Varying constants entropic cosmology

H. Gohar, M. P. Dąbrowski and V. Salzano
Institute of Physics, University of Szczecin, Szczecin Poland

Varying constants cosmologies
- Are alternative to inflationary cosmology
  - Can solve all the cosmological problems (horizon, flatness, monopole, singularity)
- Varying speed of light and varying gravitational constant theories are one of the most explored
- There is not any direct observational evidence of varying speed of light but there are many indirect evidences. For instance, the fine structure constant $\alpha = \frac{e^2}{\hbar c}$ is suggested to change and it involves the speed of light $c$ as well.

Entropic cosmology
- Curvature of the space-time proportional to the stress energy + surface terms (entropic terms)
- Gravity is still the fundamental force here
  $$ R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = \frac{8 \pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu} + \text{Entropic Terms} $$
- The acceleration equation will be
  $$ \frac{\ddot{a}}{a} = -\frac{4\pi G}{3} \rho - \frac{3p}{c^2(t)} + C_1 H^2 + C_2 H. $$
- Entropic force terms (boundary terms) are supposed to be responsible for the current acceleration as well as for an early exponential expansion of the universe

Entropic field equations and varying constants
- The main idea of our consideration is to assume homogeneous Friedmann geometry and generalize field equations which contain the entropic force terms $f(t)$ and $g(t)$ onto the case of varying speed of light $c$ and varying Newton gravitational constant $G$ theories.
- The modified Einstein equations can be written down as follows
  $$ \frac{\ddot{a}}{a} = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho - \frac{kc(t)}{a^2} + f(t), $$
- The modified continuity equation reads as
  $$ \dot{\rho} + 3H \left( \rho + \frac{p}{c^2(t)} \right) + \frac{G(t)}{G(t)} \left( \frac{k c(t)}{a(t)} - \frac{kc(t)}{a^2(t)} \right) = \frac{3H}{4\pi G} \left[ g(t) - f(t) \right]. $$

Gravitational thermodynamics and varying constants
- We generalize the Hawking temperature $T$ and Bekenstein entropy $S$ for the varying $c$ and $G$ theories
  $$ T = \frac{\gamma c \rho(t)}{2 \pi k_\gamma r_h(t)}, \quad S = \frac{\kappa G}{3H} \left[ \frac{c^3(t)}{G(t)} A(t) \right], $$
  where $A(t) = 4\pi r_h^2(t)$ is the horizon area and $\gamma$ is an arbitrary and non-negative parameter, theoretically assumed to be the order of unity $O(1)$
- By using the first law of thermodynamics for nonadiabatic expansion of the universe
  $$ dE + p dV = T dS, $$
  we get the modified continuity equation as follows
  $$ \dot{\rho} + 3H \left( \rho + \frac{p}{c^2(t)} \right) = \frac{\dot{c}(t)}{c(t)} \left( \frac{G(t)}{G(t)} \right) \left[ \frac{k c(t)}{a(t)} - \frac{kc(t)}{a^2(t)} \right] - \frac{H}{c(t)}, $$
  where horizon radius, $r_h(t) = \frac{\pi \sqrt{H(t)}}{2\pi k_\gamma}$, $V(t) = 3V(t)H(t)$ and $E(t) = e(t)V(t)$, $e(t) = \rho(t)c(t)$.

Modified field equations
- We can define the functions $f(t)$ and $g(t)$ as
  $$ f(t) = \gamma H^2, \quad g(t) = \gamma H^2 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \left( \frac{\dot{c}(t)}{c(t)} - \frac{G(t)}{G(t)} \right) H + \frac{4\pi G(t)}{3H} \left( \frac{G(t)}{G(t)} - 2\frac{\dot{c}(t)}{c(t)} \right) \rho $$
- By using these general functions we have modified field equations
  $$ \frac{\ddot{a}}{a} = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho + \gamma H^2, $$

Observational parameters
- In the multiple fluid scenario, using barotropic equation of state $p_i = w_i \rho_i$, the continuum equation takes the form
  $$ \rho_i + 3H \rho_i (1 + w_i) = -c_i - \frac{\gamma}{1 - \gamma} \left( \frac{\dot{c}(t)}{c(t)} + \frac{G(t)}{G(t)} \right) - \frac{H}{c(t)} \rho_i $$
  The solution for each fluid, once we use our ansätze, $c = e_i a^n$ and $G = G_0 a^\delta$, is:
  $$ \rho_i = \frac{\rho_0}{H^3} e^{3(\gamma - n) q} $$

Data analysis: SNIa, BAO and CMB

References