CosmicFlows : probing the dynamics on large scales

H. Courtois and collaborators

The idea is : on large scales the motions of galaxies are exclusively due to expansion and gravitation.

The methodology :

- we can observe only the radial part of these motions,
- we can observe them in different environments : empty, medium, dense,
- we can observe them at different epochs.



Obtaining datasets



Observed distance moduli to estimated radial peculiar velocities in distorted redshift space





LCDM Hamiltonian Monte Carlo forward modeling of the observational dataset to compute a 3 dimensional reconstruction of the gravitational velocity field



H. Courtois et al. 2023A&A...670L..15C

A study of the matter content of nearby voids CAVITY project

the question we try to answer is : how empty are voids identified with a classic void finder ?

To answer this we compare two different probes for their matter content :

- galaxy redshift 2point correlations,
- observed dynamical environment.

Comparison of Density profiles from galaxy counts and from CosmicFlows LCDM reconstruction





Void 439

Computation – Equations – Discuss Linear / Non Linear

$$\delta_g(r) := \xi(r) = \frac{D_v D_g(r)}{D_v R_g(r)} - 1 \qquad \nabla \boldsymbol{\mathcal{V}}_m = -aHf(\Omega_m)\delta_m(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

Results :

-Voids 474 – 487 – 727 and 738 are not empty (merging torrents) -Void 355 is a true void : empty (pristine lake) Hercules void -Voids 439 and 941 are not isolated (941 is a zone merging onto Virgo)



V-web color code of galaxies Isosurfaces of negative delta_m field Local particular flow with velocity of the void center substracted

Average cumulative star formation history of CAVITY voids



Matter and galaxy profile of Void 355



Conclusions:

- Discuss the bias galaxy/matter in true voids (expanding along two or three directions)
- Implication for f sigma 8 computations
- Different star formation rate and delay in star formation history (see Dominguez-Gomez *Nature* and A&A 2023 articles)

Courtois et al. 2023A&A...673A..38C, Domínguez-Gómez, Jesús et al. 2023Natur.619..269D and 2023A&A...680A.111D

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Wallaby pilot and start of full survey in 2023

the question we try to answer is :

Today : a new technology : sensitivity of interferometric multiantennas radio-telescope (how far, how good) ?

Today : new radio technologies : SKA (square kilometer array)







WALLABY : +200,000 galaxies



Testing gravitation using matter homogenity and growth rate of structures

the questions we try to answer are :

- Do we find a scale at which the universe is homogeneous : no more large tidal flow due to large gravitational instabilities ?

- How fast does gravitation pull galaxy structures together ?

Watersheds, bulk flow, growth rate





Evolution in time of the gravitational watersheds in a simulated universe at 2 billions years and today 13,7 <u>b.years</u>

Dupuy et al. 2020 MNRAS 493, 3513



Dupuy et al. 2020 MNRAS 493, 3513



Euclid mission launched 1st July 2023: RSD reconstructions of velocity fields in different environments and at different epochs









15+ European countries1,500+ researchers10? millions galaxies for redshift space distorsions studies

Euclid: Cosmological forecasts from the void size function 2022A&A...667A.162C upcoming peculiar velocity datasets for further gravitation investigations



4 MOST PV survey : Taylor et al. https://www.eso.org/sci/publications/messenger/archive/no.190-mar23/messenger-no190-46-48.pdf

Homogeneity and growth rate of large scale structures as tests for general relativity / gravitation



