

Intrinsic Alignments in KiDS+GAMA

Harry Johnston, UCL

with C. Georgiou, B. Joachimi, H. Hoekstra + KiDS +

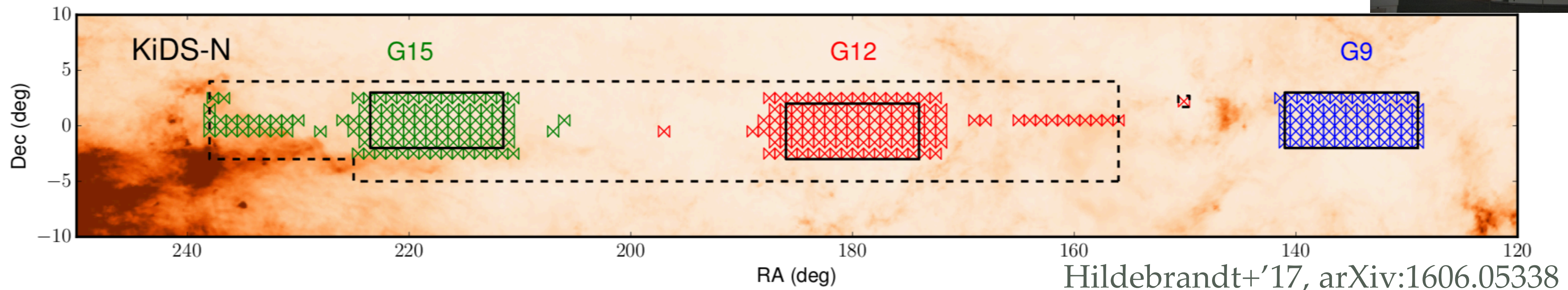


KIDS



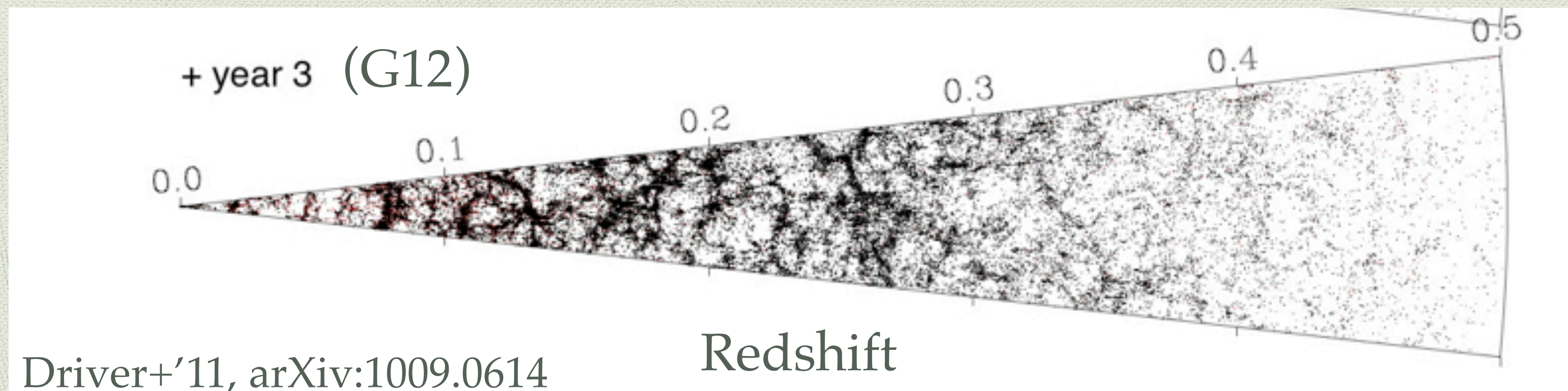
KiDS — Kilo Degree Survey

OmegaCAM @ VLT Survey Telescope (VST) — *ugri* imaging — approaching 1350 deg^2



GAMA — Galaxy And Mass Assembly

AAOmega spectrograph @ Anglo-Australian Telescope (AAT) — 98% complete to $r < 19.8$



arXiv:1811.09598

KiDS+GAMA: Intrinsic alignment model constraints for current and future weak lensing cosmology

Harry Johnston^{1*}, Christos Georgiou², Benjamin Joachimi¹, Henk Hoekstra², Nora Elisa Chisari³, Daniel Farrow⁴, Maria Cristina Fortuna², Catherine Heymans⁵, Shahab Joudaki³, Konrad Kuijken² and Angus Wright⁶

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Flux-limited $r < 19.8$

~170k GAMA redshifts

KiDS imaging

DEIMOS shapes

Nov 2018

DEIMOS: DEconvolution In MOments Space

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The dependence of intrinsic alignment of galaxies on wavelength using KiDS and GAMA

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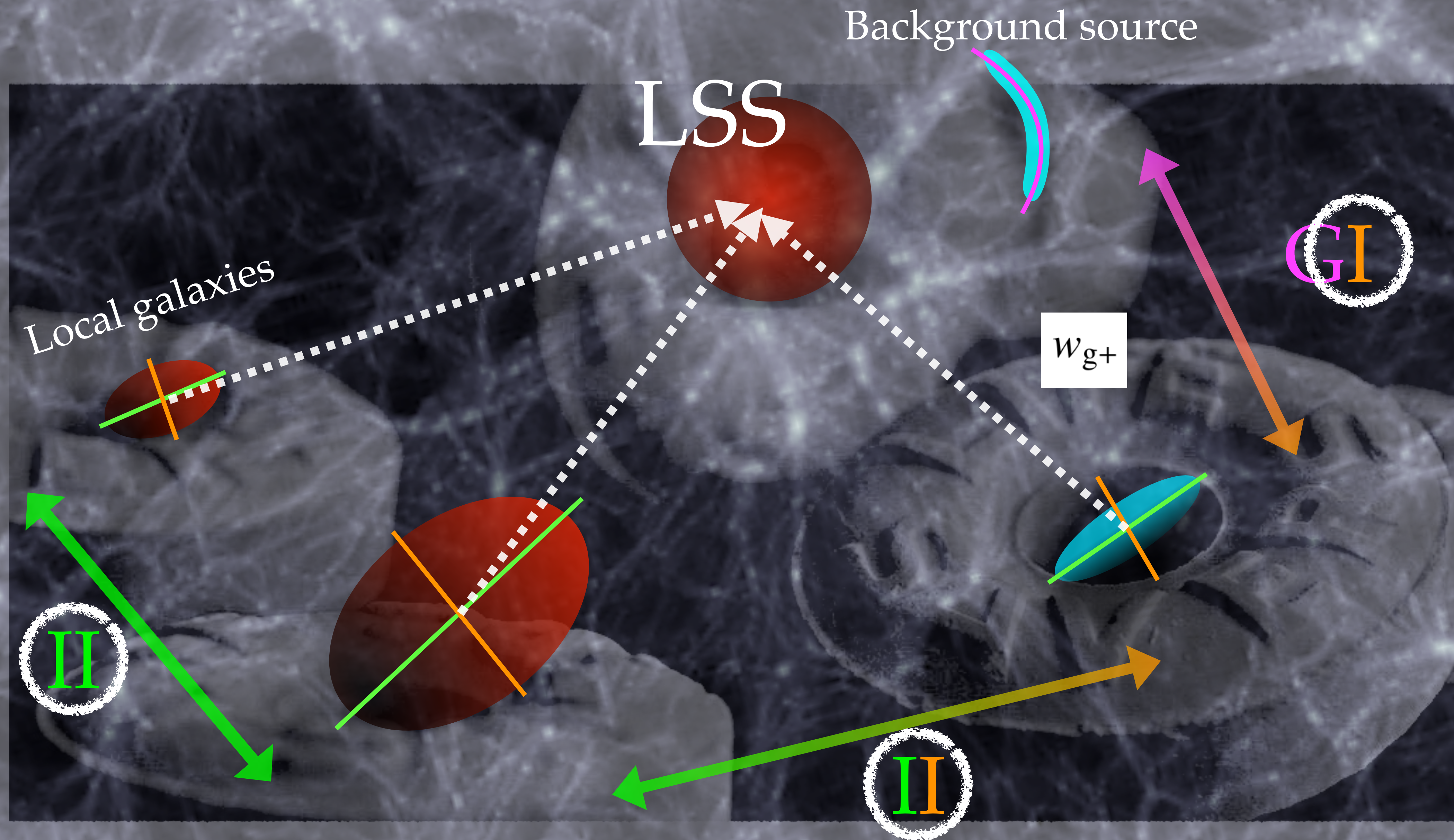
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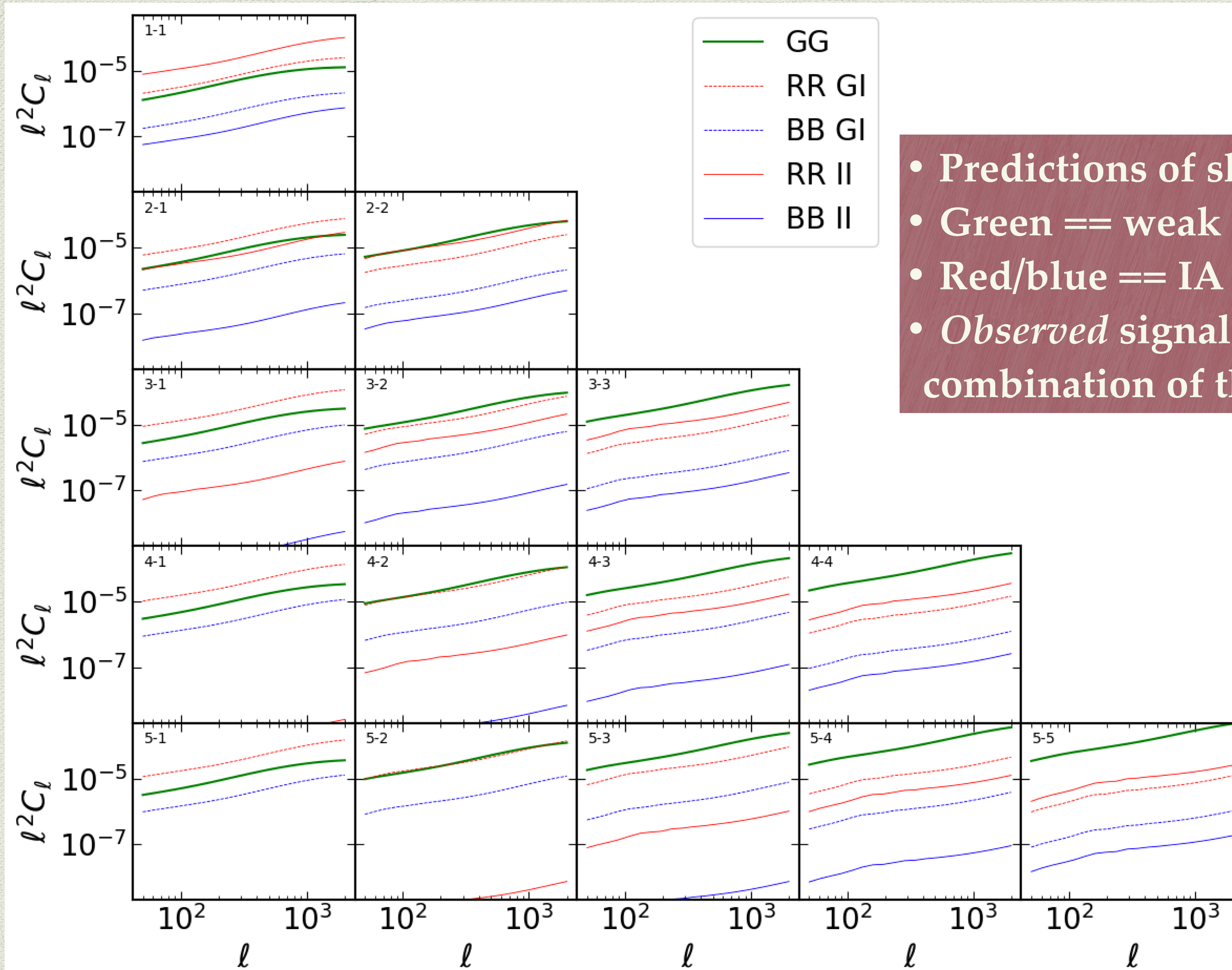
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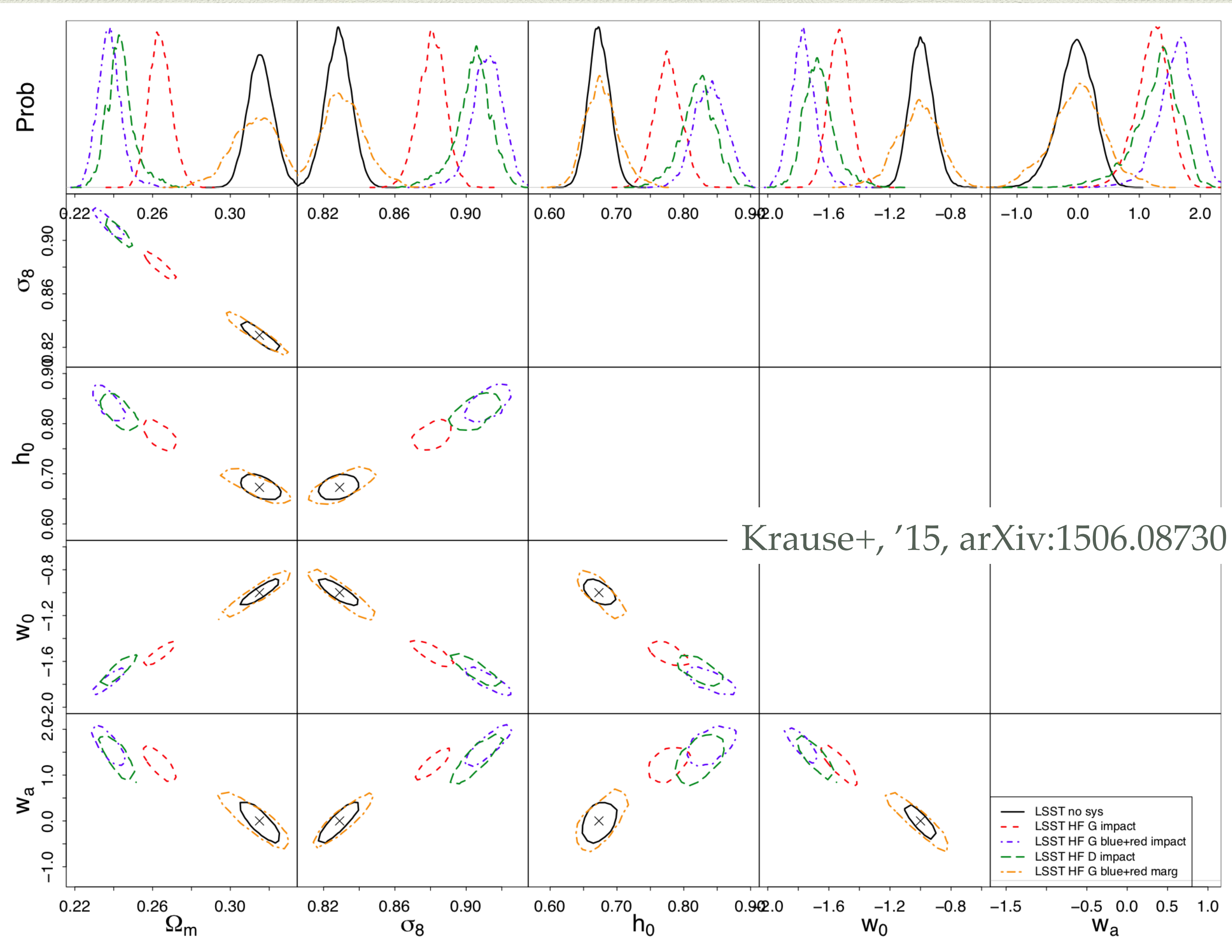
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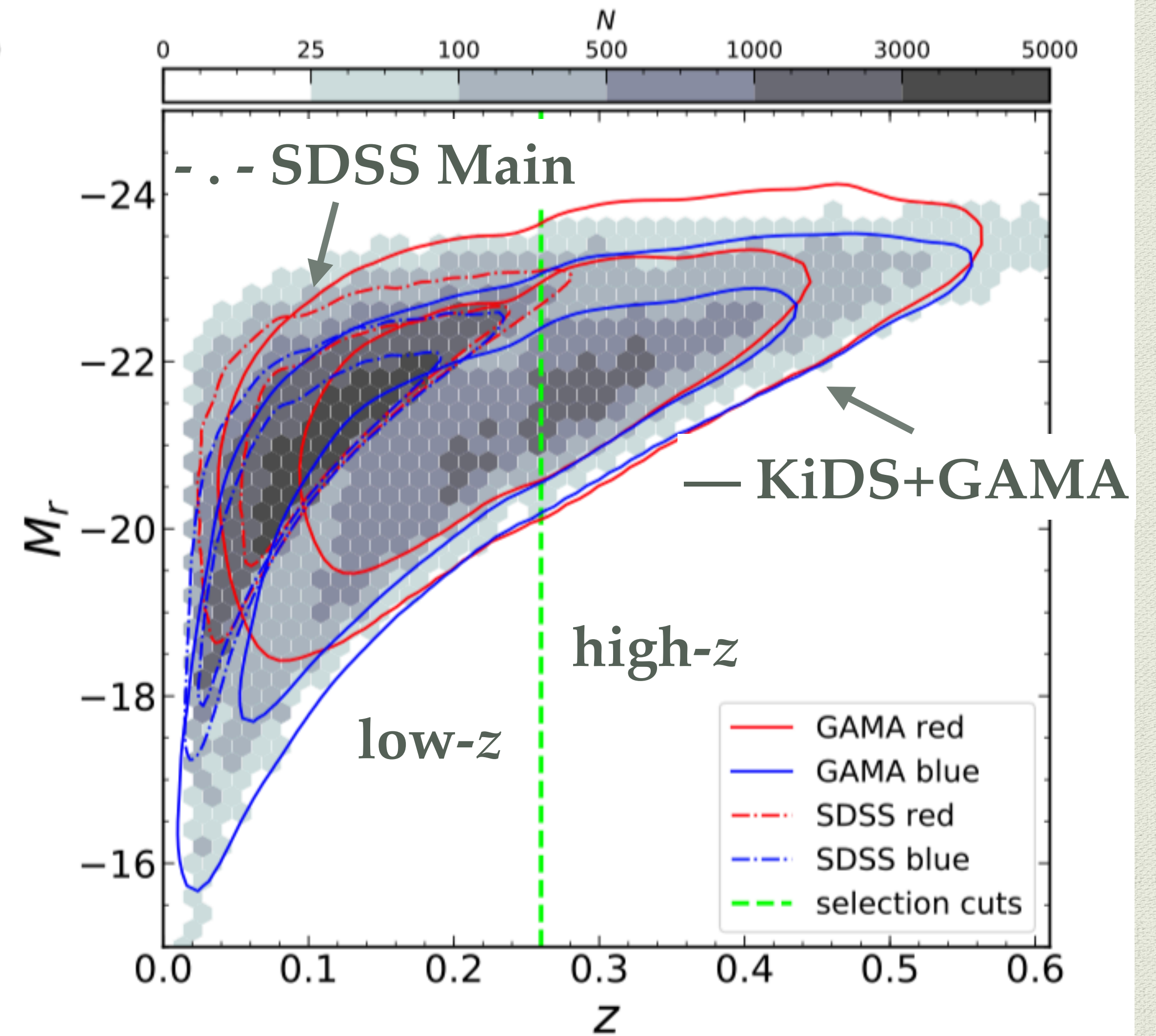
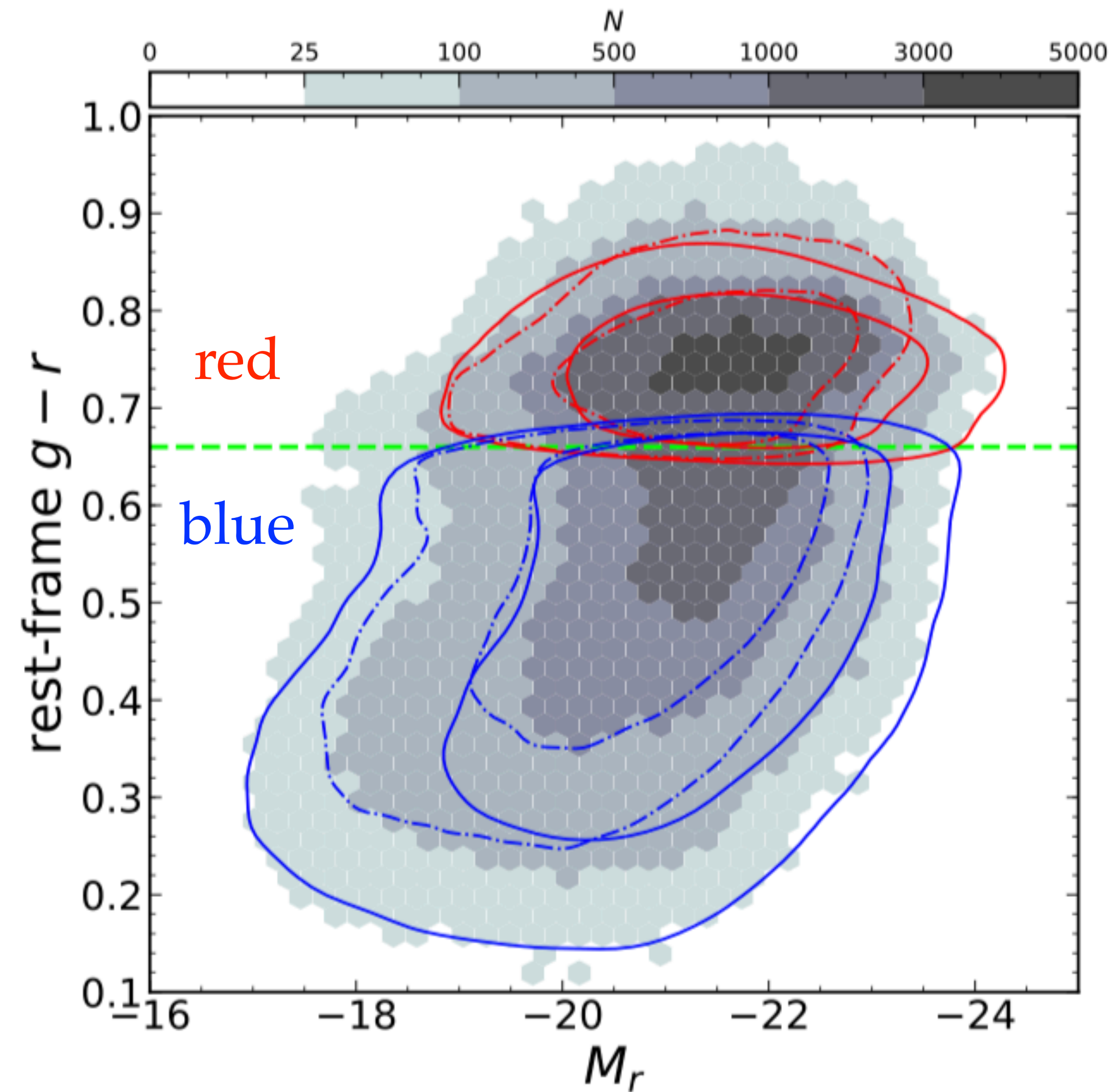
- Predictions of shape-shape angular power spectra
- Green == weak lensing (shear)
- Red/blue == IA == contamination!
- *Observed* signal will be some weighted linear combination of these (and more)



Ignoring IA will
result in large
cosmological
parameter biases!

So how do we
model it?

Systematics?
Model correct?
Degradation?



$$w_{g+} \propto b_g \int P_{\delta I}(A_{IA}, \beta)$$

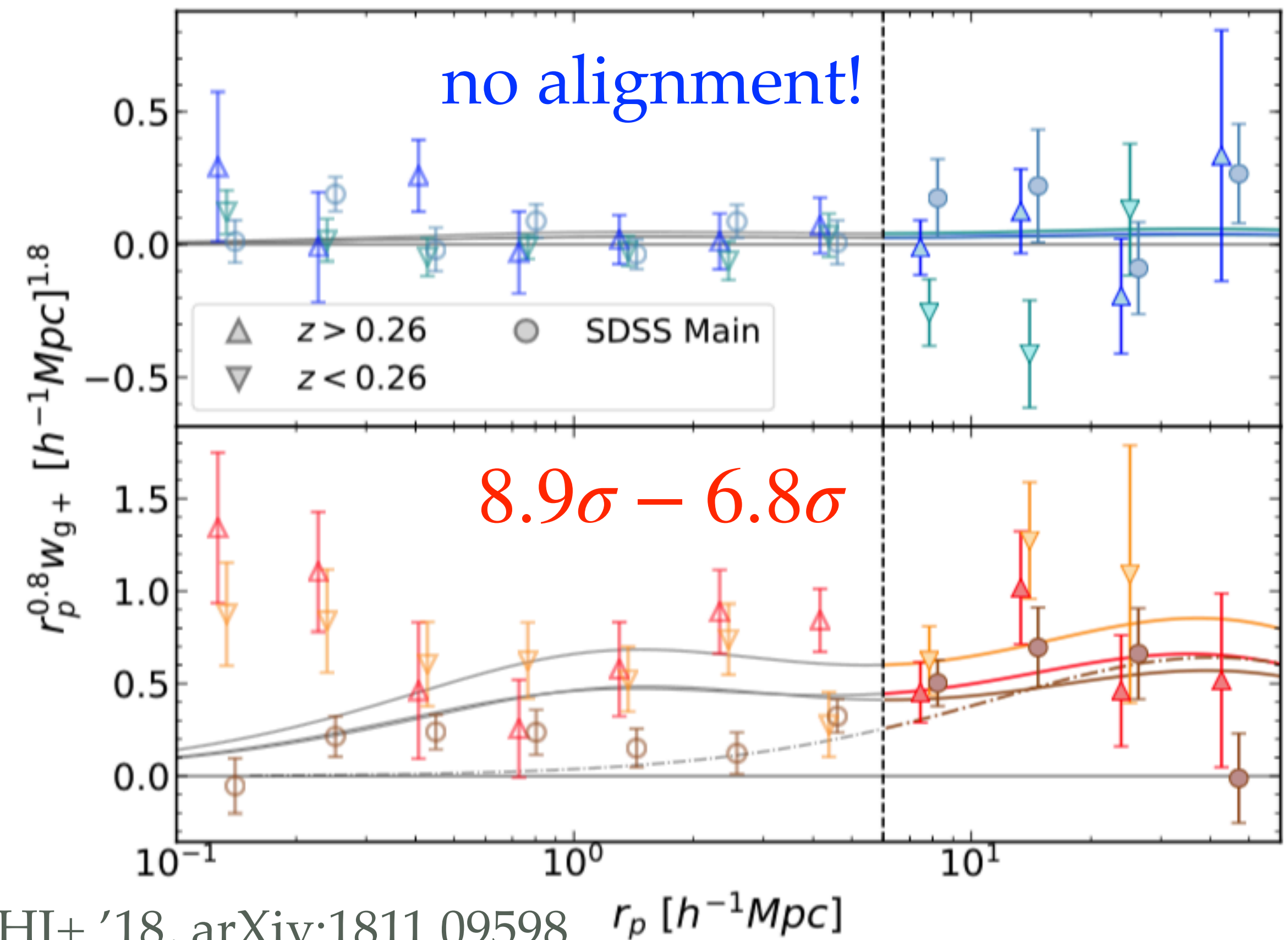
$$w_{gg} \propto b_g^2 \int P_{\delta}$$

N/LA
model(s)

Fixed Λ CDM
cosmology

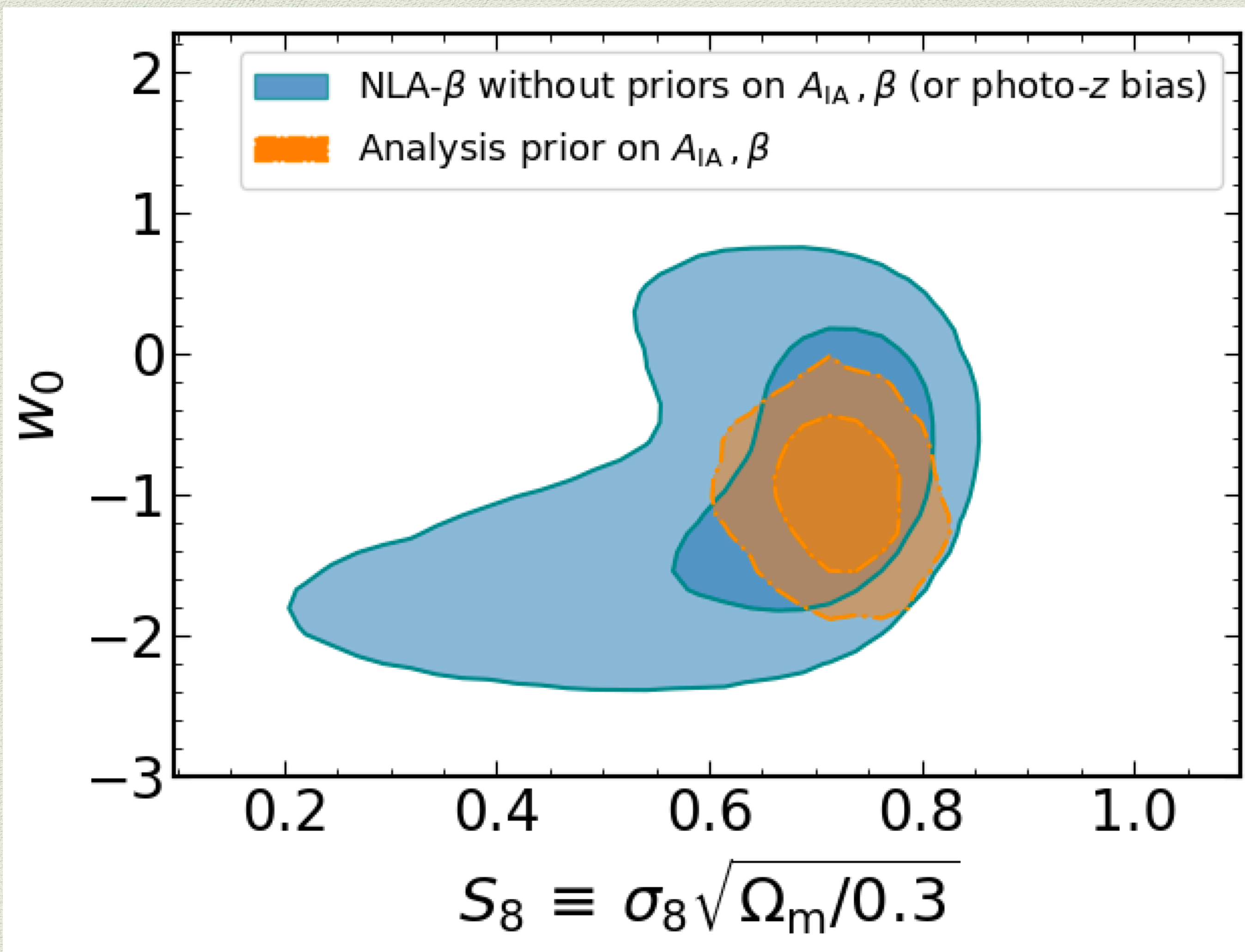
$$P_{\delta I}(k, z) = -A_{IA} \cdot \left\langle \frac{L}{L_{\text{piv}}} \right\rangle^{\beta} \cdot C_1 \frac{a^2 \bar{\rho}(z)}{D(z)} P_{\delta}(k, z)$$

- Blue galaxies (*top*) == zero-signal
- Red galaxies (*bottom*) == highly significant signals
- We constrain A_{IA} (and β) above 6Mpc/h
- Red signals vary greatly below ~6Mpc/h — why?



HJ+ '18, arXiv:1811.09598

Completed-KiDS Forecast — demonstrating potential impact of IA priors



- colour-split cosmic shear-only
- 1350deg^2 , 9 galaxies arcmin^{-2}
- 5-bin tomography , $z[0.1, 1.2]$
- photo-z scatter = $0.05(1+z)$

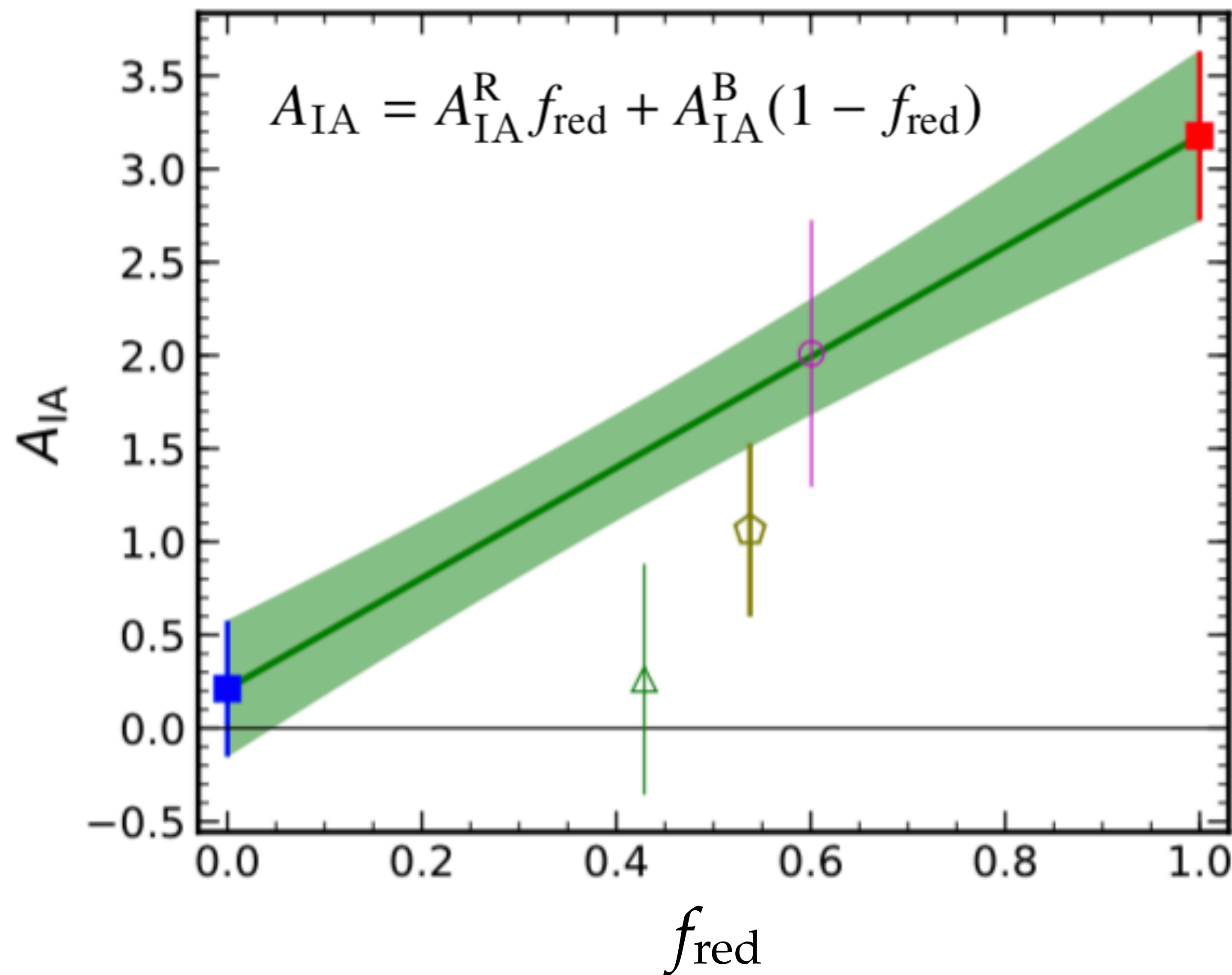
Fisher forecast cosmo parameters:

$$\Omega_m, \sigma_8, w_0, \Omega_b, h, n_s$$

and nuisance parameters:

$$A_{\text{IA}}, \beta, a_{z1}, \dots, a_{z5}$$

with 2 each for red/blue!



- mixed A_{IA}
- A_{IA}^{B}
- A_{IA}^{R}
- ⬠ total A_{IA}
- △ full GAMA
- full SDSS

If red vs. blue dominates alignment profiles, why do the full-sample GAMA fits disagree?

\triangle full GAMA
 ϕ full SDSS

high- z GAMA:

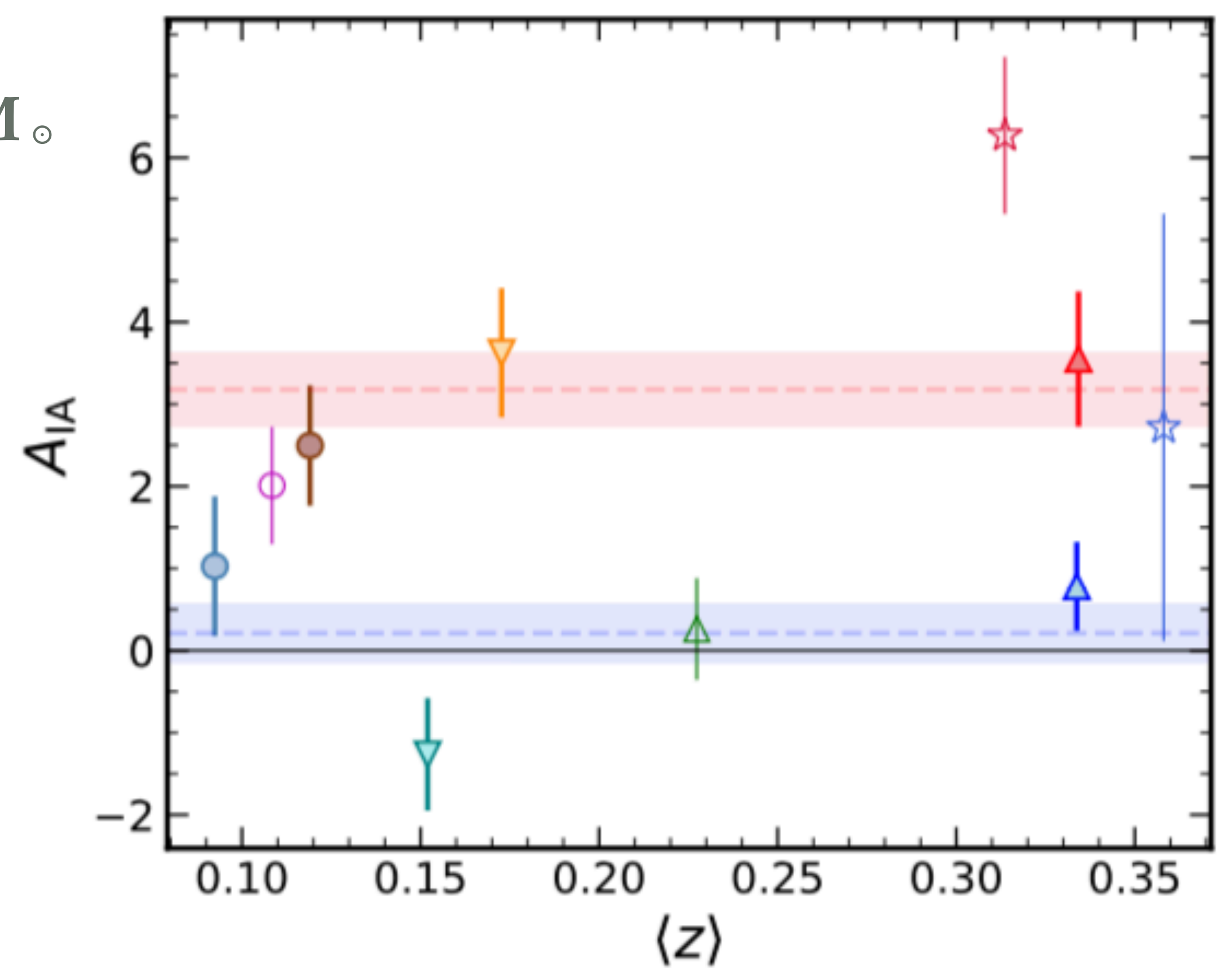
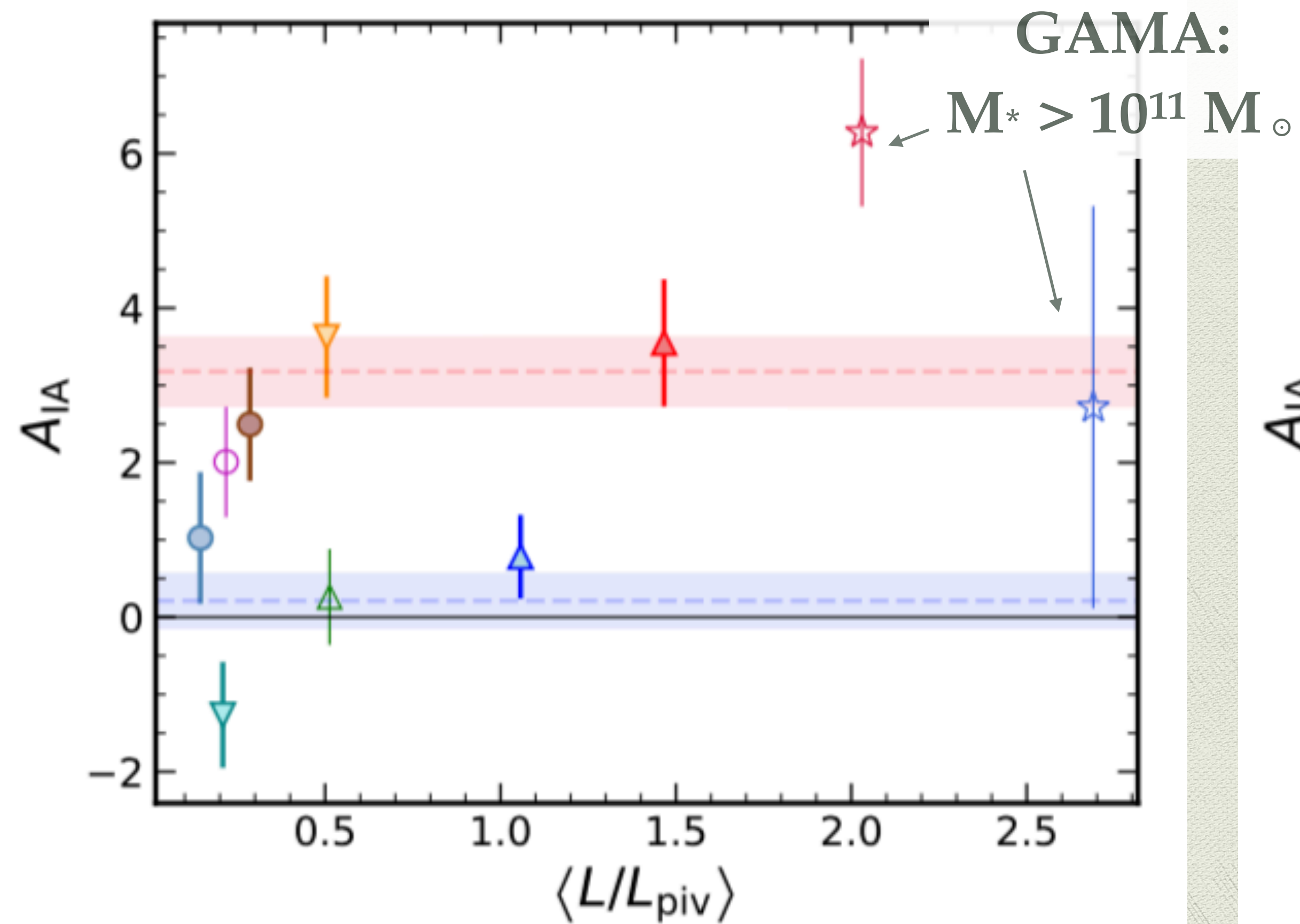
\triangle blue
 \triangle red

low- z GAMA:

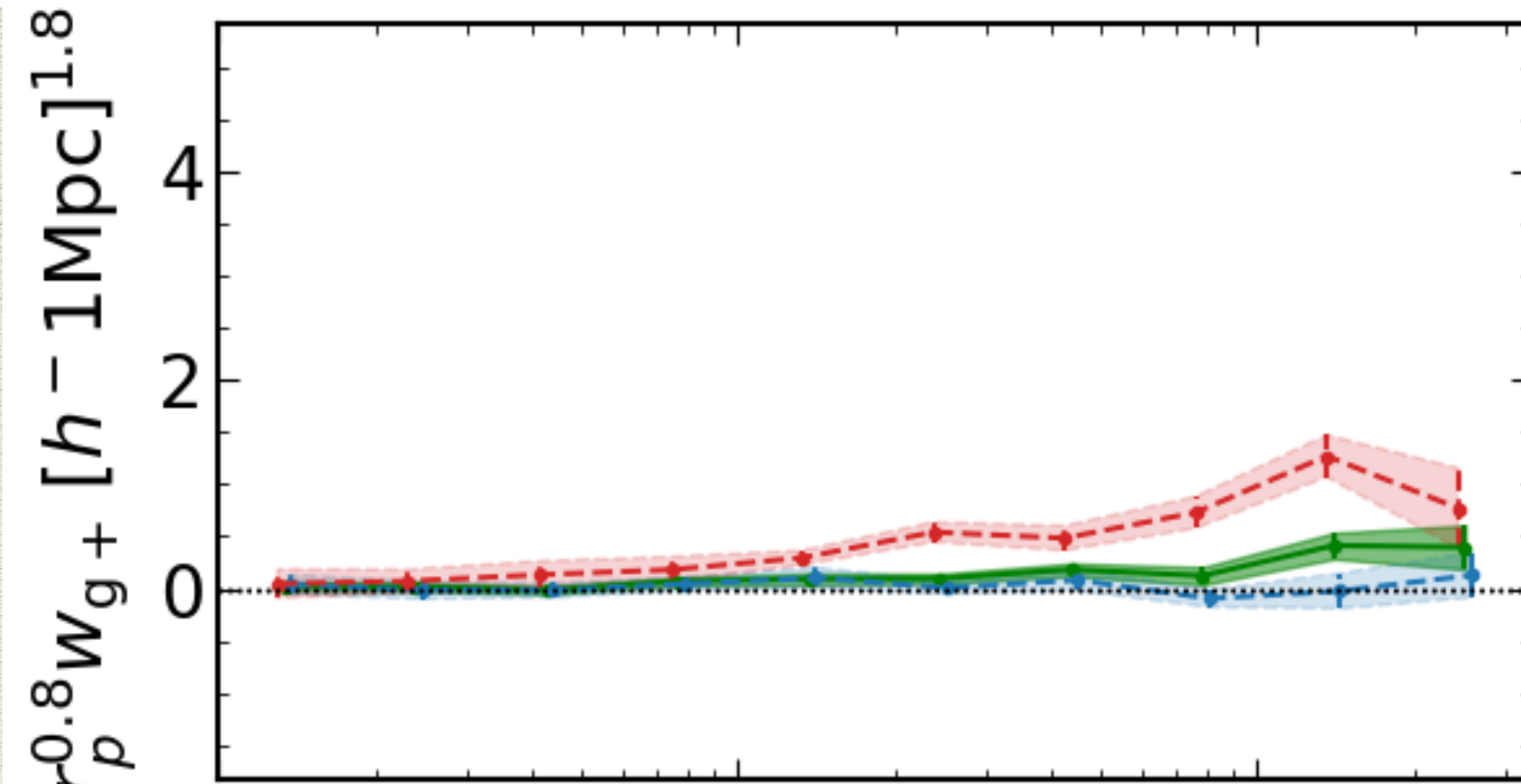
∇ blue
 ∇ red

SDSS Main:

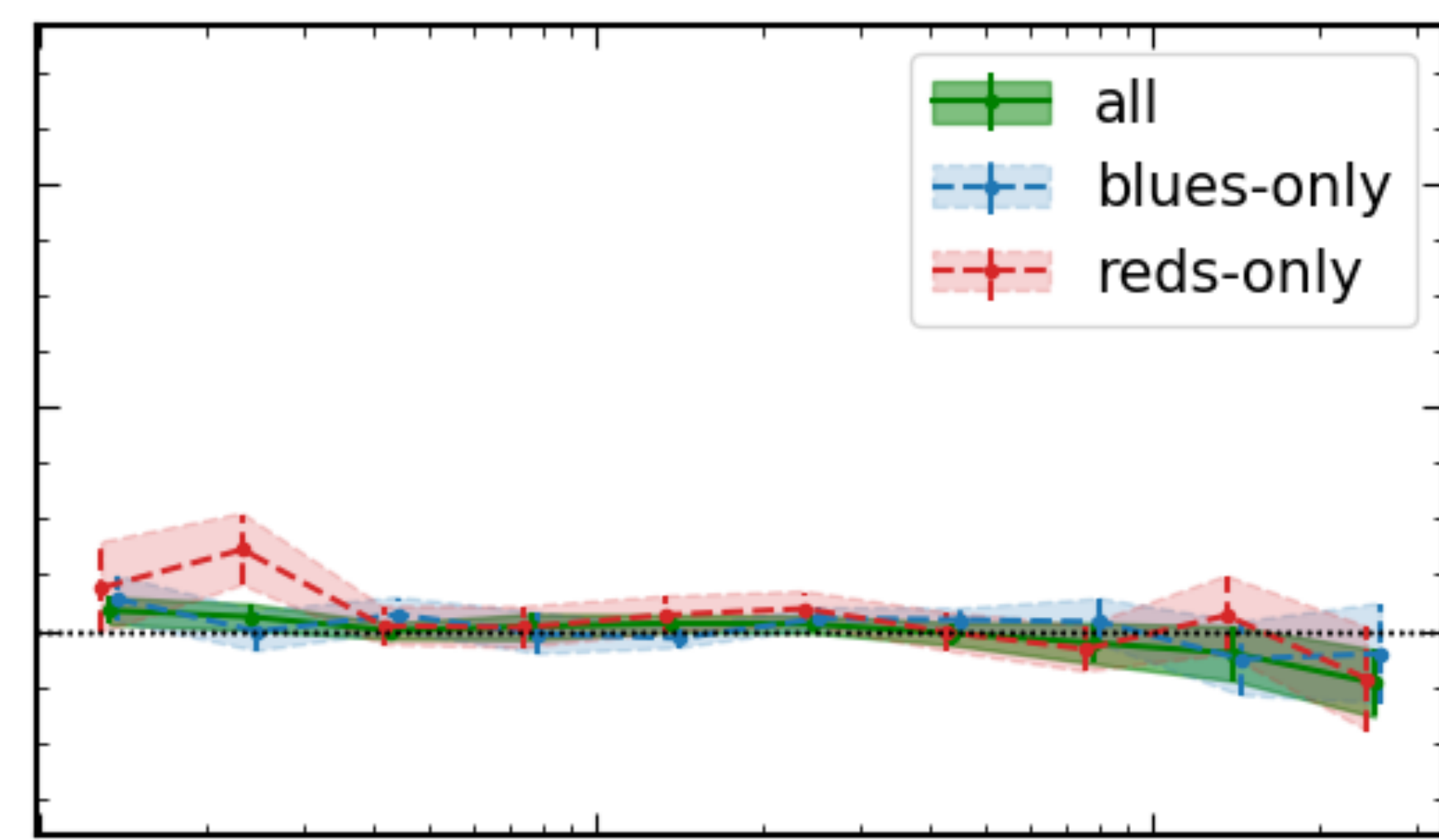
\bullet blue
 \bullet red



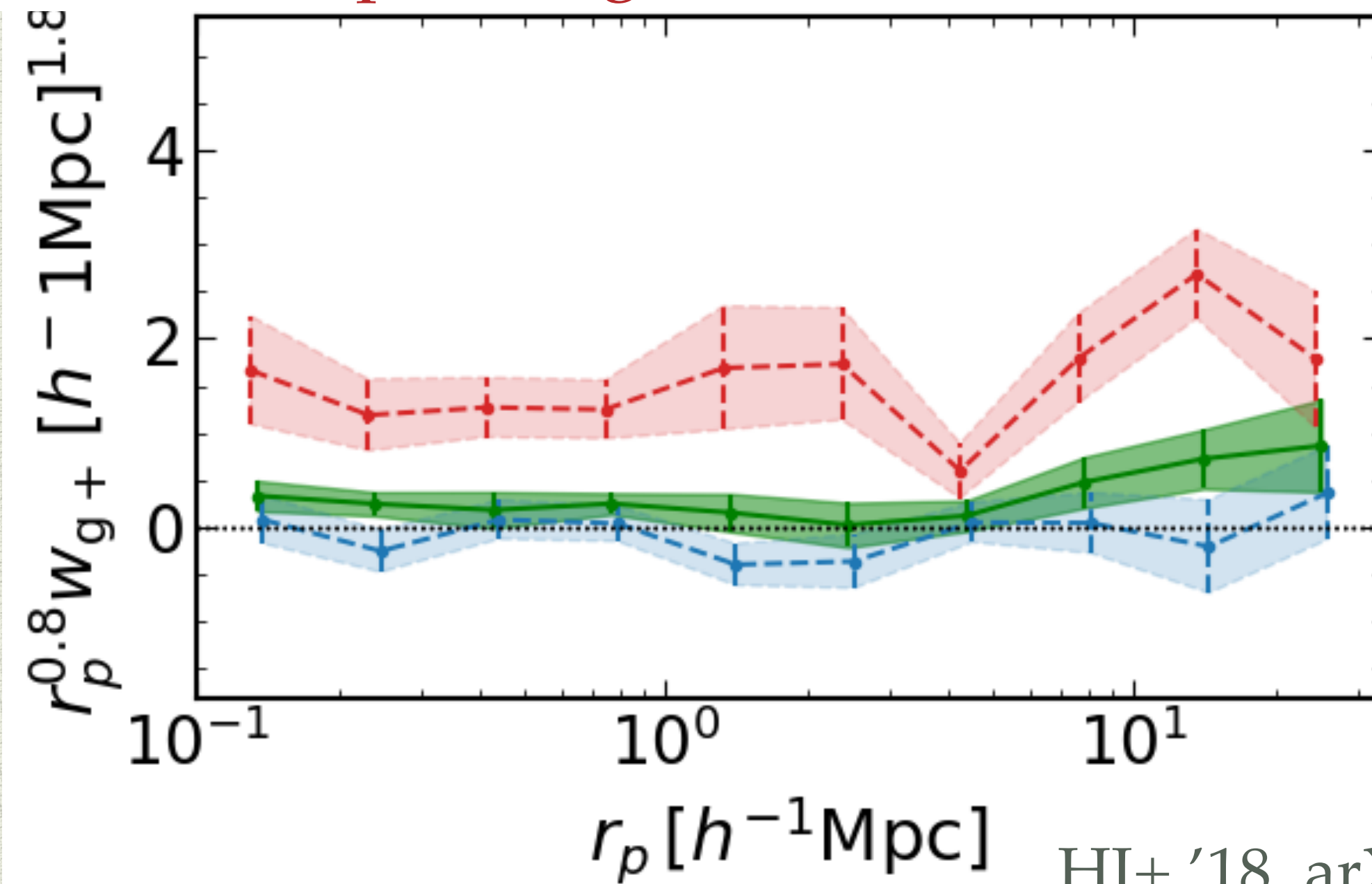
CENTRALS pointing towards CENTRALS



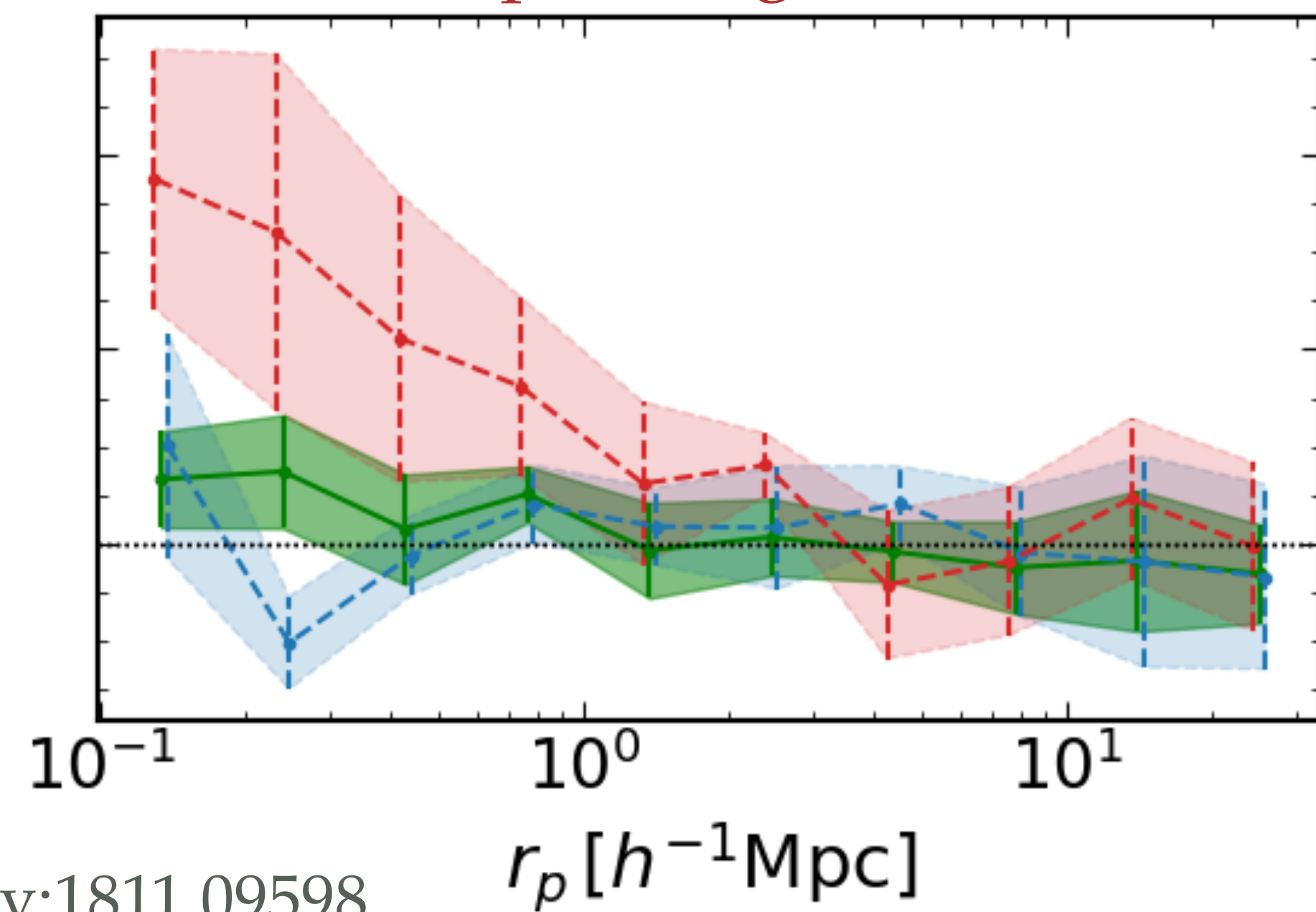
SATELLITES pointing towards CENTRALS



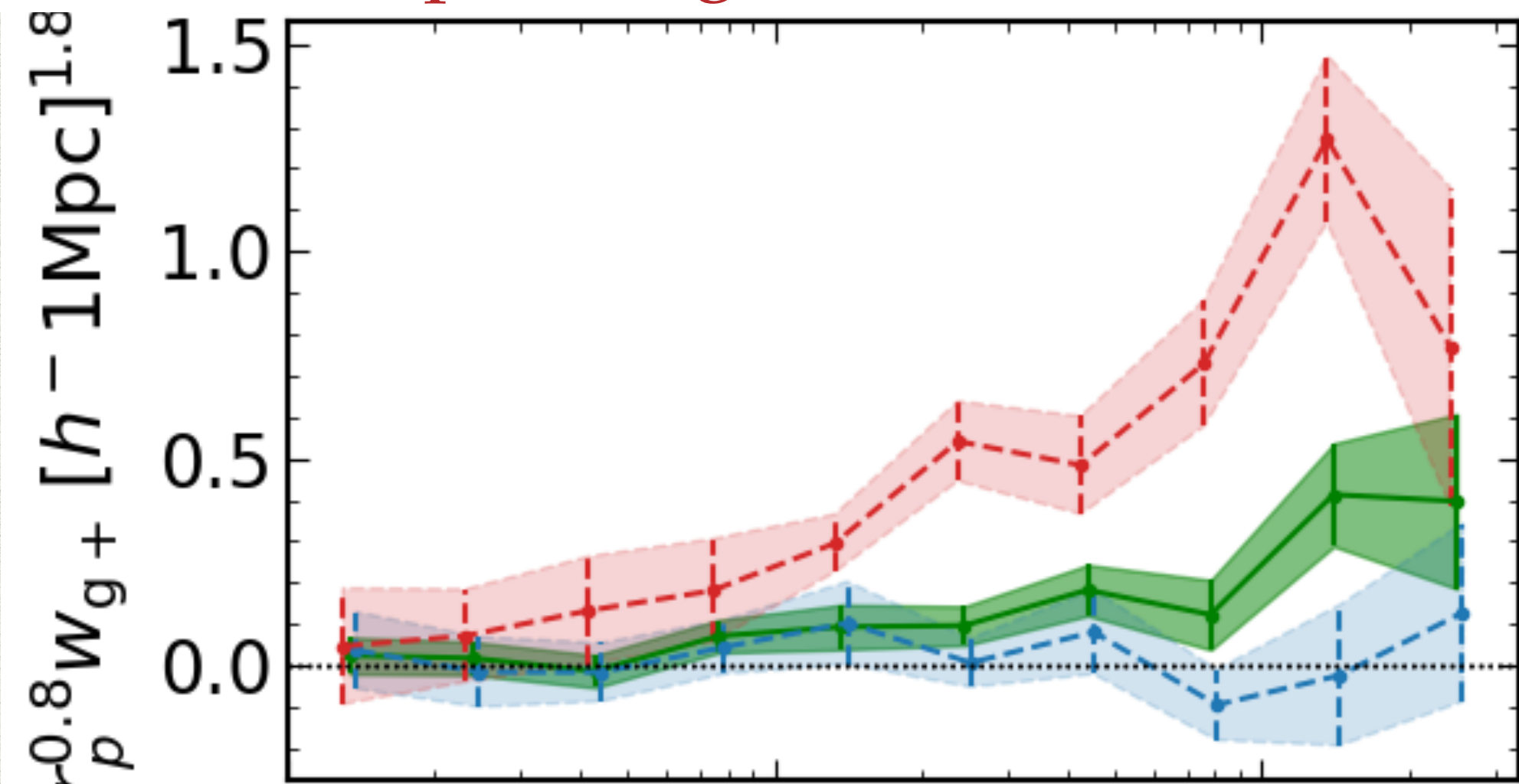
CENTRALS pointing towards SATELLITES



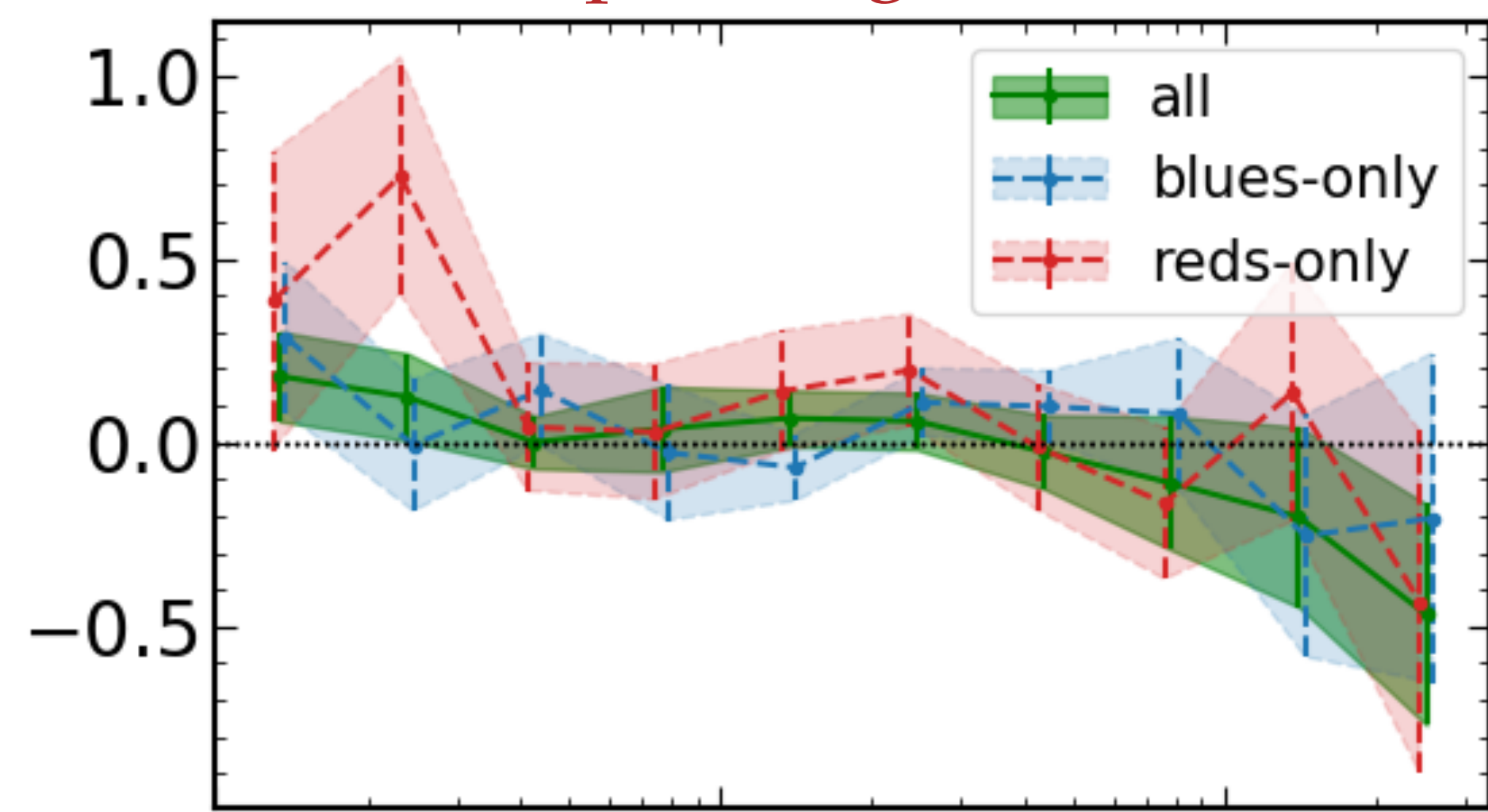
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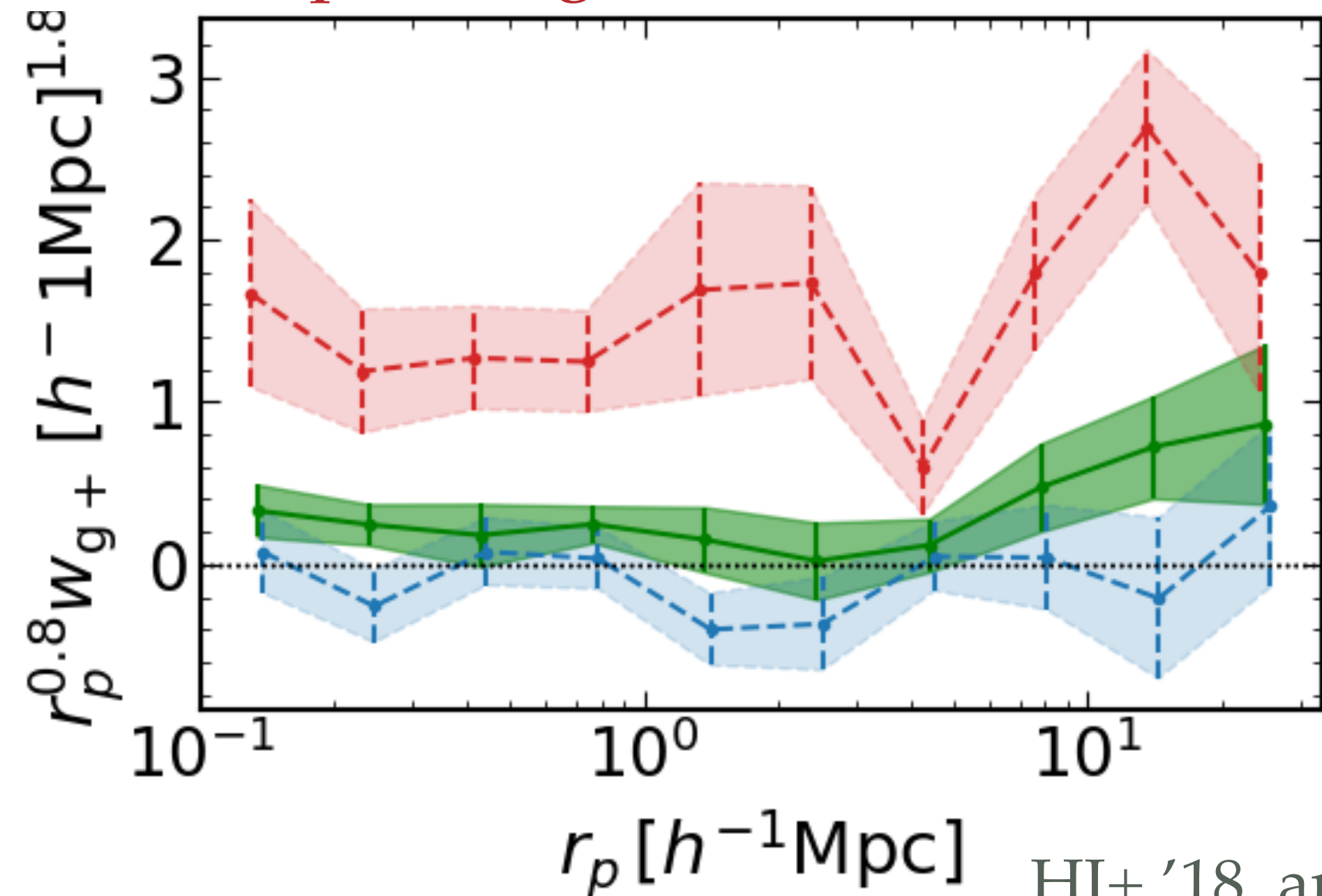
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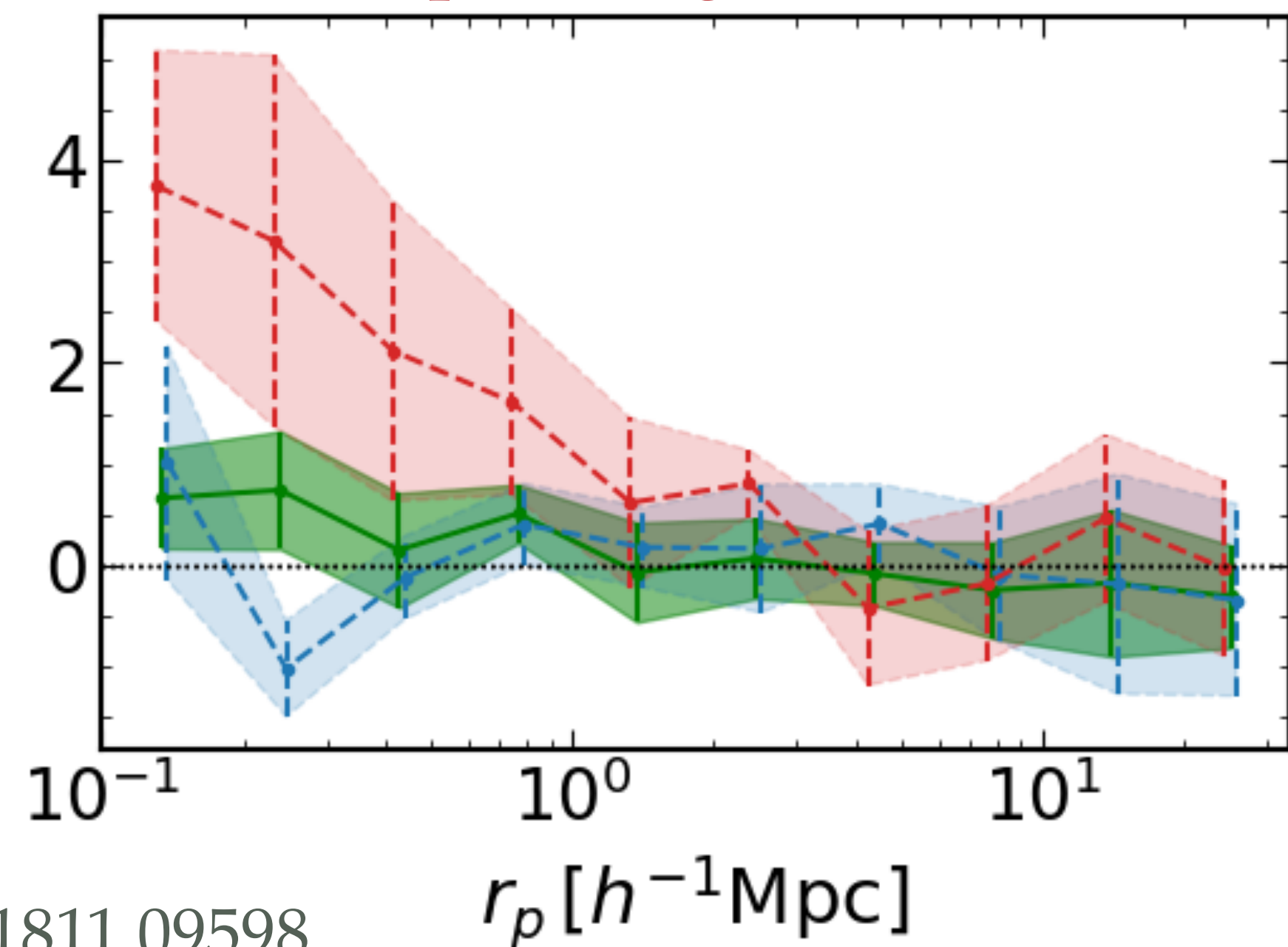
SATELLITES pointing towards CENTRALS



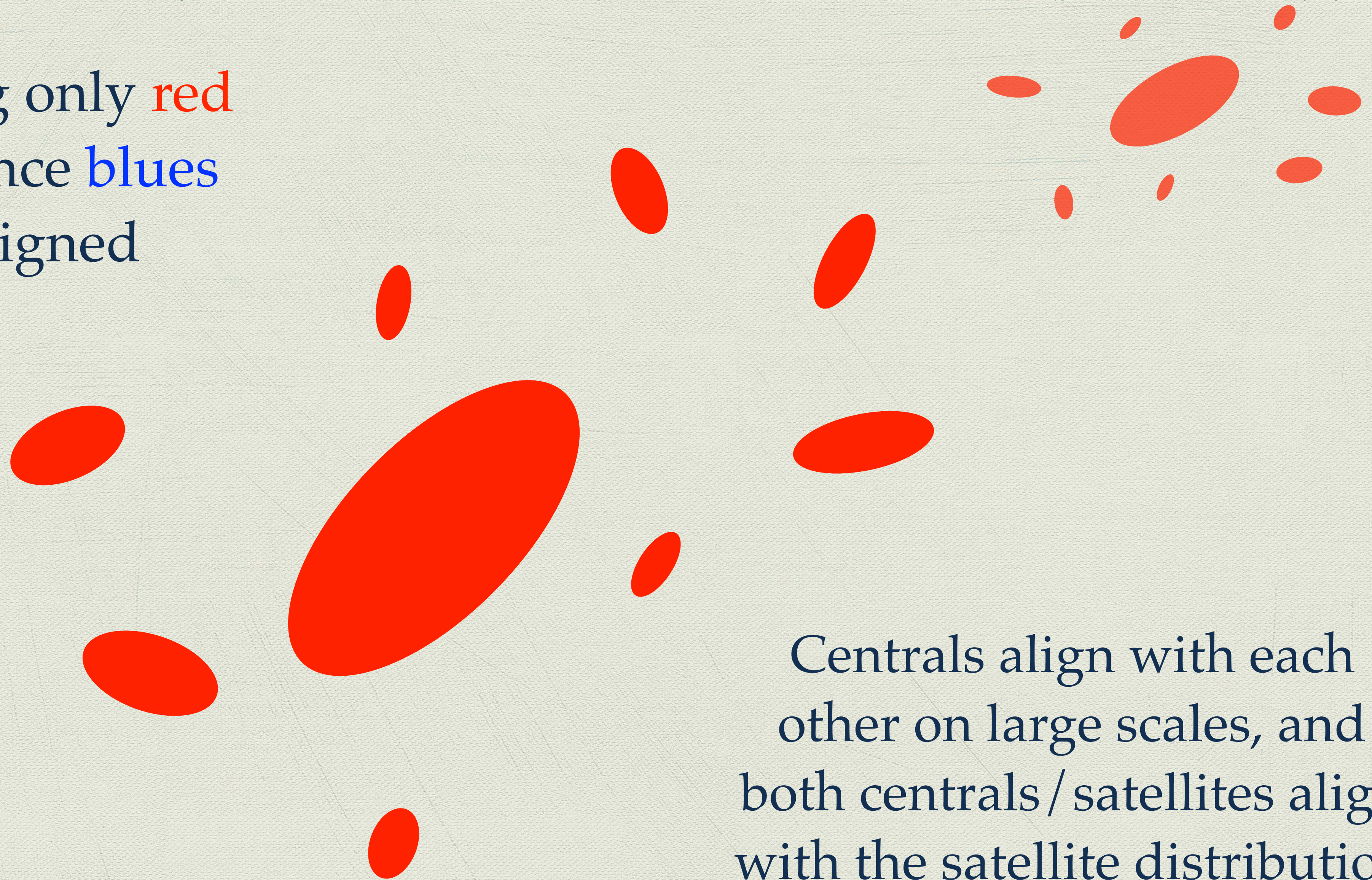
CENTRALS pointing towards SATELLITES



SATELLITES pointing towards SATELLITES



Considering only red
galaxies, since blues
are unaligned



Centrals align with each
other on large scales, and
both centrals / satellites align
with the satellite distribution
on small scales

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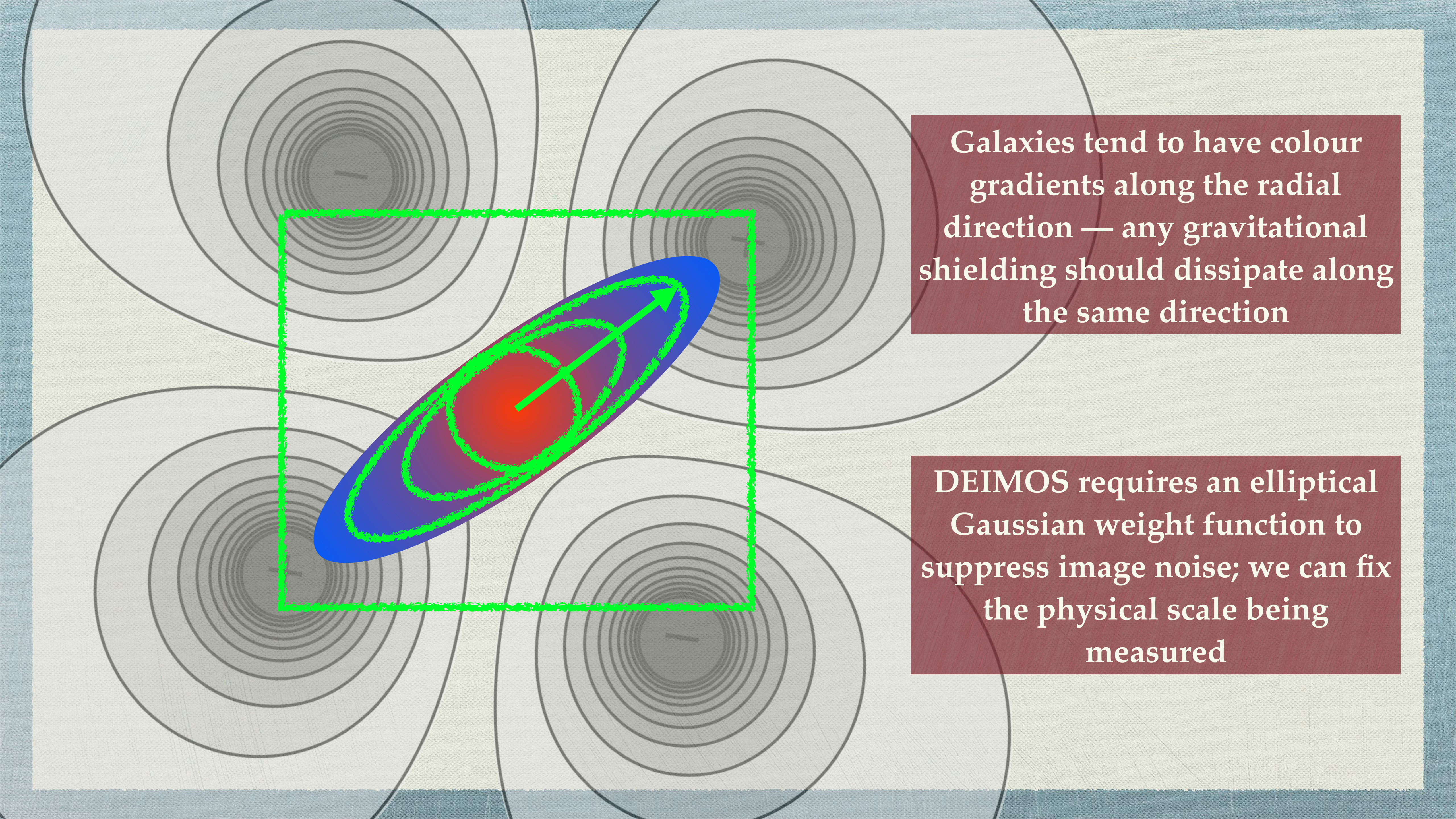
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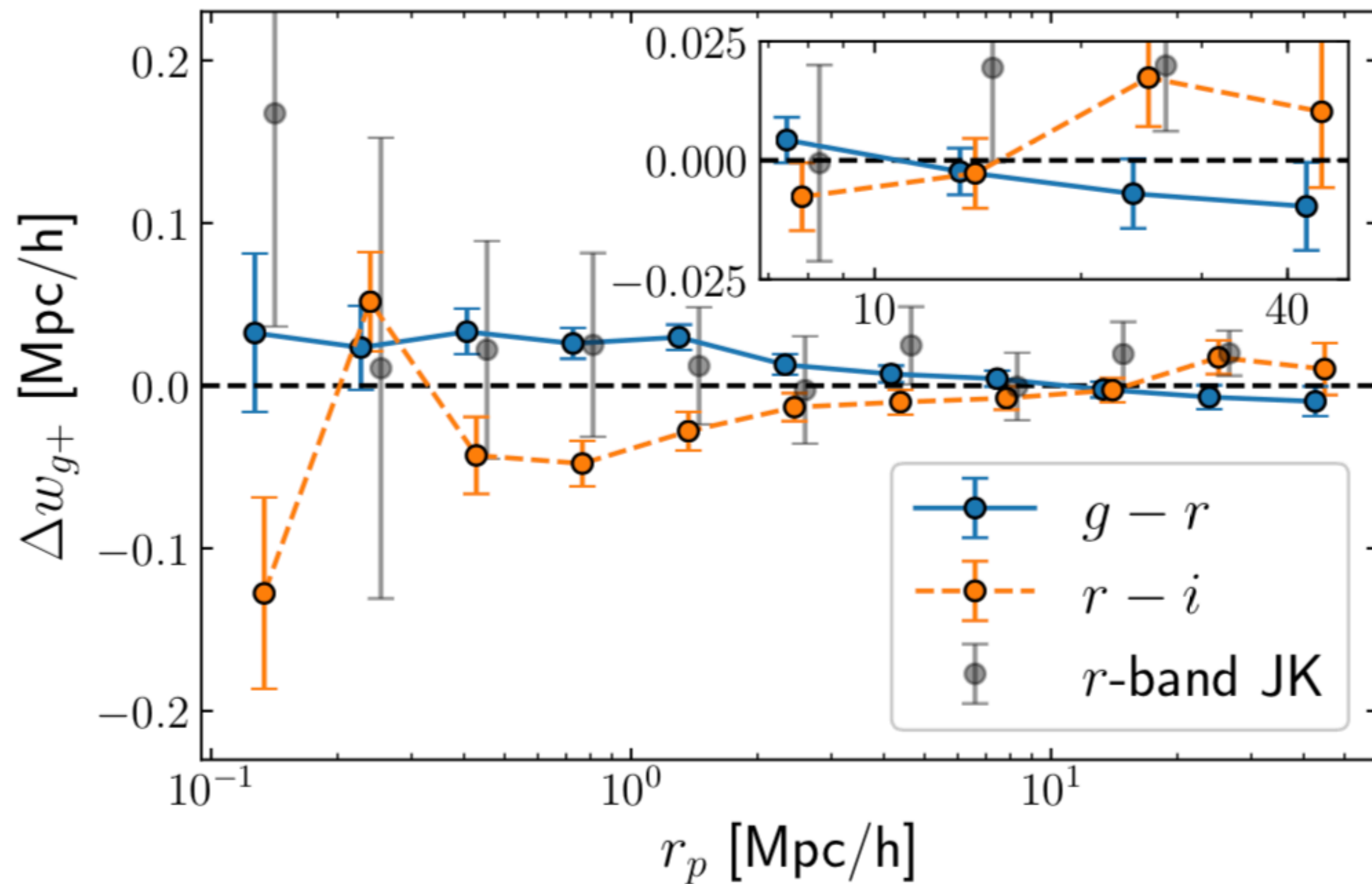
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The diagram shows a central galaxy with a color gradient from red at the center to blue at the edges. It is surrounded by four other galaxies, each represented by concentric gray circles. A green rectangular box is drawn around the central galaxy, and a green arrow points from the center of the central galaxy towards the top-right corner of the box.

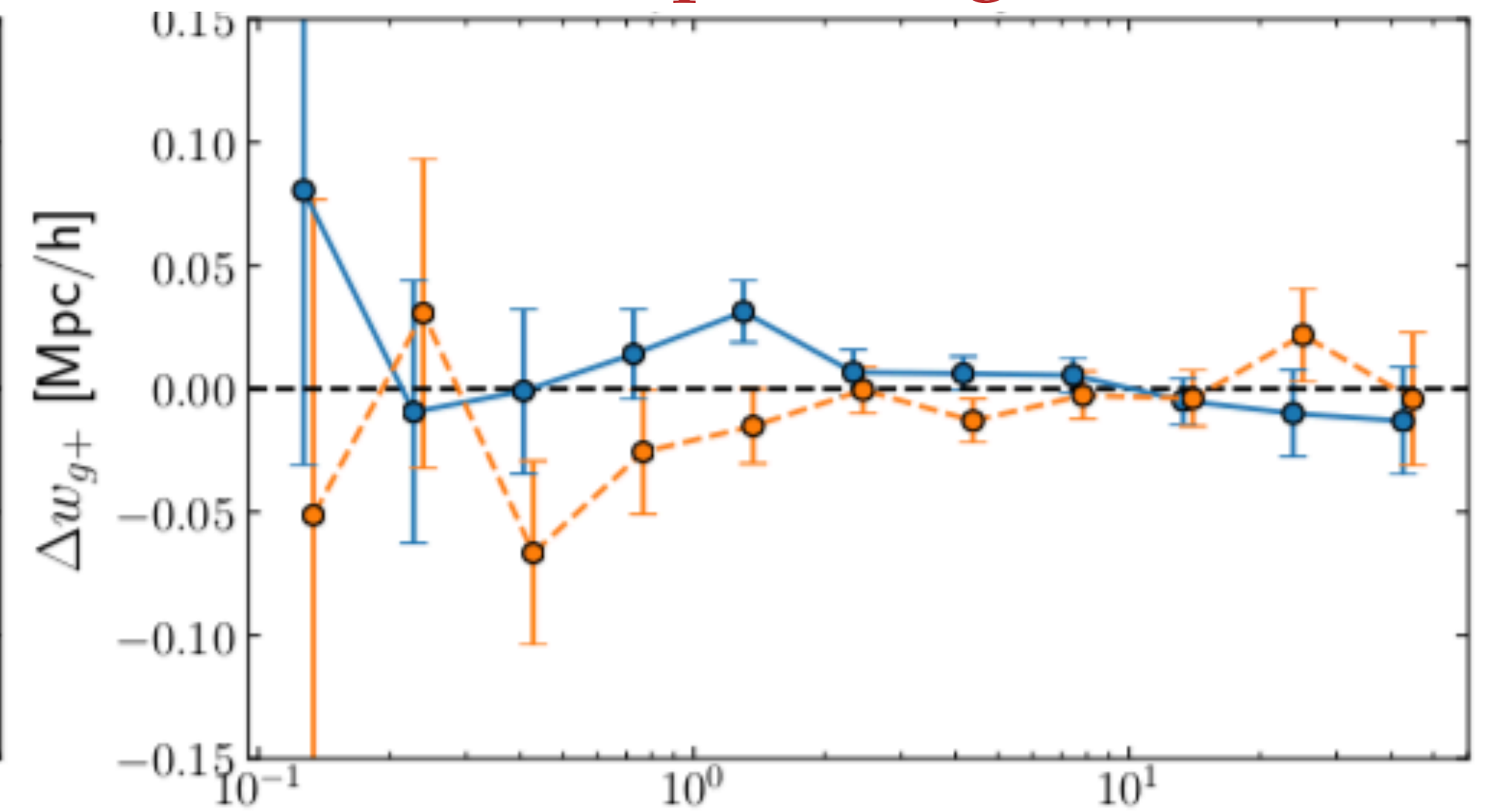
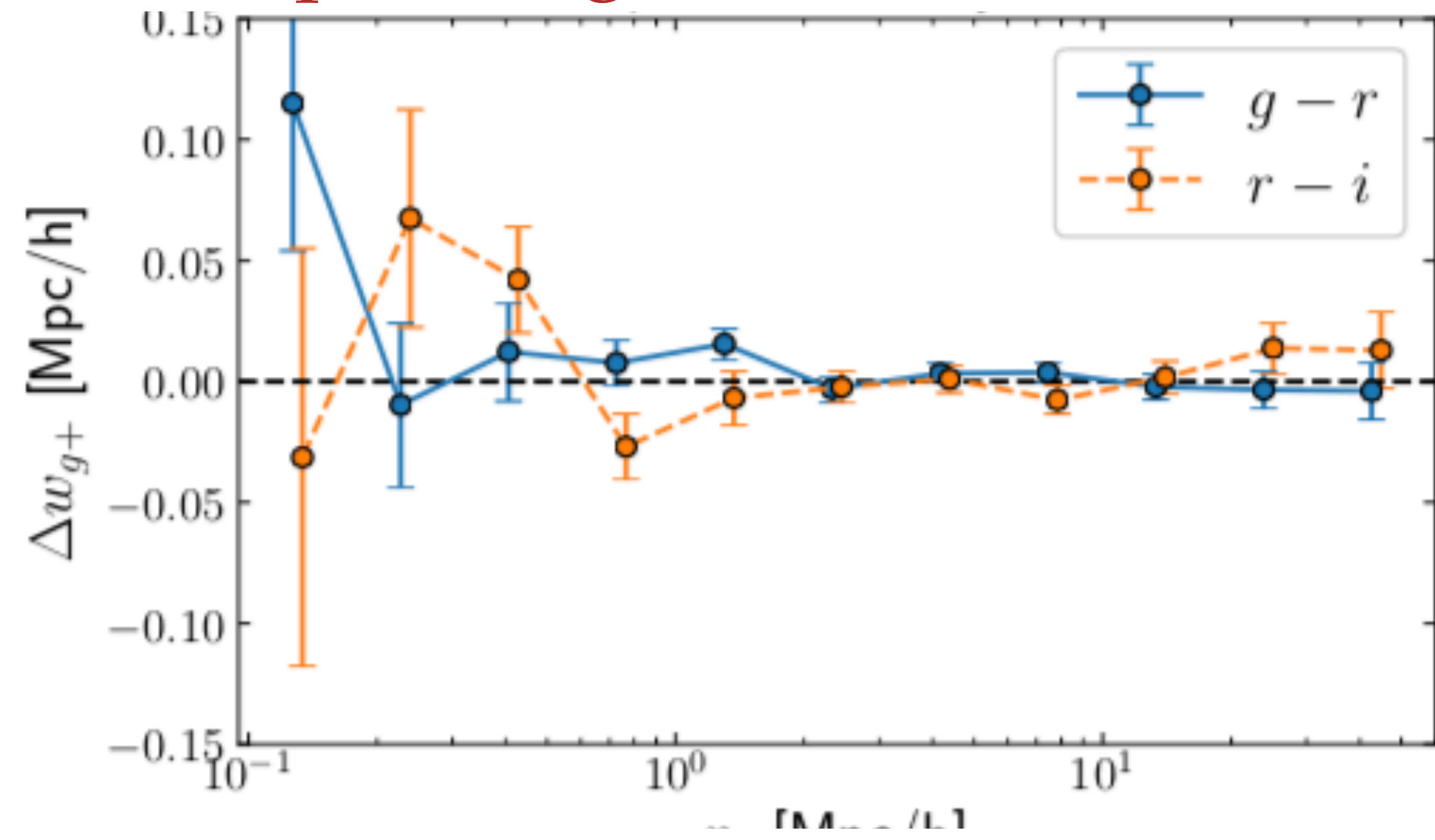
Galaxies tend to have colour gradients along the radial direction — any gravitational shielding should dissipate along the same direction

DEIMOS requires an elliptical Gaussian weight function to suppress image noise; we can fix the physical scale being measured

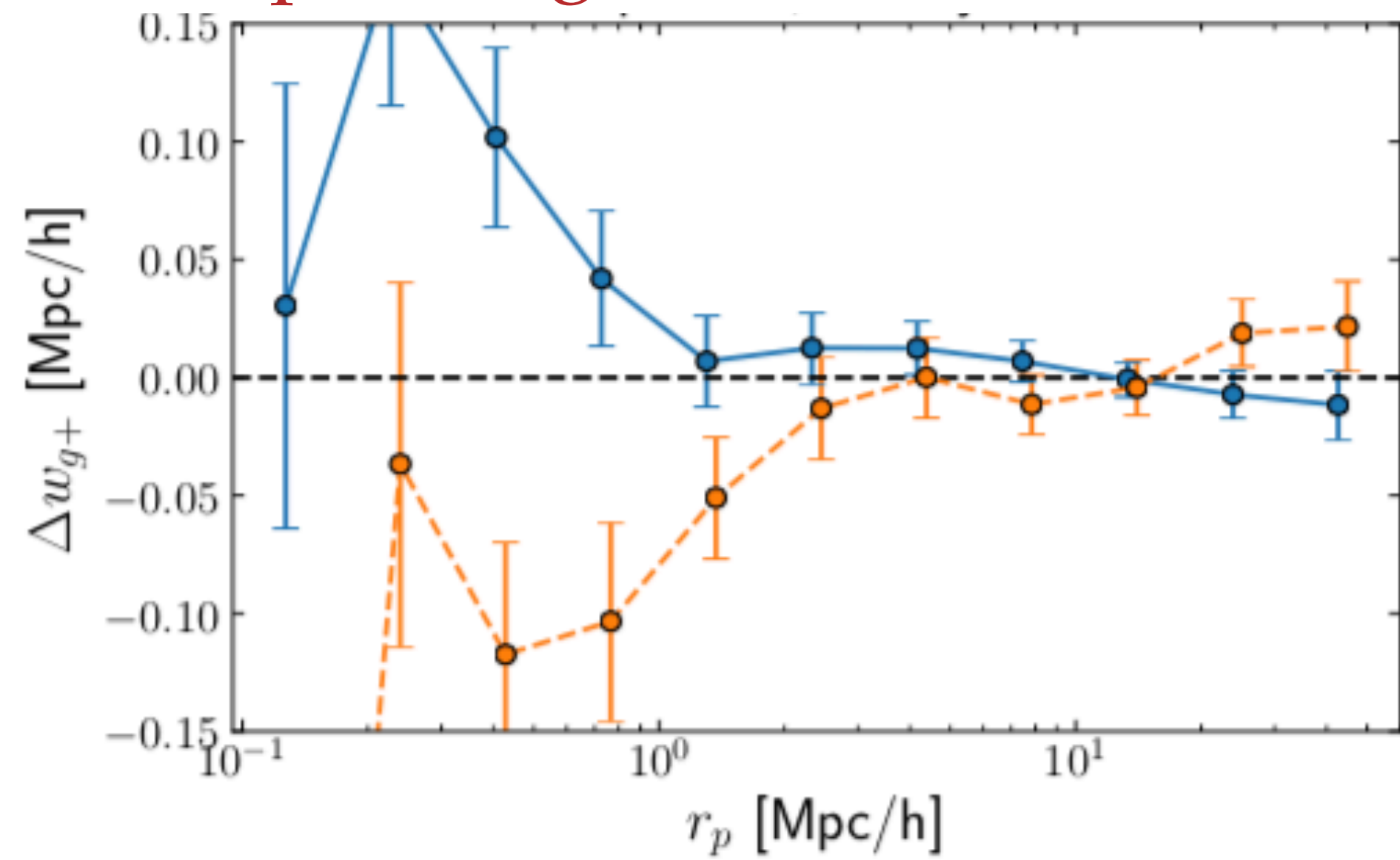


- Bluer g -band shapes *more aligned* than r -band
- Difference comparable to total r -band signal
- Redder i -band shapes also more aligned than r -band??

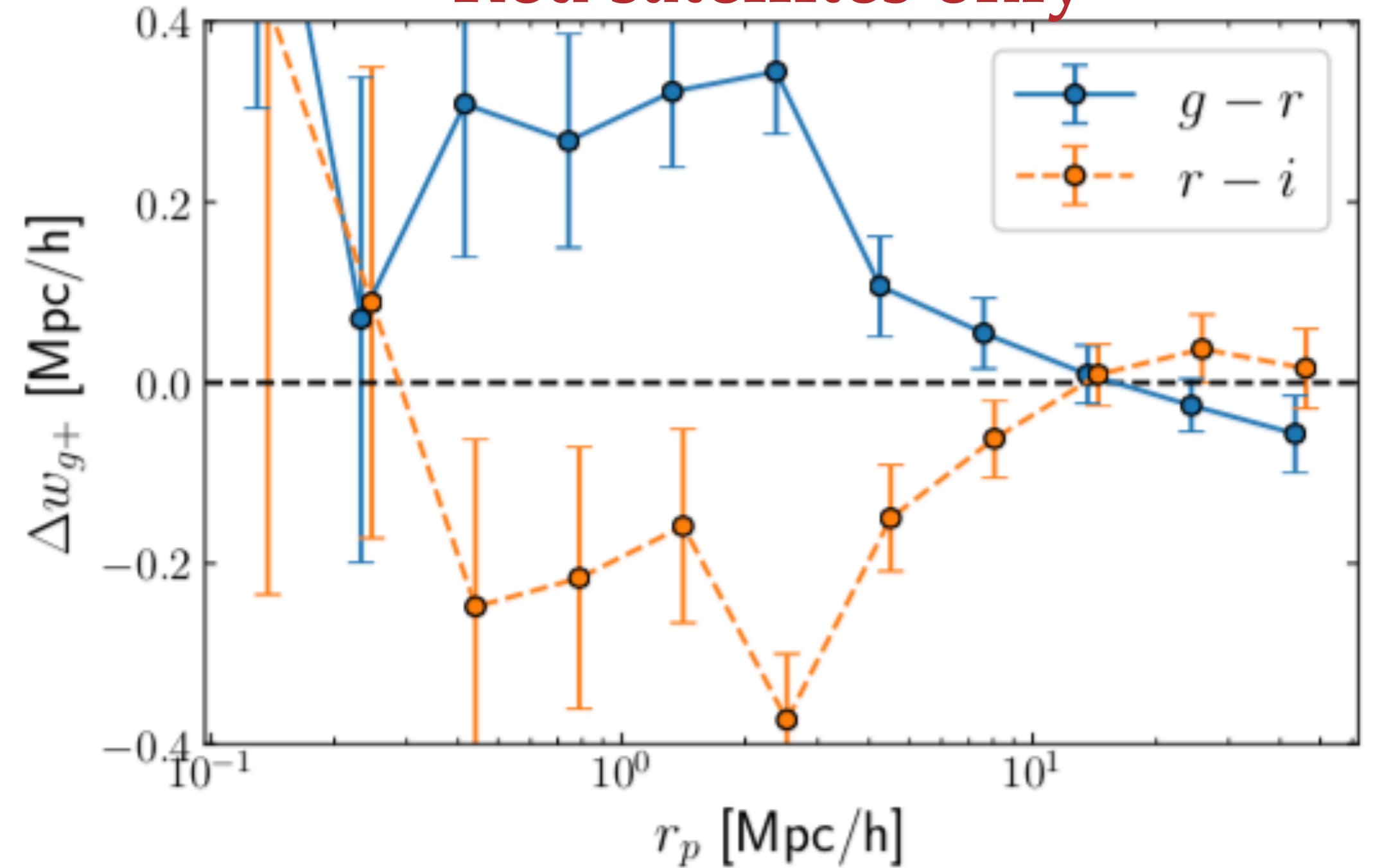
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CENTRALS pointing towards SATELLITES



Red satellites only



r-band

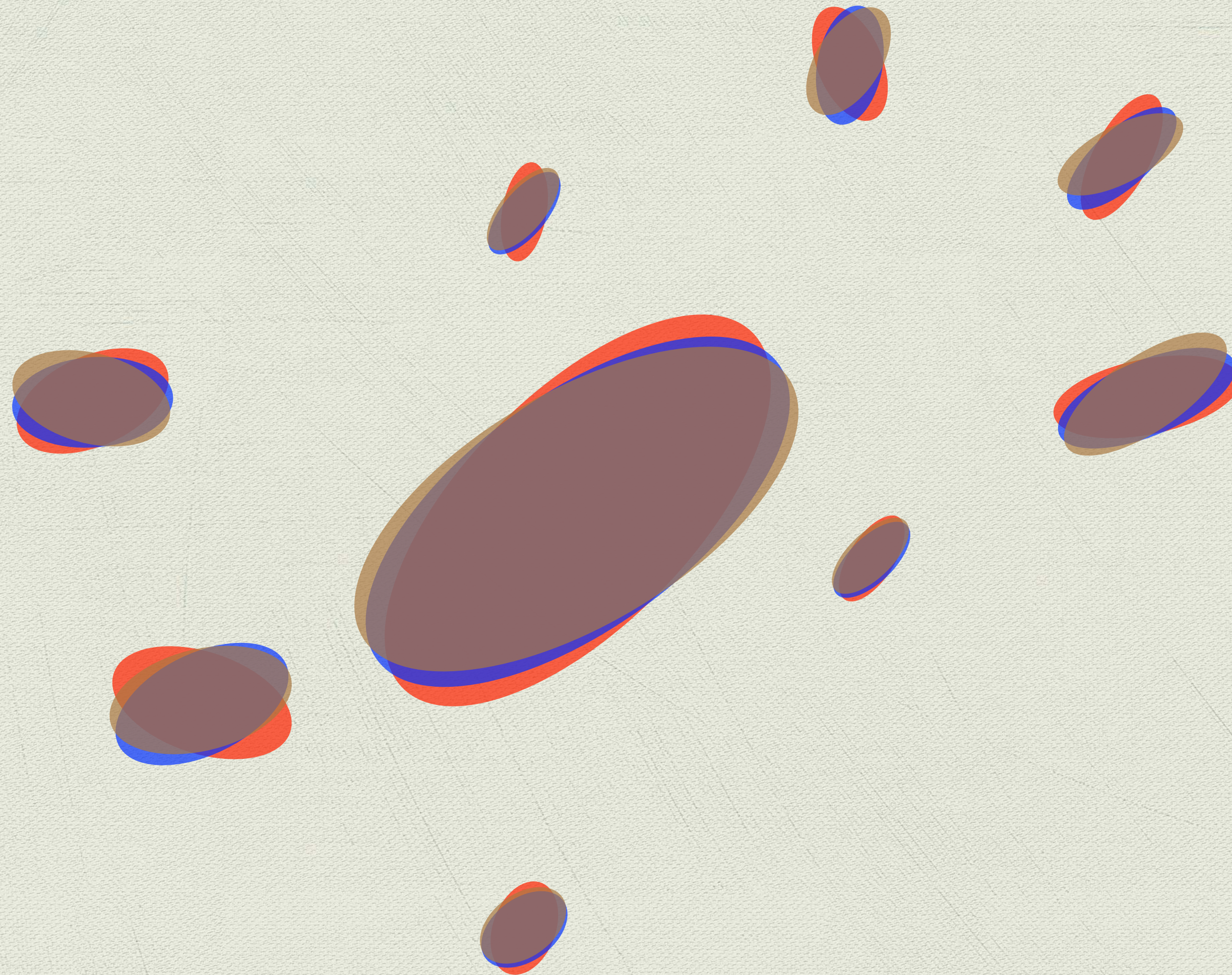
elliptical galaxies only!



old stars

g-band
r-band
i-band?

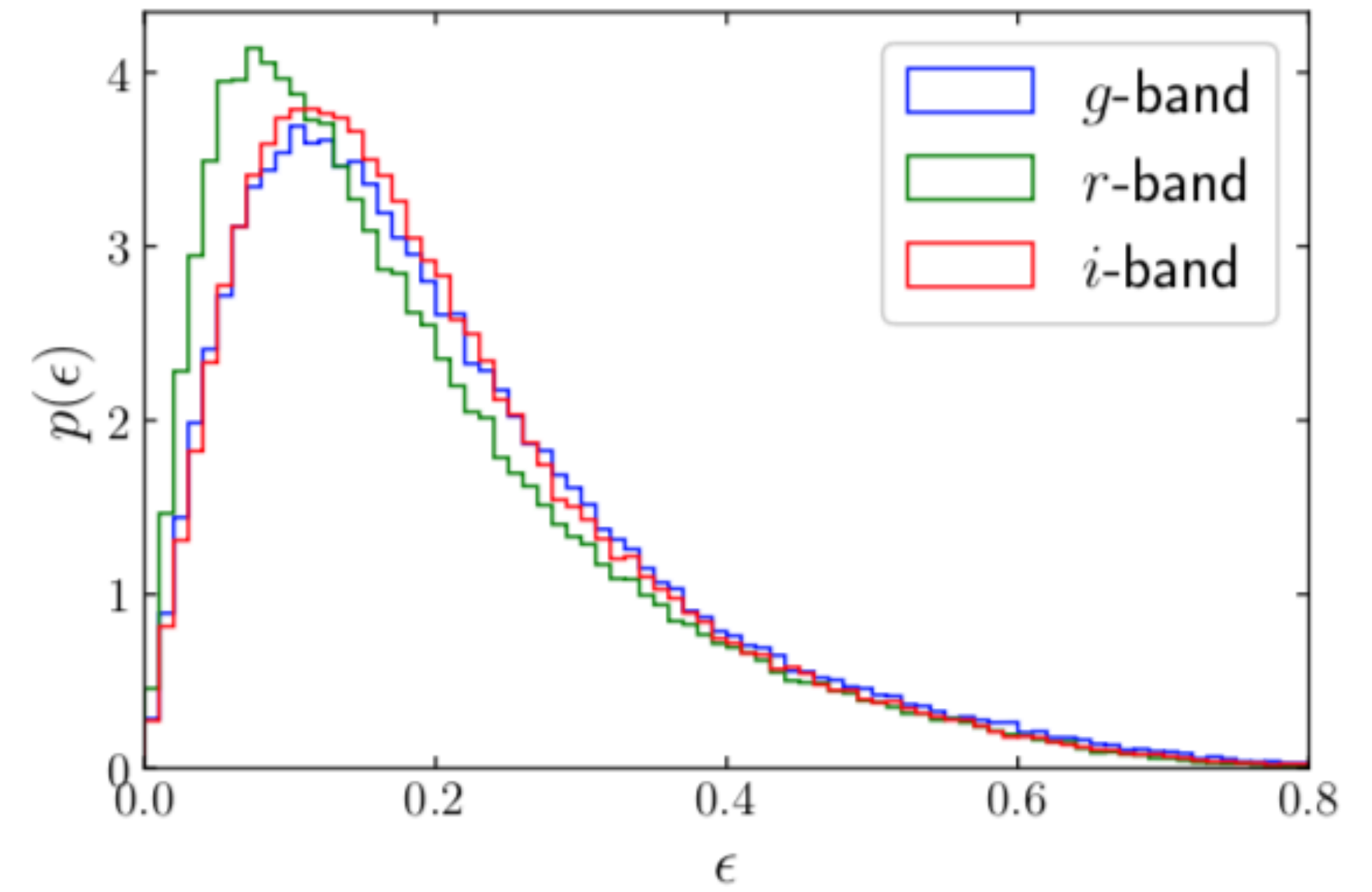
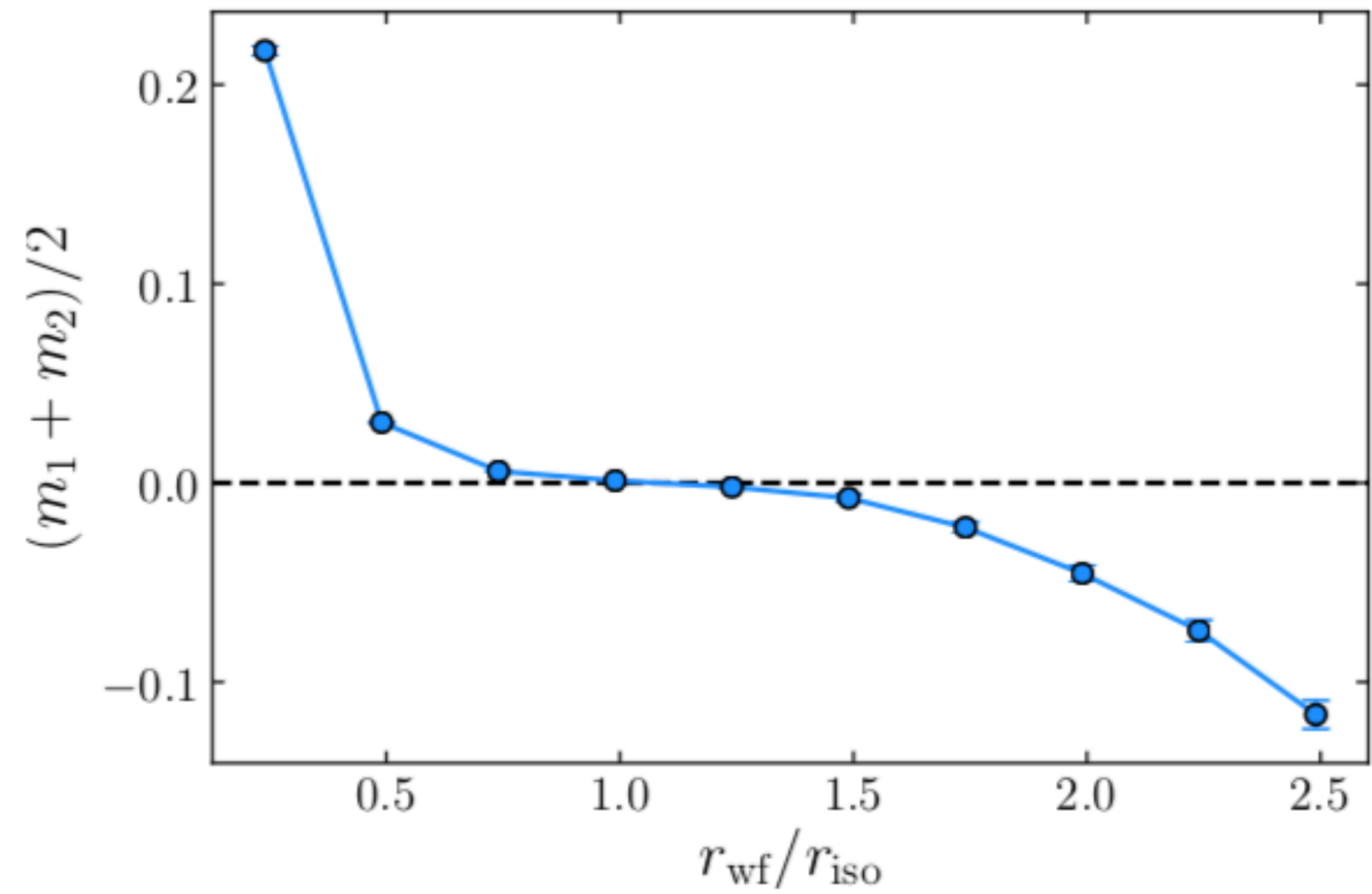
elliptical galaxies only!



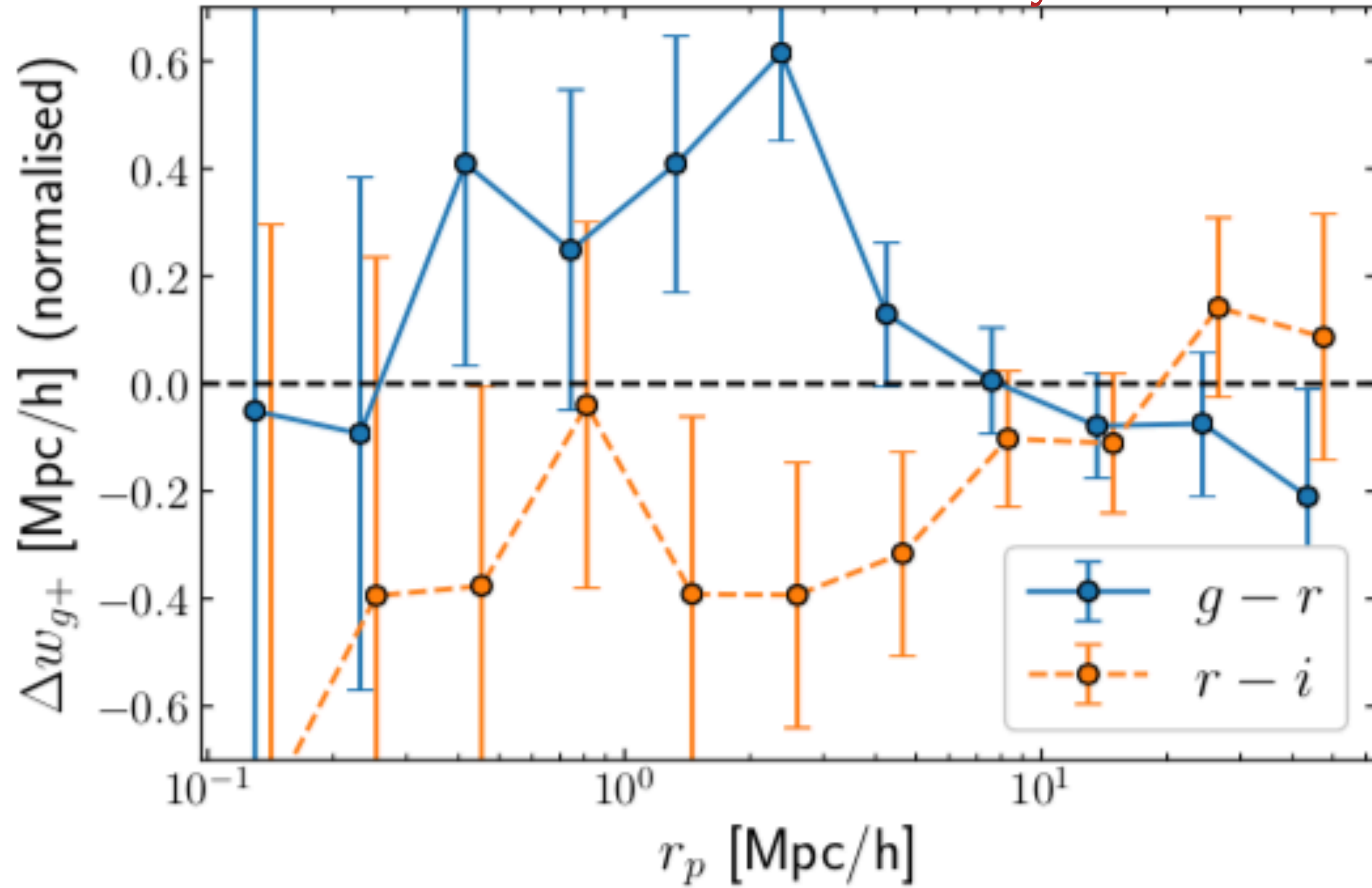
star-forming
old stars
dust?

Summary

- ◆ We *directly* measure intrinsic alignments in today's most shear-representative samples; KiDS+GAMA & SDSS Main
- ◆ Alignments *will* differ as a function of observational passband
 - ◆ *g*- and *i*-band shapes more strongly aligned with galaxy field than *r*-band — ‘bluer’ outskirts less shielded, but how to explain *i*-band result?
- ◆ Red elliptical galaxies radially aligned at up to 9σ
- ◆ Blue spiral galaxy alignments == zero
- ◆ No evidence for *L*- or *z*-dependence on linear scales
- ◆ Group status — satellites vs. centrals — seen to be a strong driver of variation on all scales
- ◆ We constrain the NLA model, providing informative priors for future weak lensing
- ◆ Also working on IA prediction with MillenniumS, halo models, PAUS



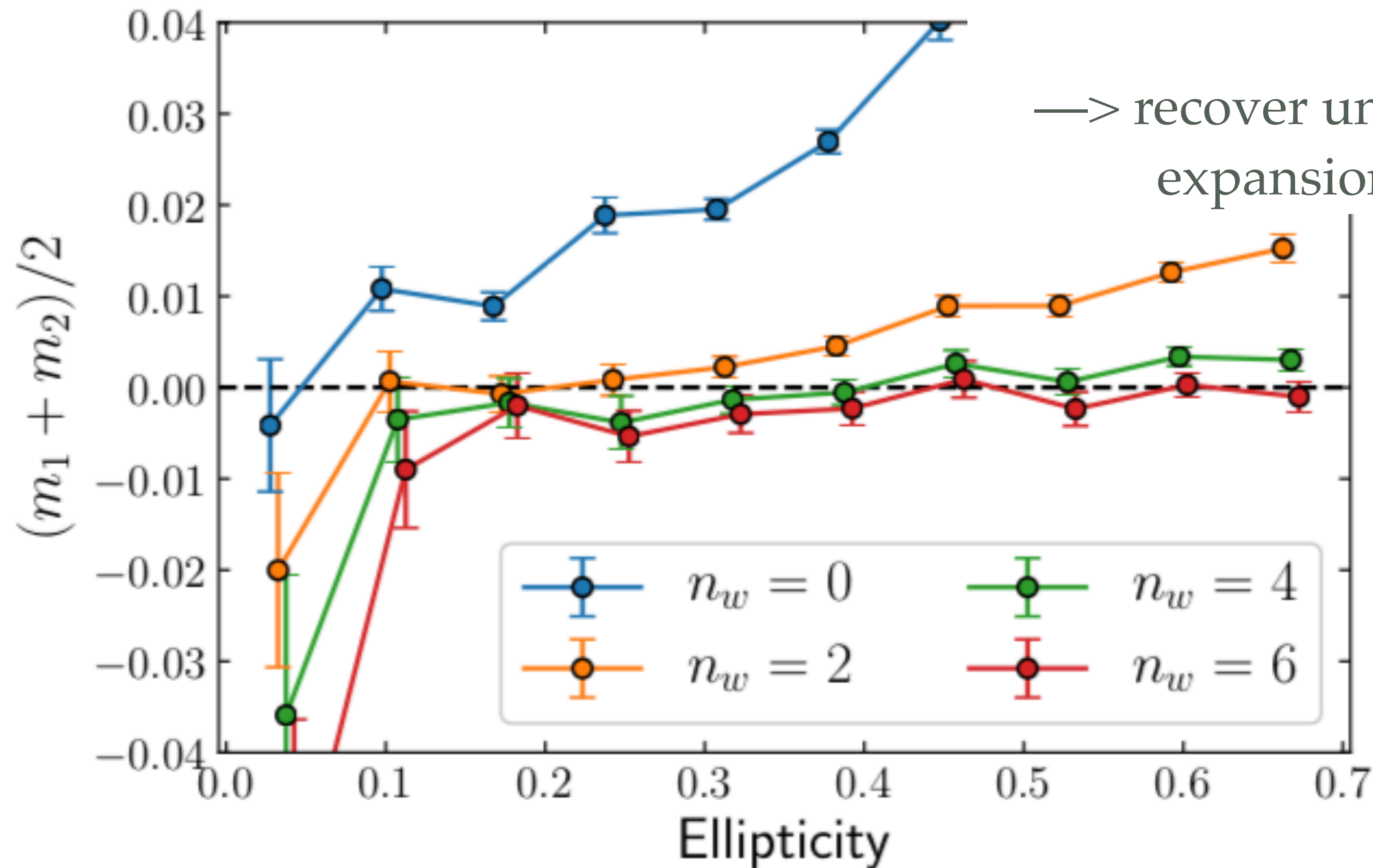
Satellite orientations only



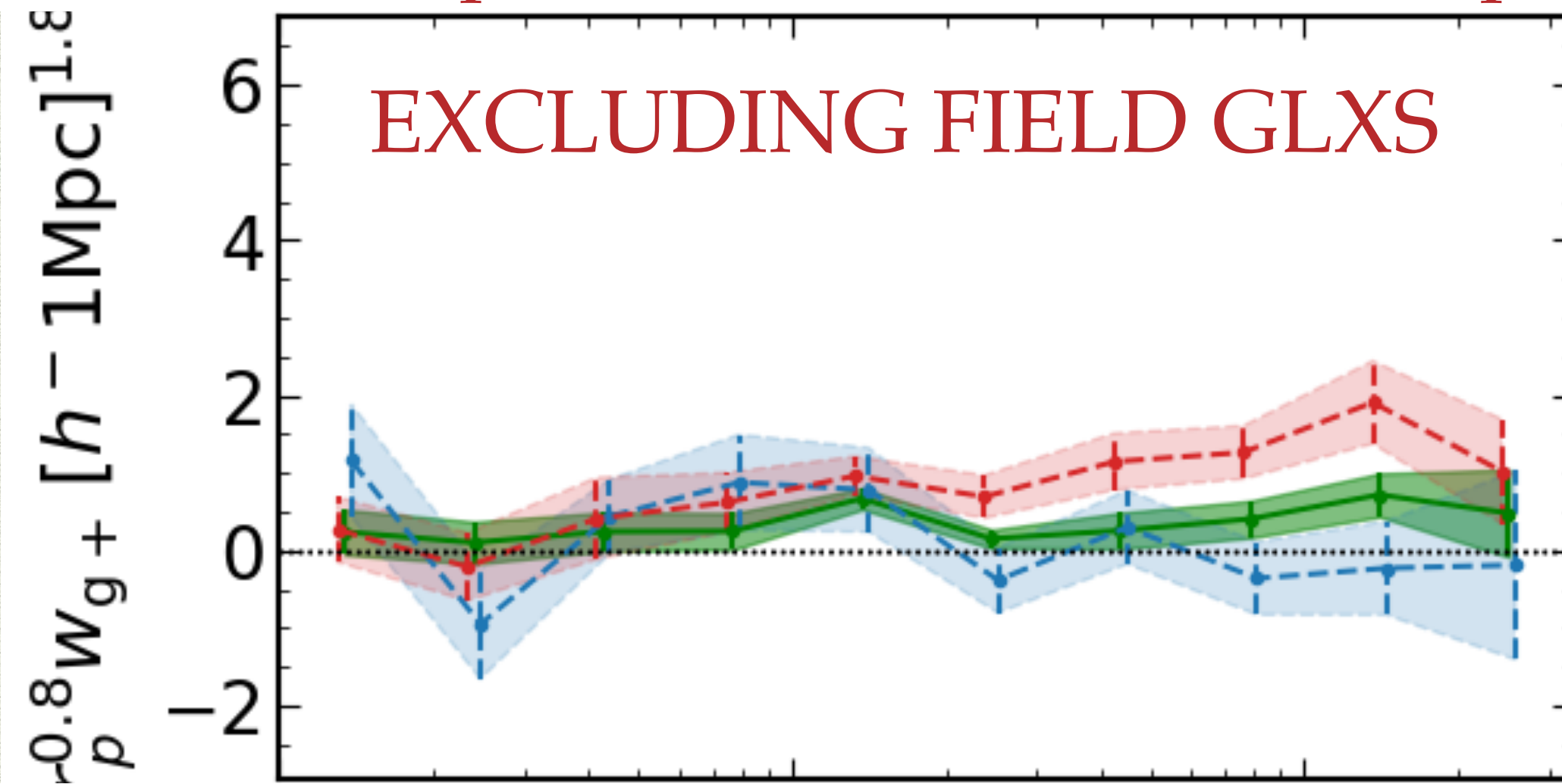
Weighted image flux $I_w(x)$:

$$I_w(x) = I(x) W(x)$$

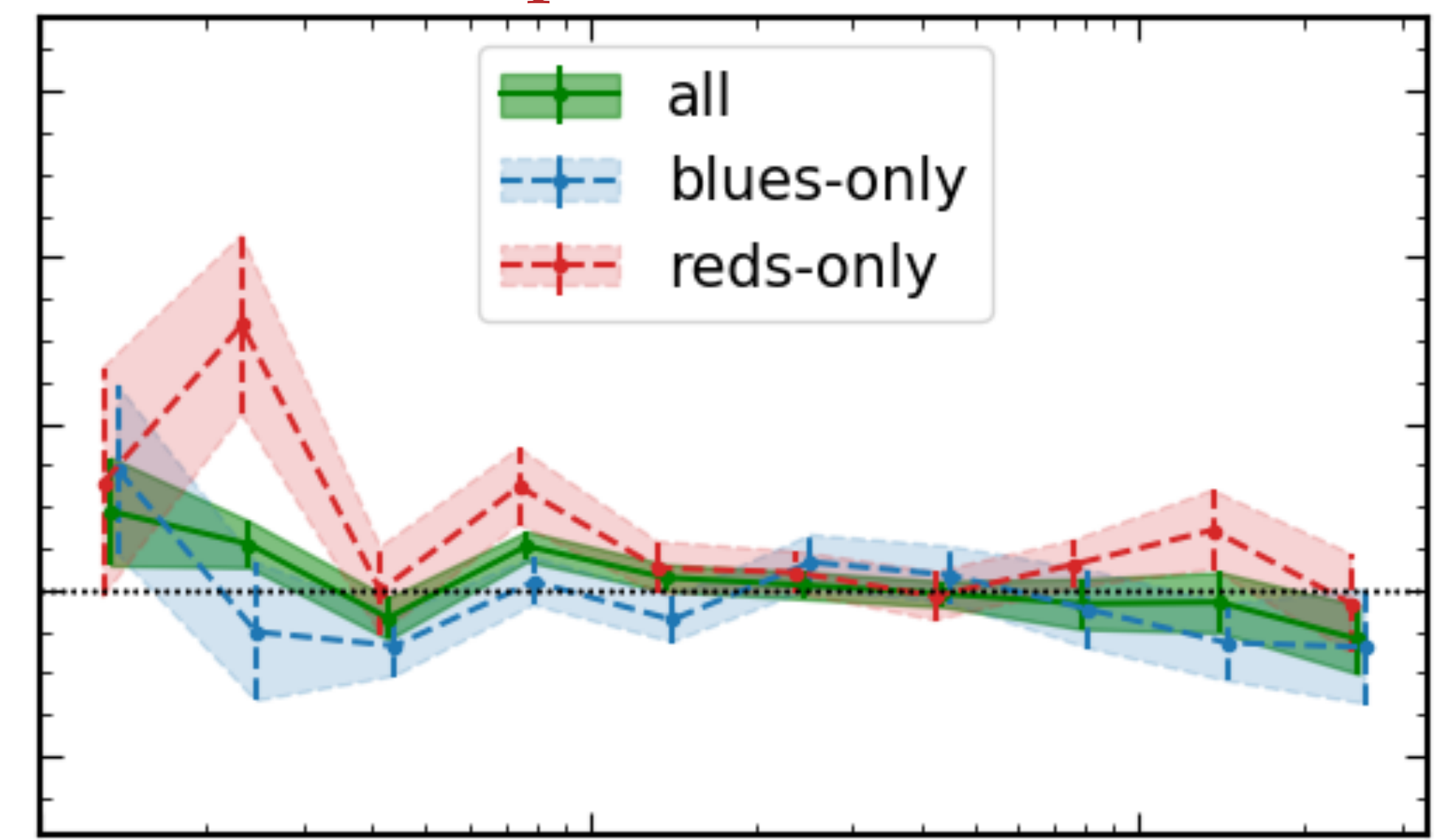
—> recover unweighted $I(x)$ with Taylor expansion of $1/W$, to order n_w



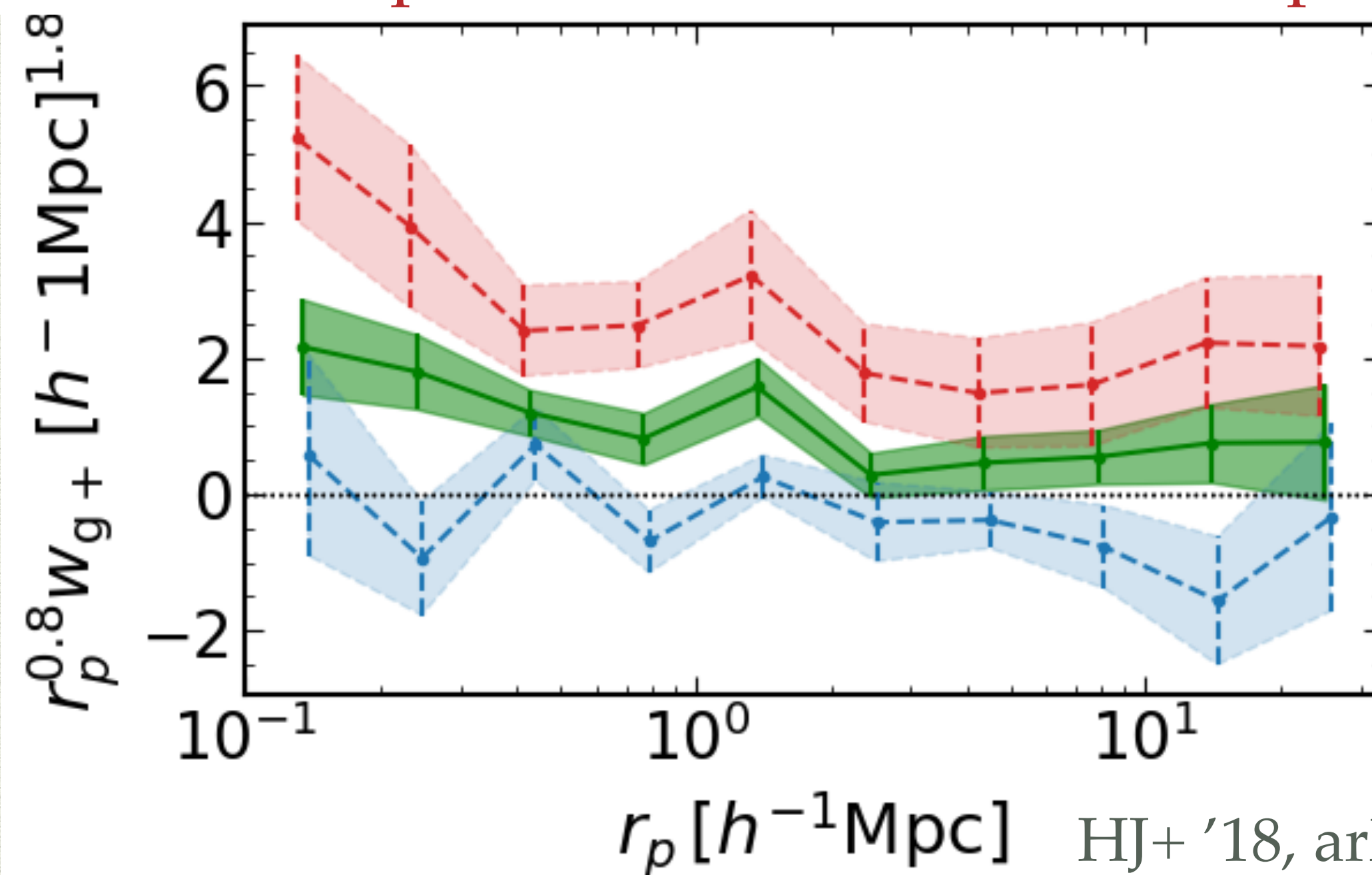
CENTRAL positions vs. CENTRAL shapes



CENTRAL positions vs. SATELLITE shapes



SATELLITE positions vs. CENTRAL shapes



SATELLITE positions vs. SATELLITE shapes

