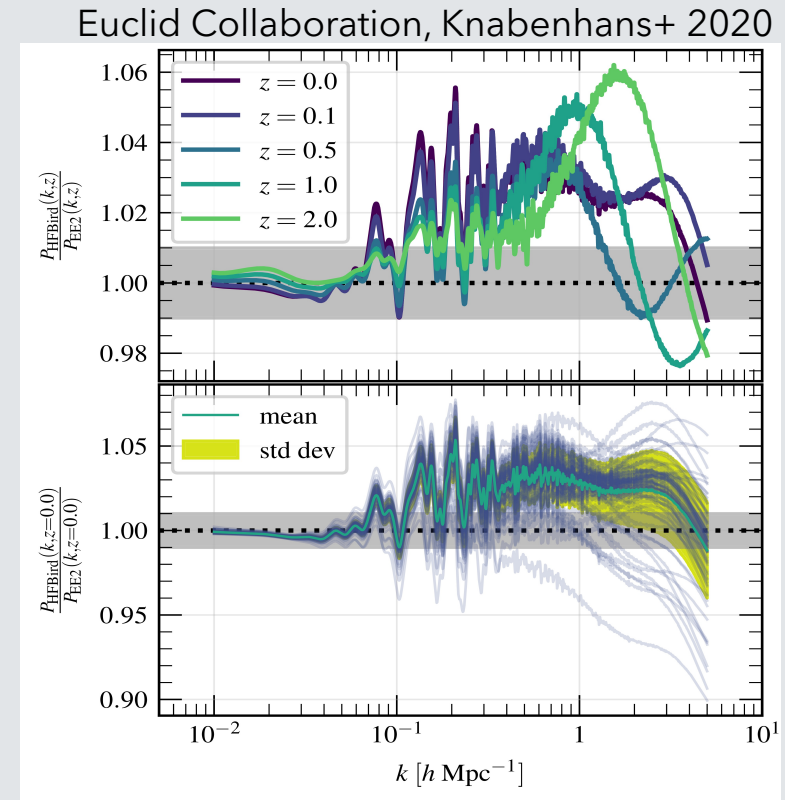
- ✓ High precision ($\sim 1\%$) measurements
- ✗ Equally accurate theoretical predictions

Systematics and theoretical errors

1. Non-linearities



Matter power spectra from simulations of Λ CDM with (dashed) and without (solid) neutrinos. Dot-dashed (dotted) lines show the linear theory predictions.

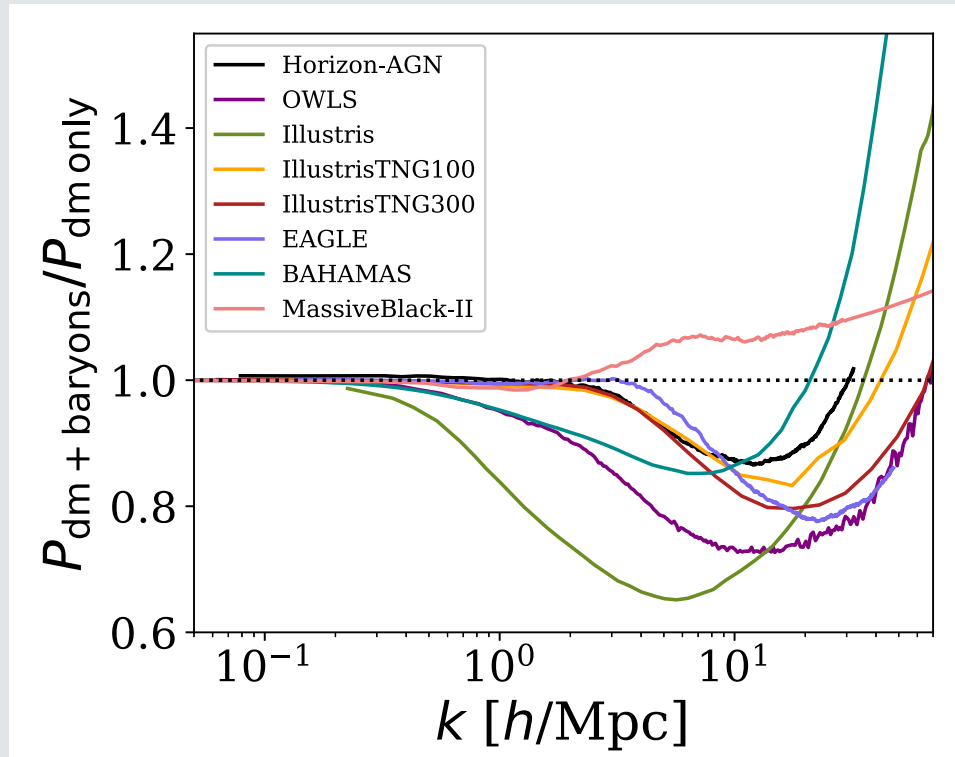


EuclidEmulator: over 250 simulations of Λ CDM + massive neutrinos + time varying dark energy with 3000 particles in a volume of $1 (h^{-1} \text{ Gpc})^3$.

Systematics and theoretical errors

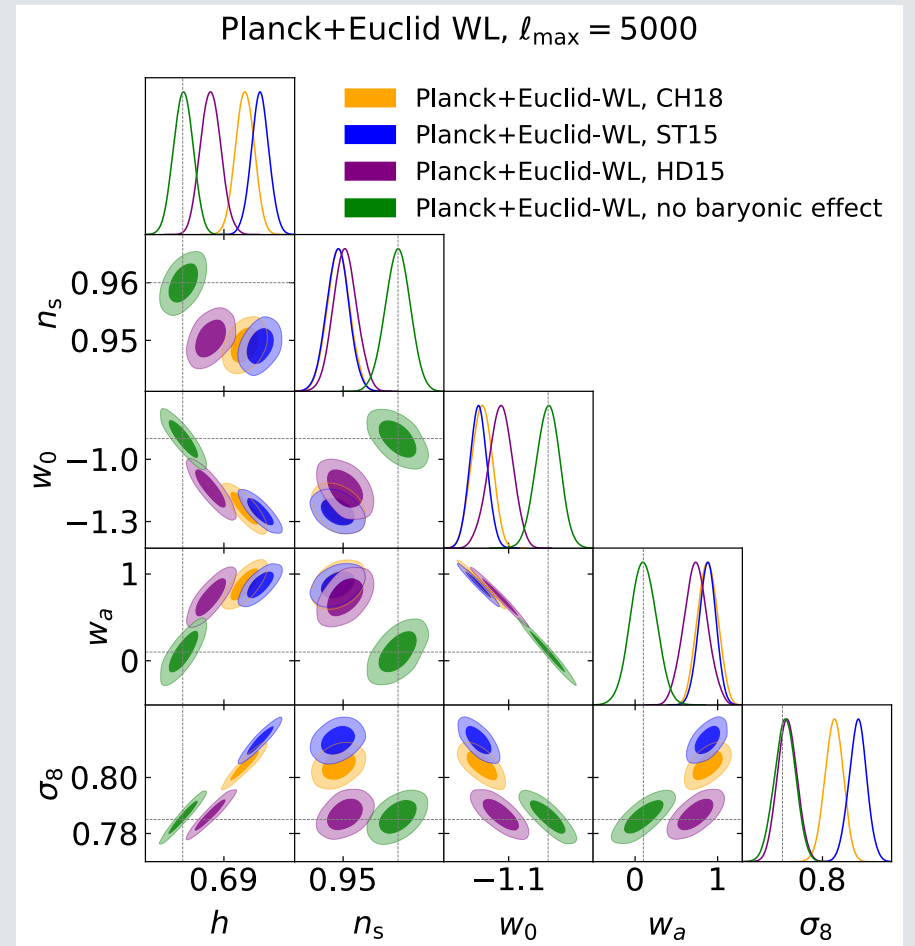
2. Baryonic feedback

Chisari+ 2019



Fractional impact of baryons on the matter power spectrum for several hydrodynamical simulations.

Euclid Collaboration: Martinelli+ 2021



Systematics and theoretical errors

3. GC bias $P_{\text{galaxy}} = b^2 P_{\text{matter}}$

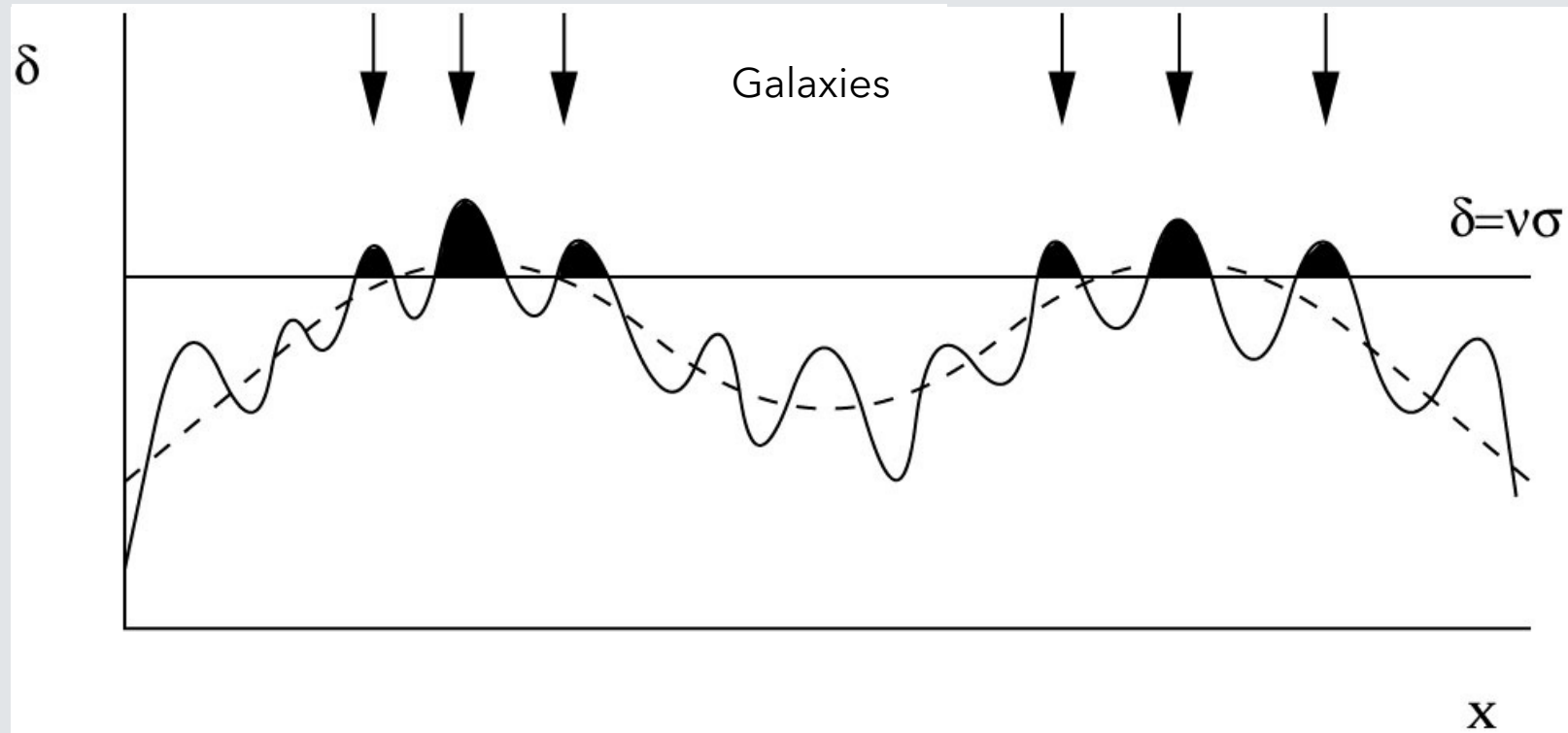


Image credits: ned.ipac.caltech.edu

Systematics and theoretical errors

What we (will) have

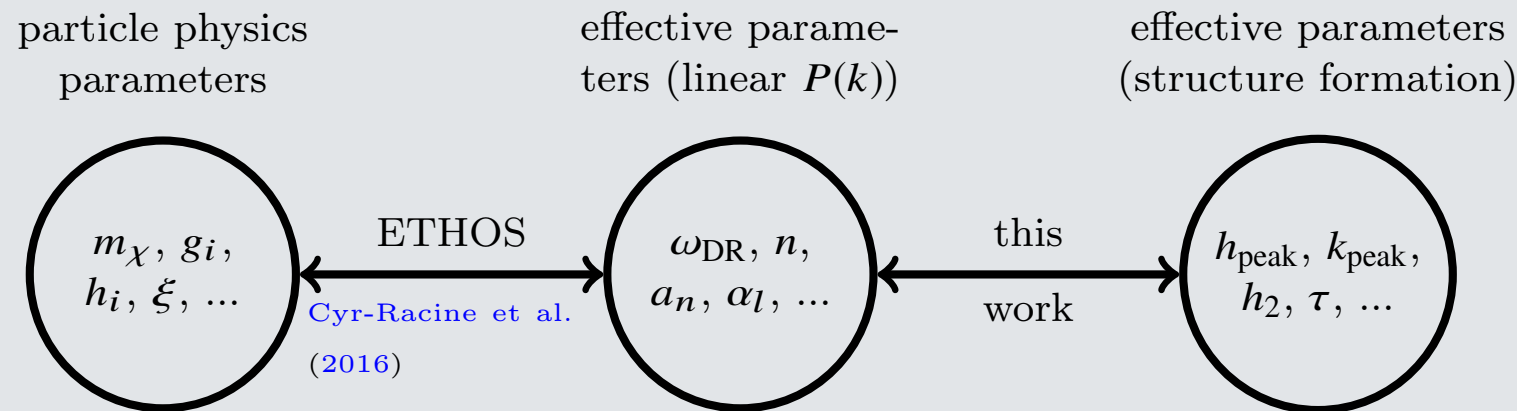
- High precision measurements in the range of scales relevant to test dark matter

What we need

- Efficient methods for theoretical predictions in the non-linear regime
- A better control of systematics
- A better understanding of the astrophysics
- ...beyond CDM

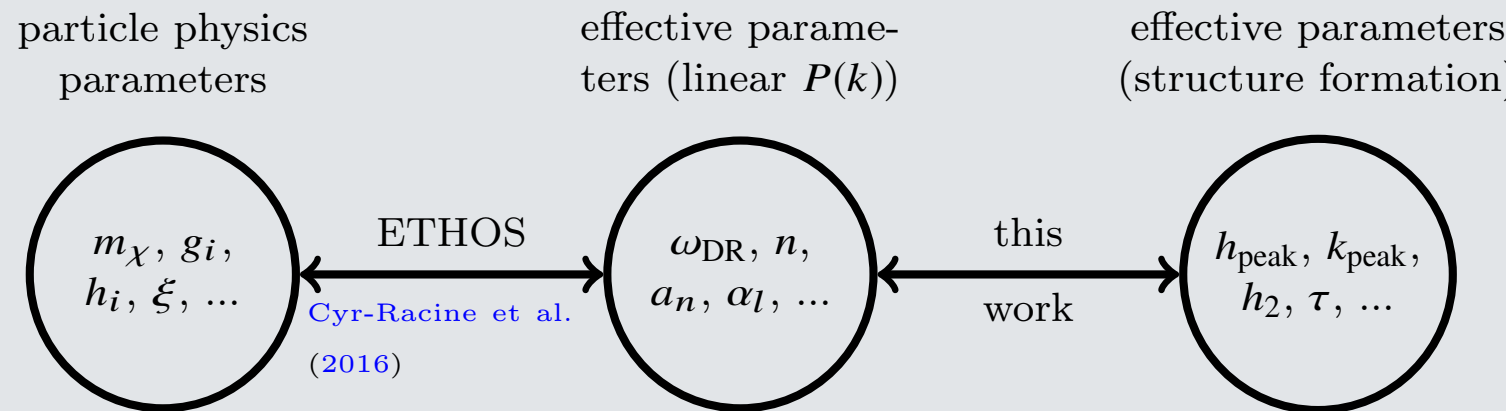
Input from the Particle Physics community: parametrization

- Dark photons and self-interacting dark matter (Cyr-Racine+ 2016, Bohr+ 2020)

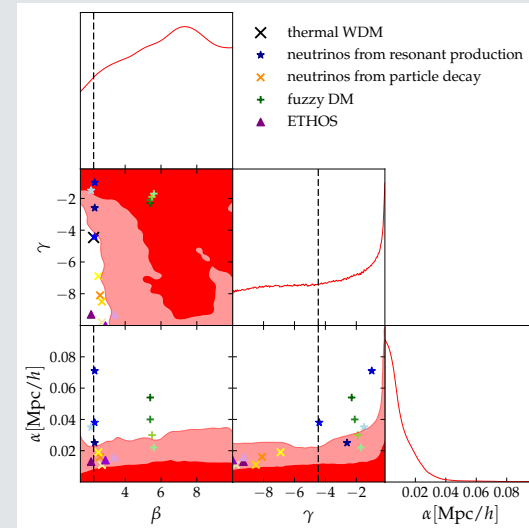


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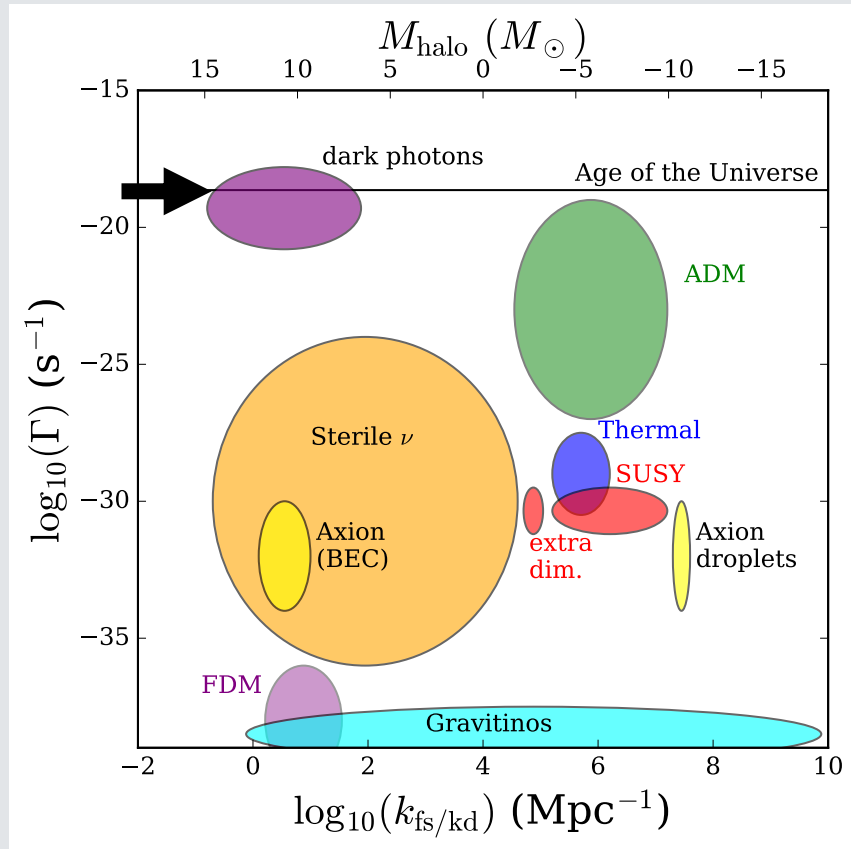


- Lyman- α constraints on non-cold dark matter models (Murgia+ 2017 & 2018)

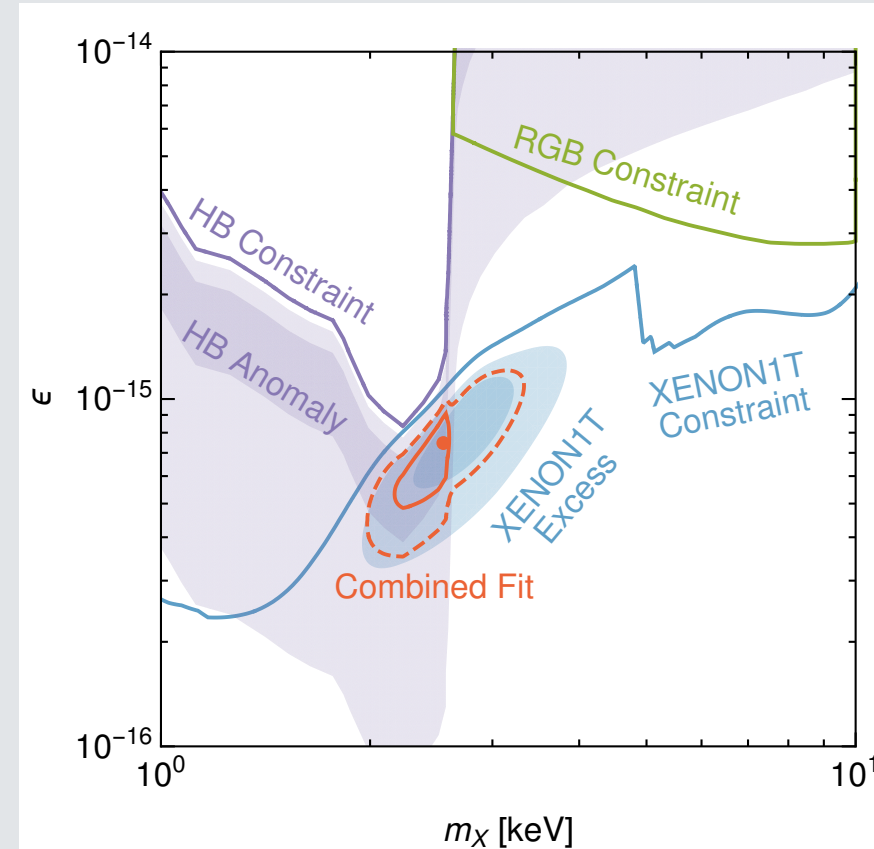


Input from the Particle Physics community: model selection

Buckley & Peter 2018



Alonso-Alvarez+ 2020



Constraints on dark photon, mass and mixing parameter.

- CosmoBit, GAMBIT Cosmology Working Group (Renk+ 2021)

Conclusions

- Future large scale surveys will probe the expansion history of the Universe and the structure formation with the best precision ever
- Future measurements are prone to several systematic effects and theoretical uncertainties
- Methodological challenge: improve the efficiency of the non-linear predictions (e.g. building emulators for several cosmologies)
- Theoretical challenge: model selection, efficient parametrization

