# Light-Cone Approach to Cosmological Observables beyond Linear Order

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[based on PB, G. Fanizza, G. Marozzi and M. R. Medeiros Silva, arXiv:2510.25690]

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#### The Era of Precision Cosmology

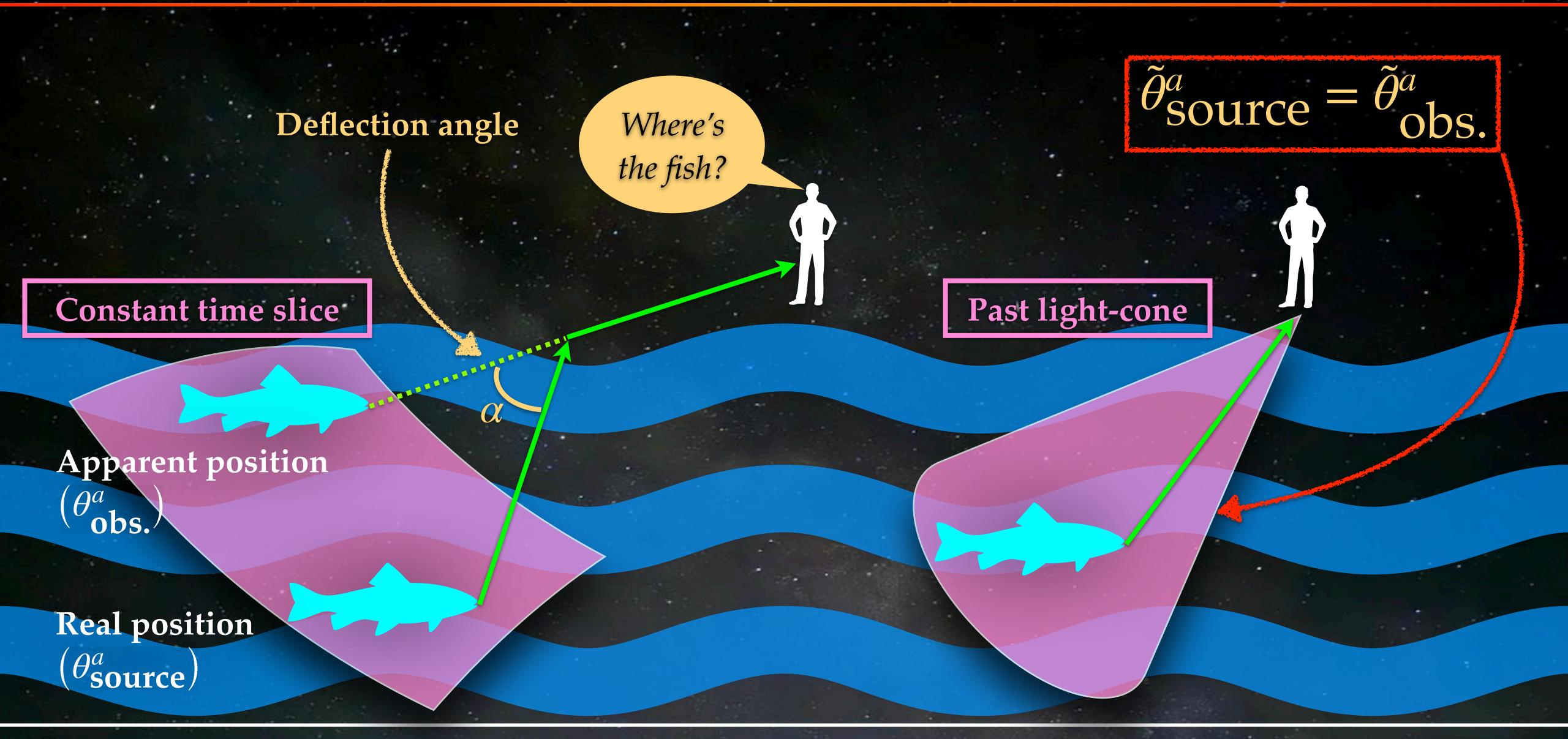
- An unprecedented amount of high-precision data from large-scale cosmological surveys (Vera Rubin, Euclid, Roman,...) is about to be released.
- To take advantage of these new opportunities, theoretical predictions should be as accurate as the level of precision of cosmic surveys:

Non-linear effects

Impact on Large Scale Structure Cosmological Observables

• It can be convenient to use the Geodesic Light-Cone coordinates [Gasperini, Marozzi, Nugier, Veneziano, JCAP, 1107 (2011) 008], accounting for how light-rays propagate in a clumpy universe.

## GLC Coordinates: Physical Interpretation



#### GLC Coordinates: Formal Definition

• The GLC coordinates are

$$x^{\mu} = (\tau, w, \tilde{\theta}^{a}), \quad a = 1,2$$

 $\tau = \text{const.} \leftrightarrow \text{geodesic obs.}$ 

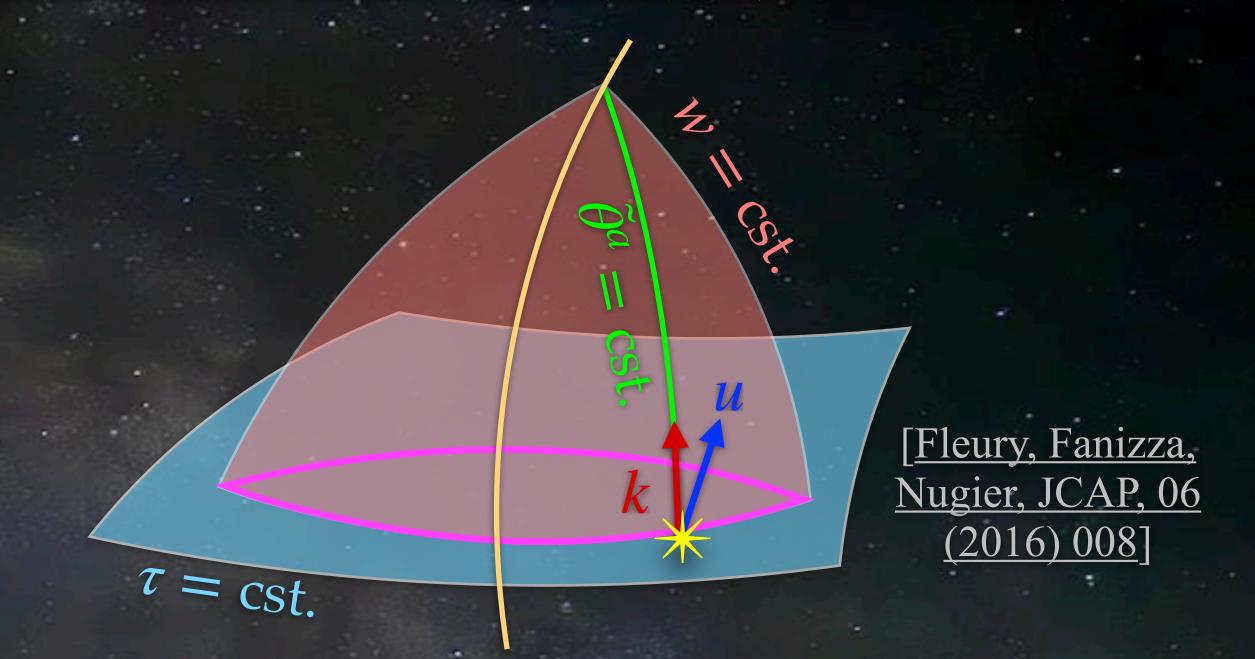
 $w = \text{const.} \leftrightarrow \text{past LC}$ 

Angular directions in the sky

• The GLC gauge is

$$ds^{2} = -2\Upsilon d\tau dw + \Upsilon^{2}dw^{2}$$
$$+\gamma_{ab}(d\tilde{\theta}^{a} - \mathcal{U}^{a}dw)(d\tilde{\theta}^{b} - \mathcal{U}^{b}dw)$$

Induced metric on  $\mathbb{S}^2 \ni \tilde{\theta}^a$ 



### Cosmological Observables in the GLC Gauge

- In the GLC gauge, observables have fully non-linear expressions (redshift, angular distance, redshift drift...).
- By building a perturbation theory on the light-cone, observables are factorized as local products of perturbations at the source and observer position.

#### Results

- Gauge-invariant expressions for observables to higher perturbative orders;
- Angular distance-redshift relation as seen by a free-falling observer with new terms at the observer;
- Model-independent solution to the long-standing problem of divergences  $\sim r^{-n}$  around the observer position.

## Thanks for your attention!

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