

The background of the slide is a composite cosmic image. In the top left, there is a map of the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) showing temperature fluctuations in blue and orange. To the right, a large, detailed spiral galaxy is visible. In the bottom right corner, the curved horizon of the Earth is shown from space. A white line graph, representing a supernova light curve, is overlaid on the right side of the image. In the bottom left, there is a bright, explosive event, possibly a supernova, with a grid pattern representing spacetime curvature below it.

# Tensions in Cosmology

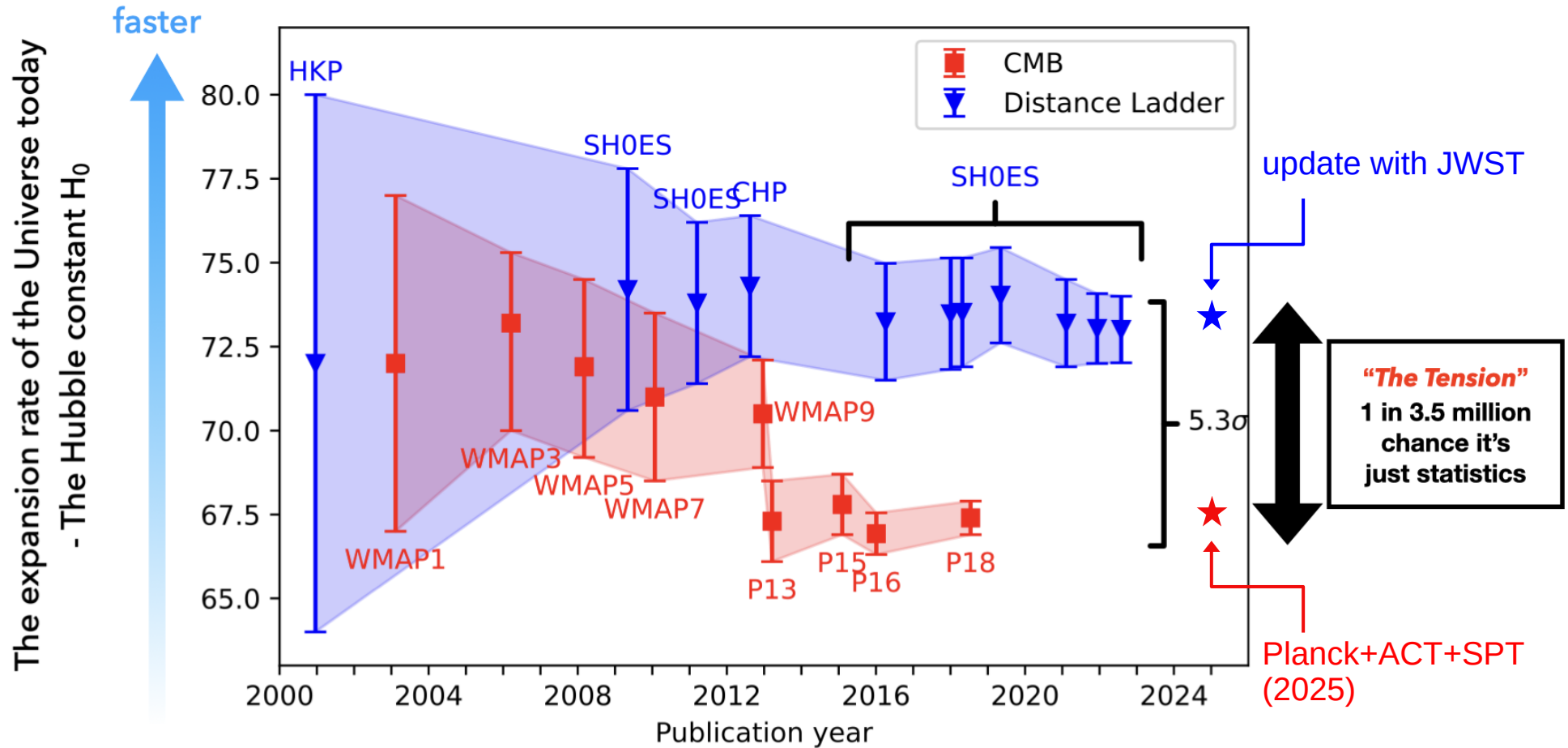
CMB vs BAO vs SN

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# The “Hubble Tension”



Credit: D’arcy Kenworthy

# Clustering Tension (a.k.a. $\sigma_8$ or $S_8$ tension): Weak Lensing (WL) vs Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)

## What changed since 2021?

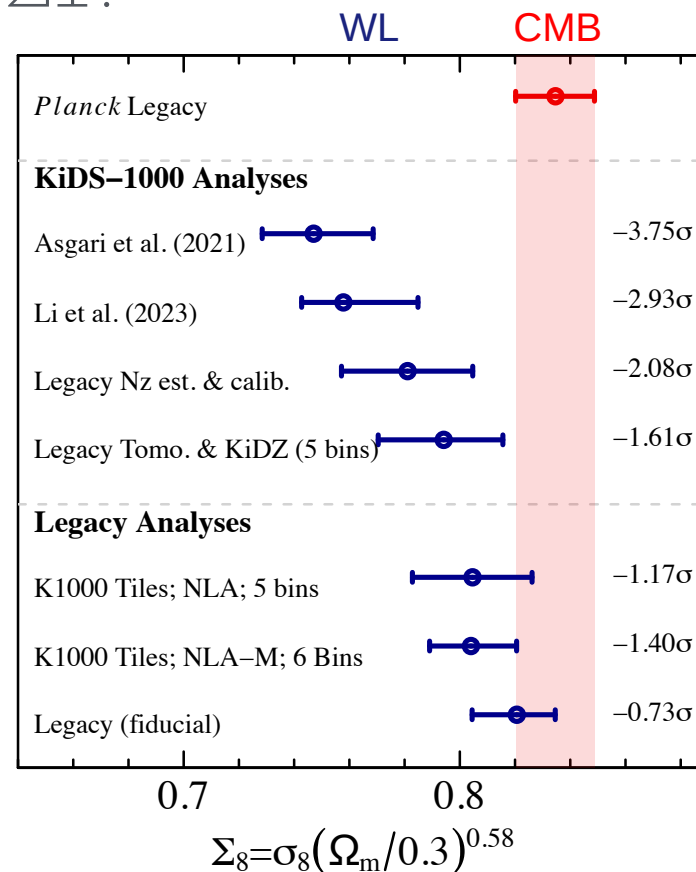
### Driving Factors

- New spectroscopic sample for  $N(z)$  estimation
- Updated  $N(z)$  calibration and estimation methods
- New imaging, new area

### Further changes

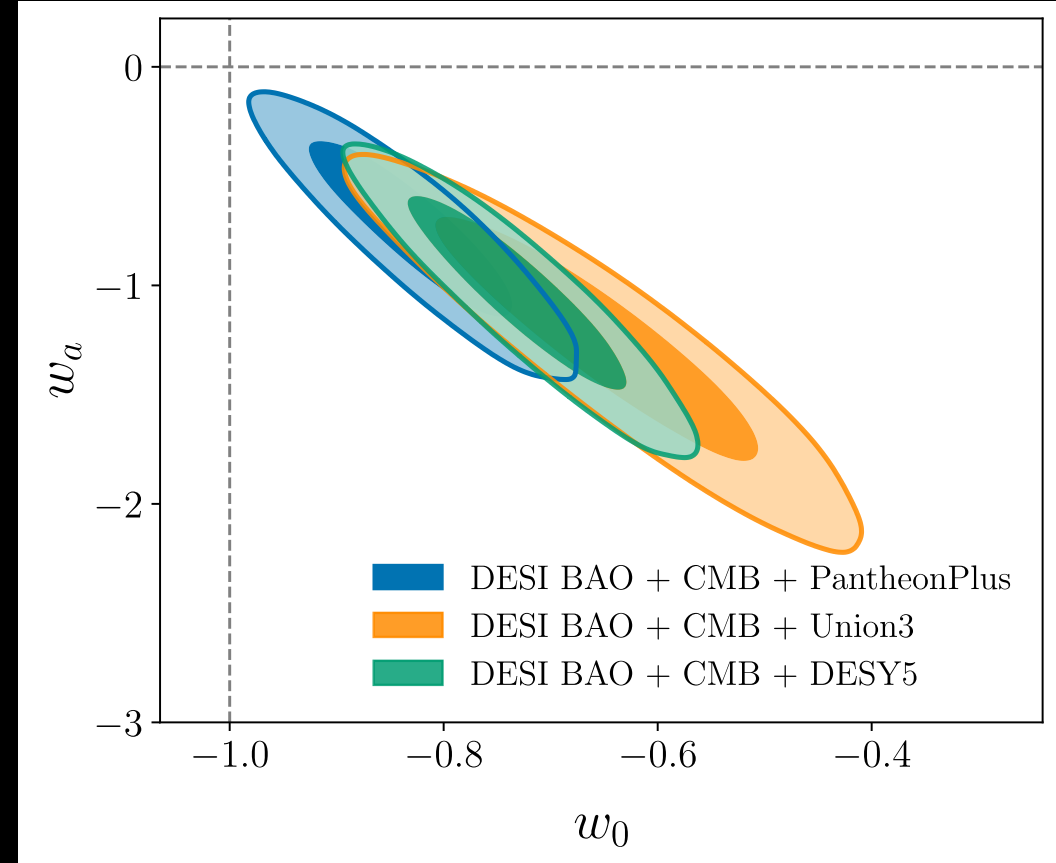
- Revised scale cut
- New  $P(k)$  emulation
- New IA modelling
- New sampler
- New tomography
- New analysis pipelines

Wright et al. (2025b)



# Cosmological Constant Tension ?

- Standard model of Cosmology:
  - $\Lambda$ CDM with cosmological constant  $\Lambda$
  - Corresponding equation-of-state parameters of Dark Energy:
    - $w_0 = -1$
    - $w_a = 0$
- CMB + BAO + SN:  
Preference for  $w_0 w_a$ CDM?

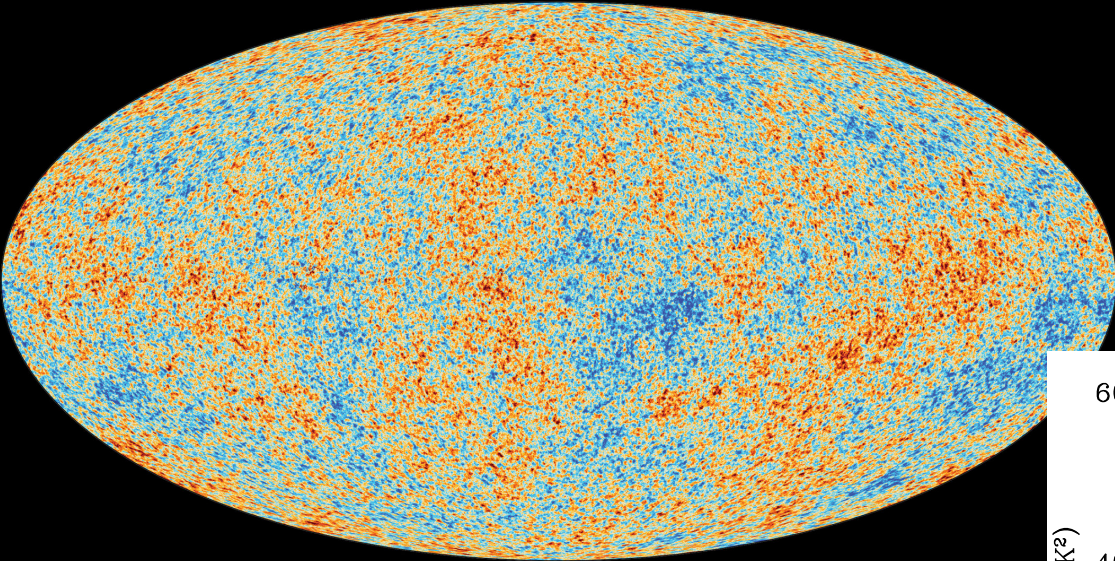


Credit: DESI Collaboration (2025)



# The Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB)

CMB = snapshot of anisotropies at recombination

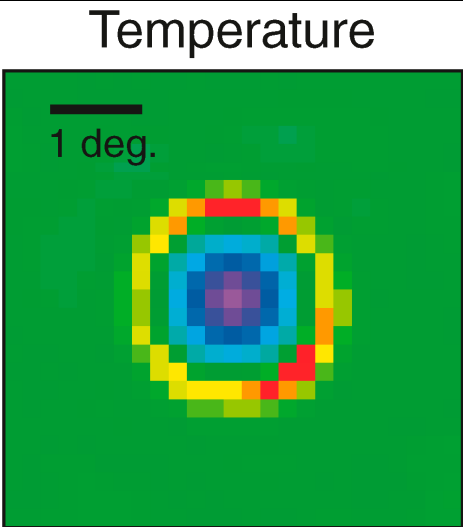


Credit: ESA and Planck Collaboration

Stacking on  
Cold Spots

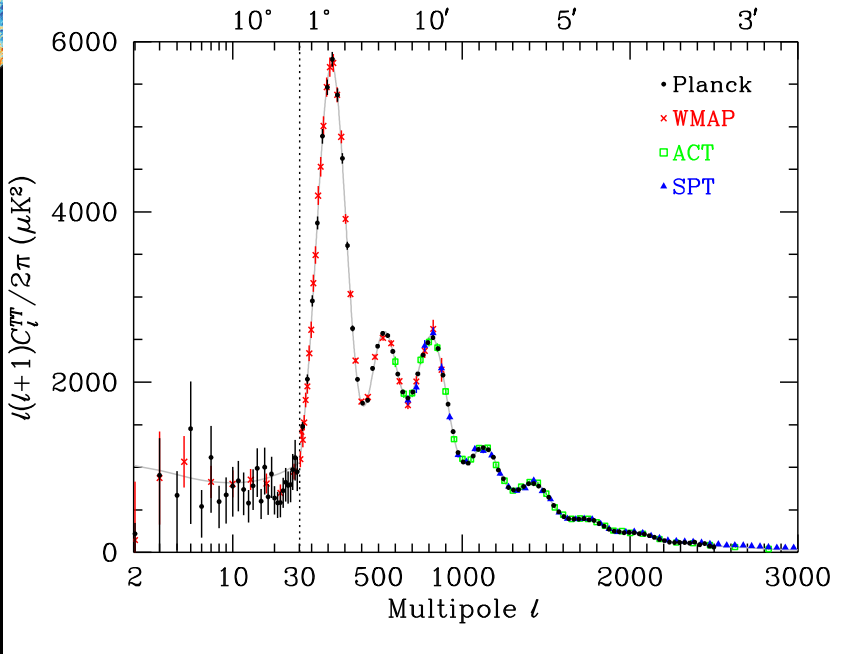


Cold Spot  
WMAP Data



Credit: WMAP Collaboration

Angular Power Spectrum  
("Fourier Transform" of  
2-point correlation function)

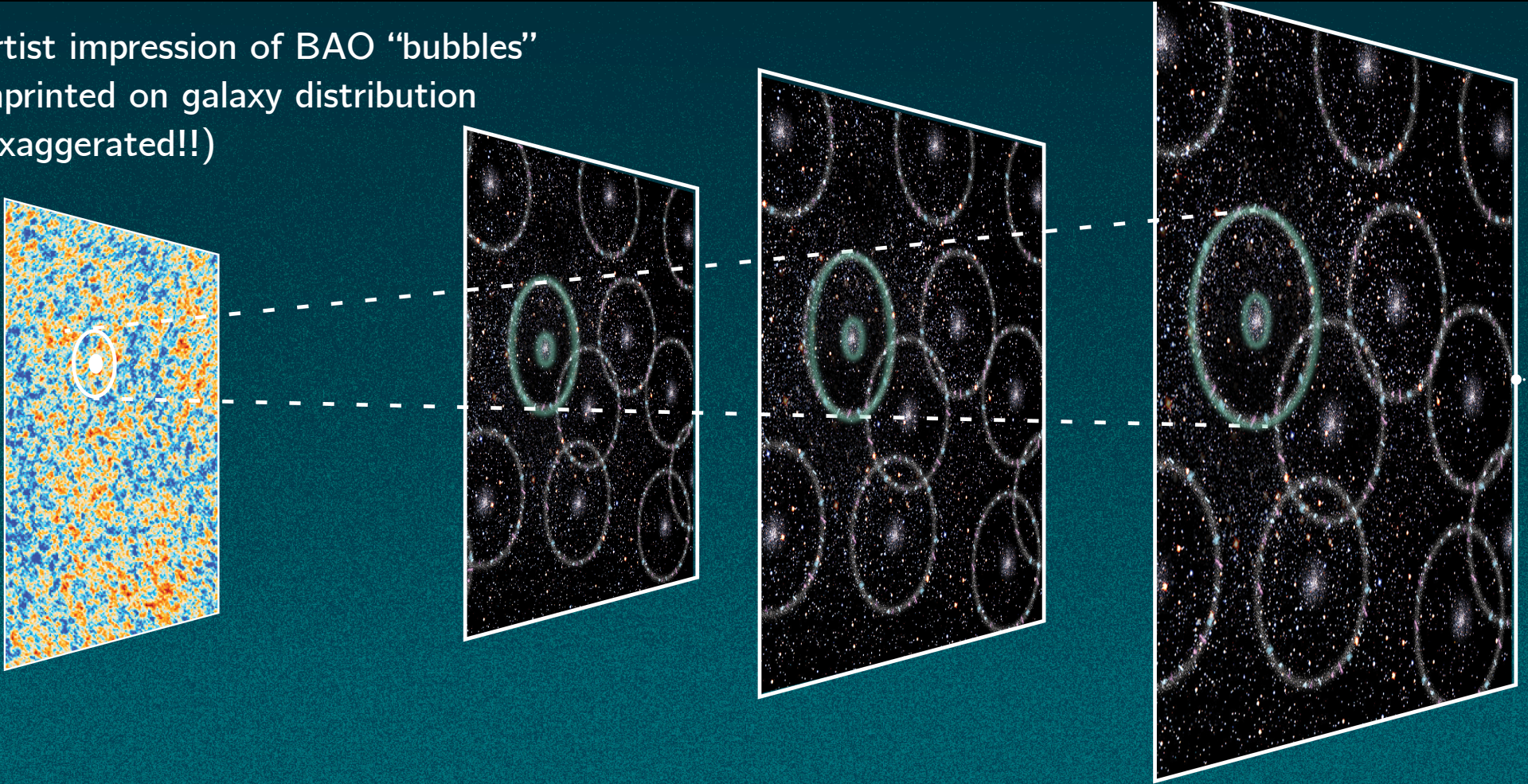


Credit: Particle Data Group



# Baryon Acoustic Oscillations (BAO)

Artist impression of BAO “bubbles”  
imprinted on galaxy distribution  
(exaggerated!!)

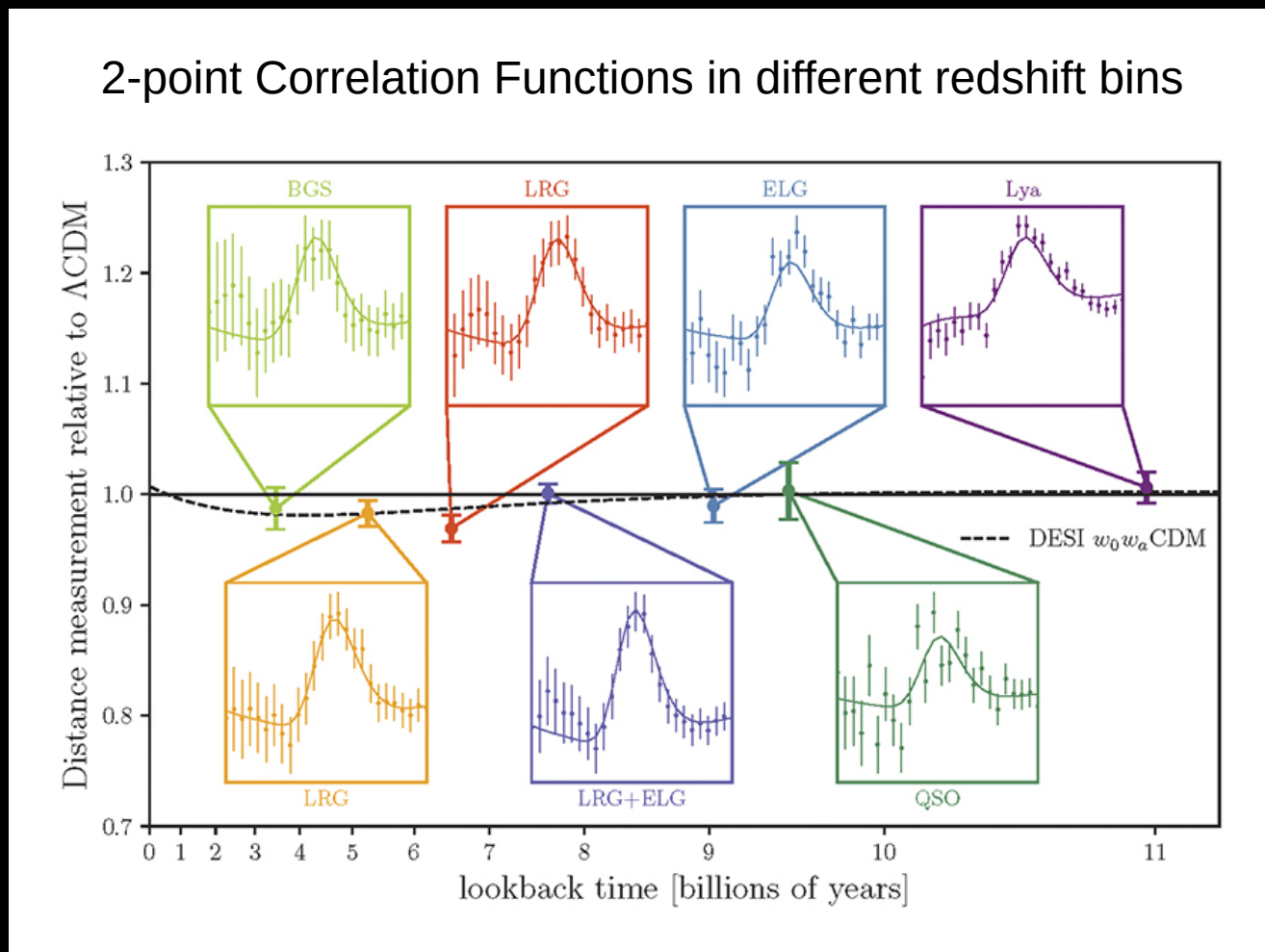


Source: ESA and the Planck Collaboration / Gabriela Secara / Perimeter Institute



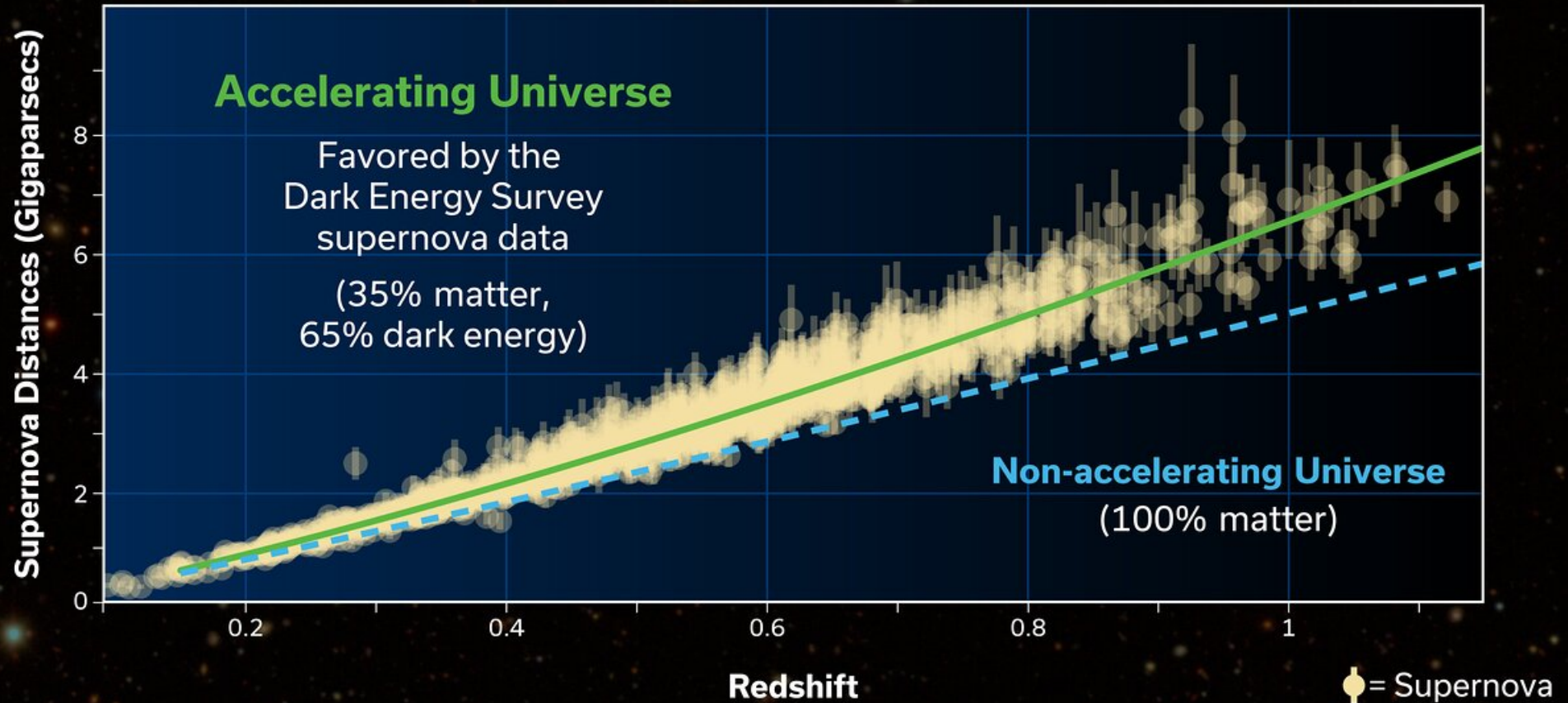
# Baryon Acoustic Oscillations (BAO)

- Interplay between gravity and photon-baryon-pressure in the early Universe
  - overdensities propagate as sound waves
- Waves freeze when Universe becomes neutral (at recombination)
  - characteristic length scale: sound horizon
  - **Standard Ruler**



Credit: DESI Collaboration (2024)

# SUPERNOVA HUBBLE DIAGRAM



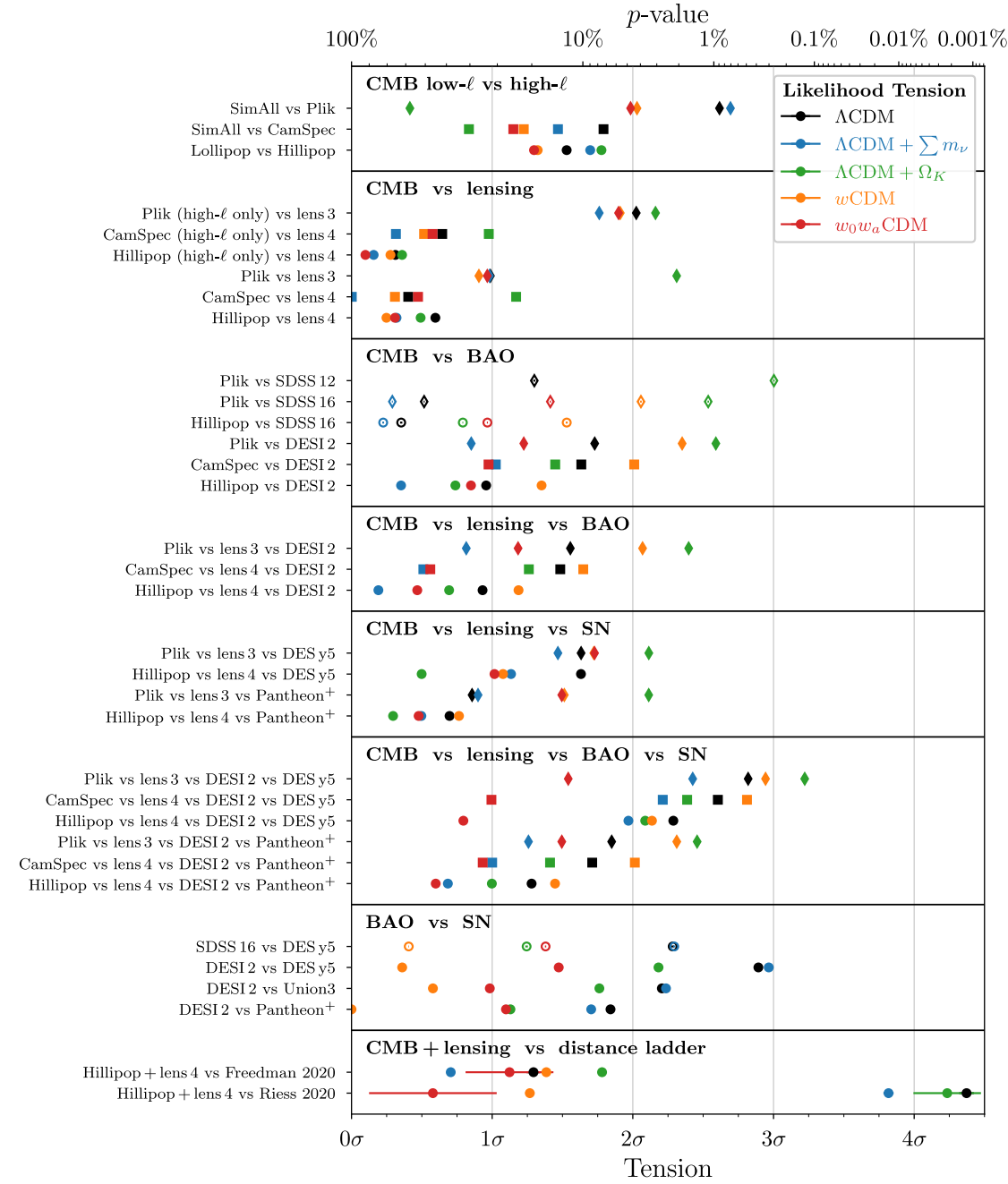
Credit: DES Collaboration



# Slightly overwhelming overview

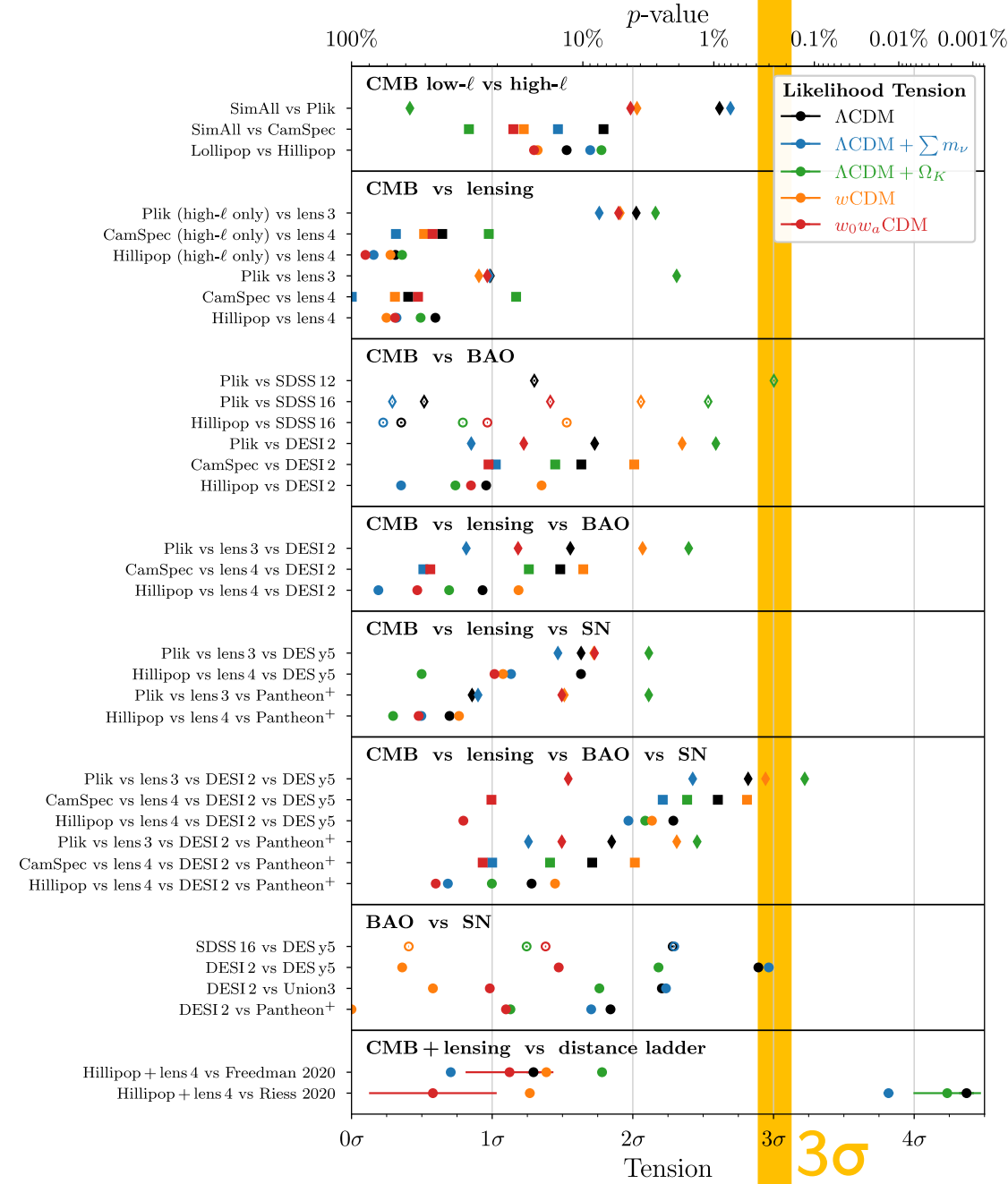
## Range of dataset combinations

- **CMB:** Planck PR3 and PR4
  - low- $\ell$ : SimAll, Lollipop
  - high- $\ell$ : Plik, CamSpec, Hillipop
- **CMB lensing:**
  - Planck PR3 and PR4
- **BAO:**
  - SDSS DR12 and DR16
  - DESI DR2
- **SN:**
  - Pantheon+
  - DES year-5



# Slightly overwhelming overview

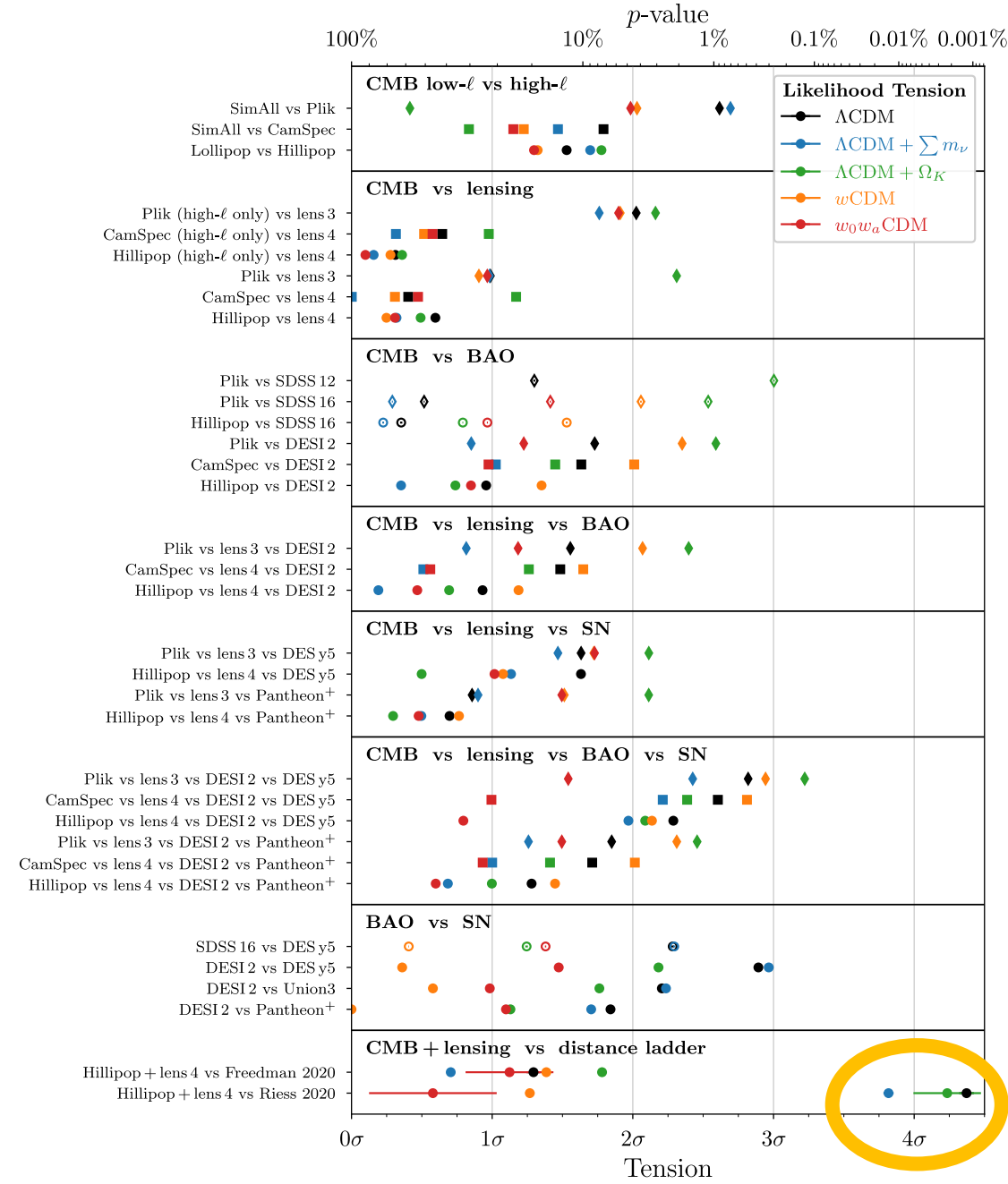
Remark 1:  
Almost all points below  $3\sigma$  line.





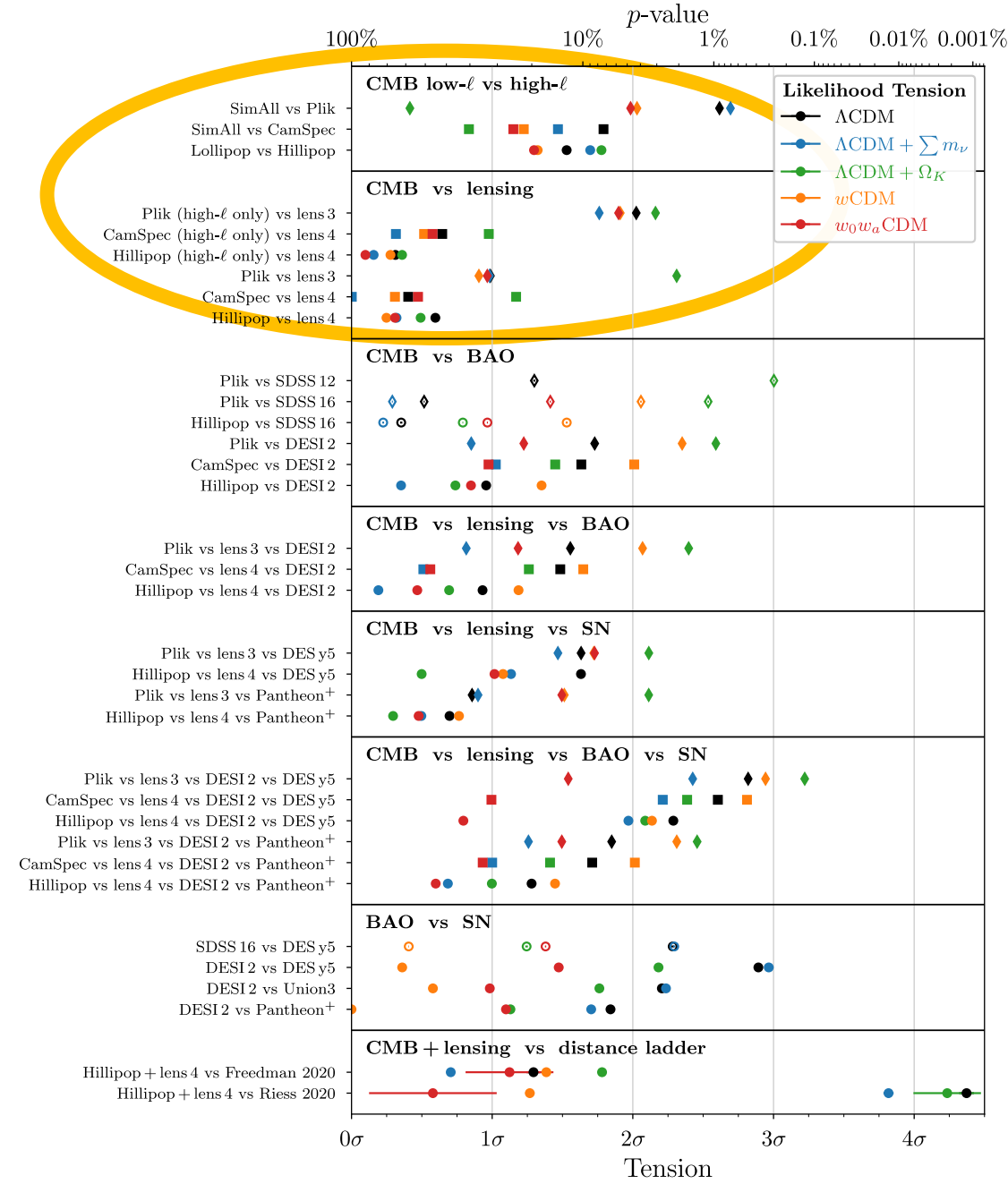
# Slightly overwhelming overview

Remark 2:  
Hubble Tension clearly strongest.



# Slightly overwhelming overview

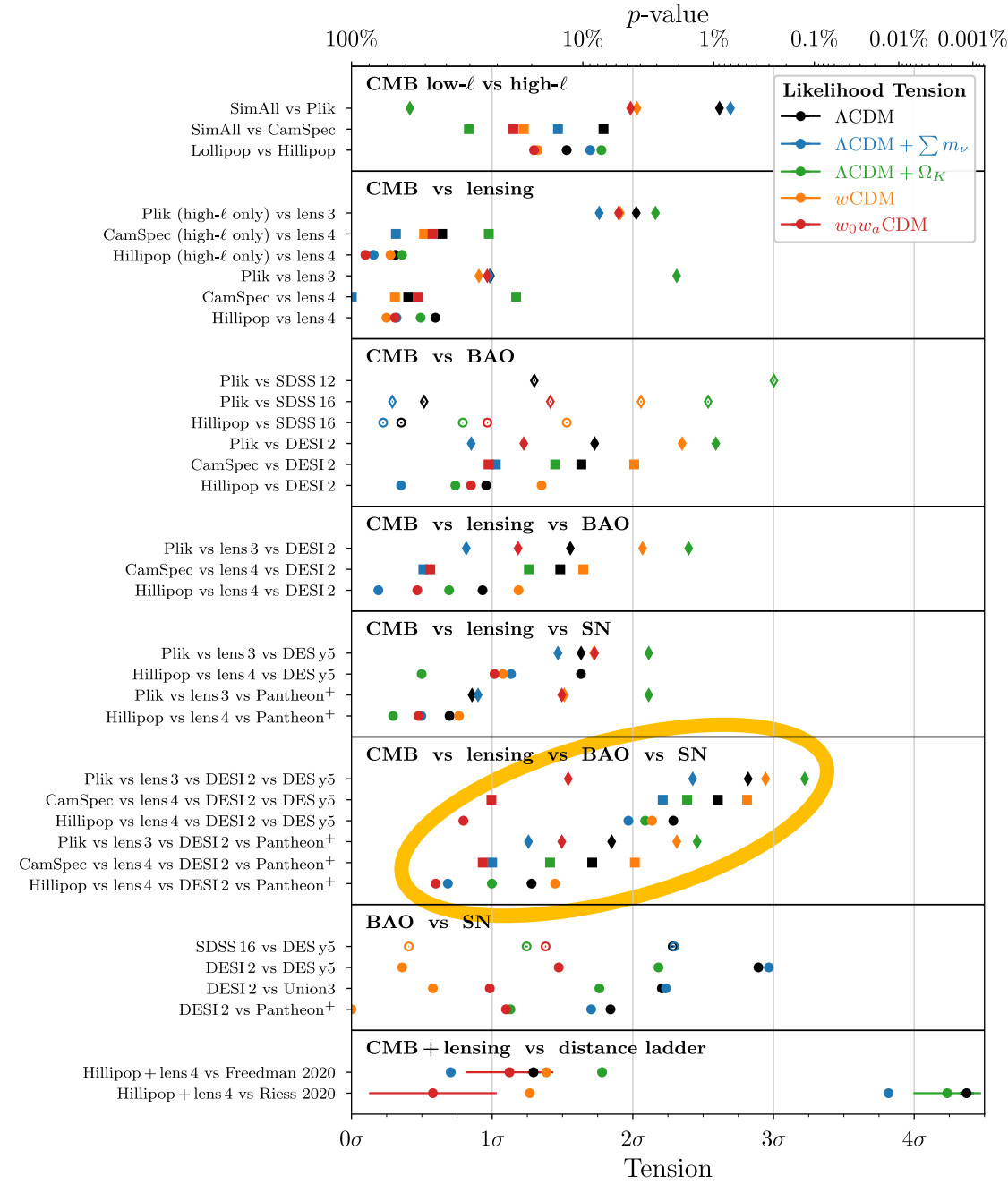
Remark 3:  
CMB internal tensions have also reached beyond  $2\sigma$  in the past.





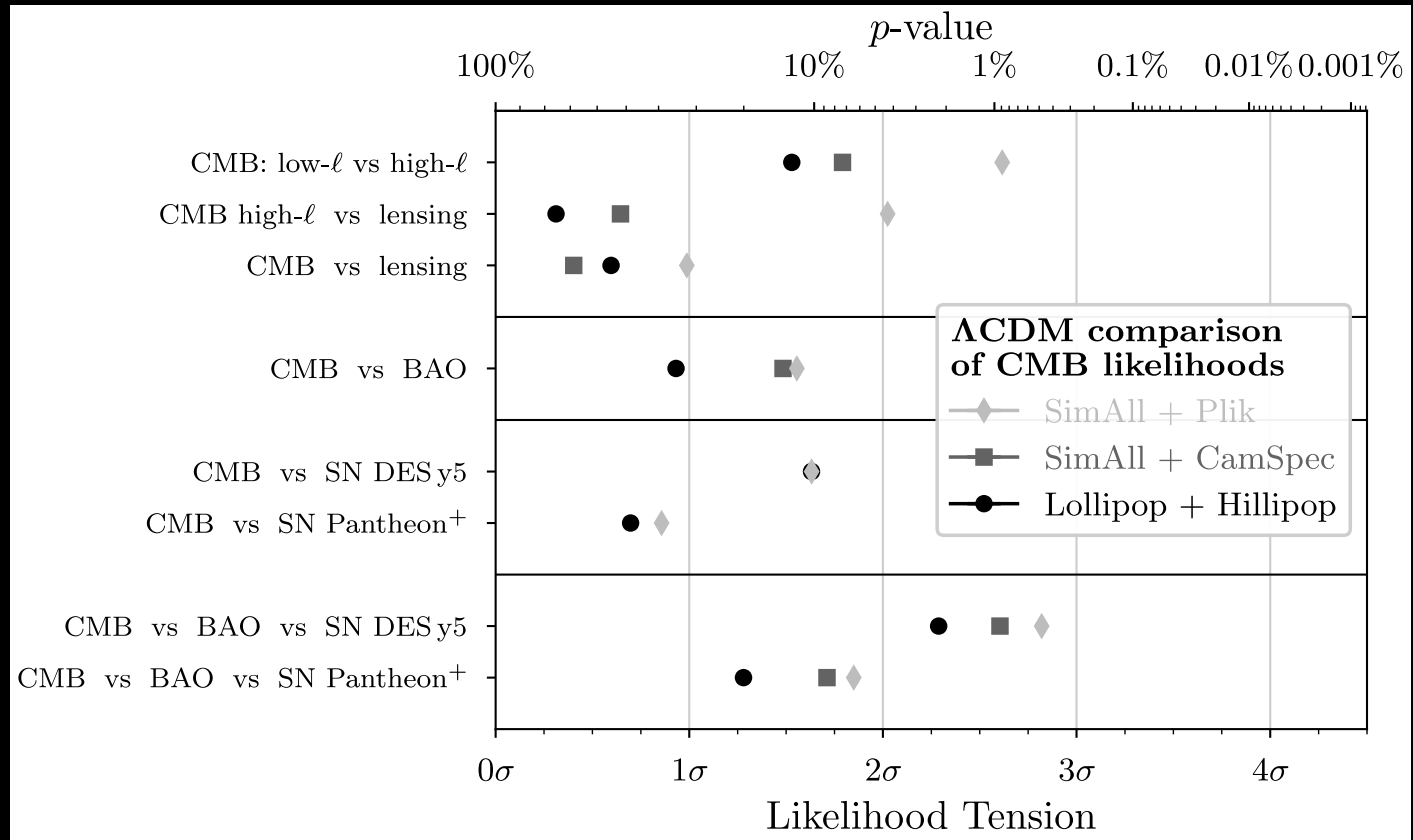
# Slightly overwhelming overview

Remark 4:  
Highly variable tension statistics dependent on dataset choices for CMB vs BAO vs SN.  
(Independent of theory model!)



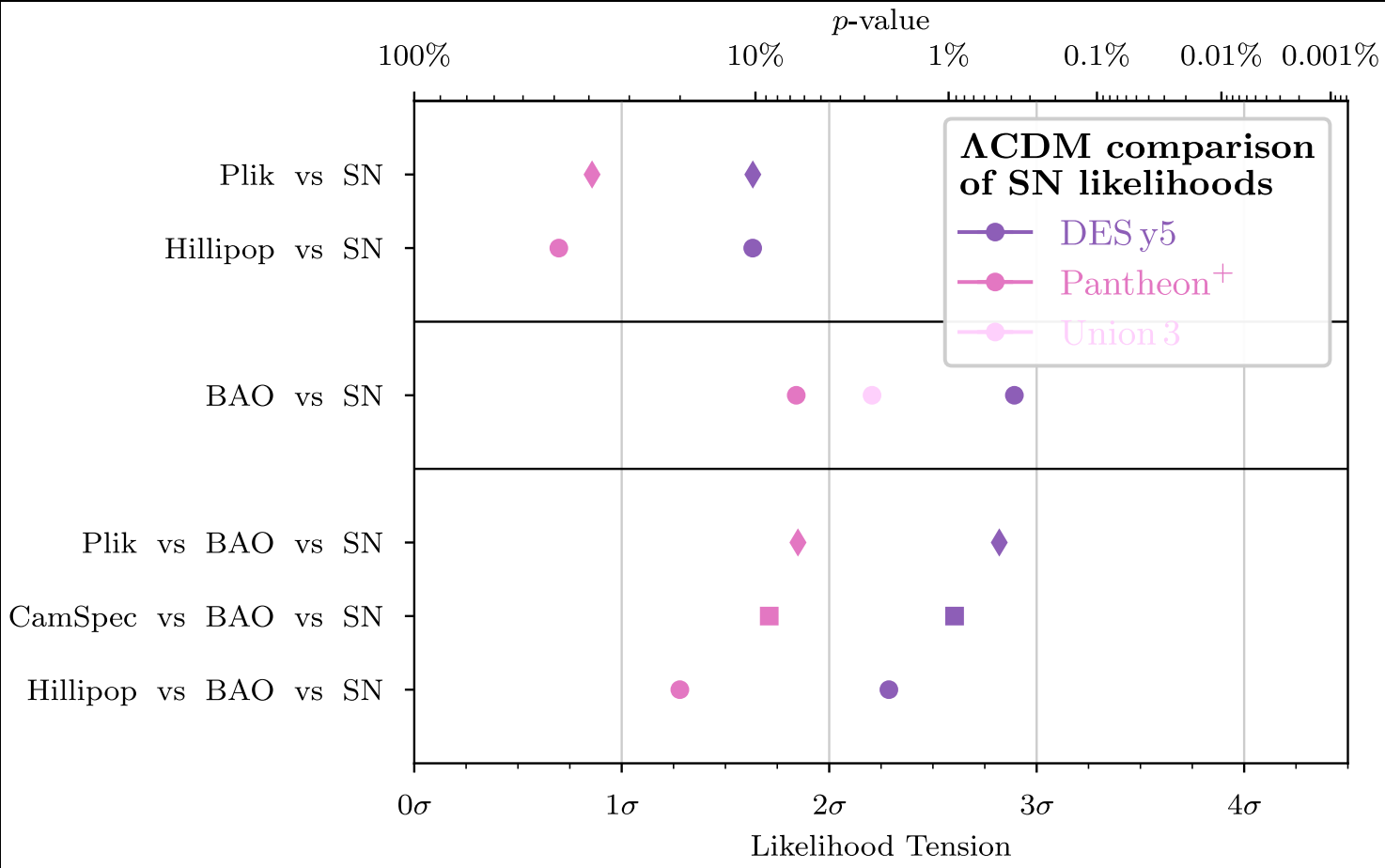
# Comparison of Planck Likelihoods

- **Plik:**
  - Planck PR3 (2018)
- **CamSpec:**
  - Planck PR4 (2020)
  - pre-cleaning of galactic dust
  - fitting of foreground residuals
- **Hillipop:**
  - Planck PR4 (2020)
  - fitting of foreground spectra



**Takeaway:**  
Big shifts in tension statistics from choice of CMB likelihood pipeline (for the same data!)

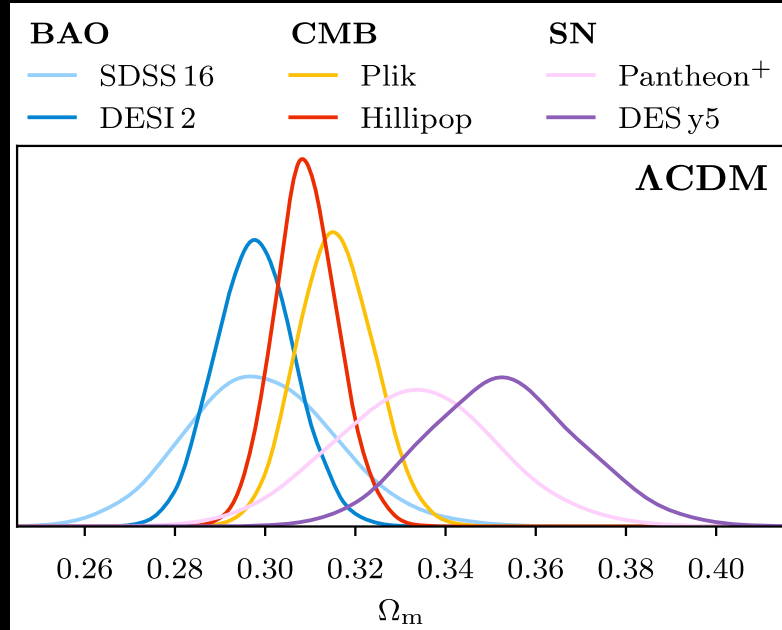
# Comparison of Supernovae Likelihoods



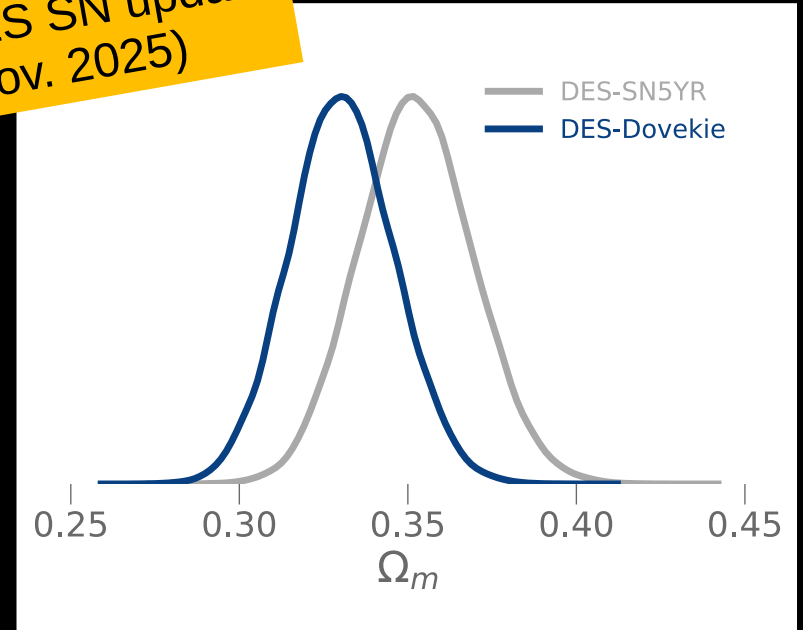
Takeaway:  
Big shifts in tension statistics from choice of SN likelihood.



# Tension driving parameter: Matter density $\Omega_m$

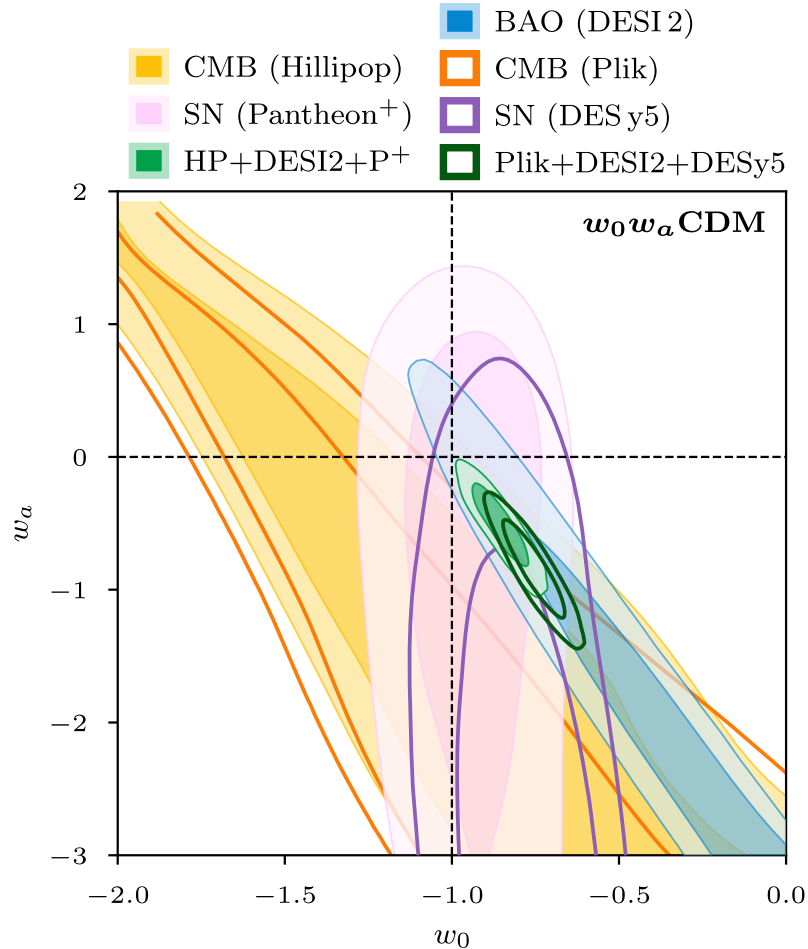


DES SN update  
(Nov. 2025)



# CMB vs BAO vs SN

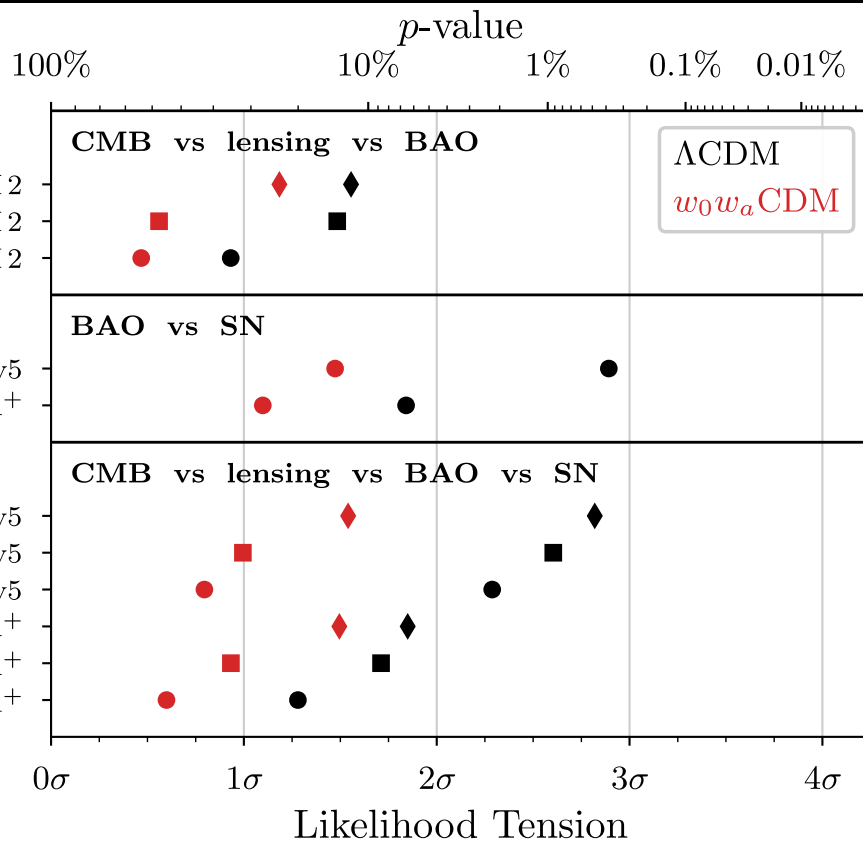
Takeaway:  
Cosmologic Constant Tension highly  
dependent on choice of dataset combination.



Plik vs lens 3 vs DESI 2  
CamSpec vs lens 4 vs DESI 2  
Hillipop vs lens 4 vs DESI 2

DESI 2 vs DES y5  
DESI 2 vs Pantheon<sup>+</sup>

Plik vs lens 3 vs DESI 2 vs DES y5  
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# Conclusion

- Hubble Tension the only one clearly over  $3\sigma$  threshold.
  - Still persisting after first JWST updates.
- Many tensions have reduced over time with analysis updates:
  - Clustering tension between Weak Lensing and CMB.
  - CMB low- $\ell$  vs high- $\ell$  or CMB vs lensing with updates PR3  $\rightarrow$  PR4.
  - SN update DES-y5  $\rightarrow$  DES-Dovekie.
- Tensions vary with choice of CMB likelihood:
  - $0.5\sigma$  to  $1.5\sigma$ .
  - Trend: tensions reduce from Plik  $\rightarrow$  CamSpec  $\rightarrow$  Hillipop
  - Note: tensions might tighten for ACT & SPT
- Tensions vary with choice of SN likelihood:
  - $-1\sigma$  going from DES-y5  $\rightarrow$  Pantheon+
- Cosmological Constant Tension and preference for  $w_0w_a$ CDM highly dependent on dataset combination:
  - Only specifically for Plik + DESI + DES-y5
  - Gone with Hillipop + DESI + Pantheon+

# Conclusion

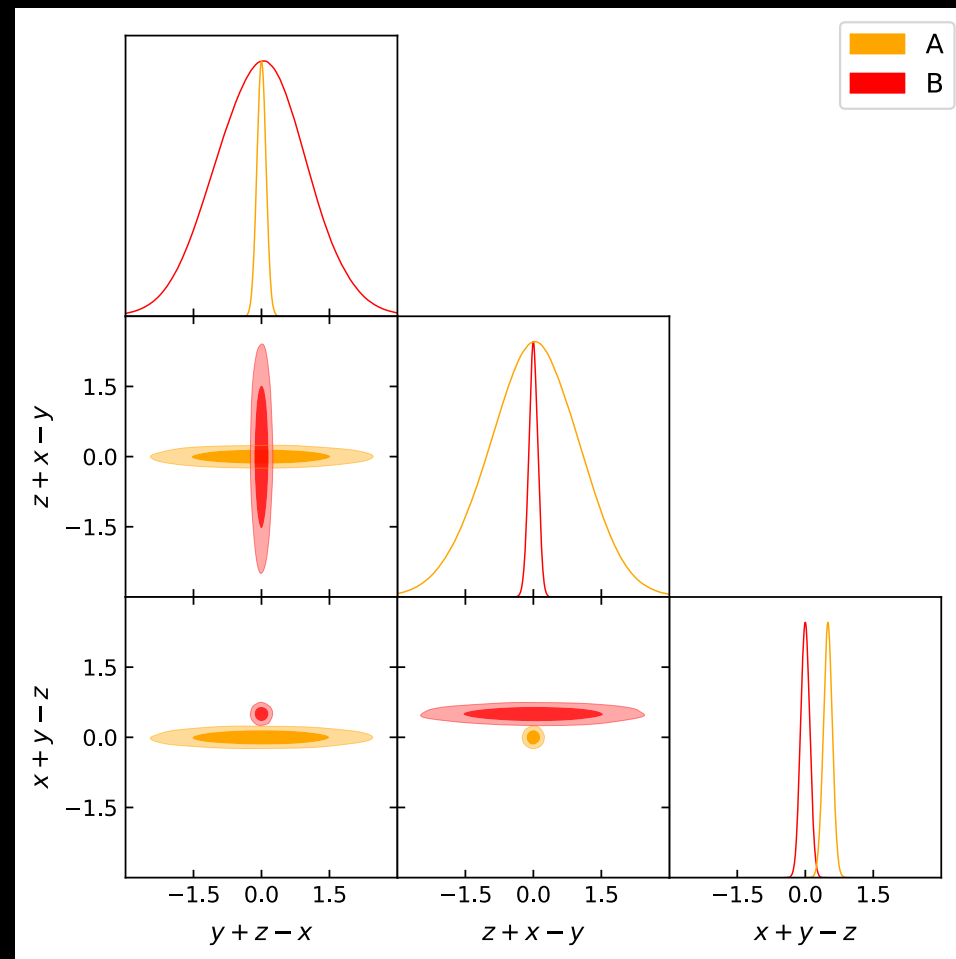
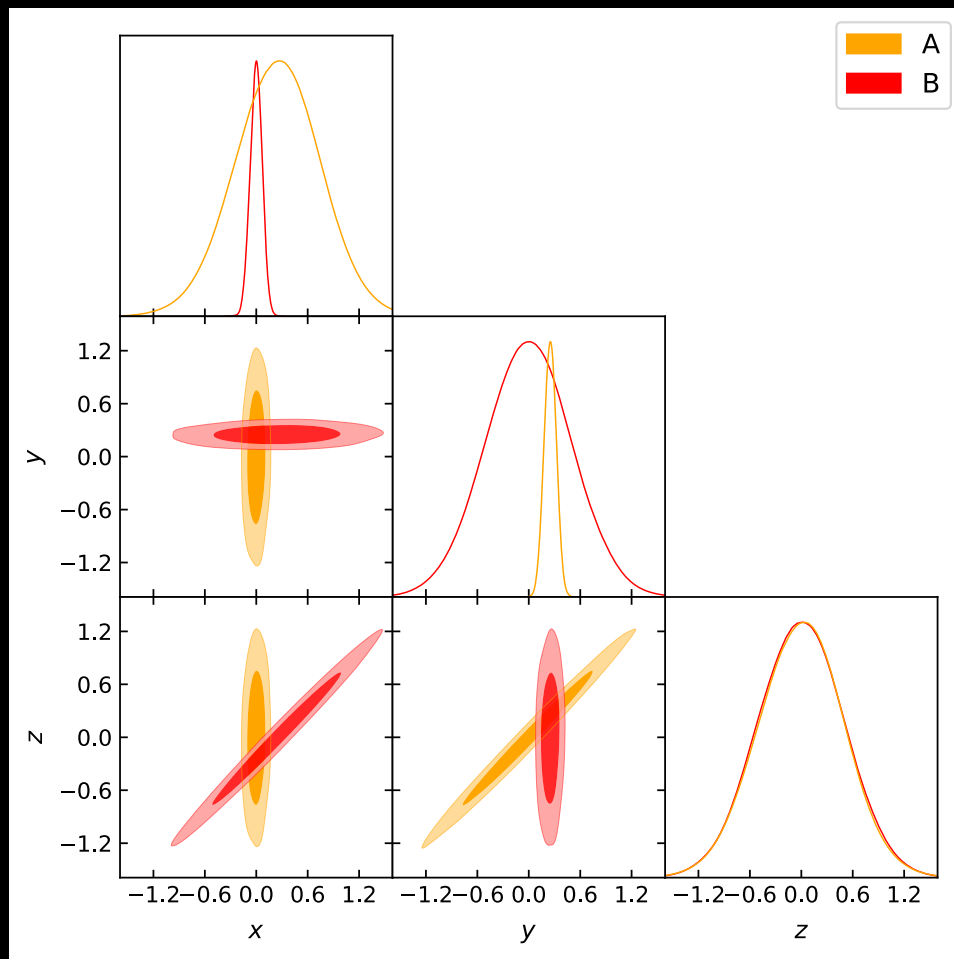
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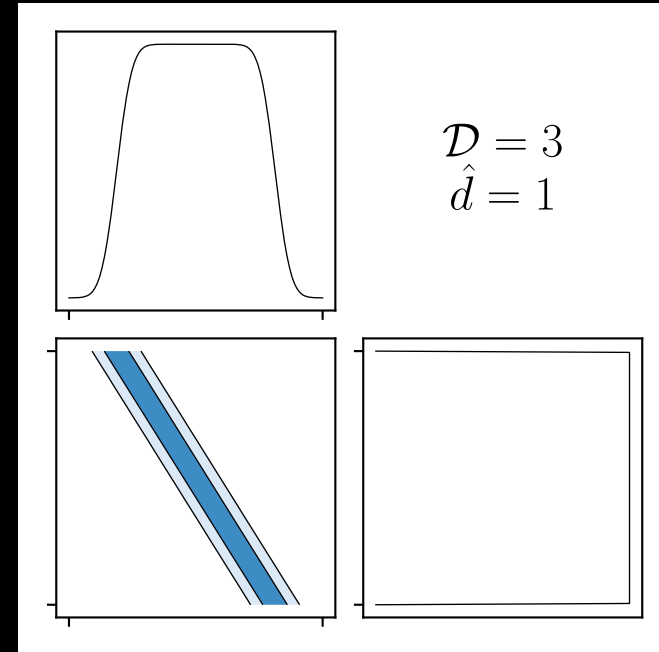
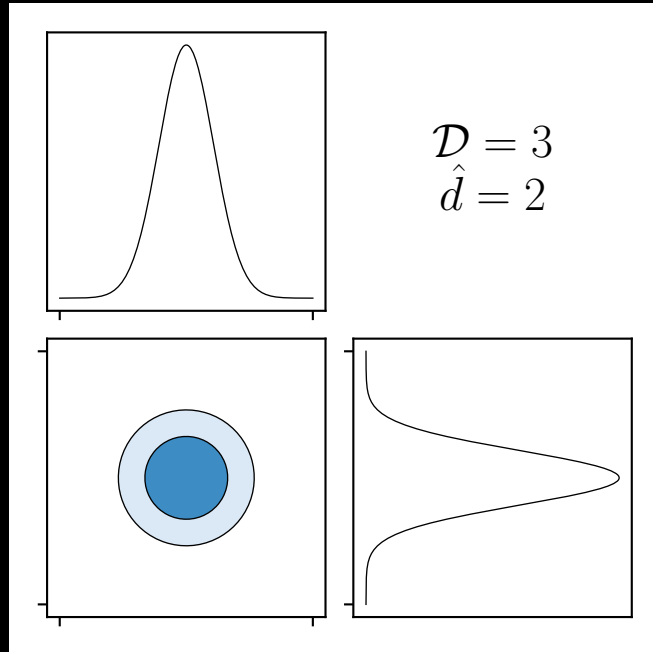
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# Tensions can be hidden in 2d projections

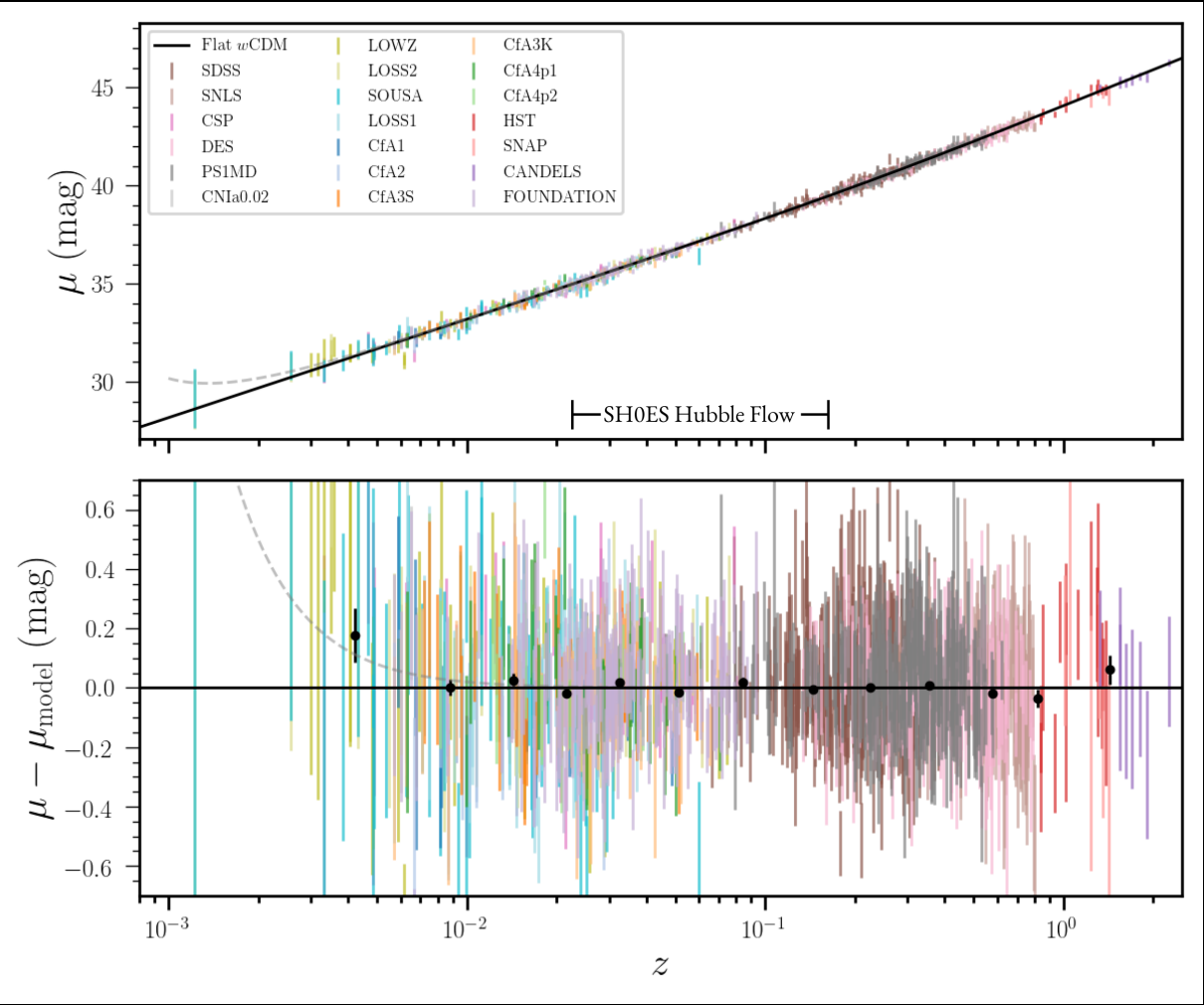


# Parameter Dimensionality



# Supernovae Cosmology

## “Hubble Diagram” of Supernovae (Pantheon+)



Credit: Pantheon+ (2022)