HERTZ LECTURE.

DESY Lecture on Physics 2024

Consensus and confusion in cosmology

Prof. Dr. Marc Kamionkowski **Johns Hopkins University**



Thursday, September 26, 17:30 h **DESY main auditorium** https://webcast.desy.de

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY A Research Centre of the Helmholtz Association

Early Dark Energy can Resolve the Hubble Tension

Vivian Poulin,¹ Tristan L. Smith,² Tanvi Karwal,¹ and Marc Kamionkowski¹ ¹Department of Physics and Astronomy, Johns Hopkins University, 3400 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, USA ²Department of Physics and Astronomy, Swarthmore College, 500 College Avenue, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania 19081, USA

(Received 11 December 2018; published 4 June 2019)

Early dark energy (EDE) that behaves like a cosmological constant at early times (redshi and then dilutes away like radiation or faster at later times can solve the Hubble tension. In the sound horizon at decoupling is reduced resulting in a larger value of the Hubble paramet from the cosmic microwave background (CMB). We consider two physical models for t involving an oscillating scalar field and another a slowly rolling field. We perform a detailed the evolution of perturbations in these models. A Markov Chain Monte Carlo search of the p for the EDE parameters, in conjunction with the standard cosmological parameters, ident which H_0 inferred from *Planck* CMB data agrees with the SH0ES local measure trrent baryon acoustic oscillation and supernova data are described as su constant, while the fit to Planck data is sli

G. JUNGMAN^a, M. KAMIONKOWSKI^{b,e}, K. GRIEST The past quarter century has been a period of rapid aucsd edu

progress in our understanding of the origin and evolution of the Universe. We now have a simple mathematical model that can account for the gross features of our Universe as well as detailed information from precise measurements and observations. The model requires, though, several ingredients, such as dark matter and dark energy, that are not to be found within our current understanding of the fundamental laws of physics. There has also emerged, in the past few years, some inconsistencies between various measurements. In this talk, I will describe the triumphs of our current cosmological model, as well as its shortcomings.

> PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS A Probe of Primordial Gravity Waves and Vorticity VOLUME 78, NUMBER 11 Department of Physics, Columbia University, 538 West 120th Street, New York, New York 10027 Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 Harvard Department of Physics Lymon Laboratory Harvard University Cambridge Massachusette 02138 Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts UZ138 and Department of Physics, Lyman Laboratory, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 silah Astronhysics Center, Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois 60510-0500

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS Since Compton scattering can produce no net circular polarization, the CMB is expected to have V = 0, and the V Stokes parameter will not be considere The harmonic expansion of an all-sky map of the CMB temperature and polarization can be writte

 $Y^{\rm G}_{(lm)ab}(\hat{\mathbf{n}}) = \frac{N}{2}$ $(lm)_{ab}(\hat{\mathbf{n}}) = N_l$

SUPERSYMMETRIC DARK MATTER



Heinrich Hertz 1857 Hamburg-Karlsruhe-Bonn 1894

