

A FIGURE OF MERIT ANALYSIS OF CURRENT CONSTRAINTS ON TESTING GENERAL RELATIVITY USING THE LATEST COSMOLOGICAL DATA SETS.

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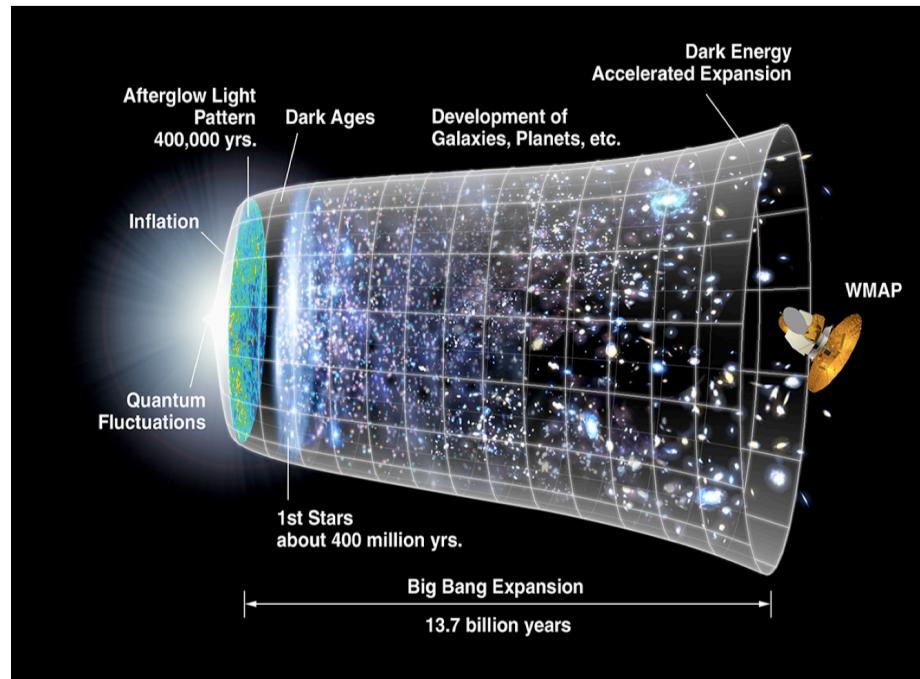
OUTLINE

- Motivations
- Ways to Test Gravity
- Growth Equations
- Modified Growth Equations
- Figures of Merit
- Results



MOTIVATIONS

- Cosmic acceleration



- Proposals of some extensions to general relativity that would manifest themselves at cosmological scales.

WAYS TO TEST GENERAL RELATIVITY

- Looking for inconsistencies in between expansion history and growth of structure
 - The growth rate of large scale structure is coupled to the expansion history via Einstein's equations. These two effects must be consistent.
- “Trigger parameters”, γ . The logarithmic growth rate $f = d \ln \delta / d \ln a$ can be approximated by:

$$f = \Omega_m^\gamma$$

For different gravity models γ has a unique value.

- Gravitational Slip and Modifications to the Poisson Eqn. (We will focus on this)



GROWTH EQUATIONS

Flat Perturbed FLRW Metric.

$$ds^2 = -a(\tau)^2[1 + 2\psi(\mathbf{x}, t)]d\tau^2 + a(\tau)^2[1 - 2\phi(\mathbf{x}, t)]d\mathbf{x}^2$$

$$k^2\phi = -4\pi G a^2 \sum \rho_i \Delta_i \quad \text{Poisson Eqn.}$$

$$\psi - \phi = -12\pi G a^2 \sum_i \rho_i (1 + w_i) \frac{\sigma_i}{k^2}. \quad \text{Anisotropy Eqn.}$$



MODIFIED GROWTH EQUATIONS

Modified Growth Eqns.

Parameteriztion 1 [Bean]:

$$\begin{aligned} k^2\phi &= -4\pi Ga^2 \sum_i \rho_i \Delta_i Q \\ k^2(\psi - R\phi) &= -12\pi Ga^2 \sum_i \rho_i (1 + w_i) \sigma_i Q, \end{aligned}$$

Parameterization 2 [Zhao]:

$$\begin{aligned} k^2\psi &= -4\pi Ga^2 \sum_i \rho_i \Delta_i \mu(k, a). \\ \frac{\phi}{\psi} &= \eta(k, a), \quad \Sigma(k, a) = \frac{\mu(1 + \eta)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Parameters Evolve as:

Functional form

$$Q(a) = (Q_0 - 1) a^s + 1,$$

$$R(a) = (R_0 - 1) a^s + 1.$$

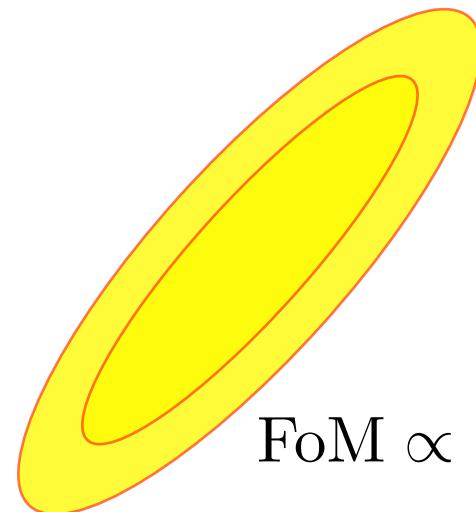
Binned

	Redshift bins	
Scale bins	$0.0 < z \leq 1, 1.5$	$1, 1.5 < z \leq 2, 3$
$0.0 < k \leq k_x$	μ_1, Σ_1	μ_2, Σ_2
$k_x < k < \infty$	μ_3, Σ_3	μ_4, Σ_4



FIGURES OF MERIT

- Used previously on the dark energy equations of state parameters.
- Quantifies how well constrained a set of parameters are by a given set of data.



$$\text{FoM} \propto \frac{1}{A_{95}}$$

$$\text{FoM} = (\det C)^{-1/2}$$



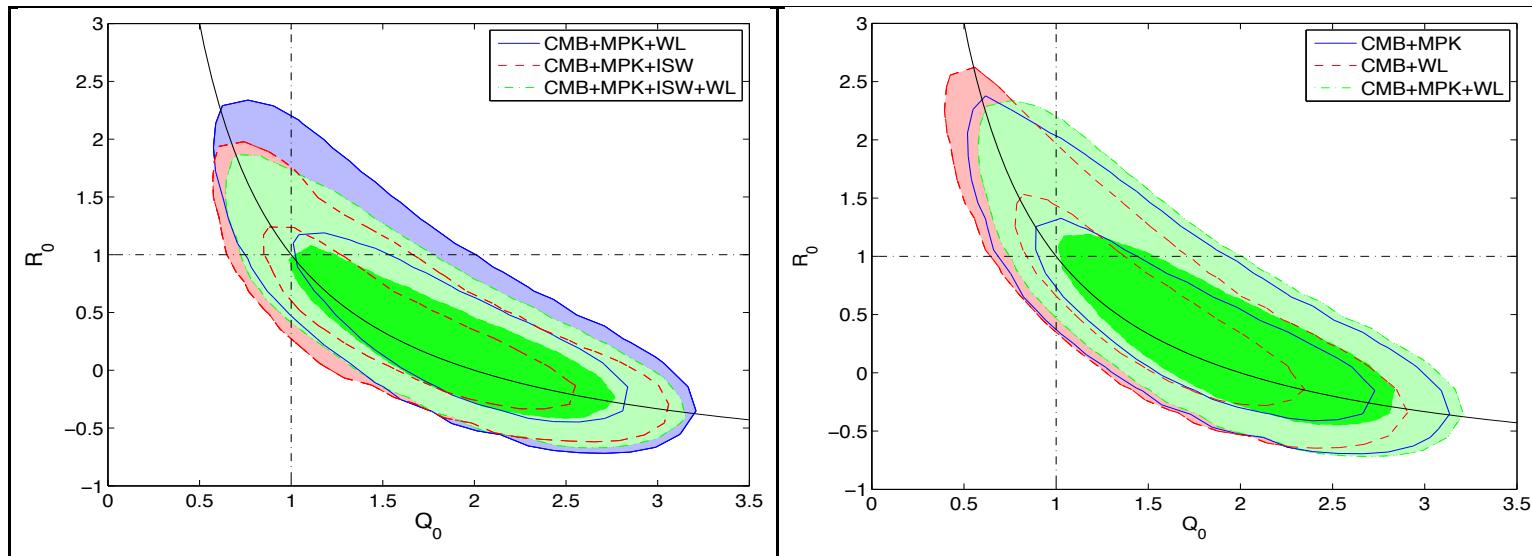
RESULTS

- Data sets used:
 - WMAP 7 year temperature and polarization spectra
 - Union 2 Supernovae Data
 - BAO from Two-Degree Field and SDSS-DR7
 - Matter Power Spectrum (MPK) from SDSS-DR7
 - ISW-galaxy cross-correlations (SDSS-LRG, 2MASS, NVSS)
 - Refined HST COSMOS 3D weak lensing tomography.
- Used a modified version of the publicly available code CosmoMC, a MCMC sampler.



RESULTS CONT'D

Parameterization 1

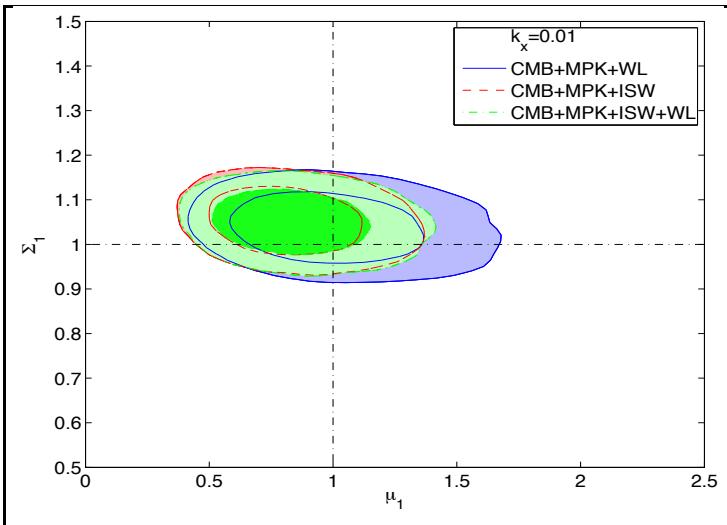


Constraints for the parameters Q_0 and R_0

Data set	FoM	Q_0	R_0
CMB, MPK	5.53	[0.69, 2.79]	[-0.34, 2.04]
CMB, ISW	6.15	[0.70, 2.76]	[-0.33, 1.85]
CMB, WL	6.44	[0.57, 2.54]	[-0.30, 2.24]
CMB, ISW, WL	8.46	[0.67, 2.53]	[-0.33, 1.84]
CMB, MPK, ISW	7.53	[0.80, 2.73]	[-0.35, 1.62]
CMB, MPK, WL	5.08	[0.73, 2.80]	[-0.34, 2.13]
CMB, MPK, ISW, WL	7.09	[0.83, 2.82]	[-0.37, 1.60]

RESULTS CONT'D

Parameterization 2



Constraints for $\{\mu_i, \Sigma_i\}$ binned parametrization $0 < z \leq 1, 1 < z \leq 2$			
	$k_x = 0.01$		
Data sets	WL	ISW	ISW, WL
FoM ₁	75.92	101.7	101.2
μ_1	[0.559, 1.567]	[0.480, 1.227]	[0.494, 1.309]
Σ_1	[0.940, 1.138]	[0.957, 1.145]	[0.955, 1.139]
η_1 (derived)	[0.281, 2.815]	[0.605, 3.486]	[0.563, 3.347]
FoM ₂	148.9	176.3	184.2
μ_2	[0.614, 1.456]	[0.563, 1.289]	[0.580, 1.294]
Σ_2	[0.955, 1.072]	[0.959, 1.075]	[0.959, 1.072]
η_2 (derived)	[0.376, 2.332]	[0.546, 2.649]	[0.554, 2.526]
FoM ₃	18.95	22.94	25.61
μ_3	[0.439, 2.073]	[0.509, 1.588]	[0.544, 1.663]
Σ_3	[0.851, 1.321]	[0.708, 1.268]	[0.818, 1.319]
η_3 (derived)	[0.069, 4.035]	[0.129, 2.889]	[0.244, 3.066]
FoM ₄	43.94	62.03	63.93
μ_4	[0.553, 1.754]	[0.588, 1.404]	[0.593, 1.427]
Σ_4	[0.887, 1.148]	[0.858, 1.134]	[0.878, 1.144]
η_4 (derived)	[0.152, 2.708]	[0.376, 2.424]	[0.398, 2.458]

CONCLUSIONS

- Tensions between the preferred MG parameter values of different datasets cause the constraints to not always get stronger when adding an additional data set.
- The tensions are more pronounced using parameterization 1 possibly due to the functional form imposed.
- The parameter values for general relativity are within 95% confidence level contours for all data sets.



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ISITGR

- Software for testing general relativity
 - Available at:
<http://www.utdallas.edu/~jdossett/isitgr>

