

Title: Galaxy Surveys: A Precision Primordial Probe

Speakers: Oliver Philcox

Series: Colloquium

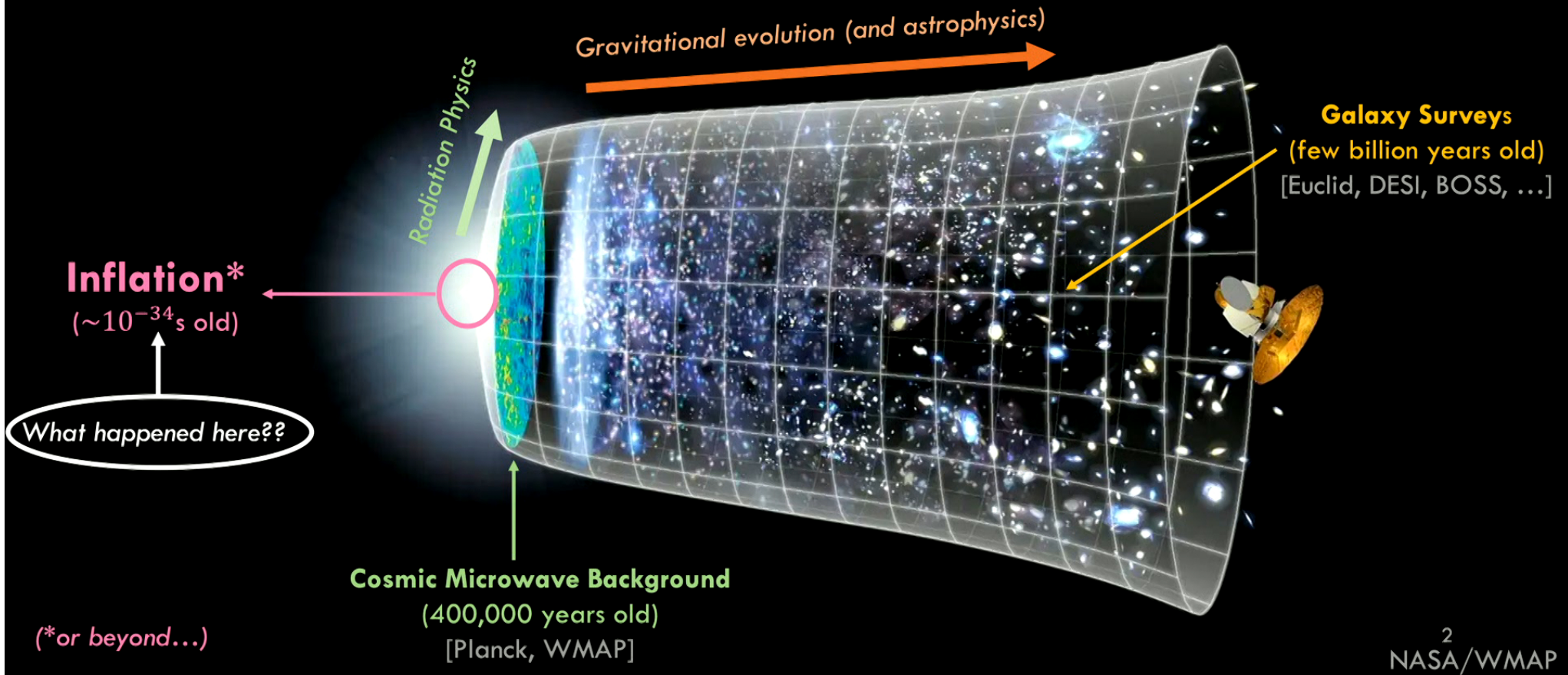
Date: February 14, 2024 - 2:00 PM

URL: <https://pirsa.org/24020049>

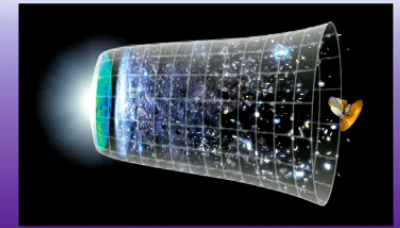
Abstract: What happened in the earliest moments of the Universe? Despite decades of theoretical and observational work, a detailed understanding of the primordial Universe has remained elusive. In this talk, I will show how surveys of millions of galaxies can shed new light on these issues by constraining the statistics of the Universe just after inflation. By combining robust perturbative models with novel numerical techniques, I have placed some of the first (non-Gaussian) constraints on the dynamics and field content of inflation from galaxy surveys; these will sharpen considerably in the next decade as the volume of observational data grows. Through a combination of traditional perturbative approaches and new symmetry-based techniques, I will demonstrate how current and future galaxy surveys can be used to search for a wealth of new physics, including primordial scattering processes and parity violation, opening the door to constraining ultra-high-energy physics with low-energy data.

Zoom link

Our View of the Universe



What Do We Think We Know About Inflation?



Background

- (Almost) **exponential** expansion of spacetime

Sources a **flat** Universe with **causal connectivity** and without **monopoles**

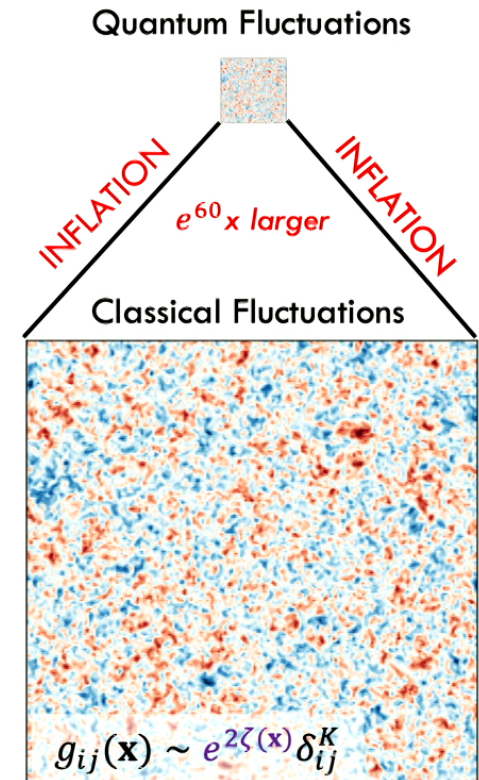
Perturbations

- **Quantum** vacuum fluctuations sourced **classical** curvature perturbations, $\zeta(\mathbf{x})$

→ (Almost) **Gaussian** distribution of fluctuations: *observationally supported!*

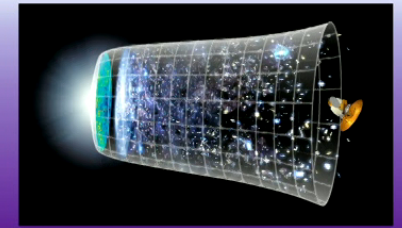
$$\zeta \sim \text{Gaussian}[P(k)], \quad P(k) = \langle \zeta(\mathbf{k}) \zeta^*(\mathbf{k}) \rangle'$$

Use **Fourier-space**, since modes are independent! ($k \sim 1/\text{distance}$)



COBE, WMAP, Planck, Guth, Linde, Starobinsky, ...³

What Do We Think We Know About Inflation?



Simplest model

- A **single field** evolving along an (almost) **flat potential** [Single Field Slow Roll]
- This has **quantum fluctuations**

But:

- What is the **energy scale** of inflation? [Hubble]
- What was the **potential**?
- Were there **other fields** during inflation?
- Did the fields **interact**?

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{inf}} \sim \frac{1}{2} (\partial\phi)^2 - V(\phi)$$

$$H \sim 10^{14} \text{ GeV} ?$$

$$V(\phi) = ???$$

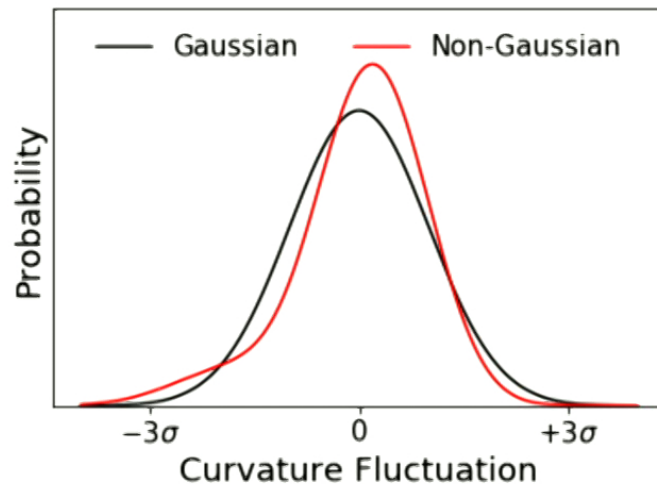
$$\phi \rightarrow \phi, \chi, \psi_\mu, \dots$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{inf}} \supset \dot{\phi}^3 + \dots$$

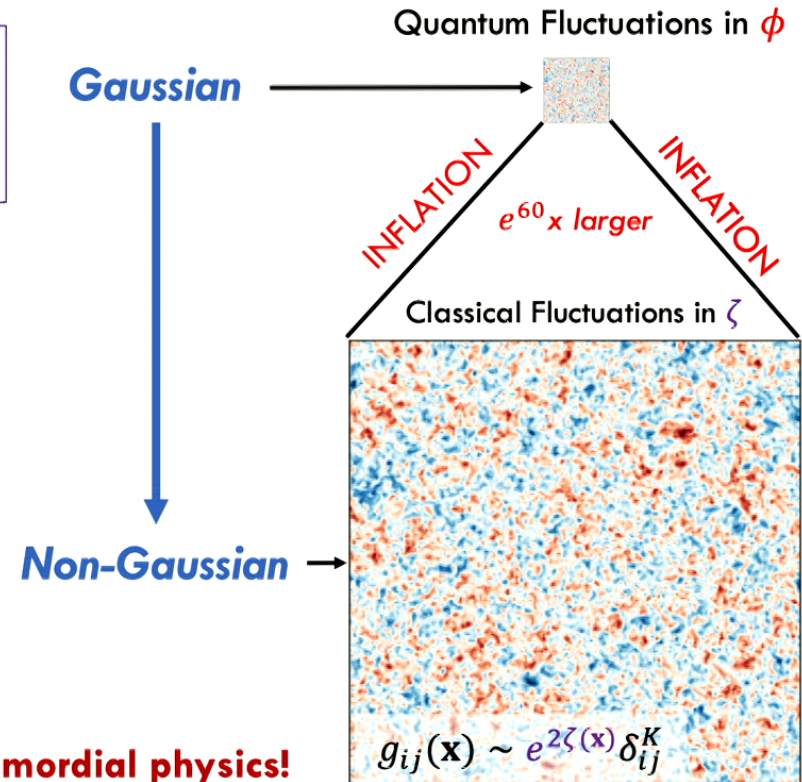
Guth, Linde, Starobinsky, Lyth, Mukhanov, Sasaki, ...⁵

Primordial Non-Gaussianity

New physics in the early Universe
 → **non-Gaussian** curvature (ζ) fluctuations



By measuring the non-Gaussianity, we can constrain primordial physics!



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 Maldacena, Arkani-Hamed, Zaldarriaga, Creminelli, Afshordi, ...

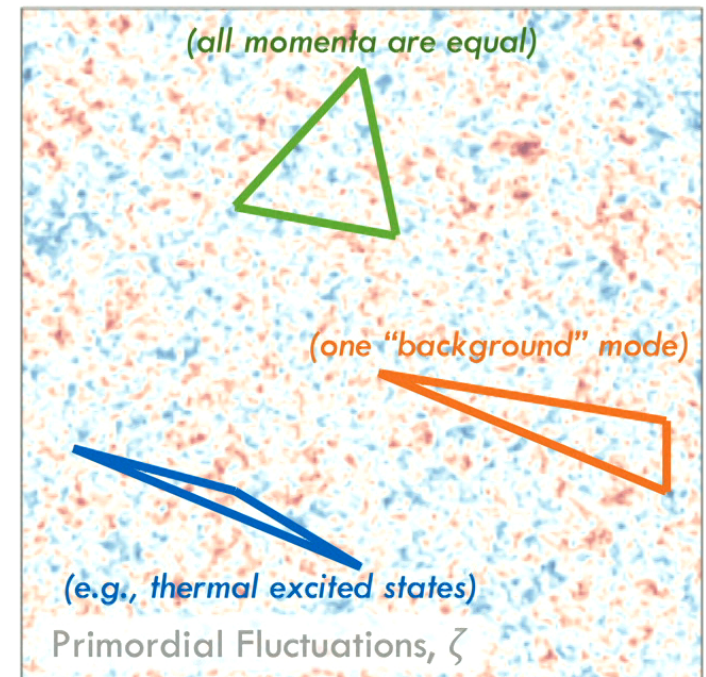
What Does Non-Gaussianity Look Like?

- In 3D, non-Gaussianity is parameterized by **correlation functions** e.g. **bispectra**

$$B(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{k}_3) = \langle \zeta(\mathbf{k}_1)\zeta(\mathbf{k}_2)\zeta(\mathbf{k}_3) \rangle \neq 0$$

- Different **shapes** constrain different physics, e.g.:
 - **Equilateral** triangles: **self-interactions**
 - **Squeezed/local** triangles: **new light fields**
 - **Folded** triangles: **different initial conditions**

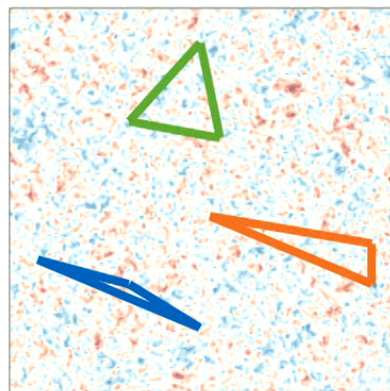
$$\zeta \sim \text{Edgeworth}[P(k), B(k_i), T(k_i), \dots]$$



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Maldacena, Arkani-Hamed, Zaldarriaga, Creminelli, Afshordi, ...

Measuring Non-Gaussianity

- **Late-time non-Gaussianity traces primordial non-Gaussianity**

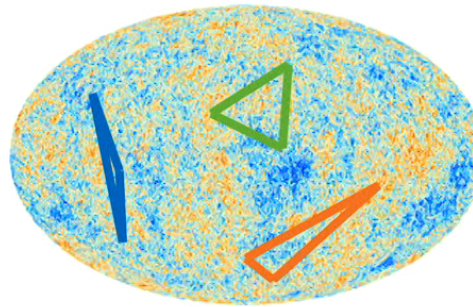


Primordial Bispectrum

$$\langle \zeta^3 \rangle \neq 0 ?$$

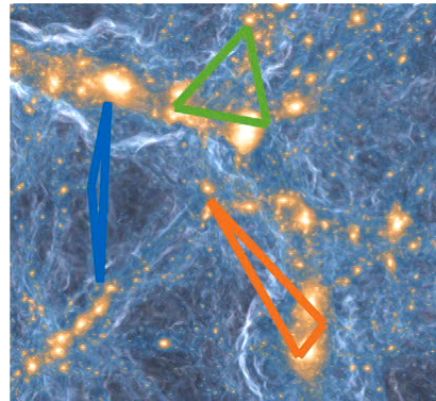
Linear Physics

Non-Linear Physics



Cosmic Microwave Background Bispectrum

$$\langle \delta T^3 \rangle \neq 0 ?$$



Galaxy Distribution Bispectrum

$$\langle \delta n_{\text{gal}}^3 \rangle \neq 0 ?$$

(tracing **dark matter**)

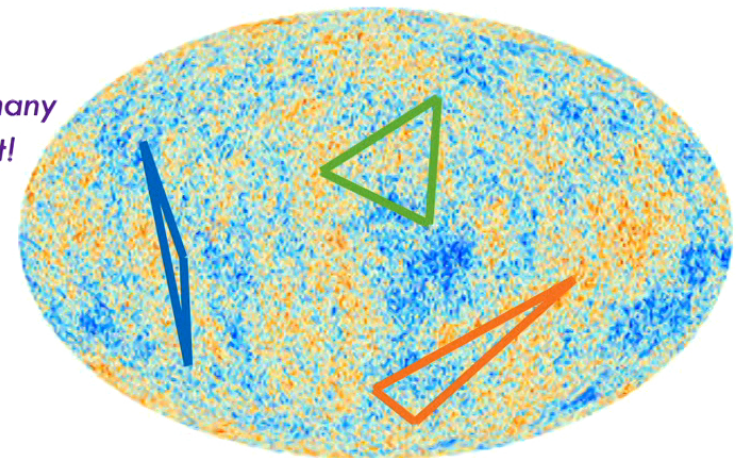
CMB Non-Gaussianity

- **CMB** surveys have constrained **many** phenomenological **shapes** of non-Gaussianity

$$\langle \delta T^3 \rangle \sim \langle \zeta^3 \rangle \sim f_{\text{NL}} \times \text{Shape}$$

Planck	Local	-0.9 ± 5.1
2018	Equilateral	-26 ± 47
f_{NL}	Orthogonal	-38 ± 24

These shapes span many models of interest!



Cosmic Microwave Background

- Primordial non-Gaussianity is **small**:

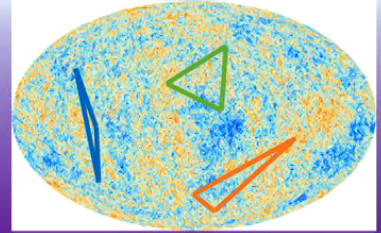
$$10^{-5} |f_{\text{NL}}| \ll 1$$

- But theory target is $f_{\text{NL}} \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$...

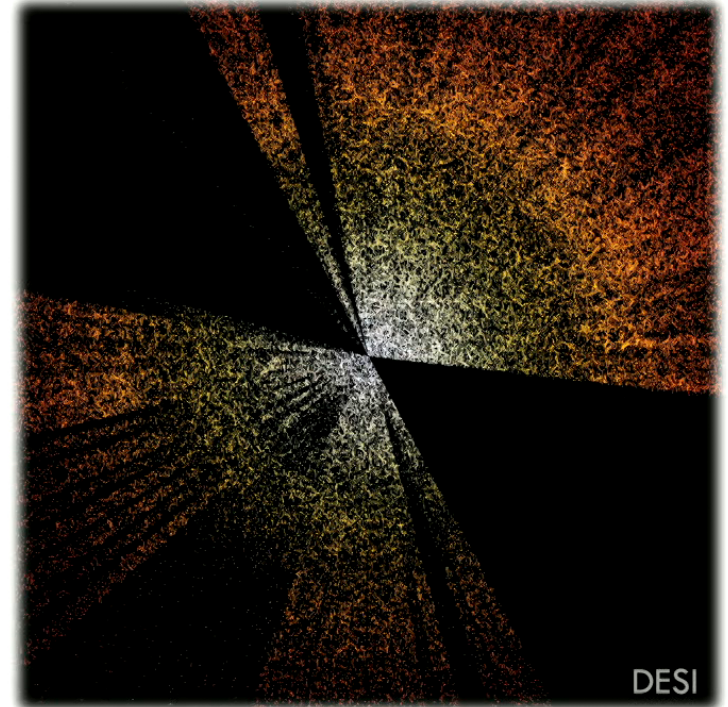
Can we do better in the future?

Planck 2018, Smith+06, Senatore+09, Maldacena 03, Creminelli 03, Alvarez+14⁹

The Future of Non-Gaussianity

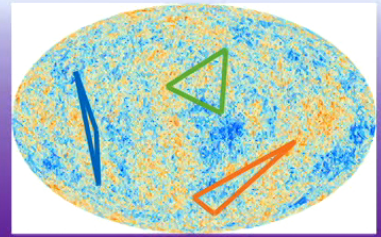


- Future **CMB** experiments will improve bounds by $\approx 2\times$
 - This is a **two-dimensional** field
 - We're running out of modes to look at!
 - Small-scales are **hard**
- What about **galaxy surveys**?
 - This is a **three-dimensional** field
 - Legacy surveys map **a million** galaxies
[2010s: BOSS]
 - New surveys map $\sim 100\times$ more!
[2020s: Euclid, DESI, SPHEREx, Rubin, ...]



$$\text{CMB-S4: } \sigma(f_{NL}^{\text{local}}) = 3, \sigma(f_{NL}^{\text{equil}}) = 21, \sigma(f_{NL}^{\text{orth}}) = 9$$

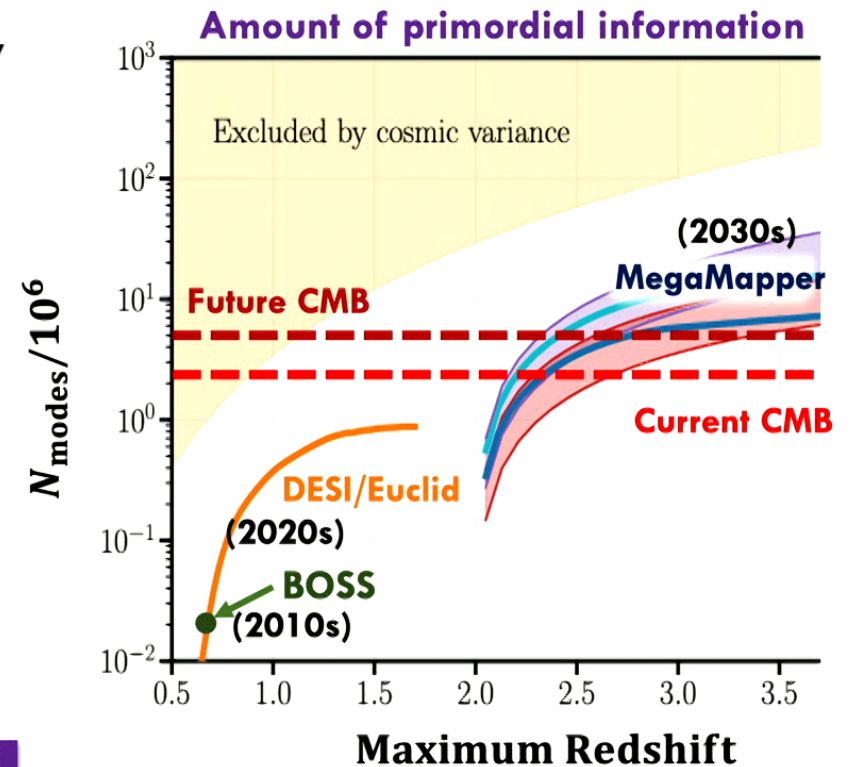
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CMB-S4, Simons Observatory, SDSS-III



The Future of Non-Gaussianity

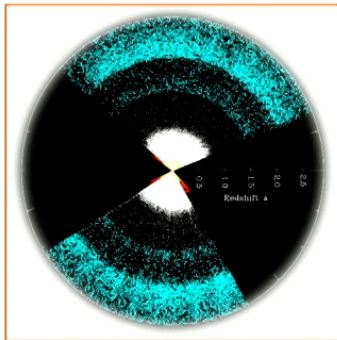
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Let's make galaxy surveys a precision probe of inflation!



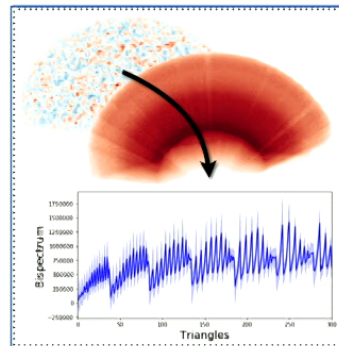
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CMB-S4, Simons Observatory, Sailer+22, Ferraro+22

Roadmap: From Public Data to New Physics



Data

- **Galaxy Surveys** [BOSS]
- CMB fluctuations [Planck]



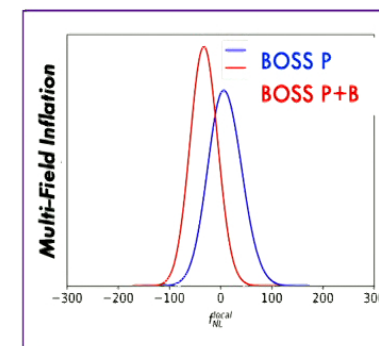
Estimation

- Power spectrum
- **Bispectrum**
- **Trispectrum**

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_1(\mathbf{q}) &= K_1 + f\sigma_8^2, & (A.1) \\
 Z_2(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2) &= K_2(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2) + f\sigma_8^2 G_2(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2) + \frac{f\mu_{12}\mu_{21}}{2} K_1 \left[\frac{\mu_1 + \mu_2}{\bar{q}} \right] + \frac{(f\mu_{12}\mu_{21})^2 \mu_1 \mu_2}{2 \bar{q} \bar{q} \bar{q}}, \\
 Z_3(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3) &= K_3(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3) + f\sigma_8^2 G_3(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3) \\
 &\quad + (f\mu_{12}\mu_{21}) \left[\frac{\mu_{12}}{\bar{q}_1} K_2(\mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3) + \frac{\mu_{21}}{\bar{q}_2} K_2(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_3) \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{(f\mu_{12}\mu_{21})^2}{2} \left[\frac{\mu_{12}\mu_{21}}{\bar{q}_1 \bar{q}_2} G_2(\mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3) + \frac{\mu_{21}\mu_{12}}{\bar{q}_2 \bar{q}_1} G_2(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_3) \right] + \frac{(f\mu_{12}\mu_{21})^3 \mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}{6 \bar{q}_1 \bar{q}_2 \bar{q}_3}, \\
 Z_4(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3, \mathbf{q}_4) &= K_4(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3, \mathbf{q}_4) + f\sigma_8^2 G_4(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3, \mathbf{q}_4) \\
 &\quad + (f\mu_{12}\mu_{21}) \left[\frac{\mu_{12}}{\bar{q}_{12}} K_3(\mathbf{q}_3, \mathbf{q}_4) + \frac{\mu_{21}}{\bar{q}_{21}} K_3(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_4) \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{(f\mu_{12}\mu_{21})^2}{2} \left[\frac{\mu_{12}\mu_{21}}{\bar{q}_{12}\bar{q}_{34}} G_3(\mathbf{q}_3, \mathbf{q}_4) + \frac{\mu_{21}\mu_{12}}{\bar{q}_{21}\bar{q}_{34}} G_3(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_4) \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{(f\mu_{12}\mu_{21})^2}{6} \left[\frac{\mu_{12}\mu_{21}}{\bar{q}_{12}\bar{q}_{34}} K_2(\mathbf{q}_3, \mathbf{q}_4) + \frac{\mu_{21}\mu_{12}}{\bar{q}_{21}\bar{q}_{34}} K_2(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_4) \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{(f\mu_{12}\mu_{21})^3}{24} \left[\frac{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4}{\bar{q}_1 \bar{q}_2 \bar{q}_3 \bar{q}_4} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Theory

- **Perturbation theory**
- **Inflationary theory**
- **Symmetries**



Constraints

- Λ CDM bounds
- H_0 & S_8 tensions
- **Inflationary interactions**
- **Parity-violation**

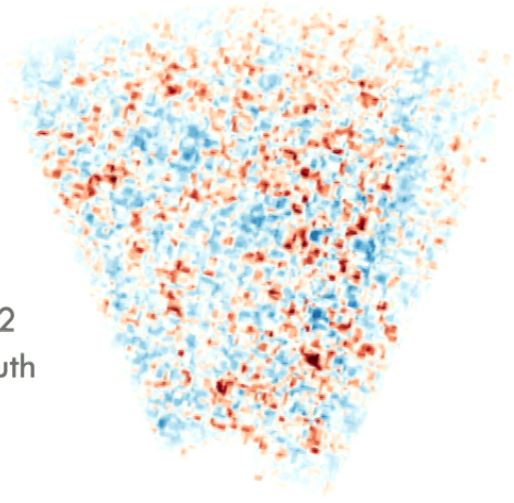
All with **public code!**

GitHub: [CLASS-PT](#), [full-shape-likelihoods](#), [PolyBin](#)

¹³Philcox+19-24

How to Analyze a Galaxy Survey

Galaxy Density Field, n_{gal}



BOSS DR12
LOWZ/South

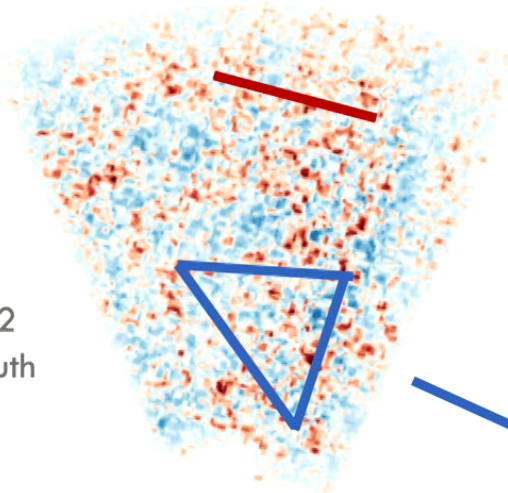


GitHub: [spectra-without-windows](#), [PolyBin3D](#)

SDSS-III, ¹⁴Philcox+21

How to Analyze a Galaxy Survey

Galaxy Density Field, n_{gal}



BOSS DR12
LOWZ/South



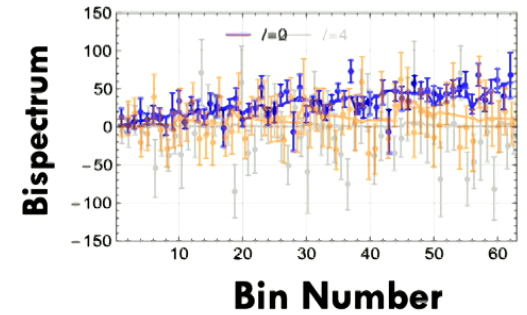
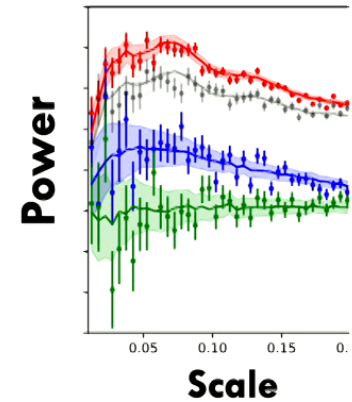
Power Spectrum

$$P(k) \sim n_{\text{gal}}(\mathbf{k})n_{\text{gal}}^*(\mathbf{k})$$

(+ lots of work on robust estimators)

Bispectrum

$$B(k_1, k_2, k_3) \sim n_{\text{gal}}(\mathbf{k}_1)n_{\text{gal}}(\mathbf{k}_2)n_{\text{gal}}(\mathbf{k}_3)$$



GitHub: [spectra-without-windows](#), [PolyBin3D](#)

SDSS-III, Philcox+21, Philcox 21, 22, 24
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Predicting Galaxy Statistics

- We need a **model** for the observational data

$$P_{\text{gal}} = P_{\text{gal}}(k, \text{cosmology}, \dots)$$

$$B_{\text{gal}} = B_{\text{gal}}(k_1, k_2, k_3, \text{cosmology}, \dots)$$

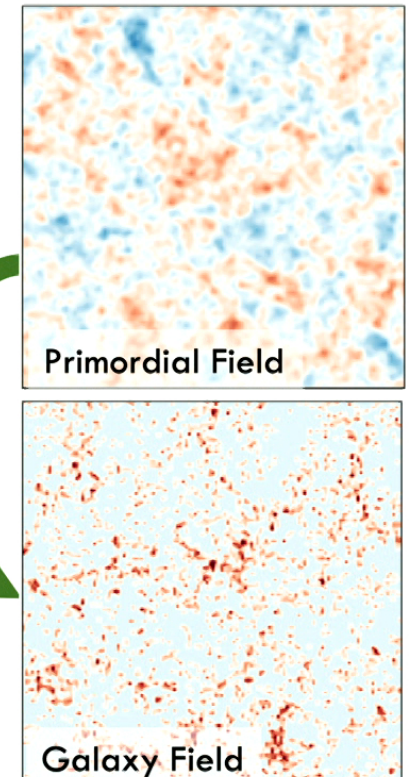
- The physics is **non-linear**:

$$B_{\text{gal}} \sim \text{Primordial Bispectrum} + \text{Gravity}$$

To learn about inflation, we have to **jointly** model **primordial physics** and **gravity/hydrodynamics**

State-of-the-art method:

Effective Field Theory of Large Scale Structure (EFTofLSS)



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Cabass, Philcox+22, Assasi+15

Matter x Effective Field Theory

The **Effective Field Theory of Large Scale Structure** is:

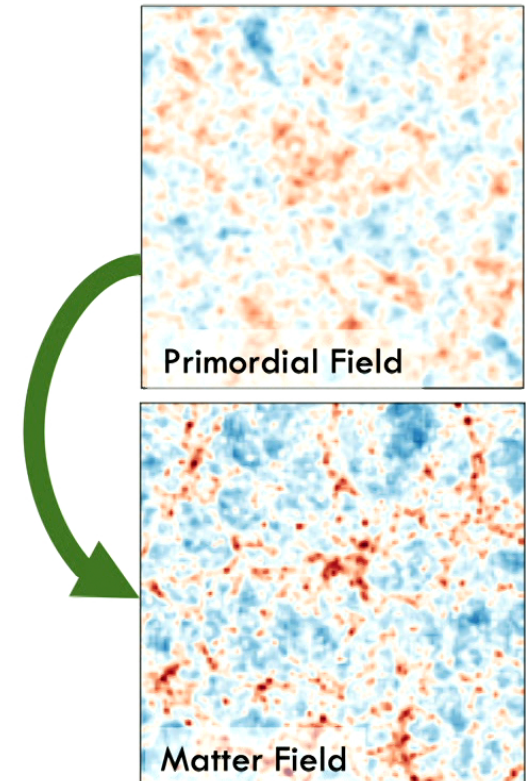
- An **analytic** model for the **distribution of matter**, solving the **non-ideal & smoothed** fluid equations given **initial conditions**

$$\delta\rho_{\text{matter}}(\mathbf{x}) \sim \int d\mathbf{k} \zeta(\mathbf{k}) + \int d\mathbf{k}_{1,2} \zeta(\mathbf{k}_1)\zeta(\mathbf{k}_2) + \dots$$

- A **low-energy** theory, valid on **large-scales**

$$(k < k_{\text{NL}}, \text{ distance} \gtrsim 15 \text{ Mpc})$$

- A **renormalized** field theory, fully accounting for **back-reaction** of small onto large scales



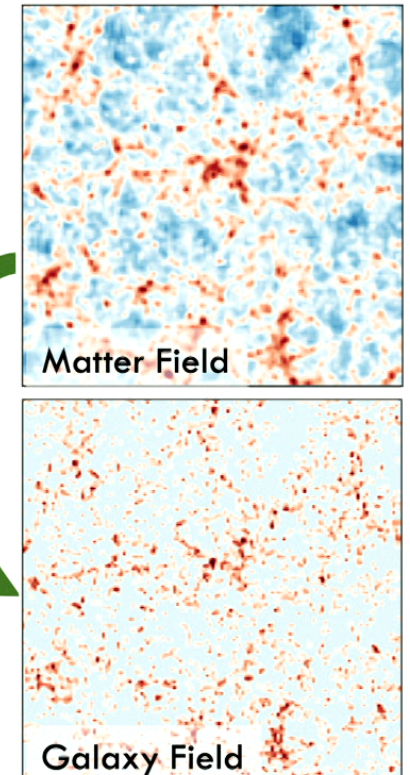
e.g. Baumann, Carrasco, Assassi, Senatore, Zaldarriaga, **Philcox**, etc. ¹⁸

Galaxies x Effective Field Theory

Incorporate galaxies via **symmetries**:

$$\delta n_{\text{gal}} \sim b_{\text{linear}} \delta \rho_{\text{matter}} + b_{\text{quadratic}} \delta \rho_{\text{matter}}^2 + b_{\text{tidal}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial^i \partial^j}{\partial^2} - \delta_K^{ij} \right) \delta \rho_{\text{matter}} \right]^2 + \dots$$

- A **perturbative expansion** in all operators allowed by:
 - *Translation invariance*
 - *Rotation invariance*
 - *Galilean invariance*
- Free amplitudes are **biases / Wilson coefficients** encoding **hydrodynamics, baryons, and galaxy formation**



e.g. Baumann, Carrasco, Assassi, Senatore, Zaldarriaga, ¹⁹Philcox, etc.

Scale-Dependent Bias

Primordial non-Gaussianity adds **new terms** to the expansion:

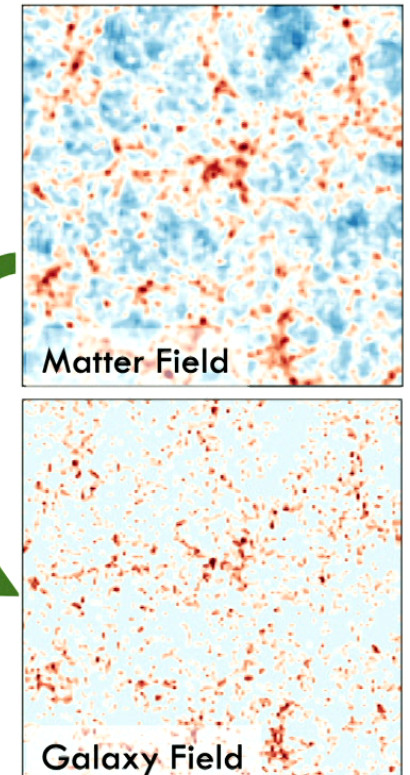
$$\delta n_{\text{gal}} \sim \left(b_{\text{linear}} + A \frac{f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{loc}}}{k^2} \right) \delta \rho_{\text{matter}} + b_{\text{quadratic}} \delta \rho_{\text{matter}}^2 + b_{\text{tidal}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial^i \partial^j}{\partial^2} - \delta_K^{ij} \right) \delta \rho_{\text{matter}} \right]^2 + \dots$$

- This **dominates** on large-scales and allows **local** non-Gaussianity to be measured from the power spectrum *without* the EFTofLSS

However:

- This only works for **some** types of non-Gaussianity! [light particles]
- It's very sensitive to **systematics**

Let's get constraints from the full-theory model!



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Dalal+07, Desjaques+08

Galaxies x Effective Field Theory

$$P_{\text{gal}} = P_{\text{gal}}(k, \text{cosmology}, \dots)$$

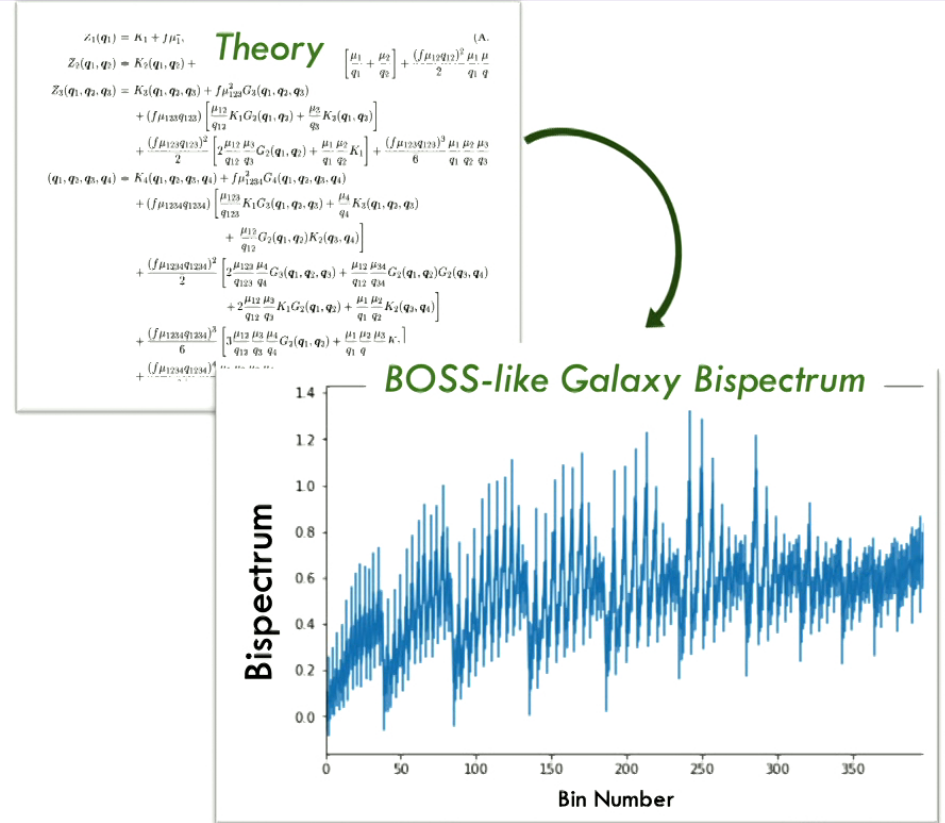
$$B_{\text{gal}} = B_{\text{gal}}(k_1, k_2, k_3, \text{cosmology}, \dots)$$

In practice:

- Efficient C++ implementation [CLASS-PT]
- Full computation in ~ 1 second
- Unbiased parameter recovery for **huge** simulations

Future task: add higher-order calculations!

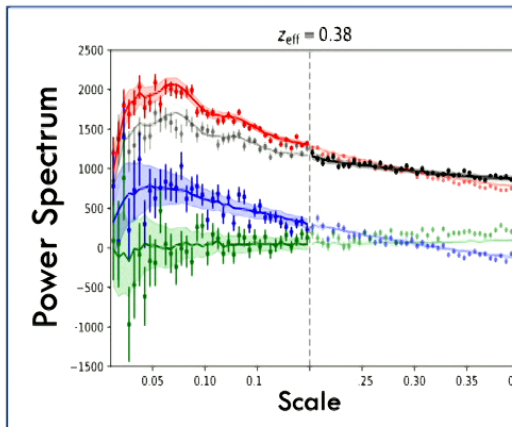
GitHub: [CLASS-PT](#), [full-shape-likelihoods](#)



Ivanov, Philcox+20,21, Philcox+22, Cabass, Philcox+22

Constraining Cosmology from BOSS Galaxies

Statistics



+ new (mask-deconvolved) estimators to produce them

Spectra-Without-Windows

Gaussian likelihood

CLASS-PT

$$-2\log L = (\hat{P} - P_{\text{theory}})C^{-1}(\hat{P} - P_{\text{theory}})$$

MCMC

Cosmology Constraints:
(dark matter, dark energy, inflation, ...)

Theory Model

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_1(q_1) &= K_1 + f\mu_1^2, & (A.3) \\
 Z_2(q_1, q_2) &= K_2(q_1, q_2) + f\mu_1^2 G_2(q_1, q_2) + \frac{f\mu_1\mu_2}{2} K_1 \left[\frac{\mu_1}{q_1} + \frac{\mu_2}{q_2} \right] + \frac{(f\mu_1\mu_2)^2}{2} \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2}{q_1 q_2}, \\
 Z_3(q_1, q_2, q_3) &= K_3(q_1, q_2, q_3) + f\mu_1^3 G_3(q_1, q_2, q_3) \\
 &\quad + (f\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3) \left[\frac{\mu_1^2}{q_1^2} K_1 G_2(q_1, q_2) + \frac{\mu_2^2}{q_2^2} K_2(q_1, q_2) \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{(f\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3)^2}{2} \left[2 \frac{\mu_1^2 \mu_2^2}{q_1^2 q_2^2} G_2(q_1, q_2) + \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2}{q_1 q_2} K_1 \right] + \frac{(f\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3)^3}{6} \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}{q_1 q_2 q_3}, \\
 Z_4(q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4) &= K_4(q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4) + f\mu_1^4 G_4(q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4) \\
 &\quad + (f\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3\mu_4) \left[\frac{\mu_1^3}{q_1^3} K_1 G_3(q_1, q_2, q_3) + \frac{\mu_2^3}{q_2^3} K_2(q_1, q_2, q_3) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{\mu_1^2 \mu_2}{q_1^2 q_2} G_2(q_1, q_2) K_3(q_3, q_4) \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{(f\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3\mu_4)^2}{2} \left[2 \frac{\mu_1^3 \mu_2}{q_1^3 q_2} G_3(q_1, q_2, q_3) + \frac{\mu_1^2 \mu_2^2}{q_1^2 q_2^2} G_2(q_1, q_2) G_2(q_3, q_4) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 2 \frac{\mu_1^2 \mu_2^2}{q_1^2 q_2^2} K_1 G_2(q_1, q_2) + \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2}{q_1 q_2} K_2(q_3, q_4) \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{(f\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3\mu_4)^3}{6} \left[3 \frac{\mu_1^3 \mu_2 \mu_3}{q_1^3 q_2 q_3} G_3(q_1, q_2) + \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}{q_1 q_2 q_3} K_1 \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{(f\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3\mu_4)^4}{24} \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4}{q_1 q_2 q_3 q_4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

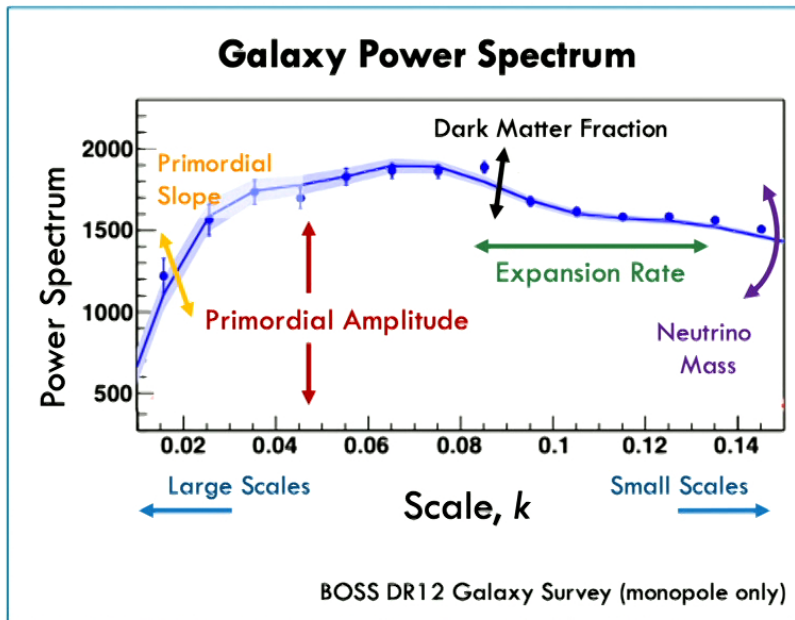
+ new code to compute it

Philcox+19-24, Ivanov+, Cabass+, etc.²²

Aside: Non-Inflationary Cosmology



with Mikhail Ivanov & Marko Simonovic



Use the **power spectrum** and **bispectrum** to measure **any** ingredient of the cosmological model!

Hubble tension:

- No evidence for new physics!
- Agrees with the CMB

S_8 tension:

- No strong evidence!
- Agrees with weak lensing

Old & new physics

- Strong constraints on **dark matter** fraction
- Improved constraints on **axions**
- Robust bounds on **neutrinos**

Community constraints

- Improved bounds on **curvature, dark energy, massive relics, early dark energy, dark sector, ...**

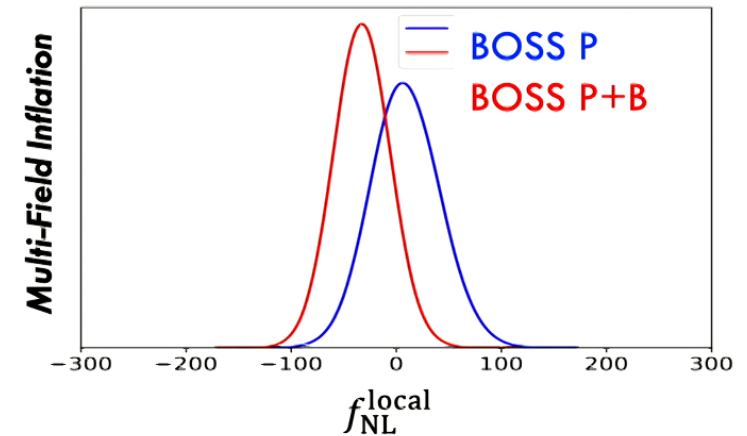
Beutler+17, ²³Philcox+19-24

Constraining Inflation from BOSS Galaxies

Two main analyses:

1. **Local non-Gaussianity:** $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}}$

- Probes **light fields** ($m \ll H$) in inflation or **non-linear** physics after inflation
- **Full** EFTofLSS modeling of $P_{\text{gal}}(k) + B_{\text{gal}}(k)$ improves over standard **scale-dependent bias** approach by 20%
- No evidence for multi-field inflation!



$$f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}} = -33 \pm 28$$

(Without B: $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}} = 9 \pm 34$)

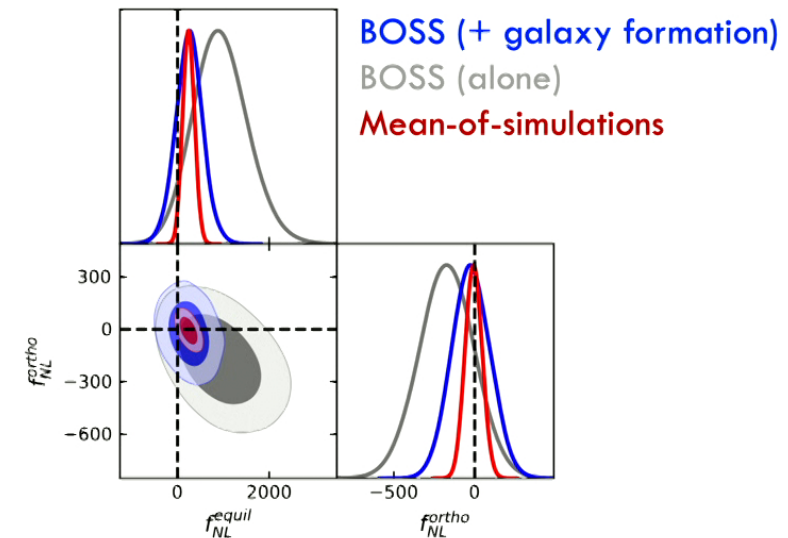
(CMB: ± 5 , Target: ± 1)

Cabass, **Philcox+22** (see also d'Amico²⁴+22)

Constraining Inflation from BOSS Galaxies

Two main analyses:

1. **Local non-Gaussianity:** $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}}$
2. **Non-local non-Gaussianity:** $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{equil}}$, $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{orth}}$
 - Probes inflation **interactions:** $10^5 f_{\text{NL}} \sim (H/\Lambda)^2$
 - **First** non-CMB analysis
 - No evidence for self-interactions in inflation
 - This **needs** accurate theory models [EFTofLSS] and robust bispectrum estimators [window-free]



$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{equil}} &= 260 \pm 300 & \text{BOSS Alone:} \\
 f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{orth}} &= -23 \pm 120 & f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{equil}} = 940 \pm 600 \\
 & & f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{orth}} = -170 \pm 170 \\
 & & \text{(CMB: } \pm 50, \pm 25, \text{ Target: } \pm 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Cabass, Philcox+21 (see also d'Amico²⁵+22)

Constraining Inflation from BOSS Galaxies

Two main analyses:

1. **Local non-Gaussianity:** $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{local}}$
2. **Non-local non-Gaussianity:** $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{equil}}$, $f_{\text{NL}}^{\text{orth}}$

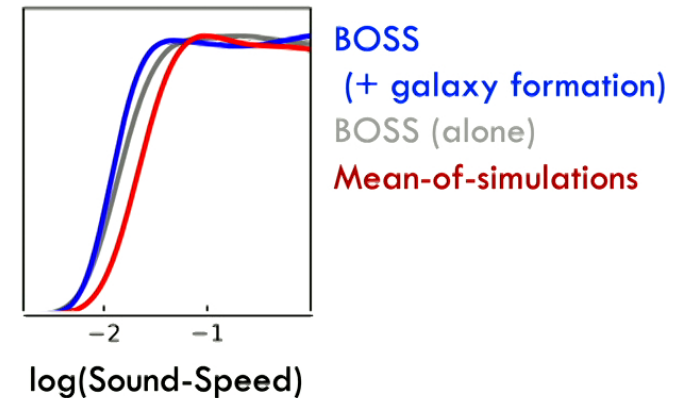
- These amplitudes map to the coefficients of the **leading operators** in the *Effective Field Theory of Inflation*

$$S_{\text{EFT}}^{(3)} \sim \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} [A\dot{\phi}^3 + B\dot{\phi}(\nabla\phi)^2]$$

→ Inflaton field

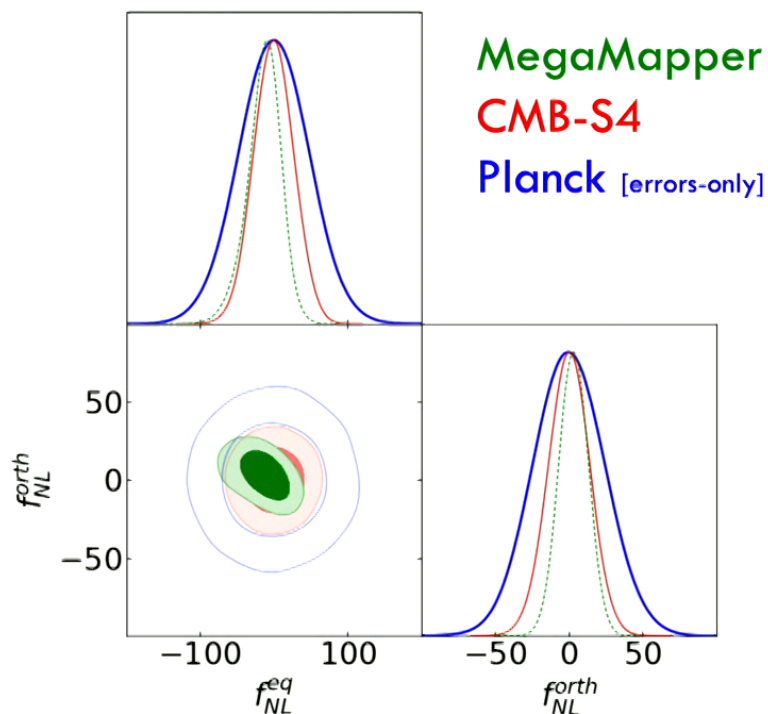
- We can use these to constrain the sound-speed of **inflaton** fluctuations:

$$c_s^2 \geq 0.013 \text{ (95\% CL)}$$



Cabass, Philcox+21, Senatore+09²⁶

The future of f_{NL}



MegaMapper > CMB-S4, Simons Observatory!

- For now, the **CMB** gives **stronger constraints** than **galaxy surveys**
- This makes sense: the CMB measures **much more** of the Universe *even in 2D!*
- By Stage-V surveys like **MegaMapper**, **galaxies** will place the **strongest** constraints on inflationary physics

Future tasks

- Add **astrophysics** calibration
- Apply to **future data!**

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Cabass, Philcox+22b, Sailer+22, Ferraro+22

Beyond (non-)local f_{NL}

There's lots more to explore:

- **Heavy** particles in inflation
[$m \sim H, m > H$]
- **Spinning** particles in inflation
[Bispectrum $\sim \text{Legendre}_{\text{spin}}(\theta)$]
- **Resonant** non-Gaussianity
[Bispectrum $\sim \text{oscillations}$]
- **Different** vacuum states
- **Tensor** correlations

Hard in the
2D CMB!

Future task: explore these with the CMB
and galaxy **trispectra!**

Cosmological Collider

Low-energy remnants
[curvature fluctuations]

High-energy physics
[particle scattering]

Low-energy remnants
[curvature fluctuations]



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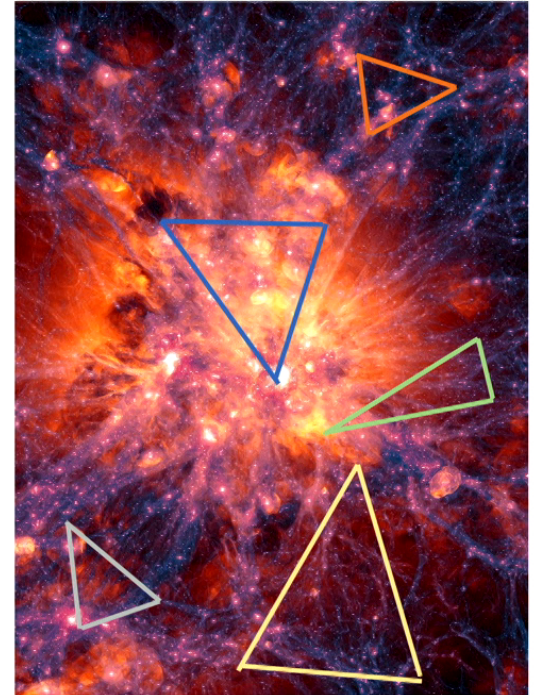
Cabass, **Philcox+** (in prep.), **Philcox+23**, Arkani-Hamed+15

Beyond Perturbation Theory

- All the above analyses assume **perturbativity**:

EFTofLSS: A *low-energy* theory, valid on **large-scales** ($k < k_{\text{NL}}$)

- Volume of information scales as $k_{\text{max}}^3 \rightarrow$ we are **missing** significant information
- This is difficult to **model** explicitly: galaxy formation is hard and already limiting!
- **Solution**: use *conserved quantities* and *symmetries*



Beyond Perturbation Theory



Sam Goldstein



What symmetries can we use?

1. Galilean invariance

$$\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{s}(t), \quad \mathbf{v} \rightarrow \mathbf{v} - \dot{\mathbf{s}}(t), \quad \phi \rightarrow \phi + \Delta\phi$$

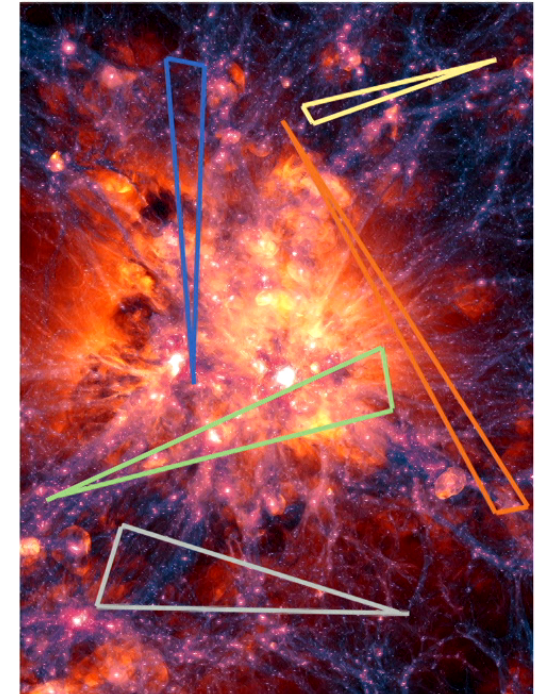
- This is a **non-perturbative** symmetry of the **equations of motion**
- It relates to **Ward Identities** and **Soft Theorems**:

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{q^2 B(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}')}{P(q)} = 0$$

- This **consistency relation** is violated by **multi-field inflation**

We can measure f_{NL} from highly non-linear scales ($\sigma(f_{\text{NL}}) \sim k_{\text{max}}^{3/2}$)

Future task: apply this to observational data!



e.g. Kehagias+, Peloso+, Hui+, Creminelli+, Simonovic+, Giri+23, Goldstein, **Philcox+22,23**

Beyond Perturbation Theory

What symmetries can we use?

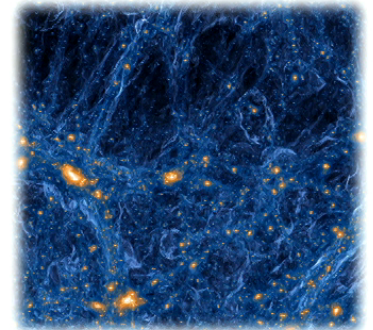
1. Galilean invariance

2. Parity symmetry

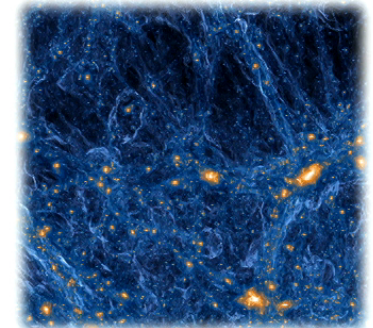
- Is the Universe invariant under a **point reflection**?

$$f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, t) \rightarrow f(-\mathbf{x}, -\mathbf{y}, t) = f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, t) ??$$

- **General Relativity** and **hydrodynamics** preserve this symmetry
- Is **inflation** parity-symmetric?



versus

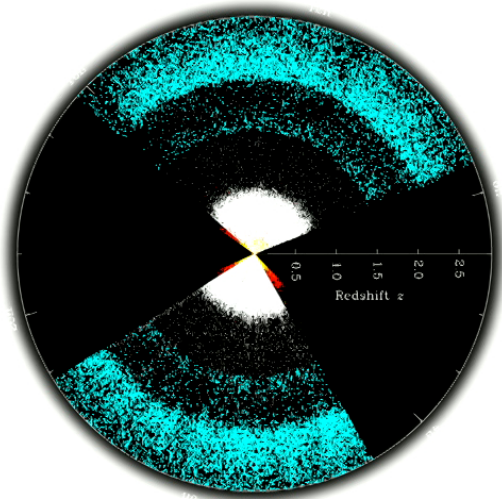


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Philcox+22-24, Hou+22, Cabass, Philcox+23, Creque-Sarbinowski, Philcox+23

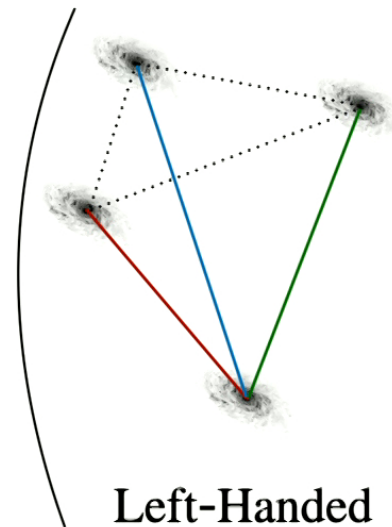
How To Search for Parity-Violation

Measure the four-point function from 10^6 BOSS galaxies



BOSS Galaxy Sample

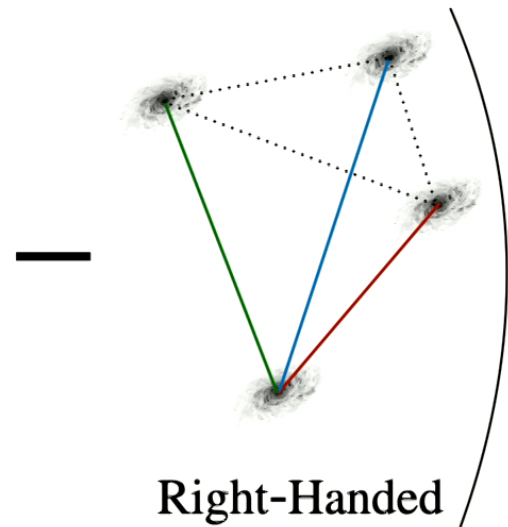
ENCORE code
→



Left-Handed

$$\mathbf{r}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r}_2 \times \mathbf{r}_3 > 0$$

Zero without
parity-violation!



Right-Handed

$$\mathbf{r}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r}_2 \times \mathbf{r}_3 < 0$$

GitHub: [encore](#), [Parity-Odd-4PCF](#)

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Philcox 22, Philcox+24, Hou+22

Detecting Parity-Violation?

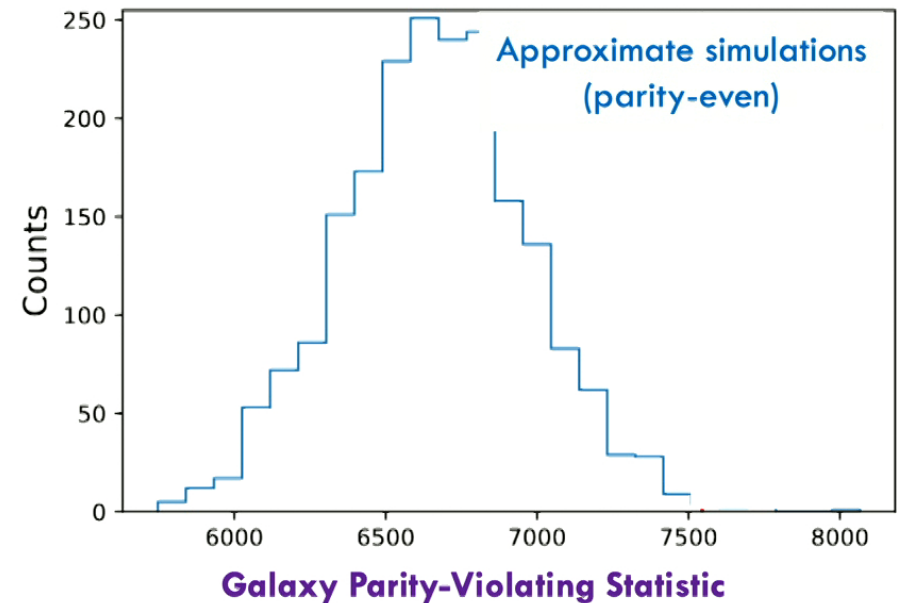
This is **hard** to analyze in practice:

- We need to model the **noise distribution** of the statistic
- This is **very hard** with perturbative methods

Solution: calibrate with a large set of (approximate) galaxy survey **simulations***

$$\chi^2 \equiv \zeta^{\text{odd}} \text{Cov}_{\zeta}^{-1} \zeta^{\text{odd}}$$

Note: this is **not what we usually use simulations for!*



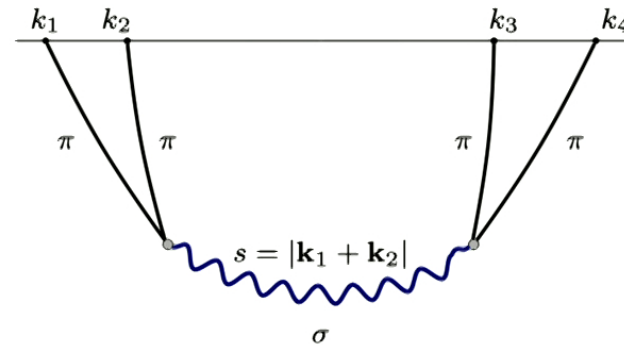
Detecting Parity-Violation?



Cyril Creque-Sarbinowski

Many ways to violate parity in inflation:

1. Spinning particle exchange?
2. Chern-Simons gravitational waves?
3. Ghost inflation?
4. Gauge fields with loops?



Spinning particles in inflation



Ghost inflation



Chern-Simons inflation

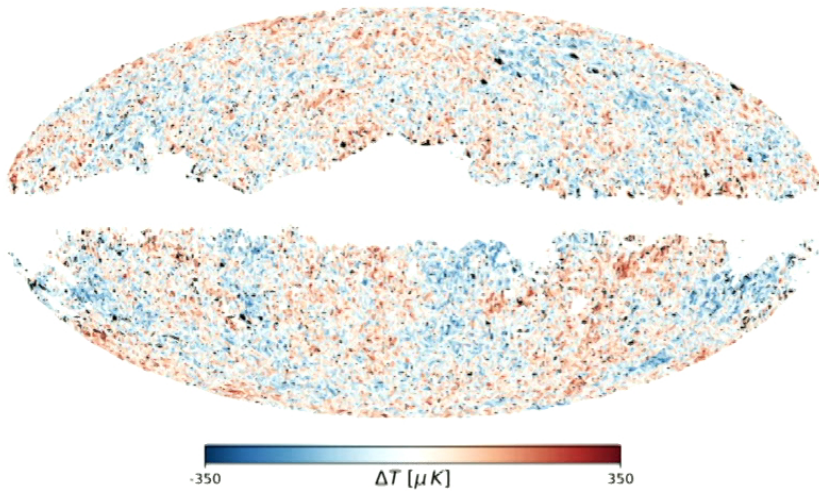
But: No evidence for an inflationary source from the 18 models we tried!

Cabass+22, Cabass, **Philcox**+22, Creque-Sarbinowski, **Philcox** 23, **Philcox**+23

Undetecting Parity-Violation



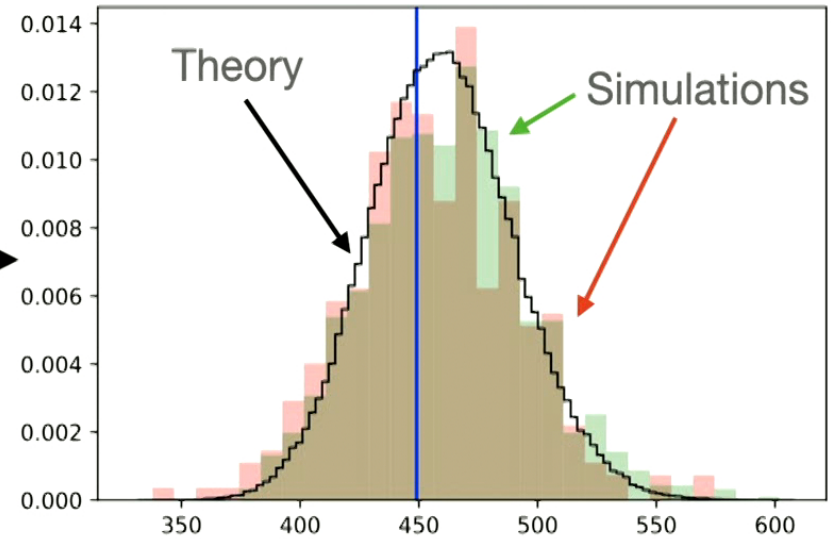
Planck Temperature and Polarization



PolyBin



Planck data



< 0.5 σ detection with 250x higher precision

CMB Parity-Violating Statistic

GitHub: [PolyBin](#)

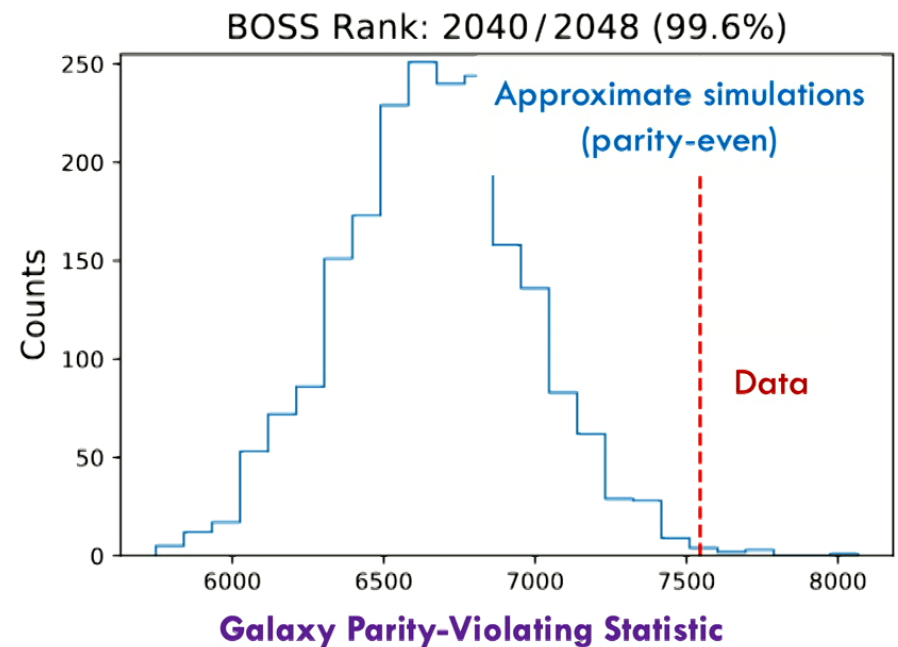
(Aside: there's lots more interesting non-Gaussianity analyses to do with the CMB!)

40
Philcox 23, Philcox+23

What Was Responsible for the Galaxy Signal?

A few options remain:

- A **primordial** model that **averages out** in the CMB
- Late-time physics on **large** scales



3σ detection of parity-violation??

⁴¹
Philcox 22, Hou+22, Cabass, Philcox+22, Philcox+24

What Was Responsible for the Galaxy Signal?



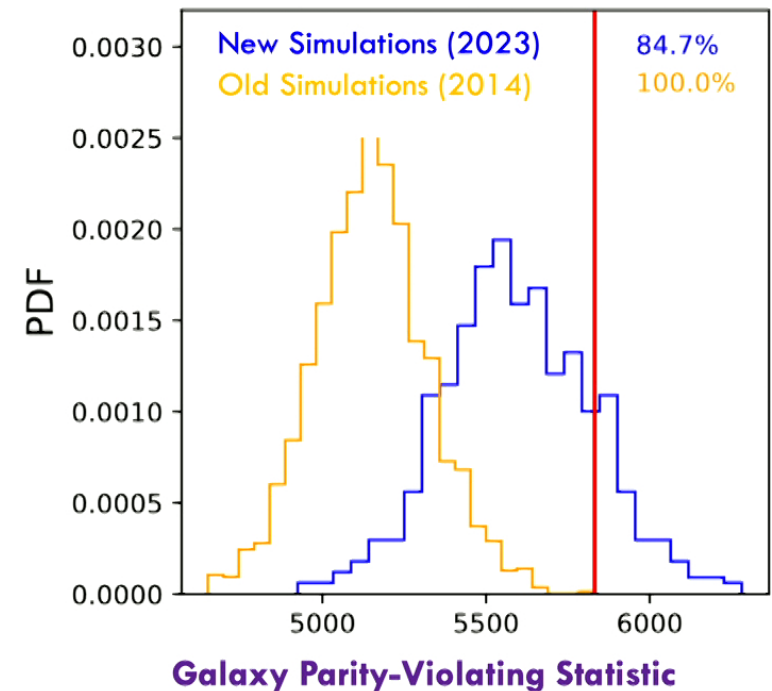
Julia Ereza

A few options remain:

- A **primordial** model that **averages out** in the CMB
- Late-time physics on **large** scales
- **Systematics**

Lesson: *simulation-based analyses are only as good as the simulations!*

Despite the non-detection, this opens up an entirely new sector for constraining inflation!



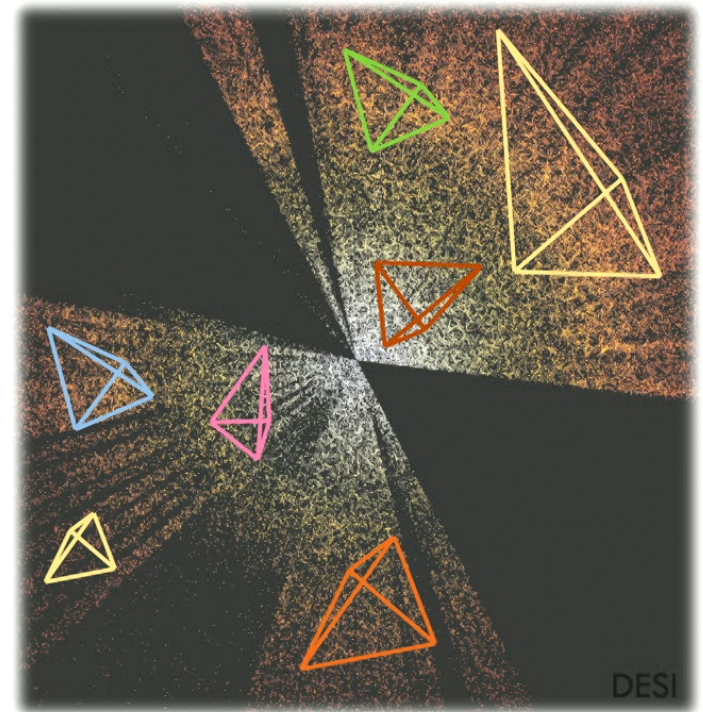
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Philcox 22, Hou+22, Cabass, Philcox+22, Philcox+24

What's Next?

- The volume of the Universe mapped by galaxy surveys will **increase by $\approx 100\times$** in the next decade
- This gives a unique opportunity to pin down **inflationary particle physics**

There's much more work to do:

- Develop **theory** and **estimators** for the **galaxy trispectrum**
- Analyze the **cosmological collider** signatures with **perturbative** and **non-perturbative** methods
- Apply to **future data** such as Euclid, DESI & MegaMapper



Summary

- Non-Gaussianity in **galaxy surveys** can probe **new physics in inflation**
- We can **directly** constrain this via **perturbative** and **non-perturbative** methods
- **We have a lot to discover:** cosmological colliders, parity-violation, new particles, and beyond!

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oliverphilcox.github.io

arXiv

[2401.09523](https://arxiv.org/abs/2401.09523)
[2312.12498](https://arxiv.org/abs/2312.12498)
[2310.12959](https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.12959)
[2308.03831](https://arxiv.org/abs/2308.03831)
[2306.11782](https://arxiv.org/abs/2306.11782)
[2303.12106](https://arxiv.org/abs/2303.12106)
[2303.04815](https://arxiv.org/abs/2303.04815)
[2302.04414](https://arxiv.org/abs/2302.04414)
[2211.14899](https://arxiv.org/abs/2211.14899)
[2210.16320](https://arxiv.org/abs/2210.16320)
[2209.06228](https://arxiv.org/abs/2209.06228)
[2206.04227](https://arxiv.org/abs/2206.04227)
[2206.02800](https://arxiv.org/abs/2206.02800)
[2204.01781](https://arxiv.org/abs/2204.01781)
[2201.07238](https://arxiv.org/abs/2201.07238)
[2112.04515](https://arxiv.org/abs/2112.04515)
[2110.10161](https://arxiv.org/abs/2110.10161)

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INarrisTNG