

# How large are alignments for lensing source galaxies?

Jonathan Blazek  
Northeastern University



**Galaxy shape statistics  
and cosmology**  
YITP, Dec 2021

# The “NLA” and “TATT” models

$$\gamma_{ij}^I = C_1 s_{ij} + C_2 (s_{ik} s_{kj}) + C_\delta (\delta s_{ij}) + C_t t_{ij} + \dots$$

JB+ 2019

$$C_1(z) = -A_1(z) (\bar{C}_1 \rho_{\text{crit}}) \Omega_m G(z)^{-1}$$

$$A(z) = A \left( \frac{1+z}{1+z_0} \right)^\alpha$$

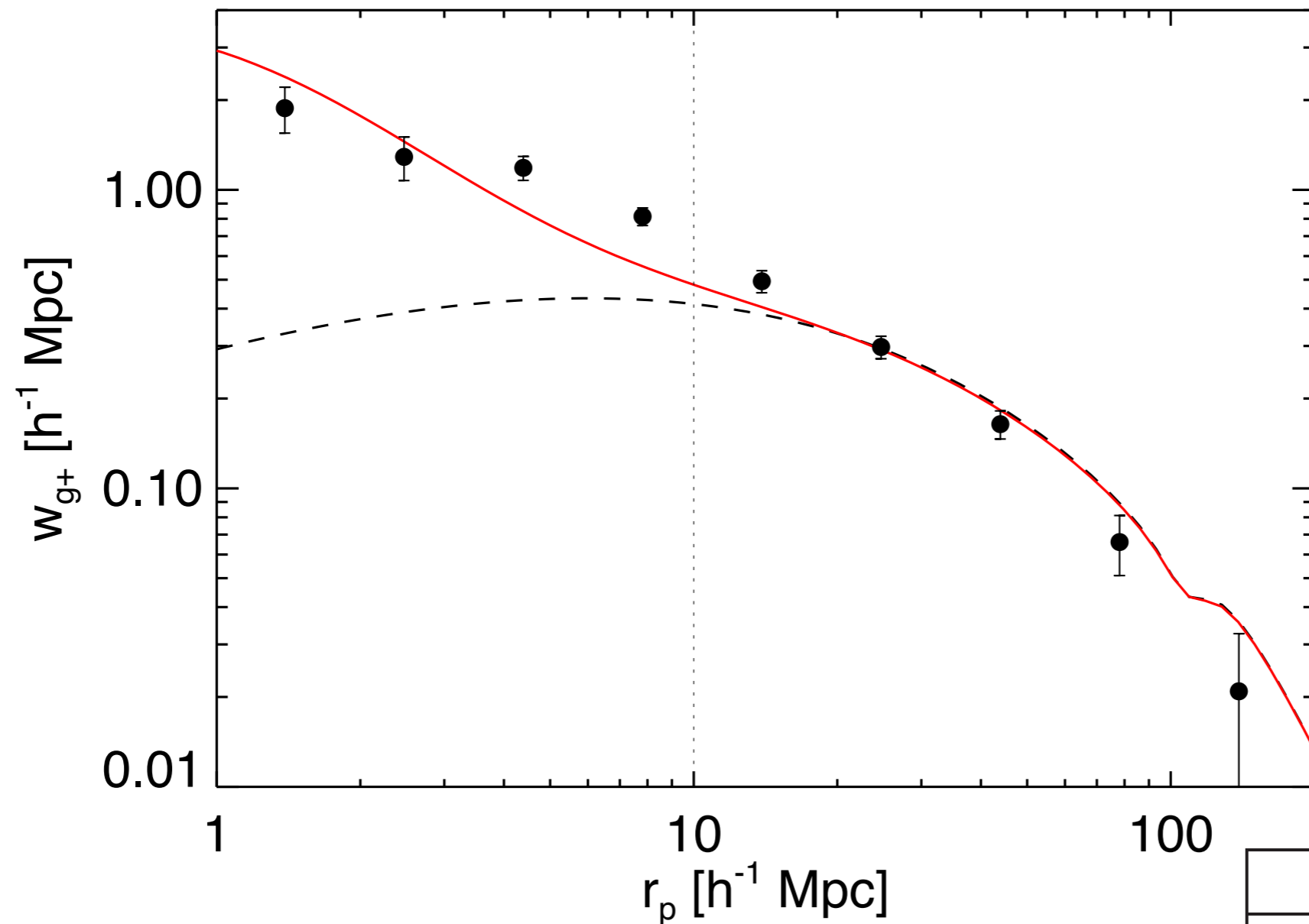
$$C_{1\delta}(z) = -A_{1\delta}(z) (\bar{C}_1 \rho_{\text{crit}}) \Omega_m G^{-1}(z)$$

$$A_\delta(z) = b_{\text{ta}} A_1(z)$$

$$C_2(z) = A_2(z) \left( \frac{5\bar{C}_1 \rho_{\text{crit}}}{\Omega_{\text{m, fid}}} \right) \Omega_m^2 G(z)^{-2}$$

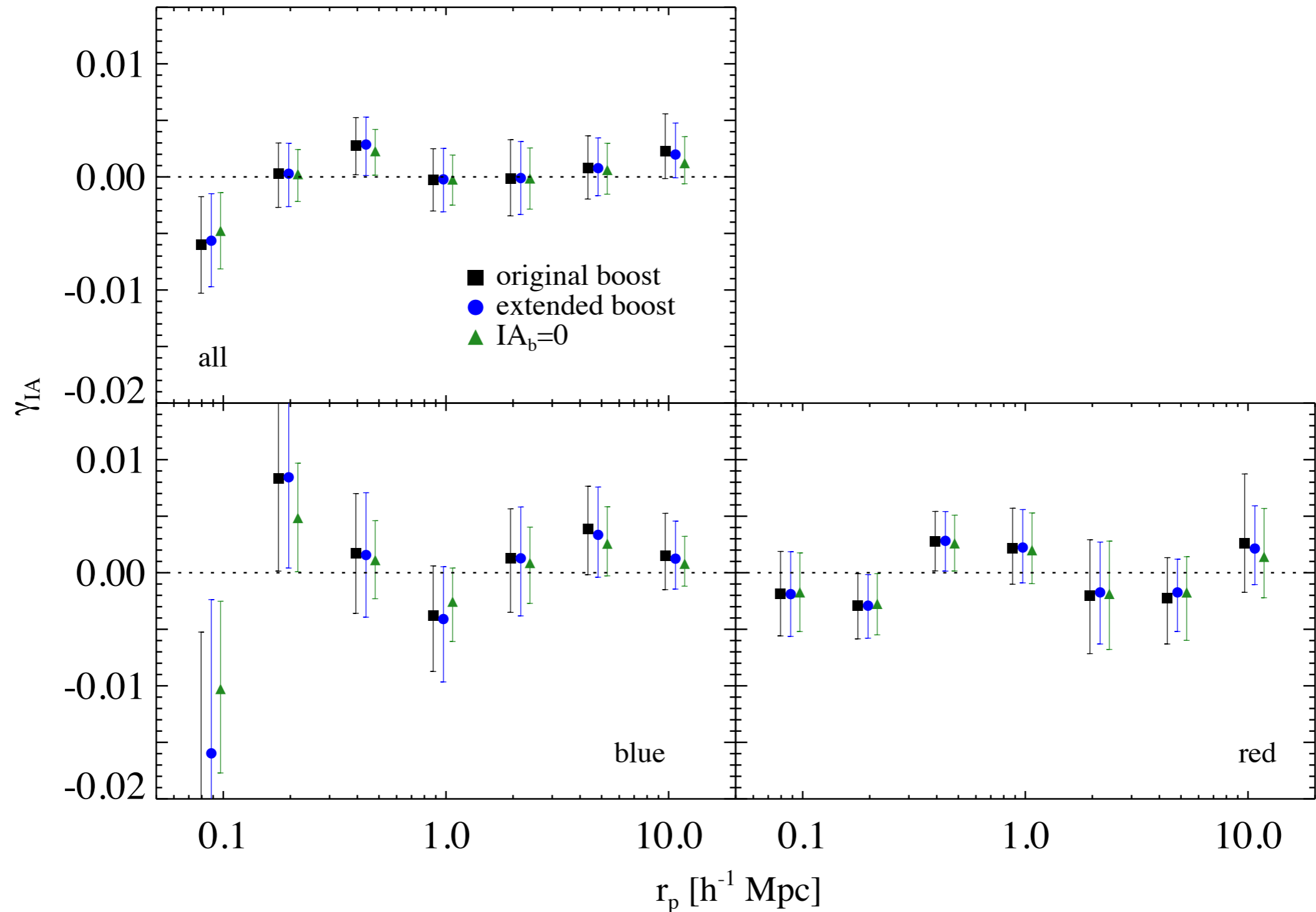
$$\bar{C}_1 \rho_{\text{crit}} \approx 0.014$$

# We know (roughly) IA for luminous, red (elliptical) galaxies



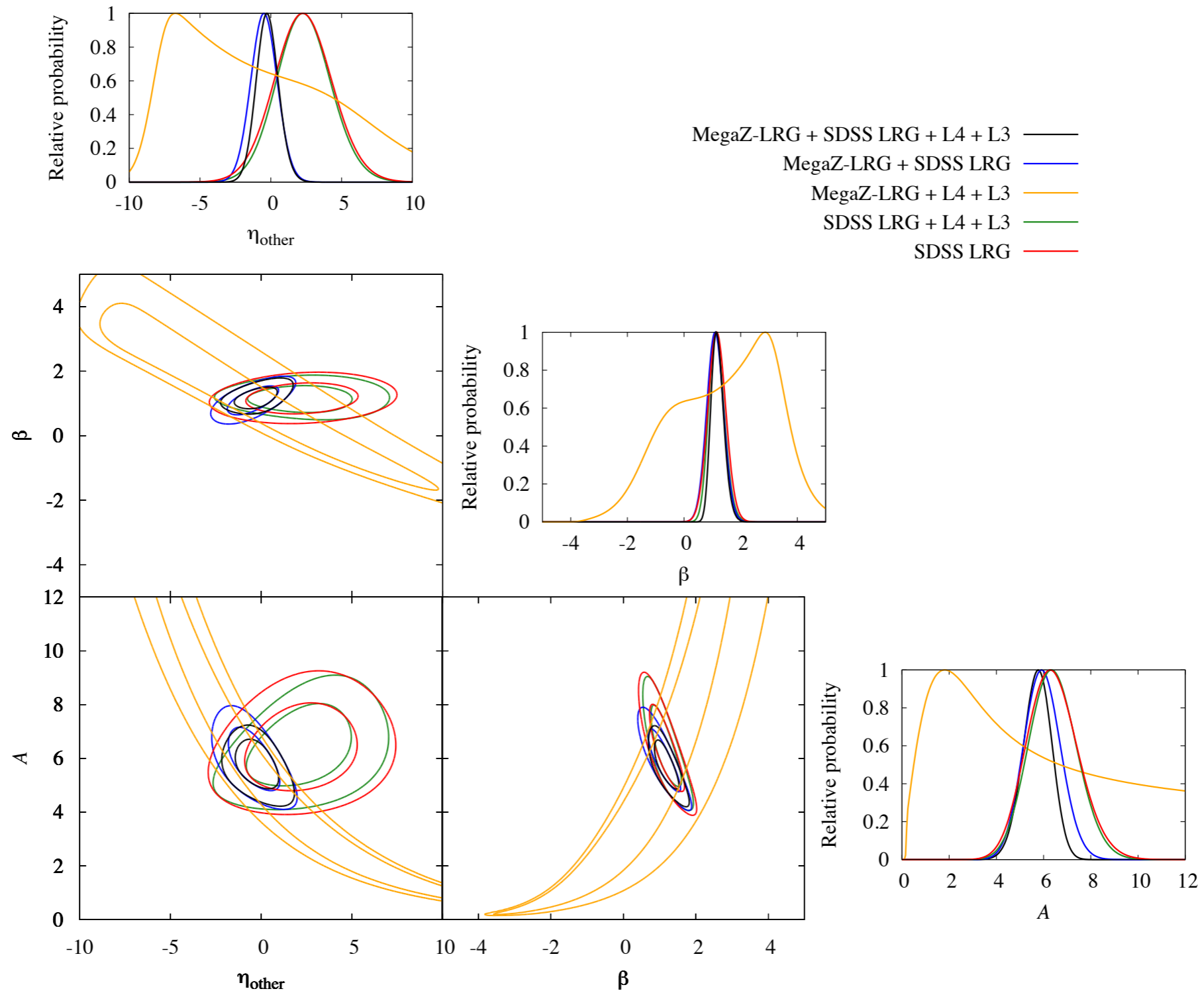
Test	$C_1 \rho_{\text{crit}}$
$w_{g+}$	$0.125 \pm 0.007$
$w_{++}$	$0.123 \pm 0.014$

# More “typical” lensing sources?

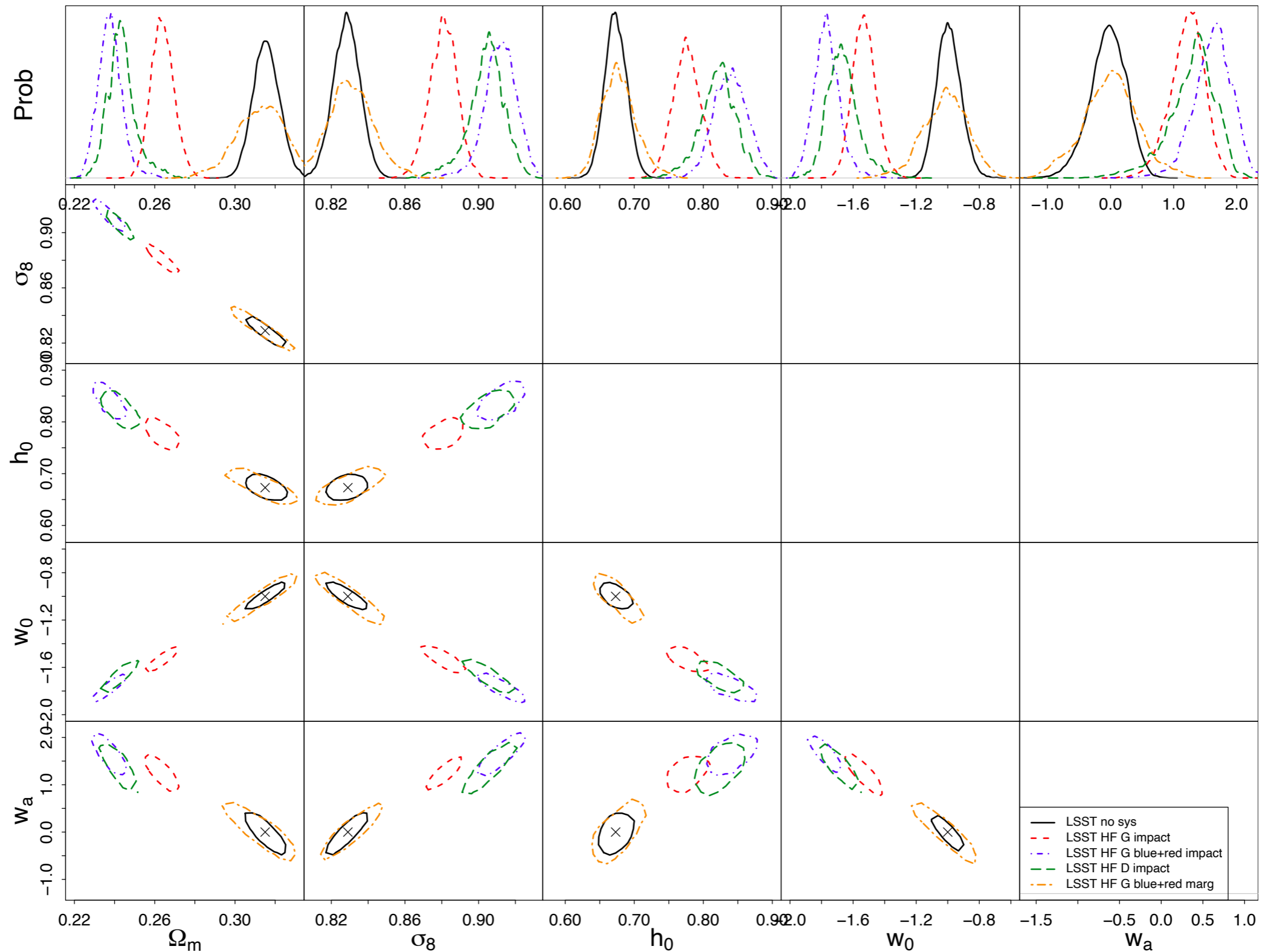


# Extrapolation with power laws

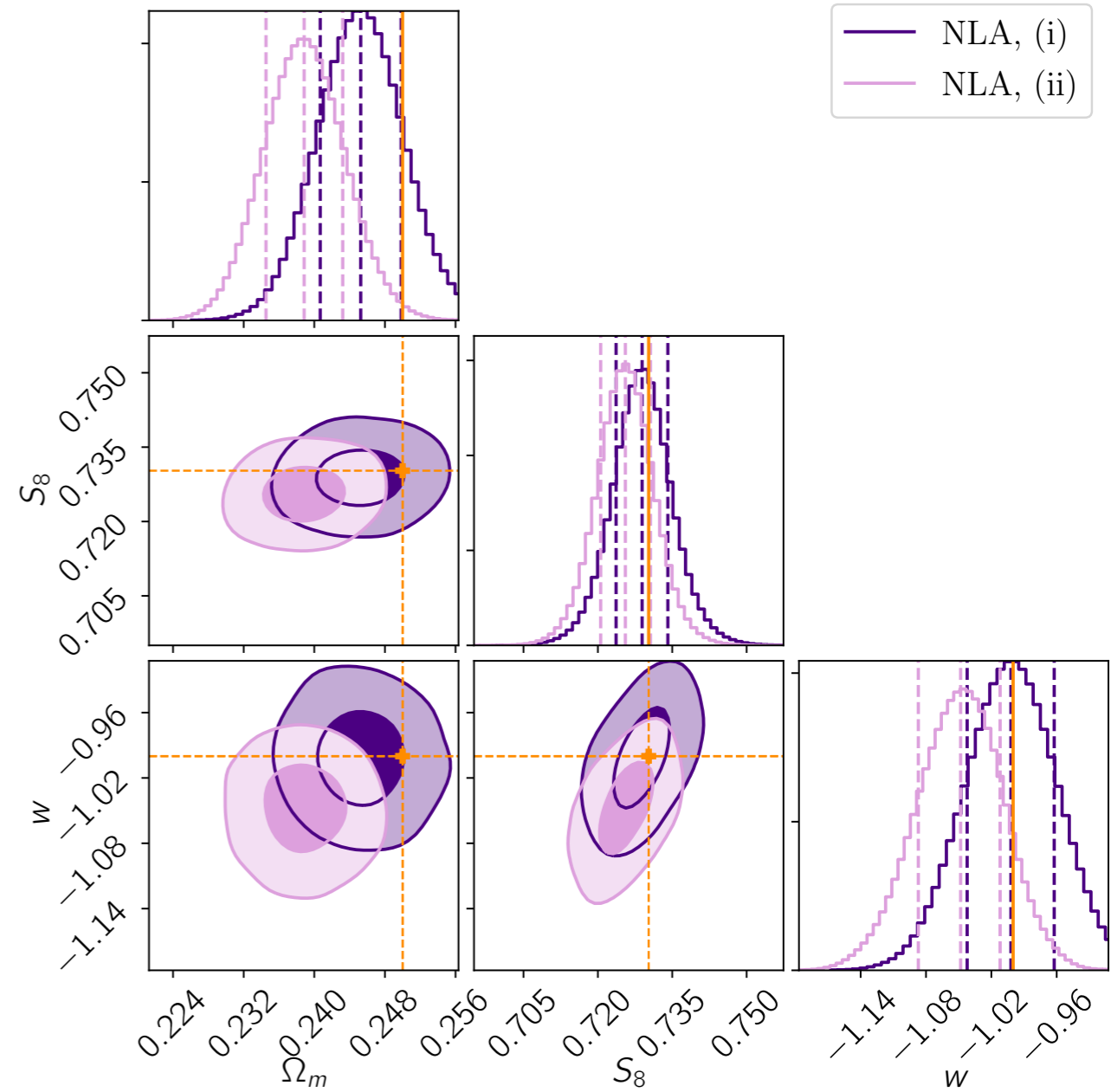
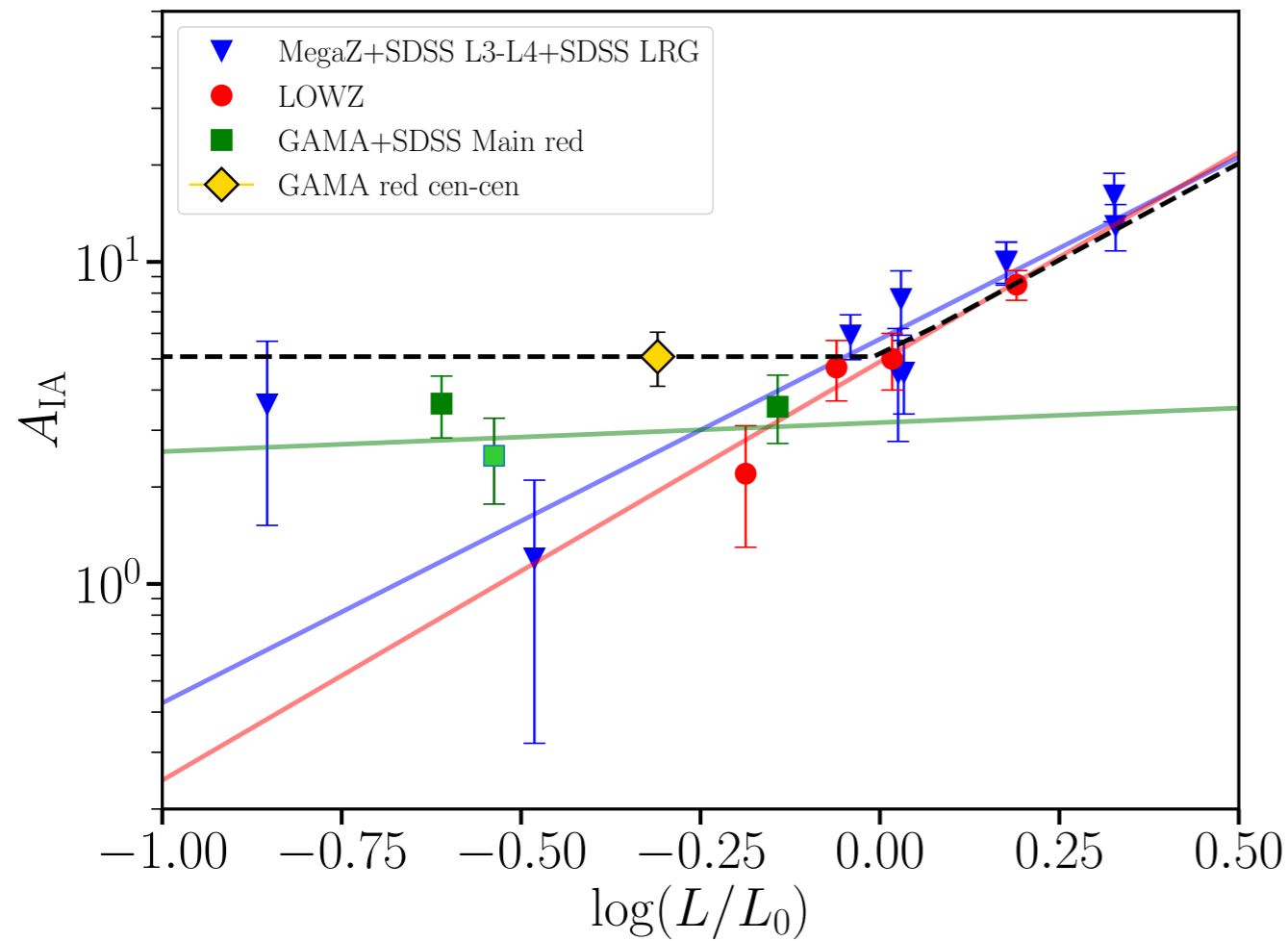
$$P_{\text{gl}}^{\text{model}}(k, z, L) = A b_g P_{\delta\text{I}}(k, z) \left( \frac{1+z}{1+z_0} \right)^{\eta_{\text{other}}} \left( \frac{L}{L_0} \right)^{\beta}$$



# Resulting forecasts

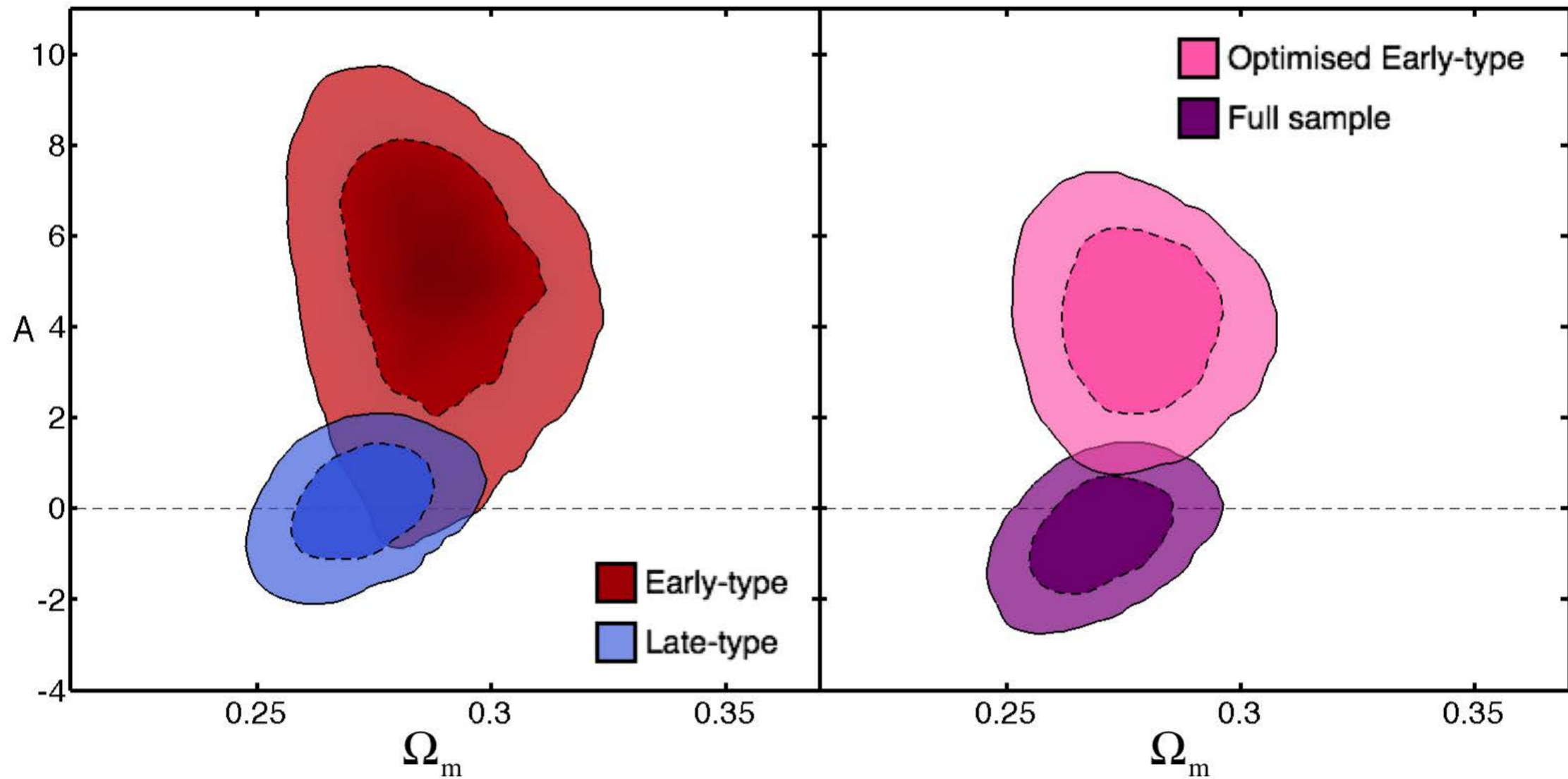


# The extrapolation is important!



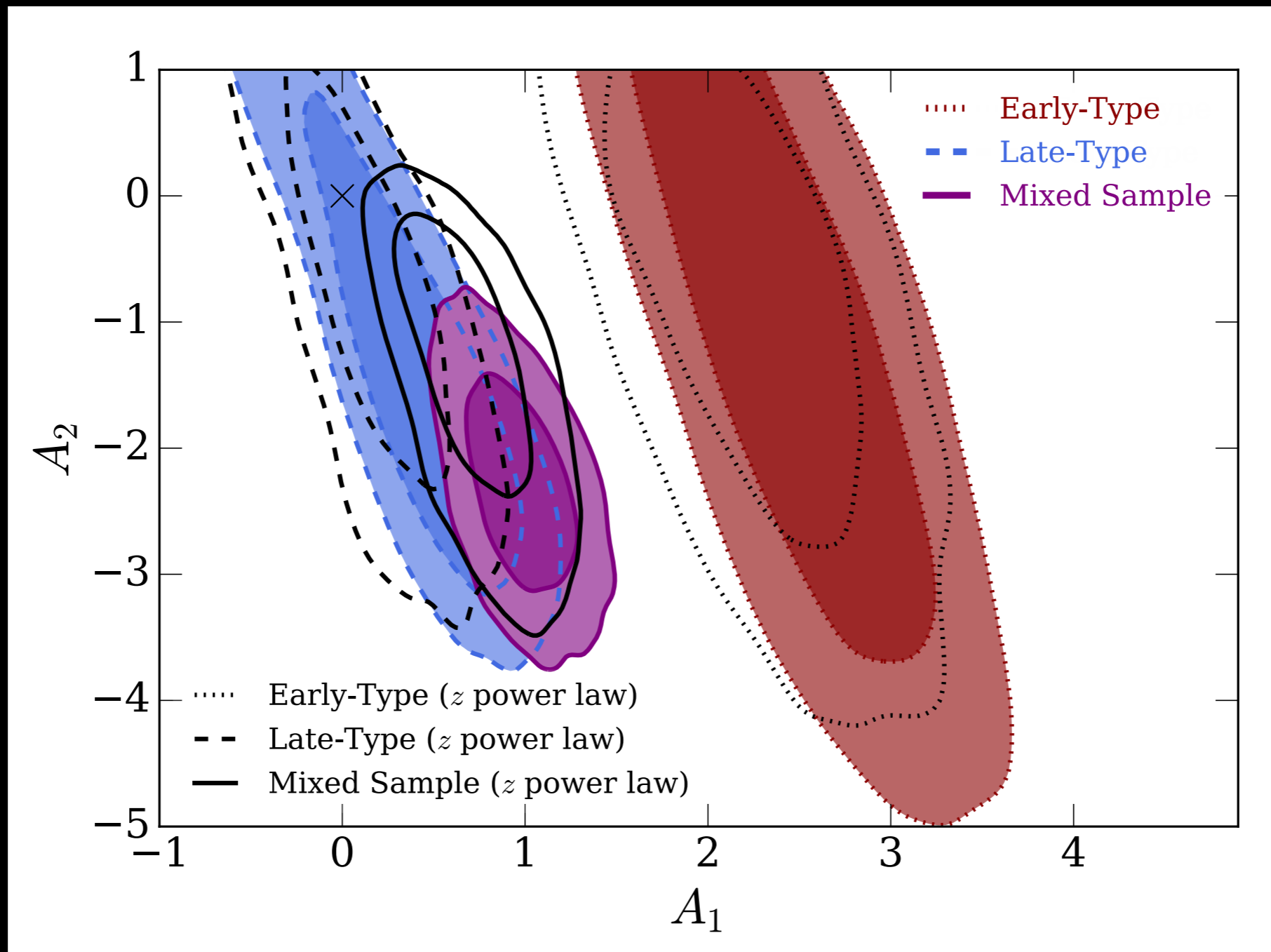
# Inference from weak lensing

CFHTLenS: 154 sq. deg.

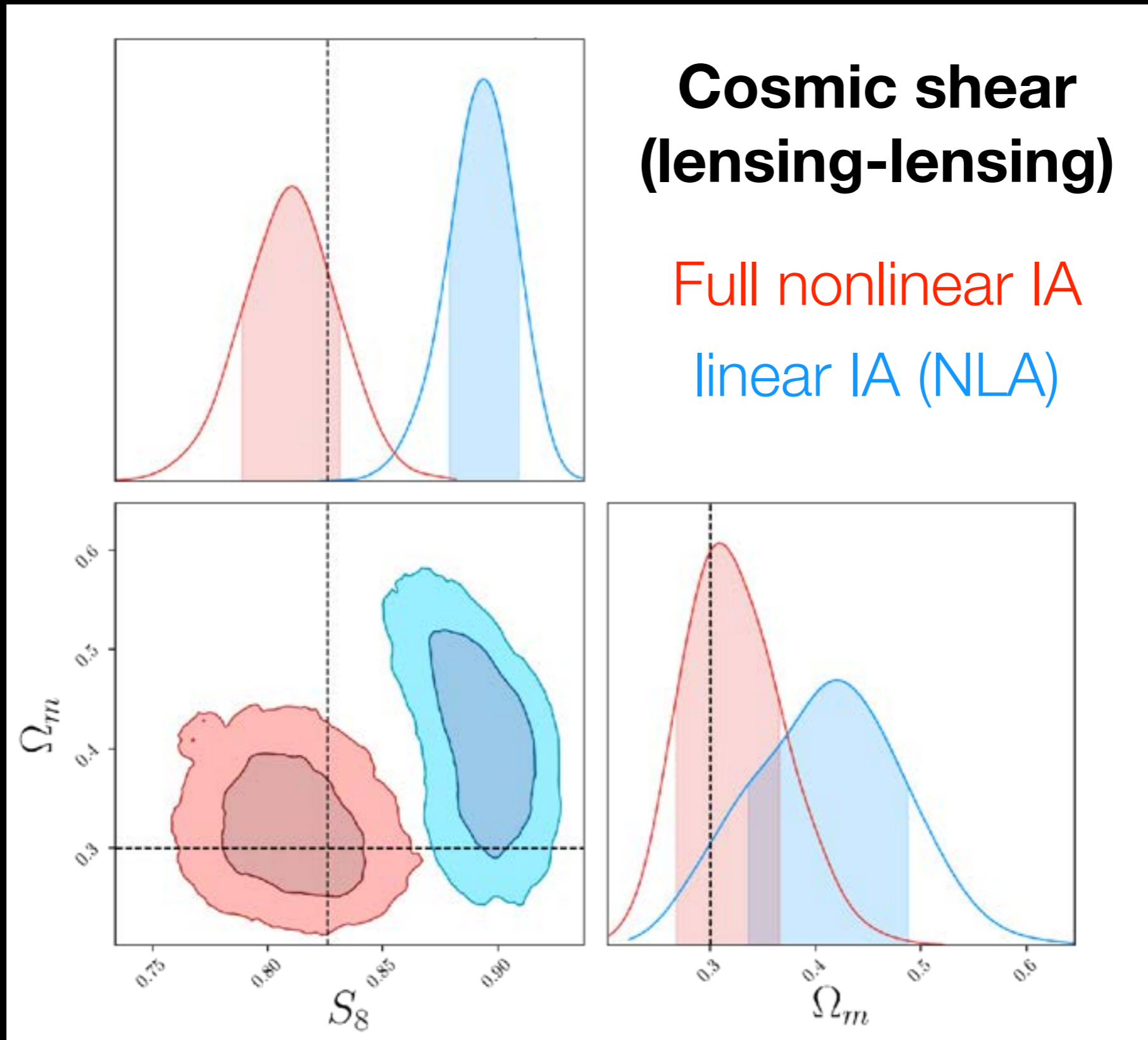




# Dark Energy Survey Y1

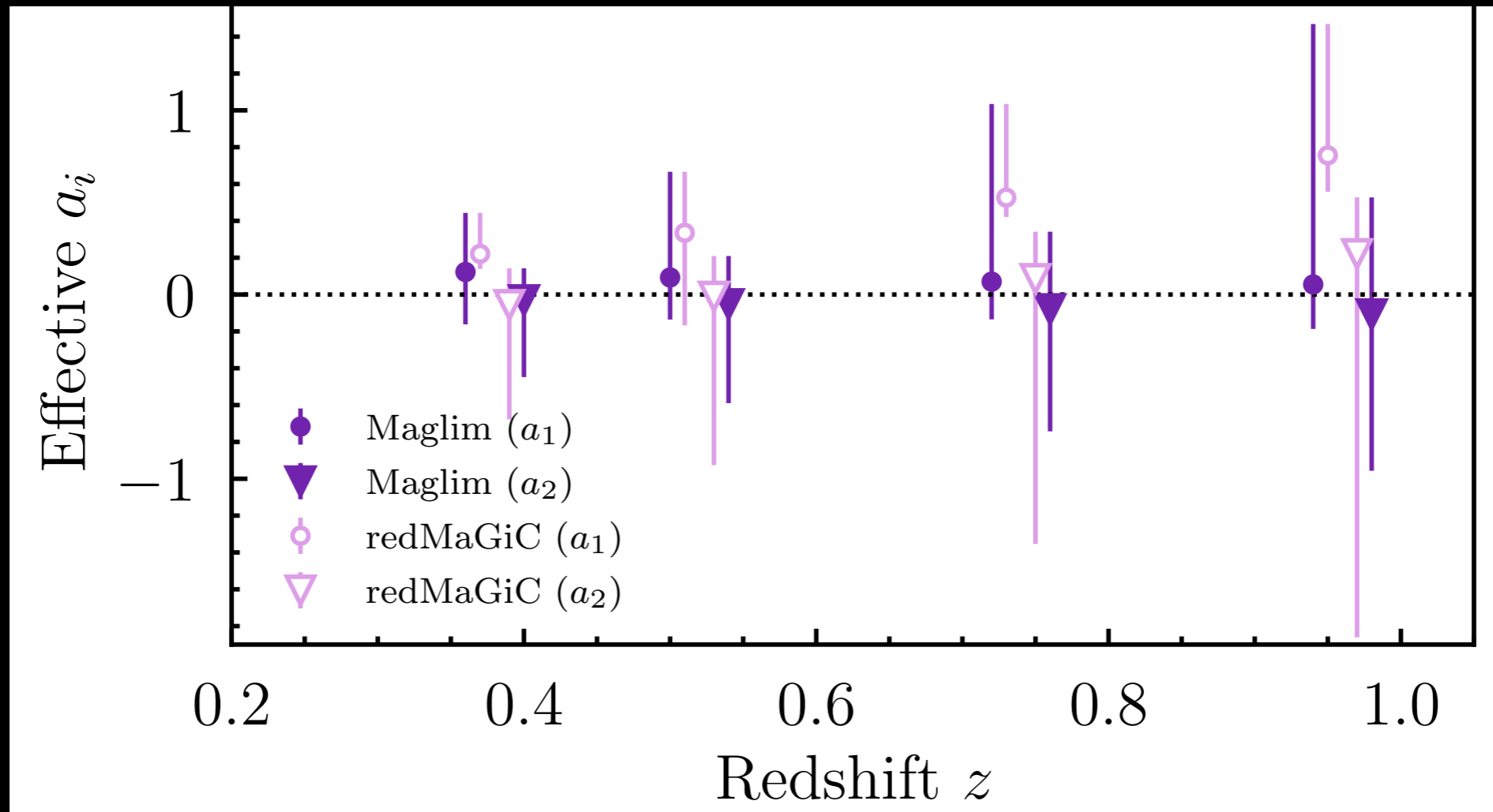


# Preparing for DES Y3



Simulated data: Secco, Samuroff+ 2021

# Y3: galaxy alignments



Amplitude consistent with Y1 results, but notably lower.

# IA model selection

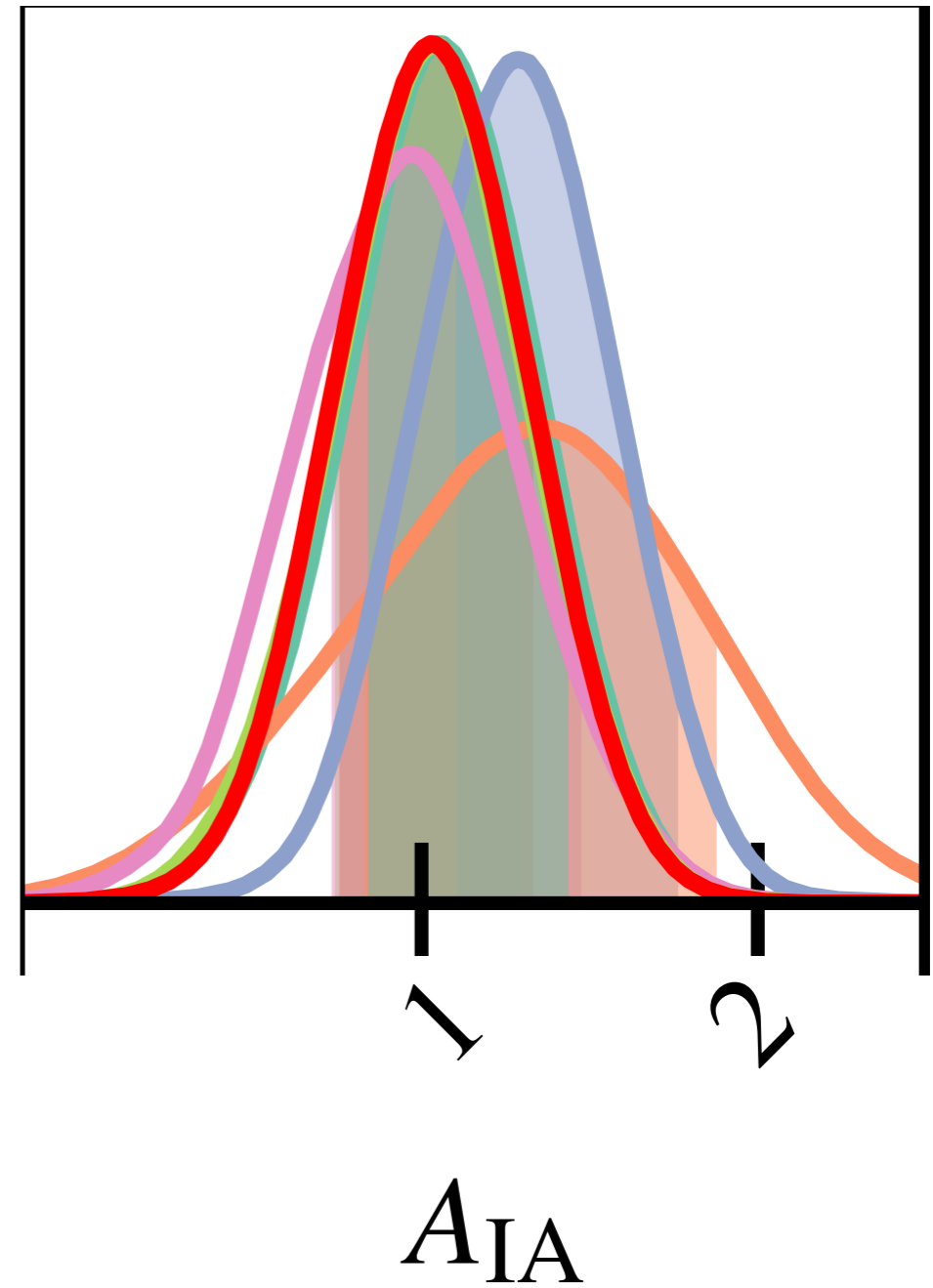
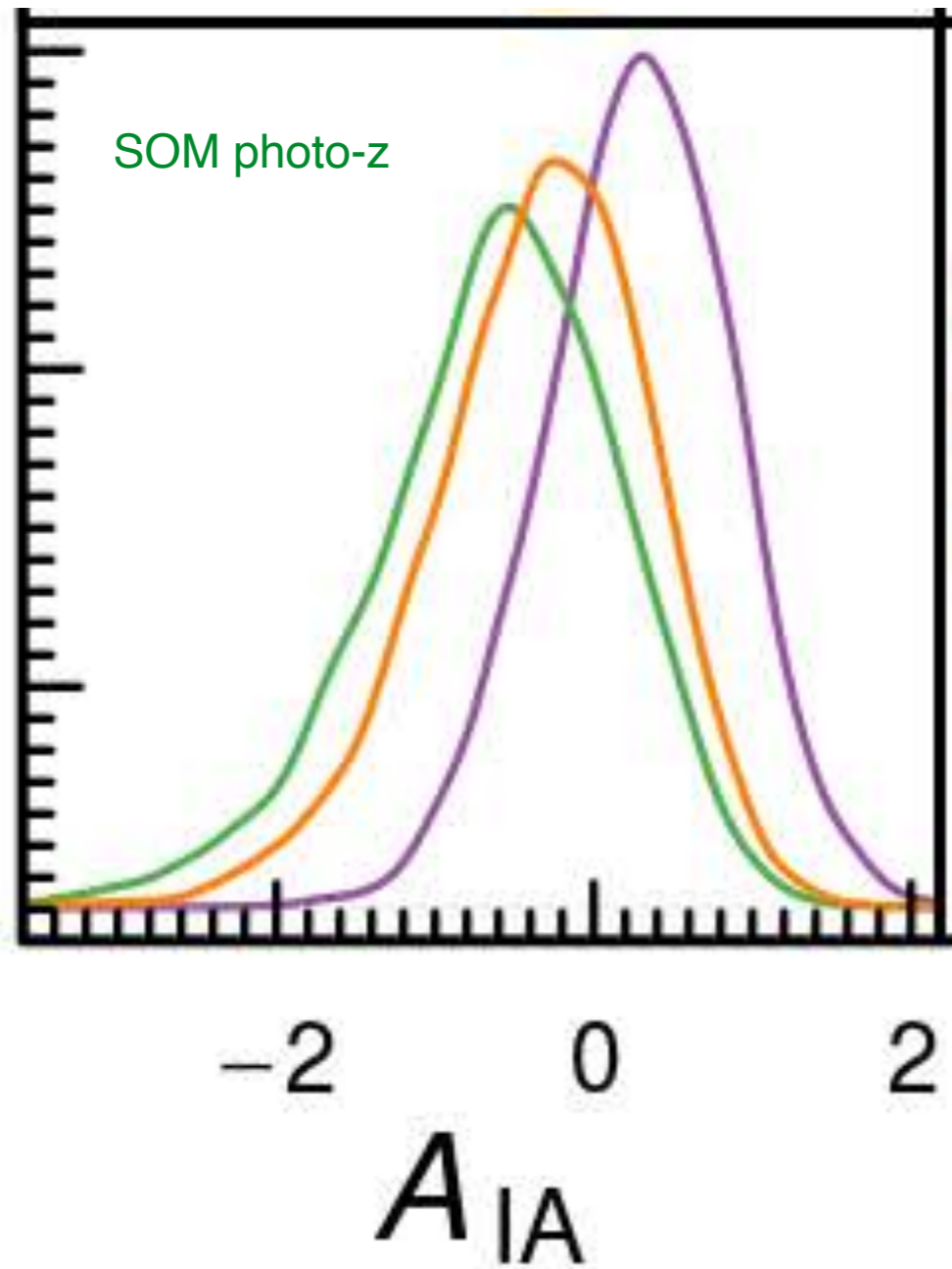
(cosmic shear only)

IA Model (free parameters)	$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f}$	log Evidence	$R$ (w.r.t. TATT)	$R$ (w.r.t. above)	$a_1$	$\eta_1$	$a_2$	$\eta_2$	$b_{\text{TA}}$
No IAs	240.6 / 225	$3215.79 \pm 0.11$	$9.48 \pm 1.66$	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
NLA no $z$ -evo. ( $a_1$ )	238.6 / 224	$3213.89 \pm 0.12$	$1.42 \pm 0.30$	$0.18 \pm 0.03$	$0.34^{+0.25}_{-0.23}$	-	-	-	-
NLA ( $a_1, \eta_1$ )	238.3 / 224	$3214.07 \pm 0.13$	$1.70 \pm 0.36$	$1.19 \pm 0.24$	$0.36^{+0.43}_{-0.36}$	$1.66^{+3.26}_{-1.05}$	-	-	-
TA ( $a_1, \eta_1, b_{\text{TA}}$ )	238.8 / 224	$3213.87 \pm 0.13$	$1.38 \pm 0.25$	$0.81 \pm 0.14$	$0.27^{+0.35}_{-0.31}$	$2.10^{+2.89}_{-0.71}$	-	-	$0.83^{+0.31}_{-0.82}$
No $z$ -evo. ( $a_1, a_2, b_{\text{TA}}$ )	238.6 / 223	$3211.81 \pm 0.14$	$0.17 \pm 0.03$	$0.12 \pm 0.02$	$0.18^{+0.21}_{-0.30}$	-	$0.10^{+0.55}_{-0.57}$	-	$0.80^{+0.29}_{-0.78}$
No $a_2$ $z$ -evo. ( $a_1, \eta_1, a_2, b_{\text{TA}}$ )	238.2 / 223	$3212.09 \pm 0.14$	$0.23 \pm 0.04$	$1.32 \pm 0.26$	$-0.02^{+0.71}_{-0.31}$	$2.17^{+2.82}_{-0.70}$	$-0.27^{+0.59}_{-0.50}$	-	$0.87^{+0.38}_{-0.83}$
<b>TATT</b> ( $a_1, \eta_1, a_2, \eta_2, b_{\text{TA}}$ )	233.1 / 222	$3213.54 \pm 0.13$	1	$4.28 \pm 0.83$	$-0.24^{+0.98}_{-0.41}$	$2.38^{+2.62}_{-0.61}$	$0.63^{+1.93}_{-1.89}$	$3.11^{+1.77}_{-0.31}$	$0.87^{+0.38}_{-0.84}$

- Simpler IA models are sufficient in Y3 data.
- What is going on (compared to previous results)?  
Photo- $z$ ? Fluctuation or projection?

# KiDS

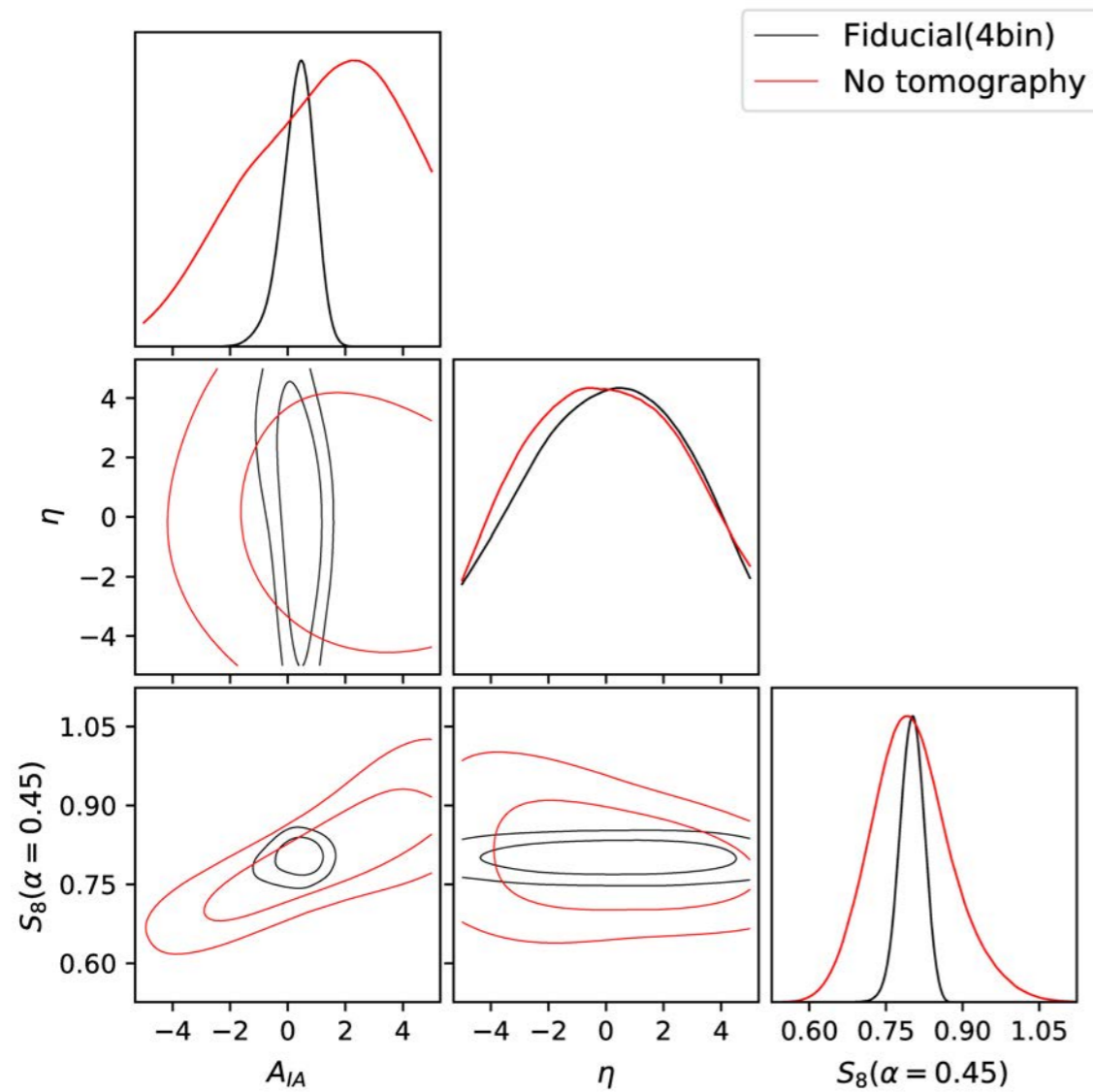
- KiDS-1000 cosmic shear
- BOSS galaxy clustering
- Cosmic shear + GGL
- Cosmic shear + galaxy clustering
- $3 \times 2$ pt
- Planck* TTTEEE+lowE



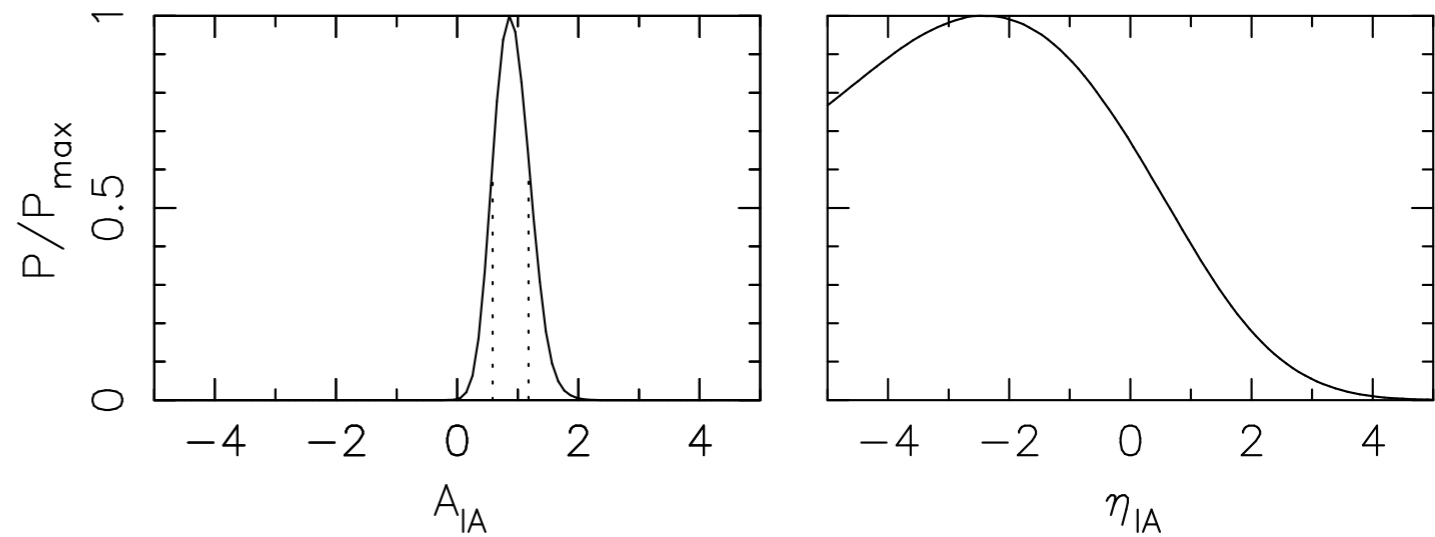
KiDS 450 cosmic shear:  
Hildebrandt+2017; Wright+ 2020

KiDS 1000 3x2:  
Heymans+ 2021

# Hyper Suprime-Cam

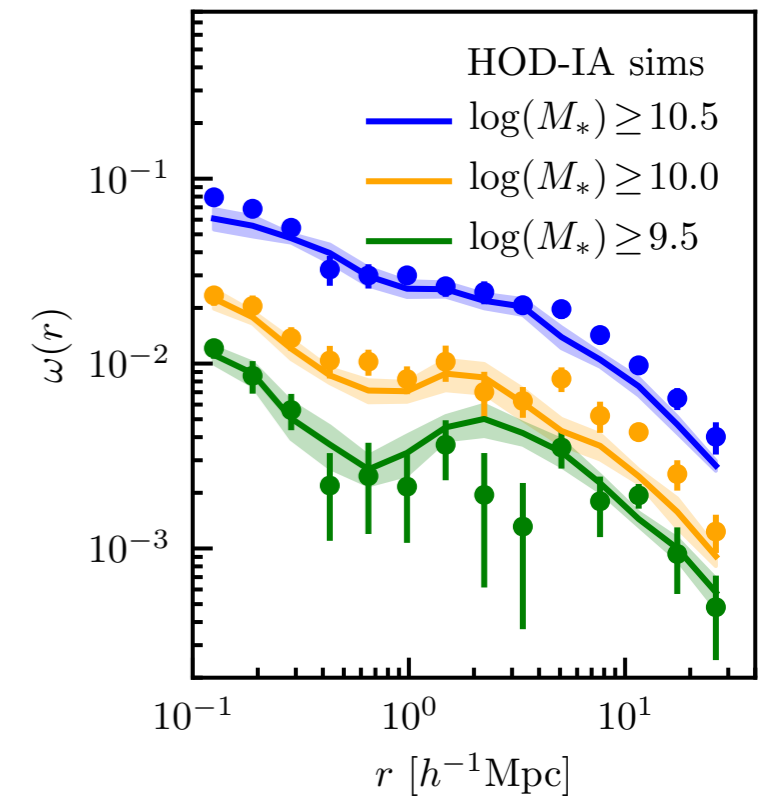
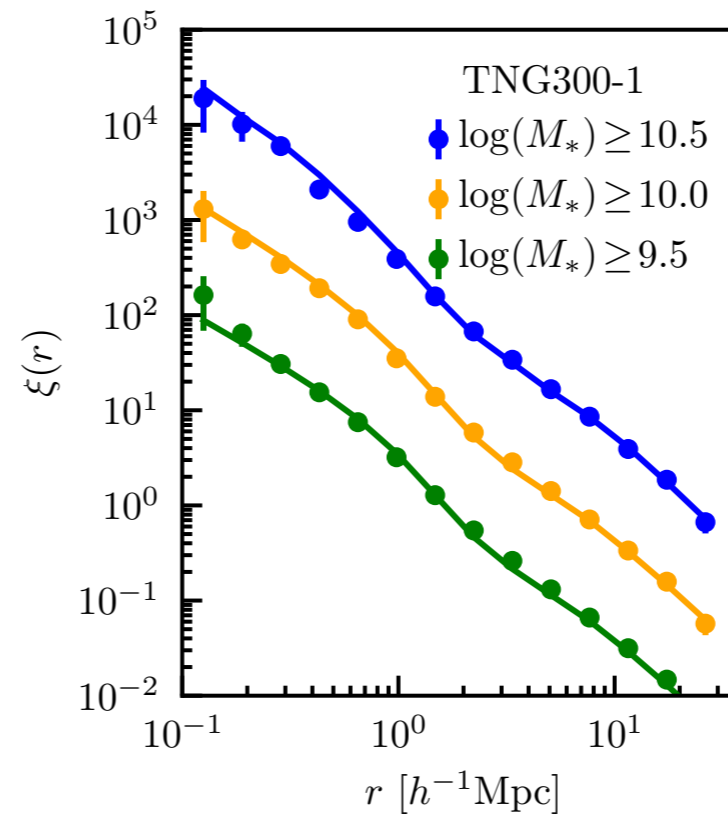
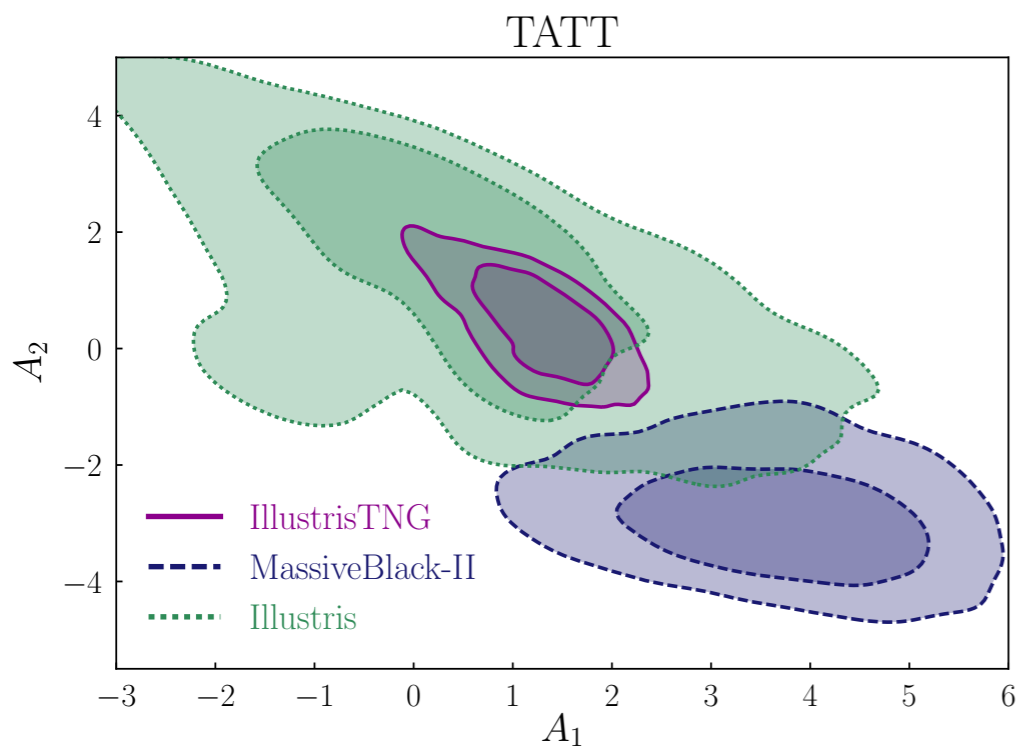
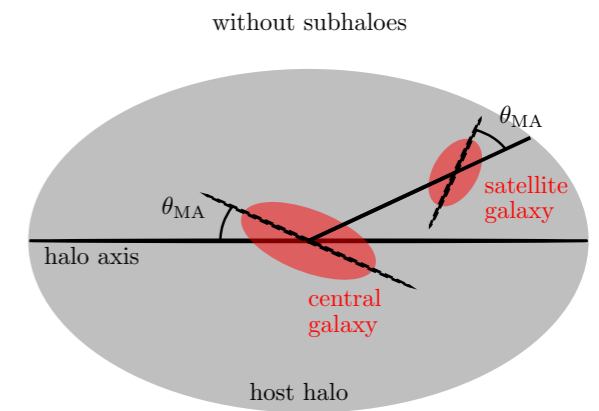
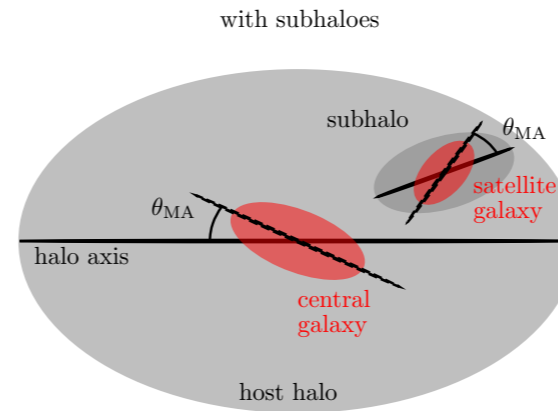
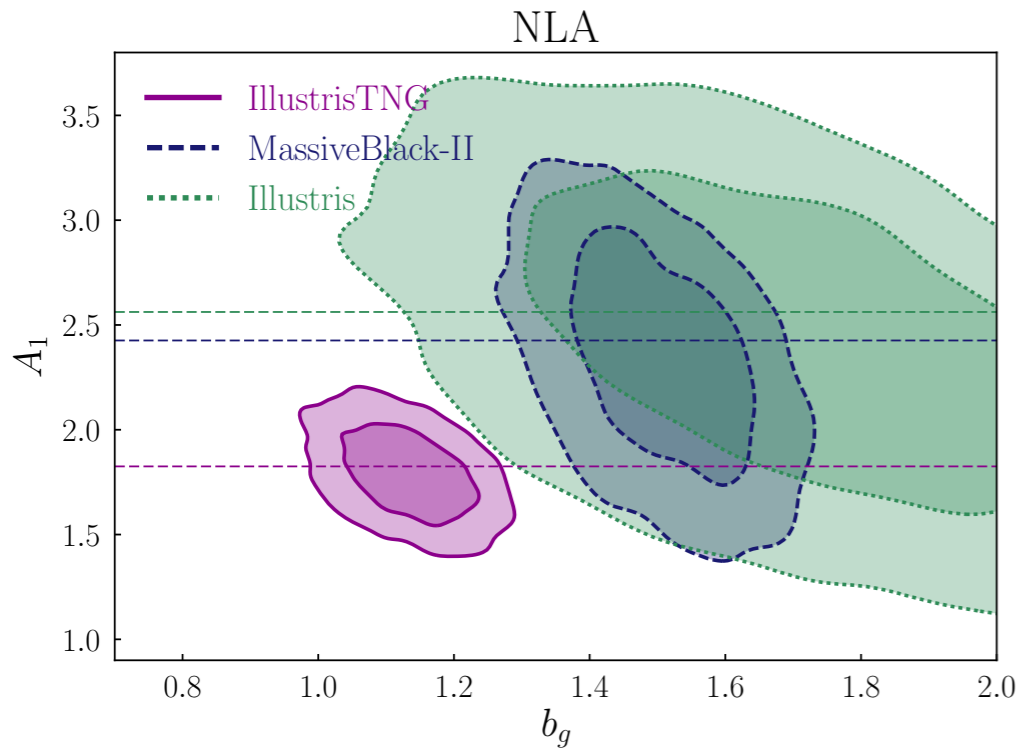


HSC power spectra  
Hikage+ 2019

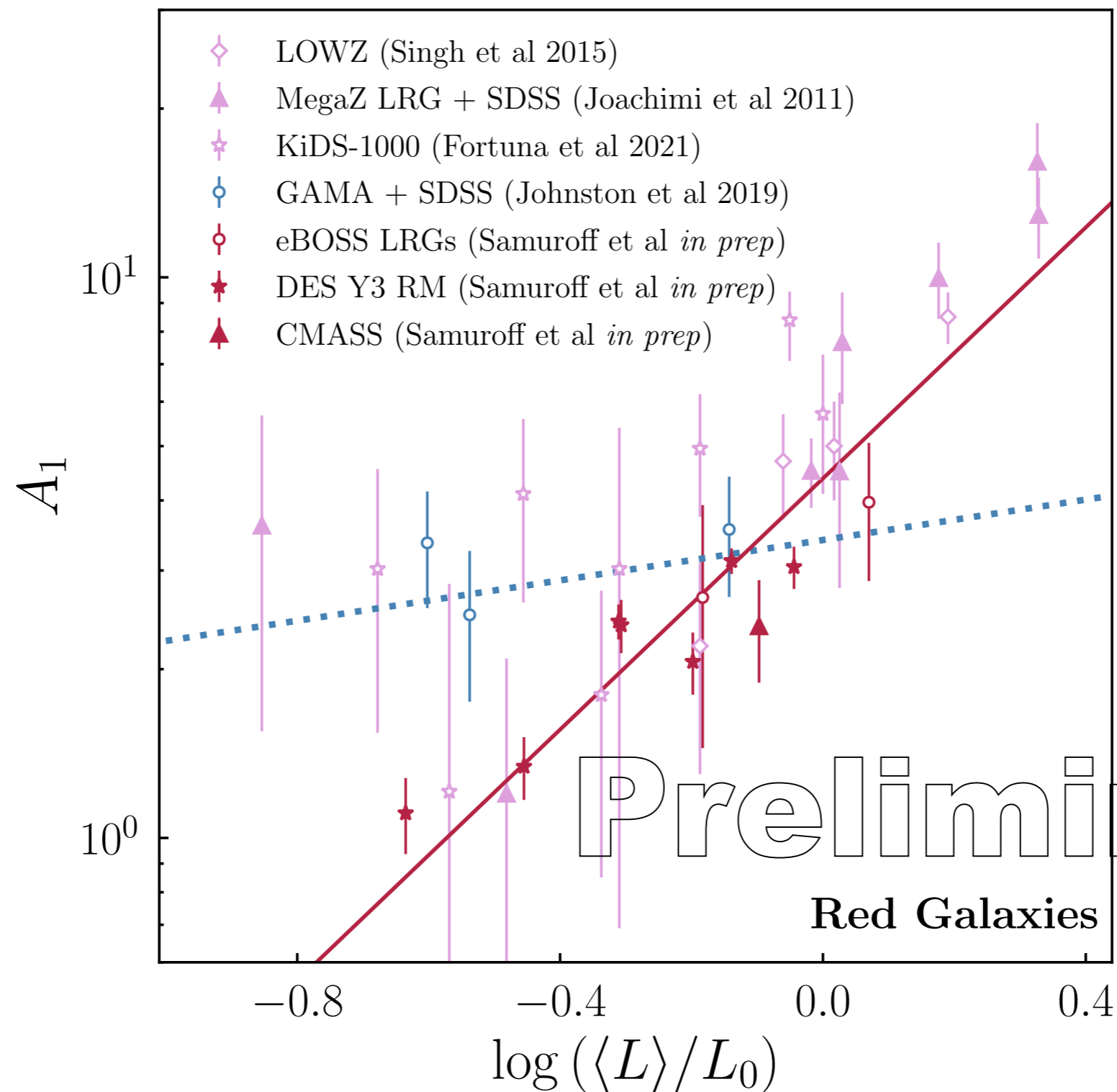


HSC correlation functions  
Hamana+ 2019

# Simulations?

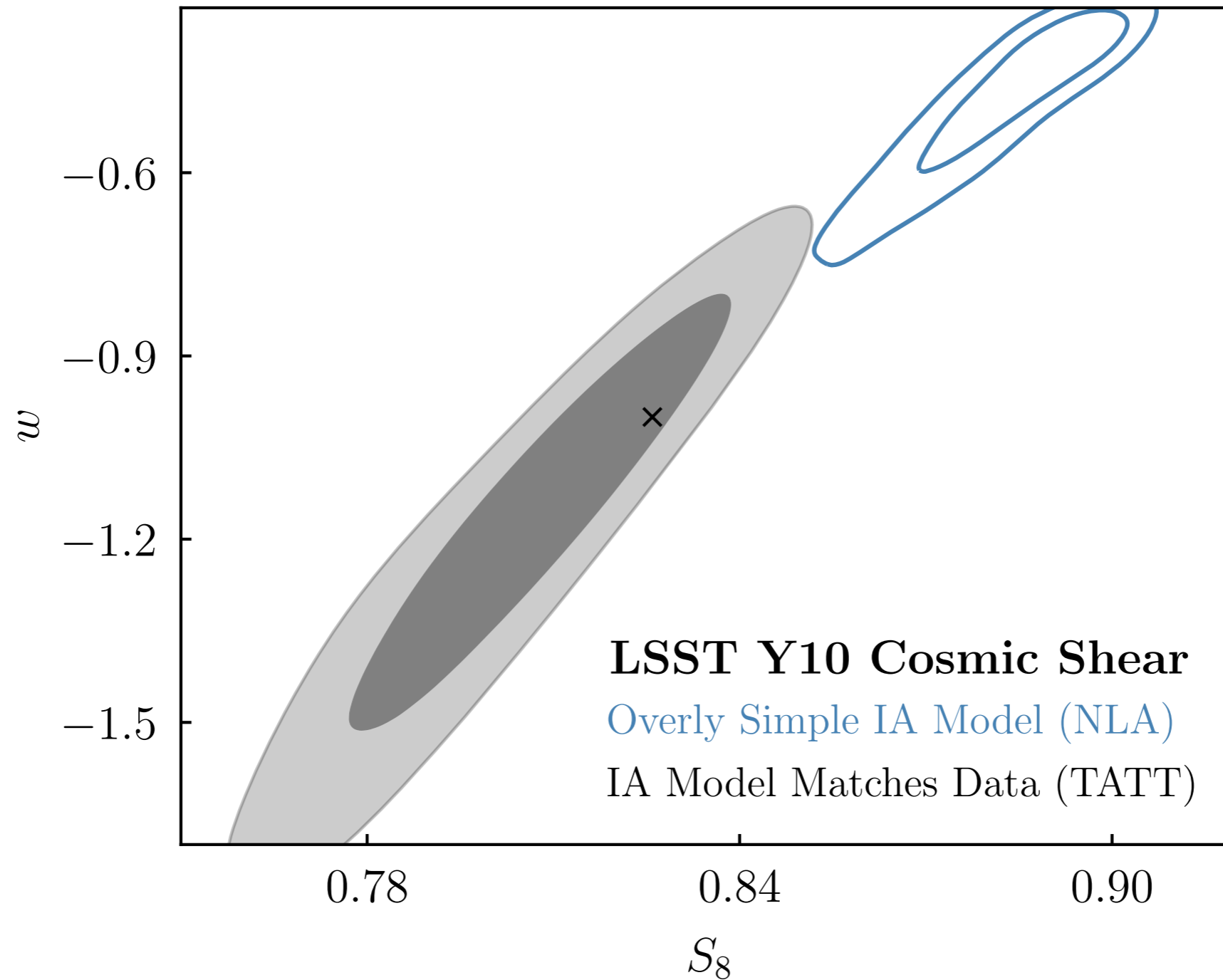


# What next?





# What next?



Mock analysis for LSST using TATT IA consistent with DES Y3

# echolA

## Enabling Cosmology with Homogenized Observations of IA

- Remote workshop organized with Benjamin Joachimi for Stage-IV preparations
- Feb 7-9, half-day sessions
- Common modeling framework, galaxy properties, etc
- Joint analysis of new and recent measurements
- **Announcement soon!**