



DARK ENERGY  
SPECTROSCOPIC  
INSTRUMENT

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# DESI Part 2: Cosmological Implication of DR1&DR2 measurements

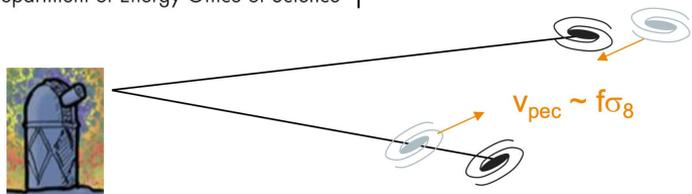
Rafaela Gsponer, EPFL

On behalf of the DESI Collaboration

Swiss Cosmology Days 2025,  
ETH Zurich

EPFL

# Full-shape & BAO in a Nutshell

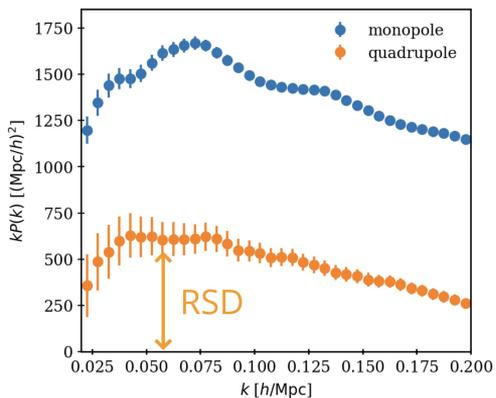


$Z_{obs} = Z_{cosmo} + Z_{pec}$

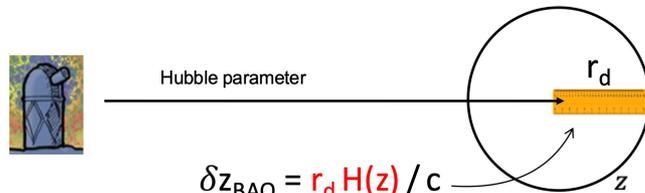
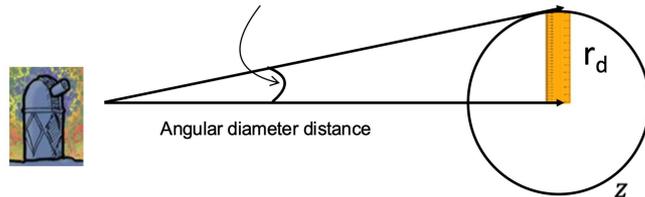
Peculiar velocities  $\Rightarrow$  redshift-space distortion (RSD)

## Full-Shape

- $\rightarrow$  Growth of structure ( $\sigma_8, S_8$ )
- $\rightarrow$  Test of General Relativity ( $f$ )

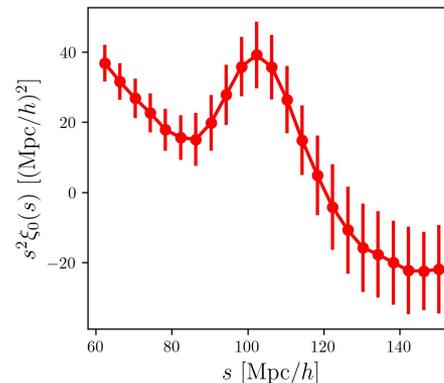


$\theta_{BAO} = r_d / D_M(z)$



## BAO

$\rightarrow$  Expansion (Dark Matter, Dark Energy)





# Full-shape DR1: Modified Gravity

$$\text{FLRW: } ds^2 = a(\tau)^2 [-(1 + 2\Psi)d\tau^2 + (1 - 2\Phi)\delta_{ij}dx^i dx^j]$$

At late times:

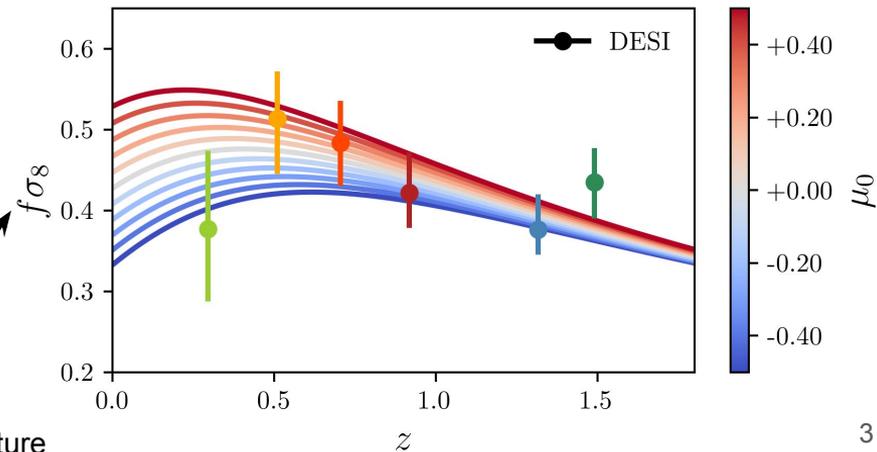
$$\left. \begin{aligned} k^2\Psi &= -4\pi G a^2 \mu(a, k) \Sigma_i \rho_i \Delta_i \\ k^2(\Phi + \Psi) &= -8\pi G a^2 \Sigma(a, k) \Sigma_i \rho_i \Delta_i \end{aligned} \right\} \text{In GR: } \mu(a, k) = \Sigma(a, k) = 1$$

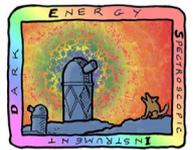
Choose the following time dependence:

$$\mu(a) = 1 + \frac{\Omega_\Lambda(a)}{\Omega_\Lambda} \mu_0$$

$$\Sigma(a) = 1 + \frac{\Omega_\Lambda(a)}{\Omega_\Lambda} \Sigma_0$$

Growth rate of structure



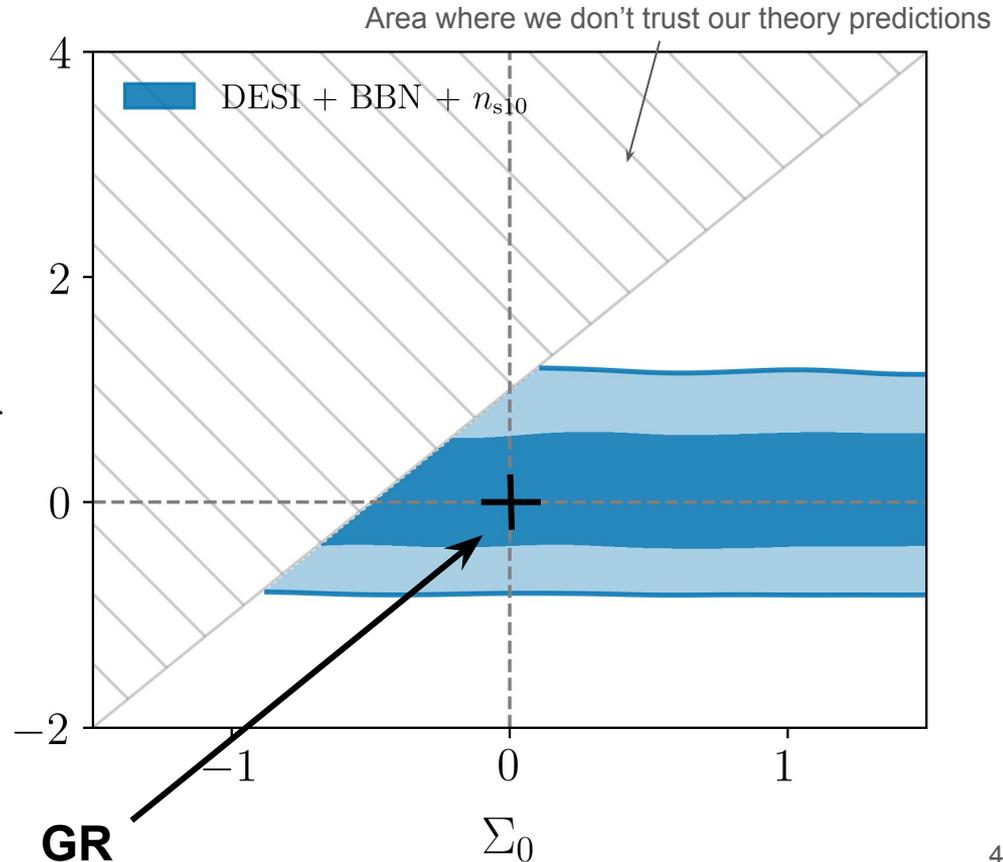


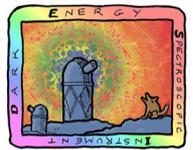
# Full-shape DR1: Modified Gravity

$$k^2 \Psi = -4\pi G a^2 \mu(a, k) \Sigma_i \rho_i \Delta_i$$

Describes the motion of massive particles in a gravitational field  
→ can be directly constrained by DESI

$$\mu_0 = 0.11^{+0.45}_{-0.54}$$





# Full-shape DR1: Modified Gravity

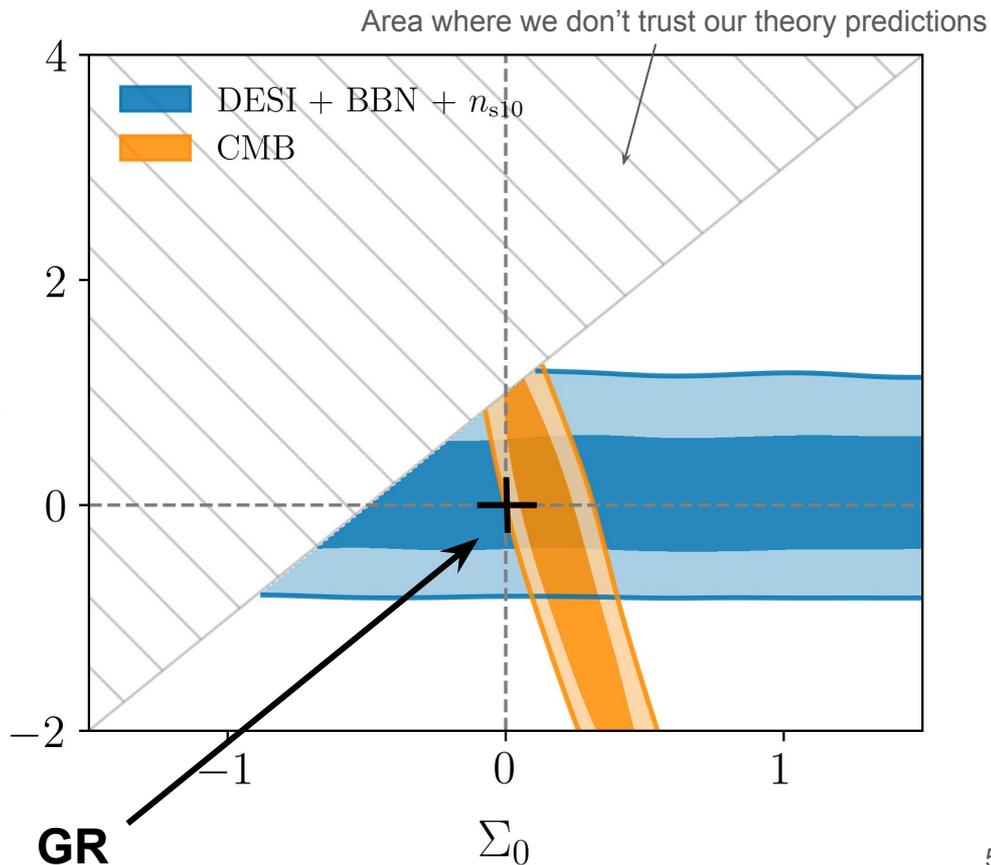
$$k^2(\Phi + \Psi) = -8\pi G a^2 \Sigma(a, k) \Sigma_i \rho_i \Delta_i$$

Describes the motion of massless particles in a gravitational field

→ can be constrained by lensing and ISW  $\mu_0$

$$\Sigma_0 = 0.25^{+0.12}_{-0.18}$$

Slight departure from GR related to CMB lensing anomaly

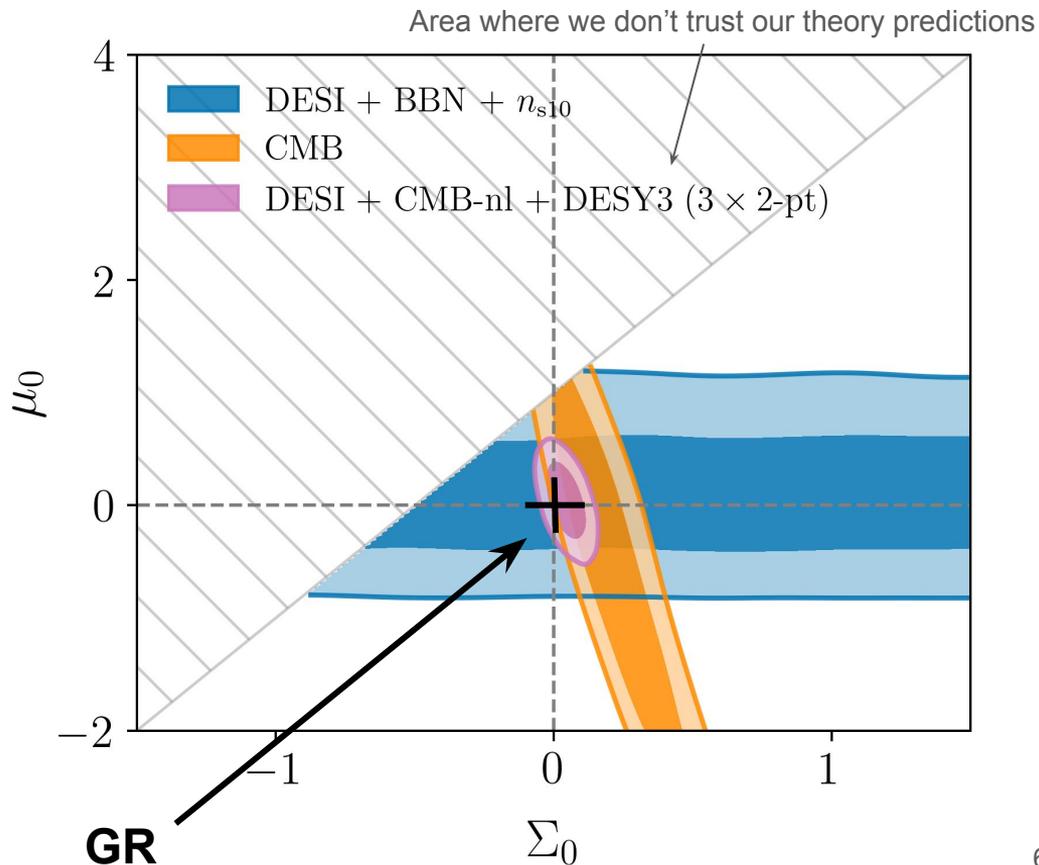


# Full-shape DR1: Modified Gravity

Combination of clustering and lensing:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mu_0 &= 0.04 \pm 0.22 \\ \Sigma_0 &= 0.044 \pm 0.047 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{DESI + CMB-nl+} \\ \text{DESY3} \end{array}$$

Suggest consistency with GR





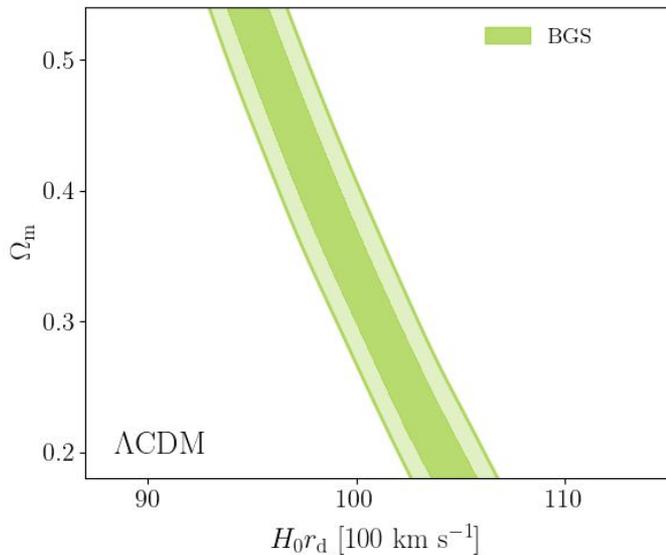
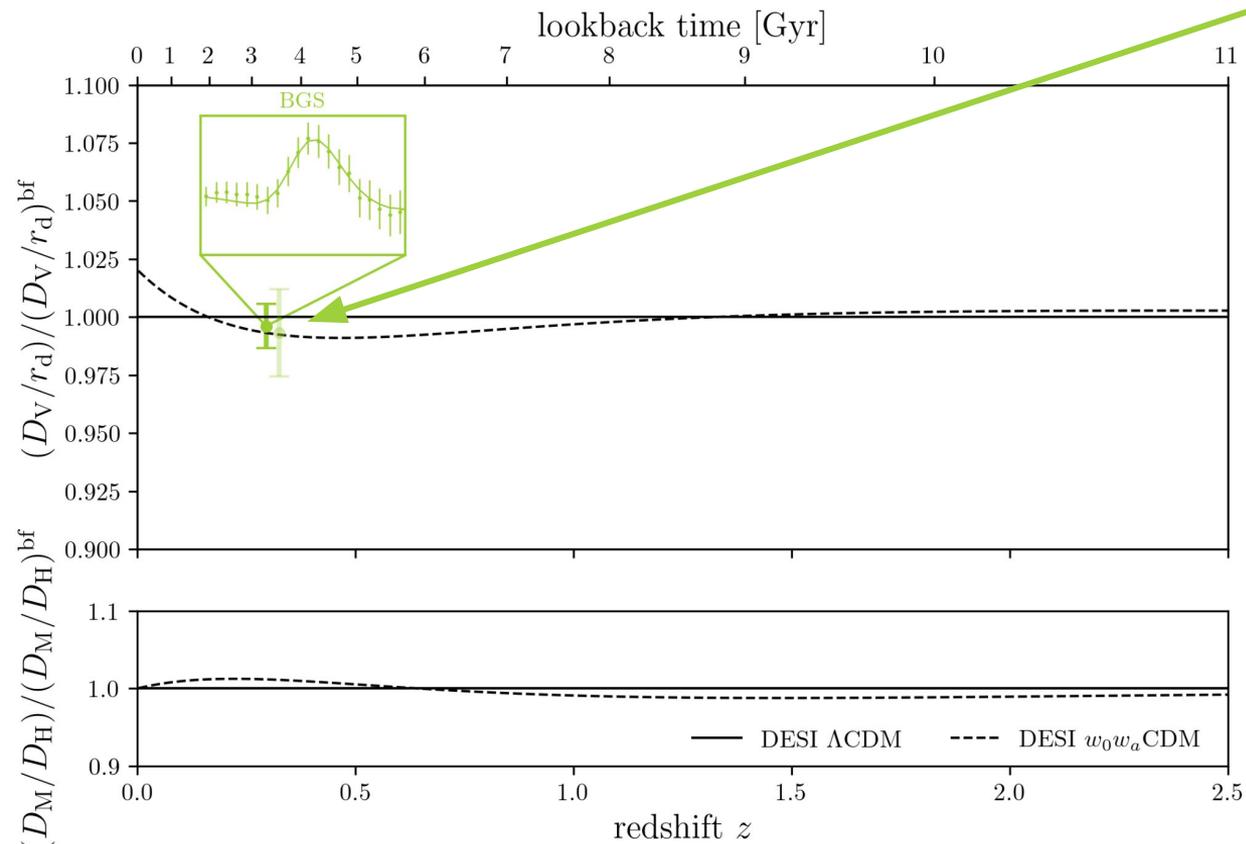
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# BAO: From DR1 to DR2



Only isotropic BAO fit



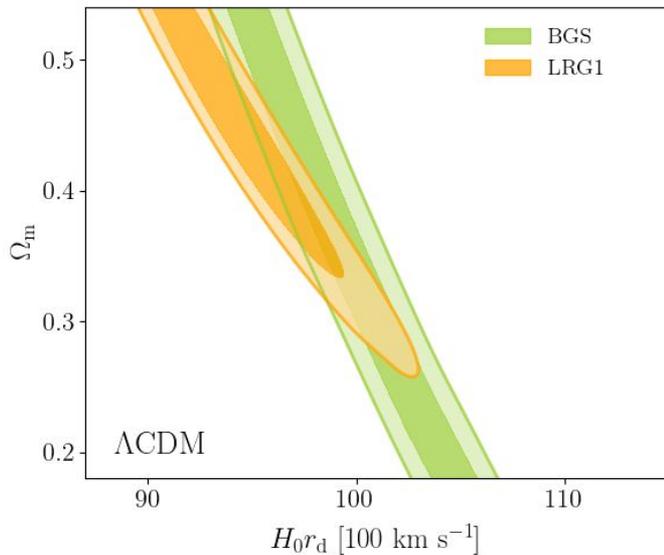
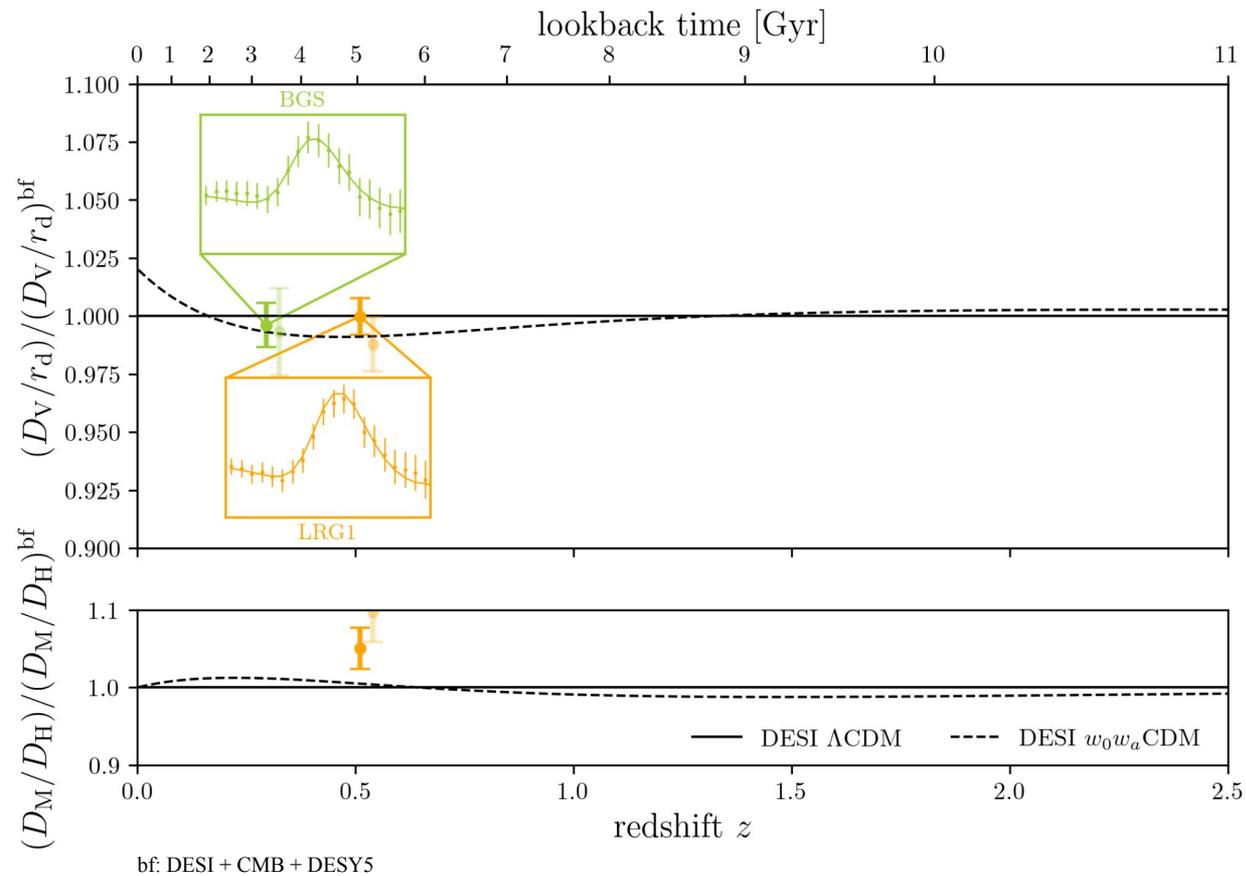
bf: DESI + CMB + DESY5



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# BAO: From DR1 to DR2

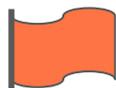
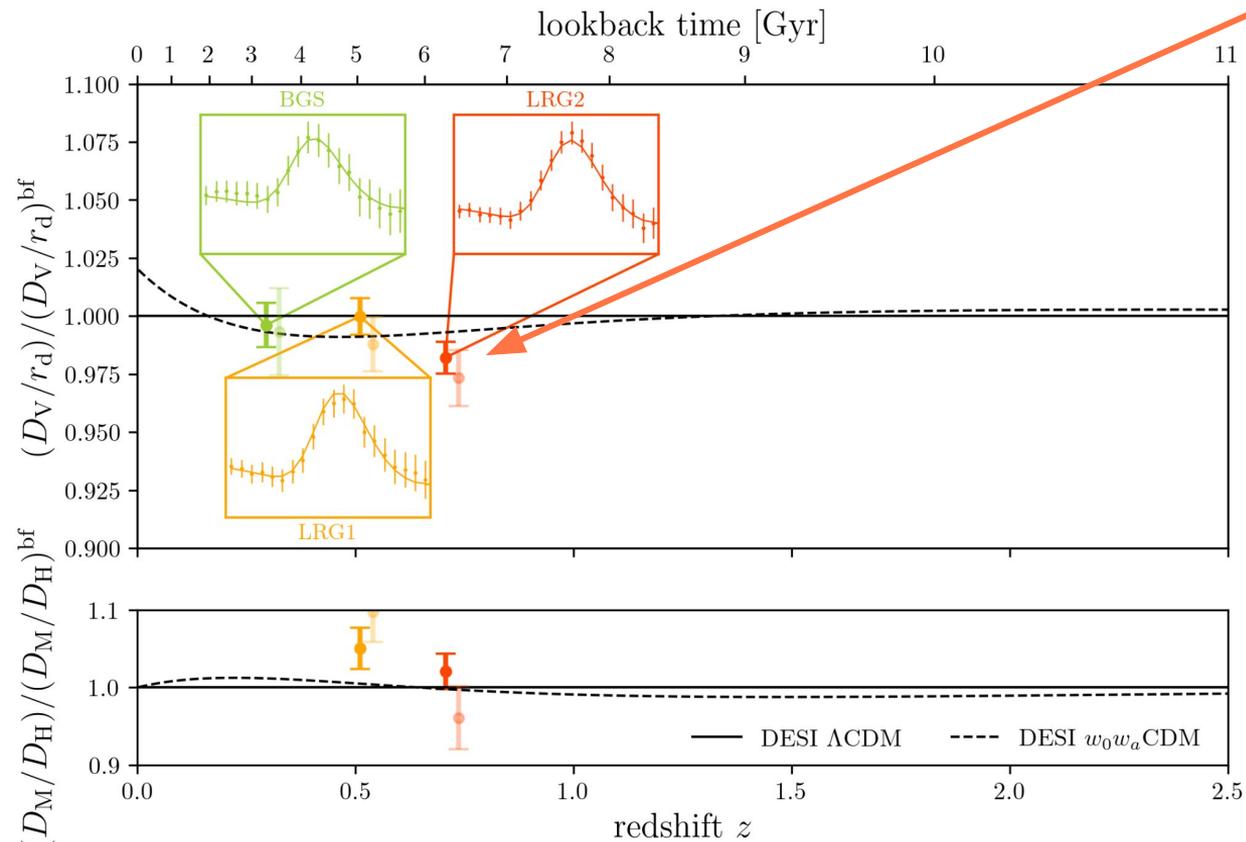




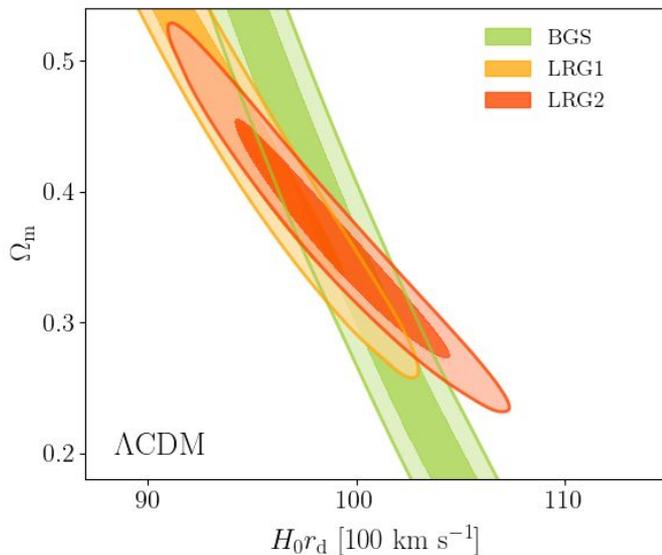
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# BAO: From DR1 to DR2



Tension with SDSS is  
reduced to  $2.6\sigma$



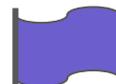
bf: DESI + CMB + DESY5



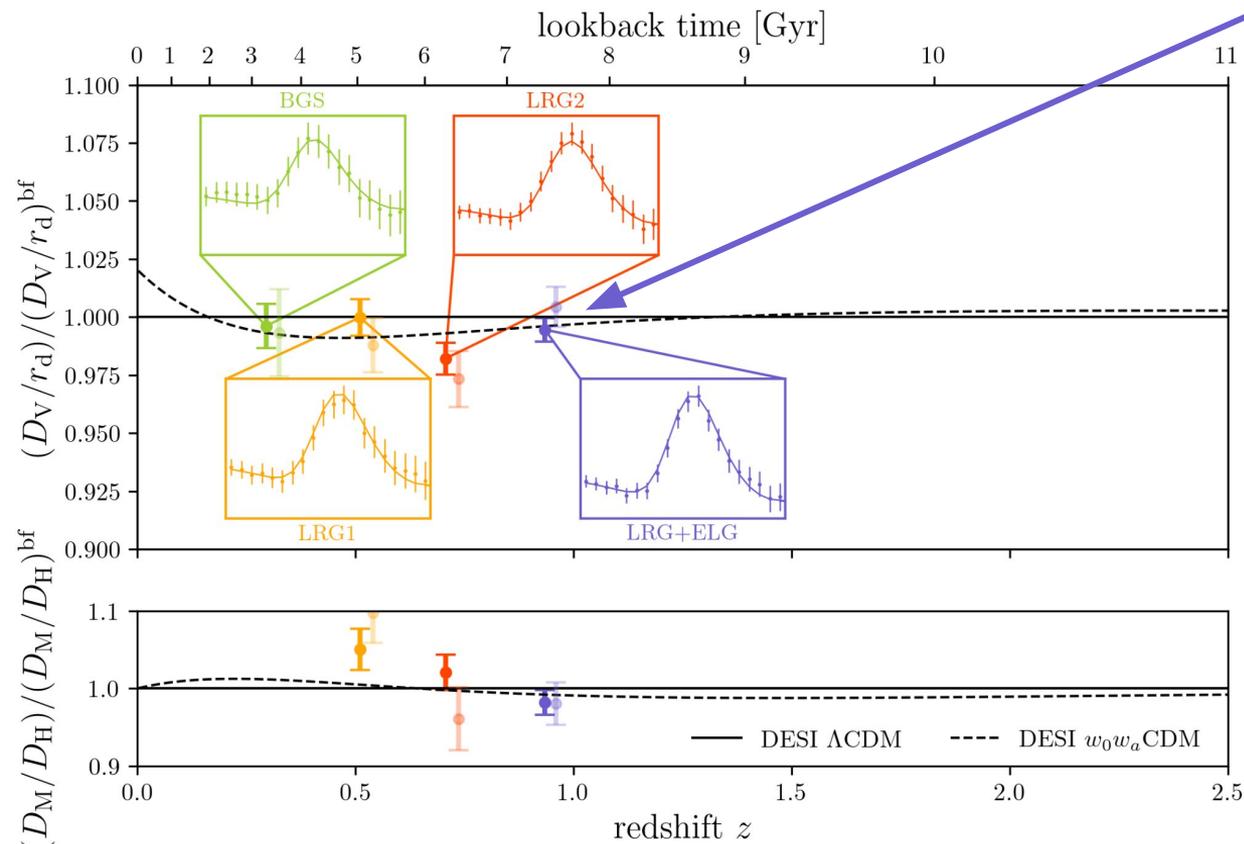
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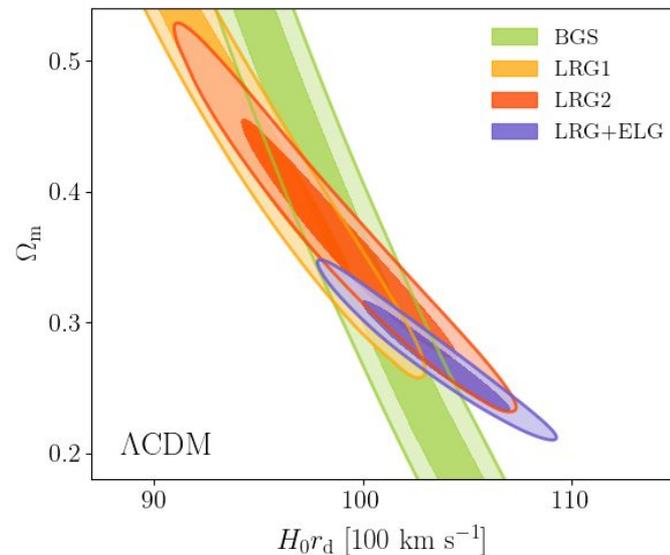
# BAO: From DR1 to DR2



Combination of LRG3 and ELG,  
yielding our tightest BAO  
measurement



bf: DESI + CMB + DESY5

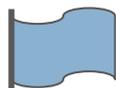




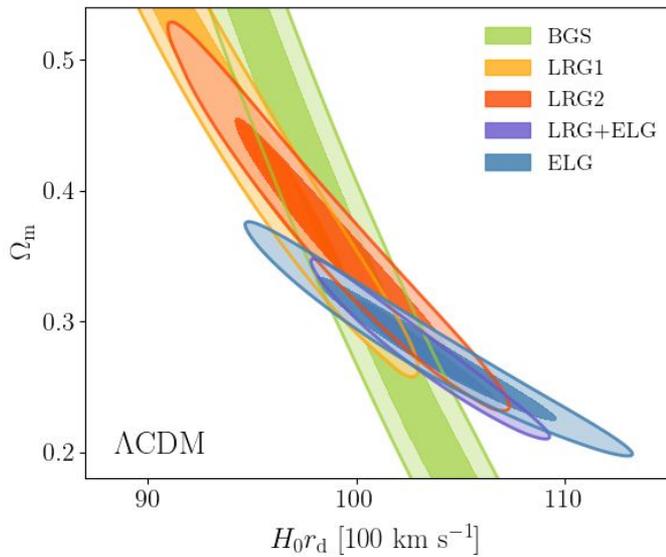
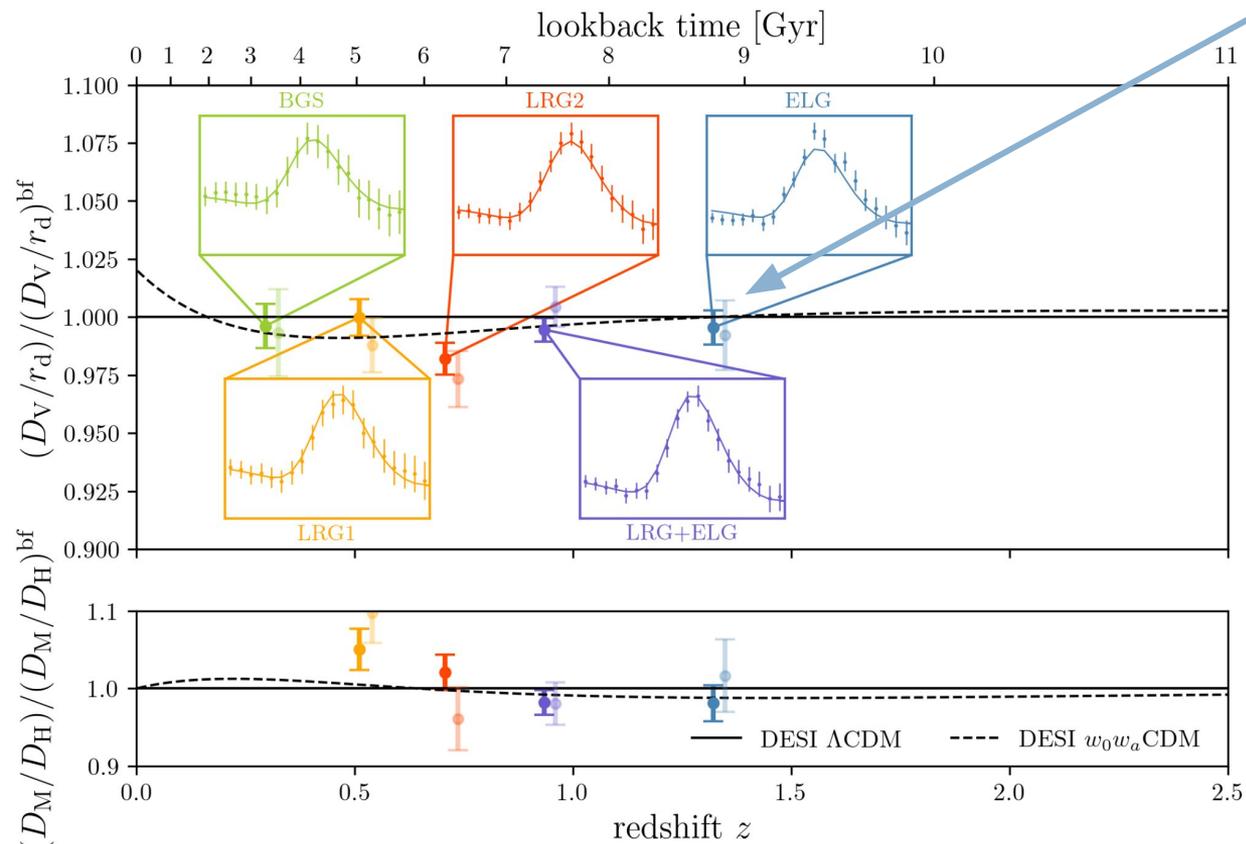
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# BAO: From DR1 to DR2



**Error bars are reduced  
by a factor of two**



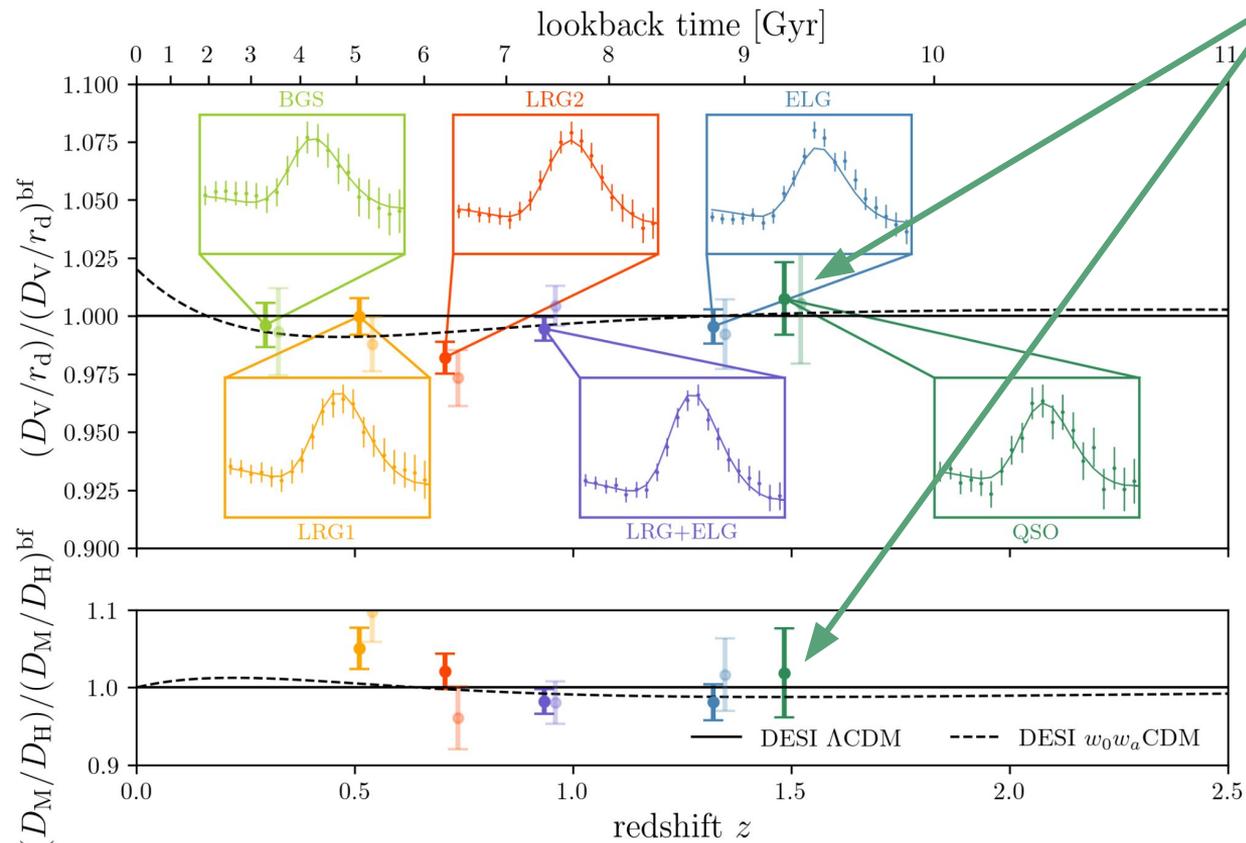
bf: DESI + CMB + DESY5



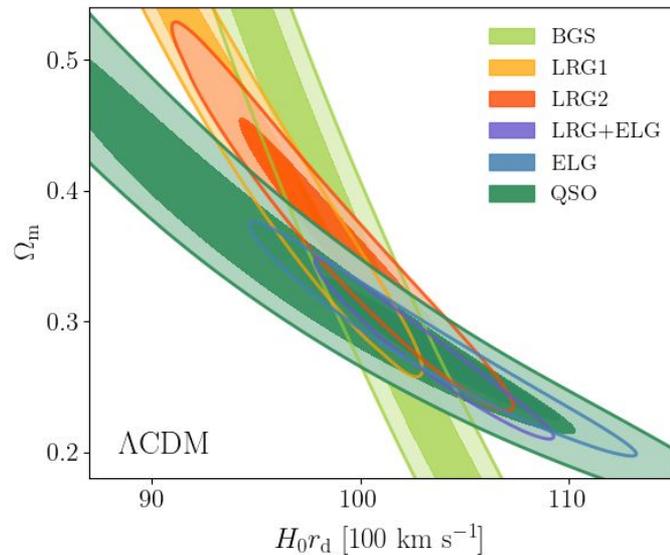
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# BAO: From DR1 to DR2



**New 2D BAO fits for  
QSO**



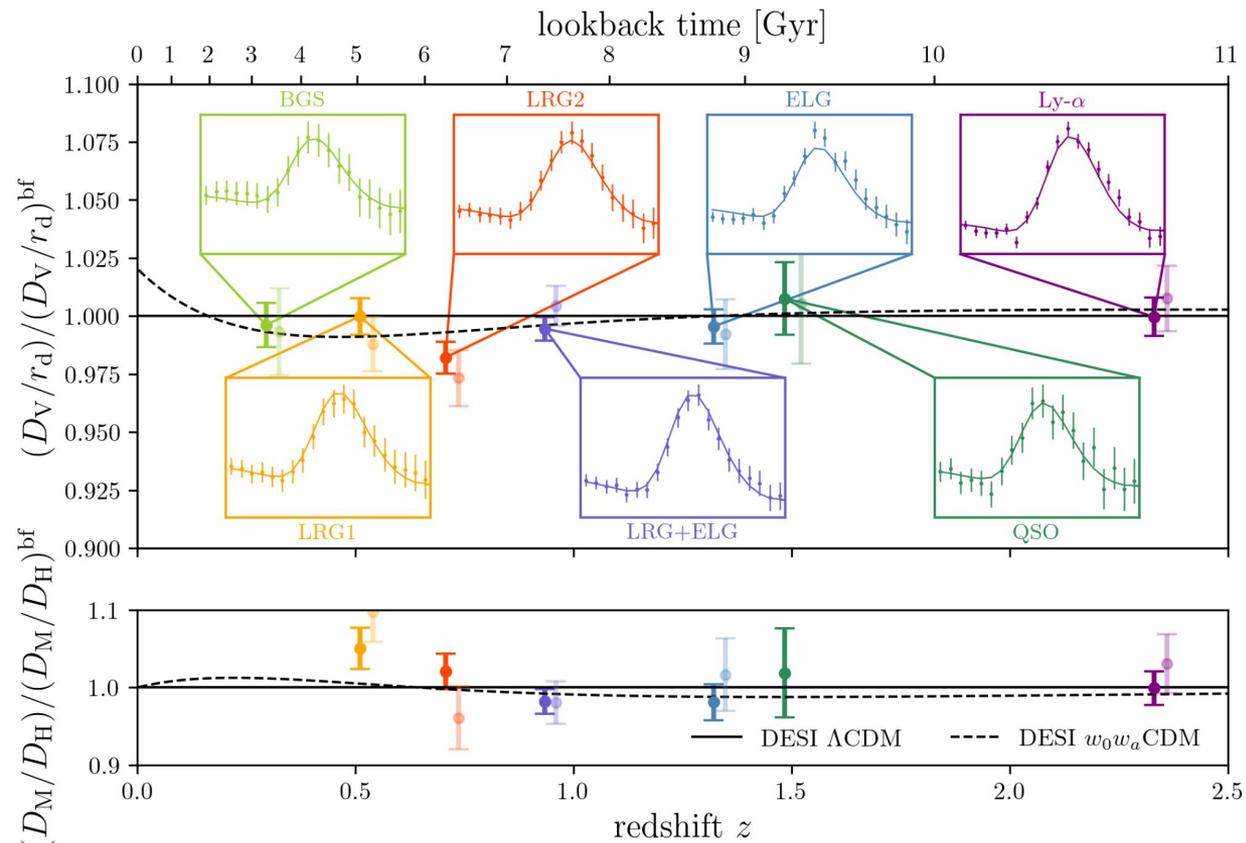
bf: DESI + CMB + DESY5



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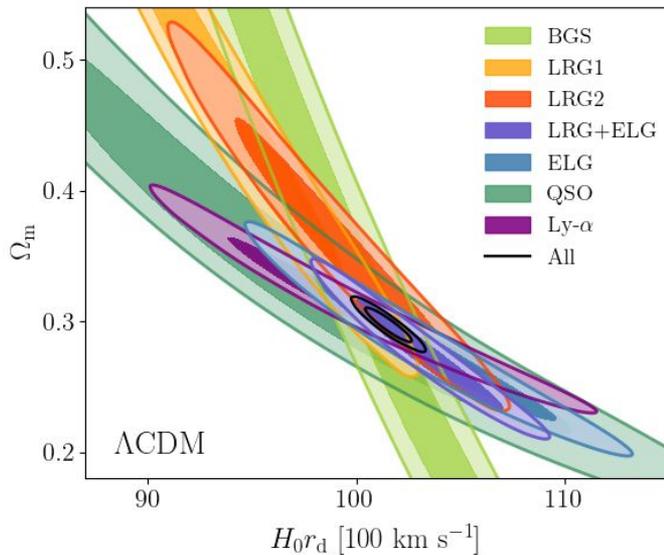
# BAO: From DR1 to DR2

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bf: DESI + CMB + DESY5

## Agreement & complementarity between tracers

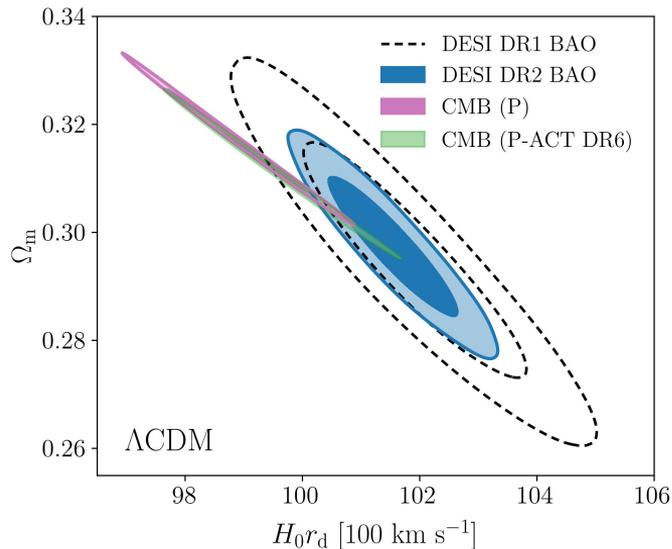




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# BAO: From DR1 to DR2

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$$\text{DESI DR2} \begin{cases} \Omega_m & = 0.2975 \pm 0.0086 \\ hr_d & = (101.54 \pm 0.73) \text{ Mpc} \end{cases}$$

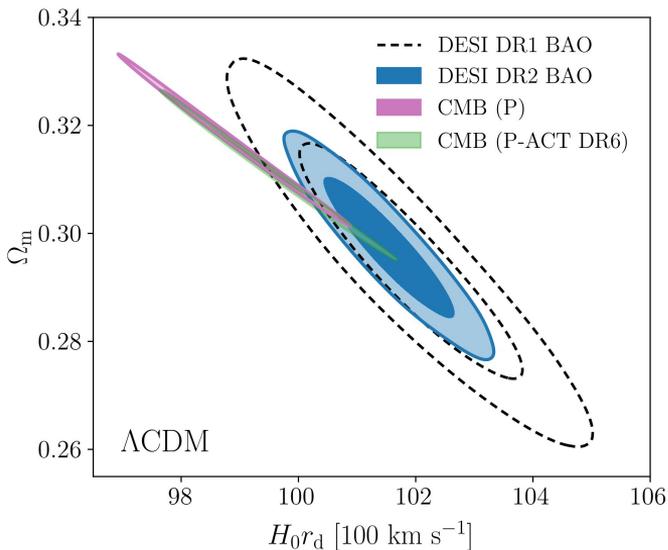
DR1  $\rightarrow$  DR2: 40% improvement in precision on  
 $\Omega_m$  and  $hr_d$



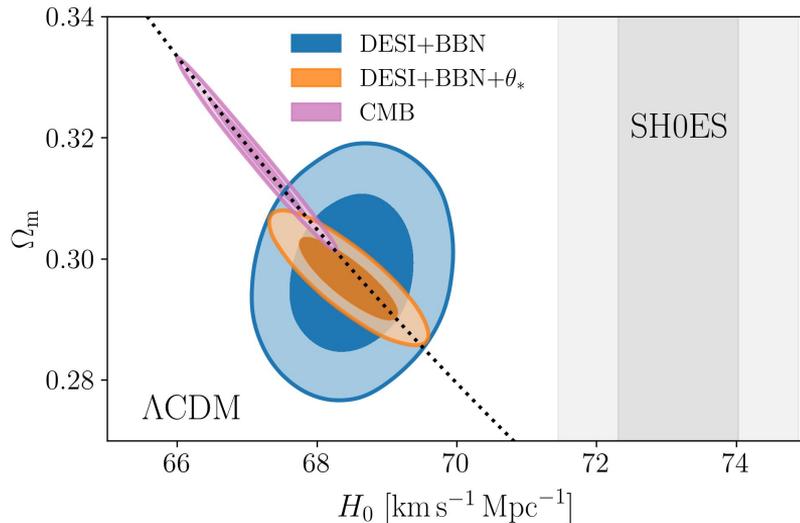
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# BAO: From DR1 to DR2



Calibrating BAO  
distances  
through external data

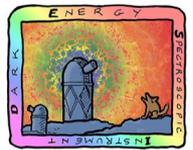


$$\text{DESI DR2} \begin{cases} \Omega_m & = 0.2975 \pm 0.0086 \\ hr_d & = (101.54 \pm 0.73) \text{ Mpc} \end{cases}$$

DR1  $\rightarrow$  DR2: 40% improvement in precision on  $\Omega_m$  and  $hr_d$

BBN prior on  $\omega_b$  :  $H_0 = (68.51 \pm 0.58) \text{ km/s/Mpc}$

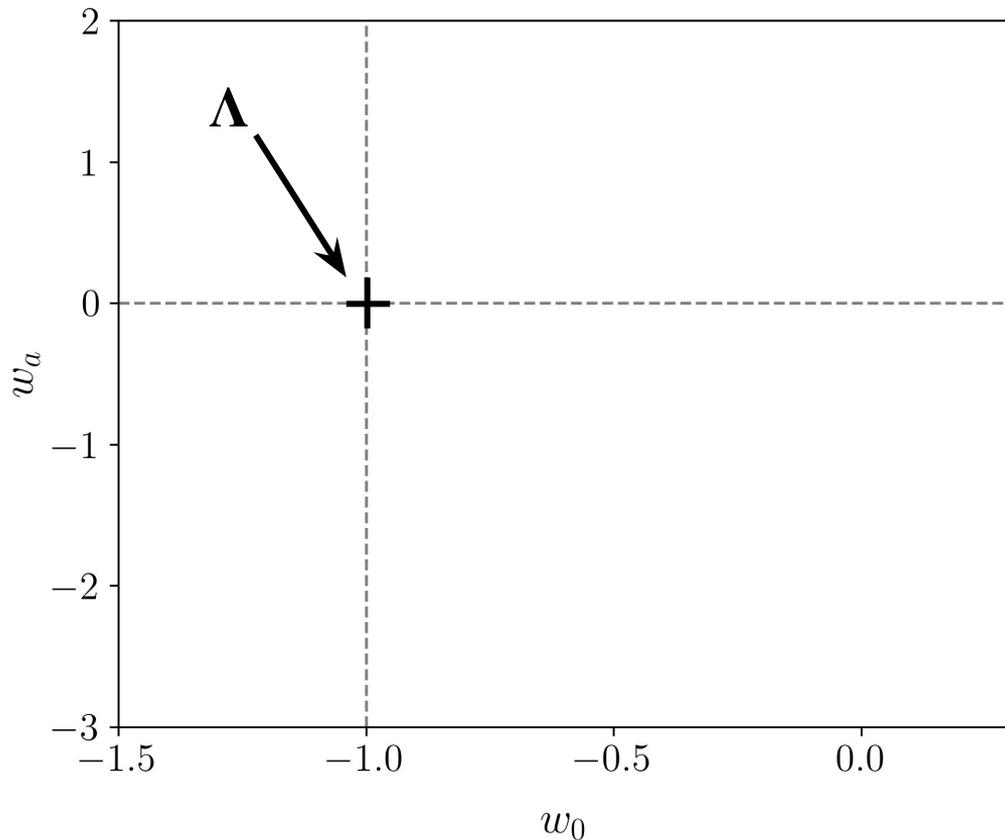
Adding prior on *angular acoustic scale*  $\theta_*$  :  $H_0 = (68.45 \pm 0.47) \text{ km/s/Mpc}$



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# Dark Energy Equation of State

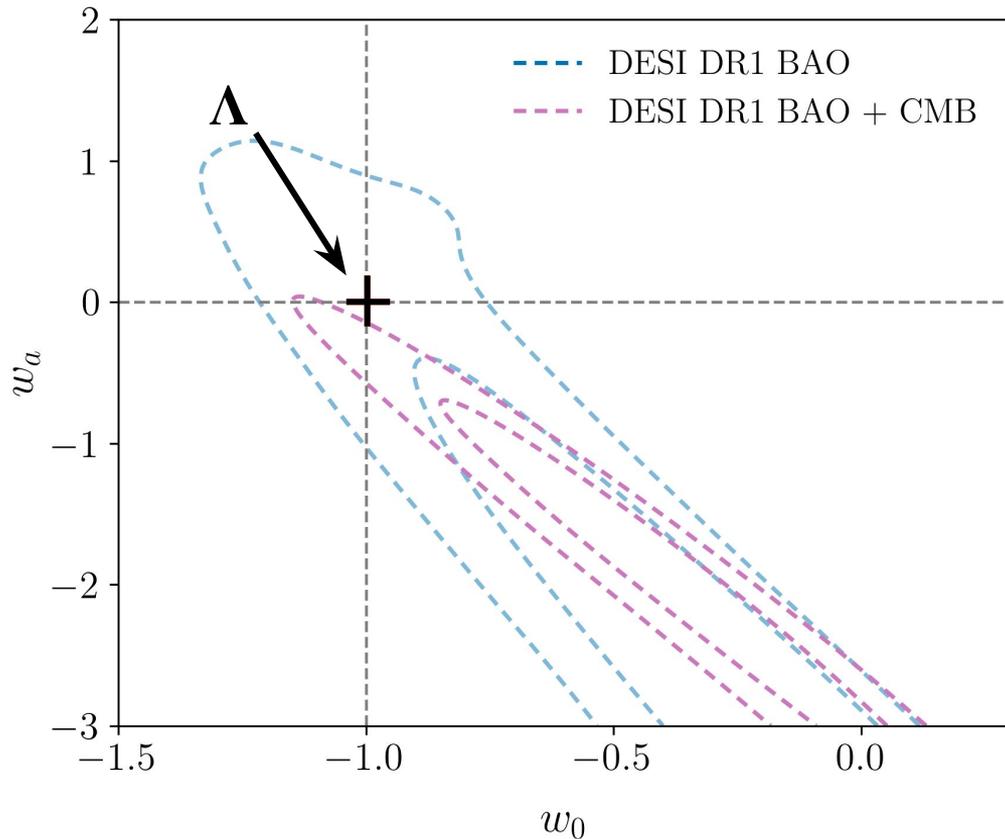


We model a varying  
Dark Energy equation of state  
through:

$$w(a) = w_0 + w_a(1 - a)$$



# Dark Energy Equation of State



We model a varying  
Dark Energy equation of state  
through:

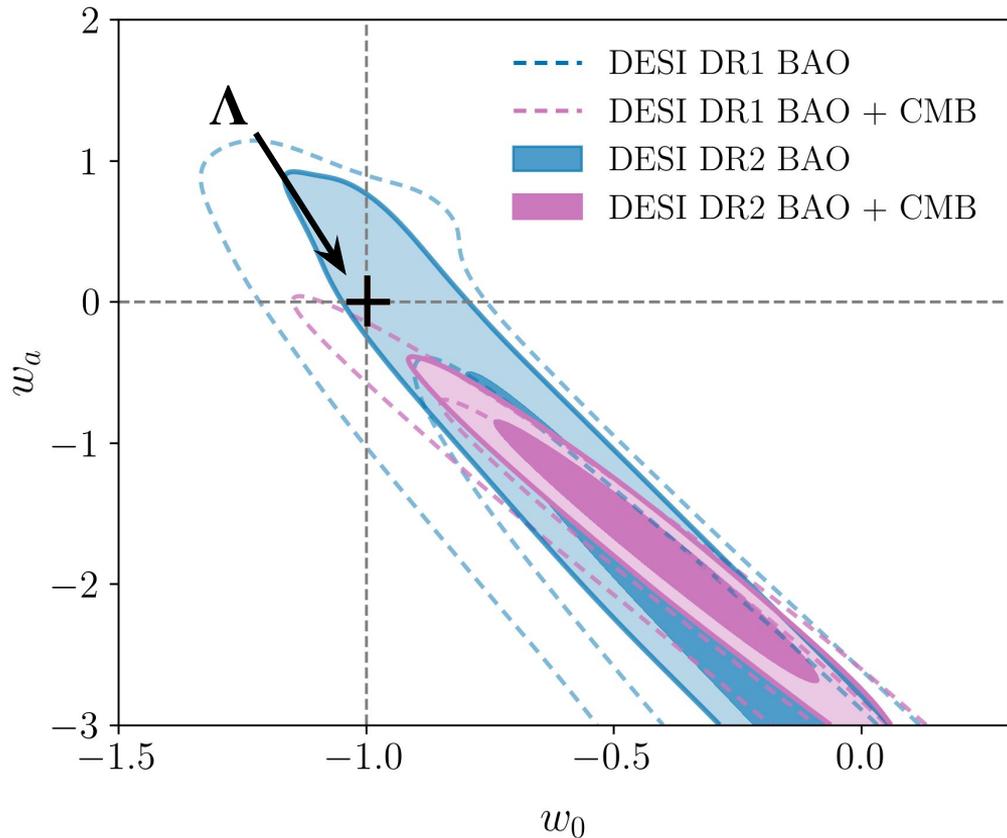
$$w(a) = w_0 + w_a(1 - a)$$

$$w_0 = -0.45^{+0.34}_{-0.21} \quad w_a = -1.79^{+0.48}_{-1.00}$$

**DR1: DESI + CMB  $\Rightarrow$  2.6 $\sigma$**



# Dark Energy Equation of State



We model a varying  
Dark Energy equation of state  
through:

$$w(a) = w_0 + w_a(1 - a)$$

$$w_0 = -0.45^{+0.34}_{-0.21} \quad w_a = -1.79^{+0.48}_{-1.00}$$

**DR1: DESI + CMB  $\Rightarrow$  2.6 $\sigma$**

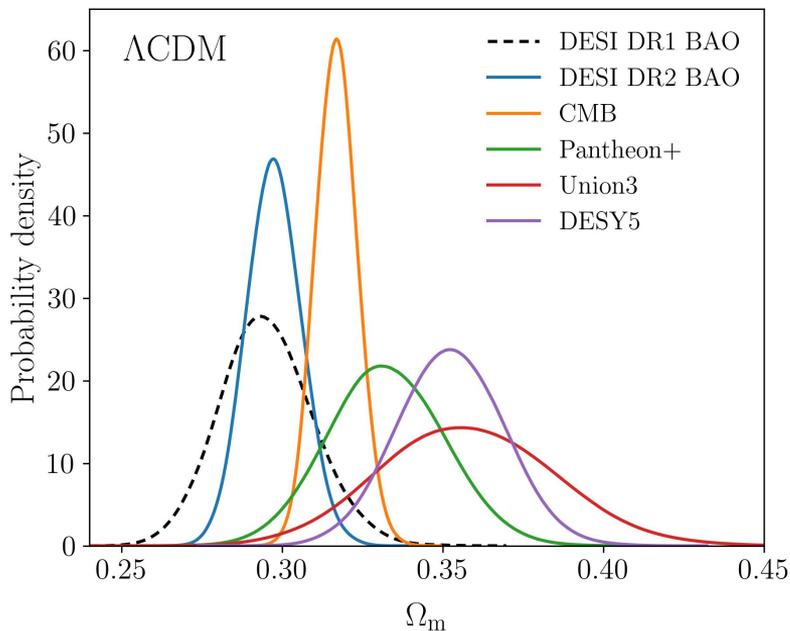
$$w_0 = -0.42 \pm 0.21 \quad w_a = -1.75 \pm 0.58$$

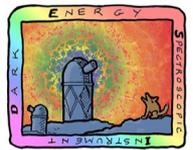
**DR2: DESI + CMB  $\Rightarrow$  3.1 $\sigma$**

# Dark Energy Equation of State

In  $\Lambda$ CDM:

- DESI BAO predicts slightly lower values of  $\Omega_m$  than Planck
- SN data sets predict higher values of  $\Omega_m$  than Planck

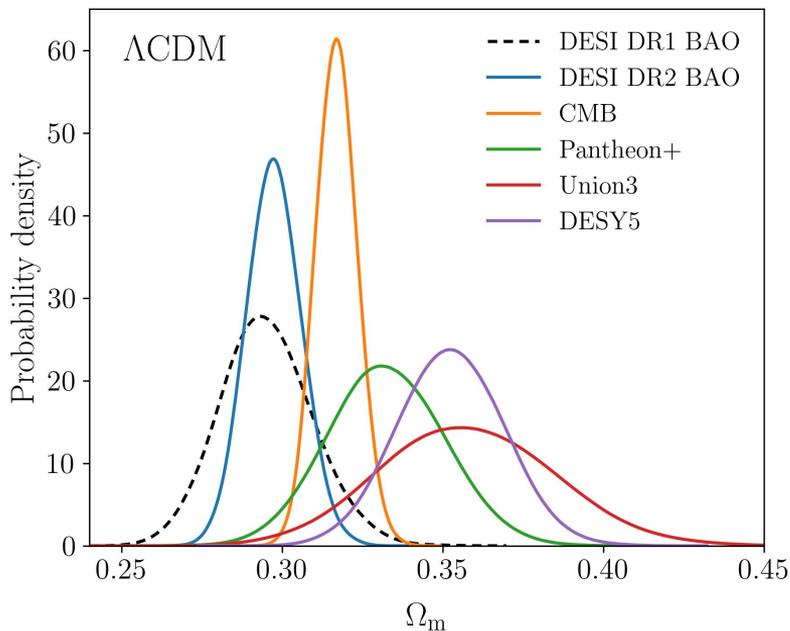




# Dark Energy Equation of State

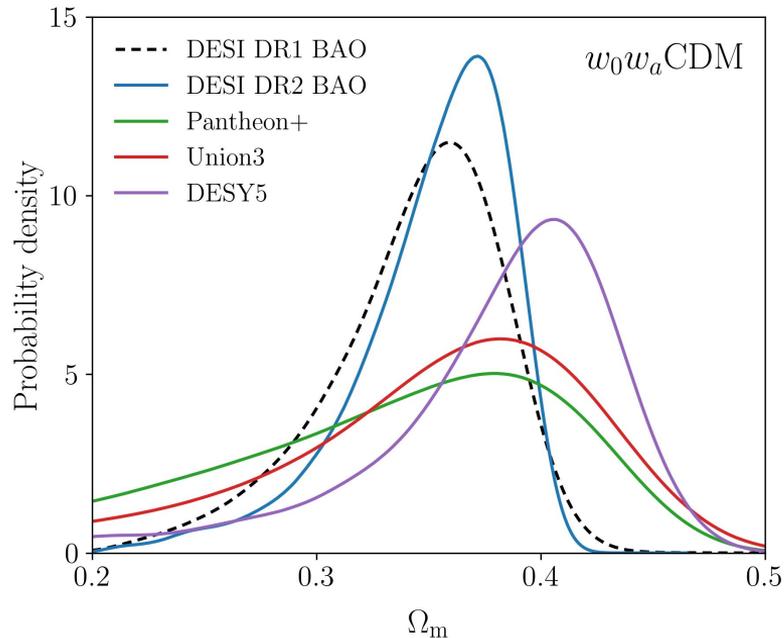
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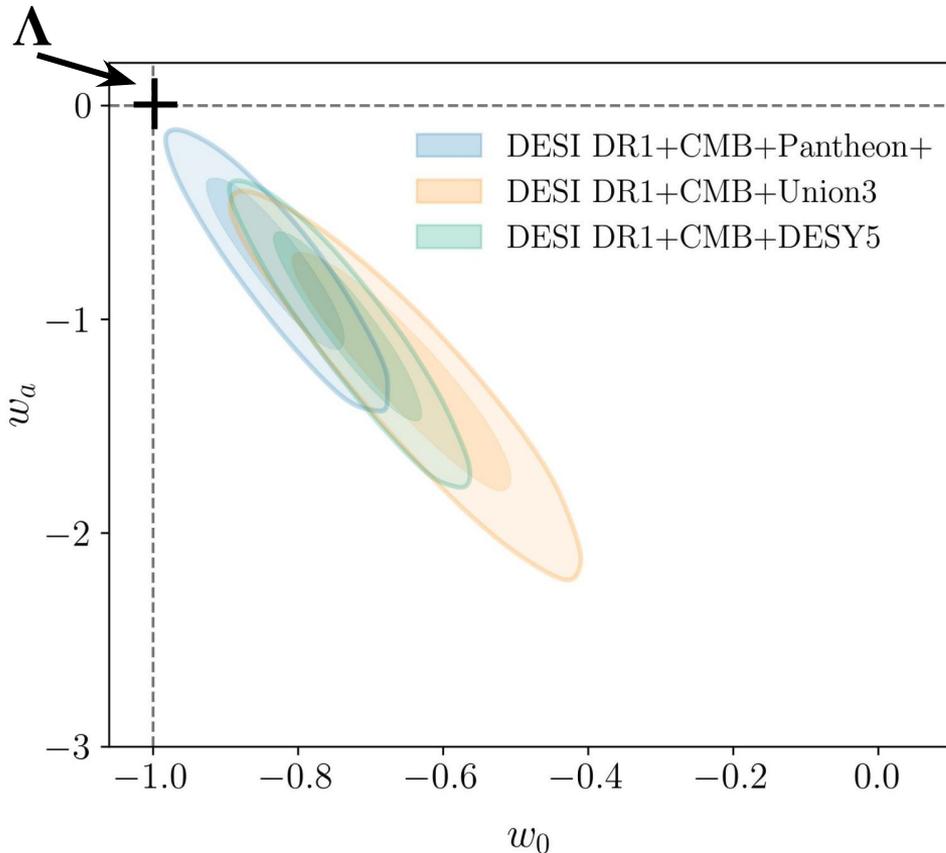


In  $w_0w_a$ CDM:

- Prediction of  $\Omega_m$  from DESI BAO consistent with SNe Ia data sets



# Dark Energy Equation of State



Combining DESI + CMB + SN:

$$w_0 = -0.827 \pm 0.063 \quad w_a = -0.75^{+0.29}_{-0.25}$$

**DR1: DESI + CMB + Pantheon+  $\Rightarrow$  2.5 $\sigma$**

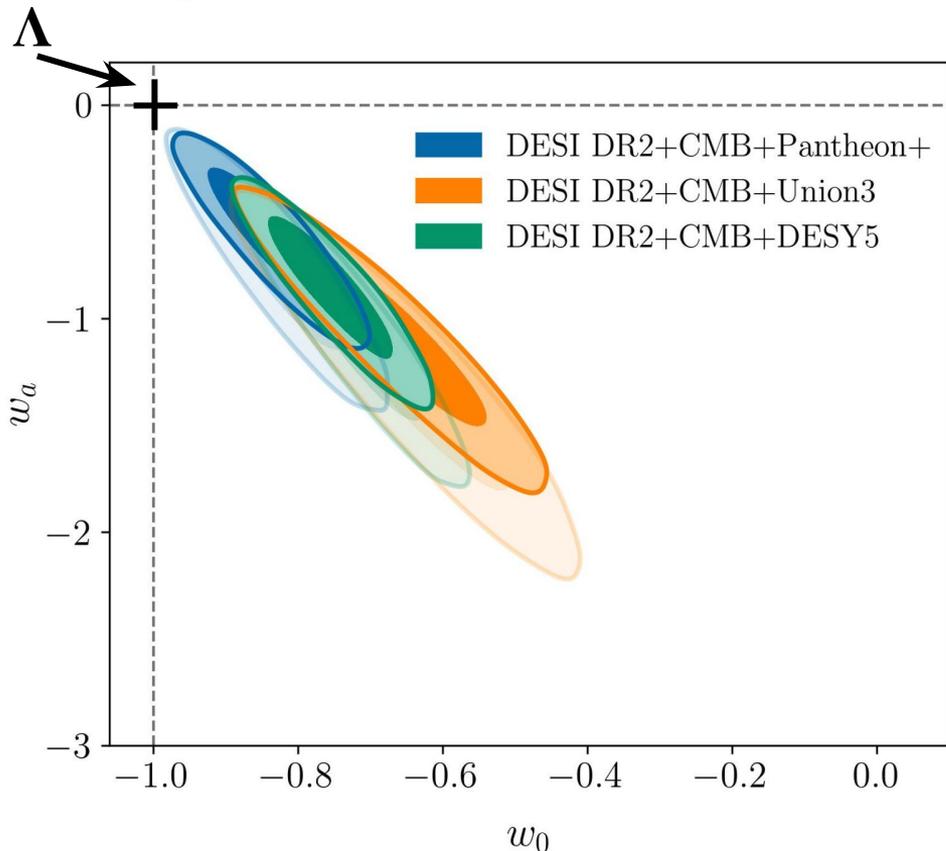
$$w_0 = -0.64 \pm 0.11 \quad w_a = -1.27^{+0.40}_{-0.34}$$

**DR1: DESI + CMB + Union3  $\Rightarrow$  3.5 $\sigma$**

$$w_0 = -0.727 \pm 0.067 \quad w_a = -1.05^{+0.31}_{-0.27}$$

**DR1: DESI + CMB + DESY5  $\Rightarrow$  3.9 $\sigma$**

# Dark Energy Equation of State



Combining DESI + CMB + SN:

$$w_0 = -0.838 \pm 0.055, \quad w_a = -0.62^{+0.22}_{-0.19}$$

**DR2: DESI + CMB + Pantheon+  $\Rightarrow$  2.8 $\sigma$**

$$w_0 = -0.667 \pm 0.088, \quad w_a = -1.09^{+0.31}_{-0.27}$$

**DR1: DESI + CMB + Union3  $\Rightarrow$  3.8 $\sigma$**

$$w_0 = -0.752 \pm 0.057, \quad w_a = -0.86^{+0.23}_{-0.20}$$

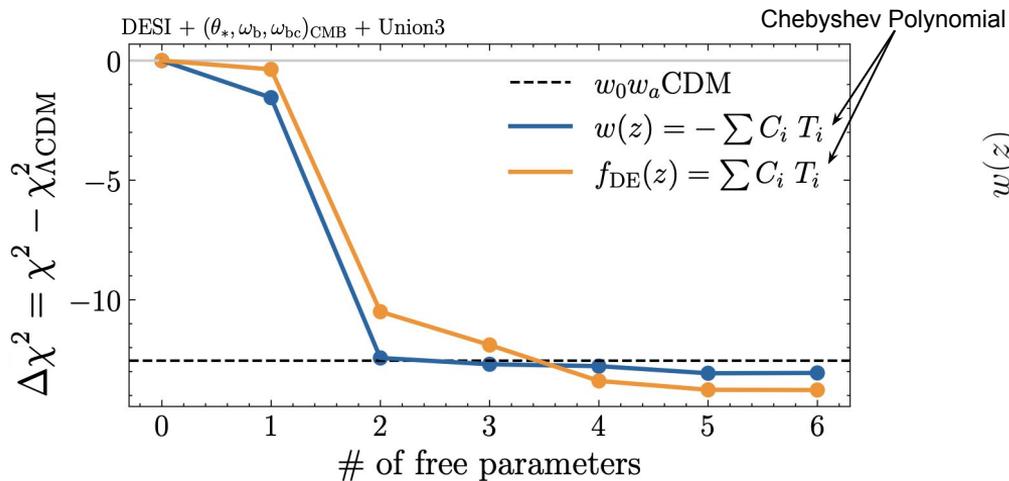
**DR1: DESI + CMB + DESY5  $\Rightarrow$  4.2 $\sigma$**



# Extended DE study

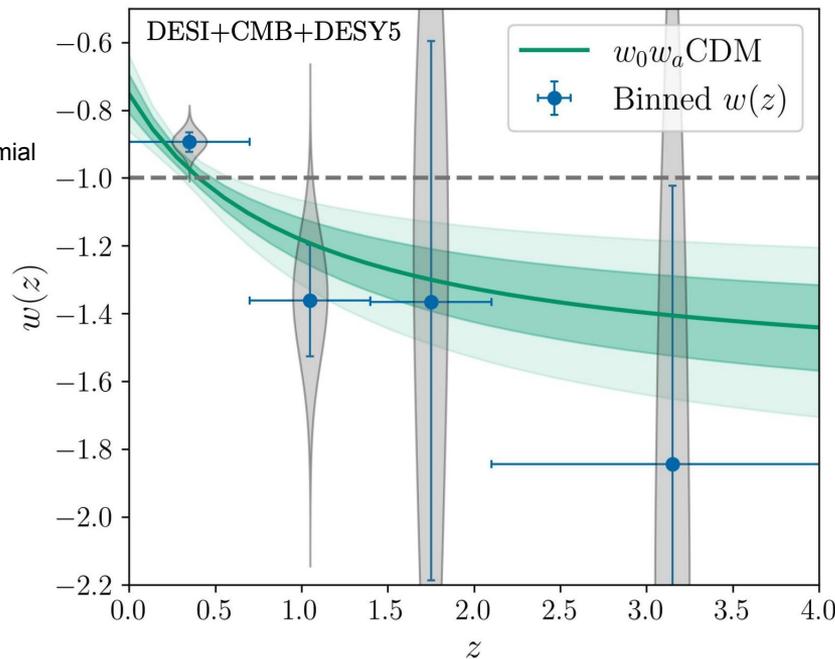
Testing **different parameterisation** of either  $w(z)$  or  $\rho_{DE}(z)$ :

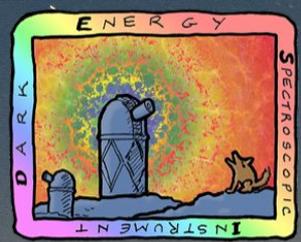
- alternative 2 parameter models with different functional forms
- introduction of additional degree of freedom



**Non-parametric way of determining  $w(z)$  through binning:**

→ comparison of different redshift intervals without the assumption of a specific functional form





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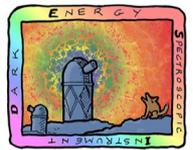


## Conclusion:

- Full-shape MG constraints compatible with GR
- DR2 is fully consistent with DR1 with error bar smaller by almost  $\sim 2x$
- DESI + CMB prefer dynamical DE at  $3.1\sigma$
- Including SN data strengthens this to  $2.8\sigma - 4.2\sigma$

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# APPENDIX



# DARK ENERGY SPECTROSCOPIC INSTRUMENT

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## Redshifts for the BAO analysis

Tracer	DR1	DR2
BGS	300,043	1,188,526
LRG	2,138,627	4,468,483
ELG	2,432,072	6,534,844
QSO	1,223,391	2,062,839
Total	6,094,133	14,254,692

Five target classes

40 million redshifts

in 5 years

## DESI (2021-2026)

3 million QSOs

**Lya**  $z > 2.1$

Tracers  $0.9 < z < 2.1$

16 million ELGs

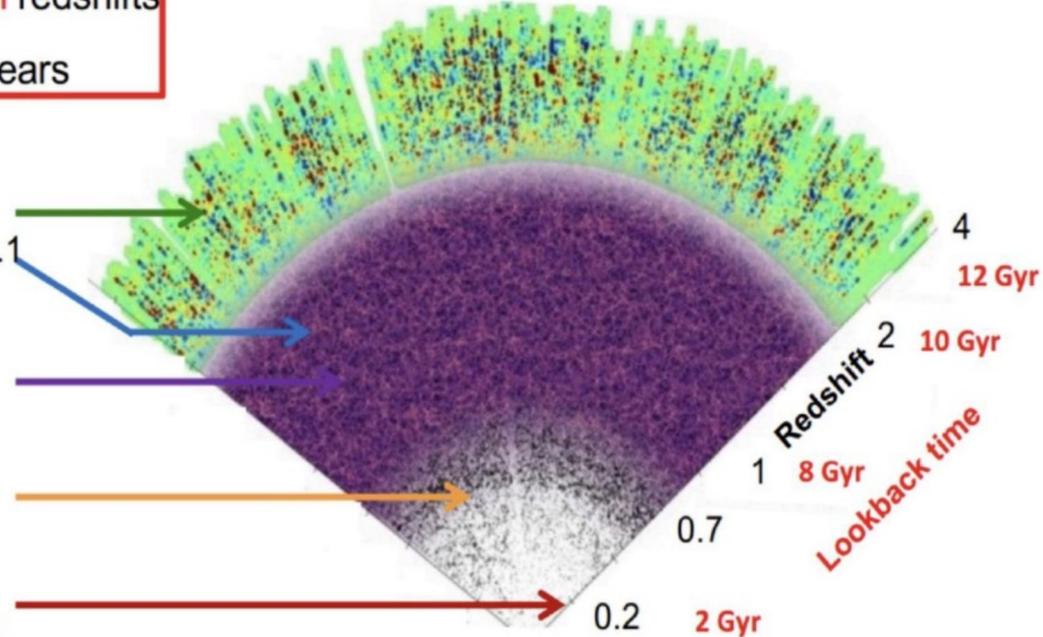
$0.6 < z < 1.6$

8 million LRGs

$0.4 < z < 1.0$

13.5 million  
Brightest galaxies

$0.0 < z < 0.4$

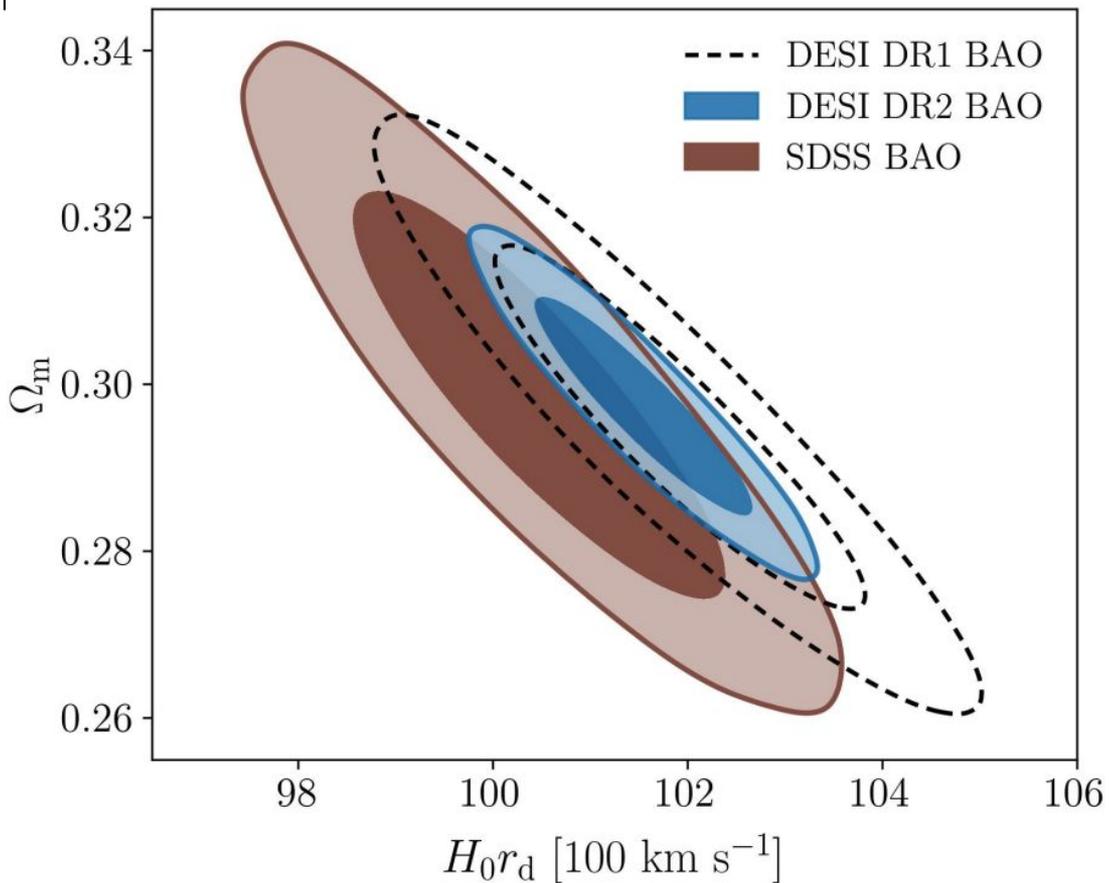




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# Consistency with SDSS



# DR2: Level of Significance for the different data sets

Datasets	$\Delta\chi_{\text{MAP}}^2$	Significance	$\Delta(\text{DIC})$
DESI	-4.7	$1.7\sigma$	-0.8
DESI+ $(\theta_*, \omega_b, \omega_{bc})_{\text{CMB}}$	-8.0	$2.4\sigma$	-4.4
DESI+CMB (no lensing)	-9.7	$2.7\sigma$	-5.9
DESI+CMB	-12.5	$3.1\sigma$	-8.7
DESI+Pantheon+	-4.9	$1.7\sigma$	-0.7
DESI+Union3	-10.1	$2.7\sigma$	-6.0
DESI+DESY5	-13.6	$3.3\sigma$	-9.3
DESI+DESY3 (3 $\times$ 2pt)	-7.3	$2.2\sigma$	-2.8
DESI+DESY3 (3 $\times$ 2pt)+DESY5	-13.8	$3.3\sigma$	-9.1
DESI+CMB+Pantheon+	-10.7	$2.8\sigma$	-6.8
DESI+CMB+Union3	-17.4	$3.8\sigma$	-13.5
DESI+CMB+DESY5	-21.0	$4.2\sigma$	-17.2

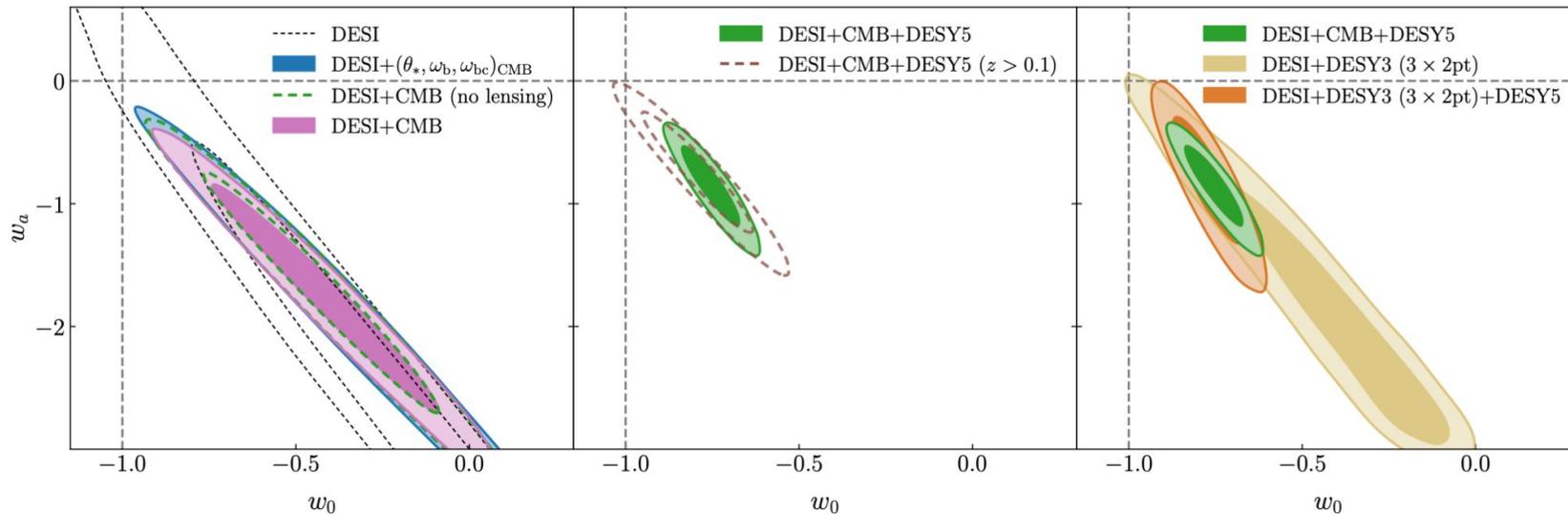
TABLE VI. Summary of the difference in the effective  $\chi_{\text{MAP}}^2$  value (defined as twice the negative log posterior at the maximum posterior point) for the best-fit  $w_0w_a$ CDM model relative to the best  $\Lambda$ CDM model with  $w_0 = -1$ ,  $w_a = 0$ , for fits to different combinations of datasets as indicated. The third column lists the corresponding (frequentist) significance levels given 2 extra free parameters, and the final column shows the results for  $\Delta(\text{DIC}) = \text{DIC}_{w_0w_a\text{CDM}} - \text{DIC}_{\Lambda\text{CDM}}$ .



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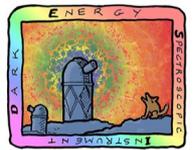
# Robustness of the Dark Energy results



Different level of CMB information:  
→ **CMB-derived priors**  
(late-time dark energy independent)  
→ full **CMB information** (with or without lensing)  
→ tighten constraints on  $w_0 w_a$  through fixing  $\Omega_m$

DES5 calibration:  
→ remove **samples for  $z > 0.1$**   
→ best fit still lies in the lower quadrant

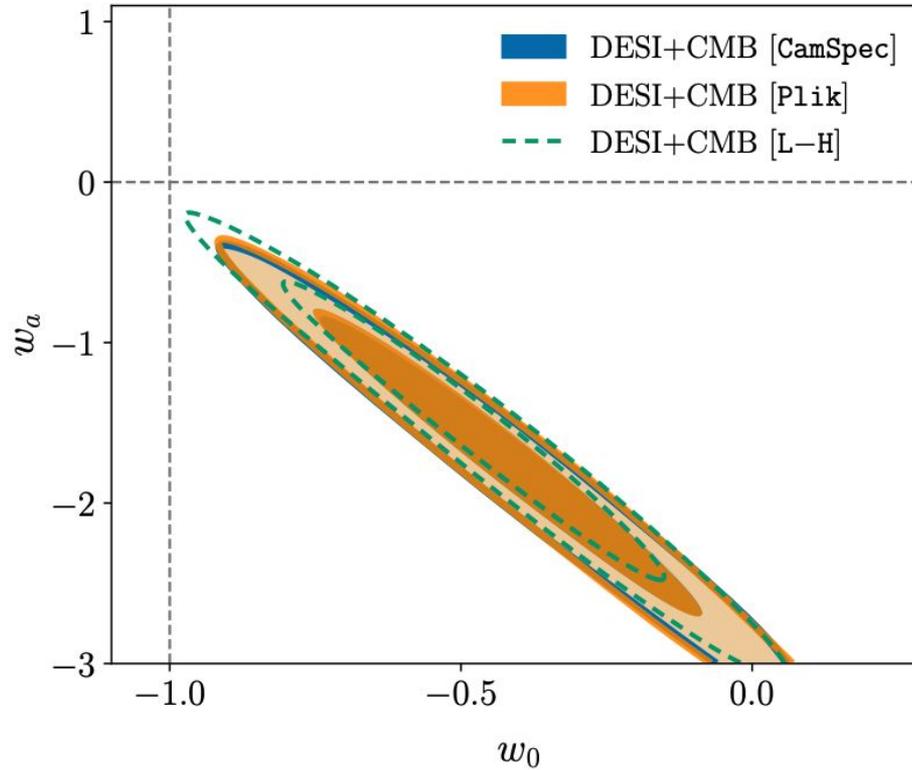
Replacing the CMB with DES3:  
→ constraints on  $w_0 w_a$  **purely depending on low- $z$  probes**



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# Robustness of the Dark Energy results



Results are robust to different CMB likelihoods

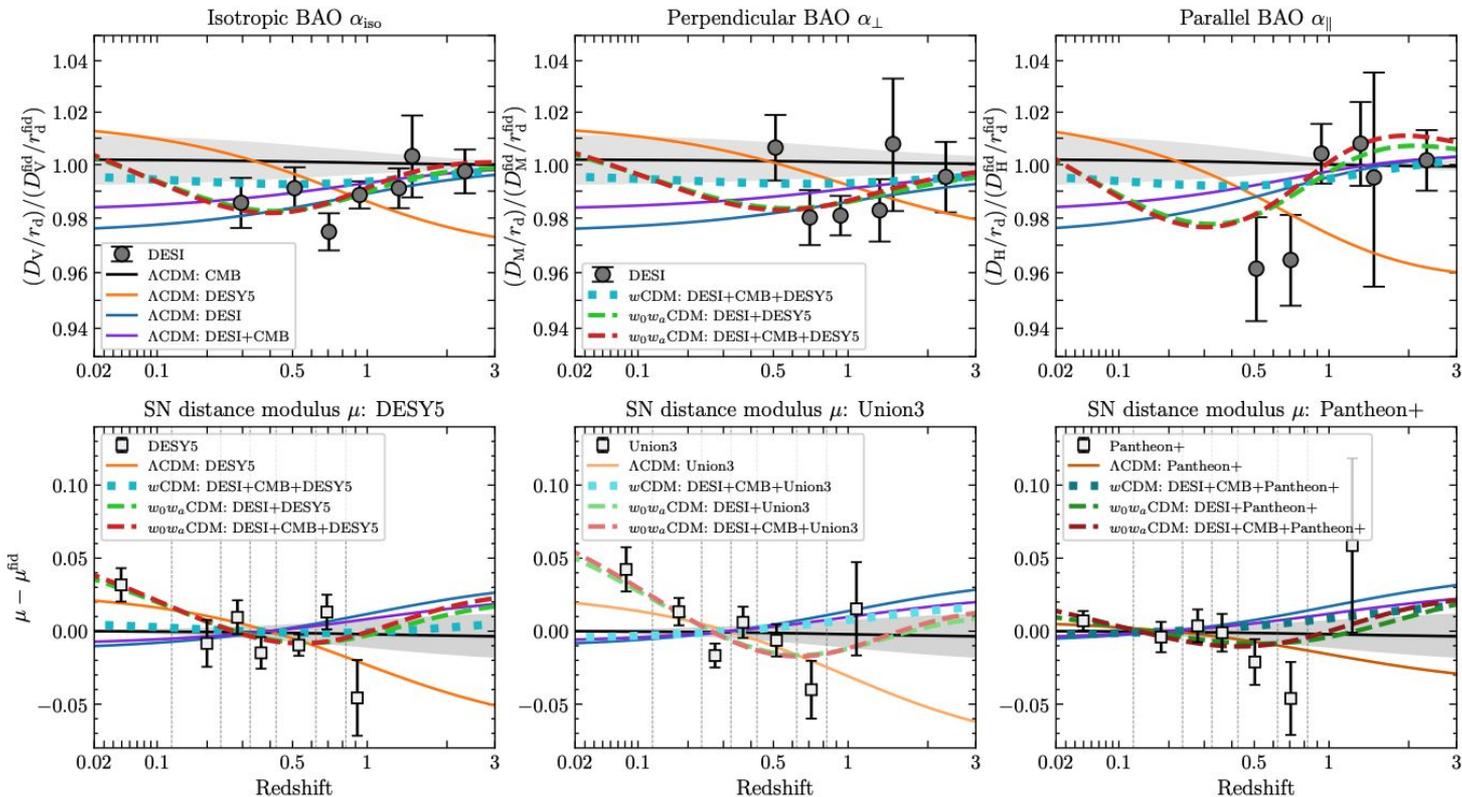


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# Robustness of the Dark Energy results

For supernovae at  $z > 0.1$ , which partially overlap the redshift range of DESI, the  $\Lambda$ CDM model that best fits the DESI data is also a good fit to the SNe data (blue line)





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# Evolving DE: Adding Full-shape to the mix

For DR1:

--- DESI (BAO) + CMB + PantheonPlus

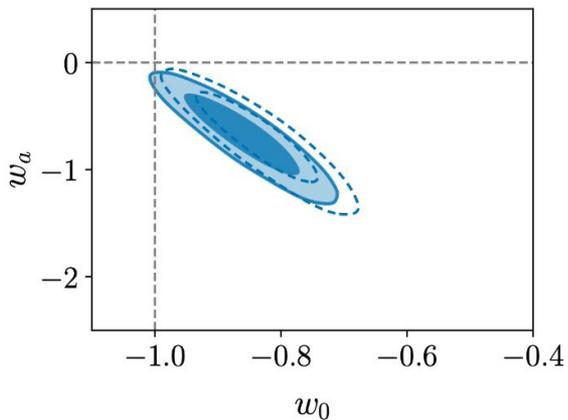
■ DESI (FS+BAO) + CMB + PantheonPlus

--- DESI (BAO) + CMB + Union3

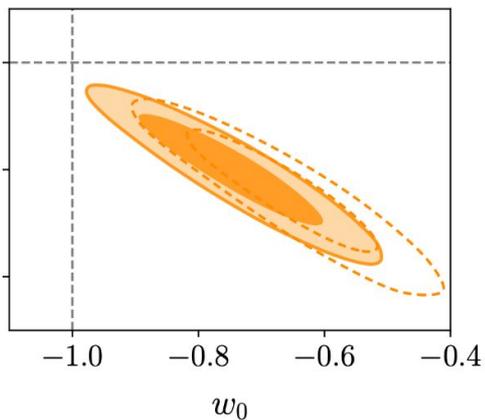
■ DESI (FS+BAO) + CMB + Union3

--- DESI (BAO) + CMB + DES-SN5YR

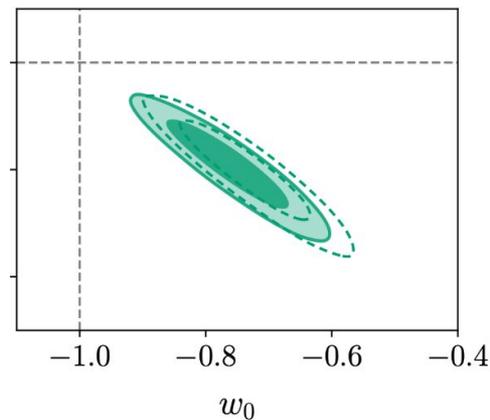
■ DESI (FS+BAO) + CMB + DES-SN5YR



$2.5\sigma \Rightarrow 2.5\sigma$



$3.5\sigma \Rightarrow 3.4\sigma$



$3.9\sigma \Rightarrow 3.8\sigma$

# Full-shape DR1: Modified Gravity

Combination of clustering and lensing:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mu_0 &= 0.21 \pm 0.24 \\ \Sigma_0 &= 0.166 \pm 0.074 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{DESI + CMB}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mu_0 &= 0.04 \pm 0.22 \\ \Sigma_0 &= 0.044 \pm 0.047 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{DESI + CMB-nl + DESY3}$$

