

AST5220-Milestone I: The Background Cosmology

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Abstract

1. INTRODUCTION

In order to describe the universe's evolution the first, perhaps most fundamental part, is to describe its large scale dynamics. Thus in this project we will define some concepts and quantities used to describe the large scale dynamics of the universe as a whole, since the Big Bang until today, the so-called Background Cosmology. The main equation used for this is the Friedmann equation. Furthermore, we will study how the different components of the matter-energy content of the universe evolves and how the particle horizon evolves as the universe expands.

2. METHOD

2.1. Concepts and Quantities

Before starting on how to solve for the evolution of the universe as a whole, we start introducing some concepts and quantities. Because we know from previously conducted cosmological experiments (KILDER) that the universe is nearly flat, we will here only consider the case of a flat universe filled with a homogenous and isotropically distributed matter-energy content. The latter of which is called the cosmological principle. Doing this the invariant line-element is given by the Friedmann-Lemaître-Robertson-Walker metric (FLRW metric)

$$ds^2 = -c^2 dt^2 + a^2(t)(dr^2 + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2)) \quad (1)$$

$$= a^2(t)(-d\eta^2 + dr^2 + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2)), \quad (2)$$

where $a(t)$ and η denote the scale factor and the conformal time respectively. The scale factor quantifies the expansion of the universe, being a translation factor between proper (physical) and comoving distances. For convenience we introduce the log-scale factor $x \equiv \log a$ (base e), because we will consider a wide range of universe scales. The universe scale today at $t = t_0$ is normalized to $a(t = t_0) = a_0 = 1$, or in log-scale $x_0 = 0$. The conformal time is the total time a photon is able to travel since the Big Bang at $t = 0$ until a time t , and is thus also a measure of cosmic time. It is thus equivalent to the particle horizon scale of the universe at any given time, and we will here define it by an ordinary differential

equation (ODE)

$$\frac{d\eta}{dt} = \frac{d\eta}{da} \frac{da}{dt} = \frac{c}{a}, \quad (3)$$

which we can rewrite into

$$\frac{d\eta}{da} = \frac{c}{a^2 H} = \frac{c}{a \mathcal{H}}. \quad (4)$$

Here $H(a) \equiv \frac{\dot{a}}{a}$ is the Hubble parameter measuring the expansion rate of the universe. We define the scaled Hubble parameter $\mathcal{H}(a) \equiv aH(a)$.

The Hubble parameter is given by the Friedmann equation

$$H = H_0 \sqrt{(\Omega_{b,0} + \Omega_{CDM,0})a^{-3} + \Omega_{r,0}a^{-4} + \Omega_{\Lambda,0}}, \quad (5)$$

where $H_0 = 100h \text{ kms}^{-1}\text{Mpc}^{-1}$ is the Hubble parameter today (Hubble constant, and the dimensionless Hubble parameter is usually set to $h = 0.7$) and the $\Omega_{x,0}$'s are the matter-energy density parameters today defined as $\Omega_{x,0} \equiv \frac{\rho_{x,0}}{\rho_{c,0}}$ for a energy component x . The critical density $\rho_c \equiv \frac{3H^2}{8\pi G}$, is the density needed in order to have a flat universe, and is today equal to $\rho_{c,0} \equiv \frac{3H_0^2}{8\pi G}$.

In order to know how much each component of the matter-energy content of the universe contributes to the total energy content, we can compute the matter-energy density of each component. This is done when solving the continuity equation

$$\dot{\rho} + 3H(\rho + P) = 0, \quad (6)$$

having the solution

$$\rho_x = \rho_{x,0} a^{-3(1+\omega)}, \quad (7)$$

where ρ_x , $\rho_{x,0}$ and $\omega = P/\rho$ are the density at a given time $a(t)$, the density today and the equation of state (EOS) parameter for a matter energy component x , respectively. For pressureless fluids like baryons and cold dark matter (CDM) $\omega = 0$, for relativistic particles like radiation $\omega = 1/3$ and for dark energy (the cosmological constant) $\omega = -1$.

It is, however, more convenient to instead compute the energy density parameters given as $\Omega_x(a) = \rho_x/\rho_c$

at any time. Writing out these we get for a component x that

$$\Omega_x = \frac{\rho_x}{\rho_c} = \frac{\rho_{x,0} a^{-3(1+\omega)} 8\pi G}{3H^2} \quad (8)$$

$$= \frac{\rho_{x,0}}{\rho_{c,0}/H_0^2} \frac{a^{-3(1+\omega)}}{H^2} \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{\Omega_{x,0}}{(H/H_0)^2} a^{-3(1+\omega)}. \quad (10)$$

Inserting the respective EOS parameters we get that the energy density parameter for baryonic matter, CDM, radiation and dark energy (Λ) at any given universe scale a is given as

$$\Omega_b(a) = \frac{\Omega_{b,0}}{a^3(H/H_0)^2} \quad (11)$$

$$\Omega_{CDM}(a) = \frac{\Omega_{CDM,0}}{a^3(H/H_0)^2} \quad (12)$$

$$\Omega_r(a) = \frac{\Omega_{r,0}}{a^4(H/H_0)^2} \quad (13)$$

$$\Omega_\Lambda(a) = \frac{\Omega_{\Lambda,0}}{(H/H_0)^2}, \quad (14)$$

where we have neglected the curvature parameter Ω_k , sometimes included in the energy-density parameters, as we only consider a flat universe here. Also we have not included the neutrinos on the calculations.

We know that at any given time these density parameters must sum to 1, as they respectively represent the fraction of matter-energy contribution to the total content of the universe. This can for instance be seen from the Friedmann equation (5), when inserting the scale factor today $a_0 = 1$, we must recover $H = H_0$ or else it would not make sense. Thus the density parameters today sum to 1, and for any other time one can simply sum the above density parameters and check whether they sum to unity. The values of the density parameters today are well known from cosmological surveys like Planck, and we will here use the values provided by (CALLIN 2006) here. These can be found in Table 1

Note that the radiation density parameter is given by

$$\Omega_r = 2 \frac{\pi^2}{30} \frac{(k_B T_{CMB})^4}{\hbar^3 + c^5} \frac{8\pi G}{3H_0^2}, \quad (15)$$

where the temperature of the Cosmic Microwave Background (CMB) $T_{CMB} = 2.7255\text{K}$, and the Boltzmann constant, reduced Planck constant and the speed of light take their regular SI values in our calculations.

2.2. Implementation

Table 1. Table showing the energy density parameter values at the current time.

x	$\Omega_{x,0}$
CDM	0.224
b	0.046
Λ	0.72995
r	$5.042 \cdot 10^{-5}$

We want to know how the universe as a whole evolves from the Big Bang until today. To do that we want to compute the evolution of the regular and the scaled Hubble parameters as a function of the log-scale factor x (as we consider a wide range of scales a). This is simply done by generating an array of x values and compute the Hubble parameters from the Friedmann equation and the scaled Hubble parameter by simply multiplying the regular Hubble parameter by the scale factor $a = e^x$. One can simply use the Friedmann equation on the form (5), only having to change the scale factors a to log-scale factors $a = e^x$. Next, one can compute the density parameters from their definition given in the previous subsection, by simply also exchanging the scale factor with an exponential of the log-scale factor.

Further, we want to compute the conformal time (particle horizon scale). This is done by simply solving the ODE given in equation (4) using the `ODESolver` (C++) module kindly provided by Hans A. Winther. We use initial conditions $\eta(x) = 0$, as the horizon was very small at early times. We cannot use $a = 0$ here, though, as this results in a singularity. We thus use $a = 10^{-8}$, corresponding to $x \approx -18.42$, to represent the scale at early times. We let the simulation run until $x = 2$ so as to see what happens beyond the current age. We solve the ODE using 1000 points and save them to a file together with the corresponding other quantities (the Ω 's, H etc.) After solving for $\eta(x)$ we have a discrete set of conformal times and corresponding log-scale factors. To get a more continuous representation, we then perform a cubic spline interpolation, so as to enable computation of the conformal time between the previously found discrete values. This is done using the `Spline` module kindly provided by Hans A. Winther.

To illustrate the evolution of the large scale universe we now can plot the density parameters as a function of the log-scale factor x , as well as the horizon scale, the regular and scaled Hubble parameters as functions of x . Also we plot the Hubble parameter as a function of

redshift z , being another measure of time. It is related to the scale factor by $a^{-1} = 1 + z$, and measures how much a wavelength of light is stretched as light travels through an expanding universe.

3. RESULTS/DISCUSSION

The conformal time (horizon scale) as well as the Hubble and scaled Hubble parameters as functions of x (z and a) can be seen in Figure 1. As one can see the horizon scale stays very small for a long while, from early times until $x \approx -7$, then starting to grow exponentially and finally starting to flatten out towards the end of the simulated period. (DISKUTER)

The expansion rate quantified by the scaled Hubble parameter $\mathcal{H}(x) = aH(x)$ is also seen in Figure 1. We can clearly see from its shape in which era of the universe we are in. At early times, when the universe was radiation dominated the scaled Hubble parameter $\mathcal{H} \propto a^{-1}$. When matter (baryons and CDM) eventually started dominating, the expansion rate scaled differently; $\mathcal{H} \propto a^{-0.5}$, having a somewhat shallower slope compared to the expansion rate at radiation dominance. This transition seems to happen at $x \sim -7$, coin-

siding roughly with the sudden growth of η , as seen for the change in slope of \mathcal{H} . Finally we see the transition from a decelerating universe, to an accelerating one. The expanding universe halts, as seen by the extremum of \mathcal{H} , after which the curve turns upwards. This corresponds to the era of dark matter, where the universe gradually turns to an exponential expansion rate. This hypothesis is further supported by the fact that the regular Hubble parameter seen in the bottom left panel of Figure 1 becomes almost constant (in the log-log) after crossing into the era of dark energy. This is easily seen from the Friedmann equation, assuming that the other density parameters are negligible. Another noteworthy thing is that the Hubble parameter seems to hit its known current value (see red dot in Figure 1) pretty well, putting further evidence on that the solving of the equations are done correctly. The plot in the lower right panel of Figure 1 tells the same story as the lower left one, however, it is nice to see the redshift (scale factor) dependence of the Hubble parameter directly.

4. CONCLUSION

REFERENCES

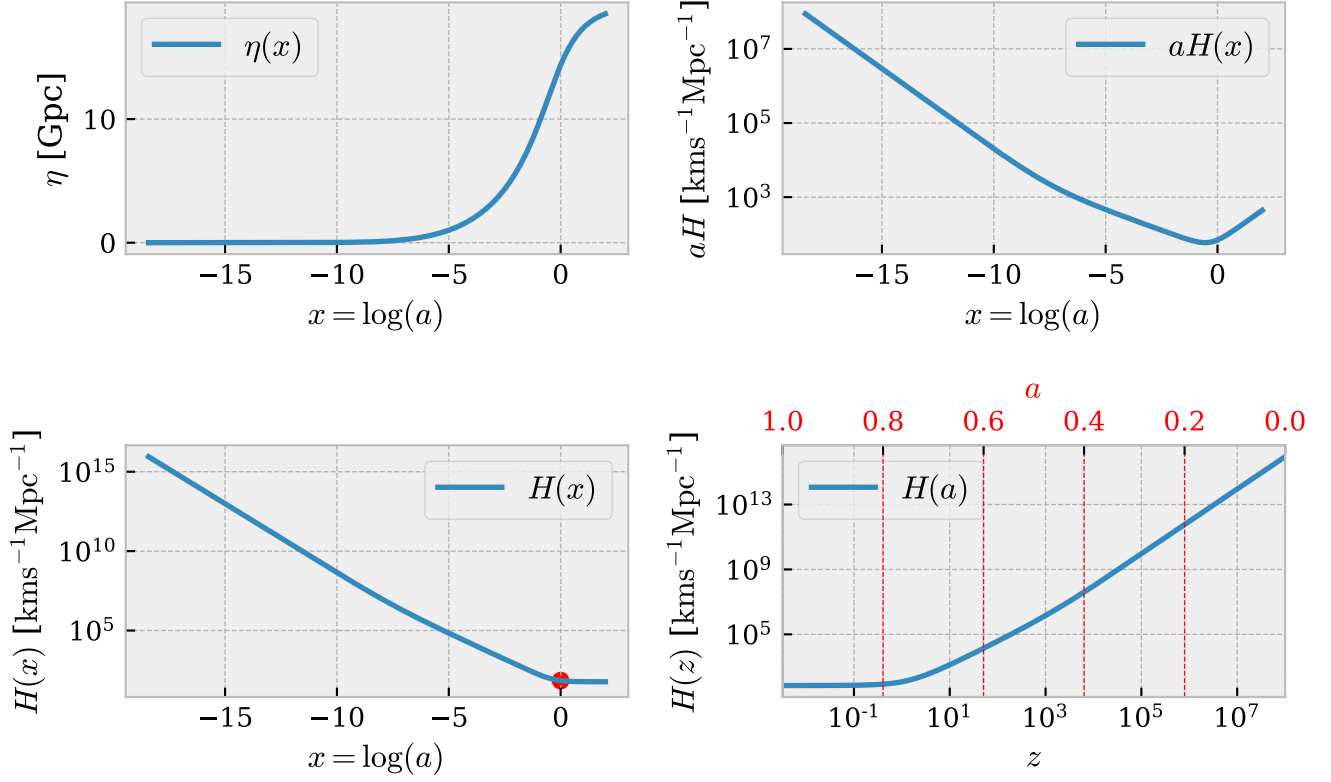


Figure 1. Upper left: The figure shows the conformal time η (horizon scale) in Gpc as a function of the log-scale factor x . **Upper right:** The figure shows the scaled Hubble parameter (expansion rate \dot{a}) as a function of the log-scale factor x . **Lower pannels:** Here the Hubble parameter H is shown as a function of the log-scale facor x (**left pannel**) and as a function of the scale factor a and the redshift z (**right pannel**), in addition to a red dot illustrating the Hubble parameters value today. Note that the Hubble parameter as a function of the redshift is only plotted from early times until today, while the remaining plots go a bit further.

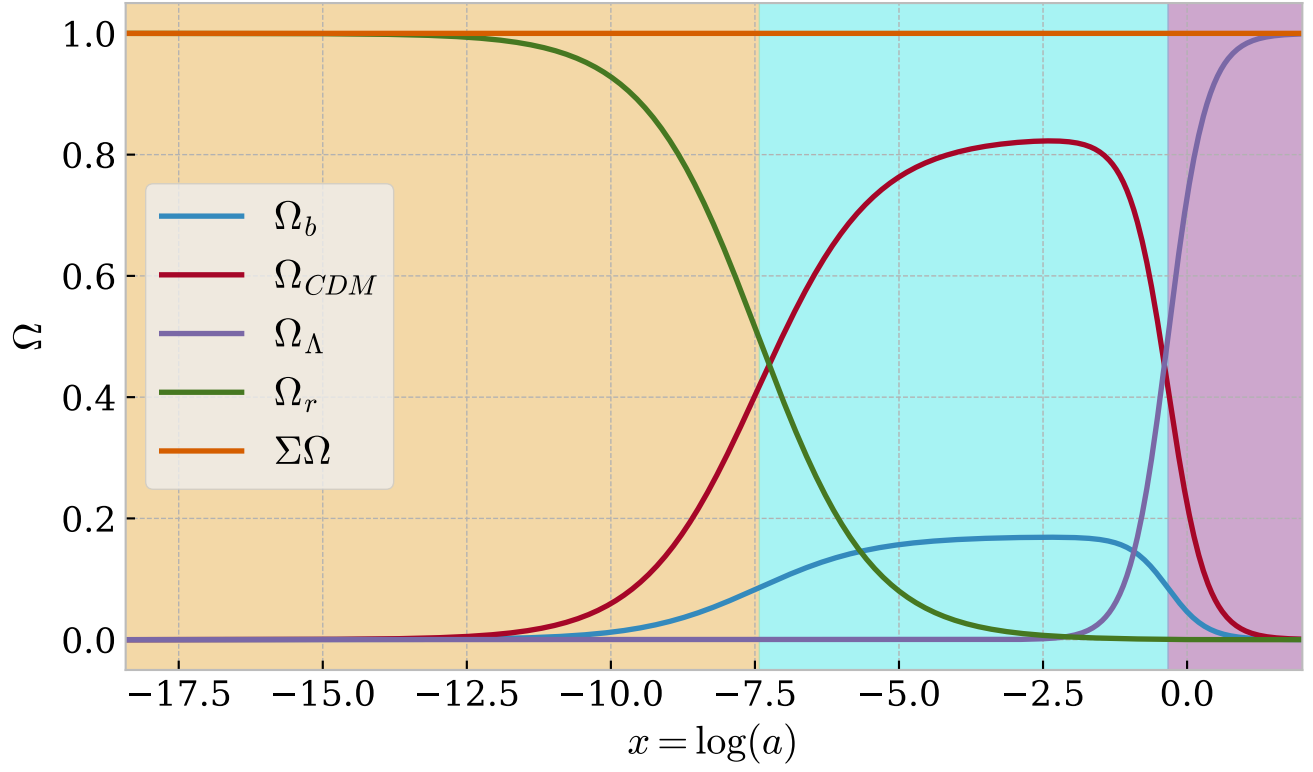


Figure 2. The figure shows the matter-energy density parameters of each component of the total matter-energy content of the universe. Also shown is the sum of all density parameters. To illustrate which component dominates the energy content of the universe at each time, we have colored the radiation dominated era yellow, the matter dominated era blue and the era dominated by dark energy by purple.