

A model-independent test of gravity from the Weyl potential evolution

Nastassia Grimm

Université de Genève

In collaboration with Isaac Tutusaus (IRAP, U. de Toulouse)
and Camille Bonvin (U. de Genève)

nastassia.grimm@unige.ch



**UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE**

FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES

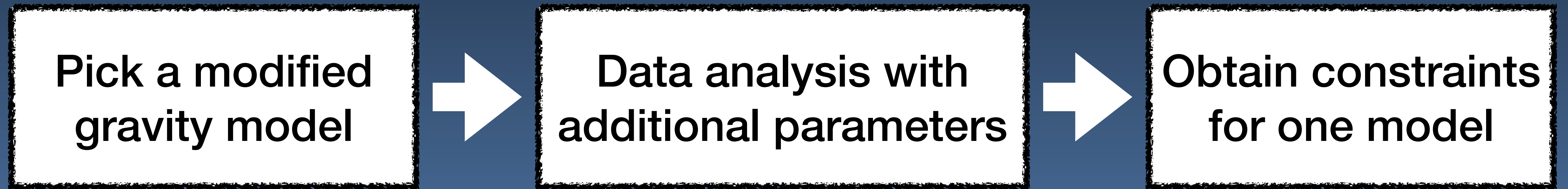
4th EuCAPT Annual Symposium, May 2024



European Research Council
Established by the European Commission

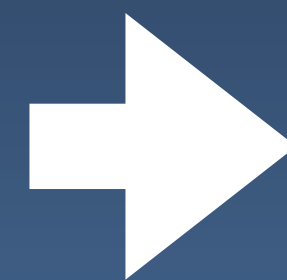
How can we test modified gravity?

Possibility 1

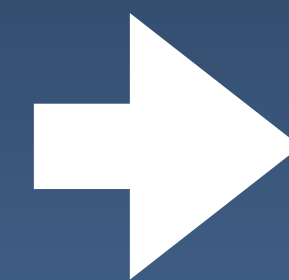


How can we test modified gravity? Possibility 1

Pick a modified
gravity model



Data analysis with
additional parameters



Obtain constraints
for one model

Repeat for each model!

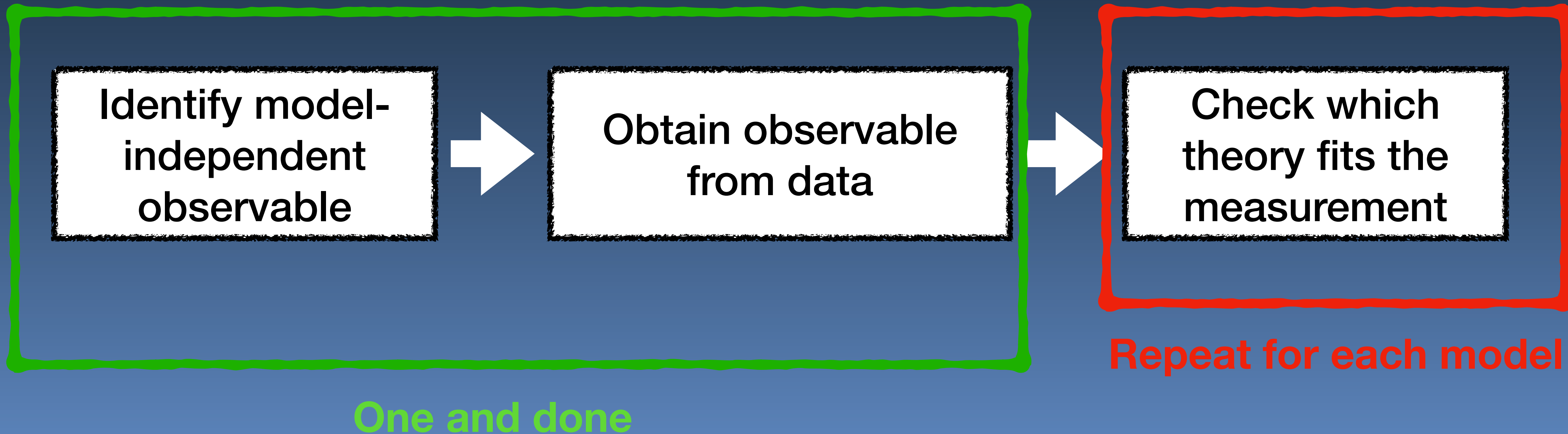
How can we test modified gravity?

Possibility 2: Model-independent approach



How can we test modified gravity?

Possibility 2: Model-independent approach



Model-independent observable for gravitational lensing?

Lensing is sensitive to the perturbed geometry of the Universe:

$$\text{Lensing} \propto \Psi_W = (\Phi + \Psi)/2 \longrightarrow \text{Weyl potential}$$

Weyl potential in General Relativity:

$$\Psi_W \propto D_1(z) \Omega_m(z)$$

Growth of matter
perturbations

Matter content in the
Universe

Model-independent observable for gravitational lensing?

Lensing is sensitive to the perturbed geometry of the Universe:

$$\text{Lensing} \propto \Psi_W = (\Phi + \Psi)/2 \longrightarrow \text{Weyl potential}$$

Weyl potential in ~~General Relativity:~~ **any gravity theory:**

$$\Psi_W \propto \cancel{D_I(z) \Omega_m(z)} J(z)$$

Growth of matter
perturbations

Matter content in the
Universe

I. Tutusaus, D. Sobral-Blanco & C. Bonvin
(2022), arXiv:2209.08987

Galaxy-galaxy lensing angular power spectrum

$$C_{\ell}^{\Delta\kappa}(z_i, z_j) = \frac{3}{2} \int dz n_i(z) \mathcal{H}^2(z) \hat{b}_i(z) \hat{J}(z) B(k_{\ell}, \chi) \frac{P_{\delta\delta}^{\text{lin}}(k_{\ell}, z_*)}{\sigma_8^2(z_*)} \int dz' n_j(z') \frac{\chi'(z') - \chi(z)}{\chi(z)\chi'(z')}$$

lens bin source bin

$$\hat{J}(z) \equiv \frac{J(z)\sigma_8(z)}{D_1(z)} \quad (\text{Weyl evolution}), \quad \hat{b}_i(z) \equiv b_i(z)\sigma_8(z).$$

Galaxy clustering: Depends on $\hat{b}_i(z)\hat{b}_j(z)$

Galaxy-galaxy lensing angular power spectrum

$$C_{\ell}^{\Delta\kappa}(z_i, z_j) = \frac{3}{2} \int dz n_i(z) \mathcal{H}^2(z) \hat{b}_i(z) \hat{J}(z) B(k_{\ell}, \chi) \frac{P_{\delta\delta}^{\text{lin}}(k_{\ell}, z_*)}{\sigma_8^2(z_*)} \int dz' n_j(z') \frac{\chi'(z') - \chi(z)}{\chi(z)\chi'(z')}$$

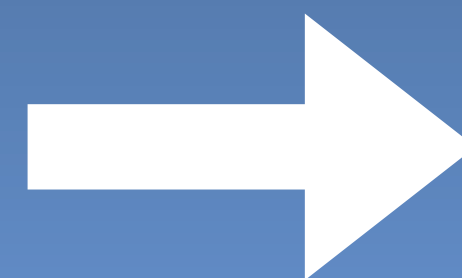
lens bin

source bin

$$\hat{J}(z) \equiv \frac{J(z)\sigma_8(z)}{D_1(z)} \quad (\text{Weyl evolution}), \quad \hat{b}_i(z) \equiv b_i(z)\sigma_8(z).$$

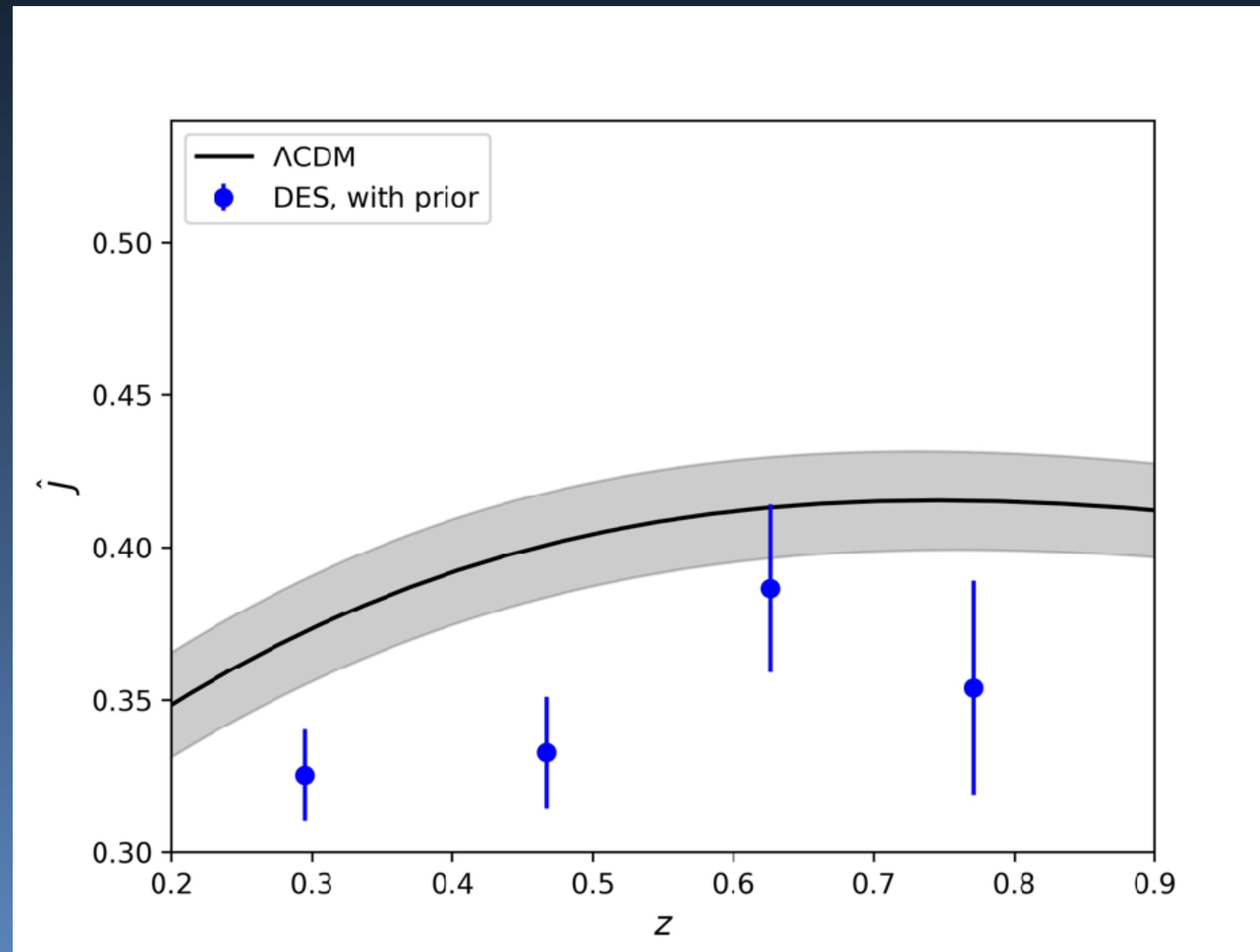
Galaxy clustering: Depends on $\hat{b}_i(z)\hat{b}_j(z)$

Combining galaxy-galaxy lensing and galaxy clustering



Measurement of $\hat{J}(z)$

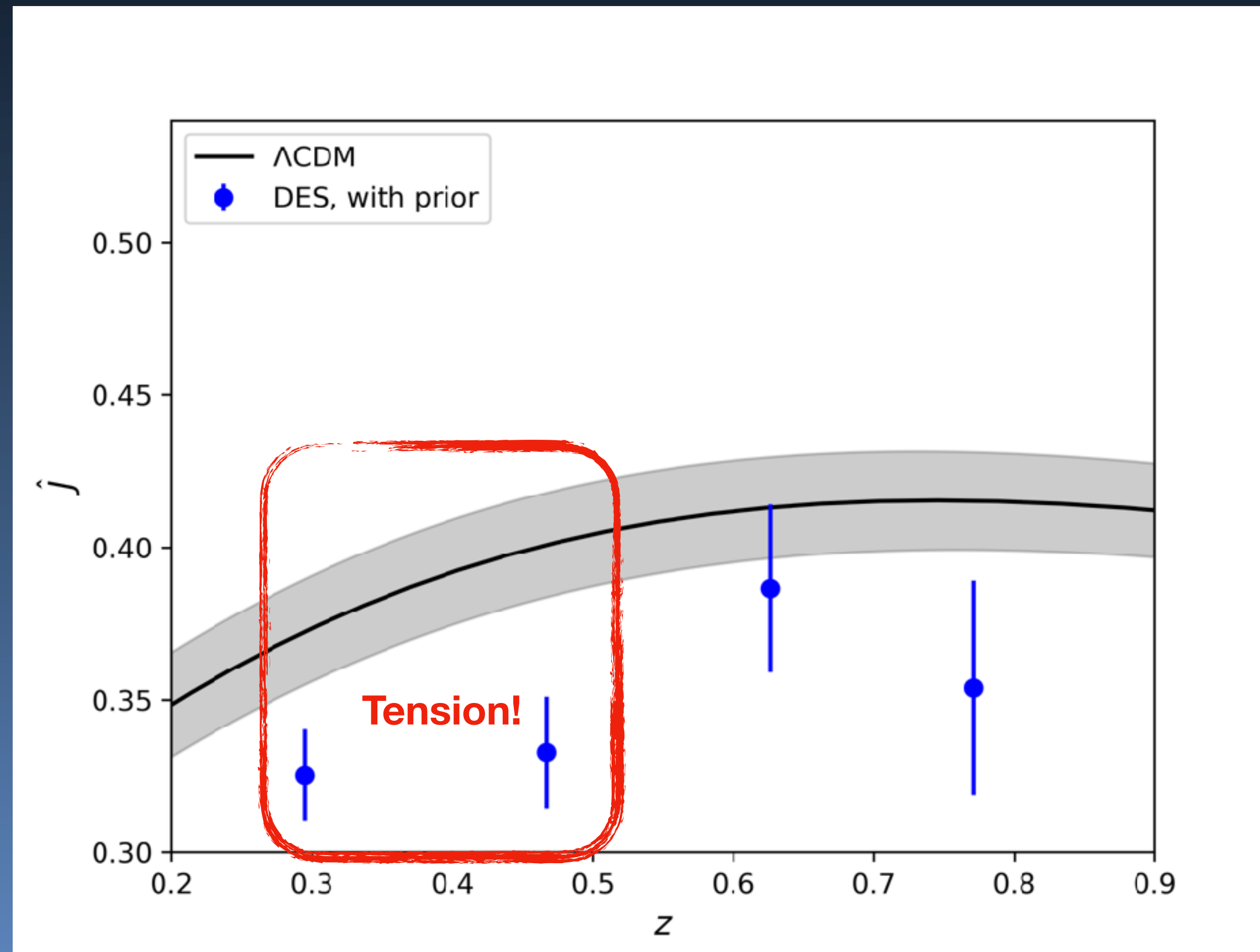
Measurement of $\hat{J}(z)$ from Dark Energy Survey data



I. Tutusaus, C. Bonvin &
NG, arXiv:2312.06434

Measurement in 4 bins of the MagLim sample, with 3σ Planck priors

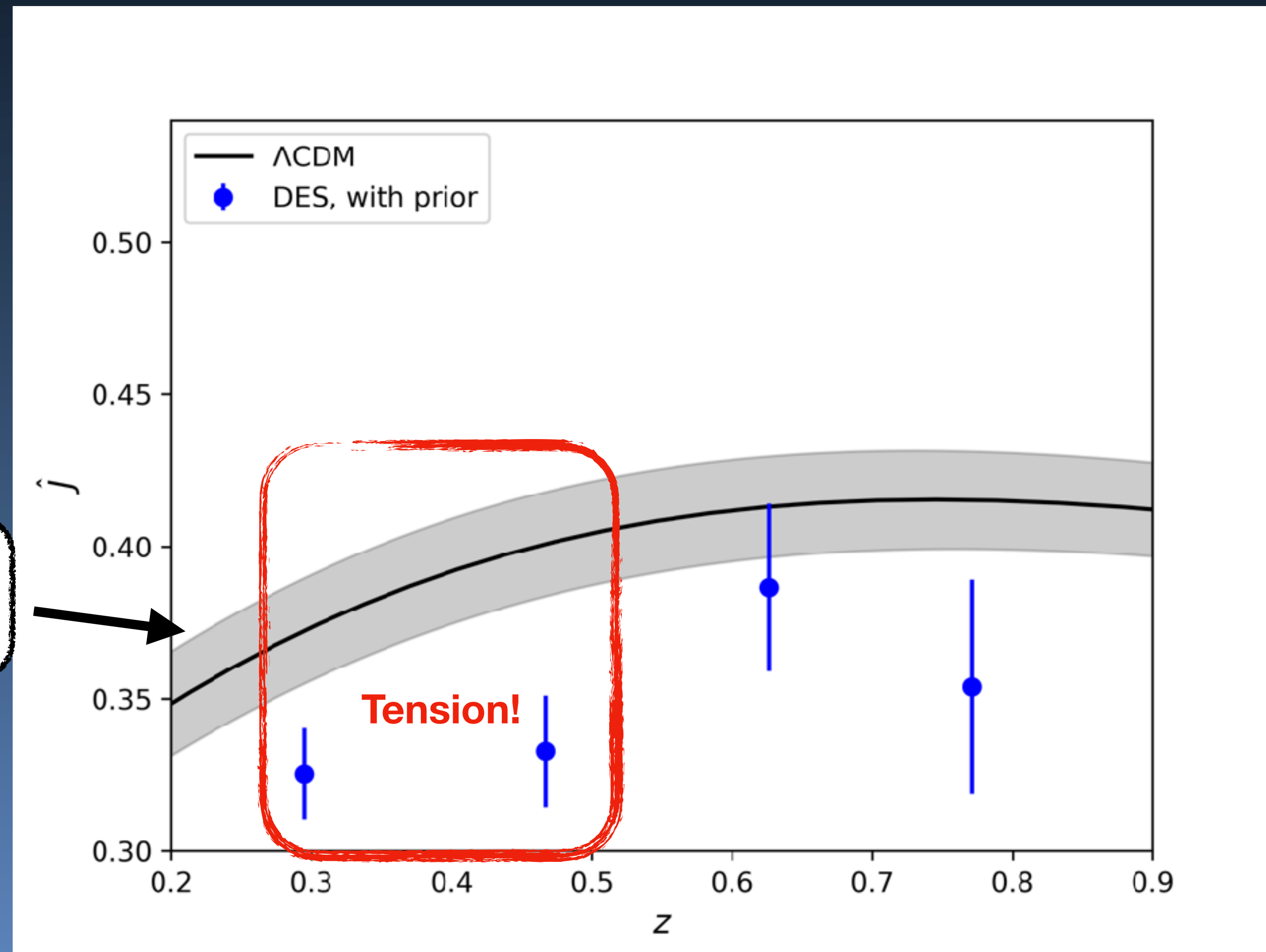
Measurement of $\hat{J}(z)$ from Dark Energy Survey data



I. Tutusaus, C. Bonvin & NG, arXiv:2312.06434

Measurement in 4 bins of the MagLim sample, with 3σ Planck priors

Measurement of $\hat{J}(z)$ from Dark Energy Survey data

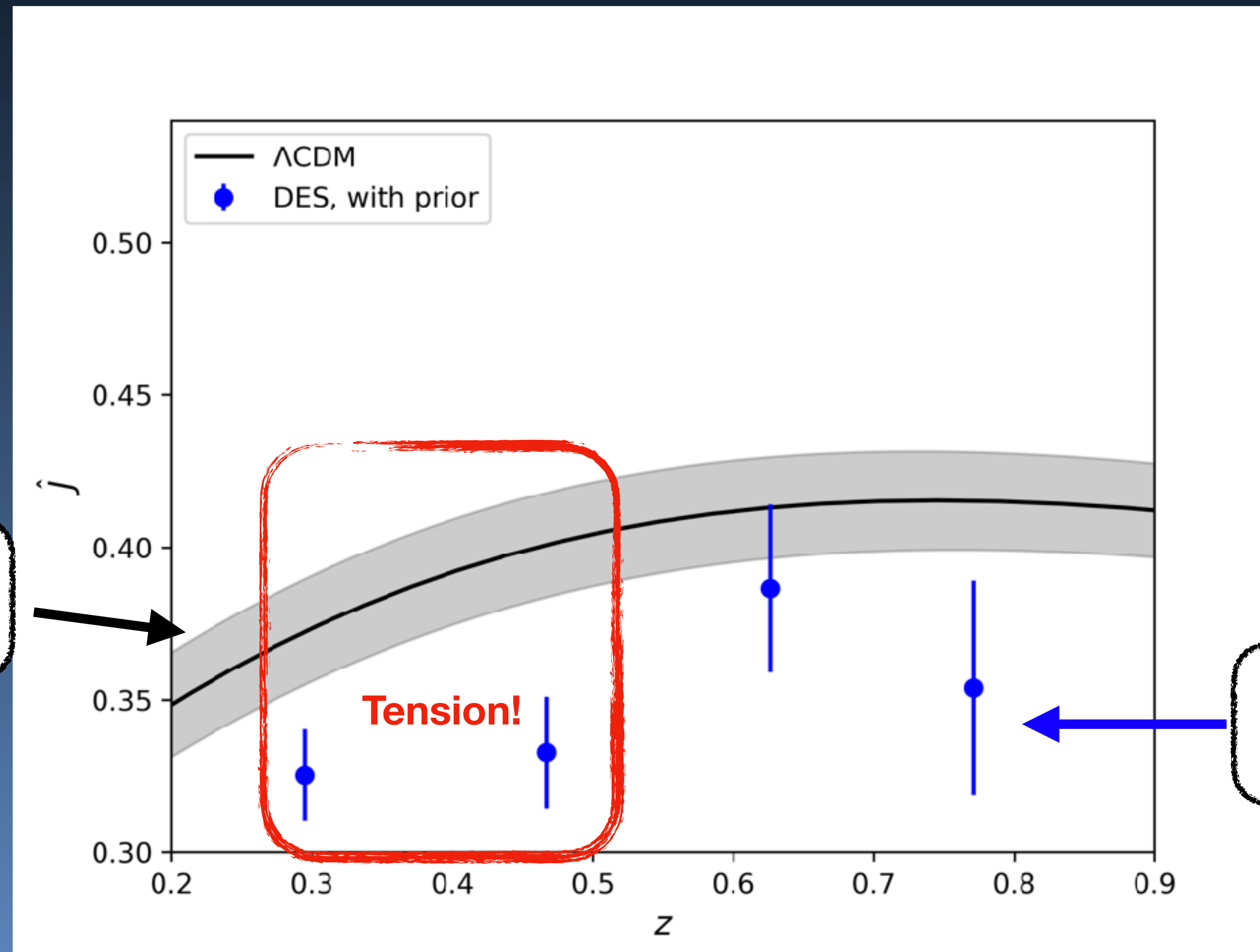


I. Tutusaus, C. Bonvin & NG, arXiv:2312.06434

$\sigma_8(z=0) = 0.85 \pm 0.03$

Measurement in 4 bins of the MagLim sample, with 3σ Planck priors

Measurement of $\hat{J}(z)$ from Dark Energy Survey data



I. Tutusaus, C. Bonvin & NG, arXiv:2312.06434

$\sigma_8(z=0) = 0.85 \pm 0.03$

$\sigma_8(z=0) = 0.74 \pm 0.04$

Measurement in 4 bins of the MagLim sample, with 3σ Planck priors

Conclusion & additional work

- DES data already gives us measurements of \hat{J} with 5 – 10 % precision.
 $\Rightarrow 2.8\sigma$ tension with Λ CDM at $z = 0.49$.
- Further application: Combination of \hat{J} with galaxy velocities allows to reconstruct the E_G statistic, $E_G(z) \propto \hat{J}(z) / (f(z)\sigma_8(z))$, see arXiv:2403.13709 (NG, C. Bonvin & I. Tutusaus).
- Future surveys will measure \hat{J} with more precision and at more redshifts.

Conclusion & additional work

- DES data already gives us measurements of \hat{J} with 5 – 10 % precision.
 $\Rightarrow 2.8\sigma$ tension with Λ CDM at $z = 0.49$.
- Further application: Combination of \hat{J} with galaxy velocities allows to reconstruct the E_G statistic, $E_G(z) \propto \hat{J}(z) / (f(z)\sigma_8(z))$, see arXiv:2403.13709 (NG, C. Bonvin & I. Tutusaus).
- Future surveys will measure \hat{J} with more precision and at more redshifts.



Please visit me during the
Poster Session!