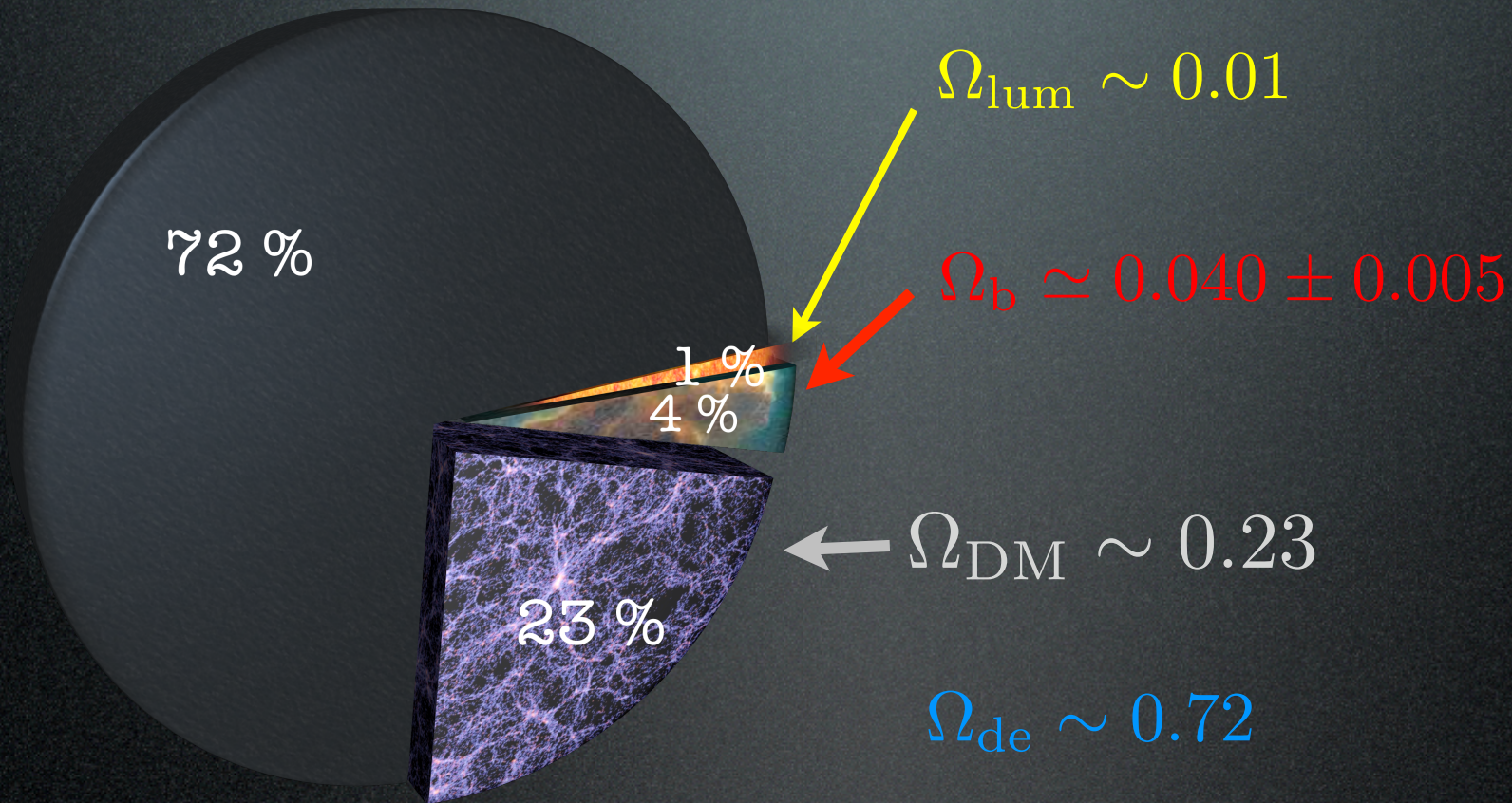


Energia Oscura *(Dark Energy)*

How do we know that
Dark Energy is out there?

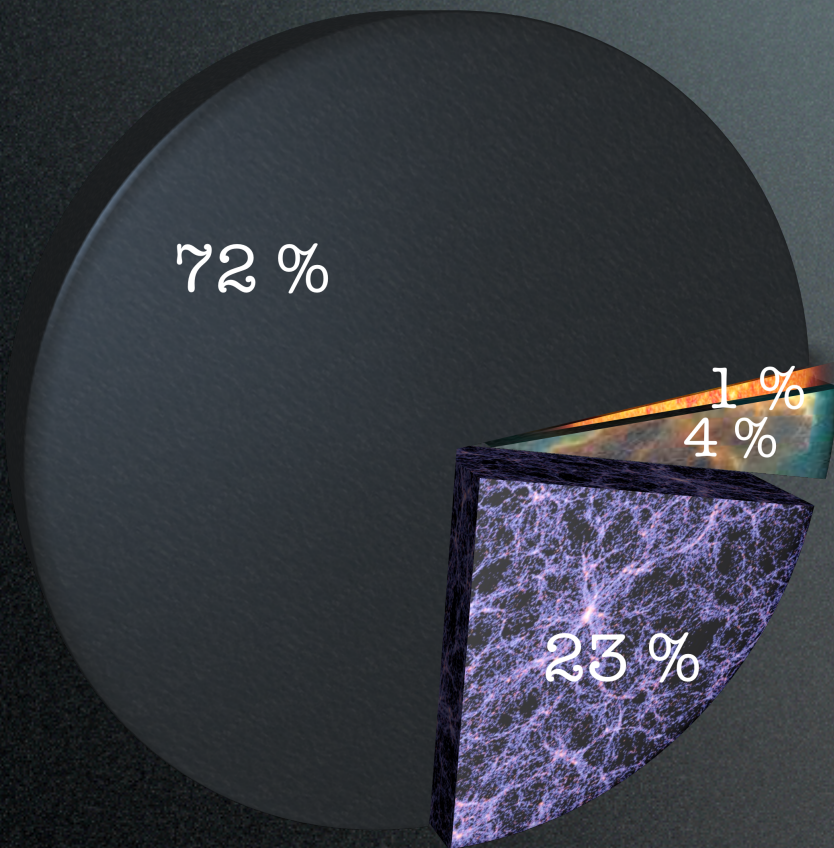
The cosmic inventory

Most of the Universe is Dark



The cosmic inventory

'Definition' of Dark Energy:



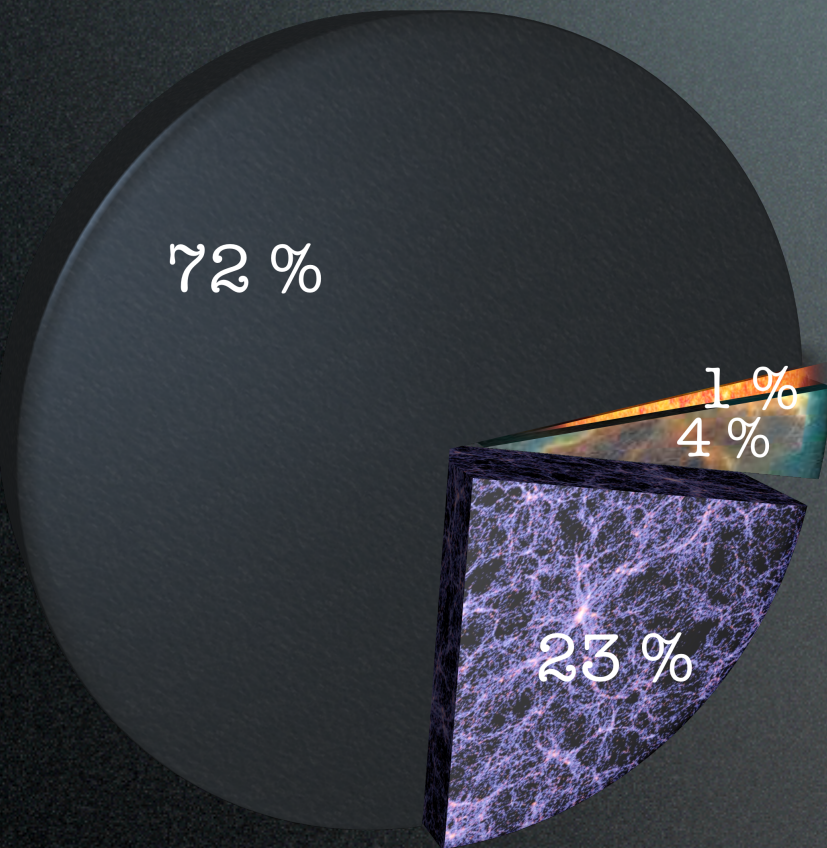
The cosmic inventory

'Definition' of Dark Energy:

Einstein equations

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

pressure (arrow pointing to p)
density (arrow pointing to ρ)
the 'size' of the Universe (arrow pointing to a)



The cosmic inventory

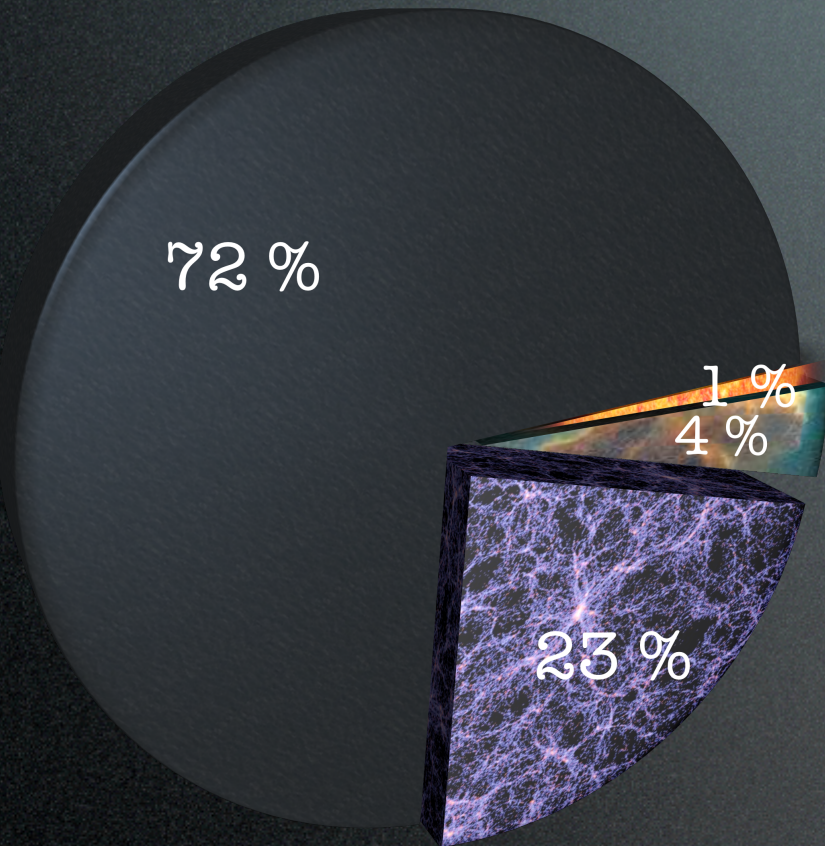
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$$\text{if } \rho < -p/3 \text{ i.e. } w := \frac{p}{\rho} < -\frac{1}{3}$$

⇒ acceleration!



The cosmic inventory

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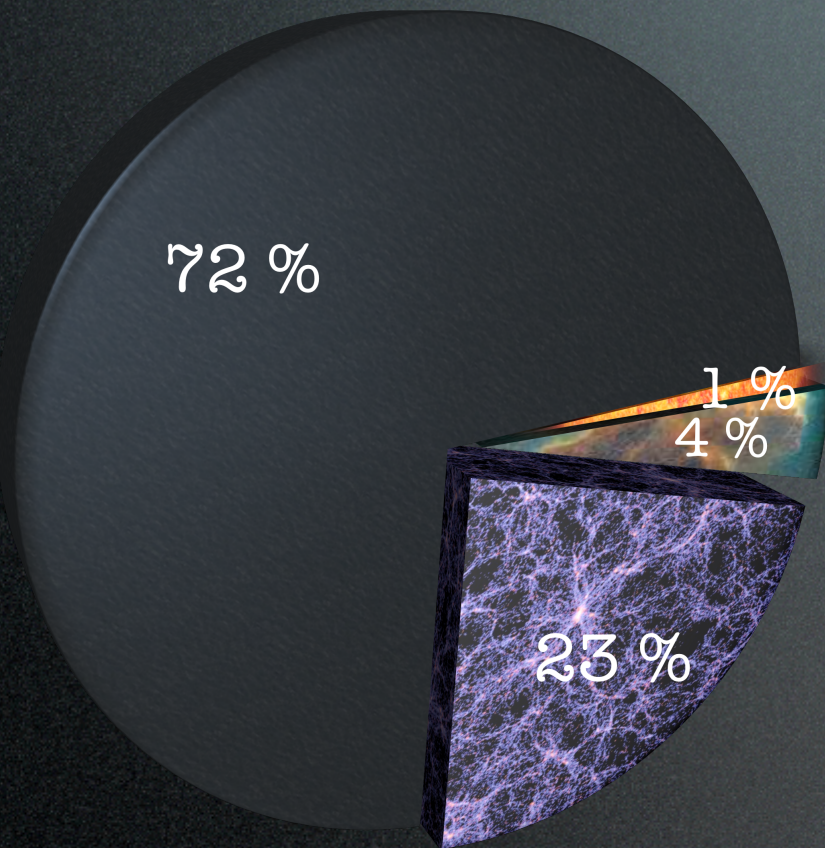
⇒ acceleration!

special case:

$$\rho = -p \text{ i.e. } w = -1$$

cosmological constant Λ

(constant as $\rho_i \propto (1+z)^{3(1+w_i)} \rightsquigarrow \text{const}$)



The Evidence for DE

1) Supernovae type Ia:
'standard candles'

$$\mathcal{L} = 4\pi F d_L^2$$

Luminosity ('known') Flux ('measured') Luminosity distance ('unknown')



The Evidence for DE

1) Supernovae type Ia:

'standard candles'

$$\mathcal{L} = 4\pi F d_L^2 = 4\pi F \chi^2 (1+z)^2$$

Luminosity
(known)

comoving distance
(unknown)

(1+z) due to redshift
(1+z) due to expansion



The Evidence for DE

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$$\mathcal{L} = 4\pi F d_L^2 = 4\pi F \chi^2 (1+z)^2$$

↑ Luminosity ↑ comoving distance

$$\chi(z) = \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{H(z')} = \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{H_0 \sqrt{\Omega_M (1+z')^3 + \Omega_\Lambda}}$$

so \mathcal{L} as fnc of z and Ω_M, Ω_Λ



The Evidence for DE

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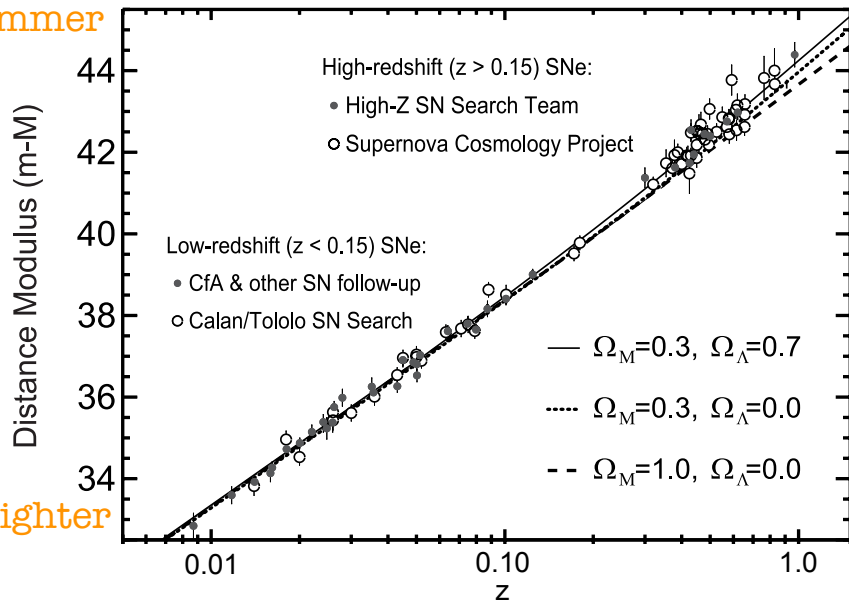
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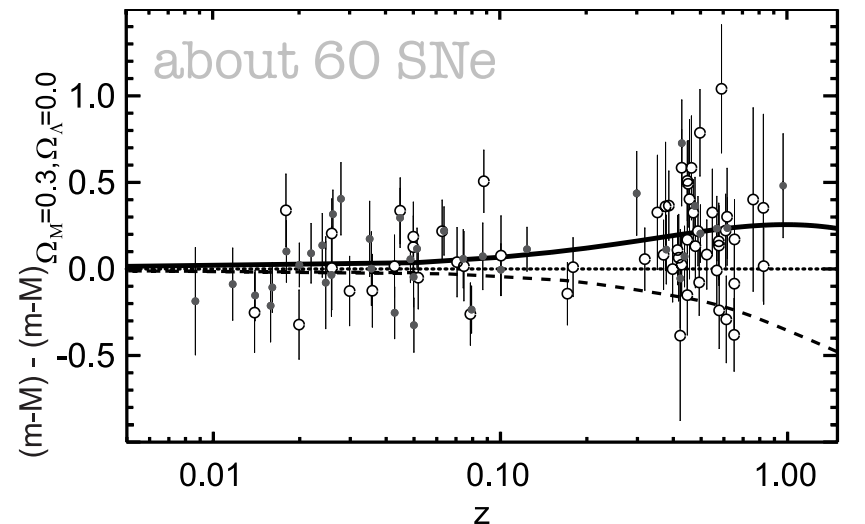
so \mathcal{L} as fnct of z and Ω_M, Ω_Λ



dimmer



Perlmutter et al., 1999, *Astrophys. J.* 517
 Riess et al., 1998, *Astron. J.* 116



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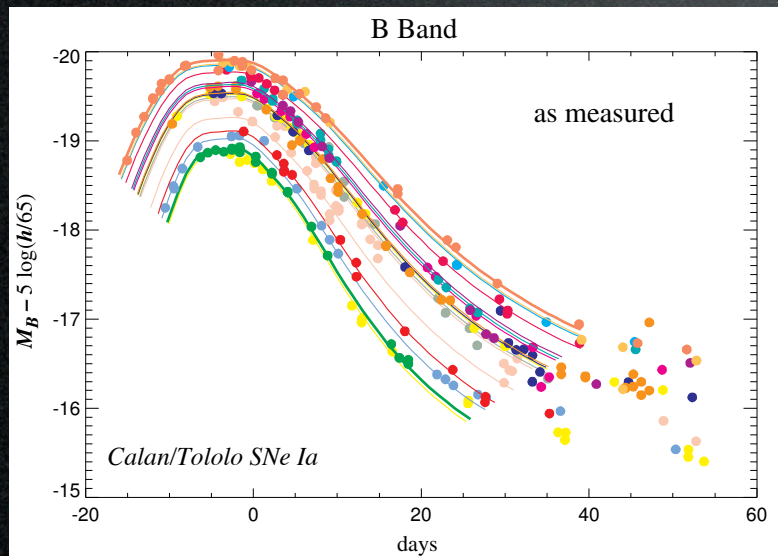
↑ Luminosity
↑ comoving distance

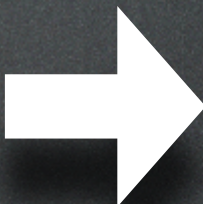
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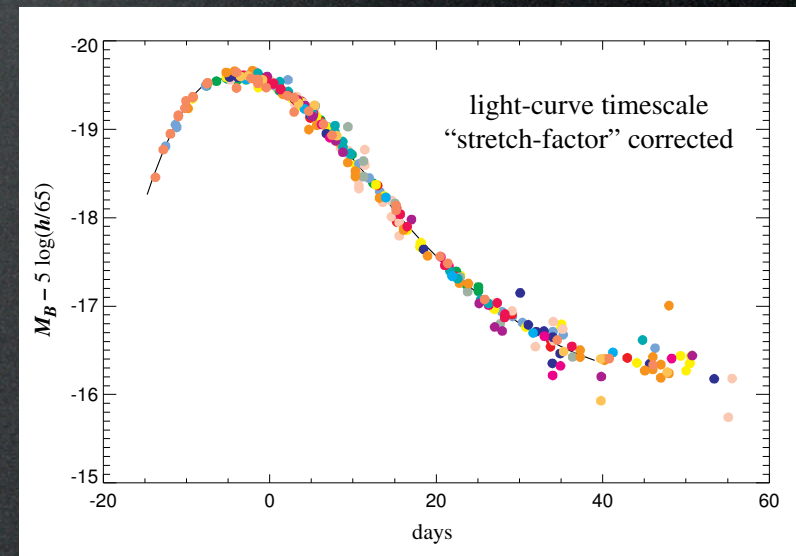
so \mathcal{L} as fnc of z and Ω_M, Ω_Λ



Well, they are not really standard, let's **standardize** them




 peak \propto
 duration of
 lightcurve



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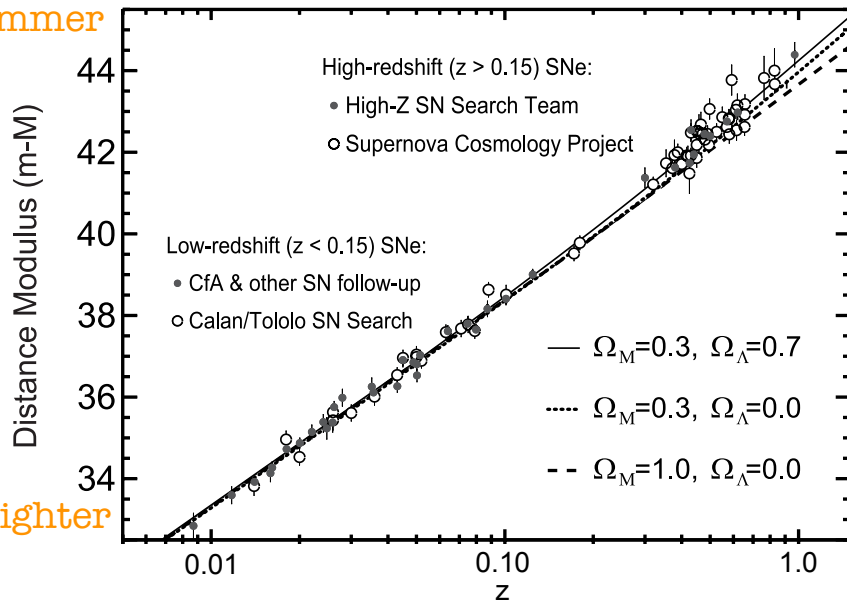
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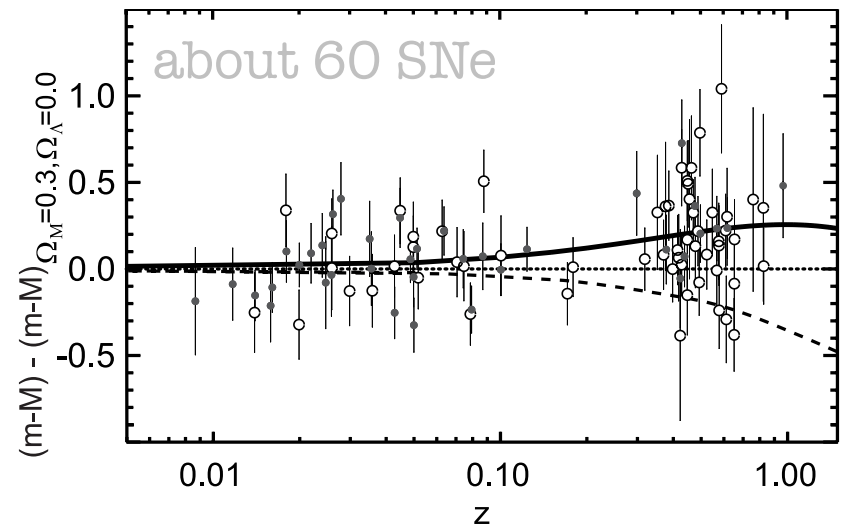
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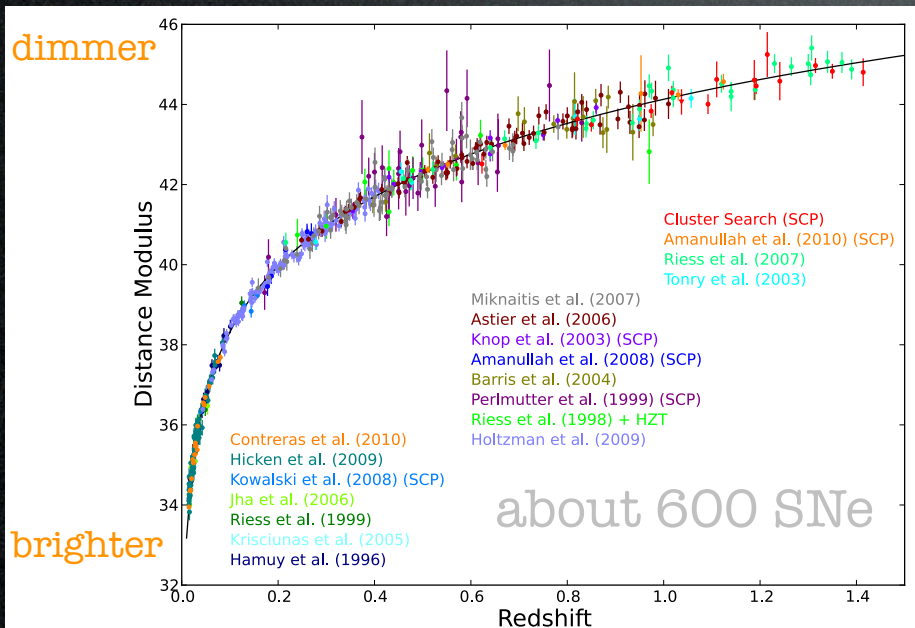
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so \mathcal{L} as fnc of z and Ω_M, Ω_Λ



Suzuki et al., 1105.3470

Bottom line:

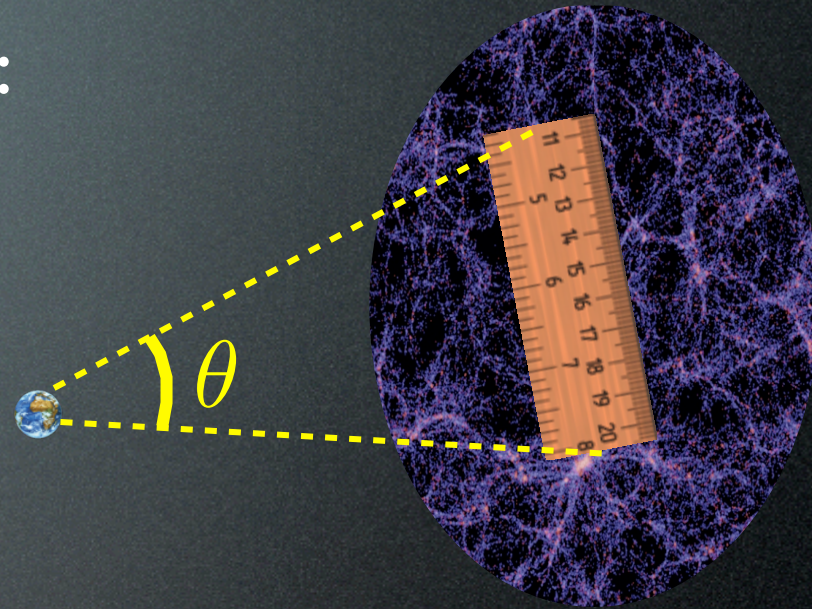
distant SNe appear **dimmer** than predicted in a Universe without DE,
 the Universe has **accelerated** in the past 5 Gyr

The Evidence for DE

2) Baryon Acoustic Oscillations: 'standard ruler'

$$L = \theta d_A$$

← Length ('known') ← Angular distance ('unknown')
← Angle ('measured')



The Evidence for DE

2) Baryon Acoustic Oscillations:

'standard ruler'

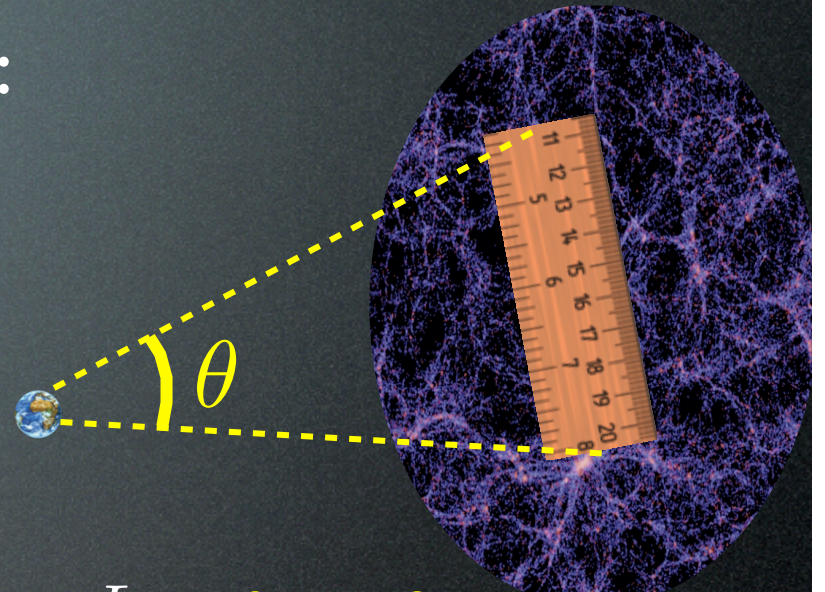
$$L = \theta d_A = \theta \frac{\chi}{1+z}$$

Length ('known')

comoving distance ('unknown')

$$\chi(z) = \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{H(z')} = \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{H_0 \sqrt{\Omega_M(1+z')^3 + \Omega_\Lambda}}$$

so L as fct of z and Ω_M, Ω_Λ



The Evidence for DE

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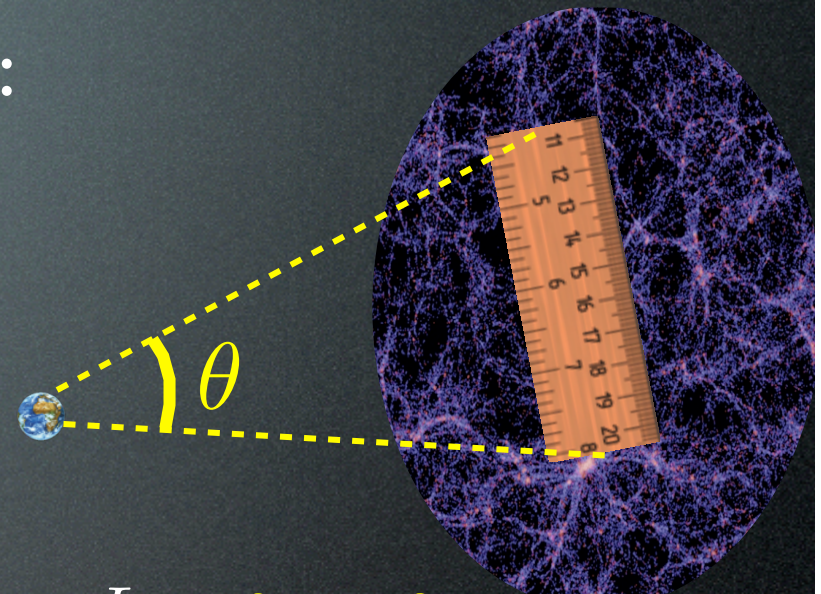
‘standard ruler’

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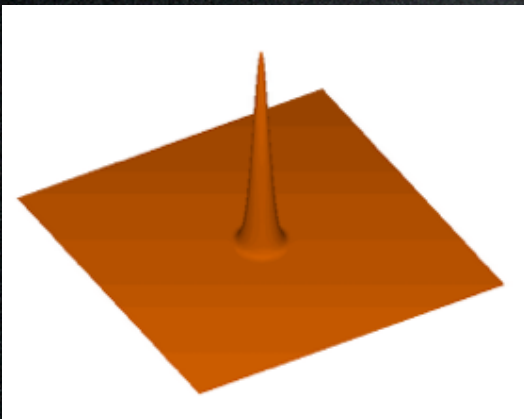
θ : Length (‘known’)
 χ : comoving distance (‘unknown’)

$$\chi(z) = \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{H(z')} = \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{H_0 \sqrt{\Omega_M(1+z')^3 + \Omega_\Lambda}}$$

so L as fct of z and Ω_M, Ω_Λ



What is the ‘ruler’?



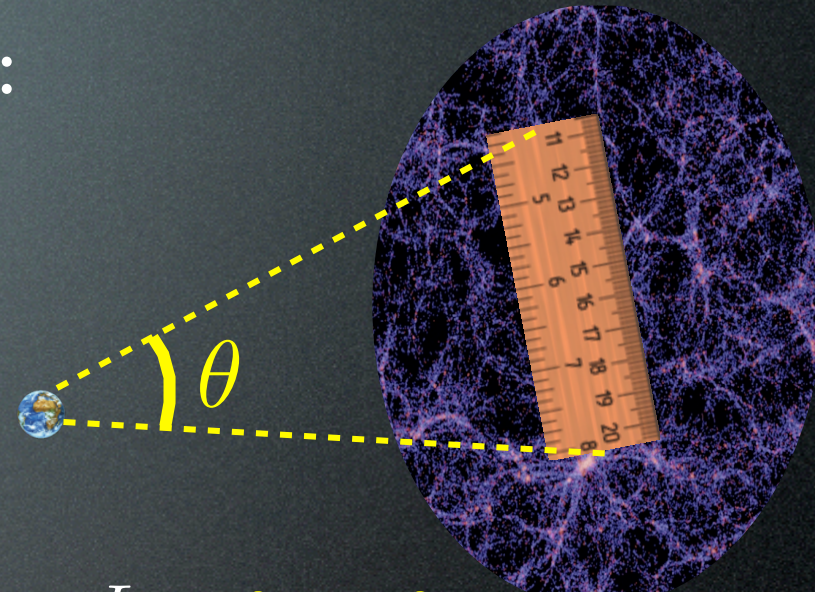
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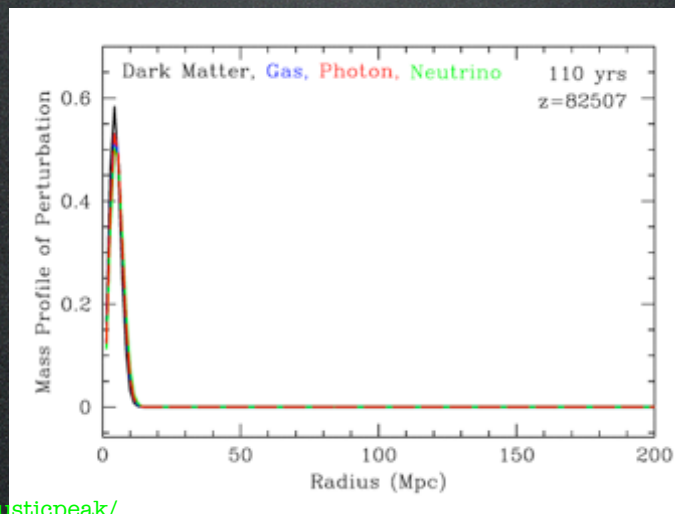
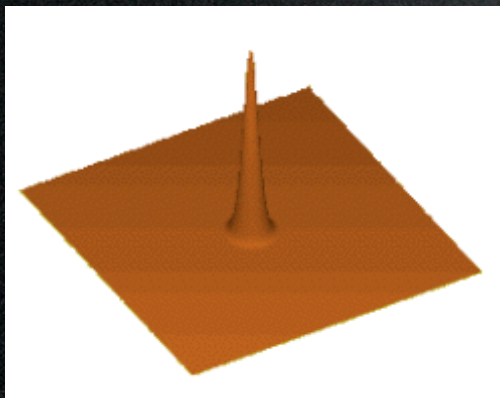
L : Length ('known')
 θ : angle
 d_A : angular diameter distance
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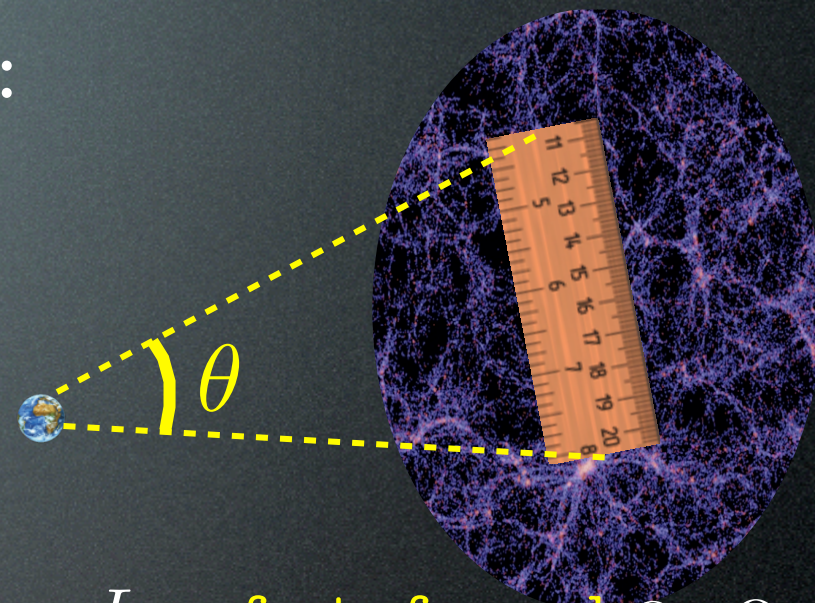
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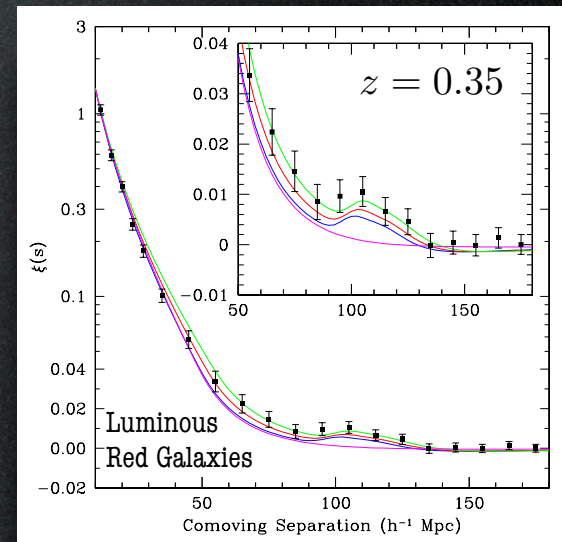
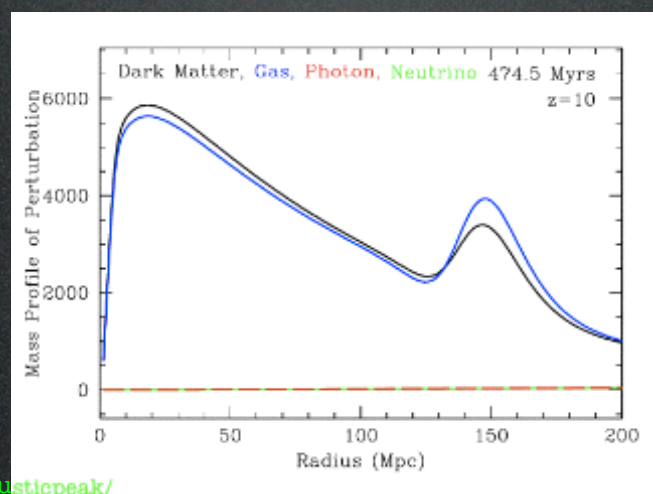
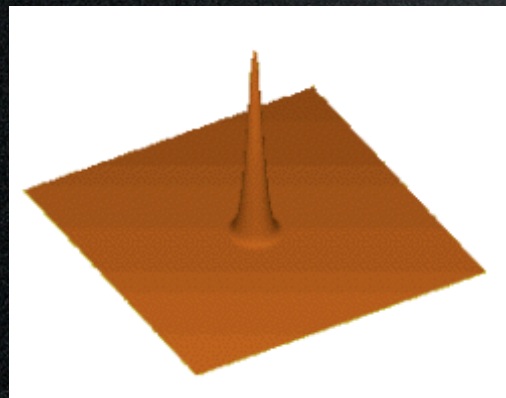
Length ('known') \leftarrow L
 comoving distance ('unknown') \leftarrow χ



$$\chi(z) = \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{H(z')} = \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{H_0 \sqrt{\Omega_M(1+z')^3 + \Omega_\Lambda}}$$

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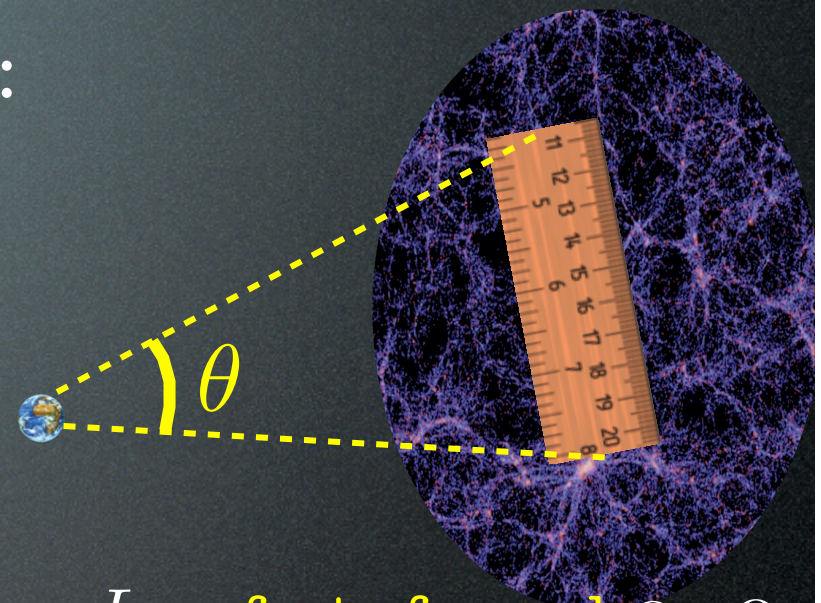
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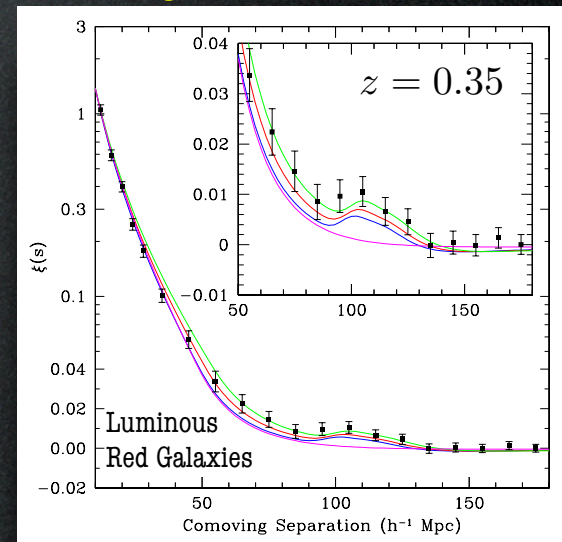
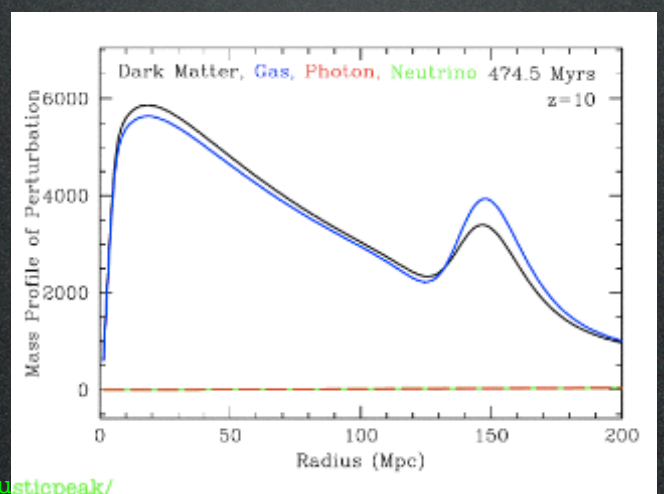
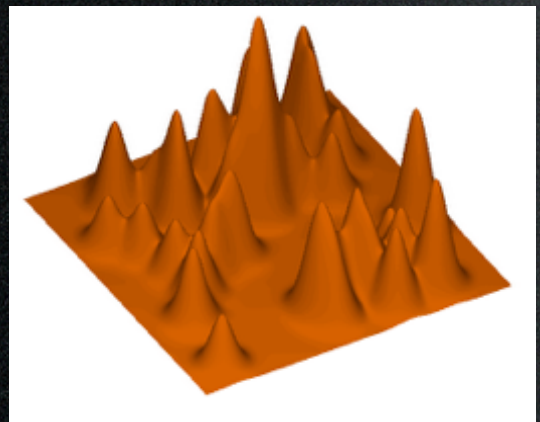
θ : Angle
 d_A : Angular diameter distance
 χ : comoving distance ('unknown')
 L : Length ('known')



$$\chi(z) = \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{H(z')} = \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{H_0 \sqrt{\Omega_M(1+z')^3 + \Omega_\Lambda}}$$

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What is the 'ruler'? A **pinch** in the galaxy distribution



Eisenstein et al., astro-ph/0501171

The Evidence for DE

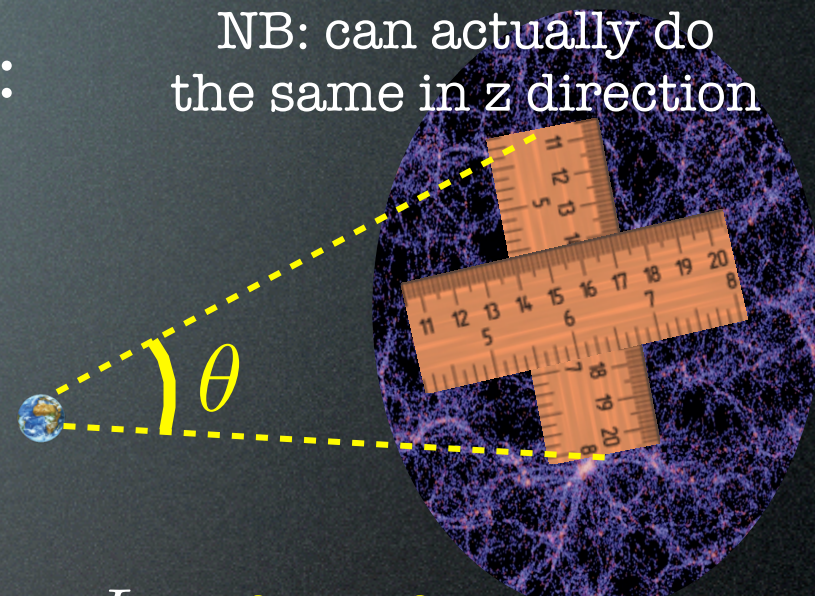
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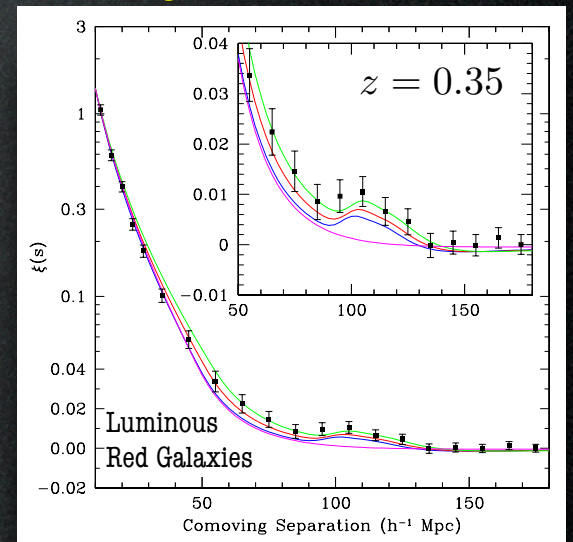
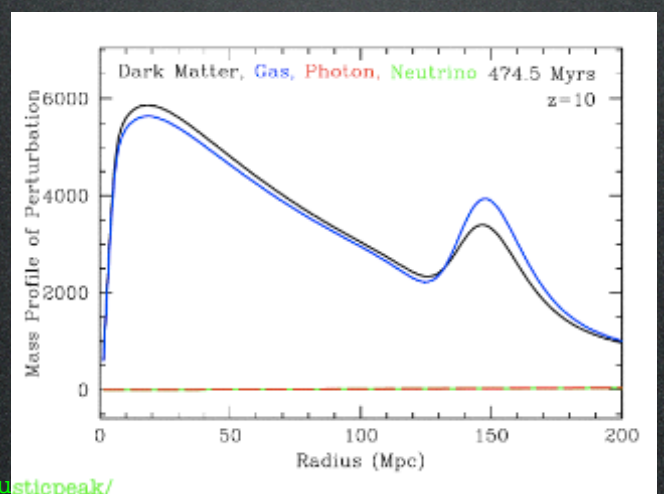
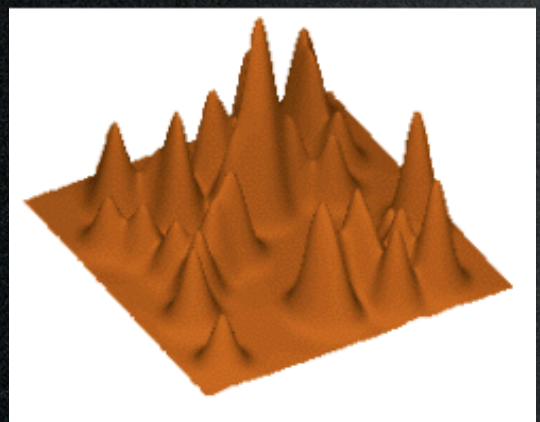
NB: can actually do the same in z direction



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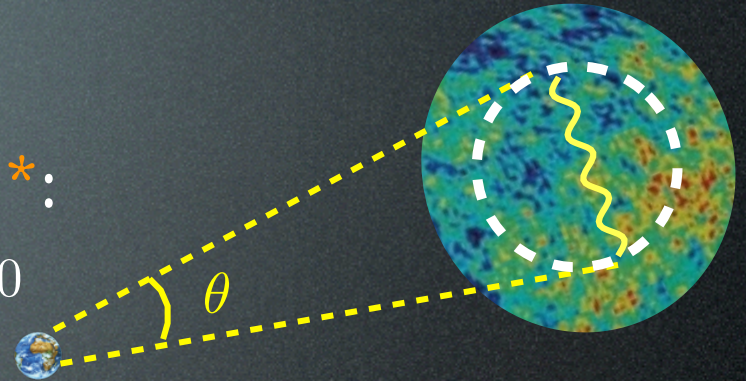
The Evidence for DE

3) CMB:

In principle: another 'standard ruler' *:

the size of the sound horizon at $z \simeq 1100$

$$r_s = \int c_s d\tau \quad c_s \simeq c/\sqrt{3}$$



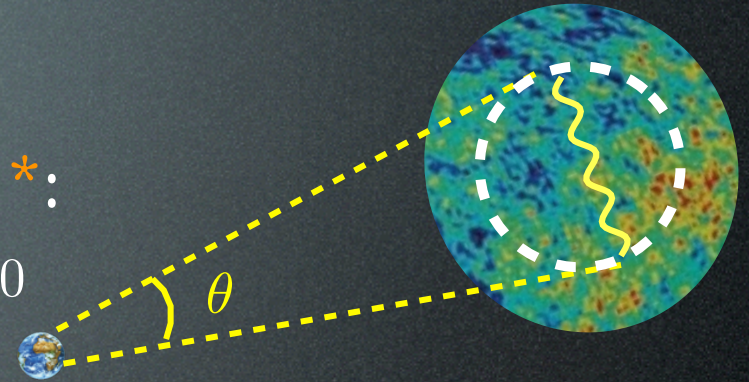
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*(actually, it's the 'same' ruler as BAO!)

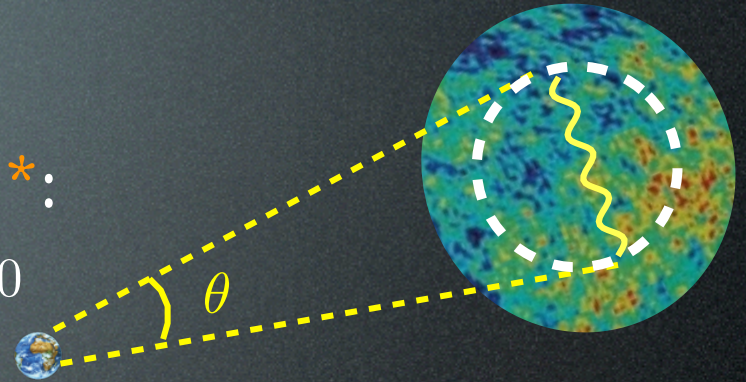
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In practice: DE is too subdominant at $z \simeq 1100$,
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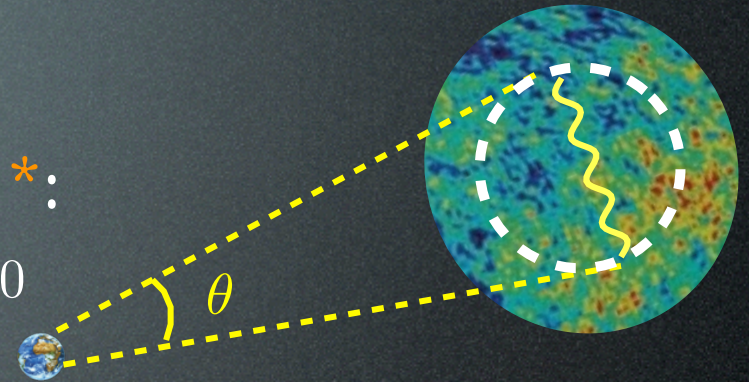
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 $\Omega_{\text{DM}} \simeq 0.27$ \rightarrow $\Omega_{\Lambda} \approx 0.73$

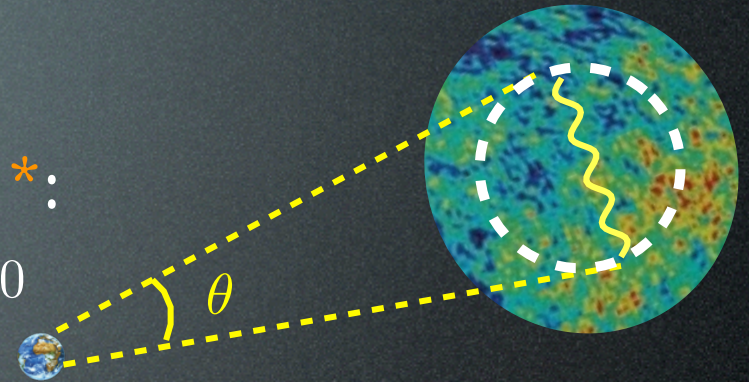
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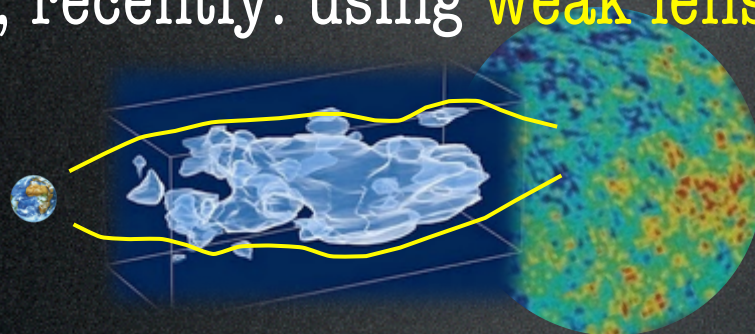


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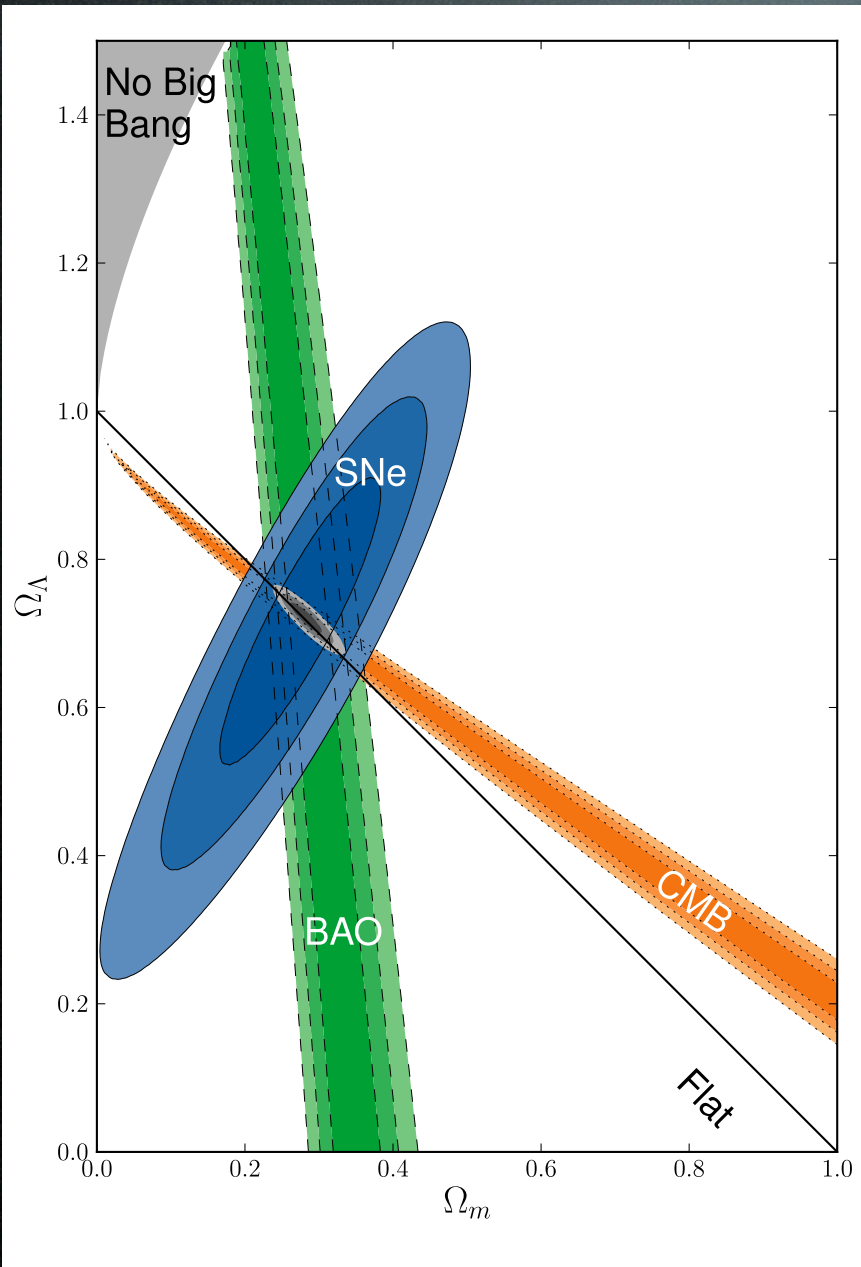
Moreover, recently: using **weak lensing** of CMB light



$$\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.61^{+0.14}_{-0.06}$$

Sherwin et al., ACT Atacama Cosmology
Telescope, 1105.0419

The Evidence for DE



- complementarity
- concordance

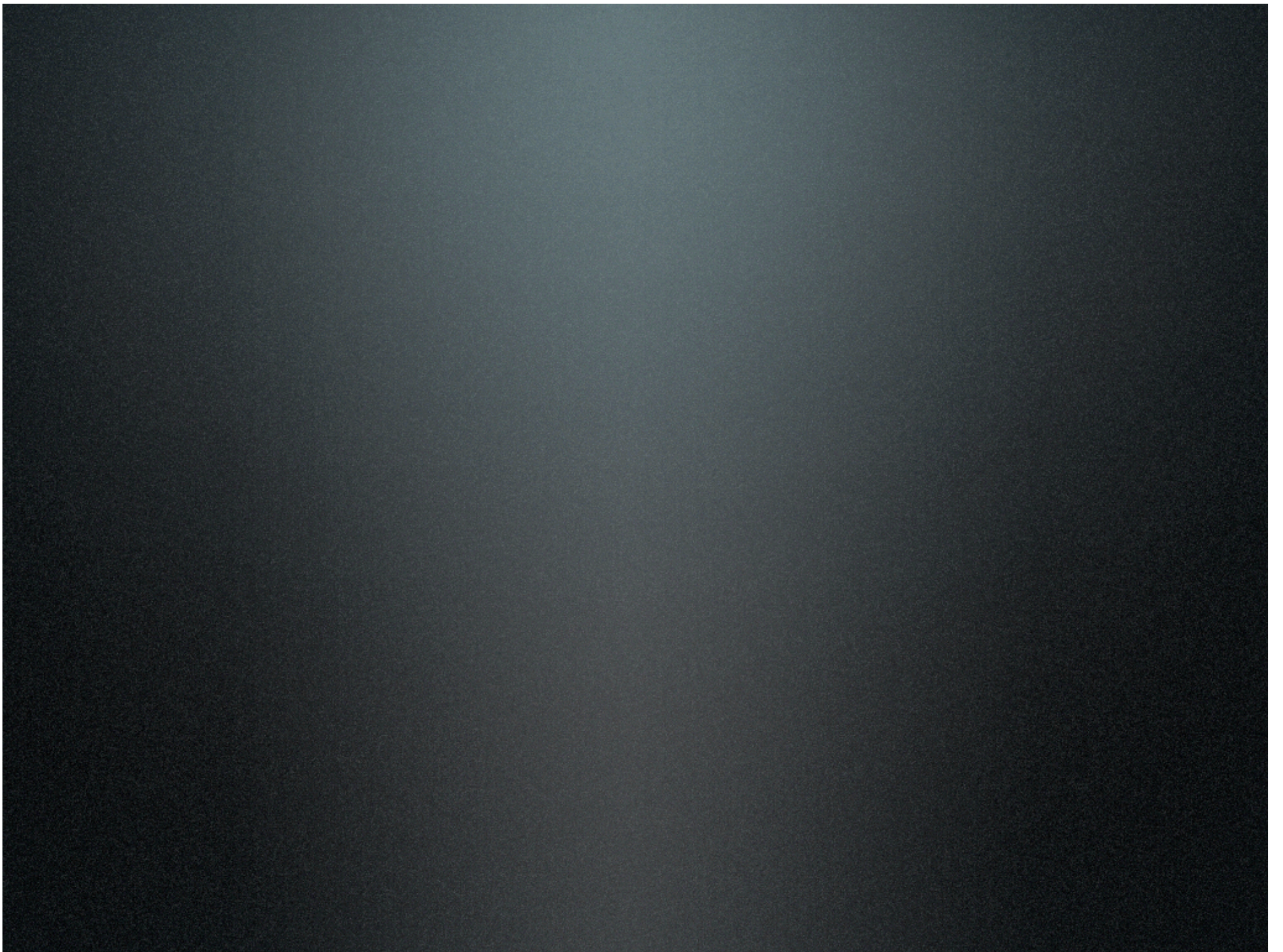
$$\Omega_\Lambda = 0.725 \pm 0.016$$

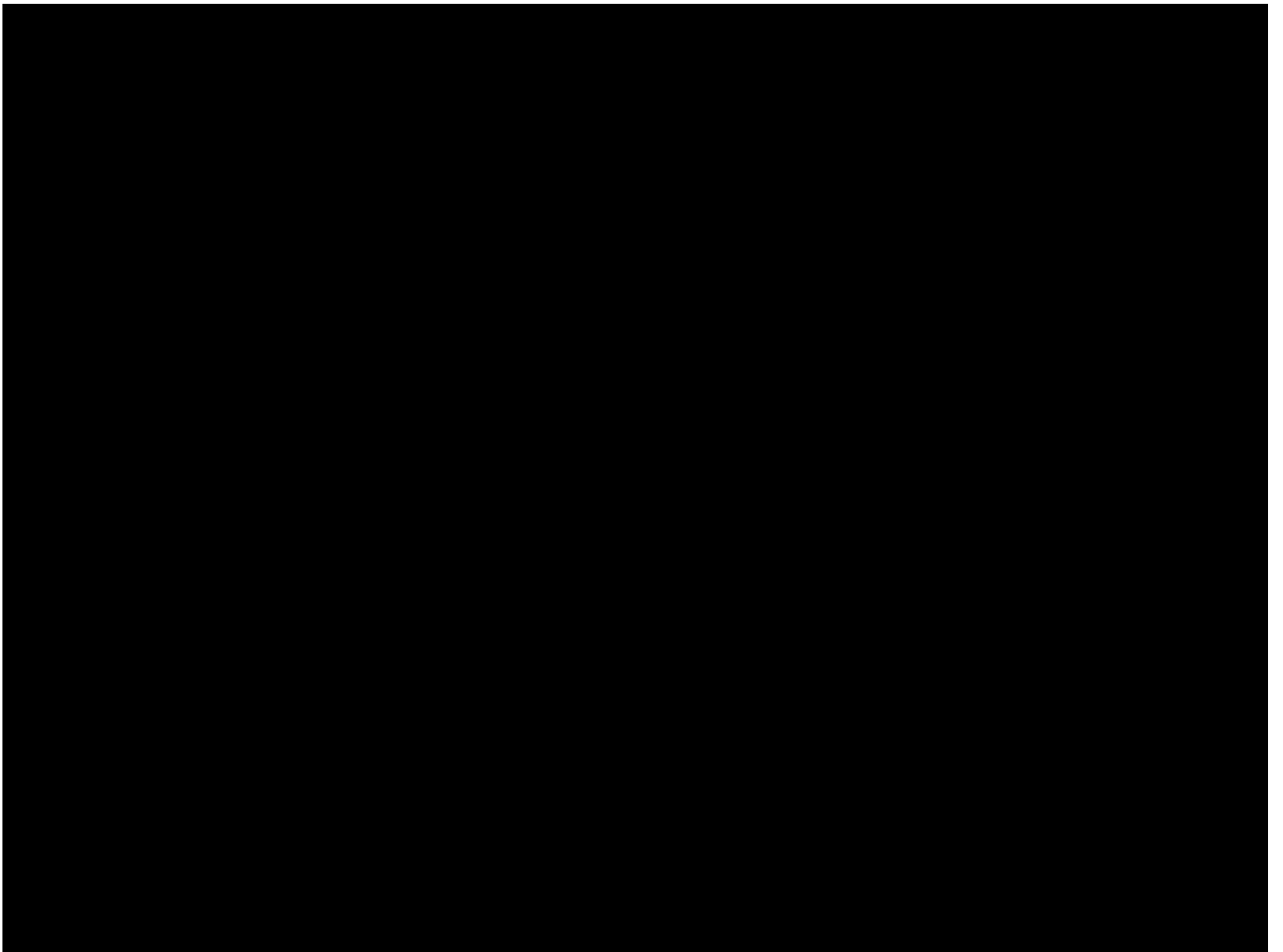
$$\Omega_M = 0.274 \pm 0.007$$

Komatsu et al., WMAP7, 1001.4538

- Other probes played / will play a role:
- cluster counts
 - weak lensing...

What do we know of the
(particle physics) properties
of Dark Energy?





Nature of DE

Λ cosmological constant, $w = -1$

Nature of DE

Λ cosmological constant, $w = -1$

measured value $\rho_\Lambda = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-47} \text{ GeV}^4$

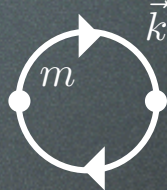
Nature of DE

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estimate $\rho_{\text{vac}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\text{particles}} g_i \int_0^{k_{\text{max}}} \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \sqrt{k^2 + m^2}$

$\simeq \sum_{\text{particles}} \frac{g_i k_{\text{max}}^4}{16 \pi^2}$



The diagram shows a circular loop with two dots on the left and right sides. The left dot is labeled 'm' and the right dot is labeled 'k'. Two arrows on the loop indicate a clockwise direction of travel.

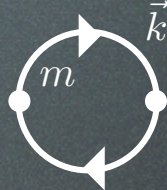
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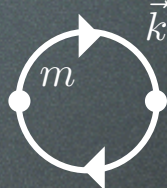
if $k_{\text{max}} \sim M_{\text{Pl}}$ $\rho_\Lambda \sim 10^{74} \text{ GeV}^4$

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The diagram shows a circular loop with two dots on the left and right sides. Two arrows on the loop indicate a clockwise direction. The label 'm' is placed inside the loop, and the label 'k' with a vector arrow is placed outside the loop at the top right.

if $k_{\text{max}} \sim M_{\text{Pl}}$ $\rho_\Lambda \sim 10^{74} \text{ GeV}^4$

121 orders
of magnitude!!

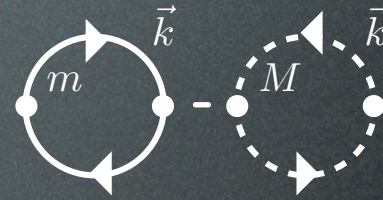
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estimate
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$$\simeq \sum_{\text{particles}} \frac{g_i k_{\text{max}}^4}{16 \pi^2}$$



if $k_{\text{max}} \sim M_{\text{Pl}}$ $\rho_\Lambda \sim 10^{74} \text{ GeV}^4$

if SuSy $k_{\text{max}} \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$ $\rho_\Lambda \sim 10^{12} \text{ GeV}^4$

121 orders
of magnitude!!

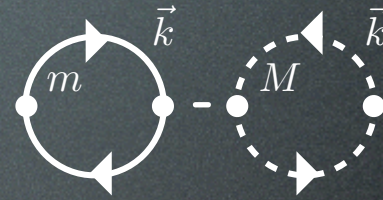
59 orders
of magnitude!

Nature of DE

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if $k_{\text{max}} \sim M_{\text{Pl}}$ $\rho_\Lambda \sim 10^{74} \text{ GeV}^4$

if SuSy $k_{\text{max}} \sim 1 \text{ TeV}$ $\rho_\Lambda \sim 10^{12} \text{ GeV}^4$

121 orders
of magnitude!!

59 orders
of magnitude!



The worst
fine tuning
problem.
Ever.

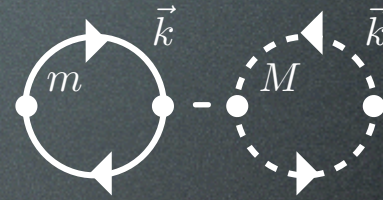
Nature of DE

Λ cosmological constant, $w = -1$

measured value $\rho_\Lambda = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-47} \text{ GeV}^4$

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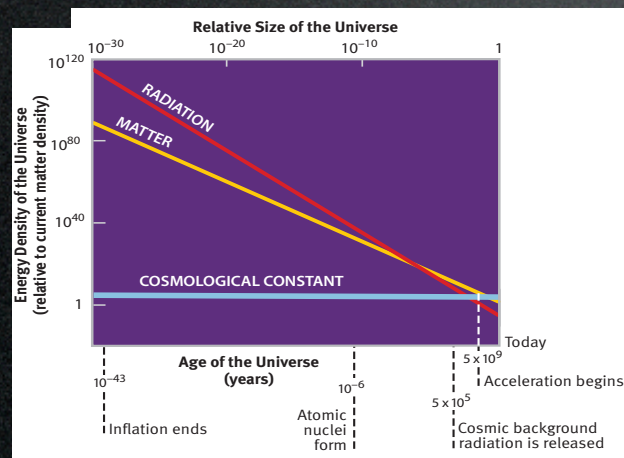
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evolution in time



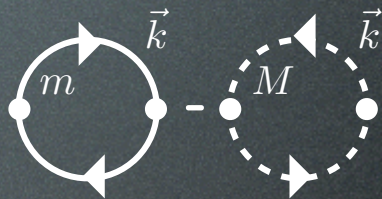
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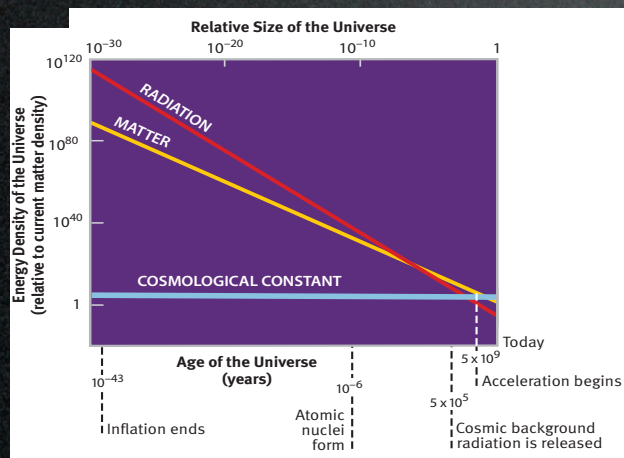
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Why now?
Coincidence problem.

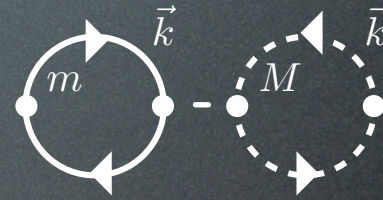
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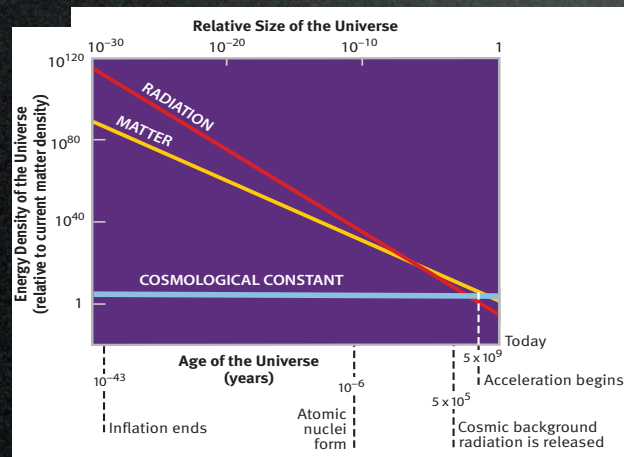
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Why now?
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Anthropism?
Multiverse?

Nature of DE

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$$w_{\Phi} = -1 + \frac{\dot{\Phi}^2}{\dot{\Phi}^2 + 2V}$$

so if $\dot{\Phi} \ll V \rightarrow$ Dark Energy

Nature of DE

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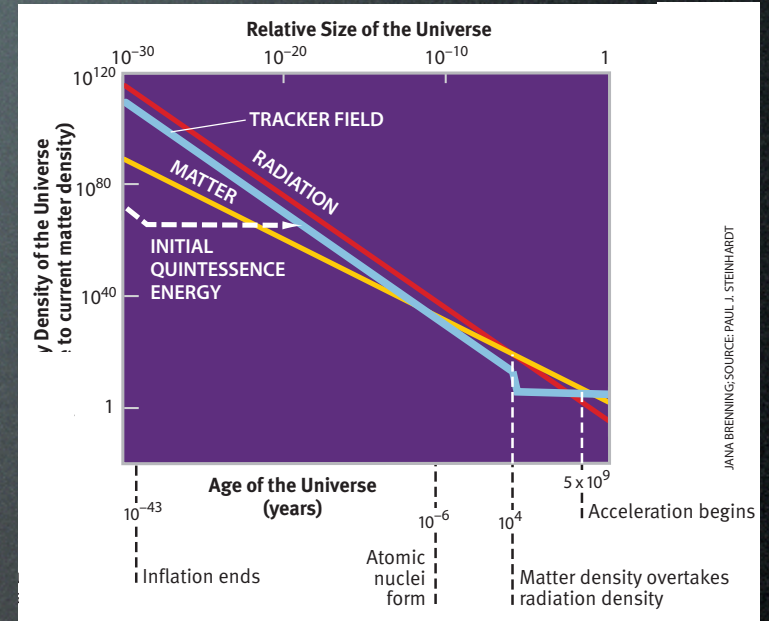
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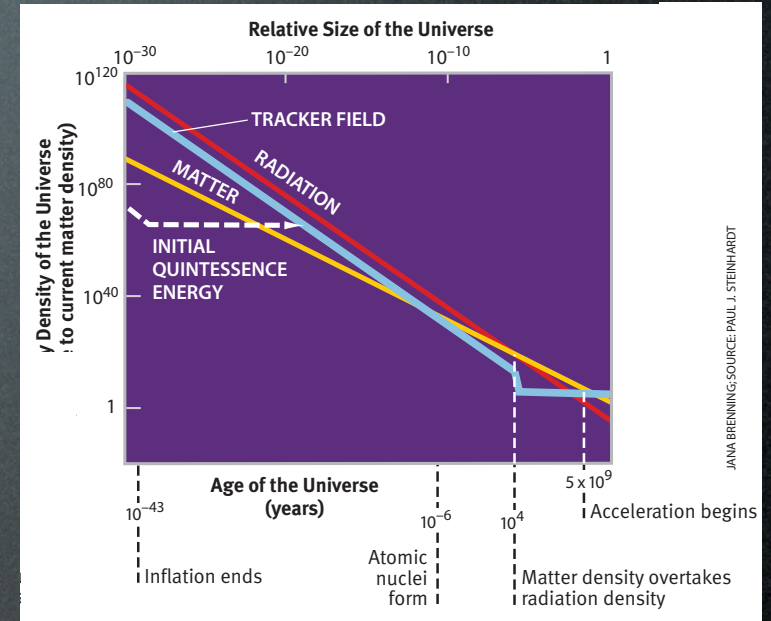
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Ostriker and Steinhard, Scientific American 2000

Modified Gravity (f(R), DGP...)

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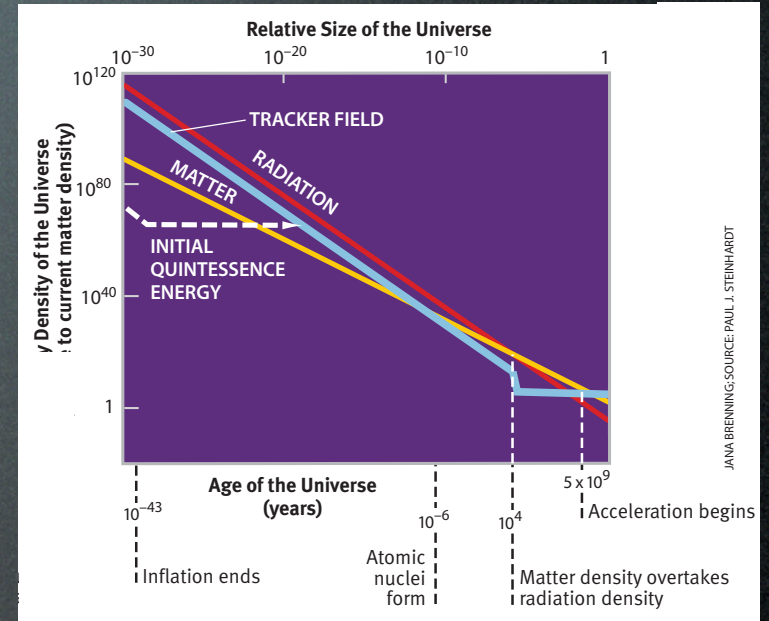
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Swiss cheese, local voids...



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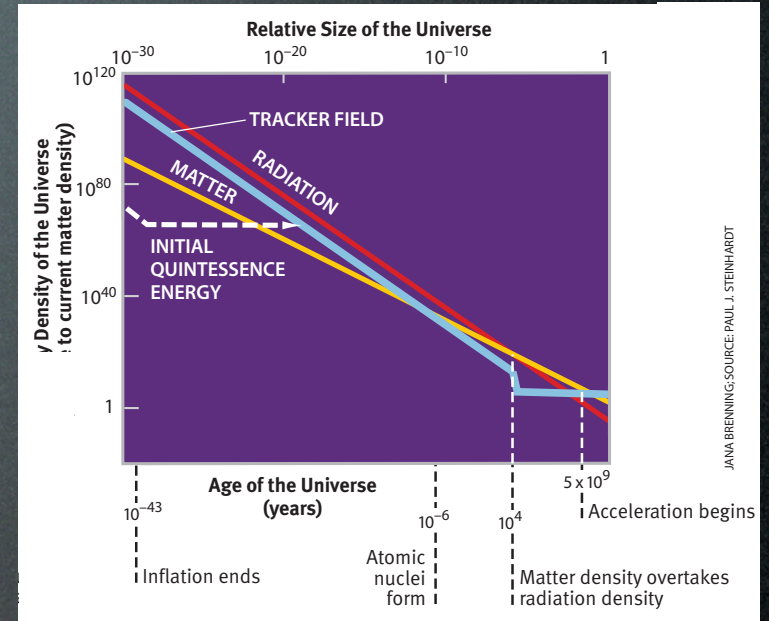
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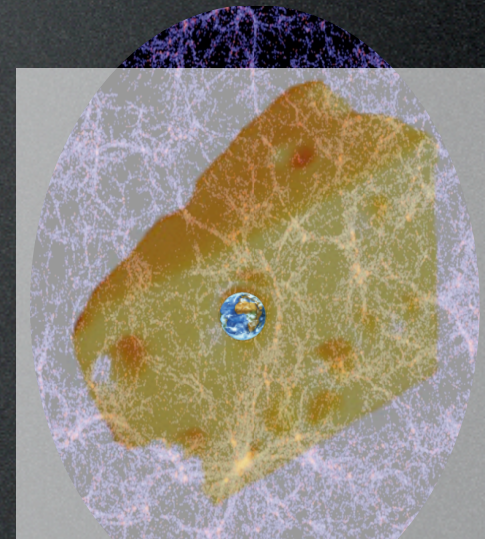
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Ostriker and Steinhard, Scientific American 2000

Modified Gravity (f(R), DGP...)

Swiss cheese, local voids...



Conclusions (for today)

Dark Matter exists

Dark Energy exists

We have (almost) no clue of what they are,
but many **hints** and many **ideas**.

The 'era of data'
is now for DM.

The 'era of data'
is coming for DE.

May you live in exciting times.