

Non:linear Modelling: Weak Lensing Simulations

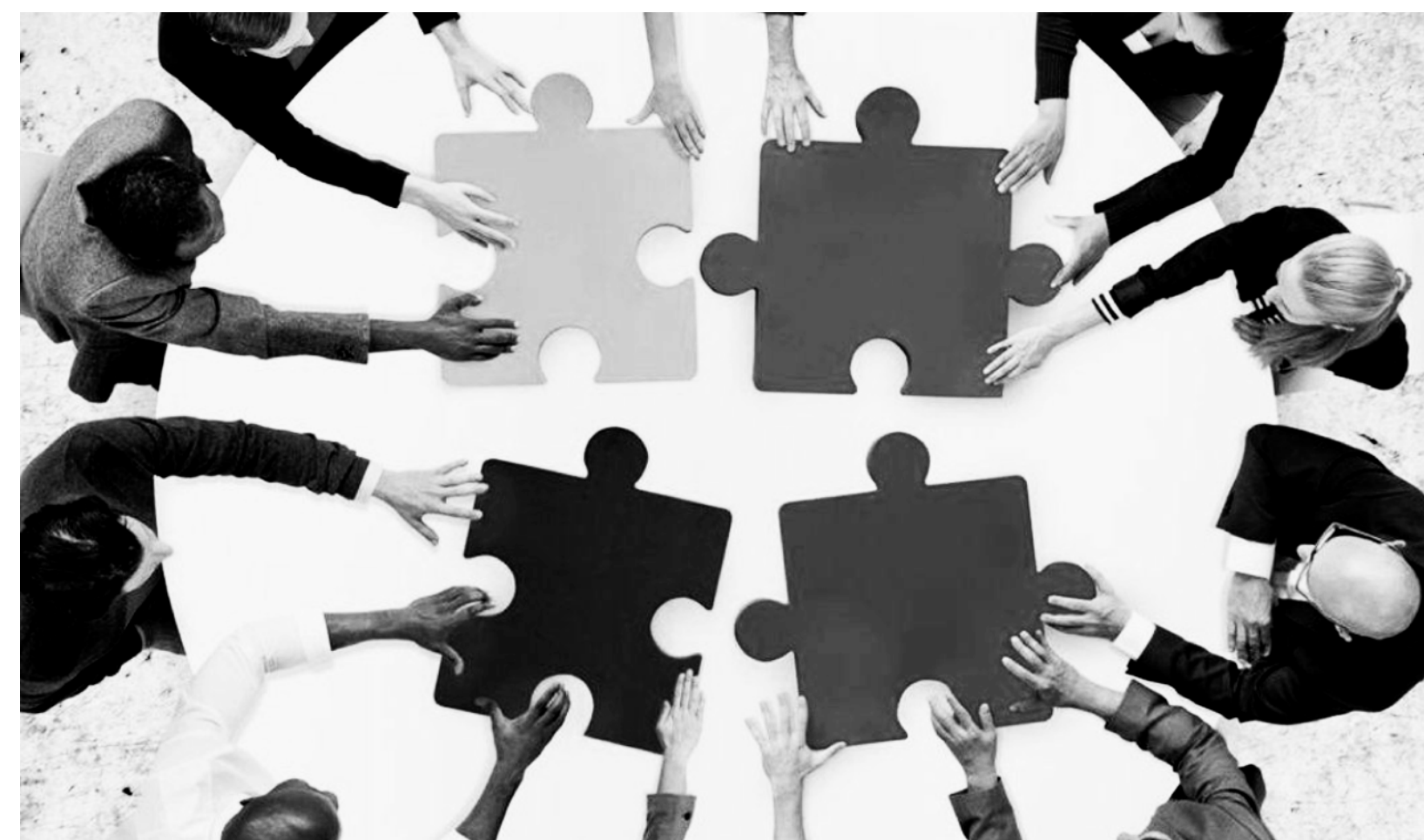
Euclid meeting Italia 2022

Carlo Giocoli - INAF OAS Bologna

IST:NL team

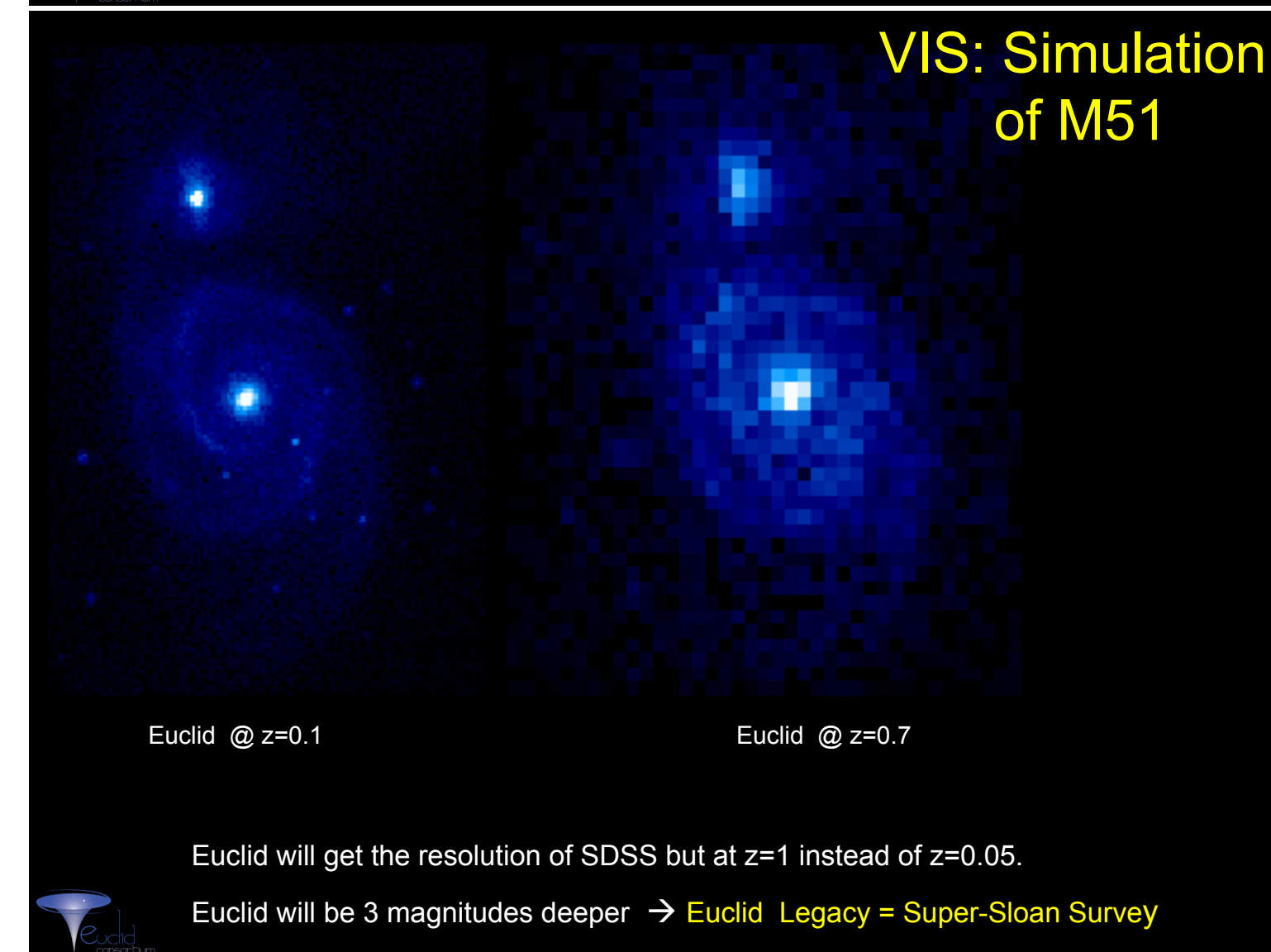
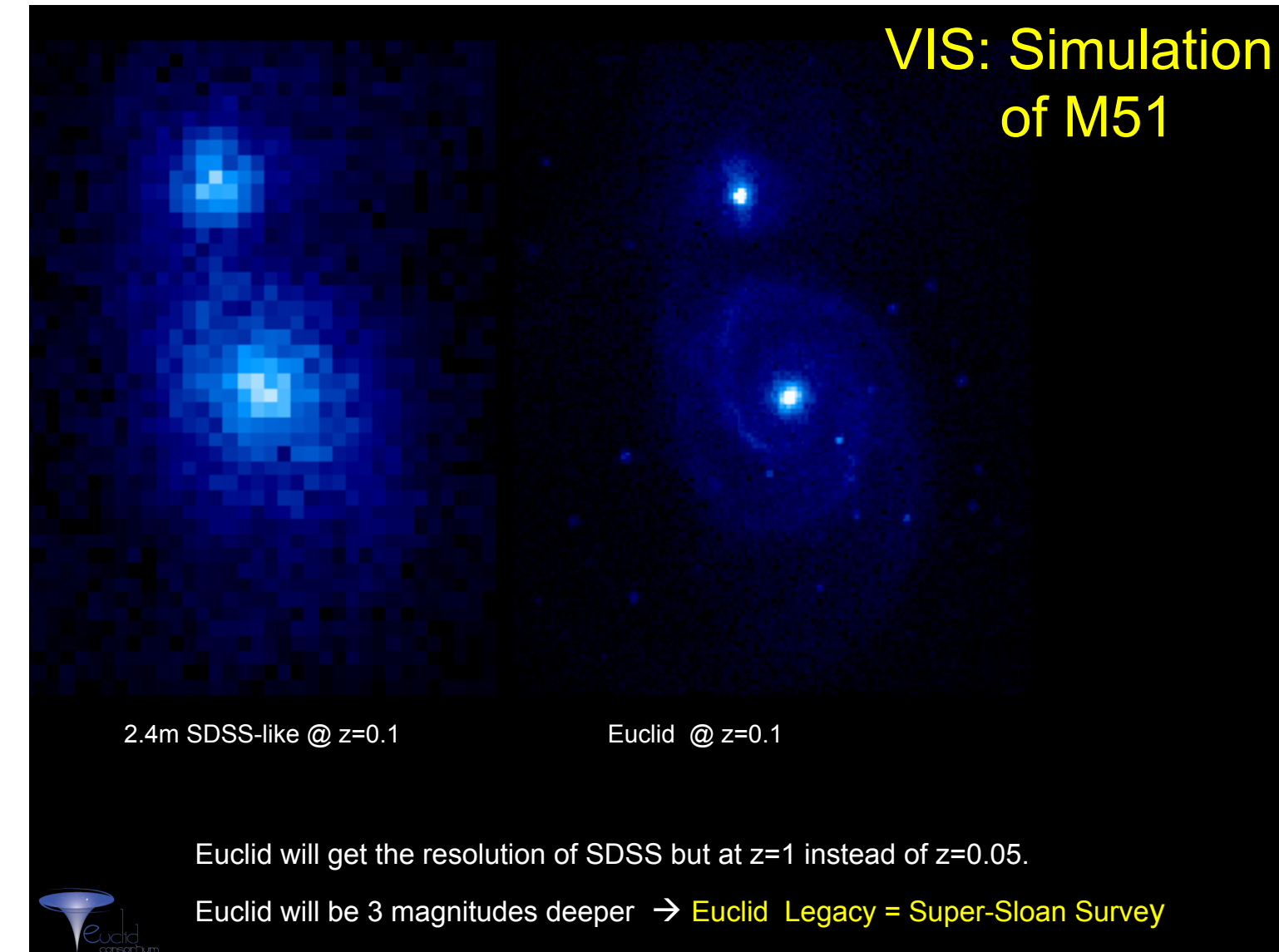
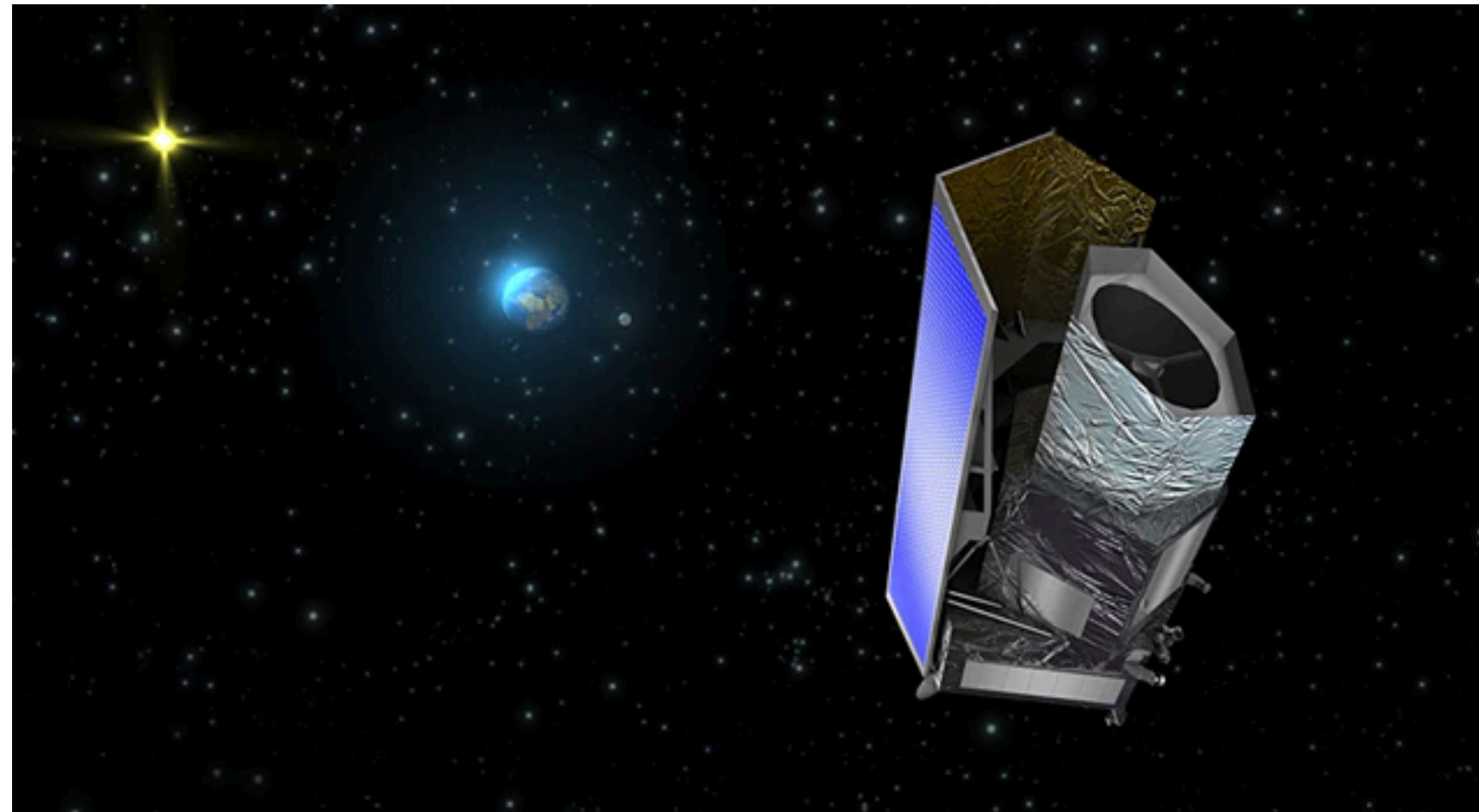
Dedicated simulations

25-02-2022



M. Bonici, S. Camera, C. Carbone, V. F. Cardone, M. Martinelli D. Sciotti ...

Weak Lensing from Space Observatories



approximately 30 gal/arcmin²
15.0000 deg²
the peak of the source redshift distribution will move toward redshift z~1;
large sample of tomographic bins for weak lensing analyses.

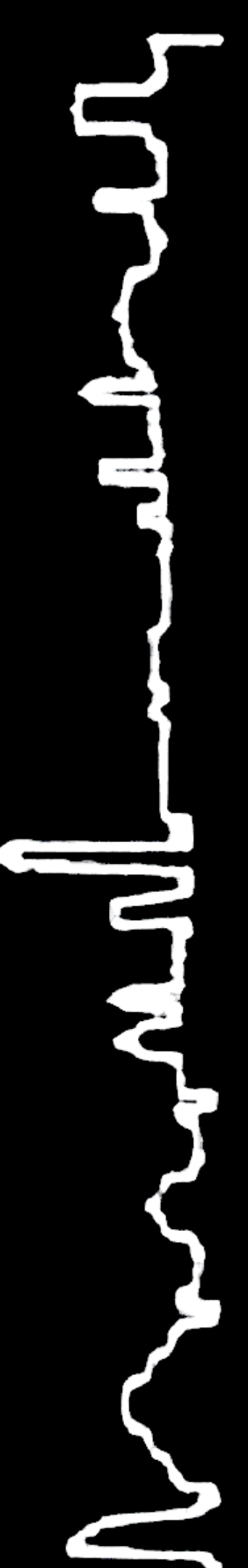
- improve cosmological constraints
- trace the growth of structures
- dark energy equation of state
- eventually look for new physics

Laureijs et al. 2011

courtesy of Miller



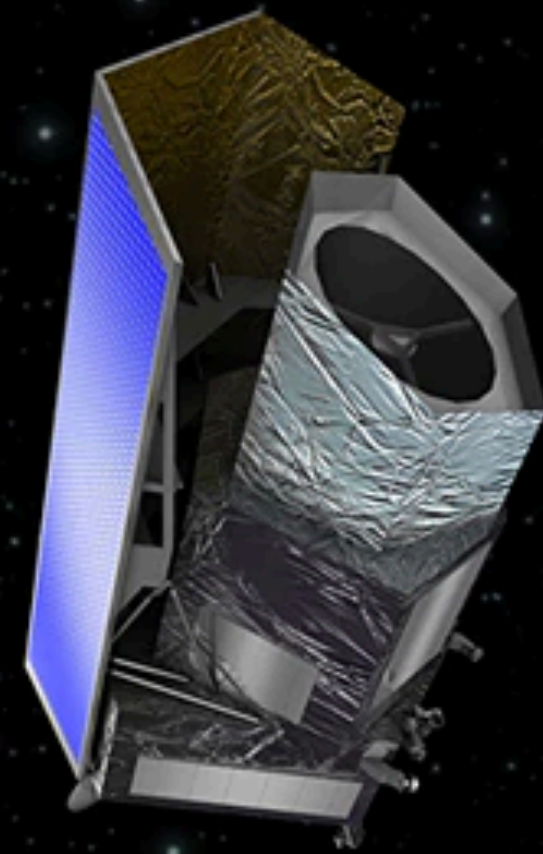
Weak Lensing from Space Observatories



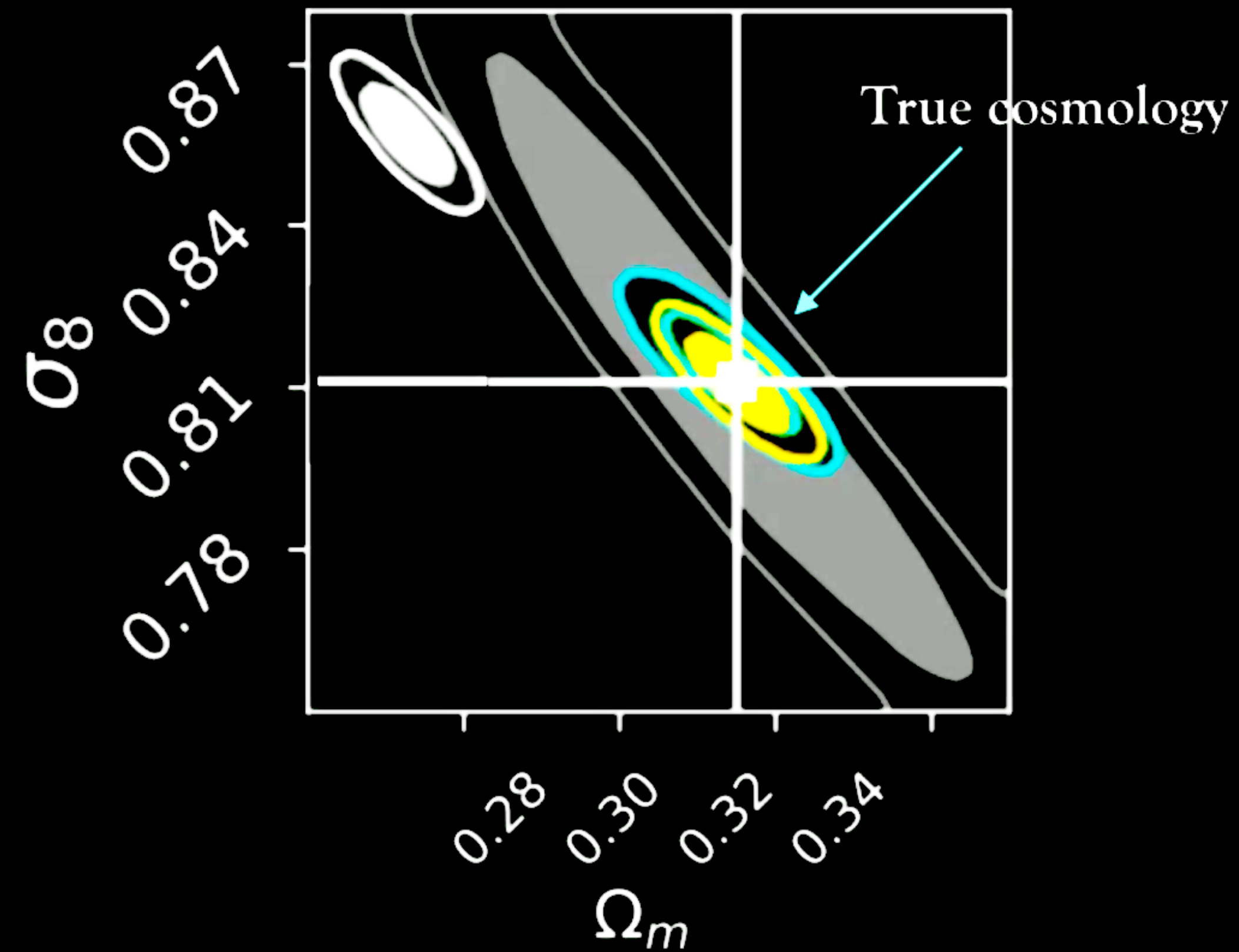
Laureijs et al. 2011

approximately 30 gal/arcmin²
 15.0000 deg²
 the peak of the source redshift distribution will move toward redshift $z \sim 1$;
 large sample of tomographic bins for weak lensing analyses.

- improve cosmological constraints
- trace the growth of structures
- dark energy equation of state
- eventually look for new physics



- Including baryons (free)
- Including baryons (fixed)
- Ignoring small scales ($l \leq 100$)
- Ignoring baryons



Forecasts by A. Schneider et al (2020)

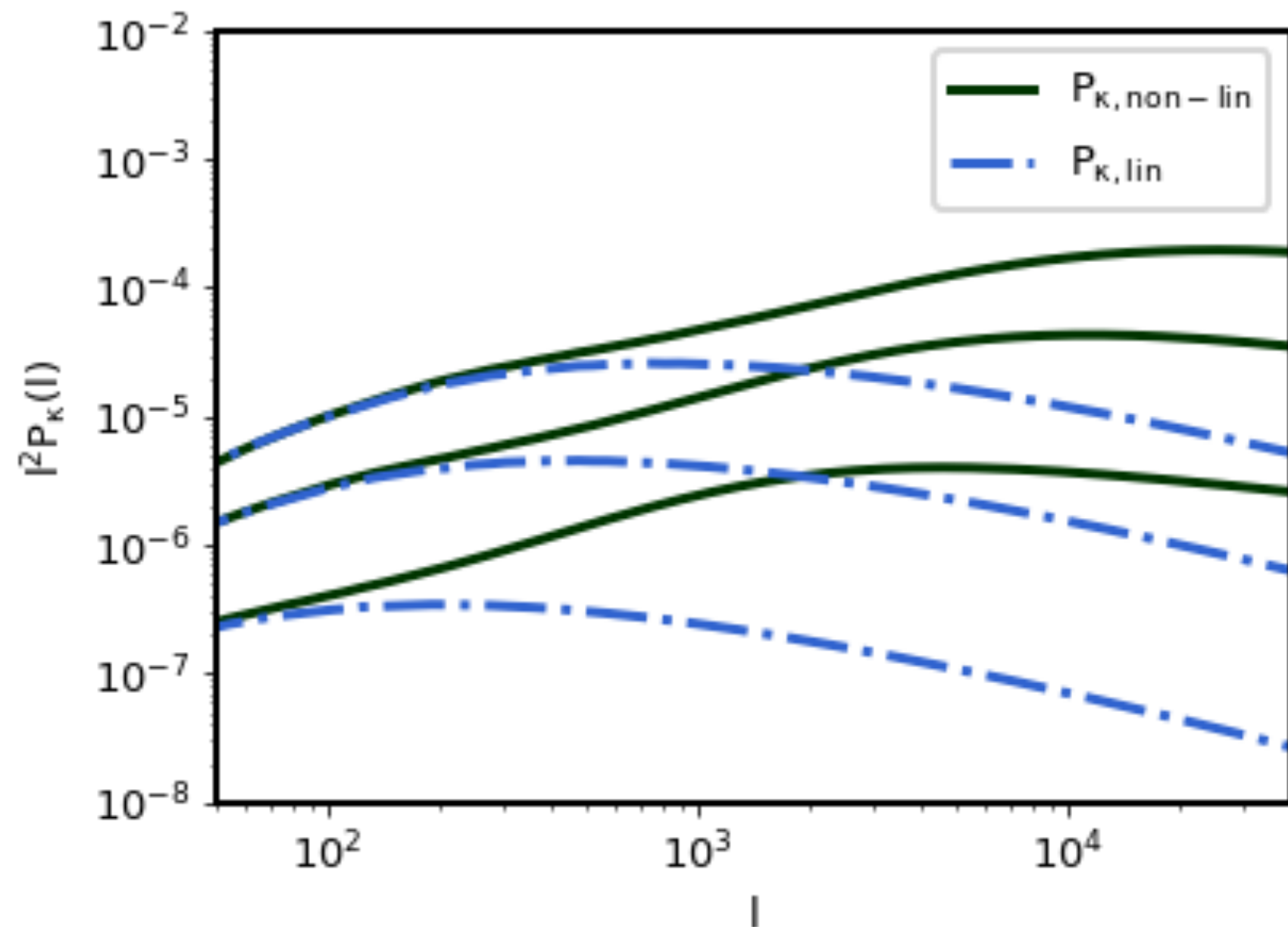
Non:linear Modelling

Full cosmological exploitation of observational data
we need

Theoretical models for the non-linear power spectrum

in the Limber and Born approximation regimes and sources at a given redshift z_s :

$$2D \rightarrow P_{\kappa}(l) = \frac{9H_0^4 \Omega_m^2}{4c^4} \int_0^{w_s} dw \left(\frac{D(z, z_s)}{D(z_s)a(z)} \right)^2 P_{\delta} \left(l \frac{a(z)}{D(z)}, z \right) \leftarrow 3D \text{ non-linear}$$



for the three-dimensional matter power spectrum:

- Models (Halofit, HM-Code, EuclidEmulator, Bacco etc.)
- Perturbation theory
- Halo Model & extended versions
- accurate numerical simulations (with baryons, beyond the standard model etc.) based on N-Body solvers
- approximate methods (COLA, Pinocchio, Patchy ...)



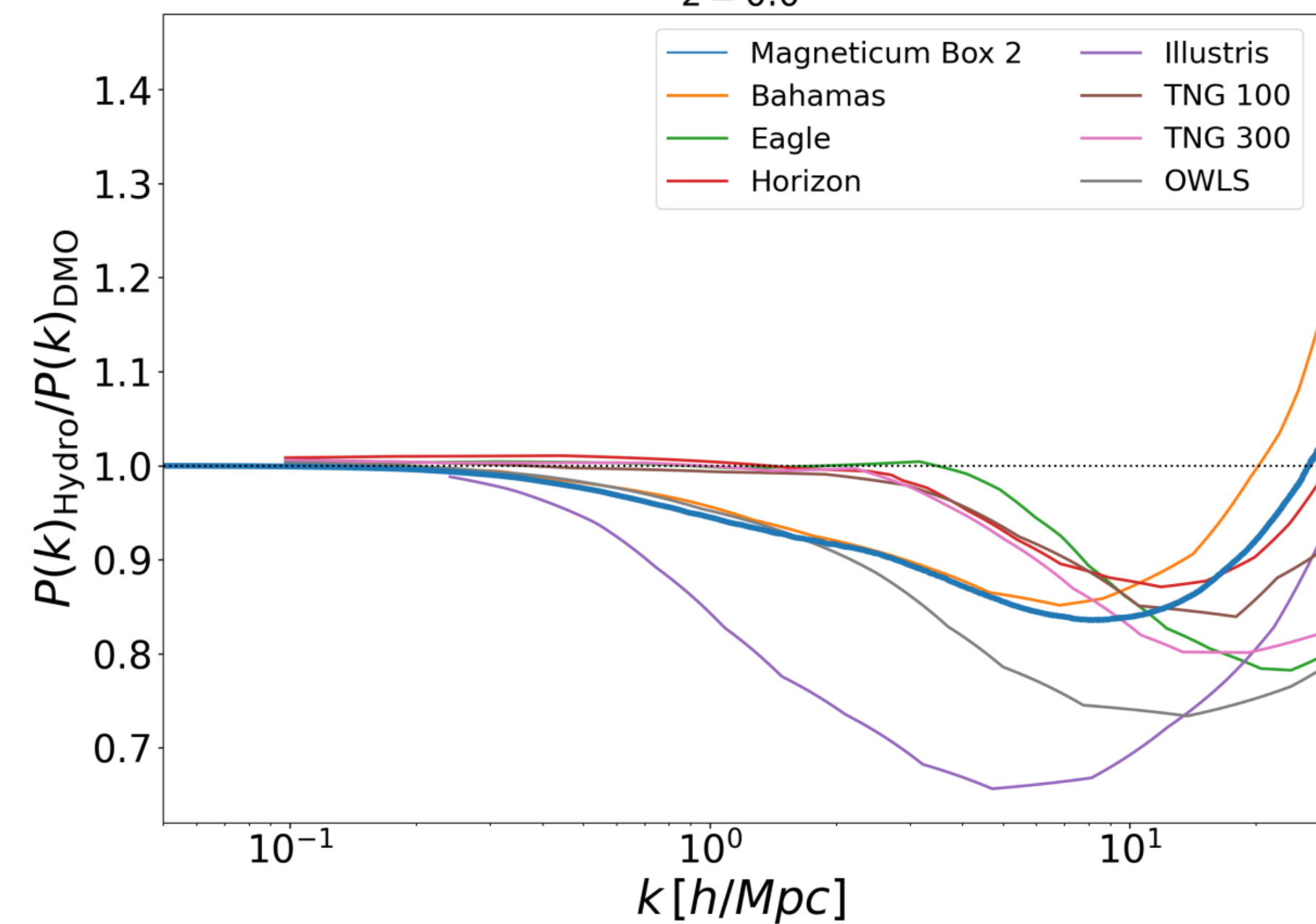
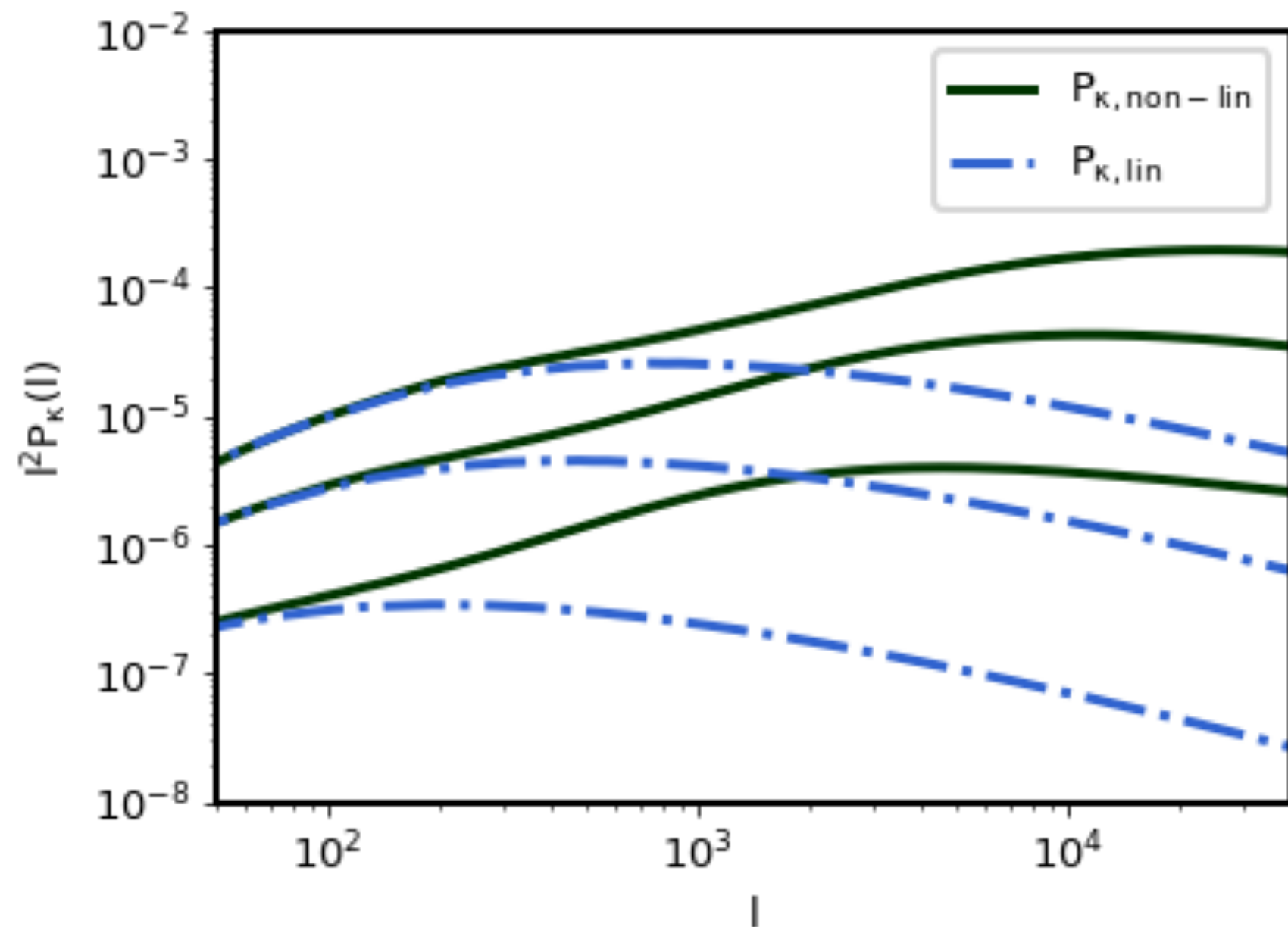
Non:linear Modelling

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3D non-linear

Martinet et al. (incl. Giocoli) 2021

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Non:linear Modelling **IST:NL**

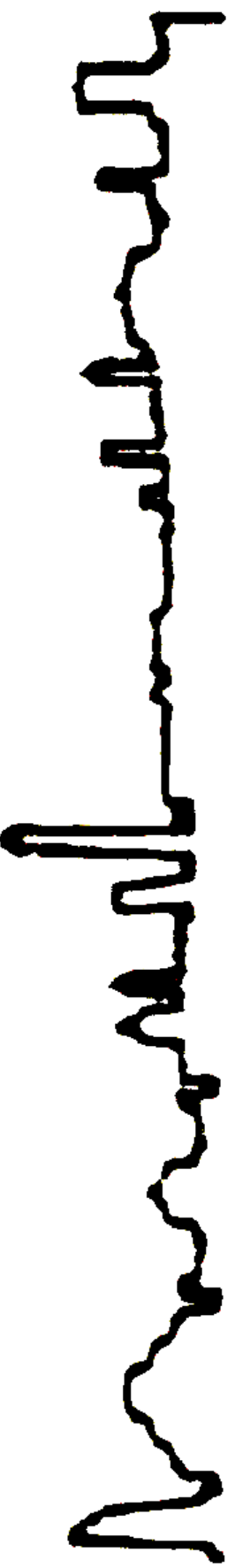
M. Croce, **C. Giocoli**, A. Pourtsidou

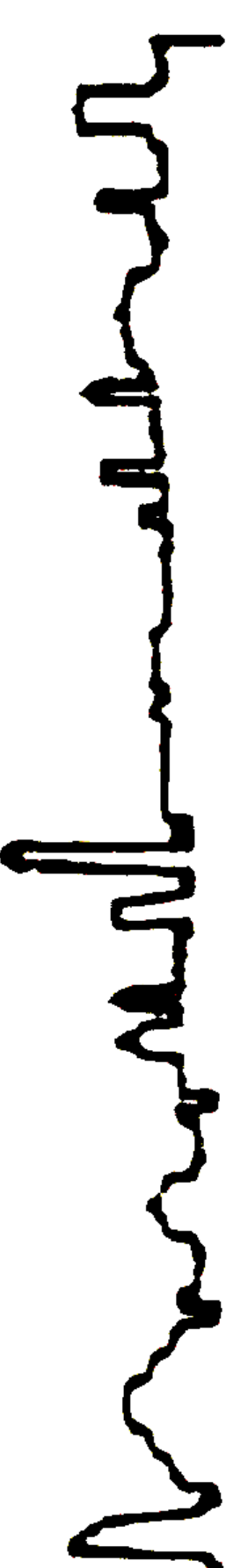
Goal: develop consistent and unified models for the main Euclid observables – weak gravitational lensing by large scale structures, clustering & their cross correlation.

Our charge regards the main cosmological probes at the level of two point statistic.

Validate those models with the help of simulations and make them available to the scientific community.

Problem: cosmological models have been never faced before down to those scales – Euclid main observables require this!





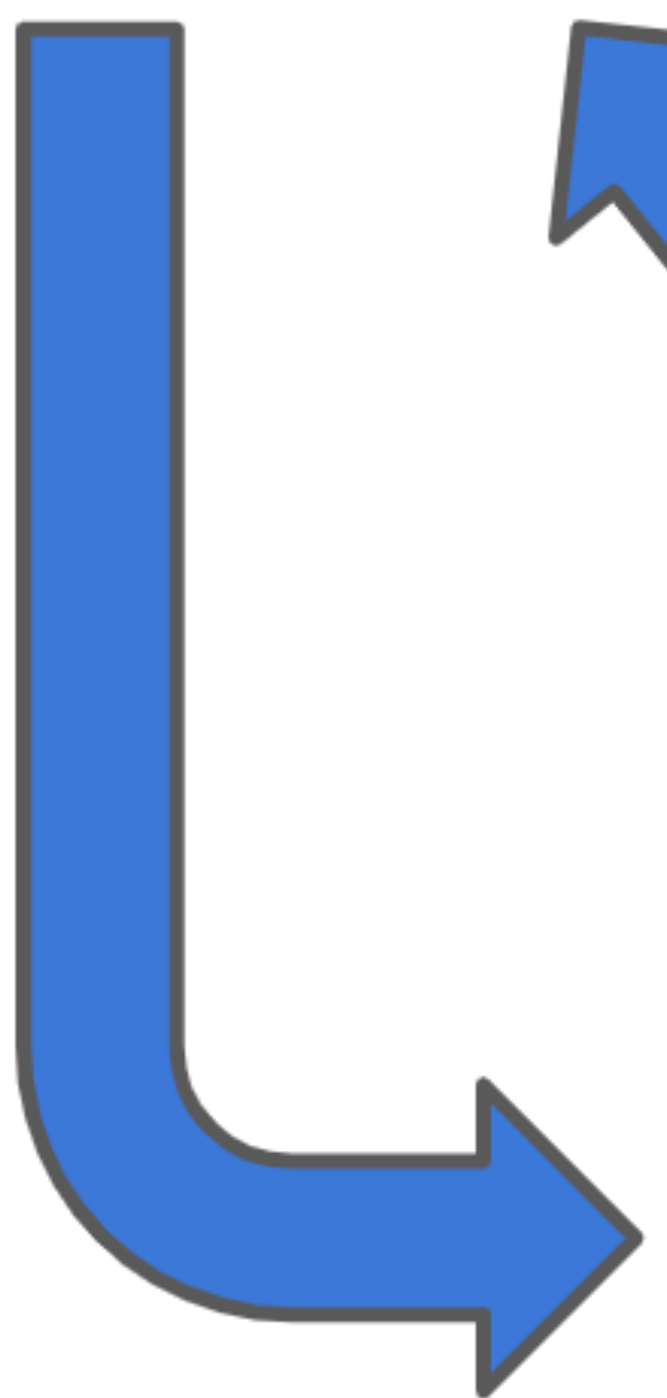
Code for Cosmological Analyses



Non:linear



PythonWrapper



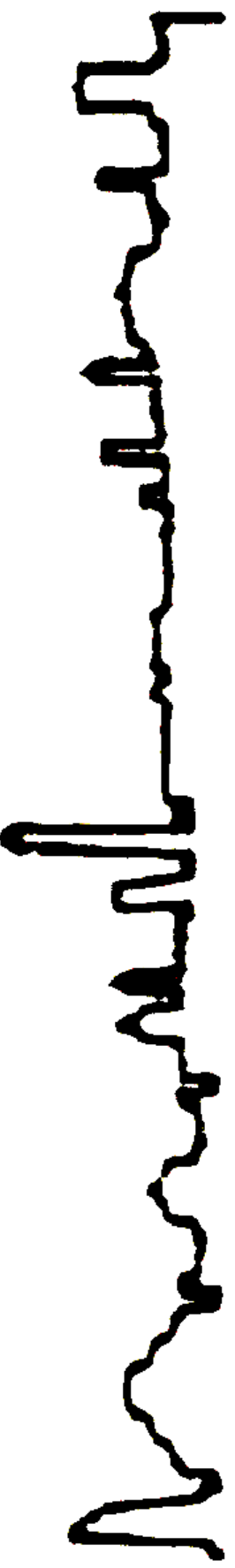
Likelihood



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```

Non:linear Modelling **IST:NL**

Milestones



Non:linear Modelling **IST:NL**

Milestones



Organisation of a strategic group to talk the problem:

- People from IST:L side: interface with Likelihood part of CLOE
- Experts on theoretical modelling beyond linear theory strong connection with the Theory, the Weak Lensing and the Galaxy Clustering SWGs
- Python programmers

Every Thursday at 13:15

Non:linear Modelling **IST:NL**

Milestones



Identifications of the Non:linear models to be implemented:

- Euclid Emulator 2
- BACCO
- HaloFit
- HM-Code versions: baryonic physic parameters

Definition of a strong interface with the Theory SWG for models beyond Λ CDM: how models are degenerate with baryons or with standard cosmological parameters.

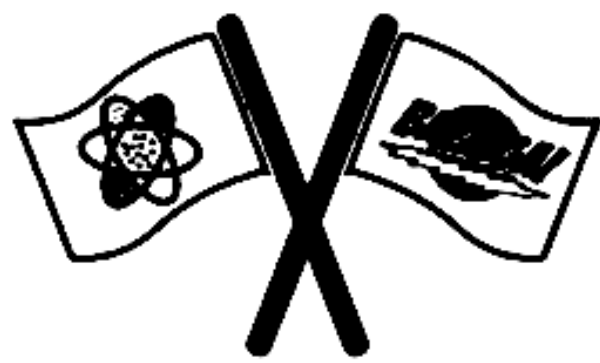
Non:linear Modelling **IST:NL**

Milestones



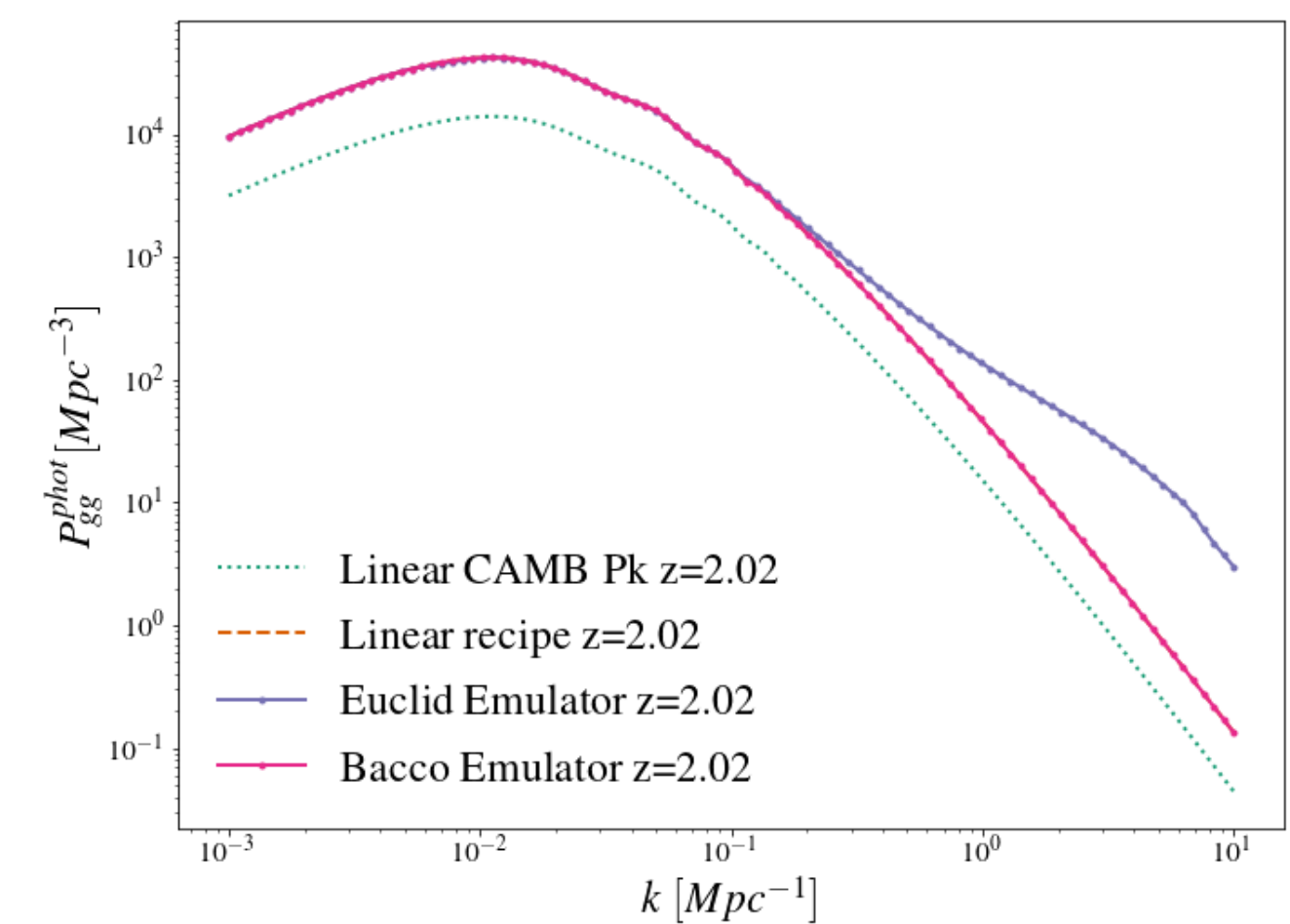
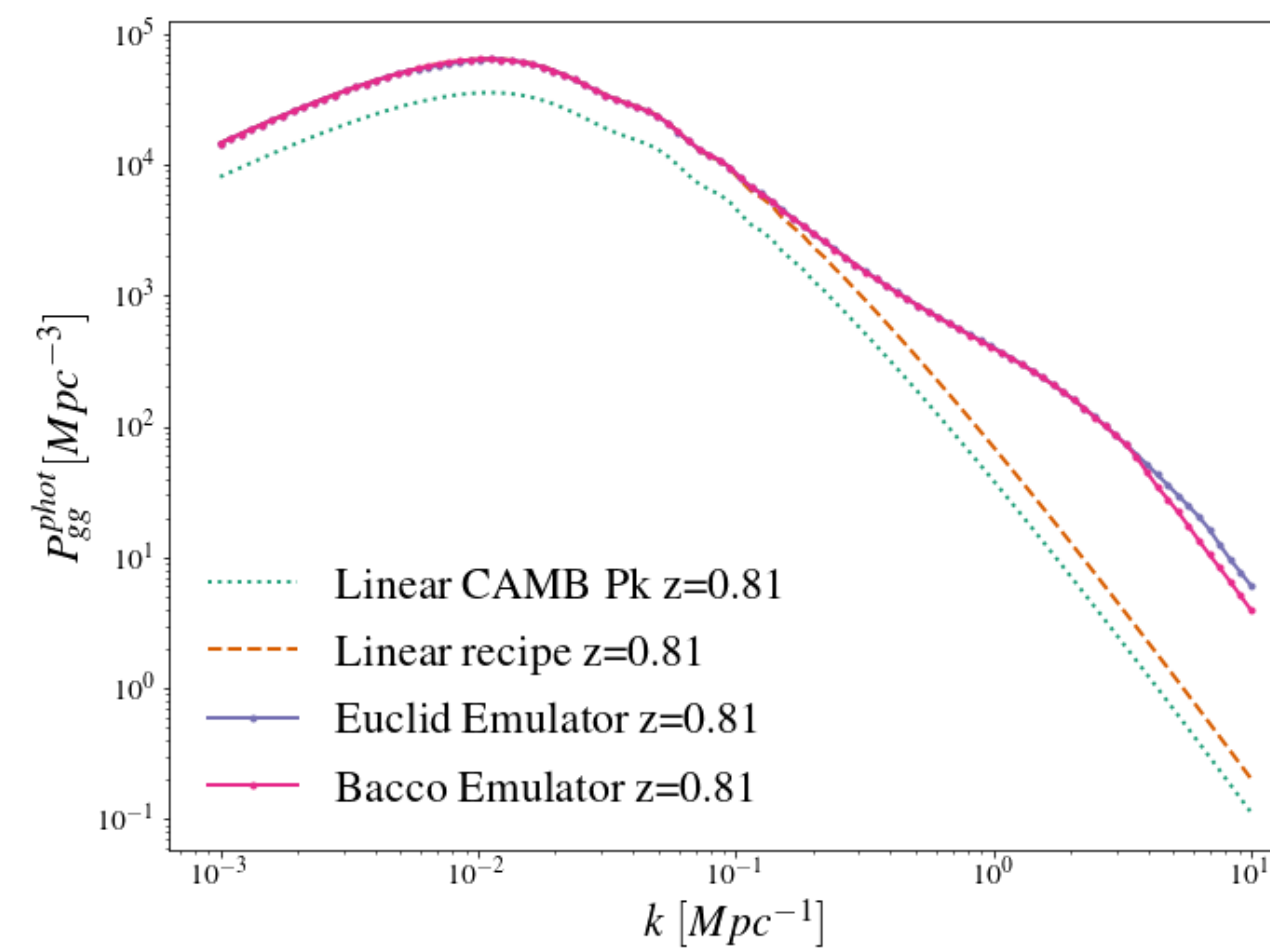
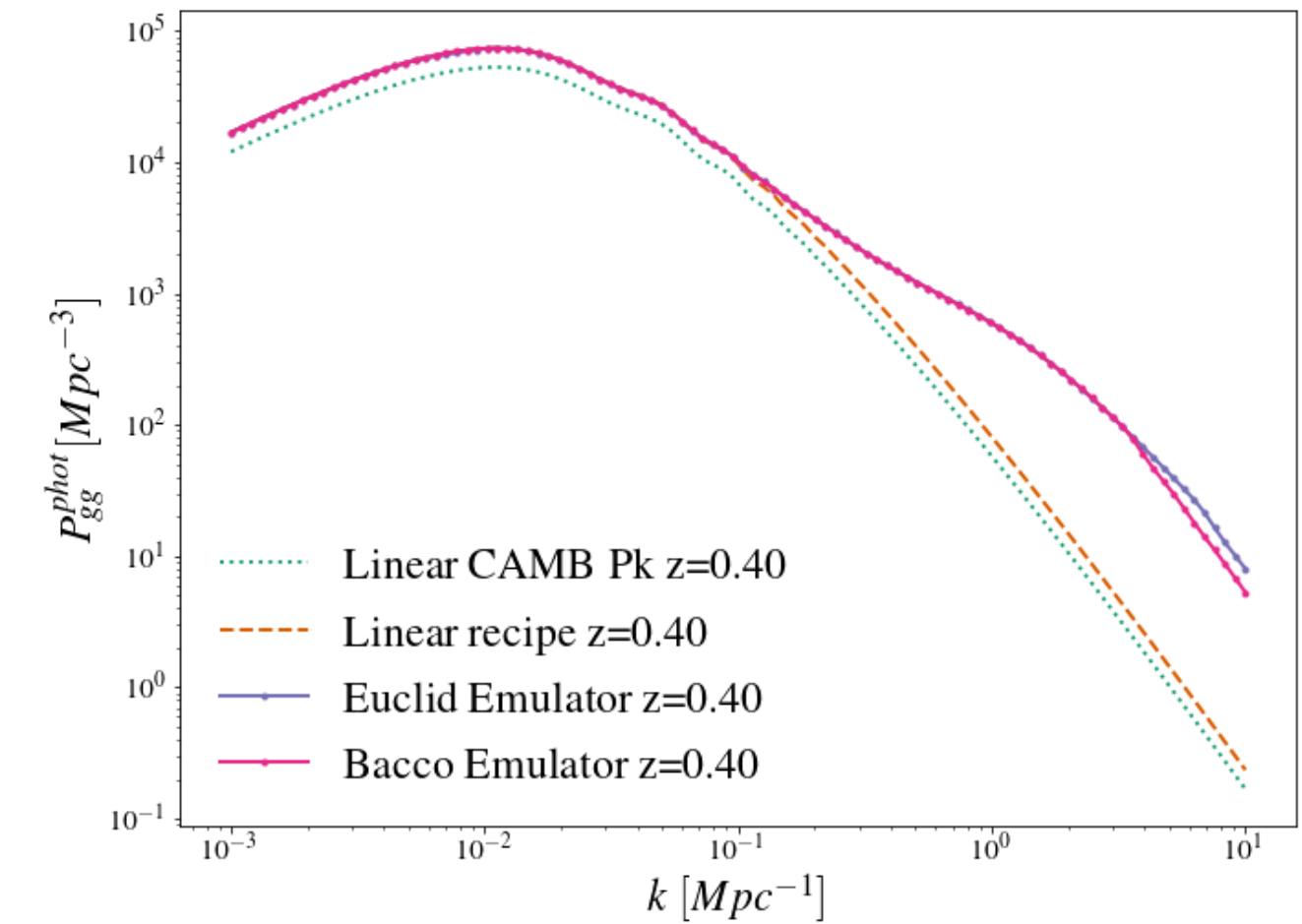
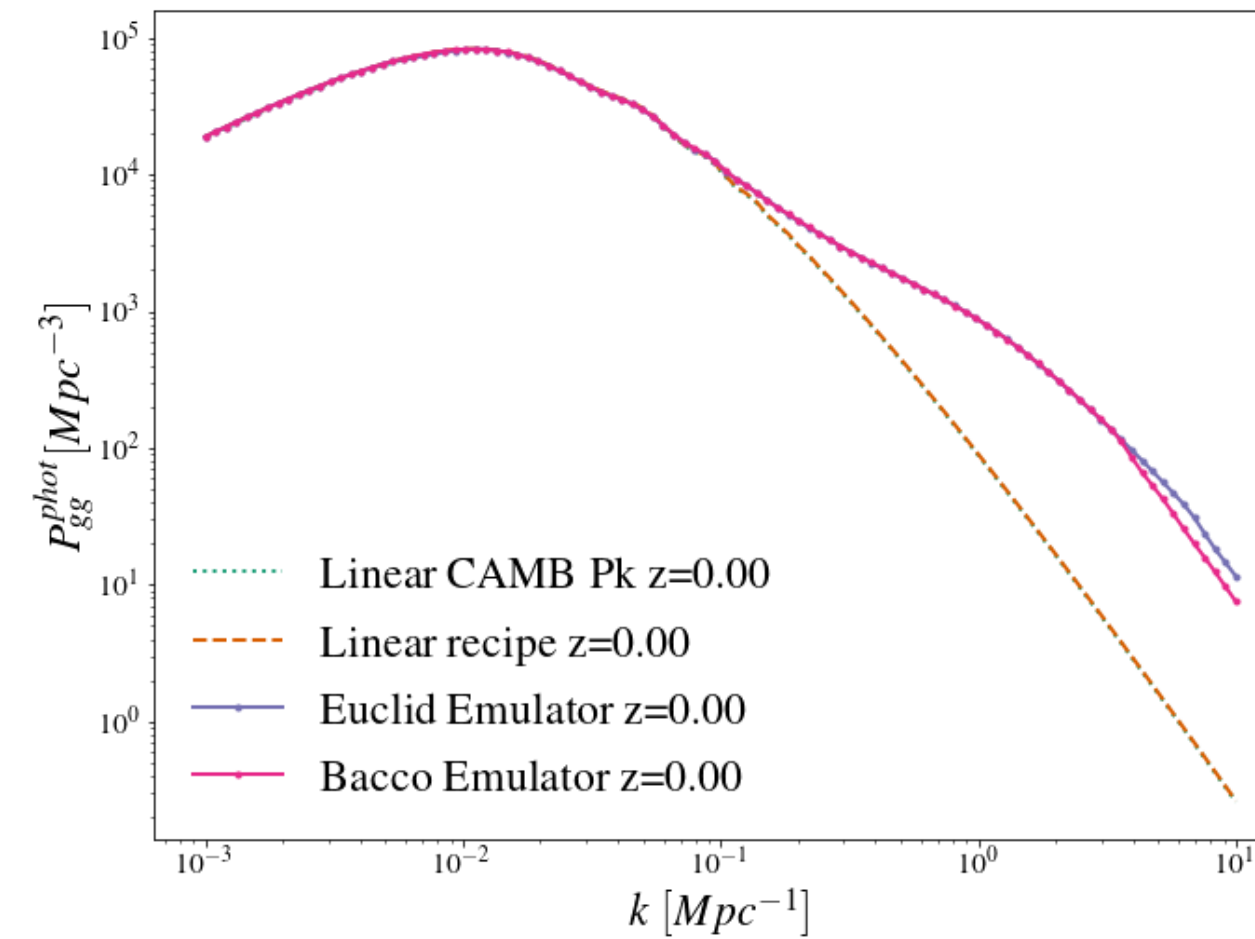
Model choices using
Flags

FUN! FLAGS



Implementing and benchmarking them:
ISTNL_modelling DEMO (Jupiter notebook)

P. Carriho, G. Canas, M. Martinelli et al.



Non:linear Modelling **IST:NL**

Milestones



Model choices using
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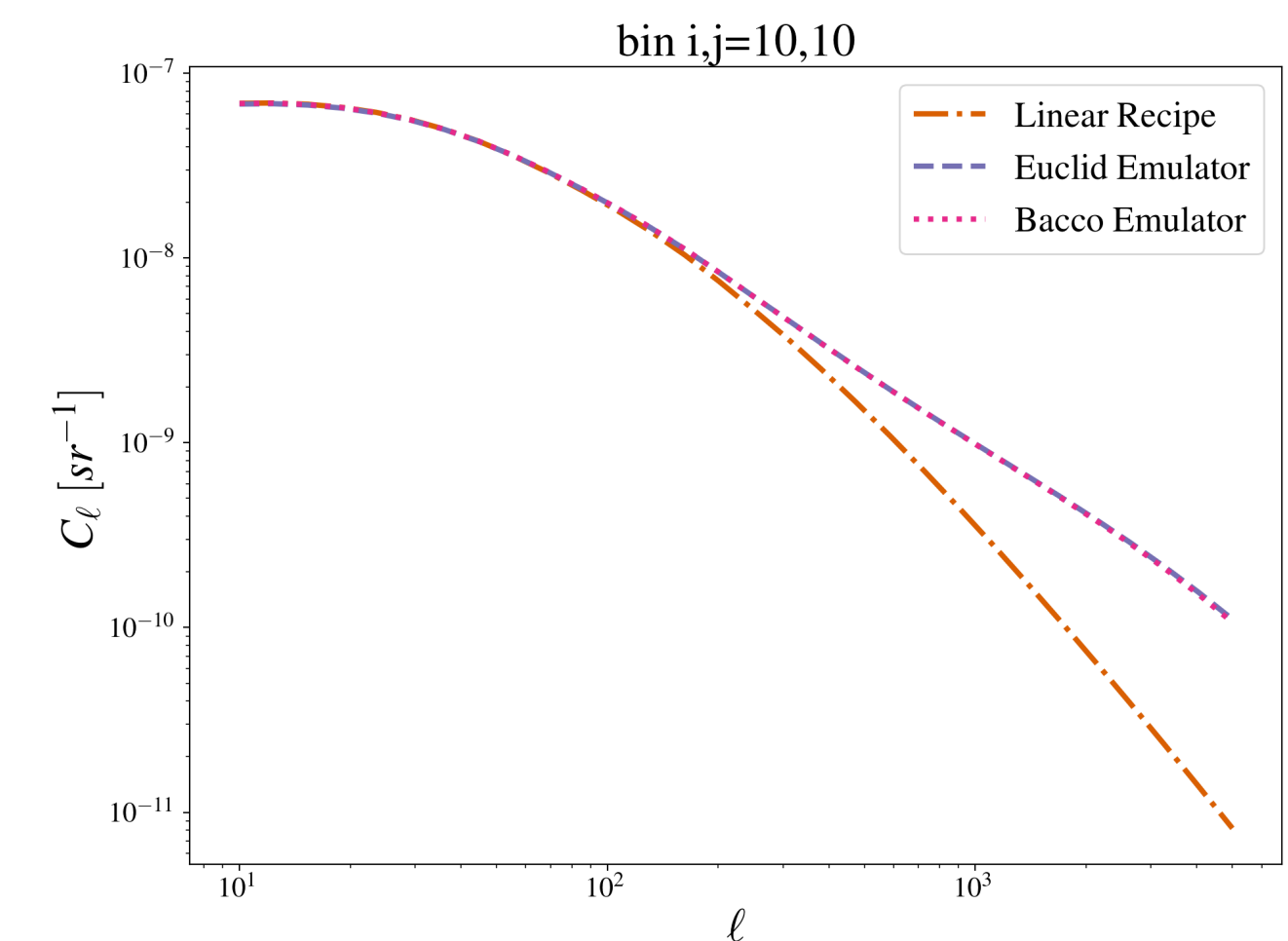
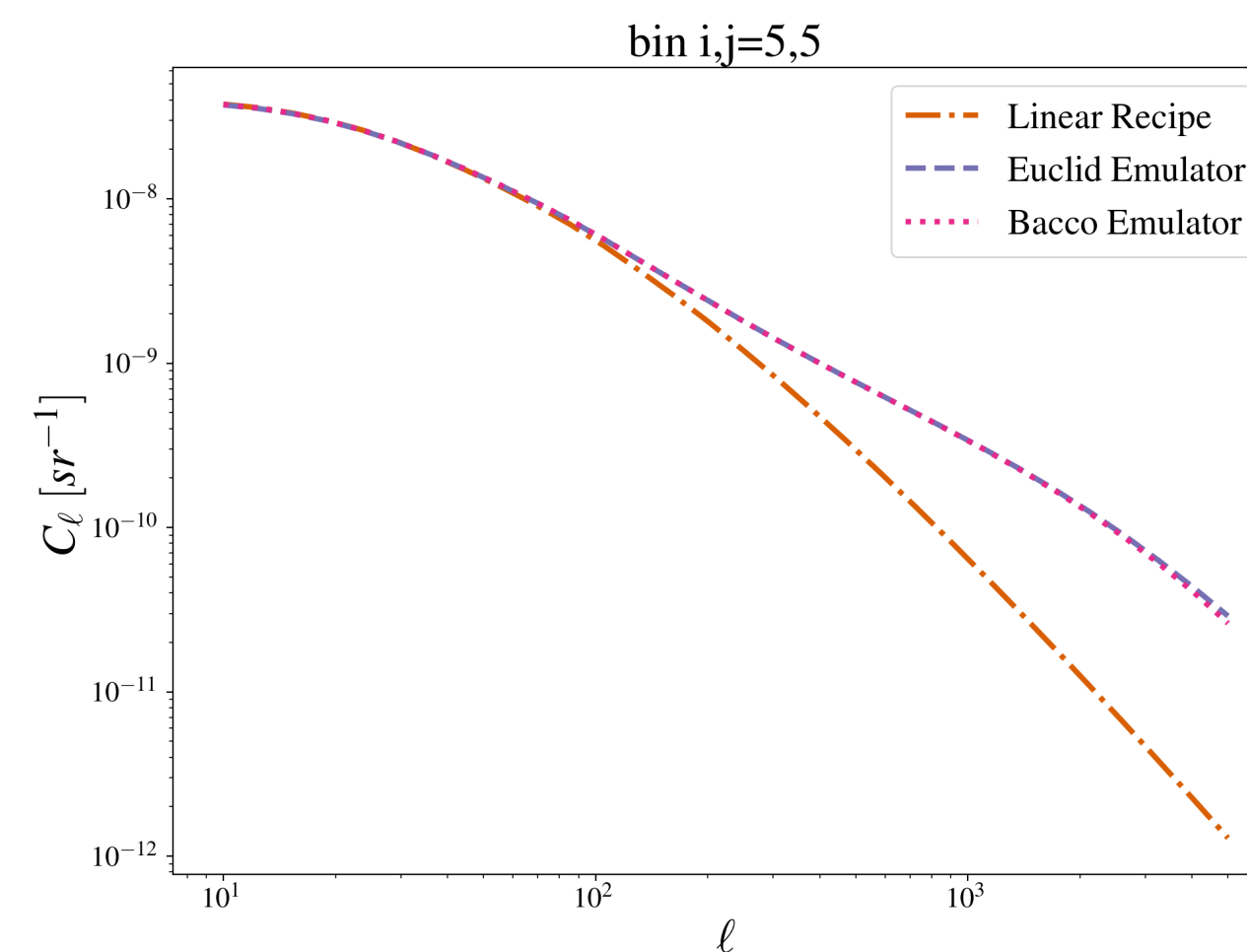
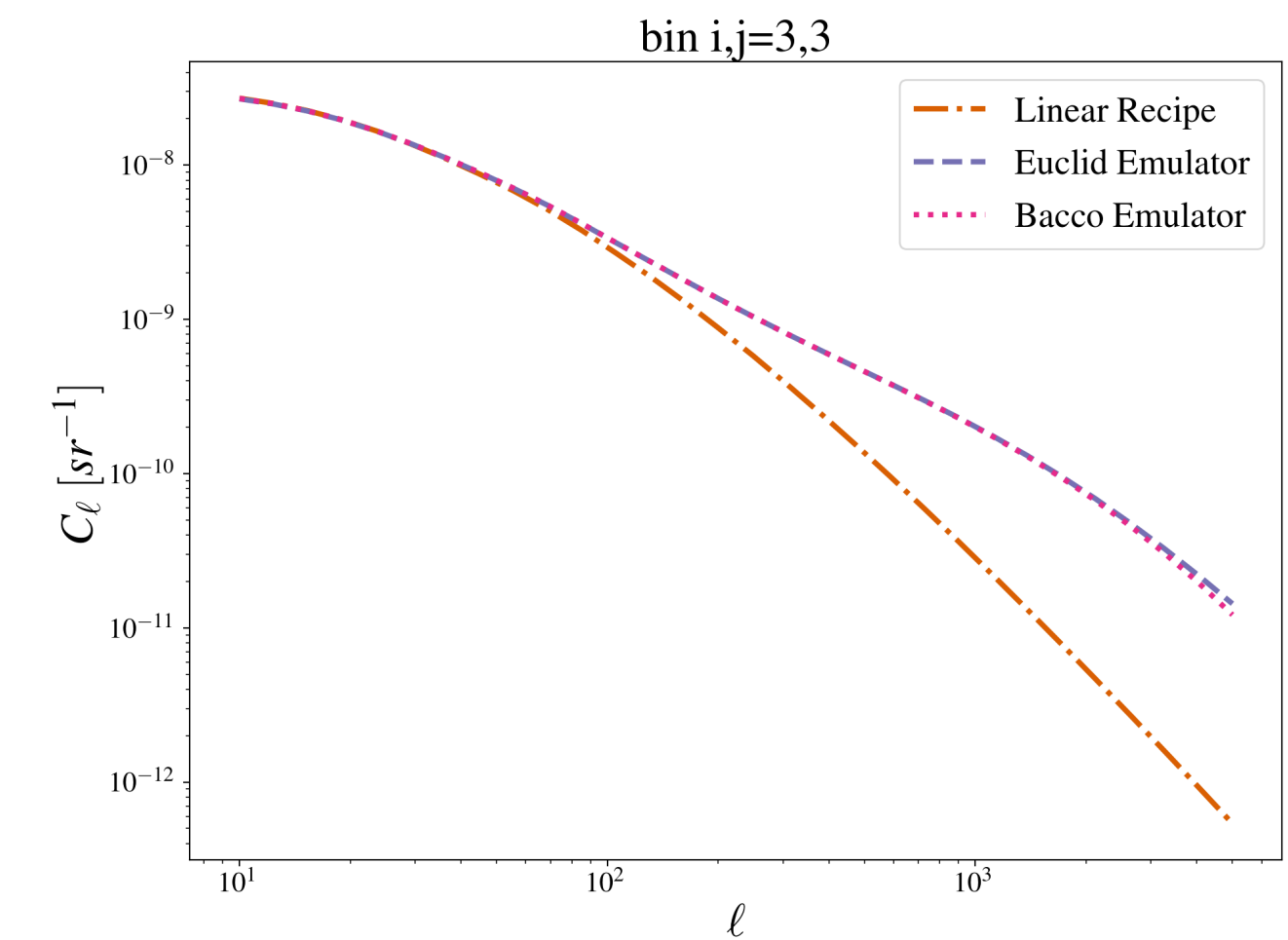
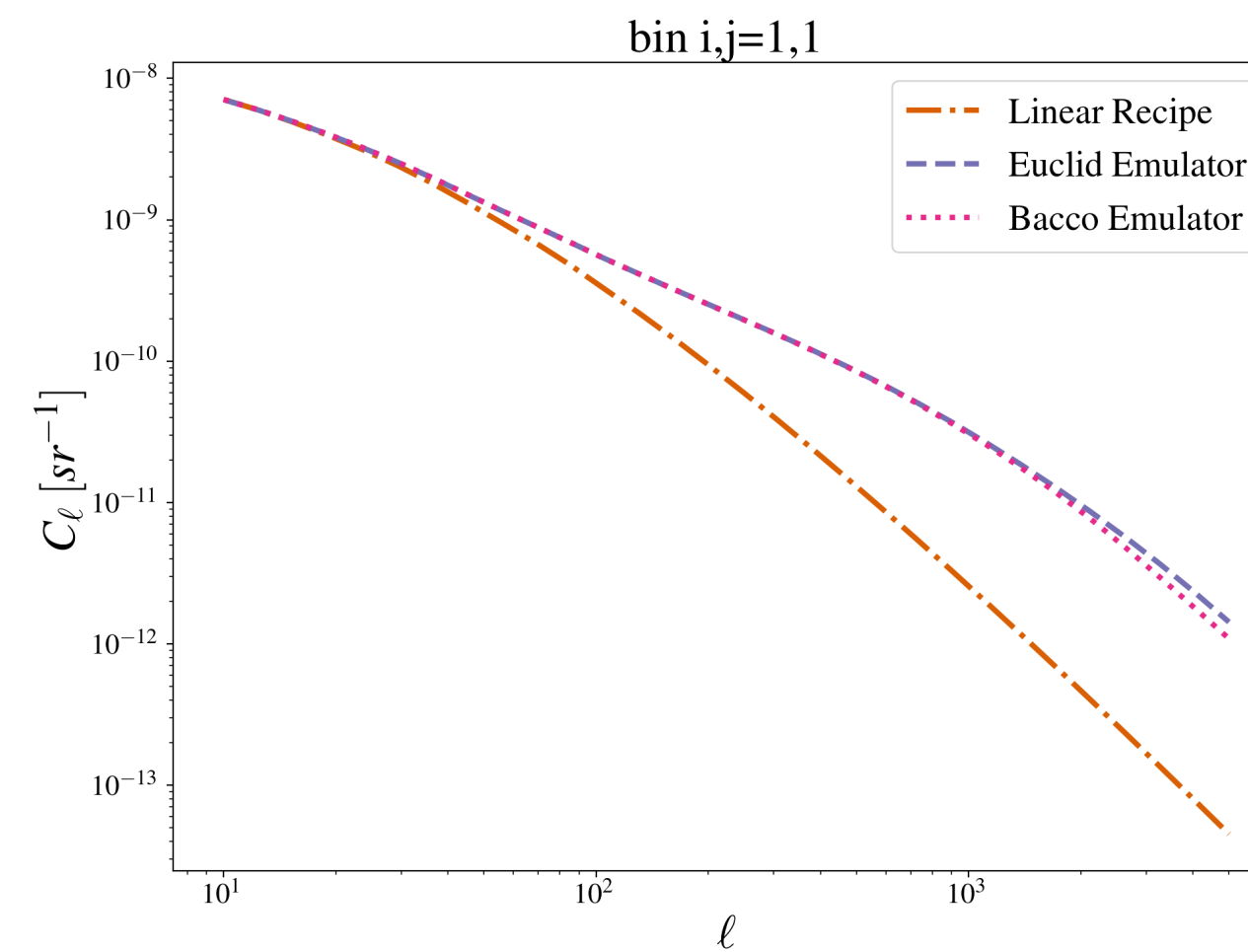
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ISTNL_modelling DEMO (Jupiter notebook)

$WL C_\ell^{ij}$

P. Carriho, G. Canas, M. Martinelli et al.



Non:linear Modelling **IST:NL**

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Model choices using
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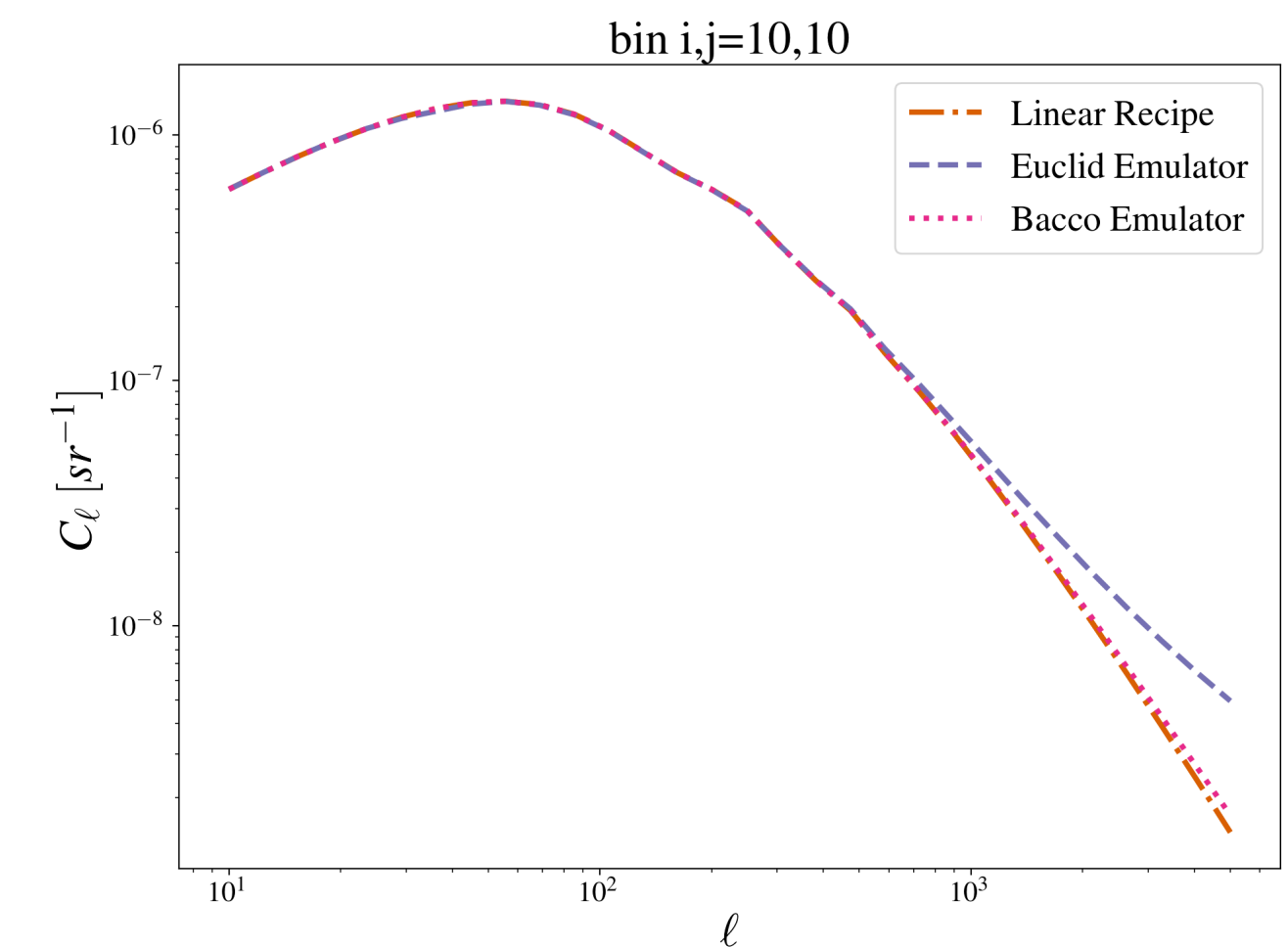
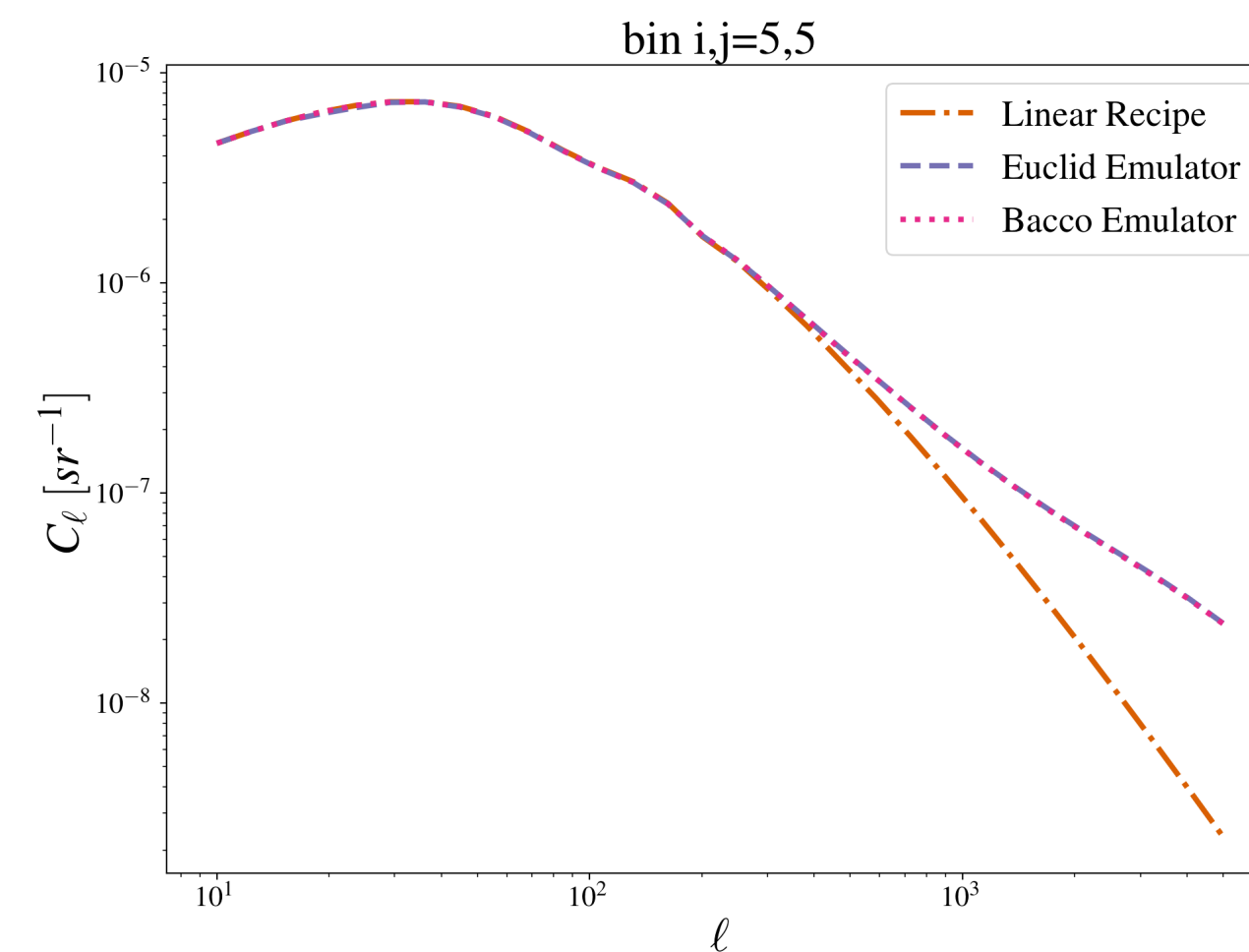
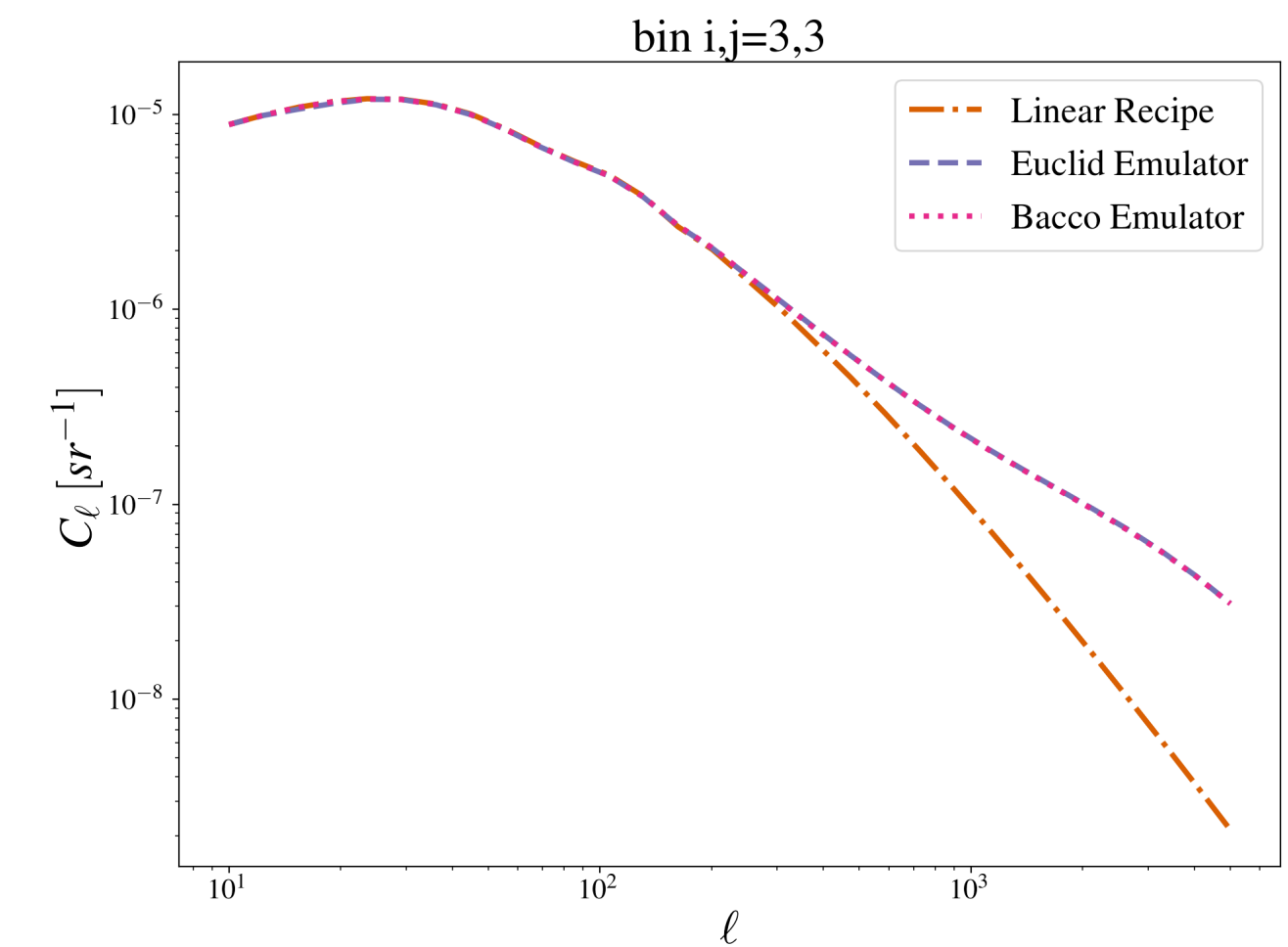
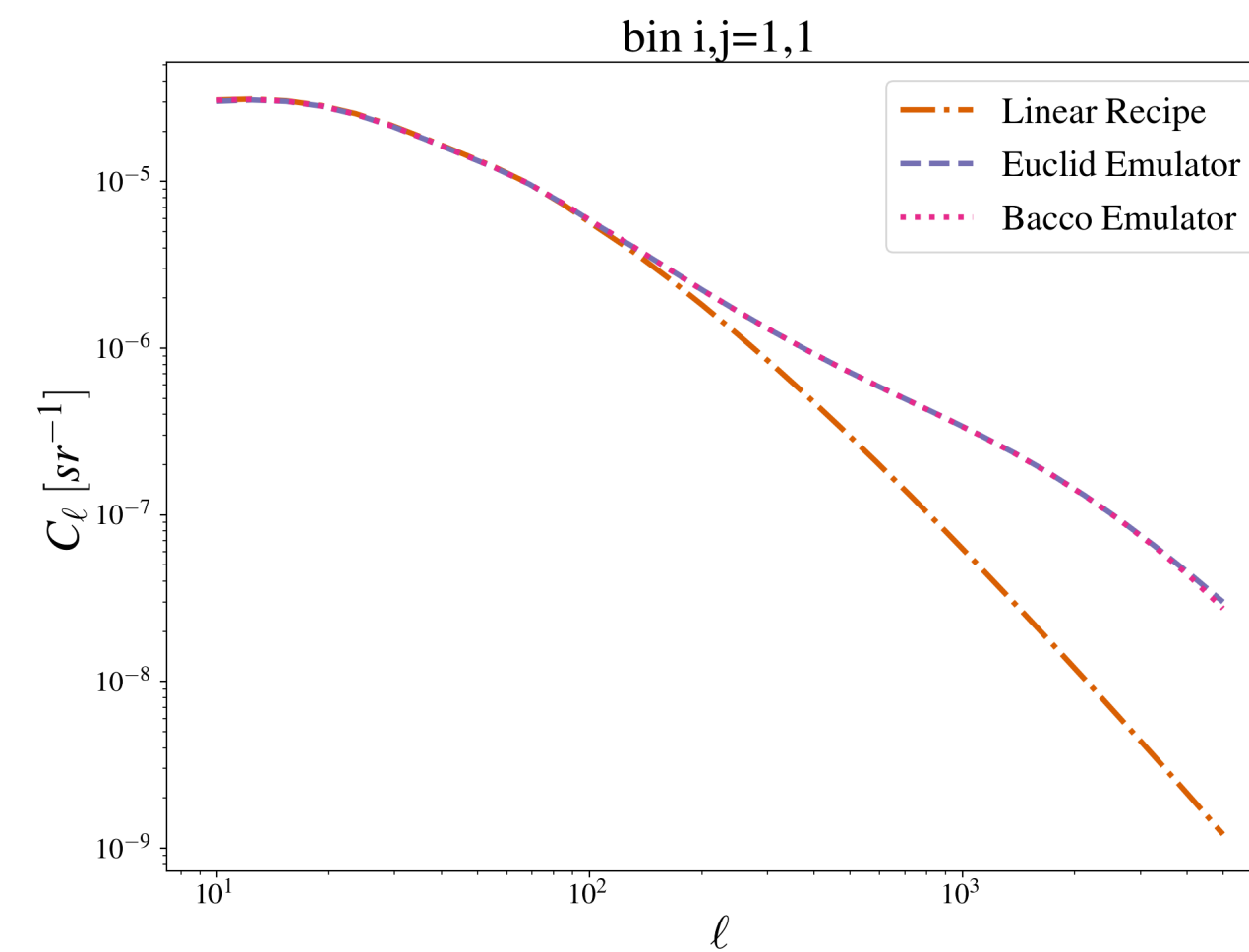
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Implementing and benchmarking them:
ISTNL_modelling DEMO (Jupiter notebook)

GC photo C_ℓ^{ij}

P. Carriho, G. Canas, M. Martinelli et al.



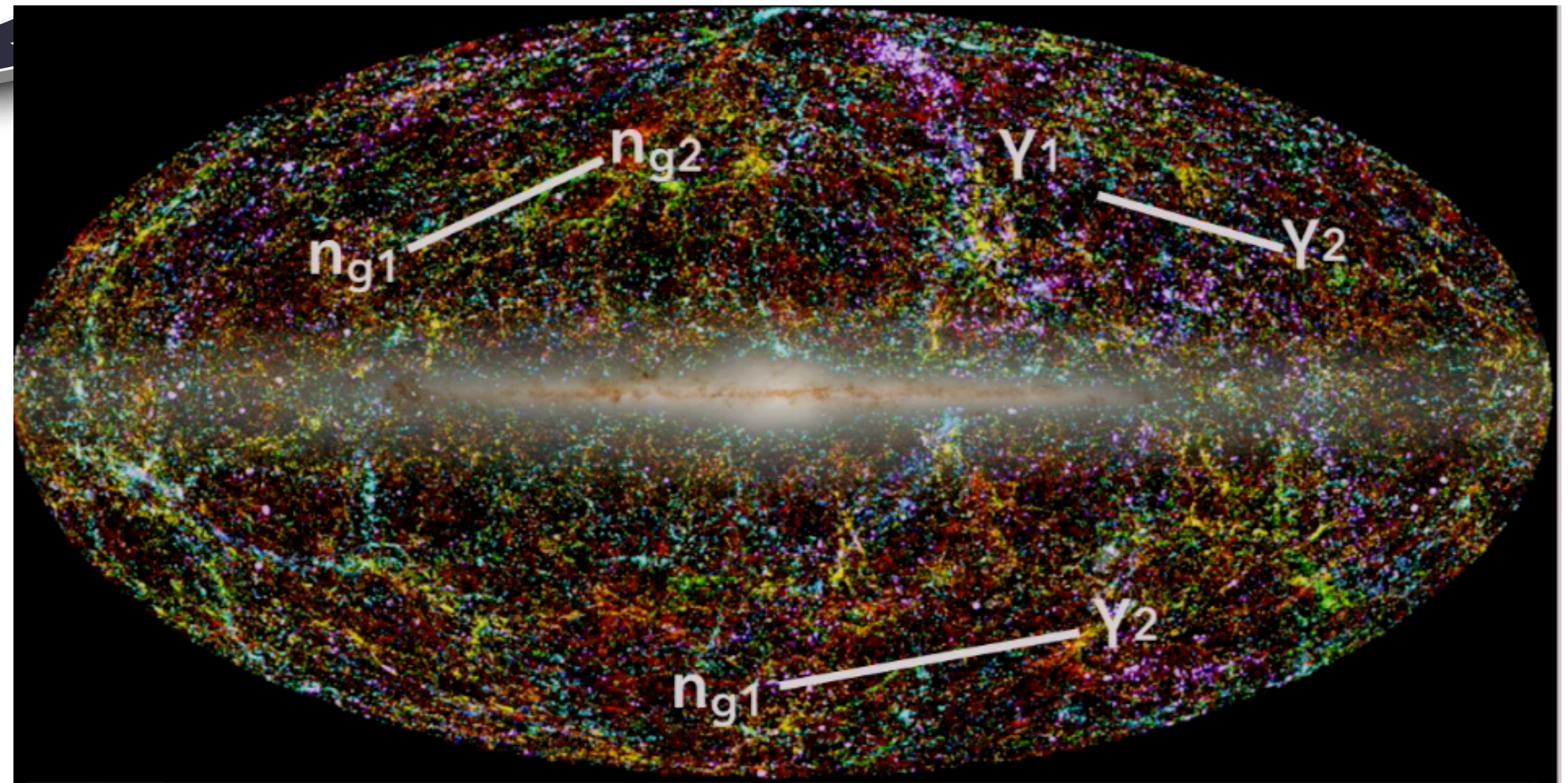
Non:linear Modelling **IST:NL**

Milestones



Divided in different redshift bins

Photometric catalogue



Three types of 2 point correlations (3x2pt)

Weak lensing-Weak lensing

Galaxy-Galaxy

Galaxy-Weak Lensing

Non:linear Modelling **IST:NL**

Milestones



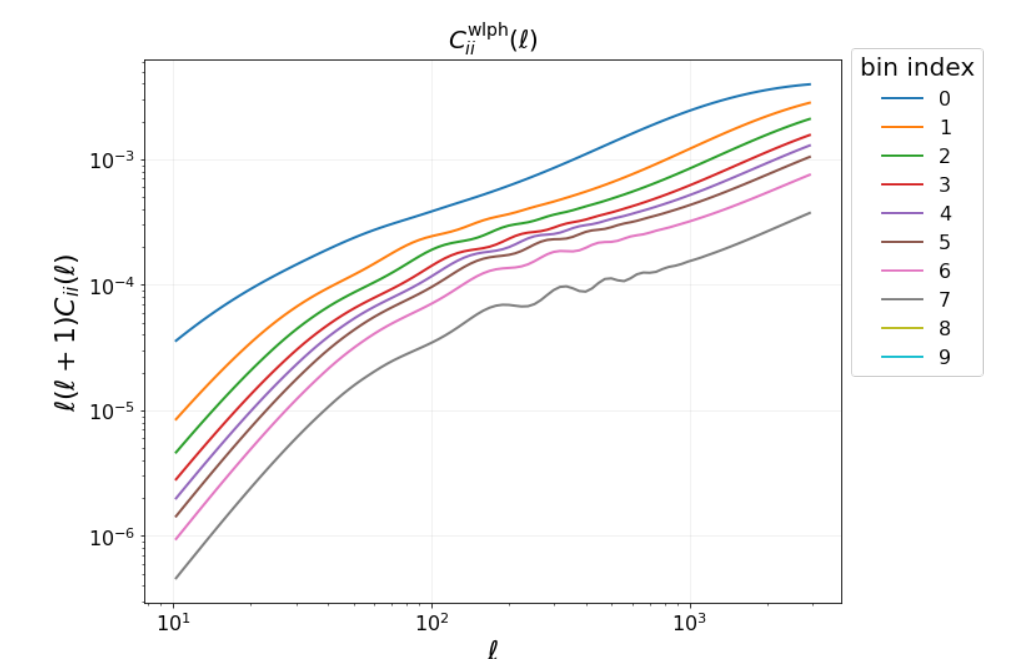
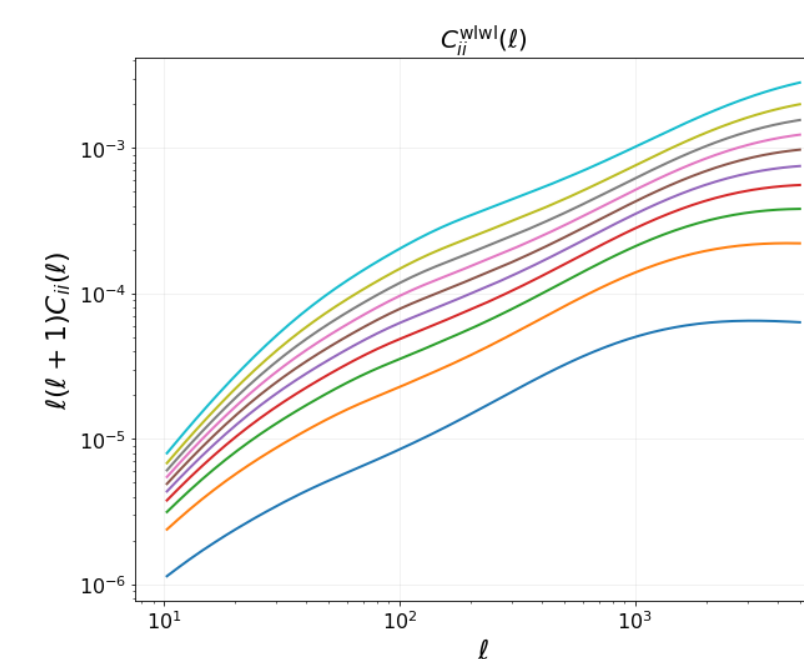
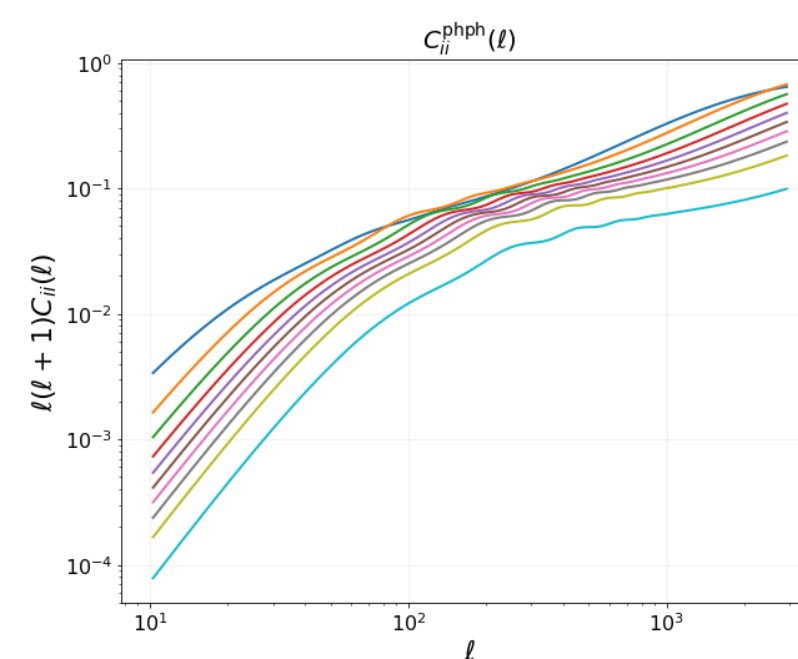
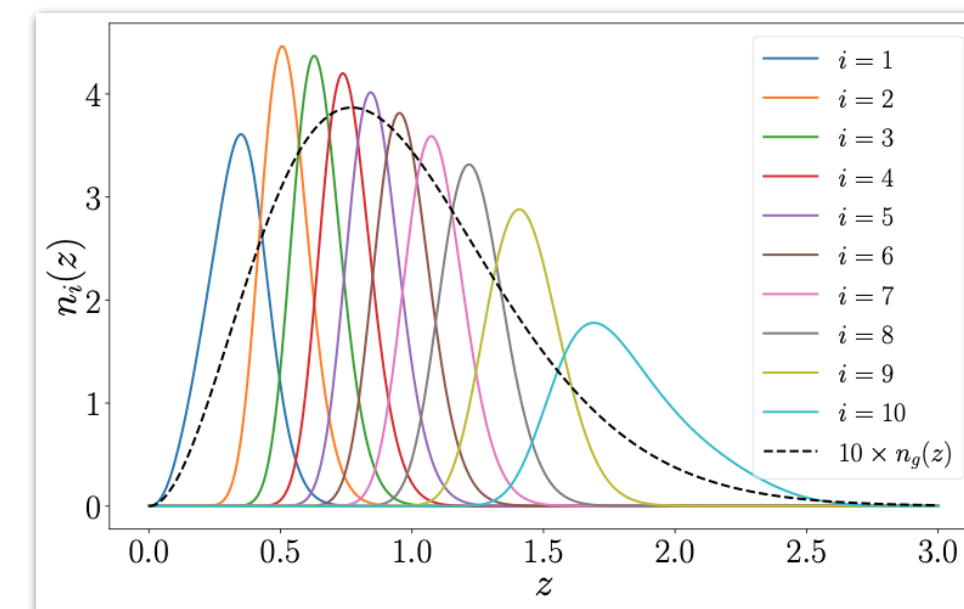
Every second Friday at 15:00



M. Bonici & D. Sciotti

3x2pt Covariance Taskforce

Write down the analytical recipes for the 3x2pt covariance in term of the Angular Fourier Space modes $C(l)$



Necessary to go beyond IST:forecast and run MCMC analyses

Leading the cosmologica analysis in SPV3

Non:linear Modelling **IST:NL**

Milestones



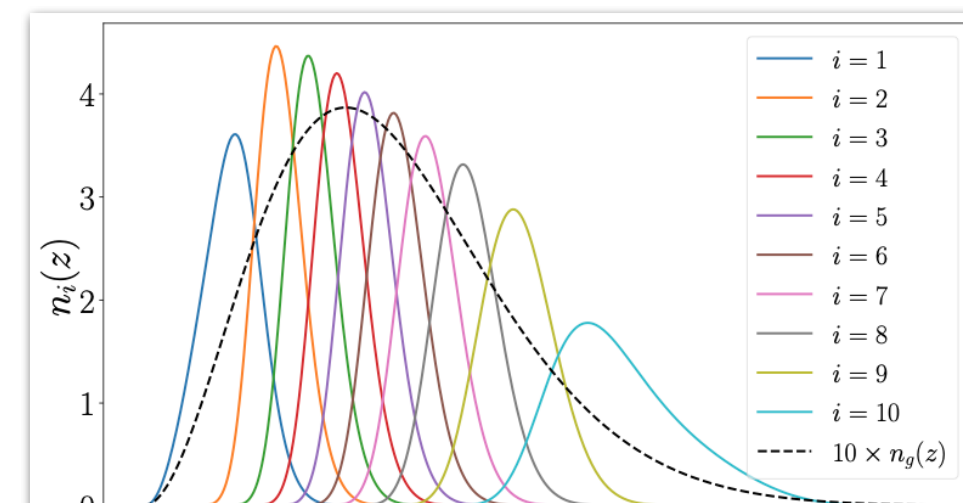
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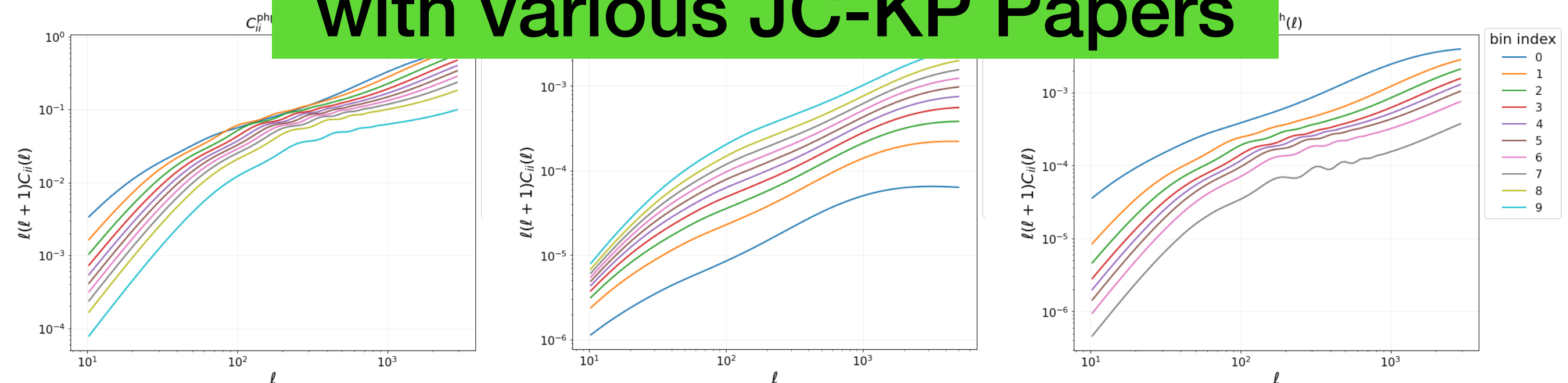
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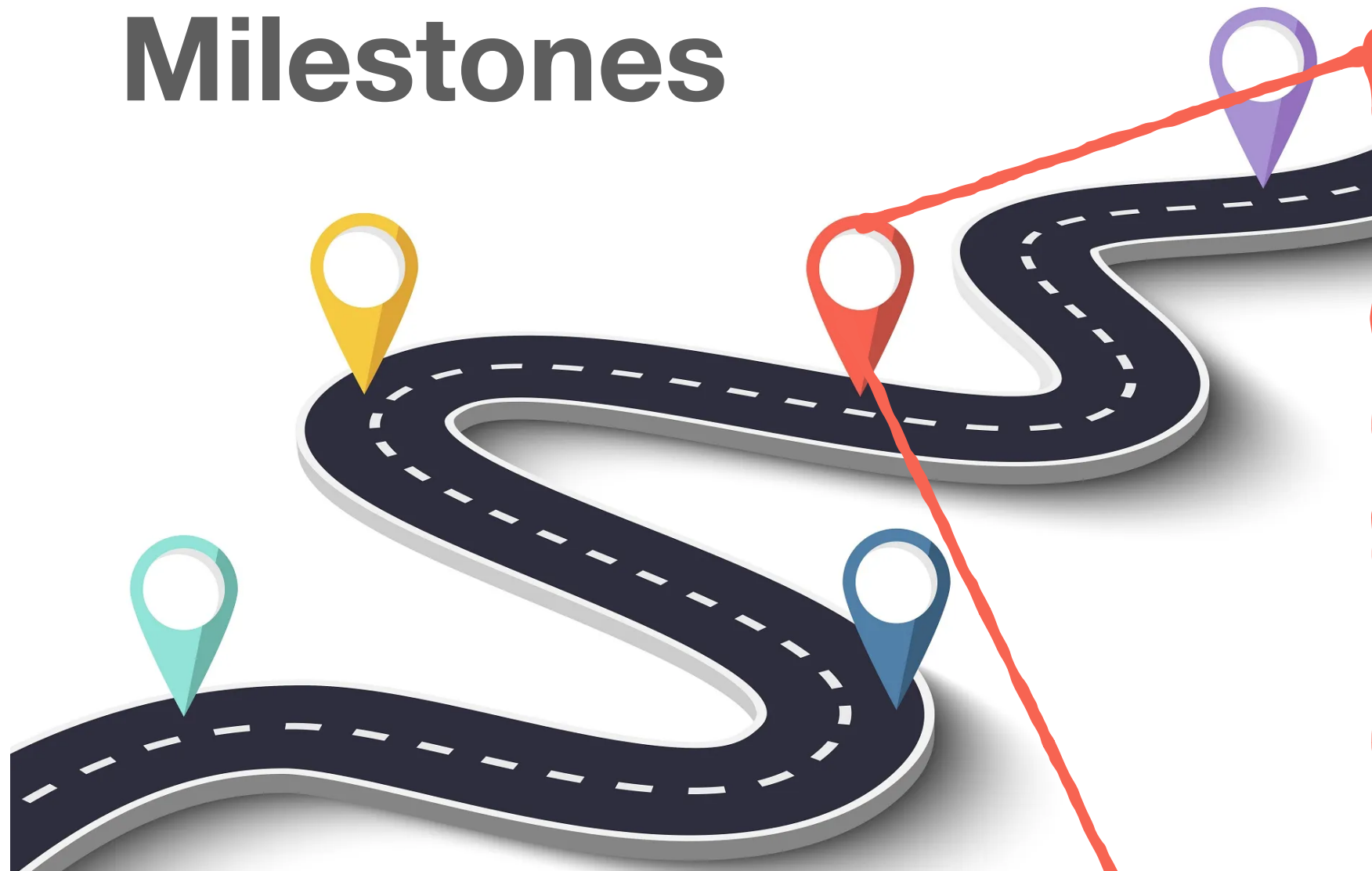
Created strong synergies with various JC-KP Papers



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Leading the cosmologica analysis in SPV3

Non:linear Modelling **IST:NL**

Milestones



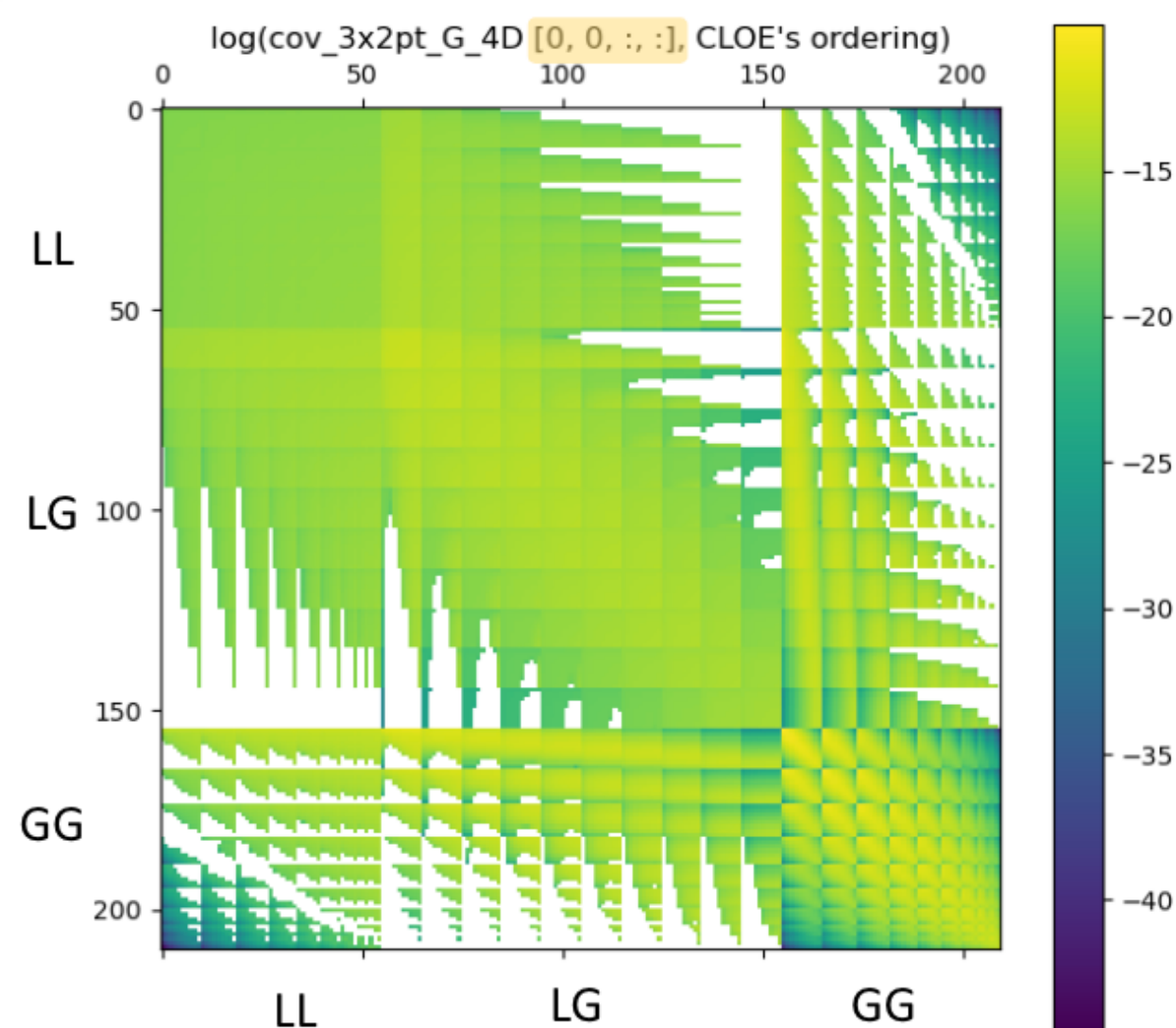
Frozen the covariance for SPV-3: Gaussian plus Super Sample Term consistently accounting for **non-linear effects**. Interfaced with **PySSC**.

Building a much more direct interface with **CLOE**

- The Covariance Calculation will remain external to CLOE -

- additional computation method via use of AngPow
- massively parallelised
- computation in flat sky
(small circular survey, an approx often used in previous literature)
- computation for **partial sky coverage** (masks...)

Strong interface with the PySSC developers



**Necessary to go beyond IST:forecast
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Leading the cosmologica analysis in SPV3**

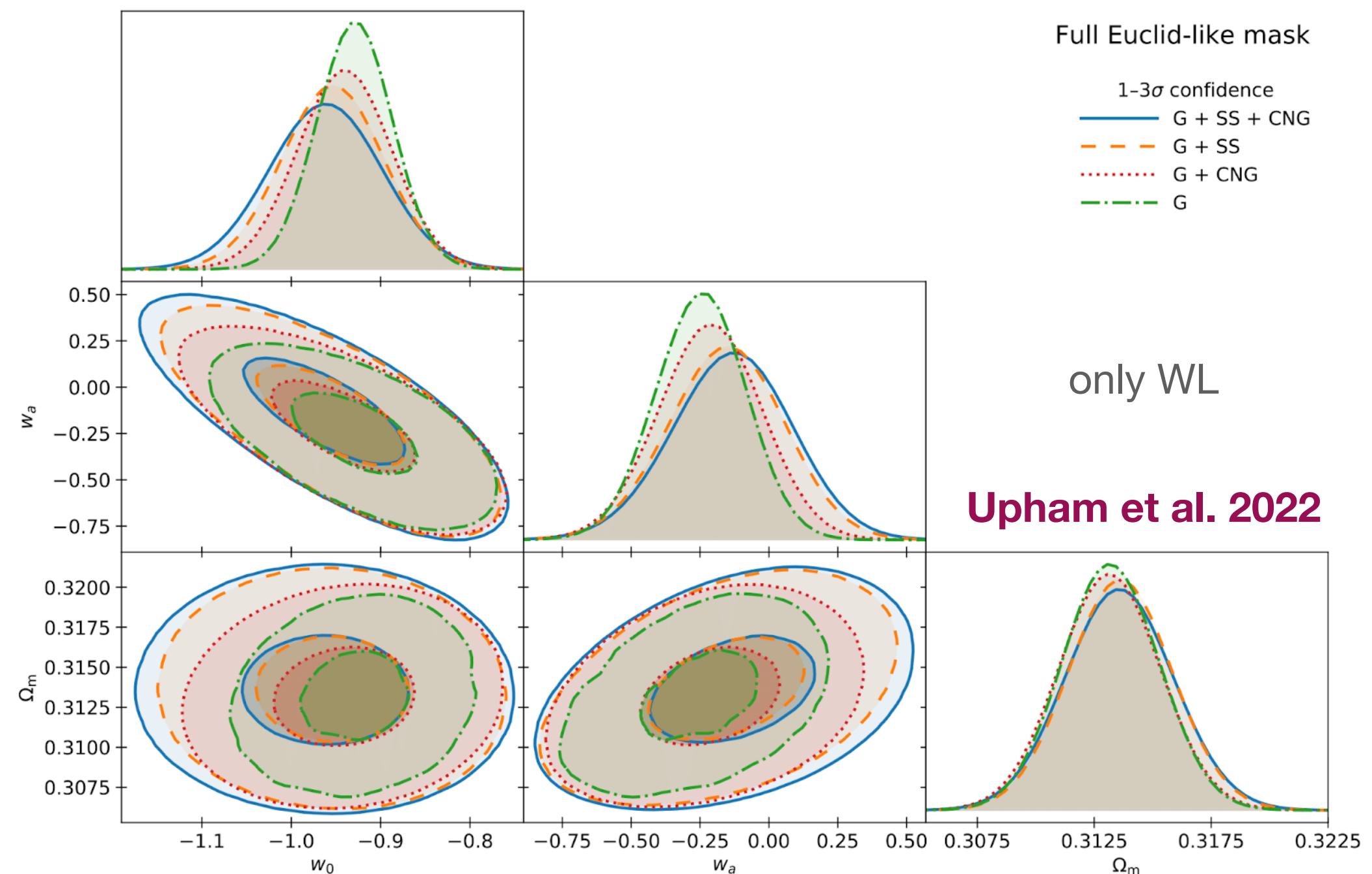
Non:linear Modelling **IST:NL**

Milestones



3x2pt Covariance Taskforce

At some point we need to think about the CNG to the 3x2pt covariance
 ... studying how to fully include it studying Rubin-LSST (PYCCL),
 DES (Cosmo-like) & KiDS (Halo Model based covariance)



**Necessary to go beyond IST:forecast
 and run MCMC analyses
 Leading the cosmologica analysis in SPV3**

Non:linear Modelling **IST:NL**

Milestones



Weak lensing cosmological simulations

No KP associated to this yet. **J, Harnois-Deraps & C. Giocoli**

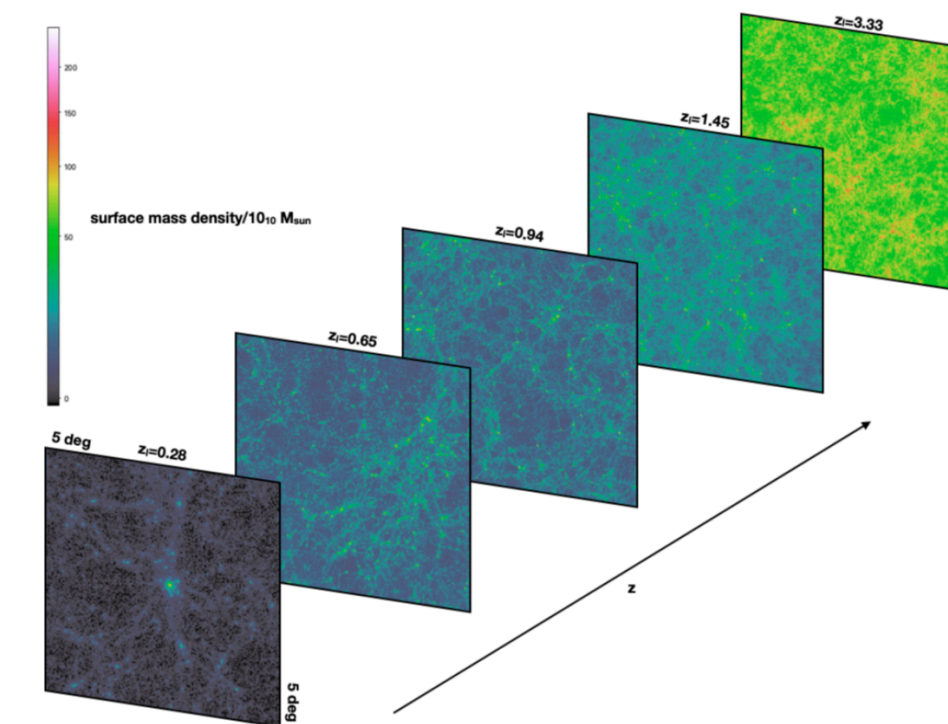
WP work:

- Make mock data for HOWLS Key Paper 1, 2, 3
- Make mock data to construct numerical covariance matrix for 3x2pts
- Develop suite of lensing mocks with baryons & IA to enable modelling of key systematics

The above currently use the DUSTGRAIN-*pathfinder*, SLICS & cosmo-SLICS simulations

We are in the process of upgrading with the BACCO simulations for key paper 3.

Dedicated moks using the DEMNUni_cov: 50 runs, 1 Gpc/h by side and 3200 light-cones 10 deg by side.



3x2pt Covariance Taskforce

Necessary to go beyond IST:forecast
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Leading the cosmologica analysis in SPV3



Non:linear Modelling IST:NL

Milestones



3x2pt Covariance Taskforce

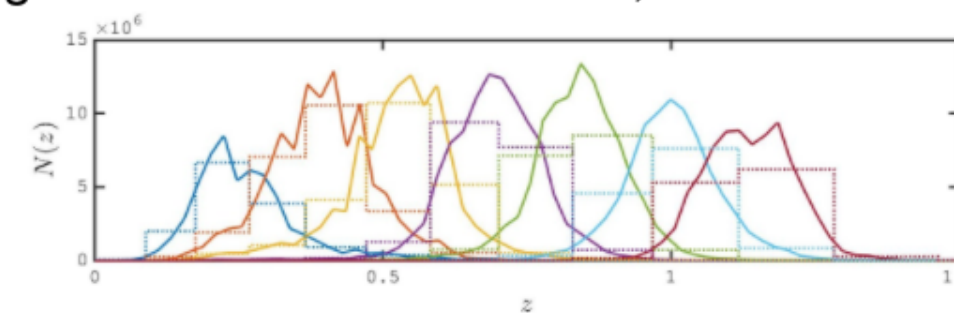
J, Harnois-Deraps

Mocks Lenses

Interface with numerical covariance (WL-simulations)

N(z)

Use bins 2-8 out of the 13 proposed by the Euclid photo-z group.
See Fig. 5 of Euclid Collaboration, A. Pocino et al.



N_eff:

The paper uses $N_{gal}/bin =$

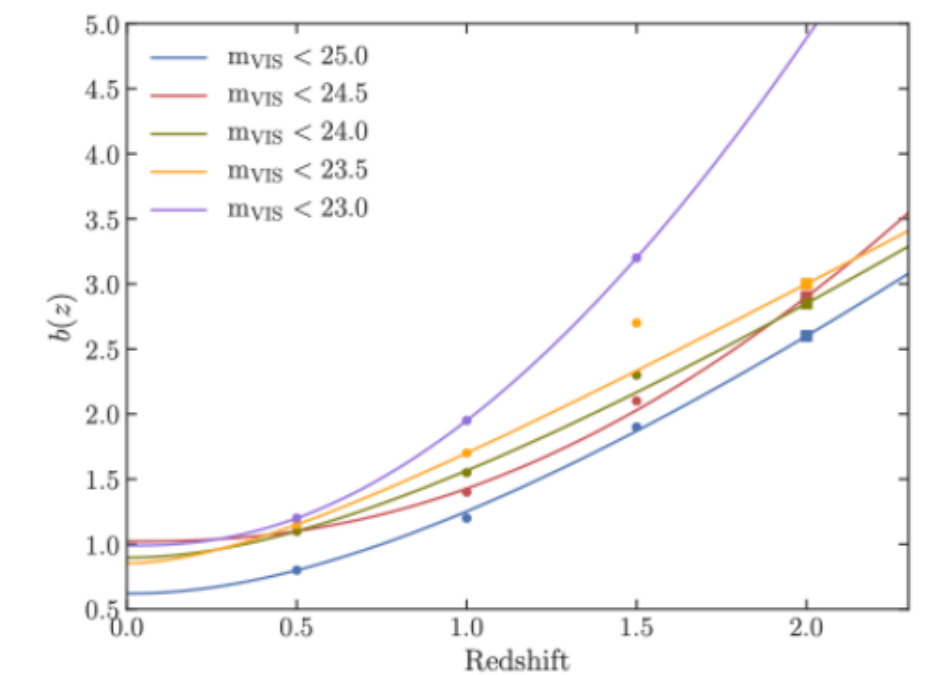
[1110056 4172539 7690737 7742576 7525914 7295429 6241444 5981201 4223985 2982428 1921137 1449159 976552]

[see their Table A1].

That makes 59313157 gal over 402 deg², or $n_{eff} = 40.9848$ gal/arcmin², as listed in the paper. I match this n_{eff} , but with 7 bins instead of 13, keeping the relative galaxy density between bins 2-8.

Linear bias:

$b(z) = A \cdot z^b / (1+z) = C$ (their eq. 11), with $A = 1, b = 2.58, C = 0.6$



927 LOS ready [100 sq. deg. each]
543Gb for all [ascii] catalogues

Necessary to go beyond IST:forecast
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Leading the cosmologica analysis in SPV3

Non:linear Modelling **IST:NL**

Milestones



3x2pt Covariance Taskforce

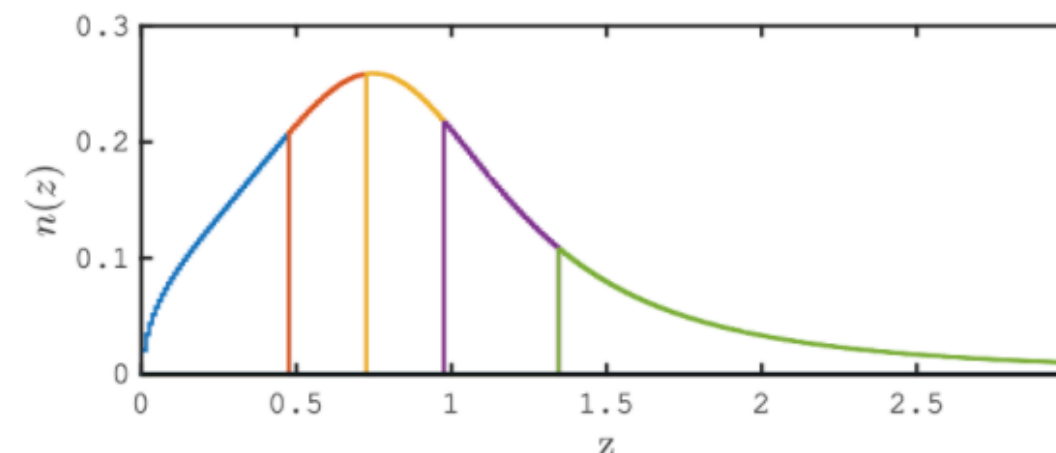
J, Harnois-Deraps

Mocks sources

Interface with numerical covariance (WL-simulations)

N(z)

Galaxy catalogues can be split in tomographic bins.
E.g. Use 5 bins as in [Martinet+ \(2021\), A&A, 646A, 62](#)



N_{eff}

30.0 gal/arcmin**2 (6.0 per bin)

No source-lens coupling.

927 LOS ready [100 sq. deg. each]
231Gb for all [fits] catalogues

Goal:

- load the source & lens catalogues
- split sources in (5?) tomo bins
- measure NN, NG & GG
- repeat with different noise realisations
- average the matrices
- reproduce $n(z)$, $b(z)$ and cosmo in the analytical covariance matrix
- compare matrices (or inverses?)

Necessary to go beyond IST:forecast
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Leading the cosmologica analysis in SPV3

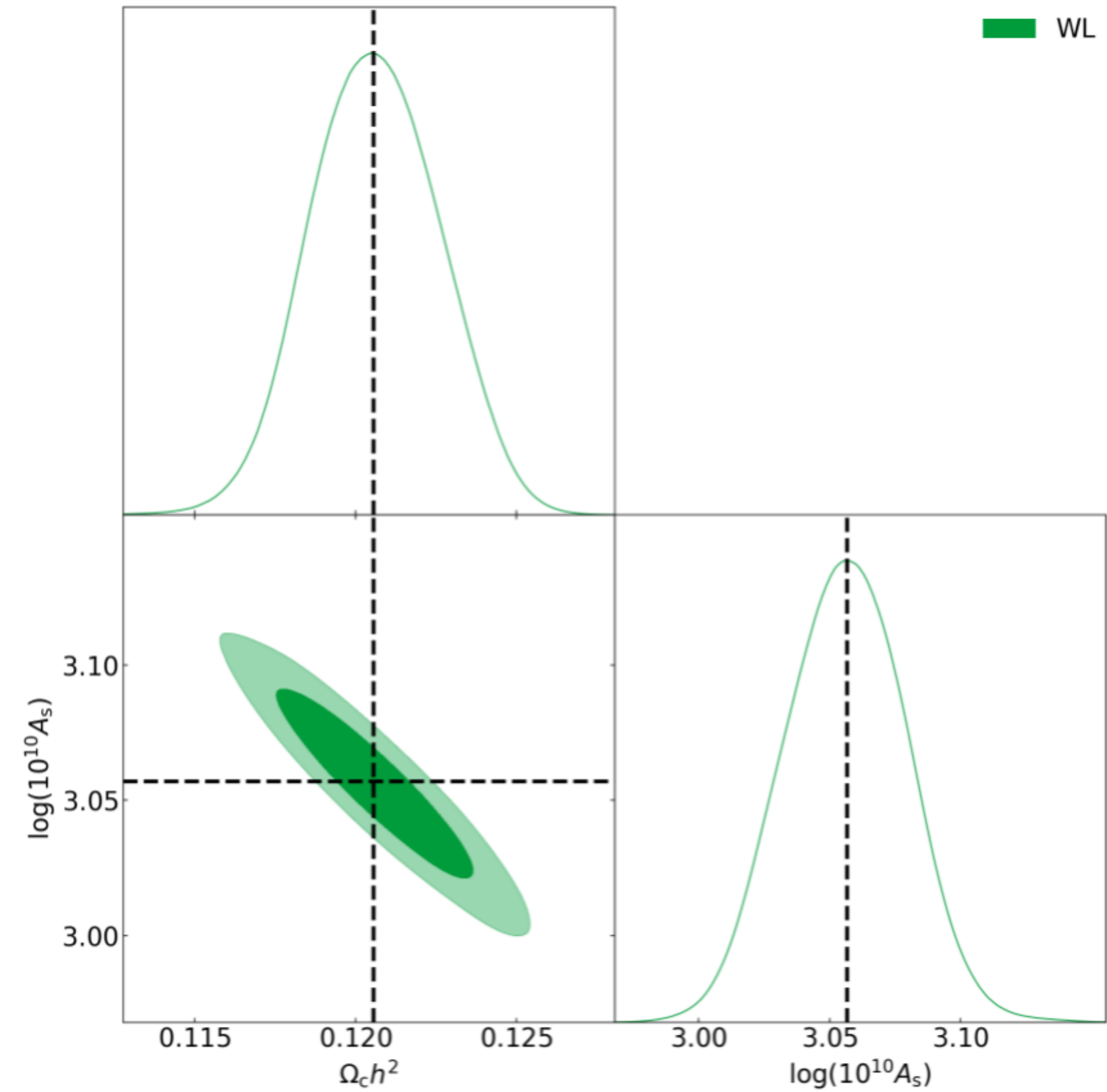
Non:linear Modelling **IST:NL**

Milestones

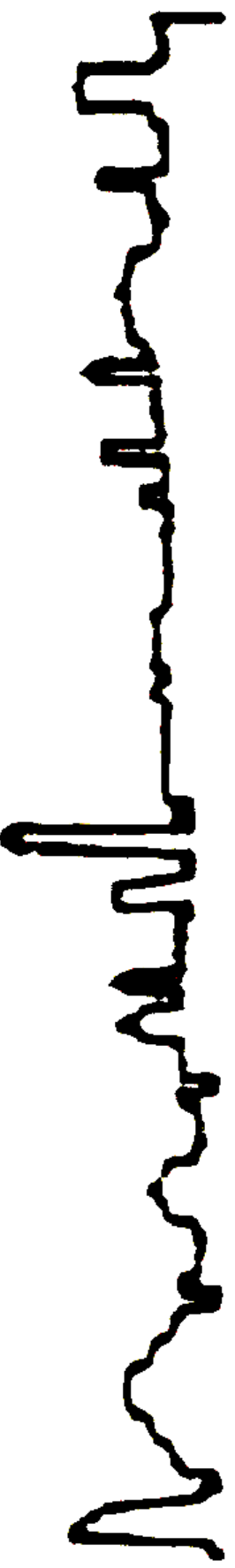


Preliminar Non:linear
MCMC runs

S. Casas



First MCMC run using non-linear recipes: 10 redshift bins



Non:linear Modelling **IST:NL**

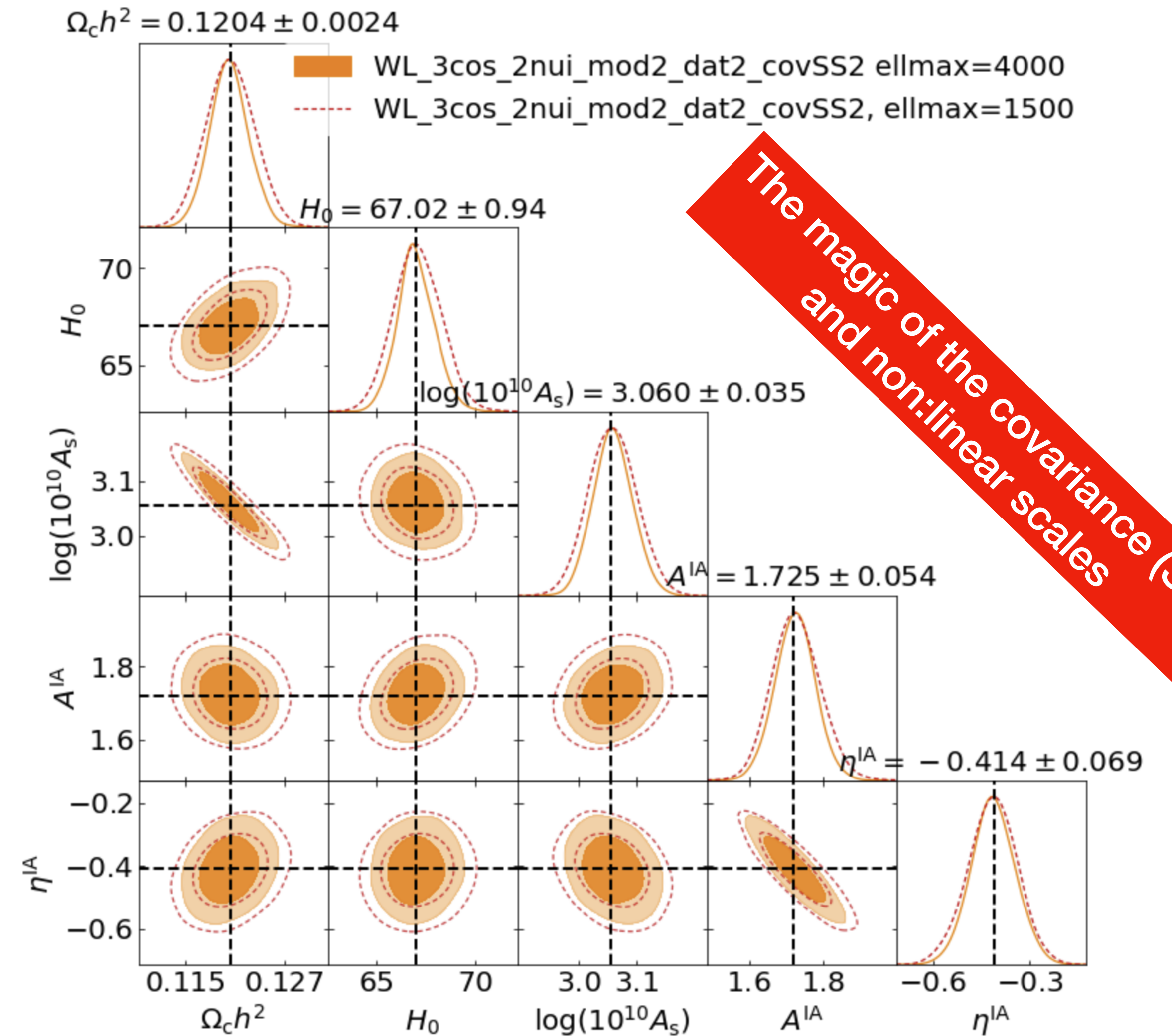
Milestones



Preliminar Non:linear
MCMC runs

$\sigma_8 - \Omega_m$ are fully consistent with
IST:Forecast

S. Casas



Non:linear Modelling IST:NL

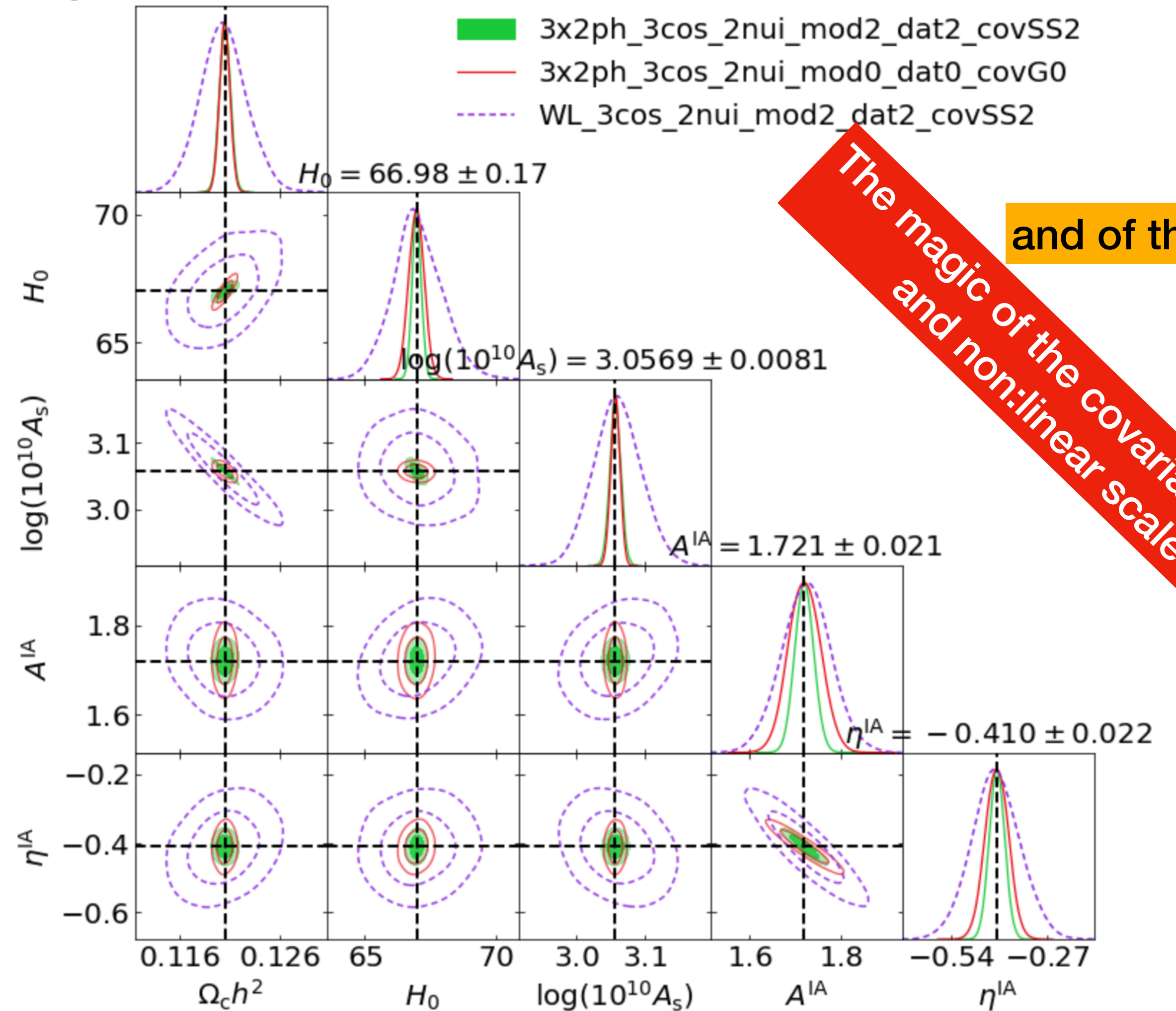
Milestones



Preliminar Non:linear
MCMC runs

S. Casas

$$\Omega_c h^2 = 0.12050 \pm 0.00057$$



The magic of the covariance (SSC)
and of the 3x2pt