



Contribution ID: 5

Type: **Invited talk**

## **Cosmologia di prossima generazione con gli ammassi di galassie: il caso di Euclid (Invited talk)**

*Monday, 18 May 2015 17:30 (20 minutes)*

It is well known that galaxy clusters are powerful cosmological probes thanks to strong dependence of the redshift evolution of their counts and clustering.

As worked example of next generation surveys, we discuss the characteristics of the galaxy cluster samples expected from the European Space Agency's Euclid satellite and forecast constraints on a number of cosmological parameter sets corresponding to different extensions of the standard  $\Lambda$ CDM model, including a redshift-dependent Equation of State for Dark Energy, primordial non-Gaussianity, modified gravity and non-vanishing neutrino masses.

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**Session Classification:** Cosmologia

**Track Classification:** Cosmologia