

Title: Cosmology Lecture

Speakers: Kendrick Smith

Collection: Cosmology 2023/24

Date: February 27, 2024 - 11:30 AM

URL: <https://pirsa.org/24020033>

BAUMANN AMSTERDAM NOTES

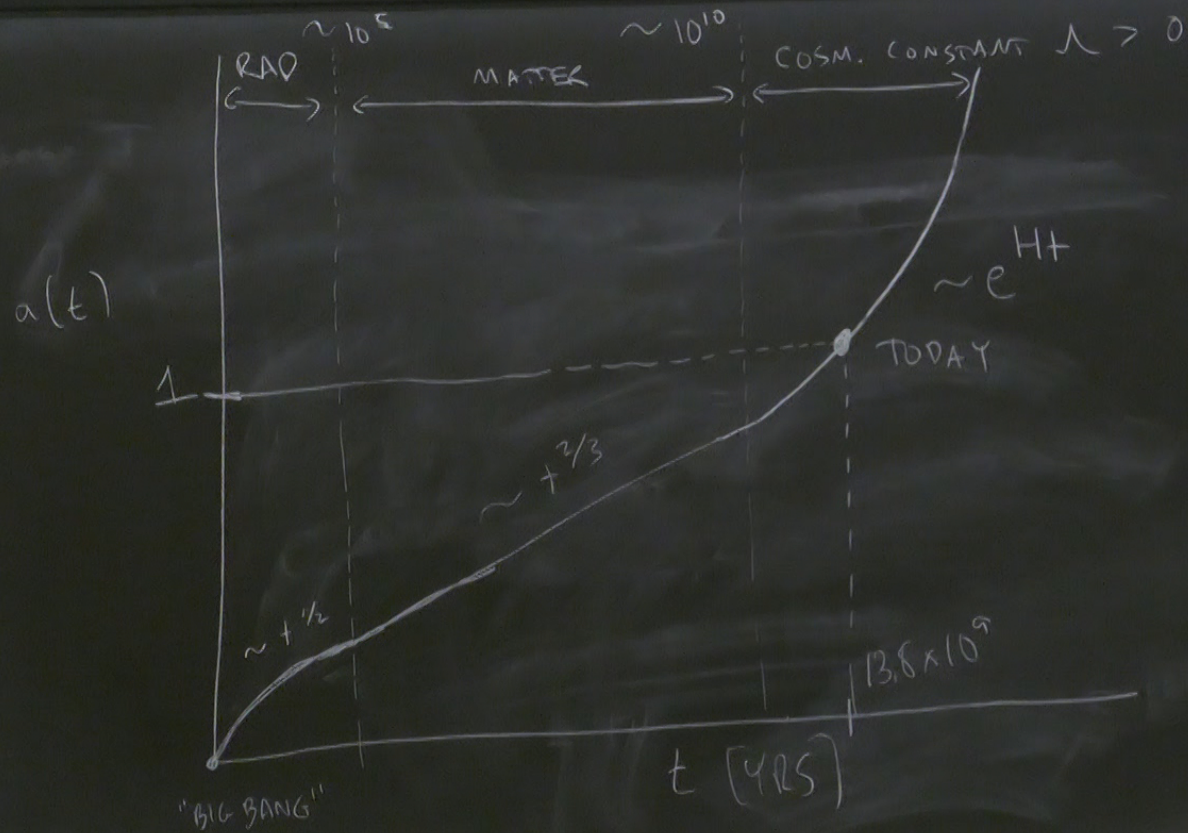
- EXPANSION HISTORY [CH 1]
- THERMAL HISTORY [CH 3] ← 10-DAY GAP
- INFLATION [CH 2+6]

FLRW METRIC: $ds^2 = -dt^2 + a(t)^2 dx^2$

$$dx^2 \equiv \delta_{ij} dx^i dx^j$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \\ & a(t)^2 \delta_{ij} \end{pmatrix}$$

↘ "SCALE FACTOR"



FLRW METRIC: $ds^2 = -dt^2 + a(t)^2 dx^2$

$$dx^2 \equiv \delta_{ij} dx^i dx^j$$

FLAT

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & a(t)^2 \delta_{ij} & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

↪ "SCALE FACTOR"

SYMMETRIES

- 3 TRANSLATIONS
- 3 ROTATIONS
- NO BOOSTS ✓



SYMMETRIES

- 3 TRANSLATIONS
- 3 ROTATIONS
- NO BOOSTS ✓
- NO TIME TRANSLATION }

SYMMETRIES

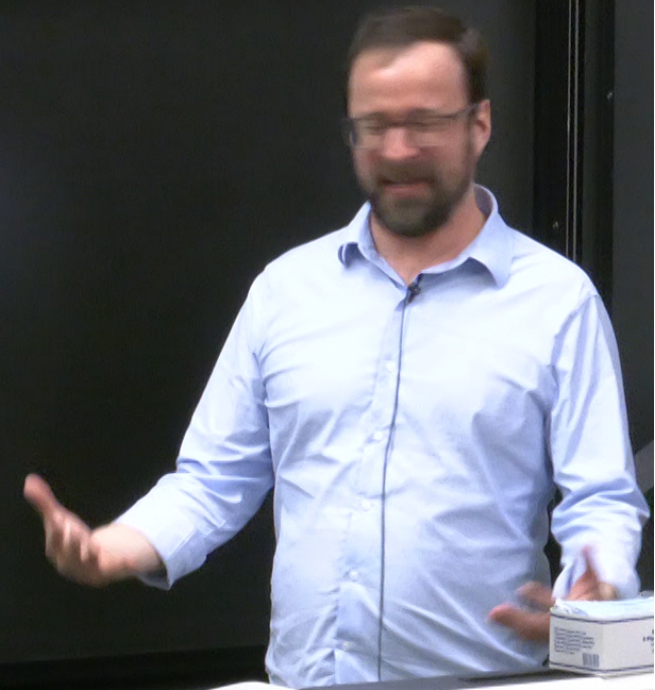
- 3 TRANSLATIONS

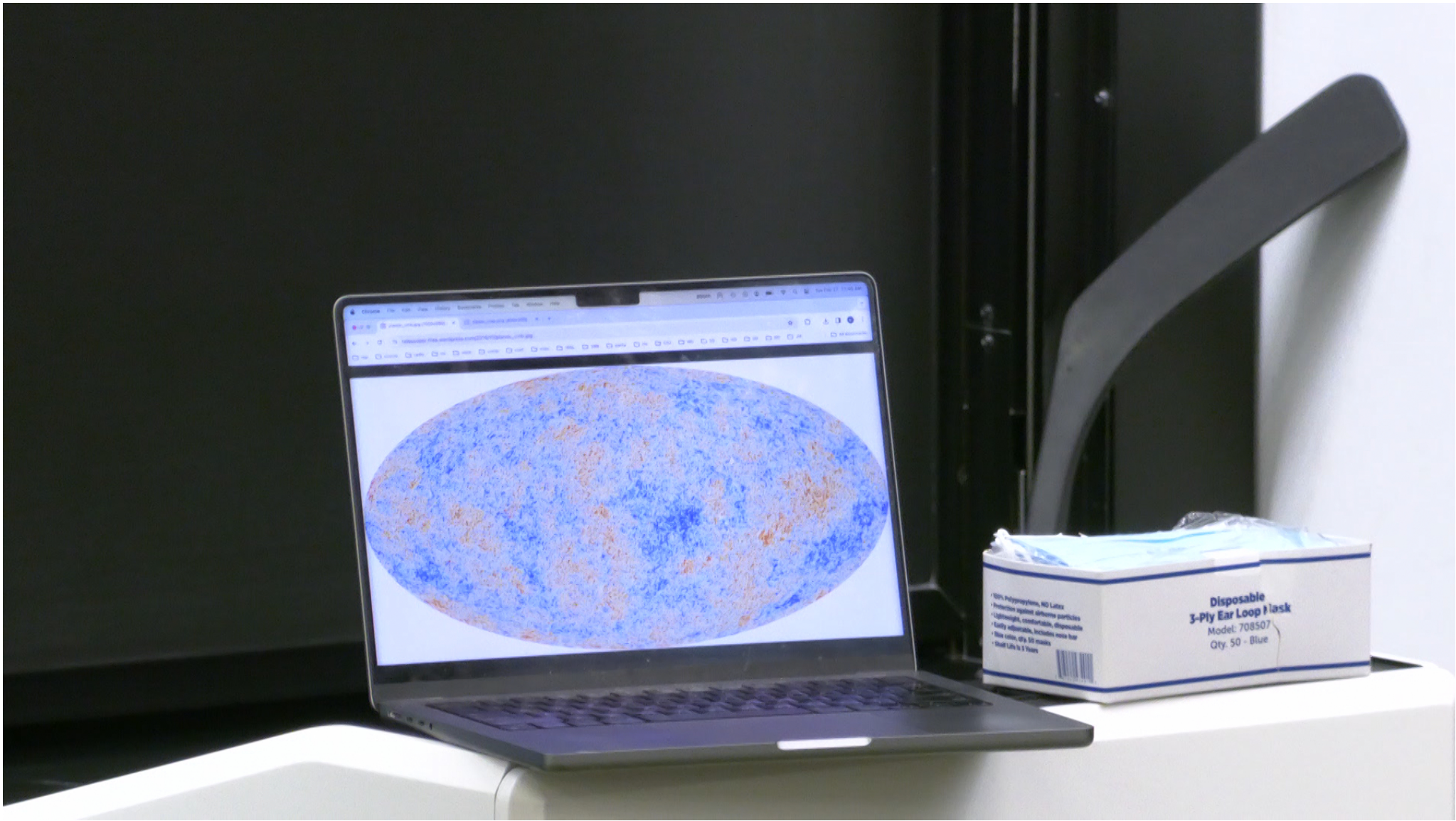
- 3 ROTATIONS

- NO BOOSTS

- NO TIME TRANSLATION

} ← UNIVERSE HAS PREFERRED REST FRAME
4 " " " " CLOCK



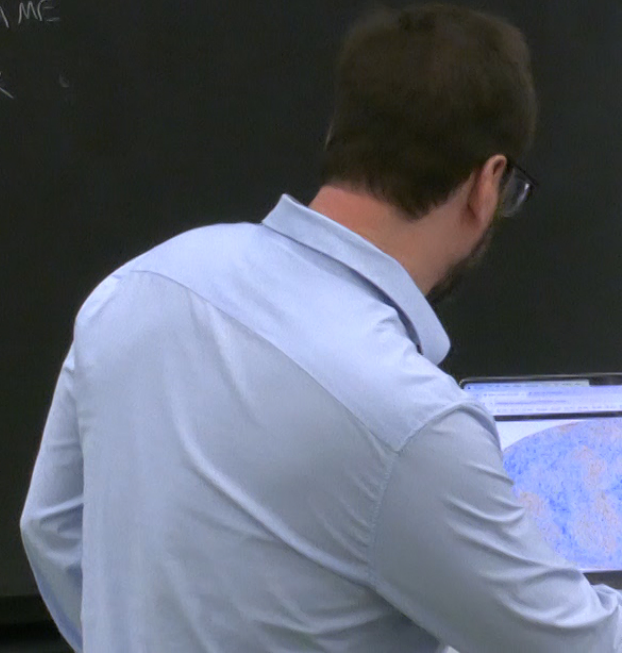


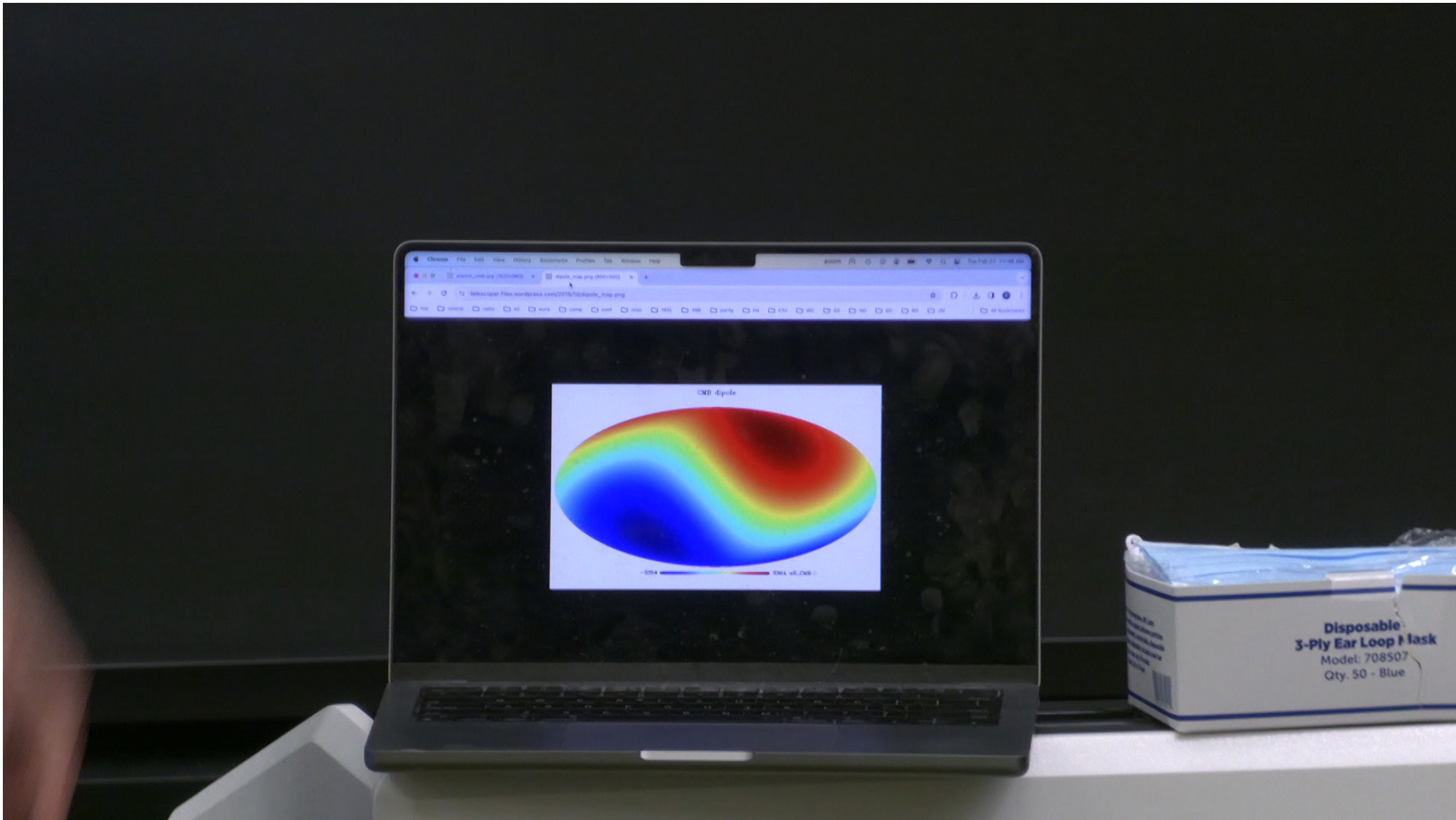
SYMMETRIES

- 3 TRANSLATIONS
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← UNIVERSE HAS PREFERRED REST FRAME
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CMB = {
PRIMORDIAL ~ 100 mK





SYMMETRIES

- 3 TRANSLATIONS

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CMB = {
MONOPOLE ~ 2.7 K
DIPOLE ~ 3 mK
PRIMORDIAL ~ 100 mK

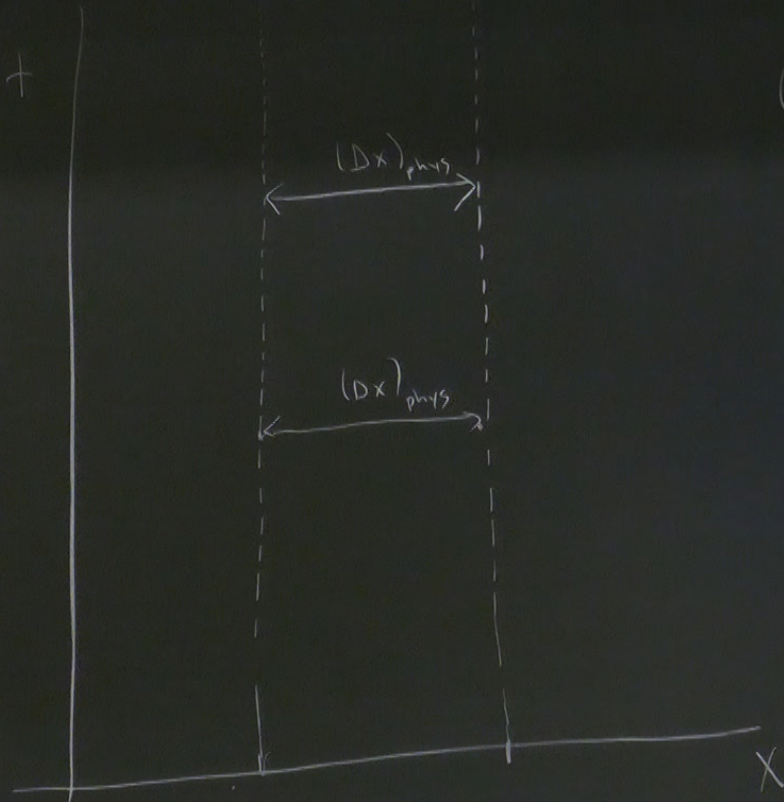
"BIG-BANG"

t [YRS]

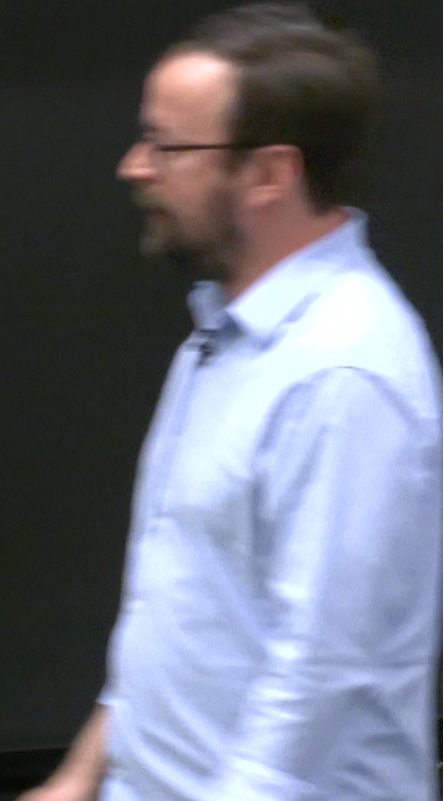
"COMOVING" OBSERVER = AT REST

$x^i = \text{CONST.}$

PRIMORDIAL



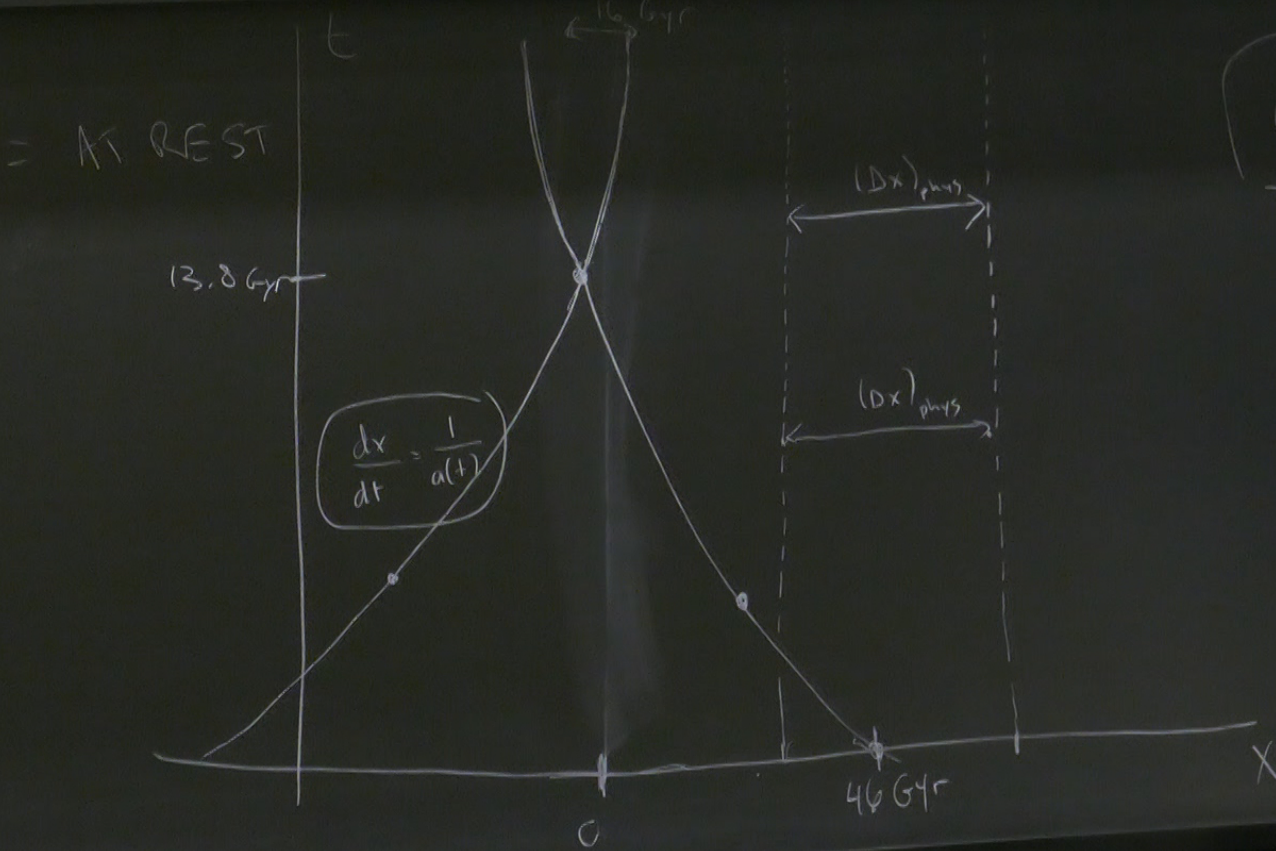
$$\begin{aligned}(\Delta x)_{\text{phys}} &= a(t) (\Delta x)_{\text{coord}} \\ &= \int ds \\ &= \int a(t) dx\end{aligned}$$



[YRS]

13.8×10^9

PRIMORDIAL ~ 100 MK



$$(\Delta x)_{\text{phys}} = a(t) (\Delta x)_{\text{coord}}$$
$$= \int dx$$
$$= \int a(t) dx$$

"BIG BANG"

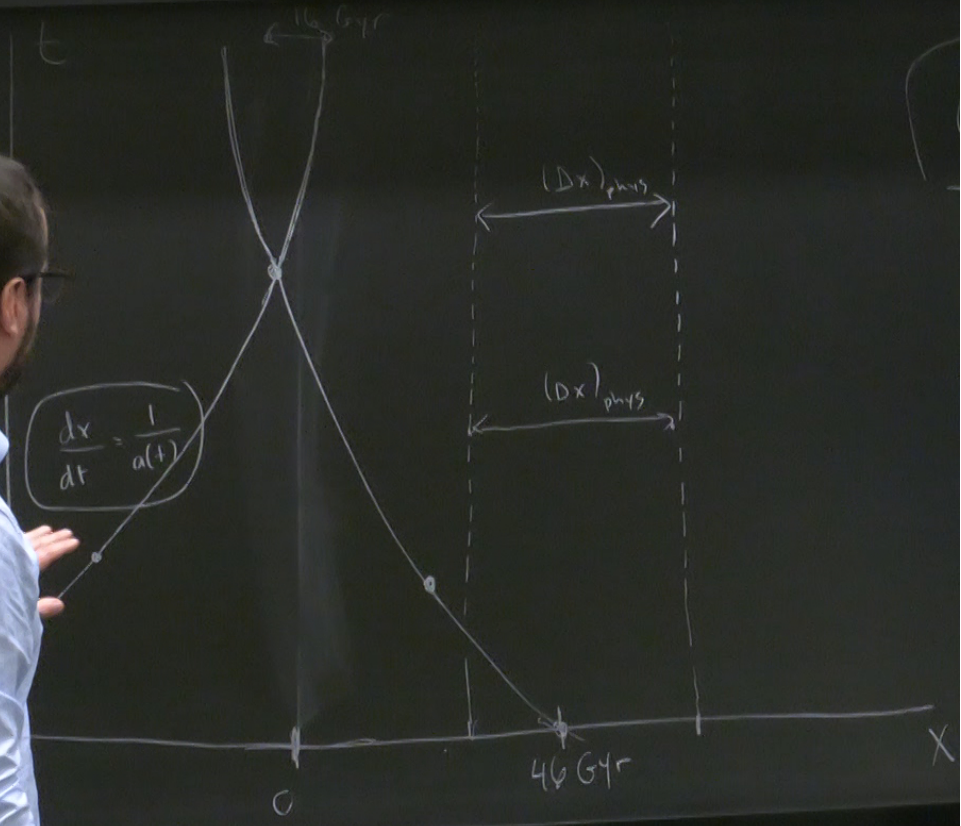
t [YRS]

"COMOVING" OBSERVER = AT REST

$$x^i = \text{CONST.}$$

$$1 = \frac{dx_{\text{phys}}}{dt} = a(t) \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{a(t)}$$



"BIG BANG"

t [YRS]

"COMOVING" OBSERVER = AT REST

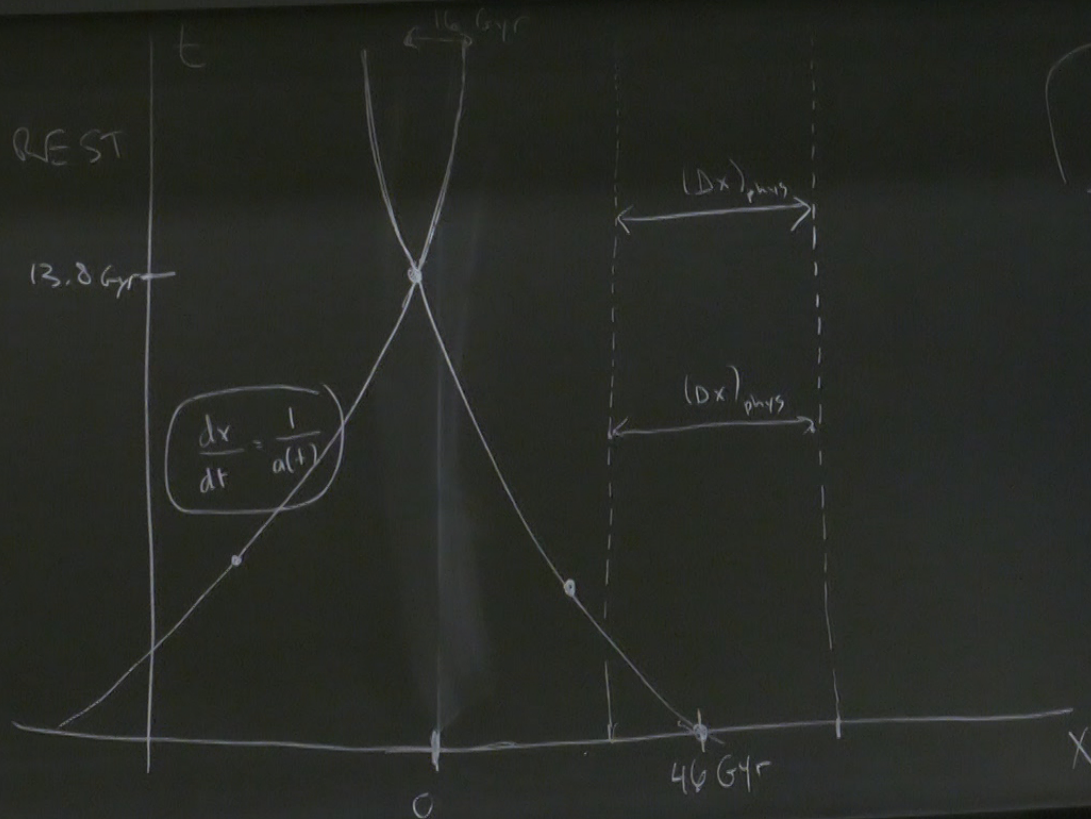
$$x^i = \text{CONST.}$$

$$1 = \frac{dx_{\text{phys}}}{dt} = a(t) \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{a(t)}$$

$$\Theta = ds^2 = -dt^2 + a(t)^2 dx^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{a(t)}$$



$\{0, \dots, N-1\}$
 ↑
 Smallest
 eigenvalue

$N \rightarrow \infty$

CHRISTOFFEL SYMBOLS & GEODESICS

$$\nabla_{\mu} T_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_n}^{P_1 \dots P_m} = \partial_{\mu} T_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_n}^{P_1 \dots P_m} + \sum_{i=1}^m \Gamma_{\mu \lambda}^{P_i} T_{\sigma_1 \dots \lambda \dots P_m}^{P_1 \dots P_m} - \sum_{i=1}^n \Gamma_{\mu \sigma_i}^{\lambda} T_{\sigma_1 \dots \lambda \dots \sigma_n}^{P_1 \dots P_m}$$

$\{0, \dots, N-1\}$
↑
Smallest
eigenvalue

$N \rightarrow \infty$

CHRISTOFFEL SYMBOLS & GEODESICS

$$\nabla_{\mu} T_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_n}^{P_1 \dots P_m} = \partial_{\mu} T_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_n}^{P_1 \dots P_m} + \sum_{i=1}^m \Gamma_{\mu \lambda}^{P_i} T_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_n}^{P_1 \dots \lambda \dots P_m} - \sum_{i=1}^n \Gamma_{\mu \sigma_i}^{\lambda} T_{\sigma_1 \dots \lambda \dots \sigma_n}^{P_1 \dots P_m}$$

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\rho} \equiv \frac{1}{2} g^{\rho\lambda} (\partial_{\mu} g_{\nu\lambda} + \partial_{\nu} g_{\mu\lambda} - \partial_{\lambda} g_{\mu\nu})$$

CHRISTOFFEL SYMBOLS & GEODESICS

$$\nabla_{\mu} T_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_n}^{p_1 \dots p_m} = \partial_{\mu} T_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_n}^{p_1 \dots p_m} + \sum_{i=1}^m \Gamma_{\mu\lambda}^{p_i} T_{\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_n}^{p_1 \dots \lambda \dots p_m} - \sum_{i=1}^n \Gamma_{\mu\sigma_i}^{\lambda} T_{\sigma_1 \dots \lambda \dots \sigma_n}^{p_1 \dots p_m}$$

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\rho} \equiv \frac{1}{2} g^{\rho\lambda} (\partial_{\mu} g_{\nu\lambda} + \partial_{\nu} g_{\mu\lambda} - \partial_{\lambda} g_{\mu\nu})$$

GEODESIC CURVE $X^{\mu}(\lambda)$ SATISFYING GEODESIC EQ

$$\frac{dV^{\mu}}{d\lambda} + \Gamma_{\rho\sigma}^{\mu} V^{\rho} V^{\sigma} = 0 \quad \text{WHERE } V^{\mu} = \frac{dX^{\mu}}{d\lambda}$$

TIME LIKE: $\lambda = \text{PROPER TIME } \tau$

LIGHT LIKE: $g^M = \sqrt{M}$

$$g^M = m_0 \sqrt{M}$$

FLRW

$$\begin{matrix} j \\ 0i \end{matrix} =$$

FLRW

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_{0i}^j &= \frac{1}{2} g^{j\lambda} \left(\partial_0 g_{i\lambda} + \cancel{\partial_i g_{0\lambda}} - \cancel{\partial_\lambda g_{0i}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} g^{jk} \left(\partial_0 g_{ik} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (a^{-2} \delta^{jk}) \partial_t (a^2 \delta_{ik})\end{aligned}$$

FLRW

$$\Gamma_{0i}^j = \frac{1}{2} g^{j\lambda} \left(\partial_0 g_{i\lambda} + \cancel{\partial_\lambda g_{0i}} - \cancel{\partial_\lambda g_{0i}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} g^{jk} \left(\partial_0 g_{ik} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (a^{-2} \delta^{jk}) \partial_t (a^2 \delta_{ik})$$

$$= \frac{\dot{a}}{a} \delta_{ij}$$

$$= H(t) \delta_{ij}$$

$$H(t) \equiv \frac{\dot{a}(t)}{a(t)}$$

HUBBLE EXPANSION RATE

$$\Gamma_{0i}^j = H \delta_i^j$$

$$\Gamma_{ij}^0 = a^2 H \delta_{ij}$$

$$= a(t)^2$$

$$\Gamma_{00}^0 = \Gamma_{0i}^0 = \Gamma_{00}^i = \Gamma_{ij}^k = 0$$

$$= \frac{a}{a} \dot{d}_i$$
$$= H(t) \dot{d}_i$$

$$H(t) \equiv \frac{\dot{a}(t)}{a(t)}$$

HUBBLE EXP

$$q_i = a(t)^2 \dot{q}_i$$

$$\vec{q}^{\text{phys}} = \frac{1}{a(t)} \dot{q}_i$$

$$m_0^2 = q_{\mu\nu}$$

$$= \frac{a}{a} \dot{d}_i$$
$$= H(t) \dot{d}_i$$

$$H(t) \equiv \frac{\dot{a}(t)}{a(t)} \quad \text{HUBBLE EXP}$$

$$q_i = a(t)^2 \dot{q}^i$$

$$\vec{q}^{\text{phys}} = \frac{1}{a(t)} \dot{q}^i$$

$$-m_0^2 = \dot{q}_\mu \dot{q}^\mu$$
$$= -(\dot{q}^0)^2 + a(t)^2 (\dot{q}^i)^2$$

$$= \frac{a}{a} \dot{d}_i$$

$$= H(t) \dot{d}_i$$

$$H(t) \equiv \frac{\dot{a}(t)}{a(t)}$$

HUBBLE EXP

$$q_i = a(t)^2 \dot{q}^i$$

$$\vec{q}^{\text{phys}} = \frac{1}{a(t)} \dot{q}^i$$

$$E_{\text{phys}}^2 - q_{\text{phys}}^2 = m_0^2$$

$$-m_0^2 = q_\mu q^\mu$$

$$= -(\dot{q}^0)^2 + a(t)^2 (\dot{q}^i)^2$$

$$q^0 = E_{\text{phys}} \quad q_{\text{phys}} = a \dot{q}^i$$

FLRW GEODESIC $X^m(\lambda)$ $V^m = \frac{dx^m}{d\lambda}$

$$\frac{dV^0}{d\lambda} = -a^2 H \delta_{ij} V^i V^j$$

$$\frac{dV^i}{d\lambda} = -2H V^0 V^i$$

FLRW GEODESIC $X^m(\lambda)$

$$V^m = \frac{dx^m}{d\lambda}$$

$$\frac{dV^0}{d\lambda} = -a^2 H \delta_{ij} V^i V^j$$

$$\frac{dV^i}{d\lambda} = -2H V^0 V^i$$

$$= -2 \left(\frac{1}{a} \frac{da}{dt} \right) \left(\frac{dt}{d\lambda} \right) V^i \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dV^i}{da} = -\frac{2}{a} V^i$$

$$\Rightarrow V^i \propto a^{-2}$$

CMB
DIPOL
PRIMORDIAL ~ 100 mK

$$\Rightarrow \vec{q}_{\text{phys}} = a \dot{q}^i \propto a \dot{V}^i \propto a (a^{-2}) \propto \frac{1}{a(t)}$$



CMB
DIPOL
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$$\Rightarrow \vec{q}_{\text{phys}} = a q^i \propto a v^i \propto a (a^{-2})$$
$$\propto \frac{1}{a(t)}$$

$$\frac{m_0 v}{(1-v^2)^{1/2}} \propto \frac{1}{a}$$

"HUBBLE DRAG"

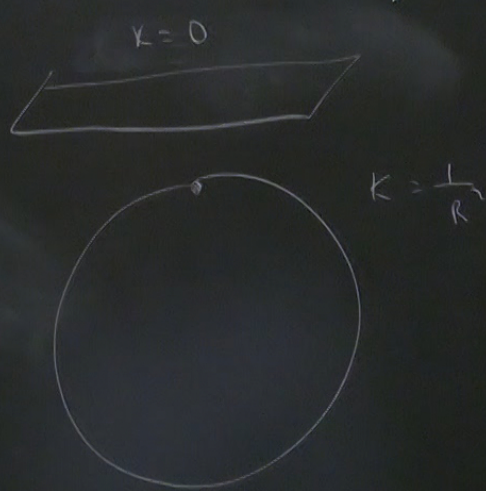


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$$\Rightarrow \vec{q}_{\text{phys}} = a q^i \propto a v^i \propto a (a^{-2})$$
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$$\frac{m_0 v}{(1-v^2)^{1/2}} \propto \frac{1}{a}$$

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SPEEDOMETER

$$T(\hat{\theta}) = \sum_{lm} T_{lm} Y_{lm}(\hat{\theta})$$

$$= T_{00} Y_{00}(\hat{\theta}) + \sum_n T_{1n} Y_{1n}(\hat{\theta}) + \dots$$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}}$

46 Gy

X