# The interplay of high energy theory and cosmology in the sky

Marko Simonović University of Florence







# Relevance of cosmology for HET



Dark matter Dark energy Inflation

Particle physics, string theory...

Relics from high energies + observations of large volumes

Since we are probing very high energies surprises are possible

# **Cosmic Microwave Background**

CMB extremely successful. Better polarization in the next ~10 yrs



### Cosmic Microwave Background

The main focus on polarization

The big goal remains search for primordial B modes

BICEP

Simons Observatory, LiteBird, S4...



Direct measure of H during inflation

$$H \approx \sqrt{\frac{r}{0.001}} \cdot 10^{-6} M_{\rm pl}$$

ACTPol, SPTpol



#### Some open questions

Many scenarios predict  $f_{\rm NL} \gtrsim 1$  and new "shapes" of PNG (multi-field, warm inflation, SUSY at *H*, massive particles  $m \sim H$ )

Scalar fields in cosmology (inflaton, dark energy, axions...)

What if  $\Omega_K \neq 0$ ? (current CMB-alone bound  $|\Omega_K| < 0.01$ )

Are there some primordial features on large or small scales?

Is dark matter single component or not?

CMB alone insufficient to answer these questions

## Why is the CMB insufficient?

With exception of *r* and  $\Delta N_{\rm eff}$ , CMB improvements ~2x

There are many degeneracies with more parameters



## Observing the entire light-cone

Image billions and take spectra of ~100 million of objects up to z<5



#### Spectroscopic galaxy surveys



## The baryon acoustic oscillation (BAO) peak

LSS "remembers" the initial conditions and the entire history Features, such as the BAO peak, can be used as a standard ruler

Set in the early universe Easy to measure Easy to model

angle 
$$= \frac{r_d}{d_A} = \frac{H_0 r_d}{F(\Omega_m, z)}$$
$$d_A \propto \frac{1}{H_0} \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{\sqrt{\Omega_m (1+z')^3 + (1-\Omega_m)^3}}$$



# The baryon acoustic oscillation (BAO) peak



# The baryon acoustic oscillation (BAO) peak

The BAO breaks degeneracies and it is already very important



Can we do even better than this?

## Beyond the BAO peak



# Effective Field Theory of LSS







Large distance dof:  $\delta_g$ EoM are fluid-like, including gravity Symmetries, Equivalence Principle Expansion parameters:  $\delta_g$ ,  $\partial/k_{\rm NL}$ All "UV" dependence is in a handful of free parameters

Baumann, Nicolis, Senatore, Zaldarriaga (2010) Carrasco, Hertzberg, Senatore (2012) Senatore, Zaldarriaga (2014) Senatore (2014) Mirbabayi, Schmidt, Zaldarriaga (2014) Baldauf, Mirbabay, MS, Zaldarriaga (2015)

On scales larger than  $1/k_{\rm NL}$  this is the universal description of galaxy clustering

### A new era in cosmology

Chudaykin, Ivanov, Philcox, MS (2019) D'Amico, Senatore, Zhang (2019) Chen, Vlah, Castorina, White (2020) Linde, Moradinezhad Dizgah, Radermacher, Casas, Lesgourgues (2024)



Evolution of the vacuum state from inflation to redshift zero

# Application of FS analysis to BOSS data

Ivanov, MS, Zaldarriaga (2019)

d'Amico, Gleyzes, Kokron, Markovic, Senatore, Zhang, Beutler, Gil Marin (2019) Philcox, Ivanov, MS, Zaldarriaga (2020)





 $H_0 = 68.6 \pm 1.1 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$ 

 $H_0 = 67.8 \pm 0.7 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$  (fixing the tilt)

Naive rescaling to DESI Y1

 $\Delta H_0 \approx 0.6(0.4) \text{ km/s/Mpc}$ 

# Application of FS analysis to BOSS data



# Beyond $\Lambda$ CDM - exotic dark matter

A fraction of DM is exotic:  $f_{\rm EDM} = \Omega_{\rm EDM} / \Omega_d$ 

Imprints a characteristic scale  $k_*$  on the matter power spectrum



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# Beyond $\Lambda\text{CDM}$ - ultralight ALP

#### Fuzzy dark matter

Hu, Barkana, Gruzinov (2000) Hui, Ostriker, Tremaine, Witten (2016)



 $\Delta x \cdot \Delta(m_a v) = \hbar/2$ 

The whole of DM ULA,  $m_a > 10^{-19} \,\mathrm{eV}$ 

Galaxy clustering probes  $10^{-32}-10^{-24}\,eV$  where ULA can be just a fraction of DM

# Beyond $\Lambda\text{CDM}$ - ultralight ALP

#### Fuzzy dark matter

Hu, Barkana, Gruzinov (2000) Hui, Ostriker, Tremaine, Witten (2016)

#### String-theory "inspired" target:

Laguë, Bond, Hložek, Rogers, Marsh, Grin (2021) Rogers et. al. (2023)

$$\frac{\Omega_a}{\Omega_d} \sim 0.1 \left(\frac{F}{M_{\rm pl}}\right)^2 \left(\frac{m_a}{10^{-28}\,{\rm eV}}\right)^{1/2}$$





### Conclusions

A big amount of new data in this decade

Novel approaches to theory and data analyses

Many factors-of-10 improvements

It may be that there is nothing beyond  $\Lambda CDM...$ 

... but surprises are possible and you should be excited about it!