

**Collaborators:**

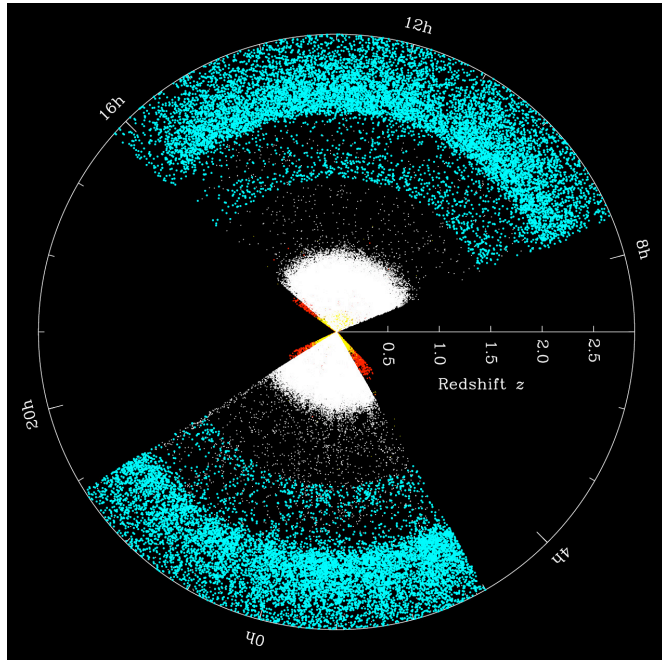
Mikhail Ivanov, Giovanni Cabass,  
Marko Simonovic, Matias Zaldarriaga

**What can galaxy surveys  
teach us about inflation?**

**Oliver Philcox**

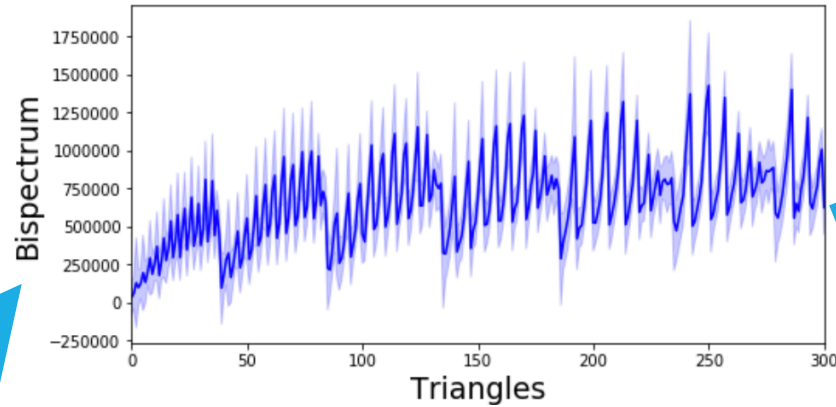


# FROM GALAXY SURVEYS TO INFLATION



Raw data

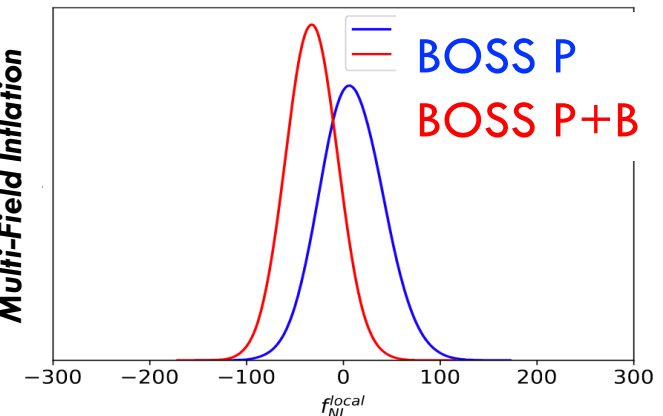
## Summary statistics



## Theory model

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_1(q_1) &= K_1 + f\mu_1^2, & (A.3) \\
 Z_2(q_1, q_2) &= K_2(q_1, q_2) + f\mu_1^2 G_2(q_1, q_2) + \frac{f\mu_{12}q_{12}}{2} K_1 \left[ \frac{\mu_1}{q_1} + \frac{\mu_2}{q_2} \right] + \frac{(f\mu_{12}q_{12})^2}{2} \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2}{q_1 q_2}, \\
 Z_3(q_1, q_2, q_3) &= K_3(q_1, q_2, q_3) + f\mu_{123}^2 G_3(q_1, q_2, q_3) \\
 &\quad + (f\mu_{123}q_{123}) \left[ \frac{\mu_{12}}{q_{12}} K_1 G_2(q_1, q_2) + \frac{\mu_3}{q_3} K_2(q_1, q_2) \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{(f\mu_{123}q_{123})^2}{2} \left[ 2 \frac{\mu_{12} \mu_3}{q_{12} q_3} G_2(q_1, q_2) + \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2}{q_1 q_2} K_1 \right] + \frac{(f\mu_{123}q_{123})^3}{6} \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}{q_1 q_2 q_3}, \\
 Z_4(q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4) &= K_4(q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4) + f\mu_{1234}^2 G_4(q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4) \\
 &\quad + (f\mu_{1234}q_{1234}) \left[ \frac{\mu_{123}}{q_{123}} K_1 G_3(q_1, q_2, q_3) + \frac{\mu_4}{q_4} K_3(q_1, q_2, q_3) \right. \\
 &\quad \quad \left. + \frac{\mu_{12}}{q_{12}} G_2(q_1, q_2) K_2(q_3, q_4) \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{(f\mu_{1234}q_{1234})^2}{2} \left[ 2 \frac{\mu_{123} \mu_4}{q_{123} q_4} G_3(q_1, q_2, q_3) + \frac{\mu_{12} \mu_{34}}{q_{12} q_{34}} G_2(q_1, q_2) G_2(q_3, q_4) \right. \\
 &\quad \quad \left. + 2 \frac{\mu_{12} \mu_3}{q_{12} q_3} K_1 G_2(q_1, q_2) + \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2}{q_1 q_2} K_2(q_3, q_4) \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{(f\mu_{1234}q_{1234})^3}{6} \left[ 3 \frac{\mu_{12} \mu_3 \mu_4}{q_{12} q_3 q_4} G_2(q_1, q_2) + \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}{q_1 q_2 q_3} K_1 \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{(f\mu_{1234}q_{1234})^4}{24} \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4}{q_1 q_2 q_3 q_4},
 \end{aligned}$$

Multi-Field Inflation



## Inflation constraints

SDSS-III, Philcox+22abc  
Cabass, Philcox+22abc

# WHAT CAN WE LEARN ABOUT INFLATION?

$$P_{\zeta}(k) \sim A_s k^{n_s-1}$$

**Energy scale of inflation?**

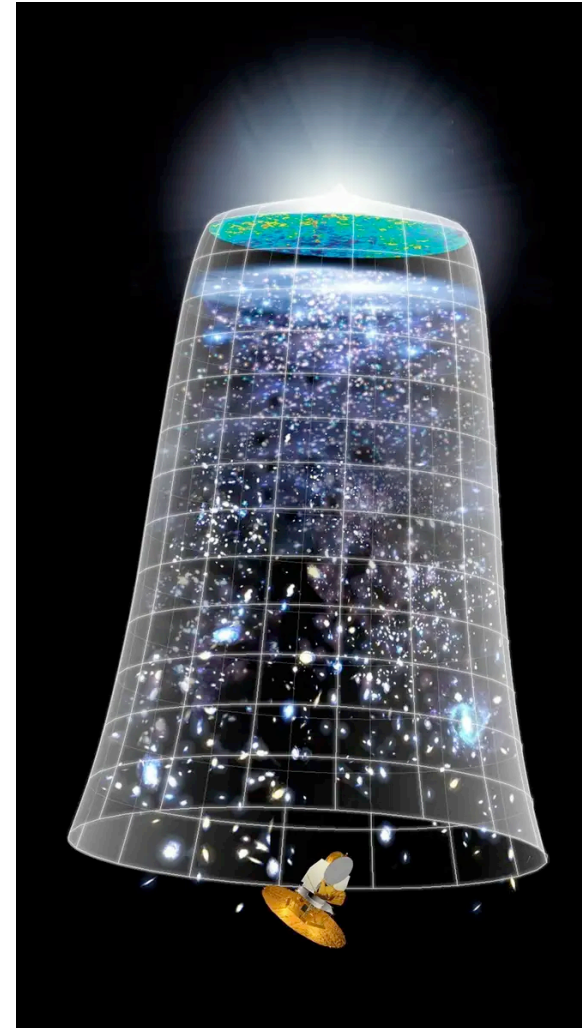
▷ **Primordial GWs!**

**Number of fields in inflation?**

▷ **Local primordial non-Gaussianity**

**Interactions in inflation?**

▷ **Non-local primordial non-Gaussianity**



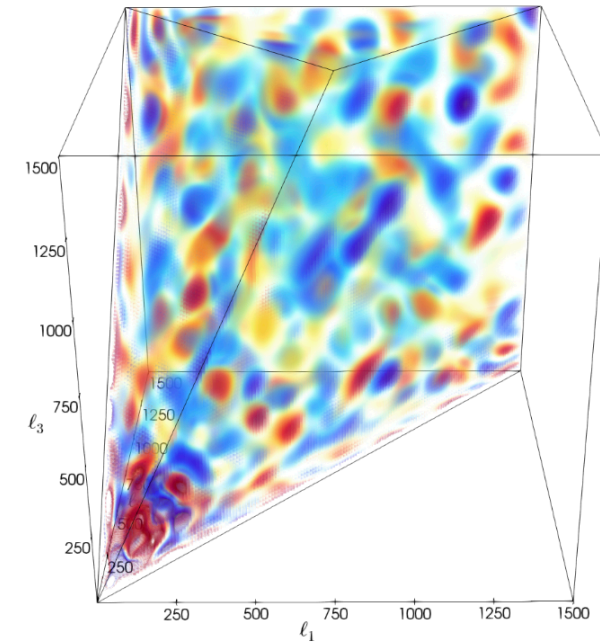
**Inflation**



# HOW CAN WE LEARN ABOUT INFLATION?

## 1. CMB non-Gaussianity

Planck Bispectrum



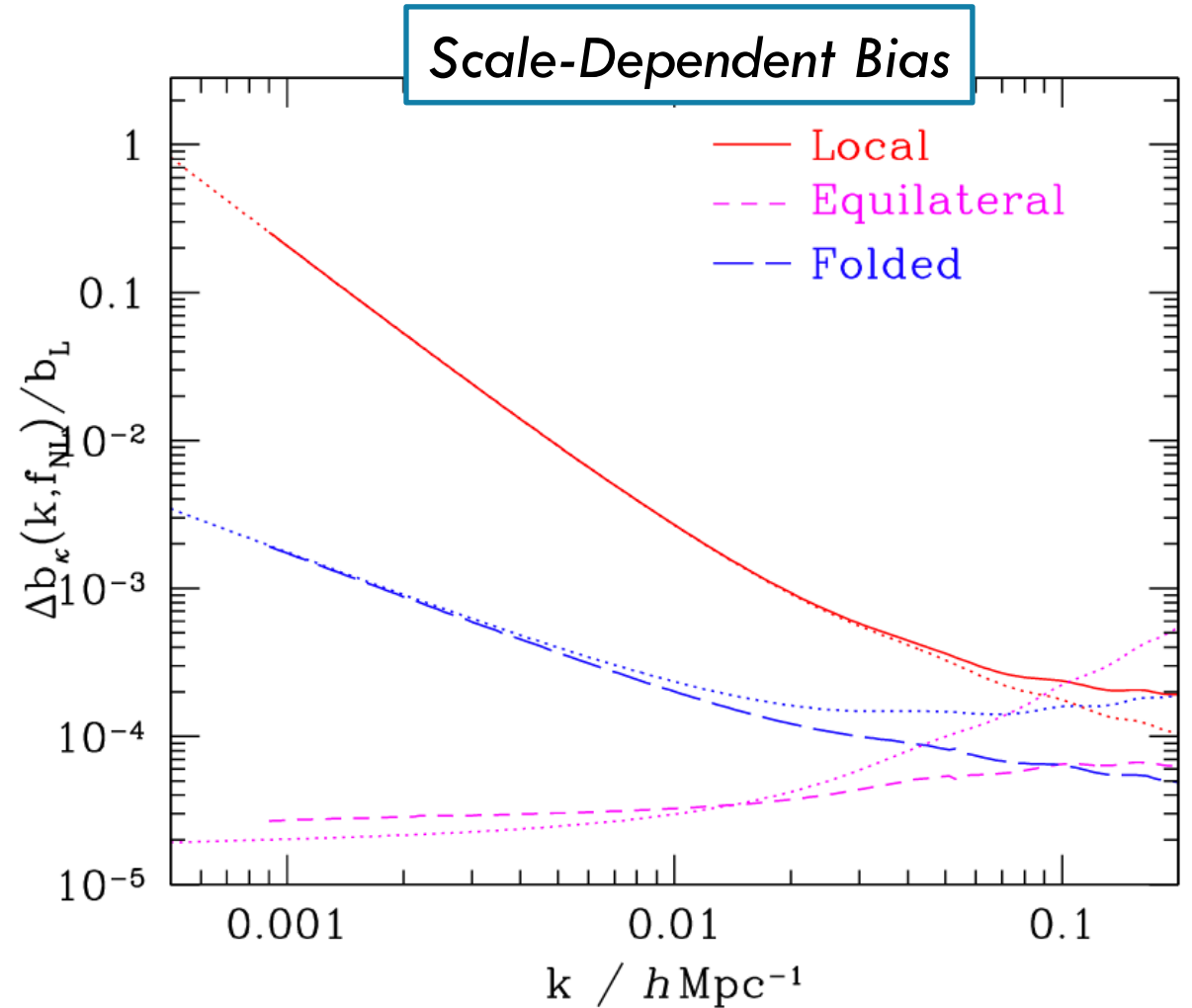
≈ 2× better  
with CMB-S4!

$f_{\text{NL}}$  Constraints

Local . . . . .	$6.7 \pm 5.6$
Equilateral . . . . .	$6 \pm 66$
Orthogonal . . . . .	$-38 \pm 36$

# HOW CAN WE LEARN ABOUT INFLATION?

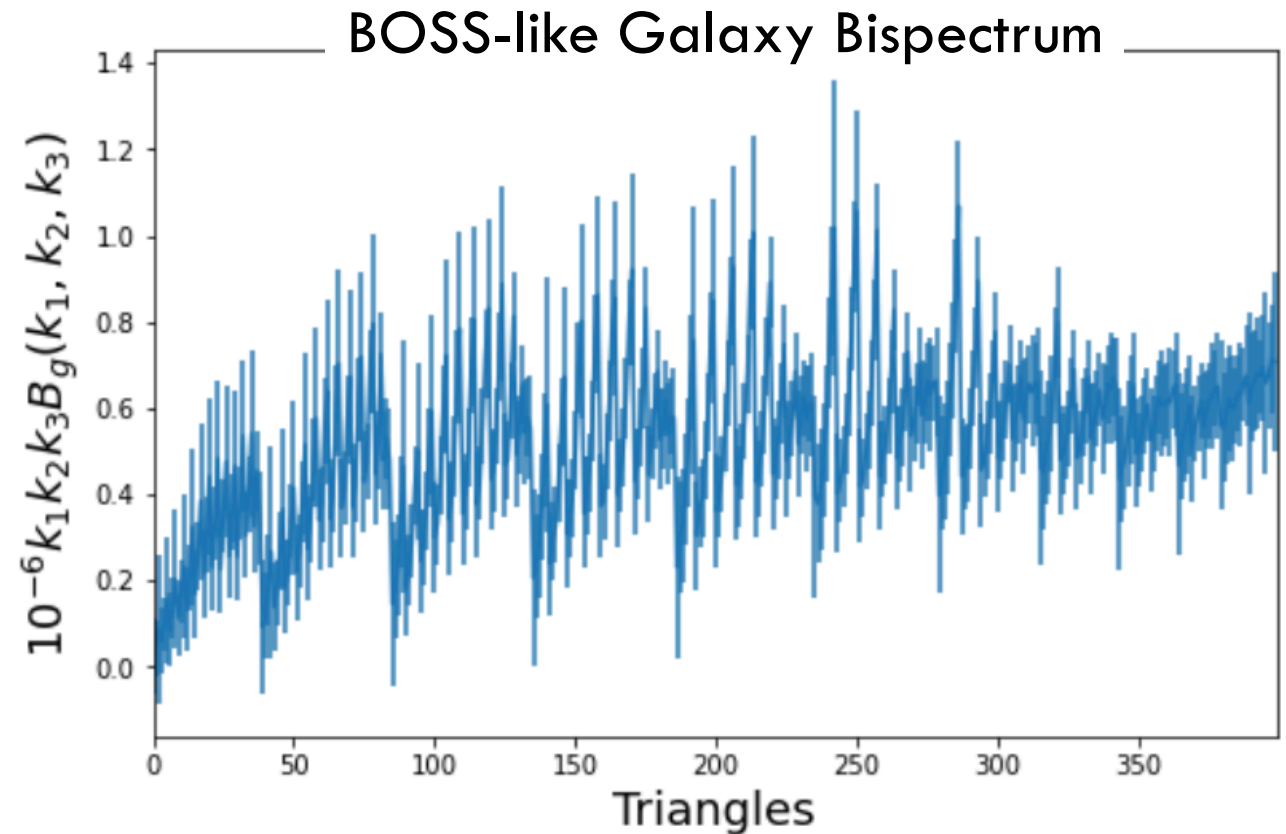
1. CMB non-Gaussianity
2. Galaxy Bias



# HOW CAN WE LEARN ABOUT INFLATION?

1. CMB non-Gaussianity
2. Galaxy Bias
3. Galaxy non-Gaussianity

What statistics should we use?

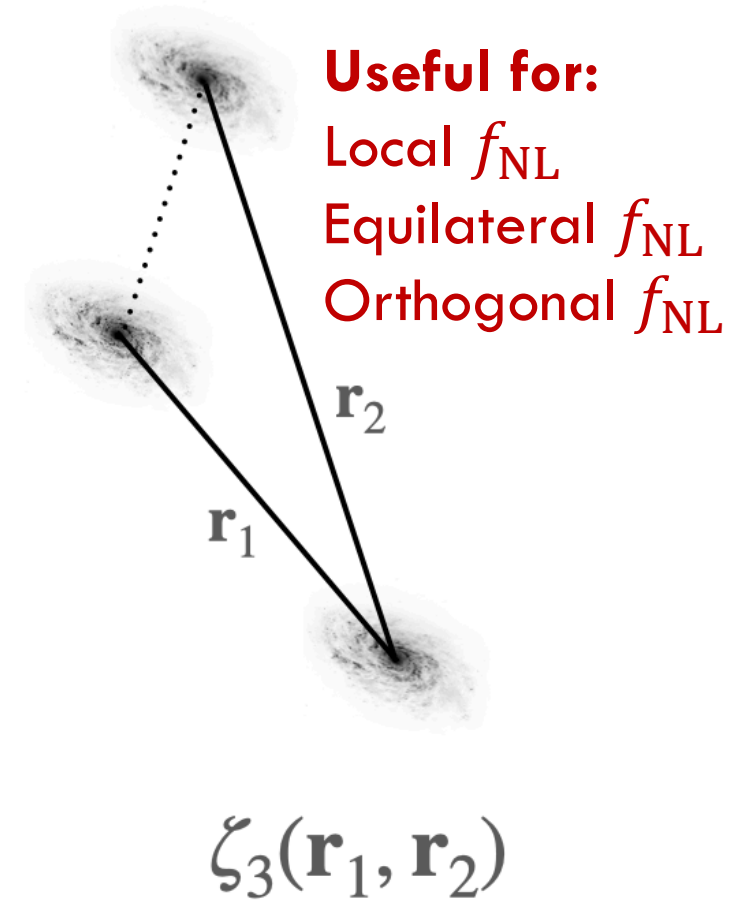


# NON-GAUSSIAN STATISTICS

Standard choices:

1. Galaxy **bispectrum** / three-point function  $\langle \delta_g \delta_g \delta_g \rangle$

Measure with window-free Fourier-space estimators

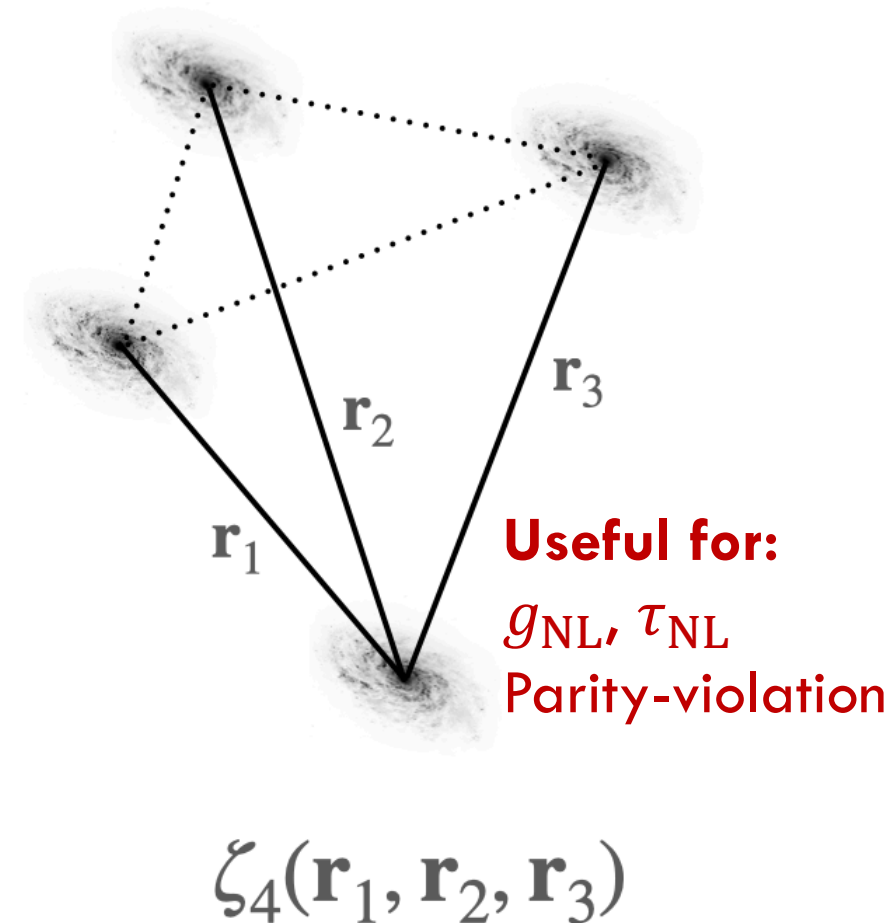


# NON-GAUSSIAN STATISTICS

Standard choices:

1. Galaxy **bispectrum** / three-point function  $\langle \delta_g \delta_g \delta_g \rangle$
2. Galaxy trispectrum / **four-point function**  $\langle \delta_g \delta_g \delta_g \delta_g \rangle$

Measure with efficient real-space estimators





# MODELING GALAXY SURVEYS

We need to model *both* inflation and late-time behavior

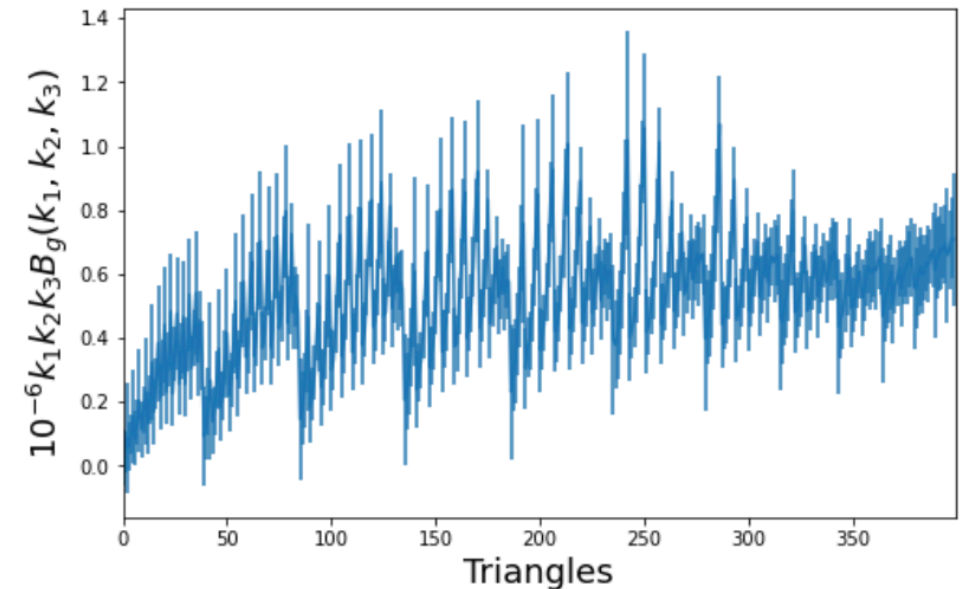
Tool: the **Effective Field Theory** of LSS

- ▶ **Analytic** theory for  $\delta(\mathbf{x})$ , based on the non-ideal **fluid equations**
- ▶ **Major Ingredient**: *Back-reaction* of small-scale physics on large-scale modes

Initial Conditions:  $A_s, \omega_{cdm}, \omega_b, n_s, f_{NL}, \dots$

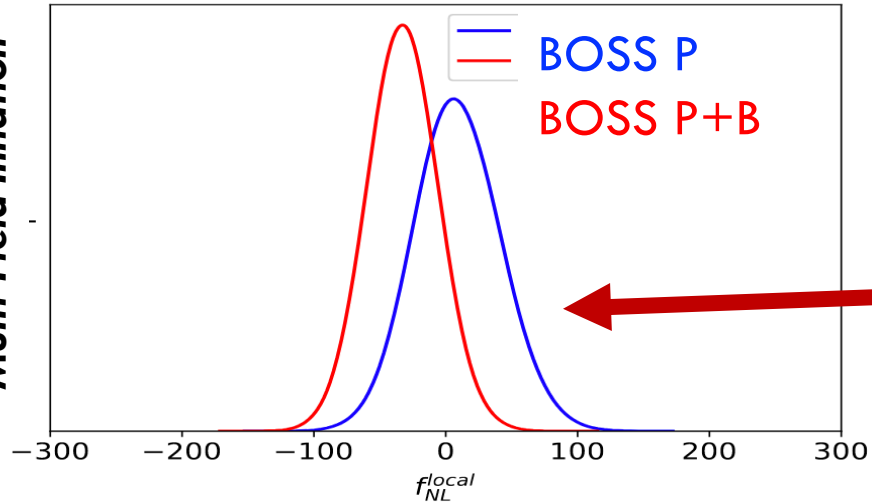
Gravity:  $\Omega_m, \gamma, w, \dots$

Statistics



# CONSTRAINTS ON $f_{NL}$

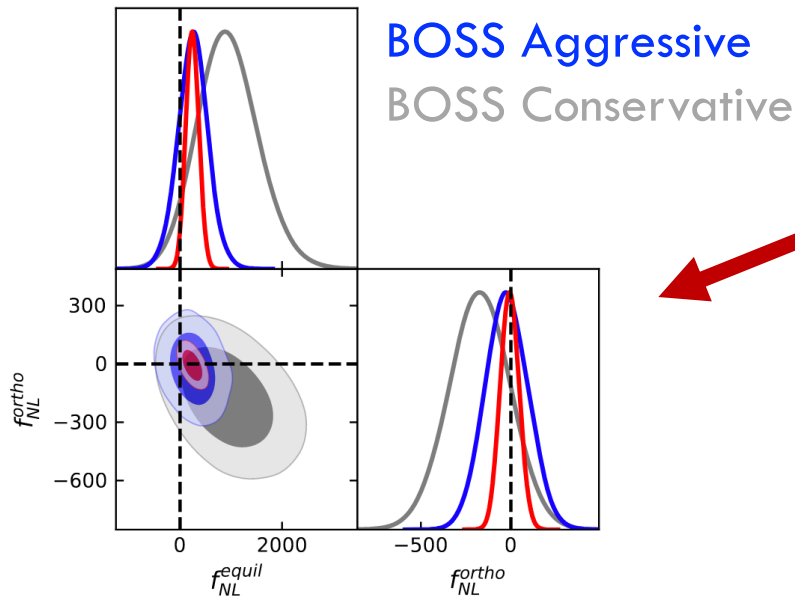
Multi-Field Inflation



## BOSS Power Spectrum + Bispectrum

$$f_{NL}^{\text{local}} = -33 \pm 28 \quad (\text{Actually measuring } b_\phi f_{NL})$$

Single-Field Inflation



$$f_{NL}^{\text{equil}} = 260 \pm 300$$

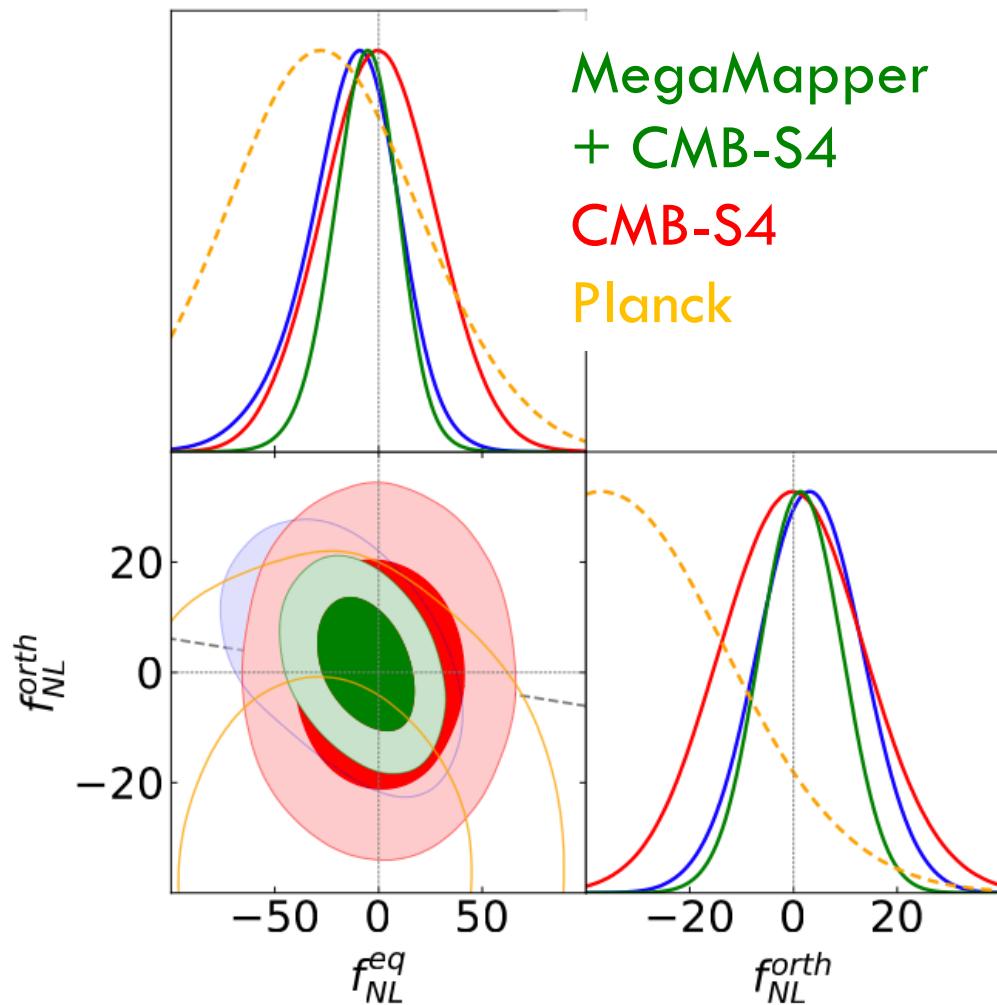
$$f_{NL}^{\text{orth}} = -23 \pm 120$$

*First measurement  
without CMB!*

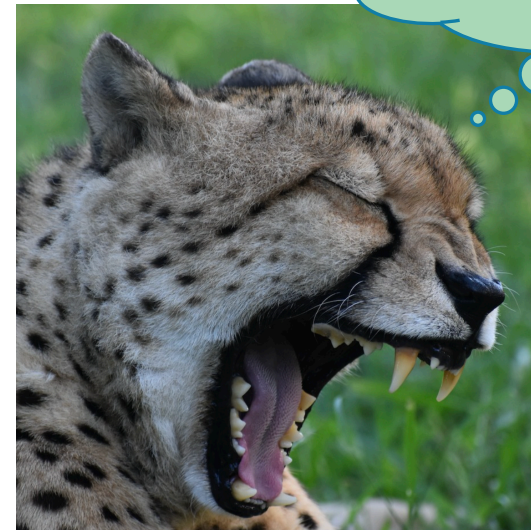
All analysis is public:

[github.com/oliverphilcox/full\\_shape\\_likelihoods](https://github.com/oliverphilcox/full_shape_likelihoods)

# CONSTRAINTS ON $f_{NL}$



- Future surveys will do **much** better for primordial non-Gaussianity



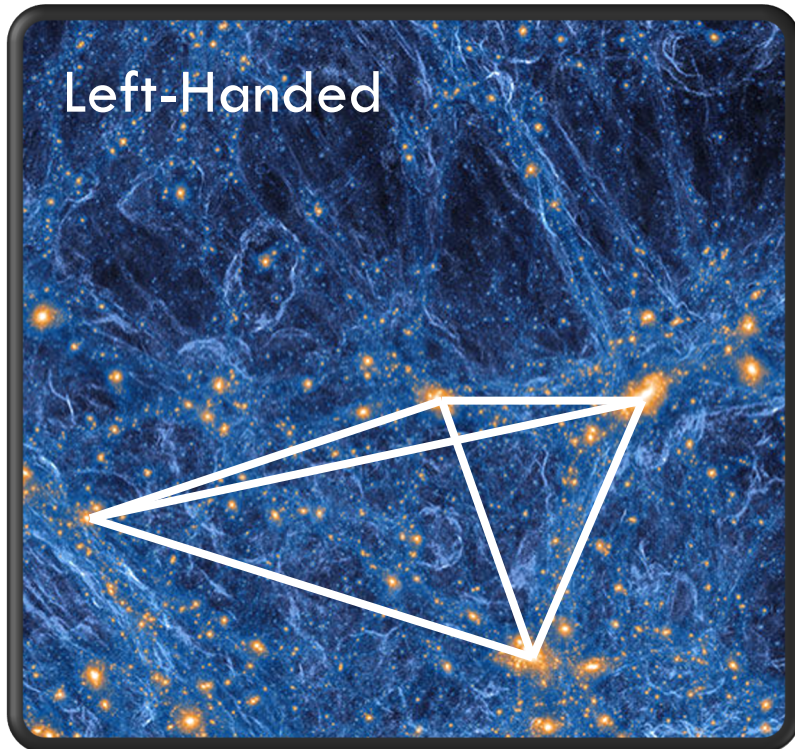
LSS > CMB  
(eventually)!

# COSMOLOGICAL PARITY-VIOLATION

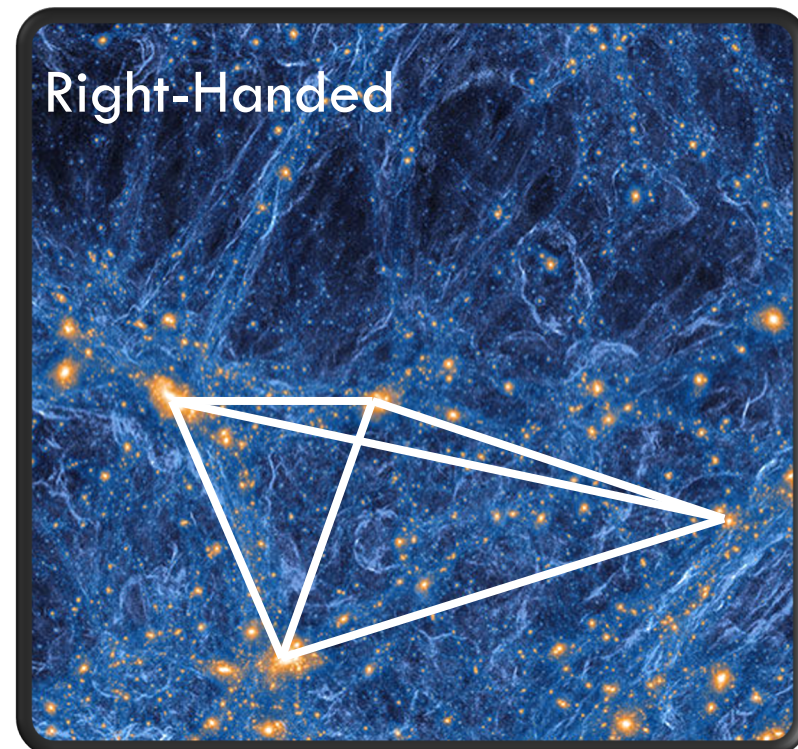
The primordial Universe could contain **mirror asymmetry**

- Not constrained by the CMB (yet)

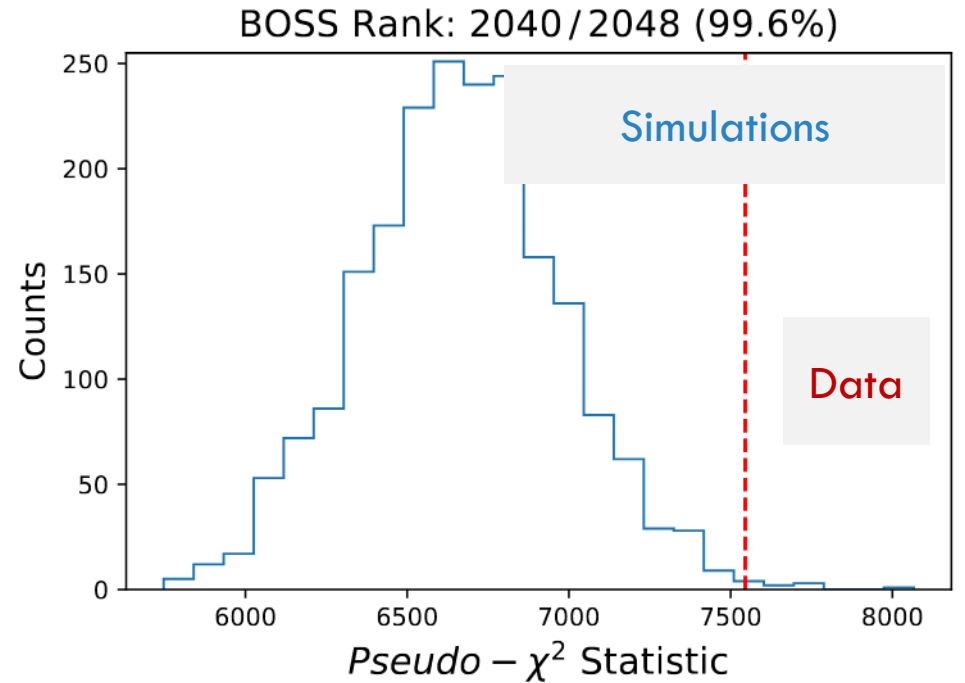
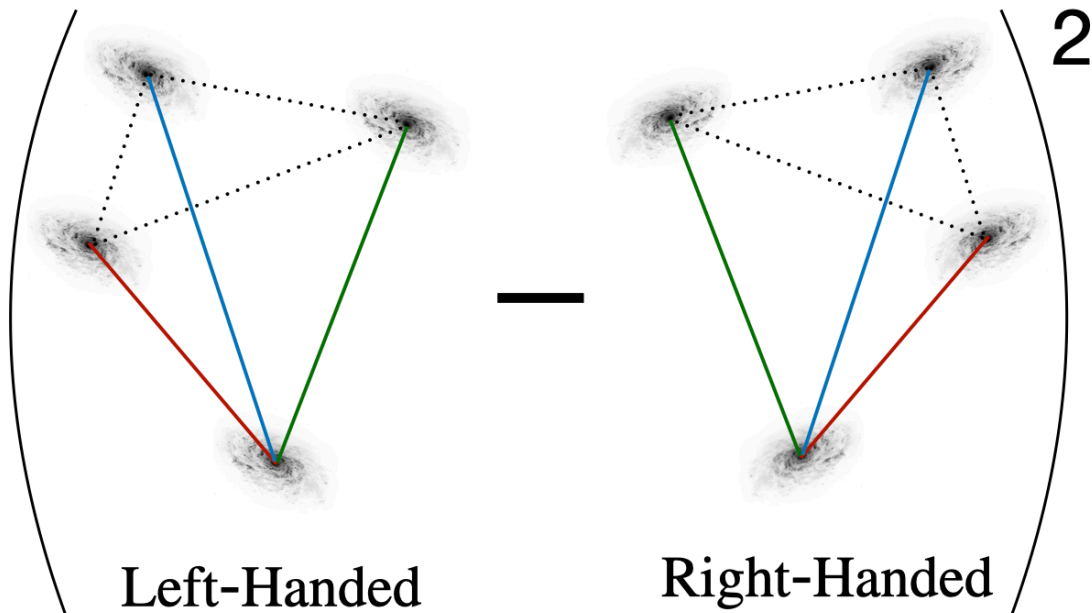
Search for in the  
**four-point function!**



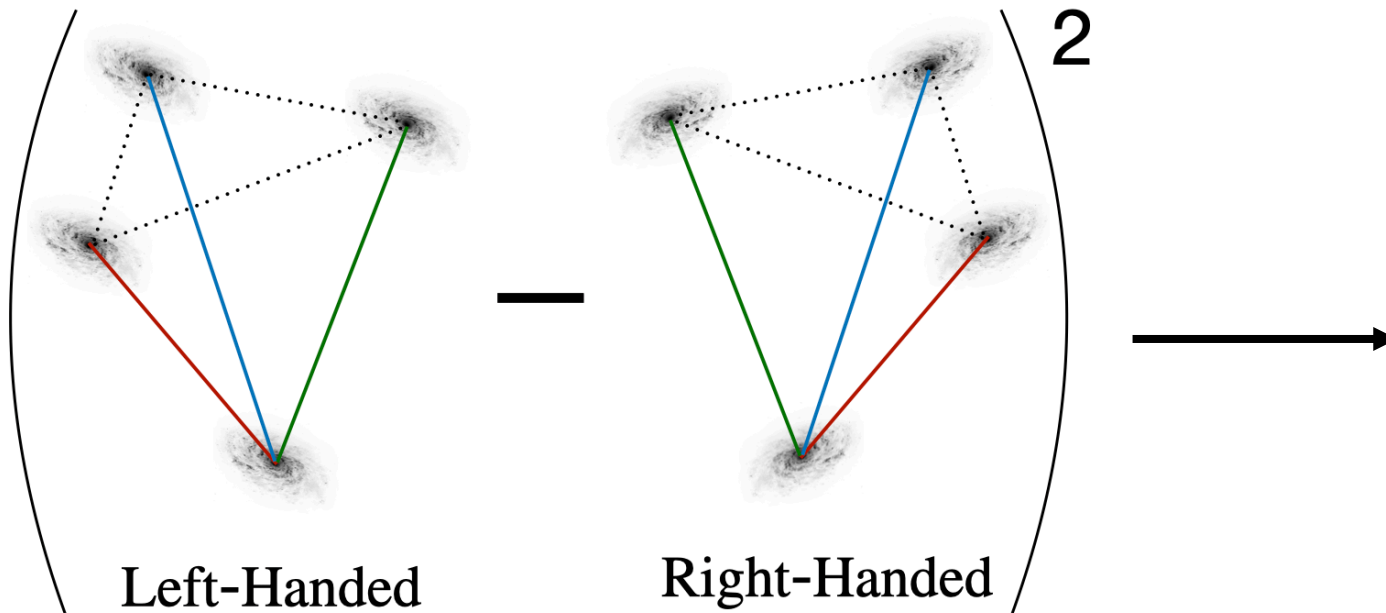
$\neq$



# PARITY-ODD 4-POINT FUNCTIONS



# PARITY-ODD 4-POINT FUNCTIONS



## Conclusions

- Simulations do not capture noise properties of the data
- **Or** we have detected *parity-violating inflation* at  $3\sigma$ ???

Quanta magazine | Physics Mathematics Biology

COSMOLOGY

**Asymmetry Detected in the Distribution of Galaxies**

COLUMBIA NEWS

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**The universe is surprisingly lopsided and we don't know why**

Two analy...  
symmetri...  
universe a...

**MIRROR UNIVERSE?**

OLIVER PHILCOX

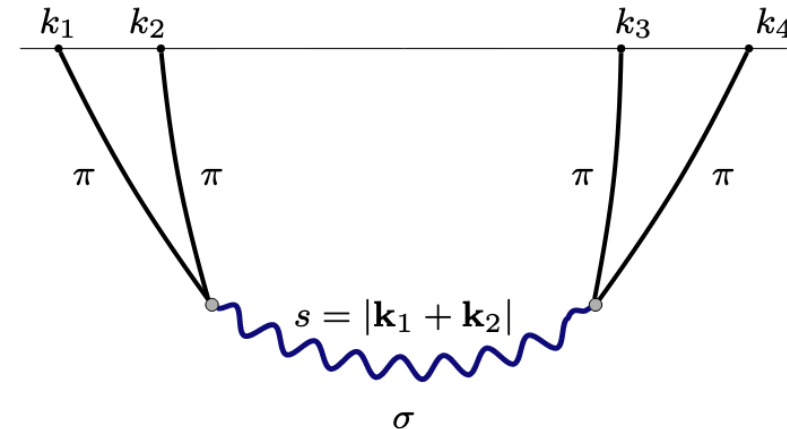
# INFLATIONARY PARITY-VIOLATION

## Possible models:

1. Inflationary particle exchange?
2. Ghost inflation?
3. Dynamical Chern-Simons inflation?

**No evidence for any models so far!**

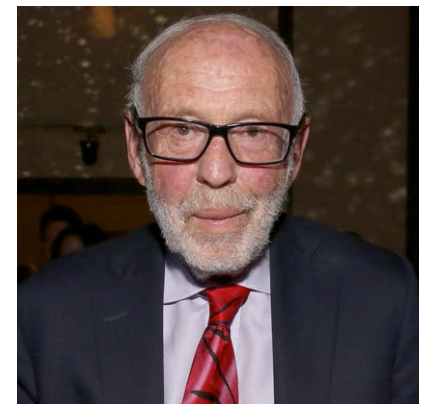
***Stay tuned for CMB results...***



Spinning particles!



Ghost inflation!



Chern-Simons inflation

# CONCLUSIONS

Contact

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- Galaxy surveys can measure the Universe's **initial conditions**
- Safaris are an excellent place for cosmology
- Constraints are (mostly) **weak** compared to the CMB but will get much stronger soon!