

A background image showing a complex network of green and yellow filaments and nodes, representing a cosmological model of dark matter and dark energy. The nodes are small, bright points of light, and the filaments are thin, interconnected lines. The overall structure is dense and intricate, with a central bright region.

# Evolution of clustering in cosmological models with time-varying dark energy

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Ishiyama, Prada, Klypin, 2025, PRD

# Cosmological constraints from the DESI Y1

DESI collaboration, 2025

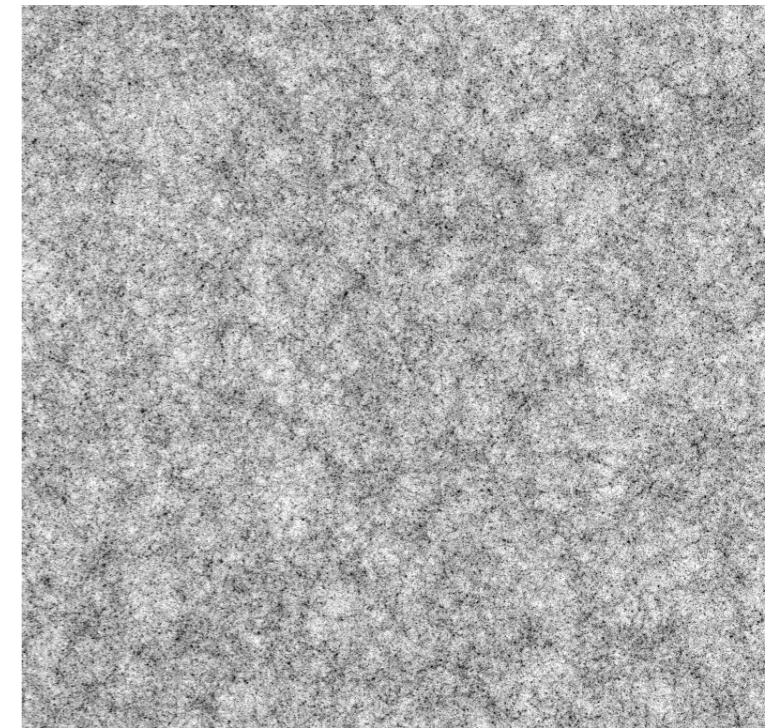
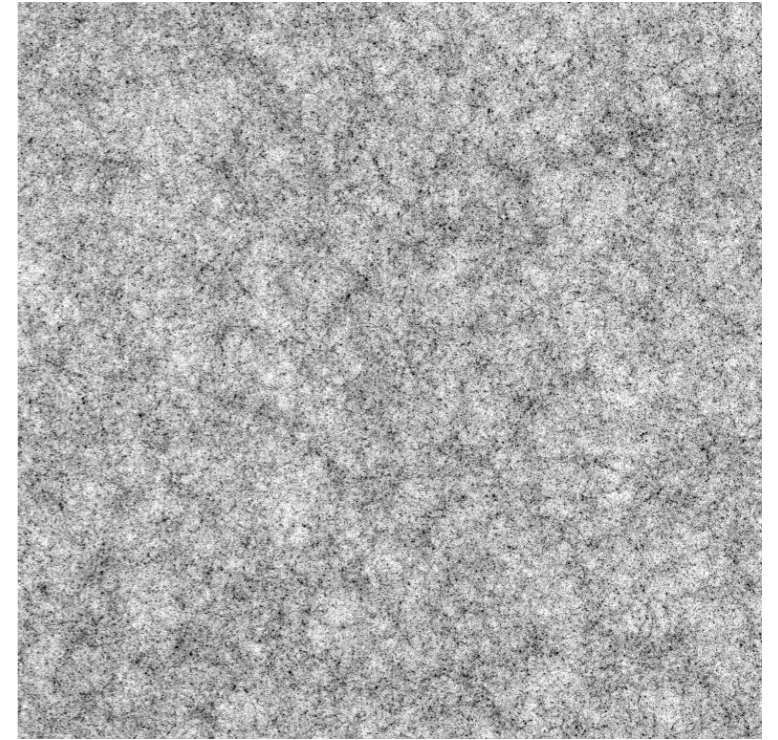
- Spectroscopy galaxy / QSO survey at  $0.1 < z < 4.2$ 
  - 7,500 deg<sup>2</sup>
  - 6 million objects
- Cosmology constraint by baryon acoustic oscillation signal  
→ Preference of **time-varying dark energy (dynamical dark energy: DDE)**
- DESI DR2 (DESI Y3) gives consistent results (arXiv:2503.14738)

model/dataset	$\Omega_m$	$H_0$ [km s <sup>-1</sup> Mpc <sup>-1</sup> ]	$10^3 \Omega_K$	$w$ or $w_0$	$w_a$
<b>Flat <math>\Lambda</math>CDM</b>					
DESI	$0.295 \pm 0.015$	—	—	—	—
DESI+BBN	$0.295 \pm 0.015$	$68.53 \pm 0.80$	—	—	—
DESI+BBN+ $\theta_*$	$0.2948 \pm 0.0074$	$68.52 \pm 0.62$	—	—	—
DESI+CMB	$0.3069 \pm 0.0050$	$67.97 \pm 0.38$	—	—	—
<b><math>w_0 w_a</math>CDM</b>					
DESI	$0.344^{+0.047}_{-0.026}$	—	—	$-0.55^{+0.39}_{-0.21}$	$< -1.32$
DESI+BBN+ $\theta_*$	$0.338^{+0.039}_{-0.029}$	$65.0^{+2.3}_{-3.6}$	—	$-0.53^{+0.42}_{-0.22}$	$< -1.08$
DESI+CMB	$0.344^{+0.032}_{-0.027}$	$64.7^{+2.2}_{-3.3}$	—	$-0.45^{+0.34}_{-0.21}$	$-1.79^{+0.48}_{-1.0}$
DESI+CMB+Panth.	$0.3085 \pm 0.0068$	$68.03 \pm 0.72$	—	$-0.827 \pm 0.063$	$-0.75^{+0.29}_{-0.25}$
DESI+CMB+Union3	$0.3230 \pm 0.0095$	$66.53 \pm 0.94$	—	$-0.65 \pm 0.10$	$-1.27^{+0.40}_{-0.34}$
DESI+CMB+DESY5	$0.3160 \pm 0.0065$	$67.24 \pm 0.66$	—	$-0.727 \pm 0.067$	$-1.05^{+0.31}_{-0.27}$

$$w(a) = w_0 + w_a(1 - a) \quad \left[ \frac{H(a)}{H_0} \right]^2 = \frac{\Omega_0}{a^3} + \frac{\lambda_0}{a^{3(1+w_a+w_0)}} \exp(-3w_a(1 - a))$$

# This work

- Investigate the effect of dynamical dark energy on various statistics of large scale structures using large cosmological N-body simulations
  - power spectrum
  - mass function
  - correlation function
  - BAO analysis
- The first BAO analysis based on cosmological simulations with DESY DDE cosmology



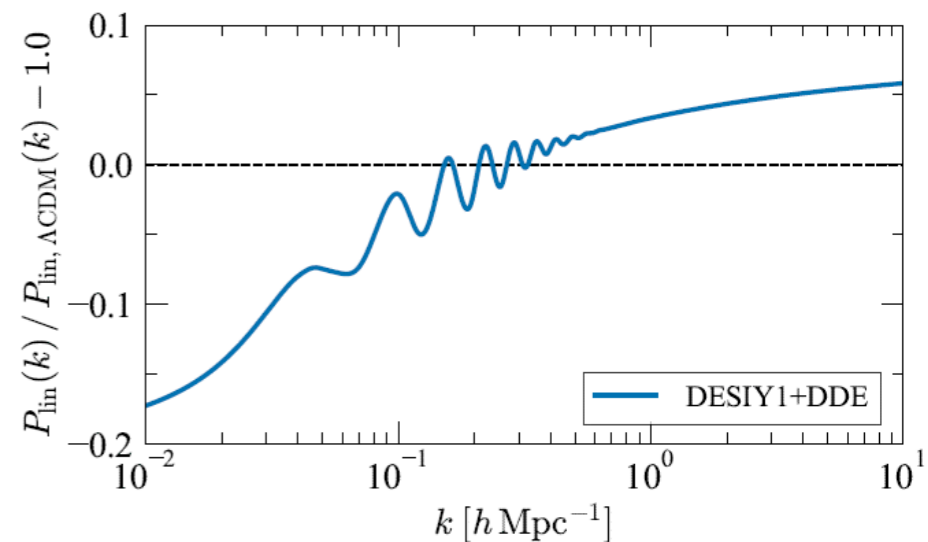
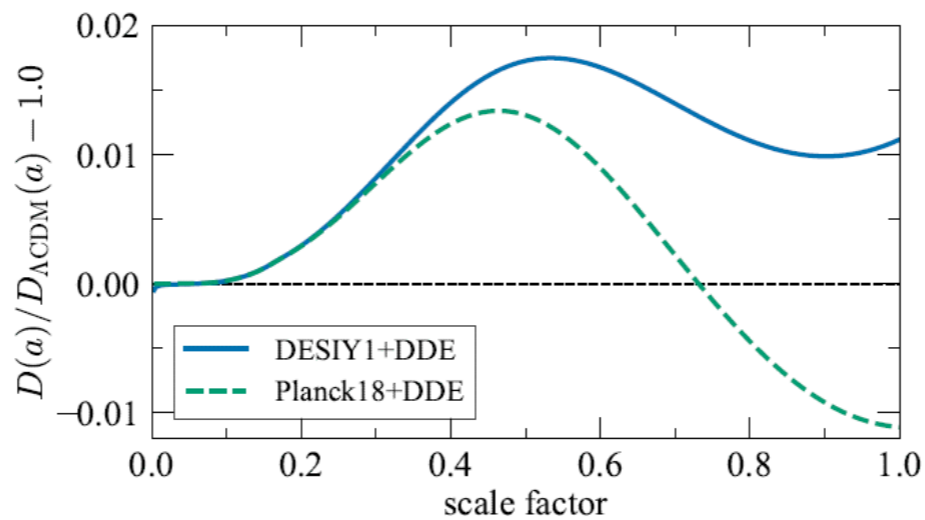
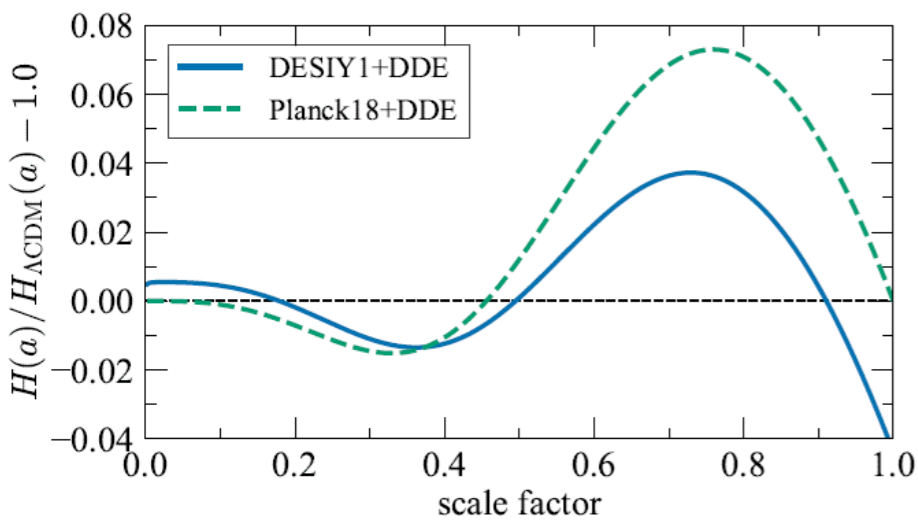
# Simulation

Ishiyama, Prada, Klypin, 2025, PRD

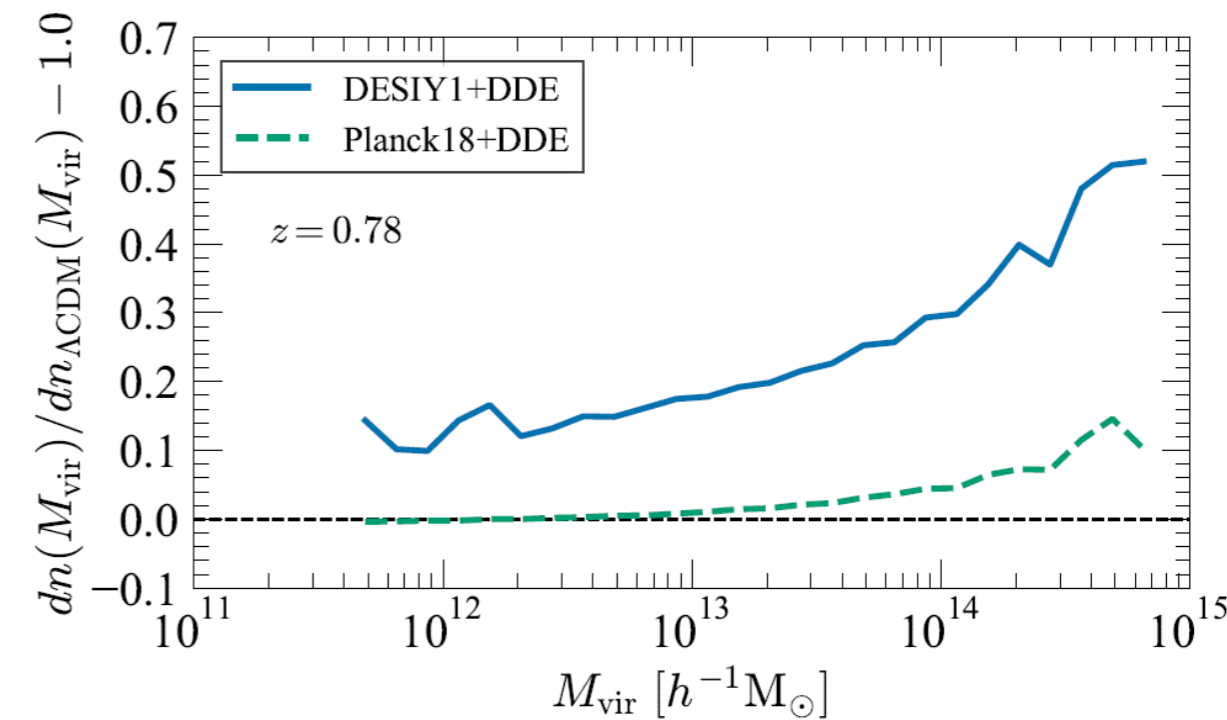
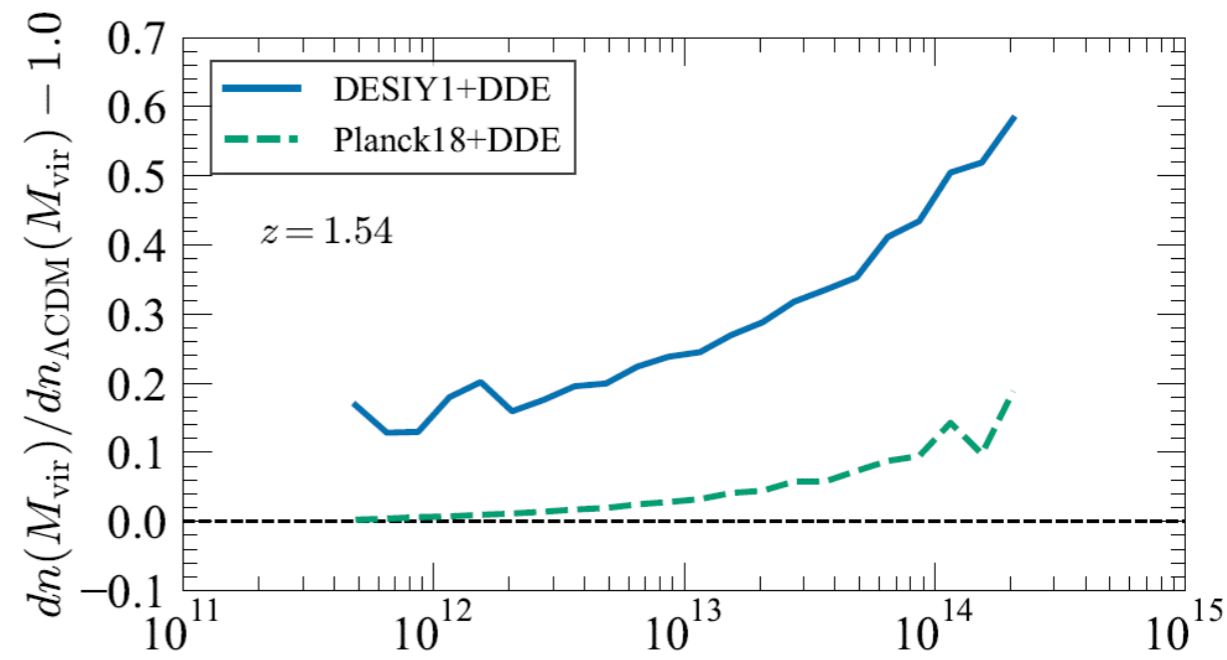
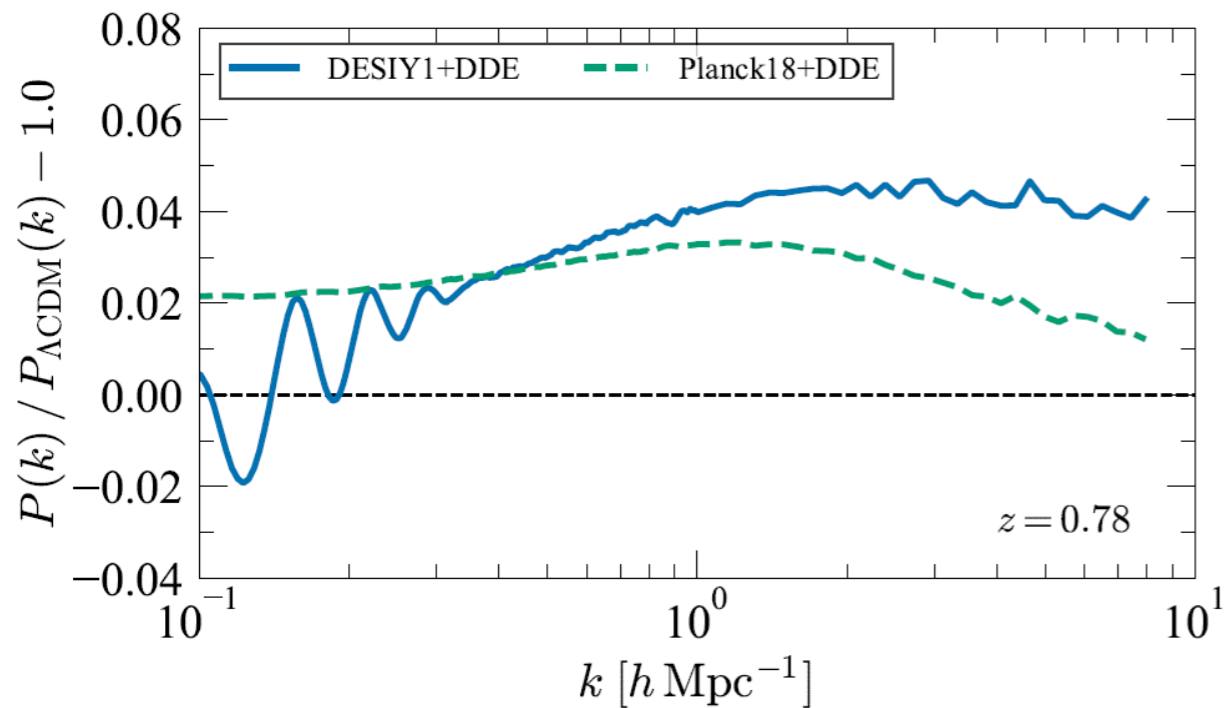
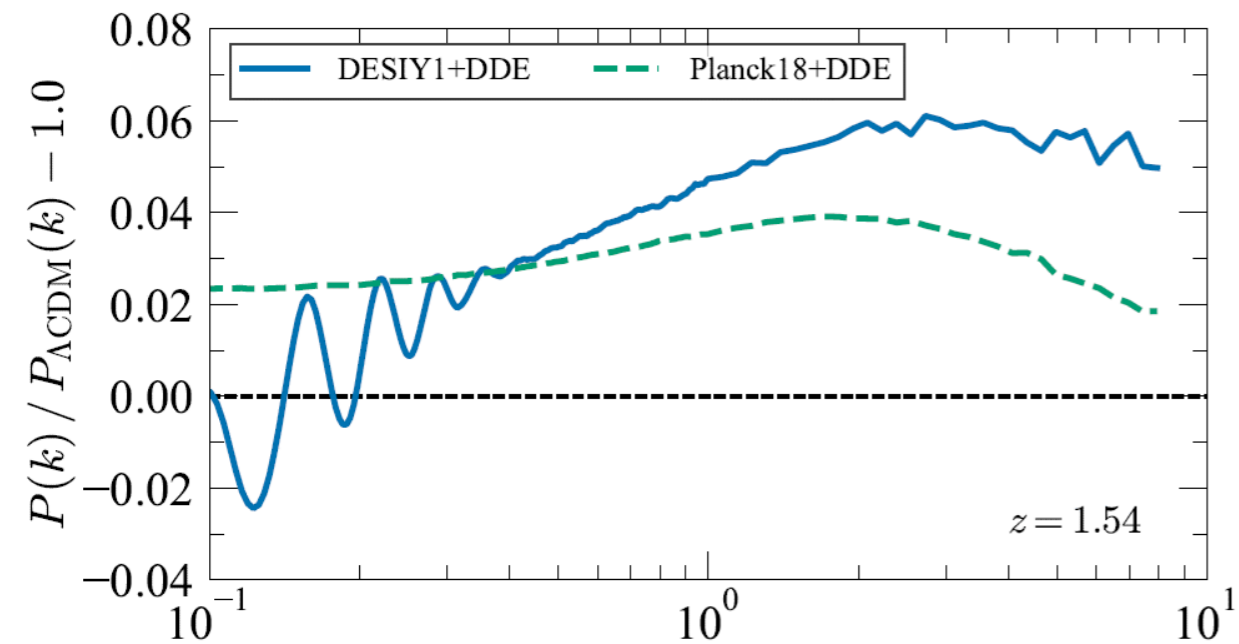
- $N=4096^3$ ,  $L=2.0$  Gpc/h,  $n_s = 0.9665$ ,  $\sigma_8 = 0.8102$
- particle mass =  $1.0$  or  $1.1 \times 10^{10}$  Msun/h
- monofonIC (Michaux+2021) 3LPT IC ( $z=24$ )
- GreeM (Ishiyama+ 2009, 2012, 2022) TreePM poisson solver
- MPI-Rockstar (Behroozi+2013, Tokuue+2024) halo/subhalo finder
- Supercomputer Fugaku
- Halo catalogs are available (<https://skun.iaa.csic.es/SUsimulations/DDE/>)

Parameter	Planck18	Planck18+DDE	DESIY1+DDE
$\Omega_0$	0.3111	0.3111	0.3440
$h$	0.6766	0.6766	0.6470
$w_0$	-1.0	-0.45	-0.45
$w_a$	0.0	-1.79	-1.79
$z_d$	1060.02	1060.02	1055.70
$r_d$ [ $h^{-1}$ Mpc]	99.61	99.61	96.05

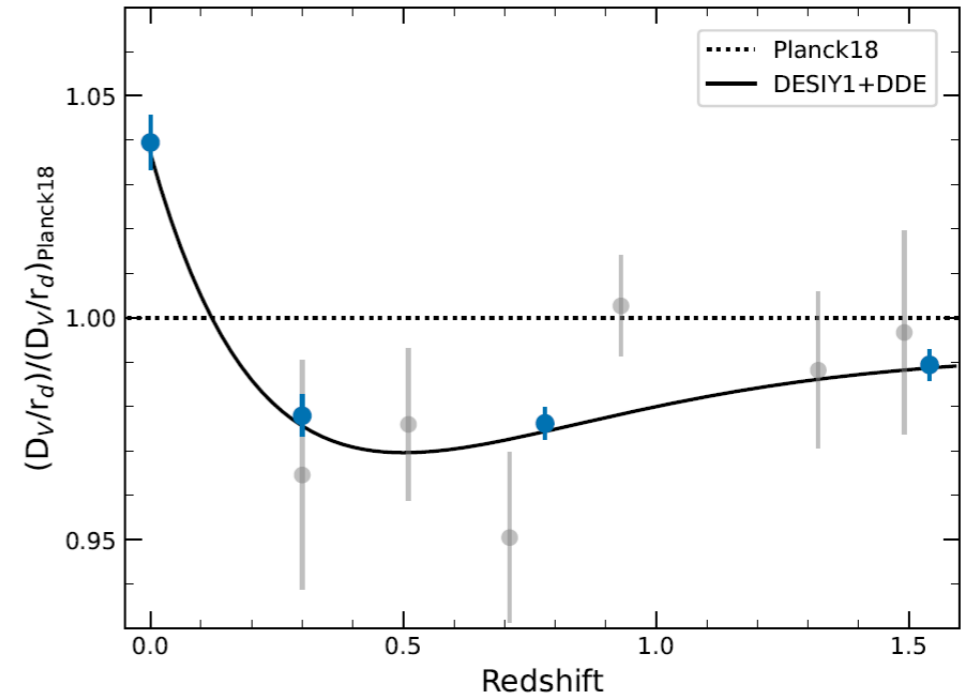
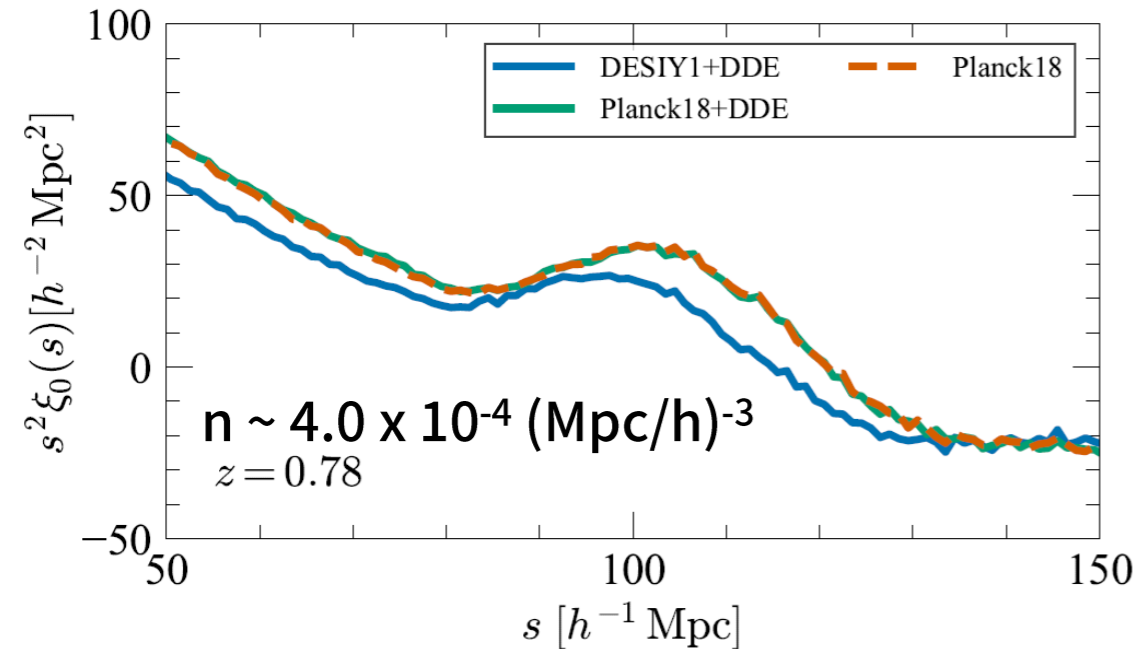
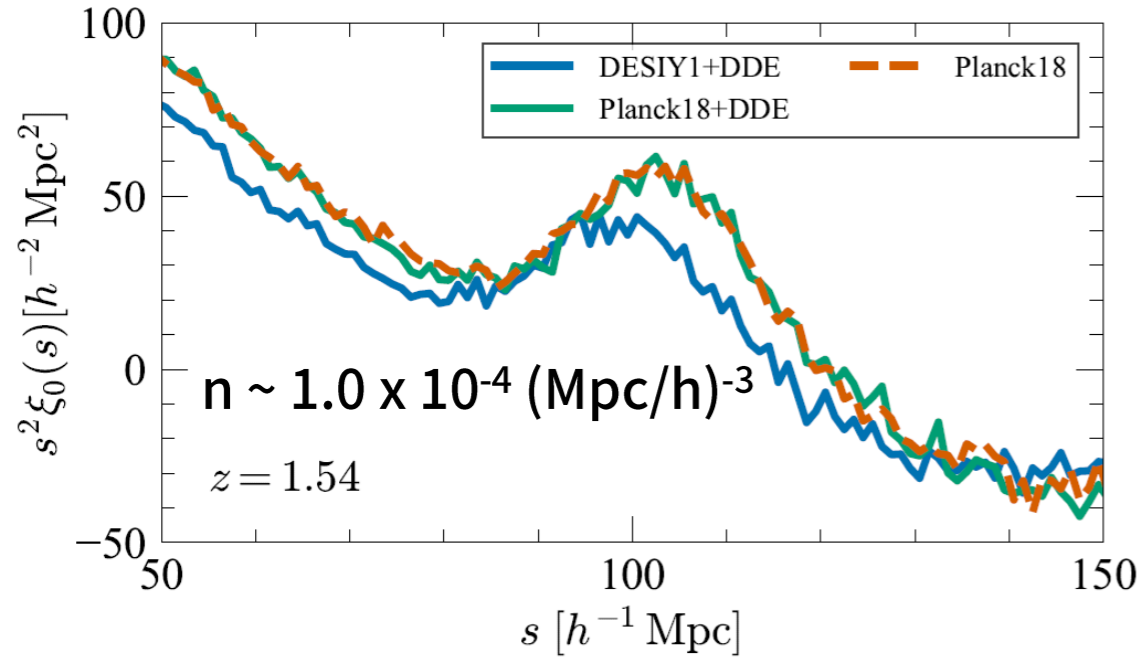
Same initial seed, **cosmic variance free in the comparison**



# Matter power spectrum, halo mass function



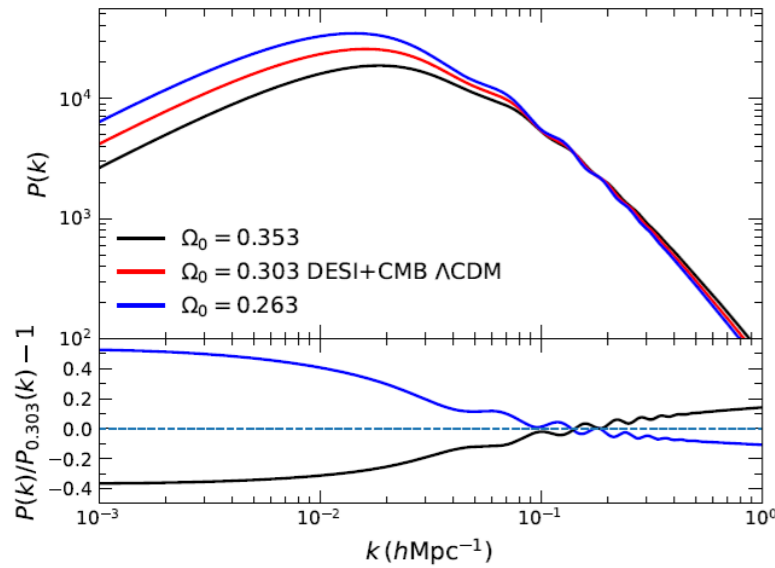
# Baryon acoustic oscillation



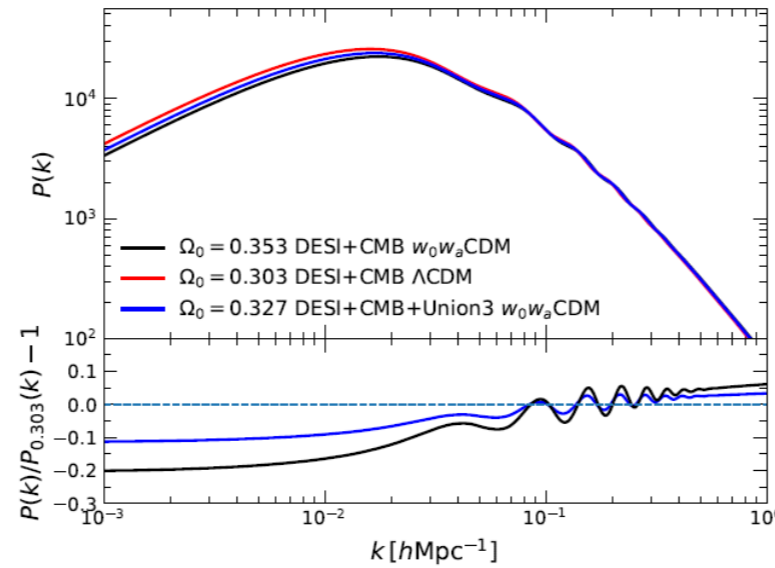
- The effect of DDE is not observed in the correlation function
- 3.71% shift of the BAO (Baryon Acoustic Oscillation) peak toward smaller scales in DESIY1+DDE, consistent with its reduced sound horizon compared to Planck18
- The simulation-based observational dilation parameter closely matches DESI Y1 data

# Discussion

Fixed hubble parameter



Fixed  $\Omega_0 h^2 \approx 0.143$



- The impact of DDE is severely limited by current observational constraints, which strongly favor cosmological models—whether including DDE or not—with a tightly constrained parameter  $\Omega_0 h^2 \approx 0.143$ , within 1%–2% uncertainty

$\Lambda$ CDM

Planck CMB

DESI+BBN

DESI+BBN+ $\theta_*$

DESI+CMB

$w_0 w_a$ CDM

CMB

DESI+ $(\theta_*, \omega_b, \omega_{bc})$ CMB

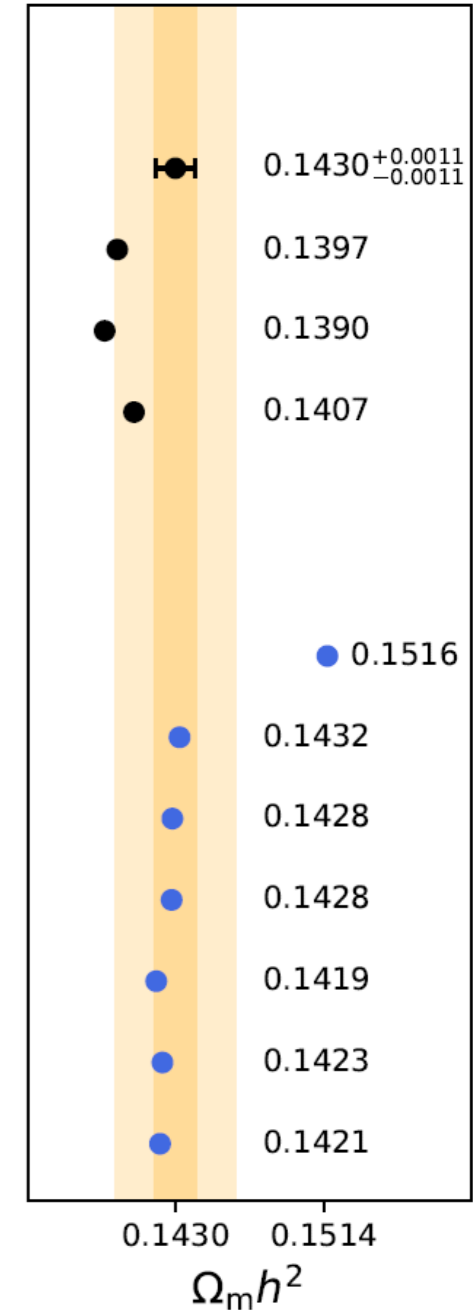
DESI+CMB (no lensing)

DESI+CMB

DESI+CMB+Pantheon+

DESI+CMB+Union3

DESI+CMB+DESY5



# Toward further understanding Big simulation campaign

- MPI-Rockstar (Behroozi+2013, Tokuue+2024) halo/subhalo finder (incl. inertia tensor)
- Halo catalogs, merger trees will be publicly available

Name	#N	Box (Gpc/h)	particle mass ( $M_{\odot}/h$ )	Softening (kpc/h)	cosmology	reference
Uchuu	12800 <sup>3</sup>	2.0	3.27 x 10 <sup>8</sup>	4.27	Planck15	Ishiyama+ 2021
Shin-Uchuu	6400 <sup>3</sup>	0.14	8.96 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	0.4	Planck15	Ishiyama+ 2021
<b>Big-Uchuu</b>	<b>12800<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>4.0</b>	2.63 x 10 <sup>9</sup>	4.0	Planck18	coming soon
<b>Big-Uchuu-DDE</b>	<b>12800<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>4.0</b>	2.7 x 10 <sup>9</sup>	4.0	<b>DESIY3+DDE</b>	ready to run

## Mucho-Uchuu project “Mucho” means many in Spanish

Name	#N	Box (Gpc/h)	particle mass ( $M_{\odot}/h$ )	softening (kpc/h)	Cosmolgoy	#realizations	Target
<b>Mucho-Uchuu-6G</b>	6144 <sup>3</sup>	<b>6.0</b>	8.0 x 10 <sup>10</sup>	16	Planck18	<b>100</b>	>= LRG
<b>Mucho-Uchuu-1G</b>	4096 <sup>3</sup>	<b>1.0</b>	1.3 x 10 <sup>9</sup>	8	Planck18	<b>~400</b> <b>(+~300 in 2025)</b>	>= ELG

- For covariance matrix. Running on Fugaku

# Summary

Ishiyama, Prada, Klypin, 2025, PRD)

- We investigate the effect of dynamical dark energy on various statistics of large scale structures using large cosmological N-body simulations

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$r_d [h^{-1}\text{Mpc}]$	99.61	99.61	96.05

- Variations in cosmological parameters, particularly  $\Omega_0$ , have a greater influence on structure formation than the dynamical dark energy component alone
- Halo catalogs are available (<https://skun.iaa.csic.es/SUsimulations/DDE/>)
- New large simulation suite is coming soon