Title: Physics beyond the Horizon

Date: Feb 20, 2008 02:00 PM

URL: http://pirsa.org/08020040

Abstract: The history of human knowledge is often highlighted by our efforts to explore beyond our apparent horizon. In this talk, I will describe how this challenge has now evolved into our quest to understand the physics at/beyond the cosmological horizon, some twenty orders of magnitude above Columbus\' original goal. I then recount how the study of physics on the horizon scale has led to the successful development of inflationary cosmology, and how we can use the Integrated Sachs-Wolfe effect in the Cosmic Microwave Background to probe cosmological physics, such as late-time inflation, the nature of gravity, and primordial non-gaussianity on the horizon scale.

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PHYSICS BEYOND THE HORIZON

Niayesh Afshordi



PERIMETER

INSTITUTE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS

Perimeter Institute Observatory



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Perimeter Institute Observatory: the construction ©





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Ptolemy's 150 AD World Map, 109 cm

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Ptolemy's 150 AD World Map, 109 cm

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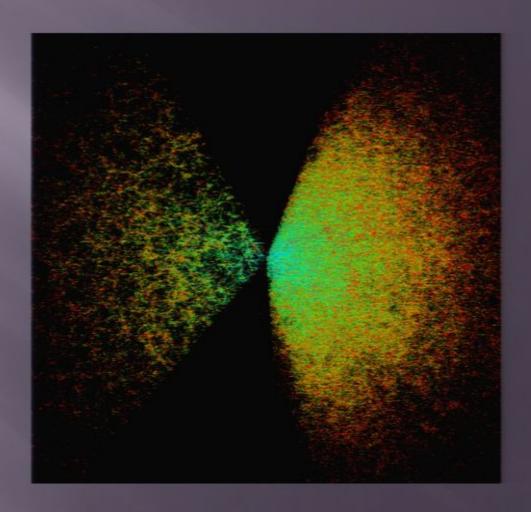
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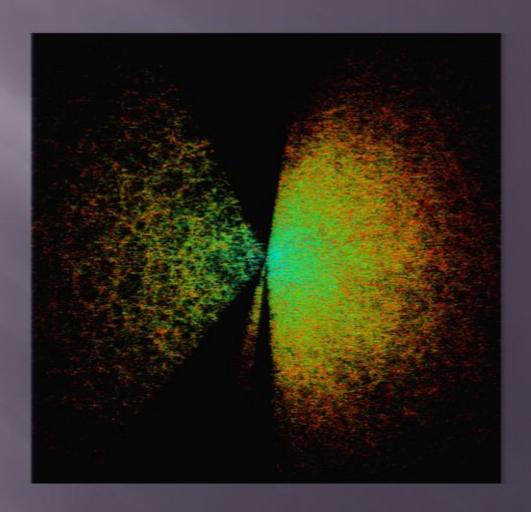
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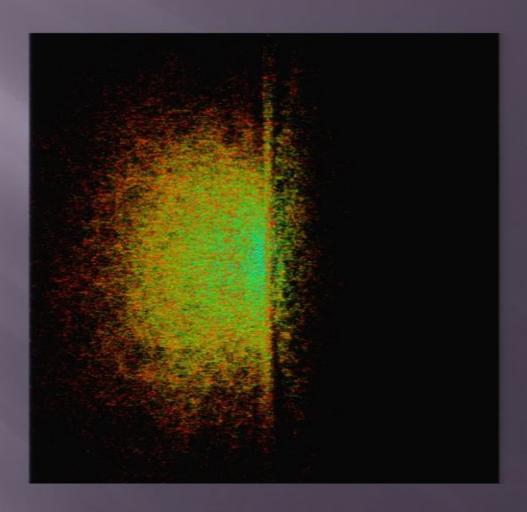


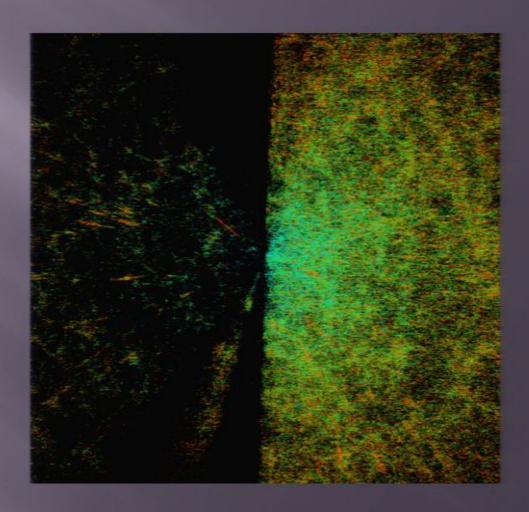
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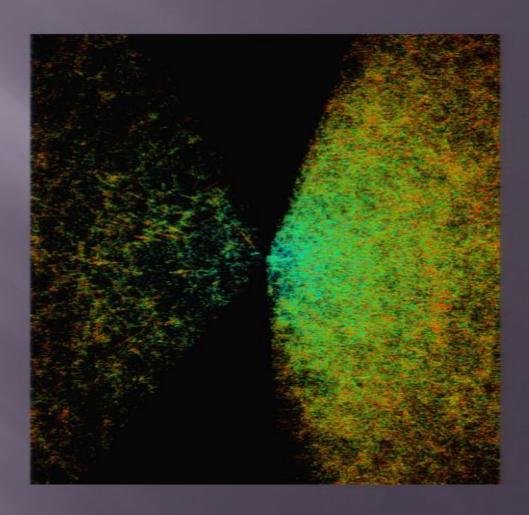
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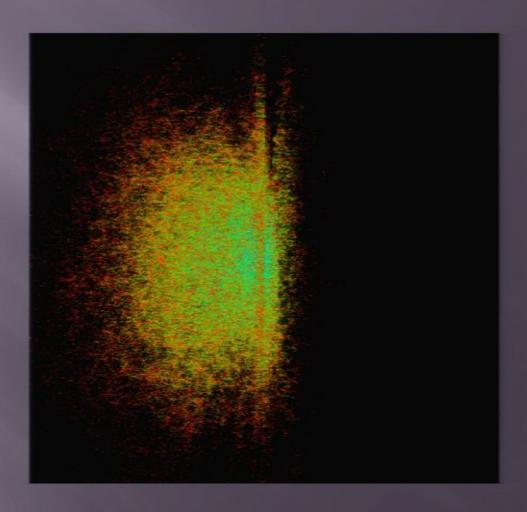


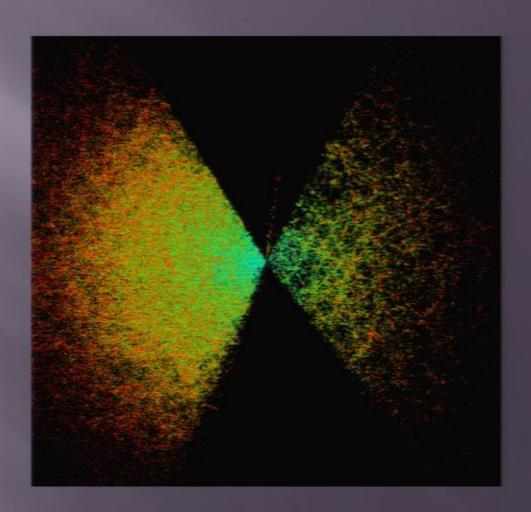


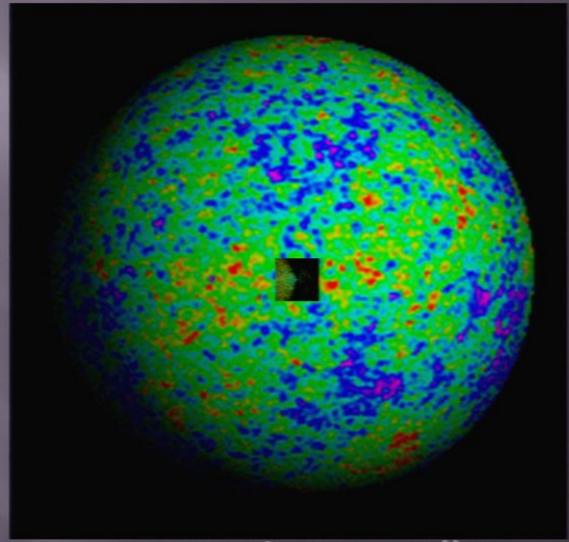






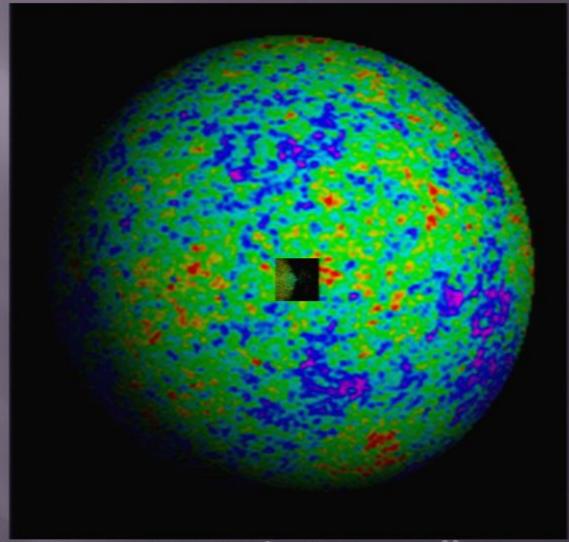






Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe: 10 Gpc ~ 10²⁹ cm (due to Max Tegmark)

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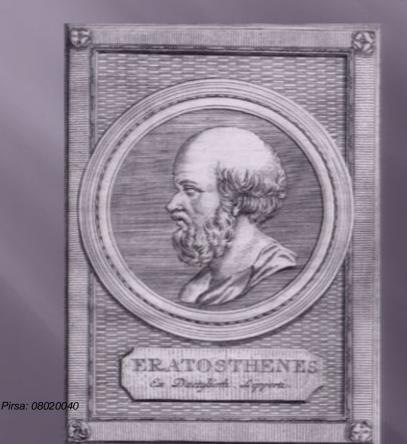


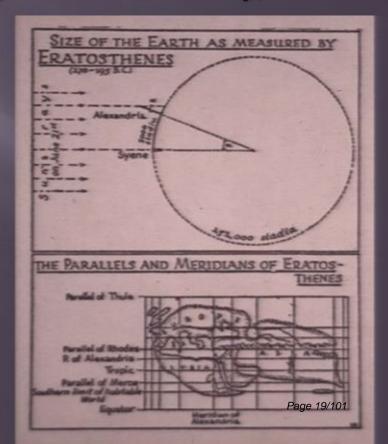
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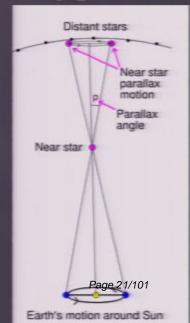




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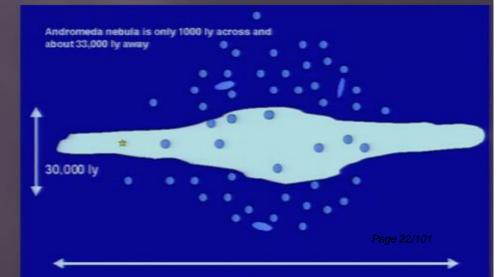


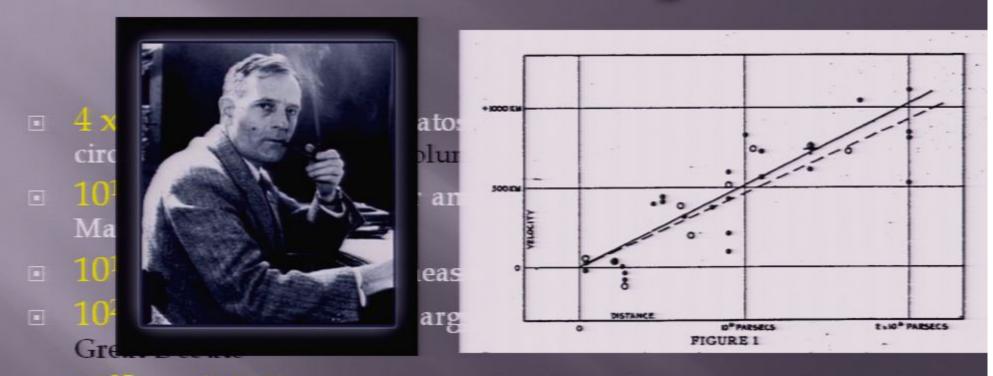
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10²² cm (1920): Shapley argues for the island Universe in the

Great Debate

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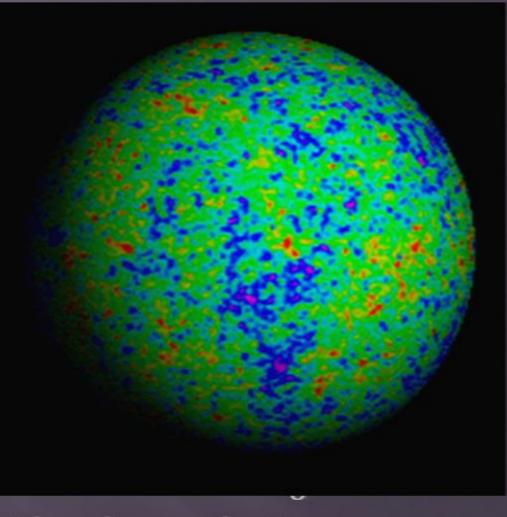


10²⁵ cm (1930): Hubble measures distance to other galaxies

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Our Horizon

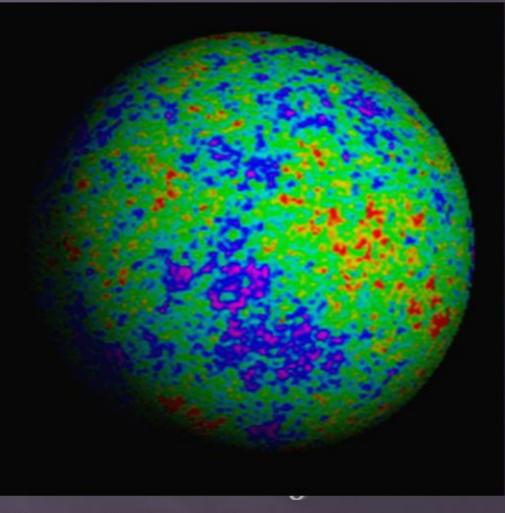
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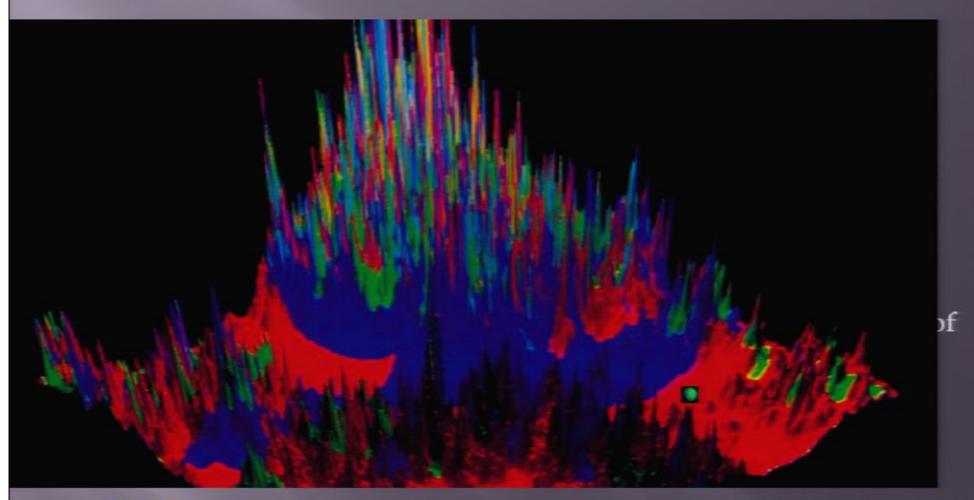
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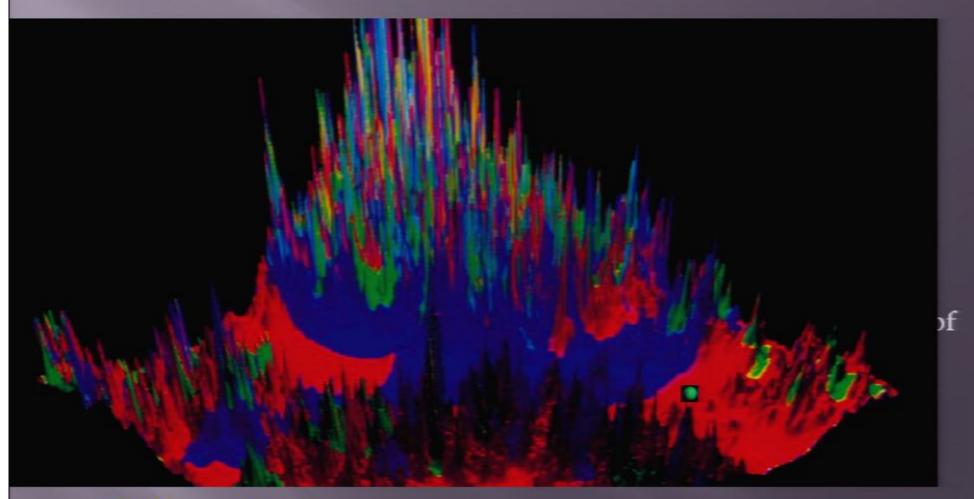


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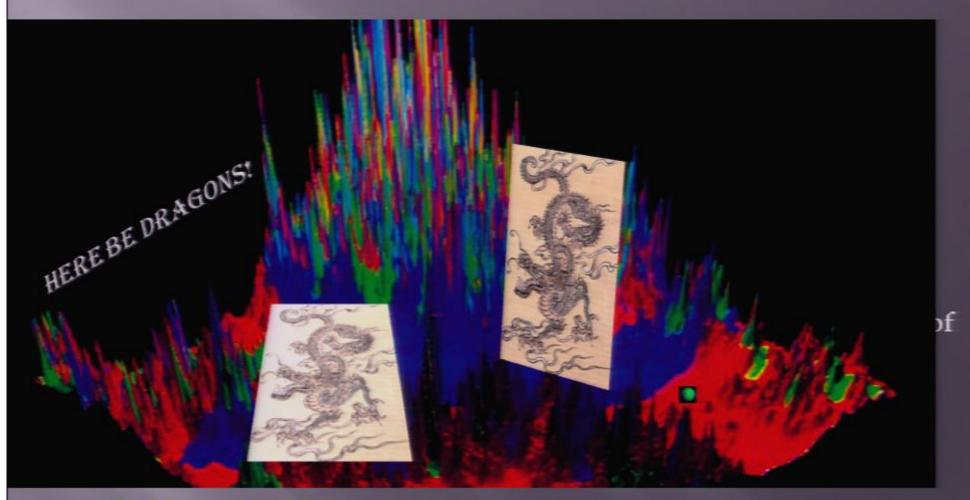
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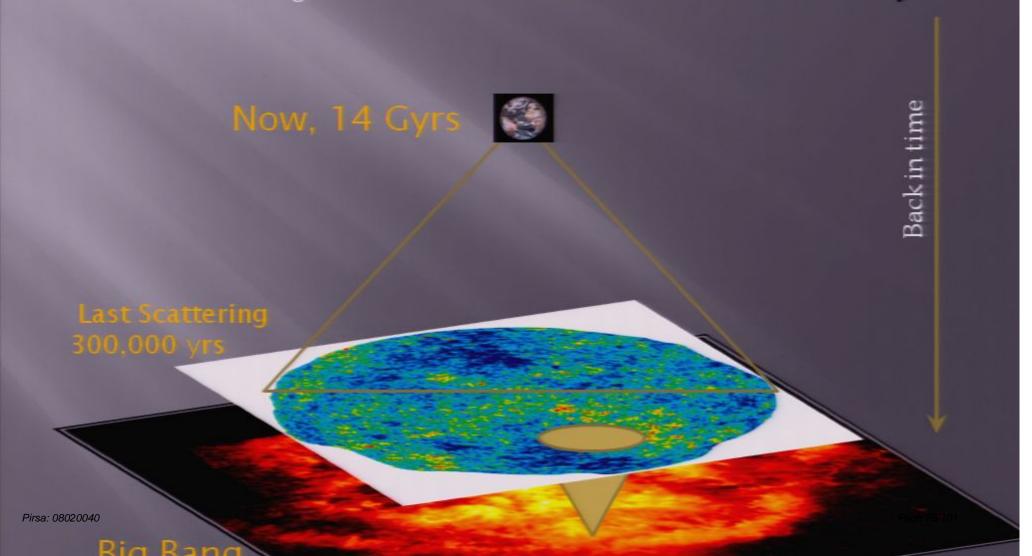


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Horizon Problem

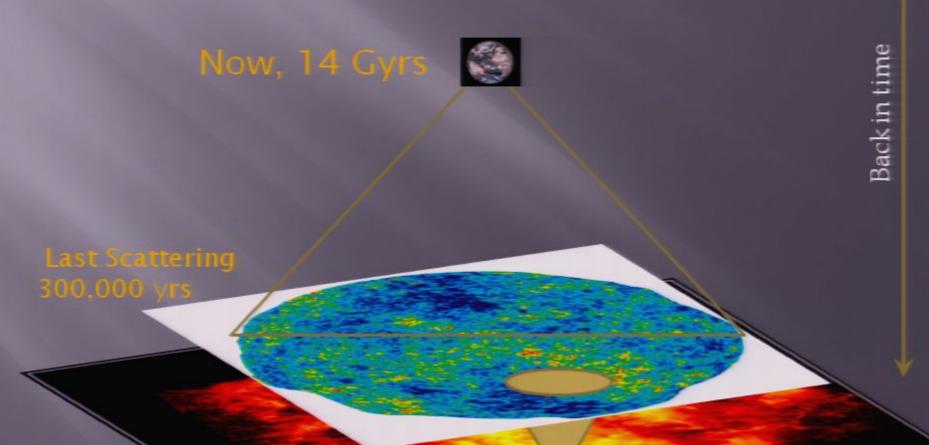
At last scattering, causal horizon is much smaller than horizon today.





- At last scattering, causal horizon is much smaller than horizon today.
- So, why is CMB isotropic to 1 part in 10⁵?

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Inflation (Guth 1981)

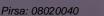
 \blacksquare A period of exponential expansion can inflate the causal horizon (a $\propto e^{Ht})$

60 e-foldings of inflation solves the horizon

problem



Time





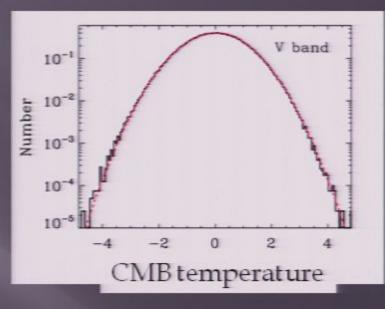
Our space has negligible curvature ($\Omega_{\rm K}$ < 1%)

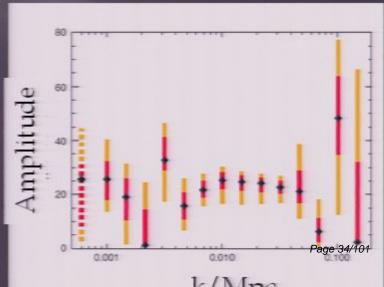
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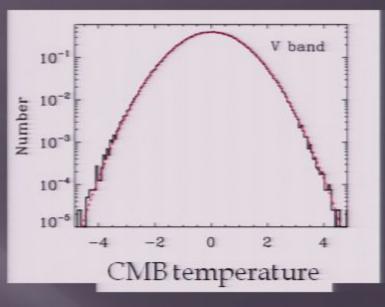


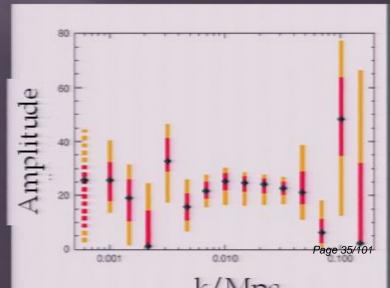


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Spergel et al. 2007

- Our space has negligible curvature ($\Omega_{\rm K}$ < 1%)
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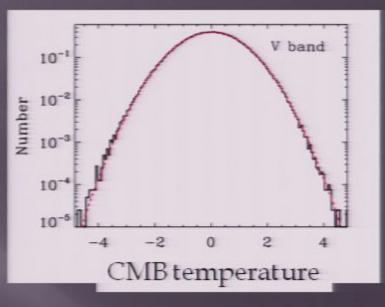
Different Horizons

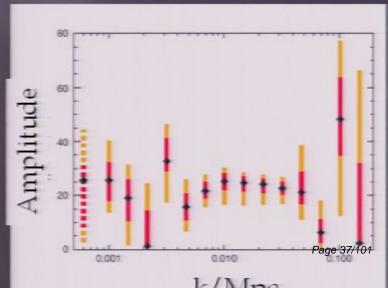
Inflationary horizon: how far light travels since Big Bang

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Inflationary Success

- Our space has negligible curvature (Ω_K < 1%)
- nearly Gaussian initial conditions
- nearly scale-invariant and adiabatic fluctuations
- Gravitational waves ??





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Inflationary horizon: how far light travels since Big Bang

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Inflationary horizon: how far light travels since Big Bang



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Inflationary horizon: how far light travels since Big Bang

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- Inflationary horizon: how far light travels since Big Bang
- Hubble horizon ~ c/H: important for linear perturbations

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- Hubble horizon ~ c/H: important for linear perturbations
- □ Today's Hubble horizon ~ c/H₀: scale of Dark Energy

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- Inflationary horizon: how far light travels since Big Bang
- Hubble horizon ~ c/H: important for linear perturbations
- Today's Hubble horizon $\sim c/H_0$: scale of Dark Energy

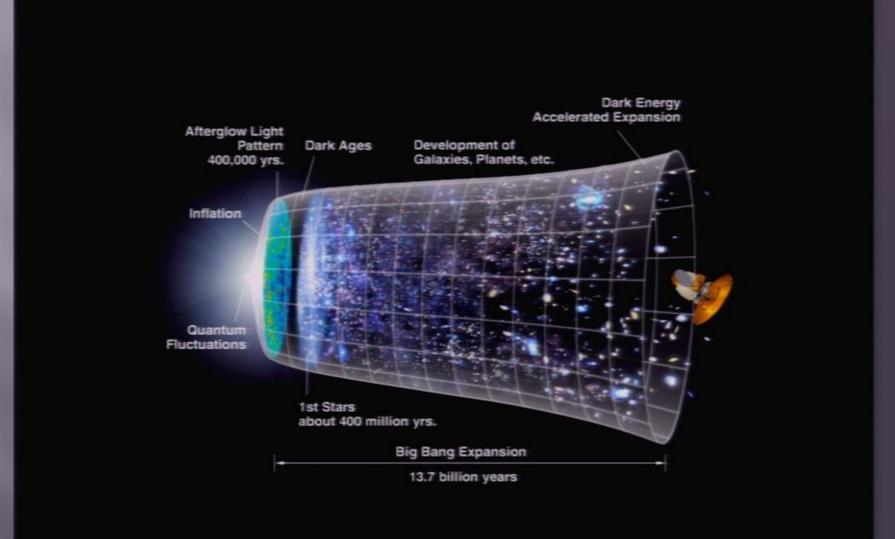
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Physics beyond the Horizon:

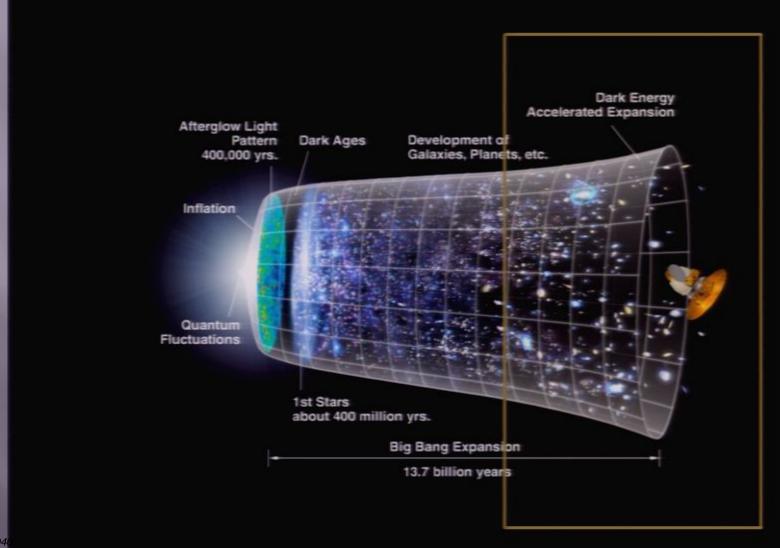
- Cosmic acceleration and the ISW effect
- Gravity on Horizon scale
- Statistics on Horizon scale

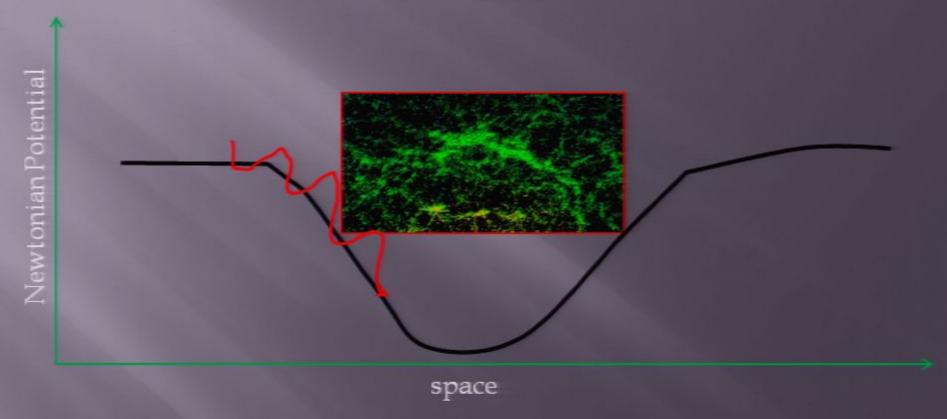
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Cosmic Timeline: Dark Energy Domination



Cosmic Timeline: Dark Energy Domination





*Accelerated Expansion results in decay of Newtonian potential

*ISW effect: decaying Newtonian potential causes secondary anisotropy

$$\delta T = 2T \int \dot{\Phi} dt$$

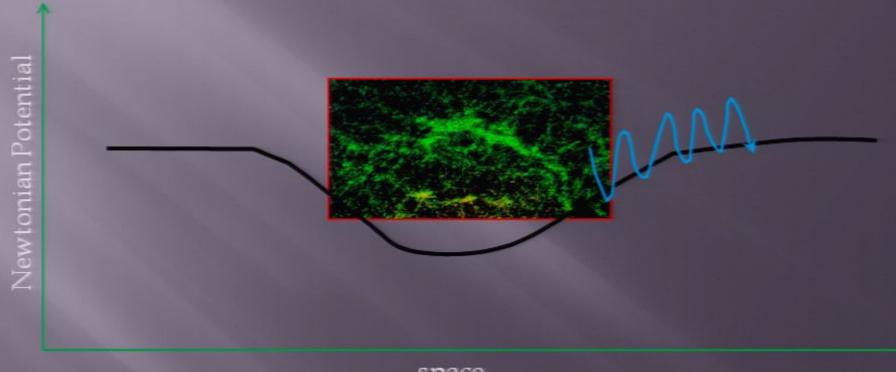
Newtonian Potential

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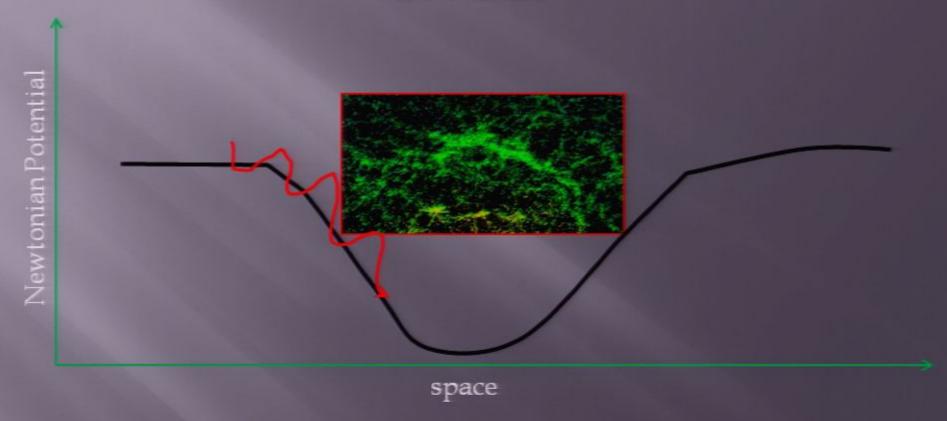


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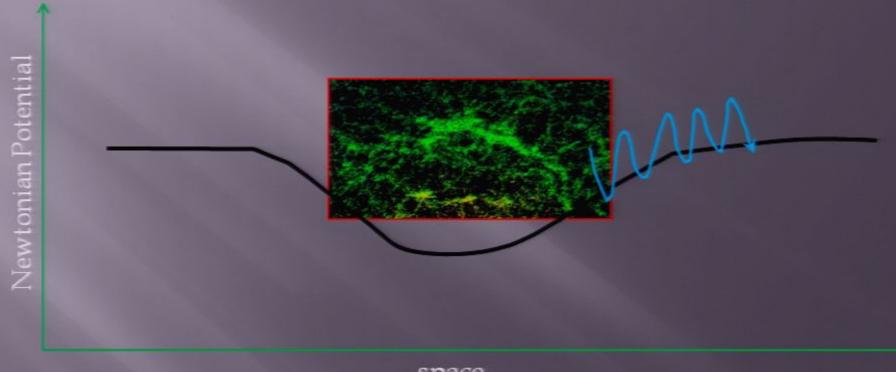
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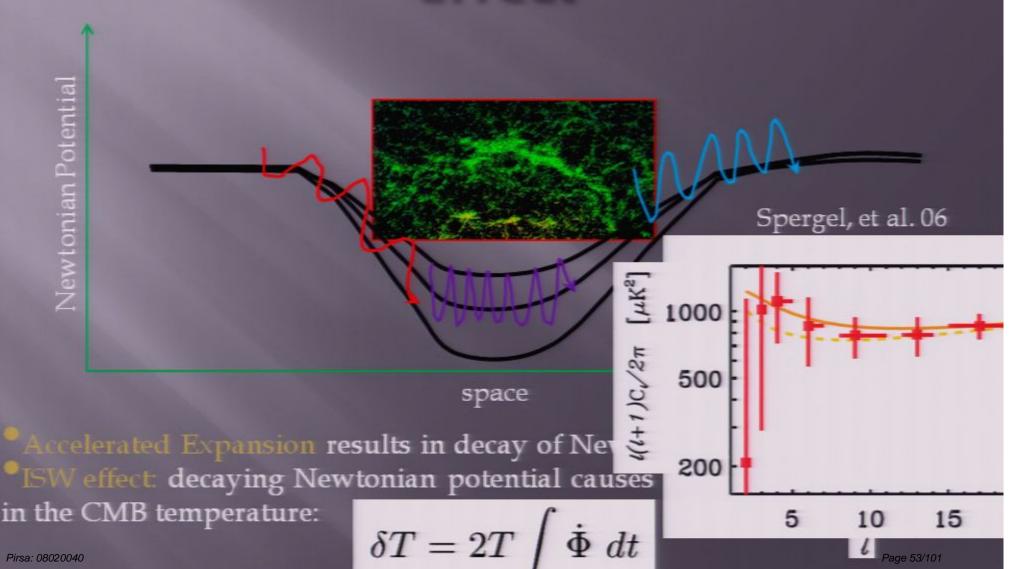
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Newtonian Potential space

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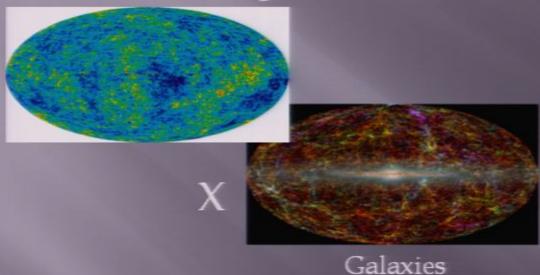
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ISW in Cross-Correlation

Cosmic Microwave Background

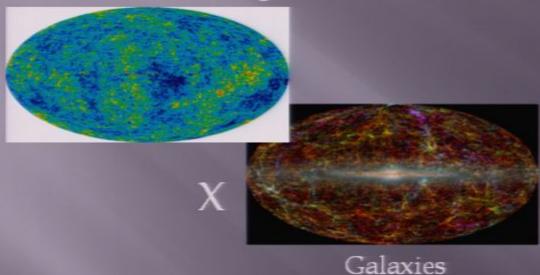


 Cross-correlating CMB with Galaxy distribution extracts the ISW signal from primary anisotropies

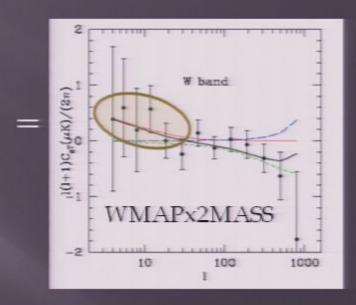
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ISW in Cross-Correlation

Cosmic Microwave Background



NA, Loh, & Strauss 2004

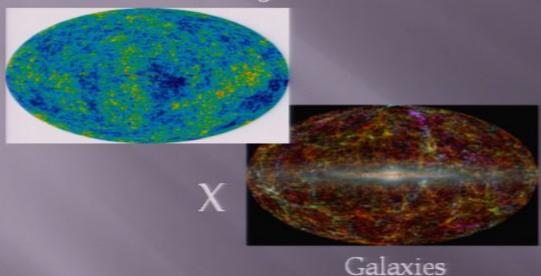


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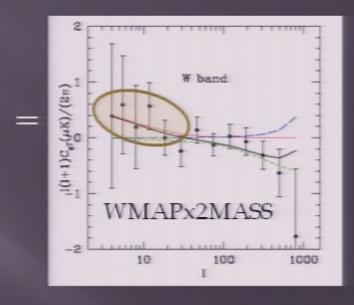
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ISW in Cross-Correlation

Cosmic Microwave Background



NA, Loh, & Strauss 2004



- Cross-correlating CMB with Galaxy distribution extracts the ISW signal from primary anisotropies
- Independent Evidence for Dark Energy

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Cosmic Convergence

- Science's No. 1 breakthrough of the year 2003
 - → Consistency of different cosmological observations (including ISW effect) as evidence of Dark Energy



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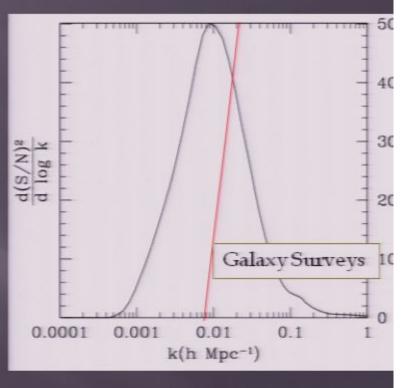
Cosmology with the ISW effect

 Not the best probe of conventional DE properties (w,w',...)

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Cosmology with the ISW effect

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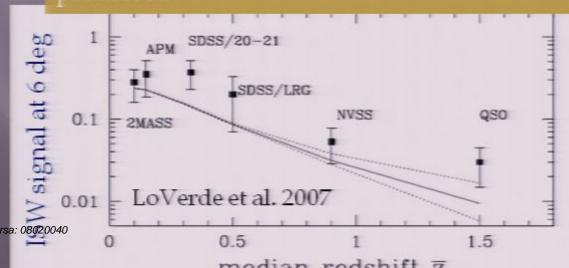
NA 2004

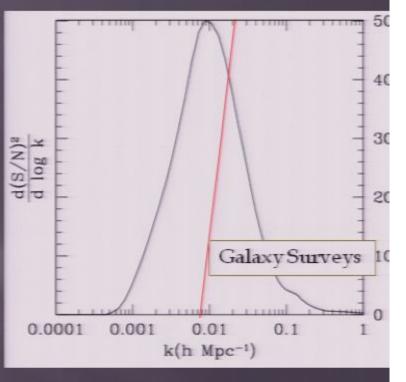
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Cosmology with the ISW effect

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Why are all the observations larger than predicted?!





NA 2004

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Friedmann Equation

$$\frac{\ddot{a}}{a} = -\frac{4\pi G_F}{3}\rho + 3P$$

Newtonian Gravity

$$F = \frac{G_N m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

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Can Planck mass run on the cosmological horizon scale?

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Newtonian Gravity

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- Can Planck mass run on the cosmological horizon scale?
 - Scalar field with exponential potential (Ferreira & Joyce 1998)
 - Lorentz-violating vector field (Carroll & Lim 2004)
 - Cuscuton (Incompressible DE; Geshnizjani, Chung, & NA 2007)

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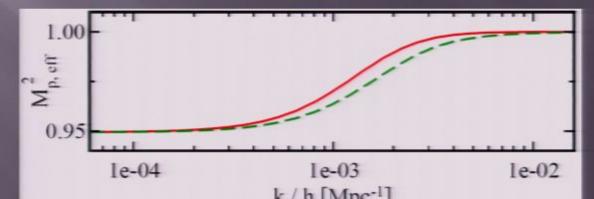
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Newtonian Gravity

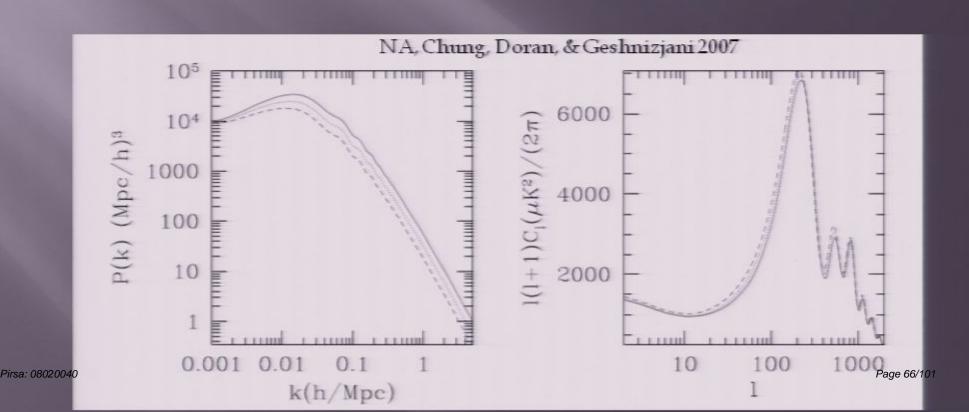
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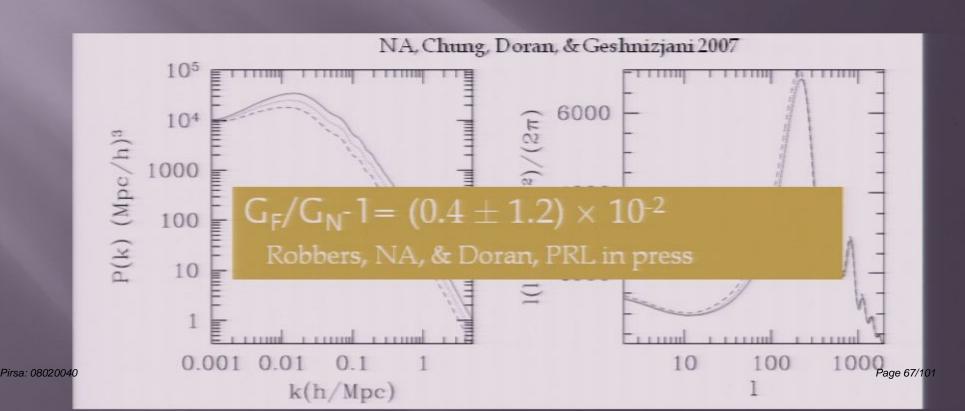
Does Planck mass run on the Horizon scale?

- If $G_F > G_N \rightarrow \Phi$ decays during matter era \rightarrow
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Inflation typically generates a non-gaussian modulation of the metric perturbations:

$$\Phi = \Phi_G + f_{NL} \Phi_G^2$$

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$$\Phi = \Phi_{\rm G} + f_{\rm NL} \Phi_{\rm G}^2$$

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 - Note $\Phi_G \sim 10^{-5}$
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- \blacksquare WMAP3 (l_{max} =500, Spergel et al. 07) $f_{NL} = 30 \pm 42$

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Inflationary Statistics

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- WMAP3 (l_{max} =750, Yadav & Wandelt 07) f_{NL} = 87 ± 30

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Inflationary Statistics

Inflation typically generates a non-gaussian modulation of the metric perturbations:

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- WMAP3 (l_{max} =750, Yadav & Wandelt 07) $f_{NL} = 87 \pm 30$
- Does this rule out single-field inflation?

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$$\Phi = \Phi_{\rm G} + f_{\rm NL} \Phi_{\rm G}^2$$

- This introduces mode-mode coupling
- \rightarrow A large scale mode can modulate the statistics on small scales: $\Phi^s = \Phi^s_G (1 + 2f_{NL}\Phi_G^L)$

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- → On large scales, galaxy distribution follows the Newtonian potential (rather than DM density)

Dalal et al. 2007

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Dalal et al. 2007

→ Galaxy distribution is much more inhomogeneous on large scales

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Gaussian Bias: modulating density background

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Galaxies on large scales Gaussian Bias: modulating density background Pirsa: 08020040 Non-gaussian Bias: modulating density mode amplitude

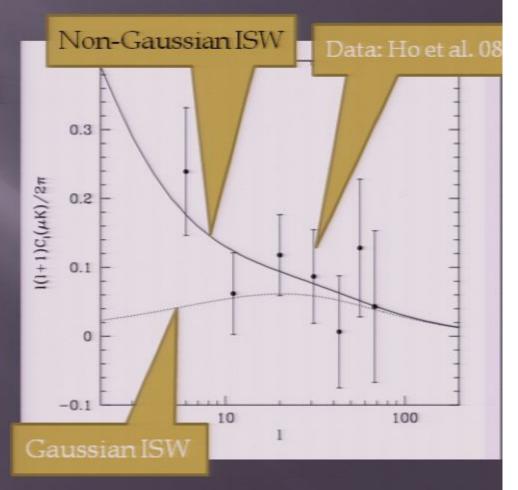
ISW for early Inflation

 ISW effect also follows the Newtonian potential

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ISW for early Inflation

 ISW effect also follows the Newtonian potential

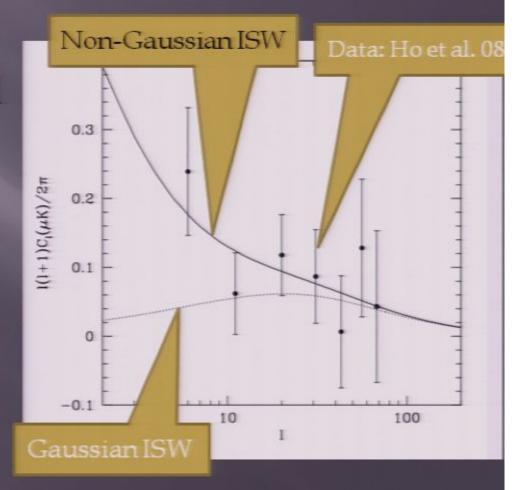


Cross-power spectrum NVSSxCMB NA & Tolley, in prep. Page 82/101

ISW for early Inflation

- ISW effect also follows the Newtonian potential
- $f_{NL} = 240 \pm 120$

NA & Tolley, in prep.



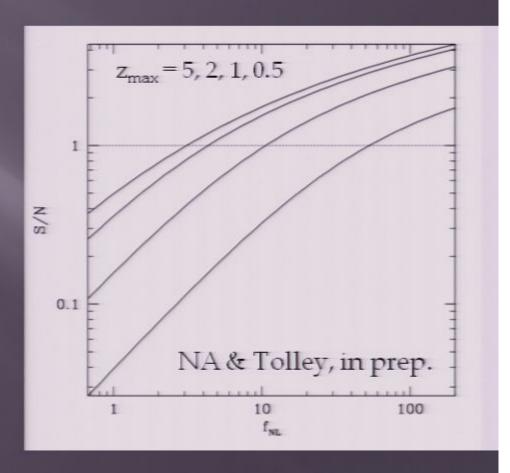
Cross-power spectrum NVSSxCMB NA & Tolley, in prep. Page 83/101

Primordial non-Gaussianity, on the horizon

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Primordial non-Gaussianity, on the horizon

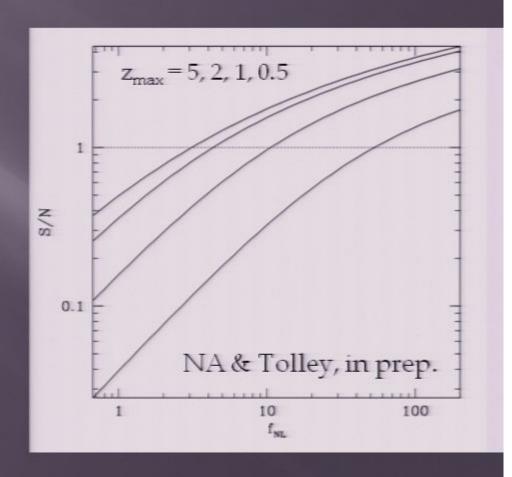
- →insensitive to systematics



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Primordial non-Gaussianity, on the horizon

- $\Delta f_{NL} \sim 5$ (Planck satellite, in 3-5 years)
- riangle $\Delta f_{NL} \sim 3$ (Best accuracy for non-Gaussian ISW detection)
- →insensitive to systematics
- Similar accuracy for upcoming large scale surveys (in lieu of systematics) ??



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- ISW effect:
- probes new physics close to the horizon

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- ISW effect:
- probes new physics close to the horizon
- severely constrains the running of Planck mass (<1%)

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- ISW effect:
- probes new physics close to the horizon
- severely constrains the running of Planck mass (<1%)
- in correlation with galaxy surveys, probes primordial non-gaussianity (tentative evidence at 2σ level)

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Theoretical Challenges:

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- Theoretical Challenges:
 - gravity in the infrared? cosmological constant problem?

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- Theoretical Challenges:
 - gravity in the infrared? cosmological constant problem?
 - origins and observations of primordial non-gaussianity?

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Theoretical Challenges:

- gravity in the infrared? cosmological constant problem?
- origins and observations of primordial non-gaussianity?
- observational signatures of super-horizon physics?

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- Theoretical Challenges:
 - gravity in the infrared? cosmological constant problem?
 - origins and observations of primordial non-gaussianity?
 - observational signatures of super-horizon physics?
- Observational Challenges:

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Theoretical Challenges:

- gravity in the infrared? cosmological constant problem?
- origins and observations of primordial non-gaussianity?
- observational signatures of super-horizon physics?

Observational Challenges:

 Large Scale Structure surveys: Pan-STARRS, LSST, JDEM, SKA, ...

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Theoretical Challenges:

- gravity in the infrared? cosmological constant problem?
- origins and observations of primordial non-gaussianity?
- observational signatures of super-horizon physics?

Observational Challenges:

- Large Scale Structure surveys: Pan-STARRS, LSST, JDEM, SKA, ...
- CMB surveys: WMAP, Planck

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Theoretical Challenges:

- gravity in the infrared? cosmological constant problem?
- origins and observations of primordial non-gaussianity?
- observational signatures of super-horizon physics?

Observational Challenges:

- Large Scale Structure surveys: Pan-STARRS, LSST, JDEM, SKA, ...
- CMB surveys: WMAP, Planck
- SZ cluster surveys: ACT, SPT, Planck, ...

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modern cosmology in perspective

■ 1960's: Cosmic Microwave Background

■ 1970's: Dark Matter

■ 1980's: Inflation

■ 1990's: CMB anisotropy (COBE, etc.)

2000's: Dark Energy (cosmic concordance)

....

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modern cosmology in perspective

- 1960's: Cosmic Microwave Background
- 1970's: Dark Matter
- 1980's: Inflation
- 1990's: CMB anisotropy (COBE, etc.)
- 2000's: Dark Energy (cosmic concordance)

....

■ 2010's: Primordial Non-Gaussianity ???

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