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Cross correlations between CMB lensing and Lyman-alpha forest

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It is all about gravity



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Einstein field equations:

Geometry ⇔ Energy-momentum

- Black holes
- Gravitational lensing
- Modern cosmology



Gravity bends the light's path



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NASA, ESA, and Goddard Space Flight Center/K. Jackson



ESA/Hubble & NASA



Naim Karacayli

Standard model of cosmology



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Homogeneous universe + density perturbations





Standard model of cosmology



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Cosmic microwave background (CMB)



ESA/Planck Collaboration



DESI Galaxy map T > 10 Gyr



Claire Lamman/DESI Collaboration

Naım Karacayli



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Let's talk first about structure formation.

Late time large-scale structure



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DESI Galaxy map



Claire Lamman/DESI Collaboration

N-body dark matter only simulation

In some regions dark energy wins





- Less matter, more dark energy.
- Push from dark energy is stronger.
- Less clumpy.

In others dark matter wins



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- More matter, less dark energy.
- Pull from dark matter is stronger.
- Clumpier.

Clumpiness (Power Spectrum)

Lyman-alpha forest

 \propto

Average density

CMB lensing

 $P_S(k) \propto \delta_L$

 $\delta = \frac{\rho}{\bar{\rho}} - 1$

CMB photons are lensed!



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Hu & Okamoto (2002)



 $\kappa \propto \int d\chi W(\chi)\delta(\chi)$

Integrated density field along the line of sight. χ_{CMB}



Lyman-alpha forest



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"1D" Power spectrum measured in each light of sight.

$$P_F(k) = \langle \left| \widetilde{\delta_F}(k) \right|^2 \rangle$$



The cross-correlation signal



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 $\langle (P_q(k) - \langle P \rangle) (\kappa_q - \langle \kappa \rangle) \rangle = B(k)$

- Average over quasars (q).
- First detected in Doux et al. (2016) at 5 sigma.
- This is the second detection of 4.8 sigma.
- 2.7 after accounting for non-Lya sources (not in Doux+16).

Angular dependence



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• The correlation naturally goes to zero at large angular separations.

Angular bins are highly correlated





Is it all about gravity?



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• Temperature-density relations of the intergalactic medium.

$$T = T_0 (1 + \delta)^{\gamma - 1}$$

• Line broadening due thermal motion suppresses the power at high k.

$$P \propto e^{-k^2 \sigma_{th}^2}$$
 and $\sigma_{th} = \sqrt{\frac{k_B T}{m_p}} \sim 10$ km/s

• Maybe temperature density relation can also be studied with this cross-correlation measurement.



DARK ENERGY SPECTROSCOPIC INSTRUMENT

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 $egin{aligned} &\langle \delta_F(k, m{x}) \delta_F(k', m{x}) \kappa(m{x})
angle \equiv 2\pi \delta_D(k+k') B_{FF\kappa}^{1\mathrm{D}}(k) \ & \mathbf{x} \quad \langle \tilde{\delta}_F(m{q}) \tilde{\delta}_F(m{q}') \tilde{\delta}_m(m{p})
angle \end{aligned}$

In some regions dark energy wins





In others dark matter wins



