Calculate the CMB power spectrum: Cosmology II

Johan Mylius Kroken^{1, 2}

¹ Institute of Theoretical Astrophysics (ITA), University of Oslo, Norway

February 20, 2023 GitHub repo link: https://github.com/Johanmkr/AST5220/tree/main/project

ABSTRACT

SOME ABSTRACT

SOME ABSTRACT			
Contents			Cosmological parameters
1	Introduction	1	H - Hubble parameter. H_0 - Hubble constant fill in stuff.
2	Milestone I - Background Cosmology 2.1 Theory	1 C. 2 2 2 2 2 2	$e^x \mathcal{H}$ - Scaled Hubble parameter. $_{\text{MB0}}$ - Temperature of CMB today. $T_{\text{CMB0}} = 2.7255 \text{ K.}$ η - Conformal time. χ - Co-moving distance.
			Density parameters
3	Milestone II 3.1 Theory	2 2 2 2	Density parameter $\Omega_X = \rho_X/\rho_c$ where ρ_X is the density and $\rho_c = 8\pi G/3H^2$ the critical density. X can take the following values:
4	Milestone III 4.1 Theory	2C 2 2 3	b - Baryons. DM - Cold dark matter. γ - Electromagnetic radiation. ν - Neutrinos. k - Spatial curvature. Λ - Cosmological constant.
5	Milestone IV 5.1 Theory	3	A 0 in the subscript indicates the present day value.
	5.2 Methods	$\frac{3}{3}$	1. Introduction
6	Conclusion	3	Some citation: Pedregosa et al. (2011) and another citation Goodfellow et al. (2016). Figure 1 makes sure that you do all the work.
A	Some appendix	4	
В	Some appendix	4	2. Milestone I - Background Cosmology
			Some introduction to milestone 1
Nomenclature			
Constants of nature			2.1. Theory
G	- Gravitational constant. $G = 6.6743 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}.$		The main time variable will be $x = \ln a$. The Hubble equation, where we allow for curvature is

citation?:

densities.

 $G \ - \ {\rm Gravitational\ constant.}$ $G = 6.6743 \times 10^{-11} \ {\rm m}^3 \ {\rm kg}^{-1} \ {\rm s}^{-2}.$ $k_B \ - \ {\rm Boltzmann\ constant.}$ $k_B = 1.3806 \times 10^{-23} \ {\rm m}^2 \ {\rm kg\ s}^{-2} \ {\rm K}^{-1}.$ $\hbar \ - \ {\rm Reduced\ Planck\ constant.}$ $\hbar = 1.0546 \times 10^{-34} \ {\rm J\ s}^{-1}.$ $c \ - \ {\rm Speed\ of\ light\ in\ vacuum.}$ $c = 2.9979 \times 10^8 \ {\rm m\ s}^{-1}.$

 $H(x) = H_0 \sqrt{\Omega_{M0} e^{-3x} + \Omega_{R0} e^{-4x} + \Omega_{k0} e^{-2x} + \Omega_{\Lambda 0}},$

² Center for Computing in Science Education (CCSE), University of Oslo, Norway



Fig. 1. Penguin making sure that you do all the work necessary!

Something about the curvature, and the evolution of density parameters here.

derive?

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\eta}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{c}{\mathcal{H}(x)}.$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1}{H(x)}.$$

$$\chi(x) = \eta_0 - \eta(x).$$

$$r(\chi) = \begin{cases} \chi \cdot \frac{\sin\left(\sqrt{|\Omega_{k0}|}H_0\chi/c\right)}{\sqrt{|\Omega_{k0}|}H_0\chi/c} & \Omega_{k0} < 0\\ \chi & \Omega_{k0} = 0\\ \chi \cdot \frac{\sinh\left(\sqrt{|\Omega_{k0}|}H_0\chi/c\right)}{\sqrt{|\Omega_{k0}|}H_0\chi/c} & \Omega_{k0} > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$d_A(x) = e^x r(\chi(x)).$$

$$d_L = e^{-x} r(\chi(x)).$$

$$\chi^{2}(h, \Omega_{m0}, \Omega_{k0}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{(d_{L}(z, \Omega_{m0}, \Omega_{k0}) - d_{L}^{\text{obs}}(z_{i}))^{2}}{\sigma_{i}^{2}}$$

Article number, page 2 of 4

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Initial equation

$$\Omega_{k}(a) = \Omega_{k0}e^{-2x} \left(\frac{H_{0}^{2}}{H(x)^{2}}\right)$$

$$\Omega_{\text{CDM}}(a) = \Omega_{\text{CDM0}}e^{-3x} \left(\frac{H_{0}^{2}}{H(x)^{2}}\right)$$

$$\Omega_{b0}(a) = \Omega_{b0}e^{-3x} \left(\frac{H_{0}^{2}}{H(a)^{2}}\right)$$

$$\Omega_{\gamma 0}(a) = \Omega_{\gamma 0}e^{-4x} \left(\frac{H_{0}^{2}}{H(x)^{2}}\right)$$

$$\Omega_{\nu 0}(a) = \Omega_{\nu 0}e^{-4x} \left(\frac{H_{0}^{2}}{H(x)^{2}}\right)$$

$$\Omega_{\Lambda 0} = \Omega_{\Lambda 0} \left(\frac{H_{0}^{2}}{H(x)^{2}}\right)$$
(9)

$$\Omega_{\gamma 0} = \frac{16\pi^3 G}{90} \cdot \frac{(k_b T_{\text{CMB0}})^4}{\hbar^3 c^5 H_0^2}
(2) \quad \Omega_{\nu 0} = N_{\text{eff}} \cdot \frac{7}{8} \cdot \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{4/3} \cdot \Omega_{\gamma 0}$$
(10)

2.2.2. ODEs

We solve the differential equation for $\eta(x)$, eq. 2 using an ordinary differential equation solver, with Runge-Kutta 4 RK4? as the advancement method. The initial condition is given by $\eta(x_{\text{start}}) = c/\mathcal{H}(x_{\text{start}})$

(4) 2.3. Results

3. Milestone II

Some introduction to milestone 2

3.1. Theory

- (5) Some theory
 - 3.2. Methods

some methods

(6) 3.3. Results

4. Milestone III

Some introduction to milestone 3

Some theory

4.2. Methods

some methods

4.3. Results

5. Milestone IV

Some introduction to milestone 4

5.1. Theory

Some theory

5.2. Methods

some methods

5.3. Results

6. Conclusion

Some overall conclusion

References

Goodfellow, I., Bengio, Y., & Courville, A. 2016, Deep Learning (MIT Press), accessed Nov. 5 2022 at http://www.deeplearningbook.org Pedregosa, F., Varoquaux, G., Gramfort, A., et al. 2011, Journal of Machine Learning Research, 12, 2825

Appendix A: Some appendix Appendix B: Some appendix