

COSMOLOGICAL PHYSICS

This textbook provides a comprehensive introduction to modern cosmology, at a level suitable for advanced undergraduates and graduate students. The essential concepts and key equations used by professional researchers in both theoretical and observational cosmology are derived and explained from first principles.

The first third of the book carefully develops the necessary background in general relativity and quantum fields. The remainder of the volume then provides self-contained accounts of the principal topics in contemporary cosmology, including inflation, topological defects, gravitational lensing, the distance scale, large-scale structure and galaxy formation.

Throughout, the emphasis is on helping students to attain a physical and intuitive understanding of the subject. The book is therefore extensively illustrated, and outline solutions to more than 90 problems are included. All necessary astronomical jargon is clearly explained, ensuring that the book is self-contained for students with a background in undergraduate physics.

John Peacock studied physics at the University of Cambridge, obtaining his Ph.D. in 1981. He subsequently worked as a research astronomer at the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, where he was appointed Head of Research in 1992. In 1998, he moved to become Professor of Cosmology at the University of Edinburgh. His research interests are a mixture of theoretical and observational cosmology: galaxy formation and clustering; high redshift galaxies and quasars; and gravitational lensing. He is married with three children. Time not devoted to science or family is shared between playing classical clarinet and exploring Scottish mountains.

COSMOLOGICAL PHYSICS

J. A. PEACOCK



CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge University Press
 0521422701 - Cosmological Physics
 J. A. Peacock
 Frontmatter
[More information](#)

PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS SYNDICATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
 The Pitt Building, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, United Kingdom

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
 The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 2RU, UK
 40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211, USA
 10 Stamford Road, Oakleigh, VIC 3166, Australia
 Ruiz de Alarcón 13, 28014 Madrid, Spain
 Dock House, The Waterfront, Cape Town 8001, South Africa

<http://www.cambridge.org>

© Cambridge University Press 1999

This book is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception
 and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements,
 no reproduction of any part may take place without
 the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 1999

Reprinted 1999 (with corrections), 2000, 2001 (with corrections), 2002, 2003 (with corrections)

Printed in the United Kingdom at the University Press, Cambridge

Typeface Monotype Times 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ /12pt *System* T_EX [UPH]

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data

Peacock, John A.

Cosmological physics / J.A. Peacock.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 0 521 41072 X (hardcover)

1. Cosmology. 2. Astrophysics. I. Title.

QB981.P37 1999

523.1-dc21 98-29460 CIP

ISBN 0 521 41072 X hardback

ISBN 0 521 42270 1 paperback

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	ix
Part 1: Gravitation and relativity	
1 Essentials of general relativity	3
1.1 The concepts of general relativity	3
1.2 The equation of motion	9
1.3 Tensors and relativity	11
1.4 The energy–momentum tensor	17
1.5 The field equations	19
1.6 Alternative theories of gravity	26
1.7 Relativity and differential geometry	28
2 Astrophysical relativity	35
2.1 Relativistic fluid mechanics	35
2.2 Weak fields	38
2.3 Gravitational radiation	42
2.4 The binary pulsar	49
2.5 Black holes	51
2.6 Accretion onto black holes	60
Part 2: Classical cosmology	
3 The isotropic universe	65
3.1 The Robertson–Walker metric	65
3.2 Dynamics of the expansion	72
3.3 Common big bang misconceptions	86
3.4 Observations in cosmology	89
3.5 The anthropic principle	94
4 Gravitational lensing	101
4.1 Basics of light deflection	101
4.2 Simple lens models	105
4.3 General properties of thin lenses	109

4.4 Observations of gravitational lensing	113
4.5 Microlensing	116
4.6 Dark-matter mapping	121
5 The age and distance scales	127
5.1 The distance scale and the age of the universe	127
5.2 Methods for age determination	128
5.3 Large-scale distance measurements	134
5.4 The local distance scale	138
5.5 Direct distance determinations	141
5.6 Summary	145
 Part 3: Basics of quantum fields	
6 Quantum mechanics and relativity	151
6.1 Principles of quantum theory	151
6.2 The Dirac equation	158
6.3 Symmetries	164
6.4 Spinors and complex numbers	167
 7 Quantum field theory	 177
7.1 Quantum mechanics of light	177
7.2 Simple quantum electrodynamics	181
7.3 Lagrangians and fields	184
7.4 Interacting fields	189
7.5 Feynman diagrams	197
7.6 Renormalization	205
7.7 Path integrals	210
 8 The standard model and beyond	 215
8.1 Elementary particles and fields	215
8.2 Gauge symmetries and conservation laws	216
8.3 The weak interaction	220
8.4 Non-Abelian gauge symmetries	223
8.5 Spontaneous symmetry breaking	228
8.6 The electroweak model	232
8.7 Quantum chromodynamics	236
8.8 Beyond the standard model	245
8.9 Neutrino masses and mixing	251
8.10 Quantum gravity	256
8.11 Kaluza–Klein models	265
8.12 Supersymmetry and beyond	267

Part 4: The early universe

9 The hot big bang	273
9.1 Thermodynamics in the big bang	273
9.2 Relics of the big bang	282
9.3 The physics of recombination	284
9.4 The microwave background	288
9.5 Primordial nucleosynthesis	292
9.6 Baryogenesis	300
10 Topological defects	305
10.1 Phase transitions in cosmology	305
10.2 Classes of topological defect	306
10.3 Magnetic monopoles	310
10.4 Cosmic strings and structure formation	313
11 Inflationary cosmology	323
11.1 General arguments for inflation	323
11.2 An overview of inflation	325
11.3 Inflation field dynamics	328
11.4 Inflation models	335
11.5 Relic fluctuations from inflation	338
11.6 Conclusions	347

Part 5: Observational cosmology

12 Matter in the universe	353
12.1 Background radiation	353
12.2 Intervening absorbers	360
12.3 Evidence for dark matter	367
12.4 Baryonic dark matter	378
12.5 Nonbaryonic dark matter	381
13 Galaxies and their evolution	387
13.1 The galaxy population	387
13.2 Optical and infrared observations	394
13.3 Luminosity functions	399
13.4 Evolution of galaxy stellar populations	404
13.5 Galaxy counts and evolution	406
13.6 Galaxies at high redshift	412
14 Active galaxies	419
14.1 The population of active galaxies	419
14.2 Emission mechanisms	423
14.3 Extended radio sources	431
14.4 Beaming and unified schemes	437
14.5 Evolution of active galaxies	441

viii	<i>Contents</i>
14.6	Black holes as central engines 447
14.7	Black hole masses and demographics 451
 Part 6: Galaxy formation and clustering	
15	Dynamics of structure formation 457
15.1	Overview 458
15.2	Dynamics of linear perturbations 460
15.3	The peculiar velocity field 469
15.4	Coupled perturbations 471
15.5	The full treatment 474
15.6	Transfer functions 477
15.7	<i>N</i> -body models 482
15.8	Nonlinear models 485
16	Cosmological density fields 495
16.1	Preamble 495
16.2	Fourier analysis of density fluctuations 496
16.3	Gaussian density fields 503
16.4	Nonlinear clustering evolution 509
16.5	Redshift-space effects 514
16.6	Low-dimensional density fields 517
16.7	Measuring the clustering spectrum 521
16.8	The observed clustering spectrum 526
16.9	Non-Gaussian density fields 536
16.10	Peculiar velocity fields 543
17	Galaxy formation 553
17.1	The sequence of galaxy formation 553
17.2	Hierarchies and the Press–Schechter approach 556
17.3	Cooling and the intergalactic medium 569
17.4	Chemical evolution of galaxies 575
17.5	Biased galaxy formation 578
18	Cosmic background fluctuations 587
18.1	Mechanisms for primary fluctuations 587
18.2	Characteristics of CMB anisotropies 597
18.3	Observations of CMB anisotropies 601
18.4	Conclusions and outlook 603
 <i>Hints for solution of the problems</i> 613	
<i>Bibliography and references</i> 647	
<i>Useful numbers and formulae</i> 663	
 <i>Index</i> 671	

Preface

This is a textbook on cosmology – a subject that has the modest aim of understanding the entire universe and all its contents. While it can hardly be claimed that this task is complete, it is a fact that recent years have seen astonishing progress towards answering many of the most fundamental questions about the constitution of the universe. The intention of this book is to make these developments accessible to someone who has studied an undergraduate course in physics. I hope that the book will be useful in preparing new Ph.D. students to grapple with the research literature and with more challenging graduate-level texts. I also hope that a good deal of the material will be suitable for use in advanced undergraduate courses.

Cosmology is a demanding subject, not only because of the vast scales with which it deals, but also because of the range of knowledge required on the part of a researcher. The subject draws on just about every branch of physics, which makes it a uniquely stimulating discipline. However, this breadth is undeniably intimidating for the beginner in the subject. As a fresh Ph.D. student, 20 years ago, I was dismayed to discover that even a good undergraduate training had covered only a fraction of the areas of physics that were important in cosmology. Worse still, I learned that cosmologists need a familiarity with astronomy, with all its peculiar historical baggage of arcane terminology. In the past two decades, cosmological knowledge and understanding have advanced almost beyond recognition, and yet undergraduate physics courses have changed only a little. As a result, there is now a yawning gap between the professional literature on cosmology and the knowledge base of a typical physics undergraduate. What I have tried to do in this book is to bridge that gap, by discussing modern cosmology in language that should be familiar to an advanced undergraduate, going back to first principles wherever possible.

The material here is therefore of two kinds: relevant pieces of physics and astronomy that are often not found in undergraduate courses, and applications of these methods to more recent research results. The former category is dominated by general relativity and quantum fields. Relativistic gravitation has always been important in the large-scale issues of cosmology, but the application of modern particle physics to the very early universe is a more recent development. Many excellent texts exist on these subjects, but I wanted to focus on those aspects that are particularly important in cosmology. At times, I have digressed into topics that are strictly ‘unnecessary’, but which were just too interesting to ignore. These are, after all, the crown jewels of twentieth century physics, and I firmly believe that their main features should be a standard part of an undergraduate education in physics. Despite this selective approach, which aims to

concentrate on the essential core of the subject, the book covers a wide range of topics. My original plan was in fact focused more specifically on matters to do with particle physics, the early universe, and structure formation. However, as I wrote, the subject imposed its own logic: it became clear that additional topics simply had to be added in order to tell a consistent story. This tendency for different parts of cosmology to reveal unexpected connections is one of the joys of the subject, and is also a mark of the maturity of the field.

Partly because of the variety of material treated here, my emphasis throughout has been on making the exposition as simple as possible. Nevertheless, I wanted the final result to be useful at a professional level, so I have tried to concentrate on explaining the techniques and formulae that are used in practice in the research literature. In places, I was unable to reduce the full treatment to an argument of tolerable length and complexity, and I then settled for an approximate analysis. In such cases, I have outlined the steps needed to obtain the exact answer and contrasted the approximate analysis with the full result. Wherever possible, I have tried to motivate the more detailed calculations with physical and order-of-magnitude arguments. This is particularly important for the novice, who will be much more willing to accept lengthy and complicated reasoning if it is clear where the argument is going. Because of this desire to expose the logic of the subject, as well as the need to keep the total length manageable, the treatment is not always simple in the sense of giving every last step of a calculation. Readers will have to be prepared to put in some work at various stages to prove to themselves that equation *C* really does result from combining equations *A* and *B*. Usually this sort of manipulation is straightforward, and it can be skipped on a first reading. Where the derivation is a little more challenging, I have left it as a problem, indicated by [problem] in the text. Other problems are collected at the end of each chapter, and include some basic exercises to test comprehension of the material, as well as more discursive and advanced points that would have disrupted the main presentation. There is a set of solutions to all the problems, although these are often quite schematic, since the best way to develop real understanding is to work through the calculations.

A good deal of the book is based on lectures given to final-year undergraduates and early postgraduates, and I have tried to keep the same style in the written version. The advantage of lectures is that they steer a clear course through a subject, whereas textbooks can make a subject that is in essence quite simple seem impenetrable by burdening it with too complete a treatment. What I have attempted to do is to cover the basics thoroughly, so that a student can strike out with confidence towards more specialized topics. I have also tried to make the presentation as locally self-contained as possible, even at the cost of a little duplication. I do not expect that many readers will be masochistic enough to want to read the book in order from cover to cover, and I have tried to ensure that individual chapters and even sections make sense in isolation. In this way, I hope the book can be useful for a variety of courses. It is a very distant ideal to expect that this material in its entirety could be taught to undergraduates. However, some topics are inevitably more straightforward than others, and are suitable for more specialized undergraduate courses.

Many people deserve thanks for having helped this project reach its present stage. First, Malcolm Longair for the initial opportunity to try out my ideas on what could sensibly be lectured to undergraduates. Second, generations of patient students, many of whom at least pretended to enjoy the experience. Third, Malcolm Longair again for the initial suggestion that I should write up my notes – even though he probably realized

just how much work this would involve. Fourth, the production of this tome would have been unthinkable without the marvellous electronic tools that are now widely available. The creators of T_EX, PostScript, xfig and pgplot all have my humble thanks. Fifth, many scientific colleagues have had a great influence on the contents, both by helpful comments on drafts and particularly through the innumerable conversations and arguments that have formed my understanding of cosmology; I shall not attempt a list, but I owe each one a debt.

Thanks are due especially to all those who generously contributed data for the figures. I have produced many illustrations that involve recent research results, not in some futile attempt to be up to date, but to emphasize that cosmology is above all a subject built on foundations of observational data. Many of the latest results have clarified long-contentious issues, and this reduction of uncertainty has been an unintended benefit of the delay in completing the book. In recent months, I have often felt like a small child in a sweetshop as astronomers all round the world have sent me the most mouthwatering new data. Those who contributed in this way, or gave permission for their results to be used, are as follows. Figure 4.5, T. Muxlow; figure 4.6, W. Sutherland; figure 4.7, R. Ellis; figure 5.1, R. Jimenez; figure 5.2, E. Feigelson; figure 5.3, N. Tanvir; figure 5.4, A. Riess and S. Perlmutter; figure 9.2, M. Smith; figure 12.1, T. Ressel and M. Turner; figure 12.2, C. Steidel and M. Pettini; figure 12.4, T. van Albada; figure 12.5, R. Kolb; figure 13.2, A. Dressler; figure 13.4, S. Driver; figure 13.6, W. Couch; figure 13.7, N. Metcalfe and K. Glazebrook; figure 14.1, P. Hewett and C. Foltz; figure 14.2, C. Carilli; figure 14.6, Y. Dabrowski; figure 15.1, J. Huchra; figure 15.5, J. Colberg; figure 16.9, V. Icke; figure 16.11, M. Davis; figure 18.2, M. White. Figure 13.1 was made using data from the Digitized Sky Survey, which was produced at the Space Telescope Science Institute under US Government grant NAG W-2166. The DSS images are based on photographic data obtained using the Oschin Schmidt Telescope on Palomar Mountain and the UK Schmidt Telescope. I also thank Jörg Colberg, Hugh Couchman, George Efstathiou, Carlos Frenk, Adrian Jenkins, Alistair Nelson, Frazer Pearce, Peter Thomas and Simon White, my colleagues in the Virgo Consortium, for permission to reproduce the cover image. The Virgo Consortium uses computers based at the Computing Centre of the Max-Planck Society in Garching and at the Edinburgh Parallel Computing Centre.

To finish, some apologies. My professional colleagues will doubtless disagree in places with my opinions and emphases. I have tried to make it clear when I am giving a personal view, and have balanced my own simplifications of the issues with frequent references to the literature, so that readers can explore the details of the arguments for themselves. However, the literature is so vast that inevitably many outstanding papers have been omitted. I apologize to those whose work I could have cited, but did not. This is not intended to be a comprehensive review, nor does it try to give a full history of the development of ideas. In places, I have cited classic papers that everyone should read, but in the main papers are cited where I happen to know that they contain further discussion of relevant points. One consequence of this is that the number of references to my own research output exaggerates any contribution I may have made to cosmology.

It is an unfortunate fact that a book of this length can never hope to be entirely free of errors and misprints. I shall be grateful to have any corrections brought to my attention; a list of these will be maintained at <http://www.roe.ac.uk/japwww>

Lastly, I now appreciate why so many authors acknowledge their families: the

conflicting demands for any spare time inevitably make it difficult for families and books to co-exist peacefully. I hope my loved ones will forgive me for the times I neglected them, and I thank the publishers for their patience.

John Peacock

Note to the sixth reprint

In this printing, a number of misprints have been corrected. These will inevitably not be the last, and I thank those readers who are kind enough to keep reporting them. I have also taken the opportunity of bringing the contents up to date in a few places, specifically new results on the supernova Hubble diagram (Fig. 5.4) and CMB anisotropies (Fig. 18.2).

Given the pace of cosmological research, I am surprised, but pleased, to see that the basic framework described in the original text survives without the need for revolutionary change. Nevertheless, some very significant developments have occurred since the first printing. Here is a personal list of recent highlights:

(1) Results on atmospheric neutrinos show that the μ neutrino oscillates, probably to a τ neutrino. If so, the τ neutrino mass is ~ 0.06 eV, and hot dark matter is unimportant (hep-ex/9912007). The SNO experiment has proved that oscillations are also the explanation for the solar neutrino problem (see e.g. hep-ph/0204314).

(2) The supernova Hubble diagram now argues very strongly for vacuum energy and an accelerating expansion (see the new Fig. 5.4, astro-ph/0305008 and astro-ph/0309368).

(3) Small-scale CMB data show a clear set of acoustic peaks in the power spectrum (see the new Fig. 18.2 and the wonderful WMAP results in astro-ph/0302209). The combination of large-scale structure and CMB data (e.g. astro-ph/0109152 and astro-ph/0206256) requires a flat CDM model with $\Omega_m = 0.27 \pm 0.04$ and $h = 0.73 \pm 0.03$. No tensor anisotropies are required, and the scalar spectrum shows no significant tilt: $n = 0.97 \pm 0.03$. The CMB has also been shown to be linearly polarized, at the expected level (astro-ph/0209478). In particular, this effect in the WMAP data gives a detection of scattering from reionization.

(4) Given that the Λ CDM model works so well on large scales, it is essential to understand the discrepancy with the form of galaxy correlations. Galaxy-formation models are now able to pinpoint the origin of the required scale-dependent bias (astro-ph/9910488).

(5) Nevertheless, worries about the basic CDM paradigm persist, and are most severe on small scales, where the structure of galaxy-scale dark matter haloes has difficulty in matching observations (astro-ph/0312194). The nature of dark matter continues to be one of the greatest uncertainties in cosmology.

(6) Quasars have now been detected out to $z = 6.37$. This object shows evidence for an intergalactic medium that is much less strongly ionized than at slightly lower redshift (astro-ph/0303476). We may be seeing a close to the era of general reionization.

(7) The debate on initial conditions continues. Models with extra dimensions (the ‘brane world’) have suggested alternatives to inflation (hep-th/0111030). A small cosmological constant presents a fine-tuning problem, and ‘quintessence’ models attempt to solve this by using scalar-field dynamics (astro-ph/9901388). There is an increasingly good argument, however, that the small non-zero vacuum density may need to be explained anthropically (hep-th/0106083).