

Title: PSI 17/18 - Cosmology - Lecture 9

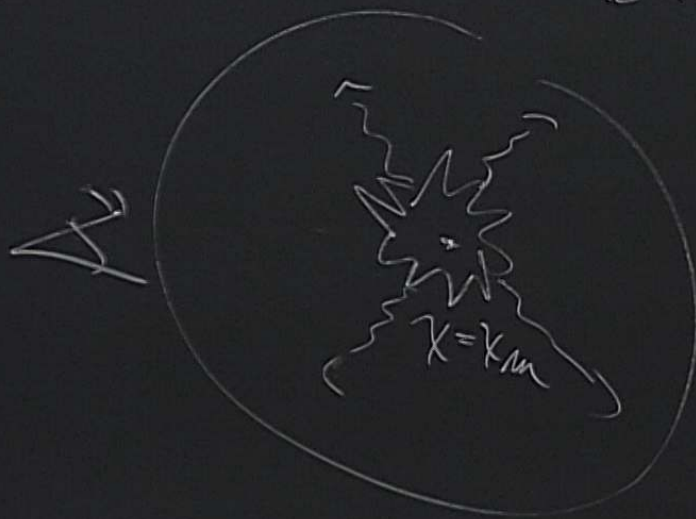
Date: Feb 06, 2018 11:30 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/18020097>

Abstract:

DARK ENERGY

- IF NO DE \Rightarrow SOME STARS OLDER THAN UNIVERSE.
- SUPERNOVAE EXPLOSIONS



$$F = \frac{L}{4\pi} \frac{a^2}{a_0^4 S_K^2(x_m)}$$

AIM: WRITE IN TERMS OF z

• COSMOLOGICAL REDSHIFT

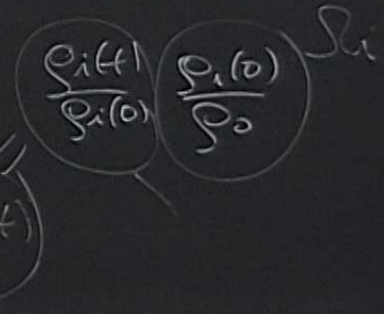
$$\frac{a_0}{a} = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} = z+1, \quad dz = -\frac{a_0}{a} H dt$$

$$\chi_{em}(z) = -\int_{em}^0 dx = \int_{em}^0 d\eta = \int_{em}^0 \frac{dt}{a(t)} = \frac{1}{a_0} \int_0^z \frac{dz}{H(z)}$$

$$H(z) = H_0 \sqrt{\sum_1 \Omega_i(t) (1+z)^{3(1+w_i)}}$$

COMES FROM F.F

$$H^2 = \frac{8\pi G_0}{3} \sum_1 \rho_i / \rho_0 = H_0^2 \sum_1 \frac{\rho_i(t)}{\rho_0}$$



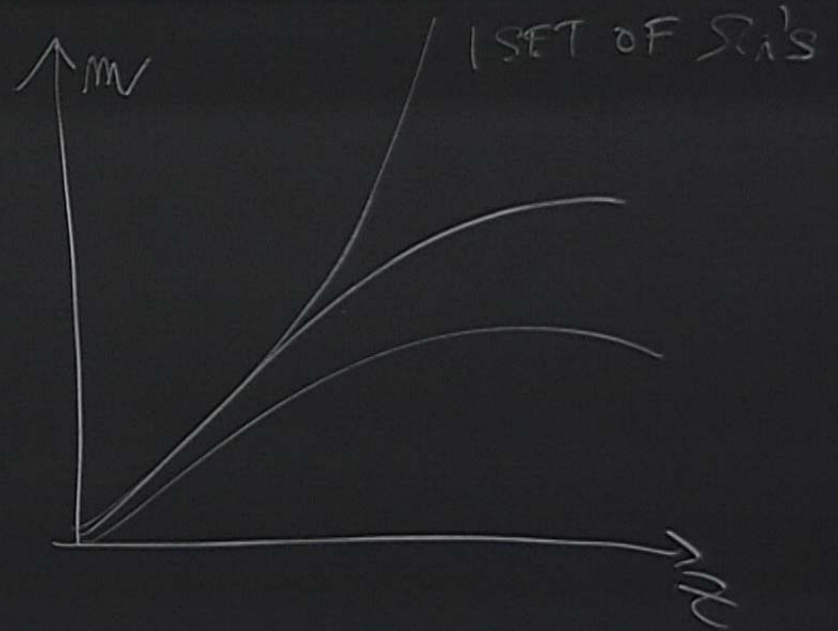
AIM: WRITE IN TERMS
OF \underline{z}

COMES FROM F.F $f^2 =$

• INSTEAD OF \underline{F} PEOPLE LIKE
APPARENT MAGNITUDES

$$m = -2.5 \log_{10} F$$

(EYE LIKES IT)





... do SK (Ken)

AIM: WRITE IN TERMS OF z

$$H(z) = H_0 \left[\sum_1 \Omega_i(z) (1+z)^{-3(1+w_i)} \right]$$

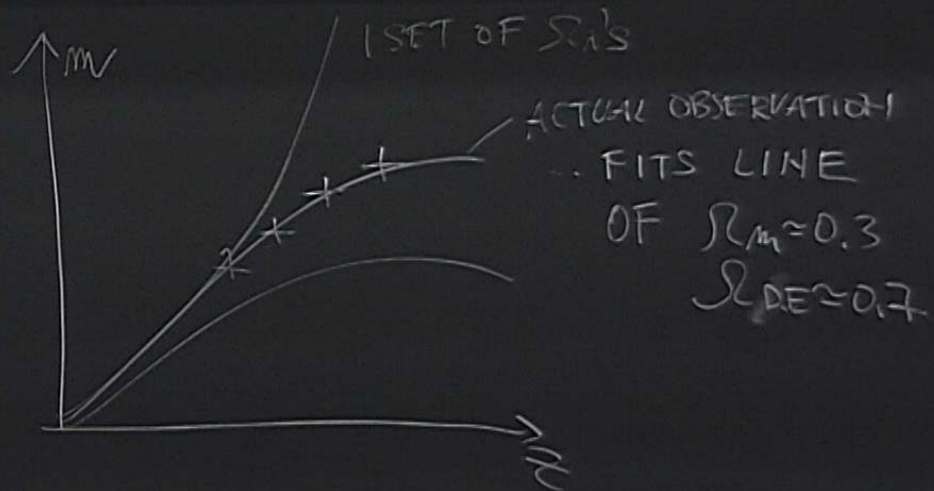
COMES FROM F.F

$$H_0^2 = \frac{8\pi G_0}{3} \sum_1 \rho_i / \rho_0 = \frac{1}{6} \dots$$

• INSTEAD OF F PEOPLE LIKE APPARENT MAGNITUDES

$$m = -2.5 \log_{10} F$$

(EYE LIKES IT)



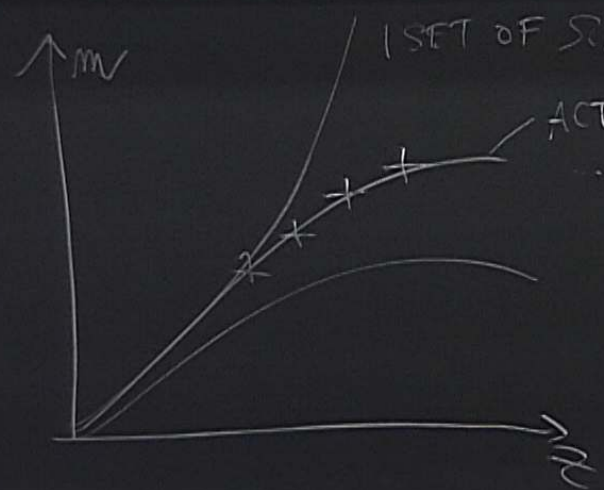
$$H(z) = H_0 \sqrt{\sum_1 \Omega_i(z)} (1+z)^{3(1+\sum_1 \Omega_i)}$$

COMES FROM F.F

$$H^2 = \frac{8\pi G_0}{3} \sum_1 \rho_i = H_0^2 \sum_1 \left(\frac{\rho_i(z)}{\rho_0}\right)$$

$$\frac{\rho_i(z)}{\rho_0(z)} \quad \frac{\rho_i(z)}{\rho_0}$$

to $\Omega(z)$
 IN TERMS
 OF z



ACTUAL OBSERVATION
 FITS LINE
 OF $\Omega_m = 0.3$
 $\Omega_{DE} \approx 0.7$
 (XIP-2001)

COSMOLOGICAL CONSTANT PROBLEMS

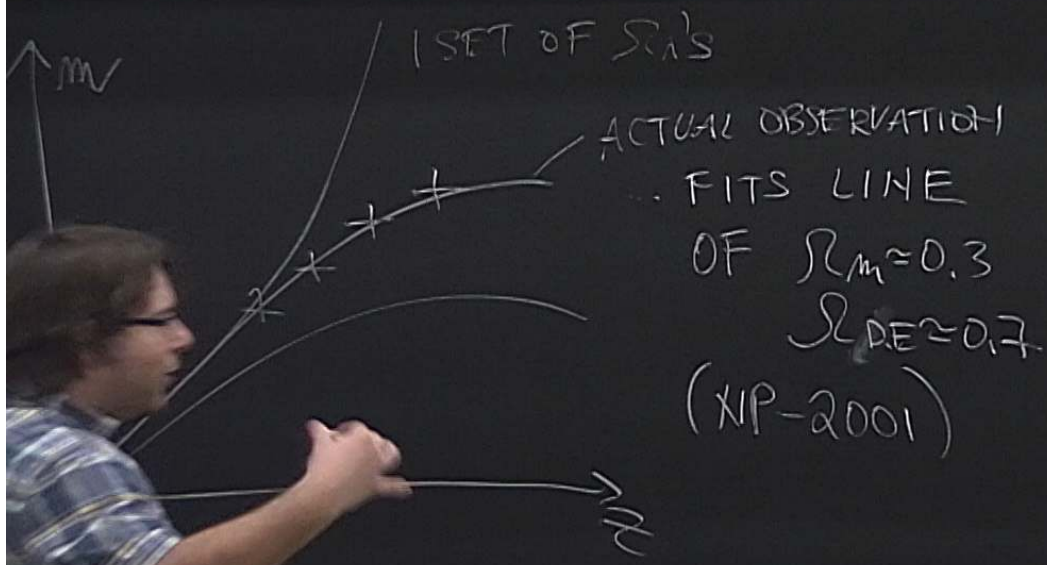
- OLD: $\rho_\Lambda \approx 10^{-29} \text{ g/cm}^3$
 $\approx 10^{-120}$ IN R. PLANCK UNITS
- VACUUM FL. $\approx M_{pl}^2 \approx O(1)$

TERMS

$$H_0 \propto \frac{1}{\lambda} \int \rho(t) (1+z)$$

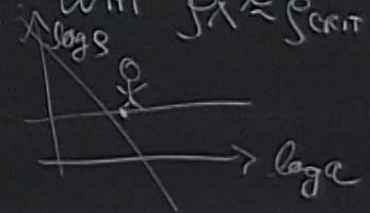
COMES FROM F.F $H^2 = \frac{8\pi G_0}{3} \sum \rho_i / \rho_0 = H_0^2 \sum \left(\frac{\rho_i(t)}{\rho_0} \right)$

$$\frac{\rho_i(t)}{\rho_0}$$



COSMOLOGICAL CONSTANT PROBLEMS

- OLD $\rho_\Lambda \approx 10^{-29} \text{ g/cm}^3 \approx 10^{-120}$ IN R. PLANCK UNITS
- VACUUM FL. $\approx M_{pl}^2 \approx O(1)$
- NEW WHY $\rho_\Lambda \approx \rho_{crit} \approx \rho_0$



"COSMOLOGICAL NON-CONSTANT PROBLEM"

E. NELSON & N. AFSHORDI - 1504.00012

VACUUM EXP. $\langle T_{\mu\nu}^{(VAC)} \rangle$... HOM. U.

HIGHER ORDER CORR. $\langle T_{\mu\nu}^{(VAC)}(x) T_{\alpha\beta}(y) \rangle$... AFFECTS
[NHOM. U.]

g) INFLATION

- COMOVING HUBBLE RADIUS

$$\hat{r} = \frac{1}{aH} = \frac{1}{\dot{a}}$$

ACC.	$\ddot{a} > 0$	$\hat{r} \downarrow$
DEC.	$\ddot{a} < 0$	$\hat{r} \uparrow$

AFFECTS
INHOM. U.

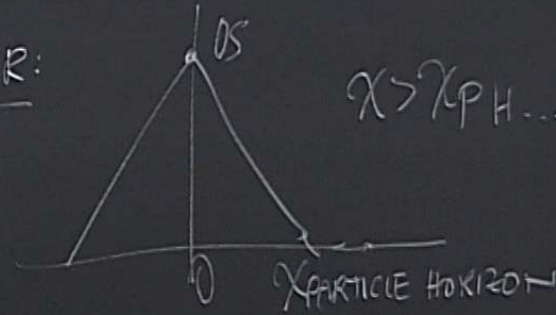
g) INFLATION

• MOVING HUBBLE RADIUS

$$\hat{n} = \frac{1}{aH} = \frac{1}{\dot{a}}$$

ACC. $\ddot{a} > 0$ $\hat{n} \downarrow$
 DEC. $\ddot{a} < 0$ $\hat{n} \uparrow$

REMEMBER:



$X > X_{PH} \dots$ NEVER
 COULD HAVE
 COMMUNICATED.

$\Delta l =$ DISTANCE LIGHT CAN TRAVEL IN A
 HUBBLE TIME $\approx c t_H = \frac{c}{H} = a \hat{n} c$

$$\hat{n} = \frac{1}{aH}$$

IF $x > \hat{r}$. OBSERVERS CANNOT
TALK TO EACH OTHER
'NOW' (WITHIN t_H)

INFLATION: IDEA THAT BEFORE RAD. ERA
STARTED THERE WAS A PERIOD WHEN
UNIVERSE EXPANDED LIKE CRAZY ($\ddot{a} > 0$)

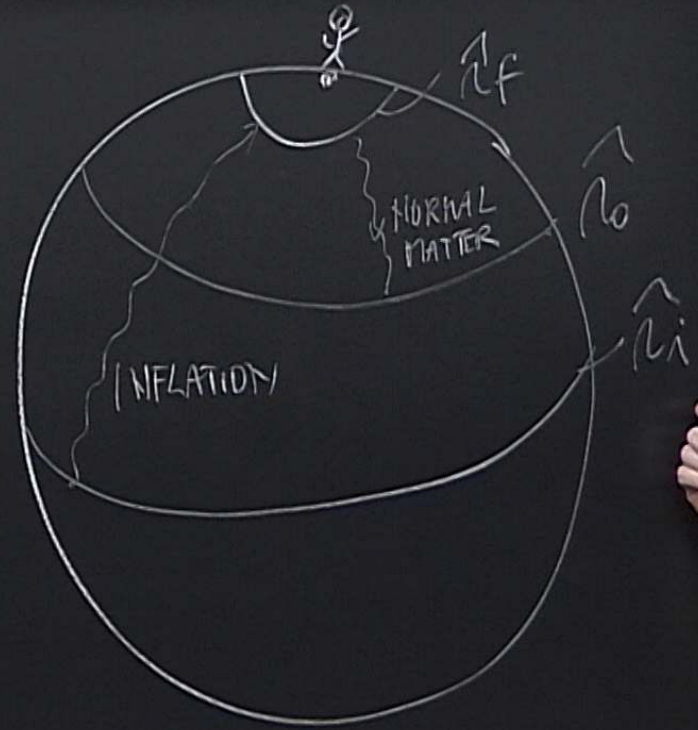
$$\frac{d\hat{a}}{dt} < 0 \Rightarrow \hat{a} > 0$$

DURING INFLATION COMOVING
HUBBLE RADII EXPONENTIALLY
DECREASES

N - NUMBER OF E-FOLDS

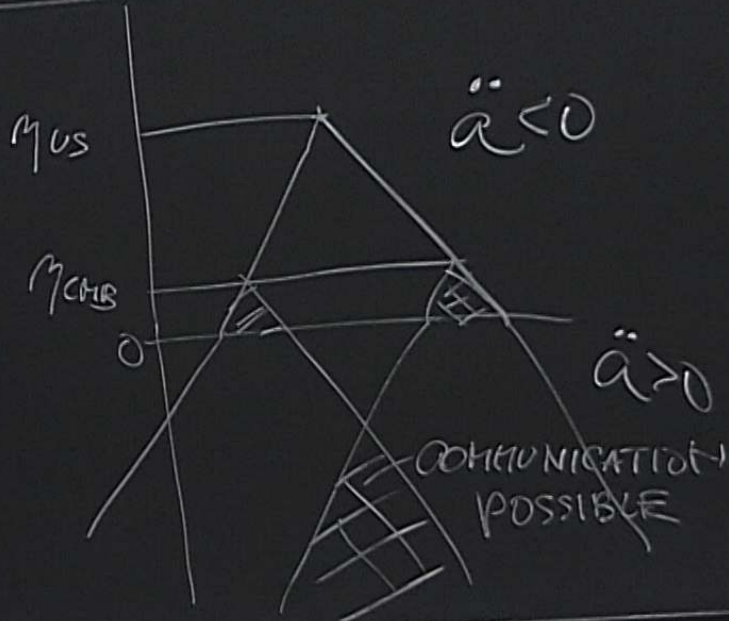
$$l^H = \frac{\hat{r}_i}{\hat{r}_f} \quad \text{INITIAL}$$

$$k=+1$$



3 PUZZLES:

HORIZON PROBLEM:



• FLATNESS PROBLEM

• $\rho = \rho_c (1 \pm 0.01)$

• $H^2 = \frac{\rho}{3 m_{pl}^2} - \frac{K}{a^2}$

$\rho_c = 3 m_{pl}^2 H^2$

$\frac{\rho}{\rho_c} = 1 + K \hat{\lambda}^2$

FINE TUNING?

• IF $\ddot{a} < 0$ $\hat{\lambda} \nearrow$

$\ddot{a} < 0$

$\ddot{a} > 0$
~~REUNIFICATION POSSIBLE~~

NC50

FLATNESS PROBLEM

• $\rho = \rho_e (1 \pm 0.01)$

• $H^2 = \frac{\rho}{3 m_{pl}^2} - \frac{K}{a^2}$

$\rho_c = 3 m_{pl}^2 H^2$

$\frac{\rho}{\rho_c} = 1 + K \hat{\lambda}^2$

FINE TUNING?

• IF $\ddot{a} < 0$ $\hat{\lambda} \nearrow$

AS WE GO BACK IN TIME $\hat{\lambda}$ MUCH SMALLER THAN $\hat{\lambda}_0$.

$\left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_c} \right)_{BBN} = |\pm 10^{-31}|$

FINE TUNING

$\ddot{a} > 0$
FLATNESS PROBLEM



$N \approx 50$

THE TUNING?

IF $\ddot{a} < 0$ $\hat{n} \nearrow$

AS WE GO BACK IN TIME \hat{n} MUCH SMALLER THAN \hat{n}_0 .

$$\left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_c} \right)_{\text{BBN}} = \left| \pm 10^{-31} \right| \text{ FINE TUNING}$$

INFLATION REMOVES FINE TUNING

MONOPOLE PROBLEM (FOR FRIENDS OF GUTS)

SHORTLY AFTER BIG BANG $T \approx T_{\text{GUT}} \approx 10^{16} \text{ GeV}$

SYMMETRY BREAKING WOULD PRODUCE

$$| \text{MONOPOLE} / | \text{VACUUM} \approx \frac{| \text{MONOPOLE} |}{\text{CAUSALLY CONNECTED REGION}}$$

WHEN PRODUCED.

$$d_{\text{PROD}} = a \hat{n} = \frac{1}{H} \approx \frac{m_{\text{pl}}}{T_{\text{GUT}}^2}$$

$$H^2 \approx \frac{T_{\text{GUT}}^4}{m_{\text{pl}}^2}$$

$$d_{\text{Now}} = \frac{T_{\text{BOT}}}{T_{\text{CHB}}} d_{\text{PROD}} \approx \frac{m_{\text{pl}}}{T_{\text{BOT}} T_{\text{CHB}}} \approx \underline{10^4 \text{ km}}$$

$$S_{\text{mom}} = \frac{M_{\text{BOT}}}{d_{\text{Now}}^3} = \underline{\underline{10^{17} \text{ g/cm}^3}}$$

UNIVERSE WOULD COLLAPSE LONG TIME AGO.

$$H \sim \frac{100}{\text{Mpc}^2}$$

TWO CONDITIONS:

• RAPIDLY SHRINKING HUBBLE RADIUS

$$\frac{d\hat{n}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{aH} \right) = - \frac{\dot{a}H + a\dot{H}}{a^2 H^2} = -\frac{1}{a} (1 + \epsilon) \ll 0$$

$$\epsilon = -\frac{\dot{H}}{H^2} \ll 1$$

• INFLATION LASTS SUFFICIENTLY LONG

$$\frac{\ddot{a}H}{2} = -\frac{1}{a}(1-\epsilon) \ll 0$$

$$\eta = \frac{\dot{\epsilon}}{\epsilon} \frac{1}{H}$$

$$|\eta| \ll 1$$

IF $\dot{a} > 0$... OBSERVERS CAN
TALK TO EACH OTHER

$$\frac{dV}{dt} < 0 \Rightarrow a < 0$$

WHAT KIND OF MATTER DRIVES INFLATION?

$$H^2 = \frac{\rho}{3m_{pl}^2}$$

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

$$2H\dot{H} = \frac{\dot{\rho}}{3m_{pl}^2} = -\frac{3H(\rho + P)}{3m_{pl}^2} = 2H \left(\frac{\ddot{a}}{a} - \frac{\dot{a}^2}{a^2} \right) = 2H \left(\frac{\ddot{a}}{a} - \frac{\rho}{3m_{pl}^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\ddot{a}}{a} = -\frac{1}{6m_{pl}^2} (\rho + 3P)$$

INFLATION $\ddot{a} > 0$ $\rho + 3p < 0$

$$w < -\frac{1}{3}$$

(VIOLATES STRONG ENERGY COND.)

$$\left(\frac{\ddot{a}}{a} - \frac{g}{3\mu p^2} \right)$$