Evolution of linear perturbations in (Λ) LTB models and light propagation

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Toruń, July 5, 2017

linear perturbations in (Λ) LTB models

light propagation perturbed ΛLTB models

Outline

1 linear perturbations in (Λ) LTB models

2 light propagation perturbed ΛLTB models

- ALTB: exact radially inhomogeneous solution to GR
- Λ + radial inhom. \rightarrow Λ LTB
- constrain deviations from homogeneity ⇒ test the Copernican Principle



investigate linear structure growth in (Λ)LTB models

Provide more observables to

- constrain ΛLTB models as best as possible
- On confirm and strengthen findings on spherical voids on a broad scientific basis

$$\mathrm{d}s^2 = -\mathrm{d}t^2 + \frac{a_{\parallel}^2(t,r)}{1-\kappa(r)r^2}\mathrm{d}r^2 + r^2a_{\perp}^2(t,r)\mathrm{d}\Omega^2$$

assumptions

- homogeneous Big Bang $t_B(r) = 0$, fixes global $t_0[h, \Omega_m, \Omega_\Lambda]$
- radial gauge: $a_{\perp}(t_0, r) = 1$, fixes M(r) using $\rho(t_0, r)$



2+2 split:
$$\mathcal{M}^4 = \mathcal{M}^2 \times \mathcal{S}^2$$

expansion into spherical harmonics $Y^{(\ell m)}(\theta, \phi)$ and cov. derivatives (Clarkson et al. (2010), Gundlach & Martín-García (2000), Gerlach & Sengupta (1978))

$$\begin{split} \phi &= \sum_{(\ell m)} \phi^{(\ell m)} Y^{(\ell m)} & \Rightarrow \text{Scalar-Vector-Tensor} \\ \phi_a &= \sum_{(\ell m)} \phi^{(\ell m)} Y_a^{(\ell m)} + \bar{\phi}^{(\ell m)} \bar{Y}_a^{(\ell m)} & \text{Sets of gauge invariant} \\ \phi_{ab} &= \sum_{(\ell m)} \phi^{(\ell m)} Y_{ab}^{(\ell m)} + \bar{\phi}^{(\ell m)} \bar{Y}_{ab}^{(\ell m)} & \text{duntities can be found} \end{split}$$

an be found

different from FLRW gauge invariant quantities $\{\Psi, \Phi, V_i, h_{ij}\}!$

metric perturbations - Clarkson et al. (2010)

Abstract set of metric perturbations: $\left\{\chi^{(\ell m)}, \varphi^{(\ell m)}, \varsigma^{(\ell m)}, \eta^{(\ell m)}\right\}$

$$\begin{split} \ddot{\chi} - \frac{\chi'' + C\chi'}{Z^2} + 3H_{\parallel}\dot{\chi} - \left[A - \frac{(\ell - 1)(\ell + 2)}{r^2 a_{\perp}^2}\right]\chi &= \mathcal{S}_{\chi}(\varsigma, \varsigma', \varphi, \dot{\varphi})\\ \ddot{\varphi} + 4H_{\perp}\dot{\varphi} - \left(\frac{2\kappa}{a_{\perp}^2} - \Lambda\right)\varphi &= \mathcal{S}_{\varphi}(\varsigma, \chi, \dot{\chi}, \chi', \ell)\\ \dot{\varsigma} + 2H_{\parallel}\varsigma &= \mathcal{S}_{\varsigma}(\chi')\\ \eta &= 0 \end{split}$$

Similar for matter perturbations $\left\{\Delta^{(\ell m)}, w^{(\ell m)}, v^{(\ell m)}\right\}$

Dynamical coupling of gauge invariants !



Numerical Solution - Overview

background model

- $\rho(t_0, r)$: L, a_1 , a_2 , ...
- asymptotic FLRW model: $h, \Omega_m, \Omega_\Lambda$



evolve backwards to initial time/redshift ($z_{\rm ini} \sim 100$)

• Evolve linear PDEs for each (ℓ,m) -mode forward in time

$$C^{\ell}(z) = \sum_{m=-\ell}^{\ell} \frac{\left|a^{(\ell m)}(t(z), r(z))\right|^2}{2\ell + 1}$$



• initial perturbations (FLRW limit)

•
$$\varphi^{(\ell m)} = -2 \Psi^{(\ell m)}$$

•
$$\chi^{(\ell m)} = 0 = \varsigma^{(\ell m)}$$

models from Redlich et al. (2014):

- best fit ΛLTB (**bf\Lambda LTB**): local H_0 , SNae, CMB, kSZ
- best fit LTB (**bfLTB**): local H₀, SNae, asymptotically EdS
- reference ΛCDM (ref ΛCDM)

model	h	$\Omega_{ m m}$	Ω_{Λ}	a_1	a_2	a_3
	0.70	0.045	0 745	1.00	1.00	0.00
DIVLIR	0.73	0.245	0.745	1.02	1.02	0.96
bfLTB	0.557	1.0	0.0	0.23	0.44	0.59
$ref \Lambda CDM$	0.73	0.245	0.745	1.0	1.0	1.0

coupling strength

$$\epsilon^\ell_X(z) = \frac{2}{2\ell+1} \frac{\left|C^\ell_X(z) - C^\ell_{X,\mathrm{uc}}(z)\right|}{C^\ell_{X,\mathrm{uc}}(z)}, \quad X = \varphi, \, \Delta$$



Jacobi equation:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 D_{ab}}{\mathrm{d}\lambda^2} = \mathcal{T}_{ac}[\eta, \varphi, \varsigma, \chi] D_{cb}$$

assumptions:

- central observer in the background ΛLTB spacetime
- Born's approximation: influences of perturbations integrated along the unperturbed lightpath k^{μ}

$$D_{ab} = (ra_{\perp})(\lambda)\gamma_{ab} + D_{ab}^{(1)}(\lambda,\theta,\phi), \qquad \mathcal{T}_{ab} = \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{(0)}(\lambda) + \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{(1)}(\lambda,\theta,\phi)$$

Spherical harmonic decomposition:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 D^{X(\ell m)}}{\mathrm{d}\lambda^2} = -4\pi G \rho (1+z)^2 D^{X(\ell m)} + \mathcal{T}^{X(\ell m)}[\chi,\varphi,\varsigma,\eta] \ ra_{\perp}$$

X = trace, trace-free

$$D^{X(\ell m)}(\lambda) = \int_0^\lambda \mathrm{d}\lambda' \, G(\lambda, \lambda') \, \mathcal{T}^{X(\ell m)}[\chi, \varphi, \varsigma, \eta](\lambda') \, ra_\perp(\lambda'), \quad X = T, TF$$

Greens function:

$$G(\lambda,\lambda') = ra_{\perp}(\lambda)ra_{\perp}(\lambda')\int_{\lambda'}^{\lambda} \frac{\mathrm{d}\lambda''}{(ra_{\perp})^2(\lambda'')}$$

Weak lensing observables:

$$\kappa^{(\ell m)}(\lambda) = D^{T(\ell m)}(\lambda)/ra_{\perp}(\lambda), \quad \gamma^{(\ell m)}(\lambda) = D^{TF(\ell m)}(\lambda)/ra_{\perp}(\lambda)$$

ALTB: coupling small
$$\varphi^{(\ell m)}(t,r) = D_{\varphi}(t,r)\varphi_{\text{ini}}^{(\ell m)}(r)$$

$$C_{\tilde{X}\tilde{Z}}^{\ell}\delta_{\ell\ell'}\delta_{mm'} = \int_{0}^{\lambda} \mathrm{d}x \ (ra_{\perp})(x) \int_{0}^{\lambda'} \mathrm{d}x' \ (ra_{\perp})(x') \int_{x}^{\lambda} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{(ra_{\perp})^{2}(y)}$$
$$\int_{x'}^{\lambda'} \frac{\mathrm{d}y'}{(ra_{\perp})^{2}(y')} \langle F^{X(\ell m)}(x) F^{Z(\ell'm')}(x')^{*} \rangle$$

with $\tilde{X}, \tilde{Z} = \kappa, \gamma$ and $X, Z = T, \ TF.$

Separable time evolution using field equations:

$$\langle F^{X(\ell m)}(\lambda) F^{Z(\ell' m')}(\lambda')^* \rangle = \sum_{p,q} \mathcal{L}^p_X(\lambda) \mathcal{L}^q_Y(\lambda') \langle \varphi^{(p)}_{\rm ini}(r(\lambda)) \varphi^{(q)}_{\rm ini}(r(\lambda'))^* \rangle$$

where p,q=0,1,2 and $\varphi^{(p)}=\partial_r^p\varphi$



 $14 \, / \, 15$

Conclusion

- \bullet dynamical coupling is negligible for relevant ΛLTB models
- **Observables**: ΛLTB weak lensing analogous to FLRW in case of central observer
- κ, γ as line of sight integrals over gauge invariant perturbations

work in progress/future

- theoretical powerspectra for negligible/small couplings
- extend to ISW effect
- comparison to observationally inferred spectra
- full MCMC analysis for $\Lambda {\rm LTB}$ models including consistent linear perturbation theory