

Title: 13/14 PSI - Cosmology Review - Lecture 4

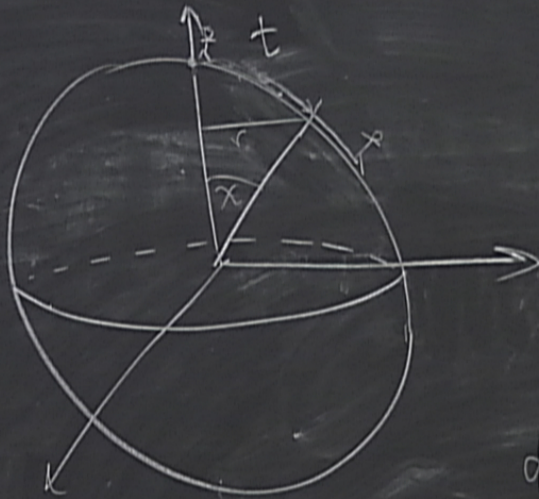
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URL: <http://pirsa.org/14010068>

Abstract:

FRW: kinematics: $\rho \propto \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \underline{v \propto \frac{1}{a}}$
 $\rightarrow E \propto \omega \propto \frac{1}{a}, \lambda \propto a$ | Horizons

dynamics: $H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho - \frac{K}{a^2} + \frac{\Lambda}{3}$
 $\dot{\rho} = -3H(\rho + p)$



$$a(t) \propto t^p = a_0 \left(\frac{t}{t_0} \right)^p \quad a_0, t_0, p > 0$$

$$t: -\infty \rightarrow 0, \quad \underline{\underline{t: 0 \rightarrow \infty}}$$

$$ds^2 = a^2(\eta) \left[-d\eta^2 + d\chi^2 + \cancel{S_K^2(\chi) d\Omega^2} \right]$$

$$ds^2 = 0 \quad d\eta = \pm d\chi$$

$$a = a_0 \left(\frac{t}{t_0} \right)^p = a_0 \left(\frac{\eta}{\eta_0} \right)^{\frac{p}{1-p}}$$

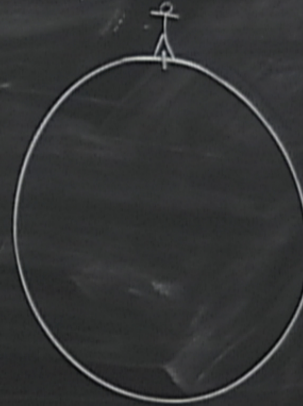
$$d\eta = \frac{dt}{a(t)} \rightarrow \eta \propto t^{1-p} \quad t \propto \eta^{\frac{1}{1-p}}$$

$$\ddot{a} > 0 \quad \ddot{a} \rightarrow > 0 \quad p > 1 \leftarrow$$

$$< 0 \quad 0 < p < 1 \leftarrow$$

$$0 < p < 1 \text{ (decel)}: \eta: 0 \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$p > 1 \text{ (accel)}: \eta: -\infty \rightarrow 0$$

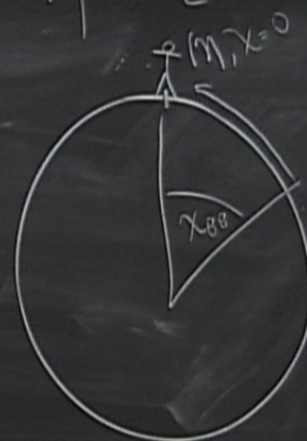


$$a = a_0 \left(\frac{t}{t_0} \right)^p = a_0 \left(\frac{\eta}{\eta_0} \right)^{\frac{p}{1-p}}$$

$$\ddot{a} > 0 \quad \ddot{a} \rightarrow \begin{cases} > 0 & p > 1 \\ < 0 & 0 < p < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < p < 1 \text{ (decel): } & \eta: 0 \rightarrow +\infty \\ p > 1 \text{ (accel): } & \eta: -\infty \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$d\eta = \frac{dt}{a(t)} \rightarrow \eta \propto t^{1-p} \quad t \propto \eta^{\frac{1}{1-p}}$$



$$d\eta = -d\chi$$

$$(\eta - \eta_{88}) = -(-\chi_{88})$$

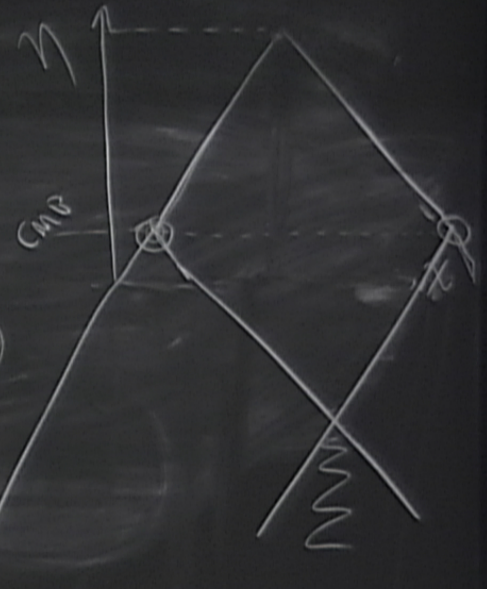
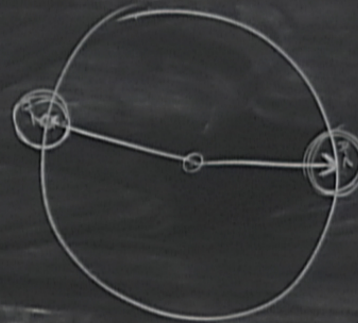
$$t \propto \eta^{\frac{1}{1-p}}$$

$$d\eta = +dx$$

$$(\eta - \eta_*) = +(-x_*)$$

decel: past horizon
accel: future horizon

g_m, p_r



Dynamics of FRW:

$$H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho - \frac{K}{a^2}$$

$$\dot{\rho} = -3H(\rho + p)$$

$$\rho_{\text{crit}} \equiv \frac{3H^2}{8\pi G_N}$$

$$\frac{\Lambda}{8\pi G_N} = \rho_{\text{vac}}$$

$\rho = \rho_{\text{crit}}$	$K=0$	(flat U.)
$\rho > \rho_{\text{crit}}$	$K=+1$	(closed U.)
$\rho < \rho_{\text{crit}}$	$K=-1$	(open)

$$G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G_N T_{\mu\nu} \quad \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G_N \tilde{T}_{\mu\nu} \quad T_{\mu\nu} + T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{vac}}$$

$$\rho = \rho_{\text{crit}} (1 \pm 0.01)$$

$$T_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G_N \tilde{T}_{\mu\nu} \quad T_{\mu\nu} + T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{vac}}$$

$$\rho = \rho_{\text{crit}} (1 \pm 0.01)$$

$$\rho = \rho(\rho)$$

$$p = w\rho$$

flat (U.)
closed (U.)
open)

$$\dot{\rho} = -3H(\rho + p) = -3(1+w)H\rho$$

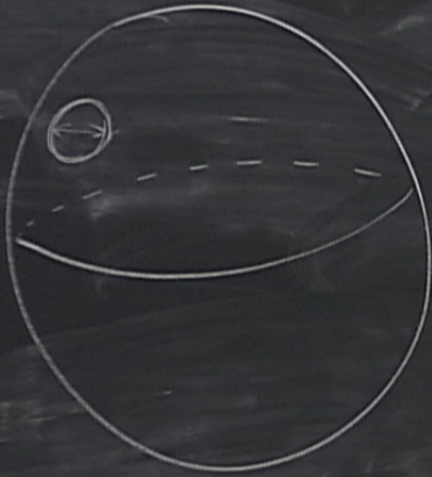
$$\frac{\dot{\rho}}{\rho} = -3(1+w)\frac{\dot{a}}{a}$$

$$\ln \rho = -3(1+w) \ln a + C$$

$$\rho \propto a^{-3(1+w)}$$

radiation	$w = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \rho \propto a^{-4}$
matter	$w = 0 \Rightarrow \rho \propto a^{-3}$
vacuum E.	$w = -1 \Rightarrow \rho \propto a^0$

$$dE = dQ - PdV$$



$$d(\rho V) = -w \rho dV = p dV + V dp$$

$$V dp = -(1+w) \rho dV$$

$$\frac{dp}{\rho} = -(1+w) \frac{dV}{V} \Rightarrow$$

$$\rho \propto V^{-(1+w)} = a^{-3(1+w)}$$

