

Sarah Bridle University College London

- 1. Definition of "Cosmology" for this talk
- 2. The latest observations
 - 2.1 Type la supernovae
 - 2.2 Galaxy clustering
 - 2.3 Cosmic shear
- 3. The future

- 1. Definition of "Cosmology" for this talk
- 2. The latest observations
 2.1Type la supernovae
 2.2 Galaxy clustering
 2.3 Cosmic shear
- 3. The future

My Definition of Observational Cosmology

Telescope observations of the Universe aimed at measuring global parameters

- Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)
 See talk by Francois Bouchet next
- Large-scale structure of the Universe, especially
 - Galaxy clustering
 - Clusters of galaxies
 - Gravitational lensing
- Standard candles e.g. Type la supernovae

Concordance Model

74% Dark Energy

4% Baryonic Matter

22% Cold Dark Matter

What Observational Cosmology Measures

- Post-inflation conditions
 - Scalar, tensor (+other?) perturbation power spectra
- The expansion rate (Hubble constant)
- Baryonic matter density
- Dark matter
 - density, distribution as f(time)
- Dark energy
 - density, distribution as f(time)
 - Or modifications to GR (see de Rham talk on Friday)



Big Bang

5 billion years ago Today

Credit: Richard Massey, NASA

Why is the Universe Accelerating?

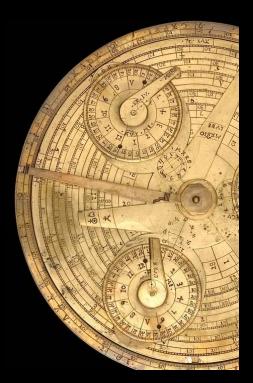
• Einstein's cosmological constant

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$

A new fluid called Dark Energy

 – Equation of state w=p/ρ

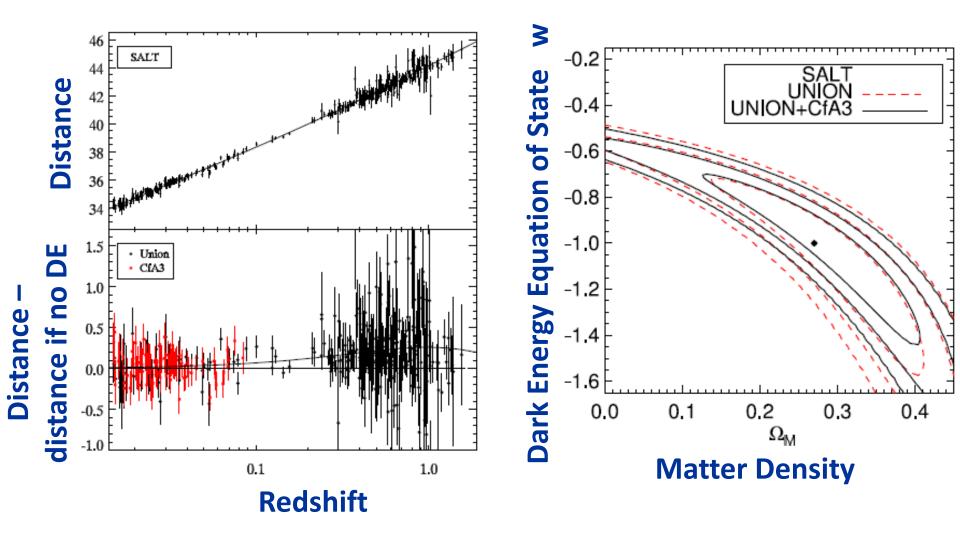
General Relativity is wrong



- 1. Definition of "Cosmology" for this talk
- 2. The latest observations
 - 2.1 Type la supernovae
 - 2.2 Galaxy clustering
 - 2.3 Cosmic shear
- 3. The future



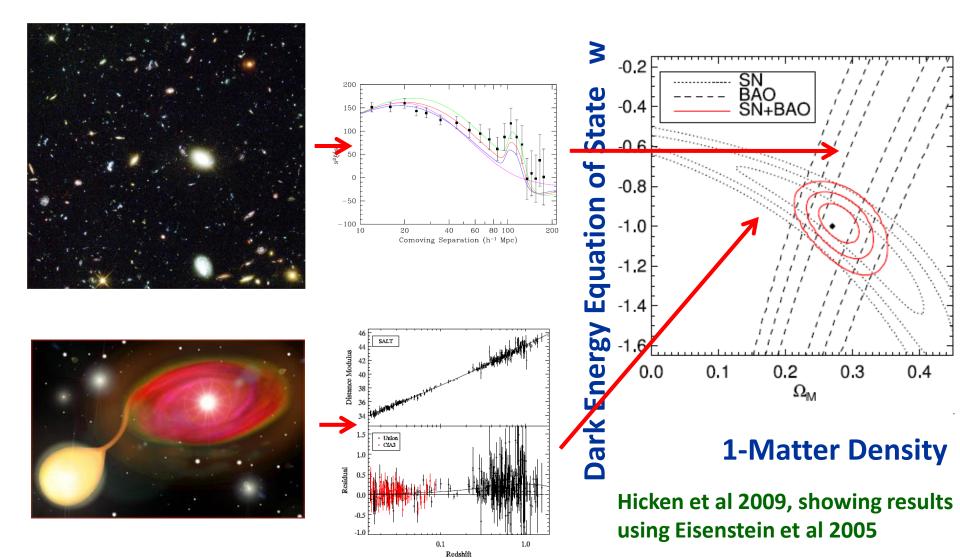
Latest Supernova Compilation



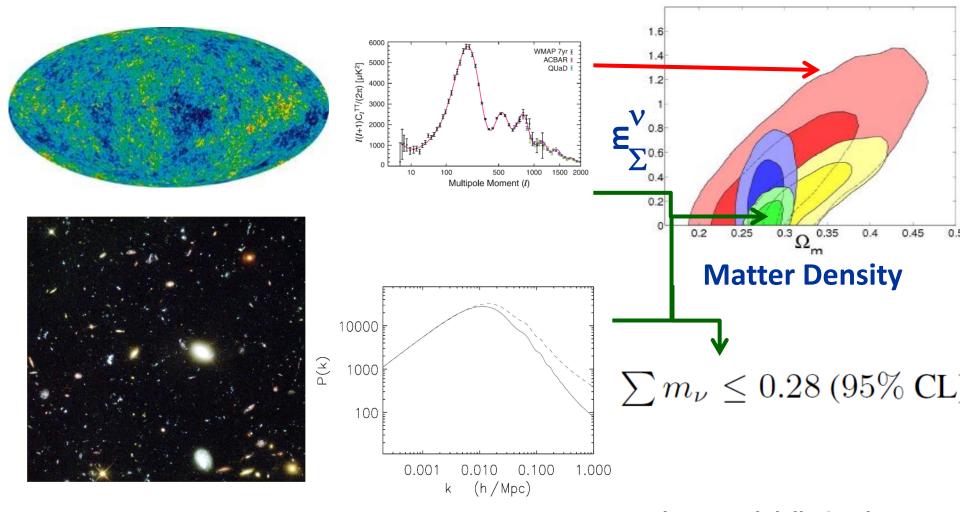
Hicken et al 2009

- 1. Definition of "Cosmology" for this talk
- 2. The latest observations
 - 2.1 Type la supernovae
 - 2.2 Galaxy clustering
 - 2.3 Cosmic shear
- 3. The future

Galaxy Clustering Constraints on Dark Energy



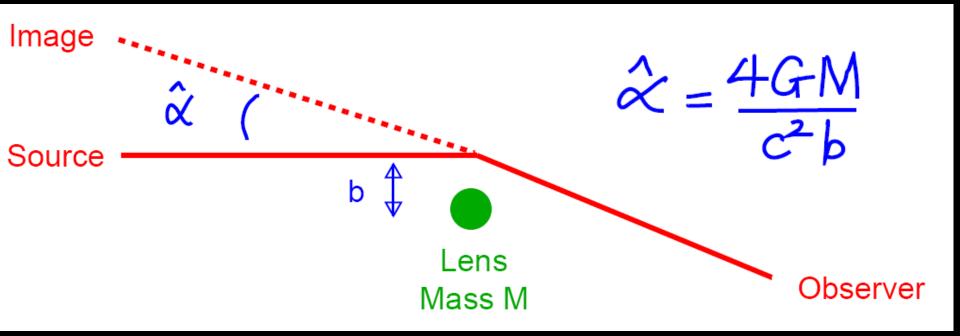
Neutrino Mass Constraints from Galaxy Clustering

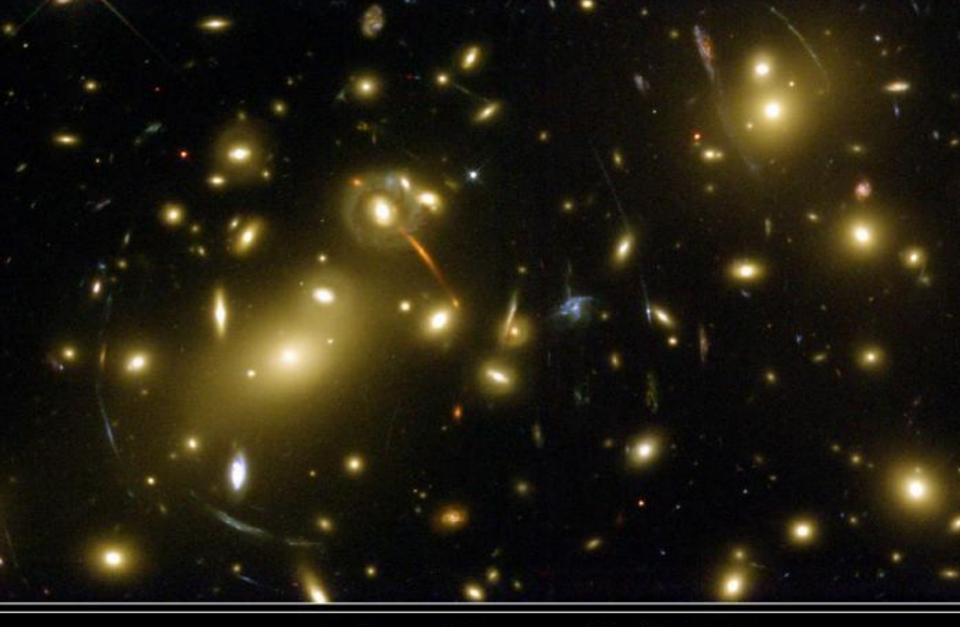


Thomas, Abdalla & Lahav 2010

- 1. Definition of "Cosmology" for this talk
- 2. The latest observations
 - 2.1 Type la supernovae
 - 2.2 Galaxy clustering
 - 2.3 Cosmic lensing
- 3. The future

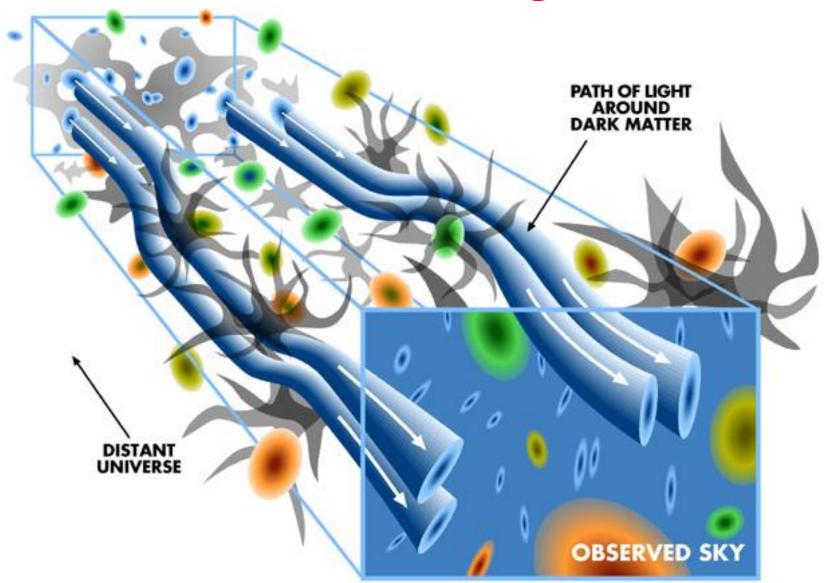
Gravitational Lensing





Galaxy Cluster Abell 2218 Hubble Space Telescope • WFPC2

Cosmic Lensing



Tyson et al 2000

Universe was 0.2 Gyr old

125 Mpc/h

Universe was 1 Gyr old

125 Mpc/h

Universe was 4.7 Gyrs old

125 Mpc/h

Today (13.6 Gyr)

125 Mpc/h

Results from the HST COSMOS Survey



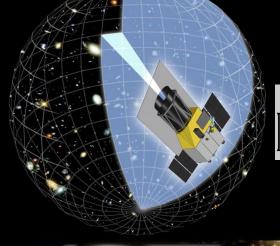


- 1. Definition of "Cosmology" for this talk
- 2. The latest observations
 - 2.1 Type la supernovae
 - 2.2 Galaxy clustering
 - 2.3 Cosmic shear
- 3. The future

The Future

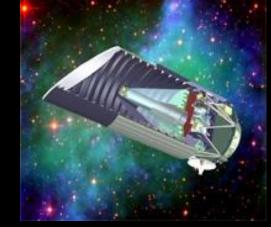










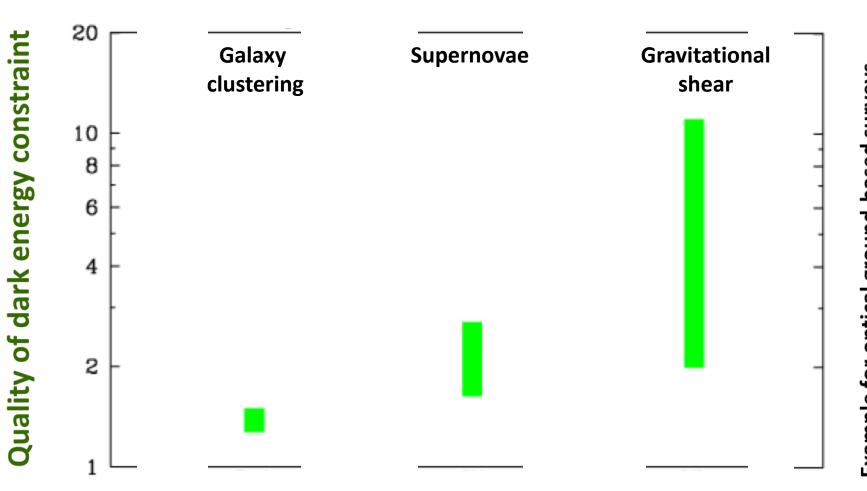


JDEM



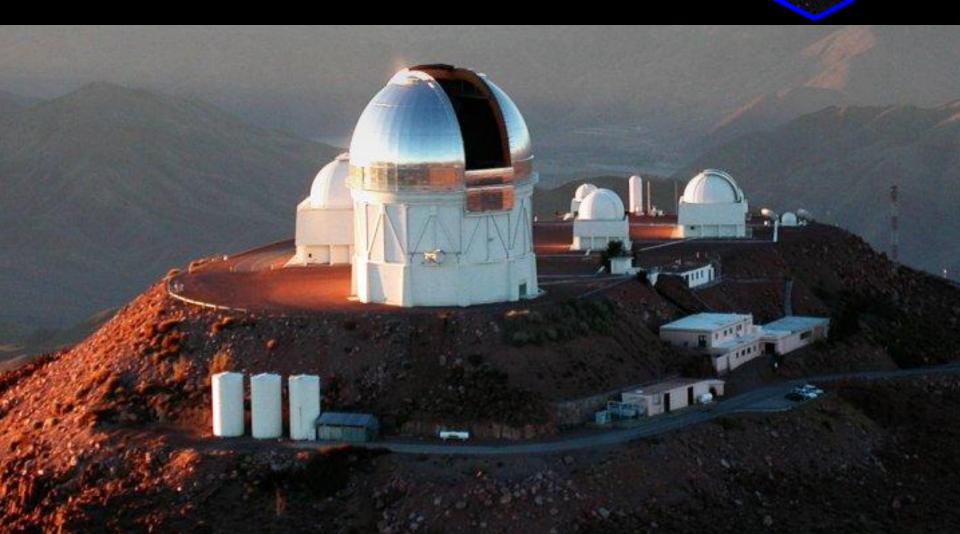
🚾 Moniez talk on Friday

Comparison of different methods



Gravitational shear has the greatest potential Big uncertainty largely due to shear measurement techniques Maybe dark energy is the wrong model...

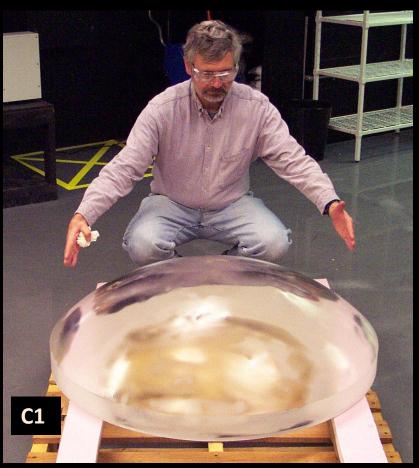
The Dark Energy Survey



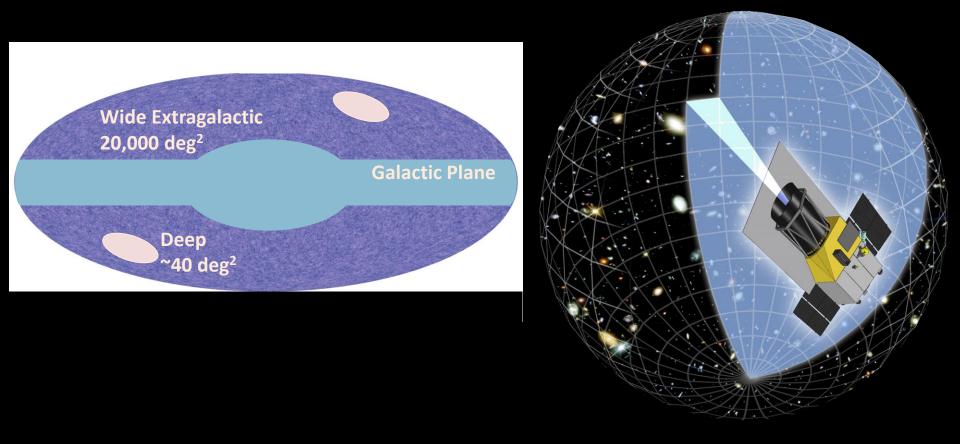
A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O

The Dark Energy Survey

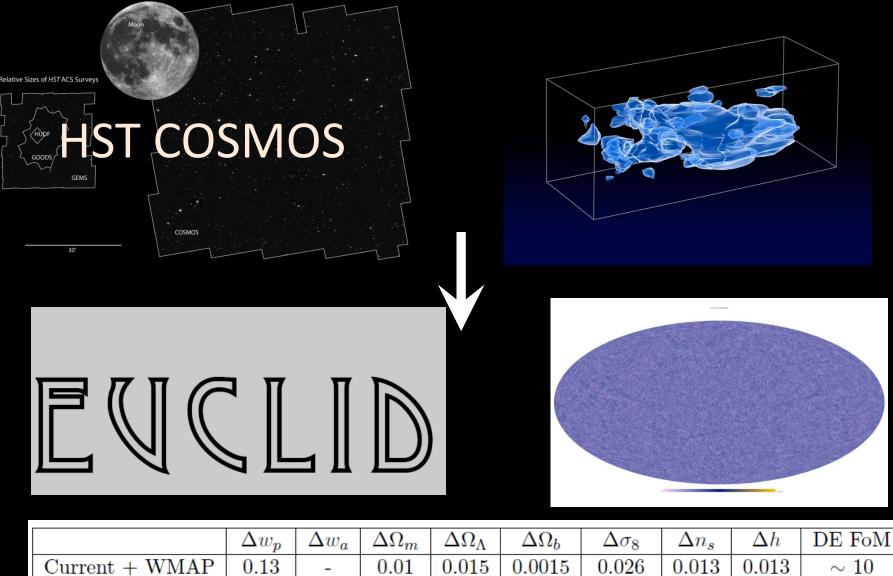




EUCLID



20 000 sq deg *RIZ*_{AB} ≤ 24.5 at 0.16" FWHM, yielding 30-40 resolved galaxies/amin², z~ 0.9 NIR photometry: Y, J, H ≤ 24 (AB, 5σ PS). Spectroscopy. Refregier et al Science Book arxiv:1001.0061



	$-\infty p$	- a	— •• <i>m</i>	- u u u		-0	s		DEIOM
Current + WMAP	0.13	-	0.01	0.015	0.0015	0.026	0.013	0.013	~ 10
Planck	-	-	0.008	-	0.0007	0.05	0.005	0.007	-
Weak Lensing	0.03	0.17	0.006	0.04	0.012	0.013	0.02	0.1	180
EIC probes	0.018	0.15	0.004	0.02	0.007	0.009	0.014	0.07	400
EIC + Planck	0.013	0.08	0.001	0.004	0.0005	0.0016	0.003	0.002	1000

End

Map in 3d

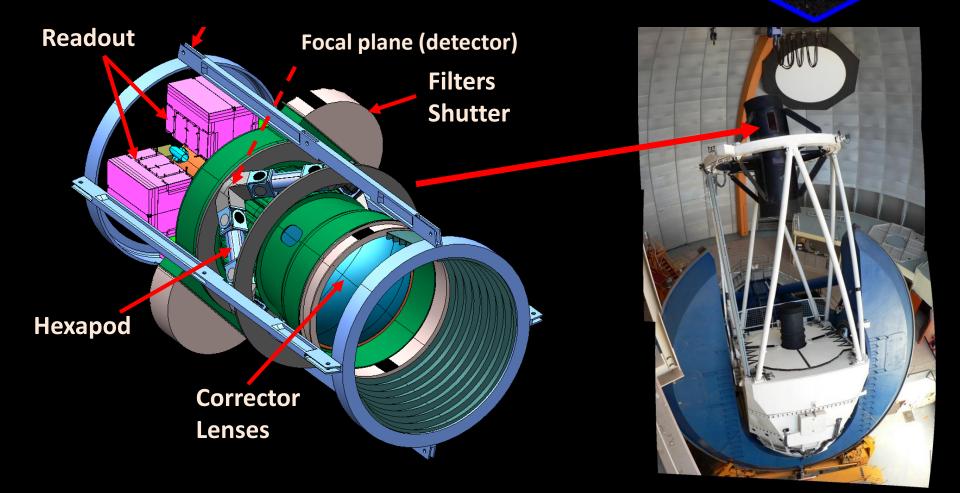






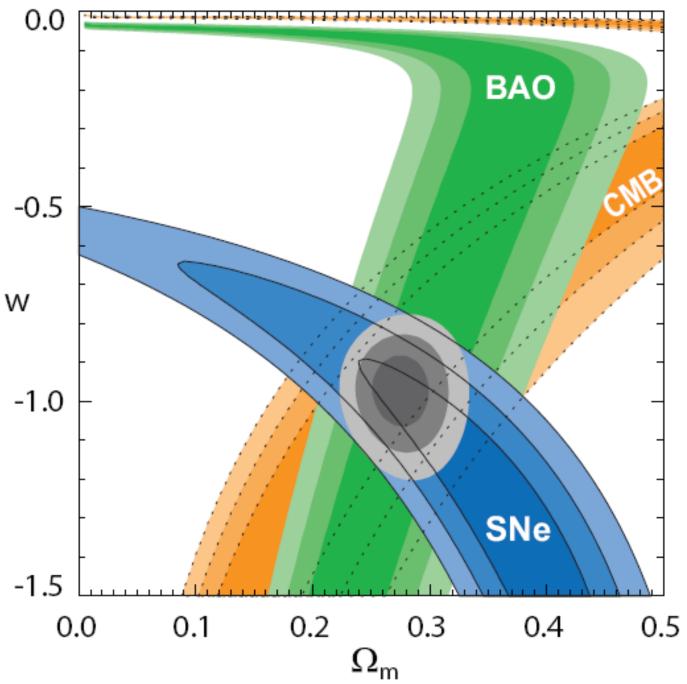


The Dark Energy Survey



Forger

KOWALSKI ET AL 2008



space

weak lensing shear

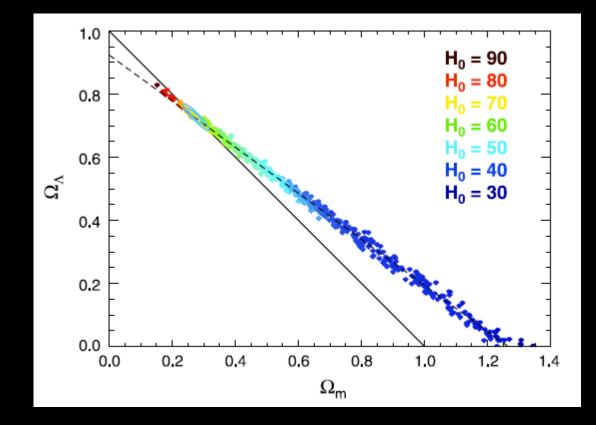
HST galaxy, sheared

HST galaxy

ground

Same galaxy, sheared, viewed from ground

Same galaxy, viewed from ground



Larson et al 2010, WMAP7