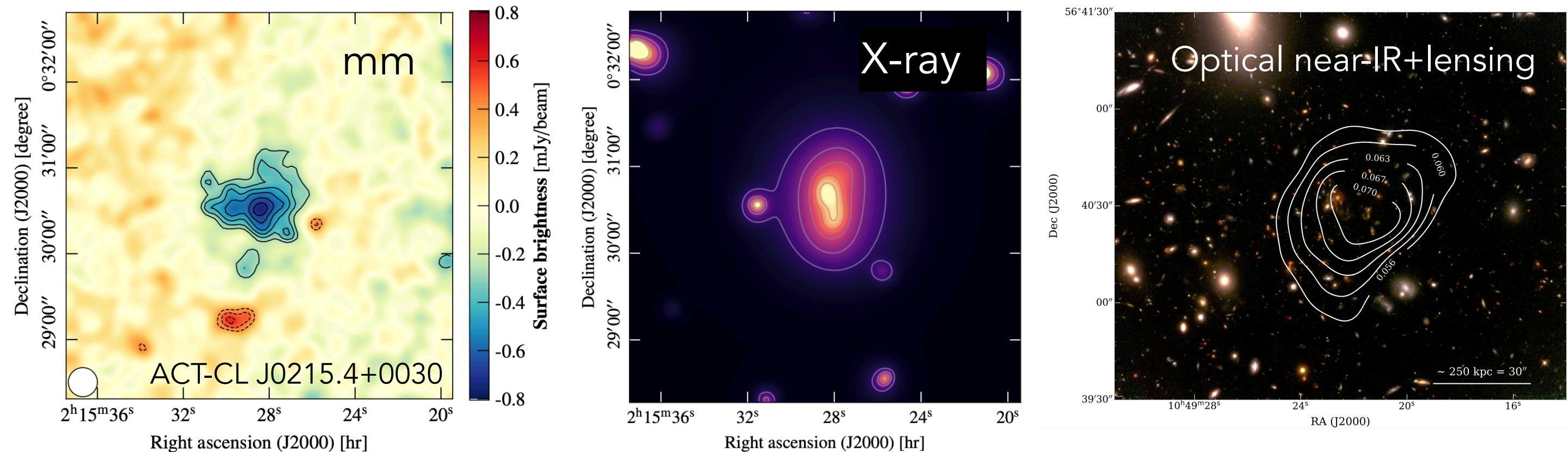
The background of the slide is a reproduction of Vincent van Gogh's painting "The Starry Night". It features a dark blue night sky filled with swirling, luminous yellow and green stars of various sizes. A large, dark, craggy mountain range occupies the lower-left foreground, silhouetted against the starry sky. The overall texture is highly impasto.

Cosmology with galaxy cluster abundance

An unbinned likelihood  
with  
Super Sample Covariance

Constantin Payerne  
Calum Murray  
Céline Combet  
Mariana Penna-Lima

# Galaxy clusters



Kéruzoré et al. (2020)

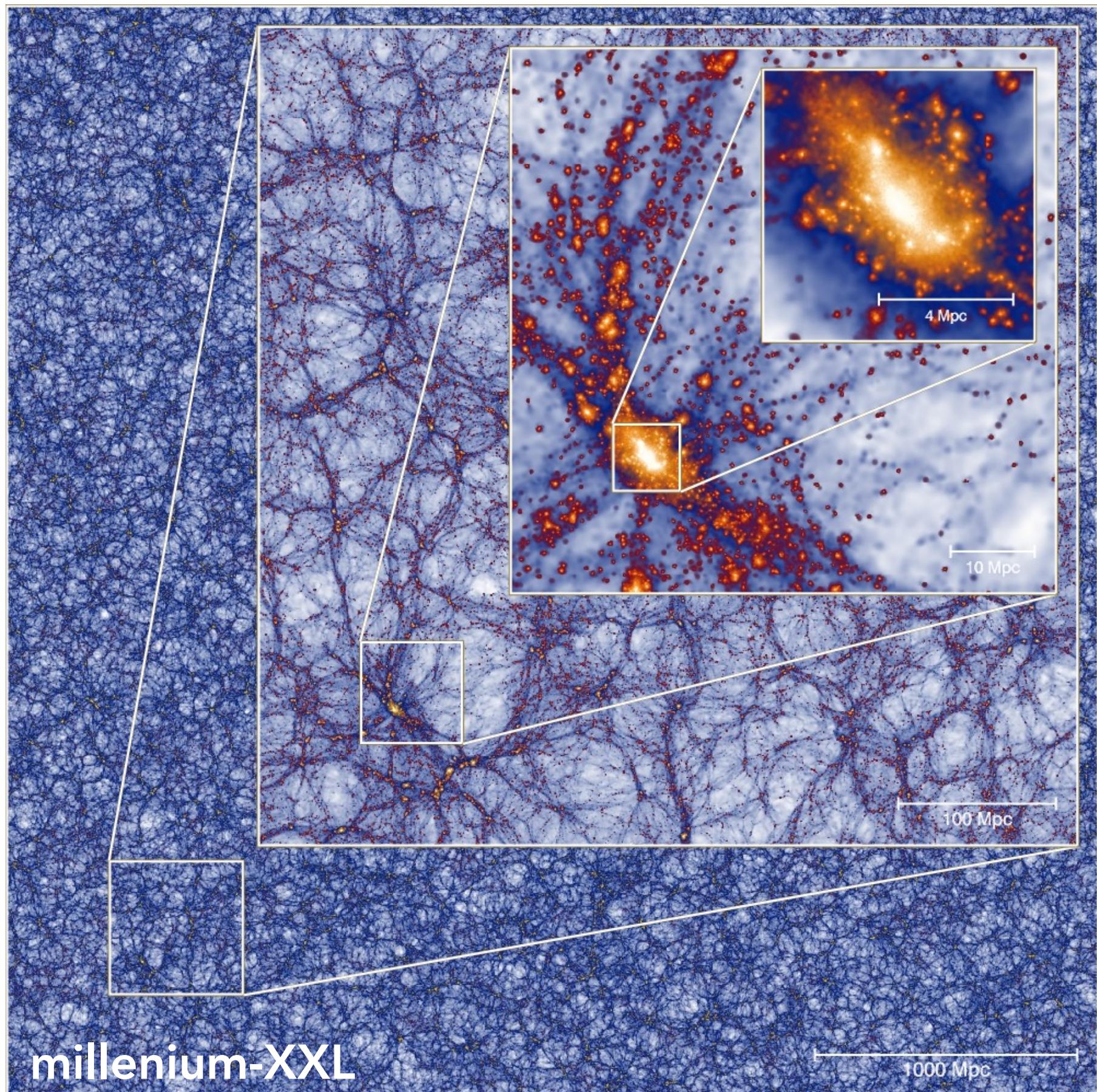
Finner et al. (2020)

## Properties

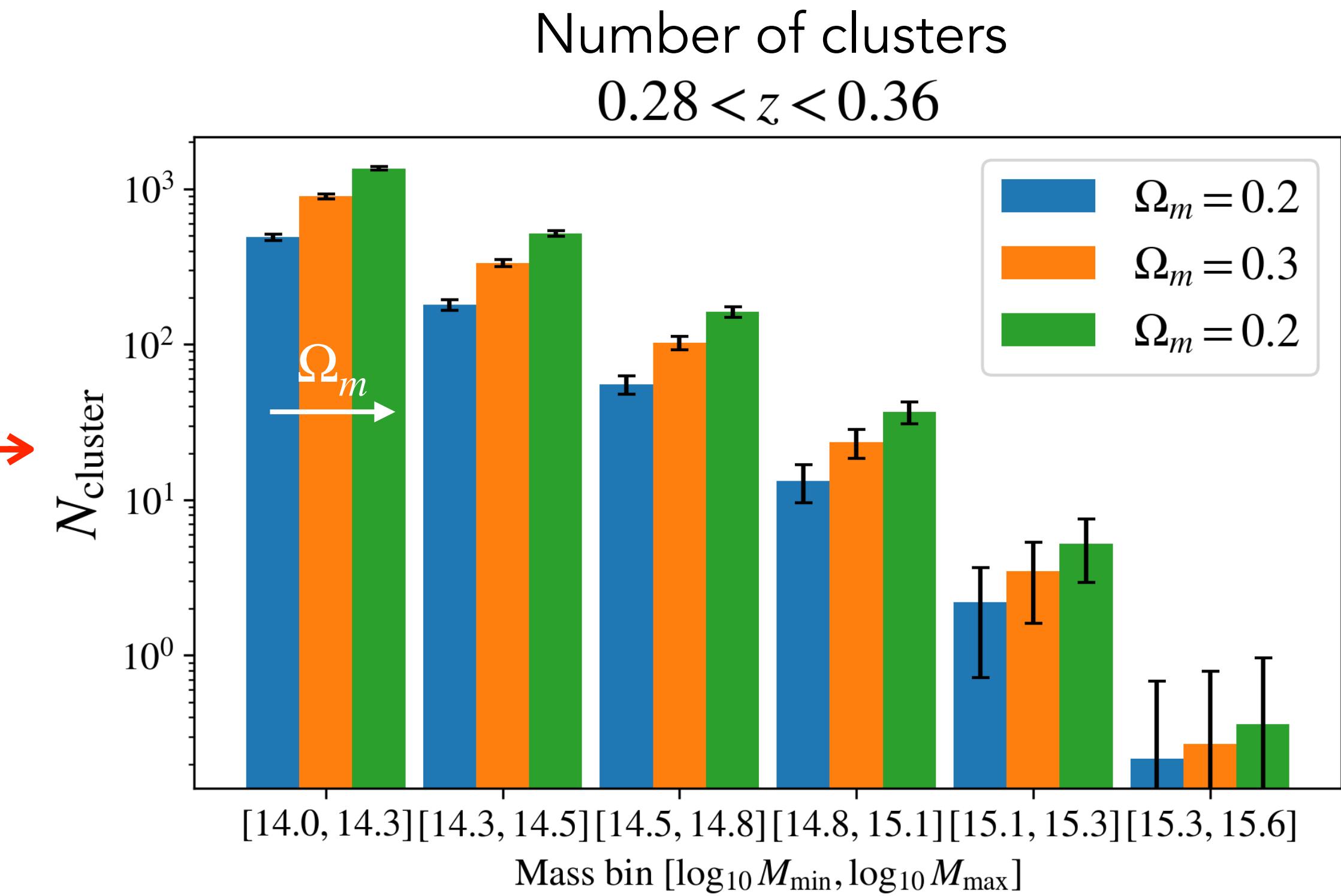
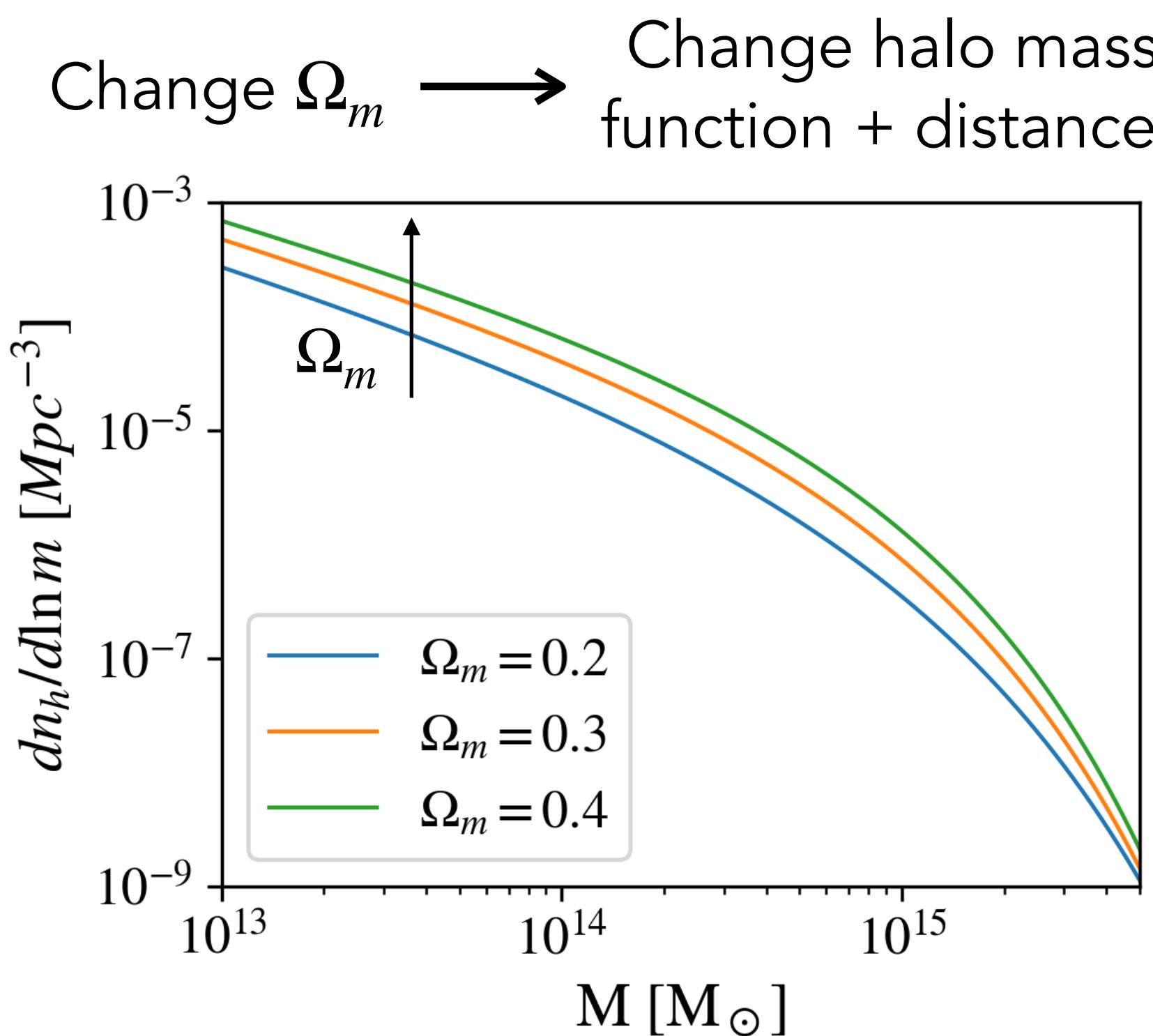
- Massive bound systems  $M > 10^{14} M_{\odot}$
- Recent objects, last steps of structure formation, formed by accretion of matter
- Laboratory for baryon physics (galaxies + ICM  $\sim 20 \%$ ) and dark matter  $\sim 80 \%$

## Cosmological probes

- Lie at the intersections of the cosmic web filaments
- Tracers of the matter distribution in the Universe



# Cosmology with cluster counts



## The abundance of galaxy clusters

- Privileged probe for structure formation and geometry

$$\frac{\partial^2 N_{\text{th}}}{\partial m \partial z} \propto \frac{dn(m, z)}{dm} \frac{d^2 V(z)}{dz d\Omega}$$

## Future cluster surveys

- Detection of  $\sim 10^4 - 10^5$  clusters (LSST, Euclid)
- Large statistical power
- Requires robust modeling of observable
- In this talk, we focus on the likelihood

# Abundance statistics

## Poisson process

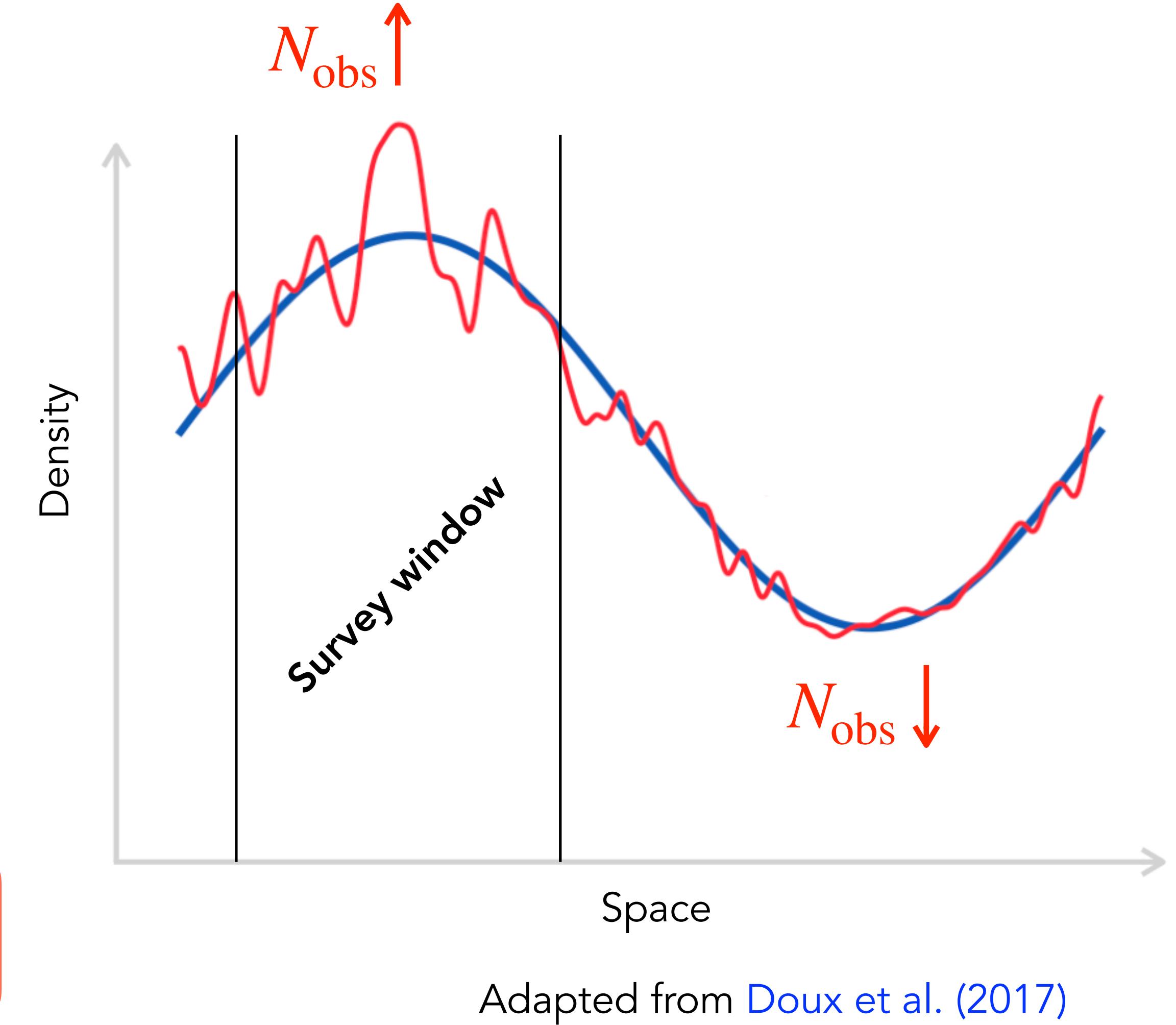
- Count of discrete objects in bins
- Uncorrelated counts
- Intrinsic Poisson variance: Shot Noise  $\rightarrow \sigma_{\text{SN}}^2 = N$

## Super Sample Covariance (Hu & Kravstov, 2003)

$$n_h(\vec{x}) = \bar{n}_h(z)[1 + b\delta(\vec{x})]$$

- We observe a finite region in the sky
- Target an over(-under) dense region
- May increase(-decrease) the number of halos
- All probes react to SSC
- Impact the scattering of estimators (corr. + cov.)

$$\sigma_{\text{SSC}}^2(N) \propto \frac{N^2 \sigma_W^2}{\Omega_S} \longrightarrow \boxed{\sigma_{\text{tot}}^2 = \sigma_{\text{SN}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{SSC}}^2}$$



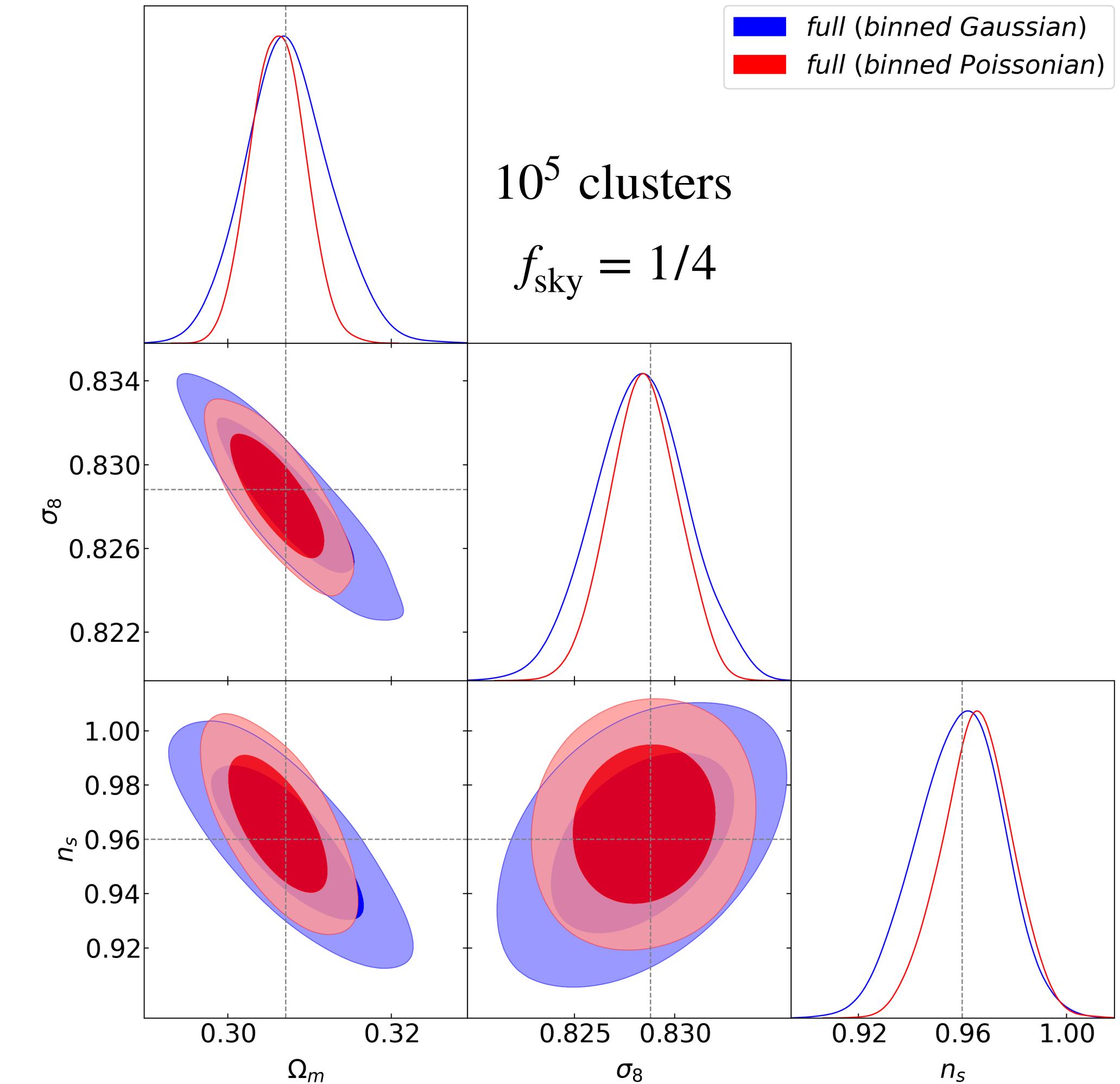
# Super Sample Covariance in cosmology

## Impact on parameter inference

- Strong impact on cosmological constraints for wide surveys
- -50% on FoM for 3x2pt: [Gouyou Beauchamps et al. \(2021\)](#)
- Cluster abundance: [Fumagalli et al. \(2021\)](#)
  - Impact binned analysis (count in redshift-proxy bins)
  - $\sim 10^5$  objects: 30-40% of FoM for CL count

## Standard binned likelihood choice

- Depends on the relative importance between SSC and SN
- Poisson or SSC dominated regime



# Landscape of (binned) likelihoods

Survey	Analysis	$N_{\text{tot}}$	
ROSAT	WtG, Mantz et al. (2015)	224	
	XXV, Pacaud et al. (2018)	178	
	XLVI, Garrel et al. (2022)	178	
<i>e</i> ROSITA	eFEDS, Chiu et al. (2023)	455	
ACT	S11, Sehgal et al. (2011) H13, Hasselfield et al. (2013)	9 15	
<i>Planck</i>	XX, Ade et al. (2014)	189	
	XXIV, Ade et al. (2016)	439	
	S18, Salvati et al. (2018)	439	
	$\times$ SPT, Salvati et al. (2022)	782	
	H16, de Haan et al. (2016) B19, Bocquet et al. (2019)	377 343	
SPT	C22, Chaubal et al. (2022)	343	
SDSS	R10, Rozo et al. (2010)	10,810	
	M13, Mana et al. (2013)	13,823	
	C19, Costanzi et al. (2019)	7,000	
	A20, Abdullah et al. (2020)	756	
	P23, Park et al. (2023)	8,379	
	S23, Sunayama et al. (2023)	8,379	
DES	F23, Fumagalli et al. (2023)	6,964	
	Y1, Abbott et al. (2020)	7,000	
	T21, To et al. (2021)	4,794	
	$\times$ SPT, Costanzi et al. (2021)	7,000	
	DR3, Lesci et al. (2022)	3,652	

**Poisson likelihood**

- Poisson sampling, no SSC
- Valid for low number of clusters -  $\text{SN} \gg \text{SSC}$

**Gaussian-SSC likelihood**

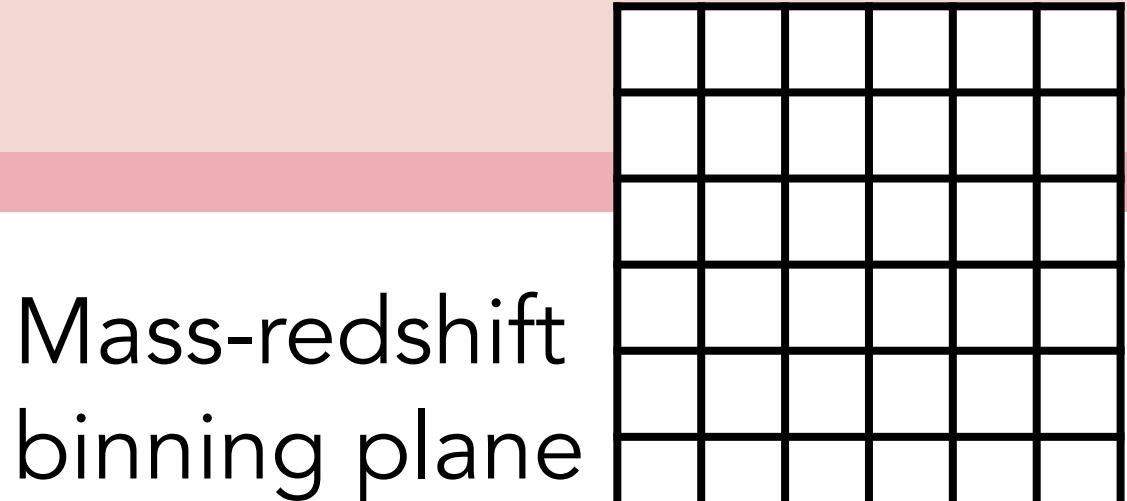
- Includes SN and SSC  $(\Sigma_{\text{tot}})_{kl} = N_k \delta_{kl}^K + (\Sigma_{\text{SSC}})_{kl}$
- Limited to continuous approximation
- Valid for high number of clusters -  $\text{SN} \sim \text{SSC}$

**Gauss-Poisson Compound/GPC**

- Poisson sampling and SSC
- Discrete description of counts

$$\mathcal{L} = \int d\vec{x} \mathcal{N}_{\text{SSC}}[\vec{x} | \vec{N}] \times \prod_{k=1}^n \mathcal{P}[\widehat{N}_k | x_k]$$

# Unbinned regime



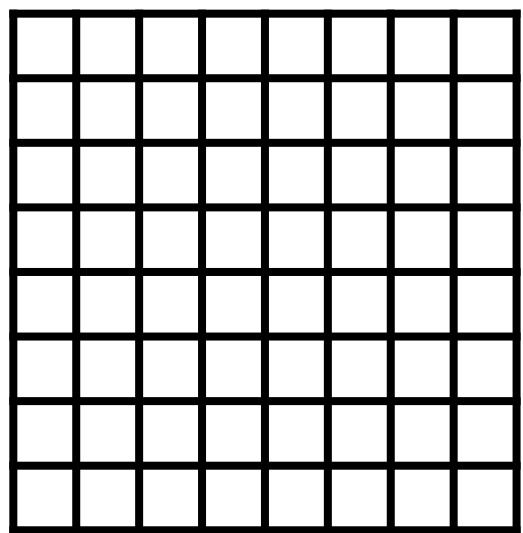
$$\widehat{N}_k = \{0, 1, 24, 245, \dots\}$$

## Principle

- Infinitesimal mass-redshift bins, until the count is at most 1 cluster

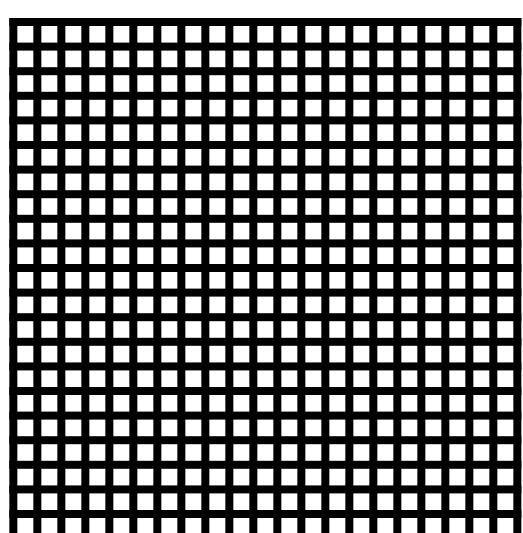
$$N_k \sim n_h(m_k, z_k) dm_k dV_k \ll 1$$

- Generally assumed that SN is the dominant source of uncertainties
- Use only Poisson statistics



⋮  
⋮  
⋮  
⋮

$$\mathcal{L} = \prod_{k=1}^{\text{all bins}} \mathcal{P}(\widehat{N}_k | N_k) = \prod_{k'=1}^{\text{empty bins}} \mathcal{P}(0 | N_{k'}) \times \prod_{k=1}^{\text{full bins}} \mathcal{P}(1 | N_k) = e^{-N_{\text{th}}} \prod_{k=1}^{\widehat{N}_{\text{tot}}} N_k$$



$$\widehat{N}_k = \{0, 1\}$$

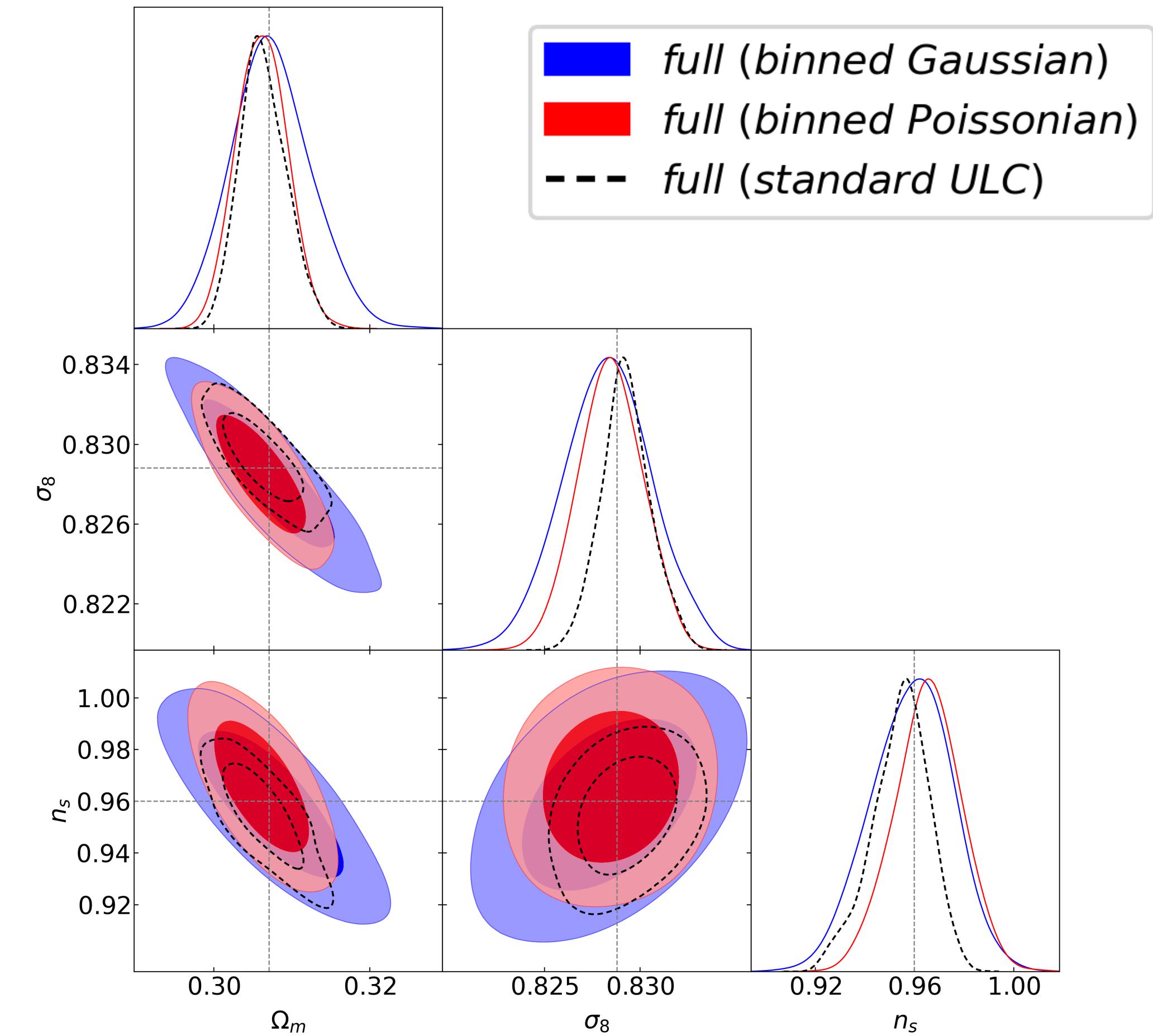
# Standard unbinned likelihood

## Advantages

- « Halo-to-halo » description
- Sensitive to *local* variation of halo mass function
- Takes account more *naturally* of individual source of scatters (Penna-Lima et al., 2014)
- Account easily for multiple mass proxies (Bocquet et al. 2023)
- More intuitive to combine with lensing profiles, etc.
- Used with e.g. XMM, ACT, SPT clusters

## Disadvantages

- Numerical complexity:
  - Models computed  $N_{\text{cluster}}$  times
  - Difficulty with more systematics, more clusters
- Based on Poisson statistics, no SSC



# Impact of SSC on unbinned likelihood

Impact of SSC on parameter error bars ?

## Binned

- Great impact of Euclid like statistics:
- ([Fumagalli et al. \(2021\)](#) for  $\sim 5 - 100$  bins)
- [Payerne et al. \(2023\)](#): the Gaussian/SSC captures well the SSC for Euclid-like surveys

$$\text{Var}(N_k) = \frac{N_k}{dV_k} + b_k^2 N_k^2 S_{kk}$$
$$\propto dV_k \ll 1 \quad \propto dV_k^2 \ll 1$$

## Unbinned

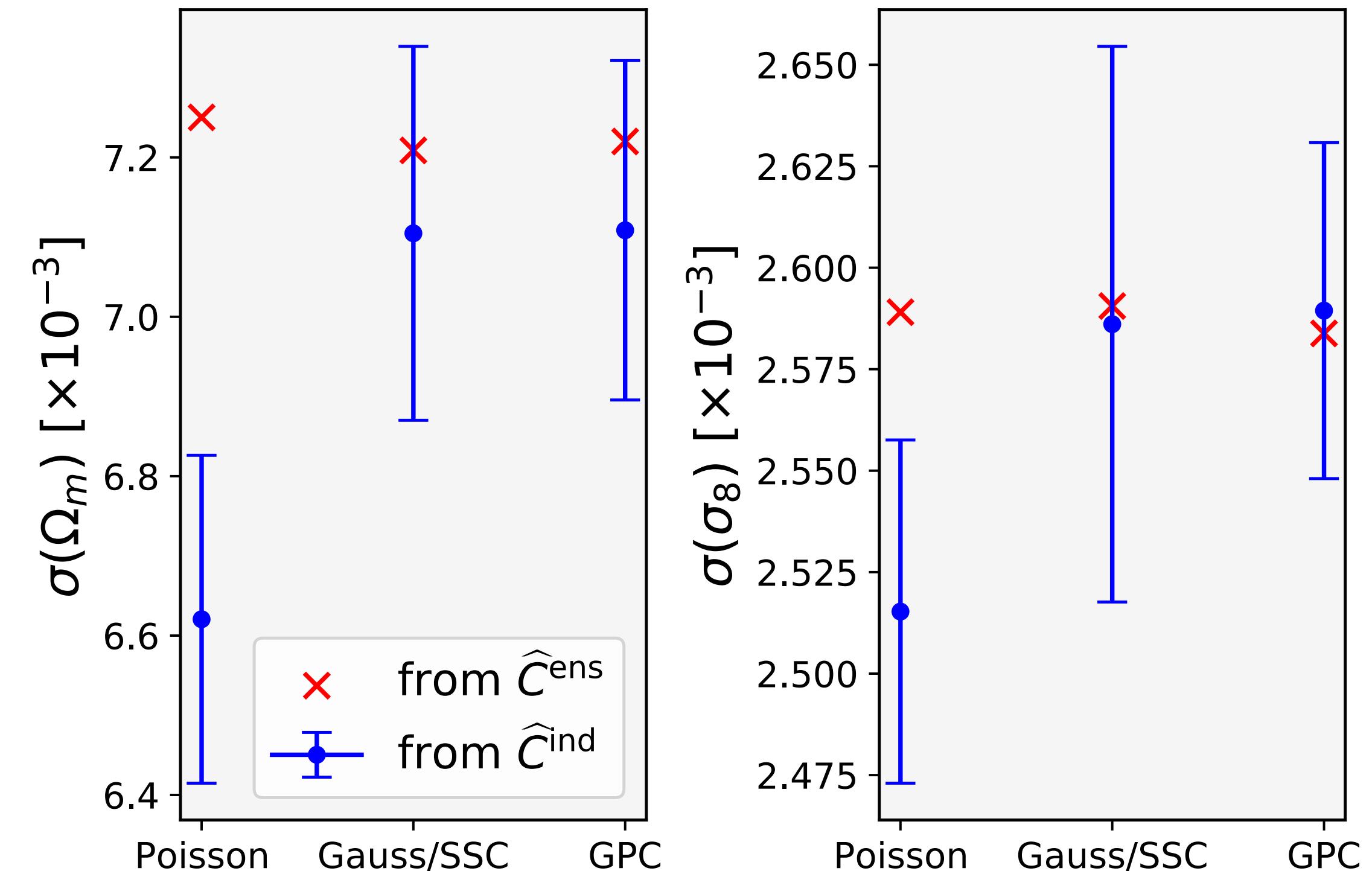
- SSC decreases but to which value ?
- Objectives:
  1. Add SSC to unbinned analysis
  2. Small: validate that the effect is negligible ?
  3. Large: Is it a big concern for large cluster surveys ?

# 1. Testing the impact of SSC with simulations

## Using dark matter catalogs at fixed cosmology

1. Use « standard » unbinned likelihood
  2. For each simulation, compute  $\langle \theta | \widehat{N} \rangle \pm \sqrt{\text{Var}(\theta | \widehat{N})}$
  3. Compare the spread of  $\langle \theta | \widehat{N} \rangle$  to  $\sqrt{\text{Var}(\theta | \widehat{N})}$
- Payerne et al. (2023):
    - Used 1000 PINOCCHIO mocks (Monaco et al., 2013)
    - Test the « correctness » of binned approaches
    - Direct test of the lack of SSC
    - Could be extended to the unbinned framework

Binned likelihood,  $M > 5 \times 10^{14} M_\odot$



# 2. Incorporating SSC analytically

## SSC in the Poisson dominated regime

- ✓ We used the GPC formalism (GPC, [Hu & Kravtsov, 2003](#), [Lacasa & Grain, 2019](#))
- ✓ Low abundance regime (work based on [Takada & Spergel, 2014](#))
- ✓ Push toward the un-binned regime

✓  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{tot}} = \left\langle \prod_{k=1}^n \mathcal{P}[\widehat{N}_k | N_k(1 + b_k \delta_k)] \right\rangle$

$\delta_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0 | \sigma_{\text{SSC},k})$

✓  $N_k b_k \ll 1 \quad \mathcal{L}_{\text{tot}} \sim \mathcal{L}_{\text{Poisson}}$

$F_{\text{SSC}}^{\text{binned}} \equiv 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,l=1}^c b_k b_l S_{kl} [(N_k - \widehat{N}_k)(N_l - \widehat{N}_l) - \widehat{N}_k \delta_{kl}]$

✓  $\lim_{V_k \rightarrow dV_k} F_{\text{SSC}}^{\text{binned}} \rightarrow F_{\text{SSC}}^{\text{unbinned}}$

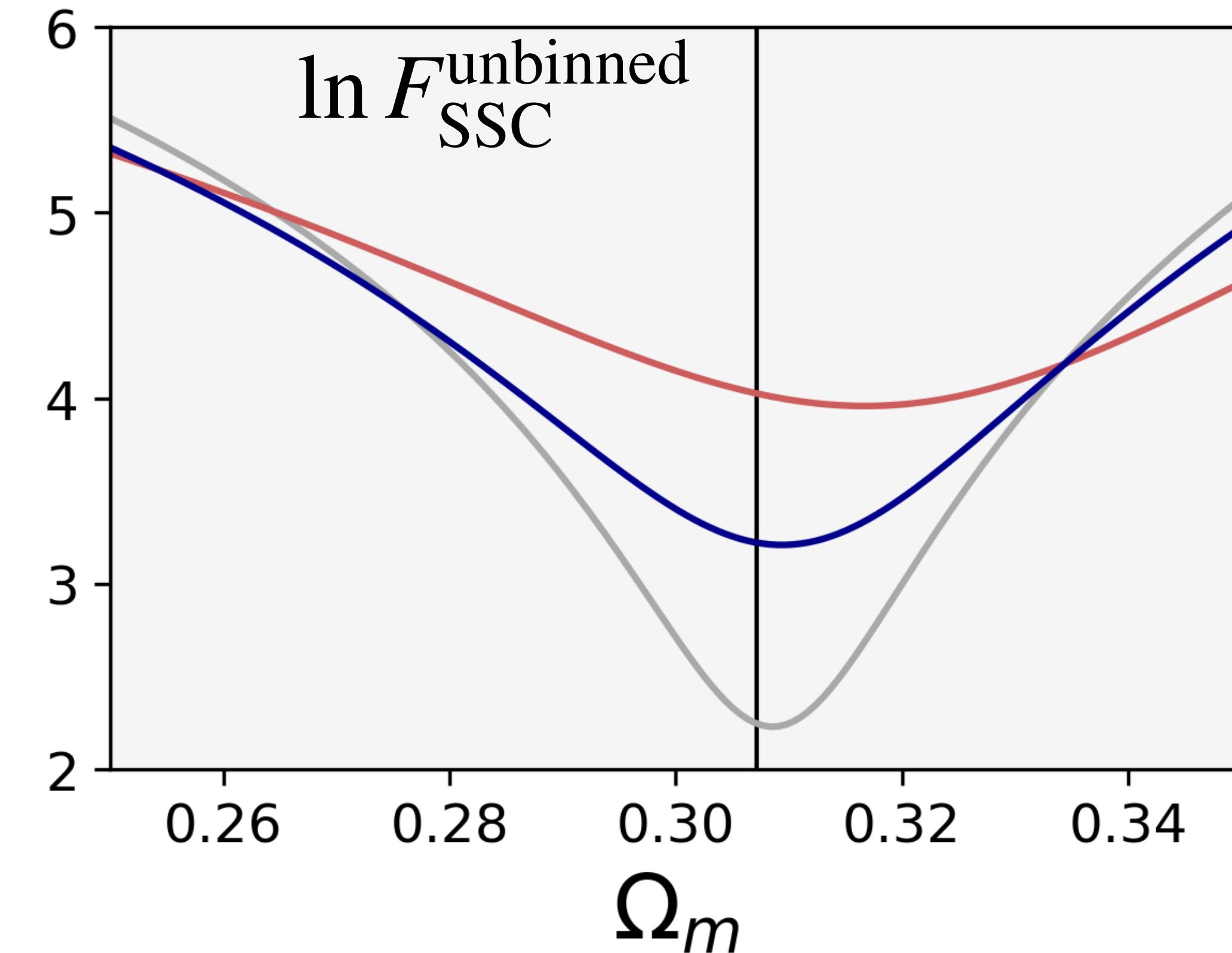
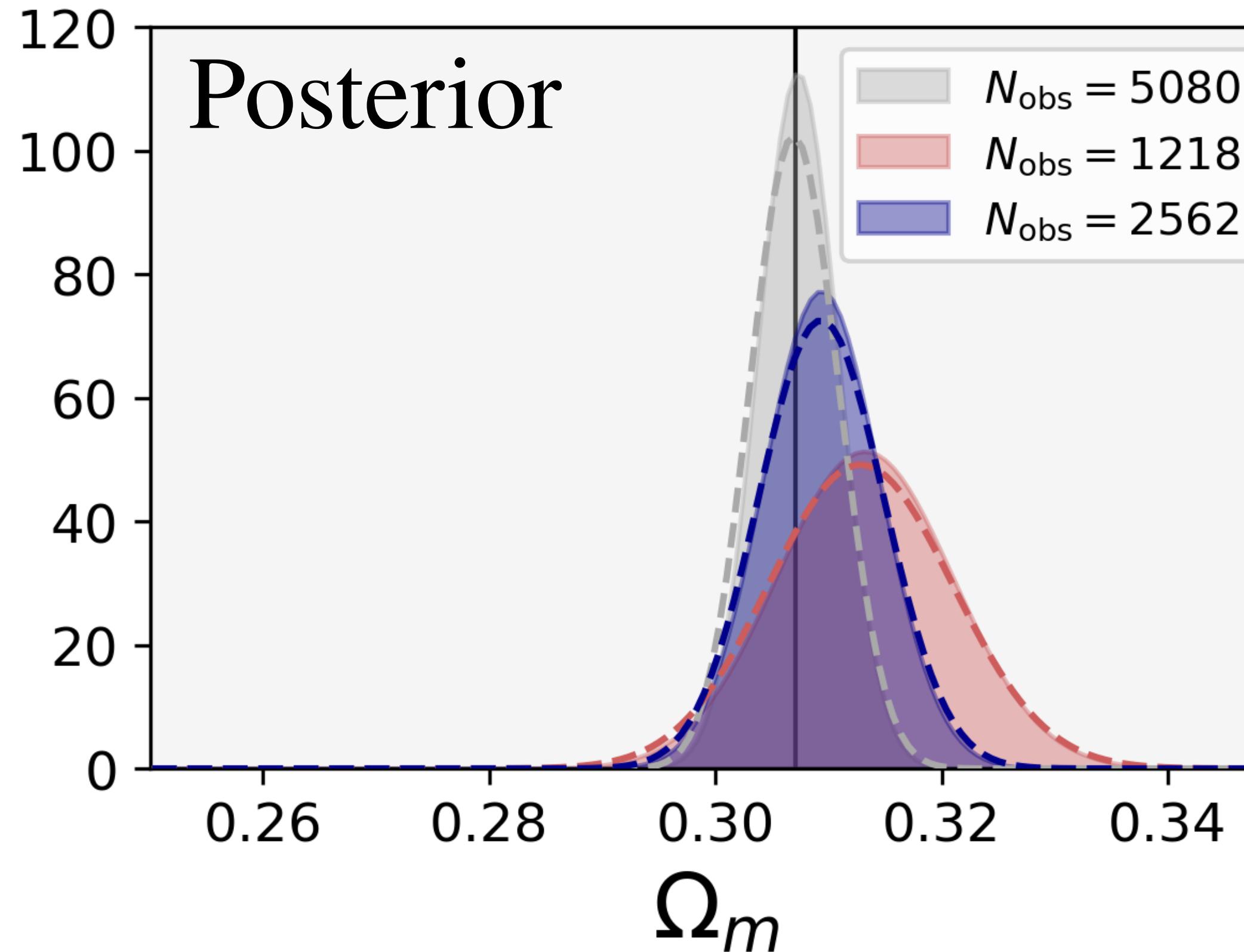
$\widehat{N}_K = \{0,1\}$

# 2. Incorporating SSC analytically - results

**Full line:** Standard Poisson likelihood

**Dashed line:** Poisson + SSC likelihood

Amplitude of matter fluctuations: PySSC (Lacasa et al, 2019)  
<https://github.com/fabienlacasa/PySSC>



## More clusters

- more tighter constraints without SSC
- SSC contribution: convex
- $\sigma_{\text{tot}}(\Omega_m) = [104\%, 106\%, 110\%]\sigma_{\text{Poisson}}$

# Summary and conclusions

## Summary

- Abundance of clusters - gain insight in cosmological models
- Standard unbinned likelihood: no SSC included
- Maybe be important for future large surveys  $\sim 10^5$  clusters

## In this talk

- We aim to test how SSC impact unbinned statistics
  1. We develop a formalism to include SSC in unbinned likelihood
  2. Test how the standard unbinned approach is lacking of SSC (using simulations)
- *Preliminary results*
  - As for binned approach, SSC impacts errors
  - SSC contribution increases with  $N_{\text{tot}}$
  - Push further  $\sim 5000$  clusters, computationally demanding (idealistic dataset)
  - How does it compare to SSC in binned regime ?
- Paper [Payerne et al.](#) in prep.