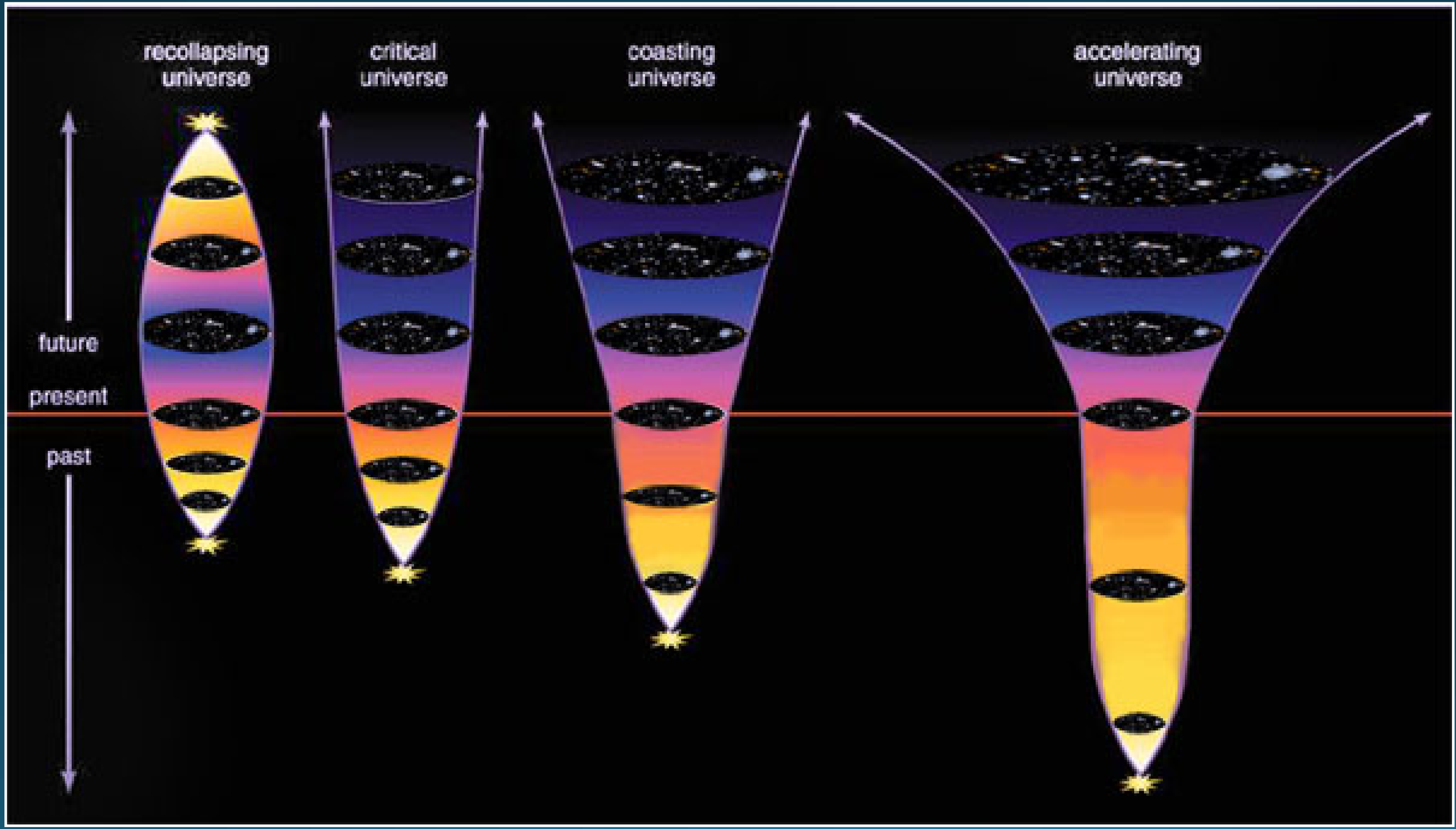
Cosmology 1FA209, 2016
Lecture 4: Cosmological models and the fate of the Universe

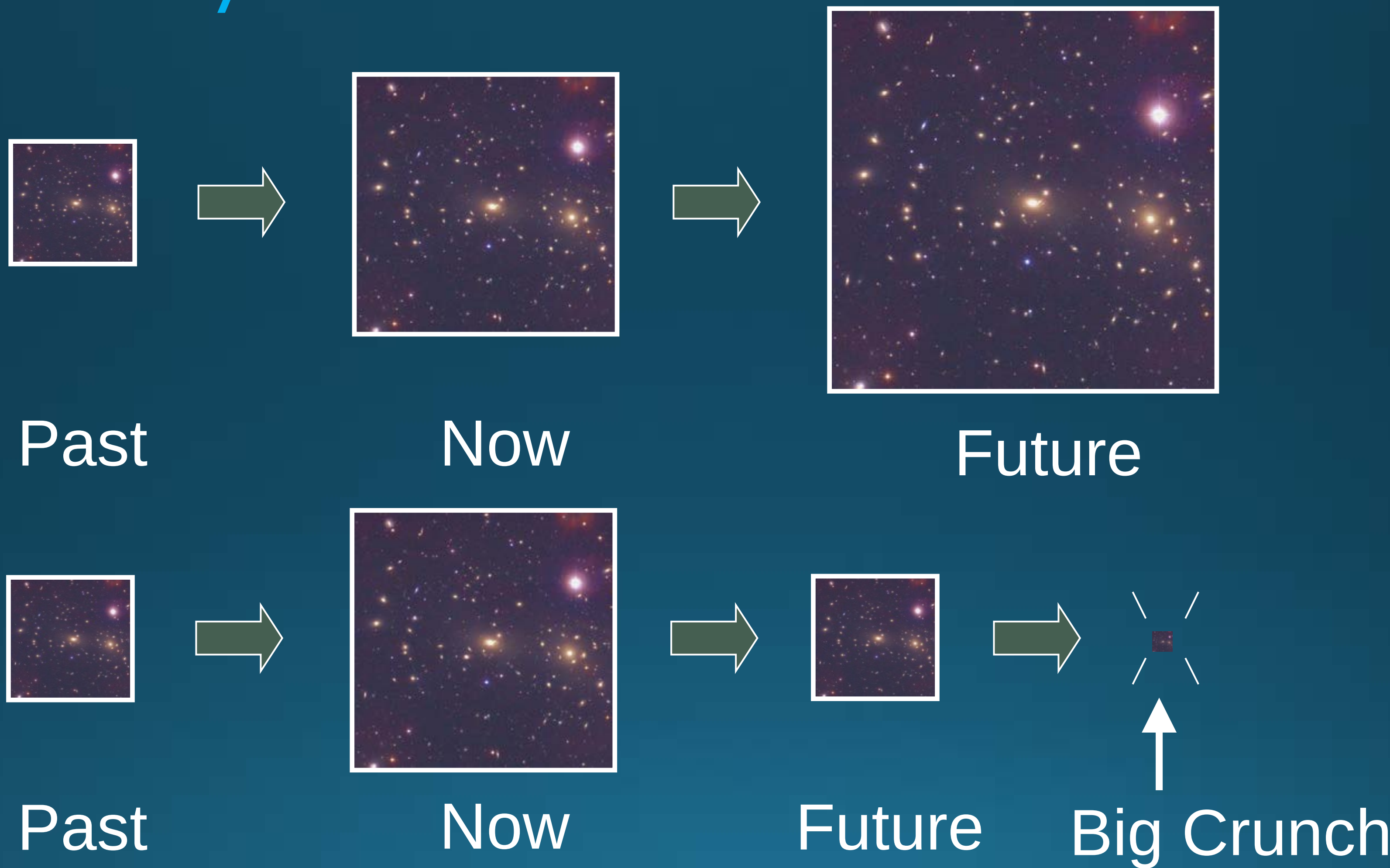


Outline

- Properties and fate of single-component Universes
  - Empty Universe
  - Flat Universe
  - Matter/Radiation/Lambda-dominated Universe
  - Einstein-de Sitter Universe
- Properties and fate of multiple-component Universes
  - Matter + curvature
  - Benchmark model
  - Other dark energy scenarios

Covers chapters 5 & 6 in Ryden

What the dynamics of the Universe can tell you



The fate of the Universe!

Density evolution (general)

- Friedmann equation + fluid equation + equation of state $\rightarrow$ a(t), ε(t) or t(a), ε(a)
- Problem: There are many components in the Universe $\rightarrow$
  - Evolution complicated
  - Different components dominate evolution at different times

Multiple energy components

Often, one just writes ε and Ω

$$\varepsilon_{\text{tot}} = \sum_w \varepsilon_w$$

$$\Omega_{\text{tot}} = \sum_w \frac{\varepsilon_w}{\varepsilon_c}$$

Remember:

$w = 0$ (non – relativistic matter)

$w = 1/3$ (radiation and relativistic matter)

$w = -1$ (cosmological constant)

$w < -1/3$ (dark energy) $\rightarrow$ Positive acceleration

Density evolution

Fluid equation + eq. of state (see exercise session) $\rightarrow$

$$\varepsilon_{\mathrm{w}}(a) = \varepsilon_{w,0} a^{-3(1+w)}$$

$$\begin{cases} w_m = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varepsilon_{\mathrm{m}}(a) = \varepsilon_{m,0} a^{-3} \\ w_r = 1/3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}(a) = \varepsilon_{r,0} a^{-4} \\ w_\Lambda = -1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varepsilon_\Lambda(a) = \varepsilon_{\Lambda,0} \end{cases}$$

Intermission: What are you looking at?

The benchmark model

The currently favoured cosmological model:

$\Omega_M \approx 0.3$

$\Omega_M = \Omega_{\text{Non-baryons (CDM)}} + \Omega_{\text{Baryons}}$

$\Omega_{\text{Non-baryons (CDM)}} \approx 0.26$

$\Omega_{\text{Baryons}} \approx 0.04$

More on this in the dark matter lecture

$\Omega_\Lambda \approx 0.7$

$\Omega_R \approx 8.4 \times 10^{-5}$

$\Omega_R = \Omega_{CMB} + \Omega_\nu + \Omega_{\text{starlight}}$

$\Omega_{CMB} \approx 5.0 \times 10^{-5}$

$\Omega_\nu \approx 3.4 \times 10^{-5}$

$\Omega_{\text{starlight}} \approx 1.5 \times 10^{-6}$

$\Omega_{tot} = \Omega_M + \Omega_\Lambda + \Omega_R \approx 1.0 \rightarrow$

Flat Universe ($\kappa = 0$)

Why are single-component Universes relevant then?

$$w_m = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varepsilon_{\mathrm{m}}(a) = \varepsilon_{m,0} a^{-3}$$

$$w_r = 1/3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varepsilon_{\mathrm{r}}(a) = \varepsilon_{r,0} a^{-4}$$

$$w_\Lambda = -1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varepsilon_{\Lambda}(a) = \varepsilon_{\Lambda,0}$$

Values of Ω_M, Ω_Λ, Ω_R today + these relations $\rightarrow$

$\varepsilon_M \geq \varepsilon_\Lambda$ at some point in the past

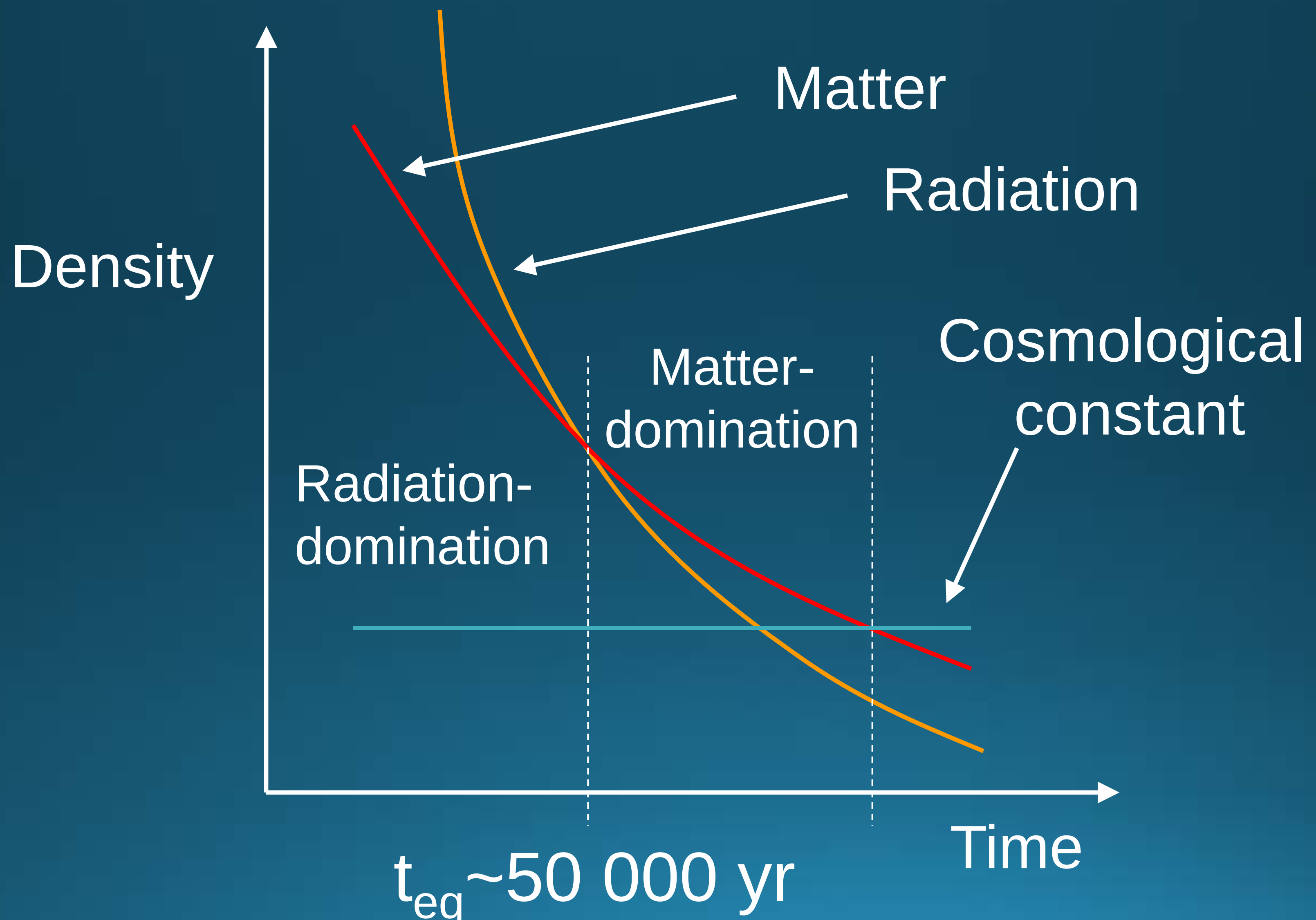
(matter-dominated Universe)

$\varepsilon_R \geq \varepsilon_M$ even further back

(radiation-dominated Universe)

The different epochs of the Universe can be *approximated* by single-component evolution

Different components dominate the sum at different times



The Milne Universe (empty)

Of pretty limited relevance for our Universe, but provides simple demonstration of how to derive current age of Universe, a(t) and t(z) from the Friedmann equation

$$H(t)^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3c^2}\varepsilon(t) - \frac{\kappa c^2}{R_0^2}\frac{1}{a(t)^2}$$

$$\varepsilon(t) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$H(t)^2 = -\frac{\kappa c^2}{R_0^2}\frac{1}{a(t)^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\dot{a}(t)^2 = -\frac{\kappa c^2}{R_0^2}$$

The Milne Universe (empty) II

$$\dot{a}(t)^2 = -\frac{\kappa c^2}{R_0^2}$$

Empty, static Universe

$$\kappa = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{a}(t) = 0$$

Empty, negatively curved

$$\kappa = -1 \;\Rightarrow$$

$$\dot{a}(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}a}{\mathrm{d}t} = \pm\frac{c}{R_0}$$

$$\text{If expanding (not contracting)} \quad \Rightarrow$$

Current age of Universe:

$$t_0 = \frac{R_0}{c}, \quad a(t) = \frac{t}{t_0}, \quad t(z) = \frac{t_0}{1+z}$$

Fate of the Universe in a Milne Universe

Past Now Future

Eternal, constant expansion ('Big Chill')

Intermission: What are you looking at?

Proper distance in a Milne Universe

Proper distance from us to object which emitted light at t_e :

$$d_\mathrm{p}(t_0) = c\int_{t_e}^{t_0} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{a(t)}$$

$$a(t) = \frac{t}{t_0} \quad \Rightarrow d_\mathrm{p}(t_0) = ct_0\int_{t_e}^{t_0} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t} = ct_0 \ln\left(\frac{t_0}{t_e}\right)$$

$$t_e = \frac{t_0}{1+z} \Rightarrow d_\mathrm{p}(t_0) = ct_0 \ln(1+z) = \frac{c}{H_0}\ln(1+z)$$

Flat, single-component Universes

For w ≠ -1:

$$a(t) = \left(\frac{t}{t_0}\right)^{2/(3+3w)}$$

$$\varepsilon(t) = \varepsilon_0 \left(\frac{t}{t_0}\right)^{-2}$$

Important types of flat, single-component Universes

Radiation-only Universe (radiation-dominated epoch):

$$t_0 = \frac{1}{2H_0}, \quad a(t) = \left(\frac{t}{t_0}\right)^{1/2}$$

Matter-only Universe (matter-dominated epoch):

$$t_0 = \frac{2}{3H_0}, \quad a(t) = \left(\frac{t}{t_0}\right)^{2/3}$$

Λ-only Universe I

Λ has w = -1 $\Rightarrow$

$$\dot{a}^2 = \frac{8\pi G \varepsilon_\Lambda}{3c^2} a^2$$

Rearrange:

$$\dot{a}^2 = H_0{}^2 a^2 \quad \text{if}$$

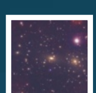
$$H_0 = \left(\frac{8\pi G \varepsilon_\Lambda}{3c^2} \right)^{1/2}$$

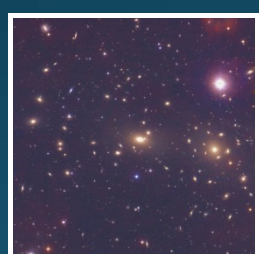
Λ-only Universe II

Solution :

$$a(t) = e^{H_0 (t - t_0)}$$

de Sitter Universe (de Sitter phase)
Same growth as in Steady state cosmology

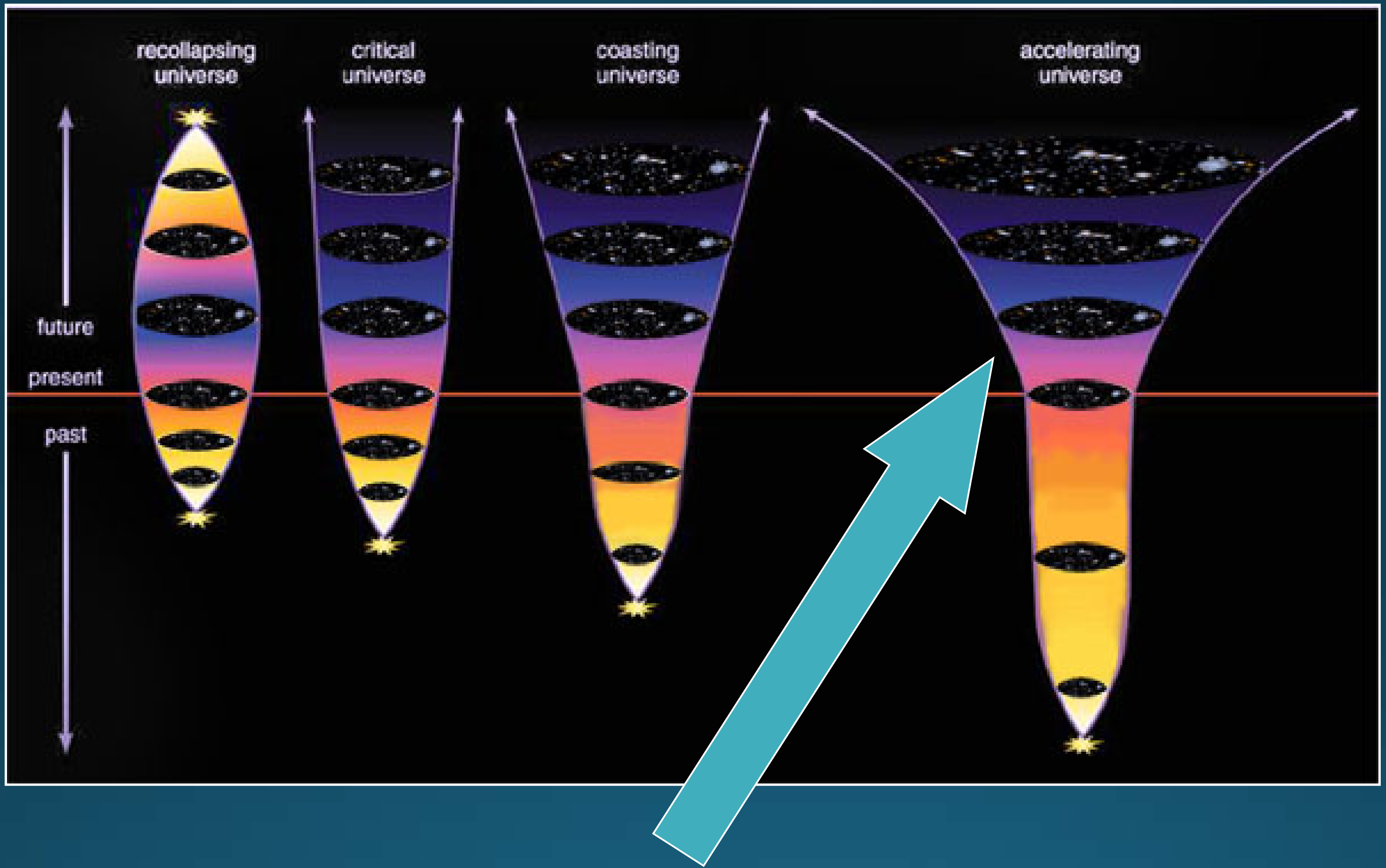




(…)

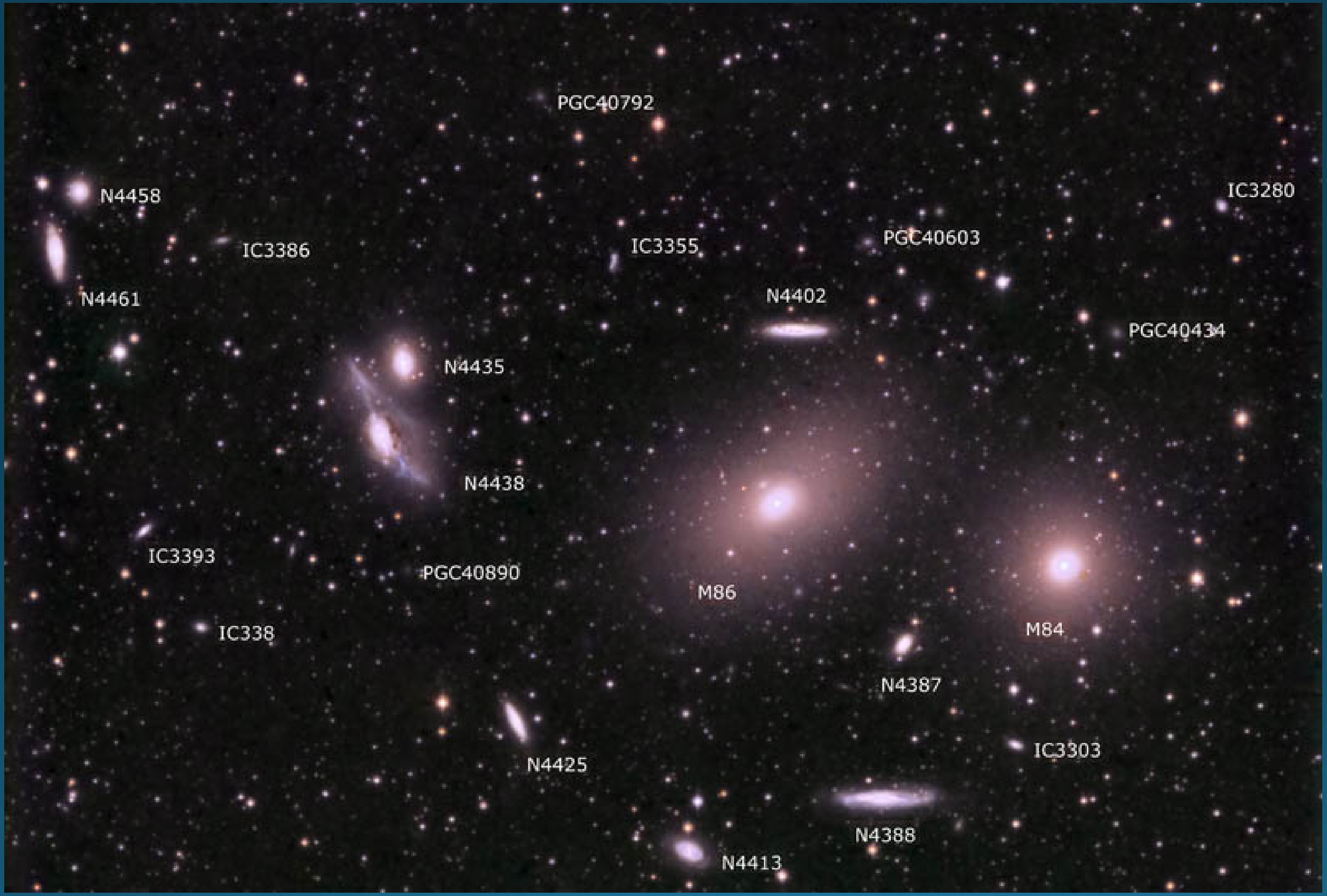
Now

Future



de Sitter Universe/phase
(after ’present’)

Intermission: What are you looking at?



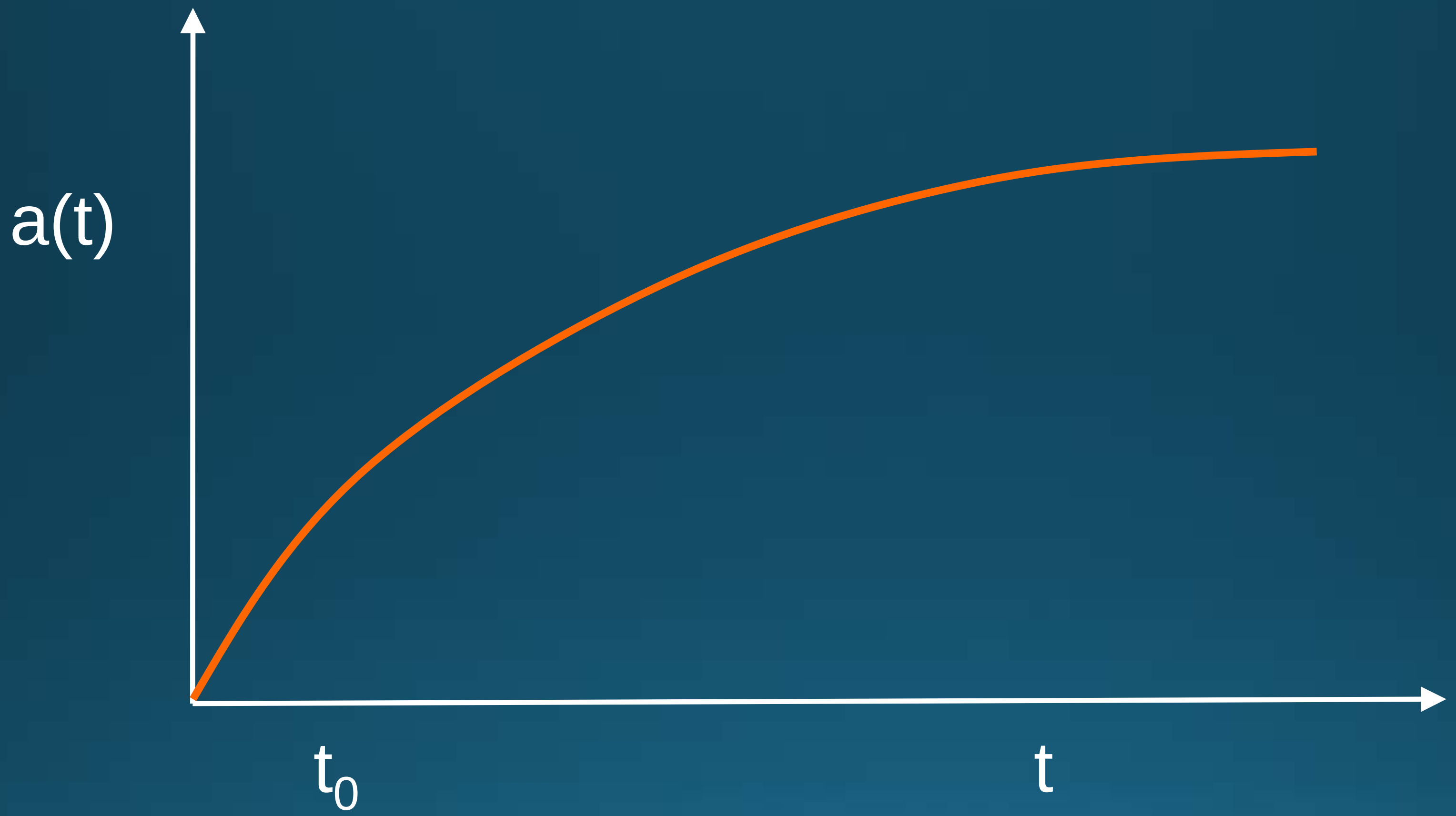
Einstein-de Sitter Universe I

This served as the benchmark model up until the mid-1990s

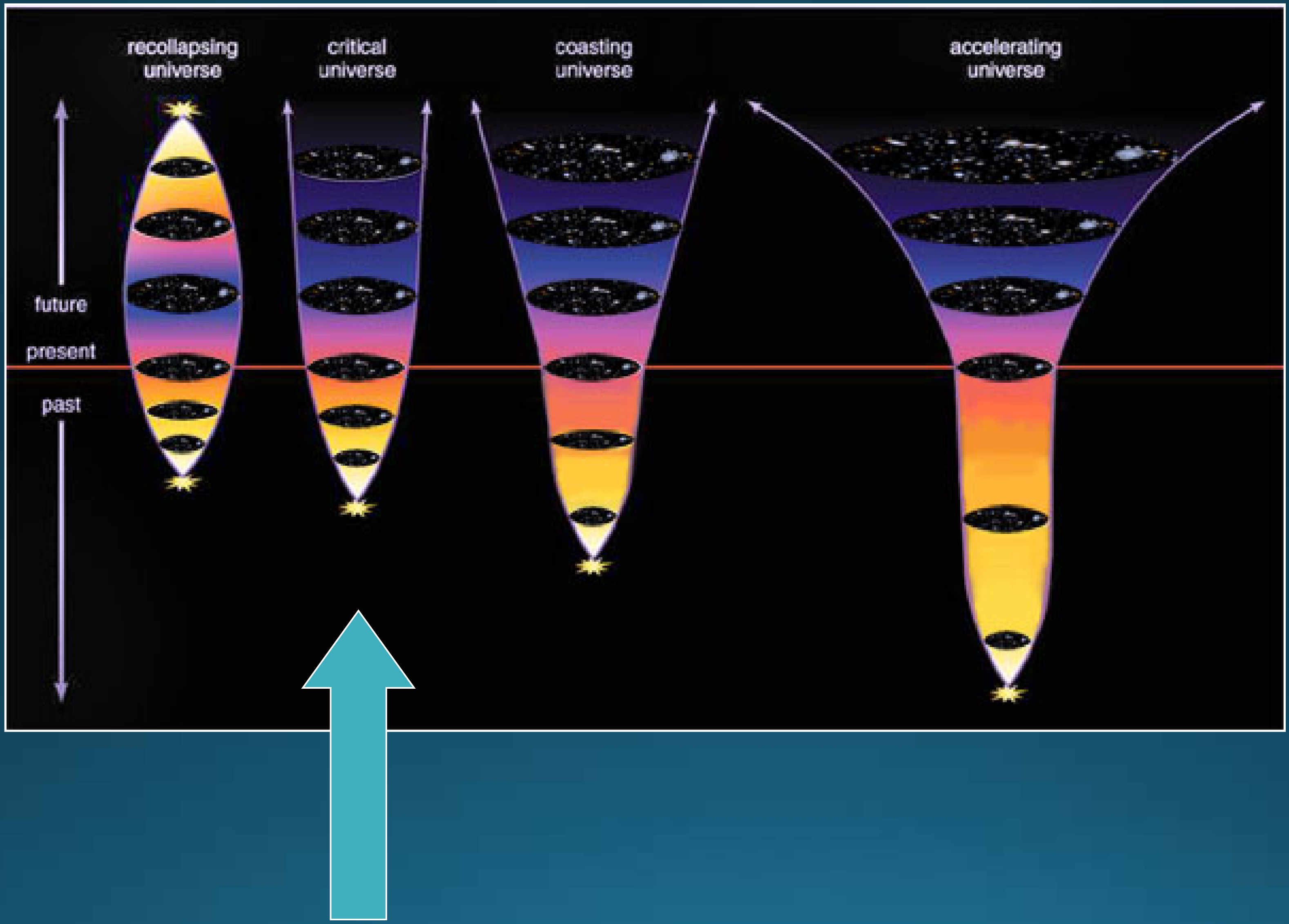
- Flat (i.e. critical-density), matter-dominated Universe
- $\Omega_M = 1.0$, $\Omega_{tot} = 1.0$, $\kappa = 0$

$$t_0 = \frac{2}{3H_0}, \quad a(t) = \left(\frac{t}{t_0}\right)^{2/3}$$

Einstein-de Sitter Universe II

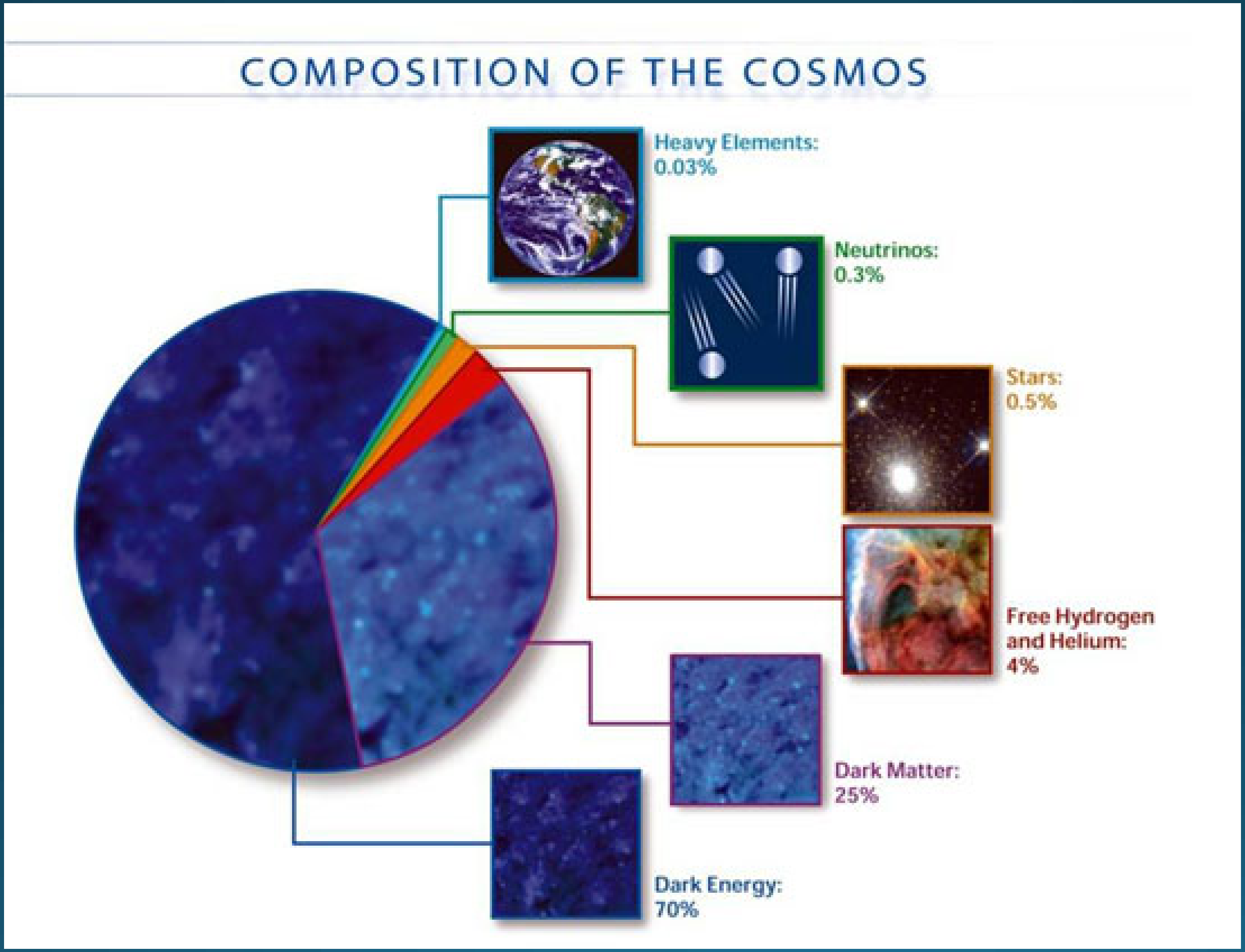


Asymptotically approaches zero expansion, but no recollapse



Einstein-de Sitter Universe

Multiple-component Universes I



Note: Valid for current time only!

Multiple-component Universes II

$$H(t)^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3c^2}\varepsilon(t) - \frac{\kappa c^2}{R_0^2}\frac{1}{a(t)^2}$$

Recall:

$$\varepsilon(t) = \varepsilon_{\mathrm{M}}(t) + \varepsilon_{\mathrm{R}}(t) + \varepsilon_{\Lambda}(t) + \ldots$$

Multiple-component Universes III

For 3 components with arbitrary curvature,
the FE may be rewritten:

$$\frac{H(t)^2}{H_0^2} = \frac{\Omega_{R,0}}{a(t)^4} + \frac{\Omega_{M,0}}{a(t)^3} + \Omega_{\Lambda,0} + \frac{1-\Omega_{\mathrm{tot},0}}{a(t)^2}$$

The 3 components Curvature

More components can easily be added as additional terms, as long as you know their a(t)-dependence

Multiple-component Universes IV

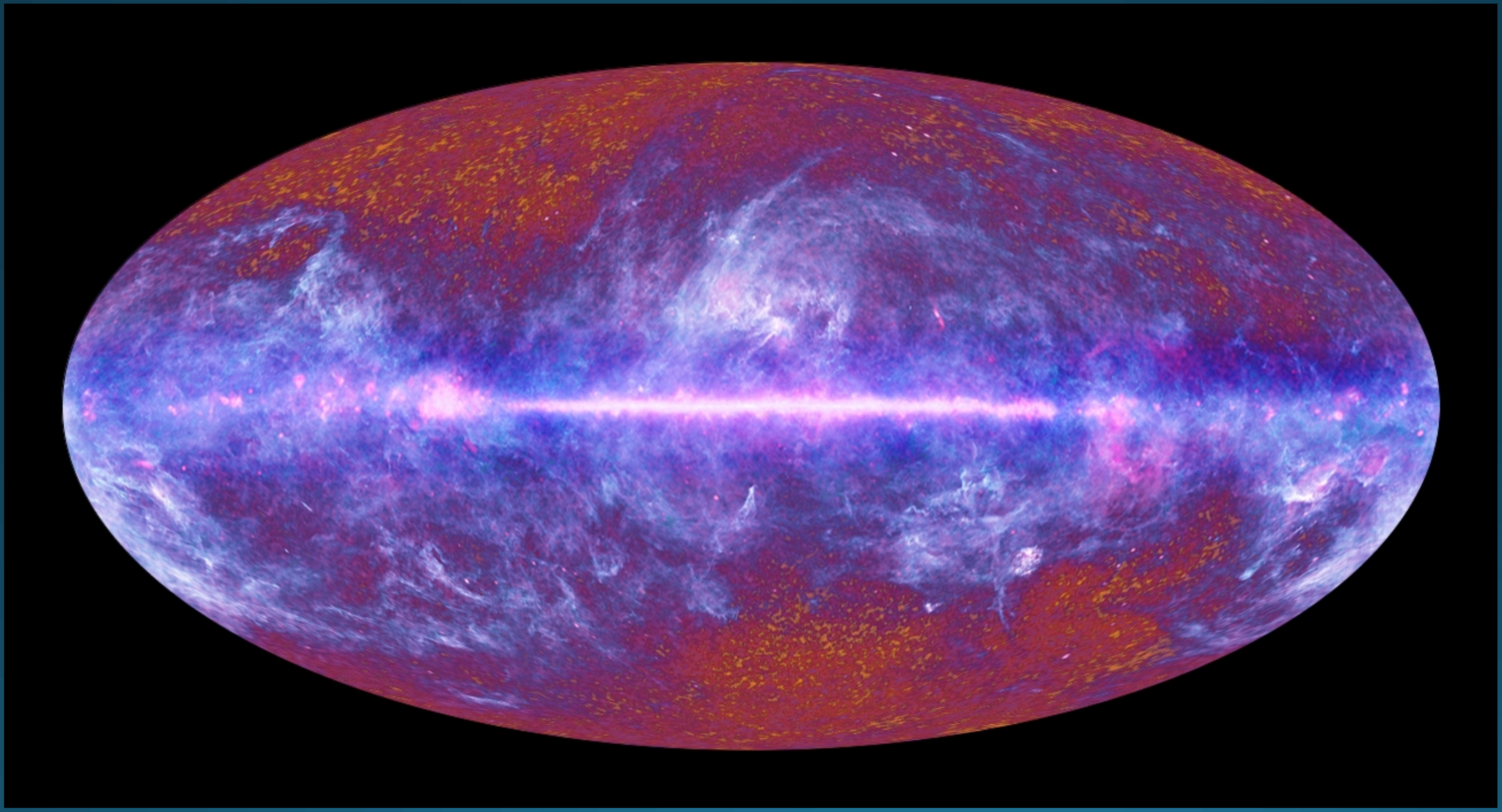
Time (from Big Bang):

$$t(a) = \frac{1}{H_0} \int_0^a \frac{\mathrm{d}a}{\left[\Omega_{R,0} a^{-2} + \Omega_{M,0} a^{-1} + \Omega_{\Lambda,0} a + (1 - \Omega_{\mathrm{tot},0})\right]^{1/2}}$$

Lookback-time = t_0-t(a)

Nasty integral! No simpel analytical solution in general case $\rightarrow$ Use numerical integration!

Intermission: What are you looking at?



Special case: Matter + Curvature I

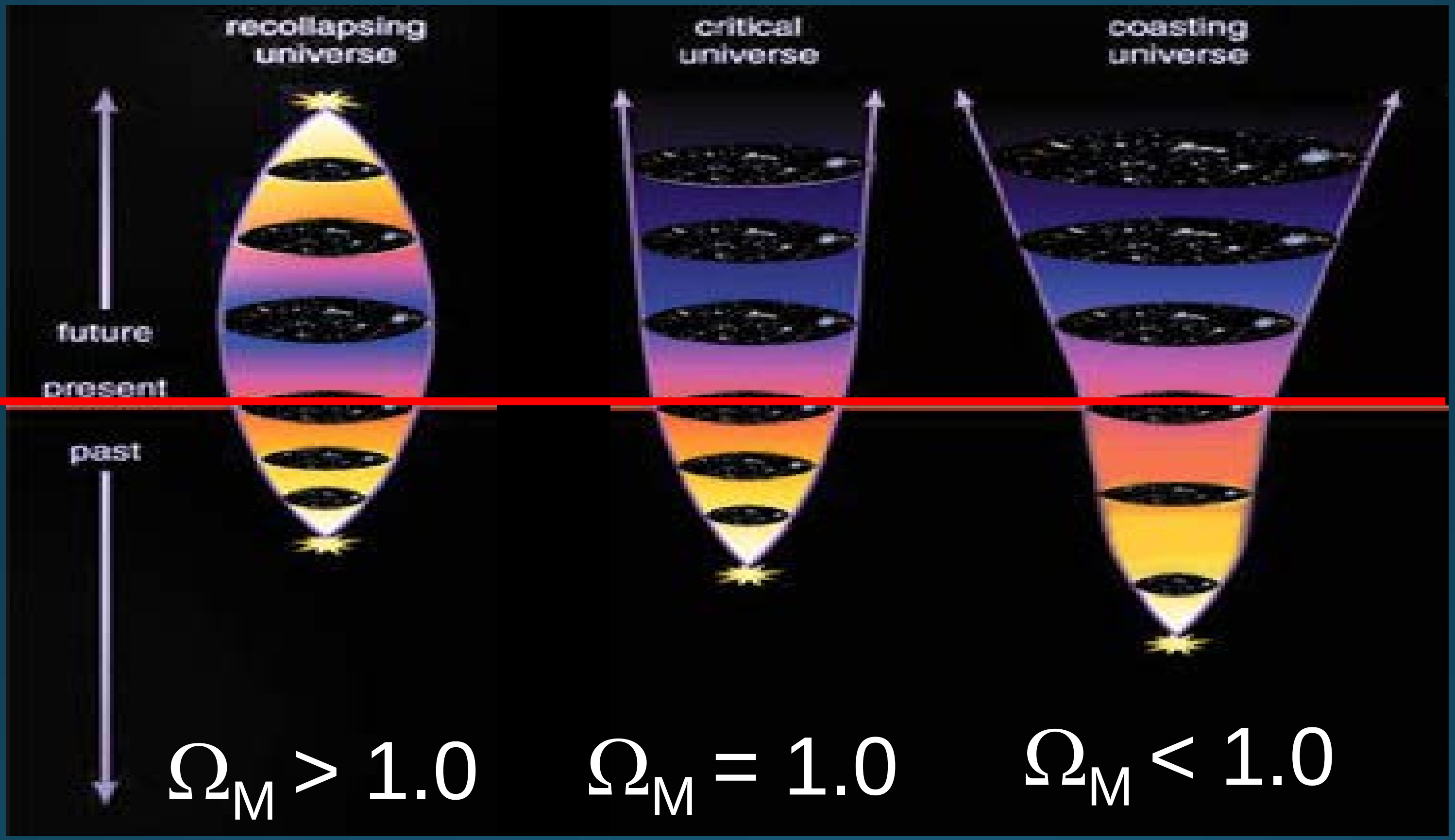
$$\frac{H(t)^2}{H_0^2} = \frac{\Omega_{M,0}}{a(t)^3} + \frac{1-\Omega_{M,0}}{a(t)^2}$$

H(t)-evolution $\rightarrow$ Possible fates of Universe

This is one of the hand-in exercises!

(Note: Lots of help on page 85 in Ryden)

Special case: Matter + Curvature II



$\Omega_M > 1.0$	$\Omega_M = 1.0$	$\Omega_M < 1.0$
$\kappa = +1$	$\kappa = 0$	$\kappa = -1$
'Big Crunch'	'Big Chill'	'Big Chill'
Finite	Infinite*	Infinite*

* Note: In the case of a simple topology

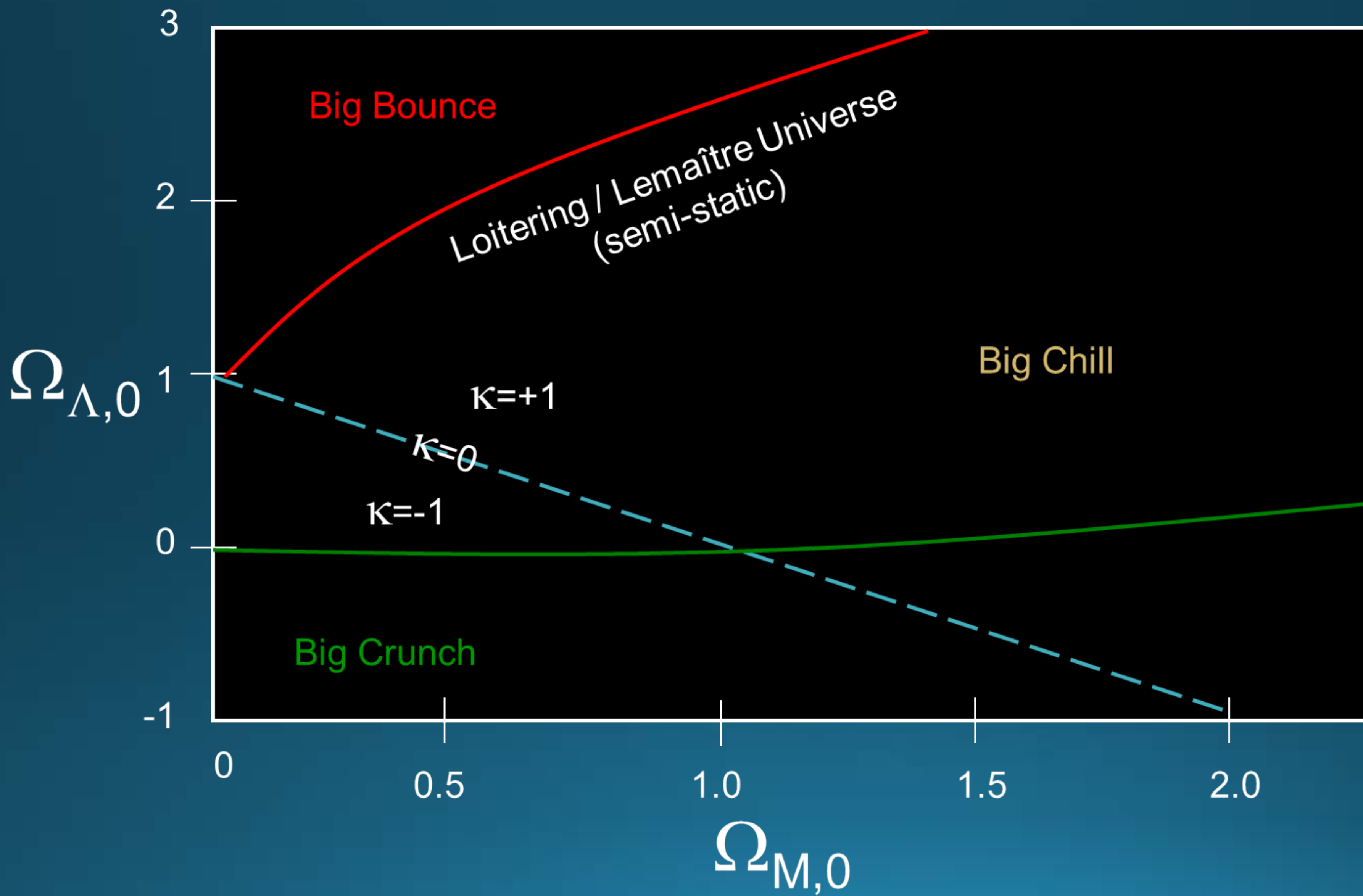
Special case: Matter + Curvature III

Up until the mid-90s, these were the only 3 possible fates of the Universe typically quoted in textbooks

Intermission: What does "end of the Universe" actually mean?

- All life ends?
- All stars fade away?
- All black holes evaporate?
- All matter destroyed?
- Space ends?
- Time ends?

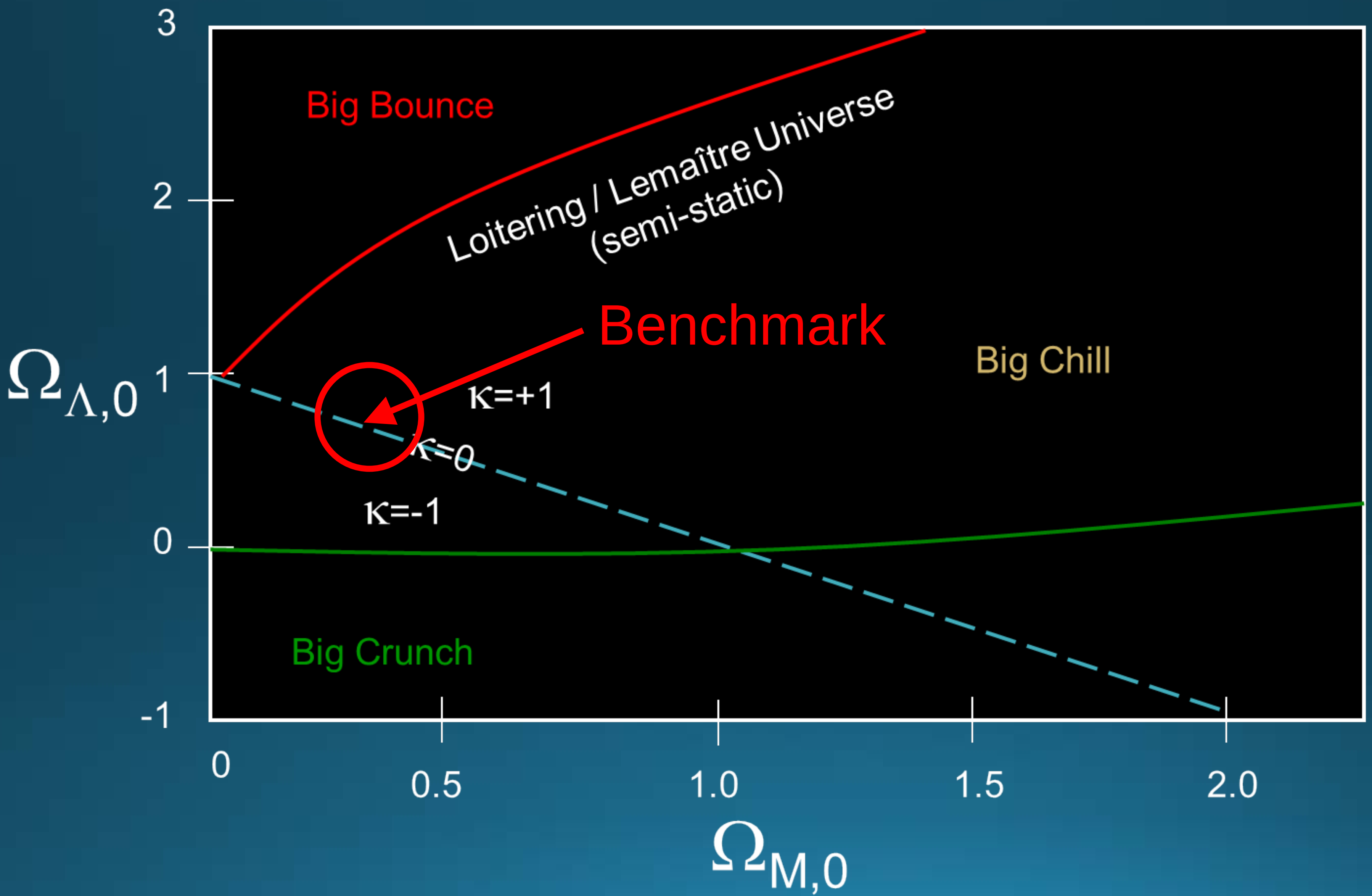
Matter + curvature + Λ



Properties of the benchmark model

- Matter-radiation equality:
  - $a \approx 2.8\times10^{-4}$
  - $t \approx 4.7\times10^{4}$ yr
- Matter-Λ equality:
  - $a \approx 0.75$
  - $t \approx 9.8$ Gyr
- Now:
  - $a = 1$
  - $t \approx 13.7\text{-}13.8$ Gyr

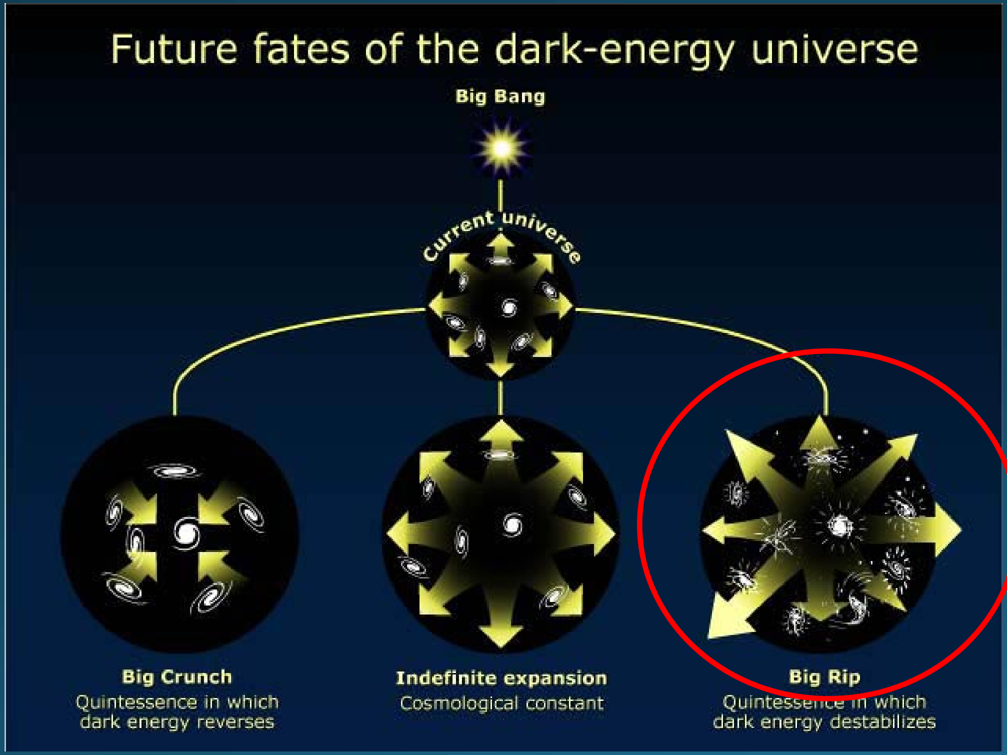
Properties of the benchmark model II



Other Dark Energy Models

What if dark energy is something other than Λ?

- Varying equation of state w(t)?
- Constant $w \neq -1$?



More on this in exercise session

Our ignorance about the nature of dark energy → Ultimate fate of our Universe unclear