

DARK MATTER VERSUS COSMOLOGICAL CONSTANT

DARK MATTER IN ASTROPHYSICS

- Source of gravitational field, but
- nor source nor transmitter of electromagnetic radiation

DARK PARTICLES

- Energy-momentum conservation
- Conservation of charges
- Symmetry partners
- Topological peculiarities
- Virtual particles: Vacuum

COSMOLOGICAL CONSTANT

- Curvature-matter balance
- Zero-point curvature: No phase transitions
- Vacuum: Phase transitions

THE FRIEDMANN EQUATION

SPACE-TIME CURVATURE = MASS DENSITY

EXPANSION RATE	+	SPACE CURVATURE	=	VIRTUAL MASS DENSITY	+	REAL MASS DENSITY
$\left(\frac{1}{R} \frac{dR}{dt}\right)^2$	+	$\frac{kc^2}{R^2}$	=	$\frac{\Lambda c^2}{3}$	+	$\frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho$
$h^2[z]$	+	$\kappa_0(1+z)^2$	=	λ_0	+	$\sum_n \Omega_{n0}(1+z)^n$
1	+	κ_0	=	λ_0	+	$\sum_n \Omega_{n0}$

Balancing the expansion rate by

- radiation : $n = 4$
- dust (free streaming dark matter or interacting dust with negligible pressure): $n = 3$
- gas of strings: $n = 2$ (like curvature)
- gas of domain walls: $n = 1$
- vacuum: $n = 0$ (like cosmological constant)

Kardashov, N.S. 1990

LACK OF GRAVITATING MASS

- **General reviews**

Peebles,P.J.E., Schramm,D.N., Turner,E.L., Kron,R.G. 1991
Schramm,D.N. 1992

- **Rotation curves of Galaxies**

Ashman,Keith M. 1992
Brainerd,T.G., Villumsen,J.V. 1992
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- **Galaxy formation**

Dekel,A., Silk,J. 1986

- **Velocity dispersion in groups of galaxies**

Ninkovich,S., Chernin,A., Shakenov,M. 1990

- **Polar rings in hypergalaxies**

Einasto,Jaan, Haud,Urmas, Joeveer,Mihkel, Kaasik,Ants 1976
Sackett,P.D., Sparke,L.S. 1990

- **Velocity dispersion of clusters of galaxies**

Kauffmann,G., White,S.D.M. 1992

- **Growth of primordial post-recombination perturbations (Time problem of primeval structure formation)**

Davis,M., Summers,F.J., Schlegel,D. 1992

- **Extra power on large scales**

Davis,M., Efstathiou,G., Frenk,C.S., White,S.D.M. 1992

- **Friedmann balance of cosmic expansion**

Guth,Alan H. 1981

MASS DENSITIES

Reduced masses	$\frac{M}{L}$	$\left[\frac{M_\odot}{L_\odot}\right]$	ϱ	$\left[\frac{M_\odot}{\text{Mpc}^3}\right]$	$\Omega = \frac{\varrho}{\varrho_{\text{crit}}}$
Microwave background			7	10^{-3}	2.5 $10^{-5} h^{-2}$
Luminous matter	5	h	0.65	h^2	2.4 10^{-3}
Galaxy halos	10	h	1.11	h^2	4.7 10^{-3}
Hypergalaxy halo	25	h	2.77	h^2	0.01
Baryonic matter			2.95		0.011 h^{-2}
Cluster halo	325	h	36	h^2	0.13
Critical density			273	h^2	1

DARK MATTER TYPES

- **Review**

Gelmini,G.B. 1992

- **Ordinary particles $SU(3)\times SU(2)\times U(1)$**

Persic,Massimo, Salucci,Paolo 1992

- **Dark baryons (brown dwarfs, gas, stillborn galaxies)**
- **Massive Neutrinos**
- **WIMPs (100 GeV)**

- **Particles beyond $SU(3)\times SU(2)\times U(1)$**

- **Supersymmetric partners**

Domenech,G., Levinas,M., Umerez,N. 1991

Berezinsky,V.S., Gurevich,A.V., Zybin,K.P. 1992 :

- * **Gravitinos**

Frieman,J.A., Giudice,G.F. 1989

- * **Neutralinos**

Gelmini,G.B. 1992

- **Shadow matter**

Kolb,E.W., Seckel,D., Turner,M.S. 1985

Sciama,D.W. 1990

- **Cryptons**

Ellis,J., Lopez,J.L., Nanopoulos,D.V. 1990

- **Mirror baryons**

Hodges,H.M. 1993

- **Massive BH**

Hut,P., Rees,M.J. 1992

- **Maximons**

Markov,M.A. 1993

- **Topological particles:**

- **Strings**

Arnowitt,R., et al. (eds.) 1990

- **Axions (10^{-5} eV)**

Turner,M.S. 1990

- **Textures**

Silk,J., Juszkievicz,R. 1991

DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBSERVATIONS

- **Particle detection (underground physics)**

Caldwell,D.O. 1992

- **Limits on particles by observation of the galactic halo**

Berezinsky,V.S., Gurevich,A.V., Zybin,K.P. 1992

- **Long-range interaction**

Stubbs,C.W. 1993

- **Influence on big bang nucleosynthesis**

Hagelin,J.S., Parker,R.J.D. 1990

- **Influence on chemical evolution**

Matteucci,F. 1992

- **Influence on density fluctuations**

Taylor,A.N., Rowan-Robinson,M. 1992

- **Influence on structure formation**

Vandalen,A., Schaefer,R.K. 1992

Davis,M., Summers,F.J., Schlegel,D. 1992

ALTERNATIVES

- **Magnetic fields instead of dark matter**

Binney,James 1992

Fahr,H.J. 1990

- **Cosmological constant**

Gessner,E. 1992

- **Non-Newtonian forces**

Dar,A. 1992

Gerhard,O.E., Spergel,D.N. 1992

Gradwohl,B.A., Frieman,J.A. 1992

- **low density**

Bahcall,Neta A., Cen,Renyue 1992

Davis,M., Efstathiou,G., Frenk,C.S., White,S.D.M. 1992

Liebscher,D.-E., Priester,W., Hoell,J. 1992

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COSMOLOGICAL CONSTANT AND VACUUM ENERGY

- **Constant:** Geometrical quantity, measurement only by geometry

To first order in redshift: deceleration parameter

$$q = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dh[z]}{dz} - 1 \quad (1)$$

- **Vacuum:** subject to phase transitions

VACUUM PHASE TRANSITIONS

- **Inflation**

Guth, Alan H. 1981

- **Late-type cosmological phase transitions, no more exotic than GUT**

Schramm, D. 1991

- **Effective (classical) vacua (for instance S. Antoci)**

- **Kaluza-Klein phase transitions**

Bengtson, Ingemar, Boström, Olaf 1992

COSMOLOGICAL CONSTANT

- **Review**

Carroll, S.M., Press, W.H., Turner, E.L. 1992

Peebles, P.J.E., Schramm, D.N., Turner, E.L., Kron, R.G. 1991

- **Zero cosmological constant**

Carlberg, R.G. 1991 **Merging of galaxies** $\propto (1+z)^5$

Kochanek, C.S. 1992 **Gravitational lensing**

Kellermann, K.I. 1993 **Size of ejecta of radio galaxies**

- **Nonzero cosmological constant**

Fukugita, M., Lahav, O. 1991 **Lyman-alpha at low redshift**

Fukugita, M., Takahara, F., Yamashita, K., Yoshii, Y. 1990 **$m[z]$ in the blue band**

Turner, Edwin L., Ikeuchi, Satoru 1992 **Evolution of forest density**

- **General discussion of observational points**

Kauffmann, G., White, S.D.M. 1992

Fukugita, M., Futamase, T., Kasai, M. 1990

Lahav, O., Lilje, P.B., Primack, J.R., Rees, M.J. 1991

Efstathiou, G., Sutherland, W.J., Maddox, S.J. 1990

QUASAR ABSORPTION FOREST: STRUCTURE

Density of absorbers along the line of sight:

$$dN \propto \sigma d\chi. \quad (2)$$

Evolution in number density

$$n[z]dz = \sigma[z] \frac{dz}{h[z]}. \quad (3)$$

Evolution in comoving size and cross-section

$$L_{\text{comoving}} = L_{\text{physical}}(1+z) = L_0 l[z] (1+z). \quad (4)$$

$$\sigma[z] = (1+z)^{2-d} l^{2-d}[z] \quad (5)$$

Evolution in number density

$$n[z] = n_0 (l[z](1+z))^{2-d} h^{-1}[z]. \quad (6)$$

Evolution of mass $m[z]$ and column density $s[z]$

$$m[z] \frac{dz}{h[z]} = s[z] (1+z)^{-2} n[z] dz. \quad (7)$$

$$m[z] = s[z] n[z] h[z] (1+z)^{-2}. \quad (8)$$

QUASAR ABSORPTION FORESTS: PHENOMENOLOGY

Evolution exponents

$$n[z] = (1+z)^\gamma, \quad l[z] = (1+z)^\varepsilon, \quad s[z] = (1+z)^\sigma, \quad (9)$$

$$m[z] = (1+z)^\mu, \quad h[z] = (1+z)^\nu. \quad (10)$$

$$(\varepsilon + 1) \cdot (2 - d) = \gamma + \nu \quad (11)$$

$$\mu = \sigma + \nu + \gamma - 2 \quad (12)$$

Pressure-confined aggregates of fixed mass and temperature in an expanding hot gas environment

Duncan,R.C., Vishniac,E.T., Ostriker,J.P. 1991

Miralda-Escudé,Jordi, Rees,Martin J. 1993 :

$$3\lambda - d(\lambda + 1) = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & \text{adiabatic} \\ -3 & \text{isothermal} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (13)$$

The catalogues give

$$\gamma = 0.25 \dots 5.7 \quad \text{mainly } 1.5 \dots 2$$

$$\sigma = 0.25 \dots 1.7 \quad \text{I believe } 1 \dots 1.5$$

QUASAR ABSORPTION FORESTS: CONCLUSIONS

- Einstein-deSitter: $\nu = 3/2$,

$$(\varepsilon + 1)(2 - d) = 1.75 \dots 7.2, \text{ resp. } 3 \dots 3.5 \quad (14)$$

$$\mu = 0 \dots 7.4, \text{ resp. } 2.5 \dots 3.5 \quad (15)$$

That contradicts any model for the absorbers.

- Approximately constant mass and absorbers not contracting yield

$$\nu < 0 \quad (16)$$

- sheet-like absorbers (bubble walls) yield in addition

$$\nu = -\gamma \quad (17)$$

$\nu < 0$ for some time works only in a Friedmann-Lemaître universe with positive cosmological constant and curvature.

UNIVERSAL BUBBLE STRUCTURE

- CfA survey

Geller,M.J., Huchra,J.P. 1991

- Pancake scenario

- Domain walls

Nambu,Y., Ishihara,H., Gouda,N., Sugiyama,N. 1991

- No voids seen in the line density

Conclusion: The forest lines are the bubble walls itself

Bubble wall counts of

Liebscher,D.-E., Priester,W., Hoell,J. 1992

Liebscher,D.-E., Priester,W., Hoell,J. 1992

yield

$$\lambda_0 \approx 1.066, \quad \kappa_0 \approx 0.08, \quad \Omega_0 \approx 0.014 \quad (18)$$

$$z_{\min} \approx 3.5, \quad h_{\min}^2 \approx 0.4 \quad (19)$$

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