



L'énergie noire en tant qu'artefact de l'époque de la virialisation

Boud Roukema
*Toruń Centre for Astronomy
Faculty of Physics, Astronomy & Applied Informatics
Nicolaus Copernicus University*

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the homogeneous model

Newt/E — f_{vir} — EdS+VA — $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{eff}}, R_C^{\text{eff}}$ — ds^2 — d_L^{eff} conclu (BICEP2)

- standard model: Λ CDM ($\Omega_{m0} \approx 0.32, \Omega_{\Lambda0} \approx 0.68$) homogeneous

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■ when/where should Λ CDM, EdS fail?

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■ Newton $\neq$ Einstein $\Rightarrow \Lambda\text{CDM}, \text{EdS}$ should fail at $\ll 3 h^{-1} \text{ Gpc}$
and $z < 3$

beyond the homogeneous model

Newton/E — f_{vir} — EdS+VA — $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{eff}}, R_C^{\text{eff}}$ — ds^2 — d_L^{eff} conclu (BICEP2)

- what parameter can measure the expected failure of the homogeneous models?

beyond the homogeneous model

Newton/E — f_{vir} — EdS+VA — $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{eff}}, R_C^{\text{eff}}$ — ds^2 — d_L^{eff} conclu (BICEP2)

- $f_{\text{vir}}(z) :=$ fraction of virialised matter (large-scale structure, clusters, galaxies)

beyond the homogeneous model

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- $f_{\text{vir}}(z) \ll 1 \Rightarrow \Lambda\text{CDM}, \text{EdS} \sim \text{valid}$

beyond the homogeneous model

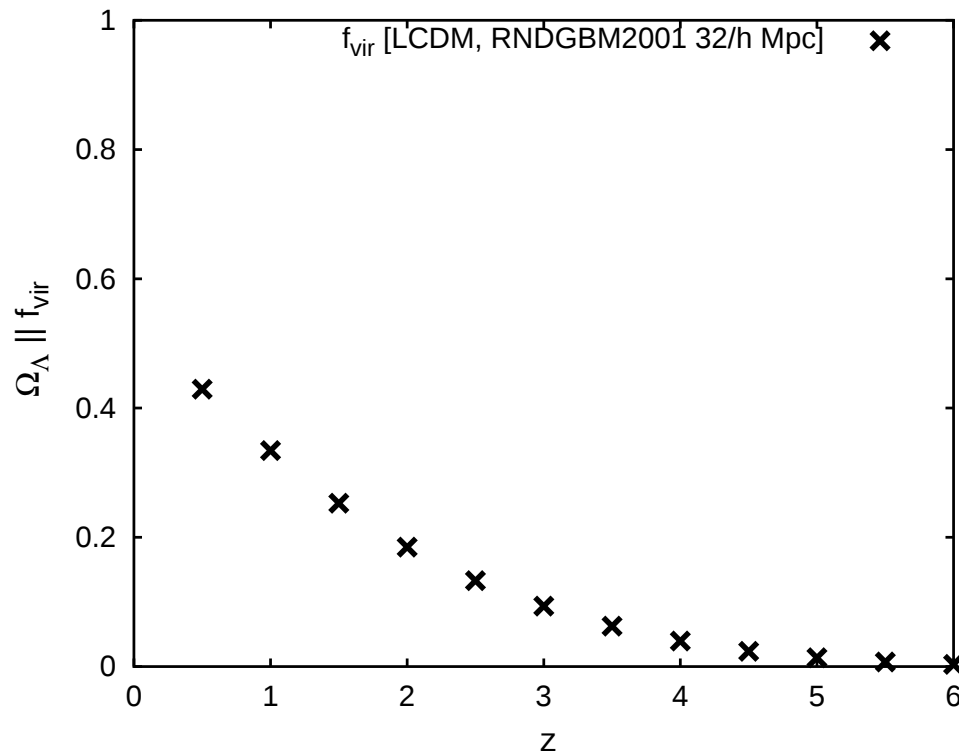
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- $f_{\text{vir}}(z) \gg 0.01 \Rightarrow \Lambda\text{CDM}, \text{EdS} \sim \text{fail}$

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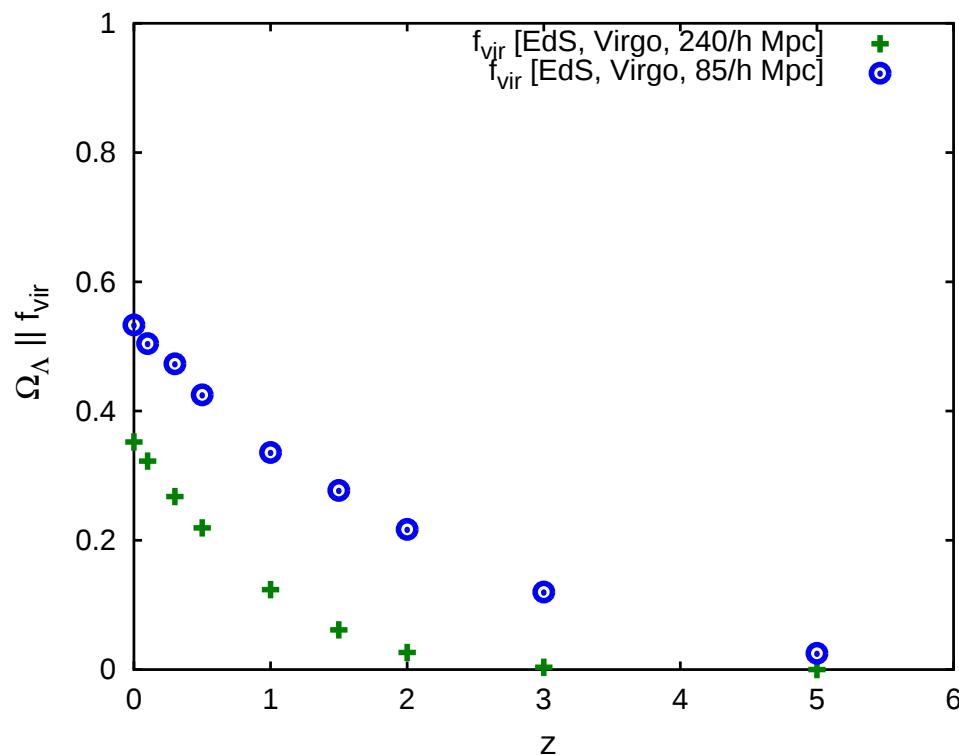


Roukema, Ninin, Devriendt, Bouchet, Guiderdoni & Mamon (2001)

beyond the homogeneous model

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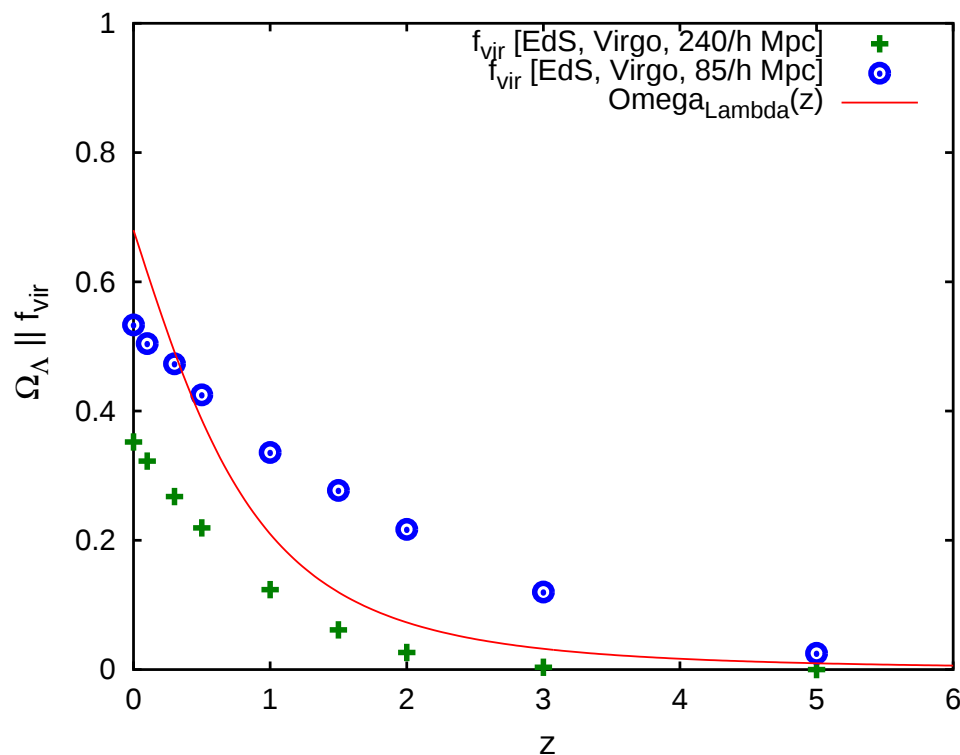
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Roukema, Ostrowski, Buchert, 2013, JCAP, 10, 043

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- Is $\Omega_{\Lambda}(z)$ an artefact of ignoring virialisation?

EdS + virialisation approx

Newt/E — f_{vir} — EdS+VA — $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{eff}}, R_C^{\text{eff}}$ — ds^2 — d_L^{eff} conclu (BICEP2)

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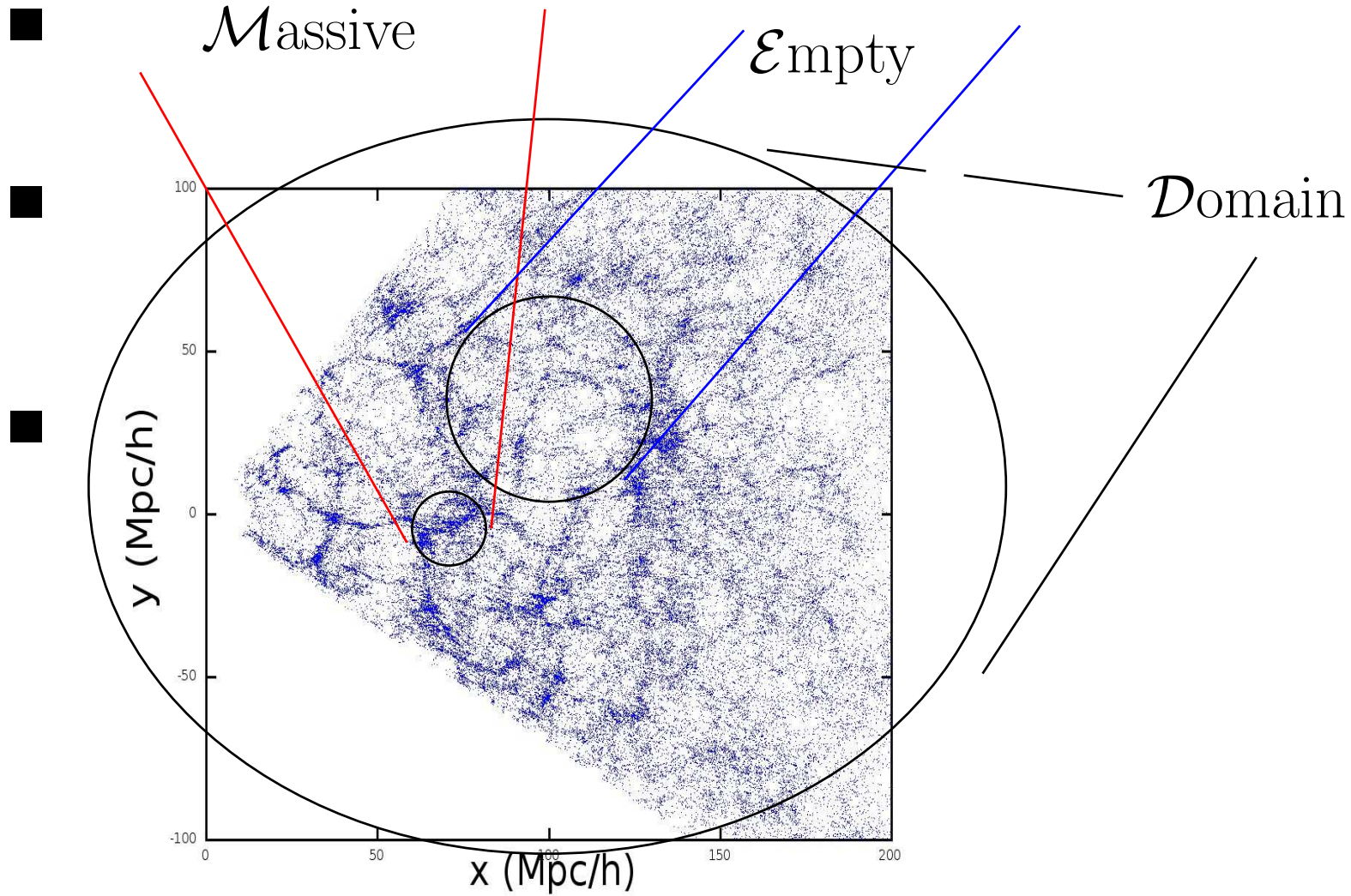
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- **Einstein** : hyperbolic voids
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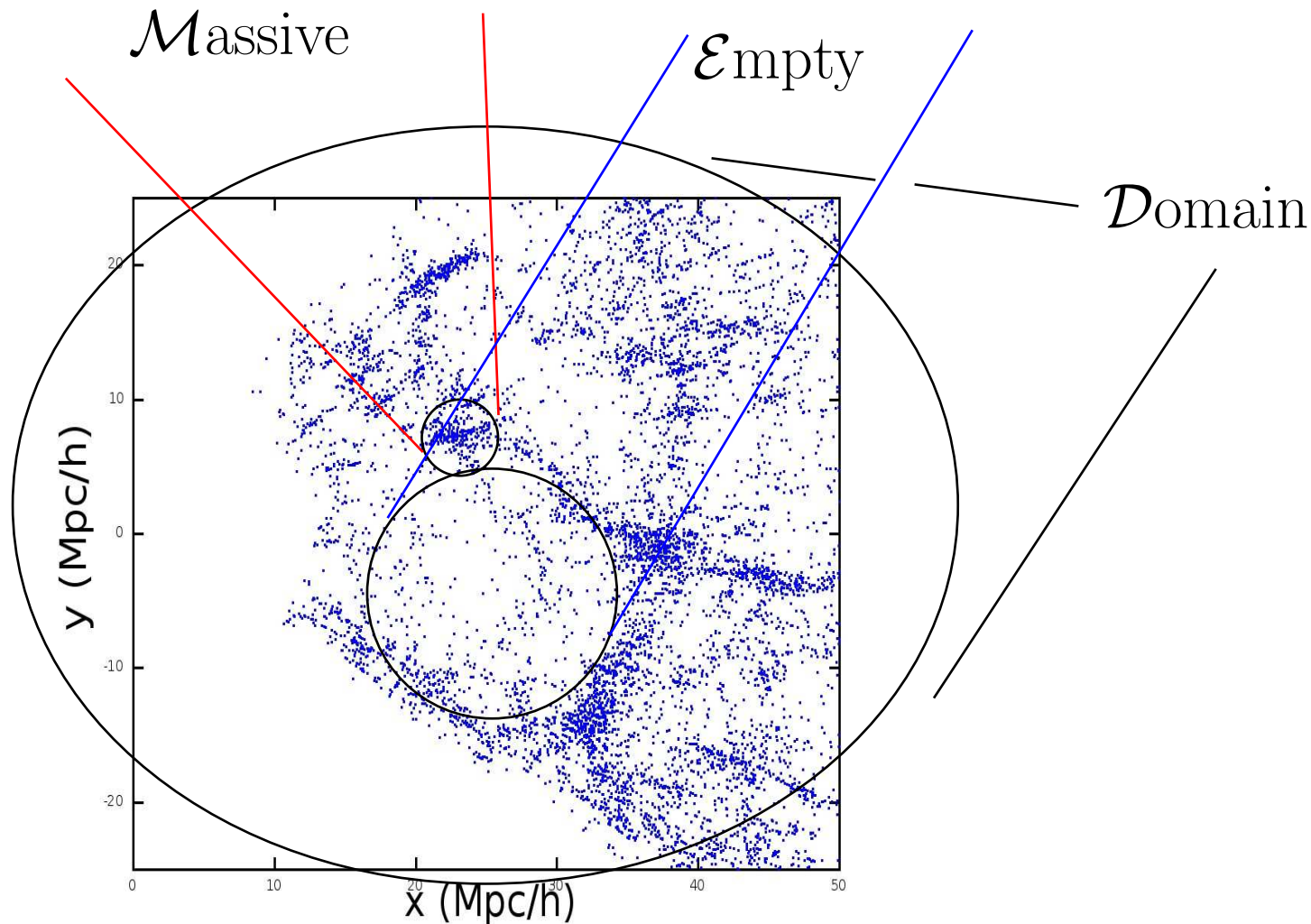
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EdS + virialisation approx

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Buchert : volume-weighted means on domains $\mathcal{D} := \mathcal{M} \cup \mathcal{E}$
generalised Friedmann equation (Hamiltonian constraint):

$$\Omega_{\text{m}}^{\mathcal{F}} + \Omega_{\Lambda}^{\mathcal{F}} + \Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\mathcal{F}} + \Omega_{\mathcal{Q}}^{\mathcal{F}} = \frac{H_{\mathcal{F}}^2}{H_{\mathcal{D}}^2}, \quad \text{where } \mathcal{F} \in \{\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D}\}$$

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$\Rightarrow$ voids dominate any volume average

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$$\begin{aligned}\Omega_{\text{m}}^{\mathcal{D}} &= \lambda_{\mathcal{M}} \Omega_{\text{m}}^{\mathcal{M}} + (1 - \lambda_{\mathcal{M}}) \Omega_{\text{m}}^{\mathcal{E}} \\ H^{\mathcal{D}} &= \lambda_{\mathcal{M}} H^{\mathcal{M}} + (1 - \lambda_{\mathcal{M}}) H^{\mathcal{E}}\end{aligned}$$

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$$\Omega_{\text{m}}^{\mathcal{E}}(z) \approx \frac{(1 - f_{\text{vir}}) \Omega_{\text{m}}^{\text{bg}}}{(H^{\text{eff}}/H^{\text{bg}})^2}$$

EdS + virialisation

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$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{pec}}^{\text{com}}(0) &:= \frac{2v_{\text{infall}}}{D_{\text{void}}} \approx \frac{4\sigma_v}{D_{\text{void}}} \\ &= 36 \pm 3 \text{ km/s/Mpc} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$

EdS + virialisation

Newt/E — f_{vir} — EdS+VA — $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{eff}}, R_C^{\text{eff}}$ — ds^2 — d_L^{eff} conclu (BICEP2)

■ late : $V(\text{voids}) : V(\text{structures}) \sim 1 - f_{\text{vir}}/\Delta_{\text{vir}} : f_{\text{vir}}/\Delta_{\text{vir}}$

■ define $\lambda_{\mathcal{M}} := f_{\text{vir}}/\Delta_{\text{vir}} \ll 1$

$\Rightarrow$ voids dominate any volume average

$$\Omega_{\text{m}}^{\text{eff}}(z) := \Omega_{\text{m}}^{\mathcal{D}}(z) \approx \frac{\Omega_{\text{m}}^{\text{bg}}}{(H^{\text{eff}}/H^{\text{bg}})^2}$$

$$H^{\text{eff}}(z) \approx H(z) + H_{\text{pec}}^{\text{com}}(0) \frac{f_{\text{vir}}(z)}{f_{\text{vir}}(0)} a^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{pec}}^{\text{com}}(0) &:= \frac{2v_{\text{infall}}}{D_{\text{void}}} \approx \frac{4\sigma_v}{D_{\text{void}}} \\ &= 36 \pm 3 \text{ km/s/Mpc} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \Omega_{\text{m}}^{\text{eff}}(z)$ drops when $f_{\text{vir}}(z)$ grows

EdS + virialisation

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$\Rightarrow \Omega_{\text{m}}^{\text{eff}}(z)$ drops when z drops

EdS + virialisation

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$\Rightarrow$ curvature more negative when z drops

effective parameters

Newton/E — f_{vir} — EdS+VA — $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{eff}}, R_{\text{C}}^{\text{eff}}$ — ds^2 — d_L^{eff} conclu (BICEP2)

$$\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{eff}}(z) = 1 - \Omega_{\text{m}}^{\text{eff}}(z)$$

effective parameters

Newton/E — f_{vir} — EdS+VA — $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{eff}}, R_{\text{C}}^{\text{eff}}$ — ds^2 — d_L^{eff} conclu (BICEP2)

$$\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{eff}}(z) = 1 - \Omega_{\text{m}}^{\text{eff}}(z)$$

$$H^{\text{eff}}(0) = 74.0 \pm 1.6 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$$

(Riess et al. 2011; Freedman et al. 2012)

effective parameters

Newton/E — f_{vir} — EdS+VA — $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{eff}}, R_{\text{C}}^{\text{eff}}$ — ds^2 — d_L^{eff} conclu (BICEP2)

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$$H^{\text{eff}}(0) = 74.0 \pm 1.6 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$$

(Riess et al. 2011; Freedman et al. 2012)

$$R_{\text{C}}^{\text{eff}}(z) = \frac{c}{aH^{\text{eff}}(z) \sqrt{\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{eff}}(z)}}$$

effective metric

Newton/E — f_{vir} — EdS+VA — $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{eff}}, R_{\text{C}}^{\text{eff}}$ — ds^2 — d_L^{eff} conclu (BICEP2)

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + a^2(t) \left[d\chi^{\text{eff}2} + R_{\text{C}}^{\text{eff}2} \left(\sinh^2 \frac{\chi^{\text{eff}}}{R_{\text{C}}^{\text{eff}}} \right) (d\theta^2 + \cos^2 \theta d\phi^2) \right]$$

effective metric

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$$d\chi^{\text{eff}}(z) := \frac{c}{a^2 H^{\text{eff}}(z)} da$$

effective metric

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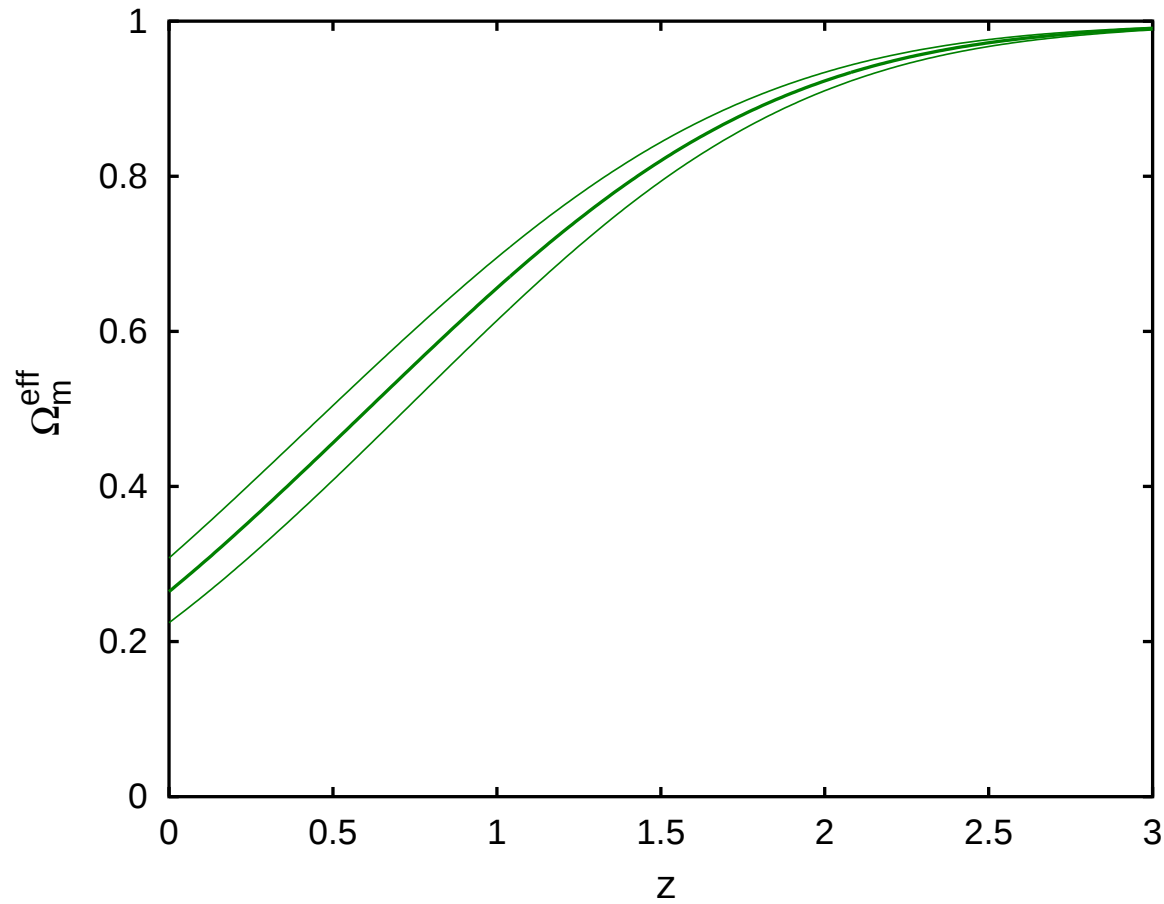
$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + a^2(t) \left[d\chi^{\text{eff}2} + R_{\text{C}}^{\text{eff}2} \left(\sinh^2 \frac{\chi^{\text{eff}}}{R_{\text{C}}^{\text{eff}}} \right) (d\theta^2 + \cos^2 \theta d\phi^2) \right]$$

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$$d_L^{\text{eff}} = (1+z) R_{\text{C}}^{\text{eff}} \sinh \frac{\chi^{\text{eff}}}{R_{\text{C}}^{\text{eff}}}$$

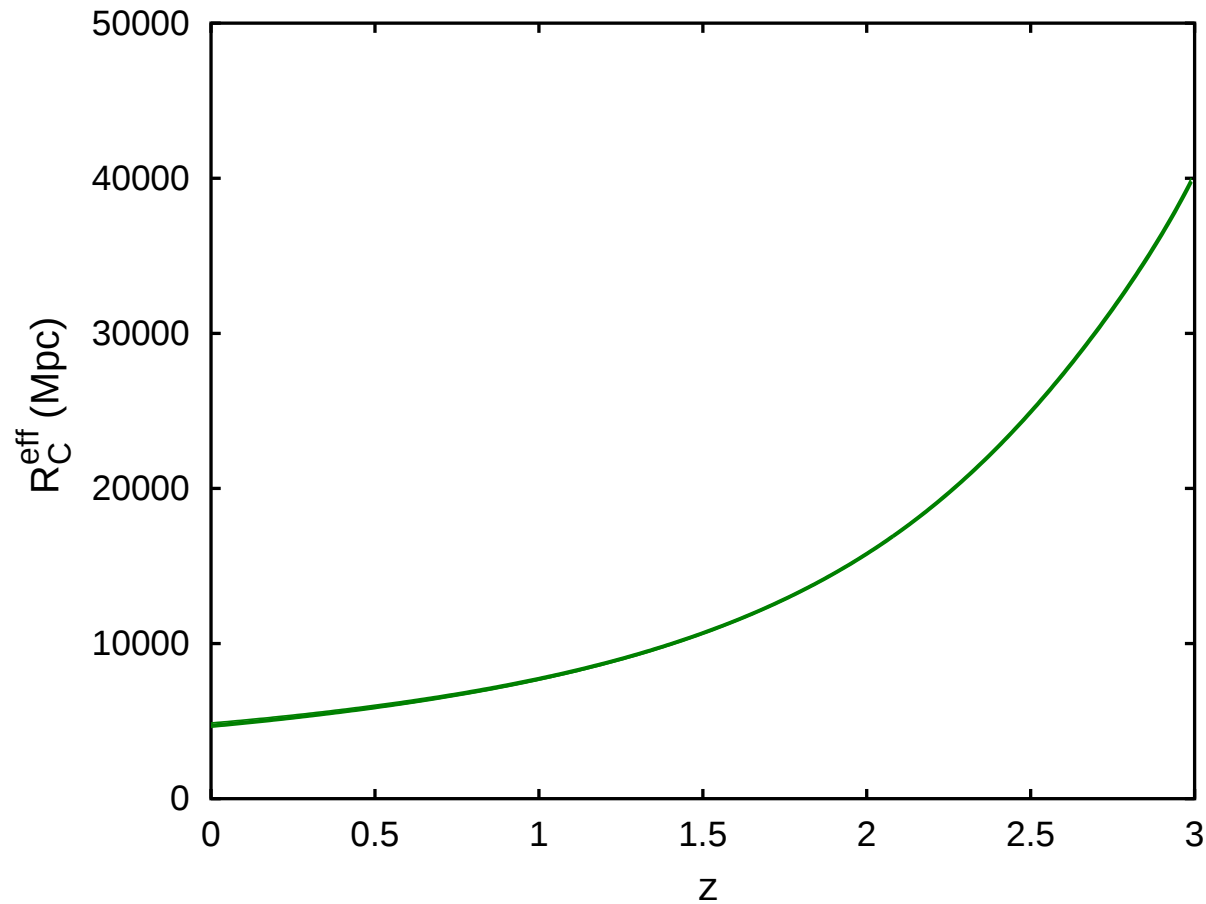
EdS + virialisation

Newton/E — f_{vir} — EdS+VA — $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{eff}}, R_{\text{C}}^{\text{eff}}$ — ds^2 — d_L^{eff} conclu (BICEP2)



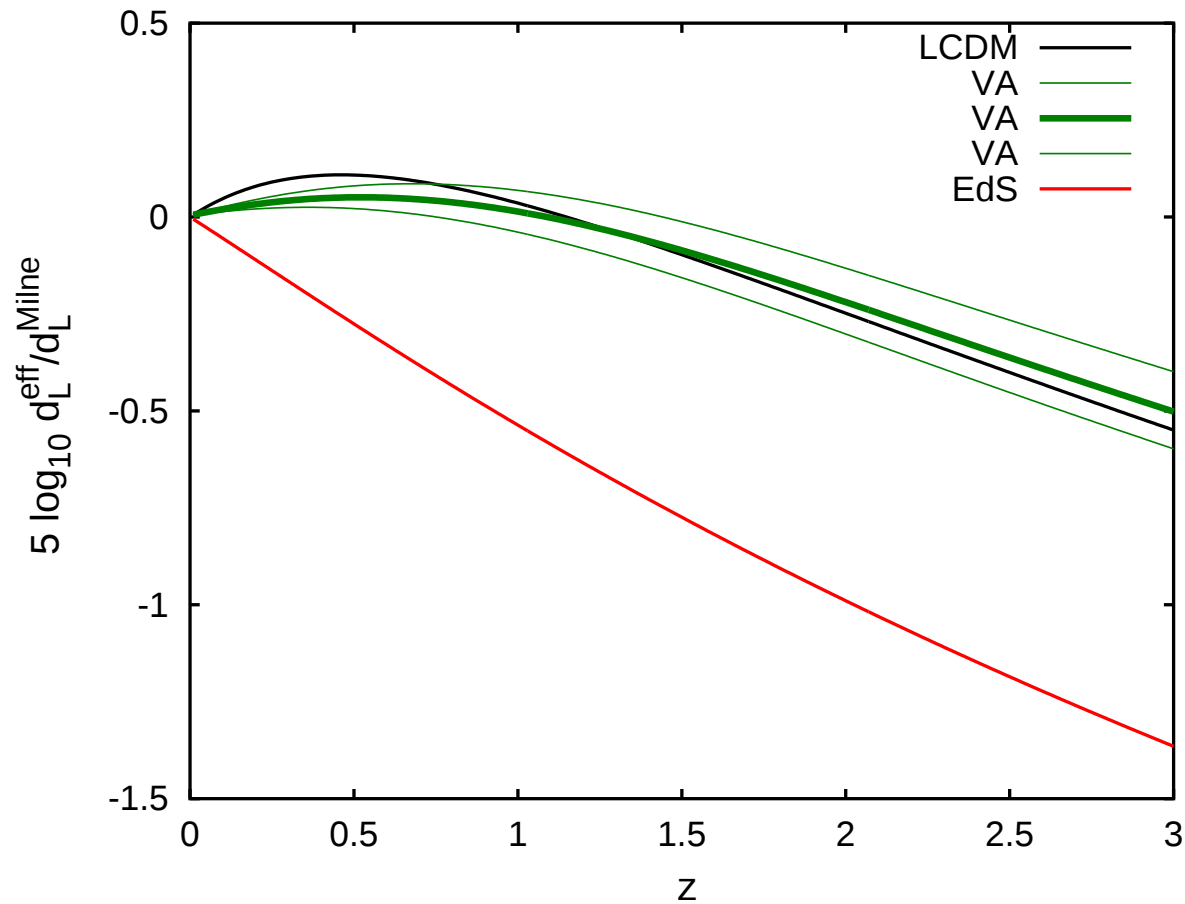
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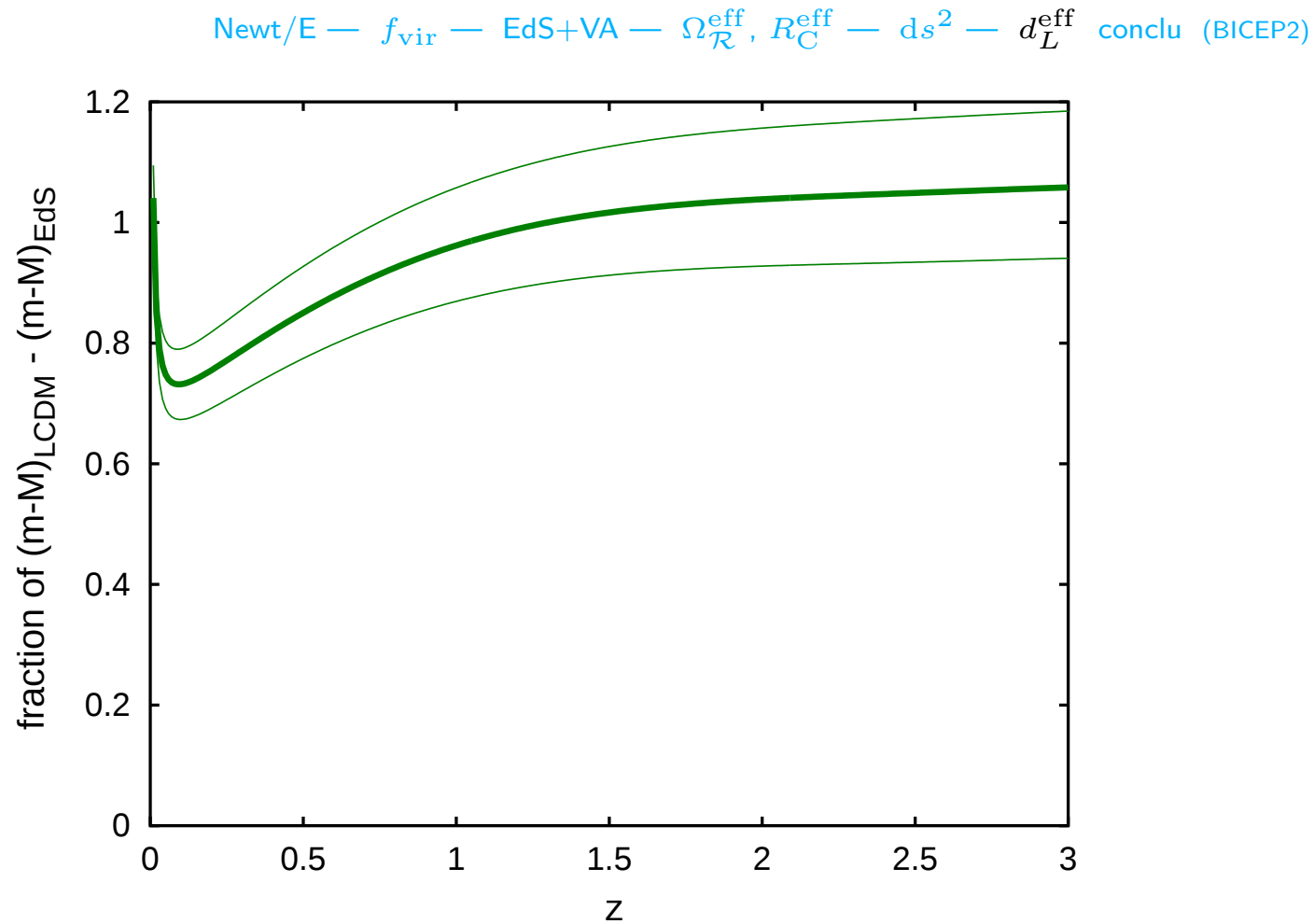


EdS + virialisation

Newt/E — f_{vir} — EdS+VA — $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{eff}}, R_C^{\text{eff}}$ — ds^2 — d_L^{eff} conclu (BICEP2)



EdS + virialisation



Summary

Newton/E — f_{vir} — EdS+VA — $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{eff}}, R_{\text{C}}^{\text{eff}}$ — ds^2 — d_L^{eff} conclu (BICEP2)

■ $f_{\text{vir}}(z) \sim \Omega_{\Lambda}(z)$

Summary

Newton/E — f_{vir} — EdS+VA — $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{eff}}, R_C^{\text{eff}}$ — ds^2 — d_L^{eff} conclu (BICEP2)

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- add GR (scalar averaging): virialisation approximation:
2 obs inputs: $H^{\text{eff}}(z=0) = 74 \pm 1.6 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$;
 $H_{\text{pec}}^{\text{com}}(z=0) = 36 \pm 3 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$;

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 $\Rightarrow$ void-dominated neg. curvature + inhomogeneous expansion $\Rightarrow$
 $\Omega_m^{\text{eff}}(z=0) \sim 0.3$

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Roukema, Ostrowski, Buchert 2013 JCAP, 10, 043 (arXiv:1303.4444);
Roukema 2013, IJMPD, 22, 1341018 (arXiv:1305.4415)

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BICEP2: whoops!

Newton/E — f_{vir} — EdS+VA — $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{eff}}, R_{\text{C}}^{\text{eff}}$ — ds^2 — d_L^{eff} conclu (BICEP2)

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- `cat BICEP2 | \`
`sed -e 's/gravity wave background/'`

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- `cat BICEP2 | \`
`sed -e 's/gravity wave background/dust foreground/g'`

Planck vs homogeneity

Newton/E — f_{vir} — EdS+VA — $\Omega_{\mathcal{R}}^{\text{eff}}, R_C^{\text{eff}}$ — ds^2 — d_L^{eff} conclu (BICEP2)

- Planck (1303.5076v1) cosmo parameters:

Planck vs homogeneity

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homogeneous model rejected at 3.38σ

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- $w := p/\rho$
 Ω_Λ evolution: cosmological constant ($w = -1$) or time-varying?
(93): $w = -1.24_{-0.19}^{+0.18}$ [95%; Planck + WMAP polar. + Riess et al (2011) H_0]

Planck vs homogeneity

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