

Dark Energy Experiments: Present and Future

Javier Sánchez (FNAL)
53rd Fermilab's Annual Users meeting
August 11th 2020



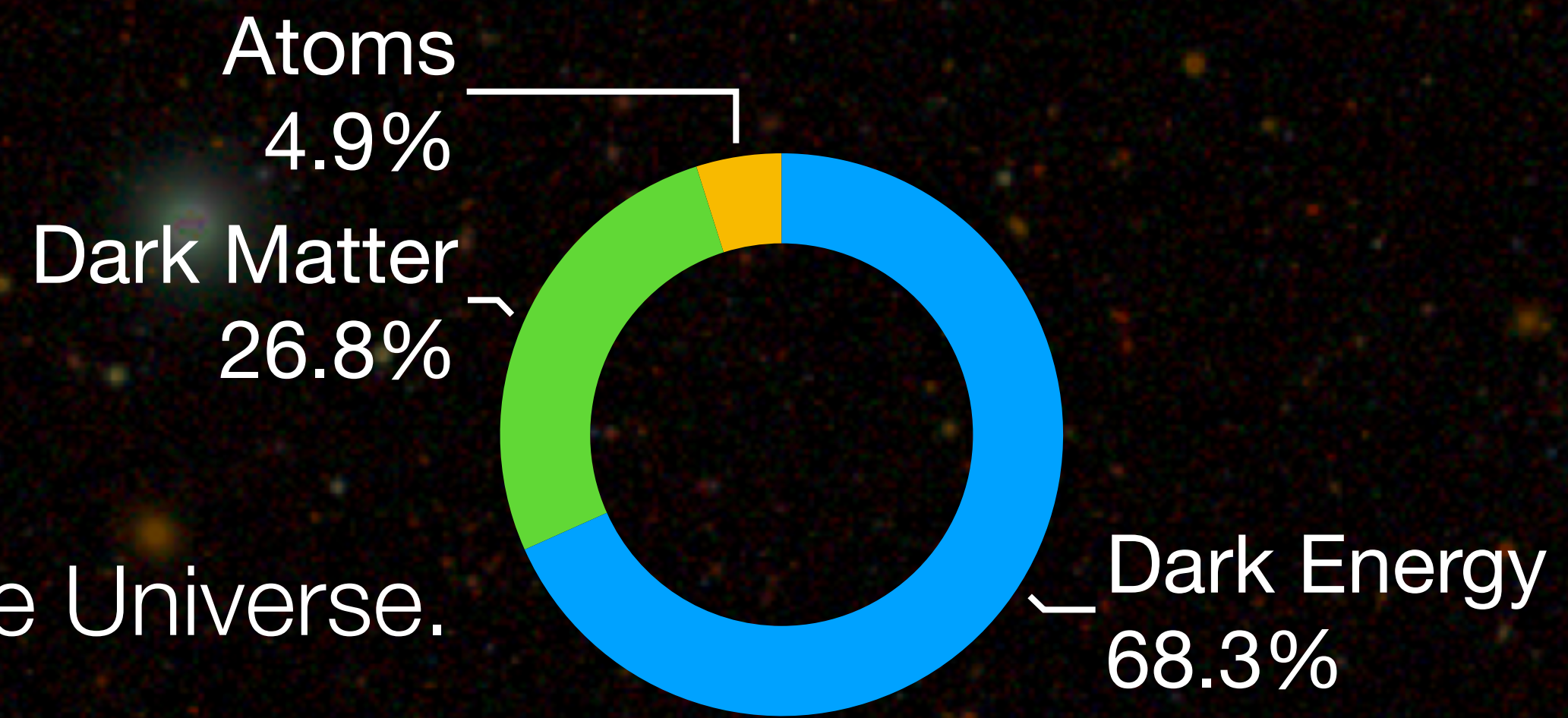
THE DARK ENERGY SURVEY



Outline

- Introduction
- Galaxy surveys
 - Present
 - Future
- Beyond Dark Energy
- Joint Quests
- DE at FNAL

Introduction



- Dark Energy is the dominant energy form in the Universe.
- It is responsible for the accelerated expansion of the Universe.
- Flat- Λ Cold Dark Matter (CDM): Currently the most widely accepted cosmological model.
- Λ : Cosmological constant.

- **But is dark energy constant across time? Does it correspond to the cosmological constant?**

$$w(a) = w_0 + w_a(1 - a)$$

How do we study DE?

- Two main ways:

Ruiz and Huterer 2015

- Geometry: Dark energy makes distances and volumes larger with cosmic time.
- Growth of structure: Dark energy opposes gravity and suppresses the growth of structure.

Baryon Acoustic Oscillations

Redshift Space Distortions

Cosmological Probe	Geometry	Growth
SN Ia	$H_0 D_L(z)$	—
BAO	$\left(\frac{D_A^2(z)}{H(z)}\right)^{1/3} / r_s(z_d)$	—
CMB peak loc.	$R \propto \sqrt{\Omega_m H_0^2} D_A(z_*)$	—
Cluster counts	$\frac{dV}{dz}$	$\frac{dn}{dM}$
Weak lens 2pt (and strong)	$\frac{r^2(z)}{H(z)} W_i(z) W_j(z)$	$P\left(k = \frac{\ell}{r(z)}\right)$
RSD	$F(z) \propto D_A(z) H(z)$	$f(z) \sigma_8(z)$

+ Gravitational Waves (geometry)

How do we study DE?

- Two main ways:

Ruiz and Huterer 2015

- Geometry: Dark energy makes distances and volumes larger with cosmic time.
- Growth of structure: Dark energy opposes gravity and suppresses the growth of structure.

Cosmological Probe	Geometry	Growth
SN Ia	$H_0 D_L(z)$	—
BAO	$\left(\frac{D_A^2(z)}{H(z)}\right)^{1/3} / r_s(z_d)$	—
CMB peak loc.	$\mathcal{R} \propto \sqrt{\Omega_m H_0^2} D_A(z_*)$	—
Cluster counts	$\frac{dV}{dz}$	$\frac{dn}{dM}$
Weak lens 2pt (and strong)	$\frac{r^2(z)}{H(z)} W_i(z) W_j(z)$	$P\left(k = \frac{\ell}{r(z)}\right)$
RSD	$F(z) \propto D_A(z) H(z)$	$f(z) \sigma_8(z)$
Gravitational wave experiments	+ Gravitational Waves (geometry)	

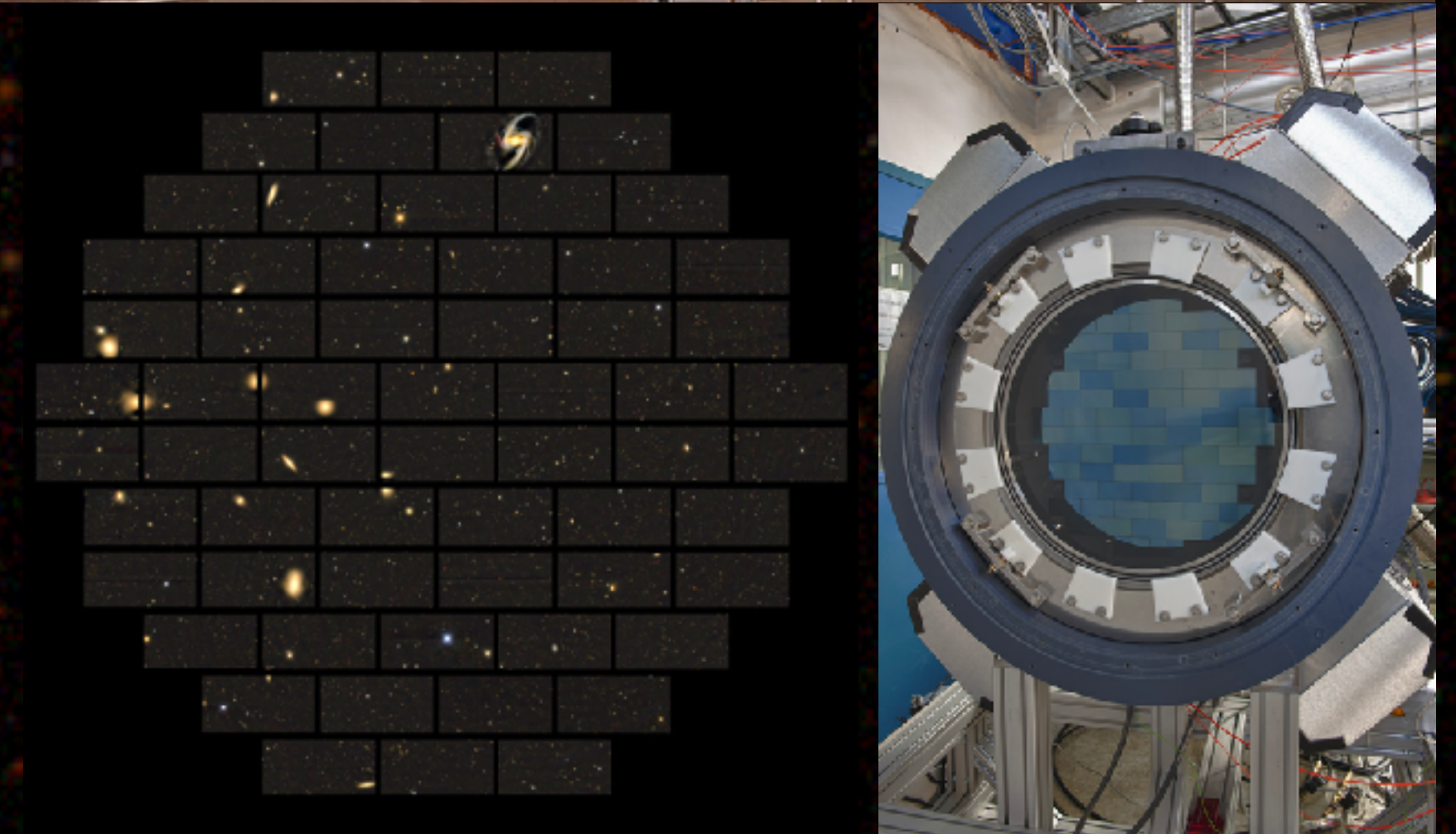
Galaxy surveys → SN Ia, BAO

CMB experiments → CMB peak loc.

Gravitational wave experiments → + Gravitational Waves (geometry)

Galaxy surveys

- We stand on the shoulders of giants:
 - Fermilab has been at the forefront of galaxy surveys since the inception of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (~ 30 years ago!).
 - Successfully led construction of the Dark Energy Camera (DECam) and operations of the 6-year Dark Energy Survey (DES).



Credit: Dark Energy Survey Collaboration/FNAL

Galaxy surveys

- Looking into the future (2020s, decade of precision cosmology!):
 - Key roles in DESI (5-year survey, starting operations this year)
 - And Rubin Observatory LSST (10-year survey, starting 2022 — 2023).

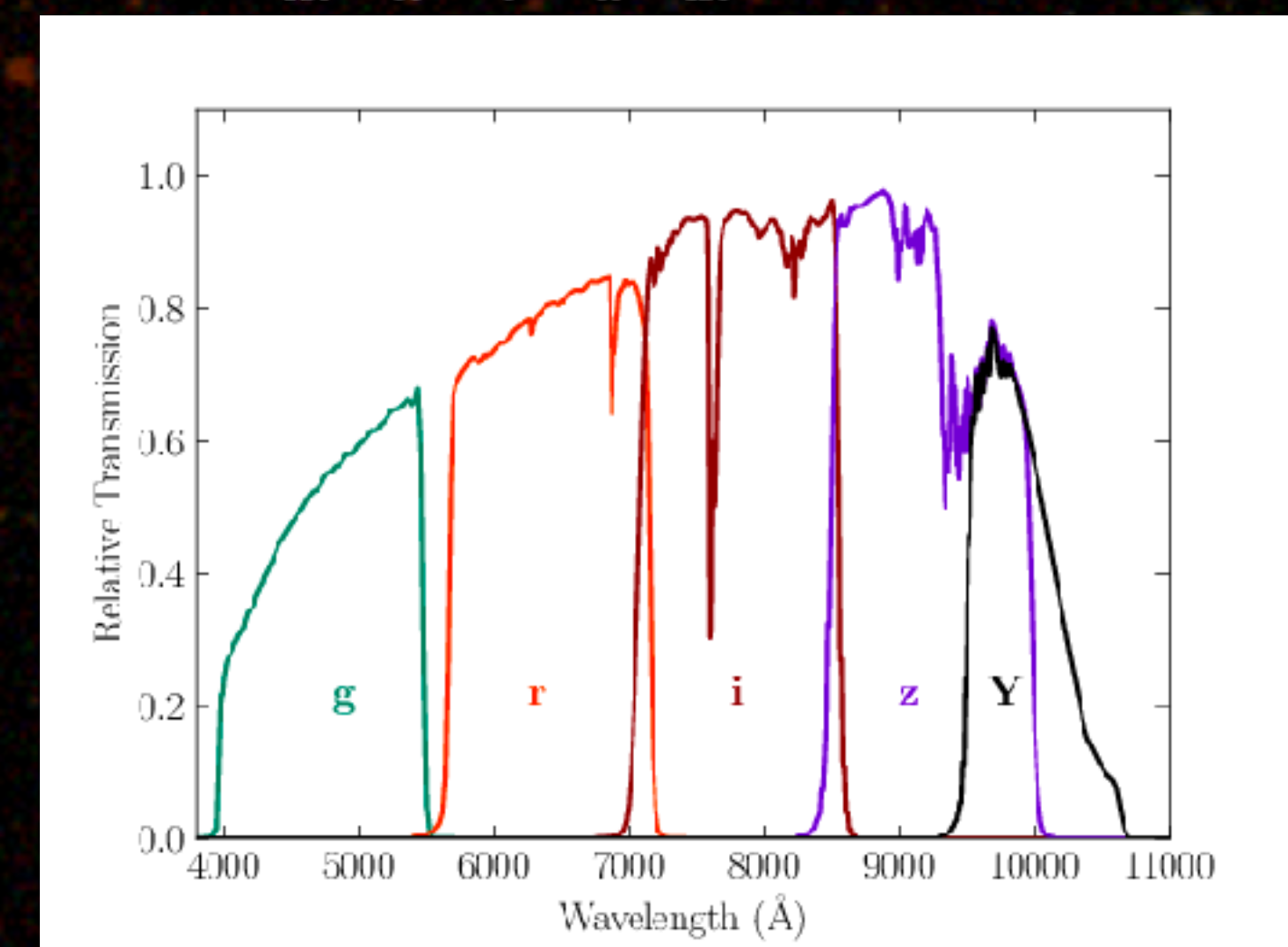
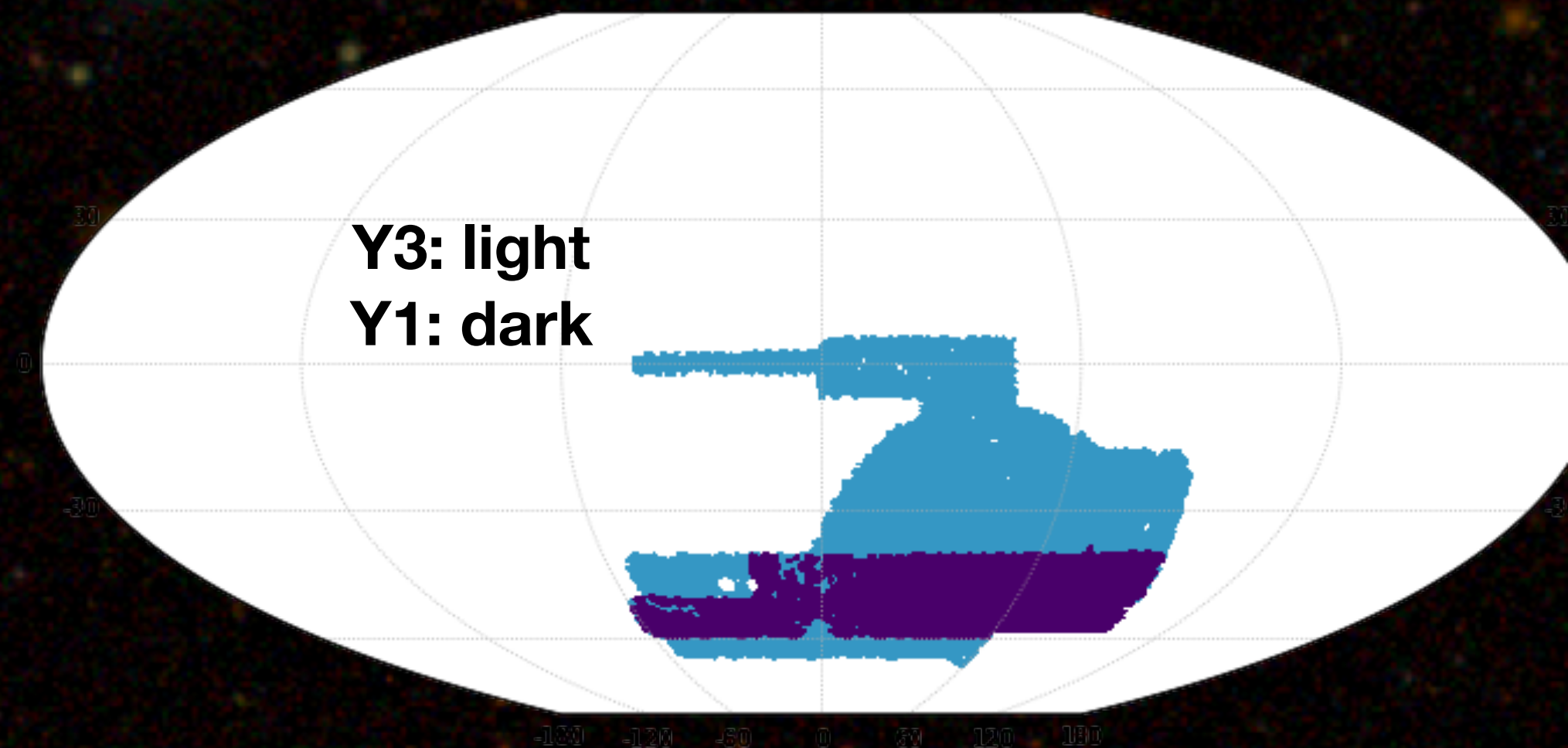


Credit: LSST/NSF/DOE/AURA



The present (and immediate future): DES

- DES is a photometric survey, using the 4-m Blanco telescope.
- DES finished its 6 years of observing in January 2019.
- DES analyses for the 3rd year dataset almost ready to be published with lots of updates over the 1st year analyses:
 - Increased footprint (5000 sq-deg vs < 2000 sq-deg) and depth (higher density and higher redshift).
 - Improved photometric redshifts/very comprehensive redshift treatment.
 - Will greatly improve statistical sensitivity to cosmology using our “flagship” analysis, the so-called 3x2pt.



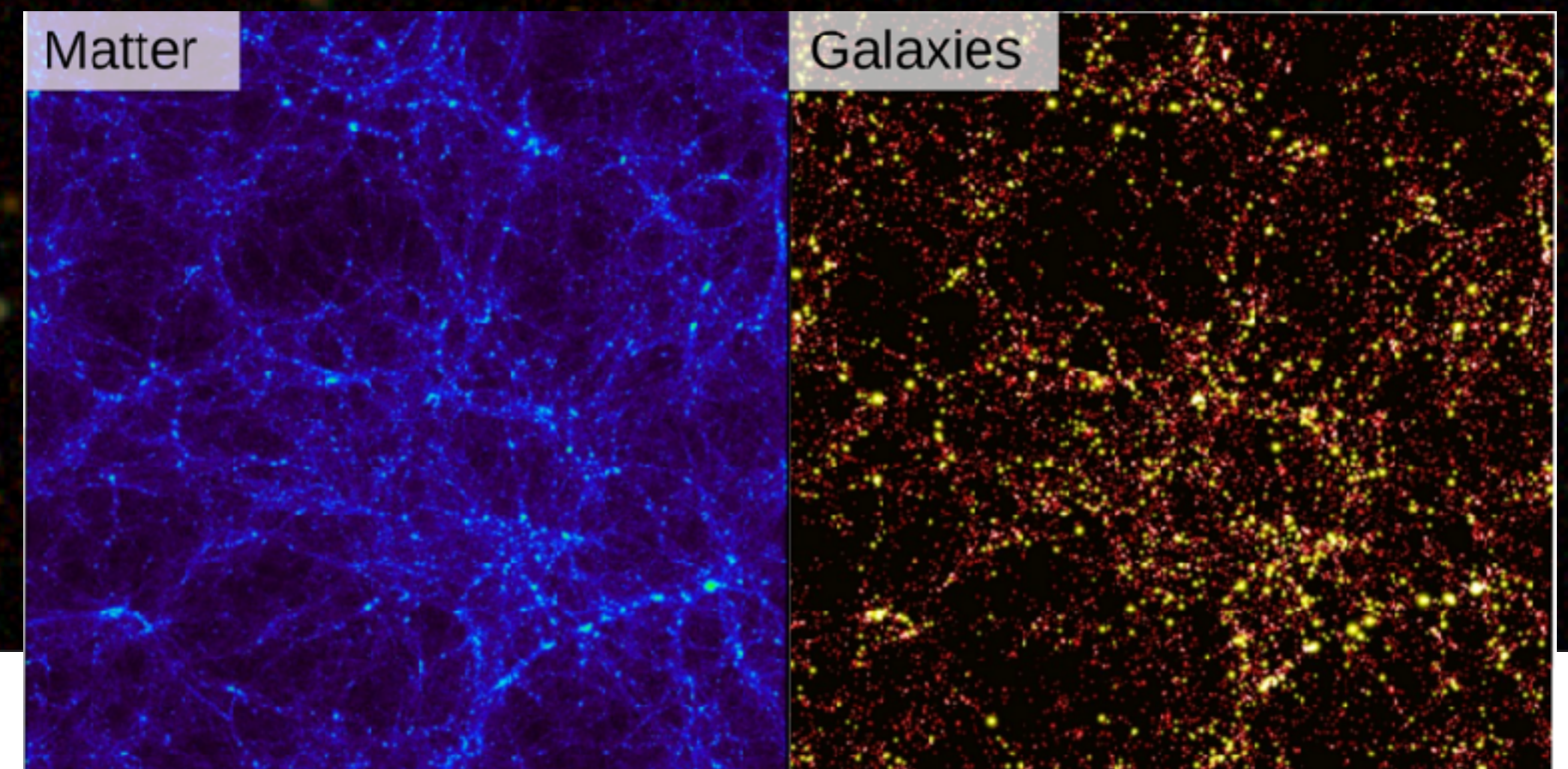
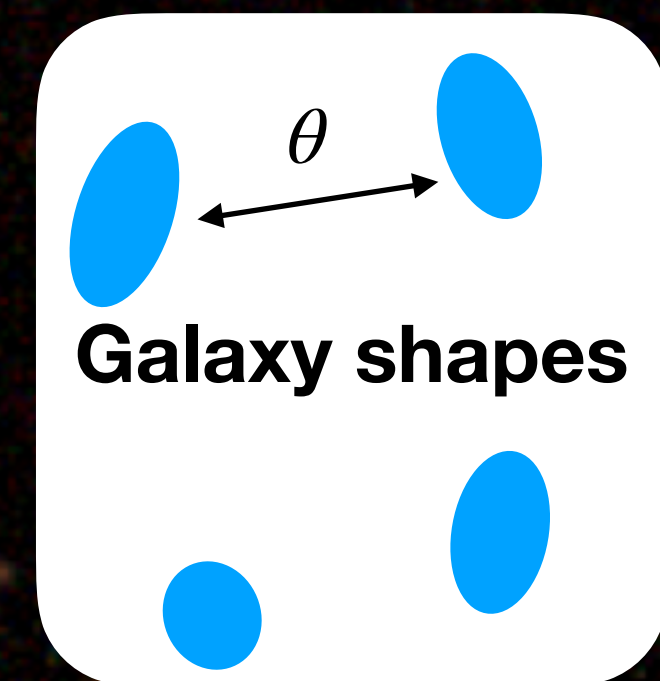
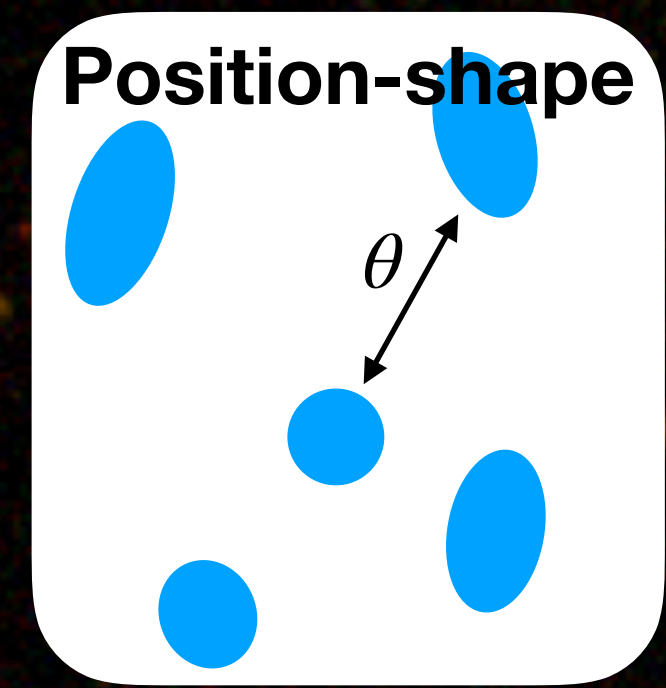
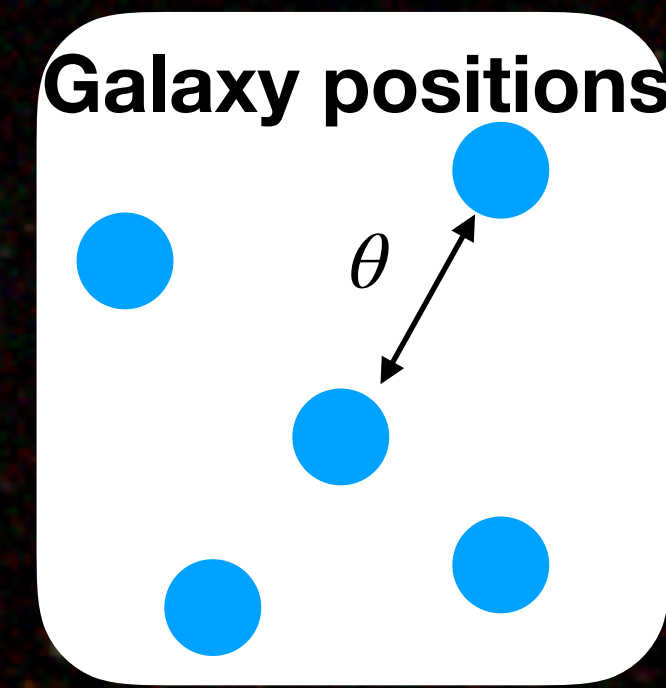
Credit: DES Collaboration 2017

Y1 clustering: 1 M galaxies
Y3 clustering 3 -10 M galaxies

Y1 WL: 35 M galaxies
Y3 WL: 100 M galaxies

3x2pt analysis

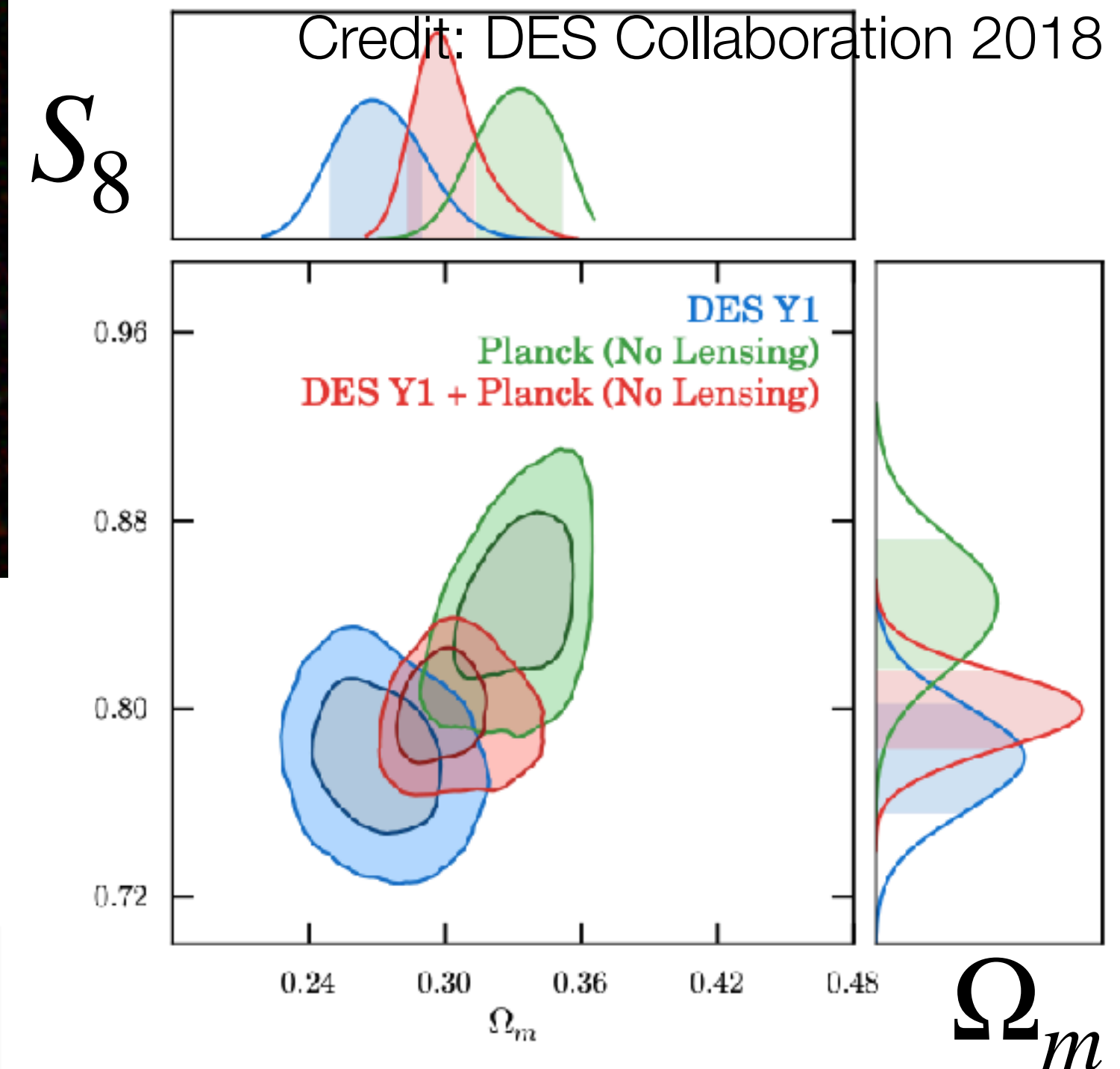
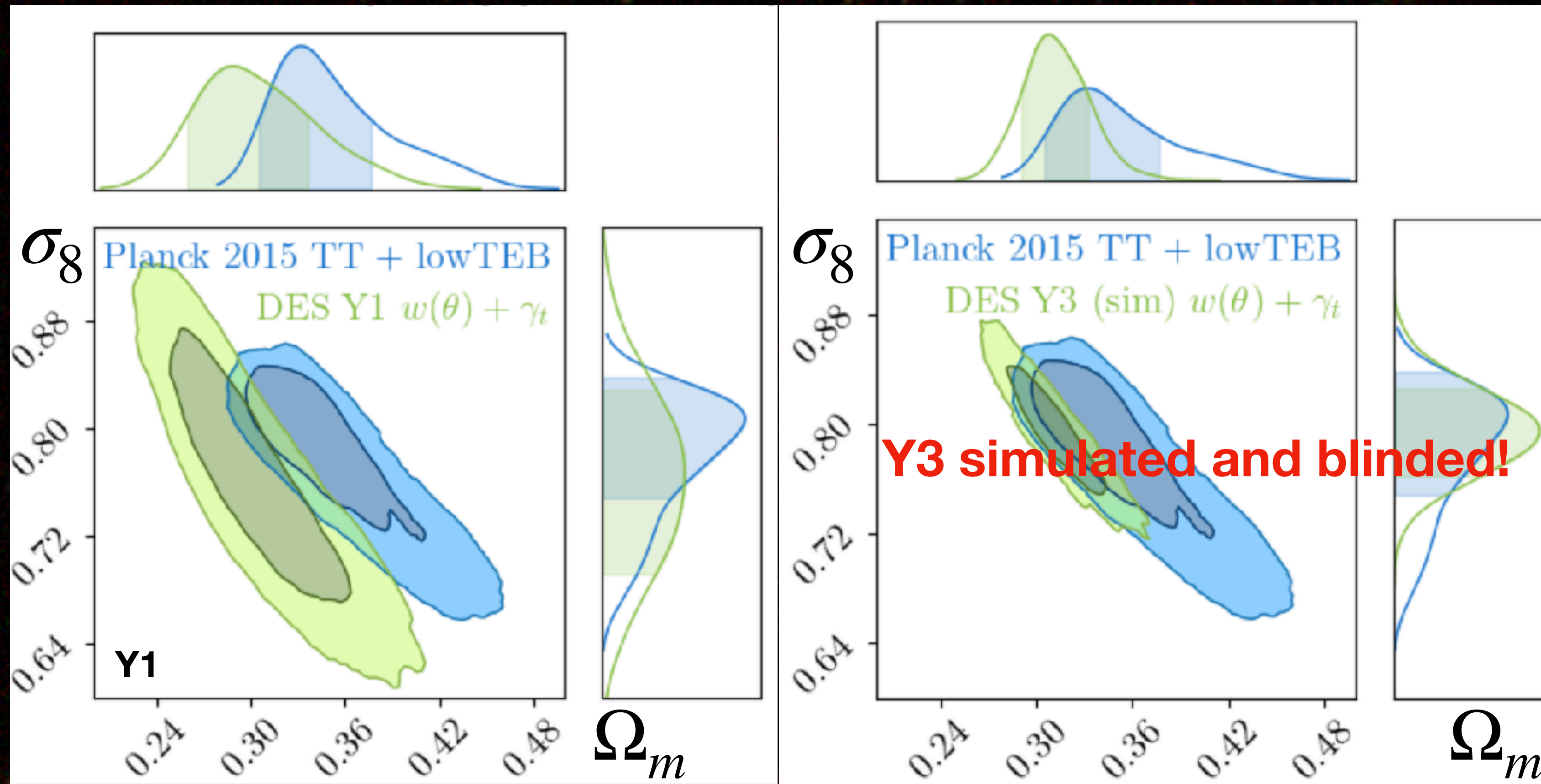
- Galaxies trace the dark matter density field.
- Galaxy shapes do that as well!
- Each galaxy contains information and we have (tens of) millions of them.
- Summary statistics! Density-field \sim Gaussian random field; completely described by 2-point statistics (variance).
- Stay tuned for DES-Y3 results!
- This is also thought to be the flagship analysis for LSST but understanding the systematics will be key given the increased statistics (x10-20 larger)



Credit: Herschel Space Observatory

DES Y1 and Y3

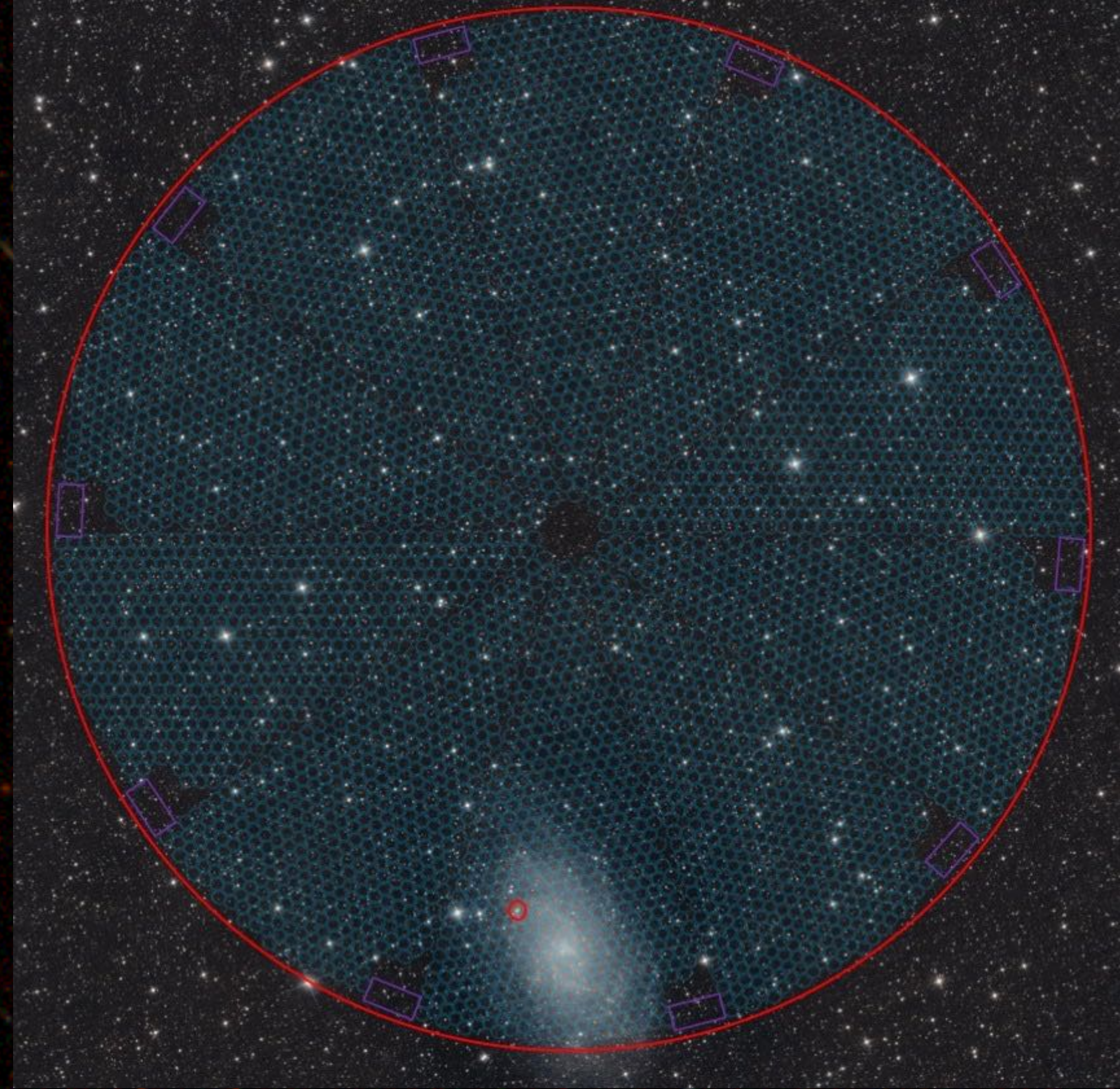
- Sensitivity comparable to Planck!



Y3 simulated and blinded!

DESI

- DESI: Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument.
 - Collects spectra from 5000 galaxies simultaneously.
 - Focused on Baryon-Acoustic Oscillations (geometry) and Redshift Space Distortions (geometry+growth), using ~30 million galaxies.
 - First light in October 2019.
 - Commissioning complete. Soon-to-start operations.
 - FNAL plays key role in operations and analysis.

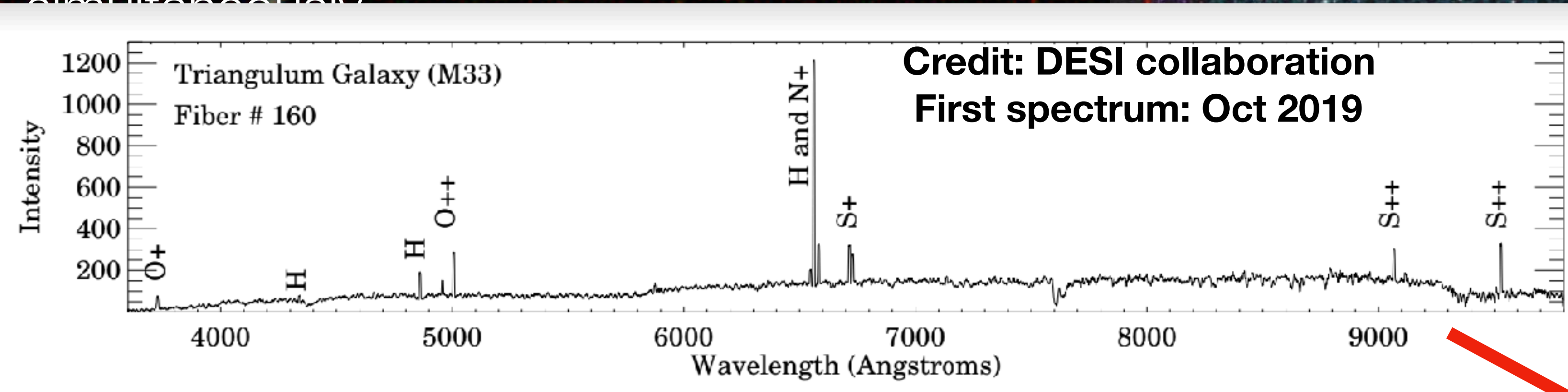


Credit: DESI Collaboration/Legacy Surveys/NASA/JPL-Caltech/UCLA

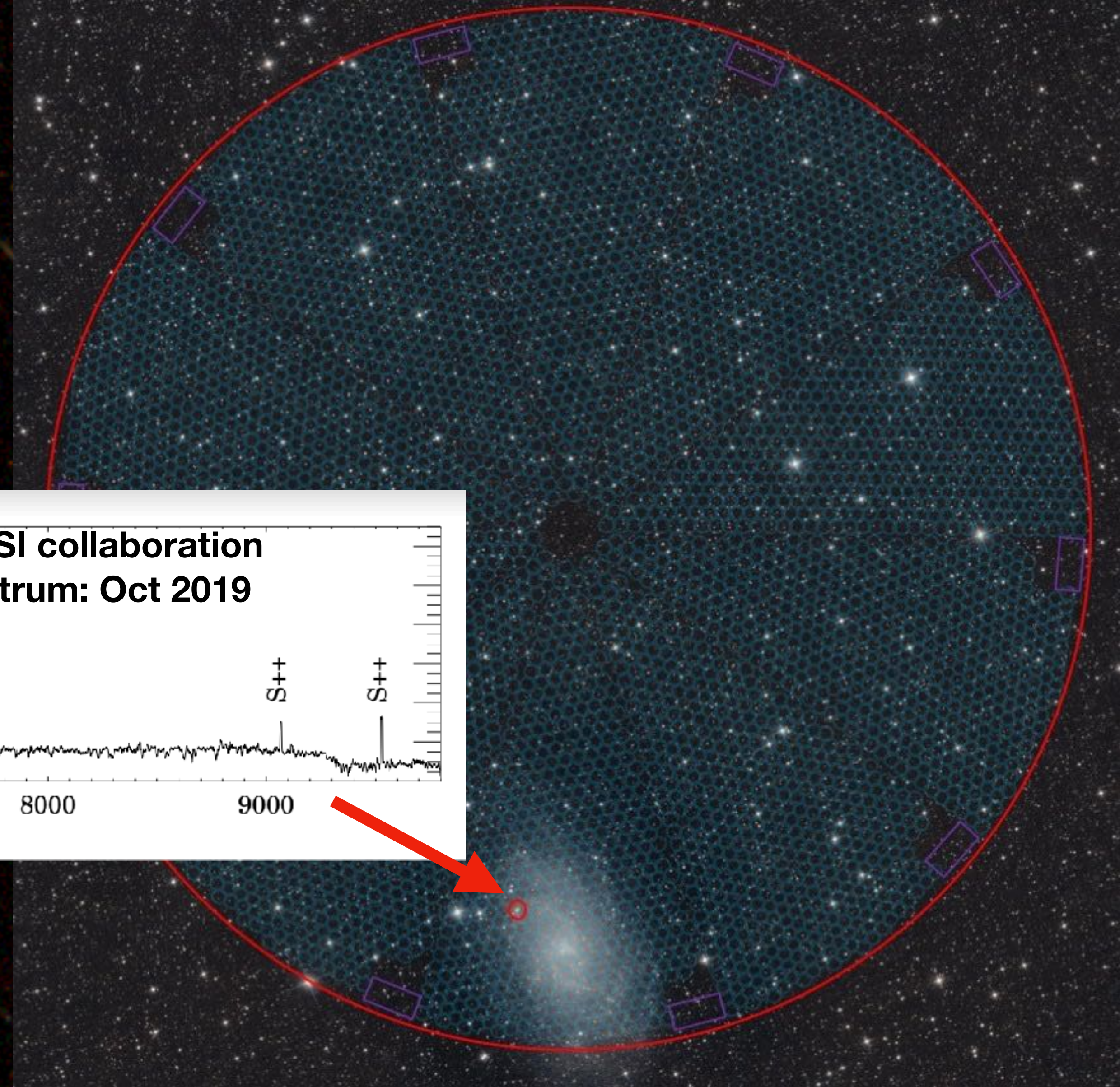


DESI

- DESI: Dark Energy Spectroscopic Instrument.
- Collects spectra from 5000 galaxies simultaneously



- Commissioning complete. Soon-to-start operations.
- FNAL plays key role in operations and analysis.

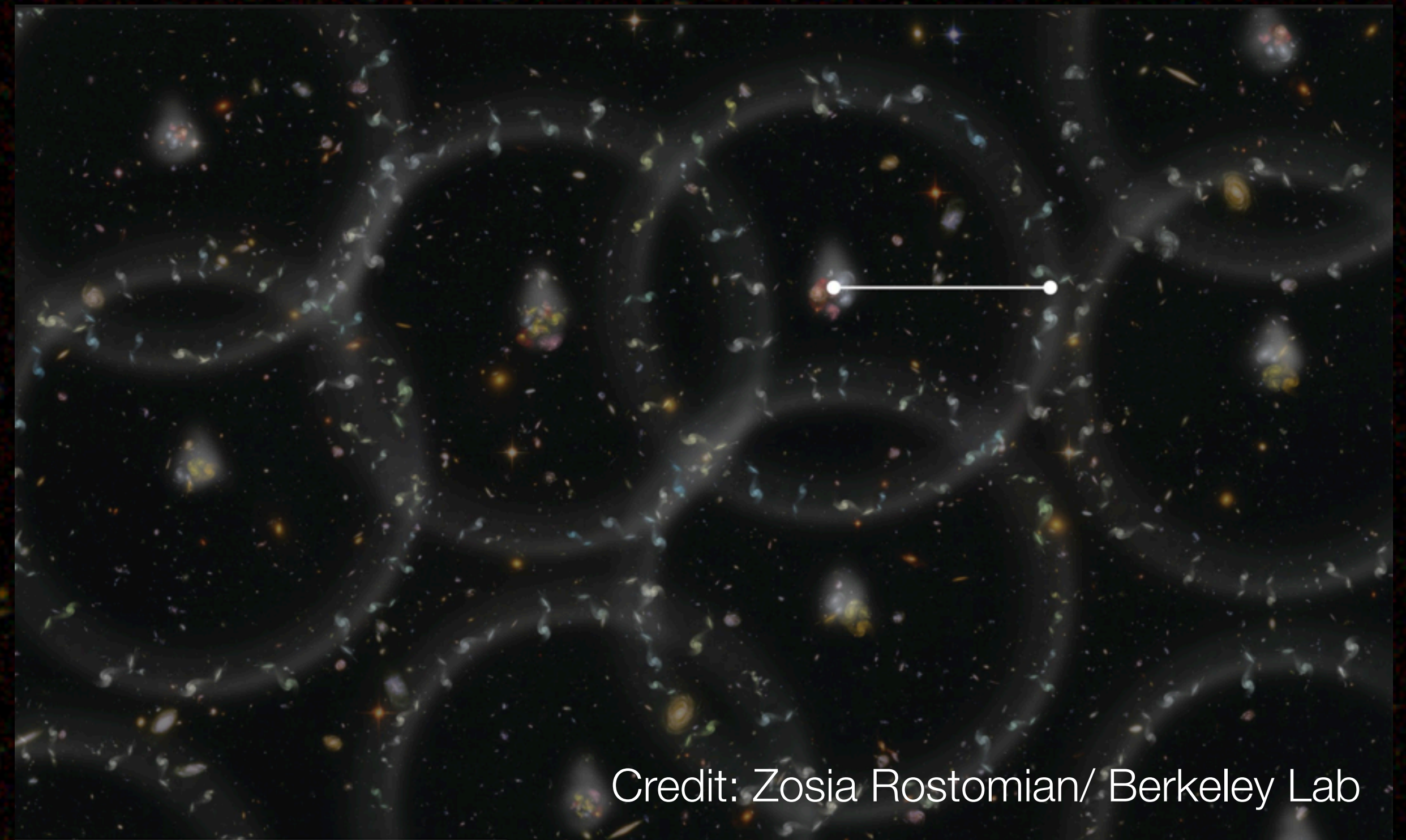


Credit: DESI Collaboration/Legacy Surveys/NASA/JPL-Caltech/UCLA



DESI: BAO

- Spectra allows for very accurate determination of 3D distance.
- BAO: Frozen scale from early Universe that only changes because of the influence of Dark Energy.
- If we factor out DE influence, it is constant: standard ruler.
- Can also use the “shadows” cast by hydrogen illuminated by distant very energetic objects (QSO - Lyman-alpha forest)

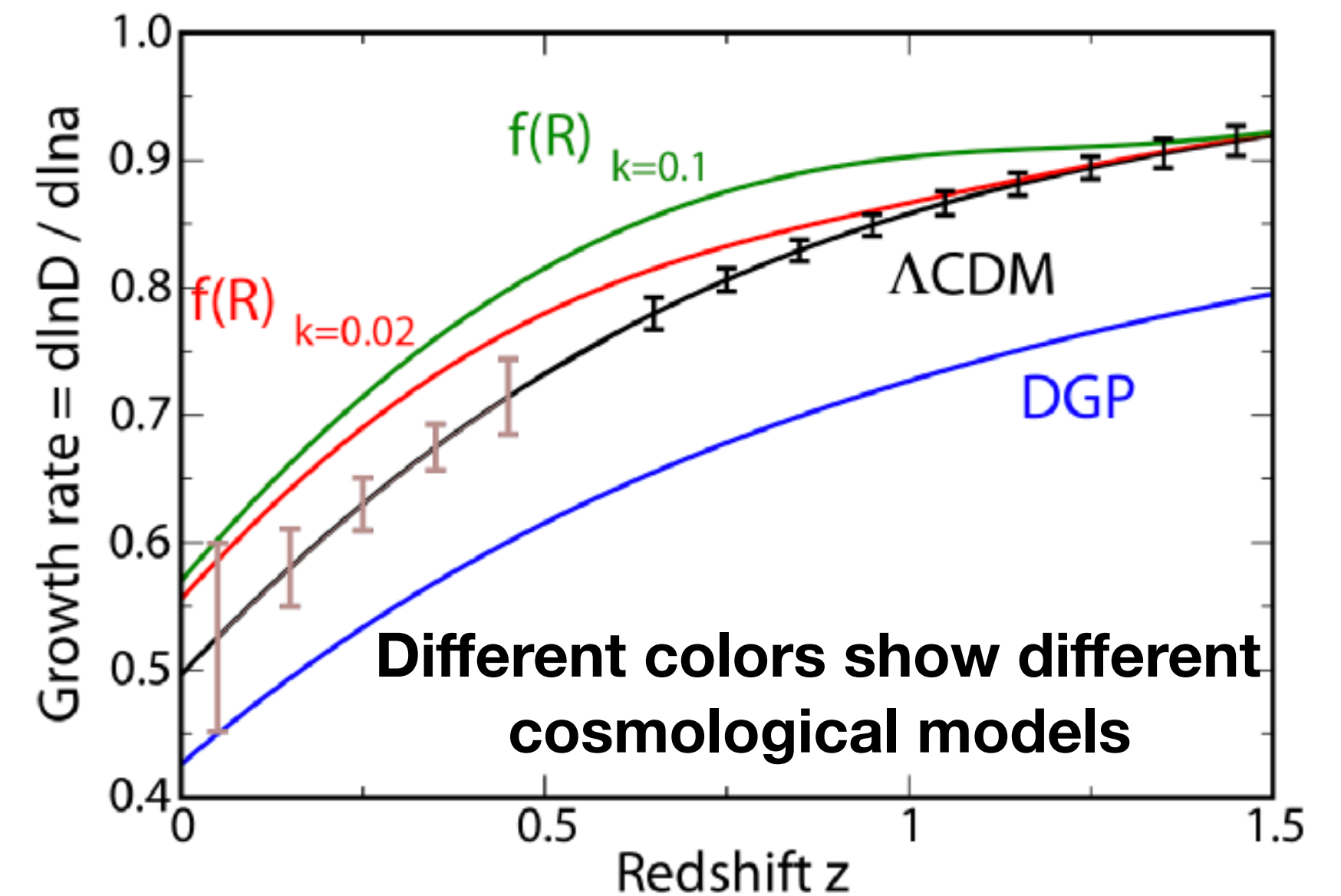
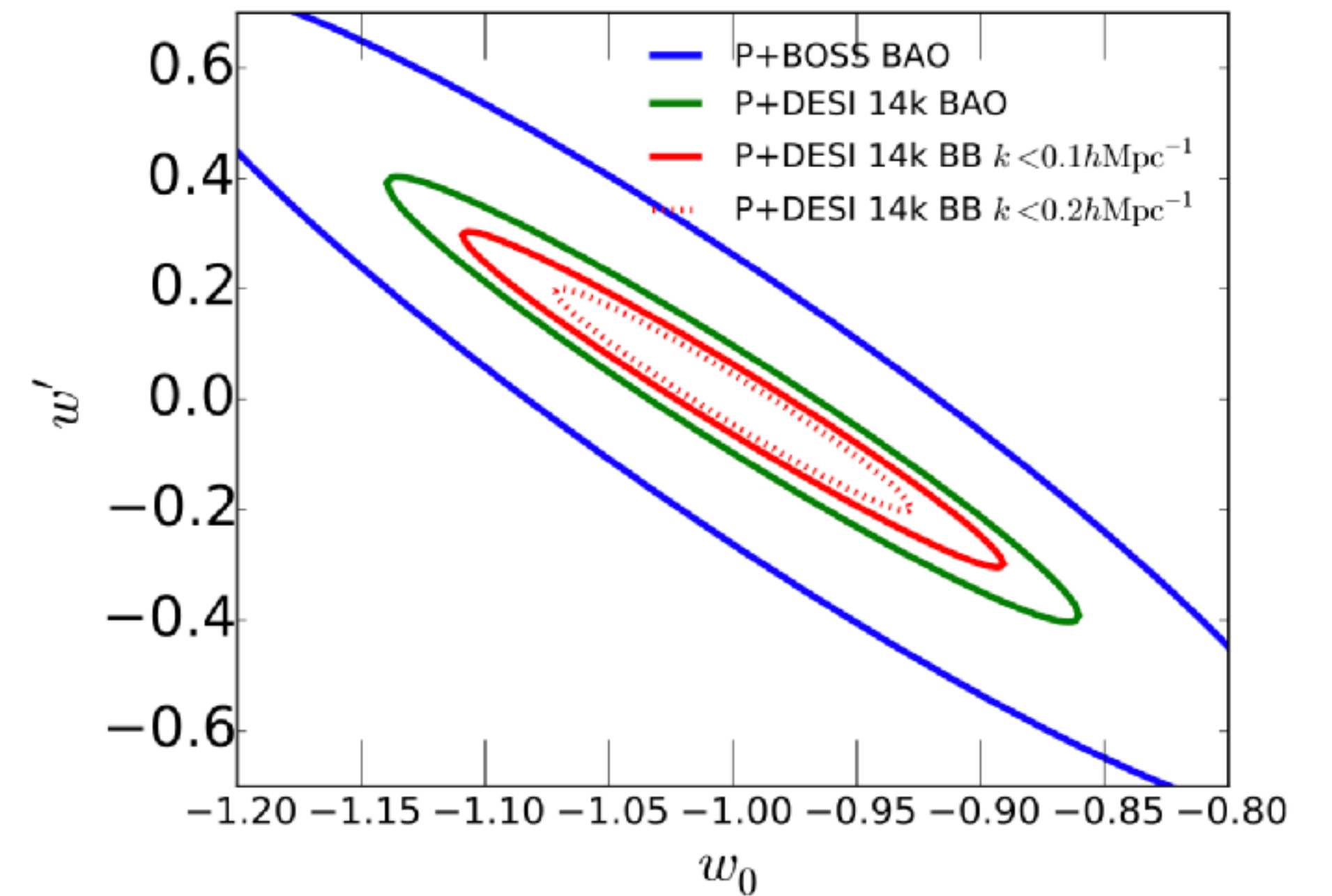


Credit: Zosia Rostomian/ Berkeley Lab



DESI: RSD

- Redshift is not a perfect measurement of distance.
- Peculiar velocities of objects change the redshift.
- But peculiar velocities are correlated with large-scale density fluctuations (velocities will on average tend to point towards potential wells generated by large overdensities).



Credit: DESI Collaboration. [arXiv:1611.00036](https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.00036)

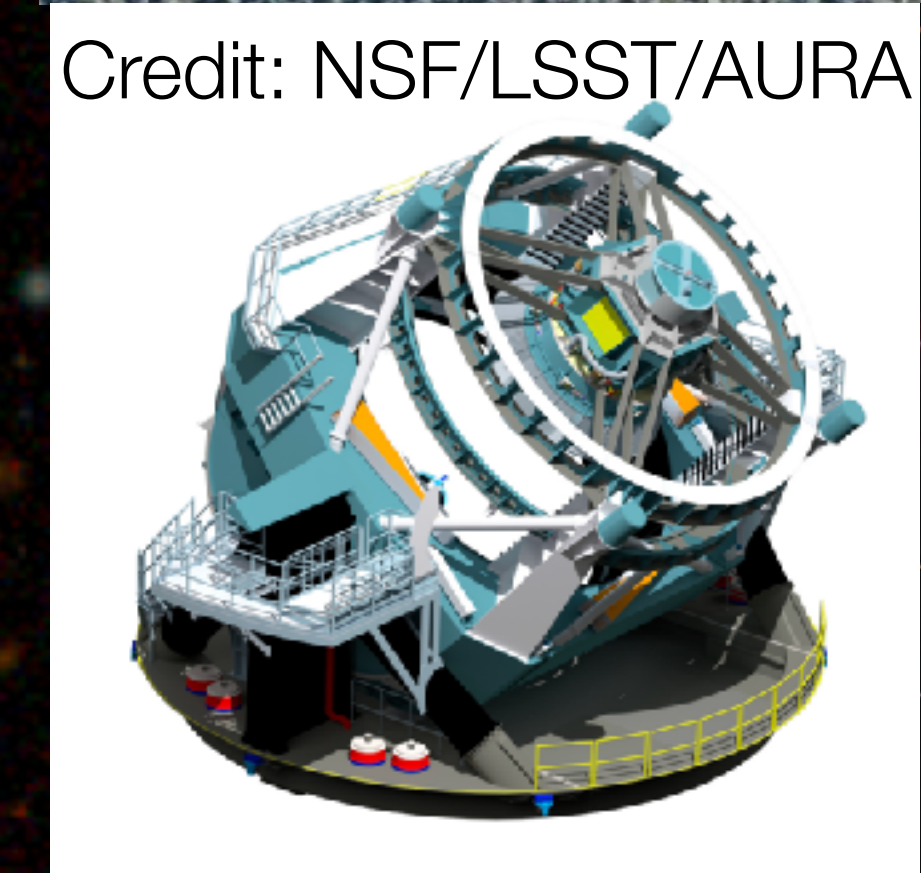


Rubin Observatory. LSST

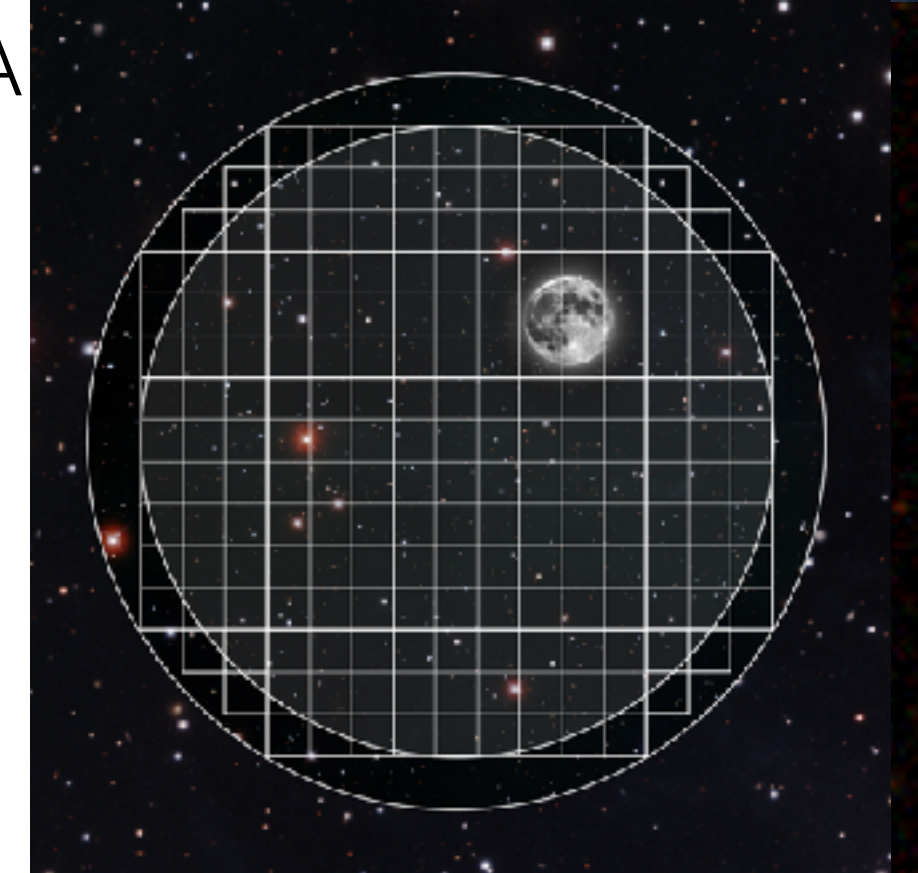
- Brand-new 8.4-m telescope in Cerro Pachón (Chile).
- 3.2 Gpix camera (189 4k sensors).
- FOV 9.6 sq-deg (40 times full Moon).
- 10 year survey in 6 filters.
- 37 billion stars and galaxies.
- 10 million transient alerts.
- 20 TB/night. Expected ~15 PB database at the end of the project.
- Hosts the Dark Energy Science Collaboration (DESC).



Credit: lsst.org

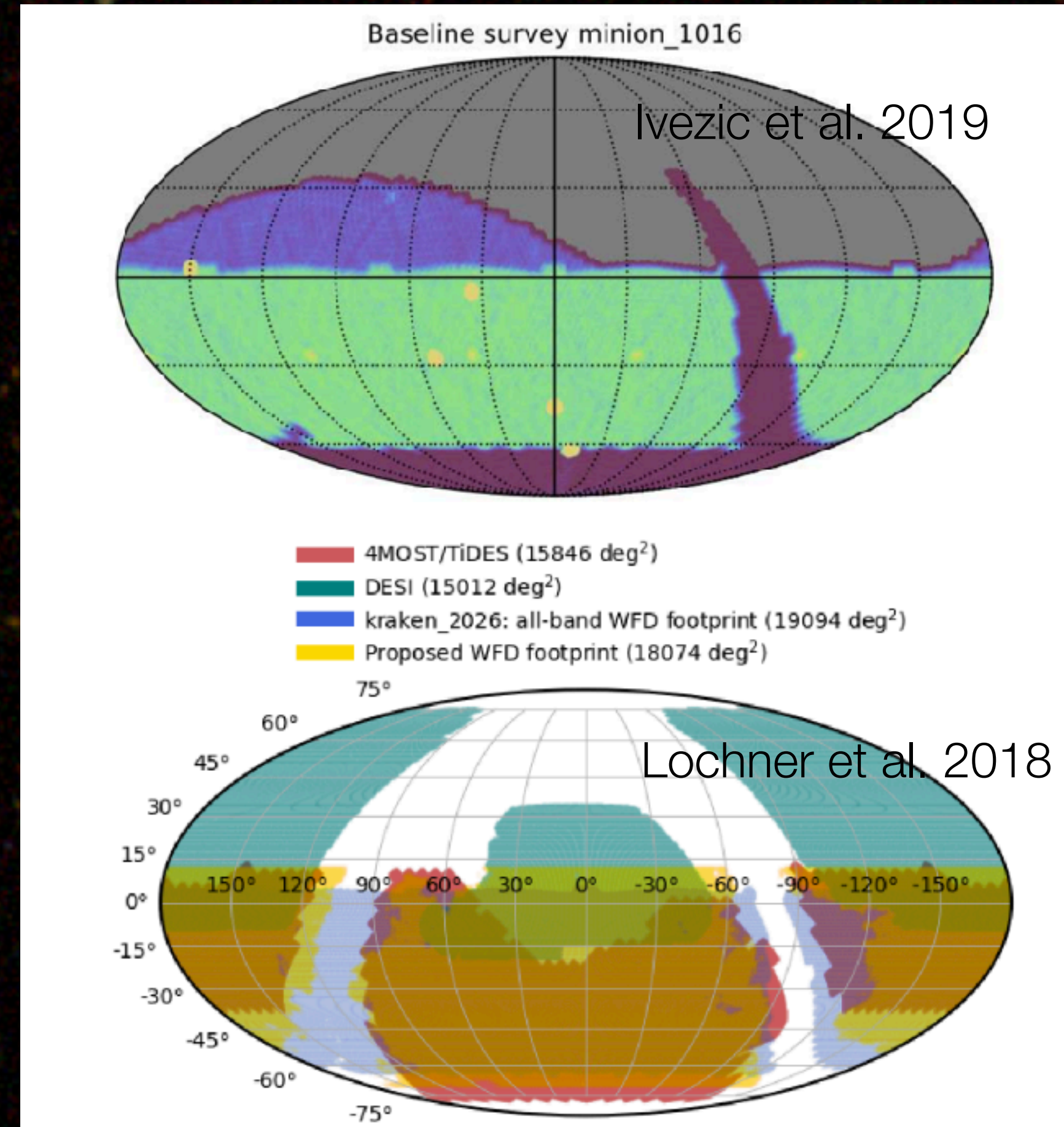
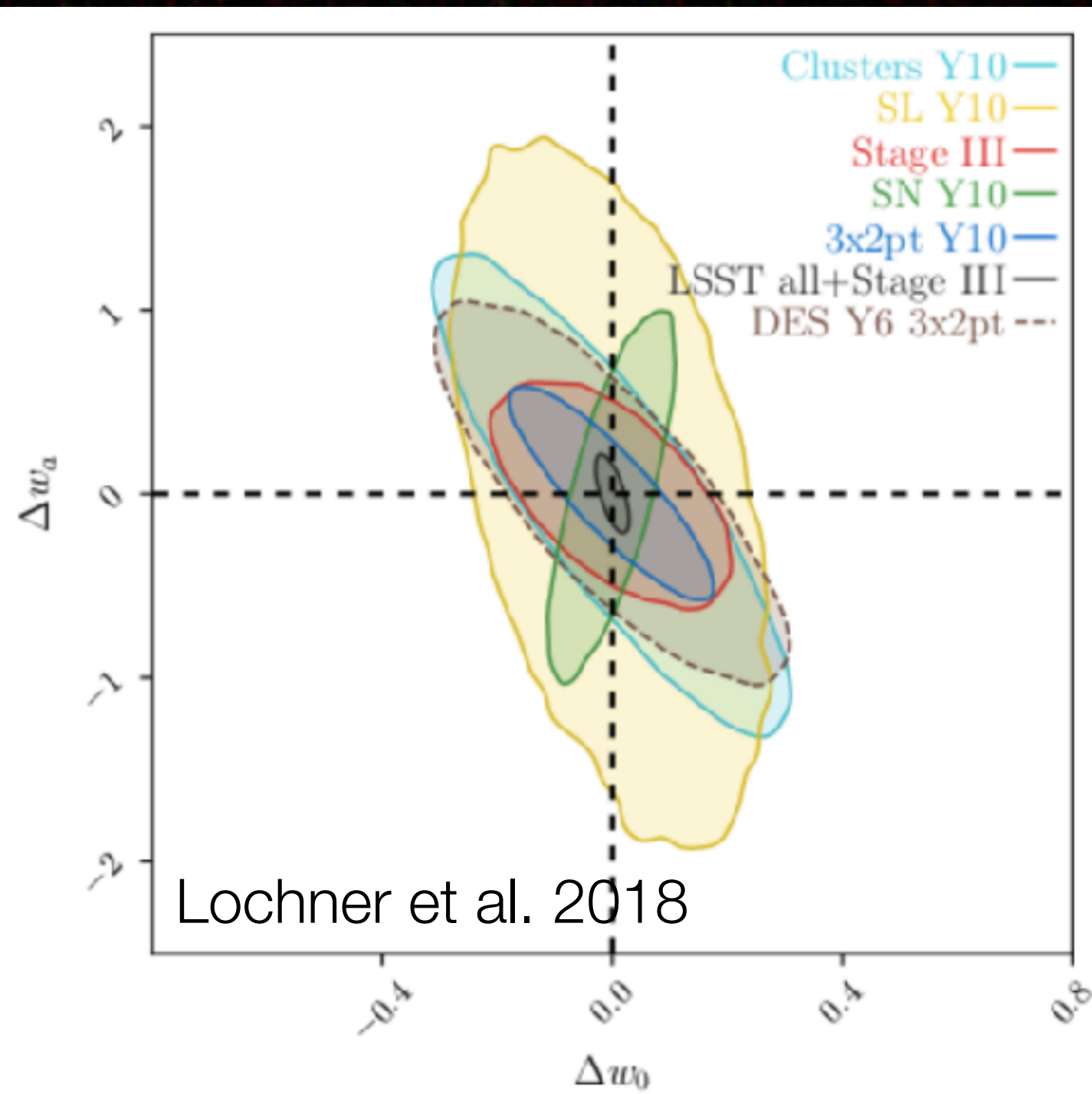


Credit: NSF/LSST/AURA



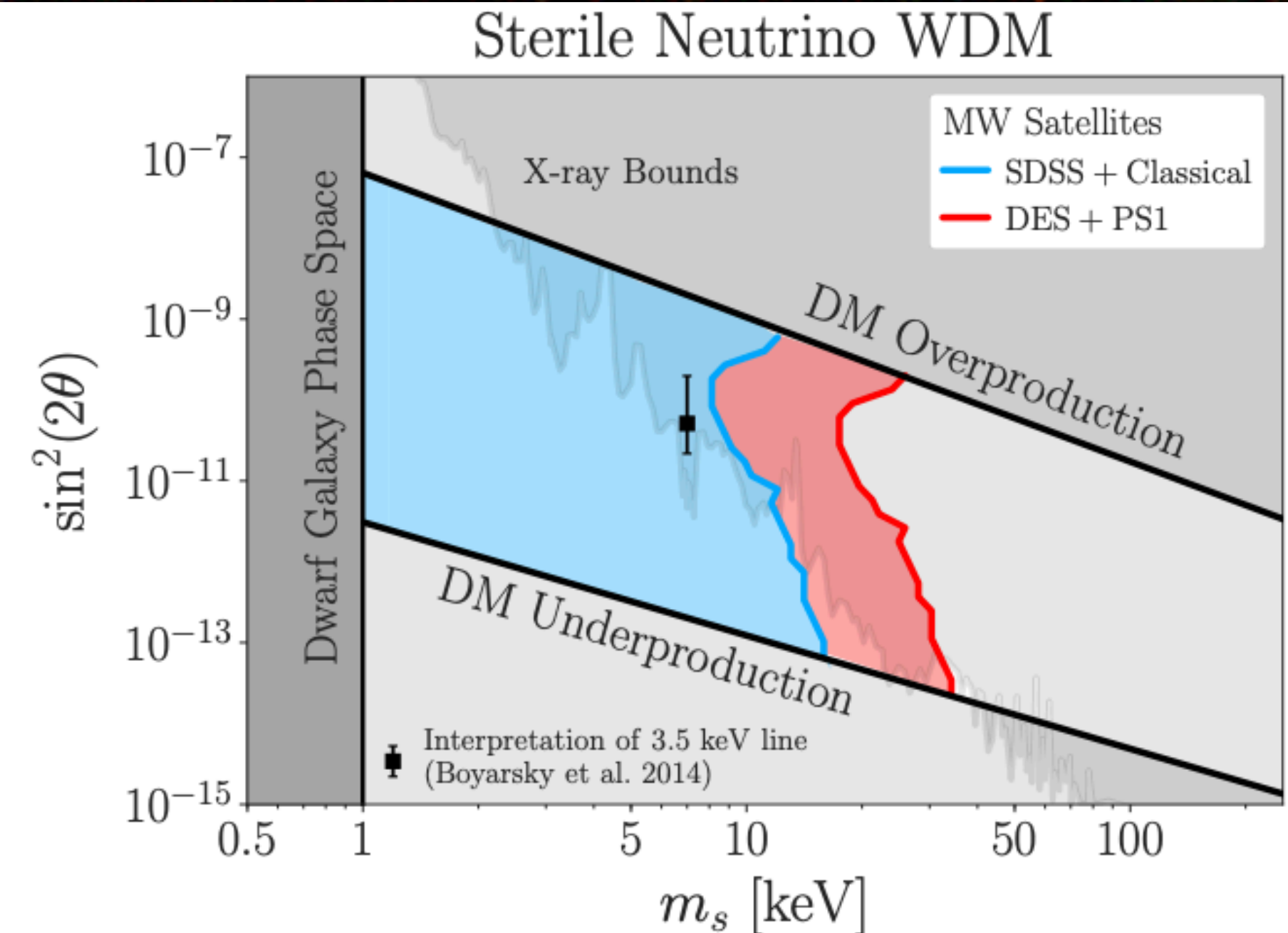
Rubin Observatory. LSST

- FNAL playing key roles in operations and preparations for analysis.
- 18,000 sq-deg. wide-fast-deep (WFD) cadence: main field for 3x2pt analyses. ~30,000 sq-deg total surveyed area.

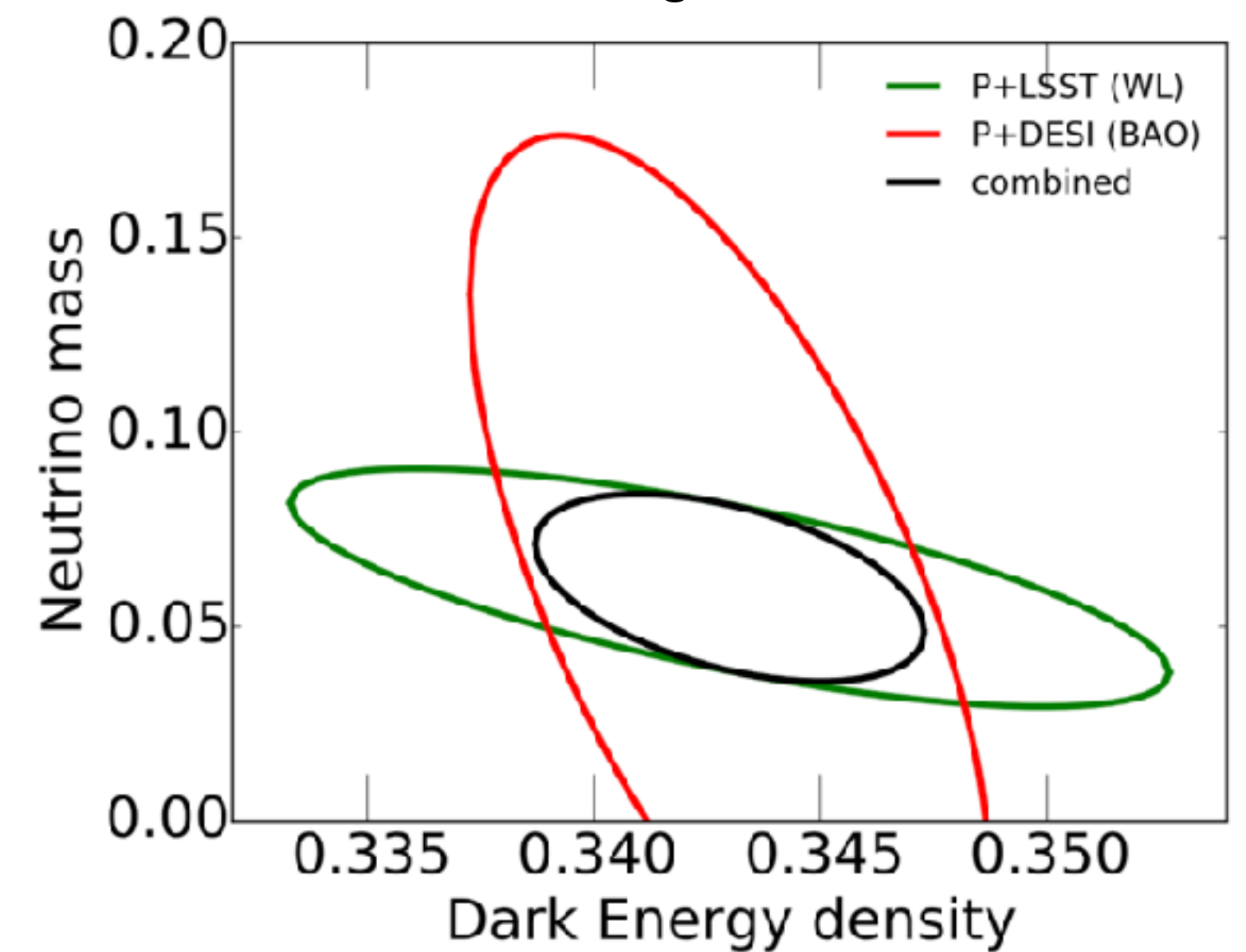


Galaxy surveys: Beyond dark energy

- Discovery of ultra-faint galaxies: particularly interesting for the study of dark matter.
- Milky Way and stellar streams.
- Number of neutrino species/sum of neutrino masses (they prevent growth of structure).
- Primordial non-Gaussianities.



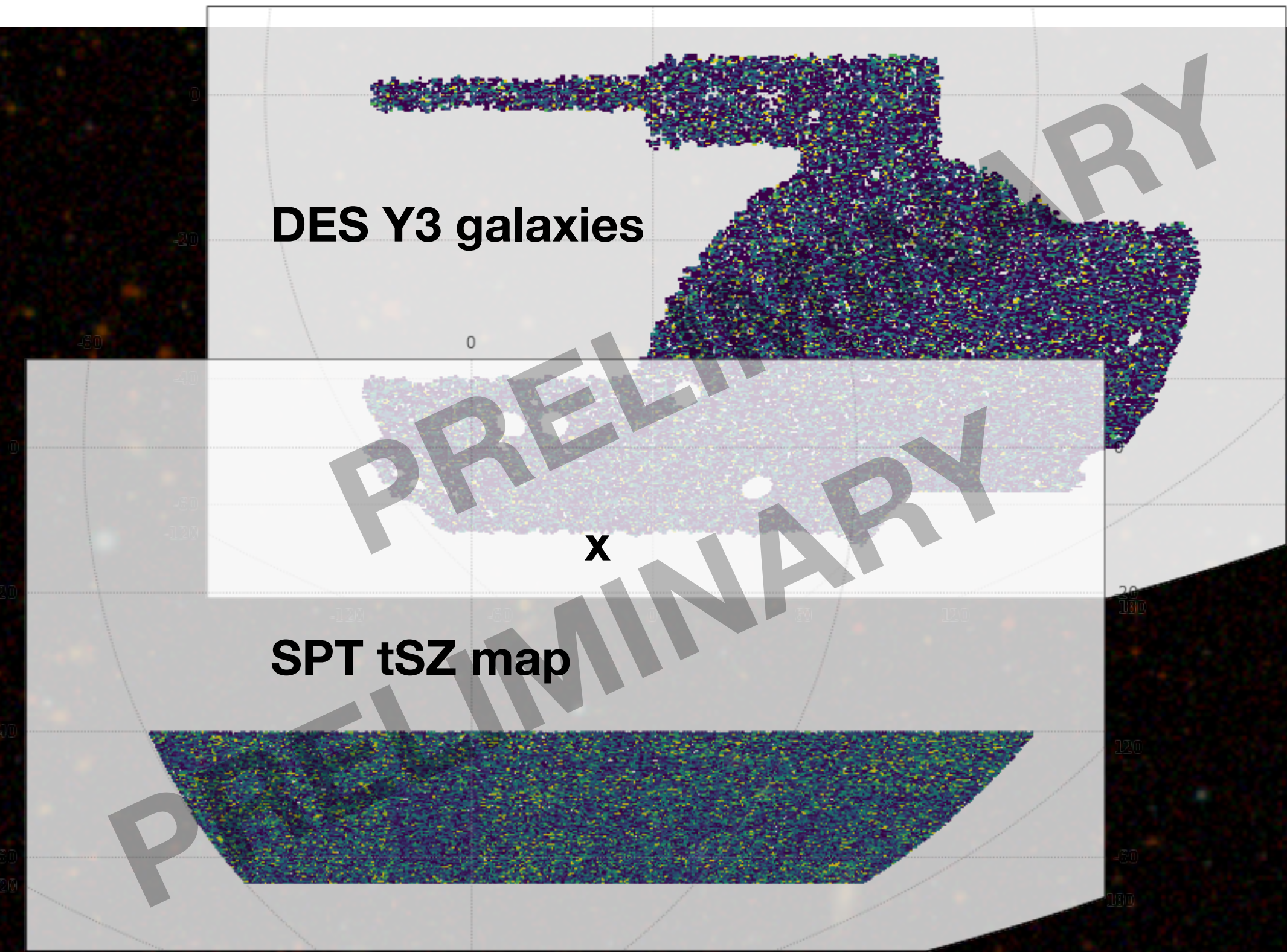
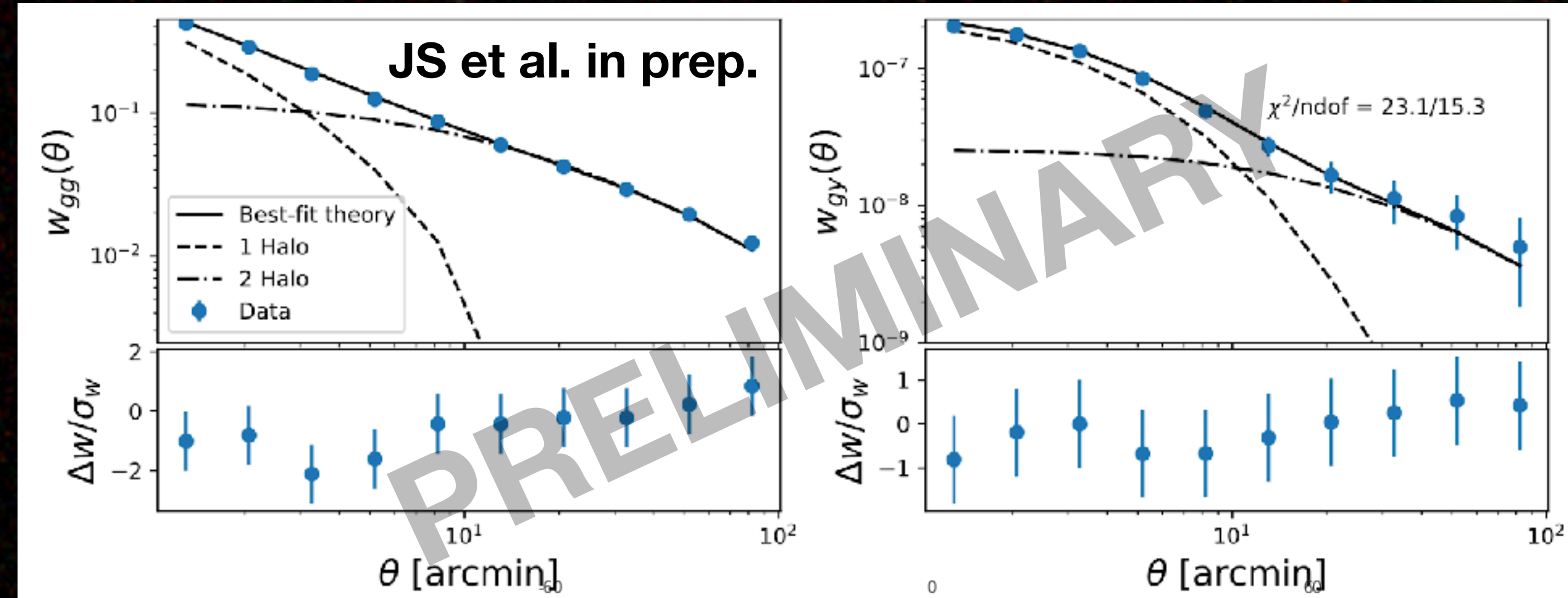
Credit: Nadler, Drlica-Wagner, et al. arXiv:2008.00022



Credit: DESI Collaboration. arXiv:1611.00036

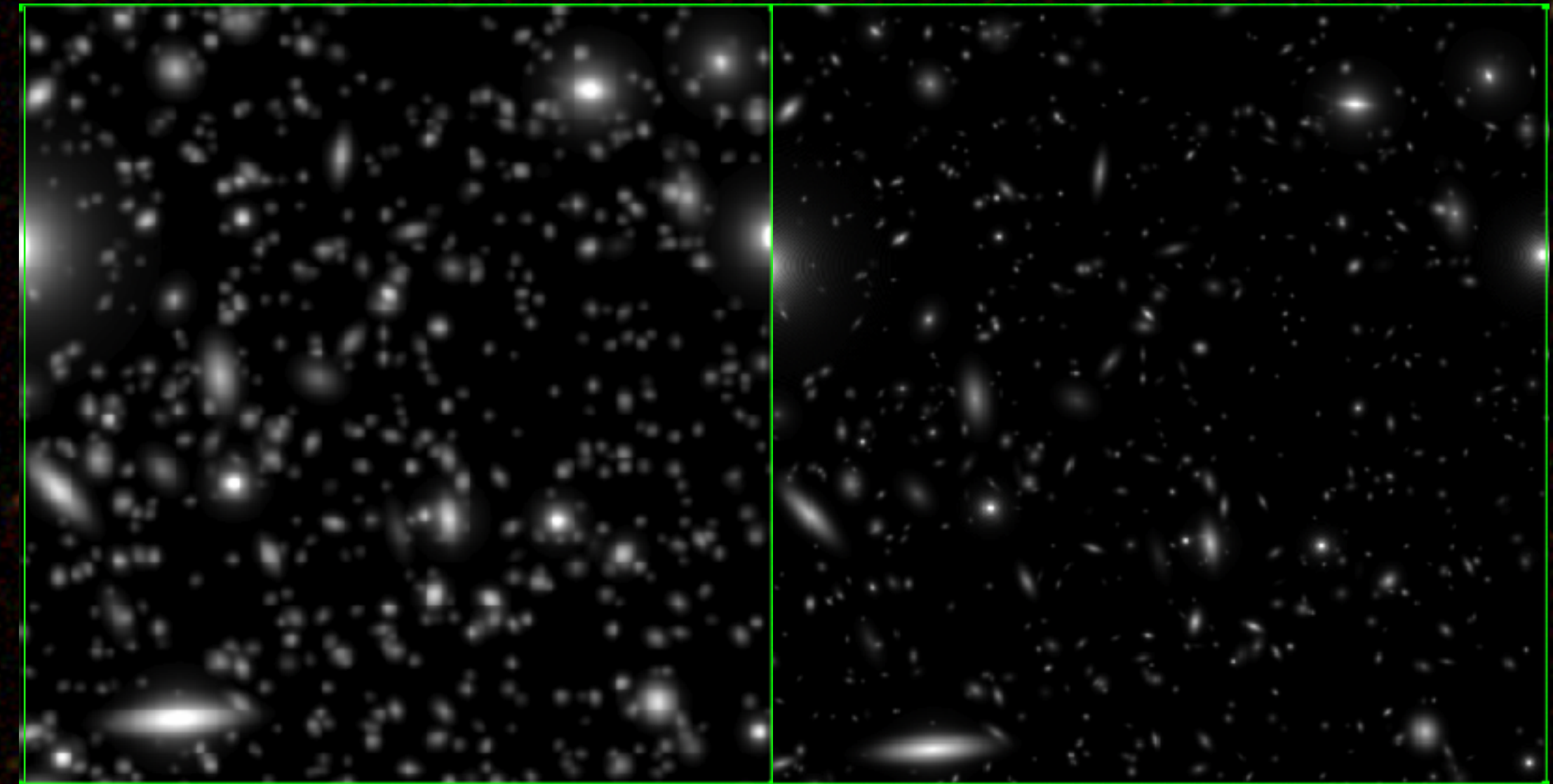
Joint quests

- CMB also traces the same density field.
- Can cross-correlate galaxies positions and shapes with CMB temperature and polarization (6x2pt) to improve sensitivity (and mitigate impact of systematics which will be the limiting factor in LSST).
- Can also use secondary anisotropies (tSZ, kSZ) to cross-correlate with galaxies and learn about galaxy-halo connection/gas profiles.



Joint quests II: At the pixel level?

- Combination of data from different experiments will be crucial in order to obtain the maximum performance of the experiments.
- Joint pixel-level processing may become necessary: Euclid+Roman+Rubin.
- Gravitational waves also trace the same matter density! (and a potential Gravitational Wave Background)



LSST full-depth

Euclid full-depth

Dark Energy (and more!) at FNAL

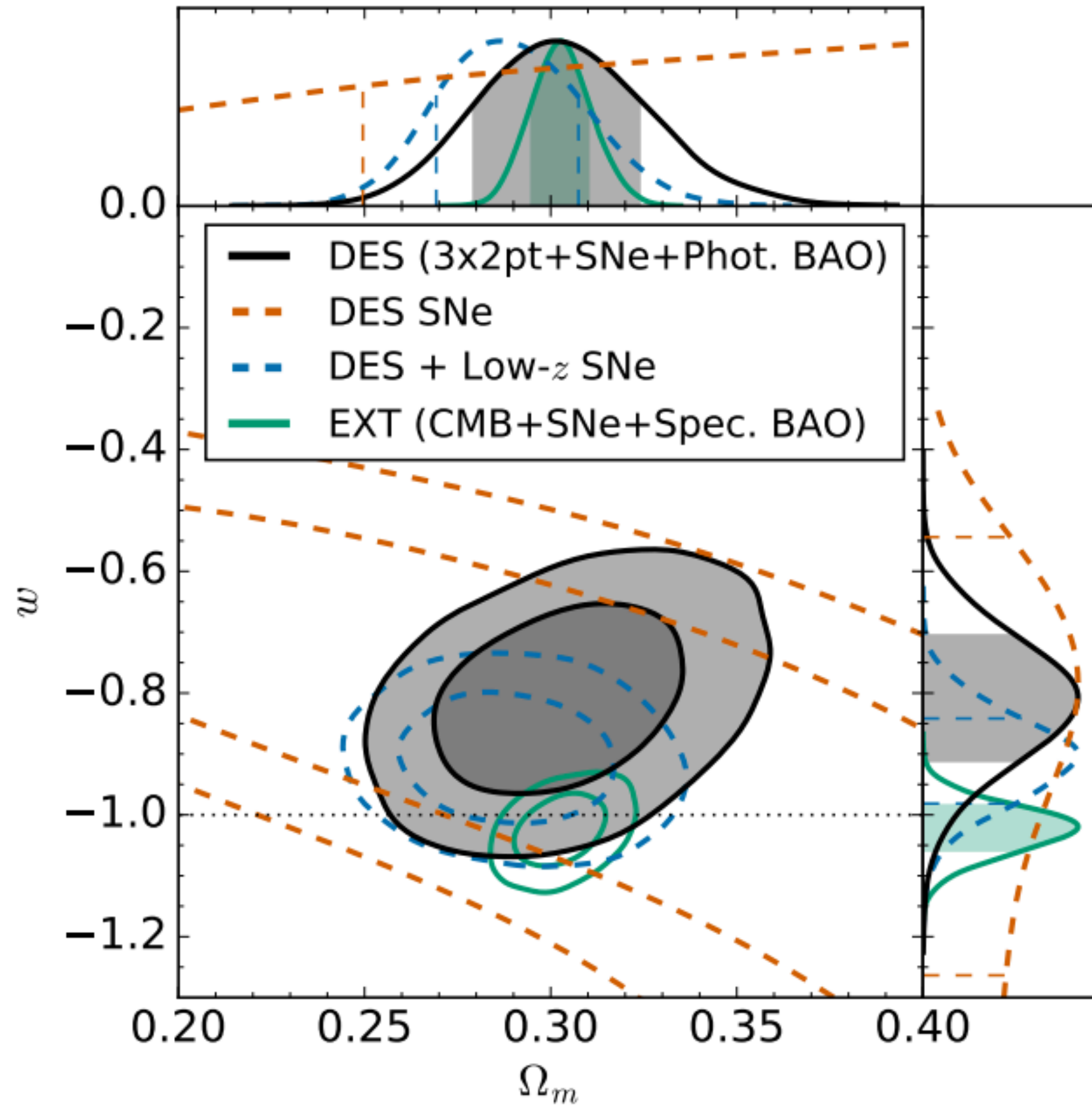
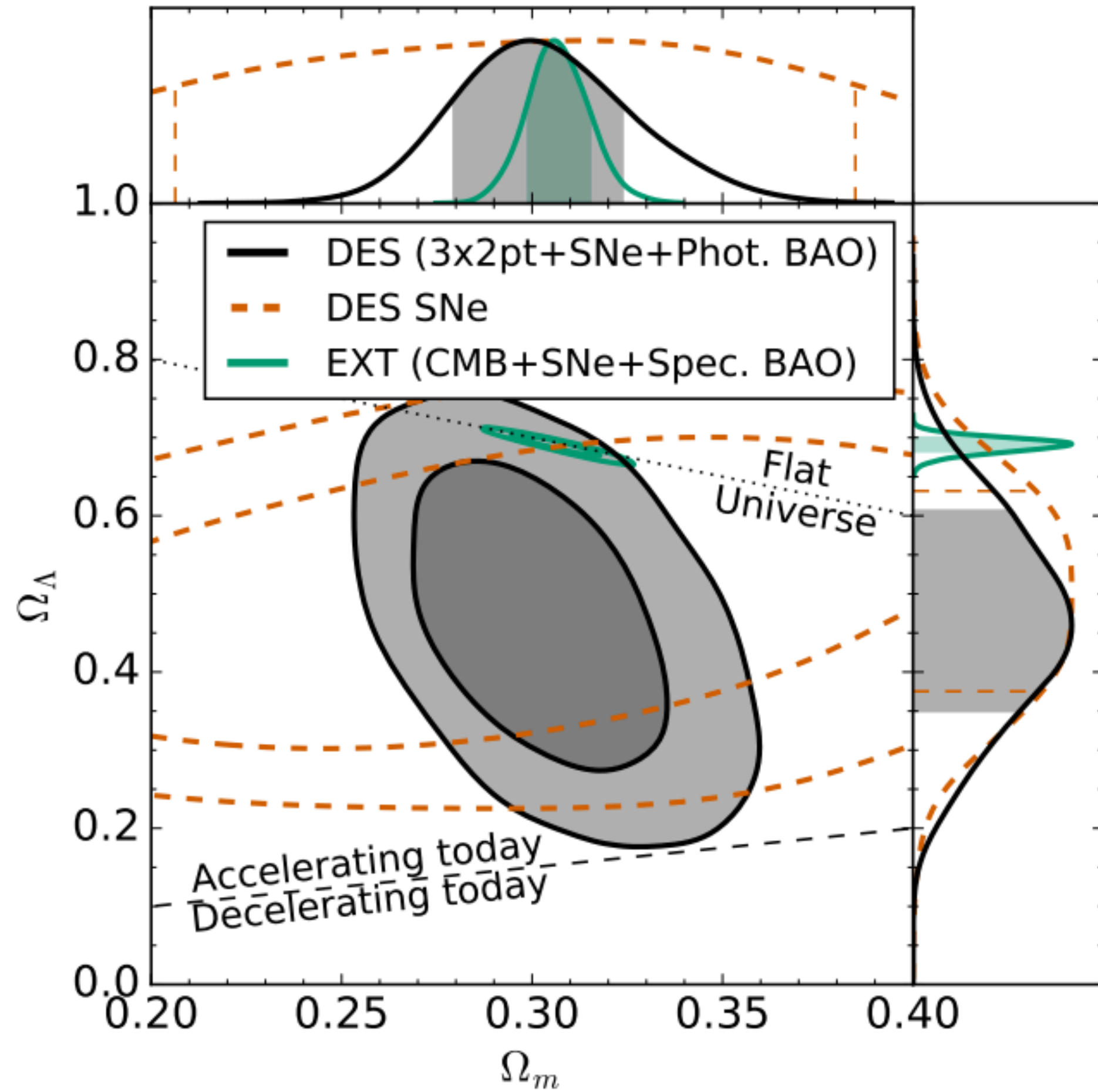
- Led DES operations.
- Heavily involved in analyses (for DES and preparations for LSST):
 - Galaxy clusters (Y. Zhang, J. Annis, A. Palmese).
 - Photometric redshifts (H. Lin).
 - Strong lensing (B. Nord, T. Diehl, L. Buckley-Geer, H. Lin).
 - Milky Way/Dark Matter studies (A. Drlica-Wagner, B. Yanny).
 - Object injection (N. Kuropatkin, B. Yanny).
 - Photometric calibrations (S. Allam, D. L. Tucker)
 - GW + standard sirens (A. Palmese, K. Herner).
 - 3x2pt analyses. (G. Gutiérrez, M. Paterno, JS).
 - Cross-correlations galaxy x CMB (JS).
 - Telescope scheduling (E. Neilsen).
 - Image simulations (N. Kuropatkin, B. Yanny, A. Drlica-Wagner, JS).
 - And much more!!
- Key roles in DESI and Rubin operations.

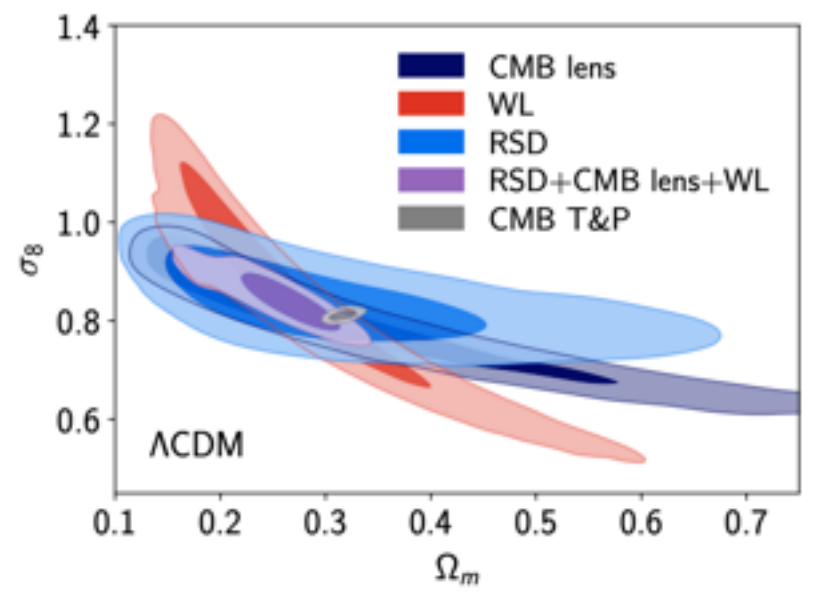
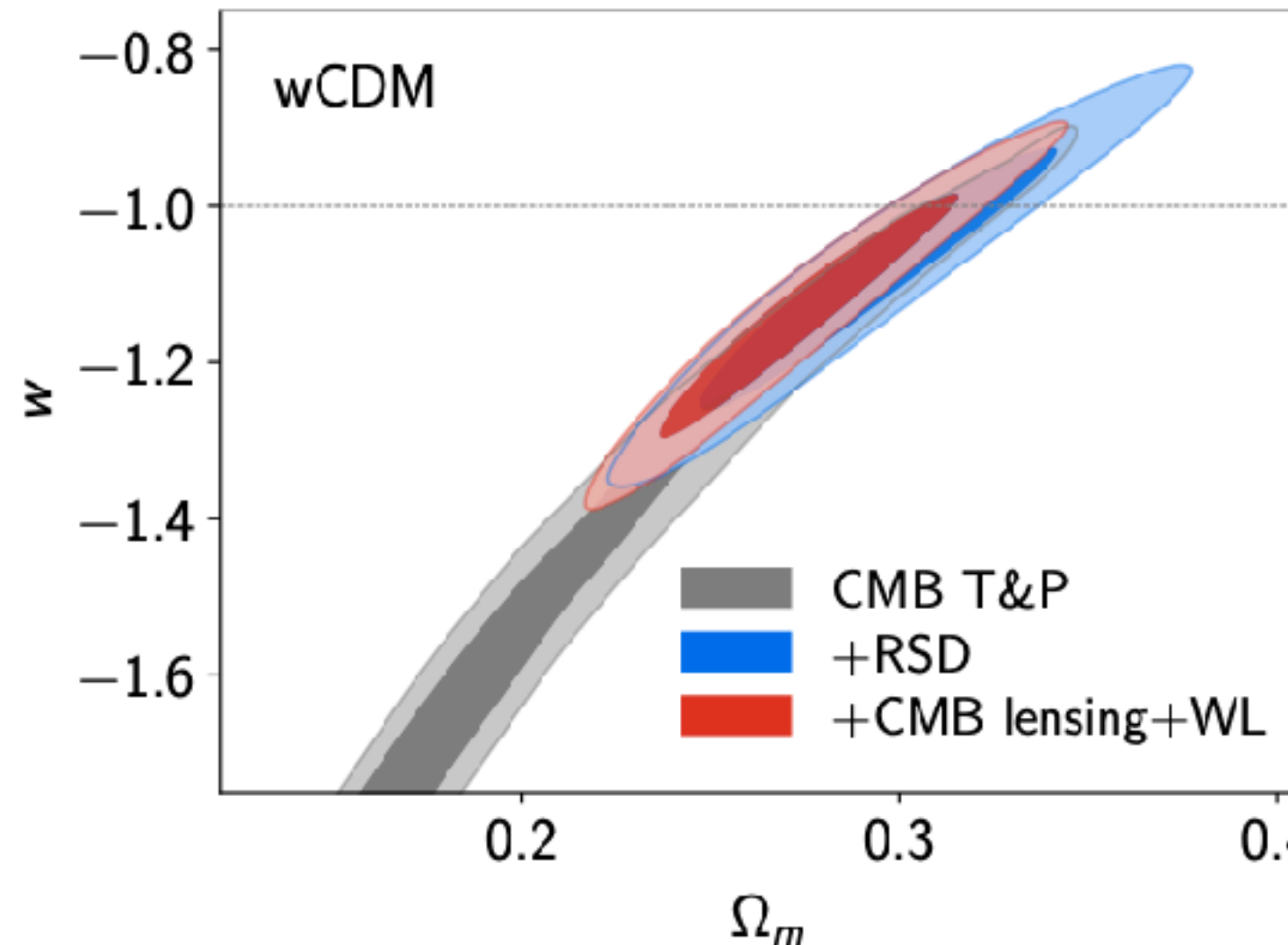
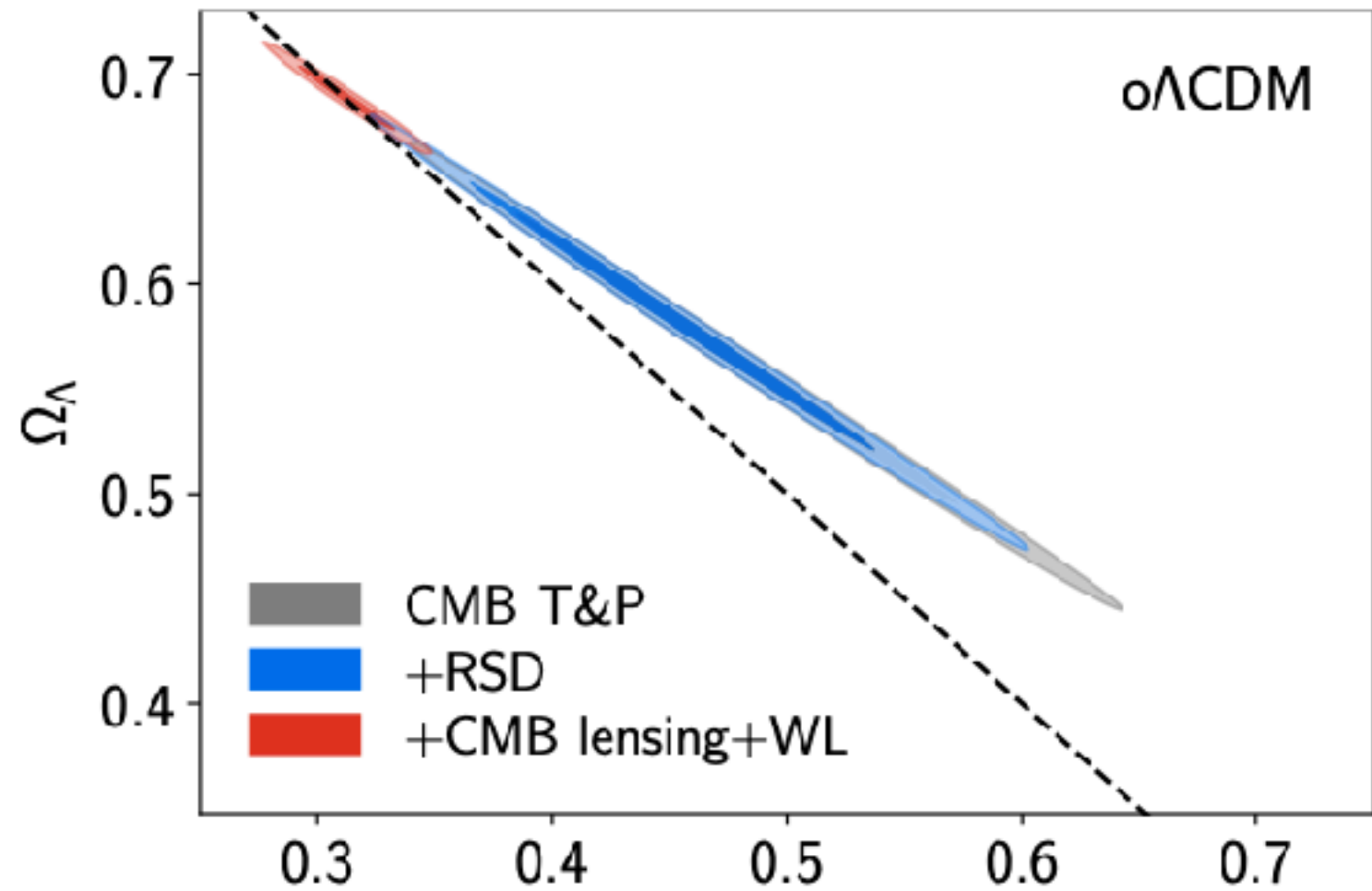
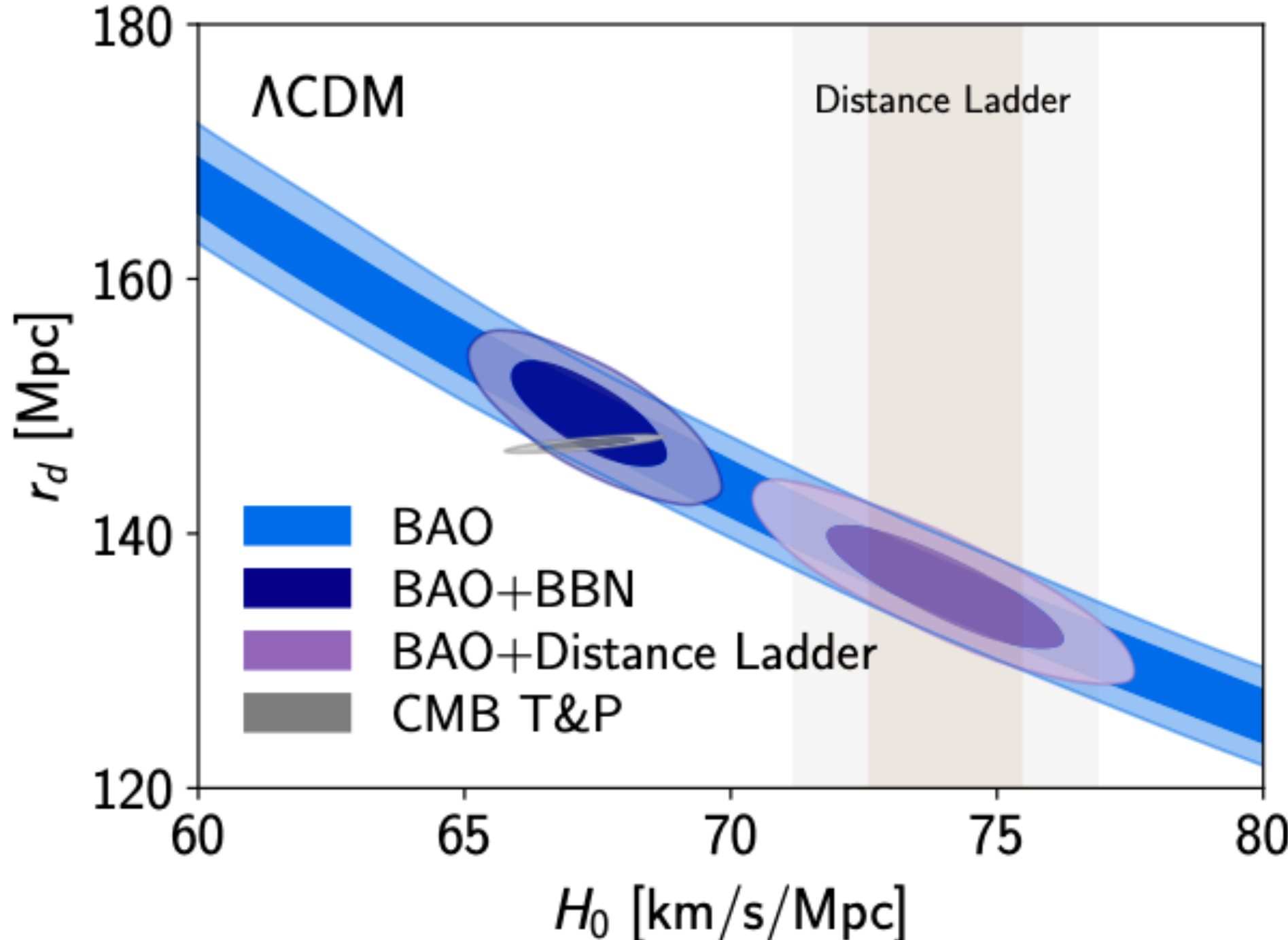
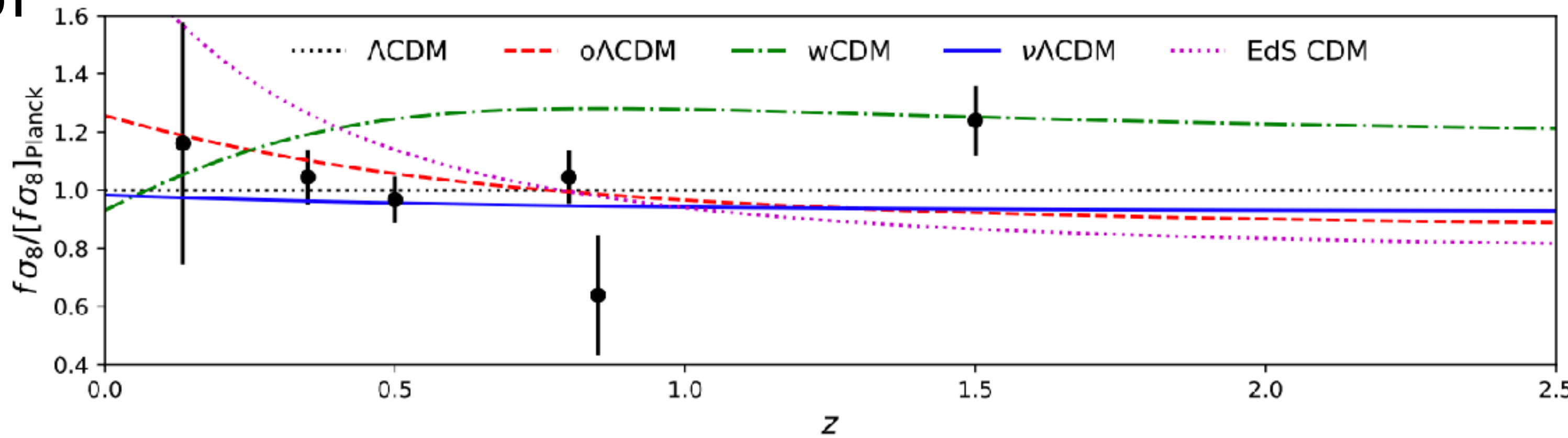
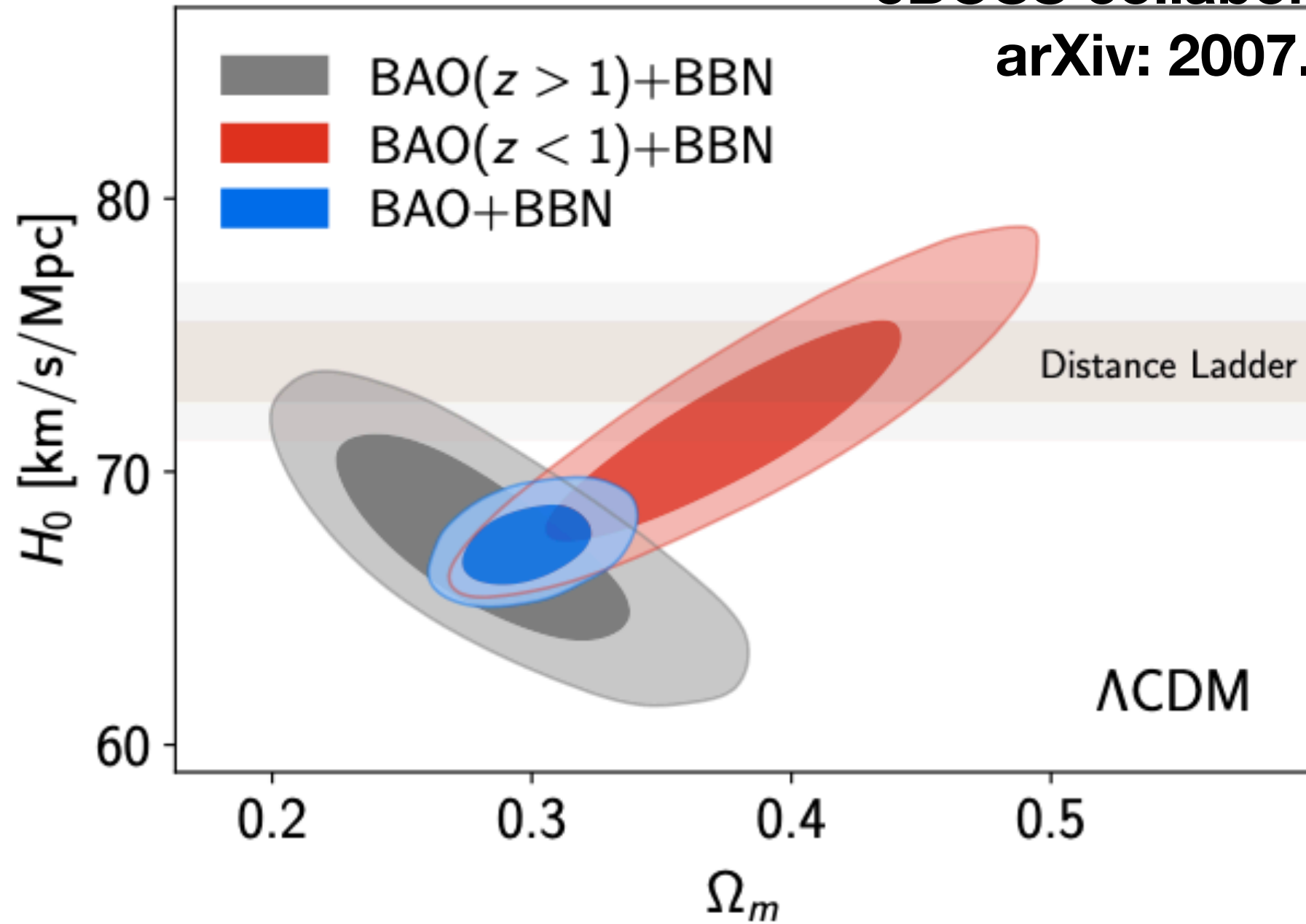


Thank you!

Backup

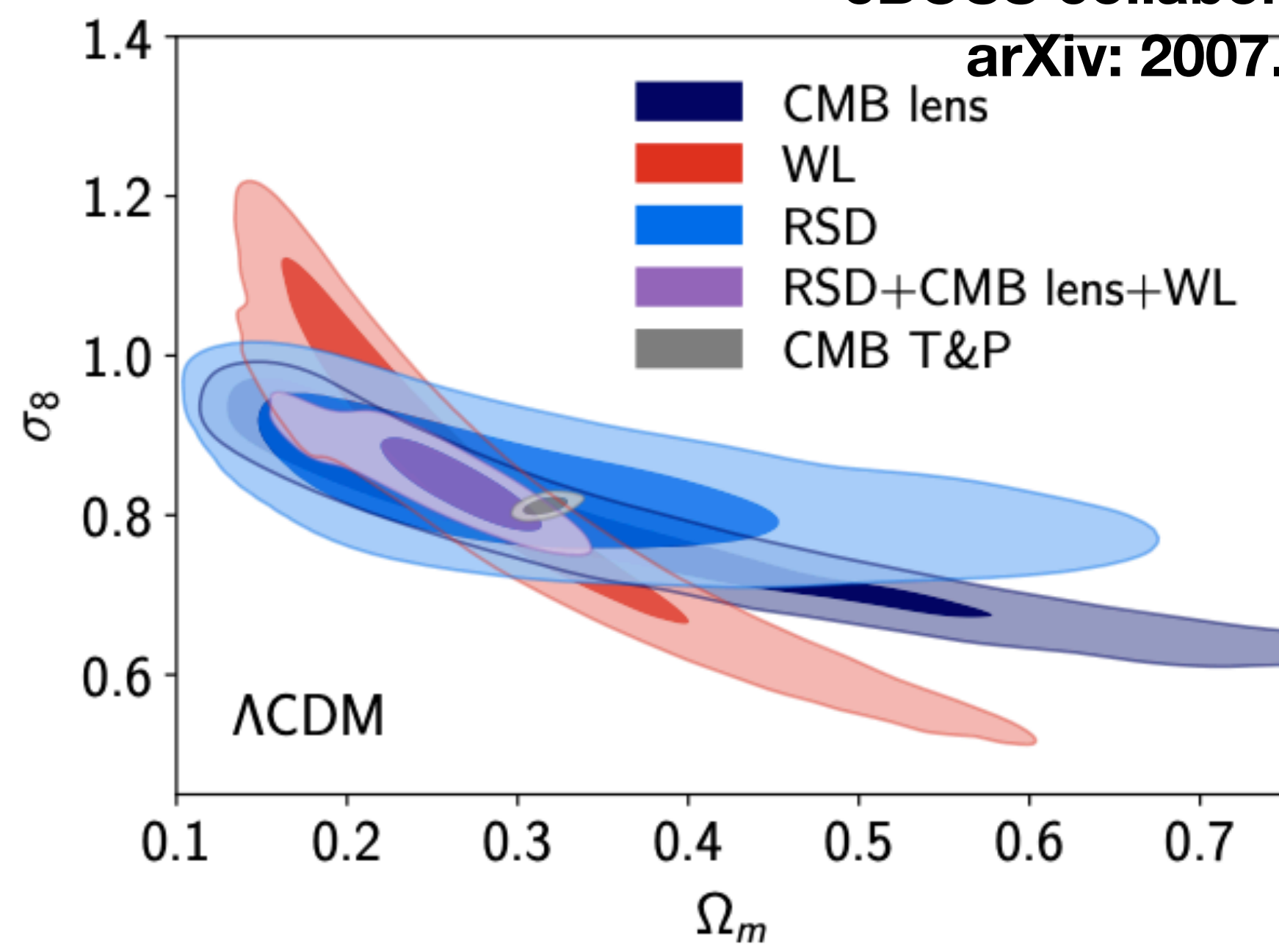
DES Collaboration 2018
arXiv: 1811.02375





eBOSS collaboration 2020

arXiv: 2007.08991



- Stage III
- Stage III w/o SDSS
- Stage II + SDSS
- Stage II

