

Early Dark Energy and Cosmological Concordance

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Cosmology from Home

August 2020

2003.07355 w/ E. McDonough, M. Toomey, S. Alexander

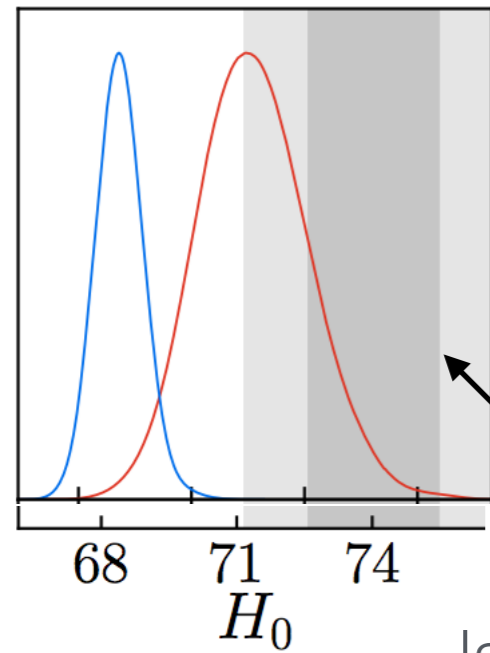
2006.11235 w/  + M. Ivanov, M. Simonovic, M. Zaldarriaga



Early Dark Energy

Motivation: resolve the H_0 tension

Smith+ (2019)



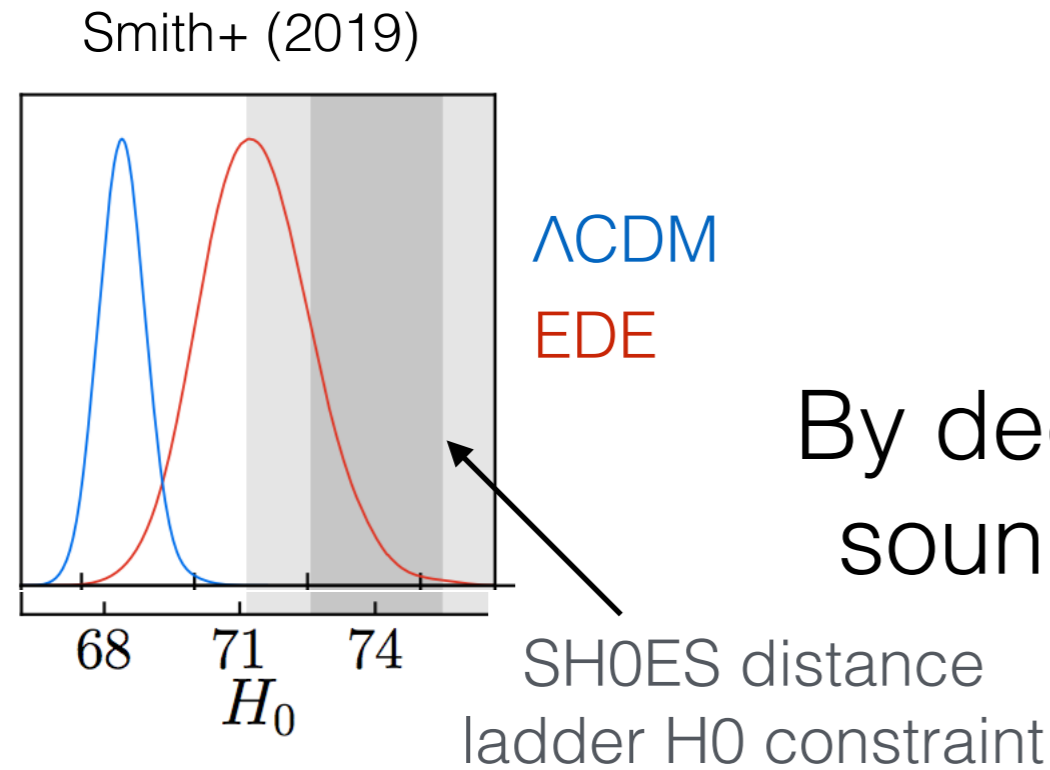
Λ CDM model fit to Planck+BAO+SNIa+SH0ES+...

EDE model fit to Planck+BAO+SNIa+SH0ES+...

SH0ES distance
ladder H_0 constraint

Early Dark Energy

Motivation: resolve the H_0 tension



How does this work?

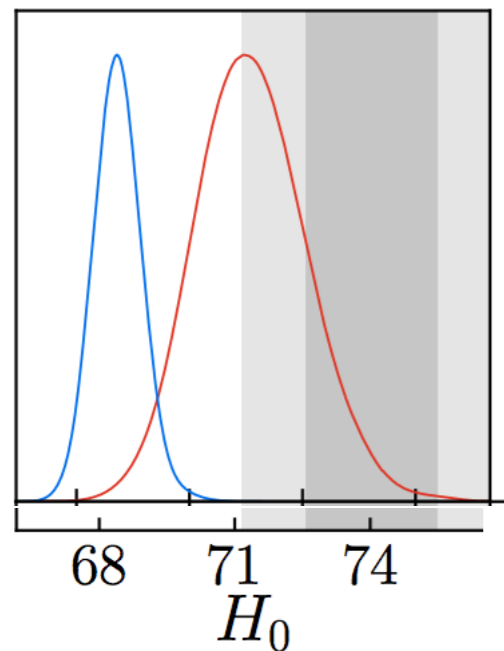
By decreasing the physical size of the sound horizon imprinted in the CMB

$$r_s^* = \int_0^{t_*} \frac{dt}{a(t)} c_s(t) = \int_{z_*}^{\infty} \frac{dz}{H(z)} c_s(t)$$

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Λ CDM

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Relevant ingredients in Λ CDM: ω_b , ω_{cdm} , ω_γ physical density of baryons, CDM, photons

Angular sound horizon is (approx.) related to peak spacing:

measured $\rightarrow \theta_s^* = \pi / \Delta \ell \longrightarrow D_A^* = r_s^* / \theta_s^* \longrightarrow H_0$

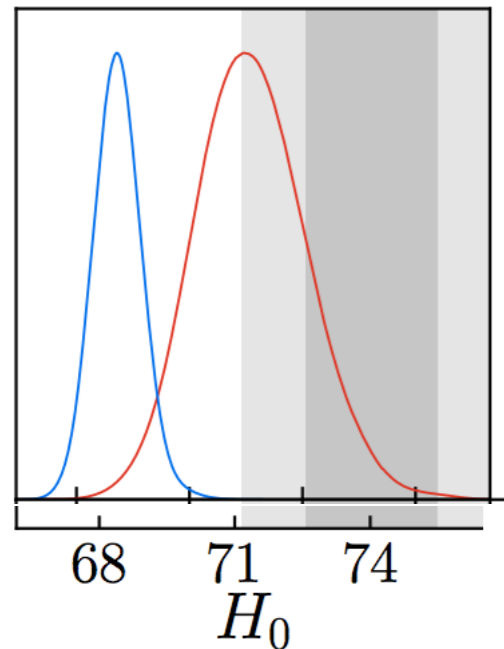
$$D_A = \int_0^{z_*} \frac{dz}{H(z)}$$

Poulin+ (2019); Agrawal+ (2019); Lin+ (2019); Smith+ (2019); Knox & Millea (2019)

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Λ CDM

EDE

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Relevant ingredients in **EDE**: $\omega_b, \omega_m, \omega_\gamma$ + **EDE parameters**

Angular sound horizon is (approx.) related to peak spacing:

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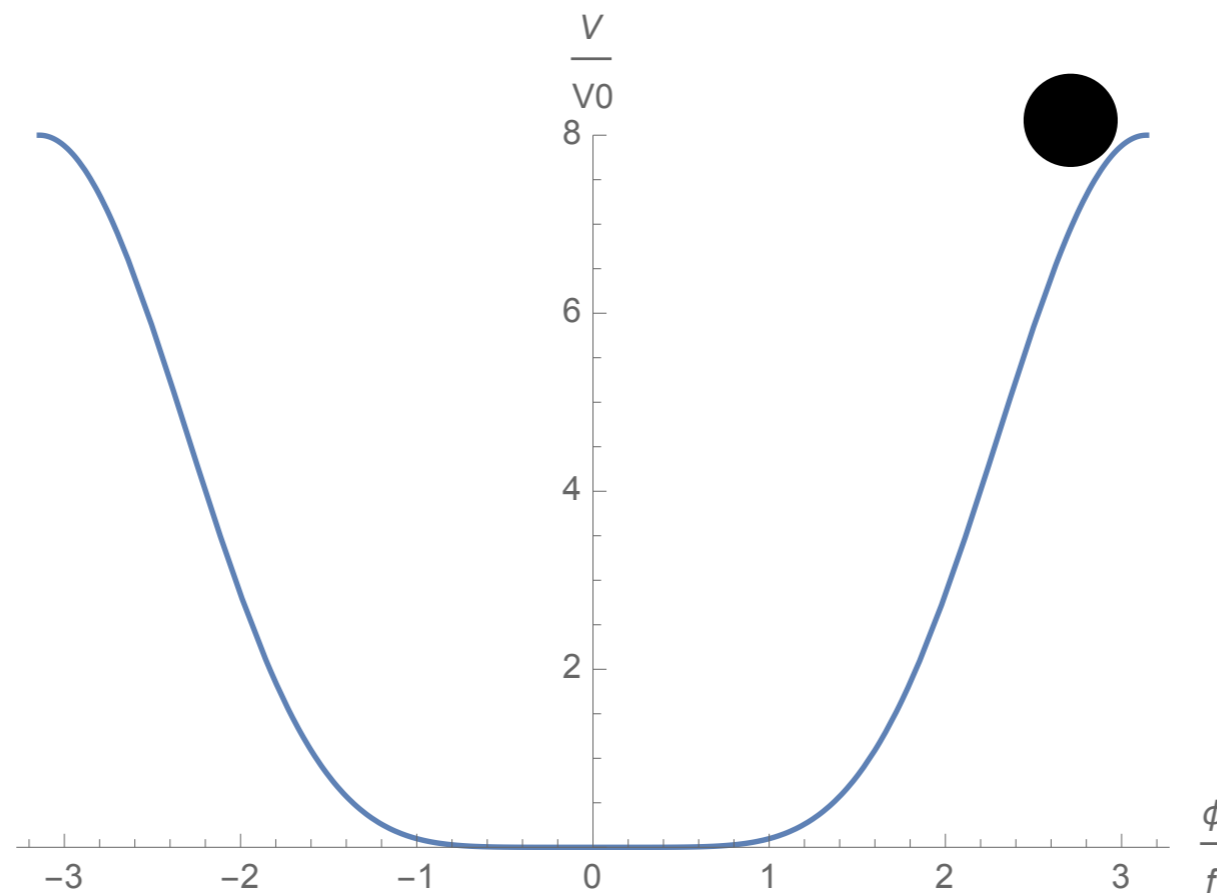
Early Dark Energy

New component: (pseudo)-scalar field ϕ

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Idea: field initially frozen on its potential due to Hubble friction — acts as dark energy (equation of state $w=-1$)



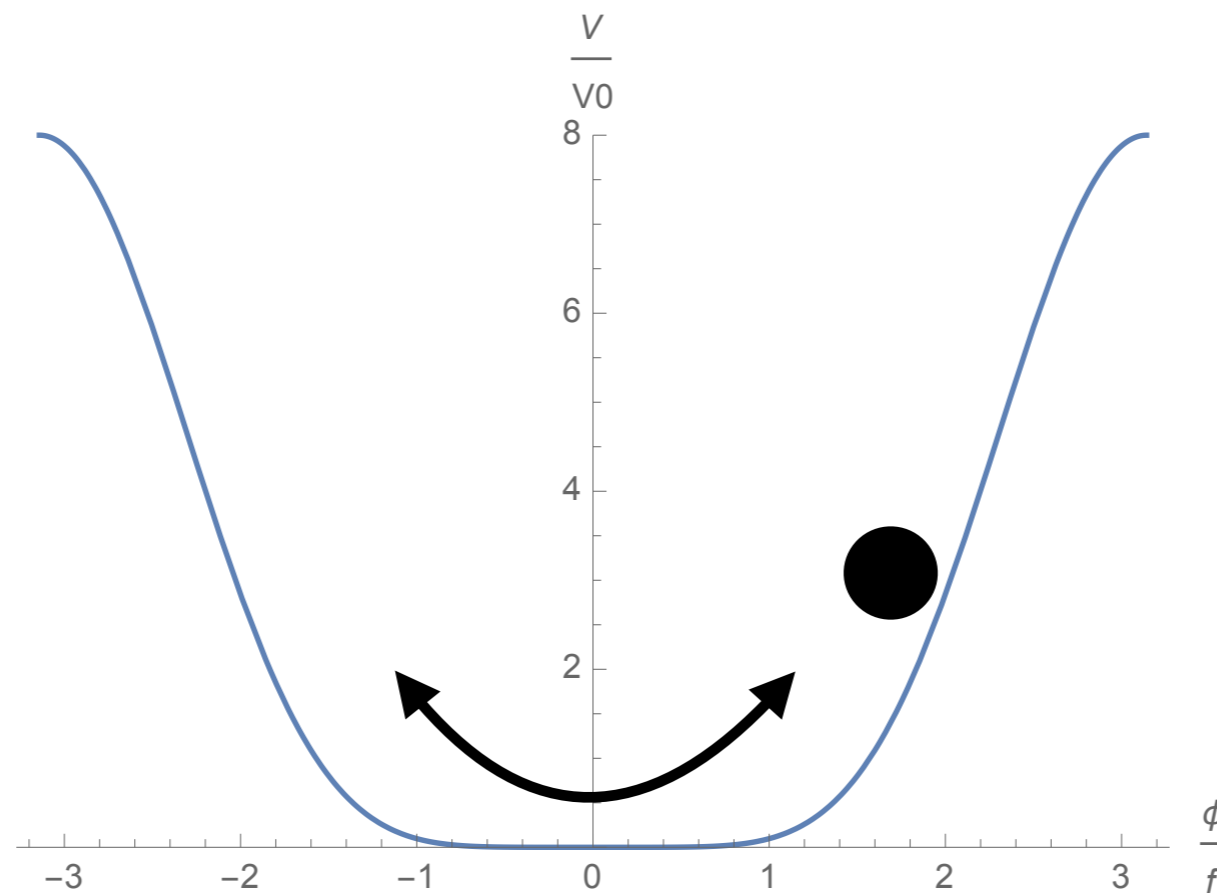
$$\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} + V'(\phi) = 0$$

$H \gg m$
initially

Early Dark Energy

New component: (pseudo)-scalar field ϕ

When $H \sim m$ (field mass), it rolls down its potential and oscillates: effective w will depend on potential



For EDE, this must occur near $\sim Z_{\text{CMB}}$



$$m \sim 10^{-27} \text{ eV}$$

e.g., $\phi(t) = \phi_i a^{-3/2} \cos(mt)$ if $V(\phi) = m^2 \phi^2 / 2$

Early Dark Energy

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Important: need $w > 0$ so that its energy density contribution decays faster than matter

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Canonical EDE

Potential:

$$V(\phi) = m^2 f^2 (1 - \cos(\phi/f))^n$$

Near minimum, $V \sim \phi^{2n} \longrightarrow w_\phi = \frac{n-1}{n+1}$

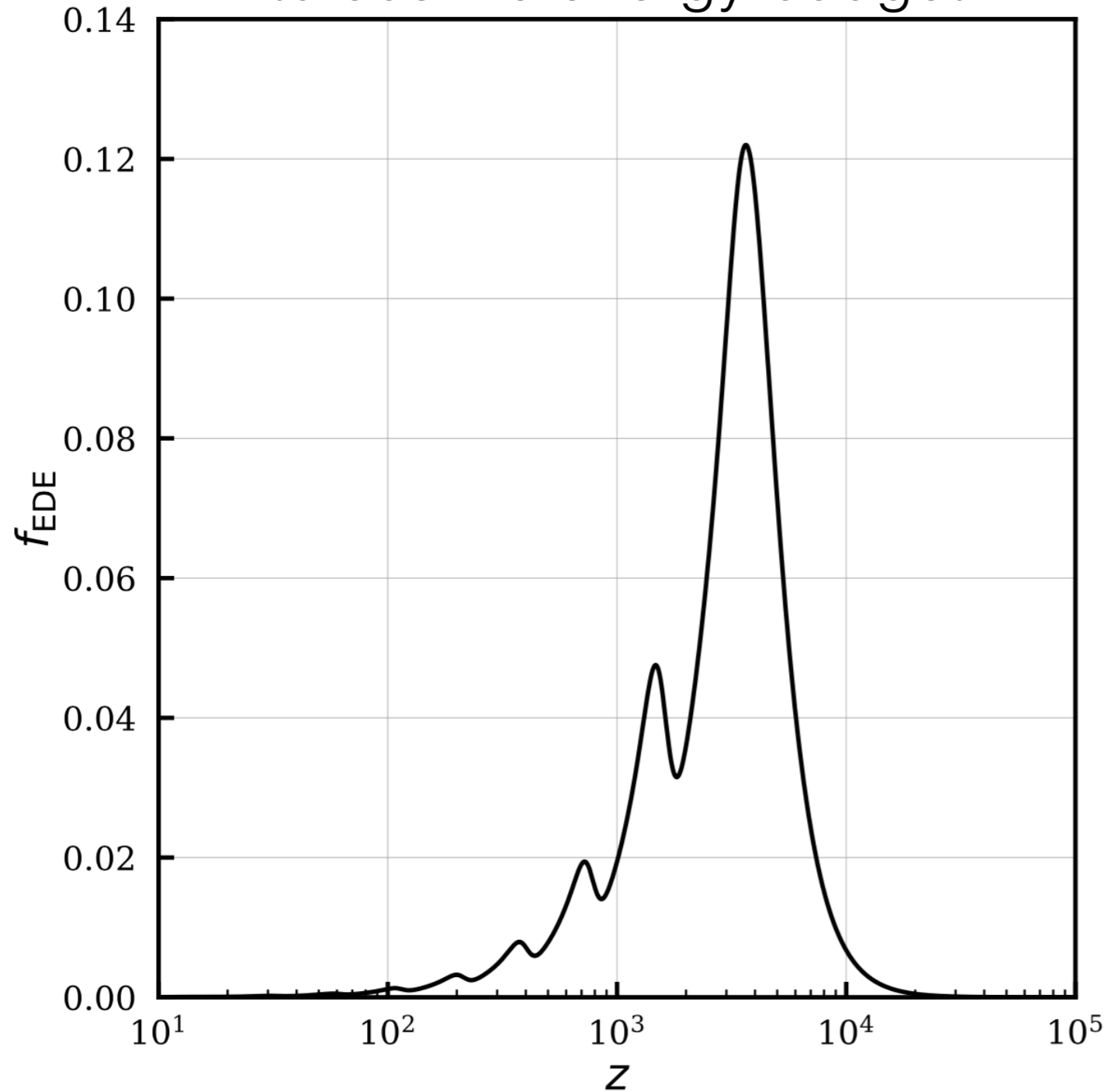
We assume
 $n=3$
throughout

Early Dark Energy

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Parameterization

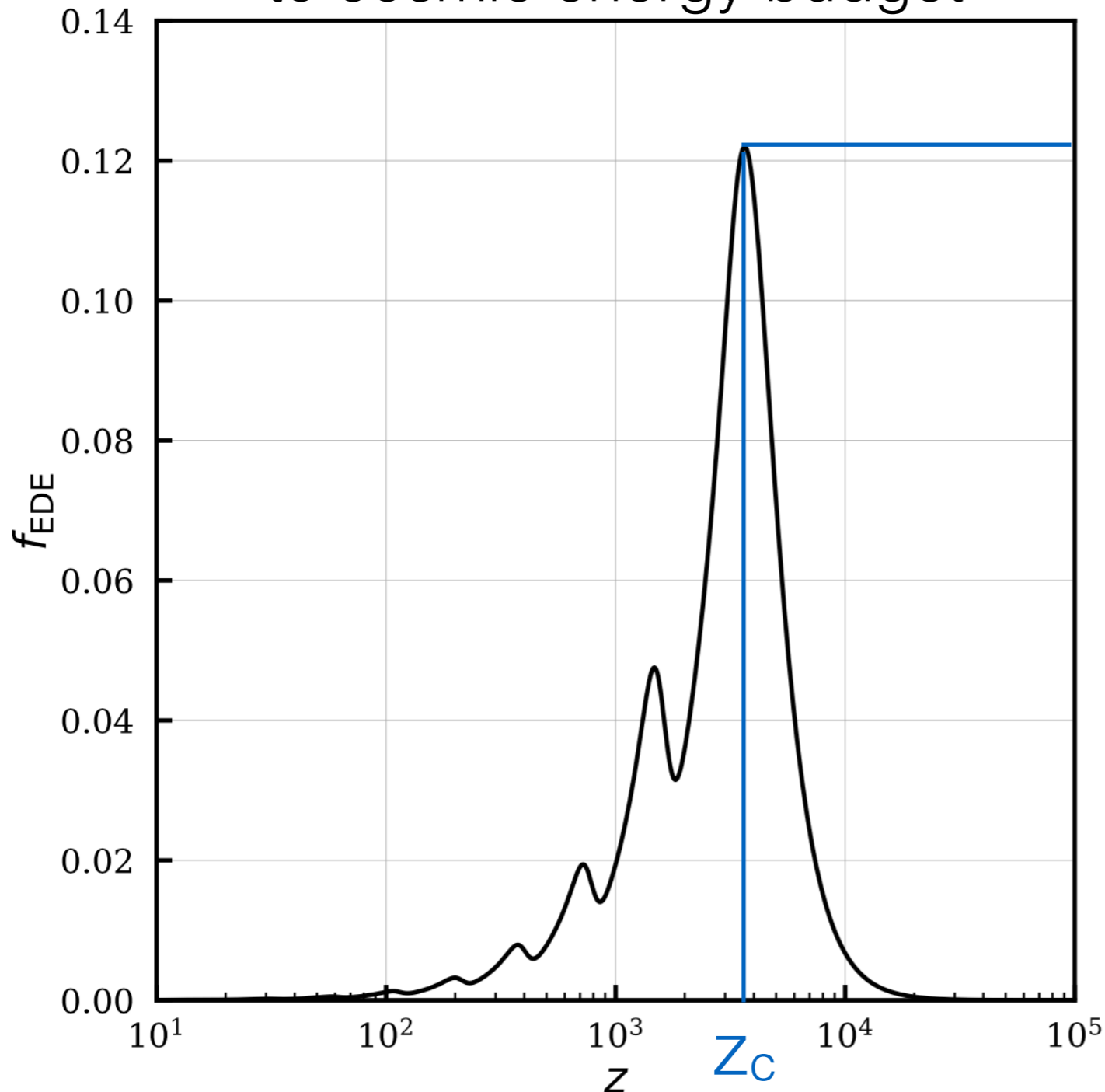
Fractional contribution of EDE
to cosmic energy budget



Early Dark Energy

Parameterization

Fractional contribution of EDE
to cosmic energy budget



Maximal contribution:
 $f_{\text{EDE}}(z_c) \equiv (\rho_{\text{EDE}}/3M_{pl}^2 H^2)|_{z_c}$
 which occurs at redshift z_c

Final parameter: $\theta_i = \phi_i/f$
 (initial field displacement)

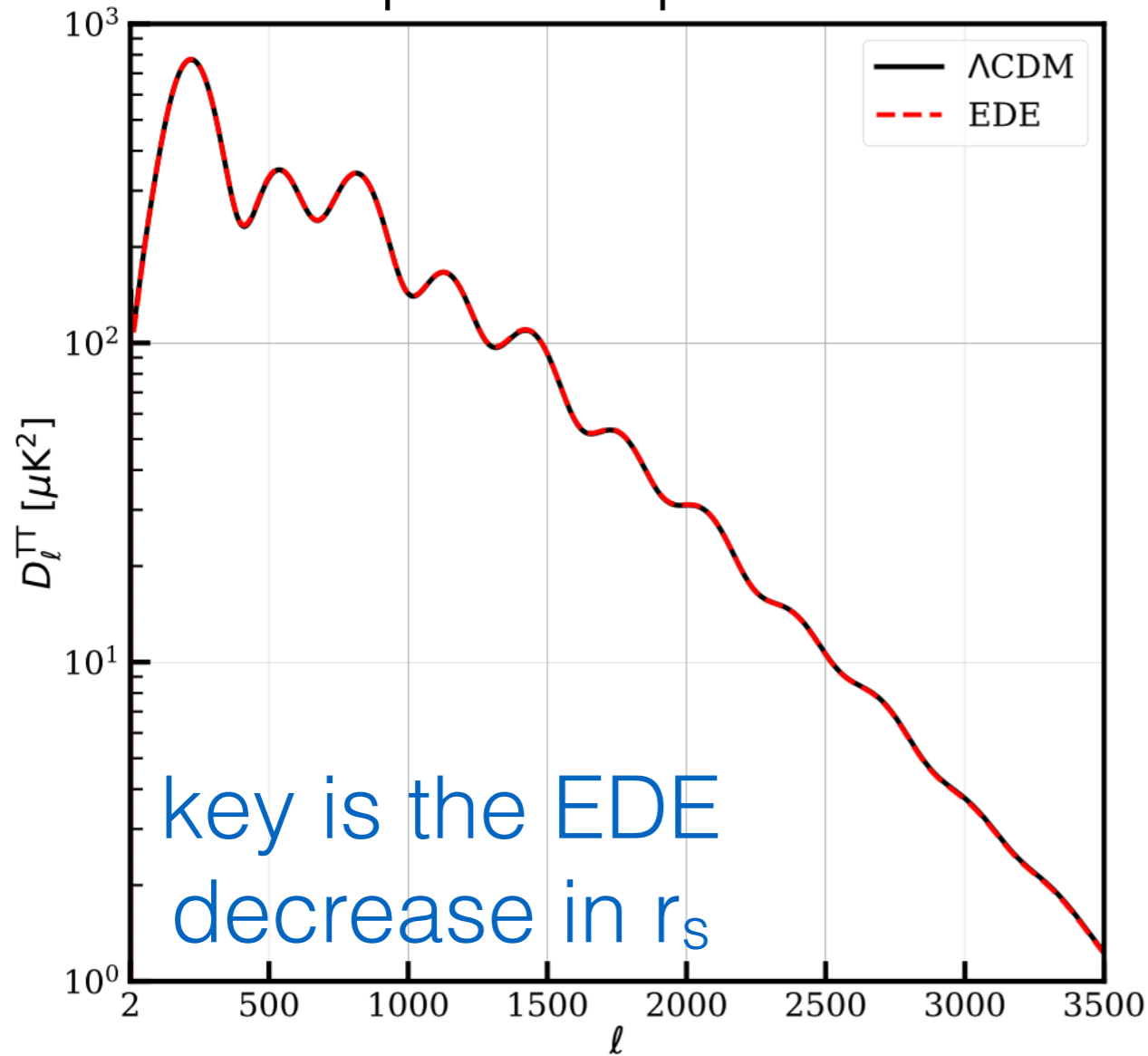
➔ $\{f_{\text{EDE}}, z_c, \theta_i\}$

N.B: highly non-linear
 relation to scalar field
 parameters f and m

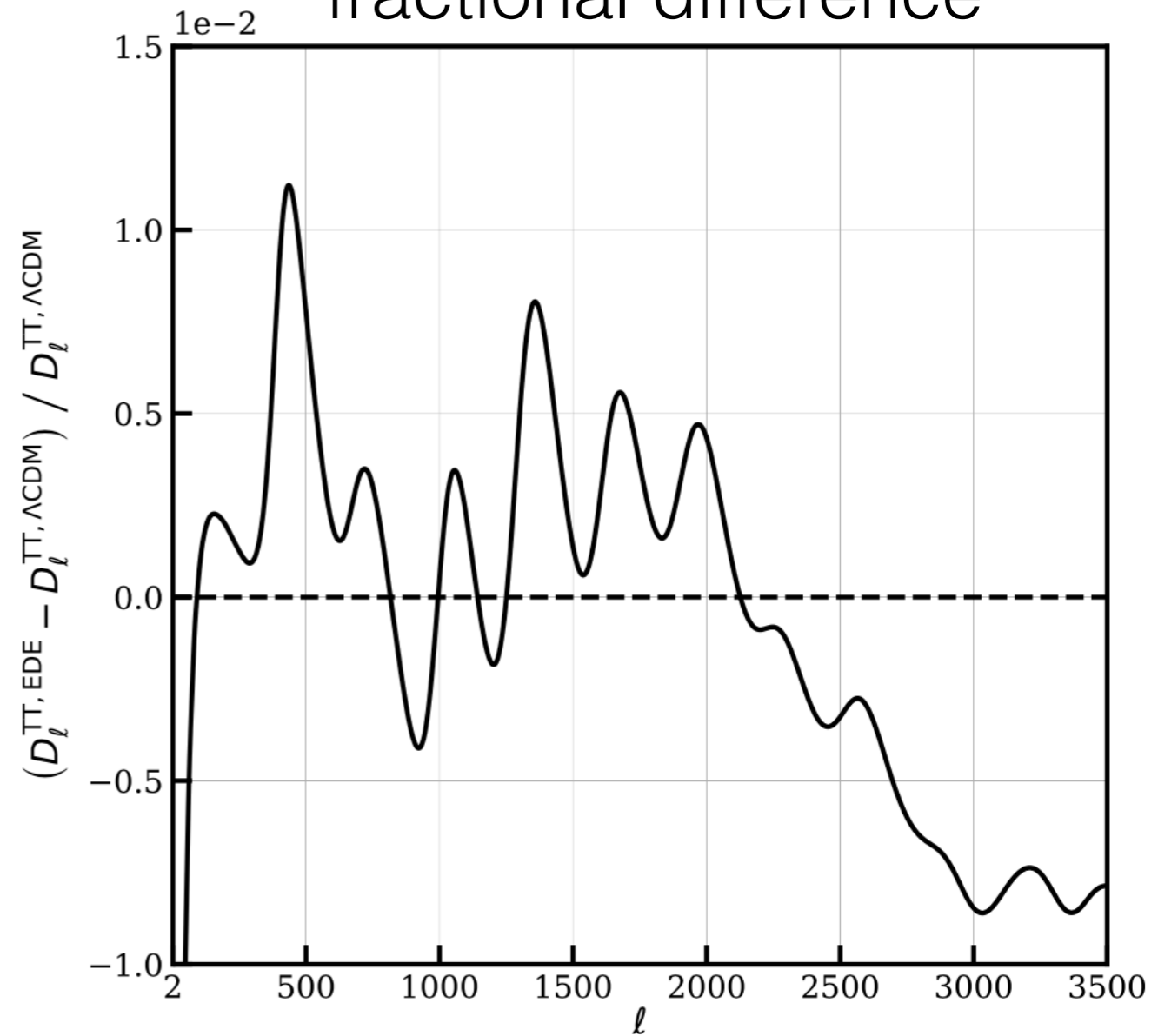
Early Dark Energy

It maintains a good fit to CMB power spectrum data with higher H_0

TT power spectrum



fractional difference



Λ CDM model here has $H_0 = 68.21$ km/s/Mpc

EDE model here has $H_0 = 72.19$ km/s/Mpc

But other parameters also shift! particularly $\Omega_c h^2$ and n_s

What about large-scale structure?

Interestingly, no one had made a plot of the matter power spectrum $P(k)$

What about LSS?

Interestingly, no one had made a plot of $P(k)$

So we set out to do this — and now you can too:

https://github.com/mwt5345/class_ede

Modified version of CLASS to work with EDE models.

Commit	File	Time
mwt5345 Update README.md		Latest commit 6bdc757 6 days ago
	class	class_ede 7 days ago
	cobaya	class_ede 7 days ago
	README.md	Update README.md 6 days ago

arXiv 2003.07355

CLASS_EDE: CLASS for Early Dark Energy

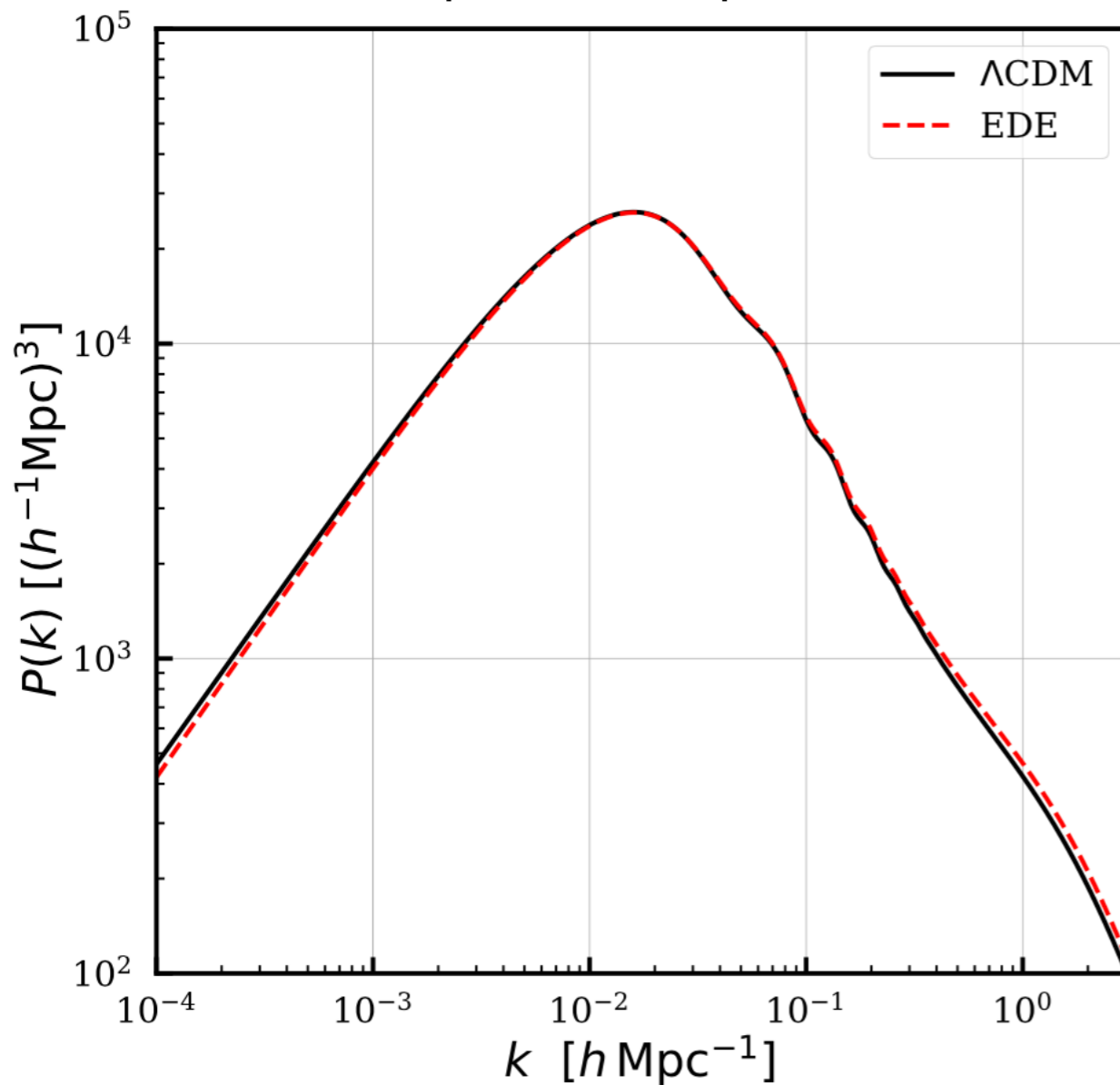
A modified version of the publicly available Einstein-Boltzmann code [CLASS](#) to implement Early Dark Energy (EDE). CLASS_EDE solves for the evolution of the scalar field perturbations directly using the perturbed Klein-Gordon equation and implements adiabatic initial conditions for the scalar field fluctuations. The code allows one to specify the EDE model parameters in terms of the particle physics parameters f and m or effective EDE parameters f_{EDE} and z_c .

See [Hill et al.](#) where CLASS_EDE is implemented to test the validity of the EDE model.

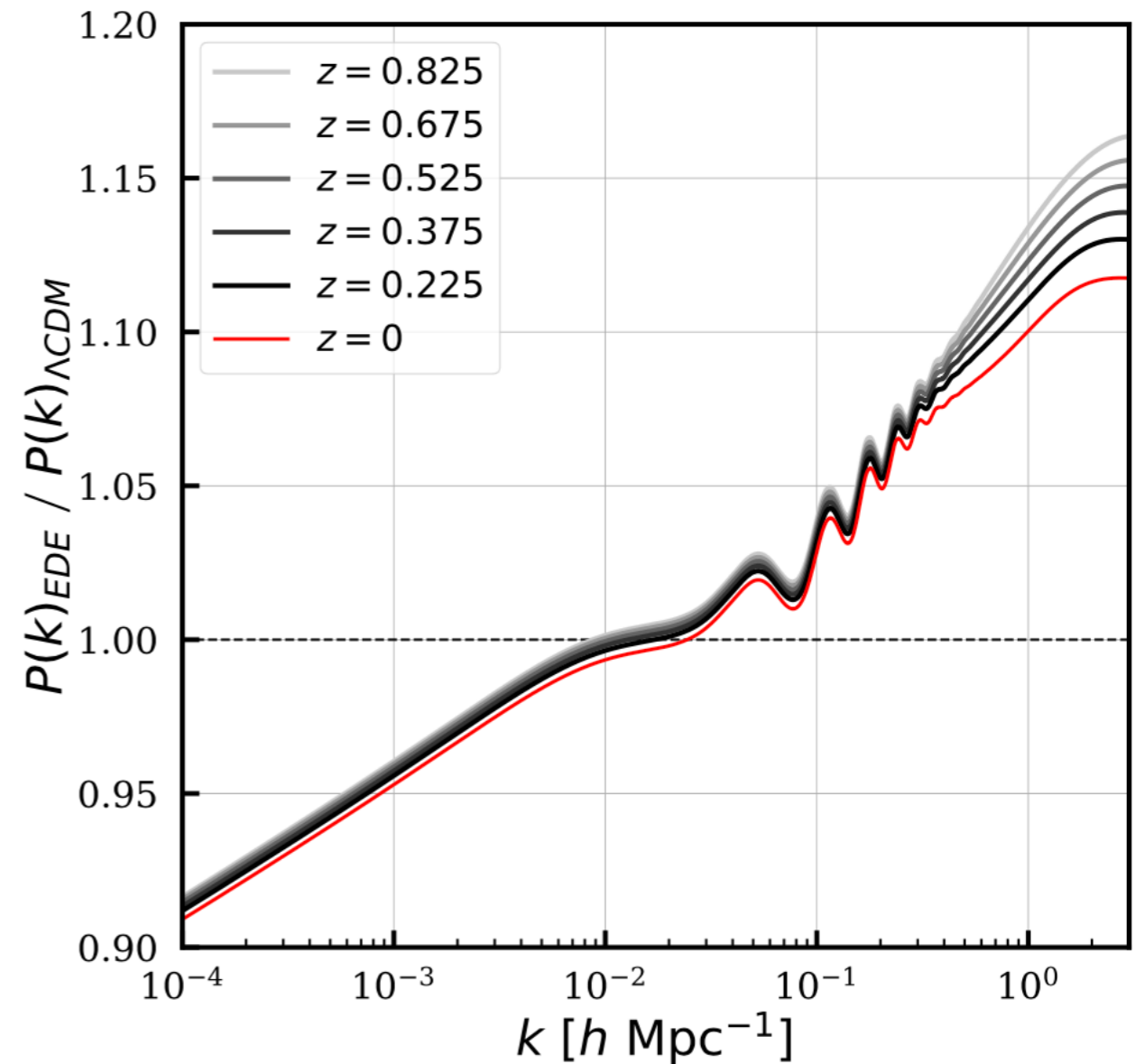
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matter power spectrum



ratio



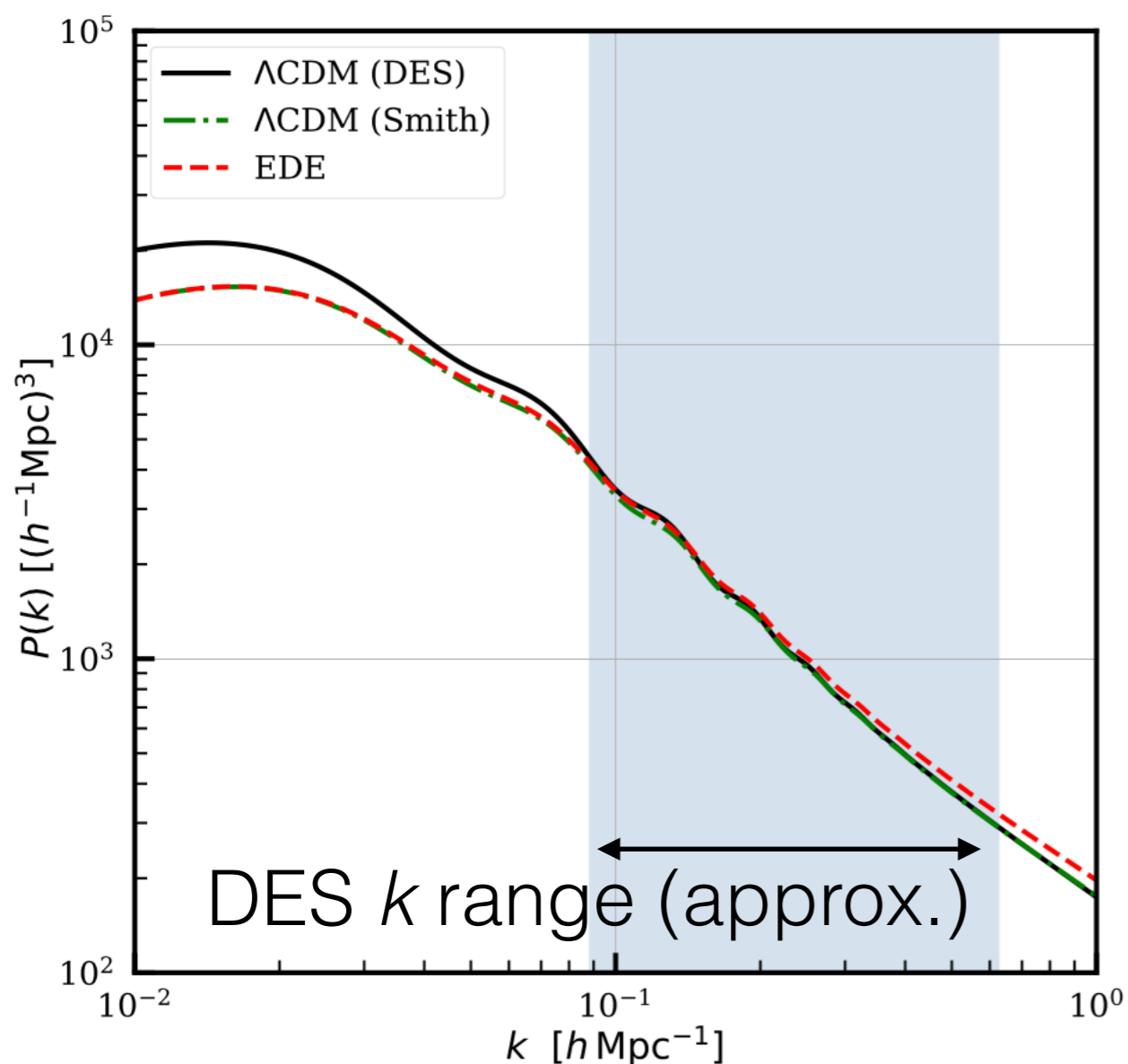
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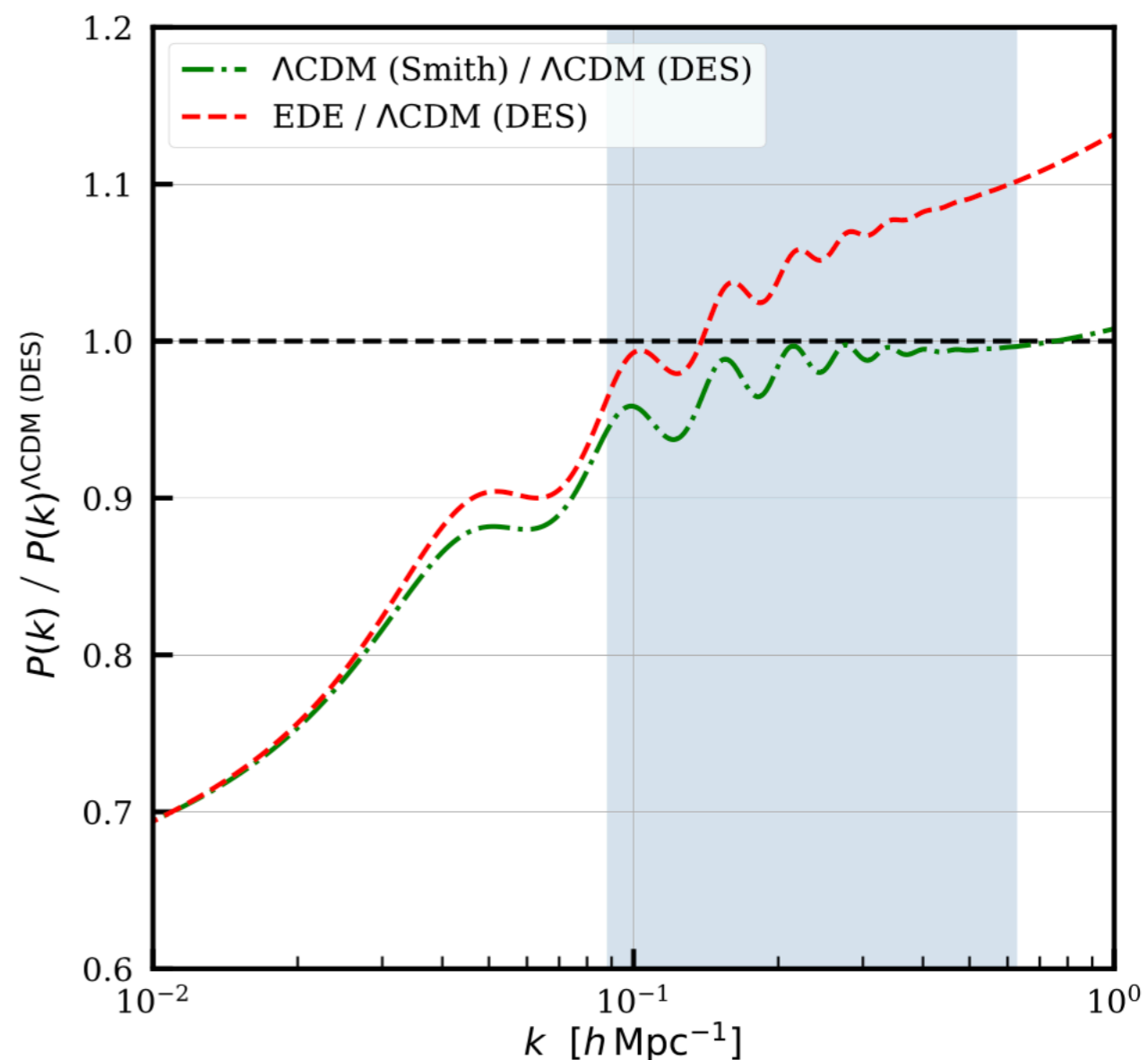
What about LSS?

5-10% differences in a wavenumber range that is well-measured

matter power spectrum at $z=0.525$



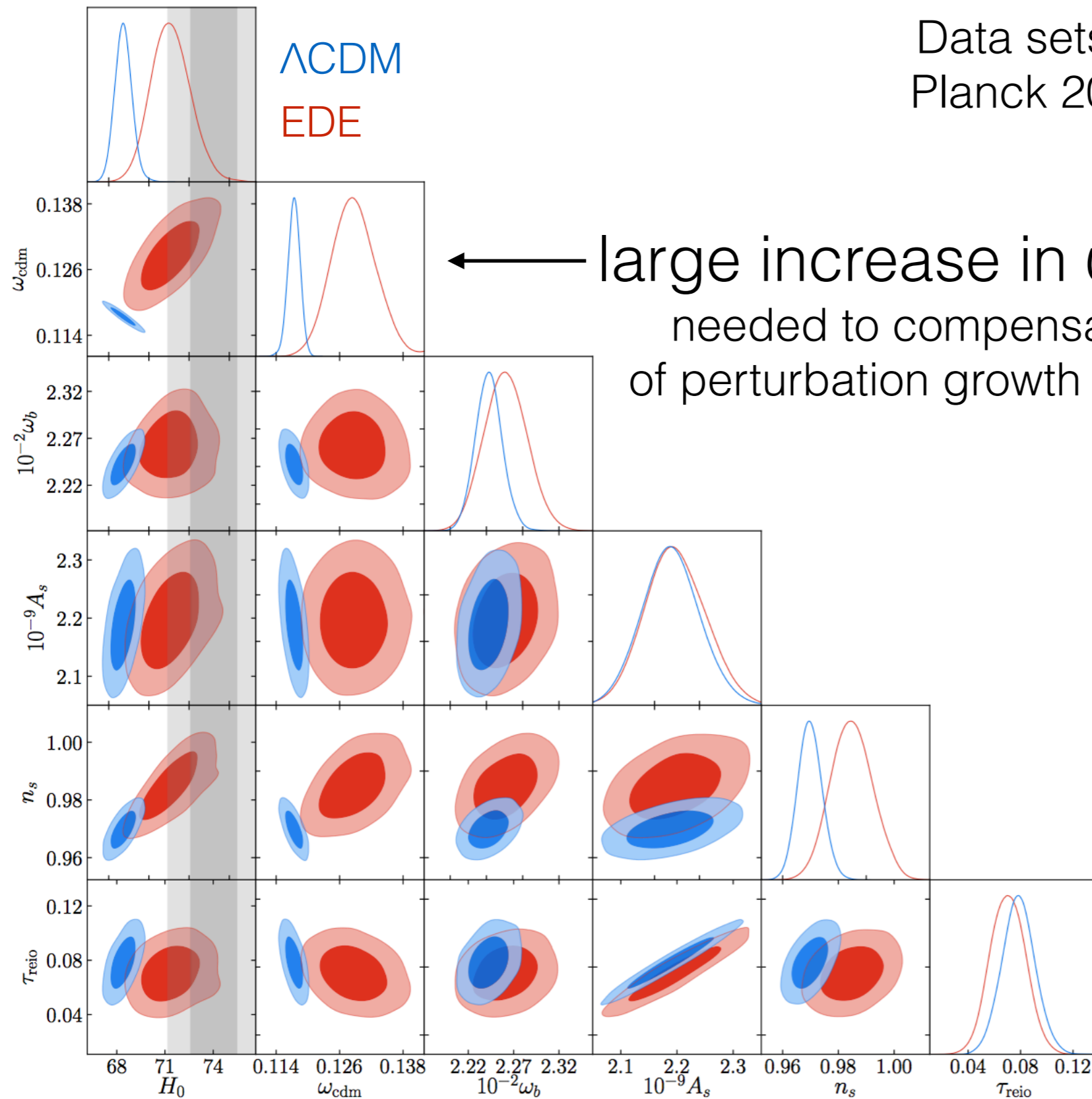
ratio



What drives these differences? Shifts in other Λ CDM parameters that are required to preserve the fit to CMB data in the EDE model

Parameter Shifts

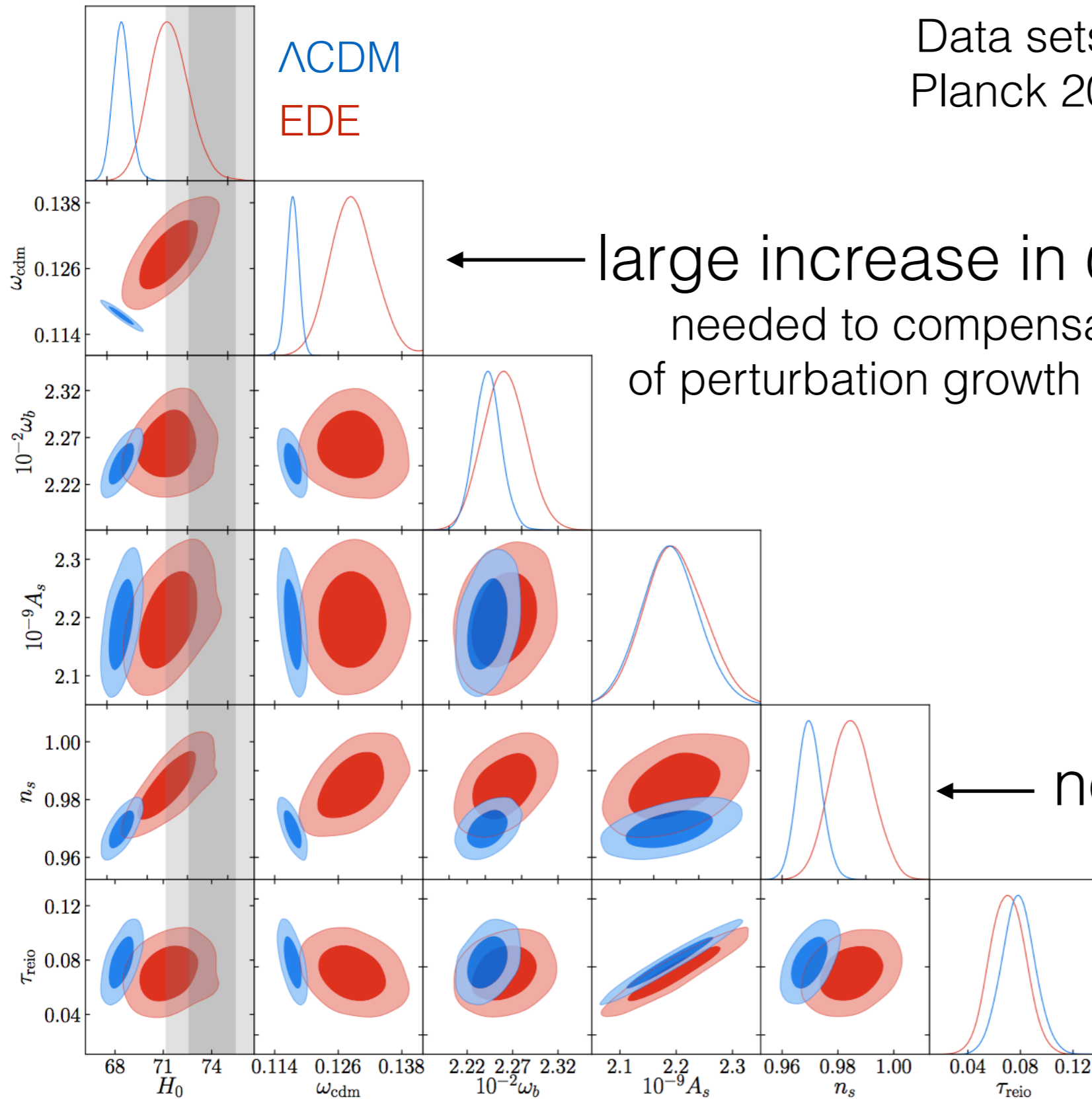
Data sets fit here: Planck 2015 TT/TE/EE;
Planck 2015 lensing; SH0ES; BAO; SNIa;
BOSS RSD



← large increase in ω_{cdm}
needed to compensate for suppression
of perturbation growth by EDE (“early ISW”)

Parameter Shifts

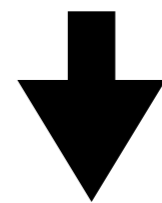
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← large increase in ω_{cdm}
needed to compensate for suppression
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← noticeable increase in n_s

implication for $P(k)$

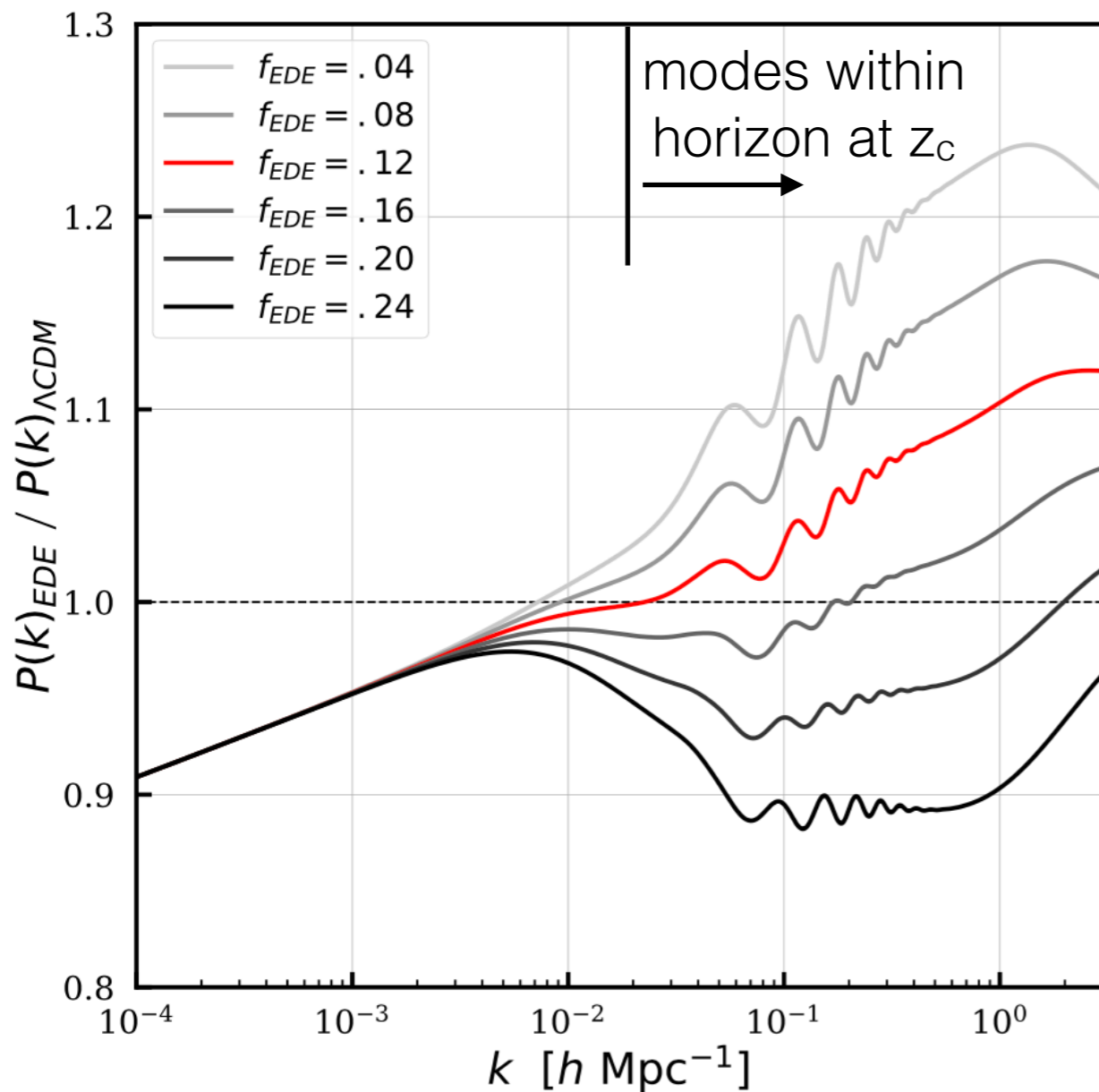


amplitude of $P(k)$ $\sigma_8(\Omega_m/0.3)^{0.5} = \mathcal{S}_8 = 0.842 (0.843) \pm 0.019$

What about LSS?

There are also interesting physical effects due to the EDE itself

varying amount of EDE

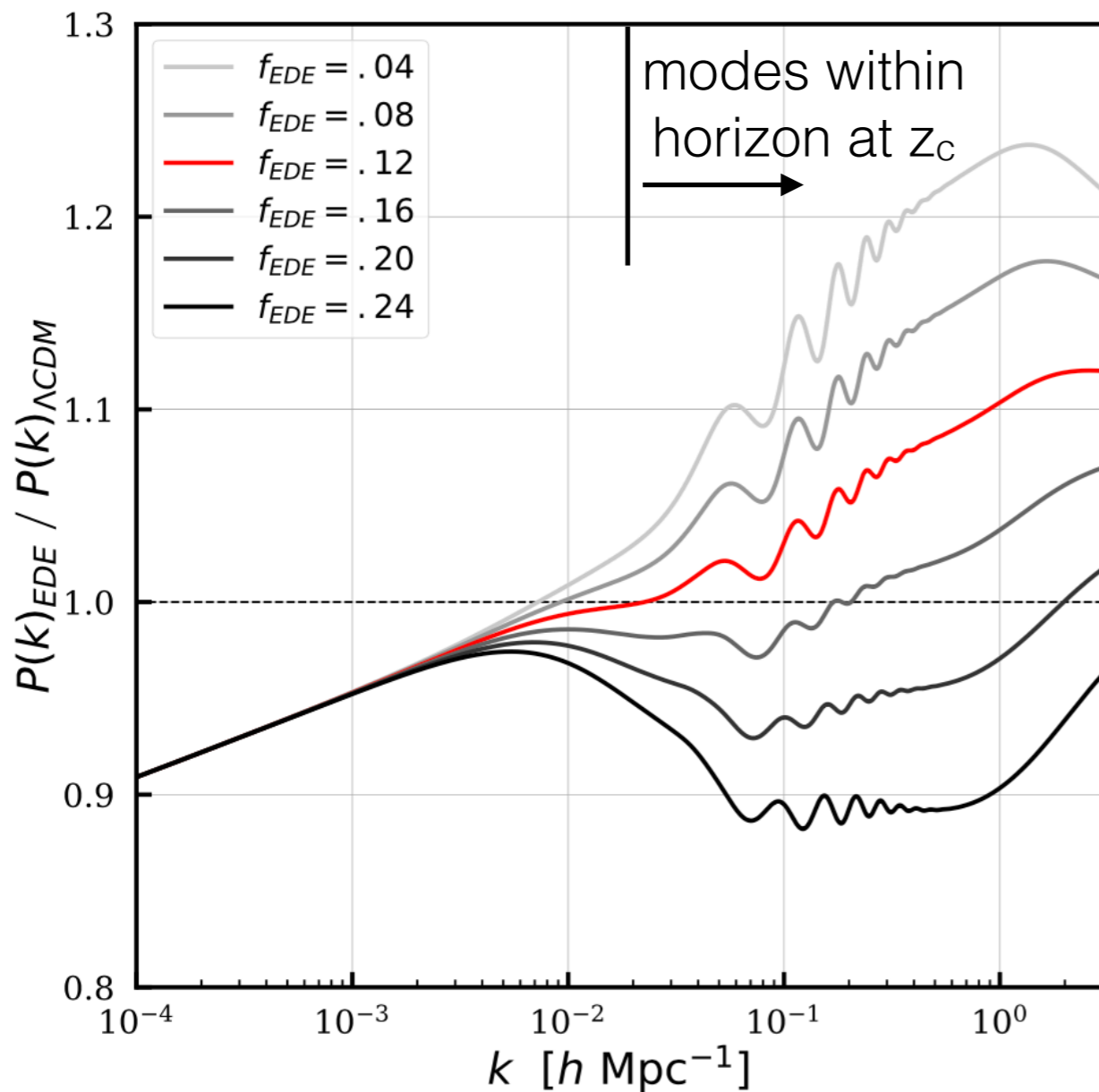


more EDE: more suppression

What about LSS?

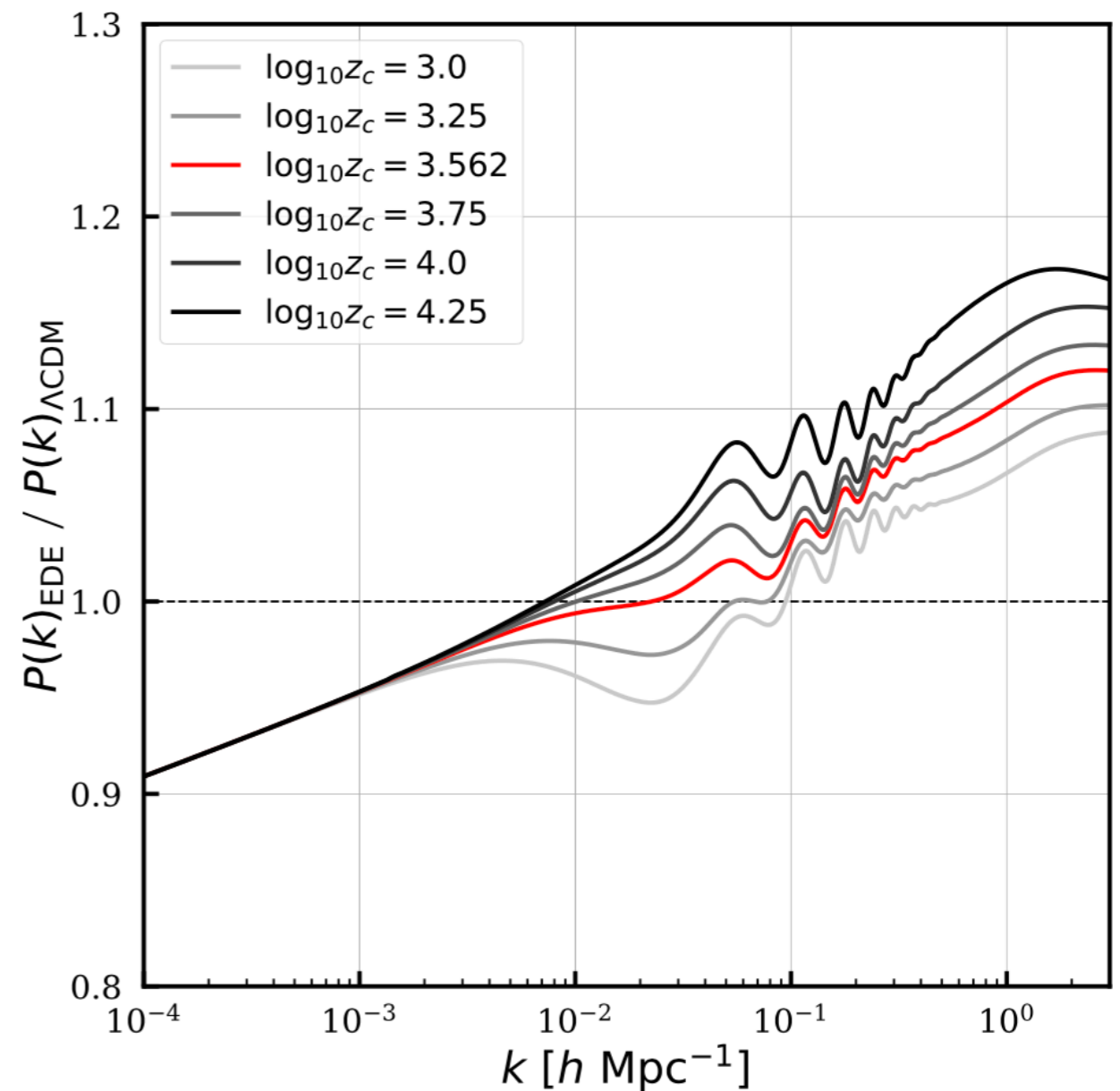
There are also interesting physical effects due to the EDE itself

varying amount of EDE



more EDE: more suppression

varying critical redshift



lower z_c : effects at lower k

Updated EDE Analysis Including Large-Scale Structure Data Sets

Data Sets

- Planck 2018 CMB TT/TE/EE power spectra
- Planck 2018 CMB lensing
- SH0ES 2019: $H_0 = 74.03 \pm 1.42$ km/s/Mpc
- Baryon acoustic oscillations:
 - 6dF
 - SDSS DR7 Main Galaxy Sample
 - SDSS DR12 BOSS LOWZ + CMASS
- Type Ia supernovae (Pantheon)
- Redshift-space distortions: SDSS DR12 BOSS
- Dark Energy Survey “3x2pt” (gg, gk, kk) full likelihood
- S_8 constraints from HSC and KiDS

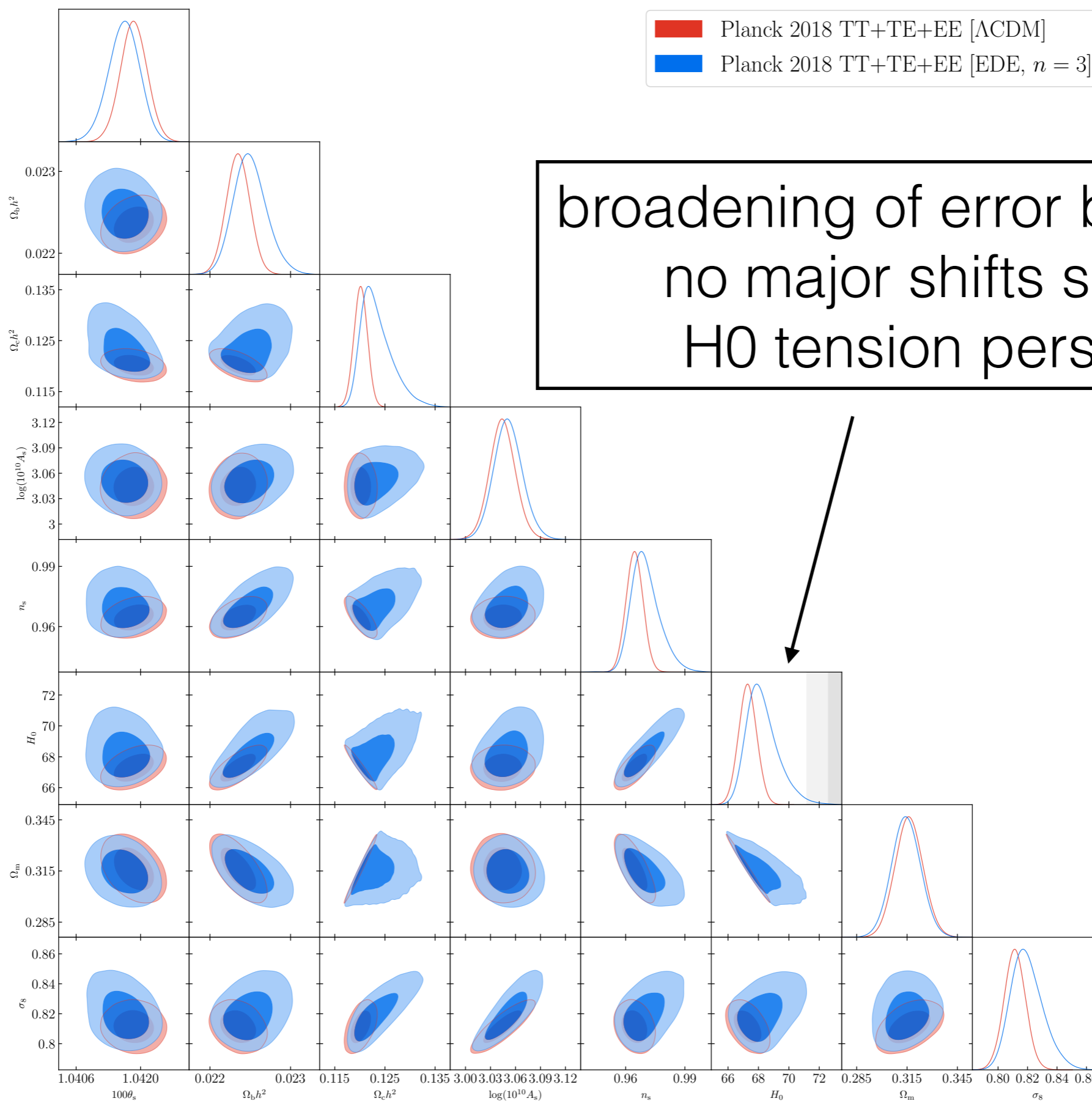
not
considered
in
previous
work

Sampled via MCMC with Cobaya

EDE in Primary CMB?

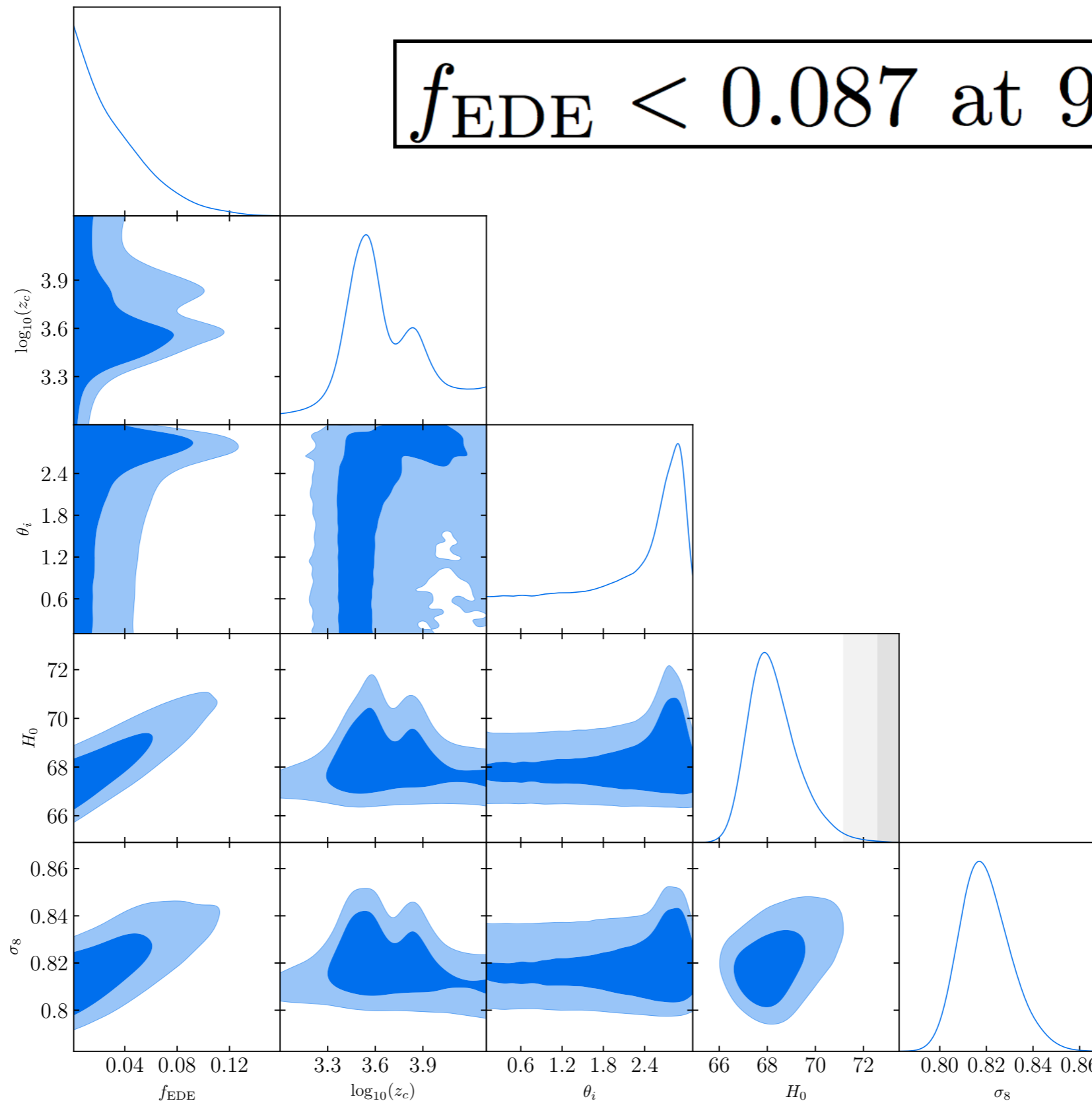
Fit to Planck 2018 TT+TE+EE data alone

EDE in Primary CMB? No



Primary CMB Alone

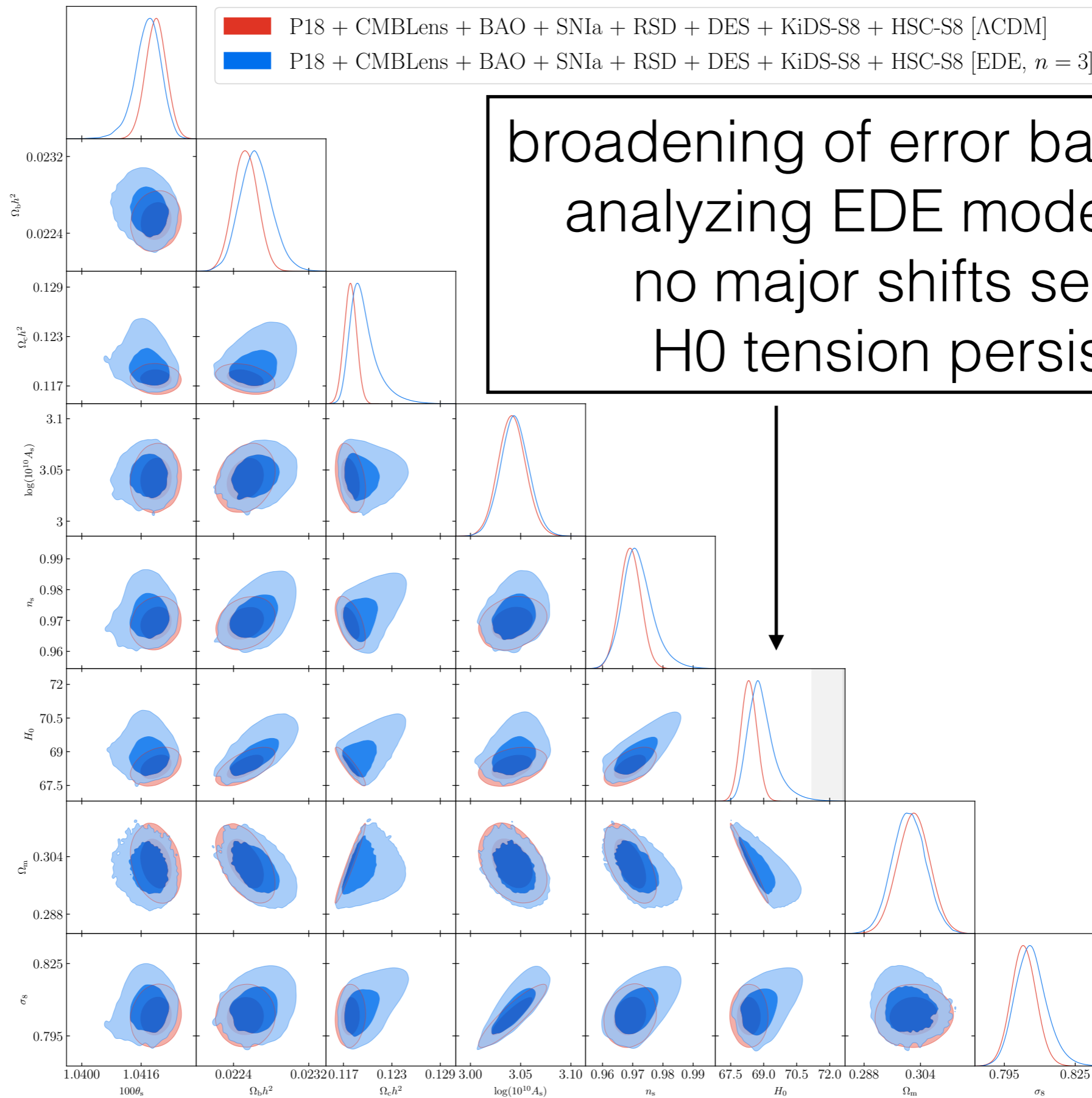
Planck primary CMB data show no evidence for EDE component



Global Analysis (no SH0ES)

Fit to “everything” *including* DES, HSC, KiDS but *without* SH0ES

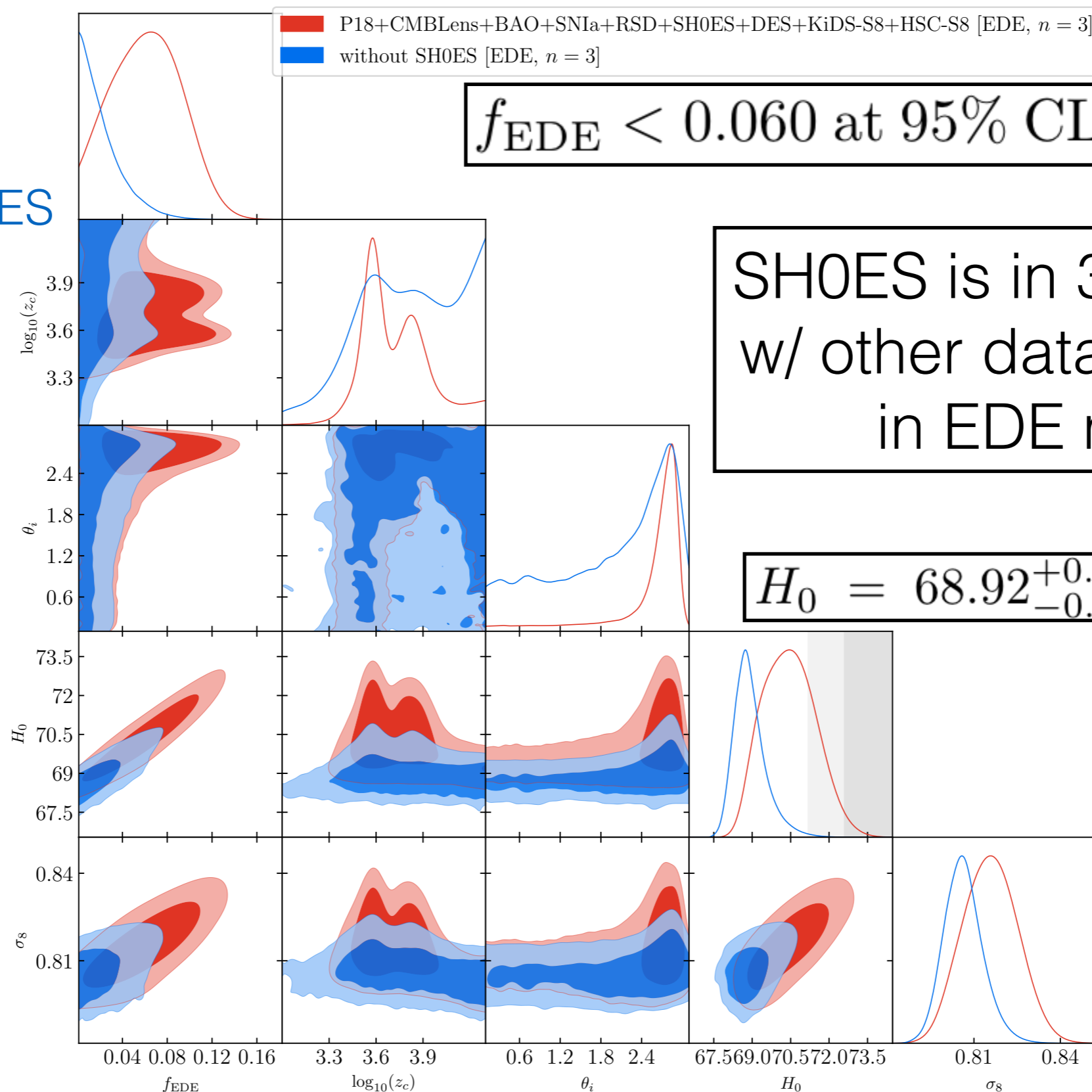
Global Analysis (no SH0ES)



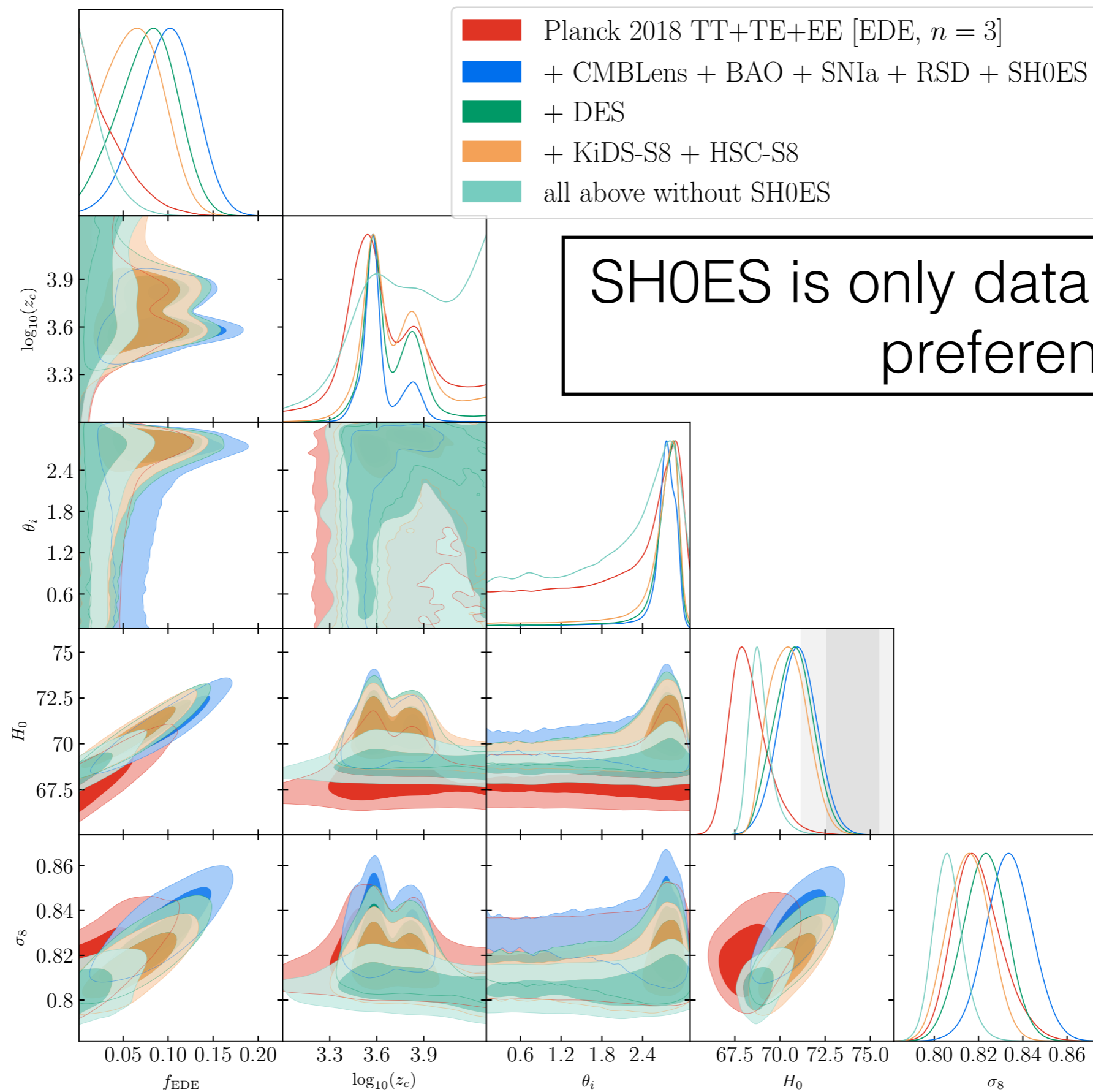
Global Analysis (no SH0ES)

Strong upper limit on existence of EDE component

red = all data sets w/ SH0ES
blue = all data sets w/out SH0ES



Summary



EDE Analysis in the Effective Field Theory of Large-Scale Structure

EDE in the EFTofLSS

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- Goal of EFT: first-principles calculation of redshift-space galaxy power spectrum (e.g., BOSS, DESI) a la CMB
- Our previous analysis (and others') implicitly used BOSS RSD that assumed standard LCDM early-universe physics

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- Goal of EFT: first-principles calculation of redshift-space galaxy power spectrum (e.g., BOSS, DESI) a la CMB
- Our previous analysis (and others') implicitly used BOSS RSD that assumed standard LCDM early-universe physics
- Moreover, standard BOSS RSD likelihood does not use the full shape info encoded in the galaxy power spectrum
- Punchline of our new analysis: the one-loop EFT-based full-shape likelihood is much more powerful for constraining EDE than the standard BOSS ($f\sigma_8 + \text{BAO}$) likelihood, and further tightens bounds on EDE

EDE in the EFTofLSS

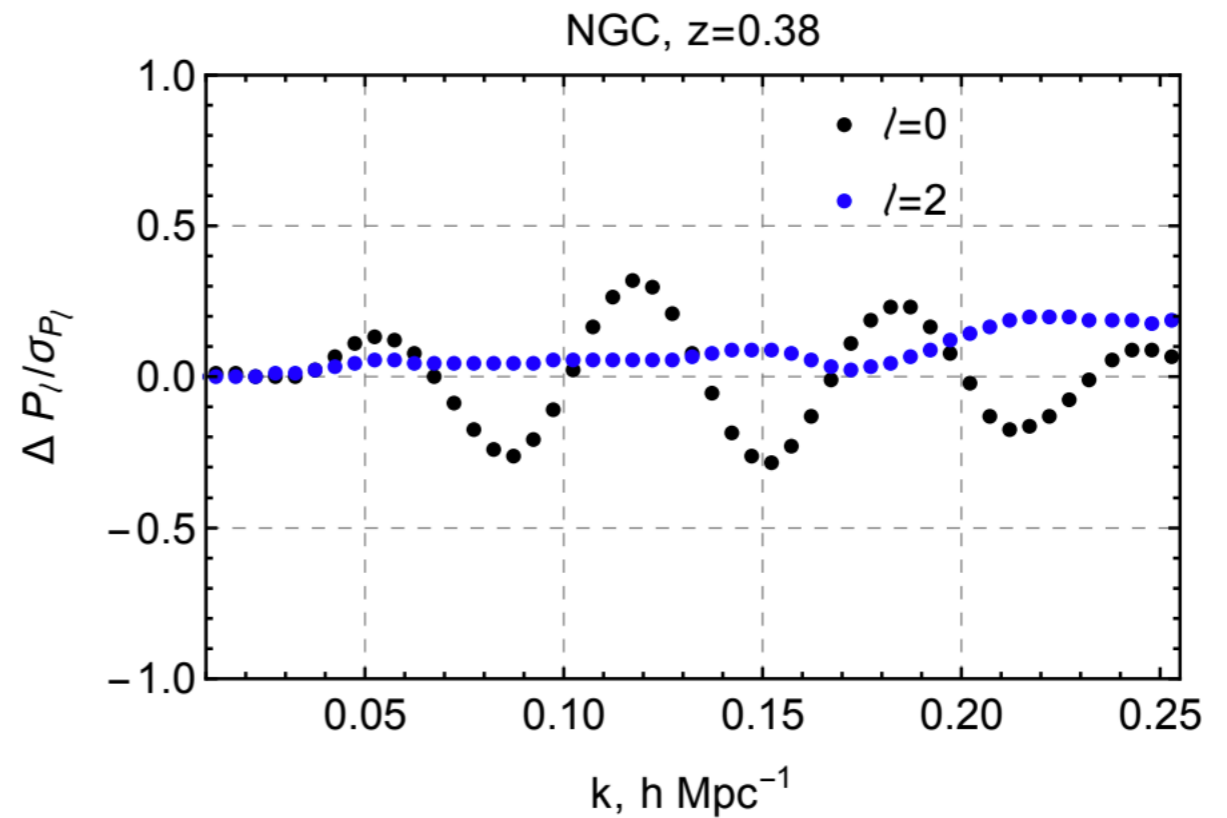
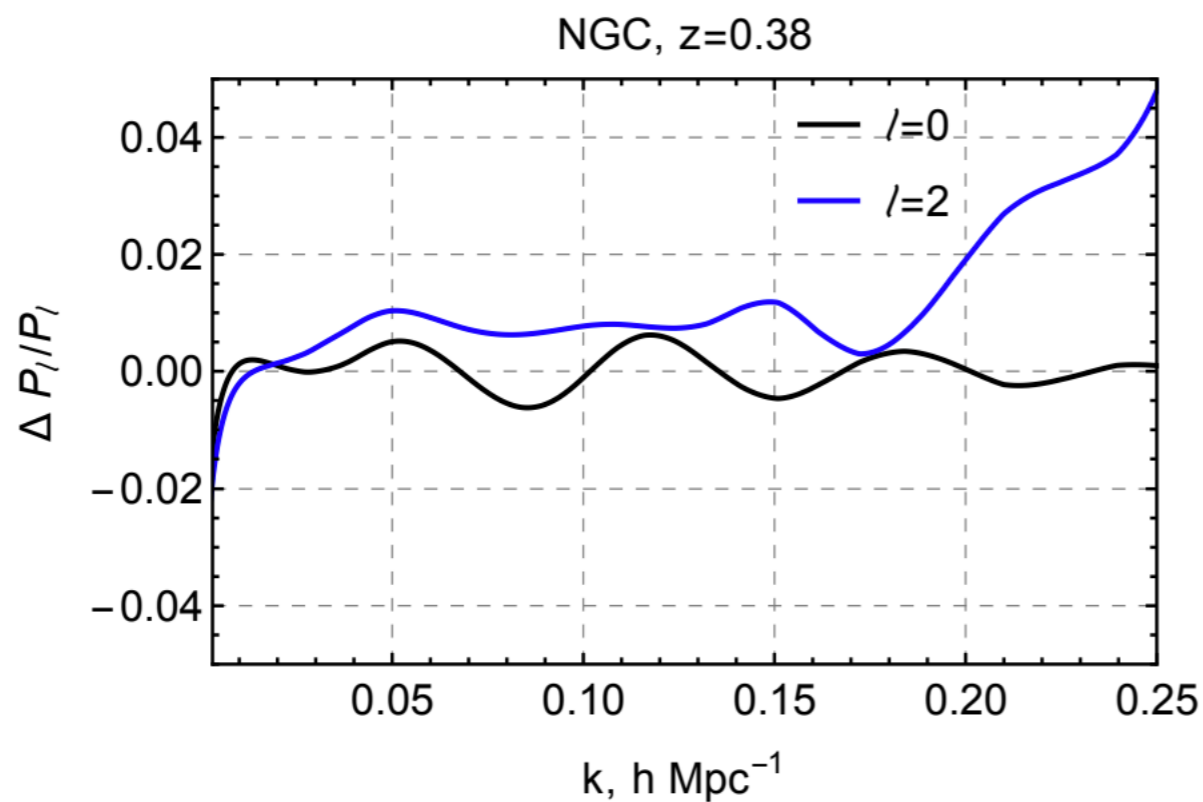
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Fractional difference between fiducial EDE and LCDM models

EDE in the EFTofLSS

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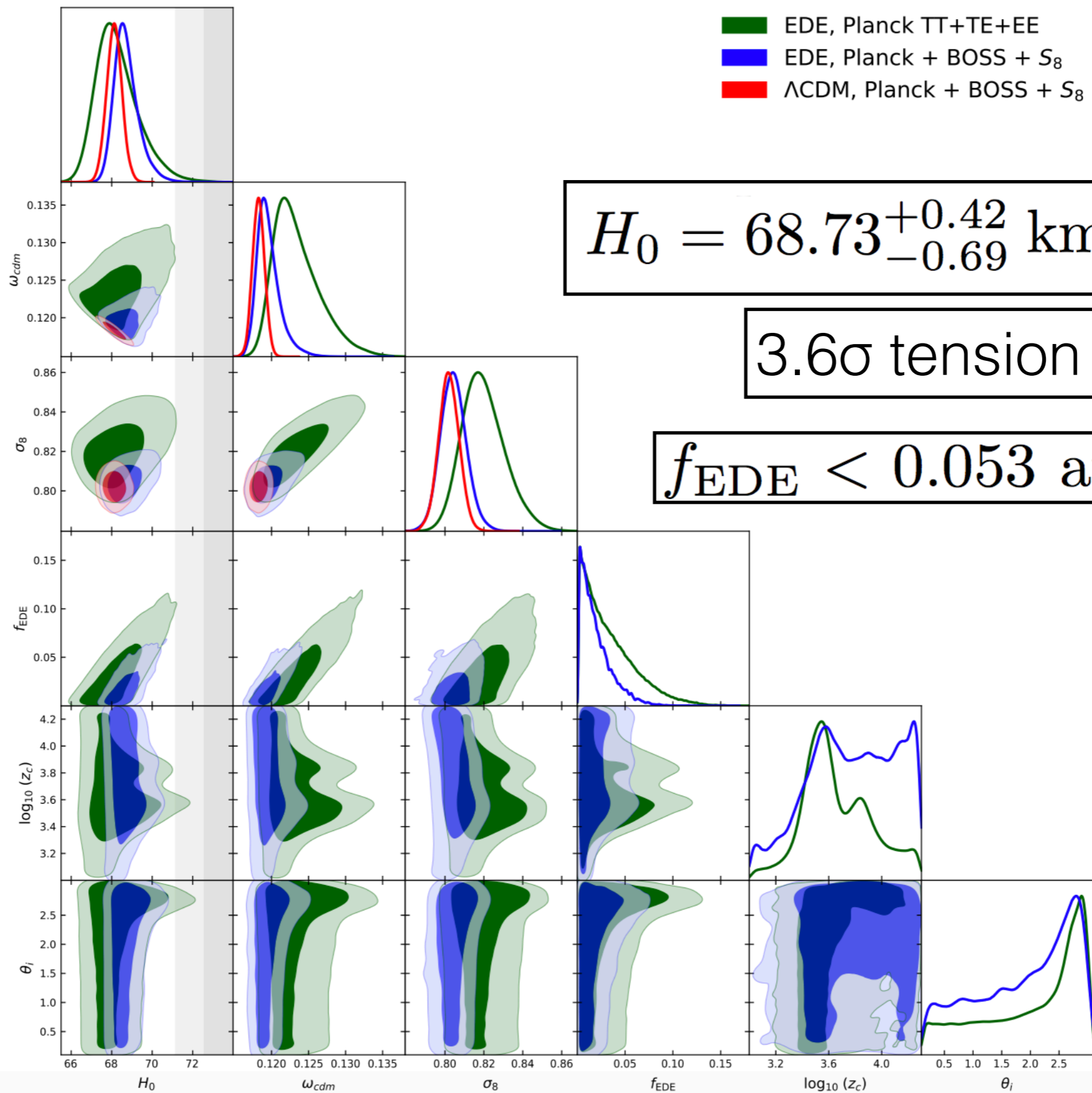
Fractional difference between fiducial EDE and LCDM models



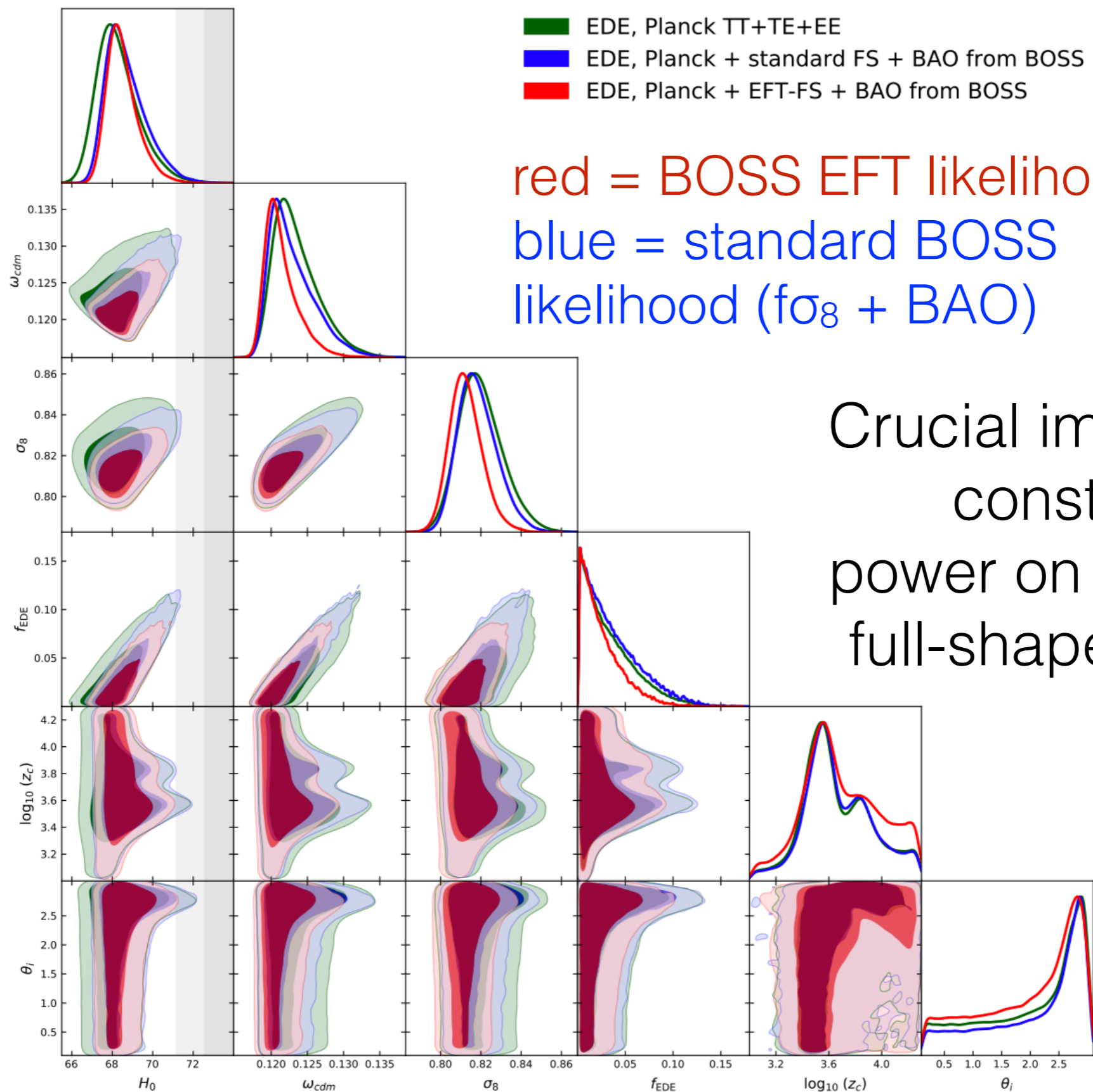
All nuisance parameters have been separately fit in each model, so differences seen here are due to cosmology

Biggest discrepancy: shape and position of the BAO wiggles in the monopole

Planck + BOSS (EFT) + DES/HSC/KiDS (S_8)

Planck + BOSS (EFT) + DES/HSC/KiDS (S_8)

Additional Constraining Power of EFT Columbia/CCA



Summary

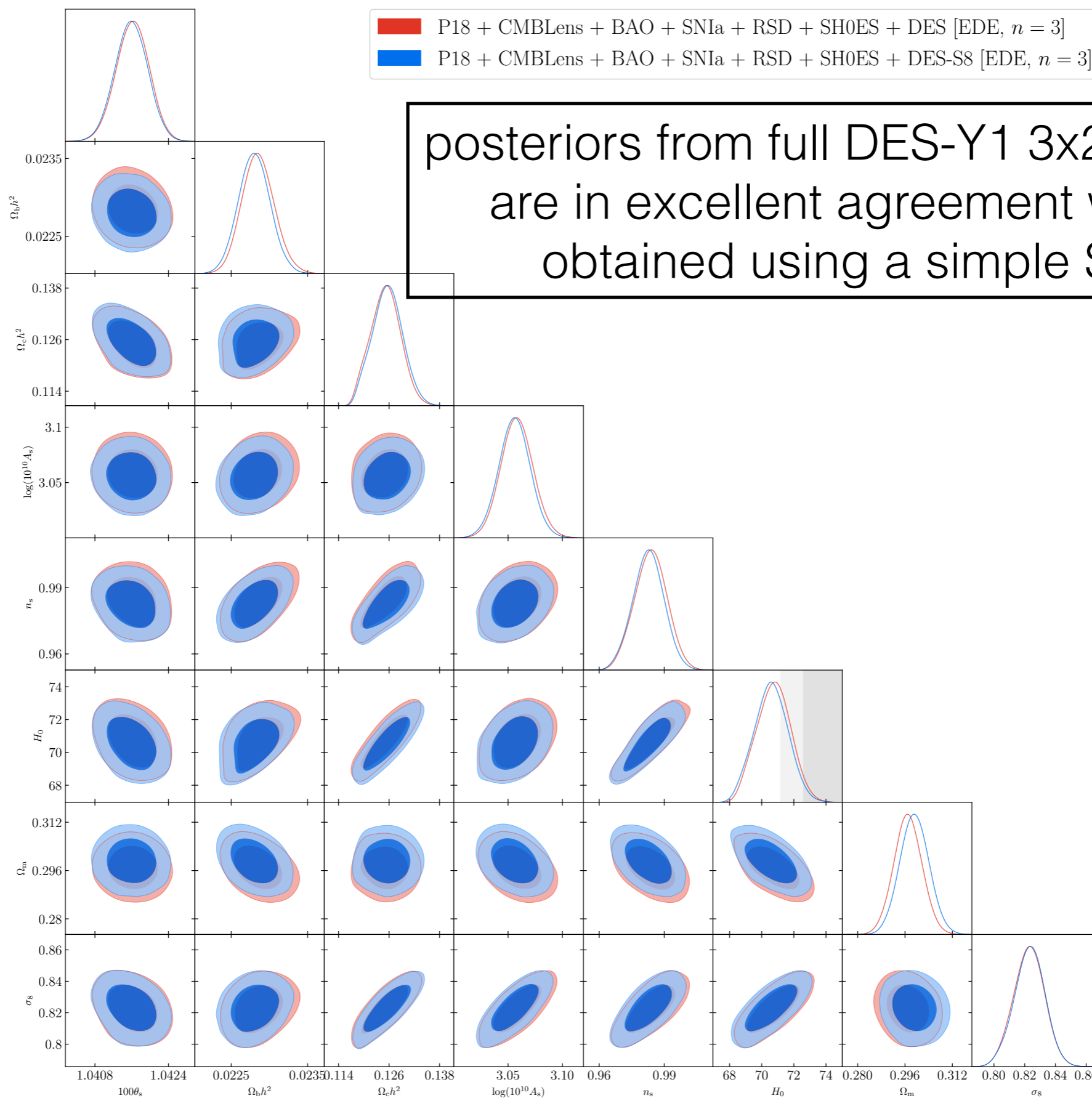
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- SH0ES constraint is in tension, even in this model
- Basic problem: higher H_0 requires higher f_{EDE} , which increases ω_{cdm} , σ_8 , S_8 and hence worsens fit to LSS data
- In short: EDE model does not restore concordance
- Use of physical priors (on scalar field parameters) further weakens evidence for EDE (see bonus slides if interested)

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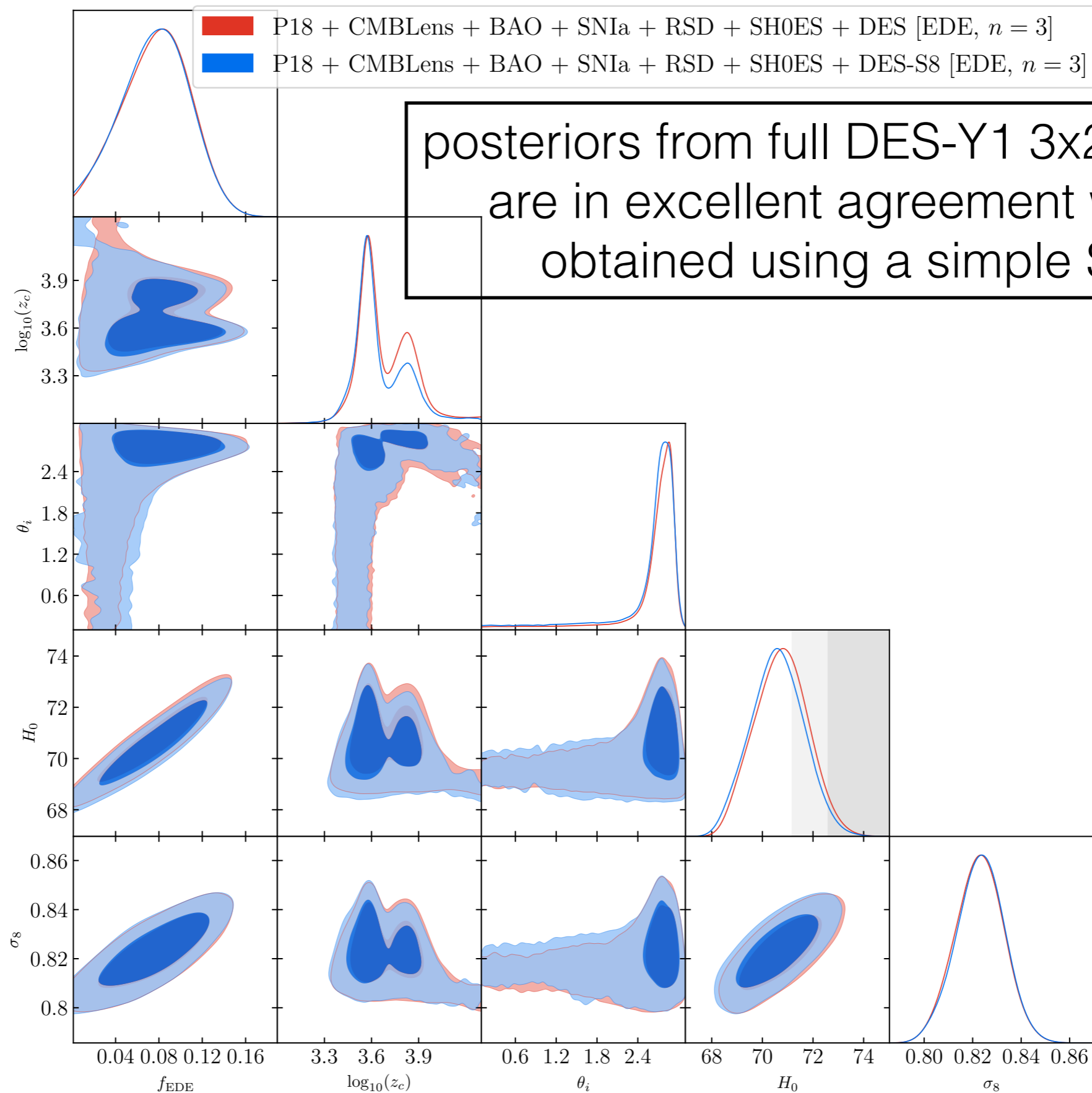
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- In short: EDE model does not restore concordance
- Use of physical priors (on scalar field parameters) further weakens evidence for EDE (see bonus slides if interested)
- Theorists: back to the drawing board
- Data analysts: w/ new results from TDCOSMO and CCHP (TRGB), perhaps the case for H_0 tension has weakened

Bonus

Validation of S_8 Procedure



Validation of S_8 Procedure



Reproduce Earlier Results

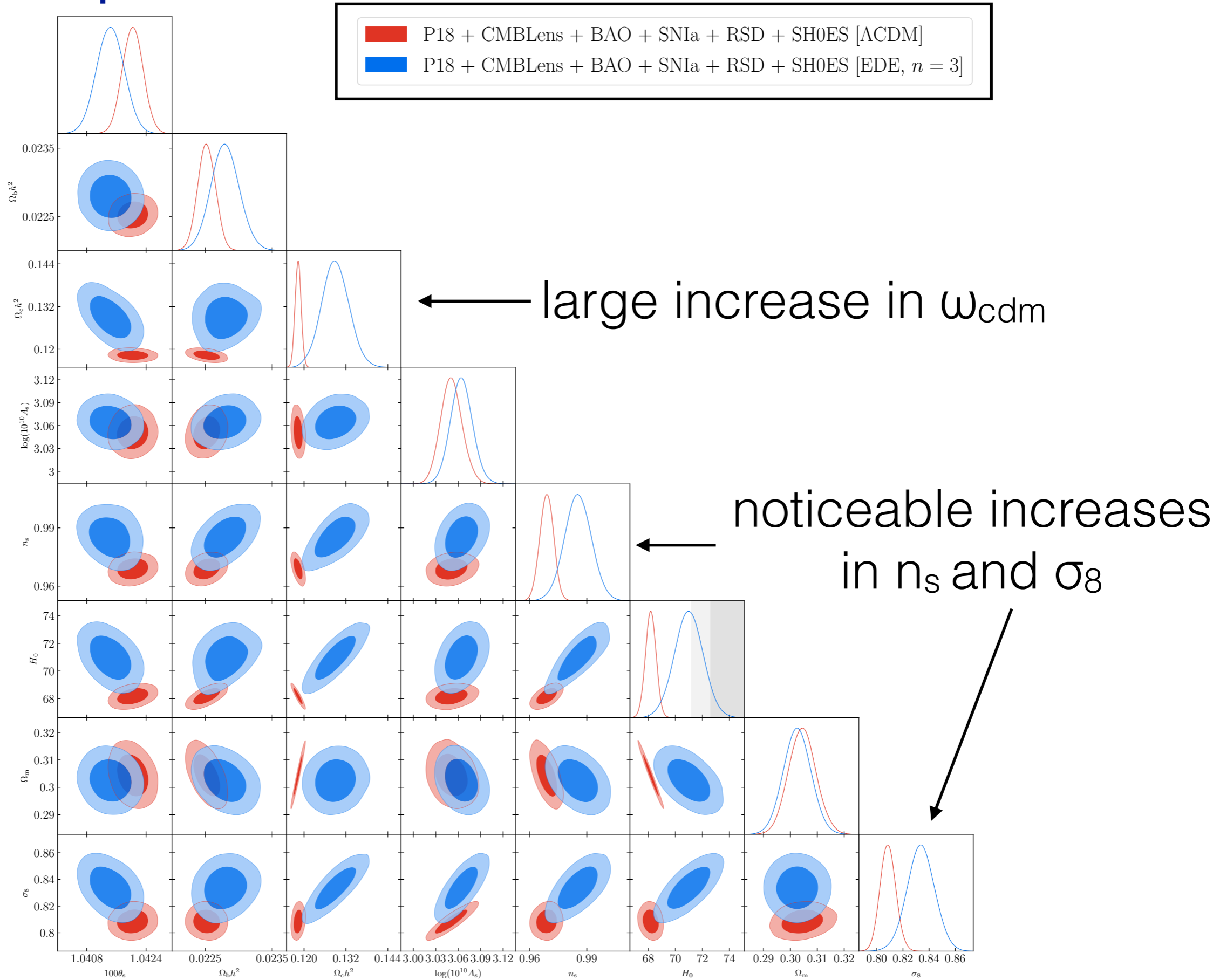
Fit to Planck 2018 (+ lensing) + BAO + SH0ES + SNIa + RSD

JCH+ (2020),
Poulin+ (2019),
Smith+ (2019)

Reproduce Earlier Results

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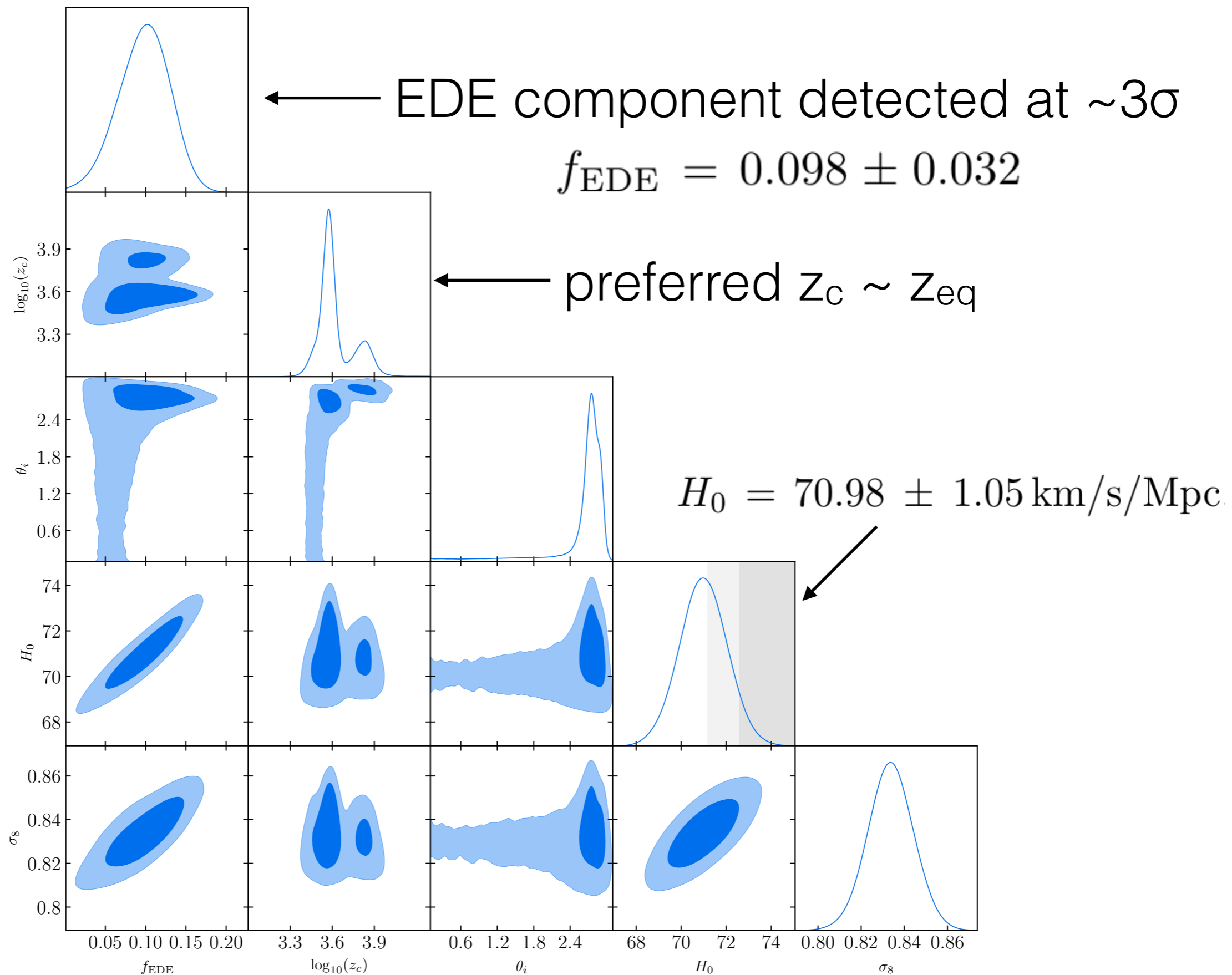


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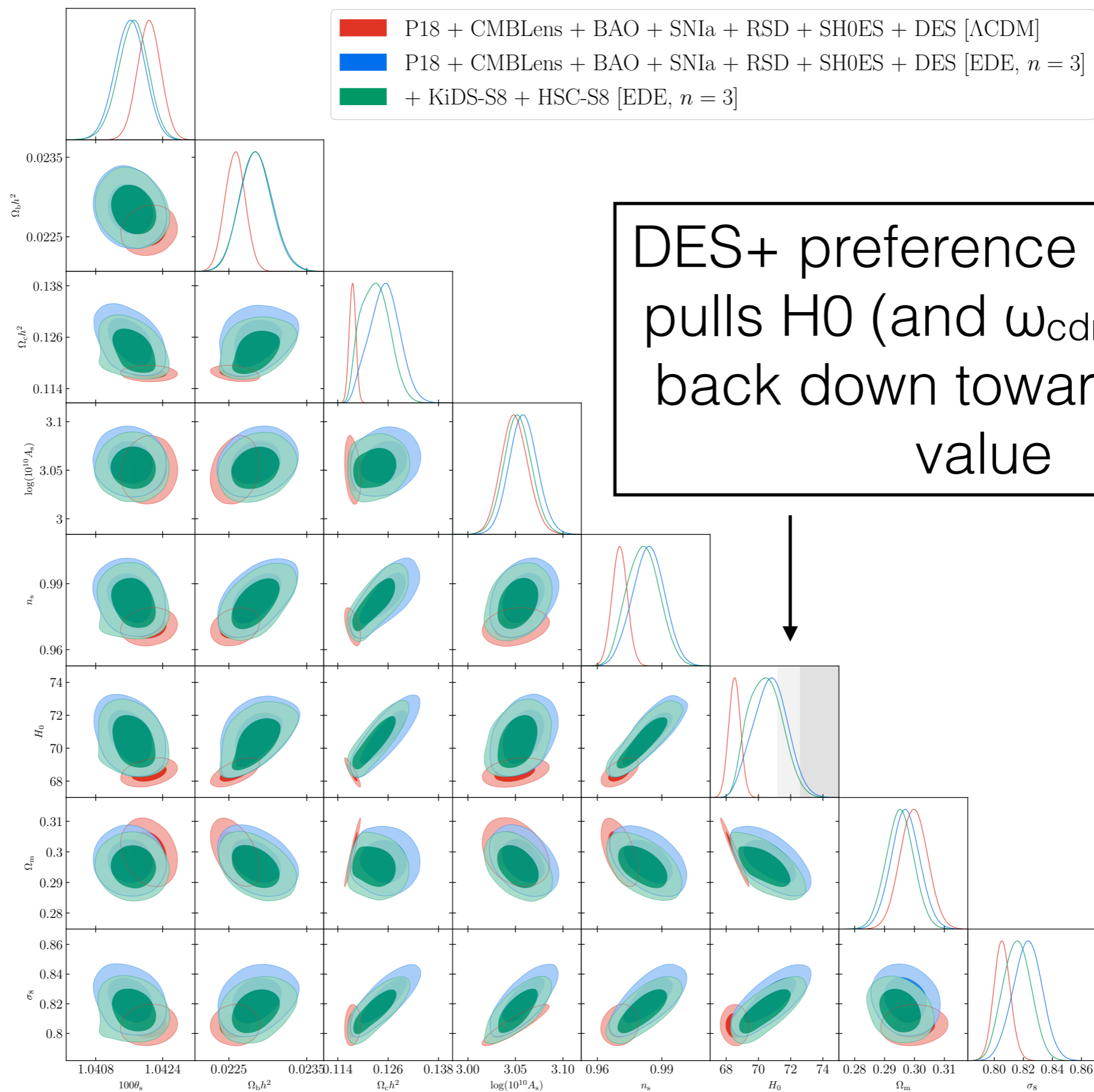
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Inclusion of LSS Data

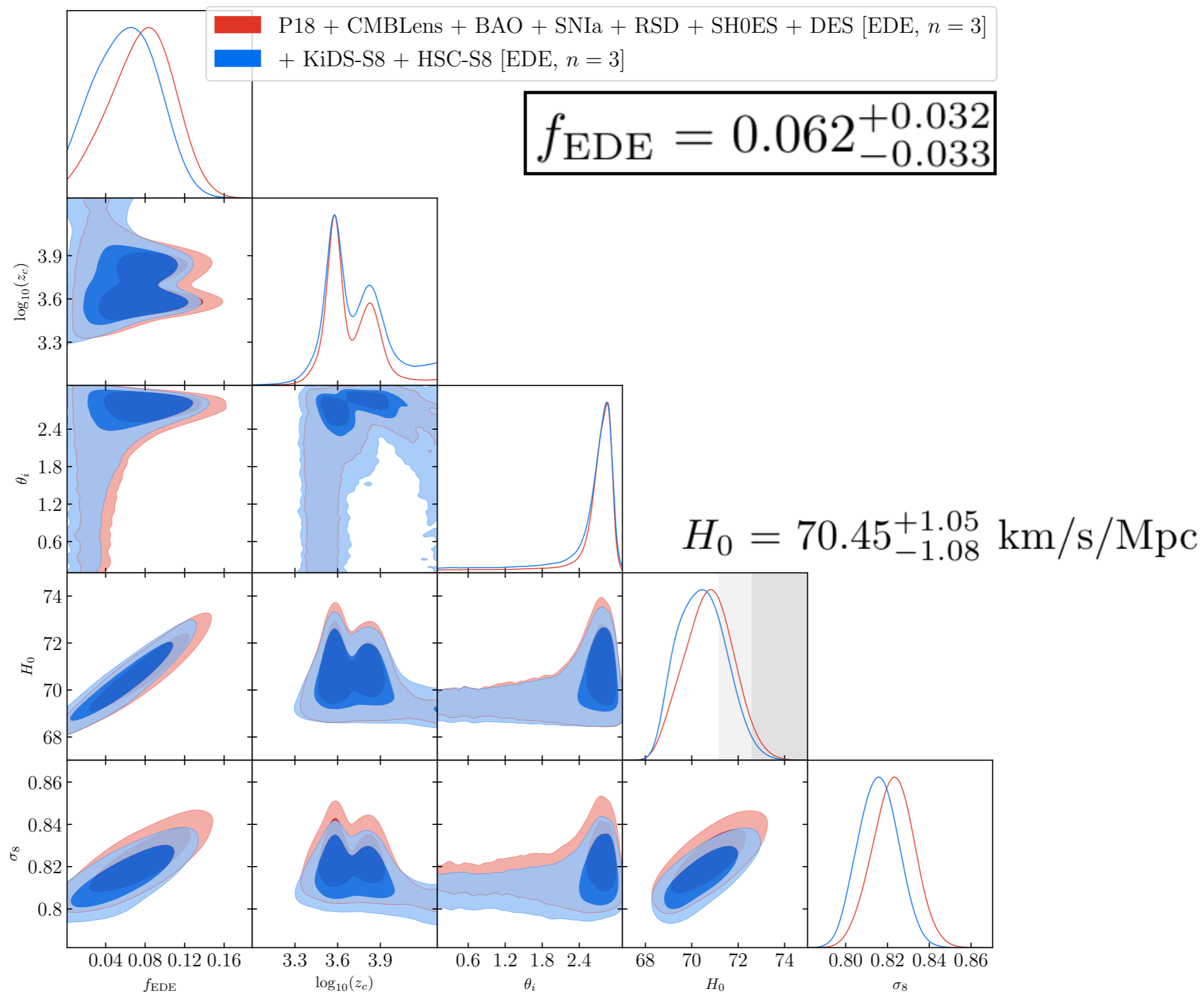
Fit to “everything” including DES, HSC, KiDS and SH0ES

Inclusion of LSS Data



Inclusion of LSS Data

Inclusion of LSS data leads to non-detection of EDE component

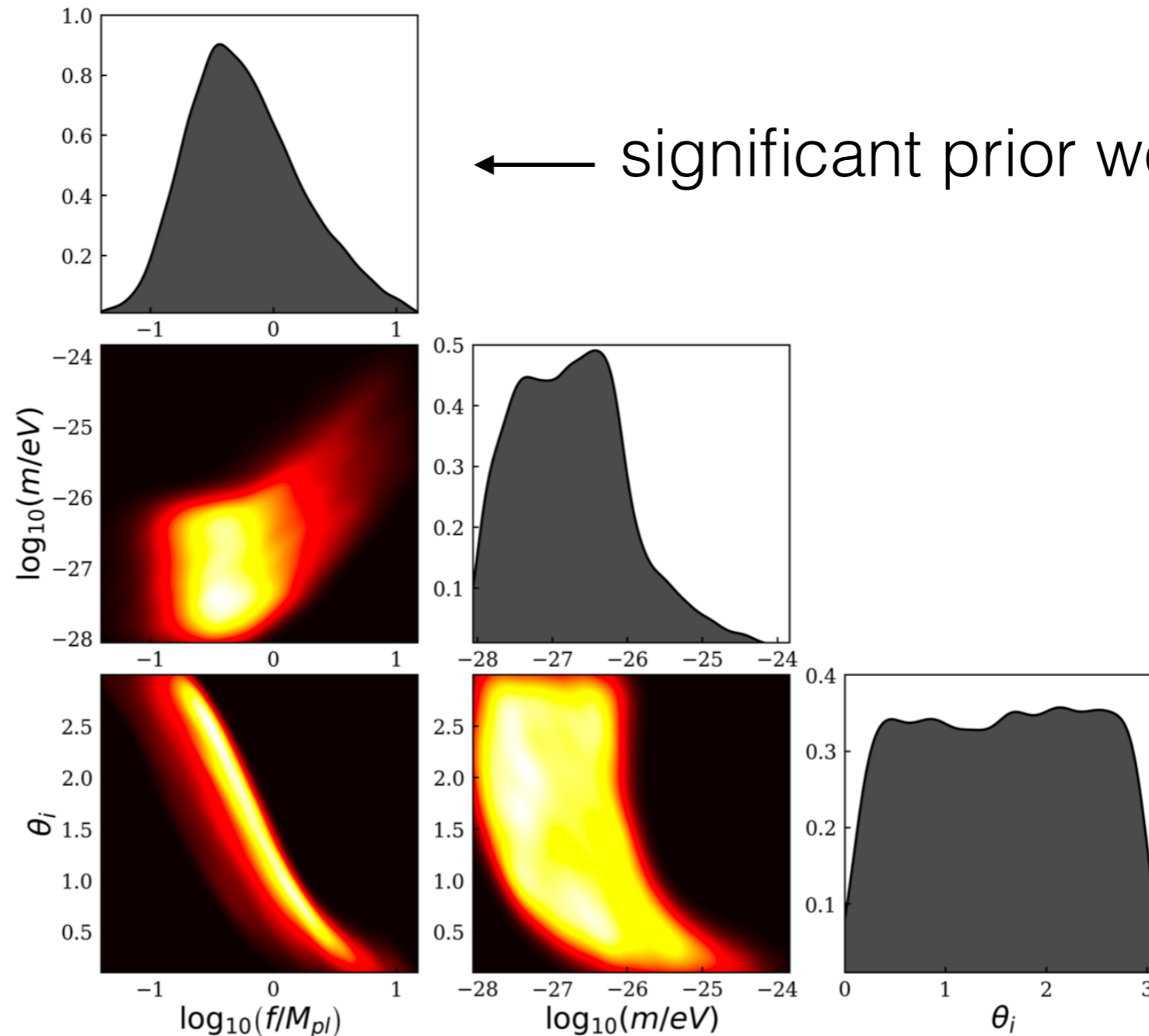


Physical Priors

Uniform priors on f_{EDE} and $\log(z_c)$ are very non-uniform on physical scalar field parameters f and m

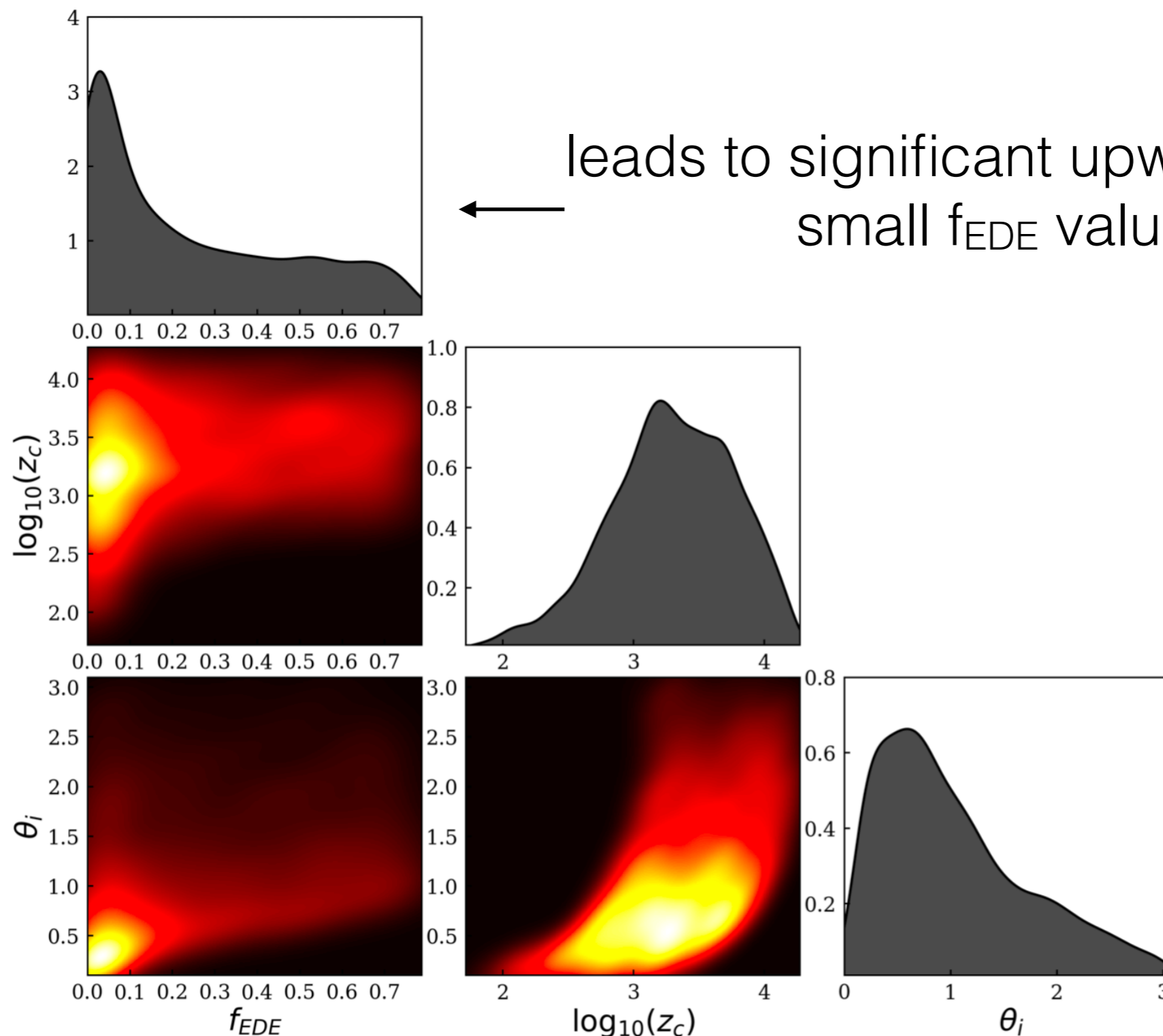
Physical Priors

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Physical Priors

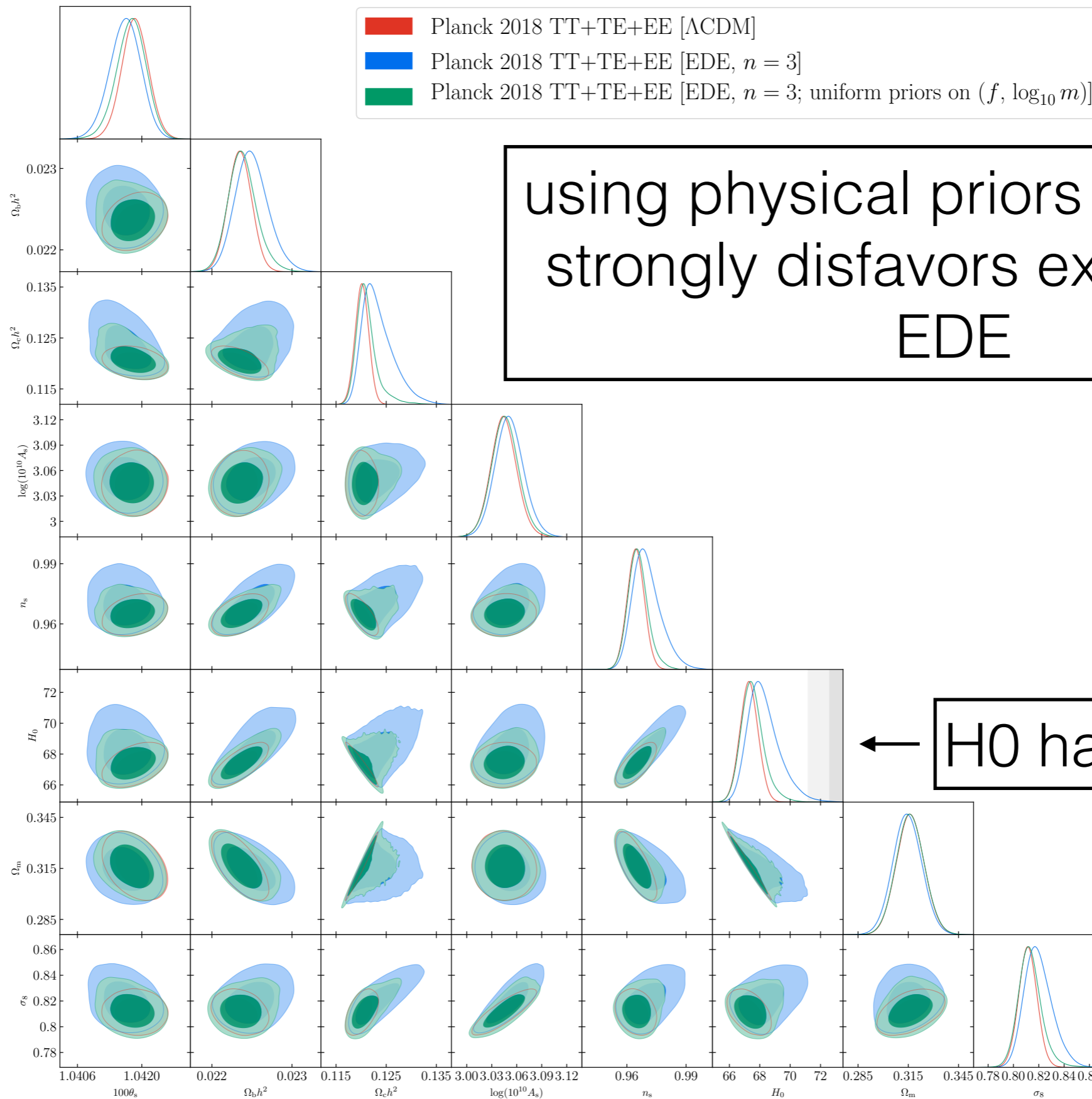
What if we use uniform priors on f and $\log(m)$ instead?



leads to significant upweighting of small f_{EDE} values

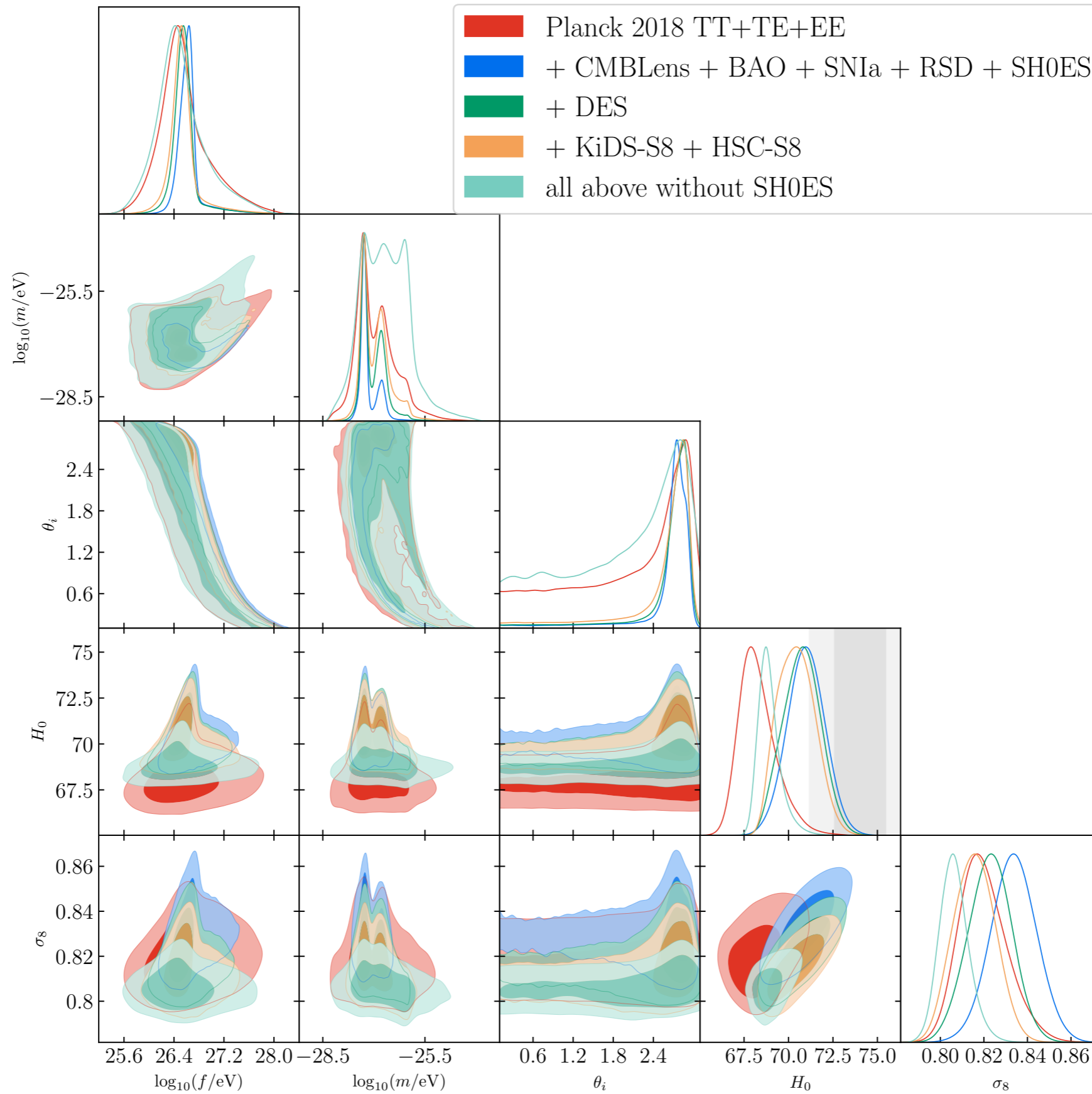
Primary CMB Alone, Revisited

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Summary ($\log(f)$ and $\log(m)$)

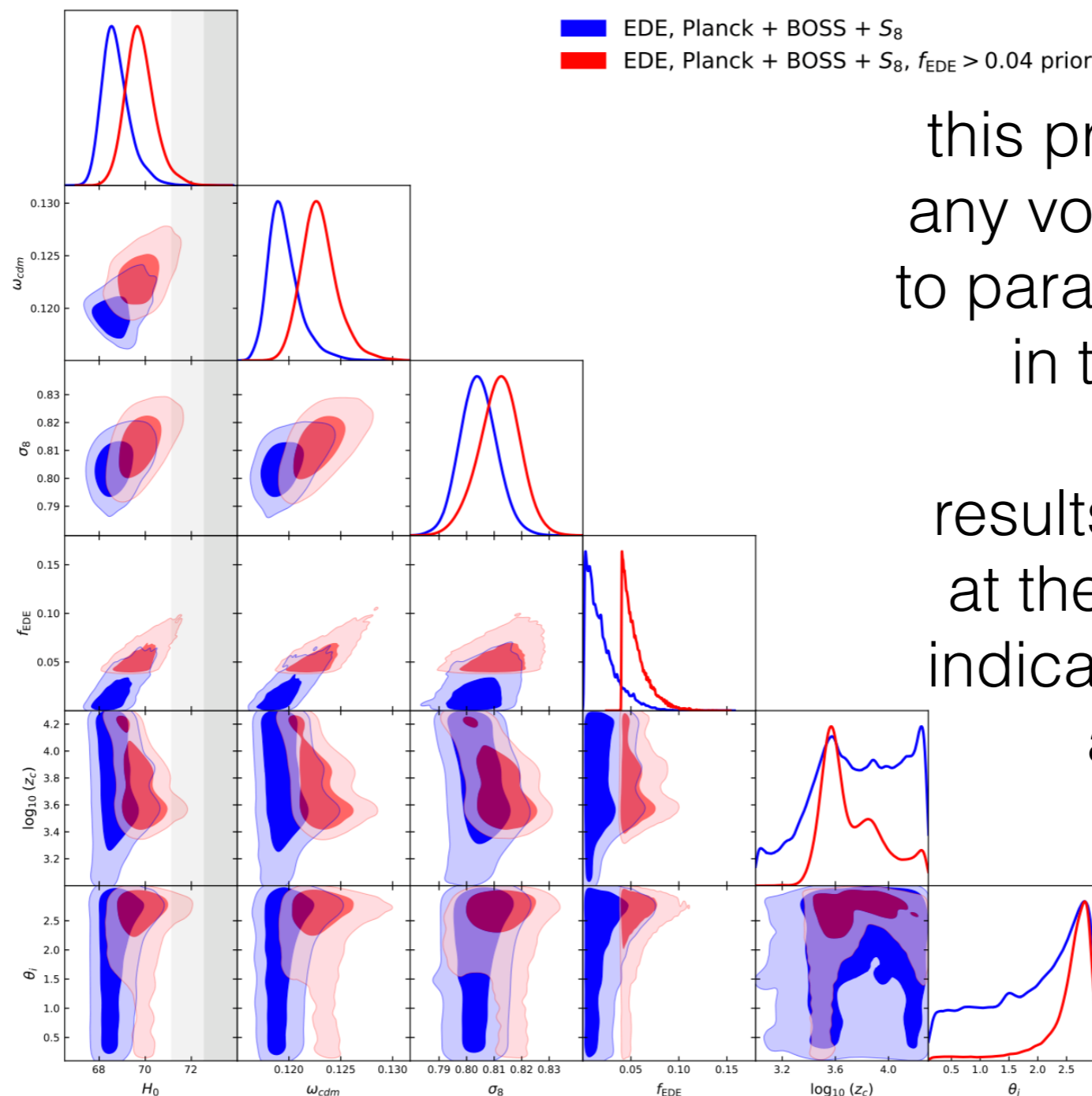
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Prior Volume Effects?

Could standard MCMC approach somehow “miss” preference for EDE model due to prior volume effects? We find no evidence for this

Re-run of Planck + BOSS + S8 analysis with $f_{\text{EDE}} > 0.04$ prior



this prior would eliminate any volume effects related to parameter degeneracies in the $f_{\text{EDE}} \rightarrow 0$ limit

results still peak strongly at the f_{EDE} lower bound, indicating volume effects are negligible

also confirmed with a direct χ^2 test