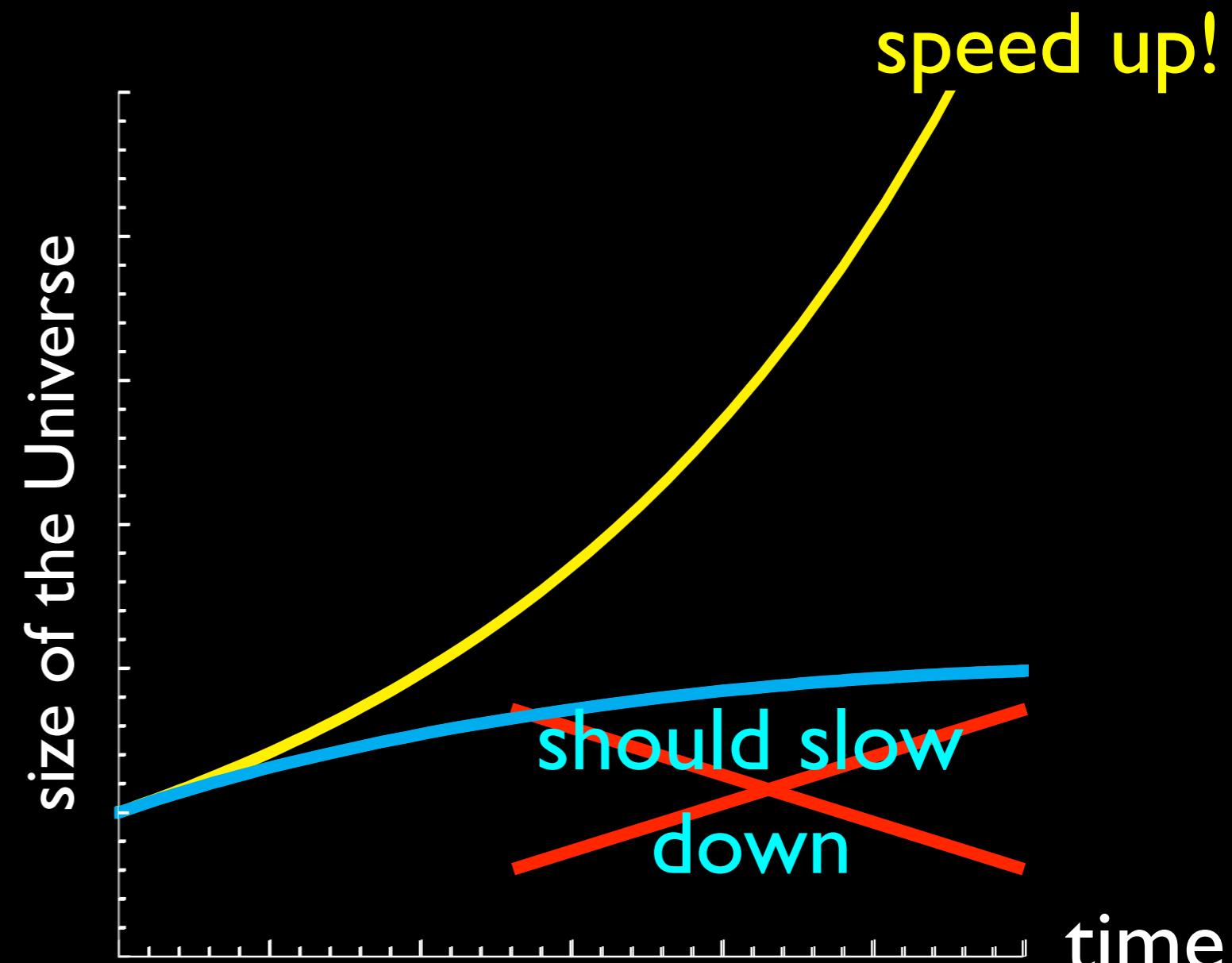
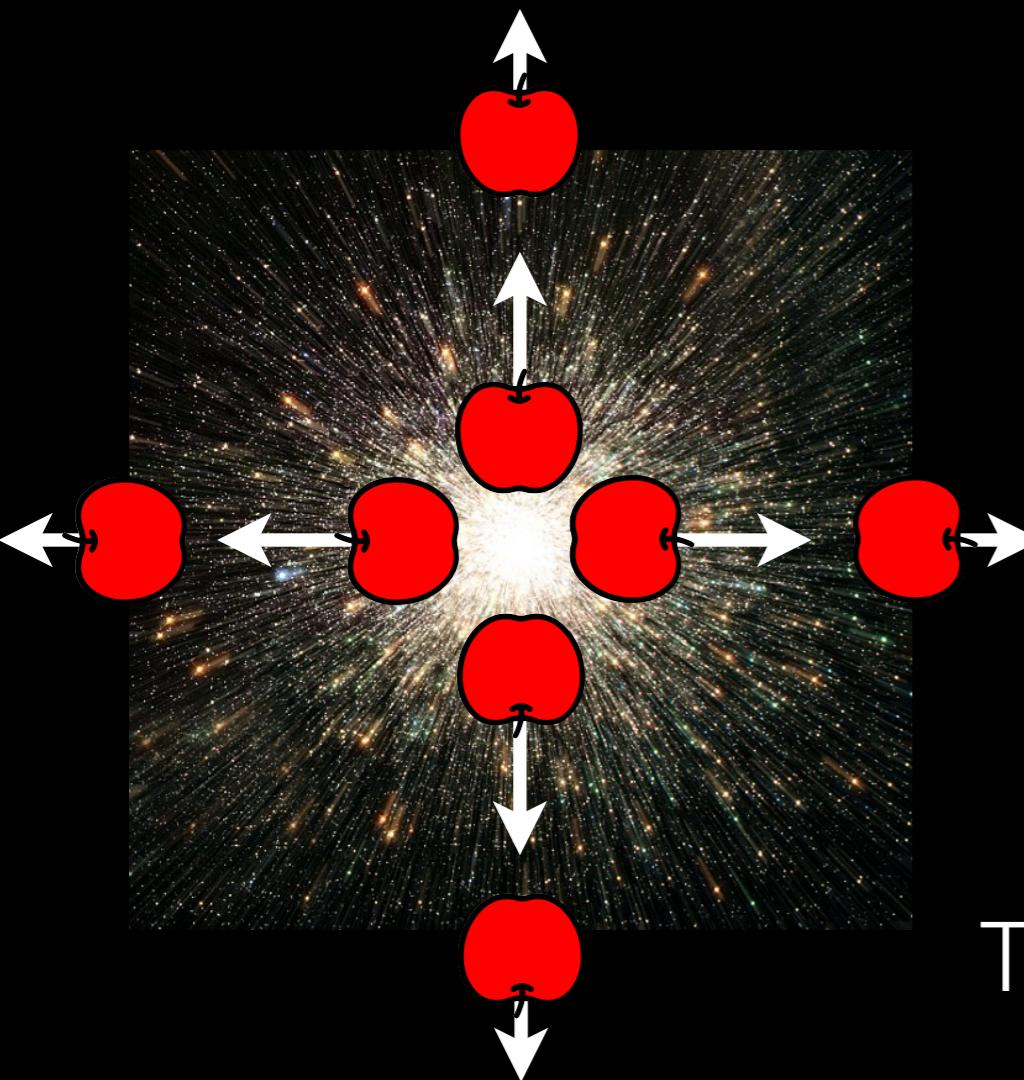
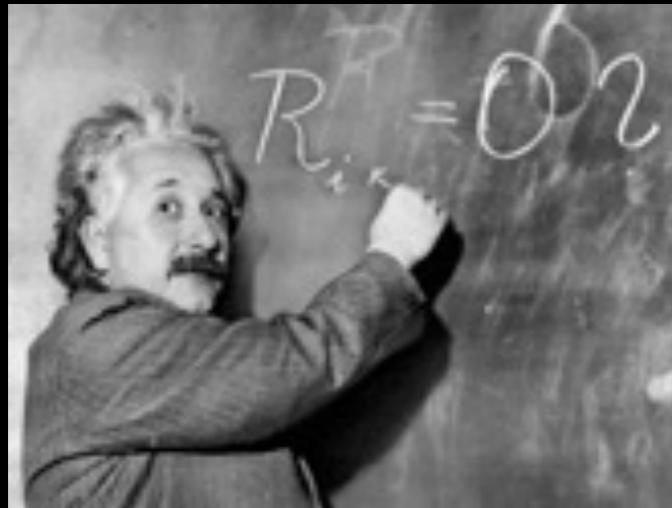


Cosmic Acceleration Overview



Hitoshi Murayama (Berkeley, Kavli IPMU)
February 17, 2020 Kavli IPMU

Cosmic Expansion



Gravity only pulls
Something is pushing the expansion
The biggest mystery in modern physics!

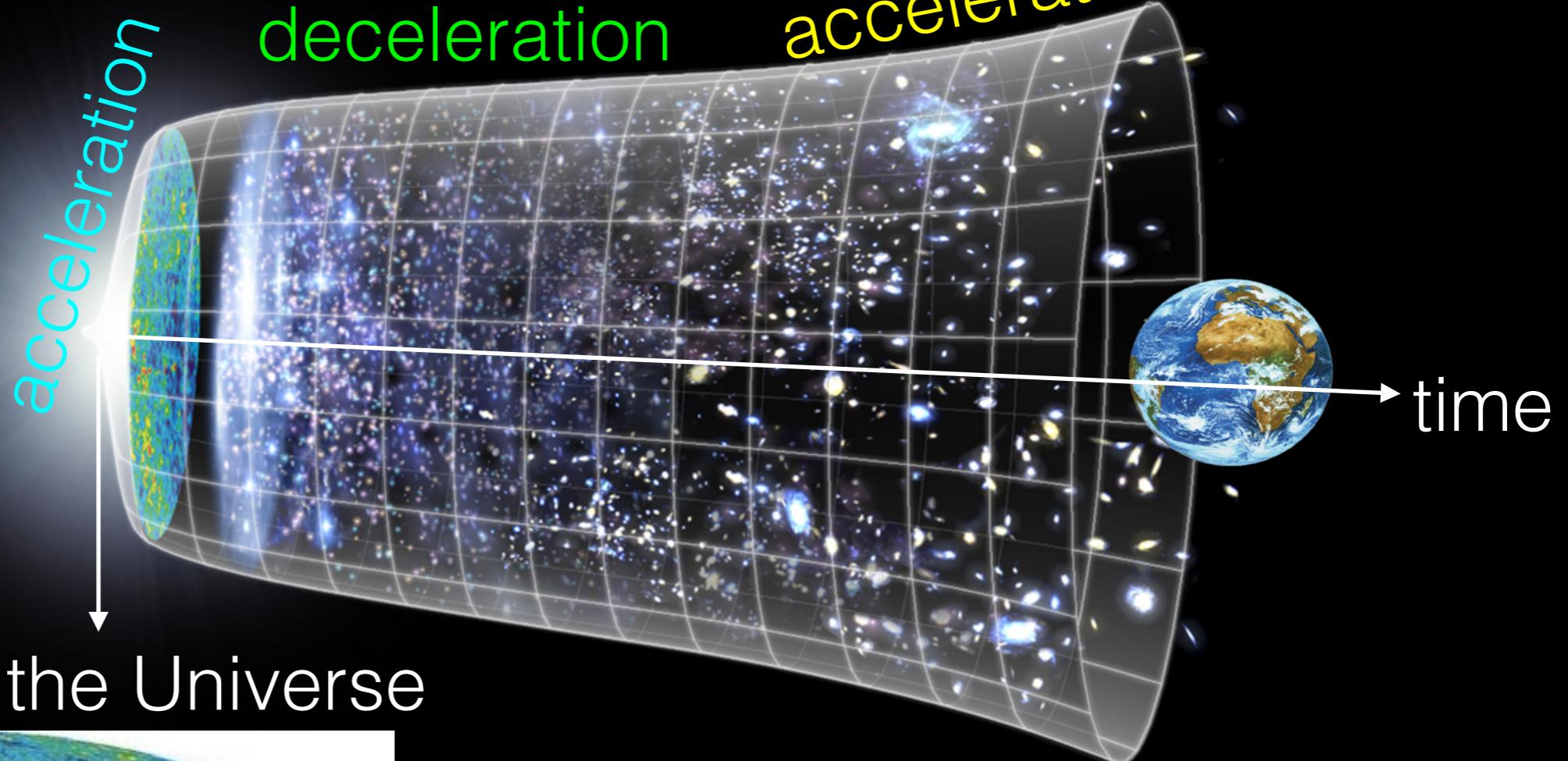
Phases of cosmic expansion

3 pillars of science

A01
Inflation

A02 dark matter
deceleration

A03
dark energy
acceleration



size of the Universe

Cosmic Microwave Bkgd
CMB

2011 Nobel Prize in Physics



3 pillars of science (theory)

4 approaches (expt, obs)

[A01] Inflation
Sasaki (Kyoto)

[A02] fluent. & struct.
Takahashi (Tohoku)

[A03] Dark Energy
Sugiyama (Nagoya)

[B01]
CMB polariz.
Hazumi (KEK)

ζ, r, n
direct
Simons
Array
completed

CMB lensing
isocurv.
 m_ν, N_ν

cosmo. params
CMB lensing

[B02]
Subaru galaxy
imaging
Miyazaki(NAOJ)

Lensing $\rightarrow b(k)$
 $\rightarrow P_{\text{primod}}(k)$

weak lensing
PBH limits
on Subaru

weak lensing
HSC
cosmic
shear

[B03]
galaxy
spectroscopy
Takada(KIPMU)

primord. NG
 Ω_K, n_s, α_s

isocurv.
DM in dSphs
 $P(\ell)$

BAO, RSD
 Ω_{de}

[B04]
TMT
Usuda (NAOJ)

QED coupling (α)
space time var.

Lyman- α forests
IGM

direct detection
of acc
frequency
comb R&D

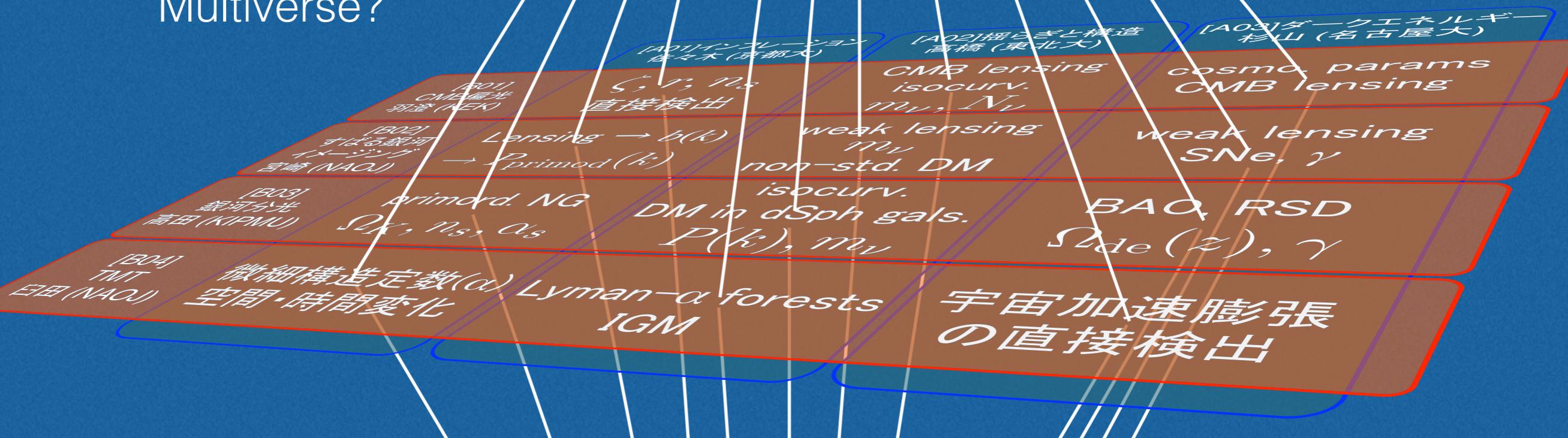
PFS construction at full steam with 2022 start!
LiteBIRD approved by JAX for 2027 launch!

important observables at each intersection

C01: ultimate theory Ooguri(Caltech)

Universe before inflation?
 Birth of time?
 quantum gravity? string?
 other dims? end of Universe?
 Multiverse?

swampland
de Sitter
conjecture



X00: organization
Murayama (IPMU)

D01: ultimate analysis Komatsu(MPA)

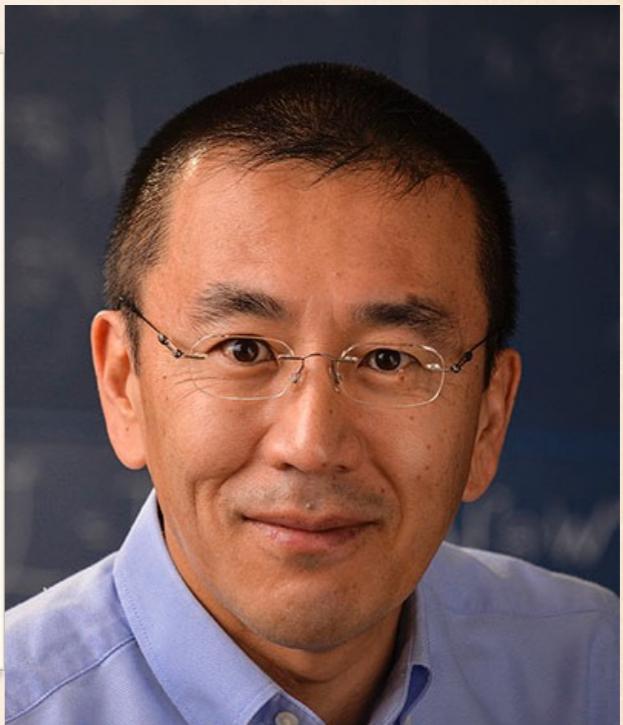
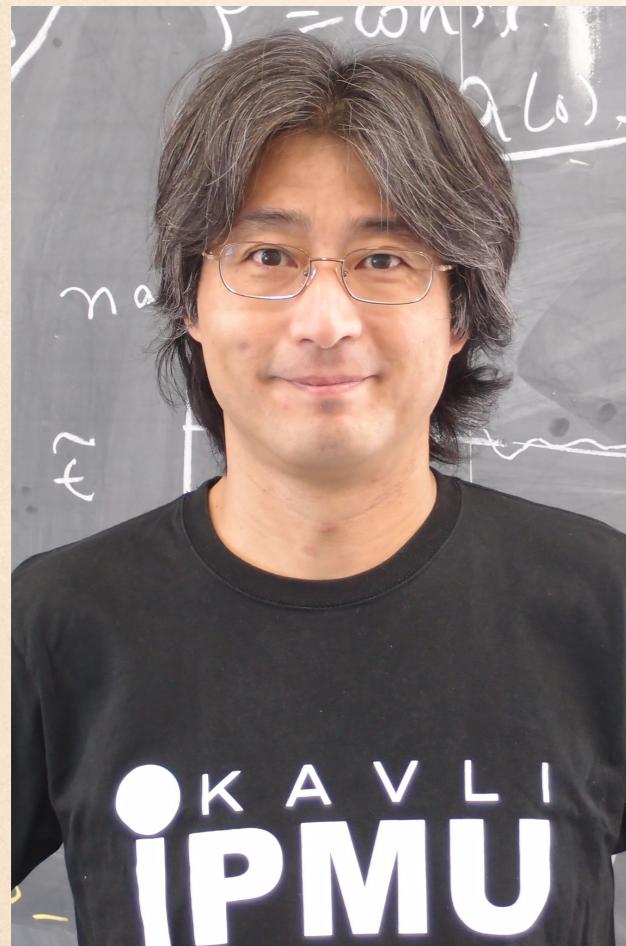
*How far have we come?
What lies ahead?*



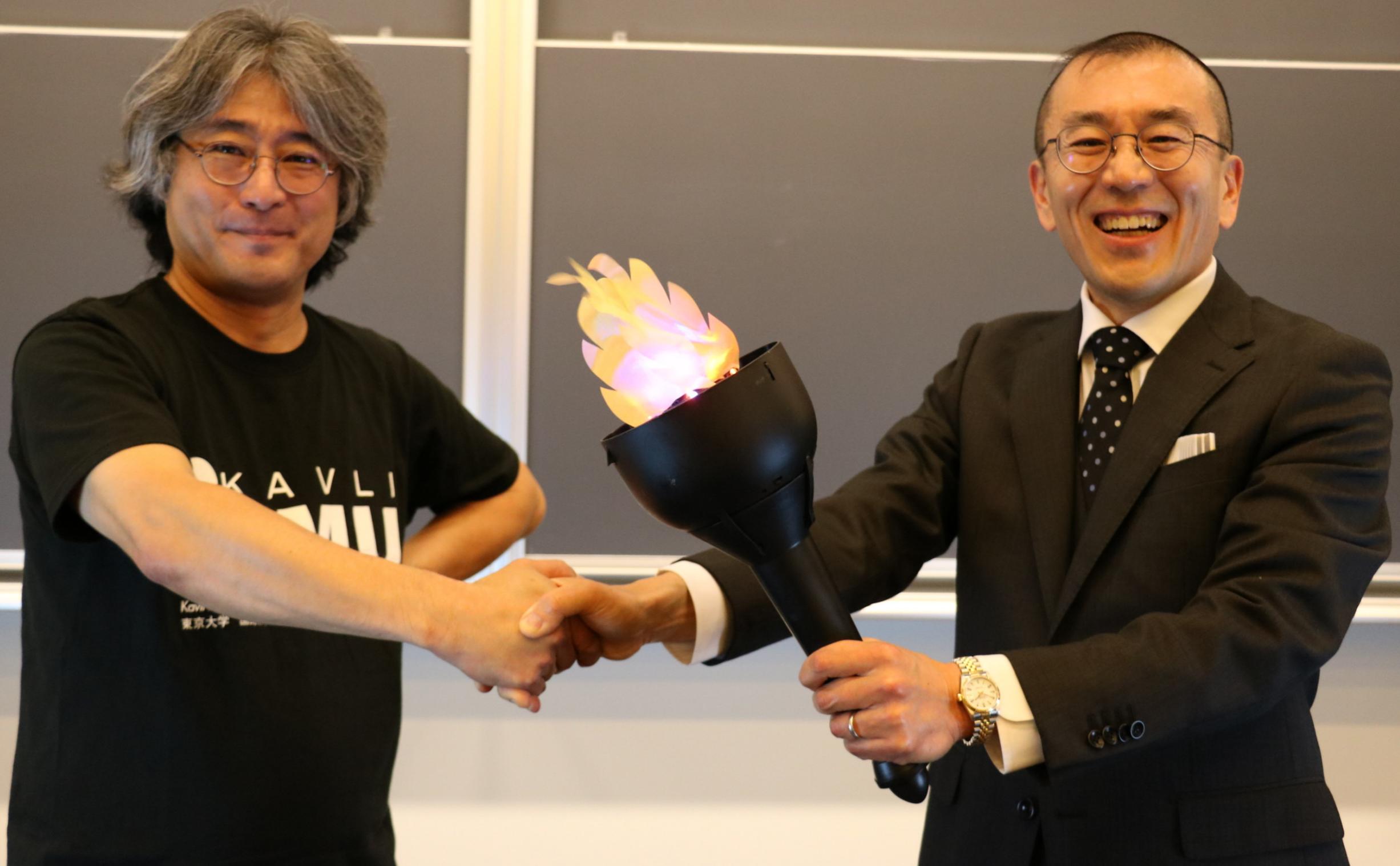
Oct 15, 2018

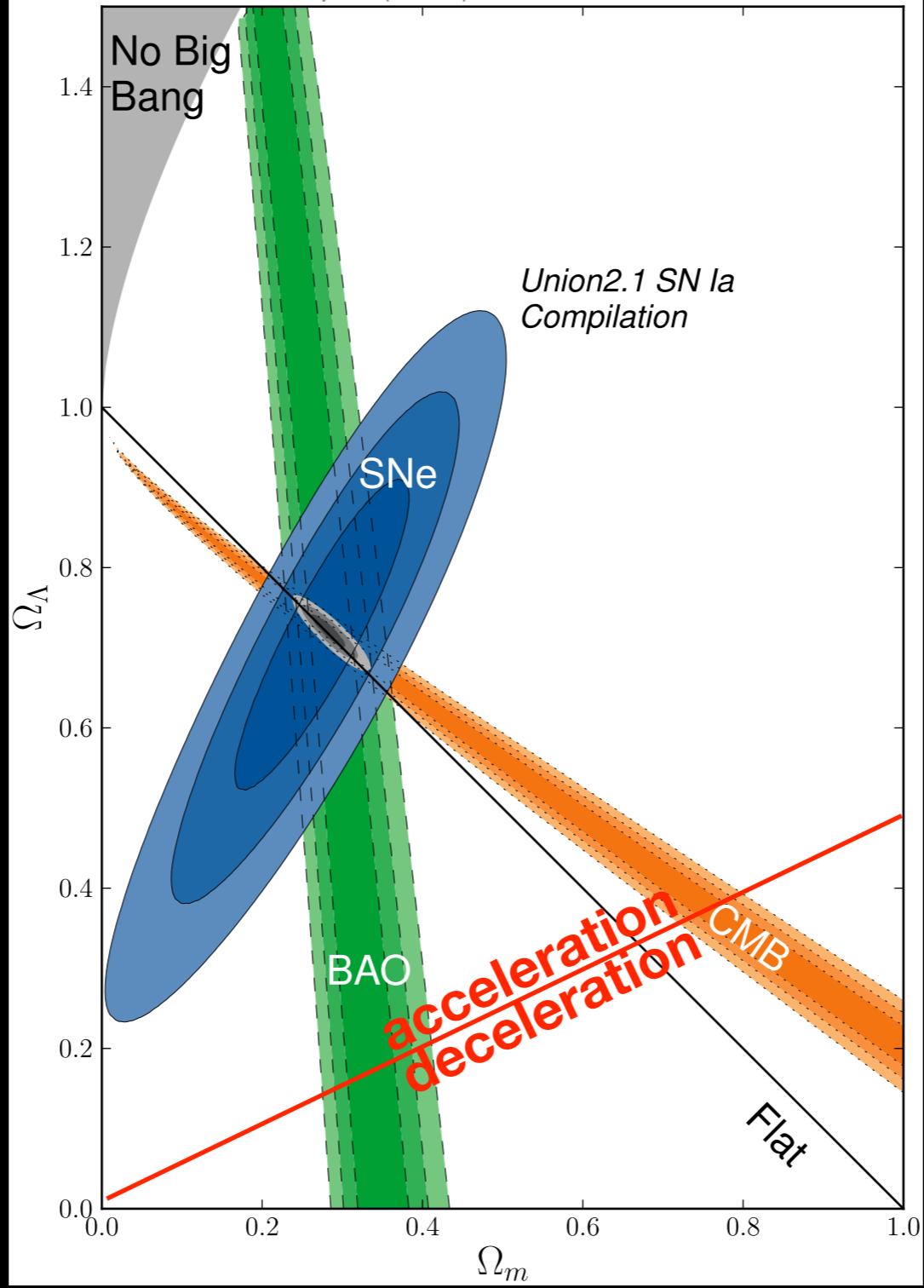
Kavli IPMU became officially a permanent institute on April 1, 2018

PASSING THE TORCH

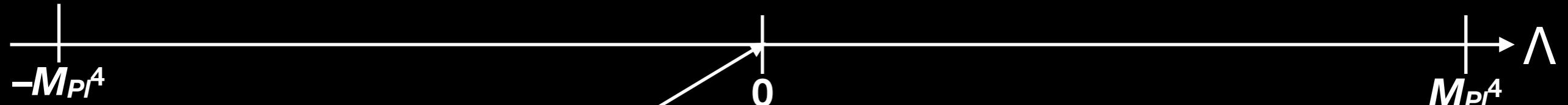


Oct 15, 2018





$\Lambda \approx 10^{-120} M_{Pl}^4 > 0$



You are here

Anthropic Principle? Multiverse?

Beautiful Landscape



only Λ and $w=-1$
nothing interesting with measuring w !



Most cited elementary particle theory paper in 2018



low-energy
effective
field theories

String Landscape

$$|\nabla V| > cV$$

$$\Lambda > 0$$

(meta)-stable
positive vacuum energy

Swampland

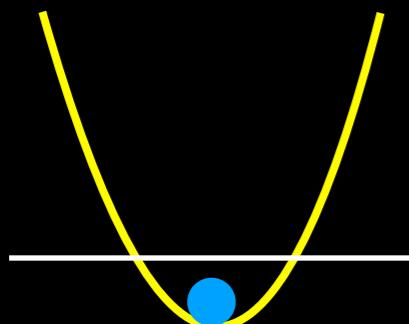
$$w = -1 + \frac{2c^2}{6 + c^2}$$

the conjecture

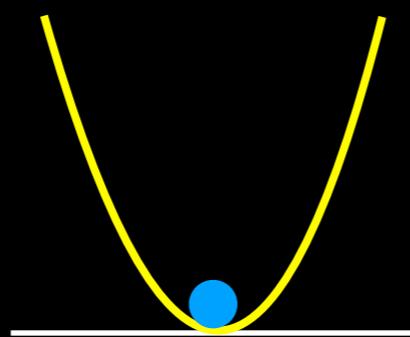
$$|\nabla V| > cV$$

w=-1

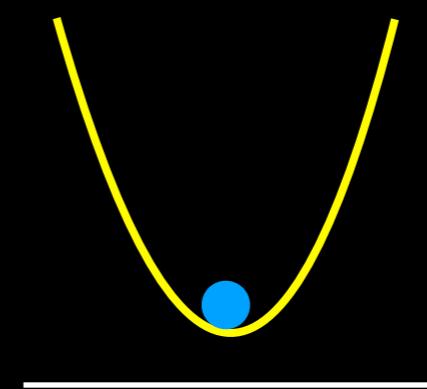
w>-1



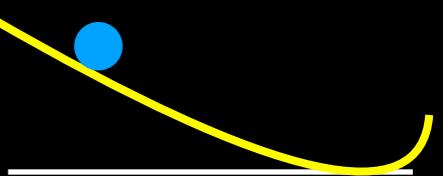
OK



OK



not OK



OK

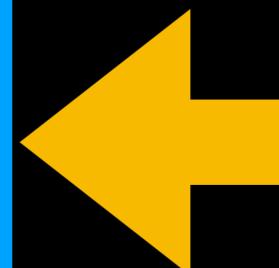
“It is thus fair to say that these scenarios have not yet been rigorously shown to be realized in string theory.”

rolling scalar field

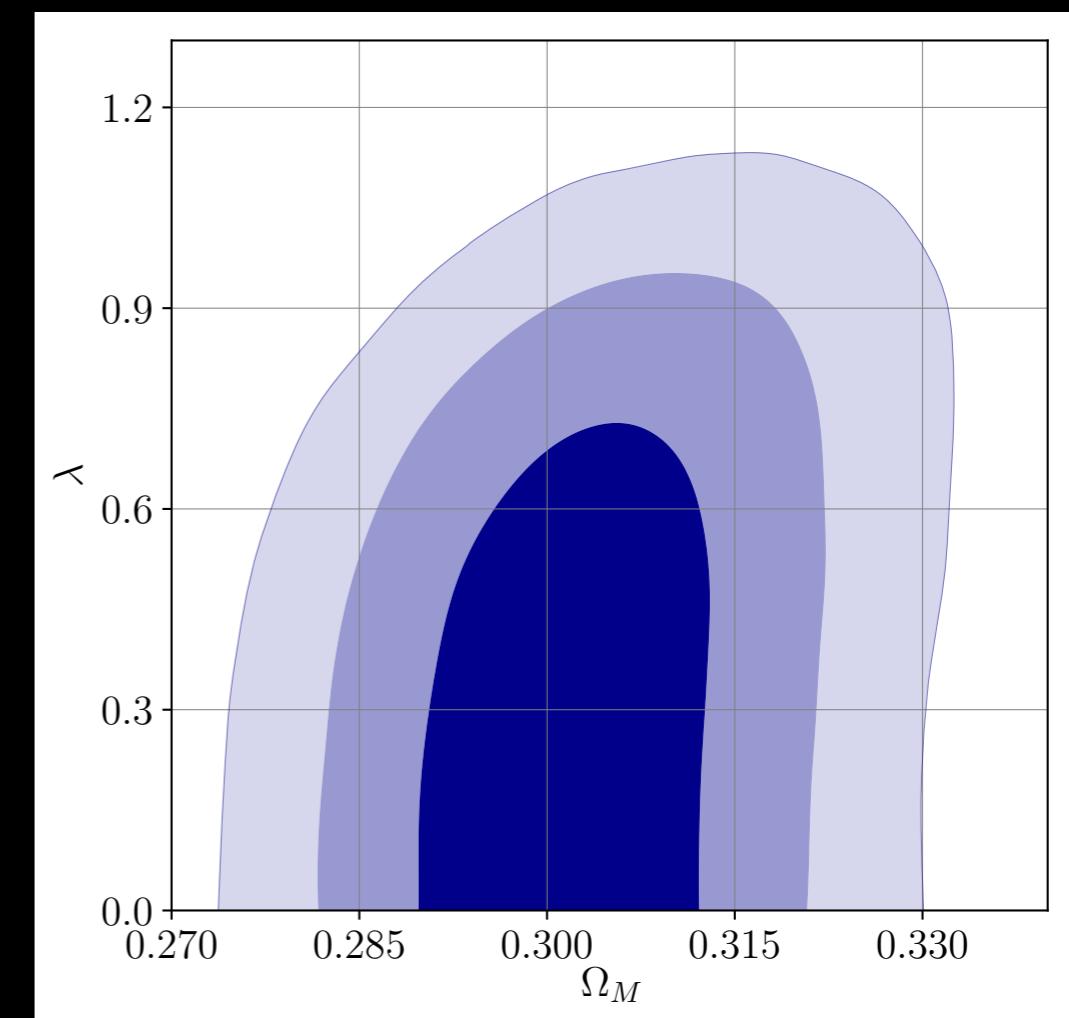
low-energy
EFT

supergravity

string theory



- very difficult to keep flat potential for Q
- difficult for inflation $m_\varphi \sim H_I \sim 10^{21}$ eV
- we need $m_Q \sim H_0 \sim 10^{-33}$ eV
- SUSY broken, $m_{3/2} > (\text{TeV}^2/M_{Pl}) \sim \text{eV}$
- often a long-range fifth force
- *found a general prescription to promote any potential to supergravity without a fifth force*
- e.g., $V = \Lambda^4 e^{-\lambda\varphi}$

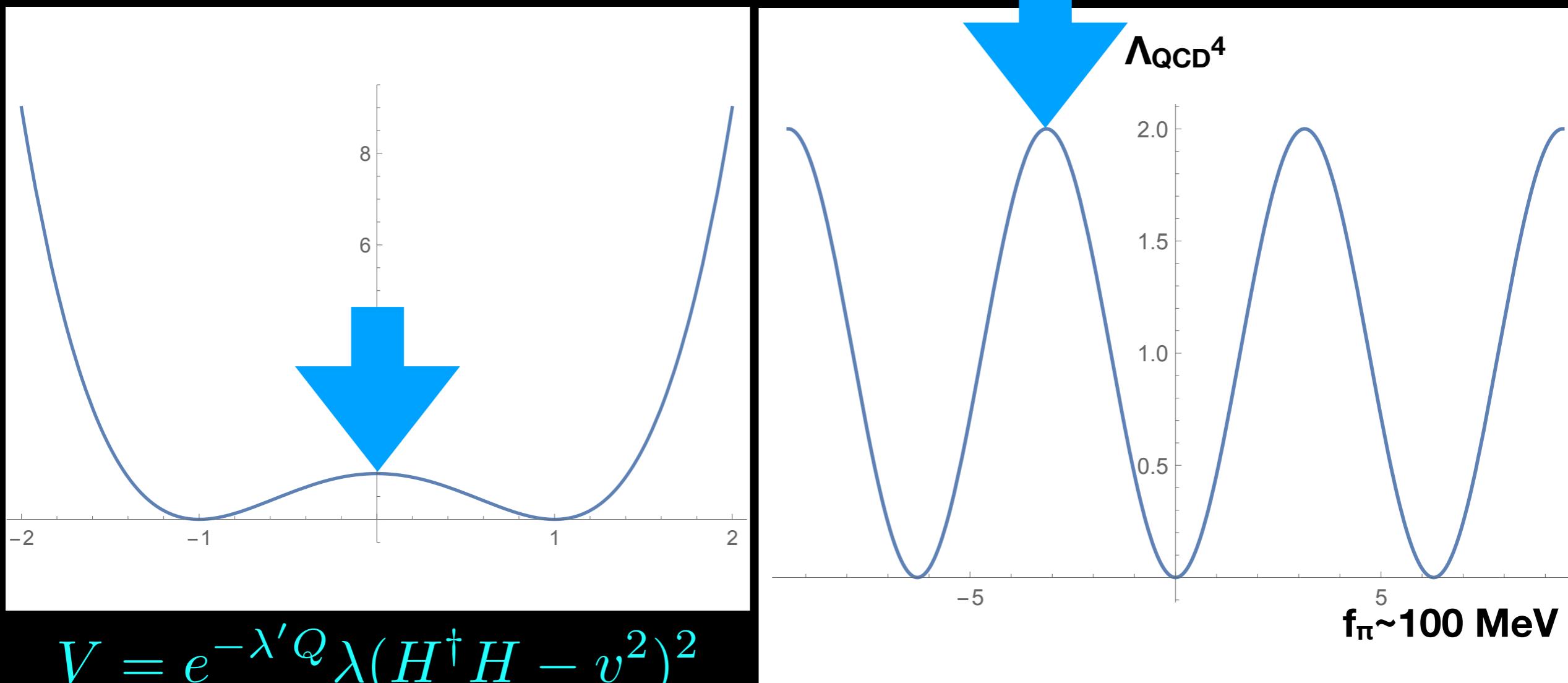


Akrami, Kallosh, Linde, Vardanyan,
arXiv:1808.09440

SM is in swampland

Standard Model Higgs potential
has a local maximum $\nabla V=0$

So has QCD in chiral Lagrangian



Exactly the same issue with GUTs!

Frederik Denef, Arthur Hebecker, and Timm Wräse, arXiv:1807.06581

HM, Masahito Yamazaki and Tsutomu T. Yanagida, arXiv:1809.00478

Beyond Standard Model

QCD axion

Supersymmetry Breaking

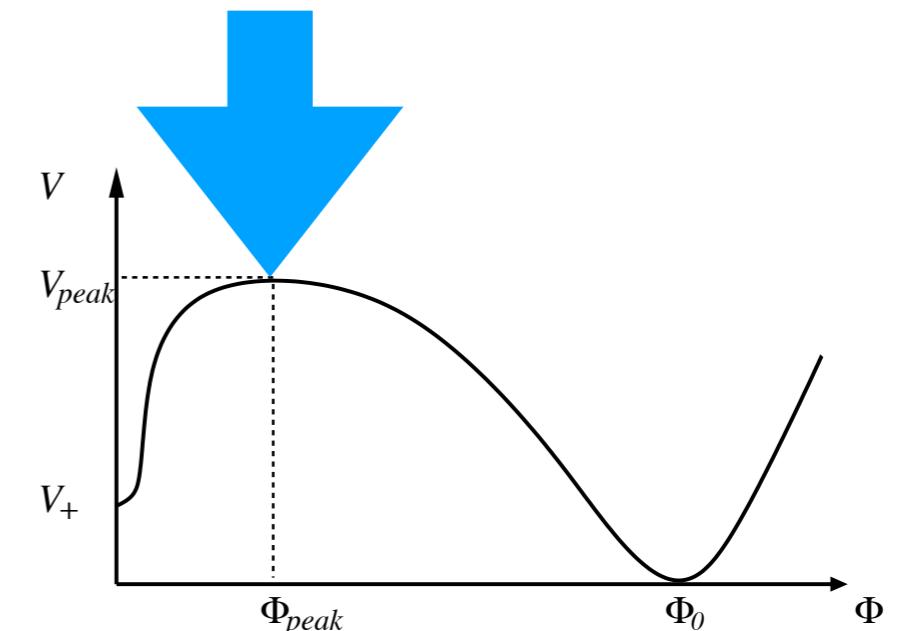
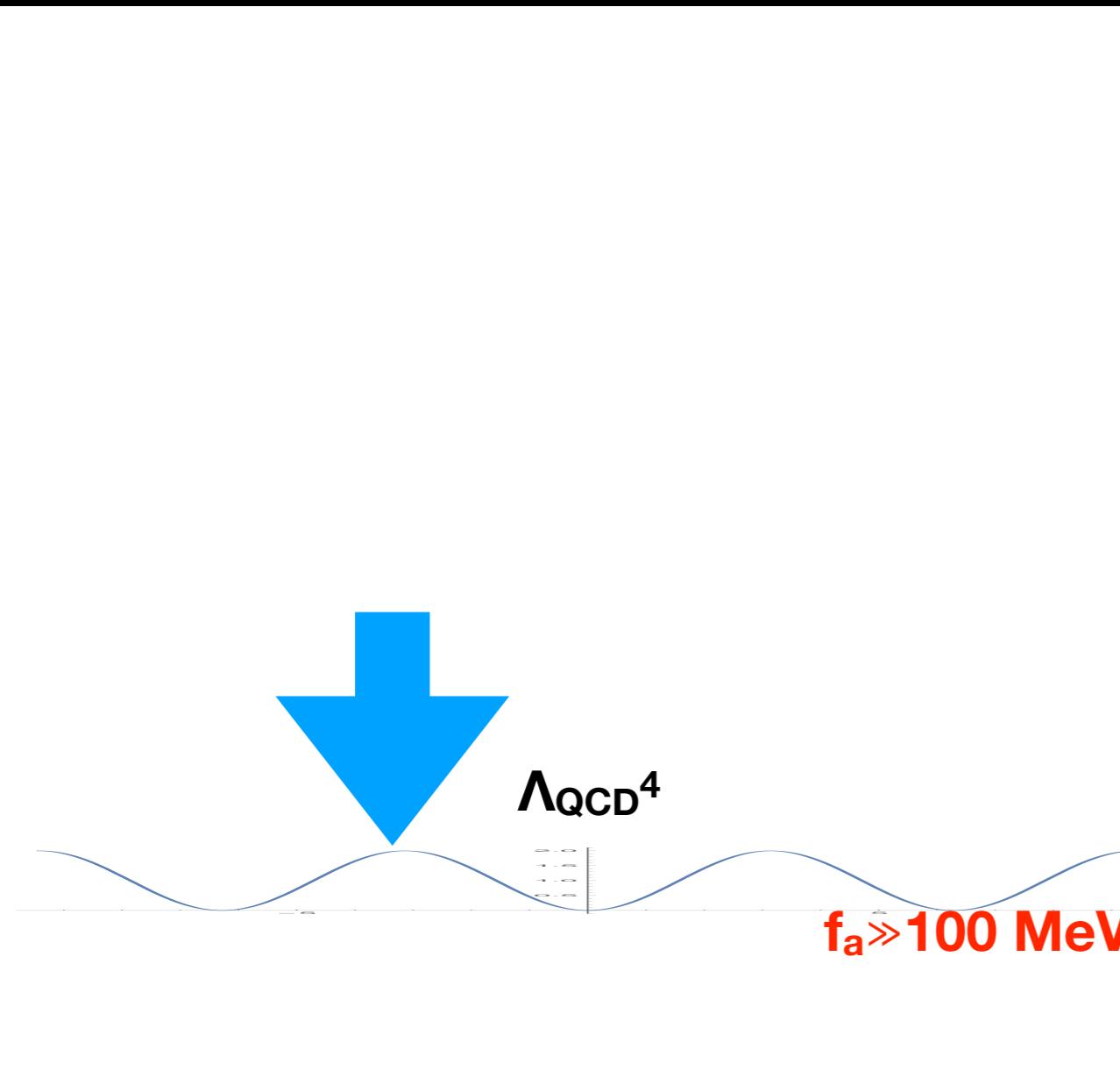


Figure 1: The potential along the bounce trajectory. The peak is at $\Phi_{\text{peak}} \sim \mu$ and the supersymmetric minimum with vanishing potential is at large field $\Phi_0 \sim \mu/\epsilon^{(N_f-3N)/(N_f-N)} \gg \mu$. The values of the potential at the local minimum V_+ and at the peak V_{peak} are of order μ^4 .

Inflation is in swampland

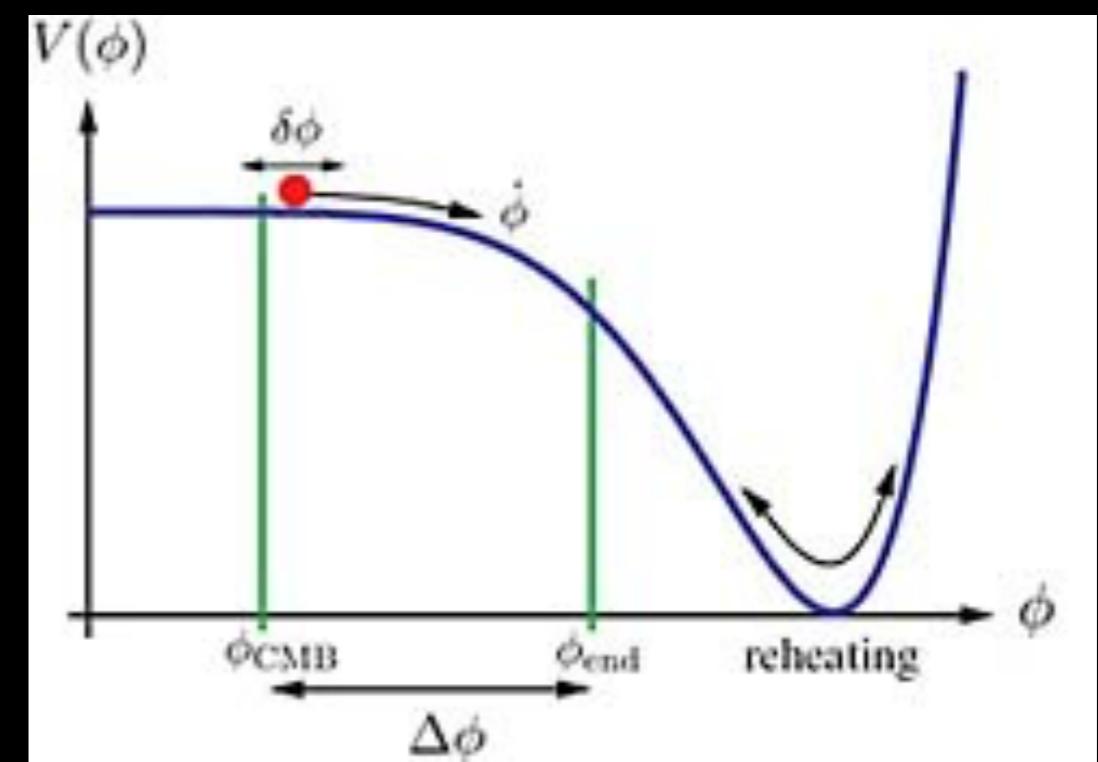
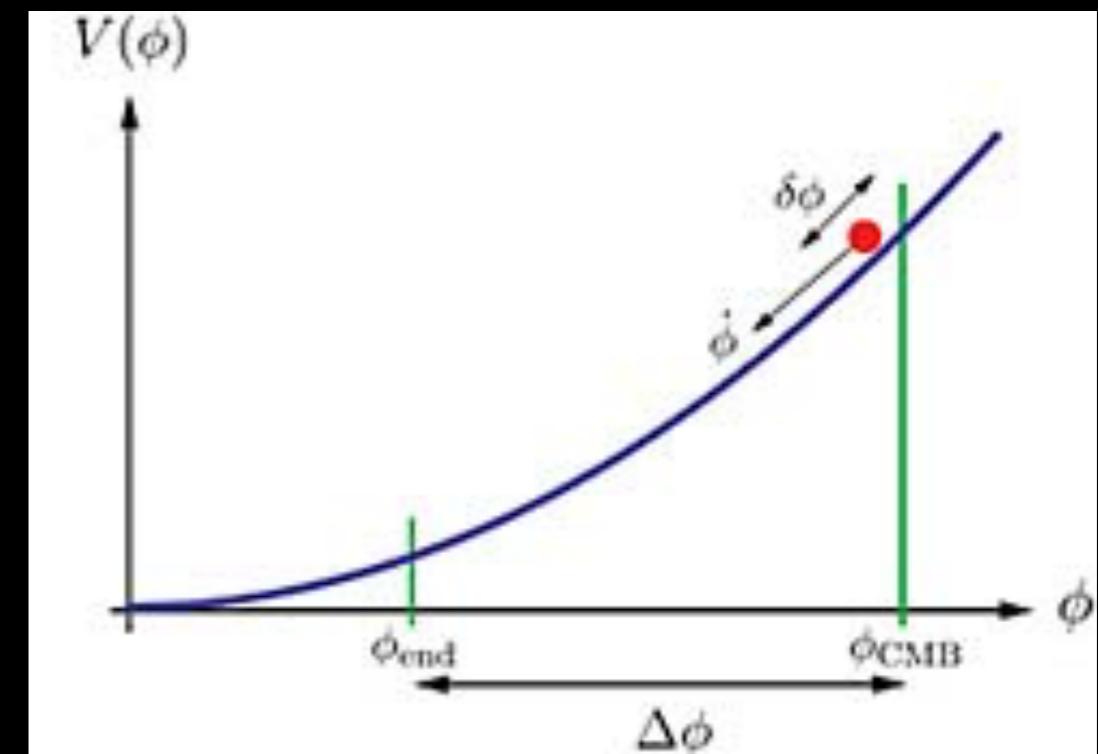
X00/A01/C01

$$|\nabla V| > cV$$

- seems to be inconsistent with the slow-roll condition

$$V' \ll \sqrt{3}V$$

- one possible attitude:
 $c=0.01\sim O(1)$
- can't expect $w \neq -1$
- “large field inflation” is in swampland?
 - can't expect large tensor component $r \approx 8 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dN} \right)^2 \lesssim 10^{-3}$
 - bad news for CMB S4, LiteBIRD



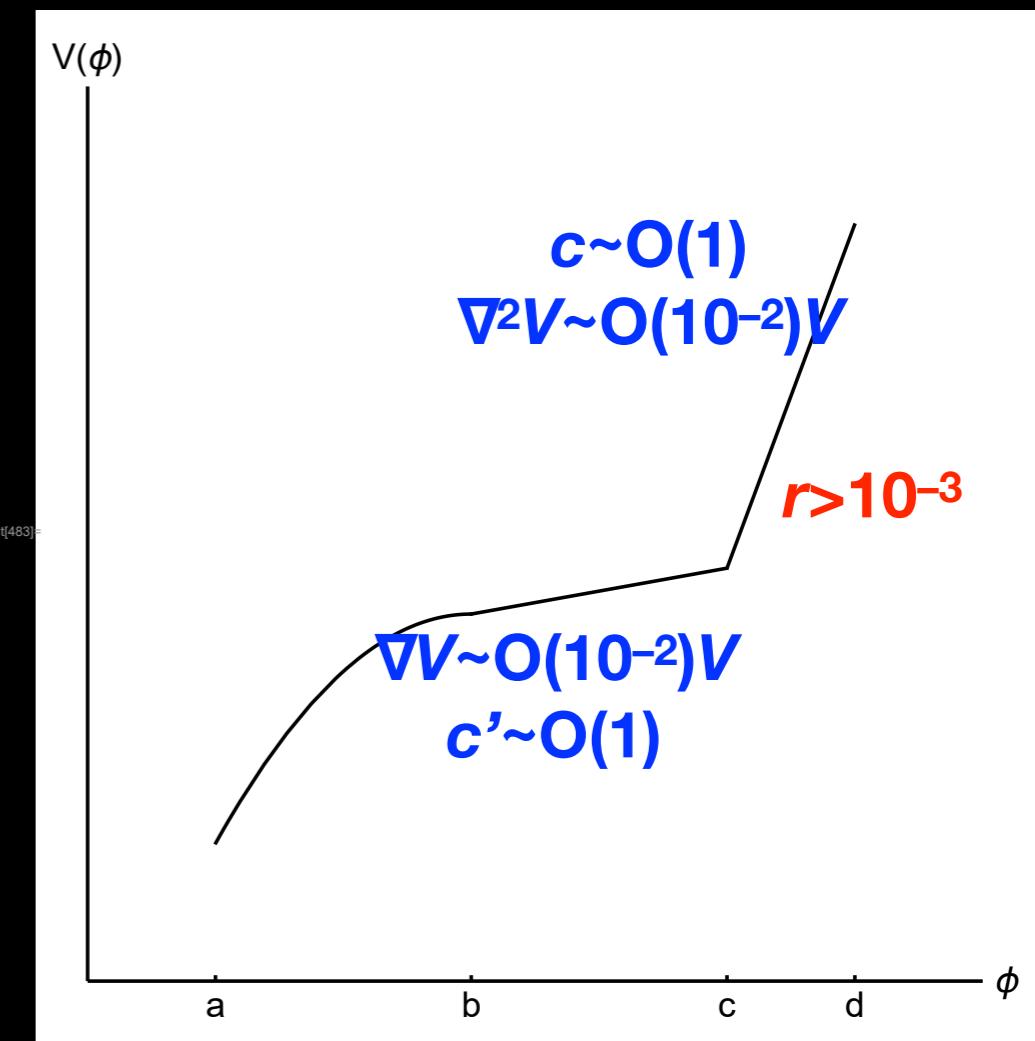
too strong?

X00/A01/C01

$$|\nabla V| > cV$$

- perhaps, the constraint is too strong?
- would local maxima be ok?
- Our suggestion:
 - $|\nabla V| > cV$ or $\nabla^2 V < 0$
 - $|\nabla V| > cV$ or $\nabla^2 V < -c'V$

Hope for $w \neq -1$?

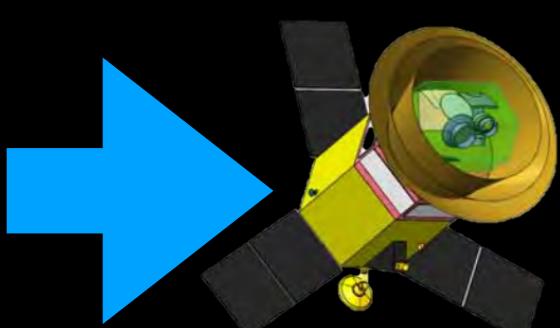


Ooguri, Palti, Shiu, Vafa, arXiv:1810.05506

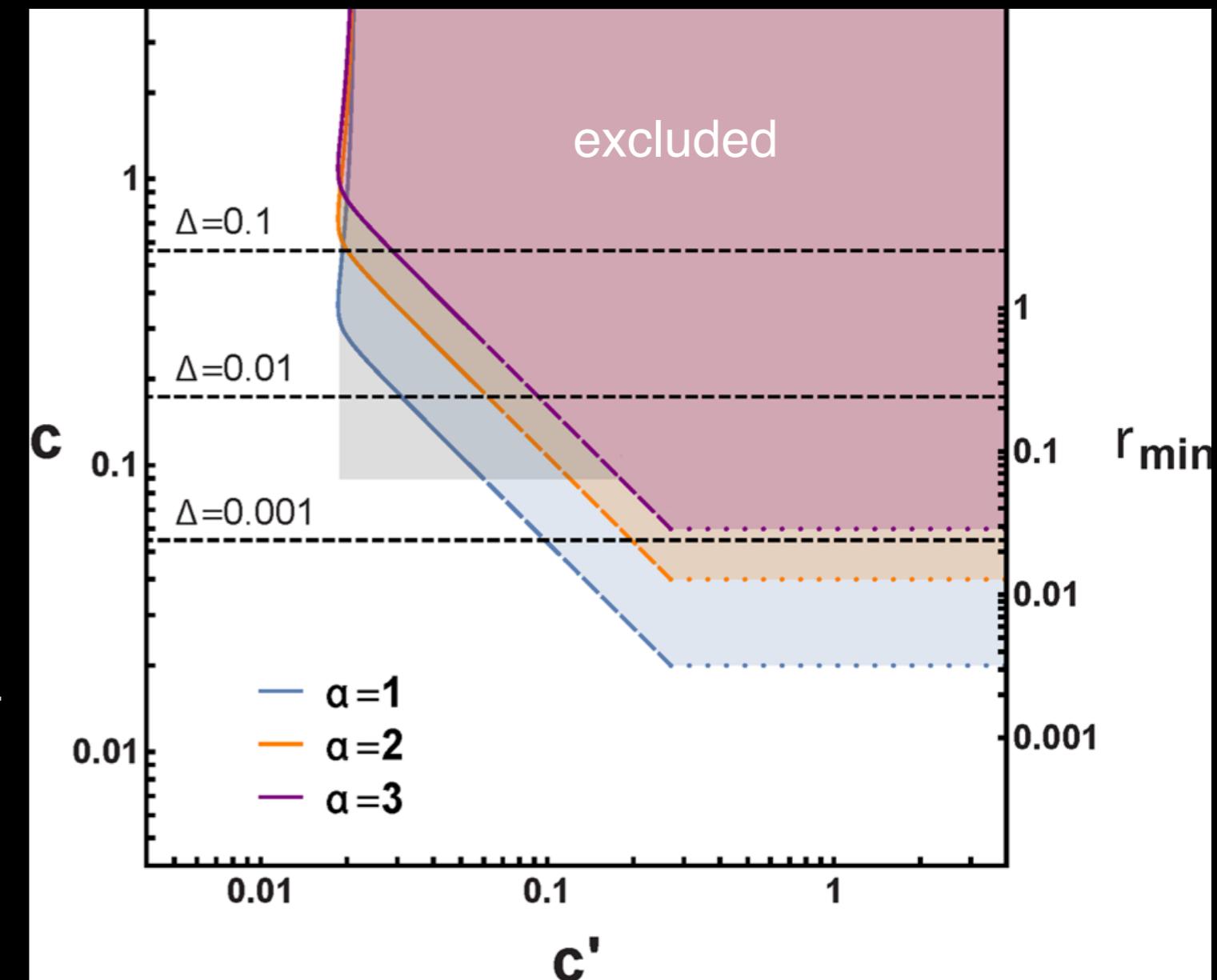
Is Inflation OK?

X00/A01/C01/B01

- Single-field inflation:
 - c or $c' \sim 0.1$ OK
 - r can be detectable
- Multi-field even better!



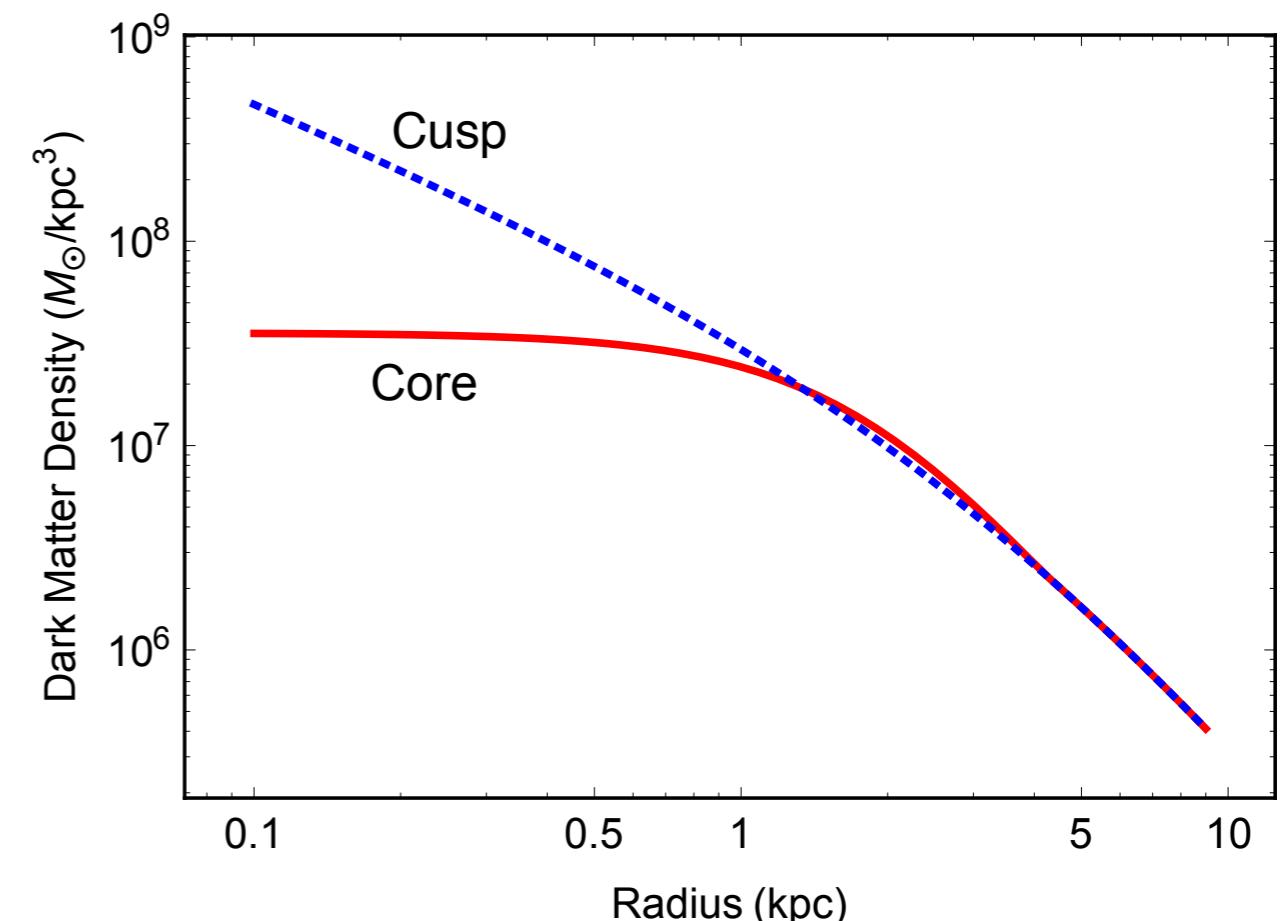
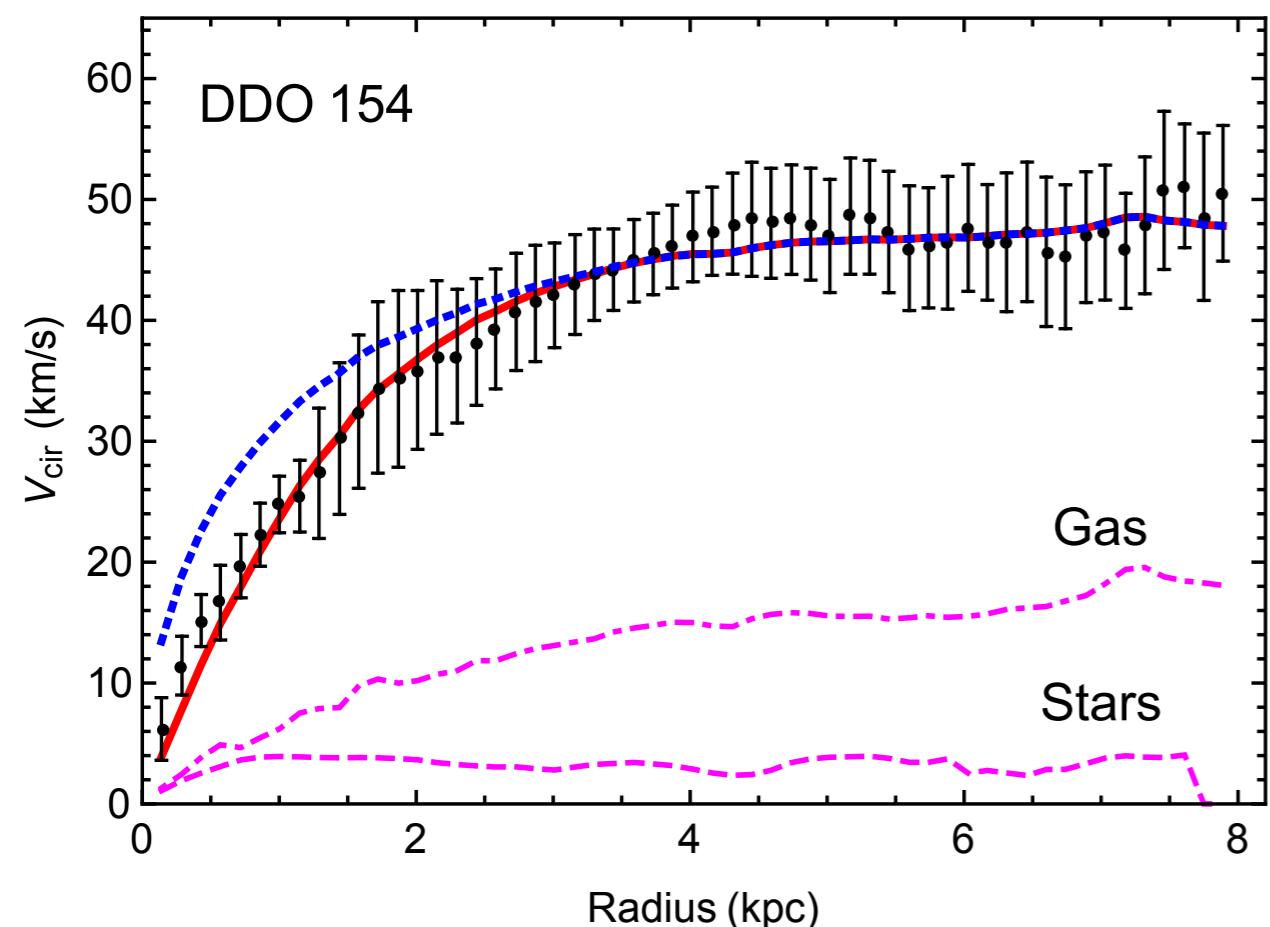
LiteBIRD
Tomo Matsumura



DDO 154 dwarf galaxy



DDO 154 dwarf galaxy

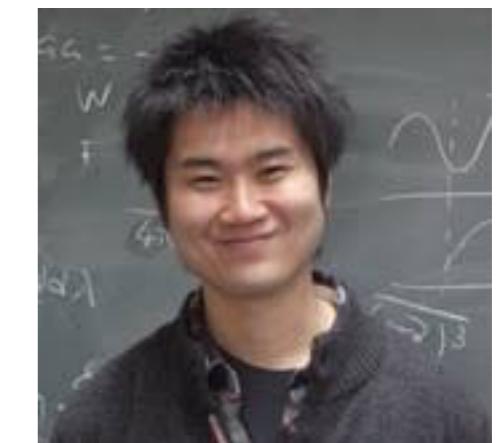


can be explained if dark matter scatters against itself
Need $\sigma/m \sim 1 \text{b} / \text{GeV}$

only astrophysical information beyond gravity

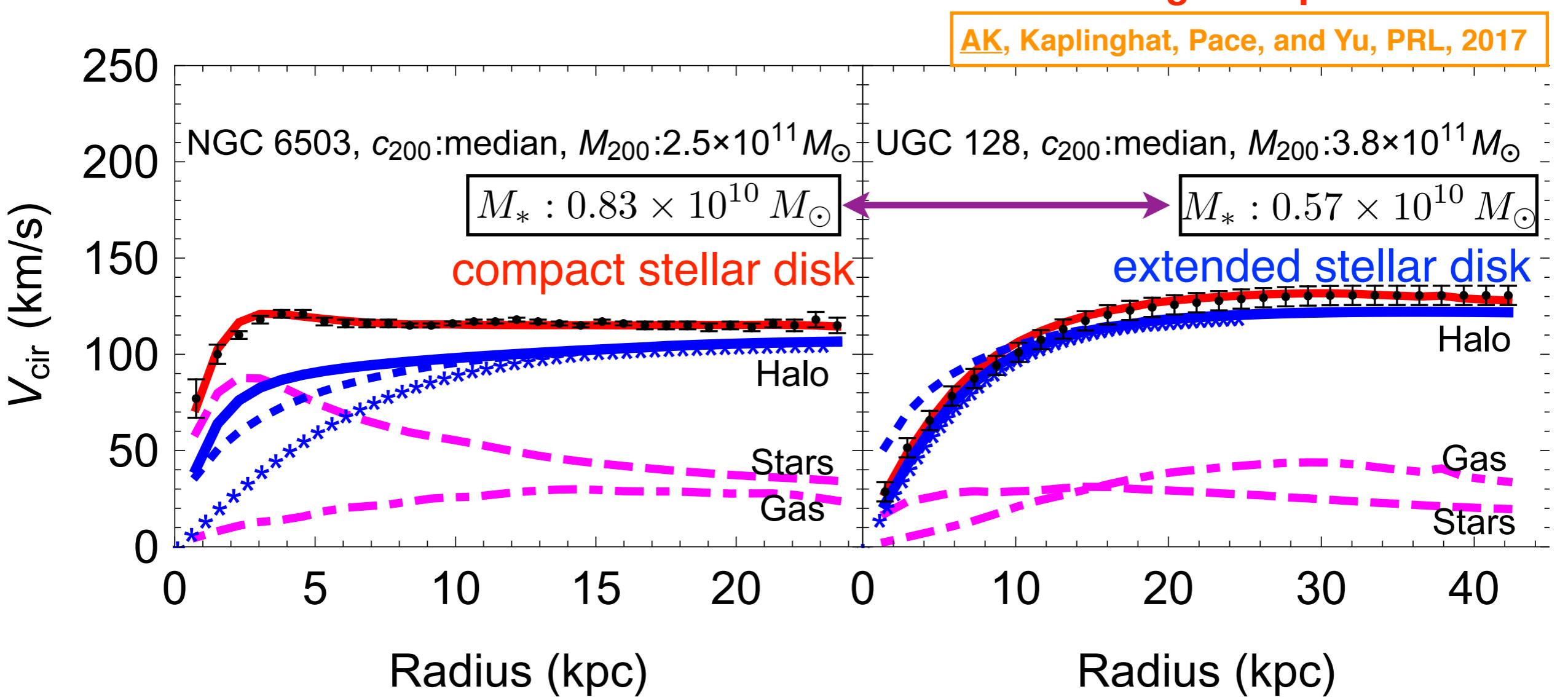
Diversity in stellar distribution

Similar outer circular velocity and stellar mass,
but different stellar distribution



Ayuki Kamada

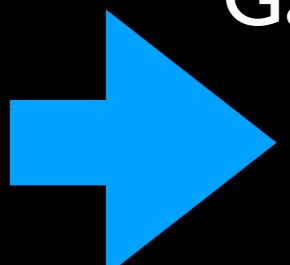
first student from Kavli IPMU
long term position in Korea



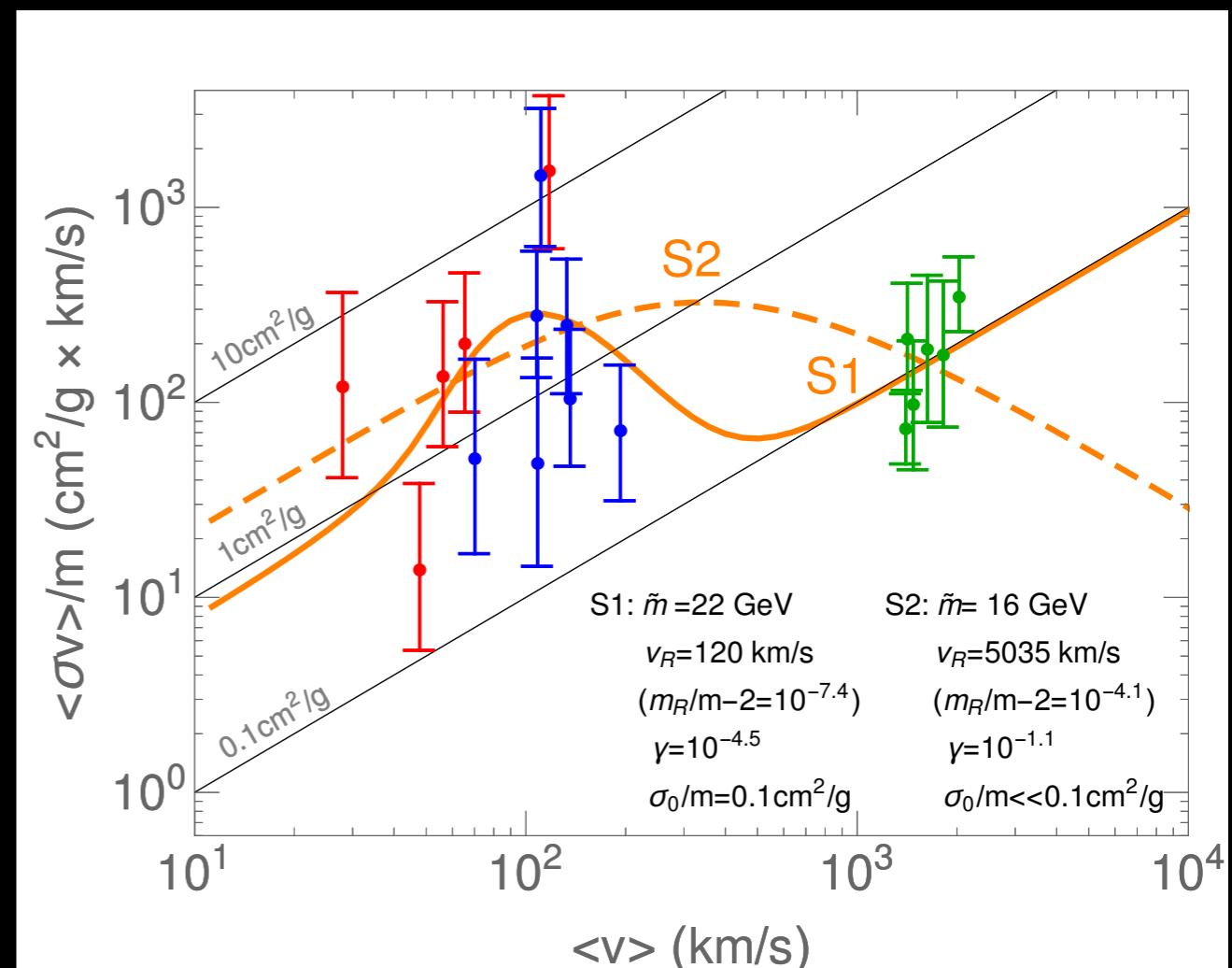
X00/A02

SIMP

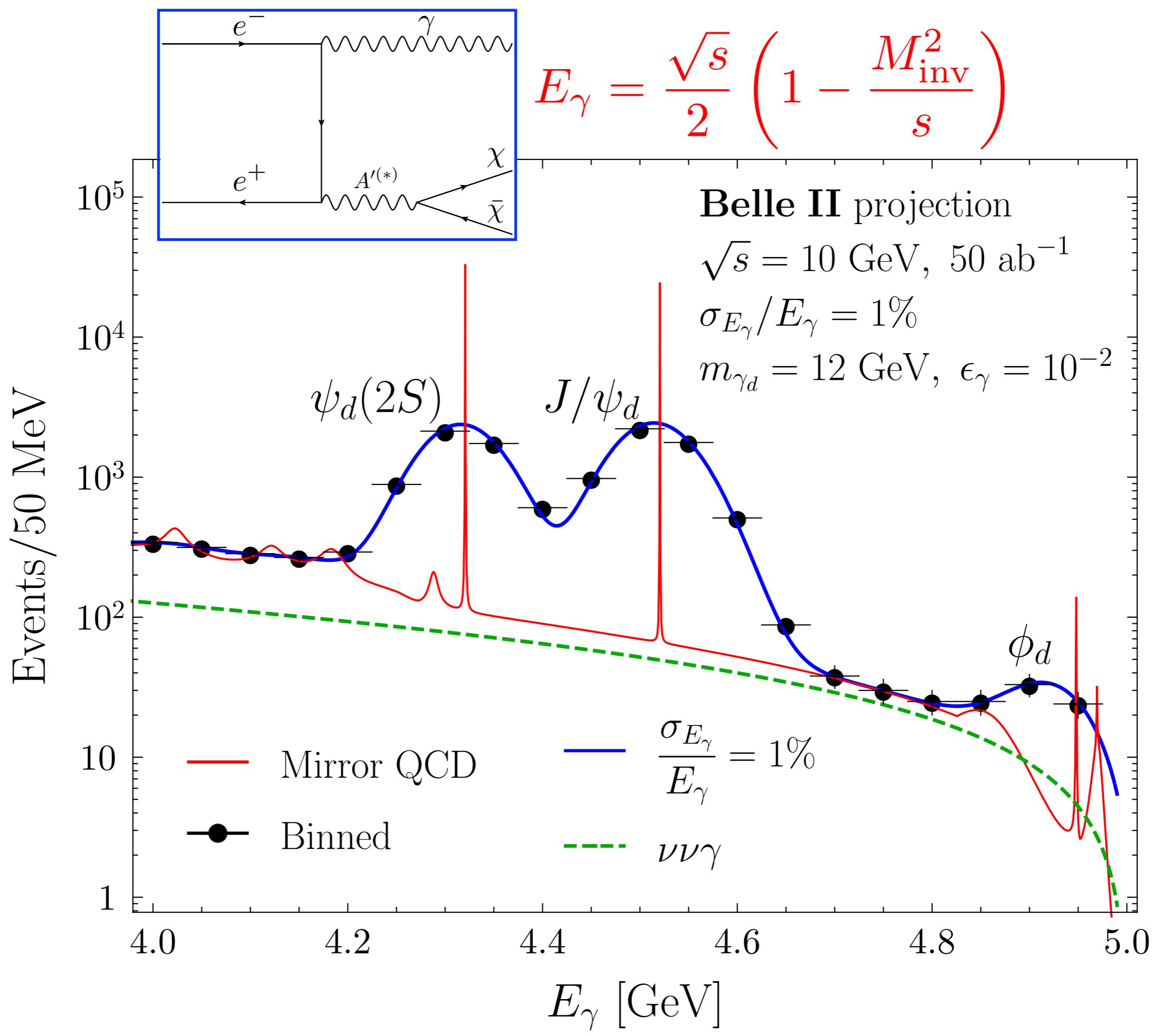
- **SIMP (Strongly Interacting Massive Particle)**
- Hochberg, Kuflik, HM (Top 1% paper in physics)
- dark matter = dark hadron
- near-threshold resonance can “fit” the data
- i.e., $\pi\pi \rightarrow \sigma \rightarrow \pi\pi$
 - (Xiaoyong Chu, Camilo Garcia-Cely, HM)



Search @ Belle-2!

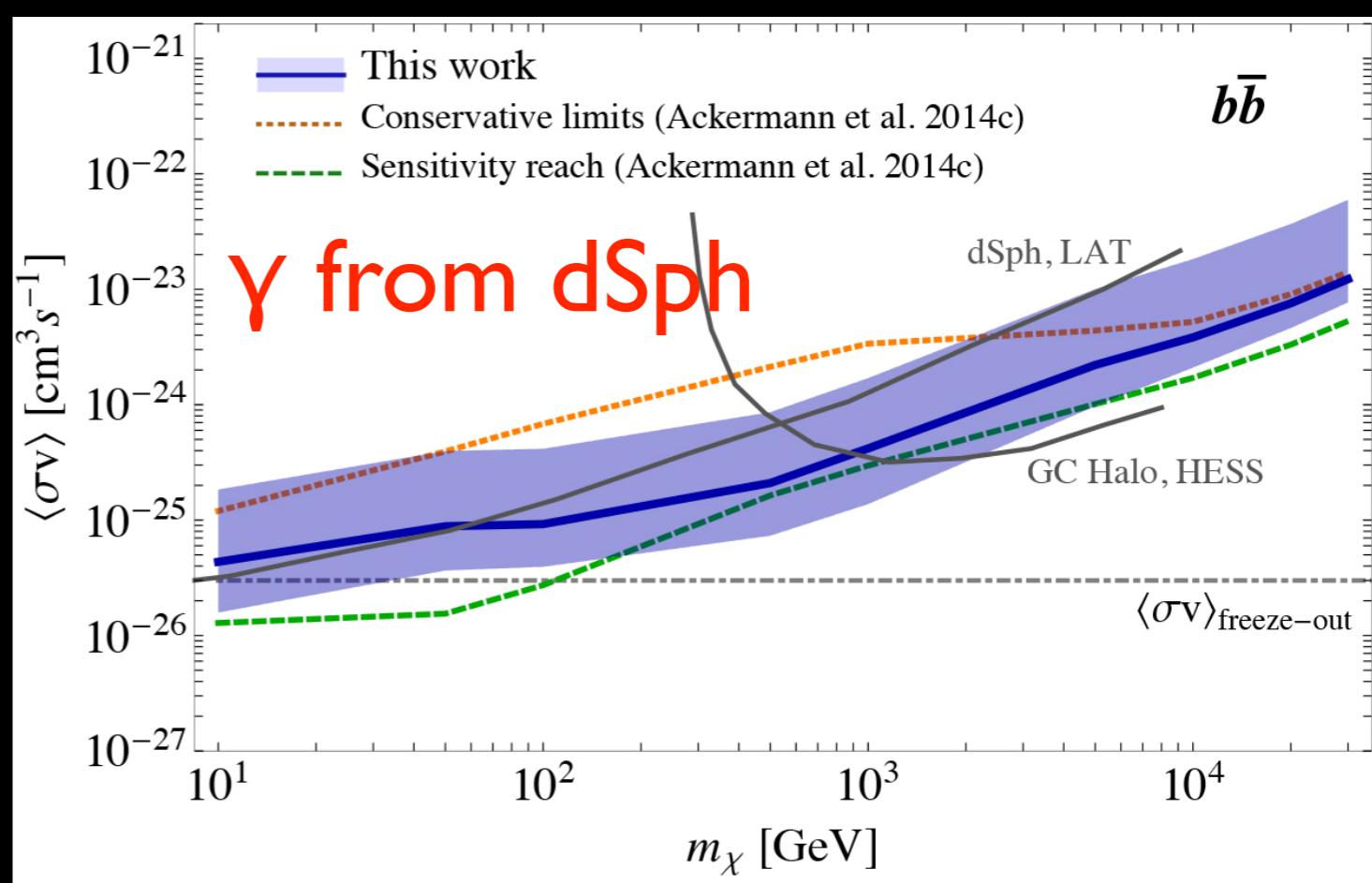
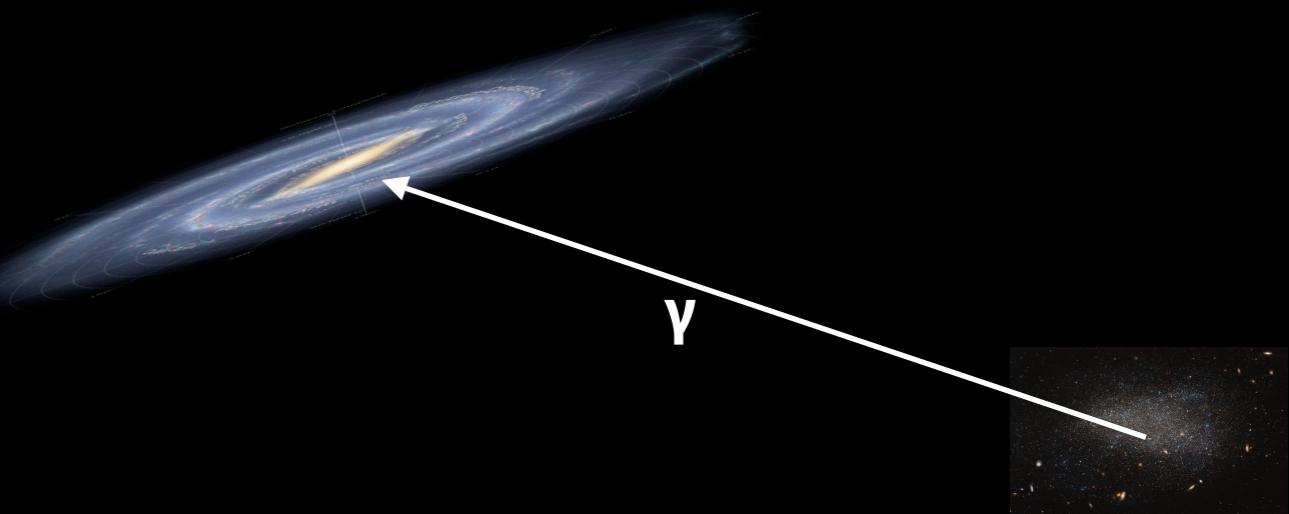


M. Kaplinghat, S. Tulin, and H.-B. Yu,
arXiv:1508.03339.
Xiaoyong Chu, Camilo Garcia-Cely, HM,
Phys.Rev.Lett. 122 (2019) 071103



indirect detection

- powerful probe to dark matter
- annihilation in star-poor dwarf galaxies
- biggest uncertainties:
 - foreground stars
 - density profile



Foreground effect on the J -factor estimation of ultrafaint dwarf spheroidal galaxies

string

Koji Ichikawa,¹ Shun-ichi Horigome,^{1*} Miho N. Ishigaki,¹ Shigeki Matsumoto,¹ Masahiro Ibe,^{2,2} Hajime Sugai¹ and Kohei Hayashi²

¹*Kavli IPMU (WPI), UTIAS, The University of Tokyo, Kashiwa 277-8583, Japan*

²*ICRR, The University of Tokyo, Kasliwa 277-8582, Japan*

instrumentation

astronomy (galactic archaeology)

Accepted 2018 May 21. Received 2018 May 10; in original form 2017 June 17

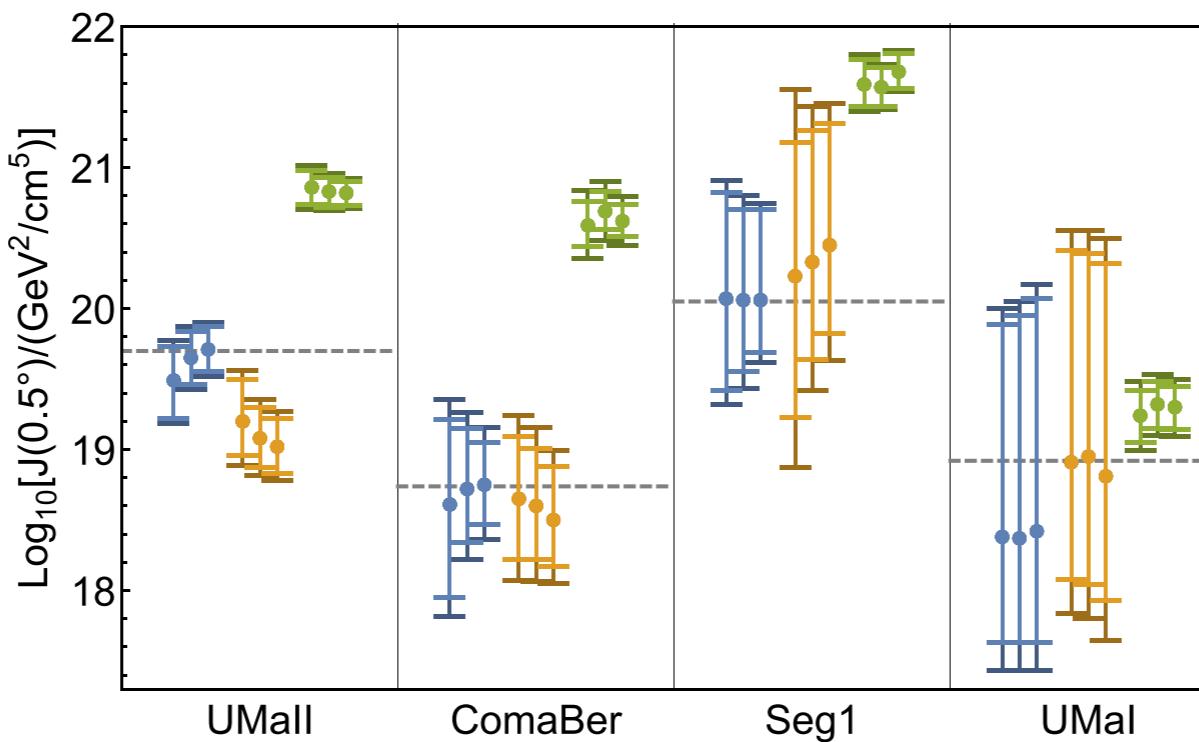


Figure 3. The J -factors obtained by the fits are plotted. The blue, orange, and green dots show the J -factor estimations of the KI17, Conventional, and Contaminated analysis. The lighter error bars of each point show the average of the 68 per cent quantile, while the darker ones show the square root of the 68 per cent quantiles and the standard deviation of the median values. The grey dashed lines show the input values. For each dSph, three bars with the same colours correspond to the case of $i_{\max} = 21$, 21.5, and 22 with $\theta_{\text{ROI}} = 0.65$ respectively, from the left. See Table A1 and Fig. C1 for the numerical values and their dependence on the r_{\max} , respectively.

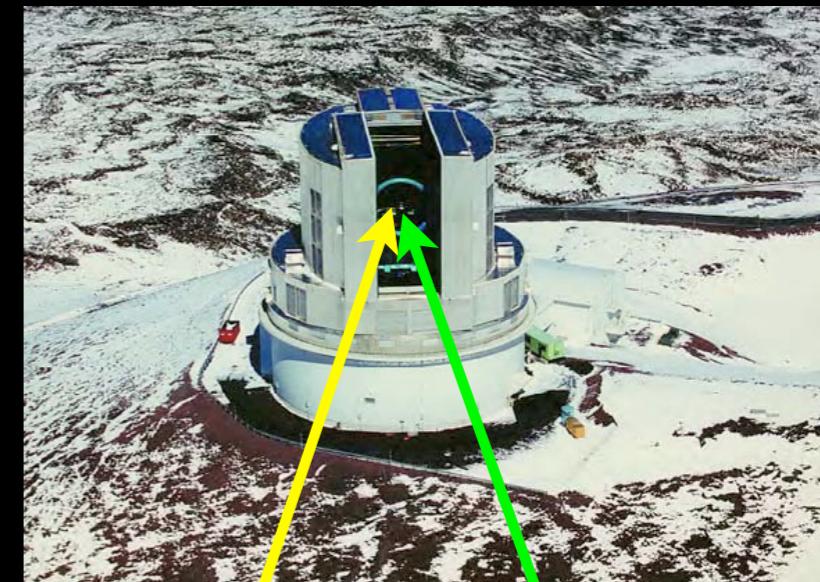


Prime
Focus
Spectrograph

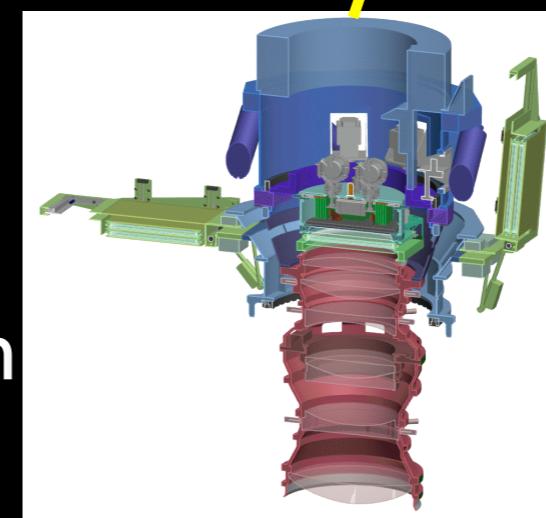
SuMIRe

Subaru Measurement of Images and Redshifts

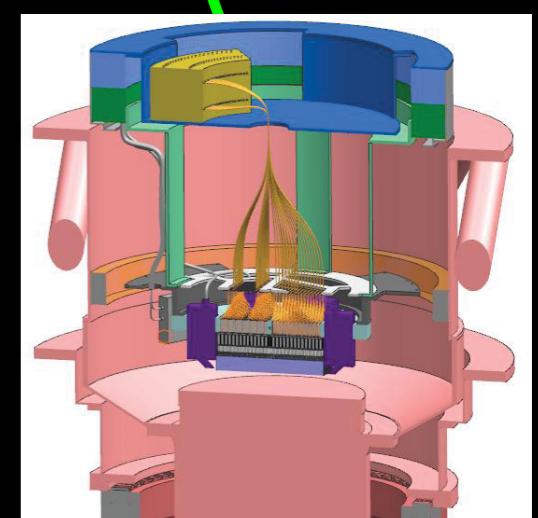
- one of the largest telescopes: 8.2m
- big field of view $\sim 1.5^\circ$
- **Imaging** with Hyper Suprime-Cam (HSC)
 - 870M pixels
 - $\sim 300M$ galaxy images
 - 2014–2019, 330 nights
- **spectroscopy** with PrimeFocusSpectrograph (PFS)
 - 2394 optical fibers, 280–1260nm
 - $> 1M$ redshifts
 - 2022–2026 360 nights



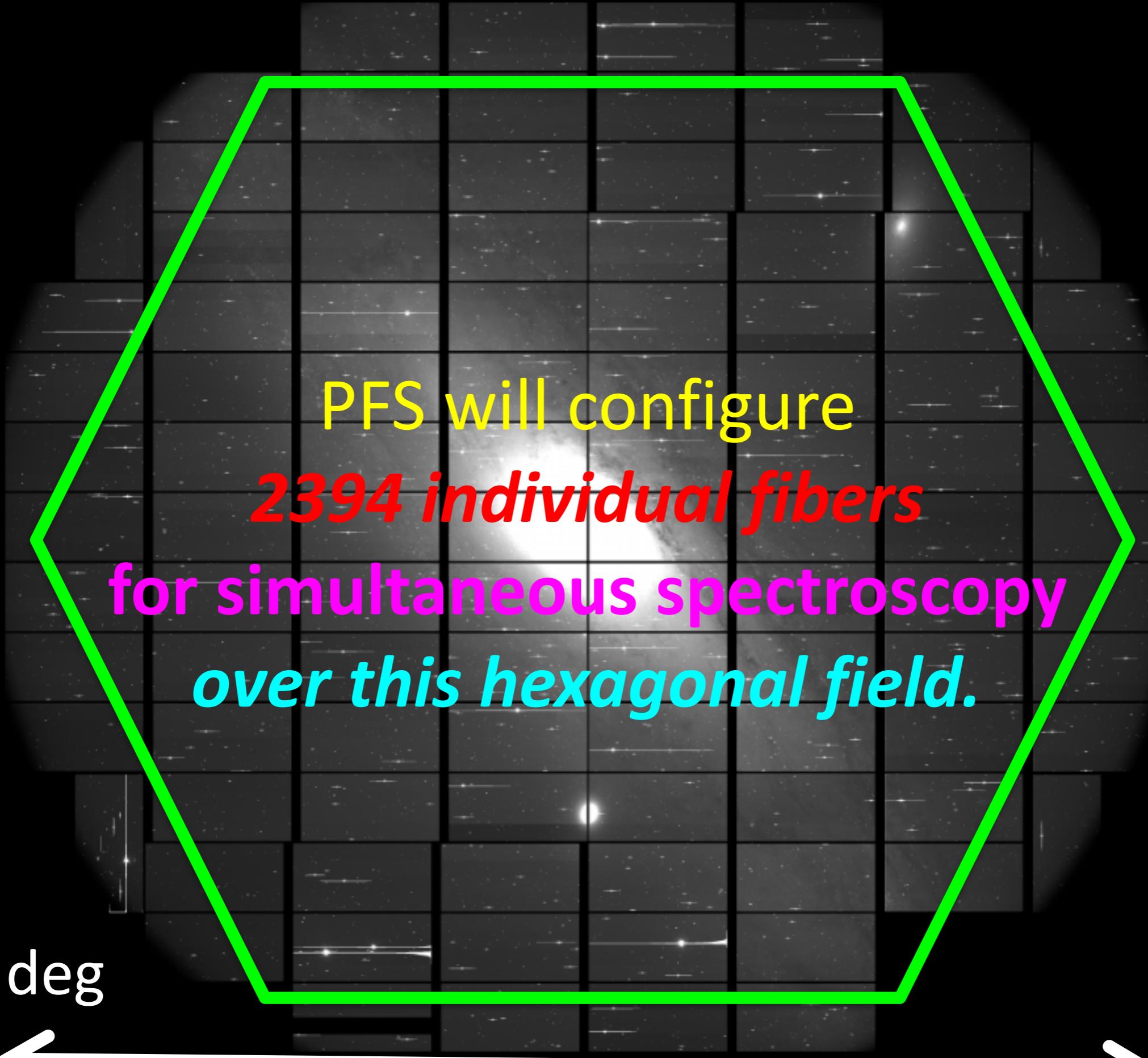
Subaru



HSC



PFS



PFS will configure
2394 individual fibers
for simultaneous spectroscopy
over this hexagonal field.

~1.5 deg



Comprehensive Challenge on the Standard Model of the Universe and Beyond

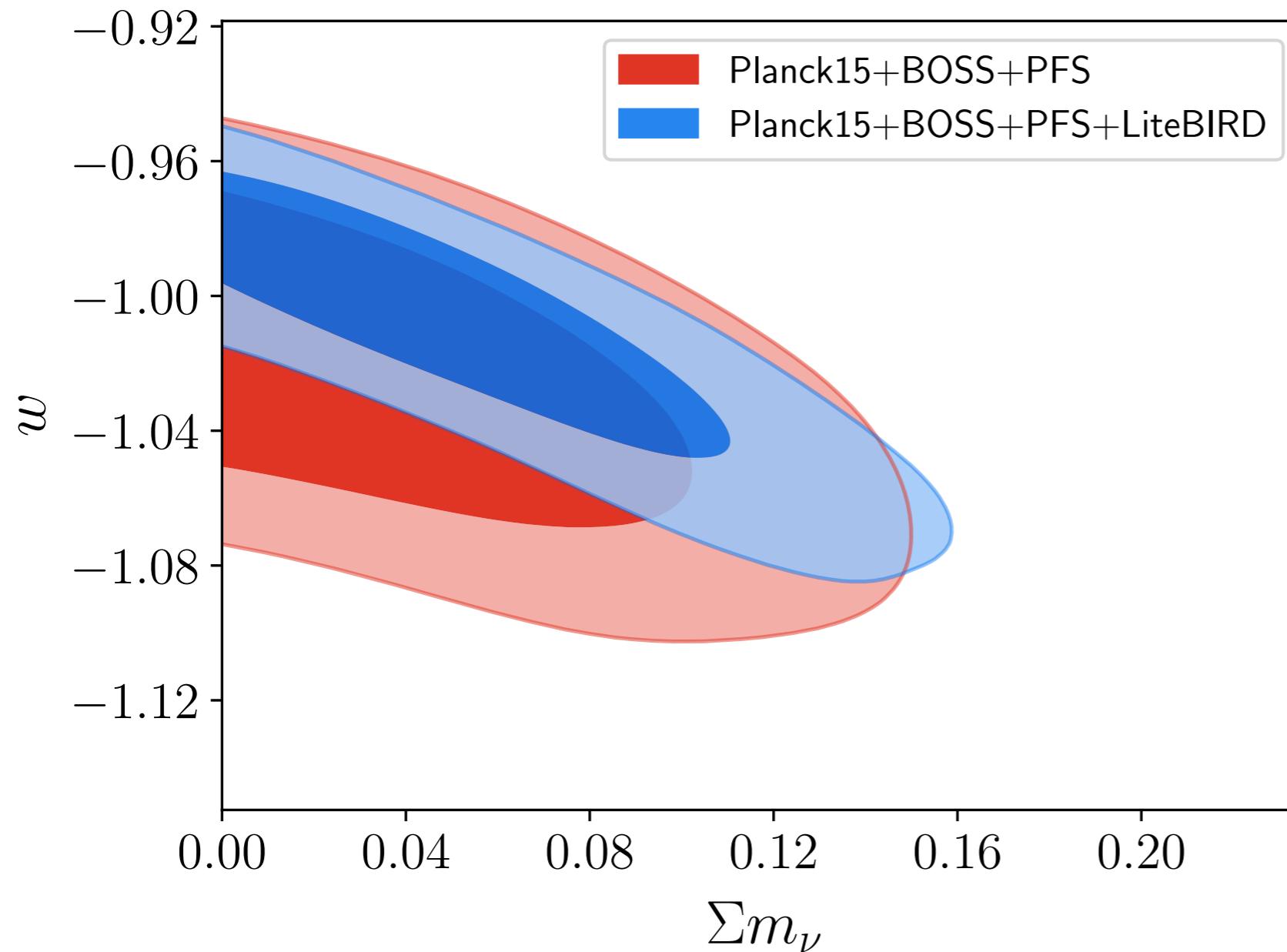
Λ CDM	Galactic Archaeology	Galaxy Evolution	Cosmology
General Relativity		✓	✓
Flat FRW metric			✓
Collisionless Dark Matter	✓		
Nearly Scale-invariant Adiabatic Gaussian Spectrum	✓	✓	✓
Hierarchical Structure Formation	✓	✓	✓
Cosmological Constant			✓
Massless Neutrinos	✓ (warm DM)		✓
Reionization from stellar formation		✓	



Can measure w

If $w > -1$, supports swampland conjecture

If $w = -1$, puts string theory in tight corner?



$$w = -1 + \frac{2c^2}{6 + c^2}$$

**Now that c can be $O(1)$,
 w may deviate from -1**

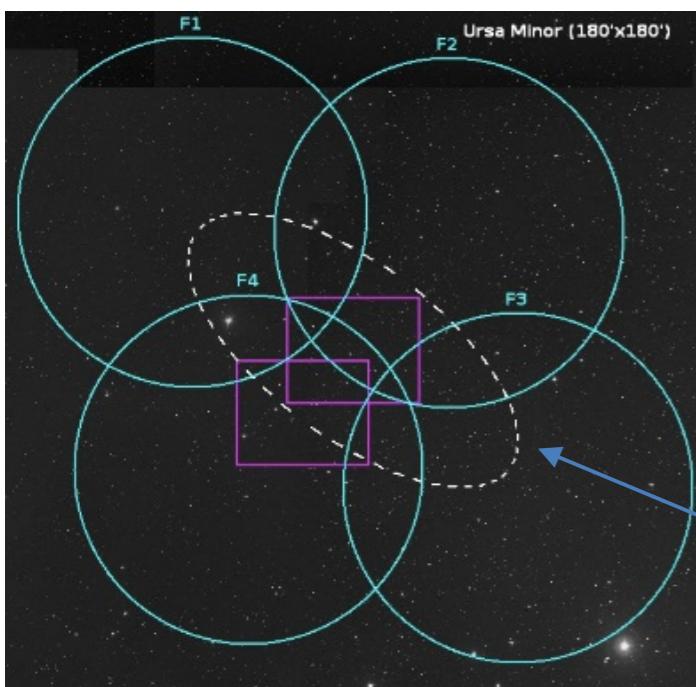
**further improvements
with τ from LiteBIRD**

R. Makiya

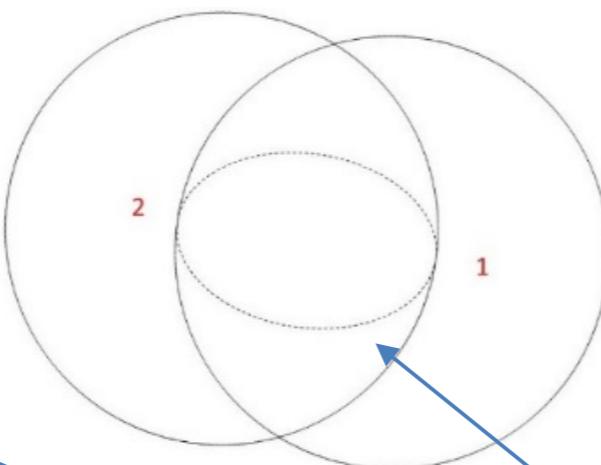
PFS pointings for MW satellites

~ HSC imaging data are available for all samples ~

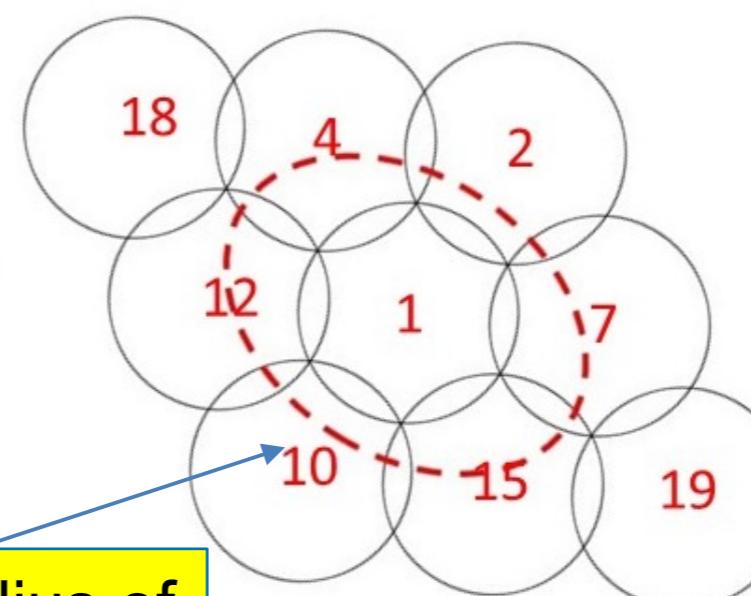
Ursa Minor



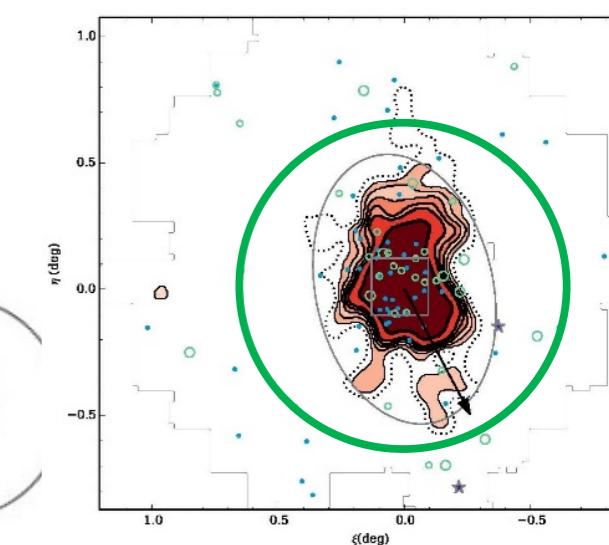
Draco



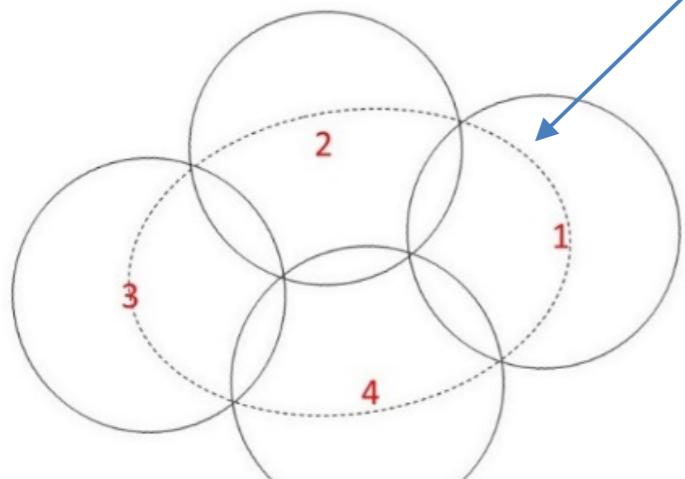
Sextans



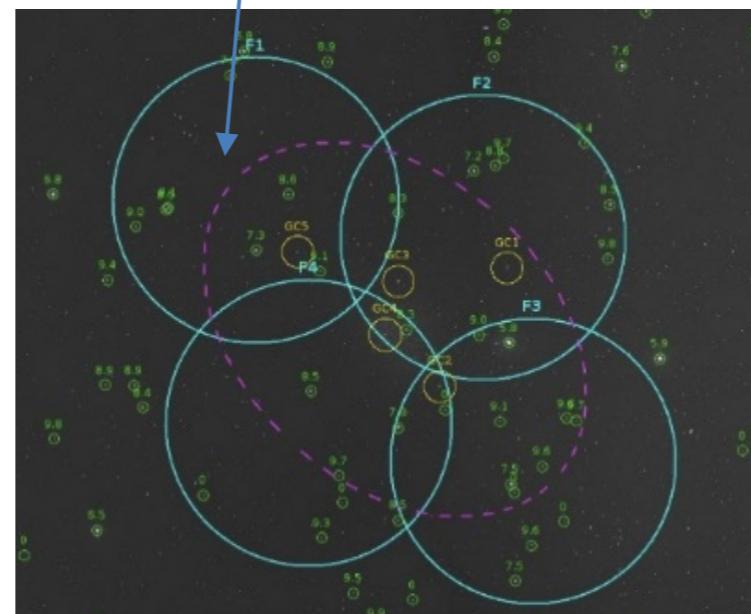
Bootes I



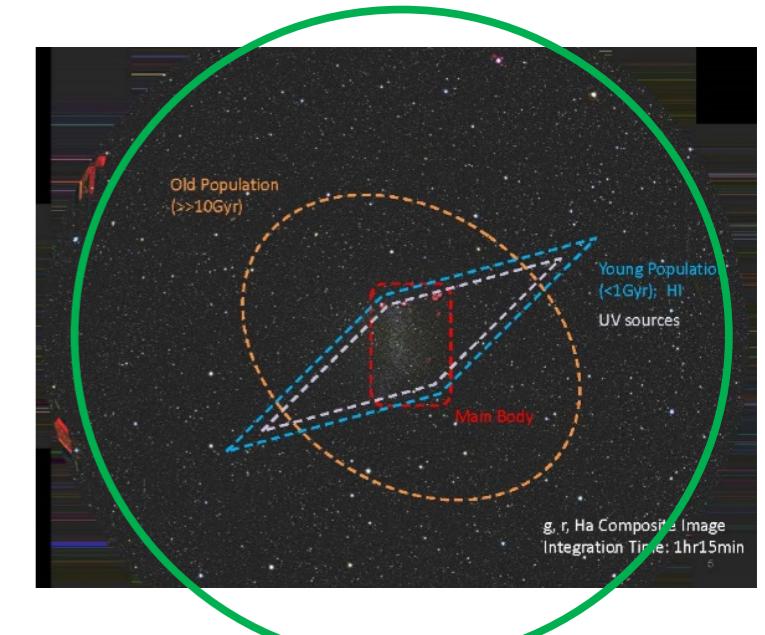
Sculptor



Fornax



NGC6822



X00

C01: Ultimate Theory

[A01] Inflation
Sasaki (Kyoto)

[A02] fluent. & struct.
Takahashi (Tohoku)

[A03] Dark Energy
Sugiyama (Nagoya)

[B01]
CMB polariz.
Hazumi (KEK)

ζ, r, n_s
direct evidence

CMB lensing
isocurv.
 m_ν, N_ν

cosmo. params
CMB lensing

[B02]
Subaru galaxy
imaging
Miyazaki(NAOJ)

Lensing $\rightarrow b(k)$
 $\rightarrow P_{\text{primod}}(k)$

weak lensing
 m_ν
non-std. DM

weak lensing
SNe, γ

[B03]
galaxy
spectroscopy
Takada(KIPMU)

primord. NG
 Ω_K, n_s, α_s

isocurv.
DM in dSph gals.
 $P(k), m_\nu$

BAO, RSD
 $\Omega_{\text{de}}(z), \gamma$

[B04]
TMT
Usuda (NAOJ)

QED coupling (α)
space time var.

Lyman- α forests
IGM

direct detection
of acceleration

D01: Ultimate Analysis

Finale



But there is exciting science ahead!