OUTLINE

* Galaxy shapes

- * Gravitational lensing
- * Intrinsic alignments (IA)
 - Contamination
 - Simulations & modelling

* Opportunities with intrinsic alignments

- * Cosmology: the early Universe
- * Galaxy evolution: AGN feedback & mergers





z=2

3.3 Gyr since Big Bang



Lensing by the large-scale structure

z=0 13.7 Gyr since Big Bang



z=2

3.3 Gyr since Big Bang



Credit: M. Boylan-Kolchin et al. (2009) - Millennium-II

v~1%

δ

Image: Abell 2218, NASA/ESA

Weak lensing (E-modes) can be measured statistically





Cosmological parameter 1



Alignments in the Horizon-AGN simulation

INTRINSIC ALGNMENTS



Lensing and alignments are coupled

$\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet + \propto \gamma + I + \text{Noise}$

$\zeta_{++} \propto \gamma \gamma + \gamma + \gamma + H + Noise$

Alignments in the Horizon-AGN simulation

IA AS CONTAMINATION

Bias in lensing cosmology due to alignments

Krause+ (2015) - LSST-like experiment



*not responsible for current tensions

IA AS CONTAMINATION

Clustering (RSD) surveys are also affected due to selection effects imposed by alignments (at 3σ in BOSS).



Hirata (2009), Martens (2019)

INTRINSIC ALIGNMENTS



Alignments can be isolated from lensing in the nearby Universe

 $W_{g+} \propto gI_{\odot}$

Alignments in the Horizon-AGNesimulation

CROSS-CORRELATIONS

 $W_{g+} \propto gI$ galaxy position-galaxy shape

 $\gamma I \propto mI$

П

matter-galaxy shape, lensing-galaxy shape

shape-shape

CROSS-CORRELATIONS

galaxy position-galaxy shape

 $\gamma I \propto mI$ II

 $W_{g+} \propto gI$

matter-galaxy shape, lensing-galaxy shape

shape-shape

vI

> measured in simulations
 > detectable in cross-correlation with kSZ
 velocity reconstruction (e.g. LSST+CMB
 S4+4MOST)
 > can break degeneracy of IA in RSD
 contamination

van Gemeren & EC (to appear)



 $w_{g+} \propto gI$

SDSS LOWZ sample - Singh+ (2014)



Red galaxies align strongly in the Universe



 $w_{g+} \propto gI$

SDSS LOWZ sample - Singh+ (2014)



Red galaxies align strongly in the Universe



Linear alignment model (small alignment regime)

$$I \propto (\partial_x^2 - \partial_y^2) \Phi$$

Projected shapes of galaxies \propto Projected tidal field of matter in the Universe

Catelan+ (2001)

 $w_{g+} \propto gI$

SDSS LOWZ sample - Singh+ (2014)



Red galaxies align strongly in the Universe



Quasi-linear regime: EFT of the Large-Scale Structure



Small-scale physics

Three-dimensional shapes of galaxies \propto All gravitational observables consistent with symmetry of trace-free rank-2 tensor

Vlah, EC, Schmidt (2019, in prep.)

See also Blazek+ (2019), Samuroff+ (2019) for a similar SPT expansion.

 $w_{g+} \propto gI$

SDSS LOWZ sample - Singh+ (2014)



Red galaxies align strongly in the Universe



Non-linear regime: Halo model (large alignment regime)



SIMULATING IA Non-linear regime

Horizon-AGN (PI Y. Dubois, Co-Is: J. Devriendt & C. Pichon) 6 million CPU hours (100 Mpc/h)³ comoving volume 1024³ dark matter particles spatial resolution 1 kpc stellar mass resolution 10⁶ M_{Sun} dark matter mass resolution 10⁸ M_{Sun} \sim 150,000 galaxies formed by z=0

Dubois+ (2014 & 2016)

Image: J. Devriendt, Horizon-AGN





SIMULATING IA





SIMULATING IA



SIMULATING IA



GALAXY-HALO MISALIGNMENT AS A FUNCTION OF REDSHIFT

EC, Koukoufilippas+ (2017) see also Bowhmick+ (2019)

SIMULATING IA When do galaxies align?

THE ALIGNMENTS OF MASSIVE ELLIPTICAL PROGENITORS



Bate, EC+ (2020)



Linear alignment model (small alignment regime)

$$I \propto (\partial_x^2 - \partial_y^2) \Phi$$

Catelan+ (2001)

BARYON ACOUSTIC OSCILLATIONS

EC & Dvorkin (2013) Okumura+ (2019)

PRIMORDIAL GRAVITATIONAL WAVES

EC, Dvorkin & Schmidt (2016) Biagetti & Orlando (2020)

TESTING THEORIES OF INFLATION

EC+ (2016) Schmidt, EC & Dvorkin (2015)

Linear alignment model (small alignment regime)

$$I \propto (\partial_x^2 - \partial_y^2) \Phi$$

Catelan+ (2001)

TESTING THEORIES OF INFLATION

$$w_{g+} \propto gI + \text{new terms}$$

 $\xi_{++} \propto \gamma\gamma + \gamma I + II + \text{new terms}$

Spin-2 particles during inflation Magnetic fields Solid inflation (any anisotropic primordial non-Gaussianity)

EC+ (2016)

Schmidt, EC & Dvorkin (2015)

Scale-dependent bias of galaxy shapes

$$\left\langle \delta(\mathbf{k}')I_{ij}\left(\mathbf{k}
ight)
ight
angle = \left(rac{k_ik_j}{k^2} - rac{1}{3}\delta_{ij}
ight)\left\{b_1^I + 3b_{
m NG}^IA_2\,\mathcal{M}^{-1}(k)
ight\}P_m(k)\,(2\pi)^3\delta_D(\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{k}')$$

Analogy with scale-dependent bias in clustering







The outskirts of galaxies are more aligned.







COSNO COGY

The out galaxies

The outskirts of galaxies are more aligned.

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Inflationary model parameters

 A_0, A_2, \ldots







Schmidt, EC & Dvorkin (2015) EC+ (2016)

Inflationary model parameters

 A_0, A_2, \ldots



EC+ (2016)





Cluster alignments are detectable and can be more easily recovered than galaxy alignments from future surveys

Vedder & EC (to appear)

GALAXY EVOLUTION



Credit: ESA / V. Beckmann (NASA-GSFC)



Credit: J. Devriendt (Horizon-AGN)



A significant impact of Active Galactic Nuclei on galaxy alignments.

Soussana, EC+ (2020)

GALAXY EVOLUTION



SPIN SWINGS IN THE COSMIC WEB

Dubois+ (2014) Codis+, incl. EC (2018)

GALAXY EVOLUTION



Intrinsic alignments show a link between galaxies and the tidal field of the Universe at linear scales.

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Alignments of galaxies and clusters at different scales, and crosscorrelations with other fields, open opportunities for cosmology.

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Alignments of galaxies and clusters at different scales, and crosscorrelations with other fields, open opportunities for cosmology.

Intrinsic alignments are now known to be sensitive to galaxy evolution processes.

Thank you.

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