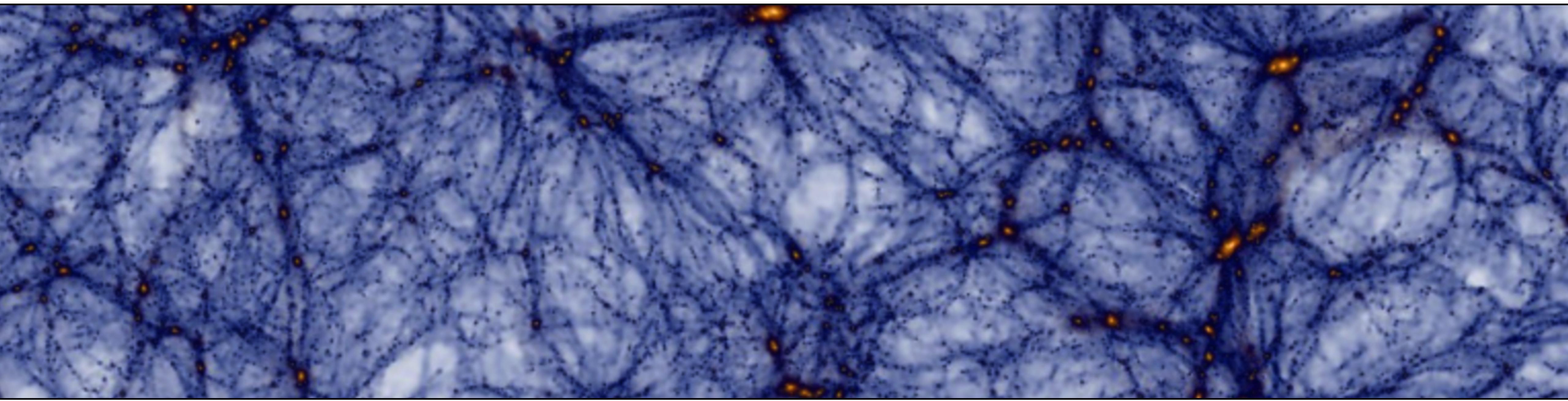
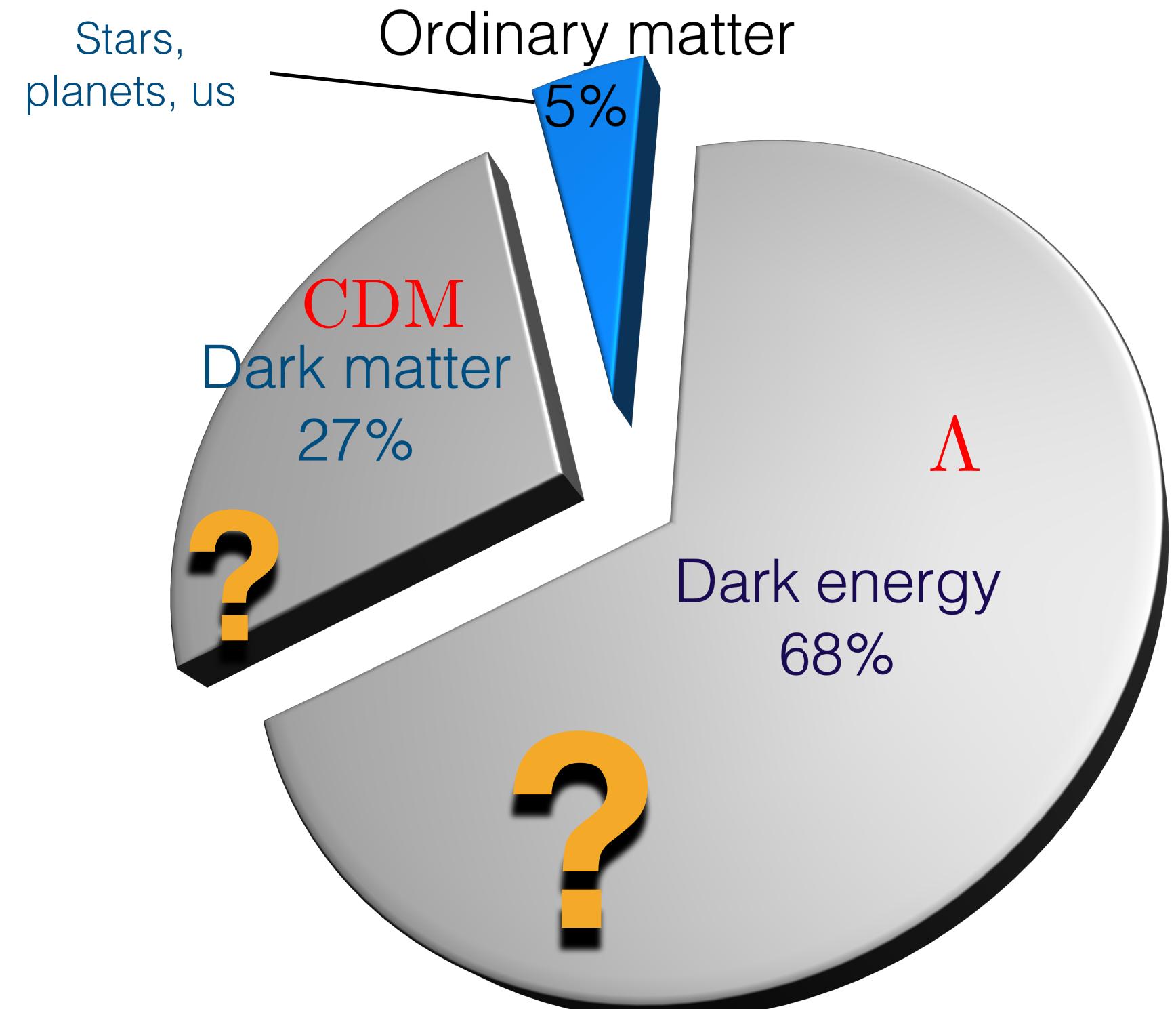


# Unraveling cosmology with cosmic voids



+ many collaborators, highlights: N. Hamaus (LMU, Munich), S. Contarini (MPE), G. Verza (CCA, NYU), B. Y. Wang (CMU), D. Spergel (Princeton, Flatiron), B. Wandelt (IAP), C. Kreisch (Princeton), R. Panchal (Princeton), M. Aubert (LPC), M.-C. Cousinou (CPPM), S. Escoffier (CPPM), G. Lavaux (IAP), M. Habouzit (MPIA), E. Massara (Waterloo),....

# Precision cosmology



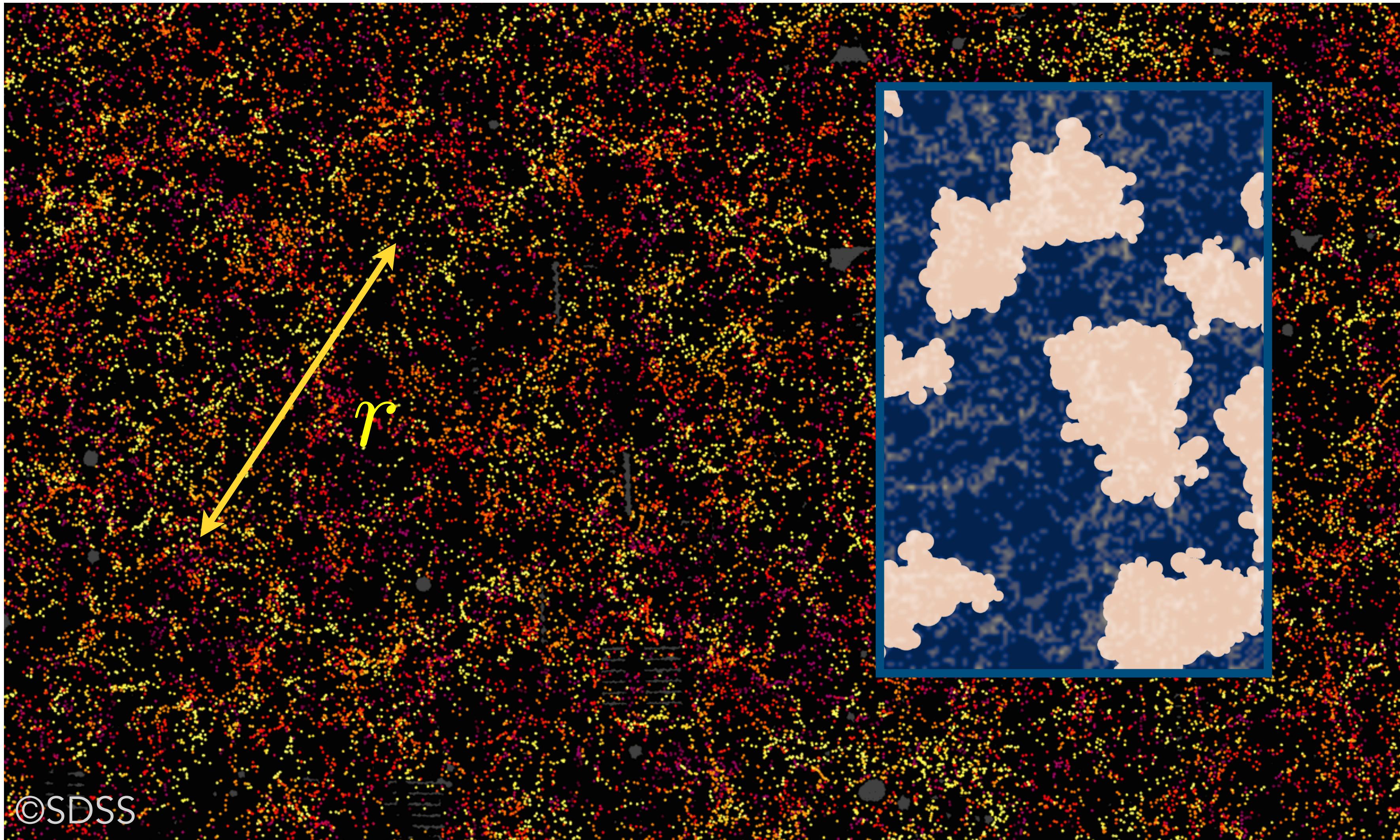
A standard model  $\Lambda$ CDM , to explain the accelerated expansion of the Universe.

New Physics!

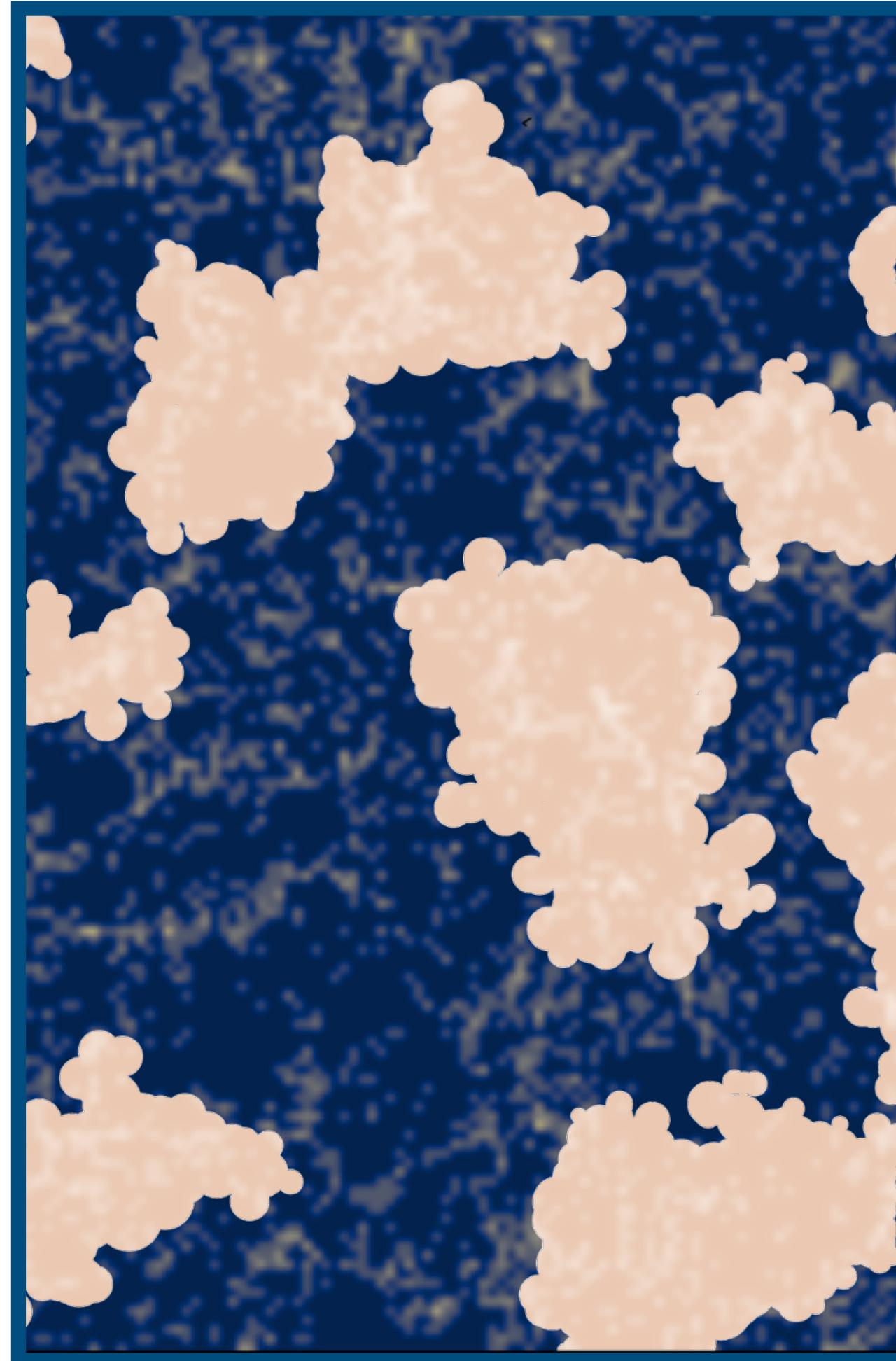
# Outline

- ▶ **Large Scale Structure, Voids and Cosmology**
- ▶ How do we find voids?
- ▶ Void-galaxy cross-correlation function
- ▶ Void size function
- ▶ Voids and the rising tensions
- ▶ Void-void auto-correlation function and neutrinos
- ▶ Challenges
- ▶ Take home messages

# Galaxy maps contain information beyond the 2-point correlation function.



# Voids have a unique sensitivity to cosmology.



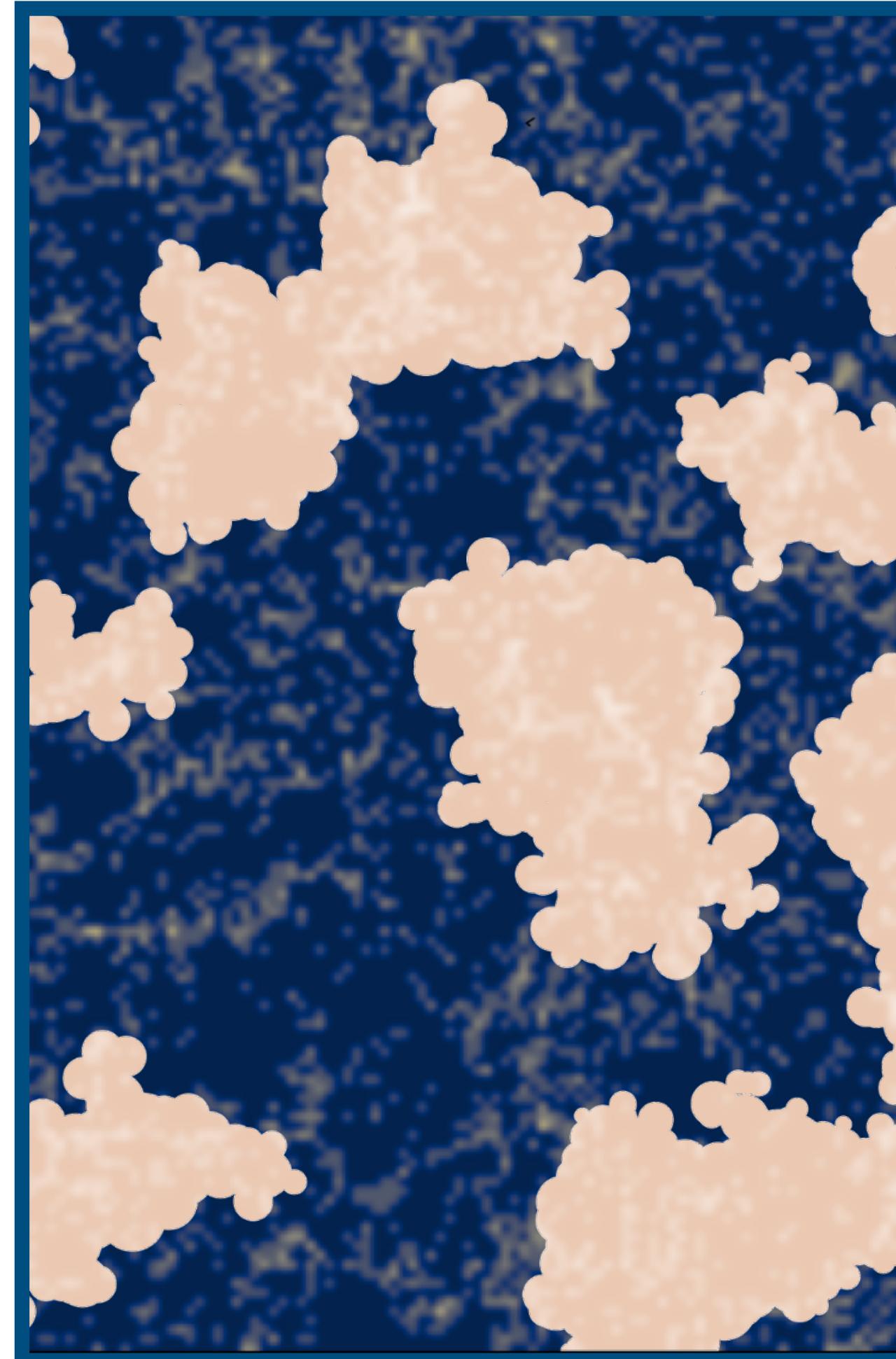
Dark energy dominated (first!)

Sensitive to diffuse components  $\Sigma m_\nu$

Sweet spots to test gravity

Pisani, Massara, Spergel et al.  
2019; ArXiv: [1903.05161](https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.05161), B. AAS

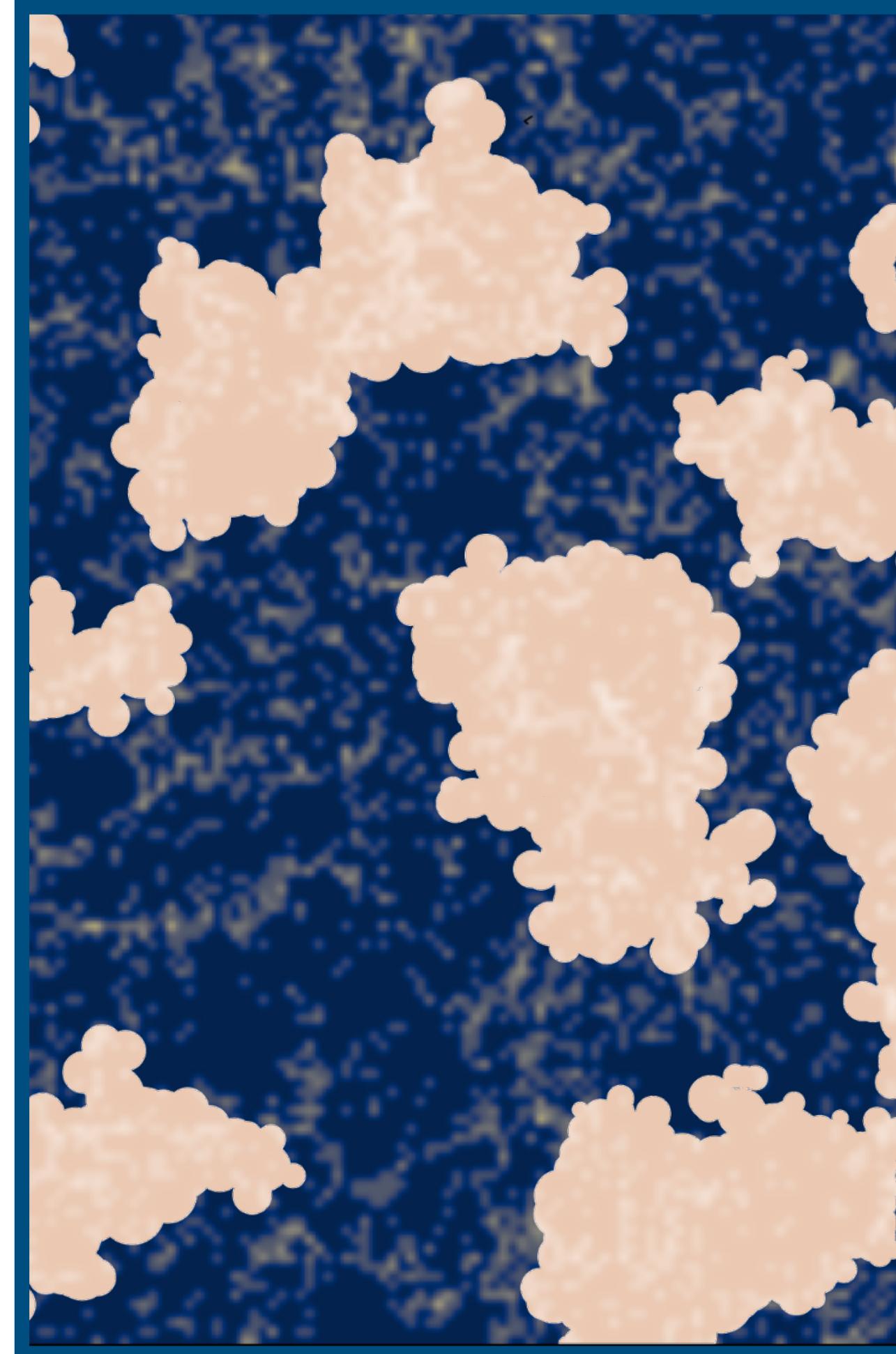
# Voids have a unique sensitivity to cosmology.



Multi-scale sensitivity (sizes 10 - 100 Mpc/h)  
Easier to model (traditional techniques, models valid down to small scales)  
Keep memory of initial conditions  
High signal-to-noise for dark matter

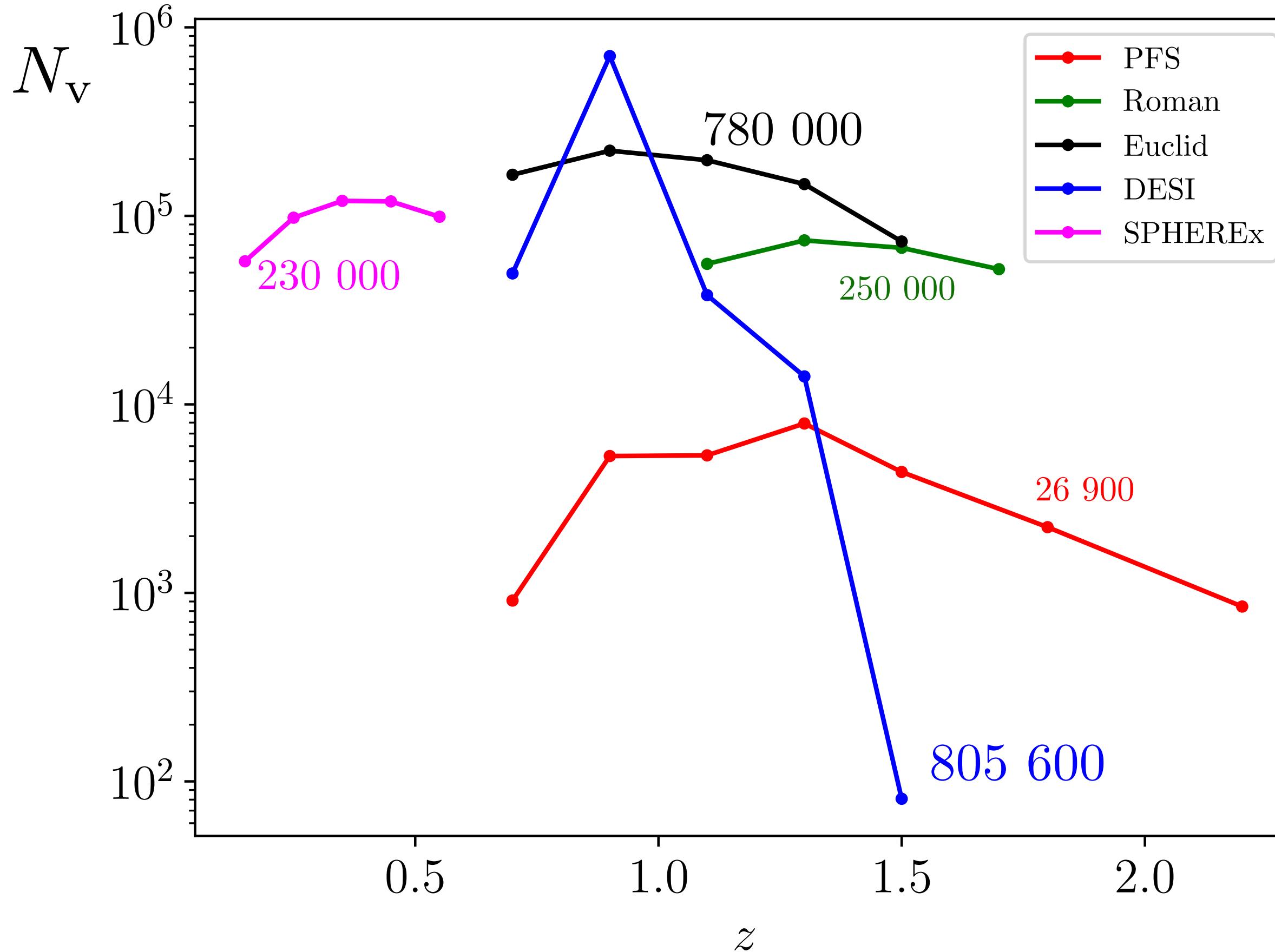
Arcari, Pinetti,  
Fornengo 2022  
JCAP Arxiv: [2205.03360](https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.03360)

# It's the golden age for void cosmology!



Voids need large volume and  
deep, detailed maps!

# Hundreds of thousands of voids



Number density also plays a role!

# From a practical perspective: quantities we wish to constrain

$$\Omega_m, \Omega_\Lambda$$

Content of the Universe

$$\sigma_8$$

Amplitude of density fluctuations

$$f = \frac{d \ln \Delta}{d \ln a}$$

Growth rate of structure

$$\frac{f}{b} \quad \text{Bias} \quad b = \frac{\delta_{\text{gal}}}{\delta}$$

$$w(z) = w_0 + w_a \frac{z}{z+1}$$

Dark energy equation of state

$$\Sigma m_\nu$$

Sum of neutrino masses

$$H_0$$

Hubble constant

- ▶ Large Scale Structure, Voids and Cosmology
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- ▶ Void-galaxy cross-correlation function
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# Void definition

A void definition must be well **tested**, suitable to your dataset and should enhance the S/N of the measurement we wish to do. We also wish to link it to theory!

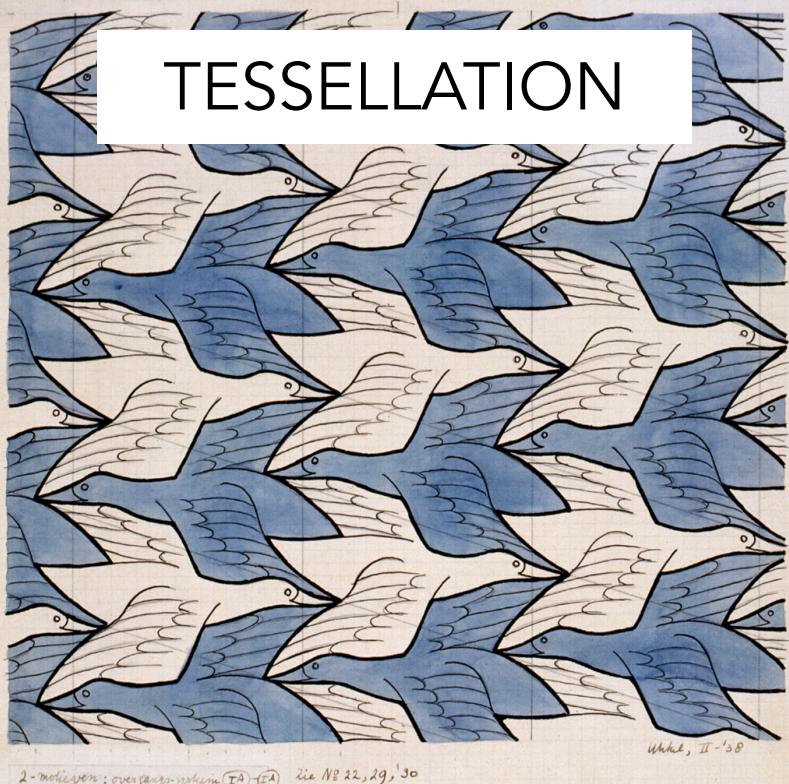
## Void IDentification and Examination

The screenshot shows the Bitbucket interface for the 'vide\_public' repository. The left sidebar contains links for Pull requests, Repositories, Projects, Source, Commits, Branches, Pull requests, Pipelines, Deployments, Issues, Jira issues, Security, Wiki, and Downloads. The 'Wiki' page is currently selected. It displays a grid of characters (V, I, D, E) representing void shapes. Below the grid is a text block: "VIDE, the Void IDentification and Examination toolkit is a widely used void finder. It has been used on both spectroscopic and photometric data, on simulations and mocks. VIDE is the French word for void, as historically the software was first developed by a group of researchers working at the Institut d'Astrophysique de Paris (IAP, Paris, France). The following page lists all papers based on VIDE: [Papers using VIDE](#)".

[https://bitbucket.org/cosmicvoids/vide\\_public/src/master/](https://bitbucket.org/cosmicvoids/vide_public/src/master/), Sutter et al. 2015 A&C  
based on ZOBOV (Neyrinck 2008)

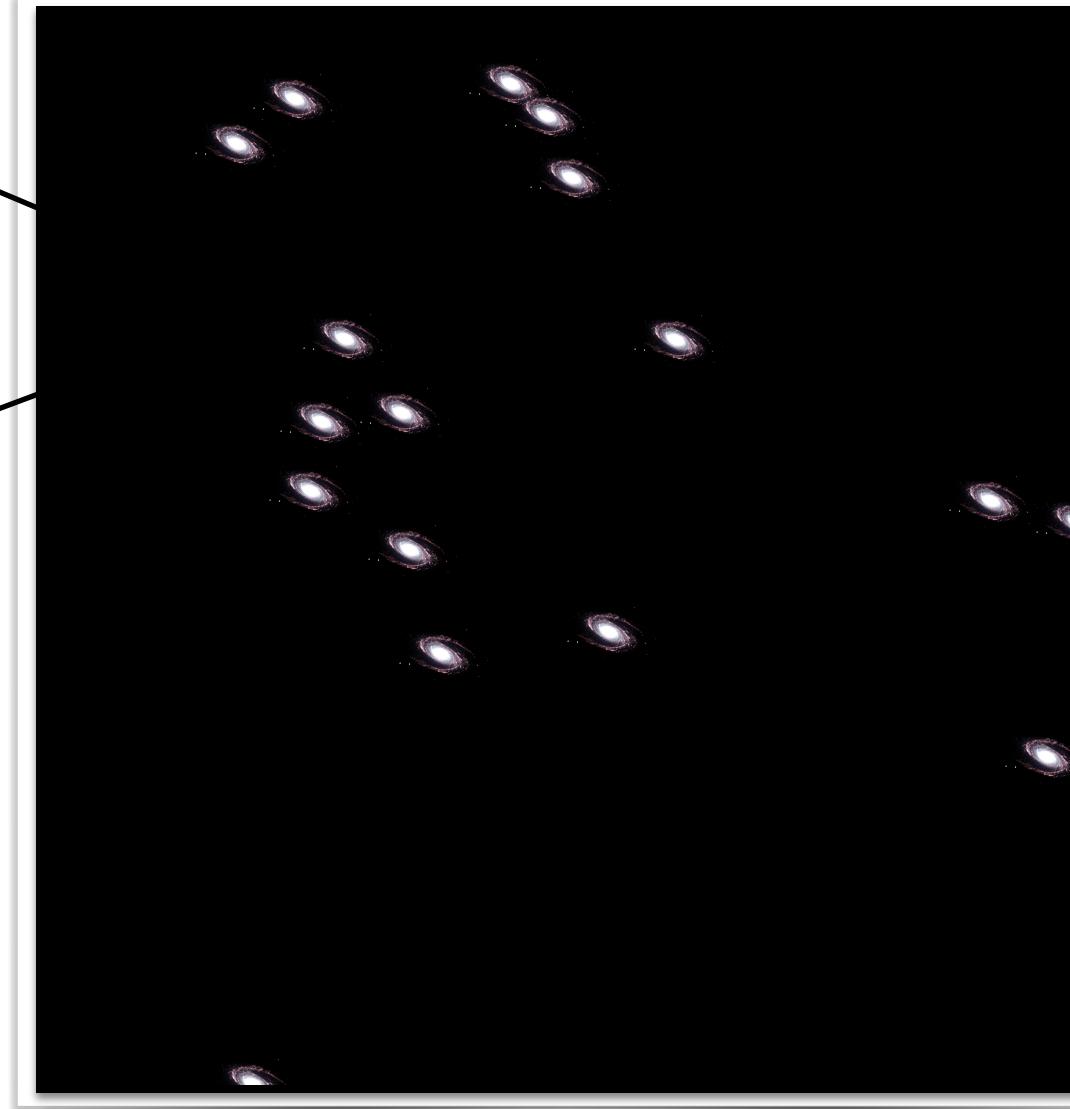
- Provides void detailed shape.
- Suitable for both simulations and surveys (accounts for mask).
- Widely used: BOSS (DR7, DR10, DR11, DR12), eBOSS (DR14), DES, Euclid, Roman, PFS.

# Void definition: VIDE (Void IDentification and Examination)



Galaxy

All points closer to the tracer than to any other point



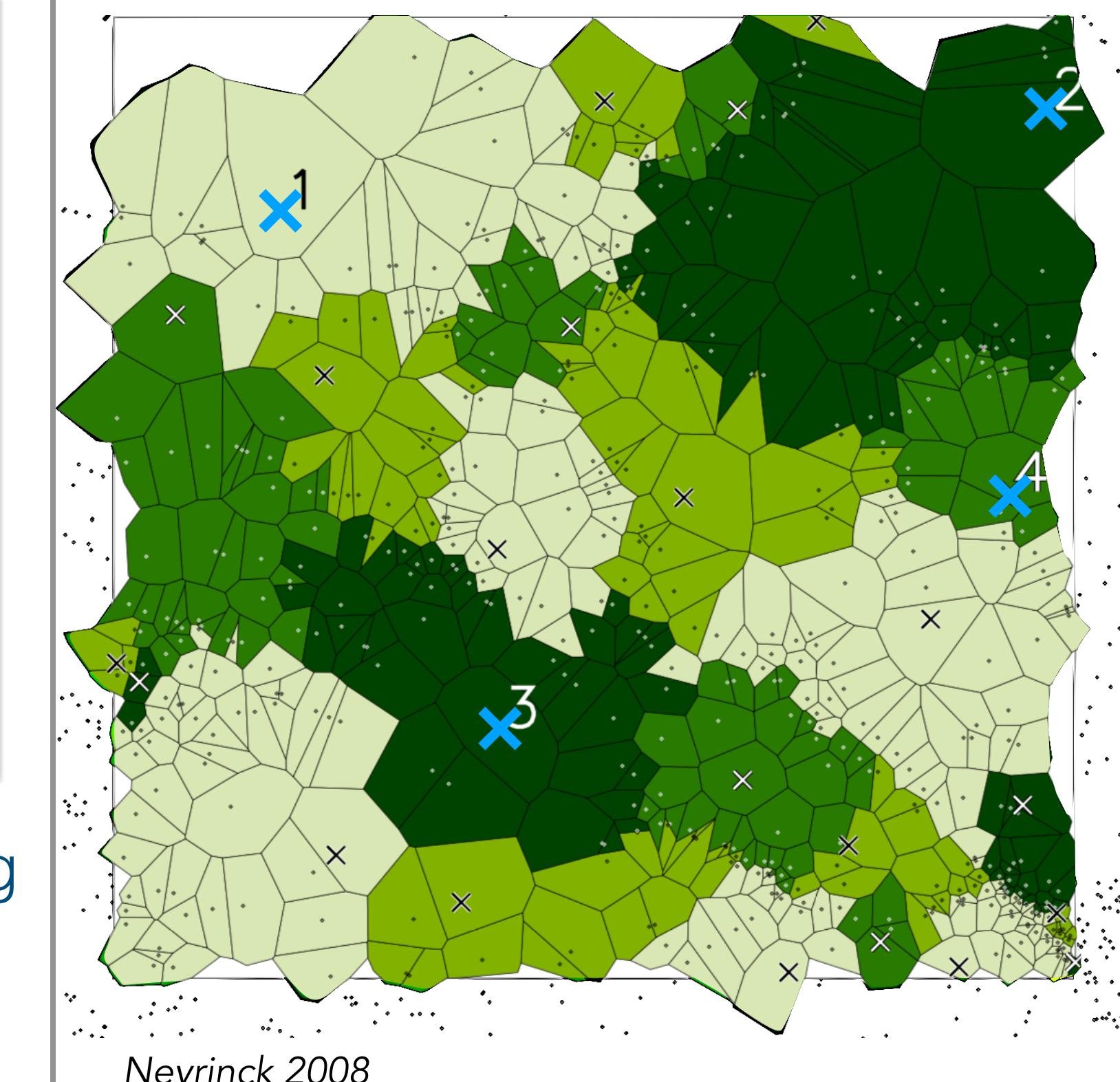
Local density estimation

$$\rho_{local} = \frac{1}{V_{cell}}$$

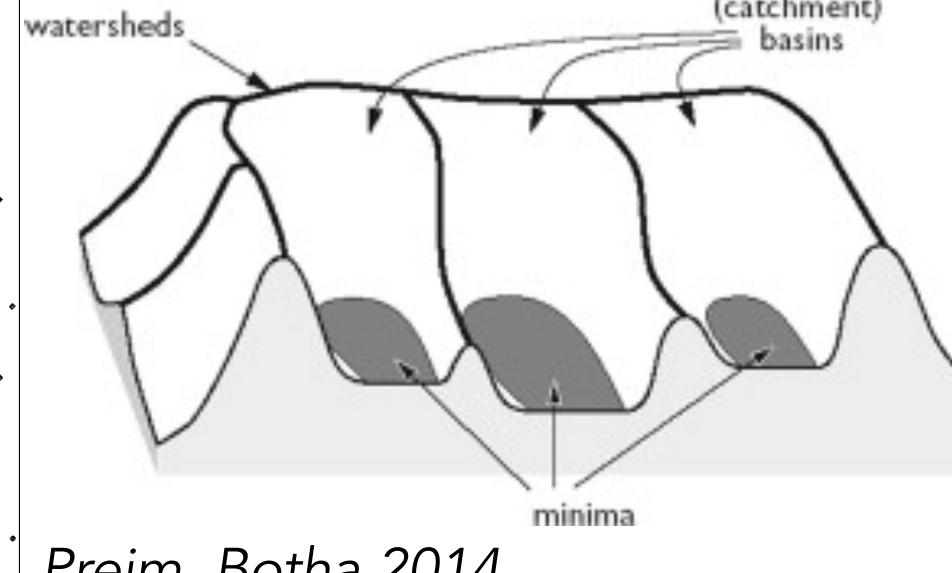
A tessellation with a physical meaning

VIDE: [https://bitbucket.org/cosmicvoids/vide\\_public/src/master/](https://bitbucket.org/cosmicvoids/vide_public/src/master/), Sutter, Lavaux, Hamaus, Pisani, Wandelt, Warren, Villaescusa-Navarro, Zivick, Mao, and Thompson 2015 A&C ArXiv: [1406.1191](https://arxiv.org/abs/1406.1191)  
Icke & Van de Weygaert (1987)  
Platen et al. 2007

Void finding  
in 3D!



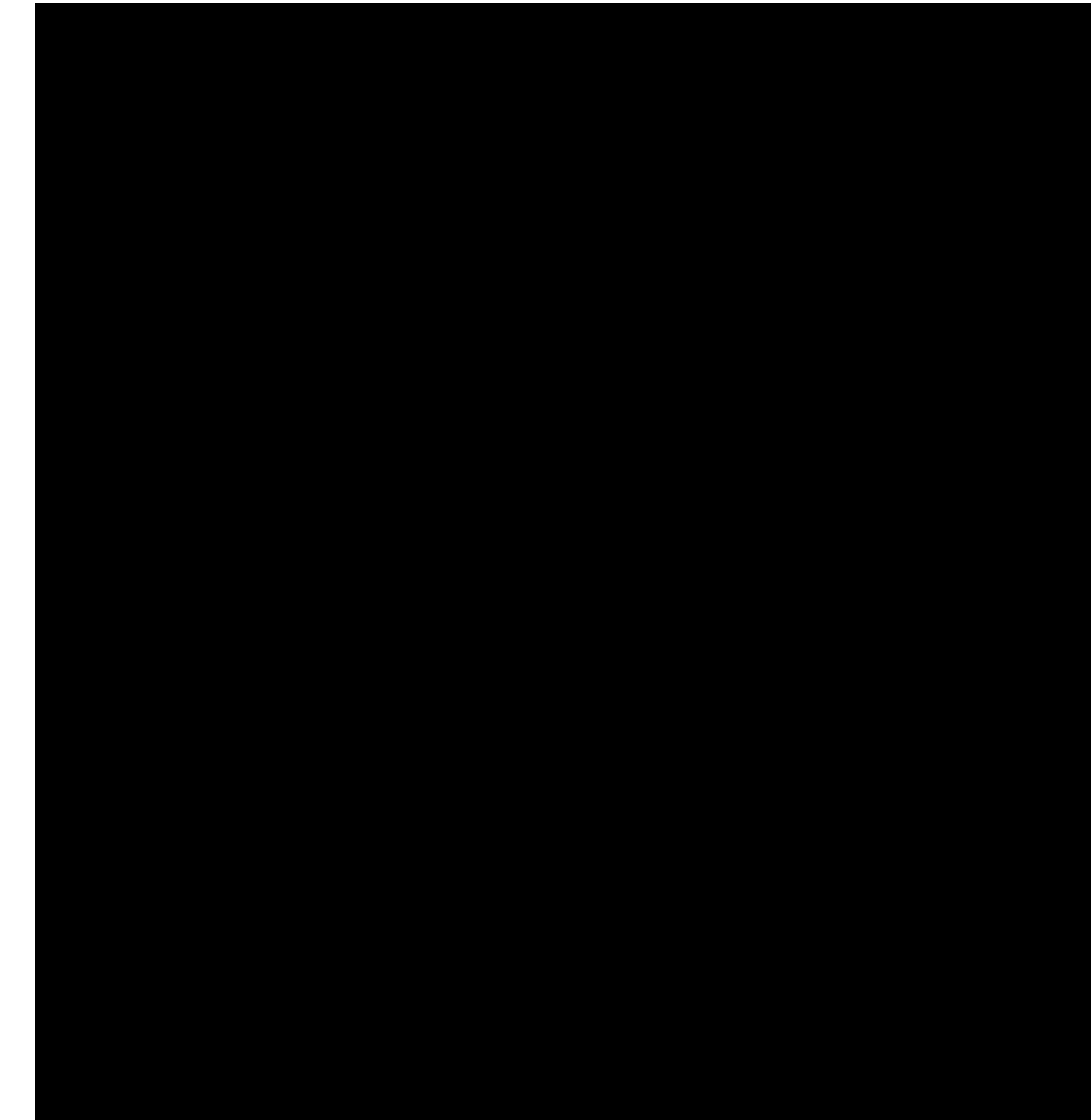
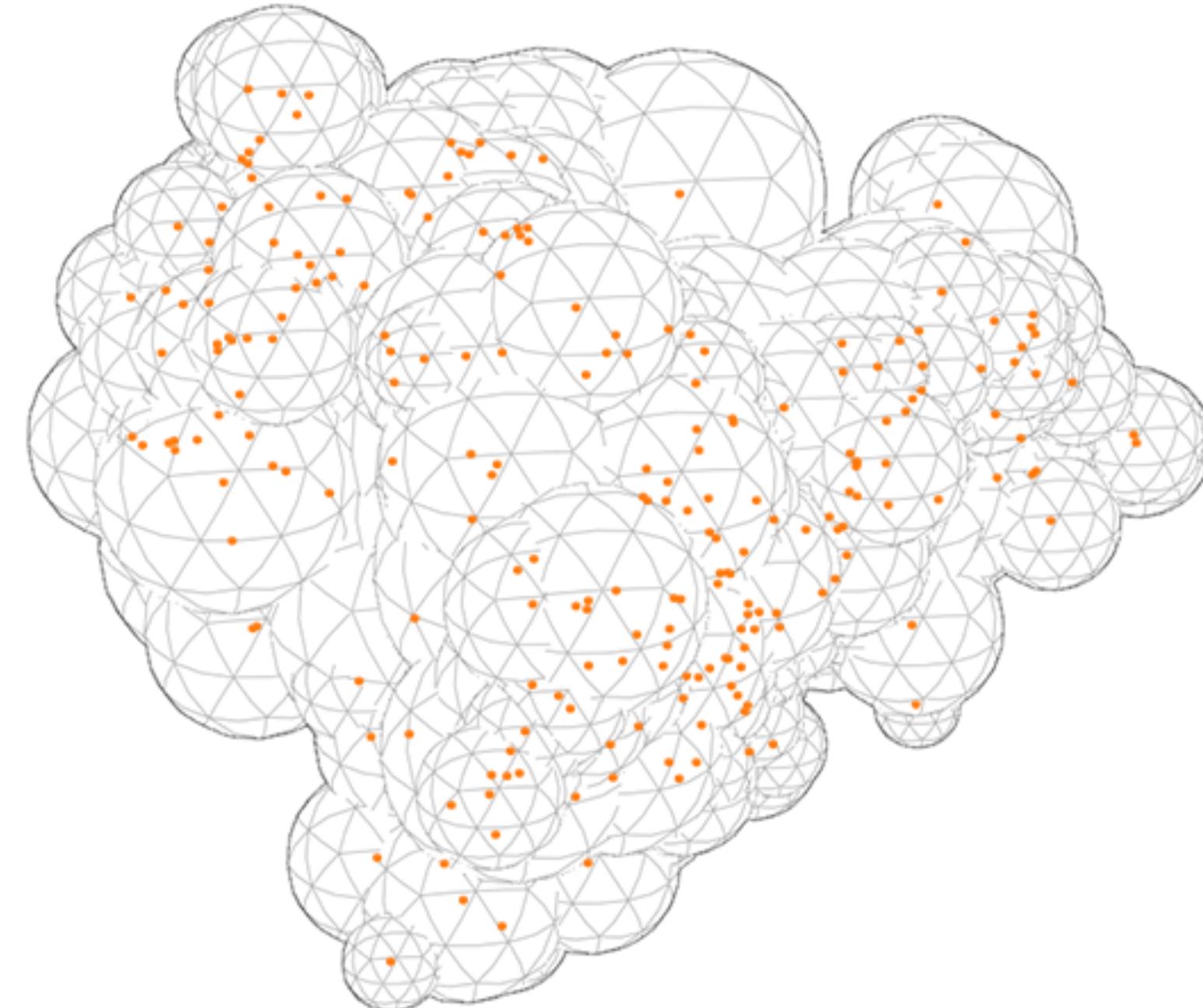
Neyrinck 2008



Preim, Botha 2014

# Void definition: VIDE (Void IDentification and Examination)

No a priori on the shape.  
Void's shape is not regular on a one-to-one basis!



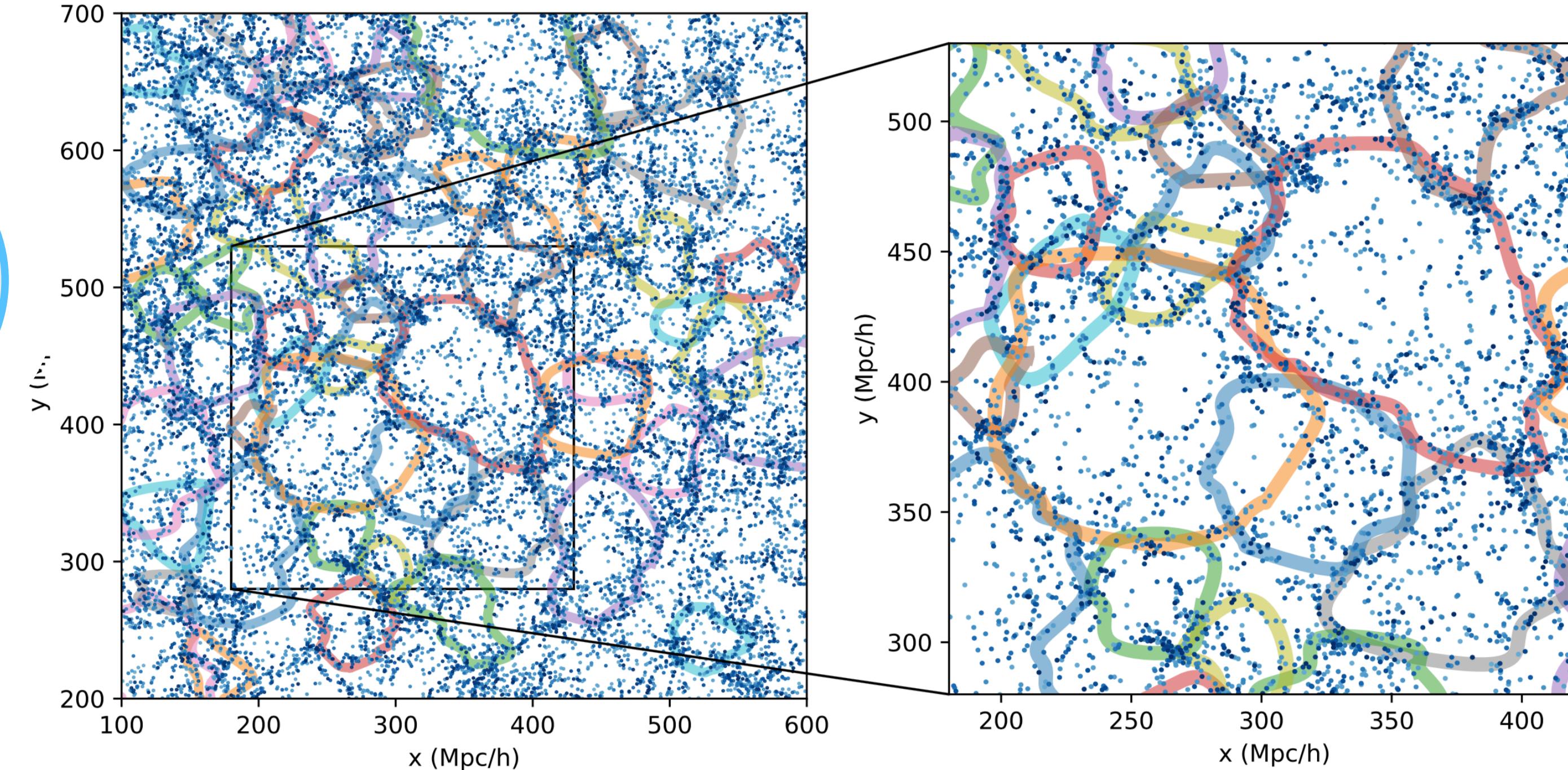
Yue Bonny  
Wang

Wang, Pisani, Villaescusa-Navarro and  
Wandelt 2023, ApJ 955 131, Arxiv: [2212.06860](https://arxiv.org/abs/2212.06860)

# Void definition: VIDE (Void IDentification and Examination)



Giovanni  
Verza

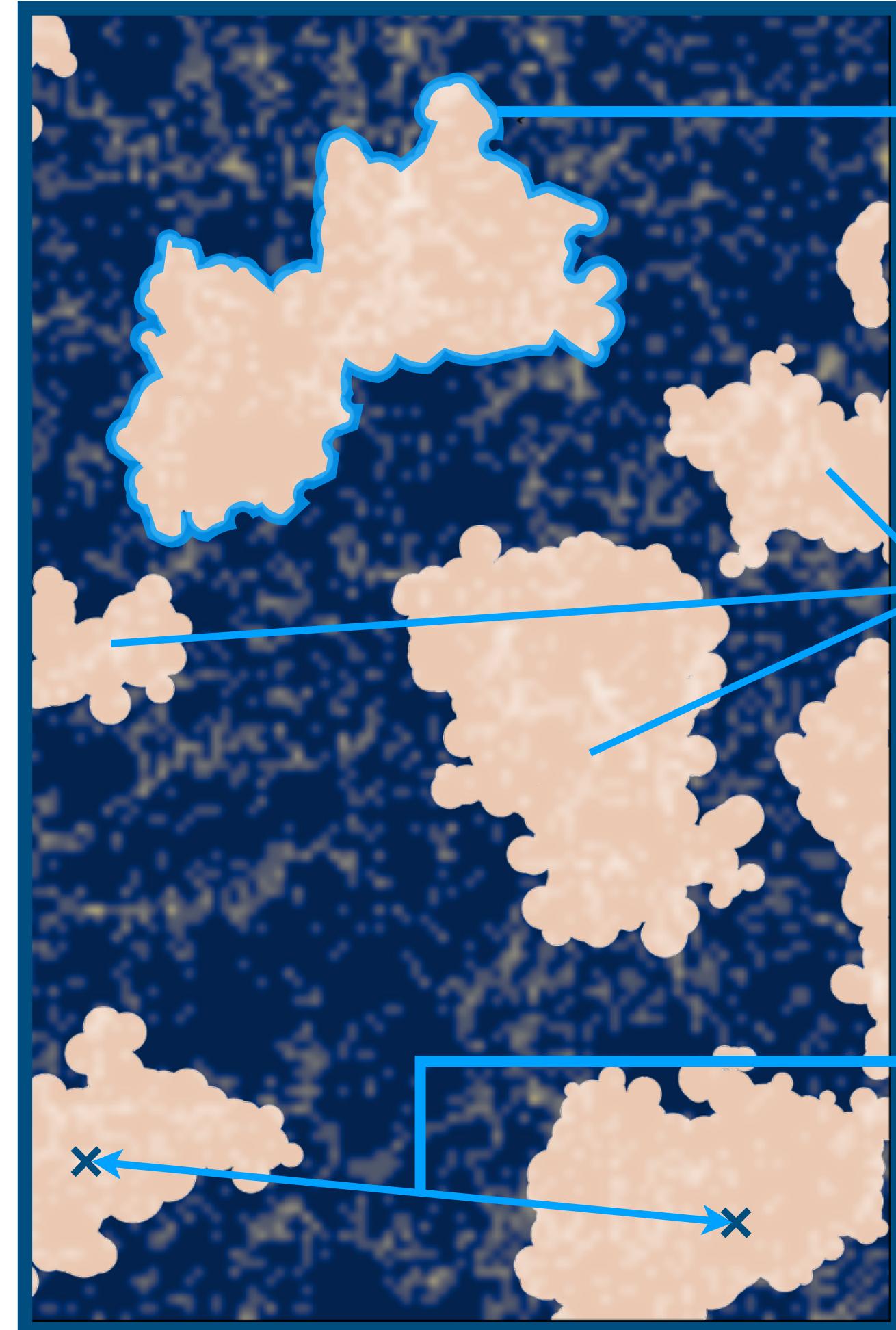


We have void centers,  
void radii, and tracers!

Using voids means more  
than one application!

Verza, Pisani, Carbone, Hamaus,  
Guzzo 2019; ArXiv: [1906.00409](https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.00409) JCAP

# Many different void statistics



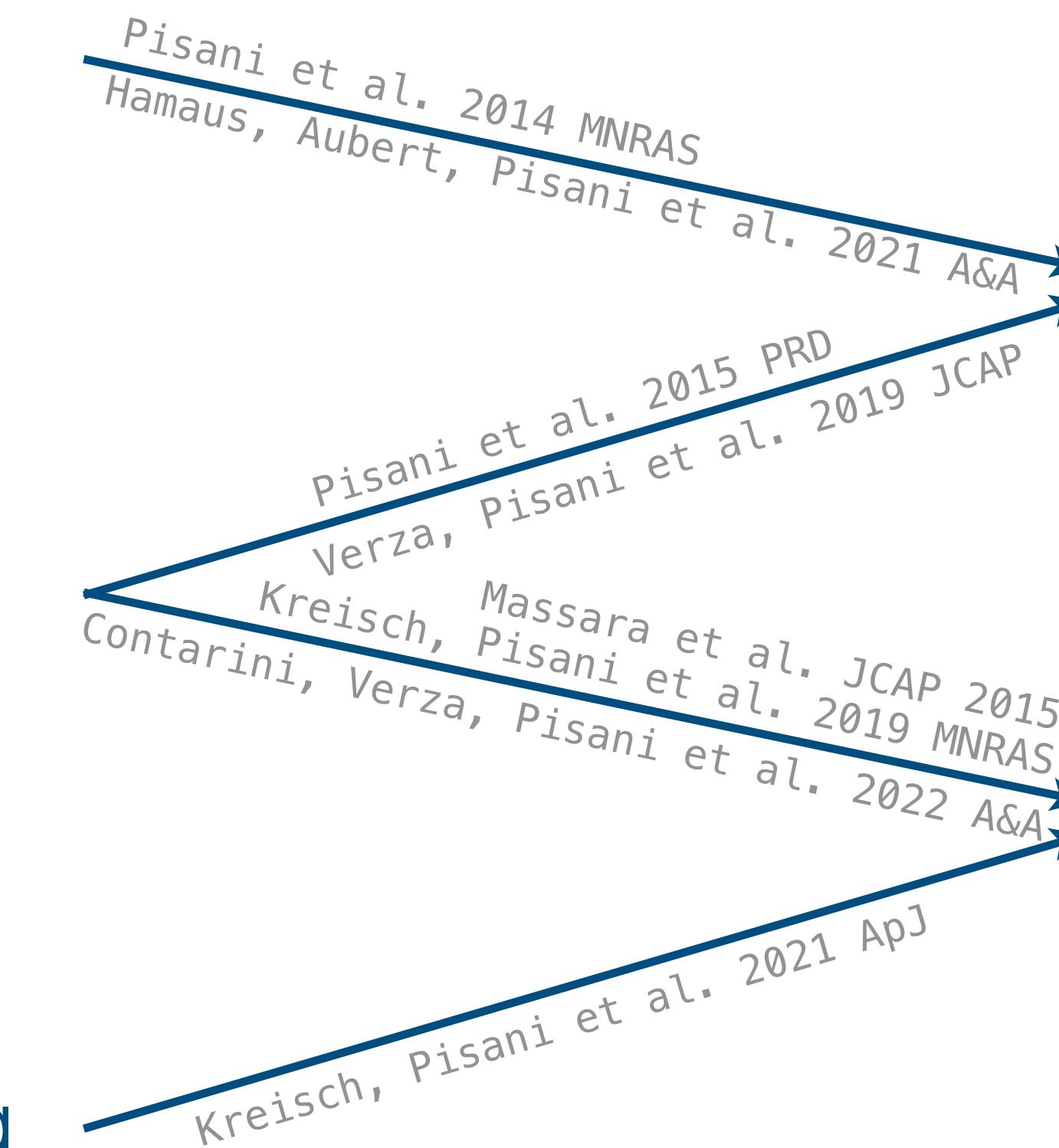
Shape

$$\xi_{vg}$$

Numbers  
 $N_v$

Clustering

$$\xi_{vv}$$



Dark energy  
Modified gravity

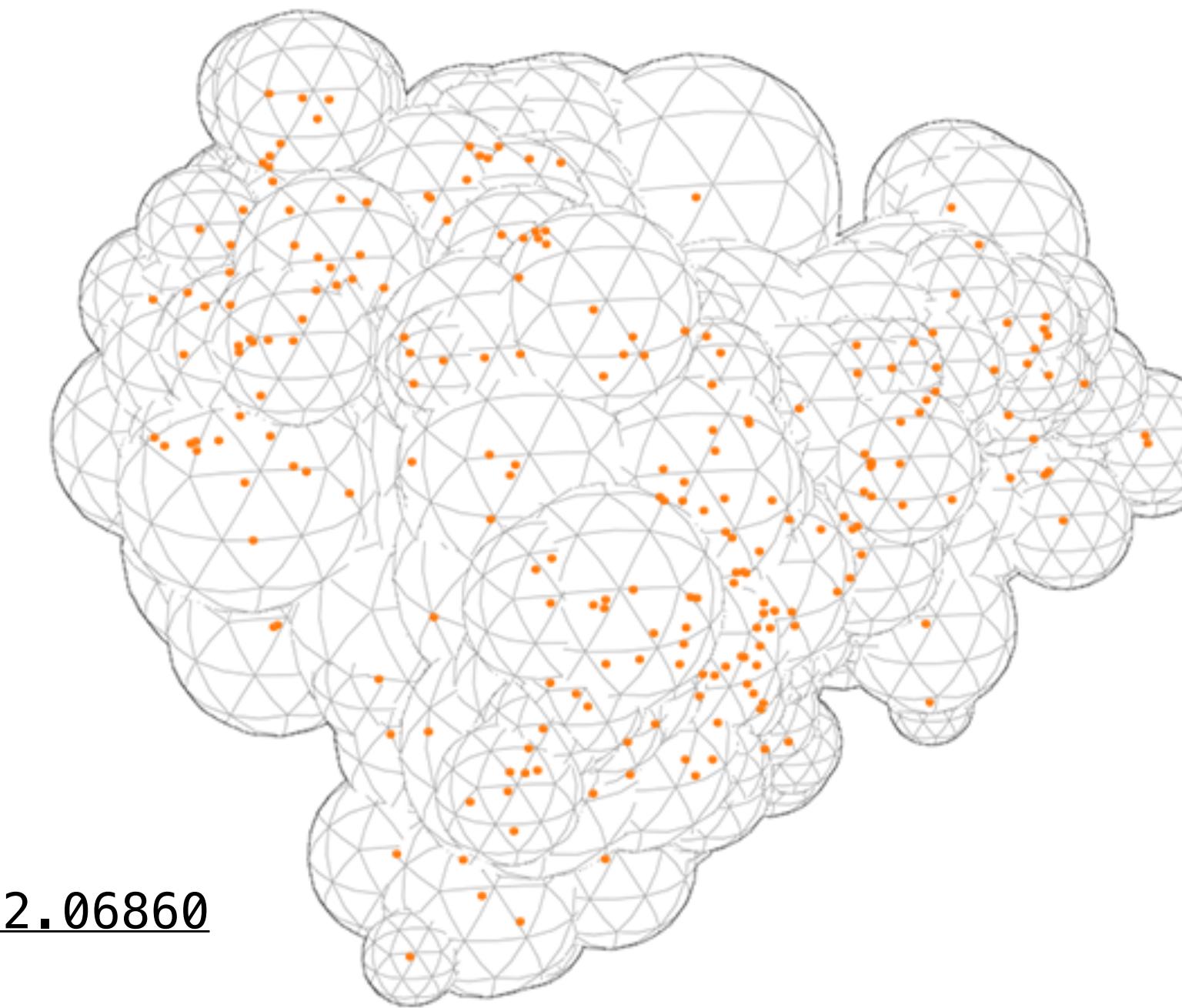
Neutrinos

Not at the same degree of maturity !

Pisani, Massara, Spergel et al.  
2019; ArXiv: [1903.05161](https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.05161), B. AAS

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# The observed void-galaxy cross-correlation function $\xi_{\text{vg}}$



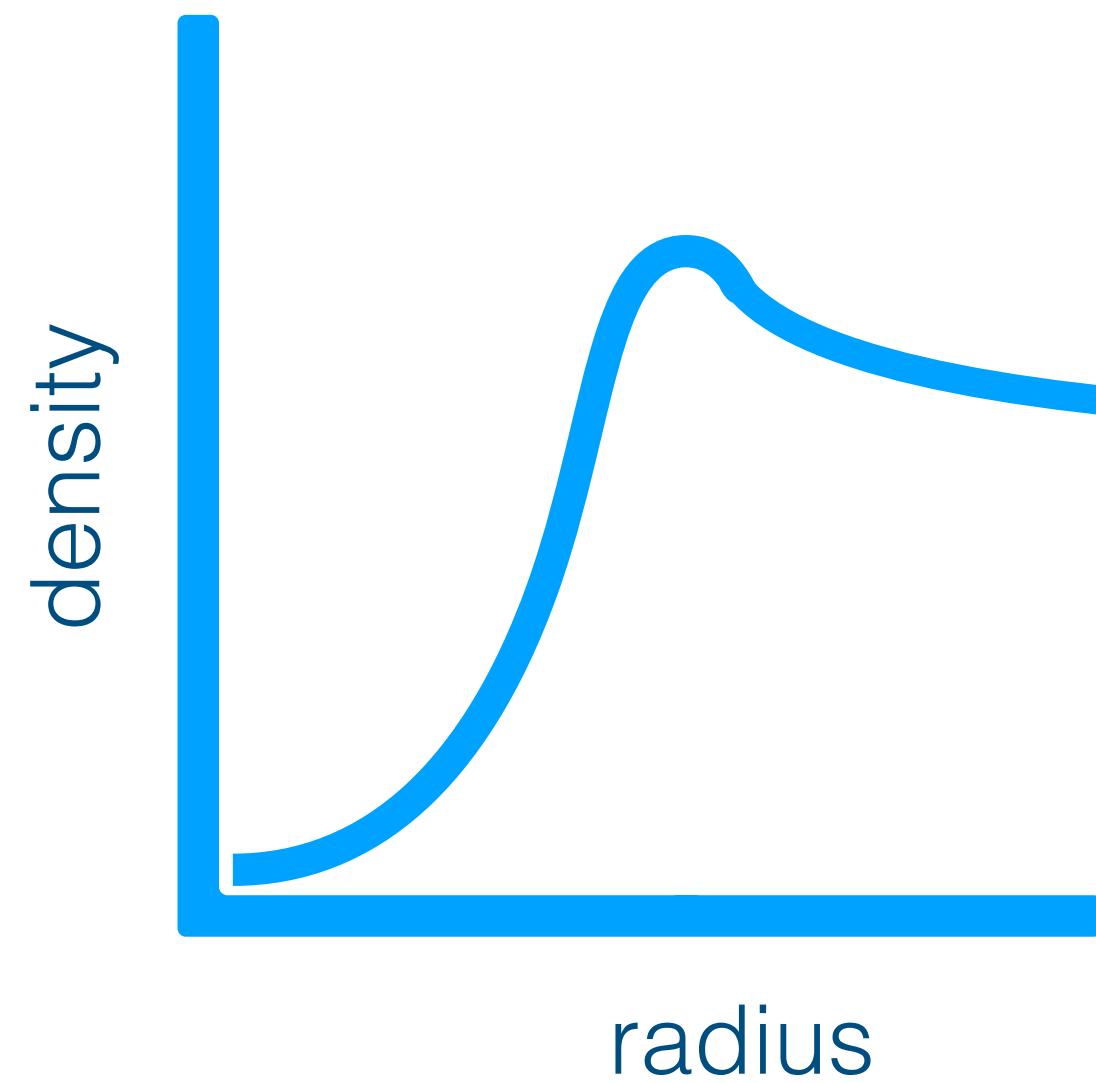
Wang, Pisani, Villaescusa-Navarro and Wandelt 2023, ApJ 955 131, Arxiv: [2212.06860](https://arxiv.org/abs/2212.06860)

Void's shape is  
not regular on a  
one-to-one basis!

Ryden, B. S. 1995, ApJ, 452, 25  
Lavaux & Wandelt 2011; ArXiv: [1110.0345](https://arxiv.org/abs/1110.0345) ApJ

In a homogeneous and isotropic  
universe void **stacks** are spherically  
symmetric in real space.

# The observed void-galaxy cross-correlation function $\xi_{\text{vg}}$



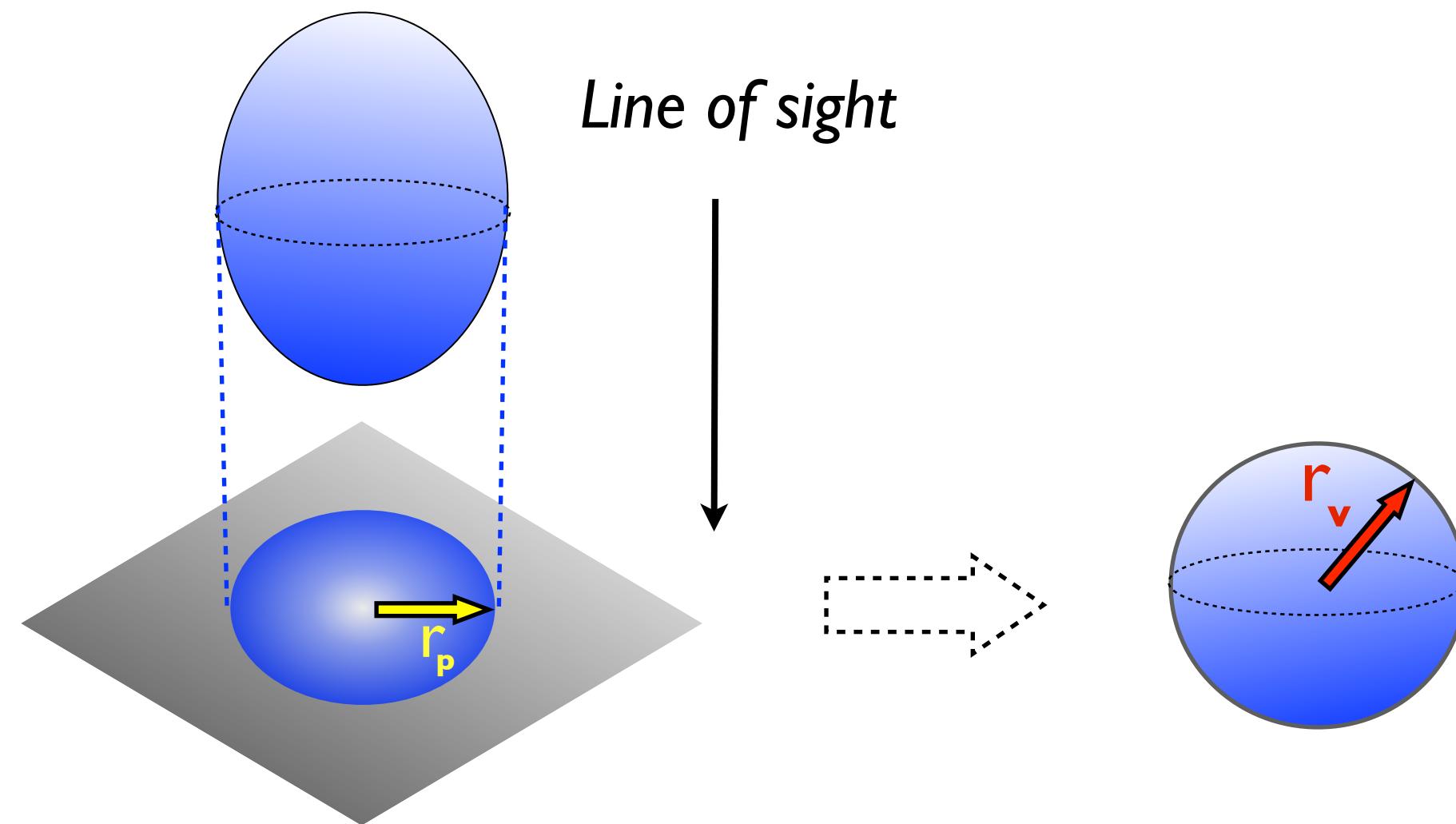
But... we observe  
voids in redshift  
space!

Our model needs  
many ingredients:

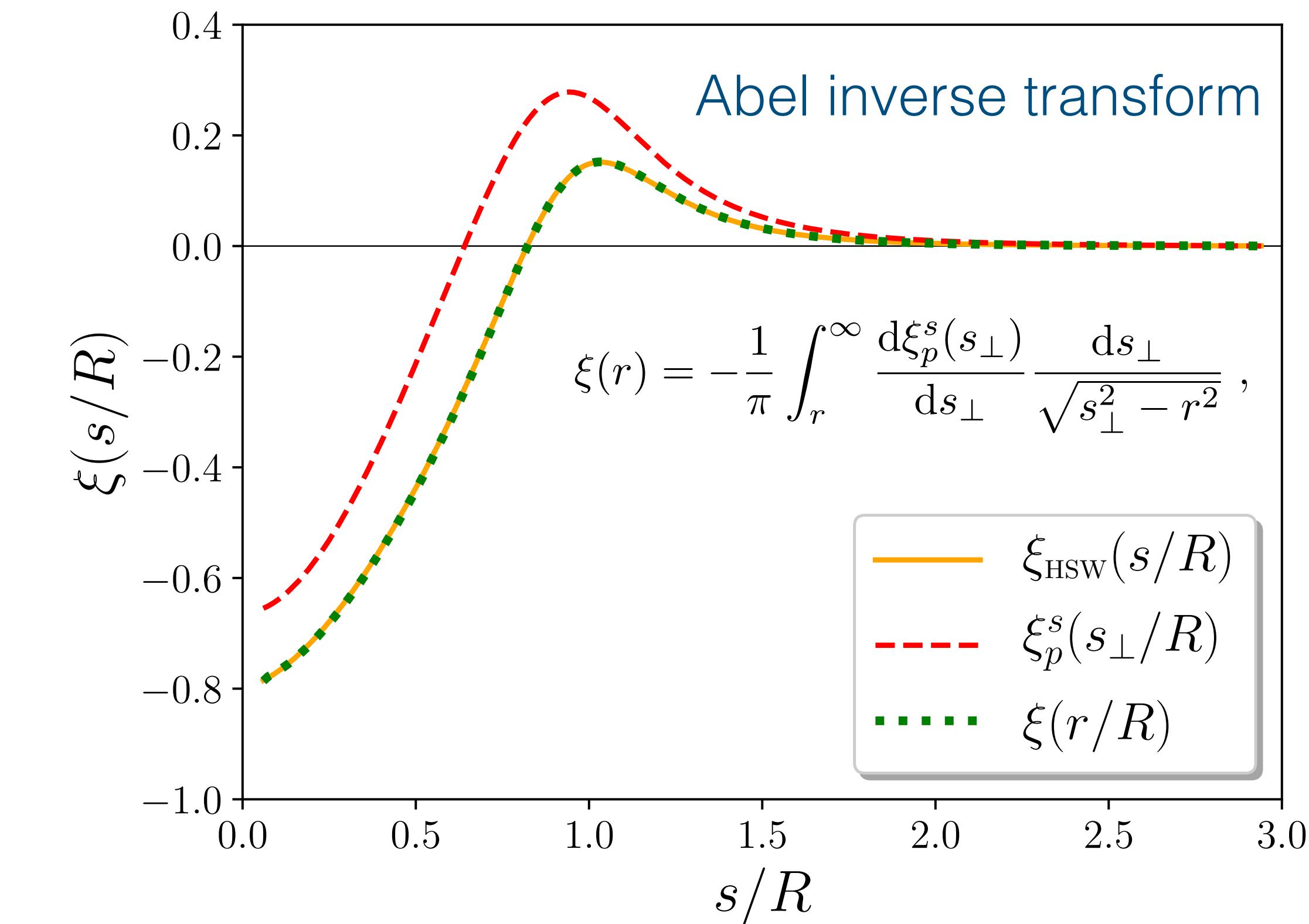
{ Density profile modeling  
Alcock-Paczynski (AP) distortions  
Redshift space distortion modeling

# The observed void-galaxy cross-correlation function $\xi_{\text{vg}}$

Models the profile from data



Other prescriptions model the profile  
from simulations(fit).  
Caveat: introduces simulation bias!

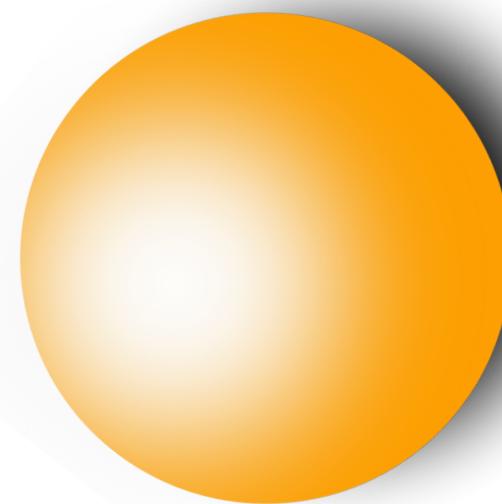


Pisani, Lavaux, Sutter, Wandelt 2014;  
ArXiv: [1306.3052](https://arxiv.org/abs/1306.3052) MNRAS  
Hamaus, Pisani, Choi, Lavaux, Wandelt,  
Weller 2020; ArXiv: [2007.07895](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.07895) JCAP

# The observed void-galaxy cross-correlation function

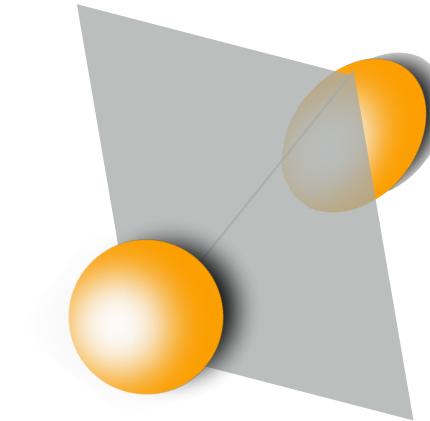
$\xi_{\text{vg}}$

1. Stacked void density profile in real space



Pisani, Lavaux, Sutter, Wandelt 2014; ArXiv: [1306.3052](https://arxiv.org/abs/1306.3052) MNRAS

2. Alcock-Paczynski (AP) distortions: Relationship between measured quantities and physical sizes



$$c\Delta z = H(z)r_{\parallel}$$

$$r_{\perp} = D_A(z)\Delta\theta$$

AP test  $r_{\perp} = r_{\parallel}$

$$\frac{c\Delta z}{\Delta\theta} = D_A(z)H(z)$$

pick  $[\Omega_m, \Omega_\Lambda]$ , calculate

$$\varepsilon = \frac{[D_A H(z)]_{\text{meas}}}{[D_A H(z)]_{\text{fid}}}$$

$$\varepsilon = 1$$

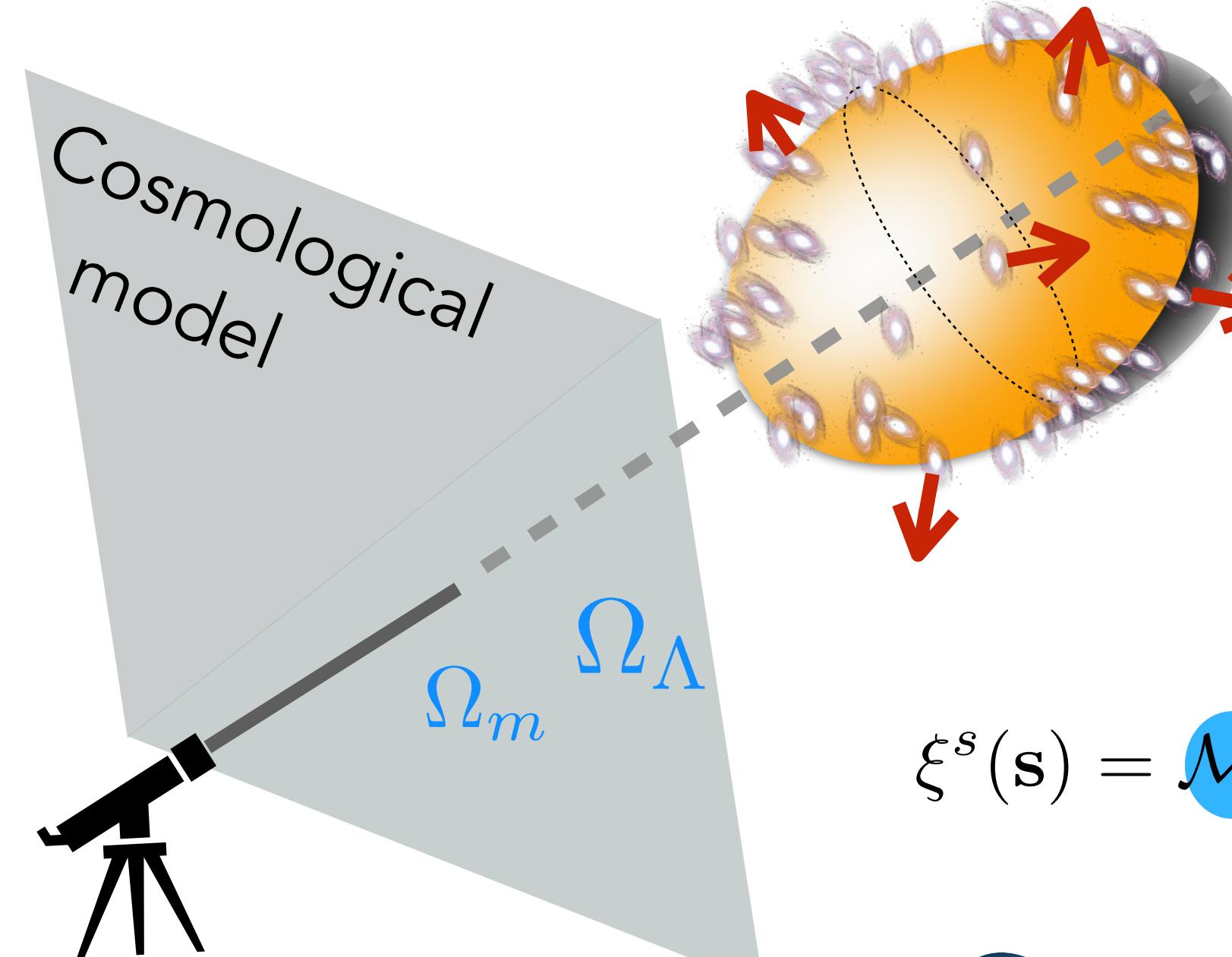
3. Redshift-space distortions (RSD) modeling due to galaxies peculiar velocities

$$cz = H_0 d + v \cos\theta$$

$$v(r) \simeq -\frac{1}{3} \frac{f(z)H(z)}{1+z} r \Delta(r)$$

Peebles (1980)  
Schuster et al. 2022; ArXiv: [2210.02457](https://arxiv.org/abs/2210.02457)

=  
Void stack in redshift space



Hamaus, Pisani, Choi, Lavaux, Wandelt, Weller 2020; ArXiv: [2007.07895](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.07895) JCAP

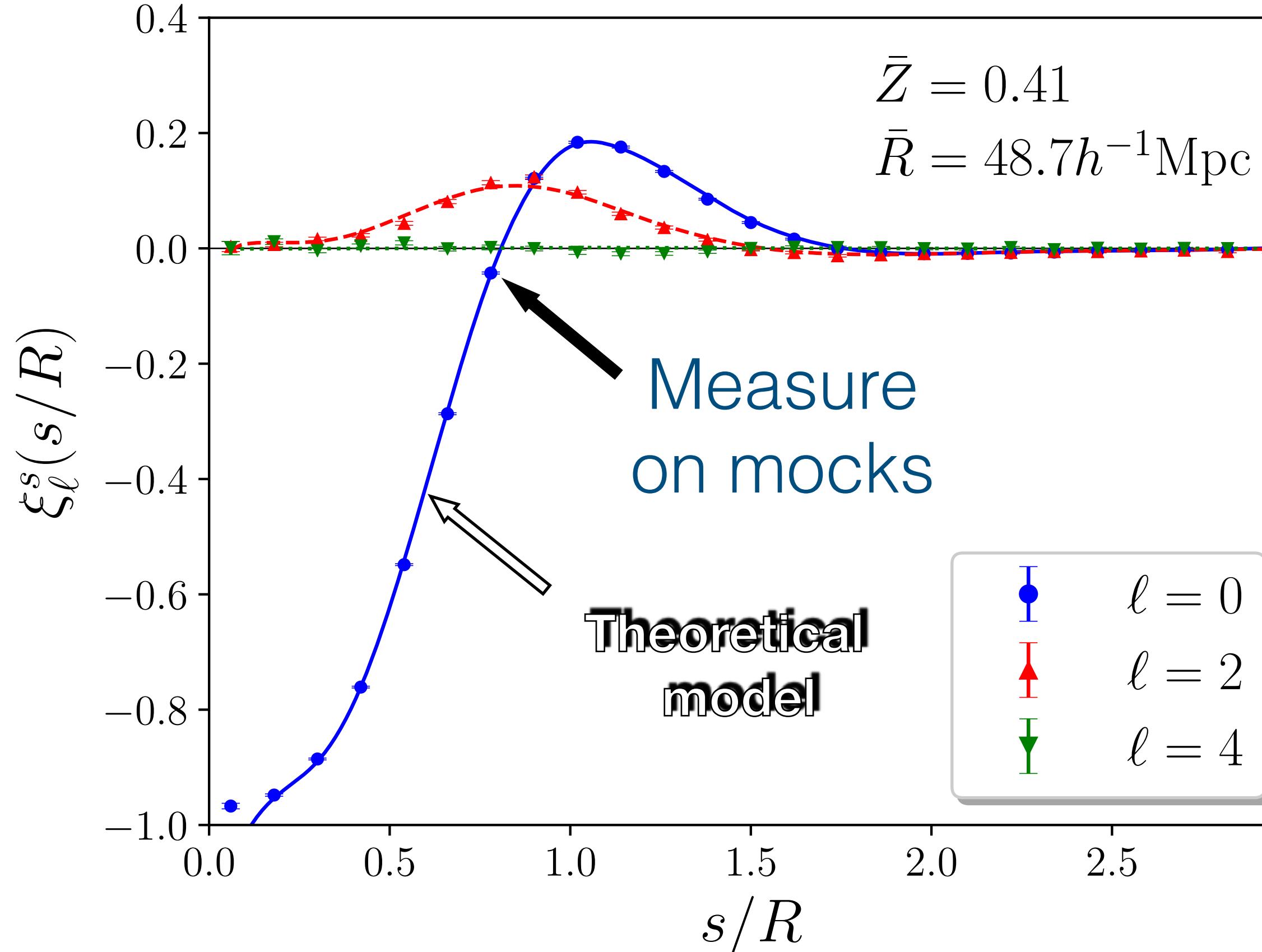
$$\xi^s(s) = \mathcal{M} \left\{ \xi(r) + \frac{1}{3} \frac{f}{b} \bar{\xi}(r) + \frac{f}{b} Q \mu_r^2 [\xi(r) - \bar{\xi}(r)] \right\}$$



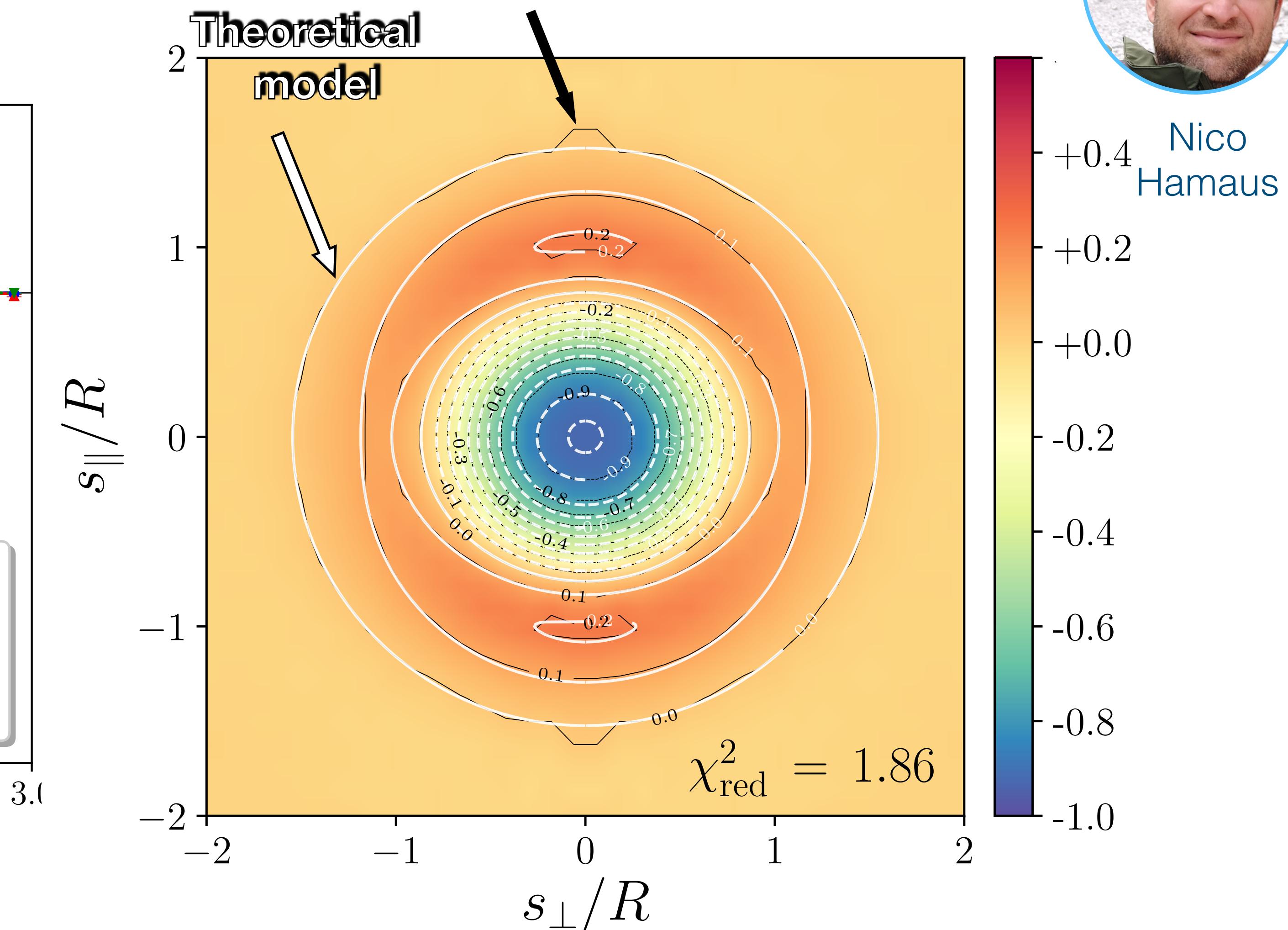
# The observed void-galaxy cross-correlation function $\xi_{\text{vg}}$



Tested on mocks

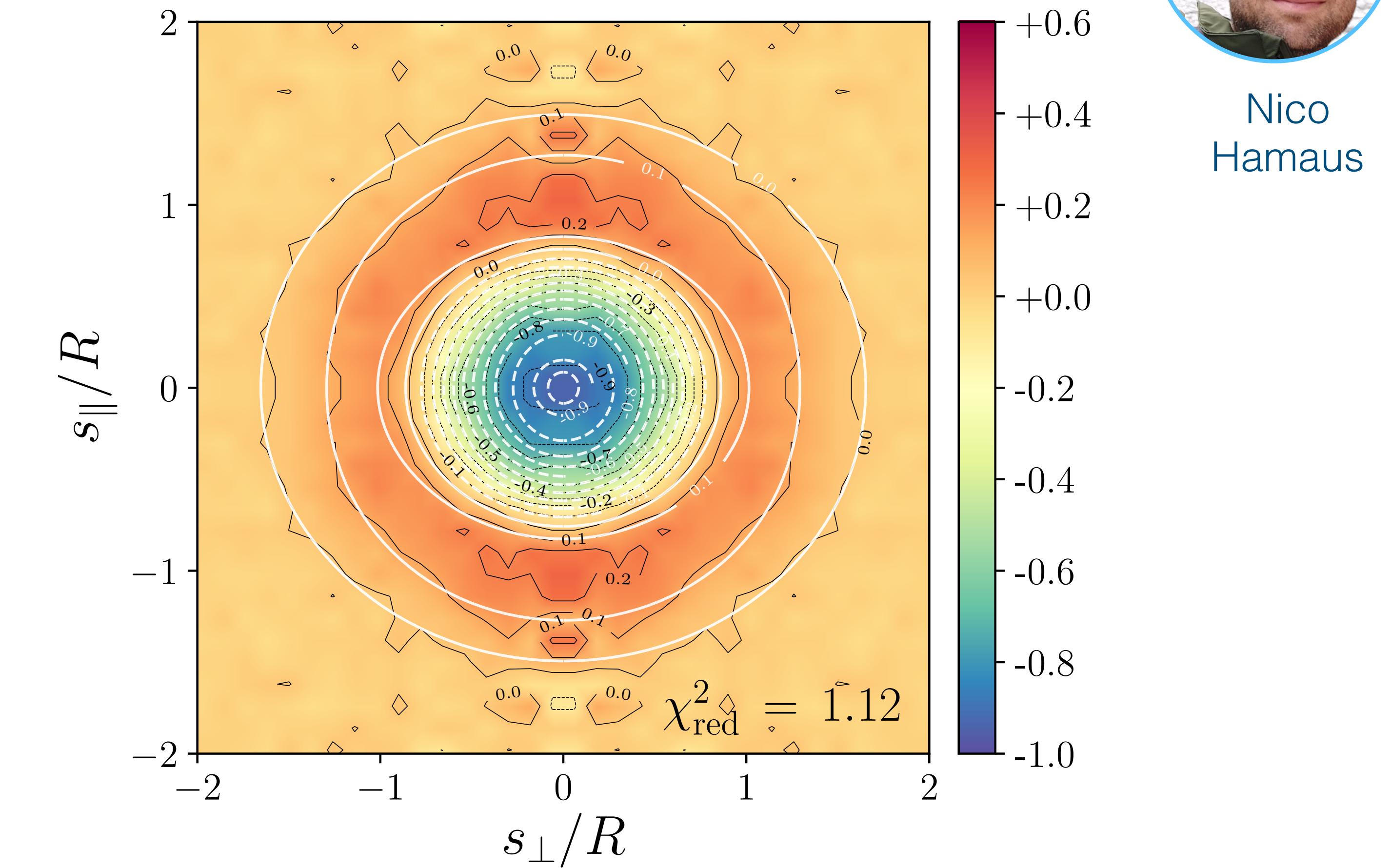
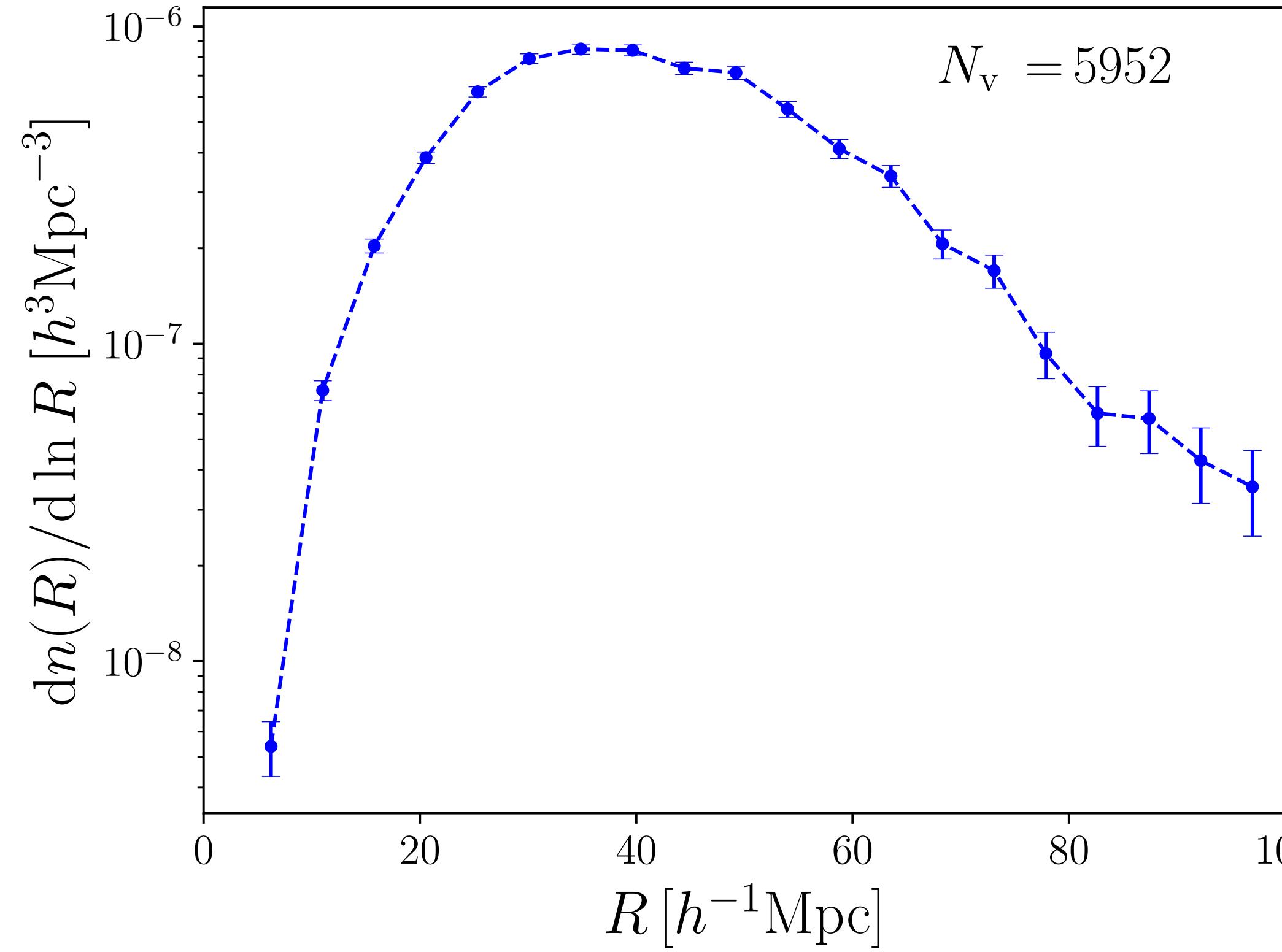


Measure on mocks



Hamaus, Pisani, Choi, Lavaux, Wandelt,  
Weller 2020; ArXiv: [2007.07895](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.07895) JCAP

# The observed void-galaxy cross-correlation function $\xi_{\text{vg}}$



Hamaus, Pisani, Choi, Lavaux, Wandelt,  
Weller 2020; ArXiv: [2007.07895](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.07895) JCAP

# The observed void-galaxy cross-correlation function $\xi_{\text{vg}}$

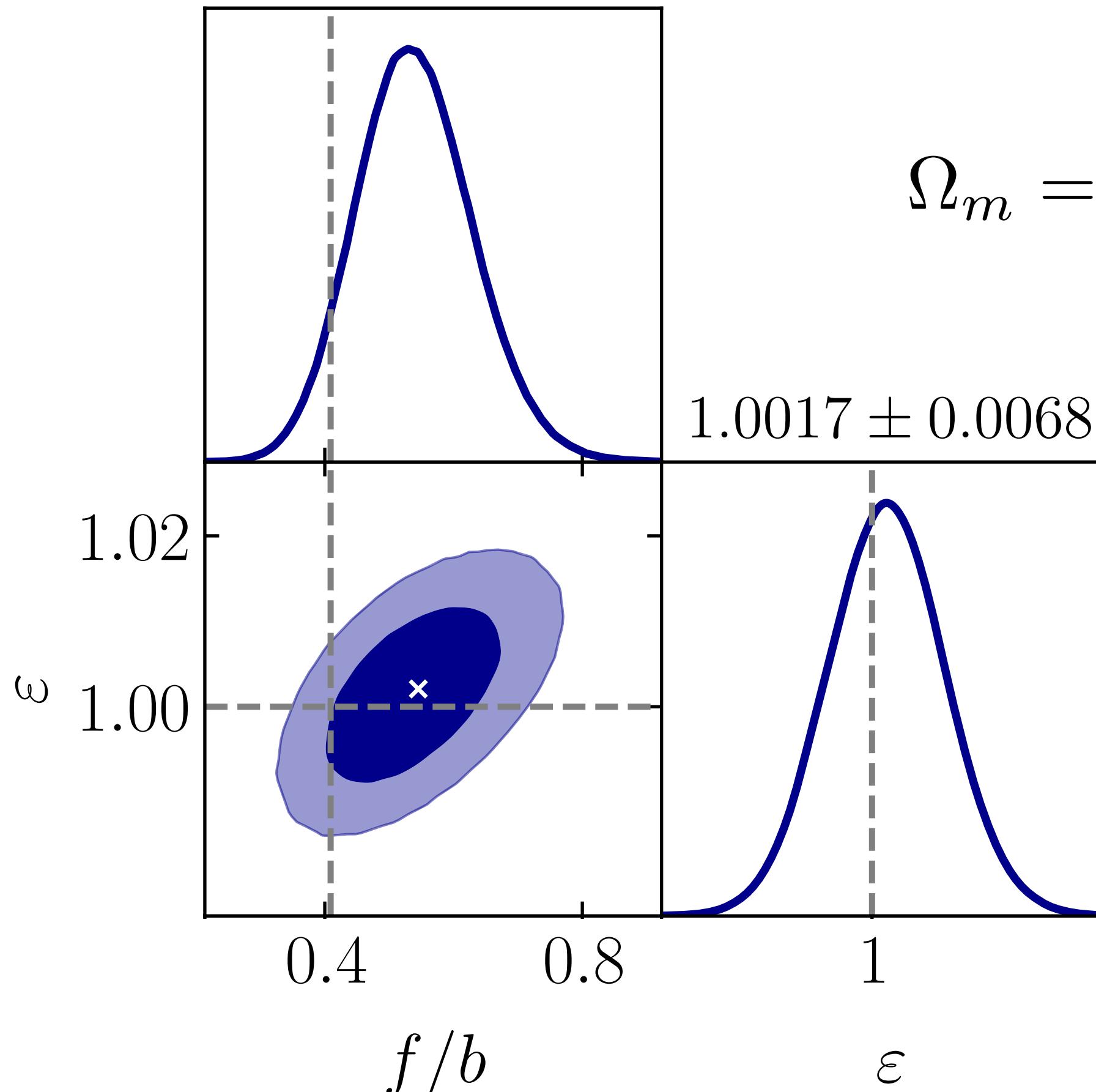


## Results

$$0.540^{+0.084}_{-0.095}$$

$$\beta = \frac{f}{b}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{[D_A(z)H(z)]_{\text{meas}}}{[D_A(z)H(z)]_{\text{fid}}}$$



## Precision

	indep
$\varepsilon$	0.68%
$\Omega_m$	6.4%
$f/b$	16.9%

What if we still want to use simulations?

Hamaus, Pisani, Choi, Lavaux, Wandelt, Weller 2020; ArXiv: [2007.07895](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.07895) JCAP

# The observed void-galaxy cross-correlation function

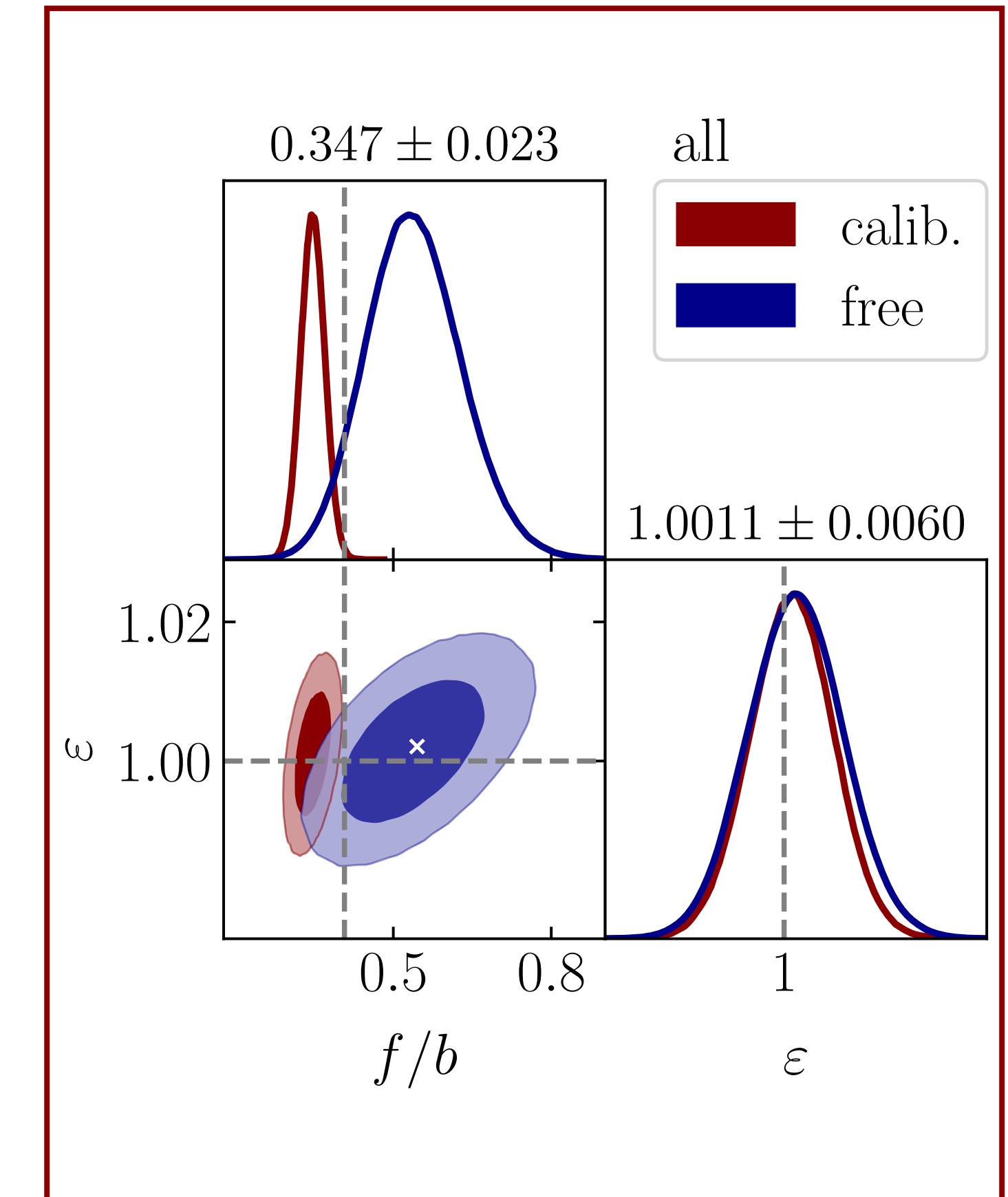
Two nuisance parameters:

Amplitude { monopole  
quadrupole }

$$\xi^s(\mathbf{s}) = \mathcal{M} \left\{ \xi(r) + \frac{1}{3} \frac{f}{b} \bar{\xi}(r) + \frac{f}{b} \mathcal{Q} \mu_r^2 [\xi(r) - \bar{\xi}(r)] \right\}$$

Precision

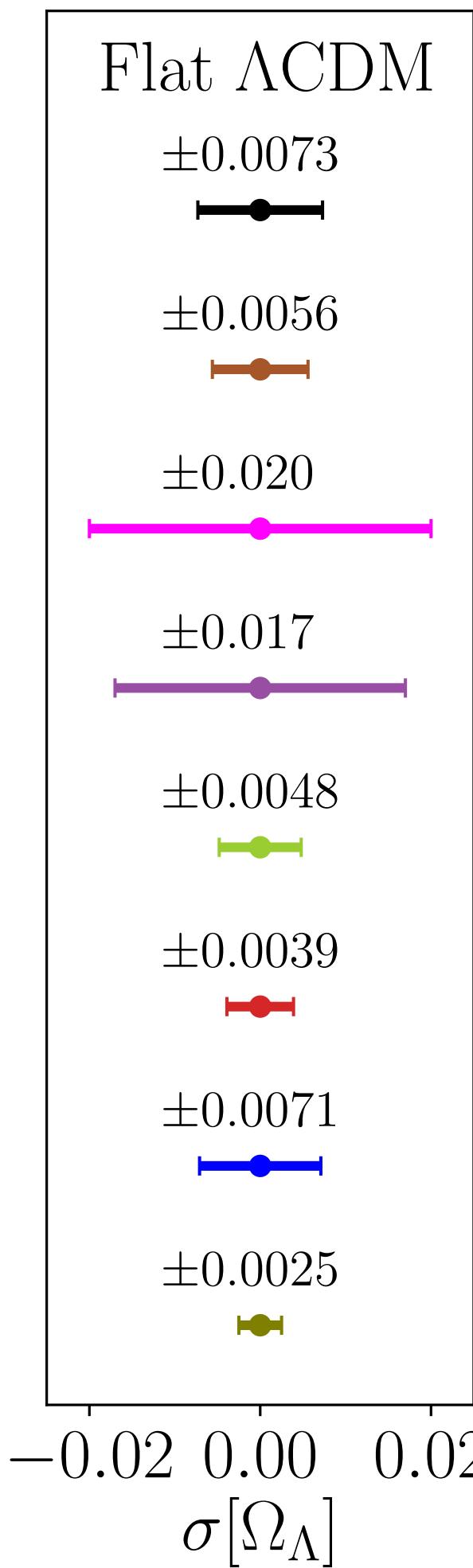
	indep	calib
$\varepsilon$	0.68%	0.60%
$\Omega_m$	6.4%	5.5%
$f/b$	16.9%	6.6%



Hamaus, Pisani, Choi, Lavaux, Wandelt,  
Weller 2020; ArXiv: [2007.07895](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.07895) JCAP

# The observed void-galaxy cross-correlation function $\xi_{\text{vg}}$

## How will it perform with future surveys?



*Planck*

*Planck + BOSS BAO*

BOSS Voids (RSD + AP)

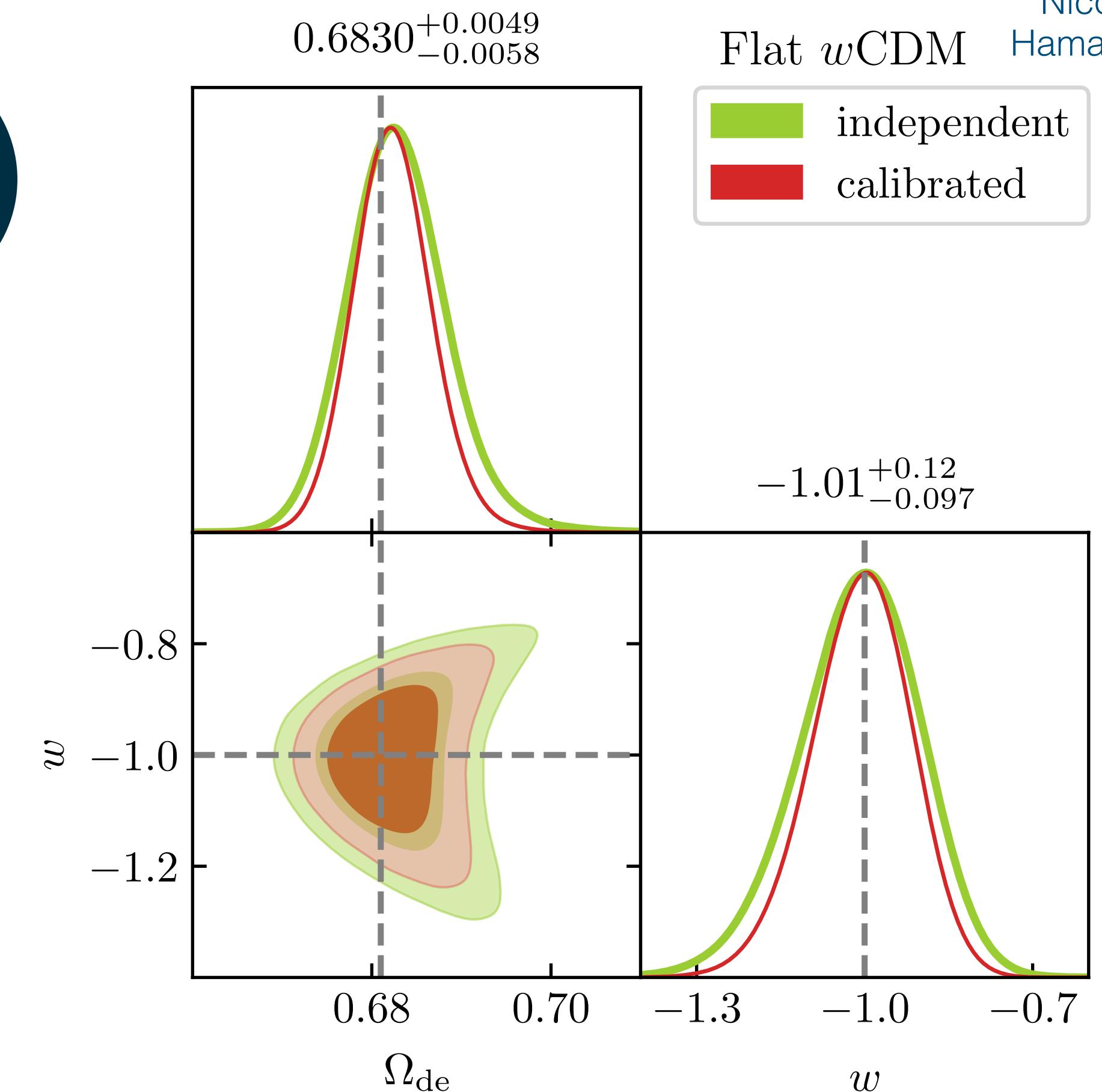
BOSS Voids (RSD + AP, cal.)

*Euclid* Voids (RSD + AP)

*Euclid* Voids (RSD + AP, cal.)

*Euclid* Main Probes (pessimistic)

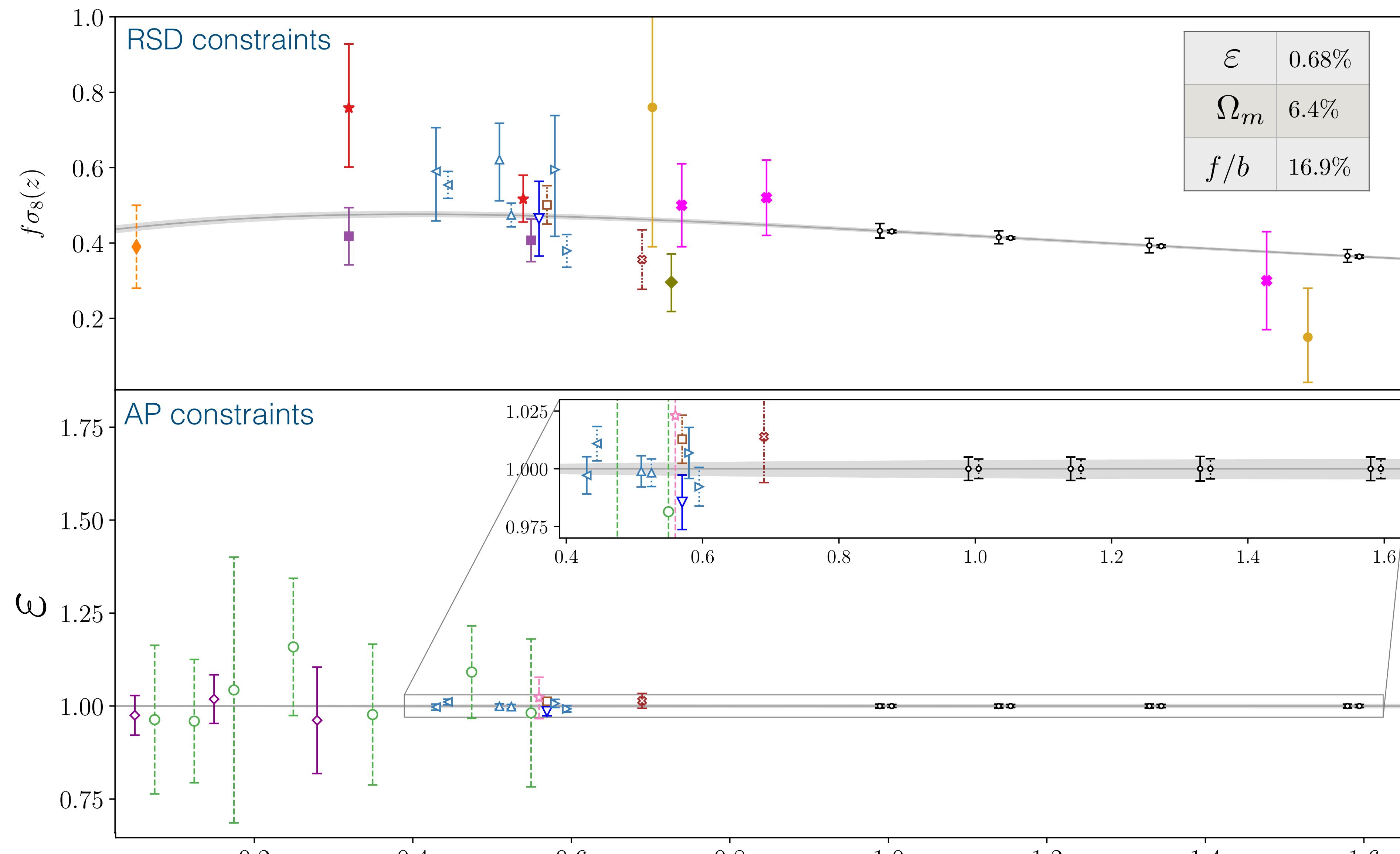
*Euclid* Main Probes (optimistic)



Hamaus, Aubert, Pisani et al.  
2022 Euclid collaboration paper  
ArXiv: [2108.10347](https://arxiv.org/abs/2108.10347) A&A



# The observed void-galaxy cross-correlation function $\xi_{vg}$



- Planck 2018 flat  $\Lambda$ CDM
- SDSS DR7 (Sutter, Lavaux, Wandelt, et al. 2012)
- SDSS DR7 + DR10 (Sutter, Pisani, Wandelt, et al. 2014)
- BOSS DR11 CMASS (Hamaus, Pisani, Sutter, et al. 2016)
- BOSS DR12 CMASS (Mao, Berlind, Scherrer, et al. 2016)
- 6dFGS (Achitouv, Blake, Carter, et al. 2017)
- VIPERS (Hawken, Granett, Iovino, et al. 2017)
- BOSS DR12 LOWZ, CMASS (Hamaus, Cousinou, Pisani, et al. 2017)
- BOSS DR12 CMASS (Nadathur, Carter, Percival, et al. 2019)
- BOSS DR12 LOWZ, CMASS (Achitouv 2019)
- eBOSS DR14 LRG, QSO (Hawken, Aubert, Pisani, et al. 2020)
- BOSS DR12 final (Hamaus, Pisani, Choi, et al. 2020)
- eBOSS LRG, ELG, QSO (Aubert, Cousinou, Escoffier, et al. 2020)
- eBOSS LRG (Nadathur, Woodfin, Percival, et al. 2020)
- Euclid forecast (Hamaus, Aubert, Pisani, et al. 2021)

Hamaus, Pisani, Choi, Lavaux, Wandelt, Weller 2020; ArXiv: [2007.07895](#) JCAP

Moresco et al. 2022, Living Reviews in Relativity; ArXiv: [2201.07241](#)

Hamaus, Aubert, Pisani et al. 2022 Euclid collaboration paper ArXiv: [2108.10347](#) A&A

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# The void size function

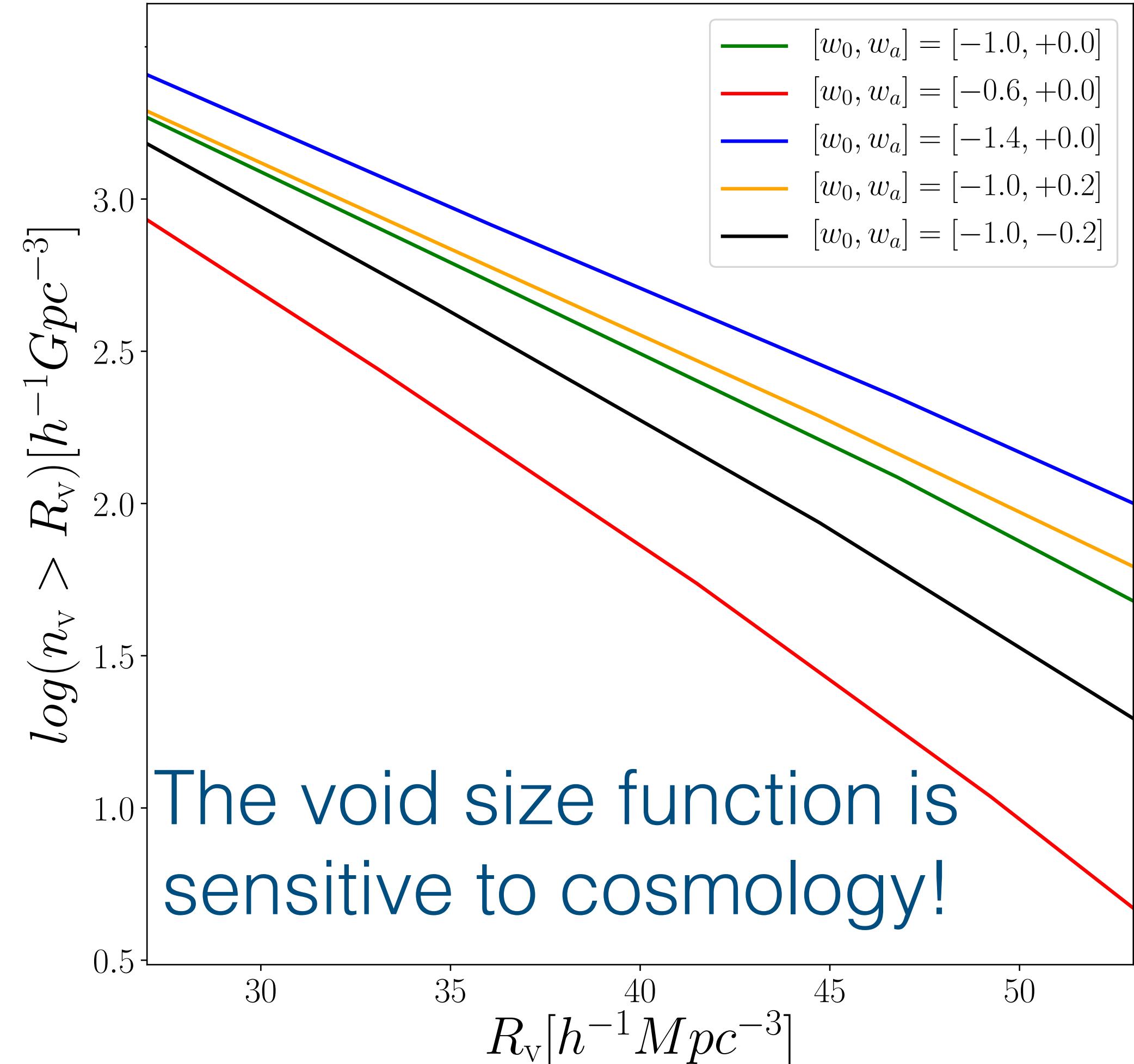
An excursion set model to predict void numbers.

$$w(z) = w_0 + w_a \frac{z}{z+1}$$

Sheth and van de Weygaert 2004;  
Arxiv: 0311260  
Jennings, Li & Hu ArXiv:  
[1304.6087](#) MNRAS; DM

Pisani, Sutter, Hamaus, Alizadeh, Biswas,  
Wandelt, Hirata 2015; ArXiv:[1503.07690](#) PRD

Verza, Pisani, Carbone, Hamaus, Guzzo  
2019; ArXiv: [1906.00409](#) JCAP



# The void size function

Predicts void numbers as spherical non-overlapping regions embedding a fixed density contrast in the biased tracer field.

$$\left. \frac{dn}{d \ln r} \right|_{\text{lin}} = \frac{f_{\ln \sigma}(\sigma)}{V(r)} \frac{d \ln \sigma^{-1}}{d \ln r}$$

$$f_{\ln \sigma} = 2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \exp \left( -\frac{(j\pi x)^2}{2} \right) j\pi x^2 \sin(j\pi \mathcal{D})$$

Multiplicity function  
(volume fraction of the  
Universe by cosmic voids)

$$\mathcal{D} = \frac{|\delta_v^L|}{\delta_c^L + |\delta_v^L|}, \quad x = \frac{\mathcal{D}}{|\delta_v^L|} \sigma(r), \quad \text{Density contrasts for the formation of dark matter halos and cosmic voids}$$

$\sigma(r)$  Root mean square variance of linear matter perturbations

$$\left. \frac{dn}{d \ln r} \right|_{Vdn} = \left. \frac{dn}{d \ln r} \right|_{\text{lin}} \frac{V(r^L)}{V(r)} \frac{d \ln r^L}{d \ln r}$$

Vdn model

$$\delta_{v,DM}^{\text{NL}} = \frac{\delta_{v,tr}^{\text{NL}}}{\mathcal{F}(b_{\text{eff}}, z)}, \text{ with}$$

$$\mathcal{F}(b_{\text{eff}}, z) = B_{\text{slope}} b_{\text{eff}}(z) + B_{\text{offset}}$$

Large scale effective bias

Sheth and van de Weygaert 2004; Arxiv: 0311260  
Jennings, Li & Hu ArXiv: [1304.6087](#) MNRAS; DM  
Pollina, Hamaus et al. ArXiv: [1806.06860](#) MNRAS

Contarini, Ronconi, Marulli, Moscardini, Veropalumbo, Baldi ArXiv: [1904.01022](#) MNRAS

Verza, Pisani, Carbone, Hamaus, Guzzo 2019; ArXiv: [1906.00409](#) JCAP

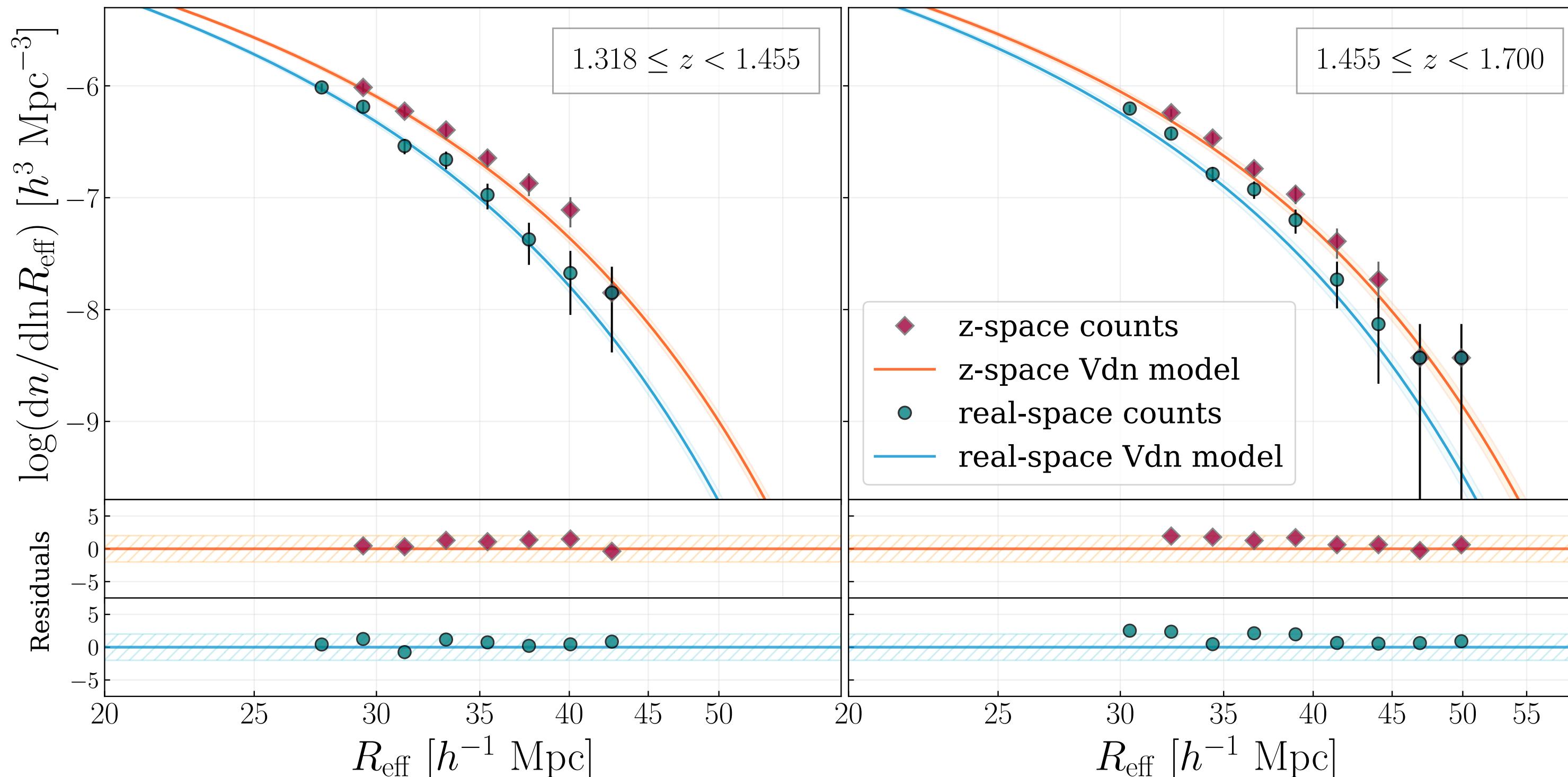
Contarini, Marulli, Moscardini, Veropalumbo, Giocoli, Baldi ArXiv: [2009.03309](#) MNRAS

# The void size function



Sofia  
Contarini

Giovanni  
Verza



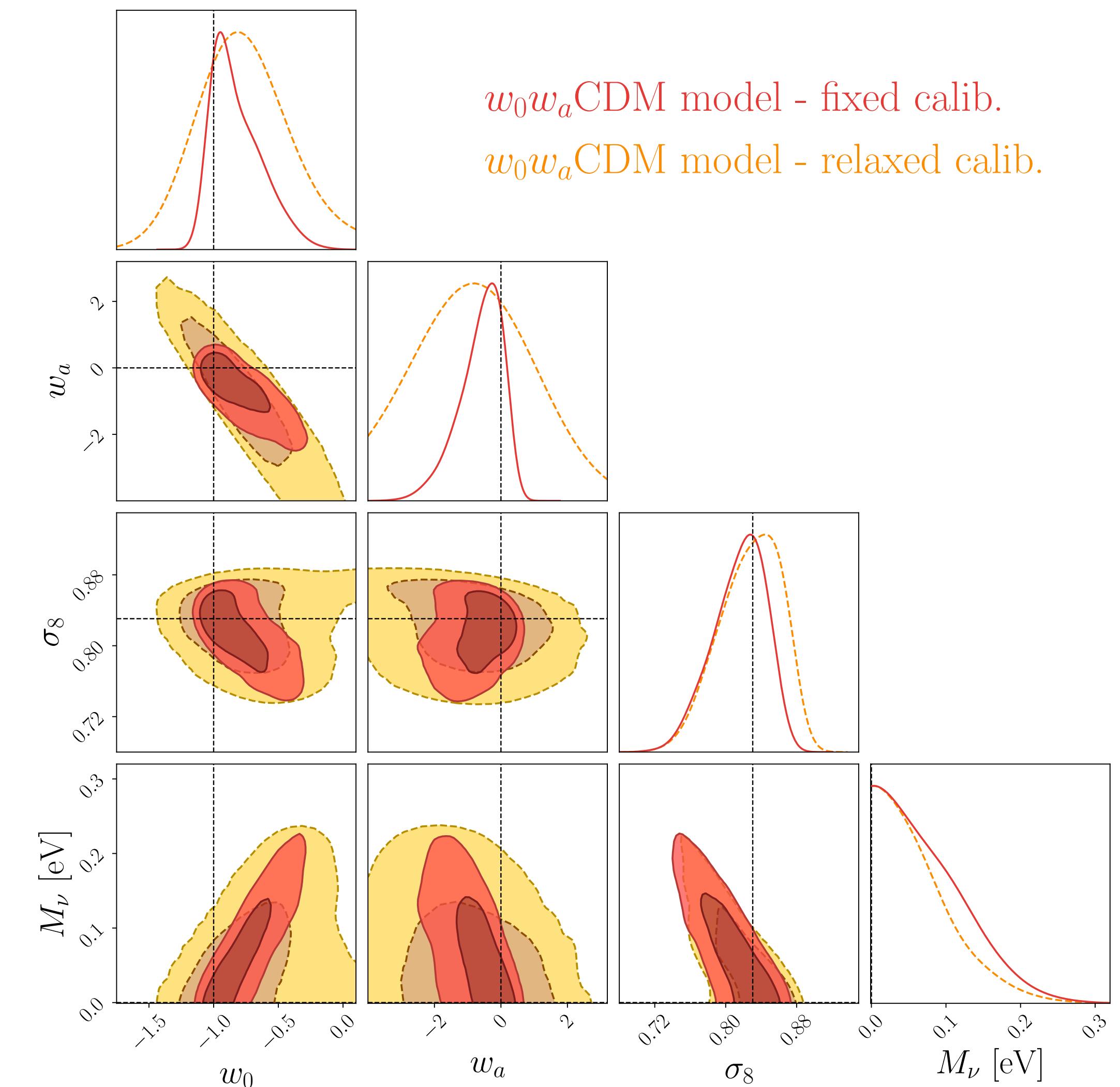
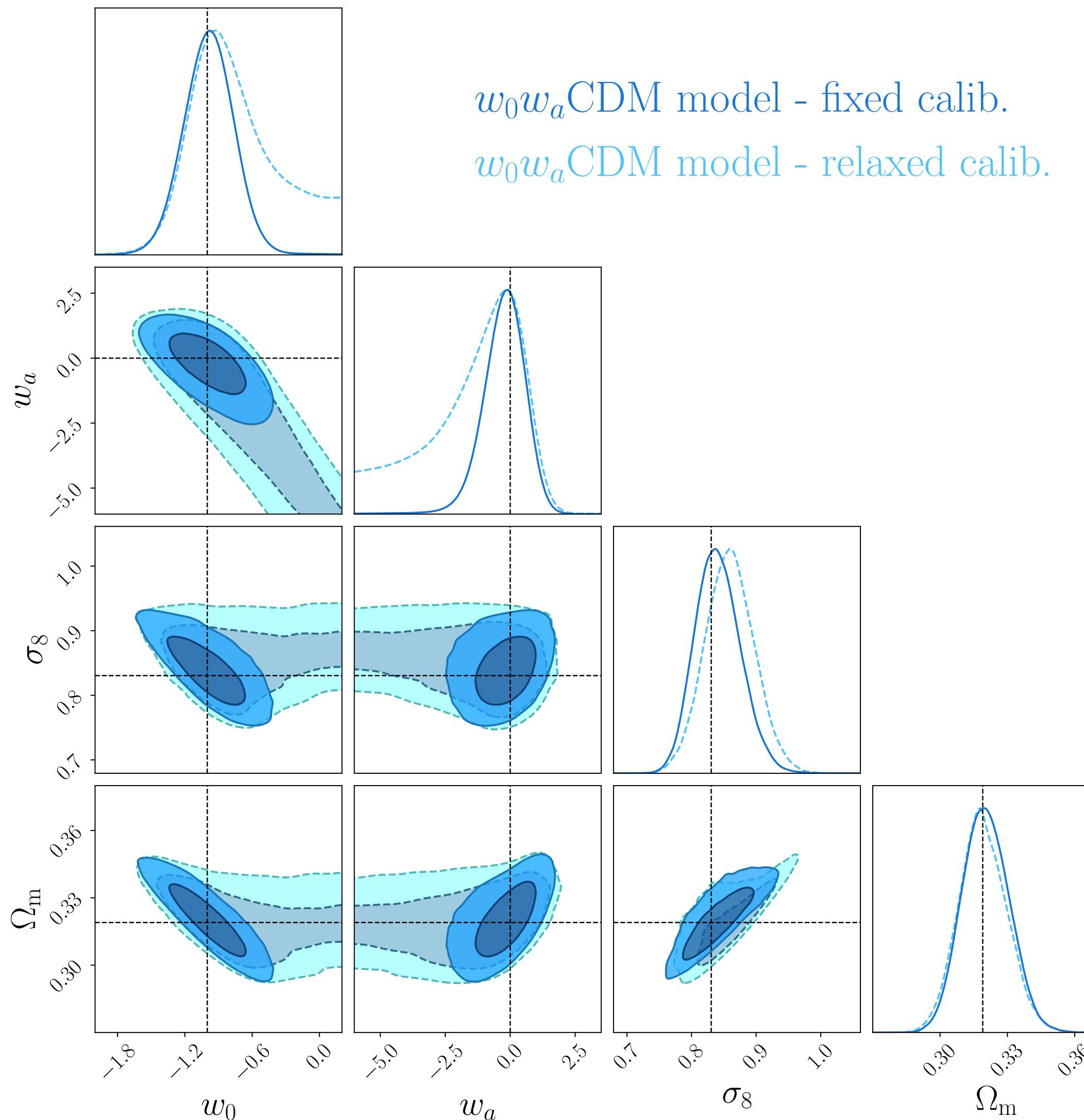
Contarini, Verza, Pisani et al.  
2022 Euclid collaboration paper  
A&A, ArXiv: [2205.11525](https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.11525)



Euclid  
Voids

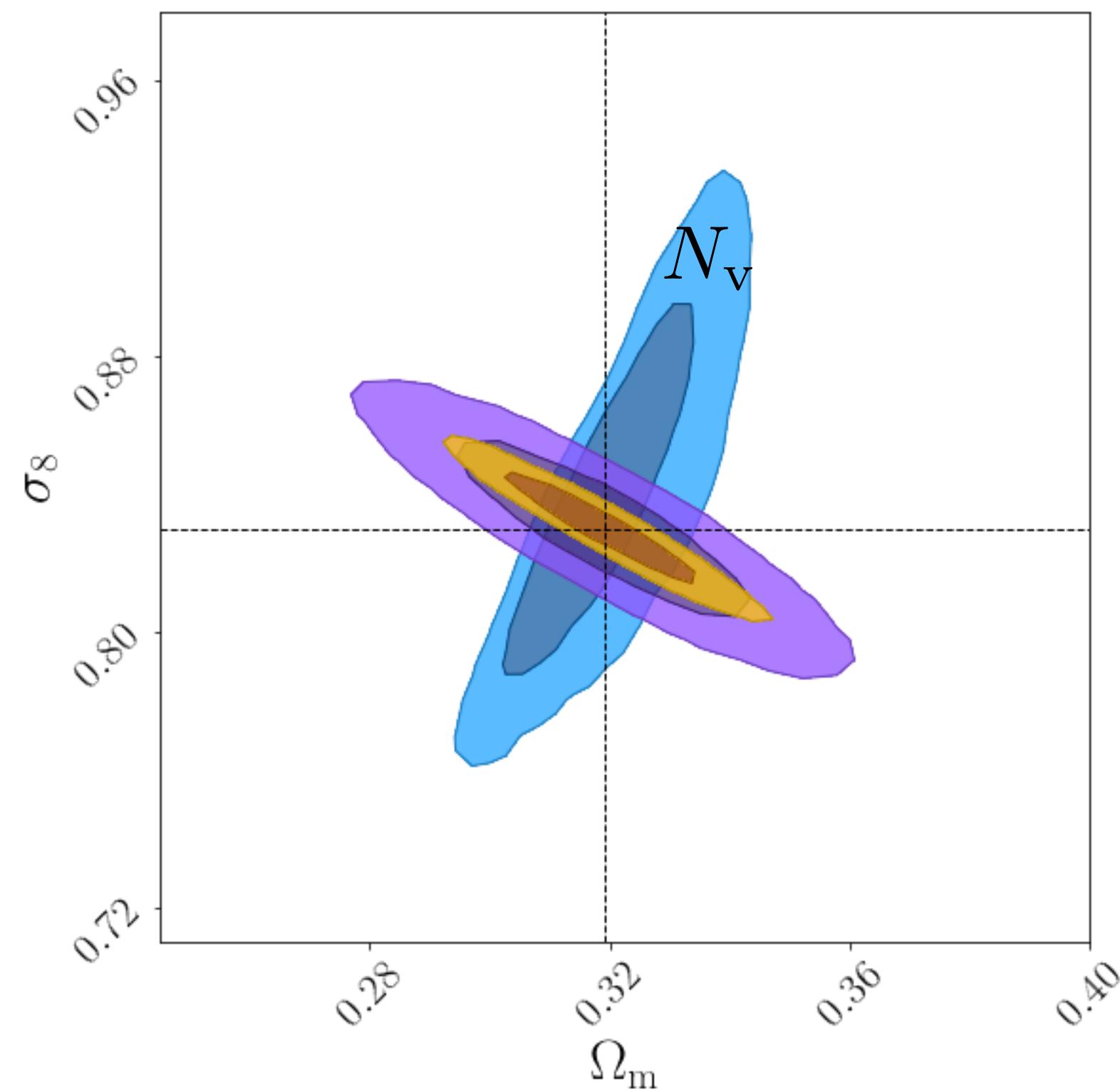


# The void size function: Euclid forecasted constraints



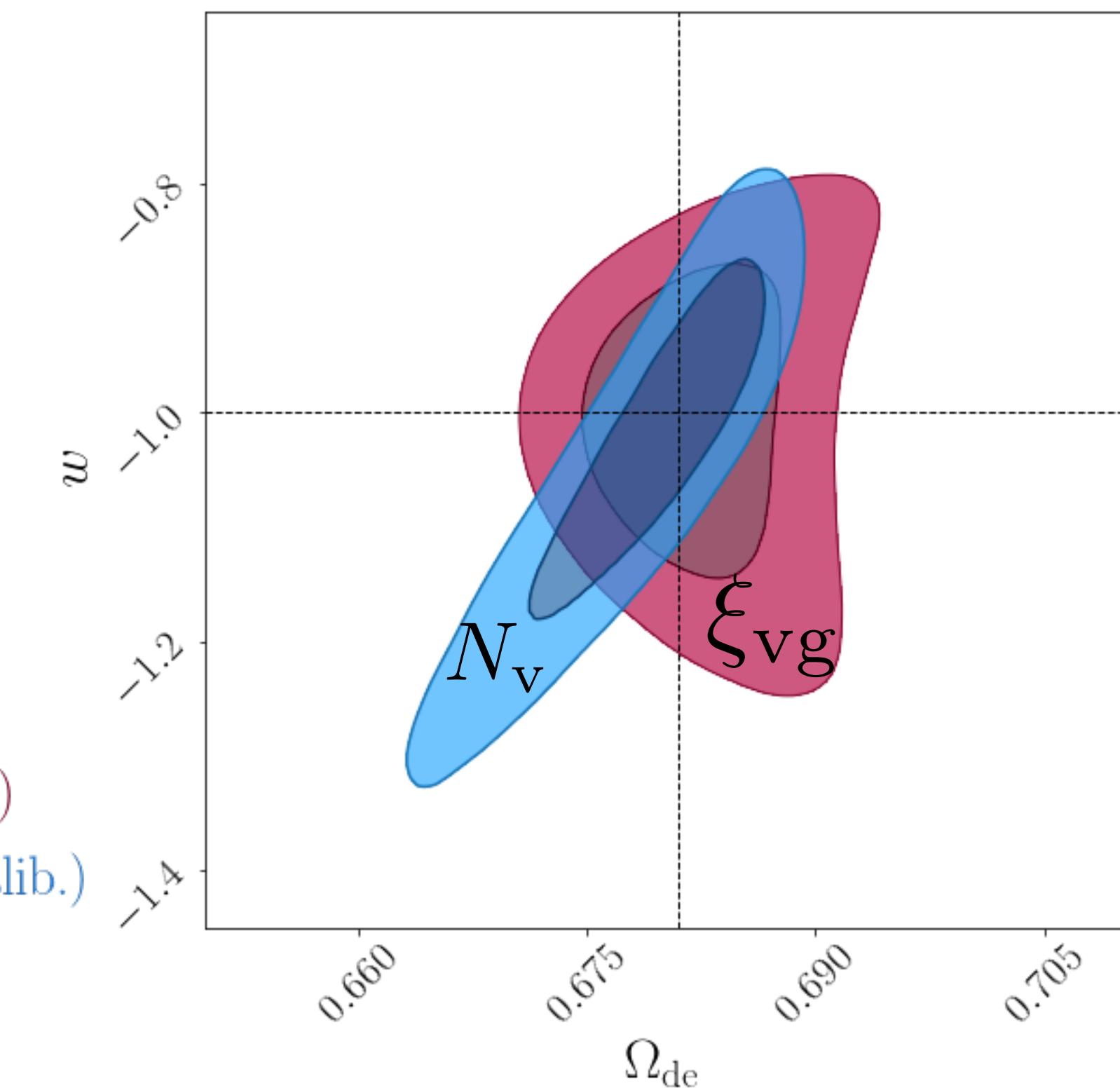
Contarini, Verza, Pisani et al.  
2022 Euclid collaboration paper  
A&A, ArXiv: [2205.11525](https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.11525)

# The void size function: forecasted constraints *combined*



IST WL (optimistic)  
IST GC<sub>s</sub> (optimistic)  
Void size function (fixed calib.)

Void AP (model-calibrated)  
Void size function (fixed calib.)

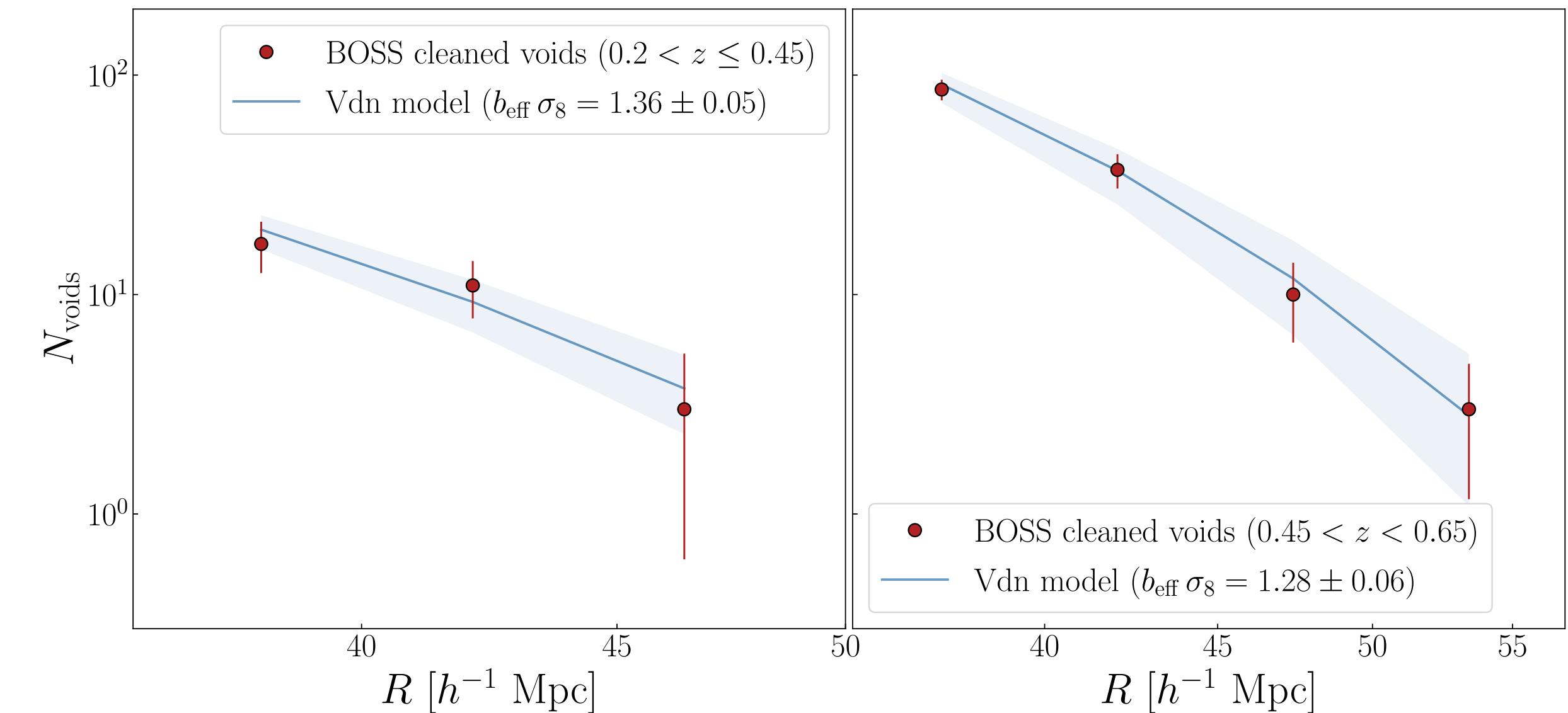
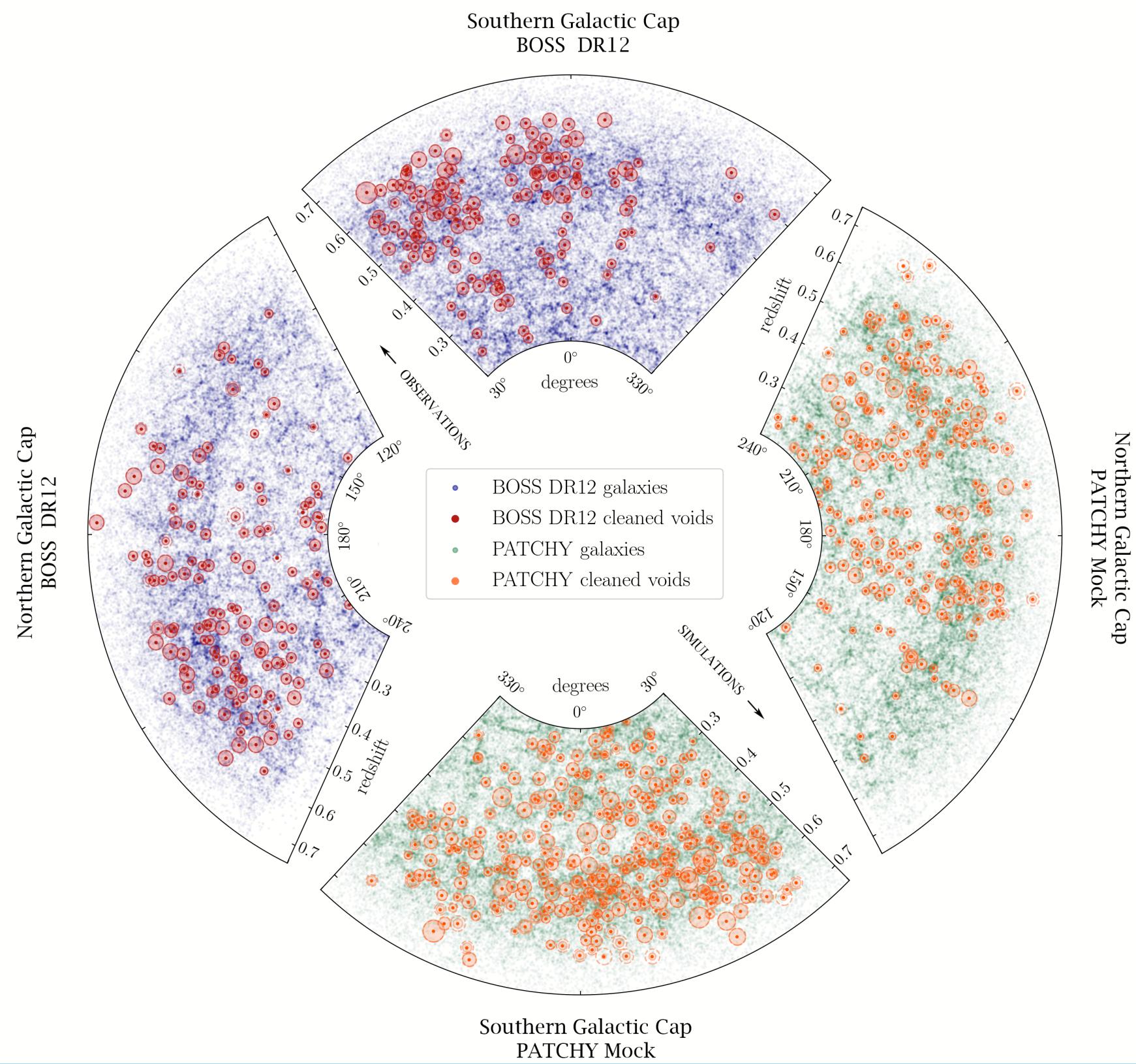


Contarini, Verza, Pisani et al.  
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# The void size function: first data application



Sofia  
Contarini



$$\left. \frac{dn}{d \ln r} \right|_{Vdn} = \left. \frac{dn}{d \ln r} \right|_{lin} \frac{V(r^L)}{V(r)} \frac{d \ln r^L}{d \ln r}$$

Sheth and van de Weygaert 2004;  
Arxiv: 0311260  
Jennings, Li & Hu ArXiv:  
[1304.6087](https://arxiv.org/abs/1304.6087) MNRAS; DM

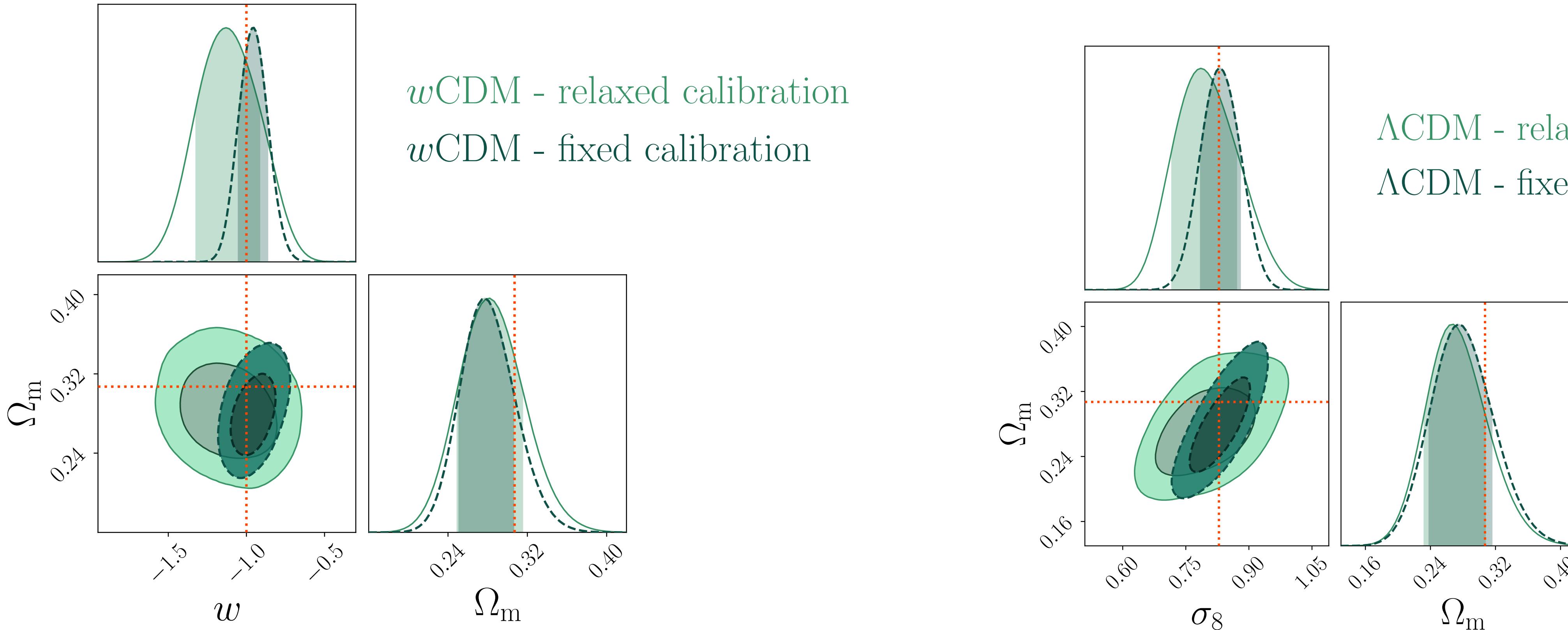
Contarini, Pisani, Hamaus et al.  
2022a ArXiv: [2212.03873](https://arxiv.org/abs/2212.03873) JCAP

$$\delta_{v,DM}^{NL} = \frac{\delta_{v,tr}^{NL}}{\mathcal{F}(b_{eff}, z)}, \text{ with}$$

$$\mathcal{F}(b_{eff}, z) = B_{\text{slope}} b_{eff}(z) + B_{\text{offset}}$$

Large scale effective bias

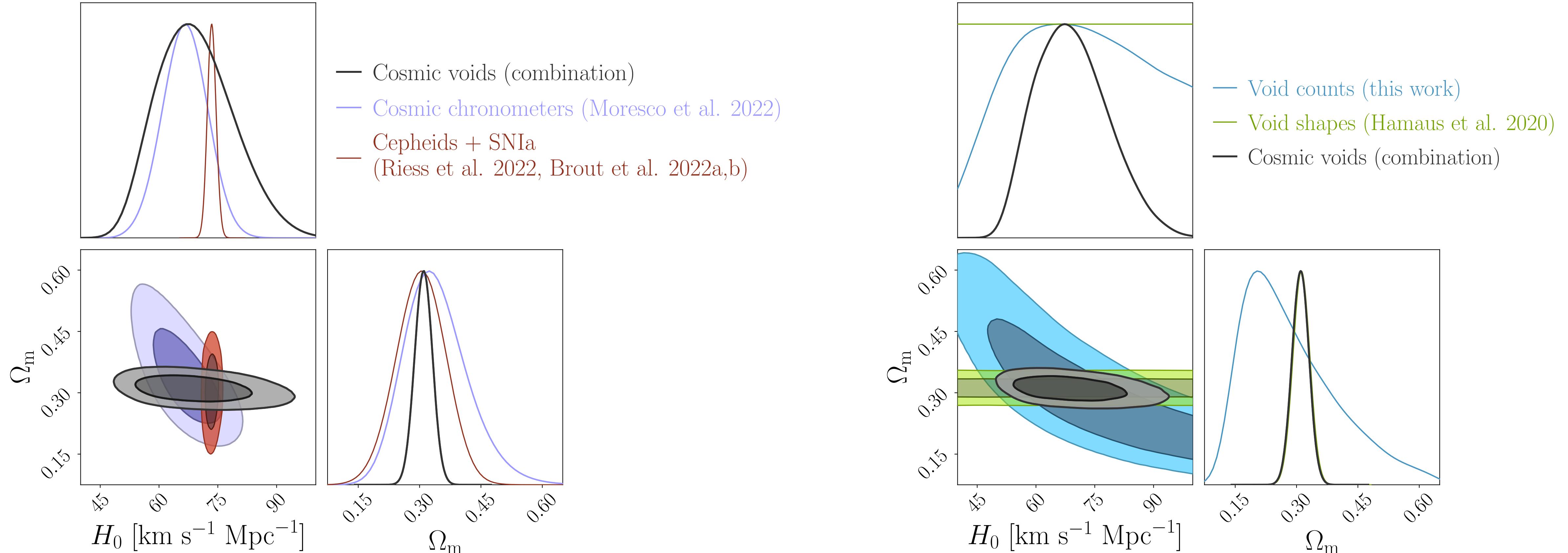
# The void size function: first data application



Contarini, Pisani, Hamaus et al.  
2022a ArXiv: [2212.03873](https://arxiv.org/abs/2212.03873), JCAP

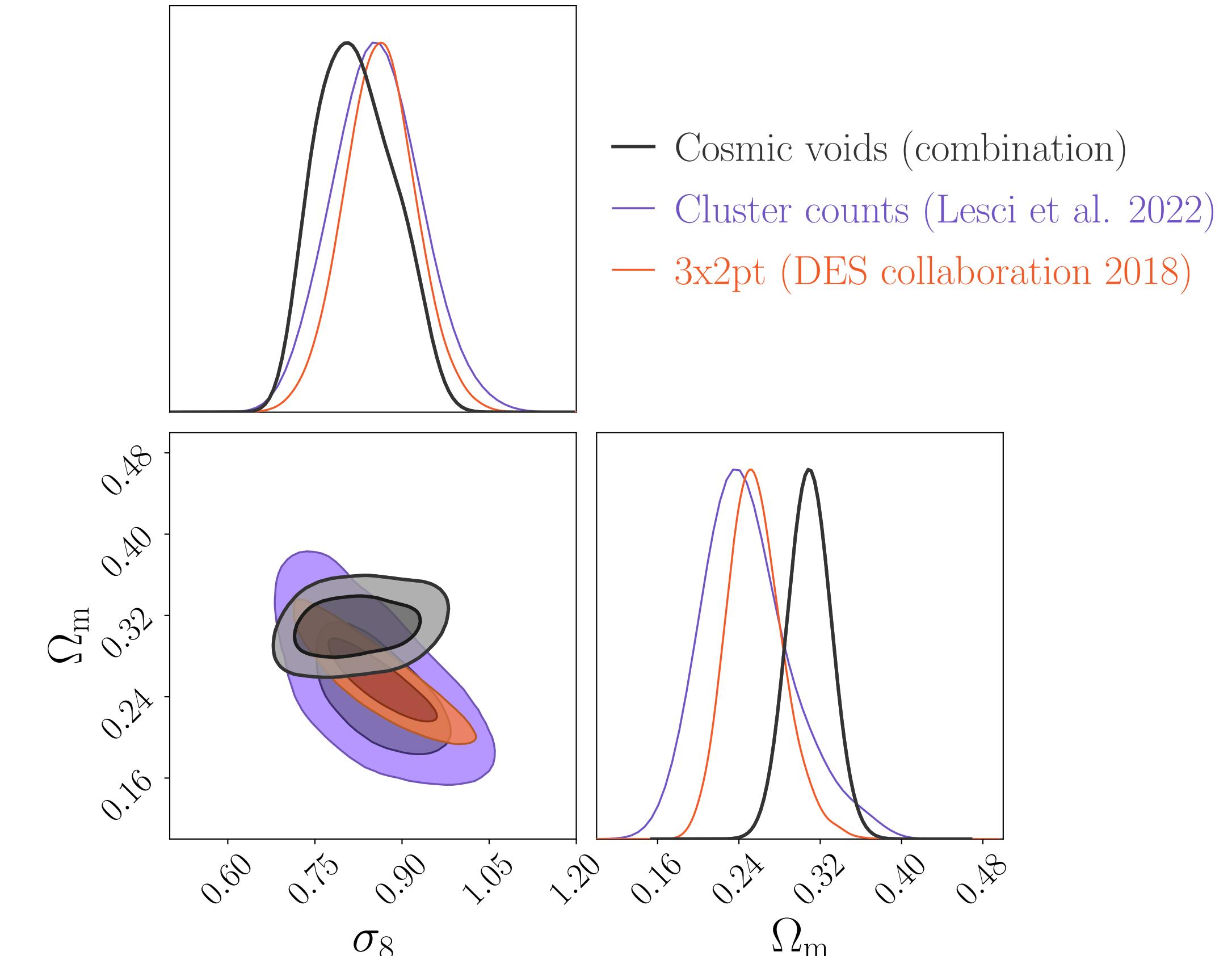
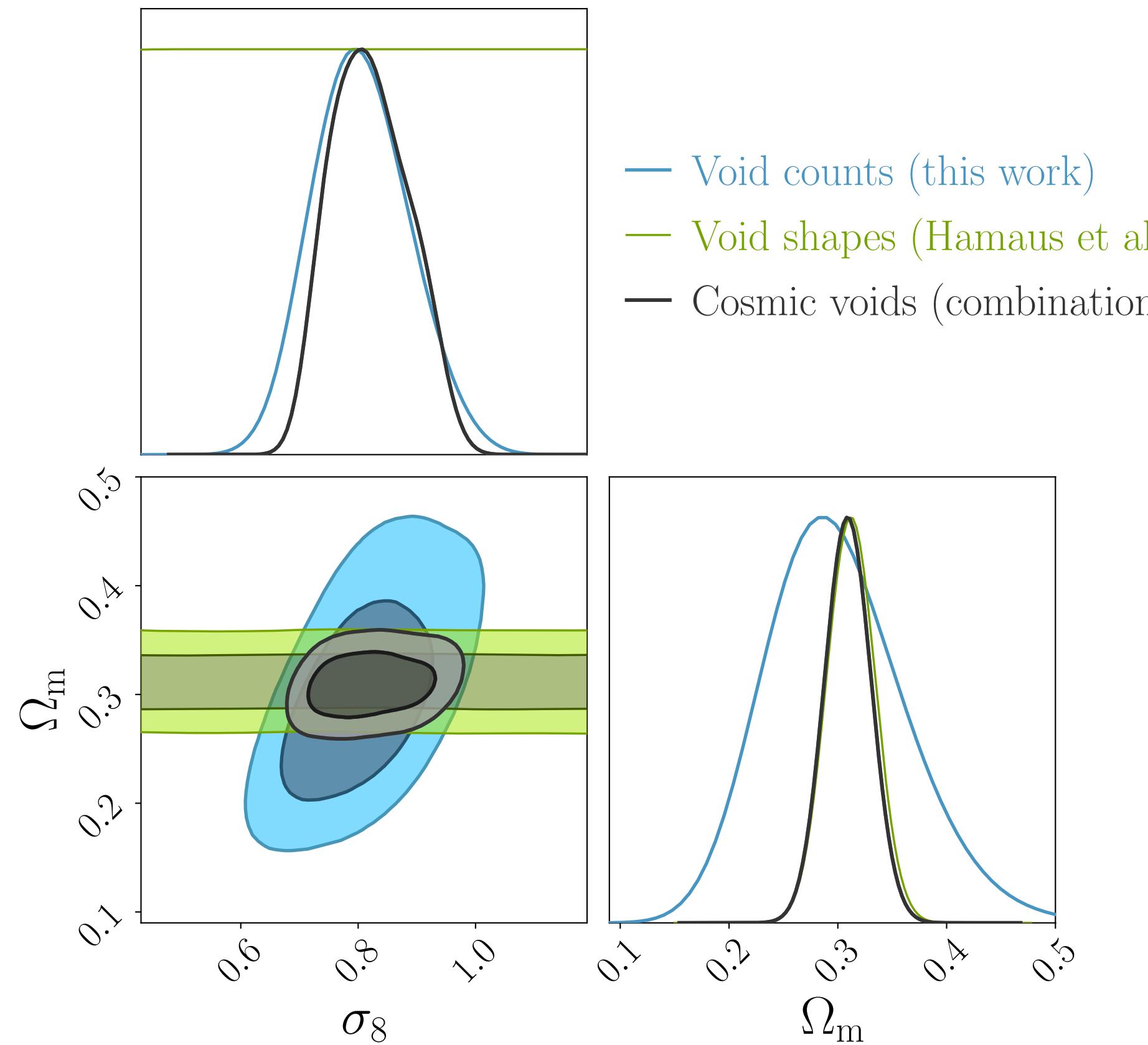
- ▶ Large Scale Structure, Voids and Cosmology
- ▶ How do we find voids?
- ▶ Void-galaxy cross-correlation function
- ▶ Void size function
- ▶ **Voids and the rising tensions**
- ▶ Void-void auto-correlation function and neutrinos
- ▶ Challenges
- ▶ Take home messages

# Voids can fill us in on rising cosmology tensions



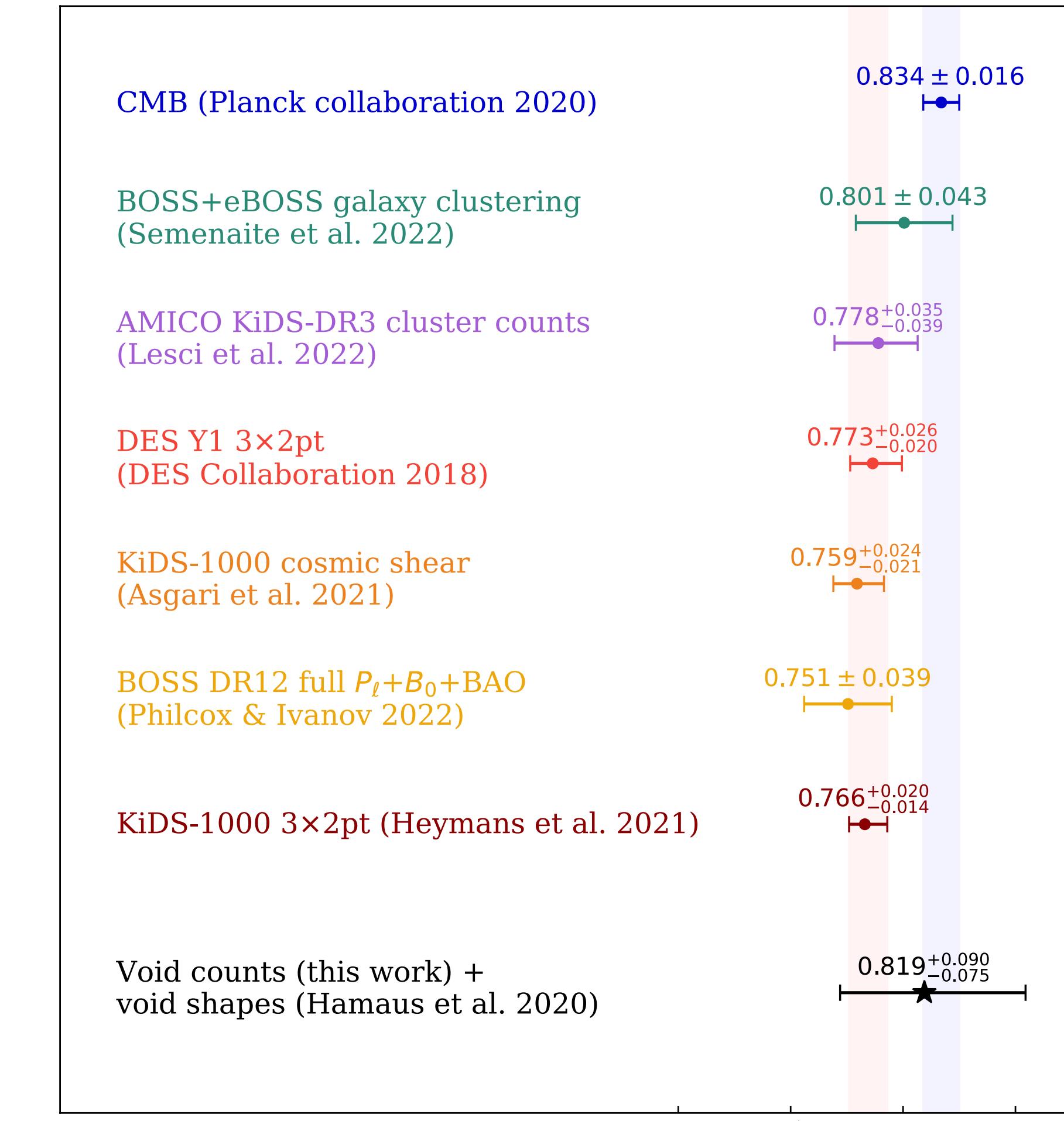
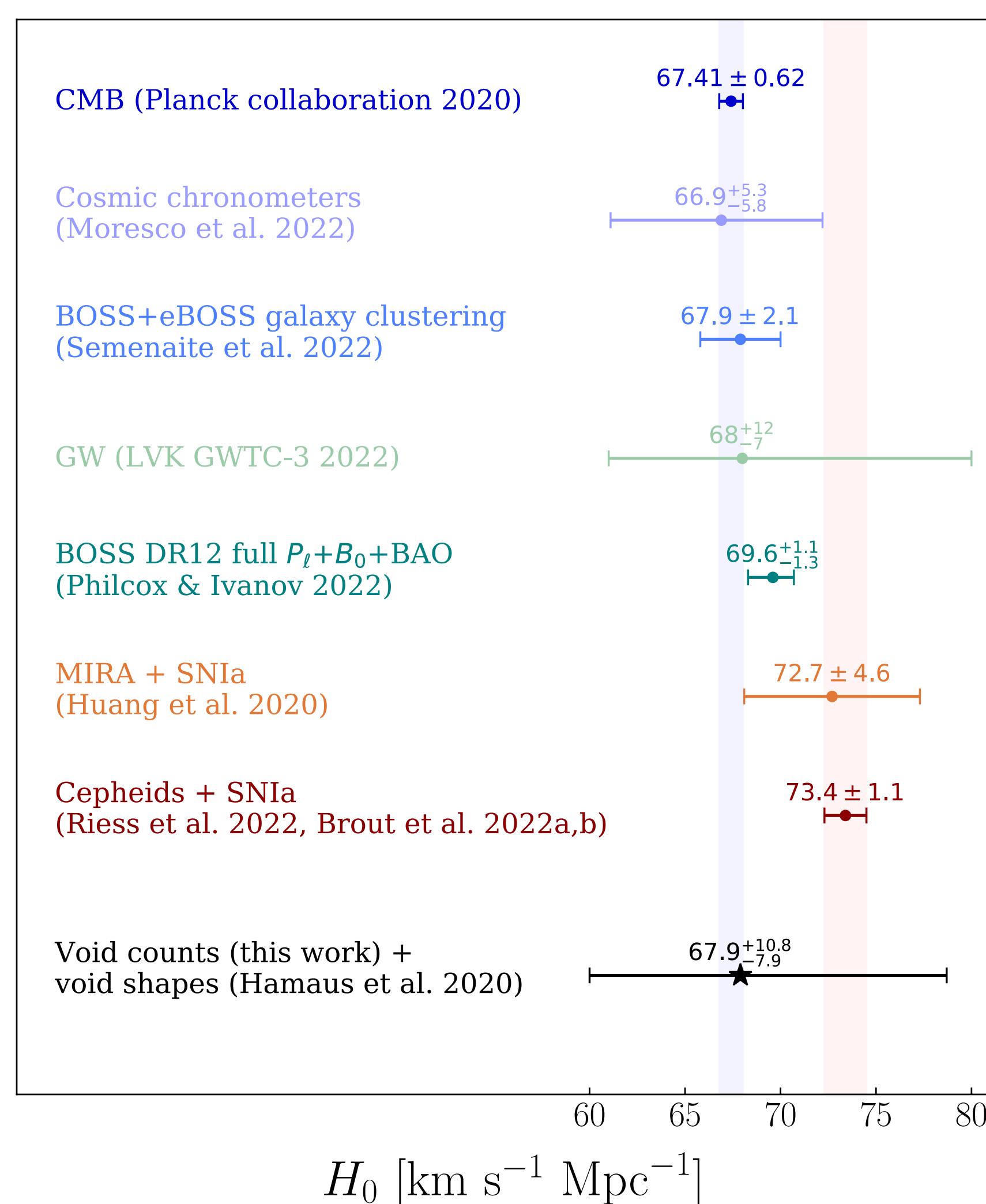
Contarini, Pisani, Hamaus et al.  
2022b ArXiv: [2212.07438 A&A](https://arxiv.org/abs/2212.07438)

# Voids can fill us in on rising cosmology tensions



Contarini, Pisani, Hamaus et al.  
2022b ArXiv: [2212.07438](https://arxiv.org/abs/2212.07438) A&A

# Voids can fill us in on rising cosmology tensions

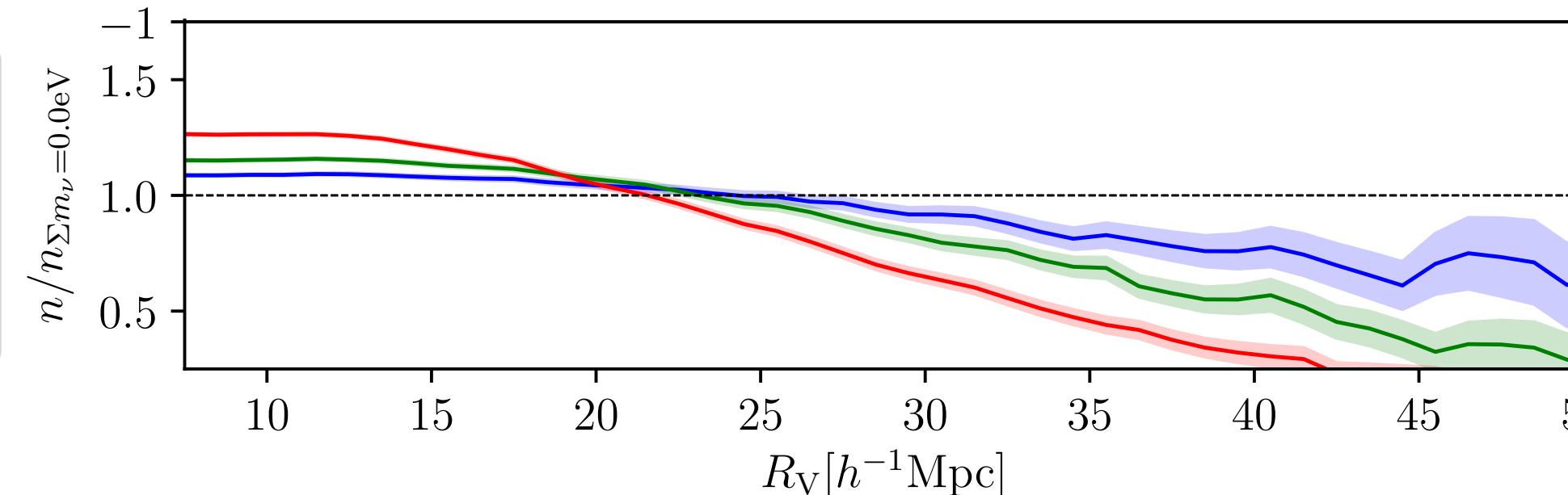


Contarini, Pisani, Hamaus et al.  
2022b ArXiv: [2212.07438](https://arxiv.org/abs/2212.07438) A&A

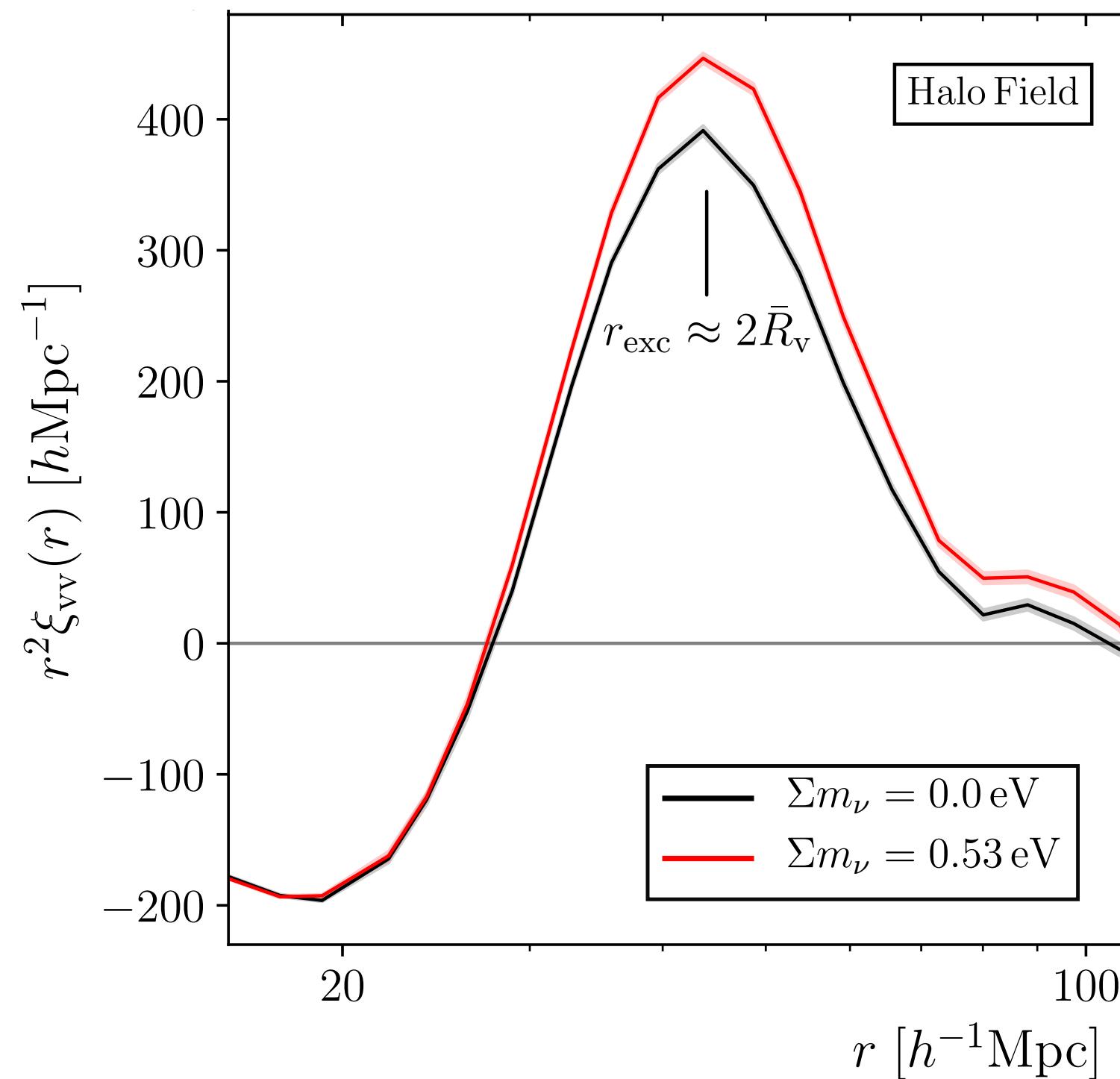
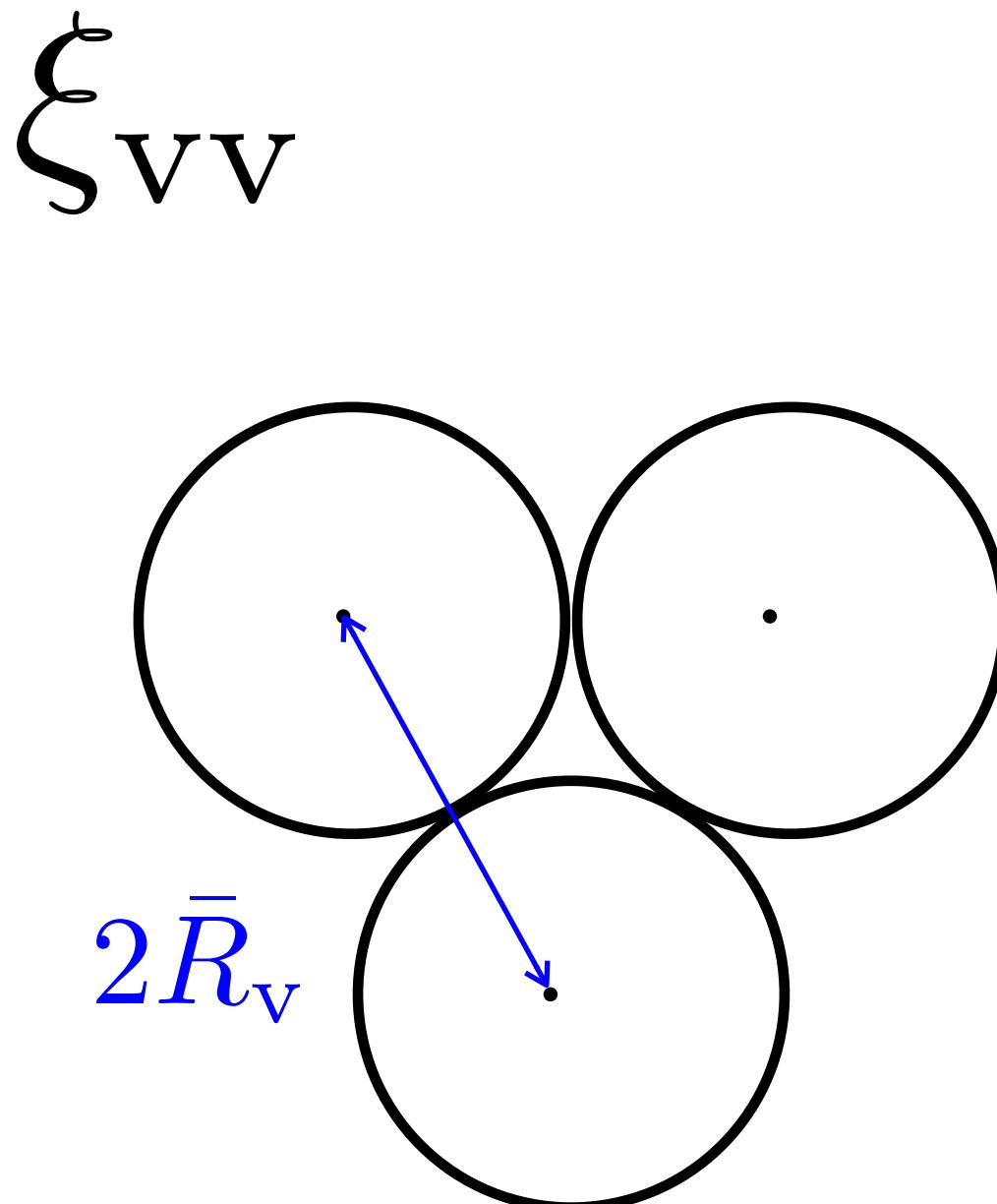
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# The void-void autocorrelation function & neutrinos

—  $\Sigma m_\nu = 0.0\text{eV}$   
—  $\Sigma m_\nu = 0.17\text{eV}$   
—  $\Sigma m_\nu = 0.30\text{eV}$   
—  $\Sigma m_\nu = 0.53\text{eV}$



Christina  
Kreisch



**MASSIVENUS**  
**COSMOLOGICAL MASSIVE NEUTRINO SIMULATIONS**  
101 cosmological models capturing the full nonlinear evolution in massive neutrino cosmologies  
**Data Fully Public**  
→ CMB & galaxy lensing maps  
→ Halo catalogues  
→ Merger trees  
→ Snapshots

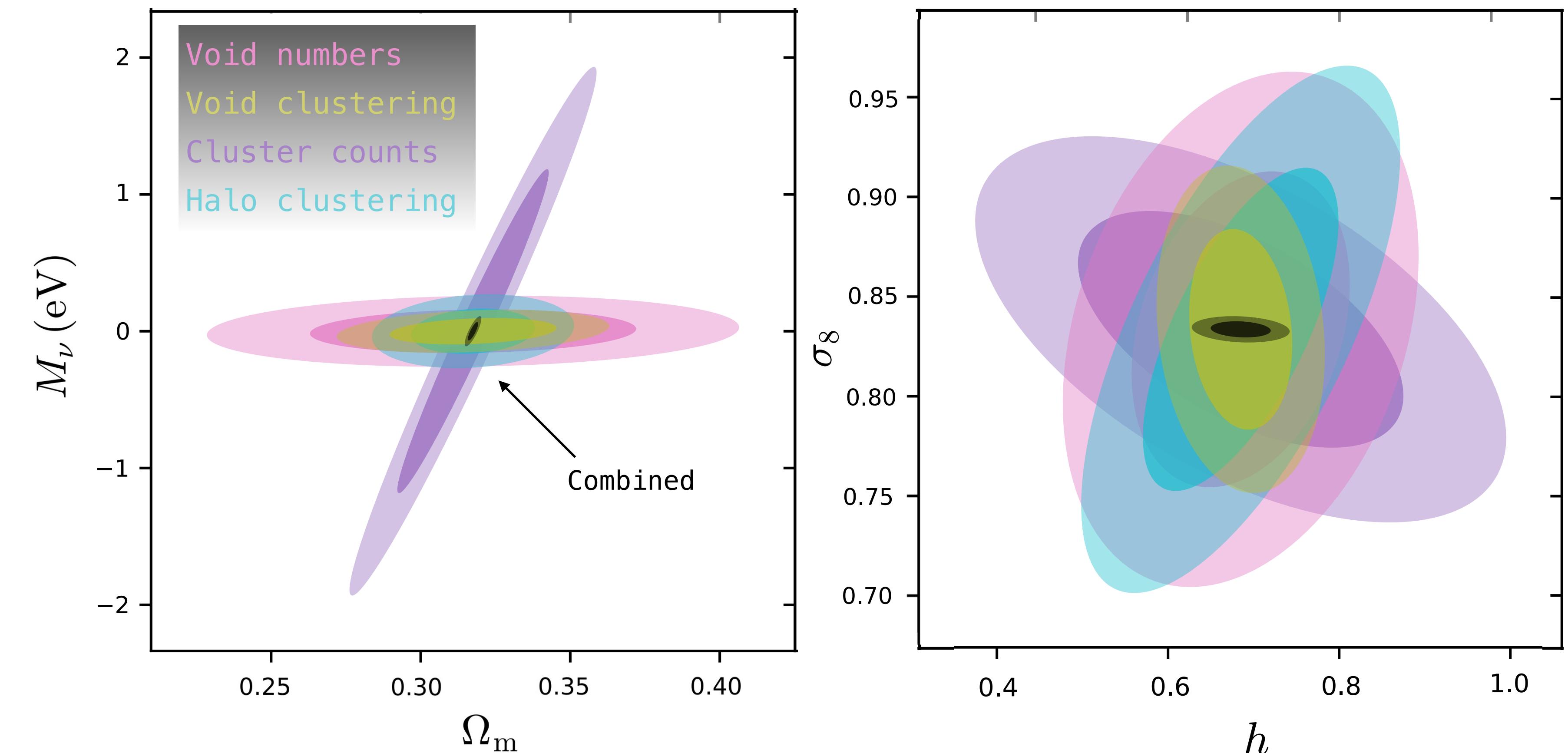
Liu et al.  
2018

**DEMNUni Simulation Suite**  
Carbone et al. 2016  
 $L = 2 h^{-1}\text{Gpc}$   $2048^3$  DM part.

Kreisch, Pisani, Carbone, Liu, Hawken, Massara, Spergel and Wandelt 2019; ArXiv: [1808.07464](https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.07464) MNRAS

# The void-void autocorrelation function & neutrinos

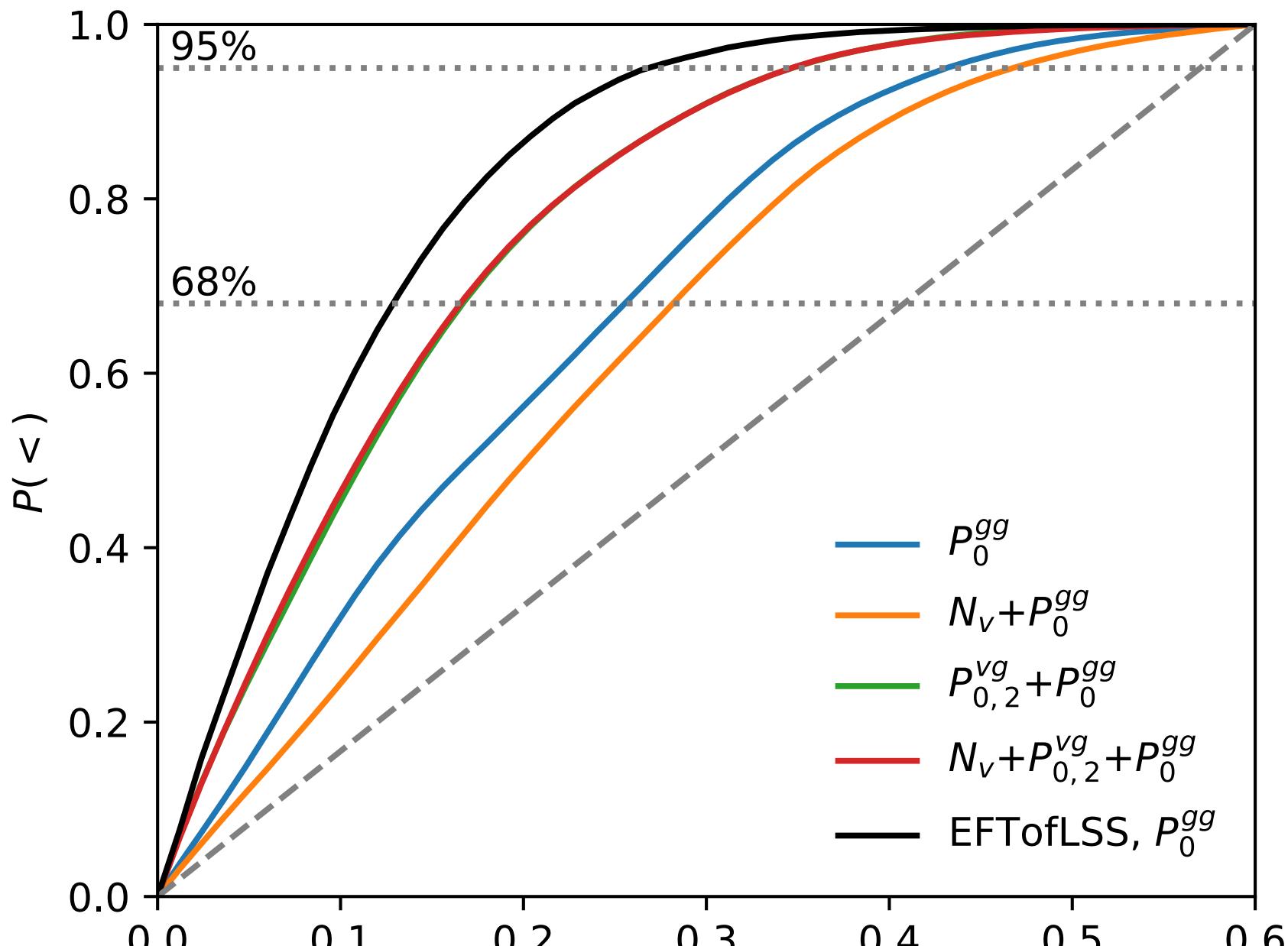
Significant contribution but... needs large numbers.



Kreisch, Pisani, Villaescusa-Navarro, Spergel, Wandelt, Hamaus and Bayer ApJ, ArXiv: [2107.02304](https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.02304)

GIGANTES void catalogs suite: power from the combination

# Hints of neutrinos constraints!



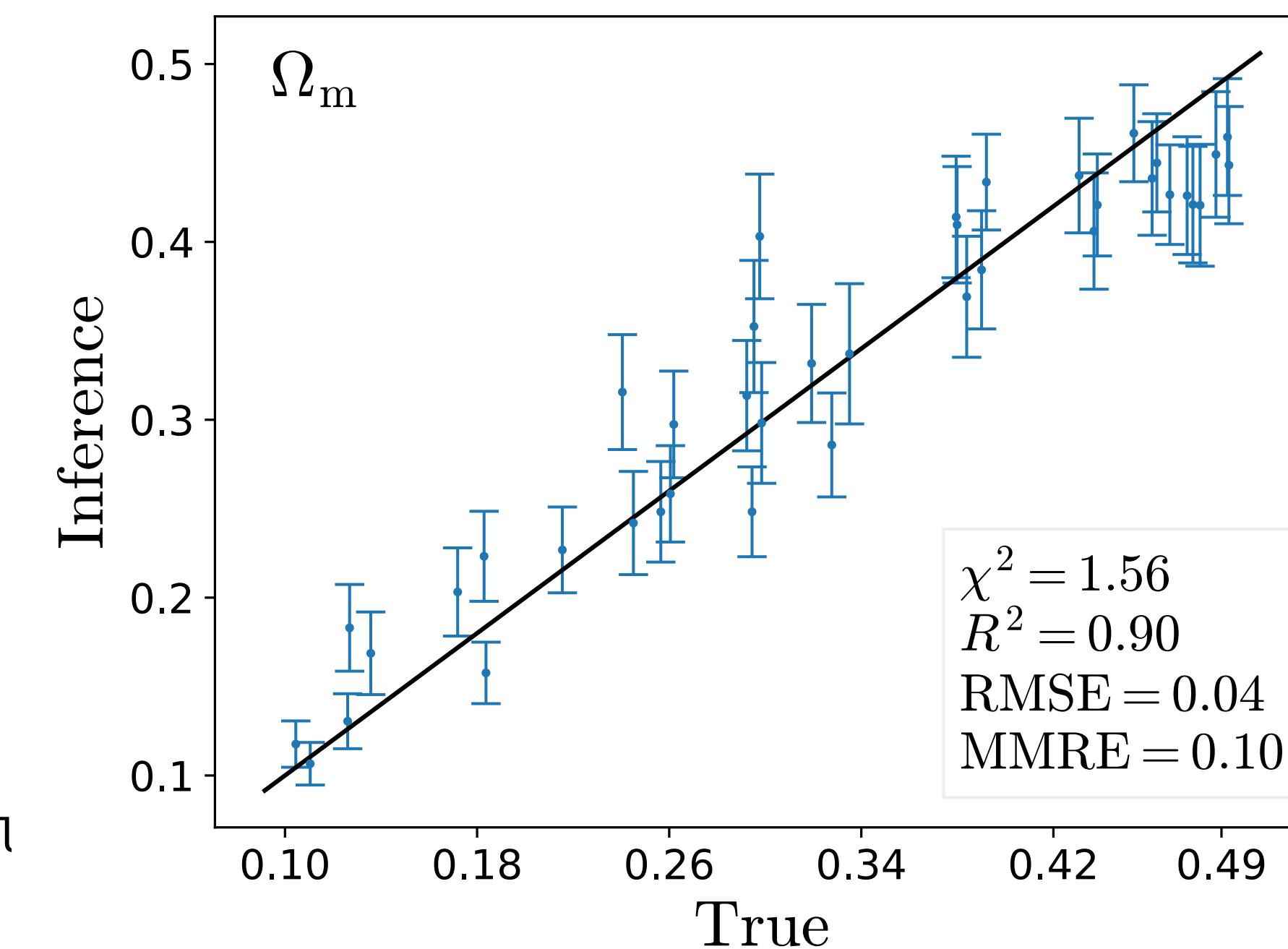
Thiele, Massara, Pisani et al  
2023 ArXiv: [2307.07555](https://arxiv.org/abs/2307.07555)



Leander  
Thiele

Figure 14. Posteriors on joint analyses of four randomly chosen fiducial mocks, averaged over  $\sim 30$  groups. The solid and dashed lines correspond to likelihoods with two different sets of five nuisance parameters kept explicit. We see that the posteriors where void statistics are included have a slightly more pronounced bump at the true value  $\sum m_\nu = 0.1$  eV, consistent with the speculative picture in Fig. 13.

# Other void statistics deserve attention: ellipticity



Yue Bonny  
Wang

Wang, Pisani, Villaescusa–Navarro and Wandelt 2022 ApJ Arxiv: [2212.06860](https://arxiv.org/abs/2212.06860)

Kreisch, Pisani, Villaescusa–Navarro, Spergel, et al. ApJ ArXiv: [2107.02304](https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.02304)

Lavaux and Wandelt 2009 MNRS Arxiv: [0906.4101](https://arxiv.org/abs/0906.4101)

**GIGANTES:**  
<https://gigantes.readthedocs.io>

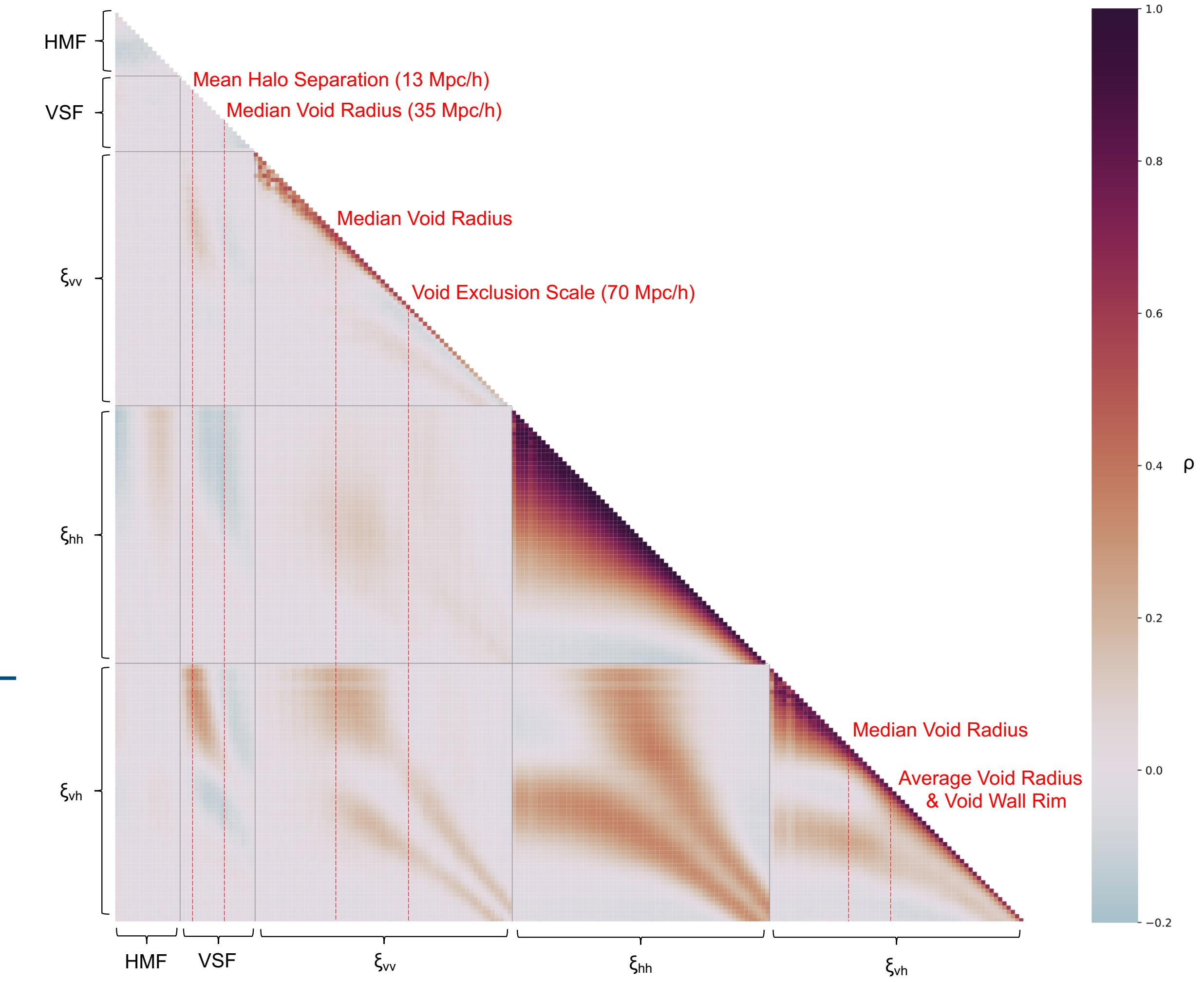
# A billion voids: GIGANTES void catalogs suite

The GIGANTES void catalogs suite:  
15000 VIDE void catalogs  $\Lambda$ CDM  
+ 7000 cosmologies  $\Omega_m, \Omega_b, h, n_s, \sigma_8, M_\nu, w$



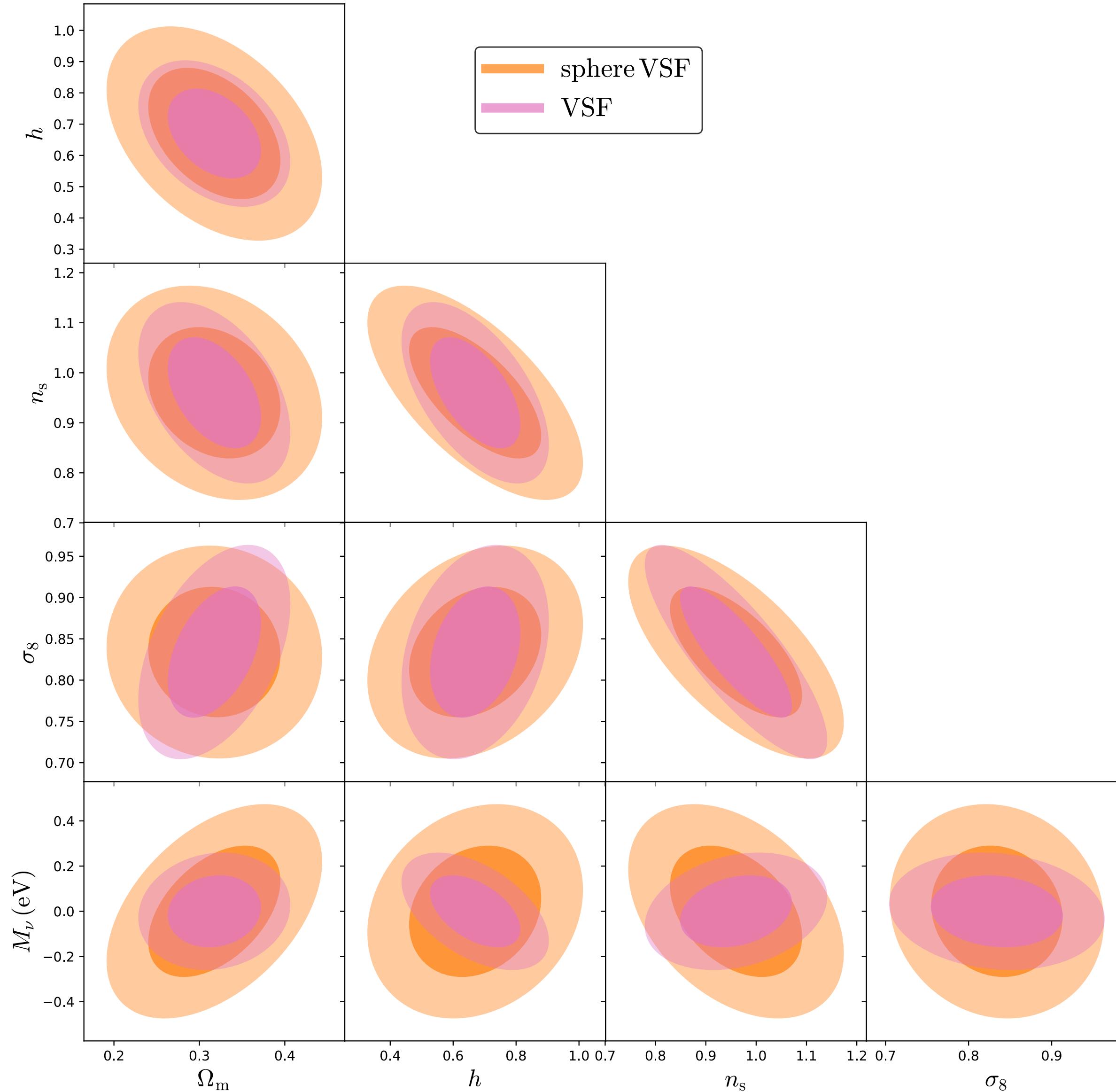
A massive dataset for ML

Kreisch, Pisani, Villaescusa–Navarro, Spergel, Wandelt, Hamaus and Bayer ApJ, ArXiv: [2107.02304](https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.02304)



<https://gigantes.readthedocs.io/>

# The void size function: void shape matters!

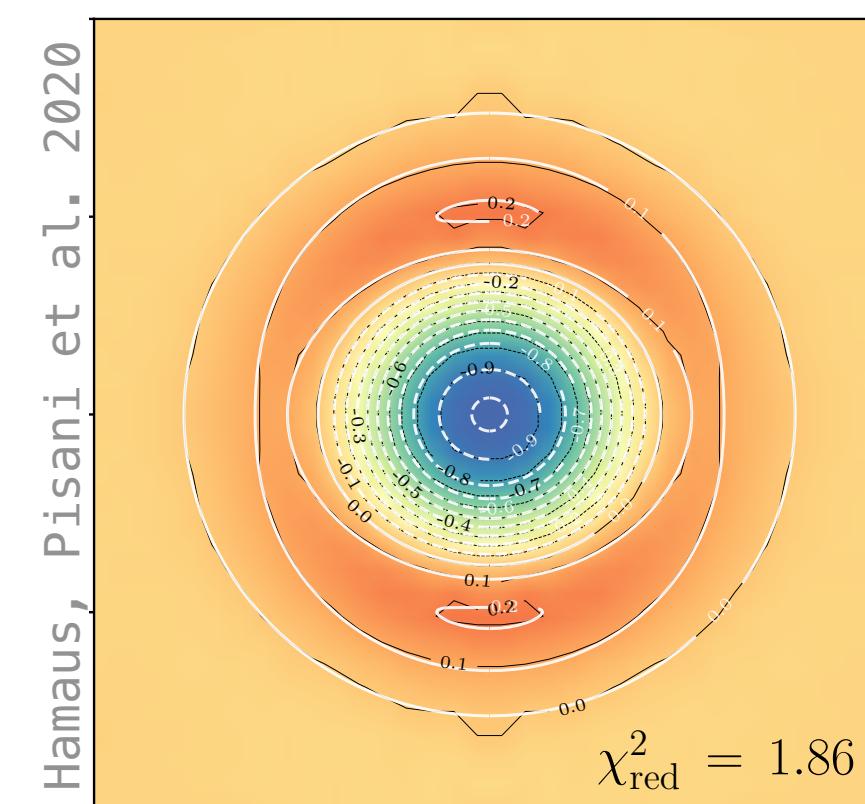


Kreisch, Pisani, Villaescusa-Navarro, Spergel, Wandelt, Hamaus and Bayer ApJ, ArXiv: [2107.02304](#)

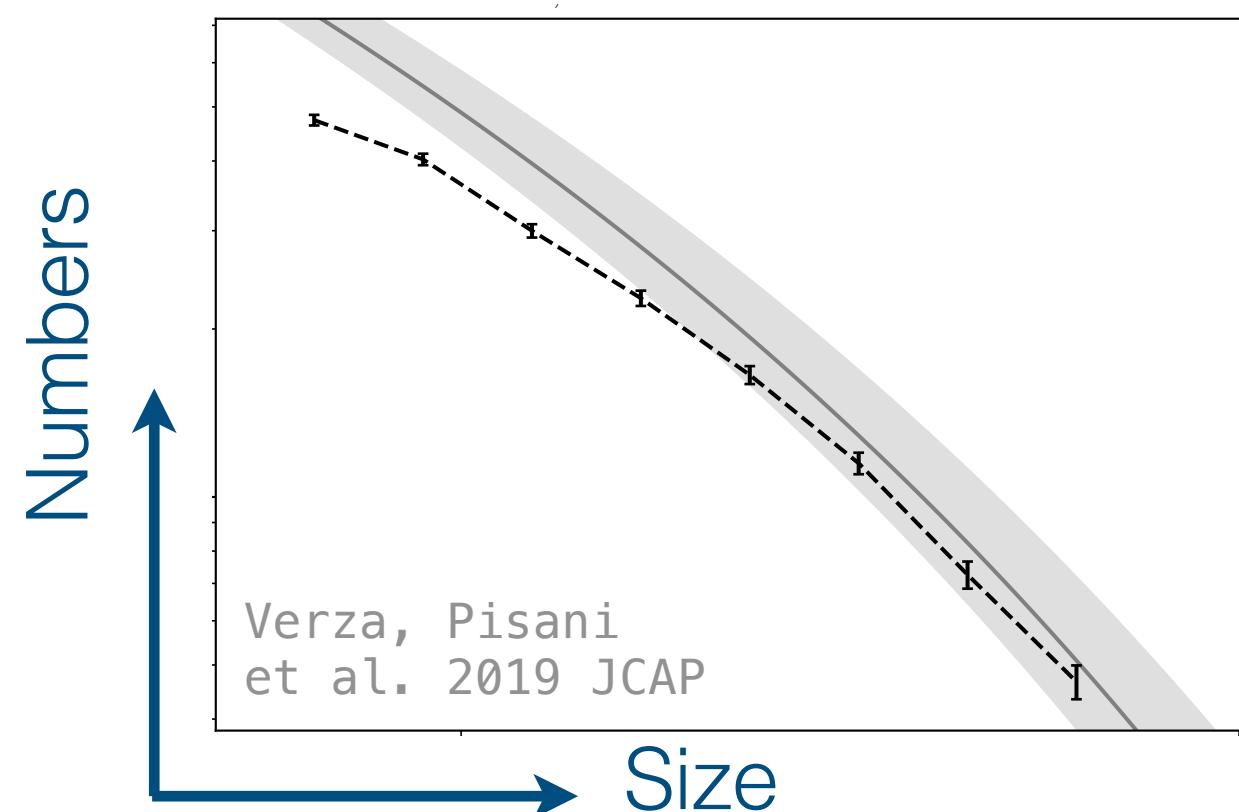
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- ▶ Take home messages

# Challenges: Void statistics do not have the same degree of maturity.

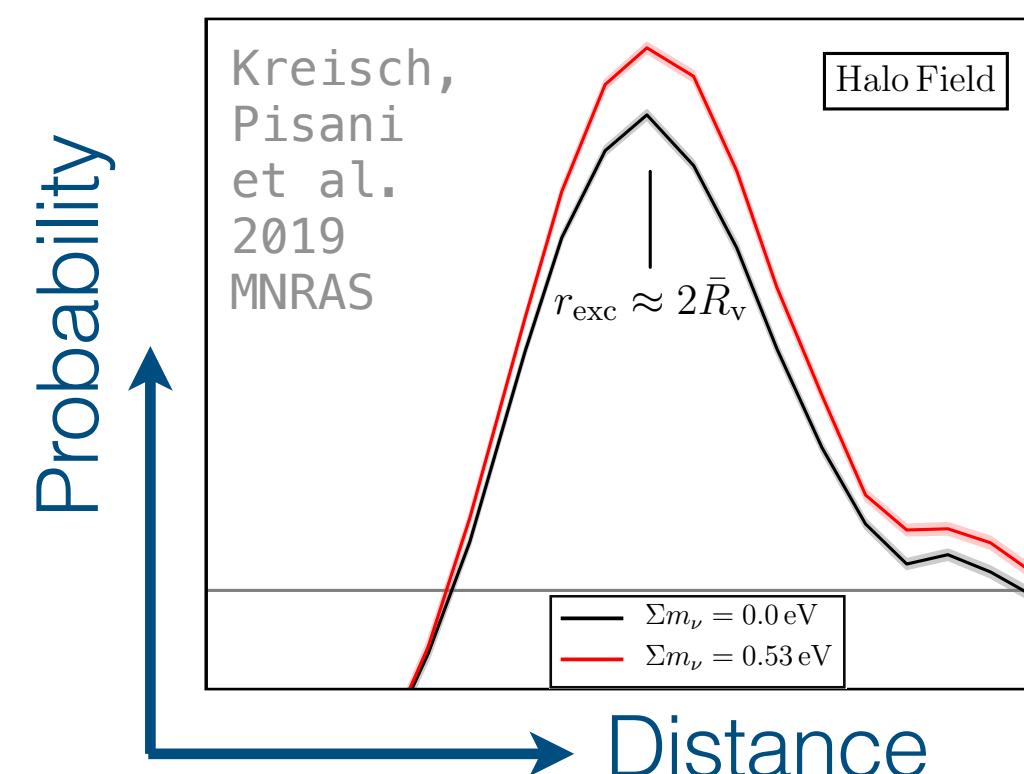
Shape



Numbers



Clustering



Model



Data



**Spurious voids:** very conservative void selection!

Theory: robust **profile** from theory + **bias**

Loss in statistics at **smaller scales**, needs improvement in light of denser surveys.

Controlling **galaxy properties' impact** down to the cosmological constraints.

Verza, Carbone, Pisani et al. 2024  
ArXiv: [2401.14451](https://arxiv.org/abs/2401.14451)

# Take home messages

- ▶ Void analysis: active field of galaxy clustering!
- ▶ Many statistics, not at the same degree of maturity
- ▶ PFS, DESI, Euclid, Rubin, Roman, SPHEREx : a unique set of  $> \mathcal{O}(10^5)$  voids per survey!
- ▶ Voids can independently constrain  $\Omega_m, \Omega_\Lambda, w_0, w_a, f, \Sigma m_\nu, H_0, \sigma_8$
- ▶ Voids can contribute to the tension landscape: impressive constraining power coming soon!
- ▶ There are challenges that we need to address to exploit voids' power at their best.

Merci beaucoup!