

The background of the slide is a dark blue field filled with numerous small, faint white circles representing galaxies. Three larger, more prominent galaxy clusters are highlighted with circular outlines. Each cluster shows a central bright green and yellow core, surrounded by a diffuse green and blue glow, indicating the distribution of matter in these structures.

# Cosmology from KIDS+DES peak count

Dr. Joachim Harnois-Déraps  
STFC-ERF, Newcastle University

COSMO21  
Chania



based on arXiv: 2405.10312

Thanks:



KIDS and DES, Sven Heydenreich, Nicolas Martinet,  
Benjamin Giblin, Marika Asgari & Tilman Tröster







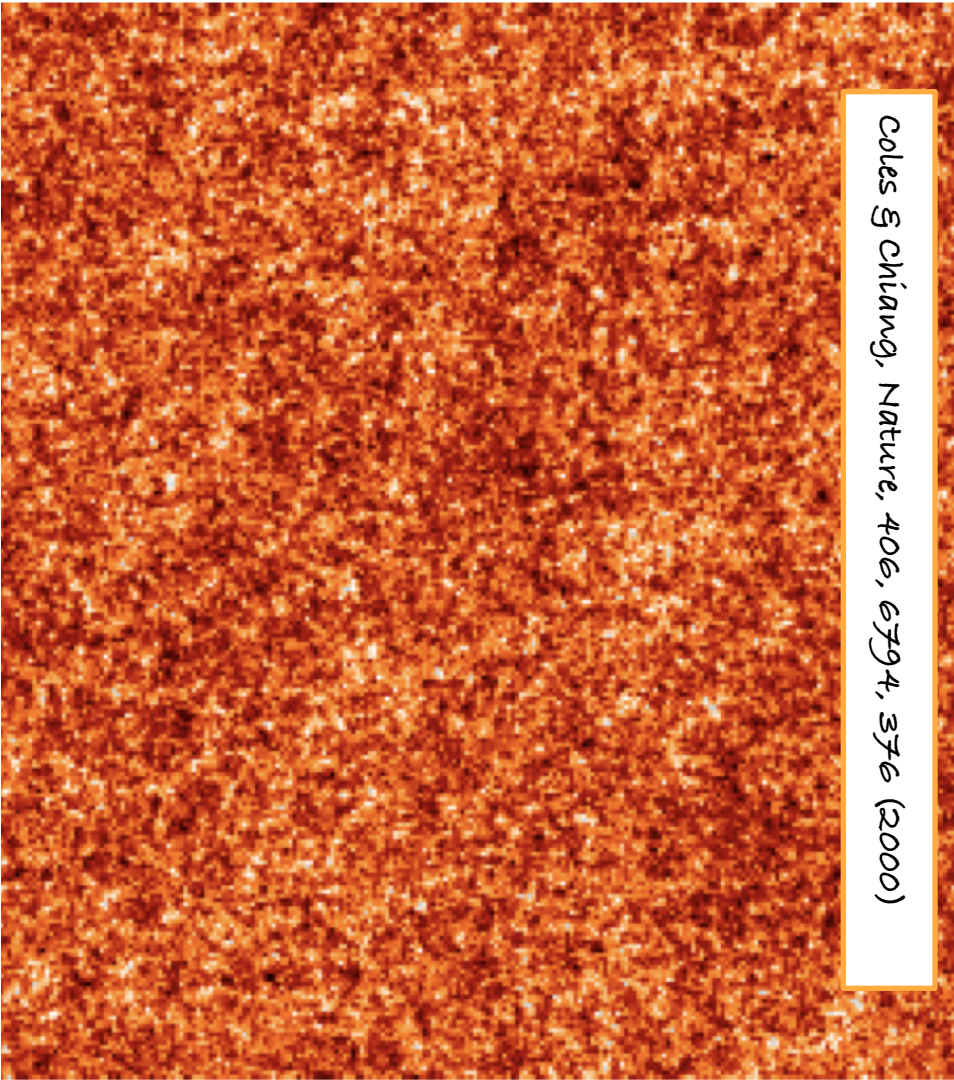
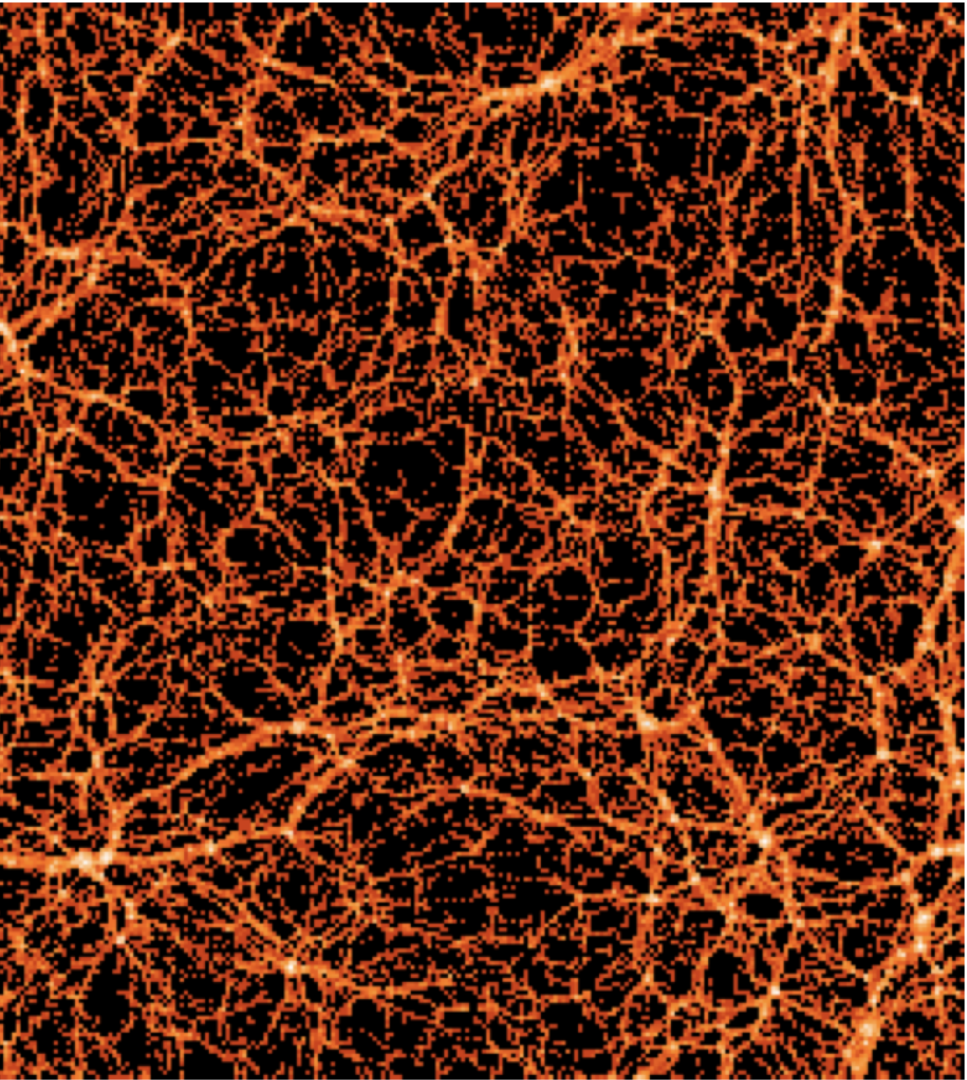


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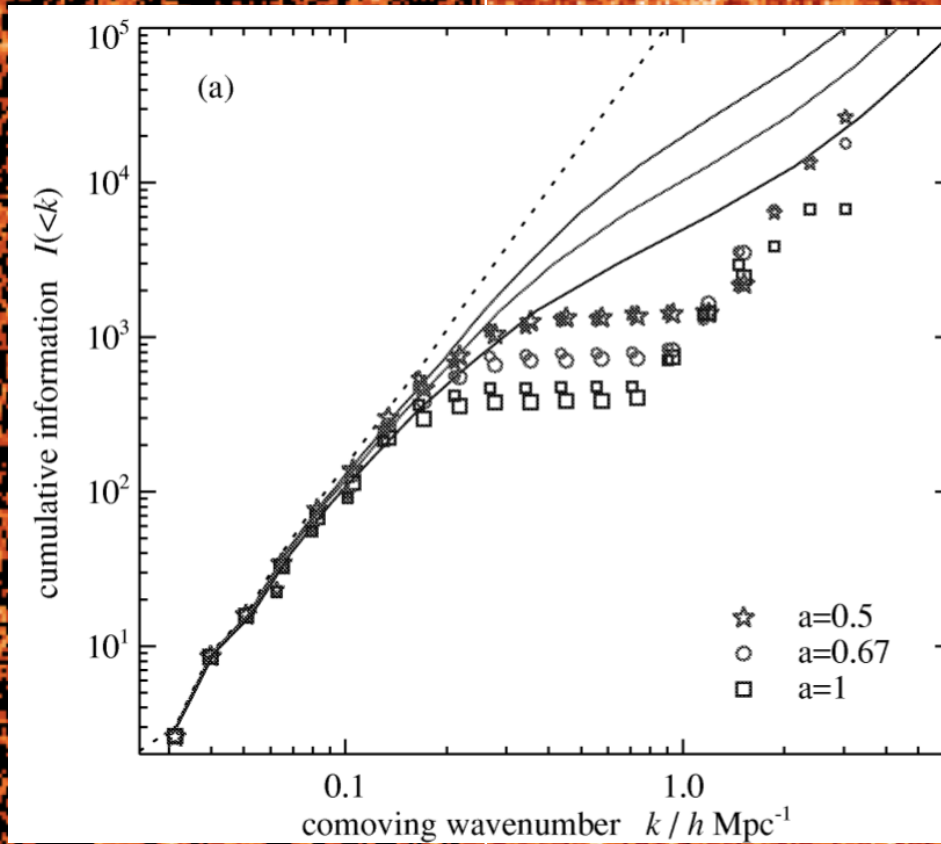
COSMO21  
Chania, 2024



*Coles & Chiang, Nature, 406, 6794, 376 (2000)*







**Information content of the non-linear matter power spectrum**  
 Christopher D. Rimes<sup>1\*</sup> and Andrew J. S. Hamilton<sup>1,2\*</sup> (2005)

Coles & Chiang, Nature, 406, 6794, 376 (2000)



# Cosmology inference with shear 2pt



Observations

Ellipticities  
( $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$ )

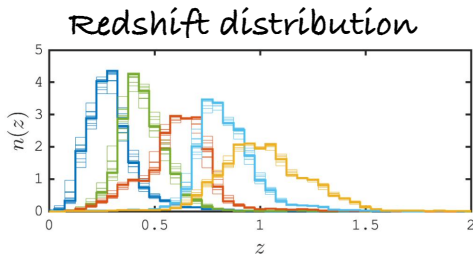
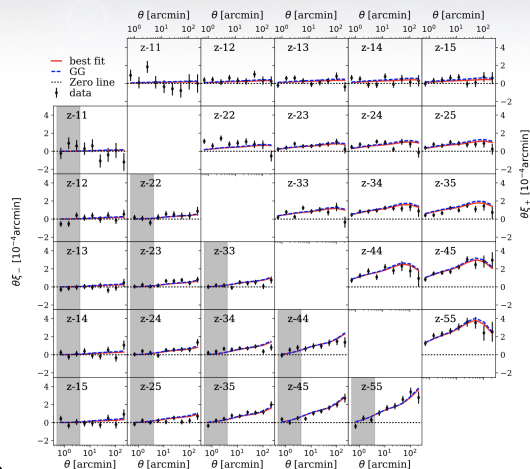


Redshifts  
( $z$ )

Spectroscopic calibration/SOM/ML

Tomography

$$\hat{\xi}_{\pm}^{ij}(\theta) = \frac{\sum_{ab} w_a w_b [\epsilon_a^i(\vec{x}_a) \epsilon_b^j(\vec{x}_b) \pm \epsilon_x^i(\vec{x}_a) \epsilon_x^j(\vec{x}_b)]}{\sum_{ab} w_a w_b}$$



## Systematic biases

- Shear calibration ( $m, c$ )
- Mean redshift ( $\Delta z$ )
- Intrinsic alignment ( $A_{IA}$ )
- Baryons ( $B$ )



Cosmological parameters  
(e.g.  $\Omega_m, \sigma_8$ )



## Theoretical predictions

$$\xi_{\pm}^{ij}(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int d\ell \ell P_{\kappa}^{ij}(\ell) J_{0,4}(\ell\theta)$$

$$P_{\kappa}^{ij}(\ell) = \int_0^{x_H} dx \frac{q_i(x) q_j(x)}{[f_K(x)]^2} P_{\delta} \left( \frac{\ell}{f_K(x)}, x \right)$$

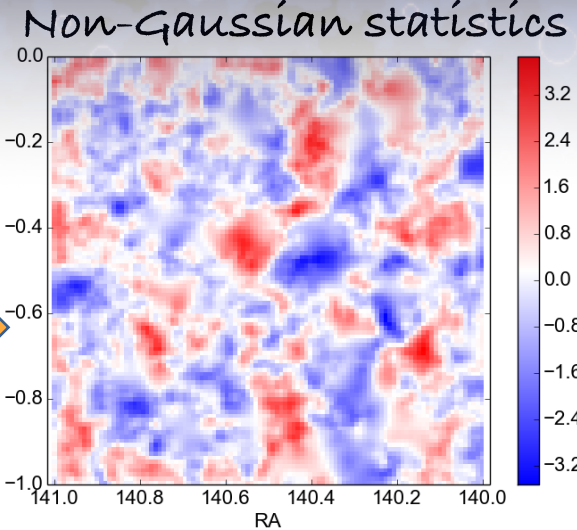
$$q_i(x) = \frac{3H_0^2 \Omega_m}{2c^2} \frac{f_K(x)}{a(x)} \int_x^{x_H} dx' n_i(x') \frac{f_K(x' - x)}{f_K(x')}$$

# Cosmology inference beyond 2pt



Observations

Ellipticities  
( $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$ )

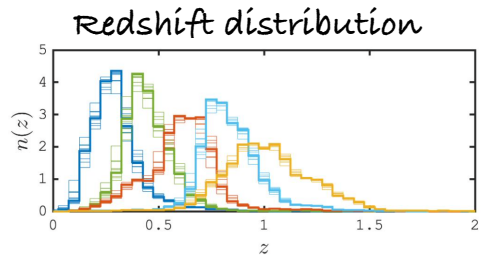


Redshifts  
( $z$ )



Spectroscopic calibration/SOM/ML

Tomography

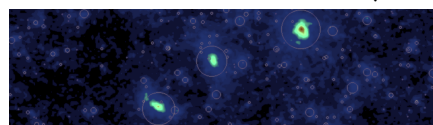


### Systematic biases

- Shear calibration ( $m, c$ )
- Mean redshift ( $\Delta z$ )
- Intrinsic alignment ( $A_{IA}$ )
- Baryons ( $B$ )

Cosmological parameters  
(e.g.  $\Omega_m, \sigma_8$ )

Theoretical predictions  
Simulation-based inference





# Basic Pipeline

## Create mock catalogues:

- Run N-body
- Light-cone mass maps (potentially many per N-body)
- Ray-trace: convergence, shear maps (+ 2D tidal fields for IA)
- Clone data: assign simulated lensing quantities to clone
- Repeat for every simulations

## Measure non-Gaussian statistics:

Lensing peak statistics, lensing PDF, lensing voids, topological analysis (e.g. Minkowski functional, Betti numbers, persistent homology), scattering transform, CNN...

## Infer cosmology:

Interpolate model  
Model & Sample likelihood  
Constrain parameters

# Simulations

## How many:

Cosmology: 50

Covariance matrix: 225

Intrinsic alignments: 10

Baryons: 2 (Hydro, so \$\$\$!)

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PDF: Castiblanco+ (2024) arXiv :2405.09651

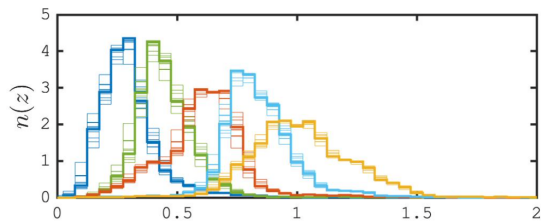
Comparison: Euclid Collaboration (2023) A&A, 675, 120



# KIDS-1000 Survey:

777 (unmasked)  $\text{deg}^2$   
6.2  $\text{gal}/\text{arcmin}^2$   
9 photometric bands  
5 tomographic bands  
21 million galaxies

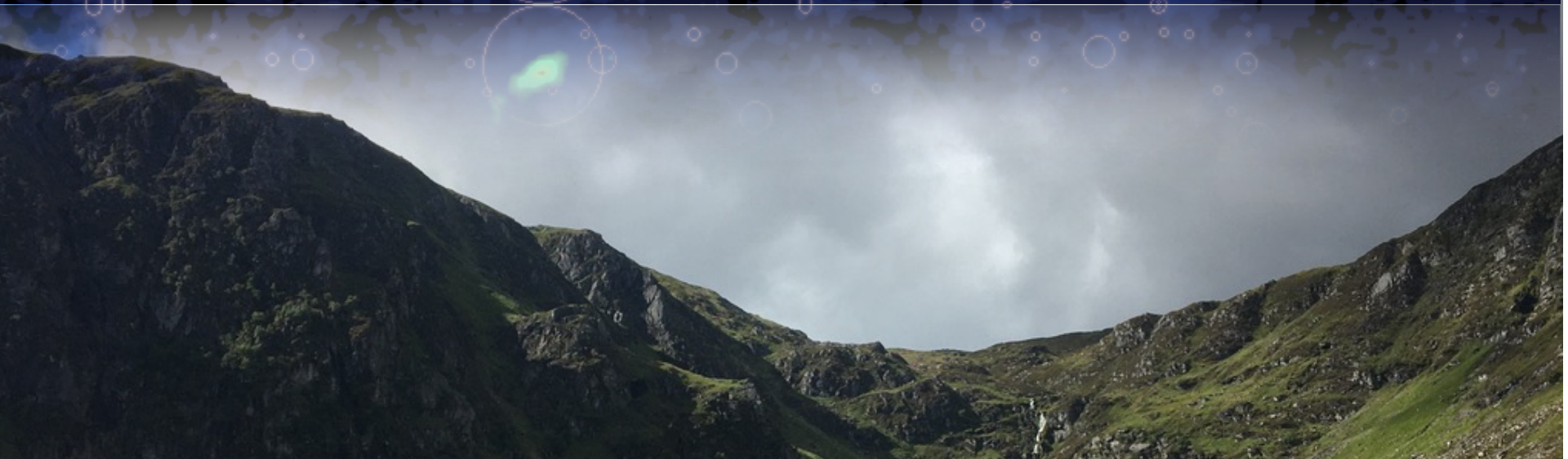
(Giblin+2021, Hildebrandt+2021,  
Joachimí+2021, Asgari+2021)



ESO VST OmegaCAM

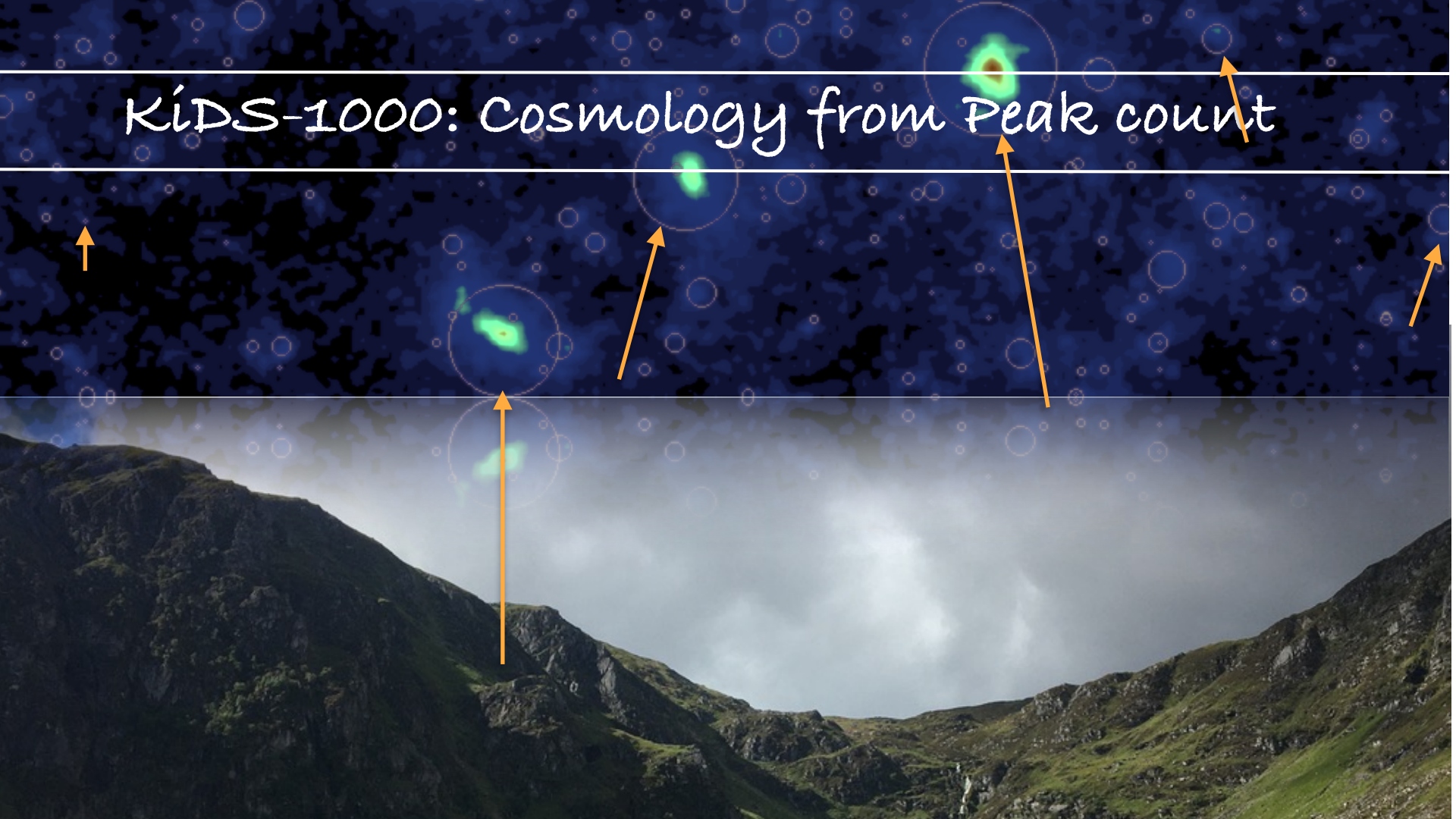


# KIDS-1000: Cosmology from Peak count

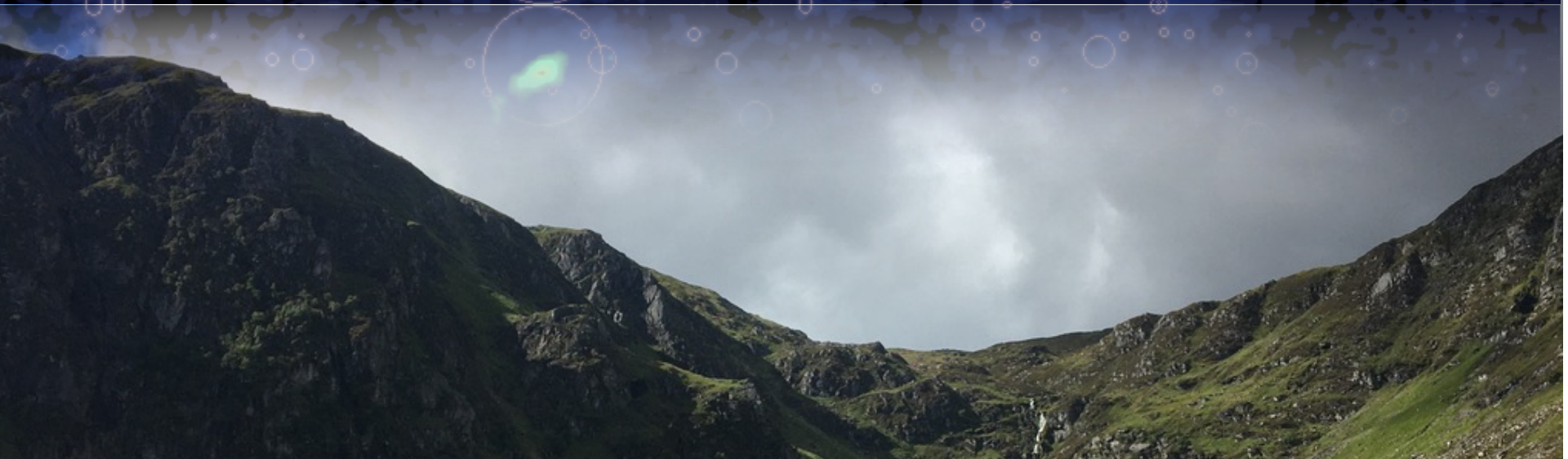




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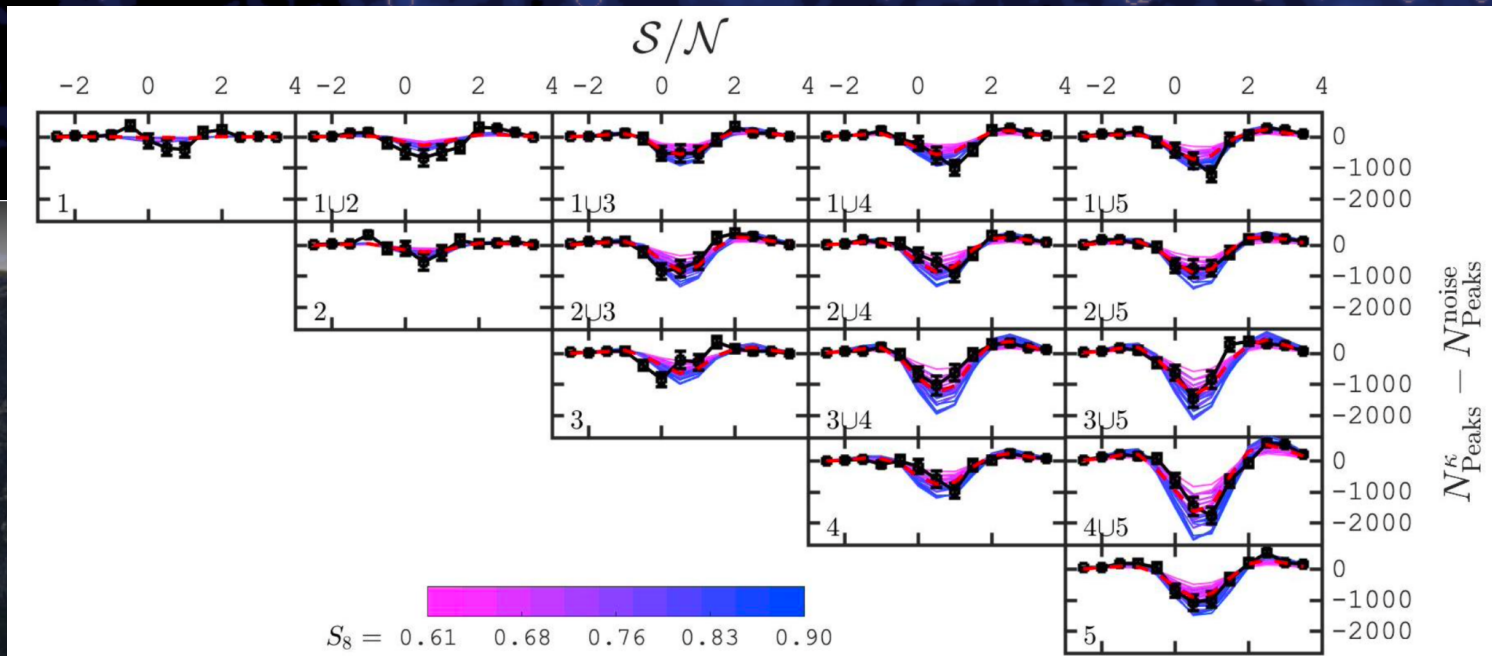


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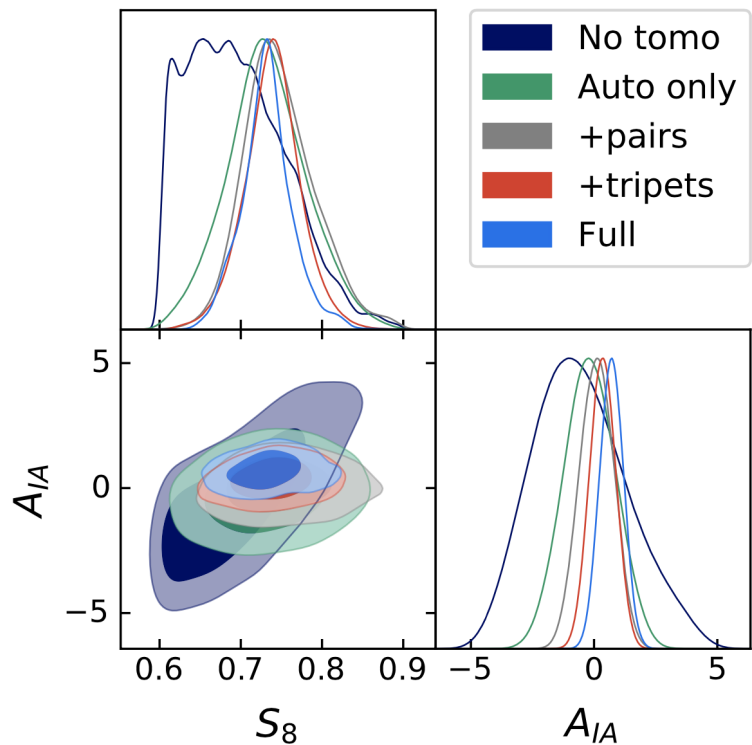




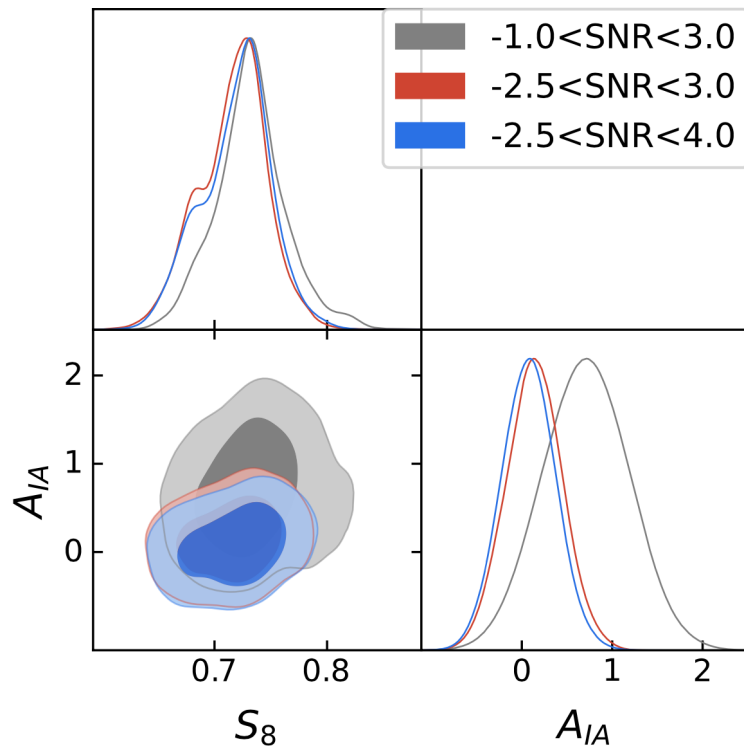
# KIDS-1000: Cosmology from Peak count



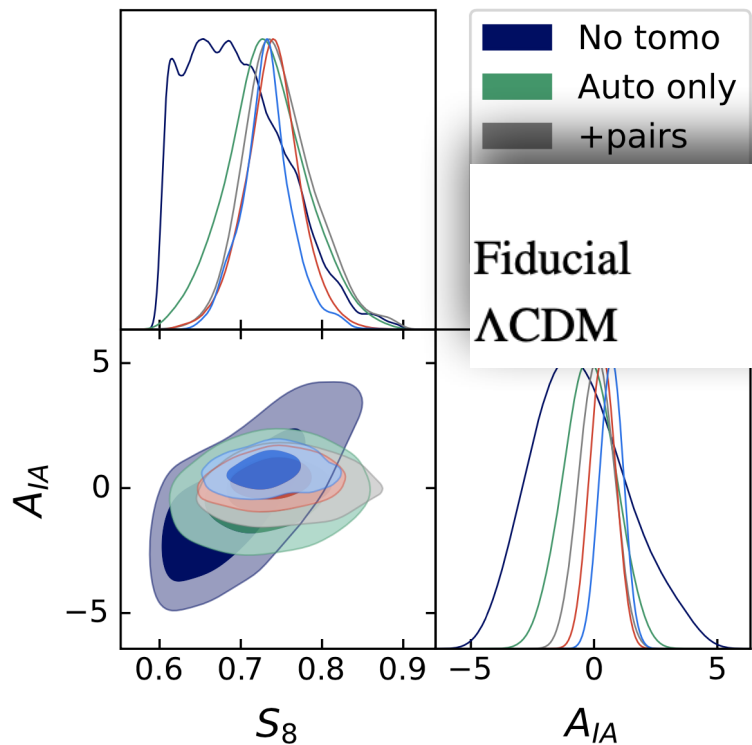
## Tomography:



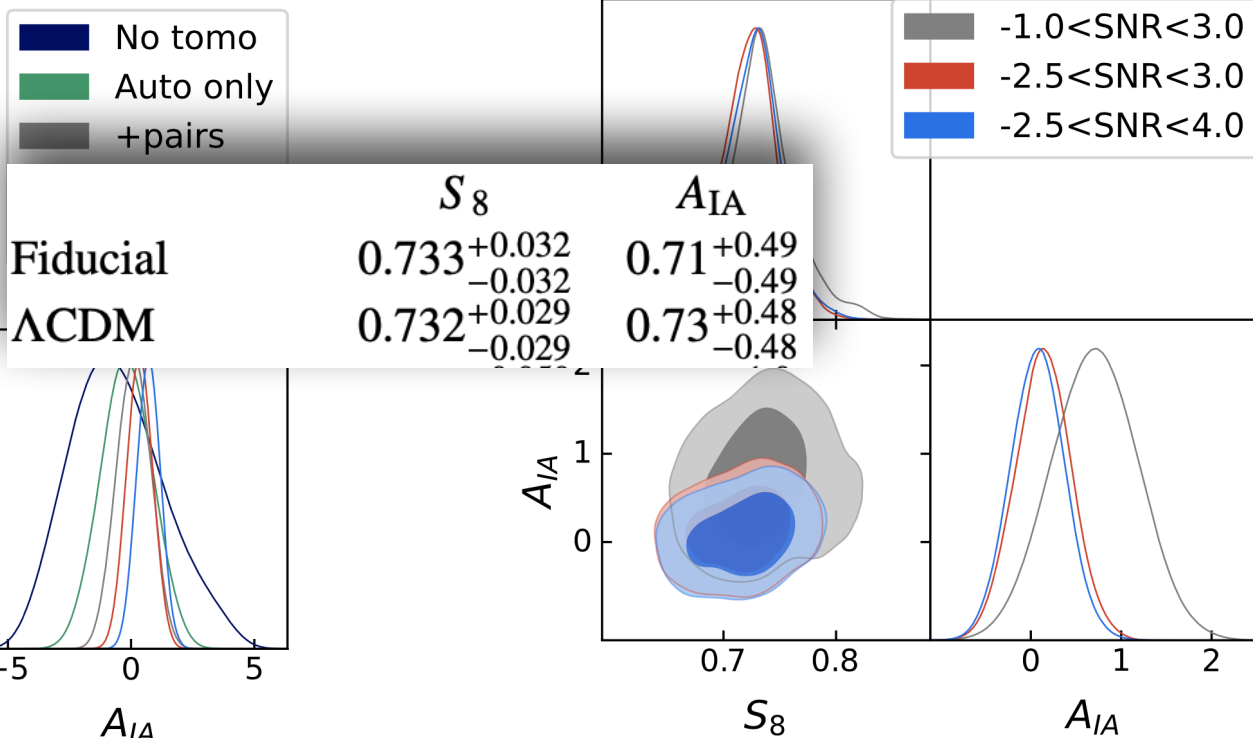
## Cuts in SNR



# Tomography:

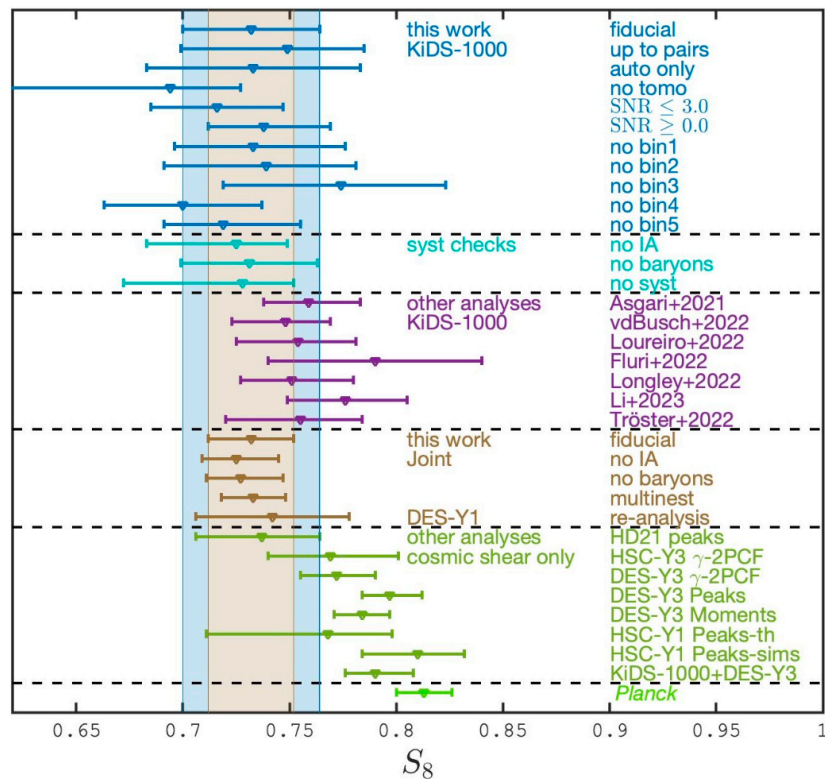


# Cuts in SNR

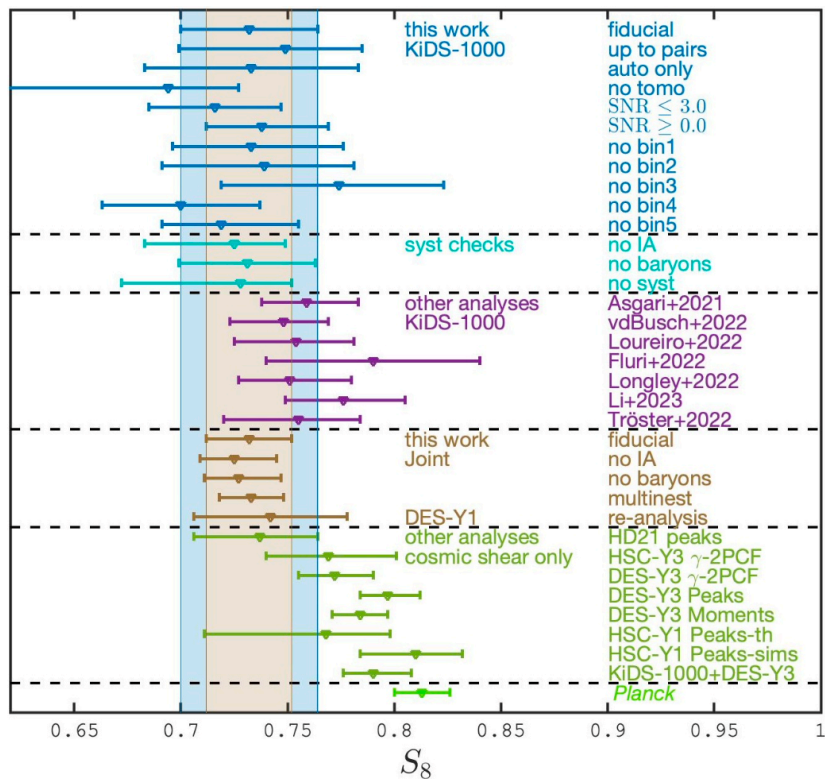




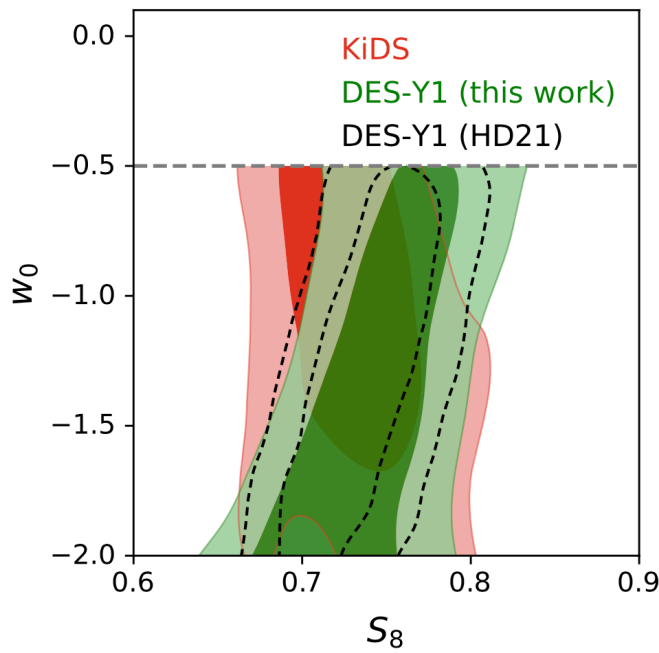
# Multiple analysis verifications



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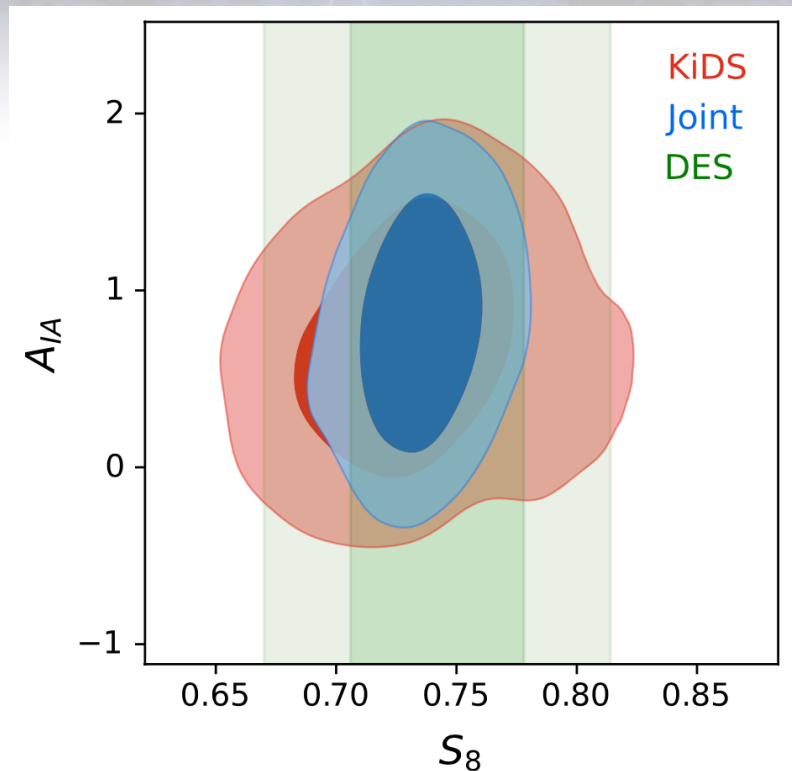
Posterior distribution fully consistent with the DES-Y1 peak count analysis (HD+2021)...



# KIDS1000+DES-Y1

DES-Y1 reanalysis:

- Nautilus sampler (vs Multinest)
- updated baryon model

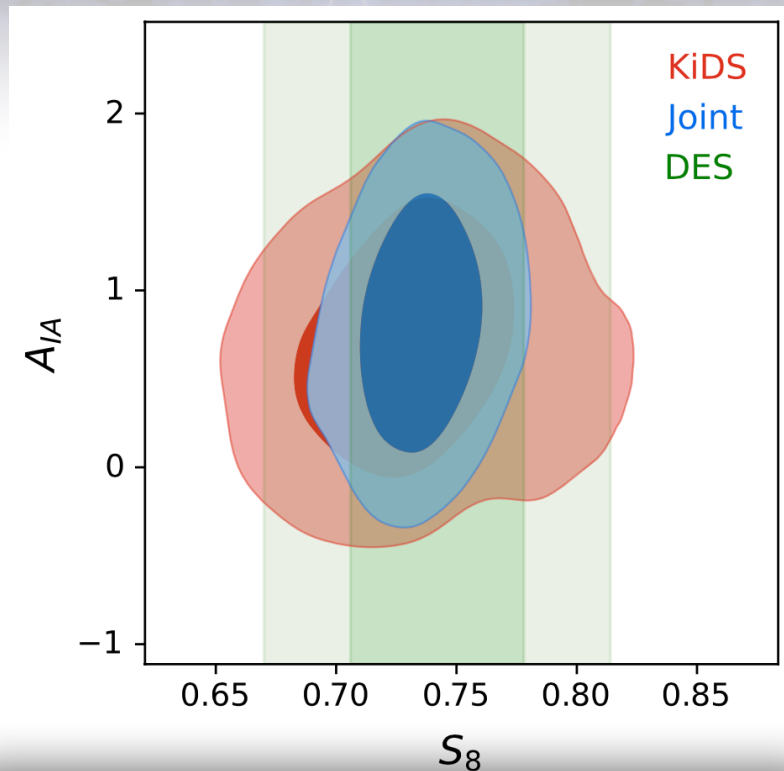




# KIDS1000+DES-Y1

DES-Y1 reanalysis:

- Nautilus sampler (vs Multinest)
- updated baryon model



Fiducial	$0.732^{+0.020}_{-0.020}$	$0.82^{+0.47}_{-0.47}$
$\Lambda$ CDM	$0.736^{+0.016}_{-0.018}$	$0.81^{+0.46}_{-0.46}$

# Tension with Planck

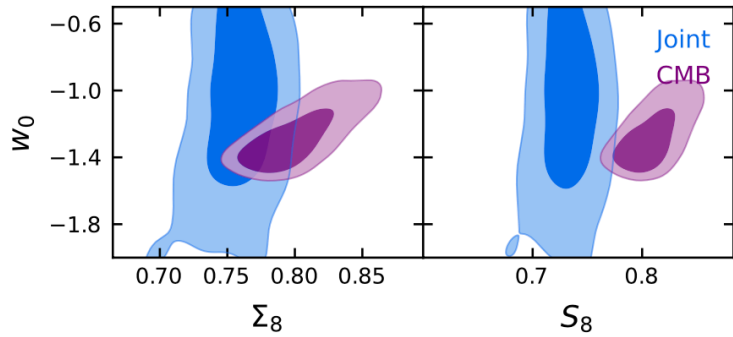
$$\tau = \frac{S_8^{Planck} - S_8^{\text{peaks}}}{\sqrt{\text{var}[S_8]^{Planck} + \text{var}[S_8]^{\text{peaks}}}}$$

$$\Sigma_8^\alpha \equiv \sigma_8 [\Omega_m / 0.3]^\alpha$$

$$\alpha = 0.58$$



# Tension with Planck

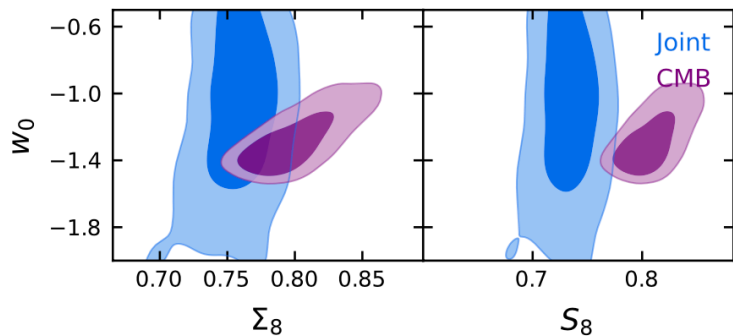


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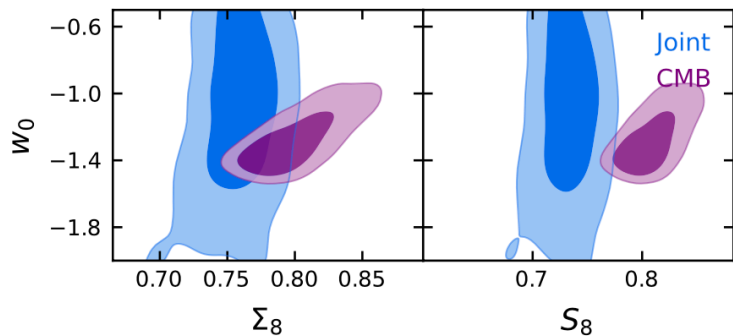
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	$S_8$		$\Sigma_8$	
	wCDM	$\Lambda$ CDM	wCDM	$\Lambda$ CDM
KiDS-1000	2.0	3.0	0.72	2.3
Joint	2.7	4.1	1.33	3.1



# Tension with Planck

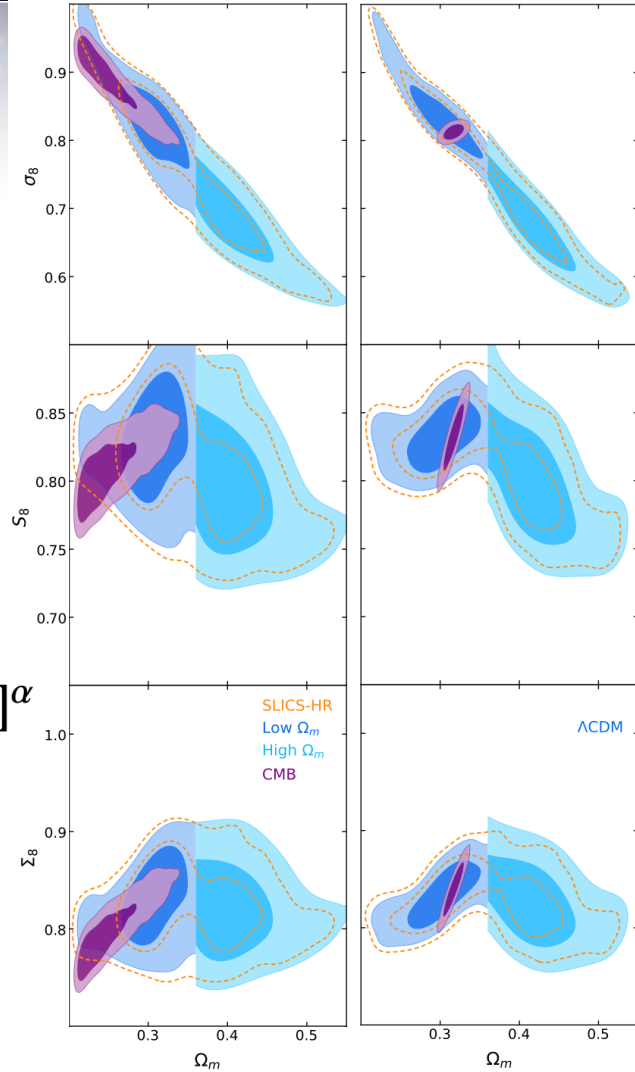


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	$S_8$		$\Sigma_8$	
	WCDM	$\Lambda$ CDM	WCDM	$\Lambda$ CDM
KiDS-1000	2.0	3.0	0.72	2.3
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## Caveats

Tension measured in 1D

Cosmology sampling is 4D

IA model is NLA

Ignored source clustering

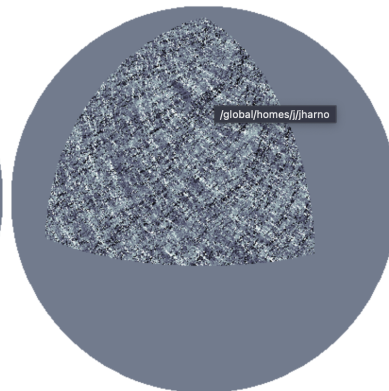
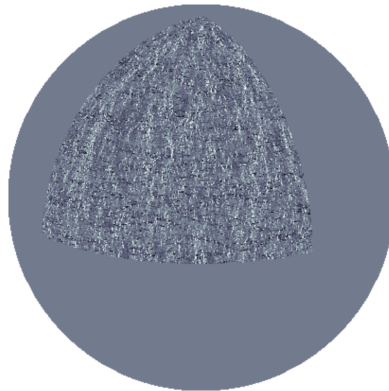
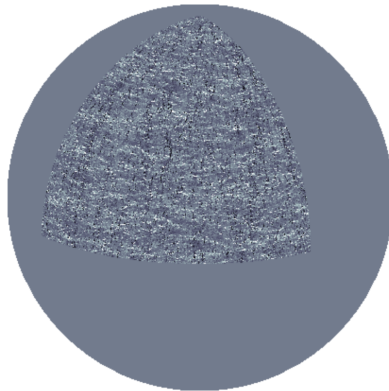
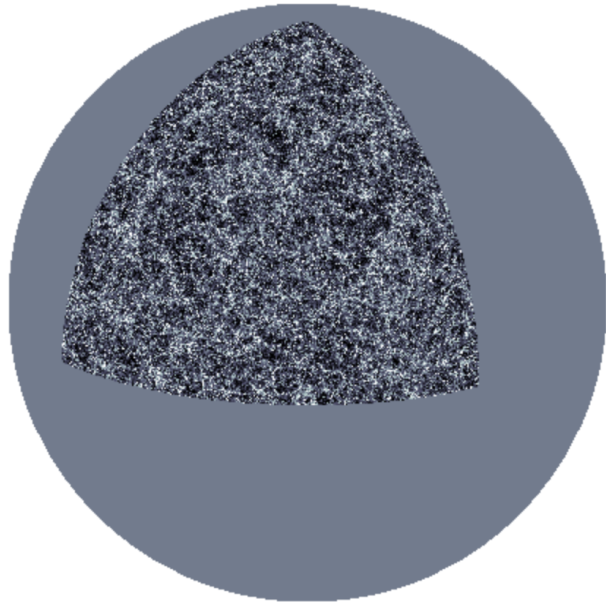
Baryon model has only 1 parameter

Assumed multivariate Gaussian likelihood

"Small" training set

# New IA simulations (in prep)

$$\gamma_{ij}^I = \underbrace{C_1 s_{ij}}_{\text{Tidal Alignment}} + \underbrace{C_{1\delta} (\delta \times s_{ij})}_{\text{Density Weighting}} + \underbrace{C_2 \left[ \sum_{k=0}^2 s_{ik} s_{kj} - \frac{1}{3} \delta_{ij} s^2 \right]}_{\text{Tidal Torquing}} + \dots,$$





# Conclusions:

Probes beyond 2pt rely heavily on numerical simulations

We combine surveys with unified analysis pipeline

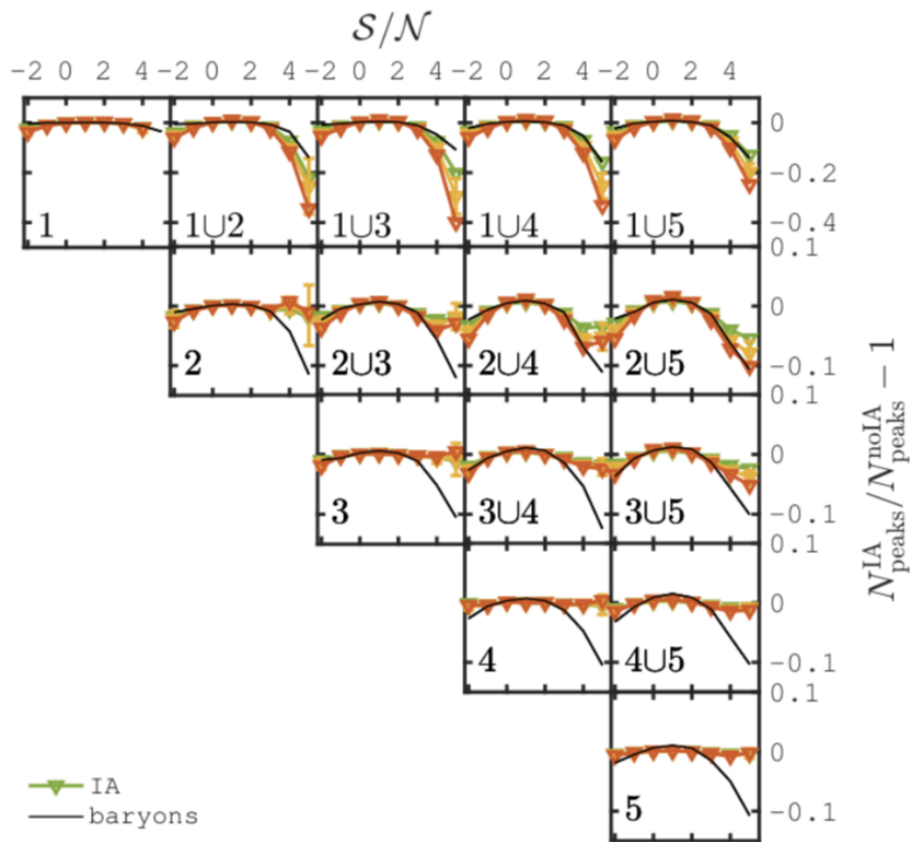
Current analyses are mature and precise (2% on  $S_8$ )

Measured a 3-4sigma tension on  $S_8$  with Planck in  $\Lambda$ CDM, with caveats

Effort on the way to improve everything



# Aperture mass statistics: baryons vs. IA (JHD+2022)



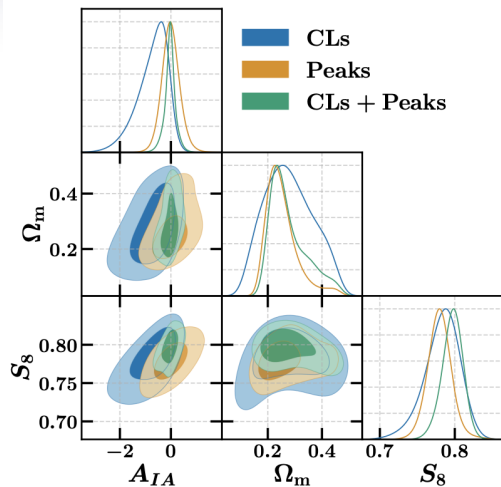


Everything  
must be  
improved



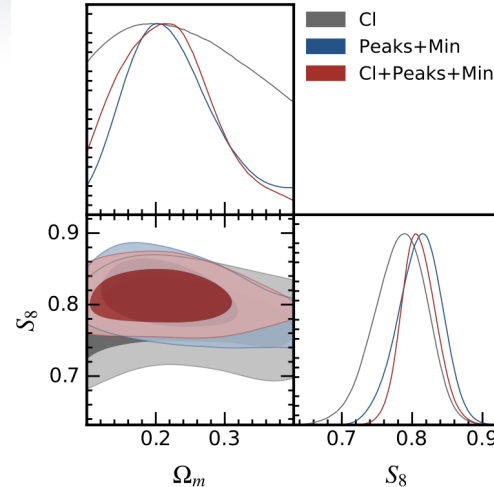
Zuercher+2022

DES Y3 results: Cosmology with peaks



Marques+2023

HSC-Y1 with peaks



Other non-Gaussian probes:

lensing PDF (Gatti+2020),

Persistent Homology (Heydenreich+2022)

Clipping (Giblin+2018)

CNN (Fluri+2022)

Scattering transform (Cheng+2024)

Additional Slides

# The stakes are high!

Ex: Weak Lensing “peak statistics”

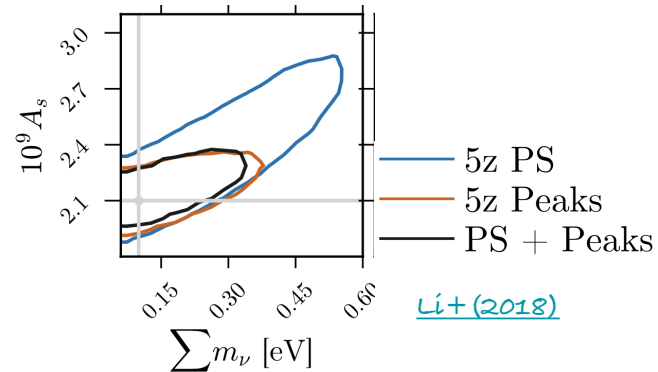
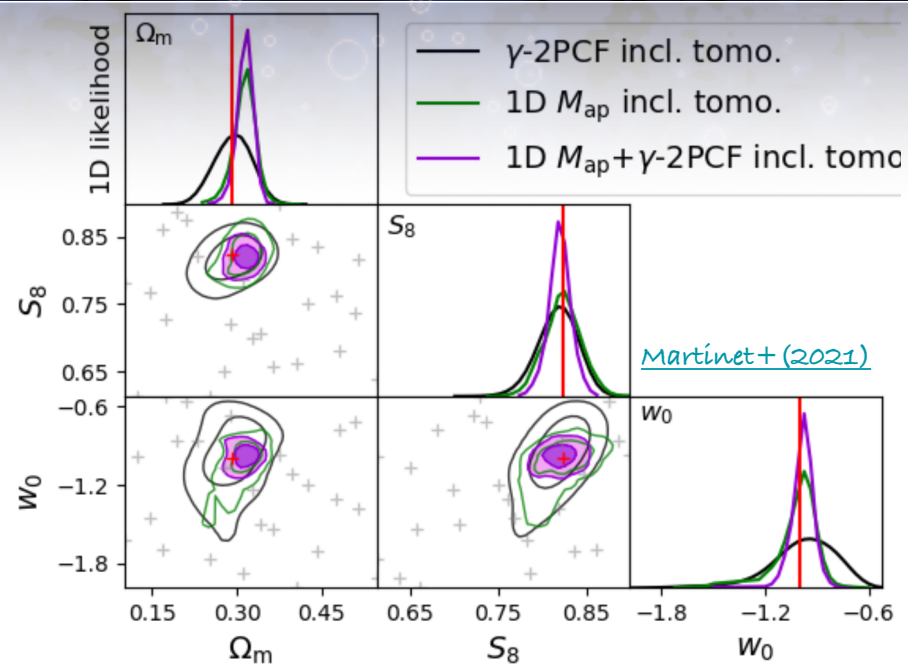
1.5x improvement on  $\Sigma m_\nu$

2x improvement on  $S_8$

3x improvement on  $w_0$

“No waste!

Get more from the same data!”



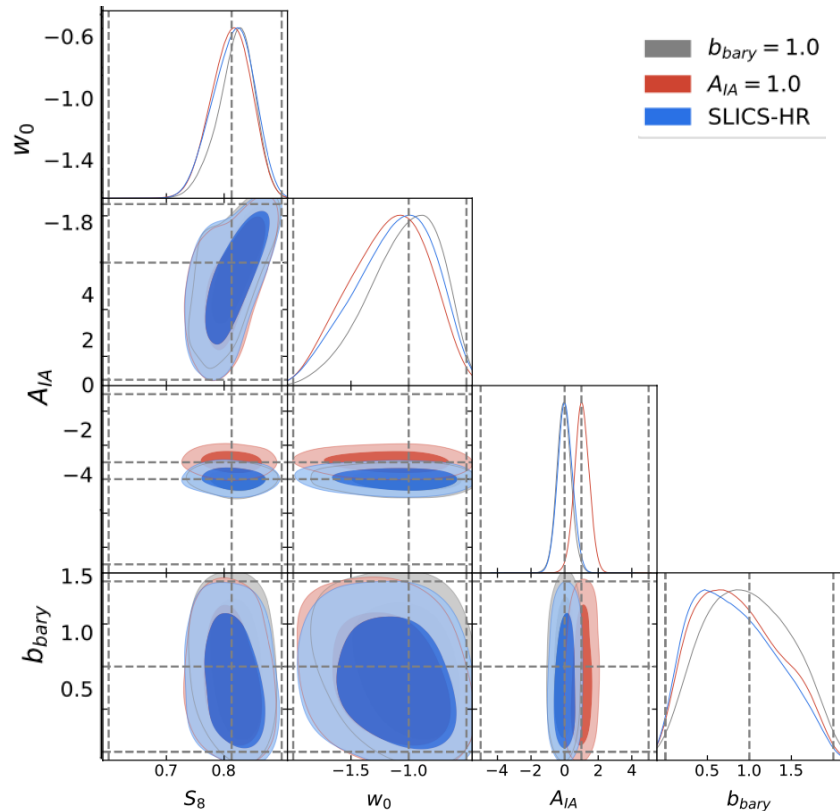


# Systematics:

Photo-z  
Shear calibration  
Baryon feedback  
Intrinsic alignment  
Modelling (gravity code)  
Modelling (cosmology)

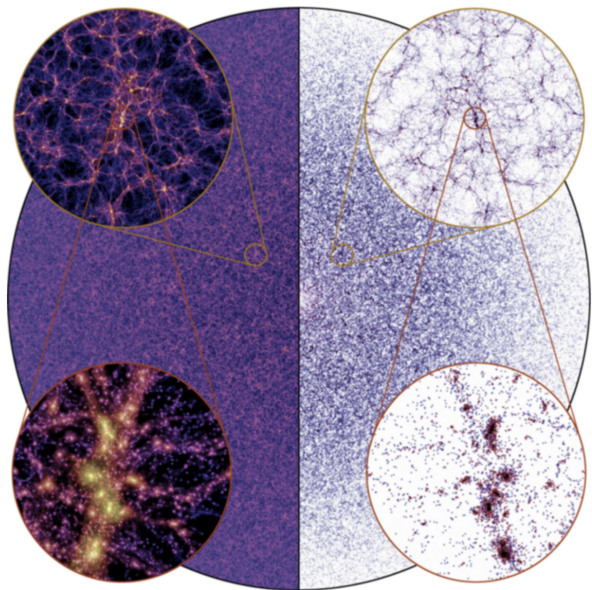
$$N_{\text{peaks}}^{\text{sys}}(\boldsymbol{\pi}, \Delta m_a, \Delta z_a, A_{\text{IA}}, b_{\text{bary}}) = N_{\text{peaks}}^{\text{GPR}}(\boldsymbol{\pi}) + \left[ \partial N_{\text{peaks}} / \partial \Delta m_a \right] \Delta m_a + \left[ \partial N_{\text{peaks}} / \partial \Delta z_a \right] \Delta z_a + \left[ \partial N_{\text{peaks}} / \partial A_{\text{IA}} \right] A_{\text{IA}} + \left[ \partial N_{\text{peaks}} / \partial b_{\text{bary}} \right] \Delta b_{\text{bary}},$$

validated on N-body simulations independent of the training set, contaminated with IA and baryons



## New hydro simulations

(Millennium TNG, Flamingo...)

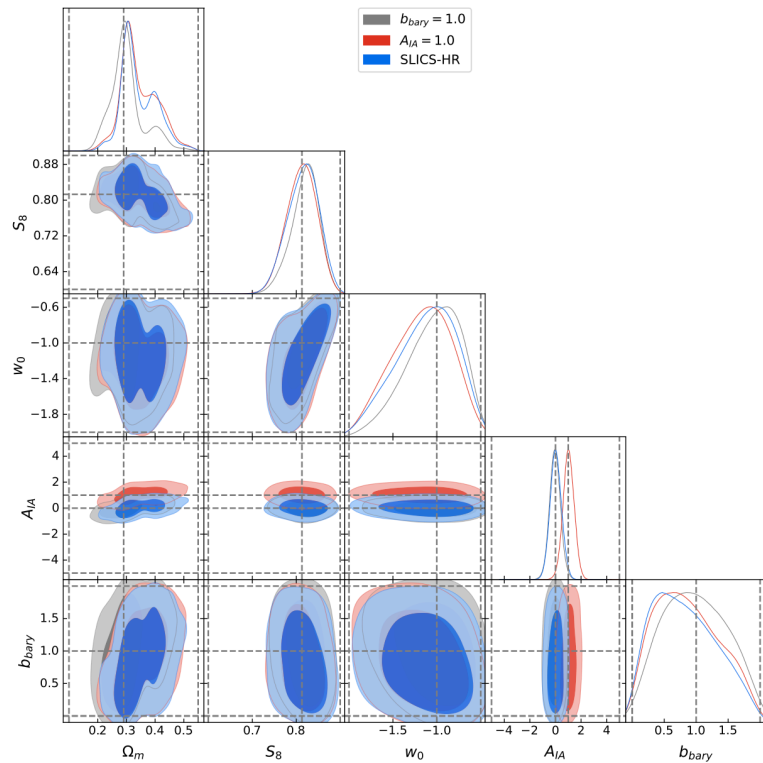
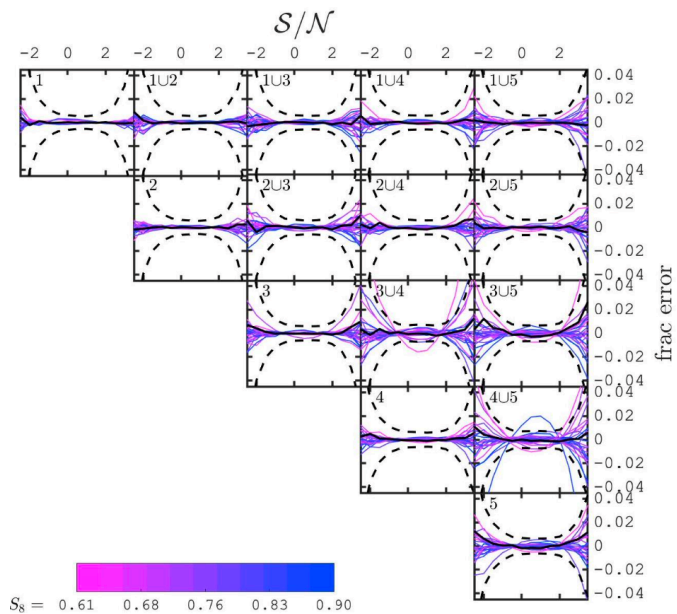


<https://www.mtng-project.org/>

## New covariance simulations

TBD

# Systematics: GPR





# Requirement for Simulations-based approach

Signal modelling:

$\Lambda$ CDM simulations (cosmo-SLICS, see right plot)

$n$ CDM simulations (MassiveNuS, Liu+2018)

...

Covariance Matrix:

Scinet Light-Cone Simulations (900+ independent light-cones, public, see <https://slics.roe.ac.uk>)

Systematics:

Photometric uncertainty, shape calibration, Baryonic feedback, intrinsic alignment of galaxies, non-linear modelling...

