# The Cosmic Triangle: Why most of the universe is "dark"

John Parejko

## Introduction

- 1. A short history
- 2. The concordance model
  - (a) Basic parameters
  - (b) A bit of evidence
- 3. The future {Universe, Understanding}

## History

A brief history of our history of Spacetime

- Everything is ordinary
- Missing mass
- Inflationary theory: 1980s
- Even with Dark Matter, not enough matter

## Inflationary theory

- Homogeneous and Isotropic
- Flat, with energy density  $\rho_{\rm C} \equiv 3H_0^2/8\pi G \approx 10^{-29} gcm^{-3}$
- But: Ordinary matter and radiation <10% of predicted value
- Curvature: k

$$H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3}\rho - \frac{k}{a^2}$$

- H(t) the Hubble parameter
- $\rho({\bf t})$  the energy density
- k(t) curvature constant
- a(t) scale factor

# The Scale Factor

$$\ddot{a} = -\frac{4\pi G}{3}(\rho + 3p)a$$

## The Scale Factor

$$\ddot{a}=-\frac{4\pi G}{3}(\rho+3p)a$$

p Energy pressure (radiation, kinetic, vacuum, quintessence, etc).

### The Scale Factor

$$\ddot{a} = -\frac{4\pi G}{3}(\rho + 3p)a$$

- p Energy pressure (radiation, kinetic, vacuum, quintessence, etc).
- $\rho + 3p > 0$  The expansion decelerates
- $\rho + 3p < 0$  The expansion accelerates (requires exotic energy)

$$H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3}\rho - \frac{k}{a^2}$$

- H(t) the Hubble parameter
- $\rho({\bf t})$  the energy density
- k(t) curvature constant
- a(t) scale factor

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

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

$$1 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \frac{\rho_m}{H^2} + \frac{8\pi G}{3} \frac{\rho_\Lambda}{H^2} - \frac{k}{a^2 H^2}$$

The Cosmic Triangle: Why most of the universe is "dark" - p. 11

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

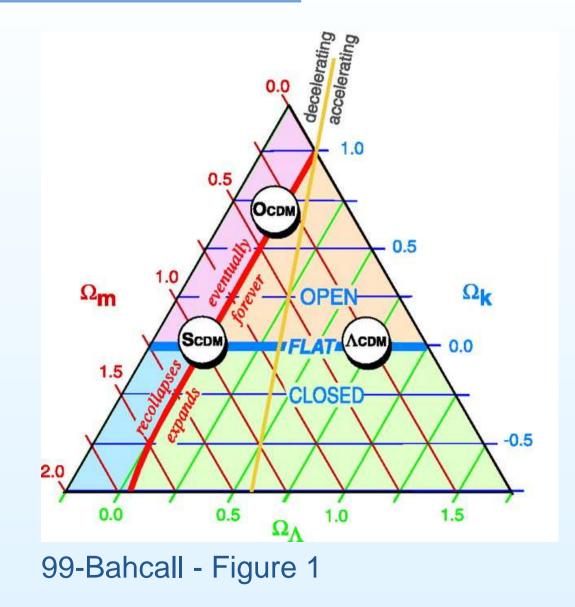
$$1 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \frac{\rho_m}{H^2} + \frac{8\pi G}{3} \frac{\rho_\Lambda}{H^2} - \frac{k}{a^2 H^2}$$
$$1 = \Omega_m + \Omega_\Lambda + \Omega_k$$

The Cosmic Triangle: Why most of the universe is "dark" - p. 12

### **Basic cosmic parameters**

- $1 = \Omega_m + \Omega_\Lambda + \Omega_k$
- Matter density:  $\Omega_m$
- Vacuum energy density:  $\Omega_{\Lambda}$
- Hubble Constant:  $H_0$

## The Cosmic triangle



## Models (1999)

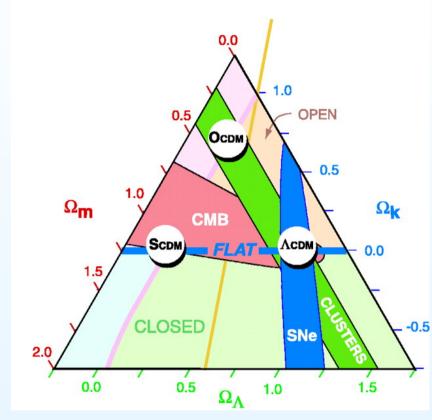
**SCDM** "Standard" CDM:  $\Omega_m \equiv 1$ 

**TCDM** As above with tilted fluctuation spectrum

**OCDM** Open CDM, low mass density (2/3 curvature)

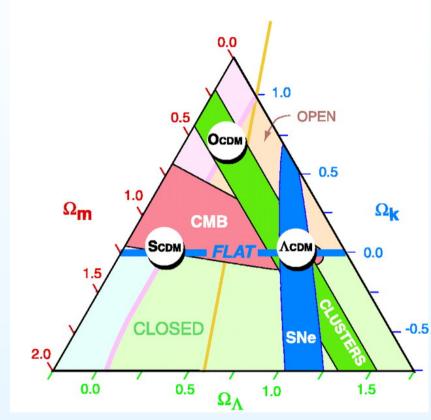
 $\Lambda$ CDM Current "best estimate" (2/3 dark energy)

### Cuts out of the parameter space (1999)



99 Bahcall - Figure 2

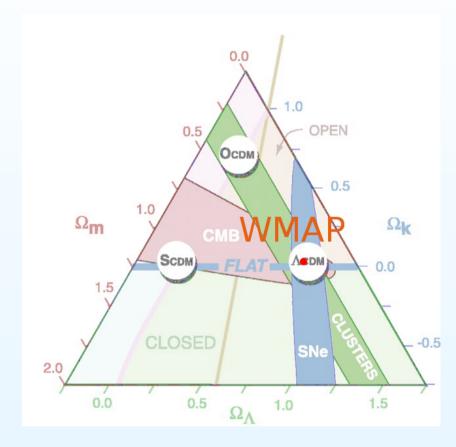
## Cuts out of the parameter space (1999)



99 Bahcall - Figure 2

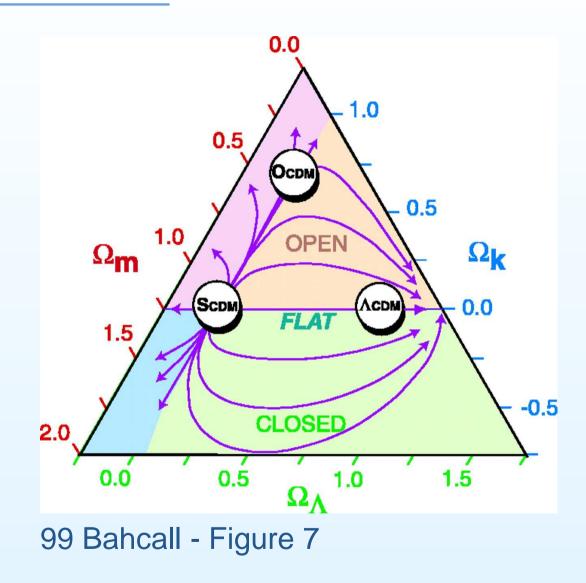
- Low redshift (clusters) low density
- Intermediate redshift (SNe)
  accelerating
- High redshift (CMB) flat

### Cuts out of the parameter space (2003)



- $\Omega_m = 0.27 \pm 0.04$
- $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.73 \pm 0.04$
- $H_0 = 71 \pm 4$

## The Future



#### References

- Bahcall, et. al., Science, Vol 284, Issue 5419, 1481-1488
- http://www.jb.man.ac.uk/~jpl/cosmo/friedman.html
- Science, Vol 300, Issue 5627

## The End



- Form light elements and atoms
- Form first galaxies
- Rest...
- Erase galaxy clusters
- Destroy Milky Way
- Unbind Solar System
- Explode Earth
- Dissociate Atoms
- Big Rip