



#### DARK ENERGY PERTURBATIONS AND ROBUST COSMOLOGICAL TESTS OF GENERAL RELATIVITY

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# MOTIVATION AND OBJECTIVES

- Currently need "dark energy" to explain cosmic acceleration.
- Extensions to GR & modifications to gravity have been introduced.
- Need to distinguish between these two scenarios
  - Tests must be robust.
  - Must explore effects of different phenomena on the conclusions of tests.





## WAYS TO TEST GENERAL RELATIVITY

- Looking for inconsistencies in between expansion history and growth of structure
- "Trigger parameters",  $\gamma$ , the growth index. The logarithmic growth rate  $f = d \ln \delta / d \ln a$  can be approximated by:

$$f = \Omega_m^{\gamma}$$

For different gravity models  $\gamma$  has a unique value.

• Parameterizing deviations from known growth equations.





## MODIFIED GROWTH EQUATIONS

Flat Perturbed FLRW Metric.

$$ds^{2} = a(\tau)^{2} \left[ -(1+2\psi)d\tau^{2} + (1-2\phi)dx^{i}dx_{i} \right]$$

Modified Growth Equations

$$k^2 \phi = -4\pi G a^2 \sum_i \rho_i \Delta_i Q$$
$$k^2 (\psi - R \phi) = -8\pi G a^2 \sum_i \rho_i w_i \Pi_i Q,$$





# EFFECTS OF DARK ENERGY PERTURBATIONS ON THE TESTS

- Tests must be robust.
  - Can a more complicated dark energy model mimic a modified gravity model?
  - Will we be able to say for sure that a detected deviation in the MG parameter space is due to a departure from GR.





## DARK ENERGY PERTURBATIONS

$$\begin{split} \dot{\delta} &= -(1+w) \Big\{ \left[ k^2 + 9\mathcal{H}^2 (c_s^2 - c_a^2) \right] \frac{\theta}{k^2} - 3\dot{\phi} \Big\} + 3\mathcal{H}(w - c_s^2)\delta \\ \dot{\theta} &= (3c_s^2 - 1)\mathcal{H}\theta + k^2 \frac{c_s^2 \delta}{1+w} + k^2 \left( \psi - \frac{2}{3} \frac{w}{1+w} \Pi \right). \\ \dot{\Pi} &+ 3\mathcal{H}\Pi = 4 \frac{c_{\text{vis}}^2}{w} \theta \end{split}$$

Effective sound speed

$$\frac{\delta P}{\delta \rho} \delta \equiv \frac{\delta P}{\rho} = c_s^2 \delta + 3\mathcal{H}(1+w)(c_s^2 - c_a^2)\frac{\theta}{k^2}$$

Adiabatic sound speed

$$c_a^2 = \frac{\dot{P}}{\dot{\rho}} = w - \frac{\dot{w}}{3\mathcal{H}(1+w)}$$





## Effect on the MG parameter ${\bf Q}$

We combining the modified and unmodified growth equations

$$-Q 4\pi G a^{2} \sum_{i \neq DE} \rho_{i} \Delta_{i} = -4\pi G a^{2} \sum_{i \neq DE} \rho_{i} \Delta_{i} - 4\pi G a^{2} \rho_{DE} \Delta_{DE}$$
$$\Rightarrow Q = 1 + \frac{\rho_{DE} \Delta_{DE}}{\sum_{i \neq DE} \rho_{i} \Delta_{i}}$$

For DGP Models

For f(R) Models

 $\lambda_1^2 = B_0 c^2 / (2H_0^2)$ 

$$Q_{DGP} = \frac{4 + 2\Omega_m(a)^2}{3 + 3\Omega_m(a)^2} \qquad \qquad Q_{f(R)} = \frac{1}{1 - 1.4 \times 10^{-8} |\lambda_1|^2 a^3} \frac{1 + \frac{2}{3}\lambda_1^2 k^2 a^4}{1 + \lambda_1^2 k^2 a^4}$$





#### $\ensuremath{\mathsf{EFFECT}}$ on the MG parameter Q cont'd

without anisotropic stress







#### EFFECT ON THE MG PARAMETER Q CONT'D

#### With anisotropic stress







## Effect on the MG parameter ${\bf R}$

Again, we combining the modified and unmodified growth equations

$$k^{2}\psi = -\sum_{i\neq DE} \tilde{\rho}_{i} \left[ w_{i}\Pi_{i} + \frac{\Delta_{i}}{2} \right] - \tilde{\rho}_{DE} \left[ w_{DE}\Pi_{DE} + \frac{\Delta_{DE}}{2} \right],$$
$$k^{2}\psi = -Q\sum_{i\neq DE} \tilde{\rho}_{i} \left[ w_{i}\Pi_{i} + R\frac{\Delta_{i}}{2} \right],$$

$$R = 1 + 2 \frac{\rho_{DE} w_{DE} \Pi_{DE} - \frac{\rho_{DE} \Delta_{DE}}{\sum\limits_{i \neq DE} \rho_i \Delta_i} \sum\limits_{i \neq DE} \rho_i w_i \Pi_i}{\sum\limits_{i \neq DE} \rho_i \Delta_i + \rho_{DE} \Delta_{DE}}$$

For DGP Models

For f(R) Models

$$R_{DGP} = \frac{1 + 2\Omega_m(a)^2}{2 + \Omega_m(a)^2}$$

$$R_{f(R)} = \frac{1 + \frac{4}{3}\lambda_1^2 k^2 a^4}{1 + \frac{2}{3}\lambda_1^2 k^2 a^4}$$





#### EFFECT ON THE MG PARAMETER R CONT'D







#### Effect on the growth index, $\gamma$



• Anisotropic stress of the form described earlier does not alter the results above.





## SUMMARY

- We derived relations between the MG parameters and dark energy perturbations.
- Though the MG parameters show some deviation for DE models with perturbations, this is not nearly as significant as those given by modified gravity models.
- The growth index is most robust to dark energy perturbations
- Our tests should be able to distinguish between dark energy and modified gravity models.
- Full work available as arXiv:1311.0726