Image credit: Illustris Collaboration

# **Fundamental Physics with** kSZ Tomography

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> Based on <u>2407.21094</u> & <u>2502.05260</u> with: S. Hotinli, P. Adshead, E. Kovetz, M. Madhavacheril

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### Kinematic Sunyaev-Zeldovich (kSZ) Effect

- Inverse Compton scattering between CMB photons and free electrons moving with a bulk peculiar velocity [Y. Zeldovich & R. Sunyaev 1969]
- Induces correlations between large scale structure and CMB



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#### kSZ Tomography: Velocity Reconstruction

- kSZ temperature anisotropy:  $\Theta_{\rm kSZ}(\vec{\theta}) = K(z_{\star}) \int_{0}^{R} dr \,\delta_{e}(\vec{x}) v_{r}(\vec{x})$
- Temperature fluctuation correlated with velocity of large-scale structure
  - minimum variance quadratic estimator:  $\hat{v}_r \sim \langle gT \rangle$
  - reconstruct velocities:

$$\hat{v}_r(k_L) \sim \int dk_S d\ell \, \delta_g(k_S) T(\ell) W(k_S, \ell)$$

 $W(k_s, \ell) \rightarrow \text{minimize noise, unbiased } \hat{v}_r$ [Smith et. al. 2018]

do cosmology

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### <u>Cosmology with kSZ Velocities</u>

Velocity field traces matter (clustering) and growth rate:  $v \sim \delta_m \frac{faH}{I}$ 

$$\langle \delta_m \delta_m \rangle \sim P_{mm}$$

$$f = \frac{d}{d \ln a} \left[ \left( \frac{P_{mm}(k,a)}{P_{mm}(k,a=1)} \right)^{1/2} \right]$$

- growth rate can tell us about modified gravity, dark energy, massive neutrinos, etc.
- Observables: power and cross spectra

$$P_{\hat{v}_r \hat{v}_r}(k, z) = \left[ b_v(z) \mu \frac{f(k) a H}{k} \right]^2 P_{mm}(k, z)$$

• 
$$P_{g\hat{v}_r}(k,z) = b_v(z)\mu \frac{f(k)dH}{k} b_g(k,z) P_{mm}(k,z)$$

•  $v \sim 1/k$ : kSZ is a probe of matter power and cosmic arowth with good signal to noise on large scales

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# Two Applications of kSZ Tomography

#### <u>1. PNG: "Beyond Local Type"</u>

- Specific scenario: light fields during inflation  $m \lesssim H$
- More generally: large scale galaxy bias beyond  $\Delta b(k) \propto 1/k^2$  (from  $f_{NL}^{\text{loc}}$ )

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### Scale-dependent galaxy bias and PNG

- Familiar "local-type":  $\zeta_{NG} = \zeta_g(\mathbf{x}) + f_{NL}^{\text{loc}} \left[ \zeta_g^2(\mathbf{x}) \langle \zeta_g^2 \rangle \right]$
- signal: scale-dependent galaxy bias [e.g. N. Dalal et. al. 2008, M. LoVerde et. al. 2008]

$$, \ \delta_g = (b_1 + \Delta b(k)) \delta_{m'}$$

$$\Delta b(k) \propto \frac{f_{NL}^{\text{loc}}}{T(k)D(z)k^2}$$

- Where does kSZ come in?
  - galaxy survey in isolation suffers degeneracies, large-scale cosmic variance:  $P_{gg}(k,z) = b_g^2(k,z)P_{mm}(k,z)$ 
    - use additional tracers! [U. Seljak 2009, M. Münchmeyer et. al. 2018]

$$\implies P_{gg}/P_{\hat{v}_r\hat{v}_r} \sim b_g^2/b_v^2$$

- But! many sources of primordial non-Gaussianity (multi-field scenarios, excited initial states, etc.)
  - beyond local type [D. Baumann 2009]
  - this can work for non-Gaussianity **beyond local-type, too**

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#### Primordial Signals in Galaxy Bias: beyond local PNG

• scenario: inflaton  $\phi$ , & light spectator  $\chi$  (mass  $m \leq H$ ) [D. Baumann et. al. 2013, SPHEREx collab. 2015, D. Green et. al. 2023]

• "Scaling exponent"  $\Delta = \frac{3}{2} - \sqrt{9/4 - m^2/H^2}$ 

- PNG ⇒ Scale-dependent bias beyond local-type

, local type:  $\Delta b(k) \propto \frac{f_{NL}^{\text{loc}}}{T(k)D(z)k^2}$ , (m = 0), generally:  $\Delta b_{NG}(k, z) \propto 3f_{NL}^{(\Delta)} \frac{b_{\phi}(z)}{k^2 T(k)D(z)} (kR_{\star})^{\Delta}$ 

use kSZ to look for this!



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Probing beyond local-type ( $\Delta = 0$ ) PNG with kSZ

- Fisher Forecast: CMB S4 + LSST
- Improved constraints around  $f_{NL} = 0$  from kSZ + galaxies compared to:
  - galaxies alone,  $P_{gg}$ 
    - Constraints 2× tighter!
  - Projected CMB bispectrum constraints
    - kSZ outperforms CMB for range of  $\Delta$

kSZ may be the best probe of primordial non-Gaussianity for various interesting early Universe scenarios!

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### <u>Detecting beyond local-type non-Gaussianity with kSZ</u>

• Assume we detect nonzero $f_{NL}$ — now what?		10 <sup>3</sup>
- We need to know the shape! $\Delta$		
<ul> <li>Significantly degrades constraints</li> </ul>	$\left( \begin{array}{c} \nabla \\ NL \end{array} \right)$	-
from galaxies and kSZ	$\sigma\left(f\right)$	10 <sup>2</sup>
<ul> <li>'apples to apples' comparison with</li> </ul>		
pure CMB is non-trivial		101
<ul> <li>kSZ can reinforce CMB results on</li> </ul>	2	
non-zero $f_{NI}$	+by+;	2.75
<ul> <li>kSZ improves shape constraints</li> </ul>	$\left( \begin{array}{c} \Delta \\ \Pi \end{array} \right)$ gg	2.25
significantly — information about	$\sigma\left(f_{N}^{\prime}\right)$	
primordial scenarios!	88	1.75
	$f_{NL}^{(\Delta)}$	-
	ð	1.25





[P. Adshead & AJT 2024]



# Two Applications of kSZ Tomography

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- Specific scenario: light fields during inflation  $m \lesssim H$
- More generally: large scale galaxy bias beyond  $\Delta b(k) \propto 1/k^2$  (from  $f_{NI}^{\text{loc}}$ )

#### 2. Massive Neutrinos

- Improve constraints on  $\sum m_{\nu}$ ?
- Matter clustering, cosmic growth

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#### Why might kSZ be useful here?

 Velocity field traces matter (clustering) and growth **rate**:  $v \sim \delta_m \frac{faH}{r}$ 

• 
$$f = \frac{d}{d \ln a} \left[ \left( \frac{P_{mm}(k, a)}{P_{mm}(k, a = 1)} \right)^{1/2} \right]$$
  
•  $P_{g\hat{v}_r}(k, z) = b_v(z)\mu \frac{f(k)aH}{k} b_g(k, z) P_{mm}(k, z)$ 

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#### Why might kSZ be useful here?

 Velocity field traces matter (clustering) and growth rate:  $v \sim \delta_m \frac{faH}{r}$ 

• 
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•  $P_{g\hat{v}_r}(k, z) = b_v(z)\mu \frac{f(k)aH}{k} b_g(k, z) P_{mm}(k, z)$ 

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### The Role of kSZ in Probing Massive Neutrinos

- important early work [E. M. Mueller et. al., 2014]
- ▶ kSZ ⇒ additional, differently biased tracer of matter power
  - break degeneracy between cosmology and astrophysics

$$P_{gg}(k, z) = b_g(k, z)^2 P_{mm}(k, z)$$
$$P_{\hat{v}_r \hat{v}_r}(k, z) = \left[ b_v(z) \mu \frac{f(k) a H}{k} \right]^2 P_{mm}(k, z)$$

- "Anchor" the galaxies => improved small scale sensitivity
- Independent probe of cosmic growth

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#### Baseline Results: kSZ Neutrino Mass Constraints

#### Key Questions:

<ul> <li>"How effective is kSZ as a sole,</li> </ul>	
independent probe of growth?"	S4+BAC
<ul> <li>Remove all CMB lensing info</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Marginalize over RSD bias,</li> </ul>	S4+BAC
$b_g \ni b_{\rm rsd} f \mu^2$	$+P_{\hat{v}_r\hat{v}}$
<ul><li>"What does kSZ add that isn't already</li></ul>	S4+BAC
in the galaxy and CMB survey used to	$+P_{g_{d}}$
facilitate the velocity reconstruction?"	S4+BAC
• Compare $[S4 + P_{gg}]$ to	$+P_{gg}+kSZ$
$[S4 + P_{gg} + kSZ]$	ſ





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#### Modeling Details: Bias Assumptions

simpler galaxy bias model? (redshift- and scale-dependent information) — minimal S4+BAO impact

#### kSZ optical depth degeneracy

- how do electrons trace LSS?  $P_{ge}^{\text{true}}(k_S) \neq P_{ge}^{\text{fid}}(k_S) \rightarrow \hat{v}_r = b_v v_r$ 
  - biased velocity reconstruction!
- Uncertainty in small scale astrophysics  $\iff$ uncertainty in cosmological inference
- Marginalize over  $b_v$  (analogous to linear galaxy bias  $b_1$ )

 $+P_{gg}$ 

S4+BAO

 $+P_{gg}+kSZ$ 



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#### What about CMB Lensing?

- Observed CMB temperature, polarization are
- CMB lensing is a powerful probe of cosmic growth, massive neutrinos
- gains from breaking kSZ optical depth degeneracy are overshadowed by CMB lensing info









#### Looking (Way) Ahead

#### CMB HD:

- no lensing info
- similar to baseline (S4+LSST) results
- HD + "spec-z LSST"  $\implies \sim 25\%$  tighter constraints on  $\sum m_{\nu}$  without  $b_{\nu}$  prior

#### Other non-kSZ probes:

- KSZ & neutrino-induced galaxy bias? [Chiang et.] al. 2018, AJT et. al. (in prep)]
- "neutrino winds" [C. Nascimento & M. Loverde, 2023]
- Ine intensity mapping [Shmueli et. al. 2024]
- ► etc.

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[AJT et. al. 2025]



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- kSZ can help us search for new physics from the early universe, e.g. light particles present during an inflationary epoch, with scale-dependent bias from primordial non-Gaussianity beyond the local limit
- In principle, kSZ may shed light on massive neutrinos, but in practice its use case will likely be more complementary than it will be distinctive
- futuristic prospects look very bright!

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# Summary and Outlook





## Extra Slides

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#### kSZ 'Optical Depth' Degeneracy

- kSZ tomography: underlying signal is a squeezed bispectrum [Smith et. al. 2018]
  - $P_{gv}? \rightarrow \langle \delta_g \delta_g T \rangle \propto P_{ge}(k_S) P_{gv}(k_L)$

uncertainty in smallscale astrophysics

cosmological inference

- Biased velocity reconstruction  $P_{ge}^{\text{true}}(k_S) \neq P_{ge}^{\text{fid}}(k_S) \rightarrow \hat{v}_r = b_v v_r$ 
  - marginalize over  $b_v$  (scale-independent, analogous to linear galaxy bias  $b_1$ )

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# **Primordial Non-Gaussianity with kSZ: Overview**

### Primordial non-Gaussianity: Basics

- inflation: quantum fluctuations seeds large scale structure,  $\delta \phi \sim \zeta$ 
  - 'generically' Gaussian (single field, slow roll)
    - Observable squeezed bispectrum is small!

- [J. Maldacena 2003]
- [P. Creminelli & M. Zaldarriaga 2004]
- [E. Pajer et. al., 2013, P. Creminelli et. al. 2014]
- "Local-type":  $\zeta_{NG} = \zeta_g(\mathbf{x}) + f_{NL}^{\text{loc}} \left[ \zeta_g^2(\mathbf{x}) \langle \zeta_g^2 \rangle \right]$
- Many sources of primordial non-Gaussianity (multi-field scenarios, excited initial states, etc.)
  - beyond local type! [D. Baumann 2009]

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#### <u>Uncertainty in galaxy bias</u>

 kSZ mitigates loss of constraining power due to astrophysical uncertainties



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#### <u>Uncertainties in $\Lambda CDM$ parameters</u>

- kSZ helps measure cosmological parameters, break degeneracies
- CMB measurements pin down LCDM, slightly reduce efficacy of kSZ

![](_page_22_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_7.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_9.jpeg)

### Experimental details: galaxy survey

 Largest wavelengths (smallest k modes) are the most important

![](_page_23_Figure_5.jpeg)

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![](_page_23_Picture_8.jpeg)

#### Experimental details: CMB

Higher resolution CMB experiment

![](_page_24_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_5.jpeg)

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![](_page_24_Picture_8.jpeg)

#### <u>Past...</u>

Planck PR3+BAU:	
<ul> <li>necessarily lensed</li> </ul>	Planck
<ul> <li>no lensing reconstruction</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>similar to baseline (S4+LSST) results</li> </ul>	Planck

![](_page_25_Picture_6.jpeg)

[AJT et. al. 2025]

![](_page_25_Picture_9.jpeg)

#### **Baseline Forecasts**

#### **Details**:

- ► LSSTY10 + CMBS4
- ► DESI BAO
- Include realistic effects (photo-z, RSD, galaxy bias model)
- CMB includes:
- White noise, moving lens and kSZ effects, tSZ, CIB, radio point sources
- Planck optical depth prior
- LSST bins:

z	$V  [{ m Gpc}^3]$	$n_g  [{ m Mpc}^{-3}]$	$b_1$
0.2	5.2	$5  imes 10^{-2}$	1.05
0.7	43.6	$2  imes 10^{-2}$	1.37
1.3	75.9	$6  imes 10^{-3}$	1.79
1.9	89.3	$1.5  imes 10^{-3}$	2.22
2.6	119.9	$3 imes 10^{-4}$	2.74

#### Key Questions:

![](_page_26_Picture_19.jpeg)

"What does kSZ add that isn't already in the galaxy and CMB survey used to facilitate the velocity reconstruction?" • Compare  $[S4 + P_{gg}]$  to  $[S4 + P_{gg} + kSZ]$ 

 "How effective is kSZ as a sole," independent probe of growth?" Remove all CMB lensing info Marginalize over RSD bias,  $b_{\rho} \ni b_{\rm rsd} f \mu^2$ 

![](_page_26_Figure_22.jpeg)

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![](_page_26_Picture_25.jpeg)

<u>"Minimal" Scenarios (Fewer Probes)</u>

- Remove DESI BAO & τ prior
  - constraints degrade significantly
  - ► kSZ: 5% improvement
- Ignore CMB info e.g. compare [galaxies] to [galaxies + kSZ]
  - "how complementary can kSZ be?"
  - weak constraints  $\mathcal{O}(10^2) \,\mathrm{meV}$
  - kSZ: 10% improvement over galaxies alone, mostly from f(k)

**Upshot**: appreciable neutrino mass information from kSZ, mostly from scale-dependent growth, but it is overshadowed by other probes.

![](_page_27_Figure_12.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_13.jpeg)