

SIMONS
FOUNDATION



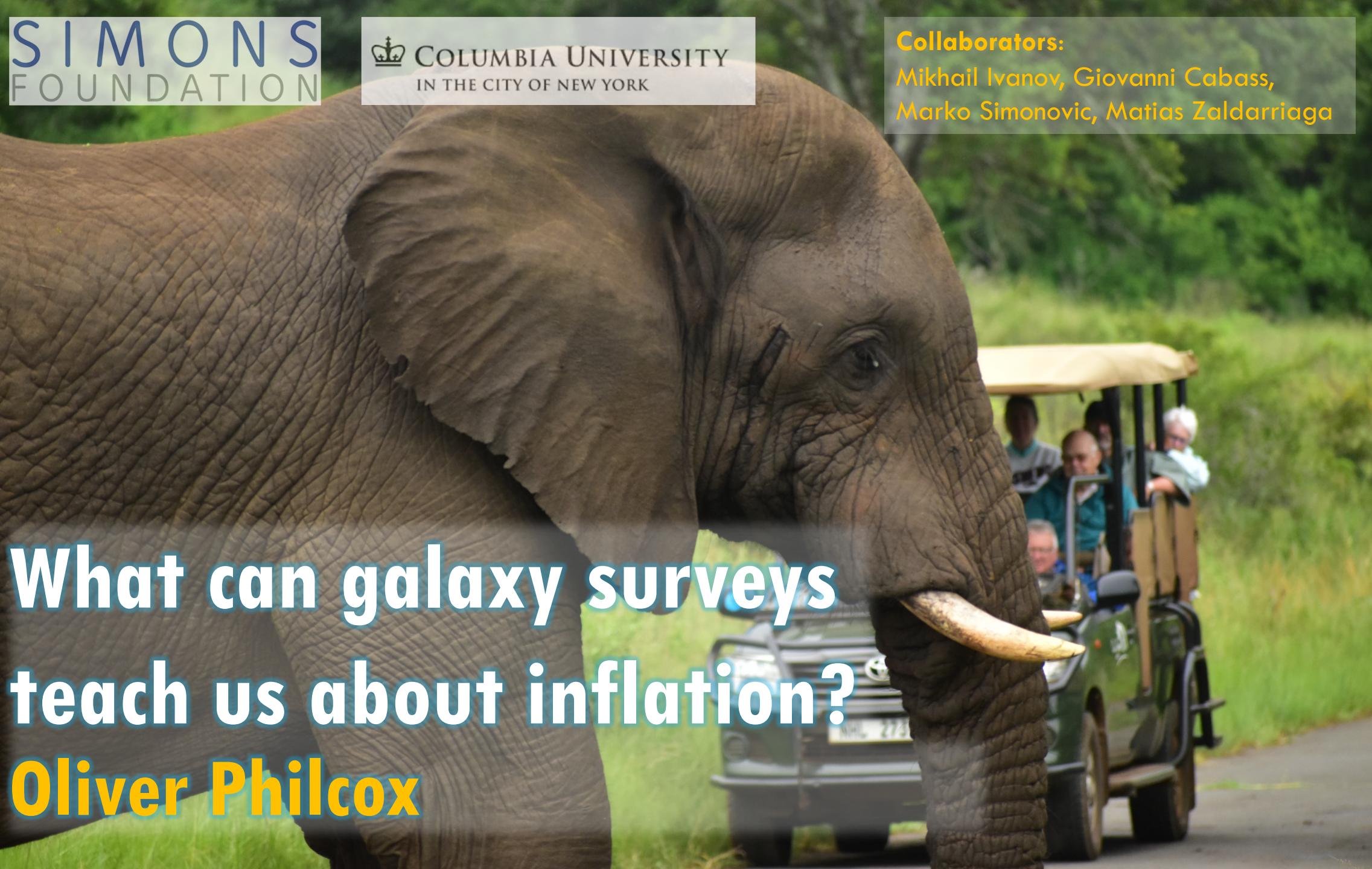
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Collaborators:

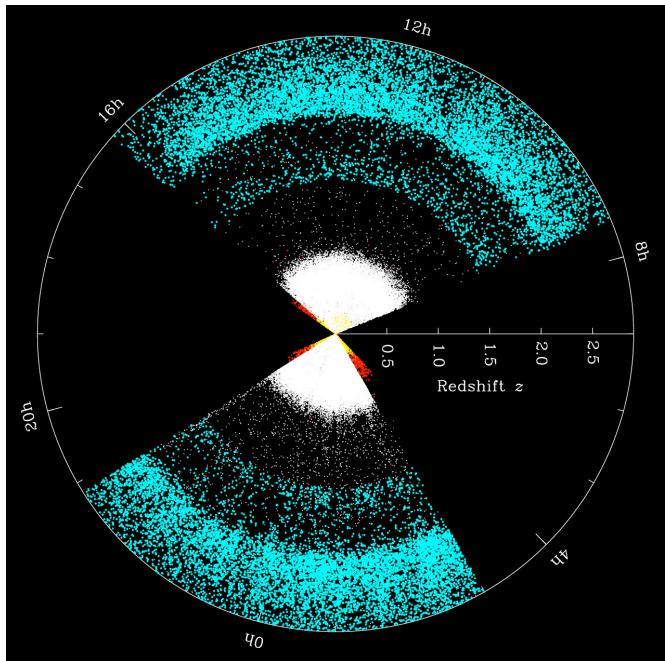
Mikhail Ivanov, Giovanni Cabass,
Marko Simonovic, Matias Zaldarriaga



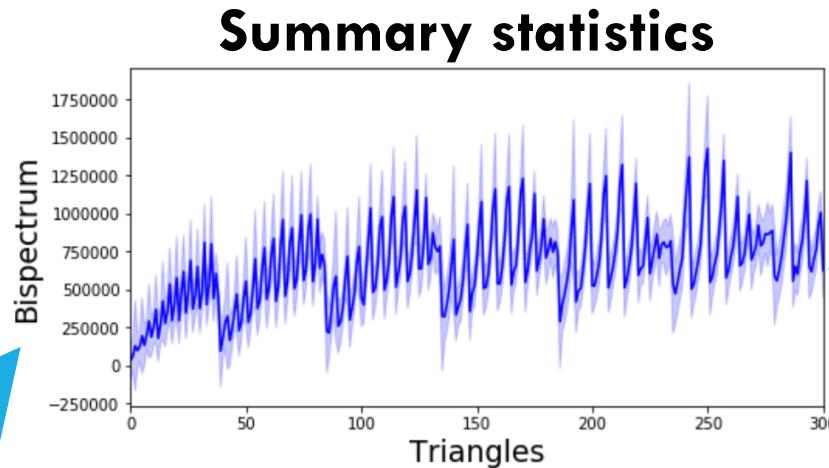
What can galaxy surveys teach us about inflation? Oliver Philcox



FROM GALAXY SURVEYS TO INFLATION

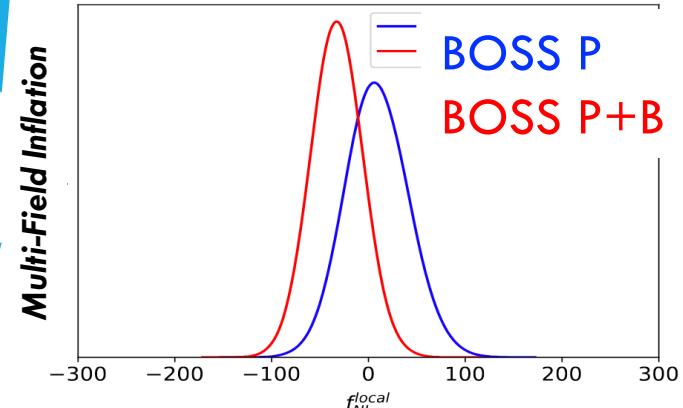


Raw data



Theory model

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1(\mathbf{q}_1) &= K_1 + f\mu_1^2, \\ Z_2(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2) &= K_2(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2) + f\mu_{12}^2 G_2(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2) + \frac{f\mu_{12} q_{12}}{2} K_1 \left[\frac{\mu_1}{q_1} + \frac{\mu_2}{q_2} \right] + \frac{(f\mu_{12} q_{12})^2}{2} \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2}{q_1 q_2}, \\ Z_3(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3) &= K_3(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3) + f\mu_{123}^2 G_3(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3) \\ &\quad + (f\mu_{123} q_{123}) \left[\frac{\mu_{12}}{q_{12}} K_1 G_2(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2) + \frac{\mu_3}{q_3} K_2(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2) \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{(f\mu_{123} q_{123})^2}{2} \left[\frac{2\mu_{12} \mu_3}{q_{12} q_3} G_2(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2) + \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2}{q_1 q_2} K_1 \right] + \frac{(f\mu_{123} q_{123})^3}{6} \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}{q_1 q_2 q_3}, \\ Z_4(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3, \mathbf{q}_4) &= K_4(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3, \mathbf{q}_4) + f\mu_{1234}^2 G_4(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3, \mathbf{q}_4) \\ &\quad + (f\mu_{1234} q_{1234}) \left[\frac{\mu_{123}}{q_{123}} K_1 G_3(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3) + \frac{\mu_4}{q_4} K_3(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\mu_{12}}{q_{12}} G_2(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2) K_2(\mathbf{q}_3, \mathbf{q}_4) \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{(f\mu_{1234} q_{1234})^2}{2} \left[\frac{2\mu_{123} \mu_4}{q_{123} q_4} G_3(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3) + \frac{\mu_{12} \mu_{34}}{q_{12} q_{34}} G_2(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2) G_2(\mathbf{q}_3, \mathbf{q}_4) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2\frac{\mu_{12} \mu_3}{q_{12} q_3} K_1 G_2(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2) + \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2}{q_1 q_2} K_2(\mathbf{q}_3, \mathbf{q}_4) \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{(f\mu_{1234} q_{1234})^3}{6} \left[\frac{3\mu_{12} \mu_3 \mu_4}{q_{12} q_3 q_4} G_2(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2) + \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}{q_1 q_2 q_3} K_1 \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{(f\mu_{1234} q_{1234})^4}{24} \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4}{q_1 q_2 q_3 q_4}, \end{aligned} \tag{A.3}$$



SDSS-III, Philcox+22abc
Cabass, Philcox+22abc

WHAT CAN WE LEARN ABOUT INFLATION?

$$P_\zeta(k) \sim A_s k^{n_s-1}$$

Energy scale of inflation?

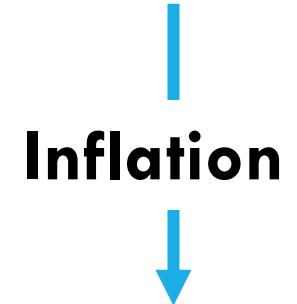
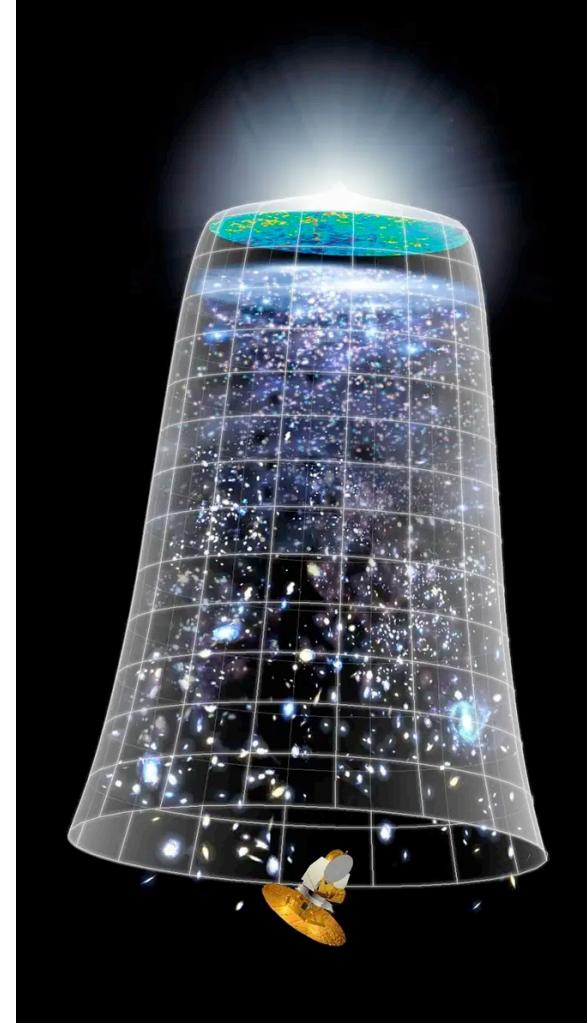
- ▷ Primordial GWs!

Number of fields in inflation?

- ▷ Local primordial non-Gaussianity

Interactions in inflation?

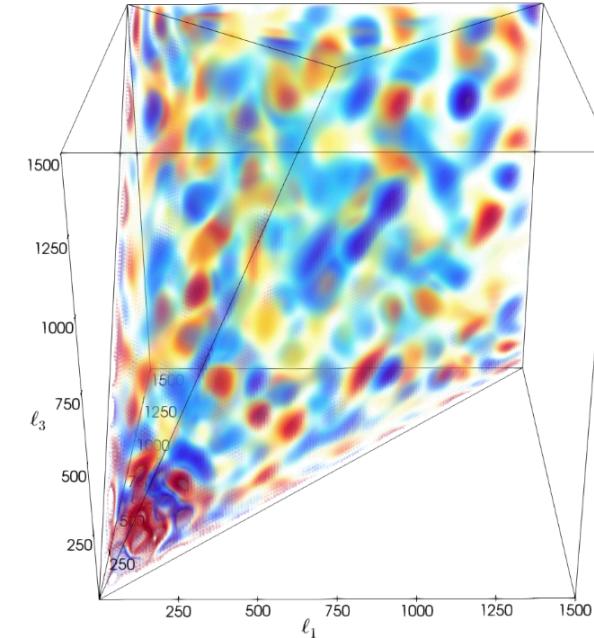
- ▷ Non-local primordial non-Gaussianity



HOW CAN WE LEARN ABOUT INFLATION?

1. CMB non-Gaussianity

Planck Bispectrum



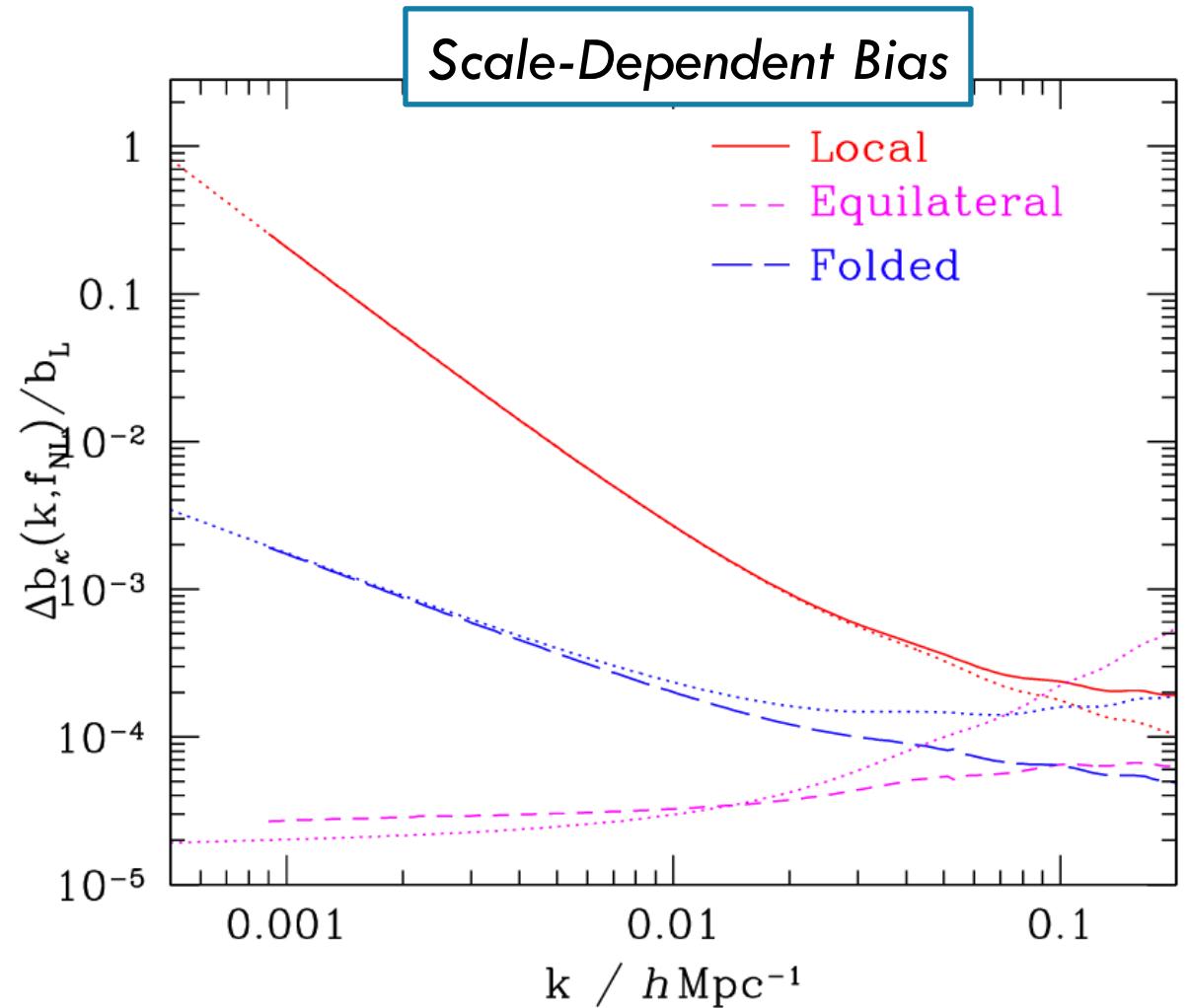
≈ 2× better
with CMB-S4!

f_{NL} Constraints

Local	6.7 ± 5.6
Equilateral	6 ± 66
Orthogonal	-38 ± 36

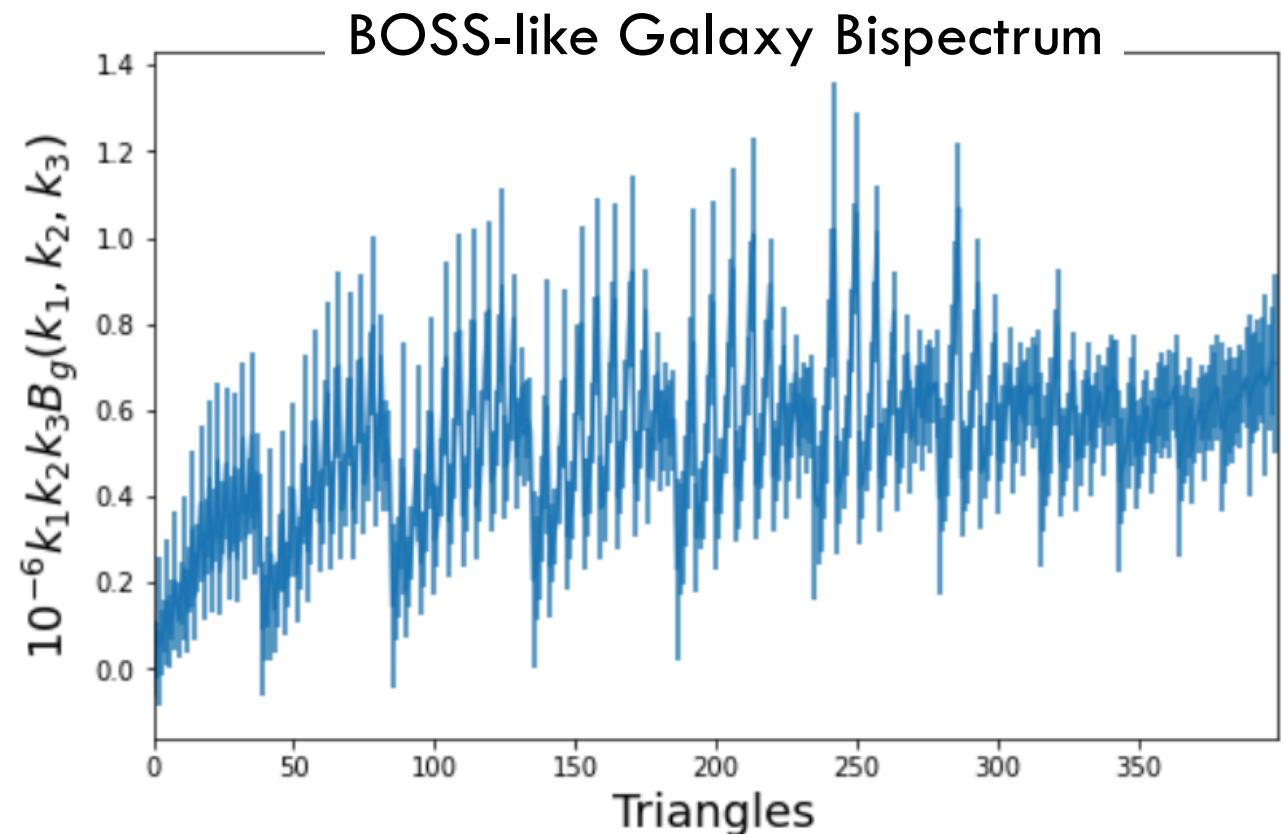
HOW CAN WE LEARN ABOUT INFLATION?

1. CMB non-Gaussianity
2. Galaxy Bias



HOW CAN WE LEARN ABOUT INFLATION?

1. CMB non-Gaussianity
2. Galaxy Bias
3. **Galaxy non-Gaussianity**



What statistics should we use?

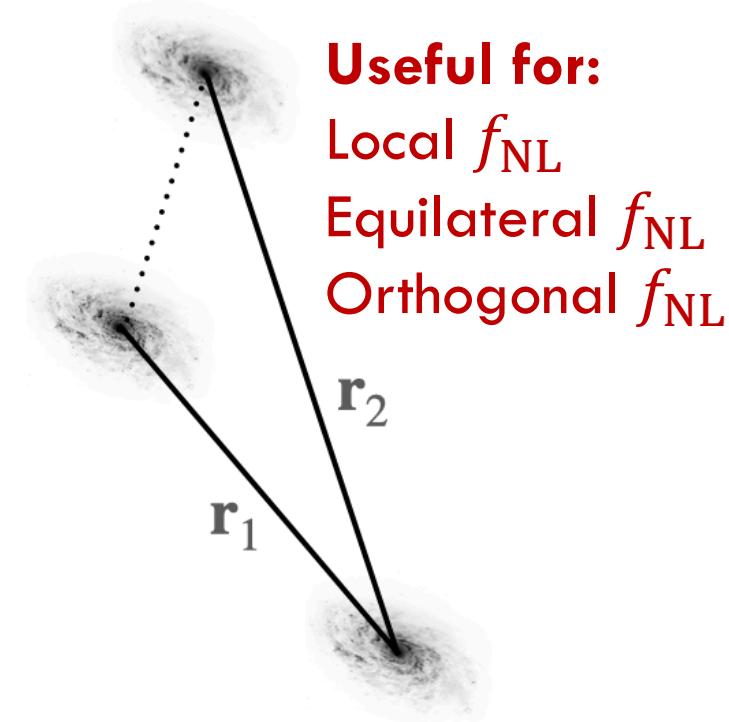
NON-GAUSSIAN STATISTICS

Standard choices:

1. Galaxy **bispectrum** / three-point function $\langle \delta_g \delta_g \delta_g \rangle$

Measure with window-free Fourier-space estimators

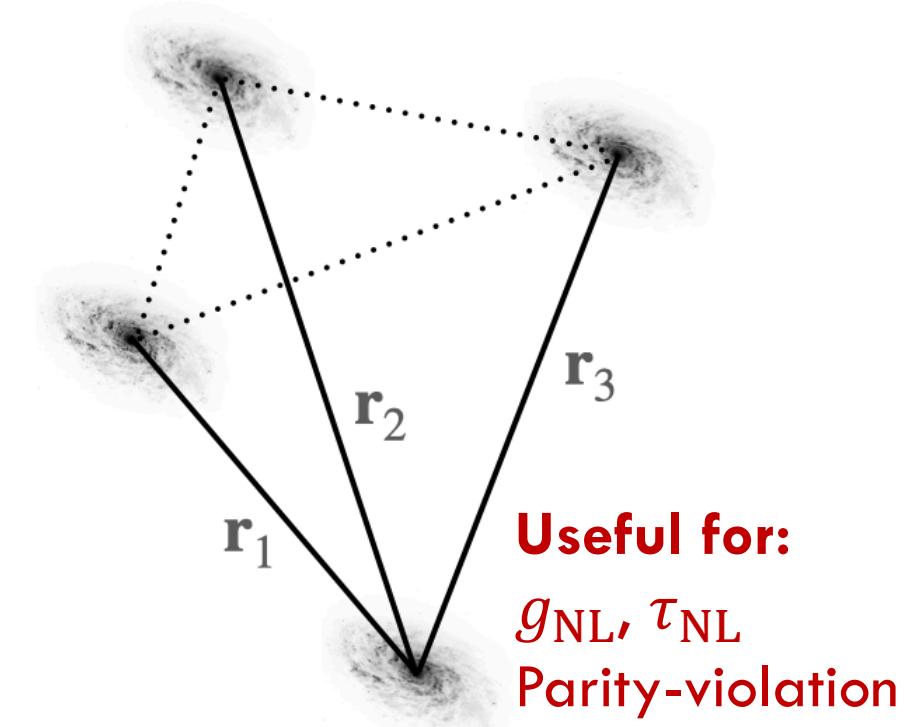
$$\zeta_3(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2)$$



NON-GAUSSIAN STATISTICS

Standard choices:

1. Galaxy **bispectrum** / three-point function $\langle \delta_g \delta_g \delta_g \rangle$
2. Galaxy trispectrum / **four-point function** $\langle \delta_g \delta_g \delta_g \delta_g \rangle$



Measure with efficient real-space estimators

$$\zeta_4(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \mathbf{r}_3)$$

MODELING GALAXY SURVEYS

We need to model *both* inflation and late-time behavior

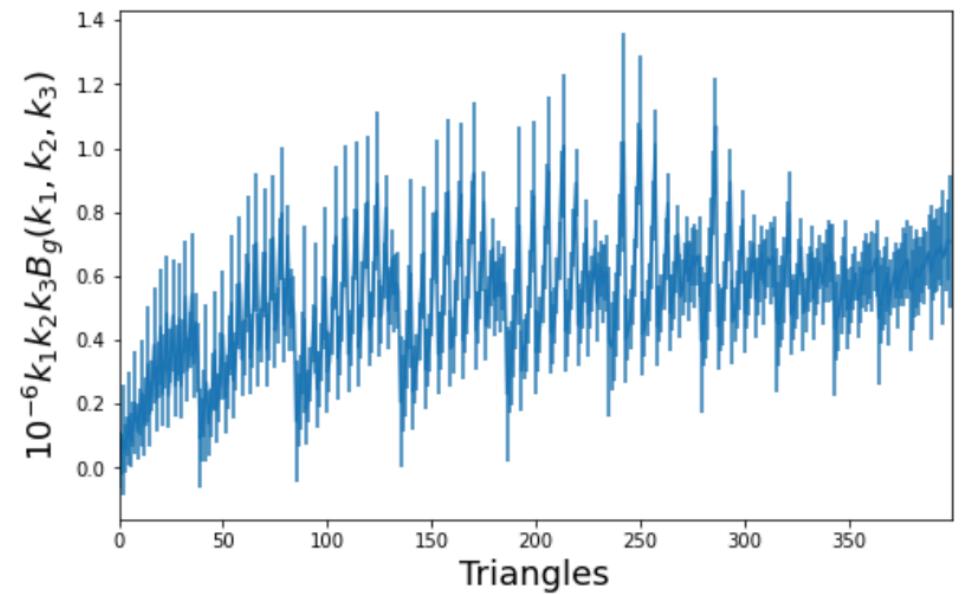
Tool: the **Effective Field Theory** of LSS

- ▷ **Analytic theory for $\delta(x)$, based on the non-ideal fluid equations**
- ▷ **Major Ingredient:** Back-reaction of small-scale physics on large-scale modes

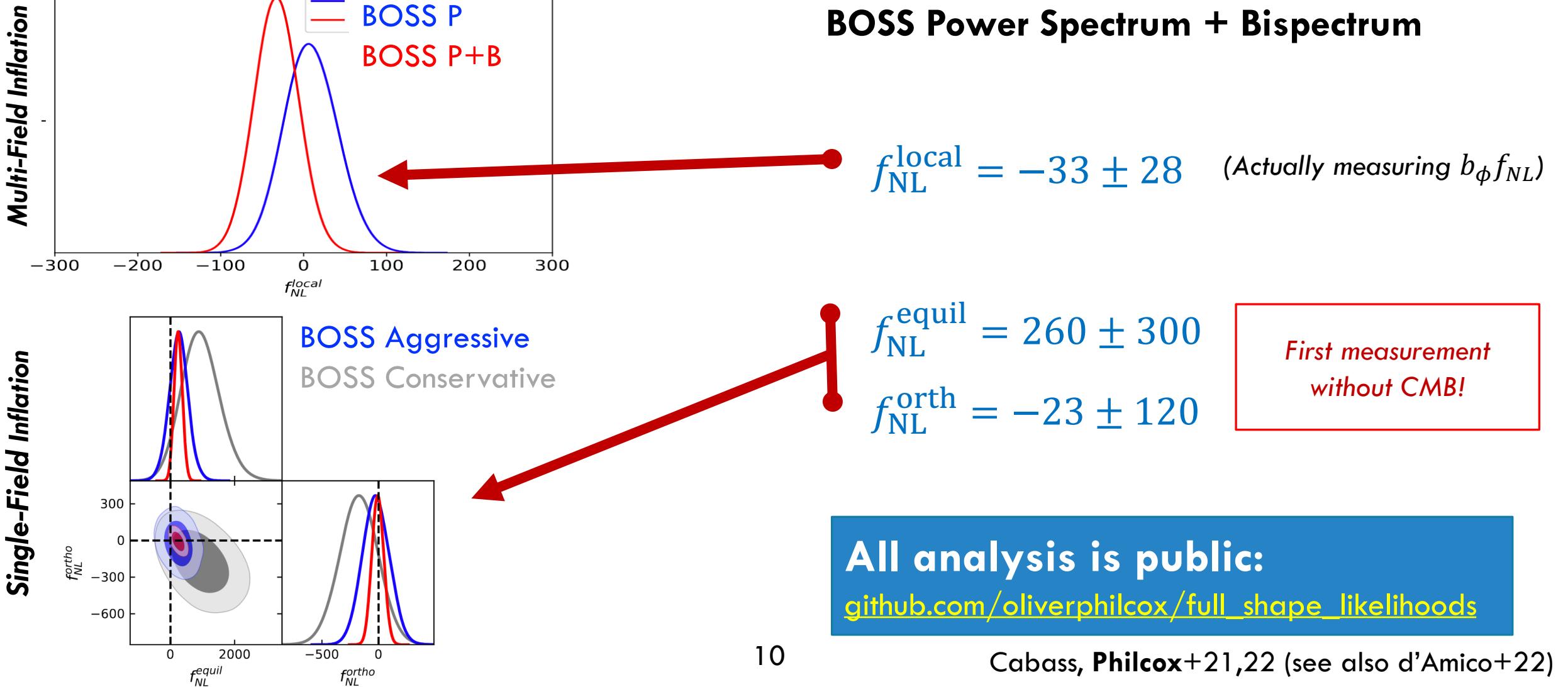
Initial Conditions: $A_s, \omega_{cdm}, \omega_b, n_s, f_{NL}, \dots$

Gravity: $\Omega_m, \gamma, w, \dots$

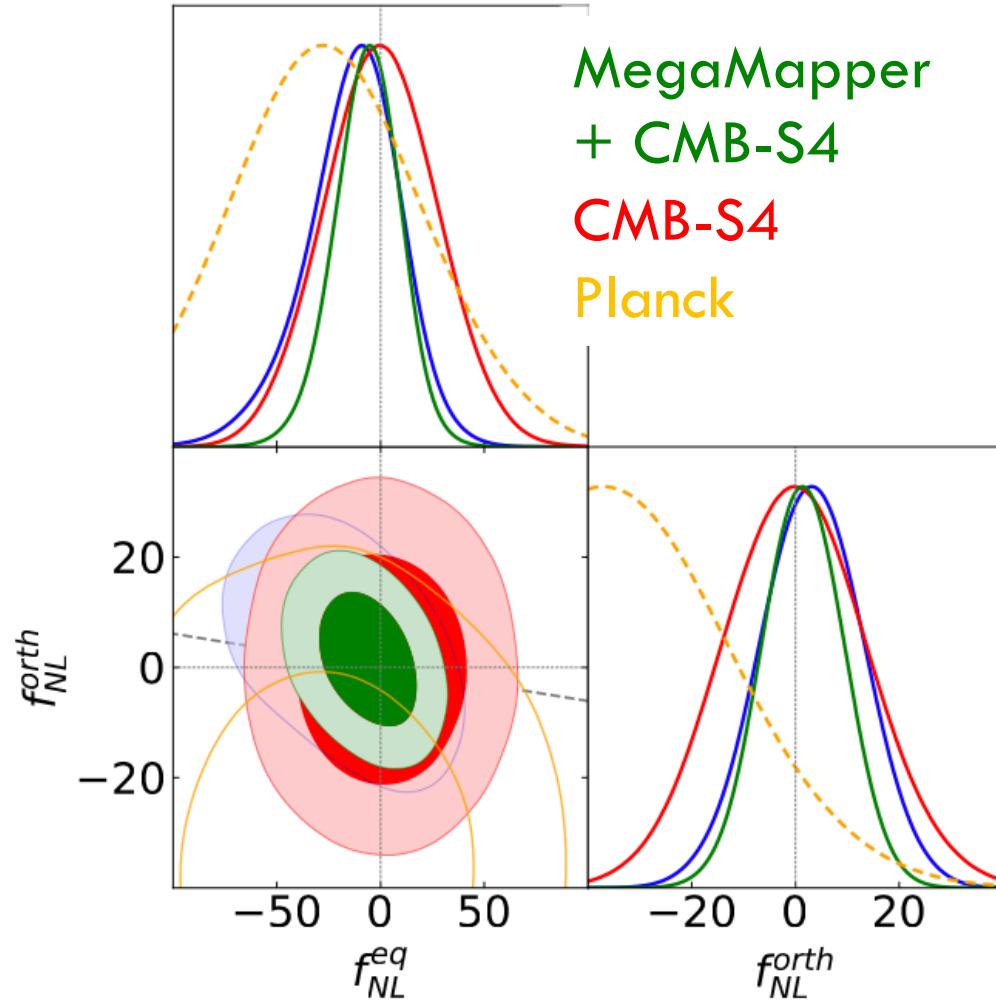
Statistics



CONSTRAINTS ON f_{NL}



CONSTRAINTS ON f_{NL}



- Future surveys will do **much** better for primordial non-Gaussianity

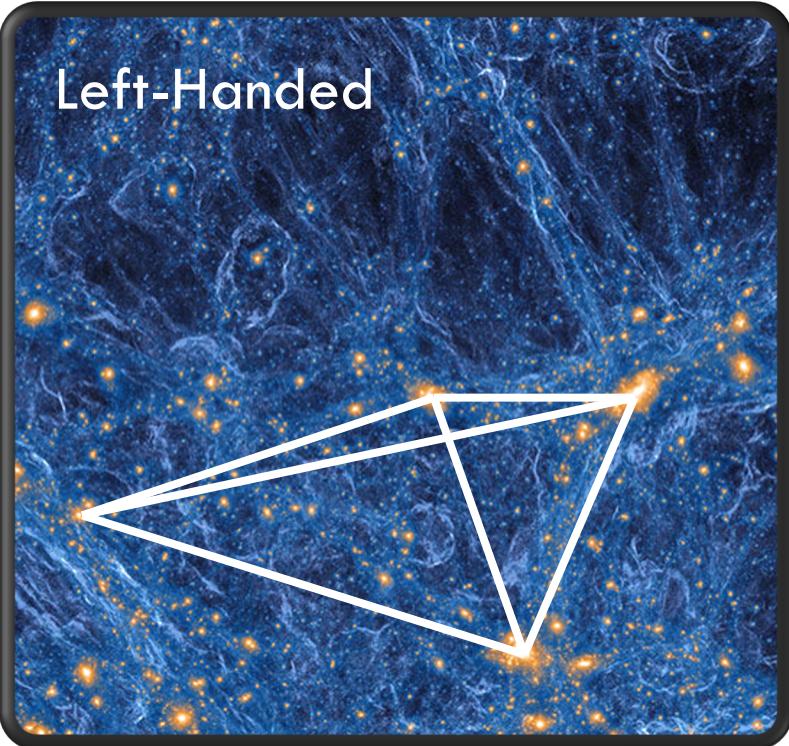


COSMOLOGICAL PARITY-VIOLATION

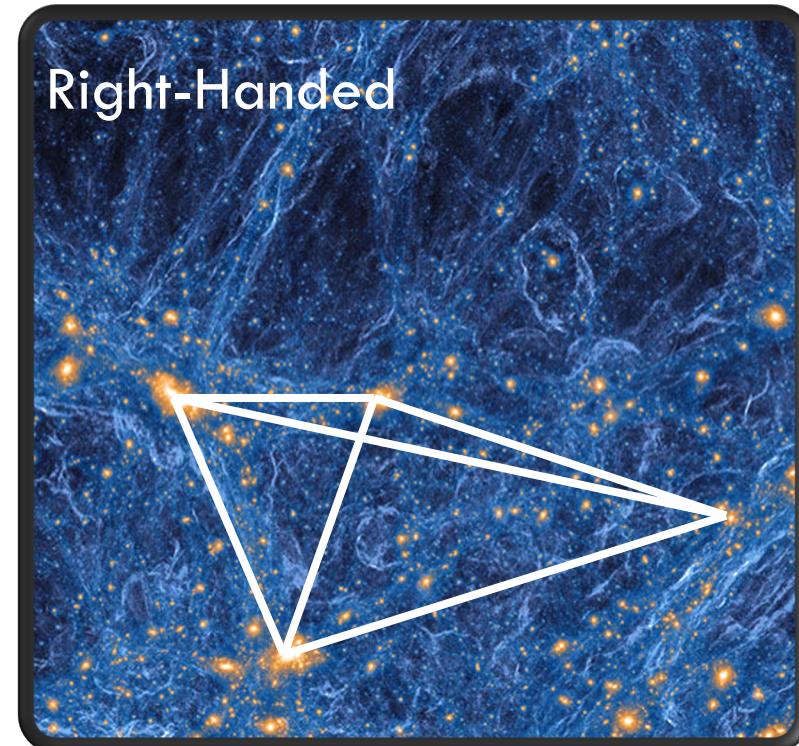
The primordial Universe could contain **mirror asymmetry**

- Not constrained by the CMB (yet)

Search for in the
four-point function!

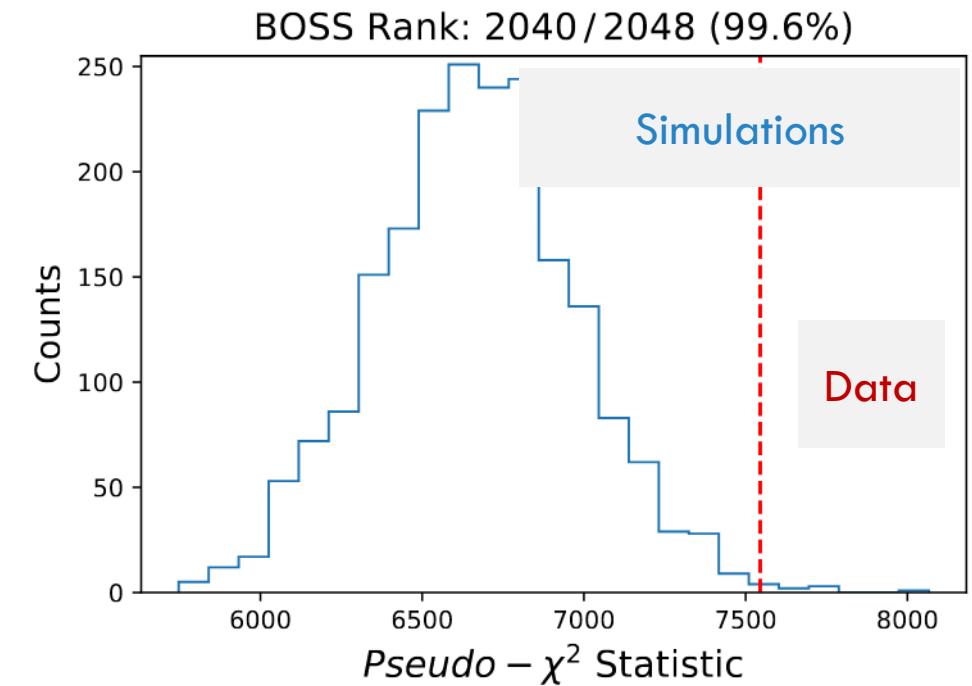
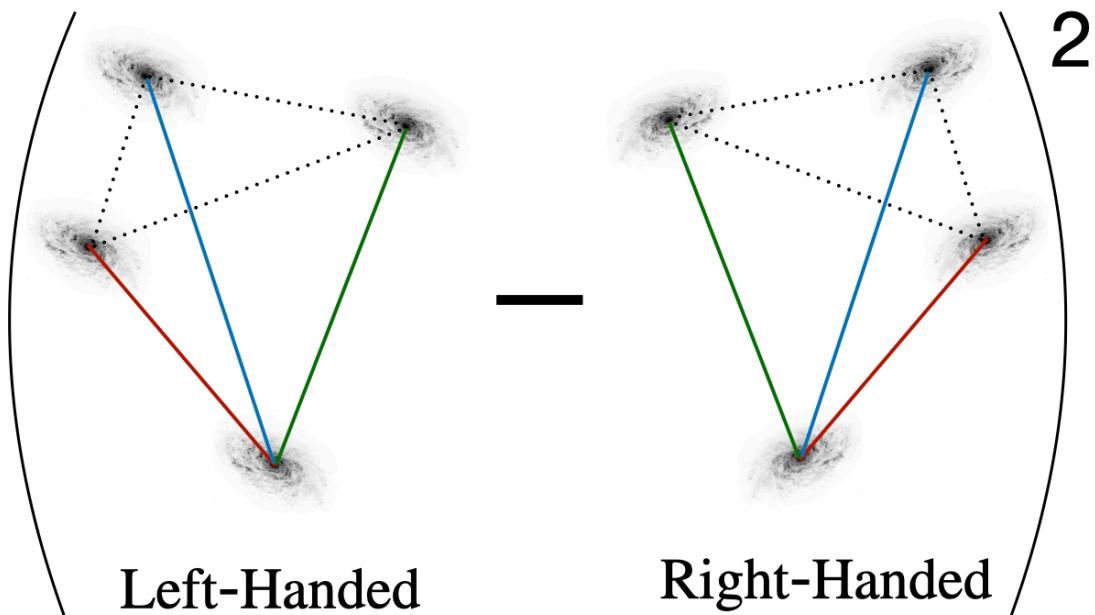


\neq

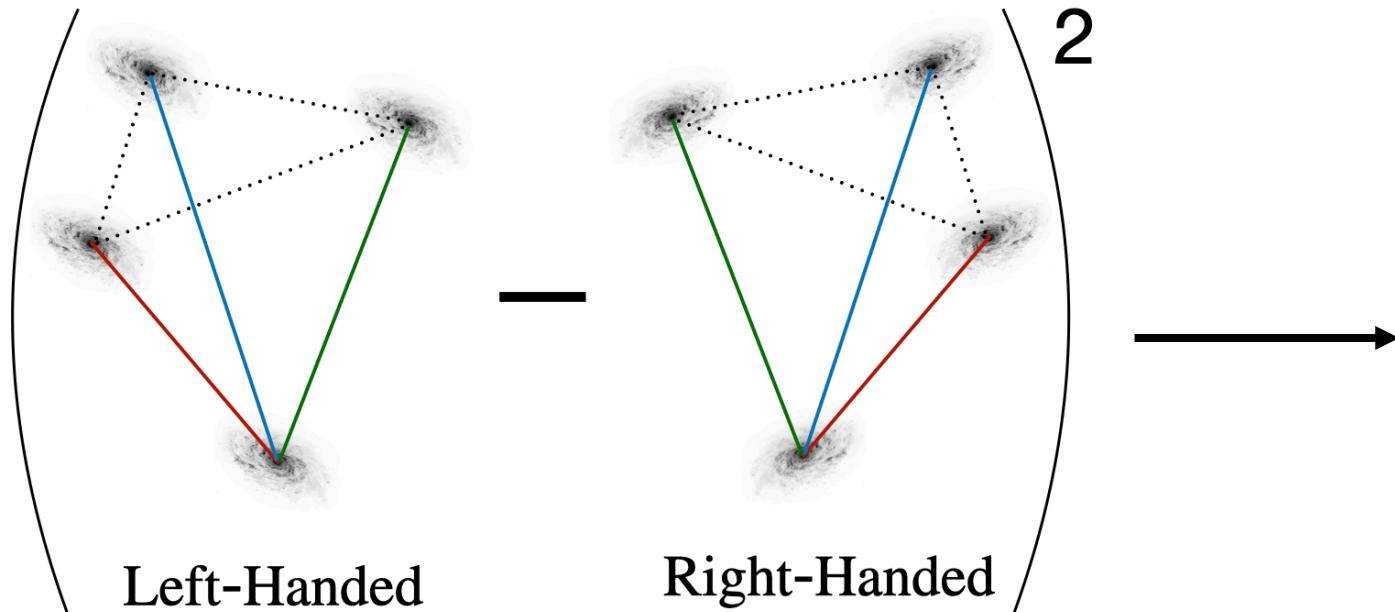


?

PARITY-ODD 4-POINT FUNCTIONS



PARITY-ODD 4-POINT FUNCTIONS



Conclusions

- Simulations do not capture noise properties of the data
- Or we have detected parity-violating inflation at 3σ ???

Quanta magazine Physics Mathematics Biology

COSMOLOGY

Asymmetry Detected in the Distribution of Galaxies

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Is the Universe Asymmetrical?

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The universe is surprisingly lopsided and we don't know why

MIRROR UNIVERSE? OLIVER PHILCOX

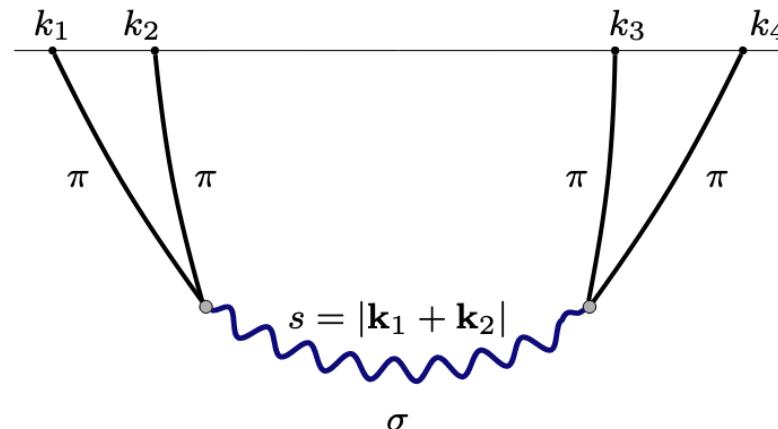
INFLATIONARY PARITY-VIOLATION

Possible models:

1. Inflationary particle exchange?
2. Ghost inflation?
3. Dynamical Chern-Simons inflation?

No evidence for any models so far!

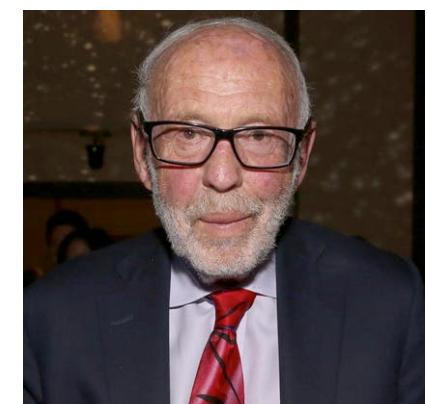
Stay tuned for CMB results...



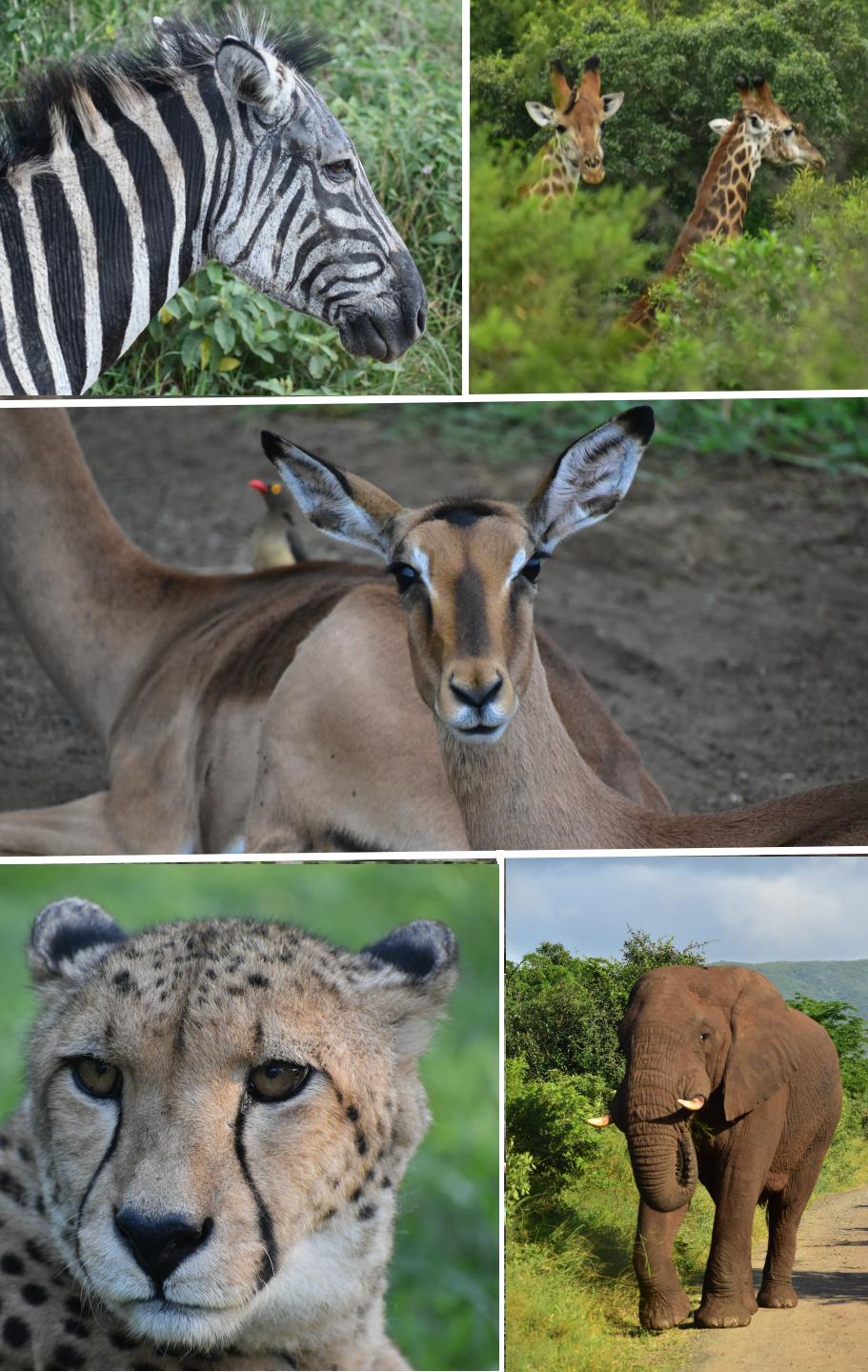
Spinning particles!



Ghost inflation!



Chern-Simons inflation



CONCLUSIONS

Contact

ohep2@cantab.ac.uk
@oliver_philcox

- Galaxy surveys can measure the Universe's **initial conditions**
- Safaris are an excellent place for cosmology
- Constraints are (mostly) **weak** compared to the CMB but will get much stronger soon!