Exploring Mirror Twin Higgs Cosmology with Present and Future Weak Lensing Surveys

Lei Zu, Chi Zhang, Hou-Zun Chen, Wei Wang, Yue-Lin Sming Tsai Yuhsin Tsai, Wentao Luo and Yi-Zhong Fan

Purple Mountain Observatory



李政道研究所



Abstract

We explore the potential of precision cosmological data to study non-minimal dark sectors by updating the cosmological constraint on the mirror twin Higgs model (MTH). The MTH model addresses the Higgs little hierarchy problem by introducing dark sector particles. In this work, we perform a Bayesian global analysis that includes the latest cosmic shear measurement from the DES three-year survey and the Planck CMB and BAO data. In the early Universe, the mirror baryon and mirror radiation behave as dark matter and dark radiation, and their presence modifies the Universe's expansion history. Additionally, the scattering between mirror baryon and photon generates the dark acoustic oscillation process, suppressing the matter power spectrum from the cosmic shear measurement. We demonstrate how current data constrain these corrections to the Λ CDM cosmology and find that for a viable solution to the little hierarchy problem, the proportion of MTH dark matter cannot exceed about 30 % of the total dark matter density, unless the temperature of twin photon is less than $30\,\%$ of that of the standard model photon. While the MTH model is presently not a superior solution to the observed H_0 tension compared to the $\Lambda CDM + \Delta N_{eff}$ model, we demonstrate that it has the potential to alleviate both the H_0 and S_8 tensions, especially if the S_8 tension persists in the future and approaches the result reported by the Planck SZ (2013) analysis. In this case, the MTH model can relax the tensions while satisfying the DES power spectrum constraint up to $k \leq 10 \ h Mpc^{-1}$. If the MTH model is indeed accountable for the S_8 and H_0 tensions, we show that the future China Space Station

Telescope (CSST) can determine the twin baryon abundance with a $10\,\%$ level precision.

MTH cosmology 1.4 $\Lambda CDM + \Delta N_{eff}$ • The linear matter $\hat{r} = 0.1, \Delta N_{eff} = 0.1, \hat{v}/v = 3$ 1.2 ---- $\hat{r} = 0.1, \Delta N_{eff} = 0.3, \hat{v}/v = 3$ power spectrum $---\hat{r} = 0.3, \Delta N_{eff} = 0.3, \hat{v}/v = 3$ €_1.0 of MTH model was suppressed 8.0 N on small scale ₹ 30.6 compared with Λ 0.4 CDM model. Linear P(k), z = 00.2 10^{0} 10^{-1} 10^{-1} *k* [*h*/Mpc]

$H_0 \& S_8$ tension

• We demonstrate MTH can alleviate both the

 H_0 and S_8 tensions

simultaneously.



Weak lensing test



Prediction of CSST

0.85 Mock Data Point • We predict the power MTH DES Y3 of CSST to constrain MTH CSST cosmological 0.80 parameters. s • Especially for S_8 , the 0.75 error bar shrinks ~ 10 times. 0.70 + Planck + BAO +SZ (2013) + SH0ES 68 70 72 74 H_0 [km/s/Mpc]

Proportion of MTH dark matter

• We obtain an upper bound





Scan the QR code to go to the arXiv link of our paper arXiv: 2304.06308