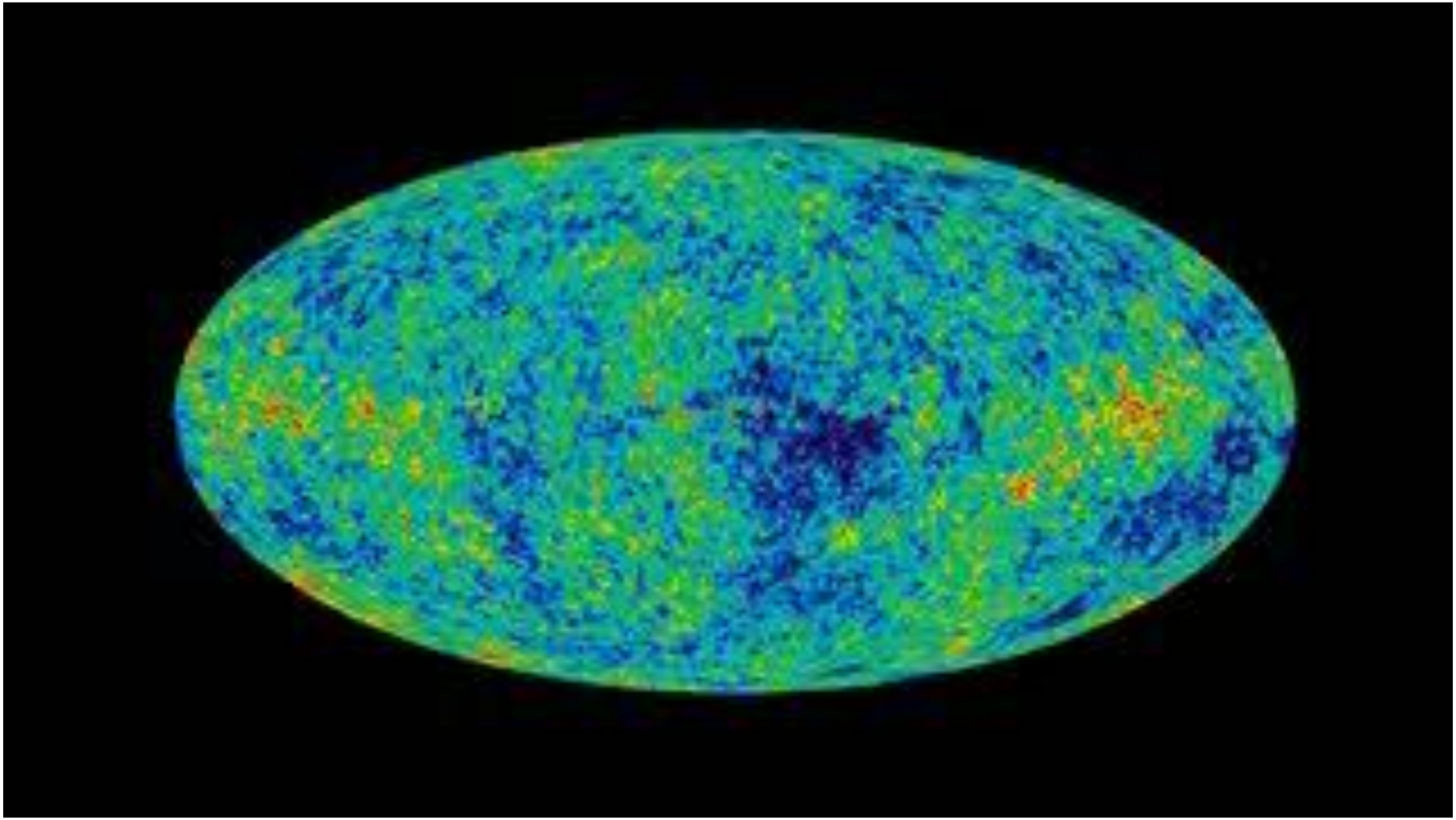
Dark Matter and Structure Formation

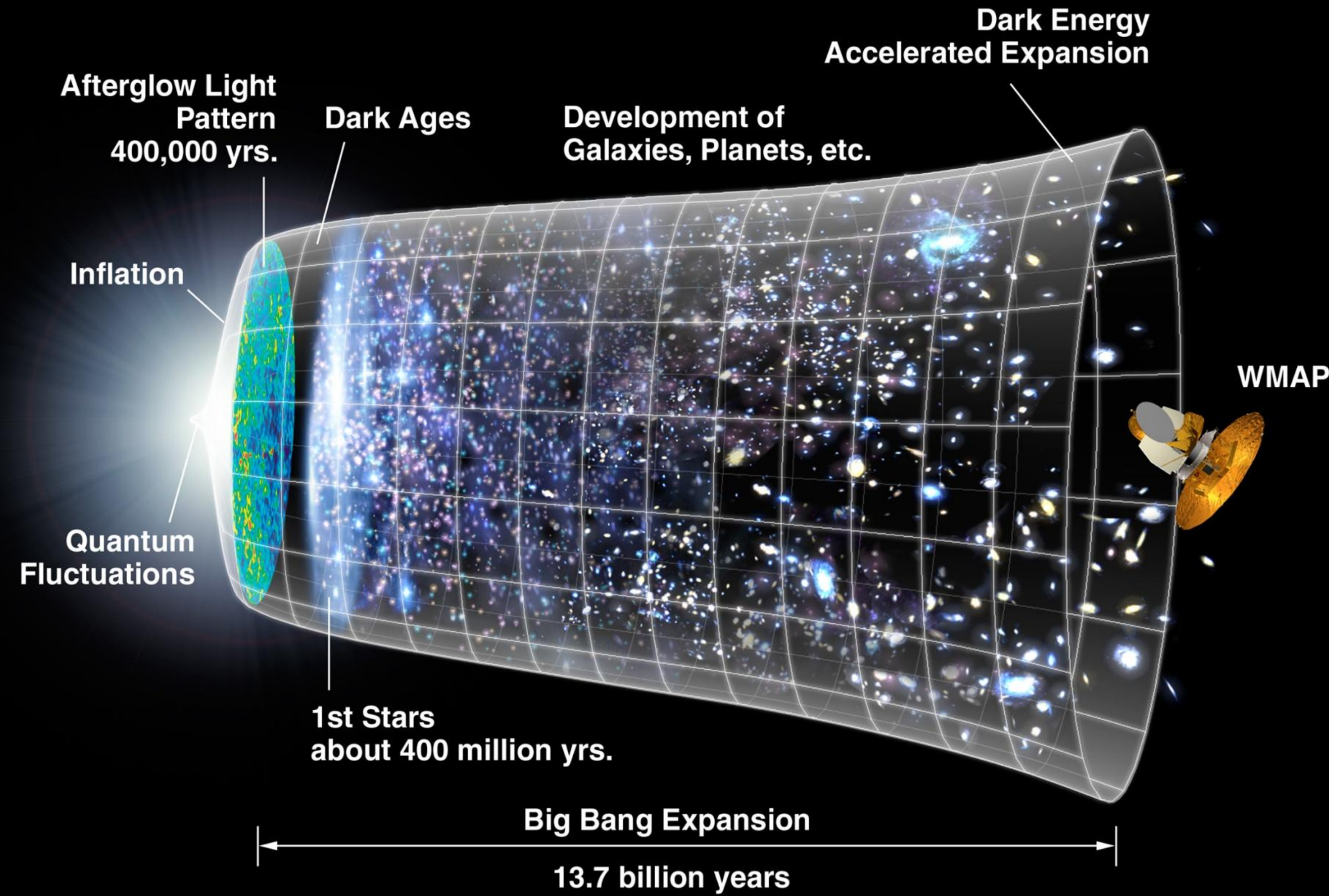
Spatial statistics

The transfer function

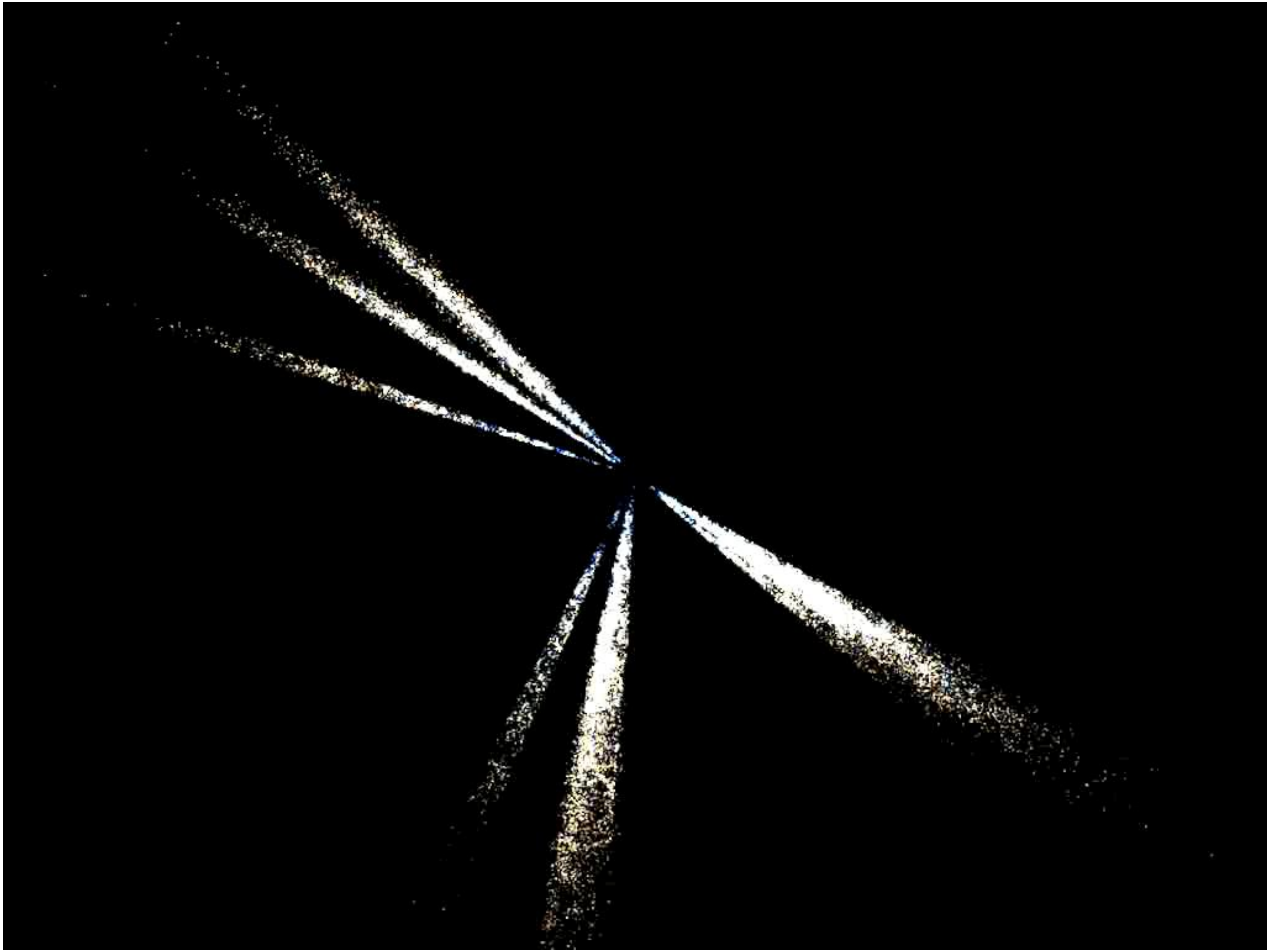
Linear theory

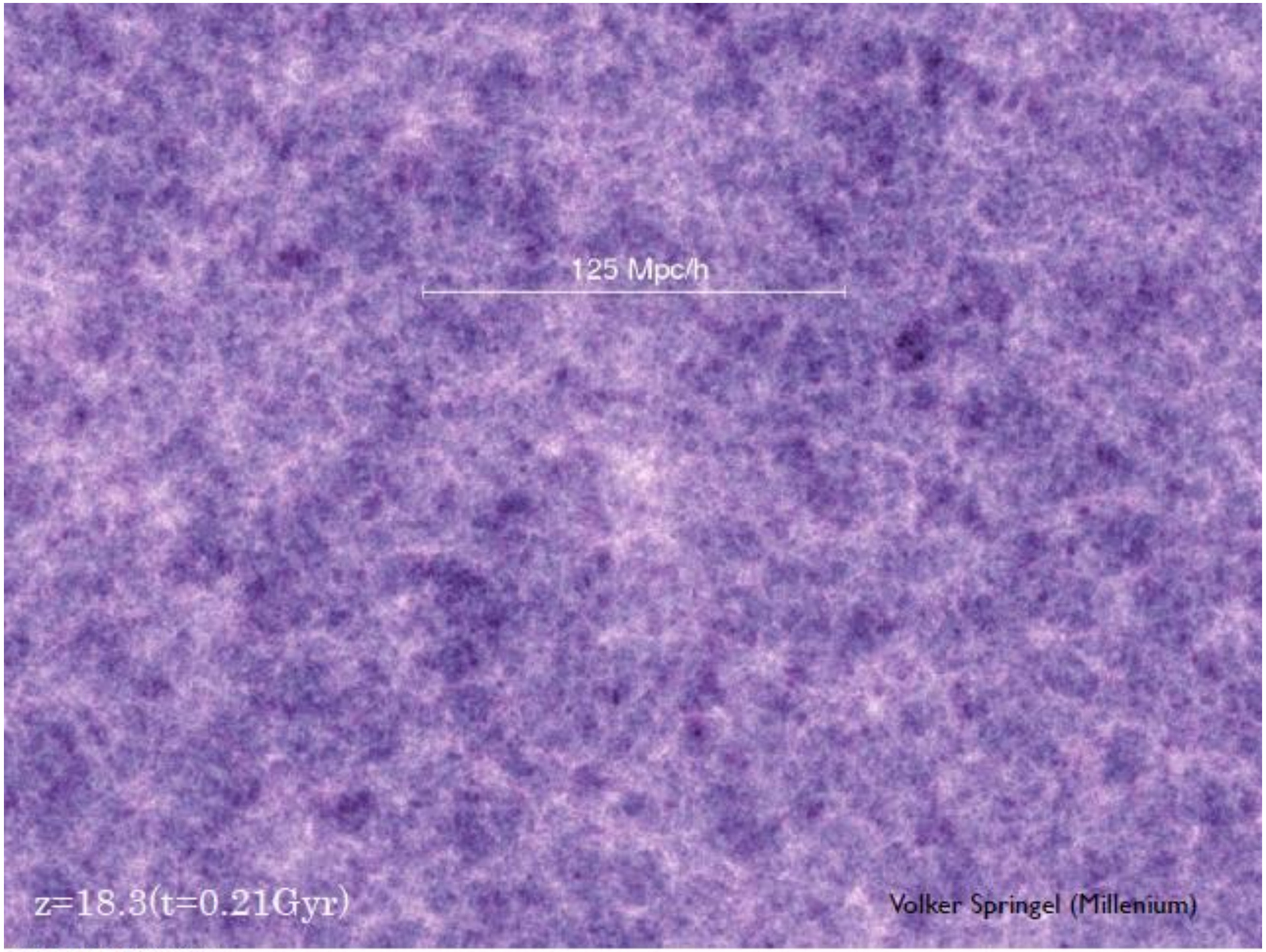
Baryon Acoustic Oscillations

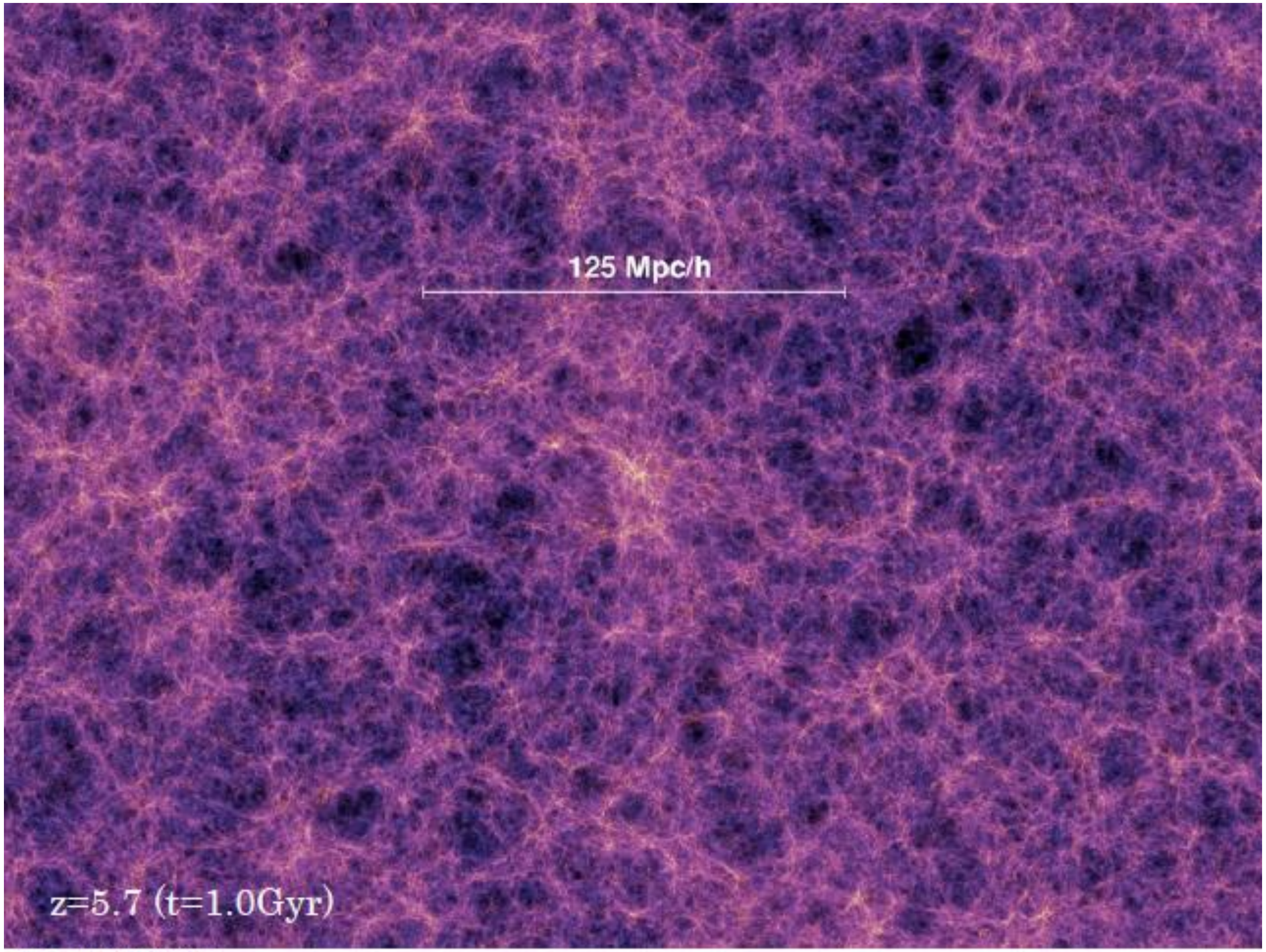


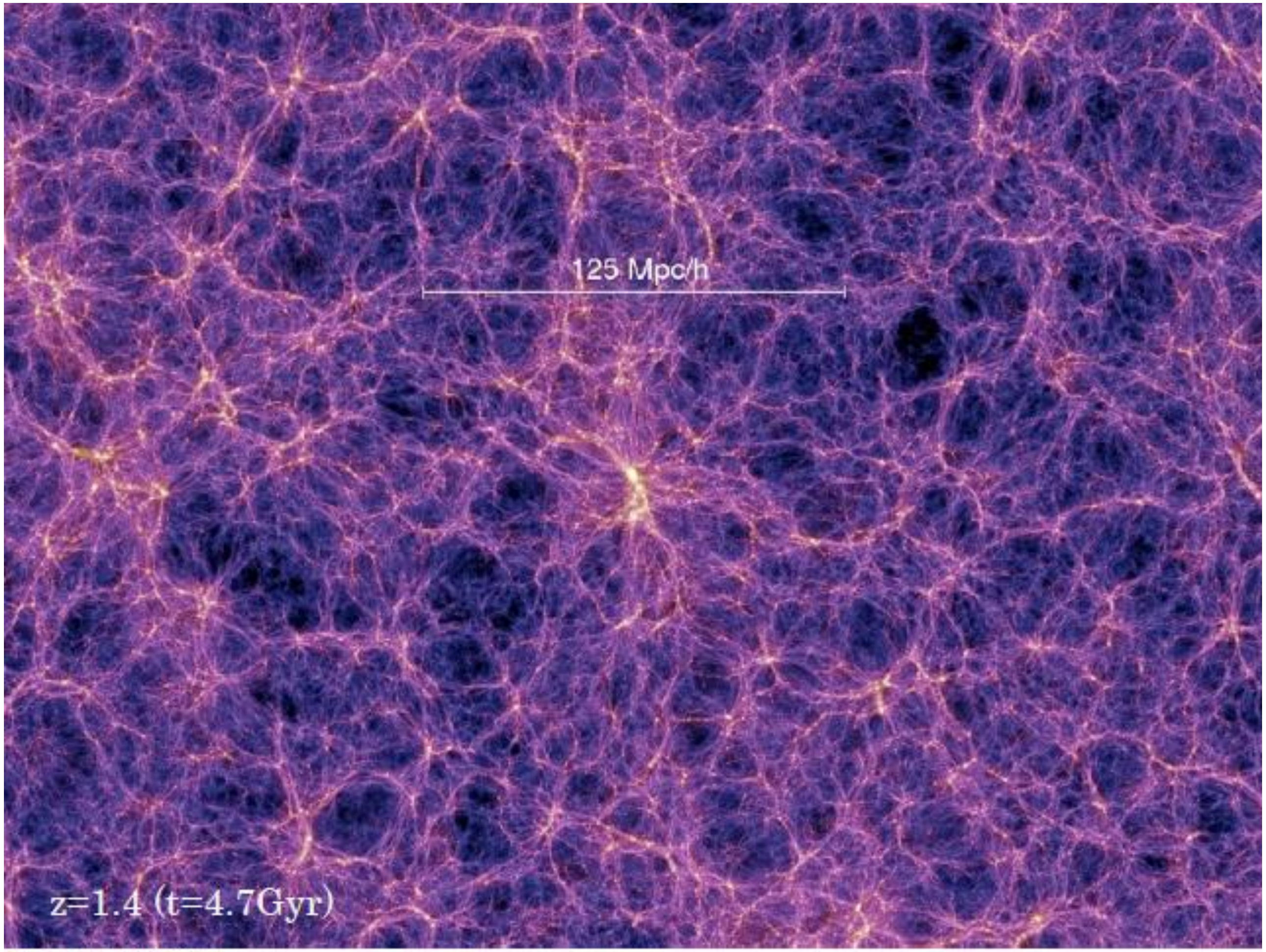


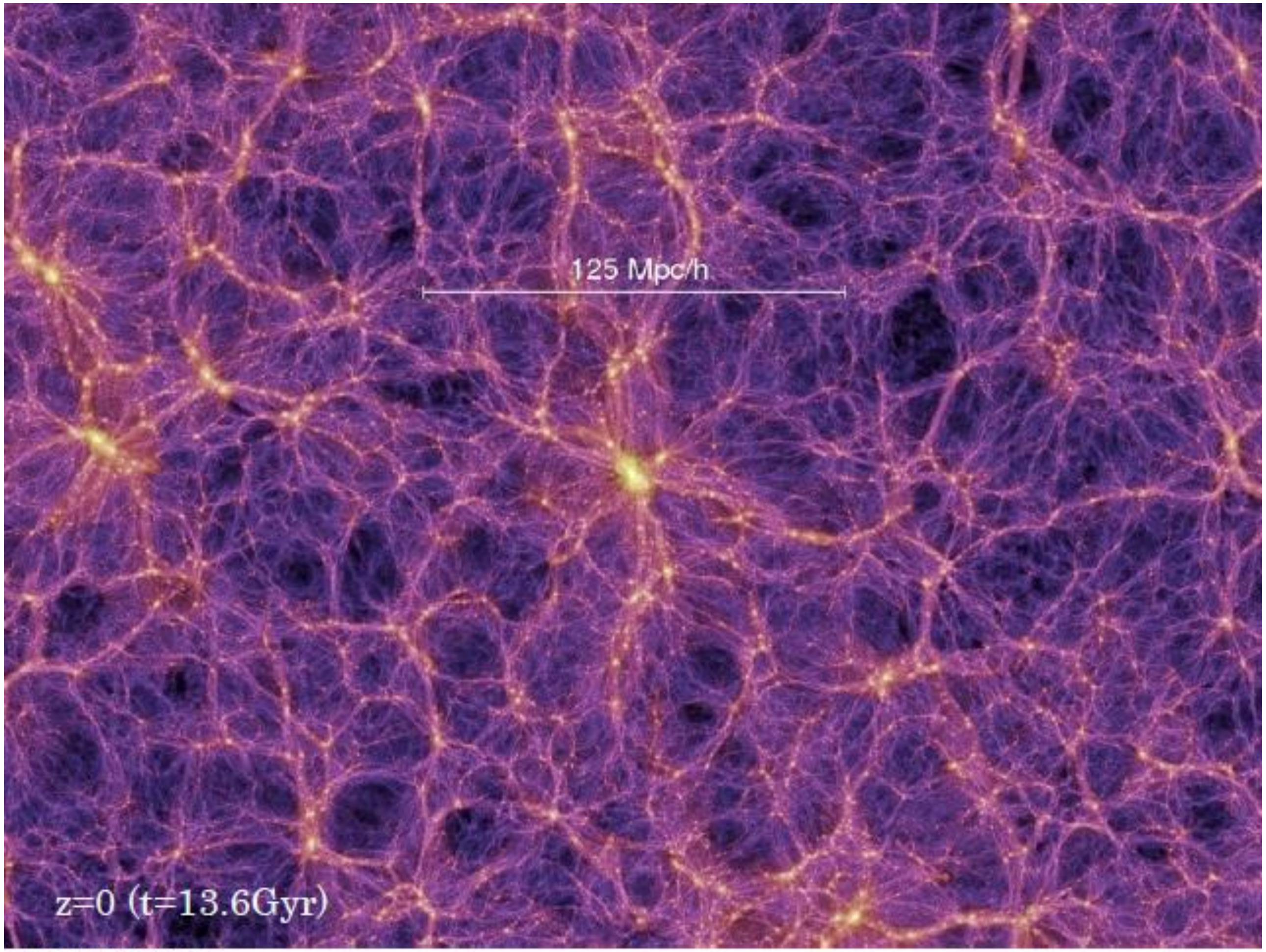
Dark Energy
Accelerated Expansion
Afterglow Light
Pattern
400,000 yrs.
Dark Ages
Development of
Galaxies, Planets, etc.
Inflation
WMAP
Quantum
Fluctuations
1st Stars
about 400 million yrs.
Big Bang Expansion
13.7 billion years

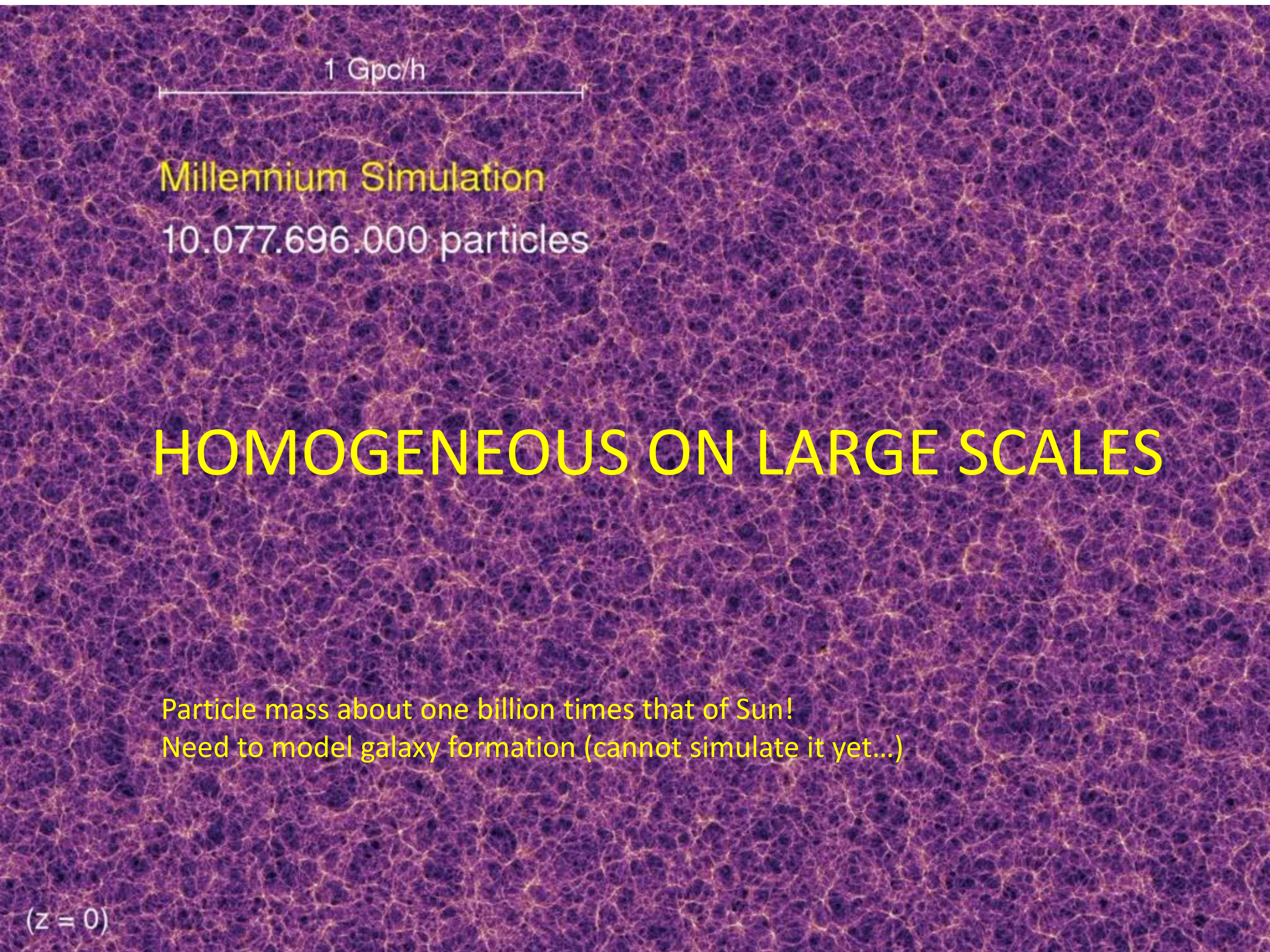



125 Mpc/h
z=18.3(t=0.21Gyr)
Volker Springel (Millenium)


125 Mpc/h
z=5.7 (t=1.0Gyr)


125 Mpc/h
z=1.4 (t=4.7Gyr)


125 Mpc/h
z=0 (t=13.6Gyr)



HOMOGENEOUS ON LARGE SCALES

Particle mass about one billion times that of Sun!
Need to model galaxy formation (cannot simulate it yet…)

Cold Dark Matter

- **Cold:** speeds are non-relativistic
  - To illustrate, 1000 km/s ×10Gyr ≈ 10Mpc
  - From z~1000 to present, nothing (except photons!) travels more than ~ 10Mpc
- **Dark:** no idea (yet) when/where the stars light-up
- **Matter:** gravity the dominant interaction

Late-time field retains memory of initial conditions

STATISTICS OF RANDOM FIELDS

- Section 3.2-3.4 (p.32-38) in PT review (Bernardeau et al. 2002)
- Section 2.1 in Halo Model review (Cooray-Sheth 2002)

But first … some background

Continuous probability distributions

- $P(<x) = \int^x dx\, p(x)$
- m^{th} moment: $<x^m> = \int dx\, p(x)\, x^m$
- Fourier transform: $F(t) = \int dx\, p(x) \exp(-itx)$
  - sometimes called Characteristic function
  - $d^mF/dt^m \sim i^m <x^m>$, so F(t) is equivalent to knowledge of all moments
- If x>0, Laplace transform more useful:
- $L(t) = \int dx\, p(x) \exp(-tx)$

Distribution of sum of n independent random variates

- $p_2(s) = \int dx\, p(x) \int dy\, p(y)\ \ \delta_D(x+y = s)$

  $= \int dx\, p(x)\, p(s-x)$
- $F_2(t) = \int ds\, \exp(-its) \int dx\, p(x)\, p(s-x)$

  $= \int ds \int dx\, p(x)\, \exp(-itx)\, p(s-x)\, \exp[-it(s-x)]$

  $= F_1(t)\, F_1(t)$
- $F_n(t) = [F_1(t)]^n$

= Convolve PDFs = Multiply CFs

Gaussian PDF

- $p(x) = \exp[-(x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2]/\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}$
- $F(t) = \exp(it\mu) \exp(- t^2 \sigma^2)$
- $F_n(t) = \exp(it\, n\mu) \exp(- t^2\, n\sigma^2)$
- Distribution of sum of n Gaussians is Gaussian with mean $n\mu$ and variance $n\sigma^2$
- In general, PDFs are not ‘scale invariant’

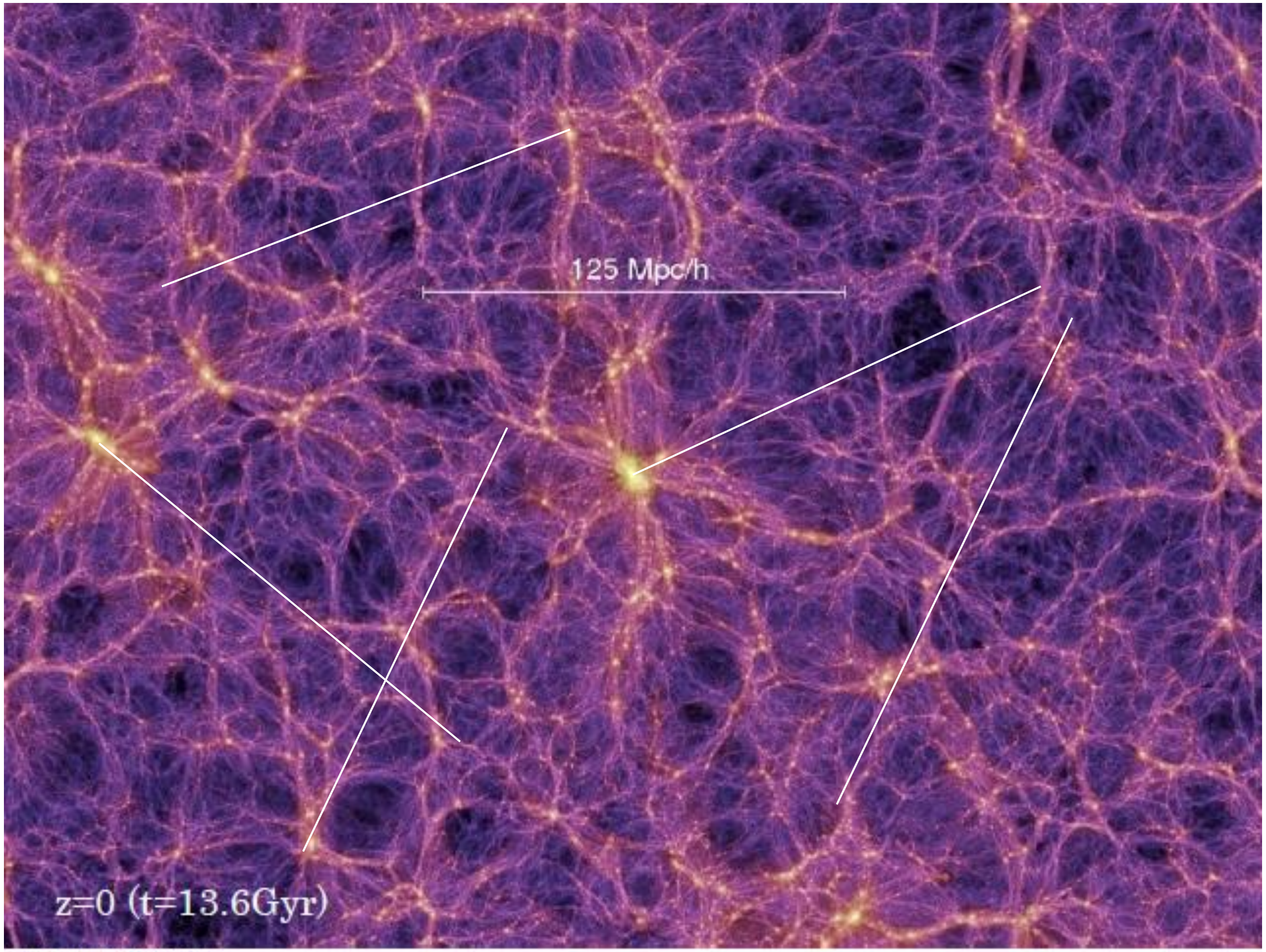
Gaussian field

- $p(\mathbf{x}) = \exp(-\,\mathbf{x}\,\mathbf{C}^{-1}\,\mathbf{x}^T/2) / (2\pi)^{n/2} \sqrt{\mathrm{Det}[\mathbf{C}]}$

  where $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \ldots x_n)$ with $x_1 = x(r_1) - \langle x(r_1) \rangle$

  and $\mathbf{C}_{ij} = \langle x_i\, x_j \rangle$

- HW: What is F(**t**)?



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Quantify clustering by number of pairs compared to random (unclustered) distribution, triples compared to triangles (of same shape) in unclustered distribution, etc.

2pt spatial statistics

- $dP = \langle n_1 \rangle\, dV_1 \langle n_2 \rangle\, dV_2\, [1 + \xi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2)]$
  $= \langle n \rangle^2\, dV_1\, dV_2\, [1 + \xi(\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2)]$ homogeneity
  $= \langle n \rangle^2\, dV_1\, dV_2\, [1 + \xi(|\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2|)]$ isotropy

Define: $\delta(\mathbf{r}) = [n(\mathbf{r}) - \langle n \rangle]/\langle n \rangle$

Then: $\xi(r) = \langle \delta(\mathbf{x})\, \delta(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{r}) \rangle$ ξ is the correlation function

Estimator: $\langle (D_1-R_1)/R_1\, (D_2-R_2)/R_2 \rangle \sim (DD-2DR+RR)/RR$

And FT is: $\langle \delta(\mathbf{k}_1)\, \delta(\mathbf{k}_2) \rangle = (2\pi)^3\, \delta_D(\mathbf{k}_1-\mathbf{k}_2)\, P(|\mathbf{k}_1|)$

P(k) is the power spectrum

Estimator

$\xi(r) = < \delta(\mathbf{x})\ \delta(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{r}) >$

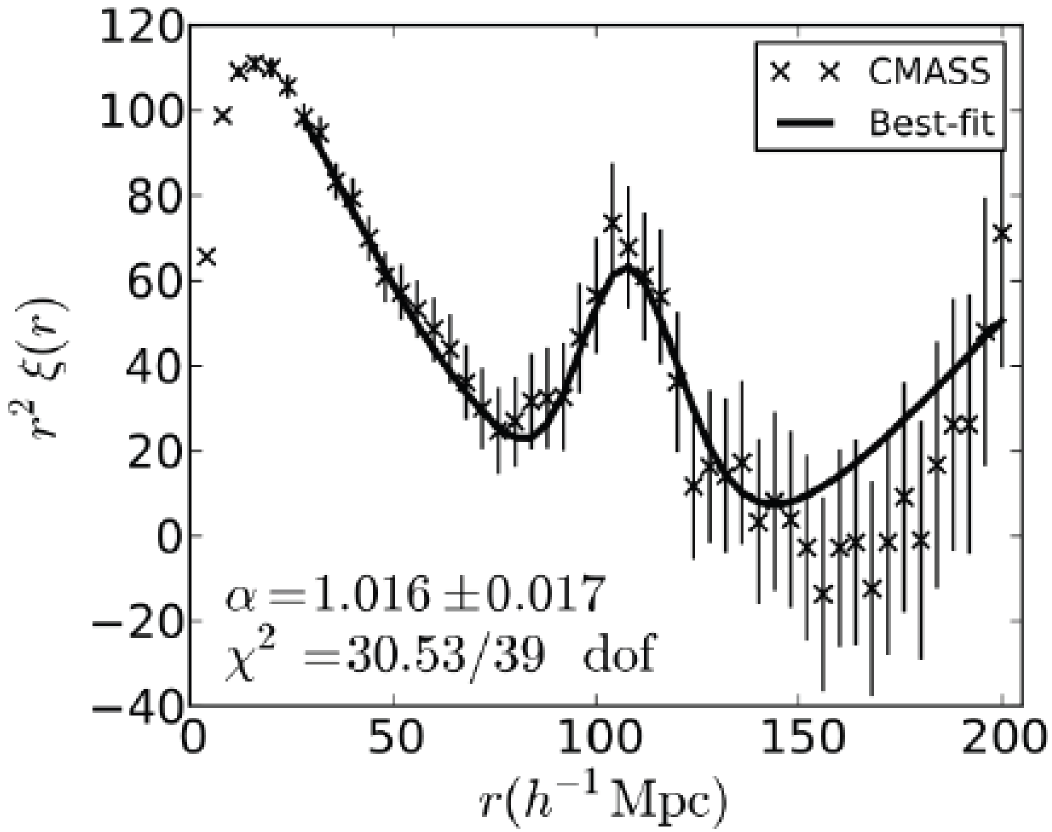
Since $\delta(\mathbf{r}) = [n(\mathbf{r}) - <n>]/<n>$

estimate using

$\xi = <(D_1-R_1)/R_1\ (D_2-R_2)/R_2>$

$\sim (DD-2DR+RR)/RR$

for pairs separated by r

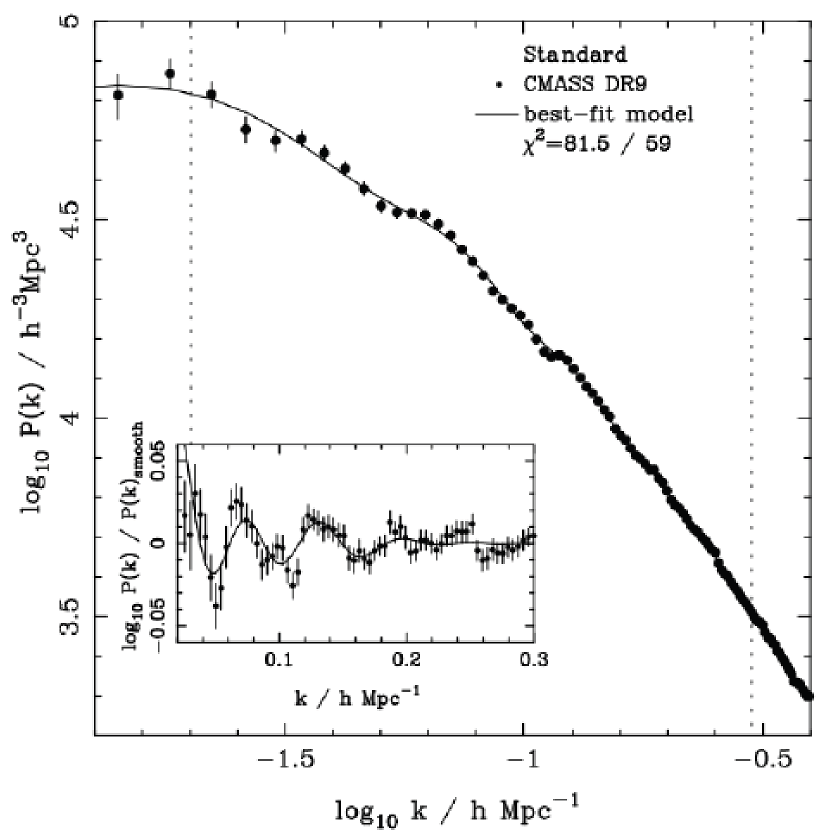


$$
\begin{aligned}
\xi(r) &= \langle \delta(\mathbf{x})\delta(\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{r})\rangle \\
&= \lim_{V\to\infty} \frac{1}{V}\int_V \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \delta_{\mathbf{k}} \exp(i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}) \sum_{\mathbf{k}'} \delta^*_{\mathbf{k}'} \exp\left[-i\mathbf{k}'\cdot(\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{r})\right] d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \lim_{V\to\infty} \frac{1}{V}\int_V \sum_{\mathbf{k}} P(\mathbf{k}) \exp(-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}) \\
&= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3}\int P(k)\exp(-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r})d\mathbf{k} \\
P(k) &= \int \xi(\mathbf{r})\exp(i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r})d\mathbf{r}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\int_\Omega \exp(-ikr\cos\theta)d\Omega = 4\pi\frac{\sin kr}{kr}
$$

$$
P(k) = \int_0^\infty \xi(r)\frac{\sin kr}{kr}r^2 dr
$$

$$
\xi(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi^2}\int_0^\infty P(k)\frac{\sin kr}{kr}k^2 dk
$$



P(k) and ξ(r) are FT pairs

Structure formation:
The shape of P(k)

Three possible metrics for homogeneous and isotropic 3-space

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + S_\kappa(r)^2 d\Omega^2 \ ,$$

$$d\Omega^2 \equiv d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2$$

$$S_\kappa(r) = \begin{cases} R\sin(r/R) & (\kappa = +1) \\ r & (\kappa = 0) \\ R\sinh(r/R) & (\kappa = -1) \end{cases}$$

Changing from r to x = S_κ(r) makes this:

$$ds^2 = \frac{dx^2}{1 - \kappa x^2/R^2} + x^2 d\Omega^2$$

Robertson-Walker metric

(If homogeneity and isotropy did not exist, it would be necessary to invent them!)

$$ds^2 = -c^2dt^2 + dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2$$ Minkowski metric

$$ds^2 = -c^2dt^2 + a(t)^2 \left[\frac{dx^2}{1 - \kappa x^2/R_0^2} + x^2 d\Omega^2\right]$$

$$ds^2 = -c^2dt^2 + a(t)^2 \left[dr^2 + S_\kappa(r)^2 d\Omega^2\right]$$

Much of Observational Cosmology dedicated to determining κ, $a(t)$, R_0

Connection to GR

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} - g_{\mu\nu} R/2 = 8\pi G\, T_{\mu\nu}$$

Homogeneity/isotropy:

$$T_{\mu\nu} = \text{diagonal} = (\rho,-p,-p,-p)$$

Conservation of stress-energy:

$$\nabla_{\nu} (T_{\mu\nu}) = 0$$

Using FRW metric:

$$d(\rho a^3) = -p\, d(a^3)$$

Since $a^3 \propto V$ this is like 1st Law of thermodynamics.

So, if $p(\rho)$ then can solve for $\rho(t)$:

Evolution depends on 'equation of state'

Equation of state

Consider: $p(t) = w\,\rho(t)$ w independent of t

Then $d(\rho V)/dt = V\,(d\rho/dt) + \rho\,(dV/dt) = -p\,(dV/dt)$

So $\quad V\,(d\rho/dt) = -\,(\rho+p)\,(dV/dt)$

$\quad (d\ln\rho/dt) = -\,(1+p/\rho)\,(d\ln V/dt)$

So $\quad \rho(t) \propto a^{-3(1+w)}$

Special cases:

Non-relativistic matter: $p = 0$ so $w = 0$ so $\rho \propto a^{-3}$

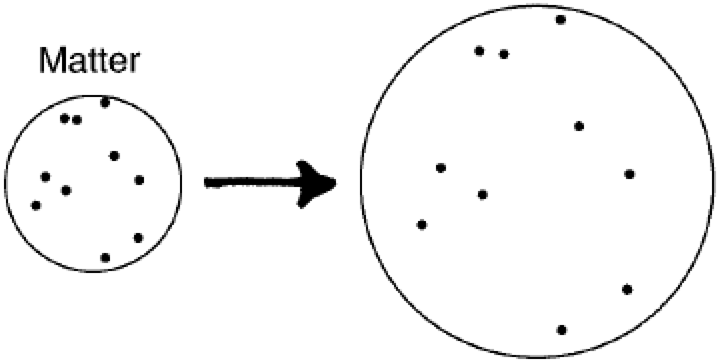
Radiation: $w = 1/3$ so $\rho \propto a^{-4}$

Vacuum energy: $w = -1$ so ρ constant

Special cases:

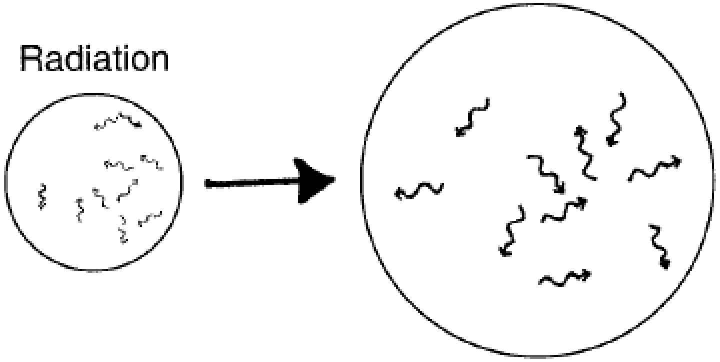
Non-relativistic matter:

w = 0 so $\rho \propto a^{-3}$



Radiation:

w = 1/3 so $\rho \propto a^{-4}$



Vacuum energy:

w = -1 so ρ constant

If Universe contains all three, then different ones dominate at different t

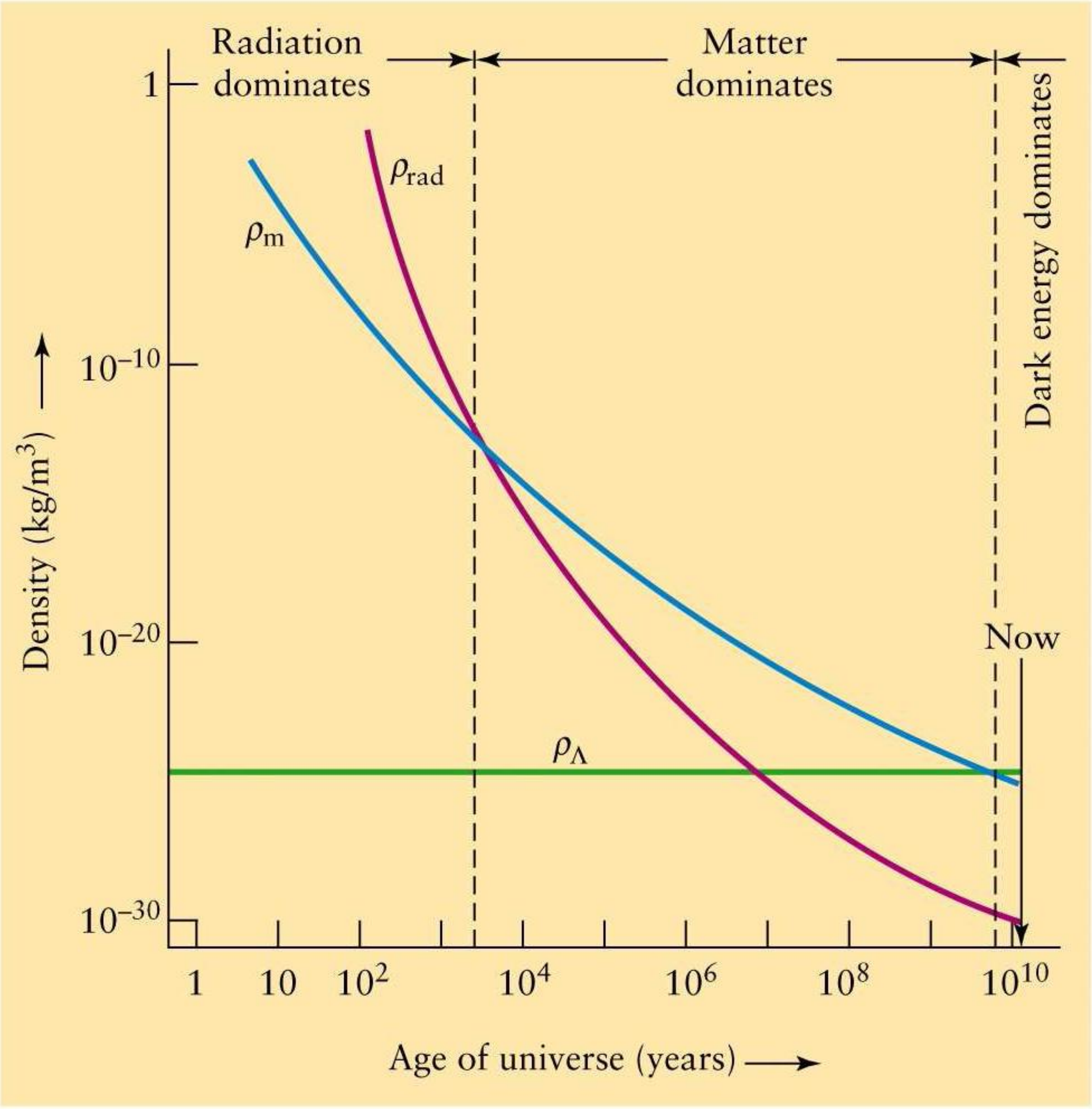
Conventional to define:

$\Omega_m = \rho_m/\rho_c$

$\Omega_r = \rho_r/\rho_c$

$\Omega_\Lambda = \rho_\Lambda/\rho_c$

$\rho_c = 3H^2/8\pi G$



Friedmann equations

From 00 element of Einstein equations with RW metric (relates expansion rate to density and curvature);

And from time derivative of it (relates acceleration to density and pressure).

Friedmann equation

$$(d\ln a/dt)^2 + (\kappa c^2/R_0^2 a(t)^2) = (8\pi G/3)\,\rho$$

$$H^2 = (8\pi G/3)\,\rho - (\kappa c^2/R_0^2 a(t)^2)$$

$$1 - \Omega(t) = -\,\kappa\,[c/H(t)]^2/R_0^2 a(t)^2$$

Knowing Ω = knowing sign of curvature
Flat Universe ($\kappa = 0$) has $\Omega(t) = 1$;
it has energy density $3H^2/(8\pi G)$.
Note that Ω is sum of all components
(matter + radiation + dark energy) .

Empty Universe: $\Omega=0$

$$1 = -\kappa\, [c/H(t)]^2/R_0^{\,2}a(t)^2$$

$$(aH)^2 = -\kappa\, (c/R_0)^2$$

$\kappa=0$ requires a = constant

$\kappa=1$ not allowed

$\kappa=-1$ requires da/dt = constant; $a = ct/R_0$

Flat Universe: $\Omega = 1$

Suppose $a \propto t^q$

Then $H = q/t$ so $\rho \propto a^{-3(1+w)} \propto H^2 \propto t^{-2}$

means $q = 2/3(1+w)$

Matter ($w=0$): $a \propto t^{2/3}$

Radiation ($w=⅓$): $a \propto t^{1/2}$

Dark Energy ($w=-1$)?? $a \propto e^{Ht}$

(because $\rho \propto a^{-3(1+w)} \propto H^2 \propto$ constant)

Λ (w=-1):

$a \propto e^{Ht}$

Empty:

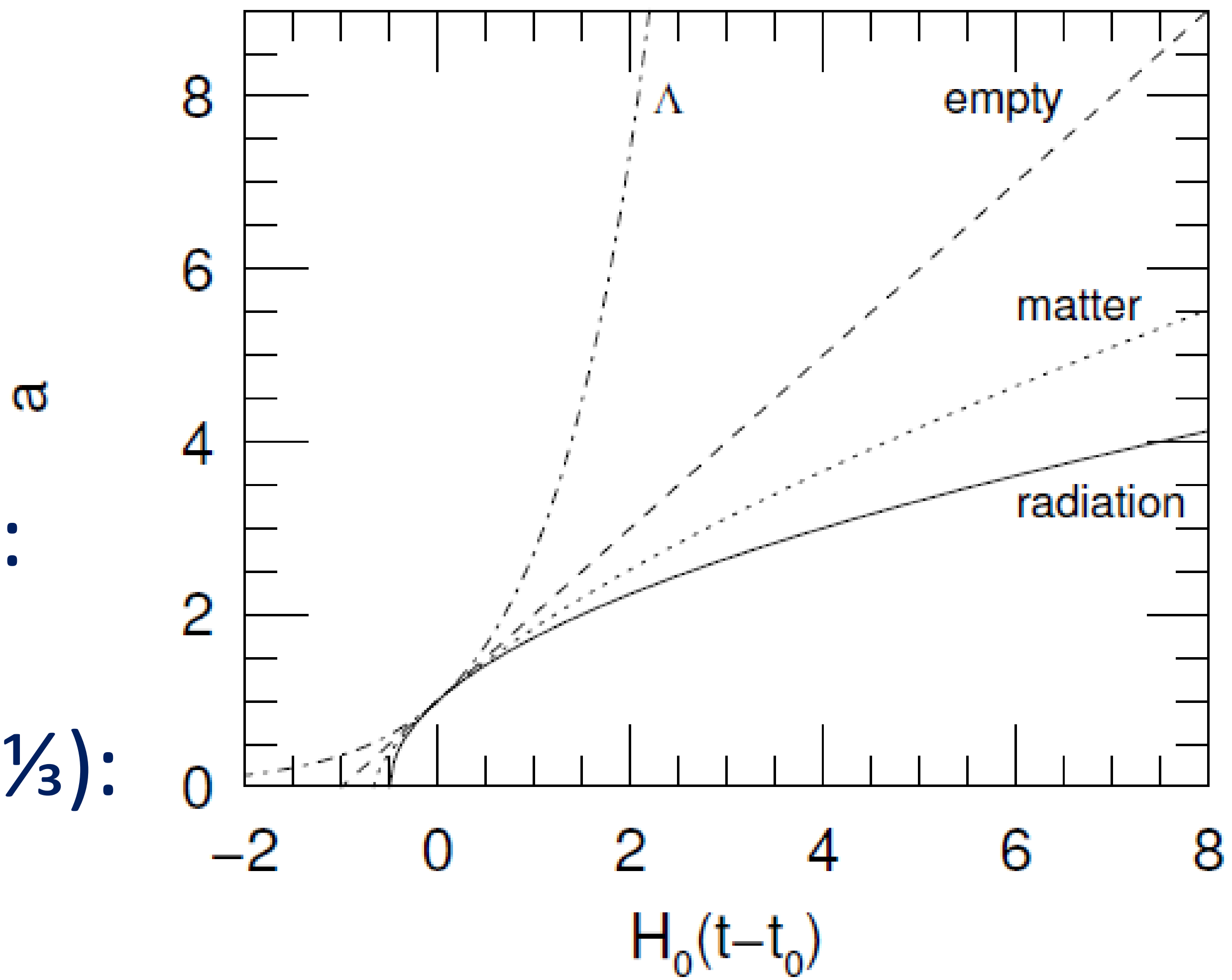
$a \propto t$

Matter (w=0):

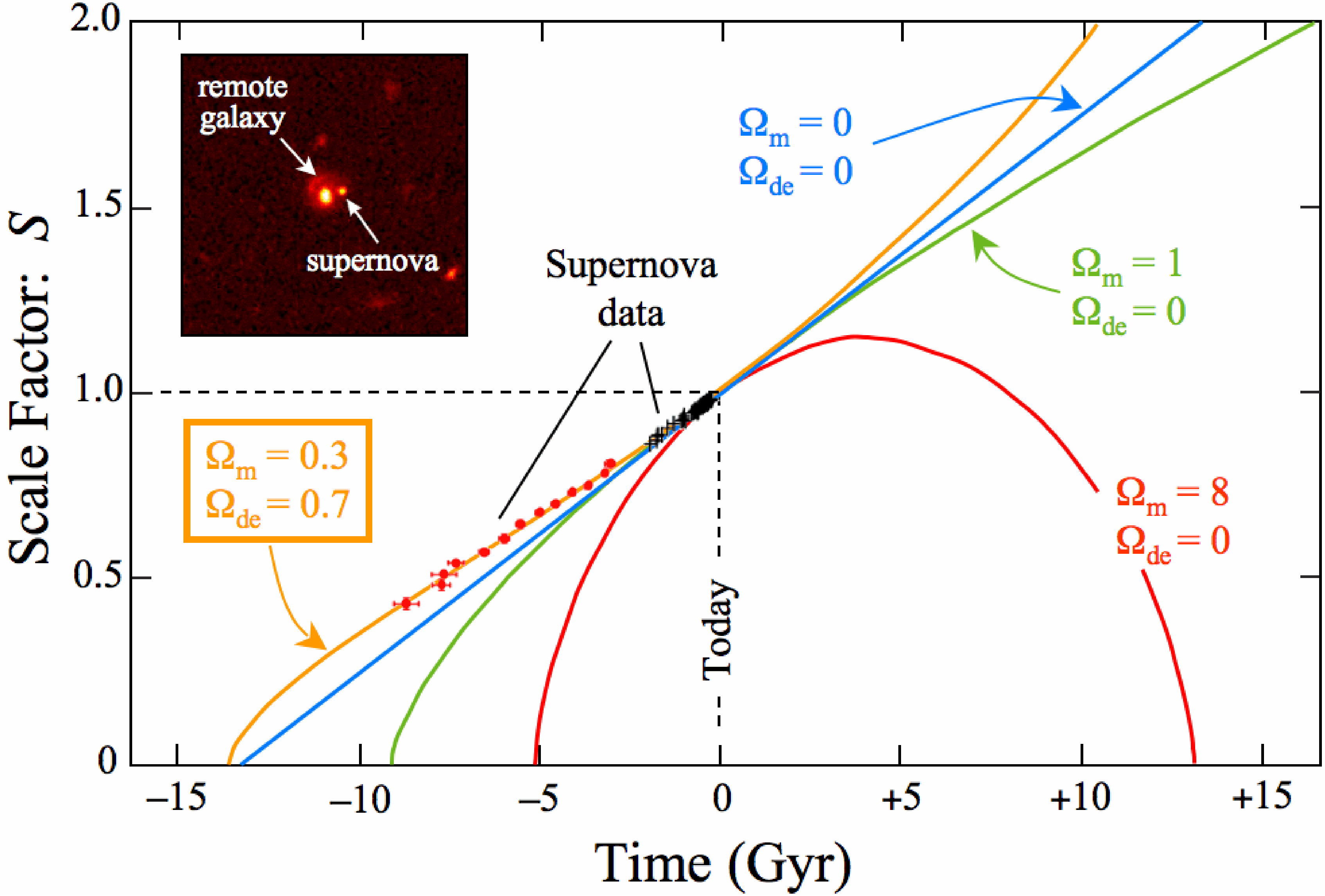
$a \propto t^{2/3}$

Radiation(w=⅓):

$a \propto t^{1/2}$



From these, can work out $d_L(z|\Omega,\Lambda)$



remote
galaxy
supernova
Supernova
data
$\Omega_m = 0$
$\Omega_{de} = 0$
$\Omega_m = 1$
$\Omega_{de} = 0$
$\Omega_m = 0.3$
$\Omega_{de} = 0.7$
$\Omega_m = 8$
$\Omega_{de} = 0$
Today
Scale Factor: S
Time (Gyr)
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0
−15
−10
−5
0
+5
+10
+15

Matter + curvature + Λ

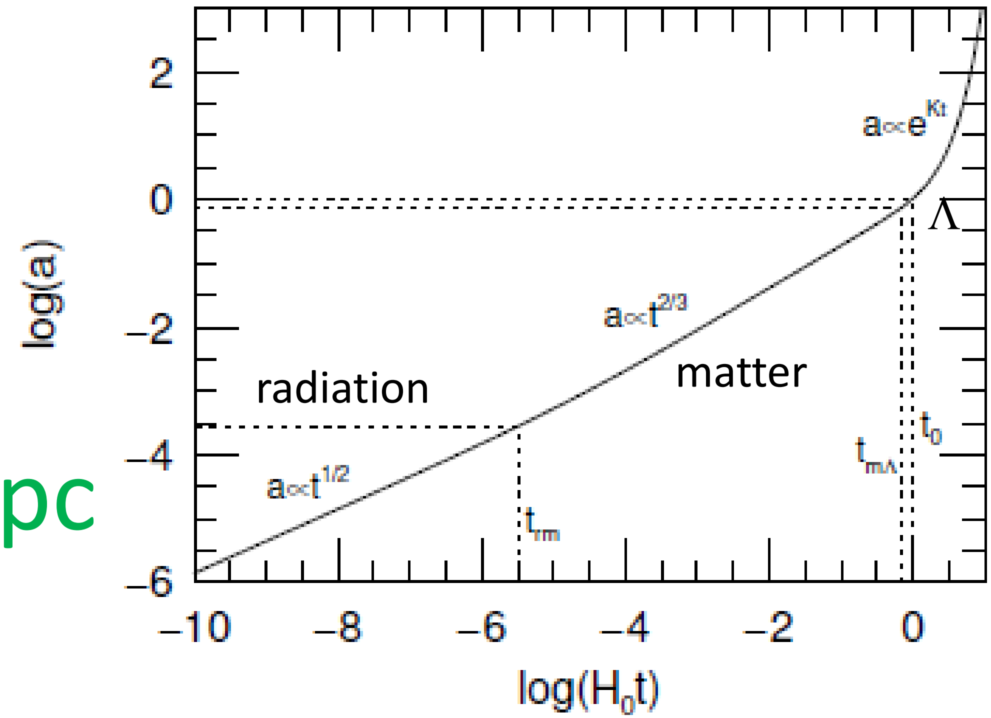
$$\frac{H^2}{H_0^2} = \frac{\Omega_{m,0}}{a^3} + \frac{1 - \Omega_{m,0} - \Omega_{\Lambda,0}}{a^2} + \Omega_{\Lambda,0}$$

Flat

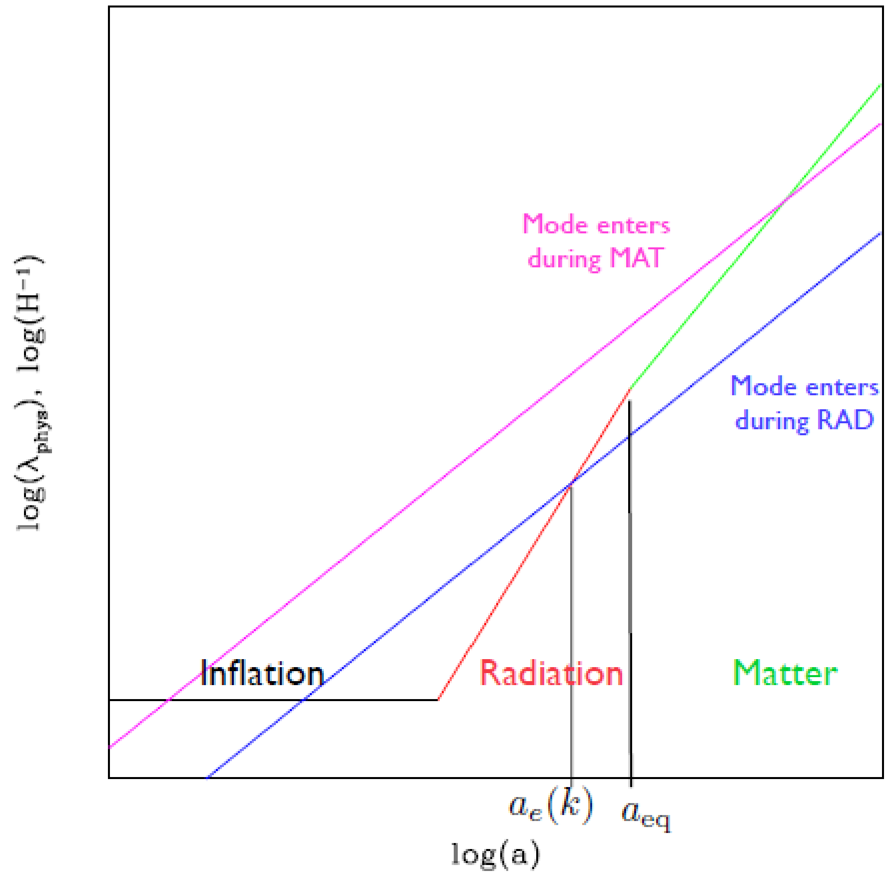
$\Omega_{\Lambda 0} = 0.7$

$T_0 = 2.725K$

$H_0 = 70$ km/s/Mpc



Different wavelengths enter horizon at different times



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Sub-horizon: Linear theory

- Newtonian analysis:

  $d^2R/dt^2 = - GM/R^2(t) = - (4\pi/3)\, G\rho(t)R(t)\, [1+\delta(t)]$
- M constant means $R^3 \propto \rho^{-1} [1+\delta]^{-1} \propto a^3 [1+\delta]^{-1}$
- I.e., $R \propto a [1+\delta]^{-1/3}$ so $dR/dt \propto HR - d\delta/dt\, (R/3)\, [1+\delta]^{-1}$ and when $|\delta| << 1$ then

  $(d^2R/dt^2)/R = (d^2a/dt^2)/a - (d^2\delta/dt^2)/3 - (2/3)H\, (d\delta/dt)$

  $= - (4\pi/3)\, G\rho(t)\, [1+\delta(t)]$
- Friedmann equation: $(d^2a/dt^2)/a = - (4\pi/3)\, G\rho(t)$ so

  $(d^2\delta/dt^2) + 2H\, (d\delta/dt) = 4\pi\, G\rho(t)\, \delta(t) = (3/2)\, \Omega_m H^2\, \delta(t)$

Linear theory (contd.)

- When radiation dominated ($H = 1/2t$):

  $(d^2\delta/dt^2) + 2H\,(d\delta/dt) = (d^2\delta/dt^2) + (d\delta/dt)/t = 0$

  $\delta(t) = C_1 + C_2 \ln(t)$ (weak growth)

- In distant future (H = constant):

  $(d^2\delta/dt^2) + 2H_\Lambda(d\delta/dt) = 0$

  $\delta(t) = C_1 + C_2 \exp(-2H_\Lambda t)$

- If flat matter dominated ($H = 2/3t$):

  $\delta(t) = D_+\, t^{2/3} + D_-\, t^{-1} \propto a(t)$ at late times

- Because linear growth just multiplicative factor, it cannot explain non-Gaussianity at late times

Super-horizon growth

- Start with Friedmann equation when $\kappa=0$:

$$H^2 = (8\pi G/3)\,\rho$$

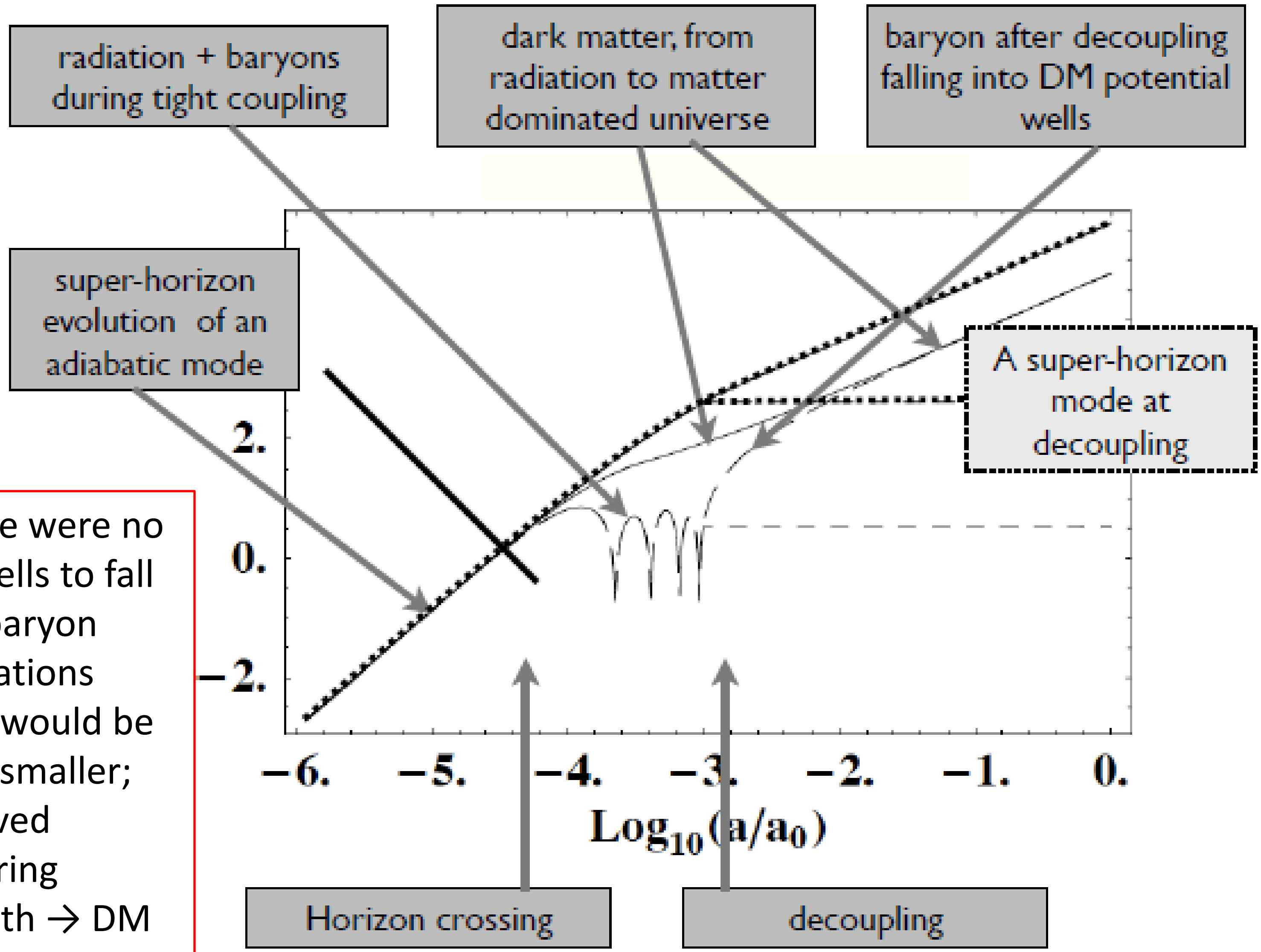
- Now consider a model with same H but slightly higher ρ (so it is a closed universe):

$$H^2 = 8\pi G\rho_1/3 - \kappa/a^2$$

- Then $\delta = (\rho_1 - \rho)/\rho = (\kappa/a^2)/(8\pi G\rho/3)$
- For small δ we have $\delta \propto a$ (matter dominated) but $\delta \propto a^2$ (radiation dominated)

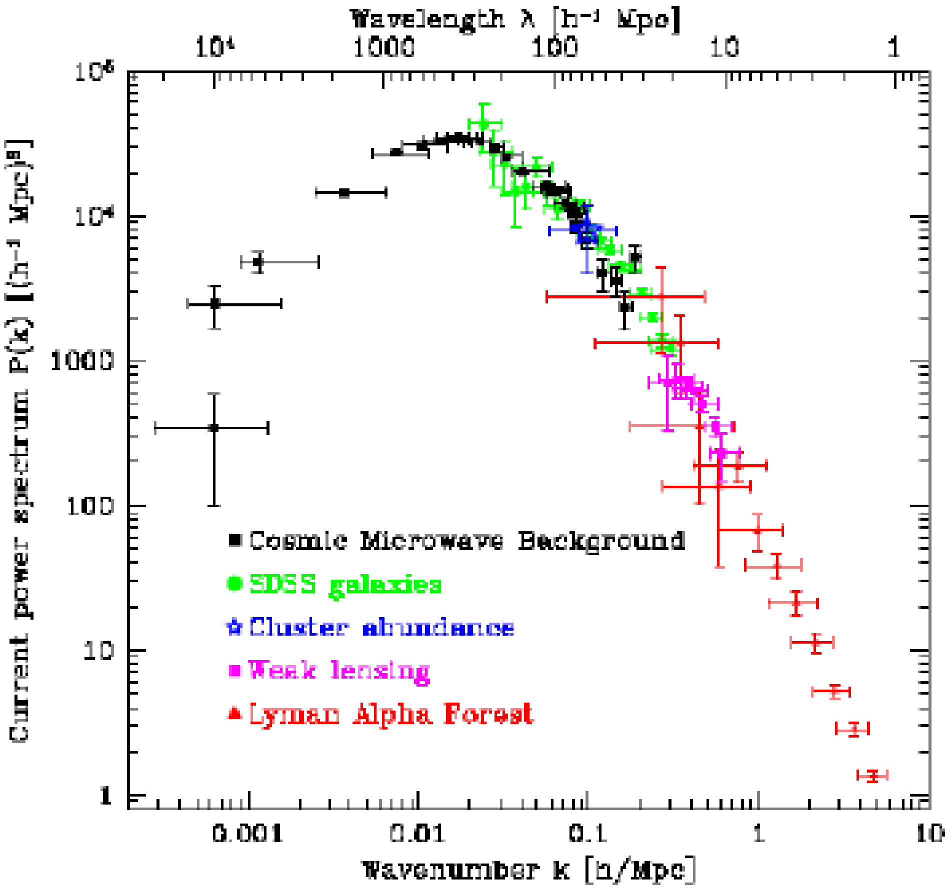
Putting it together

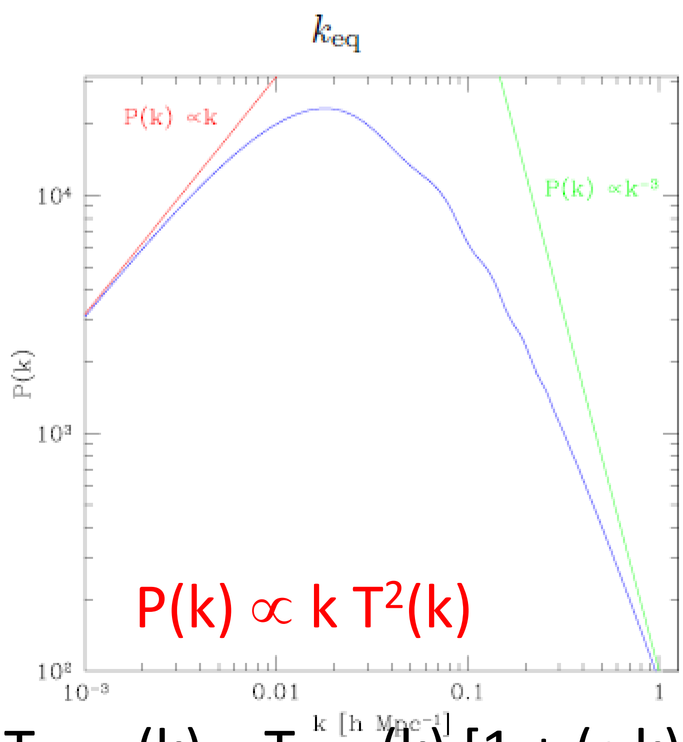
- Consider two modes, λ_1 and $\lambda_2 < \lambda_1$, which entered at $a_1/a_2 = \lambda_1/\lambda_2$ while radiation dominated
- Their amplitudes will be $(a_1/a_2)^2 = (k_2/k_1)^2$ so expect suppression of power $\propto k^{-2}$ at $k>k_{eq}$ (i.e. for the short wavelength modes which entered earlier)
- After entering horizon, dark matter grows only logarithmically until matter domination, after which it grows $\propto$ a
- Baryons oscillate (i.e. don't grow) until decoupling, after which they fall into the deeper wells defined by the dark matter



If there were no DM wells to fall into, baryon fluctuations today would be much smaller; observed clustering strength → DM must exist!

Transfer function: $T(k) \propto 1/(1+k^2)$



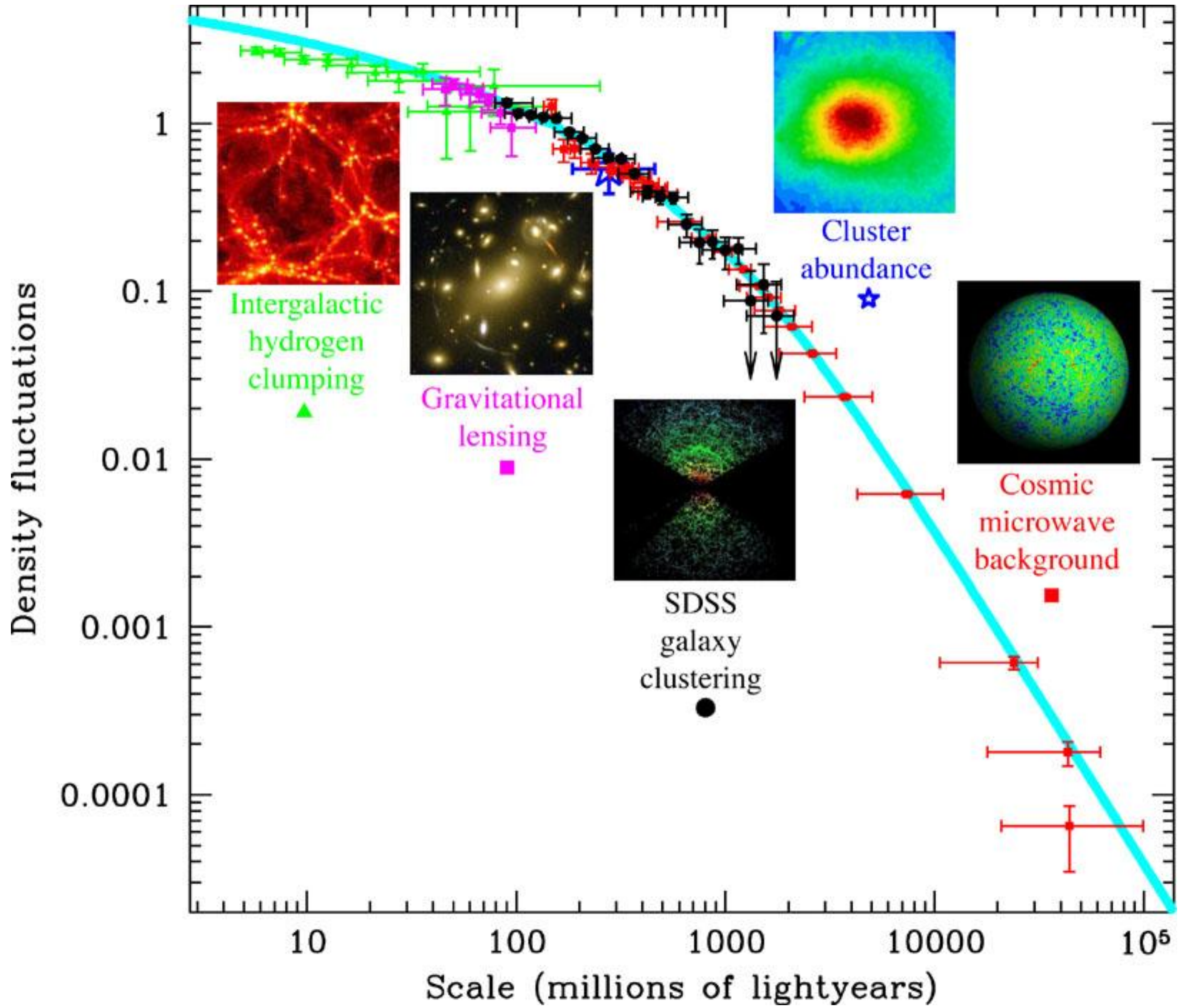


$P(k) \propto k\,T^2(k)$

$T_{WDM}(k) \approx T_{CDM}(k)\,[1 + (\alpha k)^2]^{-5}$

$$\alpha \equiv 0.05\left(\frac{\Omega_m}{0.4}\right)^{0.15}\left(\frac{h}{0.65}\right)^{1.3}\left(\frac{m_{\rm dm}}{1\,{\rm keV}}\right)^{-1.15} h^{-1}{\rm Mpc}$$

Same, but position- (rather than k-) space



$$\sigma^2(r) = (2\pi)^{-3} \int dk\, 4\pi k^2\, P(k)\, W^2(kr) \qquad W(x) \sim (3/x)\, j_1(x)$$

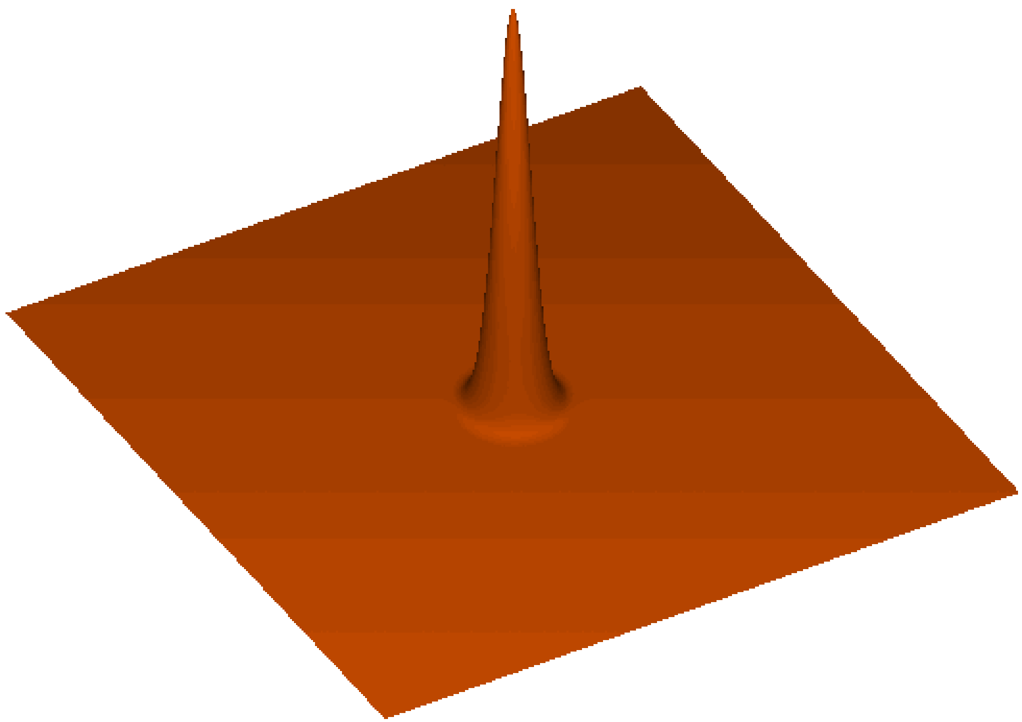
Cosmology from the same physics imprinted in the galaxy distribution at different redshifts:

Baryon Acoustic Oscillations

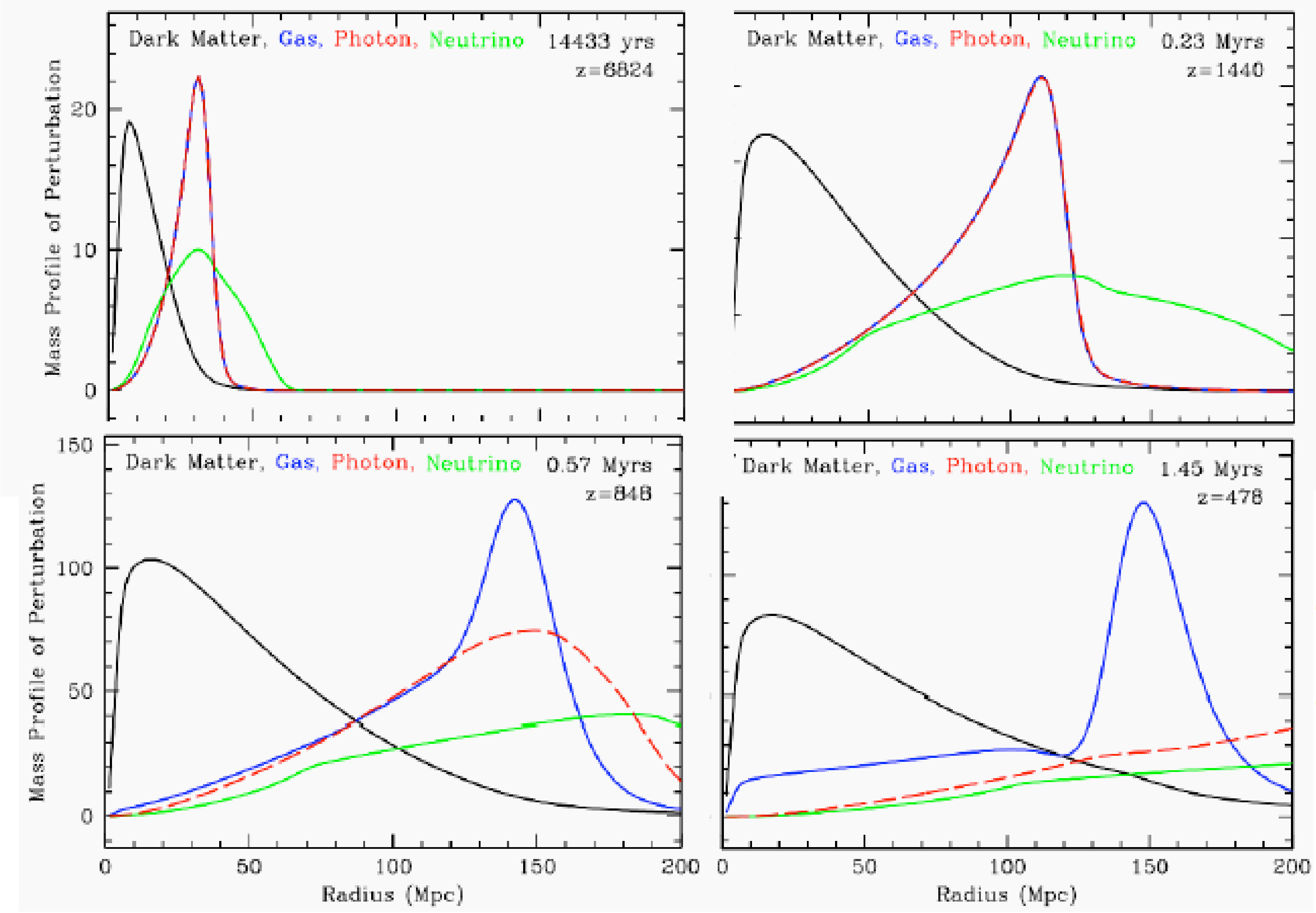
CMB from interaction between photons and baryons when Universe was 3,000 degrees (about 300,000 years old)

- Do galaxies which formed much later carry a memory of this epoch of last scattering?

Photons ‘drag’ baryons for 300,000 years…
300,000 light years ~ 100,000 pc ~ 100 kpc

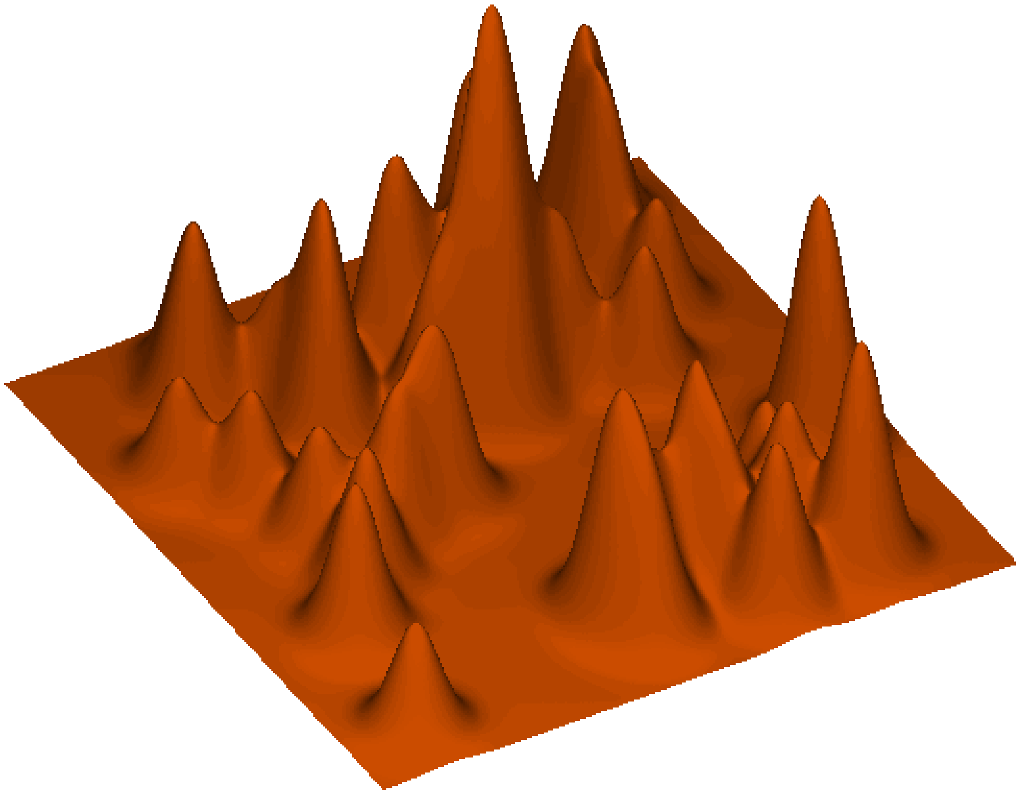


Expansion of Universe since then stretches this to (3000/2.725) ×100 kpc ~ 100 Mpc



Eisenstein, Seo, White 2007

Expect to see a feature in the Baryon distribution on scales of 100 Mpc today

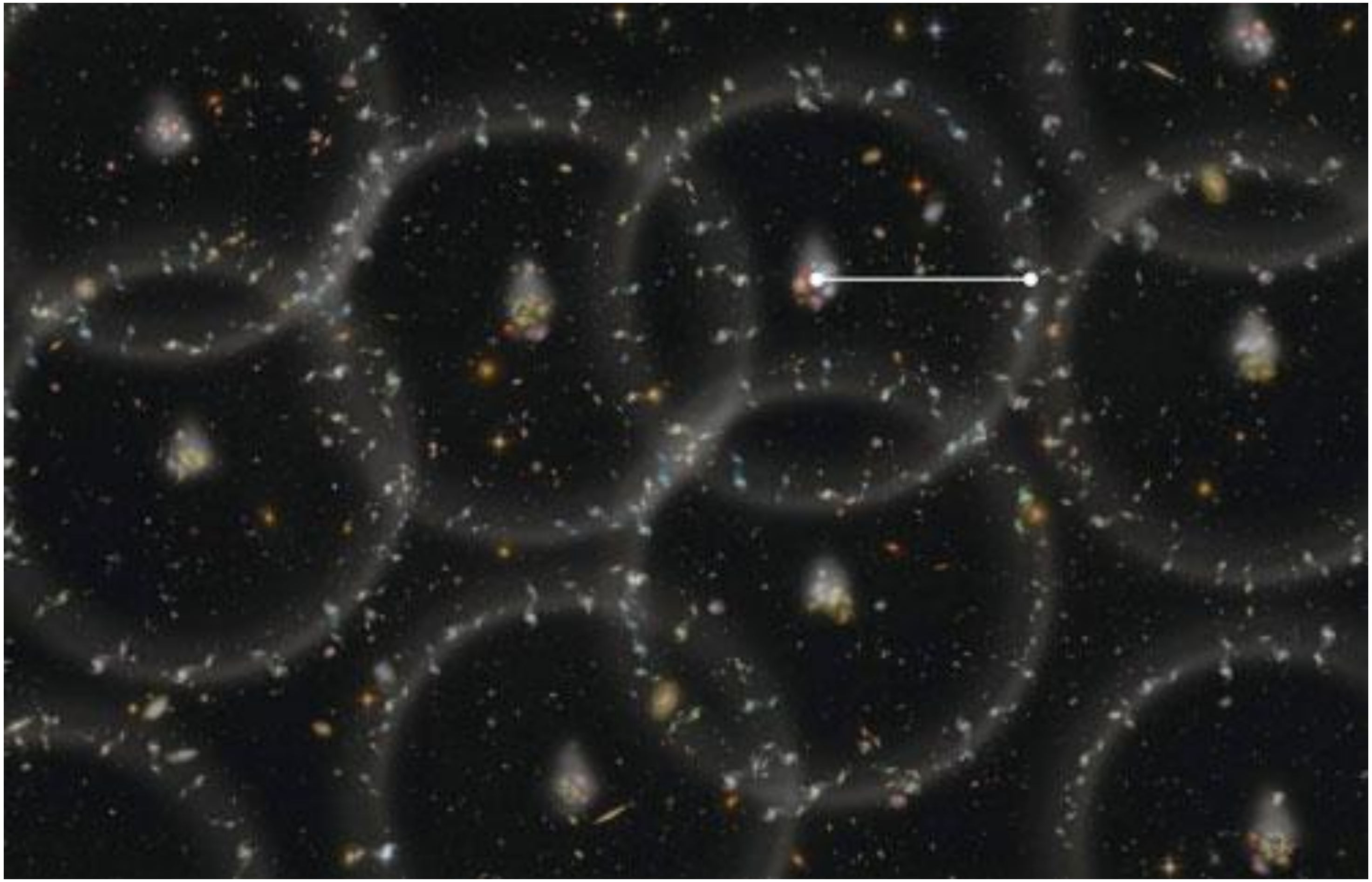


But this feature is like a standard rod:

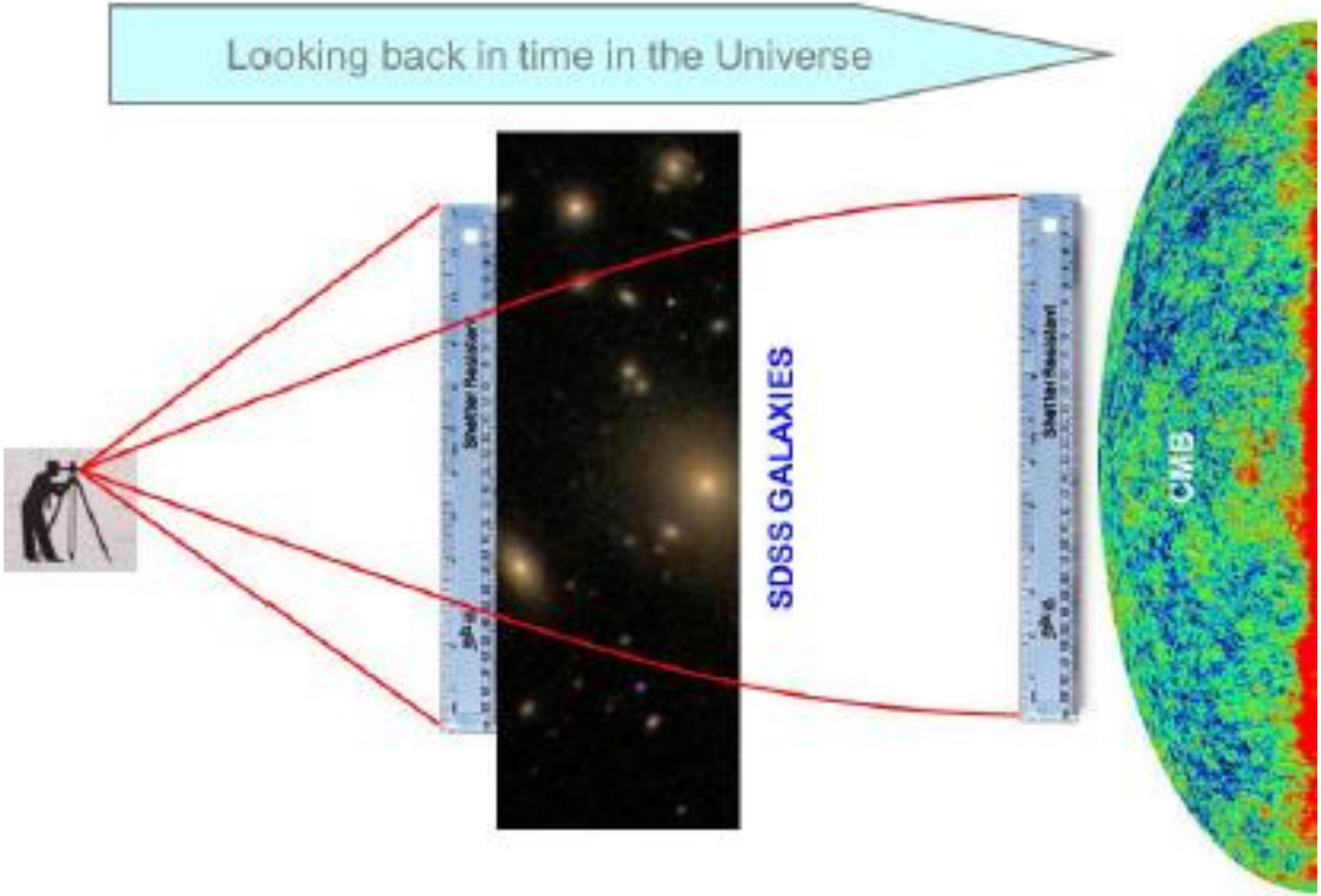
We see it in the CMB itself at z~1000

Should see it in the galaxy distribution at other z

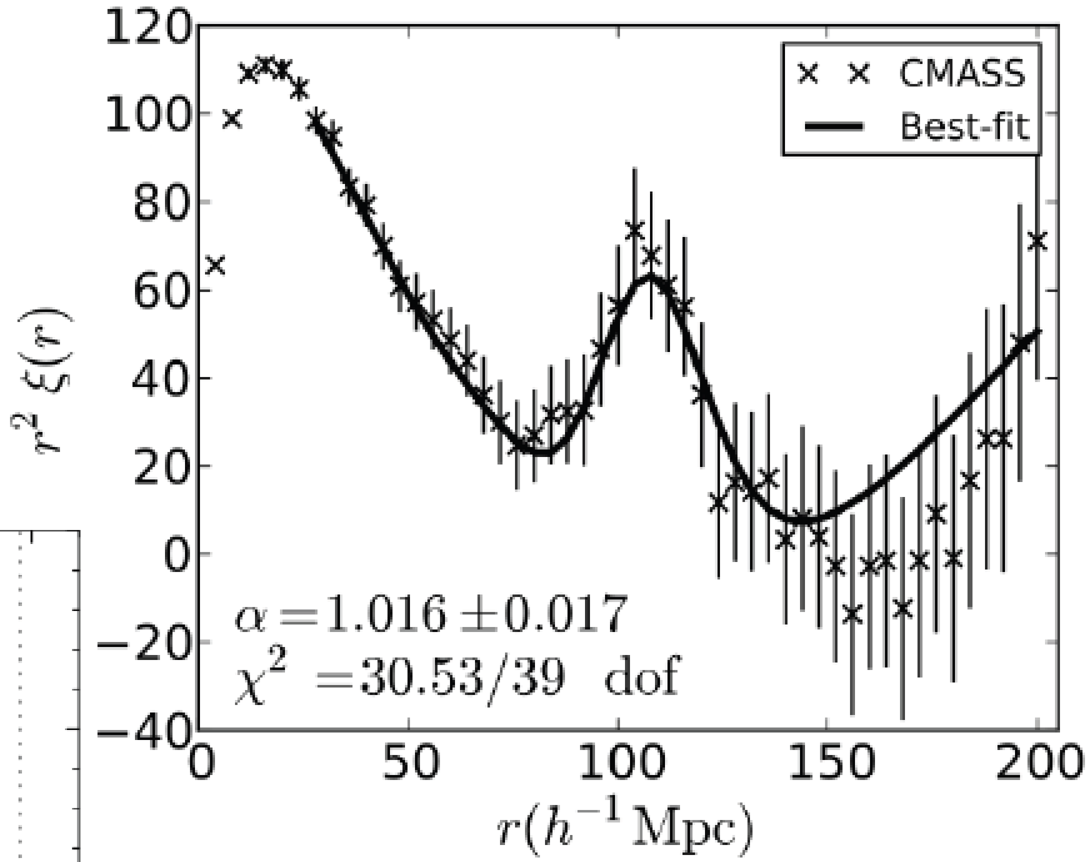
Cartoon of expected effect

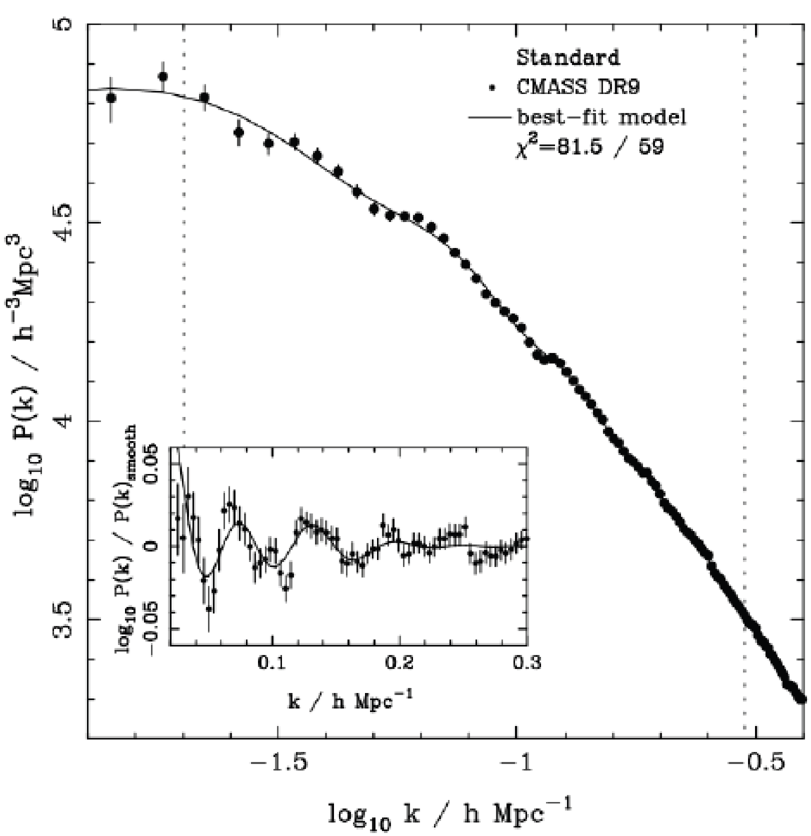


Baryon Oscillations in the Galaxy Distribution

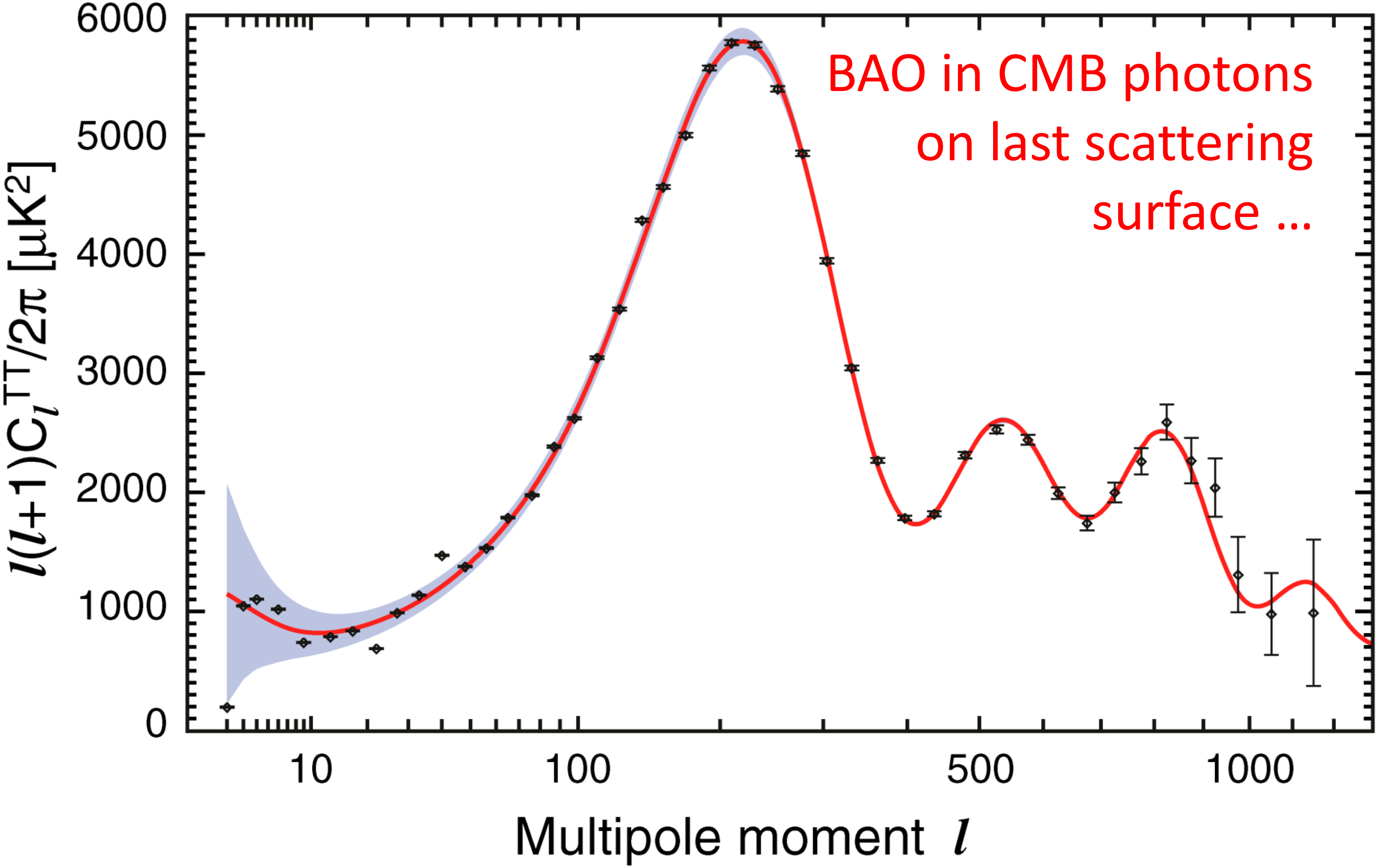


Spike in real space $\xi(r)$ means $\sin(kr_{BAO})/kr_{BAO}$ oscillations in Fourier space $P(k)$

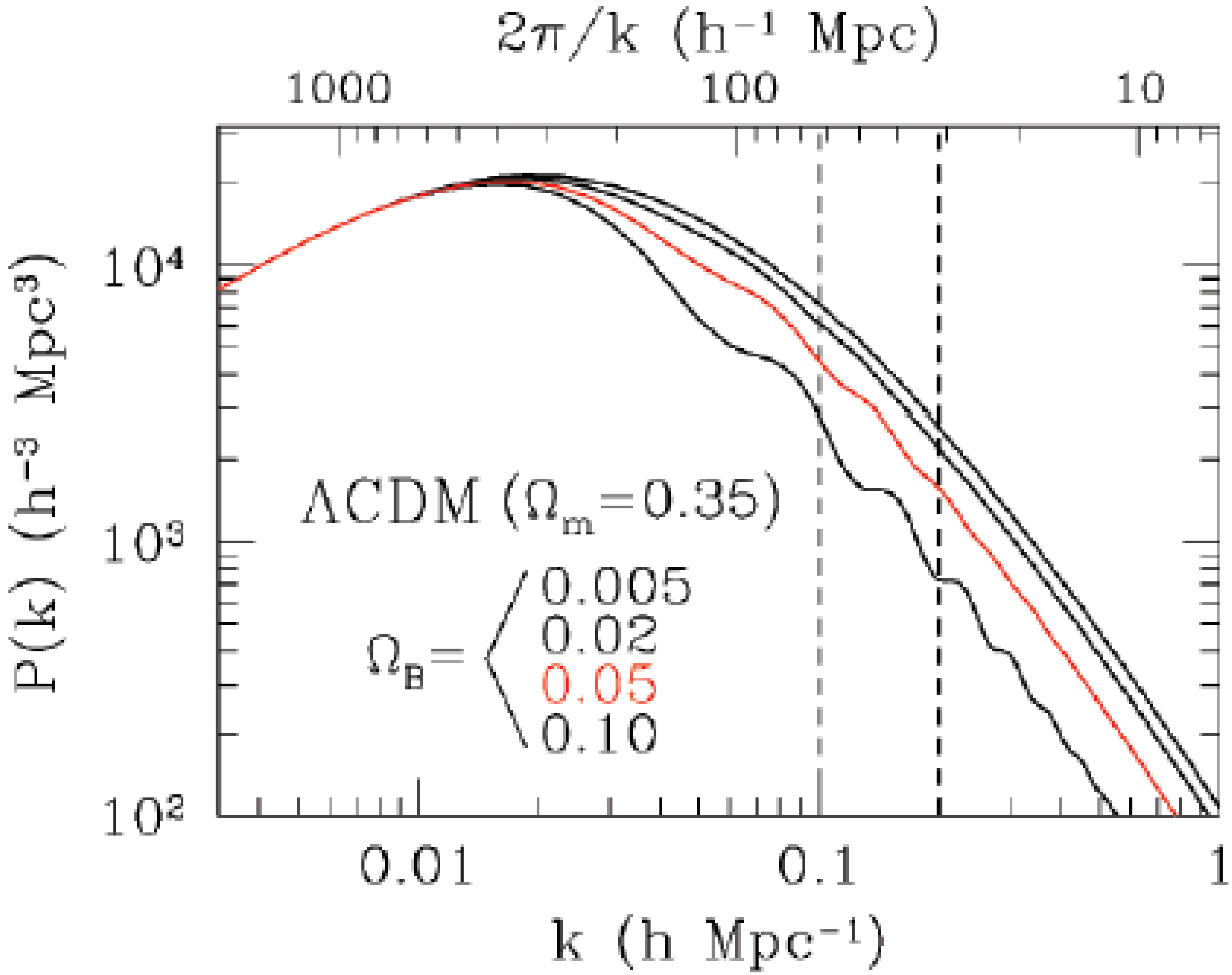




In fact, spike is not delta function because surface of last scattering not instantaneous: $e^{-(k/k_{Silk})^{1.4}} \sin(kr_{BAO})/kr_{BAO}$



BAO in CMB photons
on last scattering
surface ...
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
10
100
500
1000
$l(l+1)C_l^{TT}/2\pi$ [μK^2]
Multipole moment l

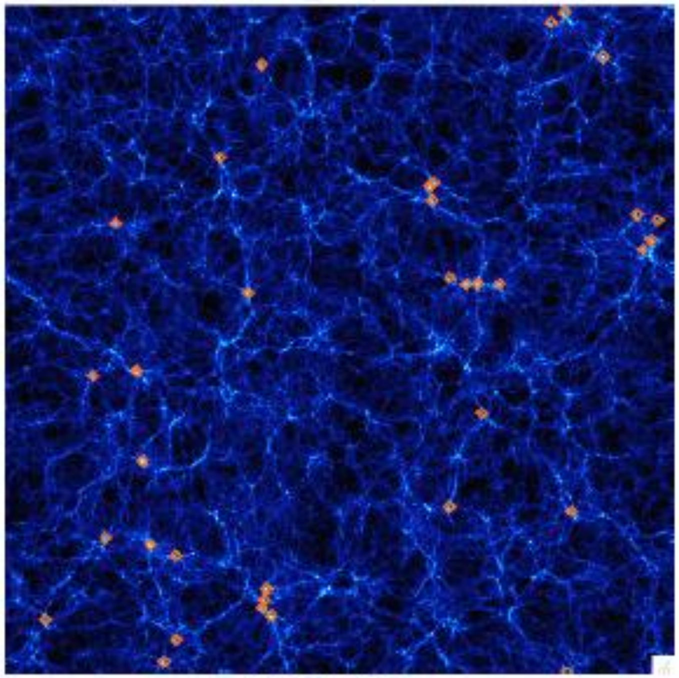


… should/are seen in matter distribution at later times

…we need a tracer of the baryons

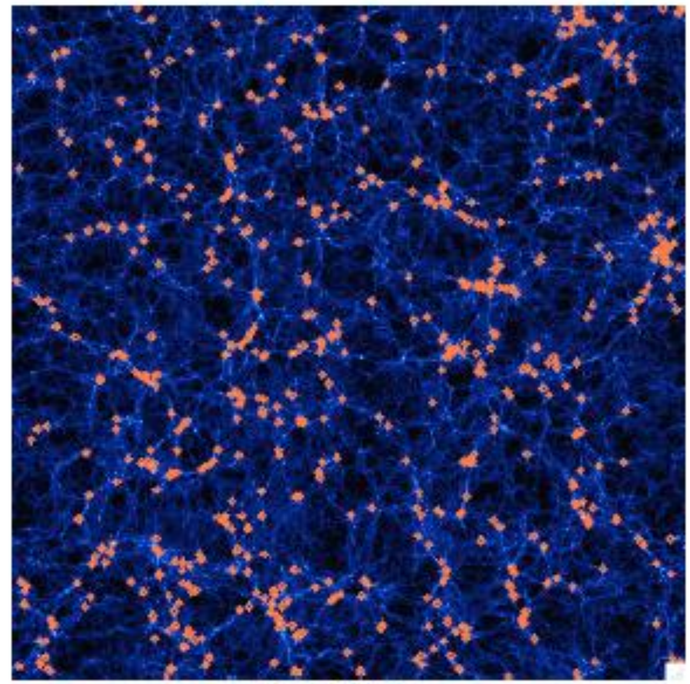
- Luminous Red Galaxies
  - Luminous, so visible out to large distances
  - Red, presumably because they are old, so probably single burst population, so evolution relatively simple
  - Large luminosity suggests large mass, so probably strongly clustered, so signal easier to measure
  - Linear bias on large scales, so *length of rod* not affected by galaxy tracer!

The cosmic web at $z\sim0.5$, as traced by luminous red galaxies



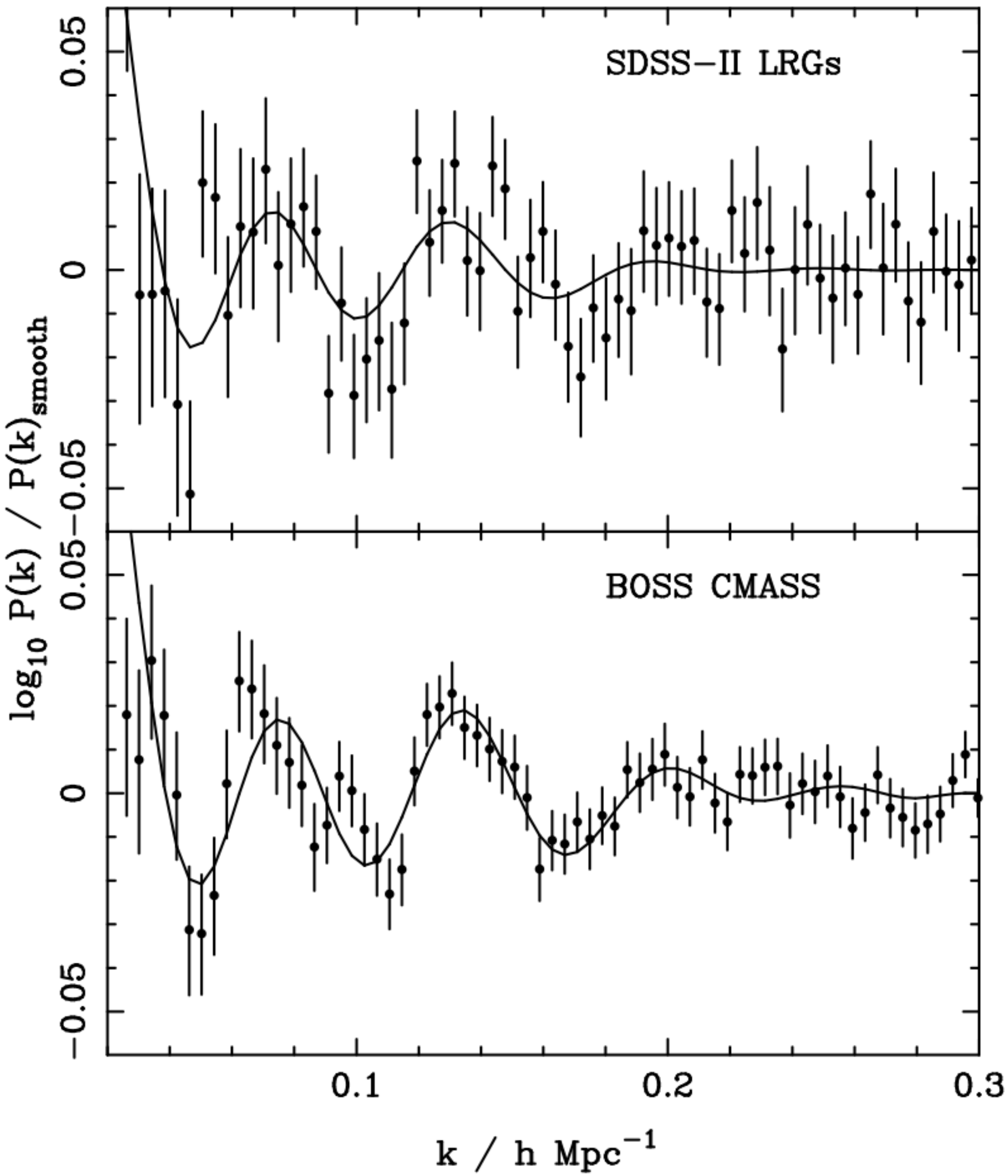
SDSS

(M. White 2010)

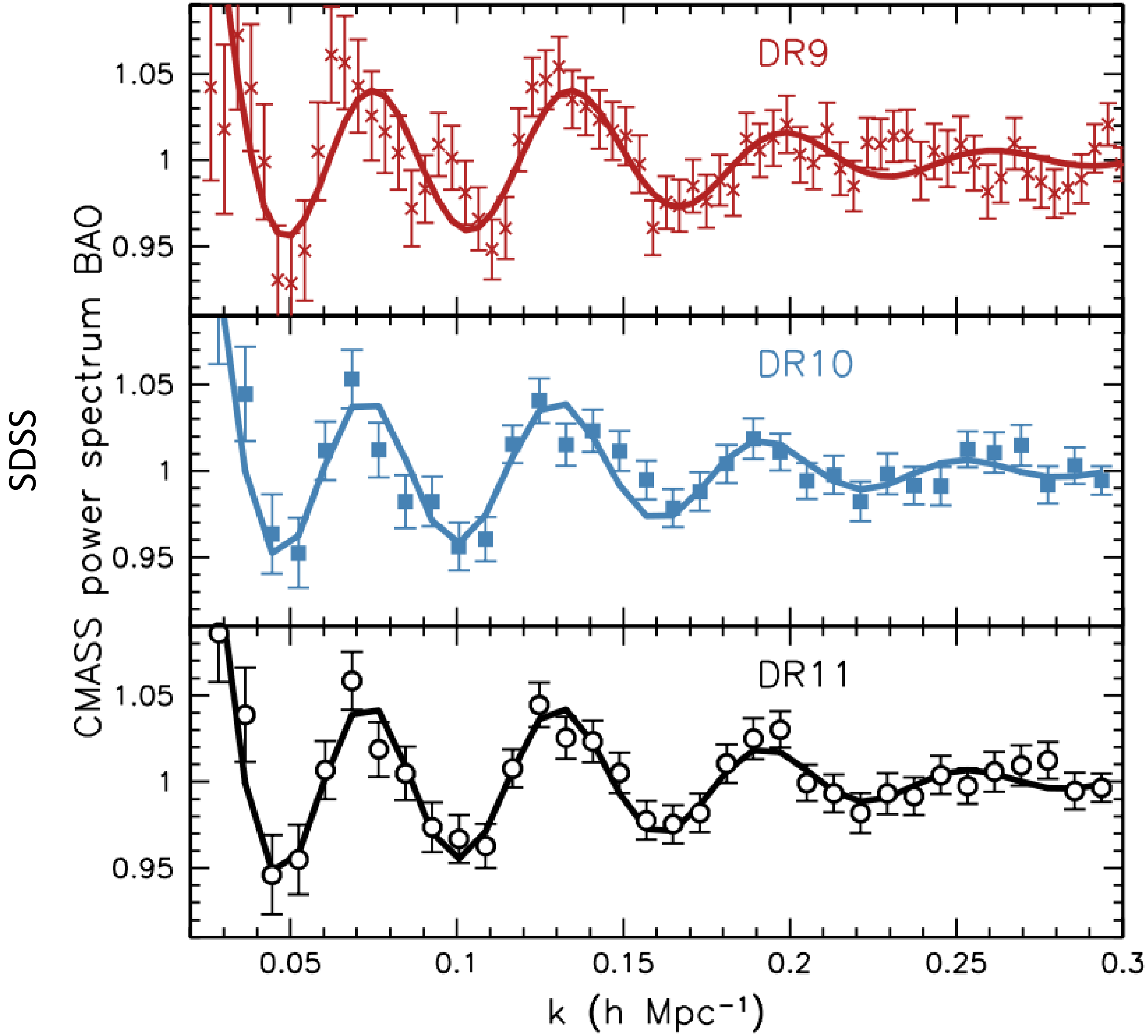


BOSS

A slice $500h^{-1}$ Mpc across and 10 h^{-1} Mpc thick

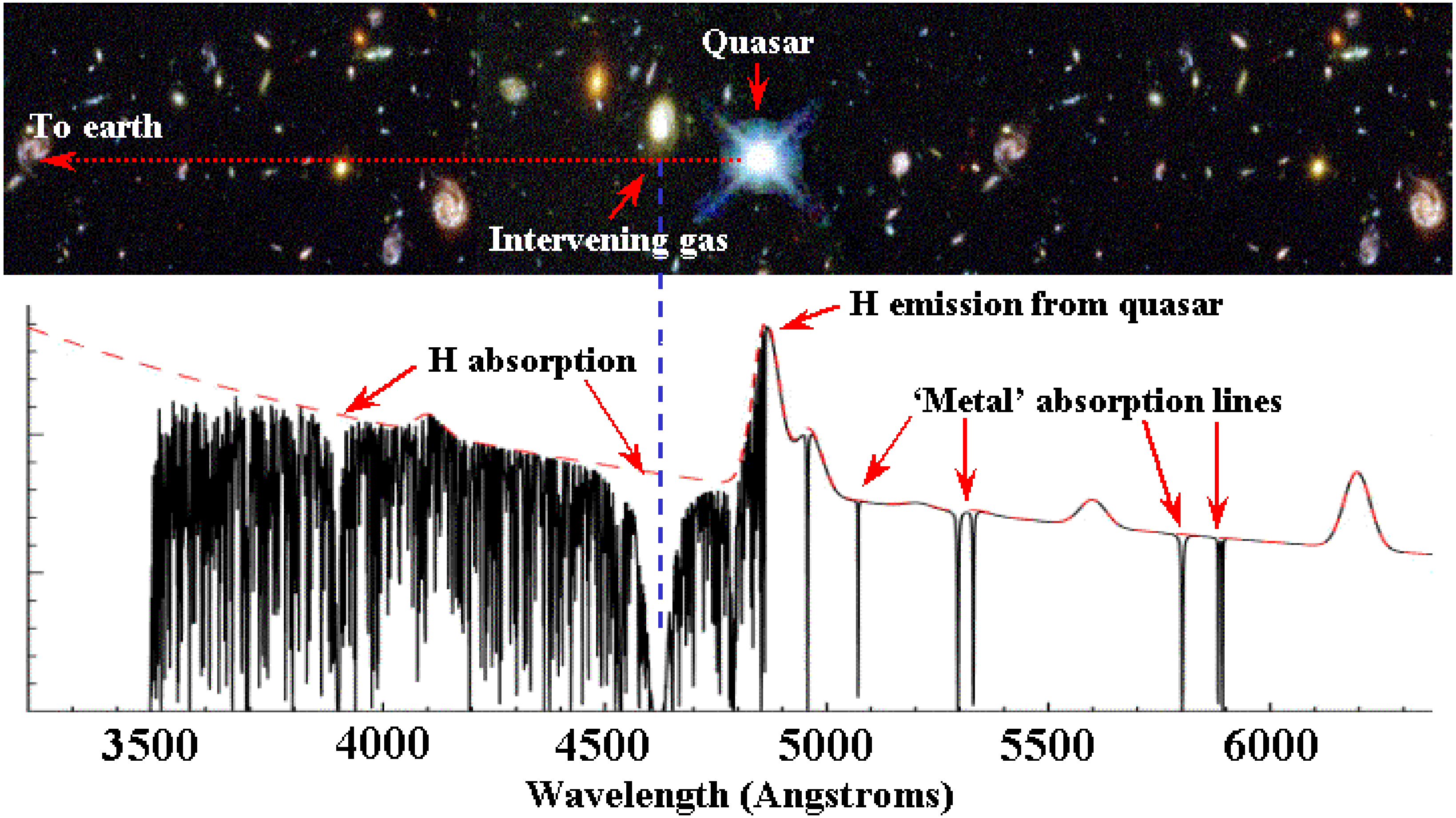


SDSS−II LRGs
BOSS CMASS
0.05
0
−0.05
0.1
0.2
0.3
$\log_{10} P(k) / P(k)_{smooth}$
k / h Mpc^{-1}



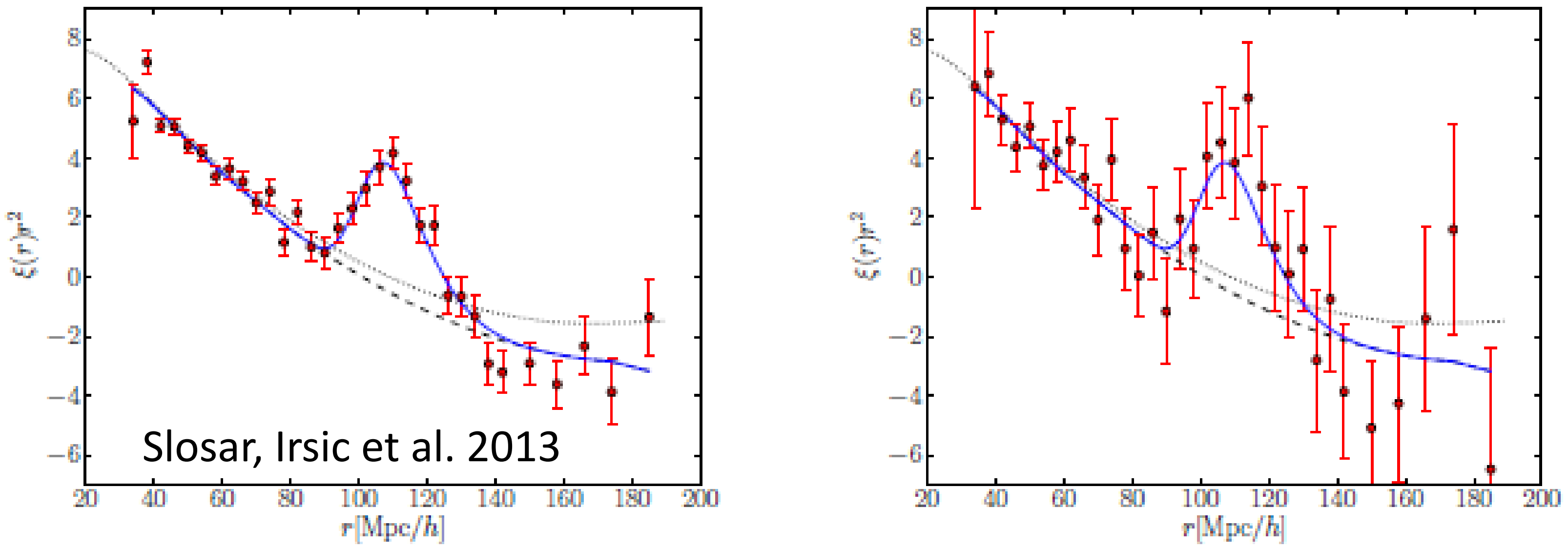
DR9
DR10
DR11
SDSS
CMASS power spectrum BAO
1.05
1
0.95
0.05
0.1
0.15
0.2
0.25
0.3
k (h Mpc⁻¹)

Can see baryons that are not in stars …



High redshift structures constrain neutrino mass

BAO in Ly-α forest at z~2.4



- Signal from cross-correlating different lines of sight

- The baryon distribution today ‘remembers’ the time of decoupling/last scattering; can use this to build a ‘standard rod’

- Next decade will bring observations of this standard rod out to redshifts $z \sim 1$. Constraints on model parameters from 10% to 1%