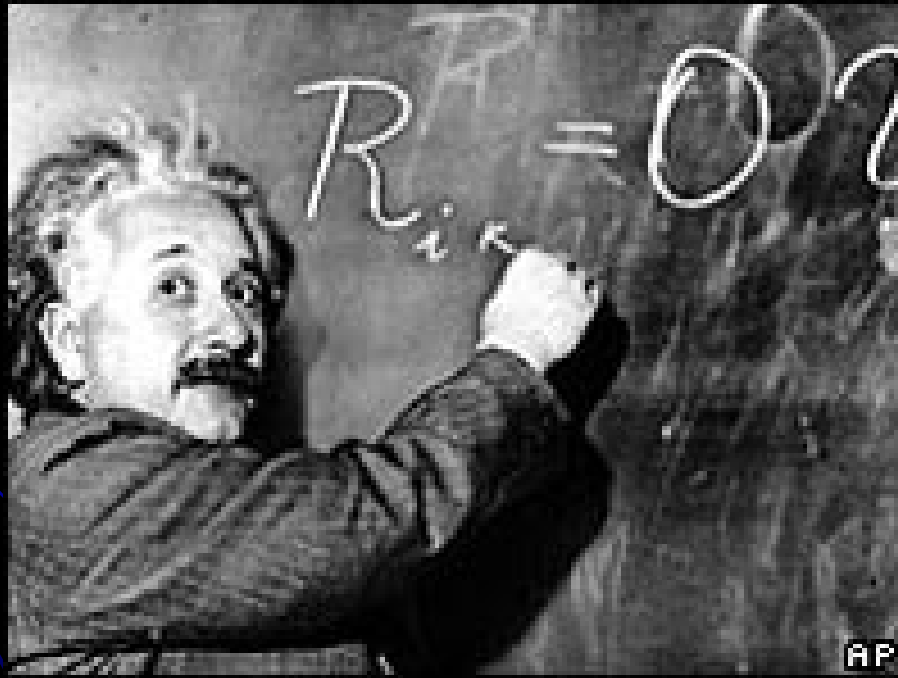


Einstein's Universe

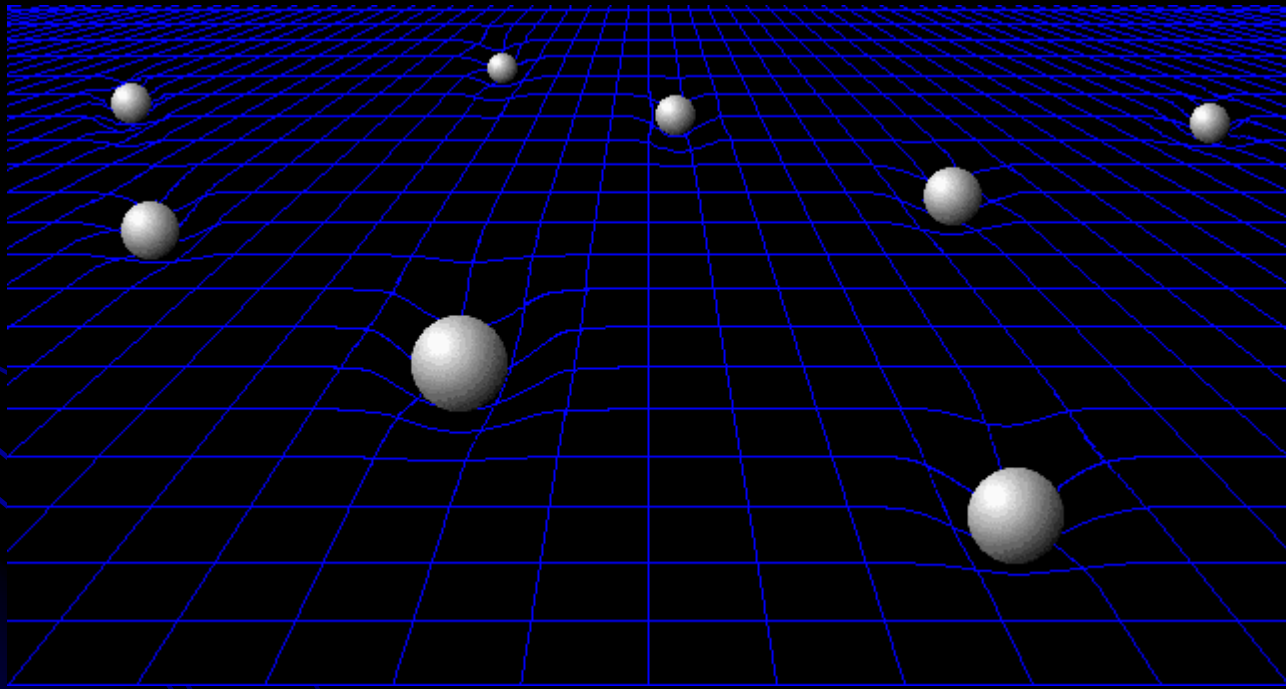


Fiona Speirits, Dept. of Physics and Astronomy

Einstein's Universe

- The shape of Spacetime – how do we know Einstein was right?
- Cosmology – from locally flat spacetime to a curved universe
- Measuring cosmological parameters
 - CMBR
 - Supernovae & GRBs
 - Baryon Acoustic Oscillations
- Is Λ CDM right?

“Matter tells spacetime how to curve...
spacetime tells matter how to move”

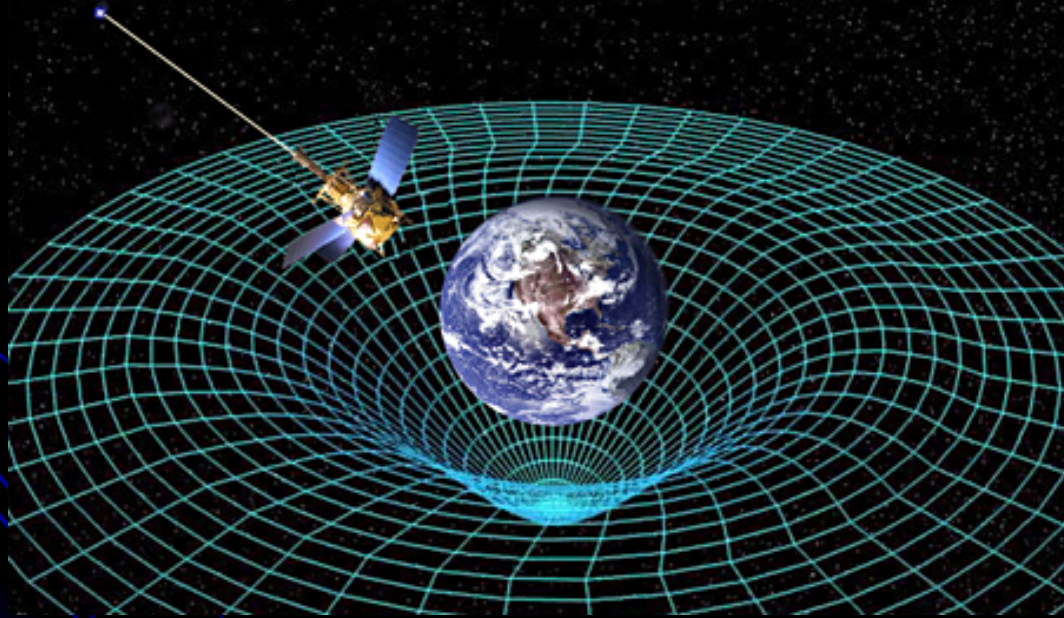


“Matter tells spacetime how to curve...
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Gravitational Lensing

“Matter tells spacetime how to curve...
spacetime tells matter how to move”

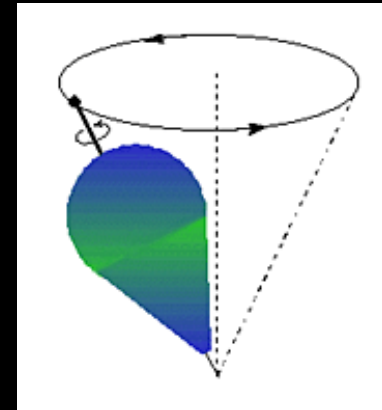
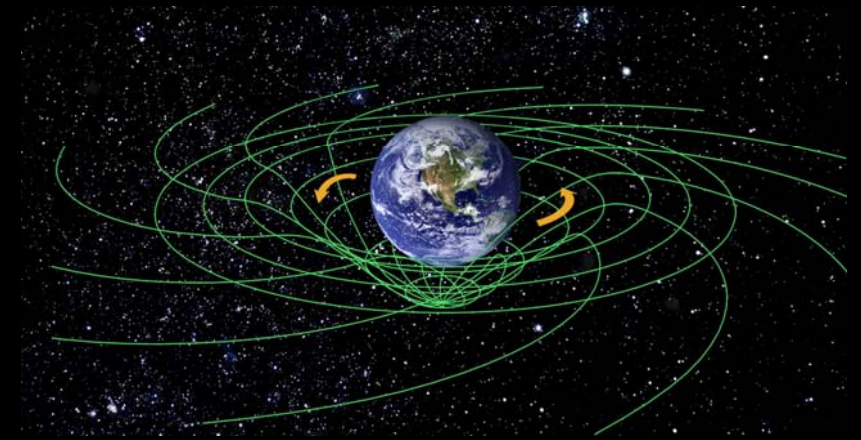


Gravity Probe B

GRAVITY PROBE B

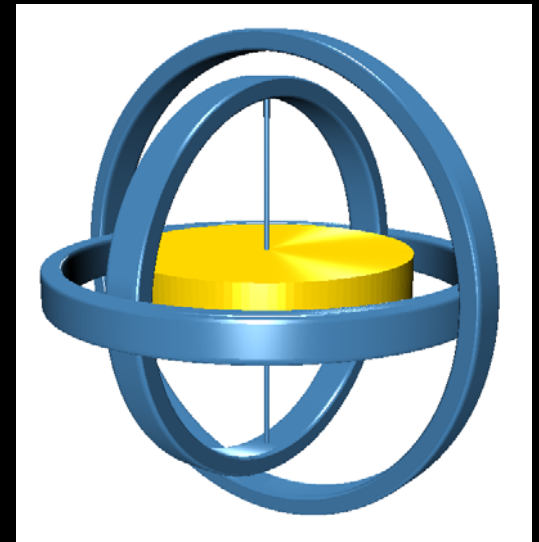


Frame Dragging

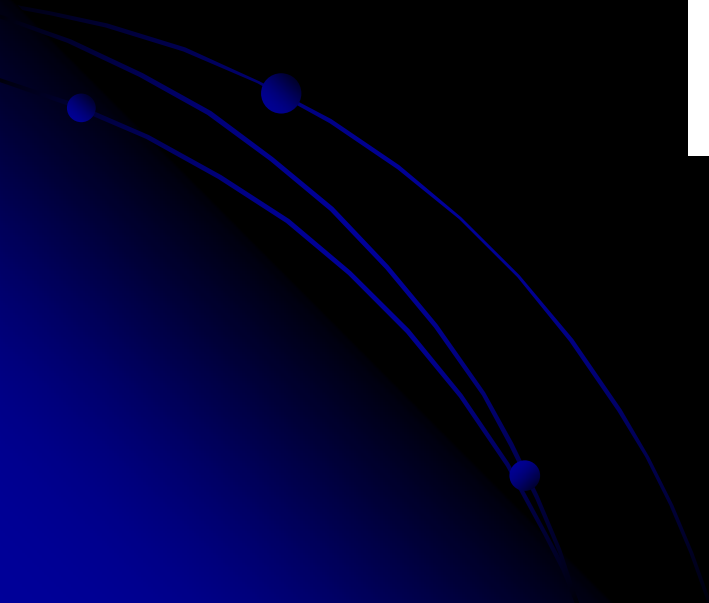
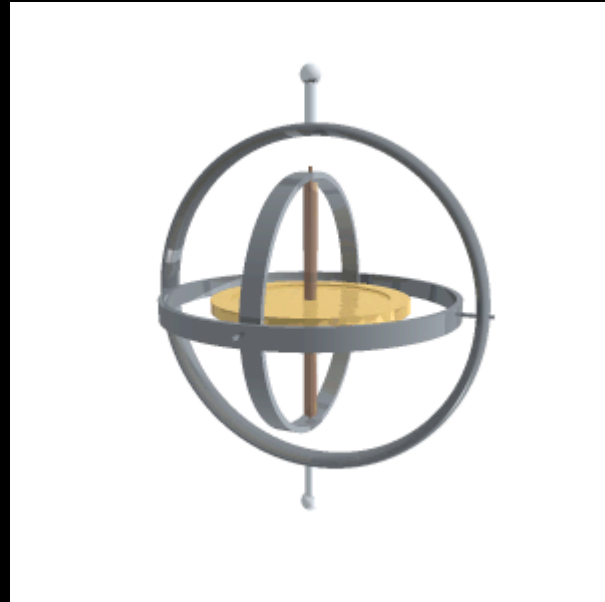


Geodetic Precession

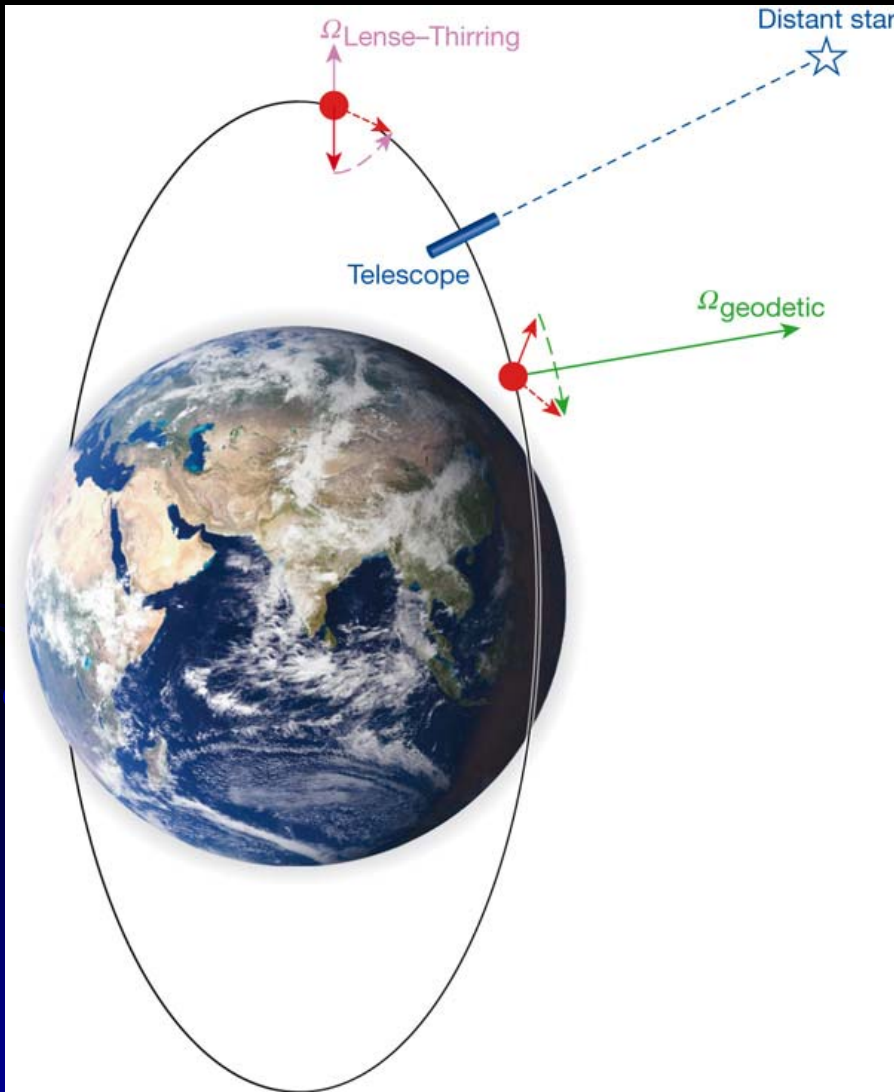
GRAVITY PROBE B



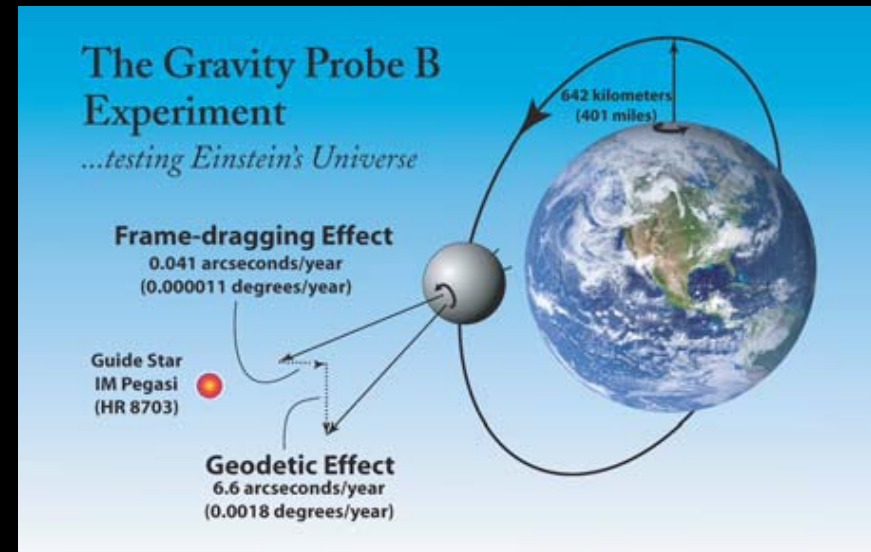
The world's most perfect sphere



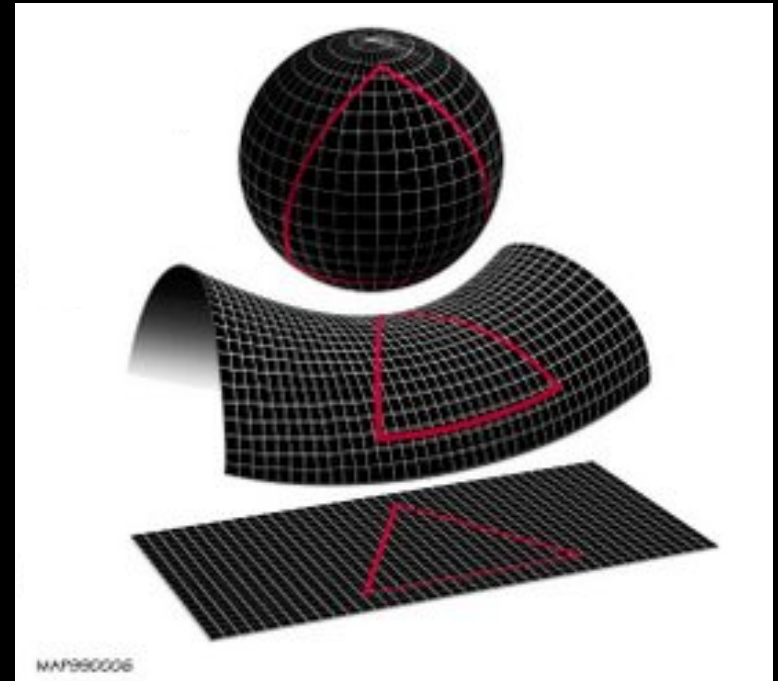
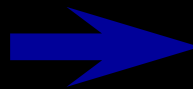
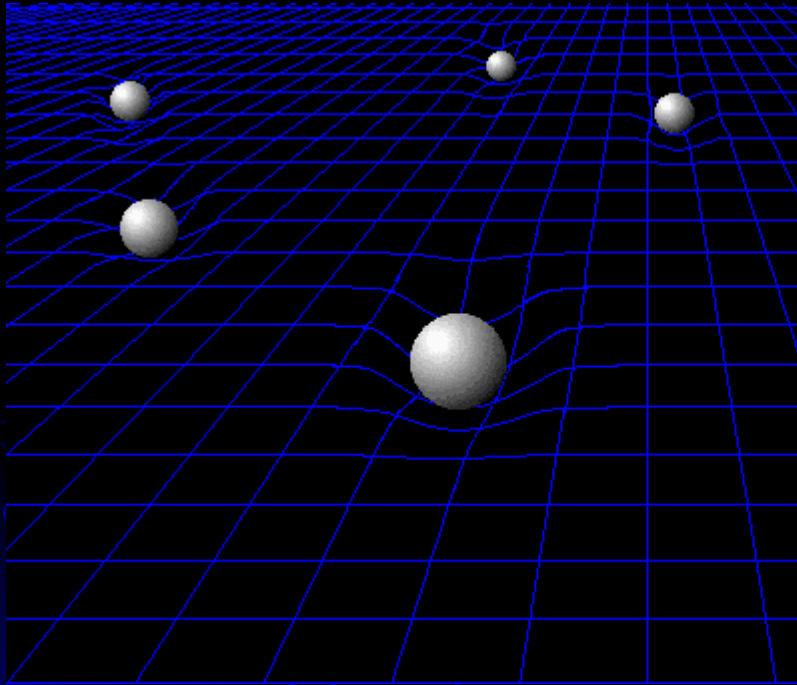
GRAVITY PROBE B



- Satellite in 642km polar orbit
- IM Pegasi used as guide star
- Preliminary results confirm geodetic effect to better than 1%



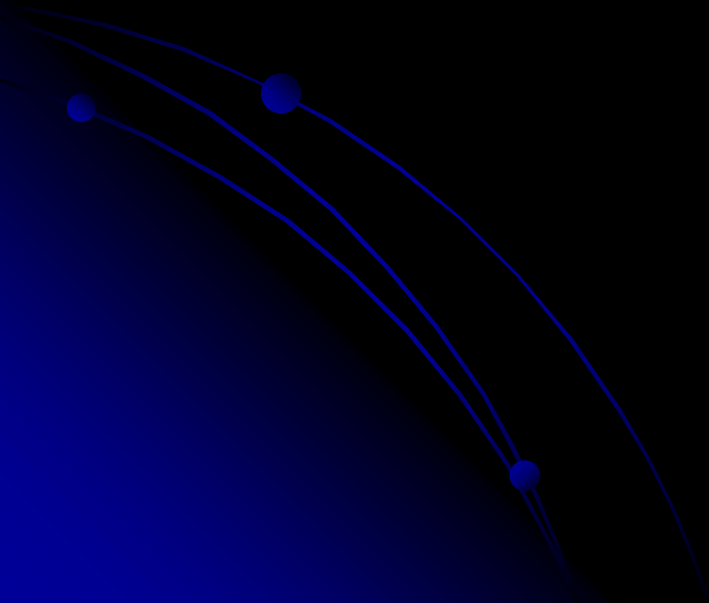
CURVATURE OF THE UNIVERSE



CURVATURE OF THE UNIVERSE

$$ds^2 = - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{\left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)} + r^2 d\theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2$$

Schwarzschild's solution for the spacetime metric exterior to a black hole



CURVATURE OF THE UNIVERSE

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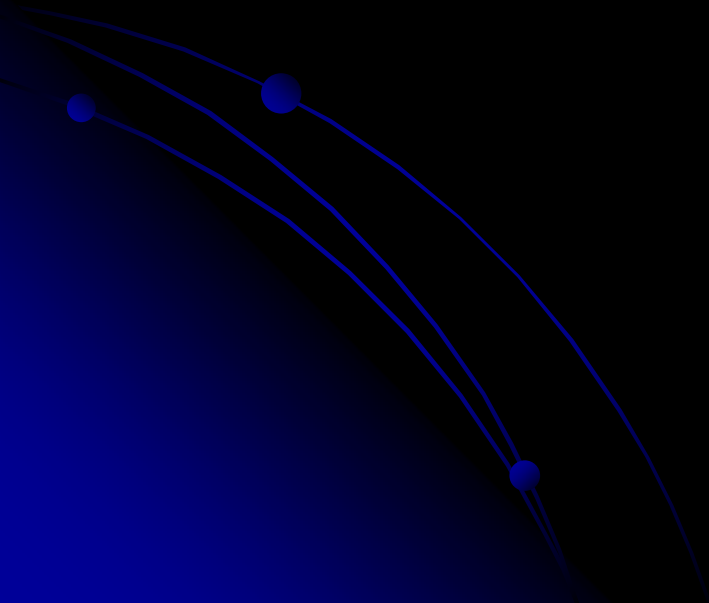
Schwarzschild's solution for the spacetime metric exterior to a black hole

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + R(t)^2 \left[\frac{dr^2}{1 - kr^2} + r^2 d\Omega^2 \right]$$

Robertson-Walker metric describes background cosmological model in a homogeneous, isotropic expanding or contracting universe

CURVATURE OF THE UNIVERSE

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CURVATURE OF THE UNIVERSE

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + R(t)^2 \left[\frac{dr^2}{1-kr^2} + r^2 d\Omega^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{R(t)}{R_0} = \frac{1}{1+z}$$

Scale factor

$$z = \frac{\lambda_{\text{obs}} - \lambda_{\text{emit}}}{\lambda_{\text{emit}}}$$

Redshift

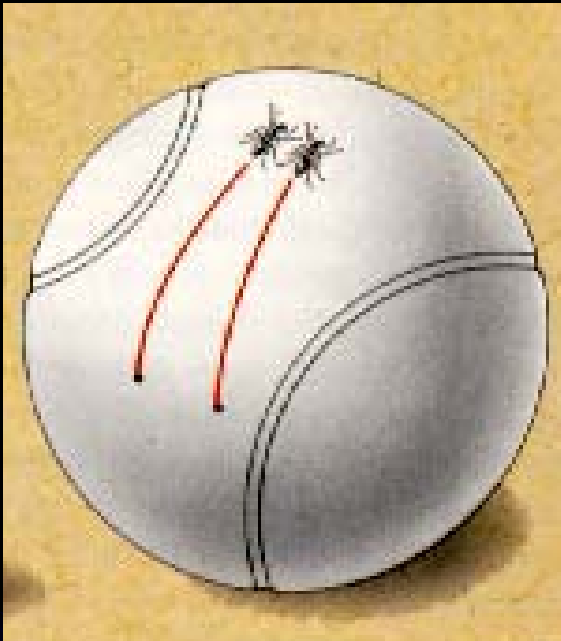
CURVATURE OF THE UNIVERSE

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + R(t)^2 \left[\frac{dr^2}{1 - kr^2} + r^2 d\Omega^2 \right]$$

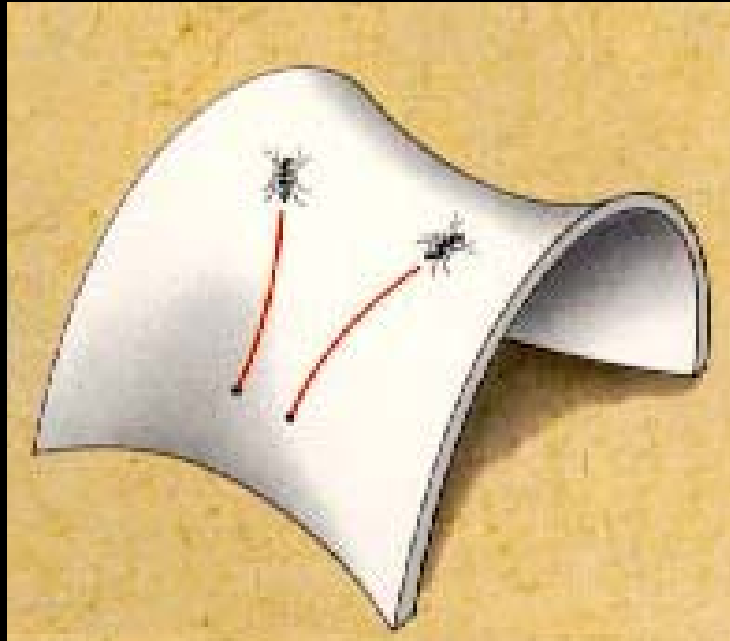
$$k = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{open} \\ 0, & \text{flat} \\ +1, & \text{closed} \end{cases}$$

Curvature constant

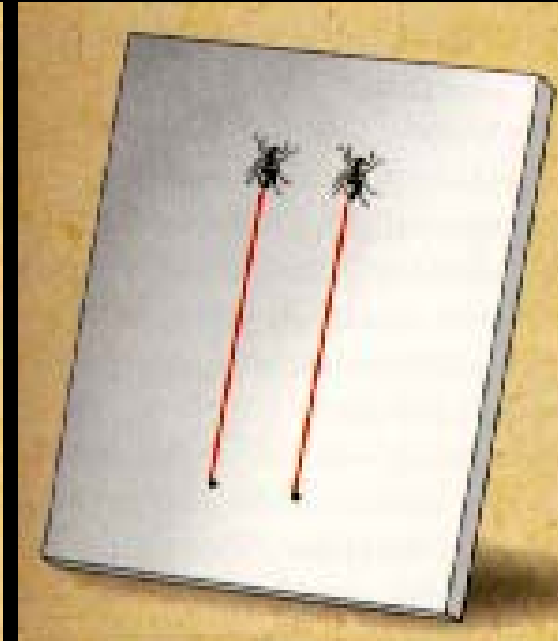
CURVATURE OF THE UNIVERSE



Closed



Open

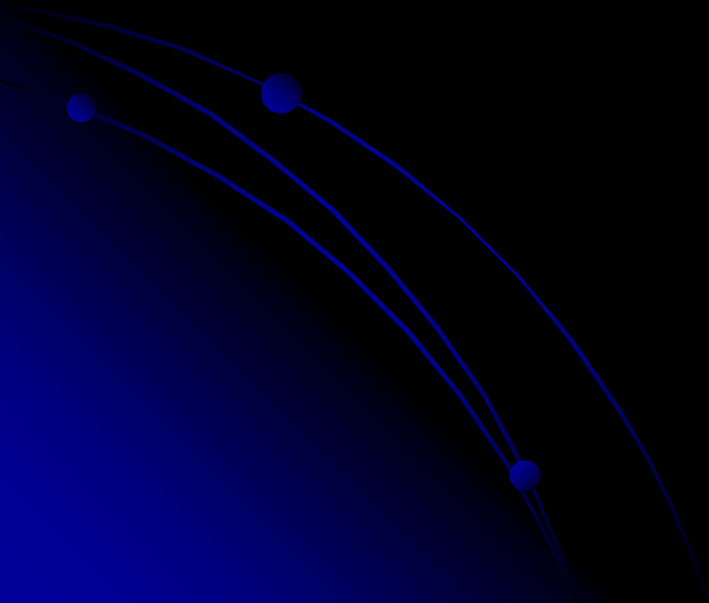


Flat

$$k = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{open} \\ 0, & \text{flat} \\ +1, & \text{closed} \end{cases}$$

CURVATURE OF THE UNIVERSE

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + R(t)^2 \left[\frac{dr^2}{1-kr^2} + r^2 d\Omega^2 \right]$$



CURVATURE OF THE UNIVERSE

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + R(t)^2 \left[\frac{dr^2}{1-kr^2} + r^2 d\Omega^2 \right]$$

We can solve this to give Friedmann's Equations:

$$H^2 = \left(\frac{\dot{R}}{R} \right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G\rho}{3} + \frac{\Lambda}{3} - \frac{k}{R^2}$$

$$\frac{\ddot{R}}{R} = -\frac{4\pi G}{3}(\rho + 3P) + \frac{\Lambda}{3}$$

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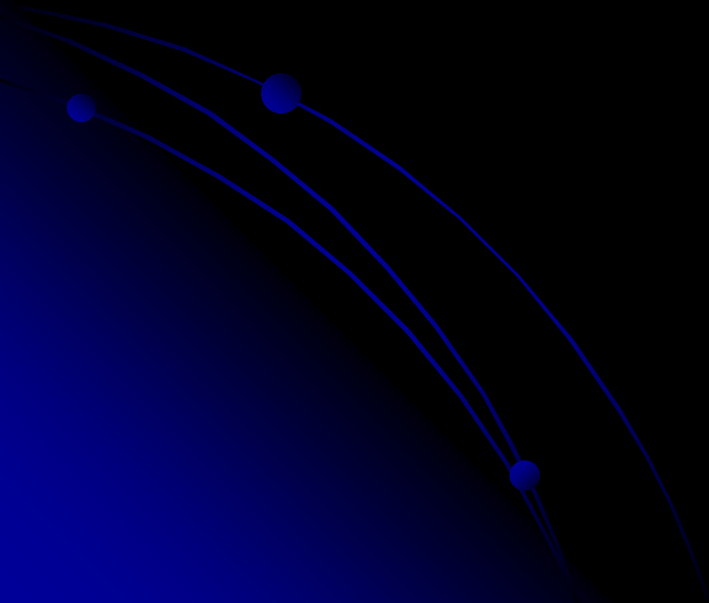
$$H^2 = \left(\frac{\dot{R}}{R} \right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G \rho}{3} + \frac{\Lambda}{3} - \frac{k}{R^2}$$

Observables that we can measure, allowing us to determine 'k'

$$\frac{\ddot{R}}{R} = -\frac{4\pi G}{3} (\rho + 3P) + \frac{\Lambda}{3}$$

CURVATURE OF THE UNIVERSE

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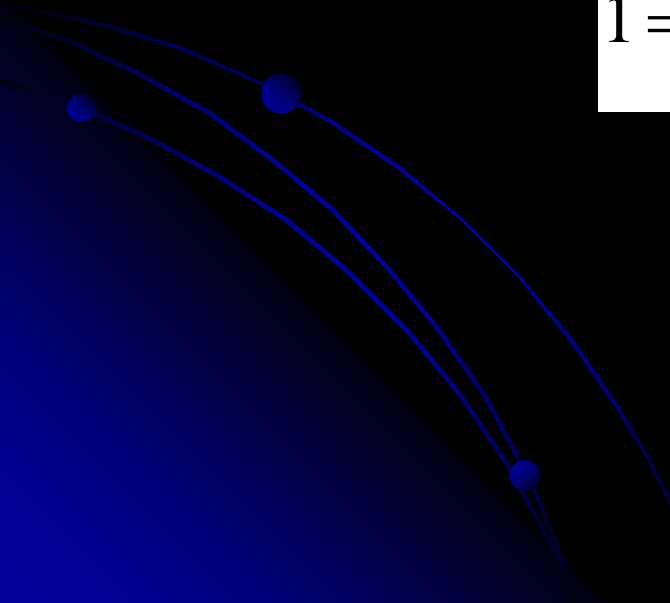


CURVATURE OF THE UNIVERSE

$$H^2 = \left(\frac{\dot{R}}{R} \right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G\rho}{3} + \frac{\Lambda}{3} - \frac{k}{R^2}$$

Divide both sides by H^2

$$1 = \frac{8\pi G\rho}{3H^2} + \frac{\Lambda}{3H^2} - \frac{k}{R^2H^2}$$



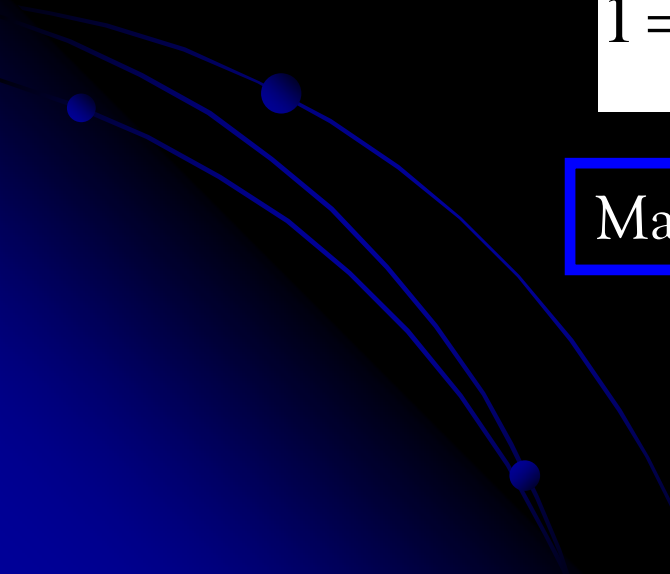
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Matter Density



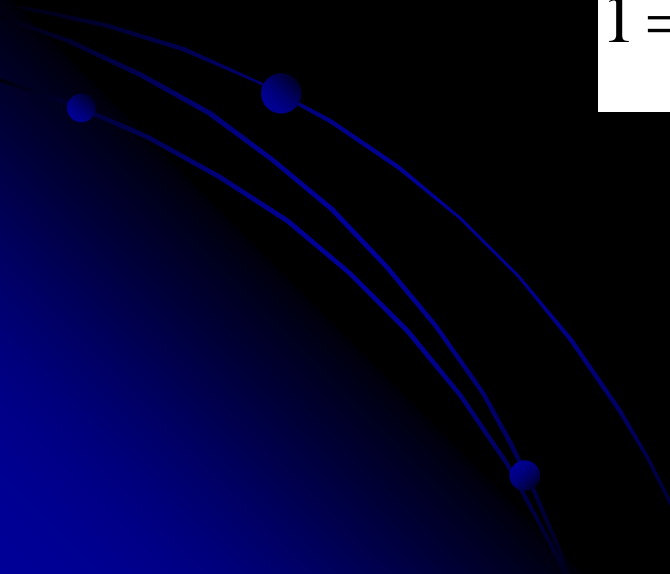
CURVATURE OF THE UNIVERSE

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Divide both sides by H^2

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Energy Density



CURVATURE OF THE UNIVERSE

$$H^2 = \left(\frac{\dot{R}}{R} \right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G\rho}{3} + \frac{\Lambda}{3} - \frac{k}{R^2}$$

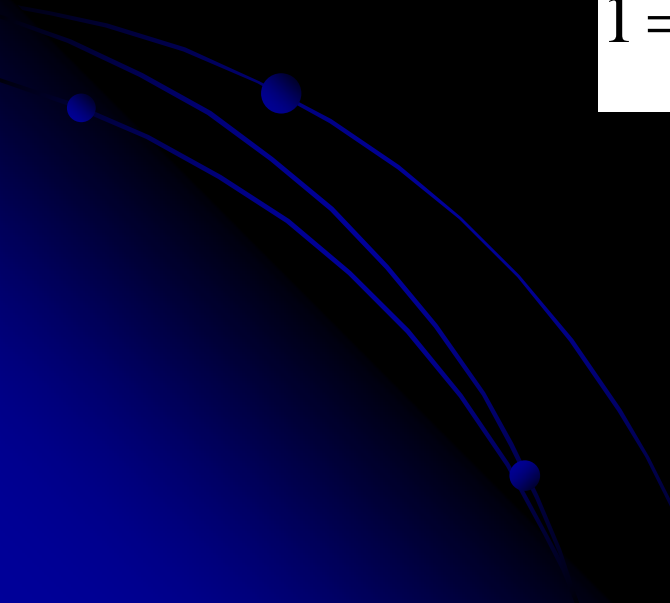


Divide both sides by H^2



$$1 = \frac{8\pi G\rho}{3H^2} + \frac{\Lambda}{3H^2} - \frac{k}{R^2 H^2}$$

Intrinsic Curvature



CURVATURE OF THE UNIVERSE

$$H^2 = \left(\frac{\dot{R}}{R} \right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G\rho}{3} + \frac{\Lambda}{3} - \frac{k}{R^2}$$

Divide both sides by H^2

$$1 = \frac{8\pi G\rho}{3H^2} + \frac{\Lambda}{3H^2} - \frac{k}{R^2H^2}$$

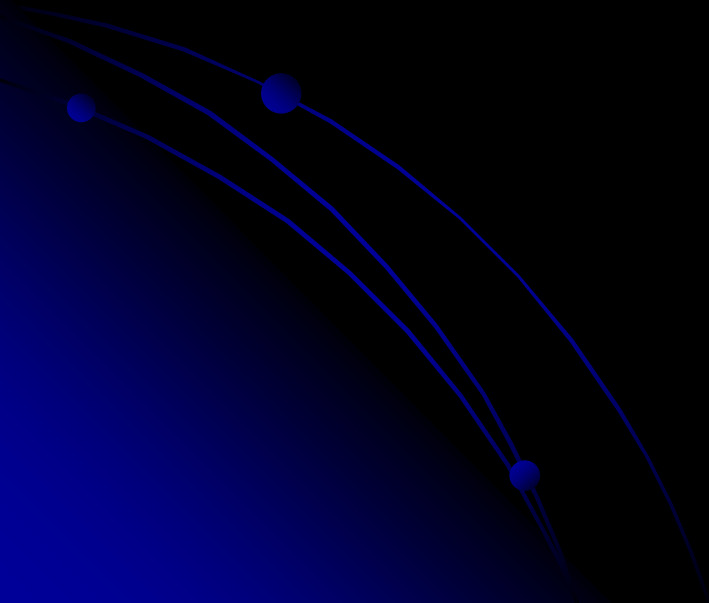
Recast as dimensionless parameters

$$1 = \Omega_m + \Omega_\Lambda + \Omega_k$$

CURVATURE OF THE UNIVERSE

$$\Omega_m + \Omega_\Lambda + \Omega_k = 1$$

Matter, energy and intrinsic curvature

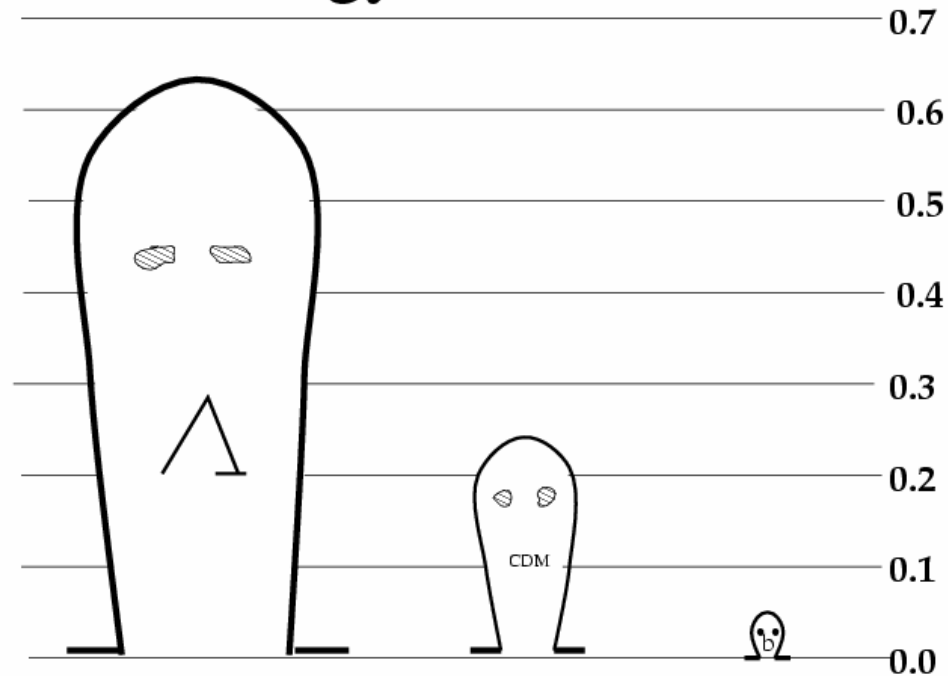


CURVATURE OF THE UNIVERSE

$$\Omega_m + \Omega_\Lambda + \Omega_k = 1$$

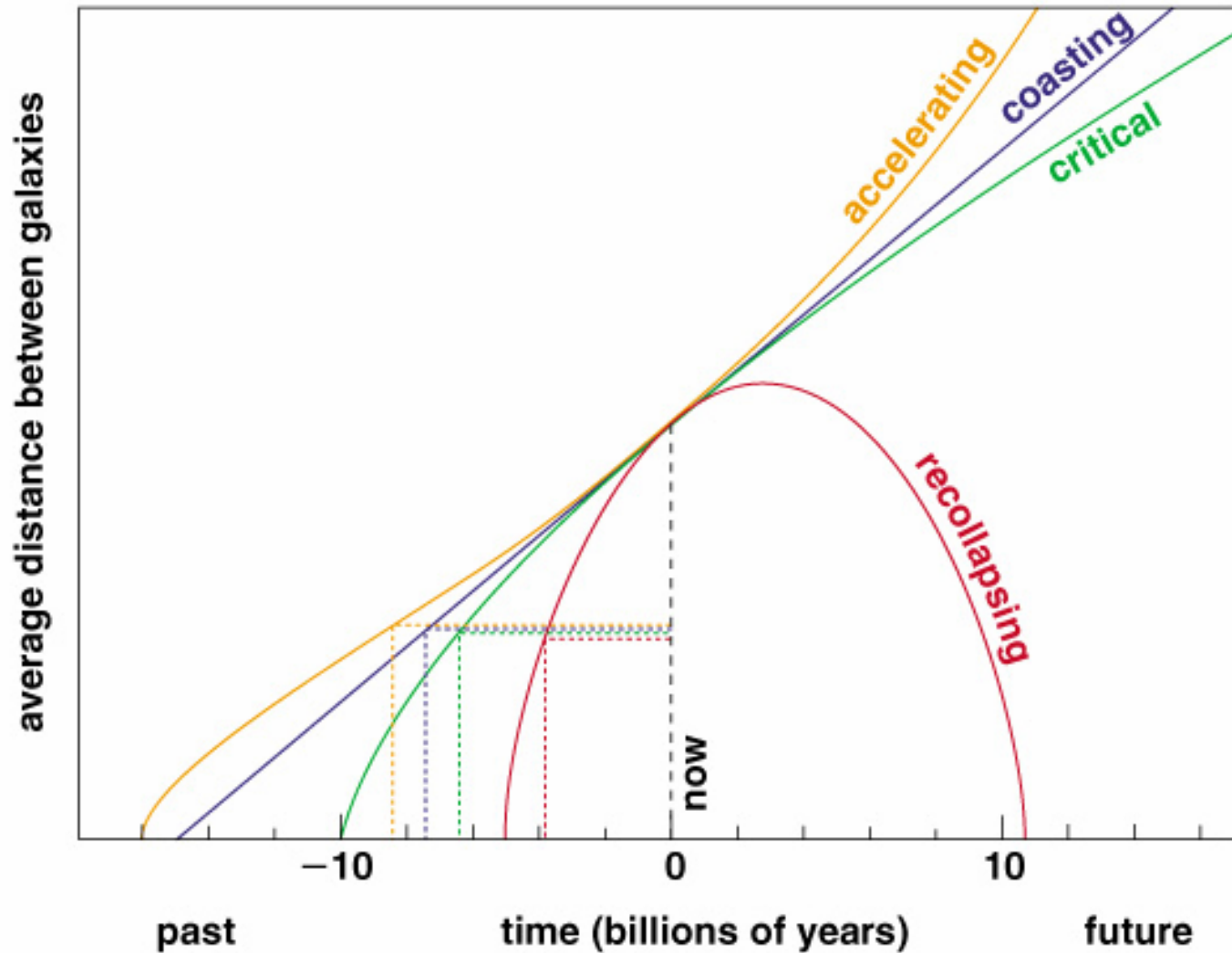
Figure 3. A line up of cosmological culprits
 Ω_Λ is the big shot controlling the Universe. He's going to make it blow up. Ω_{CDM} would like to make the Universe collapse but can't compete with Ω_Λ . Ω_b just follows Ω_{CDM} around. Like all dangerous criminals, one can never be sure of Ω_Λ until he is behind bars. The CMB police is being beefed up. Hundreds of heroic CMB observers are now planning his capture.

Cosmology's Most Wanted

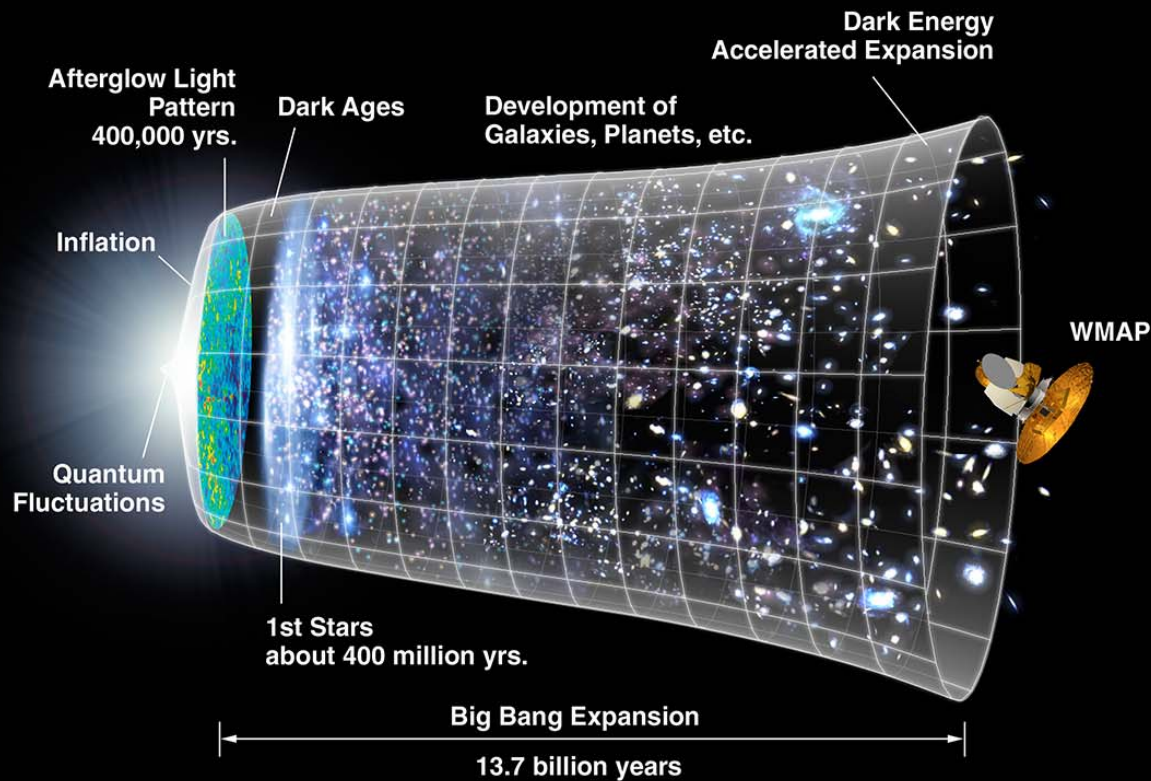


Ω_Λ	Ω_{CDM}	Ω_b
cosmological constant energy of the vacuum He never clumps His evil plan is to blow up the Universe	cold dark matter He likes to clump but has never been detected directly His evil plan is to make the Universe collapse	normal baryonic matter a pawn in the cosmic game who just follows CDM around. He thinks he's a complex life form but is really just a bunch of hydrogen

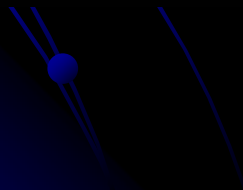
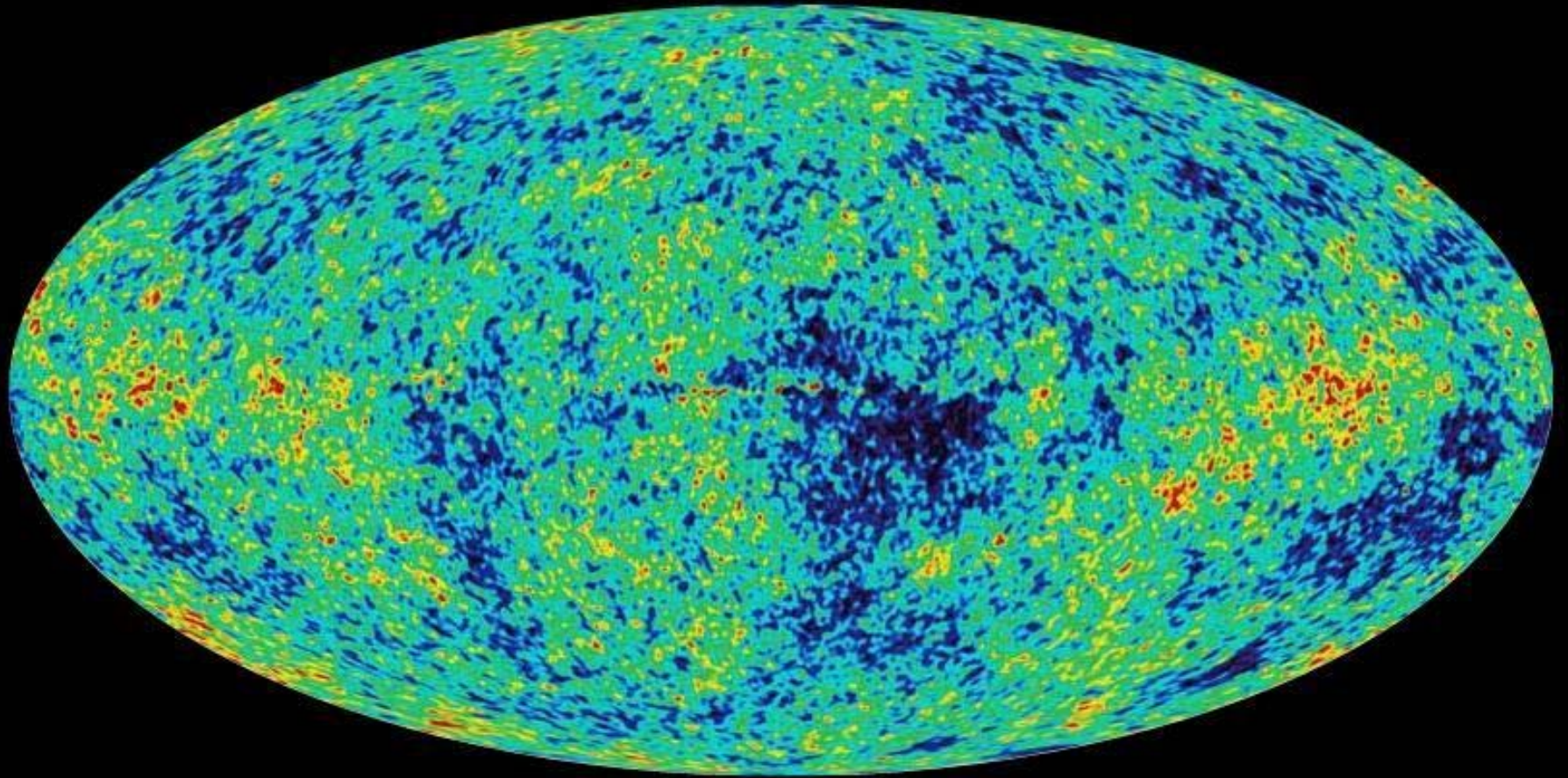
WHY DOES IT MATTER...?



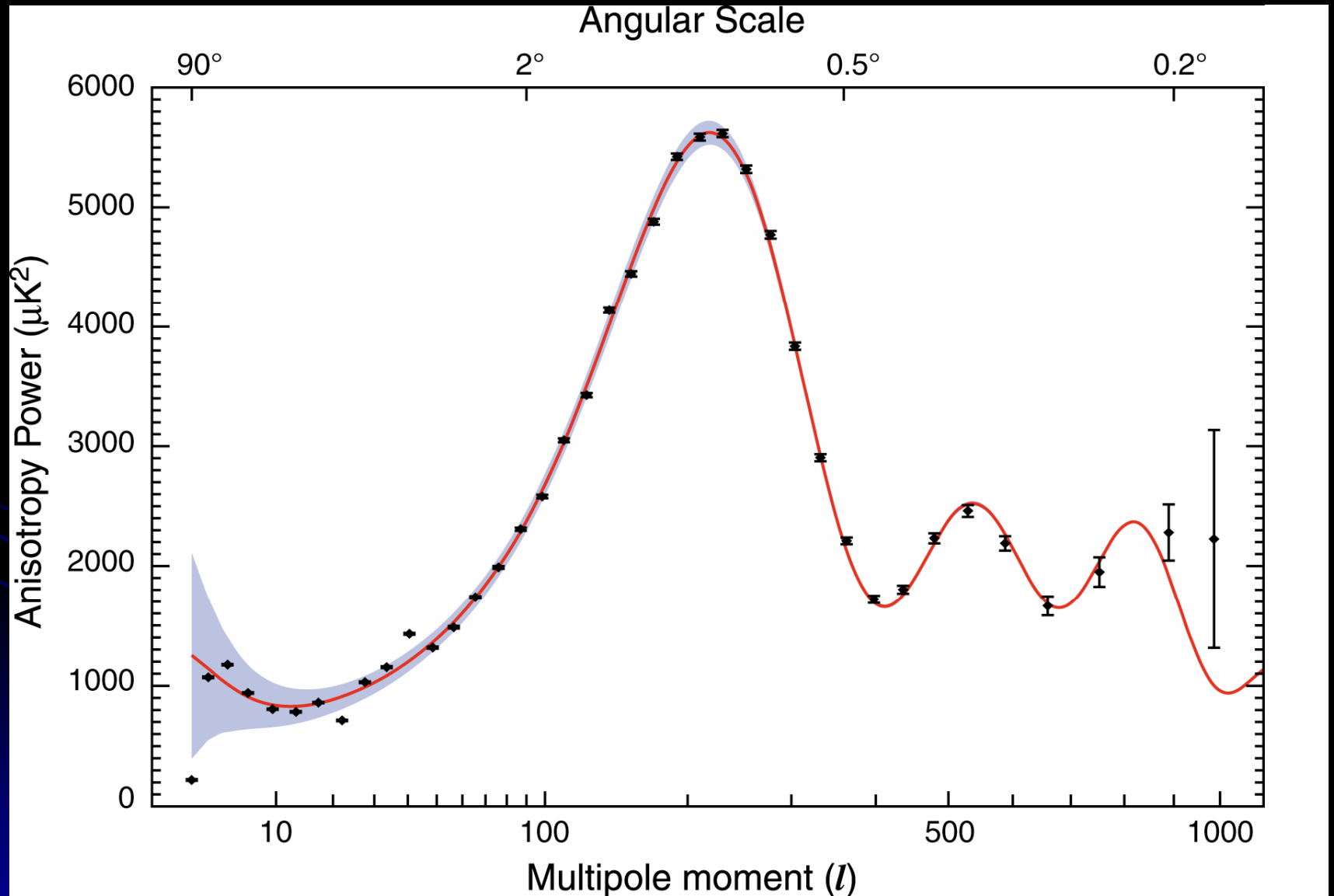
COSMOLOGICAL TIMELINE



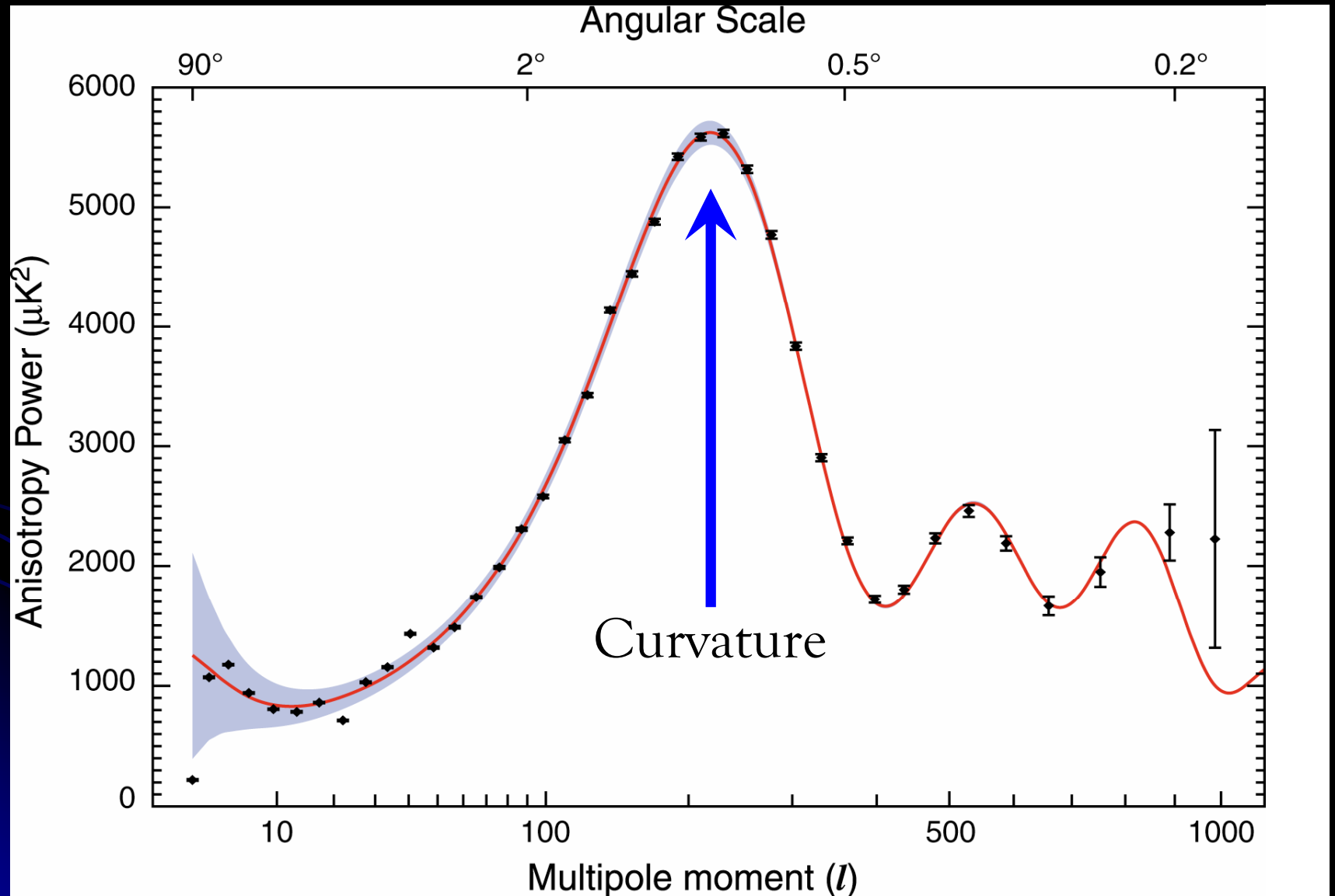
COSMIC MICROWAVE BACKGROUND RADIATION



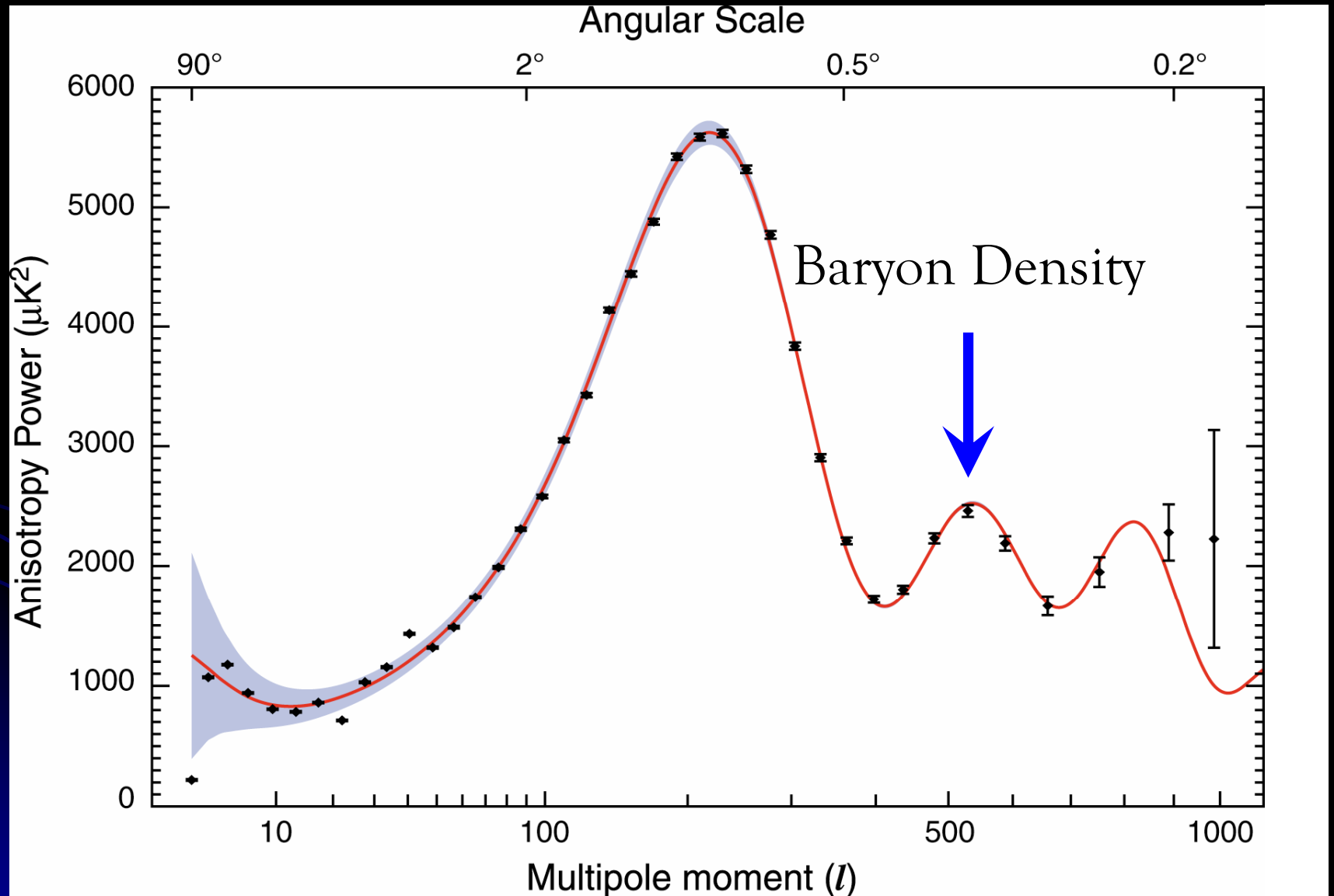
COSMIC MICROWAVE BACKGROUND RADIATION



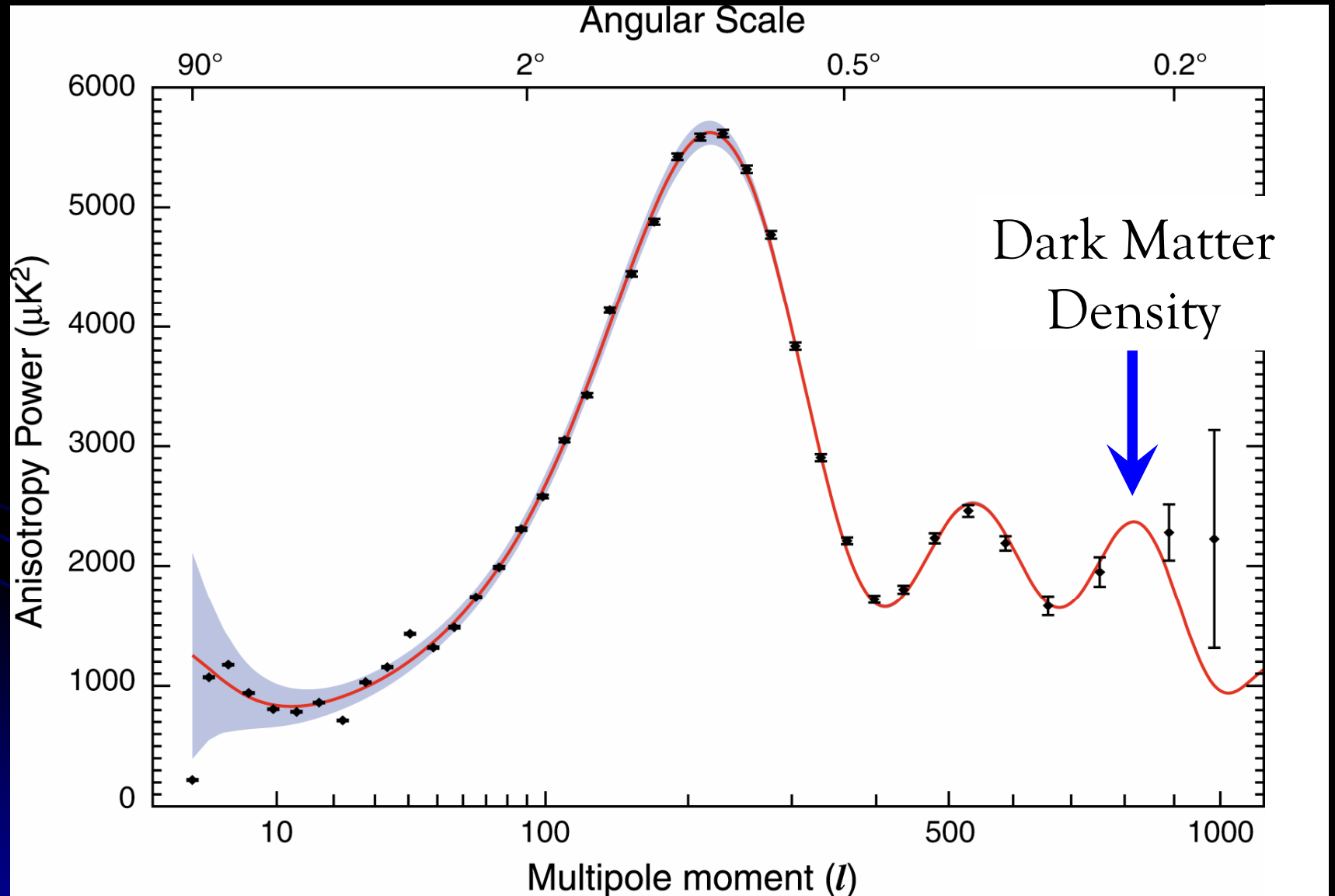
COSMIC MICROWAVE BACKGROUND RADIATION



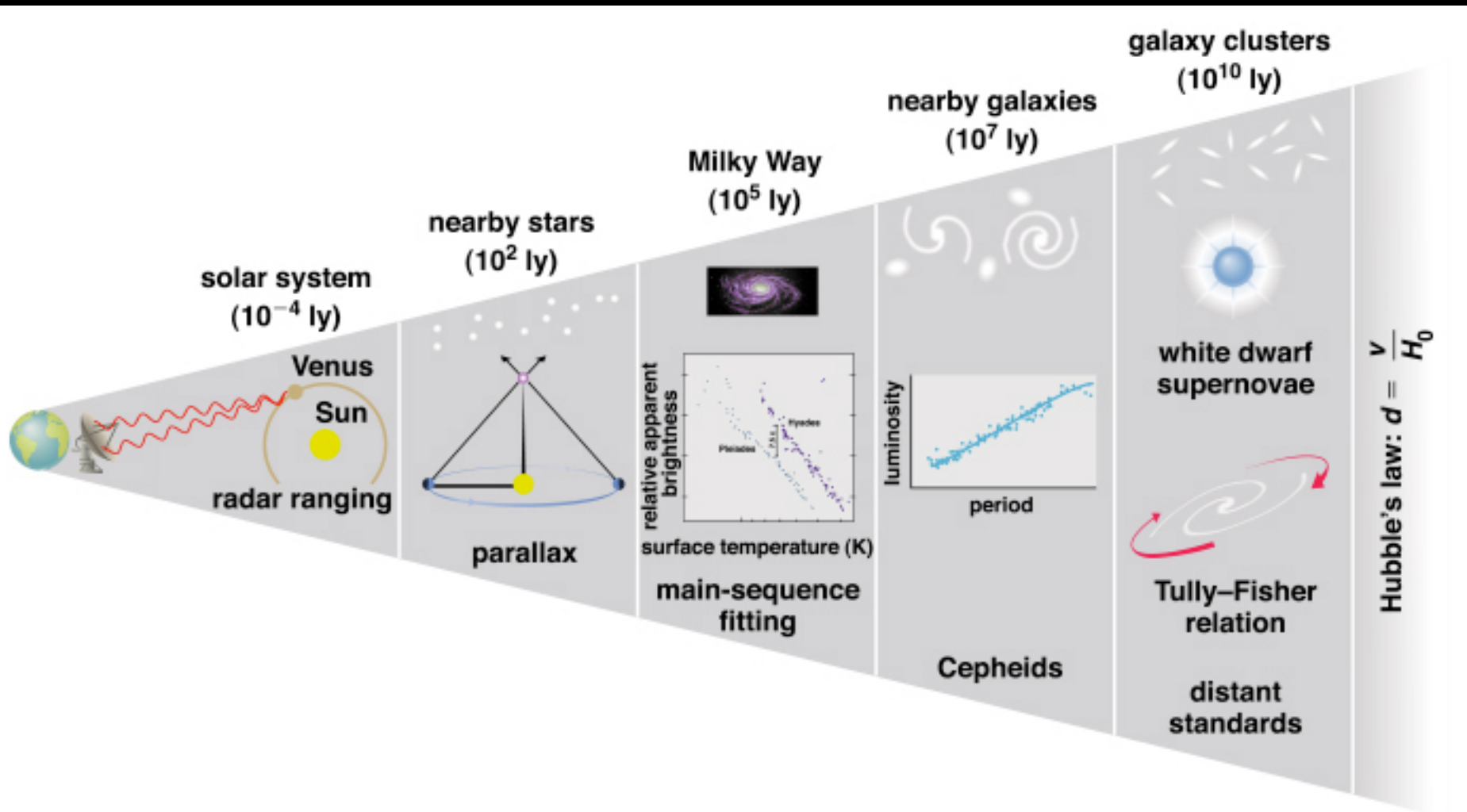
COSMIC MICROWAVE BACKGROUND RADIATION



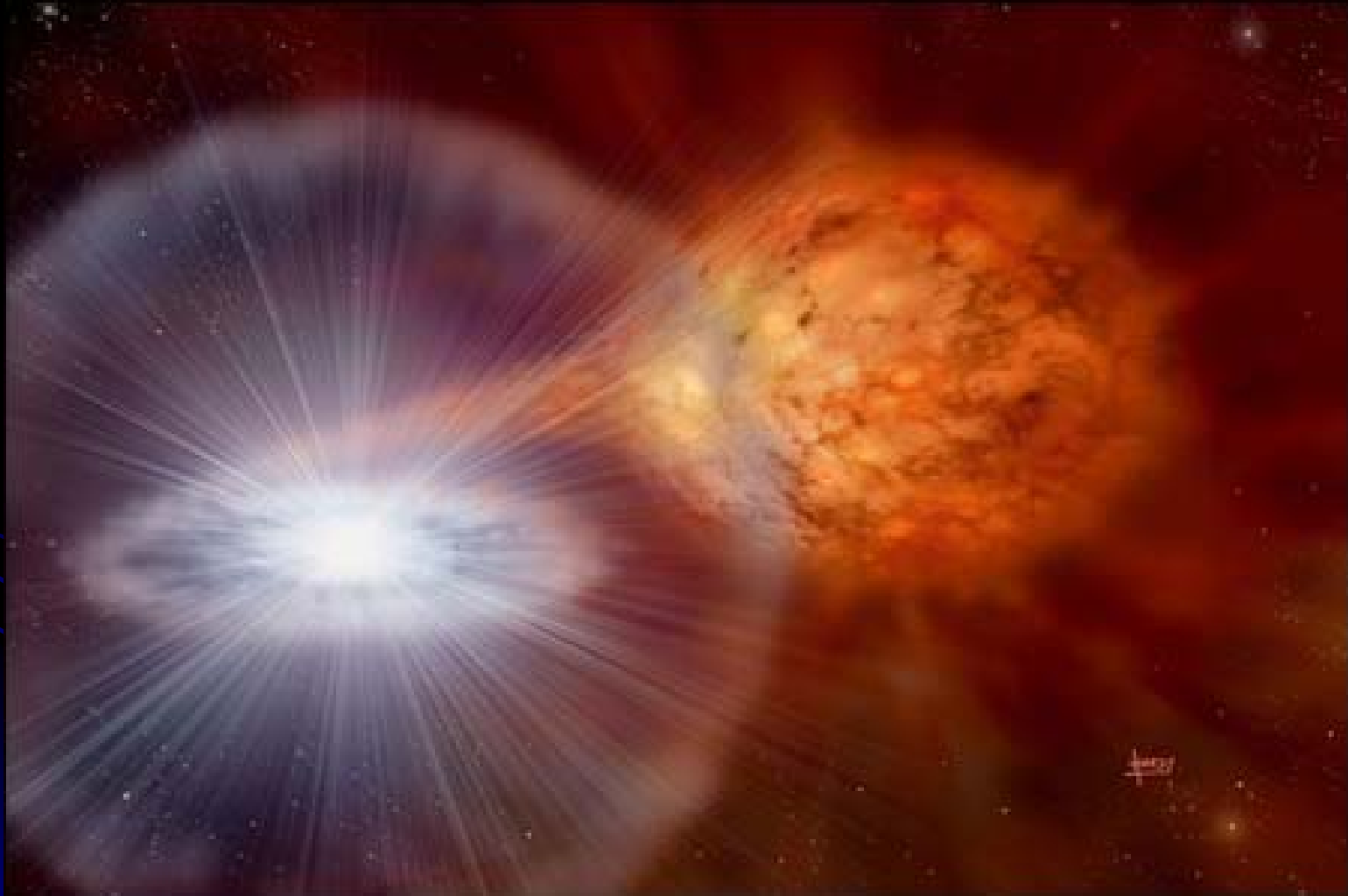
COSMIC MICROWAVE BACKGROUND RADIATION



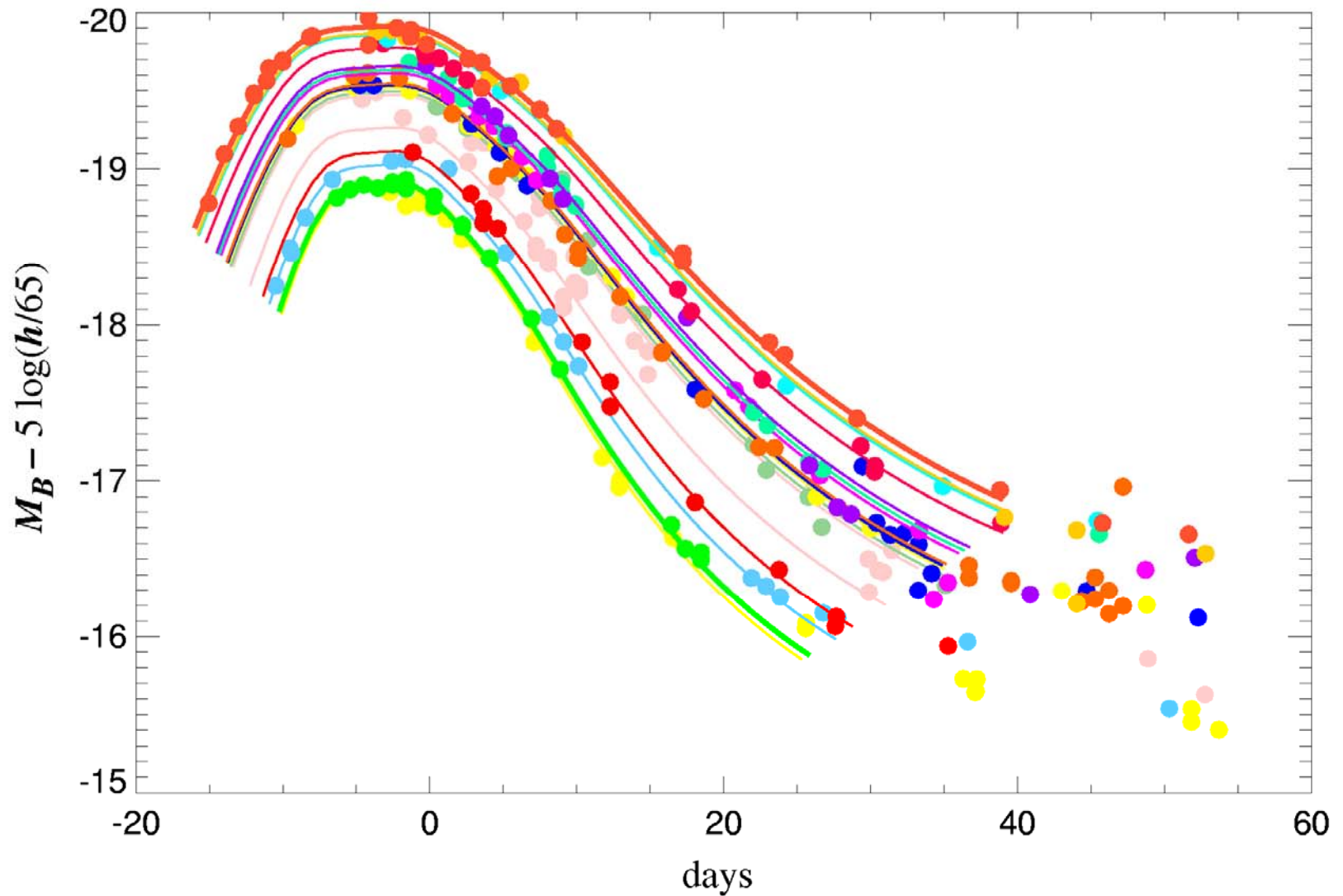
COSMOLOGICAL DISTANCE INDICATORS



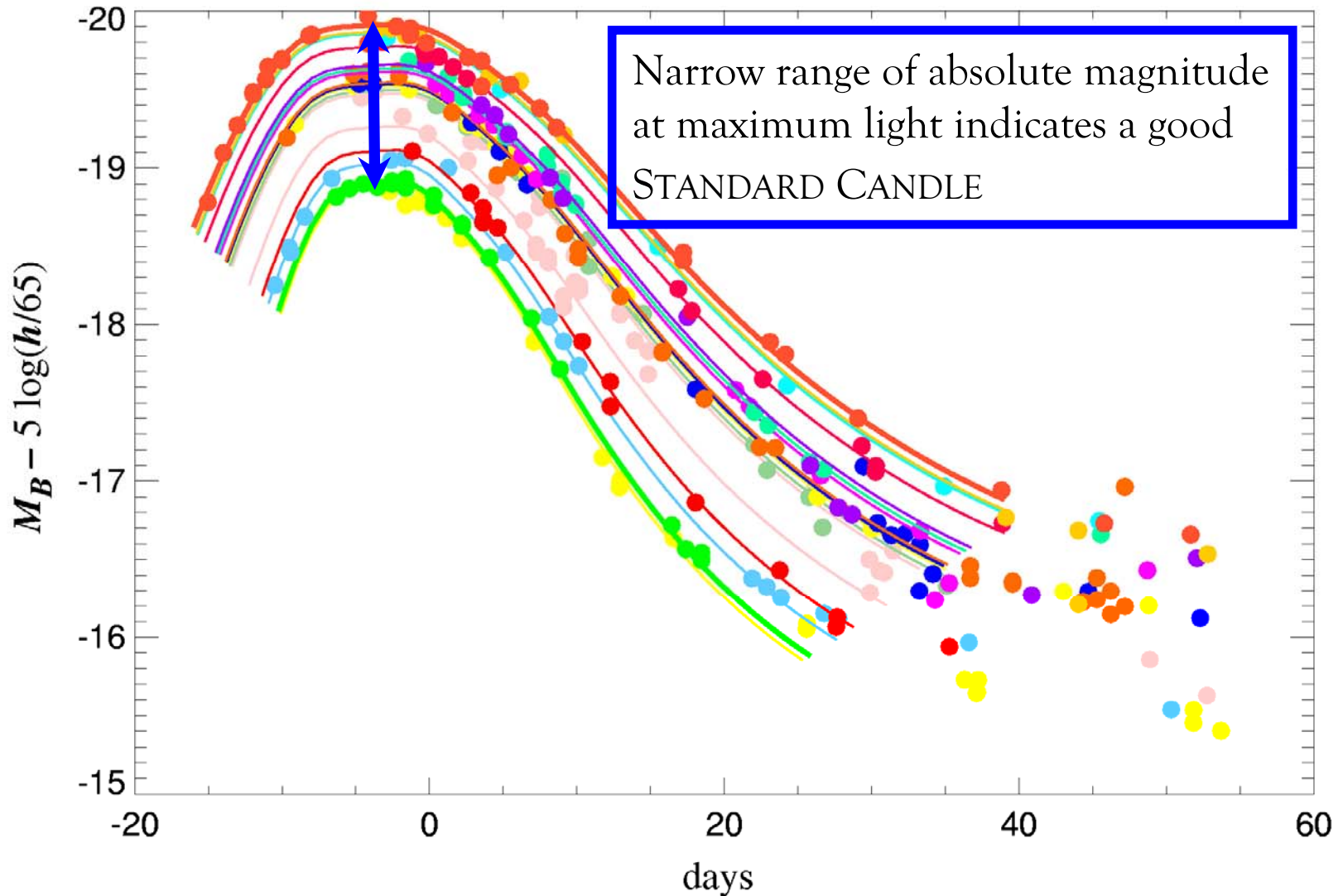
TYPE 1A SUPERNOVAE



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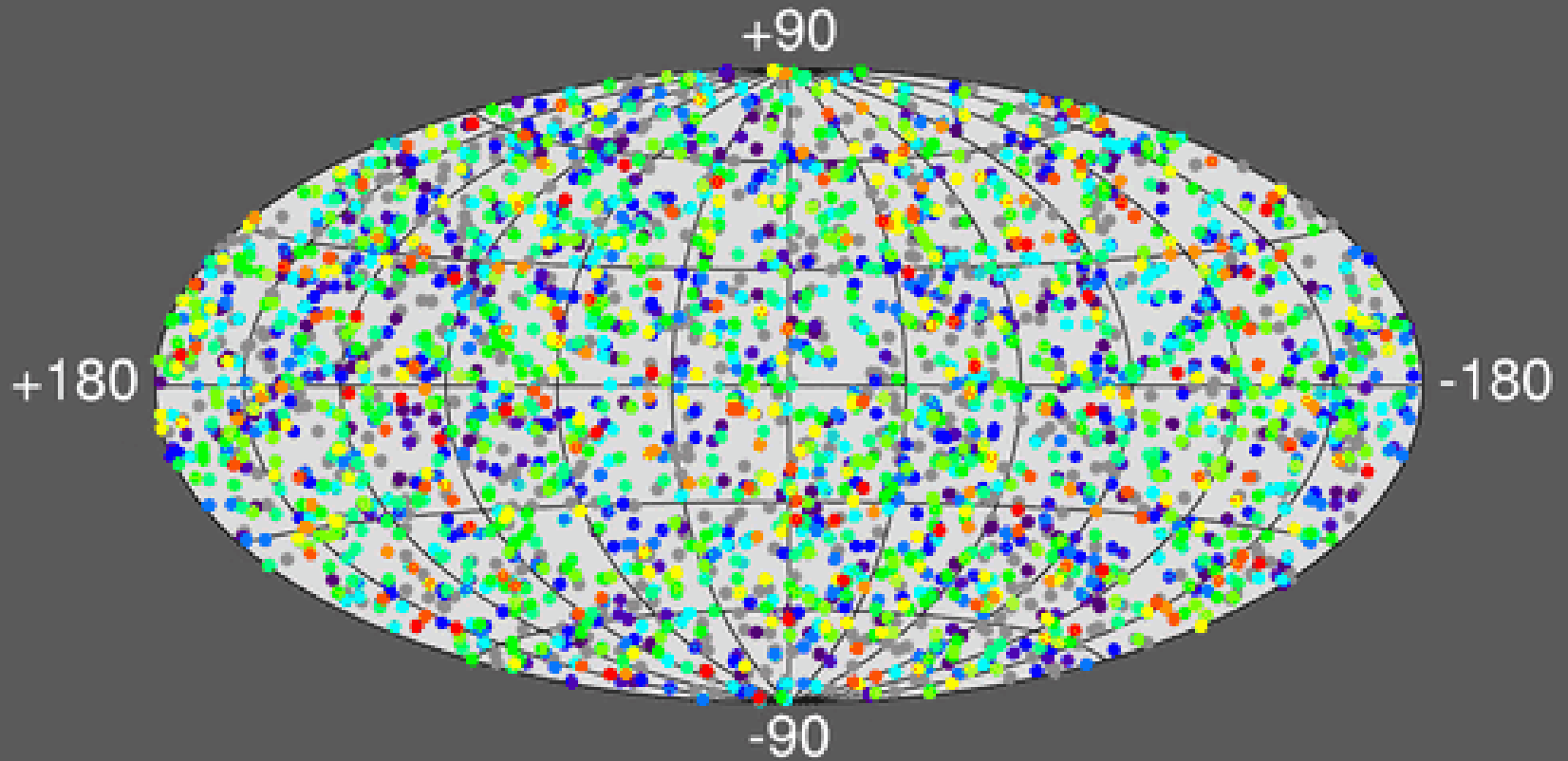


TYPE 1A SUPERNOVAE

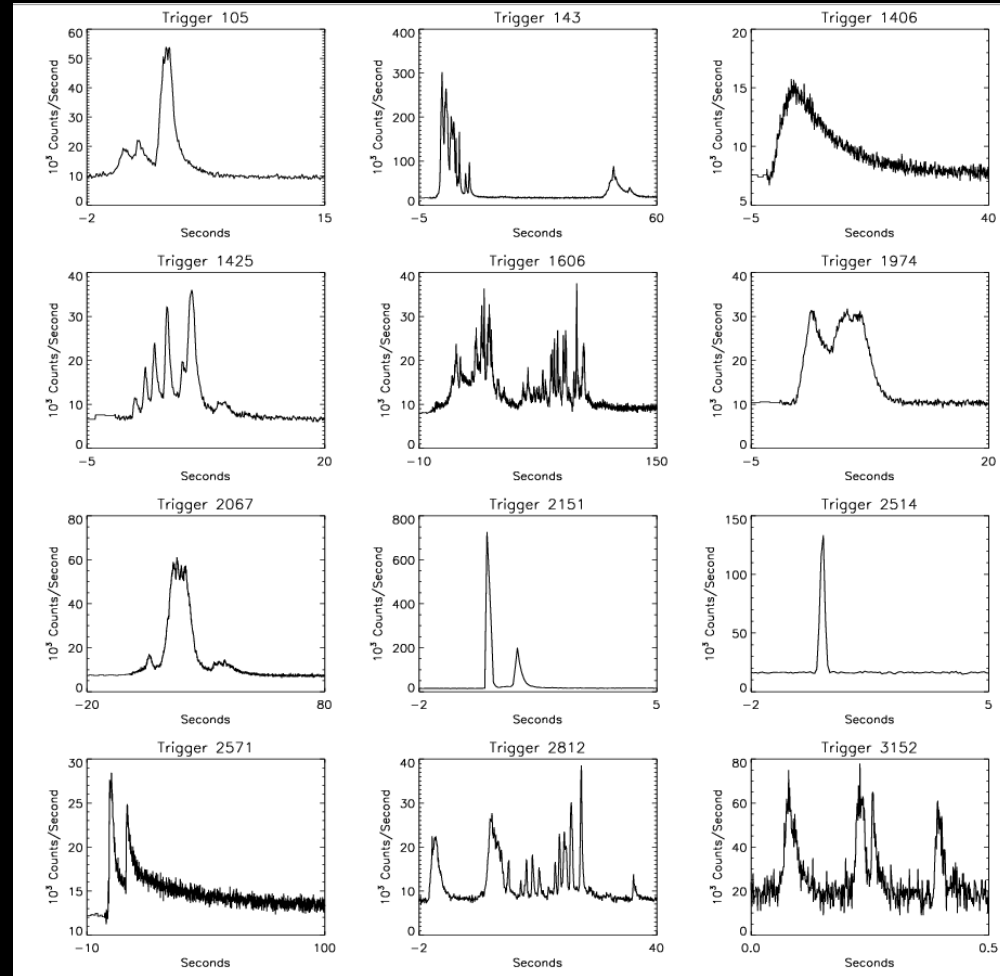
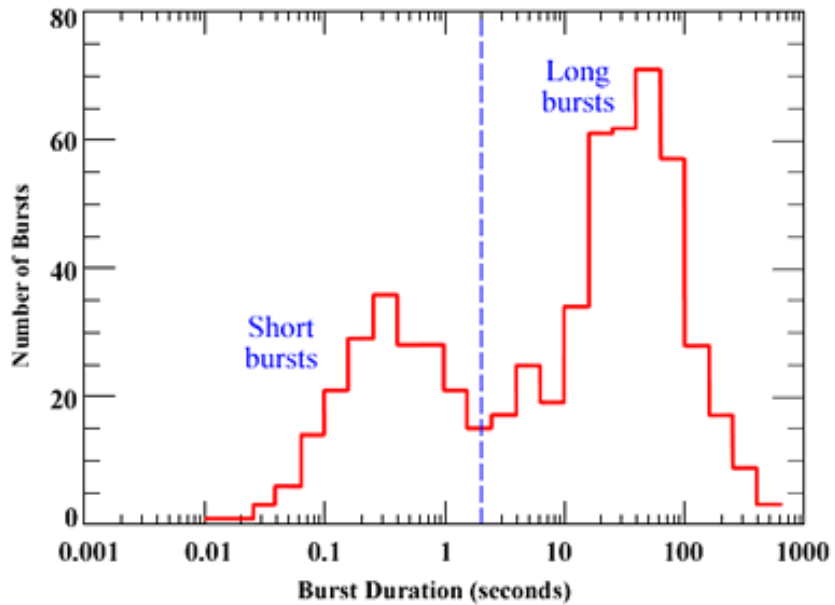


GAMMA RAY BURSTS

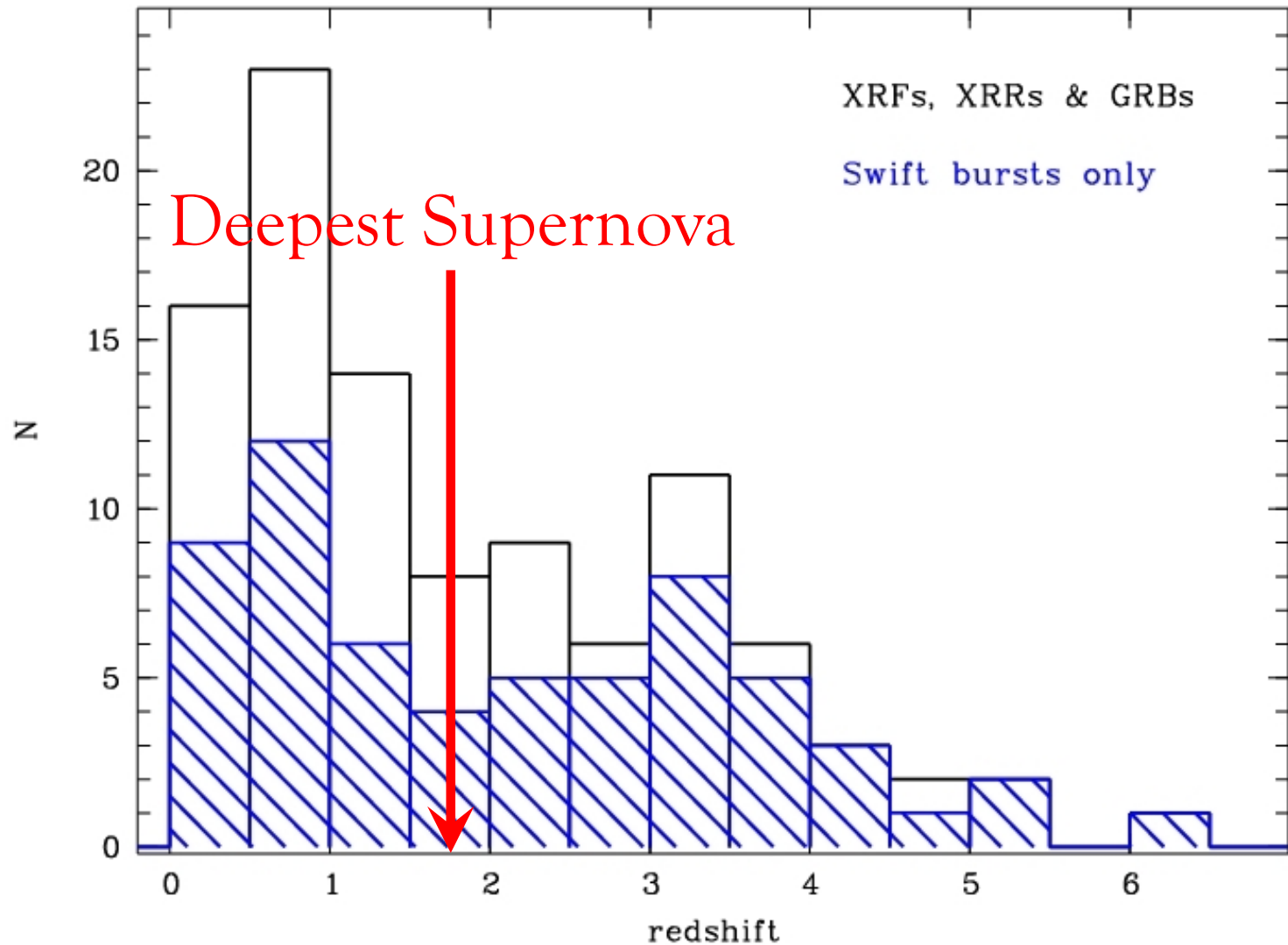
2704 BATSE Gamma-Ray Bursts



GAMMA RAY BURSTS

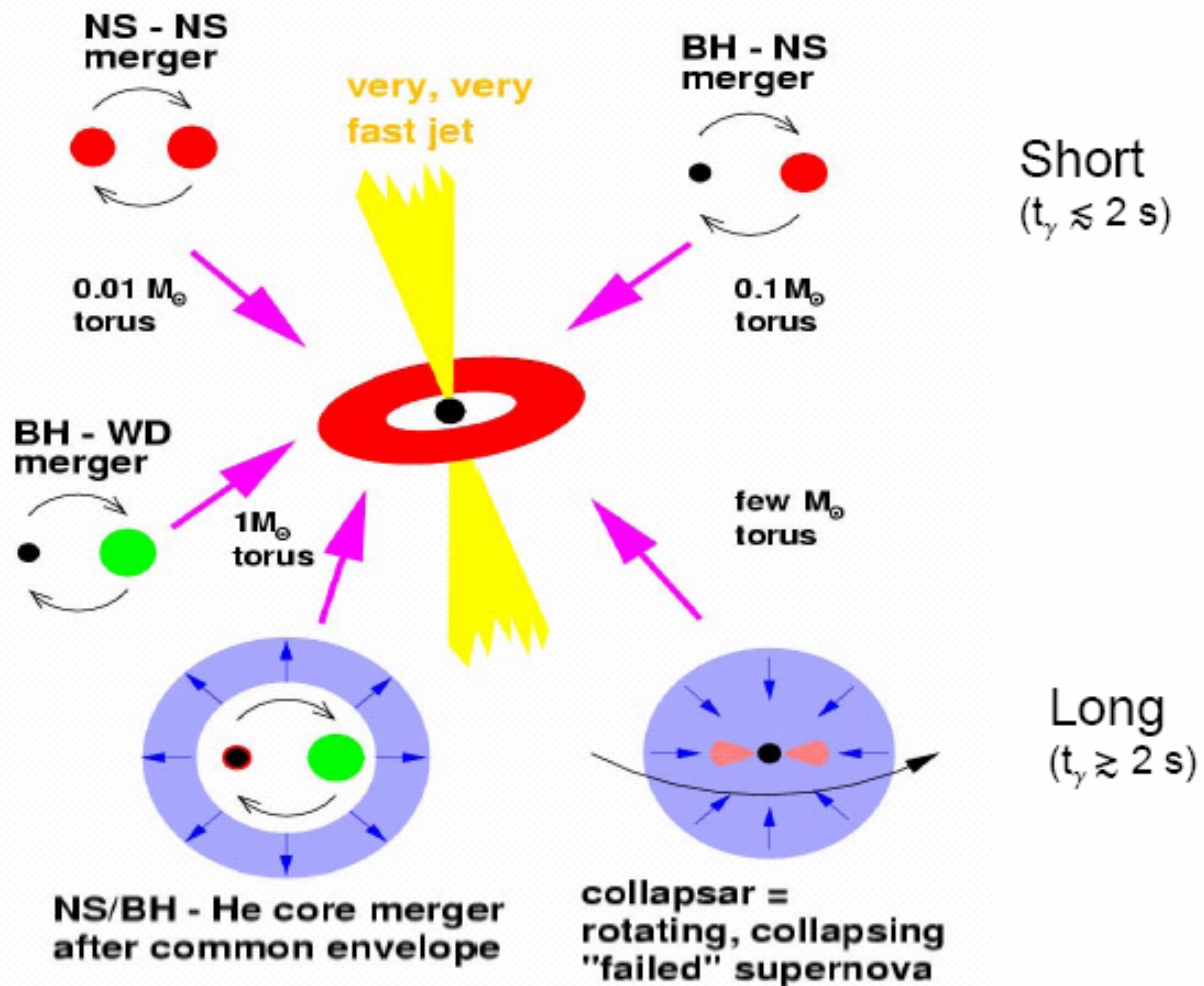


GAMMA RAY BURSTS

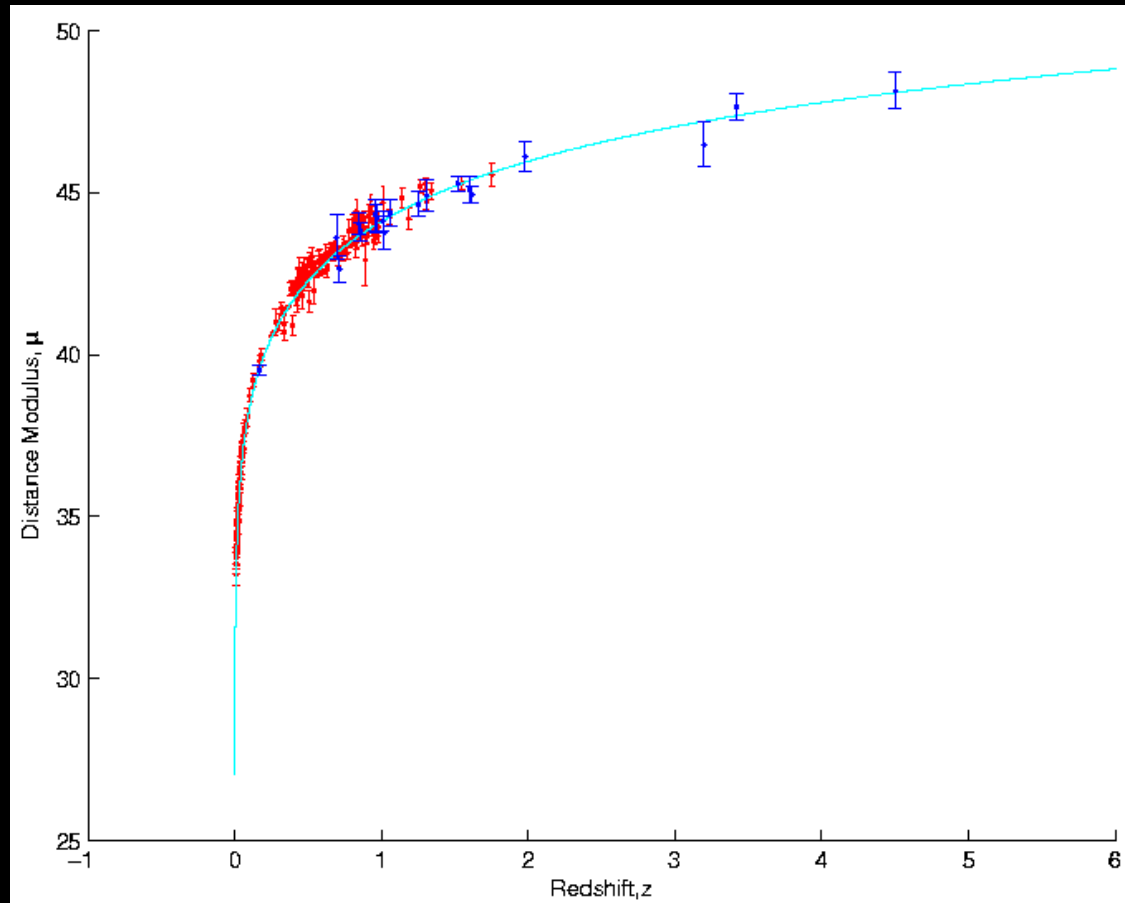


GAMMA RAY BURSTS

GRB: → Hyperaccreting Black Holes (current paradigm)



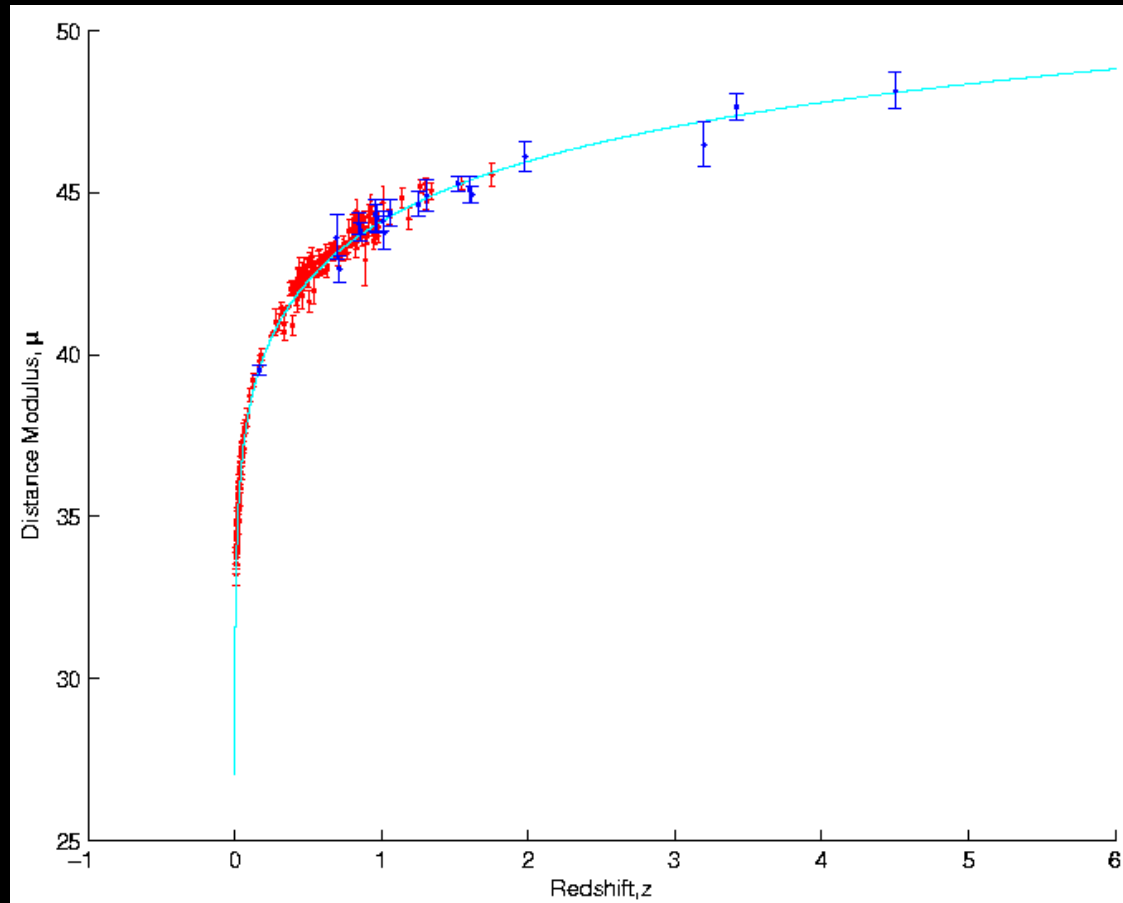
HOW DO WE USE STANDARD CANDLES?



Hubble Diagram

HOW DO WE USE STANDARD CANDLES?

$$\mu = m - M = 5 \log d_L + 25$$

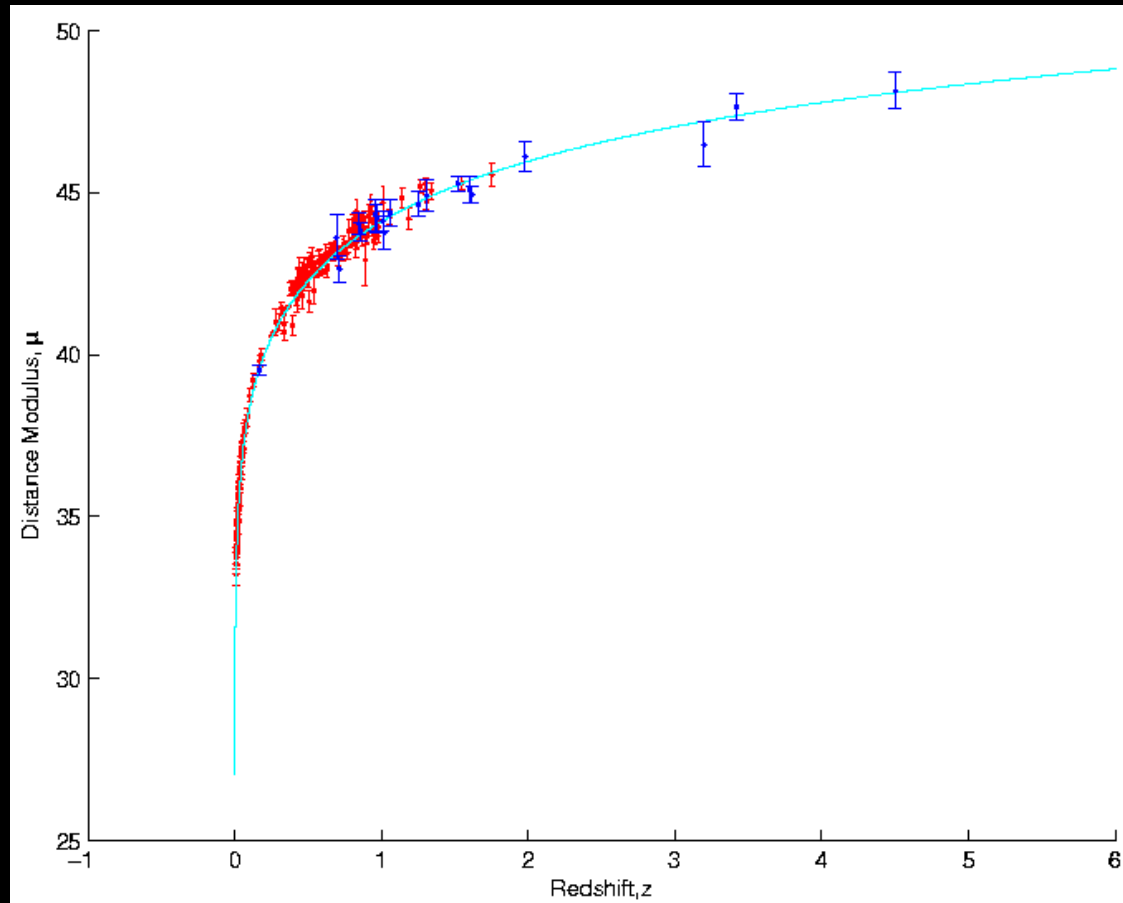


Hubble Diagram

HOW DO WE USE STANDARD CANDLES?

$$\mu = m - M = 5 \log d_L + 25$$

$$F = \frac{L}{4\pi d_L^2}$$



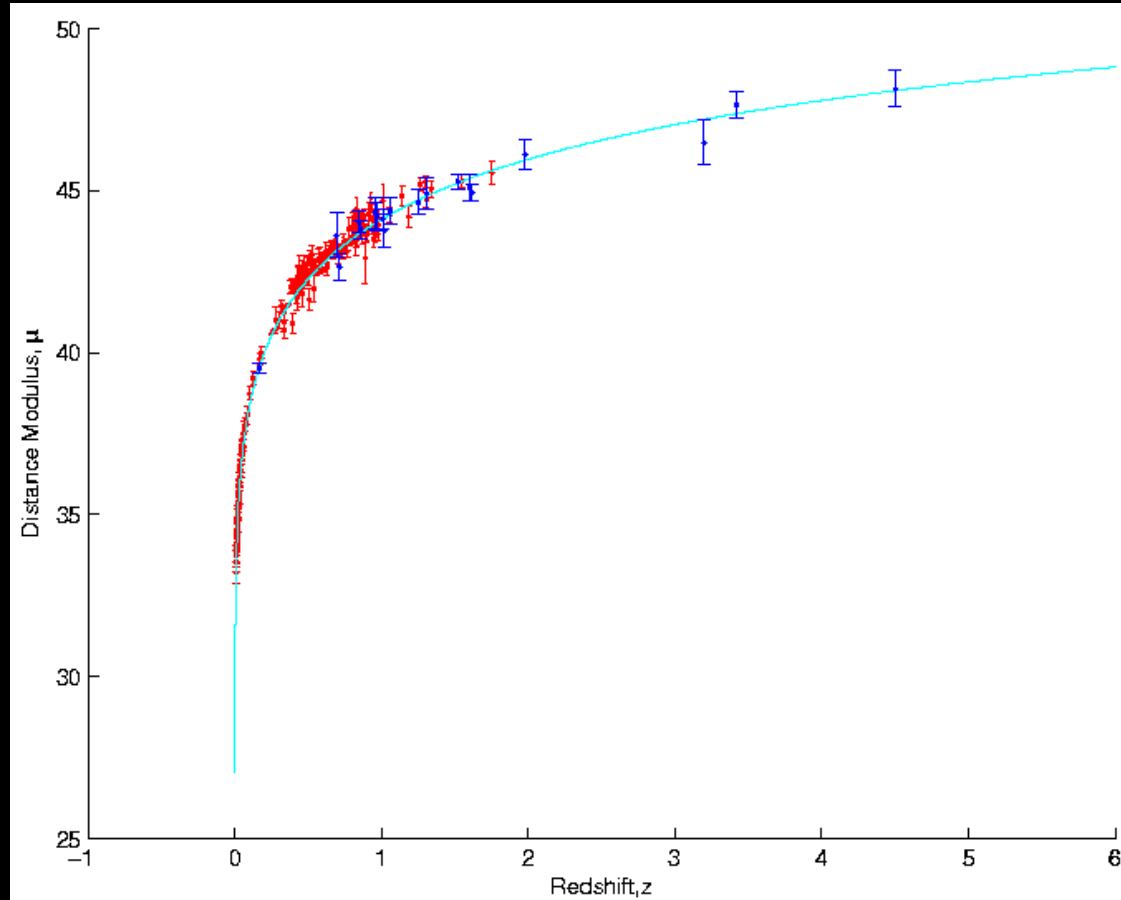
Hubble Diagram

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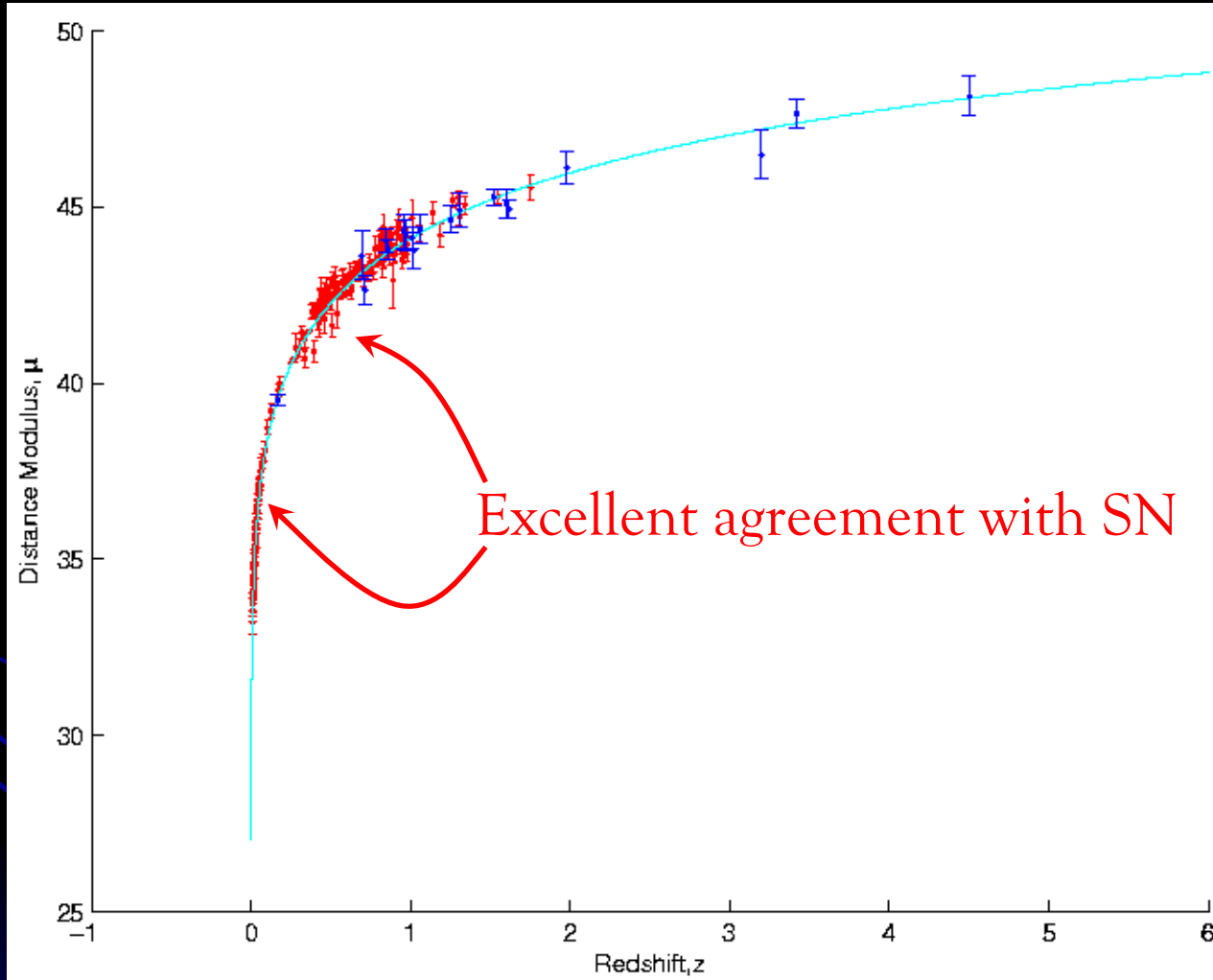
$$F = \frac{L}{4\pi d_L^2}$$

$$L_{obs} = \frac{L_{emitted}}{(1+z)^2}$$

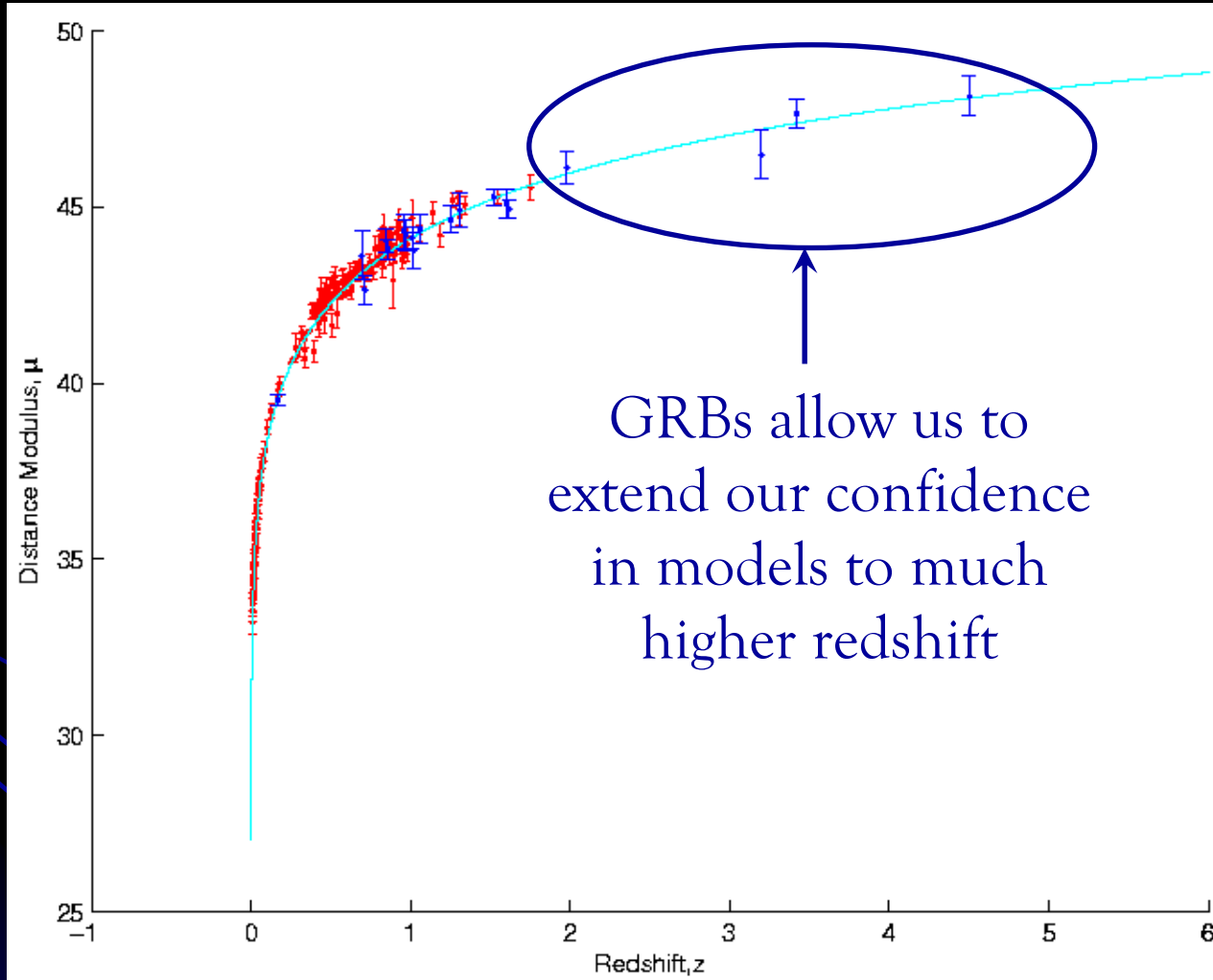


Hubble Diagram

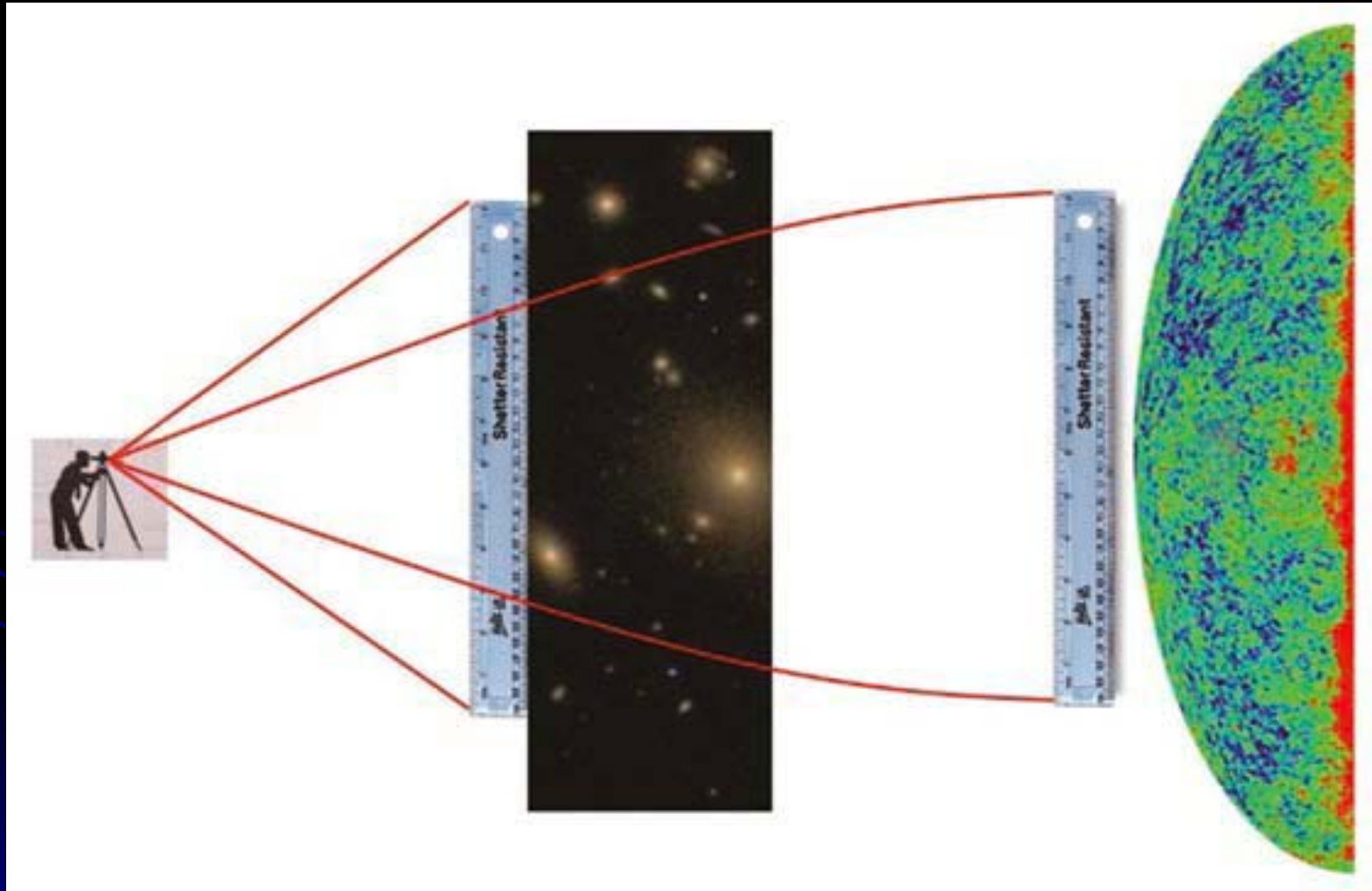
HOW DO WE USE STANDARD CANDLES?



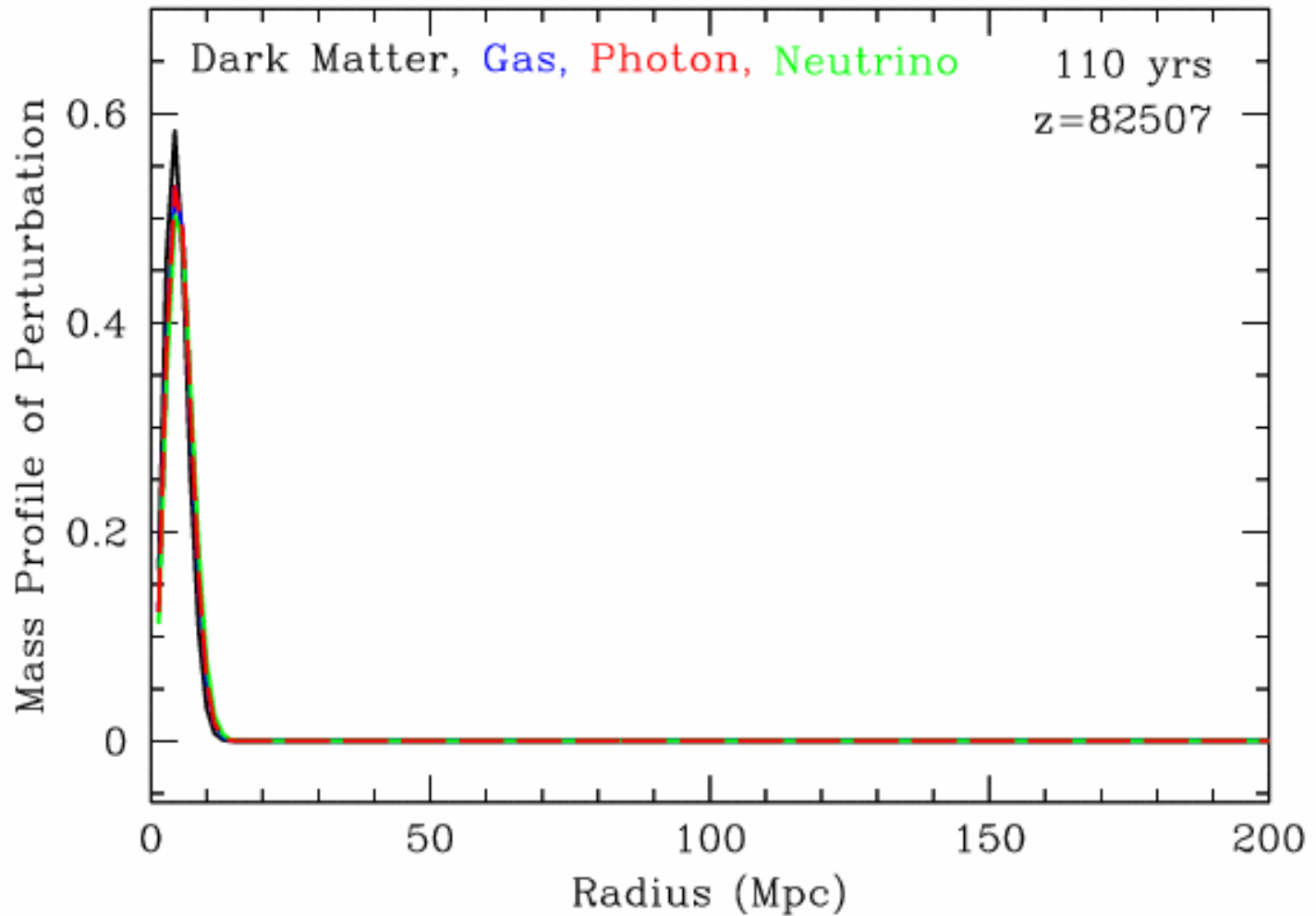
HOW DO WE USE STANDARD CANDLES?



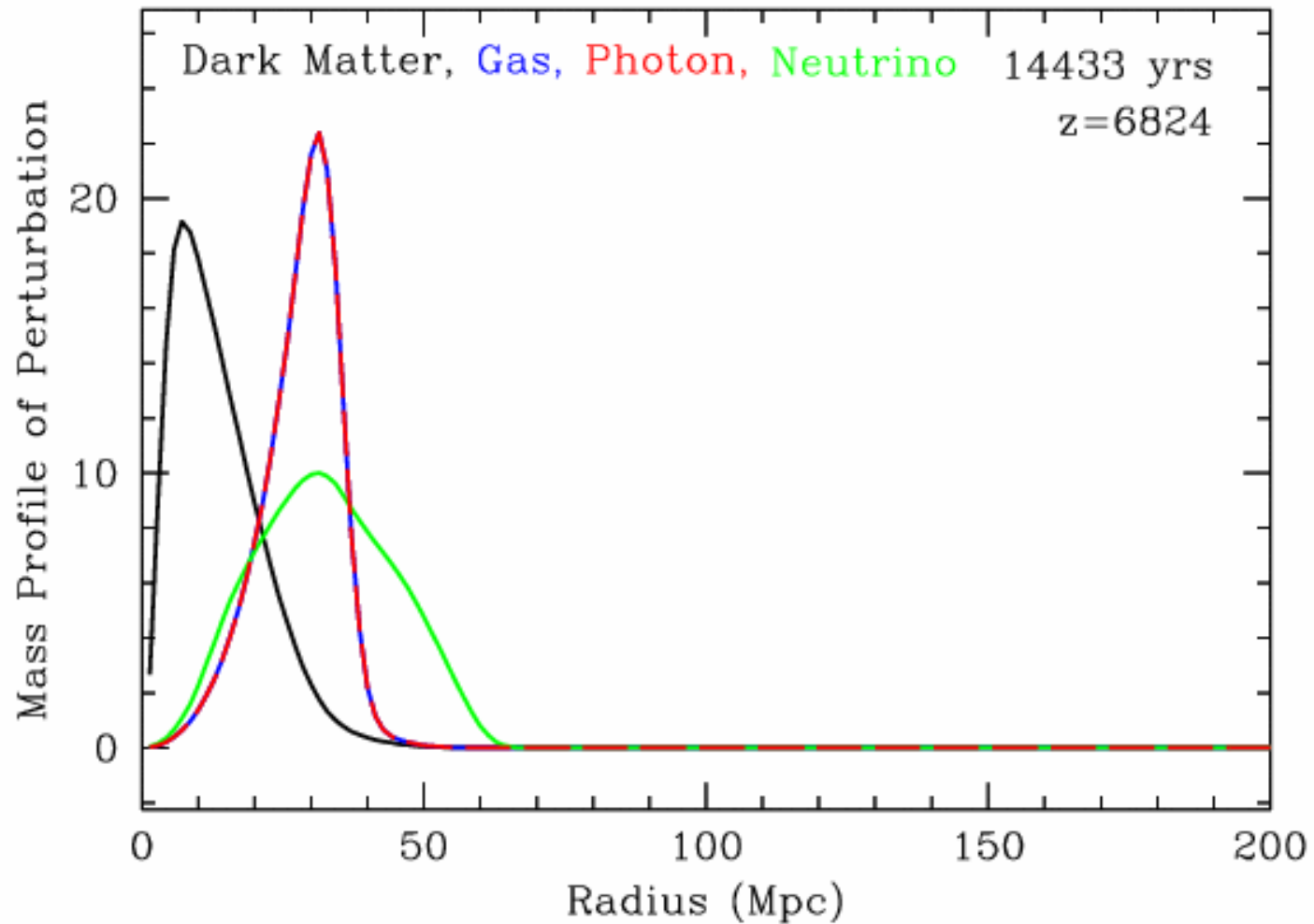
STANDARD RULERS



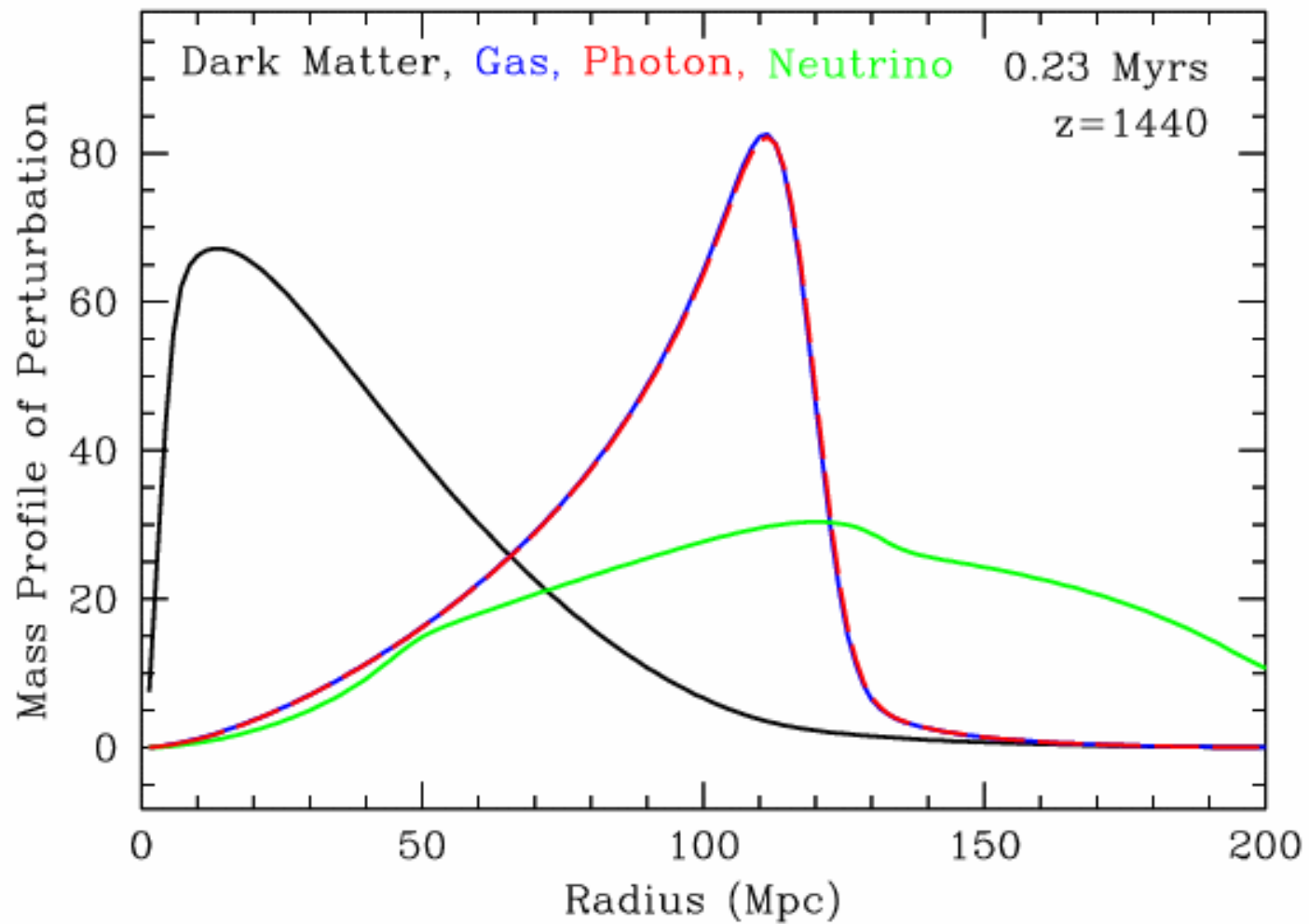
BARYON ACOUSTIC OSCILLATIONS



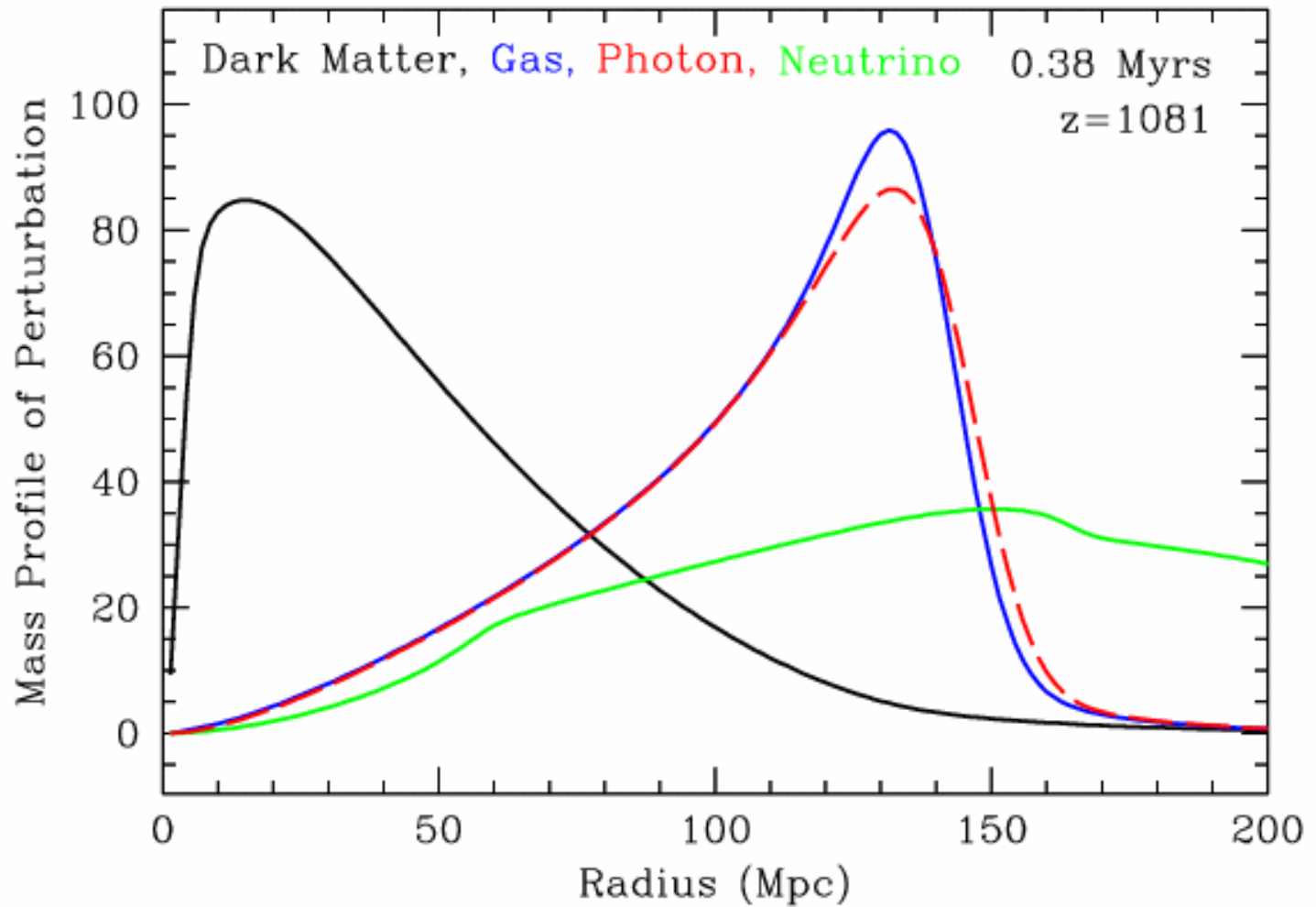
BARYON ACOUSTIC OSCILLATIONS



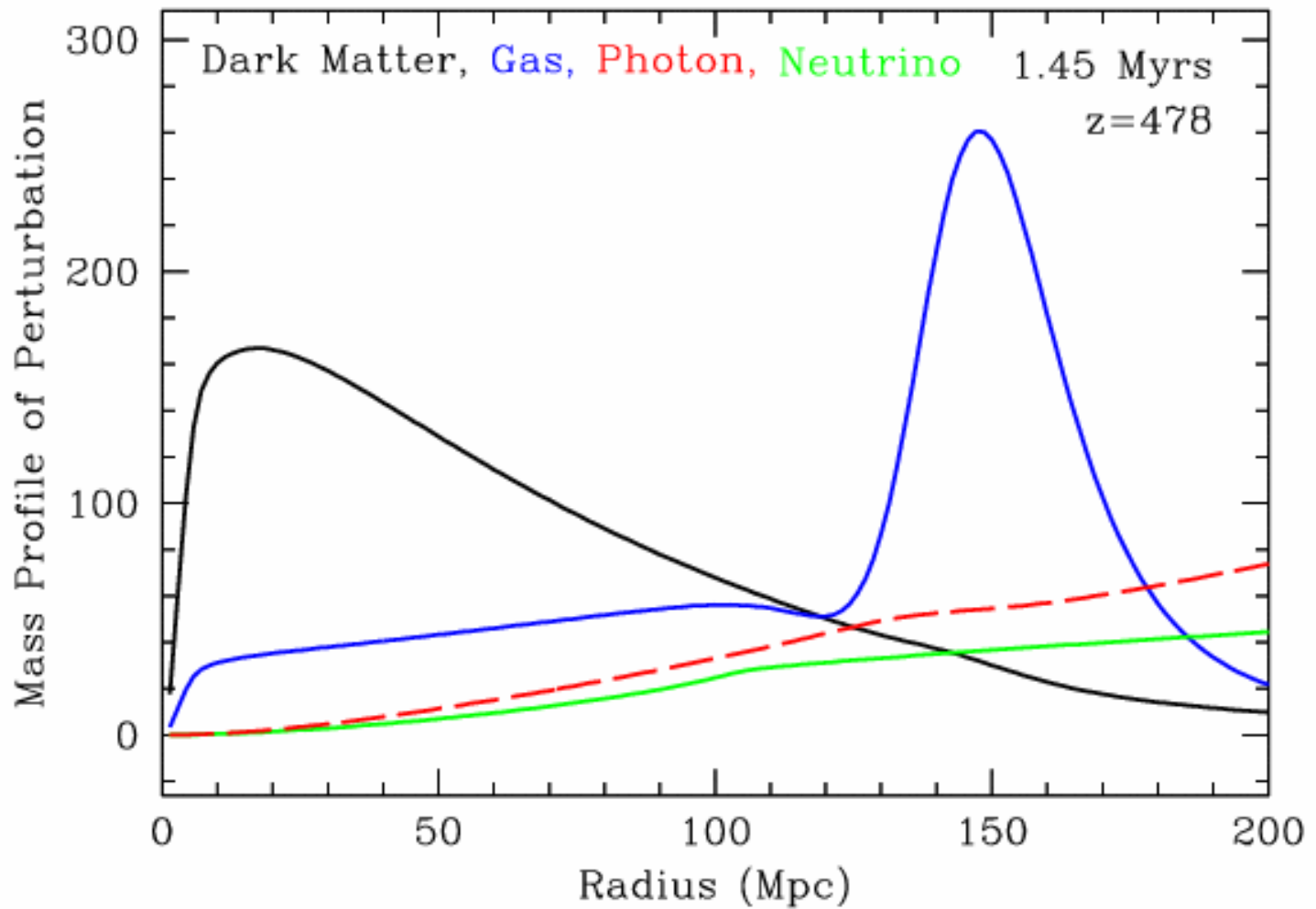
BARYON ACOUSTIC OSCILLATIONS



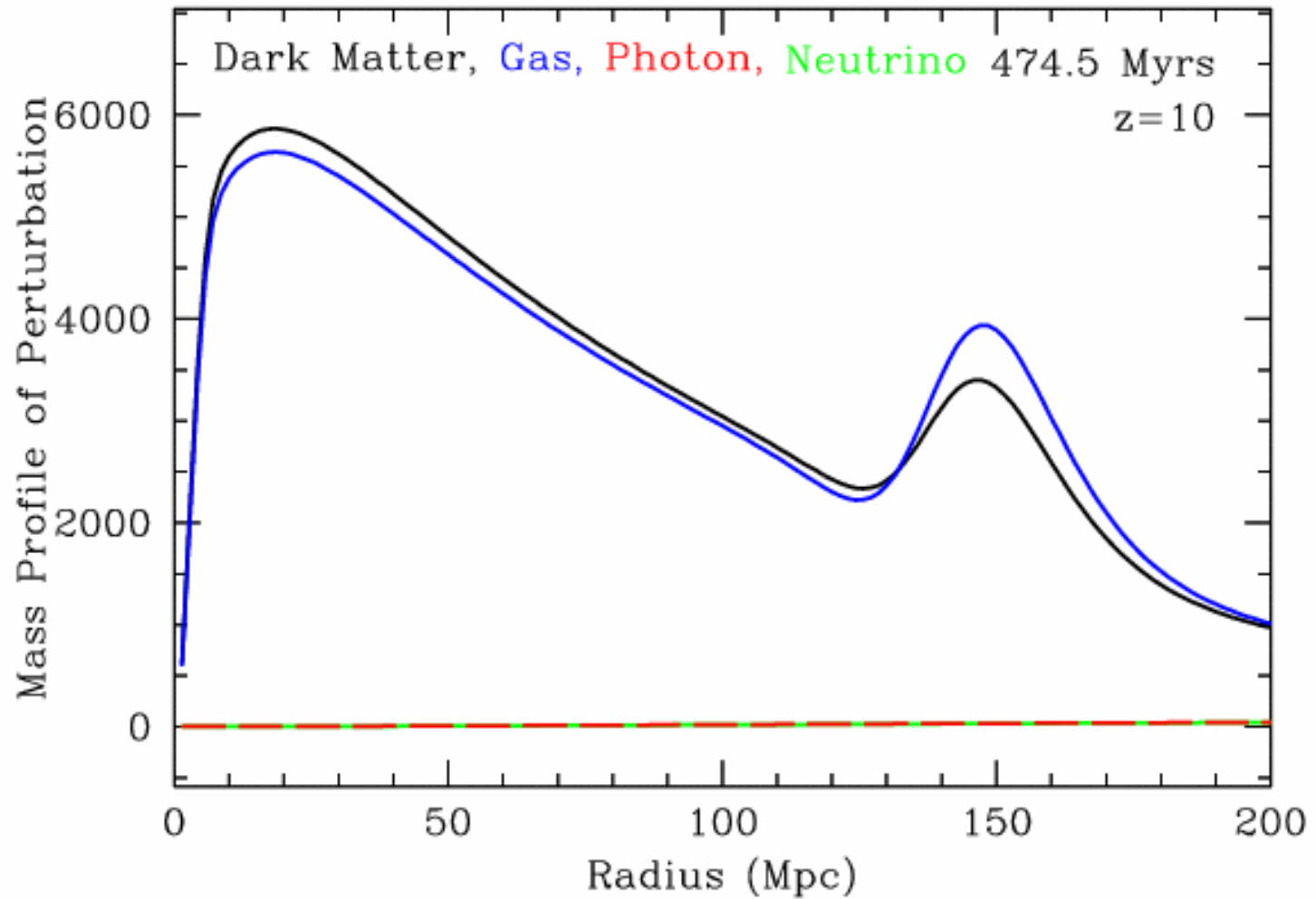
BARYON ACOUSTIC OSCILLATIONS



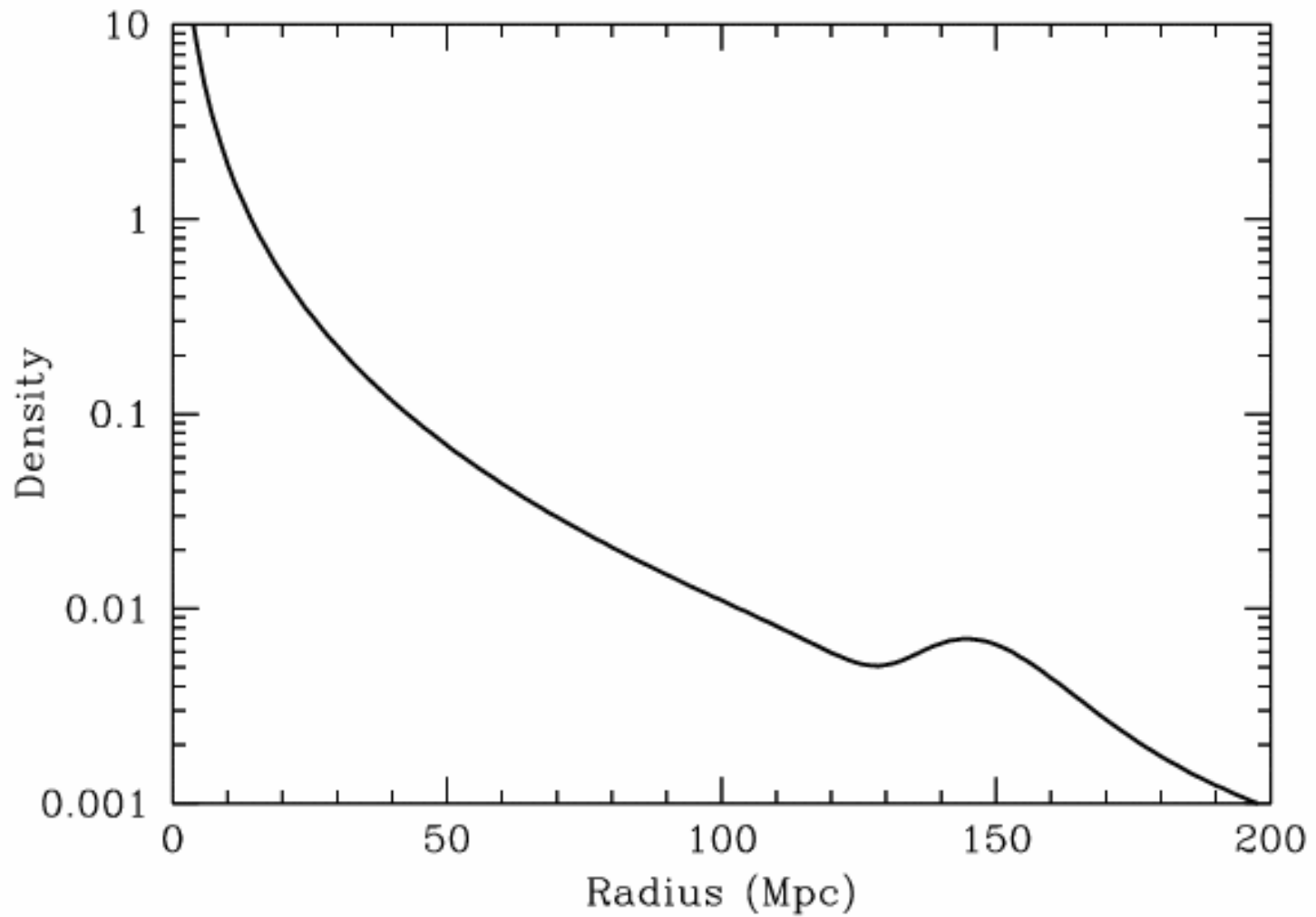
BARYON ACOUSTIC OSCILLATIONS



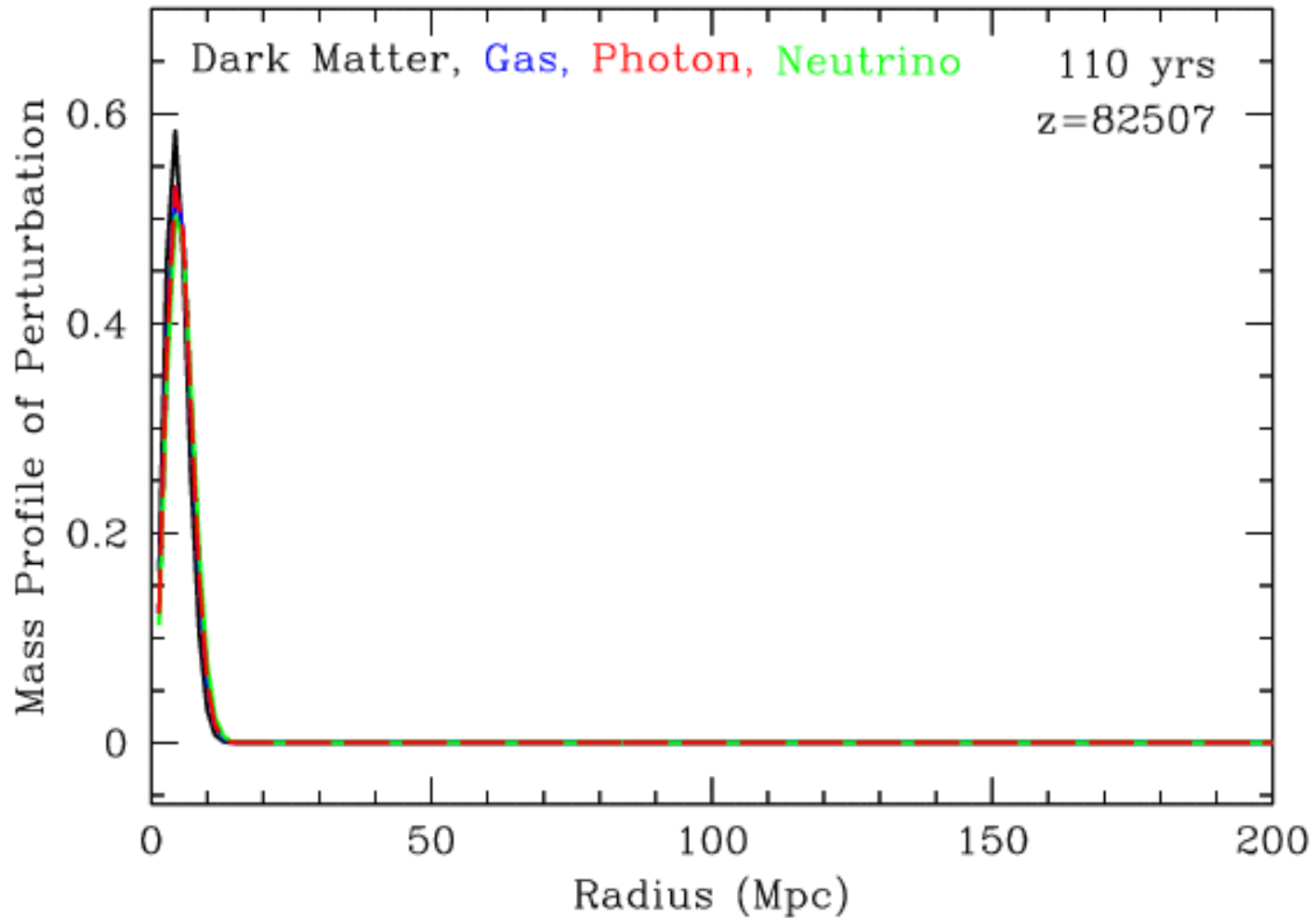
BARYON ACOUSTIC OSCILLATIONS



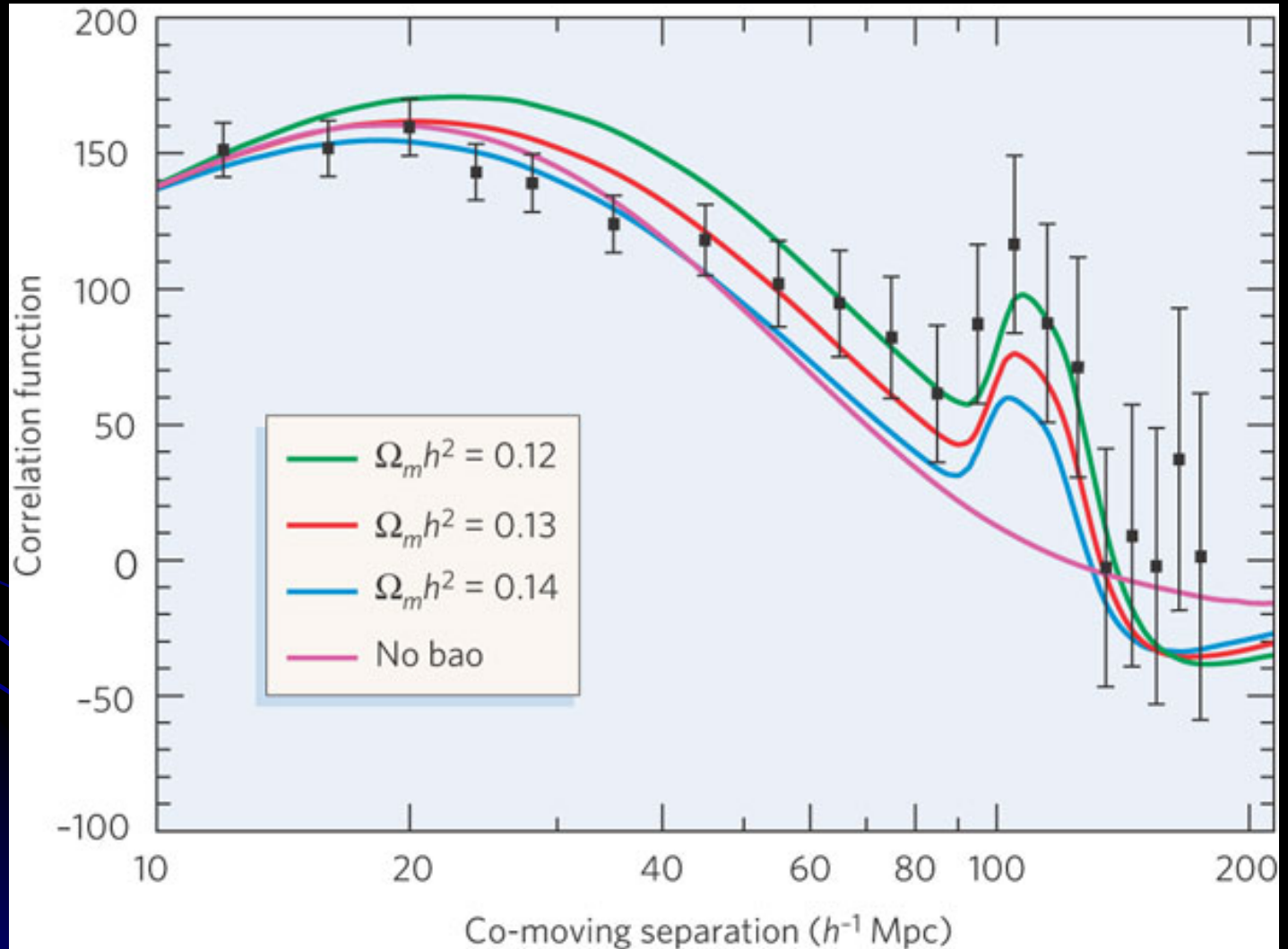
BARYON ACOUSTIC OSCILLATIONS



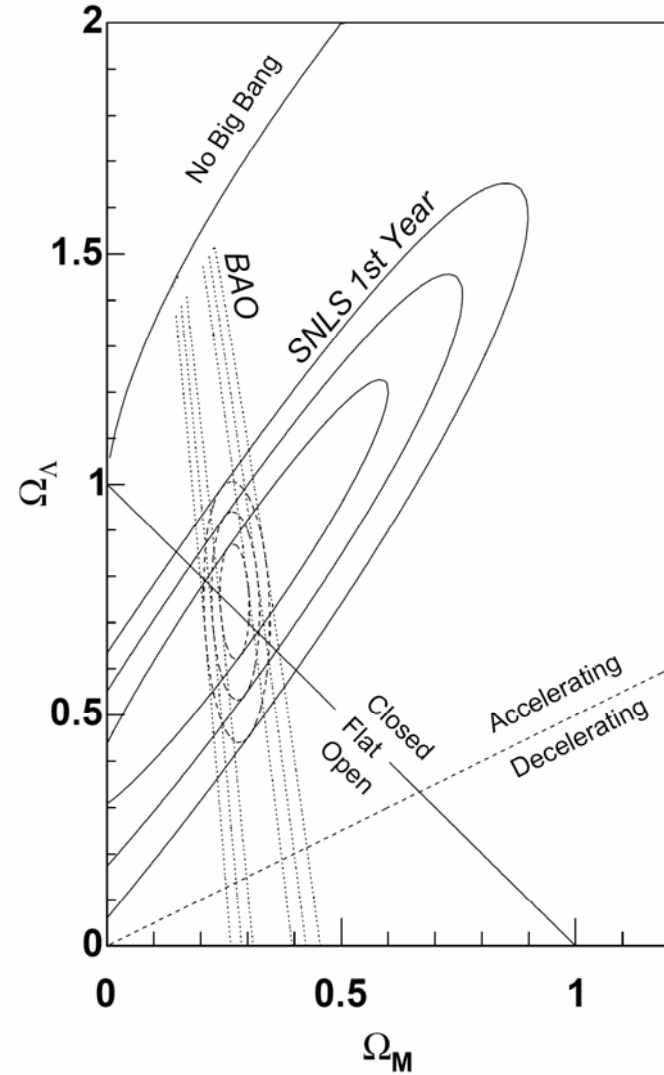
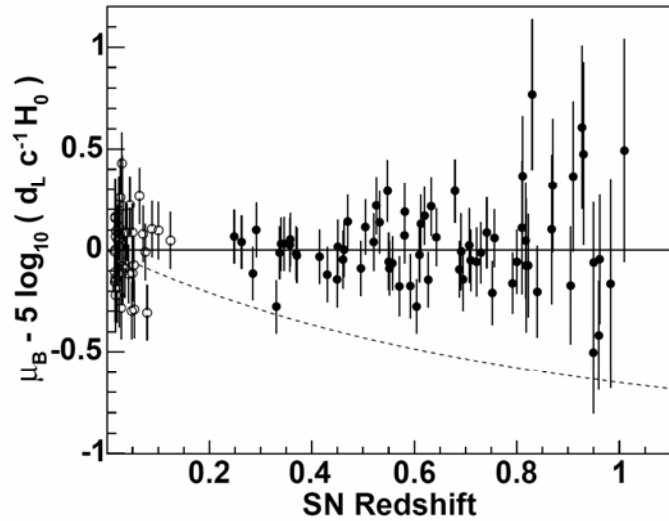
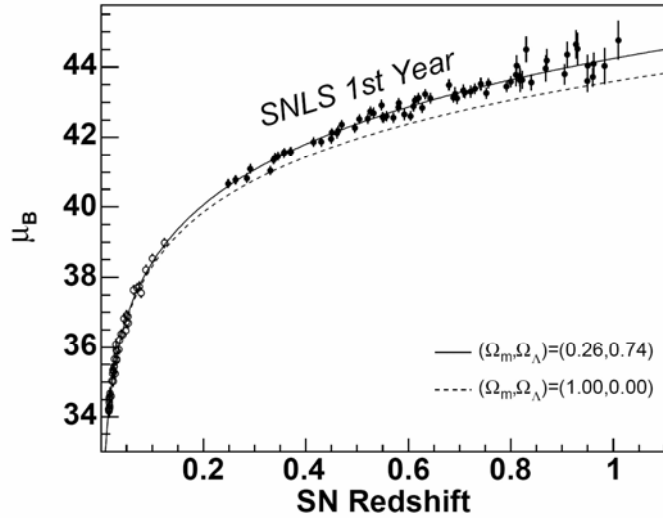
BARYON ACOUSTIC OSCILLATIONS



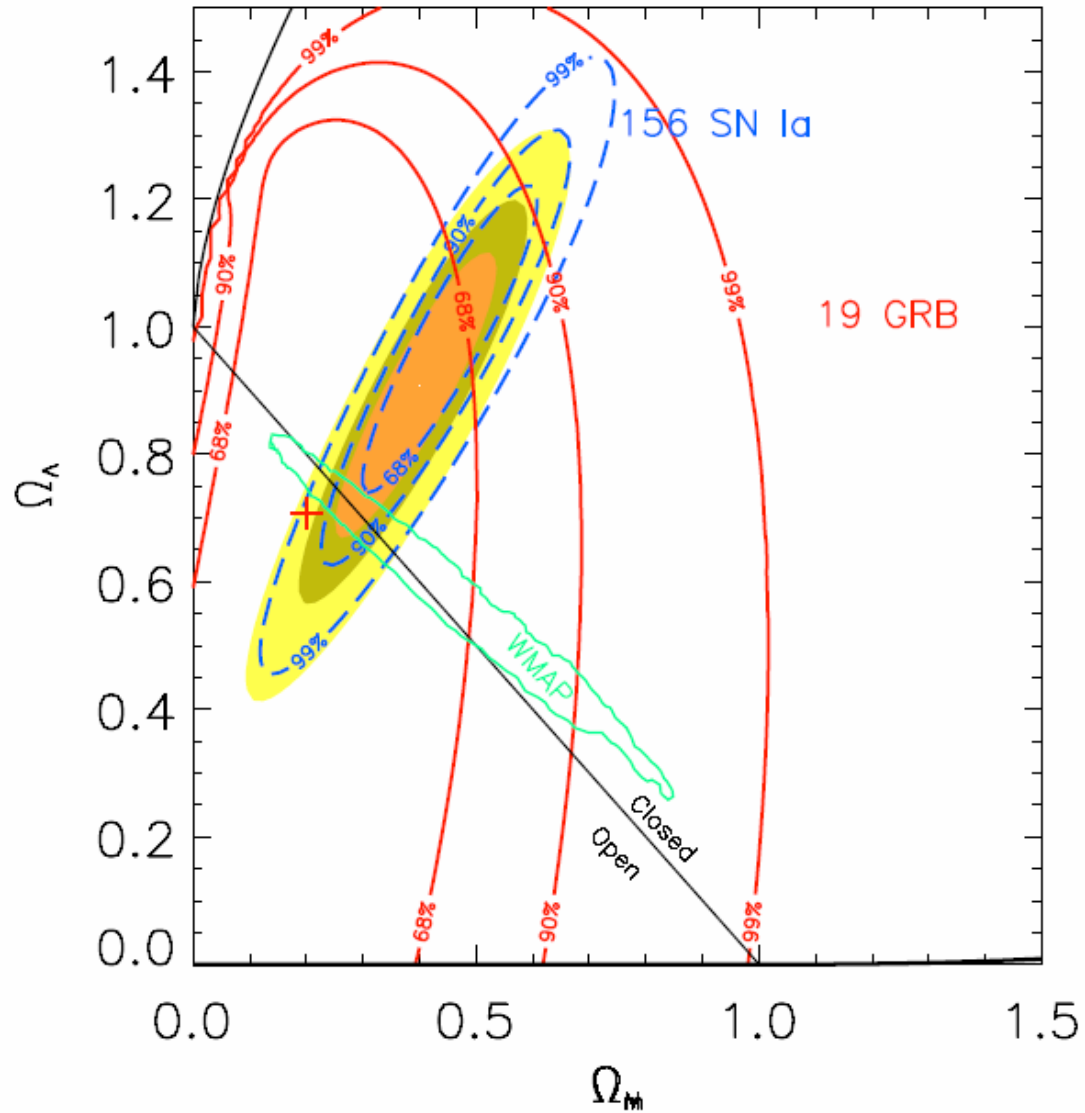
BARYON ACOUSTIC OSCILLATIONS



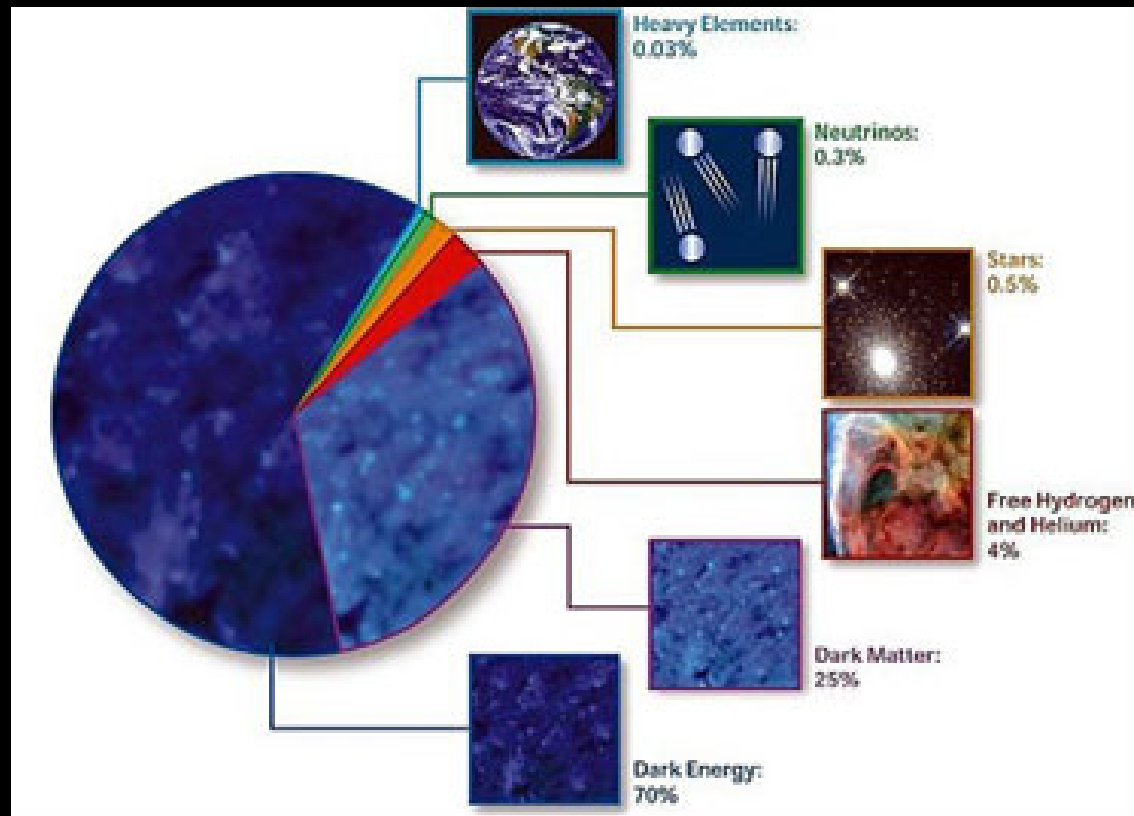
RESULTS



RESULTS



RESULTS



➤ $H_0 = 73 \pm 0.03 \text{ km}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}\text{Mpc}$

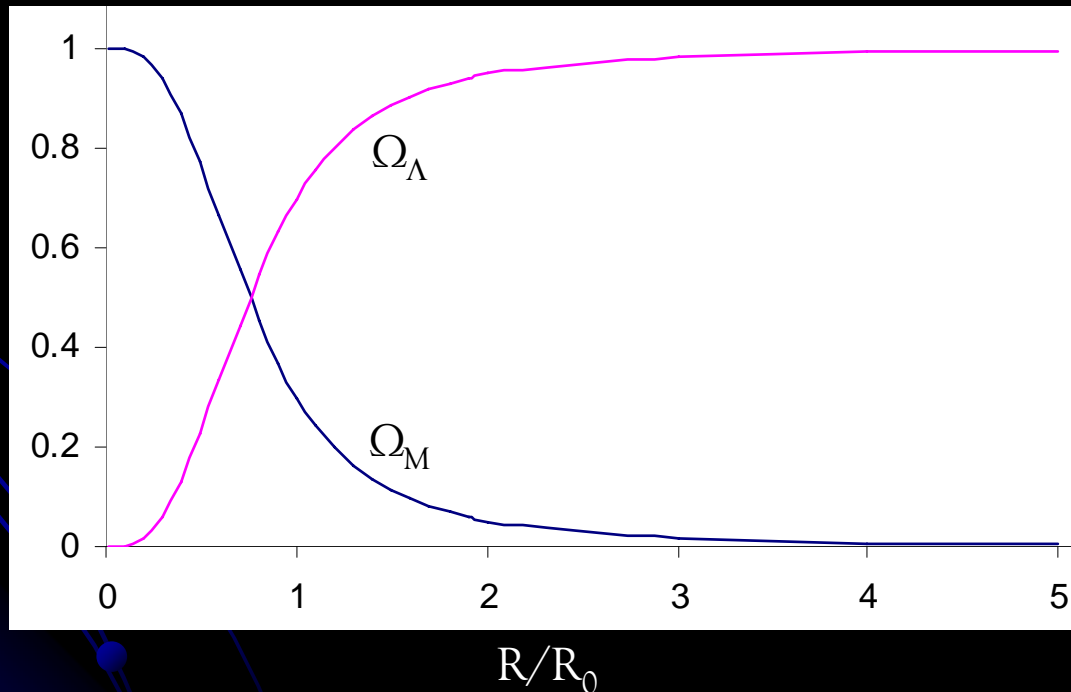
➤ $\Omega_M = 0.24 \pm 0.03$

➤ $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.72 \pm 0.04$

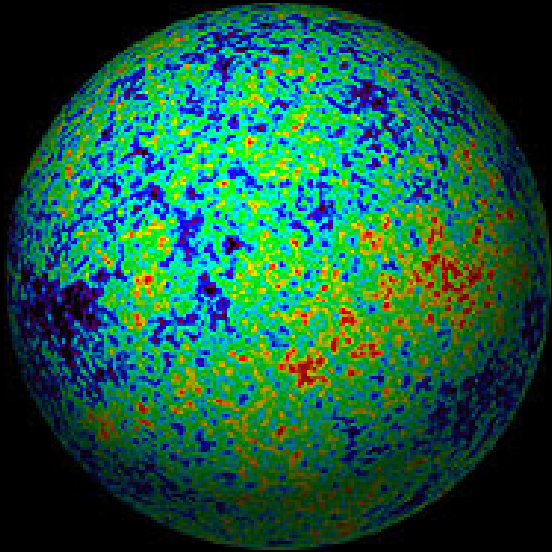
➤ $\Omega_k = -0.010 (+0.016, -0.009)$

COULD WE BE WRONG?

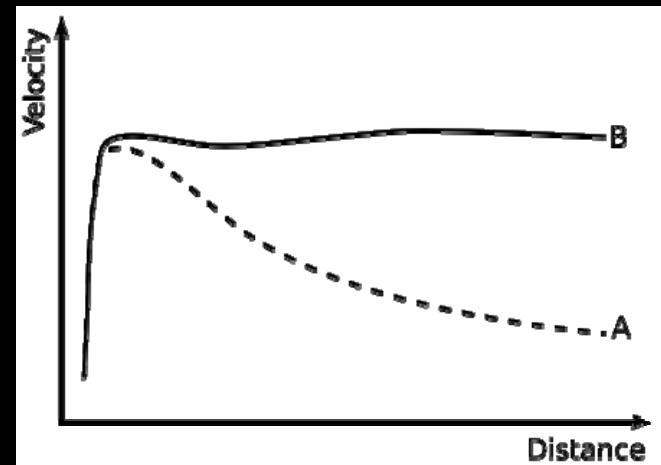
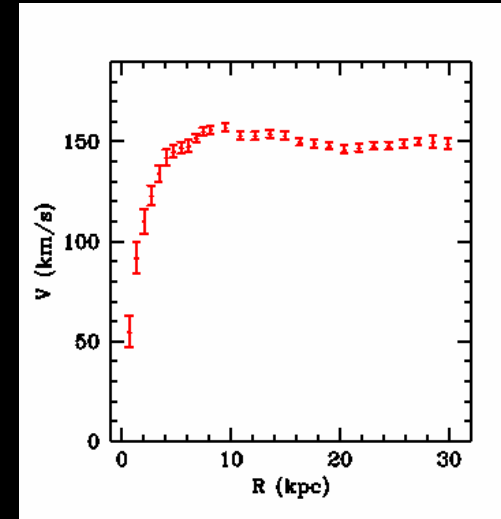
- Λ CDM is a *model* not a *theory*
- Pioneer Anomaly
- Fine tuning of parameters – ‘why now?’ problem



COULD WE BE WRONG?

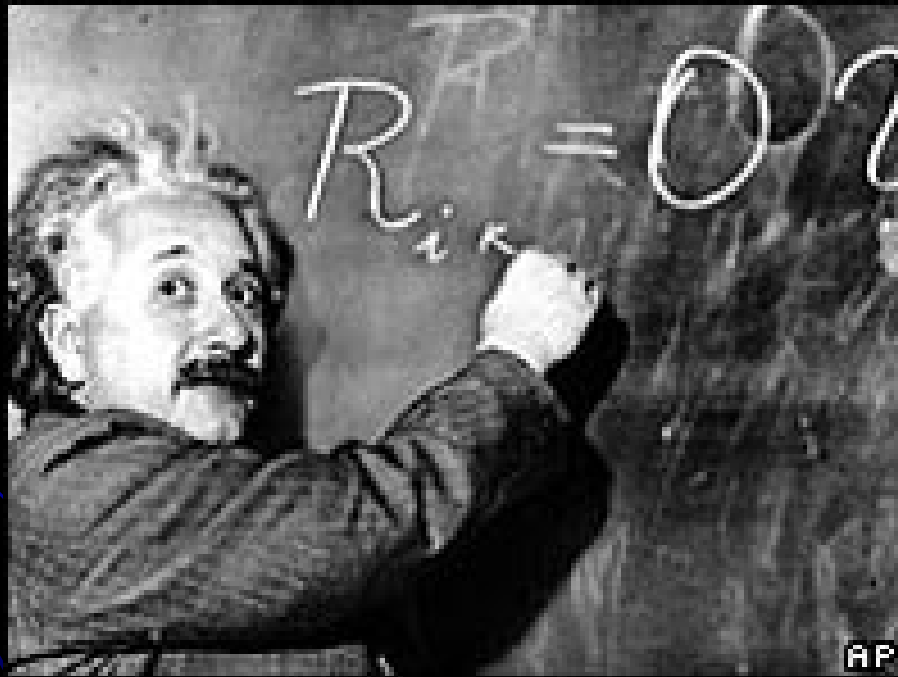


Cosmic Microwave Background
Radiation (CMBR)



Galaxy Rotation Curves

Einstein's Universe



Fiona Speirits, Dept. of Physics and Astronomy