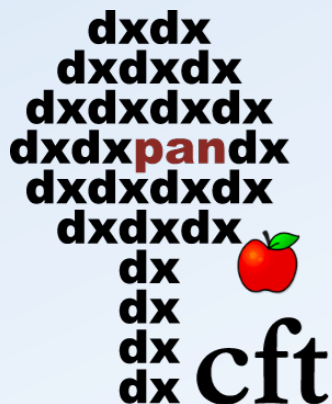


# A dark matter solution to cosmic tensions and the ISW-void anomaly

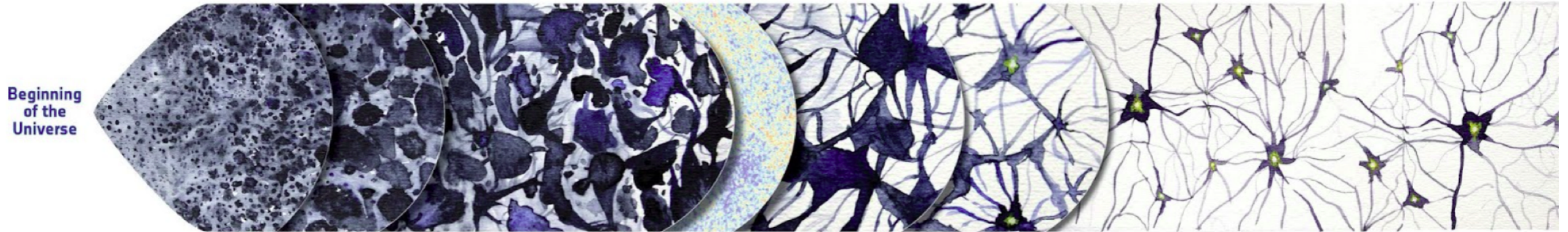
Mariana Jaber

Centre for Theoretical Physics  
Polish Academy of Sciences

+ Krishna Naidoo, Wojciech Hellwing, Maciej Bilicki

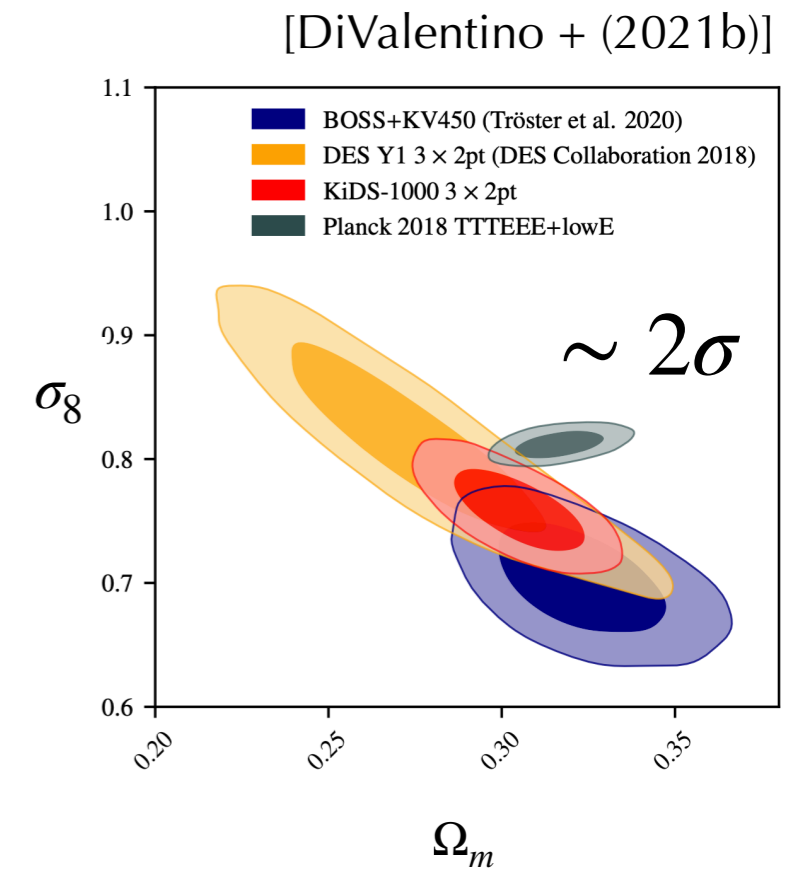
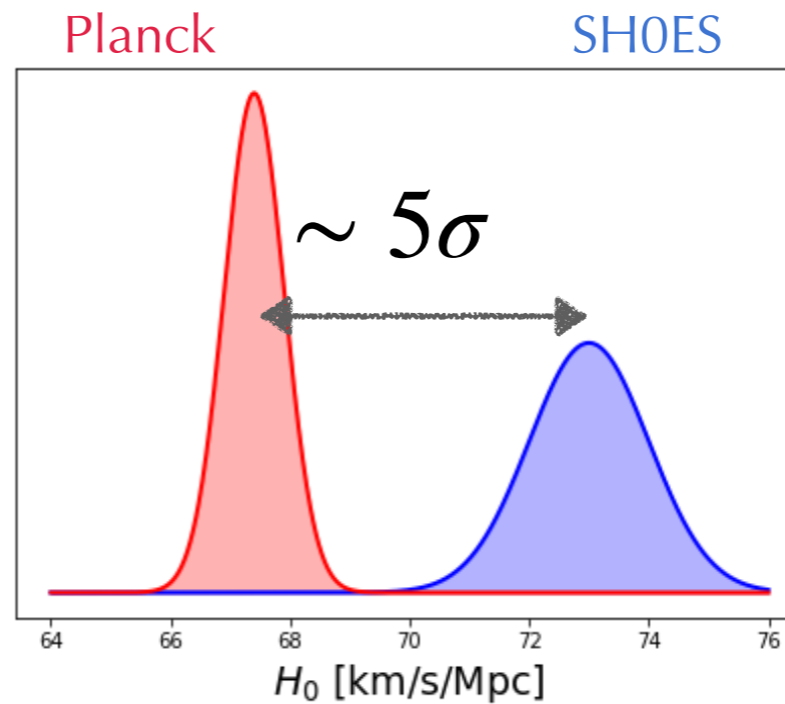


# The *incomplete* Cosmological Model: $\Lambda$ CDM



$\Lambda$ CDM: Remarkable success across a plethora of observations

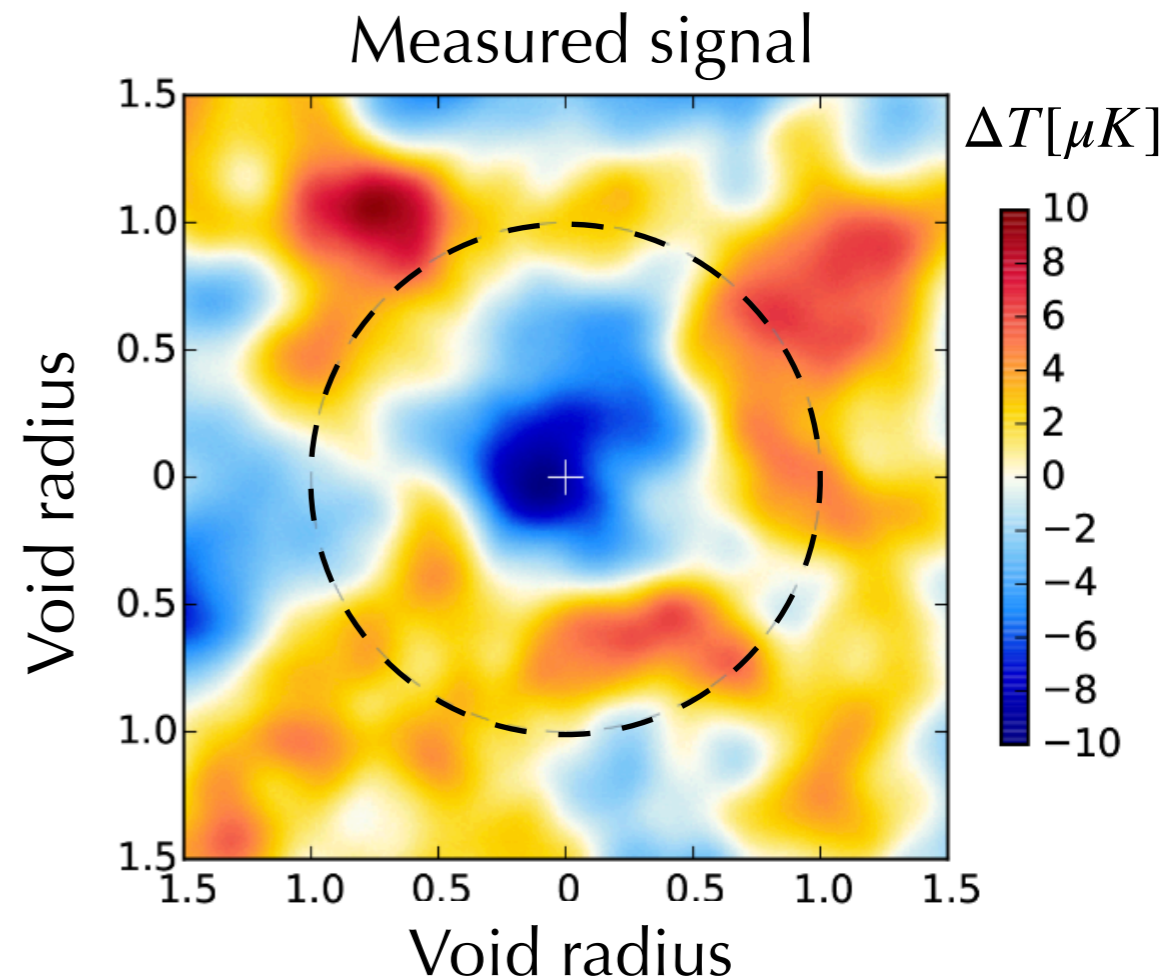
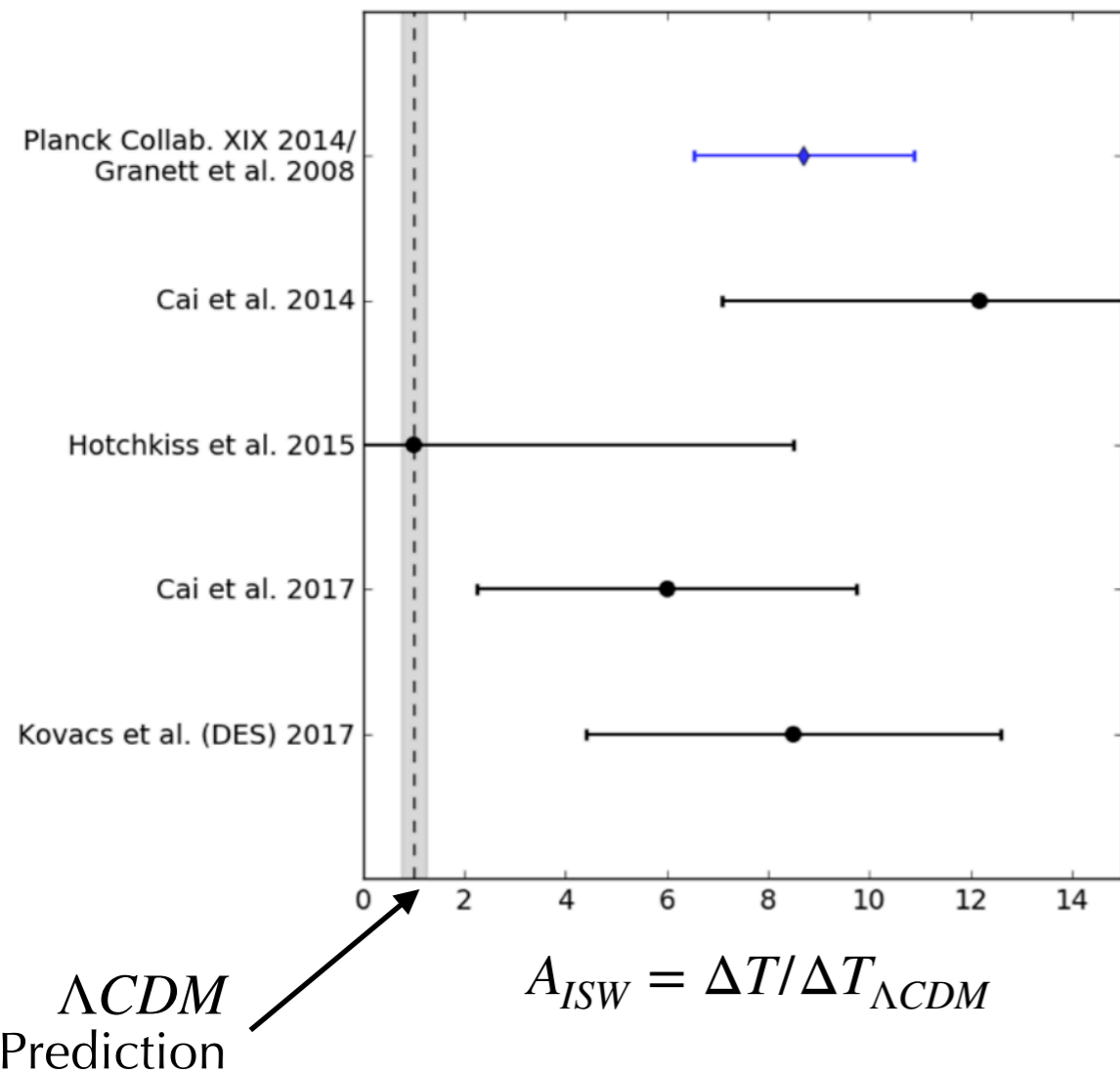
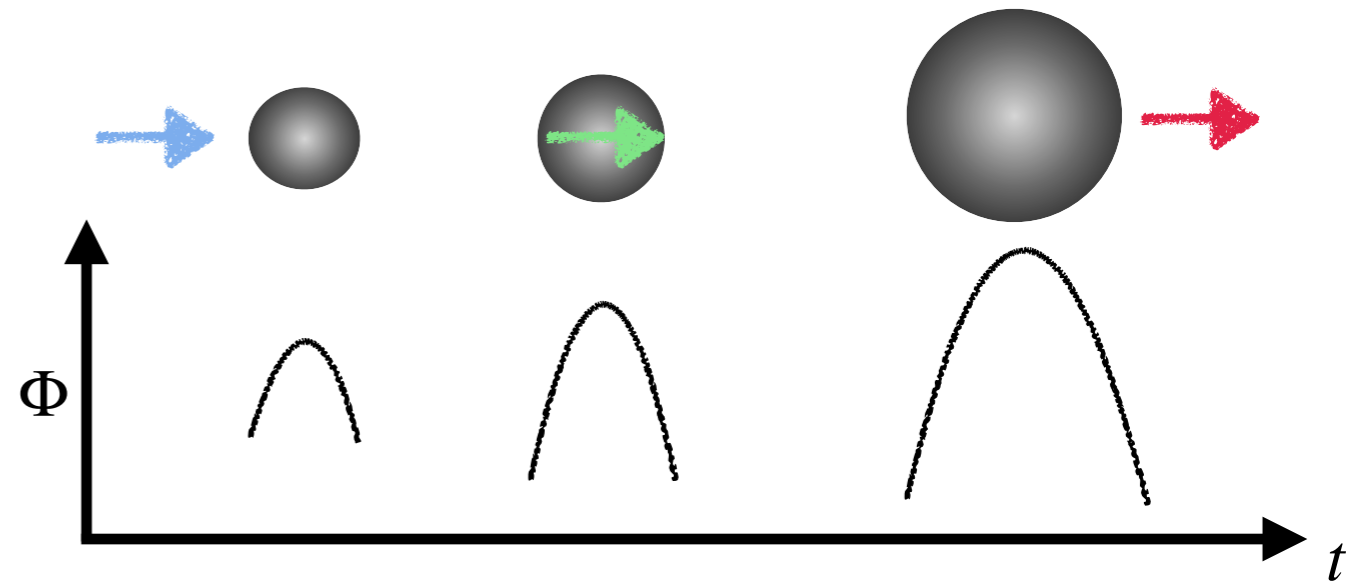
## Physical nature of the **dark sector**?



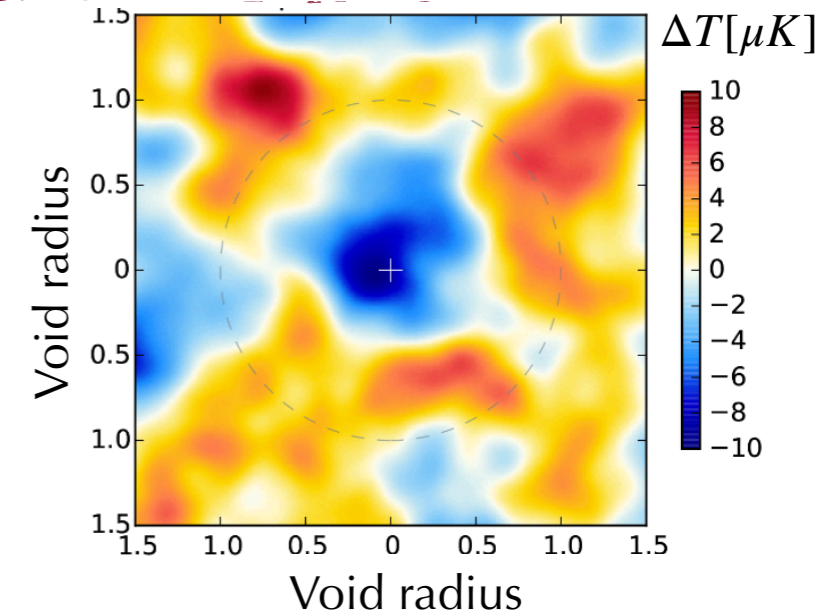
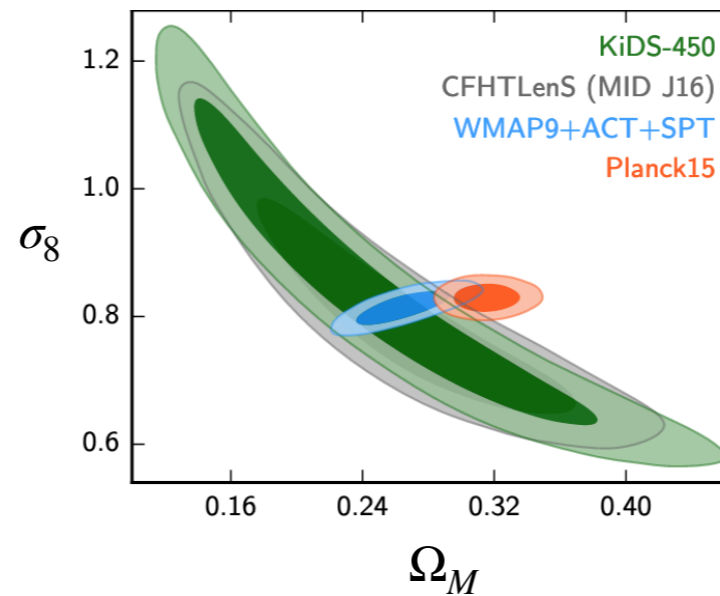
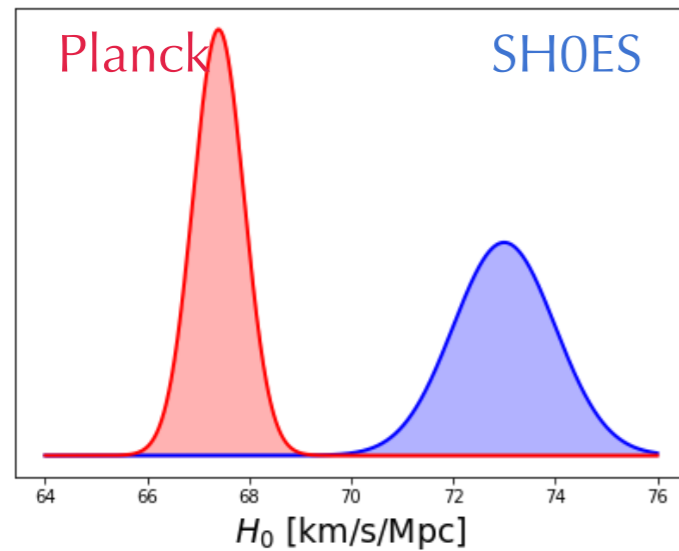
- ▶  $H_0$  tension:  $\sim 5\sigma$  [DiValentino + (2021a), Verde +(2024)].\*
- ▶  $\sigma_8$  tension:  $\sim 2\sigma$  [DiValentino + (2021b)] to  $4.5\sigma$  [Chen+(2024)].

# Current tensions & anomalies

- ▶  $\frac{\Delta T_{ISW}}{\bar{T}}(\hat{n}) \propto \int \dot{\Phi}(\hat{n}, z) dz$
- ▶ **Cosmic voids:** Photons loose energy entering and regain less energy upon exiting due to cosmic expansion
- ▶ Net cooling effect of CMB photons.



# $\Lambda eDM$ simultaneously alleviates these tensions



- ▶ Phenomenological extension to  $\Lambda CDM$ .
- ▶ Based on W. Hu's generalised dark matter model [Hu (1998)]
- ▶ No viscosity terms.
- ▶ Null adiabatic speed of sound.
- ▶ Fix  $a_{nz} = 0.5$  ( $z = 1$ ).
- ▶  $\omega_{dm,0}$  free parameter.

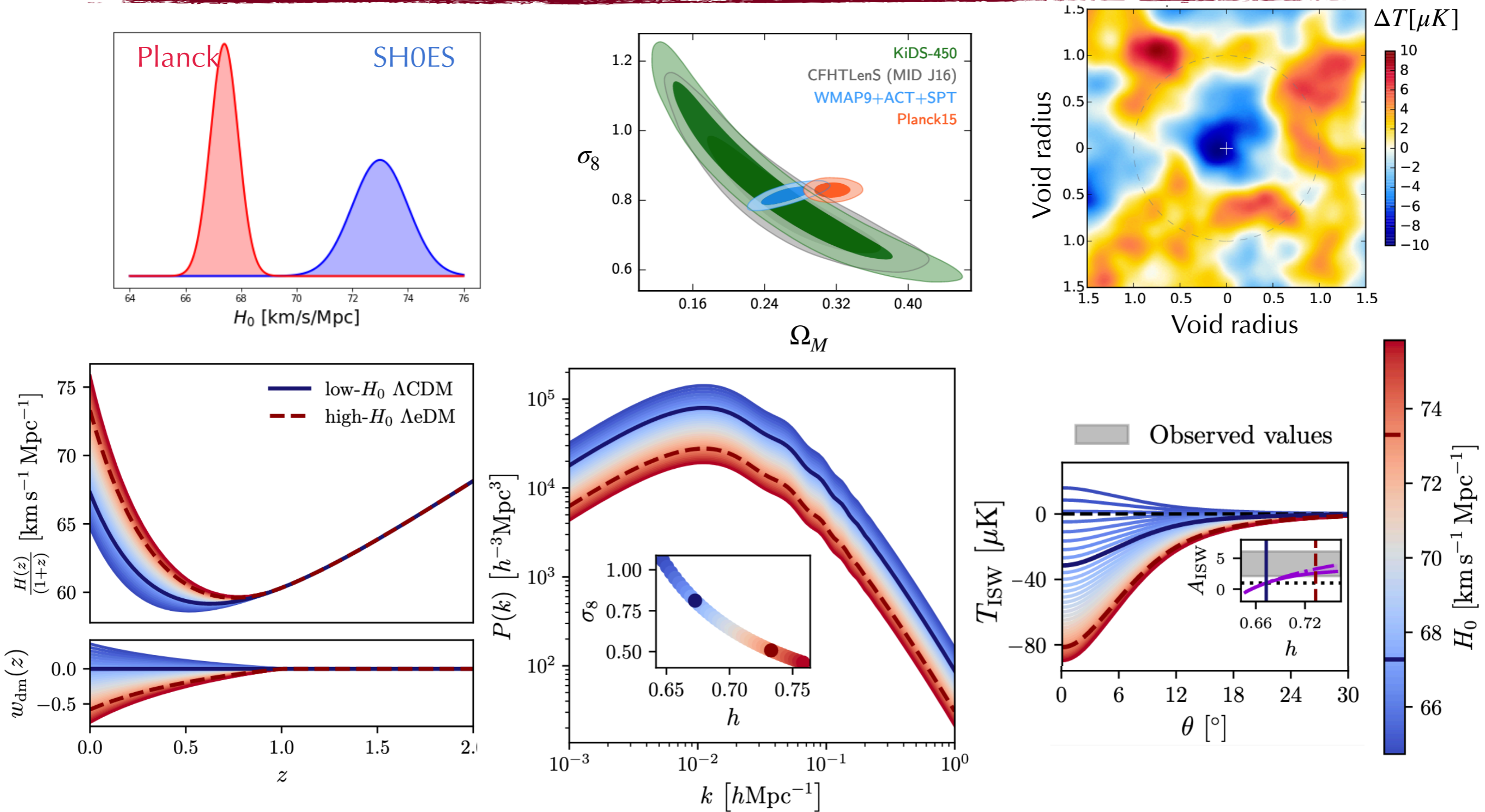
$$\rho_{dm}(a) = \rho_{dm,0} W(a),$$

$$W(a) = \exp\left(3 \int_a^1 \frac{\omega(a') da'}{a'}\right),$$

$$\omega_{dm}(a) = w_{dm,0} \left( \frac{a - a_{nz}}{1 - a_{nz}} \right), \quad \text{for } a \geq a_{nz}$$

$$\omega_{dm}(a) = 0 \text{ for } a < a_{nz}$$

# $\Lambda eDM$ simultaneously alleviates these tensions



Allowing  $\omega_{dm}$  to vary links these tensions and anomalies.

# Constraining $\Lambda eDM$

- $H_0$  tension is reduced to  $\sim 3.5\sigma$
- $\sigma_8$  tension is reduced to  $\sim 1\sigma$
- Non-zero value for  $w_{dm,0}$ 

$$w_{dm,0} = -0.31^{+0.30}_{-0.25}$$
- Better fit (smaller  $\chi^2$ ) but penalised by AIC.

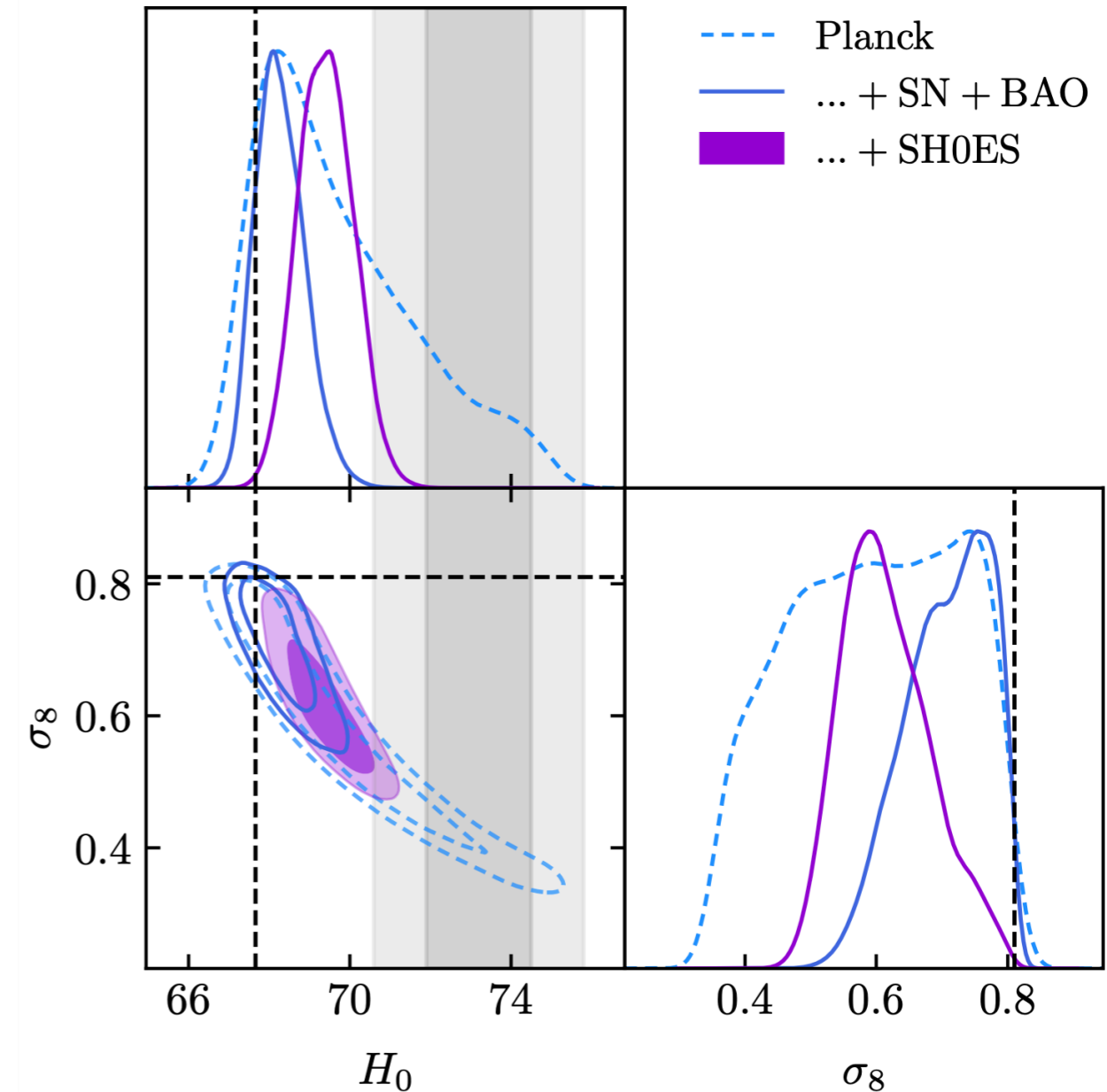
Caveats:

- Negative equation of state for dark matter

$$c_s^2 = \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho} \right)_s \neq 0$$

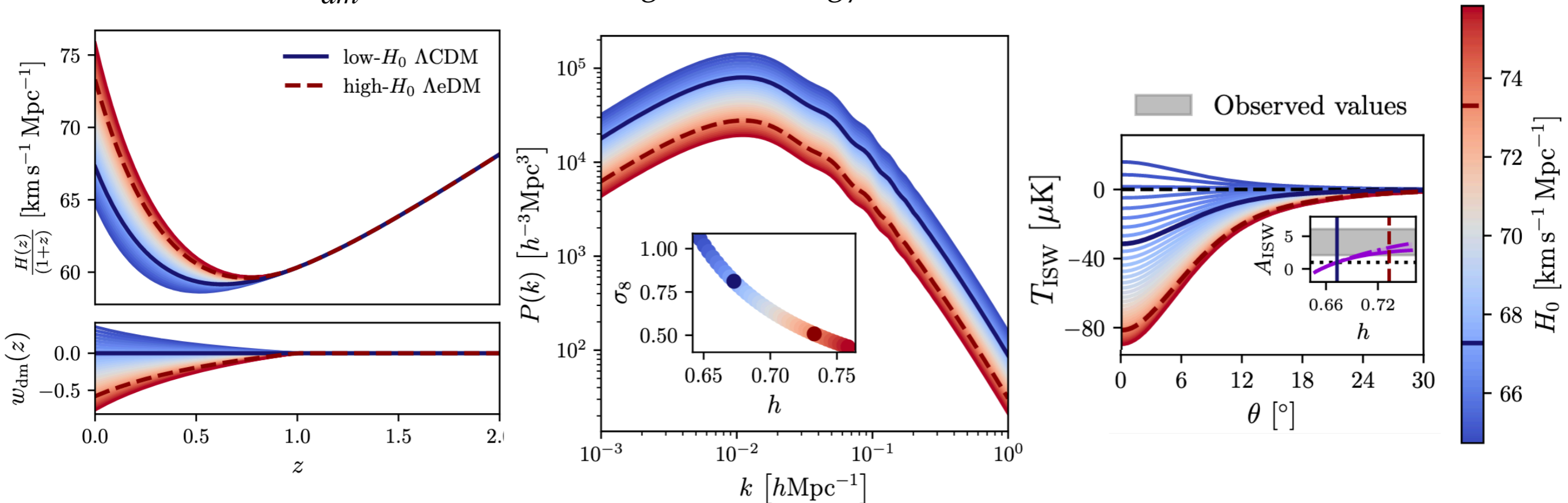
Impact on structure formation.

- Physical model for this type of dark matter?



# Conclusions

- A dynamical  $\omega_{dm}$  links known tensions and anomalies.
  - Reduces cosmic tensions:  $H_0$  ( $5\sigma \rightarrow 3.5\sigma$ ) and  $\sigma_8$  ( $2\sigma \rightarrow 1\sigma$ ).
  - Recovers  $A_{ISW}$  consistent with observations from large stacked voids.
- ISW from voids ‘smoking gun’ for DM solution to tensions.
  - More precise measurements with future/ongoing surveys (DESI, Euclid, LSST)
- Instead of  $\omega_{dm} < 0$ : *Interacting dark energy-dark matter model?*

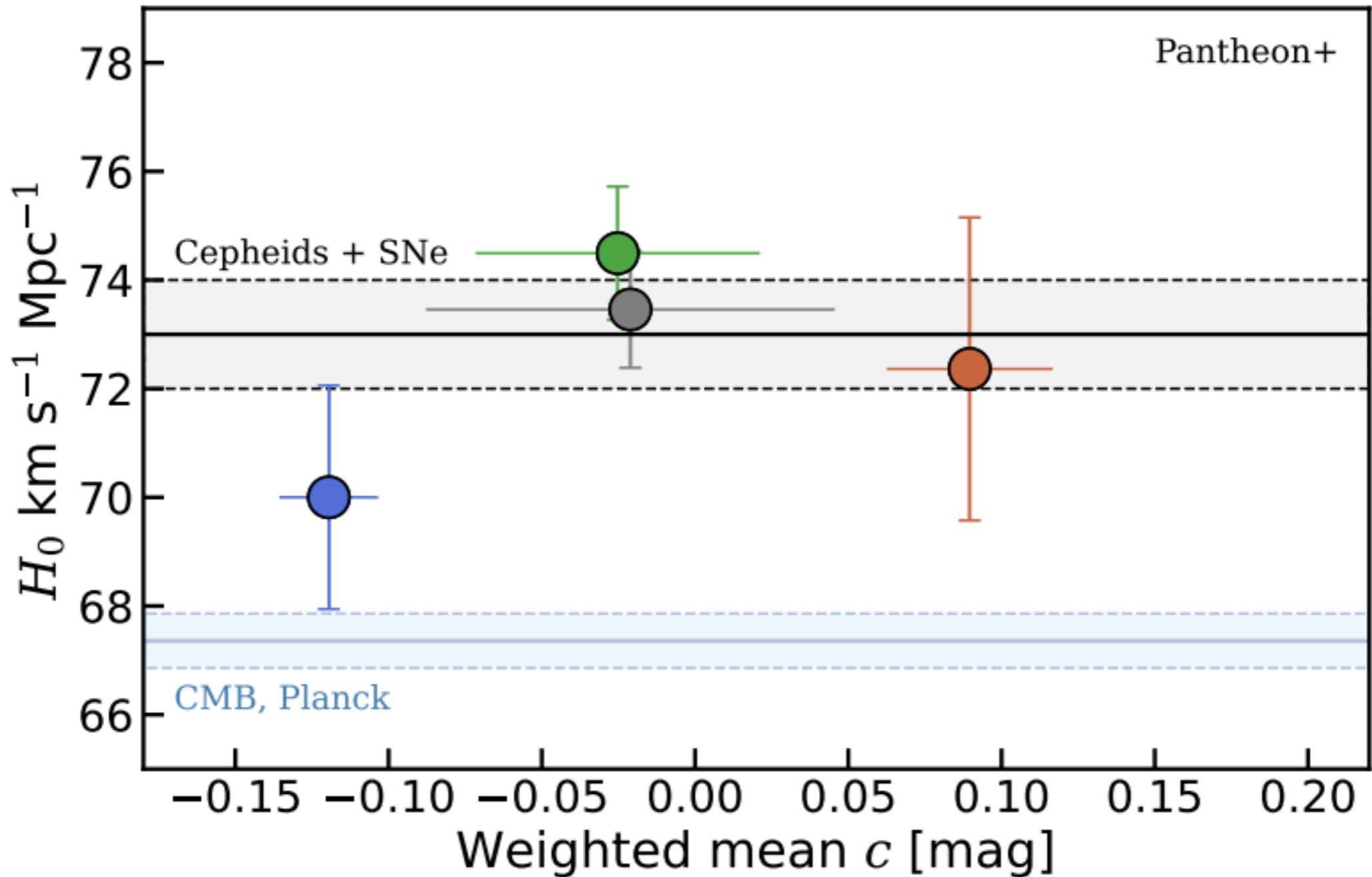


# Extra Slides

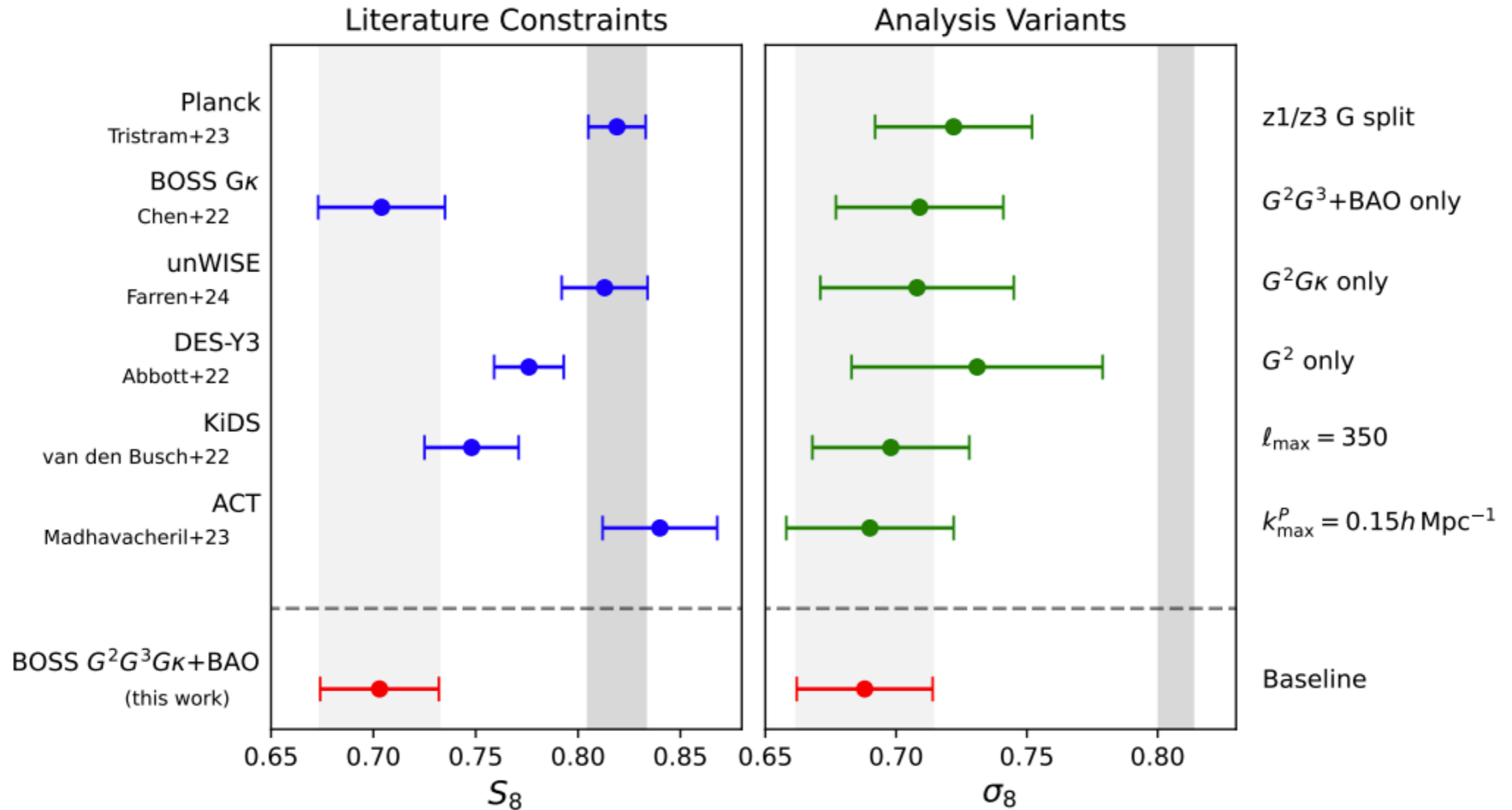


# Current tensions & anomalies

[Fig. from arXiv:2411.05642]



# Current tensions & anomalies



- Structure formation in the late universe (BOSS galaxies) is substantially suppressed compared to CMB (Planck):  $\sim 4.5\sigma$  [Chen+(2024), arXiv:2406.13388].

# $\Lambda$ eDM explains Tensions

► Convergence:

$$\kappa(\hat{\eta}) = \frac{3H_0^2}{2c^2} \Omega_m \int_0^{\chi_s} \frac{\chi}{\chi_s} (\chi_s - \chi) \frac{D(\chi)}{a(\chi)} \Gamma(\chi) \delta(\chi) d\chi$$

Extra  
eDM  
term

► Integrated Sachs-Wolf effect:

$$\frac{T_{\text{ISW}}(\hat{\eta})}{T} = \frac{2}{c^3} \int_0^{\chi_{\text{LS}}} \dot{\Phi}[\chi\hat{\eta}, t(\chi)] a(\chi) d\chi$$

$$\dot{\Phi}(x, t) = H(t) \left[ f(t) - 1 + \Upsilon(t) \right] \Phi(x, t)$$

$$\Phi(x, t) = \frac{3}{2} H_0^2 \Omega_m \Gamma(t) \frac{D(t)}{a(t)} \nabla^{-2} \delta(x, 0)$$

Extra  
eDM  
terms

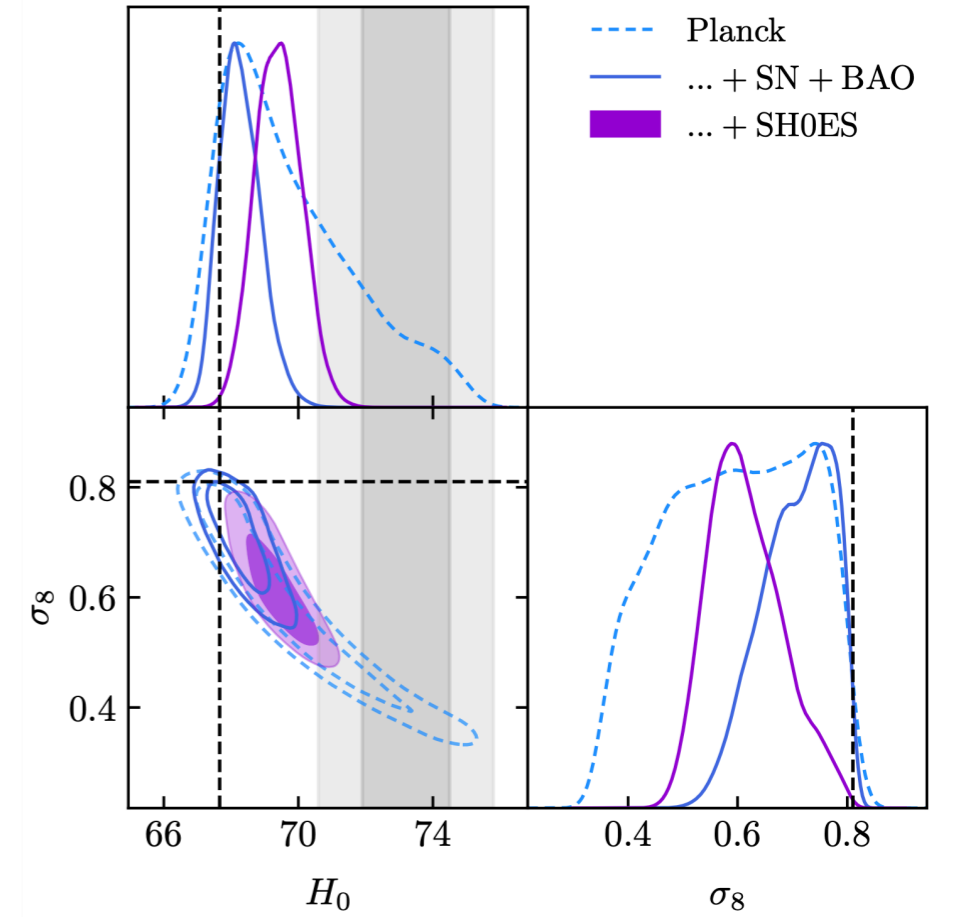
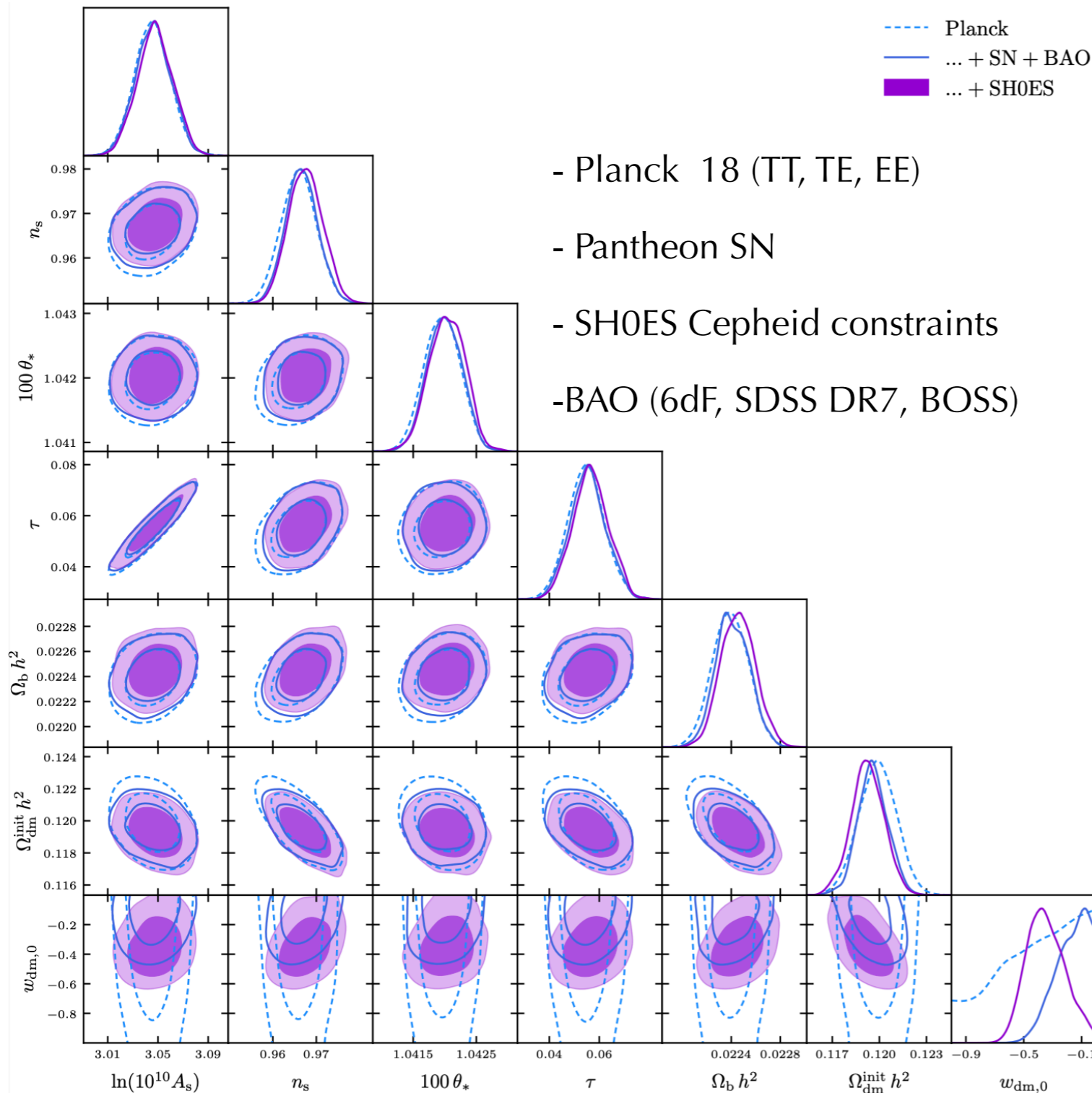
$$\rho_m(a) = \frac{\rho_{m,0}}{a^3} \Gamma(a)$$

$$\Gamma(a) = f_b + f_\nu + f_{\text{dm}} W(a)$$

$$\Upsilon(a) = \frac{d\Gamma(a)}{d \ln a} = 3 f_{\text{dm}} \frac{w_{\text{dm}}(a) W(a)}{\Gamma(a)}$$

# Constraining $\Lambda eDM$

Free parameter:  $w_{dm,0}$



$$w_{dm,0} = -0.31^{+0.30}_{-0.25}$$

Modified Boltzmann Solver

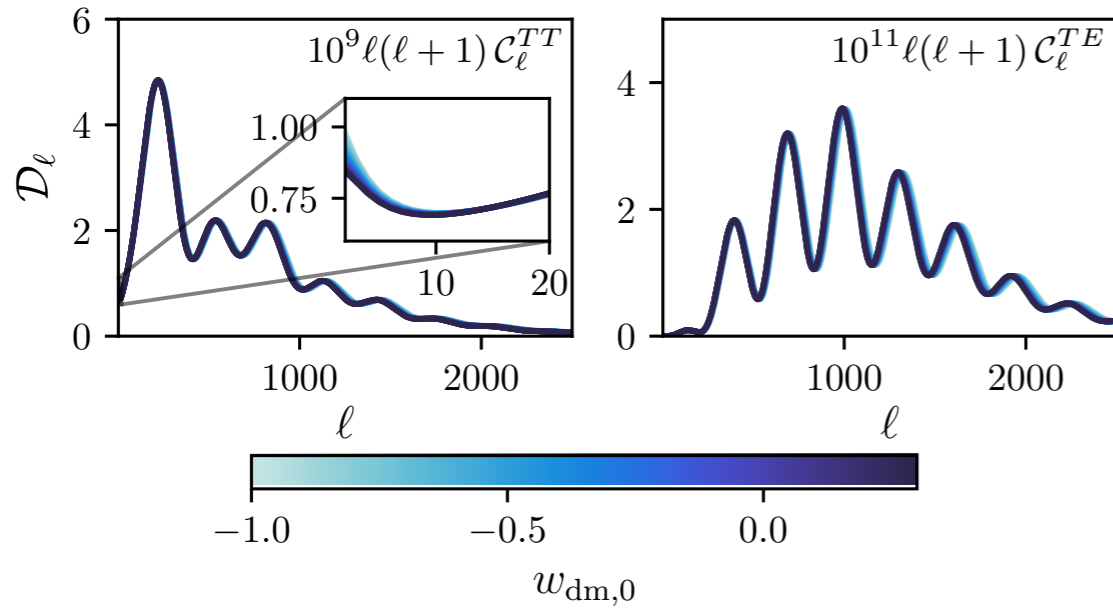
CLASS

Cobaya MCMC sampler

# Constraining $\Lambda$ eDM

	P18		... + SN		... + $M_B$		... + BAO	
	$\Lambda$ CDM	$\Lambda$ eDM	$\Lambda$ CDM	$\Lambda$ eDM	$\Lambda$ CDM	$\Lambda$ eDM	$\Lambda$ CDM	$\Lambda$ eDM
$\ln(10^{10} A_s)$	$3.045^{+0.029}_{-0.028}$	$3.045^{+0.030}_{-0.028}$	$3.045 \pm 0.028$	$3.046^{+0.029}_{-0.028}$	$3.048^{+0.030}_{-0.028}$	$3.050^{+0.031}_{-0.028}$	$3.048^{+0.029}_{-0.027}$	$3.051^{+0.030}_{-0.028}$
$n_s$	$0.9659$ $+0.0080$ $-0.0079$	$0.9660$ $\pm 0.0082$	$0.9658$ $+0.0078$ $-0.0079$	$0.9665$ $+0.0082$ $-0.0080$	$0.9672$ $+0.0082$ $-0.0081$	$0.9688$ $+0.0080$ $-0.0081$	$0.9675$ $\pm 0.0075$	$0.9692$ $+0.0071$ $-0.0074$
$100\theta_*$	$1.04196$ $\pm 0.00056$	$1.04196$ $+0.00057$ $-0.00060$	$1.04196$ $\pm 0.00055$	$1.04198$ $\pm 0.00056$	$1.04203$ $+0.00058$ $-0.00057$	$1.04210$ $+0.00057$ $-0.00058$	$1.04204$ $+0.00057$ $-0.00056$	$1.04212$ $+0.00055$ $-0.00056$
$\tau$	$0.055^{+0.015}_{-0.014}$	$0.055^{+0.016}_{-0.014}$	$0.055^{+0.015}_{-0.014}$	$0.055^{+0.015}_{-0.014}$	$0.056^{+0.016}_{-0.014}$	$0.058^{+0.016}_{-0.015}$	$0.057^{+0.015}_{-0.014}$	$0.059^{+0.015}_{-0.014}$
$\Omega_b h^2$	$0.02239$ $\pm 0.00029$	$0.02240$ $\pm 0.00029$	$0.02239$ $\pm 0.00028$	$0.02241$ $+0.00029$ $-0.00028$	$0.02245$ $+0.00029$ $-0.00028$	$0.02250$ $\pm 0.00028$	$0.02245$ $+0.00028$ $-0.00027$	$0.02251$ $+0.00027$ $-0.00026$
$\Omega_{\text{dm}}^{\text{init}} h^2$	$0.1199$ $+0.0023$ $-0.0024$	$0.1198$ $+0.0024$ $-0.0025$	$0.1199$ $\pm 0.0023$	$0.1196$ $+0.0022$ $-0.0023$	$0.1194$ $+0.0023$ $-0.0024$	$0.1187$ $+0.0023$ $-0.0022$	$0.1193$ $\pm 0.0020$	$0.1185$ $+0.0018$ $-0.0017$
$w_{\text{dm},0}$	n/a	—	n/a	$> -0.439$	n/a	$-0.31^{+0.30}_{-0.25}$	n/a	$> -0.462$
$M_B$	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	$-19.411 \pm 0.028$	$-19.386^{+0.039}_{-0.038}$	$-19.409^{+0.023}_{-0.022}$	$-19.393^{+0.030}_{-0.028}$
Derived								
$H_0$	$67.4 \pm 1.1$	$69.7^{+4.3}_{-3.0}$	$67.5^{+1.0}_{-0.99}$	$68.3^{+1.6}_{-1.5}$	$67.9 \pm 1.0$	$69.2^{+1.8}_{-1.7}$	$67.99^{+0.81}_{-0.80}$	$68.8^{+1.3}_{-1.2}$
$\sigma_8$	$0.811 \pm 0.012$	$0.59^{+0.21}_{-0.22}$	$0.810 \pm 0.012$	$0.69^{+0.12}_{-0.13}$	$0.809 \pm 0.012$	$0.64^{+0.15}_{-0.14}$	$0.809 \pm 0.012$	$0.67 \pm 0.13$
$S_8$	$0.829^{+0.025}_{-0.026}$	$0.59^{+0.23}_{-0.25}$	$0.827 \pm 0.024$	$0.70^{+0.13}_{-0.14}$	$0.818 \pm 0.024$	$0.63^{+0.16}_{-0.15}$	$0.816 \pm 0.020$	$0.67^{+0.14}_{-0.13}$
Tensions								
$H_0$	$5.04\sigma$	$1.73\sigma$	$5.02\sigma$	$3.86\sigma$	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
$S_8$	$2.94\sigma$ ( $1.89\sigma$ )	$1.13\sigma$ ( $1.28\sigma$ )	$2.93\sigma$ ( $1.85\sigma$ )	$0.83\sigma$ ( $1.12\sigma$ )	$2.5\sigma$ ( $1.4\sigma$ )	$1.53\sigma$ ( $1.8\sigma$ )	$2.54\sigma$ ( $1.38\sigma$ )	$1.21\sigma$ ( $1.52\sigma$ )
Model Selection								
$\chi^2$	1012.02	1012.24	2047.35	2046.87	2057.42	2054.85	2063.32	2062
$\Delta\chi^2$	0	0.22	0	-0.48	0	-2.57	0	-1.32
AIC	1013.15	1015.34	2048.35	2049.95	2061.88	2062.18	2067.69	2068.42
$\Delta\text{AIC}$	0	2.19	0	1.6	0	0.31	0	0.72

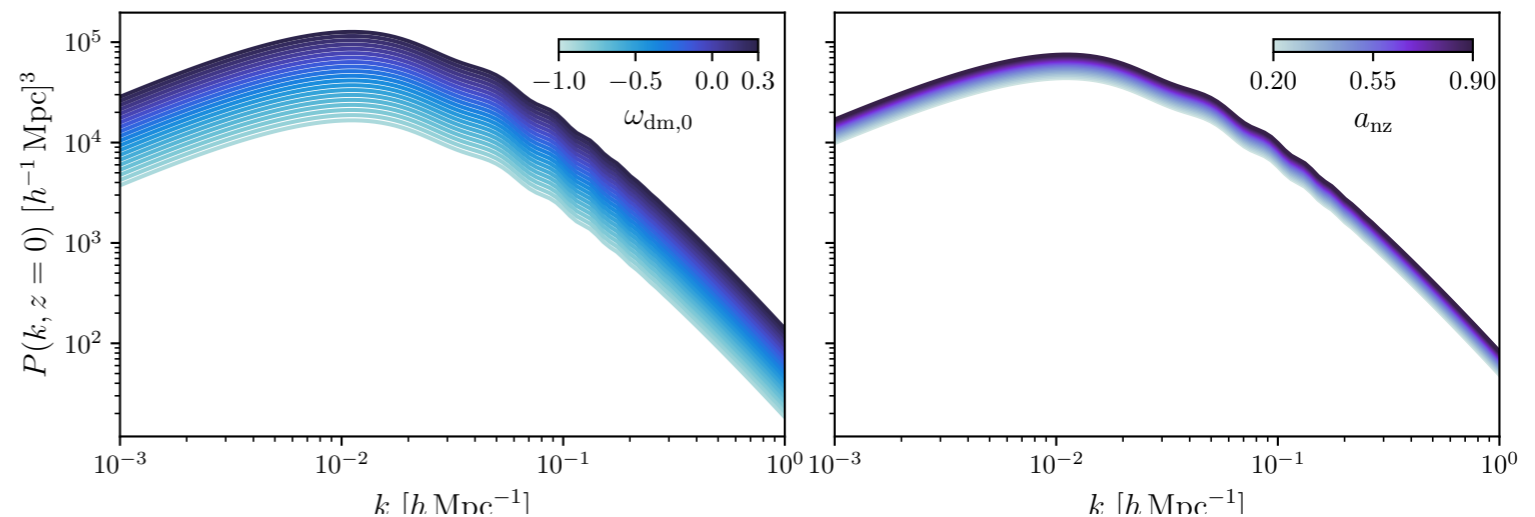
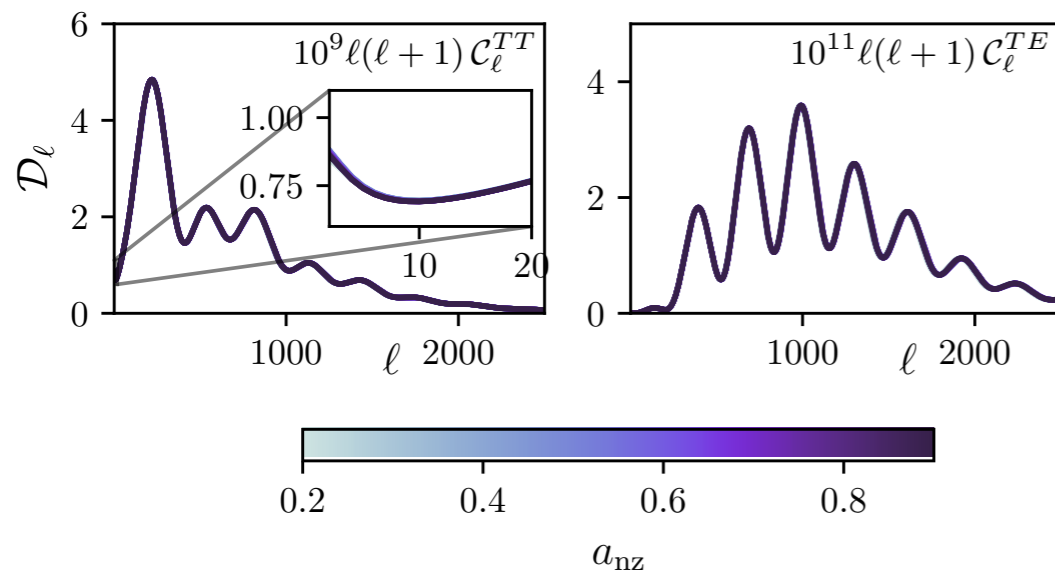
# Degeneracies: Fixing the transition time



eDM EoS – zero at early times  
and then linearly increases/  
decreases  
( $a_{\text{NZ}} = 0.5 \rightarrow z = 1$ )

Redshift - Scale factor

$$\frac{a}{a_0} = \frac{1}{1+z}$$



# Speed of propagation of perturbations

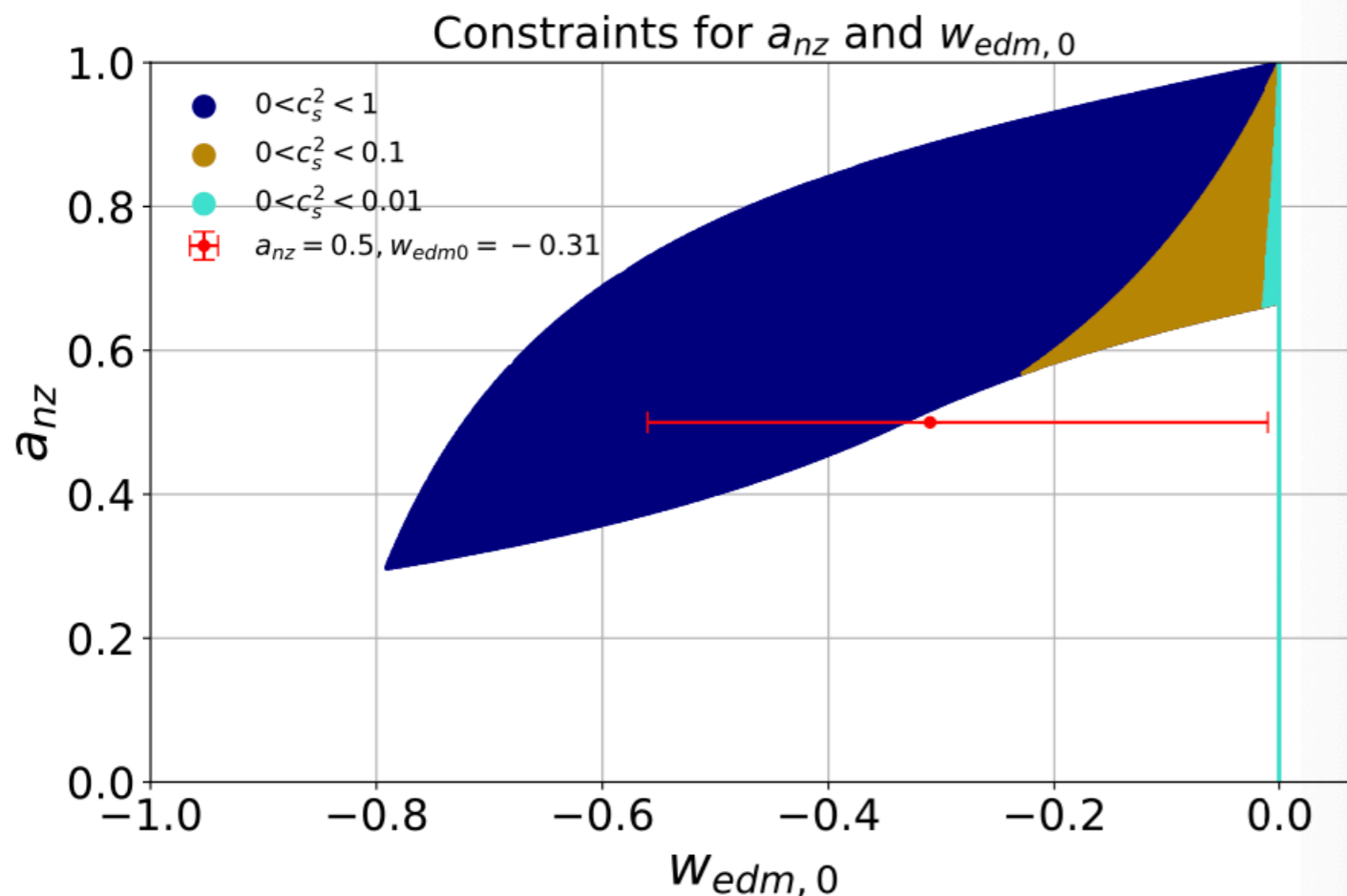
Magdalena Bochnak  
 Master Thesis Project  
 Jagiellonian University of Kraków



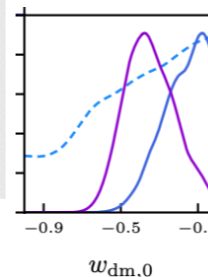
Can we relax this assumption?

For a strictly adiabatic case:

$$c_s^2 = \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho} \right)_s \text{ which gives us: } c_s^2 = w_{eDM,0} \frac{a - a_{nz}}{1 - a_{nz}} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{a w_{eDM,0}}{1 - a_{nz} + (a - a_{nz}) w_{eDM,0}}$$



Imposing positive and non-superluminal values for  $c_s^2$  we can further constraint the values of the free parameters



$$w_{dm,0} = -0.31^{+0.30}_{-0.25}$$

# Speed of propagation of perturbations

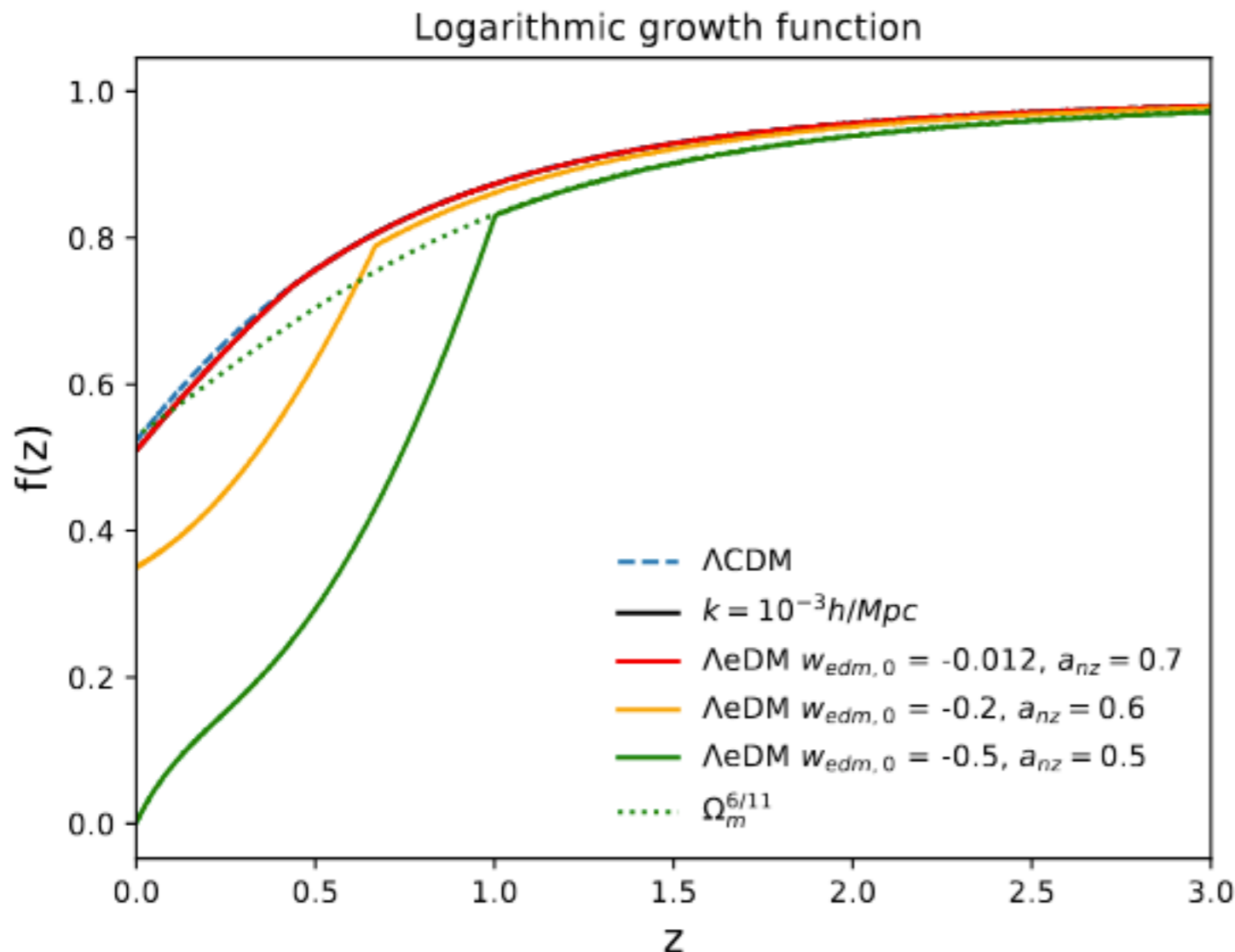
Magdalena Bochnak  
 Master Thesis Project  
 Jagiellonian University of Kraków



Can we relax this assumption?

For a strictly adiabatic case:

$$c_s^2 = \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho} \right)_s \text{ which gives us: } c_s^2 = w_{eDM,0} \frac{a - a_{nz}}{1 - a_{nz}} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{aw_{eDM,0}}{1 - a_{nz} + (a - a_{nz})w_{eDM,0}}$$





# Tensions and Anomalies in $\Lambda$ CDM

## 2. The $\sigma_8$ tension

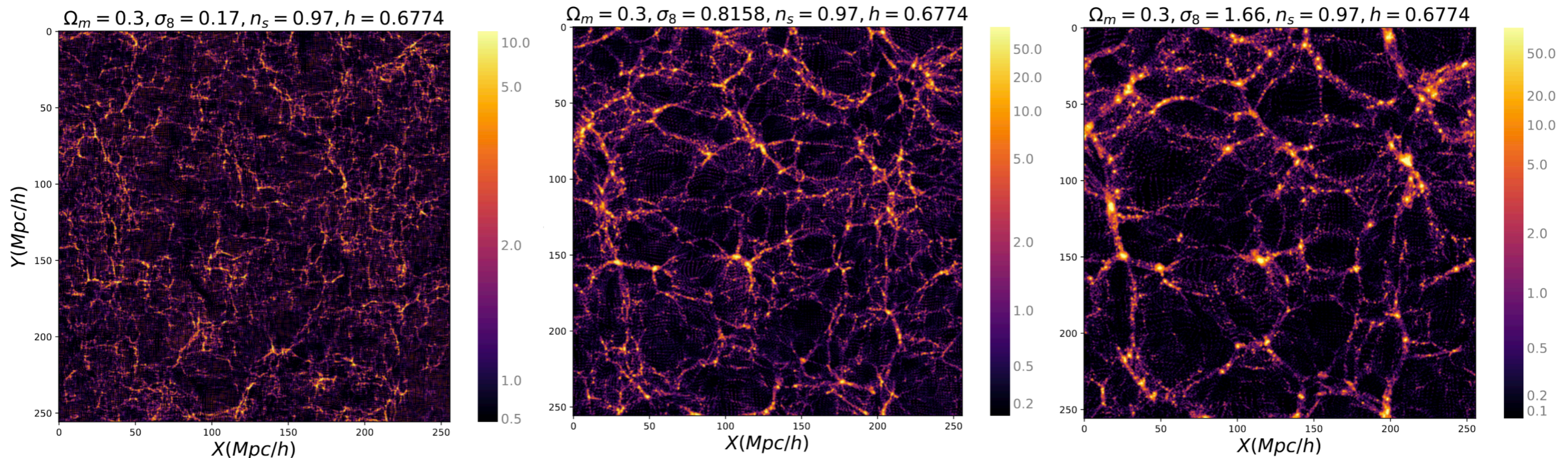
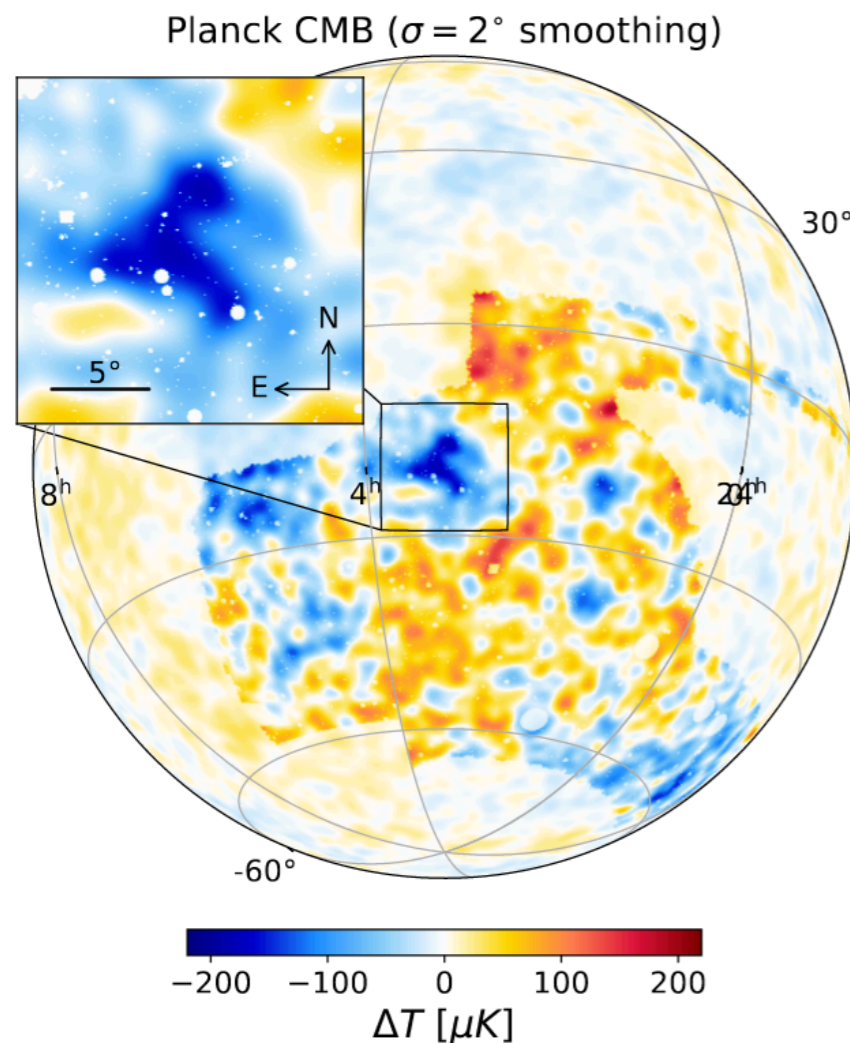


Fig. adapted from arXiv:2402.15712

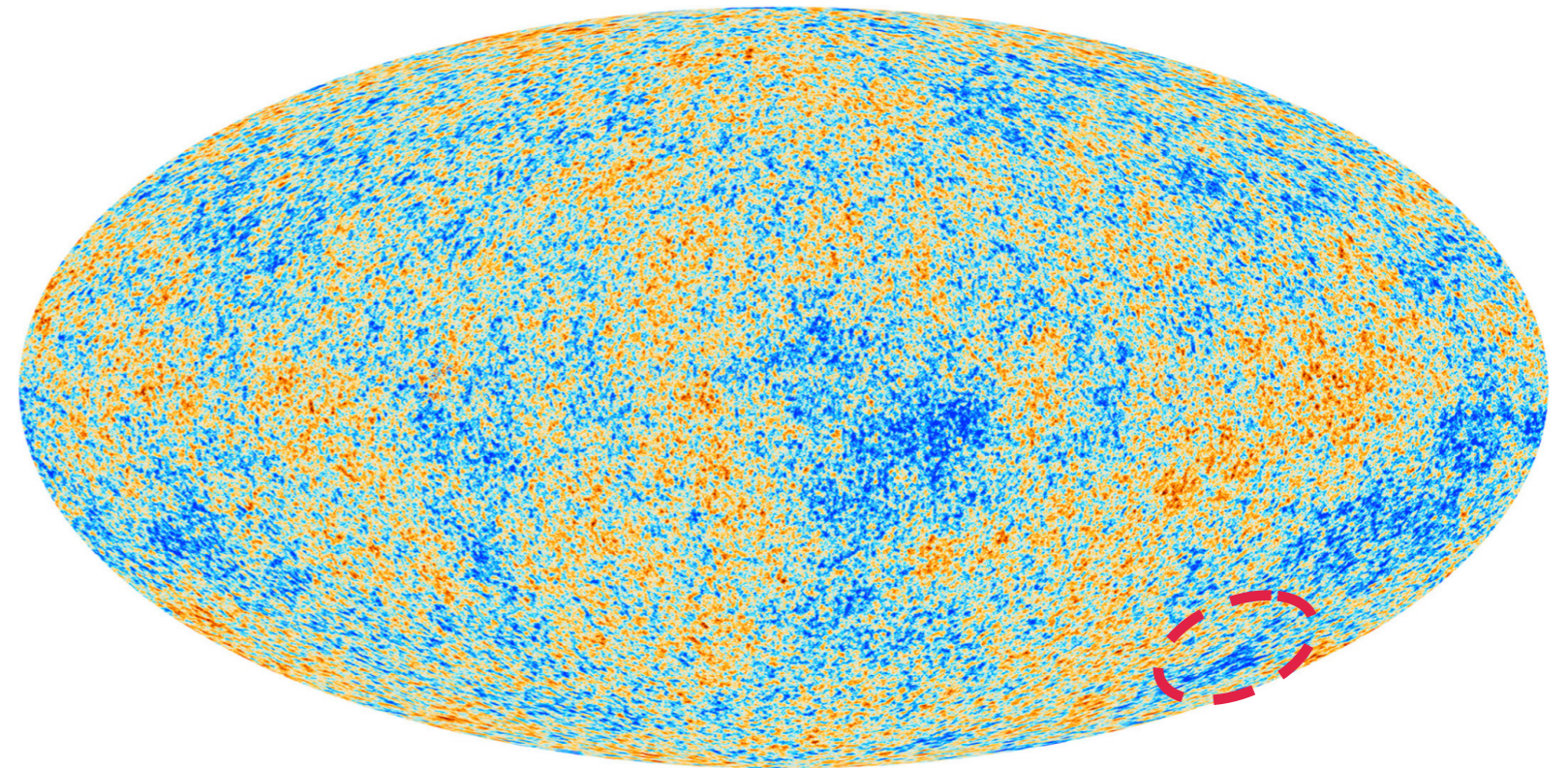
- ▶  $\sigma_R^2 = \int_0^\infty \frac{dk}{k} W_R^2(k) \Delta^2(k)$ , the RMS of matter density fluctuations on spheres of radius  $8\text{Mpc}/h$ .
- ▶  $S_8 = \sigma_8 \sqrt{\Omega_m/0.3}$ , combines information about the amplitude of matter fluctuations ( $\sigma_8$ ) with the total matter content of the universe ( $\Omega_m$ ). This makes it a sensitive probe of cosmic structure formation and growth.

# Tensions and Anomalies in $\Lambda$ CDM

## 3. The ISW-void lensing anomaly



Planck Collaboration



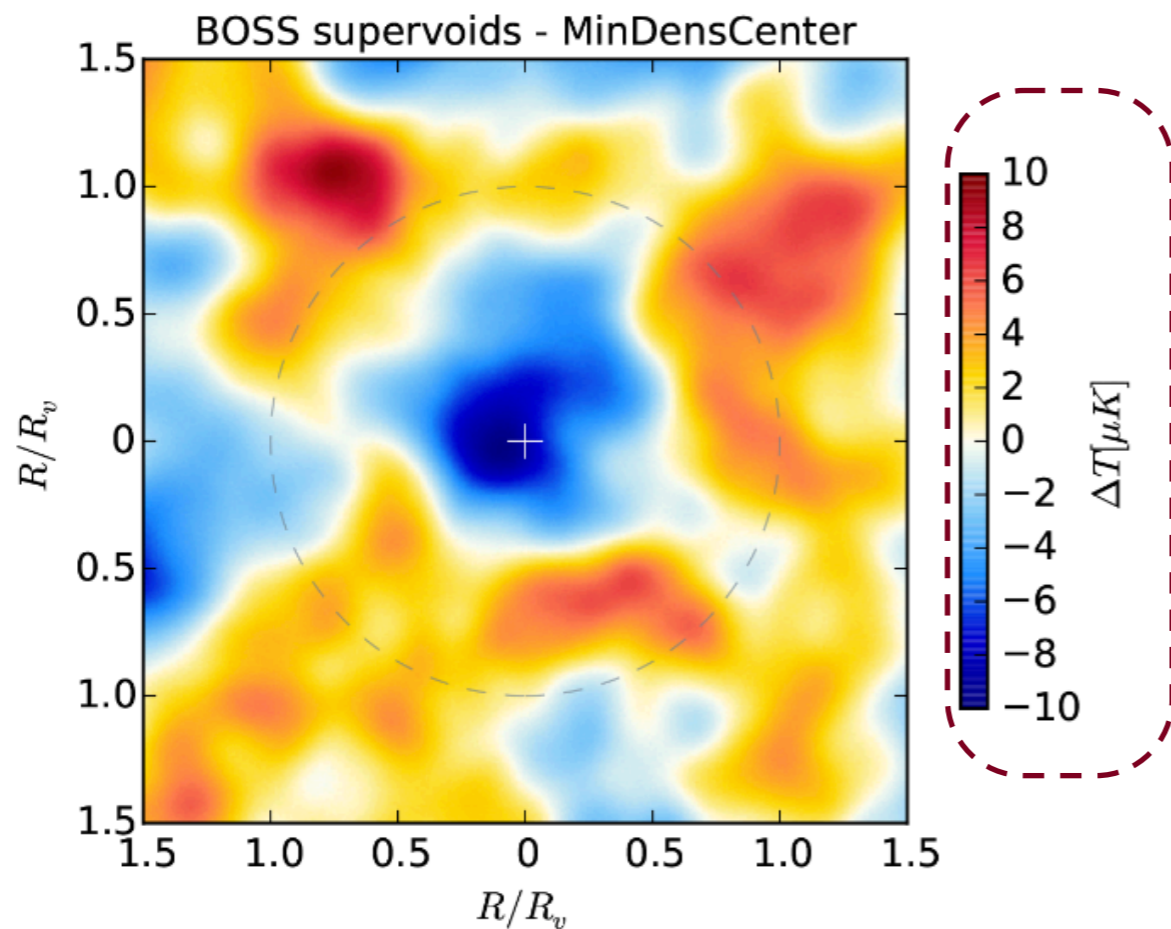
### The cold spot

- A region of unusually low temperature that has been linked to the **Eridanus supervoid**.
- Discovered on WMAP (Cruz et al. 2005)  $\sim 4.5\sigma$  when compared to the rest of the map.
- The existence of this supervoid suggests that it could be responsible for this cooling effect observed in CMB data.

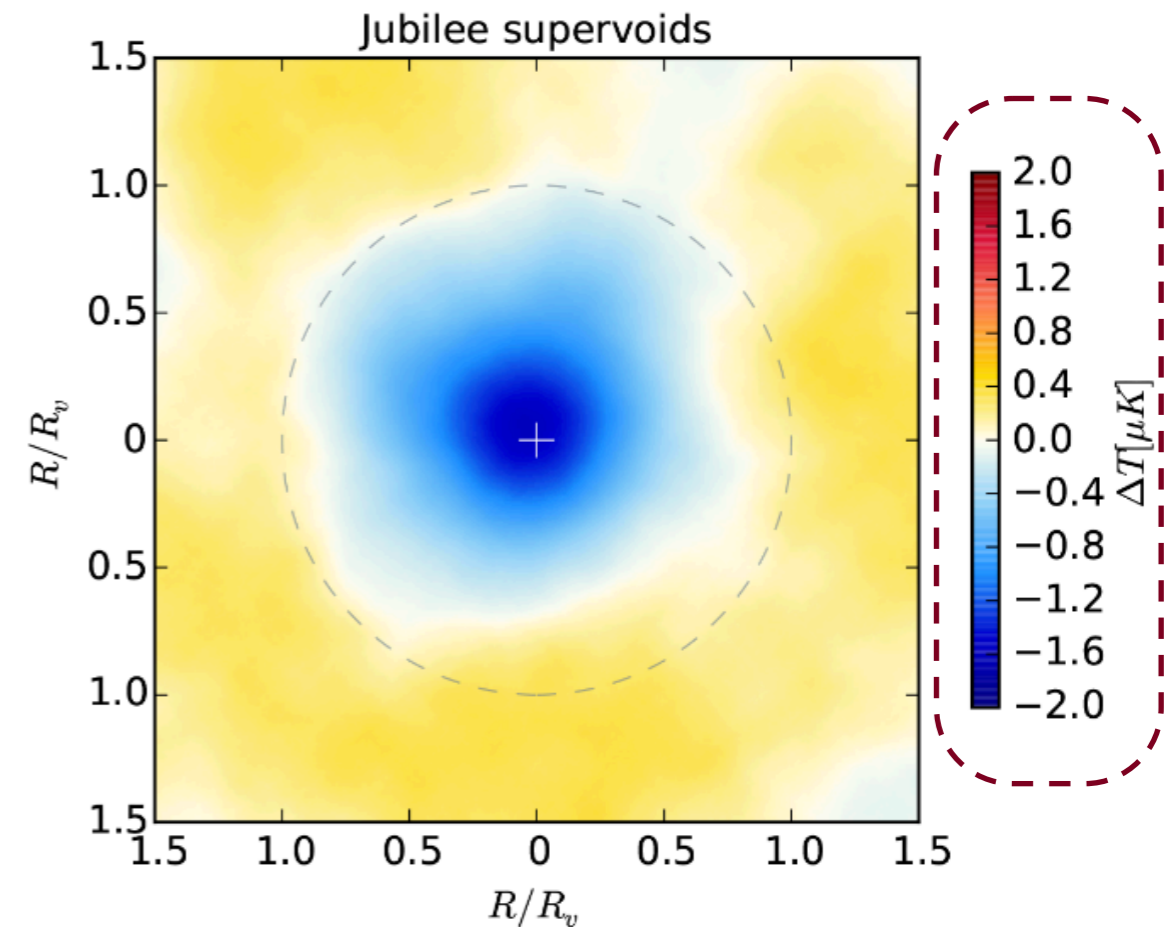
# Tensions and Anomalies in $\Lambda$ CDM

## 3. The ISW void lensing **anomaly**

Measurement



Theory

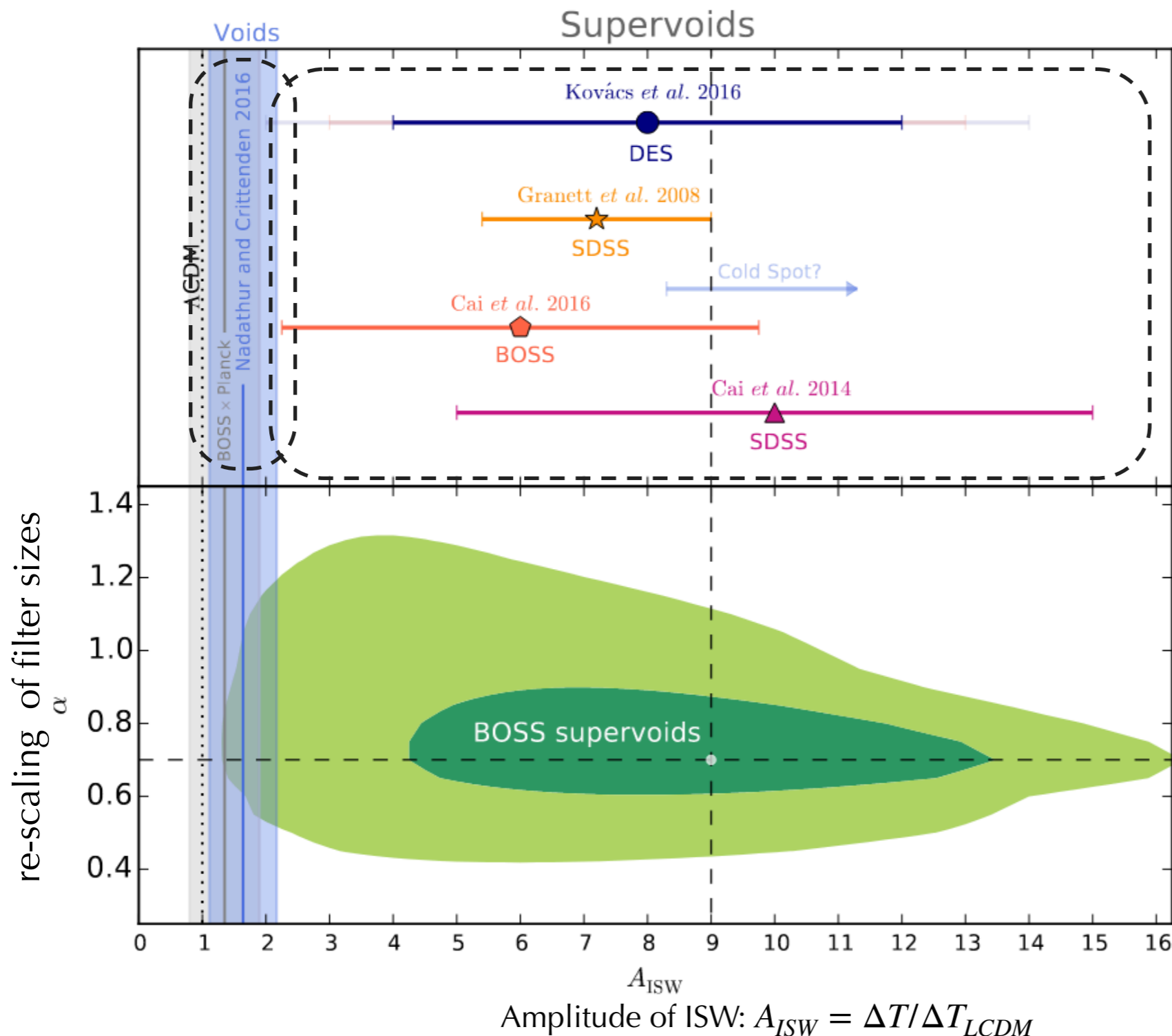


Identifying voids and then stacking CMB temperatures.

As a result: a higher signal than expected.

# Tensions and Anomalies in $\Lambda$ CDM

## 3. The ISW void lensing anomaly



► Observations have indicated that the amplitude parameter,  $A_{ISW}$ , which quantifies the ISW signal strength, is significantly higher than predictions from standard cosmological models

► Voids identified in spectroscopic (small and spherical) vs photometric surveys (large and elongated along the LOS)

# $\Lambda$ eDM explains Tensions

.....  $A_{ISW}/\kappa = 1$  ( $\Lambda$ CDM prediction)     — low- $H_0$   $\Lambda$ CDM     —  $\sigma_8$  bias correction  
 Observed values     - - - high- $H_0$   $\Lambda$ eDM     - · - · no bias correction

Spec- $z$  Voids

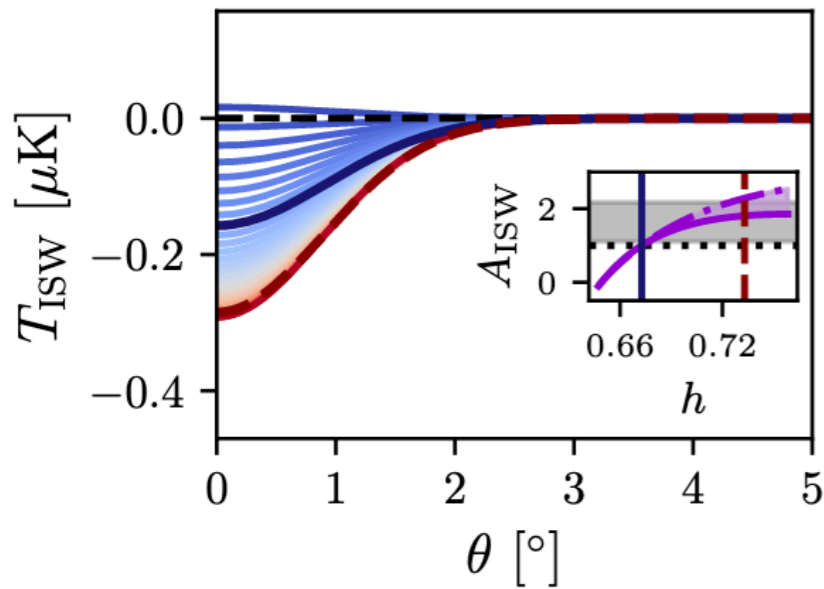
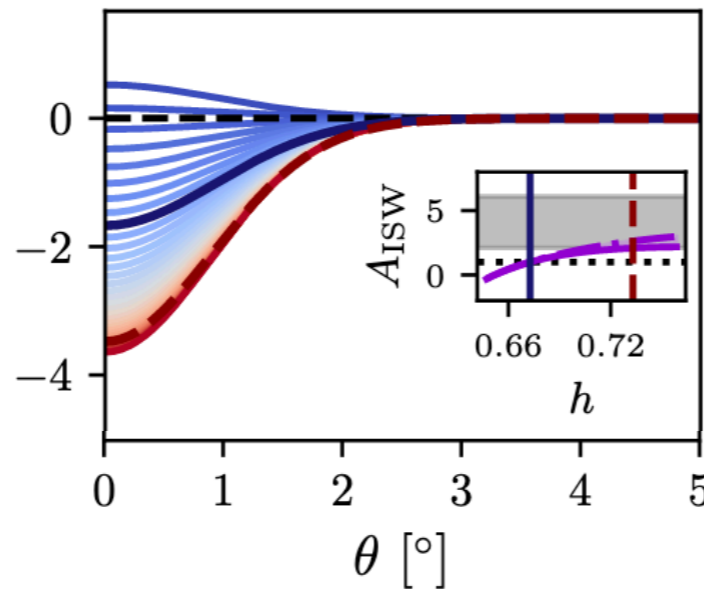
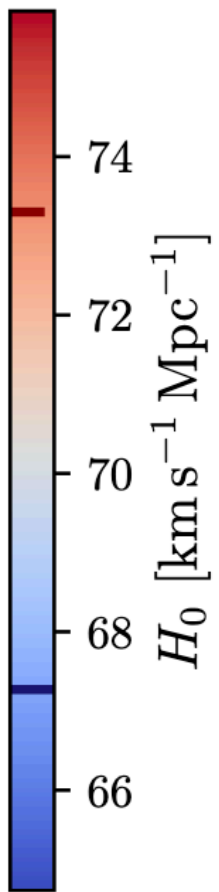
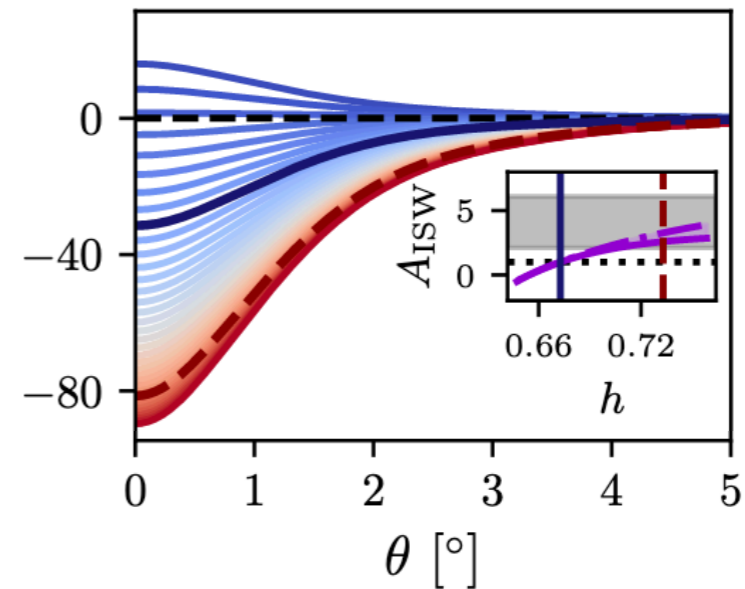


Photo- $z$  Voids



Eridanus Voids



- From spectroscopic surveys
- Spherical and smaller
- ISW excess is smaller and consistent with  $\Lambda$ CDM

- From photometric surveys
- Elongated along LOS and larger
- ISW excess is significantly larger than  $\Lambda$ CDM

- Voids in the Cold Spot direction

Amplitude of ISW:  $A_{ISW} = \Delta T / \Delta T_{\Lambda CDM}$