

Updated Constraints on Hubble Tension solutions

With recent SPT-3G and SH0ES data

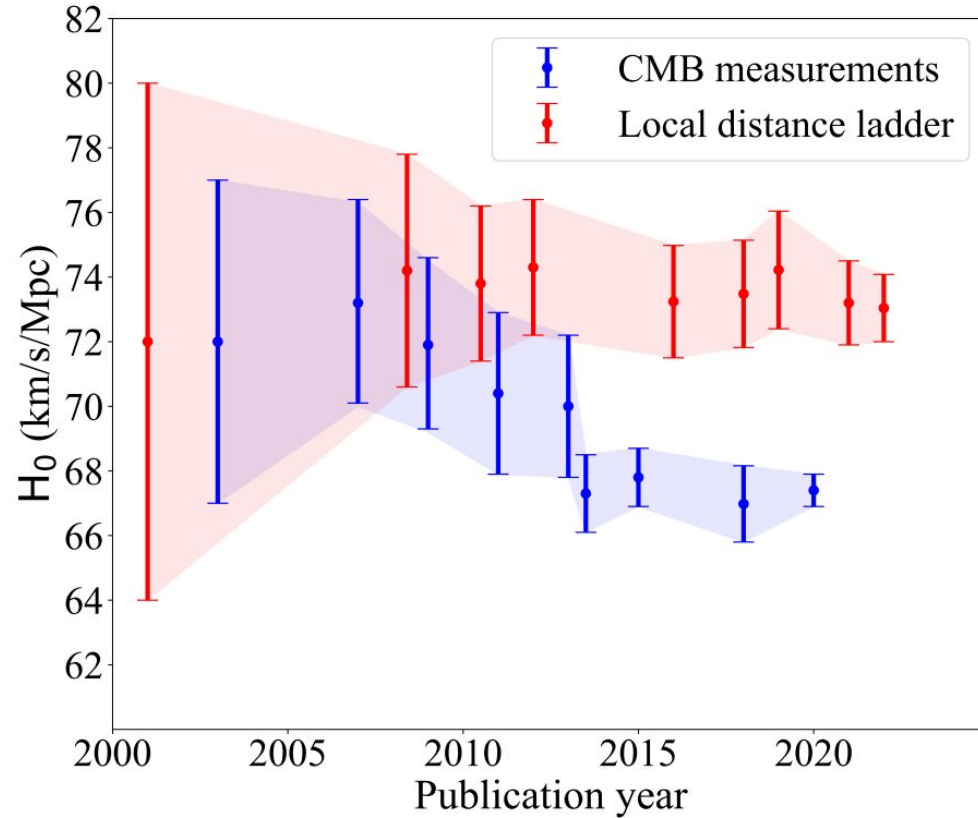
Ali Rida Khalife

[arXiv:2312.09814](https://arxiv.org/abs/2312.09814)

Collaborators: Mariam Bahrami, Sven Günther and Julien Lesgourgues from **RWTH Aachen**
Silvia Galli and Karim Benabed from **IAP**

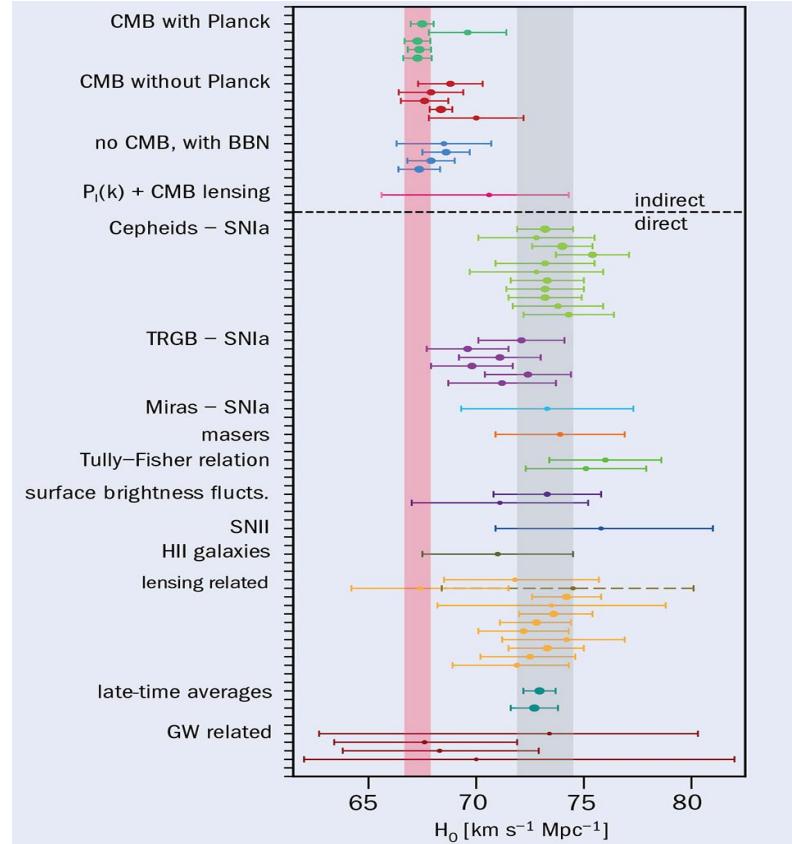
Thanks to the great support from the IAP CMB team:
Federica Guidi, Aristide Doussot, Eric Hivon, Etienne Camphuis, Lennart Balkenhol and Aline Vitrier

The Trouble with Hubble



Ref: Hubble Tension: The Evidence of New Physics([2302.05709](#))

The Trouble with Hubble



Ref: In the Realm of the Hubble Tension ([2103.01183](#))

H₀ Olympics 2021

Model	ΔN_{param}	M_B	Gaussian Tension	Q_{DMAP} Tension		$\Delta\chi^2$	ΔAIC		Finalist
ΛCDM	0	-19.416 ± 0.012	4.4σ	4.5σ	X	0.00	0.00	X	X
ΔN_{nr}	1	-19.395 ± 0.019	3.6σ	3.8σ	X	-6.10	-4.10	X	X
SIDR	1	-19.385 ± 0.024	3.2σ	3.3σ	X	-9.57	-7.57	✓	✓ 🟡
mixed DR	2	-19.413 ± 0.036	3.3σ	3.4σ	X	-8.83	-4.83	X	X
DR-DM	2	-19.388 ± 0.026	3.2σ	3.1σ	X	-8.92	-4.92	X	X
SI ν +DR	3	$-19.440^{+0.037}_{-0.039}$	3.8σ	3.9σ	X	-4.98	1.02	X	X
Majoron	3	$-19.380^{+0.027}_{-0.021}$	3.0σ	2.9σ	✓	-15.49	-9.49	✓	✓ 🟡
primordial B	1	$-19.390^{+0.018}_{-0.024}$	3.5σ	3.5σ	X	-11.42	-9.42	✓	✓ 🟡
varying m_e	1	-19.391 ± 0.034	2.9σ	2.9σ	✓	-12.27	-10.27	✓	✓ 🟡
varying $m_e + \Omega_k$	2	-19.368 ± 0.048	2.0σ	1.9σ	✓	-17.26	-13.26	✓	✓ 🟡
EDE	3	$-19.390^{+0.016}_{-0.035}$	3.6σ	1.6σ	✓	-21.98	-15.98	✓	✓ 🟡
NEDE	3	$-19.380^{+0.023}_{-0.040}$	3.1σ	1.9σ	✓	-18.93	-12.93	✓	✓ 🟡
EMG	3	$-19.397^{+0.017}_{-0.023}$	3.7σ	2.3σ	✓	-18.56	-12.56	✓	✓ 🟡
CPL	2	-19.400 ± 0.020	3.7σ	4.1σ	X	-4.94	-0.94	X	X
PEDE	0	-19.349 ± 0.013	2.7σ	2.8σ	✓	2.24	2.24	X	X
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DM \rightarrow DR+WDM	2	-19.420 ± 0.012	4.5σ	4.5σ	X	-0.19	3.81	X	X
DM \rightarrow DR	2	-19.410 ± 0.011	4.3σ	4.5σ	X	-0.53	3.47	X	X

Ref: [2107.10291](https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.10291)

Goal of the Project

Use the full [SPT3G 2018](#) data, in combination with others, to evaluate the potential of Cosmological models to solve the Hubble Tension.

Comparing with recent [SH0ES analysis](#): $H_0 = 73.29 \pm 0.90 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$ ([2306.00070](#)).

Study 5 classical Λ CDM extensions + 3 Elaborate Models (+extensions).

Assess these models with Tension metrics.

Update H_0 Olympics paper ([2107.1029](#)) with new metrics and with massive neutrinos.

How to Solve the Tension

- Solutions to the Hubble Tension include changing the Physics pre-recombination or in the late universe
- Note: $100 \times \theta = 1.04075 \pm 0.00028$ ([Balkenhol et al.](#))

$$\theta_s = \frac{r_s}{D_A} = \frac{\int_{z_*}^{\infty} \left[3 \left(1 + \frac{3\rho_b}{4\rho_\gamma} \right) \right]^{-1/2} \left[\frac{8\pi G}{3} \Sigma_i \rho_i \right]^{-1/2} dz}{H_0^{-1} \text{sin}_K \left[\int_0^{z_*} \left(\Sigma_i \Omega_i(z) \right)^{-1/2} dz \right]}$$

Sound Speed \rightarrow (points to the upper integral)

$H(z)$ \rightarrow (points to the upper integral)

Flat, closed or open \rightarrow (points to sin_K)

$H(z)/H_0$ \rightarrow (points to the lower integral)

The Models

Λ CDM Extensions

Extending Λ CDM with 3 degenerate massive neutrinos (Σm_ν) and:

- Chevallier-Polarski-Linder (CPL) Dark Energy ($\omega(a) = \omega_0 + \omega_a(1-a)$); $a \equiv$ scale factor
- Free streaming Dark Radiation (N_{eff})
- Spatial Curvature (Ω_K)
- Self Interacting Dark Radiation (N_{SIDR})

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Elaborate Models

- Varying electron mass:

Compactification in higher dimensional theories results in scalar fields that alter the effective mass of elementary particles, specifically electrons.

Recombination rate is affected  Recombination time changes

Additional parameter: $m_{e,early}/m_{e,late}$

More details: Hart & Chulba, 2018([1705.03925](#)); *Planck* 2015([1406.7482](#))

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Elaborate Models

- Varying electron mass ($m_{e,early}/m_{e,late}$)
 - $+\Sigma m_\nu$: Study interplay between masses of the two species

Elaborate Models

- Varying electron mass ($m_{e,early}/m_{e,late}$)
 - $+\Sigma m_\nu$
 - $+\Omega_K$: Changing the time of recombination changes the distance

$$\theta_s = \frac{r_s}{D_A} = \frac{\int_{z_*}^{\infty} \left[3 \left(1 + \frac{3\rho_b}{4\rho_\gamma} \right) \right]^{-1/2} \left[\frac{8\pi G}{3} \Sigma_i \rho_i \right]^{-1/2} dz}{H_0^{-1} \sin K \left[\int_0^{z_*} \left(\Sigma_i \Omega_i(z) \right)^{-1/2} dz \right]}$$

More details: Sekigushi & Takahashi (2020) ([2007.03381](#))

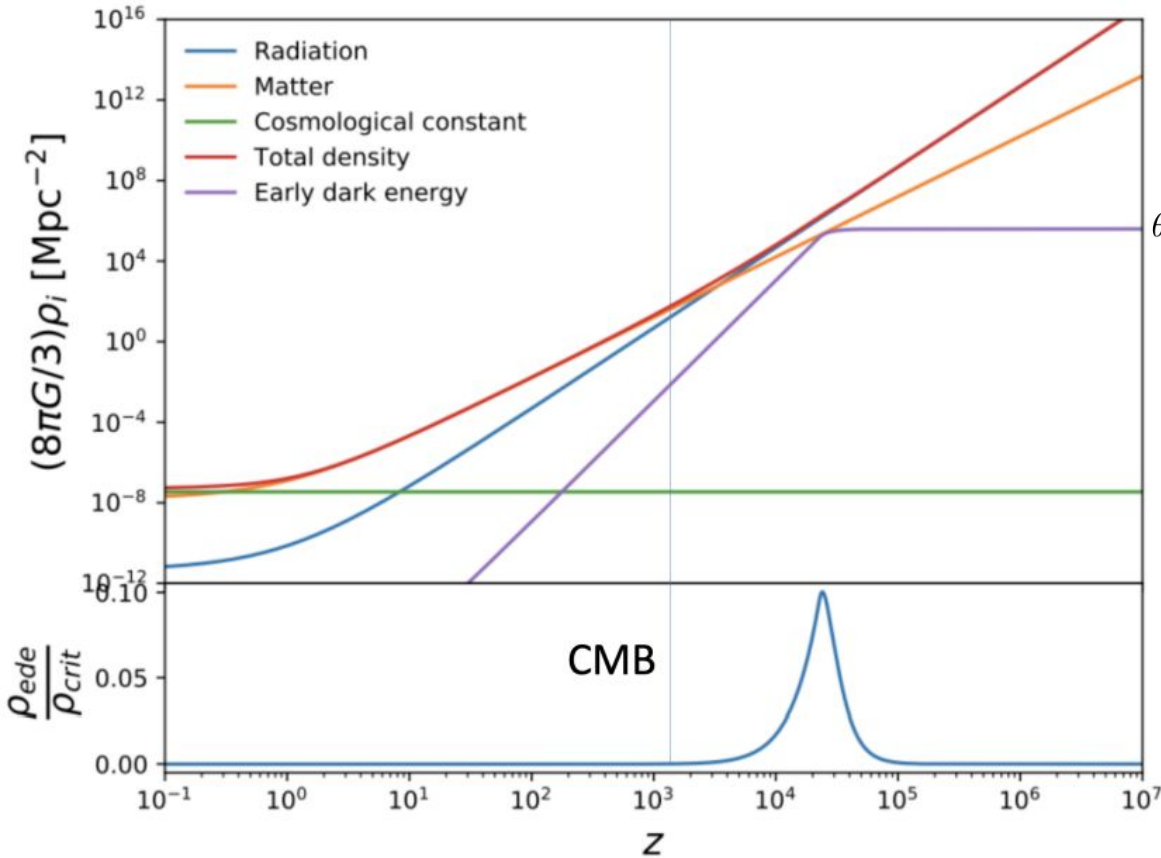
Elaborate Models

- Varying electron mass ($m_{e,early}/m_{e,late}$)
 - $+\Sigma m_\nu$
 - $+\Omega_K$
 - $+\Sigma m_\nu + \Omega_K$

Early Dark Energy

- Also motivated by higher dimensional theories.
- A scalar field contributes briefly to the expansion rate around matter-radiation equality.
- Decrease in sound horizon, compensated by increase in H_0 .
- References: Poulin *et al.*, 2018 ([1811.04083](#)), Smith & Poulin, 2023 ([2309.03265](#))

Early Dark Energy



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- Early Dark Energy:
 - Θ_i : Initial value of the scalar field
 - Z_c : Critical redshift, i.e. the field becomes dynamical
 - $f_{EDE} = \rho_{EDE}/\rho_{tot}$

Elaborate Models

- Varying electron mass ($m_{e,early}/m_{e,late}$)
 - $+\Sigma m_\nu$
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 - $+\Sigma m_\nu + \Omega_K$
- Early Dark Energy (θ_i, z_c, f_{EDE})
- The Majoron:

Breaking lepton number symmetry produces a pseudo-scalar (φ) that gives neutrinos their mass (like the Higgs). A particle Physics motivated SIDR.

Free parameters: $m_\varphi, \Gamma_{\text{eff}}$ and N_{DR}

More details: [Escudero & Witte, 2020](#) (1909.04044); [Escudero & Witte, 2021](#) (2103.03249)

Elaborate Models

- **Varying electron mass ($m_{e,early}/m_{e,late}$)**
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 - $f_{EDE} = \rho_{EDE}/\rho_{tot}$
- **The Majoron:**
 - m_φ : Mass of Majoron
 - Γ_{eff} : Effective Majoron to neutrinos decay rate
 - N_{ADR} : Number of additional Dark Radiation. $N_{ADR} = N_{eff} - 3.044$

Tension Metrics

Tension Metrics

- *Marginalised Posterior Compatibility Level (MPCL):*
What's the probability of getting 0 in the distribution of the difference between SH0ES and a model's H_0 posteriors?

$$\mathcal{P}(\delta) = \mathcal{N} \int dH_0 \mathcal{P}_{\text{model}}(H_0) \mathcal{P}_{\text{SH0ES}}(H_0 - \delta) \simeq \mathcal{N}' \sum_i w_i \mathcal{P}_{\text{SH0ES}}(H_{0,i} - \delta)$$

Normalisation

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Weights from chains

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Tension in units of σ , denoted by: Q_{MPCL}

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$$n = \frac{\bar{x}_2 - \bar{x}_1}{\sqrt{\sigma_{x_1}^2 + \sigma_{x_2}^2}}$$

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- *Difference of the Maximum A Posteriori (DMAP):*

$$Q_{\text{DMAP, model}} \equiv \sqrt{\chi_{\min, \text{model}, \mathcal{D}+\text{SH0ES}}^2 - \chi_{\min, \text{model}, \mathcal{D}}^2} ; \chi^2 = -2 \ln \mathcal{L} ; \mathcal{D} \equiv \text{data set}$$

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- *Akaike Information Criterion (AIC):*

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- *AIC without SH0ES*

Data Sets & Numerical Tools

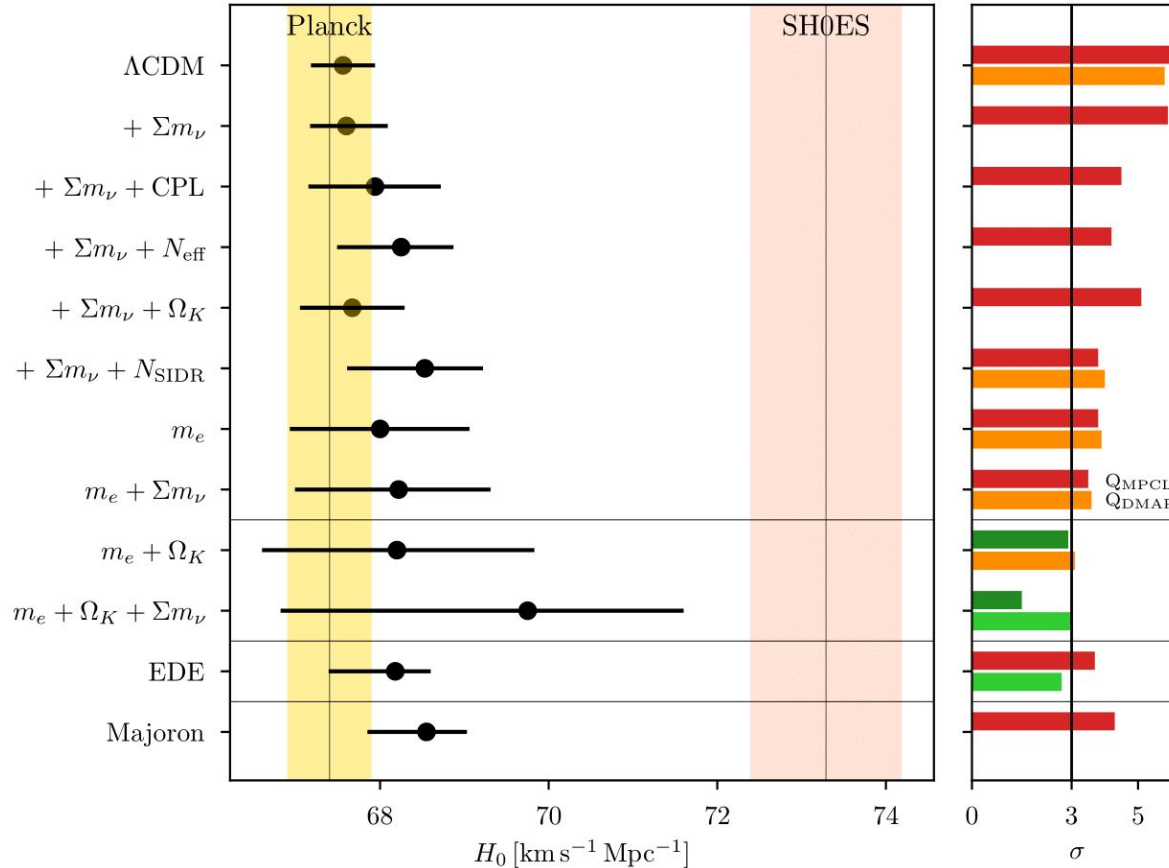
Data Sets and Numerical Tools

- Data sets:
 - SPT-3G 2018: TT,TE,EE
 - Planck 2018: TT,TE,EE+Lensing
 - BAO: 6dFGS+SDSS MGS, DR12-16
 - ACT: DR4
 - Pantheon SN Ia
- Theory Codes: [CLASS](#), [AxiCLASS](#) and [CAMB](#)
- Monte Carlo Sampler: [COBAYA](#)
- Minimizing χ^2 : [Py-BOBYQA](#)
- New cosmological emulator ([2307.01138](#))
- Our reference data set: SPT+Planck+BAO+Pantheon (SPBP)

Results

— Main Results —

Main Results



None of the models completely solve the tension. Only $m_e + \Omega_K$, $m_e + \Omega_K + \Sigma m_\nu$ and EDE reduce it below 3σ

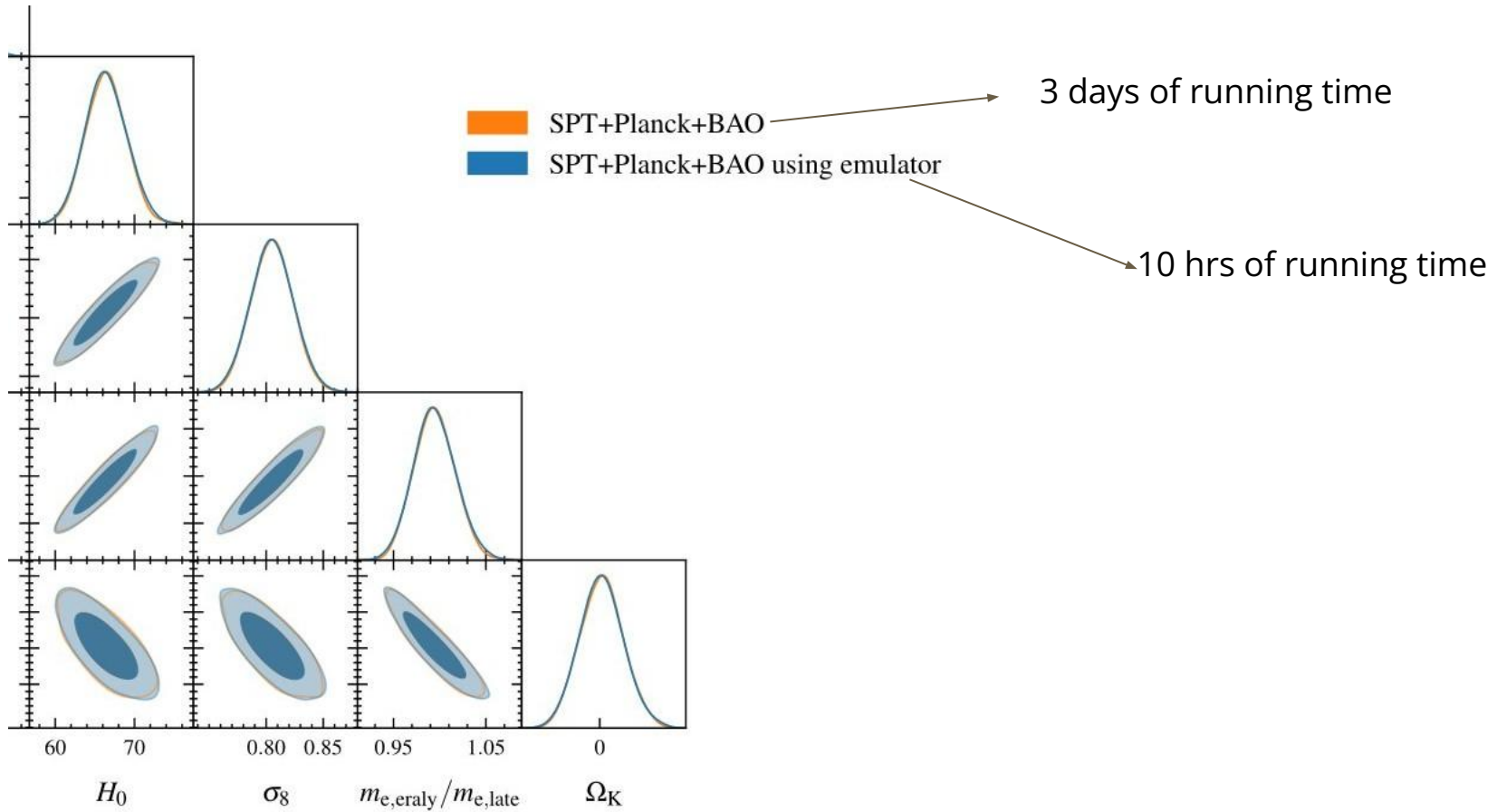
Main Results

Models	$H_0(\text{km/s/Mpc})$	$Q_{\text{MPCL}}(\sigma)$	$Q_{\text{DMAP}}(\sigma)$	w/o SH0ES		w/ SH0ES	
				$\Delta\chi^2$	ΔAIC	$\Delta\chi^2$	ΔAIC
ΛCDM	$67.56(67.58)_{-0.38}^{+0.38}$	6.0	5.8	0	0	0	0
$+\Sigma m_\nu$	$67.60(67.01)_{-0.43}^{+0.49}$	5.9	—	—	—	—	—
$+\Sigma m_\nu + \text{CPL}$	$67.94(67.89)_{-0.79}^{+0.78}$	4.5	—	—	—	—	—
$+\Sigma m_\nu + N_{\text{eff}}$	$68.25(67.45)_{-0.76}^{+0.62}$	4.2	—	—	—	—	—
$+\Sigma m_\nu + \Omega_K$	$67.67(66.88)_{-0.62}^{+0.62}$	5.1	—	—	—	—	—
$+\Sigma m_\nu + N_{\text{SIDR}}$	$68.53(69.06)_{-0.92}^{+0.69}$	3.8	4.0	-0.1	3.9	-17.1	-13.1
m_e	$68.00(68.03)_{-1.07}^{+1.06}$	3.8	3.9	0.0	2.0	-18.0	-16.0
$m_e + \Sigma m_\nu$	$68.22(67.70)_{-1.23}^{+1.09}$	3.5	3.6	-0.9	3.1	-21.6	-17.6
$m_e + \Omega_K$	$68.20(67.42)_{-1.60}^{+1.63}$	2.9	3.1	-1.0	3.0	-24.7	-20.7
$m_e + \Omega_K + \Sigma m_\nu$	$69.75(67.75)_{-2.93}^{+1.85}$	1.5	3.0	-0.9	5.1	-25.8	-19.8
EDE	$68.18(68.55)_{-0.79}^{+0.42}$	3.8	2.7	-4.6	1.4	-31.1	-25.1
Majoron	$68.55(68.08)_{-0.70}^{+0.48}$	4.3	—	—	—	—	—

Compare with Olympics Paper

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The Power of an Emulator



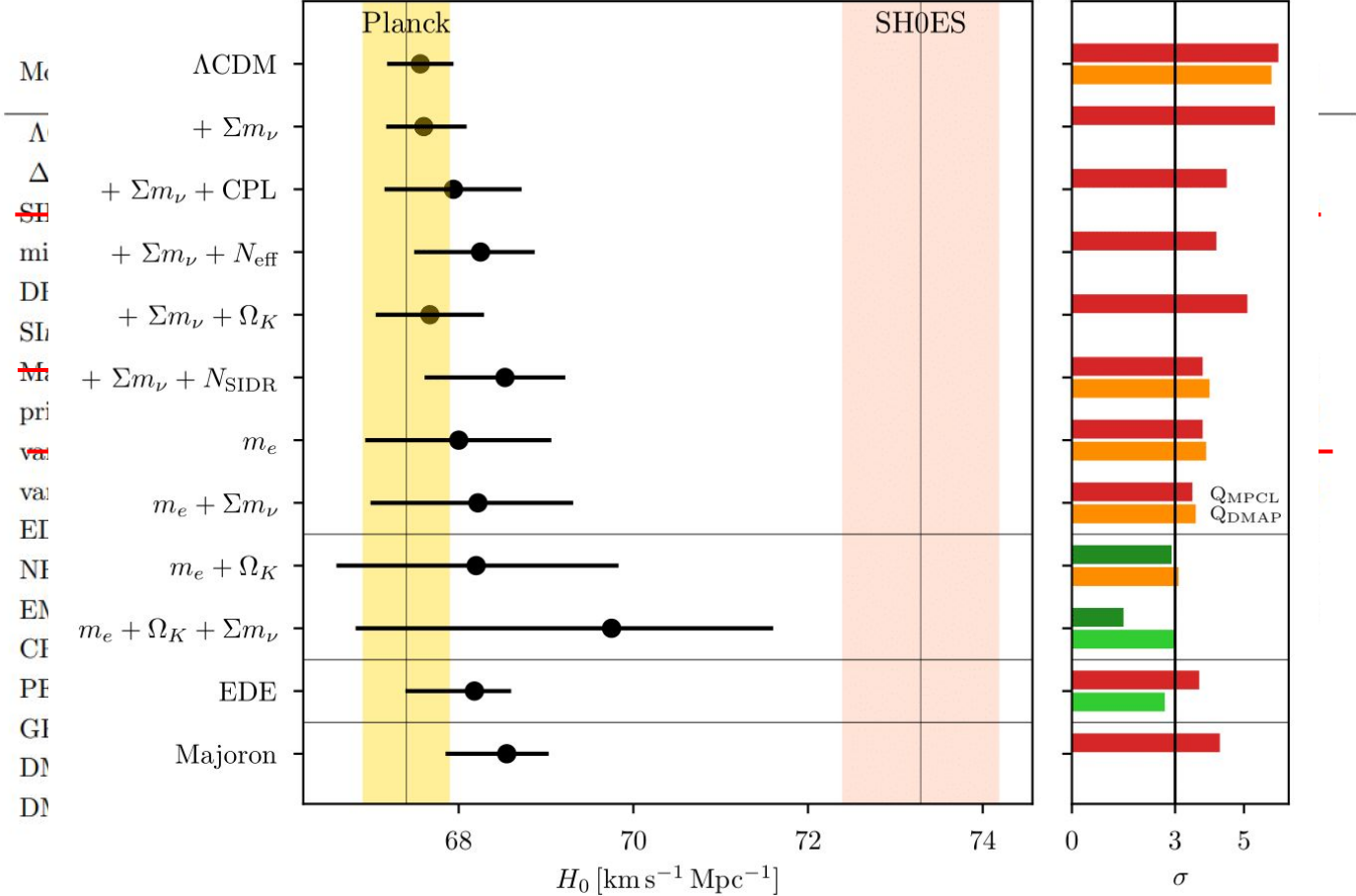
Conclusions & Future Works

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GPEDE	1	-19.400 ± 0.022	3.6σ	4.6σ	X	-0.45	1.55	X	X
DM \rightarrow DR+WDM	2	-19.420 ± 0.012	4.5σ	4.5σ	X	-0.19	3.81	X	X
DM \rightarrow DR	2	-19.410 ± 0.011	4.3σ	4.5σ	X	-0.53	3.47	X	X

Conclusions & Future Works

Model	ΔN_{param}	M_B	Gaussian Tension	Q_{DMAP} Tension		$\Delta\chi^2$	ΔAIC		Finalist
ΛCDM	0	-19.416 ± 0.012	4.4σ	4.5σ	X	0.00	0.00	X	X
ΔN_{vir}	1	-19.395 ± 0.019	3.6σ	3.8σ	X	-6.10	-4.10	X	X
SIDR	1	-19.385 ± 0.024	3.2σ	3.3σ	X	9.57	7.57	✓	✓ 🟡
mixed DR	2	-19.413 ± 0.036	3.3σ	3.4σ	X	-8.83	-4.83	X	X
DR-DM	2	-19.388 ± 0.026	3.2σ	3.1σ	X	-8.92	-4.92	X	X
SI ν +DR	3	$-19.440^{+0.037}_{-0.039}$	3.8σ	3.9σ	X	-4.98	1.02	X	X
Majoron	3	$-19.380^{+0.027}_{-0.021}$	3.0σ	2.9σ	✓	-15.49	-9.49	✓	✓ 🟡
primordial B	1	$-19.390^{+0.018}_{-0.024}$	3.5σ	3.5σ	X	-11.42	-9.42	✓	✓ 🟡
varying m_e	1	-19.391 ± 0.034	2.9σ	2.9σ	✓	12.27	10.27	✓	✓ 🟡
varying $m_e + \Omega_k$	2	-19.368 ± 0.048	2.0σ	1.9σ	✓	-17.26	-13.26	✓	✓ 🟡
EDE	3	$-19.390^{+0.016}_{-0.035}$	3.6σ	1.6σ	✓	-21.98	-15.98	✓	✓ 🟡
NEDE	3	$-19.380^{+0.023}_{-0.040}$	3.1σ	1.9σ	✓	-18.93	-12.93	✓	✓ 🟡
EMG	3	$-19.397^{+0.017}_{-0.023}$	3.7σ	2.3σ	✓	-18.56	-12.56	✓	✓ 🟡
CPL	2	-19.400 ± 0.020	3.7σ	4.1σ	X	-4.94	-0.94	X	X
PEDE	0	-19.349 ± 0.013	2.7σ	2.8σ	✓	2.24	2.24	X	X
GPEDE	1	-19.400 ± 0.022	3.6σ	4.6σ	X	-0.45	1.55	X	X
DM \rightarrow DR+WDM	2	-19.420 ± 0.012	4.5σ	4.5σ	X	-0.19	3.81	X	X
DM \rightarrow DR	2	-19.410 ± 0.011	4.3σ	4.5σ	X	-0.53	3.47	X	X

Conclusions & Future Works



Conclusions & Future Plans

- Further investigation of these models, theoretically, is needed.
- Revisit these models, along with others, with upcoming SPT-3G 2019/2020 and ACT DR6 data.

Thank you!

Questions? Comments?

Back Up

Results

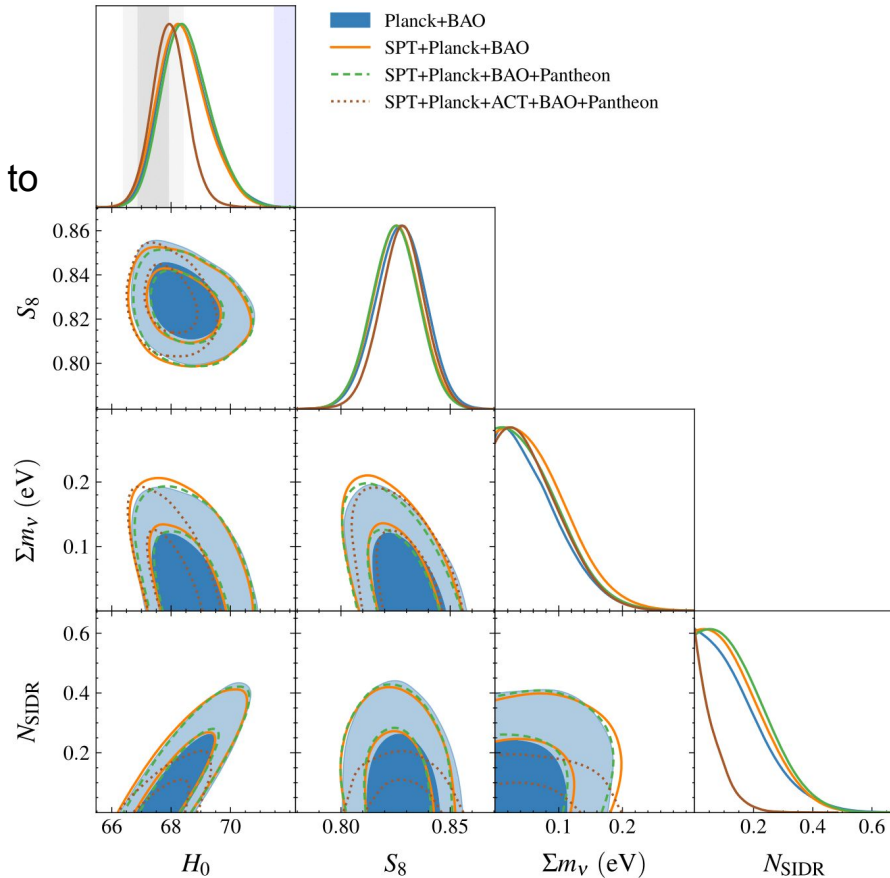
— Further Results —

Q_{MPCL} for Each Model and Data-set

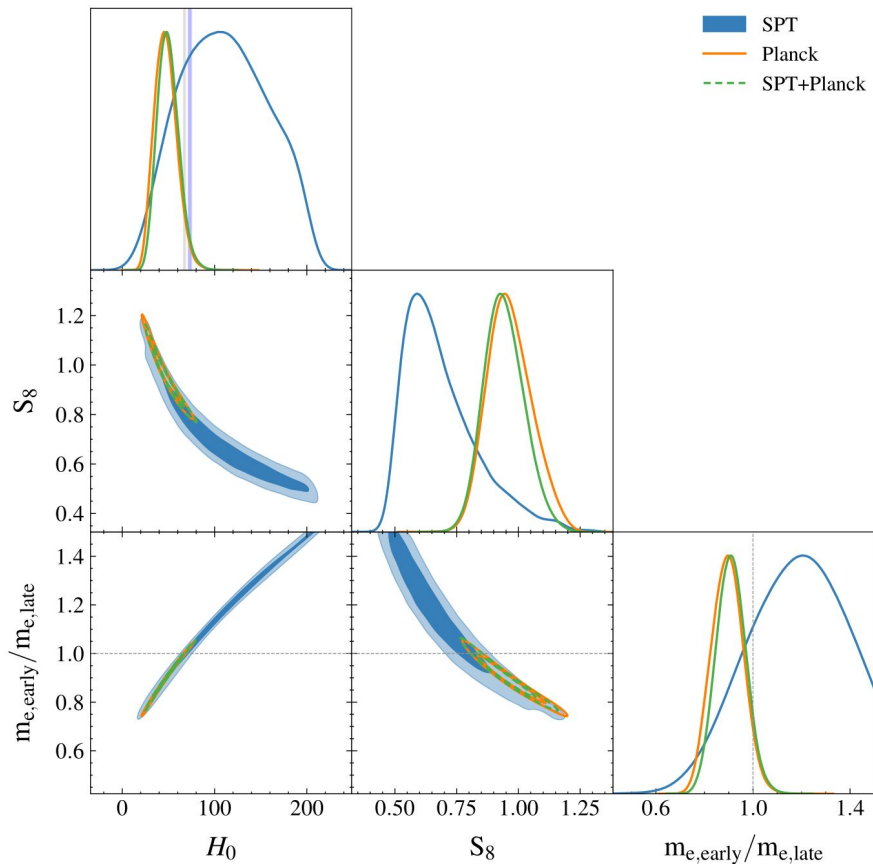
	\mathcal{D}_S	\mathcal{D}_{SP}	\mathcal{D}_{SB}	\mathcal{D}_{PB}	\mathcal{D}_{SPB}	$\mathcal{D}_{\text{SPBP}}$	$\mathcal{D}_{\text{SPAB}}$	$\mathcal{D}_{\text{SPABP}}$
ΛCDM	2.7 σ	6.0 σ	5.4 σ	5.9 σ	6.3 σ	6.0 σ	6.3 σ	6.1 σ
+ Σm_ν	3.4 σ	5.4 σ	5.6 σ	5.7 σ	6.0 σ	5.9 σ	5.9 σ	5.9 σ
+ Σm_ν + CPL	0.5 σ	0.0 σ	3.3 σ	3.1 σ	3.2 σ	4.5 σ	4.1 σ	4.5 σ
+ Σm_ν + N_{eff}	1.4 σ	4.0 σ	1.3 σ	4.0 σ	4.3 σ	4.2 σ	5.0 σ	5.1 σ
+ Σm_ν + Ω_K		4.0 σ	5.2 σ	5.2 σ	5.2 σ	5.1 σ	5.3 σ	5.3 σ
+ Σm_ν + N_{SIDR}	1.7 σ	3.0 σ	1.8 σ	3.7 σ	3.9 σ	3.8 σ	4.8 σ	4.7 σ
m_e	-0.1 σ	1.4 σ	3.3 σ	3.8 σ	3.9 σ	3.8 σ	3.8 σ	3.8 σ
m_e + Σm_ν	0.0 σ	1.9 σ	0.4 σ	3.5 σ	3.4 σ	3.5 σ	3.7 σ	3.7 σ
m_e + Ω_K	-0.7 σ	1.8 σ	3.3 σ	1.9 σ	2.8 σ	2.9 σ	2.8 σ	2.8 σ
m_e + Ω_K + Σm_ν			1.2 σ	1.0 σ	1.3 σ	1.4 σ	1.4 σ	1.4 σ
EDE	1.5 σ	4.2 σ	2.2 σ	3.8 σ	3.7 σ	3.7 σ	3.1 σ	3.1 σ
Majoron	-0.1 σ	3.7 σ	1.4 σ	4.0 σ	4.2 σ	4.3 σ	4.0 σ	4.4 σ

Λ CDM Extensions

- $Q_{\text{MPCL}} \geq 3.1\sigma$ for all models with at least Planck+BAO.
- SPT & ACT marginally increase the tension compared to Planck+BAO.
- Expected degeneracies.
- ACT is slightly less compatible with larger N_{SIDR} .

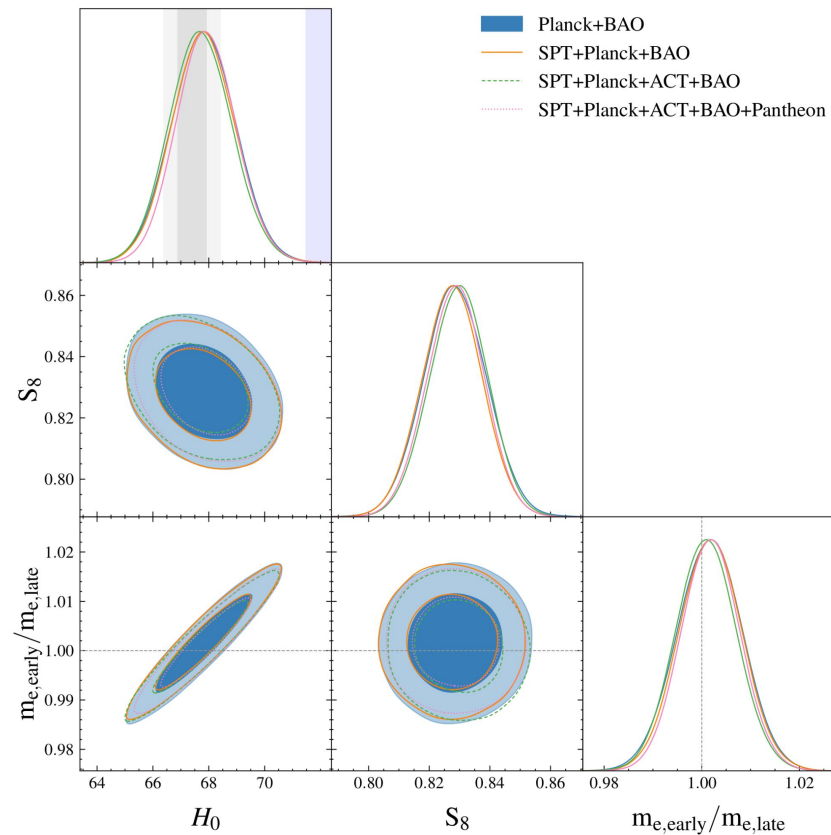
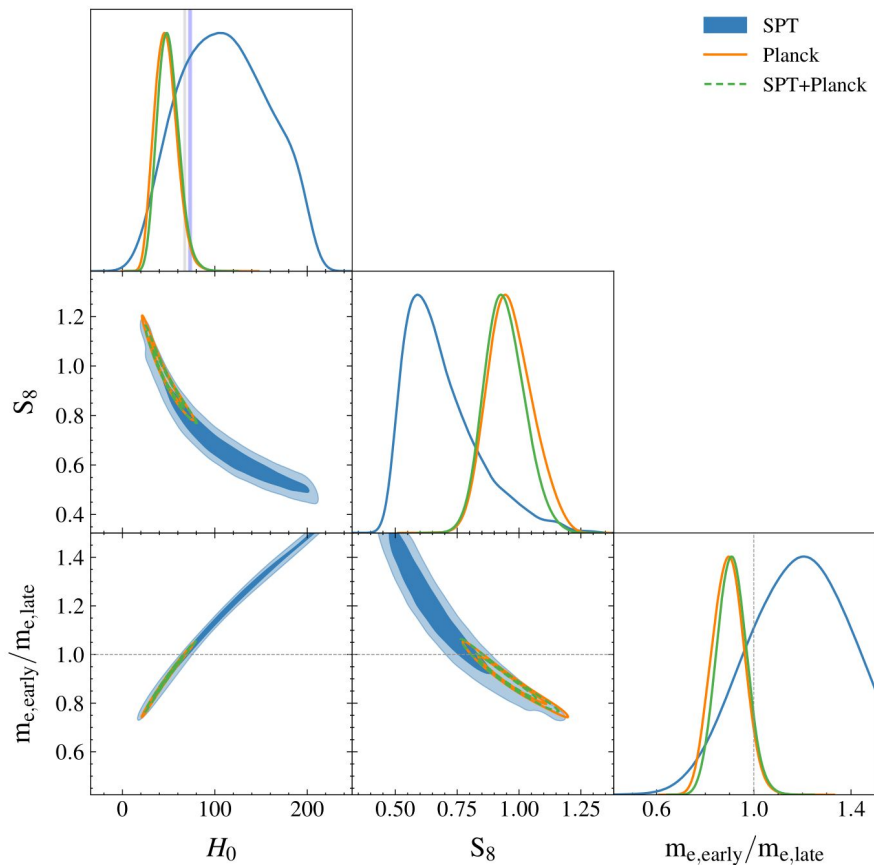


Varying Electron Mass

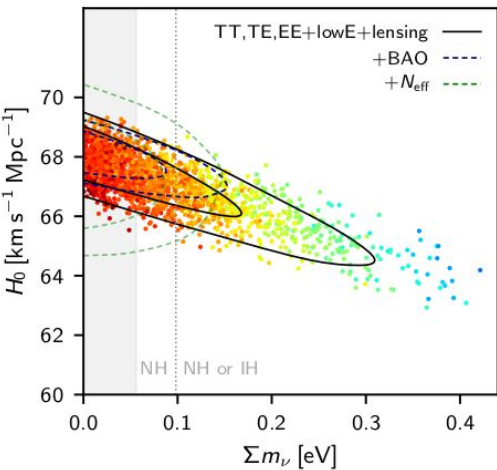


- No longer a potential solution to the tension.
- Planck is still more constraining than SPT.
- CMB alone cannot constrain this model.

Varying Electron Mass

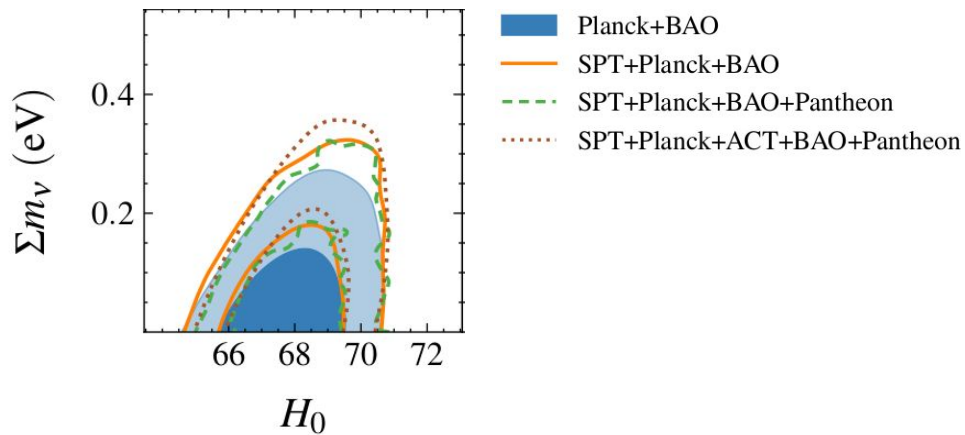


Varying Electron Mass + Σm_ν

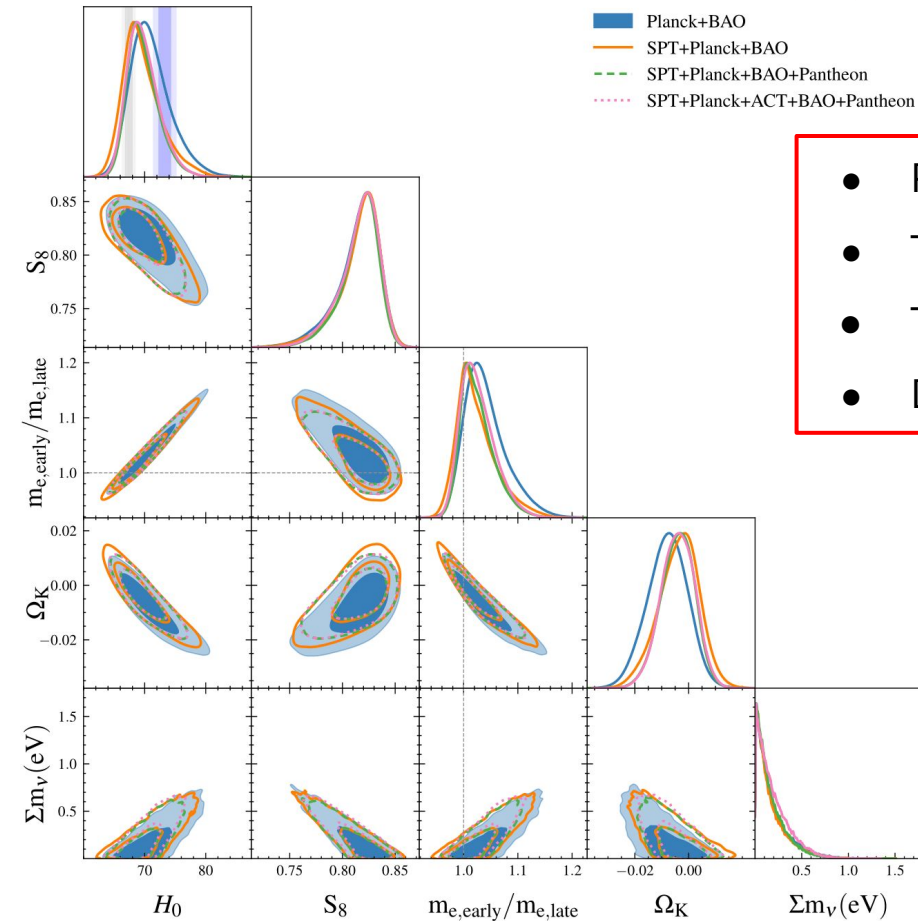


Planck 2018 ([Aghanim et al.](#))

- Allowing Σm_ν to vary doesn't help.
- Degeneracy direction in the Σm_ν - H_0 flips.

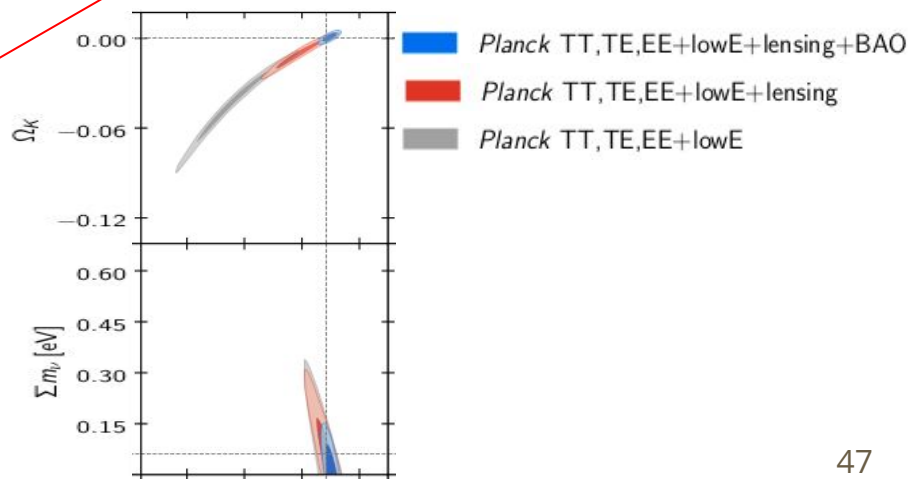
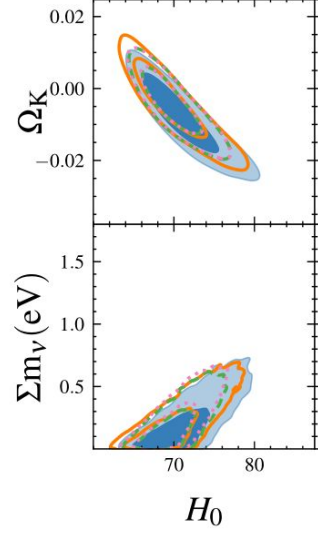
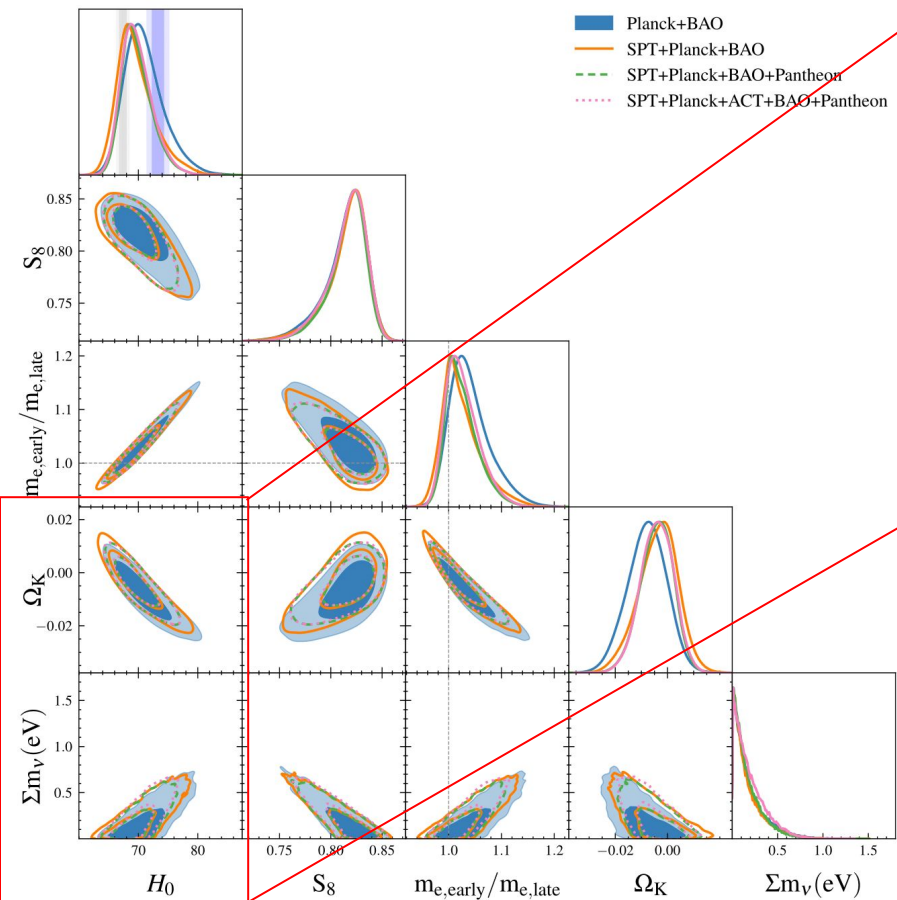


Varying Electron Mass + $\Sigma m_\nu + \Omega_K$

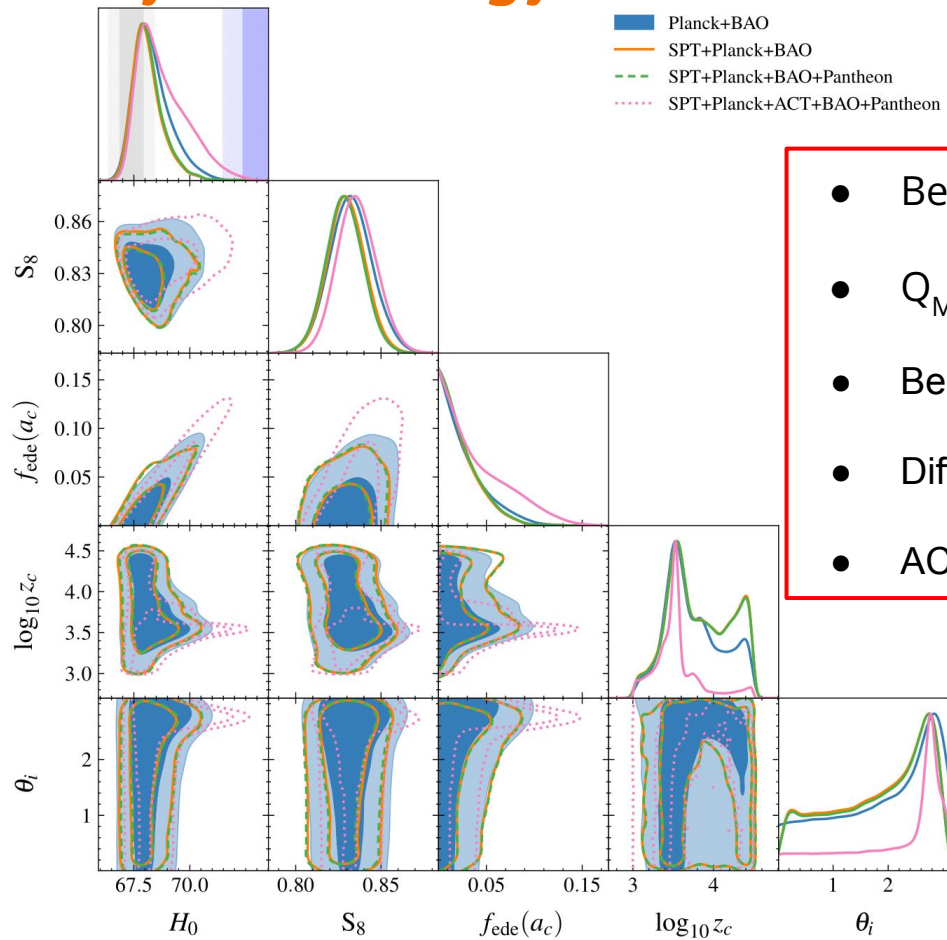


- Polarization data from SPT is particularly useful.
- The model that reduces the tension the most.
- The model with the largest error bars.
- Degeneracy direction also flips in the Ω_K - H_0 plane.

Varying Electron Mass + $\Sigma m_\nu + \Omega_K$

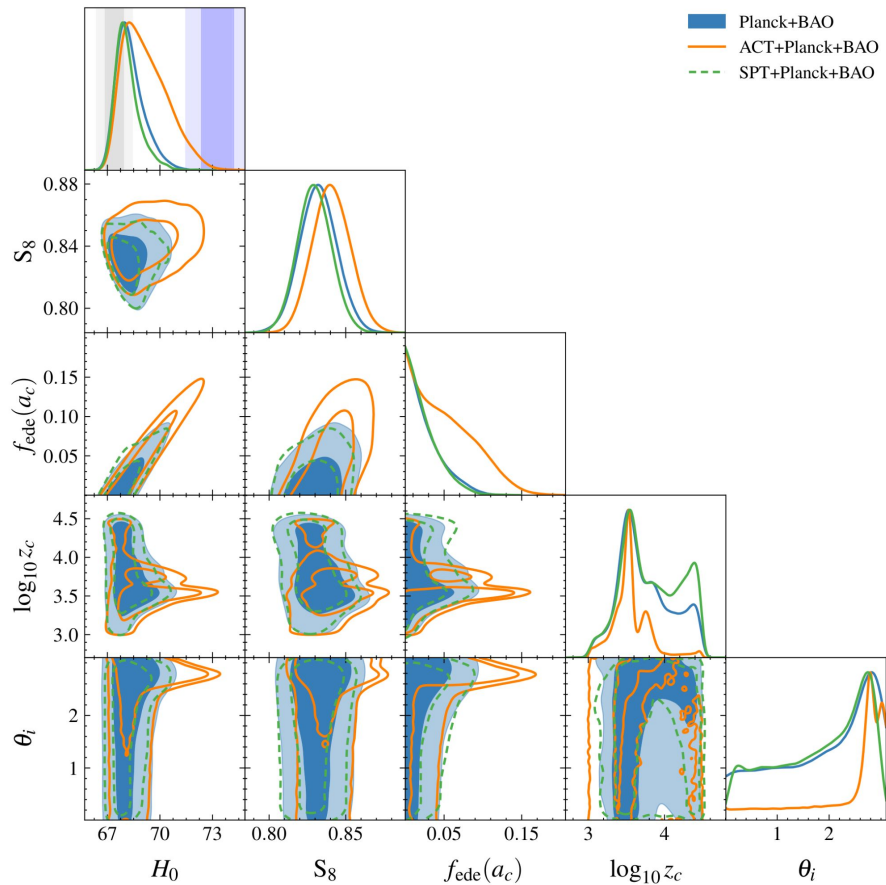


Early Dark Energy

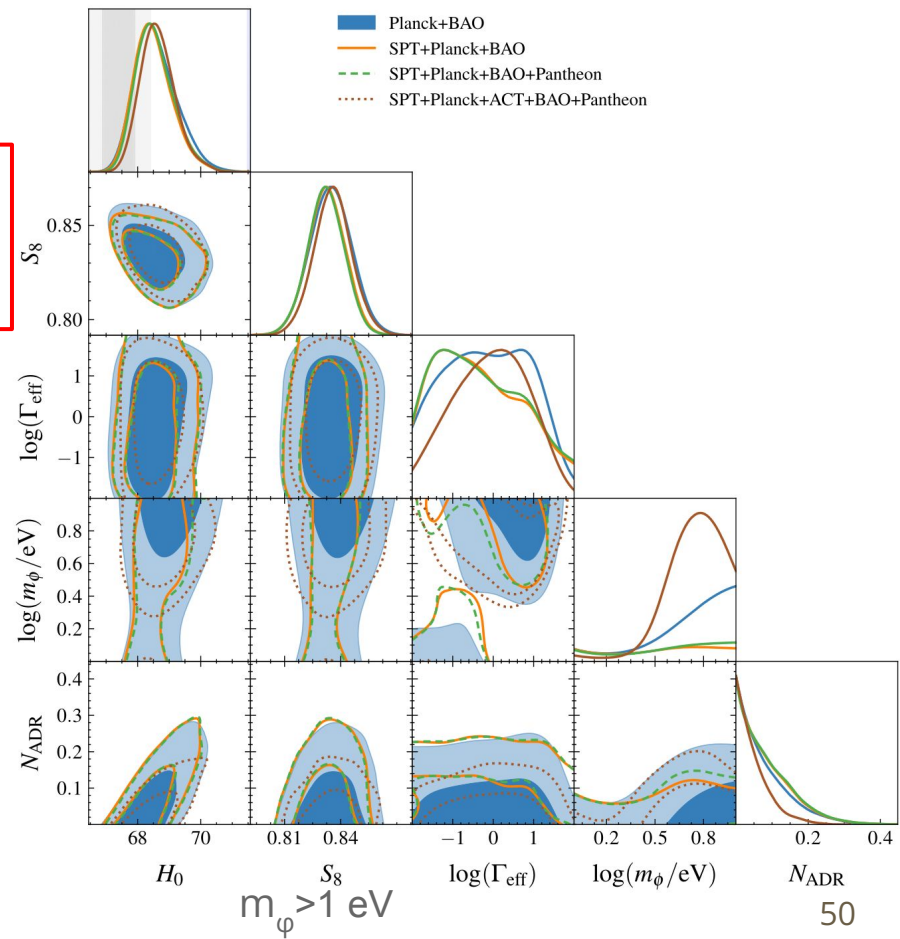
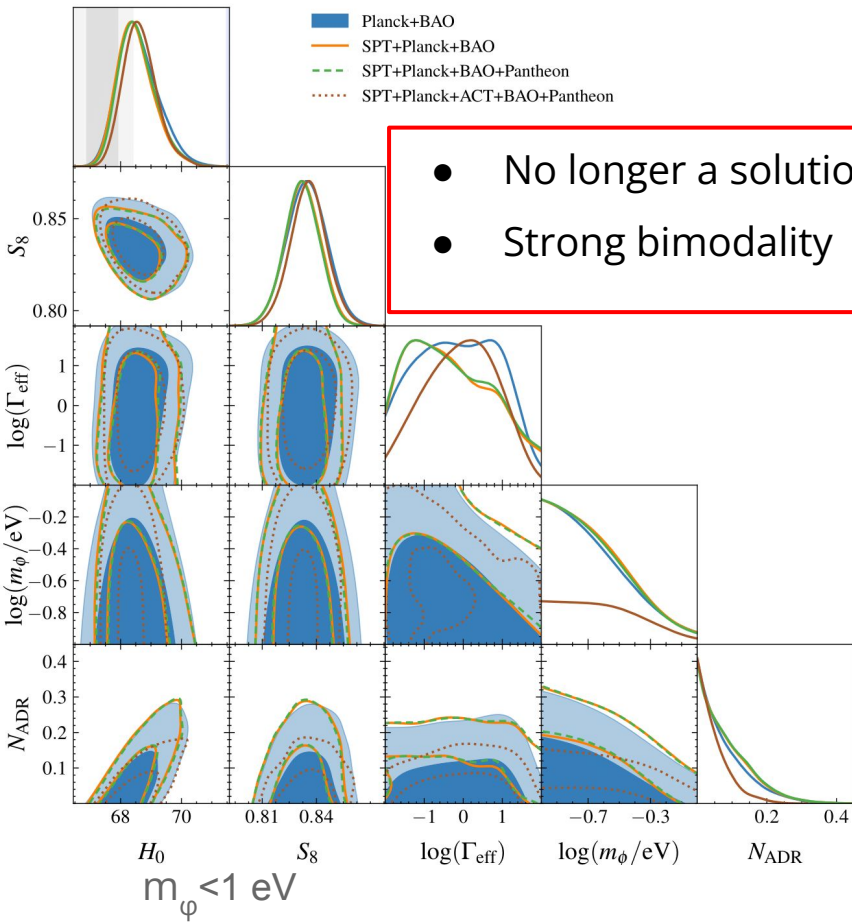


- Best constrained by CMB.
- $Q_{\text{MPCL}} = 3.7\sigma$ while $Q_{\text{DMAP}} = 2.7\sigma$ for SPBP.
- Best-fit χ^2 compared to all models, w/ and w/o SH0ES.
- Difficult to constrain, with some bimodality.
- ACT DR4 is compatible with higher f_{EDE} .

Early Dark Energy: SPT vs ACT



The Majoron

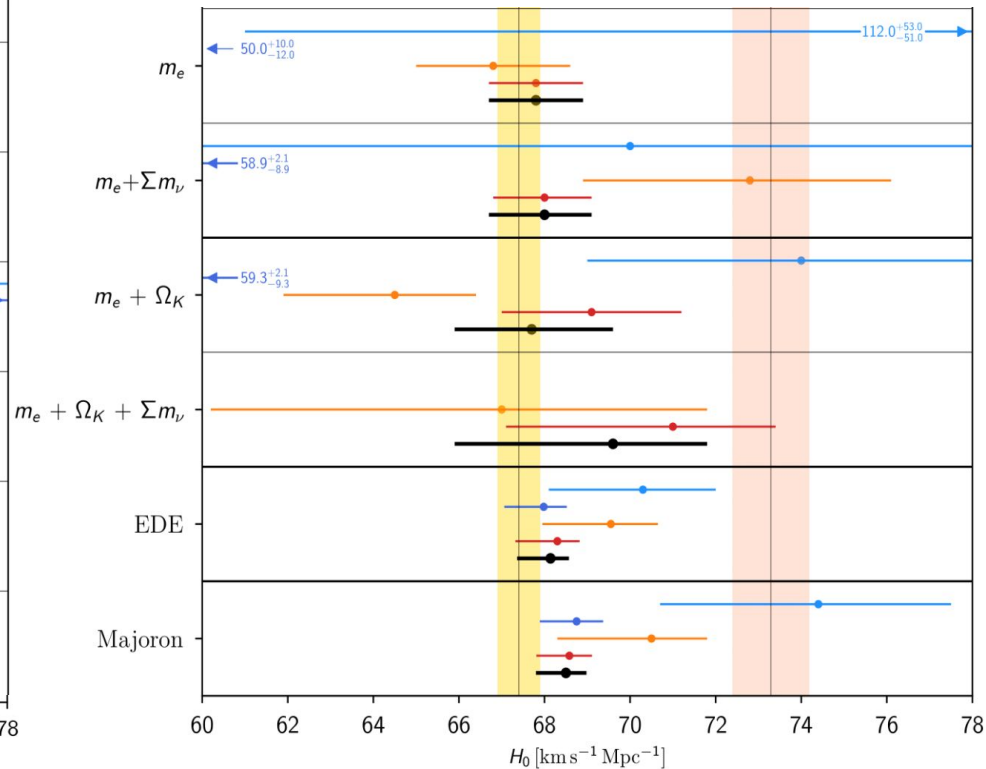
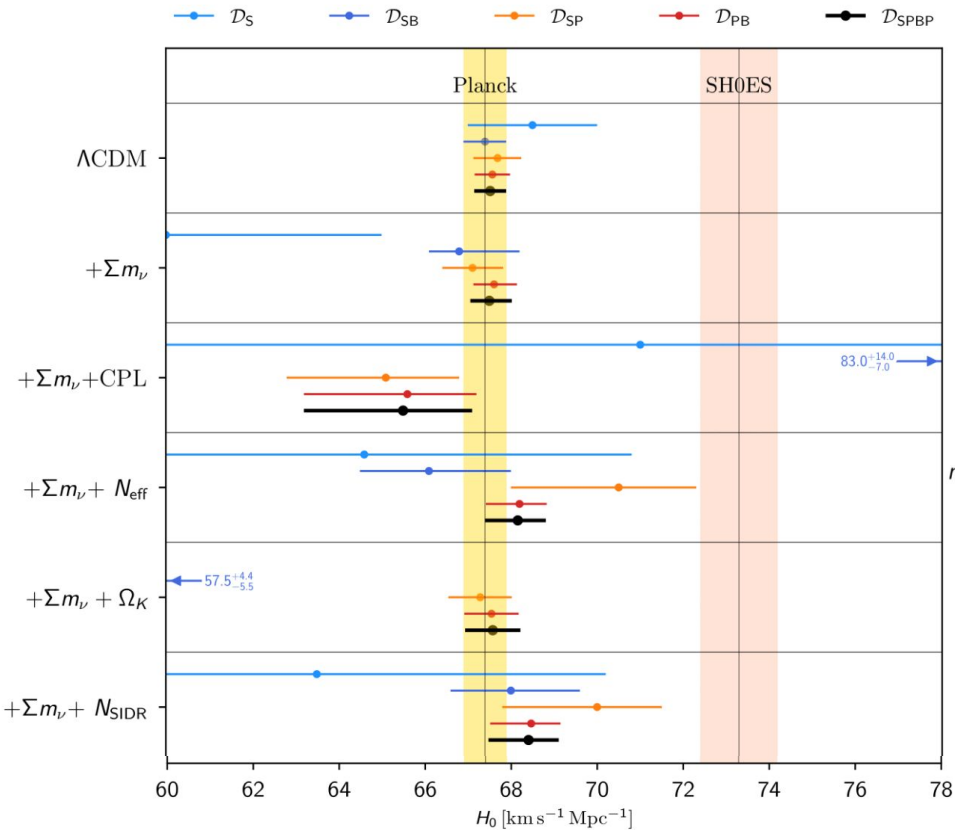


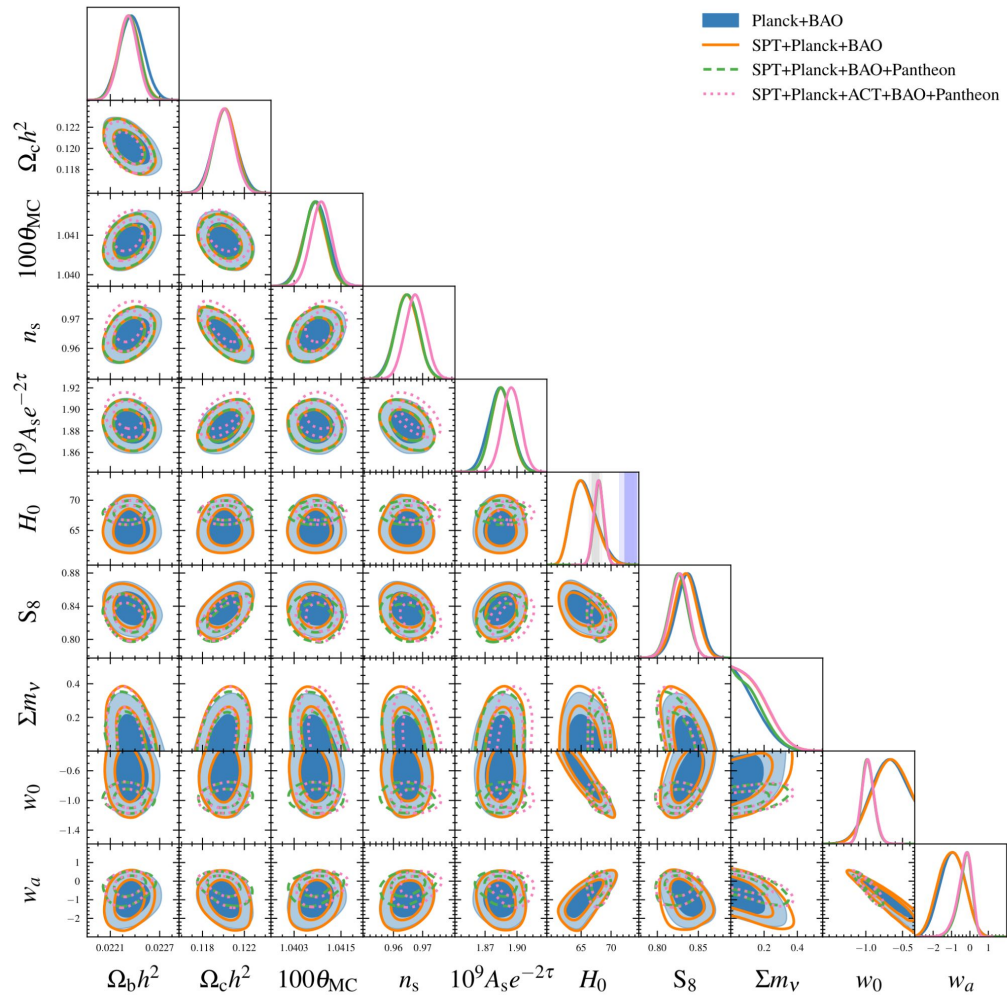
The Power of an Emulator

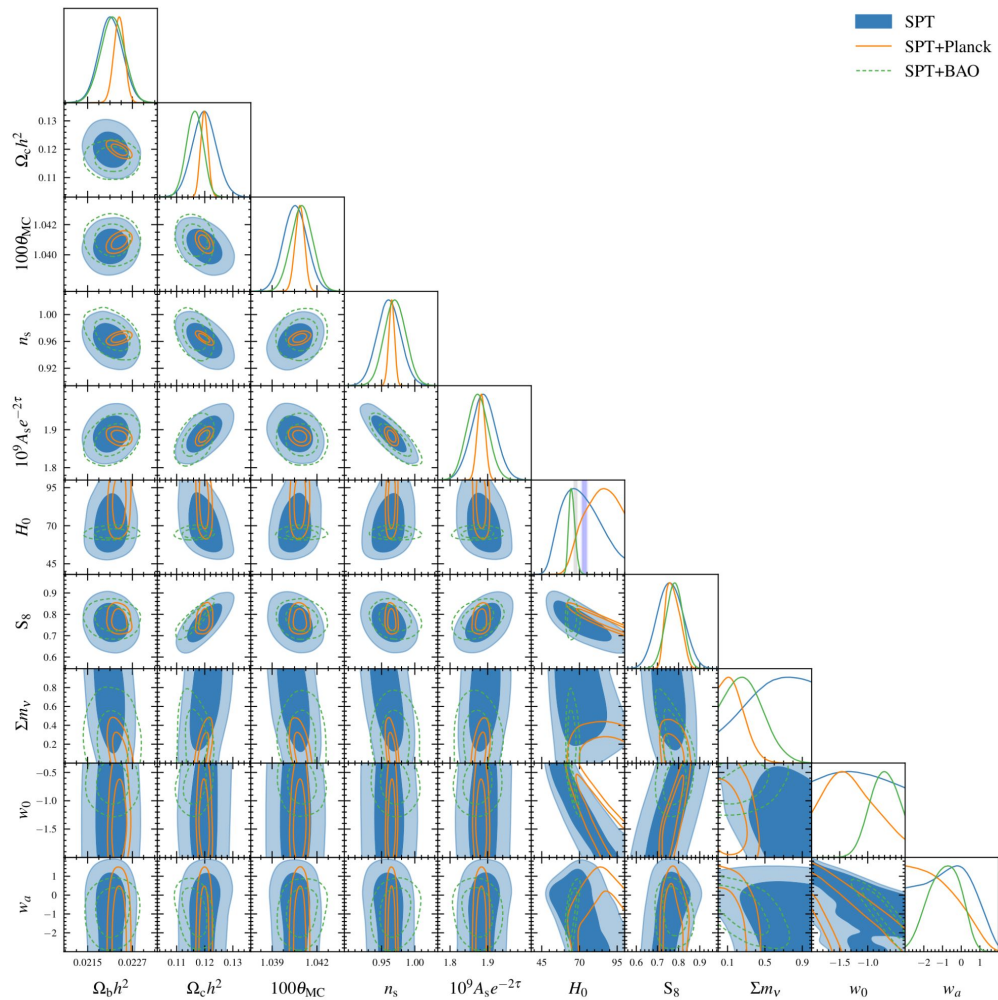
- Boltzmann codes are the tightest bottleneck of Bayesian analysis.
- To speed up the process, use neural-networks based emulators of Boltzmann codes.
- Classical emulators build on previously trained samples.
- The emulator we use builds its training data while running, i.e. online
- Stable results for minimizations
- Refs: [arXiv:2307.01138](https://arxiv.org/abs/2307.01138)

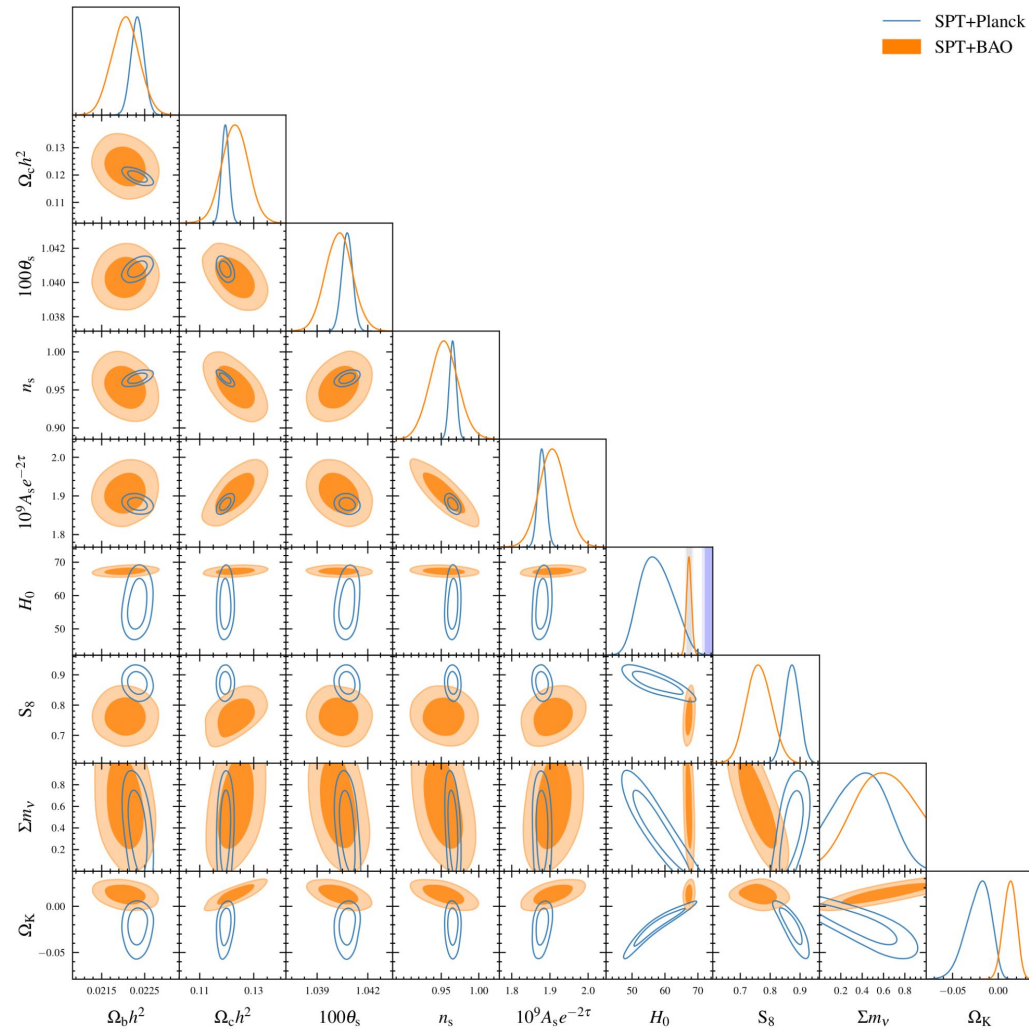
<https://github.com/svenguenter/cobaya>

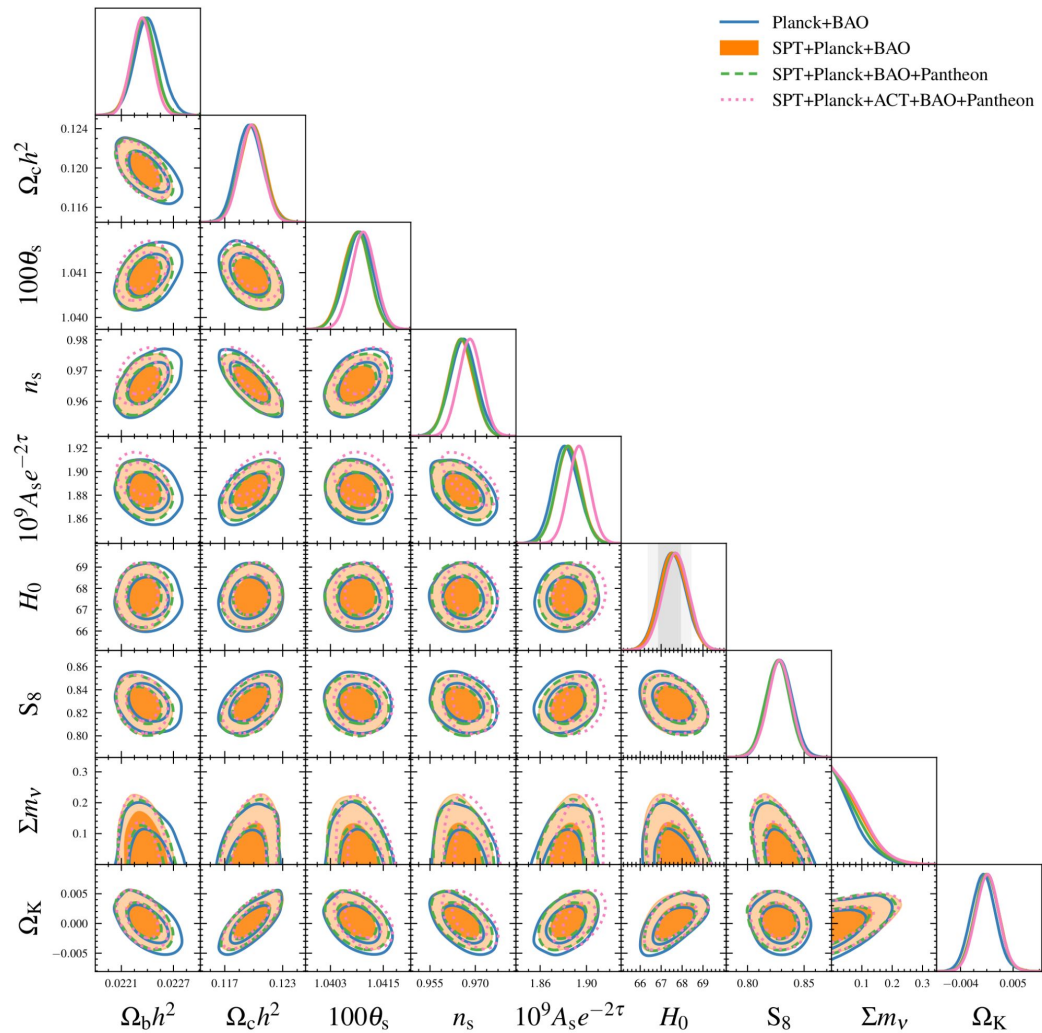
H_0 for Each Model and Data-set

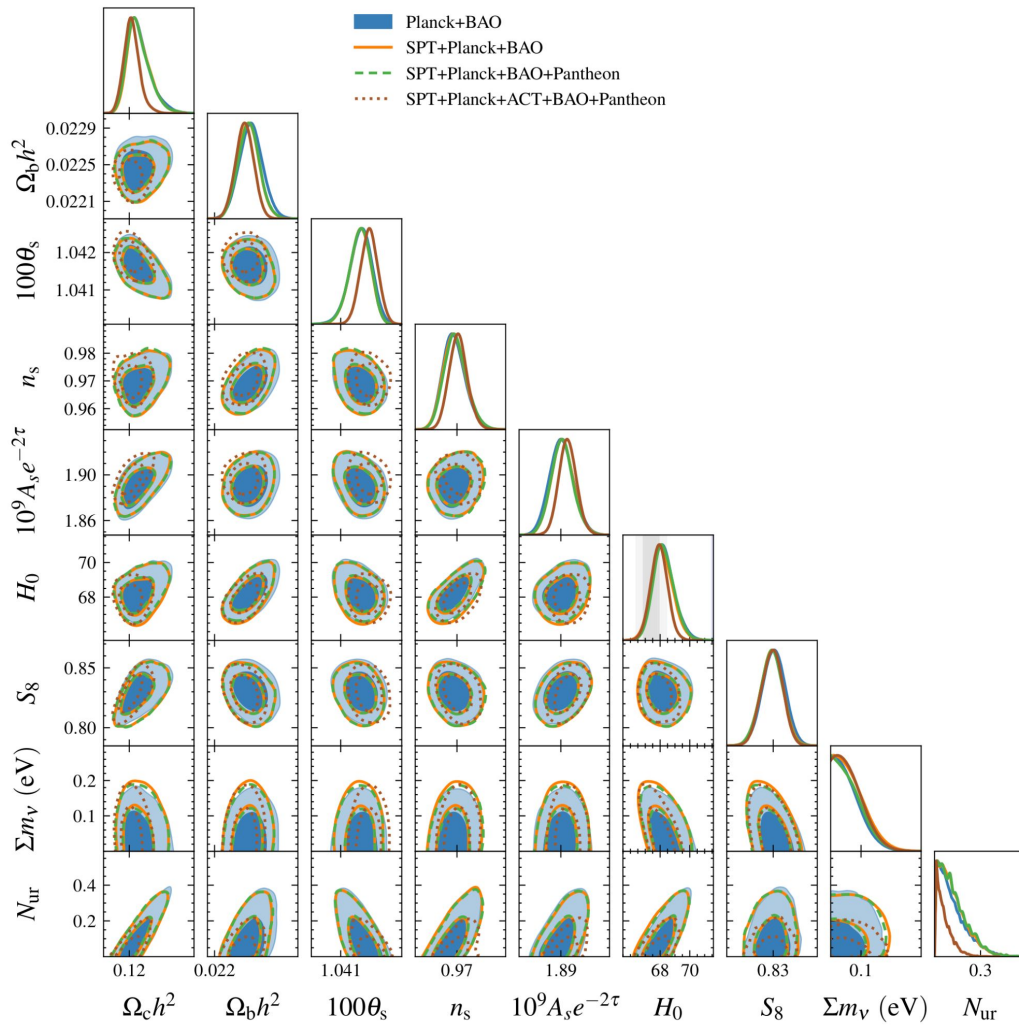








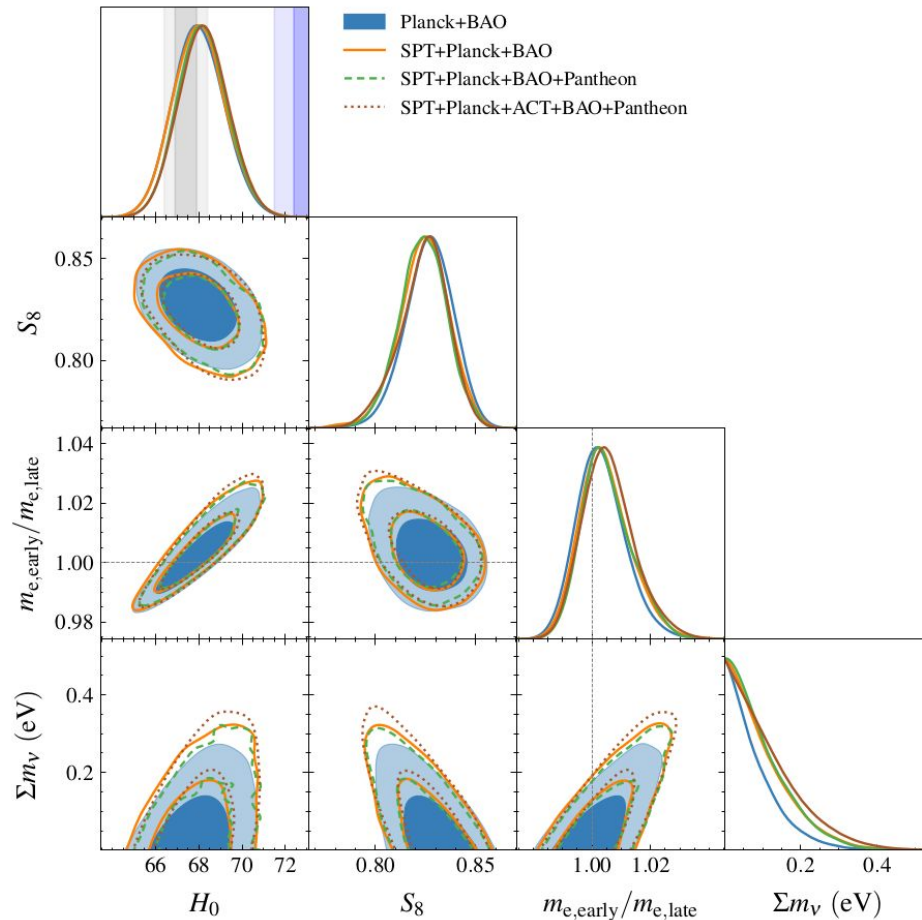




Models	\mathcal{D}_S	\mathcal{D}_{SP}	\mathcal{D}_{SB}	\mathcal{D}_{PB}	\mathcal{D}_{SPB}	\mathcal{D}_{SPBP}	\mathcal{D}_{SPAB}	\mathcal{D}_{SPABP}
Λ CDM	$68.5^{+1.5}_{-1.5}$	$67.40^{+0.49}_{-0.50}$	$67.69^{+0.55}_{-0.56}$	$67.57^{+0.41}_{-0.41}$	$67.52^{+0.37}_{-0.37}$	$67.56^{+0.35}_{-0.38}$	$67.49^{+0.34}_{-0.39}$	$67.53^{+0.34}_{-0.37}$
$+\Sigma m_\nu$	$60.0^{+5.0}_{-5.6}$	$66.8^{+1.4}_{-0.7}$	$67.11^{+0.71}_{-0.70}$	$67.61^{+0.53}_{-0.48}$	$67.50^{+0.52}_{-0.44}$	$67.60^{+0.49}_{-0.43}$	$67.50^{+0.58}_{-0.44}$	$67.59^{+0.53}_{-0.42}$
$+\Sigma m_\nu + \text{CPL}$	71^{+10}_{-15}	83^{+14}_{-7}	$65.1^{+1.7}_{-2.3}$	$65.6^{+1.6}_{-2.4}$	$65.6^{+1.6}_{-2.4}$	$67.94^{+0.78}_{-0.79}$	$66.5^{+1.3}_{-1.7}$	$67.92^{+0.81}_{-0.81}$
$+\Sigma m_\nu + N_{\text{eff}}$	$64.6^{+6.2}_{-7.0}$	$66.1^{+1.9}_{-1.6}$	$70.5^{+1.8}_{-2.5}$	$68.20^{+0.63}_{-0.78}$	$68.16^{+0.65}_{-0.76}$	$68.25^{+0.62}_{-0.76}$	$67.83^{+0.58}_{-0.60}$	$67.93^{+0.57}_{-0.58}$
$+\Sigma m_\nu + \Omega_k$	—	$57.4^{+4.4}_{-5.5}$	$67.29^{+0.73}_{-0.74}$	$67.55^{+0.63}_{-0.63}$	$67.58^{+0.64}_{-0.64}$	$67.67^{+0.62}_{-0.62}$	$67.59^{+0.64}_{-0.64}$	$67.69^{+0.62}_{-0.62}$
$+\Sigma m_\nu + N_{\text{SIDR}}$	$63.5^{+6.7}_{-6.8}$	$68.0^{+1.6}_{-1.4}$	$70.0^{+1.5}_{-2.2}$	$68.47^{+0.68}_{-0.95}$	$68.41^{+0.70}_{-0.93}$	$68.53^{+0.69}_{-0.92}$	$67.86^{+0.60}_{-0.61}$	$67.96^{+0.57}_{-0.58}$
m_e	112^{+53}_{-51}	50^{+10}_{-13}	$66.8^{+1.8}_{-1.8}$	$67.8^{+1.1}_{-1.1}$	$67.8^{+1.1}_{-1.1}$	$68.0^{+1.1}_{-1.1}$	$67.7^{+1.1}_{-1.1}$	$67.9^{+1.1}_{-1.1}$
$m_e + \Sigma m_\nu$	70^{+20}_{-20}	$58.9^{+2.1}_{-8.9}$	$72.8^{+3.3}_{-3.9}$	$68.0^{+1.1}_{-1.2}$	$68.0^{+1.1}_{-1.3}$	$68.2^{+1.1}_{-1.2}$	$68.0^{+1.2}_{-1.2}$	$68.2^{+1.2}_{-1.2}$
$m_e + \Omega_k$	74^{+16}_{-5}	$59.3^{+2.1}_{-9.3}$	$64.5^{+1.9}_{-2.6}$	$69.1^{+2.1}_{-2.1}$	$67.7^{+1.9}_{-1.8}$	$68.2^{+1.6}_{-1.6}$	$67.5^{+1.9}_{-1.9}$	$68.1^{+1.6}_{-1.6}$
$m_e + \Omega_k + \Sigma m_\nu$	—	—	$67.0^{+4.8}_{-6.8}$	$71.0^{+2.4}_{-3.9}$	$69.6^{+2.2}_{-3.7}$	$69.8^{+1.8}_{-2.9}$	$69.5^{+2.3}_{-3.7}$	$69.8^{+2.0}_{-3.0}$
EDE	$70.3^{+1.7}_{-2.2}$	$67.98^{+0.54}_{-0.92}$	$69.6^{+0.9}_{-1.6}$	$68.3^{+0.52}_{-0.98}$	$68.12^{+0.43}_{-0.78}$	$68.18^{+0.42}_{-0.79}$	$68.7^{+0.6}_{-1.4}$	$68.8^{+0.6}_{-1.4}$
Majoron	$74.4^{+3.1}_{-3.7}$	$68.75^{+0.62}_{-0.86}$	$70.5^{+1.3}_{-2.2}$	$68.58^{+0.53}_{-0.77}$	$68.50^{+0.48}_{-0.70}$	$68.55^{+0.48}_{-0.70}$	$68.6^{+0.46}_{-0.64}$	$68.64^{+0.48}_{-0.61}$

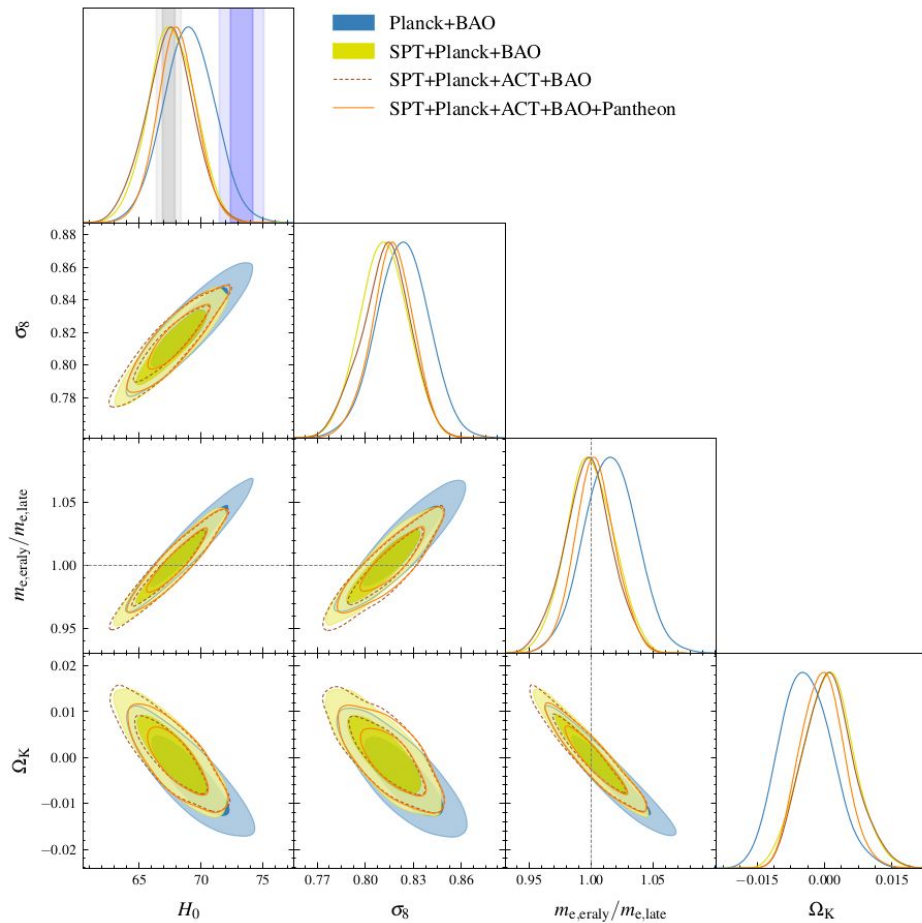
Models	Additional Parameters
Λ CDM	—
$+\Sigma m_\nu$	$\Sigma m_\nu < 0.16$ eV (95%)
$+\Sigma m_\nu + \text{CPL}$	$\Sigma m_\nu < 0.29$ eV (95%), $w_0 = -0.97 \pm 0.08$, $w_a = -0.29 \pm 0.39$
$+\Sigma m_\nu + N_{\text{eff}}$	$\Sigma m_\nu < 0.15$ eV (95%) , $N_{\text{eff}} < 0.17$ (95%)
$+\Sigma m_\nu + N_{\text{SIDR}}$	$\Sigma m_\nu < 0.15$ eV(95%), $N_{\text{SIDR}} < 0.16$ (95%)
$+\Sigma m_\nu + \Omega_K$	$\Sigma m_\nu < 0.17$ eV (95%), $\Omega_K = -0.0005 \pm 0.0020$
m_e	$m_{e,\text{early}}/m_{e,\text{late}} = 1.003 \pm 0.006$
$m_e + \Sigma m_\nu$	$m_{e,\text{early}}/m_{e,\text{late}} = 1.0057 \pm 0.0090$, $\Sigma m_\nu < 0.29$ eV(95%)
$m_e + \Omega_K$	$m_{e,\text{early}}/m_{e,\text{late}} = 1.0035 \pm 0.0164$, $\Omega_K = -0.0005 \pm 0.0048$
$m_e + \Omega_K + \Sigma m_\nu$	$m_{e,\text{early}}/m_{e,\text{late}} = 1.03 \pm 0.03$, $\Omega_K = -0.004 \pm 0.006$, $\Sigma m_\nu < 0.48$ eV (95%)
EDE	$\theta_i = 1.8 \pm 0.9$, $\log(a_c) = -3.8 \pm 0.4$, $f_{\text{EDE}}(a_c) < 0.06$ (95%)
Majoron	$\log(m_\phi/\text{eV}) = 0.2950 \pm 0.6598$, $\log(\Gamma_{\text{eff}}) = 0.0556 \pm 0.8846$, $\Delta N_{\text{ADR}} < 0.15$ (95%)

Me+Mnu: Results

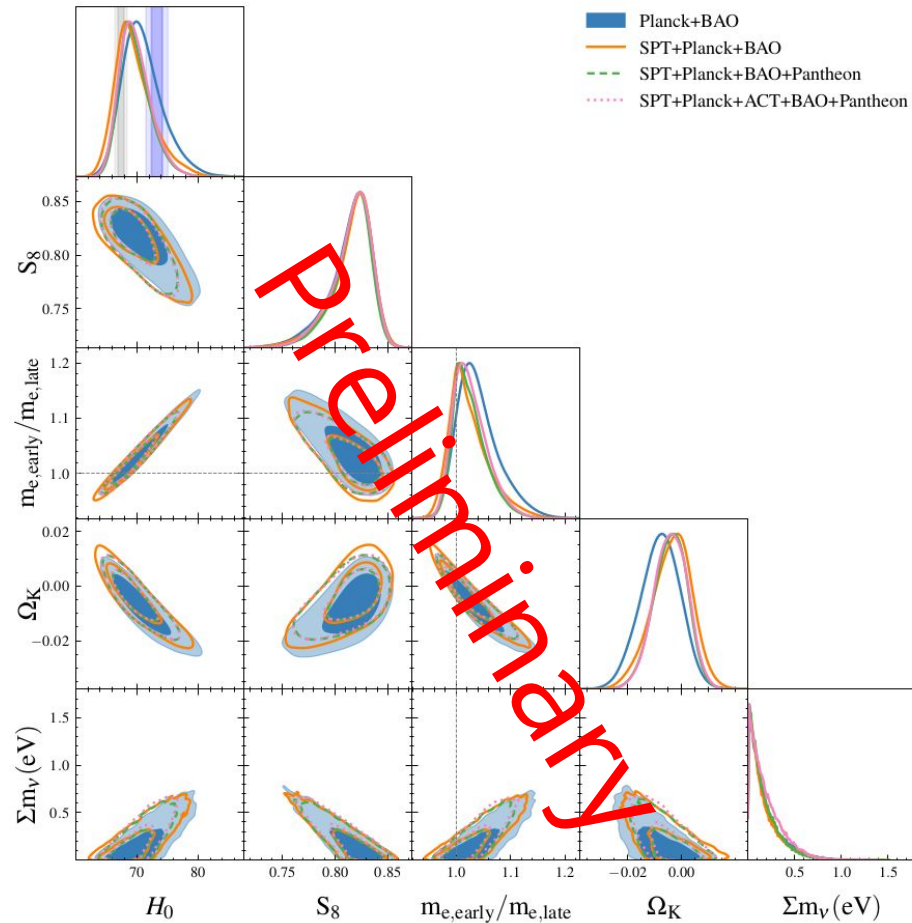


Grey Band: Planck 2018 LCDM
Purple Band: SH0ES

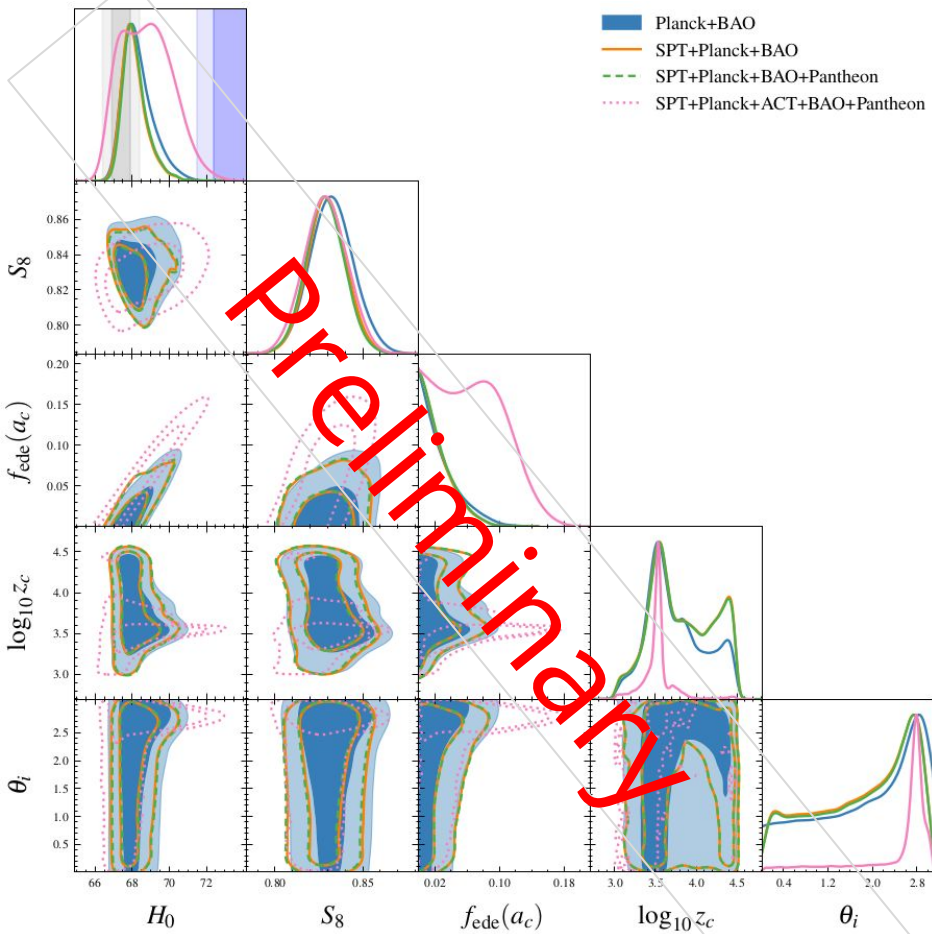
Me+0mk



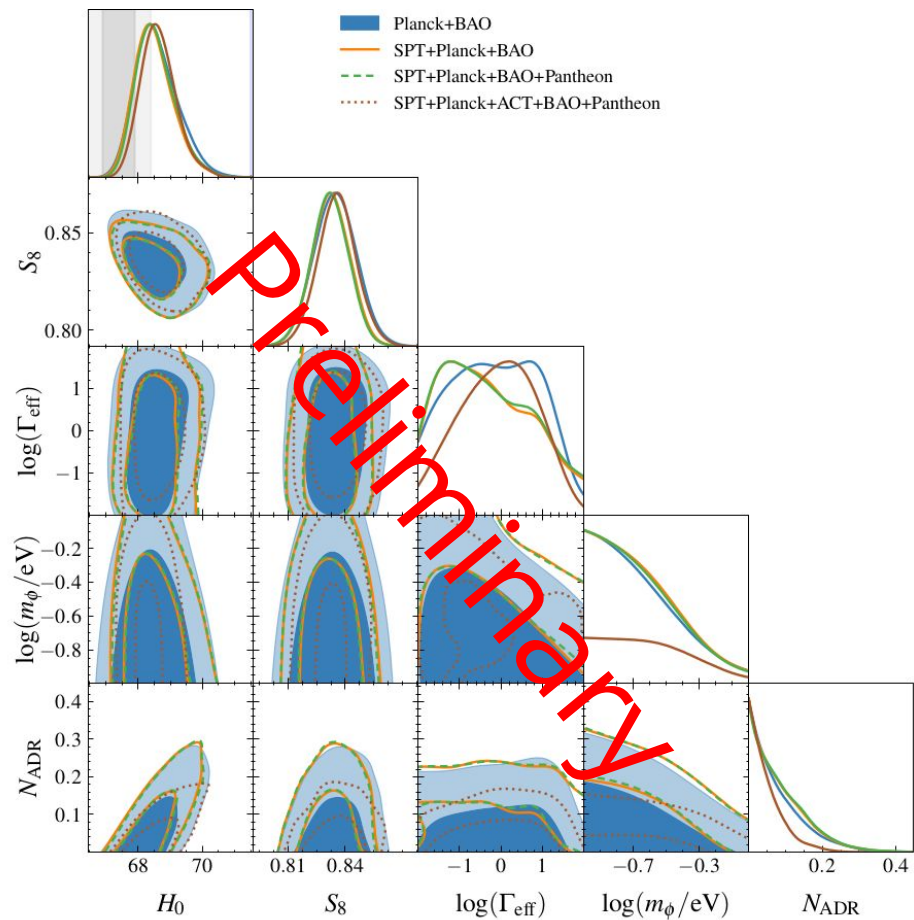
Me+Mnu+Omk



EDE

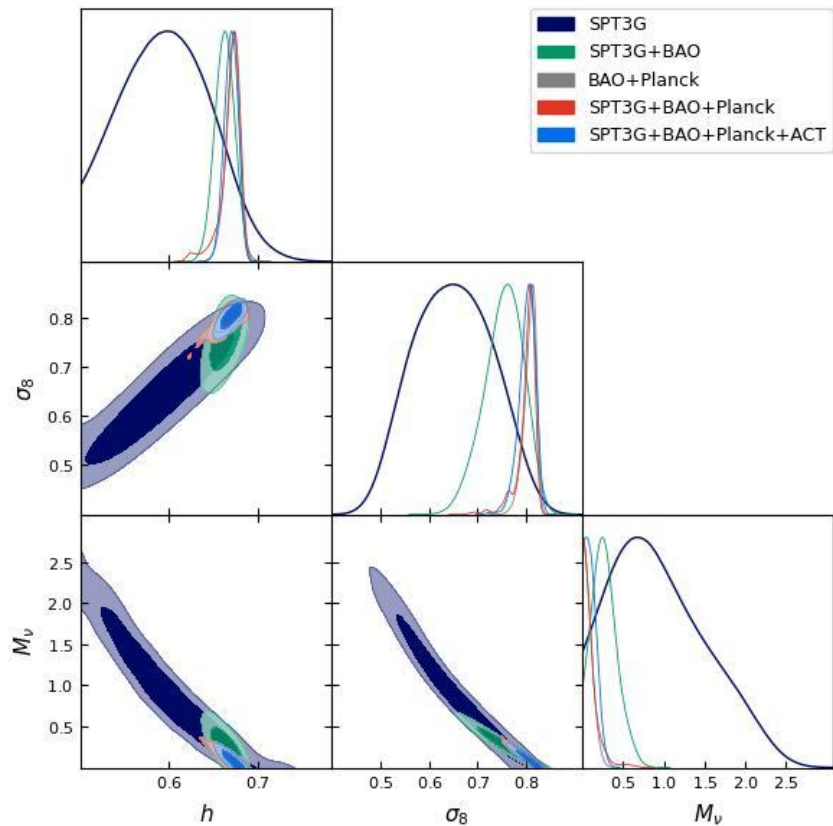


Majoron



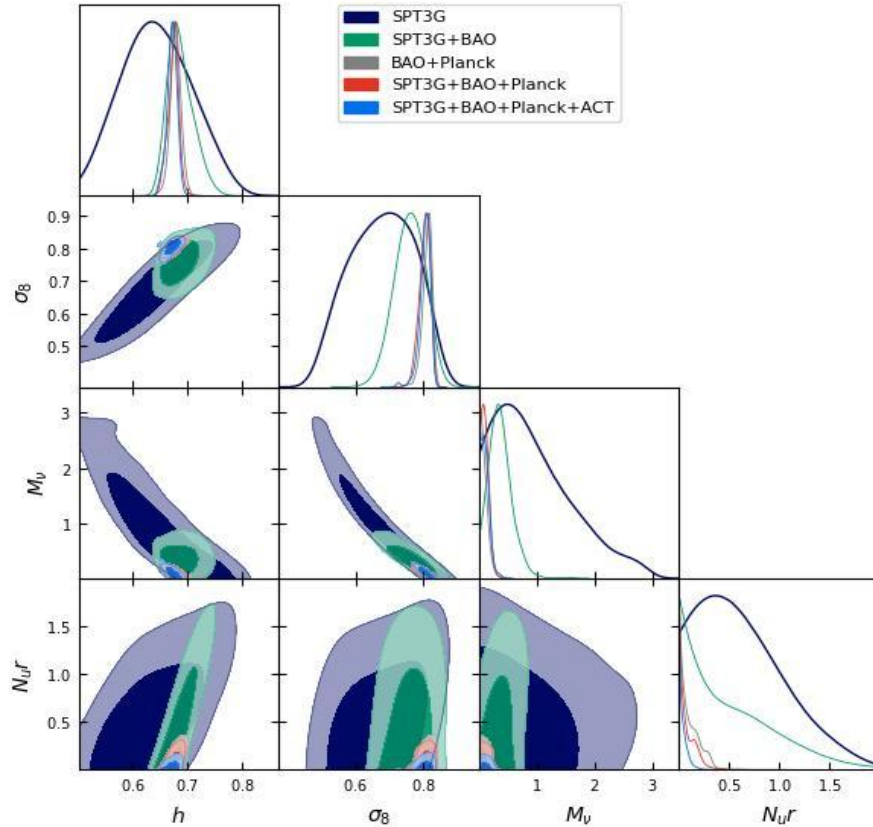
Sub eV mass

Λ CDM + Σm_ν

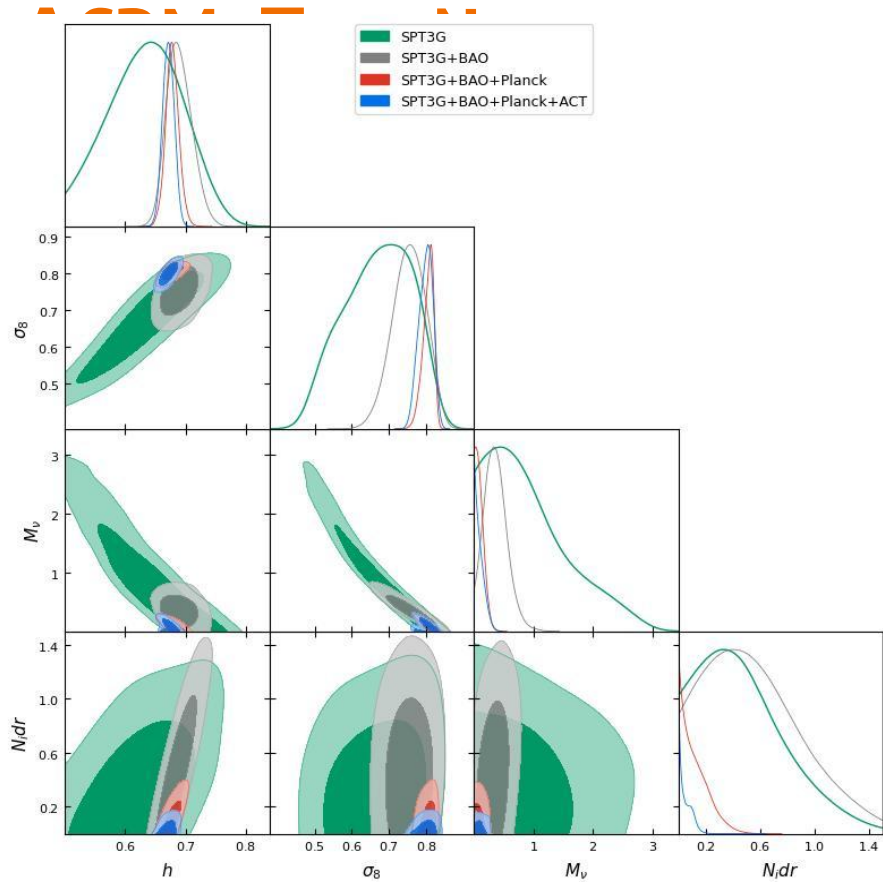


Parameter	SPT+ ACT+ Planck+ BAO
H_0	67.00 ± 0.82
σ_8	0.803 ± 0.019

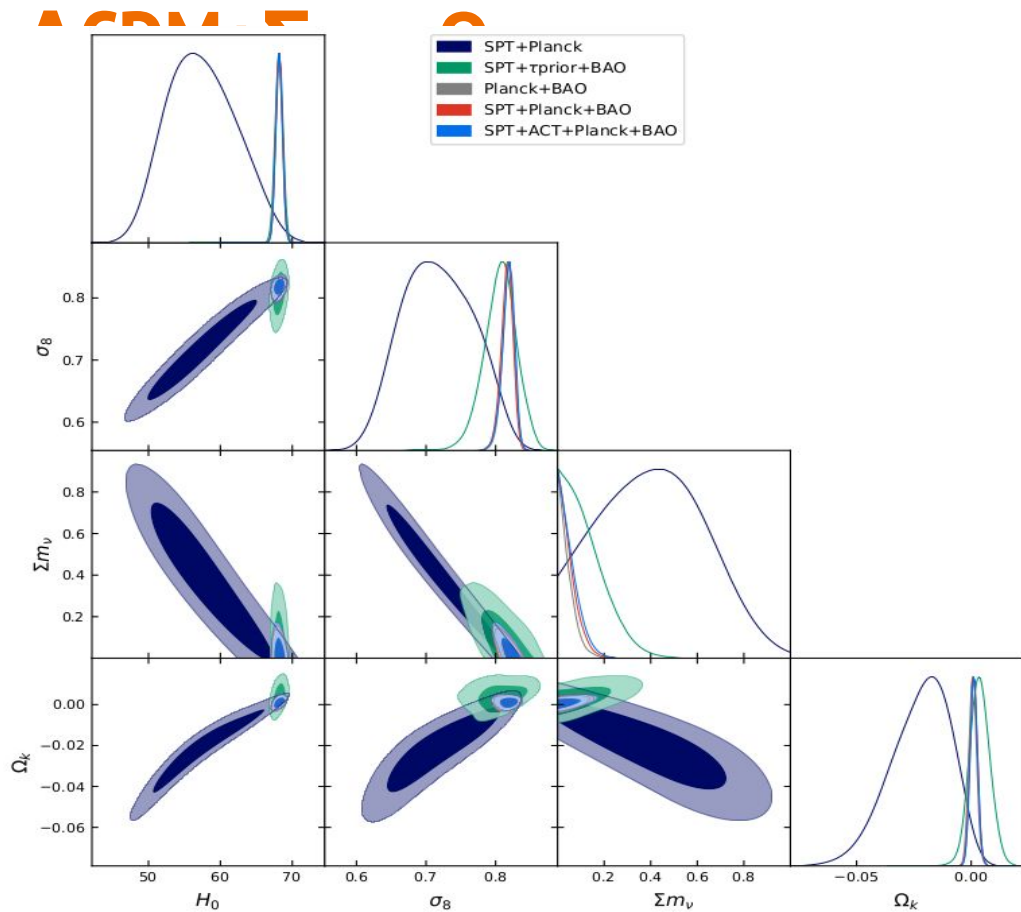
Λ CDM + Σ_8 + N_{eff}



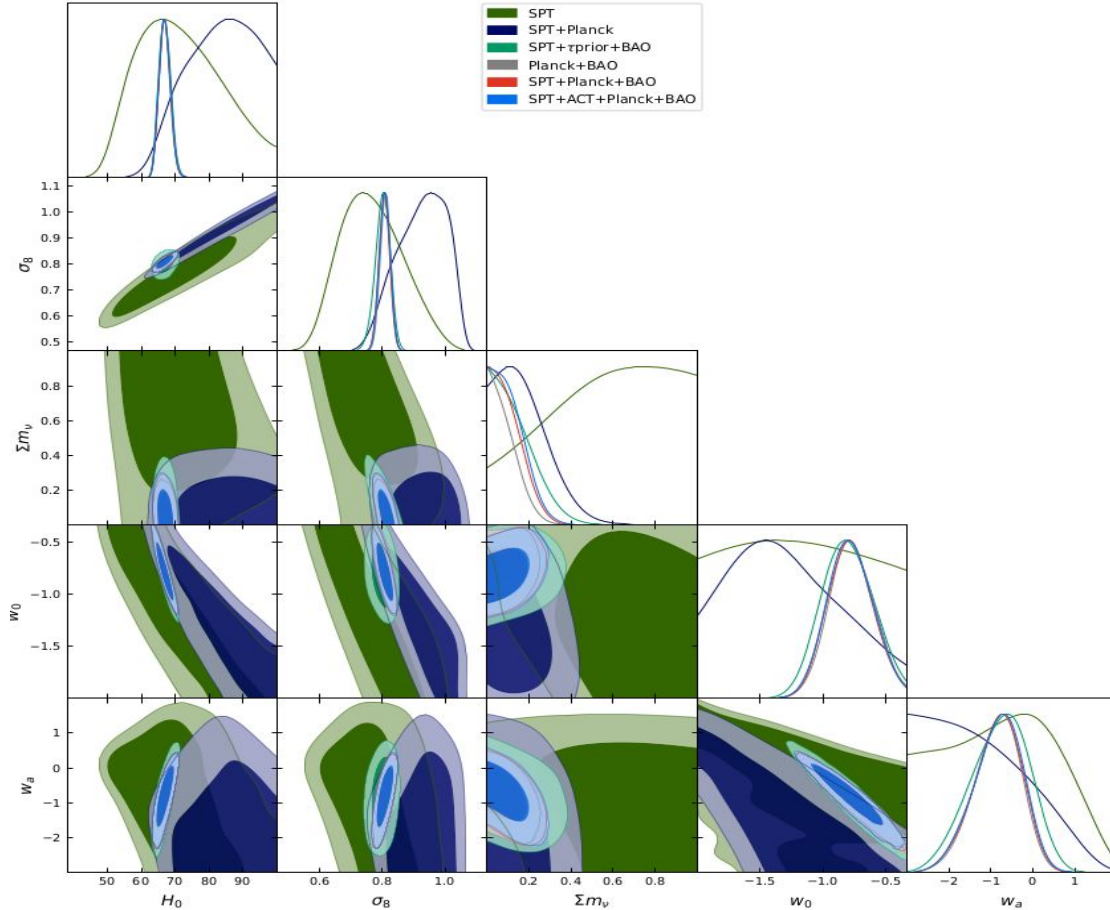
Parameter	SPT+ ACT+ Planck+ BAO
H_0	67.10 ± 0.85
σ_8	0.812 ± 0.009



Parameter	SPT+ ACT+ Planck+ BAO
H_0	67.22 ± 0.91
σ_8	0.801 ± 0.022



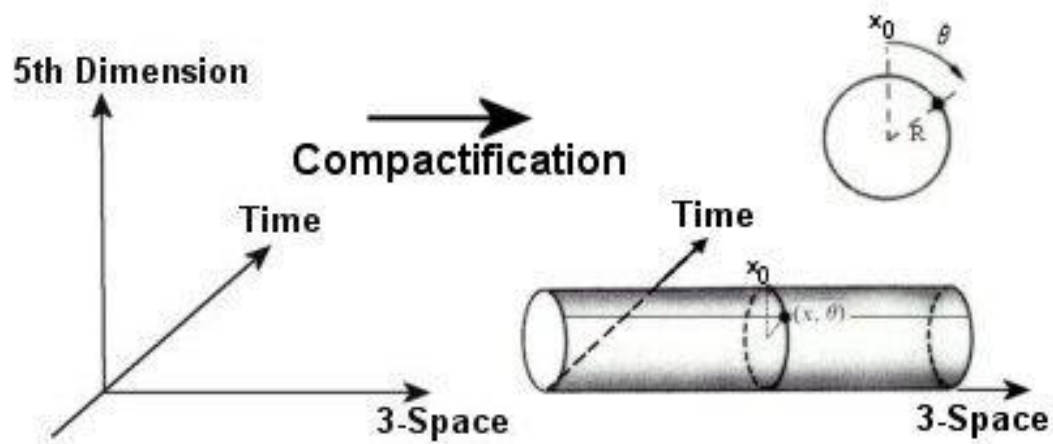
Parameter	SPT+ ACT+ Planck+ BAO
H_0	68.16 ± 0.46
σ_8	0.818 ± 0.009



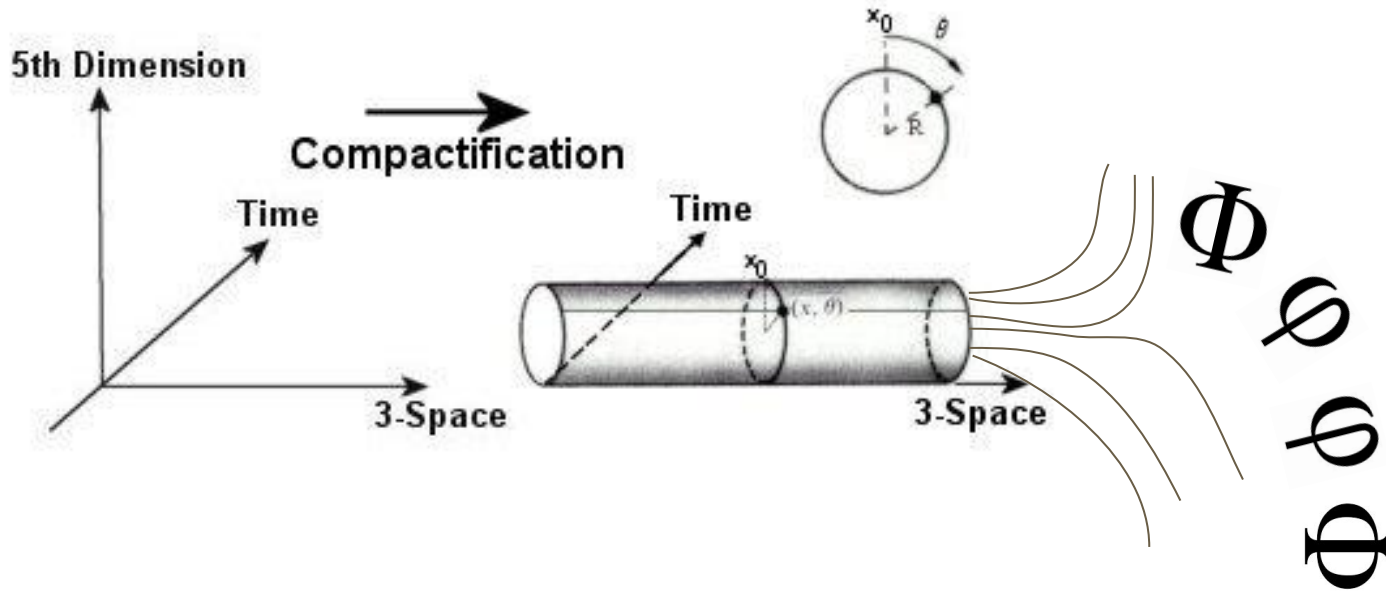
Parameter	SPT+ ACT+ Planck+ BAO
H_0	66.89 ± 1.62
σ_8	0.808 ± 0.017

SLIDES FOR A GENERAL AUDIENCE TALK

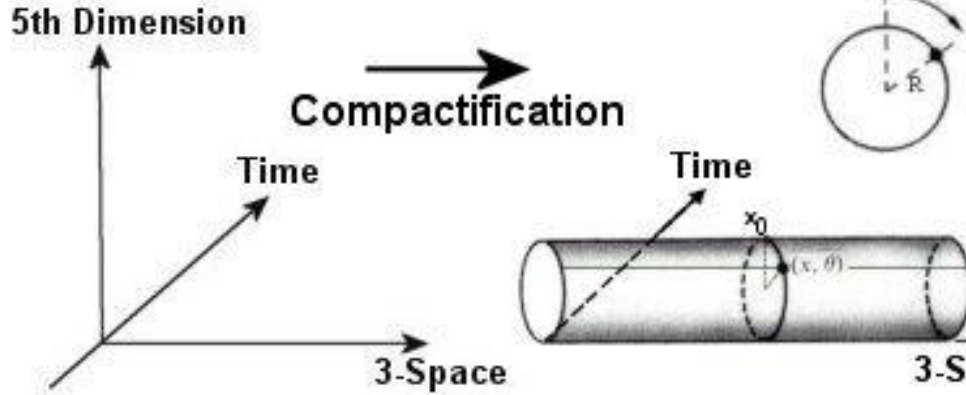
Varying

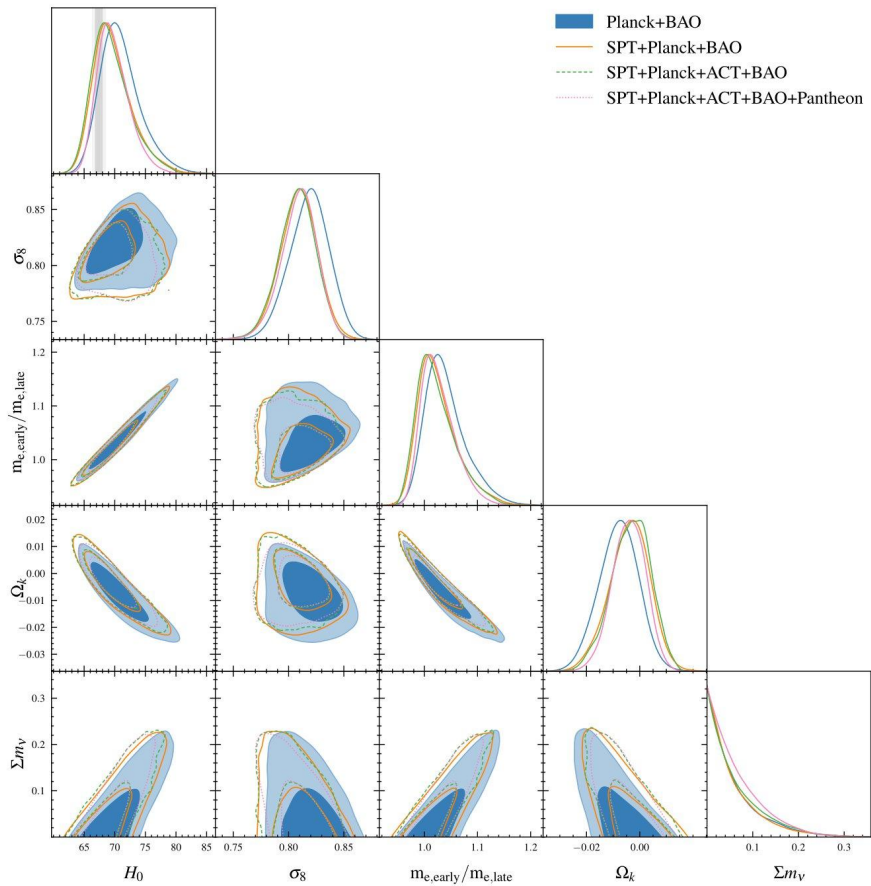


Varying Electron Mass Theory

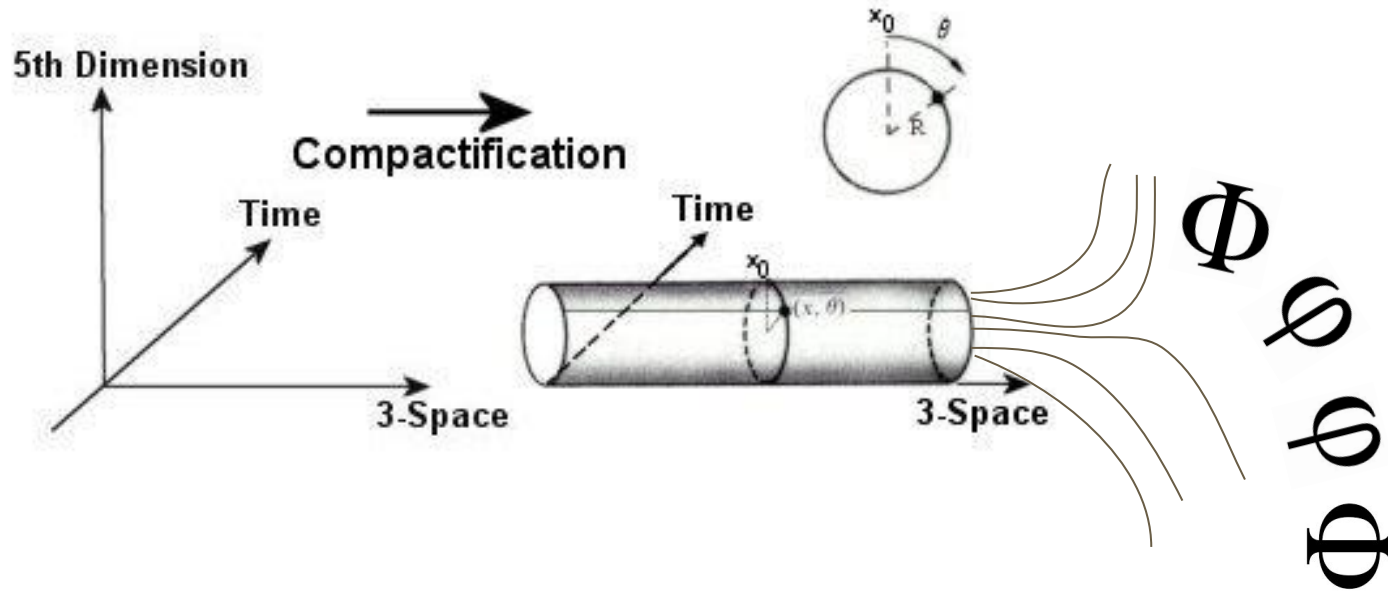


Varying Electron Mass: Theory

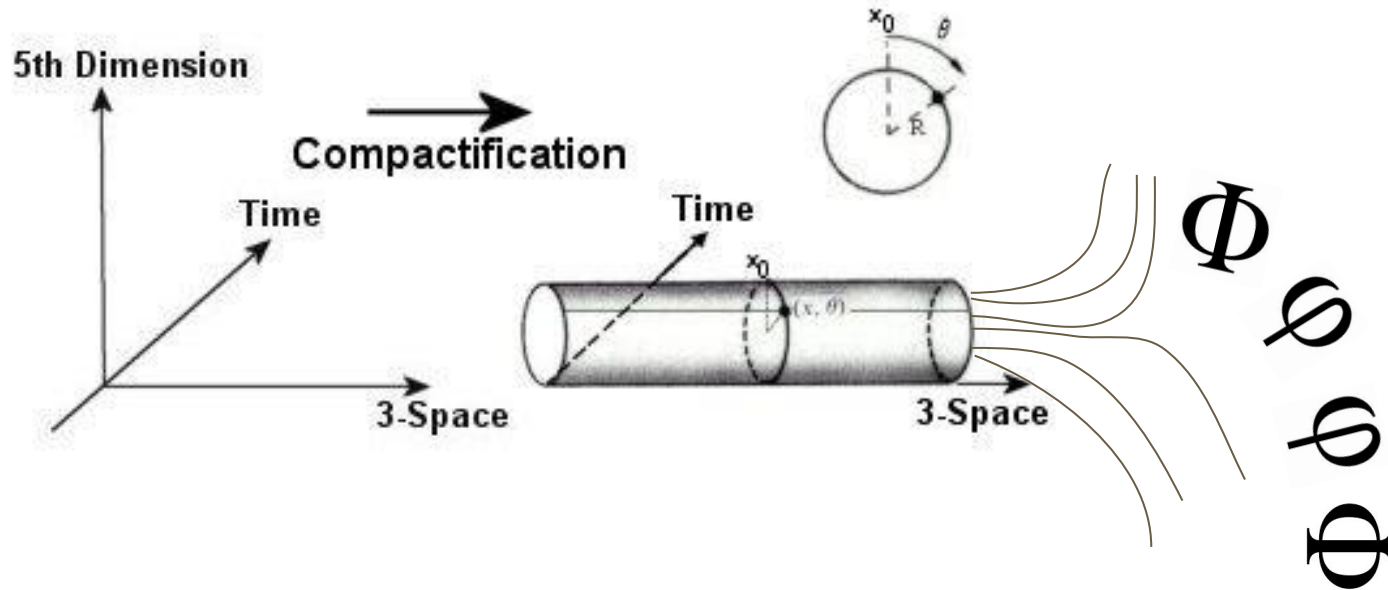




Early Dark Energy Theory



Early Dark Energy Theory



$$V(\phi) = \Lambda_{\text{ede}}^4 [1 - \cos(\phi/f_{\text{ede}})]^n$$

[Kamionkowski & Riess\(2022\)](#)