

# $H_0$ Discrepancy & Dark Matter

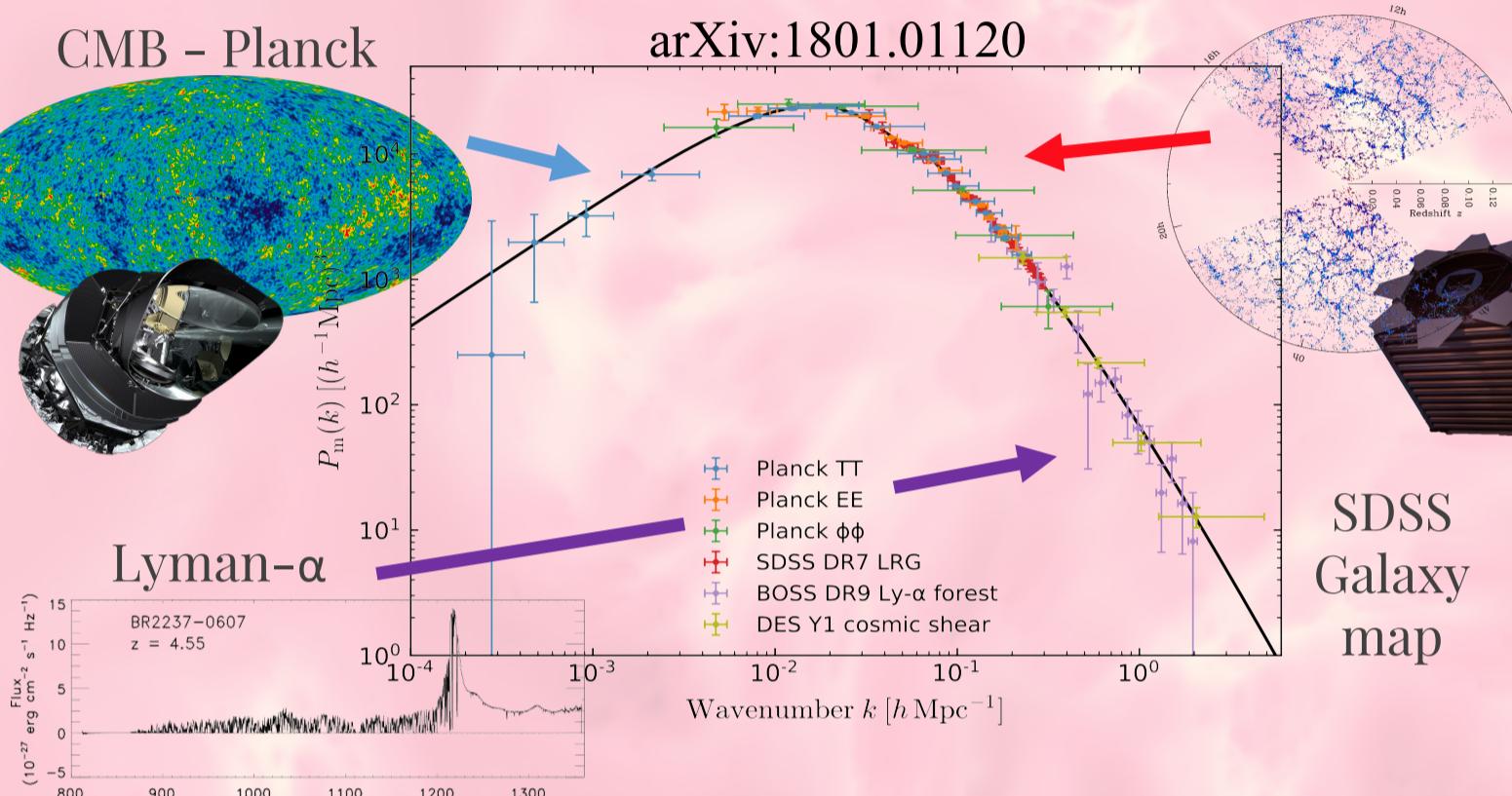
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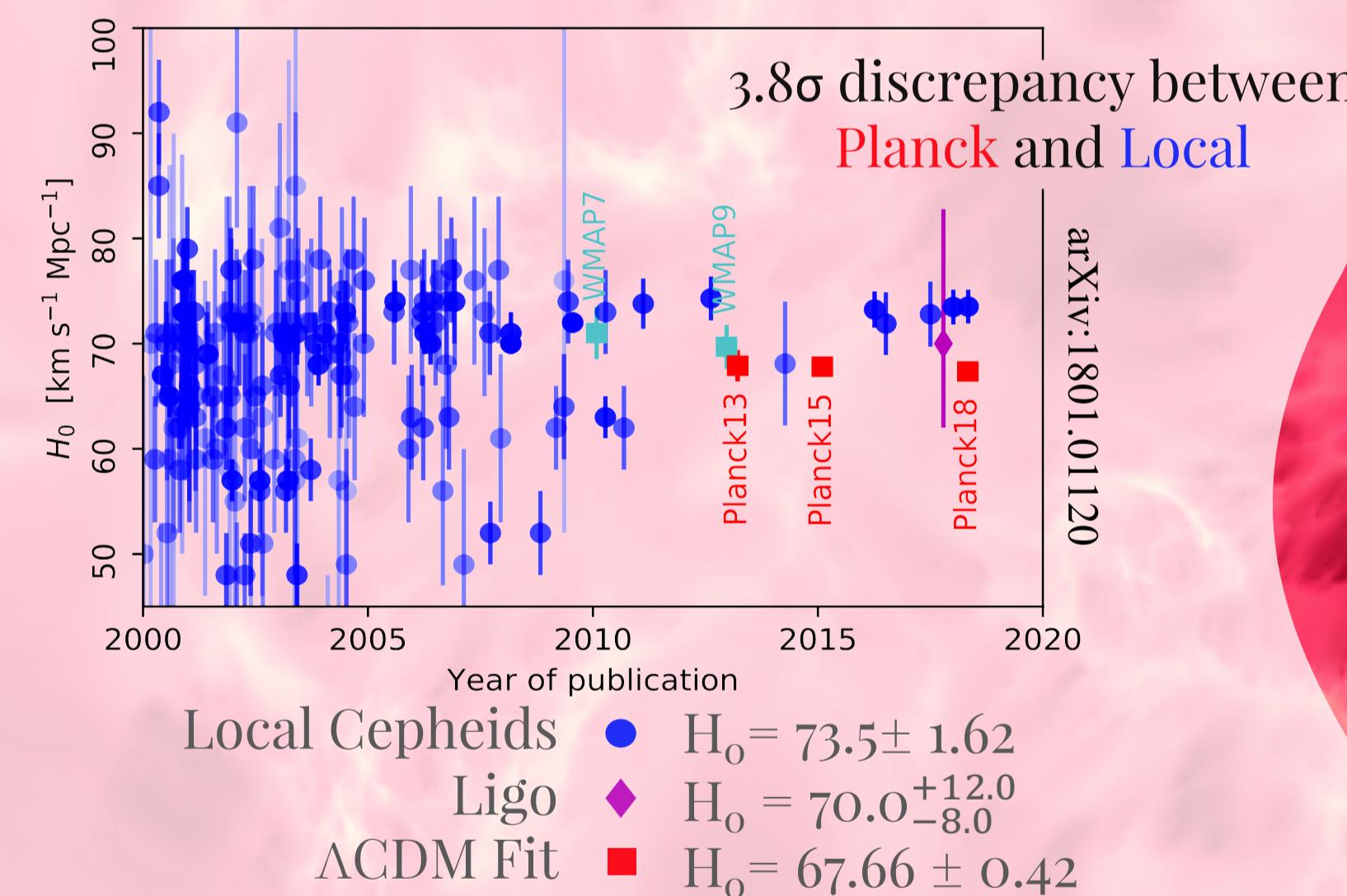


## Two main ways to measure $H_0$ (Rate of Expansion of the Universe today)

### Fit $\Lambda$ CDM using $P(k)$ data



### $H_0$ Through the Years



### Source of Discrepancy

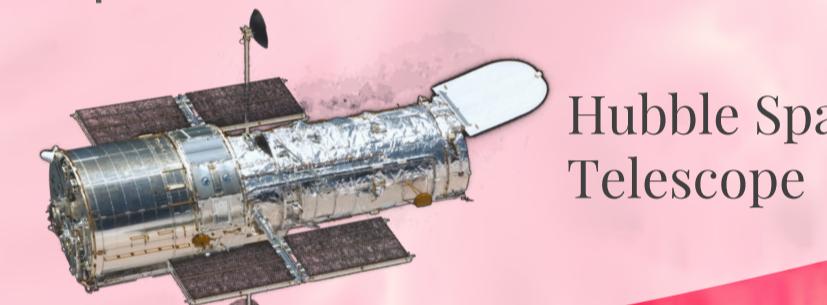
Systematics on either measurement (?)

Cepheid Calibration:  
Metallicity variations,  
photometry biases (claims  
robustness to a few percent).  
Model is as simple as it gets

CMB Calibration of  $\Lambda$ CDM:  
Early universe physics affect  
 $H_0$  through **unaccounted  
particle interactions** or  
inaccurate relative  
densities.

### Local Distance Ladder

1. Use parallax to study Cepheids; variable stars that oscillate (empirically proven)  
 $Luminosity \propto \text{Period}$
2. Find Cepheids in distant galaxies. Using light dissipation you know distance to galaxy
3. Find Standard Candles in same galaxy and measure redshift
4. Redshift & Distance  $\gg H_0$



Hubble Space Telescope

## Degenerate modification to $P(k)$

Early universe physics & value of  $H_0$  both change shape of  $P(k)$

$\Lambda$ CDM + Early universe  
DM interaction

(a) DM-Baryon  
Calculation done  
Zero effect to leading order.

(b) DM-Photon  
Theoretical calculation similar to *Thomson Scattering* (TS)

(a) or (b) & DM-DM  
To have any effect  
DM needs to couple  
to radiation or  
baryons.  
(future work).

### CLASS

Cosmic Linear Anisotropy Solving System. From theoretical model of early universe to observables;  $P(k)$

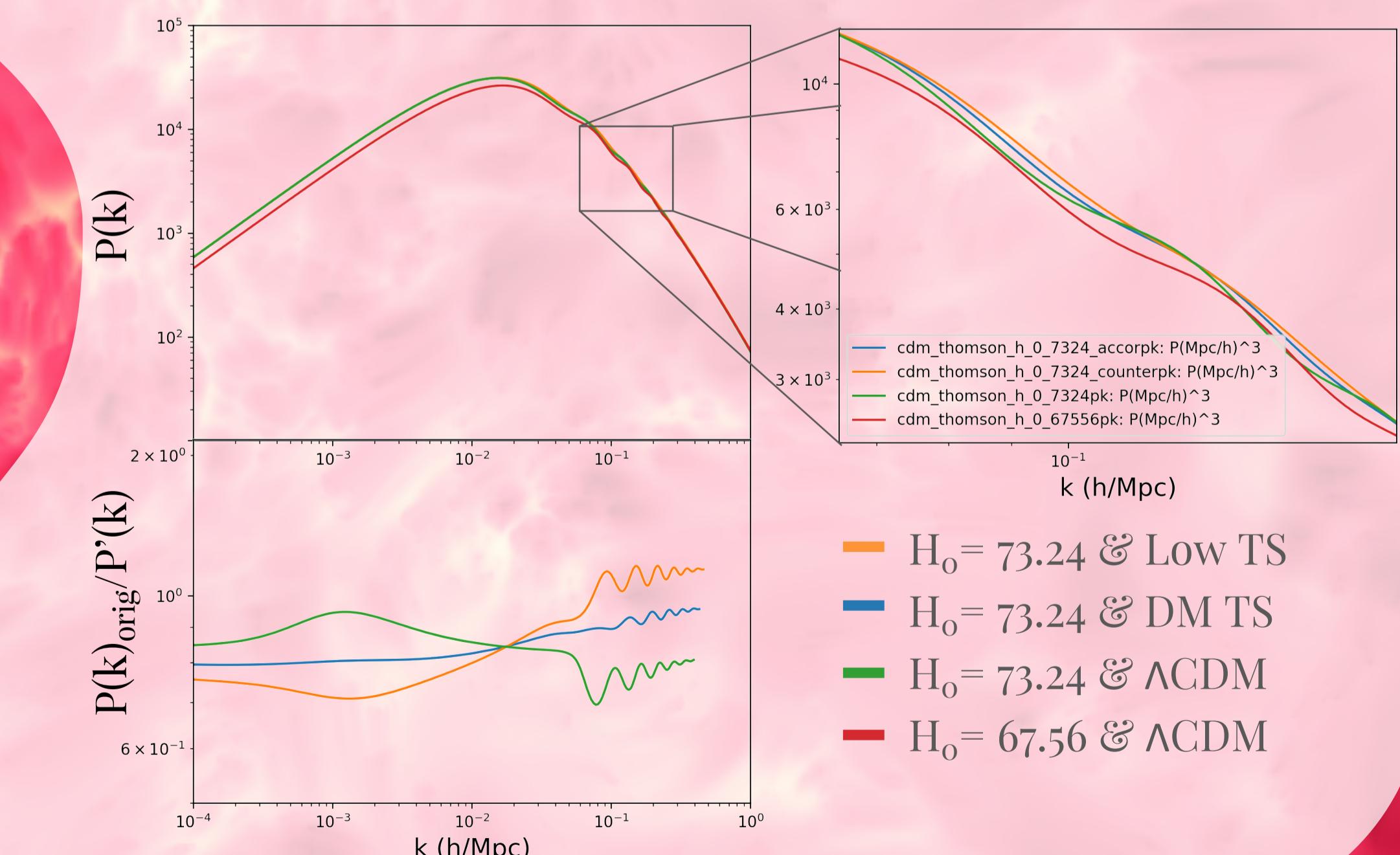
arXiv:1104.2932

### DM-Photon

This is interaction conserves energy within the two populations but allows for momentum exchange

## Behaviour of $P(k)$ given different $H_0$ & TS combinations

Minimal modification to CLASS (not yet physical)



E. Hubble

TS - like DM interaction (Blue) may indeed bridge  $H_0$  discrepancy as it provides degenerative changes to  $P(k)$ .  
Full pipeline under development