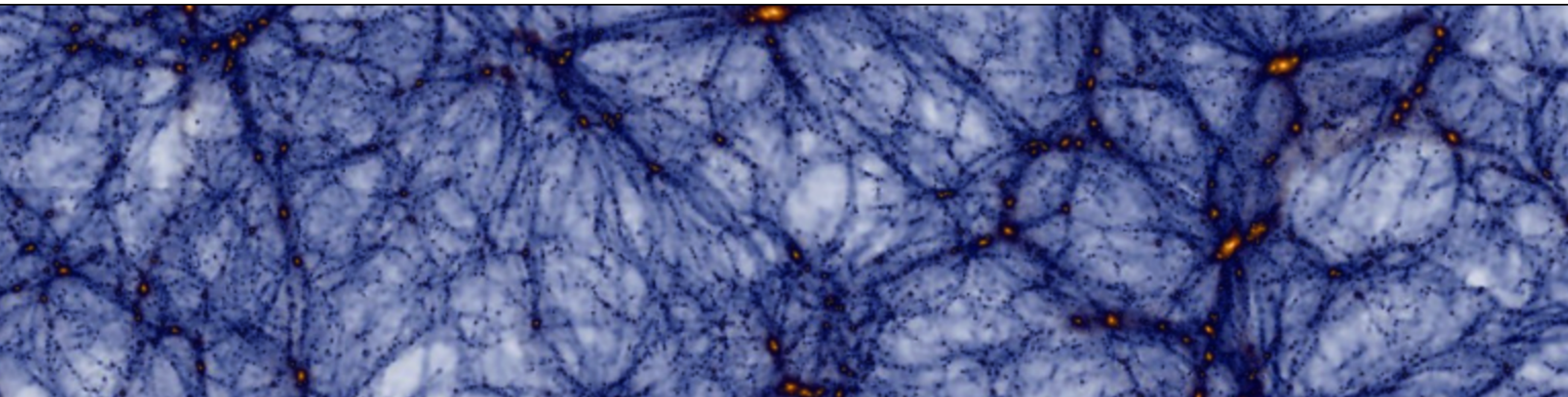


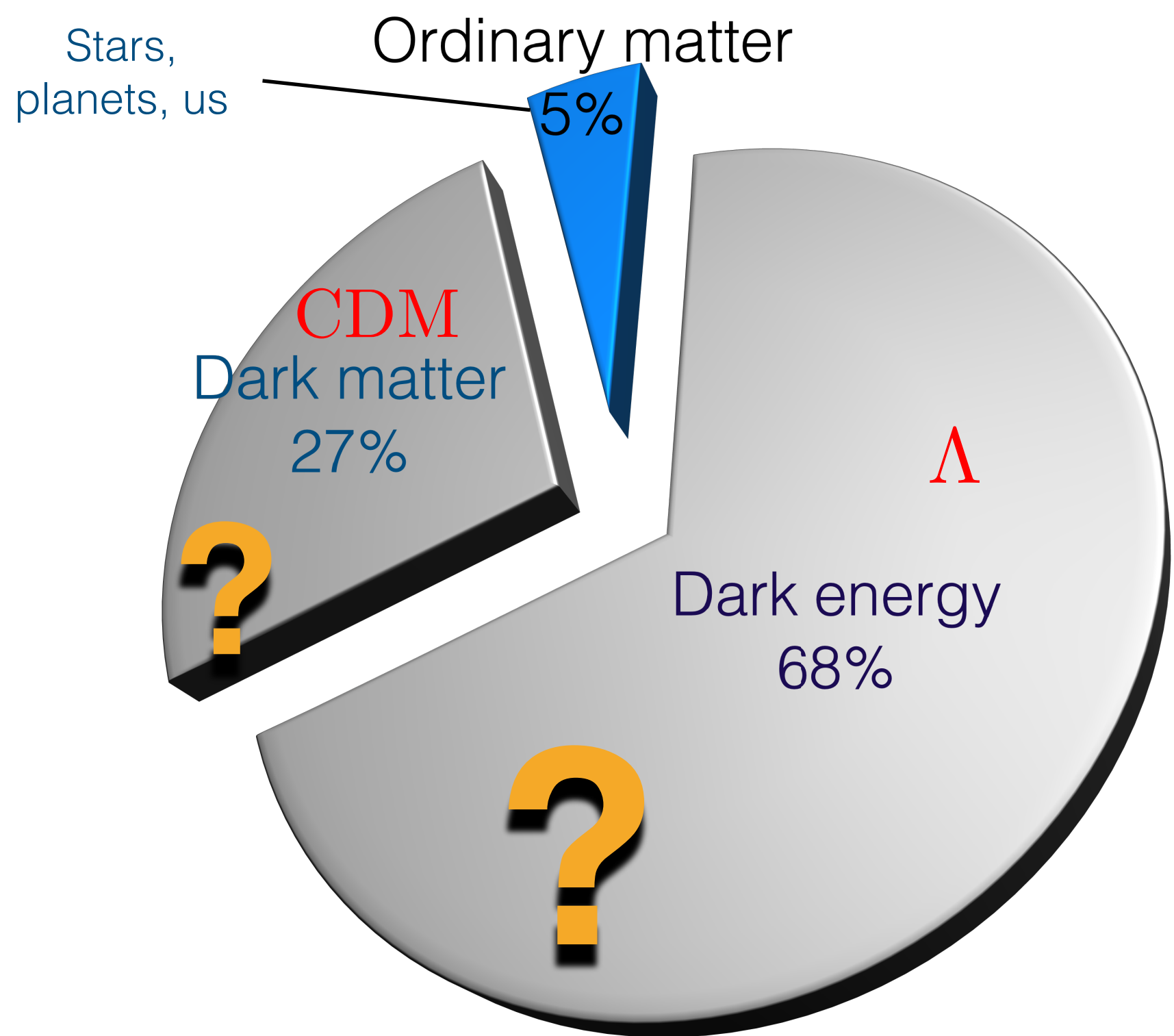
Unraveling the Universe with Cosmic Voids

New Strategies for Extracting Cosmology from Galaxy Surveys, 2nd edition, Sexten Workshop



+ many collaborators, highlights: N. Hamaus (LMU, Munich), [S. Contarini](#) (MPE), [G. Verza](#) (CCA, NYU), [B. Y. Wang](#) (CMU), D. Spergel (Princeton, Flatiron), B. Wandelt (IAP), [C. Kreisch](#) (Princeton), [R. Panchal](#) (Princeton), M. Aubert (LPC), M.-C. Cousinou (CPPM), S. Escoffier (CPPM), G. Lavaux (IAP), M. Habouzit (MPIA), E. Massara (Waterloo),....

Precision cosmology



A standard model Λ CDM, to explain the accelerated expansion of the Universe.

New Physics!

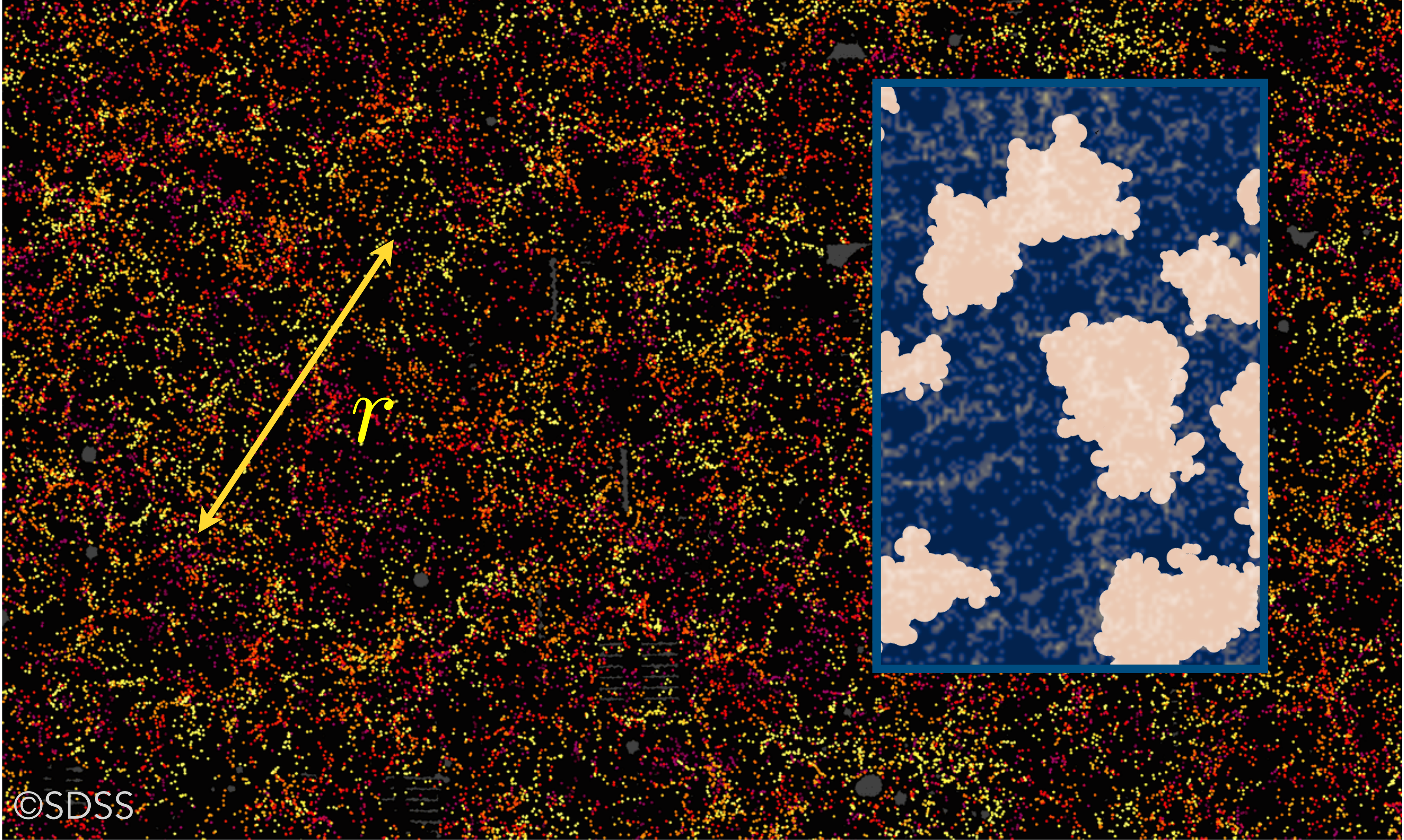
Outline

- ▶ Large Scale Structure, Voids and Cosmology
- ▶ How do we find voids?
- ▶ Void-galaxy cross-correlation function
- ▶ Void size function
- ▶ Voids and the rising tensions
- ▶ Void-void auto-correlation function and neutrinos
- ▶ Challenges
- ▶ Take home messages

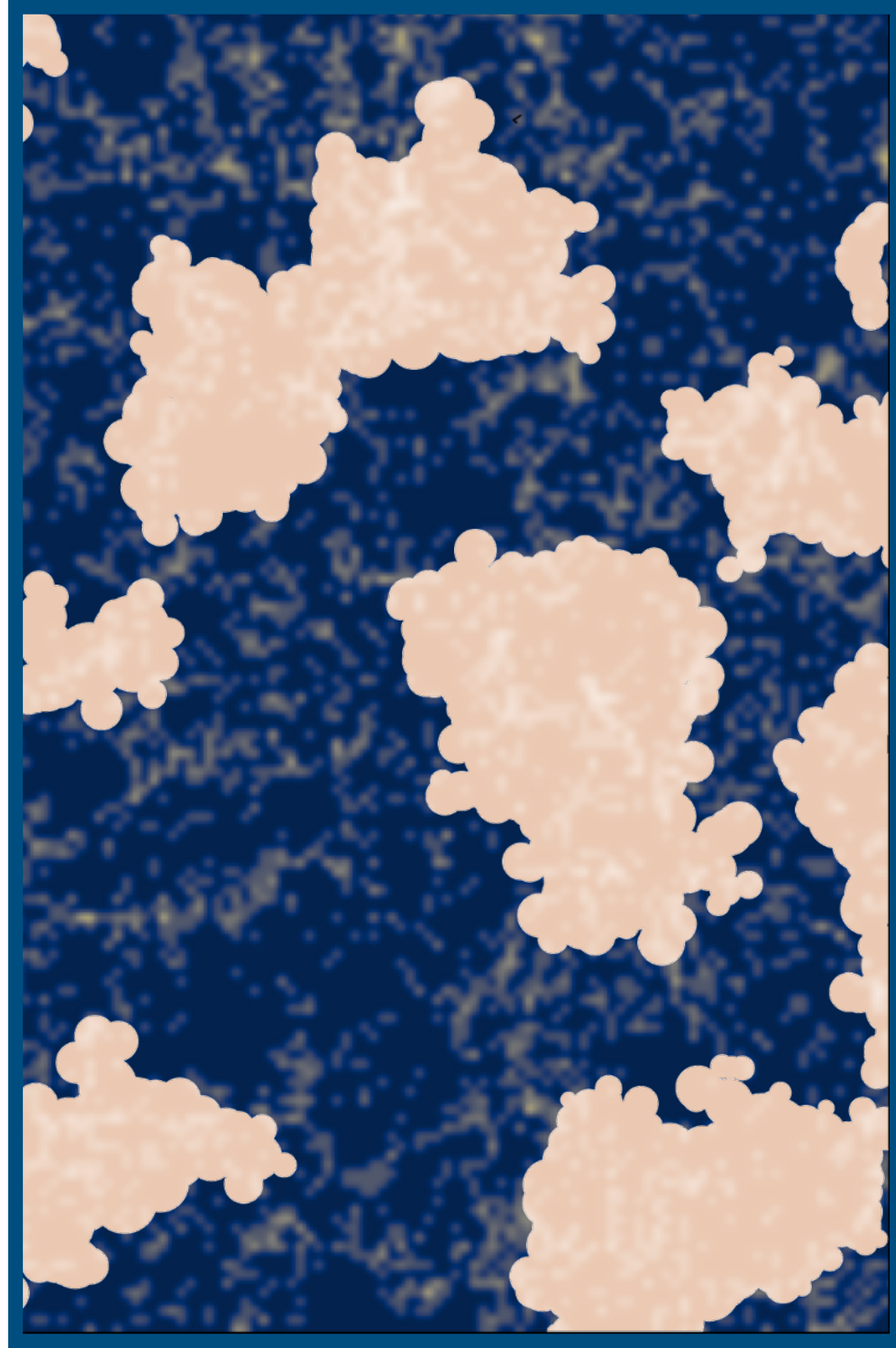
Outline

- ▶ **Large Scale Structure, Voids and Cosmology**
- ▶ How do we find voids?
- ▶ Void-galaxy cross-correlation function
- ▶ Void size function
- ▶ Voids and the rising tensions
- ▶ Void-void auto-correlation function and neutrinos
- ▶ Challenges
- ▶ Take home messages

Galaxy maps contain information beyond the 2-point correlation function.



Voids have a unique sensitivity to cosmology.



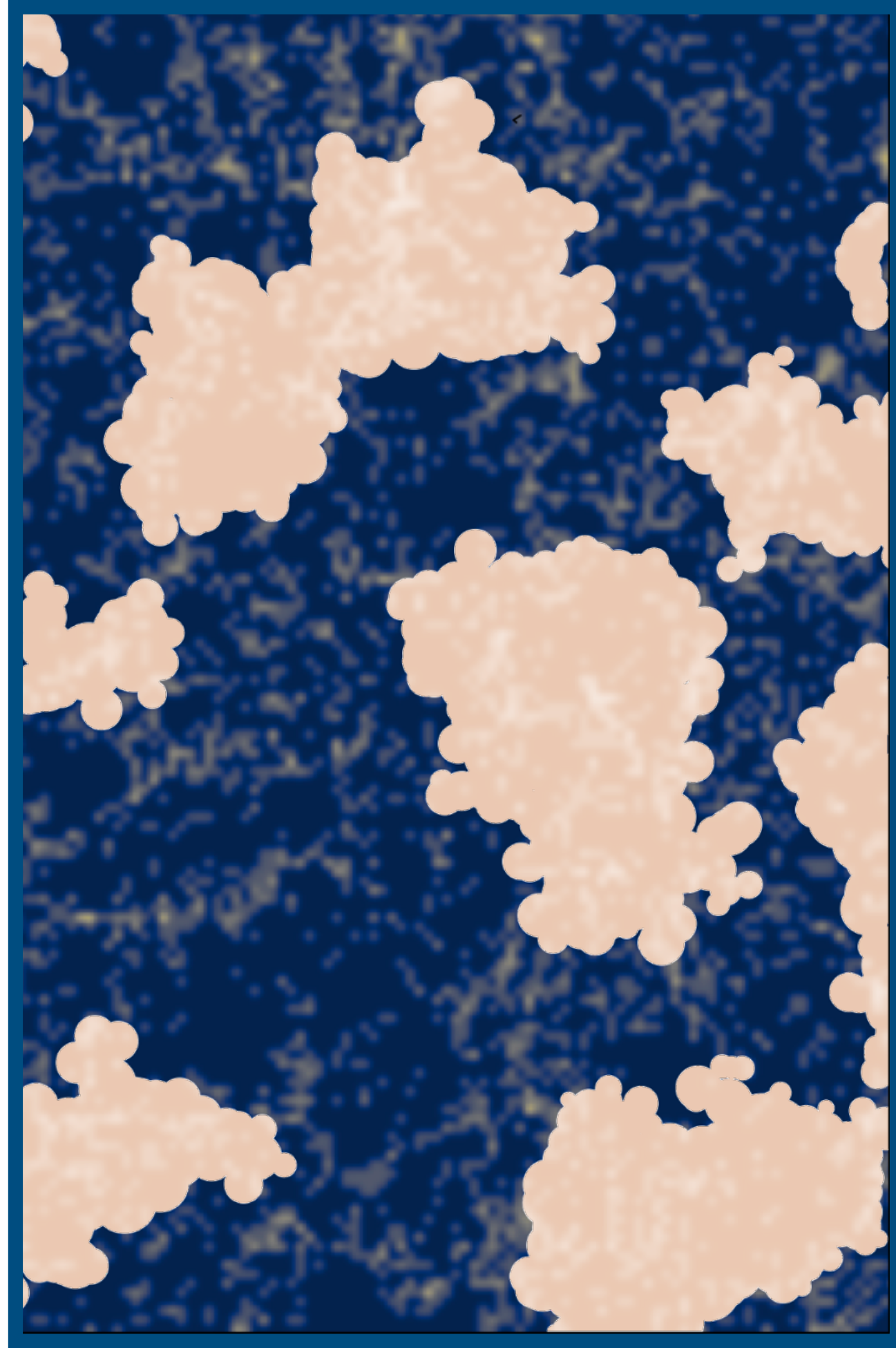
Dark energy dominated (first!)

Sensitive to diffuse components Σm_ν

Sweet spots to test gravity

Pisani, Massara, Spergel et al.
2019; ArXiv: [1903.05161](https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.05161) , B. AAS

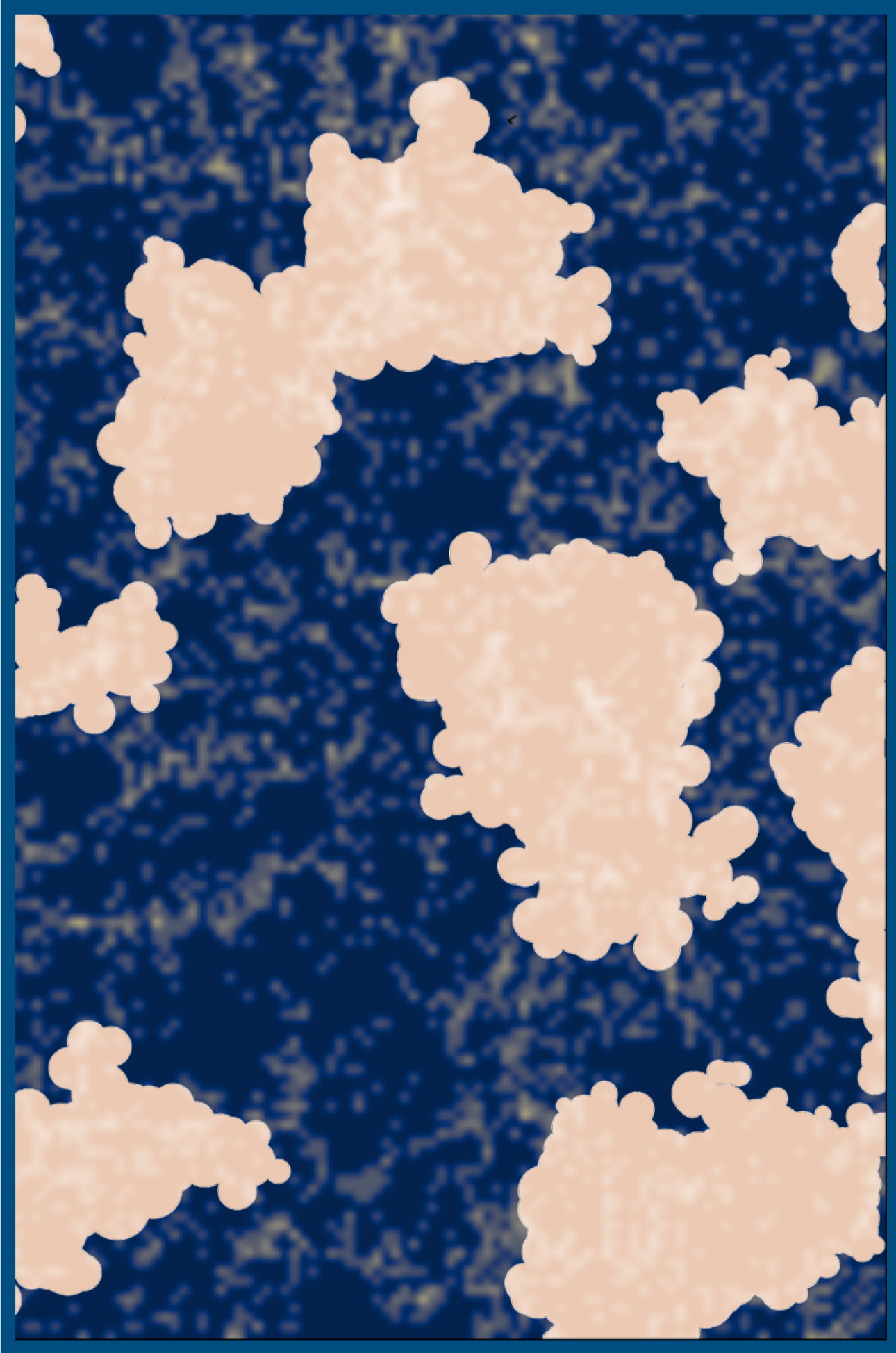
Voids have a unique sensitivity to cosmology.



- Multi-scale sensitivity (sizes 10 - 100 Mpc/h)
- Easier to model (traditional techniques, models valid down to small scales)
- Keep memory of initial conditions
- High signal-to-noise for dark matter

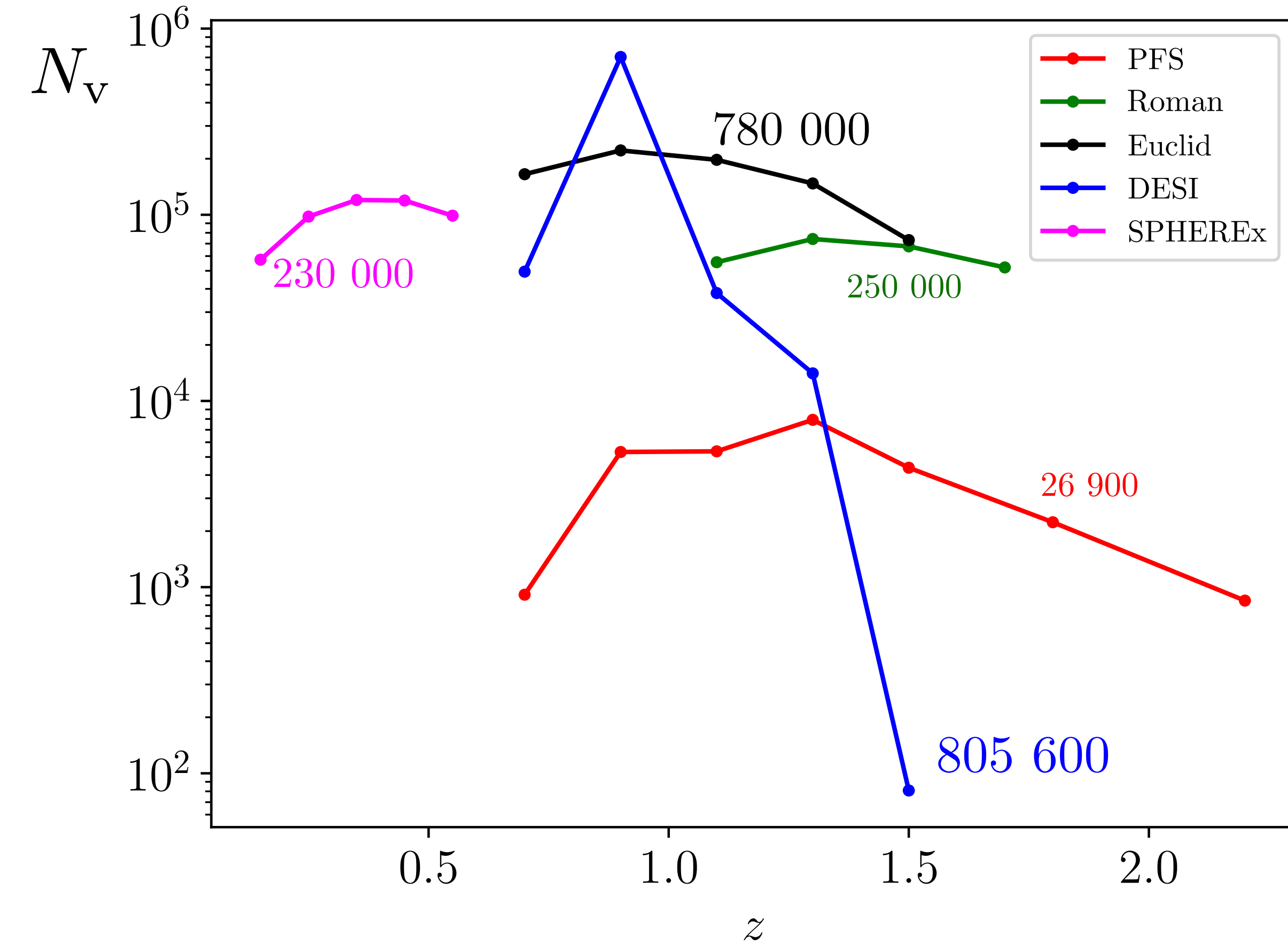
Arcari, Pinetti,
Fornengo 2022
JCAP Arxiv: [2205.03360](https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.03360)

It's the golden age for void cosmology!



Voids need large volume and deep, detailed maps!

Hundreds of thousands of voids



Number density also plays a role!

From a practical perspective: quantities we wish to constrain

Ω_m, Ω_Λ Content of the Universe

σ_8 Amplitude of density fluctuations

$f = \frac{d \ln \Delta}{d \ln a}$ Growth rate of structure

$\frac{f}{b}$ Bias $b = \frac{\delta_{\text{gal}}}{\delta}$

$w(z) = w_0 + w_a \frac{z}{z+1}$ Dark energy equation of state

Σm_ν Sum of neutrino masses

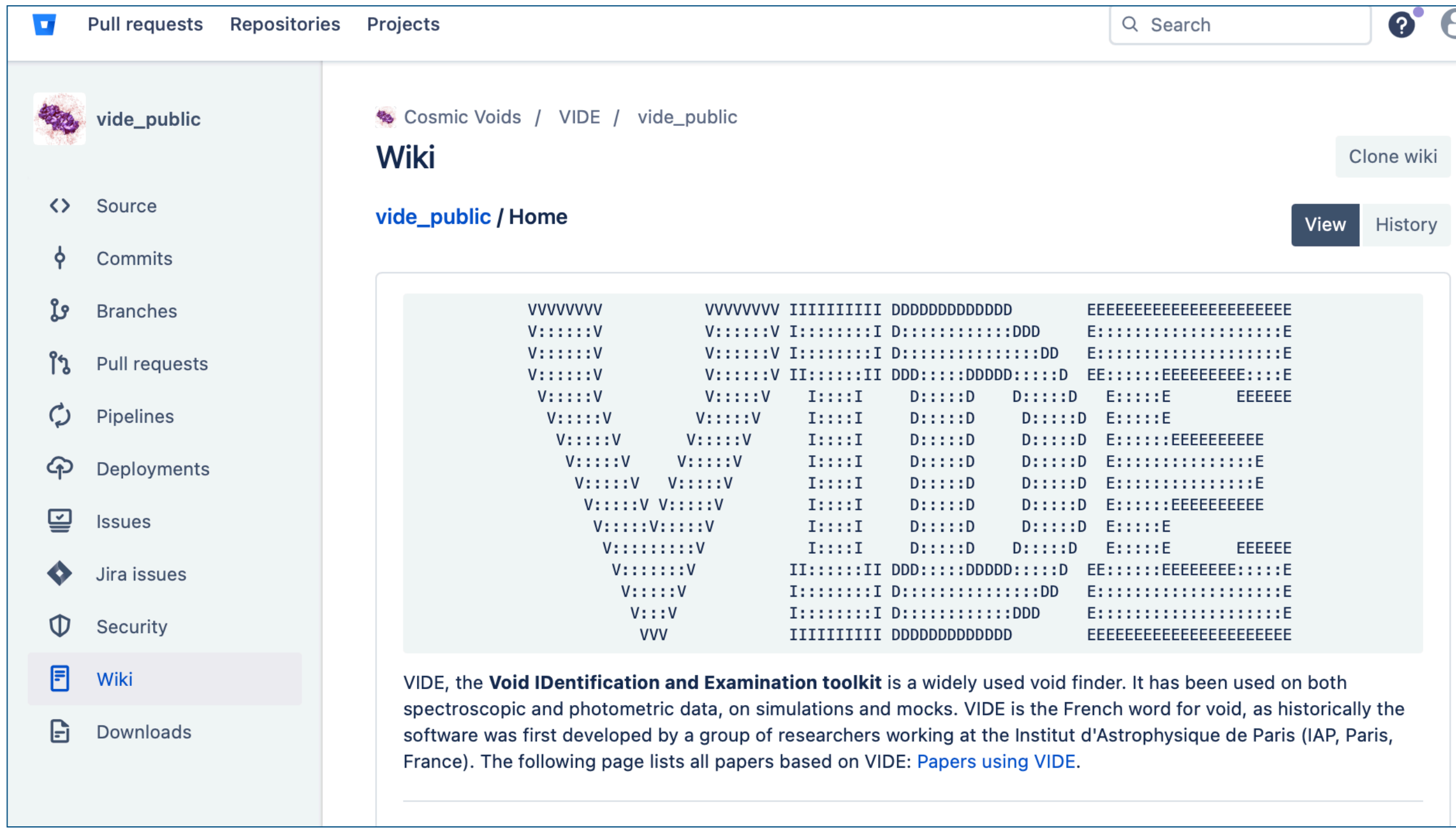
H_0 Hubble constant

- ▶ Large Scale Structure, Voids and Cosmology
- ▶ **How do we find voids?**
- ▶ Void-galaxy cross-correlation function
- ▶ Void size function
- ▶ Voids and the rising tensions
- ▶ Void-void auto-correlation function and neutrinos
- ▶ Challenges
- ▶ Take home messages

Void definition

A void definition must be well **tested**, suitable to your dataset and should enhance the S/N of the measurement we wish to do. We also wish to link it to theory!

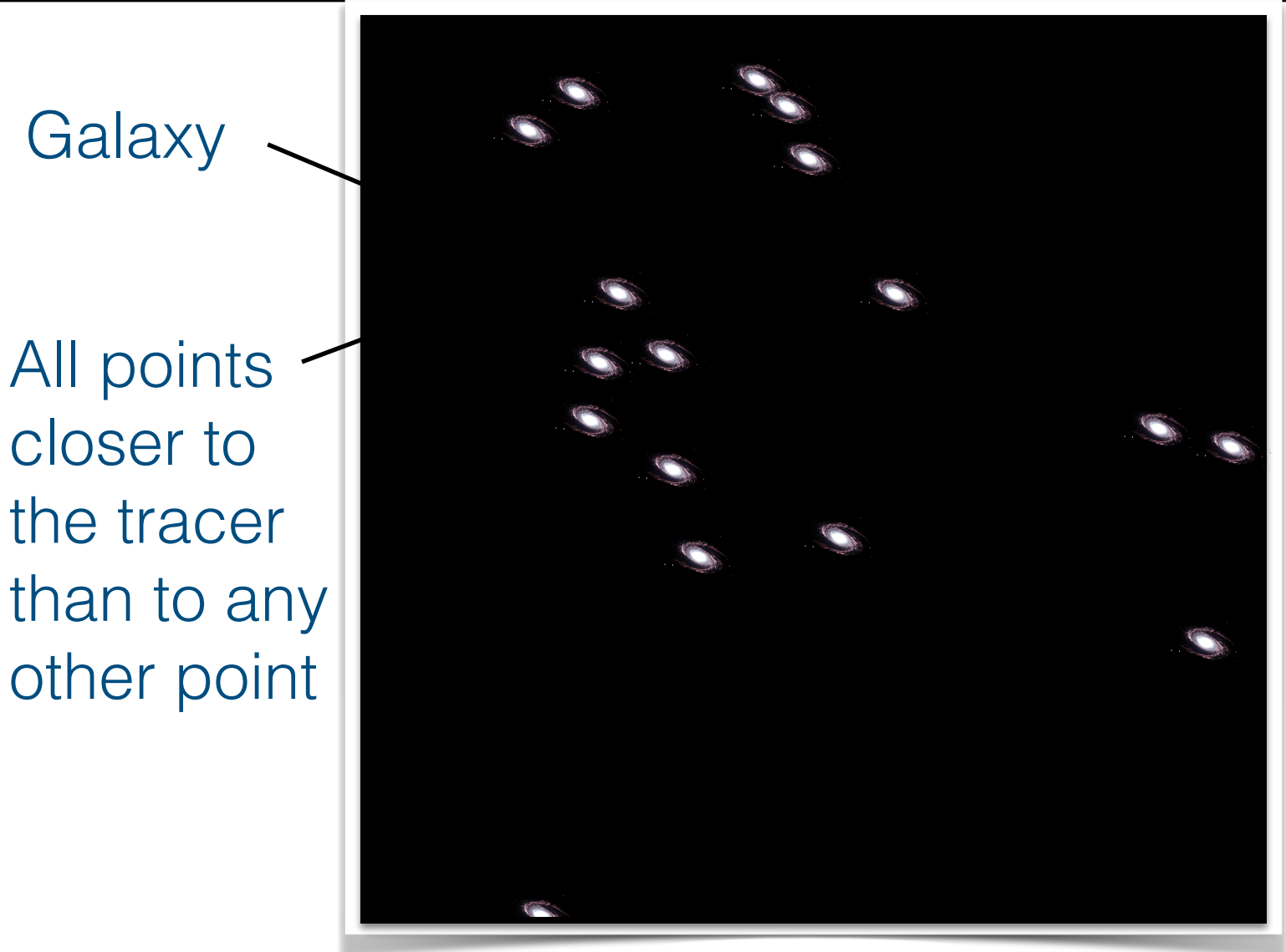
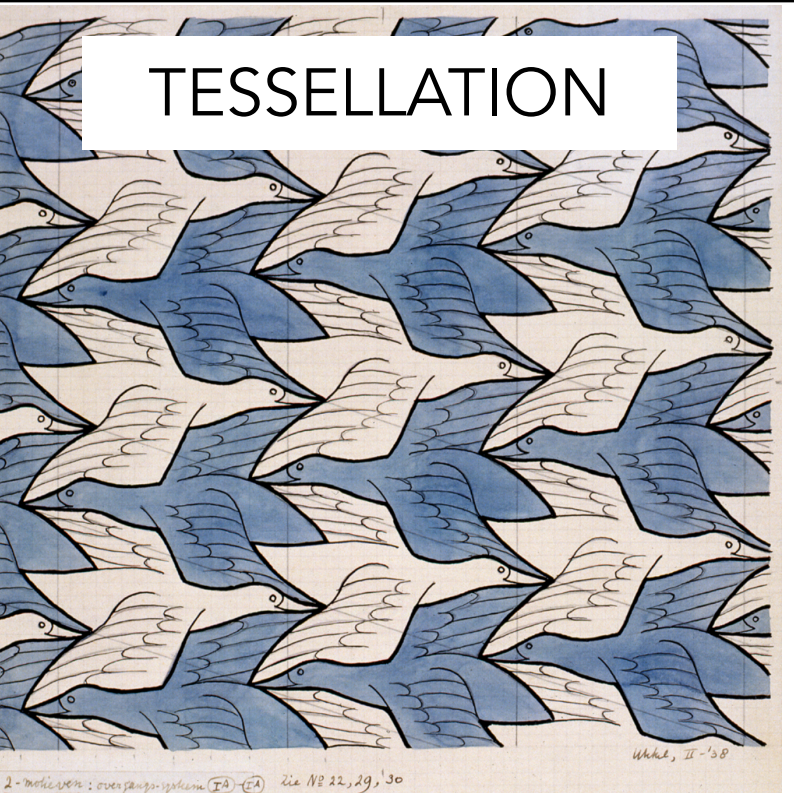
Void IDentification and Examination



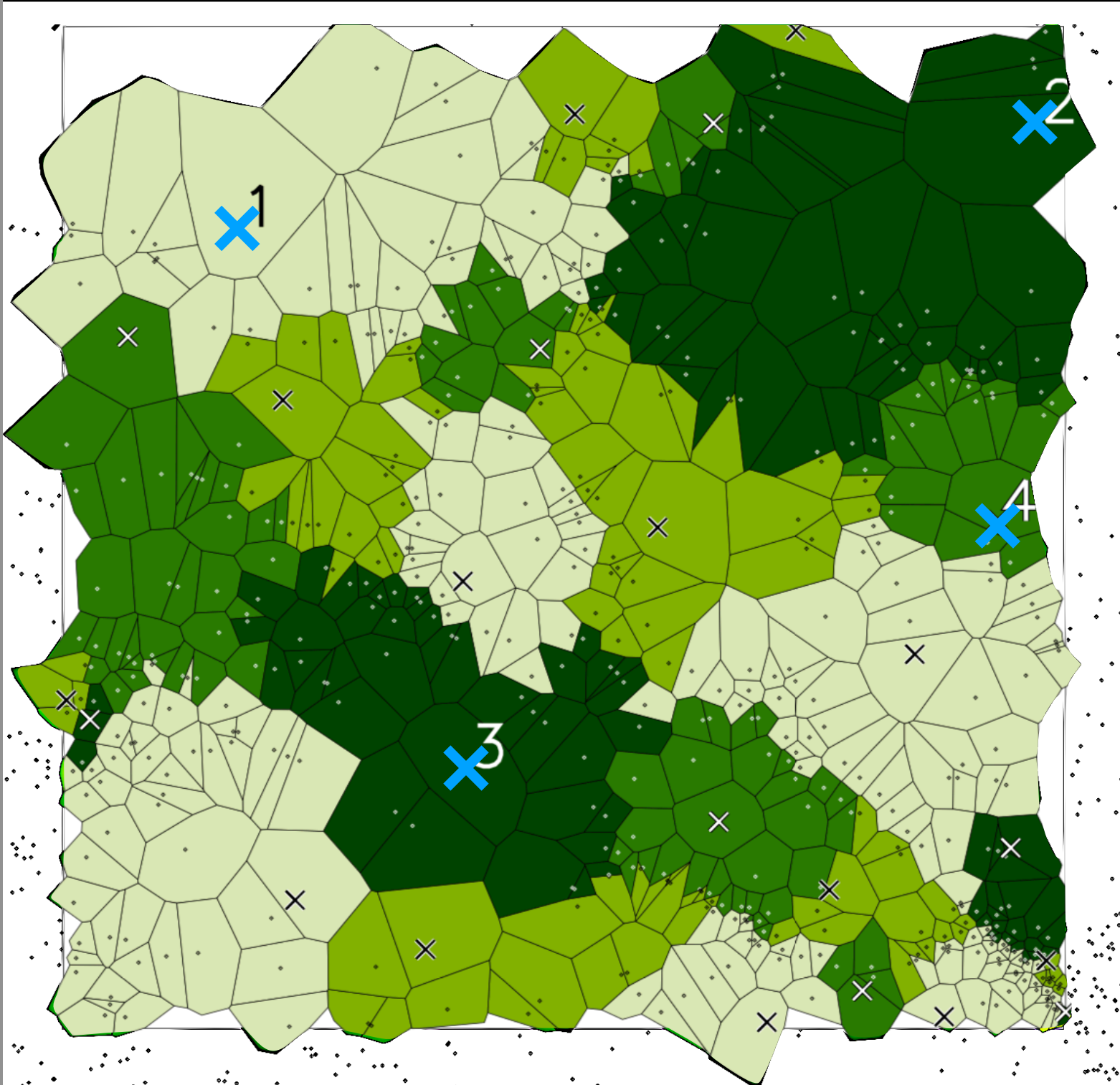
- ☑ Provides void detailed shape.
- ☑ Suitable for both simulations and surveys (accounts for mask).
- ☑ Widely used: BOSS (DR7, DR10, DR11, DR12), eBOSS (DR14), DES, Euclid, Roman, PFS.

https://bitbucket.org/cosmicvoids/vid_public/src/master/, Sutter et al. 2015 A&C based on ZOBOV (Neyrinck 2008)

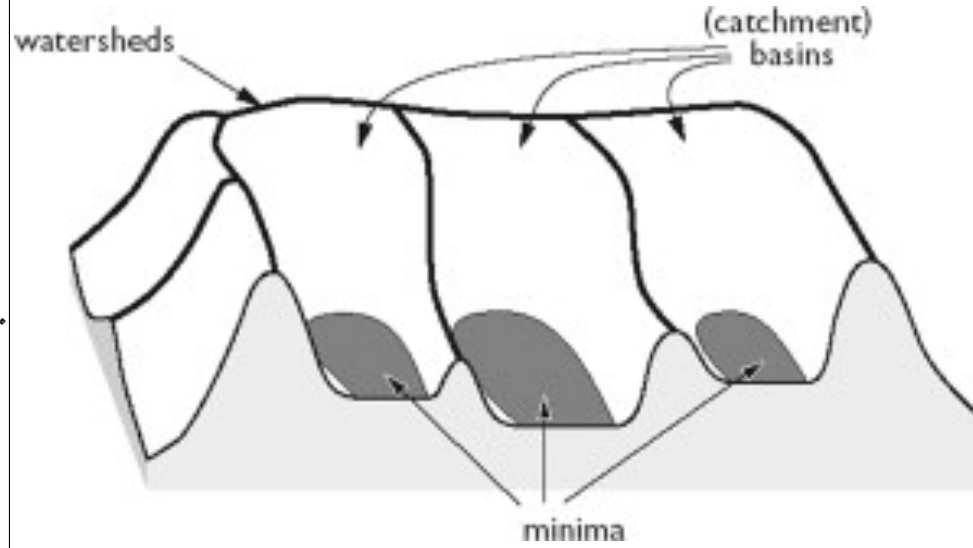
Void definition: VIDE (Void IDentification and Examination)



A tessellation with a physical meaning



Neyrinck 2008



Preim, Botha 2014

Local density estimation

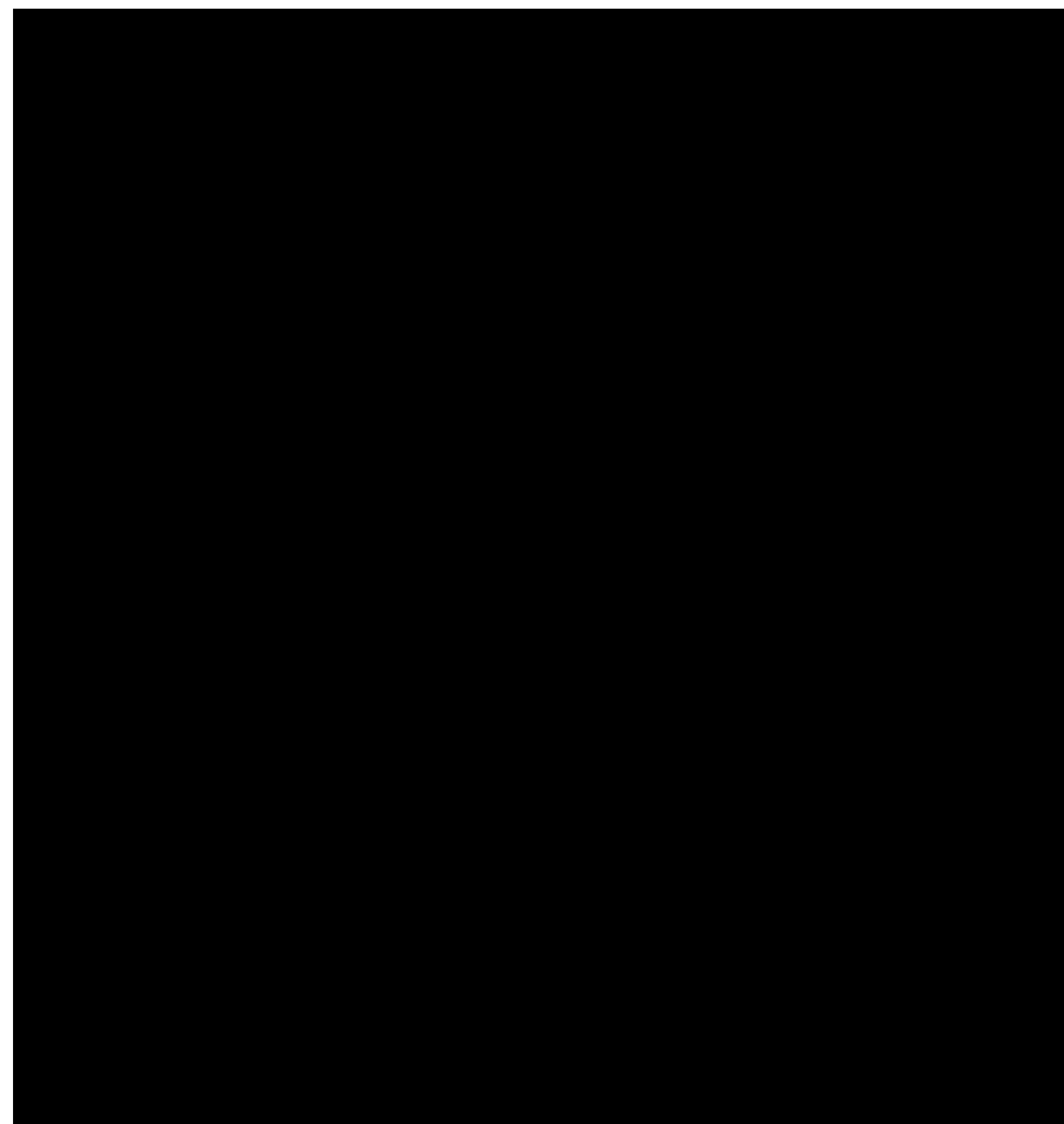
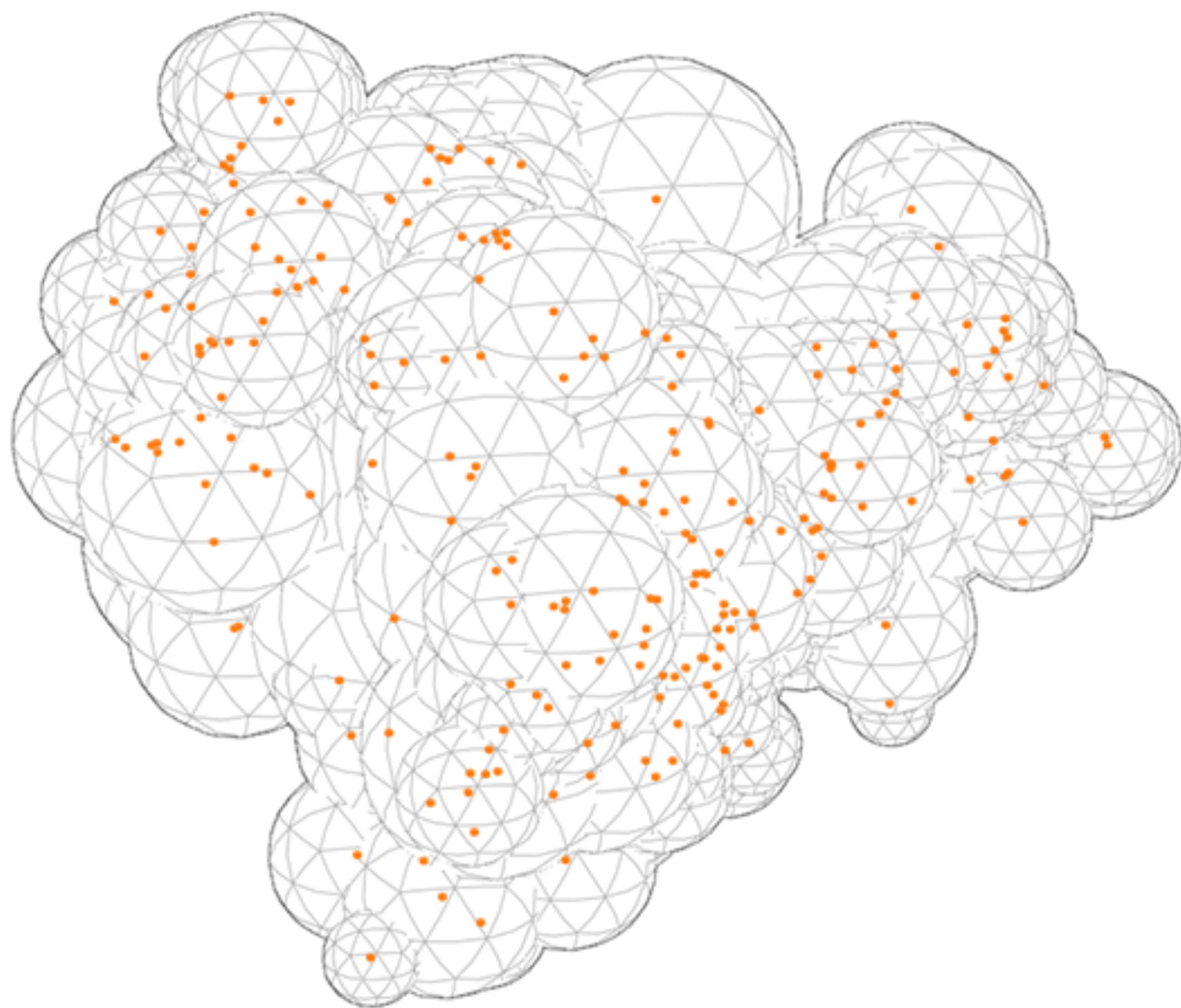
$$\rho_{local} = \frac{1}{V_{cell}}$$

VIDE: https://bitbucket.org/cosmicvoids/vid_public/src/master/, Sutter, Lavaux, Hamaus, Pisani, Wandelt, Warren, Villaescusa-Navarro, Zivick, Mao, and Thompson 2015 A&C ArXiv: [1406.1191](https://arxiv.org/abs/1406.1191)
 Icke & Van de Weygaert (1987)
 Platen et al. 2007

Void finding in 3D!

Void definition: VIDE (Void IDentification and Examination)

No a priori on the shape.
Void's shape is not regular on a one-to-one basis!



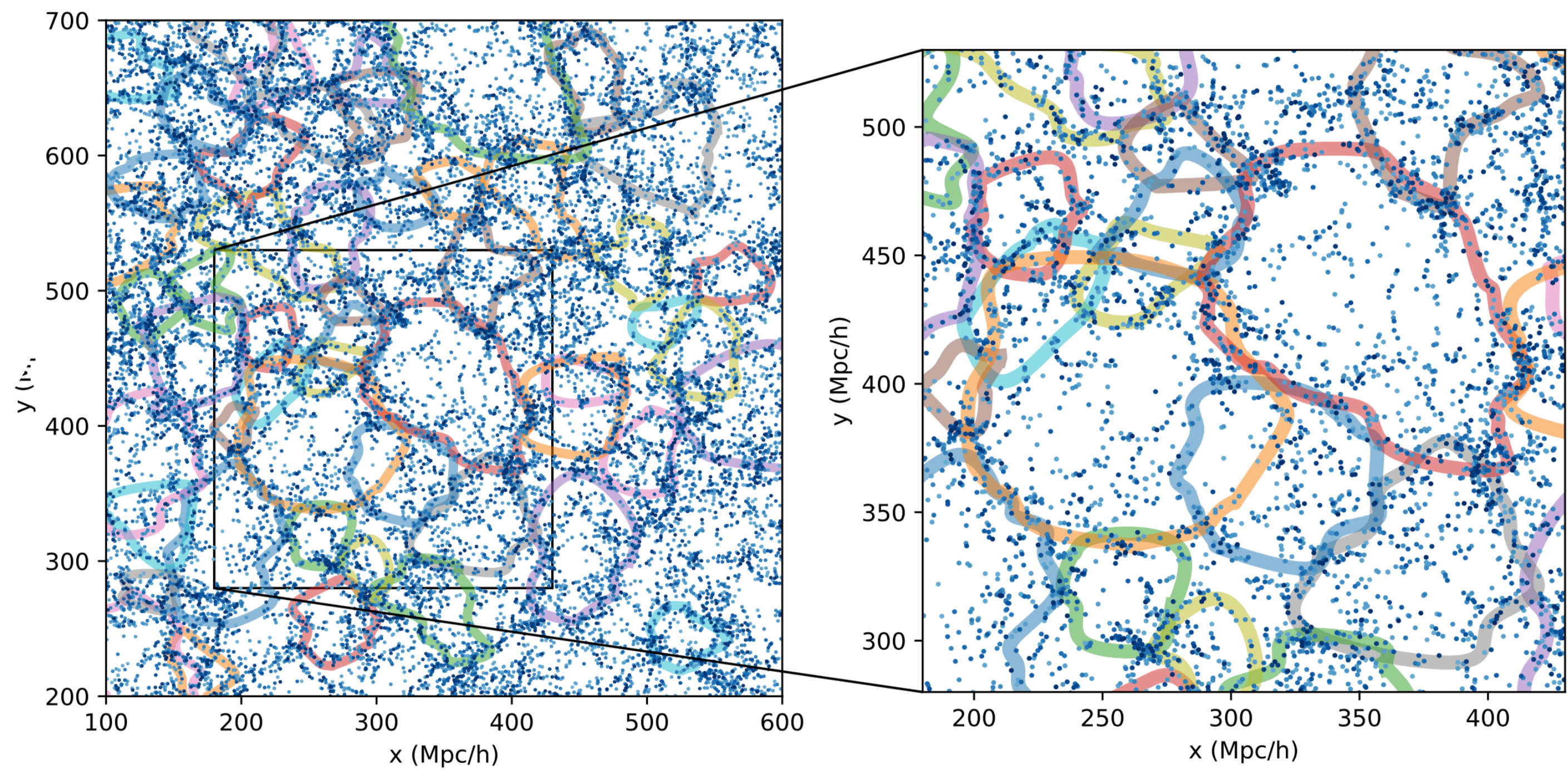
Yue Bonny Wang

Wang, Pisani, Villaescusa-Navarro and Wandelt 2023, ApJ 955 131, Arxiv: [2212.06860](https://arxiv.org/abs/2212.06860)

Void definition: VIDE (Void IDentification and Examination)



Giovanni Verza

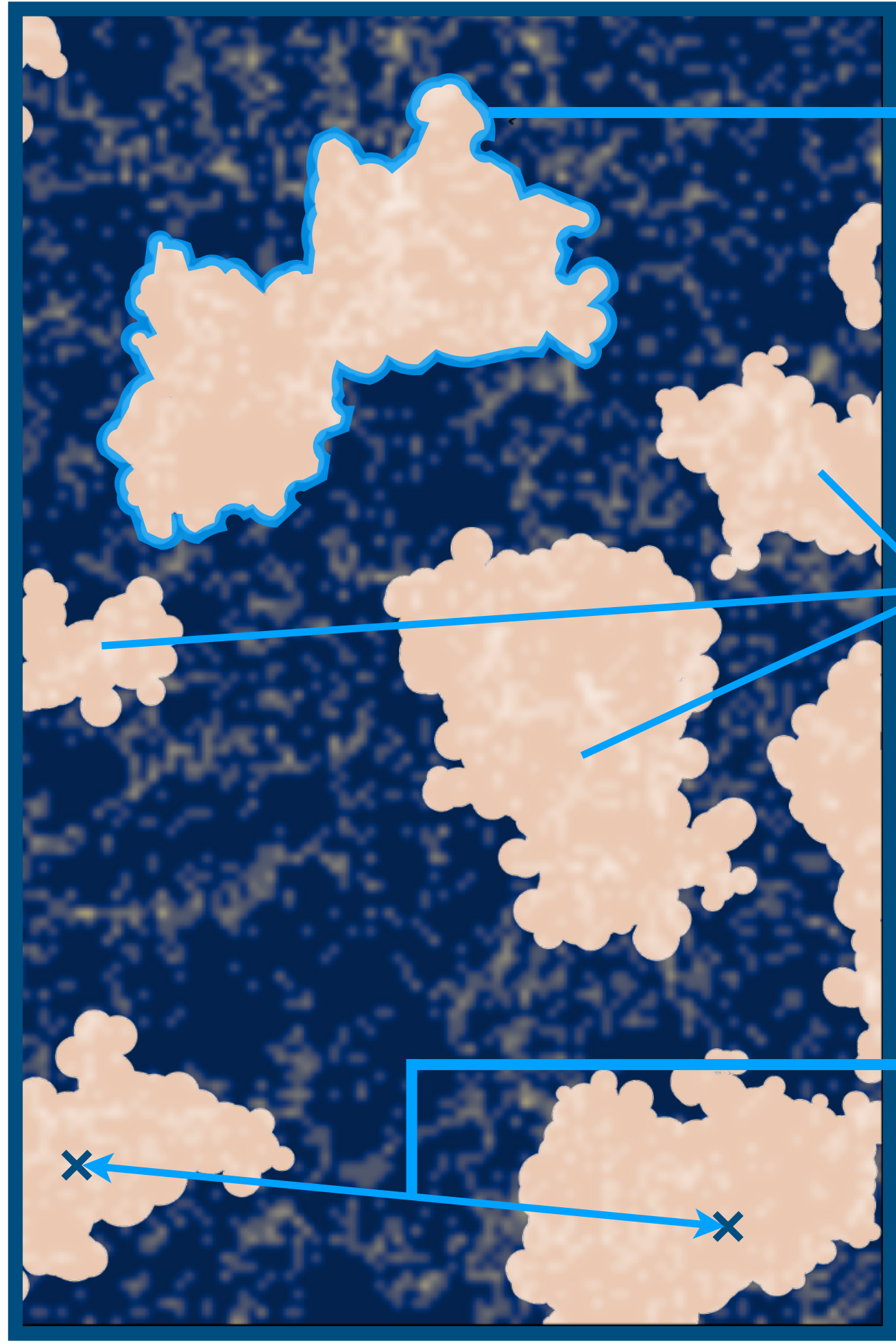


We have void centers, void radii, and tracers!

Using voids means more than one application!

Verza, Pisani, Carbone, Hamaus, Guzzo 2019; ArXiv: [1906.00409](https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.00409) JCAP

Many different void statistics



Shape

$$\xi_{vg}$$

Numbers

$$N_v$$

Clustering

$$\xi_{vv}$$

Pisani et al. 2014 MNRAS
 Hamaus, Aubert, Pisani et al. 2021 A&A
 Pisani et al. 2015 PRD
 Verza, Pisani et al. 2019 JCAP
 Kreisch, Massara et al. JCAP 2015
 Contarini, Verza, Pisani et al. 2019 MNRAS
 Contarini, Verza, Pisani et al. 2022 A&A
 Kreisch, Pisani et al. 2021 ApJ

Dark energy
 Modified gravity

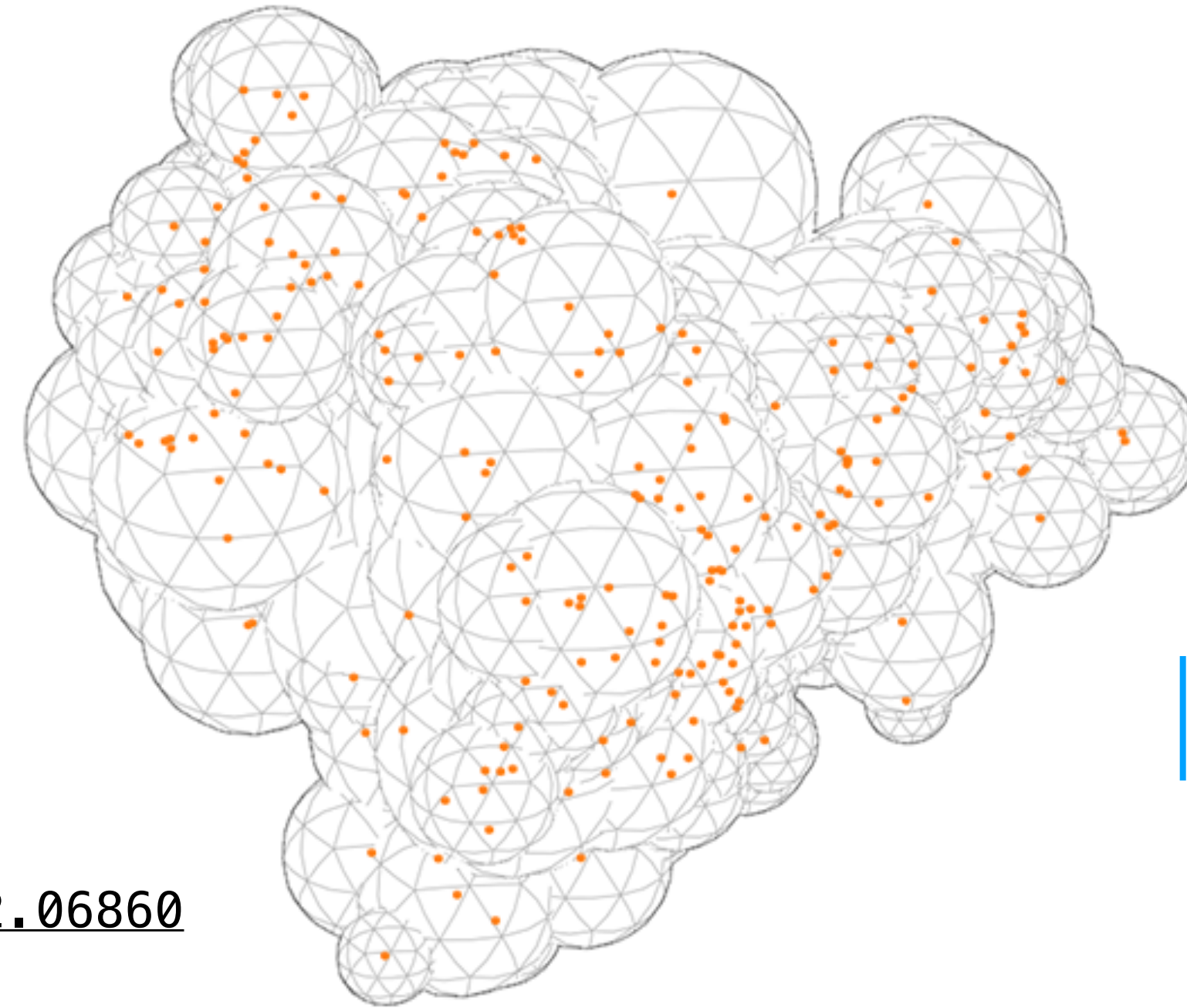
Neutrinos

Not at the same degree of maturity !

Pisani, Massara, Spergel et al. 2019; ArXiv: [1903.05161](https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.05161) , B. AAS

- ▶ Large Scale Structure, Voids and Cosmology
- ▶ How do we find voids?
- ▶ **Void-galaxy cross-correlation function**
- ▶ Void size function
- ▶ Voids and the rising tensions
- ▶ Void-void auto-correlation function and neutrinos
- ▶ Challenges
- ▶ Take home messages

The *observed* void-galaxy cross-correlation function ξ_{vg}



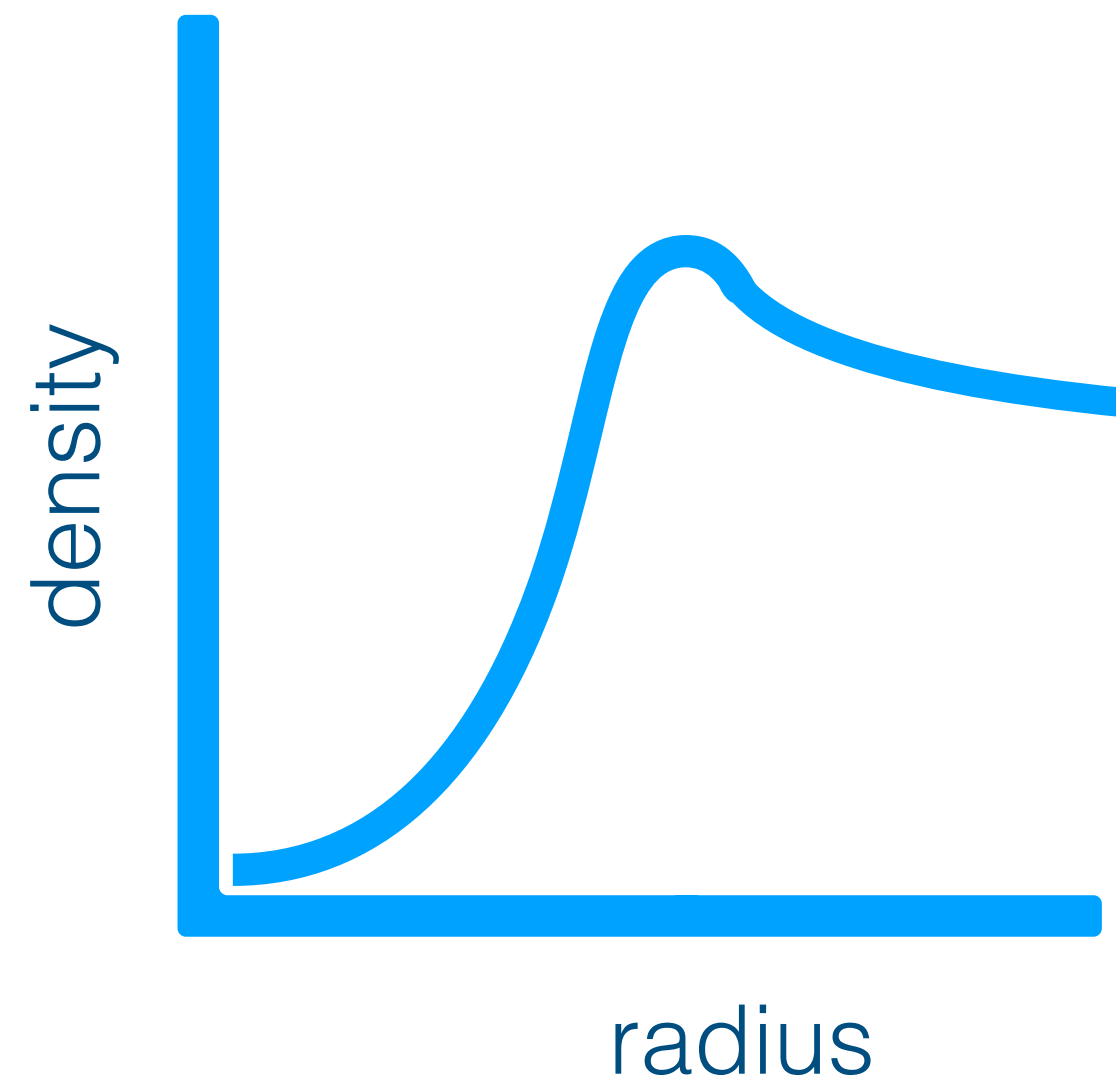
Void's shape is not regular on a one-to-one basis!

Wang, Pisani, Villaescusa-Navarro and Wandelt 2023, ApJ 955 131, Arxiv: [2212.06860](https://arxiv.org/abs/2212.06860)

Ryden, B. S. 1995, ApJ, 452, 25
Lavaux & Wandelt 2011; ArXiv: [1110.0345](https://arxiv.org/abs/1110.0345) ApJ

In a homogeneous and isotropic universe void **stacks** are spherically symmetric in real space.

The *observed* void-galaxy cross-correlation function ξ_{vg}



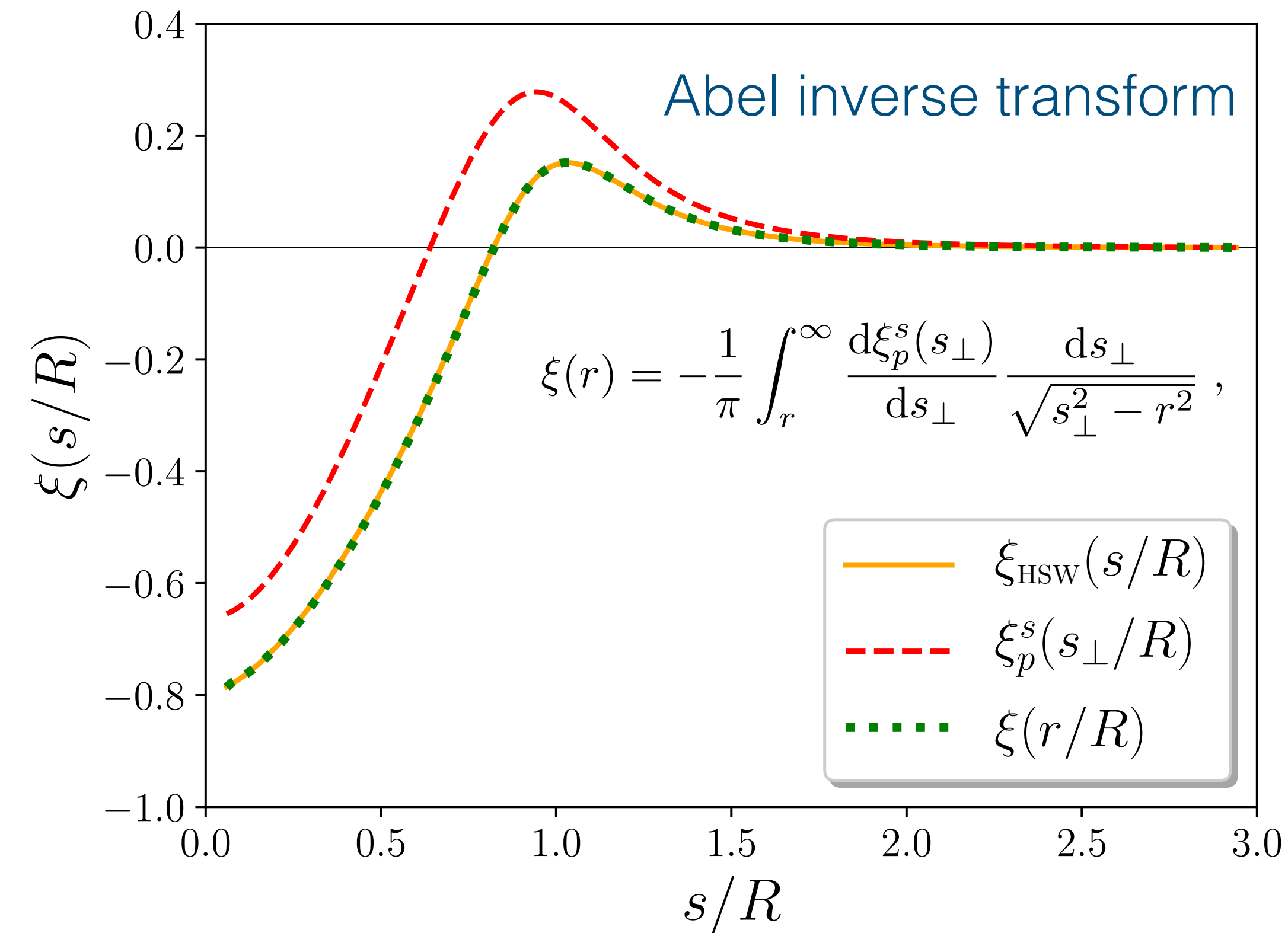
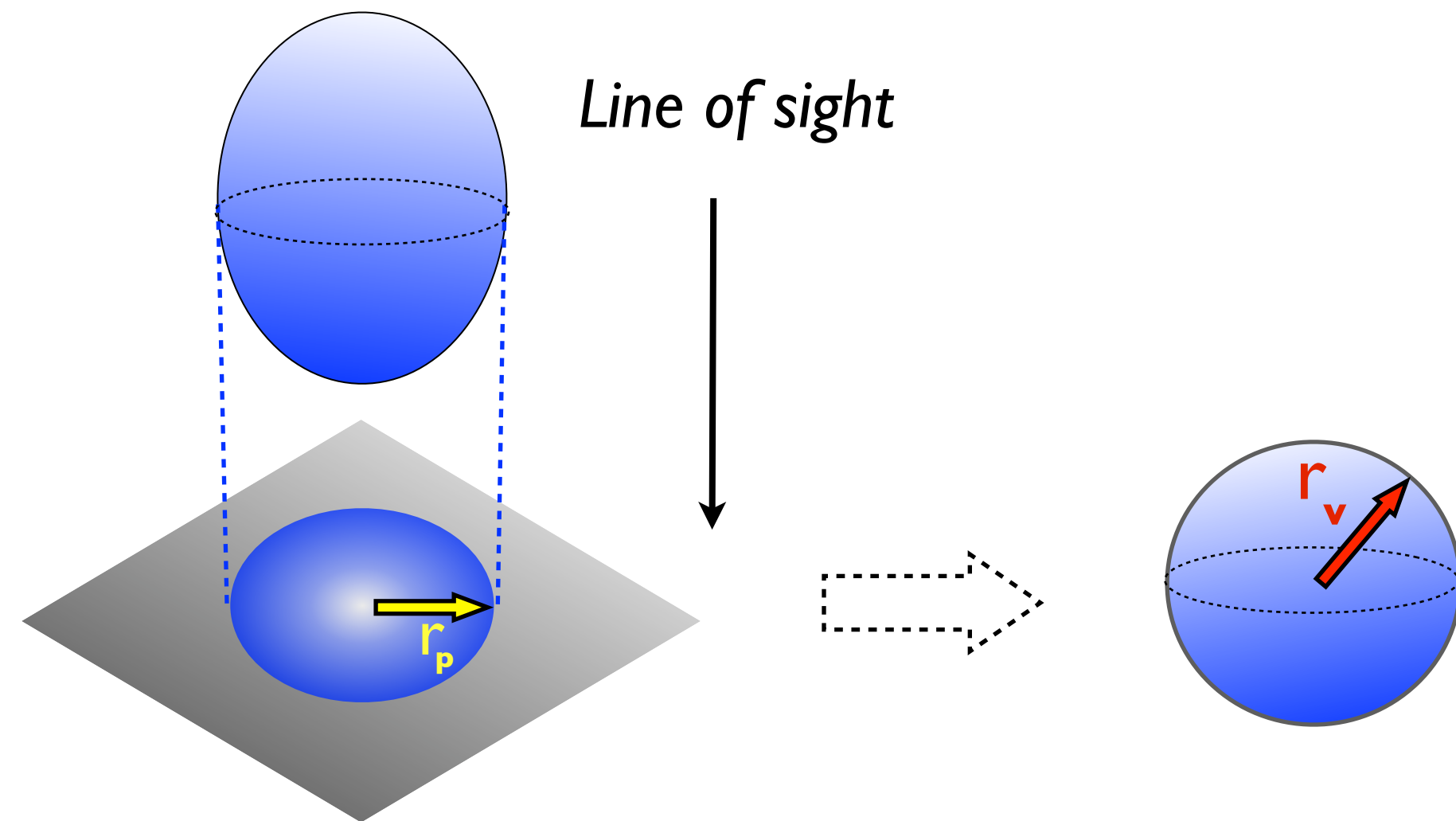
But... we observe
voids in redshift
space!

Our model needs
many ingredients:

- Density profile modeling
- Alcock-Paczynski (AP) distortions
- Redshift space distortion modeling

The *observed* void-galaxy cross-correlation function ξ_{vg}

Models the profile from data



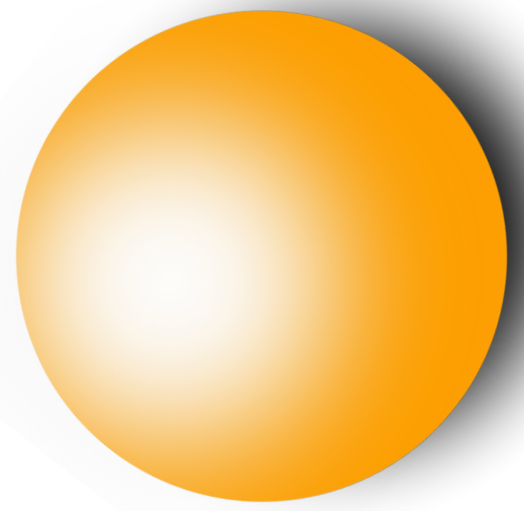
Other prescriptions model the profile from simulations(fit).

Caveat: introduces simulation bias!

Pisani, Lavaux, Sutter, Wandelt 2014;
 ArXiv: [1306.3052](https://arxiv.org/abs/1306.3052) MNRAS
 Hamaus, Pisani, Choi, Lavaux, Wandelt,
 Weller 2020; ArXiv: [2007.07895](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.07895) JCAP

The *observed* void-galaxy cross-correlation function ξ_{vg}

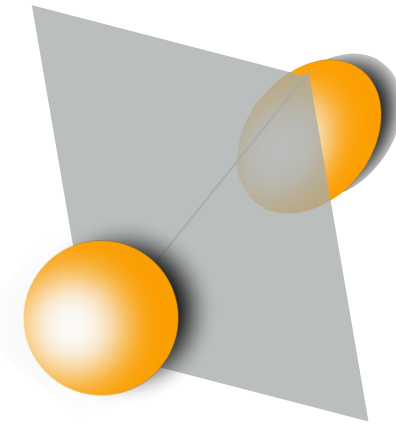
1. Stacked void density profile in real space



Pisani, Lavaux, Sutter, Wandelt 2014; ArXiv: [1306.3052](https://arxiv.org/abs/1306.3052) MNRAS

+

2. Alcock-Paczynski (AP) distortions: Relationship between measured quantities and physical sizes



$$c\Delta z = H(z)r_{\parallel}$$

$$r_{\perp} = D_A(z)\Delta\theta$$

$$\frac{c\Delta z}{\Delta\theta} = D_A(z)H(z)$$

AP test $r_{\perp} = r_{\parallel}$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{[D_A H(z)]_{\text{meas}}}{[D_A H(z)]_{\text{fid}}}$$

pick $[\Omega_m, \Omega_{\Lambda}]$, calculate

$$\varepsilon = 1$$

+

3. Redshift-space distortions (RSD) modeling due to galaxies peculiar velocities

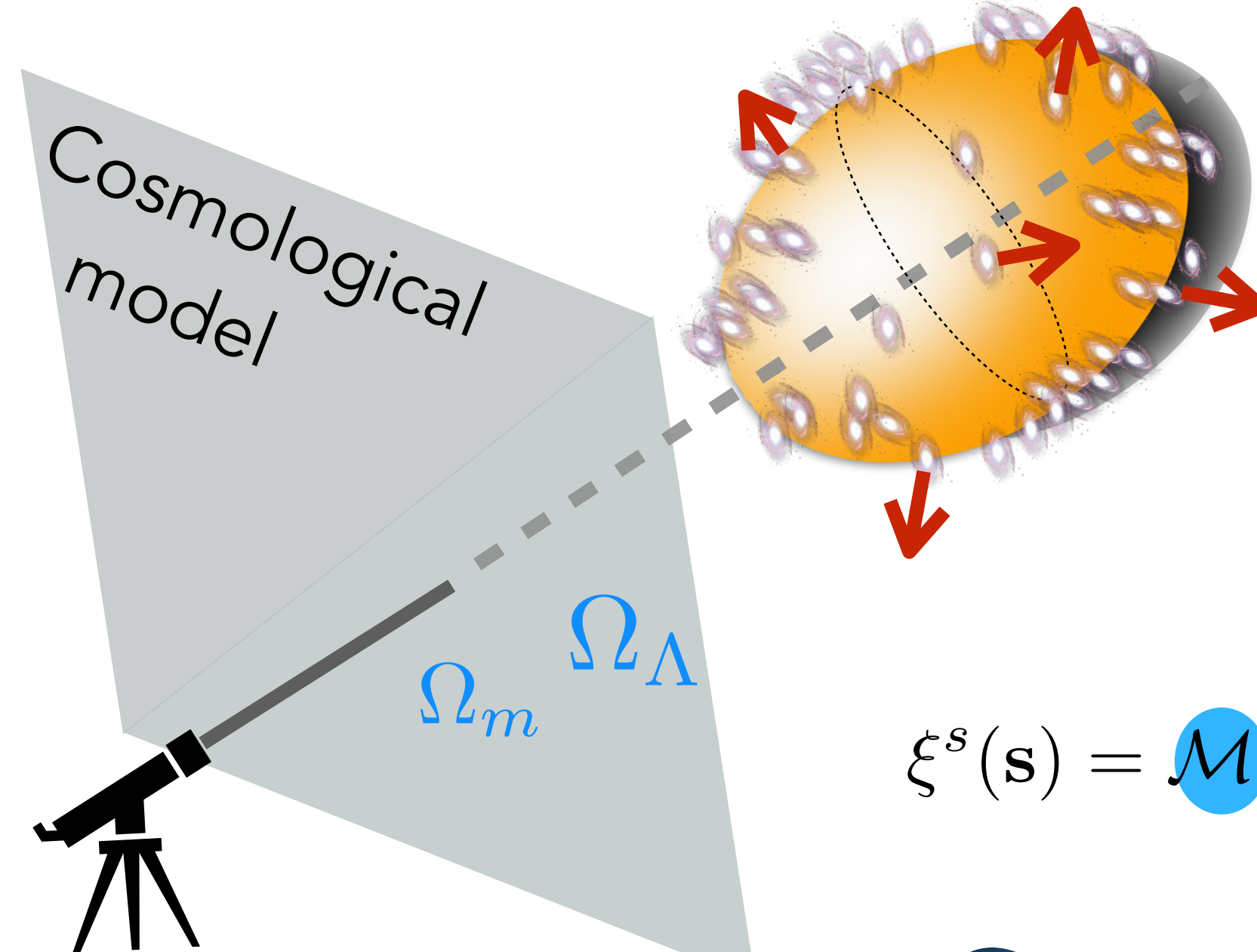
$$cz = H_0 d + v \cos\theta$$

$$v(r) \simeq -\frac{1}{3} \frac{f(z)H(z)}{1+z} r \Delta(r)$$

Peebles (1980)
Schuster et al. 2022; ArXiv:2210.02457

=

Void stack in redshift space



$$\xi^s(\mathbf{s}) = \mathcal{M} \left\{ \xi(r) + \frac{1}{3} \frac{f}{b} \bar{\xi}(r) + \frac{f}{b} Q \mu_r^2 [\xi(r) - \bar{\xi}(r)] \right\}$$

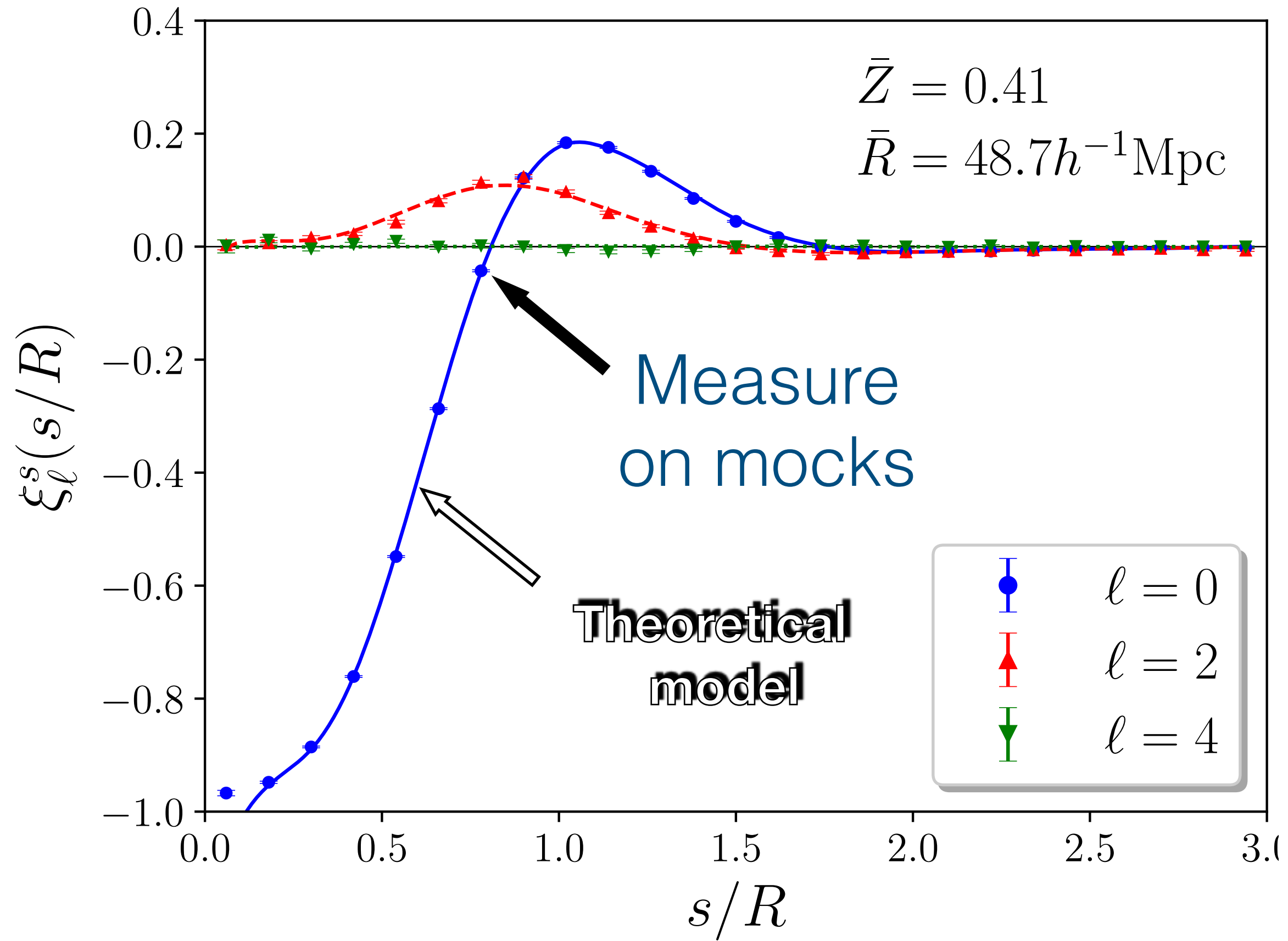
Hamaus, Pisani, Choi, Lavaux, Wandelt, Weller 2020; ArXiv: [2007.07895](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.07895) JCAP

The *observed* void-galaxy cross-correlation function ξ_{vg}

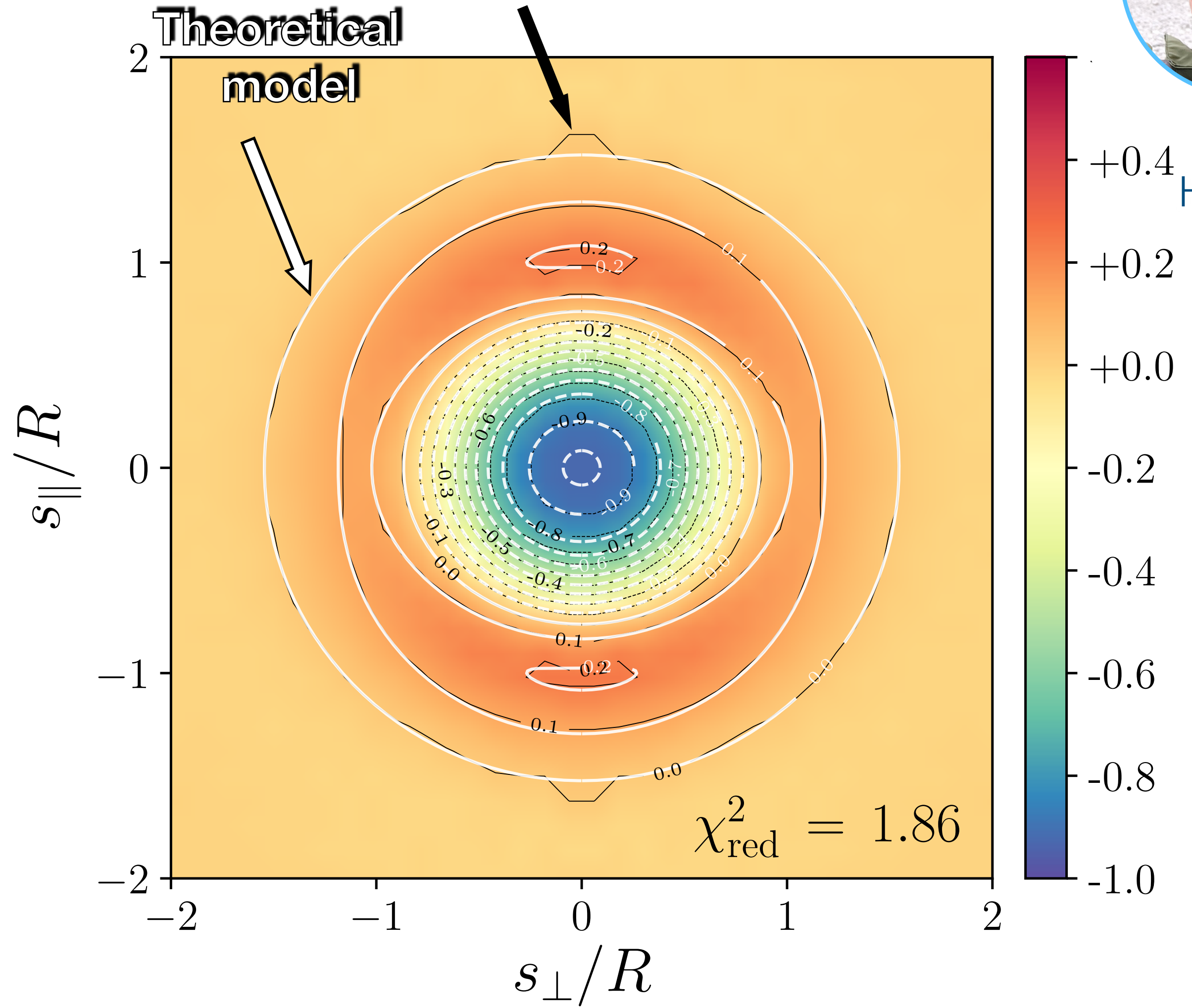


Nico Hamaus

Tested on mocks



Measure on mocks

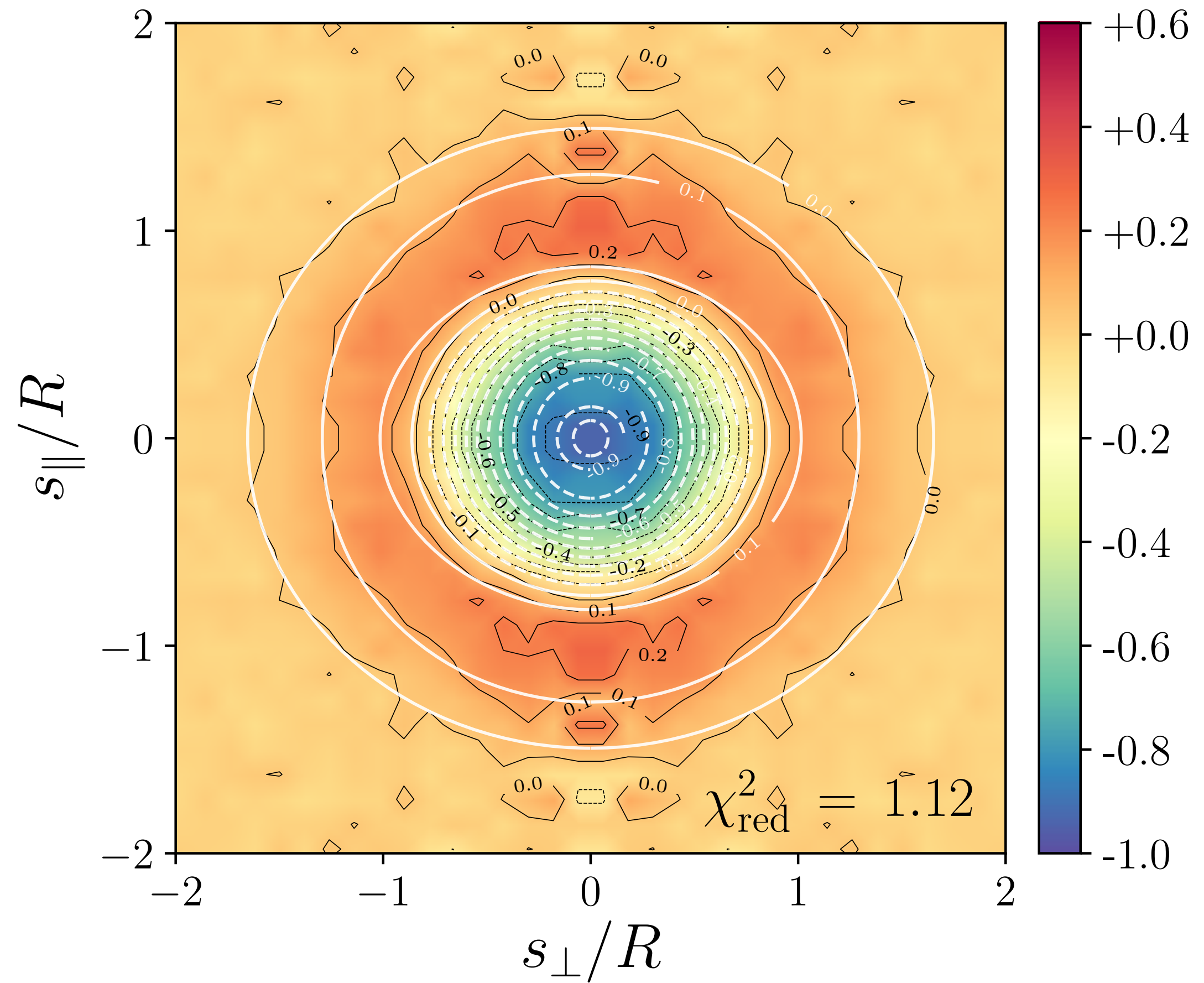
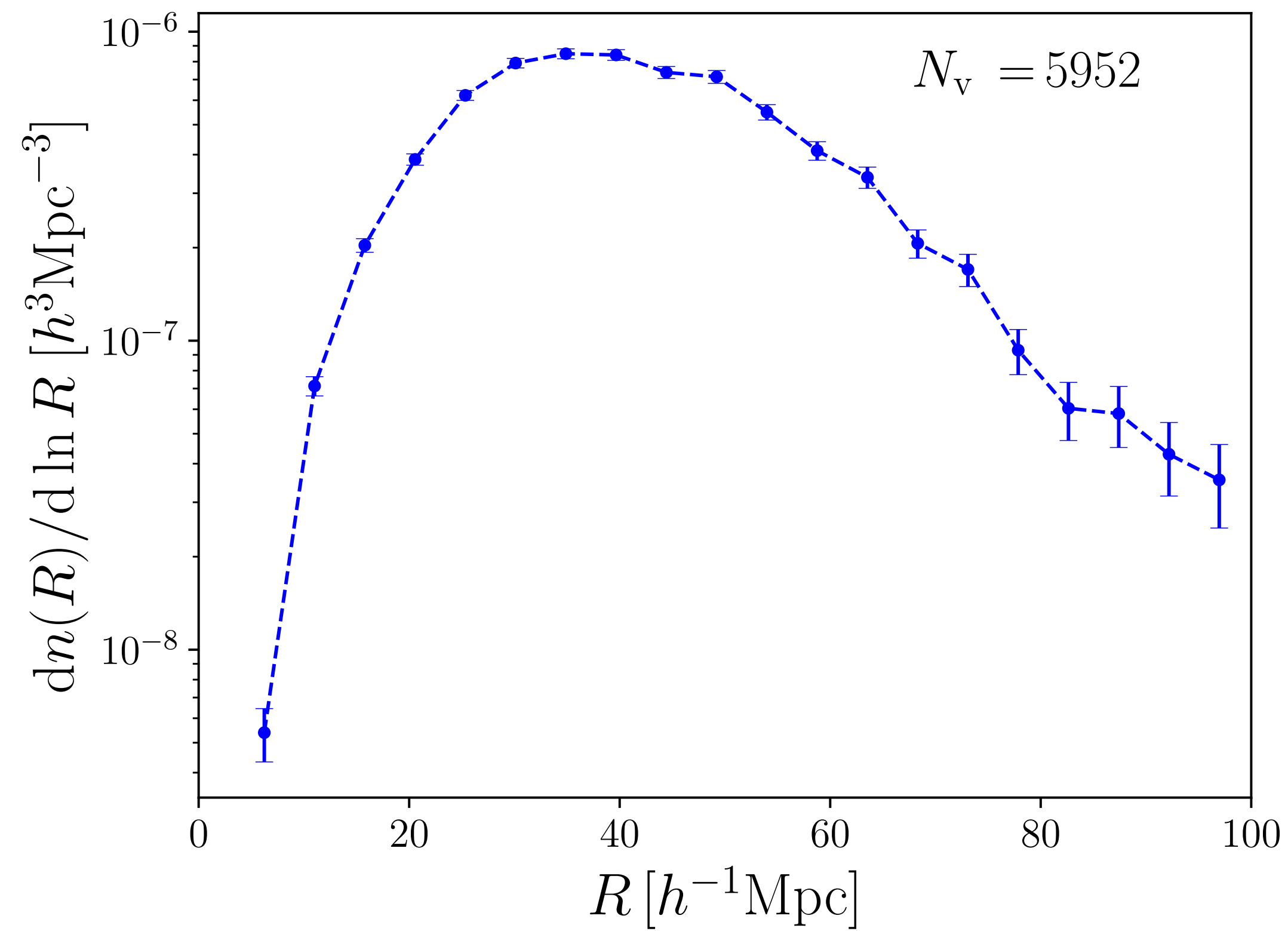


Hamaus, Pisani, Choi, Lavaux, Wandelt, Weller 2020; ArXiv: 2007.07895 JCAP

The *observed* void-galaxy cross-correlation function ξ_{vg}



Nico Hamaus



Hamaus, Pisani, Choi, Lavaux, Wandelt, Weller 2020; ArXiv: [2007.07895](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.07895) JCAP

The *observed* void-galaxy cross-correlation function ξ_{vg}



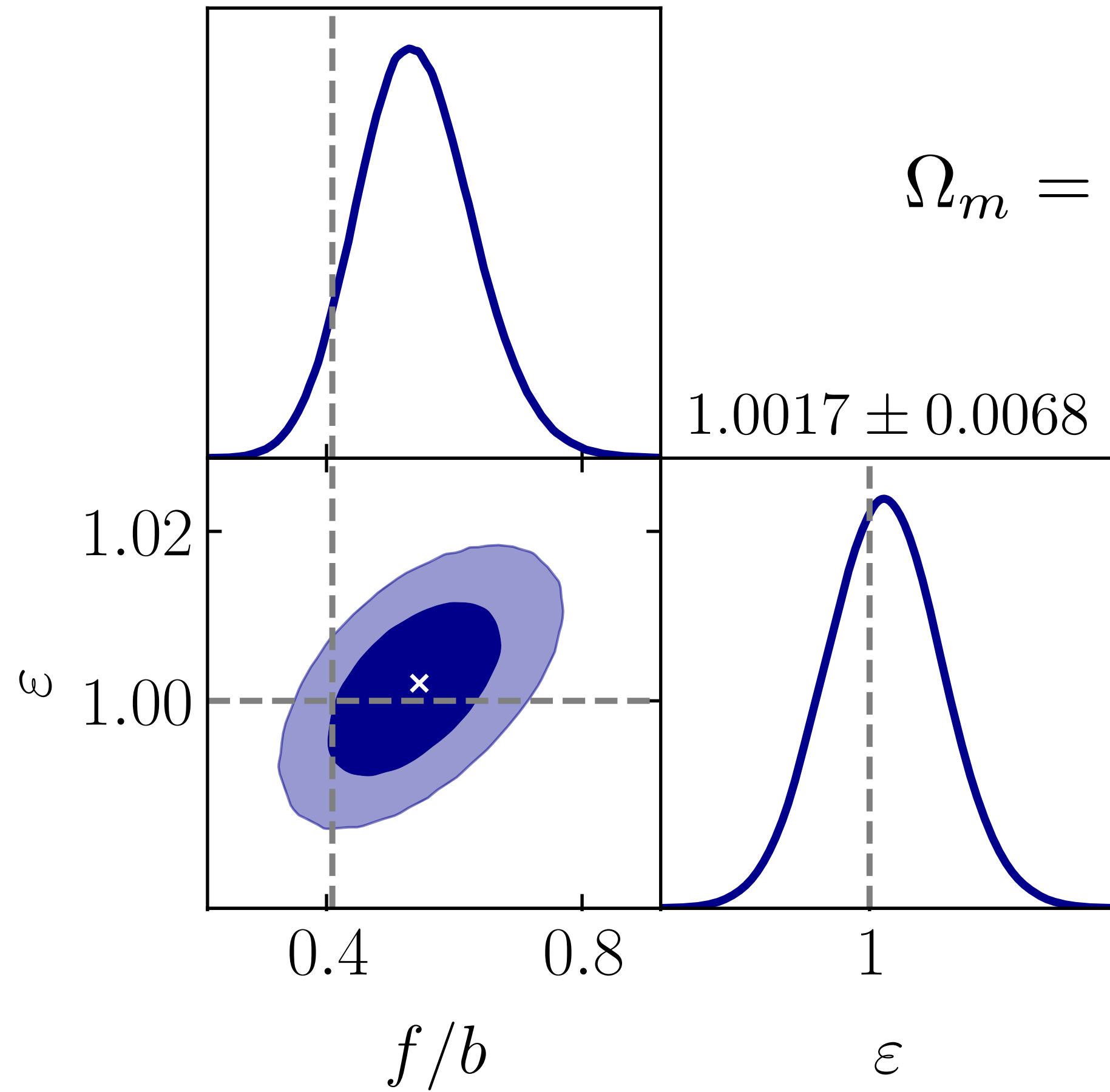
Nico Hamaus

Results

$$\beta = \frac{f}{b}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{[D_A(z)H(z)]_{\text{meas}}}{[D_A(z)H(z)]_{\text{fid}}}$$

$0.540^{+0.084}_{-0.095}$



Precision

	indep
ε	0.68%
Ω_m	6.4%
f/b	16.9%

What if we still want to use simulations?

Hamaus, Pisani, Choi, Lavaux, Wandelt, Weller 2020; ArXiv: [2007.07895](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.07895) JCAP

The *observed* void-galaxy cross-correlation function

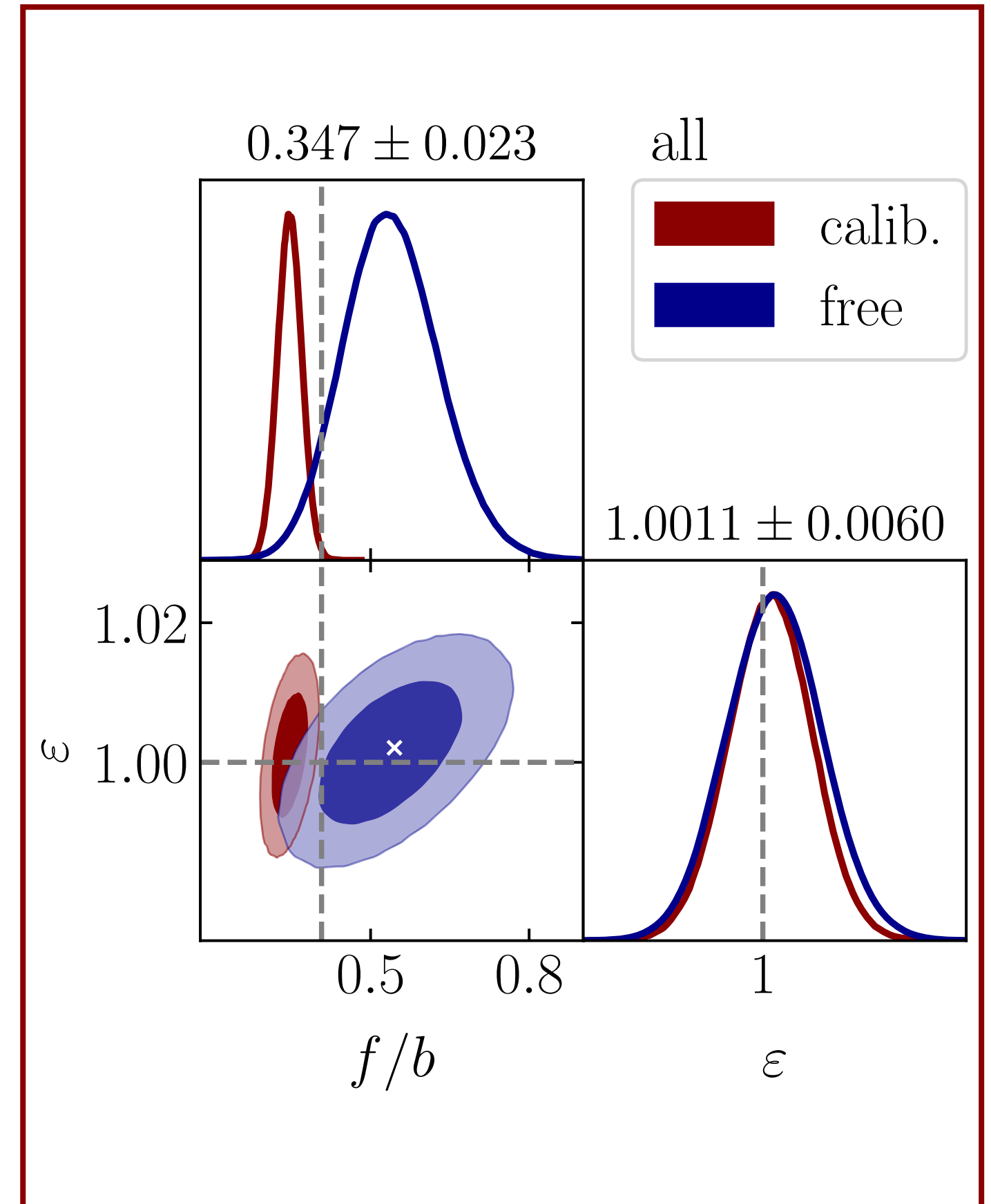
Two nuisance parameters:

Amplitude { monopole
quadrupole

Precision

	indep	calib
ϵ	0.68%	0.60%
Ω_m	6.4%	5.5%
f/b	16.9%	6.6%

$$\xi^s(\mathbf{s}) = \mathcal{M} \left\{ \xi(r) + \frac{1}{3} \frac{f}{b} \bar{\xi}(r) + \frac{f}{b} Q \mu_r^2 [\xi(r) - \bar{\xi}(r)] \right\}$$



Hamaus, Pisani, Choi, Lavaux, Wandelt, Weller 2020; ArXiv: [2007.07895](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.07895) JCAP

The *observed* void-galaxy cross-correlation function ξ_{vg}

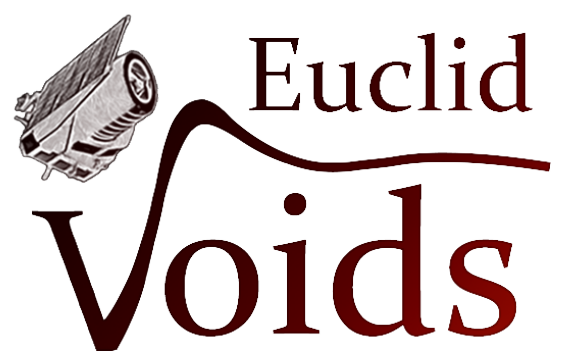
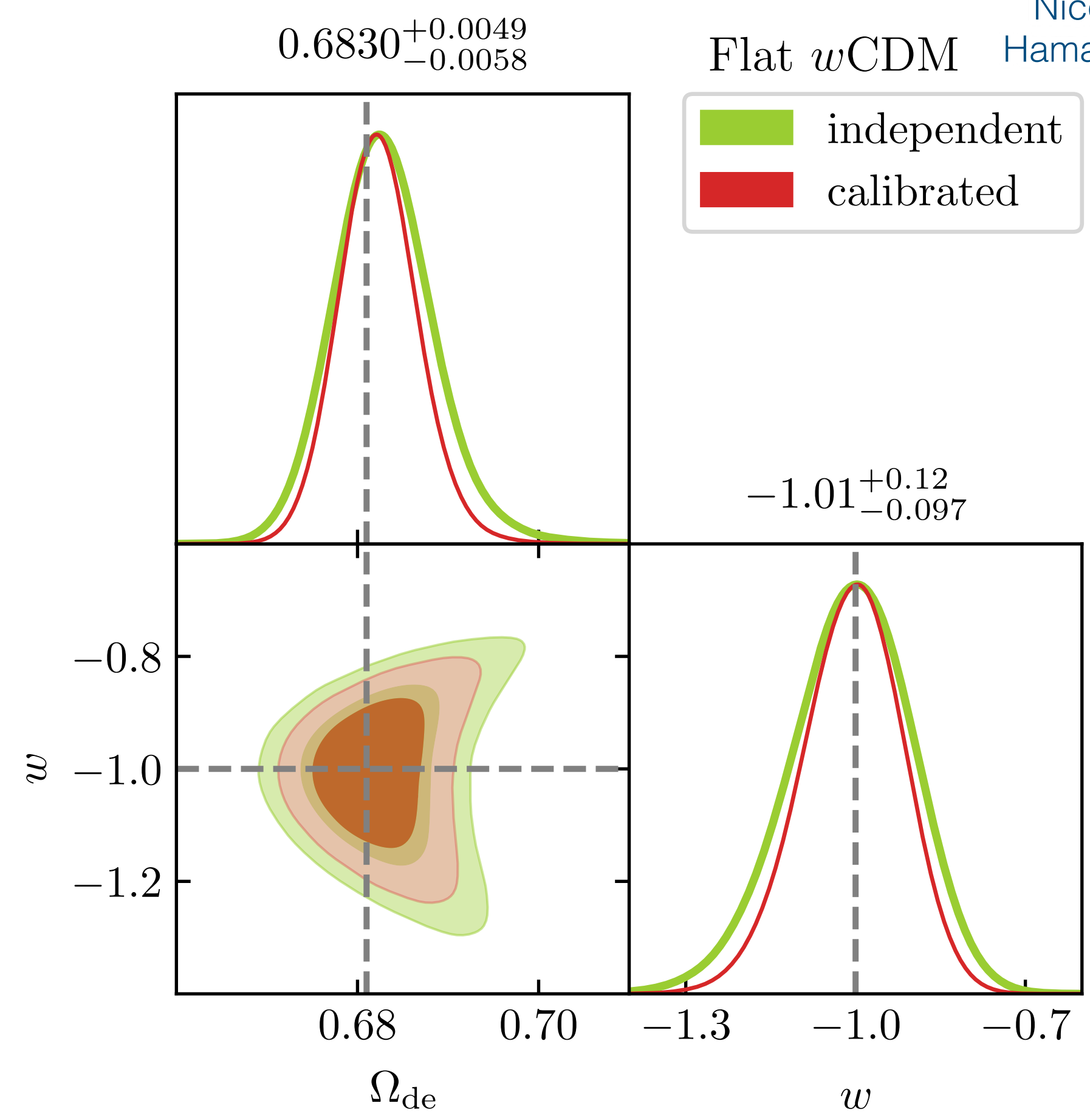
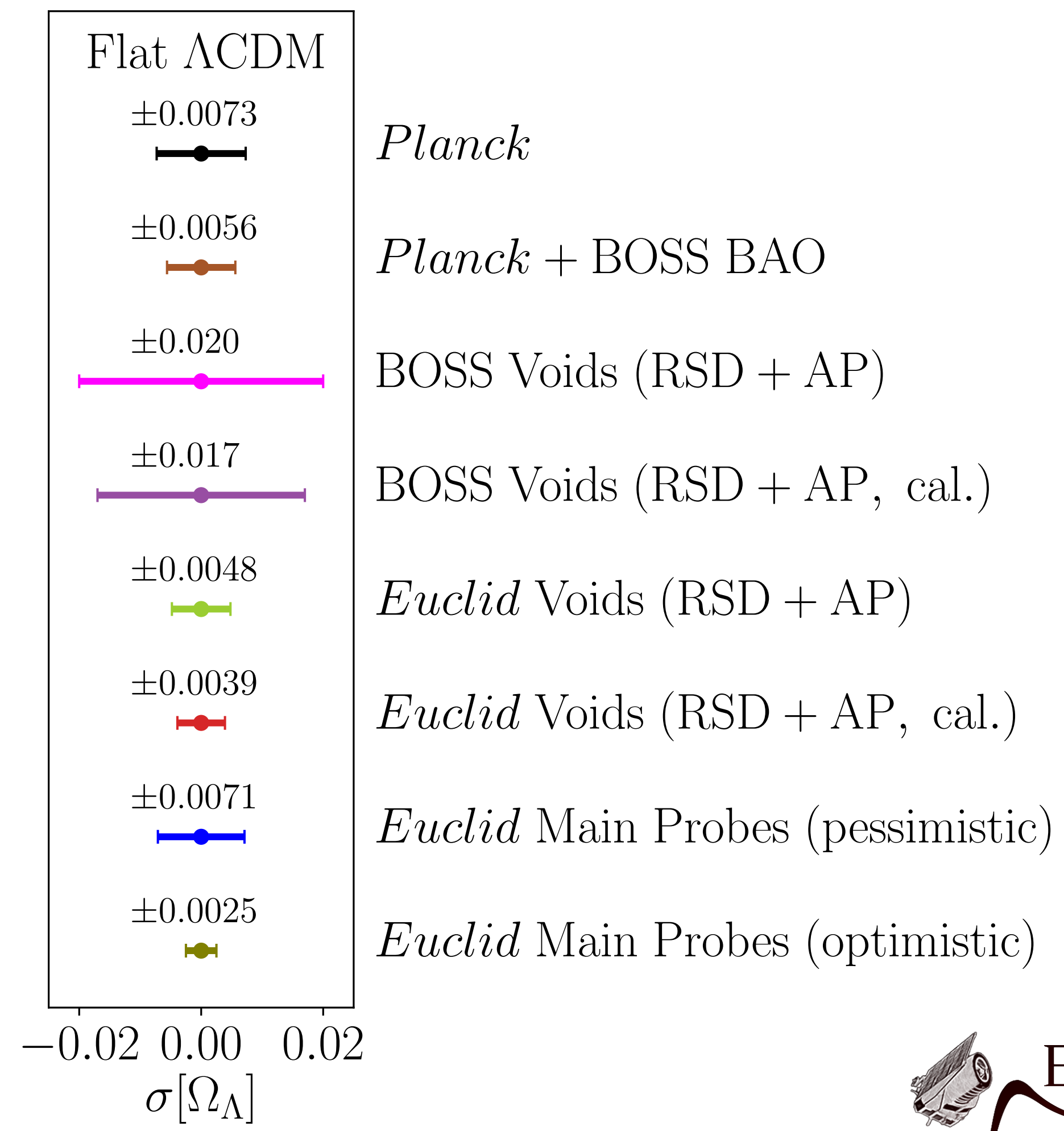
How will it perform with future surveys?



Nico Hamaus

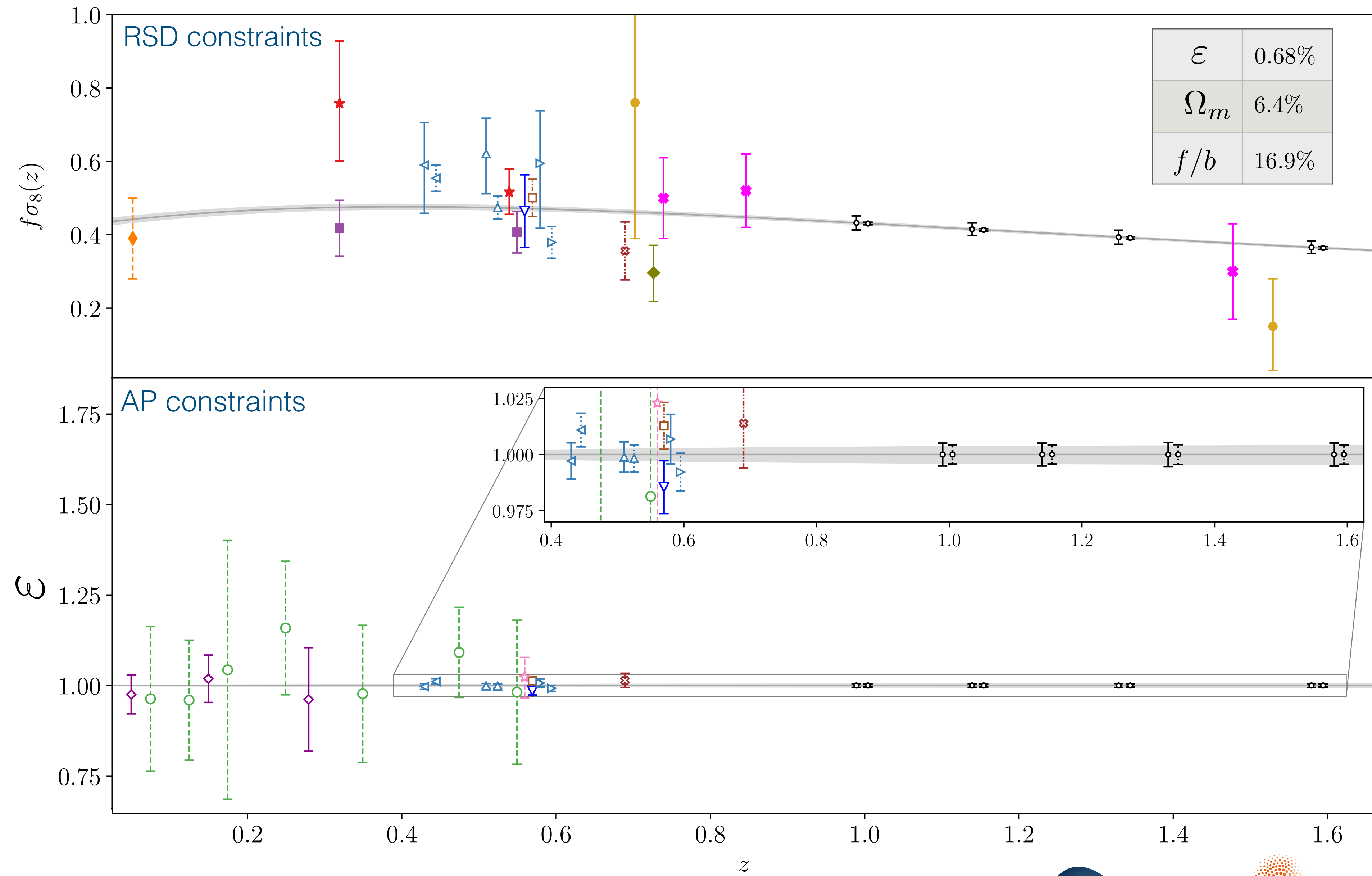


Marie Aubert



Hamaus, Aubert, Pisani et al.
 2022 Euclid collaboration paper
 ArXiv: [2108.10347](https://arxiv.org/abs/2108.10347) A&A

The *observed* void-galaxy cross-correlation function ξ_{vg}



- Planck 2018 flat Λ CDM
- ◇ SDSS DR7 (Sutter, Lavaux, Wandelt, et al. 2012)
- SDSS DR7 + DR10 (Sutter, Pisani, Wandelt, et al. 2014)
- ▽ BOSS DR11 CMASS (Hamaus, Pisani, Sutter, et al. 2016)
- ☆ BOSS DR12 CMASS (Mao, Berlind, Scherrer, et al. 2016)
- ◇ 6dFGS (Achitouv, Blake, Carter, et al. 2017)
- ◆ VIPERS (Hawken, Granett, Iovino, et al. 2017)
- ★ BOSS DR12 LOWZ, CMASS (Hamaus, Cousinou, Pisani, et al. 2017)
- BOSS DR12 CMASS (Nadathur, Carter, Percival, et al. 2019)
- BOSS DR12 LOWZ, CMASS (Achitouv 2019)
- eBOSS DR14 LRG, QSO (Hawken, Aubert, Pisani, et al. 2020)
- △ BOSS DR12 final (Hamaus, Pisani, Choi, et al. 2020)
- ◆ eBOSS LRG, ELG, QSO (Aubert, Cousinou, Escoffier, et al. 2020)
- ★ eBOSS LRG (Nadathur, Woodfinden, Percival, et al. 2020)
- ⊖ Euclid forecast (Hamaus, Aubert, Pisani, et al. 2021)

Hamaus, Pisani, Choi, Lavaux, Wandelt, Weller 2020; ArXiv: [2007.07895](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.07895) JCAP

Moresco et al. 2022, Living Reviews in Relativity; ArXiv: [2201.07241](https://arxiv.org/abs/2201.07241)

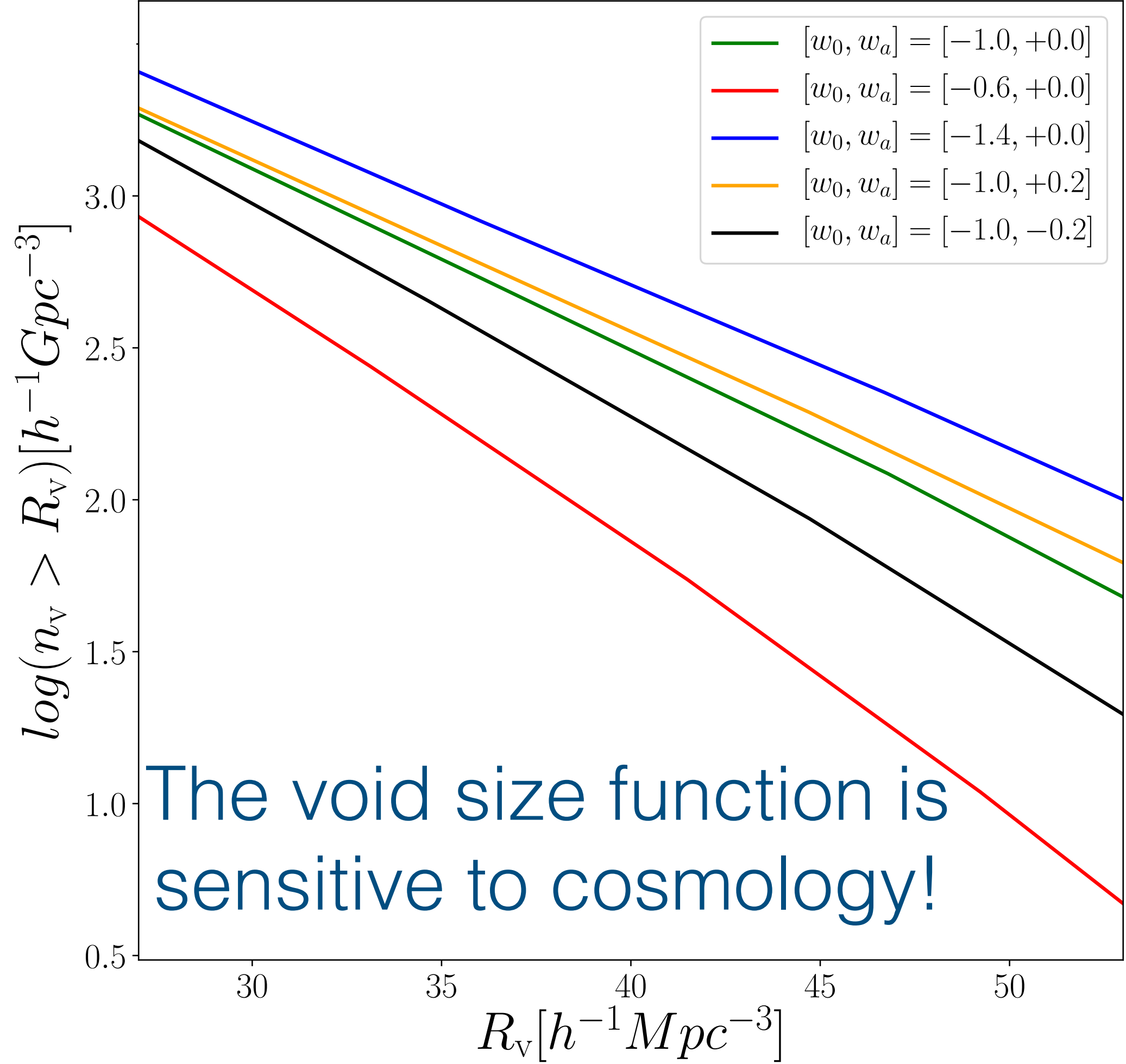
Hamaus, Aubert, Pisani et al. 2022 Euclid collaboration paper ArXiv: [2108.10347](https://arxiv.org/abs/2108.10347) A&A

- ▶ Large Scale Structure, Voids and Cosmology
- ▶ How do we find voids?
- ▶ Void-galaxy cross-correlation function
- ▶ **Void size function**
- ▶ Voids and the rising tensions
- ▶ Void-void auto-correlation function and neutrinos
- ▶ Challenges
- ▶ Take home messages

The void size function

An excursion set model to predict void numbers.

$$w(z) = w_0 + w_a \frac{z}{z + 1}$$



Sheth and van de Weygaert 2004;
 Arxiv: 0311260
 Jennings, Li & Hu ArXiv:
 1304.6087 MNRAS; DM

Pisani, Sutter, Hamaus, Alizadeh, Biswas,
 Wandelt, Hirata 2015; ArXiv:1503.07690 PRD

Verza, Pisani, Carbone, Hamaus, Guzzo
 2019; ArXiv: 1906.00409 JCAP

The void size function

Predicts void numbers as spherical non-overlapping regions embedding a fixed density contrast in the biased tracer field.

$$\left. \frac{dn}{d \ln r} \right|_{\text{lin}} = \frac{f_{\ln \sigma}(\sigma)}{V(r)} \frac{d \ln \sigma^{-1}}{d \ln r}$$

$$f_{\ln \sigma} = 2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{(j\pi x)^2}{2}\right) j\pi x^2 \sin(j\pi \mathcal{D})$$

Multiplicity function
(volume fraction of the Universe by cosmic voids)

$$\mathcal{D} = \frac{|\delta_{\text{v}}^{\text{L}}|}{\delta_{\text{c}}^{\text{L}} + |\delta_{\text{v}}^{\text{L}}|}, \quad x = \frac{\mathcal{D}}{|\delta_{\text{v}}^{\text{L}}|} \sigma(r),$$

Density contrasts for the formation of dark matter halos and cosmic voids

$\sigma(r)$ Root mean square variance of linear matter perturbations

$$\left. \frac{dn}{d \ln r} \right|_{\text{Vdn}} = \left. \frac{dn}{d \ln r} \right|_{\text{lin}} \frac{V(r^{\text{L}})}{V(r)} \frac{d \ln r^{\text{L}}}{d \ln r}$$

Vdn model

$$\delta_{\text{v,DM}}^{\text{NL}} = \frac{\delta_{\text{v,tr}}^{\text{NL}}}{\mathcal{F}(b_{\text{eff}}, z)}, \quad \text{with}$$

$$\mathcal{F}(b_{\text{eff}}, z) = B_{\text{slope}} b_{\text{eff}}(z) + B_{\text{offset}}$$

Large scale effective bias

Sheth and van de Weygaert 2004; Arxiv: 0311260
Jennings, Li & Hu ArXiv: [1304.6087](#) MNRAS; DM
Pollina, Hamaus et al. ArXiv: [1806.06860](#) MNRAS

Contarini, Ronconi, Marulli, Moscardini,
Veropalumbo, Baldi ArXiv: [1904.01022](#) MNRAS

Verza, Pisani, Carbone, Hamaus, Guzzo
2019; ArXiv: [1906.00409](#) JCAP

Contarini, Marulli, Moscardini, Veropalumbo,
Giocoli, Baldi ArXiv: [2009.03309](#) MNRAS

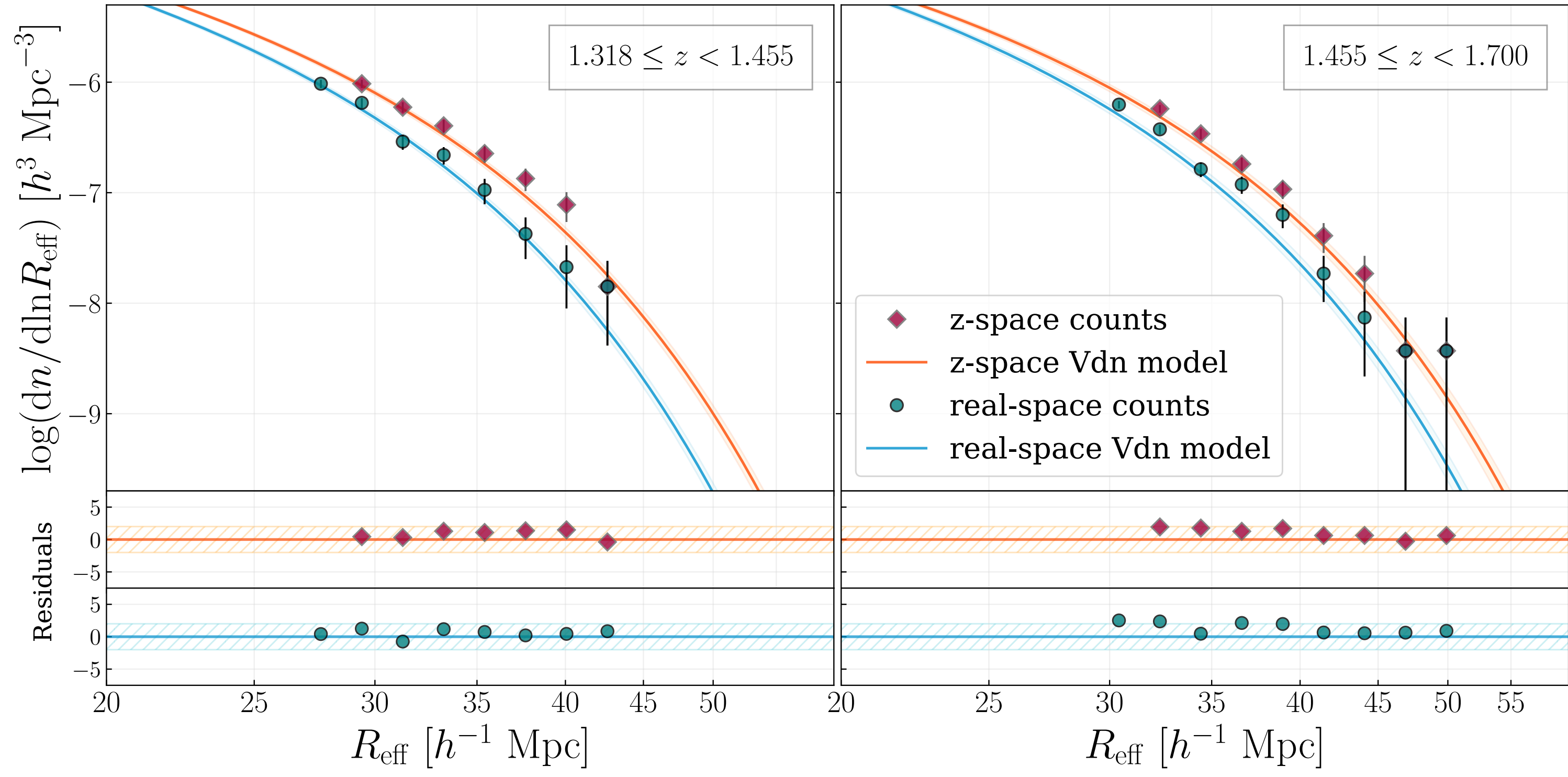
The void size function



Sofia Contarini



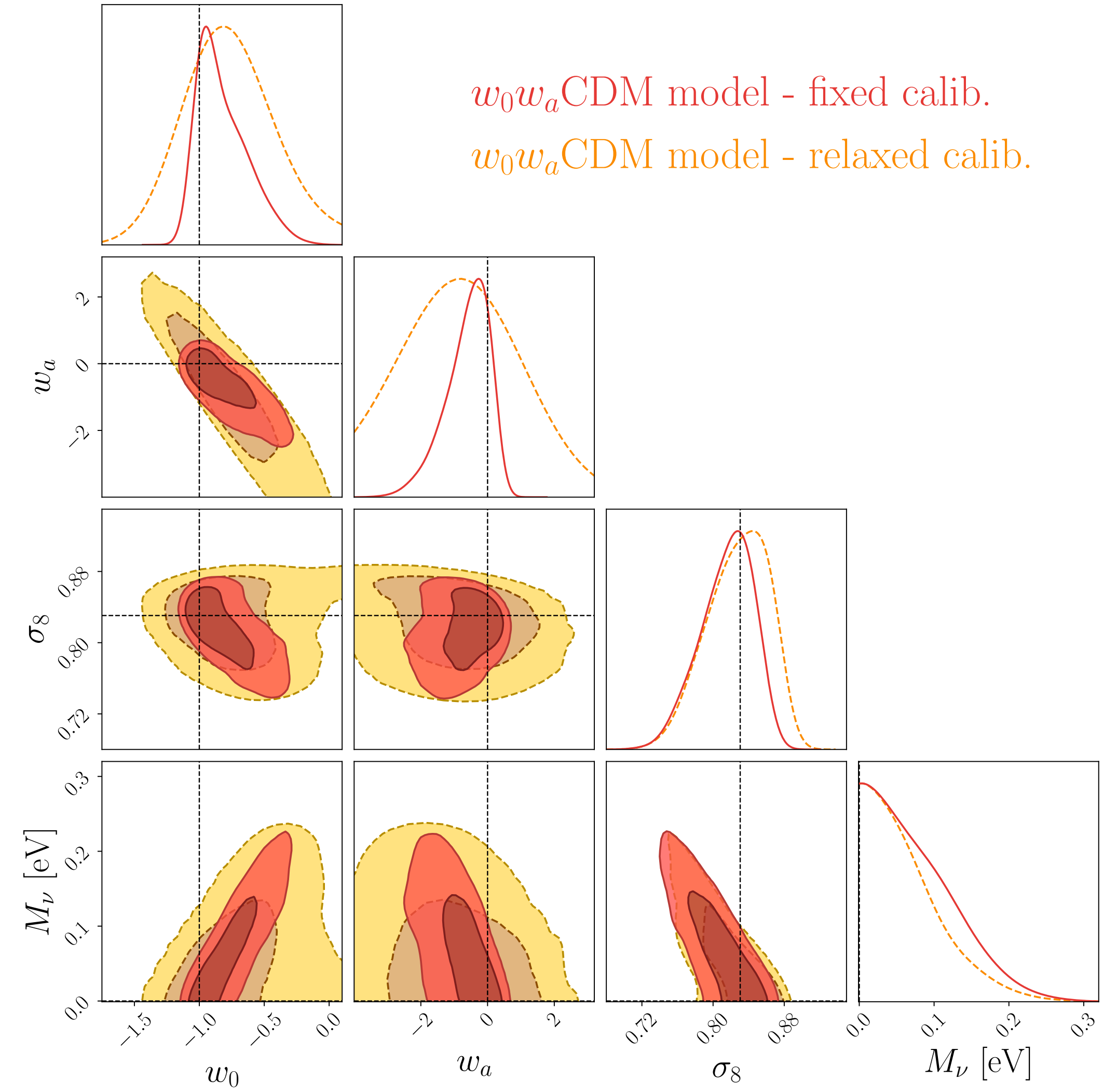
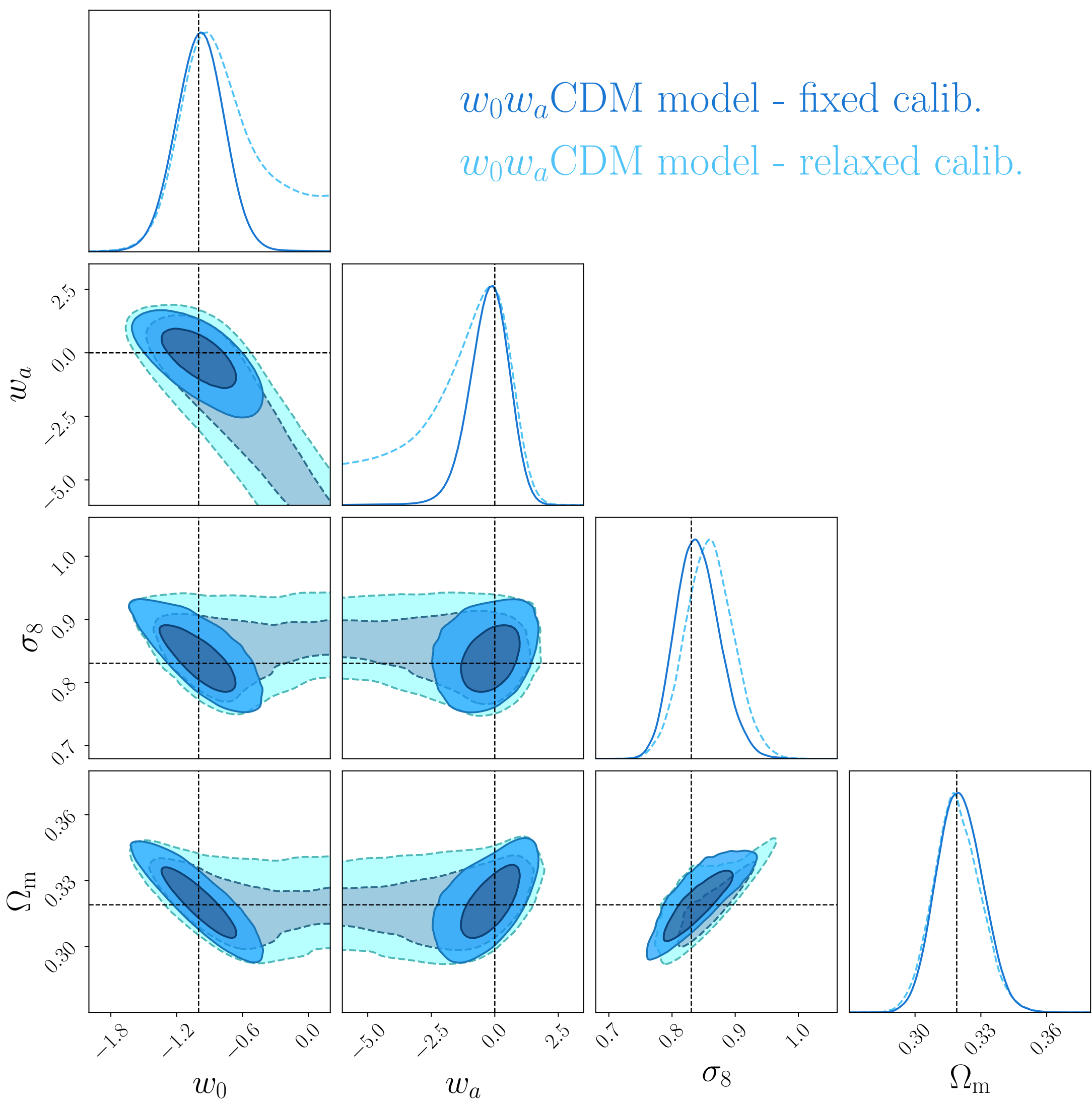
Giovanni Verza



Contarini, Verza, Pisani et al.
 2022 Euclid collaboration paper
 A&A, ArXiv: [2205.11525](https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.11525)

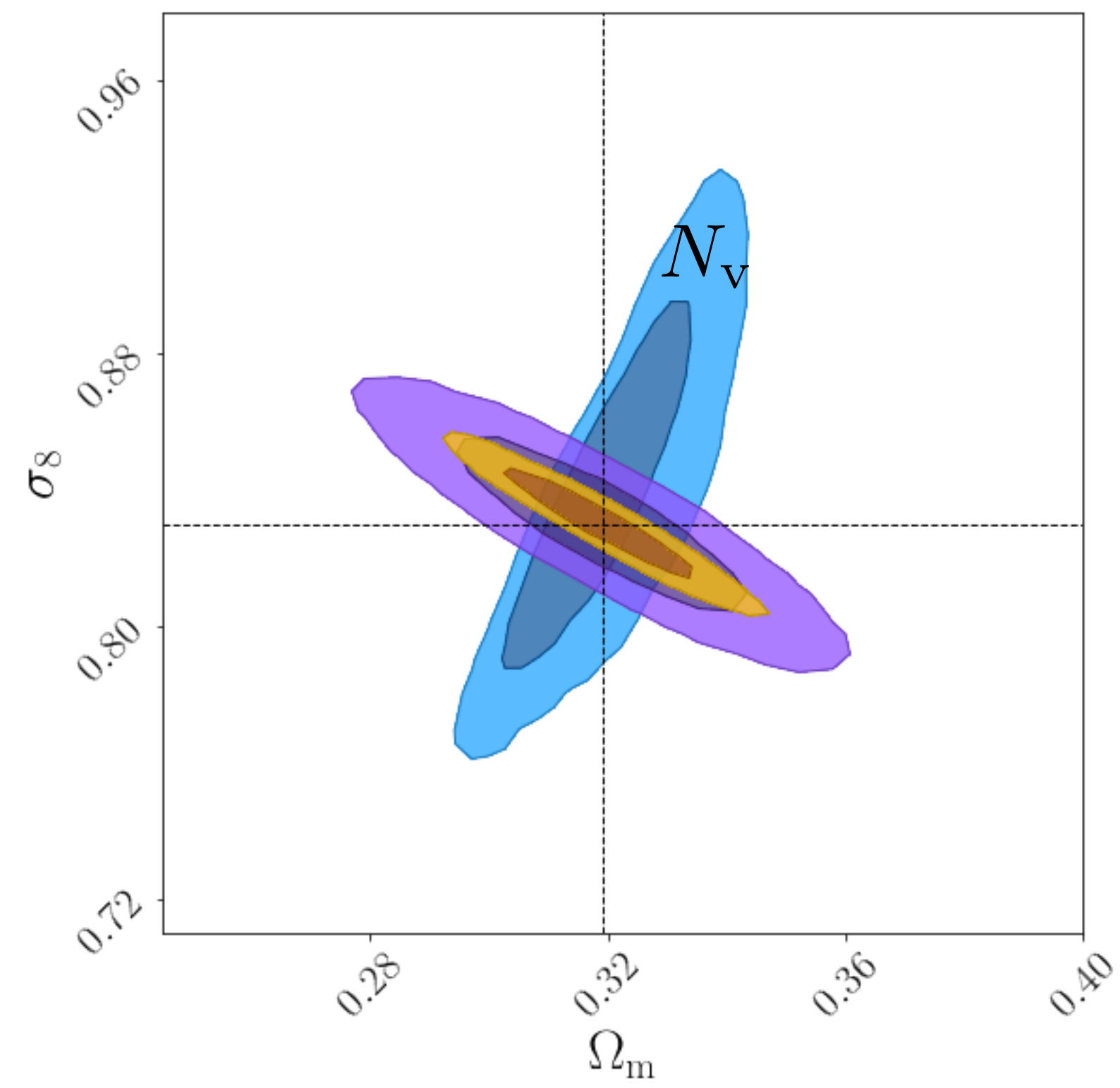


The void size function: Euclid forecasted constraints



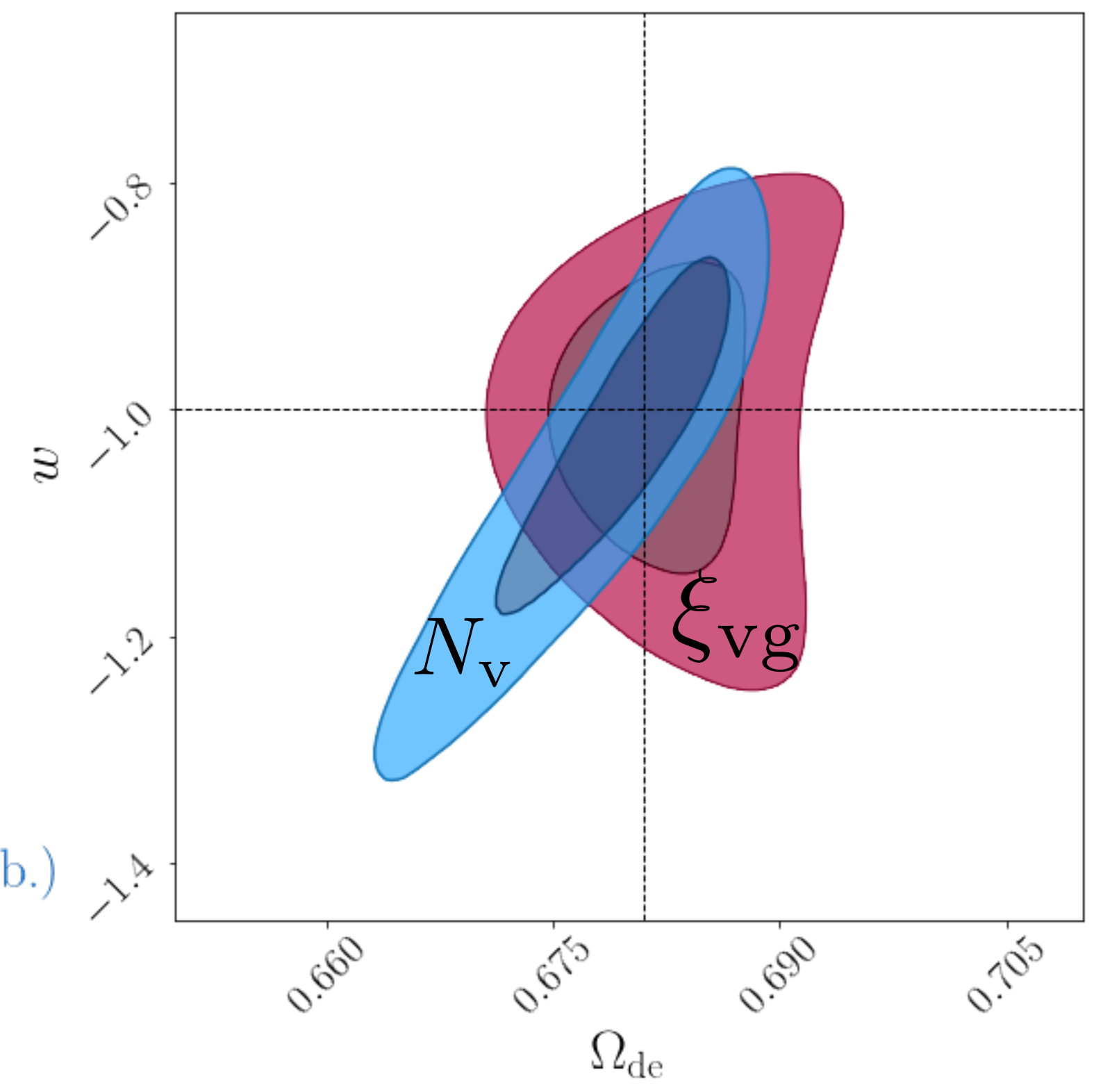
Contarini, Verza, Pisani et al.
 2022 Euclid collaboration paper
 A&A, ArXiv: 2205.11525

The void size function: forecasted constraints *combined*



IST WL (optimistic)
 IST GC_s (optimistic)
 Void size function (fixed calib.)

Void AP (model-calibrated)
 Void size function (fixed calib.)

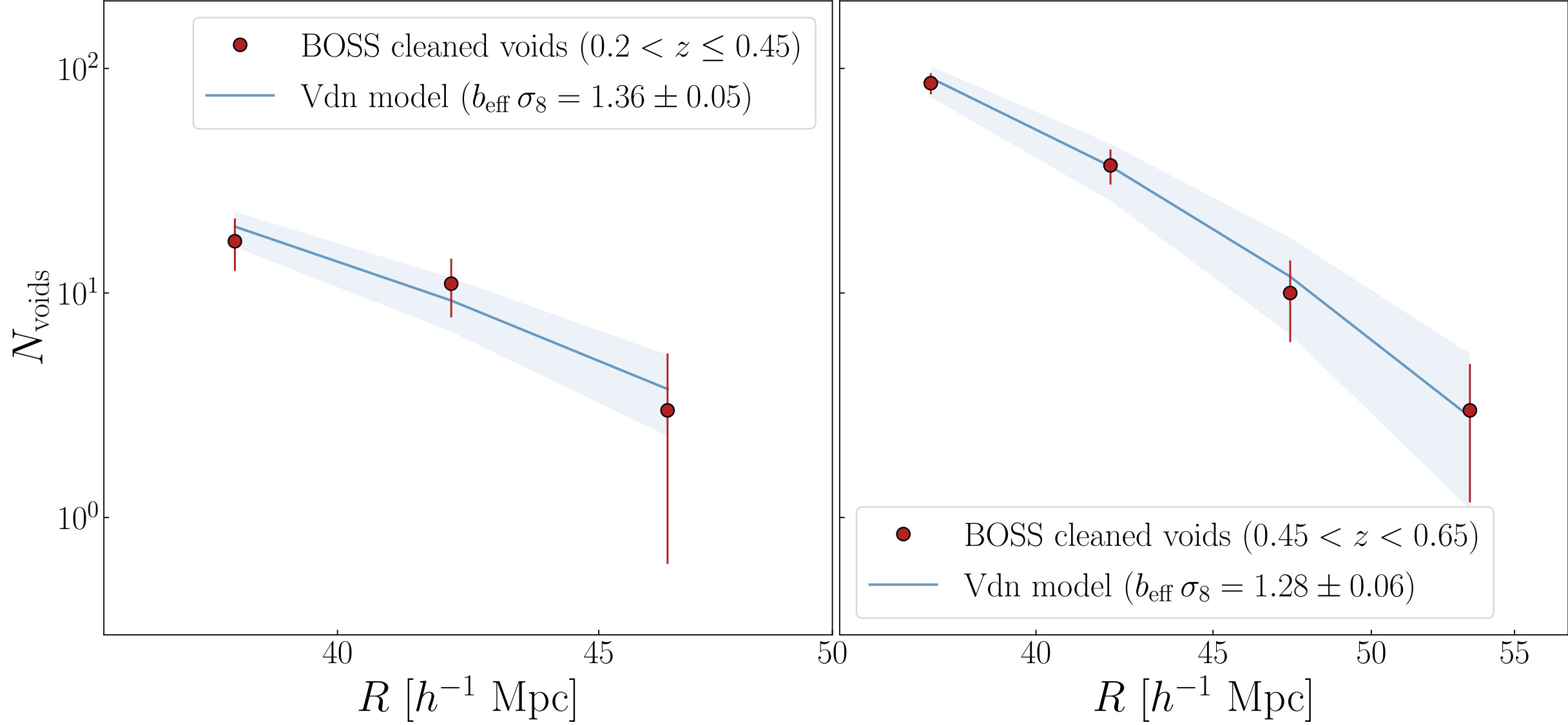
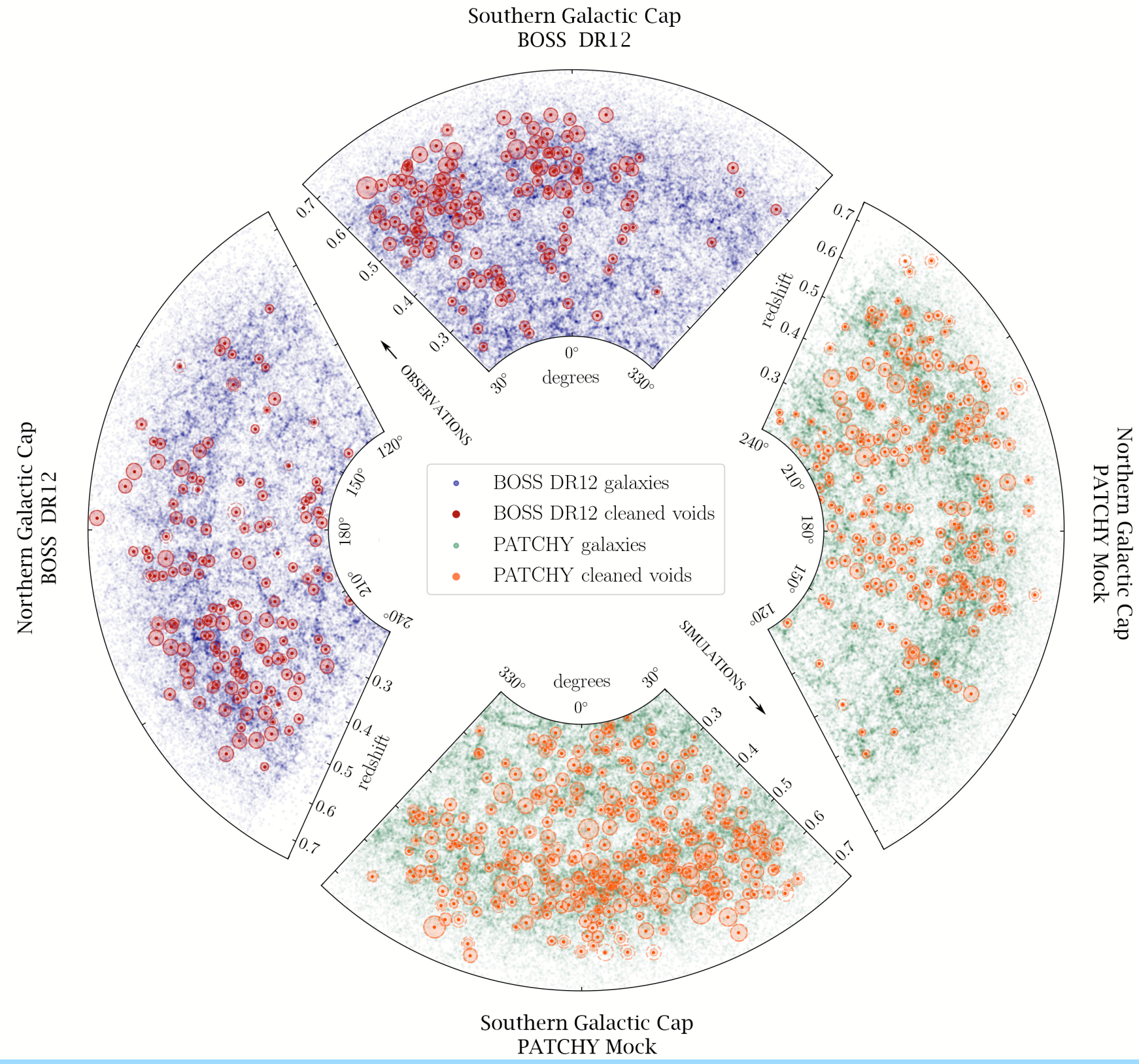


Contarini, Verza, Pisani et al.
 2022 Euclid collaboration paper
 A&A, ArXiv: [2205.11525](https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.11525)

The void size function: first data application



Sofia Contarini



$$\left. \frac{dn}{d \ln r} \right|_{V_{dn}} = \left. \frac{dn}{d \ln r} \right|_{lin} \frac{V(r^L)}{V(r)} \frac{d \ln r^L}{d \ln r}$$

$$\delta_{v,DM}^{NL} = \frac{\delta_{v,tr}^{NL}}{\mathcal{F}(b_{eff}, z)}, \text{ with}$$

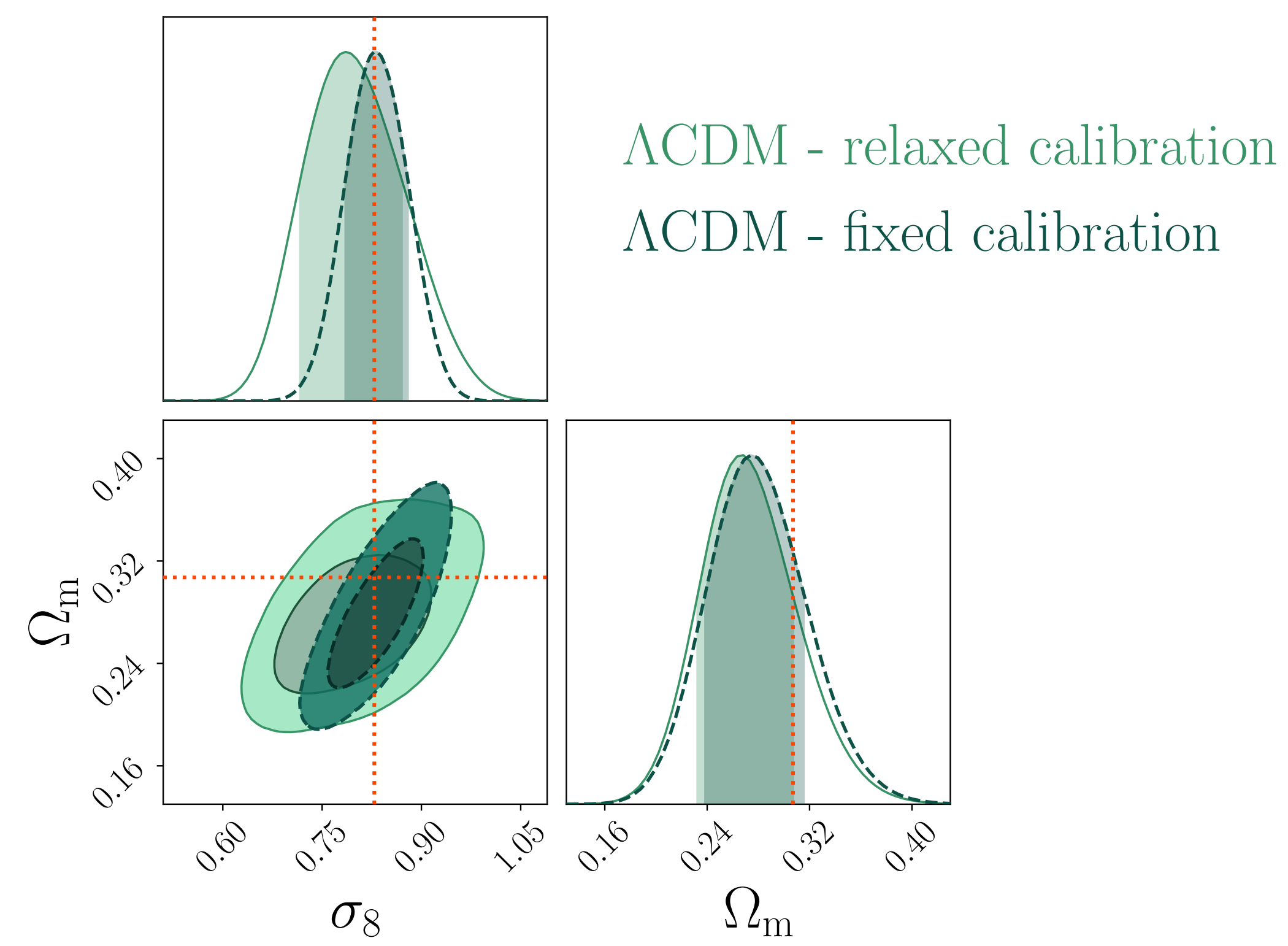
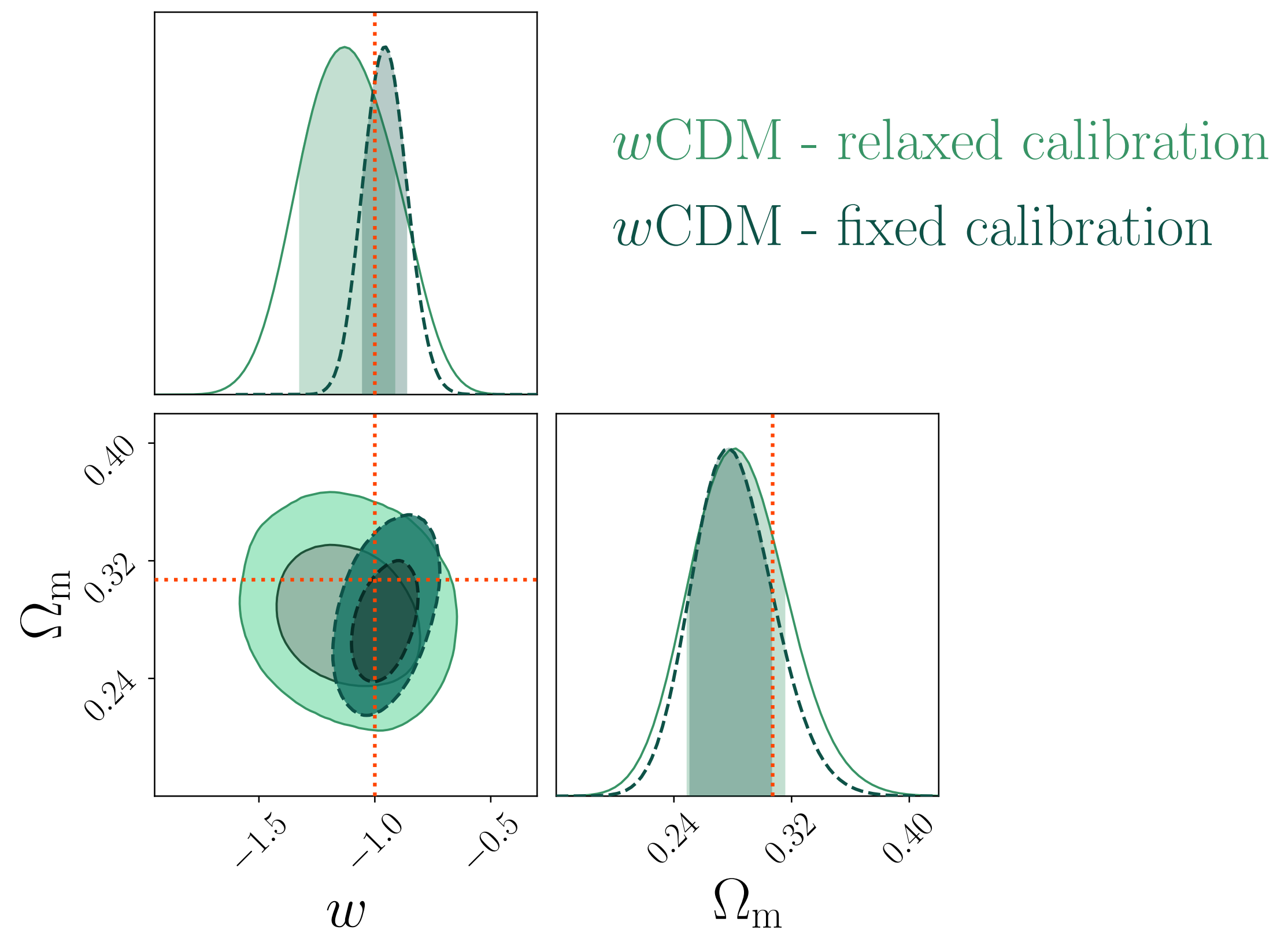
$$\mathcal{F}(b_{eff}, z) = B_{slope} b_{eff}(z) + B_{offset}$$

Large scale effective bias

Sheth and van de Weygaert 2004;
Arxiv: 0311260
Jennings, Li & Hu ArXiv:
1304.6087 MNRAS; DM

Contarini, Pisani, Hamaus et al.
2022a ArXiv: 2212.03873 JCAP

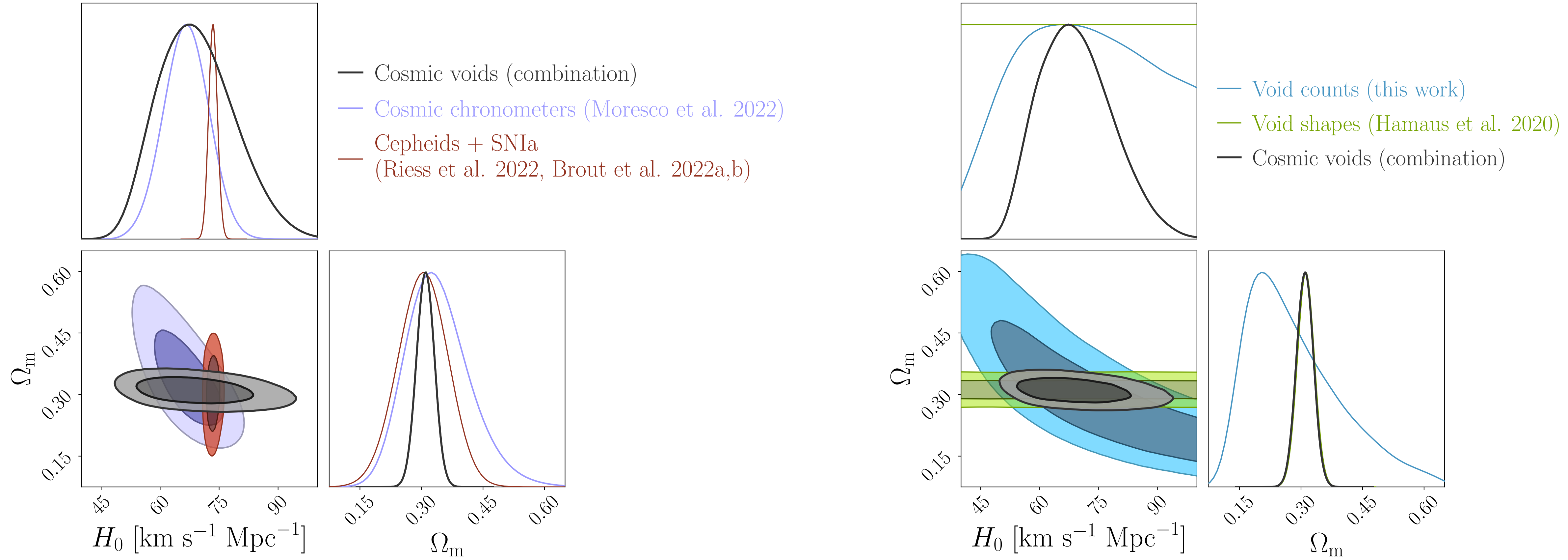
The void size function: first data application



Contarini, Pisani, Hamaus et al.
 2022a ArXiv: 2212.03873 , JCAP

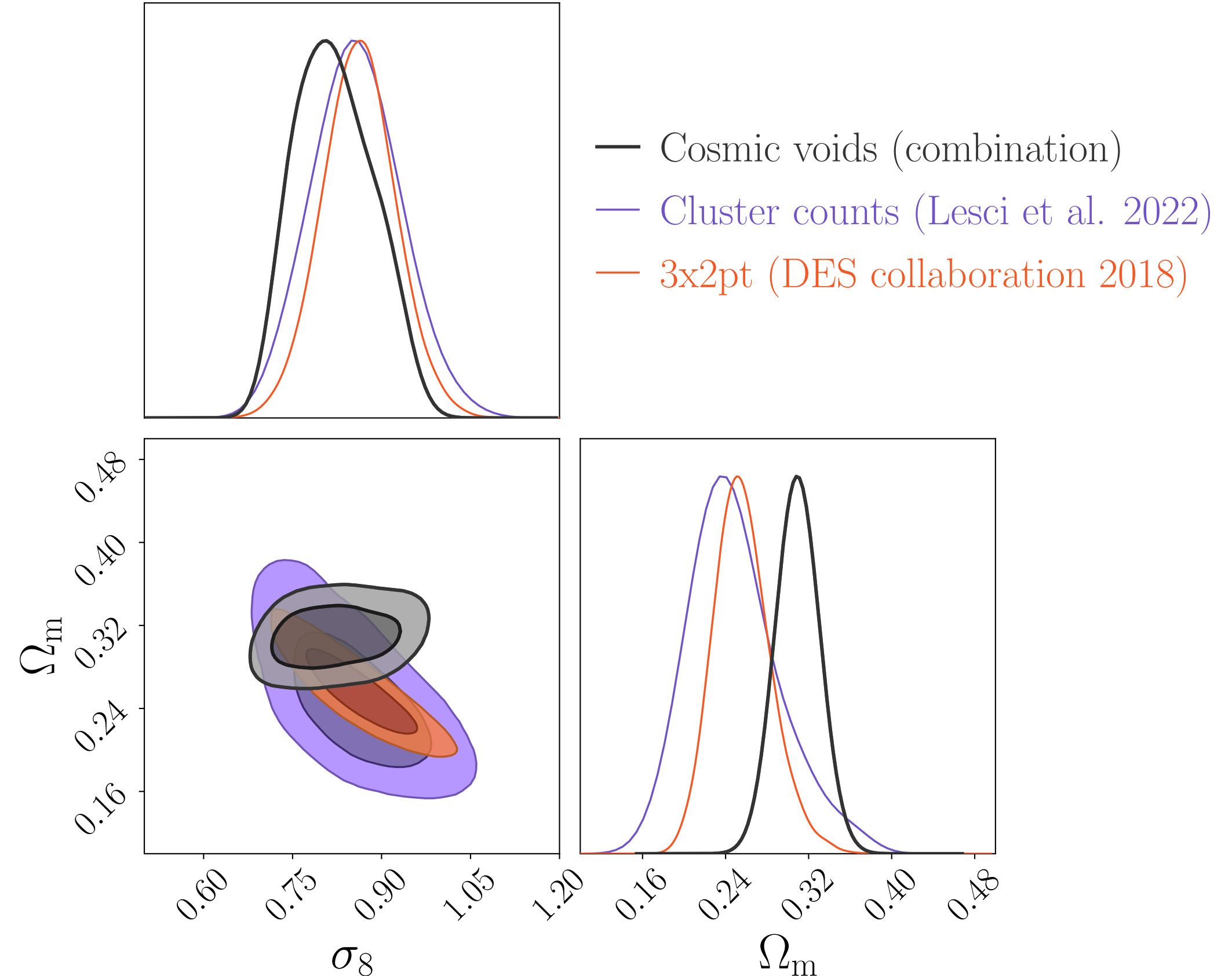
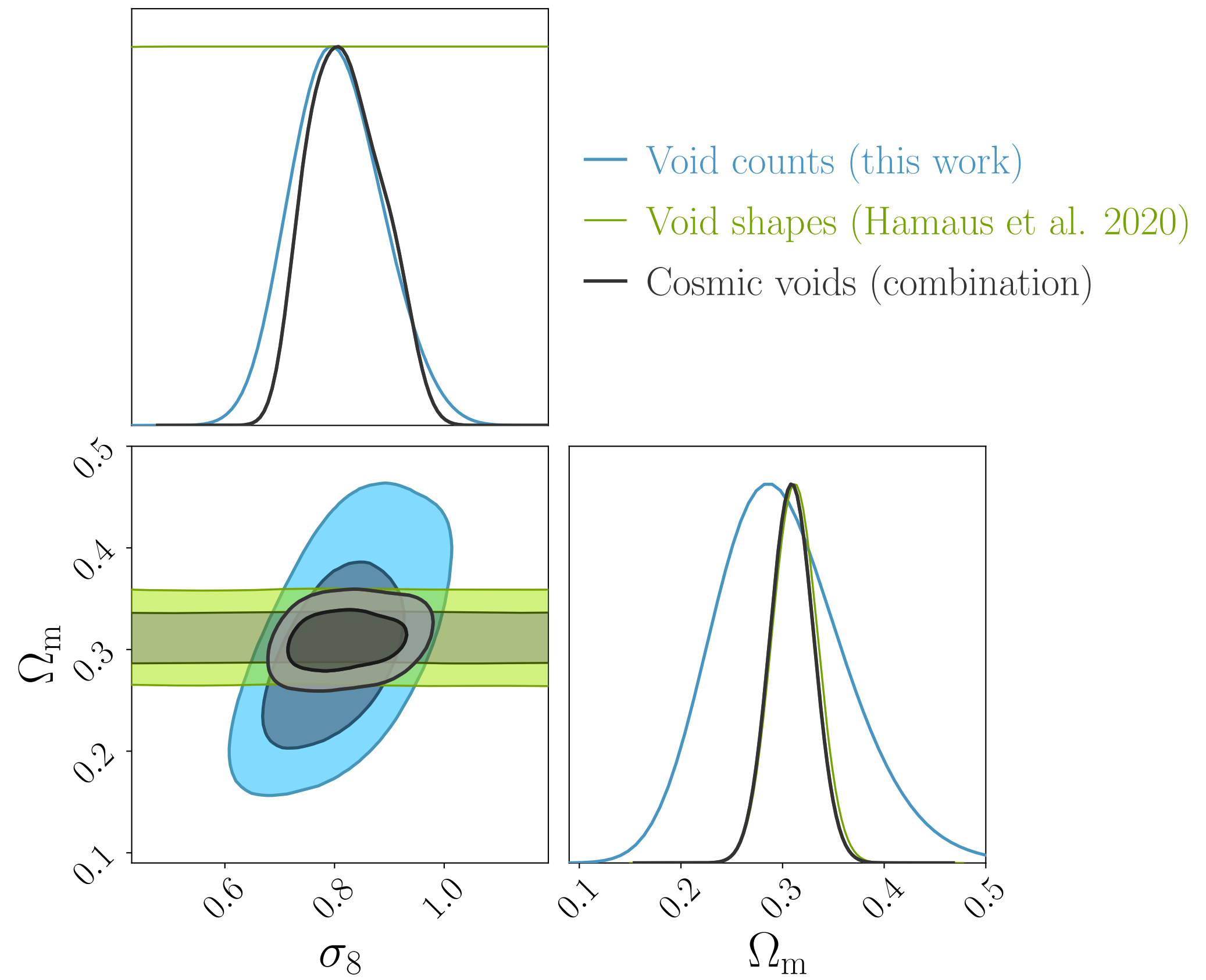
- ▶ Large Scale Structure, Voids and Cosmology
- ▶ How do we find voids?
- ▶ Void-galaxy cross-correlation function
- ▶ Void size function
- ▶ **Voids and the rising tensions**
- ▶ Void-void auto-correlation function and neutrinos
- ▶ Challenges
- ▶ Take home messages

Voids can fill us in on rising cosmology tensions



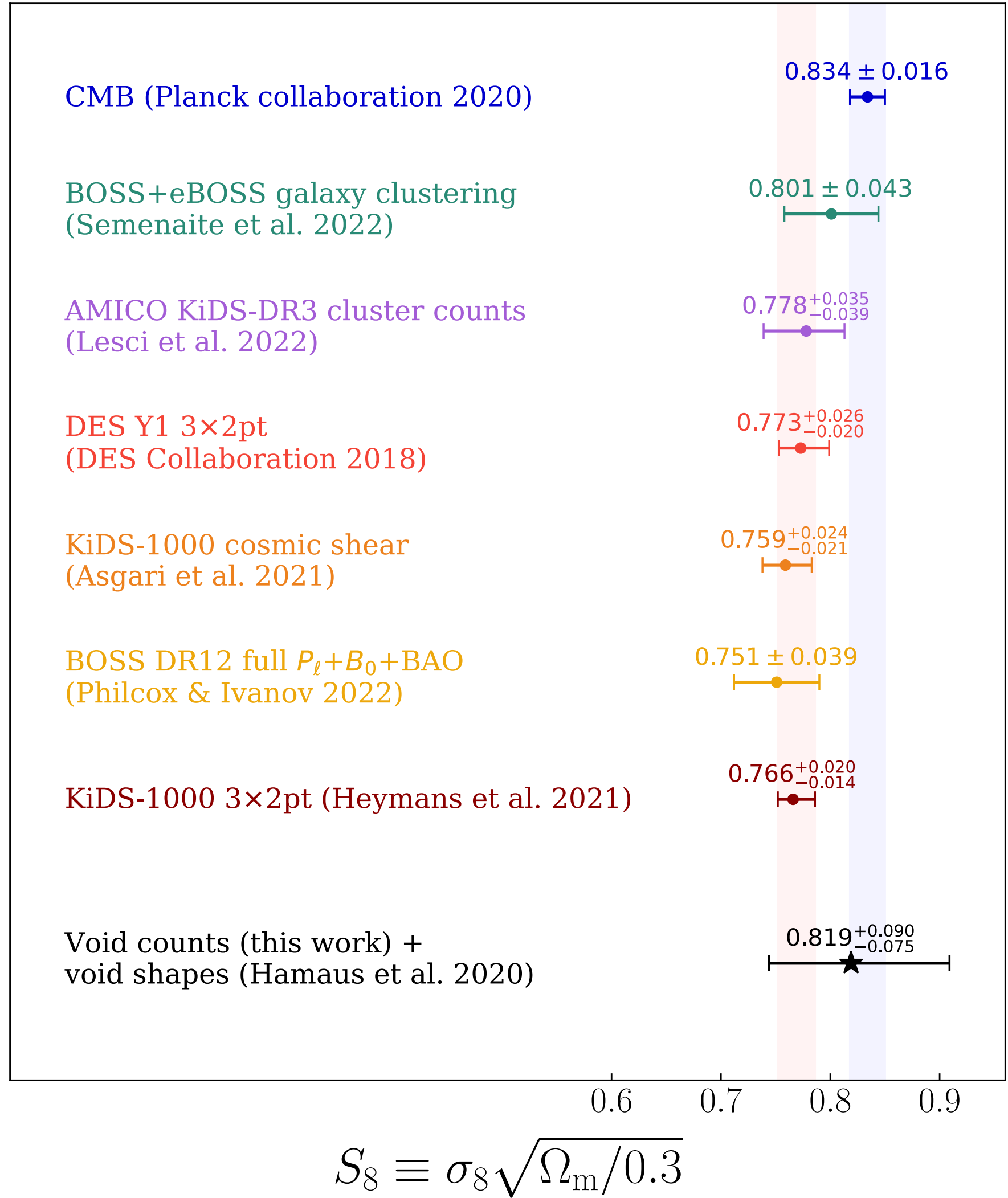
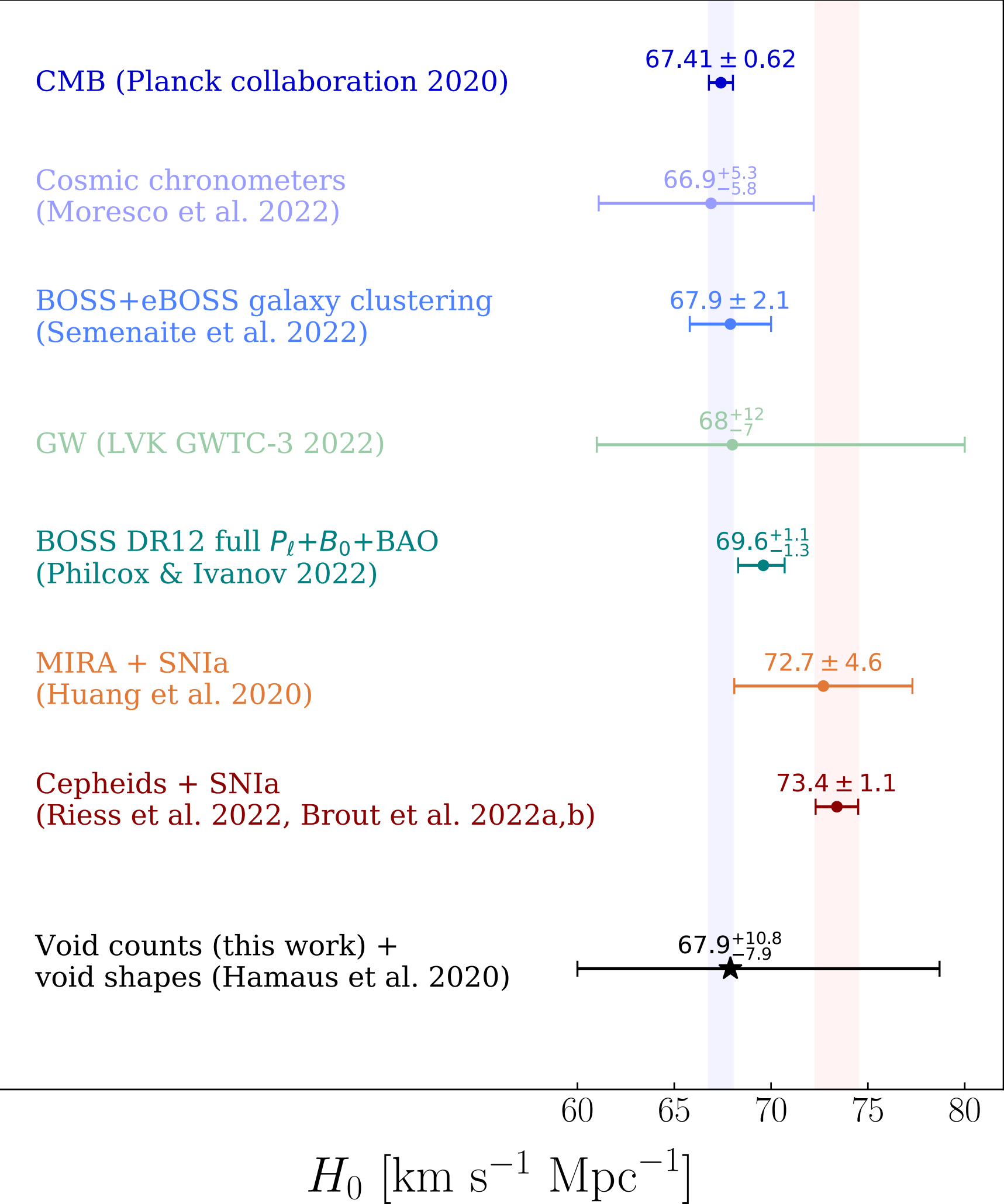
Contarini, Pisani, Hamaus et al. 2022b ArXiv: 2212.07438 A&A

Voids can fill us in on rising cosmology tensions



Contarini, Pisani, Hamaus et al.
 2022b ArXiv: [2212.07438](https://arxiv.org/abs/2212.07438) A&A

Voids can fill us in on rising cosmology tensions



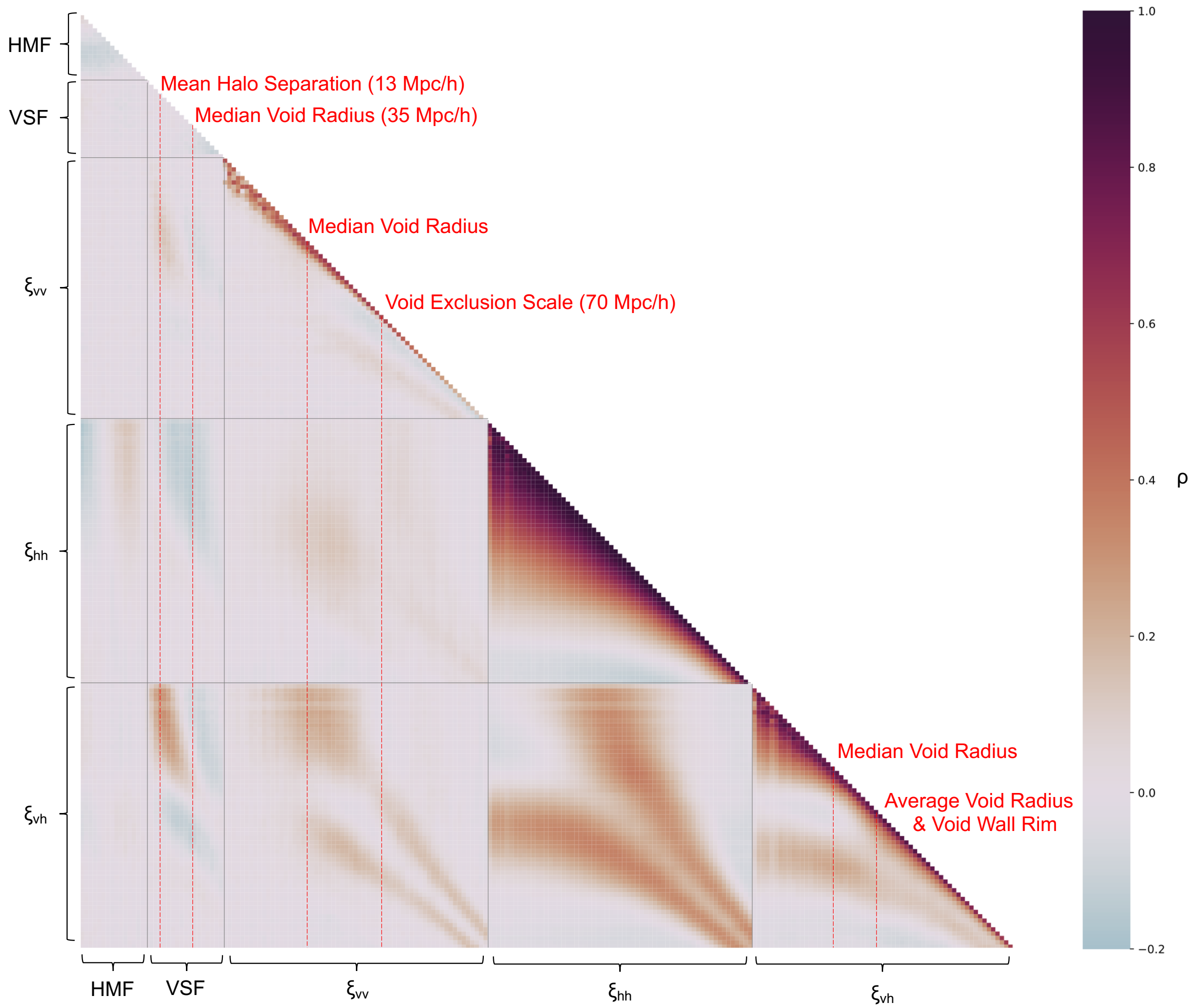
Contarini, Pisani, Hamaus et al. 2022b ArXiv: 2212.07438 A&A

A billion voids: GIGANTES void catalogs suite

The GIGANTES void catalogs suite:
 15000 VIDE void catalogs Λ CDM
 + 7000 cosmologies $\Omega_m, \Omega_b, h, n_s, \sigma_8, M_\nu, w$



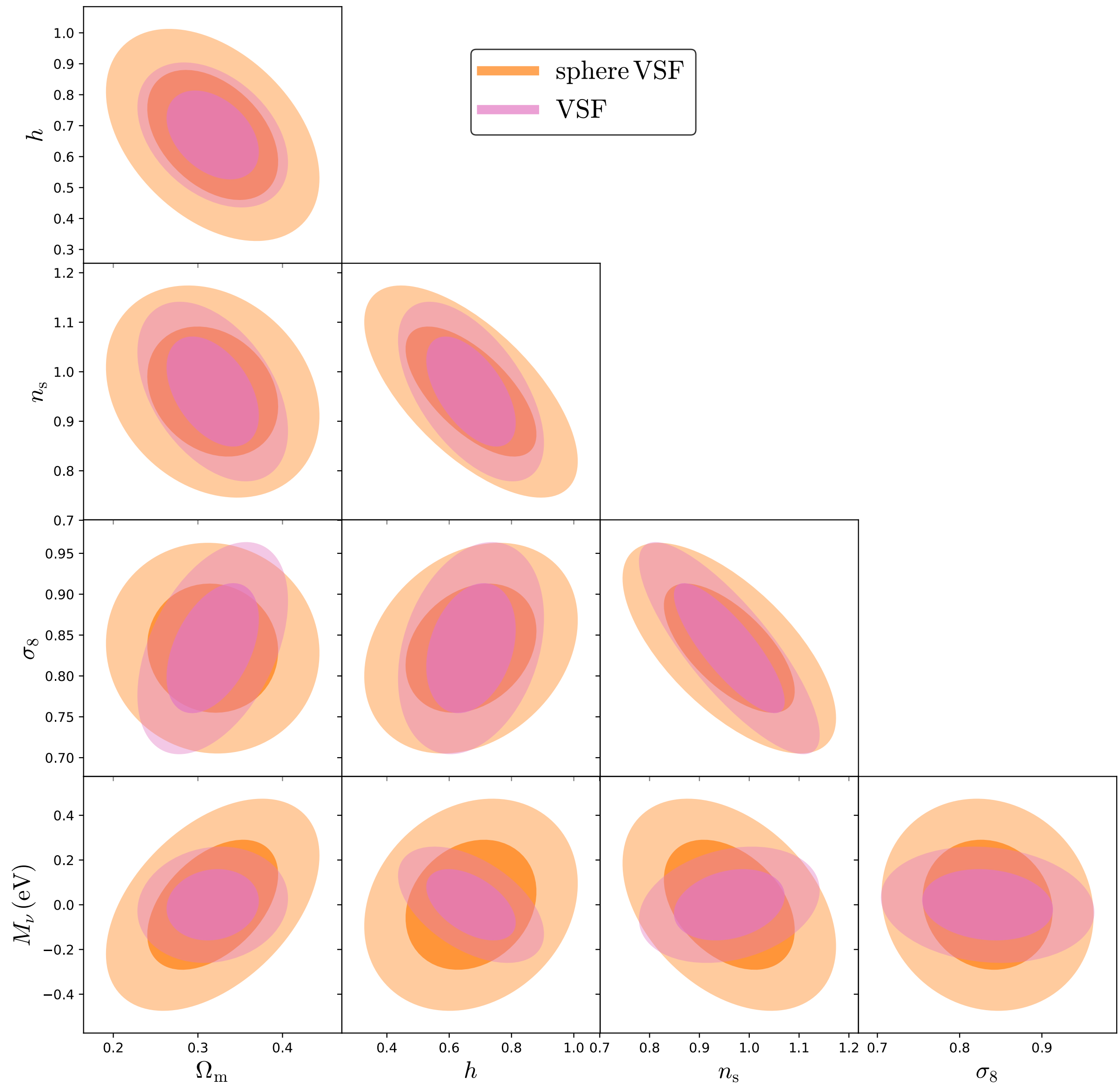
A massive dataset for ML



<https://gigantes.readthedocs.io/>

Kreisch, Pisani, Villaescusa-Navarro, Spergel, Wandelt, Hamaus and Bayer ApJ, ArXiv: [2107.02304](https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.02304)

The void size function: void shape matters!



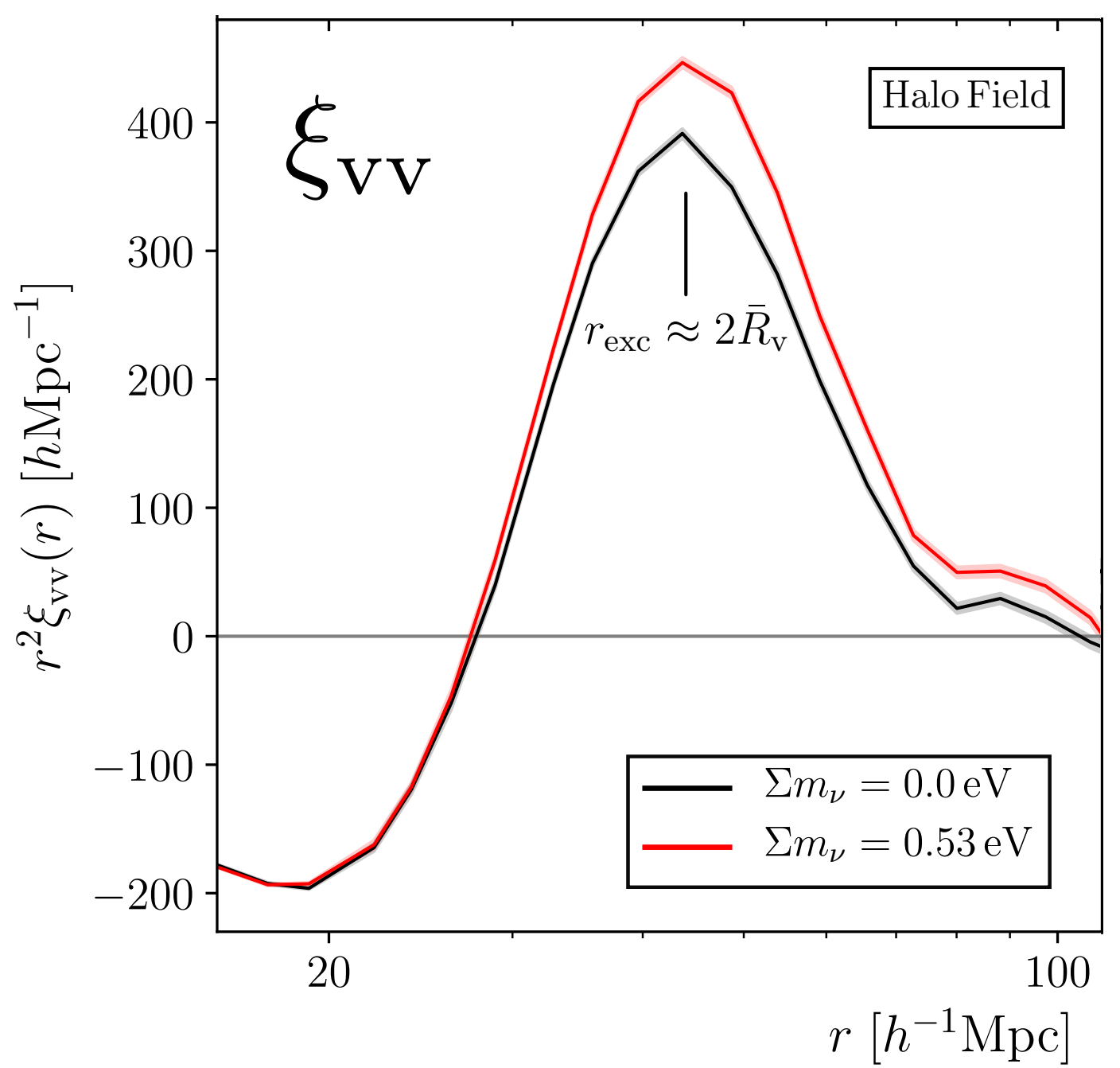
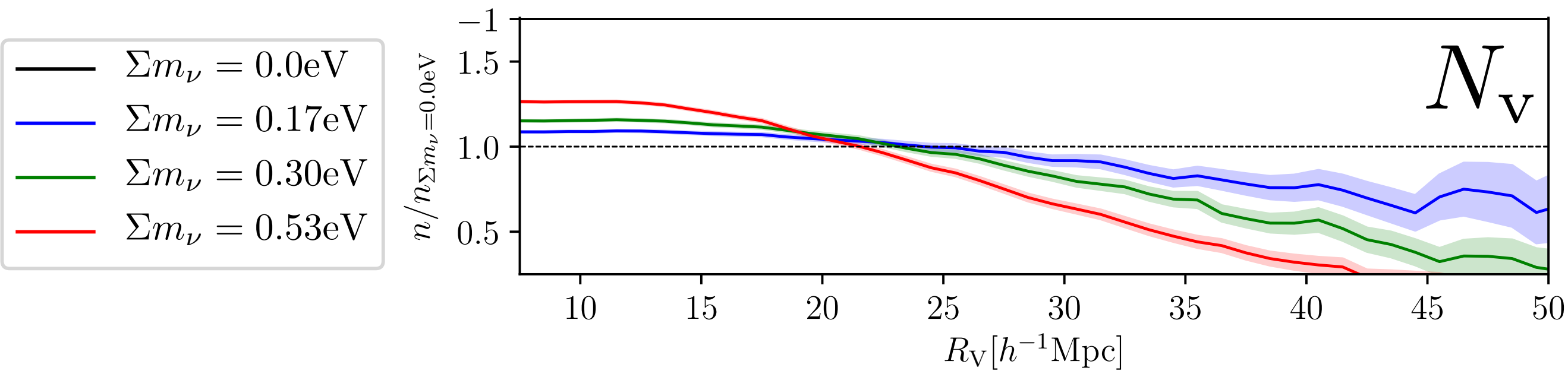
Kreisch, Pisani, Villaescusa-Navarro, Spergel, Wandelt, Hamaus and Bayer ApJ, ArXiv: [2107.02304](https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.02304)

- ▶ Large Scale Structure, Voids and Cosmology
- ▶ How do we find voids?
- ▶ Void-galaxy cross-correlation function
- ▶ Void size function
- ▶ Voids and the rising tensions
- ▶ **Void-void auto-correlation function and neutrinos**
- ▶ Challenges
- ▶ Take home messages

The void-void autocorrelation function & neutrinos



Christina Kreisch



There is a signal in void statistics.

MASSIVENUS
COSMOLOGICAL MASSIVE NEUTRINO SIMULATIONS
 101 cosmological models capturing the full **nonlinear** evolution in massive neutrino cosmologies
Data Fully Public
 → CMB & galaxy lensing maps
 → Halo catalogues
 → Merger trees
 → Snapshots

Code:
 Gadget-2
 1024³ DM particles
 512Mpc/h box
 + kspace-neutrino
 + LensTools
 + Rockstar
 + Consistent Tree

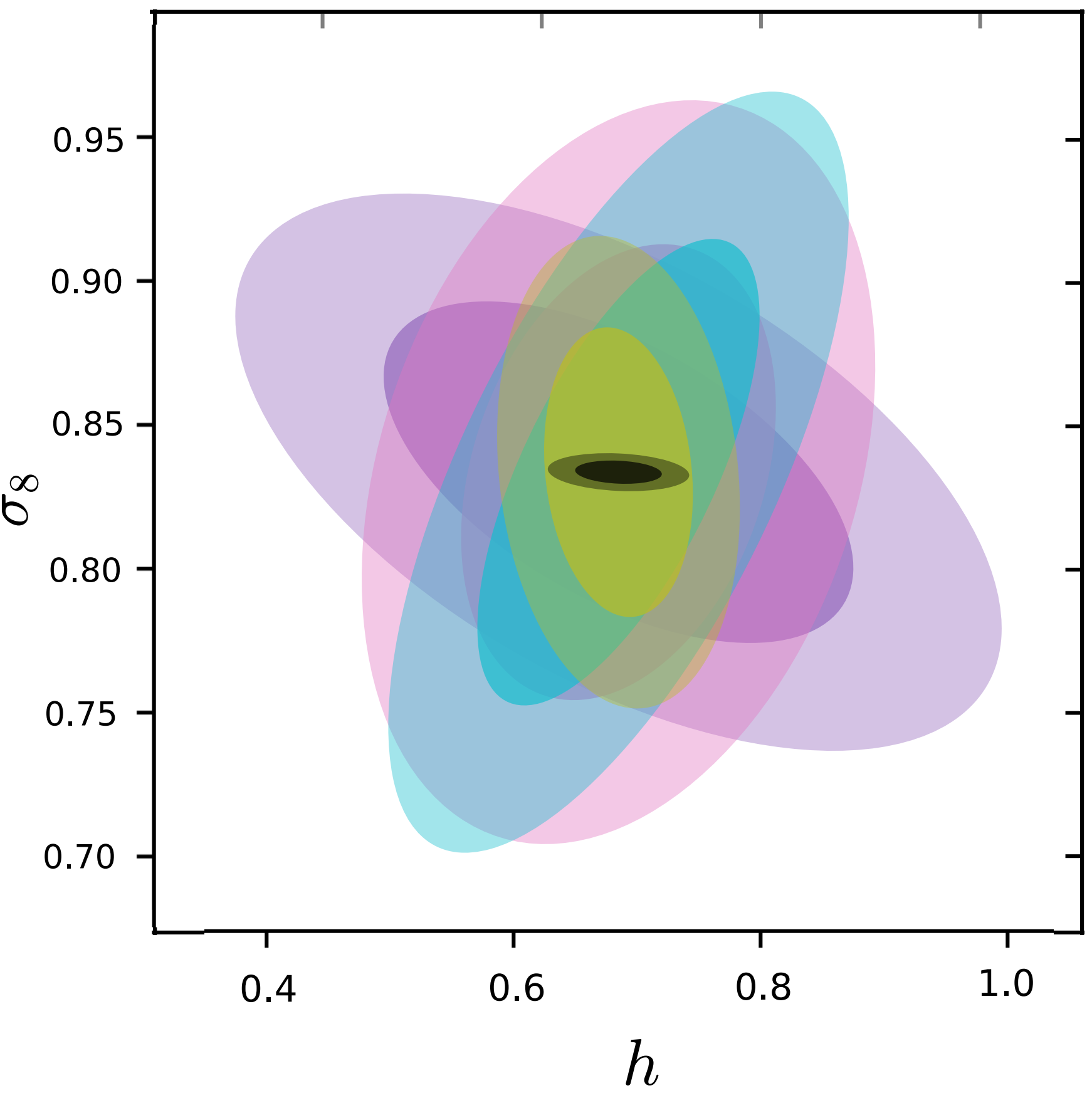
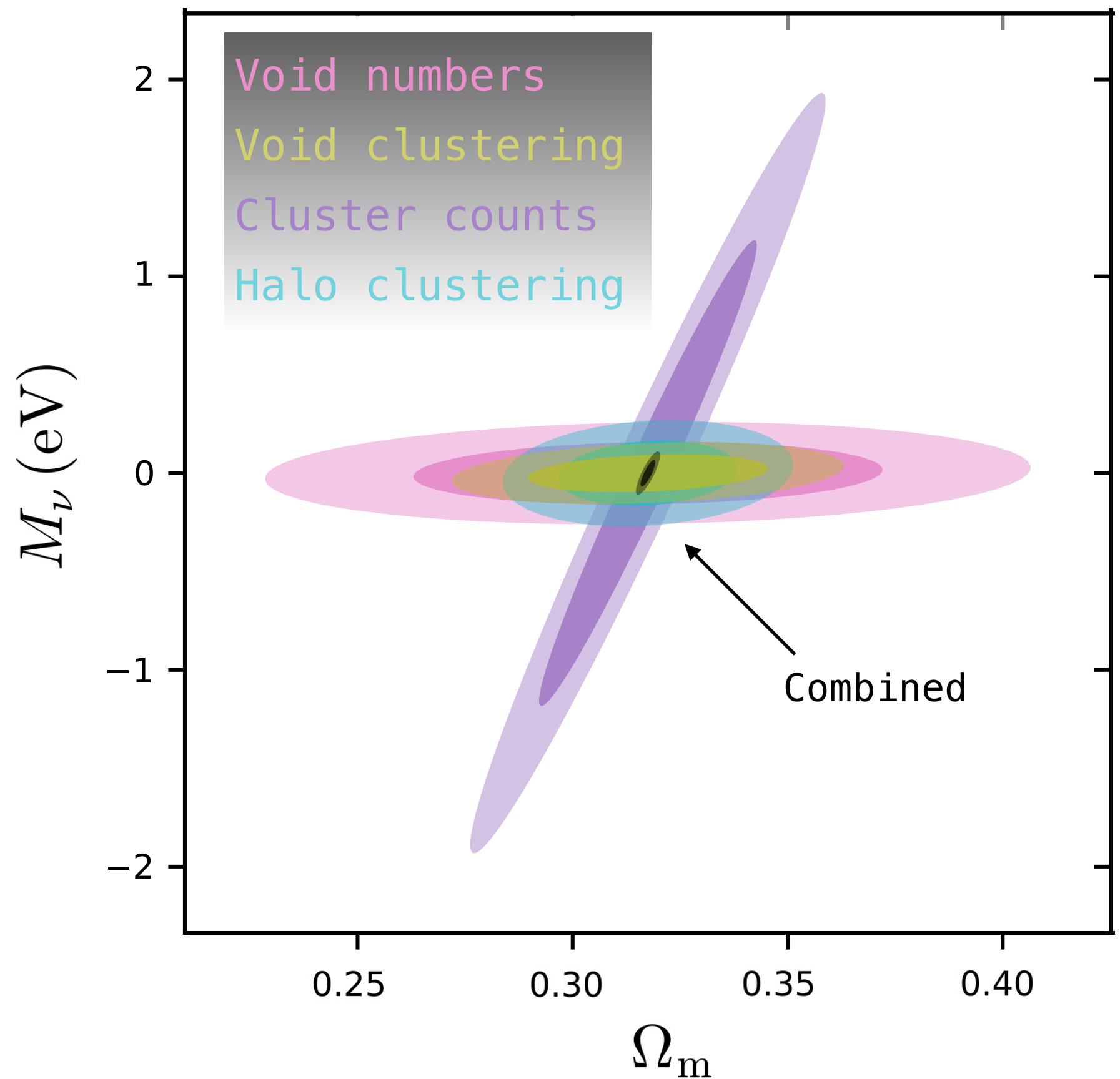
Liu et al. 2018

DEMNUi Simulation Suite
 Carbone et al. 2016
 $L = 2 h^{-1} \text{Gpc}$ 2048^3 DM part.

Kreisch, Pisani, Carbone, Liu, Hawken, Massara, Spergel and Wandelt 2019; ArXiv: [1808.07464](https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.07464) MNRAS

The void-void autocorrelation function & neutrinos ξ_{VV}

Significant contribution but... needs large numbers.



GIGANTES void catalogs suite: power from the combination

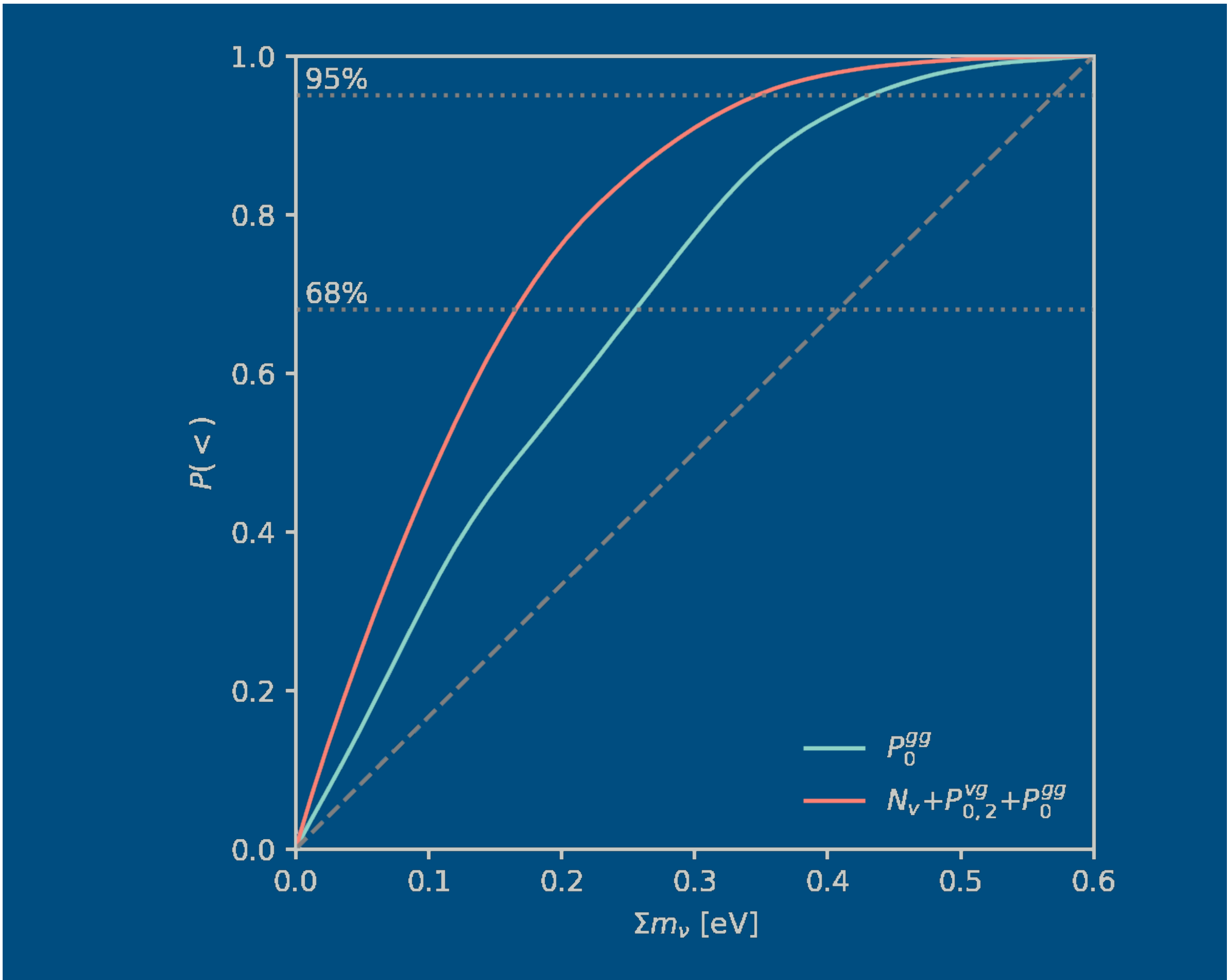
But modelling all the statistics together is a challenge...

Kreisch, Pisani, Villaescusa-Navarro, Spergel, Wandelt, Hamaus and Bayer ApJ, ArXiv: [2107.02304](https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.02304)

Hints of neutrinos constraints!



Leander Thiele



With conservative scale cut of $k_{\max}=0.15 \text{ hMpc}^{-1}$, voids tighten upper bound on neutrino mass.

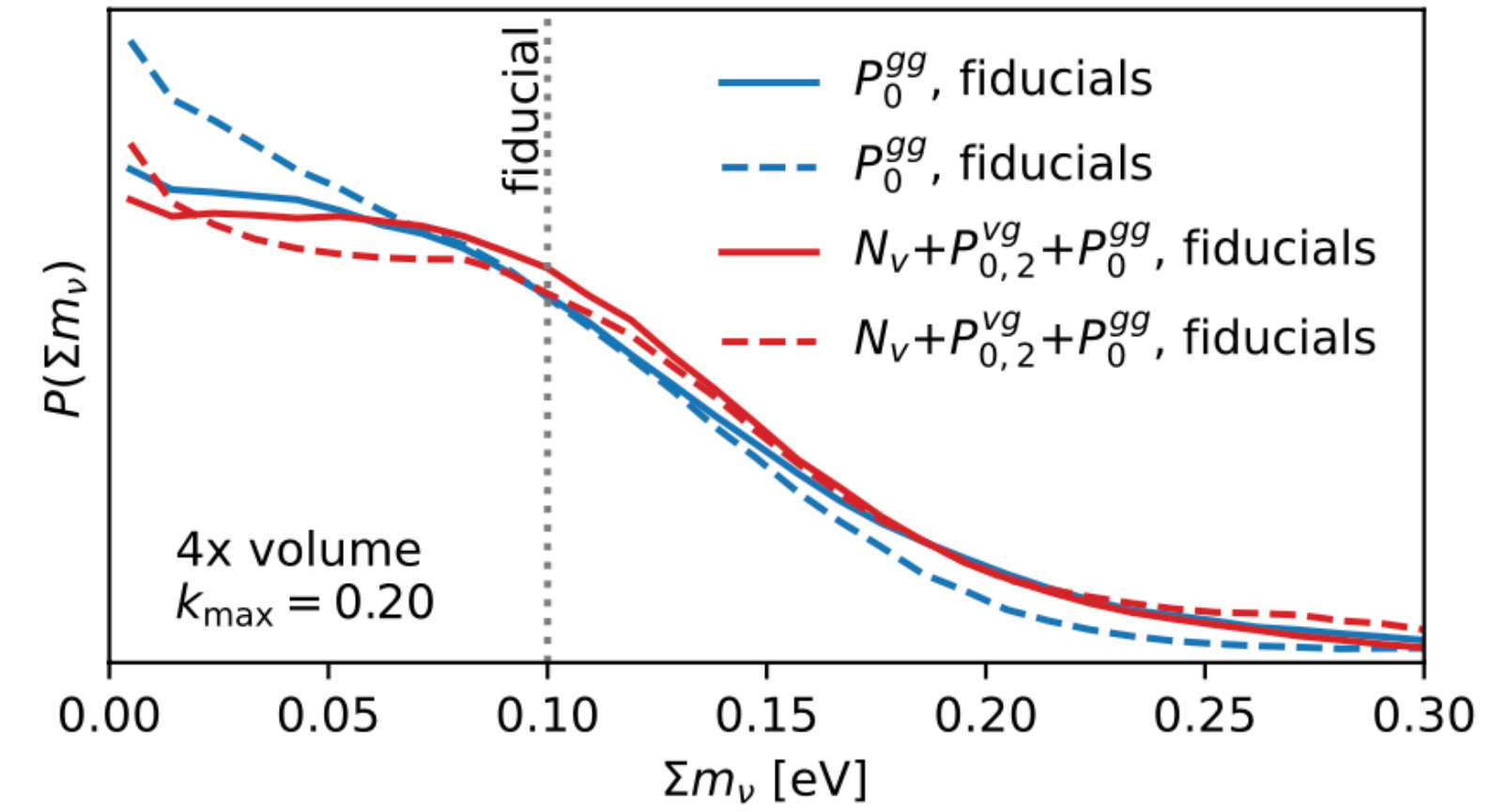


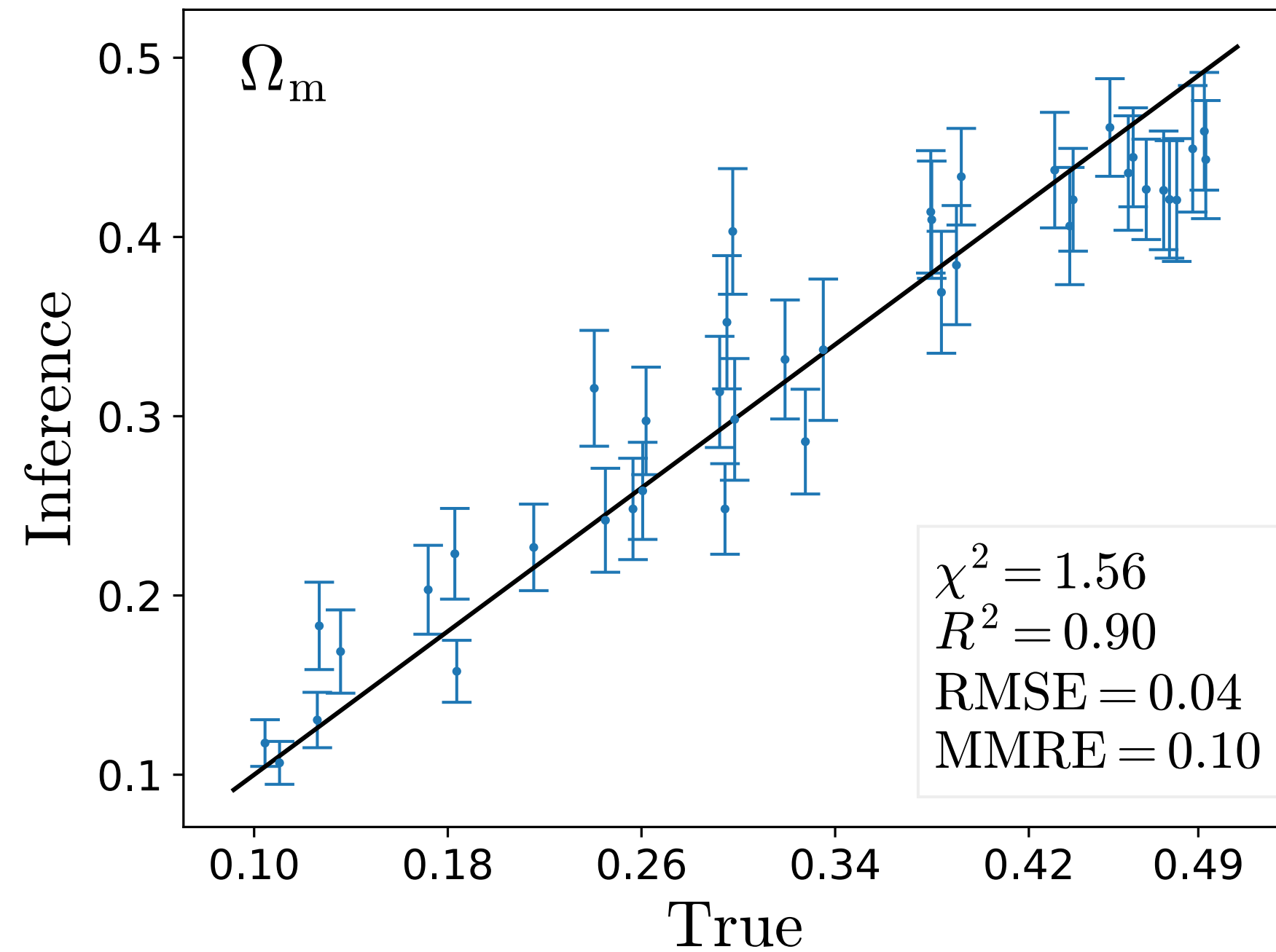
Figure 14. Posteriors on joint analyses of four randomly chosen fiducial mocks, averaged over ~ 30 groups. The solid and dashed lines correspond to likelihoods with two different sets of five nuisance parameters kept explicit. We see that the posteriors where void statistics are included have a slightly more pronounced bump at the true value $\sum m_\nu = 0.1 \text{ eV}$, consistent with the speculative picture in Fig. 13.

Thiele, Massara, Pisani et al.
2023 ArXiv: [2307.07555](https://arxiv.org/abs/2307.07555)

Other void statistics deserve attention: ellipticity



Yue Bonny Wang



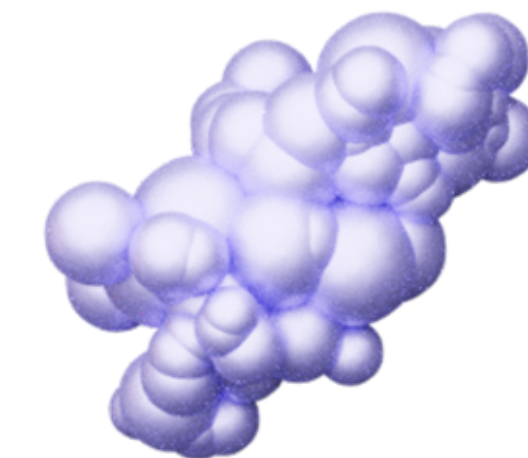
$\epsilon = 0.033$



$\epsilon = 0.100$



$\epsilon = 0.201$



$\epsilon = 0.315$

Wang, Pisani, Villaescusa-Navarro and Wandelt 2022 ApJ Arxiv: [2212.06860](https://arxiv.org/abs/2212.06860)

Kreisch, Pisani, Villaescusa-Navarro, Spergel, et al. ApJ ArXiv: [2107.02304](https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.02304)

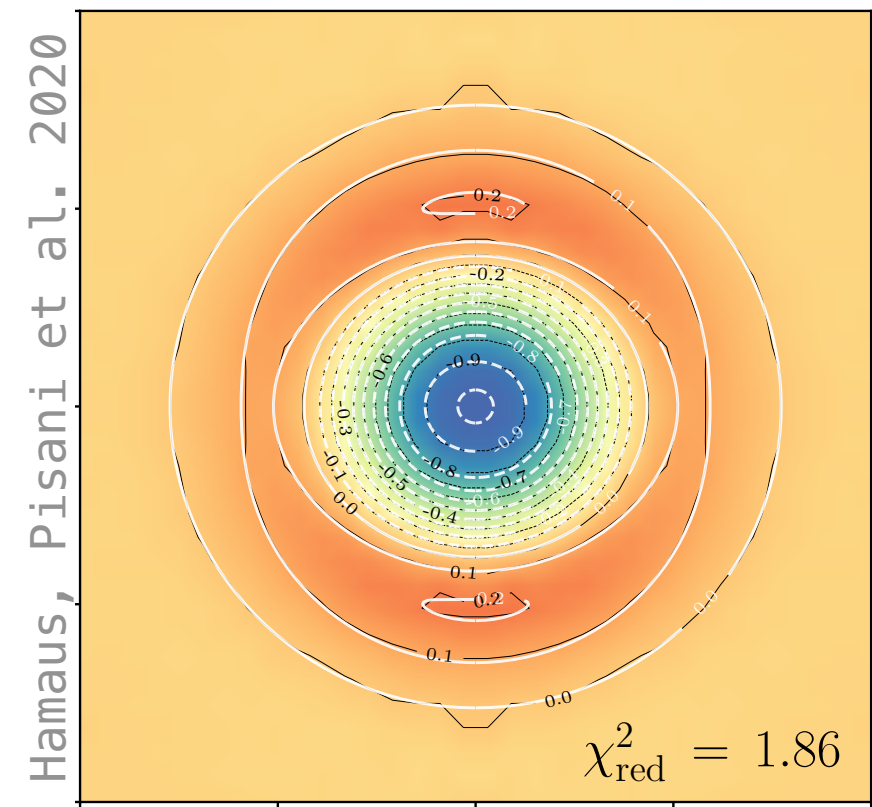
Lavaux and Wandelt 2009 MNRS Arxiv: [0906.4101](https://arxiv.org/abs/0906.4101)

GIGANTES: <https://gigantes.readthedocs.io>

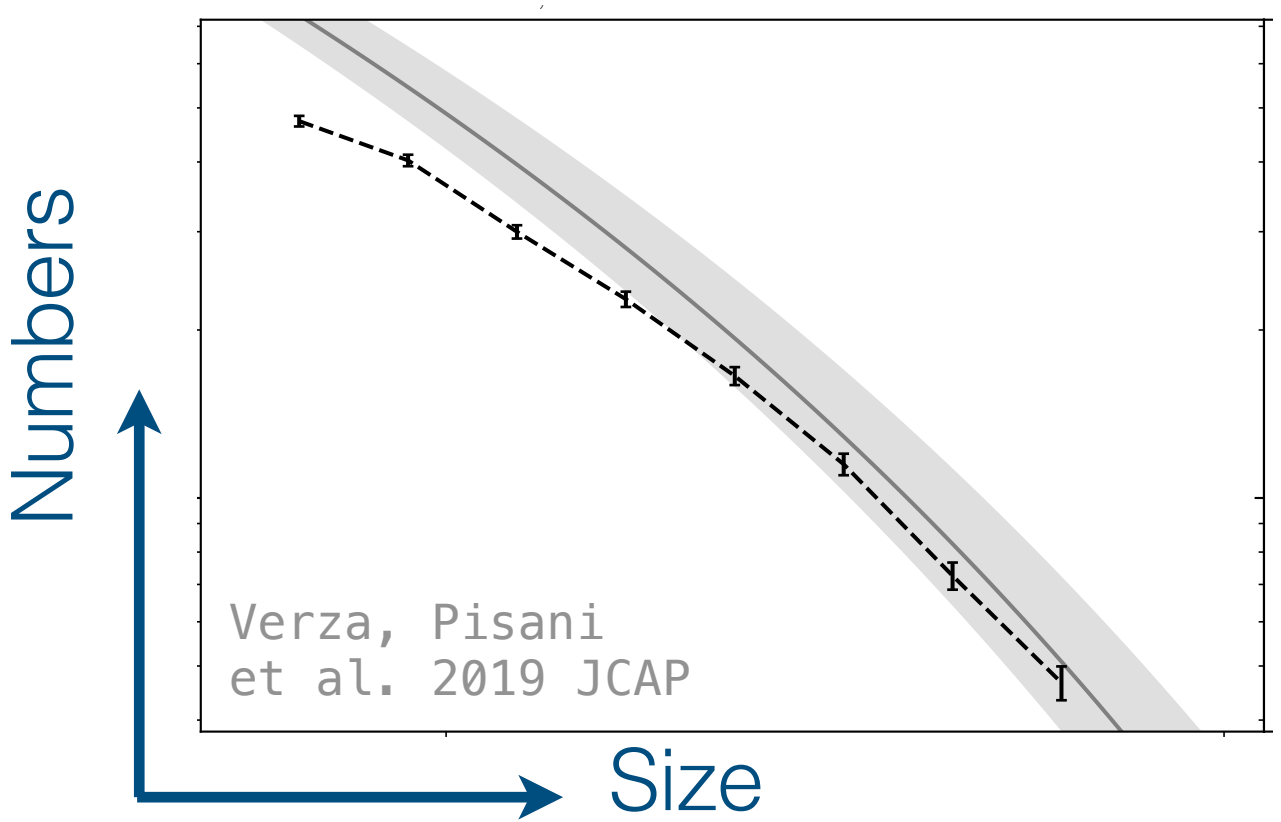
- ▶ Large Scale Structure, Voids and Cosmology
- ▶ How do we find voids?
- ▶ Void-galaxy cross-correlation function
- ▶ Void size function
- ▶ Voids and the rising tensions
- ▶ Void-void auto-correlation function and neutrinos
- ▶ **Challenges**
- ▶ Take home messages

Challenges: Void statistics do not have the same degree of maturity.

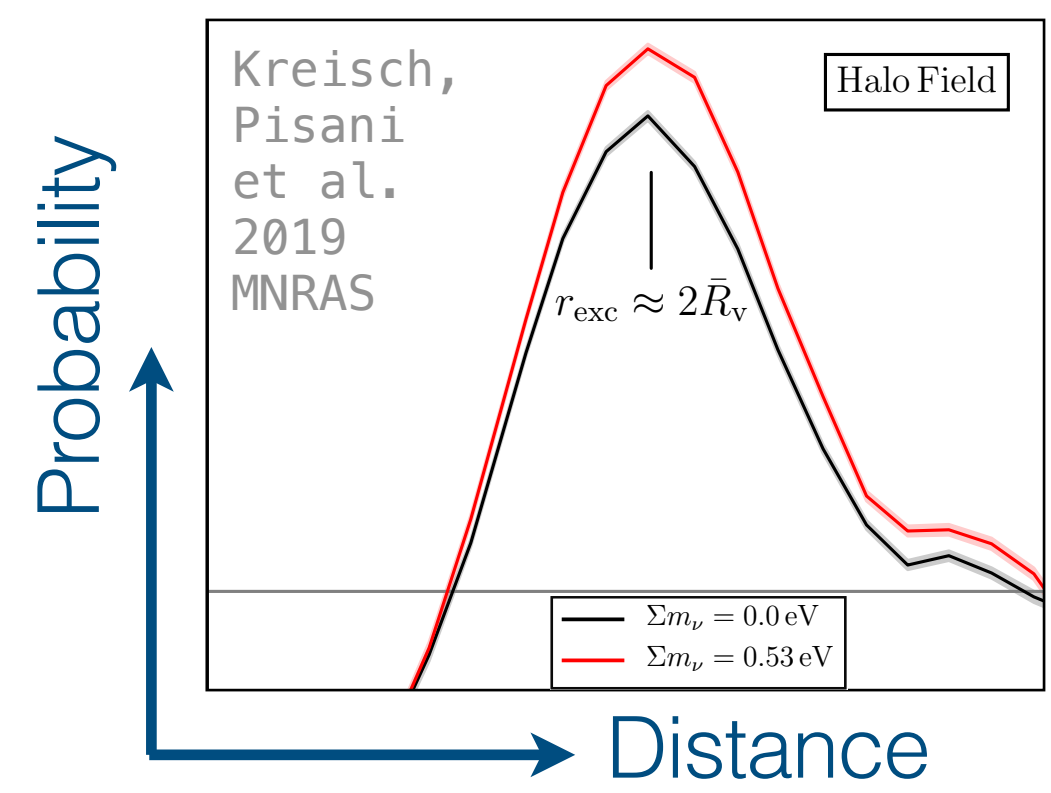
Shape



Numbers



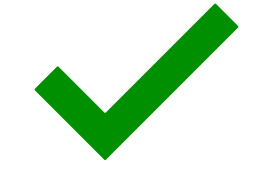
Clustering



Model



Data



Spurious voids: very conservative void selection!

Theory: robust **profile** from theory + **bias**

Loss in statistics at **smaller scales**, needs improvement in light of denser surveys.

Controlling **galaxy properties' impact** down to the cosmological constraints.

Verza, Carbone, Pisani et al. 2024
ArXiv: [2401.14451](https://arxiv.org/abs/2401.14451)

Take home messages

- ▶ Void analysis: active field of galaxy clustering!
- ▶ Many statistics, not at the same degree of maturity
- ▶ PFS, DESI, Euclid, Rubin, Roman, SPHEREx : a unique set of $> \mathcal{O}(10^5)$ voids per survey!
- ▶ Voids can independently constrain $\Omega_m, \Omega_\Lambda, w_0, w_a, f, \Sigma m_\nu, H_0, \sigma_8$
- ▶ Voids can contribute to the tension landscape: impressive constraining power coming soon!
- ▶ There are challenges that we need to address to exploit voids' power at their best.

Thanks for your attention!