

CONSTRAINTS ON SELF-INTERACTING RADIATIONS FROM COSMOLOGICAL DATA

Based on:

Thejs Brinckmann, JHC, and Marilena LoVerde, ArXiv:2012.11830

Thejs Brinckmann, JHC, Peizhi Du, and Marilena LoVerde, To Appear

Jae Hyeok Chang

Johns Hopkins University and University of Maryland

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Light Relics

- **Relics** : A species of particles that is produced in the early universe and remains at late times
- **Light** : Relativistic at least at epochs probed by the CMB and BBN
- Photons and neutrinos are obvious examples
- Many BSM models predict novel light relics

N_{eff} Parameter

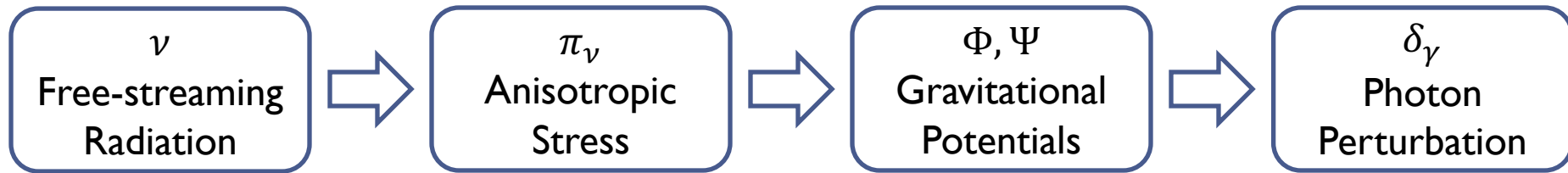
$$\rho_{\text{rad}} = \rho_{\gamma} + \rho_{\nu} + \rho_X = \rho_{\gamma} \left(1 + N_{\text{eff}} \frac{7}{8} \left(\frac{T_{\nu}}{T_{\gamma}} \right)^4 \right)$$

- Most important physical quantity of light relics is energy density
- Total radiation energy density is parameterized with N_{eff}
- Larger N_{eff} changes CMB power spectrum
 - Amplitude suppression
 - Phase shift

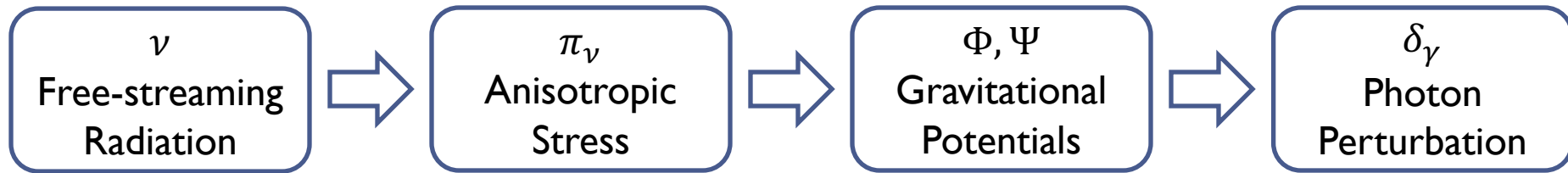
Beyond N_{eff}

Even for the same N_{eff} ,
interacting and non-interacting radiations
leave **different** imprints on observables

Effects of Neutrinos on CMB

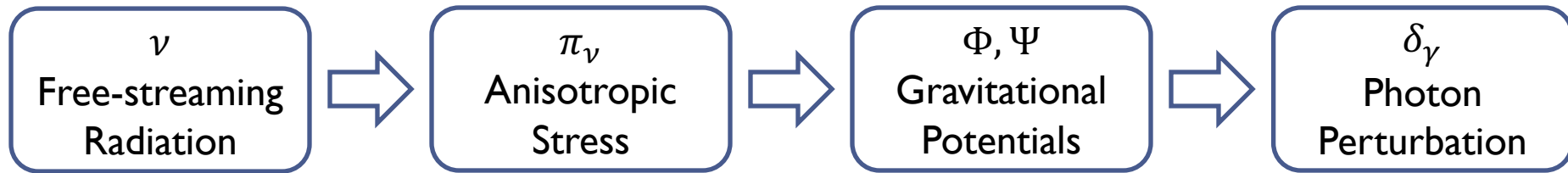


Effects of Neutrinos on CMB



$$F_\nu(\mathbf{n}; \eta, \mathbf{k}) = \frac{4\pi}{\rho_\nu a^4} \int \kappa^3 d\kappa f_\nu^{(0)}(\kappa) \cdot \delta f_\nu(\boldsymbol{\kappa}; \eta, \mathbf{x}) \cdot e^{i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{x}} d^3\mathbf{x} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) (-i)^l \cdot F_{\nu,l}(\eta, \mathbf{k}) \cdot P_l\left(\frac{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{n}}{k}\right)$$

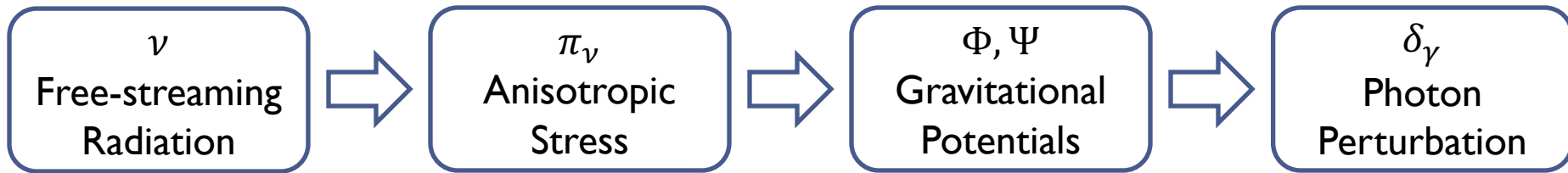
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Neutrino Perturbations

Effects of Neutrinos on CMB

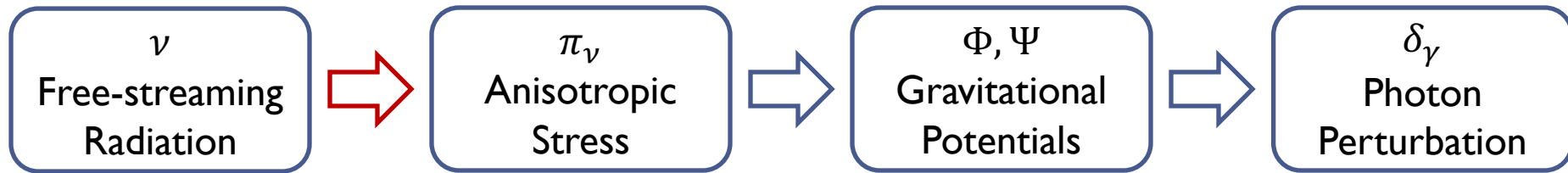


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Neutrino Perturbations

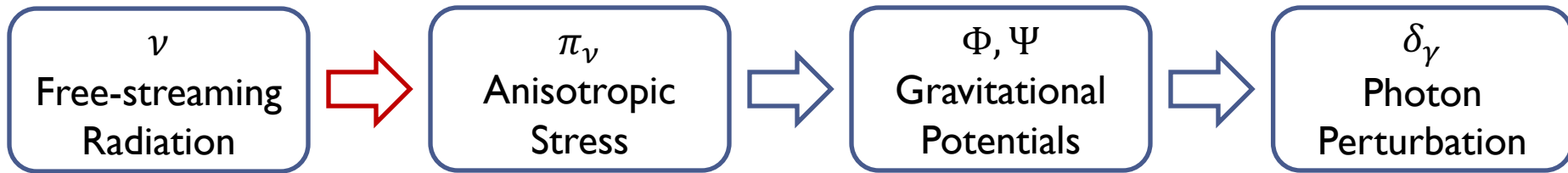
Decompose with Legendre polynomial

Effects of Neutrinos on CMB



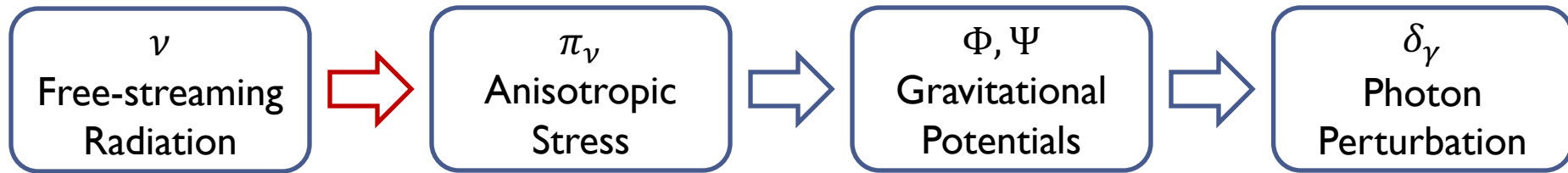
$$\pi_\nu = \frac{3}{16\pi} \int d\mathbf{n} \left(\left(\frac{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{n}}{k} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{3} \right) F_\nu = \frac{6\pi}{16\pi} \int_{-1}^1 dx \frac{2}{3} P_2(x) F_\nu = -\frac{1}{2} F_{\nu,2}$$

Effects of Neutrinos on CMB



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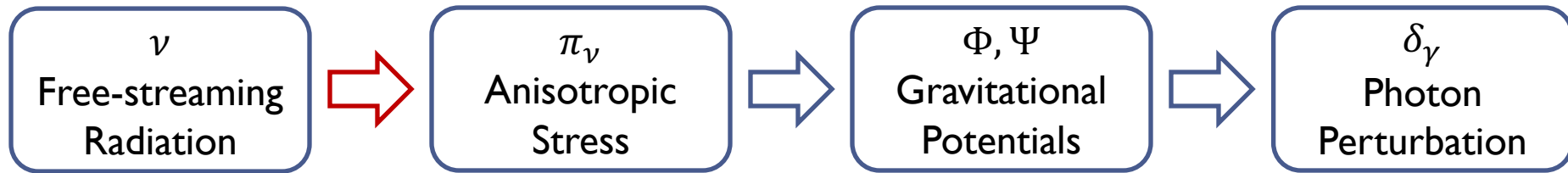


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For neutrino

$$\pi'_\nu = \frac{4}{15} k^2 v_\nu + \frac{3}{10} k F_{\nu,3}$$

Effects of Neutrinos on CMB



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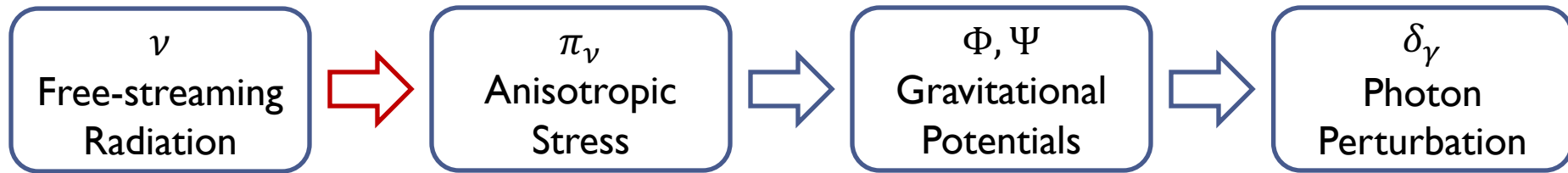
For neutrino

$$\pi'_\nu = \frac{4}{15} k^2 v_\nu + \frac{3}{10} k F_{\nu,3}$$

For photon

$$\pi'_\gamma - \frac{4}{15} k^2 v_\gamma - \frac{3}{10} k F_{\gamma,3} = -\frac{9}{10} \tau' \pi_\gamma$$

Effects of Neutrinos on CMB



$$\pi_\nu = \frac{3}{16\pi} \int d\mathbf{n} \left(\left(\frac{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{n}}{k} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{3} \right) F_\nu = \frac{6\pi}{16\pi} \int_{-1}^1 dx \frac{2}{3} P_2(x) F_\nu = -\frac{1}{2} F_{\nu,2}$$

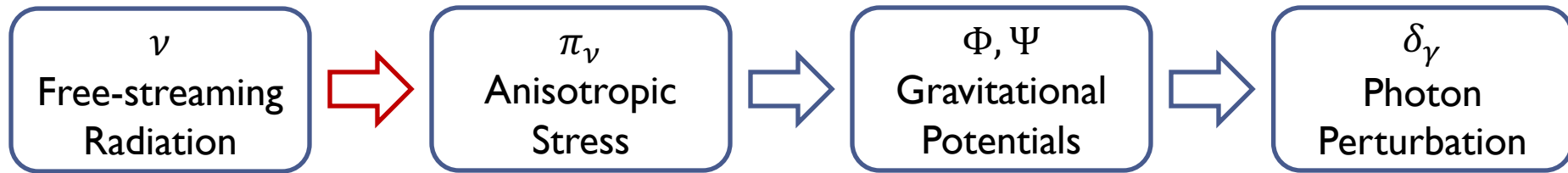
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Effects of Neutrinos on CMB



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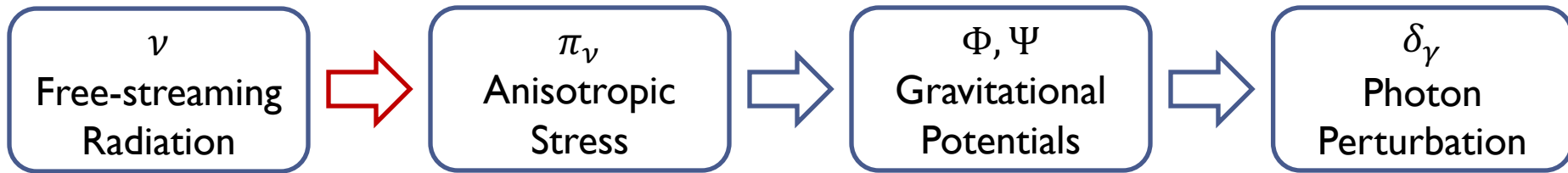
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For photon

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- τ' is the interaction rate
- The interaction suppresses π_γ

Effects of Neutrinos on CMB



$$\pi_\nu = \frac{3}{16\pi} \int d\mathbf{n} \left(\left(\frac{\mathbf{k}\mathbf{n}}{k} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{3} \right) F_\nu = \frac{6\pi}{16\pi} \int_{-1}^1 dx \frac{2}{3} P_2(x) F_\nu = -\frac{1}{2} F_{\nu,2}$$

For neutrino

$$\pi'_\nu = \frac{4}{15} k^2 v_\nu + \frac{3}{10} k F_{\nu,3}$$

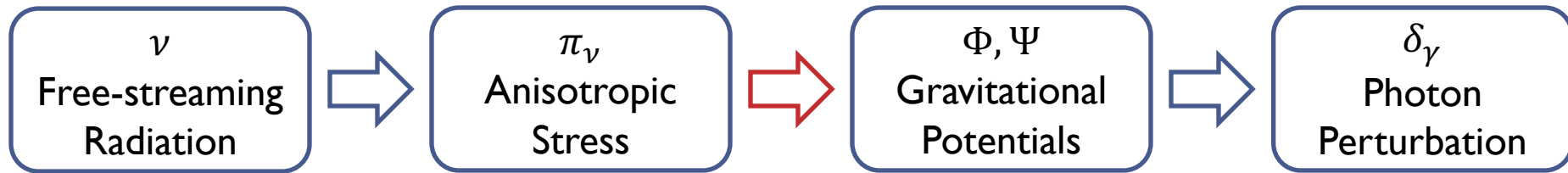
- π_ν evolves freely

For photon

$$\pi'_\gamma - \frac{4}{15} k^2 v_\gamma - \frac{3}{10} k F_{\gamma,3} = -\frac{9}{10} \tau' \pi_\gamma$$

- τ' is the interaction rate
- The interaction suppresses π_γ

Effects of Neutrinos on CMB

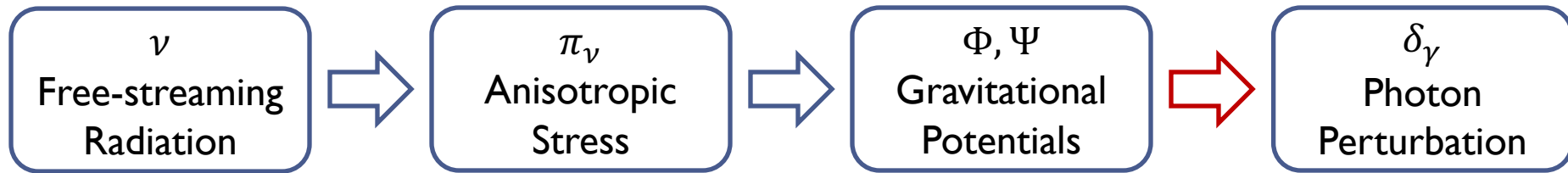


$$ds^2 = a^2(\eta) [(1 + 2\Phi)d\eta^2 - (1 + 2\Psi)d\mathbf{x}^2]$$

$$\Delta (\Phi + \Psi) = -12\pi G a^2 \cdot [(\rho + p) \pi]_{tot}$$

- If $\pi = 0$, we have $\Psi = -\Phi$
- In Standard Model, $\Psi = -\left(1 + \frac{2}{5}R_\nu\Phi\right) \approx -1.16\Phi$
where $R_\nu = \frac{\rho_\nu}{\rho} \approx 0.41$ due to neutrinos

Effects of Neutrinos on CMB

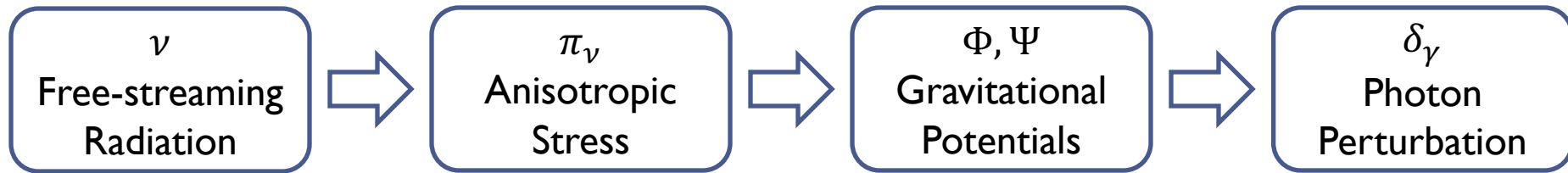


$$\delta'_\gamma - \frac{4k^2}{3}v_\gamma + 4\Psi' = 0,$$

$$v'_\gamma + \frac{1}{4}\delta_\gamma + \pi_\gamma + \Phi = -(v_\gamma - v_B) \frac{\tau'}{k}$$

- Amplitude suppression
- Phase shift

If Neutrinos have Self-Interaction



For neutrino

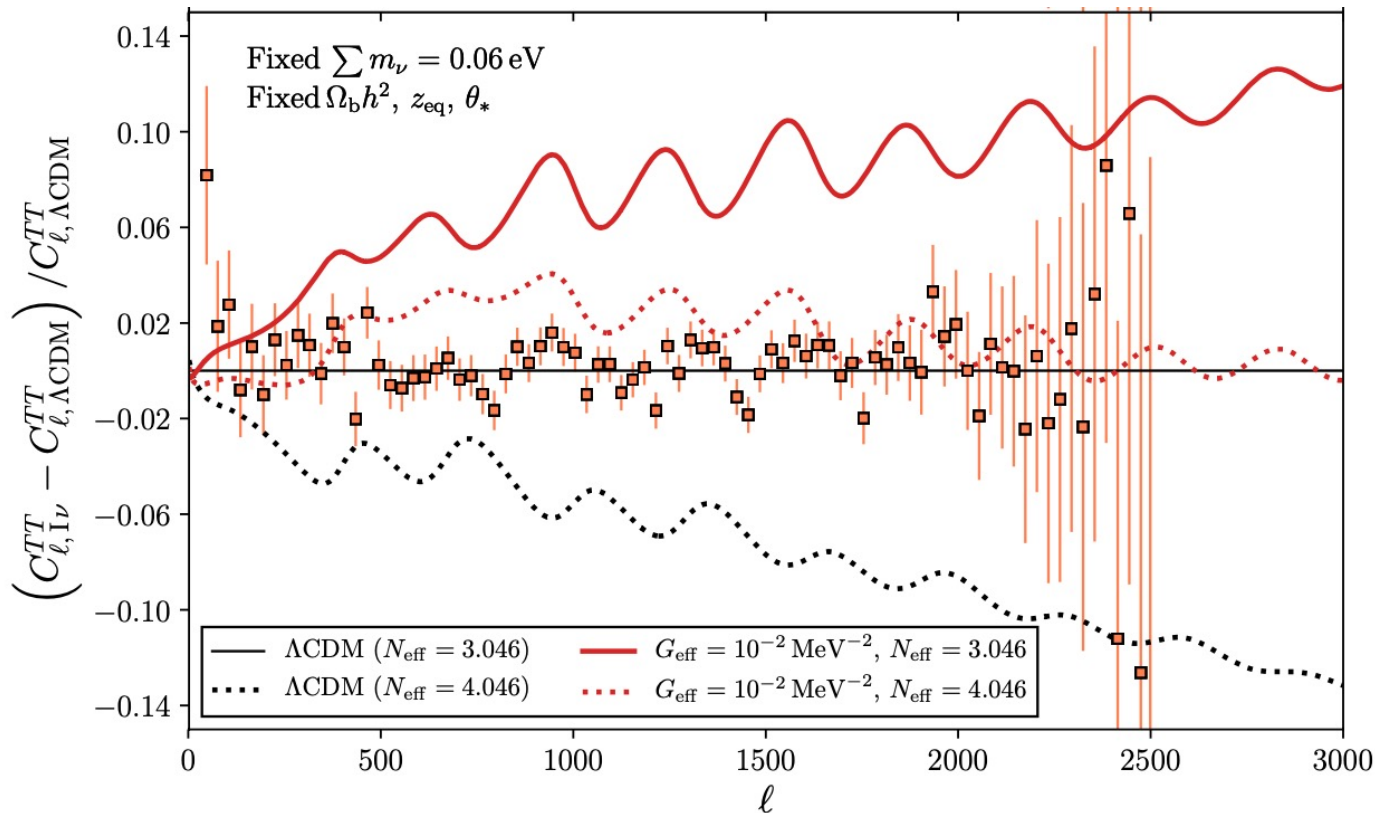
$$\pi'_\nu = \frac{4}{15}k^2v_\nu + \frac{3}{10}kF_{\nu,3} - \alpha\tau'_\nu\pi_\nu$$

For photon

$$\pi'_\gamma - \frac{4}{15}k^2v_\gamma + \frac{3}{10}kF_{\gamma,3} = -\frac{9}{10}\tau'\pi_\gamma$$

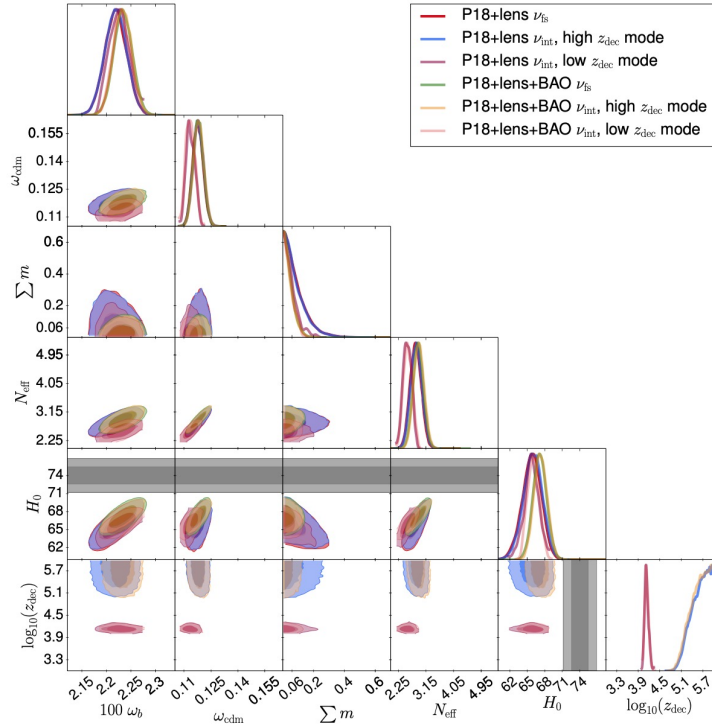
- π_ν suppressed at early time
- The effect of free-streaming decreases
- Can compensate the effect of additional radiation

Self-interacting Neutrinos



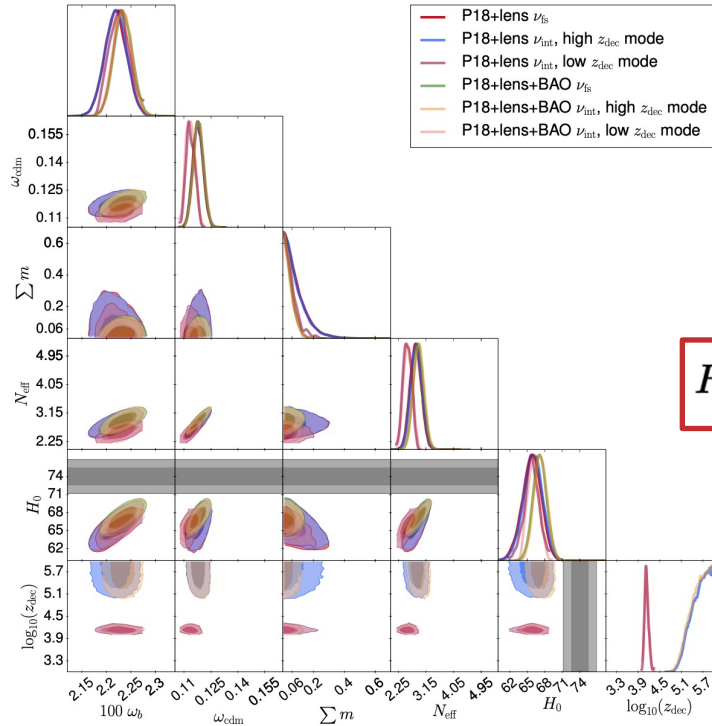
- Self-interacting neutrino was proposed as a solution to the Hubble tension

Self-interacting Neutrinos



	Free-streaming		Self-interacting (Case 1)			
	P18 +lens +BAO		P18 +lens		+BAO	
	mode 1	mode 2	mode 1	mode 2	mode 1	mode 2
ω_b	0.02219 ± 0.00022	0.02234 ± 0.00019	0.02219 ± 0.00022	0.02226 ± 0.00020	0.02233 ± 0.018	0.02230 ± 0.0017
ω_{cdm}	0.1177 ± 0.0029	0.1179 ± 0.0028	0.1180 ± 0.0029	0.1136 ± 0.0024	0.1182 ± 0.0029	0.1135 ± 0.0025
$100 \times \theta_s$	1.04226 ± 0.00051	1.04217 ± 0.00050	1.04225 ± 0.00051	1.04679 ± 0.00055	1.04217 ± 0.00049	1.04678 ± 0.00055
$\ln(10^{10} A_s)$	3.037 ± 0.017	3.042 ± 0.017	3.035 ± 0.017	2.967 ± 0.014	3.040 ± 0.016	2.967 ± 0.014
n_s	0.9573 ± 0.0085	0.9631 ± 0.0071	0.9560 ± 0.0085	0.9209 ± 0.0061	0.9613 ± 0.0071	0.9226 ± 0.0055
z_{reio}	7.57 ± 0.76	7.75 ± 0.73	7.56 ± 0.76	7.45 ± 0.67	7.74 ± 0.72	7.48 ± 0.65
$\log_{10}(z_{dec})$	—	—	> 5.2 (95%CL)	4.14 ± 0.058	> 5.1 (95%CL)	4.14 ± 0.056
N_{eff}	2.82 ± 0.18	2.90 ± 0.17	2.84 ± 0.18	2.55 ± 0.14	2.92 ± 0.17	2.57 ± 0.14
$\sum m$	< 0.227 (95%CL)	< 0.108 (95%CL)	< 0.225 (95%CL)	< 0.160 (95%CL)	< 0.107 (95%CL)	< 0.108 (95%CL)
$H_0 \left[\frac{\text{km/s}}{\text{Mpc}} \right]$	65.8 ± 1.6	67.2 ± 1.1	65.9 ± 1.7	65.7 ± 1.3	67.3 ± 1.1	66.1 ± 1.0
S_8	0.835 ± 0.013	0.828 ± 0.012	0.835 ± 0.013	0.825 ± 0.013	0.829 ± 0.011	0.821 ± 0.011
$\ln(E)$	-0.5282×10^3	-0.5320×10^3	-0.5333×10^3	-0.5388×10^3	-0.5370×10^3	-0.5418×10^3
E_{int}/E_{fs}	—	—	6.1×10^{-3}	2.5×10^{-5}	6.7×10^{-3}	5.5×10^{-5}
Best fit						
N_{eff}	2.846	2.922	2.859	2.572	2.819	2.519
$\log_{10}(z_{dec})$	—	—	5.953	4.119	5.997	4.126
χ^2_{eff}	1011.08	1016.72	1011.67	1018.35	1016.94	1023.39
$\Delta\chi^2_{eff}$	—	—	+0.59	+7.27	+0.22	+6.67

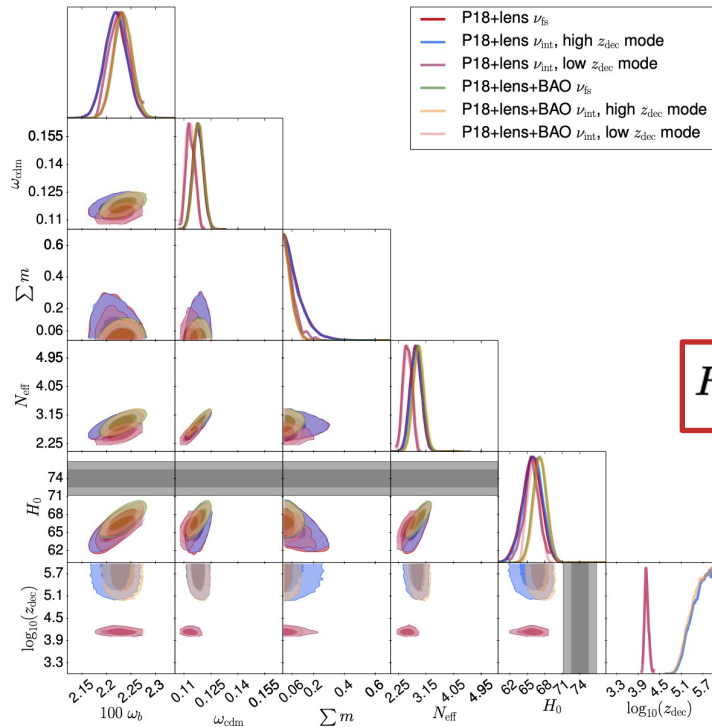
Self-interacting Neutrinos



$$H_0 \left[\frac{(\text{km/s})}{\text{Mpc}} \right]$$

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$\log_{10}(z_{dec})$	—	—	> 5.2 (95%CL)	4.14 ± 0.058	> 5.1 (95%CL)	4.14 ± 0.056
N_{eff}	2.89 ± 0.18	2.90 ± 0.17	2.84 ± 0.18	2.55 ± 0.14	2.89 ± 0.17	2.57 ± 0.14
H_0	67.7 (95%CL)	< 0.108 (95%CL)	< 0.225 (95%CL)	67.3 ± 1.1	66.1 ± 1.0	67.3 ± 1.1
E_{int}/E_{fs}	0.828 ± 0.013	0.828 ± 0.012	0.835 ± 0.013	0.829 ± 0.010	0.829 ± 0.011	0.821 ± 0.011
$\ln(E)$	-0.5282×10^3	-0.5320×10^3	-0.5333×10^3	-0.5388×10^3	-0.5370×10^3	-0.5418×10^3
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Self-interacting Neutrinos

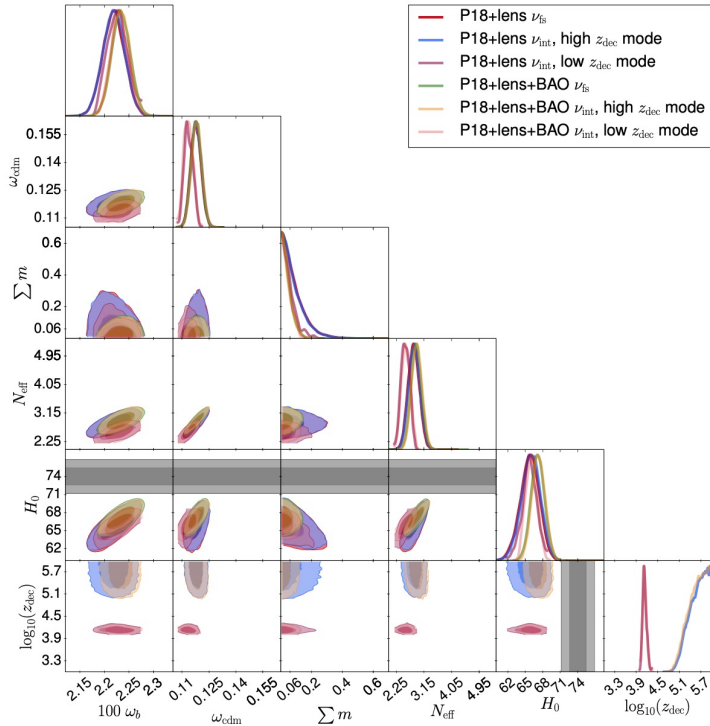


$$H_0 \left[\frac{(\text{km/s})}{\text{Mpc}} \right]$$

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z_{reio}	7.57 ± 0.76	7.75 ± 0.73	7.56 ± 0.76	7.45 ± 0.67	7.74 ± 0.72	7.48 ± 0.65
$\log_{10}(z_{dec})$	—	—	> 5.2 (95%CL)	4.14 ± 0.058	> 5.1 (95%CL)	4.14 ± 0.056
N_{eff}	2.88 ± 0.18	2.90 ± 0.17	2.84 ± 0.18	2.55 ± 0.14	2.89 ± 0.17	2.57 ± 0.14
H_0	67.7 (95%CL)	< 0.108 (95%CL)	< 0.225 (95%CL)	67.3 ± 1.1	66.1 ± 1.0	67.3 ± 1.1
E_{int}/E_{fs}	0.828 ± 0.013	0.828 ± 0.012	0.835 ± 0.013	0.629 ± 0.010	0.629 ± 0.011	0.621 ± 0.011
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- Unfortunately, this is not true with the most recent data
- CMB polarization data constrain N_{eff} tightly

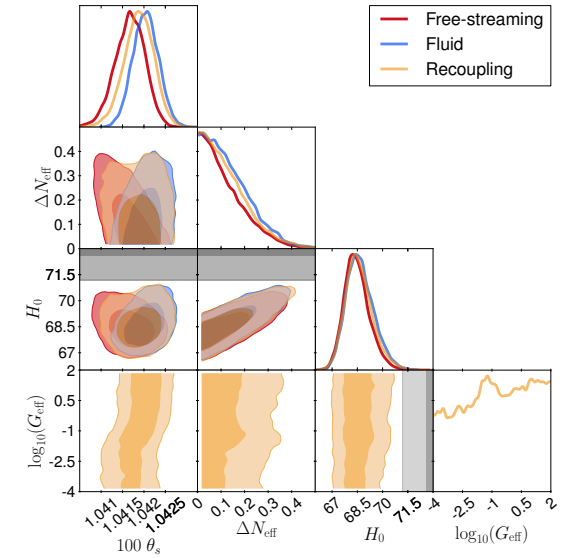
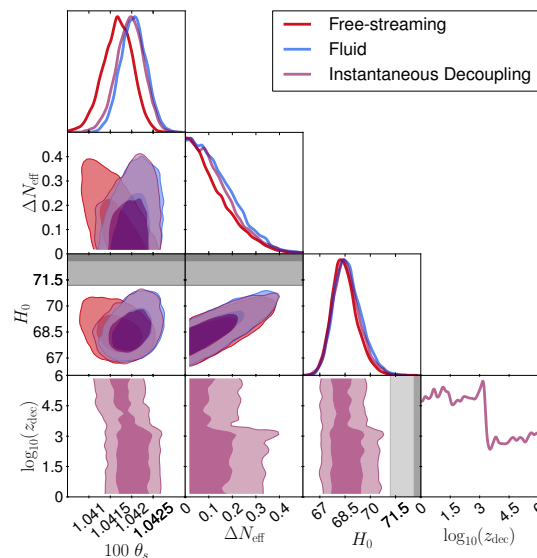
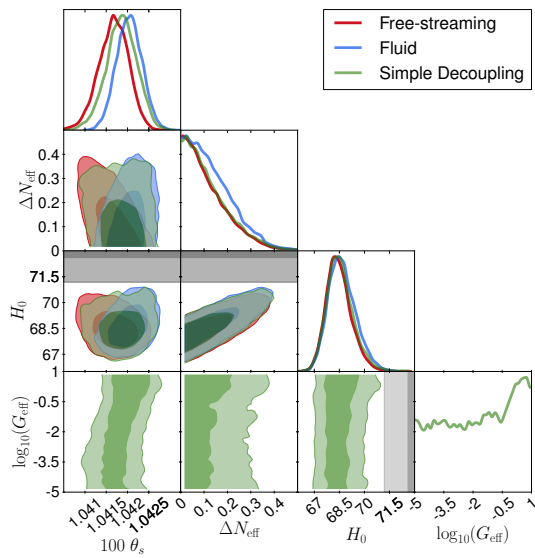
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$\log(\sigma_8)$	—	—	> 5.2 (95% CL)	4.14 ± 0.058	> 5.1 (95% CL)	4.14 ± 0.056
N_{eff}	2.82 ± 0.18	2.90 ± 0.17	< 0.107 (95%CL)		< 0.108 (95%CL)	
H_0 [$\frac{\text{km/s}}{\text{Mpc}}$]	65.8 ± 1.6	67.2 ± 1.1	65.9 ± 1.7	65.7 ± 1.3	67.3 ± 1.1	66.1 ± 1.0
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N_{eff}	2.846	2.922	2.859	2.572	2.819	2.519
$\log_{10}(z_{\text{dec}})$	—	—	5.953	4.119	5.997	4.126
χ^2_{eff}	1011.08	1016.72	1011.67	1018.35	1016.94	1023.39
$\Delta\chi^2_{\text{eff}}$	—	—	+0.59	+7.27	+0.22	+6.67

- Unfortunately, this is not true with the most recent data
- CMB polarization data constrain N_{eff} tightly
- Instead, we put constraints on self-interacting neutrinos

Self-interacting Dark Radiation



Preliminary

- We put constraints on self-interacting radiation for different types
 - Through a heavy mediator ($\Gamma \sim \frac{T^5}{\Lambda^4}$) : Decoupling
 - ϕ^4 theory ($\Gamma \sim g^2 T$) : Recoupling
 - Dark recombination : Instantaneous decoupling
- Constraints depends on model parameters

Conclusions

- Interacting and non-interacting radiations have different effects on observables
- We study constraints on self-interacting neutrinos and self-interacting dark radiations from cosmological data

THANK YOU