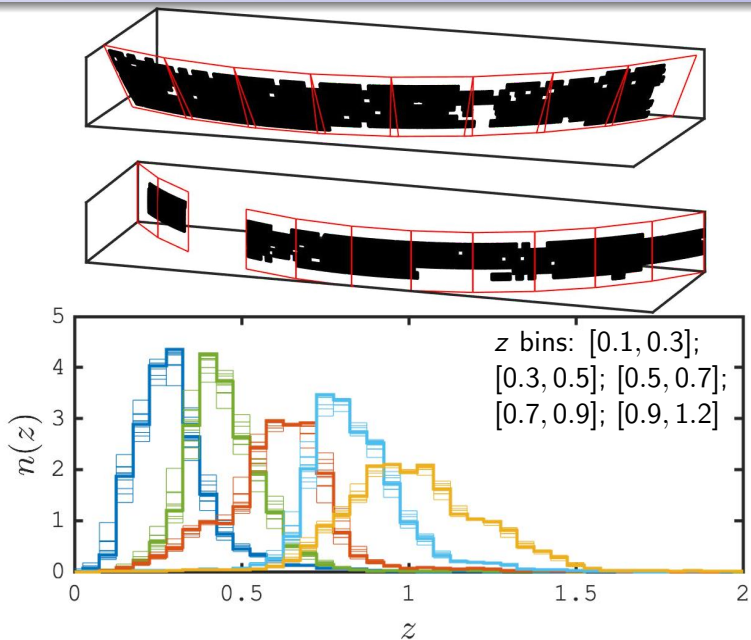


KiDS-1000 and DES-Y1 combined:  
Cosmology from peak count statistics  
[<http://arXiv.org/abs/2405.10312>]

Amol Upadhye

June 5, 2024

# The KiDS-1000 Survey

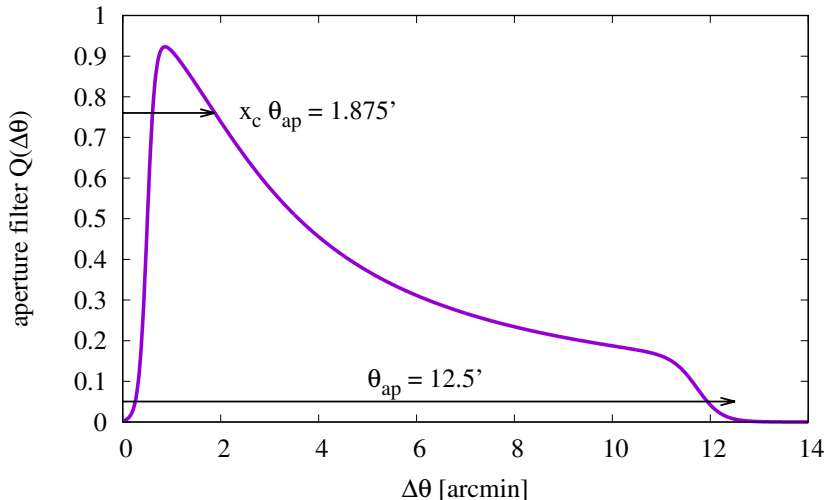


# Aperture mass

$$M_{\text{ap}}(\vec{\theta}) = \frac{\sum_a W_a \epsilon_{a,t}(\vec{\theta}, \vec{\theta}_a) Q(|\vec{\theta} - \vec{\theta}_a|, \theta_{\text{ap}}, x_c)}{n_{\text{gal}}(\vec{\theta}) \sum_a W_a (1 + m_a)}$$

where  $\theta_{\text{ap}} = 12.5$  arcmin,  $x_c = 0.15$

- $a$  runs over galaxies
- $\epsilon_{a,t}$  is tangential ellipticity
- $Q$  optimized for NFW haloes



Aperture mass and its variance:

$$M_{\text{ap}}(\vec{\theta}) = \frac{1}{n_{\text{gal}}(\vec{\theta}) \sum_a W_a (1+m_a)} \sum_a W_a \epsilon_{a,t}(\vec{\theta}, \vec{\theta}_a) Q\left(\left|\vec{\theta} - \vec{\theta}_a\right|, \theta_{\text{ap}}, x_c\right)$$

$$\sigma_{\text{ap}}^2(\vec{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2n_{\text{gal}}(\vec{\theta})^2 (\sum_a W_a)^2} \sum_a W_a^2 |\epsilon_a|^2 \left| Q\left(\left|\vec{\theta} - \vec{\theta}_a\right|, \theta_{\text{ap}}, x_c\right) \right|^2$$

Aperture mass and its variance:

$$M_{\text{ap}}(\vec{\theta}) = \frac{1}{n_{\text{gal}}(\vec{\theta}) \sum_a W_a (1+m_a)} \sum_a W_a \epsilon_{a,t}(\vec{\theta}, \vec{\theta}_a) Q\left(\left|\vec{\theta} - \vec{\theta}_a\right|, \theta_{\text{ap}}, x_c\right)$$

$$\sigma_{\text{ap}}^2(\vec{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2n_{\text{gal}}(\vec{\theta})^2 (\sum_a W_a)^2} \sum_a W_a^2 |\epsilon_a|^2 \left| Q\left(\left|\vec{\theta} - \vec{\theta}_a\right|, \theta_{\text{ap}}, x_c\right) \right|^2$$

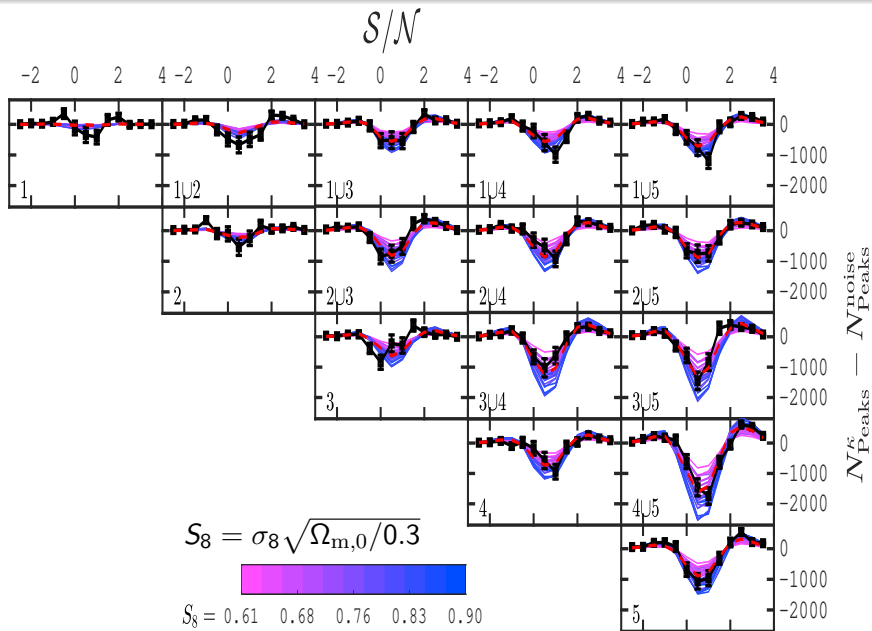
Peaks are local maxima in the signal-to-noise

$$S/N = M_{\text{ap}}(\vec{\theta}) / \sigma_{\text{ap}}(\vec{\theta}).$$

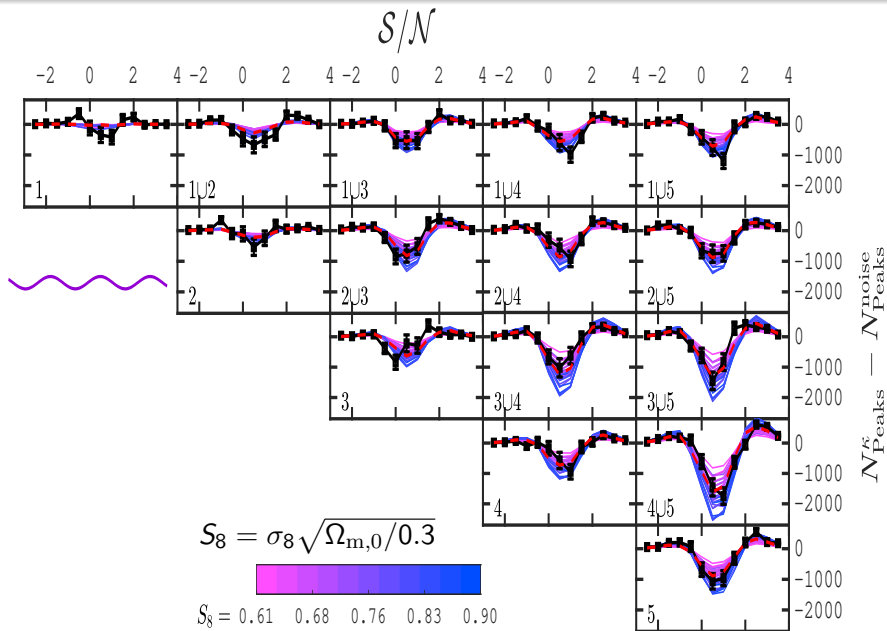
We count the number of such peaks binned by  $S/N$ , a quantity which depends upon the cosmological parameters.

$M_{\text{ap}}(\vec{\theta})$  vs.  $\kappa(\vec{\theta})$ :  $M_{\text{ap}}$  better for complicated survey geometries.

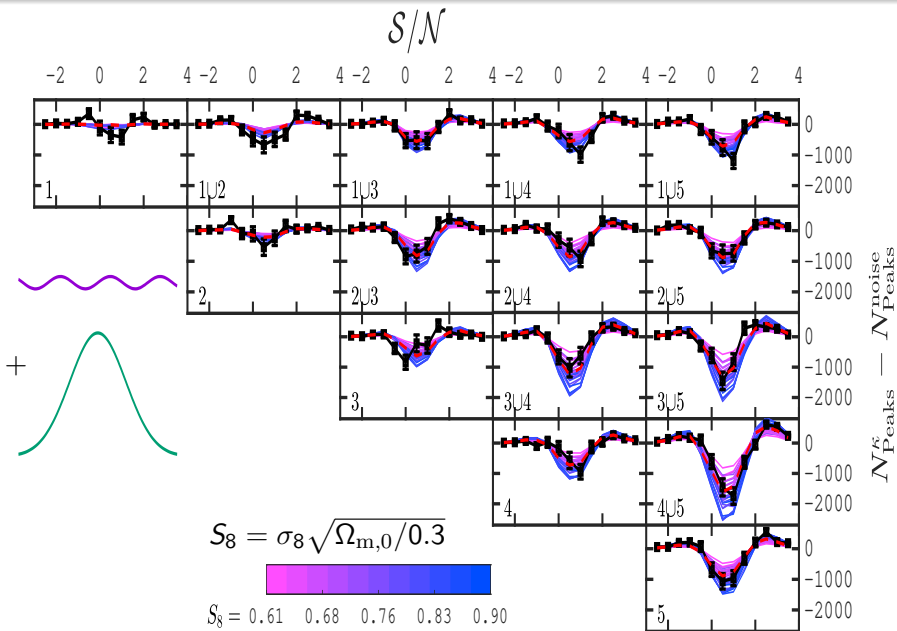
# Observed peaks (black) vs. $S_8$ -dependent predictions



# Observed peaks (black) vs. $S_8$ -dependent predictions

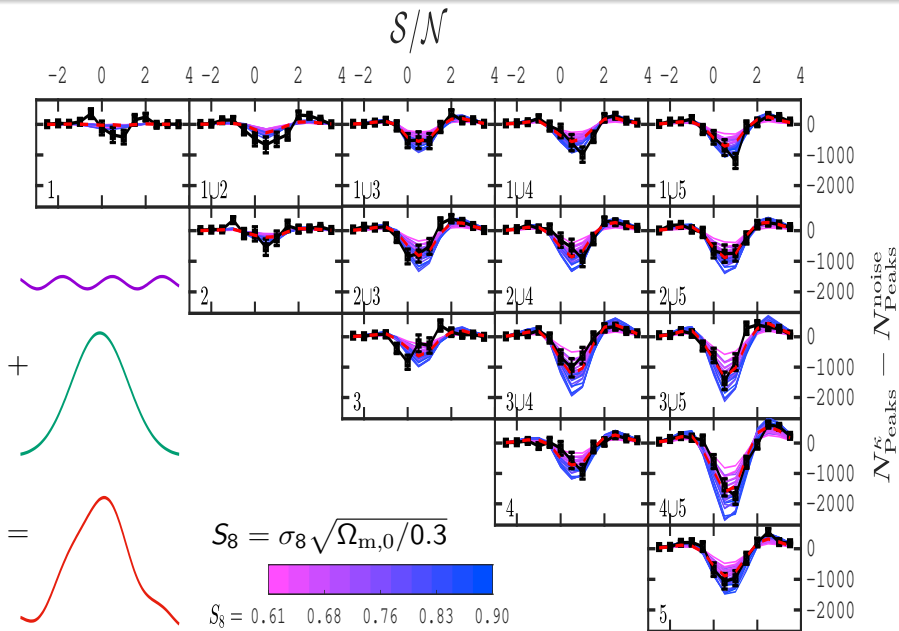


# Observed peaks (black) vs. $S_8$ -dependent predictions

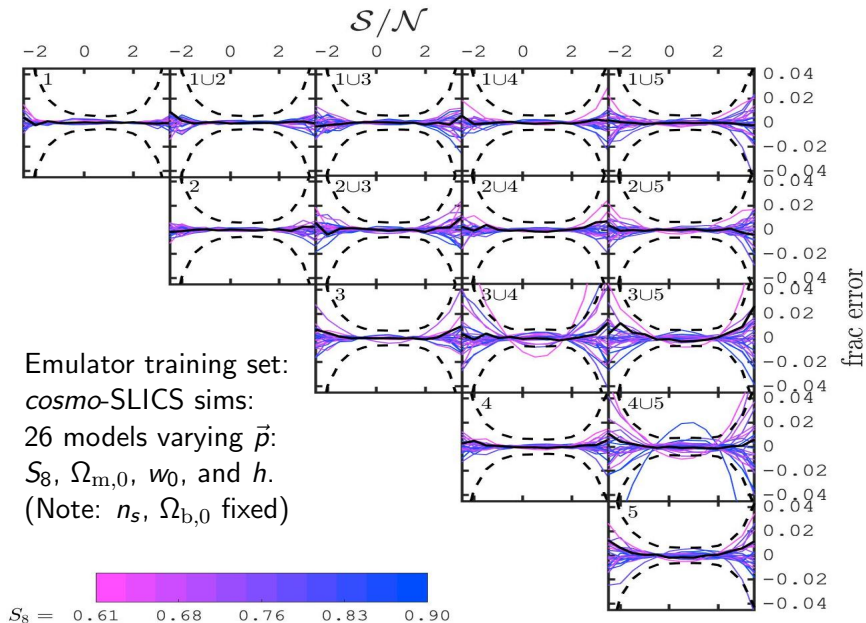




# Observed peaks (black) vs. $S_8$ -dependent predictions



# Emulator holdout tests



# Modeling of systematic uncertainties

$$N_{\text{peaks}}^{\text{syst}}(\vec{p}, \Delta m_b, \Delta z_b, A_{\text{IA}}, b_{\text{bary}})$$

$$= N_{\text{peaks}}^{\text{emu}}(\vec{p})$$

- emulator prediction

$$+ \frac{\partial N_{\text{peaks}}}{\partial \Delta m_b} \Delta m_b$$

- multiplicative calibration in  $z$  bin  $b$

$$+ \frac{\partial N_{\text{peaks}}}{\partial \Delta z_b} \Delta z_b$$

- photo- $z$  bias in bin  $b$

$$+ \frac{\partial N_{\text{peaks}}}{\partial A_{\text{IA}}} A_{\text{IA}}$$

- intrinsic alignment (IA)

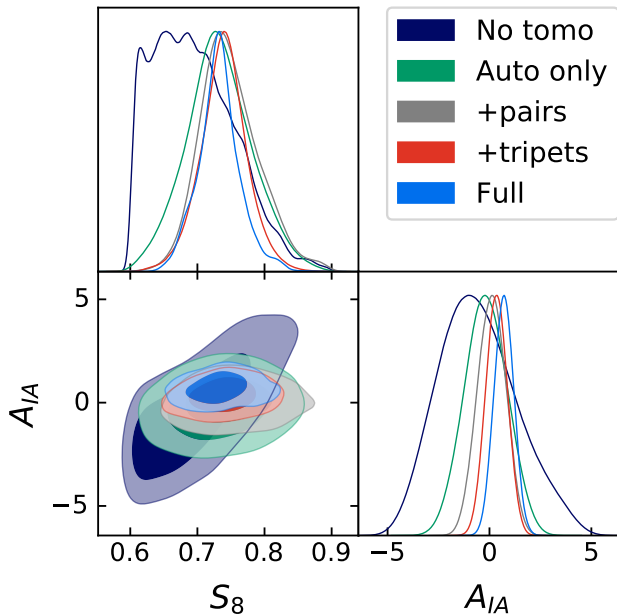
$$+ \frac{\partial N_{\text{peaks}}}{\partial b_{\text{bary}}} b_{\text{bary}}$$

- baryonic correction

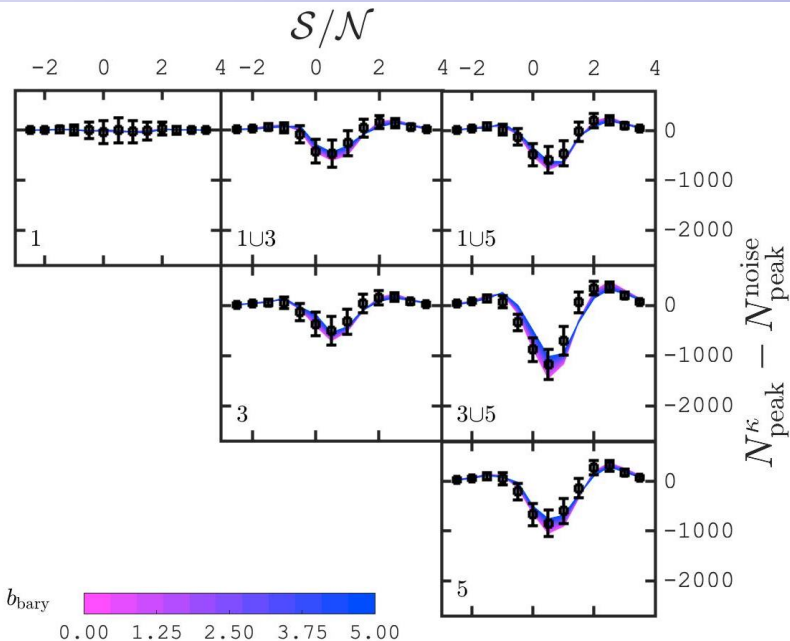
subdominant:

- N-body resolution;
- ray-tracing approximation;
- covariance matrix estimation;
- source-lens coupling;
- priors and  $\mathcal{L}$  sampling;
- $M_{\times}(B)$  mode contamination

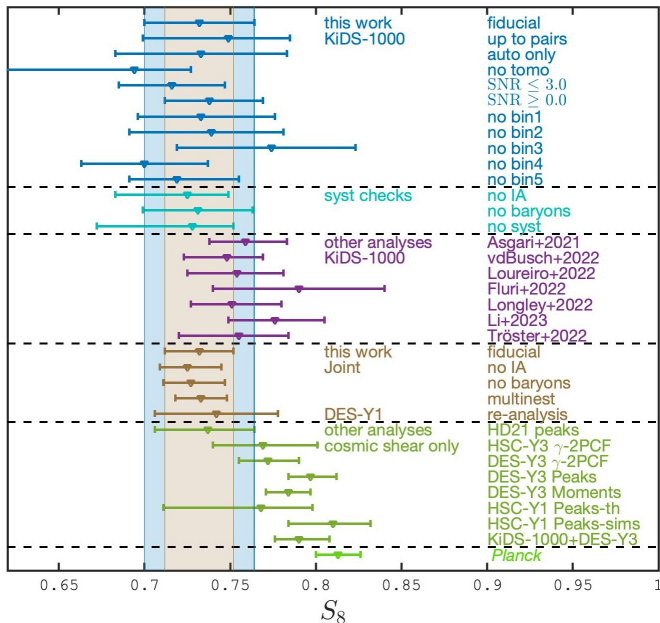
# Intrinsic Alignments



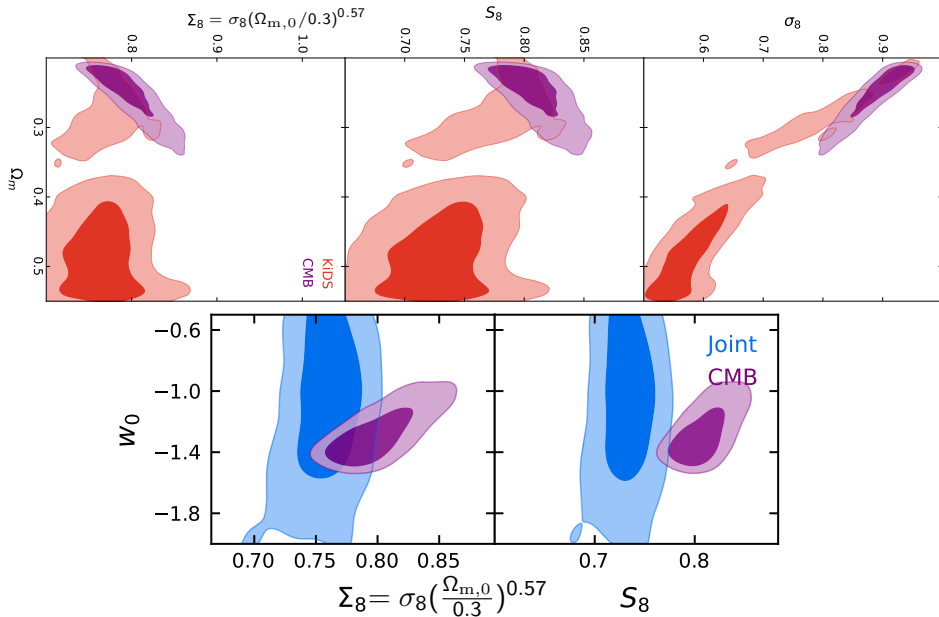
# Baryonic effects



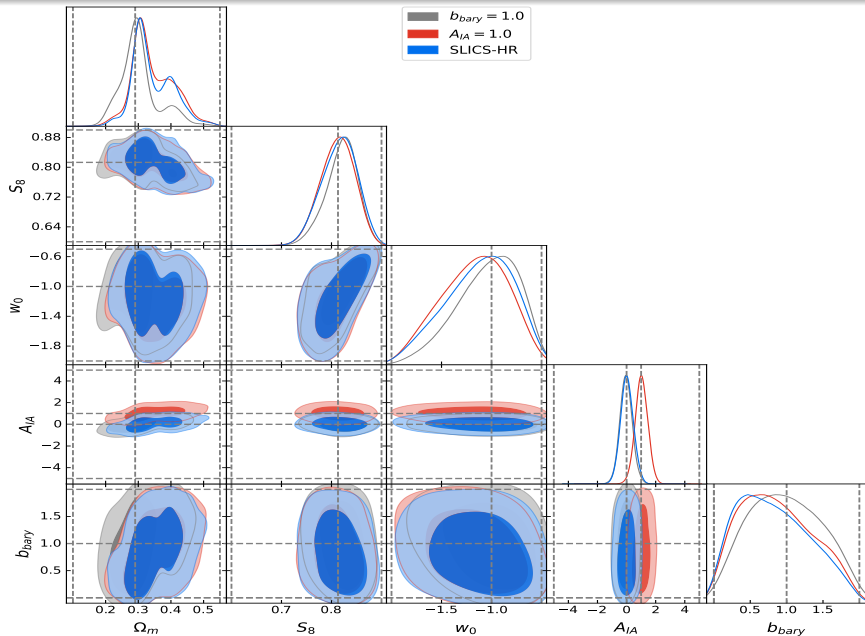
# Constraints: $S_8$



# Constraints vs. Planck

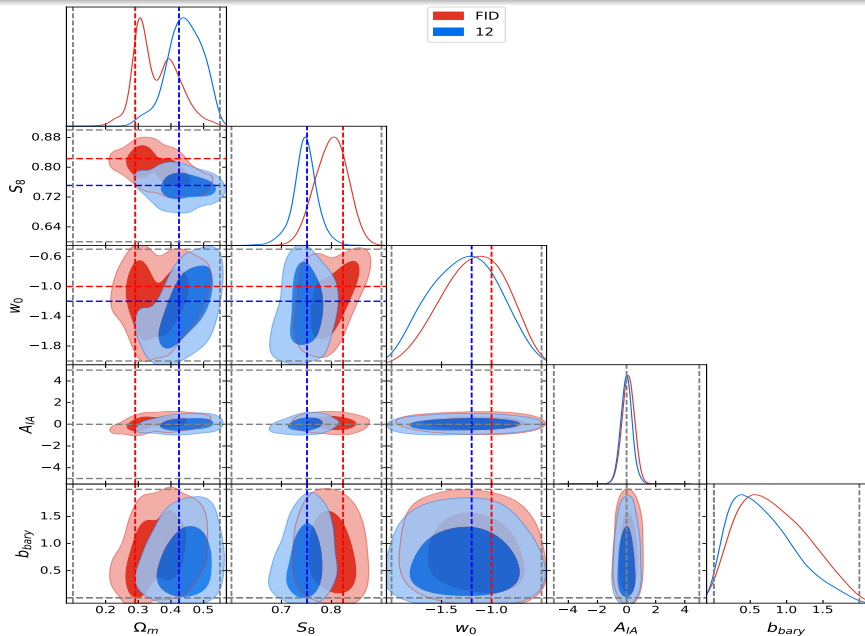


# Validation: Resolution, IA, and baryons





# Validation: Cosmology-dependence of emulator



# Validation: Joint KiDS+DES analysis

