

H₀ Discrepancy & Dark Matter

Nicolas Angelides ~ regnidorhcS.com

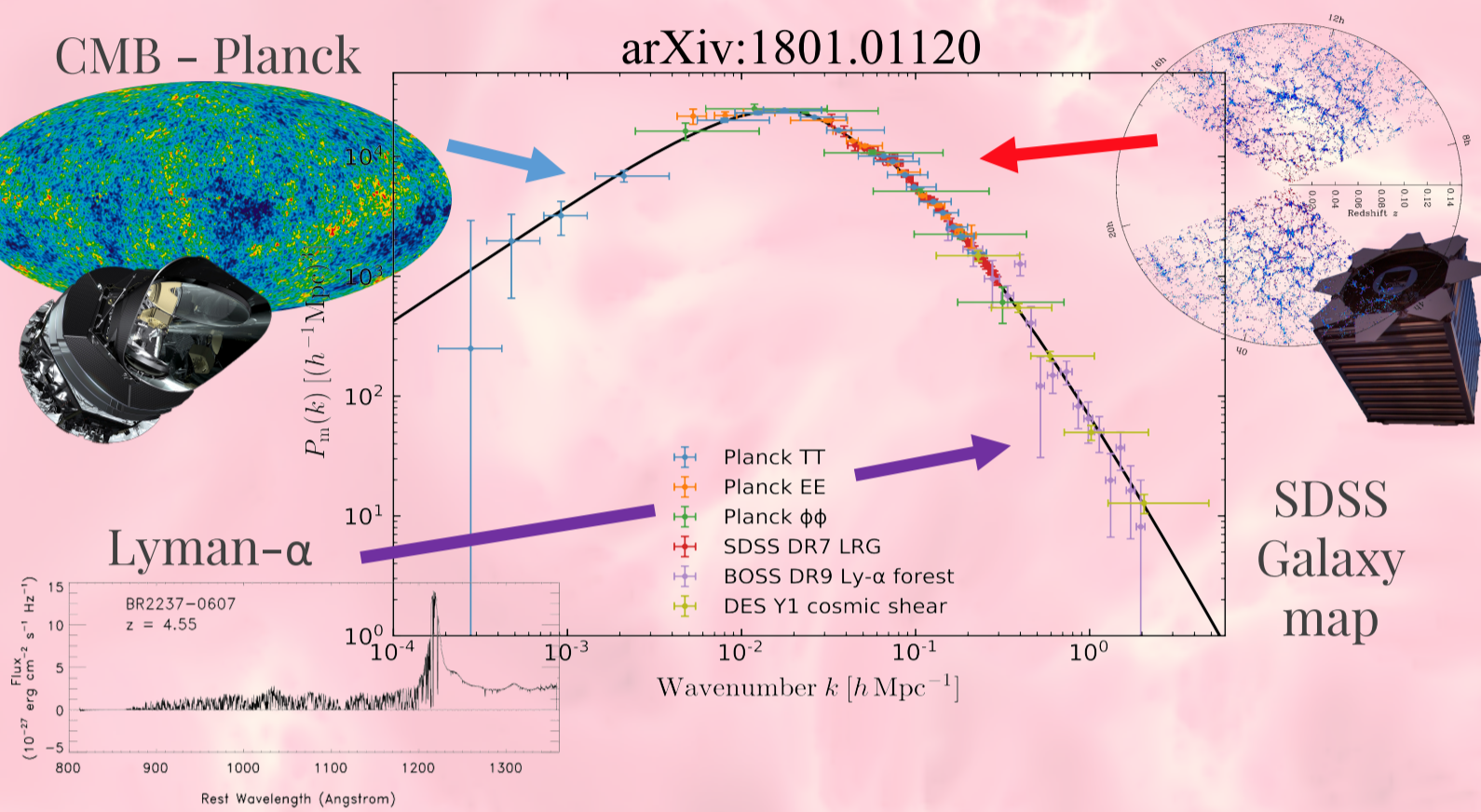
Dr Andrew Pontzen ~ Cosmology
Dr Chamkaur Ghag ~ HEP
Cosmoparticle Initiative



Two main ways to measure H₀

(Rate of Expansion of the Universe today)

Fit Λ CDM using P(k) data

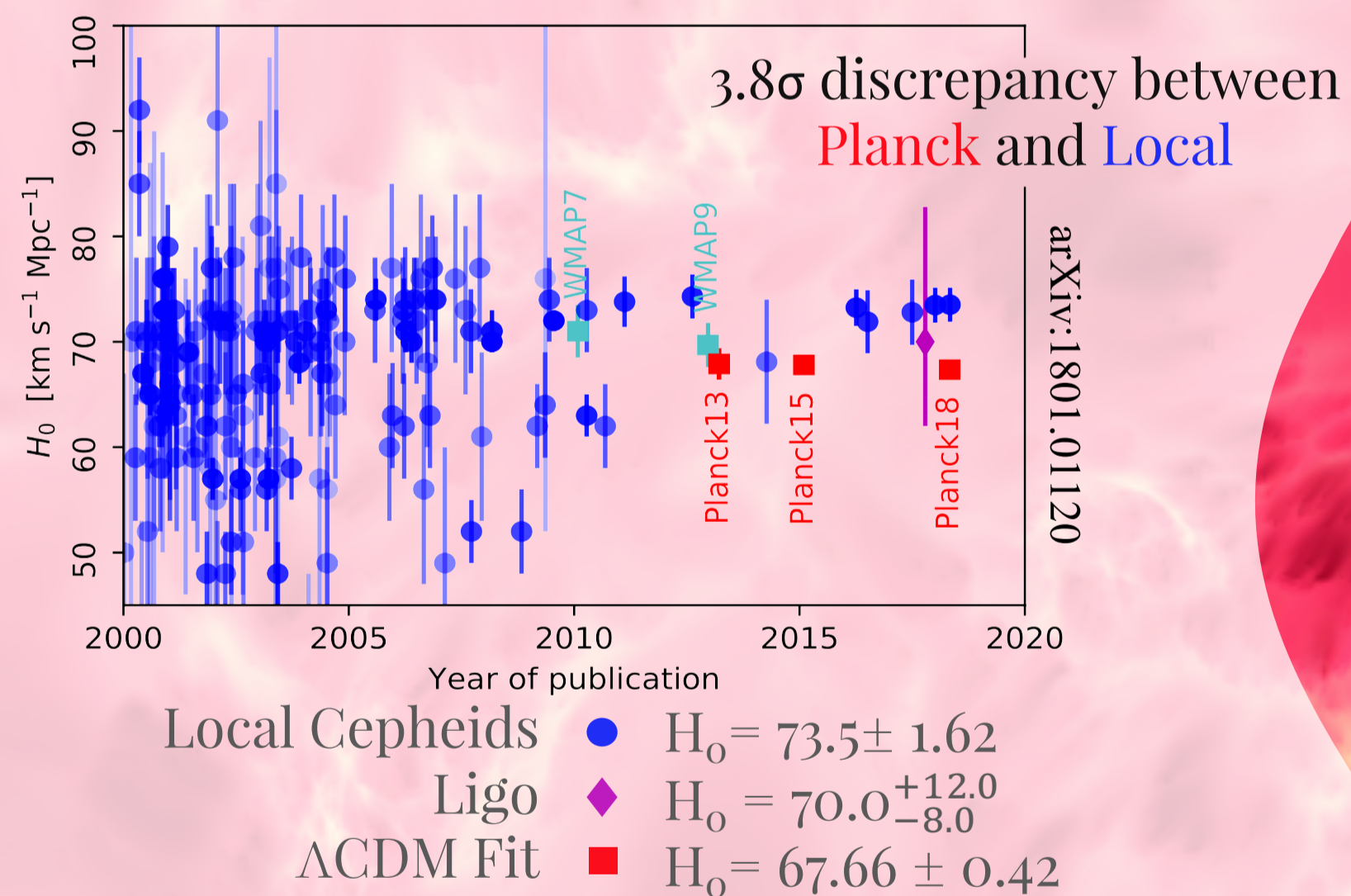


Local Distance Ladder

1. Use parallax to study Cepheids; variable stars that oscillate (empirically proven) Luminosity \propto 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 H₀



H₀ 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 Λ CDM:
Early universe physics affect H₀ through **unaccounted particle interactions** or inaccurate relative densities.

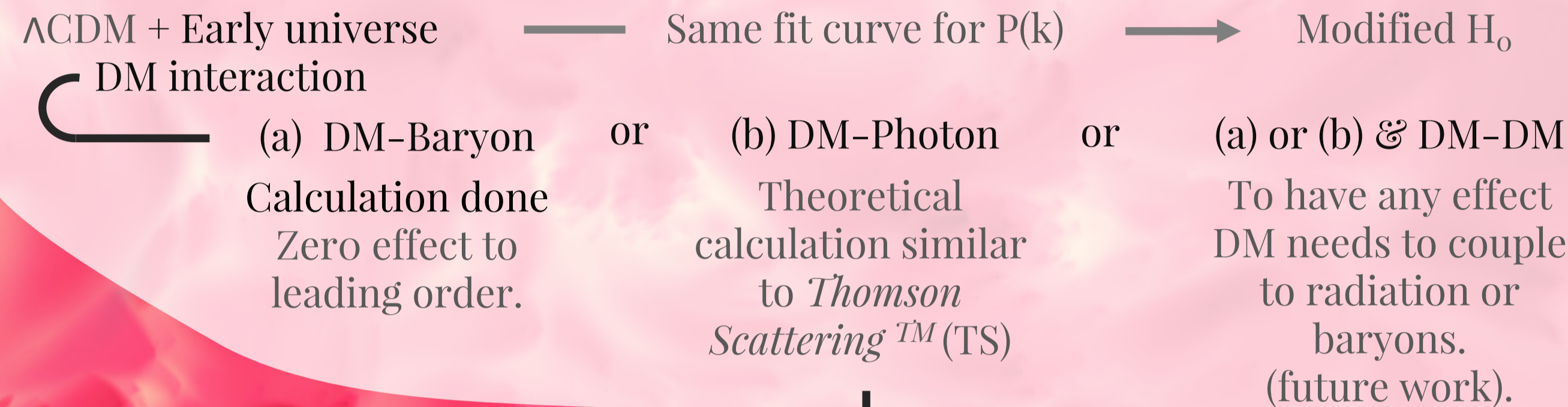


E. Hubble

TS – like DM interaction (Blue) may indeed bridge H₀ discrepancy as it provides degenerate changes to P(k).
Full pipeline under development

Degenerate modification to P(k)

Early universe physics & value of H₀ both change shape of P(k)



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

DM-Photon

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

Behaviour of P(k) given different H₀ & TS combinations

Minimal modification to CLASS (not yet physical)

