## Improved cosmological constraints from KiDS+VIKING

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## Cosmic shear



Sensitive to:

- Matter distribution
- Geometry

Observables:

- Ellipticities
- Photo-z

Statistical measurement of many galaxies

Wittman et al. (2000)

#### **2pt shear correlation functions**



Kilbinger et al. (2013)

#### **Observation -> theory**

 $\left(\xi_{\pm}(\theta) = \left\langle \gamma_{t}\gamma_{t}\right\rangle(\theta) \pm \left\langle \gamma_{X}\gamma_{X}\right\rangle(\theta)\right)$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{+}(\theta) &= \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}\ell\,\ell}{2\pi} \,\mathrm{J}_{0}(\ell\theta) \,P_{\kappa}(\ell) \;; \; \; \xi_{-}(\theta) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}\ell\,\ell}{2\pi} \,\mathrm{J}_{4}(\ell\theta) \,P_{\kappa}(\ell) \\ P_{\kappa}(\ell) &= \frac{9H_{0}^{4}\Omega_{\mathrm{m}}^{2}}{4c^{4}} \,\int_{0}^{\chi_{\mathrm{h}}} \mathrm{d}\chi \frac{g^{2}(\chi)}{a^{2}(\chi)} P_{\delta}\left(\frac{\ell}{f_{K}(\chi)},\chi\right) \\ g(\chi) &= \int_{\chi}^{\chi_{\mathrm{h}}} \mathrm{d}\chi' \left(p_{\chi}(\chi') \frac{f_{K}(\chi'-\chi)}{f_{K}(\chi')}\right) \end{aligned}$$

#### Cosmological constraints

flat  $\Lambda CDM$ 



 Measure amount of clustered matter

$$S_8 = \sigma_8 (\Omega_m / 0.3)^{0.5}$$

#### S<sub>8</sub> results over the years



## Shape measurements

Galaxies: Intrinsic galaxy shapes to measured image:





Intrinsic galaxy (shape unknown)

Gravitational lensing causes a **shear (g)** 



Atmosphere and telescope cause a convolution



a pixelated image



Image also contains noise

#### Stars: Point sources to star images:



Intrinsic star (point source)



Atmosphere and telescope cause a convolution



Detectors measure a pixelated image



Image also contains noise

Bridle et al. (2009)

## Photometric redshifts



Map this error distribution with spectroscopic calibration data.

> Requires reweighting.

# Systematic errors

- Shapes measurement systematics:
  - PSF residuals
  - B modes
  - Multiplicative and additive biases
- Photo-z systematics:
  - Calibration sample and technique
  - Inhomogeneous multi-band data
- Theoretical systematics:
  - Intrinsic alignments
  - Baryon feedback
  - Covariance estimate
- Psychological systematics:
  - Blinding

#### HSC: Hyper-Suprime Cam Survey

KiDS: Kilo Degree Survey

DES: Dark Energy Survey

## KIDS vs. HSC vs. DES

	KiDS(+VIKING)	HSC	DES
Mirror [m]	2.6	8.2	4.0
Focus	Cassegrain	Prime	Prime
FOV [deg <sup>2</sup> ]	1.0	1.8	3.0
Area [deg <sup>2</sup> ]	1350	1400	5000
Filters	ugri(+ZY <b>JHK</b> s)	grizy	griz(y)
Seeing [arcsec]	0.68	0.58	0.94
Source density [gal/arcmin <sup>2</sup> ]	~8	~22	~5-7
Depth	<i>r</i> ~24	<i>i</i> ∼24.5	r~23-24
spec-z	GAMA, SDSS, 2dFLenS, WiggleZ, deep fields	GAMA, SDSS, 2dFLenS, WiggleZ, deep fields	deep fields, (SDSS)
WL Team	>30	>30	>130



Distant i







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KiDS-450



4-bin (0.1<z<sub>phot</sub> < 0.9) tomographic cosmic shear analysis

Hildebrandt et al. (2017)

## **Redshift distributions**





• Still tension with Planck!

- $2.3\sigma$  discrepancy in full parameter space
- Fully public -> "Problems with KiDS", Efstathiou & Lemos

Hildebrandt et al. (2017)

# Systematic error budget

Scenario	Relative error on S <sub>8</sub>	
Total error	5.2 %	
Statistical error	3.7 %	
Systematic error	3.6 %	
Shear calibration	1.65 %	
Intrinsic alignments	1.67 %	
Baryon feedback	2.63 %	
Photo-z errors (DIR)	0.84 %	
Photo-z errors (CC)	16.1 %	

- Sample variance in DIR calibration unaccounted for.
- Survey inhomogeneities in DIR unaccounted for.
- Need to improve a lot on CC.

### S<sub>8</sub> results over the years



Kilbinger (private communication)

#### Other probes



# Extended cosmologies

- Massive neutrinos
- Non-zero curvature
- Evolving dark energy
- Modified gravity
- Running spectral index

#### **Evolving dark energy** $p = w \rho c^2$ , $w(a) = w_0 + (1-a)w_a$ , a=1/(1+z)



- Resolves tension between KiDS and Planck.
- Only extension that is moderately favoured by the data.
- Resolves tension between Riess et al. (2016) and Planck.

## **Combined probes**

- Cosmic shear <\u03c8\u03c8</li>
- Galaxy clustering  $<\delta\delta>$  (e.g. galaxy redshift survey)
- Galaxy-galaxy lensing  $<\delta\gamma>$
- Break degeneracies
- Increase precision
- Lose some of the benefits of cosmic shear

## KiDS + 2dFLenS/BOSS



## KiDS + GAMA clustering



#### VIKING@VISTA

- Same footprint as KiDS.
- Already finished (1350deg<sup>2</sup>).
- ZYJHKs images.



•  $5\sigma$  depths of 21.2 (*K*<sub>s</sub>) to 23.1 (*Z*).





## **Benefits of NIR**



## KiDS-VIKING 450

- Add VIKING *ZYJHK*<sub>s</sub>-bands to KiDS-450 *ugri*-bands.
- Improved photo-*z*.
- Define five new tomographic bins ( $0.1 < z_{phot} < 1.2$ ).
- Include a lot of lessons learned in the last couple of years.
- Expectation: More precise (~20%) and more systematically robust cosmological results.
- Leverage large-area spec-z surveys for CC.

#### KV450 other improvements

- Covariance with more realistic shape noise -> better  $\chi^2$
- More realistic image simulations
- New priors for IA and baryon feedback
- Pre-defined data splits

# Summary & Outlook

- Cosmic shear measures  $S_8$  with CMB-like precision.
- Tension between Planck and some cosmic shear measurements (KiDS-450). Systematics? New physics??
- Very exciting times:
  - KiDS+VIKING ~1100deg<sup>2</sup> now, 1350deg<sup>2</sup> in early 2019.
  - DES has tripled area and doubled depth.
  - Waiting for first HSC cosmic shear results.
  - Prepare with today's surveys for Euclid / LSST / WFIRST.