

LARGE DEVIATIONS FOR HALOS & VOIDS : BEYOND PERTURBATIVE NON-GAUSSIANITIES

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with Ruth DURRER, Julien GRAIN, Killian MARTINEAU, Amélie BARRAU

based on **ARXIV: 2607.16152**

SO, WHEN DID YOU FIRST
GET INTERESTED IN EARLY
UNIVERSE COSMOLOGY?

SOMETIME AROUND
 $Z=0.000000000038$.



xkcd.com



UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE

COMMON THREAD

HOW CAN WE CONSTRAIN
EARLY NON-GAUSSIANITIES
FROM LATE-TIME OBSERVABLES?

HALO AND VOID COUNTING



HOW MANY HALOS OF GIVEN MASS M ARE THERE?

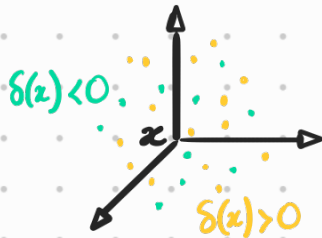
EXCURSION SET THEORY : [Bond et al. 1991]

- SOLVES CLOUD-IN-CLOUD PROBLEM
(NO HALO OVERCOUNTING)
- IS SUITABLE FOR NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS
- CAN MODEL UNDERDENSITIES (VOIDS)

EXCURSION SET THEORY

Q^o HOW MANY HALOS OF GIVEN MASS M ARE THERE?

① LOCAL DENSITY
CONTRAST $\delta(x)$

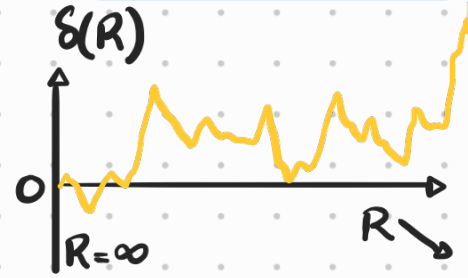


② SMOOTH CONTRAST

A 3D coordinate system with axes. A point z is marked. A red circle of radius R is centered at z , containing several green and yellow dots. A red arrow labeled R points from z to the edge of the circle.

$$\delta(R) = \int d^3y \delta(y) \times \text{Window}(y, R)$$

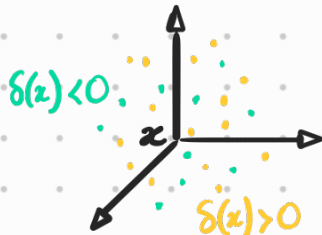
③ SHRINK WINDOW:
RANDOM WALK



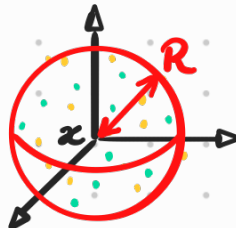
EXCURSION SET THEORY

Q^o HOW MANY HALOS OF GIVEN MASS M ARE THERE?

① LOCAL DENSITY CONTRAST $\delta(x)$

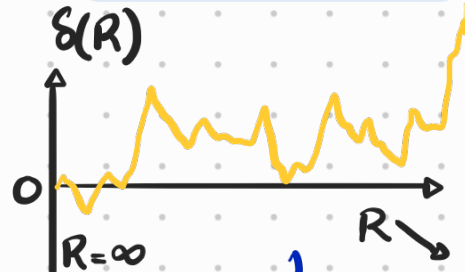


② SMOOTH CONTRAST

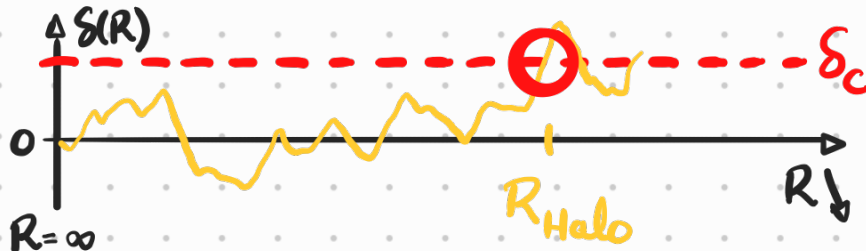


$$\delta(R) = \int d^3y \delta(y) \times \text{Window}(y, R)$$

③ SHRINK WINDOW: RANDOM WALK



④ HALO FORMATION: FIRST-PASSAGE AT BARRIER



⑤ $M_{\text{Halo}} \propto \rho_m R_{\text{Halo}}^3$

EXCURSION SET : VOIDS

VOIDS = GROWING FIELD FOR CONSTRAINING COSMOLOGY

[Pisani et al. 1903.05161,
Verza et al. 2401.14451,...]

BUT HARDER FOR EXCURSION SET THEORY:

$\mathbb{R}^3$
X IN Y PROBLEM $\mathbb{R}^3$

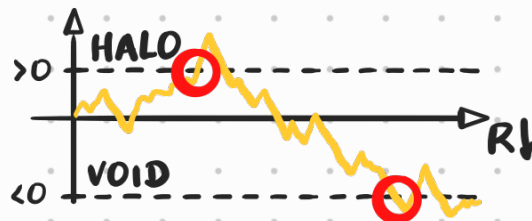
CLOUD IN ...

VOID IN ...

...CLOUD

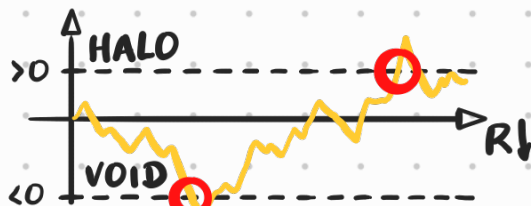


SOLVED BY EXCURSION SET ✓

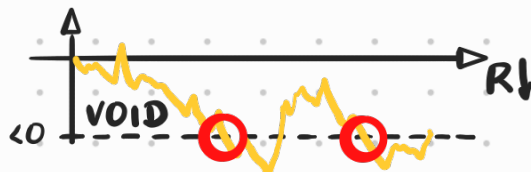


NO VOID WILL FORM!

...VOID



REGULAR HALO ✓



SOLVED BY EXCURSION SET ✓

BUT...

THE PERKS OF BEING A GAUSSIAN FIELD

GAUSSIAN



HYPOTHESIS

GAUSSIAN



HYPOTHESIS

GAUSSIAN



HYPOTHESIS

① LOCAL DENSITY CONTRAST

$$\delta(x) \text{ or } \hat{\delta}_k$$

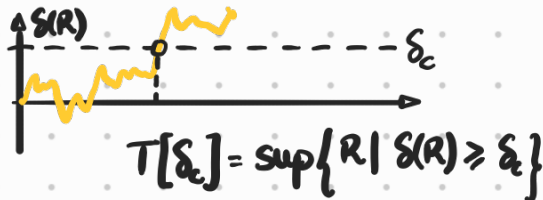
② SMOOTH CONTRAST

$$\delta(R) = \text{WEIGHTED SUM OF } \delta(x) \text{ (OR } \hat{\delta}_k)$$

③ RANDOM WALK

$$\text{INDEPENDENT STEPS} \\ \delta(R) \longrightarrow \delta(R-dR)$$

④ FIRST-PASSAGE TIME

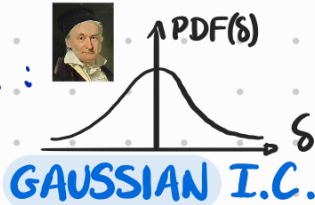


⑤ HALO/VOID MASS FUNCTION

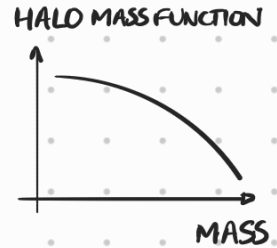
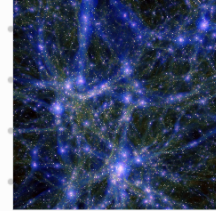
$$\frac{dn_{\text{HALO}}(M)}{d \ln M}$$

PRIMORDIAL NON-GAUSSIANITIES

STANDARD LORE :

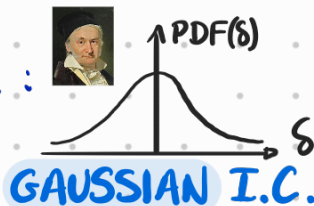


EXCURSION
SET

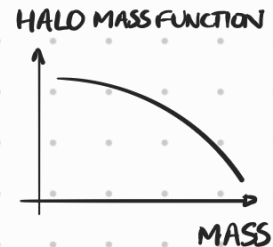
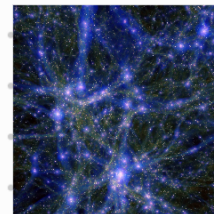


PRIMORDIAL NON-GAUSSIANITIES

STANDARD LORE :



EXCURSION SET



MULTIFIELD INFLATION

[Pinol HAL03610789
...]



ULTRA SLOW-ROLL

[Renaux-Petel 1508.06740,...]

SN-FORTALIST

[Sasaki et al. 9507001]

STOCHASTIC INFLATION

[Vennin et al. 1506.04732
Crues 2203.13852]

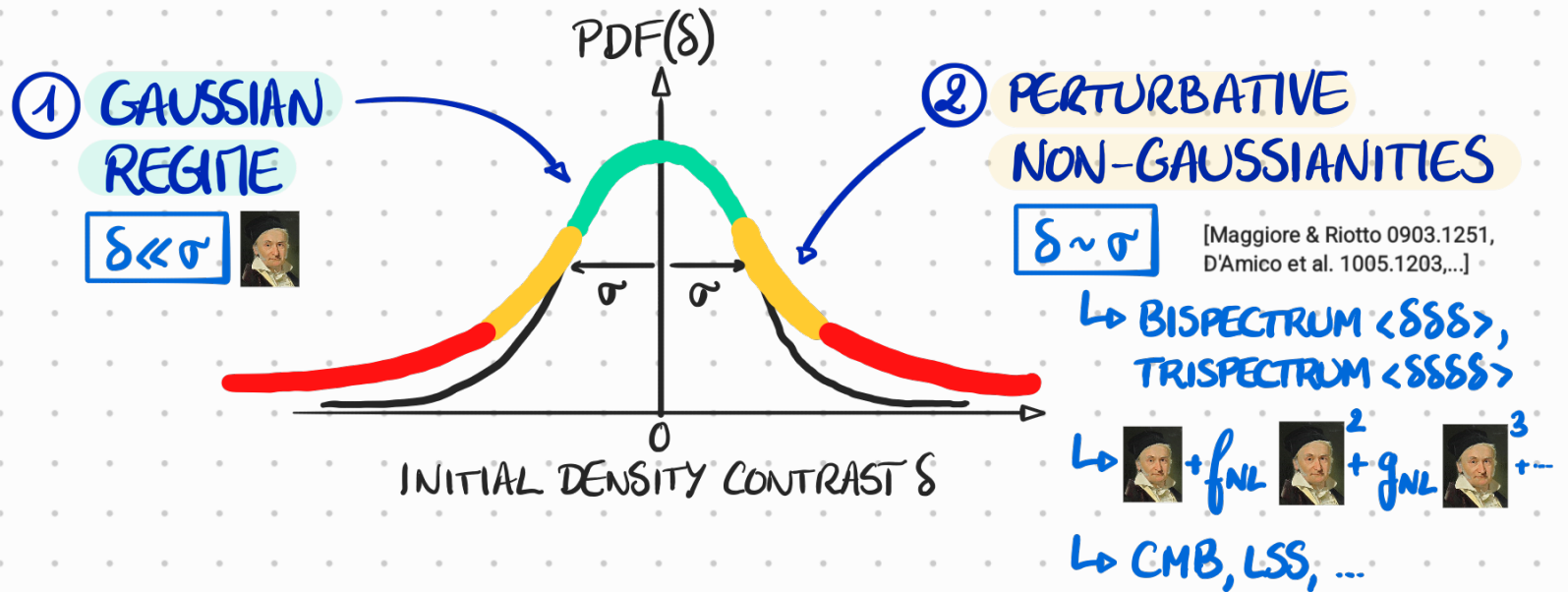
COSMOLOGICAL COLLIDER

[Arkani-Hamed &
Maldacena 1503.0843]

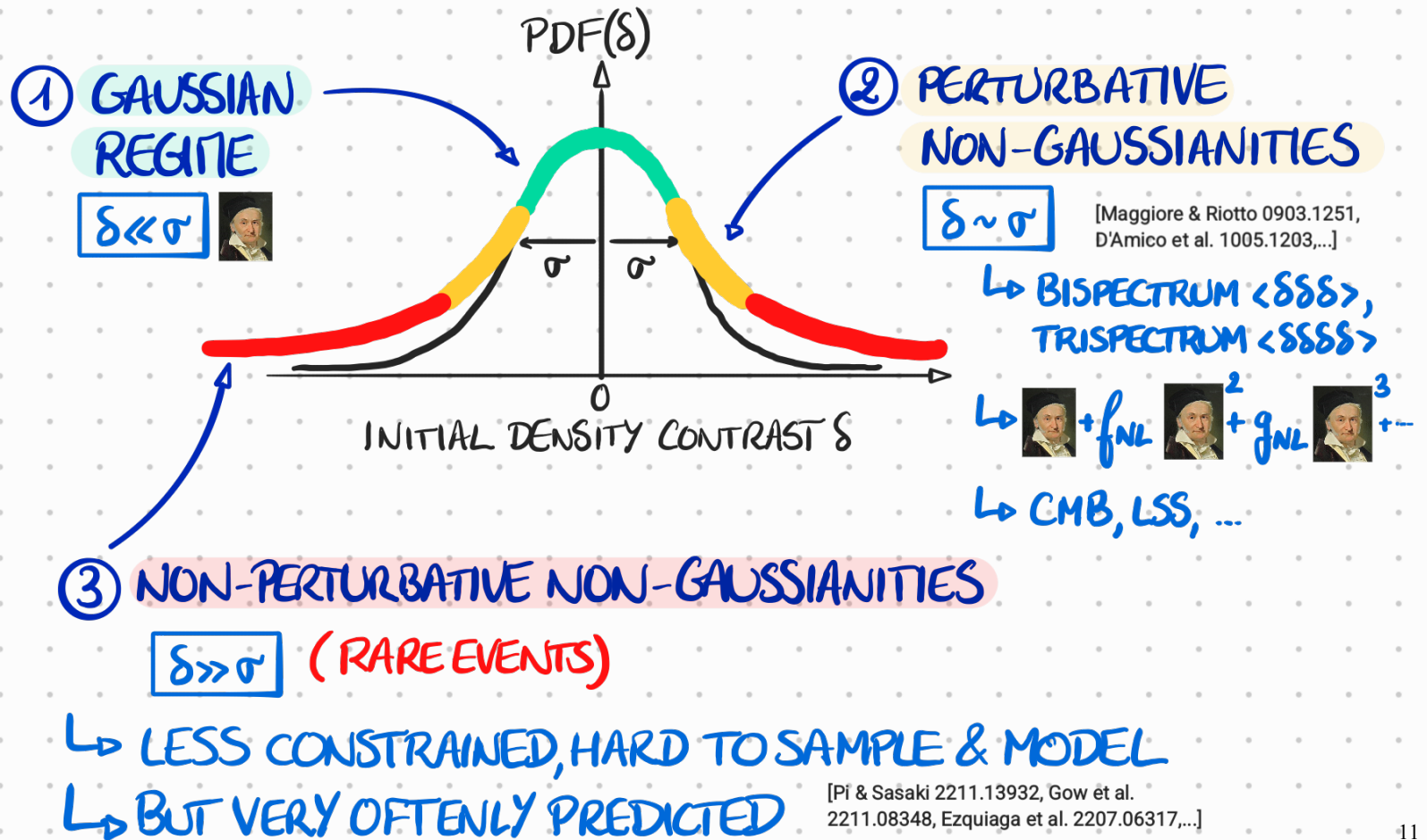
INITIAL CONDITIONS
LIKELY PRESENT
NON-GAUSSIAN
FEATURES

Q° HOW TO BE PREDICTIVE WITH STRONG NON-GAUSSIANITIES ?

PERTURBATIVE OR NON-PERTURBATIVE



PERTURBATIVE OR NON-PERTURBATIVE



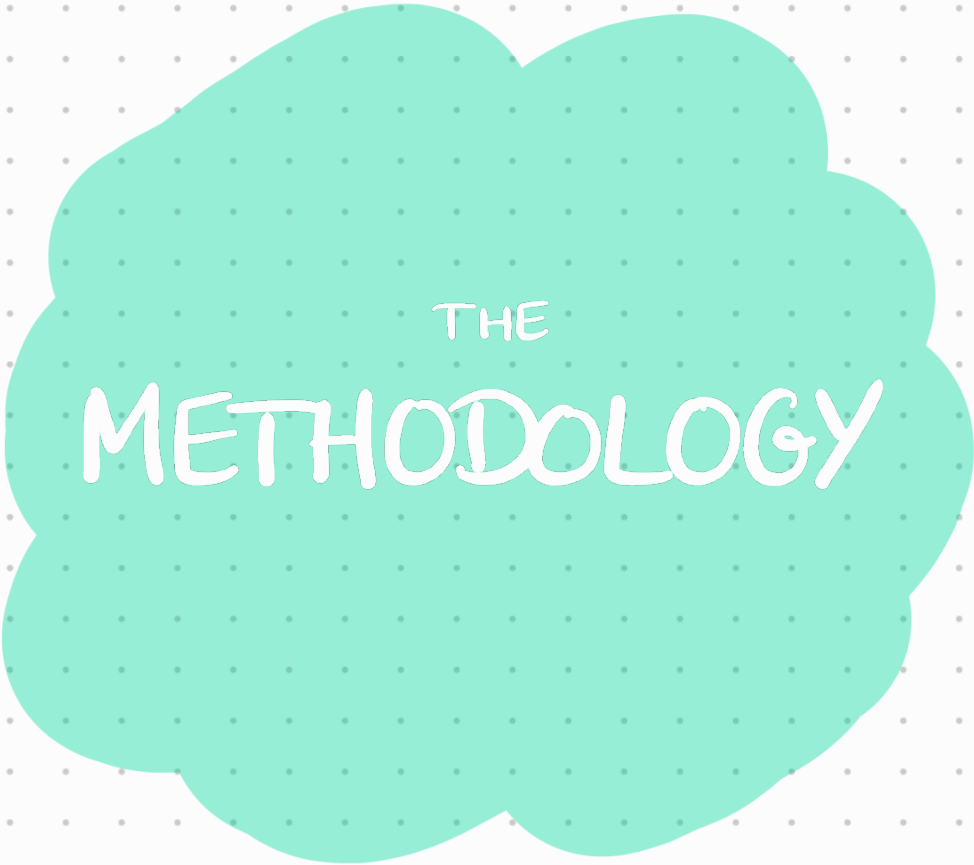
OUTLINE

① MOTIVATIONS
FROM INFLATION

② THE METHOD OF
LARGE DEVIATIONS

③ RESULTS: HALO
AND VOID SIZE
FUNCTIONS

④ CONCLUSION:
LET'S DISCUSS!



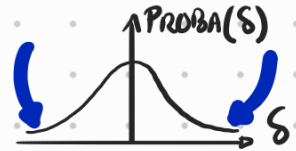
THE METHODOLOGY

LARGE DEVIATIONS – QUALITATIVE

- CORE OBJECT: TAILS OF DISTRIBUTIONS

[Dembo & Zeitouni 2009, Uhlemann et al. 1512.05793,...]

- CORE METHODOLOGY:



PROBABILITY
THEORY
PROBLEMS



OPTIMIZATION
PROBLEMS

HARD



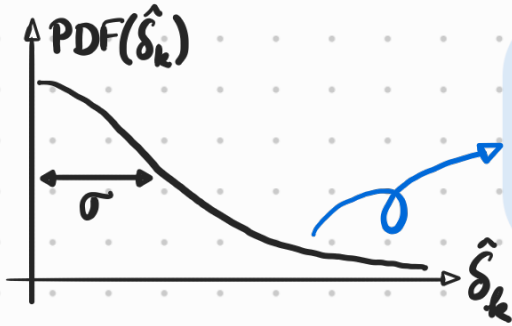
EASIER



LARGE DEVIATIONS – QUANTITATIVE

Q°1 HOW TO MODEL RARE EVENTS?

[Touchette 2009]



$$\text{PDF}(\hat{S}_k) \underset{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0}{\approx} e^{-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} I(\hat{S}_k)}$$

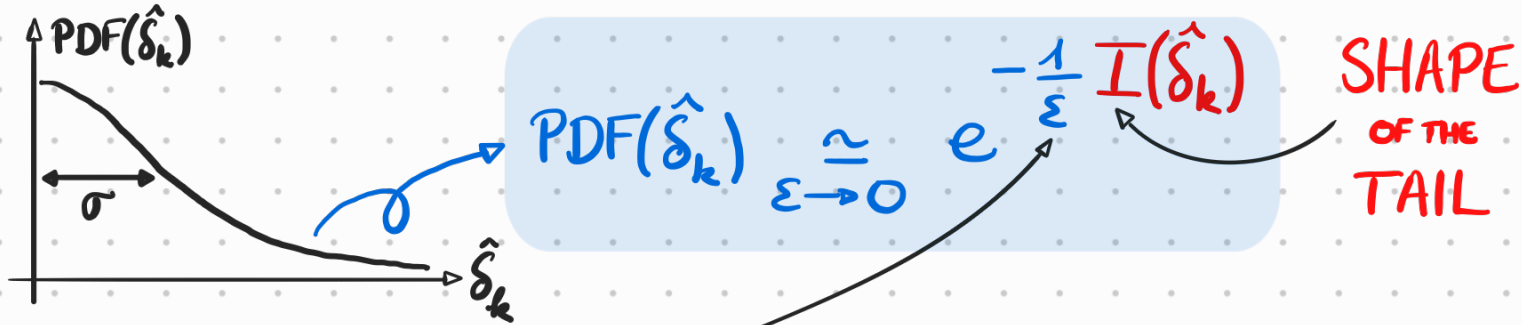
SHAPE
OF THE
TAIL

ENCODES BEING IN THE TAIL : $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow S \gg \sigma = \sqrt{\text{Var}(S)}$

LARGE DEVIATIONS – QUANTITATIVE

Q°1 HOW TO MODEL RARE EVENTS?

[Touchette 2009]



ENCODES BEING IN THE TAIL : $\epsilon \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow s \gg \sigma = \sqrt{\text{Var}(s)}$

GAUSSIAN CASE

$$I(\hat{s}_k) \propto |\hat{s}_k|^2$$

INFLATION (SN-FORMALISM)

$$I(\hat{s}_k) \propto |\hat{s}_k|^1$$

[Pi & Sasaki 2211.13932]

$$I(\hat{s}_k) \propto |\hat{s}_k|^{3/2}$$

[Coulton et al. 2406.15546,...]

OUR ANALYSIS

$$I(\hat{s}_k) \propto |\hat{s}_k|^q$$

$$q > 0$$

CONTRACTION PRINCIPLE

Q^o2 HOW TO CONNECT $\hat{S}_k$ TO $S(R) = \int d^3k e^{ikx} \hat{S}_k \times \hat{Window}_k(R)$?

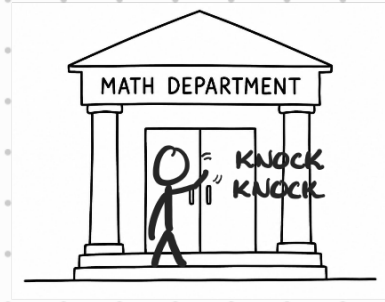
Q^o: PDF OF $S(R)$?



HARD PROBLEM



Q^o: TAIL SHAPE OF $S(R)$?



CONTRACTION PRINCIPLE

Q^o2 HOW TO CONNECT $\hat{\delta}_k$ TO $\delta(R) = \int d^3k e^{ikx} \hat{\delta}_k \times \hat{\text{Window}}_k(R)$?

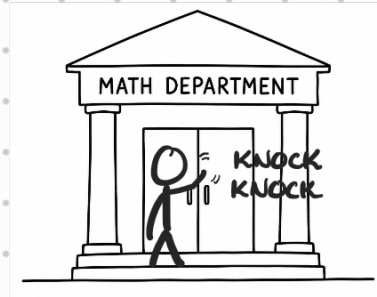
Q^o: PDF OF $\delta(R)$?



HARD PROBLEM



Q^o: TAIL SHAPE OF $\delta(R)$?

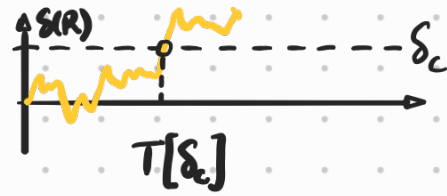


OPTIMIZATION!



$$\log \text{PDF}(\delta(R)) \propto \mathcal{I}(\delta(R)) = \inf \left\{ \sum_k \mathcal{I}(\hat{\delta}_k), (\hat{\delta}_k)_k \mid F[(\hat{\delta}_k)_k] = \delta(R) \right\}$$

FIRST-PASSAGE TIME $T[\delta_c]$



Q°3 HOW TO CONNECT $S(R)$ TO THE 1ST PASSAGE AT δ_c ?

STRATEGY 1

“LARGE DEVIATION FOR
REVERSE PROBLEMS”

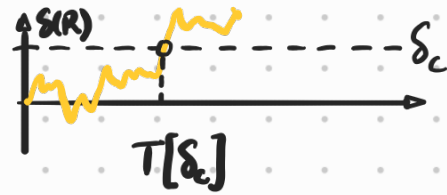
[Puhalskii & Whitt 1997]

STRATEGY 2

“REFLECTION PRINCIPLE”

Symmetry $\text{PDF}(\delta) = \text{PDF}(-\delta)$

FIRST-PASSAGE TIME $T[\delta_c]$



Q°3 HOW TO CONNECT $S(R)$ TO THE 1ST PASSAGE AT δ_c ?

STRATEGY 1

“LARGE DEVIATION FOR
REVERSE PROBLEMS”

[Puhalskii & Whitt 1997]

EXACT
+

GAUSSIANTITY NOT REQUIRED

STRATEGY 2

“REFLECTION PRINCIPLE”

Symmetry $\text{PDF}(\delta) = \text{PDF}(-\delta)$



$$\text{PDF}(T[\delta_c]) = \text{PDF}\left(\frac{\delta_c^2}{\delta^2(R=1)}\right)$$

SUMMARY



① EXPONENTIAL TAILS

① LOCAL DENSITY CONTRAST

$$\delta(x) \text{ or } \hat{\delta}_k$$

② SMOOTH CONTRAST

$$\delta(R) = \text{WEIGHTED SUM OF } \delta(x) \text{ (OR } \hat{\delta}_k)$$

③ RANDOM WALK

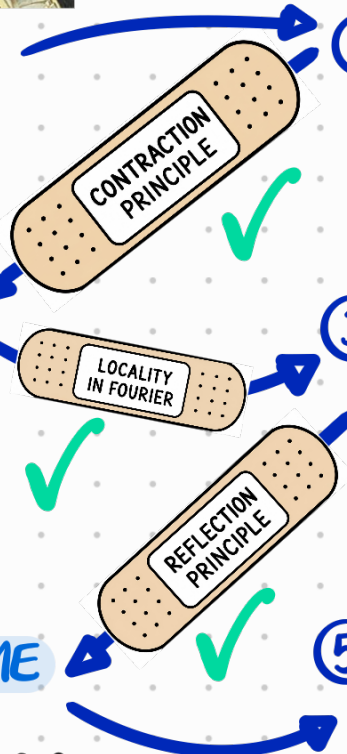
$$\text{INDEPENDENT STEPS} \\ \delta(R) \longrightarrow \delta(R-dR)$$

④ FIRST-PASSAGE TIME

$$T[\delta_c] = \sup \{ R \mid \delta(R) \geq \delta_c \}$$

⑤ HALO/VOID MASS FUNCTION

$$\frac{dn_{\text{HALO}}(M)}{d \ln M}$$





THE RESULTS

EXPONENTIAL TAILS

RECALL: SHAPE OF THE TAIL

WE SOLVE
$$I(\delta(R)) = \inf_{+} \left\{ \sum_k |\hat{\delta}_k|^q, (\hat{\delta}_k)_k \text{ reproducing } \delta(R) \right\}$$

USING HÖLDER INEQUALITY

+

CONVEXITY ARGUMENTS

+

MEASURE THEORY

=

$$\|fg\|_1 \leq \|f\|_q \times \|g\|_{\frac{q}{q-1}}$$

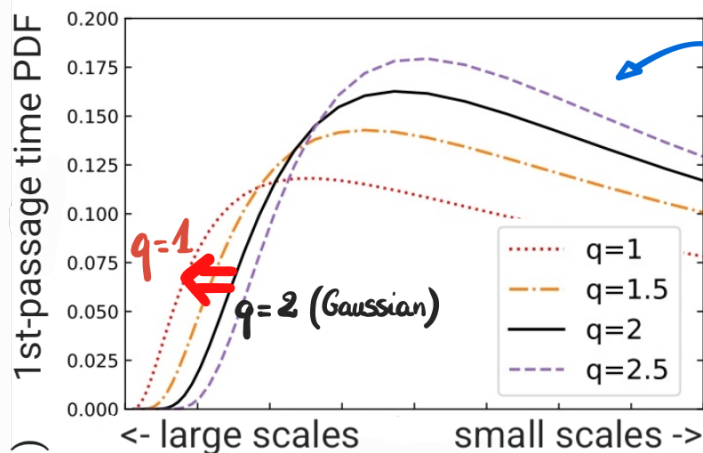
$$F(\sum x_i) \leq \sum_i F(x_i)$$

$$\int \mathbb{1}_{\{k \in A\}} d\mu = \mu(A)$$

$$\log \text{PDF}(\delta(R)) \propto I(\delta(R)) = C_q |\delta(R)|^q R^{3q-3}$$

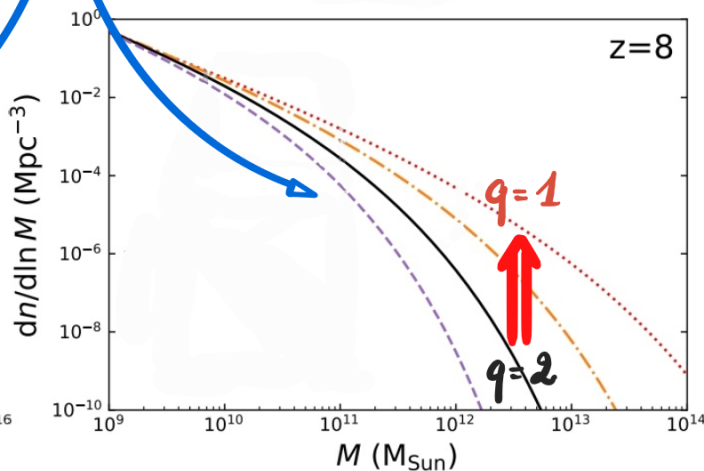
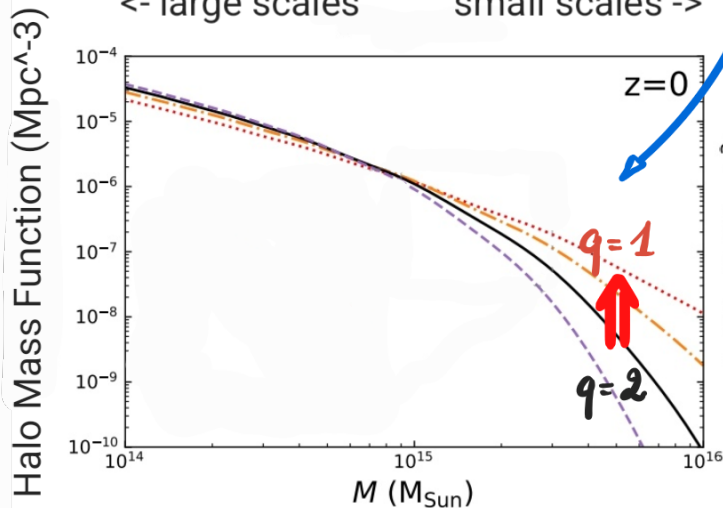
HALO MASS FUNCTION

RECALL : $\text{PDF}(\delta) \propto \exp(-|\delta|^q)$



① EARLIER-CROSSED HALO BARRIER
($\downarrow$ TIME $\Leftrightarrow \uparrow$ SCALE)

② STRONG ENHANCEMENT OF VERY LARGE & RARE HALOS



DOUBLE-BARRIER SOLUTION FOR VOIDS

RESULTS KNOWN { FOR GAUSSIAN ($q=2$)
PERTURBATIVELY

[Sheth & Van de Weygaert 0311260]

[D'Amico et al. 1011.1229]

DOUBLE-BARRIER SOLUTION FOR VOIDS

RESULTS KNOWN $\begin{cases} \text{FOR GAUSSIAN } (q=2) \\ \text{PERTURBATIVELY} \end{cases}$

[Sheth & Van de Weygaert 0311260]

[D'Amico et al. 1011.1229]

OUR RESULT: **NON-PERTURBATIVE AND $q \neq 2$**

USING: **LARGE DEVIATION PRINCIPLE**

$$p(\delta) \sim e^{-I(\delta)/\varepsilon}$$

+

LAPLACE TRANSFORMS, LAPLACE'S METHOD

$$\int e^{f(x)} dx \sim e^{f(x_*)} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{f''(x_*)}}$$

=

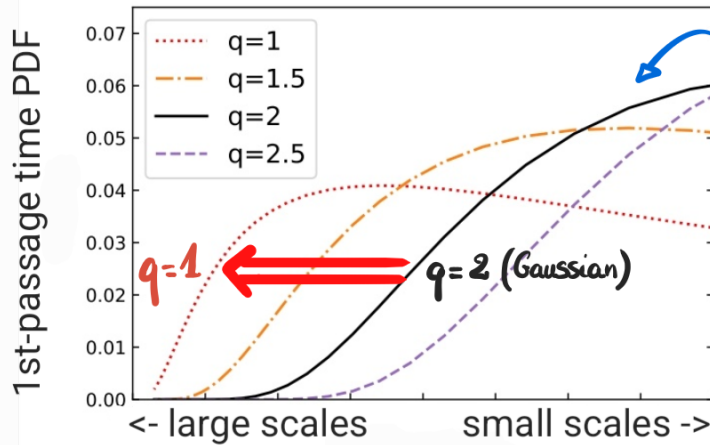
**1ST-PASSAGE
TIME PDF
FOR LARGE
VOIDS**

$$f_{\text{void}}^{\text{FPT}}(t) = \frac{q}{2\sqrt{\pi}t} \sum_{n \geq 0} \left[Q^n \left(\frac{c_n \gamma}{\sqrt{t}} \right)^{q/2} \exp \left(- \left(\frac{c_n \gamma}{\sqrt{t}} \right)^q \right) - Q^{n+1/2} \left(\frac{d_n \gamma}{\sqrt{t}} \right)^{q/2} \exp \left(- \left(\frac{d_n \gamma}{\sqrt{t}} \right)^q \right) \right]$$

$$c_n \equiv (|a|^{2Q} + 2n|b - a|^{2Q})^{1/(2Q)} \quad , \quad d_n \equiv (|b|^{2Q} + (2n+1)|b - a|^{2Q})^{1/(2Q)}$$

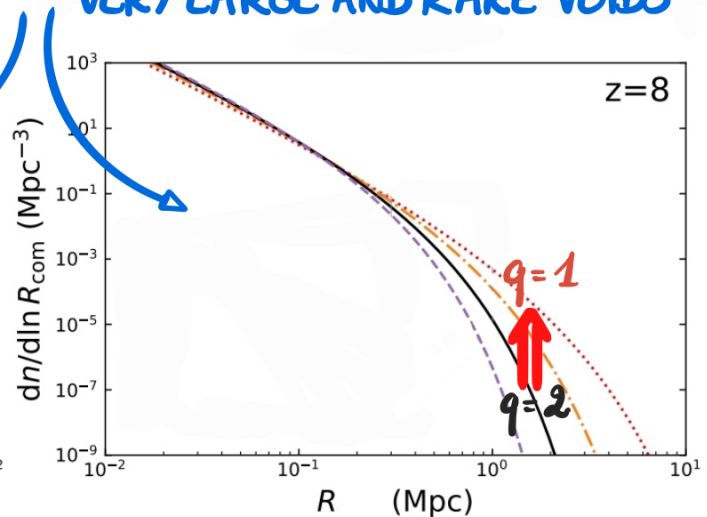
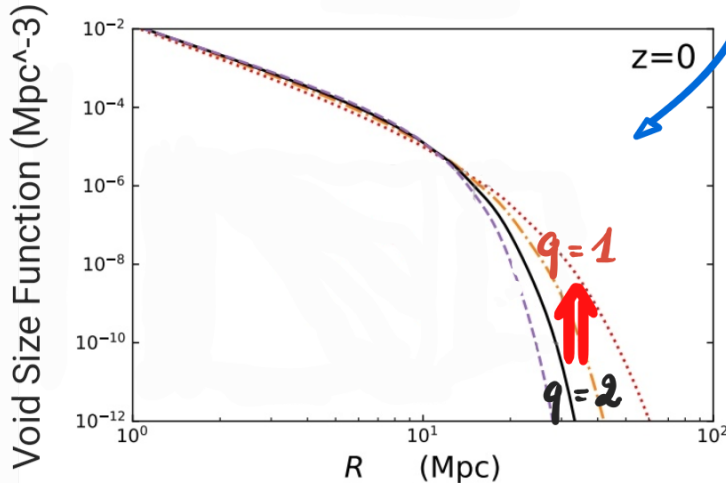
VOID SIZE FUNCTION

RECALL : $\text{PDF}(S) \propto \exp(-|S|^q)$



① EARLIER-CROSSED VOID BARRIER
(void-in-cloud included)

② STRONG ENHANCEMENT OF VERY LARGE AND RARE VOIDS





THE CONCLUSION

TAKE-AWAYS

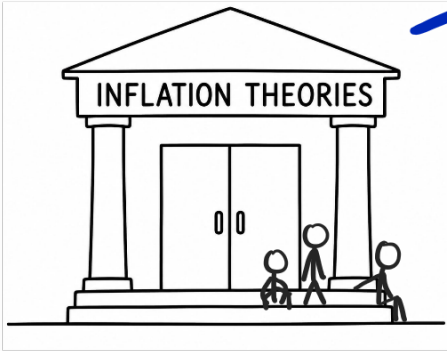
LARGE DEVIATION FORMALISM CAN BRING
THEORETICAL PREDICTIONS IN REGIMES UNACCESSIBLE
TO PERTURBATIVE NON-GAUSSIANITIES

TAKE-AWAYS

LARGE DEVIATION FORMALISM CAN BRING THEORETICAL PREDICTIONS IN REGIMES UNACCESSIBLE TO PERTURBATIVE NON-GAUSSIANITIES

EXPONENTIAL TAILS CAN BOOST ABUNDANCE OF LARGE CLUSTERS AND LARGE VOIDS BY MANY ORDERS OF MAGNITUDE

PERSPECTIVES



- STOCHASTIC INFLATION
- NUMERICAL TREATMENTS
- PRIMORDIAL BLACK HOLES
- ...



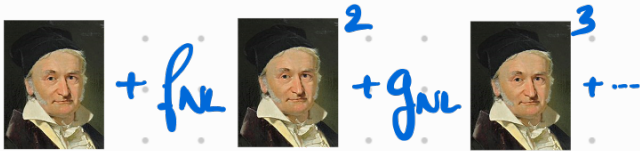
**LET'S
DISCUSS!**



- VOID CATALOGS
- JUST LITTLE RED DOTS
- DEGENERACIES
- ...

PERTURBATIVE OR NON-PERTURBATIVE

Q° HOW TO BE PREDICTIVE WITHOUT GAUSSIANY?



A diagram illustrating a perturbative expansion. It consists of three portraits of a man, each preceded by a term: the first portrait is preceded by $+ f_{NL}$, the second by $+ g_{NL}^2$, and the third by $+ h_{NL}^3$. The terms are written in blue script. To the right of the third portrait is an ellipsis $+ \dots$.

PERTURBATIVE

NUMERICAL
APPROACH

FAR FROM GAUSSIAN
→ NO EXPANSION

NON-PERT.
RARE EVENTS

HARD TO SAMPLE → NUMERICS
IS NOT AN EASY SOLUTION

MARKOVIANITY

$$\{\hat{\delta}_k, k \in \mathbb{R}^3\} \text{ JOINTLY GAUSSIAN} \Rightarrow \{\hat{\delta}_k, k \in \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{R}^3\} \text{ INDEPENDENT}$$

~~≠~~

↪ remove half of modes ($\delta_{-k} = \delta_k^*$)

REAL-SPACE LOCAL NON-GAUSSIANITIES

$$\delta_{\text{NG}}(x) = F[\delta_G(x)] \underset{\text{e.g.}}{=} \delta_G(x) + \frac{3}{5} f_{\text{NL}} (\delta_G^2(x) - \langle \delta_G^2 \rangle)$$

INDEPENDENCE IS LOST

FOURIER-SPACE LOCAL NON-GAUSSIANITIES

$$\hat{\delta}_{\text{NG}}(k) = F[\hat{\delta}_G(k)]$$

INDEPENDENCE REMAINS

MARKOVIANITY

CORRELATIONS CAN BE INCORPORATED PERTURBATIVELY IN THE LARGE DEVIATION PRINCIPLE

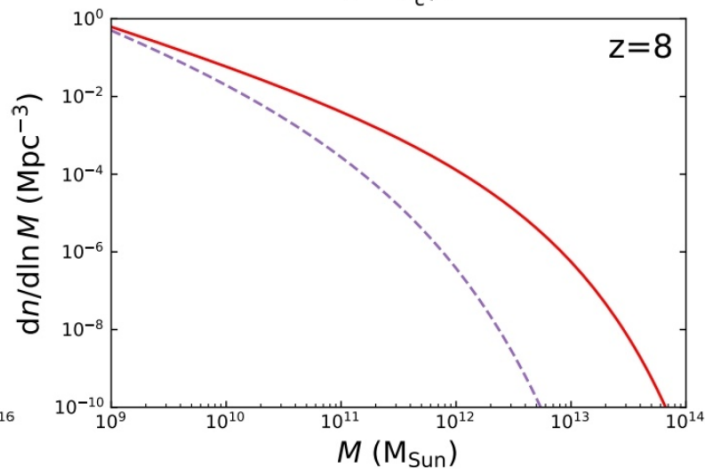
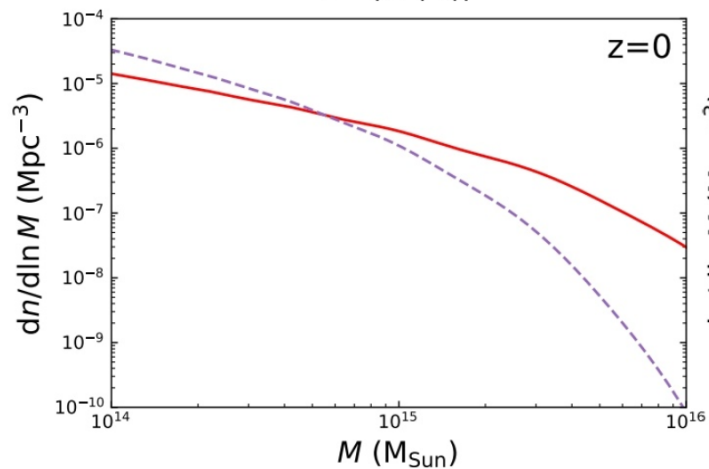
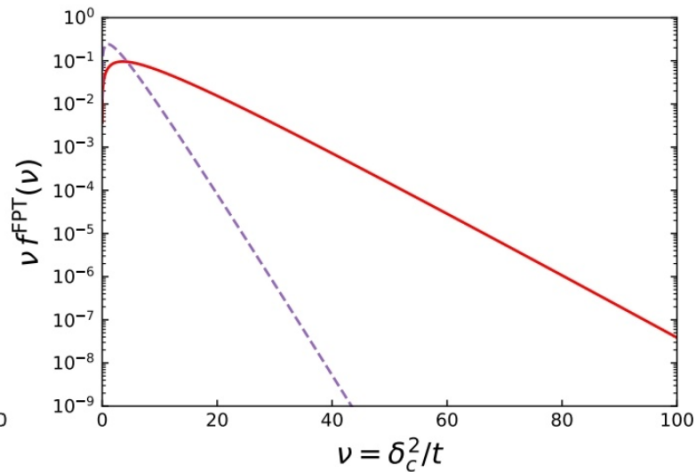
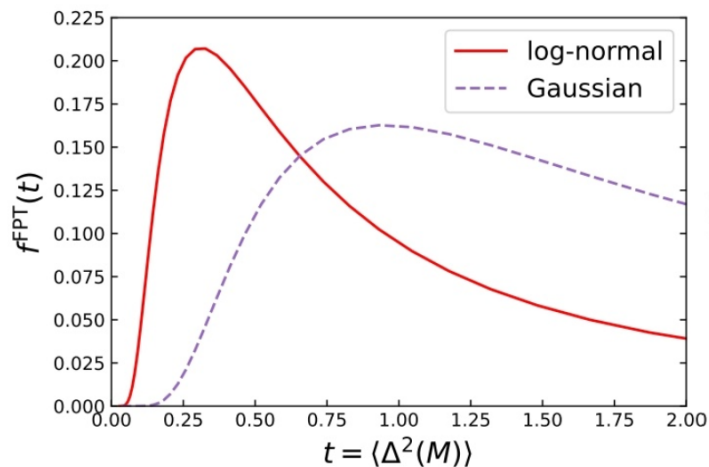
$$\langle \exp(\operatorname{Re}(\mathbf{v} \cdot \Delta)/\varepsilon) \rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n \varepsilon^n n!} \int_{K_{1/2}(R)} d^3 k_1 \cdots d^3 k_n \sum_{b \in \{0,1\}^n} \prod_{i=1}^n v_{k_i}^{(1-b_i)} \langle \prod_{i=1}^n \Delta_{k_i}^{(b_i)} \rangle, \quad (3.14)$$

where $z_i^{(b_i)}$ means z_i whenever $b_i = 0$ and z_i^* whenever $b_i = 1$. Another strategy is to perform an Edgeworth-like expansion [18] of the joint probability, without relying on the Gärtner-Ellis lemma. One writes (for simplicity we directly consider the distribution of the joint moduli $|\Delta| = \{|\Delta_k|\}_k$) $p_{|\Delta|}$ using the probability distributions $p_{|\Delta_k|}$'s of each individual mode,

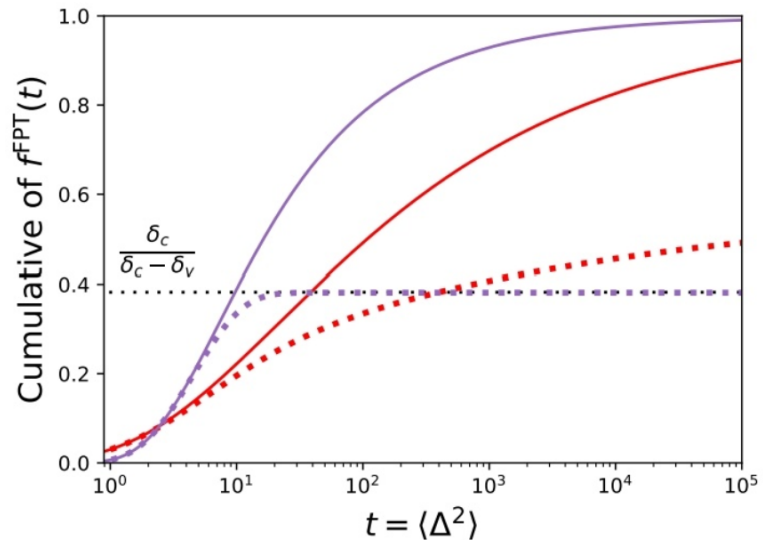
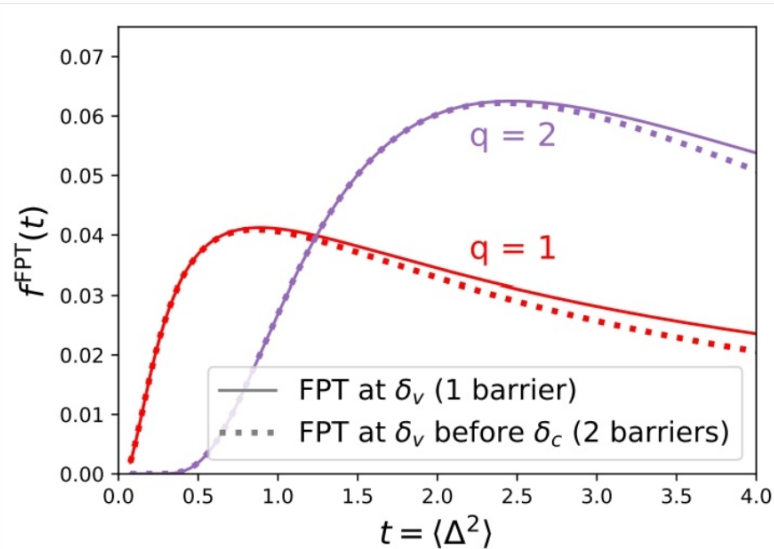
$$p_{|\Delta|}(|z|) = \left(\prod_{k \in K_{1/2}(R)} p_{|\Delta_k|}(|z_k|) \right) \times \left[1 + \sum_{\mathbf{m} = \{m_k\}_k} C(\mathbf{m}) \prod_{k \in K_{1/2}(R)} Q_k^{(m_k)}(|z_k|) \right]. \quad (3.15)$$

$\Rightarrow$ LDP { NON-PERTURBATIVE IN THE PDF
PERTURBATIVE (AS OF NOW) IN CORRELATIONS

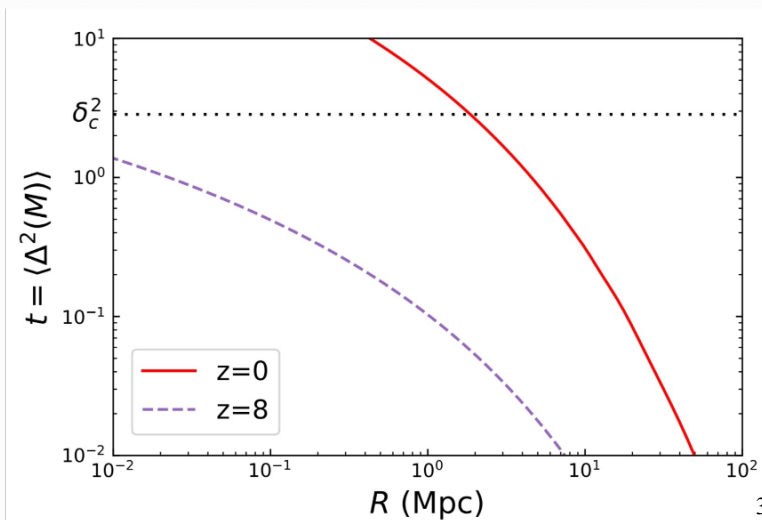
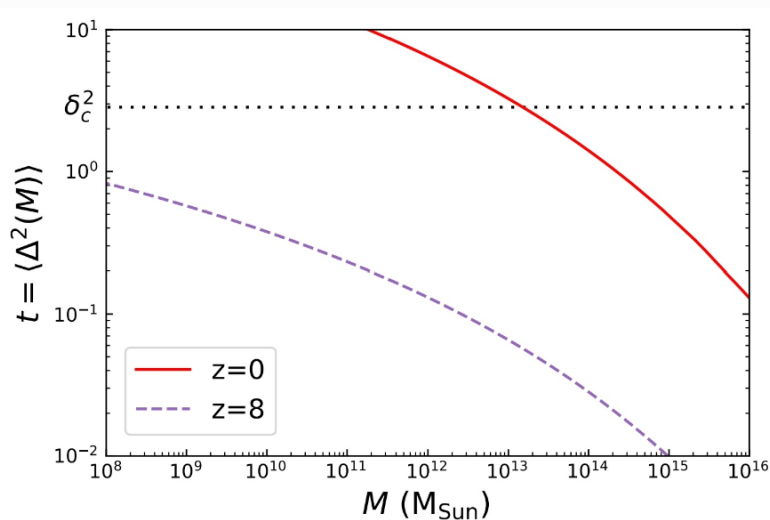
LOG-NORMAL & MOVING BARRIERS



1 V.S. 2 BARRIERS



VARIANCE V.S. SCALE



PDF V.S. HMF

HALOS:

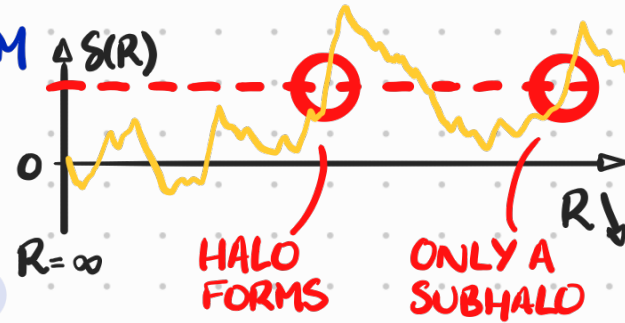
$$\frac{dn(z)}{d \ln M} = \frac{\bar{\rho}_{0,m}}{M} f^{\text{FPT}}(t(z)) \frac{1}{3} \left| \frac{dt(z)}{d \ln R} \right|$$

VOIDS:

$$\frac{dn(z)}{d \ln R_{\text{com}}} = \frac{V(R)}{V(R_{\text{com}})} \frac{3}{4\pi(cR)^3} f_v^{\text{FPT}}(t) \left| \frac{dt(z)}{d \ln R} \right|_{R=R_{\text{com}}/1.7}$$

EXCURSION SET : WHAT FOR ?

- SOLVE CLOUD-IN-CLOUD PROBLEM (NO HALO OVERCOUNTING)



- ONLY REQUIRE LINEAR THEORY

- SUITABLE FOR NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS

- CAN MODEL UNDERDENSITIES (VOIDS)

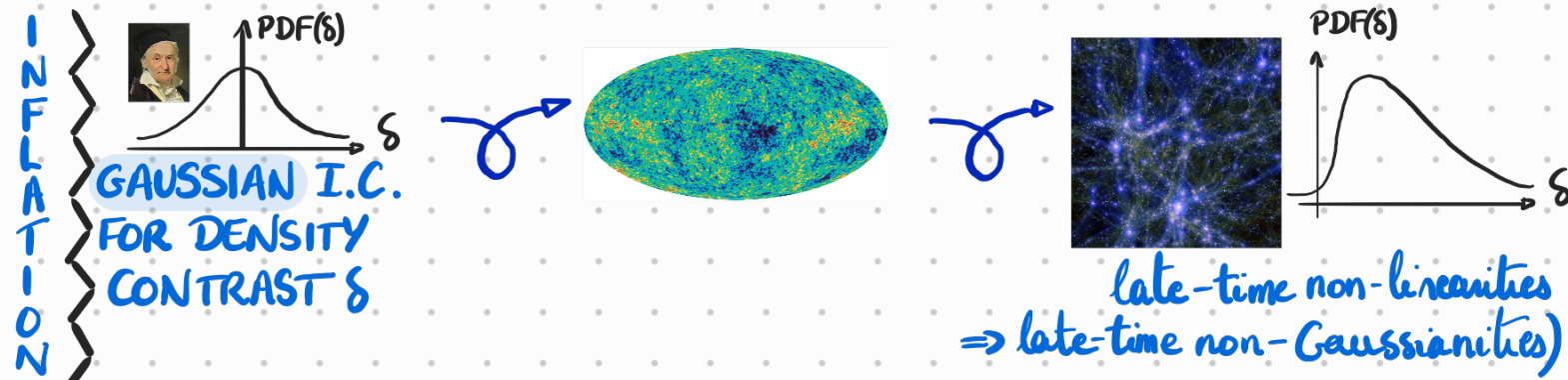




THE MOTIVATIONS

PRIMORDIAL NON-GAUSSIANITIES

STANDARD LORE :



MULTIFIELD INFLATION

[Pinol HAL03610789
...]



STOCHASTIC INFLATION

[Vennin et al. 1506.04732
Crucès 2203.13852]

COSMOLOGICAL COLLIDER

[Arkani-Hamed & Maldacena 1503.0843]

ULTRA SLOW-ROLL

[Renaux-Petel 1508.06740,...]

SN-FORTALIST

[Sasaki et al. 9507001]

**INITIAL CONDITIONS
LIKELY PRESENT
NON-GAUSSIAN
FEATURES**