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# The Effective Field Theory of Large Scale Structure at 3Loops (1906.00997)

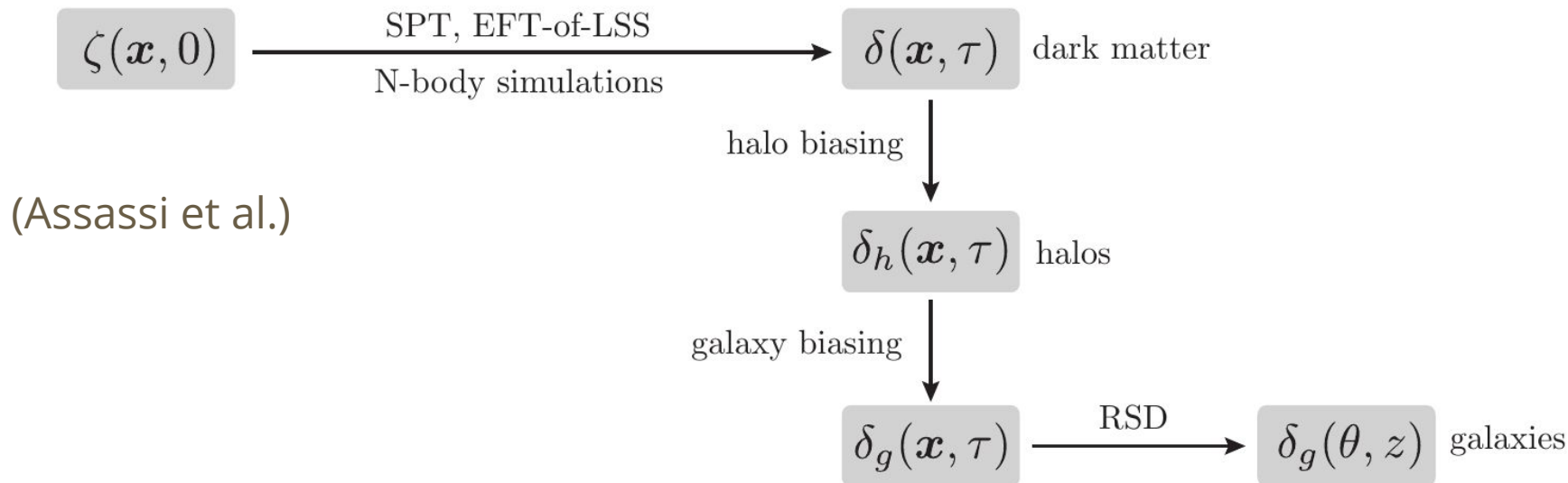
Thomas Konstandin ,  
Rafael Porto, HR

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# Motivation 1

Initial Conditions

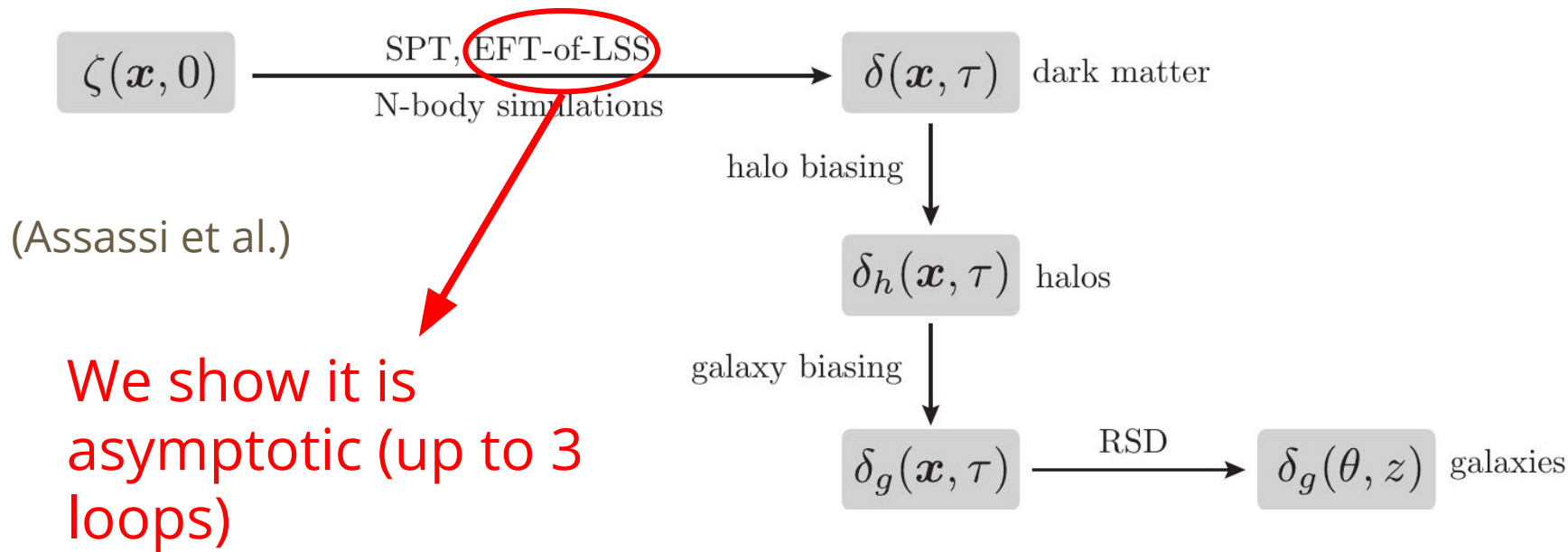
Large-Scale Structure



# Motivation 1 - Main message

Initial Conditions

Large-Scale Structure



# Main Methods

Trying to go beyond the linear scale:

- Standard Perturbation Theory (SPT);
- Effective Field Theories (EFTs);
- HaloFit and Halomodel;
- Vlasov solvers;
- Schrodinger Method;
- Resummation Methods;
- Simulations.

# Standard Perturbation Theory (SPT)

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Mass Conservation  $\frac{\partial \delta(\mathbf{x}, \tau)}{\partial \tau} + \nabla \cdot \{[1 + \delta(\mathbf{x}, \tau)] \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, \tau)\} = 0,$

Euler  $\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, \tau)}{\partial \tau} + \mathcal{H}(\tau) \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, \tau) + \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, \tau) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, \tau) =$   
 $-\nabla \Phi(\mathbf{x}, \tau) - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla_j (\rho \sigma_{ij}),$

Poisson  $\nabla^2 \Phi(\mathbf{x}, \tau) = \frac{3}{2} \Omega_m(\tau) \mathcal{H}^2(\tau) \delta(\mathbf{x}, \tau).$

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Just Navier-Stokes

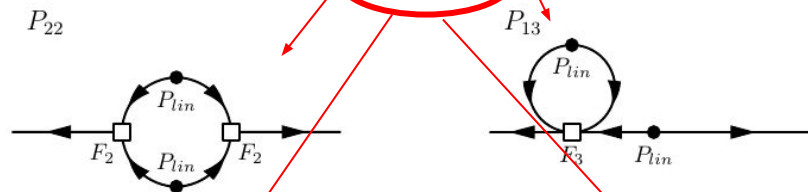
# Standard Perturbation Theory (SPT) to Diagrams

(Bernadeau et al.)

$$\langle \delta \delta \rangle = \underbrace{\langle \delta_1 \delta_1 \rangle}_{\text{tree-level}} + \underbrace{2\langle \delta_1 \delta_3 \rangle + \langle \delta_2 \delta_2 \rangle}_{\text{1-loop}} + \underbrace{2\langle \delta_1 \delta_5 \rangle + 2\langle \delta_2 \delta_4 \rangle + \langle \delta_3 \delta_3 \rangle}_{\text{2-loop}} + \underbrace{\mathcal{O}(\delta_1^8)}_{\text{higher loop}}$$

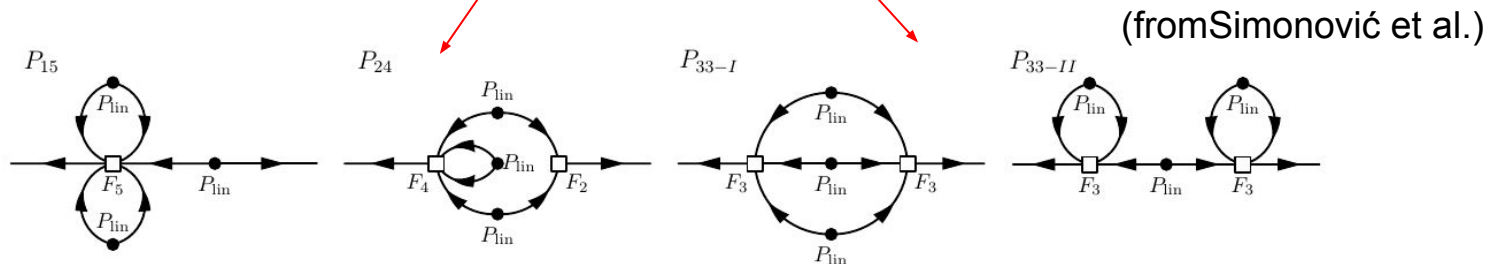
1-LOOP

LEVEL:



2-LOOP

LEVEL:

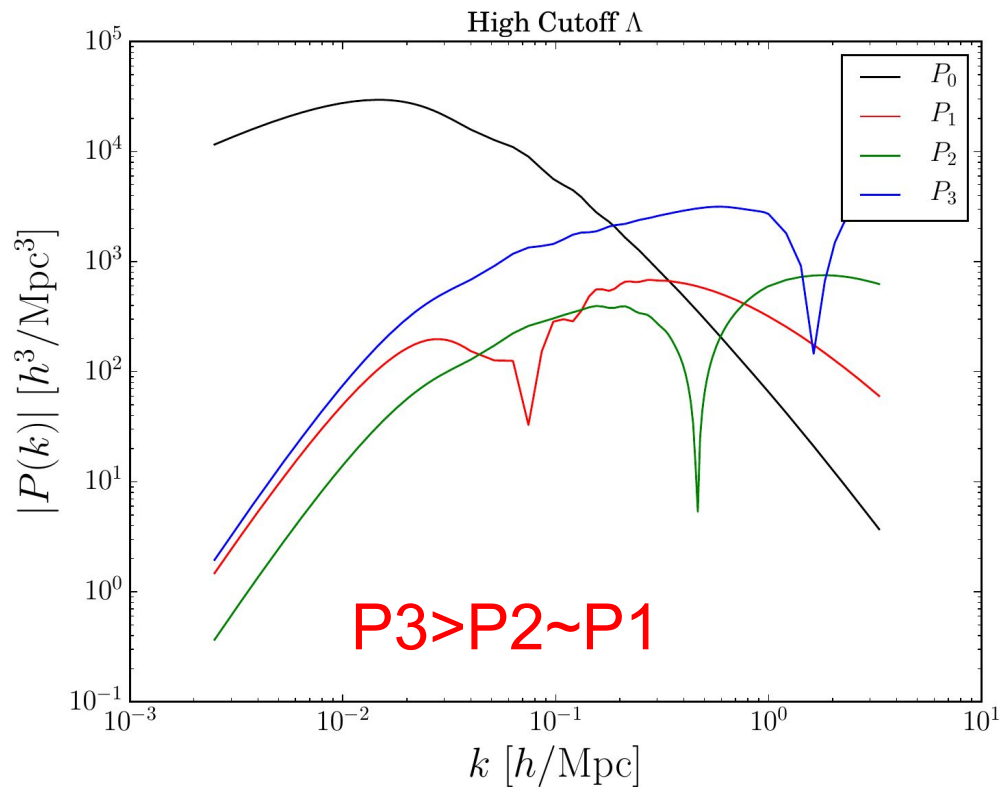




# Standard Perturbation Theory (SPT) Results

3-LOOP: Too scary to show

(Blas et al.)



# Standard Perturbation Theory (SPT) Problems

- 1) Small Scales are wrong described
- 2) Inserting a cutoff scale (non-physical)

$$P_{22}(k, \tau) \equiv 2 \int [F_2^{(s)}(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q})]^2 P_L(|\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{q}|, \tau) P_L(q, \tau) d^3\mathbf{q},$$
$$P_{13}(k, \tau) \equiv 6 \int F_3^{(s)}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q}, -\mathbf{q}) P_L(k, \tau) P_L(q, \tau) d^3\mathbf{q}.$$

# Effective Field Theory

# Effective Field Theory

Counterterm will 1) make the theory independent of  $\Lambda$  and 2) parametrize UV

$$P_{mm}(q) = \text{---}\square\text{---}\square\text{---} + 2 \times \left( \text{---}\square\text{---}\square\text{---} + \boxed{\text{---}\boxtimes\text{---}\square\text{---}} \right) + \text{---}\square\text{---}\square\text{---}$$

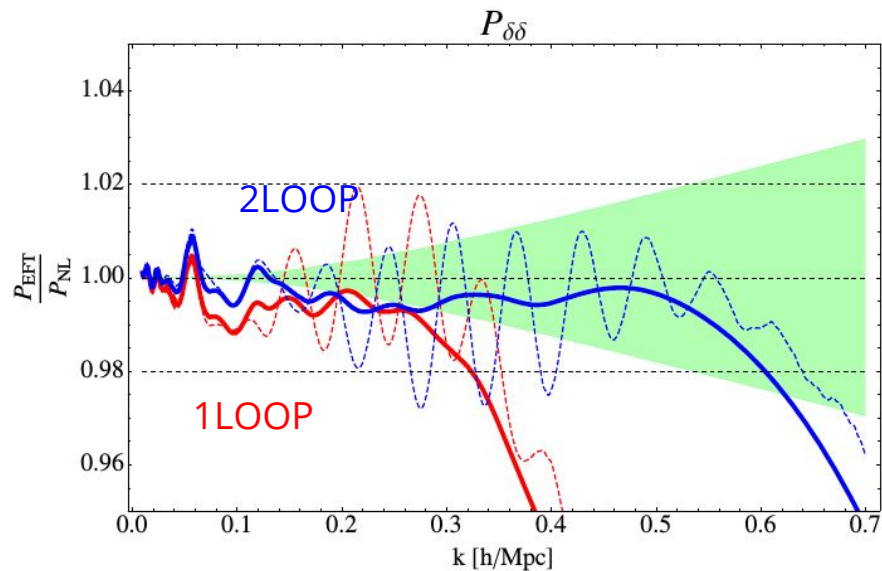
Counterterm:  $2(2\pi)c_{s(2)}^2(z) \frac{k^2}{k_{\text{NL}}^2} P_{11}(k)$

Sound Speed

# State of the Art

2-loops / 3 free  
parameters

(Senatore and  
Zaldarriaga)



What about going to higher loops?

# 3Loops EFT

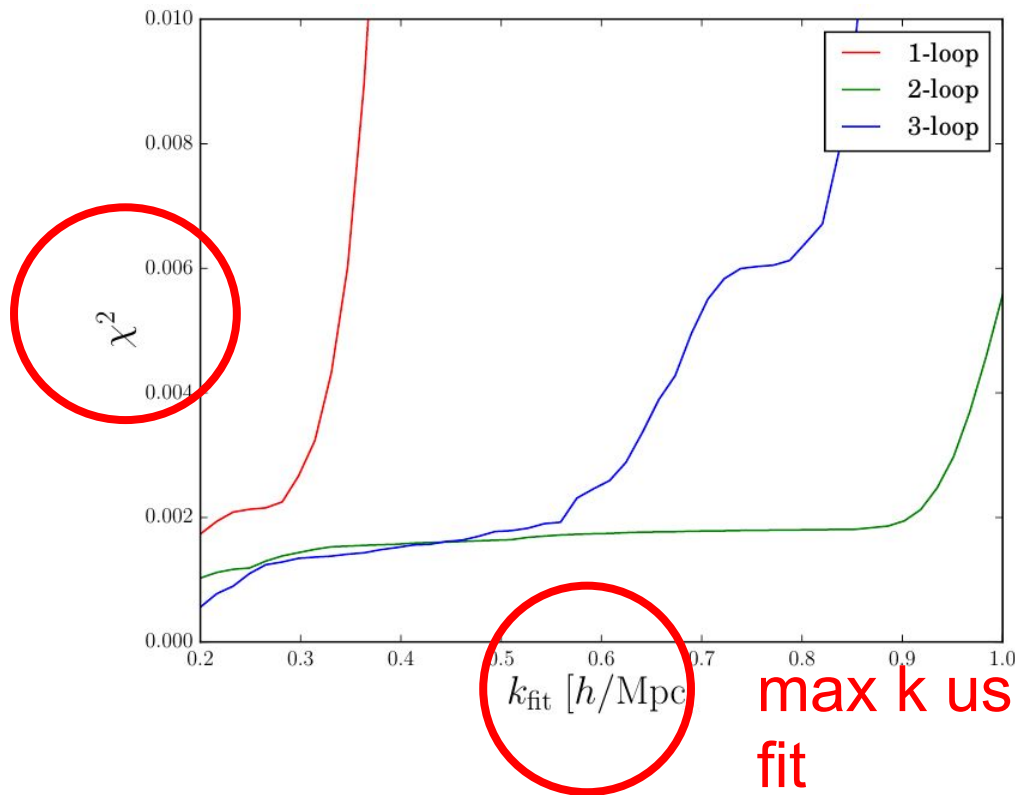
The allowed terms in the 3LoopEFT calculation are (with 9 free parameters):

SPT
EFT

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{3\text{-loop}}^{\text{EFT}} = & P_3 - 2(2\pi)(c_{s(1)}^2 + c_{s(2)}^2 + c_{s(3)}^2)k^2 P_0 - 2(2\pi)(c_{s(1)}^2 + c_{s(2)}^2)k^2 P_1 - 2(2\pi)c_{s(1)}^2 k^2 P_2 \\
 & + (2\pi)^2 \left( (c_{s(1)}^2 + c_{s(2)}^2)k^2 P_0 + (c_{s(1)}^2 + c_{s(2)}^2)c_{s(1)}^2 k^4 P_0 + (2\pi)^2 (c_{s(1)}^2)^2 k^4 P_1 \right) \\
 & - 2(2\pi)(c_{2,\text{quad}(1)} + c_{2,\text{quad}(2)})k^2 P_{\text{quad}} - 2(2\pi)(c_{2,\text{quad}(1)} + c_{2,\text{quad}(2)})k^2 P_{\text{quad}_2} - 2(2\pi)^2 (c_4 + c_{4(2)})k^4 P_0 \\
 & - 2(2\pi)^2 c_4 k^4 P_1 + 2(2\pi)^3 c_{s(1)}^2 c_4 k^6 P_0 + 2(2\pi)^2 (c_{s(1)}^2 + c_{s(2)}^2) c_{2,\text{quad}(1)} k^4 P_{\text{quad}} + (2\pi)^2 c_{\text{stoc}} k^4 P_0 \\
 & - 2(2\pi)^2 c_{4,\text{quad}} k^4 P_{\text{quad}} - 2(2\pi)^3 c_6 k^6 P_0.
 \end{aligned}$$

# 3Loops EFT - Main Results

Comparing  $P_k$   
with N-body  
simulation



max k used to the  
fit



## 3Loops EFT - Main Results

Why do we have the 3-loop being worse than the 2-loop for high  $k$  even with more free parameters?

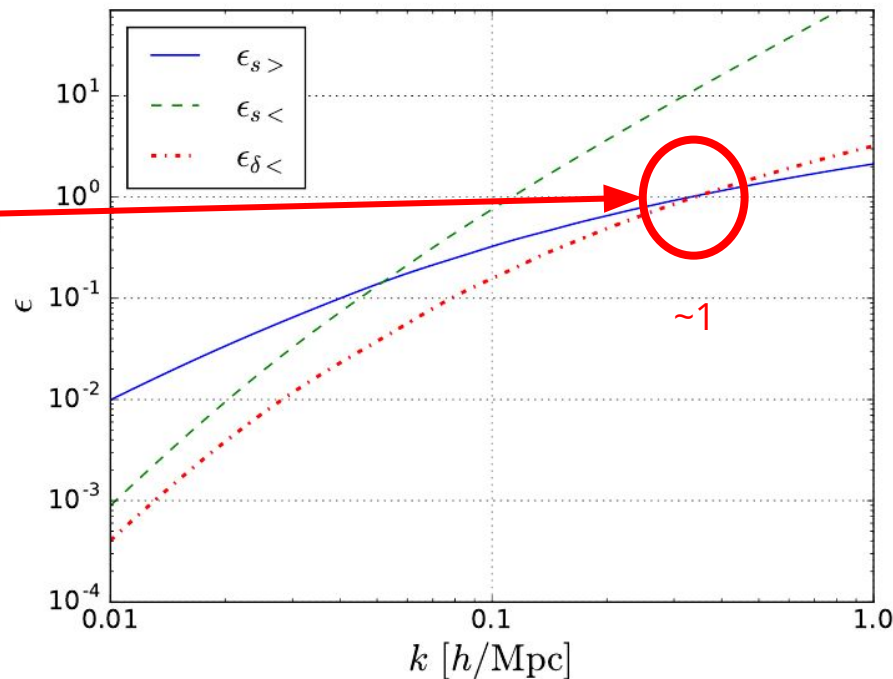
# 3Loops EFT - Main Results

Why do we have the 3-loop being worse than the 2-loop for high  $k$  even with more free parameters?

$$P_\ell(k) \xrightarrow{k \gg p} a_\ell P_0(k) (\epsilon_{\delta <}(k))^\ell + \dots,$$

loop order

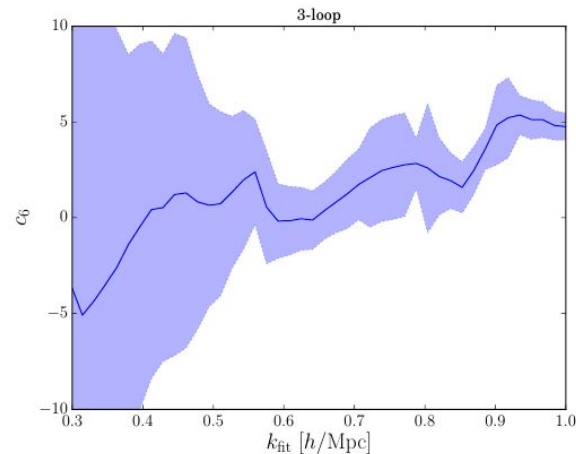
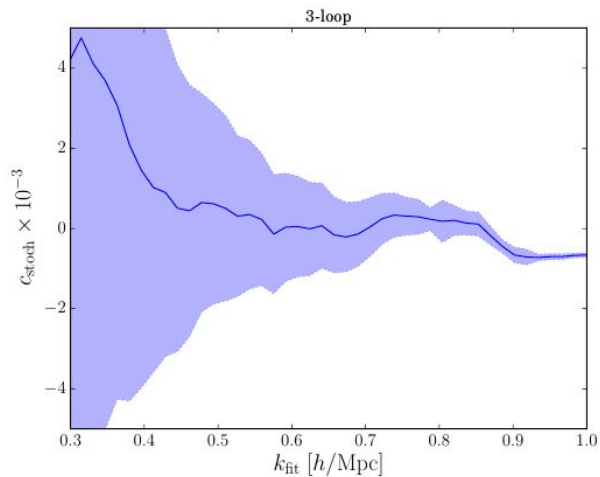
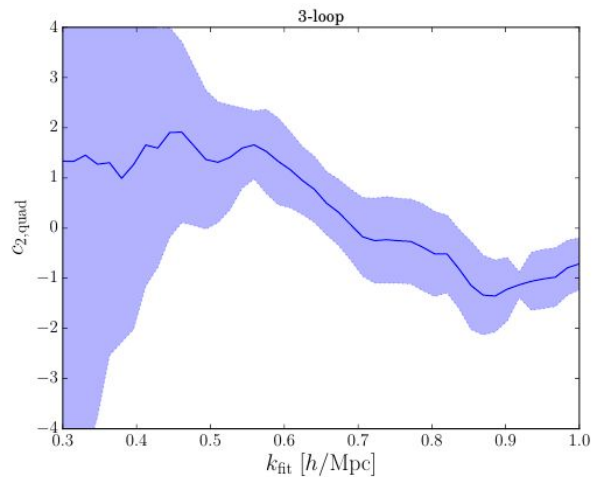
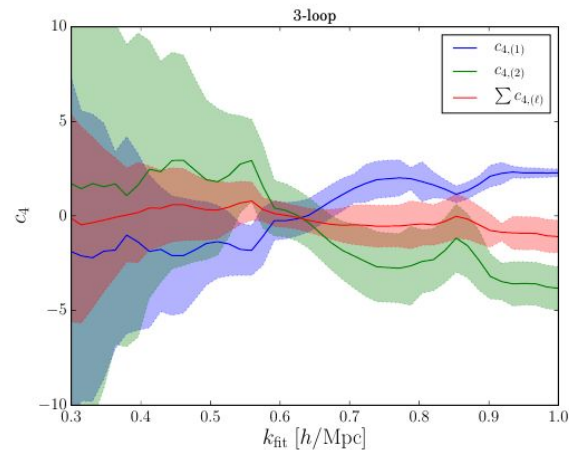
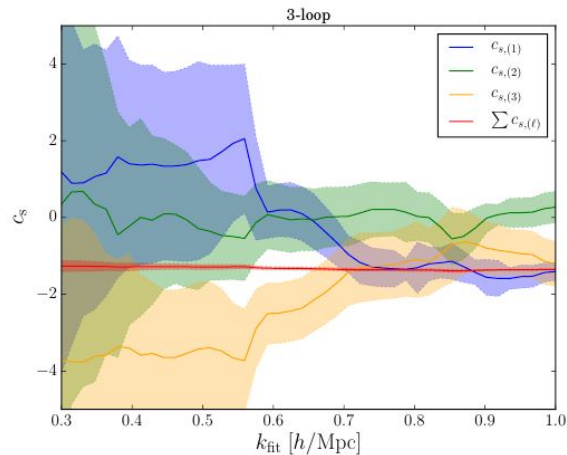
$$\epsilon_{\delta <}(k) = \int_0^k \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} P_0(p),$$



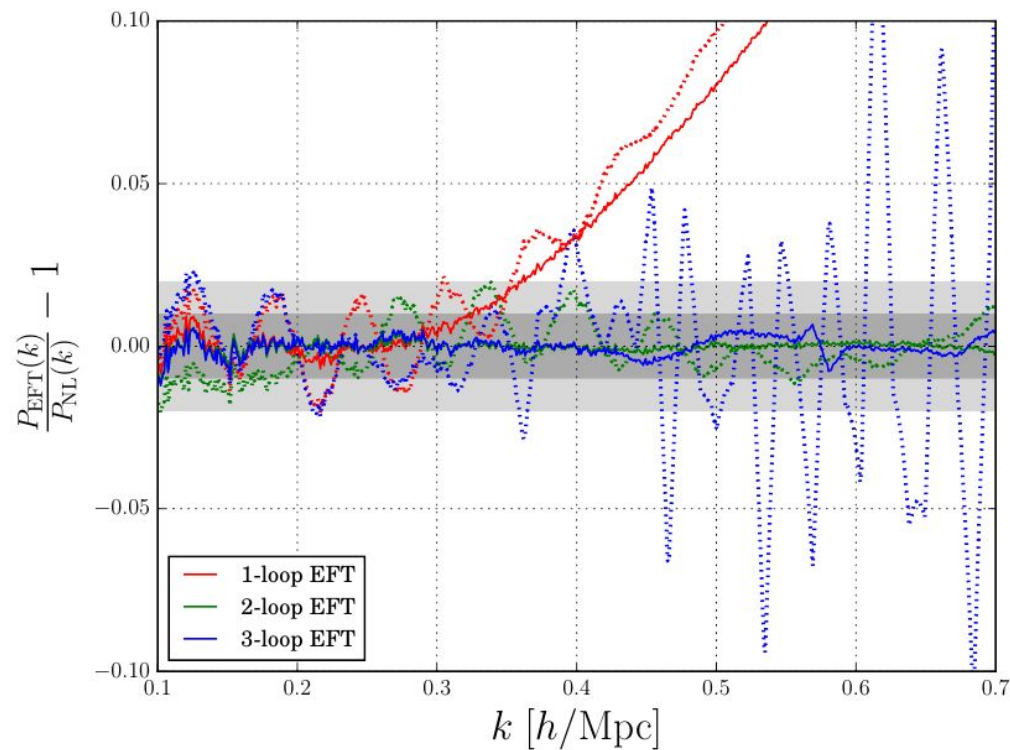
# 3Loops EFT - Conclusions

- SPT asymptotic behaviour jeopardizes EFT approach for higher loops;
- 3-loop calculation still the best description at  $k < 0.45 \text{ hMpc}^{-1}$ ;
- There seems no space for higher loop calculations. We pushed the theory to its limits;
- Higher N-Point functions could in principle disentangle counter-terms degeneracies and confirm asymptotic behaviour of EFT .

# Extra 1 - RG flow



## Extra 2 - IR resummation



## Extra 3- compare w/ sim

