

# No-Go Guide for the Hubble Tension

Wang-Wei Yu

Institute of Theoretical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences  
23rd International Conference on General Relativity and Gravitation  
8<sup>th</sup> Jul. 2022

- [2012.08292](#) Do the observational data favor a local void? [PRD](#)
- [2102.02020](#) Chameleon dark energy can resolve the Hubble tension [PRD Letter](#)
- [2107.13286](#) No-go guide for the Hubble tension: Late-time solutions [PRD Letter](#)
- [2202.12214](#) No-go guide for the Hubble tension : matter perturbations [under review](#)

Rong-Gen Cai



Li Li



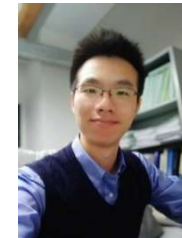
Zong-Kuan Guo



Yong Zhou



Shao-Jiang Wang

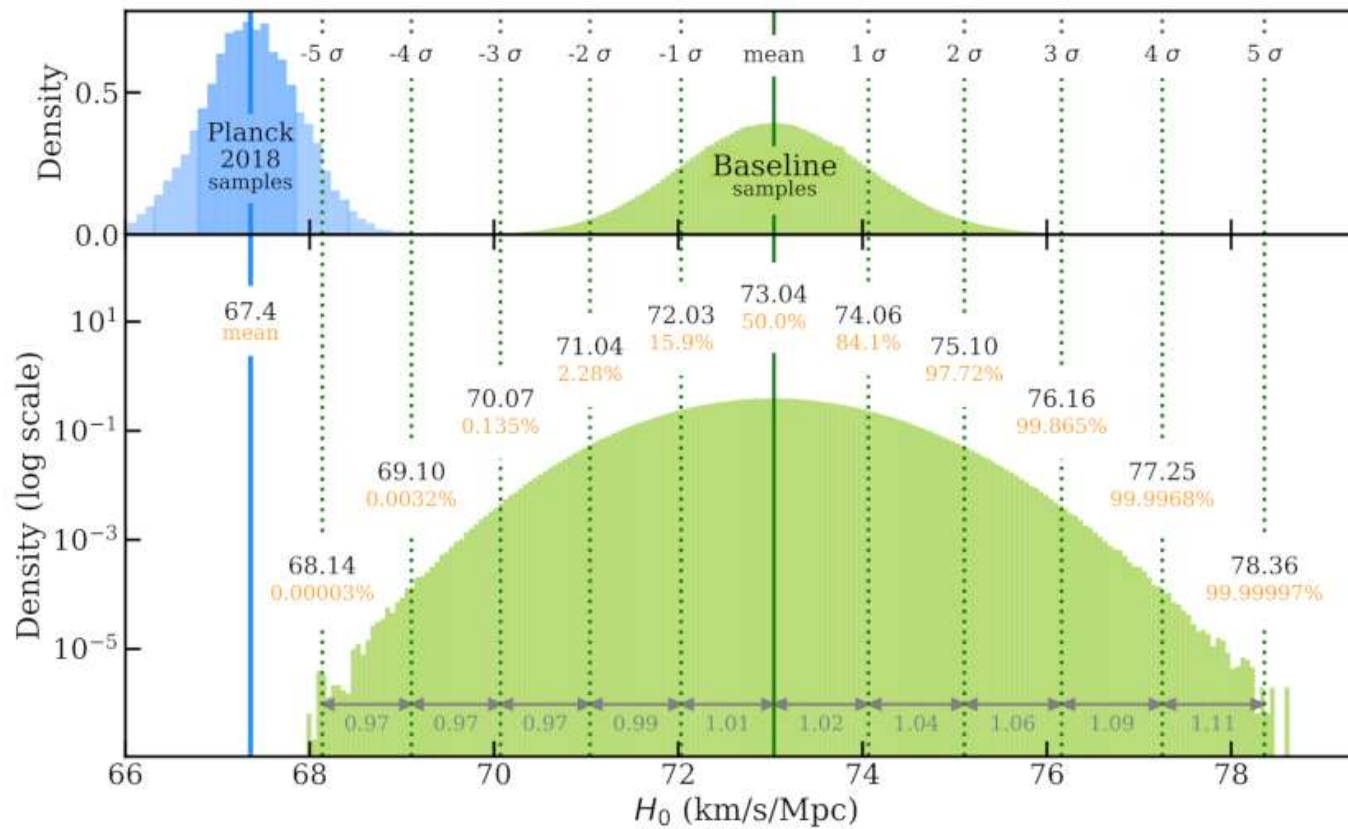


Jia-Feng Ding



# Hubble Tension

Hubble tension is becoming a Hubble crisis at **5-sigma** C.L. !

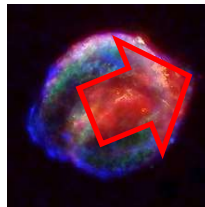


Credit: Riess et. al. [2112.04510](#)

# Hubble Solutions

Jedamzik, Pogosian and Zhao  
 (2010.04158)  
[Nature.Communications.Physics](#)  
 4(2021)123  
 “Why reducing the cosmic sound horizon alone can not fully resolve the Hubble tension”

- Changing expansion history
  - Phantom dark energy
  - Interacting dark energy
  - Underdensities (cosmic voids)
  - Overdensities (chameleon DE)
- A astrophysical problem
  - The absolute magnitude (MB) tension
  - Consider other systematics in observation

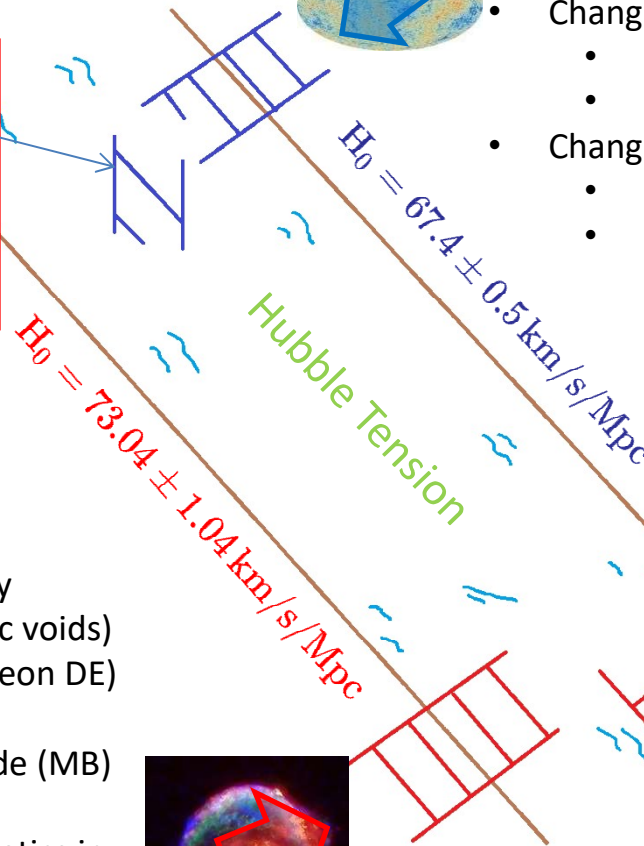


Modify the cosmic sound horizon

- Changing expansion history
  - Dark radiation(s)
  - Early dark energy
- Changing recombination history
  - Primordial magnetic fields
  - Varying fundamental constants



Our Works!

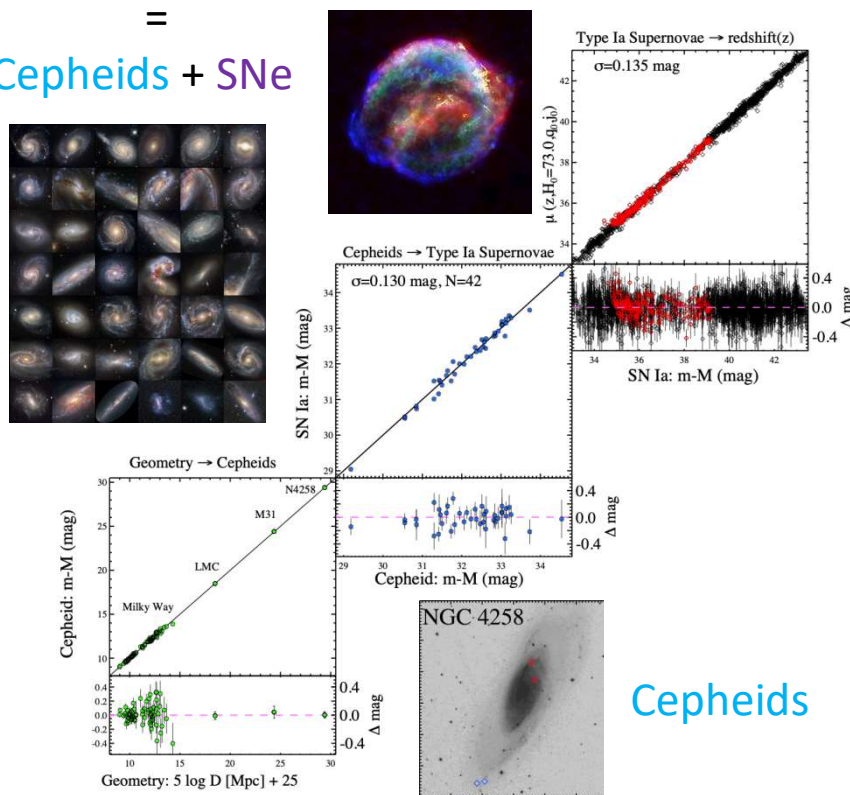


# Distance Ladder

$$\mu = m_B - M_B = 5 \lg \frac{D_L}{10\text{pc}} = 5 \lg \frac{c}{H_0} + 5 \lg \frac{d_L}{10\text{pc}}$$

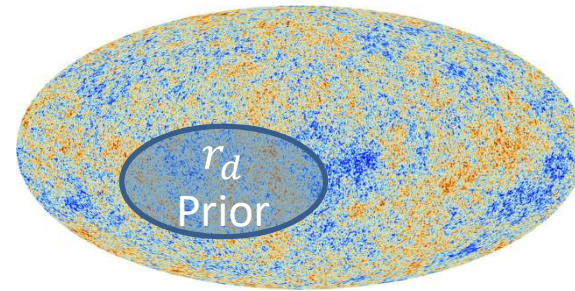
Distance Ladder

=  
Cepheids + SNe



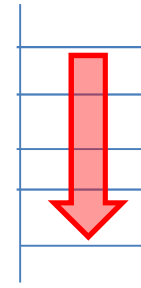
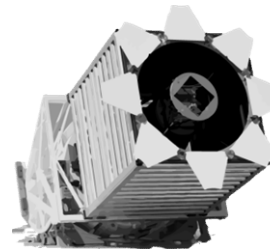
Cepheids

Credit: Riess et. al. 2112.04510

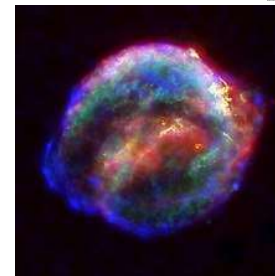
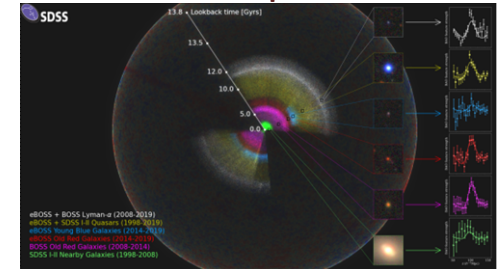


CMB prior

BAO Data



SDSS Experiments



SNe + CMB prior

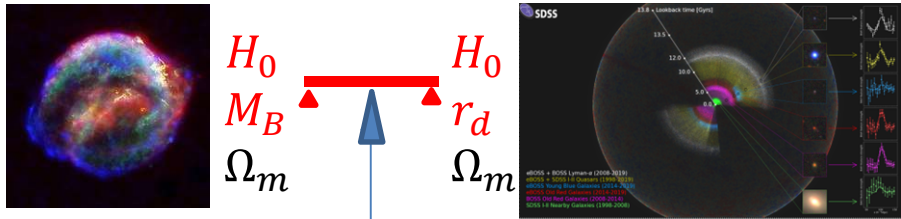
=

Inverse Distance Ladder

# Our Late-time No-Go

No Priors

More General



Pantheon

Break Degeneracy

BAO

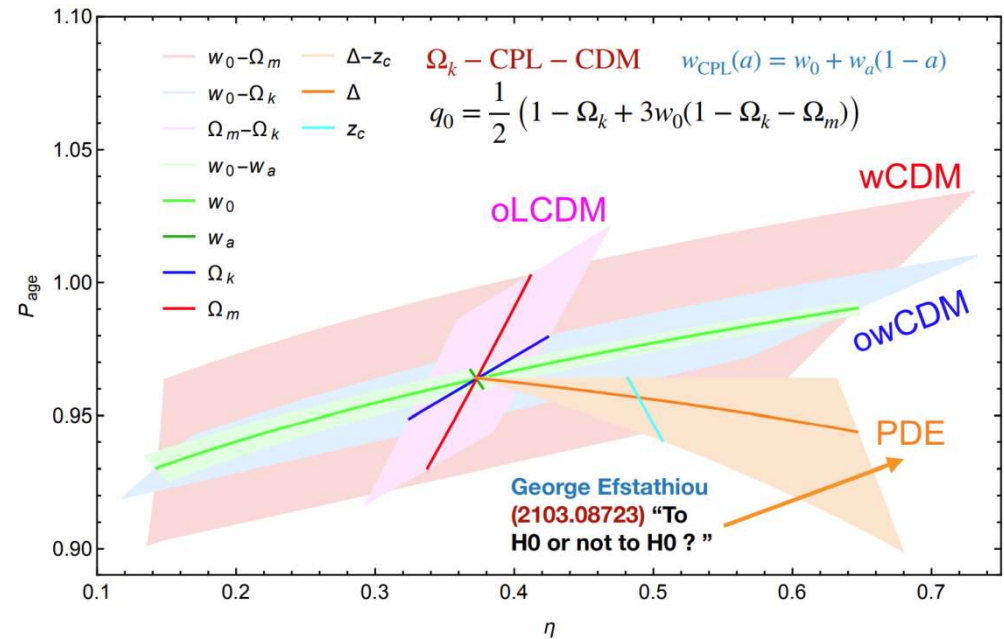
$H(z)$



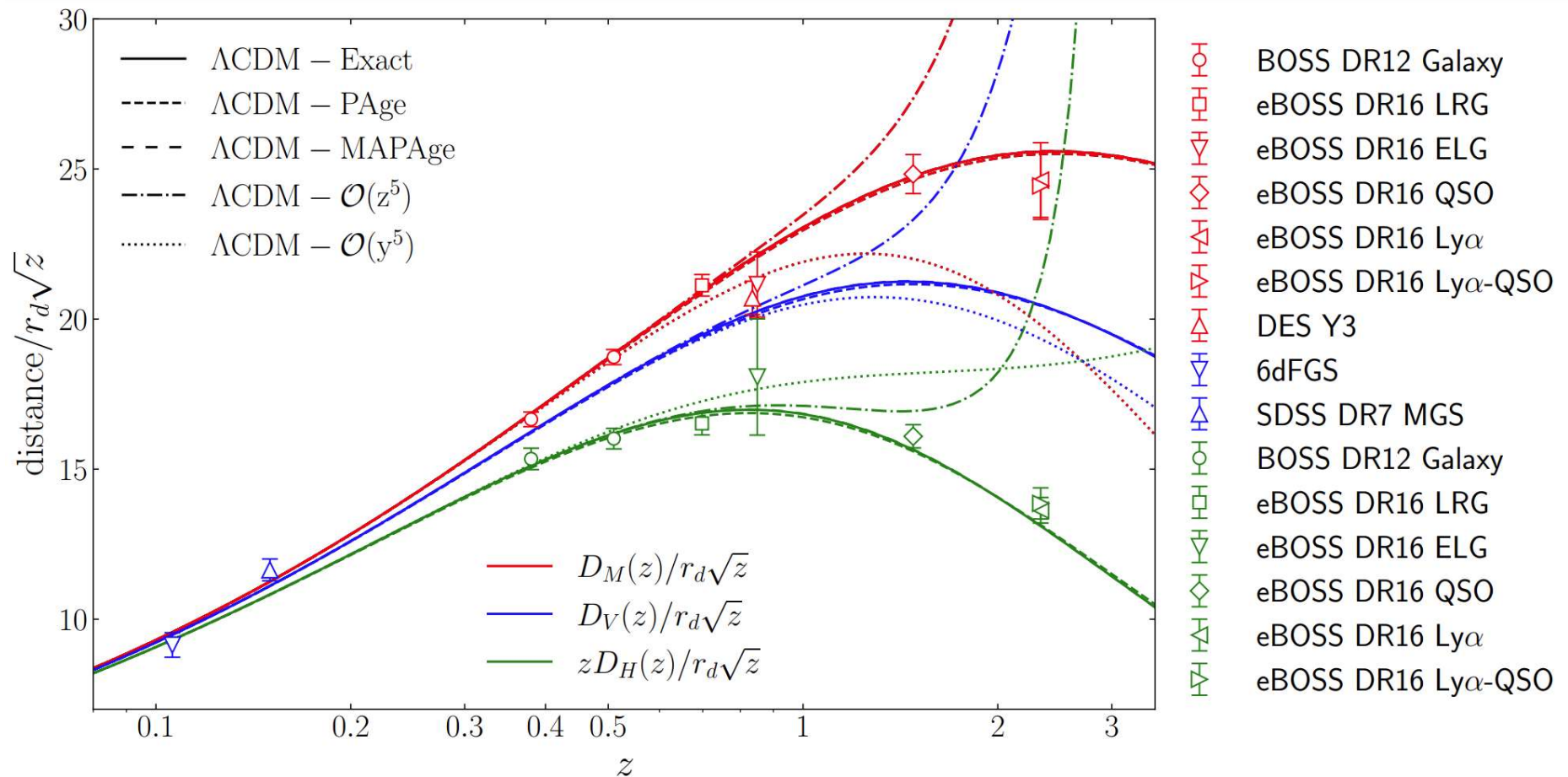
Cosmic chronometers (CC)

$$\frac{H}{H_0} = 1 + \frac{2}{3} \left( 1 - \eta \frac{H_0 t}{P_{\text{age}}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{H_0 t} - \frac{1}{P_{\text{age}}} \right) \quad P_{\text{age}} \equiv H_0 t_0$$

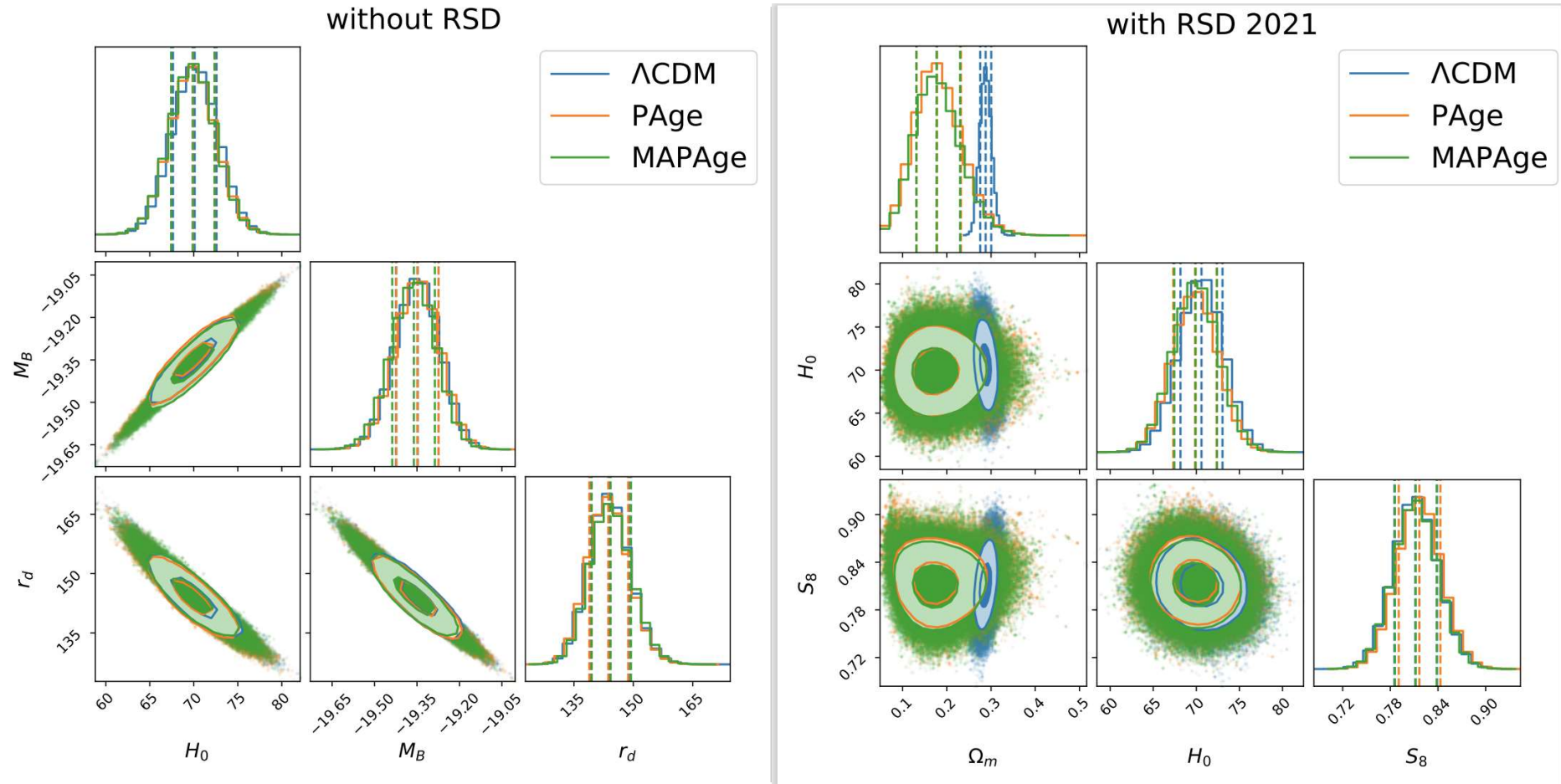
Zhiqi Huang 2020 ApJL 892:L28

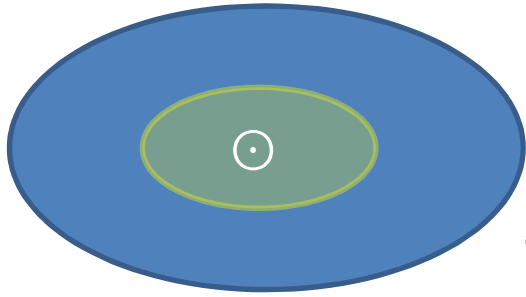


# Better late-time model parametrization



# No Evidence Beyond $\Lambda$ CDM at Late-time

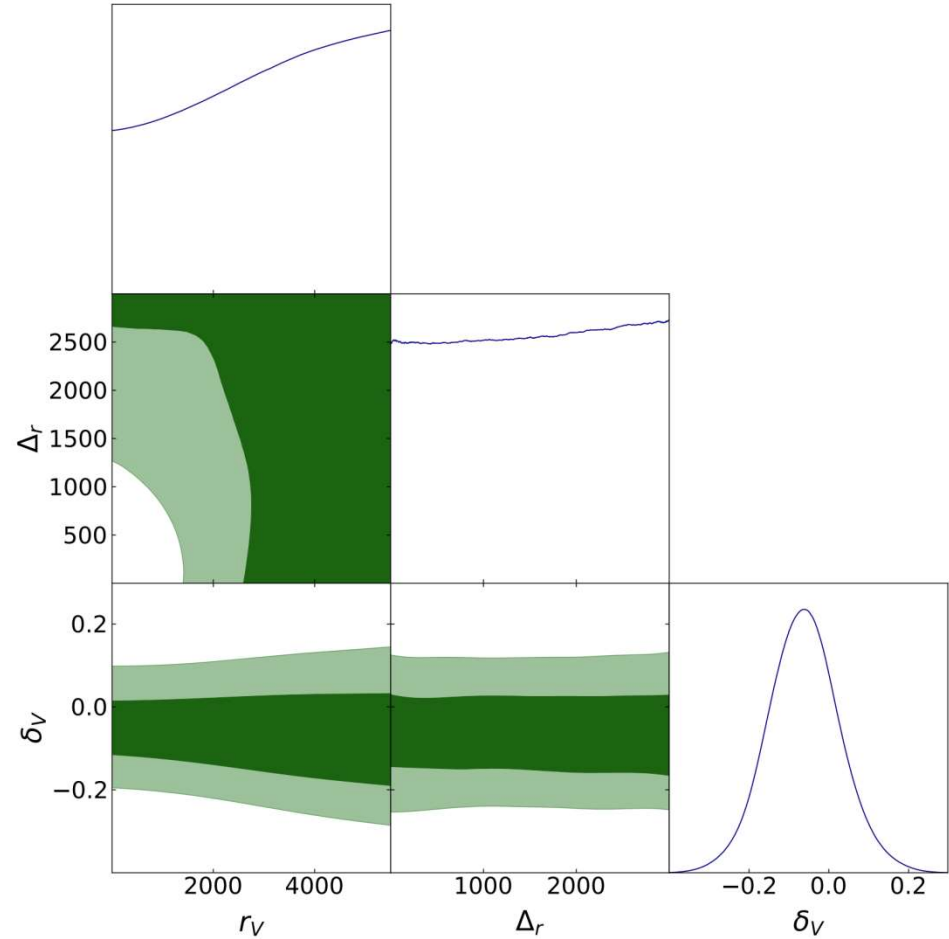
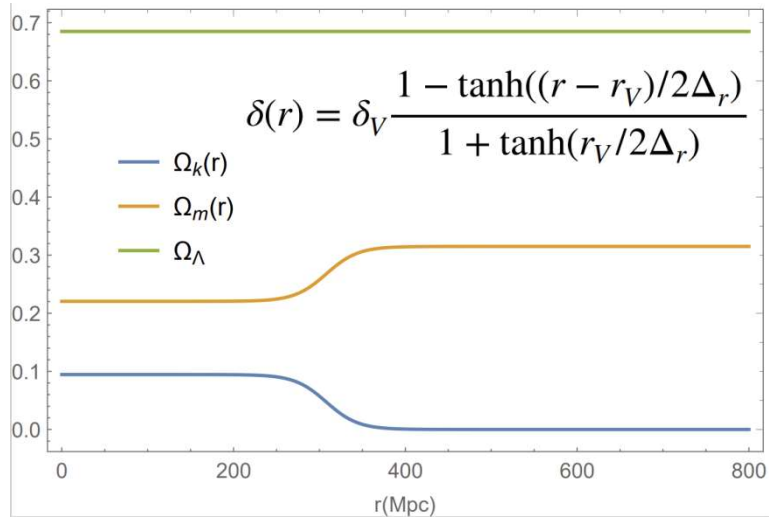




# No Evidence for a Large Local Void

Pantheon SNe data with GBH profile in ALTB model

$$H^2(r, t) = H_0^2(r) \left[ \Omega_M(r) \left( \frac{R_0(r)}{R(r, t)} \right)^3 + \Omega_k(r) \left( \frac{R_0(r)}{R(r, t)} \right)^2 + \Omega_\Lambda(r) \right]$$





# Conclusion

- Hubble tension might be a smoking gun for **new physics** but we **don't** find it up to now;
- Local **homogeneous** solutions might **not** the key for resolving the Hubble tension;
- Local inhomogeneous solution with **GBH profile** in **ALTB** model might **not** resolve the Hubble Tension;
- Chameleon dark energy with Hubble Diversity scenario? ----- **maybe**.

Thanks for your  
listening!