

Added value of optical/NIR data to shed new light on the dark Universe

Stefano Camera

Department of Physics, Alma Felix University of Turin, Italy

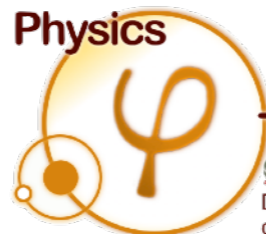


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WESTERN CAPE



Programma per Giovani Ricercatori
"Rita Levi Montalcini"

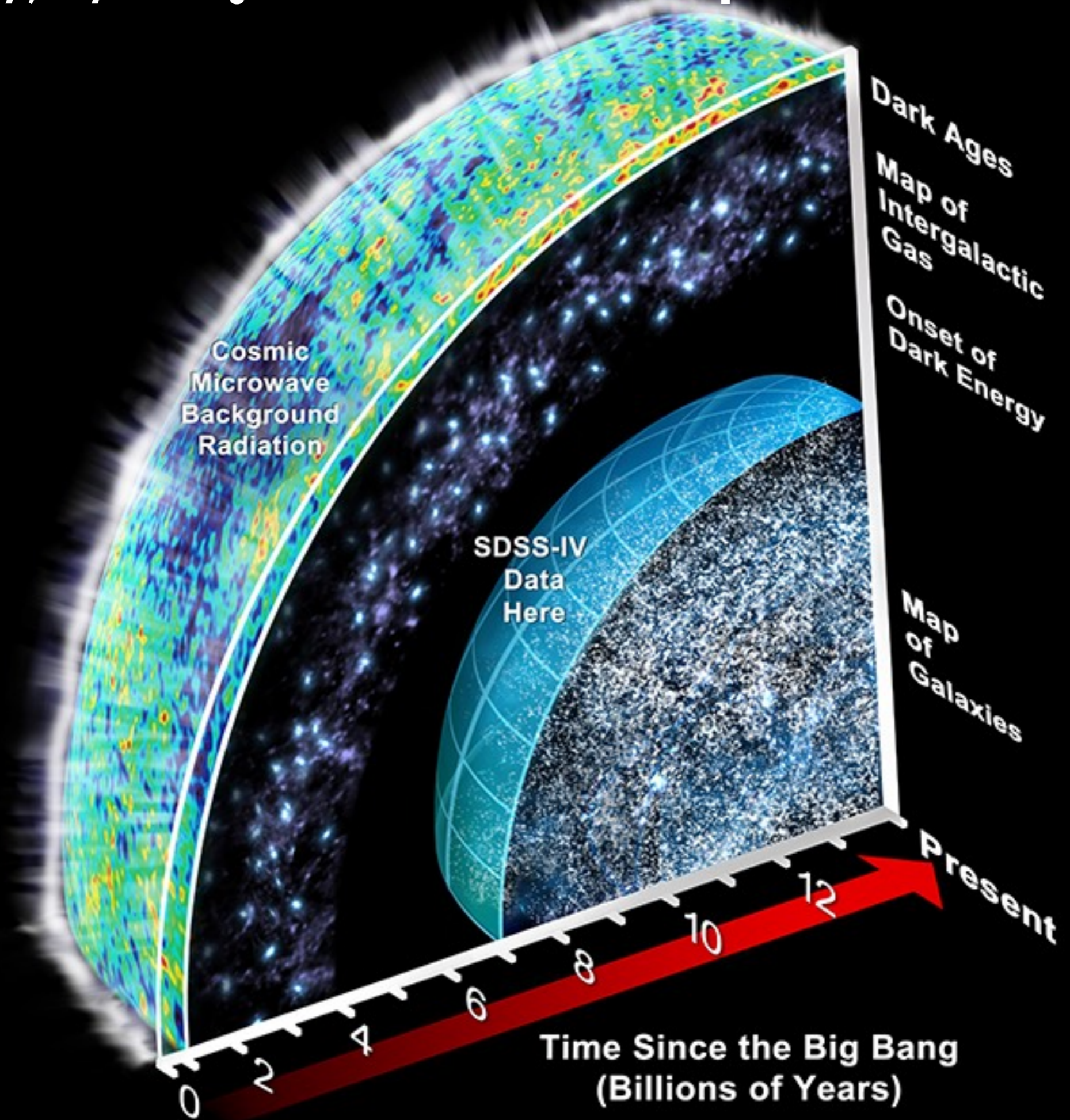
Physics



Torino
Department
of Excellence



[Credits: Dana Berry / SkyWorks Digital Inc. and the SDSS collaboration]

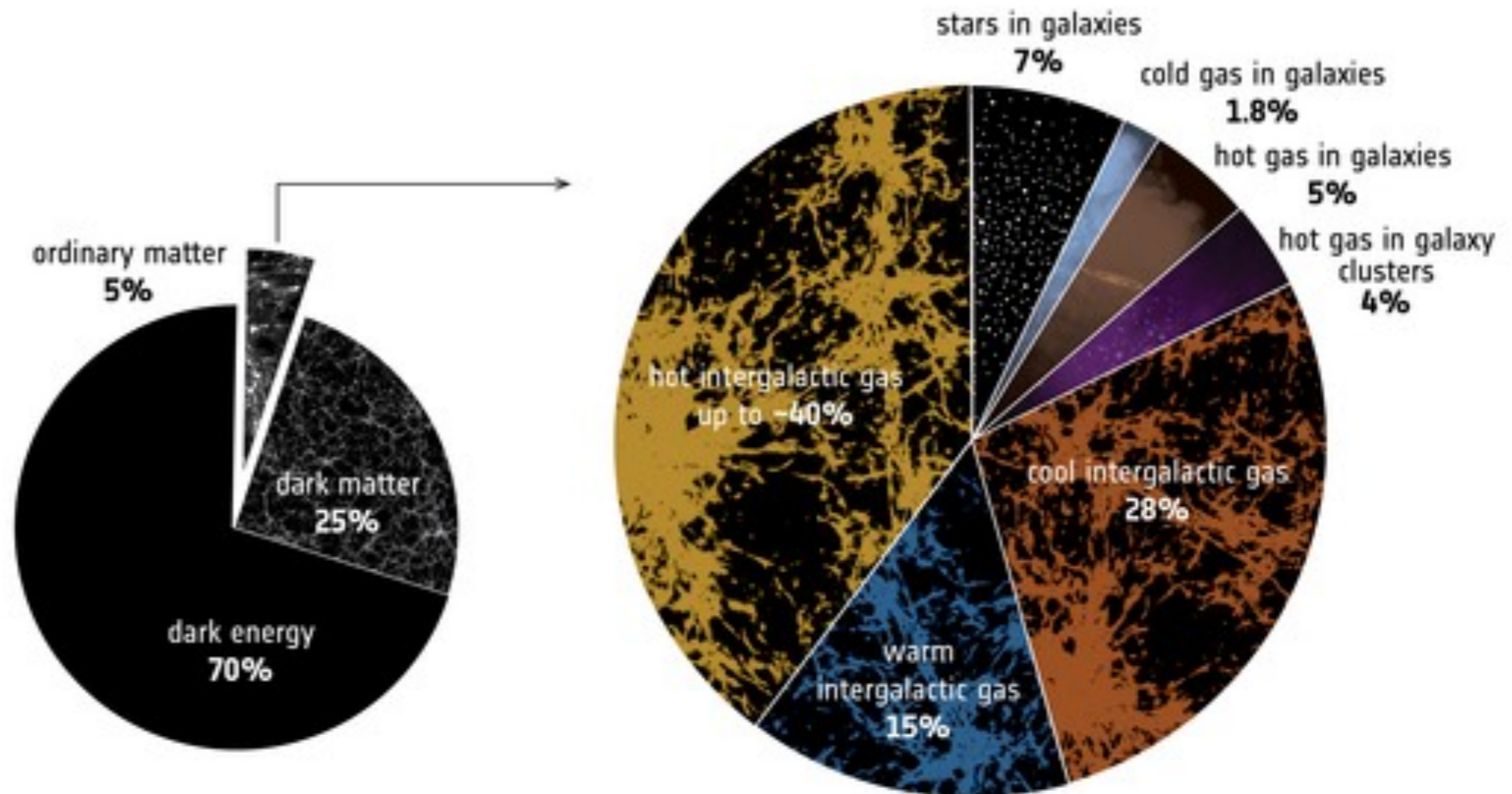


Λ CDM cosmology

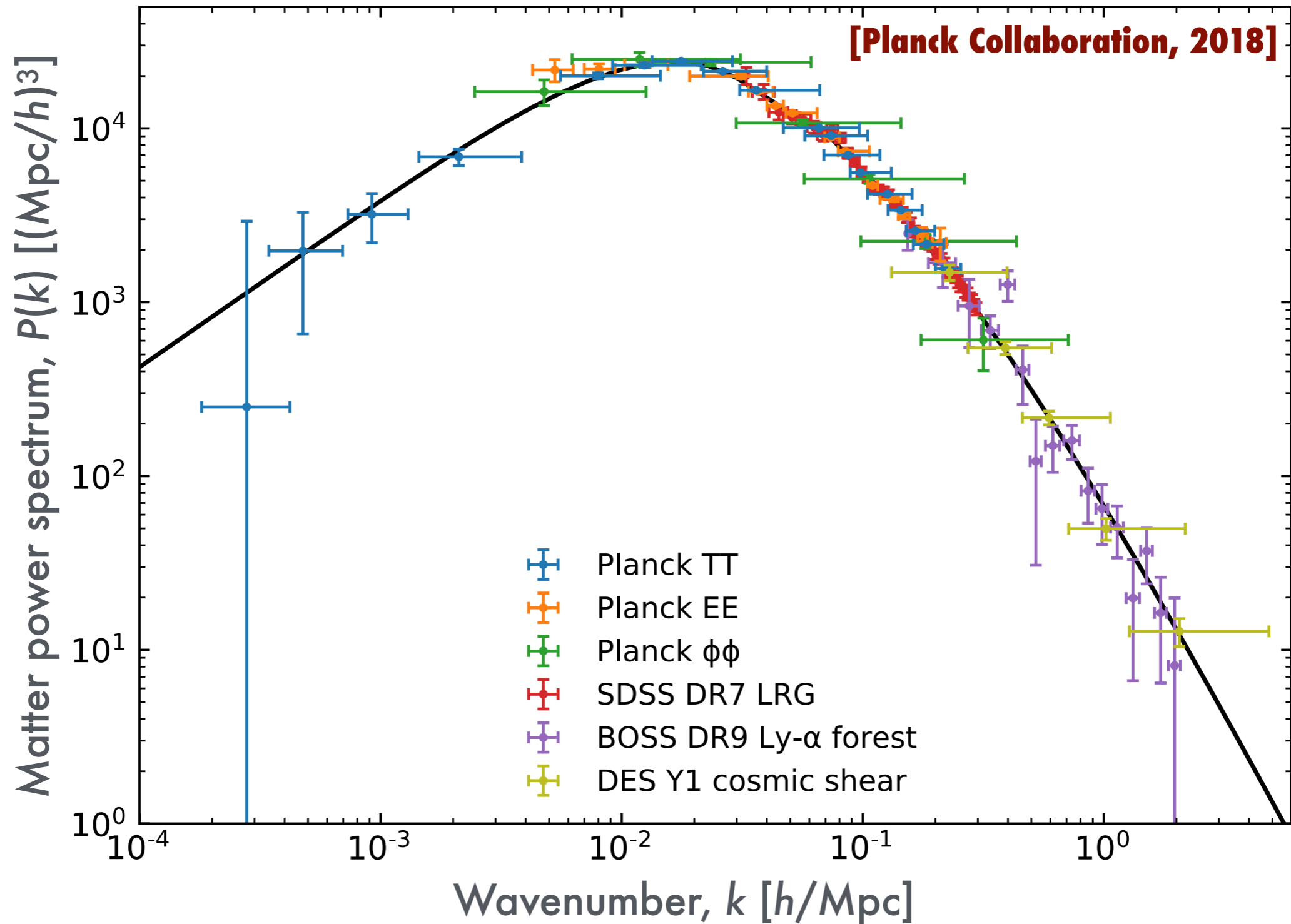


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[Credits: ESA, 2018]



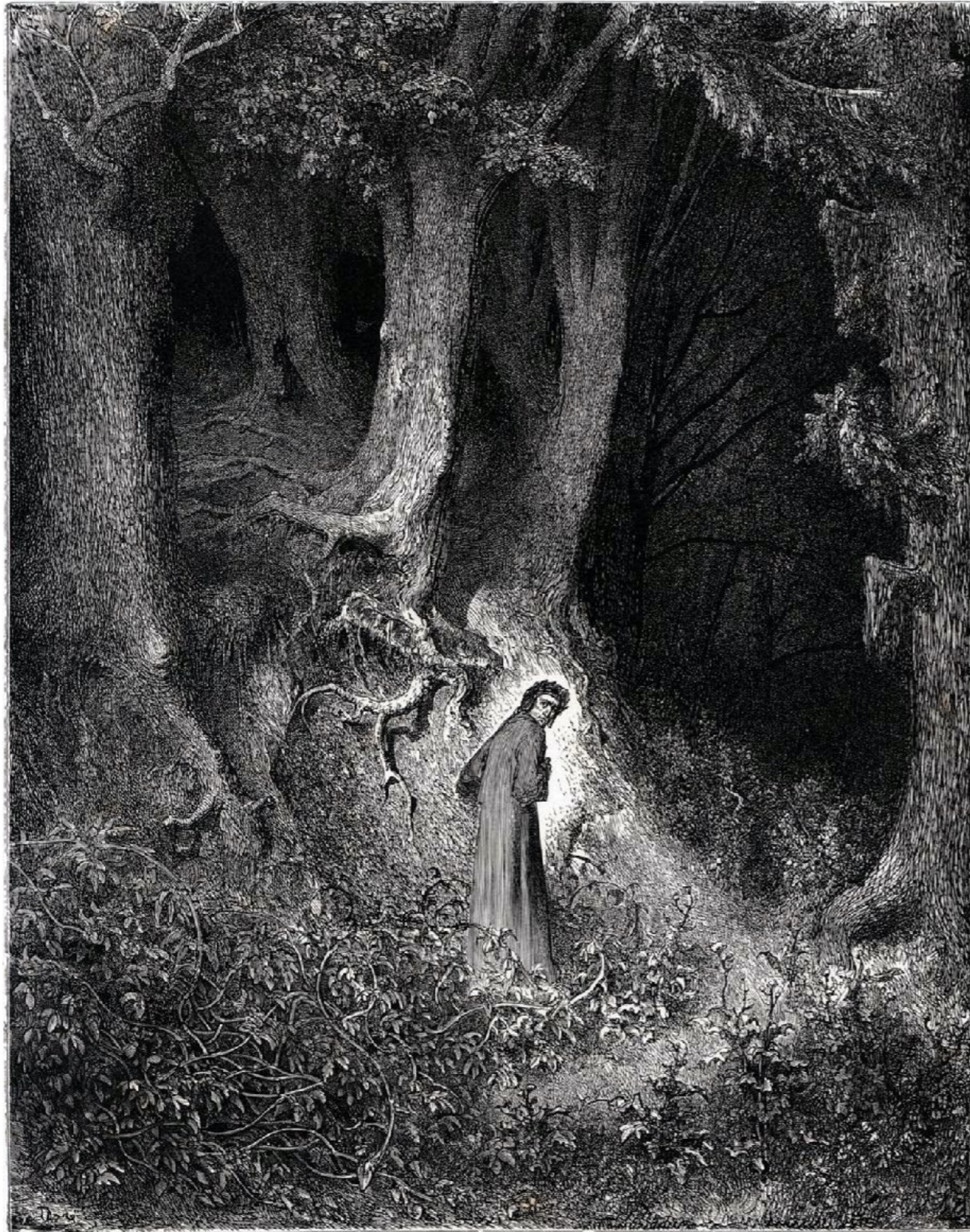
Λ CDM cosmology



'Within a forest dark'



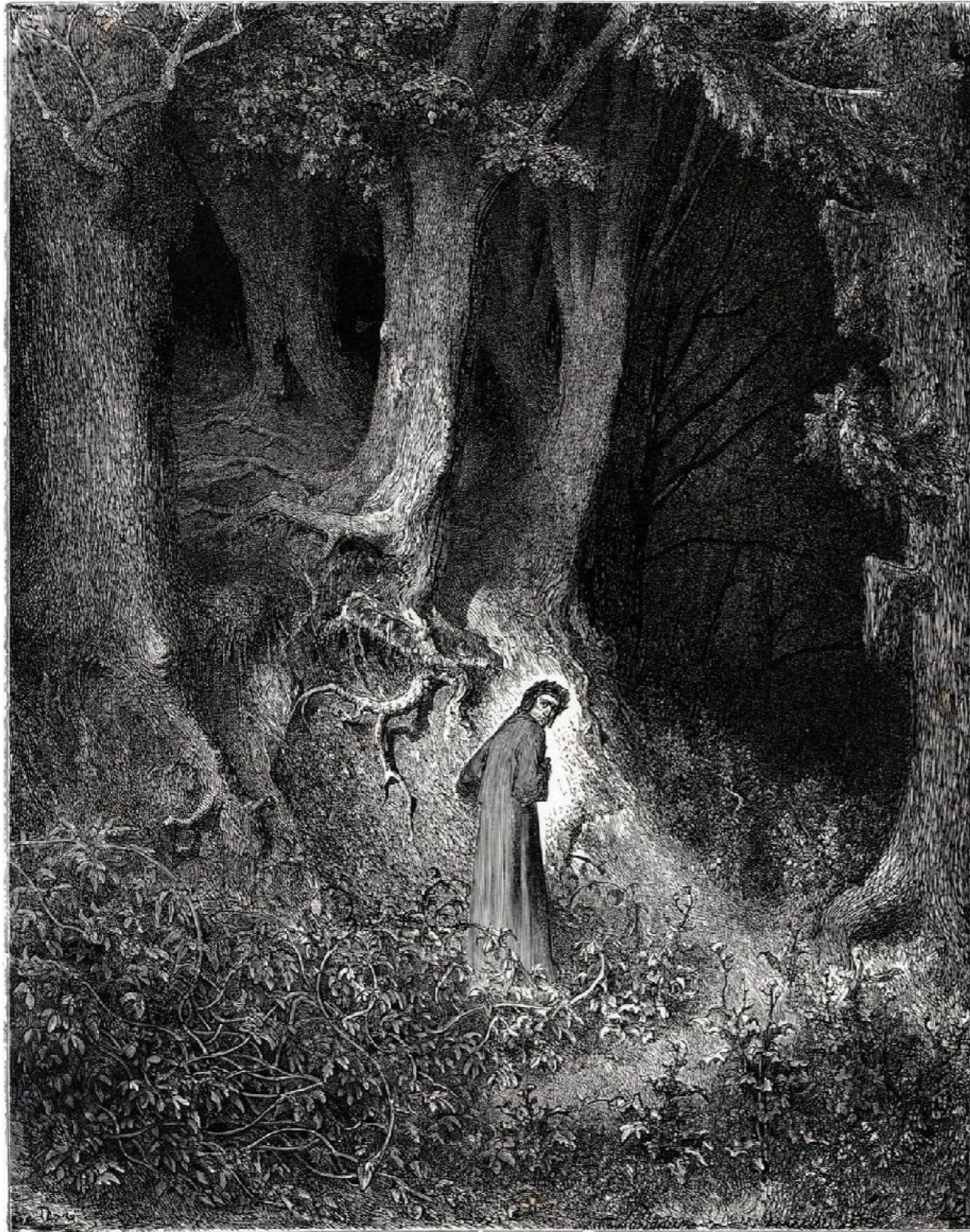
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'Within a forest dark'



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Lion



Panther



She-wolf

'Within a forest dark'



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Dark matter



Dark energy



Inflation

Present and future data



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CORe
Cosmic Origins Explorer

herchel
Unveiling the cool and dusty Universe

jwst
Observing the first light

euclid
Probing dark matter, dark energy and the expanding Universe

hst
Expanding the frontiers of the visible Universe

xmm-newton
Seeing deeply into the hot and violent Universe

SKA
SQUARE KILOMETRE ARRAY

ACTPol
ATACAMA COSMOLOGY TELESCOPE

DARK ENERGY SURVEY

VIPERS
VIMOS PUBLIC EXTRAGALACTIC REDSHIFT SURVEY

SLOAN DIGITAL SKY SURVEY

Fermi
Gamma-ray Space Telescope

European Space Agency

optical
ultraviolet
x-rays
gamma

Outline



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- Exploiting **synergies** between **optical/NIR** data and observations of the cosmos at **other wavelengths**:
- **Optical/NIR-radio synergies** for dark energy
- **Optical/NIR-gamma ray synergies** for dark matter



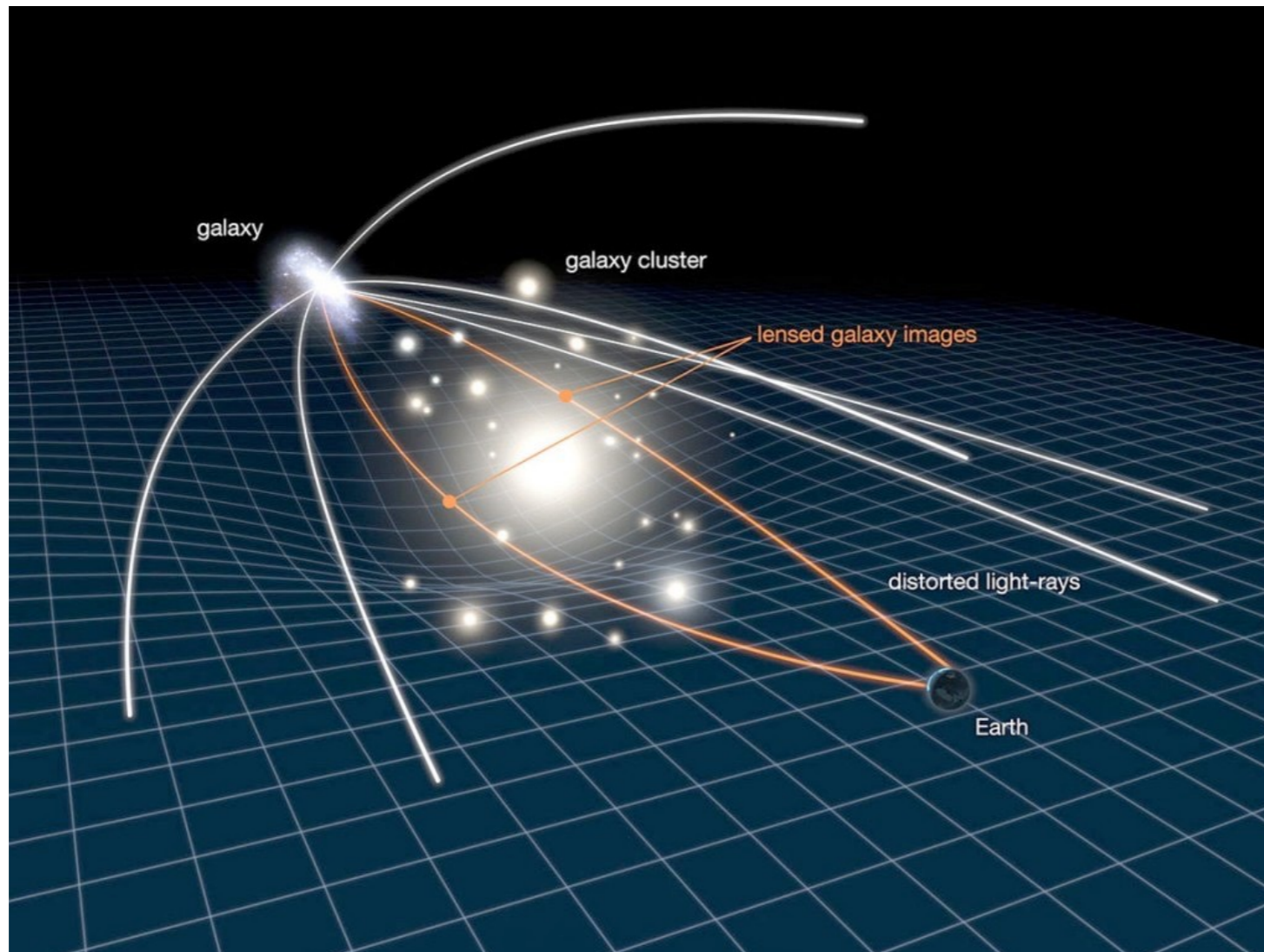
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Optical/NIR-radio synergies for dark energy

Cosmic shear



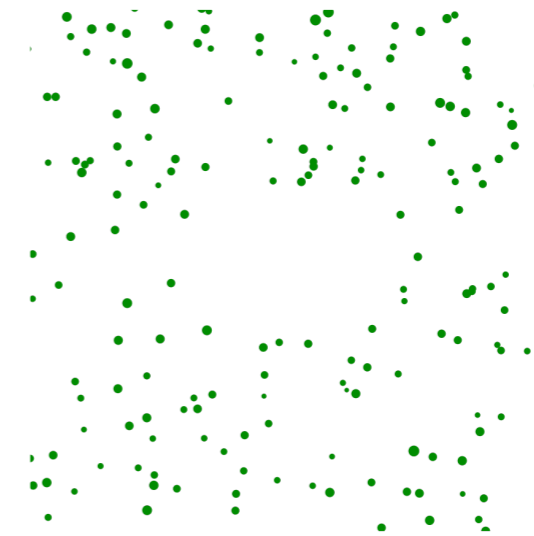
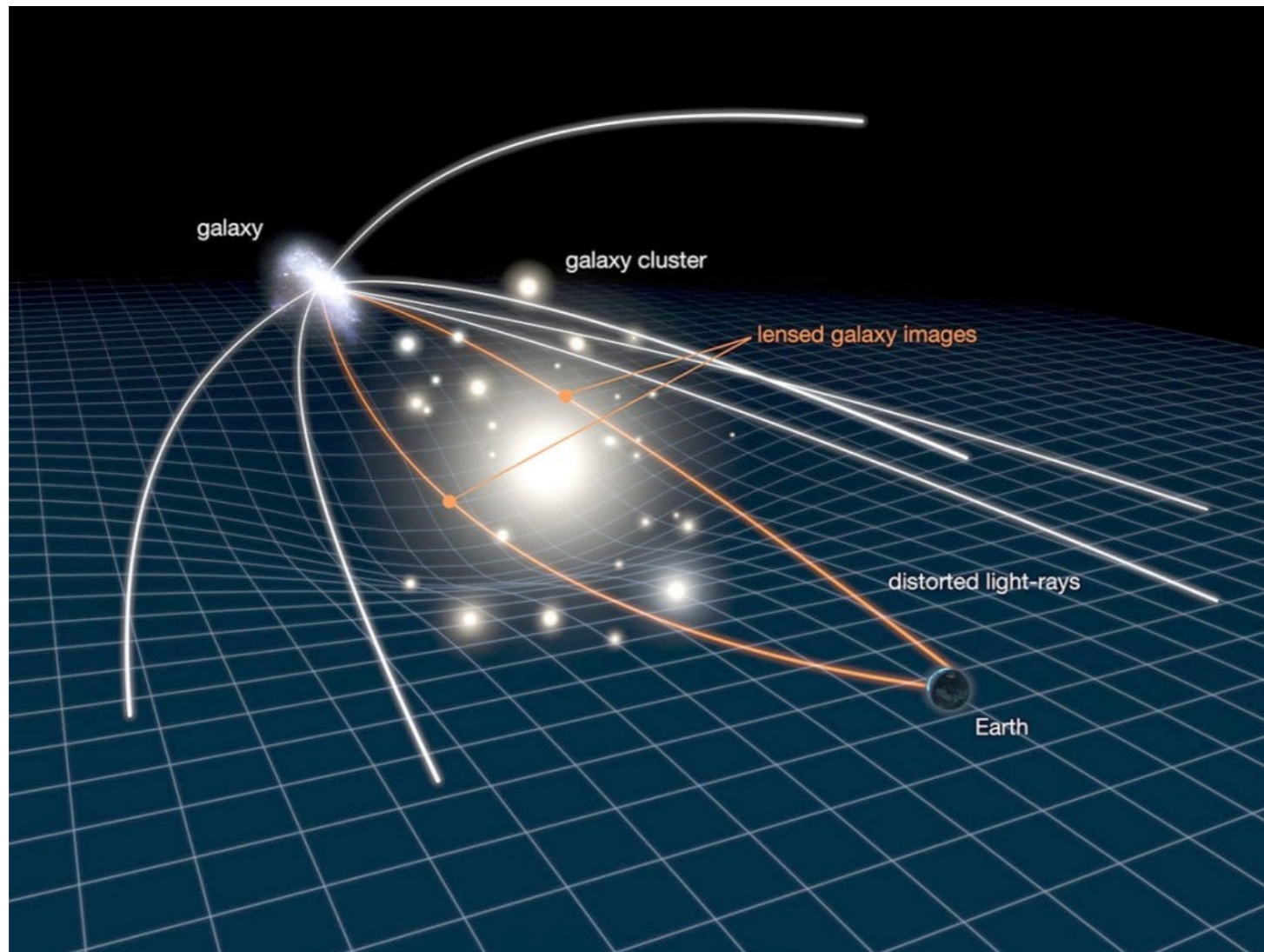
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Cosmic shear



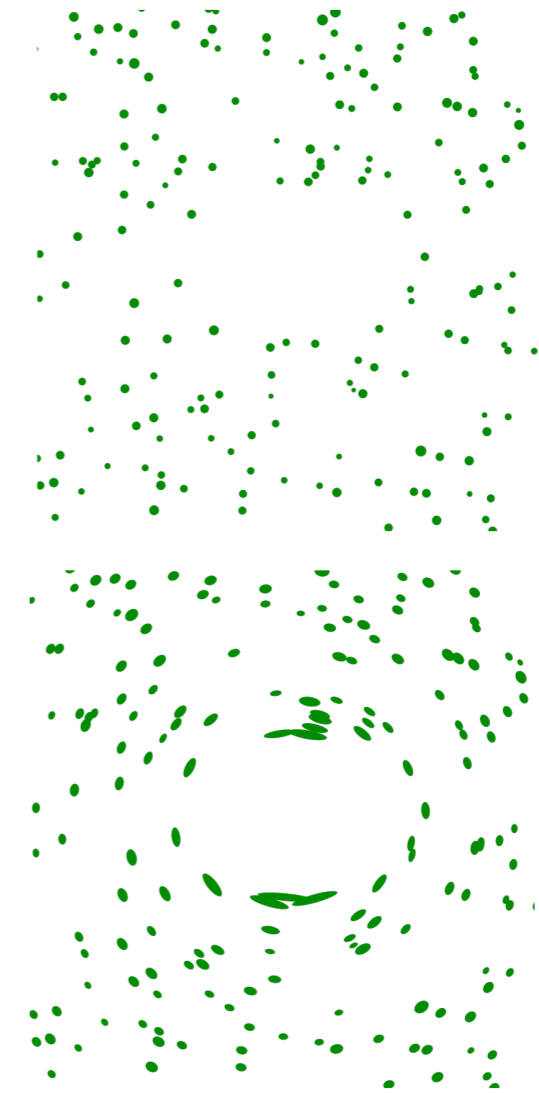
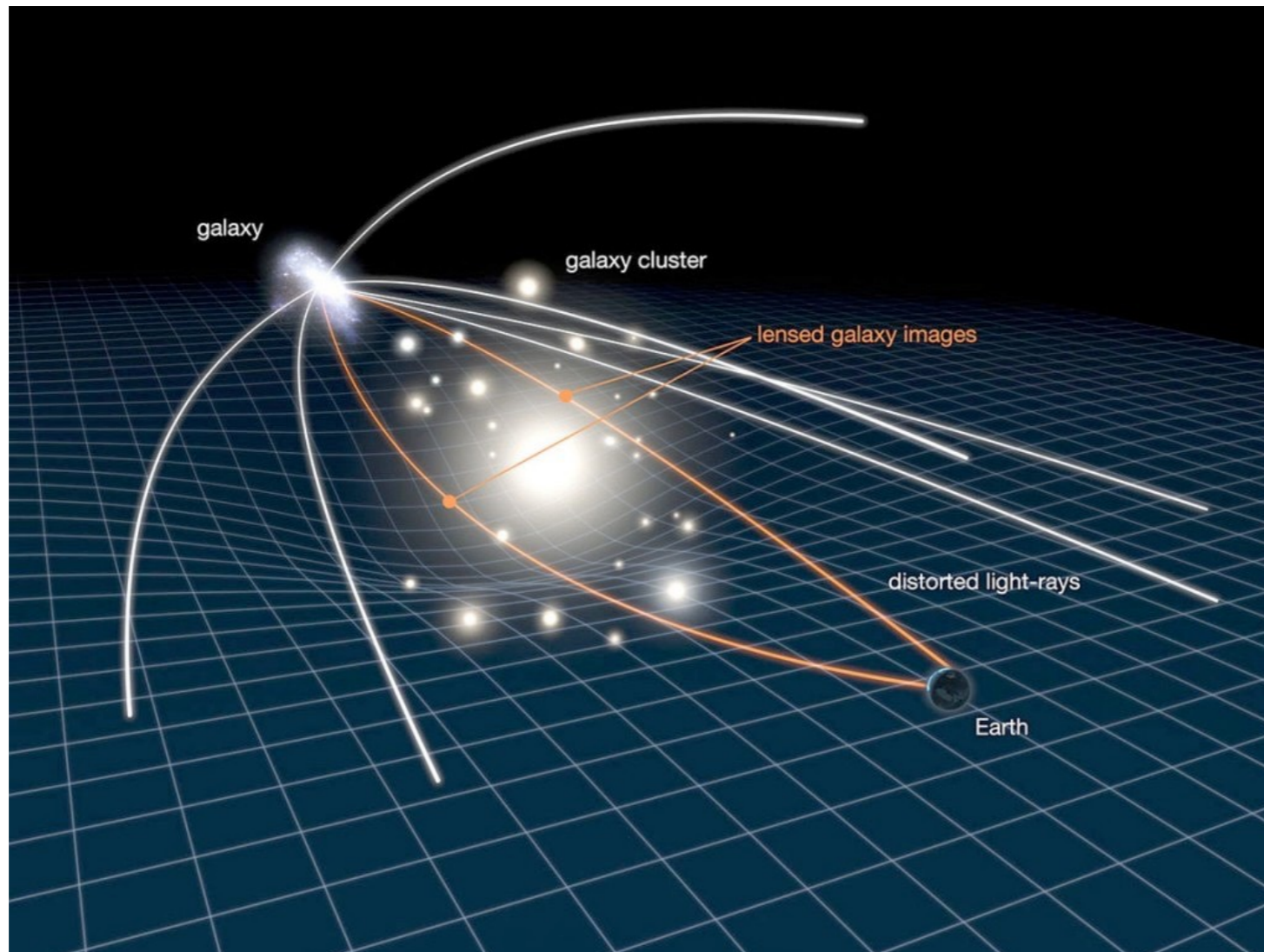
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Cosmic shear



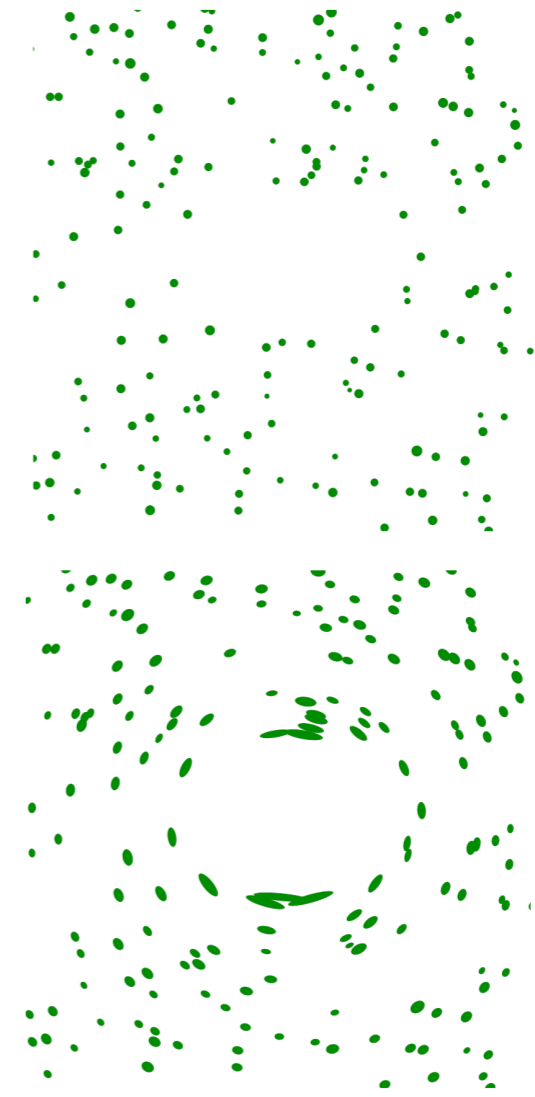
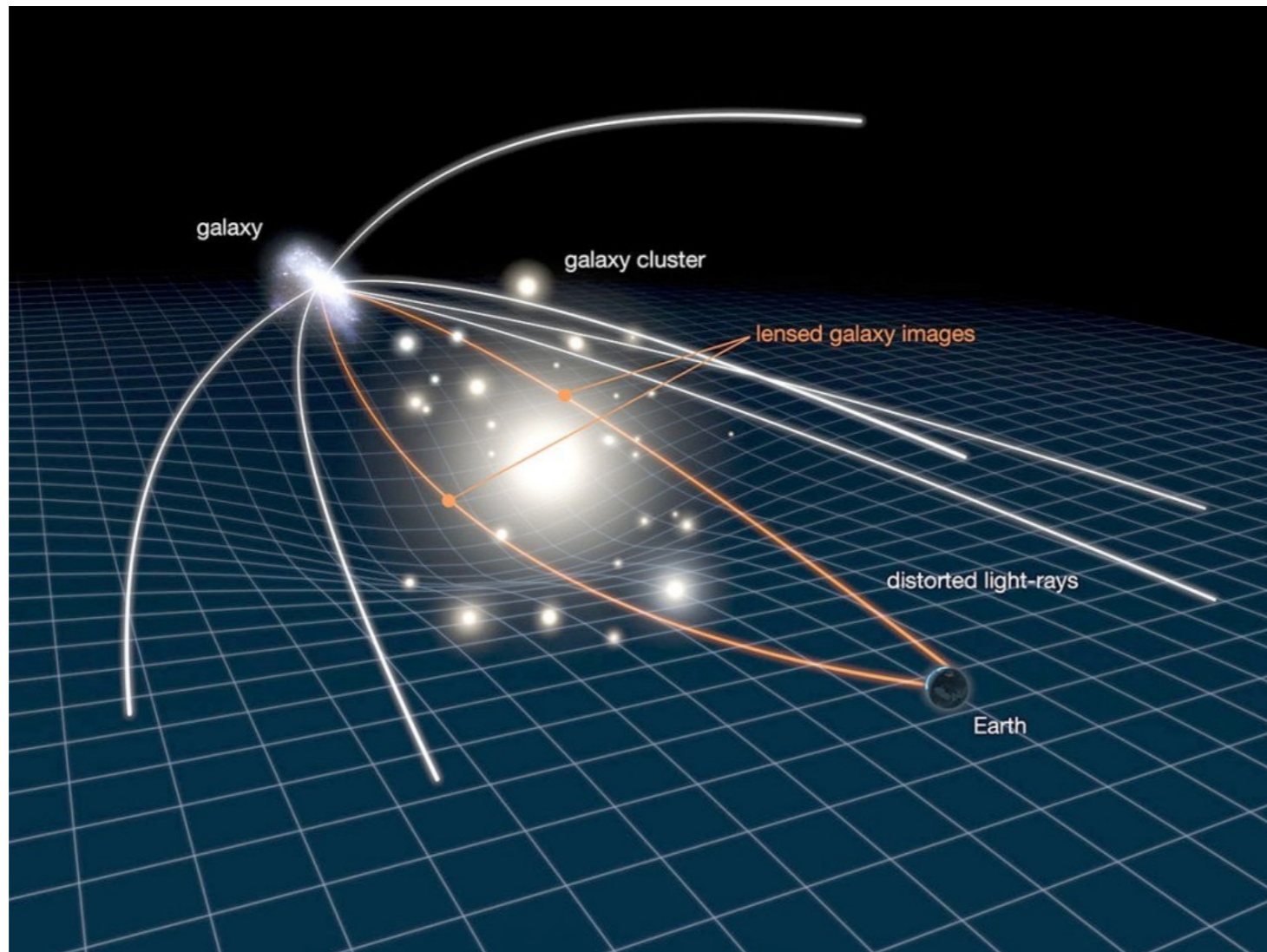
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Cosmic shear



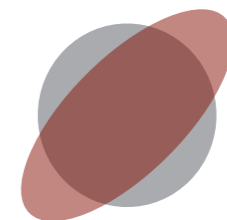
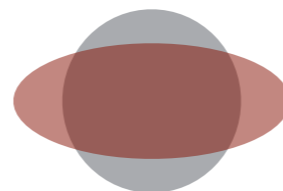
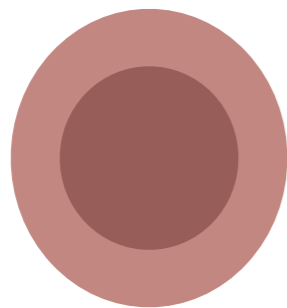
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convergence

shear +

shear ×



Cosmic shear

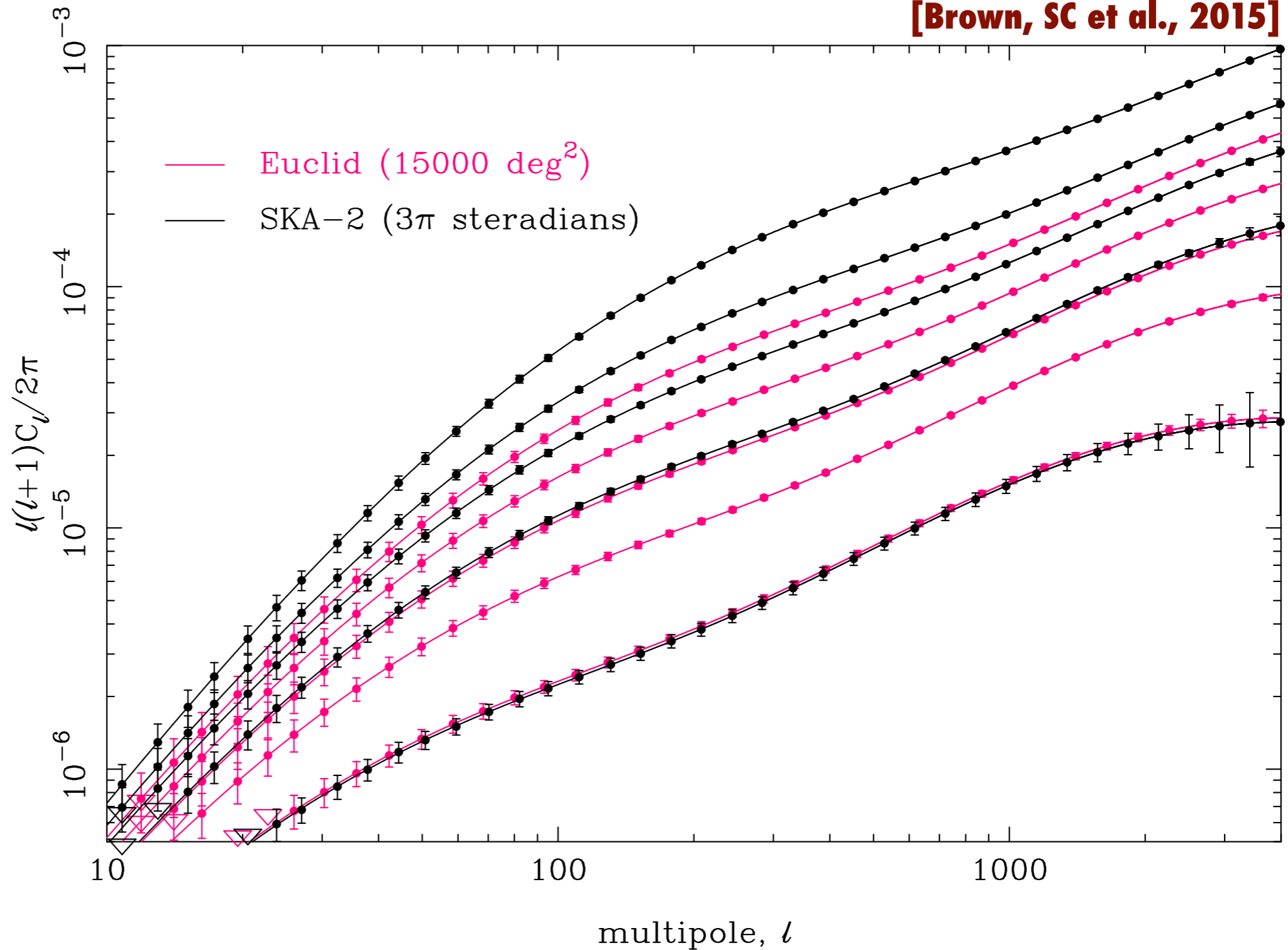


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euclid

[Brown, SC et al., 2015]



Cosmic shear



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$$\gamma^{\text{obs}}(z, \vec{\theta}) = \gamma(z, \vec{\theta}) + \gamma^{\text{sys}}(z, \vec{\theta})$$

Cosmic shear



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$$\gamma^{\text{obs}}(z, \vec{\theta}) = \gamma(z, \vec{\theta}) + \gamma^{\text{sys}}(z, \vec{\theta})$$

$$\langle \gamma^{\text{obs}} \gamma^{\text{obs}} \rangle = \langle \gamma \gamma \rangle + 2 \langle \gamma^{\text{sys}} \gamma \rangle + \langle \gamma^{\text{sys}} \gamma^{\text{sys}} \rangle$$

Cosmic shear



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Cosmic shear



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$$\langle \gamma_{(o)}^{\text{obs}} \gamma_{(r)}^{\text{obs}} \rangle = \langle \gamma \gamma \rangle + \langle \gamma_{(o)}^{\text{sys}} \gamma_{(r)} \rangle + \langle \gamma_{(o)} \gamma_{(r)}^{\text{sys}} \rangle + \langle \gamma_{(o)}^{\text{sys}} \gamma_{(r)}^{\text{sys}} \rangle$$

Cosmic shear



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Cosmic shear



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$$\langle \gamma_{(o)}^{\text{obs}} \gamma_{(r)}^{\text{obs}} \rangle = \langle \gamma \gamma \rangle + \cancel{\langle \gamma_{(o)}^{\text{sys}} \gamma_{(r)} \rangle} + \cancel{\langle \gamma_{(o)} \gamma_{(r)}^{\text{sys}} \rangle} + \cancel{\langle \gamma_{(o)}^{\text{sys}} \gamma_{(r)}^{\text{sys}} \rangle}$$

Radio-optical cosmic shear



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$$\gamma_{(b)}^{\text{obs},i} = \gamma^i + \mathbf{a}_{(b)}^i$$



euclid

Radio-optical cosmic shear



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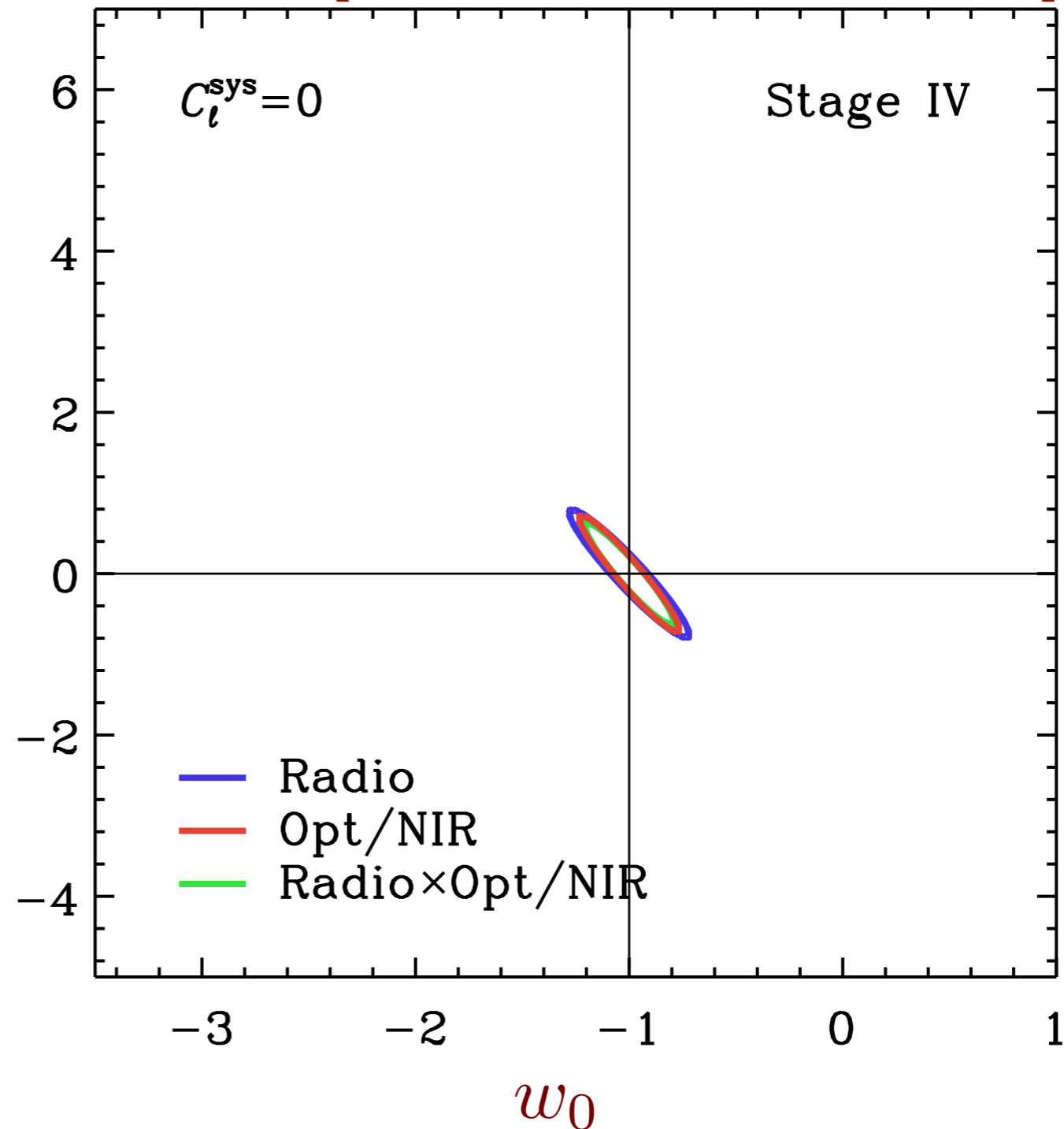


$$\gamma_{(b)}^{\text{obs},i} = \gamma^i + \mathbf{a}_{(b)}^i$$



euclid

[SC, Harrison, Bonaldi & Brown, 2016]



Radio-optical cosmic shear



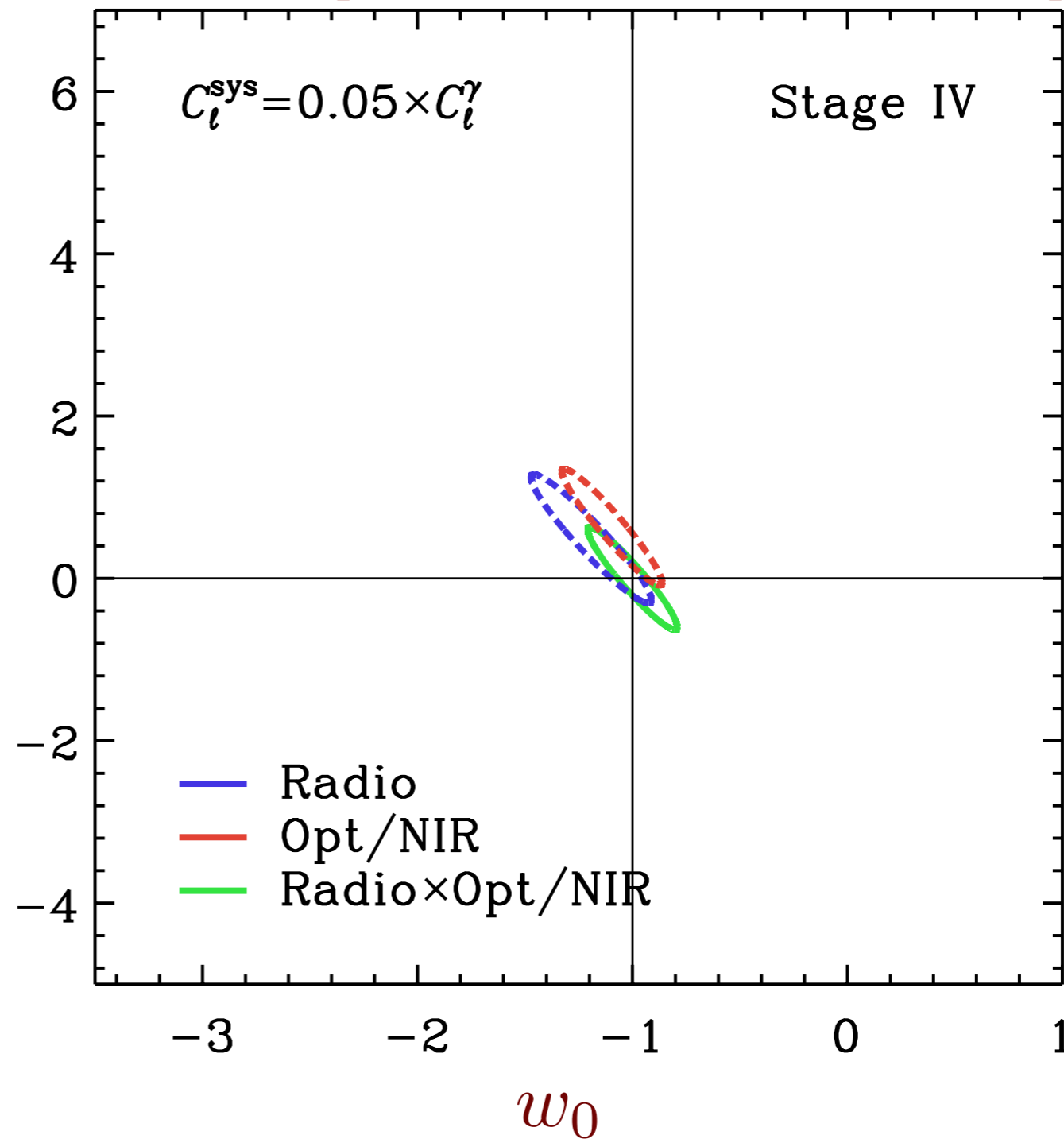
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[SC, Harrison, Bonaldi & Brown, 2016]

$$\gamma_{(b)}^{\text{obs},i} = \gamma^i + \mathbf{a}_{(b)}^i$$

w_a



euclid

Radio-optical cosmic shear

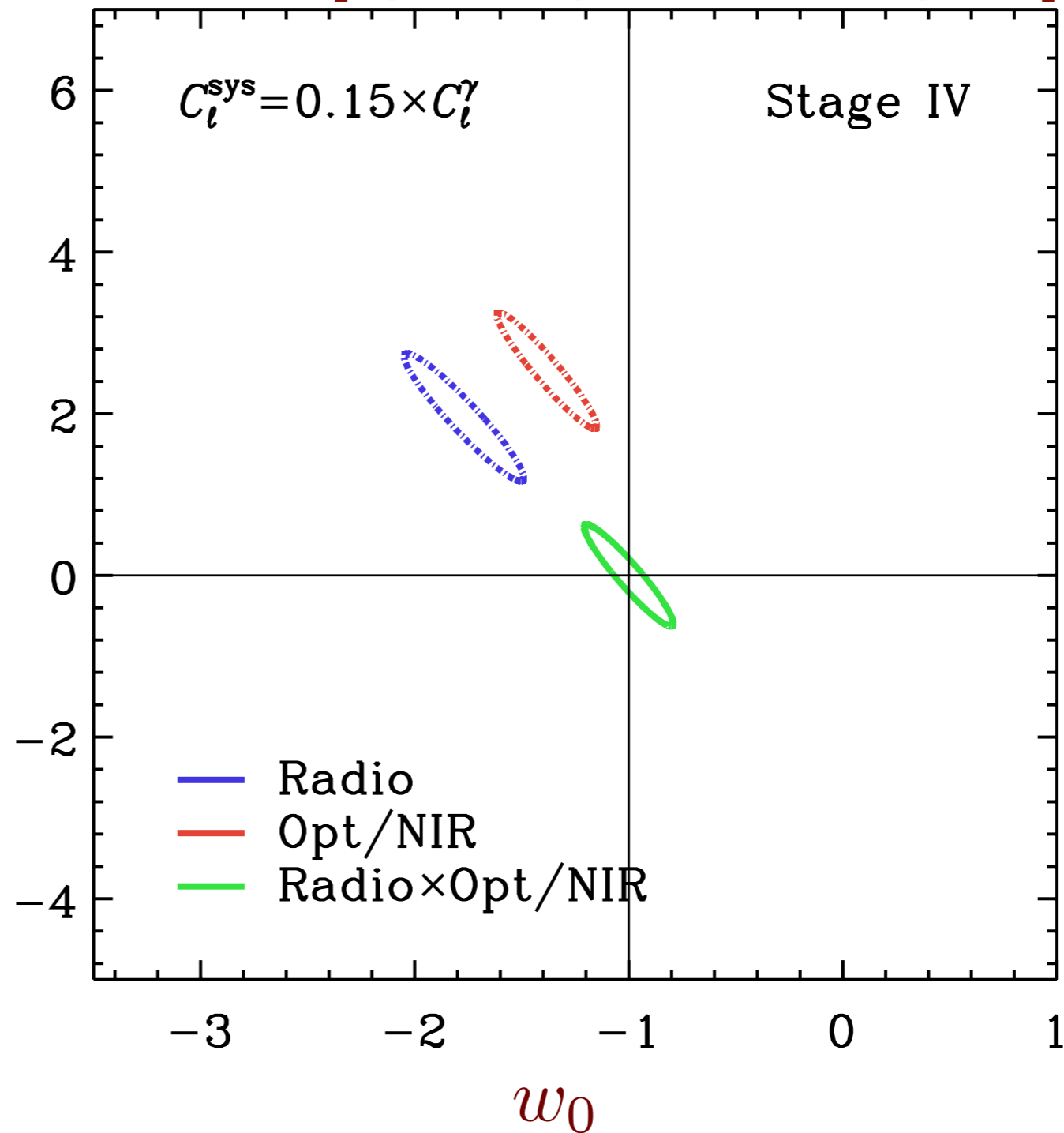


$$\gamma_{(b)}^{\text{obs},i} = \gamma^i + \mathbf{a}_{(b)}^i$$



euclid

[SC, Harrison, Bonaldi & Brown, 2016]



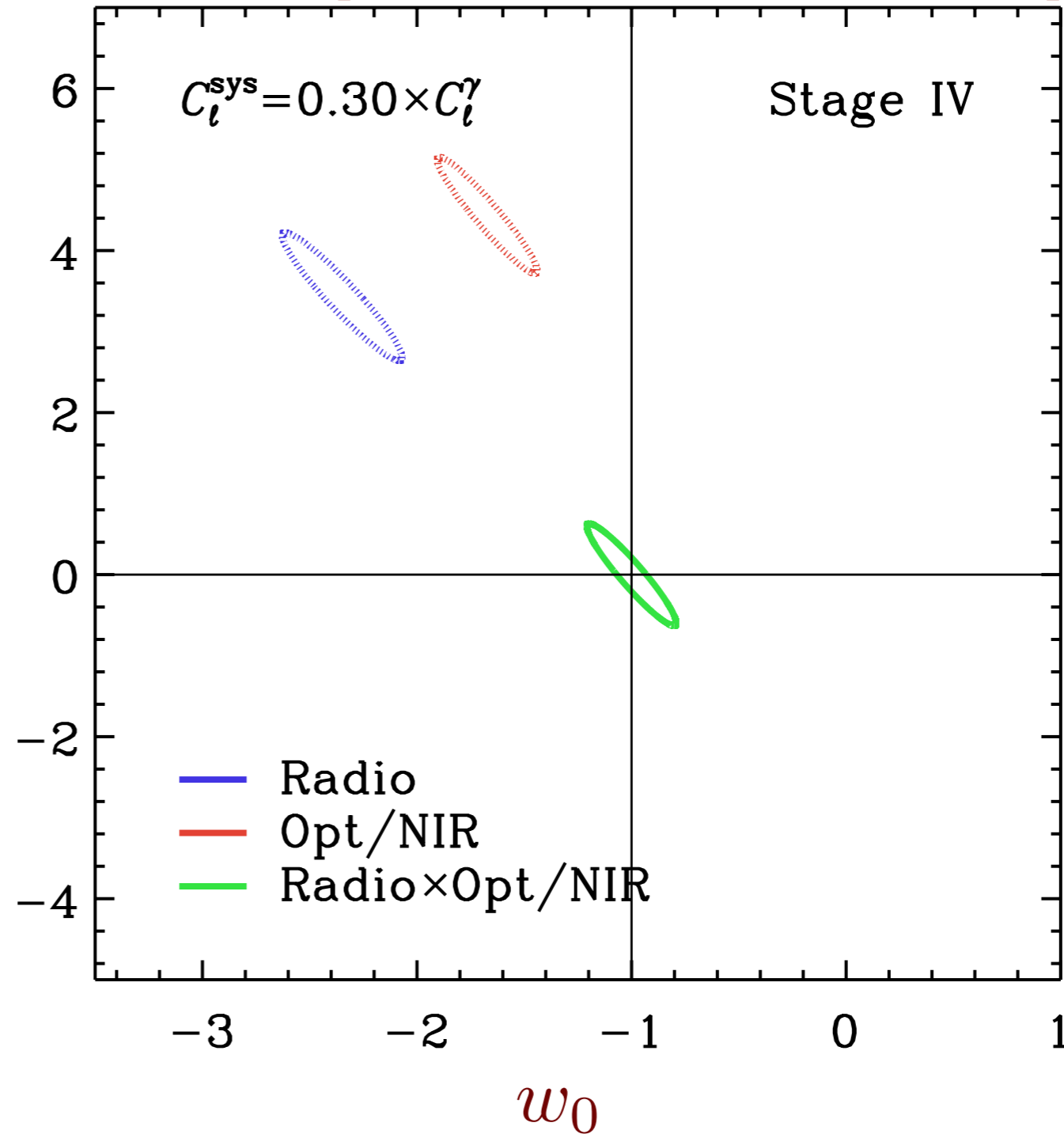
Radio-optical cosmic shear



[SC, Harrison, Bonaldi & Brown, 2016]

$$\gamma_{(b)}^{\text{obs},i} = \gamma^i + \mathbf{a}_{(b)}^i$$

w_a



Radio-optical cosmic shear



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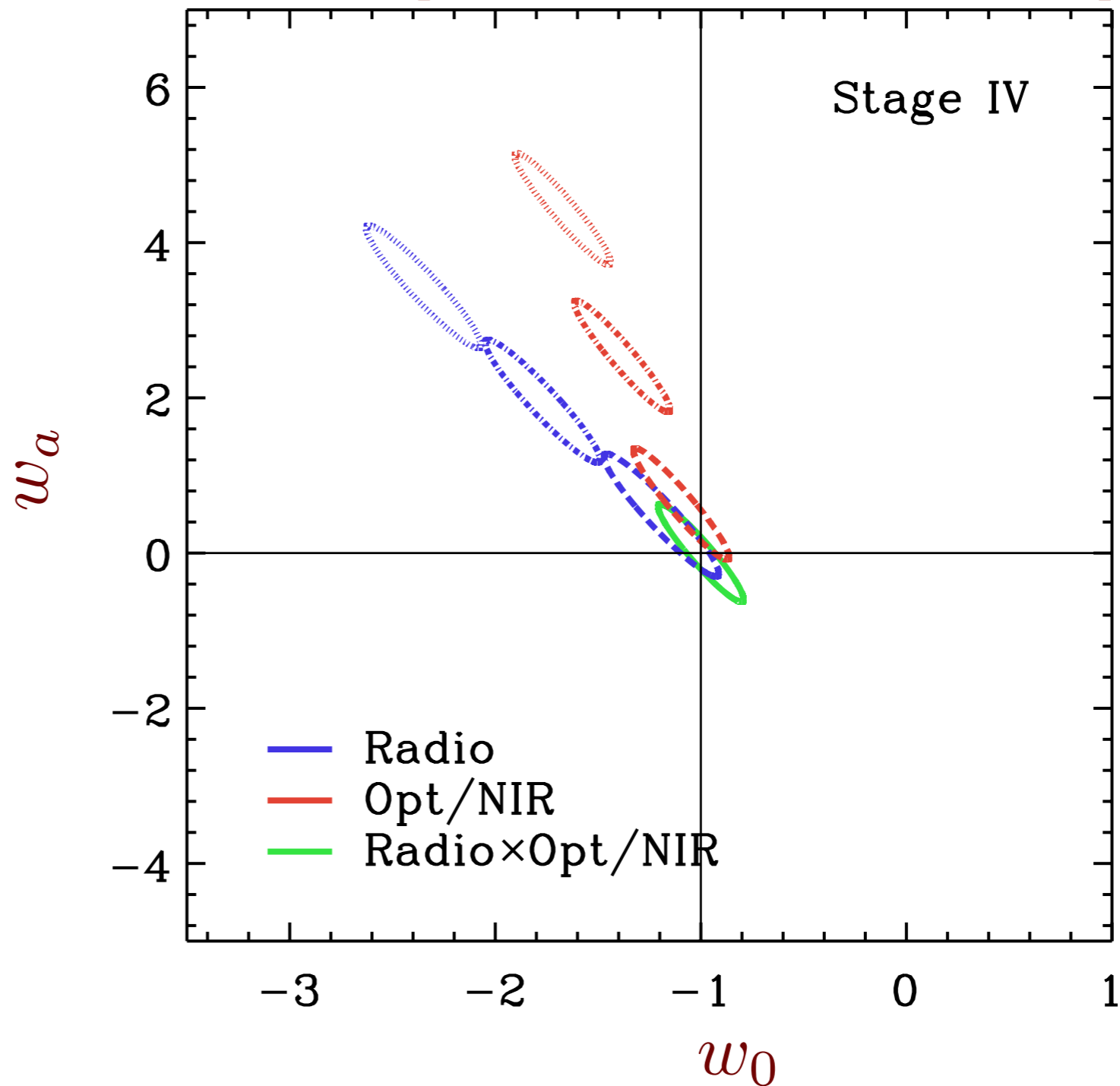


$$\gamma_{(b)}^{\text{obs},i} = \gamma^i + \alpha_{(b)}^i$$



euclid

[SC, Harrison, Bonaldi & Brown, 2016]



Radio-optical cosmic shear



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$$\gamma_{(b)}^{\text{obs},i} = \left[1 + m_{(b)}^i \right] \gamma^i$$



euclid

Radio-optical cosmic shear



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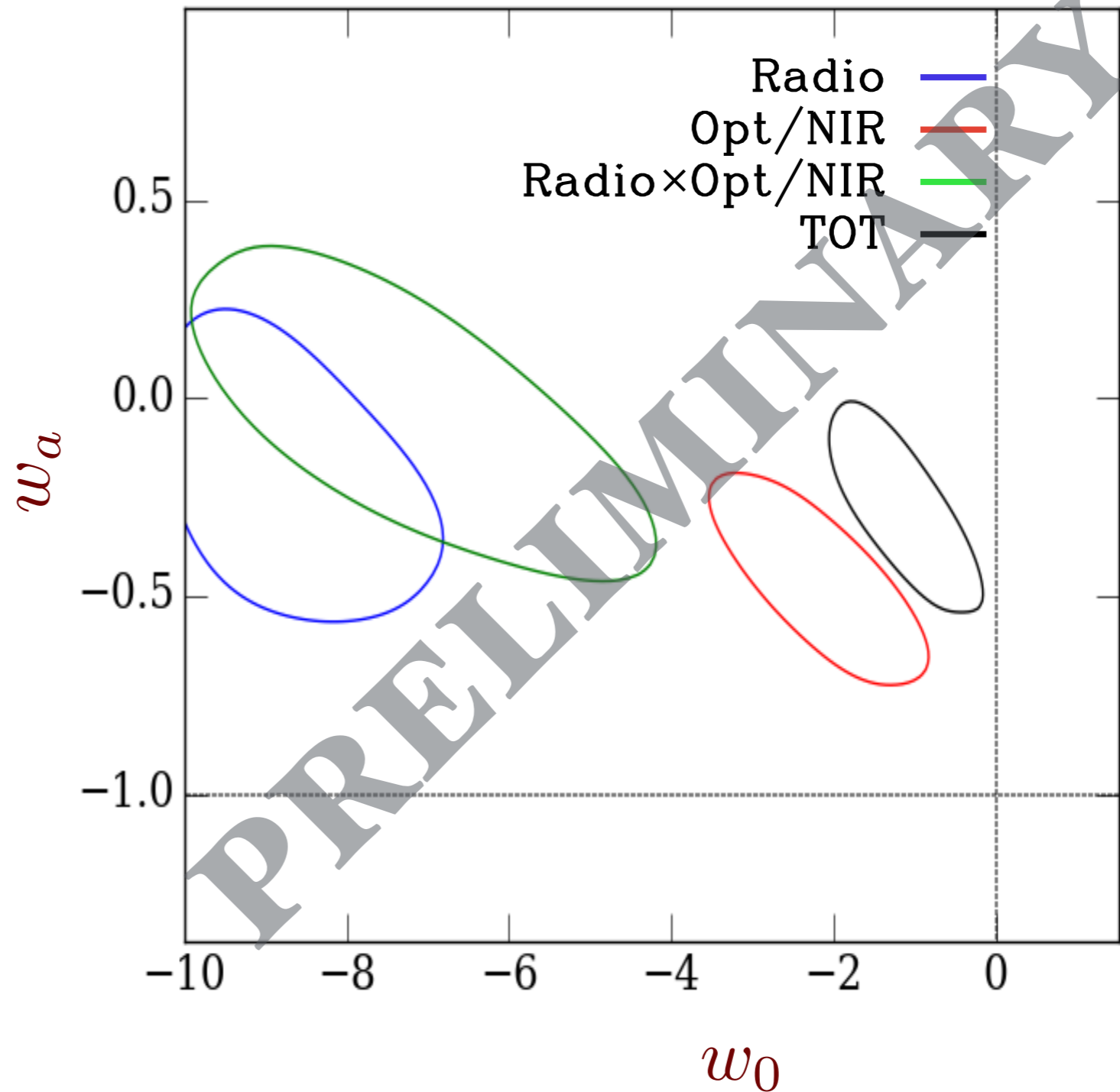


[Berardi, SC & Brown, in prep.]

$$\gamma_{(b)}^{\text{obs},i} = \left[1 + m_{(b)}^i \right] \gamma^i$$



euclid



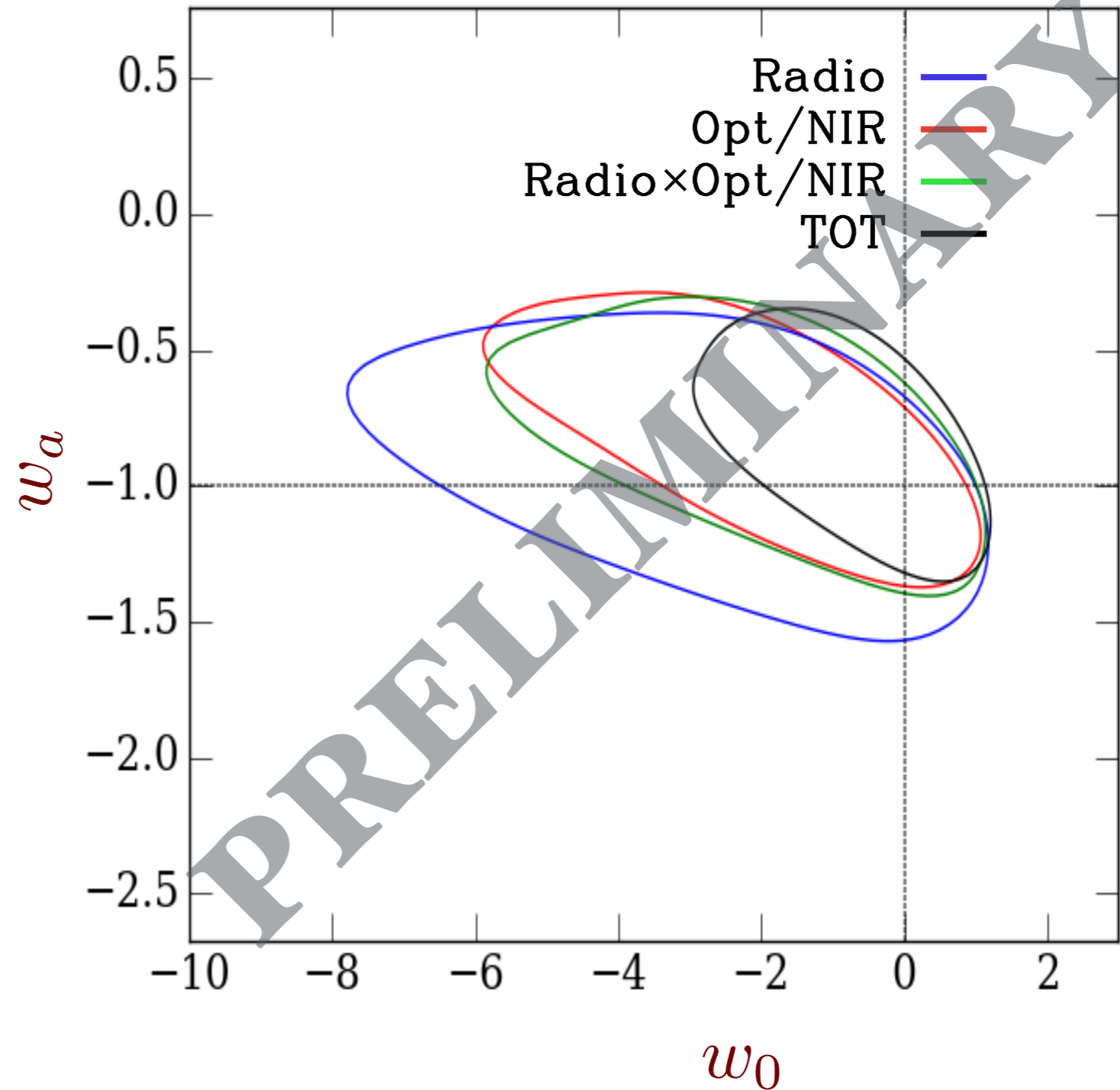
Radio-optical cosmic shear



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euclid



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Optical/NIR-gamma ray synergies for dark matter

Particle dark matter



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- Particle dark matter is an established ingredient of Λ CDM

Particle dark matter

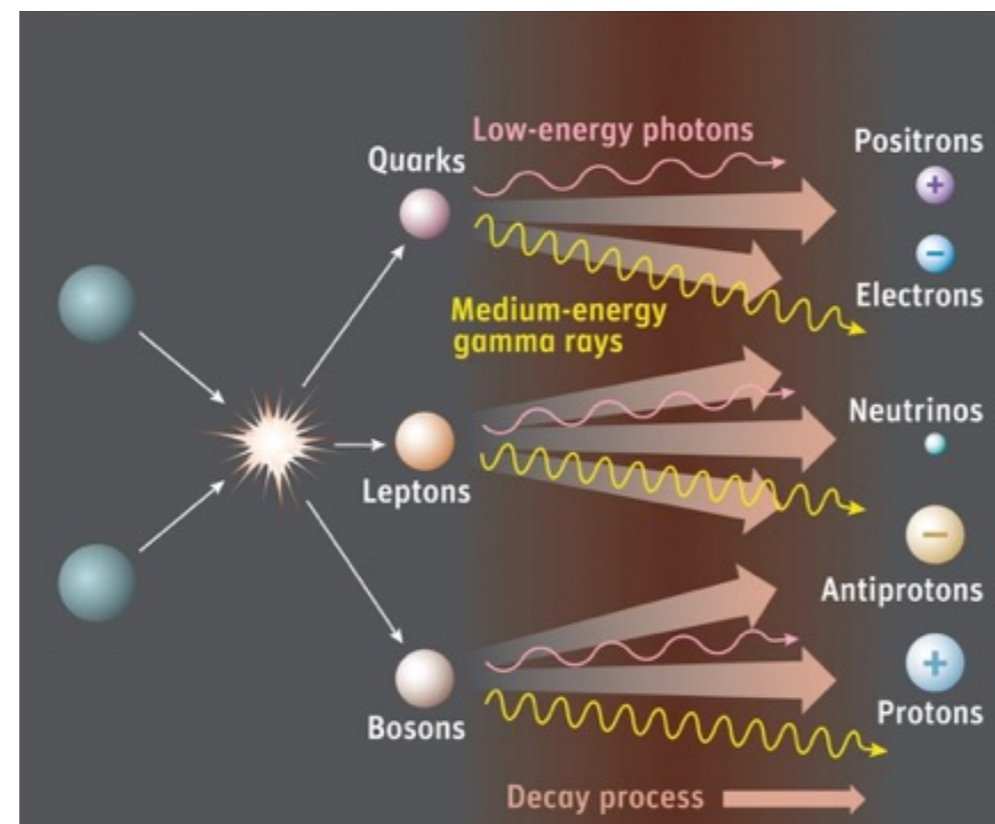


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- Particle dark matter is an established ingredient of Λ CDM
- Weakly interacting massive particles (**WIMPs**)
 - Indirect detection experiments: **WIMP-sourced cosmic and γ rays**

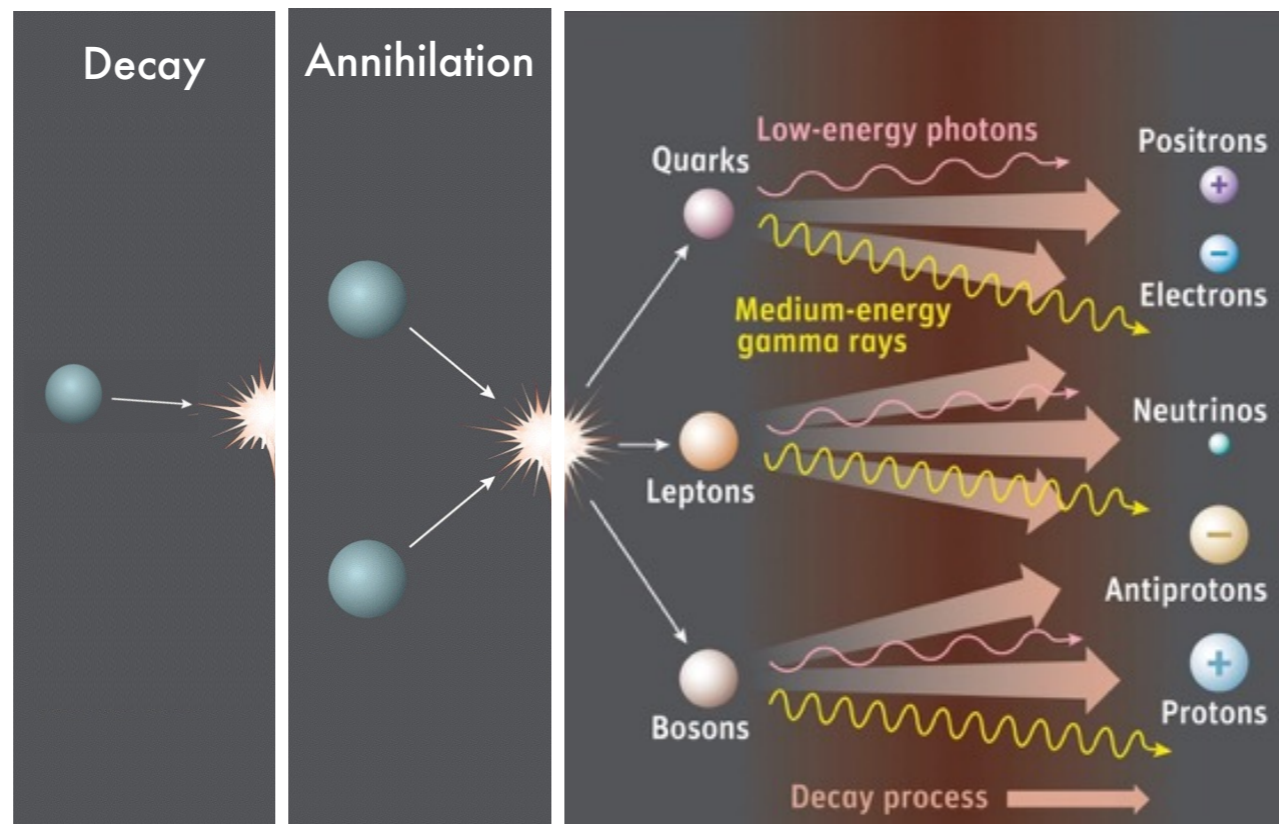
Particle dark matter

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Particle dark matter

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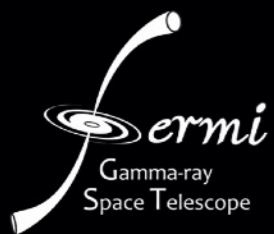
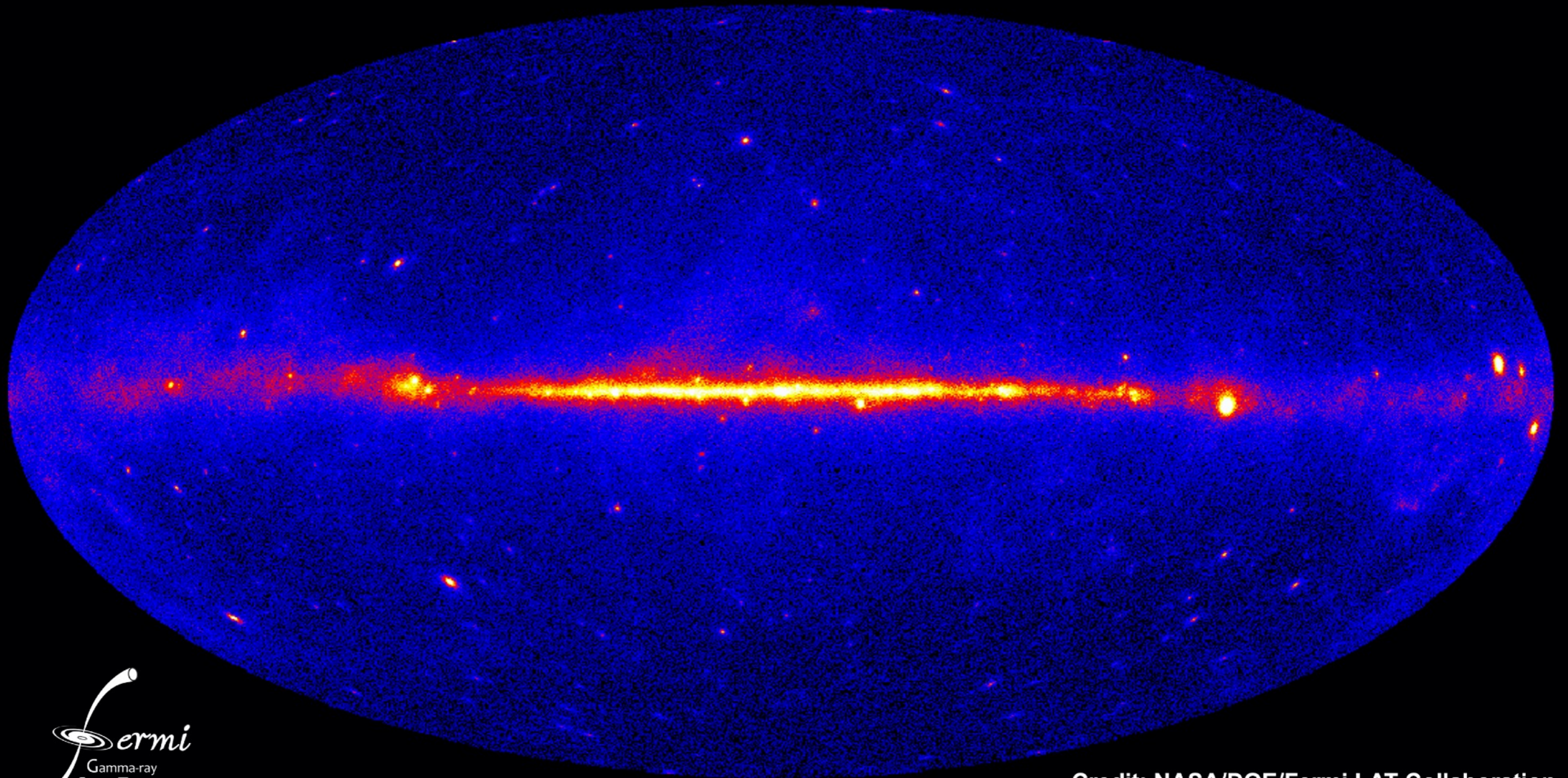




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DM-sourced γ rays

NASA's Fermi telescope reveals best-ever view of the gamma-ray sky

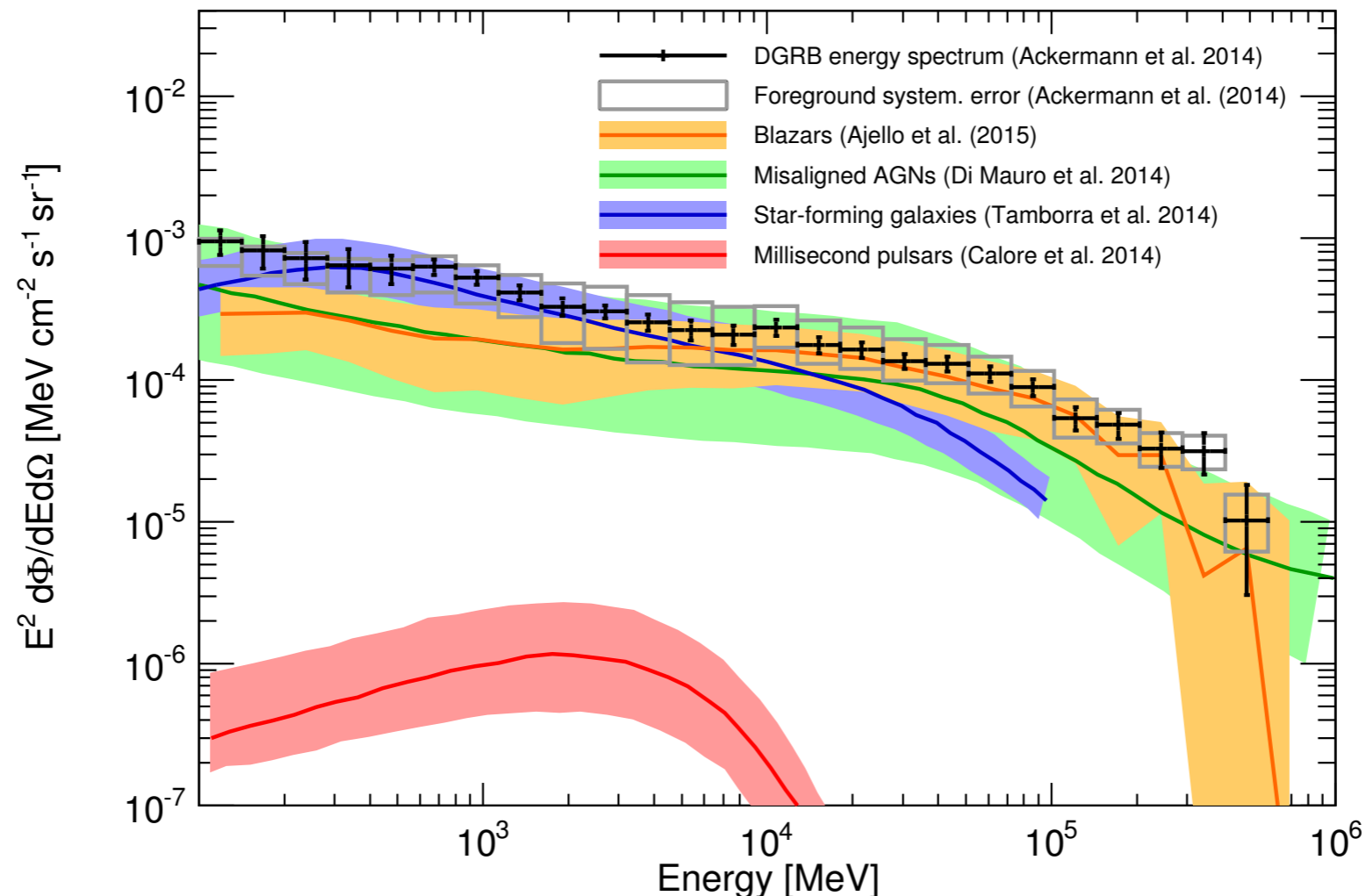


Credit: NASA/DOE/Fermi LAT Collaboration

DM-sourced γ rays

- Hunting down signals of WIMP annihilation/decay
 - γ -ray energy spectrum

[Fornasa & Sánchez-Conde, 2015]

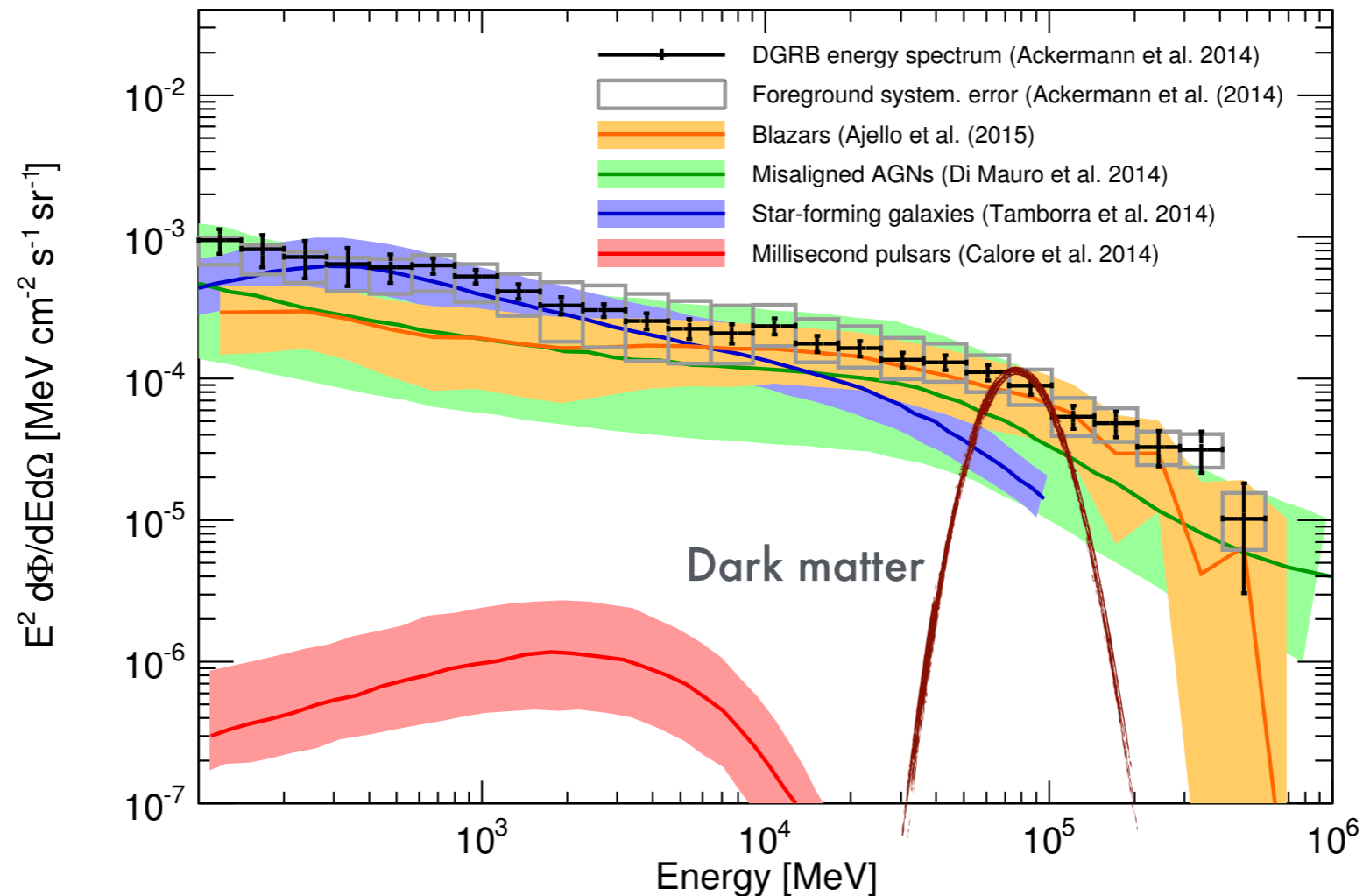


Added value of optical/NIR data to shed new light on the dark Universe

DM-sourced γ rays

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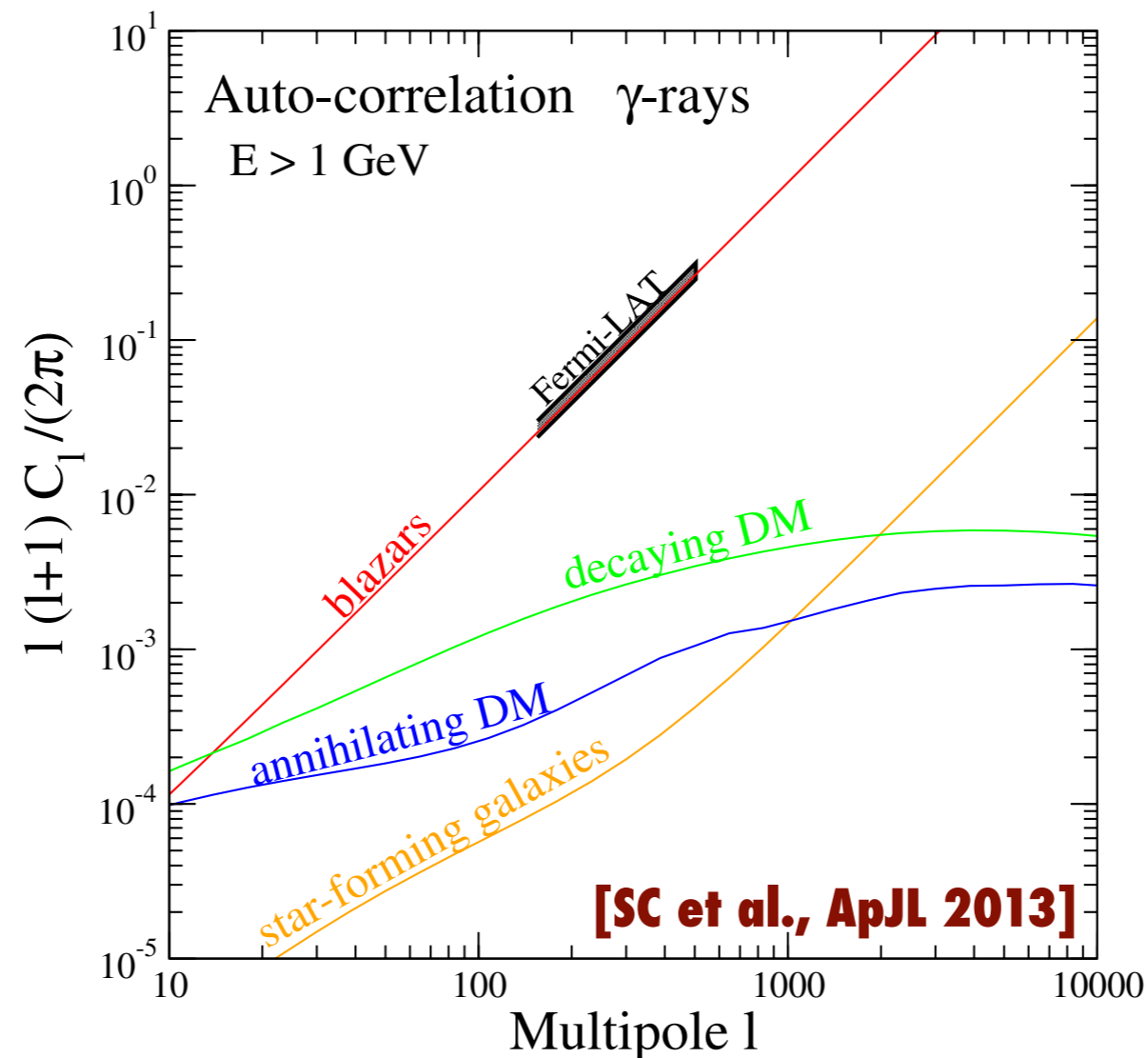


Added value of optical/NIR data to shed new light on the dark Universe



DM-sourced γ rays

- Hunting down signals of WIMP annihilation/decay
 - γ -ray anisotropy angular power spectrum

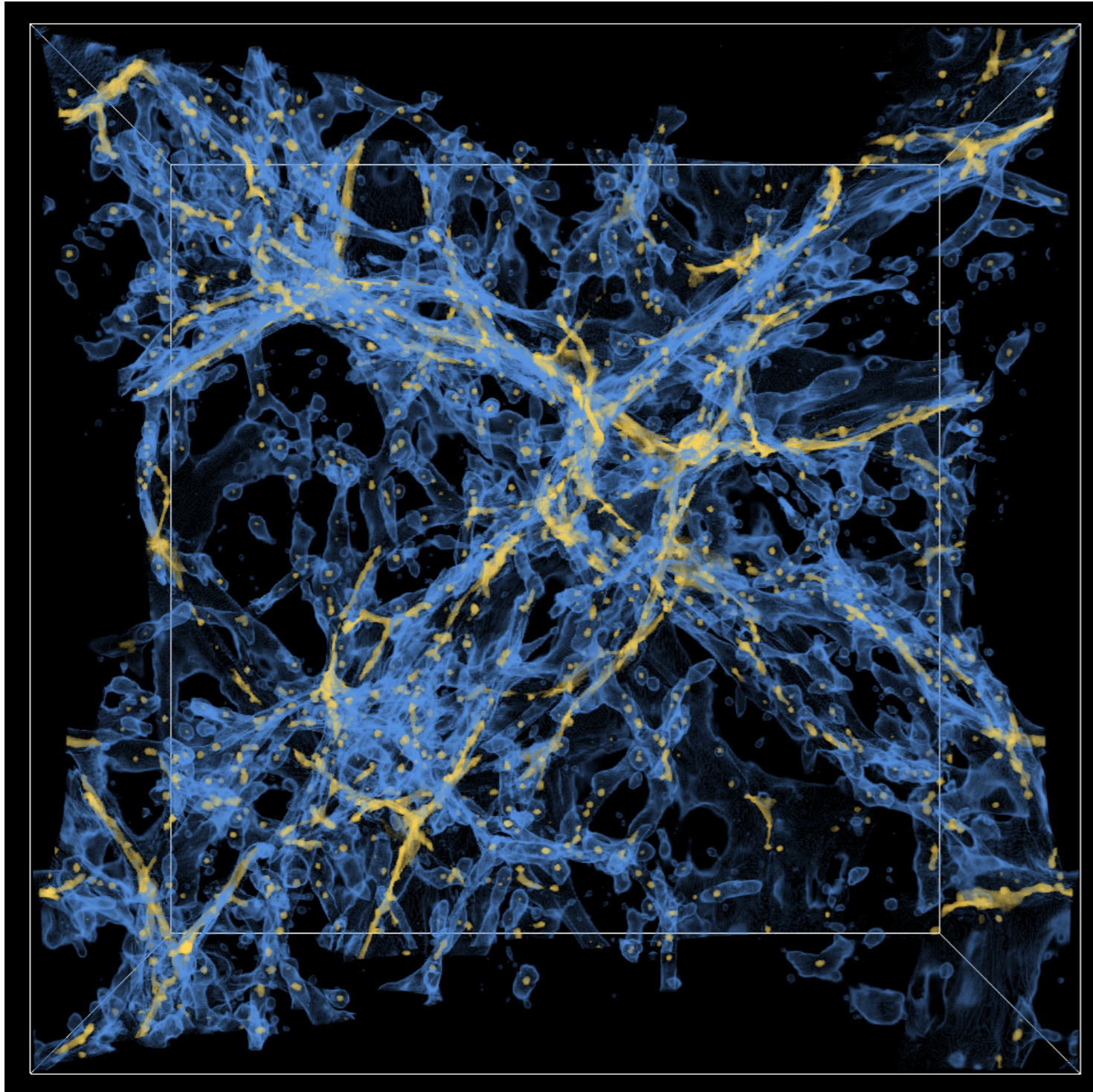


DM gravitational probes



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[Lukic et al.; Image: Casey Stark]

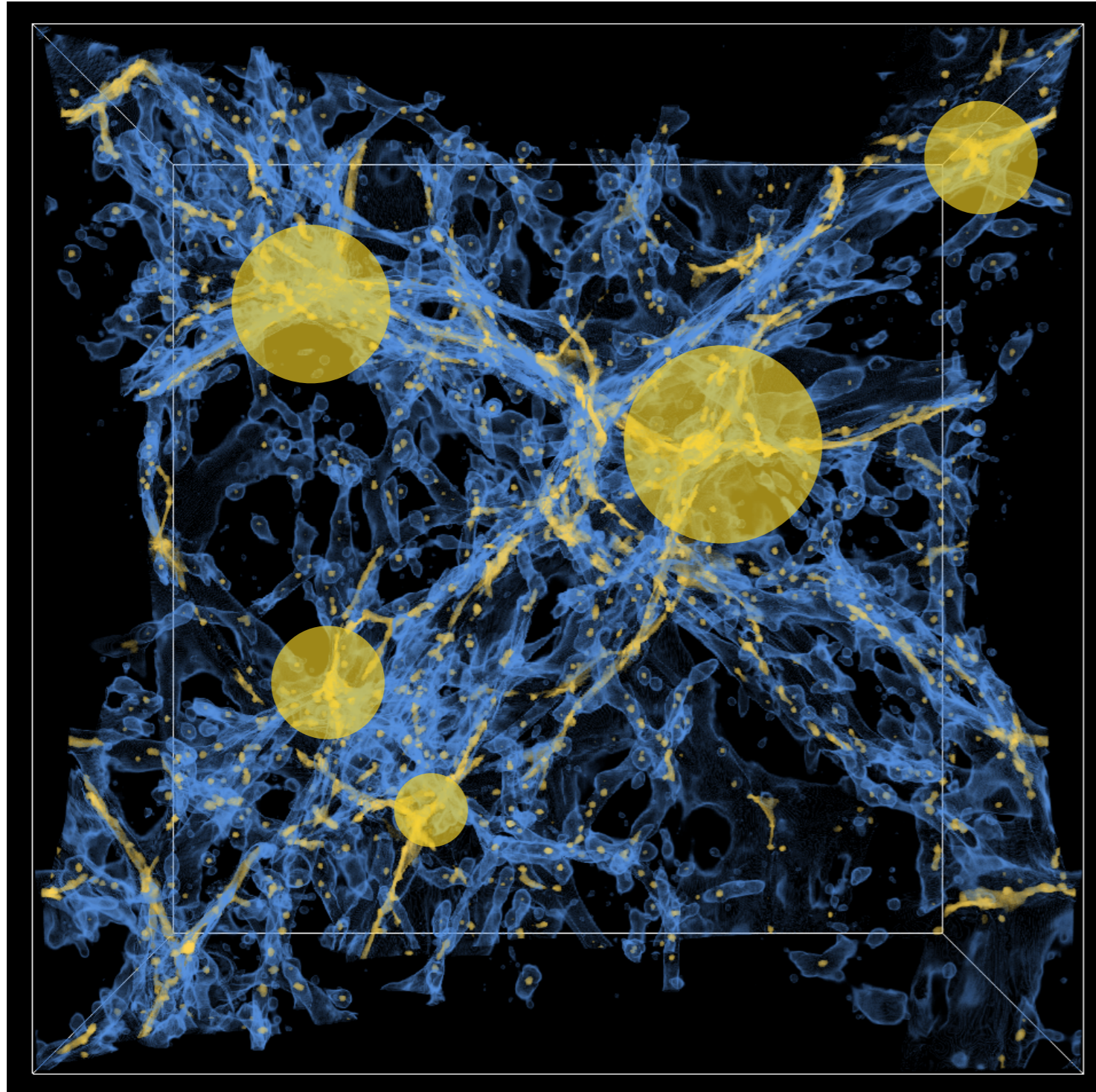


DM gravitational probes



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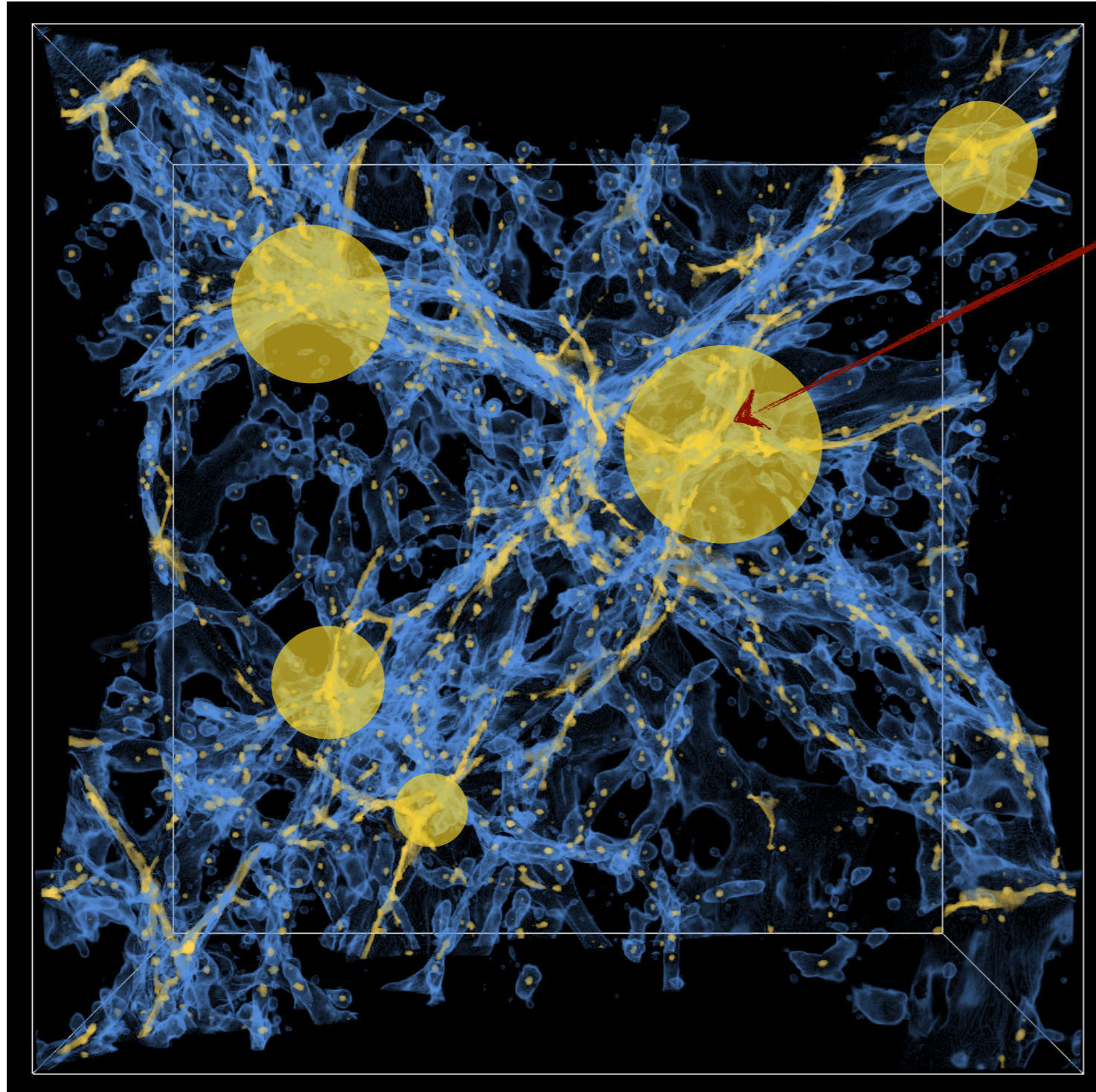


DM gravitational probes



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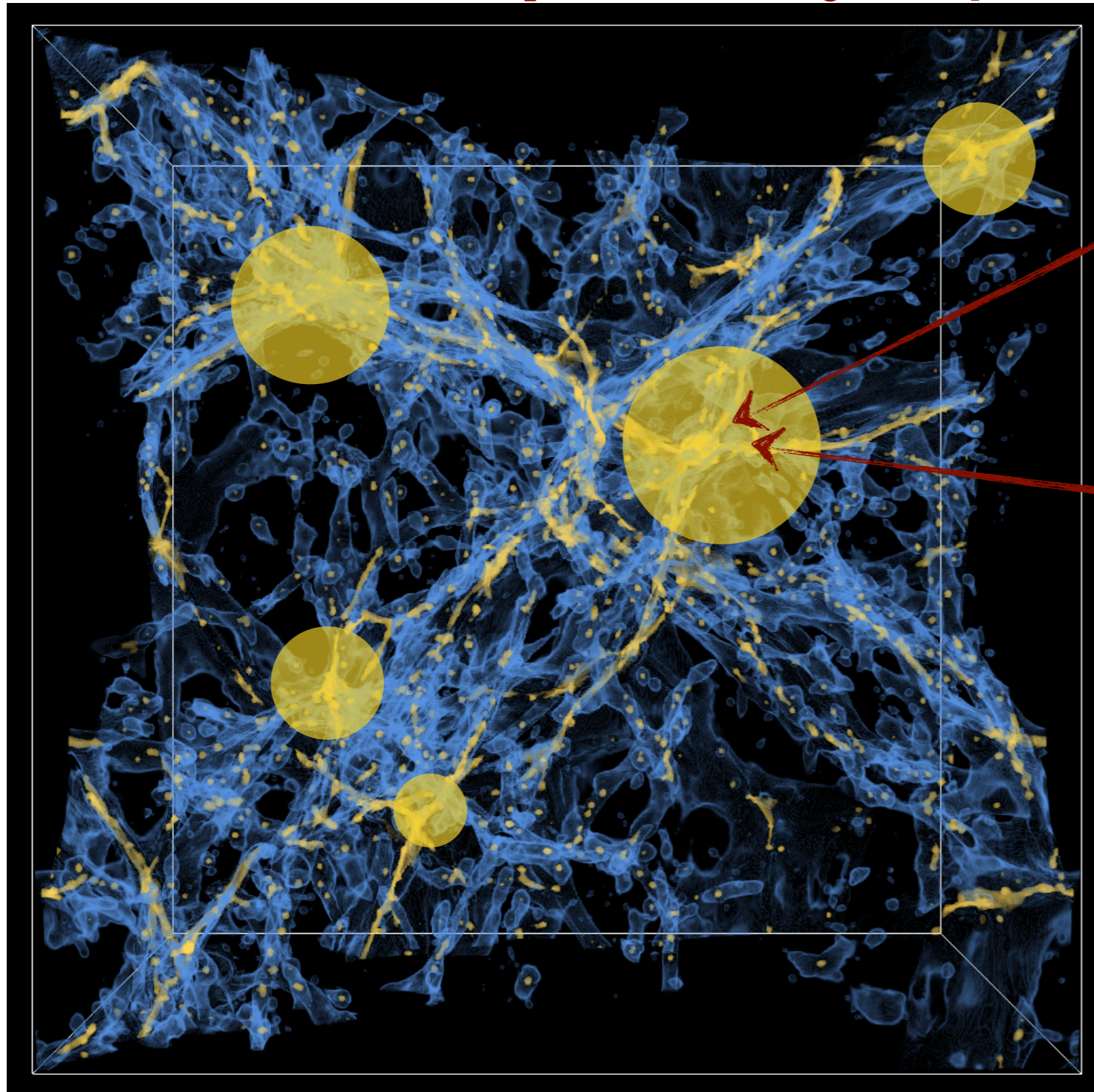
Galaxies,
galaxy clusters,
gravitational lensing

DM gravitational probes



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[Lukic et al.; Image: Casey Stark]



Galaxies,
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gravitational lensing

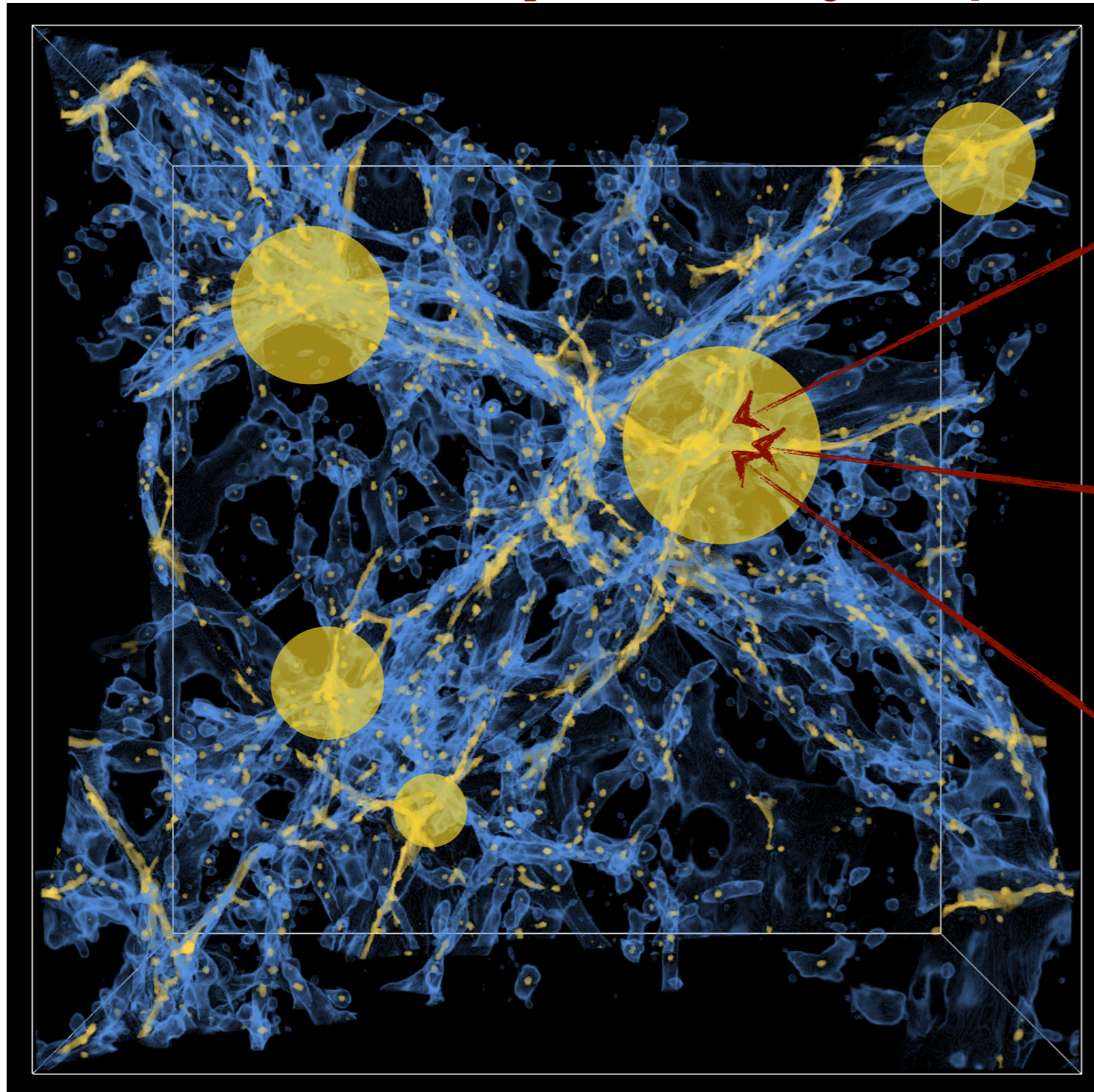
γ rays from
astrophysical sources
hosted within the
dark matter halo

DM gravitational probes



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[Lukic et al.; Image: Casey Stark]



Galaxies,
galaxy clusters,
gravitational lensing

γ rays from
astrophysical sources
hosted within the
dark matter halo

γ rays from
annihilations/decays of
dark matter particles
forming the halo

DM gravitational probes



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- Find an optimal tracer of the **cosmic dark matter distribution** on large scale **to filter out** astrophysical non-thermal emission from the dark matter gamma-ray signal

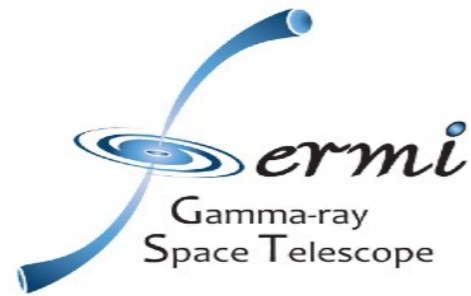
DM gravitational probes

- Find an optimal tracer of the **cosmic dark matter distribution** on large scale **to filter out** astrophysical non-thermal emission from the dark matter gamma-ray signal
- Main tracers of the cosmic large-scale structure:
 - Weak gravitational lensing (cosmic shear, CMB lensing...)
[**SC et al., ApJL 2013; Fornengo, SC et al., ApJL 2015; Shirasaki et al. 2013; 2015; 2018; Tröster, SC et al., 2017; Ammazzalorso, SC et al., PRL 2020**]
 - Clustering of structures (galaxies, galaxy clusters...)
[**Fornengo & Regis, 2014; Ando et al., 2014; Xia et al., ApJS 2015; Regis et al., PRL 2015; Shirasaki et al., 2015, Branchini, SC et al., ApJS 2017; Colavincenzo, SC et al., 2019**]

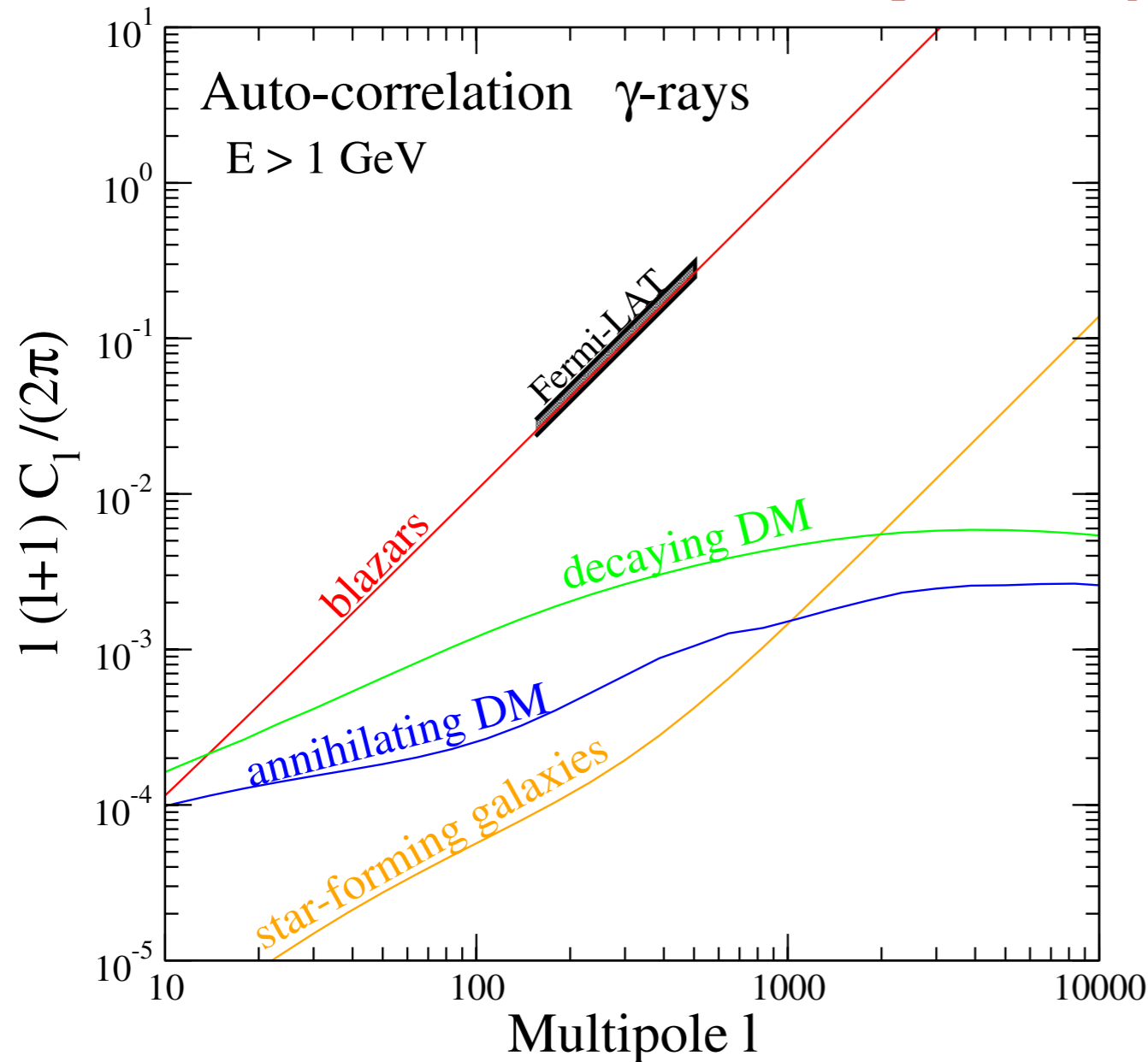
Cosmic shear & γ rays



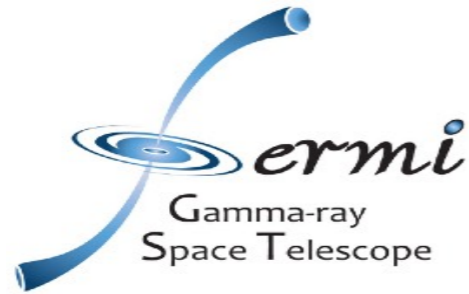
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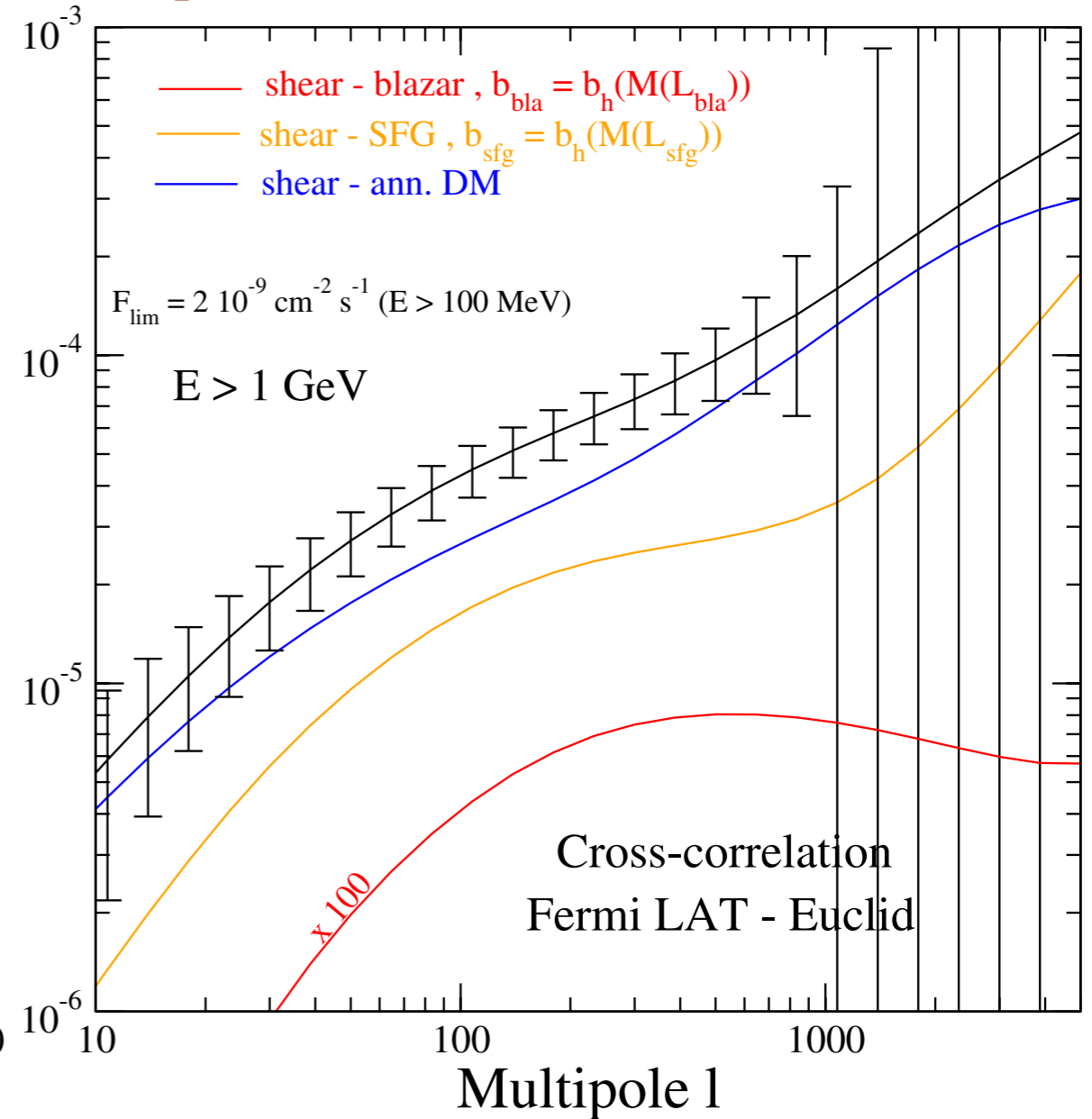
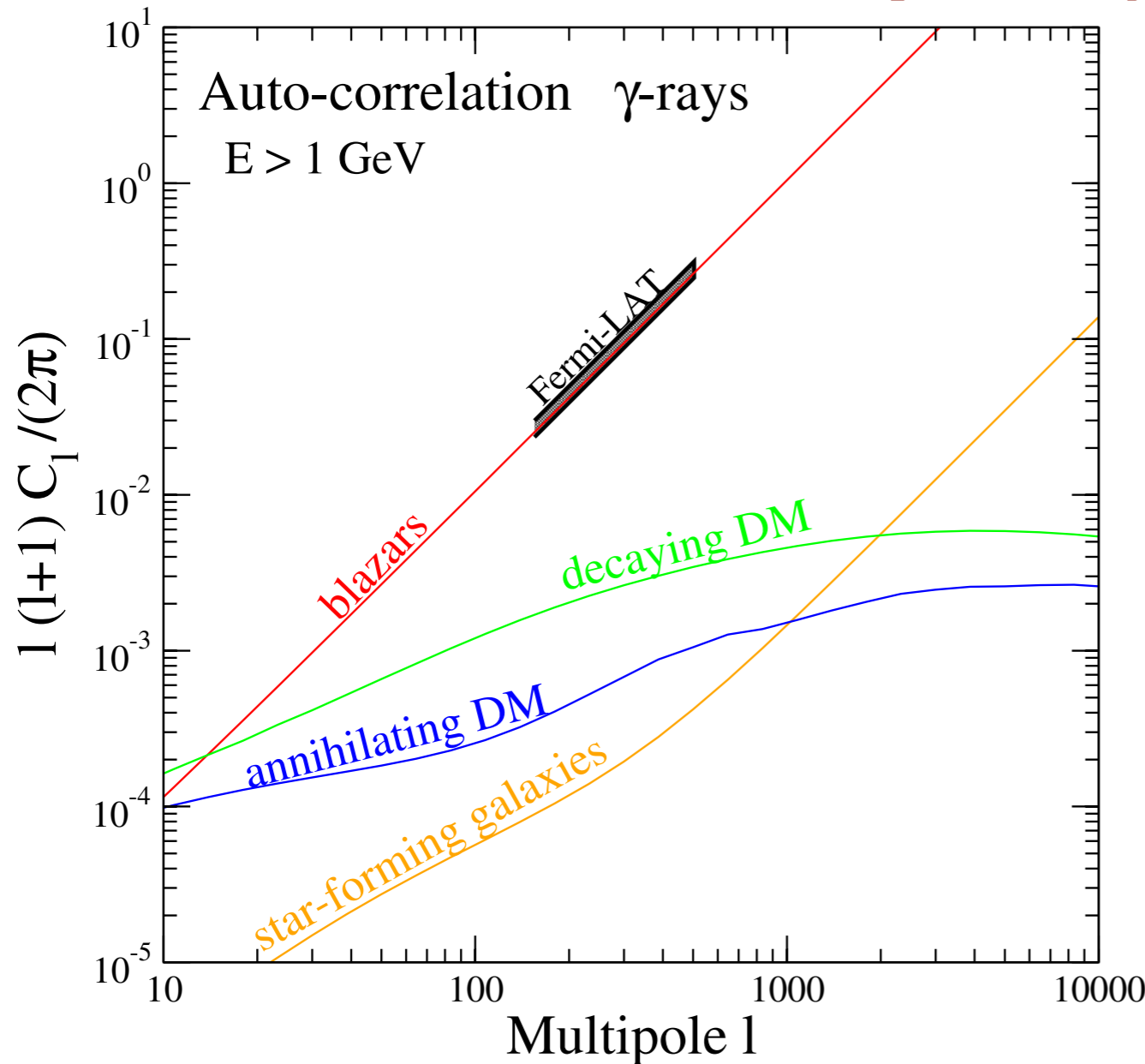
[SC et al., ApJL 2013]



Cosmic shear & γ rays



[SC et al., ApJL 2013]

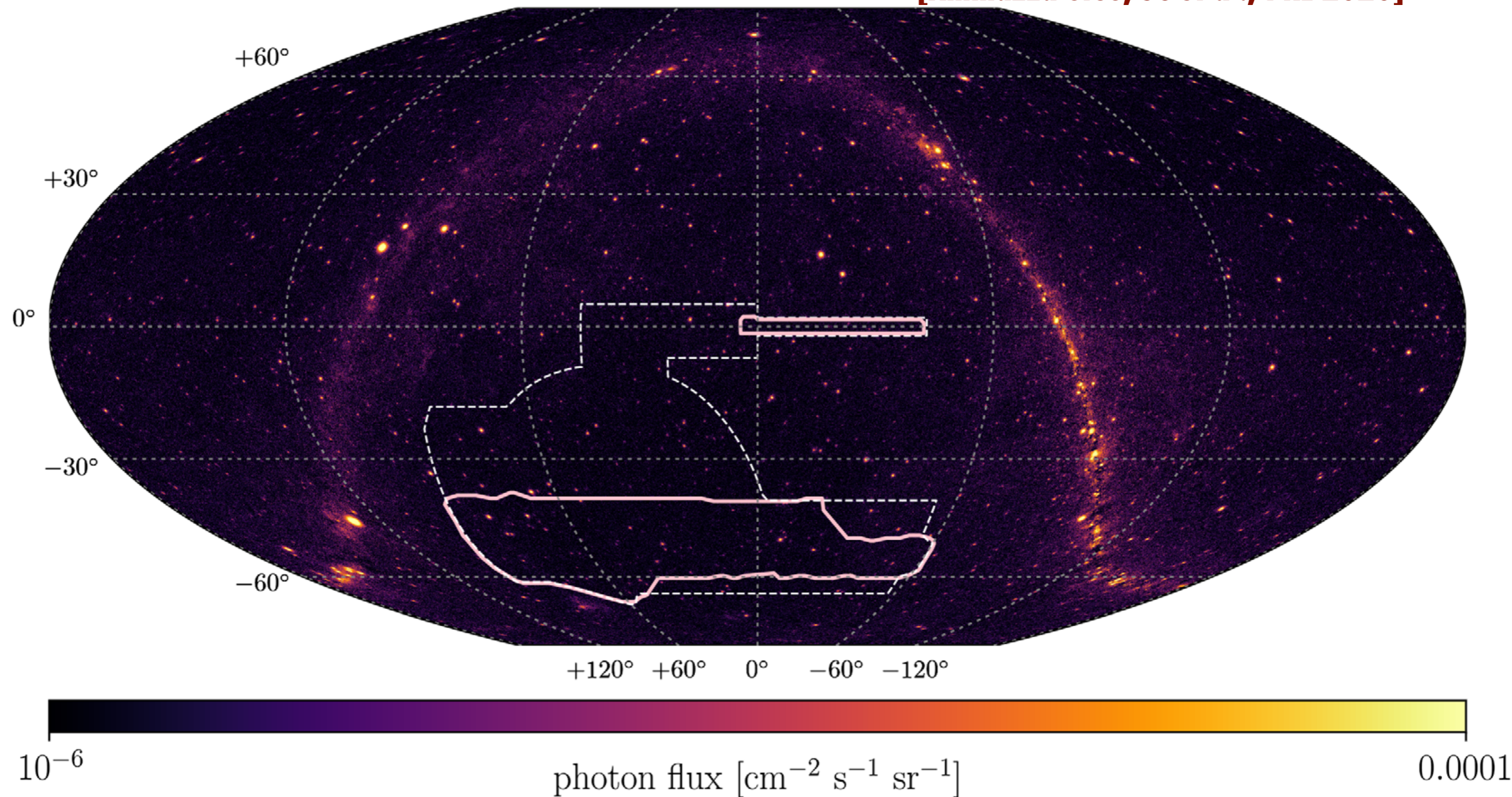


Cosmic shear & γ rays



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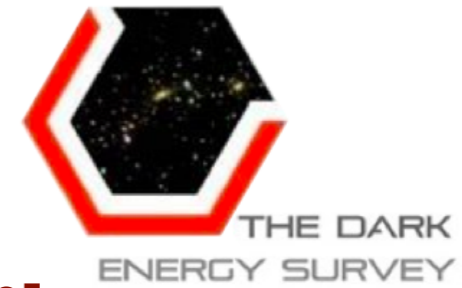
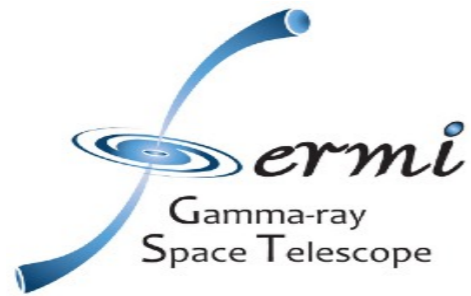
[Ammazzalorso, SC et al., PRL 2020]



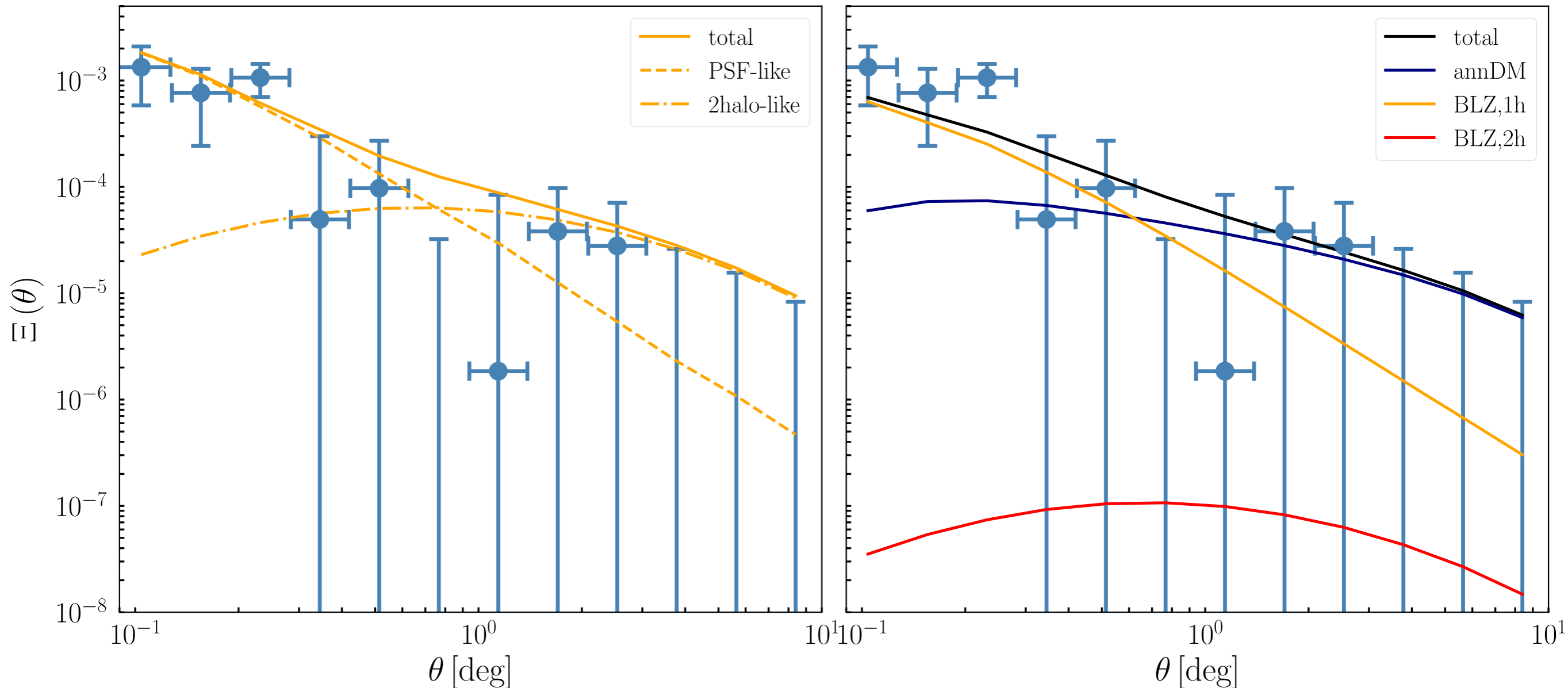
Cosmic shear & γ rays



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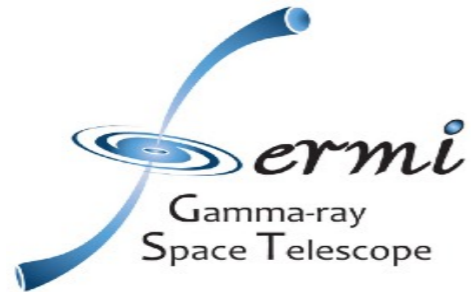
[Ammazzalorso, SC et al., PRL 2020]



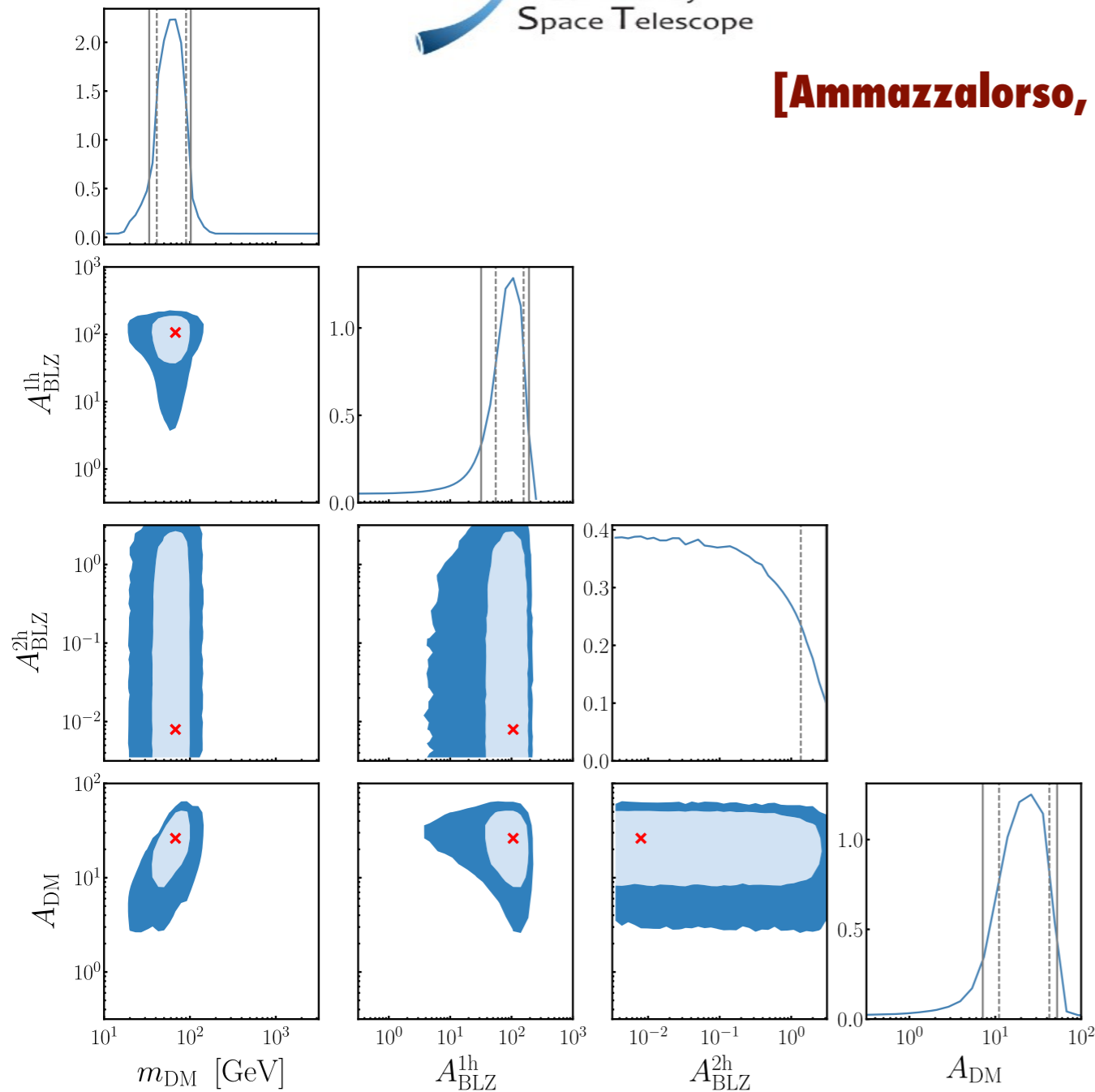
Cosmic shear & γ rays



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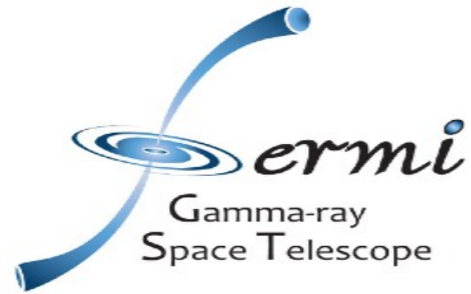
[Ammazzalorso, SC et al., PRL 2020]



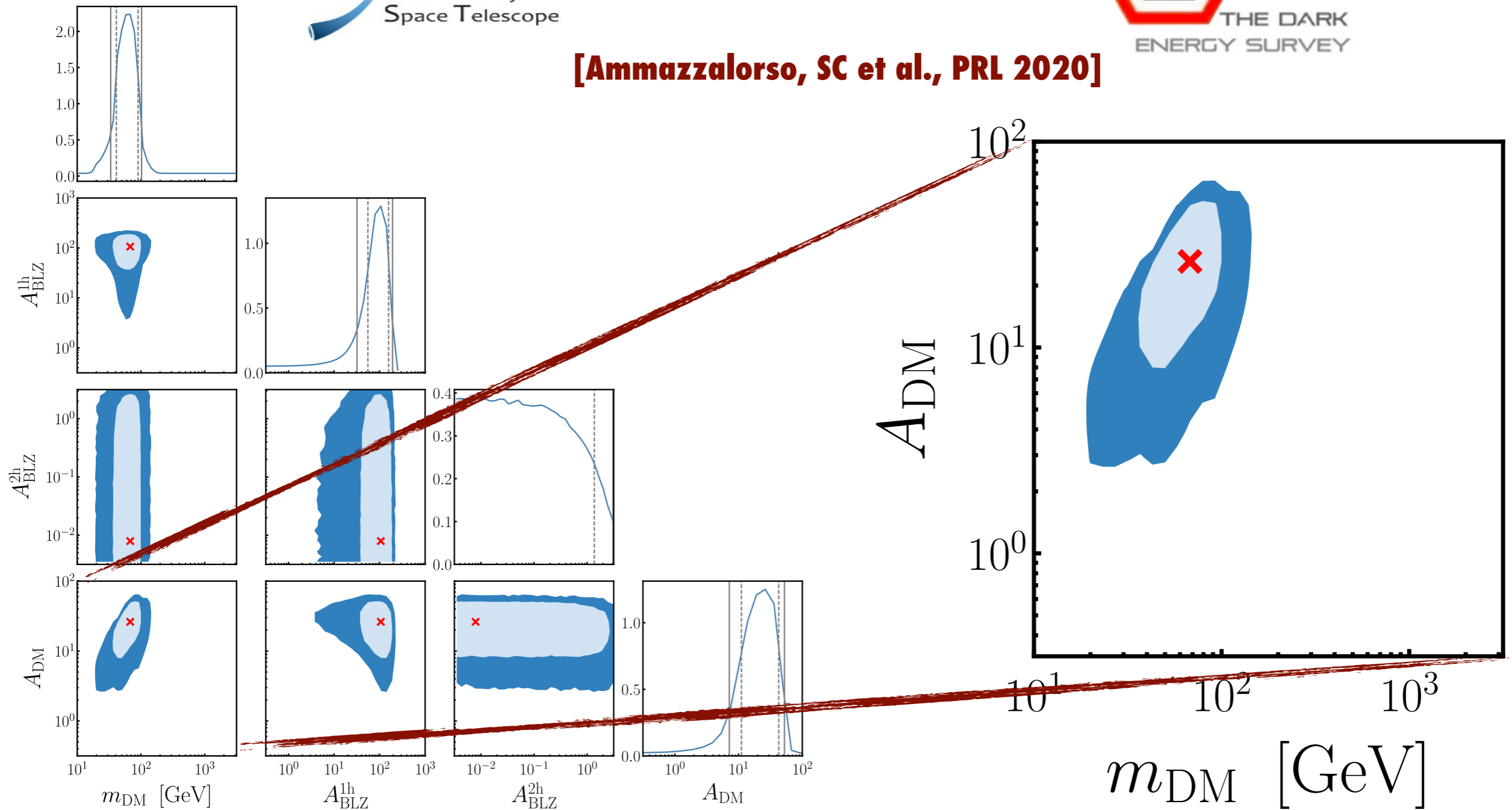
Cosmic shear & γ rays



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[Ammazzalorso, SC et al., PRL 2020]



Summary



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- Great time for cosmological synergies at various wavelengths
- Cross-correlations crucial for:
- Cross-checking validity of cosmological results
- Accessing signal buried in noise or cosmic variance
[e.g. particle dark matter, multi-tracing for non-Gaussianity]
- Removing/alleviating contamination from systematic effects
[e.g. radio-optical cosmic shear]