

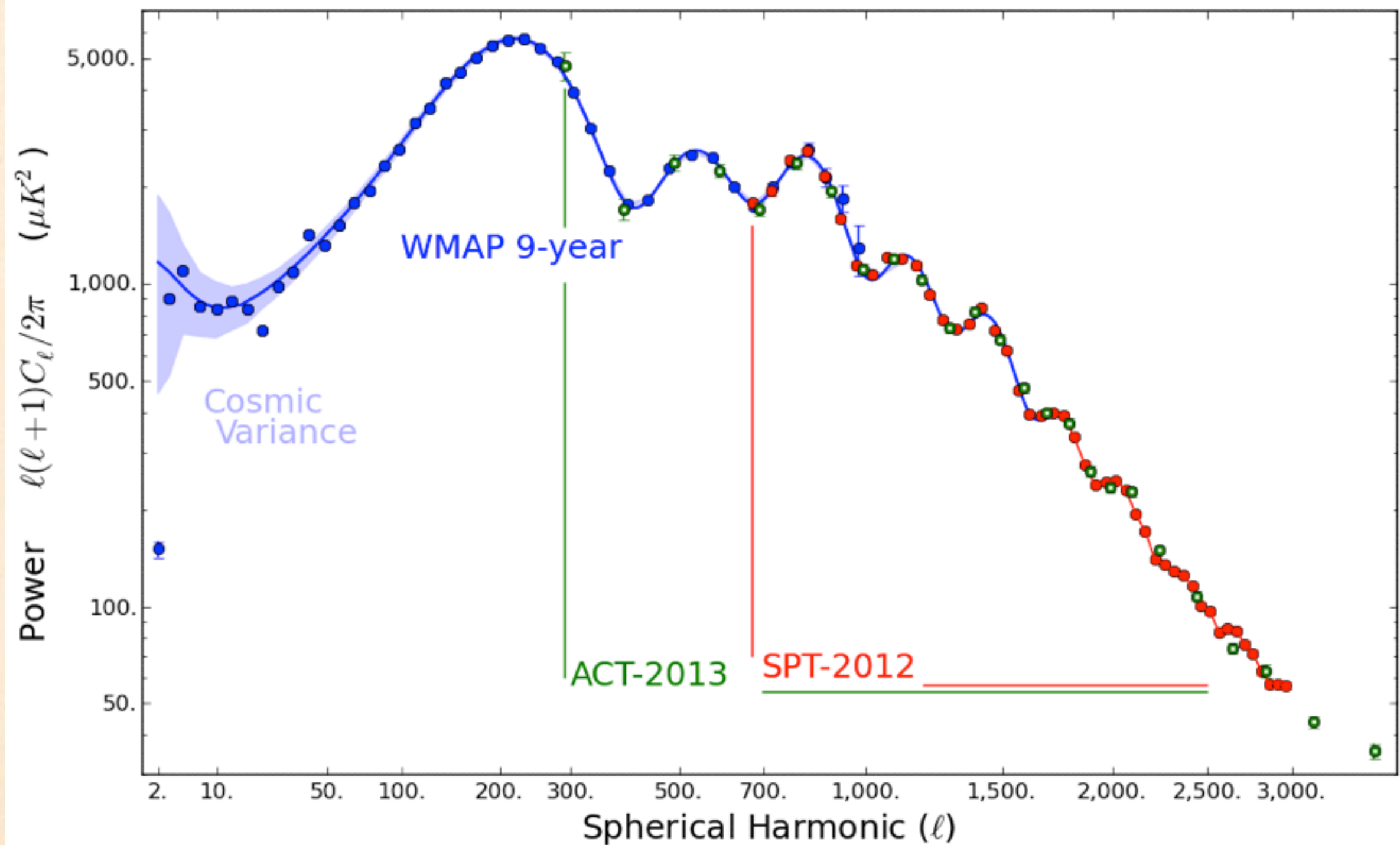
BEYOND CMB: CROSS CORRELATIONS

AMIR HAJIAN

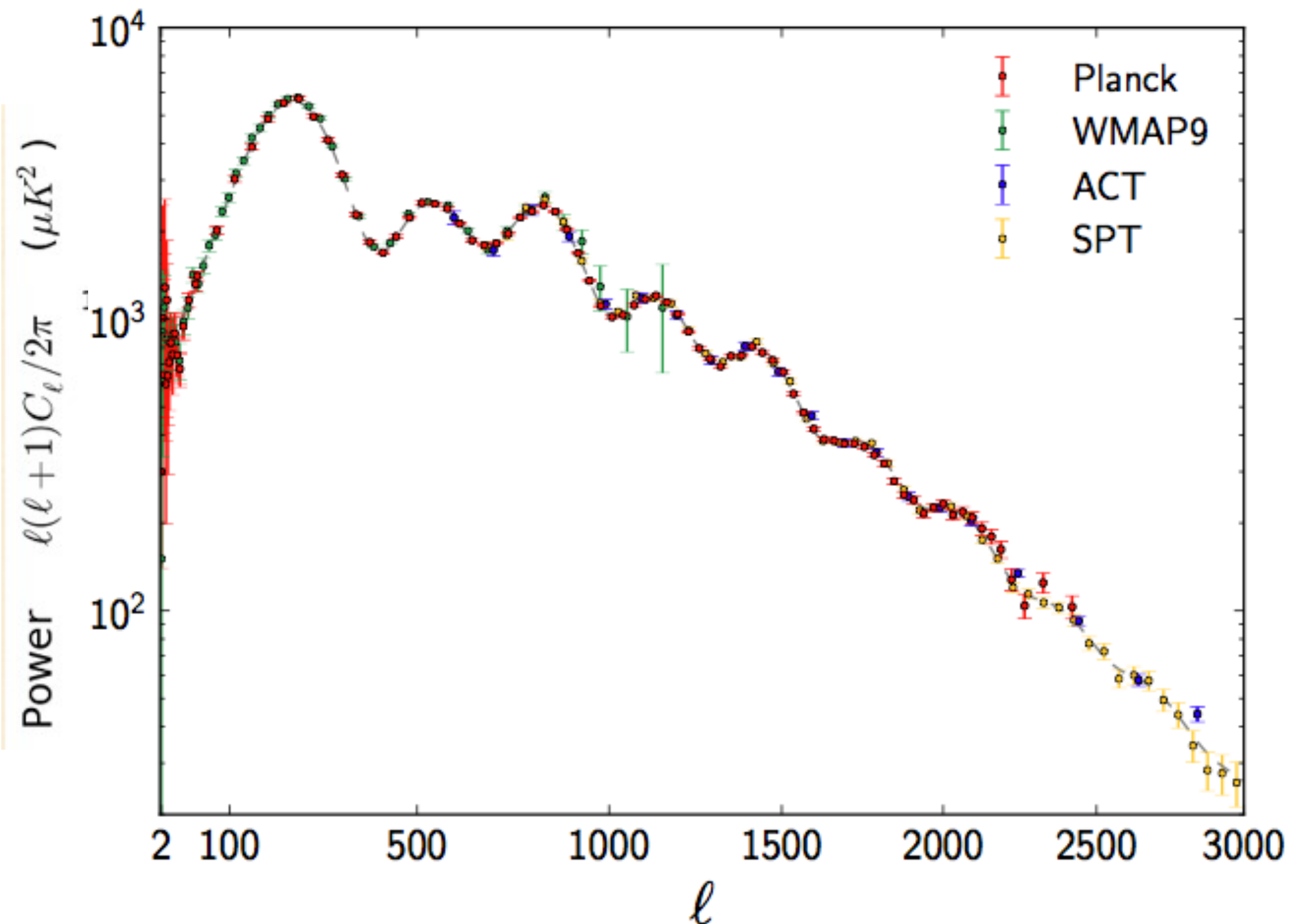


LBNL, Berkeley
December 13, 2013

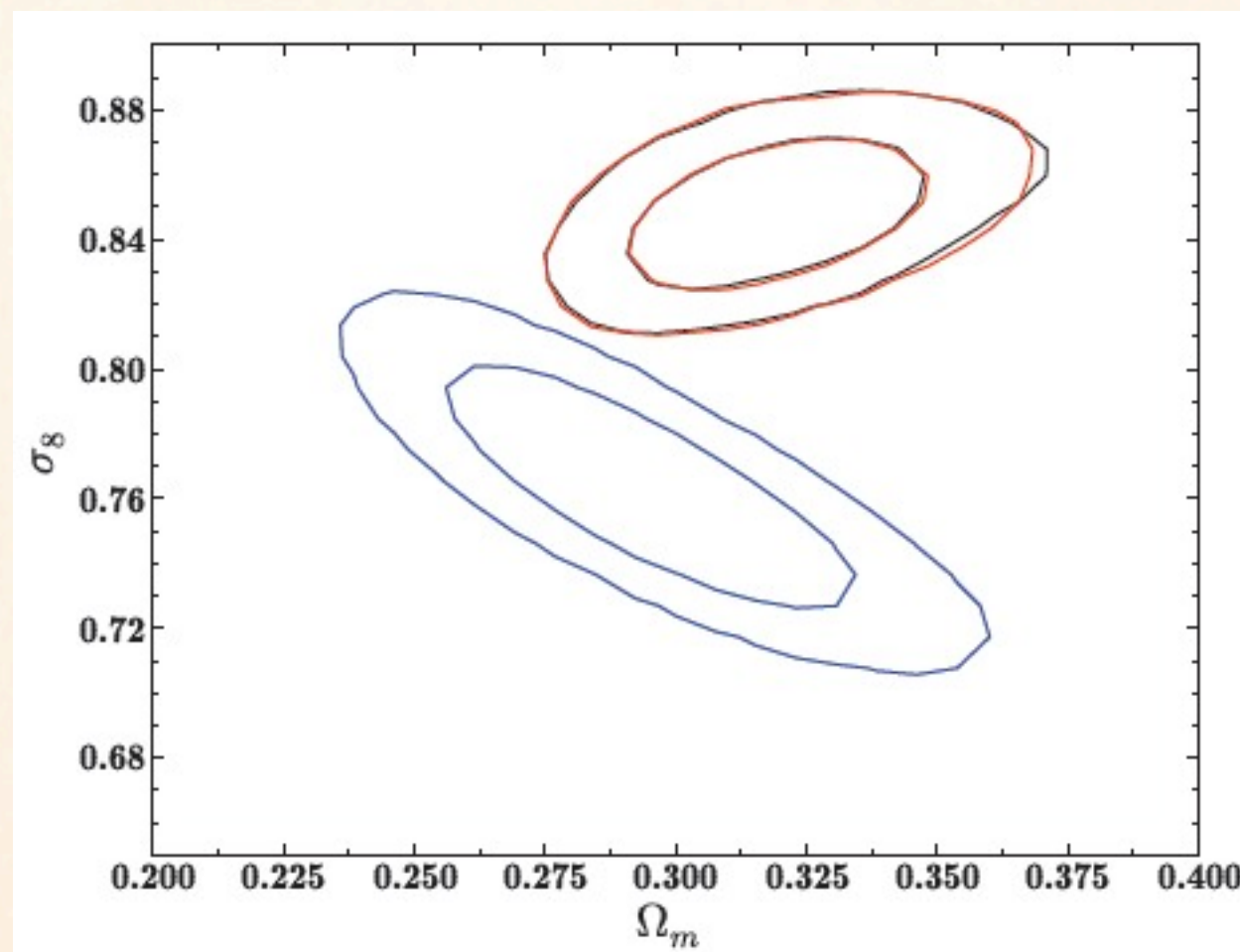
MEASURED CMB POWER SPECTRUM ...



CMB POWER SPECTRUM: COSMOLOGY FITS

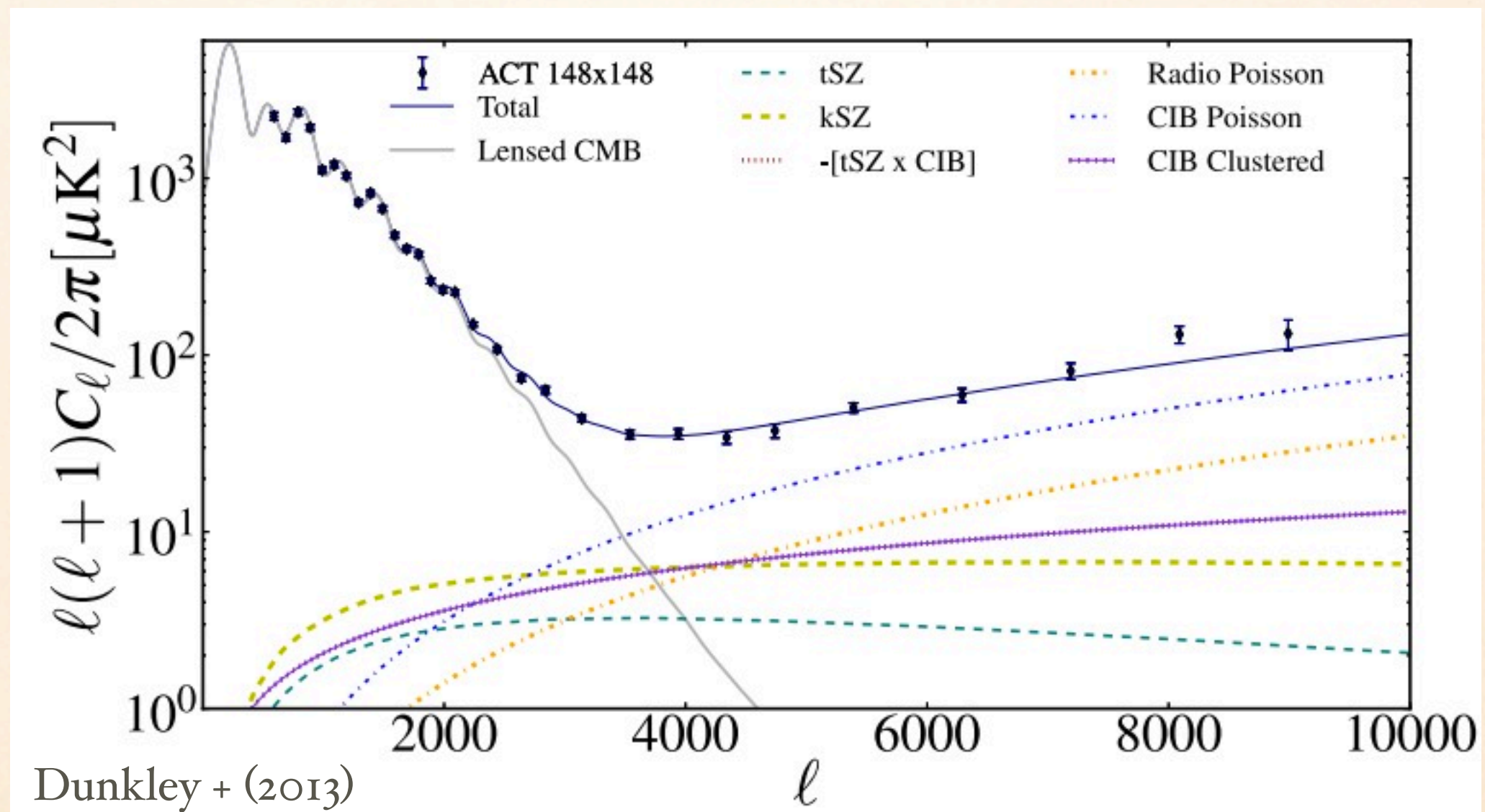


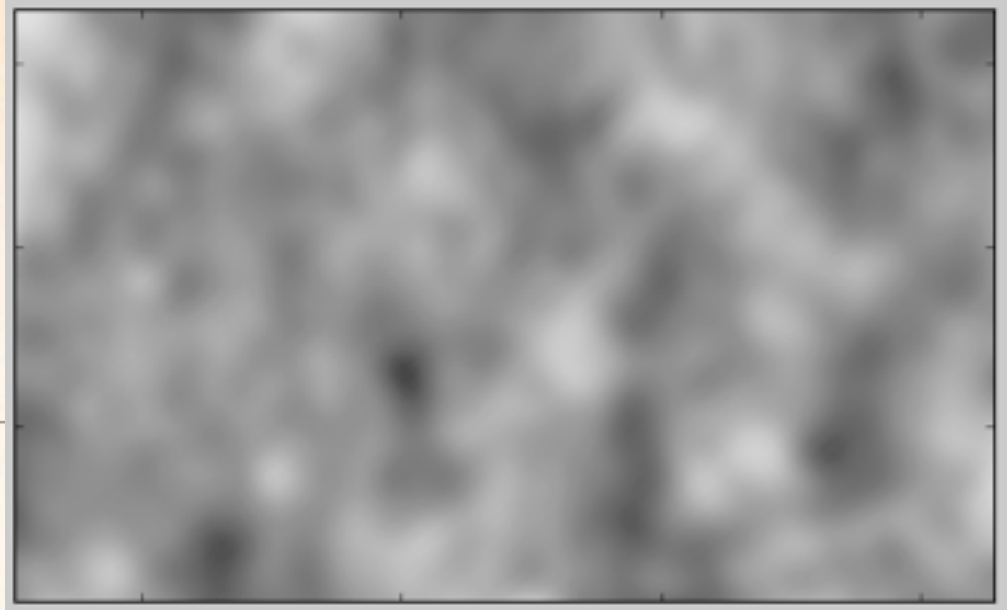
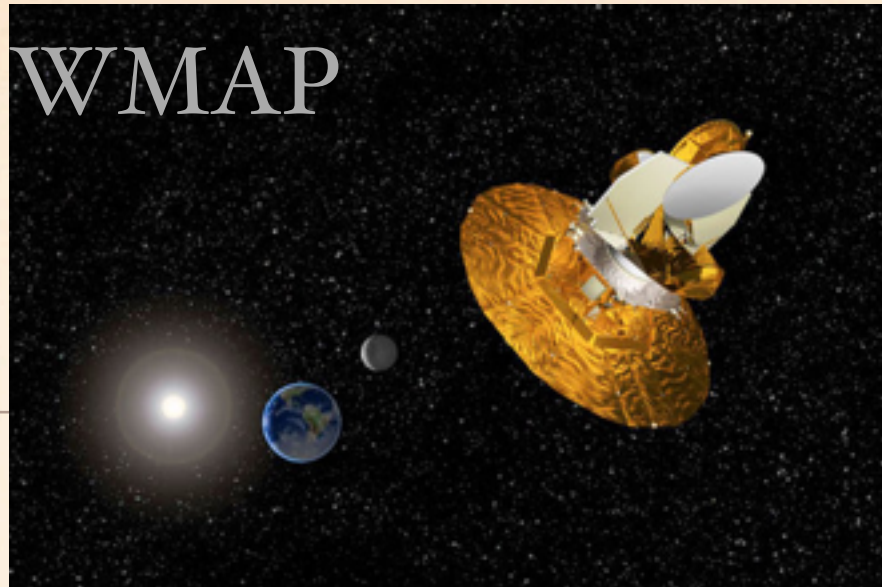
... ALMOST FITS

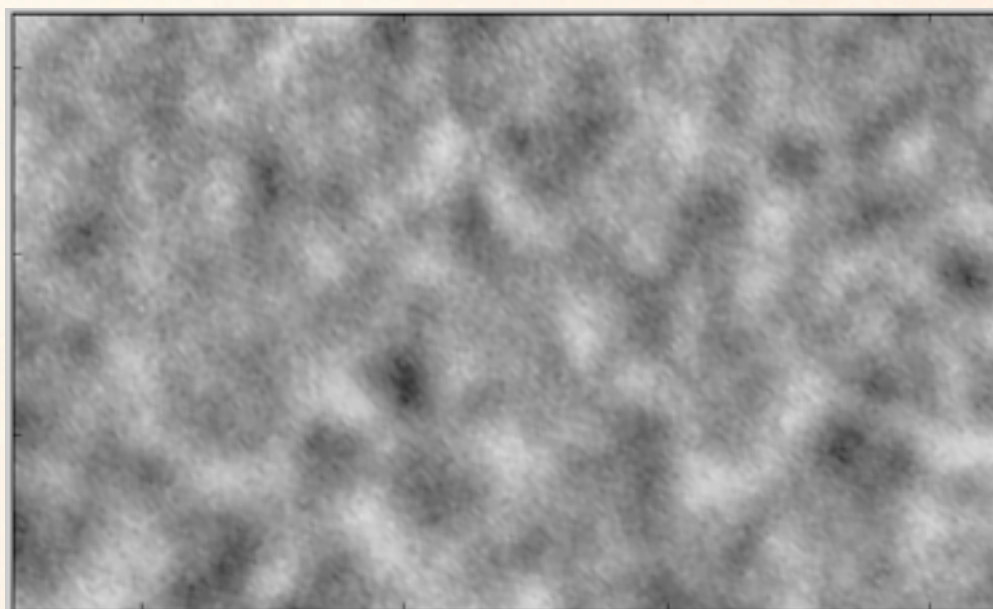
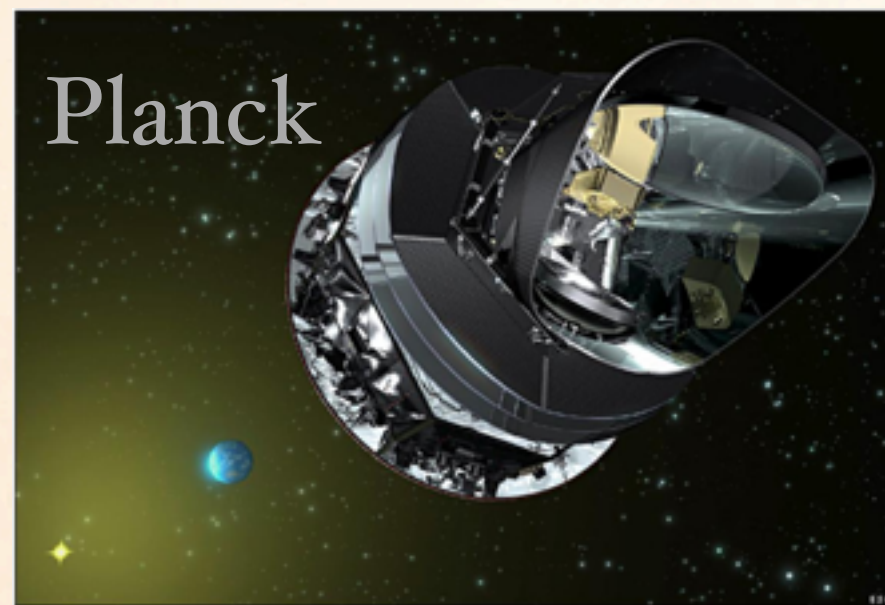
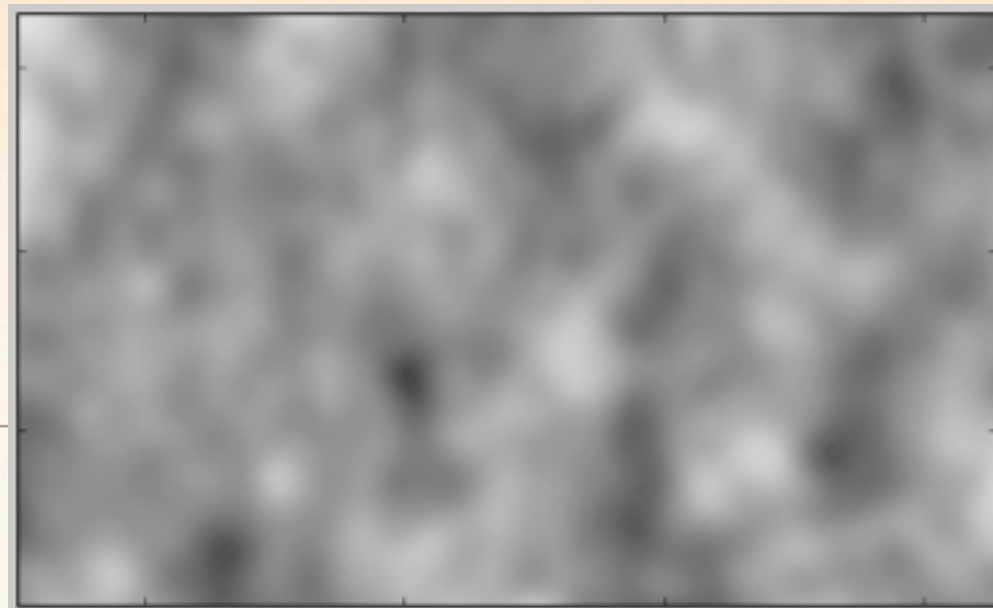
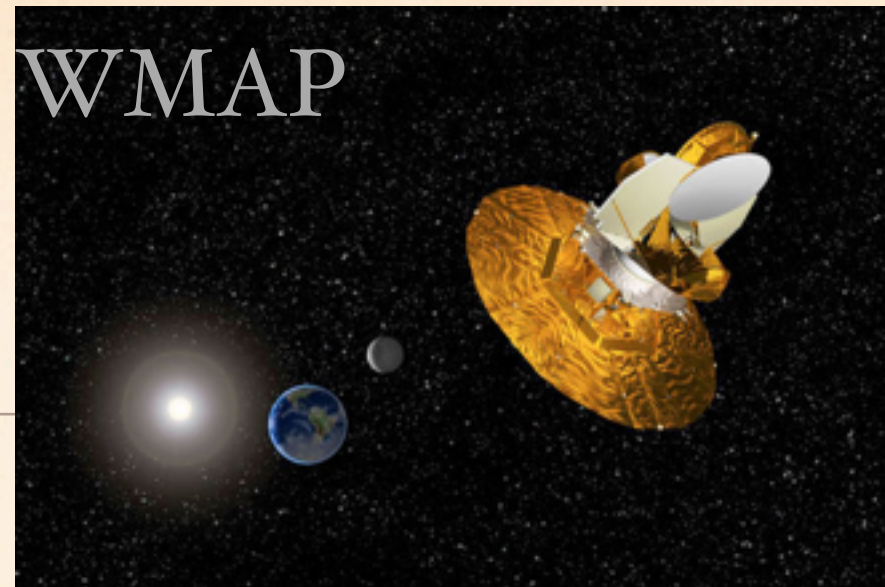


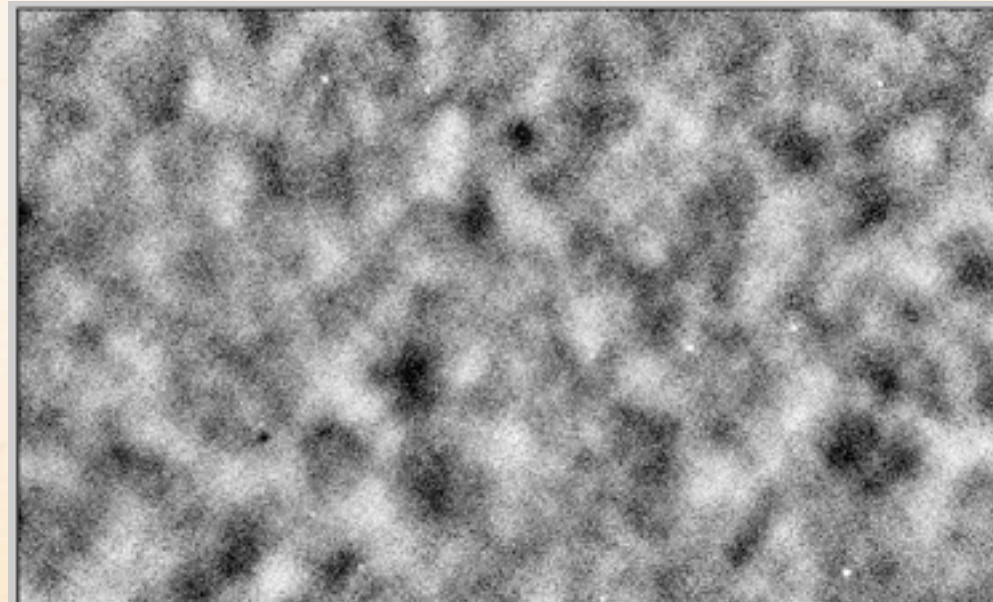
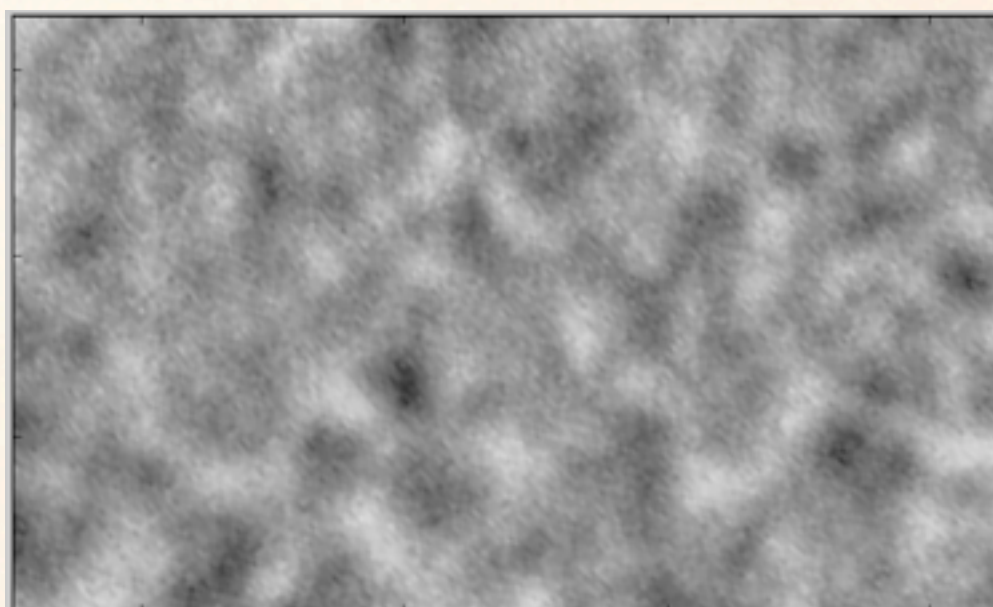
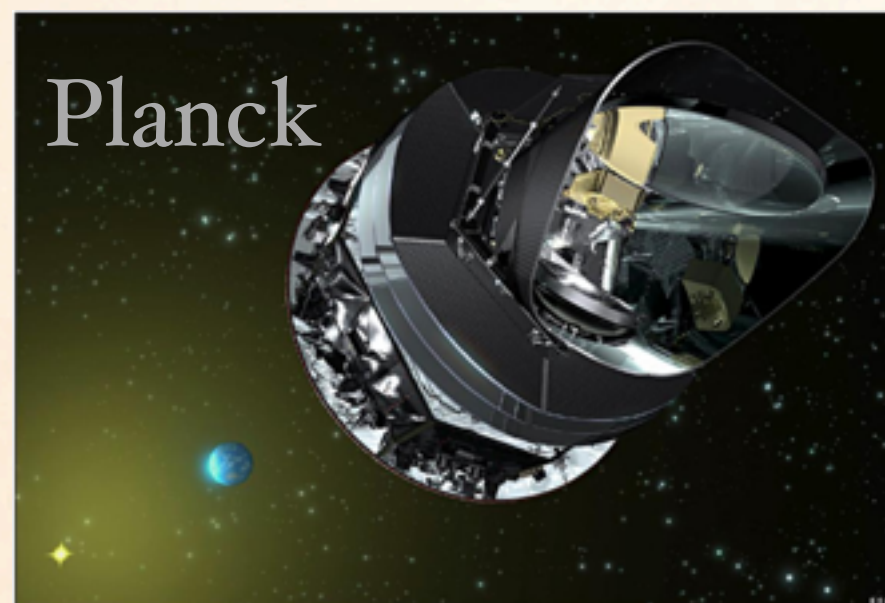
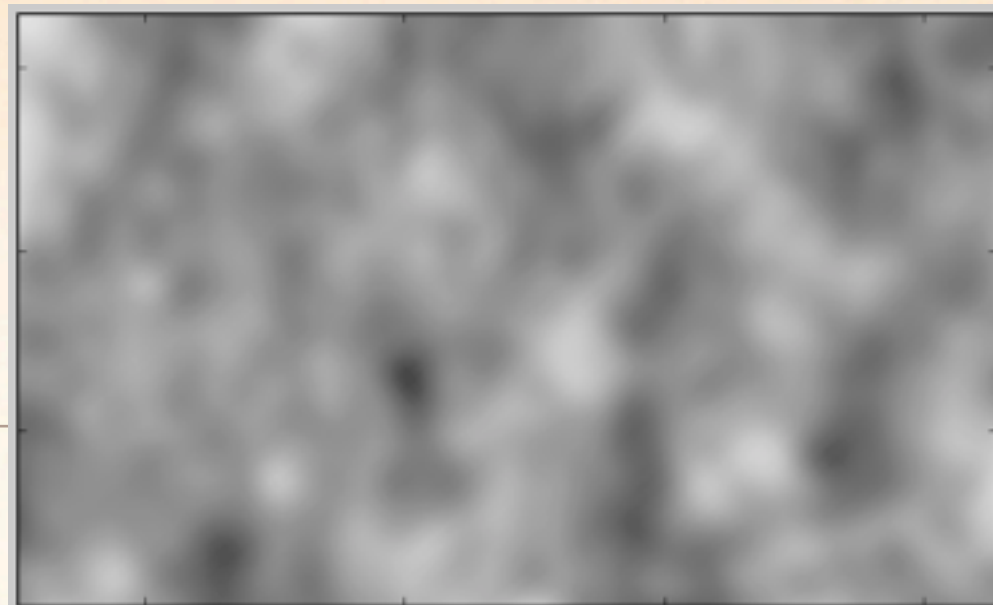
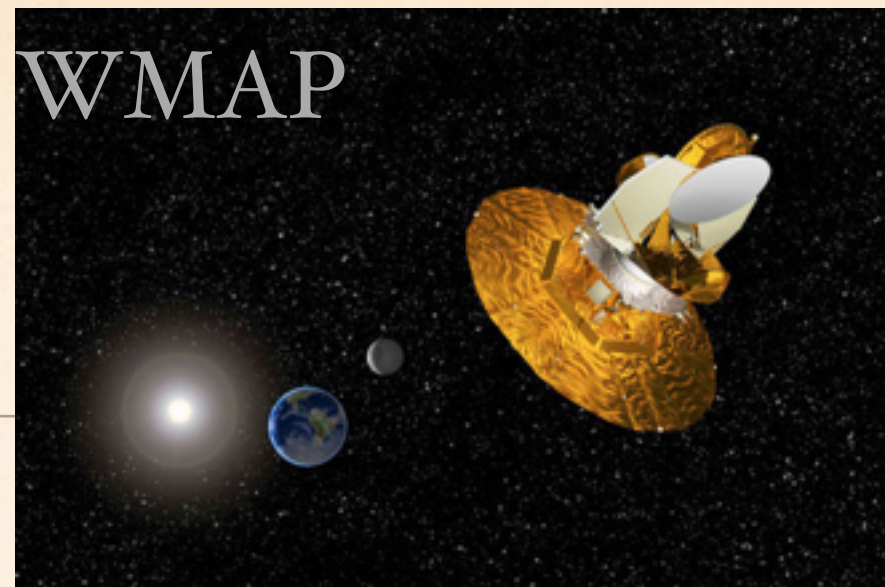
Planck Collaboration XX

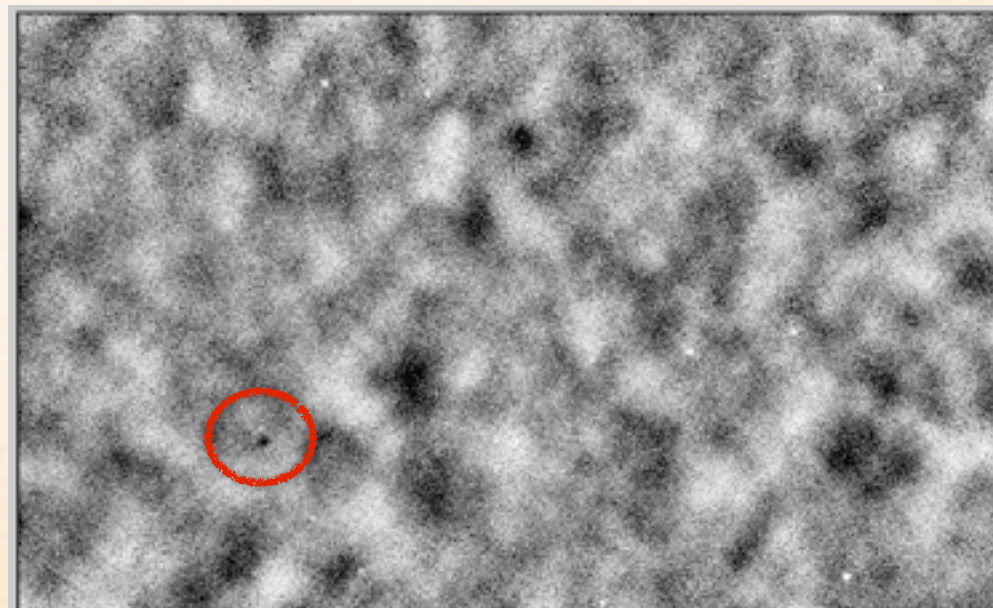
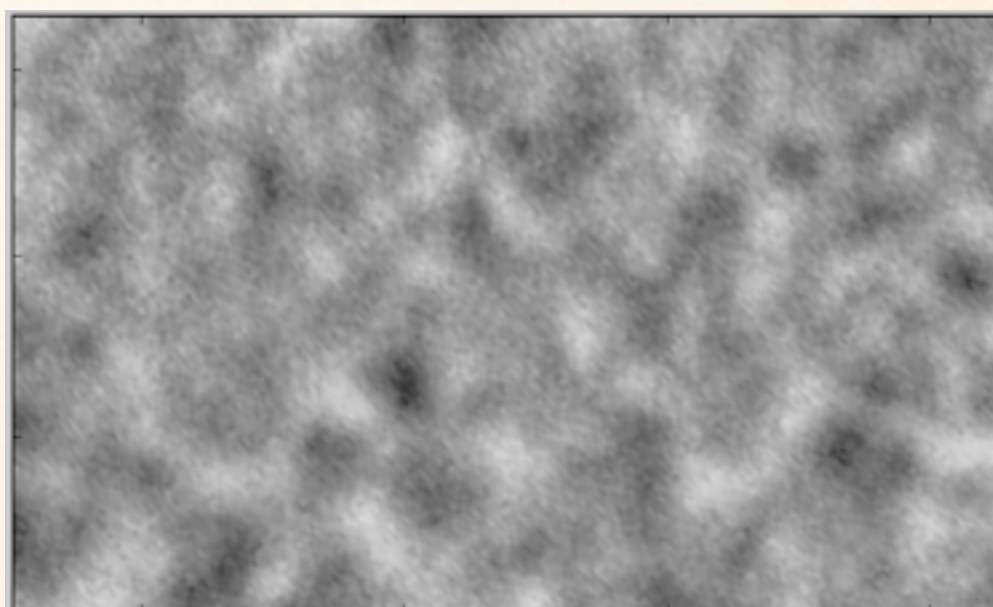
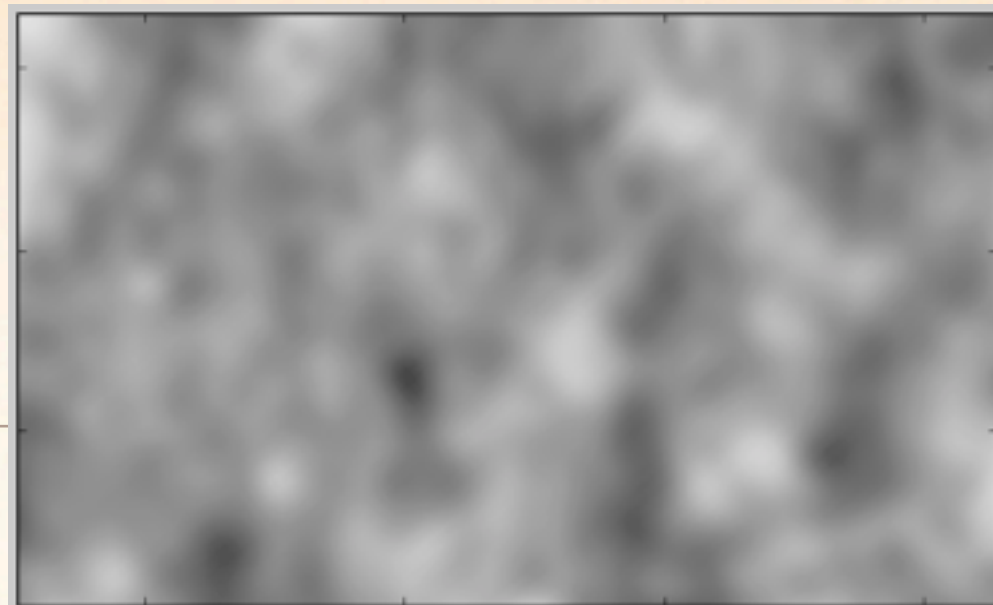
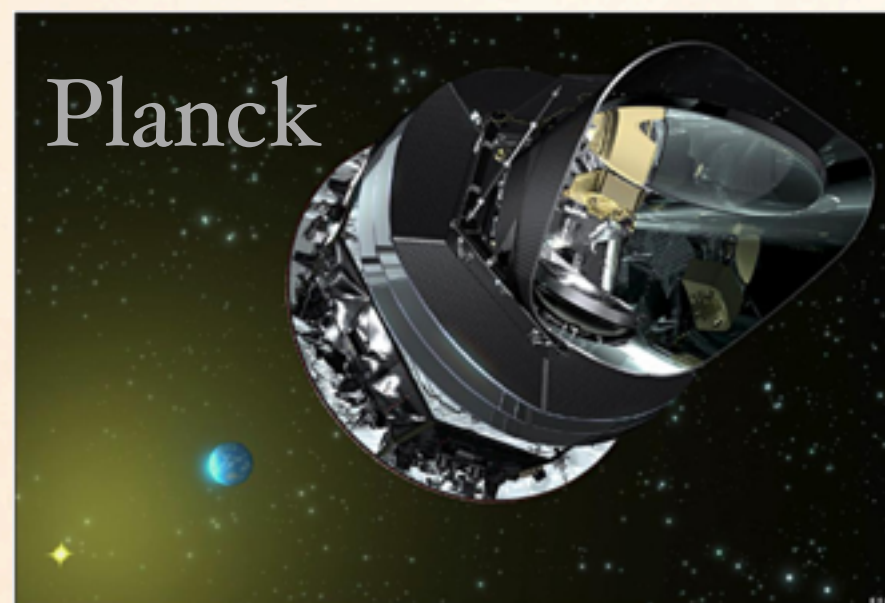
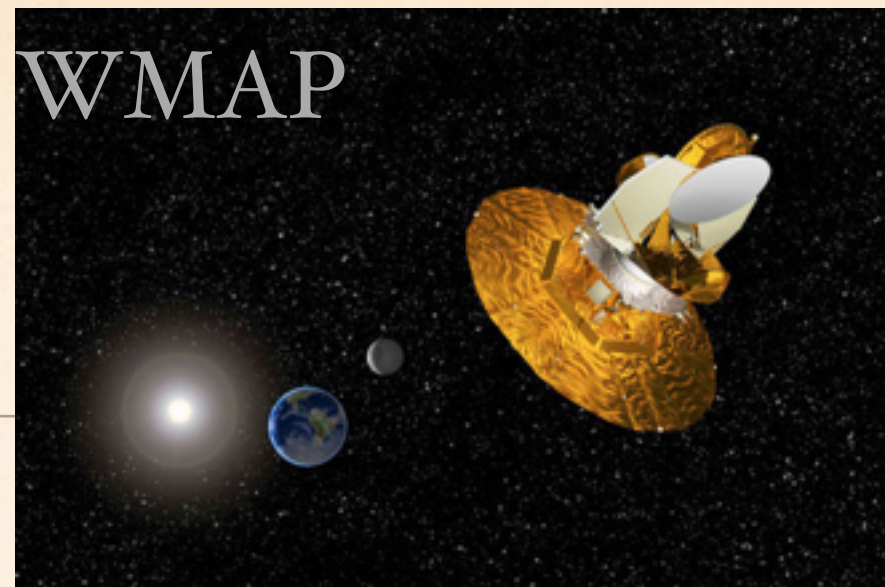
FULL CMB POWER SPECTRUM

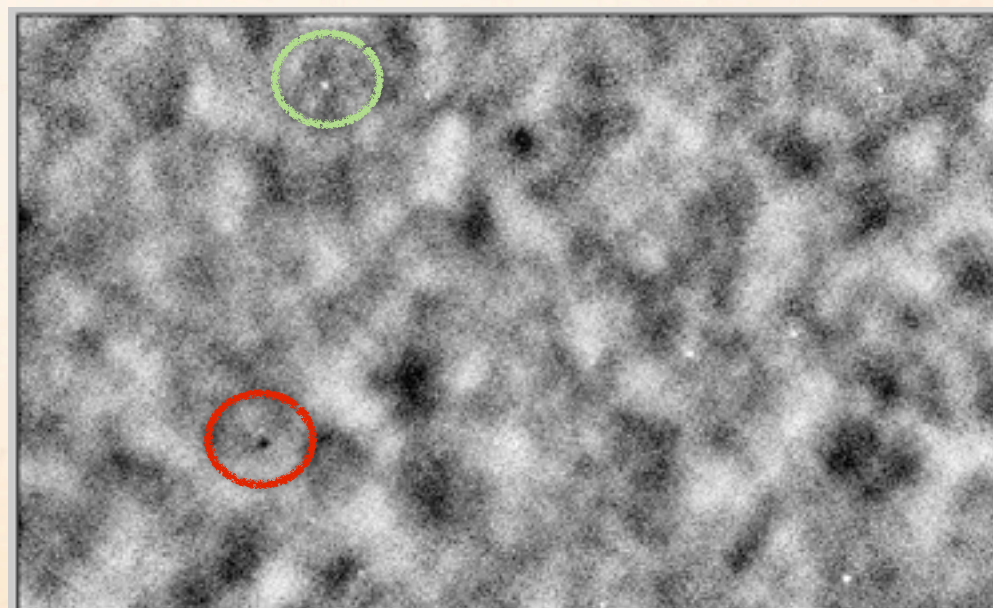
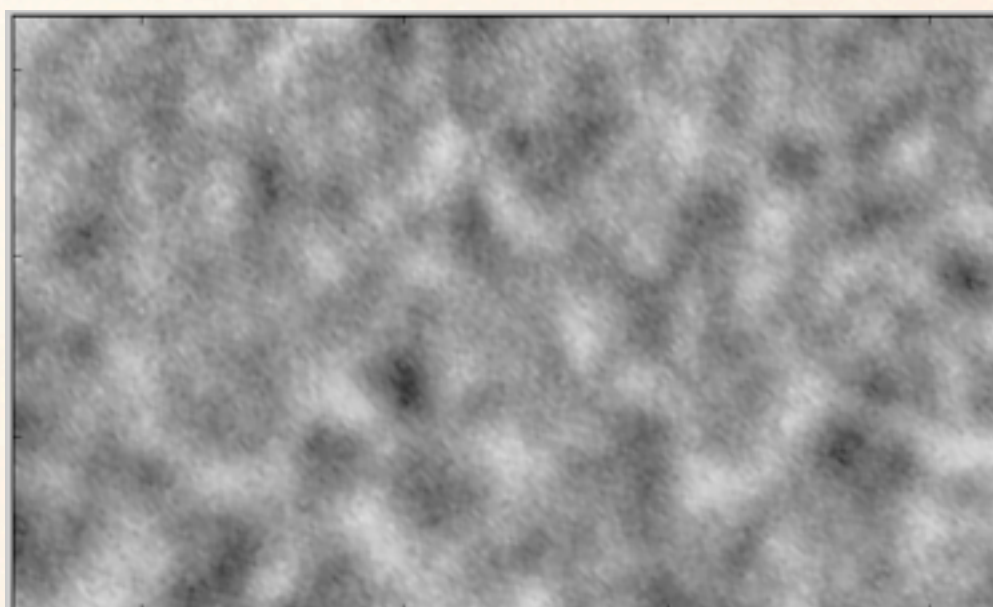
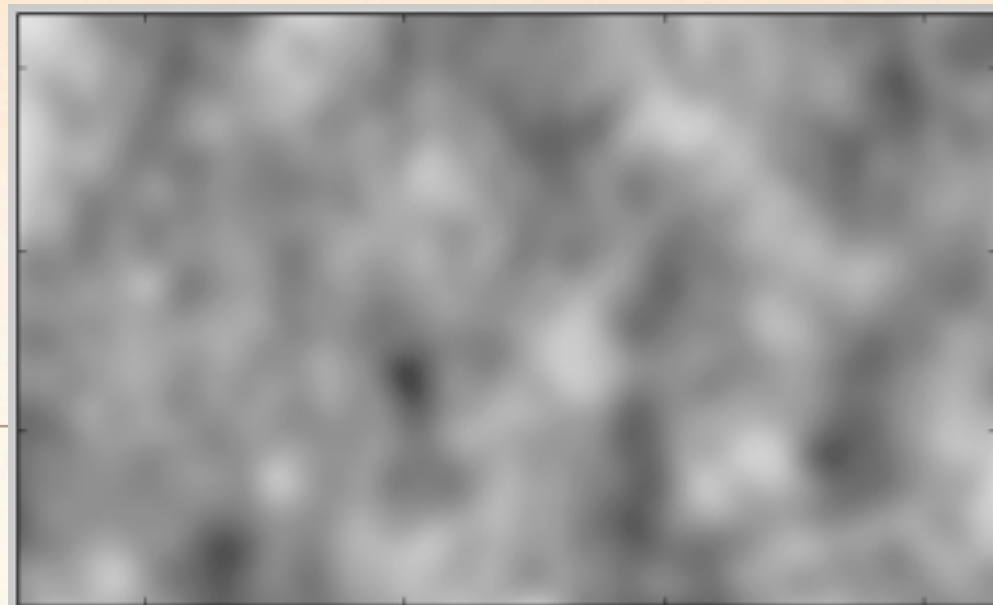
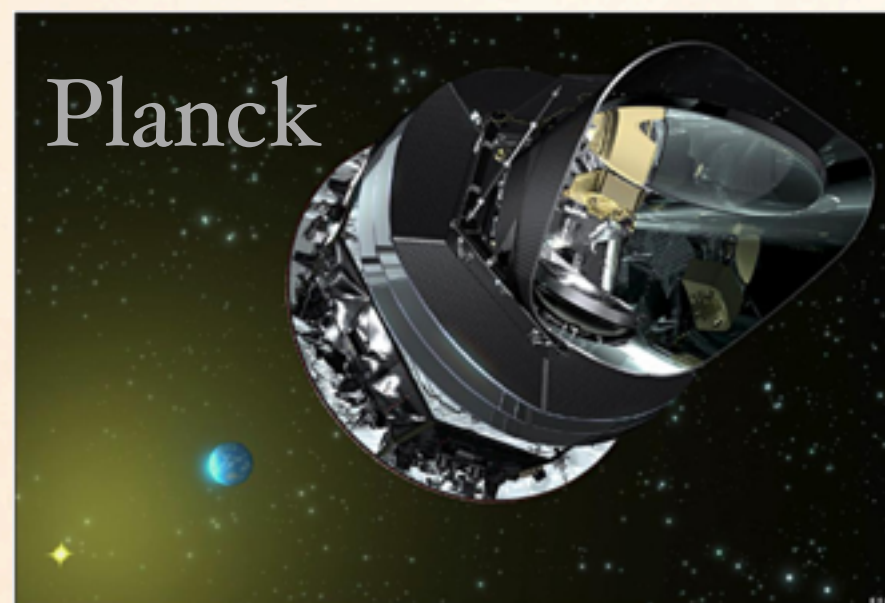
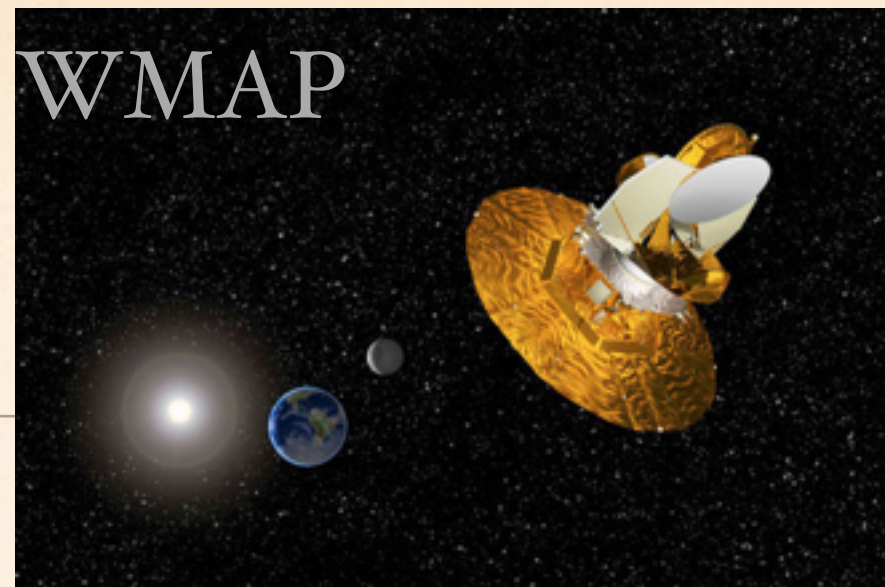




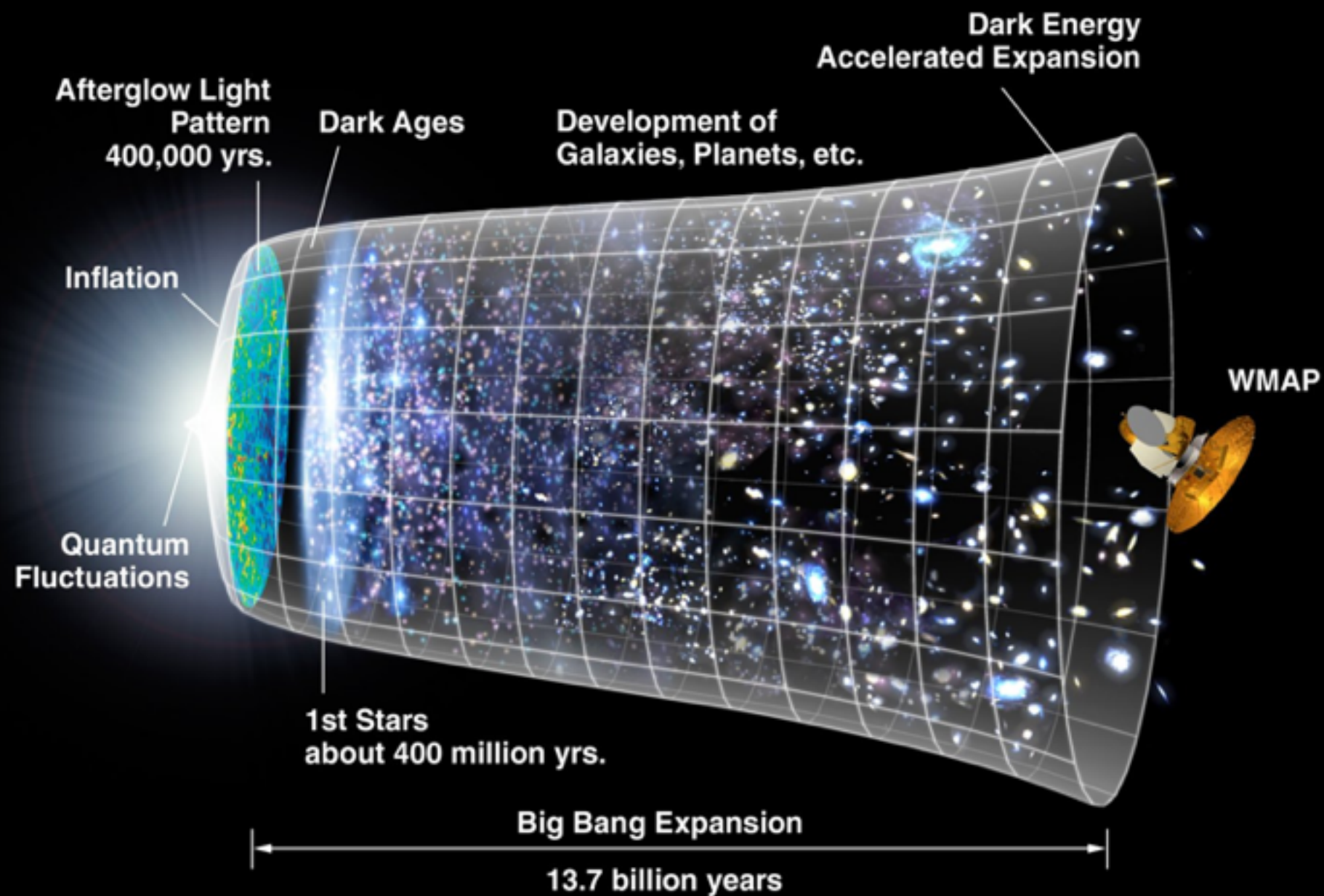






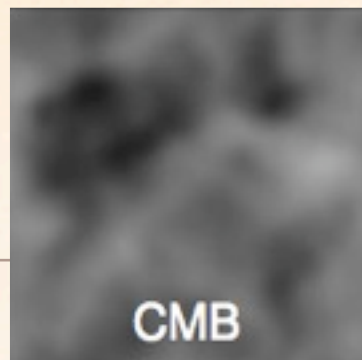


THE OBSERVED SKY



NASA/WMAP Science Team

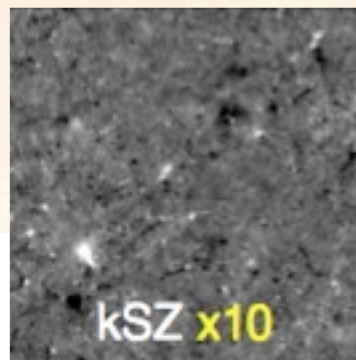
THE COMPONENTS



CMB



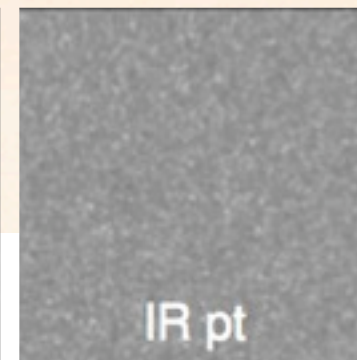
SZ



kSZ x10

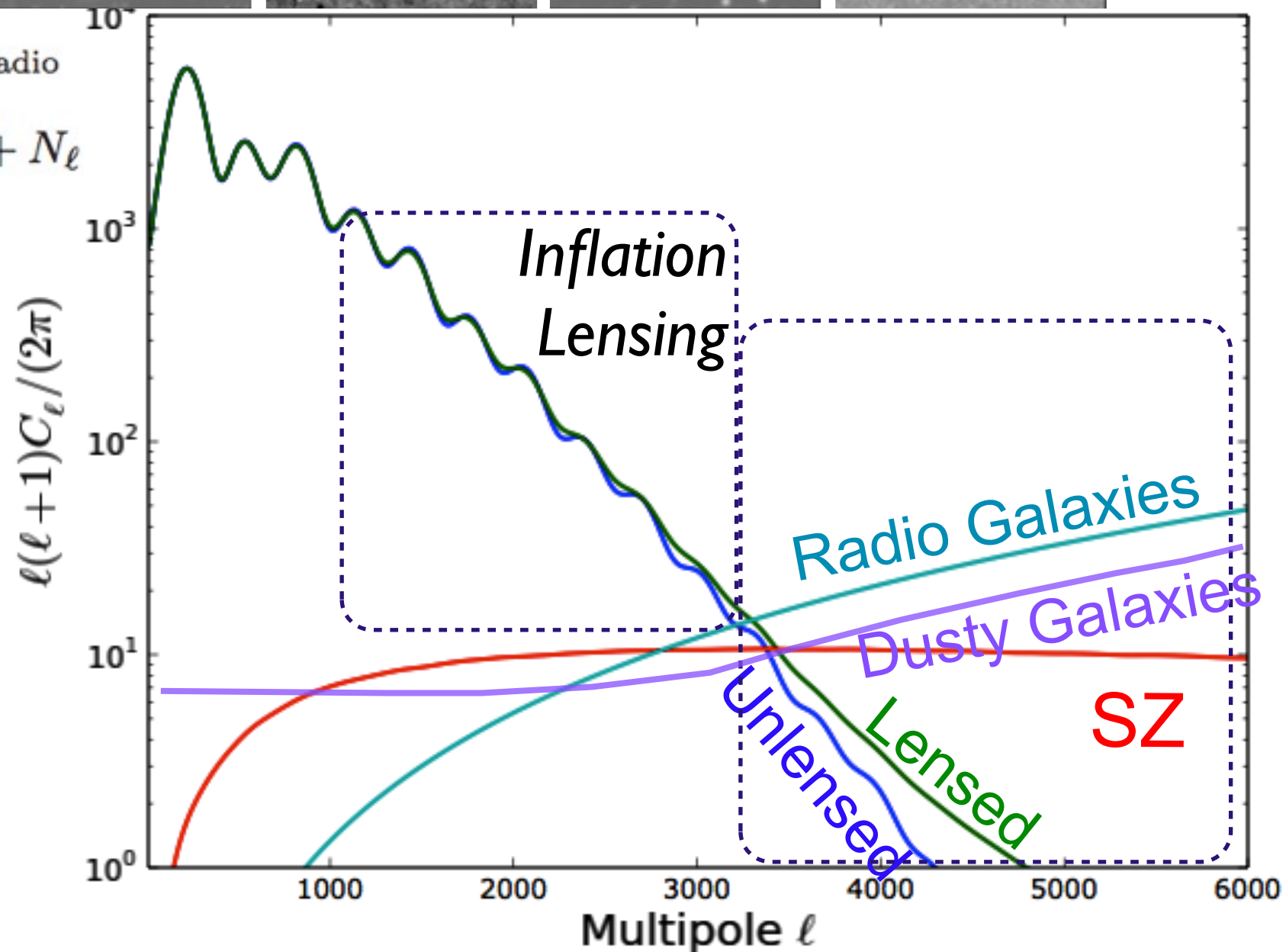


Radio x10

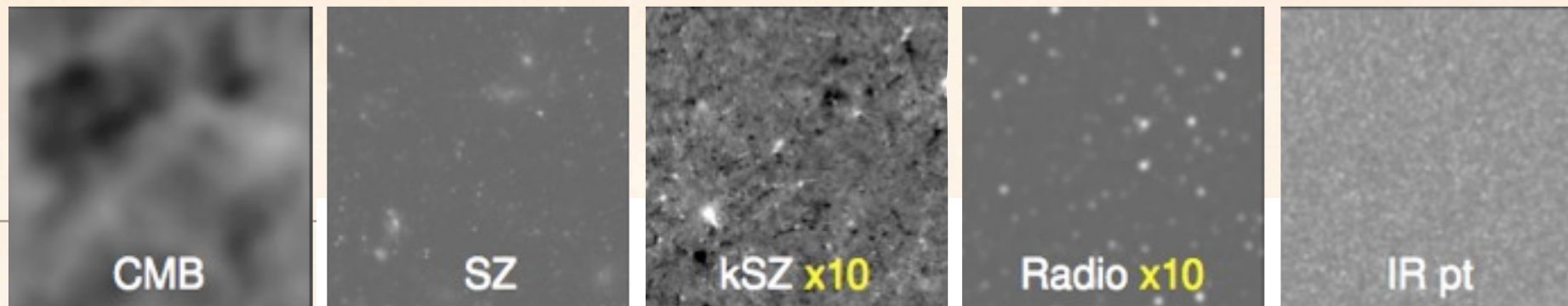


IR pt

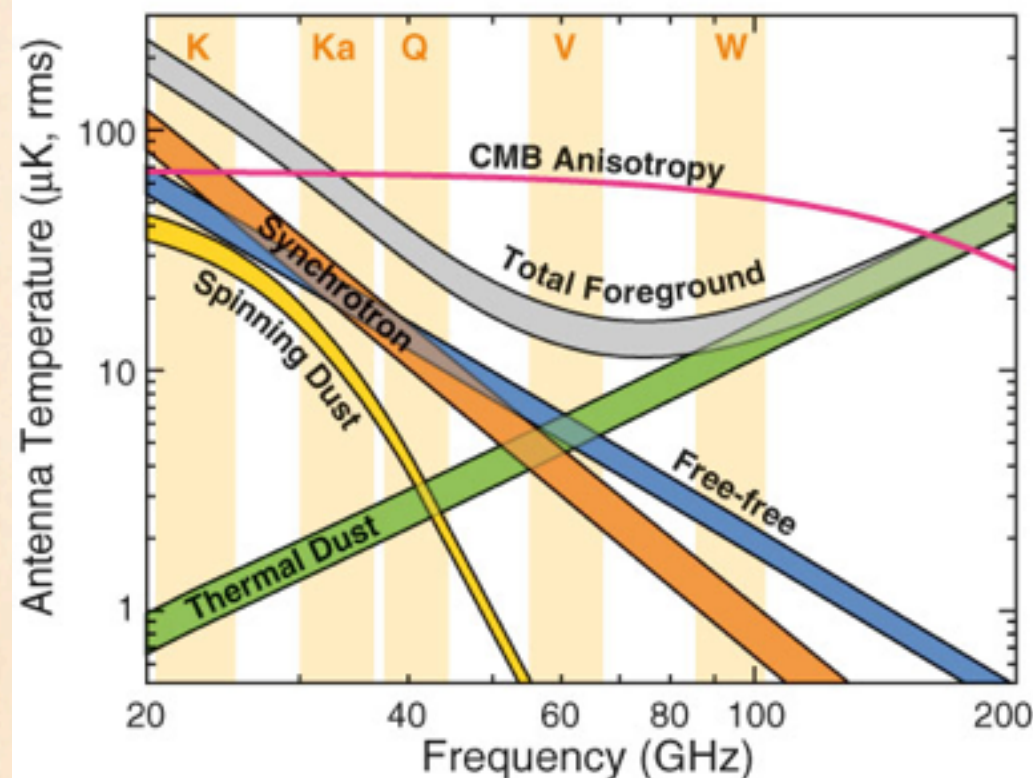
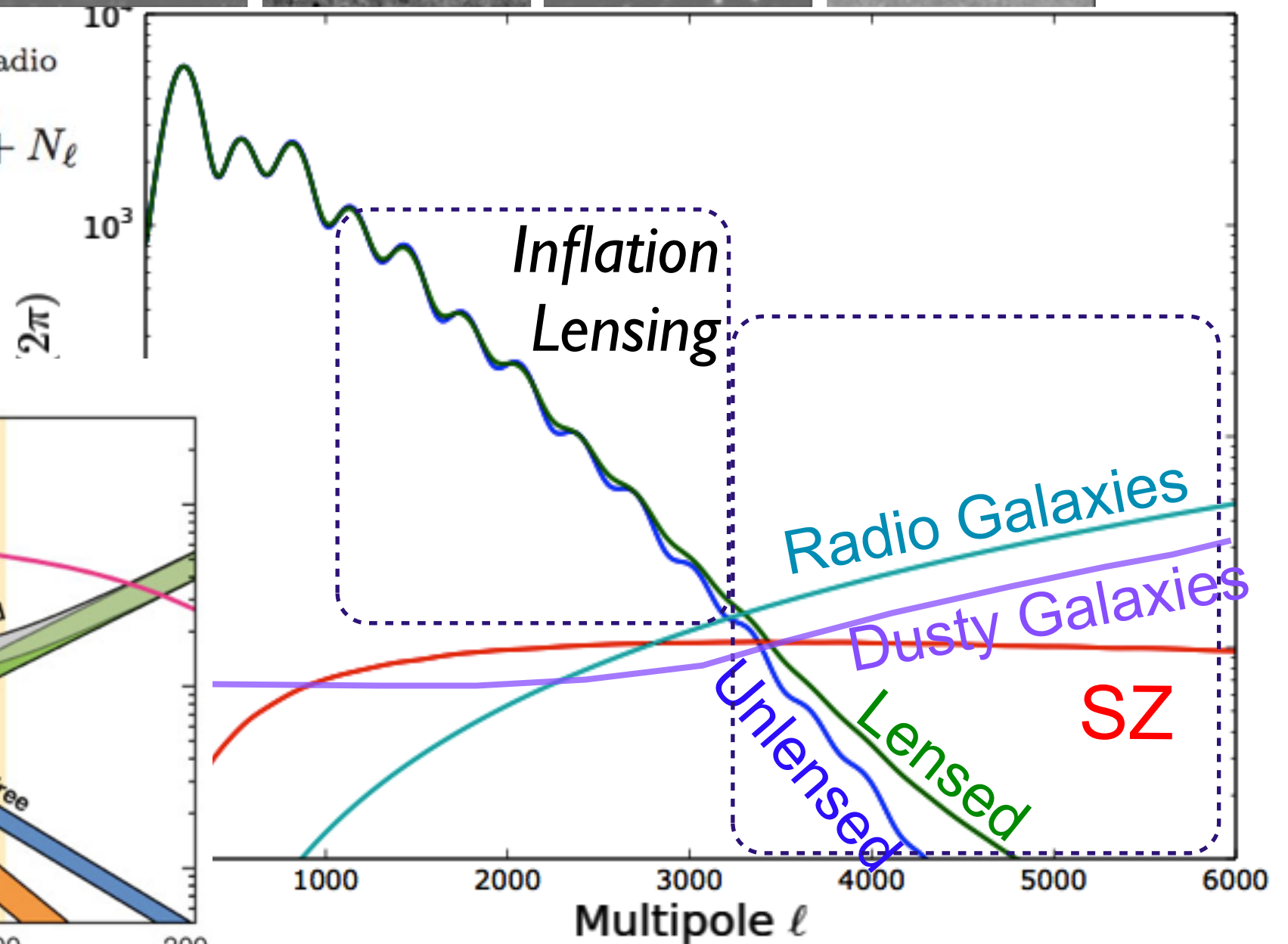
$$C_{\ell}^{\text{sky}} = C_{\ell}^{\text{cirrus}} + C_{\ell}^{\text{CMB}} + C_{\ell}^{\text{radio}} + C_{\ell}^{\text{DSFG}} + C_{\ell}^{\text{SZ}} + C_{\ell}^{\text{ff}} + N_{\ell} + \text{cross terms}$$



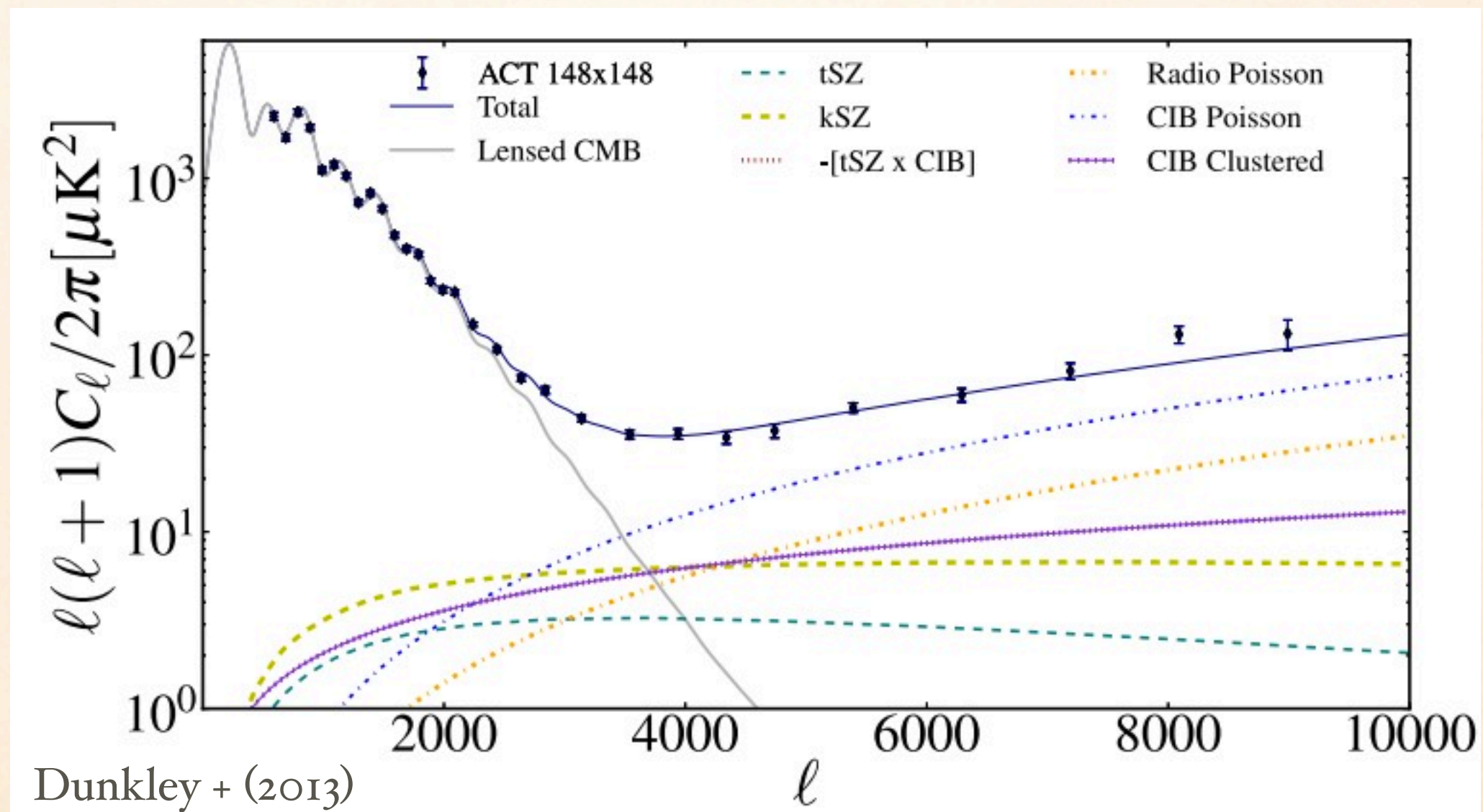
THE COMPONENTS



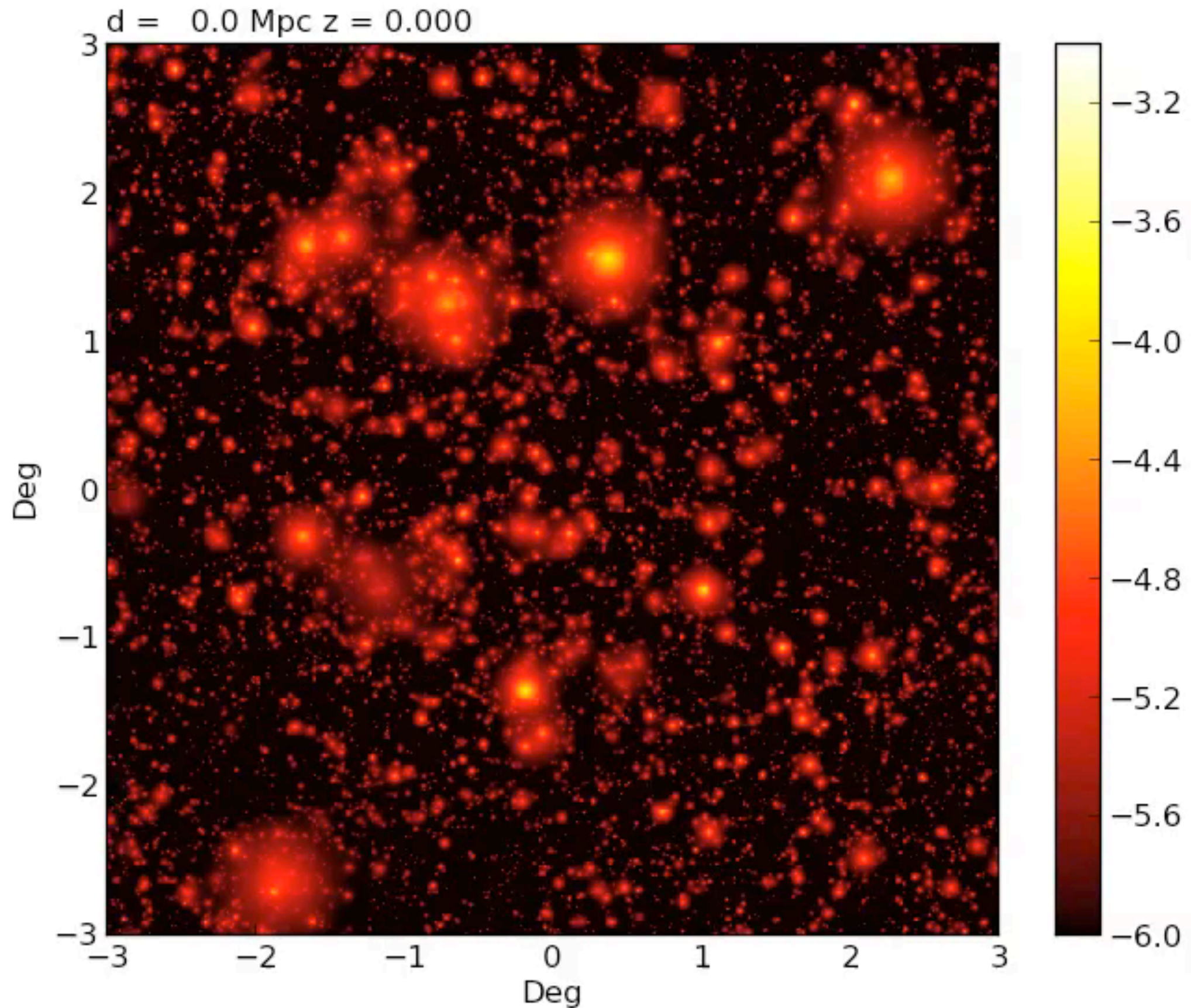
$$C_{\ell}^{\text{sky}} = C_{\ell}^{\text{cirrus}} + C_{\ell}^{\text{CMB}} + C_{\ell}^{\text{radio}} + C_{\ell}^{\text{DSFG}} + C_{\ell}^{\text{SZ}} + C_{\ell}^{\text{ff}} + N_{\ell} + \text{cross terms}$$



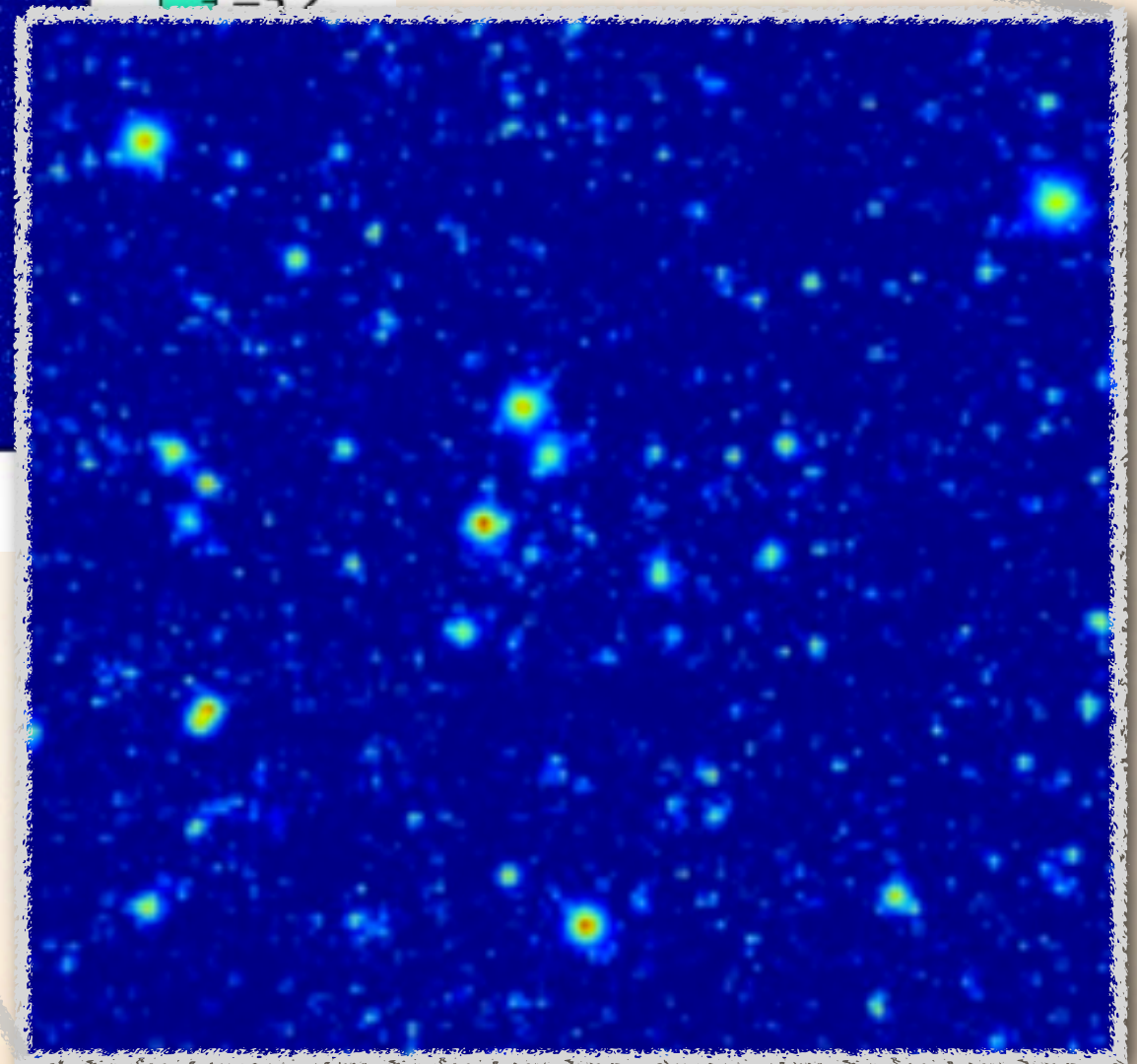
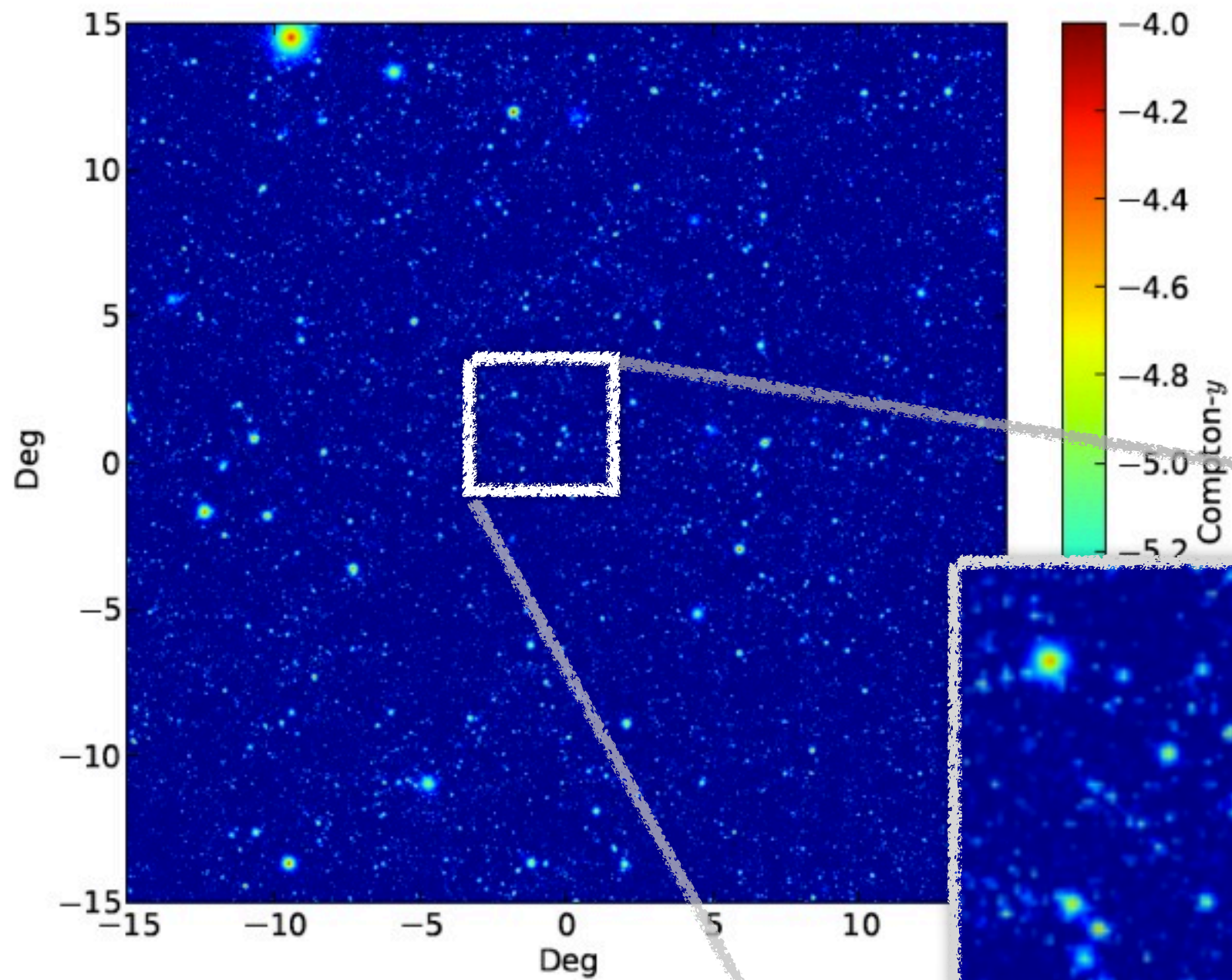
FULL POWER SPECTRA



Clusters



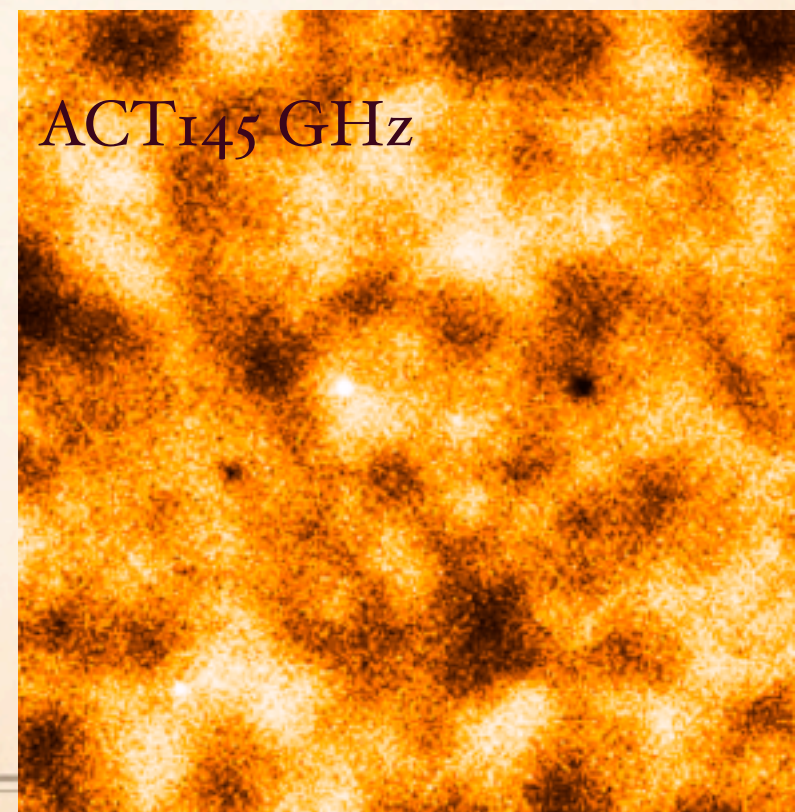
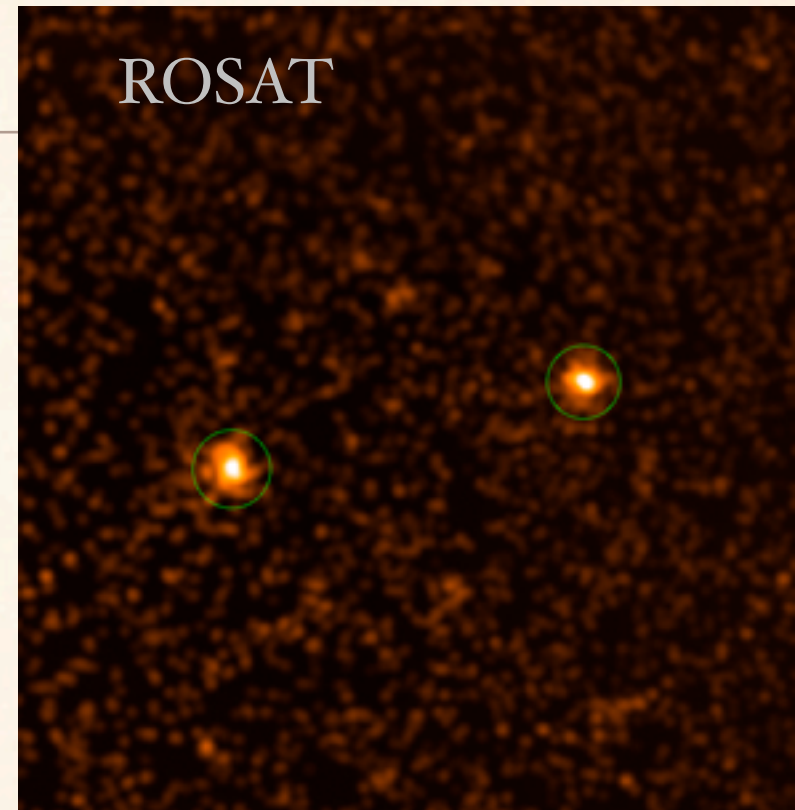
Alvarez, Battaglia, Bond, Hajian, Stein, Emberson (in prep)



Alvarez, Battaglia, Bond, Hajian, Stein, Emberson (in prep)

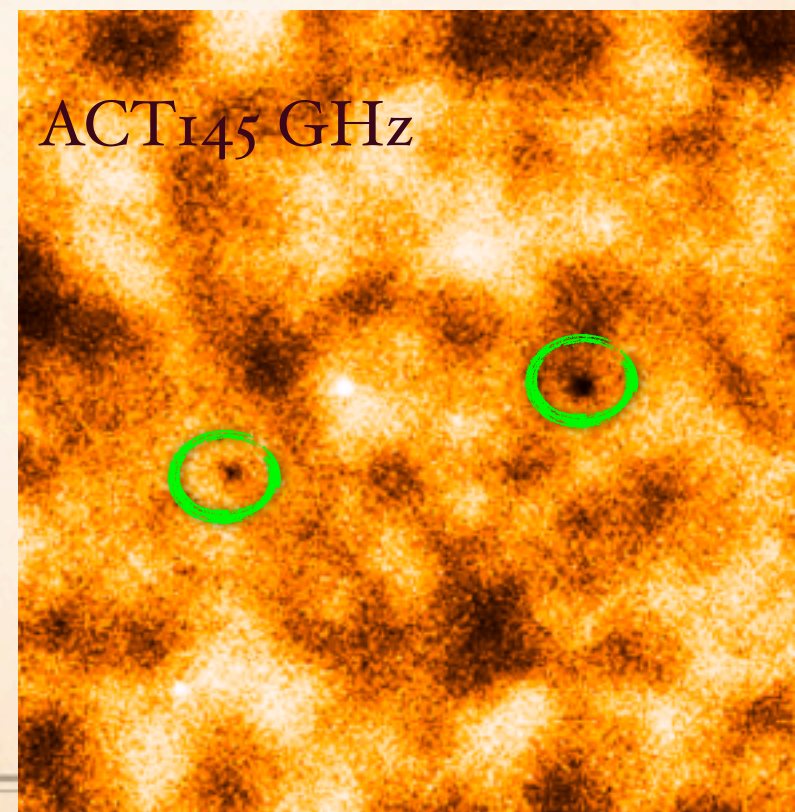
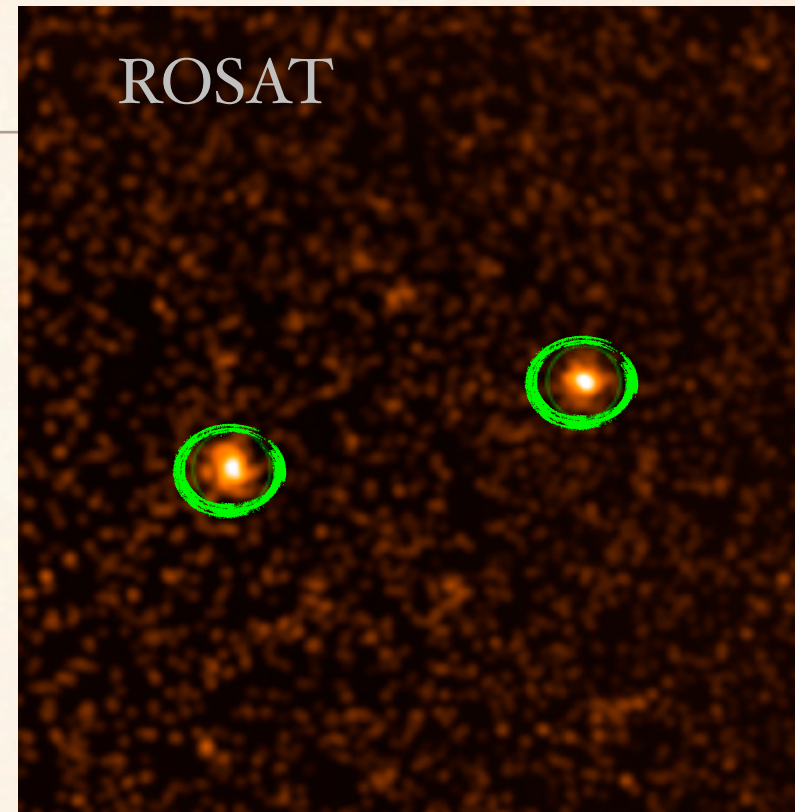
XRAY X CMB:MOTIVATION

- ❖ CMB observes distortions due to the SZ effect
- ❖ ROSAT observes X-ray emissions due to the same hot and dense plasma



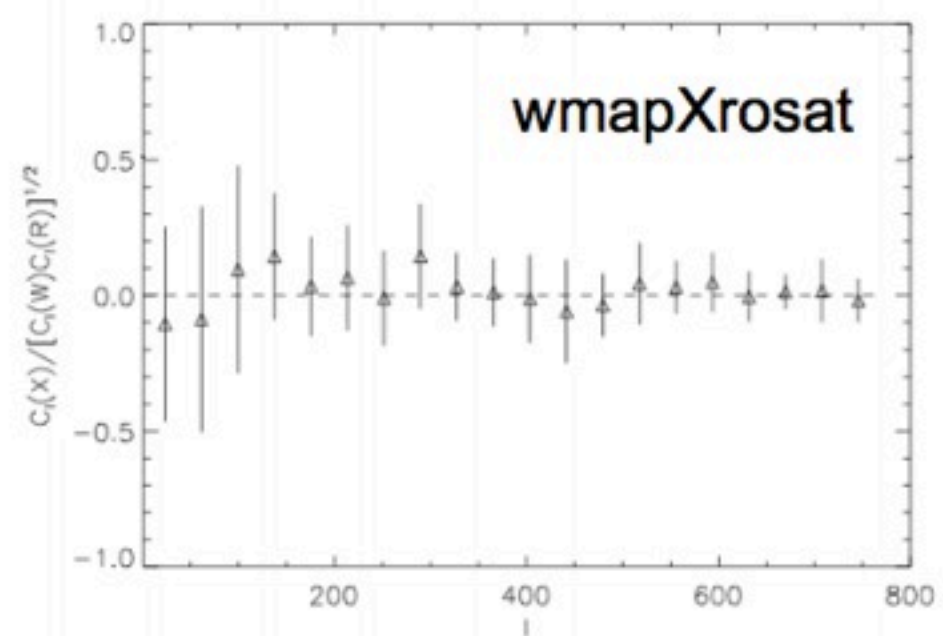
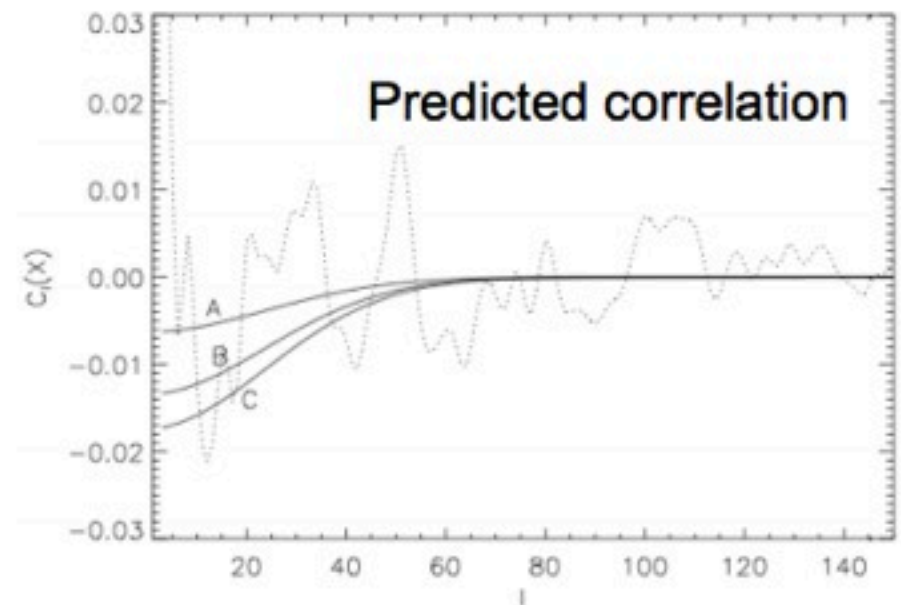
XRAY X CMB:MOTIVATION

- ❖ CMB observes distortions due to the SZ effect
- ❖ ROSAT observes X-ray emissions due to the same hot and dense plasma



MOTIVATION

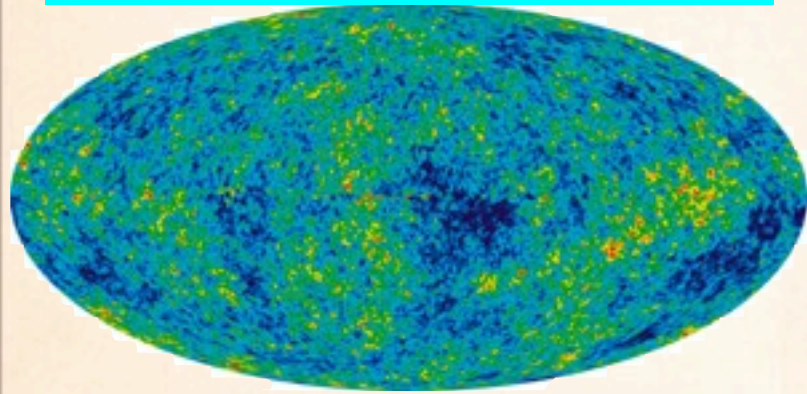
- ❖ CMB observes distortions due to the SZ effect
- ❖ ROSAT observes X-ray emissions due to the same hot and dense plasma
- ❖ The two maps should be correlated and at $\nu < 220$ GHz, the correlation is negative in sign
- ❖ WMAP₁ × ROSAT studied by Diego, Silk and Sliwa (2003) → no detection on large scales $l < 800$.



Diego, Silk and Sliwa (2003)

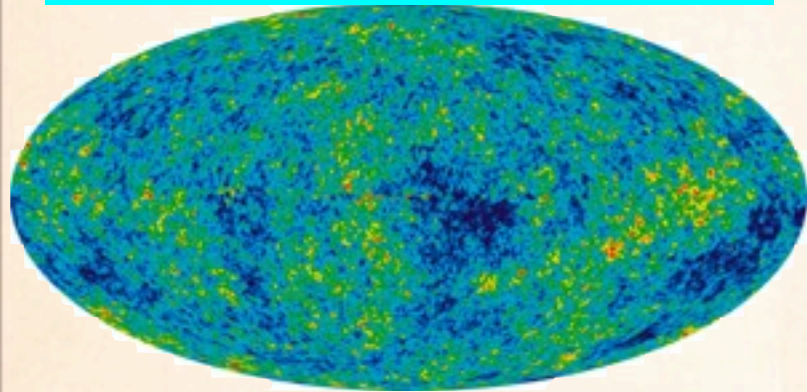
FROM MAPS TO PARAMETERS

$$\Delta T(\theta, \phi) = \sum_{l=2}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l a_{lm} Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$$



FROM MAPS TO PARAMETERS

$$\Delta T(\theta, \phi) = \sum_{l=2}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l a_{lm} Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$$



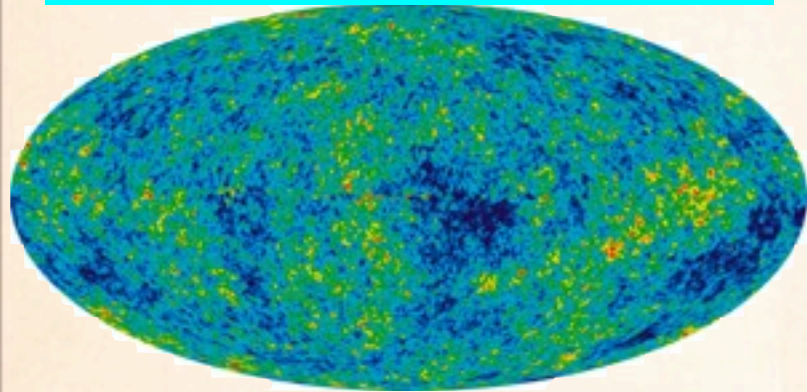
$$\int d\Omega_{\hat{n}} \Delta T(\hat{n}) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{n})$$

a_{lm}

Spherical Harmonic Transform

FROM MAPS TO PARAMETERS

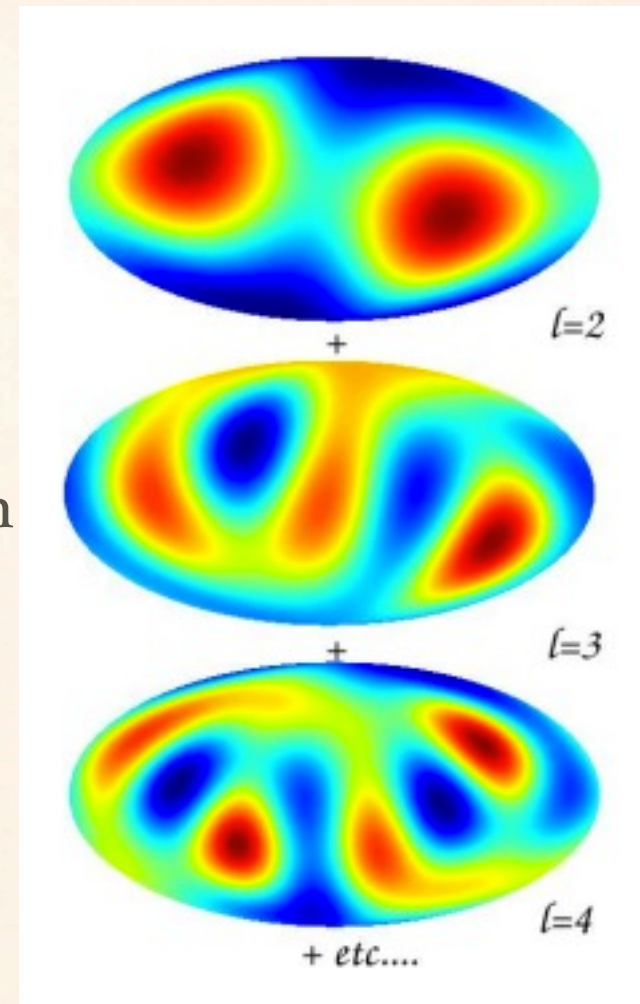
$$\Delta T(\theta, \phi) = \sum_{l=2}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l a_{lm} Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$$



$$\int d\Omega_{\hat{n}} \Delta T(\hat{n}) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{n})$$

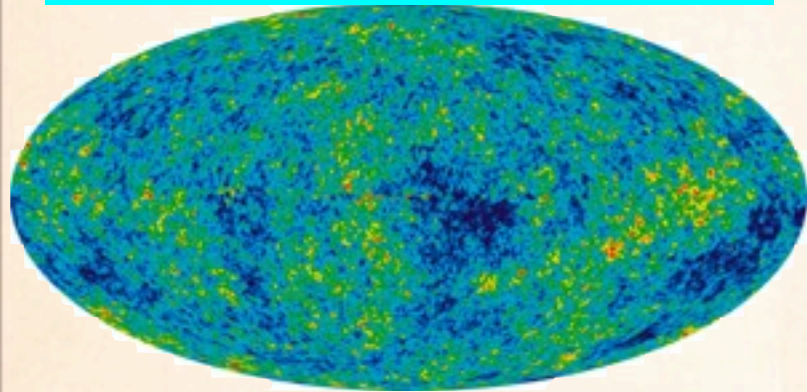
→

Spherical Harmonic Transform



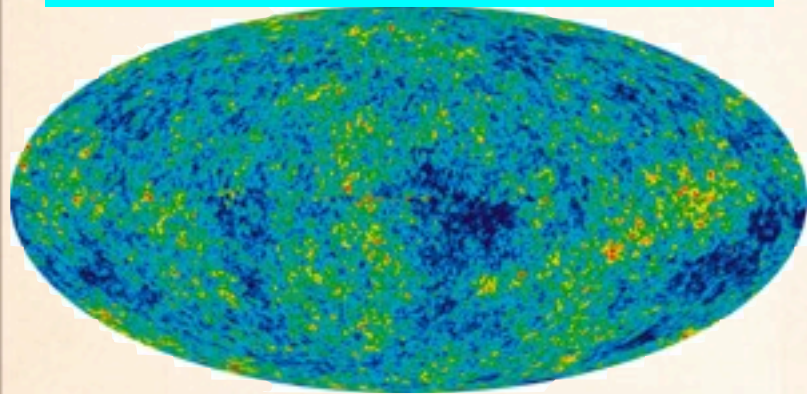
ANGULAR POWER SPECTRUM

$$\Delta T(\theta, \phi) = \sum_{l=2}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l a_{lm} Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$$



ANGULAR POWER SPECTRUM

$$\Delta T(\theta, \phi) = \sum_{l=2}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l a_{lm} Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$$

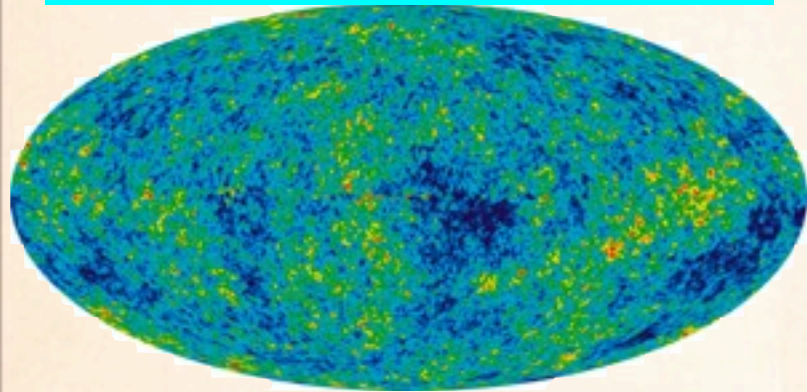


$$\int d\Omega_{\hat{n}} \Delta T(\hat{n}) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{n})$$

$$a_{lm}$$

ANGULAR POWER SPECTRUM

$$\Delta T(\theta, \phi) = \sum_{l=2}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l a_{lm} Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$$



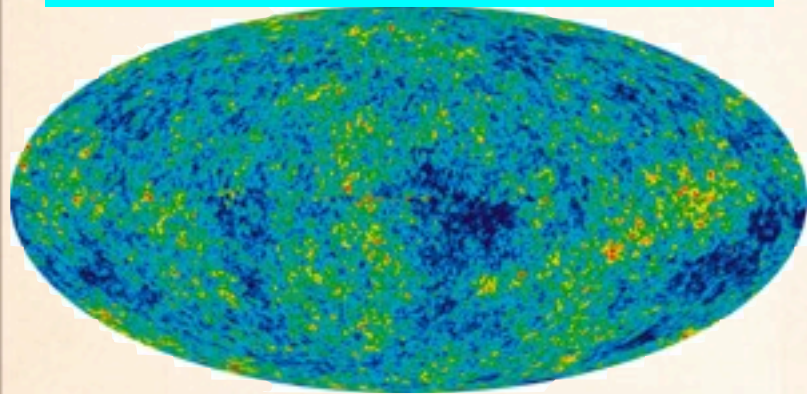
$$\int d\Omega_{\hat{n}} \Delta T(\hat{n}) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{n})$$

a_{lm}

$$\frac{1}{2l+1} \sum_{m=-l}^l |a_{lm}|^2$$

ANGULAR POWER SPECTRUM

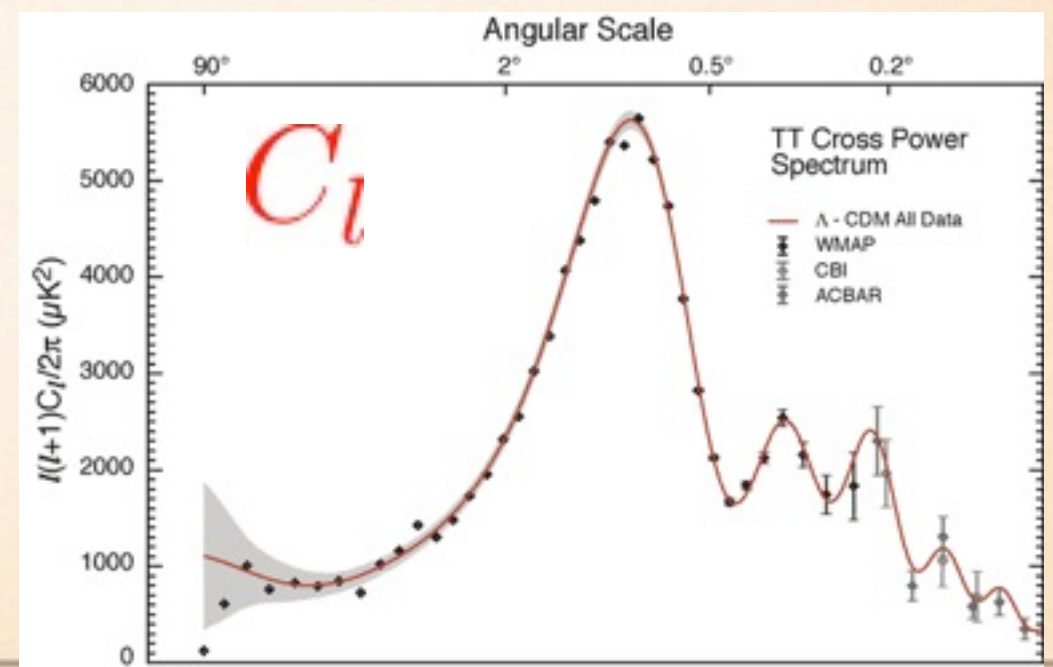
$$\Delta T(\theta, \phi) = \sum_{l=2}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l a_{lm} Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$$



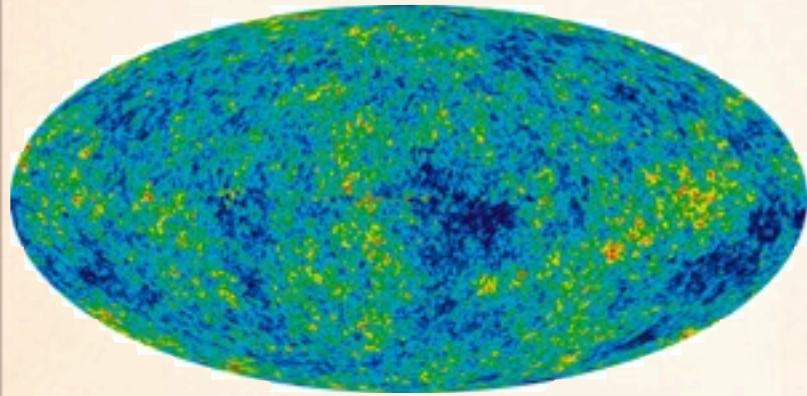
$$\int d\Omega_{\hat{n}} \Delta T(\hat{n}) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{n})$$

a_{lm}

$$\frac{1}{2l+1} \sum_{m=-l}^l |a_{lm}|^2$$

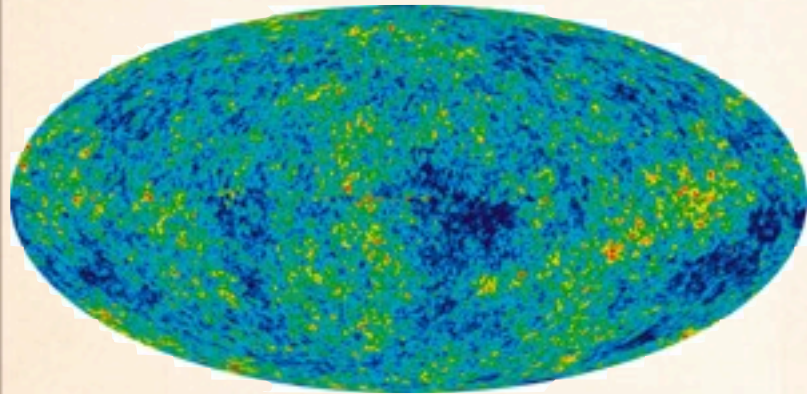


CROSS POWER SPECTRUM



,

CROSS POWER SPECTRUM



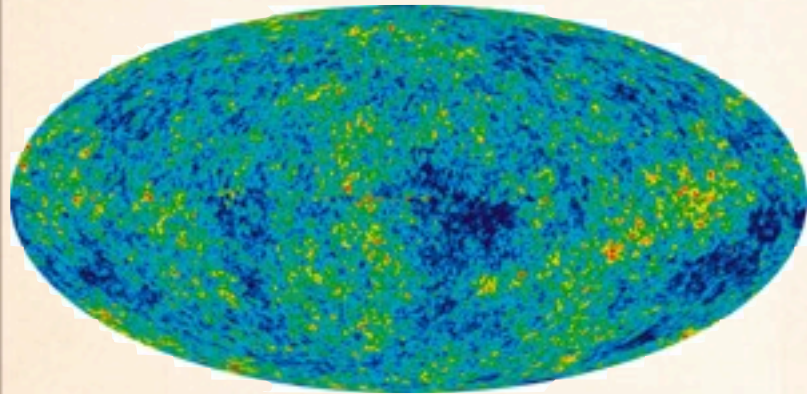
$$\int d\Omega_{\hat{n}} \Delta T(\hat{n}) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{n})$$

a_{lm}



,

CROSS POWER SPECTRUM



$$\int d\Omega_{\hat{n}} \Delta T(\hat{n}) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{n})$$

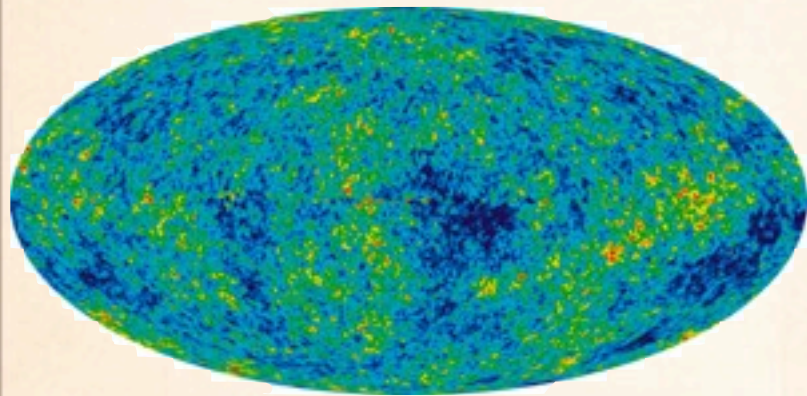
a_{lm}



$$\int d\Omega_{\hat{n}} \Delta T(\hat{n}) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{n})$$

,
 a_{lm}

CROSS POWER SPECTRUM



$$\int d\Omega_{\hat{n}} \Delta T(\hat{n}) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{n})$$

a_{lm}

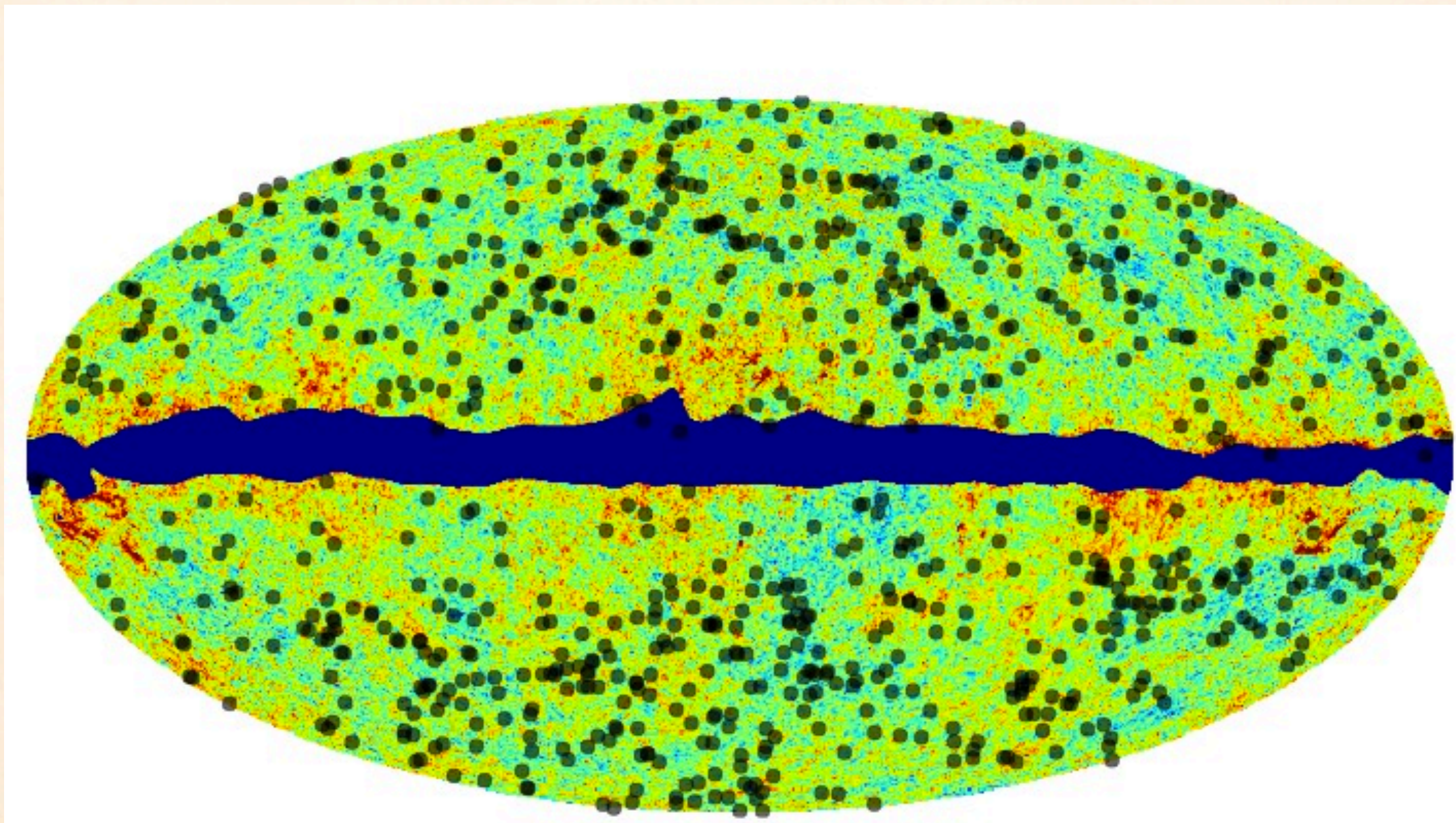


$$\int d\Omega_{\hat{n}} \Delta T(\hat{n}) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{n})$$

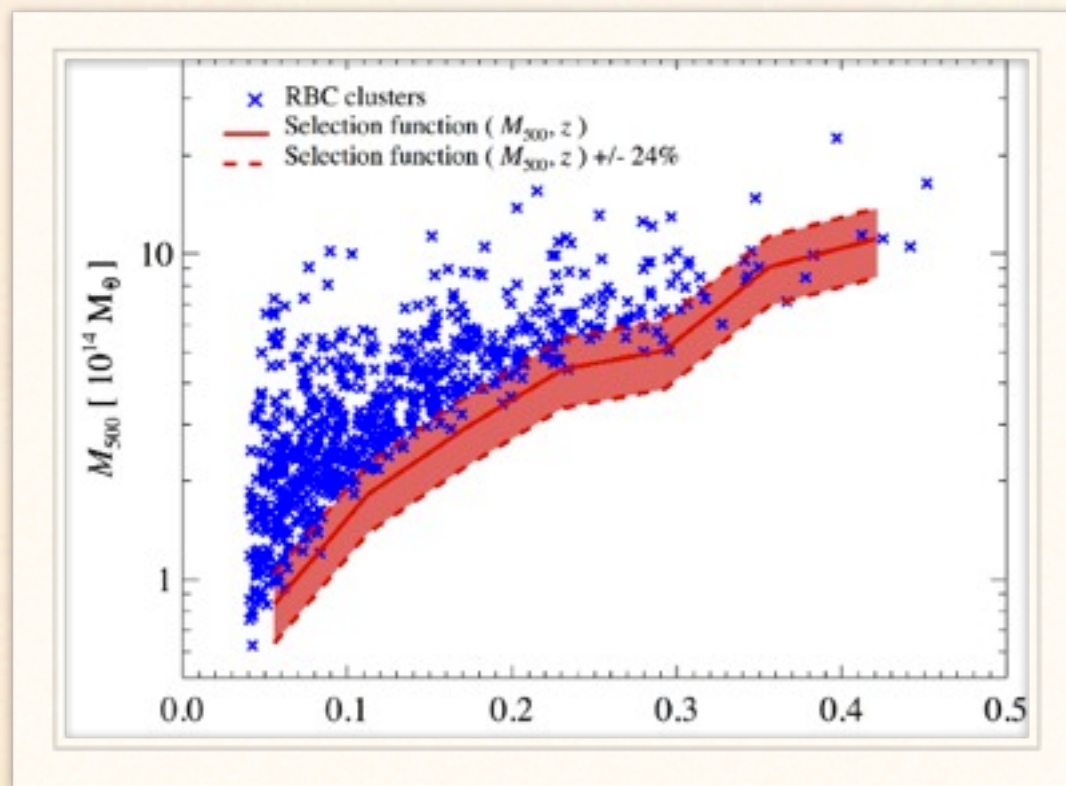
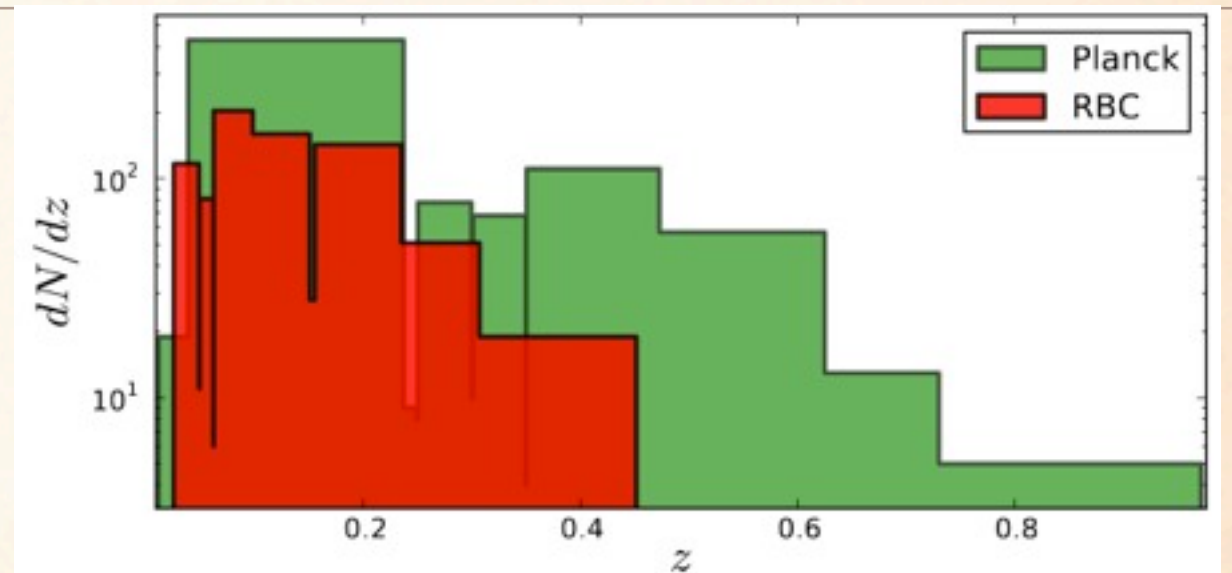
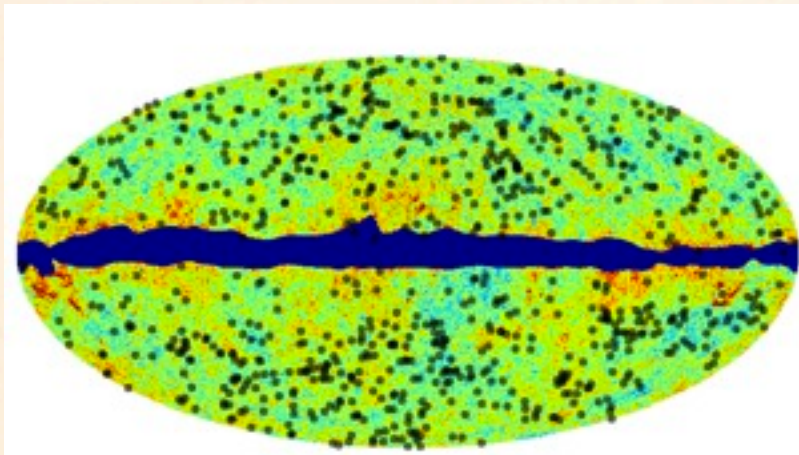
$, a_{lm}$

C_l

CATALOGS INSTEAD OF MAPS



CLUSTER SAMPLE



Subsamples of MCXC
(flux limited)

REFLEX

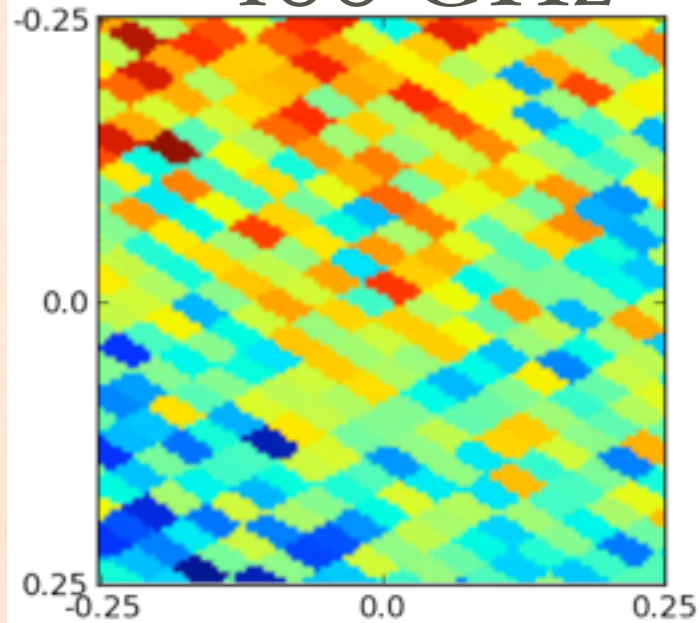
BCS

CIZA I&II

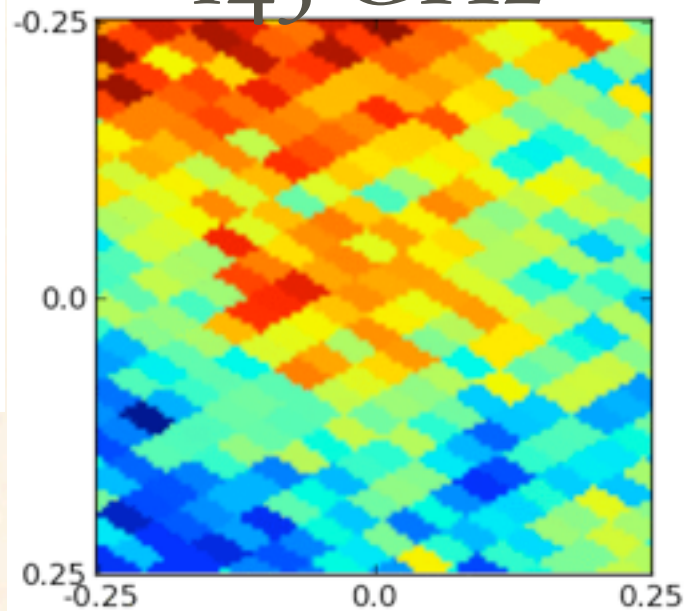
} RBC

STACKED CLUSTERS

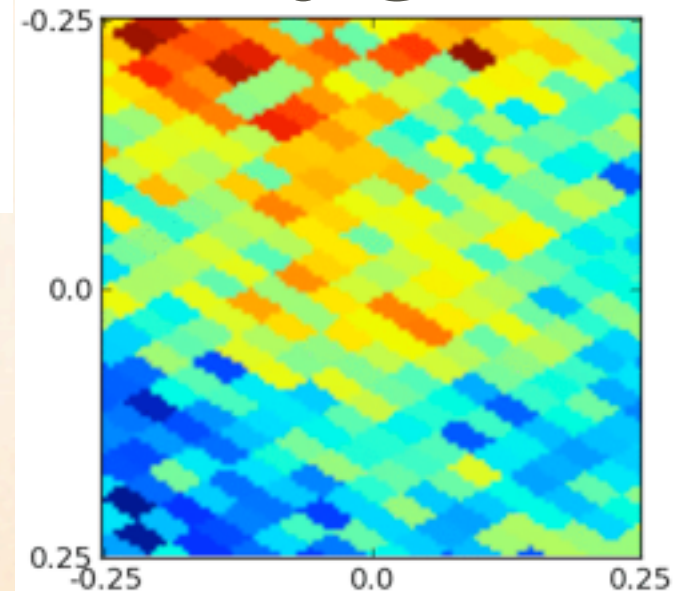
100 GHz



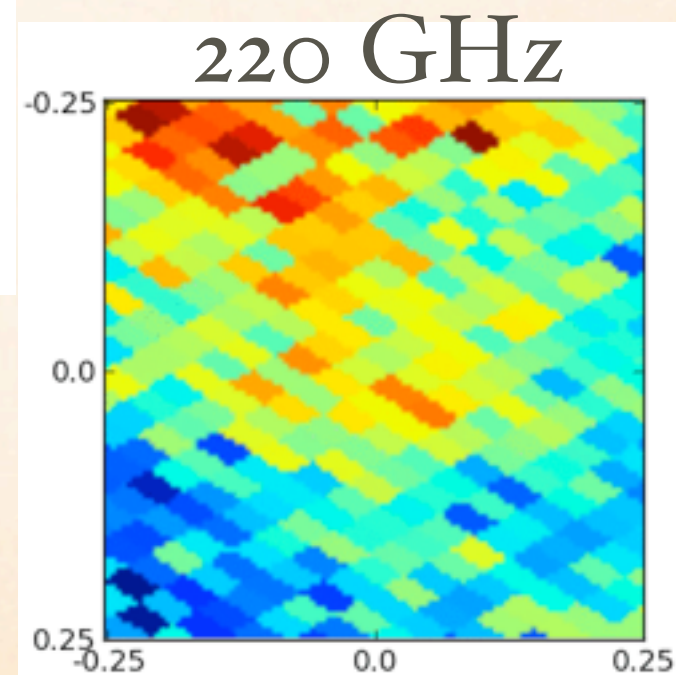
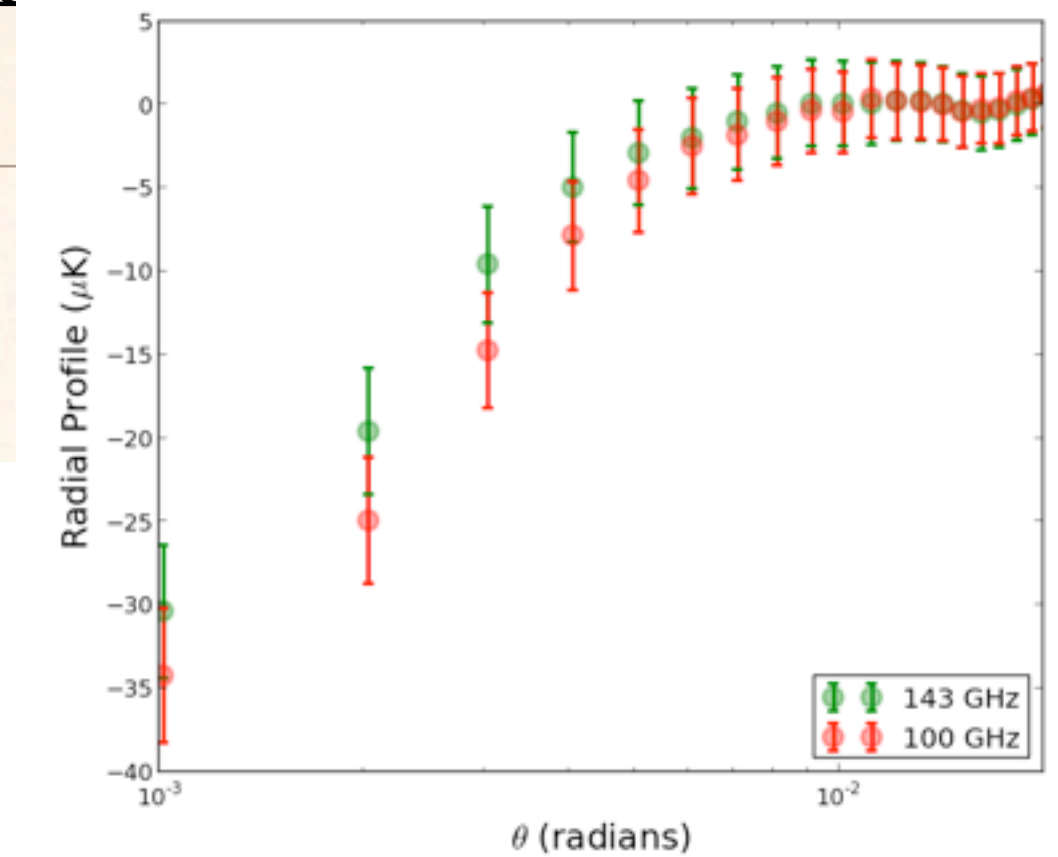
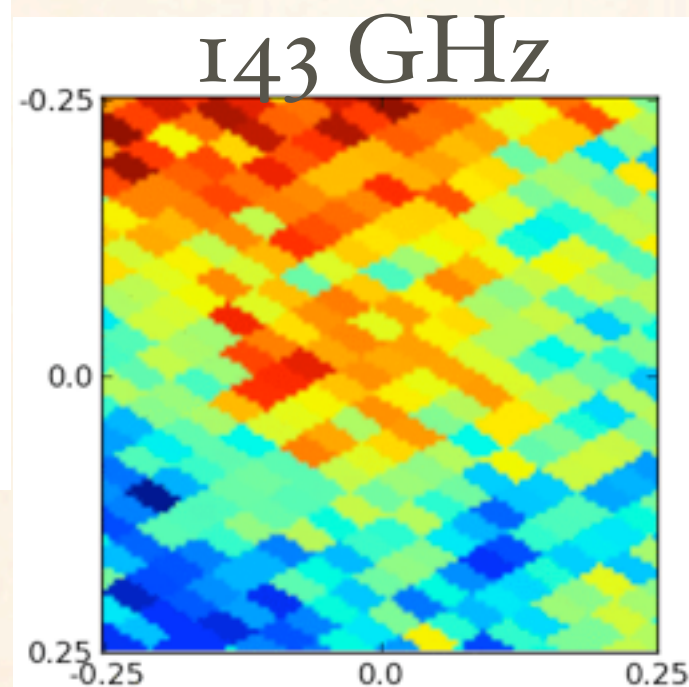
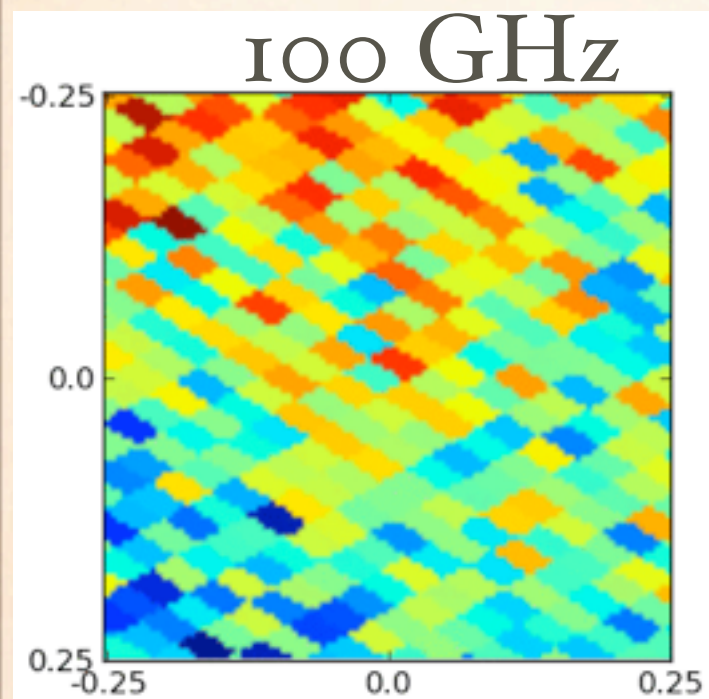
143 GHz



220 GHz



STACKED CIRCLES

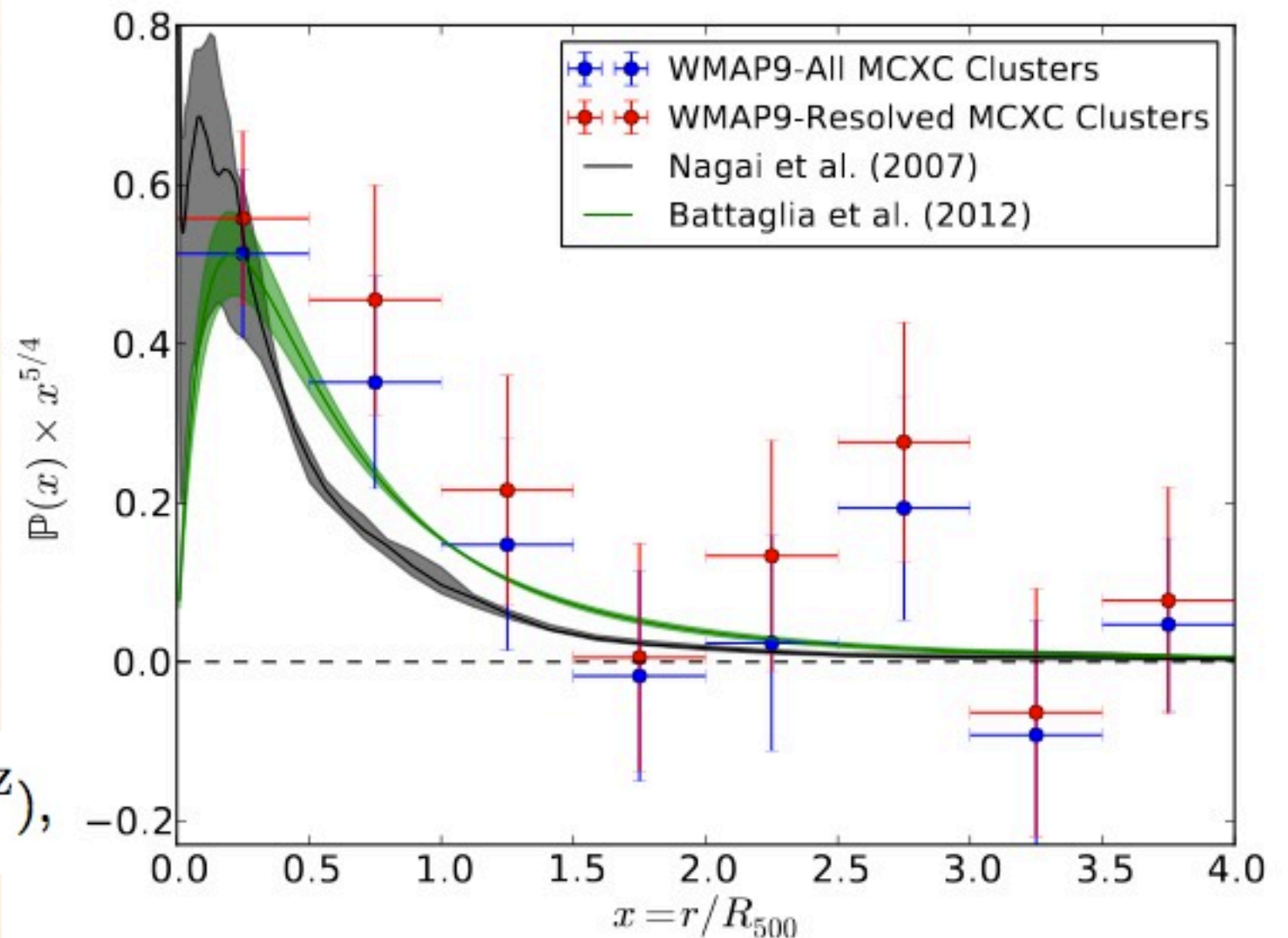


OPTIMAL “STACKING”

- ❖ Naive stacking does not take correlations in the map into account
- ❖ Optimal estimator uses the full covariance matrix of the data

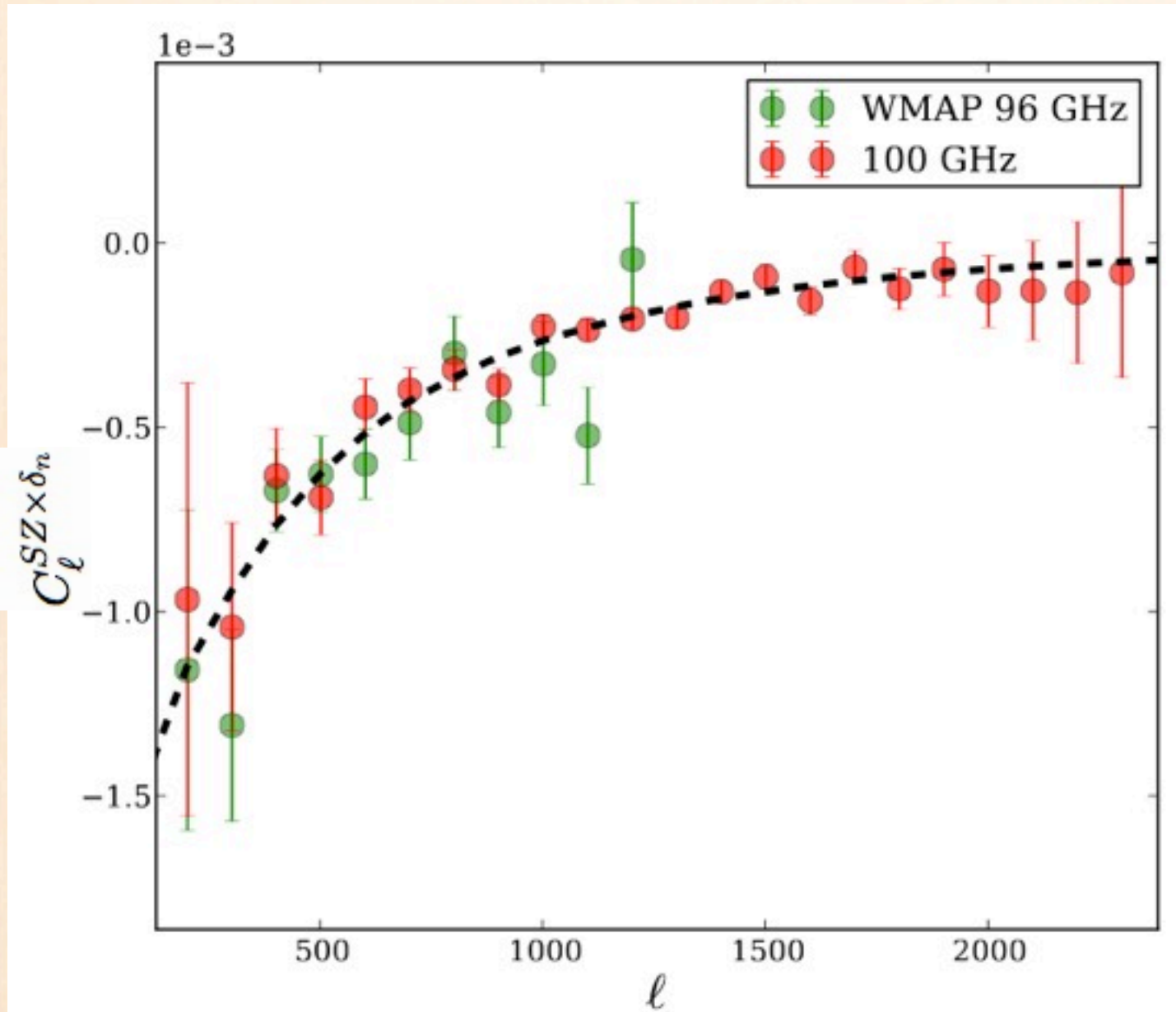
$$-\frac{1}{2}(\delta\mathbf{T} - \delta\mathbf{T}^{\text{SZ}})^T \mathbf{C}^{-1} (\delta\mathbf{T} - \delta\mathbf{T}^{\text{SZ}}),$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C}_S + \mathbf{C}_N.$$



Aslanbeigi, Lavaux, Hajian, Afshordi (2013)

ROSAT X W96, P100 GHZ

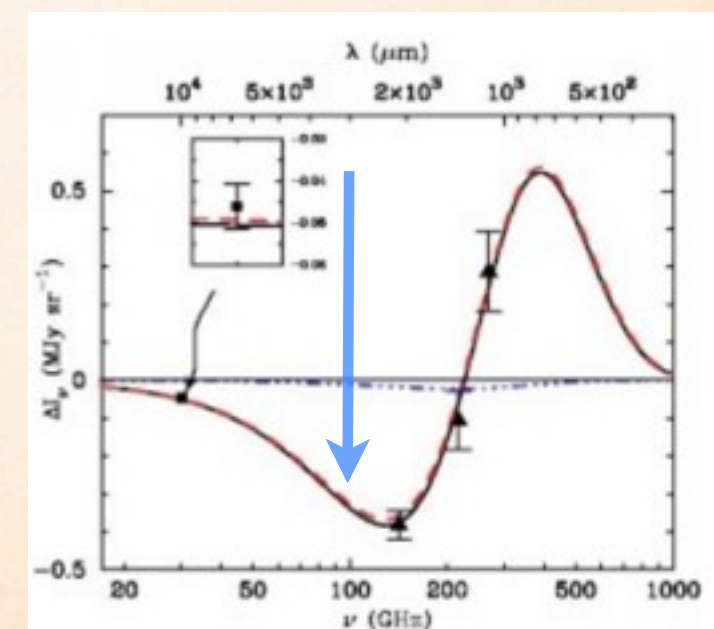


CMB map:

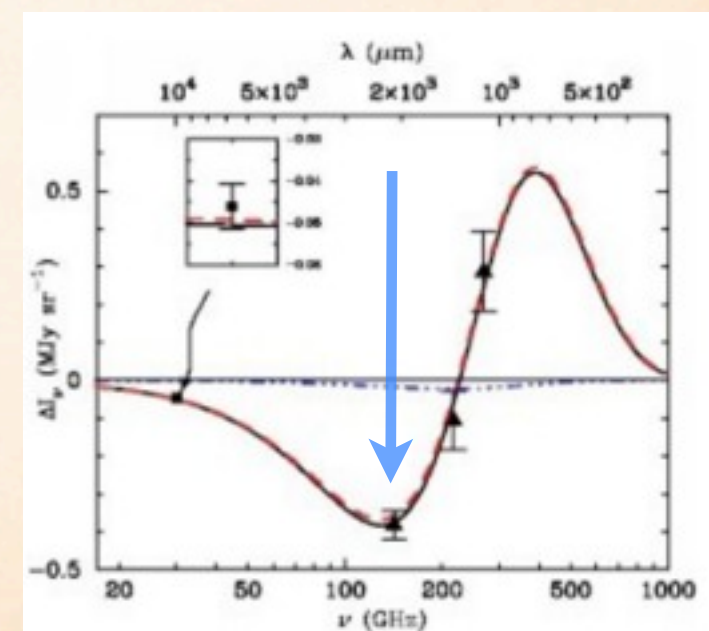
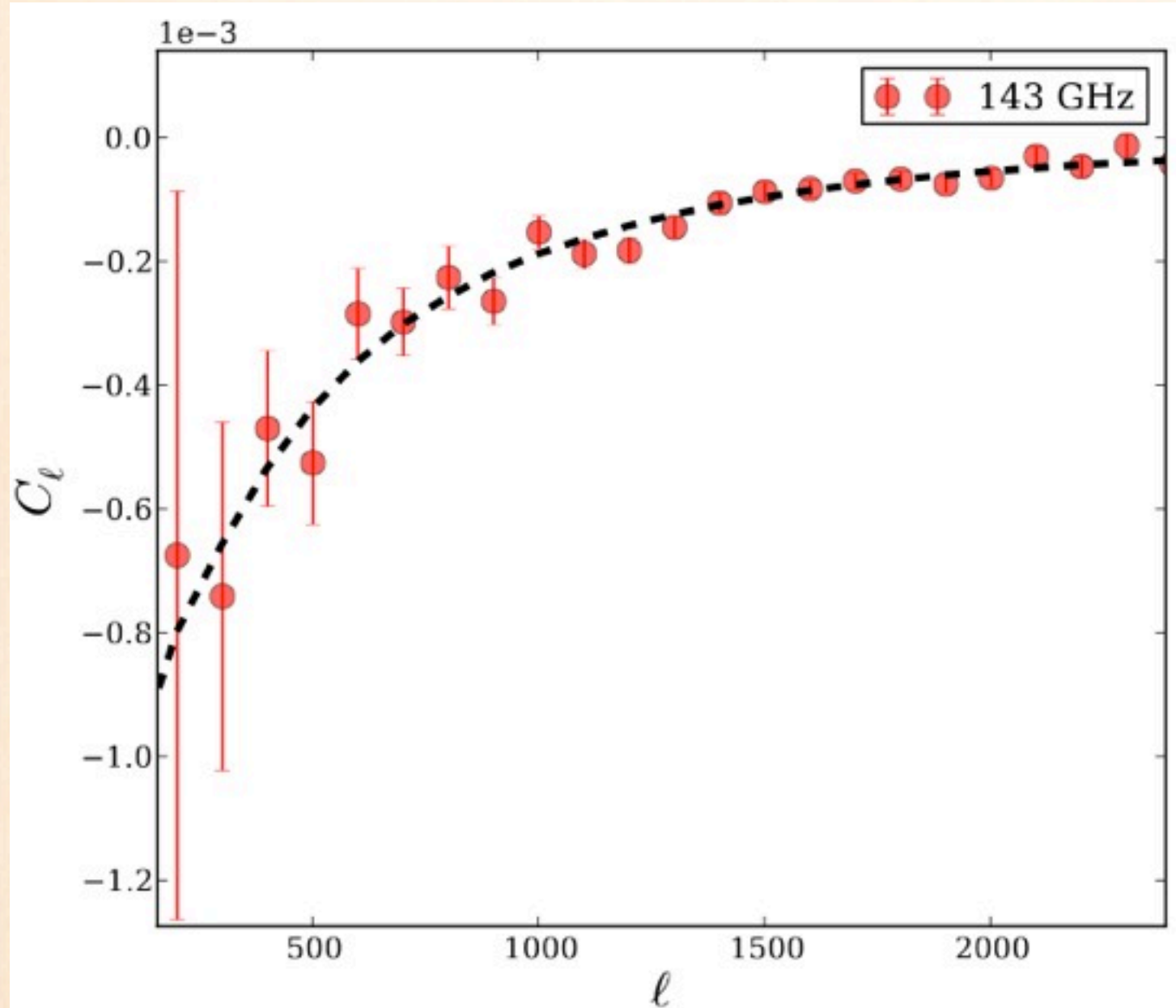
$$\Delta T(\hat{\theta}) = T_{\text{SZ}} + T_{\text{CMB}} + T_{\text{CIB}} + T_{\text{fg}} + T_{\text{PS}} + N$$

Cluster overdensity map

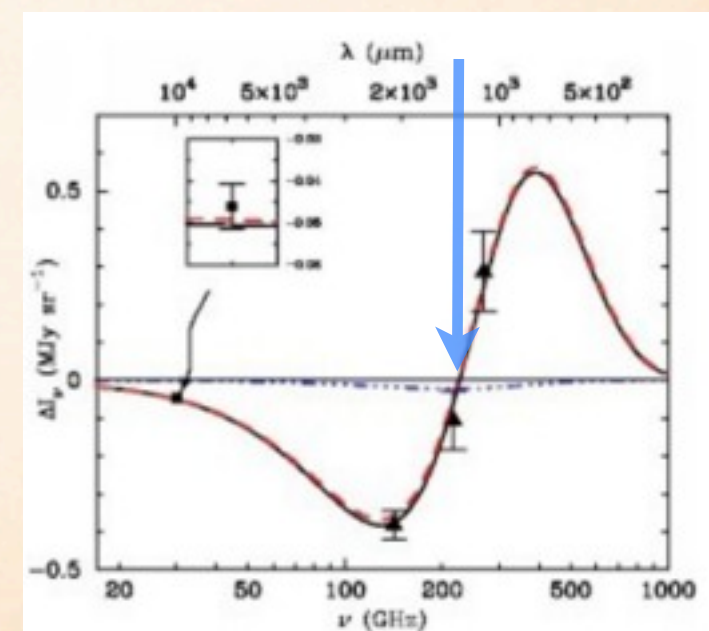
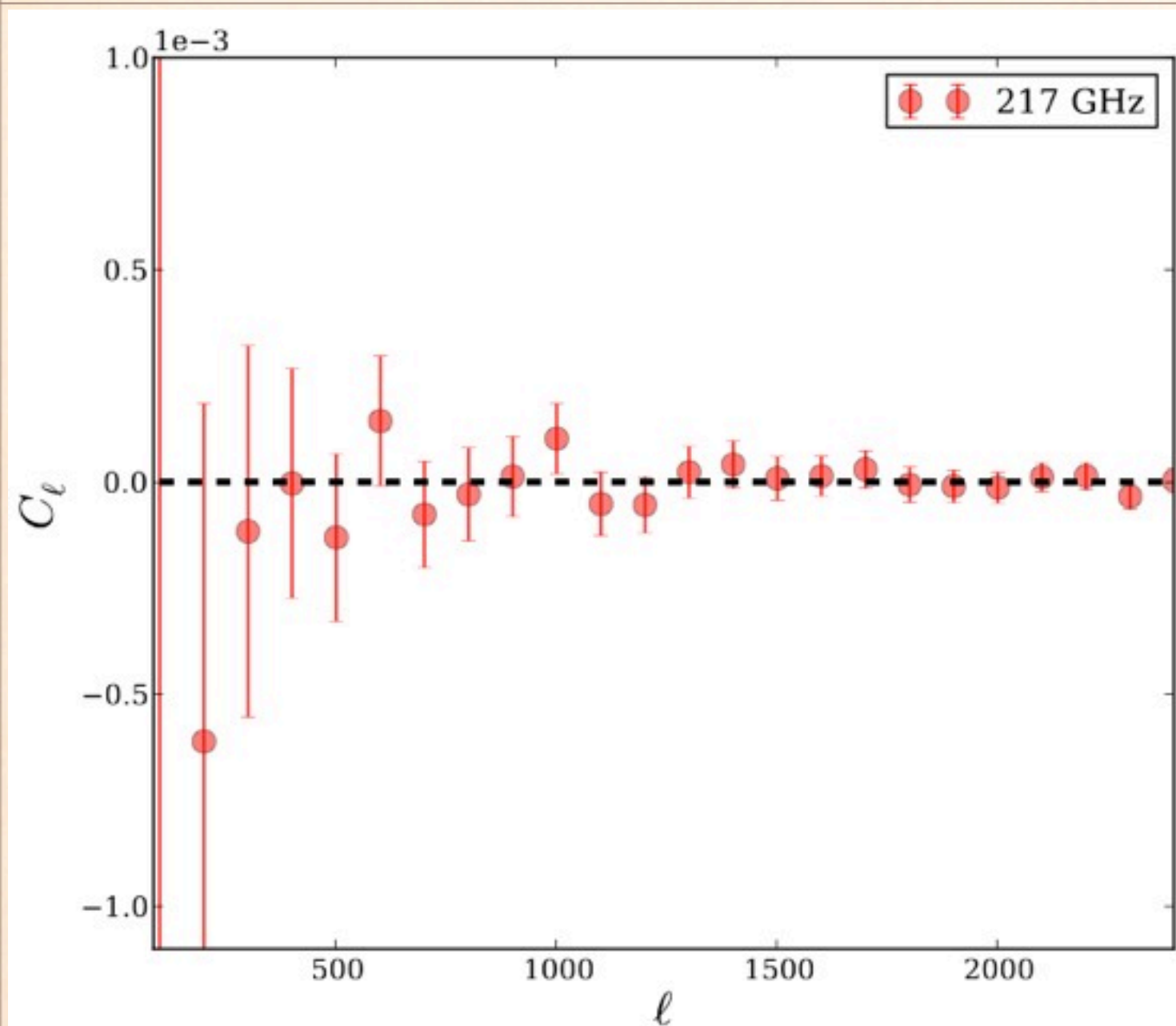
$$\delta_n(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{n(\hat{\theta})}{\bar{n}} - 1$$



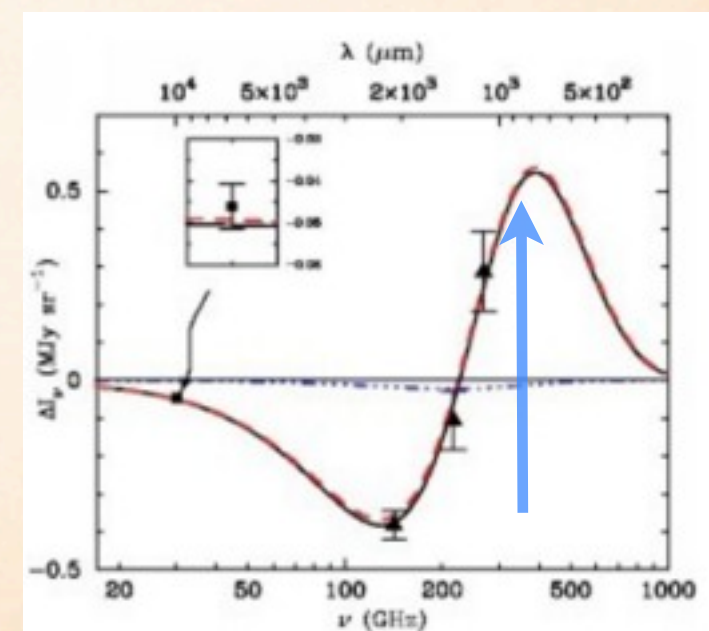
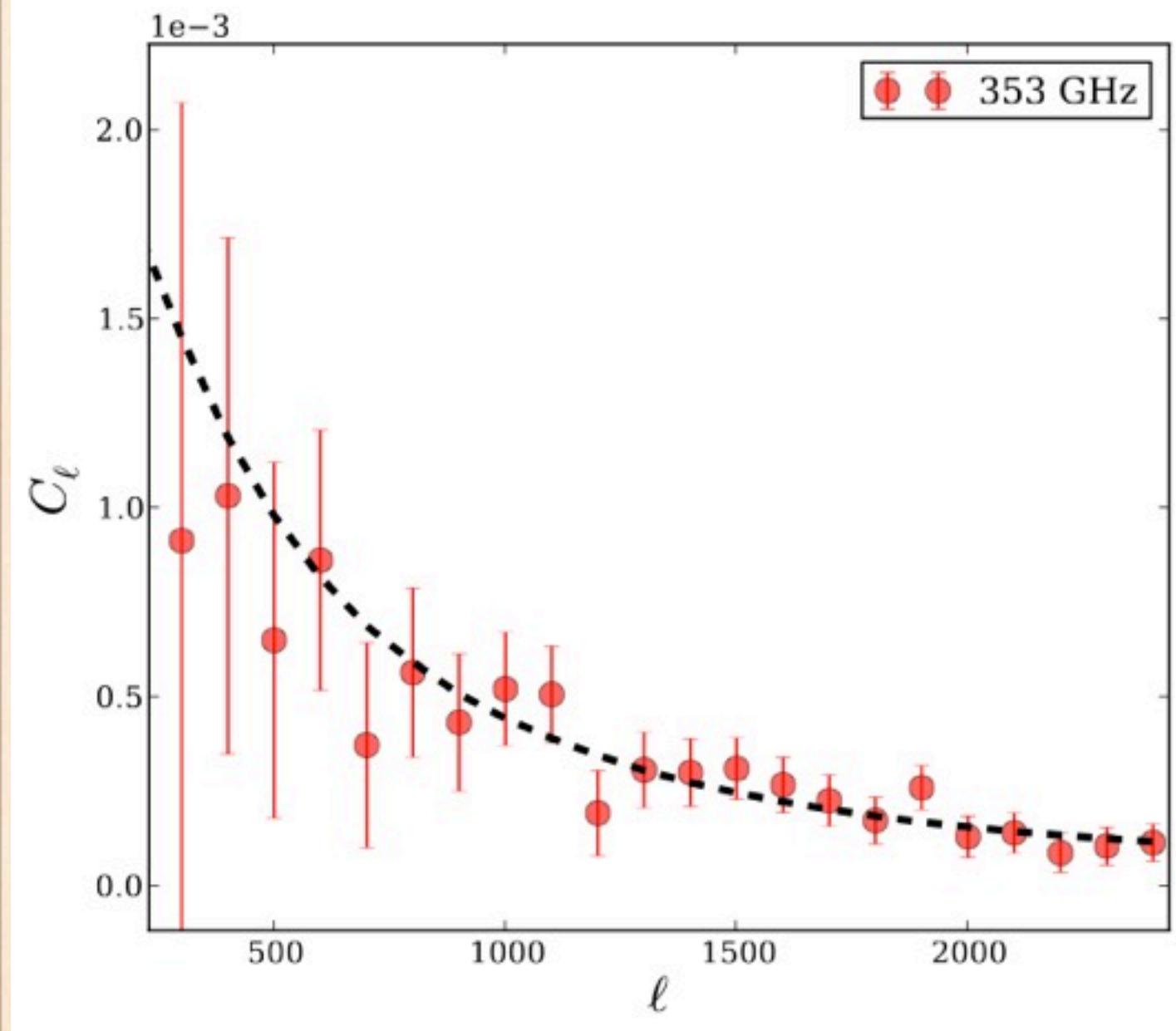
R X P143 GHz



R X P217 GHz

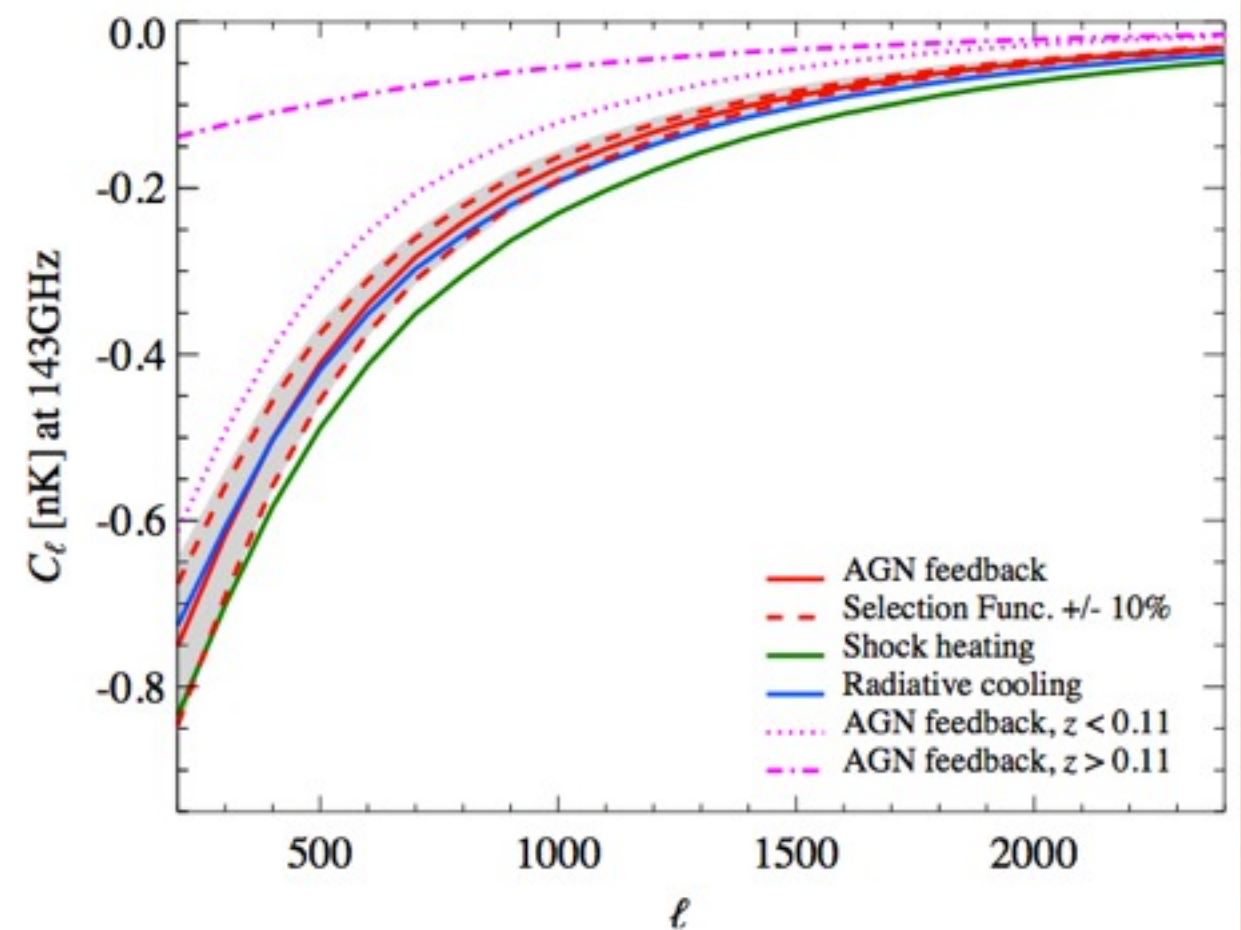
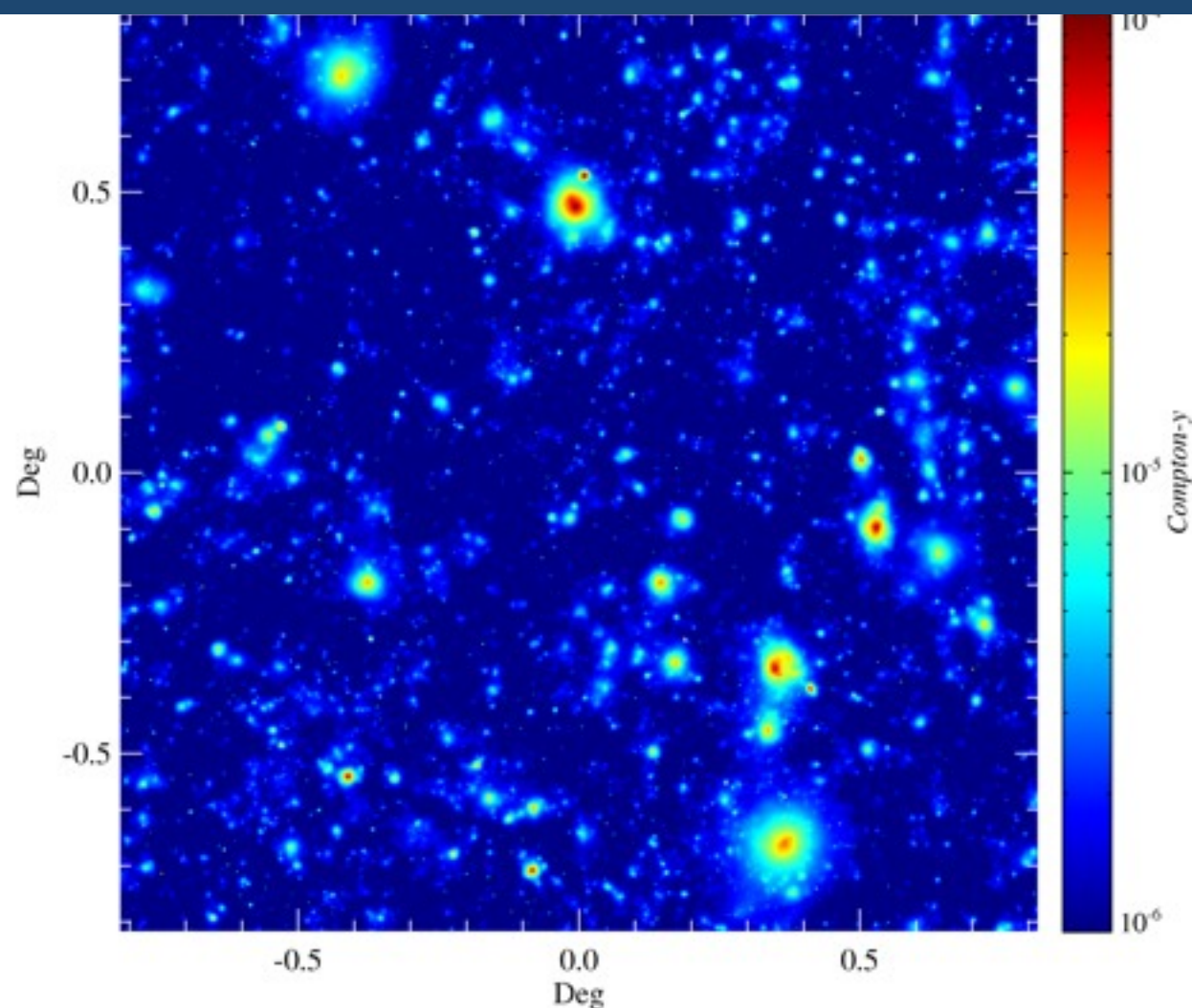


R X P353 GHz



MODELLING XSPECTRA

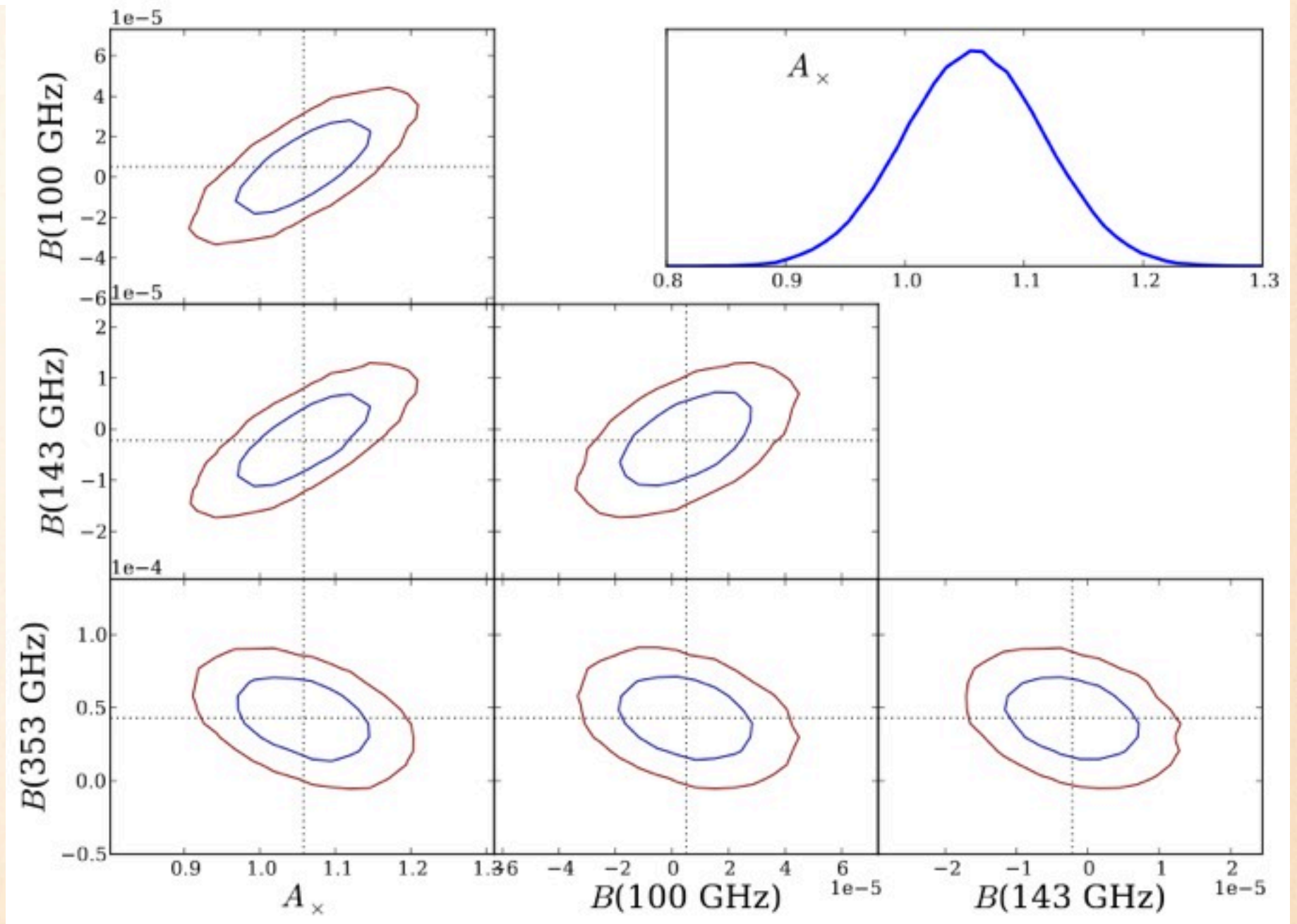
Simulated Compton- γ map: Feedback
 = AGN or Starburst E-feedback + radiative cool + SN energy + wind

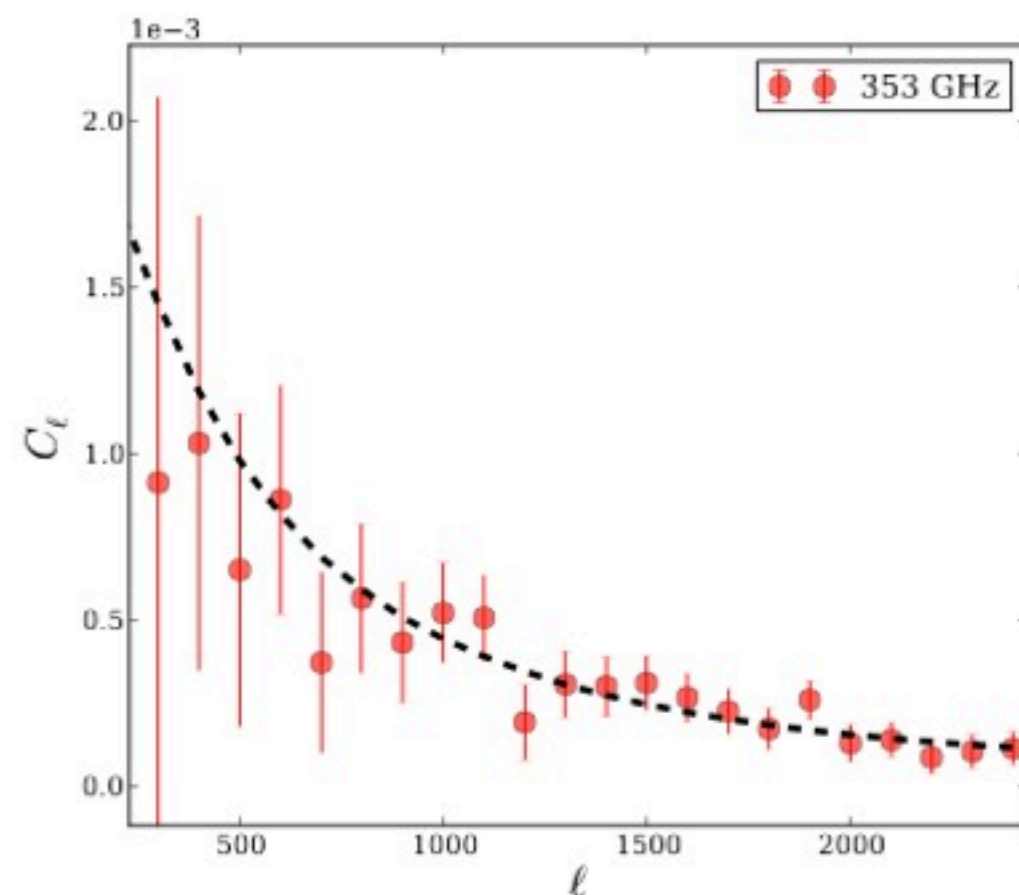
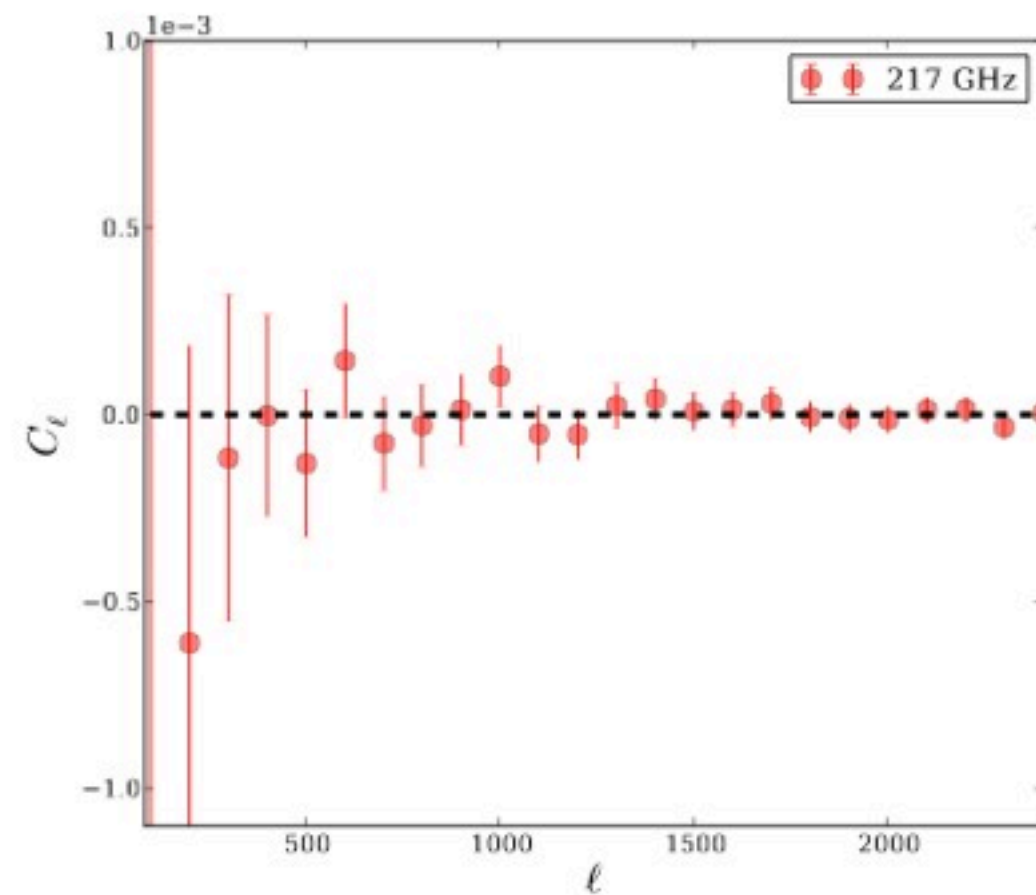
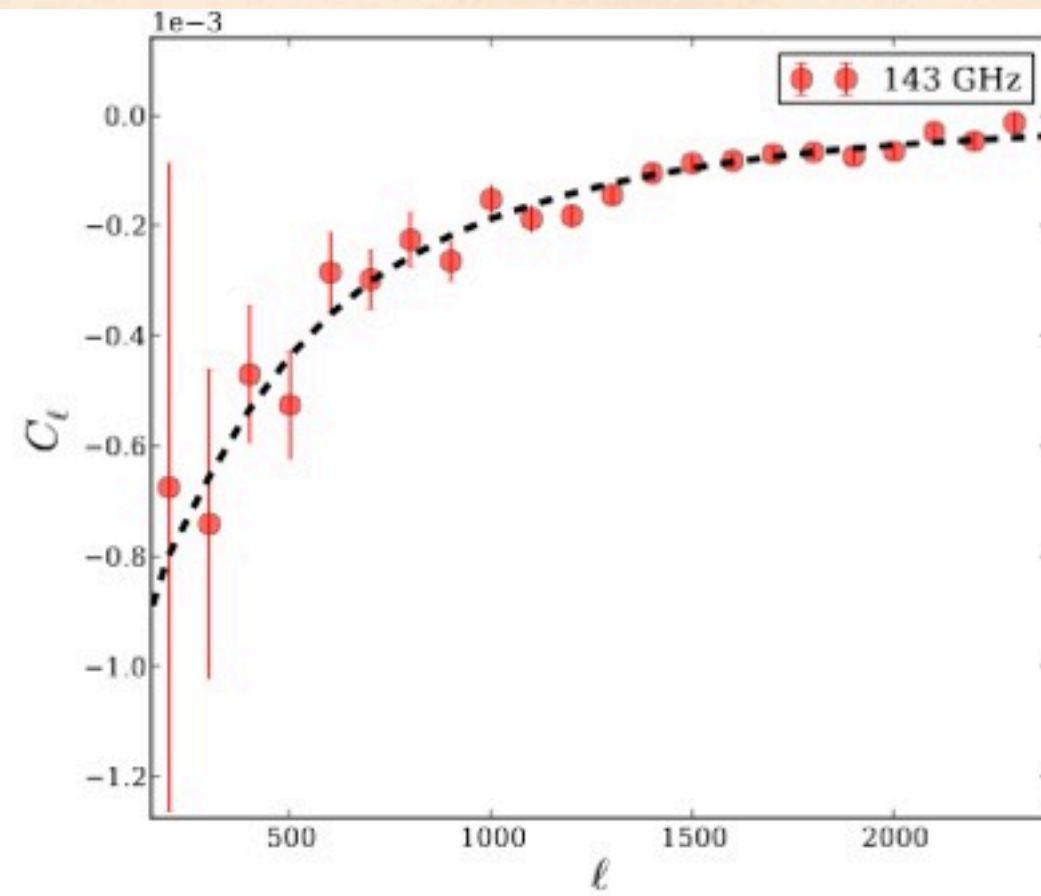
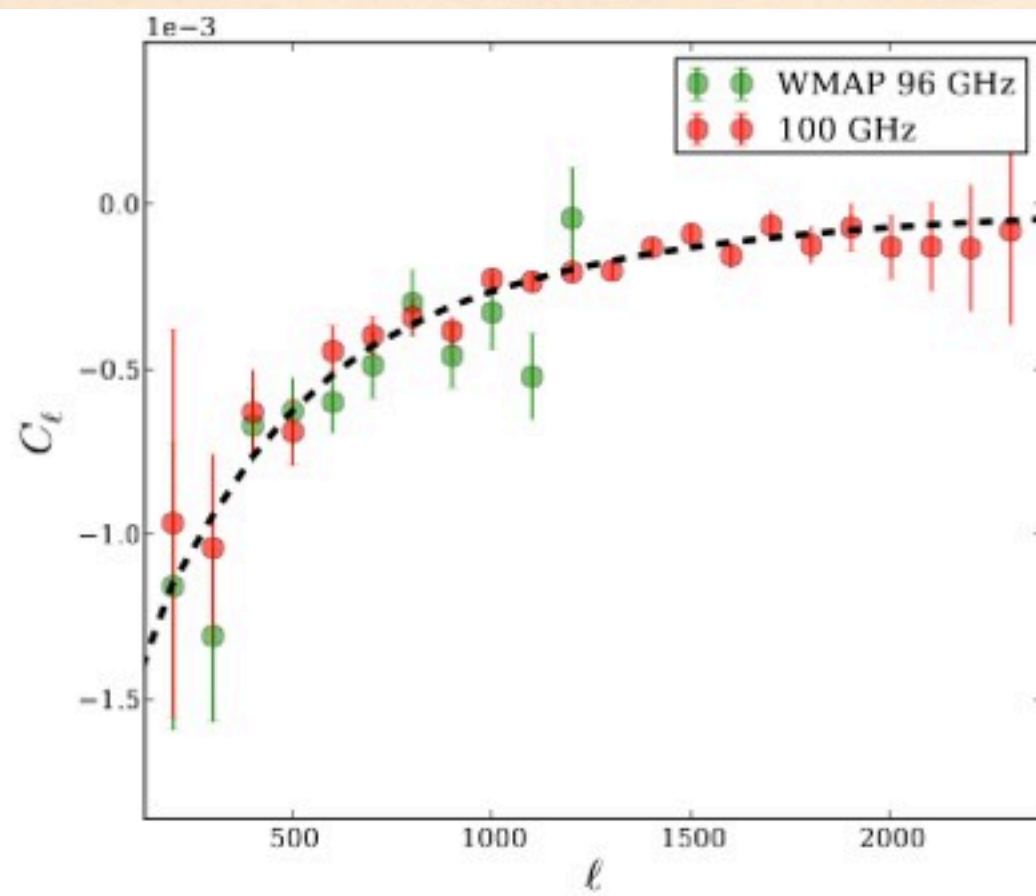


$$C_{\ell}^{SZ \times n} = f_{\nu} \int_{0.04}^{\infty} \frac{dV}{dz} dz \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dn(M, z)}{dM} \tilde{y}_{\ell}(M, z) \Theta(M, z) dM,$$

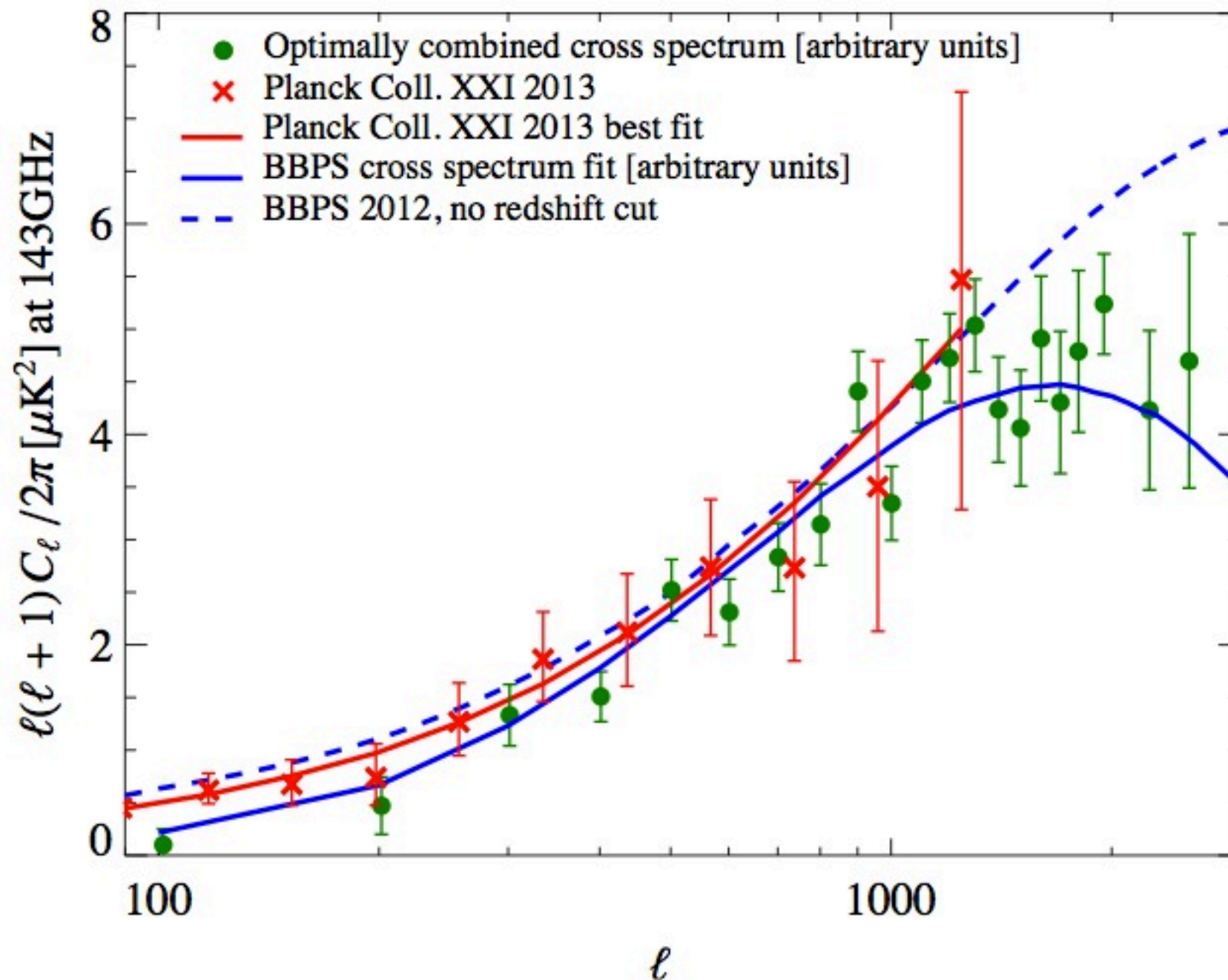
FITTING XSPECTRA

$$C_l^{\text{obs}}(\nu) = A_x(\nu)C_l(\nu_0) + B(\nu)$$

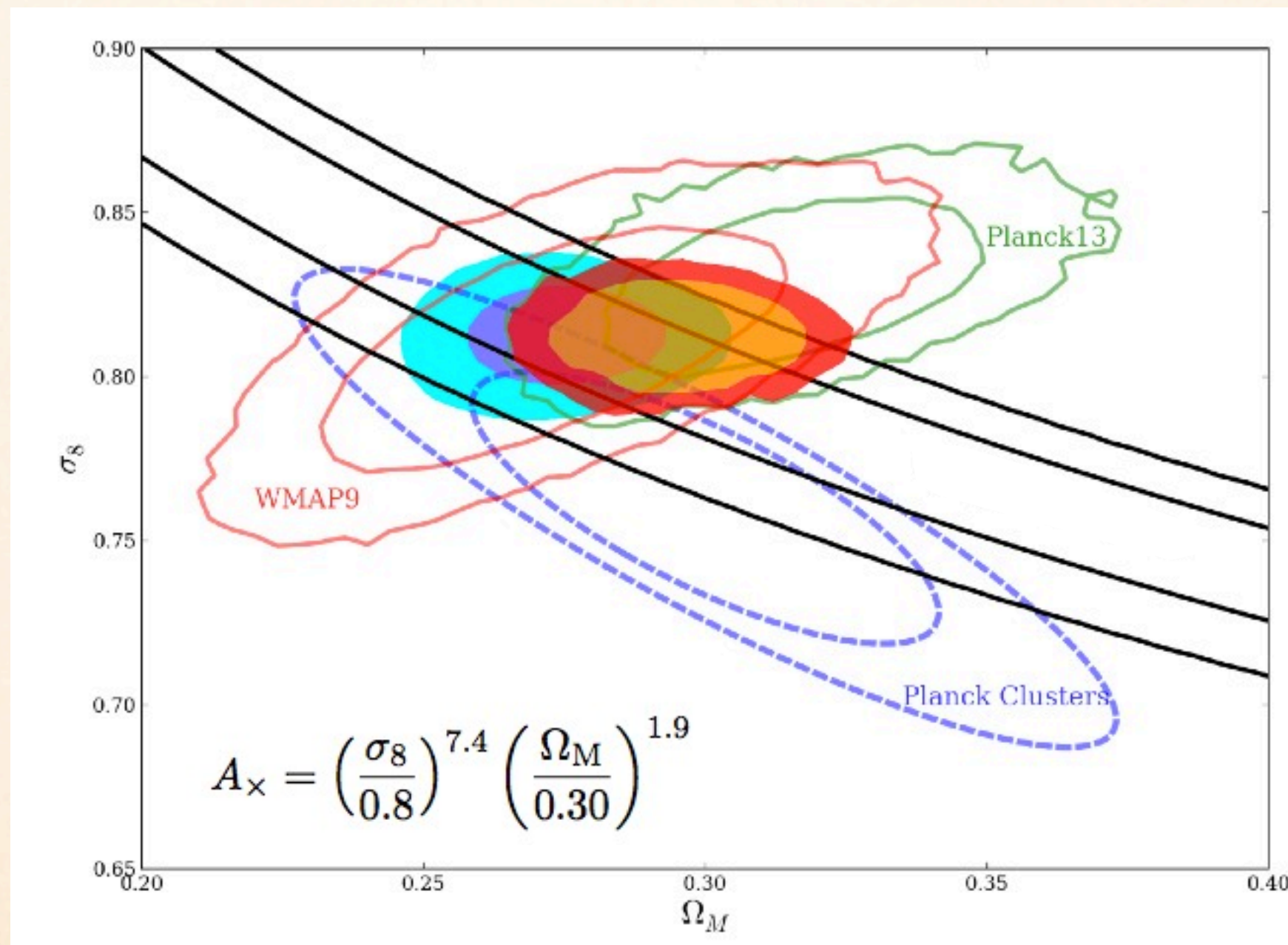




COMBINED XSPECS



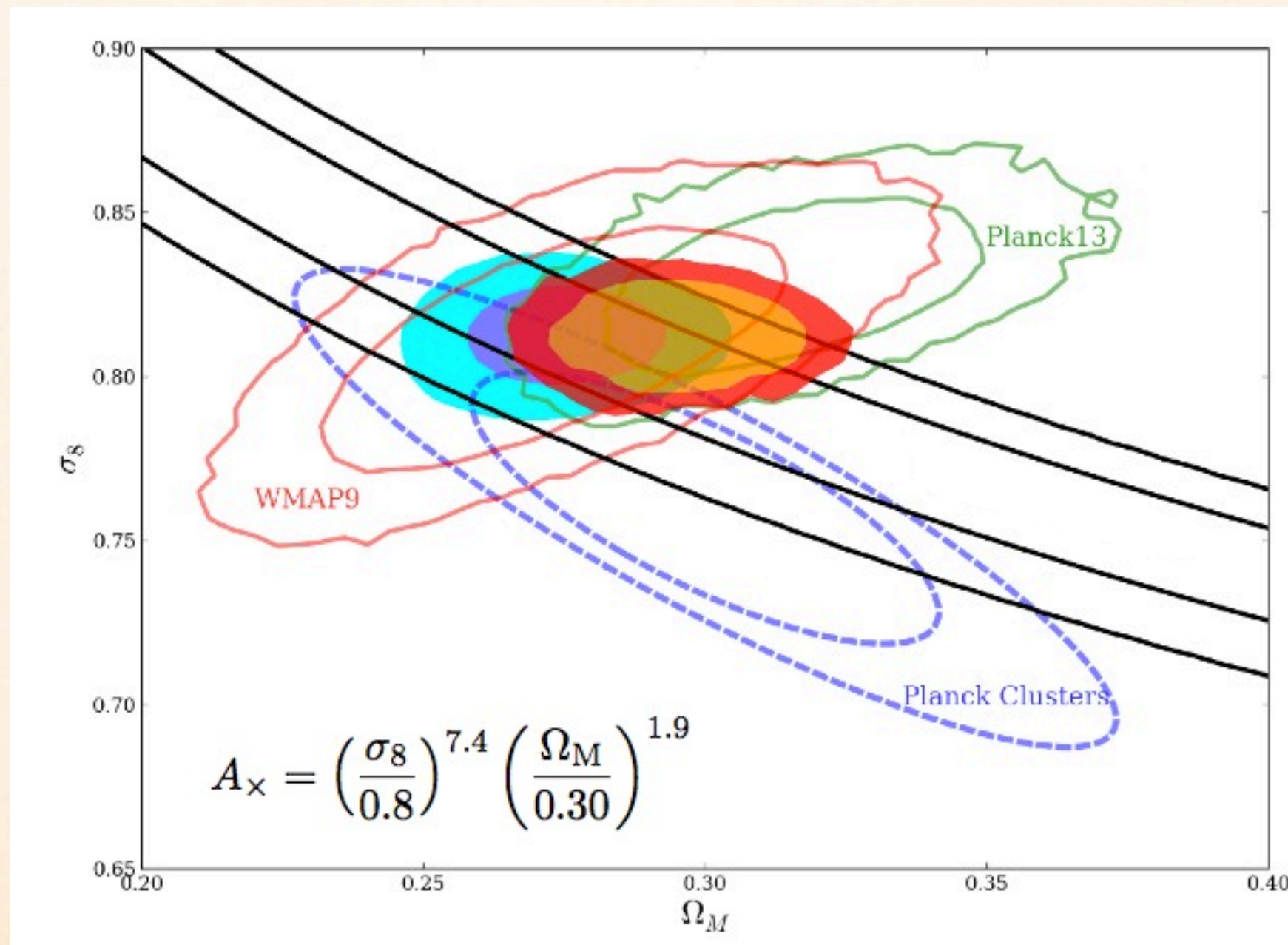
PARAMETERS



Hajian, Battaglia, Spergel, Bond, Pfrommer, Sievers (2013)

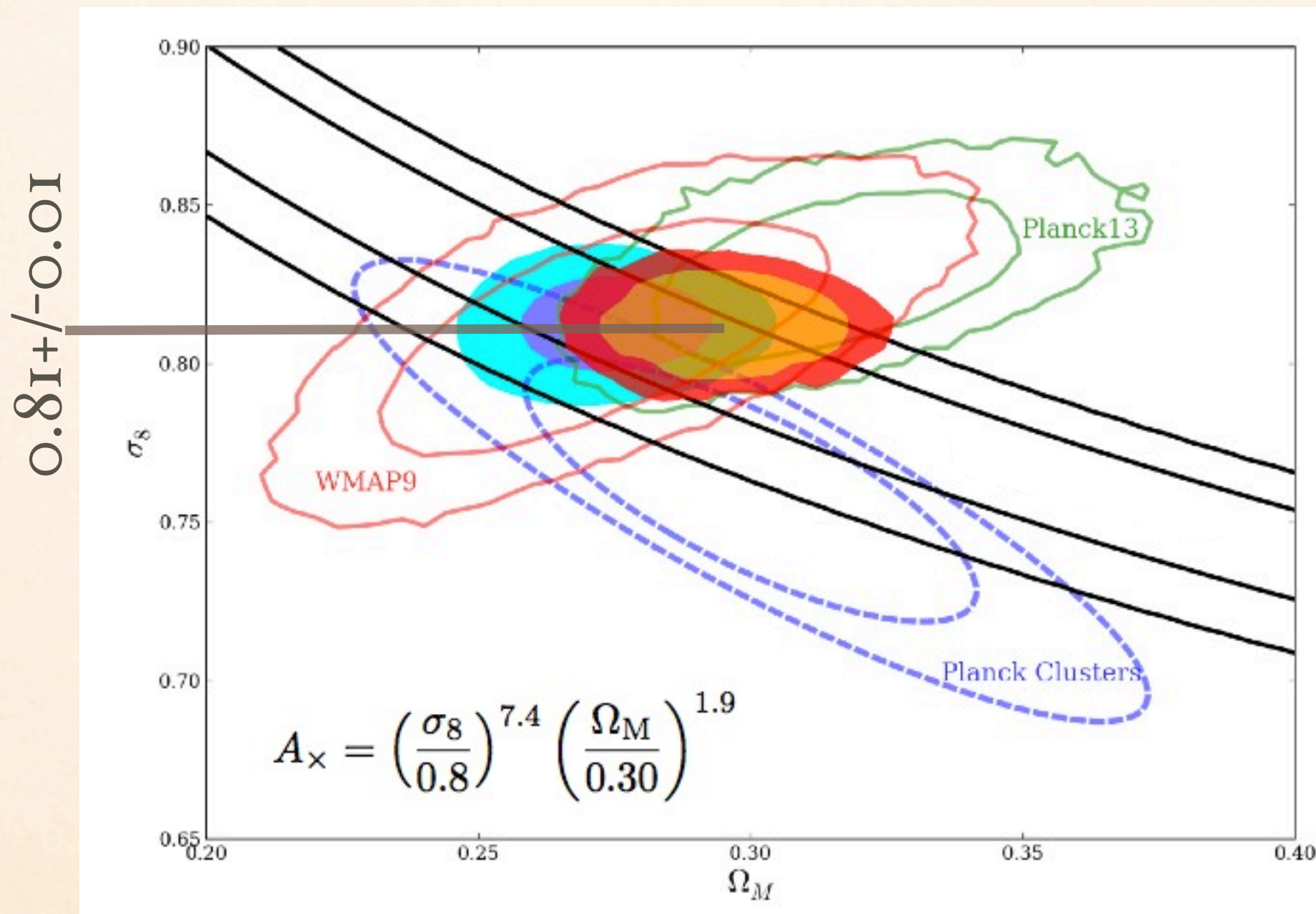
PARAMETERS

0.81 ± 0.01



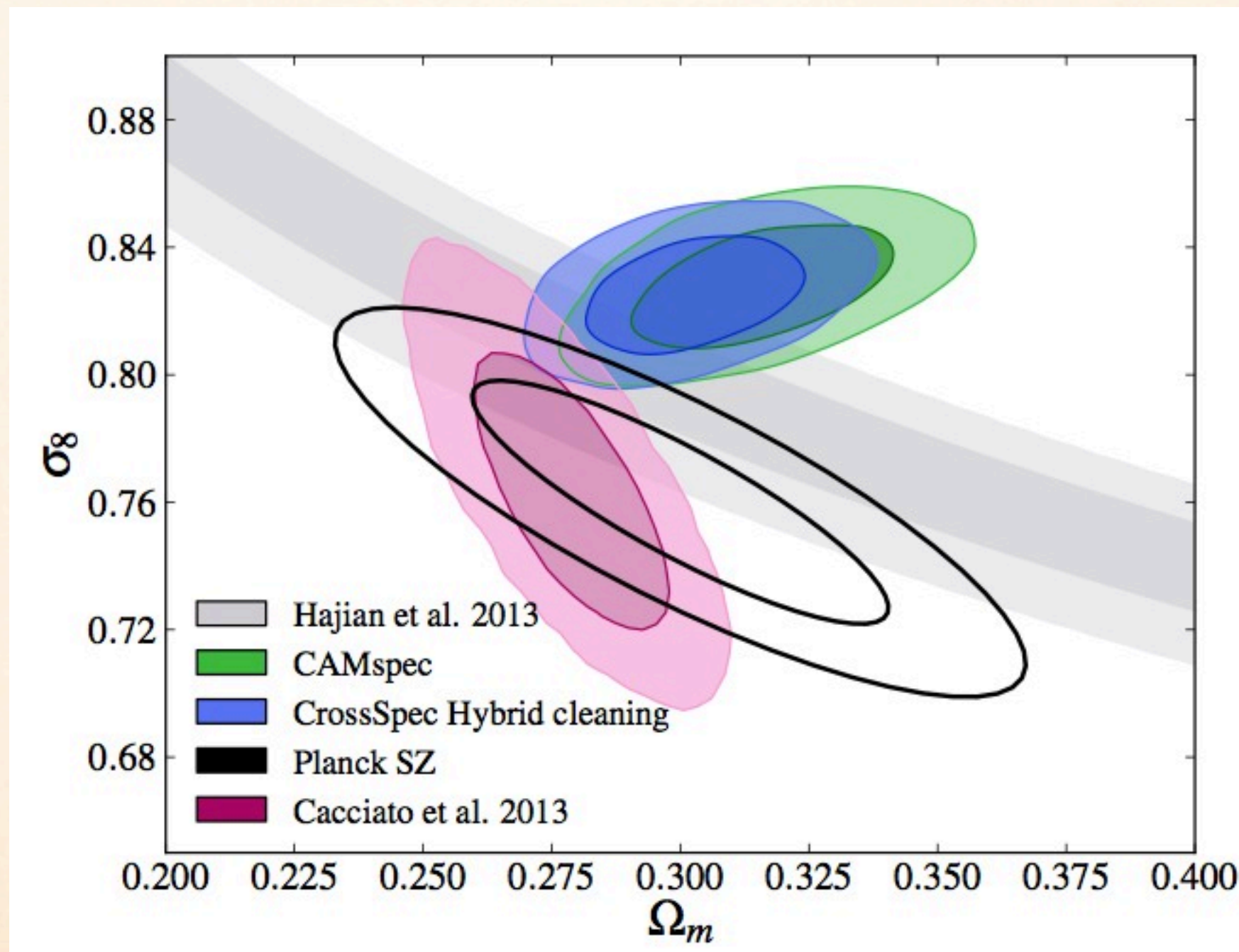
Hajian, Battaglia, Spergel, Bond, Pfrommer, Sievers (2013)

PARAMETERS



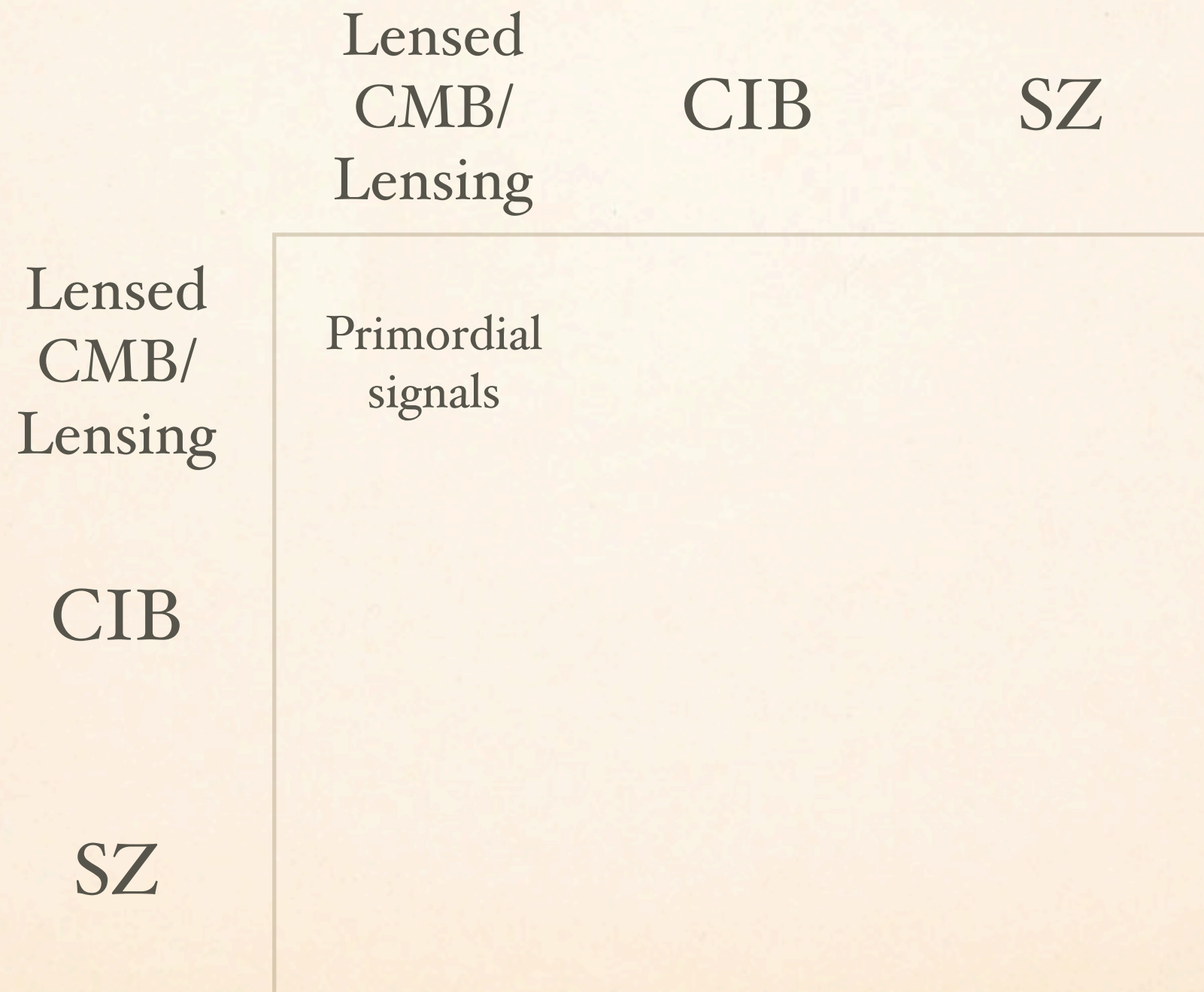
Hajian, Battaglia, Spergel, Bond, Pfrommer, Sievers (2013)

CONSISTENCY

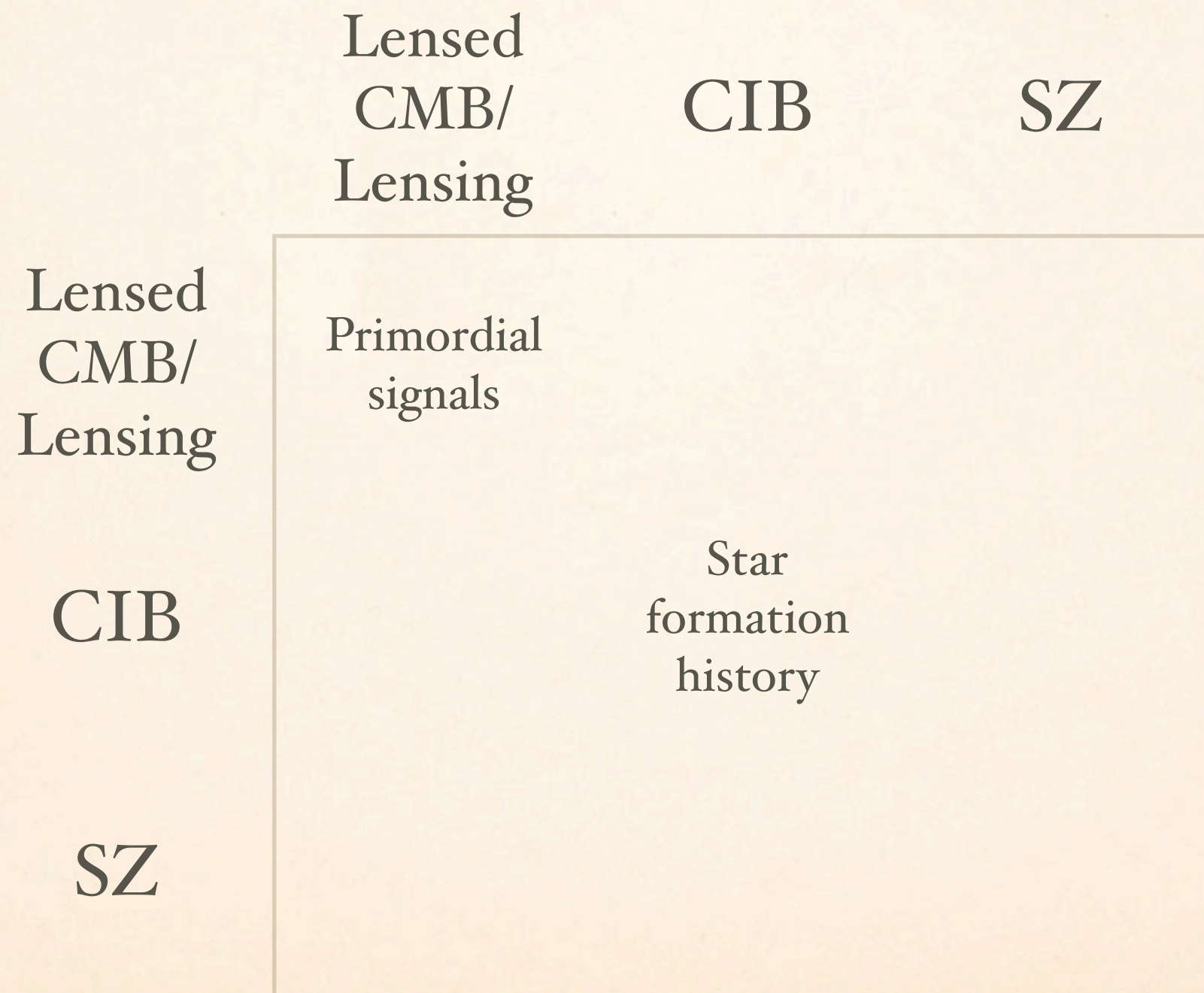


Spergel et al 2013

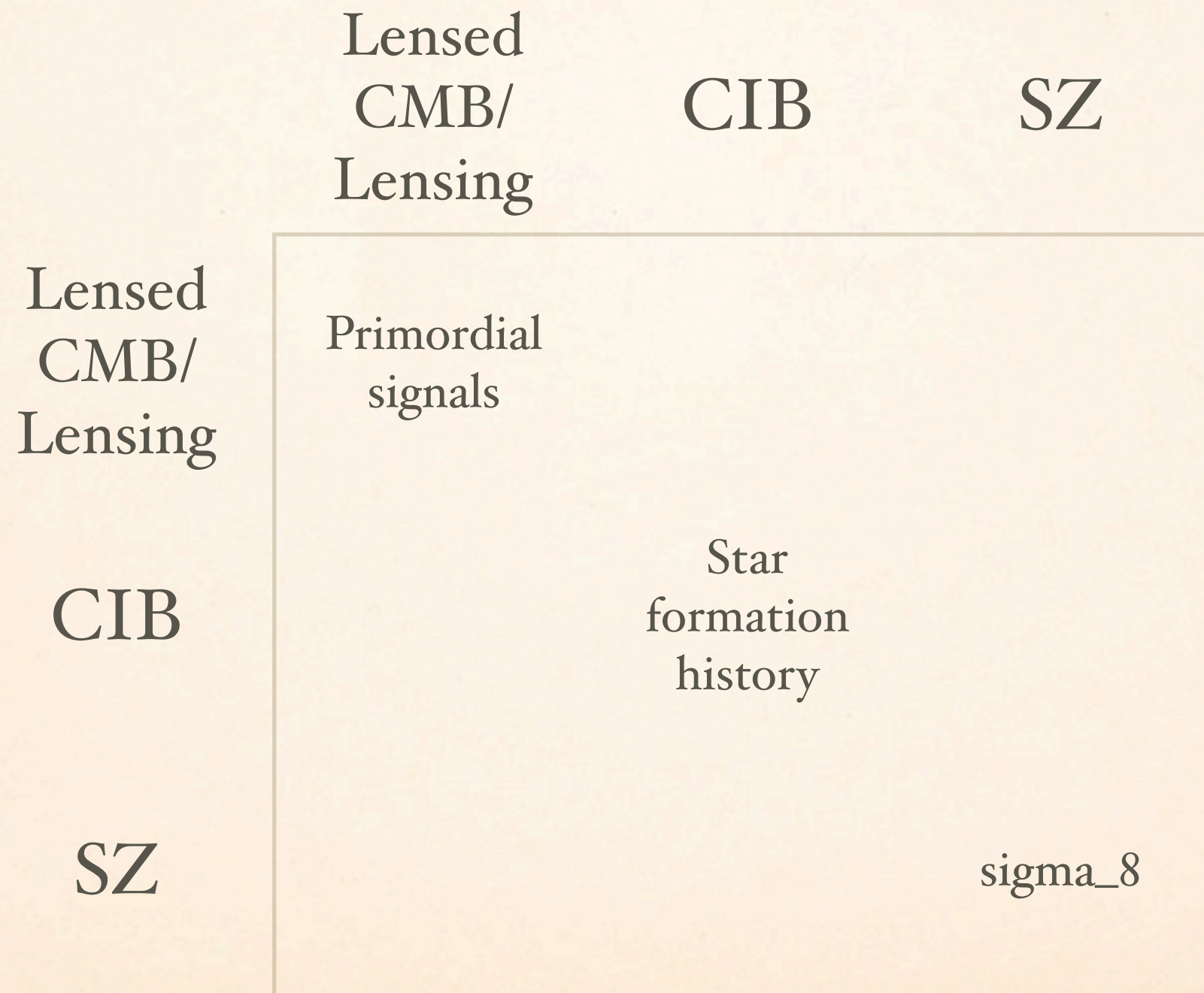
ASTROPHYSICAL OUTPUTS



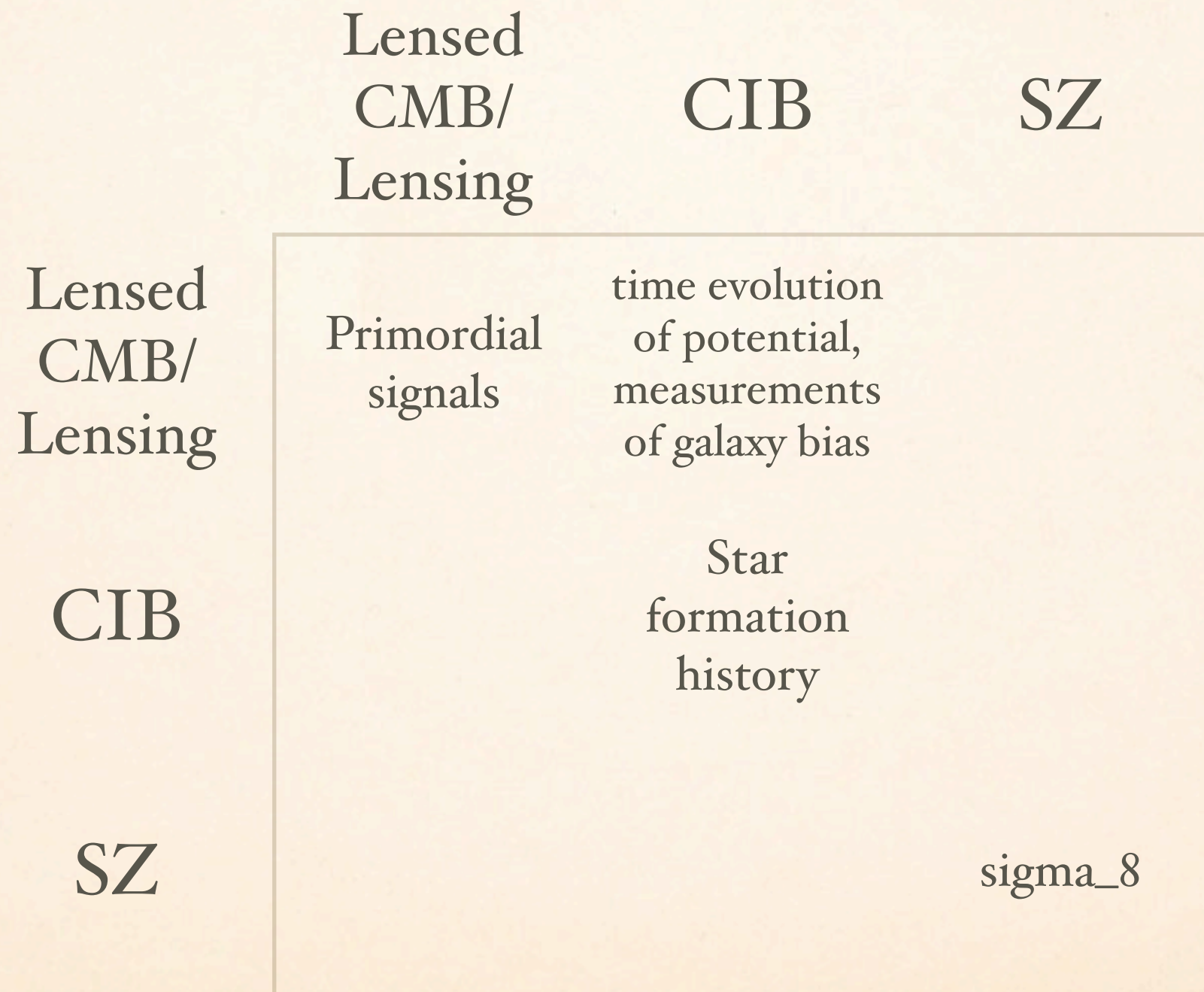
ASTROPHYSICAL OUTPUTS



ASTROPHYSICAL OUTPUTS



ASTROPHYSICAL OUTPUTS



ASTROPHYSICAL OUTPUTS

	Lensed CMB/ Lensing	CIB	SZ
Lensed CMB/ Lensing	Primordial signals	time evolution of potential, measurements of galaxy bias	cluster mass measurements
CIB		Star formation history	
SZ			σ_8

ASTROPHYSICAL OUTPUTS

	Lensed CMB/ Lensing	CIB	SZ
Lensed CMB/ Lensing	Primordial signals	time evolution of potential, measurements of galaxy bias	cluster mass measurements
CIB		Star formation history	contamination
SZ			σ_8

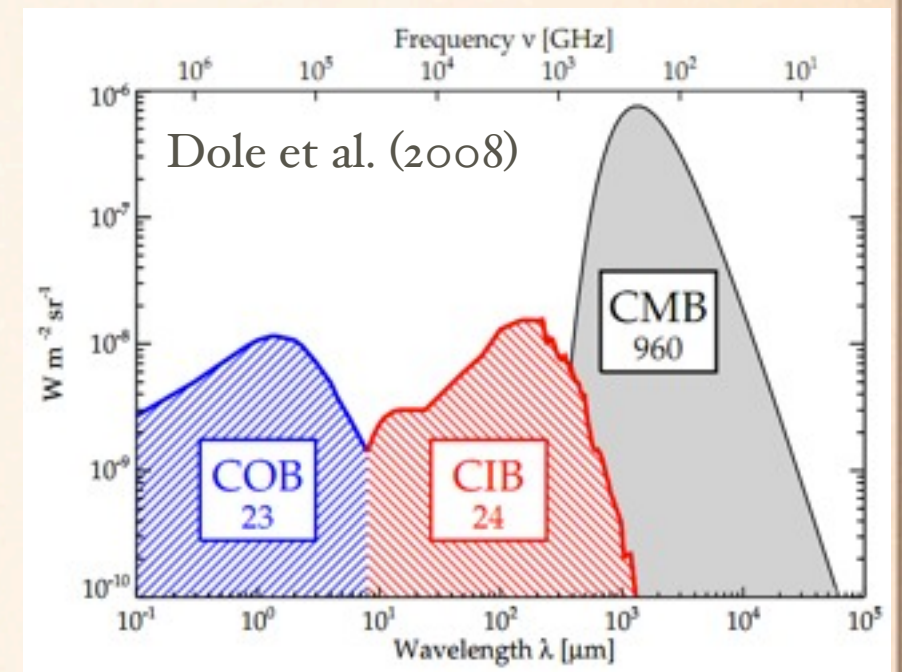
ACT X BLAST



Balloon-borne Large
Aperture Submillimeter
Telescope

BACKGROUND RADIATION BUDGET OF THE UNIVERSE

- ❖ Star formation takes place in clouds composed of hydrogen and dust.
- ❖ Dust absorbs the starlight from young, hot stars, heats to $\sim 30\text{K}$.
- ❖ Light re-emitted at longer (sub)millimeter wavelengths: Cosmic Infrared Background (Bond, Carr, Hogan (1986))

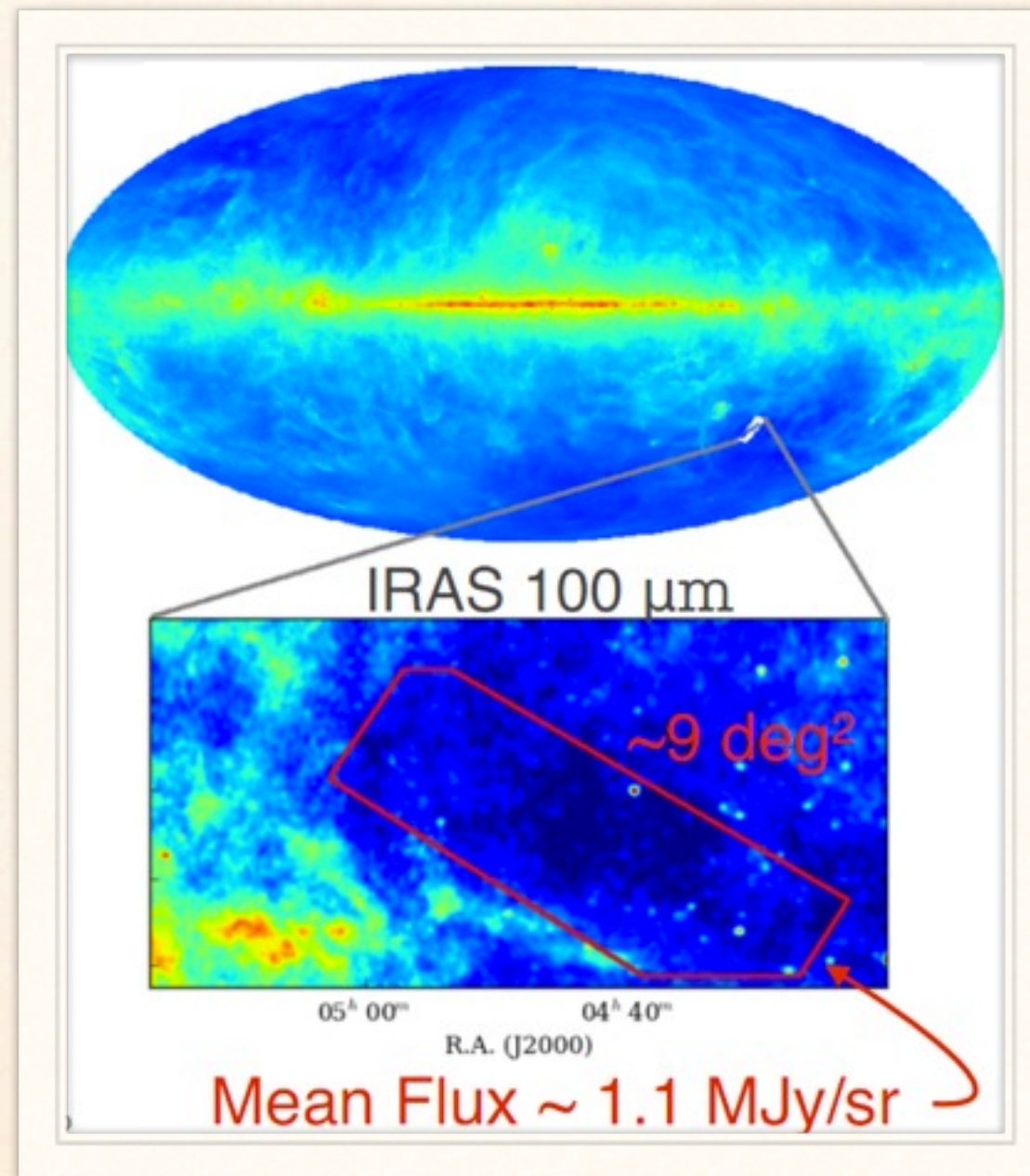


Dust in NGC 1055, a nearby spiral galaxy, seen in emission and absorption.



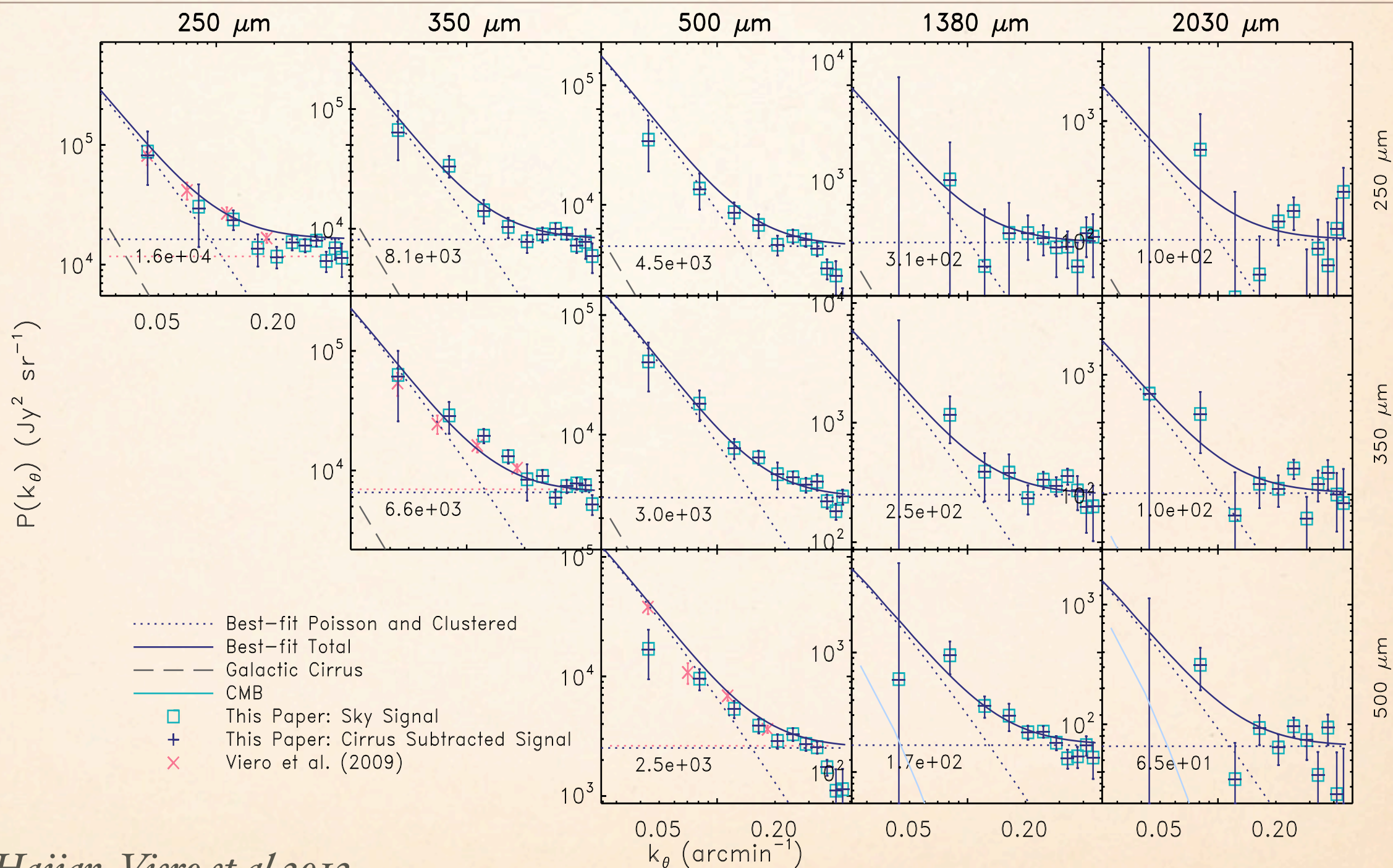
ACT X BLAST

- ❖ About 9 sq. deg. overlap with ACT
- ❖ Maps in three frequencies: 250 μm , 350 μm and 500 μm
- ❖ Clean from Galactic dust emission



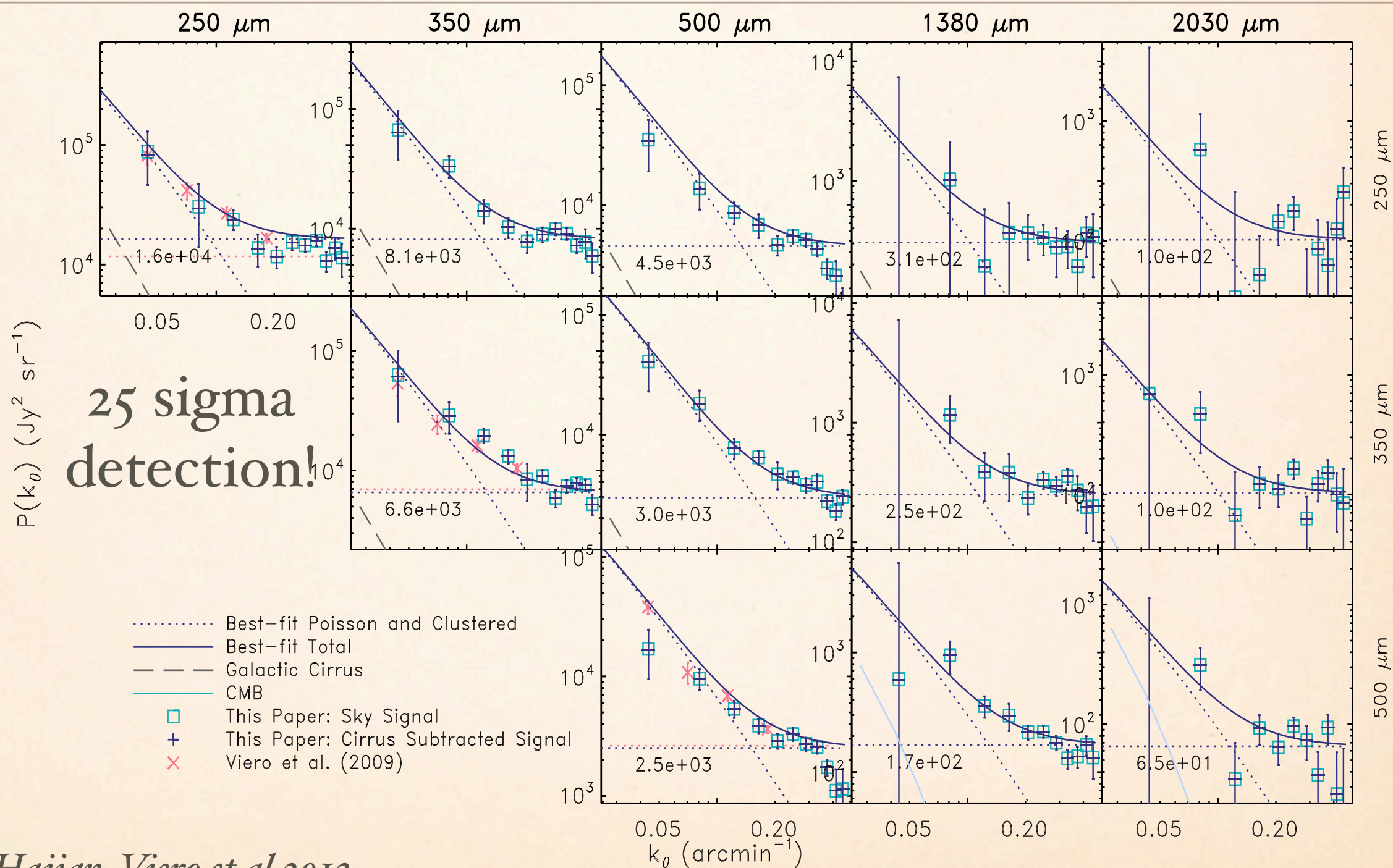
Hajian, Viero et al 2012

ACT X BLAST



Hajian, Viero et al 2012

ACT X BLAST



Hajian, Viero et al 2012

ASTROPHYSICAL OUTPUTS

	Lensed CMB/ Lensing	CIB	SZ
Lensed CMB/ Lensing	Primordial signals	time evolution of potential, measurements of galaxy bias	cluster mass measurements
CIB		Star formation history	contamination
SZ			σ_8

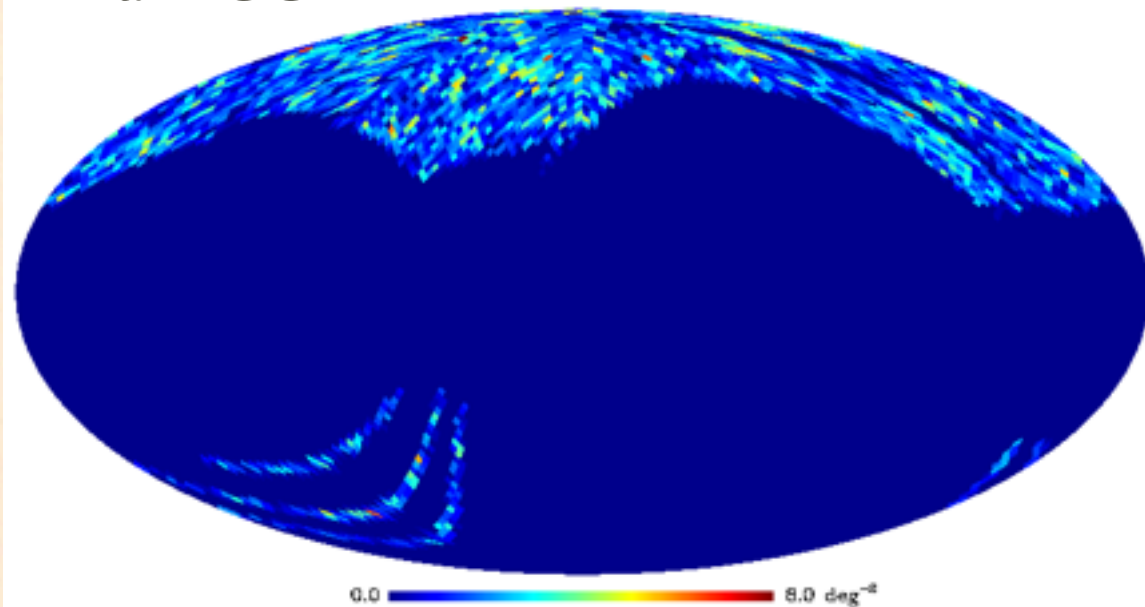
CLUSTERS AND CIB

Both are
correlated
with the
underlying
dark matter
density
like a landscape
covered by snow

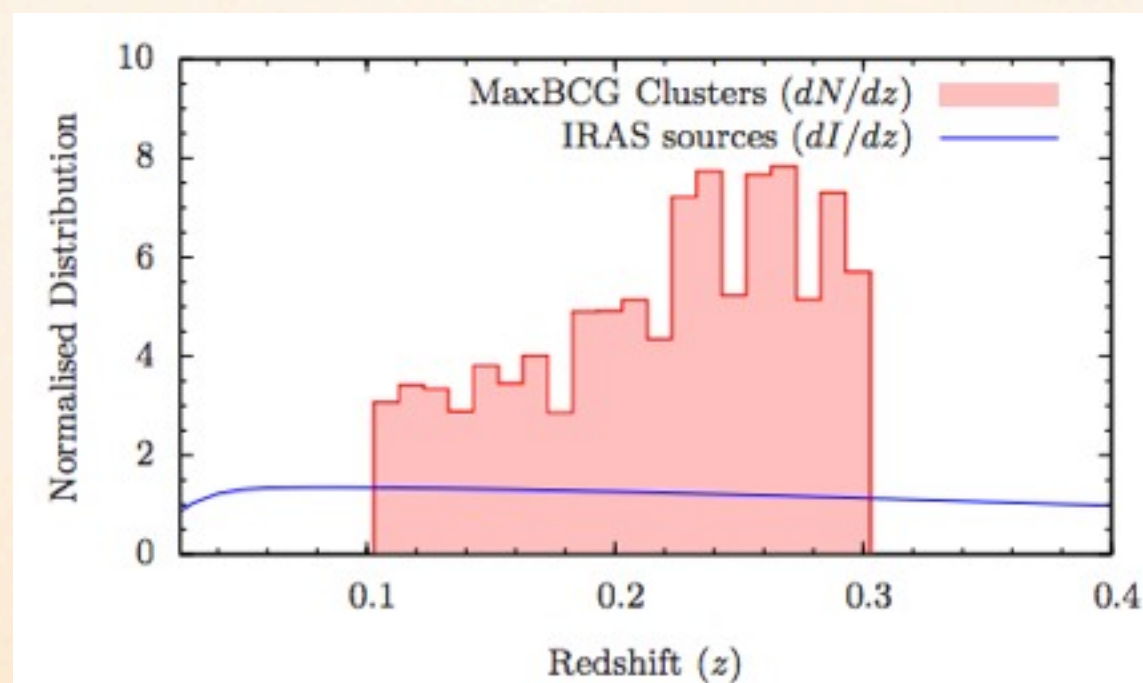
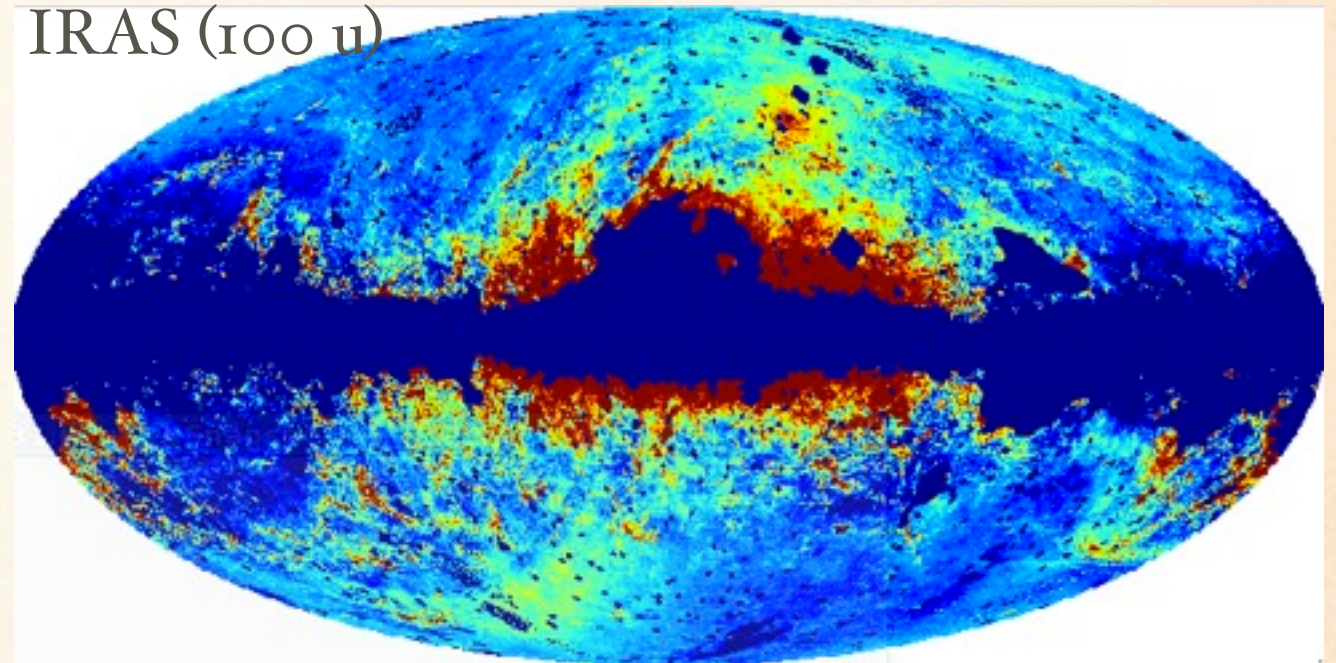


CLUSTERS AND CIB

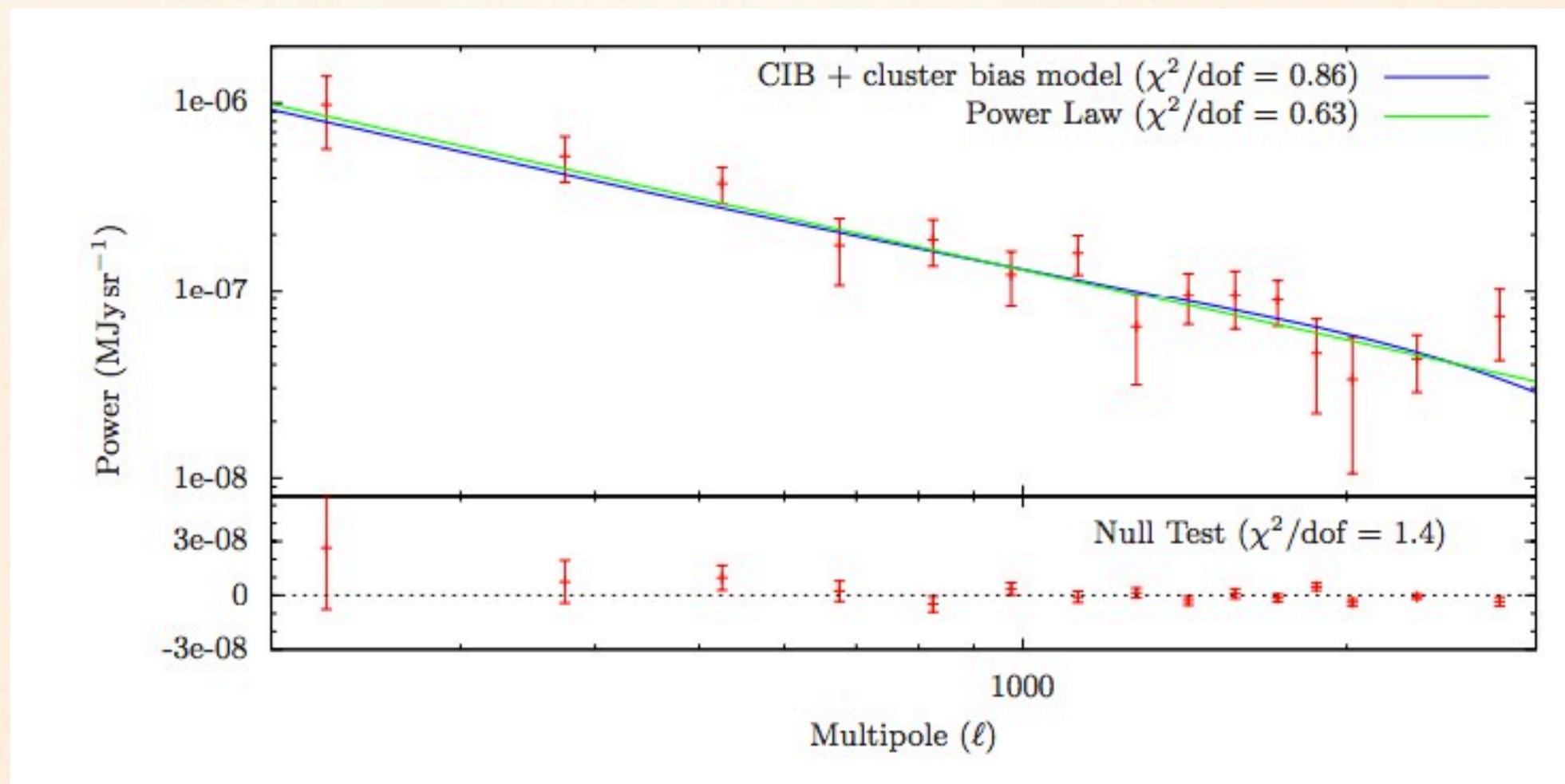
maxBCG



IRAS (100 μ)

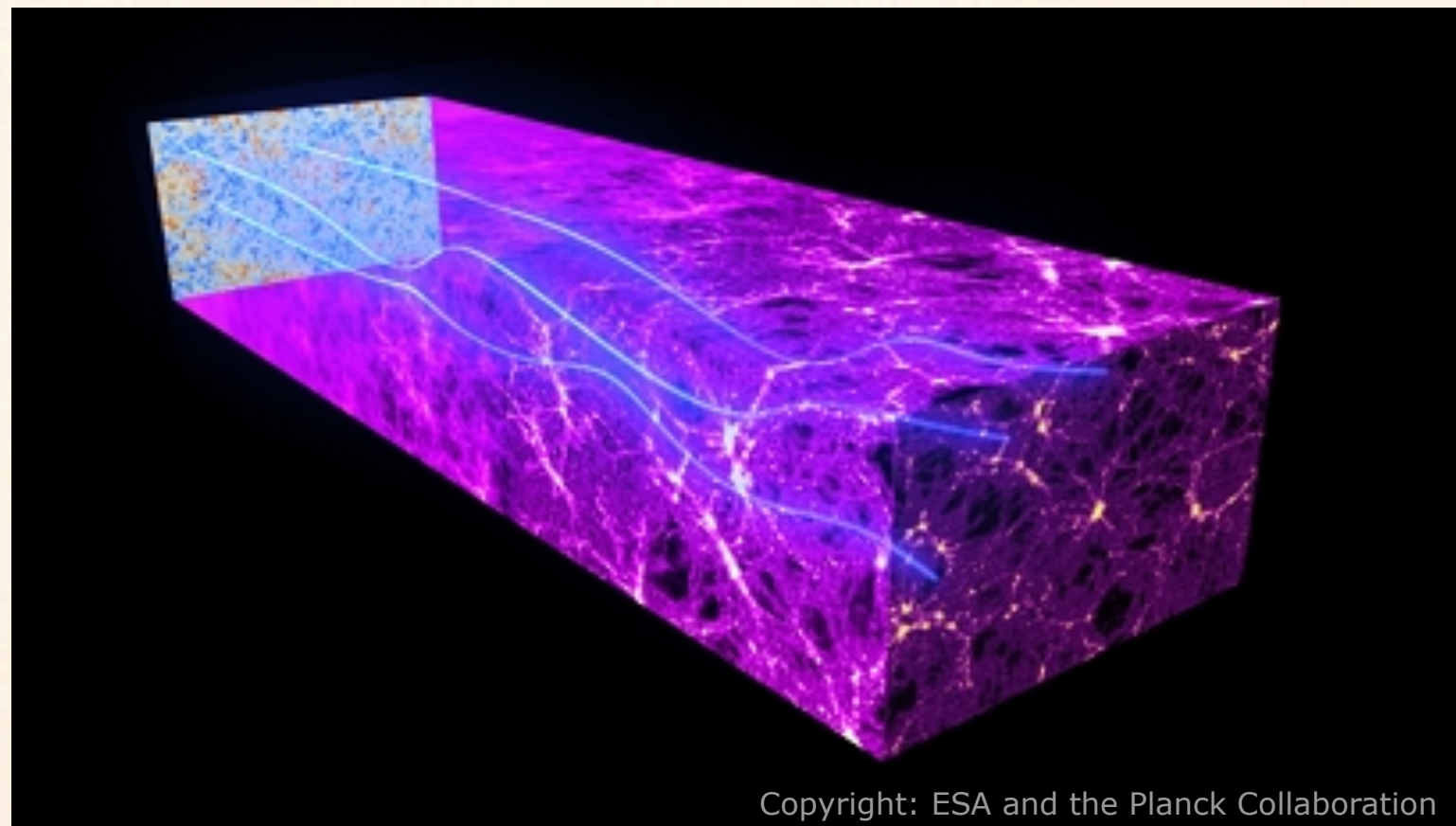


40 SIGMA DETECTION!

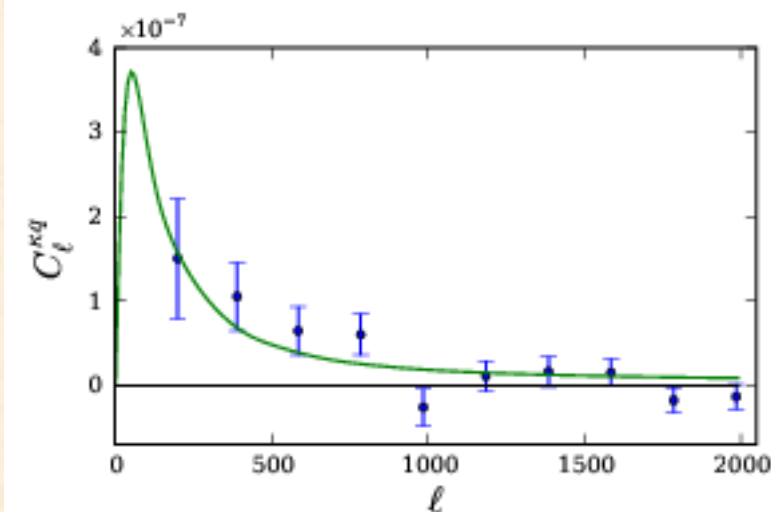


Hincks, Hajian, Addison (2013)

CMB LENSING

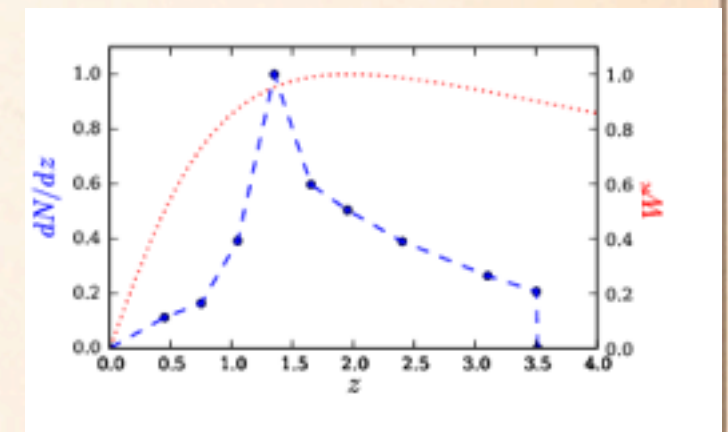


QUASAR BIAS MEASUREMENTS



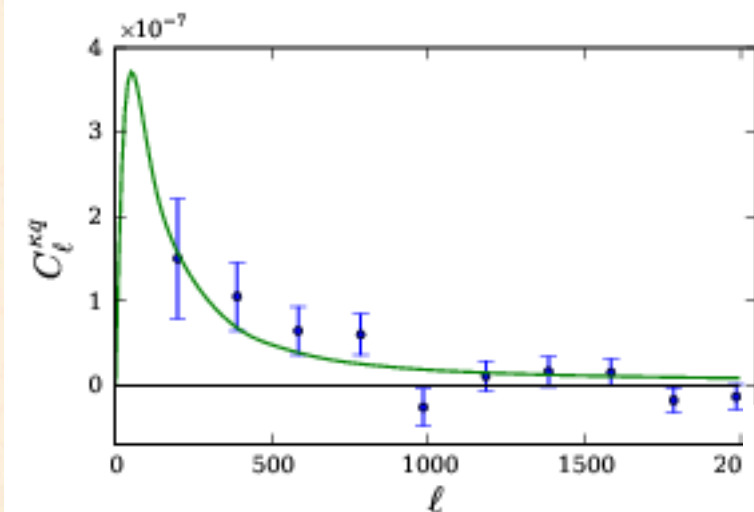
$$C_\ell^{\kappa q} = \int \frac{dz H(z)}{\eta^2(z)} W^\kappa(z) W^q(z) P(k = \ell/\eta(z), z).$$

$$b(z) \frac{dN}{dz}$$



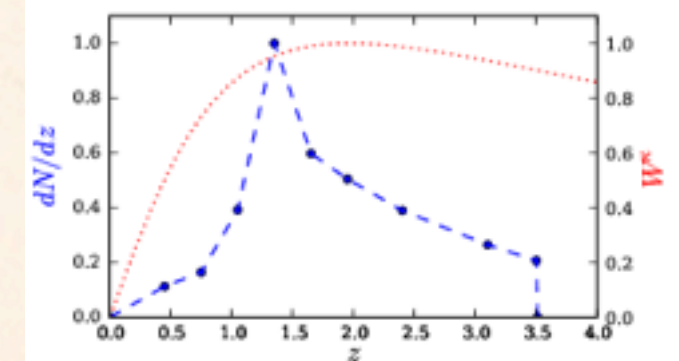
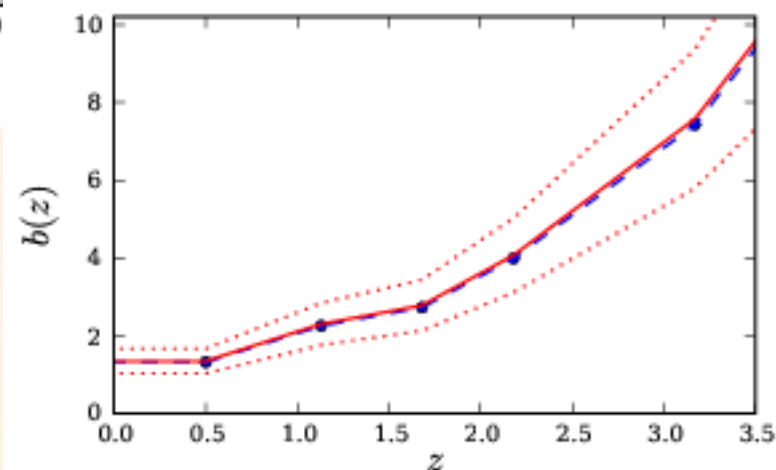
Sherwin, Das, Hajian + (2012)

QUASAR BIAS MEASUREMENTS



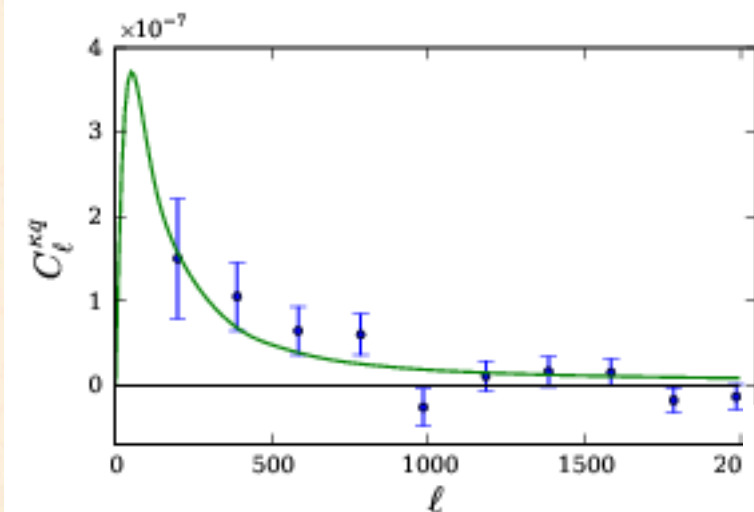
$$C_\ell^{kq} = \int \frac{dz H(z)}{\eta^2(z)} W^\kappa(z) W^q(z) P(k = \ell/\eta(z), z).$$

$$b(z) \frac{dN}{dz}$$



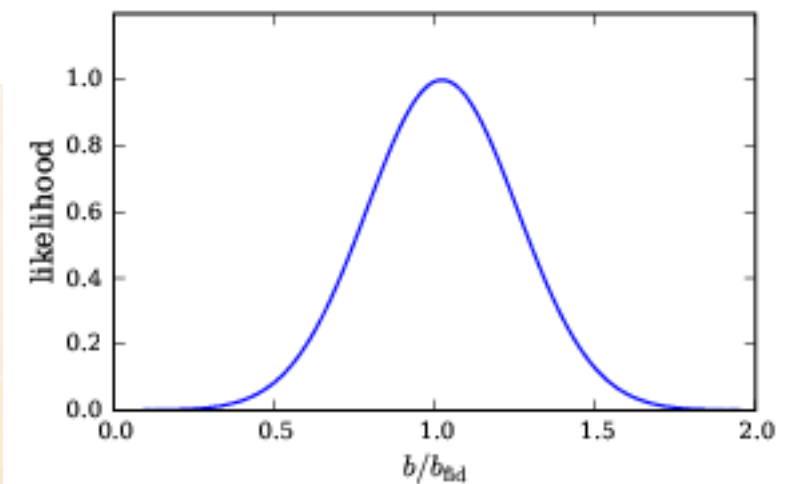
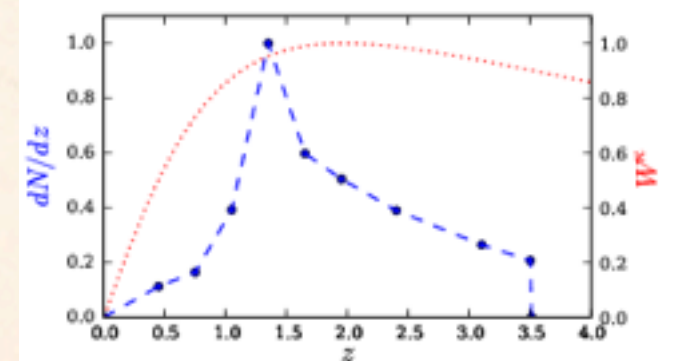
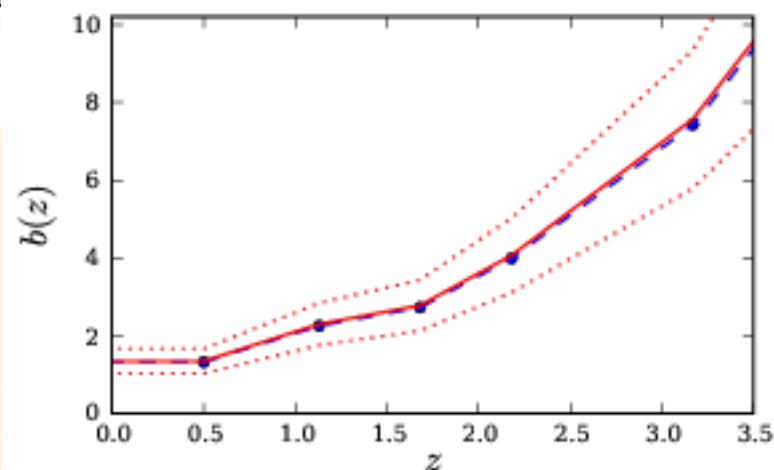
Sherwin, Das, Hajian + (2012)

QUASAR BIAS MEASUREMENTS



$$C_\ell^{\kappa q} = \int \frac{dz H(z)}{\eta^2(z)} W^\kappa(z) W^q(z) P(k = \ell/\eta(z), z).$$

$$b(z) \frac{dN}{dz}$$



Sherwin, Das, Hajian + (2012)

WHAT'S NEXT

	Lensed CMB/ Lensing	CIB	SZ
Lensed CMB/ Lensing	Primordial signals	time evolution of potential, measurements of galaxy bias	cluster mass measurements
CIB		Star formation history	contamination
SZ			σ_8

