1 FRB only

1. 认为精细结构常数随时间演化,若采取runaway dilaton模型:

$$\frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}(z) = -\gamma \ln(1+z) \tag{1}$$

2. FRB河外色散量的理论值:

$$DM_{ext}^{th}(z) \equiv DM_{host}(z) + DM_{IGM}(z) \tag{2}$$

• 宿主星系:

$$DM_{host}(z) = \frac{DM_{host,0}}{(1+z)} f(\alpha, z)$$

若不考虑精细结构常数, $f(\alpha,z)=1$ (host 1); 考虑精细结构常数时, $f(\alpha,z)=-\gamma(1+z)+1$, (host 2)

• 星系间介质:

$$DM(z) = \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{H(z')} \frac{cn_e(z')}{(1+z')^2} (\frac{\Delta\alpha(z')}{\alpha_0} + 1)$$

这是考虑了精细结构常数,对这一部分的色散量的贡献是 $\frac{\Delta\alpha(z')}{\alpha_0}+1$ 。经过推导,这一部分也可以写作 $1-\gamma ln(1+z)$

3. FRB的色散量自关联功率谱:

$$C_{\ell}^{\text{IGM,IGM}} = \int dz W_{\text{DM,IGM}}^{2}(z) \frac{H(z)}{\chi^{2}(z)} b_{b}^{2} P_{\text{m}} \left(\frac{\ell+1/2}{\chi(z)}, z\right),$$

$$C_{\ell}^{\text{IGM,host}} = 2 \int dz W_{\text{DM,IGM}}(z) W_{\text{DM,host}}(z) \frac{H(z)}{\chi^{2}(z)} \times b_{\text{FRB}} b_{b} P_{\text{m}} \left(\frac{\ell+1/2}{\chi(z)}, z\right),$$

$$C_{\ell}^{\text{host,host}} = \int dz W_{\text{DM,host}}^{2}(z) \frac{H(z)}{\chi^{2}(z)} b_{\text{FRB}}^{2} P_{\text{m}} \left(\frac{\ell+1/2}{\chi(z)}, z\right)$$
(3)

$$W_{\rm DM,IGM}(z) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}Y\right) f_{\rm IGM}(z) \frac{\bar{\rho}_{\rm b,0}}{m_{\rm p}} \frac{(1+z)}{H(z)} \int_{z}^{\infty} n(z) dz \times (1 - \gamma ln(1+z))$$

$$W_{\rm DM,host}(z) = \frac{\rm DM_{host}(z)}{(1+z)} n(z) f(\alpha, z),$$
(4)

4. FRB的色散量noise功率谱:

$$N_{\ell}^{\text{DM}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(2\ell+1)f_{\text{sky}}}} \left[C_{\ell}^{\text{DM}} + N_{\ell}^{\text{host}} \right]$$
 (5)

与FRB的个数有关,假设FRB个数范围100-106, f_{sky} =0.8,宿主星系色散量弥散 $\sigma_{host,0}=30~pc/cm^3$:

$$N_{\ell}^{
m host} = 4\pi f_{
m sky} \sigma_{
m host}^2 / N$$

$$\sigma_{host} = \sigma_{host,0} \int_{0}^{z} 1 - \gamma ln(1+z)dz$$

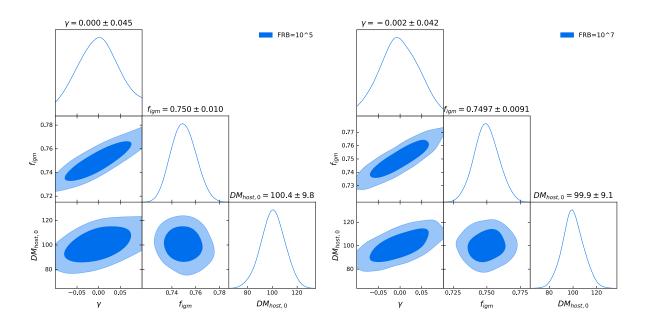
5. 信噪比

$$\mathrm{S/N} \equiv \sum_{\ell=2}^{\ell_{\mathrm{max}}} C_{\ell}^{\mathrm{DM}} / N_{\ell}^{\mathrm{DM}}$$

Likelihood:

$$\chi^2 = \left(\hat{C}_{\ell}^{\text{DM,obs}} - C_{\ell}^{\text{DM,th}}\right) \delta_{\ell,\ell'} \left(N_{\ell}^{\text{DM}}\right)^2 \left(\hat{C}_{\ell'}^{\text{DM,obs}} - C_{\ell'}^{\text{DM,th}}\right)^{\text{T}}$$
(6)

参数: $\gamma, f_{IGM}, DM_{host,0}$



2 Galaxy and FRB

假设星系在很窄范围内的红移bin内,将DM与星系场做互关联,可以得到特定红移处的 $\Delta \alpha/\alpha$ 的值。同上,考虑精细结构常数的变化后,近在DM中添加一项 $(1+\frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}(z))$ 。 星系的有效红移:0.15,0.45,0.75.

$$C_{\ell}^{gg} = \frac{1}{\Delta \chi_g \chi_q^2} P_{gg} \left(k, z_g \right)_{k=\ell/\chi_g} \tag{7}$$

$$C_{\ell}^{DD} = n_{e0}^2 \int_0^{z_f} dz \frac{(1+z)^2}{\chi^2(z)} \frac{c}{H(z)} P_{ee}(k,z)_{k=\ell/\chi} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}(z)\right)^2$$
 (8)

$$C_{\ell}^{Dg} = n_{e0} \frac{(1+z)}{\chi_q^2} P_{ge}(k, z_g)_{k=\ell/\chi_g} \left(1 + \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}(z)\right)$$
 (9)

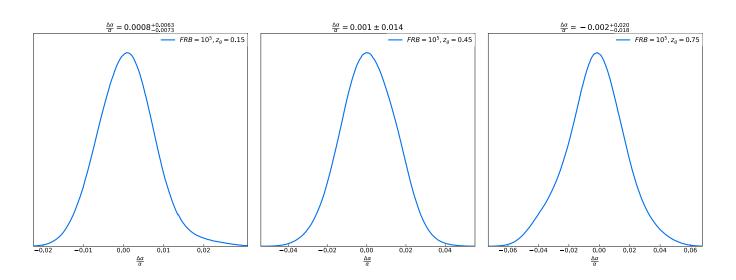
Noise:

$$(N_{\ell}^{Dg})^2 = (C_{\ell}^{gg} + N_{gg})(C_{\ell}^{DD} + N_{DD})$$
(10)

$$N_{DD} = \sigma_{\rm DM}^2 / n_f^{2d} \tag{11}$$

Likelihood:

$$\chi^2 = \left(\hat{C}_{\ell}^{\mathrm{Dg,obs}} - C_{\ell}^{\mathrm{Dg,th}}\right) \delta_{\ell,\ell'} \left(N_{\ell}^{\mathrm{Dg}}\right)^2 \left(\hat{C}_{\ell'}^{\mathrm{Dg,obs}} - C_{\ell'}^{\mathrm{Dg,th}}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}$$
(12)



3 About DM

1. 论文中常见的DM的表达形式,将三部分分开,并且一般只用IGM, host部分计算功率谱

$$DM_{total} = DM_{MW} + DM_{IGM} + DM_{host}$$

$$DM_{IGM}(z) = \int_{0}^{z} \frac{\rho_{b,0}}{m_{p}} (1 - \frac{1}{2}Y_{He}) f_{igm}(1 + z) \frac{c}{H(z)} dz$$

$$DM_{host}(z) = \frac{DM_{host,0}}{1 + z} \sqrt{\frac{SFR(z)}{SFR(0)}}$$
(13)

- $(1 \frac{1}{2}Y_{He}) = 0.88, f_{iam}^{fid} = 0.75$
- 2. 更general的形式,引入 n_{e0} ,代表MW, IGM, host三部分的总贡献

$$DM_{total} = \int_{0}^{z} \frac{n_{e}(z)}{(1+z)} \frac{c}{H(z)} dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{z} n_{e0} (1+z) \frac{c}{H(z)} dz$$
(14)

其中 n_{e0} 可以这么计算,参考 arxiv:1109.0553(这篇文章基于kSZ效应的,但我觉得这里对电子数密度的定义是广义的,因为是从最底层的电离过程出发的):

$$n_{e0} = \frac{\chi \rho_{g,0}}{\mu_e m_p} \tag{15}$$

• $\chi=0.86$: fraction of the total number of electrons that are ionized,与氦的丰度和电离状态有关,计算时氦 $N_{He}=0$ (完全电离), $Y_p=0.24$

$$\chi = \frac{1 - Y_p \left(1 - N_{\text{He}}/4\right)}{1 - Y_p/2} \tag{16}$$

- $\rho_{g,0} \sim \rho_{b,0}$: mean gas density of the Universe
- $\mu_e m_p$: mean mass per electron, 每个电子对应的总质量。 文献给出 $\mu_e = 1.14$ 与氢和氦的丰度有关(如果按75%氢,25%氦, $4m_H = m_{He} = 4m_p$,氢电离产生1个电子,氦产生2个,这样算出来 $\mu_e = 1.25$,可能1.14时是取的其他丰度结果?),
- 3. 这样算出来的,在红移0处,DM积分号内的值分别是,相差了0.006:

$$\frac{\rho_{b,0}}{m_p} (1 - \frac{1}{2} Y_{He}) f_{igm} = 0.1657 \qquad n_{e0} = \frac{\chi \rho_{g,0}}{\mu_e m_p} = 0.1717$$
 (17)

4. 综上,1和2方法是等价的,figm和 Y_{He} 的信息分别体现在 χ 和 μ_e 中; $DM_{host,0}$ 和银河系的贡献在计算积分时就包含进去了。

4 拓展

1. 爱因斯坦等效原理(Einstein Equivalence Principle–EEP) 认为,存在一个时空度规,与物质场的耦合最小,即最小耦合量:

$$S_{\text{mat}} = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \mathcal{L}_{\text{mat}} \left(g_{\mu\nu}, \Psi \right) \tag{18}$$

2.需要修正:满足太阳系内的检验,与宇宙学的观测事实。研究其他内容,比如暗物质暗能量(宇宙加速膨胀),检验局域不变性(Local Position Invariance),需要打破EEP,引入标量场 ϕ 与物质场的非最小耦合。主要的变化是 $h_i(\phi)$,代表标量场 ϕ 与不同物质场的耦合:

$$S_{\text{mat}} = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} h_i(\phi) \mathcal{L}_i(g_{\mu\nu}, \Psi)$$
 (19)

3.这样一个耦合 $h(\phi)$,是随着时间演化的,会导致(可能)四个影响:

- 精细结构常数的时间演化(temporal variation of the fine structure constant)
- CDDR (violation of the distance-duality relation) : 计算光度距离时有修正 η
- CMB温度演化的修正(modification of the evolution of the CMB temperature)β
- CMB谱畸变(spectral distortions):使CMB辐射不服从绝热条件,存在化学势μ

其中后面三个属于一类:由"耦合导致着沿测地线的光子数不守恒"引起

4.由于引入了标量场 ϕ 于其他物质场的耦合,即 $h(\phi)$,首先会导致精细结构常数随时间变化:

$$\frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}(z) \equiv \frac{\alpha(z) - \alpha_0}{\alpha_0} = \frac{h(\phi_0)}{h(\phi)} - 1 \tag{20}$$

4.1 CDDR

基于scalar-tensor theories (arxiv:1404.4266—Eq.(56)),在晚期宇宙计算光度距离关系 D_L 。首先,引入 电磁势4矢量(4-potential) A^{μ} ,电磁场张量 $F^{\mu\nu} = \partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}$,代表 $h(\phi)$ 与电磁场的耦合,会改变光子在时空传播的特性:

$$\nabla_{\nu} \left(h(\Phi) F^{\mu\nu} \right) = 0 \tag{21}$$

通过以上这个修正的麦克斯韦方程组,可知光子数不守恒。有两个偏振方向:**沿视线方向(径向)**,垂直于视线方向。

$$\frac{d\ln b}{d\lambda} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{d\ln r^2 a^2(t)}{d\lambda} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{d\ln h(\phi)}{d\lambda} = 0$$
 (22)

 λ 是仿射参数,描述光子沿着测地线的运动。 在FLRW时空(flat或者curved都可)中对它积分,得到光度距离(描述从天体发出的光在经过宇宙膨胀后到达观测者的亮度变化,所以它会受影响):

$$D_L(z) = c(1+z)\sqrt{\frac{h(\phi_0)}{h(\phi(z))}} \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{H(z')}$$
 (23)

描述CDDR:

$$\frac{D_L(z)}{D_A(z)(1+z)^2} \equiv \eta(z) = \sqrt{\frac{h(\phi_0)}{h(\phi(z))}}$$
 (24)

与精细结构常数的关系:

$$\frac{\Delta\alpha}{\alpha}(z) = \eta(z)^2 - 1\tag{25}$$

4.2 CMB温度演化的修正和谱畸变

1.加入了耦合 $h(\phi)$,玻尔兹曼方程表示光子数密度的时间演化,右边的碰撞项C[f]可以写成耦合 $h(\phi)$ 的形式:

$$\dot{n} + 3Hn = -n\partial_t \ln h(\phi)$$

$$\dot{\rho} + 4H\rho = -\rho\partial_t \ln h(\phi)$$
(26)

光子的数密度n和平均能量 ρ 都是关于碰撞项[f]的积分。计算数密度和平均能量,表明:加入耦合后,CMB传到观测者时,不满足绝热黑体辐射(刚CMB刚发出来时是满足的),因此需要在光子的玻色爱因斯坦分布中加入化学势 μ ,来描述这种偏离绝热黑体谱的畸变(黑体辐射 $\mu=0$)。

2.结合化学势,求解以上两个公式,可以得到光子个数 $n(T,\mu)$ 和能量密度 $\rho(T,\mu)$, T,μ 分别是CMB温度和化学势。

如果将T, ρ ,n展开到一阶: $x = x_0 + \delta x(x : T, \rho, n)$ 。零阶代表标准的GR,并且在 z_{CMB} 时只有零阶。可以将温度和化学势写成关于n, ρ 的形式。

温度:

$$T_{(0)} = \left(\frac{15\rho_{(0)}}{\pi^2}\right)^{1/4} = \left(\frac{\pi^2 n_{(0)}}{2\zeta(3)}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$\frac{\delta T}{T_{(0)}} = \frac{\frac{\delta\rho}{\rho_{(0)}} - \frac{540\zeta(3)^2}{\pi^6} \frac{\delta n}{n_{(0)}}}{4\left(1 - \frac{405\zeta(3)^2}{\pi^6}\right)}$$
(27)

化学势:

$$\mu = \frac{3\zeta(3)}{2\pi^2} \frac{3\frac{\delta\rho}{\rho_{(0)}} - 4\frac{\delta n}{n_{(0)}}}{1 - \frac{405\zeta(3)^2}{\pi^6}}$$
(28)

其中与 n, ρ 有关的部分都可以写成 $h(\phi)$ 的函数。

3.另一方面,某个红移处,光子的个数和能量密度满足,i = CMB为初始条件:

$$na^3h(\phi) = n_i a_i^3 h(\phi_i), \quad \rho a^4 h(\phi) = \rho_i a_i^4 h(\phi_i)$$
(29)

• 在红移为 z_{CMB} 时,n只有零阶,而且之后任意时刻的n与 z_{CMB} 满足:

$$n_0/n_{0,\text{CMB}} = a^{-3}/a_{0,\text{CMB}}^{-3}$$

$$(n_0 + \delta n)a^3 h(\phi) = n_{0,\text{CMB}} a_{\text{CMB}}^3 h(\phi_{\text{CMB}})$$
(30)

发现 $\frac{\delta n}{n_0} = \frac{h(\phi_{\rm CMB})}{h(\phi)} - 1$,能量密度 $\frac{\delta \rho}{\rho_0}$ 也遵循这样的关系。将此关系定义为:

$$\frac{\delta n}{n_0} = \frac{\delta \rho}{\rho_0} = \delta h(\phi) \equiv \frac{h(\phi_{\text{CMB}})}{h(\phi)} - 1 = \frac{\eta^2(z)}{\eta^2(z_{\text{CMB}})} - 1 \tag{31}$$

• 这样就可以将 $\Delta \alpha$ 与 $\delta h(\phi)$ 联系起来。最后一步推导认为分母等于1($\frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}(z_{\rm CMB})$ 和1比起来很小):

$$\delta h(\phi) = \frac{\eta^2(z)}{\eta^2(z_{\text{CMB}})} - 1 = \frac{\eta^2(z) - \eta^2(z_{\text{CMB}})}{\eta^2(z_{\text{CMB}})} = \frac{\frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}(z) + 1 - \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}(z_{\text{CMB}}) - 1}{\frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}(z_{\text{CMB}}) + 1} \simeq \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}(z) - \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}(z_{\text{CMB}})$$
(32)

4.2.1 对CMB温度演化的影响

i代表CMB处的红移或者此时的CMB温度。结合公式27,31和32,零阶温度 $T_{(0)} \sim a^{-1} = 1 + z$

$$T_{(0)} = \frac{T_i a_i}{a} = T_i \frac{1+z}{1+z_i}$$

$$\frac{\delta T}{T_{(0)}} = \frac{1-540\zeta(3)^2/\pi^6}{1-405\zeta(3)^2/\pi^6} \frac{\delta h(\phi)}{4} \approx 0.1204\delta h(\phi)$$
(33)

因此, 在任意时刻的温度为, 其中T₀是今天的温度:

$$T = T_{(0)} + \delta T = T_{(0)} (1 + 0.12\delta h(\phi)) = T_i \frac{1+z}{1+z_i} [1 + 0.12\delta h(\phi(z))]$$

$$? = T_0(1+z) \left[1 + 0.12[\delta h(\phi(z)) - \delta h(\phi(0))] \right]$$

$$= T_0(1+z) \left[1 + 0.12 \left[\frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}(z) - \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}(z_{\text{CMB}}) - \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}(z = 0) + \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}(z_{\text{CMB}}) \right] \right]$$

$$= T_0(1+z) \left[1 + 0.12 \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}(z) \right] = T_0(1+z) \left[0.88 + 0.12\eta^2(z) \right]$$
(34)

因此可以看出, $\delta h(\phi(z)) = \frac{\Delta \alpha}{9}(z)$ 。 另外对于CMB温度变化,还有一个形式:

$$T(z) = T_0(1+z)^{1-\beta} \tag{35}$$

那么

$$(1+z)^{-\beta} = 1 + 0.12 \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}(z) \tag{36}$$

4.2.2 化学势

关注z=0处的化学势。由公式28

$$\mu \simeq -0.4669 \delta h(\phi(z=0)) = -0.47 \left[\frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha} (z=0) - \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha} (z_{\text{CMB}}) \right] = 0.47 \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha} (z_{\text{CMB}})$$
 (37)

综上,用晚期的星系和FRB的信息,可以对CDDR和CMB温度演化的参数限制,即 η, β

4.3 限制结果 —— 误差传递

红移为0.15, $\Delta \alpha / \alpha = 0.0008^{+0.0063}_{-0.0073}$ 。已知参数a, 求参数b = f(a)的误差: $\sigma(b) = |\frac{\partial f(a)}{\partial a}|\sigma(a)$

1. CDDR:

$$\eta = \sqrt{1 + \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}} \qquad \sigma(\eta) = \frac{1}{2(1 + \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha})} \sigma(\frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha})$$
(38)

 $\eta = 1.0004^{+0.0070}_{-0.0072}$

2. CMB温度演化

$$\beta = -\frac{\log(1 + 0.12\frac{\Delta\alpha}{\alpha}(z))}{\log(1 + z)} \tag{39}$$

 $\beta = 0.017^{+0.029}_{-0.032}$

5 proton-to-electron mass ratio

参考文章: arxiv:0610733, Surajit Kalita2023

- $m_e = h_e v$: h代表(Yukawas)汤川耦合, v: Higgs vacuum expectation value。 $\Delta m_e = \Delta h_e v + h_e \Delta v$
- $\frac{\Delta m_p}{m_p} \simeq 0.76 \frac{\Delta \Lambda}{\Lambda} + 0.24 \left(\frac{\Delta h}{h} + \frac{\Delta v}{v}\right)$: 计算时, $0.76 \to 0.8$ 。计算用到的公式参考文献的11,14,21

$$\frac{\Delta m_{\rm e}}{m_{\rm e}} = \frac{1}{2} (1+S) \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\Delta m_{\rm p}}{m_{\rm p}} = \left[\frac{4}{5} R + \frac{1}{5} (1+S) \right] \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\alpha}$$
(40)

 $\bullet \ \mu = m_p/m_e$

$$\frac{\Delta\mu}{\mu} = \left(\frac{\Delta m_p}{m_e} - \frac{m_p}{m_e^2} \Delta m_e\right) \times \frac{m_e}{m_p} = \frac{\Delta m_p}{m_p} - \frac{\Delta m_e}{m_e} = \left[\frac{4}{5}R - \frac{3}{10}(1+S)\right] \frac{\Delta\alpha}{\alpha} \tag{41}$$

• R和S是模型依赖的,通过观测数据可以得到,有误差。 $R = 278 \pm 24$ 和 $S = 742 \pm 65$ (arxiv:1309.7765)