Rastall’s cosmology and the $\Lambda$ CDM model

Júlio C. Fabris

Departamento de Física - Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo - Brasil

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General Relativity
The equations

- The Standard Cosmological Model is based on the General Relativity Theory:

\[ R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = 8\pi G T_{\mu\nu}, \]
\[ T^{\mu\nu} - \frac{T}{g_{\mu\nu}} = 0. \]

- The universe is isotropic and homogeneous at large scales. The geometry describing it is given by,

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

- \( a(t) \) is the scale factor and \( k \) is the curvature of the spatial section.
General Relativity
The equations

- The equations of motion are:

\[ H^2 = \left( \frac{\dot{a}}{a} \right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \rho_i. \]

- Defining,

\[ \Omega_i = \frac{8\pi G}{3H_0^2} \rho_i, \]

we have,

\[ \frac{H^2}{H_0^2} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \Omega_i. \]
The cosmic phases

Cosmology today

- The Standard Cosmological Model is called ΛCDM.
- This model considers four phases in the cosmic evolution:
  - A primordial phase, where inflation took place.
  - A phase dominated by radiation, called *radiative phase*.
  - A phase dominated by pressureless matter (including baryons).
  - An accelerated expansion phase dominated by dark energy.
Standard Cosmological Model
The different conditions

- Strictly speaking, the $\Lambda$CDM model concerns the two last phases.
- However, the two first phases are crucial to establish the initial conditions for $\Lambda$CDM.
- The two initial phases must give the following conditions:
  - The fractional quantities of baryon and radiation with respect to the critical density;
  - The abundance of light chemical elements;
  - The primordial spectrum of the perturbations;
  - The conditions for a homogeneous and isotropic universe (?).
The ΛCDM model

The content

- The ΛCDM model contains baryons, radiation, neutrino, dark matter and dark energy.
  - Dark matter is represented by a pressureless fluid: it is necessary in order to explain the formation and dynamics of local structures like galaxies and clusters of galaxies.
  - Dark energy is represented by the cosmological constant: simple and "natural".
- The Friedmann’s equation:

  \[ H^2 = \Omega_{b0}(1 + z)^3 + \Omega_{\gamma0}(1 + z)^4 + \Omega_{m0}(1 + z)^3 + \Omega_{\Lambda0}. \]
The ΛCDM model agrees very well with the tests using the background equations, called *kinematical tests*:

1. Supernova type Ia;
2. Baryonique acoustic oscillations;
3. The (differential) age of astronomical objects (galaxies);
4. The position of the first acoustic pic in the CMB spectrum.
Dark sector
The perturbative tests

- The ΛCDM model agrees also very well with the tests using the perturbed equations, called *dynamical tests*:
  1. Matter power spectrum (agglomeration of matter in the universe);
  2. The full CMB spectrum.
Observational test
Matter power spectrum
Observational test
Supernova type Ia
Observational test

$H(z)$

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Rastall’s cosmology and the Λ CDM model
Observational test

Estimations for $\Omega_{m0}$
The ΛCDM model

Composition

\[ \Omega_{b0} \sim 0.04, \]
\[ \Omega_{\gamma 0} \sim 5 \times 10^{-5}, \]
\[ \Omega_{m0} \sim 0.23, \]
\[ \Omega_{\Lambda 0} \sim 0.73. \]
The ΛCDM model

Theoretical problems

- The candidates to dark matter (axions, neutralinos, etc.) remain hypothetical objects, without experimental support.

- Dark energy (the cosmological constant) can be interpreted as the vacuum energy. But, the predicted value (from quantum field theory) is tenths of order of magnitude larger than its observational value.

- Why the density of matter is comparable with the density of dark energy today, in spite of their different time behaviour? *Cosmic coincidence problem.*
The $\Lambda$CDM model

Observational problem

- The $\Lambda$CDM model predicts a excess of power at galactic scales, not confirmed by observations.
- It can not explain the Tully-Fisher law.
- The supernova can be considered as a solid test? Many calibration tensions.
The ΛCDM model

Alternatives

- The difficulties with the ΛCDM model gave birth to many other alternatives:
  - Quintessence - Dark energy is represented by a self-interacting scalar field.
  - $K$-essence - The kinetic term for the scalar field is generalized in a non-canonical way.
  - Interaction models for the dark sector - there is a decaying of dark energy into dark matter or vice-versa.
The $\Lambda$CDM model
Difficulties with the alternatives

- Problems with the alternatives
  - Quintessence: the mass of the scalar particle is of the order of $m_\phi = 10^{-33}$ eV.
  - $K$-essence: stability is not always assured.
  - Interactions model: thermodynamic constraints are not always obeyed.
There is an interesting possible unification of dark matter and dark energy into a single fluid: the Chaplygin gas.

Equation of state:

\[ p = -\frac{A}{\rho}. \]

- Negative pressure: it can accelerate the universe.
- Positive (squared) sound velocity: it can have a well-defined perturbative behaviour.
Conservation equation:

$$\dot{\rho} + 3 \frac{\dot{a}}{a} (\rho + p) = 0.$$ 

Solution for the Chaplygin gas:

$$\rho(a) = \sqrt{A + \frac{B}{a^6}}.$$ 

Asymptotic behaviour:

$$a \rightarrow 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \rho \propto a^{-3} \quad \text{Pressureless matter.}$$

$$a \rightarrow \infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad \rho \propto \text{cte} \quad \text{Cosmological constant.}$$
The Chaplygin gas equation of state can be obtained from the Nambu-Goto action:

\[ S_c = \int d^2x \sqrt{G} G^{ab} \eta_{\mu\nu} X^\mu_{;a} X^\nu_{;b}. \]

Under some conditions, this action can be rewritten as the DBI action:

\[ S_{DBI} = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} V(T) \sqrt{1 - T;_\rho T^{;\rho}}. \]

This action can lead to the Chaplygin gas equation of state.
The confrontation with the observations indicates that the Chaplygin gas is not competitive with the $\Lambda$CDM model: $\chi^2$ is much higher.

New proposal: the generalized Chaplygin gas:

$$p = -\frac{A}{\rho^\alpha}.$$

Price to pay: there is not anymore a connection with string theory, even if a generalized $DBI$ action may be written.
There is one more parameter - it is natural that good results, concerning the confrontation with observation, can be obtained.

On the other hand, there is a tension between the background and perturbative observational tests due to a problem with sound speed.
The background tests ask for a negative $\alpha$.

But, if $\alpha$ is negative, the sound speed is imaginary:

$$v_s^2 = \frac{\dot{p}}{\dot{\rho}} = \frac{\alpha A}{\rho^{\alpha+1}}.$$ 

$\alpha < 0$ implies $v_s^2 < 0$.

The model becomes unstable.
Supernova
Estimations for $\alpha$ - R. Colistete and J.C. Fabris, Class.Quant.Grav. 22, 2813 (2005)
Observational tension

Estimations for $\Omega_{m0}$
Observational tension

Observational tension

Scalar models for the unification program

Canonical scalar field

- Let us consider the energy-momentum tensor of a self-interacting scalar field:

\[
T_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \phi_{;\mu} \phi_{;\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} \phi_{;\rho} \phi^{;\rho} + g_{\mu\nu} V(\phi).
\]

- The energy and the pressure associated to this field are,

\[
\rho_{\phi} = \frac{\dot{\phi}^2}{2} + V(\phi),
\]

\[
p_{\phi} = \frac{\dot{\phi}^2}{2} - V(\phi).
\]
Scalar models for the unification program

The sound speed

- The sound speed can be obtained as:

\[ v_s^2 = \frac{\dot{p}}{\dot{\rho}} = \frac{\partial \chi p}{\partial \chi \rho} = 1, \quad \chi = \frac{\dot{\phi}^2}{2}. \]

- Hence, no instability problem.
- But, it is impossible to form the structures.
- The structure formation process asks for a zero sound speed.
The Rastall’s theory
The conservation law

- The relativistic gravitation theories are based on the null divergence of the energy-momentum tensor:

\[ T_{\mu \nu} \, ; \mu = 0. \]

- This means conservation of matter?

- In the cosmological framework,

\[ \dot{\rho} + 3 \frac{\dot{a}}{a} (\rho + p) = 0. \]

- There is an exchange of energy between matter and gravitational field.
The Rastall’s theory

The conservation law - P. Rastall, PRD 6, 3357(1972).

- The Rastall’s theory is based on the idea that the conservation laws have been verified only in the Minkowski space-time.
- The conservation law may change in curved space-time. For example,

\[ T^{\mu\nu};\mu = \kappa R^{;\nu}. \]

- This remember strongly the changing in the classical conservation law due to quantum effects.
- In some cases, considering a quantum scalar field, the conservation law reads,

\[ T^{\mu\nu};\mu = \frac{1}{48\pi} R^{;\nu}. \]
The Rastall’s theory

The field equations

- The field equations can be written as,

\[ R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = 8\pi G \left\{ T_{\mu\nu} - \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} T \right\}, \]

\[ T_{\mu\nu;\mu} = \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} T_{;\nu}. \]

- There is one free parameter: \( \gamma \).

- When \( \gamma = 1 \), General Relativity is recovered.
The Rastall’s theory

Coupled matter

- In the universe there are many matter component.
- In order to have structure formation, at least one component must have effective zero pressure.
- Let us consider two fluids such that,

\[ T^{\mu\nu}_{x ;\mu} = \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} T^{\nu}_{x ;\nu}, \]
\[ T^{\mu\nu}_{m ;\mu} = 0. \]
The Rastall’s theory

Power spectrum estimations for $\gamma$
The Rastall’s theory
Scalar field

- One possibility is to describe the Rastall’s component by a self-interacting scalar field.
- This scalar field must obey a modified Klein-Gordon equation:

\[
R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = \phi_{;\mu}^\rho \phi_{;\nu}^\rho - \frac{2 - \gamma}{2} g_{\mu\nu} \phi_{;\rho} \phi_{;\rho}^i \rho \\
+ g_{\mu\nu} (3 - 2\gamma) V(\phi),
\]

\[
\Box \phi + (3 - 2\gamma) V(\phi) = (1 - \gamma) \phi_{;\rho} \phi_{;\sigma}^i \phi_{;\rho}^i \phi_{;\sigma}^i.
\]
The Rastall’s theory
The scalar field - sound speed

- Now, the expression for the sound speed is,

\[ v_s^2 = \frac{2 - \gamma}{\gamma}. \]

- For \( \gamma = 2 \), the sound speed is zero.

- A good model for the unification program of the dark sector?

- C. Gao, M. Kunz, A.R. Liddle and D. Parkinson, PRD 81, 043520(2010).
The Rastall’s theory

Scalar field

- For $\gamma = 2$, we have,

$$T^\phi_{\mu\nu} = \phi_{;\mu}\phi_{;\nu} + g_{\mu\nu}V(\phi).$$

- The energy and the pressure associated with this non-canonical scalar field are,

$$\rho_\phi = \dot{\phi}^2 + V(\phi),$$

$$p_\phi = -V(\phi).$$
The Rastall’s theory
Scalar field

If we want that this scalar field represents the generalized Chaplygin gas model, then,

\[ \dot{\phi}(a) = \sqrt{3\Omega_c_0} \sqrt{g(a)^{1/(1+\alpha)} - \bar{A}g(a)^{-\alpha/(1+\alpha)}}, \]

\[ V(a) = 3\Omega_c_0 \bar{A}g(a)^{-\alpha/(1+\alpha)}, \]

\[ g(a) = \bar{A} + \frac{(1 - \bar{A})}{a^{3(1+\alpha)}}. \]
Rastall’s scalar formulation for the Chaplygin gas
Results - J.C. Fabris, T.C.C. Guio, M. Hamani Daouda and O.F. Piattella,
Gravitation & Cosmology, 17, 259(2011)
Rastall’s scalar formulation for the Chaplygin gas
Results - J.C. Fabris, T.C.C. Guio, M. Hamani Daouda and O.F. Piattella, Gravitation & Cosmology, 17, 259(2011)
Problems with the scalar formulation

Perturbed equations in the Newtonian gauge

Let us consider perturbations in the Newtonian gauge

\[ ds^2 = a^2(1 - 2\Phi) d\eta^2 - a^2(1 + 2\Phi) \gamma_{ij} dx^i dx^j, \]

The perturbed equations read:

\[
\nabla^2 \Phi - 3\mathcal{H} (\mathcal{H} \Phi + \Phi') + \gamma (\mathcal{H}^2 - \mathcal{H}') \Phi = 4\pi G \left[ \gamma \phi_0 \delta \phi' + (3 - 2\gamma) a^2 V, \phi \delta \phi \right],
\]

\[ \mathcal{H}\Phi, i + \Phi', i = 4\pi G \phi_0 \delta \phi, i, \]

\[
\Phi'' + 3\mathcal{H} \Phi' + (2\mathcal{H}' + \mathcal{H}^2) \Phi + (2 - \gamma) (\mathcal{H}^2 - \mathcal{H}') \Phi = 4\pi G \left[ (2 - \gamma) \phi_0 \delta \phi' - (3 - 2\gamma) a^2 V, \phi \delta \phi \right].
\]
Problems with the scalar formulation
Perturbed equations in the newtonian gauge

- Two different combinations of the perturbed equations lead to two different single equation for the potential \( \Phi \):

\[
\Phi'' + 3H \Phi' + (2H' + H^2) \Phi = \frac{2 - \gamma}{\gamma} \left[ -k^2 \Phi - 3H (H\Phi + \Phi') \right] - \frac{2V,\phi a^2}{\gamma \phi_0'} \left( 3 - 2\gamma \right) (H\Phi + \Phi'),
\]

\[
\Phi'' + 3H \Phi' + (2H' + H^2) \Phi = -k^2 \Phi - 3H \frac{2 - \gamma}{\gamma} (H\Phi + \Phi') - \frac{2V,\phi a^2}{\gamma \phi_0'} \left( 3 - 2\gamma \right) (H\Phi + \Phi').
\]

- These equations are identical only if \( \gamma = 1 \), that is, the General Relativity limit.
Problems with the scalar formulation
Perturbed equations in the newtonian gauge

- Possible solution: to add matter. In this case, all equations are compatibles for all values of $\gamma$.

Let us again consider again a two-fluid model, but with a different coupling:

\[ T^{\mu\nu}_{\times} ; \mu = \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} T ; \nu, \]
\[ T^{\mu\nu}_{m} ; \mu = 0. \]

\( T \) is the total trace for the two components.
The ΛCDM model revisited

Another coupling for the fluid components

- Choose $p_m = 0$ and $p_x = -\rho_x$.
- In a FLRW background, the equations of motion are,

\[
H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \left\{ (3 - 2\gamma)\rho_x + \frac{-\gamma + 3}{2} \rho_m \right\},
\]

\[
\dot{\rho}_m + 3H\rho_m = 0,
\]

\[
(3 - 2\gamma)\dot{\rho}_x = \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} \dot{\rho}_m.
\]

- For the densities, we have:

\[
\rho_m = \frac{\rho_{m0}}{a^3},
\]

\[
\rho_x = \frac{\rho_{x0}}{3 - 2\gamma} + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2(3 - 2\gamma)} \rho_m.
\]
The ΛCDM model revisited
Another coupling for the matter components

- The final equations are:

\[ H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \left( \rho_{x0} + \rho_m \right), \]

\[ 2\frac{\ddot{a}}{a} + \left( \frac{\dot{a}}{a} \right)^2 = 8\pi G \rho_{x0}. \]

- They are the same that those for the ΛCDM model.

- But we have in addition,

\[ \rho_x = \frac{\rho_{x0}}{3 - 2\gamma} + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2(3 - 2\gamma)} \rho_m. \]
Le modèle ΛCDM retrouvé
Un autre couplage pour la matière

- At perturbative leve (synchrounous gauge), we find:

\[ \ddot{\delta}_m + 2 \frac{\dot{a}}{a} \delta_m - 4\pi G \rho_m \delta_m = 0. \]

- Again, the same equation as in the ΛCDM model.

- But, now,

\[ \delta \rho_x = \frac{\gamma - 1}{2(3 - 2\gamma)} \delta \rho_m. \]

- Dark energy now agglomerates.
Using the spherical collapse model we have:

\[
\left( \frac{\dot{a}}{a_i} \right)^2 = H_i^2 \left( \Omega_p(t_i) \frac{a_i}{a} + 1 - \Omega_p(t_i) \right),
\]

\[
\Omega_p = 1 + \frac{2(3 - 2\gamma)}{5 - 3\gamma} \delta_m + \frac{\gamma - 1}{5 - 3\gamma} \delta_x.
\]

At non-linear level, the equivalence with the ΛCDM model must be broken.
Conclusions

- For the moment, the ΛCDM model is the best one: it reproduces the observations with few parameters.
- But, it must face difficulties, theoretical and observational, mainly at non-linear level.
- The unified models for the dark sector are very interesting, but they must face many serious drawbacks.
- These difficulties may be surmounted partially if the conservation laws are modified, as proposed by the Rastall’s theory.
- The Rastall’s theory may reproduce the success of the ΛCDM model, giving at same time new features at non-linear level.
- Rastall’s theory is a serious alternative? To be verified deeply.