

# *Dynamics of the Universe*

- ★ *Friedmann Equations*
- ★ *Equation of State*
- ★ *Solutions for the scale factor for baseline model*
- ★ *The Inverse Problem*
- ★ *Studying a possible scalar field*

# *Newtonian Swindle*

★ Consider small sphere with radius  $\sim a$

$$\frac{a'^2}{2} - \frac{4\pi G \rho a^2}{3} = \text{const}$$

★ Introduce

$$\Omega_m = \frac{8\pi G \rho_0}{3H_0^2}$$

so that  $a'^2 = H_0^2 [\Omega_m a^{-1} + \dots]$

- Exterior mass (Birkhoff)?
- Pressure (OK)?
- Constant ( $\Omega_k = -k/H_0^2 R_0^2$ , Milne Universe, =0 if flat)

# GR Approach

★ *Field Equations*

$$G^{\alpha\beta} = 8\pi G (\rho + P) u^{\alpha} u^{\beta} + P g^{\alpha\beta}$$

★ *Recover first Friedmann equation.*

★ *Also use ThI  $d(\rho a^3) = -P d a^3$*

*to get second Friedmann equation*

$$a'' = -4\pi G (P + \rho/3) a$$

## *Radiation Fluid*

$$P \propto a^{-4} \propto T^4$$

$$a'^2 = H_0^2 [\Omega_m a^{-1} + \Omega_r a^{-2} + \dots]$$

## *Vacuum Energy*

$$\rho = \text{const} = -P$$

$$a'^2 = H_0^2 [\Omega_m a^{-1} + \Omega_r a^{-2} + \Omega_v a^2 + \Omega_k + \dots]$$

Differential Equation for a(t)

Quintessence  $P = w \rho$

# *$\Lambda$ CDM Model*

- ★ Suppose that the universe is flat and there is just cold matter with  $\Omega_m = 0.27$  and vacuum energy with  $P = -\rho$ .*
- ★ Solving the Friedmann equation with WMAP parameters gives our baseline model*
- ★ We can then go ahead and compute the age, distances, volumes etc*

$$a' = H_0 \left( \frac{\Omega_m}{a} + (1 - \Omega_m) a^2 \right)^{1/2}$$
$$a = \left( \frac{\Omega_m}{1 - \Omega_m} \right)^{1/3} \sinh^{2/3} \left( \frac{(1 - \Omega_m)^{1/2} H_0 t}{2} \right)$$

# Baseline Model (after WMAP)

★ Flat;  $k=0$ ; dark energy+matter

★  $H_0 = 71 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$  [ $1 \text{ Mpc} = 3.09 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ m}$ ]

$$= (13.8 \text{ Gyr})^{-1} = (4.23 \text{ Gpc})^{-1}.$$

★  $t_0 = 13.7 \text{ Gyr}$

★  $\Omega_0 = \rho / \rho_c = 0.27,$

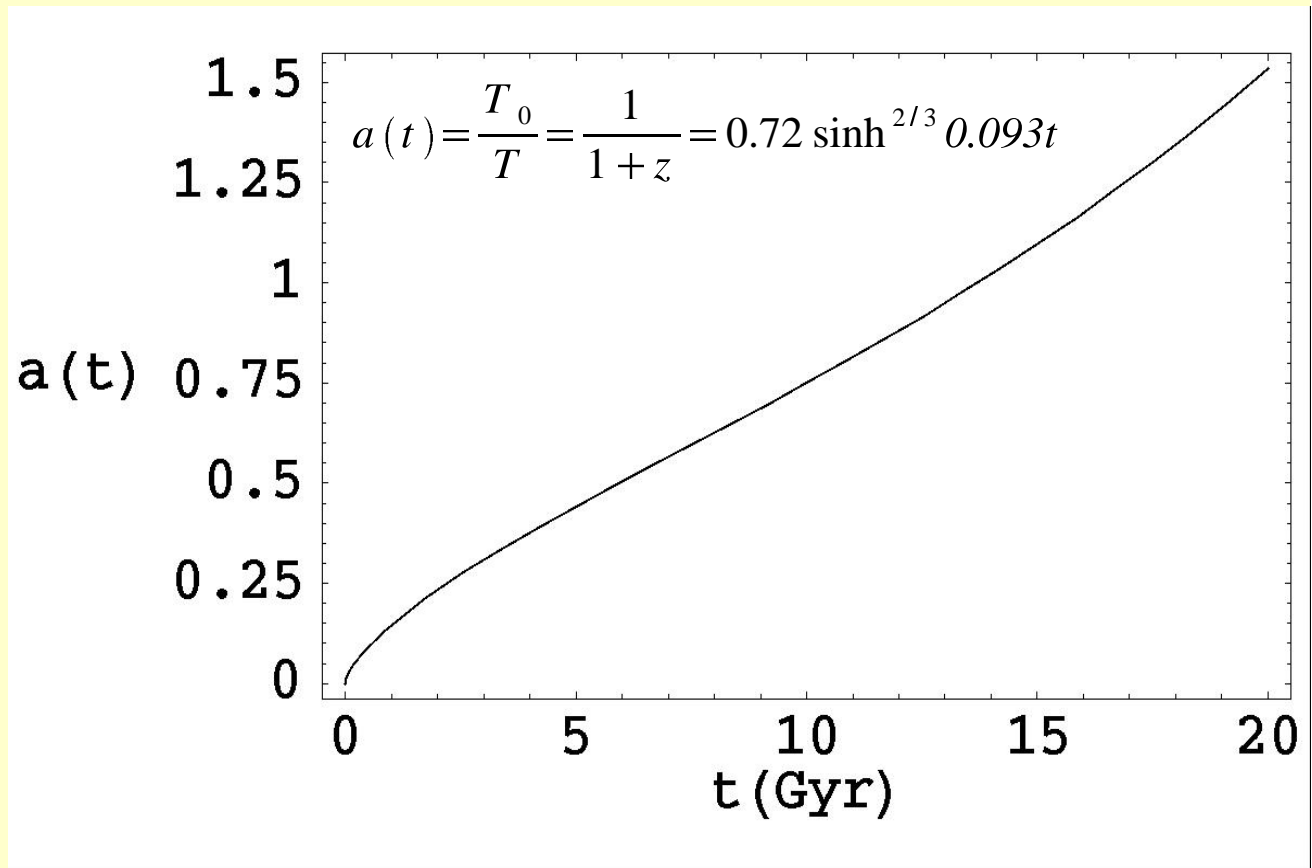
→  $\Omega_b = 0.044$

→  $\rho_c = 3H_0^2 / 8\pi G$

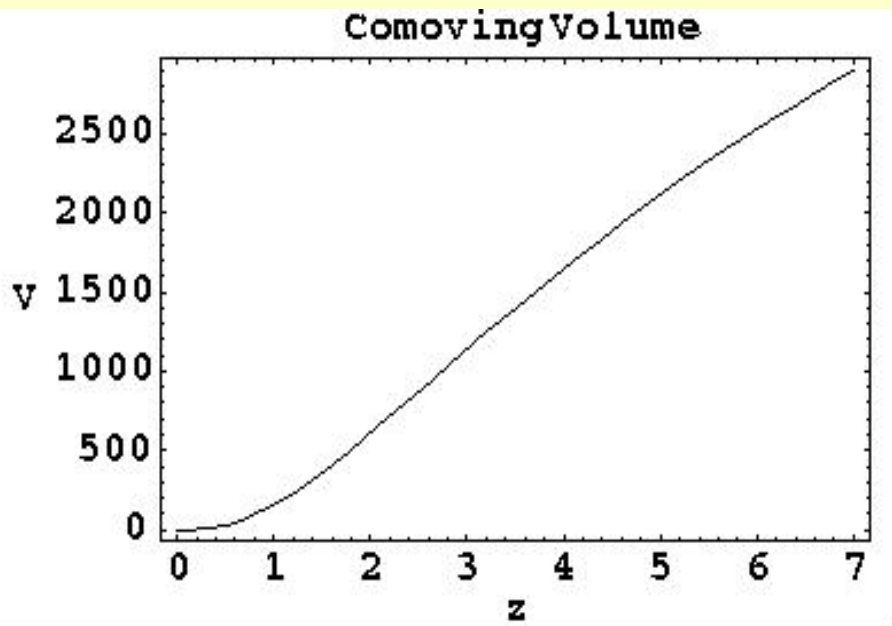
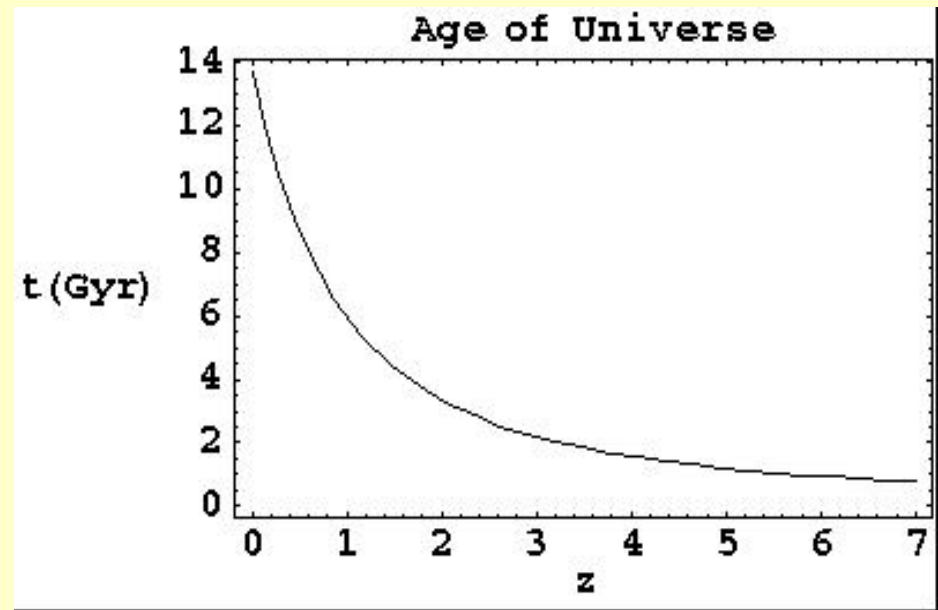
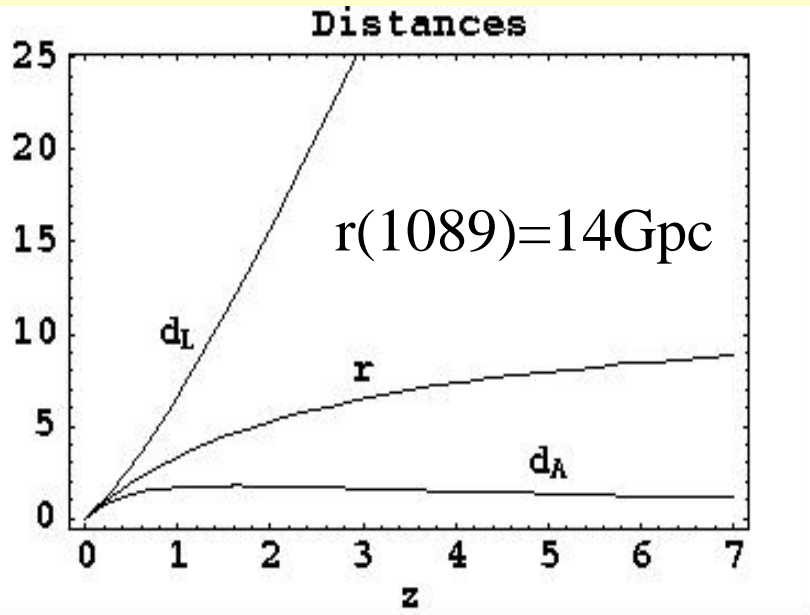
$$= 9.4 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

$$= 1.4 \cdot 10^{11} M_\odot \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$$

★  $T_0 = 2.725 \text{ K}$



# Baseline Model



$$r = \int dt / a$$
$$V = 4 \pi r^3 / 3$$

# *Measuring the scale factor*

- ★ Suppose that some mission like  $\mathcal{SNAP}$  is able to obtain accurate luminosity distances as a function of redshift  $z=1/a-1$*
- ★ This implies that we know  $r(a)=a d_L(a)$*
- ★ We can then solve for  $t(a)$  using  $dt=a dr$*
- ★ Inverting we obtain  $a(t)$  without resorting to a dynamical model*
- ★ We can then compute  $\mathcal{H}(t)$ ,  $q(t)$ ,  $j(t)$ , in principle.*



# Density Pressure and Fields

★ Assuming a flat universe (though this is unnecessary),

$$\rho = \frac{3H^2}{8\pi}; \quad P = \frac{(1-j)H^2}{4\pi}; \quad \frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{(1-j)H^3}{4\pi}$$

★ Now assume that the dark energy is contributed by a scalar field. Suppose further that we can ignore spatial gradients and the only other contribution is from cold matter. Then

$$V(\phi) = \frac{(2-q)H^2}{8\pi} - \frac{\rho_m}{2}$$
$$\phi'^2 = \frac{(1+q)H^2}{4\pi} - \rho_m$$

# *Dynamics of the Field*

★ *Next make the slow roll approximation,  $\phi''=0$*

$$V' = -3 H \phi'$$

★ *Substituting,*

$$j = -2 - 3q + \frac{12 \pi \rho_m}{H^2} = -2 - 3q + \frac{9H_0^2 \Omega_m}{2 H^2 a^3}$$

★ *Substituting  $q_0=0.6 \Rightarrow j_0=1$*

# *Eschatology*

- ★ In order to predict the future you would need a good understanding of  $\mathcal{V}(\phi)$*

# *Dynamics Summary*

- ★ *Most solutions of Friedmann equations are now irrelevant*
- ★ *Straightforward to compute framework for interpreting observations given a model of dark matter and energy*
- ★ *Possible to infer behavior of putative scalar field given excellent (relative) distances*
- ★ *Strong motivation for efforts like SNAP*