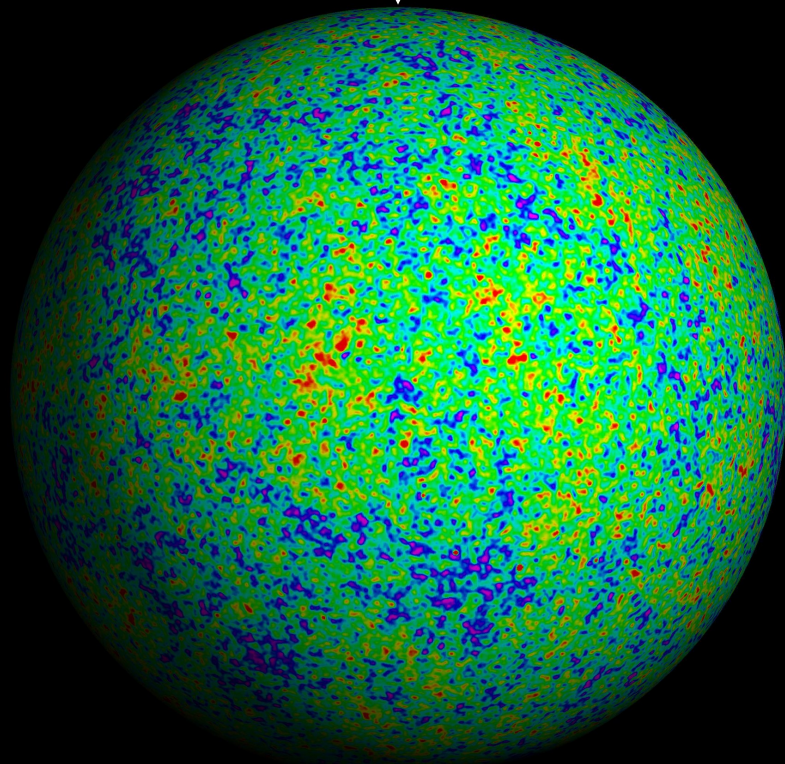
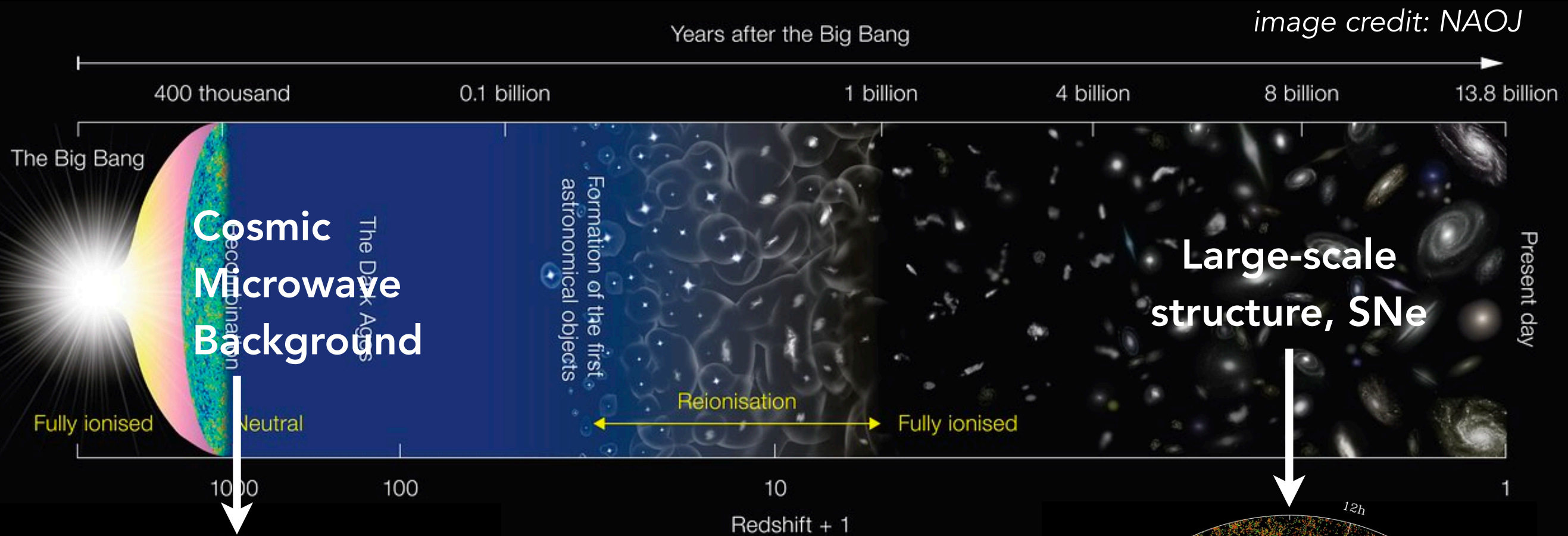




Backlighting the Universe

with the Cosmic Microwave Background

The Universe as a fundamental Physics laboratory



Tegmark, WMAP3

Dark energy

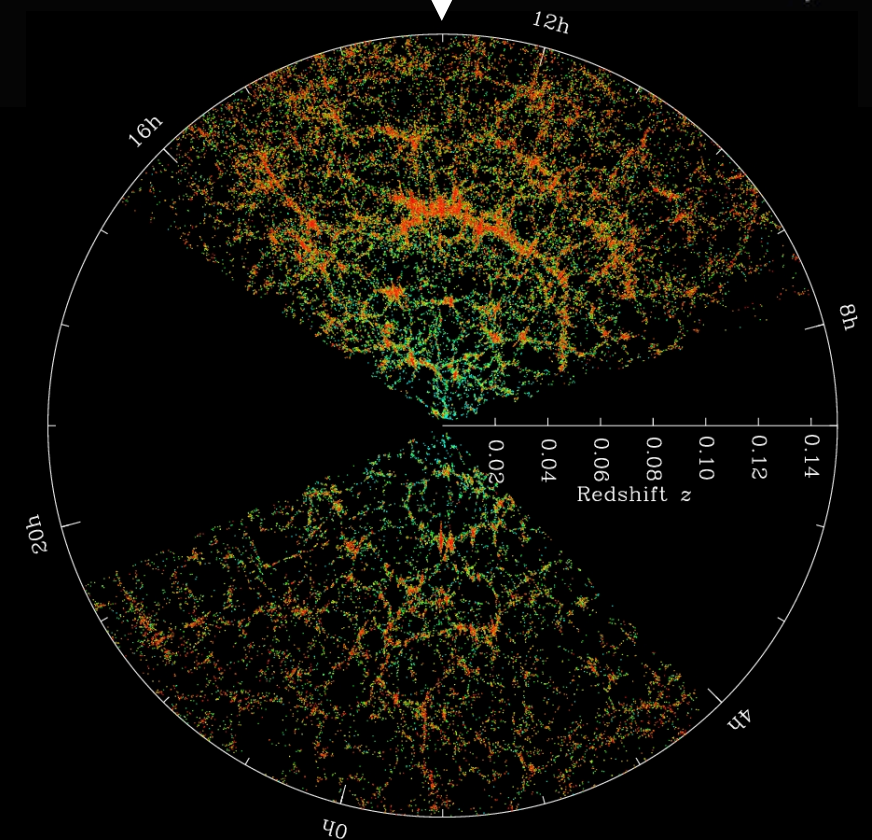
Energy density, equation of state?

Dark matter

Interactions, temperature?

Inflation

Number of fields, interactions, energy scale?



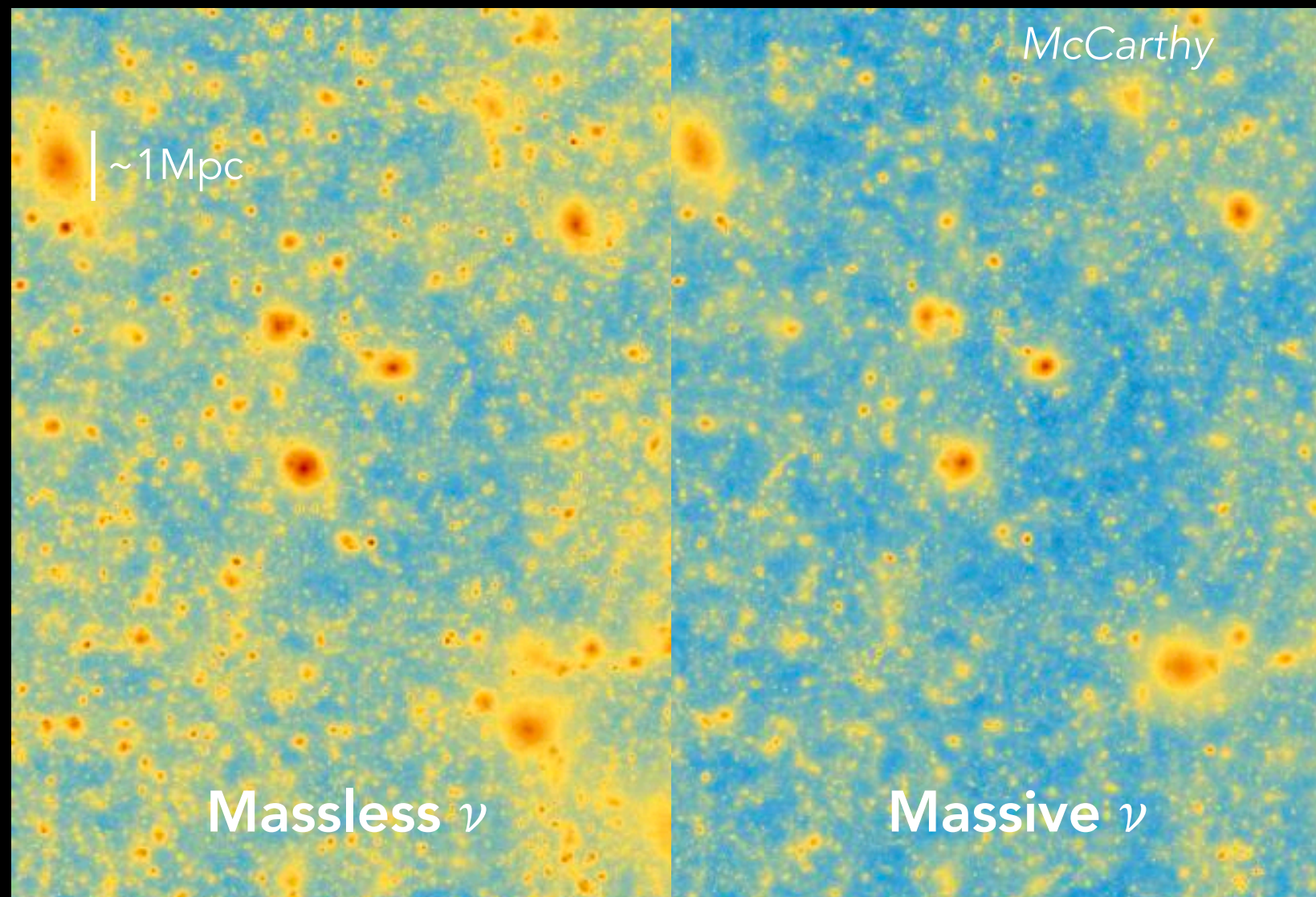
Blanton, SDSS

Neutrinos

Masses? Hierarchy? Dirac/Majorana? Additional sterile neutrinos? CP phase?

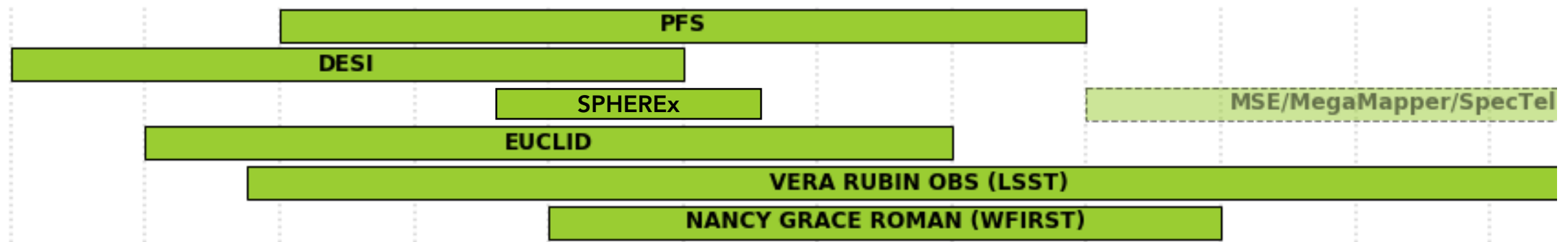
Cosmology can weigh the neutrinos

Neutrinos = 0.5% of all matter, but their gravity suppresses LSS 8-fold = 4%

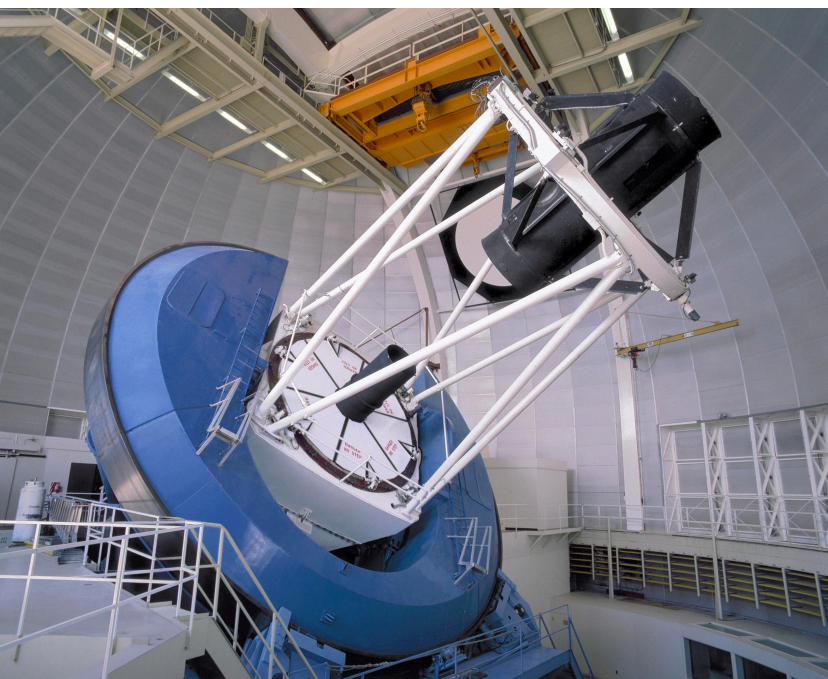


→ CMB & LSS: masses to $\sim 20 \text{ meV}$ precision

Why now? LSS experiments are probing dark matter, dark energy, neutrinos & the Universe's initial conditions



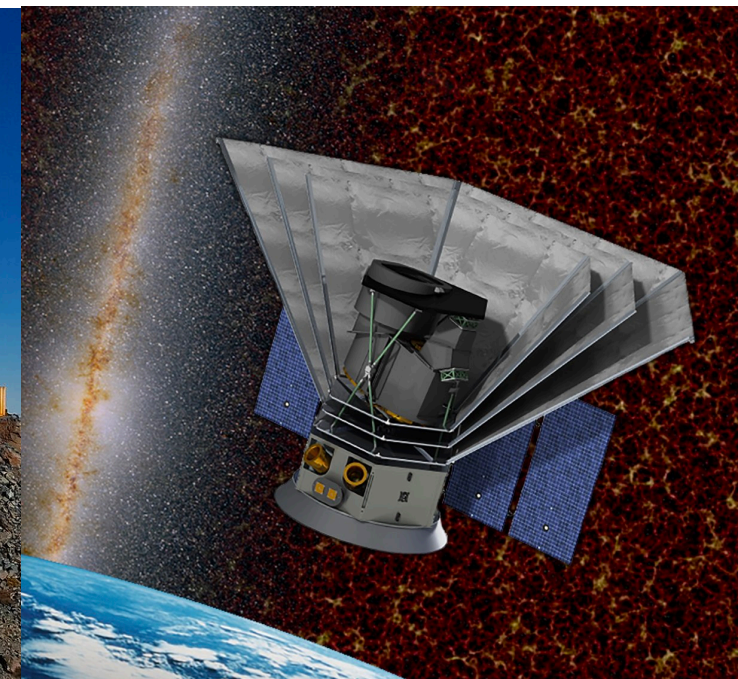
Kirkby



Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument

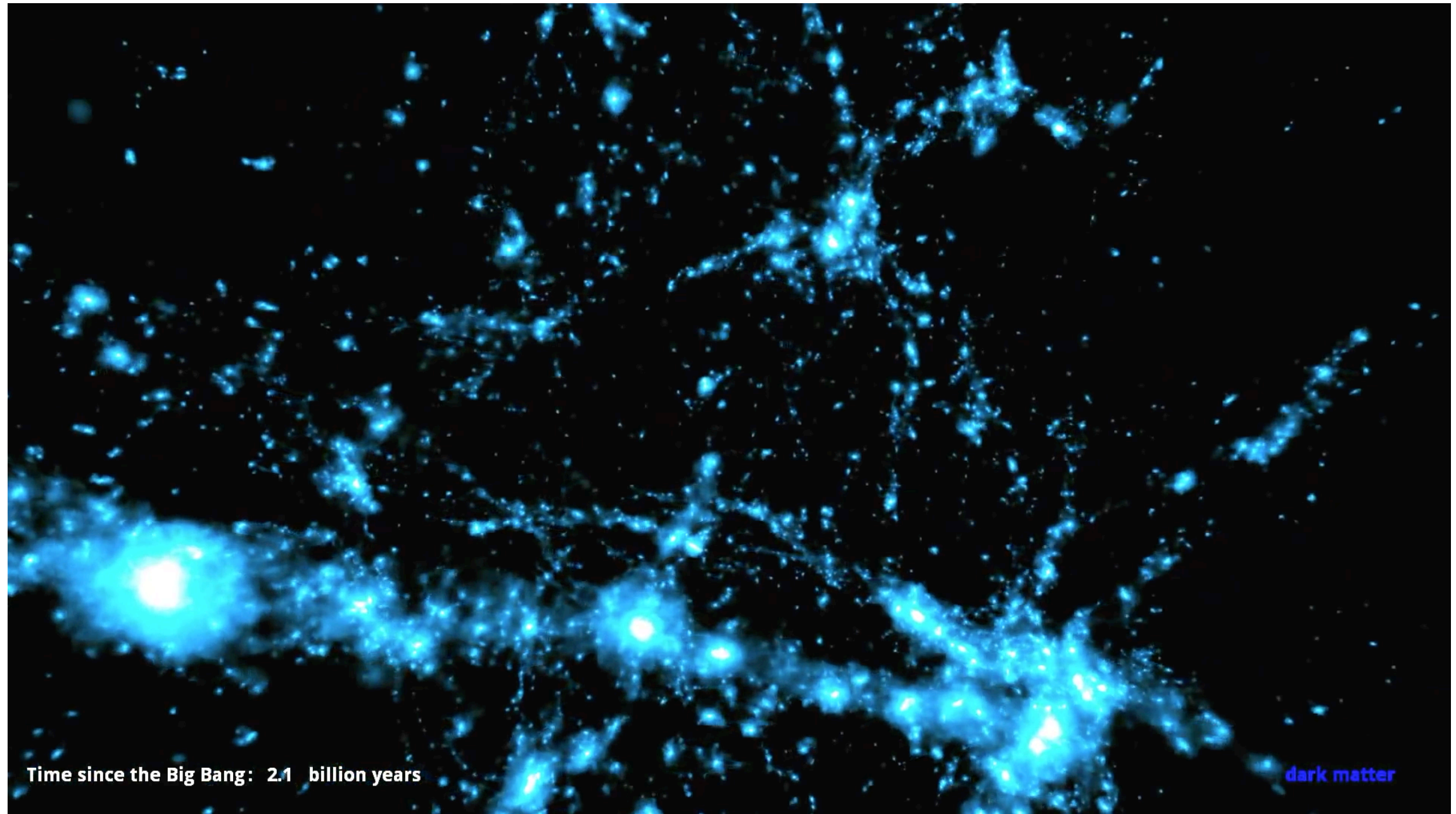


Vera Rubin Observatory LSST



SPHEREx

Why care about baryons? Cosmology & Galaxy formation



Illustris

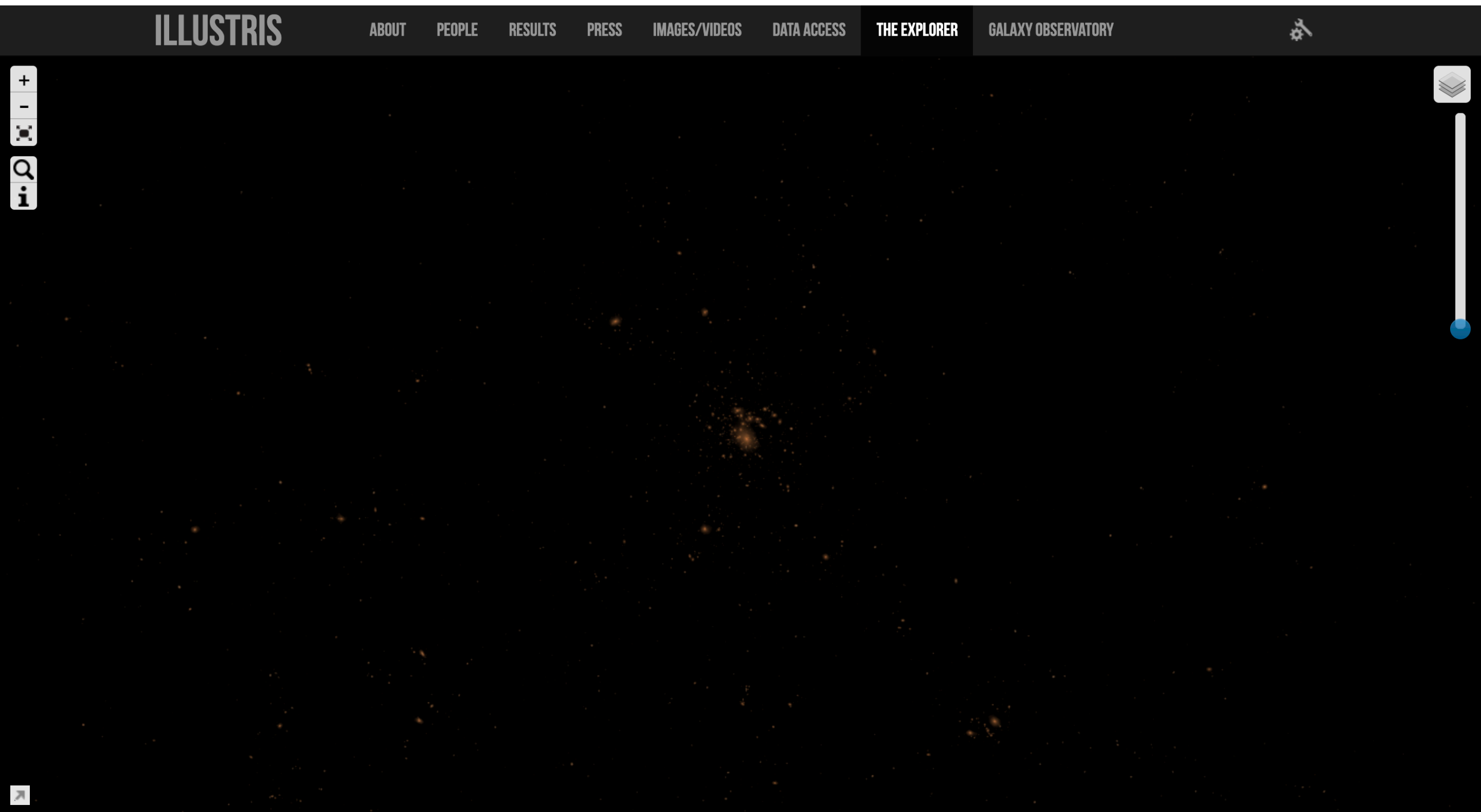
Supernovae and supermassive black holes regulate galaxy formation

Unknown feedback amplitude

→ **Missing "baryon problem"**

How to analyze 1% precision LSS data when baryons (15% of matter) are missing?

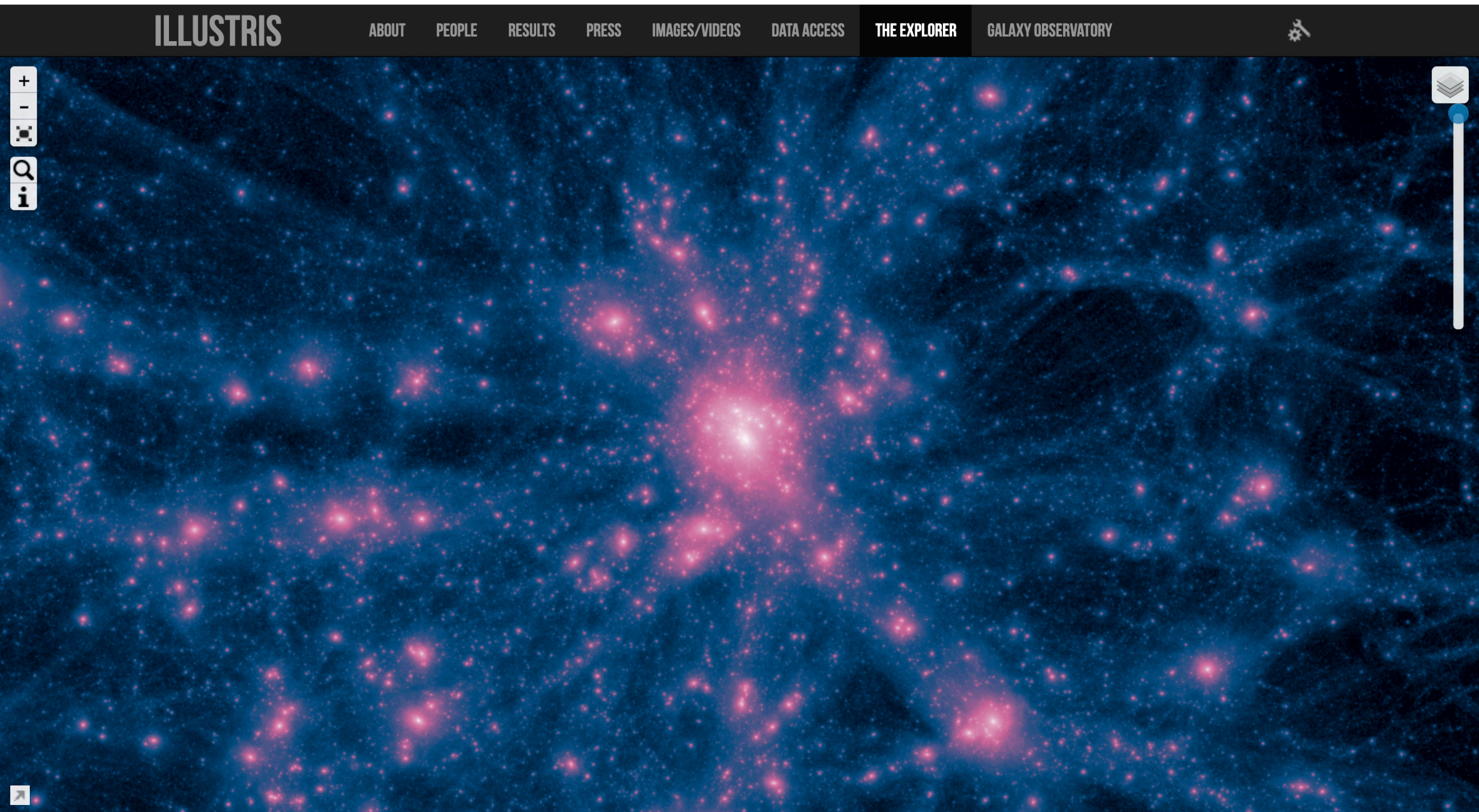
Light is a biased tracer of the mass



Starlight

Illustris simulation explorer

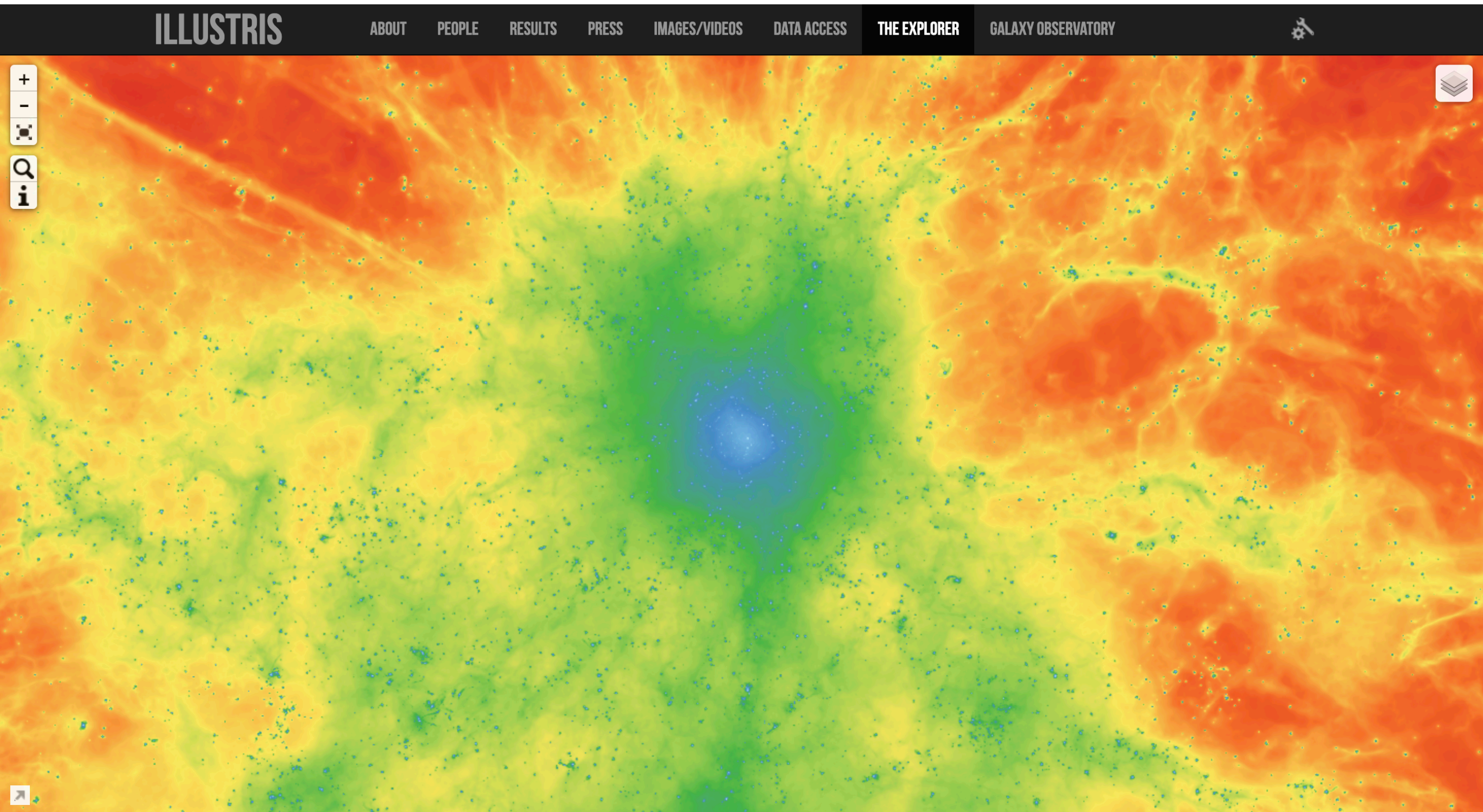
Light is a biased tracer of the mass



Starlight, dark matter

Illustris simulation explorer

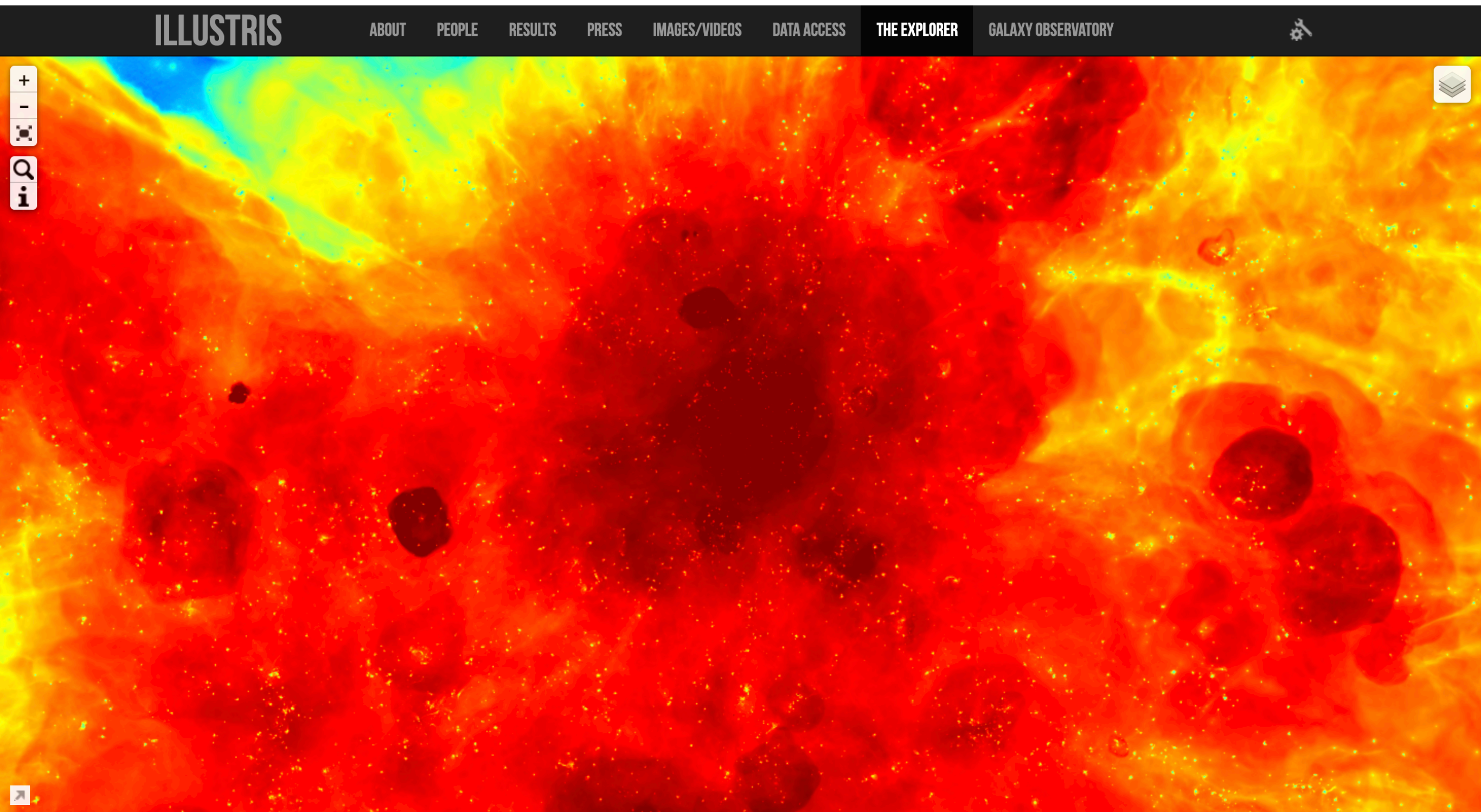
Light is a biased tracer of the mass



Starlight, dark matter, gas density

Illustris simulation explorer

Light is a biased tracer of the mass



Starlight, dark matter, gas density, temperature

Illustris simulation explorer

Light is a biased tracer of the mass

ILLUSTRIS

ABOUT

PEOPLE

RESULTS

PRESS

IMAGES/VIDEOS

DATA ACCESS

THE EXPLORER

GALAXY OBSERVATORY



Starlight, dark matter, gas density, temperature, velocity

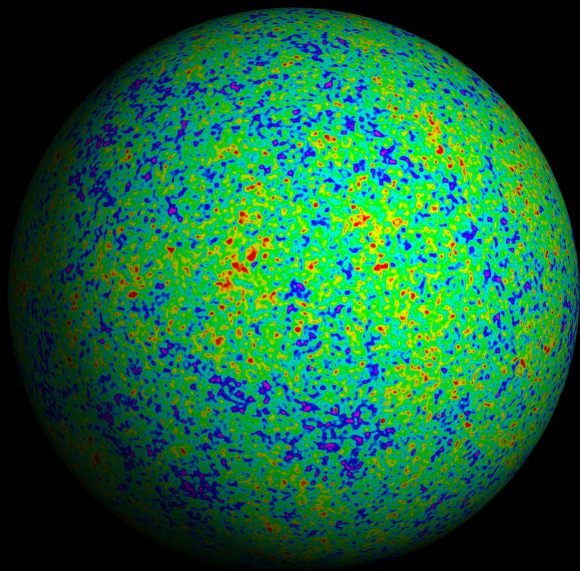
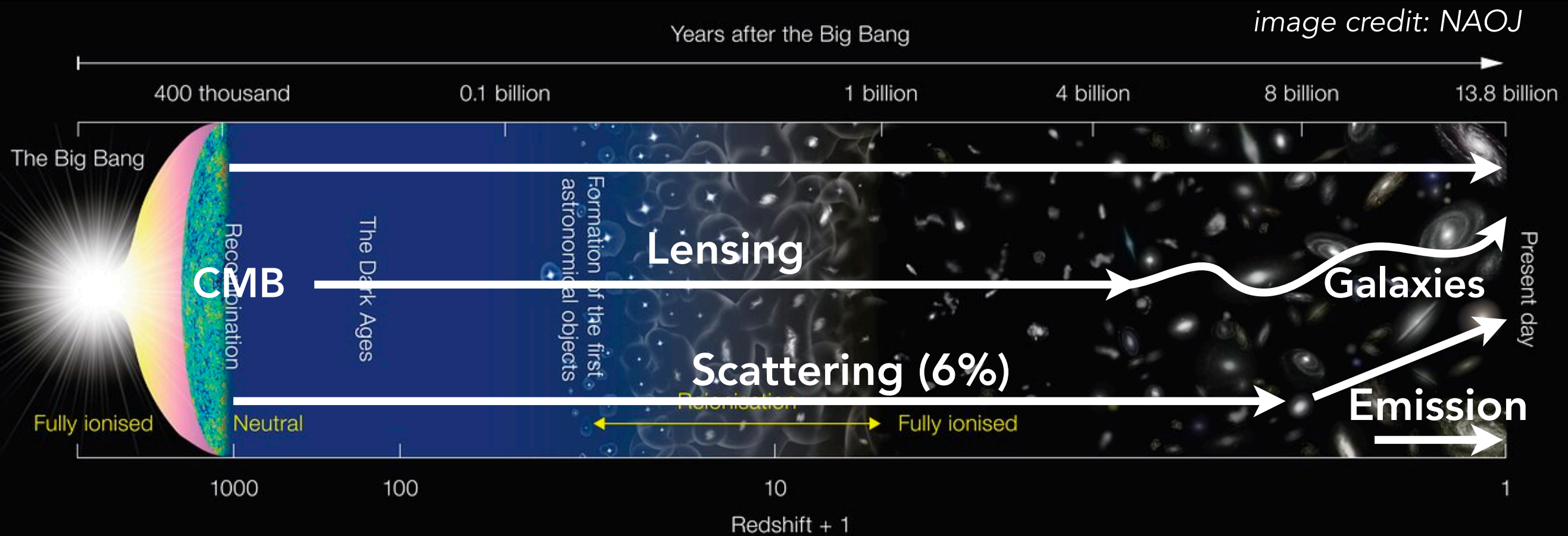
Illustris simulation explorer



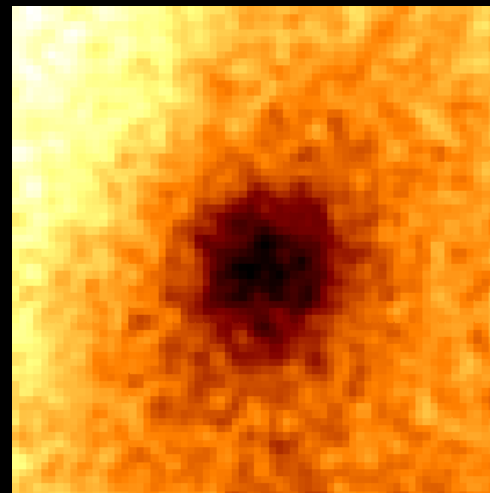
Milky way
(our own galaxy)

Andromeda galaxy

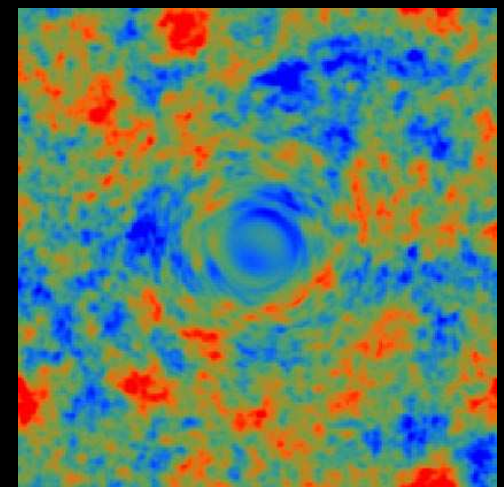
Backlighting the galaxies with the CMB



Initial conditions



Scattering:
Gas shadows



Lensing:
Mass shadows

Summary of CMB secondaries

Key parameters:

$$\theta_{\text{lens}} \sim 1' \sim 10^{-4}, \quad \int dt \dot{\Phi} \sim 10^{-4}, \quad \tau \sim 10^{-3}, \quad \frac{k_B T_e}{m_e c^2} \sim \left(\frac{v_{\text{th}}}{c}\right)^2 \sim 0.01, \quad \frac{v_{\text{bulk,rot,turb}}}{c} \sim 10^{-3}, \quad \frac{\delta T_0}{T_0} \sim a_2 \sim 10^{-5}$$

→ Many imprints with complementary information :

Potential

Lensing

ISW, Rees-Sciama

Moving lens

$$\theta_{\text{lens}} \frac{\nabla T_0}{T_0} \quad \text{Total mass}$$

$$\int dt \dot{\Phi} \quad \text{DE, accretion rate}$$

$$\theta_{\text{lens}} (v_{\text{bulk} \perp} / c) \quad \text{Transverse velocities}$$

Single scattering

Screening

kSZ, rot kSZ, turb kSZ

tSZ, relat tSZ

Polarized scattering

$$\tau (\delta T_0 / T_0) \quad \text{Gas density}$$

$$\tau (v_{\text{bulk} \parallel} / c) \quad \text{Gas density, LOS velocities}$$

$$\tau (v_{\text{th}} / c)^{2,4} \quad \text{Gas thermal pressure, temperature}$$

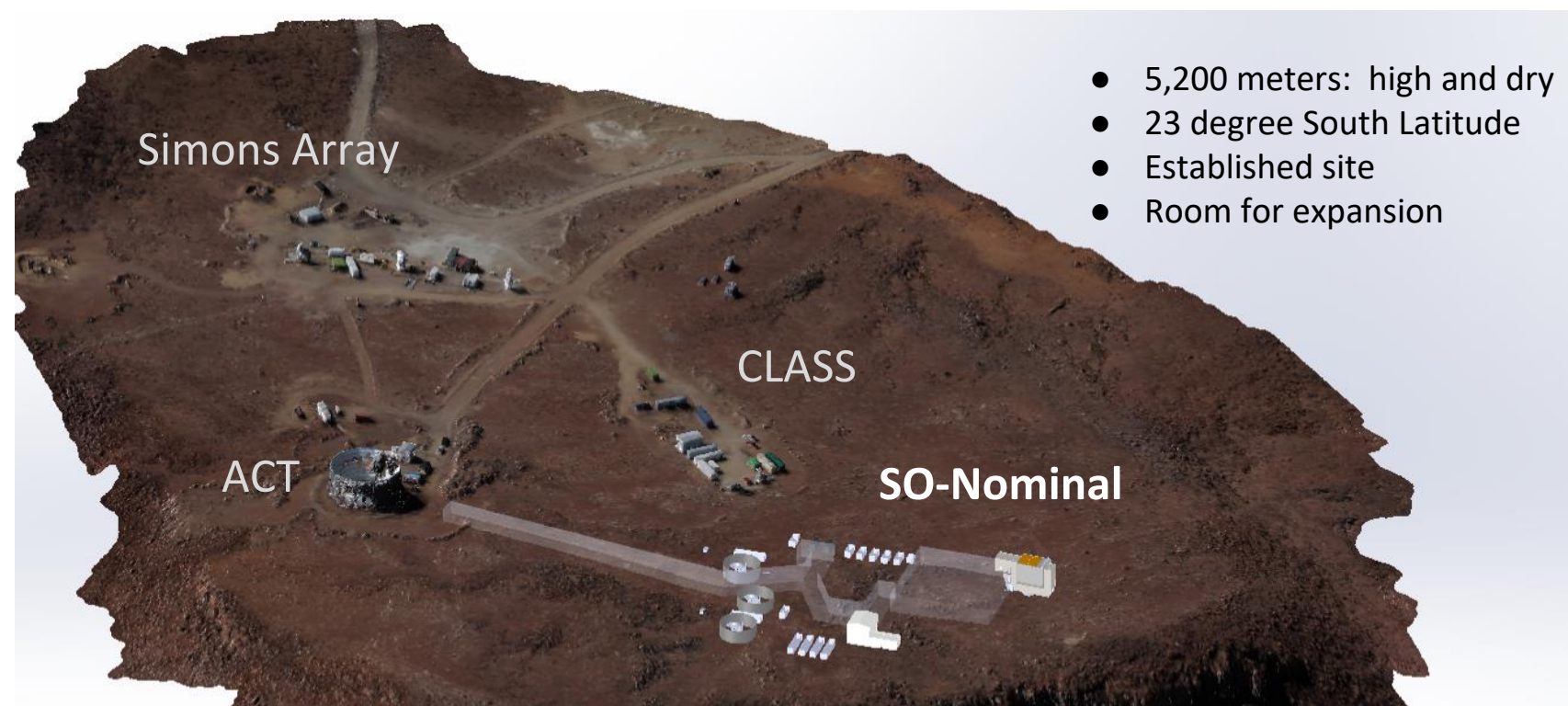
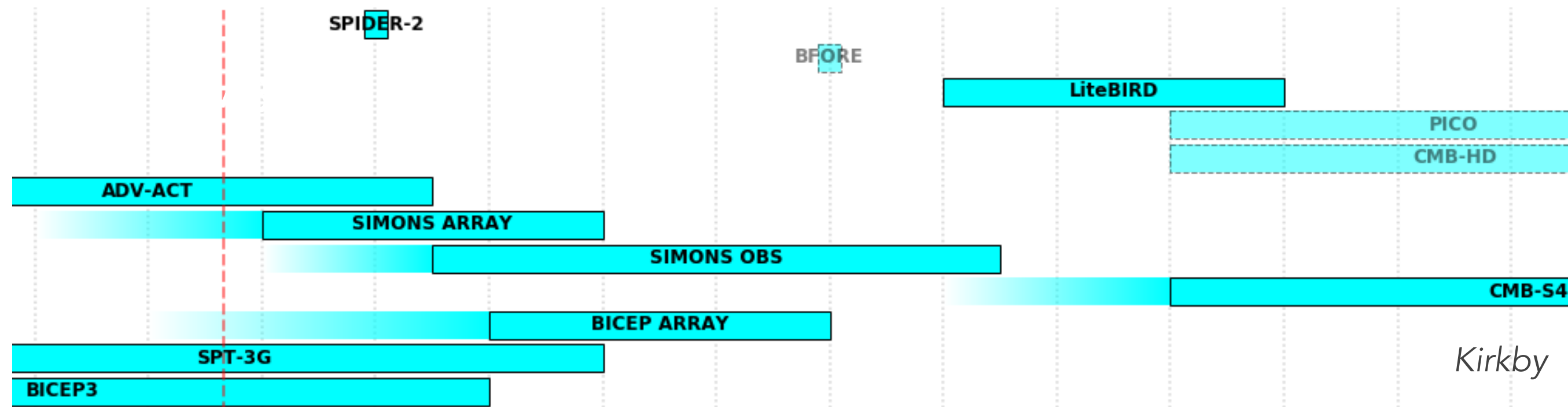
$$\tau (v_{\text{bulk} \perp} / c)^2, \tau a_2 \quad \text{Gas density, Ultra large scales}$$

Multiple scattering

Smaller by factor τ

Break degeneracies with tau?

Why now? High-res high-sensitivity CMB experiments



Growing interest in the CMB

Primary anisotropies

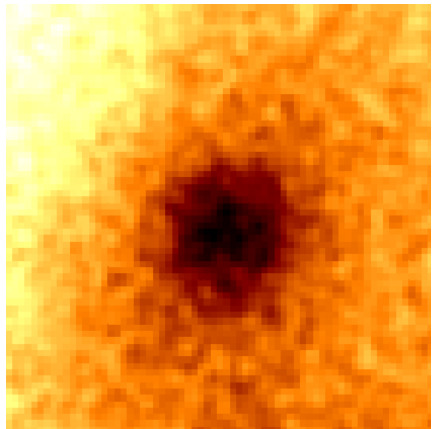


Secondary anisotropies



Outline: Combining CMB & LSS

Gas shadows



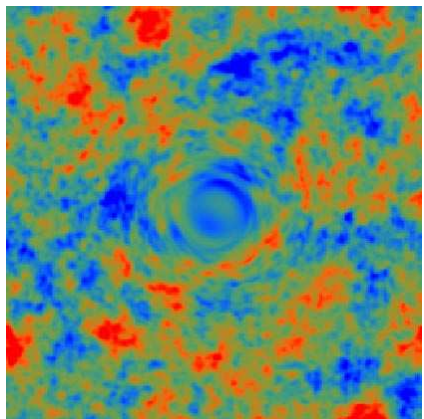
ACT x DESI kSZ & tSZ

Hadzhiyska+23, 24

RiedGuachalla+23, 25

Liu+24

Mass shadows



CMB lensing noise bias avoidance

Shen Schaan Ferraro 23



Bayesian lensing bias

from polarized extragalactic foregrounds

Qu Millea Schaan 24

Gas shadows:
Localize the missing baryons



Missing baryon "opportunity": Cosmology & Galaxy formation

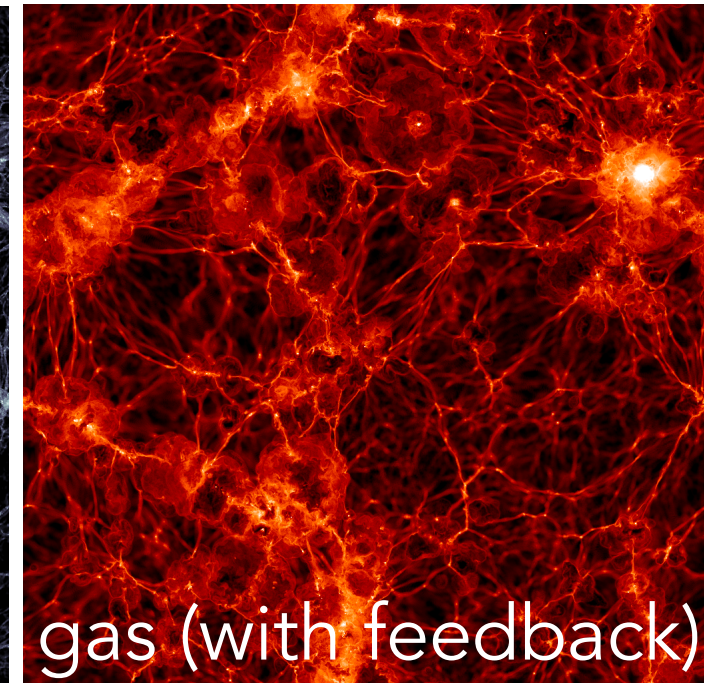
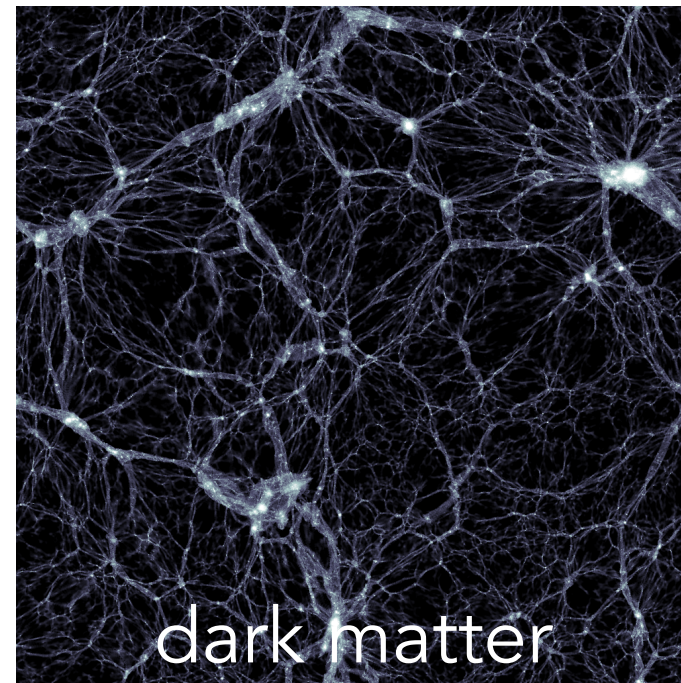
Galaxy formation

Feedback pushes gas outside virial radius

Too faint to detect

→ **Missing baryon problem**

→ **Limits our understanding of galaxy formation**



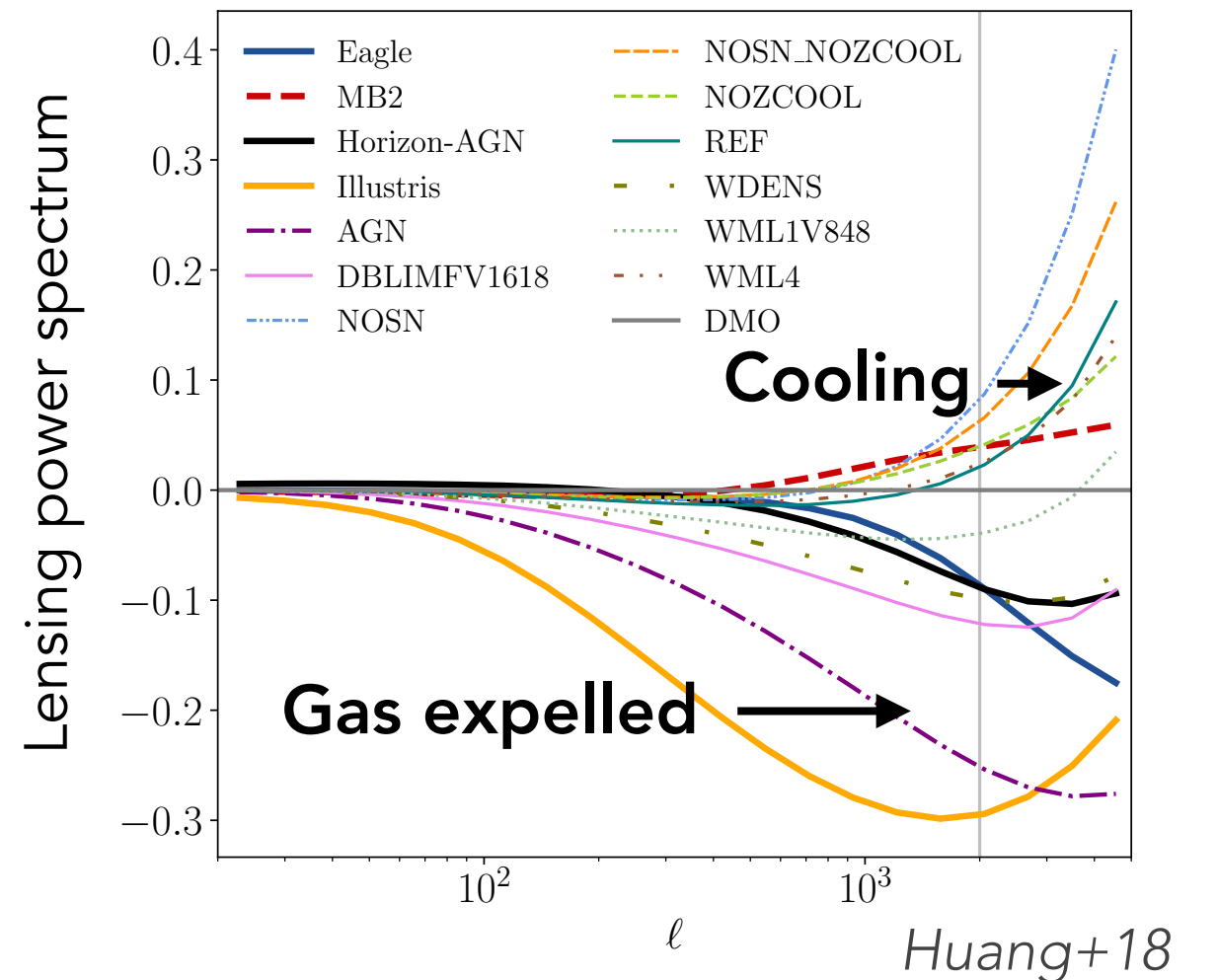
Haider+16, Illustris simulation

Cosmology

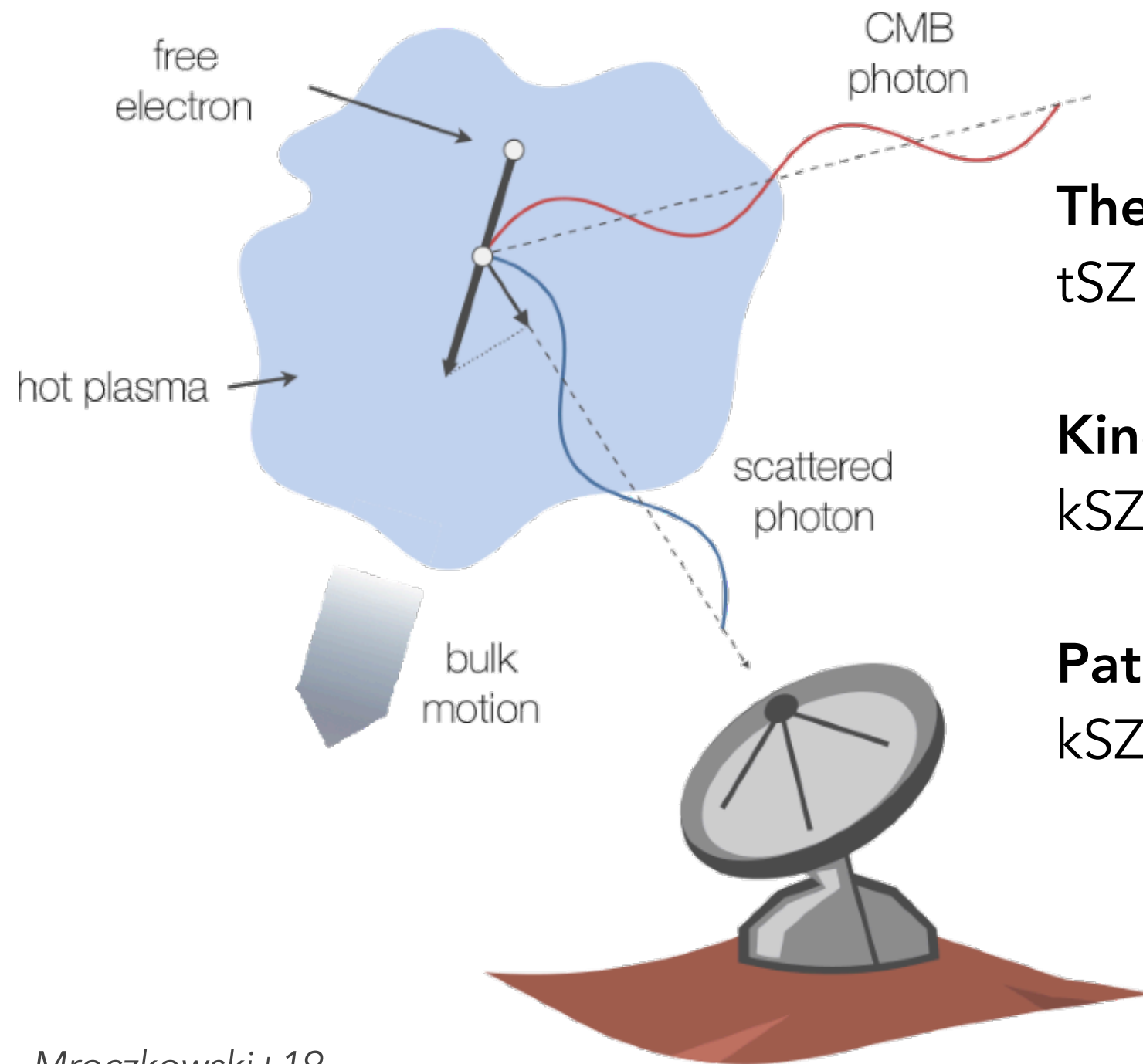
Baryons ~15% total matter

→ **Largest (30%) theoretical uncertainty on matter power spectrum**

→ **Limits cosmology from weak lensing: Rubin, Roman, Euclid**



CMB can help: Sunyaev-Zel'dovich effects



Thermal SZ: Doppler from thermal motions
 $tSZ = \text{gas density} * \text{temperature}$

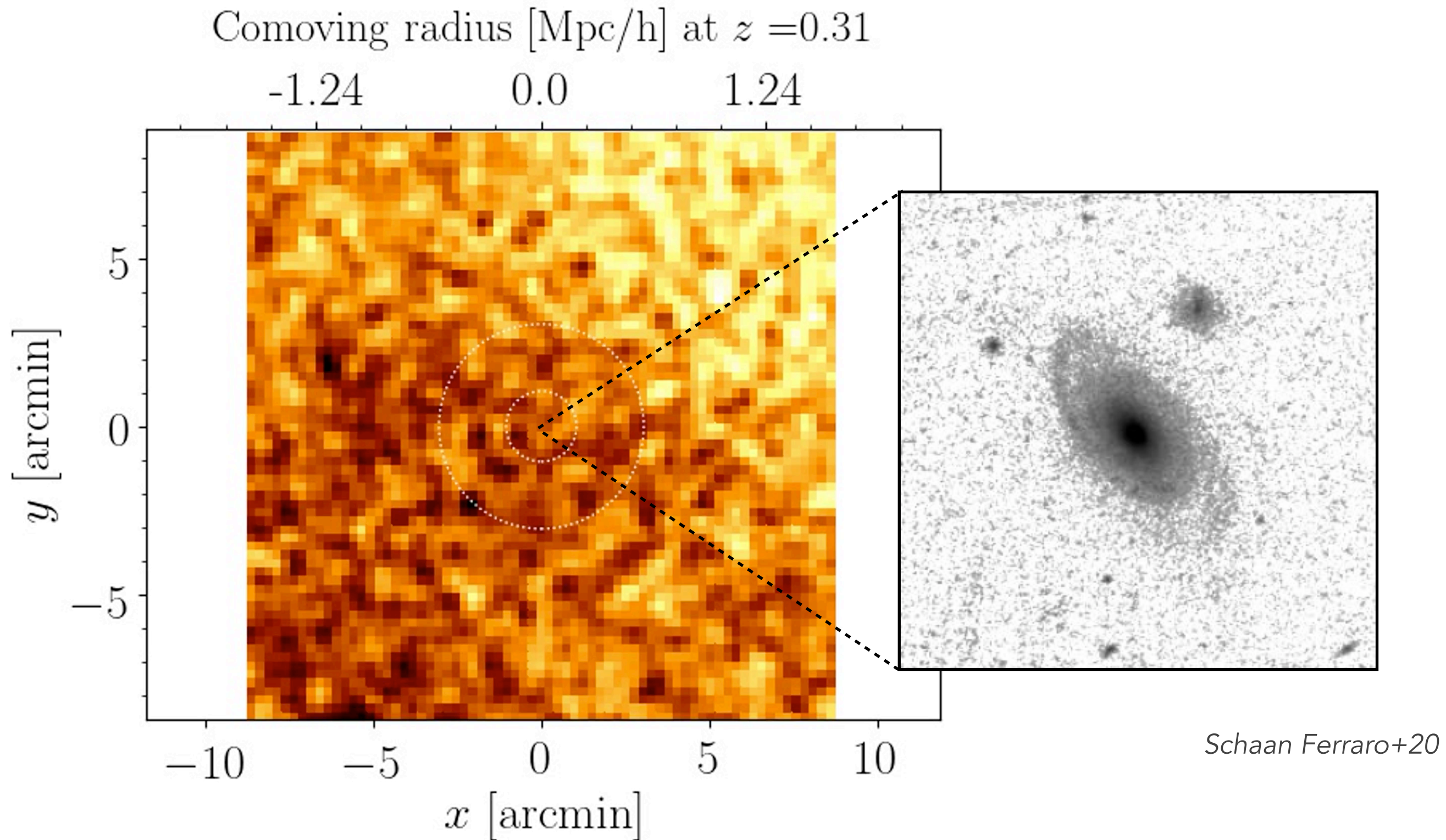
Kinematic SZ: Doppler from bulk motion
 $kSZ = \text{gas density} * \text{bulk velocity}$

Patchy screening: Doppler Simple scattering
 $kSZ = \text{gas density} * \text{primary CMB}$

Mroczkowski+19

→ Unique probe of missing baryons!
(Looking forward to FRBs too!)

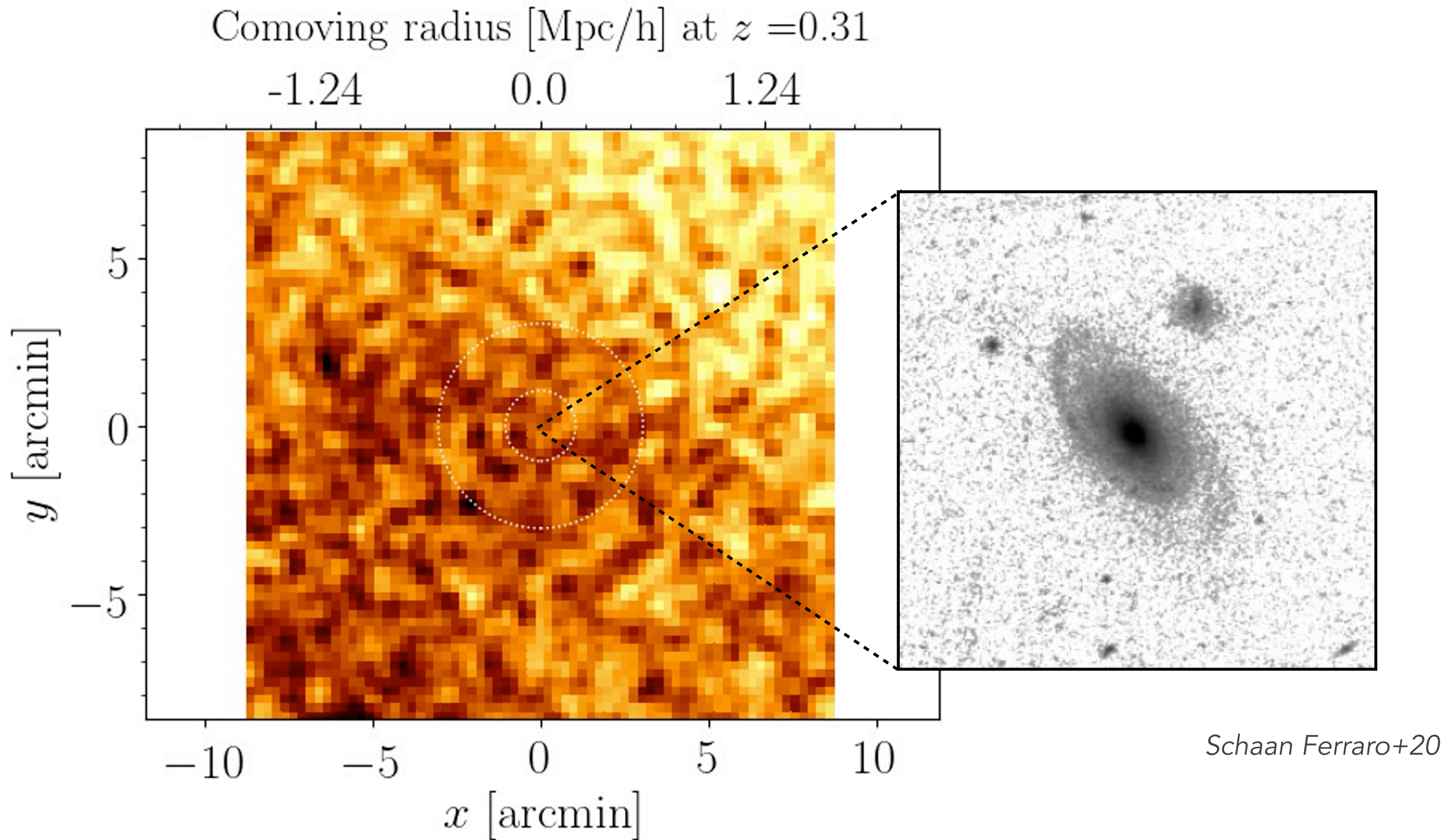
Extracting tSZ: single galaxy



Schaan Ferraro+20

SNR per galaxy is too low to detect!

Extracting tSZ: 400,000 galaxies



Extended tSZ profile is well resolved!

Higher precision tSZ: ACTxDESI

Henry
Liu



Simone
Ferraro



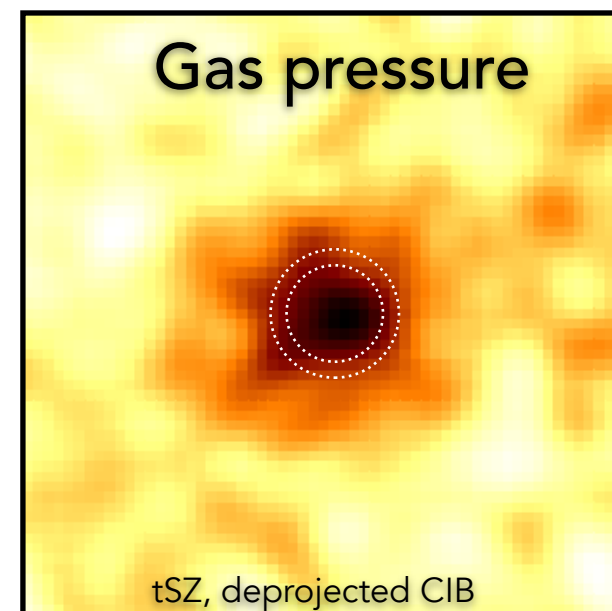
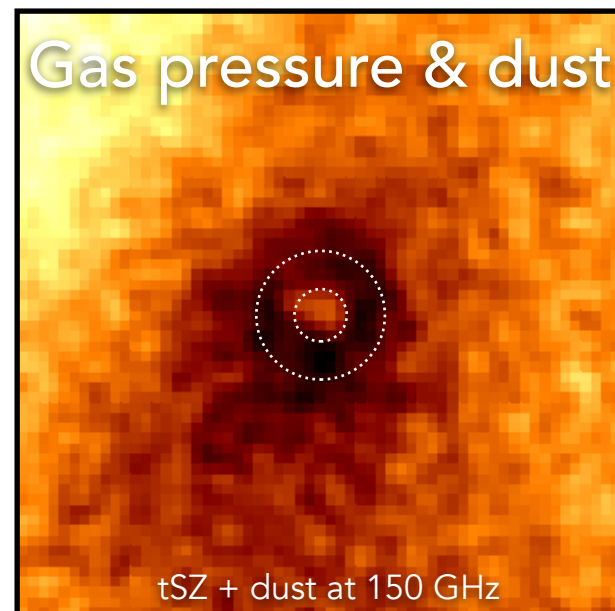
Emmanuel
Schaan



High precision stacked tSZ

Significant dust bias

Clean by masking/deprojecting with variable dust SED



Schaan Ferraro+20

Higher precision tSZ: ACTxDESI

Henry
Liu



Simone
Ferraro



Emmanuel
Schaan



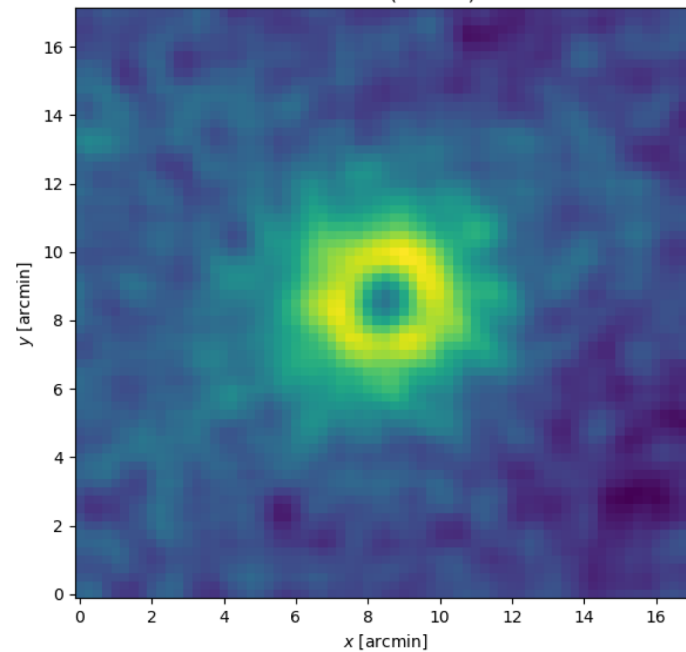
High precision stacked tSZ

Significant dust bias

Clean by masking/deprojecting with variable
dust SED

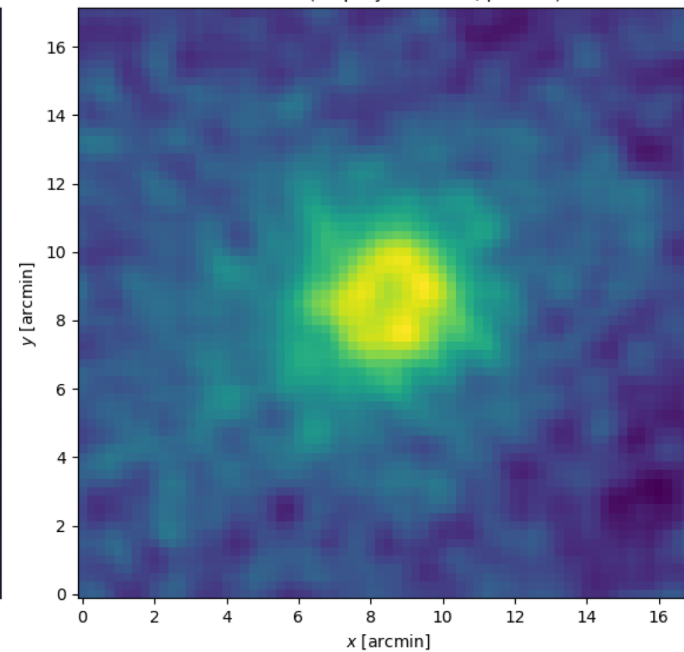
Fiducial Y map

ACT DR6 (fiducial)



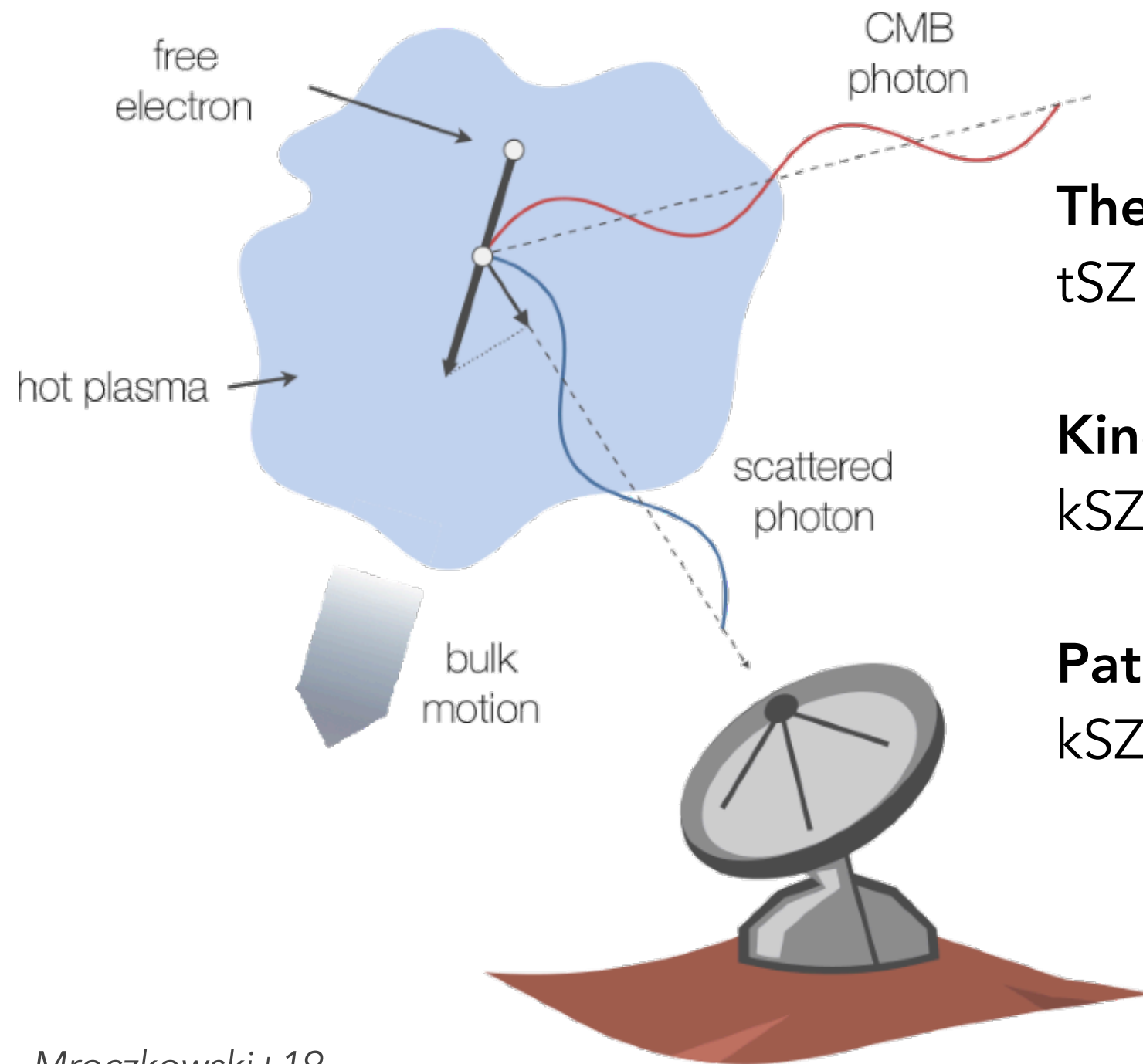
CIB Deprojected

ACT DR6 (Deprojected CIB, $\beta = 1.6$)



Liu+24

CMB can help: Sunyaev-Zel'dovich effects



Thermal SZ: Doppler from thermal motions
 $tSZ = \text{gas density} * \text{temperature}$

Kinematic SZ: Doppler from bulk motion
 $kSZ = \text{gas density} * \text{bulk velocity}$

Patchy screening: Doppler Simple scattering
 $kSZ = \text{gas density} * \text{primary CMB}$

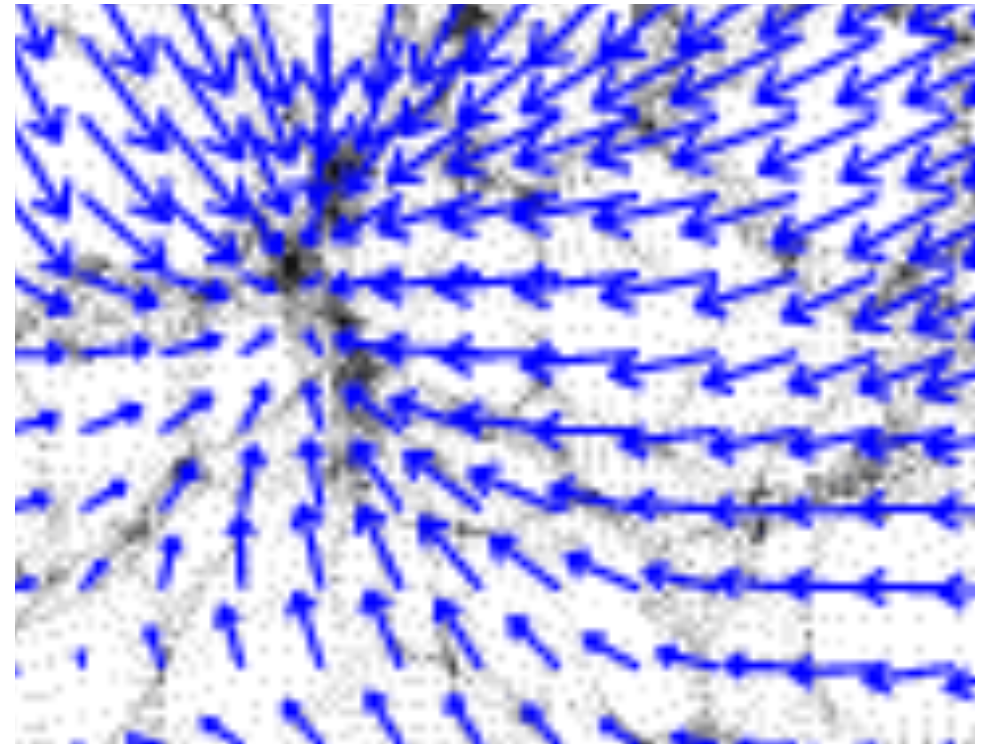
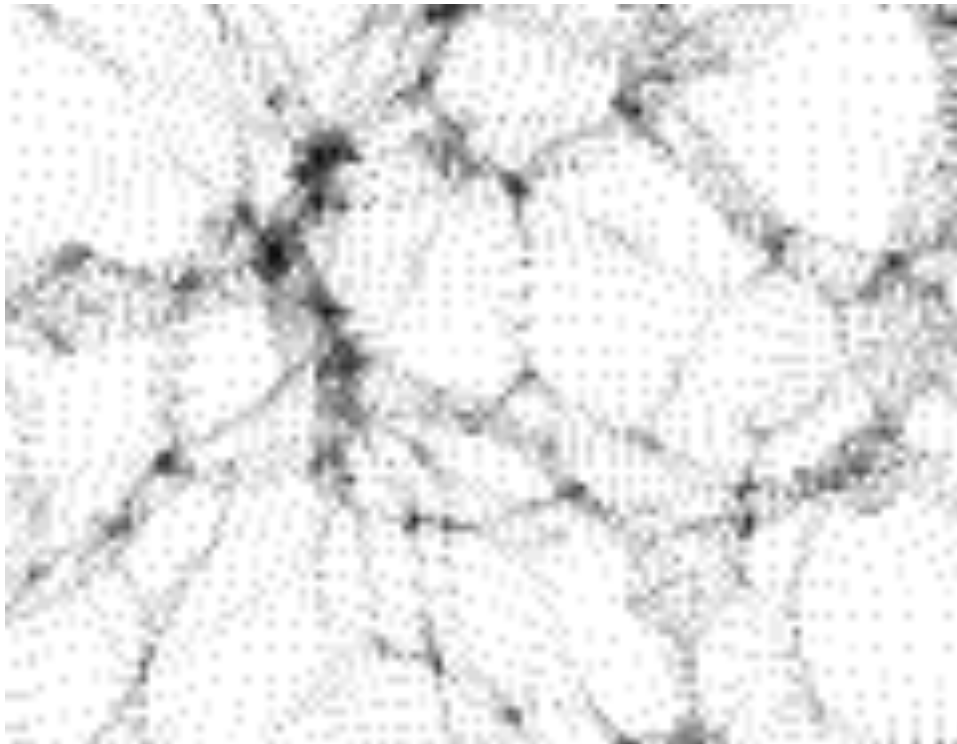
Mroczkowski+19

→ Unique probe of missing baryons!
(Looking forward to FRBs too!)

Extracting kSZ: Velocity reconstruction

Mass conservation: $\vec{v} \propto \vec{\nabla} \Delta^{-1} \delta$

150Mpc



Eisenstein+07, Padmanabhan+12,14

kSZ amplitude $\propto \langle \mathbf{v}_{\text{true}} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{\text{rec}} \rangle$ or $r(\mathbf{v}_{\text{true}}, \mathbf{v}_{\text{rec}})$

→ Quantify from sims

Velocity reconstruction via continuity equation: assessment

Bernardita Ried Guachalla Boryana Hadzhiyska Simone Ferraro Emmanuel Schaan



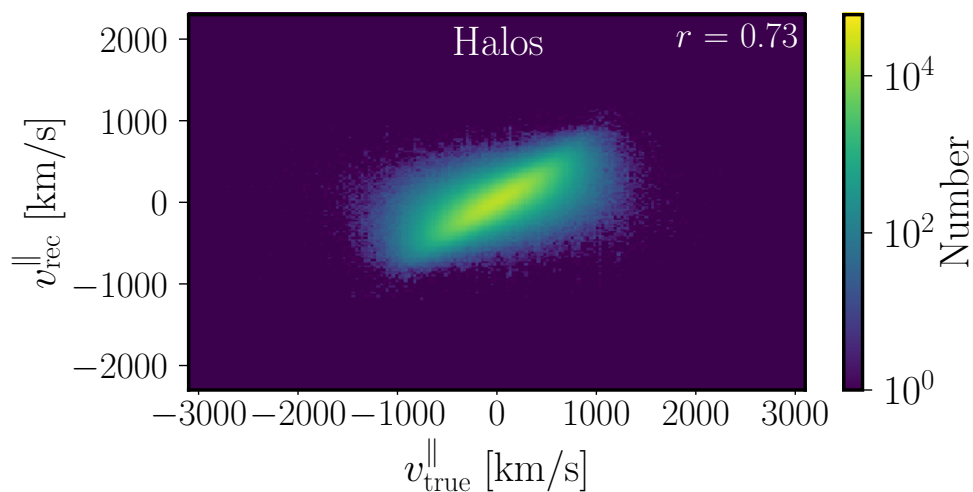
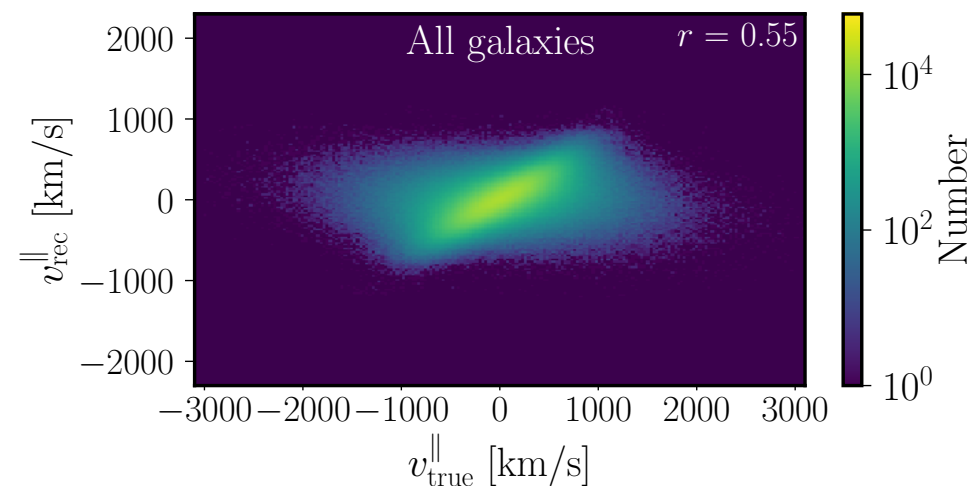
Hadzhiyska+23, Ried Guachalla+23

Key results

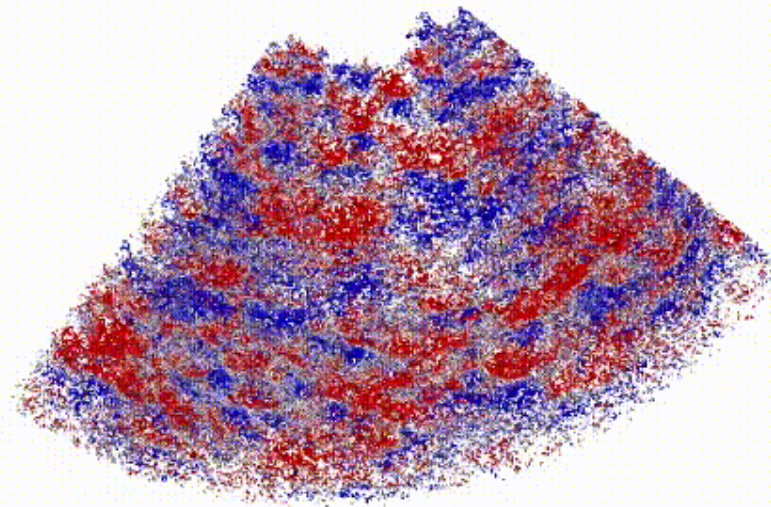
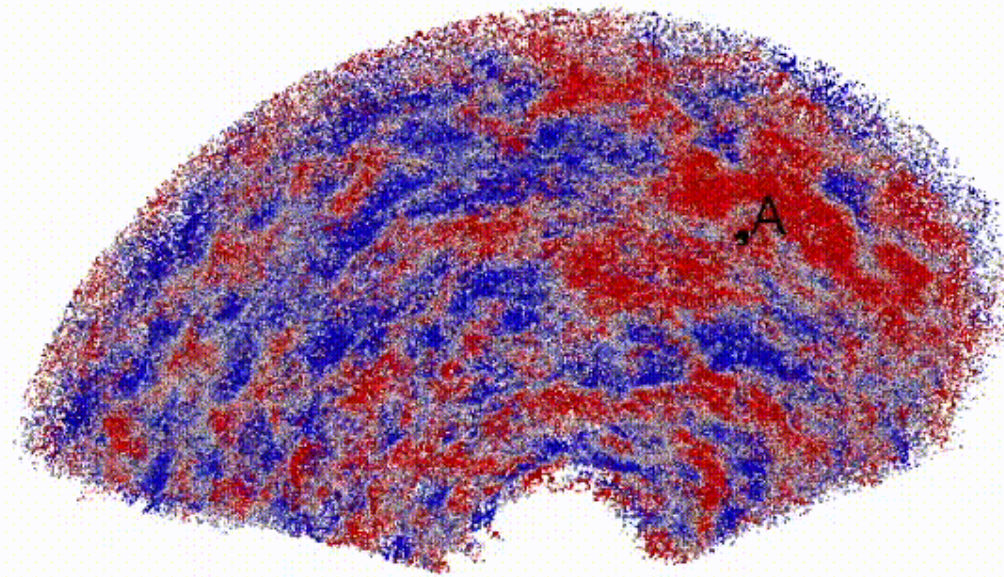
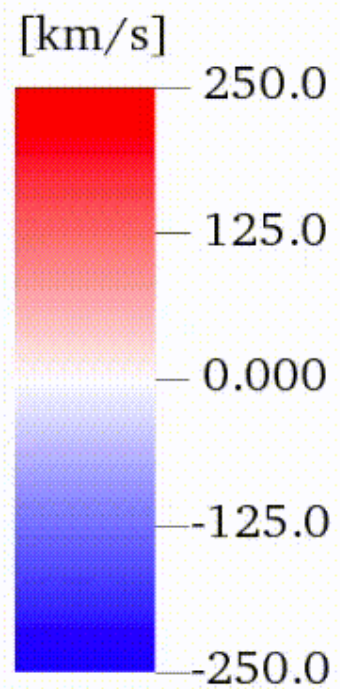
- Reconstruct halo (not galaxy) velocities
→ good for kSZ!
- Photo samples extremely powerful
(DESI LS, DES, HSC, LSST)
- Naïve hybrid photo-spectro reconstruction
worse than photo-only

Assess impact of

- satellite fraction
- number density
- smoothing
- cosmology



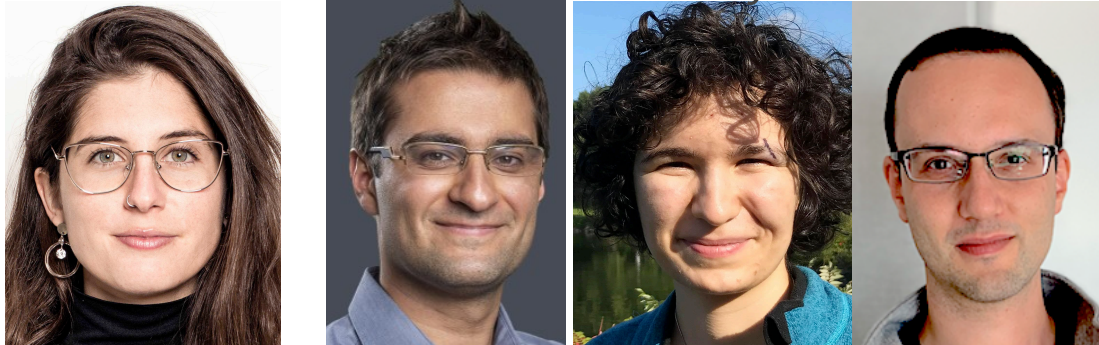
Higher precision measurements: ACTxDESI



BOSS (CMASS AND LOWZ)

Higher precision kSZ: ACTxDES

Bernardita Ried Guachalla Emmanuel Schaan Boryana Hadzhiyska Simone Ferraro



High precision stacked kSZ

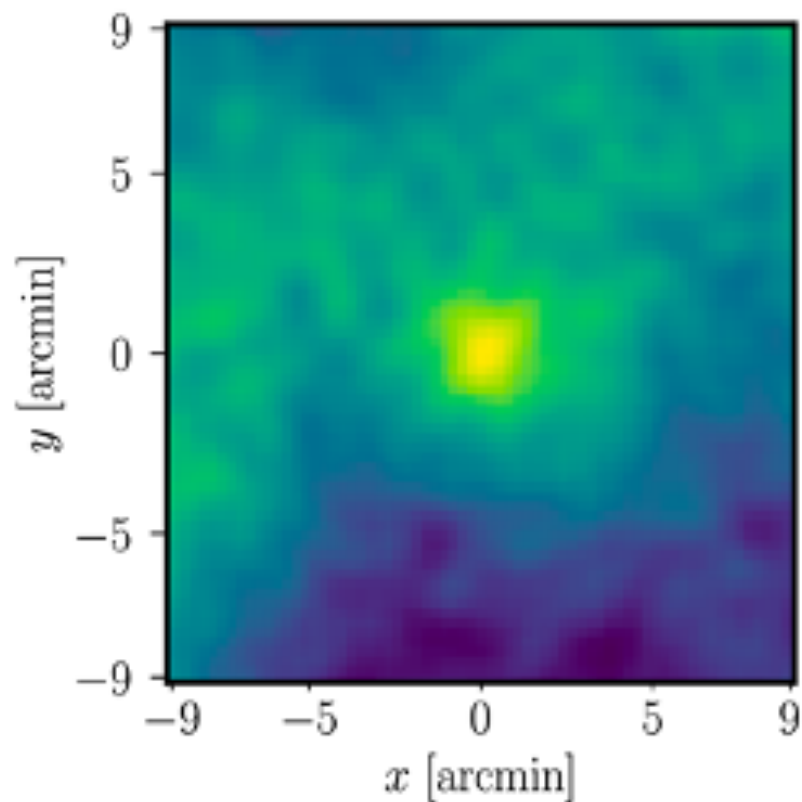
Compare photo & spectro samples

Explore dependence on M, z, L

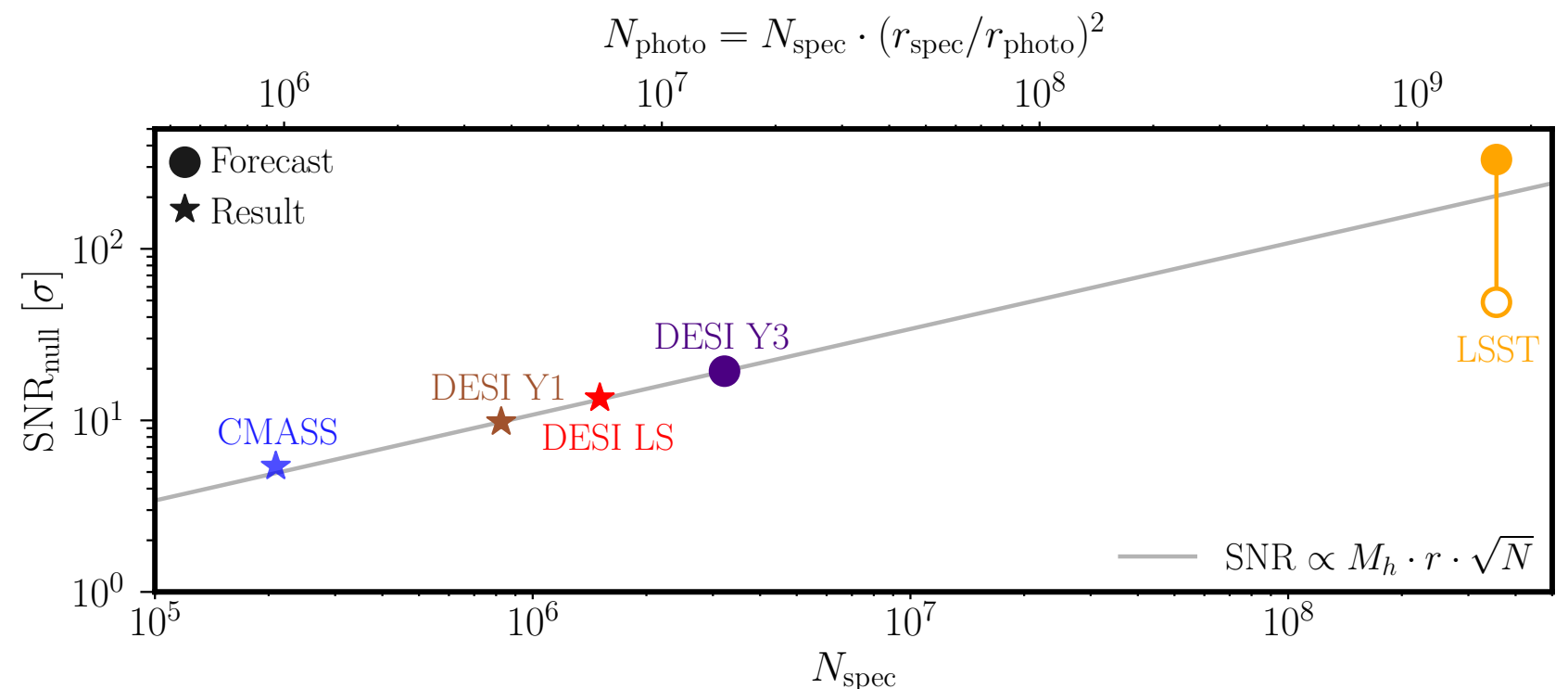
Confirm gas more extended than DM

Matches Illustris (large feedback),

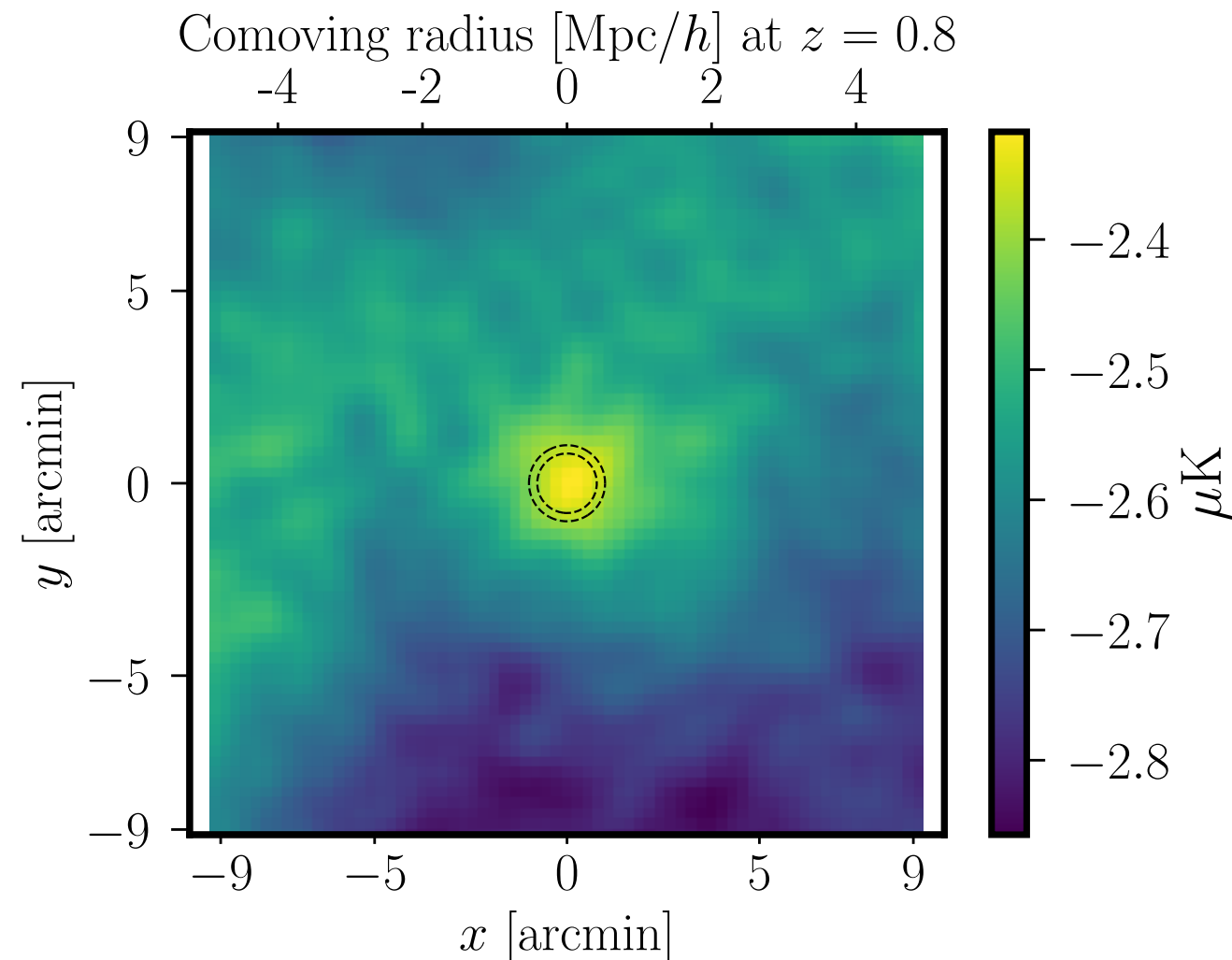
not Illustris TNG



Ried Guachalla+25



Aren't CMB experiments too low resolution?



Ried Guachalla+25

Virial radius of galaxy groups $\sim 1'$, and gas extends several R_{vir}
→ Well matched to CMB data!

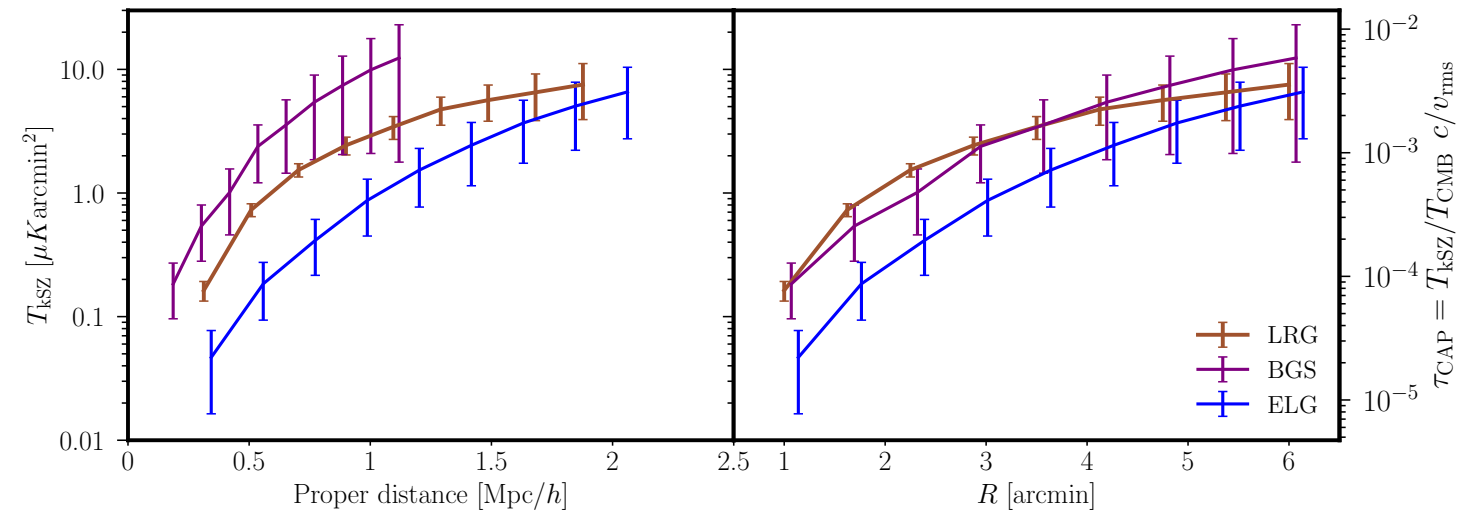
kSZ unique probe of outskirts of galaxy groups and clusters
→ Complementary with X-ray & tSZ, which probe cluster centers best

Latest stacked kSZ profiles available?

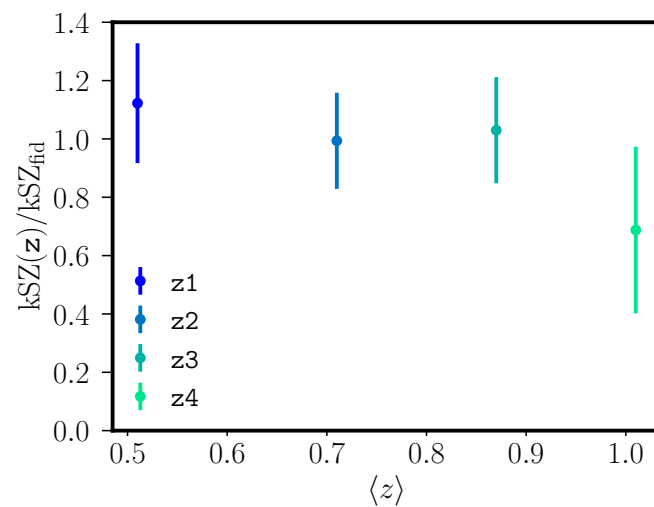
DESI LRG, BGS, ELG

spectro: *Ried Guachalla+25*

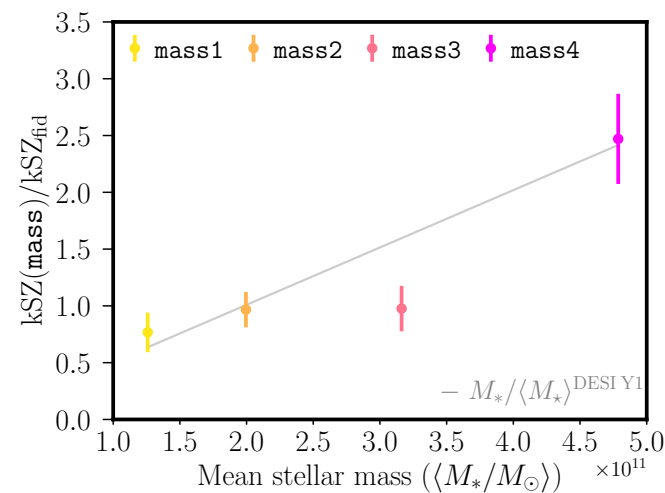
photo: *Hadzhiyska+25*



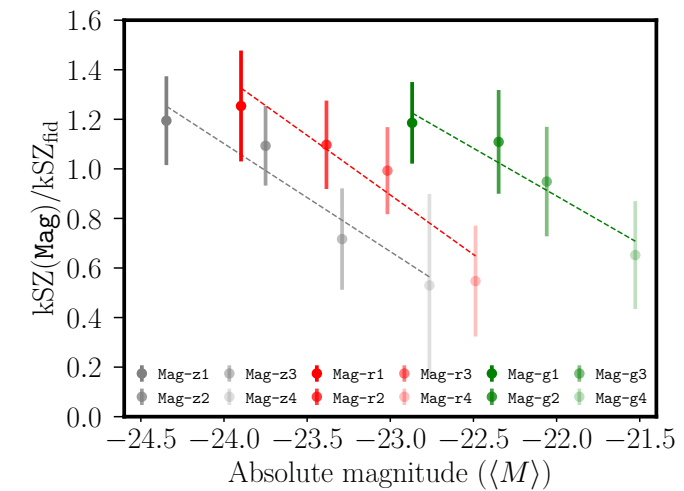
Also splits by redshift,



stellar mass,

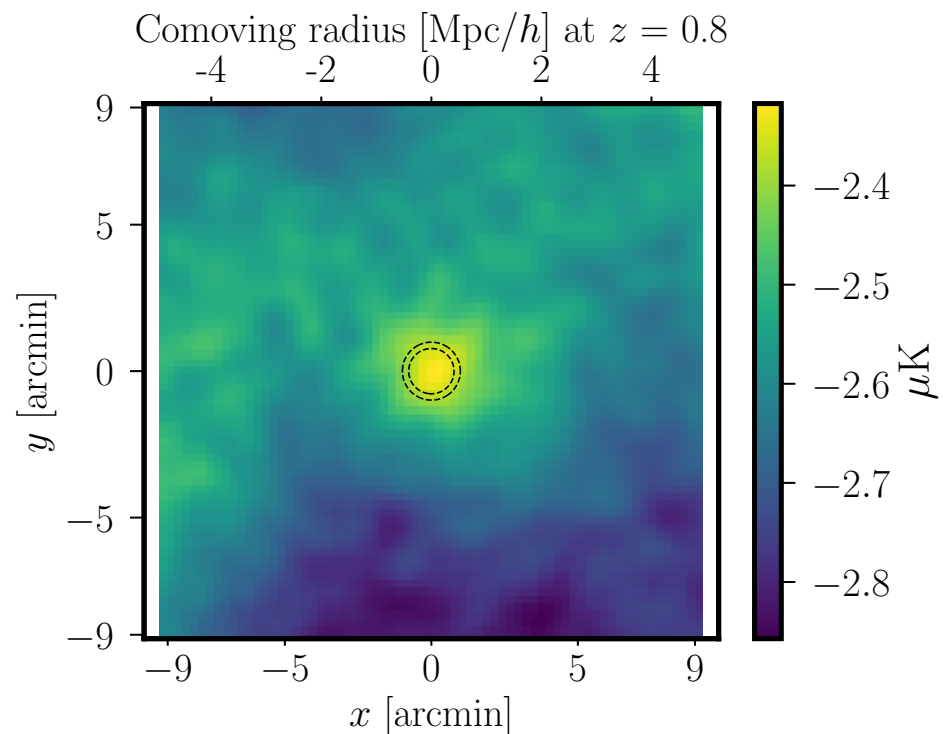


absolute magnitude



→ All publicly available. Don't hesitate to use them & ask questions!

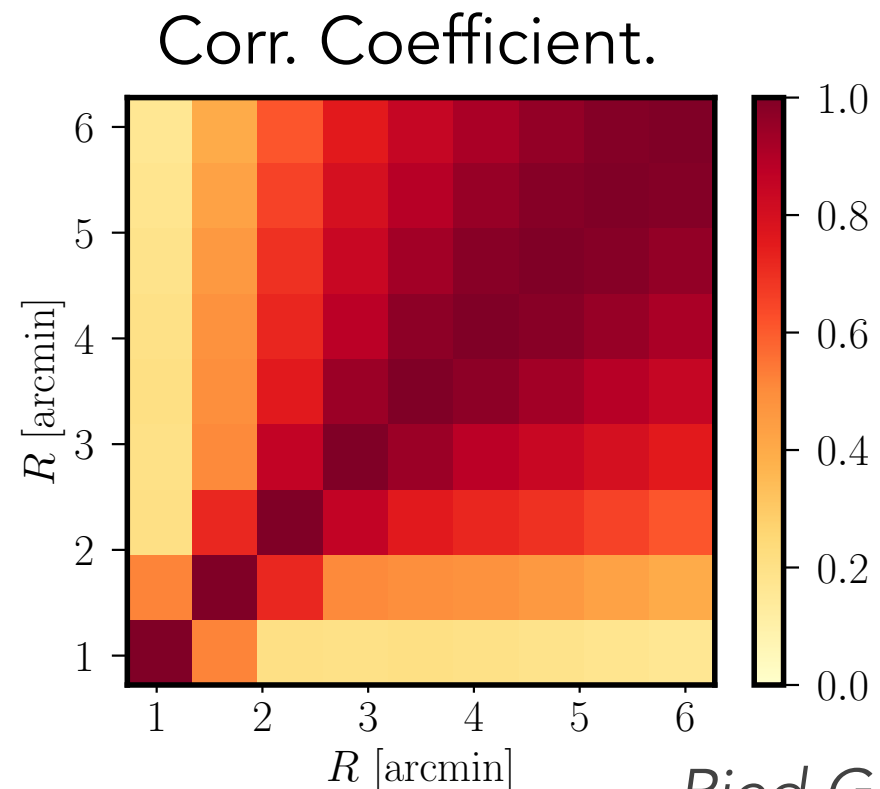
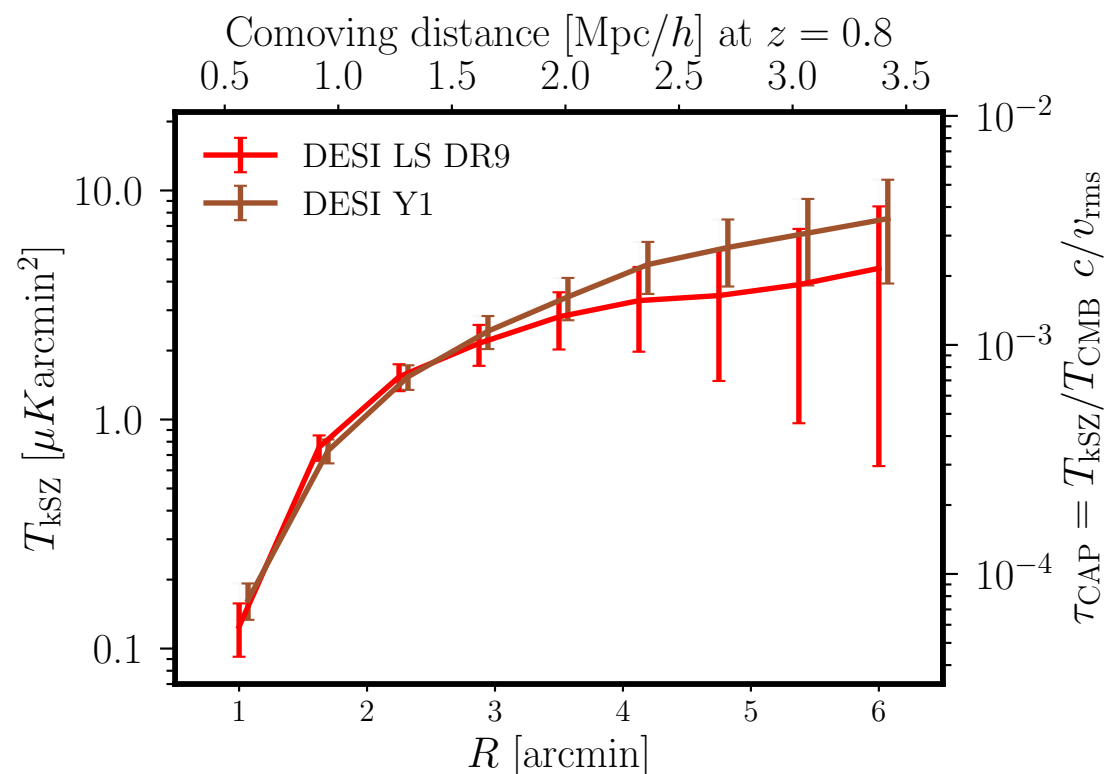
Large-scale noise: profile slope VS M_{gas}



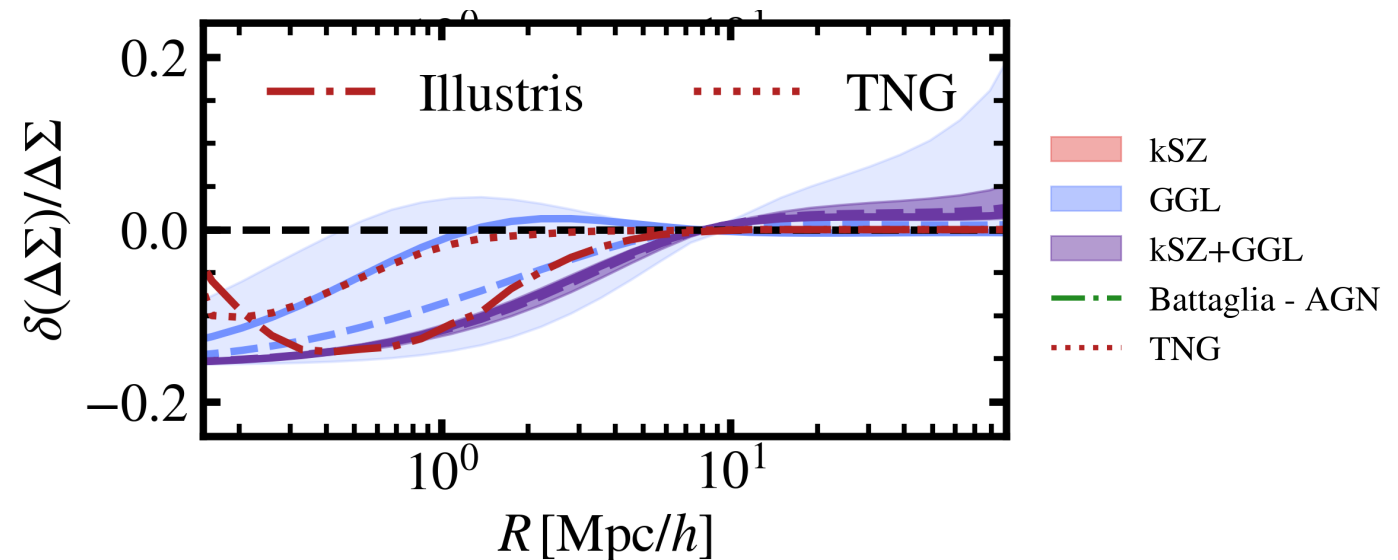
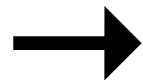
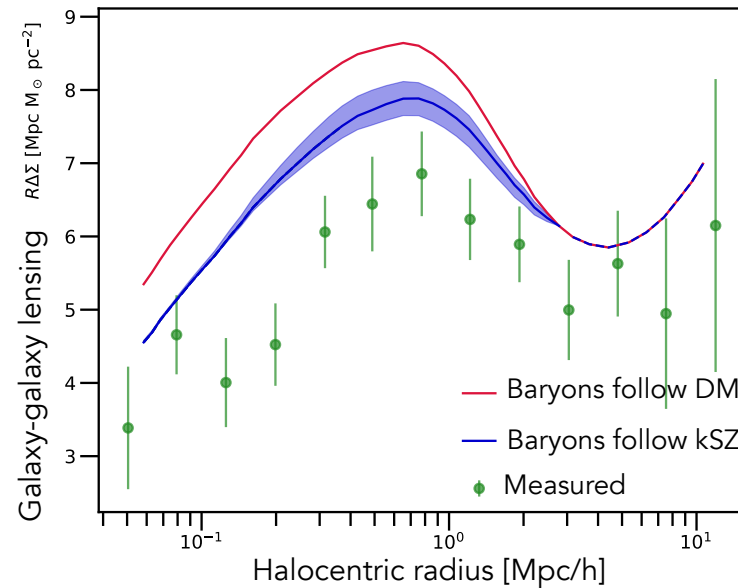
Primary CMB ($\sim$ degree) dominates noise on larger scales

→ kSZ measures profile shape/slope better than its integral (M_{gas})

CAP filter avoids displaying constant CMB mode, but is not required.
Fourier measurements simplify this



kSZ is faint. Is precision enough for lensing?



Amodeo+21

Sunseri+25

Precision already informative in 2021, now much better & improving

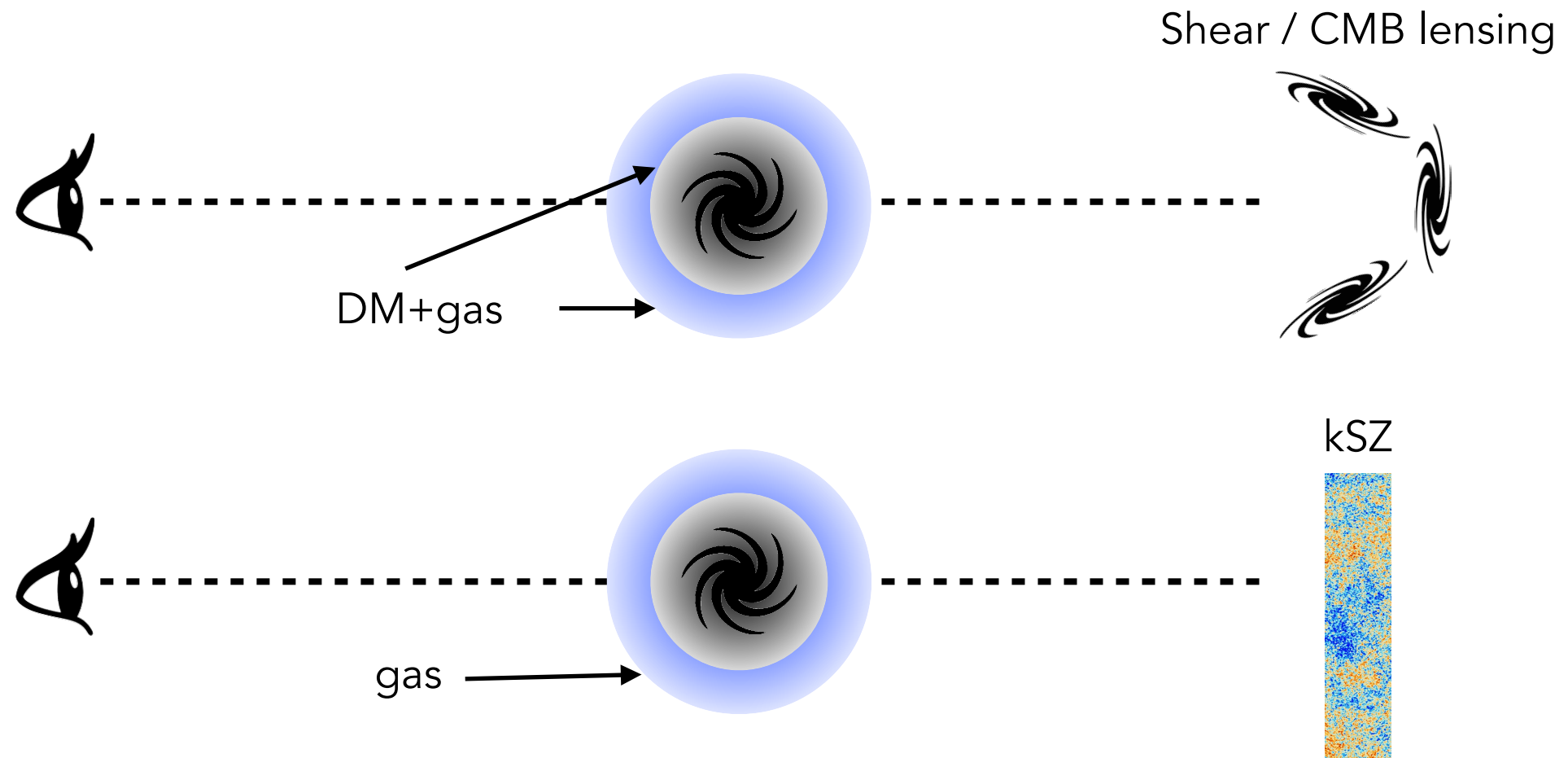
Baryons are 15% of the matter.

For 1%-precision lensing, only 7%-precision kSZ needed

→ **statistics will not be limiting**

→ **Modeling is the challenge**

Subtracting baryons from galaxy-galaxy lensing is a well-posed problem



→ **Directly subtract the baryonic contribution!**

Same halos, HOD, weighting (linear in mass, VS tSZ or Xray), angular scales

Hadzhiyska+25, Sunseri+25, McCarthy+25

Galaxy formation & Cosmic shear: trickier!

kSZ only measured around some halos at some z

Cosmic shear = sum over halo masses & z

→ **Extrapolation needed** (*Lucie-Smith+25*)

Universality of matter power suppression? (*Van Daalen+20, Joop's talk*)

→ would help!

Comparison with simulation requires matching galaxy sample

mass (stellar or halo? mean or distribution?)

satellite fraction & miscentering

HOD?

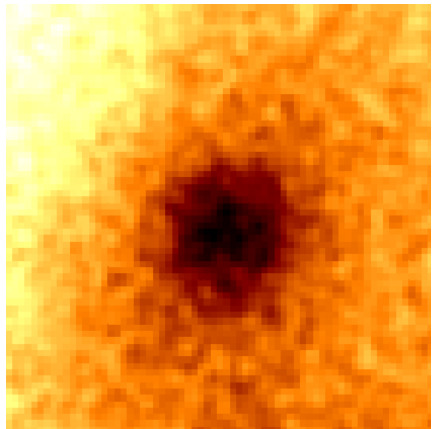
→ **All "large feedback" claims hinge on this**

Great progress being made in modeling

Bigwood+24, Sunseri+25, McCarthy+25

Outline: Combining CMB & LSS

Gas shadows



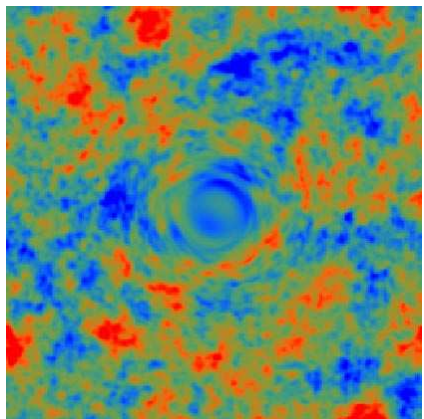
ACT x DESI kSZ & tSZ

Hadzhiyska+23, 24

RiedGuachalla+23, 25

Liu+24

Mass shadows



CMB lensing noise bias avoidance

Shen Schaan Ferraro 23

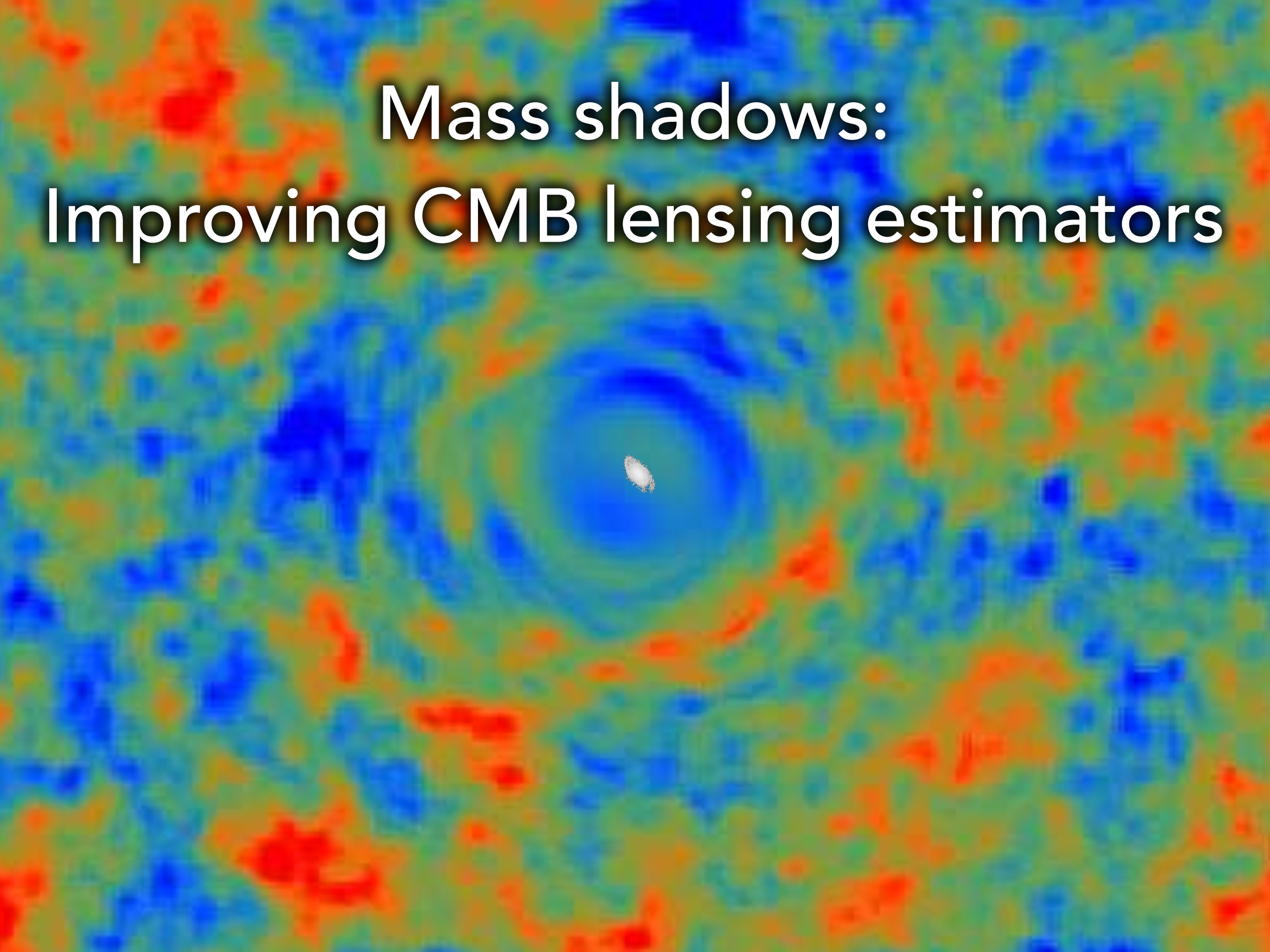


Bayesian lensing bias

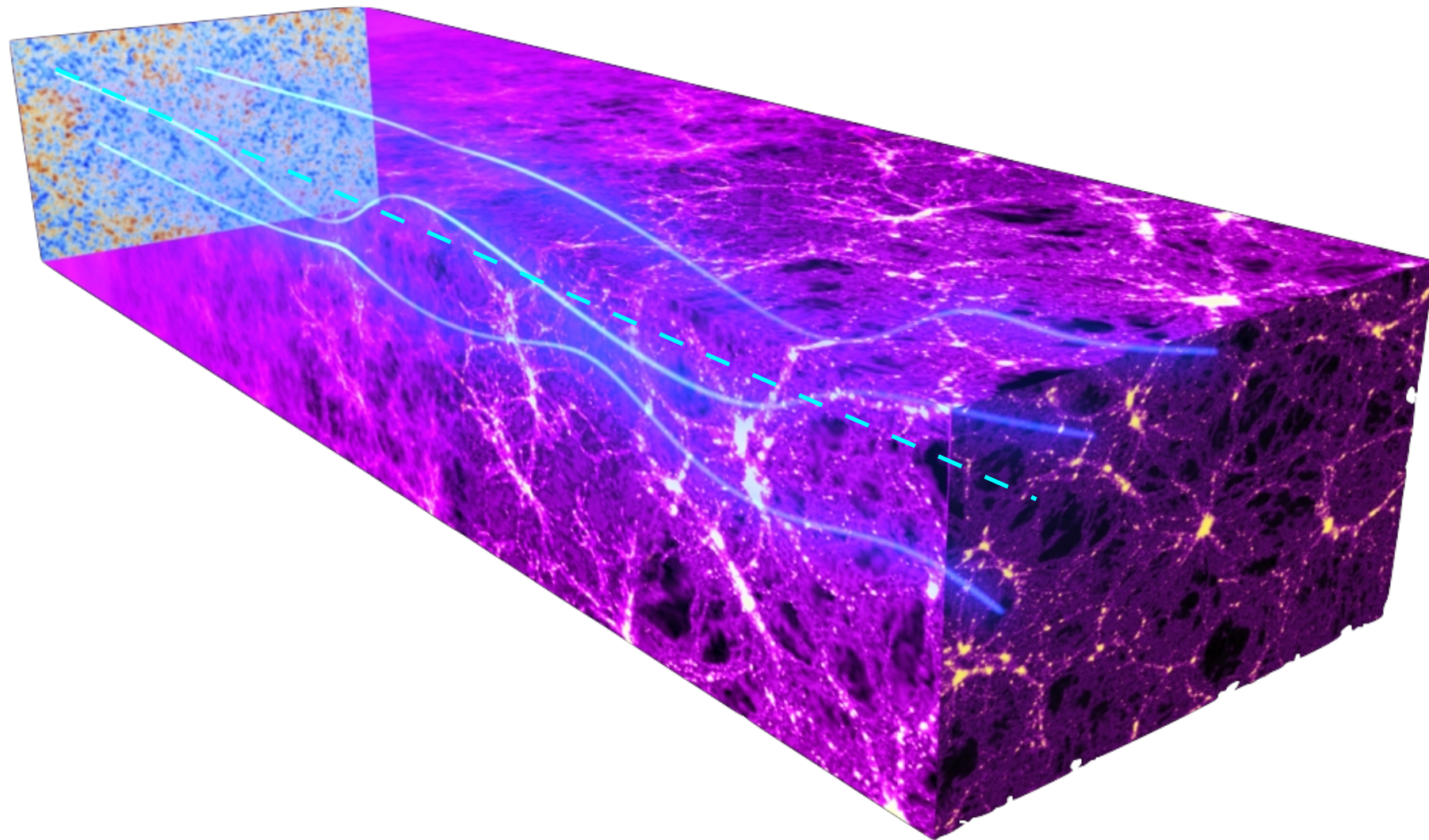
from polarized extragalactic foregrounds

Qu Millea Schaan 24

Mass shadows: Improving CMB lensing estimators



CMB lensing: overview

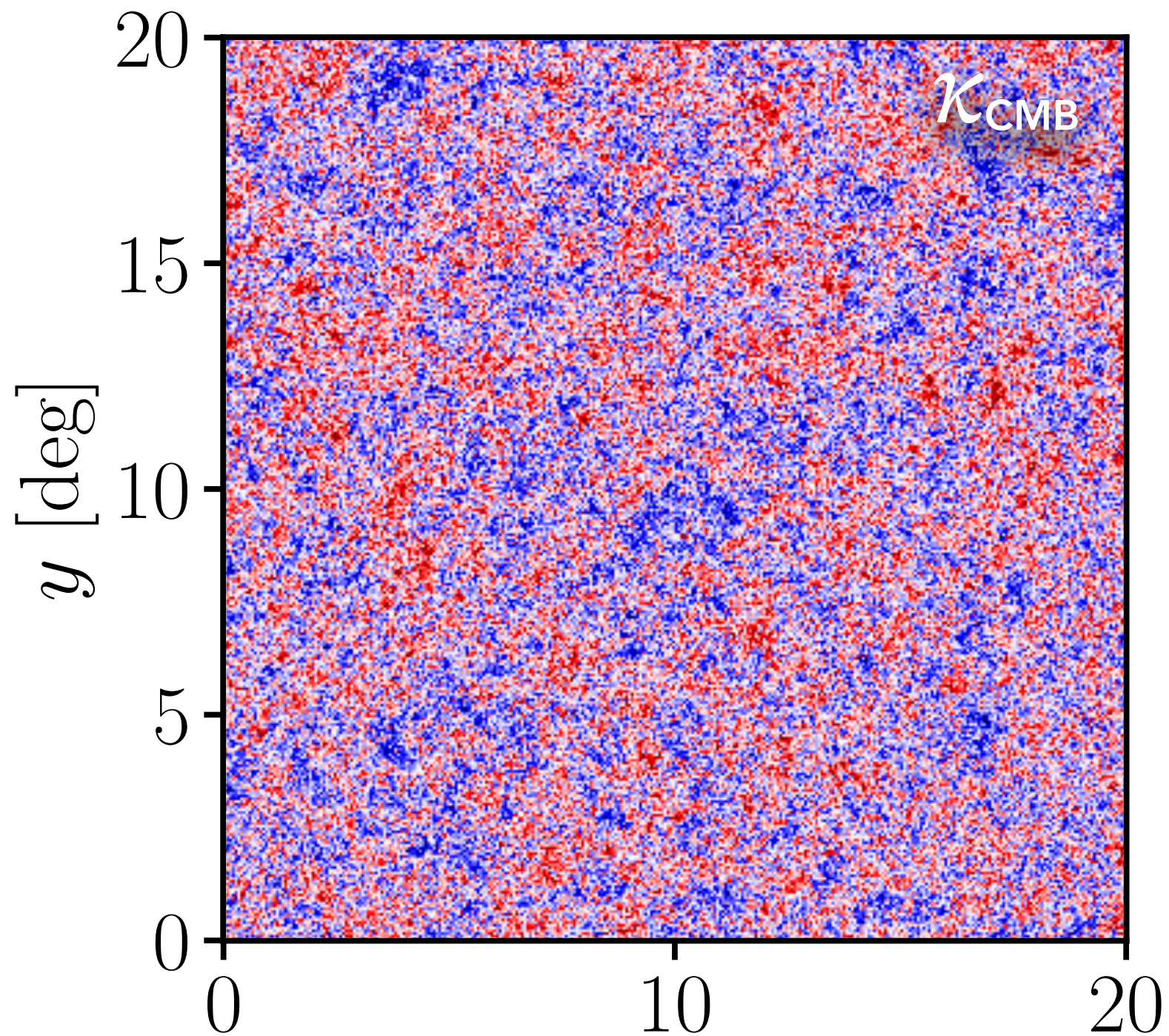


$\sim 2'$ deflections, coherent on degree scale

Surface brightness: $T(\mathbf{x}) = T^0(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{d}_{(\mathbf{x})})$

Born approximation: $\mathbf{d} = \nabla\phi = 2\nabla\Delta^{-1}\kappa$

CMB lensing: overview

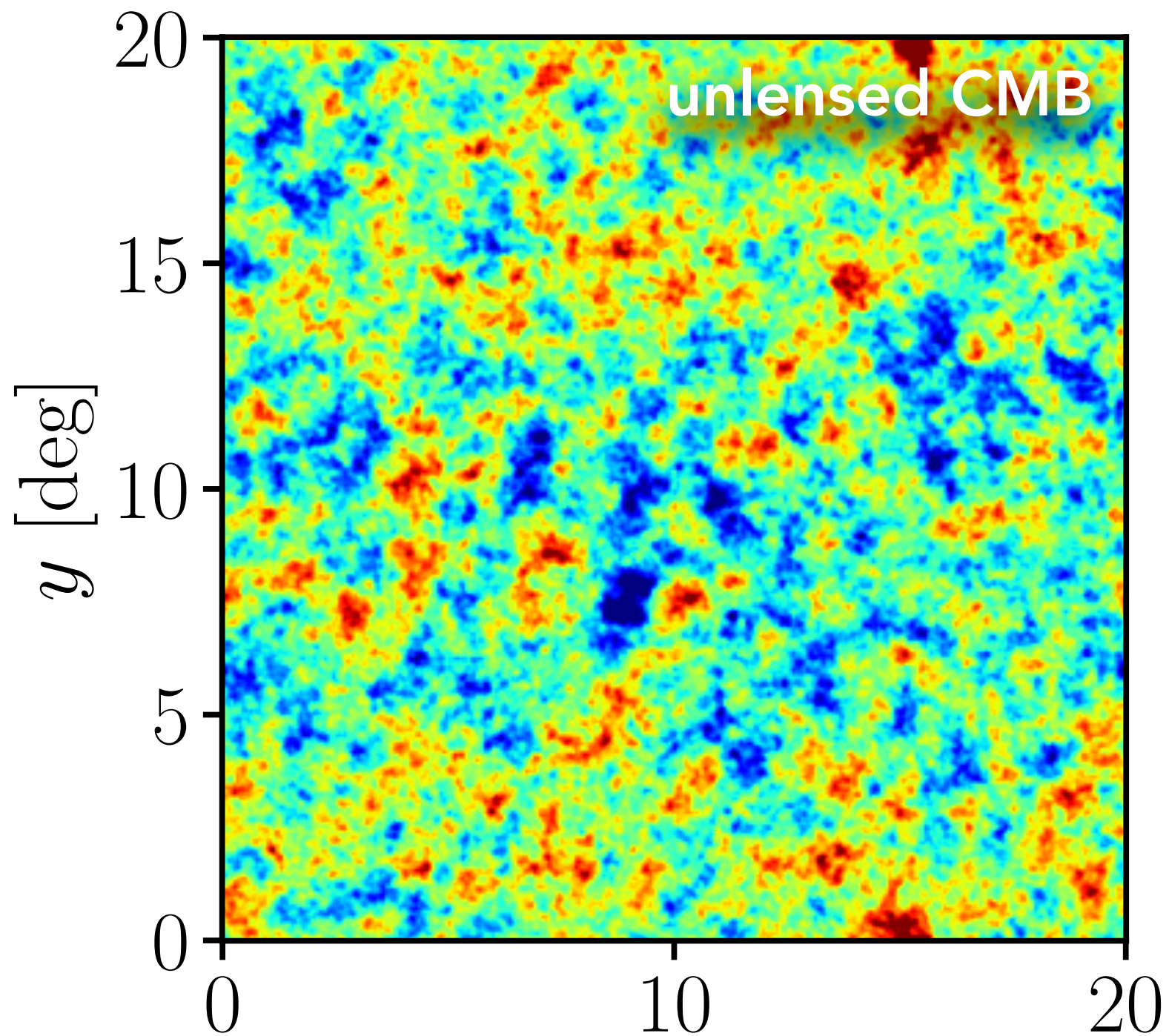


$\sim 2'$ deflections, coherent on degree scale

Surface brightness: $T(\mathbf{x}) = T^0(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{d}_{(\mathbf{x})})$

Born approximation: $\mathbf{d} = \nabla\phi = 2\nabla\Delta^{-1}\kappa$

CMB lensing: overview

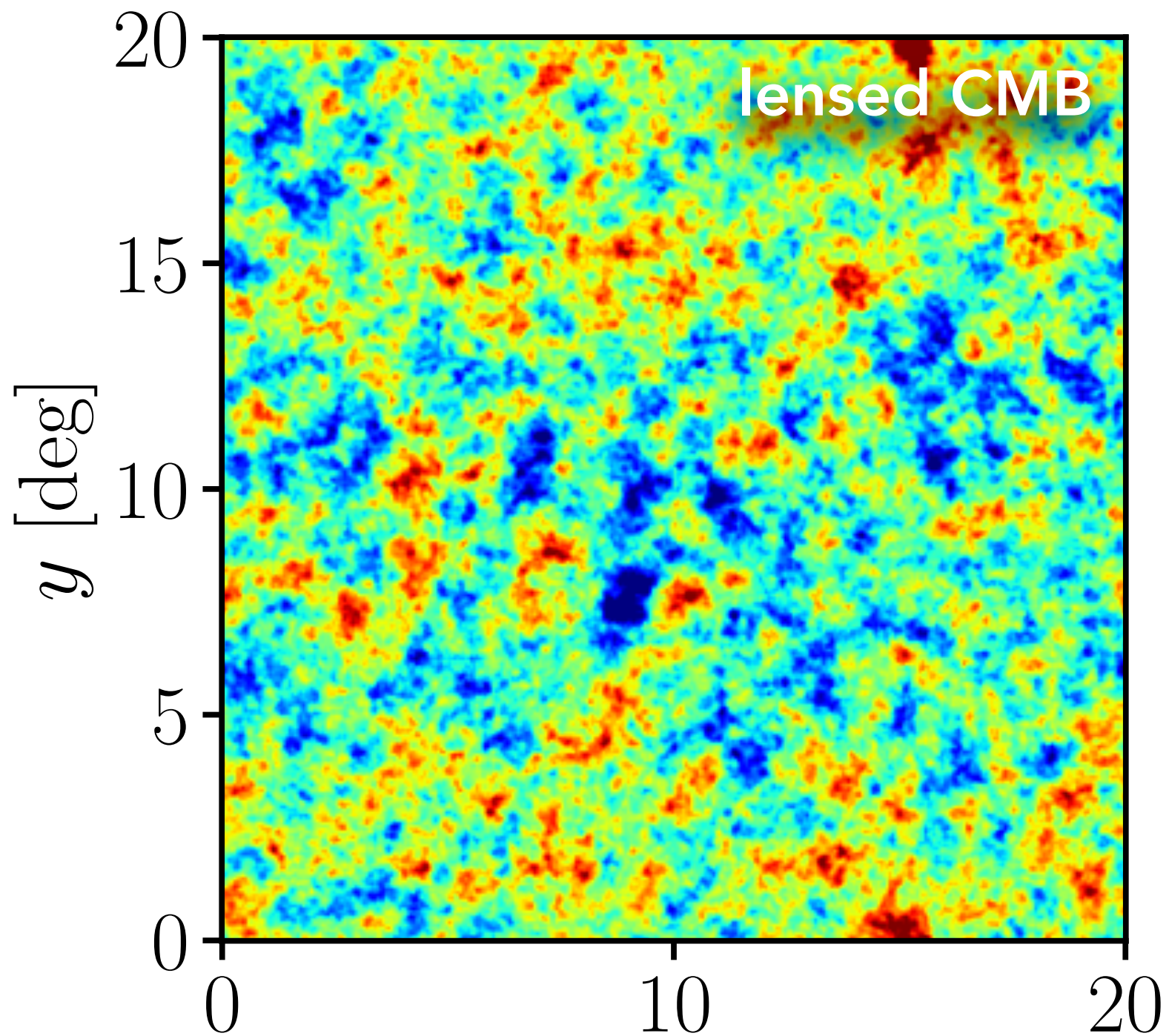


$\sim 2'$ deflections, coherent on degree scale

Surface brightness: $T(\mathbf{x}) = T^0(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{d}_{(\mathbf{x})})$

Born approximation: $\mathbf{d} = \nabla\phi = 2\nabla\Delta^{-1}\kappa$

CMB lensing: overview

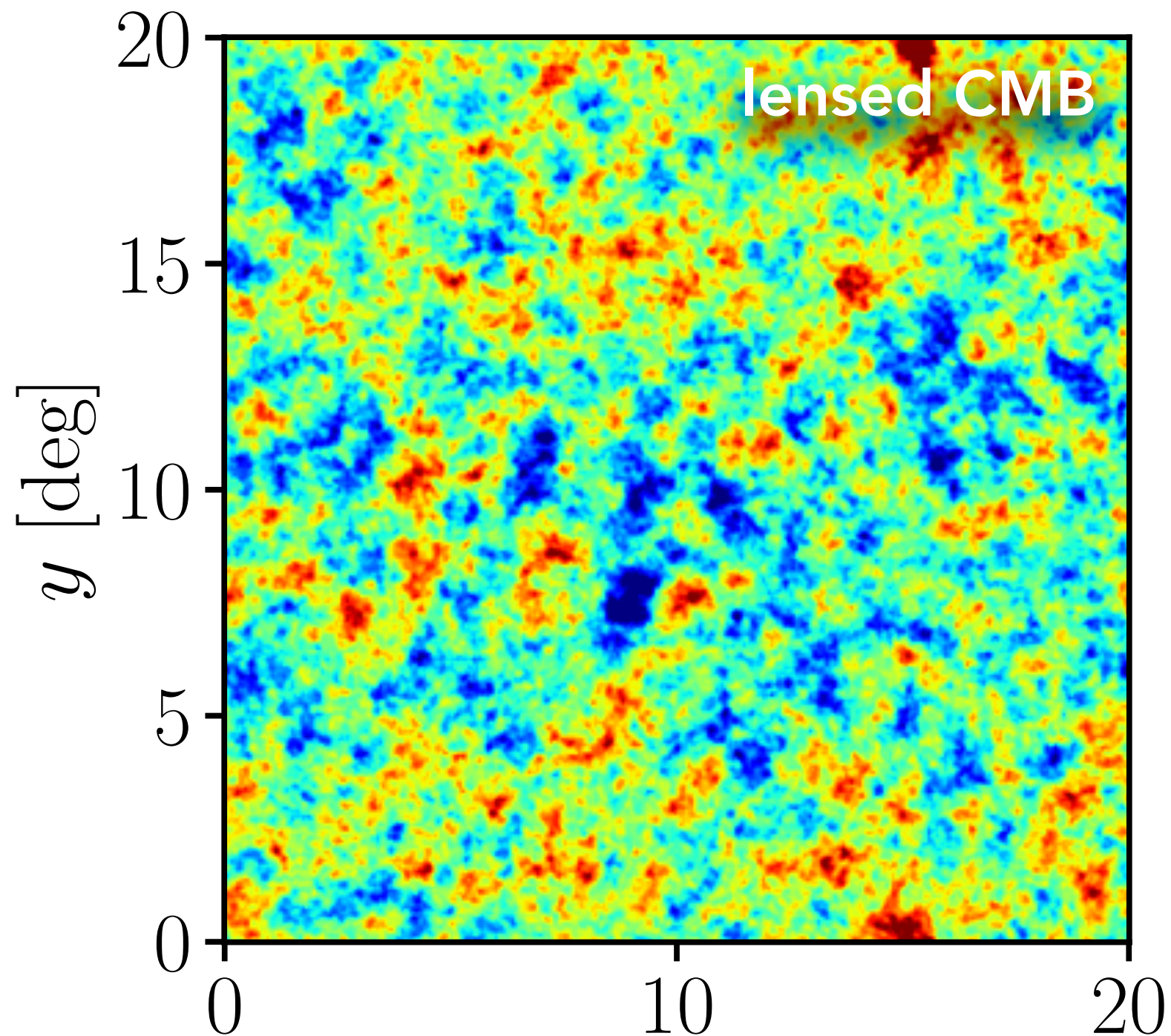


$\sim 2'$ deflections, coherent on degree scale

Surface brightness: $T(\mathbf{x}) = T^0(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{d}_{(\mathbf{x})})$

Born approximation: $\mathbf{d} = \nabla\phi = 2\nabla\Delta^{-1}\kappa$

CMB lensing: overview



Lensing breaks the statistical isotropy of the CMB
by coupling small and large scales

→ **Reconstruct with a quadratic estimator**

CMB lensing noise bias avoidance

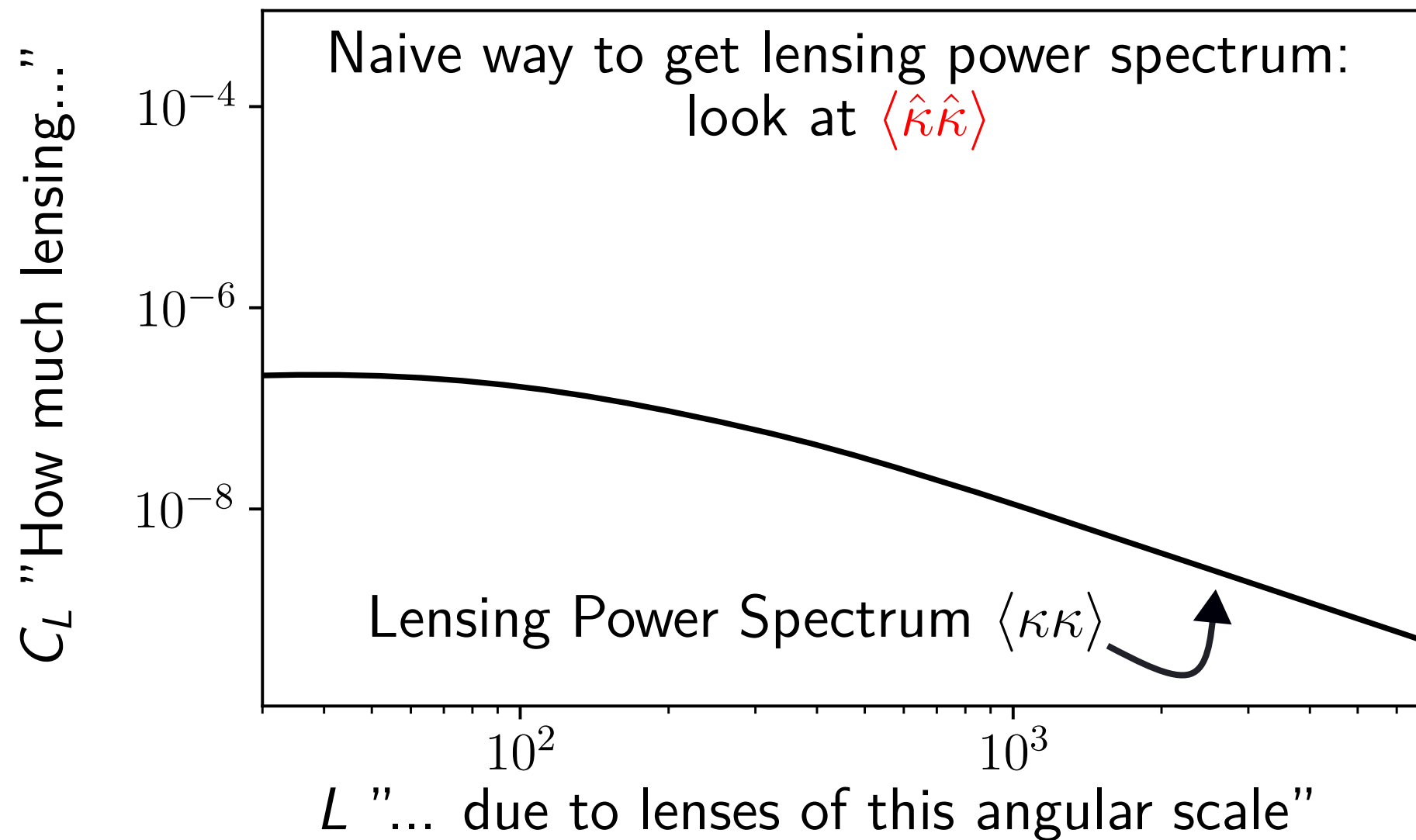


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Slides adapted from Delon Shen

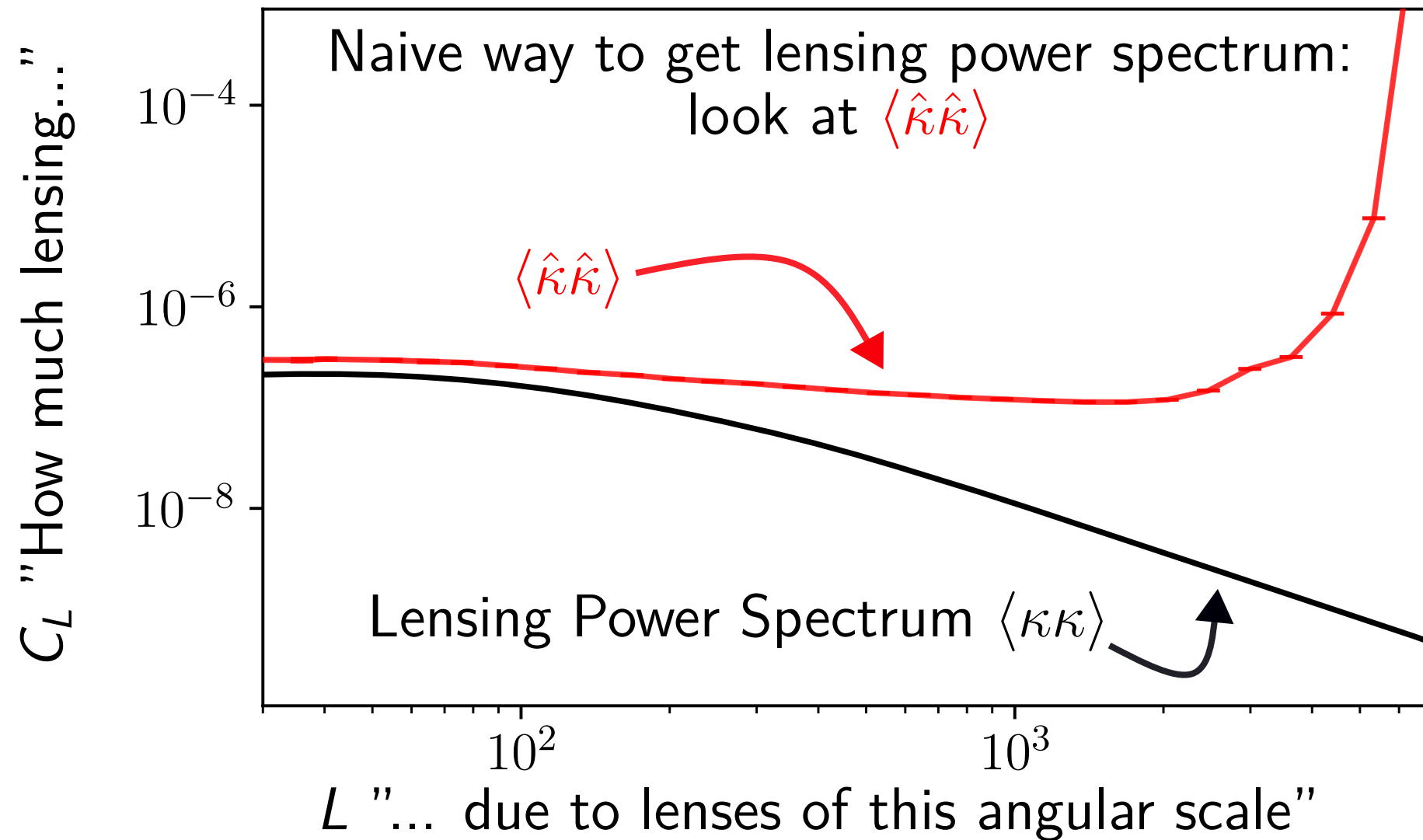


Gaussian noise bias subtraction is limiting on small scales



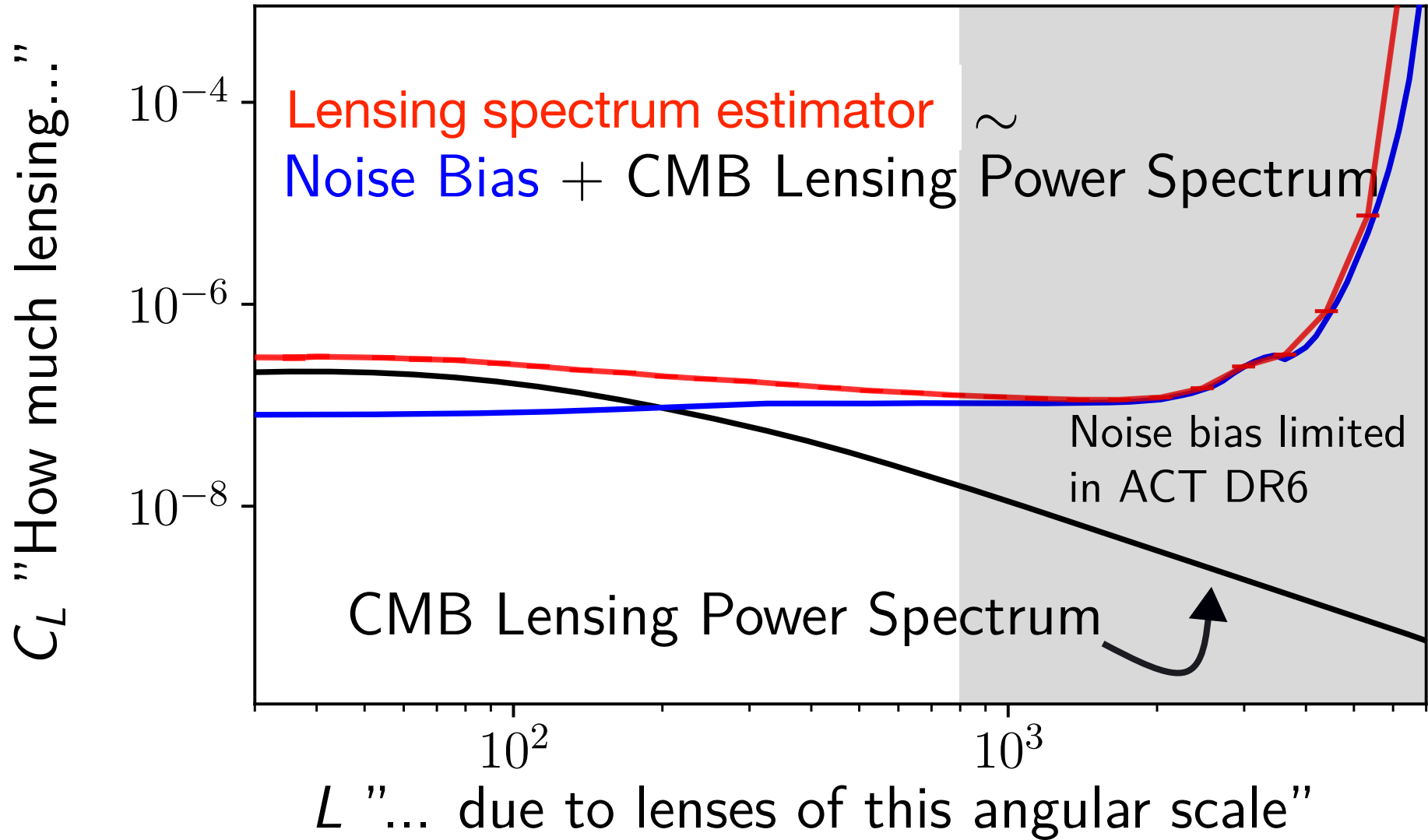


Gaussian noise bias subtraction is limiting on small scales





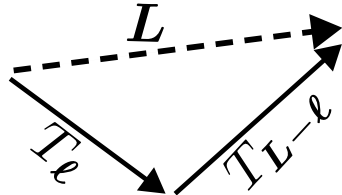
Gaussian noise bias subtraction is limiting on small scales



Noise bias present even without lensing → Subtract it!

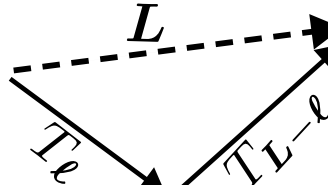
"Auto from crosses": avoid noise bias

Recall $\hat{\kappa}_L \sim \int_{\ell} T_{\ell} T_{L-\ell} \sim \sum_{\ell}$



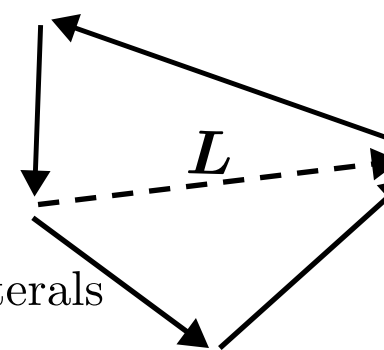
"Auto from crosses": avoid noise bias

Recall $\hat{\kappa}_L \sim \int_{\ell} T_{\ell} T_{L-\ell} \sim \sum_{\ell}$



The diagram shows a triangle with a dashed line labeled L connecting the top vertex to the bottom-right vertex. Two solid lines with arrows are labeled T_{ℓ} and $T_{L-\ell}$, representing the legs of the triangle.

$\langle \hat{\kappa}_L \hat{\kappa}_L^* \rangle \sim \sum_{\text{Quadrilaterals}}$



The diagram shows a quadrilateral with a dashed line labeled L connecting the top-left vertex to the bottom-right vertex. Four solid lines with arrows form the perimeter of the quadrilateral.

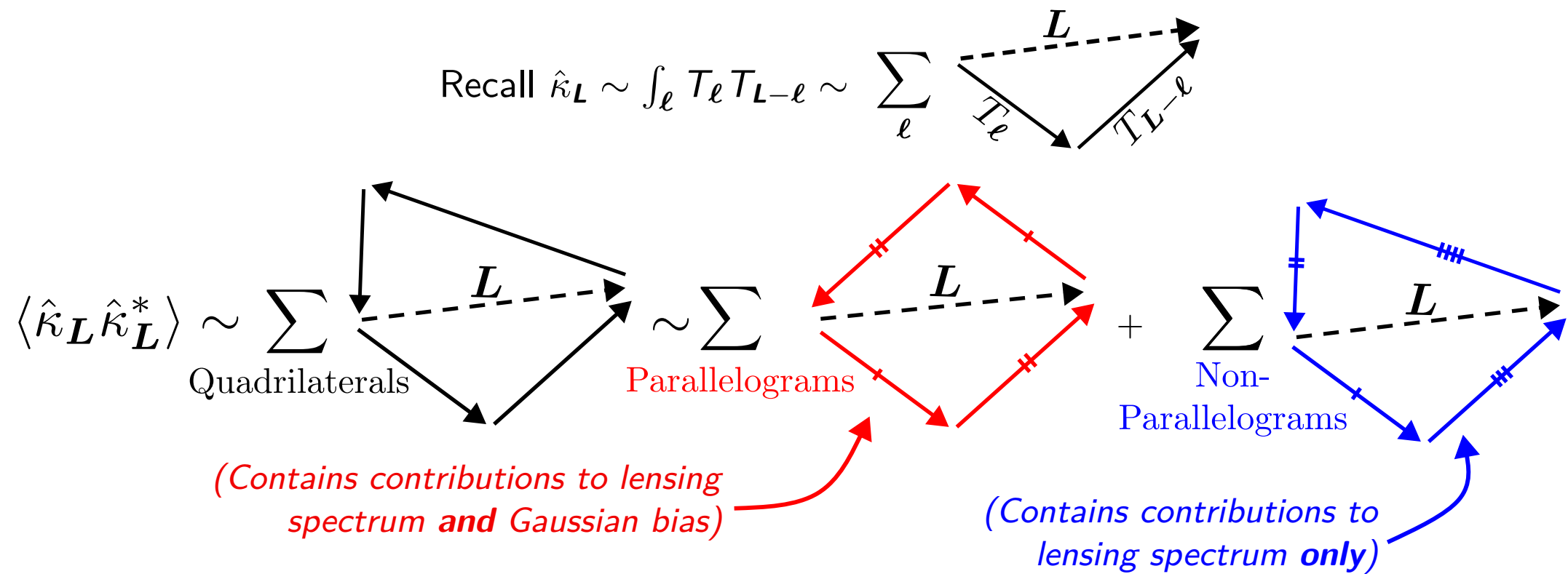
"Auto from crosses": avoid noise bias

Recall $\hat{\kappa}_L \sim \int_{\ell} T_{\ell} T_{L-\ell} \sim \sum_{\ell} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} L \text{---} \\ \nearrow T_{\ell} \searrow T_{L-\ell} \end{array}$

$$\langle \hat{\kappa}_L \hat{\kappa}_L^* \rangle \sim \sum_{\text{Quadrilaterals}} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} L \text{---} \\ \nearrow \searrow \\ \nwarrow \nearrow \end{array} \sim \sum_{\text{Parallelograms}} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} L \text{---} \\ \nearrow \nwarrow \nwarrow \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \nearrow \nearrow \nwarrow \end{array} + \sum_{\text{Non-Parallelograms}} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} L \text{---} \\ \nearrow \nwarrow \nwarrow \nearrow \\ \nwarrow \nearrow \nearrow \nwarrow \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the correlation function $\langle \hat{\kappa}_L \hat{\kappa}_L^* \rangle$ into a sum over quadrilaterals, which are further categorized into parallelograms and non-parallelograms. The parallelograms are shown with red arrows and the non-parallelograms with blue arrows. The dashed line in each diagram represents the vector L .

"Auto from crosses": avoid noise bias



"Auto from crosses": avoid noise bias

Recall $\hat{\kappa}_L \sim \int_{\ell} T_{\ell} T_{L-\ell} \sim \sum_{\ell} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} L \text{---} \\ \nearrow T_{\ell} \searrow T_{L-\ell} \end{array}$

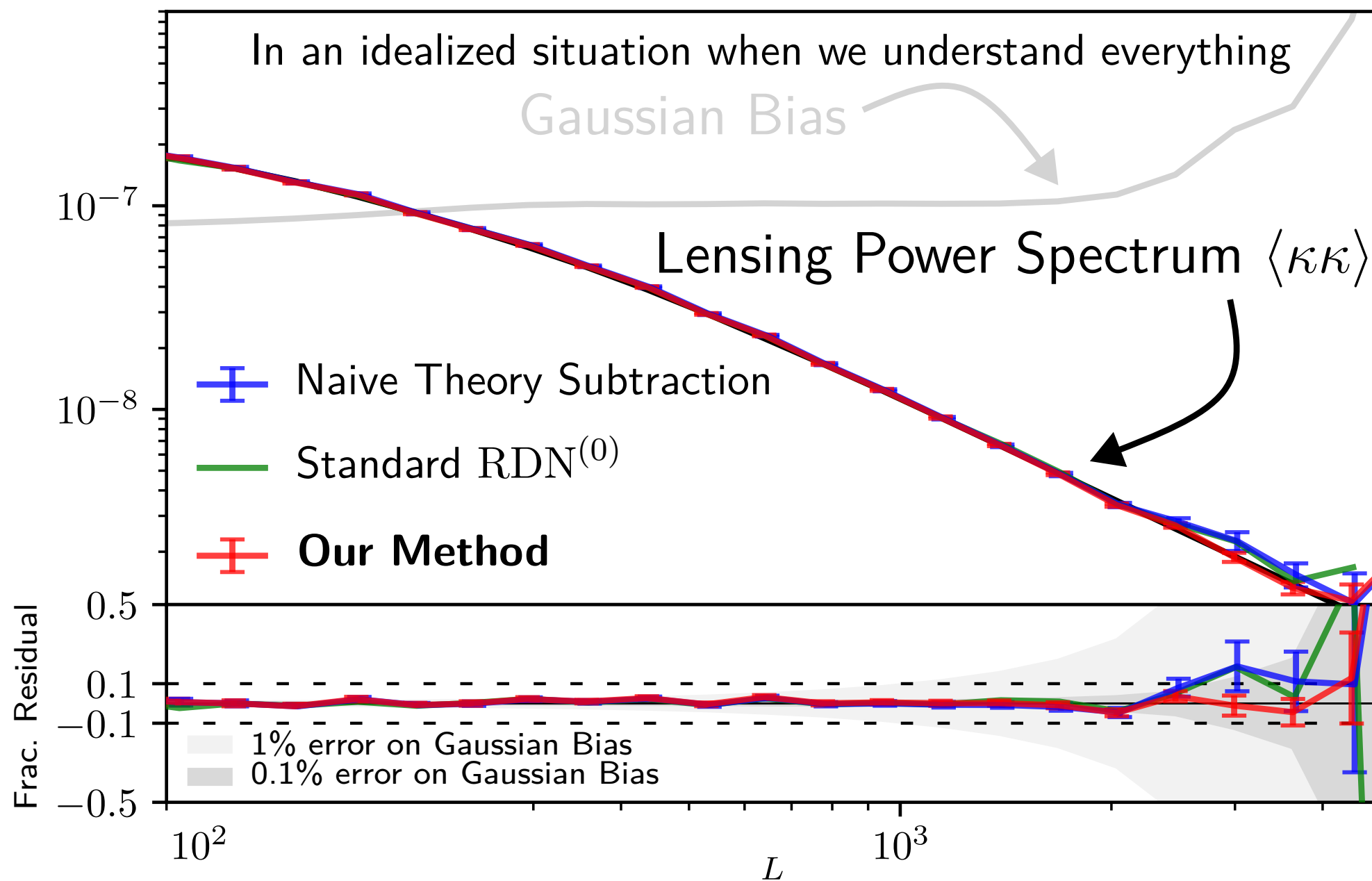
$$\langle \hat{\kappa}_L \hat{\kappa}_L^* \rangle \sim \sum_{\text{Quadrilaterals}} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} L \text{---} \\ \nearrow \searrow \end{array} \sim \sum_{\text{Parallelograms}} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} L \text{---} \\ \nearrow \searrow \end{array} + \sum_{\text{Non-Parallelograms}} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} L \text{---} \\ \nearrow \searrow \end{array}$$

*(Contains contributions to lensing spectrum **and** Gaussian bias)*

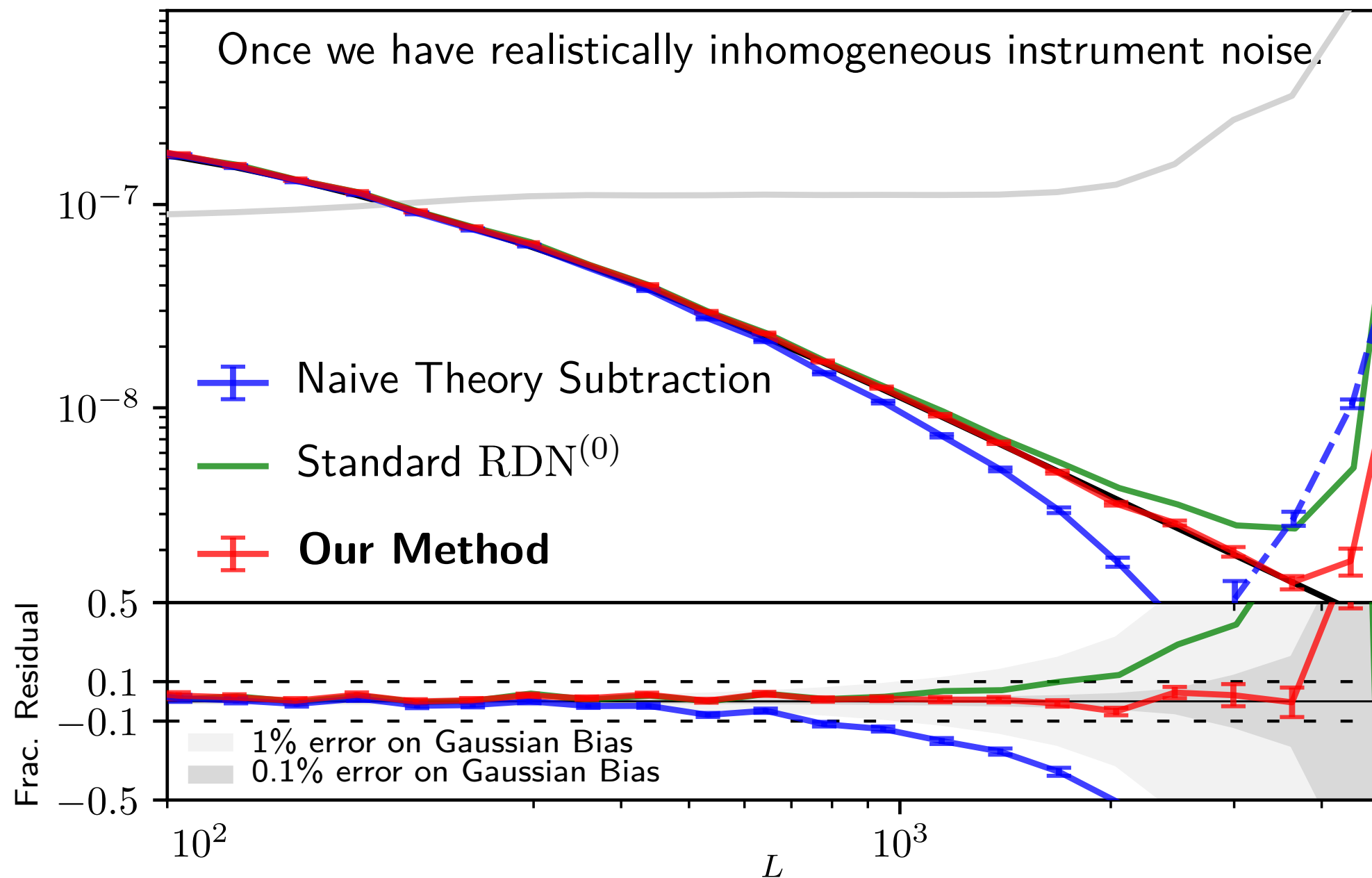
*(Contains contributions to lensing spectrum **only**)*

Idea: ignore all the quadrilaterals that **do** contribute to the Gaussian bias, the **parallelograms**

Useful with mask & noise anisotropy



Useful with mask & noise anisotropy



Useful even for realistic inhomogeneous noise

No computational cost

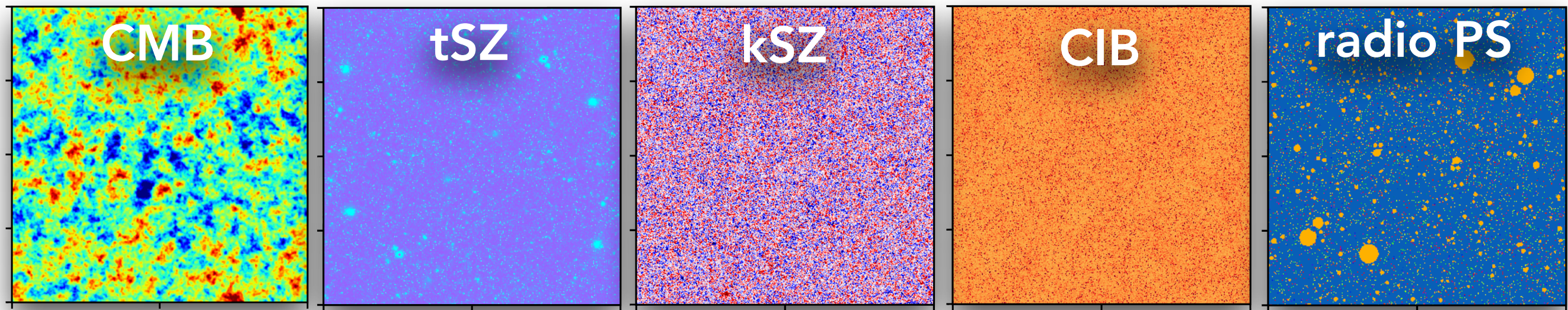
No statistical cost

Bayesian lensing bias is robust
to polarized extragalactic foregrounds
&
Bayesian analog of point source hardening

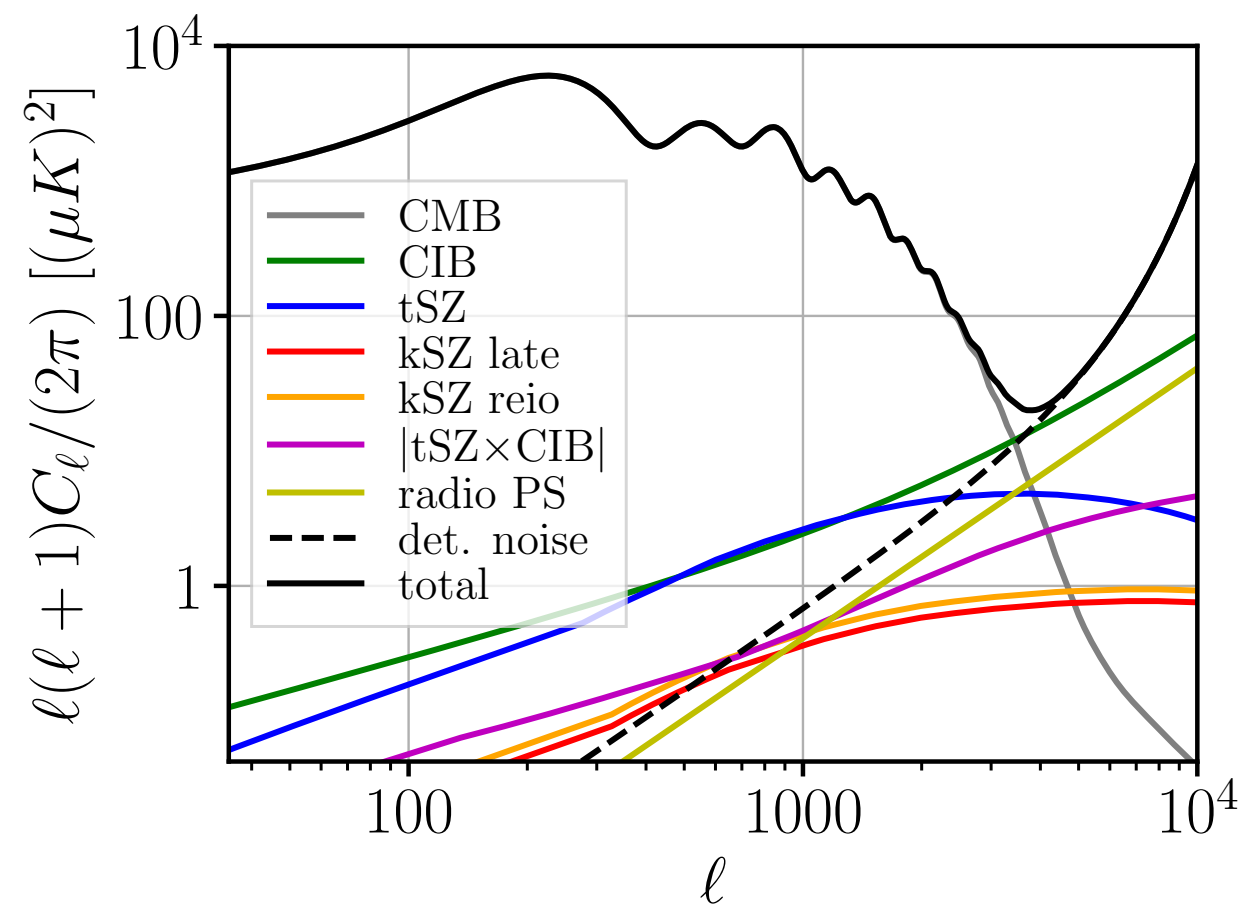


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Extragalactic foregrounds: Temperature



adapted from Sehgal+09



Power dominant on small scales

→ extra noise

Statistics is non-Gaussian, uncertain and correlated with κ_{CMB}

→ Several percent bias (bispec.+trispec.)

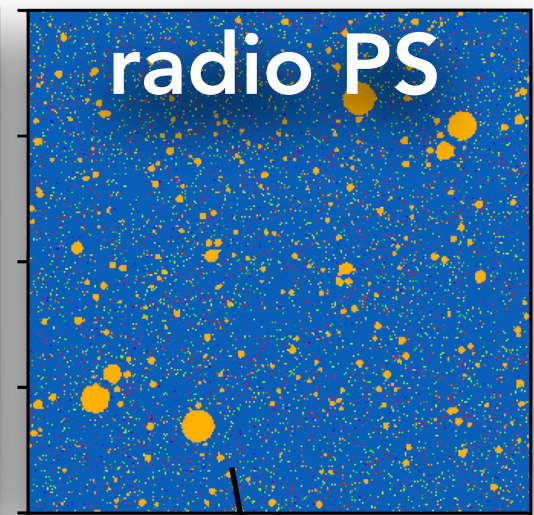
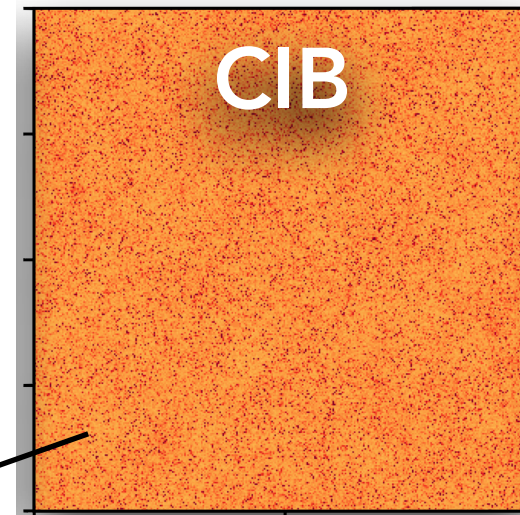
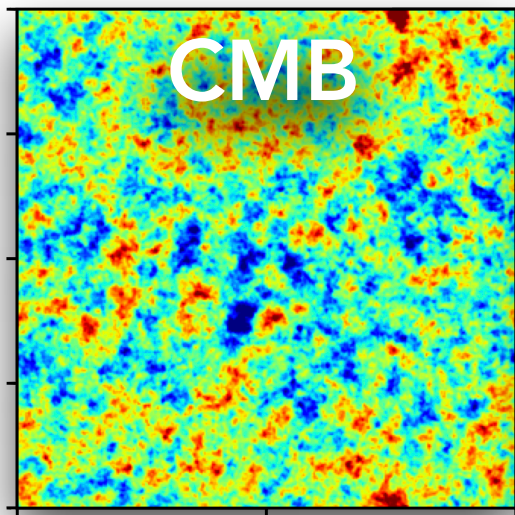
Schaan Ferraro 18

→ limits $\ell_{\text{max}} \approx 3000$ for SO and S4

Point source/profile hardening, shear, asymmetric QE help

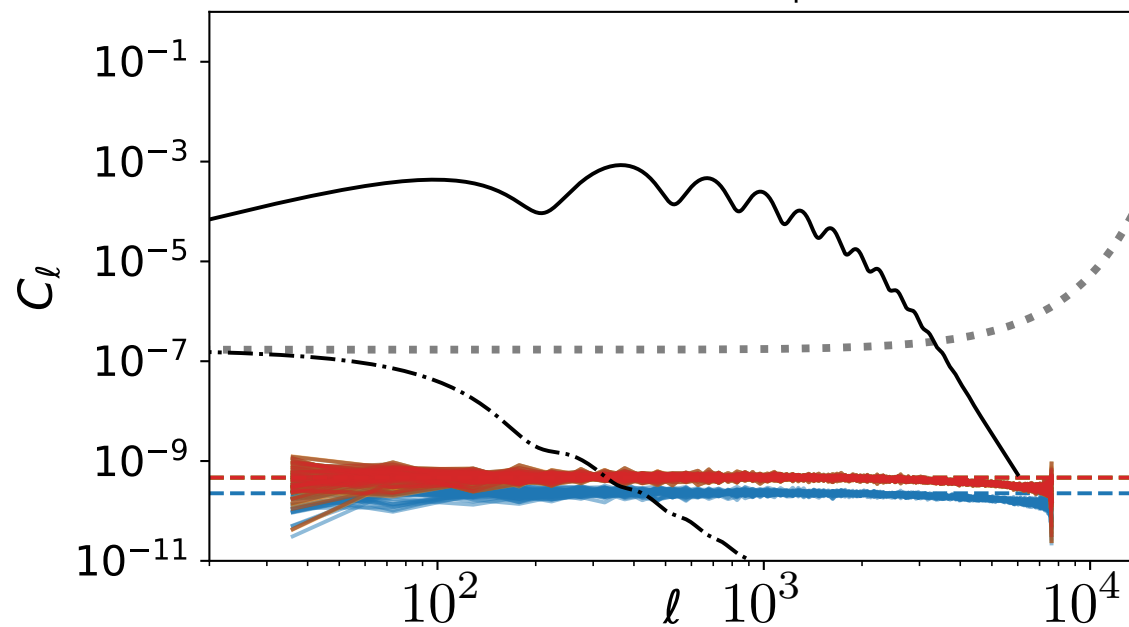
Sailer+21, 23, Darwish+23, Madhavacheril Hill 18 & many more

Extragalactic foregrounds: Polarization

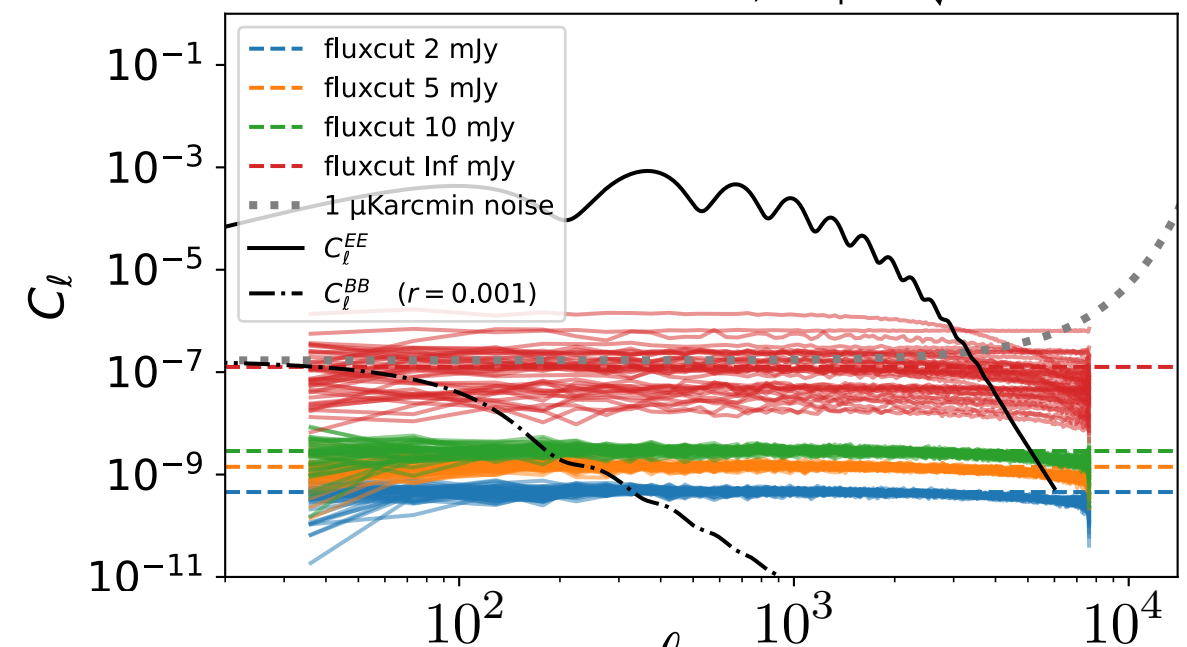


adapted from Sehgal+09

IR 148 GHz, Deep



Radio 90GHz, Deep



Fewer foregrounds, smaller power, simpler statistics (Poisson)

Radio power scales as sensitivity after masking point sources

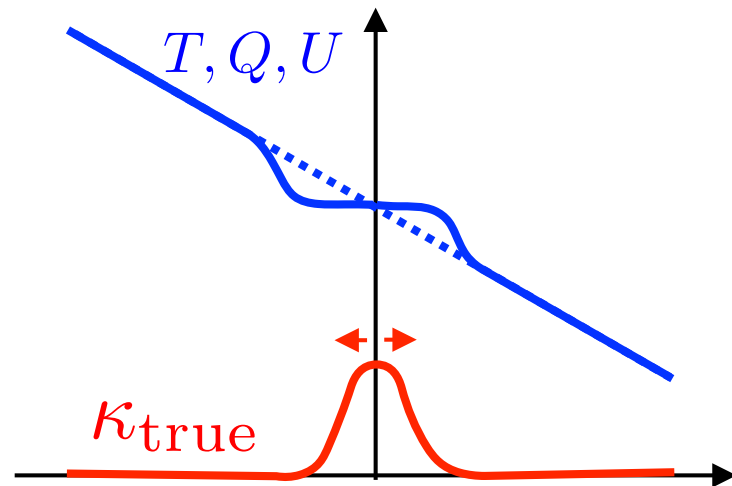
Optimal methods outperform QE in polarization

→ **Sensitivity to foregrounds? Analog of point source hardening?**

Optimal lensing fits point sources as convergence dipoles

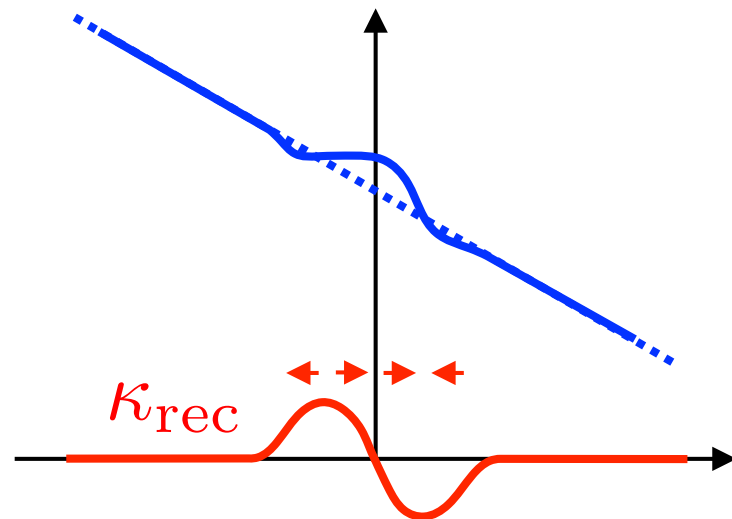
Point source in κ_{true}

$\Rightarrow$ dipole in T, Q, U

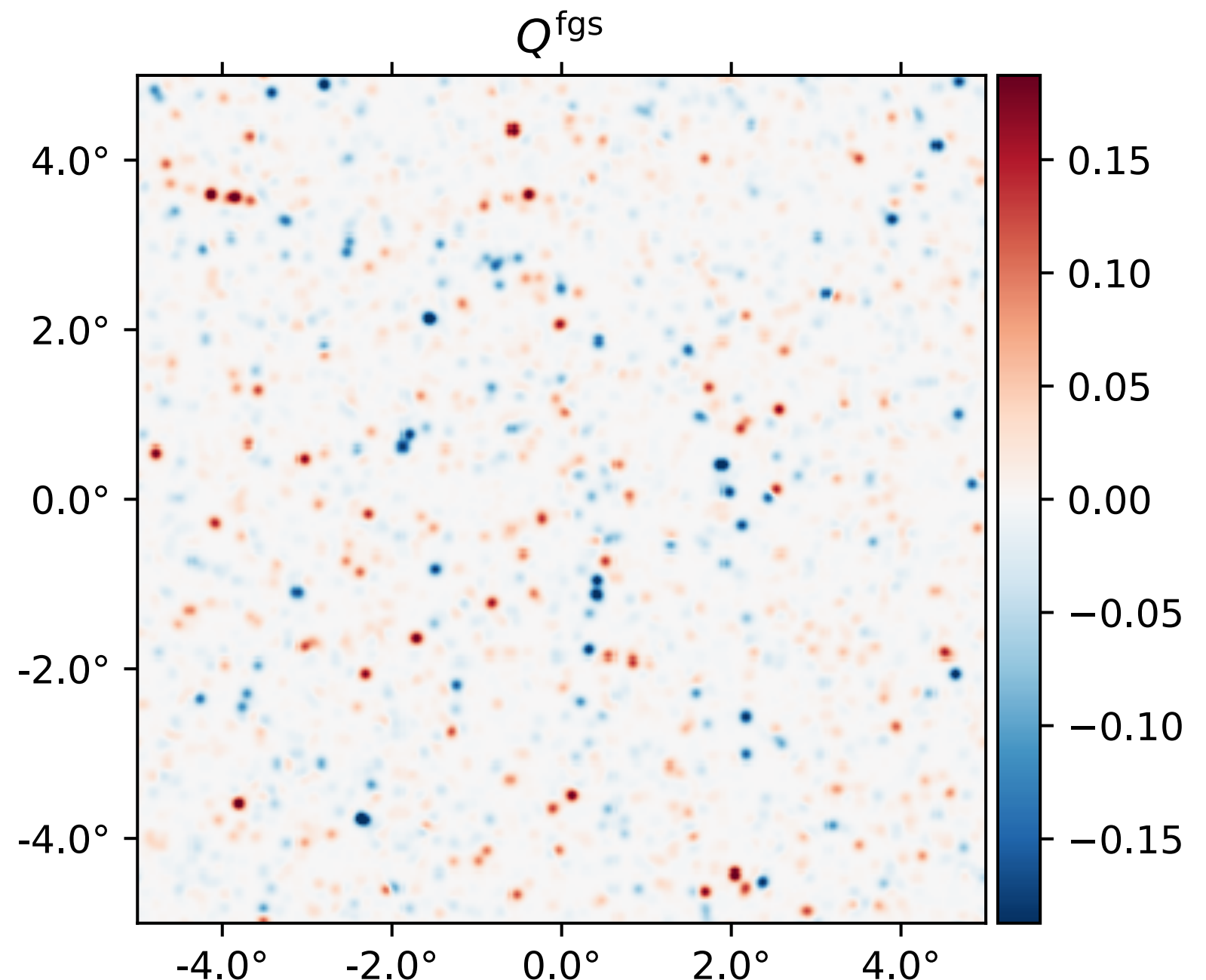
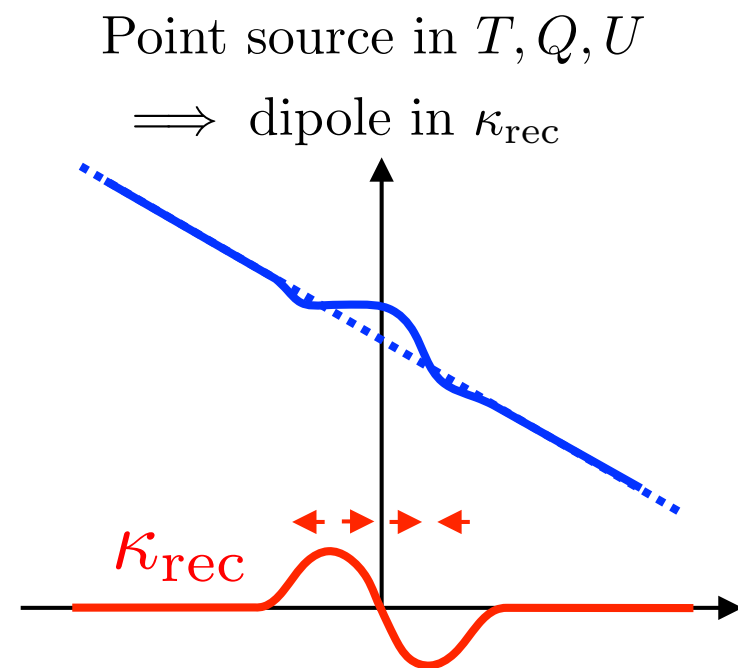
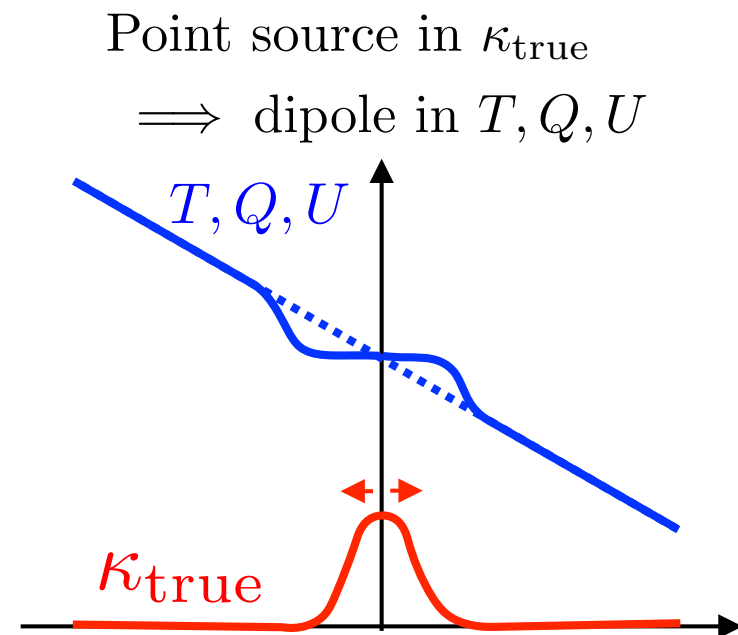


Point source in T, Q, U

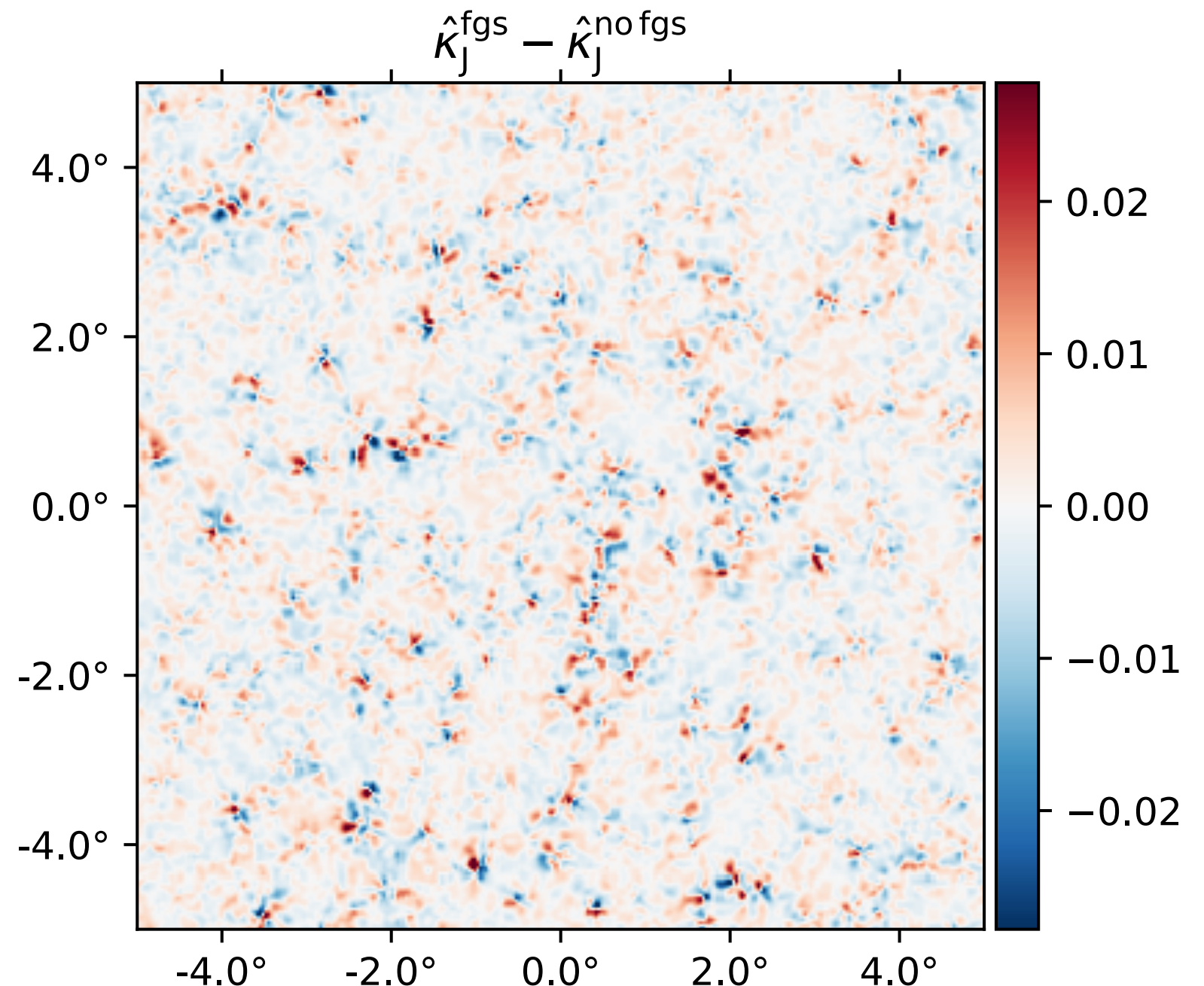
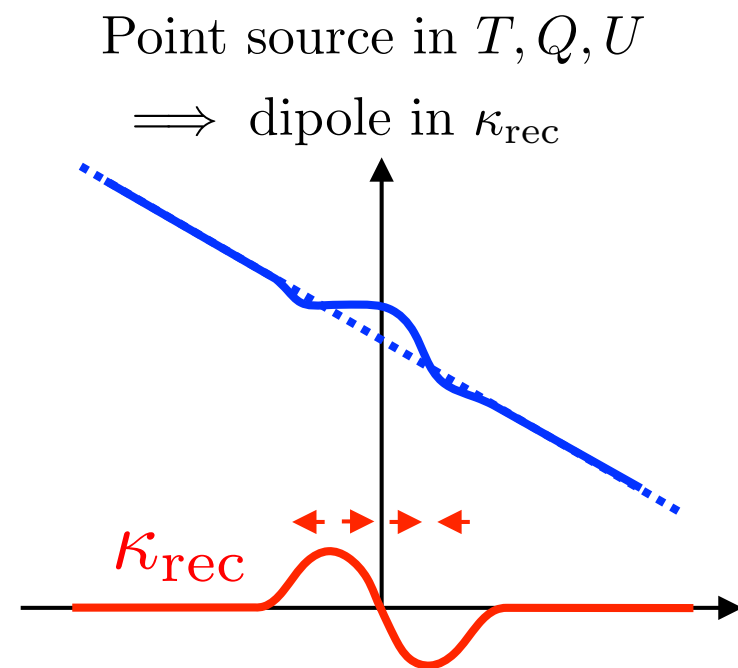
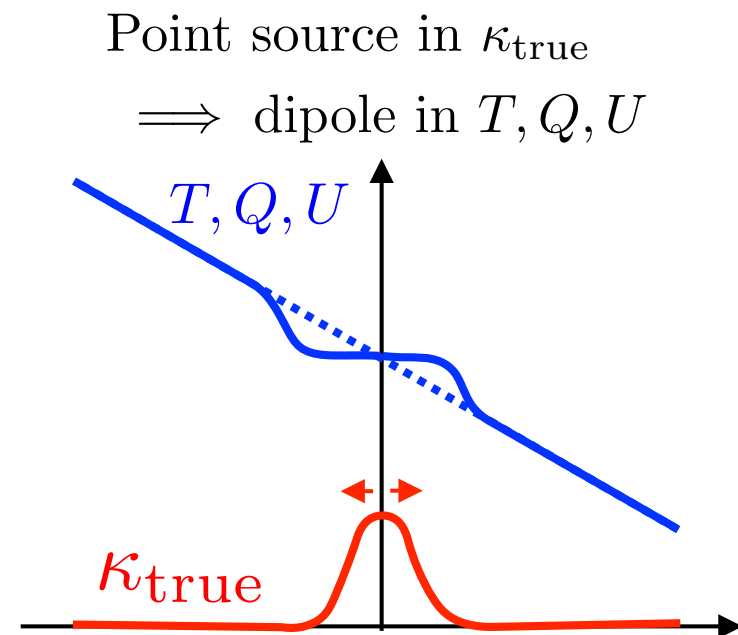
$\Rightarrow$ dipole in κ_{rec}



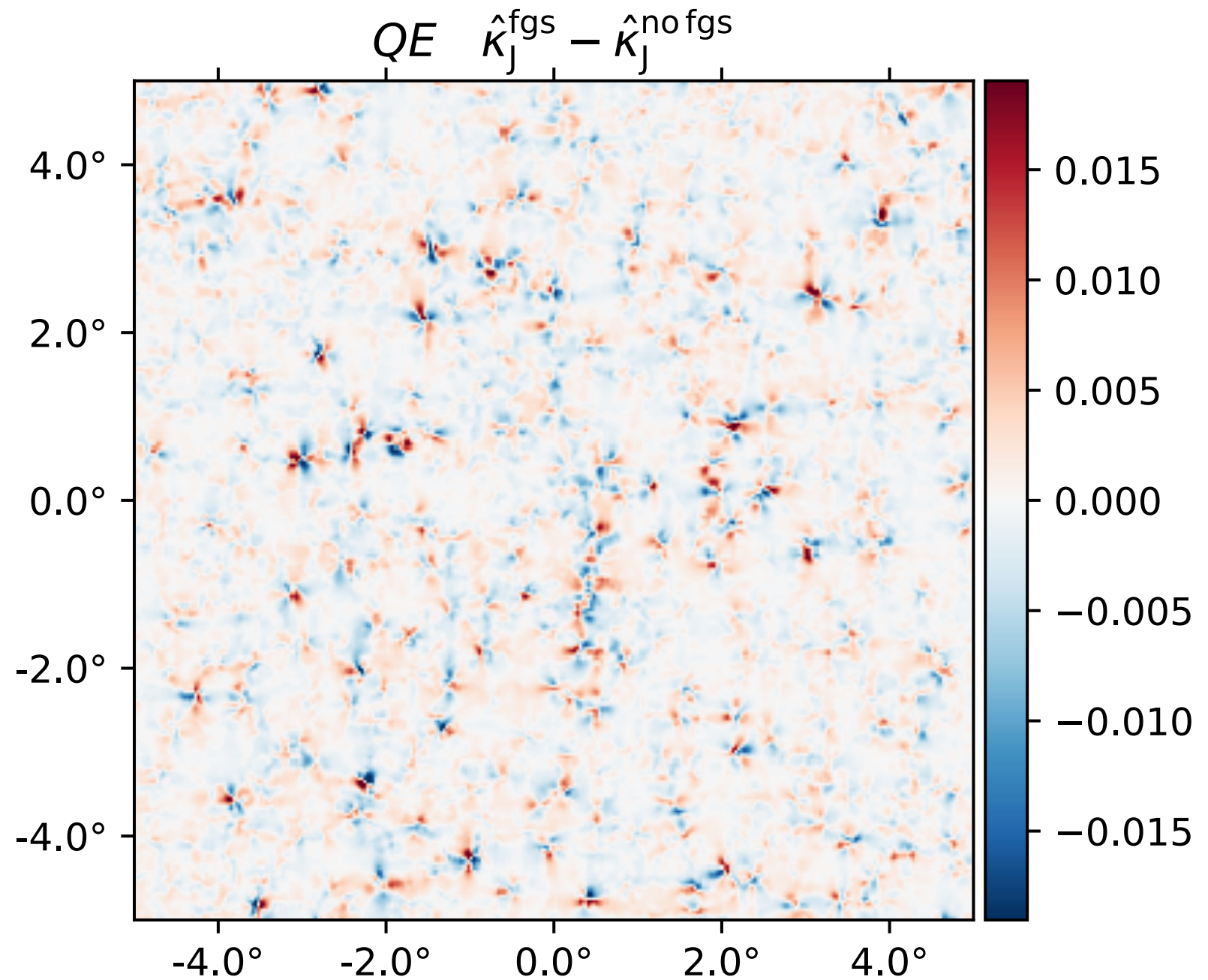
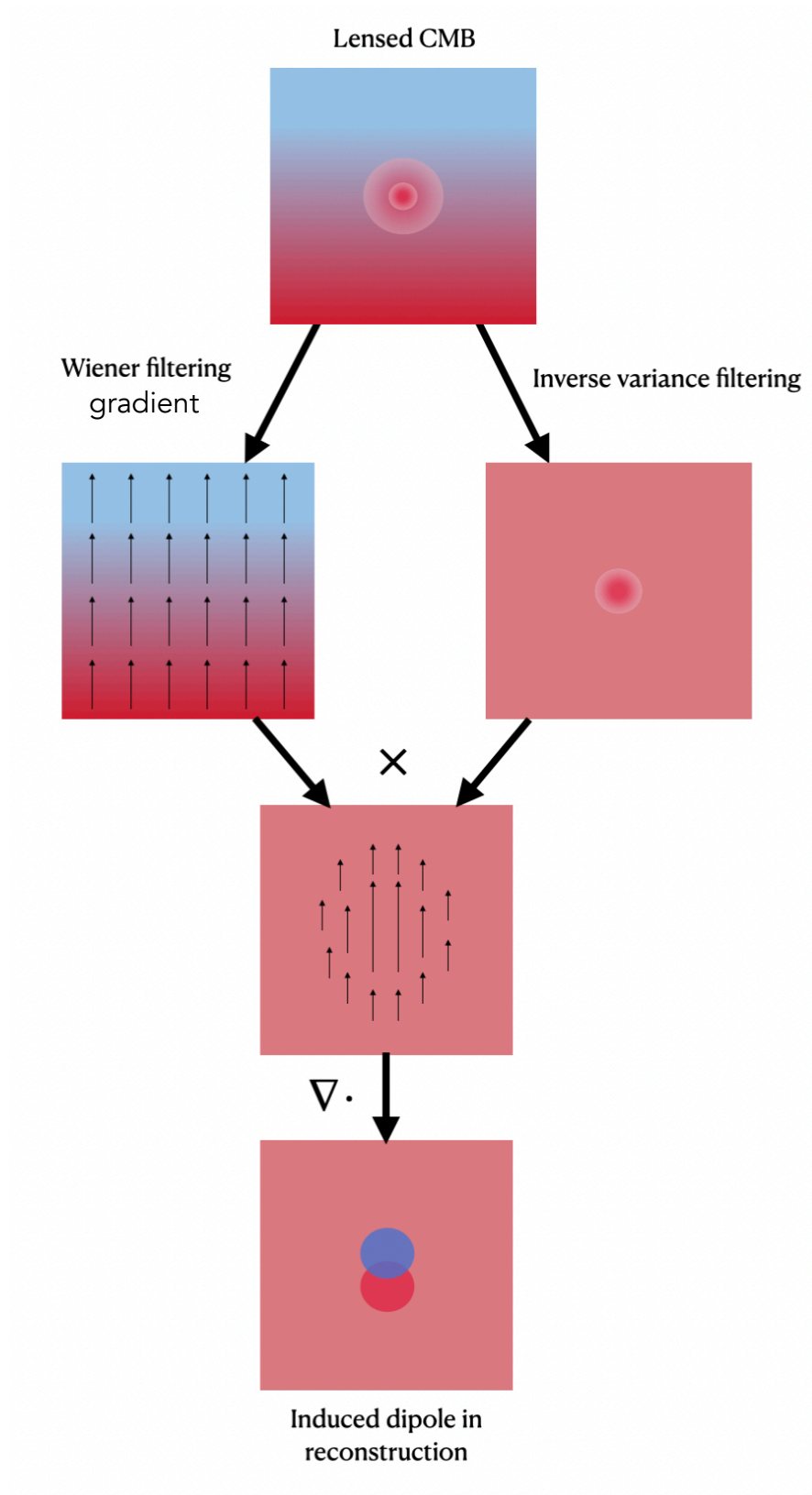
Optimal lensing fits point sources as convergence dipoles



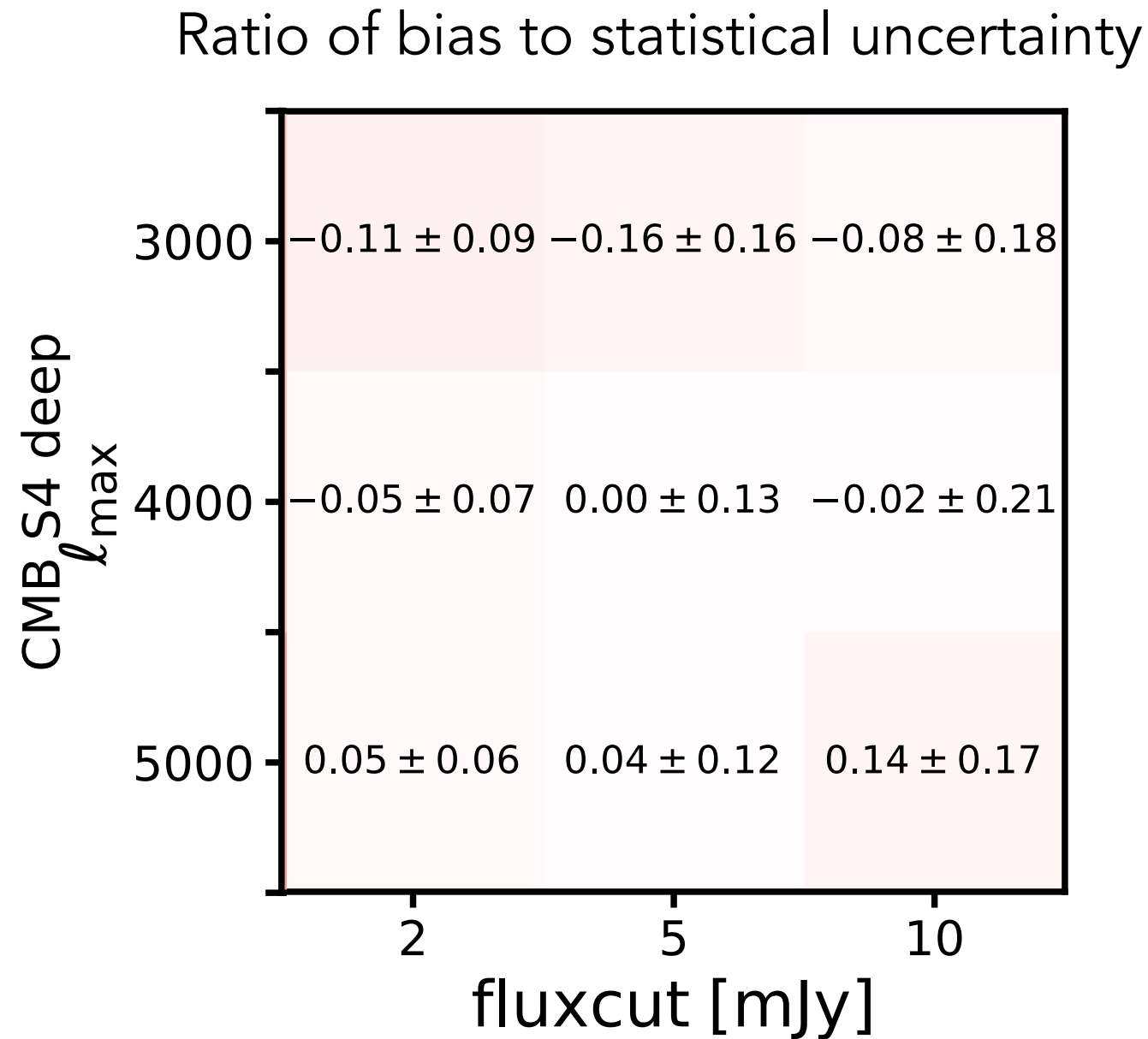
Optimal lensing fits point sources as convergence dipoles



QE too!



Bias to Bayesian lensing is small for CMB-S4

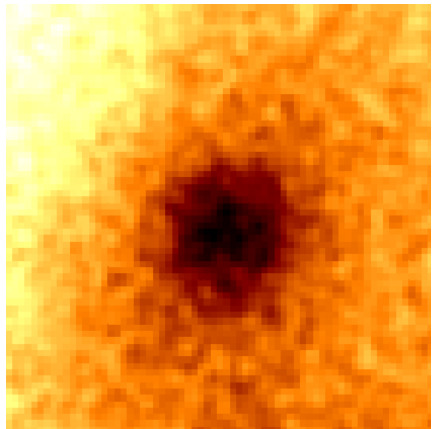


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For futuristic experiments where the bias may be important,
we derive an analog to point source hardening

Outline: Combining CMB & LSS

Gas shadows



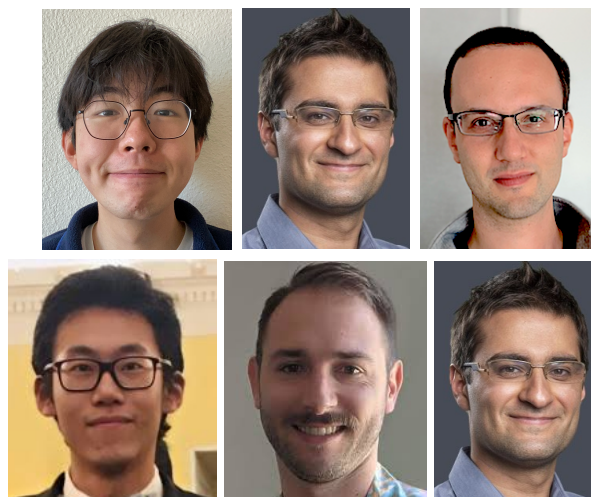
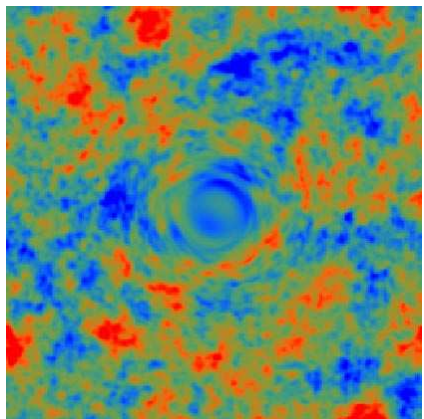
ACT x DESI kSZ & tSZ

Hadzhiyska+23, 24

RiedGuachalla+23, 25

Liu+24

Mass shadows



CMB lensing noise bias avoidance

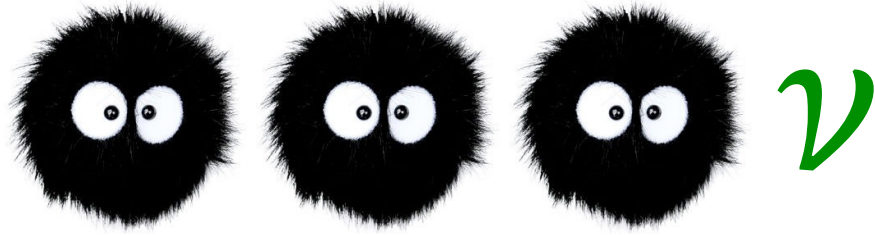
Shen Schaan Ferraro 23

Bayesian lensing bias

from polarized extragalactic foregrounds

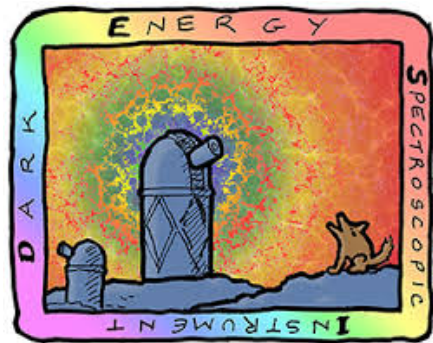
Qu Millea Schaan 24

Conclusions



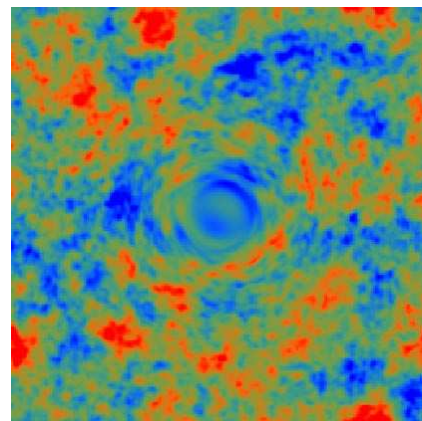
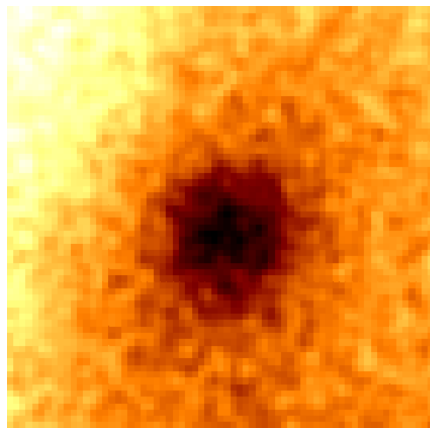
Key Astrophysics & BSM physics

Galaxy formation, dark energy, dark matter, inflation, neutrinos



Key new experiments coming along

DESI, Rubin LSST, Simons Observatory



CMB is a large-scale structure probe

Useful insights from combining CMB & LSS

Thank you!