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DBI models for the unification of dark matter and dark energy Work in collaboration with L.Chimento and R.Lazkoz. arXiv:0904.1114

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Current standard model of cosmology, proposes

Universe is mainly filled with dark matter and dark energy

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Current standard model of cosmology, proposes

Universe is mainly filled with dark matter and dark energy

 Unified models of these components represent an interesting explanation for the current acceleration of the universe.

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Current standard model of cosmology, proposes

Universe is mainly filled with dark matter and dark energy

- Unified models of these components represent an interesting explanation for the current acceleration of the universe.
 - Dark matter and dark energy are not detected directly, their nature is still under investigation.

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Current standard model of cosmology, proposes

Universe is mainly filled with dark matter and dark energy

- Unified models of these components represent an interesting explanation for the current acceleration of the universe.
 - Dark matter and dark energy are not detected directly, their nature is still under investigation.
 - The problem would be simplified if they were two manifestations of the same fluid.

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Attempting to connect Particle Physics and Cosmology,

 scalar field is a good candidate for unified dark energy models.

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- scalar field is a good candidate for unified dark energy models.
- Fixing some degrees of freedom, one obtains an expansionary cosmology with:

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- scalar field is a good candidate for unified dark energy models.
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- scalar field is a good candidate for unified dark energy models.
- Fixing some degrees of freedom, one obtains an expansionary cosmology with:
 - a dark matter dominated background at early times
 - and dark energy dominating late stages.

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It has been suggested that

Cosmic Inflation can be explained with Brane theory.

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$$\mathcal{S}=-\int d^{4}x a(t)^{3}\left(f\left(\phi
ight)^{-1}\left(\sqrt{1-f\left(\phi
ight)\dot{\phi}^{2}}-1
ight)+V\left(\phi
ight)
ight)$$

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characterized by two functions:

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ight)+V(\phi)
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characterized by two functions:

- Warp factor, $f(\phi) > 0$.
- Inflation potential, $V(\phi)$.

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We consider a spatially flat FRW spacetime filled with a non-canonical DBI-field.

Perfect fluid interpretation:

$$ho = rac{\gamma-1}{f\left(\phi
ight)} + V\left(\phi
ight), \ \ p = rac{\gamma-1}{\gamma f\left(\phi
ight)} - V\left(\phi
ight)$$

with $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-f(\phi)\dot{\phi}^2}}$. Brane proper velocity

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We explore the case $f(\phi) = f_0$ and $V(\phi) = V_0$.

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 Purely kinetic model for the joint description of dark matter and dark energy

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 Purely kinetic model for the joint description of dark matter and dark energy

 $\bullet \phi(a) \to p(a) , \rho(a).$

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From the conservation eq. we obtain: $\gamma^2 = 1 + c^2 f_0 \left(\frac{a_0}{a}\right)^6$, which leads to an

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Interpolates between a dust and a de Sitter model (with V₀ as cosmological constant):

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•
$$a \gg a_0$$
: $\rho = \frac{\gamma - 1}{f_0} + V_0 \sim V_0$.

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$$a \gg a_0: \ \rho = \frac{\gamma - 1}{f_0} + V_0 \sim V_0.$$
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a
$$\gg a_0$$
: $\rho = \frac{\gamma - 1}{f_0} + V_0 \sim V_0$.
a $\ll a_0$: $\rho \sim \frac{1}{a^3}$.

The background happens to mimick that induced by the joint contribution of a Chaplygin gas and a cosmological constant.

Novelty: behavior realized with a single fluid!

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In synchronous gauge

$$\delta' = -(1+w)\left(heta+rac{h'}{2}
ight) - 3\mathcal{H}(c_s^2-w)\delta'$$

Ma and Berstschinger, (1995).

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

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Early Times: $(w \approx 0, \dot{\theta} = \theta = 0 \text{ and } a \sim t^{2/3}) \Rightarrow \delta = c_1 t^{-1} + c_2 t^{2/3}$

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- **Early Times:** $(w \approx 0, \dot{\theta} = \theta = 0 \text{ and } a \sim t^{2/3}) \Rightarrow \delta = c_1 t^{-1} + c_2 t^{2/3}$
 - Growth compatible with the primordial universe, which would seed the formation of structures.

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In synchronous gauge

$$t' = -(1+w)\left(\theta + \frac{h'}{2}\right) - 3\mathcal{H}(c_s^2 - w)\delta^2$$

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Late times:

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 Growth compatible with the primordial universe, which would seed the formation of structures.

Late times:

Coupled equations.

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Late times:

- Coupled equations.
- Mode dependent evolution.

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 Growth compatible with the primordial universe, which would seed the formation of structures.

Late times:

- Coupled equations.
- Mode dependent evolution.

 - High energy modes $(k^2/\mathcal{H} \gg 1)$: Perturbation decreases asymptotically: $\lim_{t\to+\infty} \delta \approx 0$, becomes negligible as Universe becomes dominated by vacuum energy.

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• We set constraints on the parameters from the Bayesian perspective.

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- We set constraints on the parameters from the Bayesian perspective.
- Tests used:
 - Type Ia SN luminosity, from two datasets:

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- We set constraints on the parameters from the Bayesian perspective.
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- Tests used:
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 - CMB shift.

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 - CMB shift.
 - BAO.

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 - ESSENCE
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 - CMB shift.
 - BAO.

Friedman equation

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{H^2}{H_0^2} = \sqrt{\Omega_f^2 + \Omega_c^2 (1+z)^6} + \Omega_\Lambda + \Omega_r (1+z)^4 & \stackrel{\sim \Omega_m \text{ high energy regime}}{ \\ \text{with } \Omega_f = \frac{1}{3H_0^2 f_0}, \ \Omega_\Lambda = \frac{f_0 V_0 - 1}{3H_0^2 f_0}, \ \Omega_r = \frac{\rho_{r0}}{3H_0^2} \text{ and } \Omega_c & = \frac{c}{\sqrt{f_0} 3H_0^2}. \end{array}$$

DBI models Irene Sendra UPV-EHU	• We set constraints on Ω_f and Ω_c .
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• We set constraints on Ω_f and Ω_c .

Prior on Ω_b from WMAP-5year, Komatsu et al. (2008).

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Prior on Ω_b from WMAP-5year, Komatsu et al. (2008).



Contour plot with ESSENCE sample. Best values:

 $\Omega_c = 0.257^{+0.013}_{-0.011}$ and $\Omega_f = 0.202^{+0.177}_{-0.202}$

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Contour plot with UNION sample. Best values: $\Omega_c = 0.256^{+0.012}_{-0.010} \text{ and } \Omega_f = 0.160^{+0.171}_{-0.160}$



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$$\Omega_c = 0.256^{+0.012}_{-0.010}$$
 and $\Omega_f = 0.160^{+0.171}_{-0.160}$

LCDM is not significantly excluded.



 $\Omega_c = 0.257^{+0.013}_{-0.011}$ and $\Omega_f = 0.202^{+0.177}_{-0.202}$

 $\Omega_c = 0.256^{+0.012}_{-0.010}$ and $\Omega_f = 0.160^{+0.171}_{-0.160}$

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LCDM is not significantly excluded.
Our model provides better fits.

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Arbitrariness in the choice of priors for Ω_c and Ω_f compensated with:

Study of the preferred regions.

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3D representation of Bayesian evidences for the

ESSENCE sample.

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3D representation of Bayesian evidences for the

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3D representation of Bayesian evidences for the UNION sample.

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Arbitrariness in the choice of priors for Ω_c and Ω_f compensated with:

• Study of the preferred regions.



3D representation of Bayesian evidences for the

ESSENCE sample.



3D representation of Bayesian evidences for the

UNION sample.

■ The region Ω_f ∈ [0.00, 0.25], Ω_c ∈ [0.24, 0.26] gives the best constraints for the parameters.

Model kinematics Effective equation of state parameter

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 Redshift dependence of the effective equation of state parameter.

$$w(z) = \frac{\frac{2}{3}\frac{d\ln H}{dz}(1+z)-1}{1-\left(\frac{H_0}{H}\right)^2\Omega_c(1+z)^3}$$

Model kinematics Effective equation of state parameter

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Redshift dependence of the effective equation of state parameter.

$$w(z) = rac{rac{2}{3}rac{d\ln H}{dz}(1+z)-1}{1-\left(rac{H_0}{H}
ight)^2\Omega_c(1+z)^3}$$



ESSENCE dataset.



UNION dataset.

Model kinematics Effective equation of state parameter

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 Redshift dependence of the effective equation of state parameter.

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ESSENCE dataset.

UNION dataset.

• The current observational data restricts it: $w(z) \leq -1$, with $\frac{dw(z)}{dz}|_{z=0} > 0$.

Model kinematics Acceleration parameter

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$$q(z) = rac{3}{2} \left(1 - rac{\Omega_c (1+z)^3}{H^2}
ight) w(z) + rac{1}{2}$$

Model kinematics Acceleration parameter



Conclusions

 $q_{eff}(z)$ with ESSENCE sample.

 $q_{eff}(z)$ with UNION sample.

Model kinematics Acceleration parameter



Conclusions

 $q_{eff}(z)$ with ESSENCE sample.

 $q_{eff}(z)$ with UNION sample.

■ Strong evidence of deceleration-acceleration transition <u>allows</u> infer transition redshift.

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• ESSENCE dataset:
$$z_t = 0.766^{+0.041}_{-0.047}$$
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- ESSENCE dataset: $z_t = 0.766^{+0.041}_{-0.047}$.
- UNION dataset: $z_t = 0.778^{+0.036}_{-0.048}$.

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- ESSENCE dataset: $z_t = 0.766^{+0.041}_{-0.047}$.
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- In the literature parameterizations for q(z) appear:

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Riess et al. 2004:
$$q(z) = q_0 + z \frac{dq}{dz}\Big|_{z=z}$$

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From the explicit equation for $q(z) \xrightarrow{\text{we compute}} q(z_t) = 0$ $\xrightarrow{\text{to obtain}} z_t$.

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- Xu et al. 2007, Cunha et al. 2008: $q(z) = q_0 + q_1 \frac{z}{1+z}$

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Our procedure indicates:
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Our procedure indicates:

the acceleration-deceleration transition happens before than the other definitions allow to estimate.

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Our procedure indicates:

- the acceleration-deceleration transition happens before than the other definitions allow to estimate.
 - Approximations are not good for accounting the tendency of our DBI fluid to induce a phantom stage.

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This model is a worthy alternative to the popular unification models.

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This model is a worthy alternative to the popular unification models.

Has some attractive features:

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This model is a worthy alternative to the popular unification models.

Has some attractive features:

based on a purely kinetic DBI-action: extends DBI models to late universe.

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- is better suited to observations than the Chaplygin gas.

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This model is a worthy alternative to the popular unification models.

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- present a phantom behavior without and explicit component in the model.

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This model is a worthy alternative to the popular unification models.

Has some attractive features:

- based on a purely kinetic DBI-action: extends DBI models to late universe.
- is better suited to observations than the Chaplygin gas.
- present a phantom behavior without and explicit component in the model.
- in the future can be explored to its generalization.