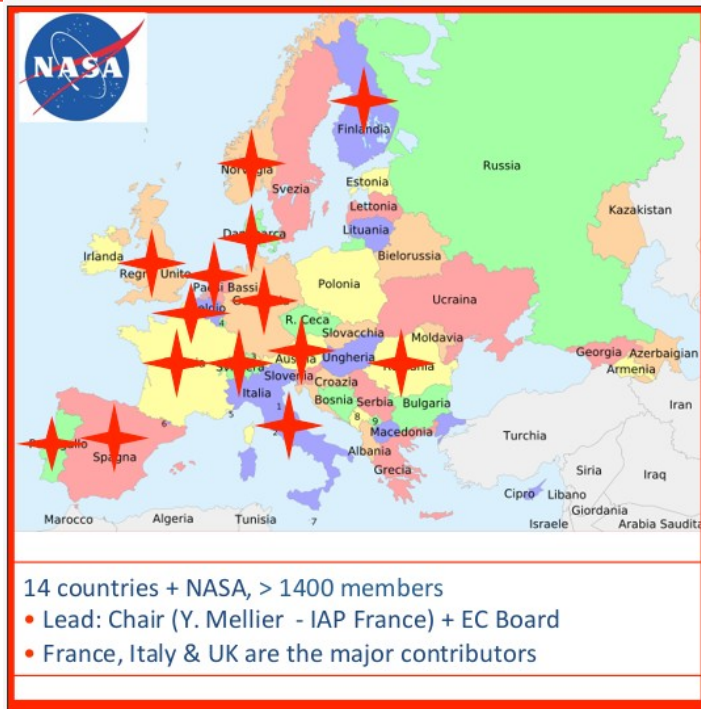


The Euclid Mission

Author: Alessandro Renzi (INFN Padova) on behalf of the INFN Euclid team

SM&FT 2017, Bari 13-15 December 2017

The Euclid Mission Team Overview



"Euclid-Italy" Team

- ~160 members
- Financial support from ASI, partly from MIUR (PRIN), INFN
- Universities : Bo, Mi, Na, Pd, RM1, RM2, RM3, TS, SISSA, SNS
- INAF : OABo, OABrera, OACT, OAA, OANa, OAPd, OARM, OATO, OATs, IASFBO, IASFMII, IAPS
- **INFN 2018 : Bologna, Lecce, Milano, Padova, Roma1**

Euclid Consortium

Italy in Euclid



The Cosmological “Standard Model”

Assume isotropy and homogeneity of the space components of the energy-momentum tensor in **Einstein's field equations**

$$G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$

Friedmann-Lemaître-Robertson-Walker (FLRW) **metric** assume isotropy and homogeneity of the space components

Scale Factor

$$ds^2 = dt^2 - a^2(t) [dr^2 + S_k^2(r)(d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2)]$$

$$S_k(r) = \begin{cases} \sin(r\sqrt{k})/\sqrt{k} & k > 0 \\ r & k = 0 \\ \sinh(r\sqrt{|k|})/\sqrt{|k|} & k < 0 \end{cases}$$

Curvature

Friedmann equations are the solution of the Einstein's field equations given the FLRW metric and isotropy and homogeneity assumptions

$$\frac{\ddot{a}}{a} = -\frac{4\pi G}{3} \sum_i (\rho_i + 3p_i) = -\frac{4\pi G}{3} \sum_i \rho_i (1 + 3w_i)$$

If $w_{DE} < -1/3$ acceleration is possible

Equation of state

$$p_i = w_i \rho_i$$

$$w_M = 0 \quad \text{Cold matter}$$

$$w_r = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{Radiation}$$

$$\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \sum_i \rho_i - \frac{k}{a^2}$$

$$\frac{H^2}{H_0^2} = \frac{\Omega_k}{a^2} + \frac{\Omega_M}{a^3} + \frac{\Omega_r}{a^4} + \Omega_{DE} e^{-3 \int_1^a d \ln a [1 + w_{DE}(a)]}$$

$$H = \frac{\dot{a}}{a} \quad \text{Hubble parameter} \quad H_0 = \text{today value}$$

Critical density

$$\rho_c = \frac{3H_0^2}{8\pi G}$$

Density parameters

$$\Omega_i = \frac{\rho_i}{\rho_c}$$

(The evolution of) **Perturbations** of the Einstein's equations are responsible of the structures we see today

Constraining the perturbed Einstein equations

Importance of probing effects of both potentials ψ and ϕ

- Small scalar perturbations:

$$ds^2 = -(1 + 2\psi) dt^2 + (1 - 2\phi) a(t) d\vec{x}^2$$

- Non relativistic particles are sensitive to: ψ
- Relativistic particles are sensitive to: $\psi + \phi$

- Standard GR + no anisotropic stress: $\psi = \phi$

→ Poisson equation $k^2 \phi = -4\pi G a^2 \sum \rho_i \Delta_i$

- Modified Gravity or Dynamical DE: $\psi = R\phi$

→ Poisson equation: $k^2 \phi = -4\pi G Q a^2 \sum \rho_i \Delta_i$

$Q(k, a), R(k, a)$: imprints on clustering of DM, Gal and DE

Yannick Mellier - Institut d'Astrophysique de Paris and CEA/IRFU Service d'Astrophysique Saclay

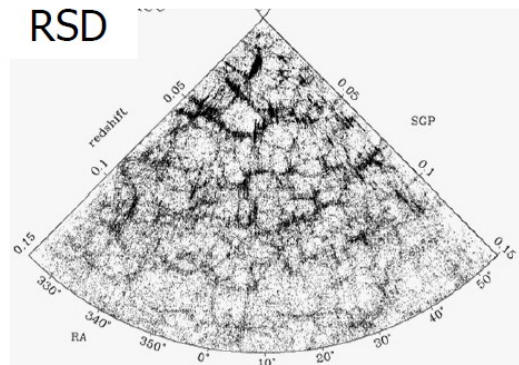
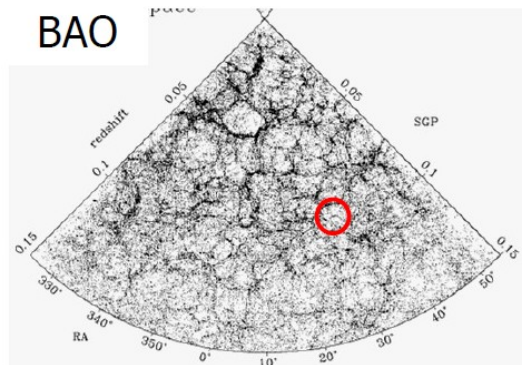
Homogenous and isotropic enough!

BAO, RSD and WL over 15,000 deg²

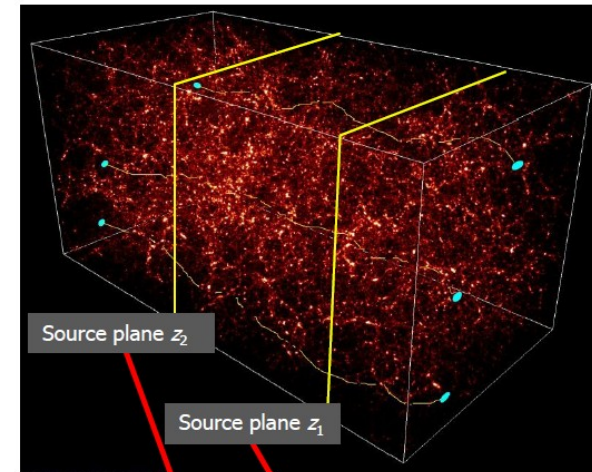
50 million galaxies with redshifts

1.5 billion sources with shapes, 10 slices

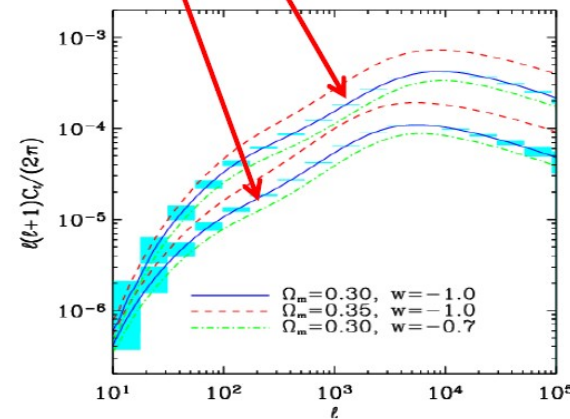
Euclid **NISP**
Instrument



Galaxy Clustering



Euclid **VIS**
Instrument



Weak Lensing

The cosmological inverse problem

We want to constraint ψ and ϕ

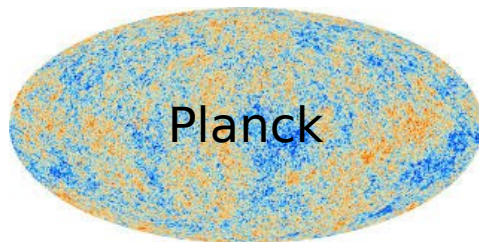


We use the Einstein's field equations to relate ψ and ϕ with densities ρ

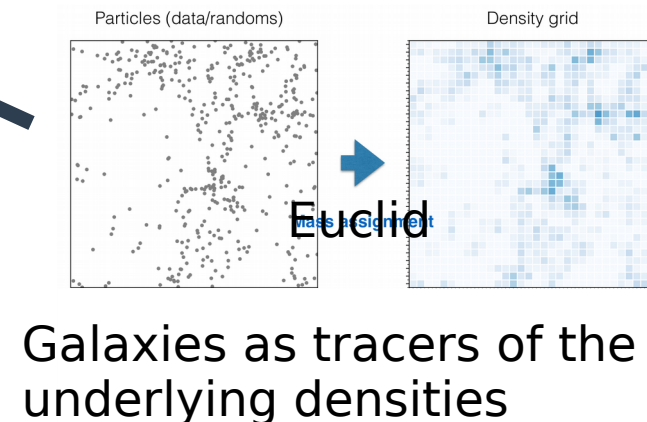


We need to study ρ , but we have no control on the "sampling" of this fields

Temperature and polarization of the CMB photons



Planck



~~Cross-Correlated~~

The cosmological inverse problem

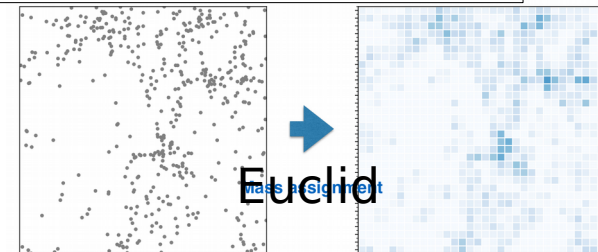
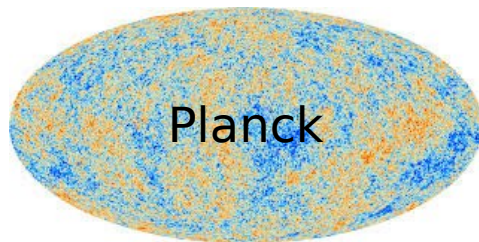
We want to constraint ψ and ϕ



We use the Einstein's field equations

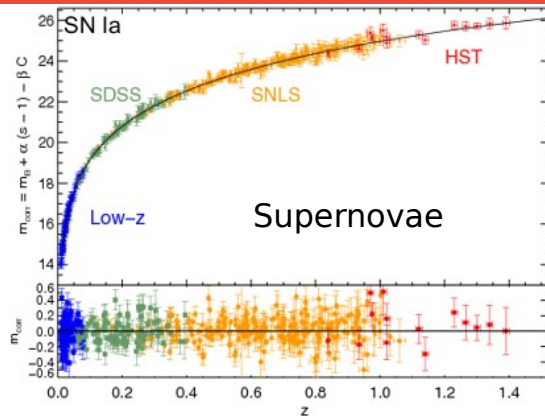
Many other different signals are used to constraint the Universe equations, CMB [with Planck] and Galaxies [with Euclid] are the most powerful tools to constraint with very high accuracy and precision multiple signals within the same experiment

Temperature and polarization of the CMB photons

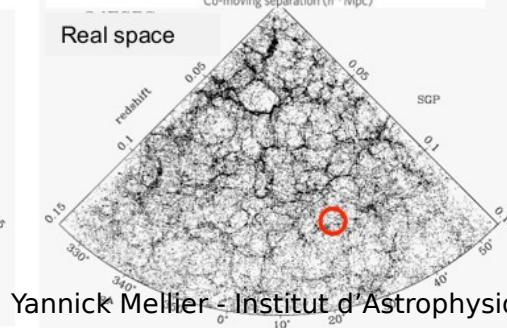
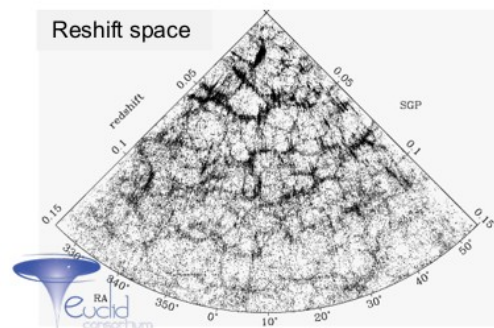
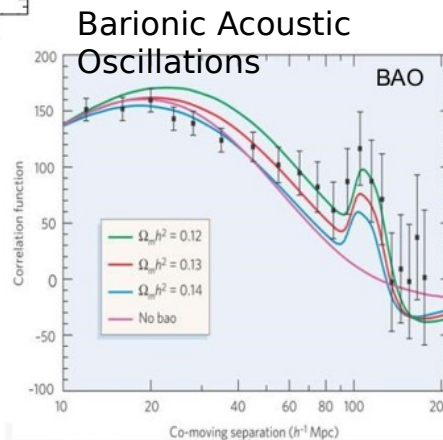
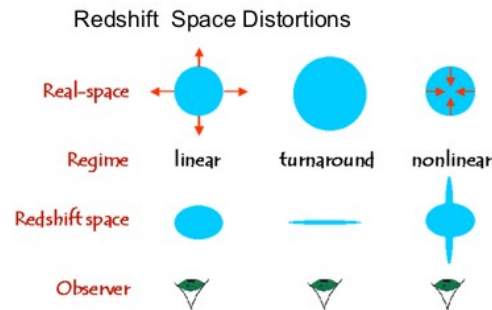
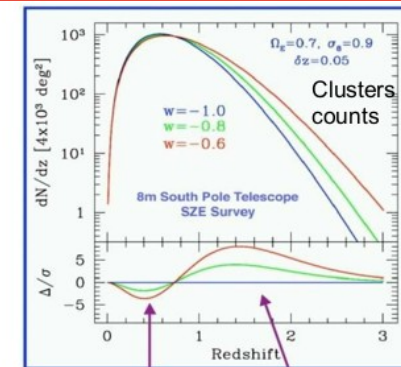


Galaxies as tracers of the underlying densities

INFN target: Dark Energy



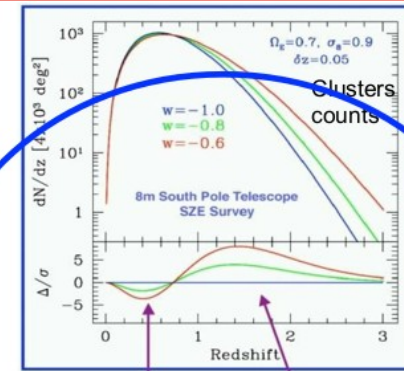
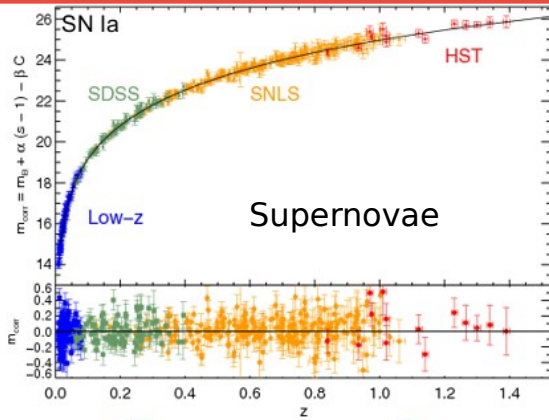
Observational probes of dark energy



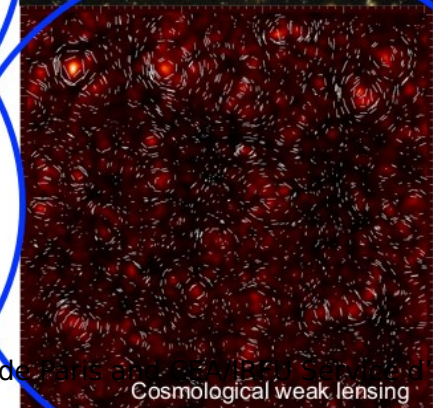
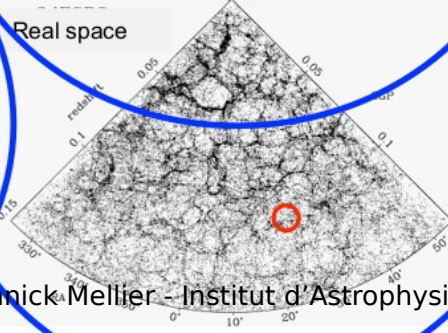
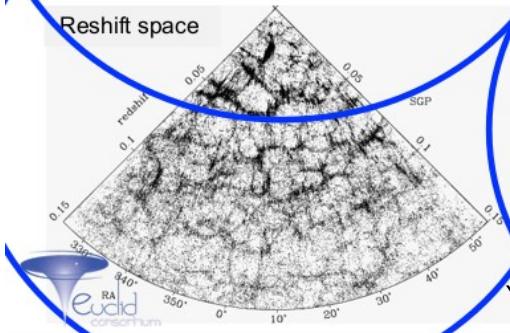
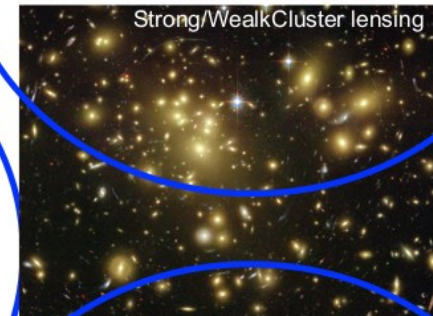
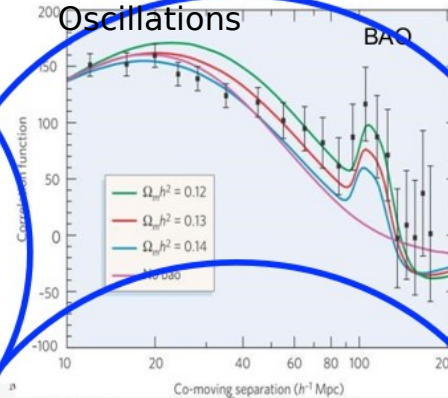
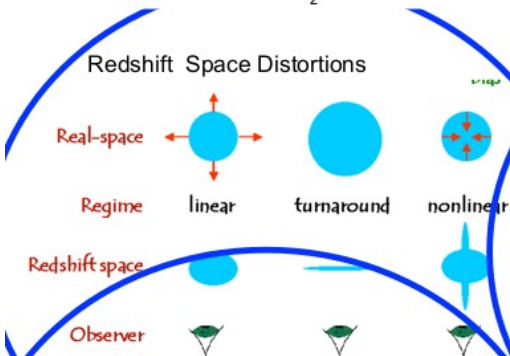
Yannick Mellier - Institut d'Astrophysique de Paris Cosmological weak lensing Institut d'Astrophysique Saclay

INFN target: Dark Energy

Euclid probes of dark energy



Barionic Acoustic Oscillations



Yannick Mellier - Institut d'Astrophysique de Paris and CEA/CEA Saclay Astrophysique Saclay

INFN target: Dark Matter and Neutrino

- If $\Sigma > 0.1 \text{ eV}$

→ Euclid spectroscopic survey will be able to determine the neutrino mass scale independently of the model cosmology assumed.

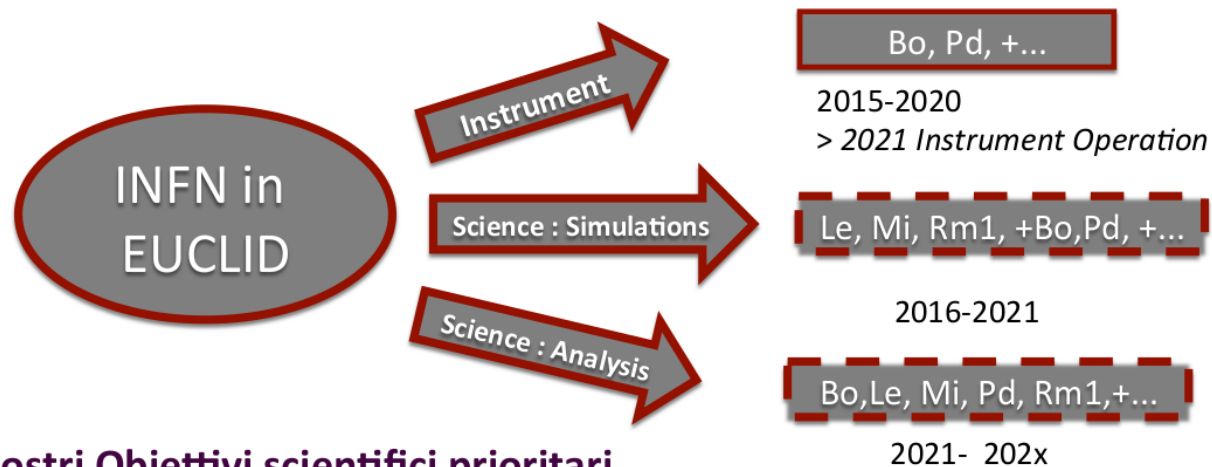
- If $\Sigma < 0.1 \text{ eV}$

→ the sum of neutrino masses, and in particular the minimum neutrino mass required by neutrino oscillations, can be measured in the context of the Λ -CDM

Yannick Mellier - Institut d'Astrophysique de Paris and CEA/IRFU Service d'Astrophysique Saclay

- Possible existence of sterile neutrino, Warm Dark Matter or exotic Dark Matter

INFN Involvement in Euclid

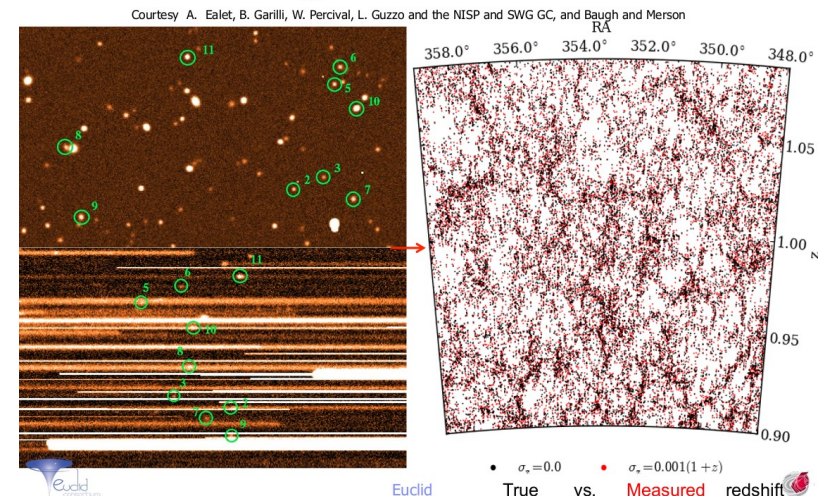


Nostri Obiettivi scientifici prioritari

- studio equazione di stato Dark Energy
- determinazione Σm_v

Instrument: **NISP** (Near Infrared Spectrometer and Photometer)

From Euclid NISP spectral images to redshifts



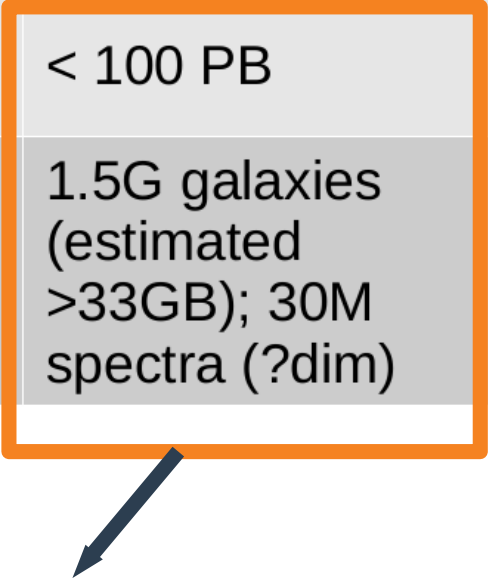
Integrated HPC needs

	Planck (see 1603.09303)	CMB-S4 (see 1603.09303)	Euclid (see 1701.08158)
Core-Hours	~ 10-100M/year	~ 1-10G/year	~ 100M-1G/year
Storage Disk Required (Products)	~ 1PB	~ 10-100 PB	< 100 PB
Products	# MC Maps ~ 10^6 ~ 400MB/Map	#MC Maps ~ 10^8 (considering ~ 400MB/Map)	1.5G galaxies (estimated >33GB); 30M spectra (?dim)

Take-home messages

With respect to Planck satellite mission:

1 order of magnitude in CPU-hour needs
2 orders of magnitude in Disk Space needs



Scientific analysis of
data will require many
medium-size N-body
simulations

A Euclid-like analysis example: neutrinos N-body with DEMNUni

See the paper: C. Carbone, M. Petkova, K. Dolag <https://arxiv.org/abs/1605.02024>

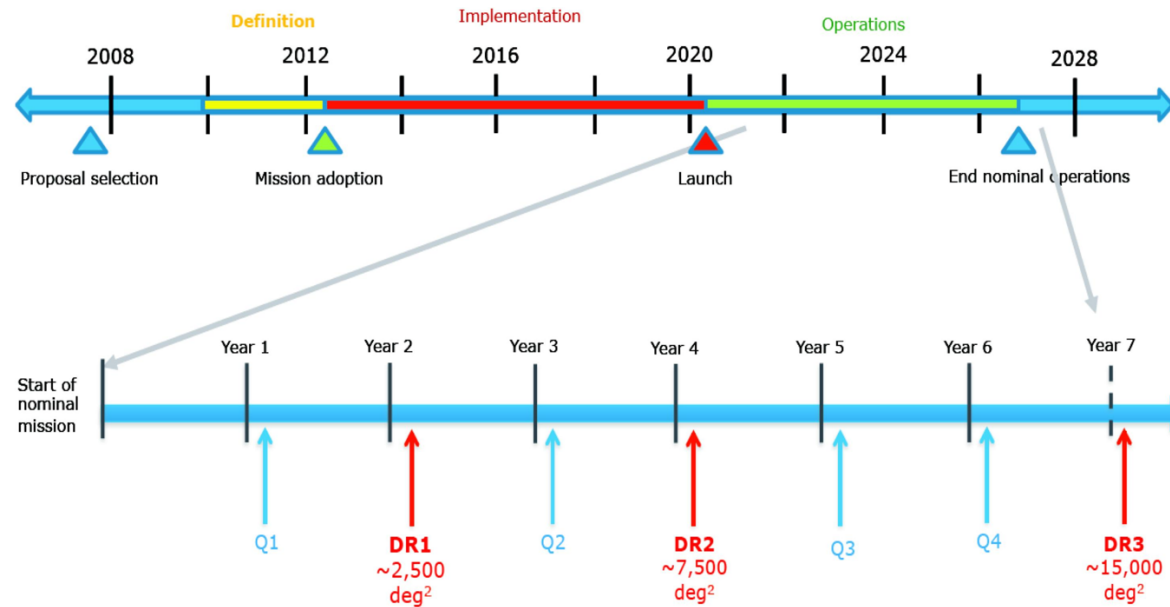
- Four different simulation with $\Sigma m_\nu = (0, 0.17, 0.3, 0.53)$ eV
- Have been run on the Fermi supercomputer at CINECA employing ~ **1M CPU-hours per simulation**
- 62 “points” in time
- For every time point are saved snapshot of: CMD particles, neutrino particles, 3D grid of the gravitational potential, 3D grid of the derived gravitational potential [the 3D grid have dimensions: $L_{\text{box}} = 2h^{-1}\text{Gpc}$ and a mesh of 4096^3 cells] with a total size of ~ **90 TB per simulation**

Total (only to produce the simulations):

- 4M CPU-hours
- 360 TB of space

NOTE: those are **Medium-size** simulations

Euclid timeline and HPC needs



→ Present requirement (for developing and [parzial] optimization of the data analysis codes):
Dedicated HPC/MPI with high-speed low-latency communication

1000 cores

8 GB RAM/core

~ 1 PB Storage

→ It is critical a reliable **long term large Disk Storage space**

→ High bandwidth connection with Euclid HPC facilities (only part of data are needed at a time)

→ The use of **large HPC facilities** (like CINECA) it will be soon a priority!

The End



Thank you
for your
attention

Euclid Animal Shelter :D
<https://euclidpetpals.net>