Forecasting the joint analysis of Euclid and CMB experiments

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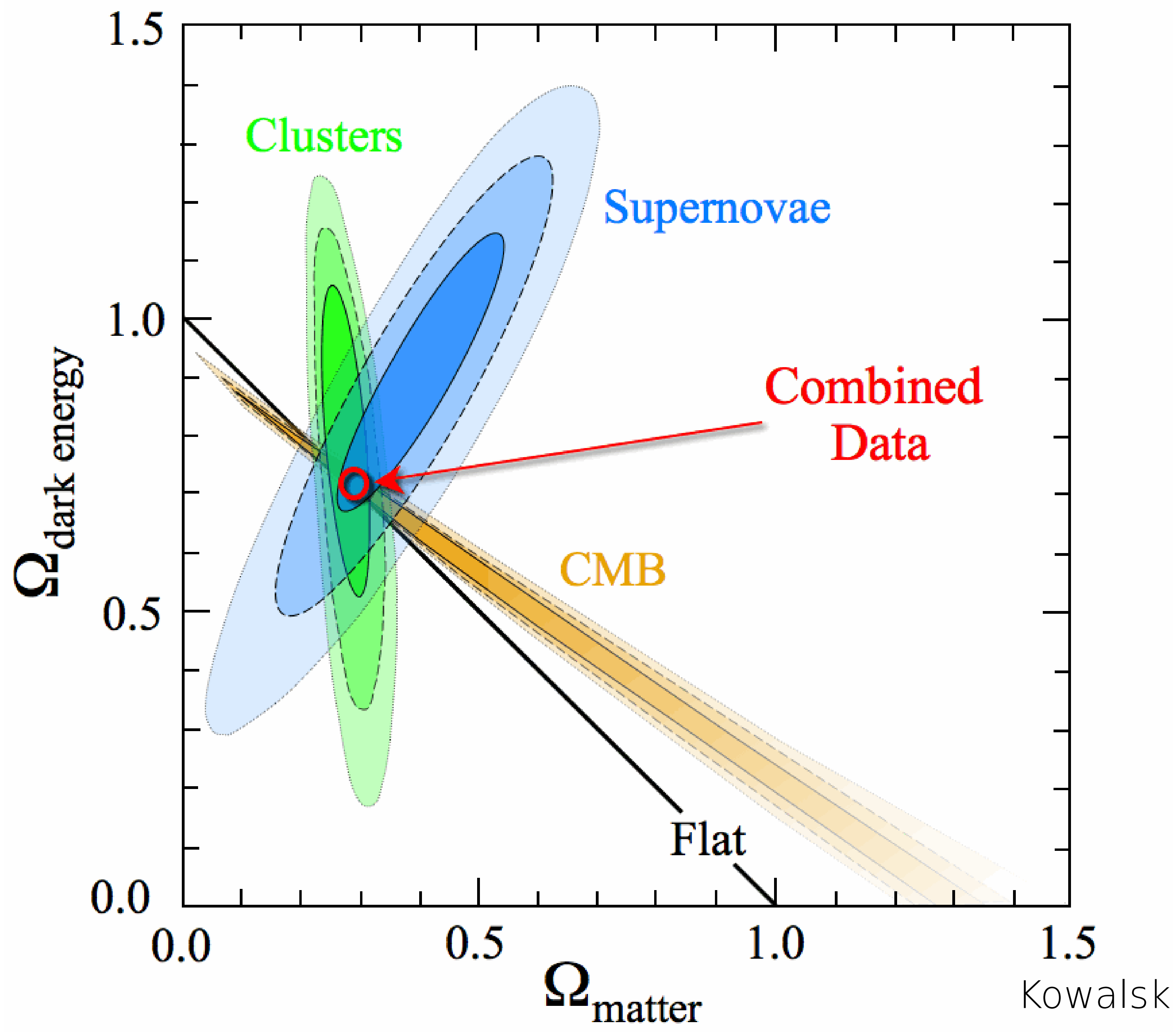
in collaboration with the Euclid CMBX Science Working Group

Colloque national CMB France #2, 15/11/2021

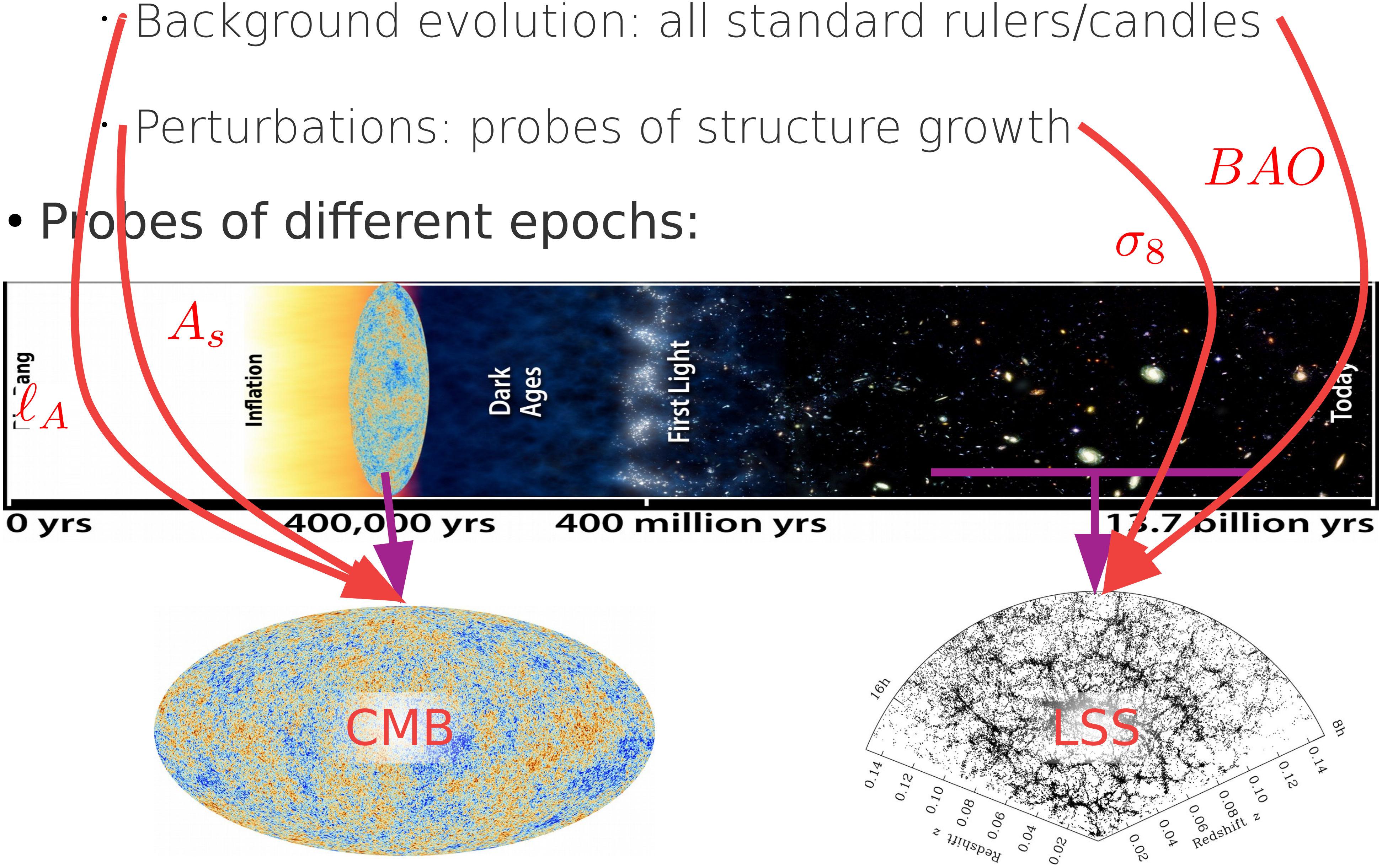
Motivating the joint analysis of datasets



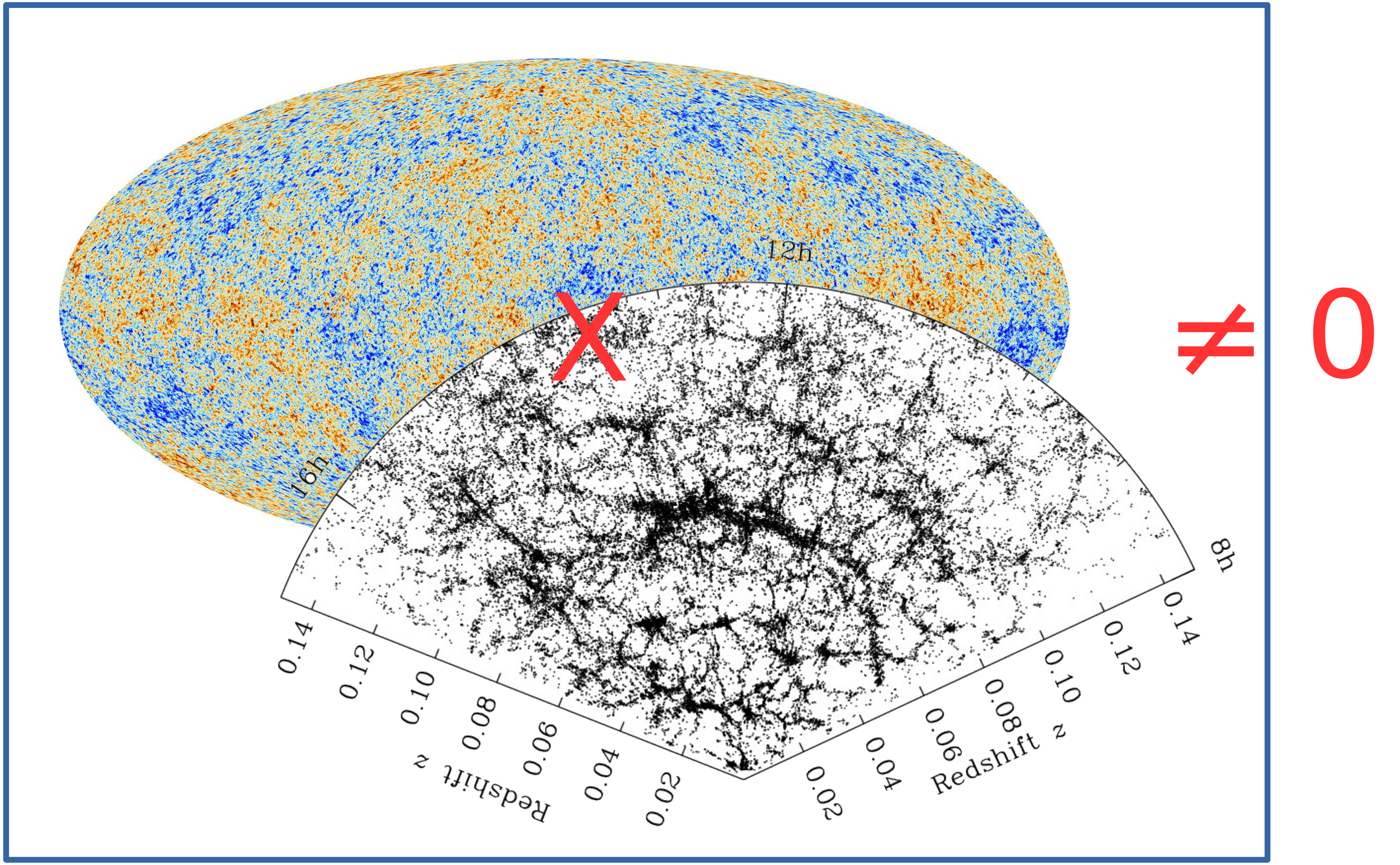
Kowalski et al. 2008

Motivating the joint analysis of datasets

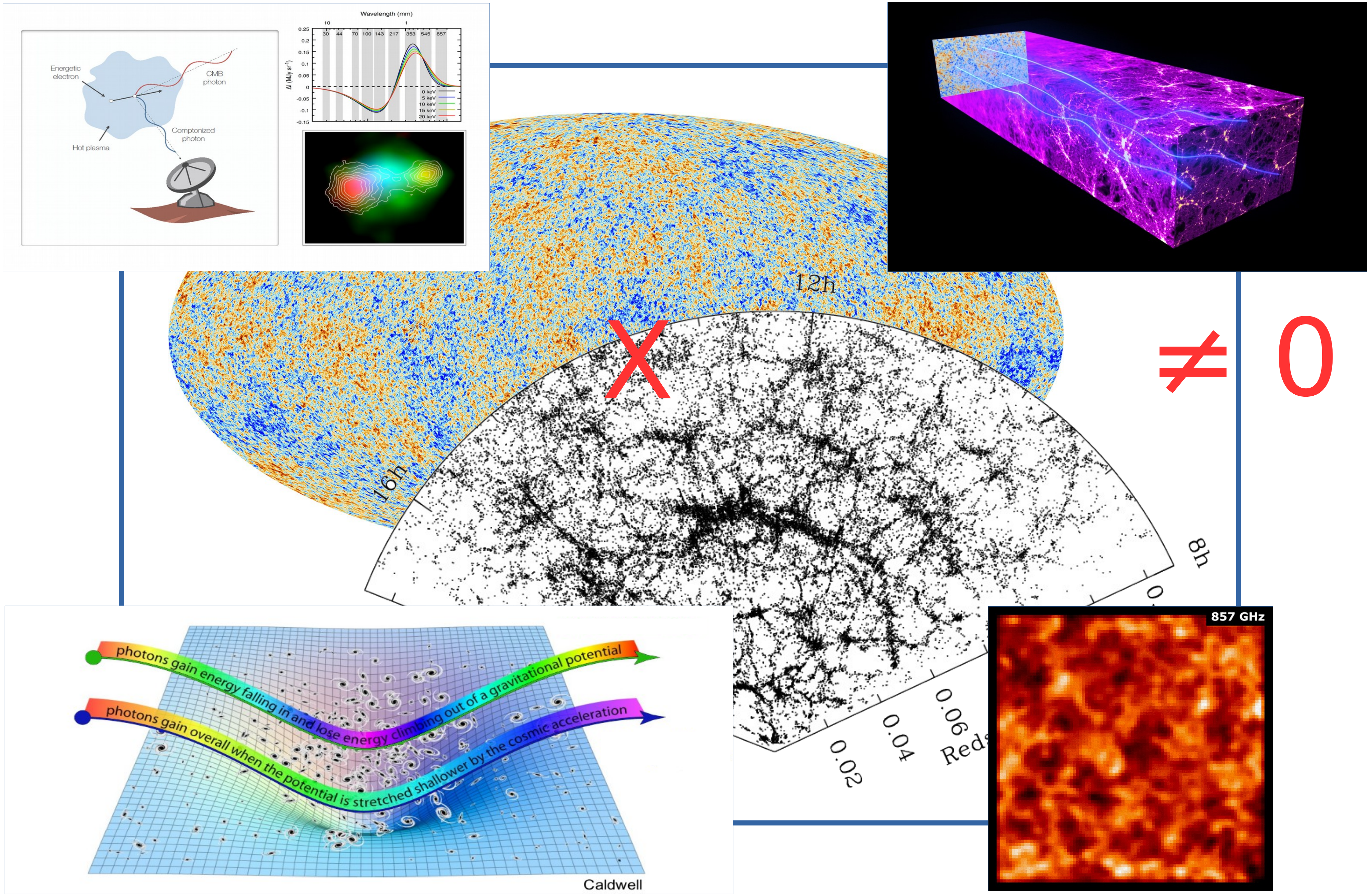
- Probes of different "sectors":
  - Background evolution: all standard rulers/candles
  - Perturbations: probes of structure growth
- Probes of different epochs:



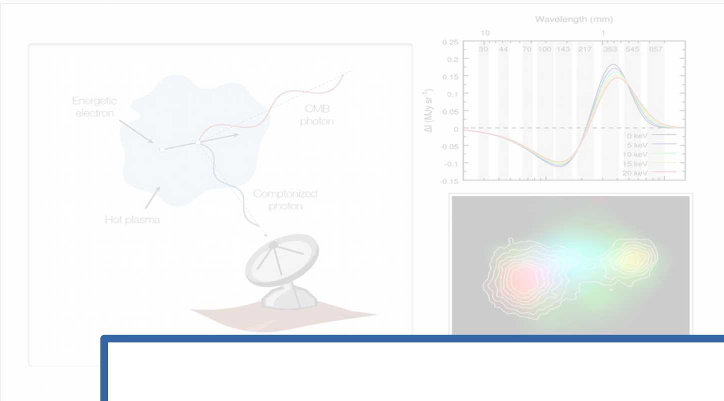
CMB-LSS joint analysis

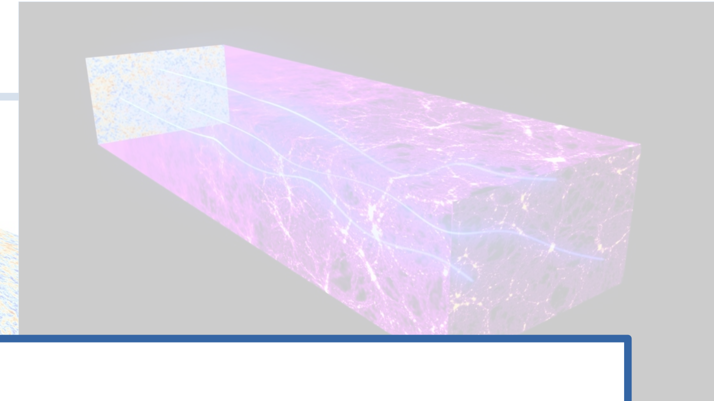


CMB-LSS joint analysis



CMB-LSS joint analysis





<u>Euclid CMBX Science Working Group</u>

Explore and prepare the joint analysis of Euclid and CMB data

The Euclid CMBX forecasts paper

Ilic et al. 2021, A&A, arXiv:2106.08346

Astronomy & Astrophysics manuscript no. main
September 13, 2021

Euclid preparation: XV. Forecasting cosmological constraints for the *Euclid* and CMB joint analysis

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(Affiliations can be found after the references)

ABSTRACT

The combination and cross-correlation of the upcoming *Euclid* data with cosmic microwave background (CMB) measurements is a source of great expectation since it will provide the largest lever arm of epochs, ranging from recombination to structure formation across the entire past light cone. In this work, we present forecasts for the joint analysis of *Euclid* and CMB data on the cosmological parameters of the standard cosmological model and some of its extensions. This work expands and complements the recently published forecasts based on *Euclid*-specific probes, namely galaxy clustering, weak lensing, and their cross-correlation. With some assumptions on the specifications of current and future CMB experiments, the predicted constraints are obtained from both a standard Fisher formalism and a posterior-fitting approach based on actual CMB data. Compared to a *Euclid*-only analysis, the addition of CMB data leads to a substantial impact on constraints for all cosmological parameters of the standard Λ-cold-dark-matter model, with improvements reaching up to a factor of ten. For the parameters of extended models, which include a redshift-dependent dark energy equation of state, non-zero curvature, and a phenomenological modification of gravity, improvements can be of the order of two to three, reaching higher than ten in some cases. The results highlight the crucial importance for cosmological constraints of the combination and cross-correlation of *Euclid* probes with CMB data.

Key words. Cosmology:large-scale structure of Universe, cosmic background radiation, Surveys, Methods: statistical

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Astronomy & Astrophysics manuscript no. main
September 13, 2021

Euclid preparation: XV. Forecasting cosmological constraints for the _Euclid_ and CMB joint analysis

<u>Objectives:</u>

- Forecast the cosmological potential of the Euclid x CMB combined analysis

- Basis for the future of forecasts in Euclid and the development of the cosmological pipeline

(Affiliations can be found after the references)

ABSTRACT

The combination and cross-correlation of the upcoming *Euclid* data with cosmic microwave background (CMB) measurements is a source of great expectation since it will provide the largest lever arm of epochs, ranging from recombination to structure formation across the entire past light cone. In this work, we present forecasts for the joint analysis of *Euclid* and CMB data on the cosmological parameters of the standard cosmological model and some of its extensions. This work expands and complements the recently published forecasts based on *Euclid*-specific probes, namely galaxy clustering, weak lensing, and their cross-correlation. With some assumptions on the specifications of current and future CMB experiments, the predicted constraints are obtained from both a standard Fisher formalism and a posterior-fitting approach based on actual CMB data. Compared to a *Euclid*-only analysis, the addition of CMB data leads to a substantial impact on constraints for all cosmological parameters of the standard Λ-cold-dark-matter model, with improvements reaching up to a factor of ten. For the parameters of extended models, which include a redshift-dependent dark energy equation of state, non-zero curvature, and a phenomenological modification of gravity, improvements can be of the order of two to three, reaching higher than ten in some cases. The results highlight the crucial importance for cosmological constraints of the combination and cross-correlation of *Euclid* probes with CMB data.

Key words. Cosmology:large-scale structure of Universe, cosmic background radiation, Surveys, Methods: statistical

Reference: InterScience Taskforce (IST:F) forecasts paper

arXiv:1910.09273

A&A 642, A191 (2020)
https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/202038071

Astronomy & Astrophysics

Euclid preparation

VII. Forecast validation for *Euclid* cosmological probes

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(Affiliations can be found after the references)

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ABSTRACT

Aims. The *Euclid* space telescope will measure the shapes and redshifts of galaxies to reconstruct the expansion history of the Universe and the growth of cosmic structures. The estimation of the expected performance of the experiment, in terms of predicted constraints on cosmological parameters, has so far relied on various individual methodologies and numerical implementations, which were developed for different observational probes and for the combination thereof. In this paper we present validated forecasts, which combine both theoretical and observational ingredients for different cosmological probes. This work is presented to provide the community with reliable numerical codes and methods for *Euclid* cosmological forecasts.

Methods. We describe in detail the methods adopted for Fisher matrix forecasts, which were applied to galaxy clustering, weak lensing, and the combination thereof. We estimated the required accuracy for *Euclid* forecasts and outline a methodology for their development. We then compare and improve different numerical implementations, reaching uncertainties on the errors of cosmological parameters that are less than the required precision in all cases. Furthermore, we provide details on the validated implementations, some of which are made publicly available, in different programming languages, together with a reference training-set of input and output matrices for a set of specific models. These can be used by the reader to validate their own implementations if required.

Results. We present new cosmological forecasts for *Euclid*. We find that results depend on the specific cosmological model and remaining freedom in each setting, for example flat or non-flat spatial cosmologies, or different cuts at non-linear scales. The numerical implementations are now reliable for these settings. We present the results for an optimistic and a pessimistic choice for these types of settings. We demonstrate that the impact of cross-correlations is particularly relevant for models beyond a cosmological constant and may allow us to increase the dark energy figure of merit by at least a factor of three.

Key words. cosmology: observations – cosmological parameters – cosmology: theory

Recipe for Euclid x CMB forecasts

Fisher formalism/matrix

$$\mathcal{F} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\partial^2 \ln \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta_1^2}\Big|_{\mathrm{fid}} & -\frac{\partial^2 \ln \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta_1 \partial \theta_2}\Big|_{\mathrm{fid}} & \cdots \\ -\frac{\partial^2 \ln \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta_1 \partial \theta_2}\Big|_{\mathrm{fid}} & -\frac{\partial^2 \ln \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta_2^2}\Big|_{\mathrm{fid}} & \\ \vdots & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \mathbf{C}^{-1}$$

Forecasted errors on parameters

Recipe for Euclid x CMB forecasts

- Main ingredient : likelihood

$$\mathcal{L}(M|\mathcal{O})$$

Recipe for Euclid x CMB forecasts

- Main ingredient : likelihood

$$\mathcal{L}(M|\mathcal{O})$$

1) Which model(s) ?

Same as chosen by IST:F

- Standard, 6-parameter ΛCDM
- Neutrinos : minimal non-zero $\sum m_\nu$
- w0/wa parametrisation and/or curvature
- MG model: "gamma"

Recipe for Euclid x CMB forecasts

Final models (cf. IST)

- ΛCDM flat
- ΛCDM non-flat
- w_0, w_a flat
- w_0, w_a non-flat
- w_0, w_a , gamma flat
- w_0, w_a , gamma non-flat

Table 1. Parameter values of our fiducial cosmological model, both in the baseline ΛCDM case and in the considered extensions. Values are chosen to be identical to the ones in EC19. As mentioned in the text, it should be noted that for non-flat cosmological models, $\Omega_{\rm DE,0}$ is also varied in conjunction with $\Omega_{\rm K,0}$.

Baseline							Extensions			
$\Omega_{\rm b,0}$ ($\omega_{\rm b,0}$)	$\Omega_{\rm m,0}$ ($\omega_{\rm m,0}$)	h	$n_{\rm s}$	σ_8	τ	$\sum m_\nu$ [eV]	$\Omega_{\rm DE,0}$	w_0	w_a	γ
0.05 (0.022445)	0.32 (0.143648)	0.67	0.96	0.816	0.058	0.06	0.68	-1	0	0.55

Recipe for Euclid x CMB forecasts

- Main ingredient : likelihood

$$\mathcal{L}(M|\mathcal{O})$$

2) Which observables ?

$$\mathcal{C}_\ell$$

- Euclid:
  - Photometric Galaxy Clustering
  - Weak Lensing
  - Spectroscopic Galaxy Clustering*

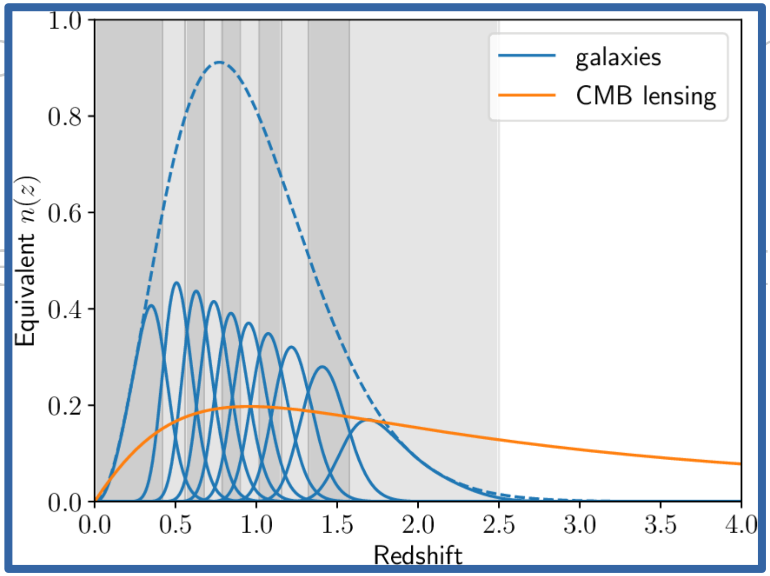
Recipe for Euclid x CMB forecasts

- Main ingredient : likelihood

Table 2. Specifications for the *Euclid* photometric survey.

	Parameter	*Euclid*
Survey area in the sky	$A_{\rm survey}$	15 000 deg^2
Sky fraction	$f_{\rm sky}$	0.36
Galaxy number density	$n_{\rm g}$	30 arcmin^{-2}
Total intrinsic ellipticity dispersion	σ_ϵ	0.30
Minimum (measured) redshift	$z_{\rm min}$	0.001
Maximum (measured) redshift	$z_{\rm max}$	0.9 (pessimistic), 2.5 (optimistic)
Number of redshift bins	N_z	5 (pessimistic), 10 (optimistic)
Minimum multipole (WL and GC)	$\ell_{\rm min}$	10
Maximum multipole for WL	$\ell_{\rm max}$	1500 (pessimistic), 5000 (optimistic)
Maximum multipole for GC	$\ell_{\rm max}$	750 (pessimistic), 3000 (optimistic)

- Euclid:
  - Pho… ing
  - We…
  - Spe… ering*



Recipe for Euclid x CMB forecasts

- Main ingredient : likelihood

$$\mathcal{L}(M|\mathcal{O})$$

2) Which observables ?

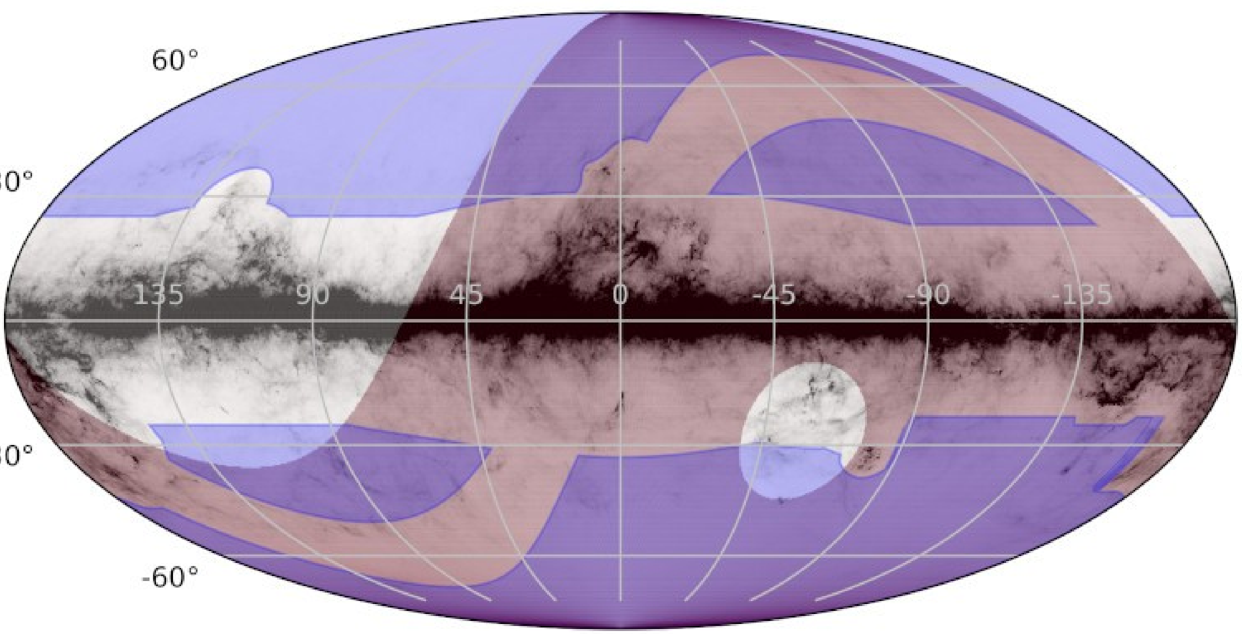
$$\mathcal{C}_\ell$$

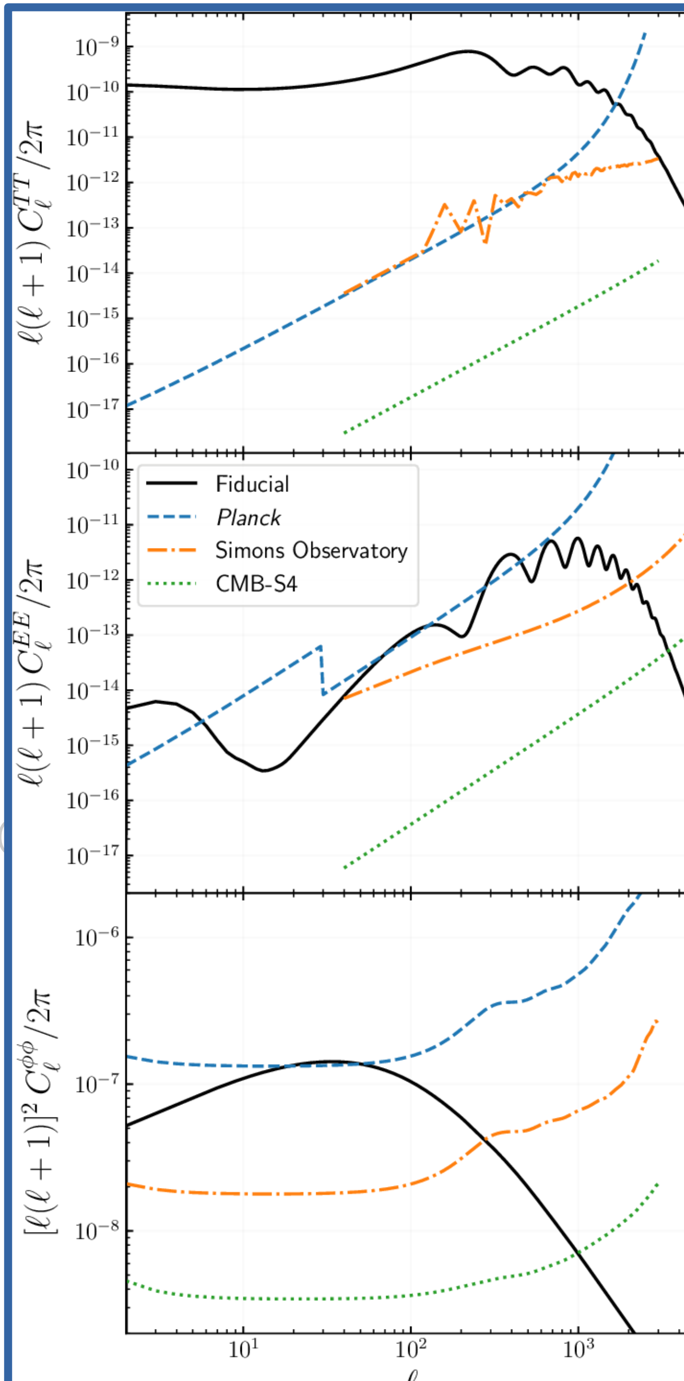
- CMB:
  - Temperature (T)
  - Polarization (E & ~~B~~)
  - CMB lensing (P)

} contains secondary anisotropies

Recipe for Euclid x CMB forecasts

	Parameter	*Planck*	Simons Observatory + *Planck* low-ℓ	CMB+Stage 4 + *Planck* low-ℓ
Sky fraction	$f_{\rm sky}$	0.7	0.4	0.4
Beam FWHM	$\theta_{\rm FWHM}$	7 arcmin	2 arcmin	1 arcmin
Temperature noise	$\Delta T \equiv (w_{TT})^{-1/2}$	23 μK.arcmin	3 μK.arcmin	1 μK.arcmin
Polarization noise	$\Delta E \equiv (w_{EE})^{-1/2}$	42 μK.arcmin	$3\sqrt{2}$ μK.arcmin	$\sqrt{2}$ μK.arcmin
TT multipole range	$[\ell_{TT,\rm min}, \ell_{TT,\rm max}]$	$[2, 1500]$	$[2, 3000]$	$[2, 3000]$
TE multipole range	$[\ell_{TE,\rm min}, \ell_{TE,\rm max}]$	$[2, 1500]$	$[2, 3000]$	$[2, 3000]$
EE multipole range	$[\ell_{EE,\rm min}, \ell_{EE,\rm max}]$	$[2, 1500]$	$[2, 5000]$	$[2, 5000]$
$\phi\phi$ multipole range	$[\ell_{\phi\phi,\rm min}, \ell_{\phi\phi,\rm max}]$	$[8, 400]$	$[2, 3000]$	$[2, 3000]$
$T\phi$ multipole range	$[\ell_{T\phi,\rm min}, \ell_{T\phi,\rm max}]$	$[8, 400]$	$[2, 3000]$	$[2, 3000]$





Observables considered

Case n°0

	T	E	B	P	D	L
T	tt	te	tb	tp	td	tl
	×	×	××	×	×	×
E		ee	eb	ep	ed	el
		×	××	×	×	×
B			bb	bp	bd	bl
			××	××	××	××
P				pp	pd	pl
(CMB lens.)				×	×	×
D					dd	dl
(Gal. Clus.)					✓	✓
L						ll
(Weak Lens.)						✓

+ Gal. Clus. Spec.

Euclid only (=IST:F)

Observables considered

Case n°1

	T	E	B	P	D	L
T	tt	te	tb	tp	td	tl
	✗	✗	✗✗	✗	✗	✗
E		ee	eb	ep	ed	el
		✗	✗✗	✗	✗	✗
B			bb	bp	bd	bl
			✗✗	✗✗	✗✗	✗✗
P				pp	pd	pl
(CMB lens.)				✔	✔	✔
D					dd	dl
(Gal. Clus.)					✔	✔
L						ll
(Weak Lens.)						✔

+ Gal. Clus. Spec.

All "matter" probes and their cross-correlations

Observables considered

Case n°2

	T	E	B	P	D	L
T	tt	te	tb	tp	td	tl
	✔✔	✔✔	✖✖	✔✔	✔✔	✔✔
E		ee	eb	ep	ed	el
		✔✔	✖✖	✔✔	✔✔	✔✔
B			bb	bp	bd	bl
			✖✖	✖✖	✖✖	✖✖
P				pp	pd	pl
(CMB lens.)				✔	✔	✔
D					dd	dl
(Gal. Clus.)					✔	✔
L						ll
(Weak Lens.)						✔

+ Gal. Clus. Spec.

All CMB x Euclid probes & correlations

Euclid x CMB forecasts in CMBX SWG

Code development & comparison effort :

- 4 teams involved (FR, IT, ES)
- **Coordinator (& participant) : S.I.**
- Collaboration with IST (validation)
- Tools : Slack & GitHub repo

Results compiled in Euclid publication
(lead author/coordinator : S.I.)

The results

- 2 “scientific cases”
- 6 cosmological models/scenarios
- 10 cosmological parameters
  + 8/13 nuisance parameters
- 2 sets of Euclid specifications
- 3 scenarios for CMB experiments

(+ forecasts based on real data via posterior fitting)

The results: case n°0 to n°1

Euclid (GCp, WL, GCs) only

↓

Euclid (GCp, WL, GCs) x CMB phi

Improvement factors = $\sigma_{before} / \sigma_{after}$

The results: case n°0 to n°1

	$\Omega_{b,0}$	$\Omega_{m,0}$	n_s	h	σ_8	τ	w_0	w_a	$\Omega_{DE,0}$	γ	b_1	b_2	b_3	b_4	b_5	b_6	b_7	b_8	b_9	b_{10}	A_{IA}	η_{IA}	β_{IA}
Pessimistic Euclid + Planck, flat LCDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0	1.1
non-flat LCDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0				1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0	1.1
flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0			1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0	1.1
non-flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.2	1.3		1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0	1.1
flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0	1.1
non-flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0	1.1
Pessimistic Euclid + SO, flat LCDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1						1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1						1.1	1.0	1.1
non-flat LCDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0				1.2		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0						1.1	1.0	1.1
flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1		1.0	1.1			1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2						1.1	1.0	1.1
non-flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0		1.1	1.7	2.6		1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0						1.1	1.0	1.1
flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.1		1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3						1.1	1.0	1.1
non-flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1		1.0	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0						1.1	1.0	1.1
Pessimistic Euclid + S4, flat LCDM	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4						1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3						1.1	1.1	1.1
non-flat LCDM	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1				1.7		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1						1.1	1.1	1.1
flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2		1.1	1.2			1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8						1.1	1.1	1.2
non-flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0		1.1	1.8	3.7		1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0						1.1	1.1	1.2
flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0		1.0	1.1		1.5	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.8						1.1	1.1	1.2
non-flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1		1.0	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0						1.1	1.1	1.2

Improvement factors = $\sigma_{before} / \sigma_{after}$

The results: case n°0 to n°1 (cont.)

	$\Omega_{b,0}$	$\Omega_{m,0}$	n_s	h	σ_8	τ	w_0	w_a	$\Omega_{DE,0}$	γ	b_1	b_2	b_3	b_4	b_5	b_6	b_7	b_8	b_9	b_{10}	A_{IA}	η_{IA}	β_{IA}
Optimistic Euclid + Planck, flat LCDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat LCDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0				1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0			1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.1		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Optimistic Euclid + SO, flat LCDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat LCDM	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0				1.1		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0			1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.2	1.6		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2		1.0	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Optimistic Euclid + S4, flat LCDM	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2						1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat LCDM	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1				1.5		1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0		1.0	1.1			1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0		1.0	1.3	2.3		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1		1.0	1.1		1.4	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2		1.0	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0

Improvement factors = $\sigma_{before} / \sigma_{after}$

The results: case n°0 to n°2

Euclid (GCp, WL, GCs) only

↓

Euclid (GCp, WL, GCs) x CMB T, E, phi

The results: case n°0 to n°2

	$\Omega_{b,0}$	$\Omega_{m,0}$	n_s	h	σ_8	τ	w_0	w_a	$\Omega_{DE,0}$	γ	b_1	b_2	b_3	b_4	b_5	b_6	b_7	b_8	b_9	b_{10}	A_{IA}	η_{IA}	β_{IA}
Pessimistic Euclid + Planck, flat LCDM	4.6	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.5	2.0					1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3						1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat LCDM	3.6	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.4			3.3		1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1						1.0	1.0	1.0
flat w_0w_aCDM	4.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.4			1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5						1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat w_0w_aCDM	3.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.9	4.3		1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4						1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0w_a\gamma$CDM	4.8	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.4		1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5						1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0w_a\gamma$CDM	4.8	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.8	3.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2						1.0	1.0	1.0
Pessimistic Euclid + SO, flat LCDM	7.7	1.5	2.6	2.9	1.5	2.3					1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2						1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat LCDM	6.0	1.7	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.2			3.9		1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2						1.0	1.0	1.0
flat w_0w_aCDM	5.4	2.0	2.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.3			1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4						1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat w_0w_aCDM	6.0	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	3.3		1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6						1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0w_a\gamma$CDM	6.9	2.6	2.7	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.3		1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4						1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0w_a\gamma$CDM	7.4	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	4.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6						1.0	1.0	1.0
Pessimistic Euclid + S4, flat LCDM	9.1	1.4	2.9	3.3	1.4	2.5					1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1						1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat LCDM	6.9	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.1			3.8		2.2	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.3						1.0	1.0	1.0
flat w_0w_aCDM	5.3	1.9	3.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.2			1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1						1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat w_0w_aCDM	6.7	2.9	2.7	2.0	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.3	3.6		1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.1						1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0w_a\gamma$CDM	7.4	2.6	2.9	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.3		1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3						1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0w_a\gamma$CDM	8.2	3.8	2.8	2.1	3.4	2.2	1.5	1.4	6.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.1						1.0	1.0	1.0

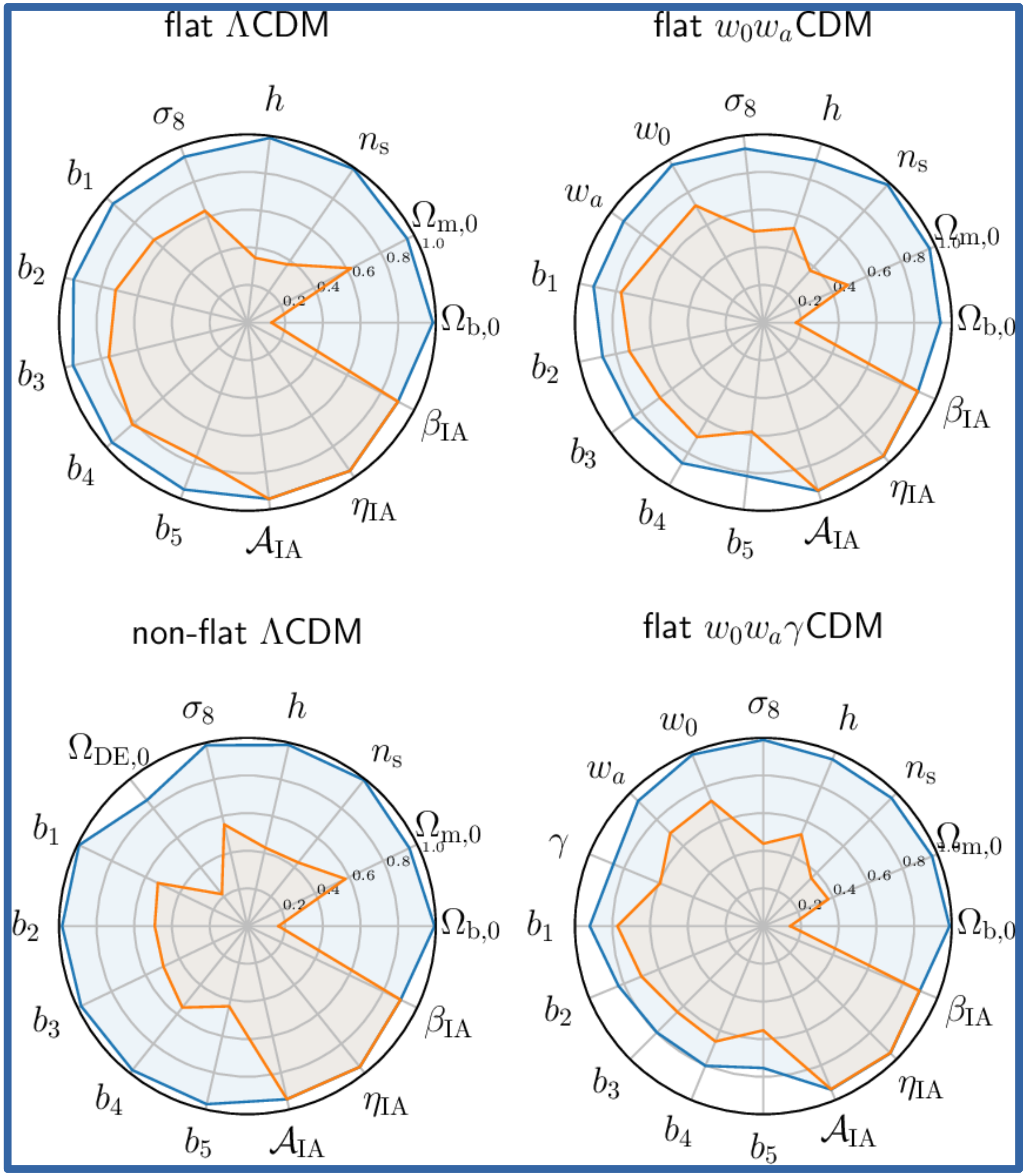
Improvement factors = σ_{before} / σ_{after}

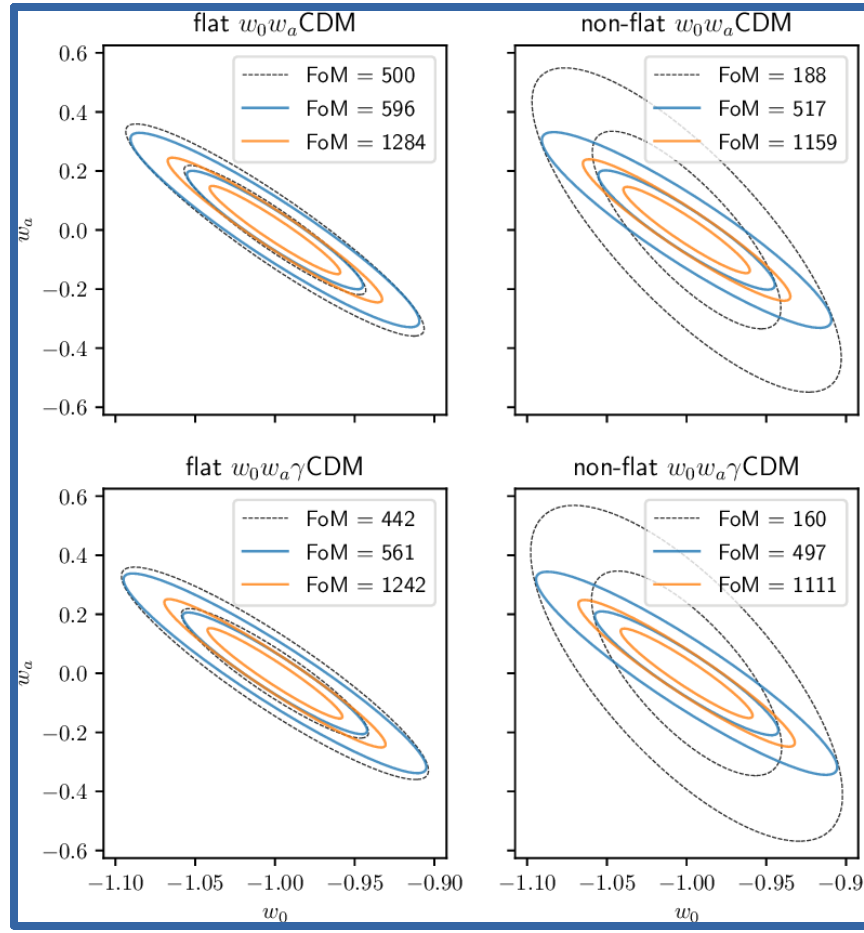
The results: case n°0 to n°2 (cont.)

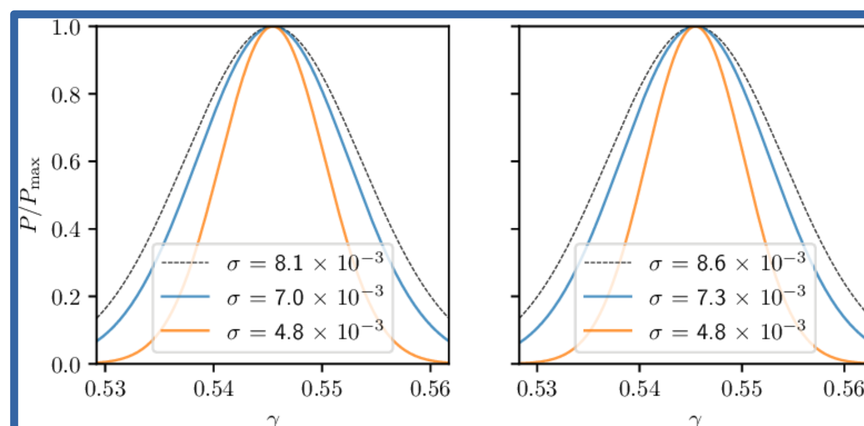
	$\Omega_{b,0}$	$\Omega_{m,0}$	n_s	h	σ_8	τ	w_0	w_a	$\Omega_{DE,0}$	γ	b_1	b_2	b_3	b_4	b_5	b_6	b_7	b_8	b_9	b_{10}	A_{IA}	η_{IA}	β_{IA}
Optimistic Euclid + Planck, flat LCDM	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	3.0					1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat LCDM	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	2.5			3.9		1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.4			1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.6	3.6		1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.3		1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.5	3.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Optimistic Euclid + SO, flat LCDM	5.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.1	3.9					1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat LCDM	4.0	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.9			4.1		1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	4.3	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.5			1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	4.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.5	3.0		1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	4.6	2.2	1.9	1.1	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.3		1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	4.9	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.5	1.4	1.3	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
Optimistic Euclid + S4, flat LCDM	6.5	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.1	3.9					1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat LCDM	4.9	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4			3.7		1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	5.2	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.9	2.8	1.9	1.5			1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	5.5	2.1	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.9	1.8	1.5	3.0		1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	5.6	2.1	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.8	1.7	1.4		1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	6.3	2.6	1.7	1.3	2.3	3.0	1.5	1.4	3.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.0

Improvement factors = $\sigma_{before} / \sigma_{after}$

Focus: Pessimistic Euclid + SO







The results: case n°0 to n°2 (cont.)

	$\Omega_{b,0}$	$\Omega_{m,0}$	n_s	h	σ_8	τ	w_0	w_a	$\Omega_{DE,0}$	γ	b_1	b_2	b_3	b_4	b_5	b_6	b_7	b_8	b_9	b_{10}	A_{IA}	η_{IA}	β_{IA}
Optimistic Euclid + Planck, flat LCDM	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	3.0					1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat LCDM	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	2.5			3.9		1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.4			1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.6	3.6		1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.3		1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.5	3.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Optimistic Euclid + SO, flat LCDM	5.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.1	3.9					1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat LCDM	4.0	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.9			4.1		1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	4.3	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.5			1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	4.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.5	3.0		1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	4.6	2.2	1.9	1.1	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.3		1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	4.9	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.5	1.4	1.3	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
Optimistic Euclid + S4, flat LCDM	6.5	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.1	3.9					1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat LCDM	4.9	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4			3.7		1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	5.2	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.9	2.8	1.9	1.5			1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0 w_a$CDM	5.5	2.1	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.9	1.8	1.5	3.0		1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	5.6	2.1	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.8	1.7	1.4		1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
non-flat $w_0 w_a \gamma$CDM	6.3	2.6	1.7	1.3	2.3	3.0	1.5	1.4	3.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.0

Improvement factors = $\sigma_{before} / \sigma_{after}$

Areas of improvement

- Galaxy dn/dz + photo-z uncertainties
- Galaxy bias scale dependence (esp. on non-linear scales)
- Correlations of all probes with GCs
- BAO reconstruction as additional probe
- Magnification bias and GR effects in GCp
- Non-Gaussian terms in covariances (e.g. SSC)

Future perspectives

- Forecasting of extended models (incl. MG) (in collaboration with other SWGs, mostly TWG)
- More realistic forecasts (e.g. non-Gaussian covariance, masks, systematics, etc. + MCMC)
- Implement CMB in Euclid likelihood pipeline (in collaboration with IST:L)
- Additional Euclid x CMB probes (SZ, CIB, superstructures)

The end

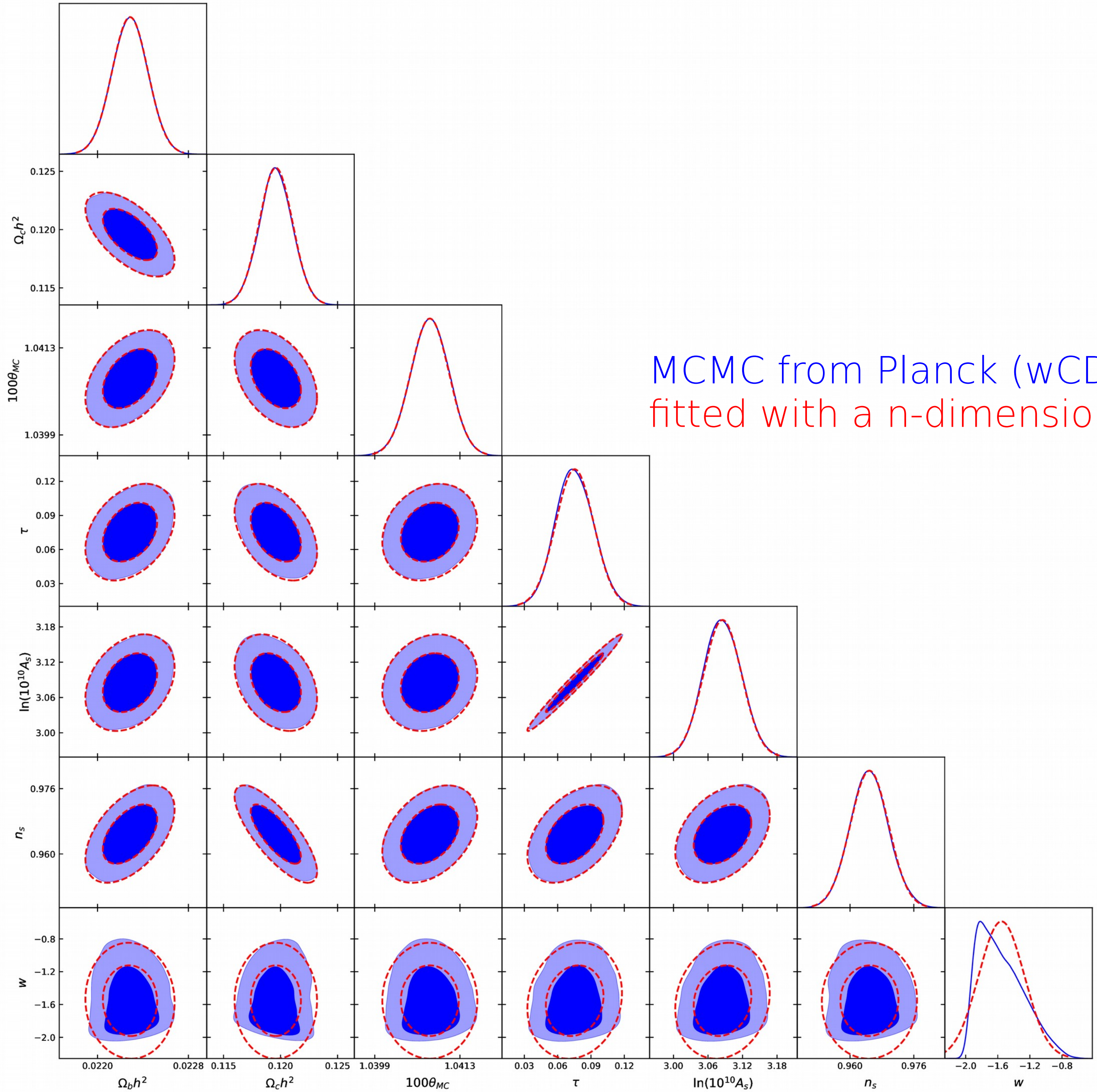
Thank you for
your attention !

The end ?

Extra slides

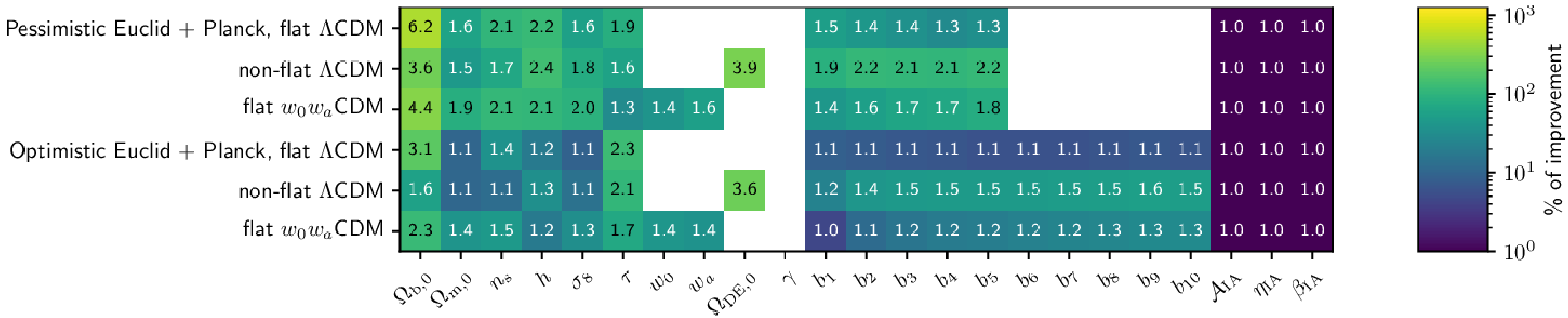
Posterior fit

Fitting the posterior



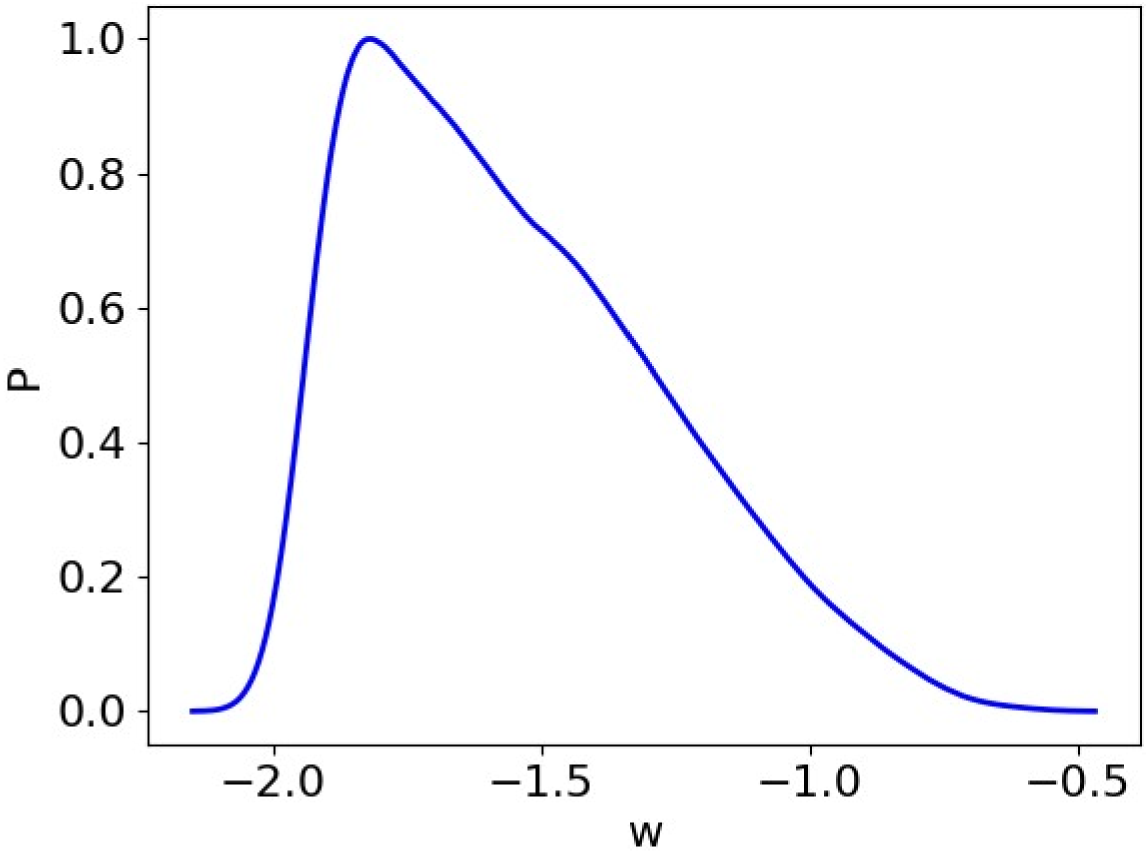
MCMC from Planck (wCDM)
fitted with a n-dimensional Gaussian

Fitted Planck + Euclid



Fitting the posterior

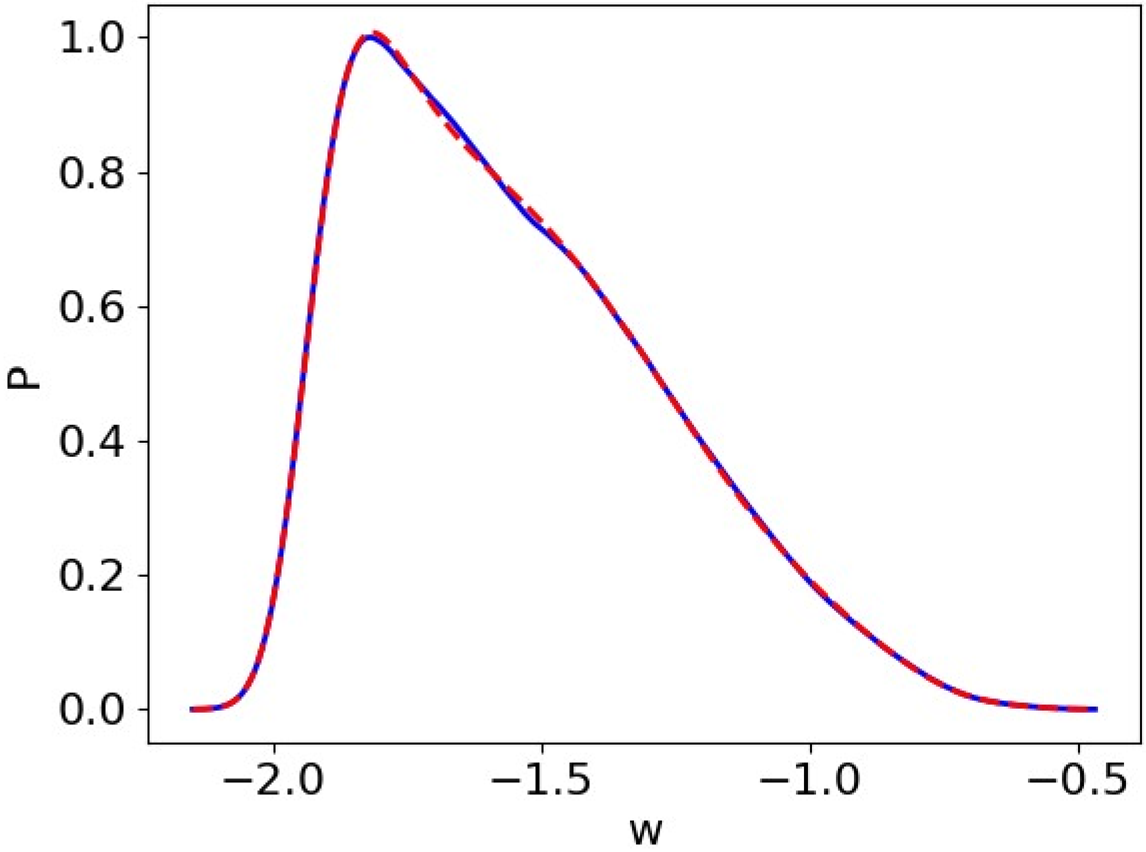
Posterior from MCMC



Fitting the posterior

Posterior from MCMC

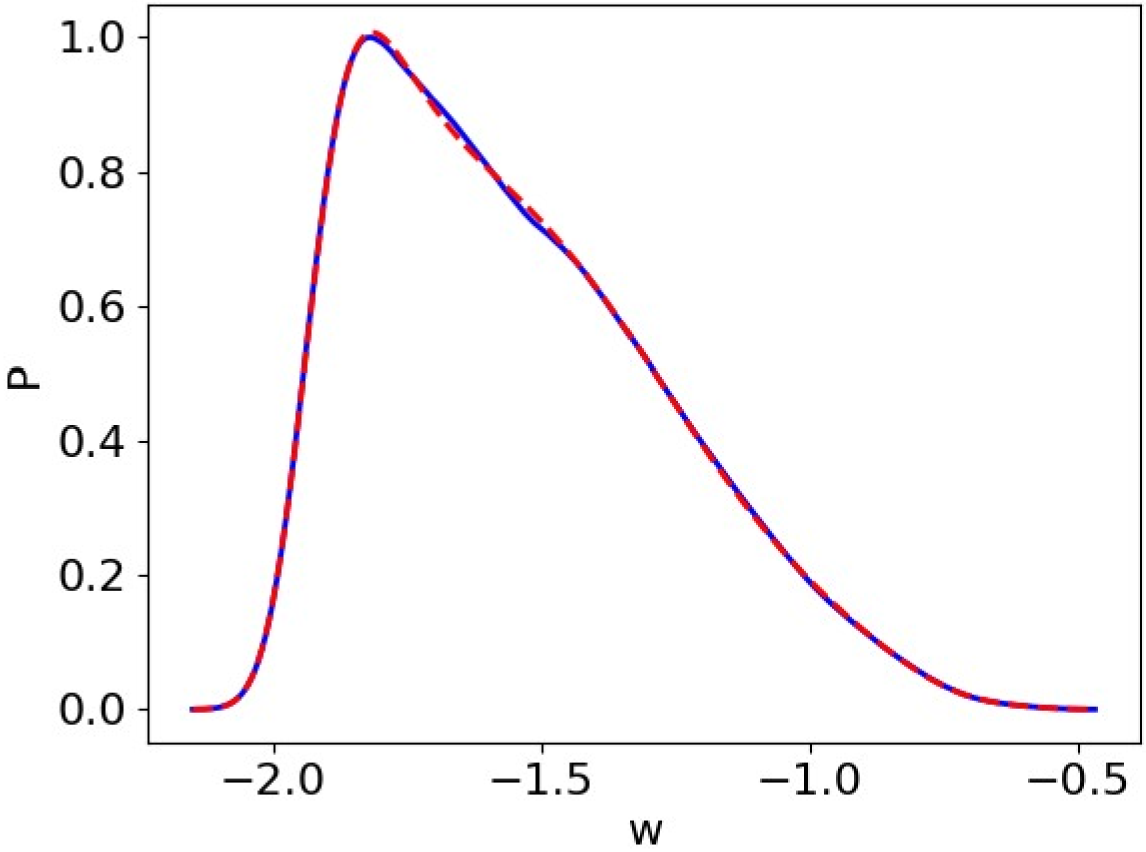
Gaussian fit, with smoothly varying mean and covariance



Fitting the posterior

Posterior from MCMC

Gaussian fit, with smoothly varying mean and covariance

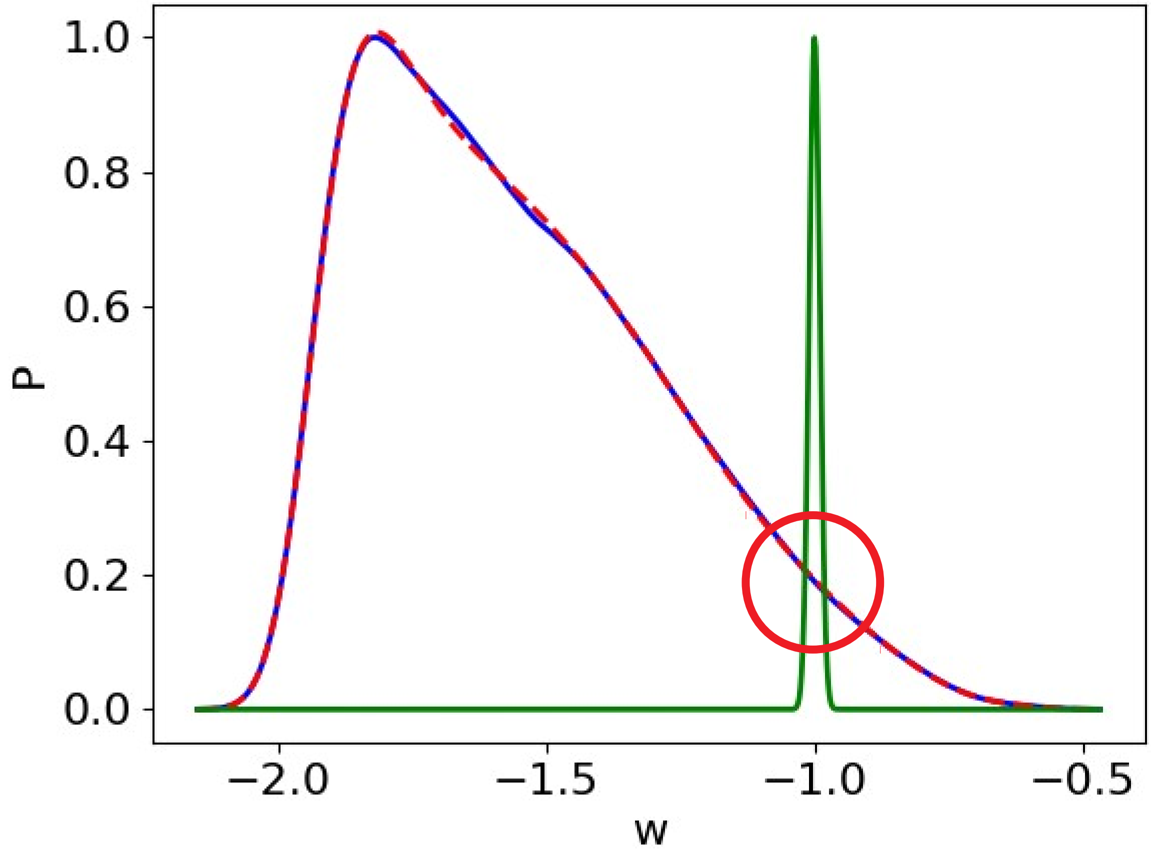


Either : MCMC with CMB fit + LSS Fisher

Fitting the posterior

Posterior from MCMC

Gaussian fit, with smoothly varying mean and covariance



Typical next-gen LSS

Either : MCMC with CMB fit + LSS Fisher

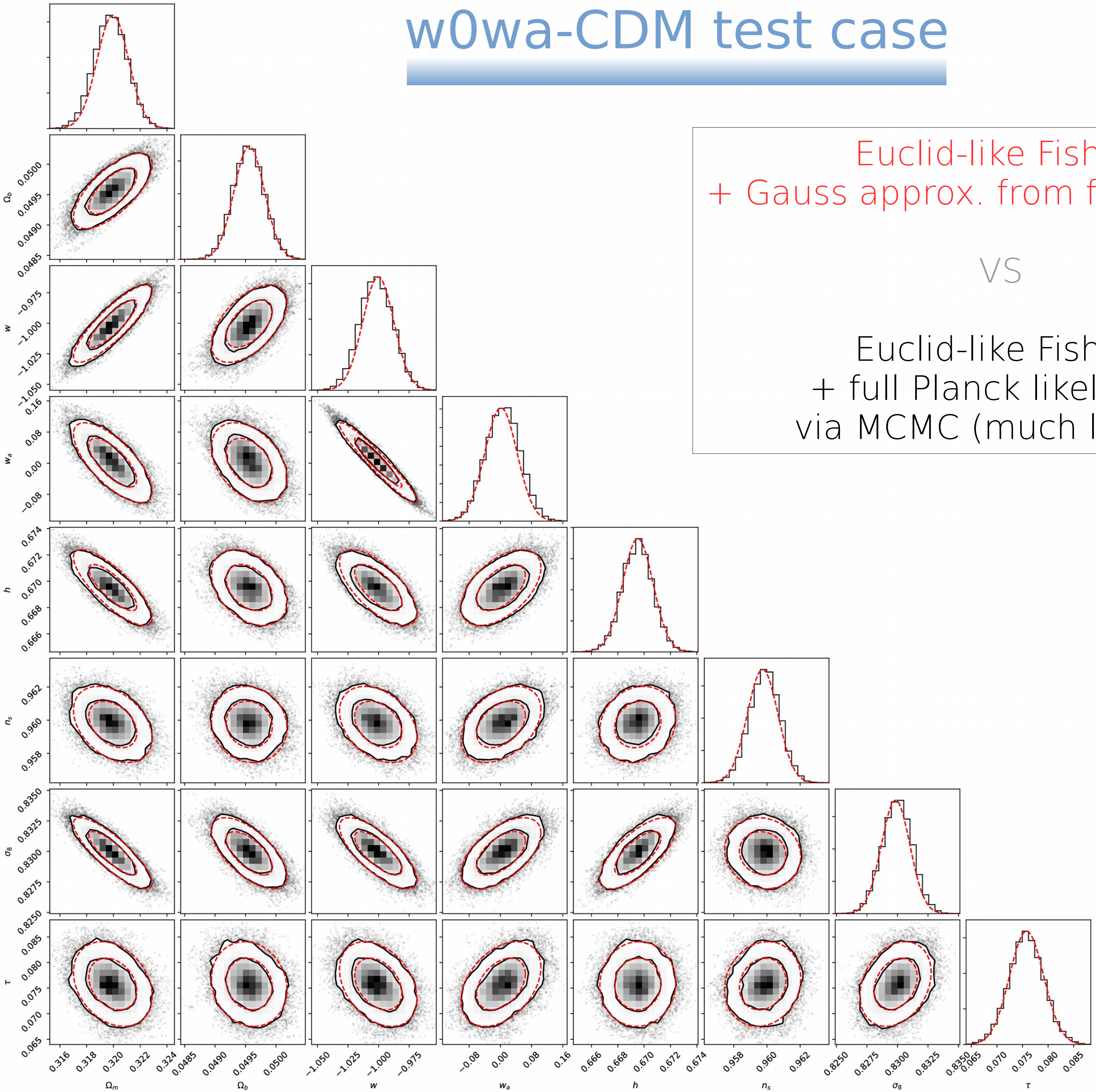
Or : Gauss. approx of CMB fit + LSS Fisher

Fitting the posterior

$$F_{\theta+\xi} = F'_\theta + F'_\xi$$

$$\mu_{\theta+\xi} = (F_{\theta+\xi})^{-1}(F'_\theta \mu'_\theta + F'_\xi \mu'_\xi)$$

w0wa-CDM test case



Euclid-like Fisher
+ Gauss approx. from fitted Planck

VS

Euclid-like Fisher
+ full Planck likelihood
via MCMC (much longer)

w0wa-CDM test case