

# DYNAMICAL DARK ENERGY: HIGH ACCURACY POWER SPECTRA AT HIGH REDSHIFT

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# Intro

- Tomographic cosmic shear : (hopefully) allowing to measure spectra up to 1% accuracy (Huterer & Tanaka 2005)
- Are we ready to predict spectra with such precision for any reasonable cosmology?
- $\Lambda$ CDM : “easy” to simulate ; *Halofit* expression (Smith et al. 2003)
- $w=\text{const.}$  : some extension of *Halofit* (McDonald, Trac & Contaldi 2006)
- $w(a)$  : Francis, Lewis & Linder 2007 (FLL) approach
  - $z=0$ : spectral equivalence (within 1%)  
any  $w(a)$  vs. (suitable)  $w=\text{const.}$
  - $z>0$ : method extended allows 2-3% precision
- This paper : 1% precision (or much better) at any  $z$ . (arXiv:0810.0190)

# Linking $w_{\text{dyn}}$ with $w_{\text{const}}$

*M-model:*  $w=w(a)$   
dyn. DE cosmology



*W-models:*  $w=\text{const}$   
auxiliary model

## FLL

$$d_{\text{LSB}}^M(z=0) = d_{\text{LSB}}^W(z=0)$$

## Weak Requirement

$$d_{\text{LSB}}^M(z) = d_{\text{LSB}}^W(z)$$

$$\sigma_8^M(z) = \sigma_8^W(z)$$

$$\omega^M(z) = \omega^W(z)$$

if true at  $z=0$ , true at any  $z$

$$h^M(0) = h^W(0)$$

## Strong Requirement

$$d_{\text{LSB}}^M(z) = d_{\text{LSB}}^W(z)$$

$$\sigma_8^M(z) = \sigma_8^W(z)$$

$$\omega^M(z) = \omega^W(z)$$

$$\Omega_m^M(z) = \Omega_m^W(z)$$

then:  $h^M(0) \neq h^W(0)$

*GLOBAL LINKING:*

$W$  is the same  
for every redshift

*LOCAL LINKING:*

$W$  is different  
for every redshift

*LOCAL LINKING:*

$W$  is different  
for every redshift

# Models & Simulations

exactly  
one of FLL  
"dDE" models

call it: polynomial model

$$w(a) = w_0 + w_a(1-a)$$

$$w_0 = -0.8 \quad w_a = -0.732$$

$$\Omega_c = 0.193$$

$$\Omega_b = 0.041$$

$$h = 0.74$$

$$\sigma_8 = 0.76$$

$$n_s = 0.96$$

## SUGRA

$$\Lambda = 0.1 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Omega_c = 0.209$$

$$\Omega_b = 0.046$$

$$h = 0.70$$

$$\sigma_8 = 0.75$$

$$n_s = 0.97$$

Close  
to WMAP5  
best-fit

$$z=0.0 \quad w_c = -1.000 \quad \sigma_8 = 0.760$$

$$z=0.6 \quad w_c = -1.040 \quad \sigma_8 = 0.767$$

$$z=1.2 \quad w_c = -1.086 \quad \sigma_8 = 0.775$$

$$z=1.8 \quad w_c = -1.121 \quad \sigma_8 = 0.782$$

$$z=2.4 \quad w_c = -1.150 \quad \sigma_8 = 0.787$$

$$z=0.0 \quad w_c = -0.763 \quad \sigma_8 = 0.750$$

$$z=0.6 \quad w_c = -0.740 \quad \sigma_8 = 0.744$$

$$z=1.2 \quad w_c = -0.712 \quad \sigma_8 = 0.735$$

$$z=1.8 \quad w_c = -0.691 \quad \sigma_8 = 0.727$$

$$z=2.4 \quad w_c = -0.675 \quad \sigma_8 = 0.721$$

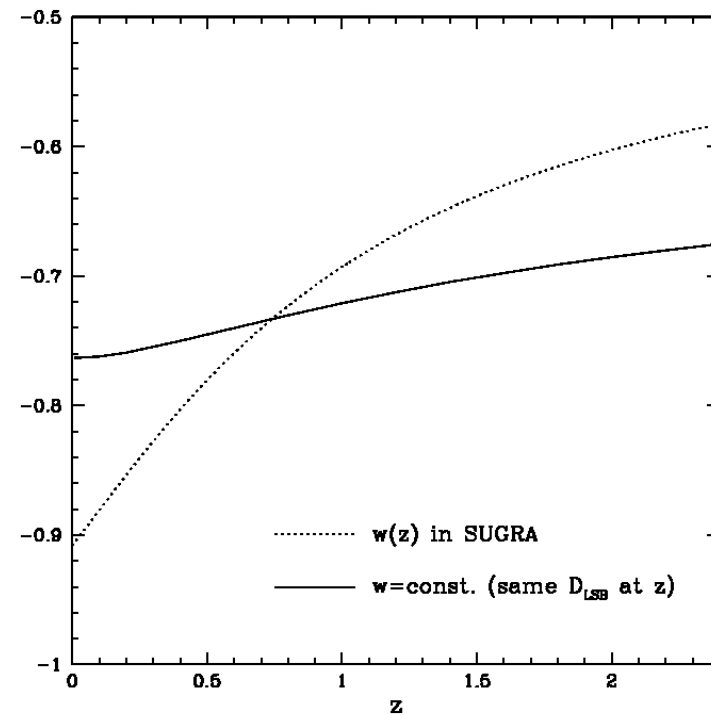
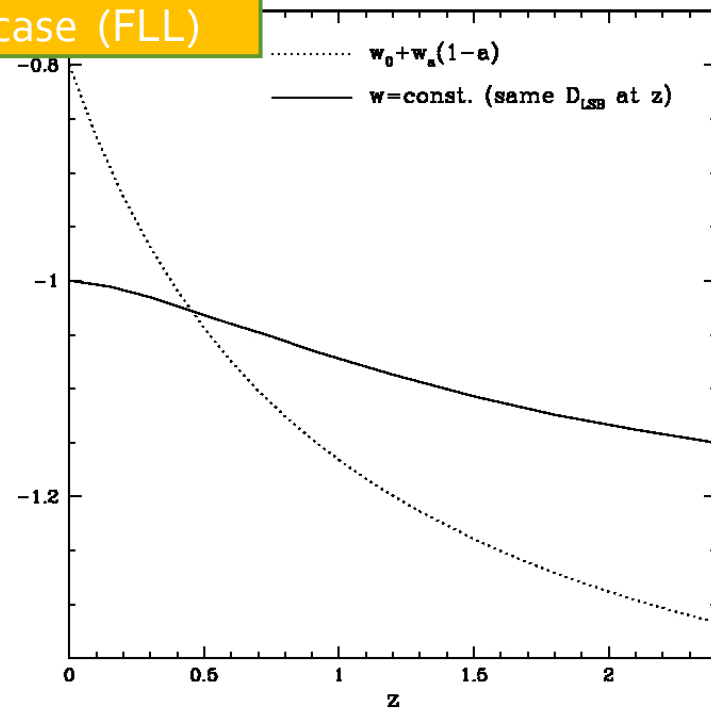
IC: PM for ART (A.Klypin)

SIM: PKDGRAV (J.Stadel)

$$L_{\text{box}} = 256 h^{-1} M_{\text{pc}} \quad N = 256^3 \quad \varepsilon = 25 h^{-1} M_{\text{pc}} \quad z_i = 24$$

# Variable vs constant $w$

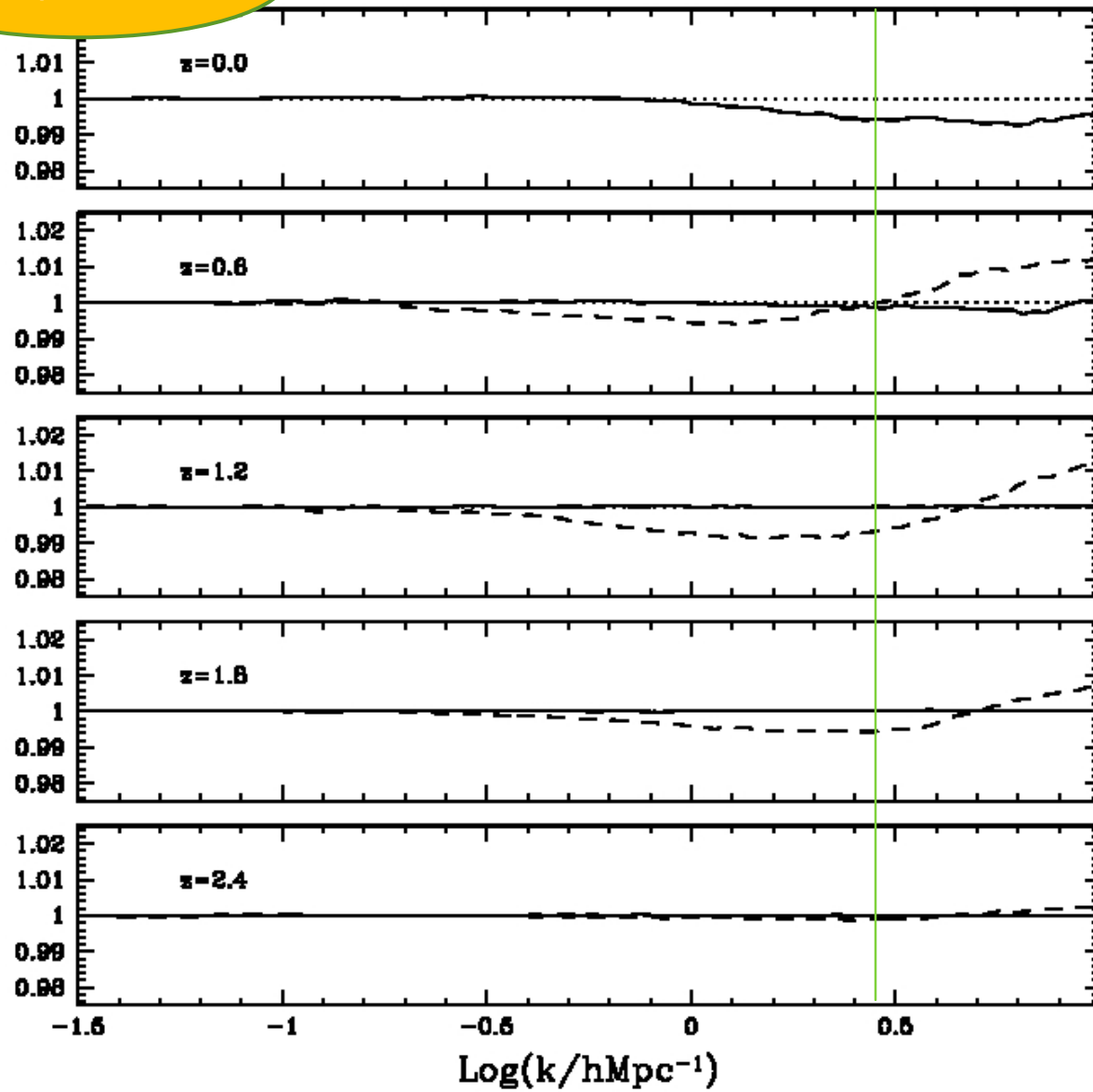
polynomial  
case (FLL)



NON-LINEAR SPECTRA RATIOS

--- FLL :W-model/M-model  
— our: W-model/M-model

polynomial

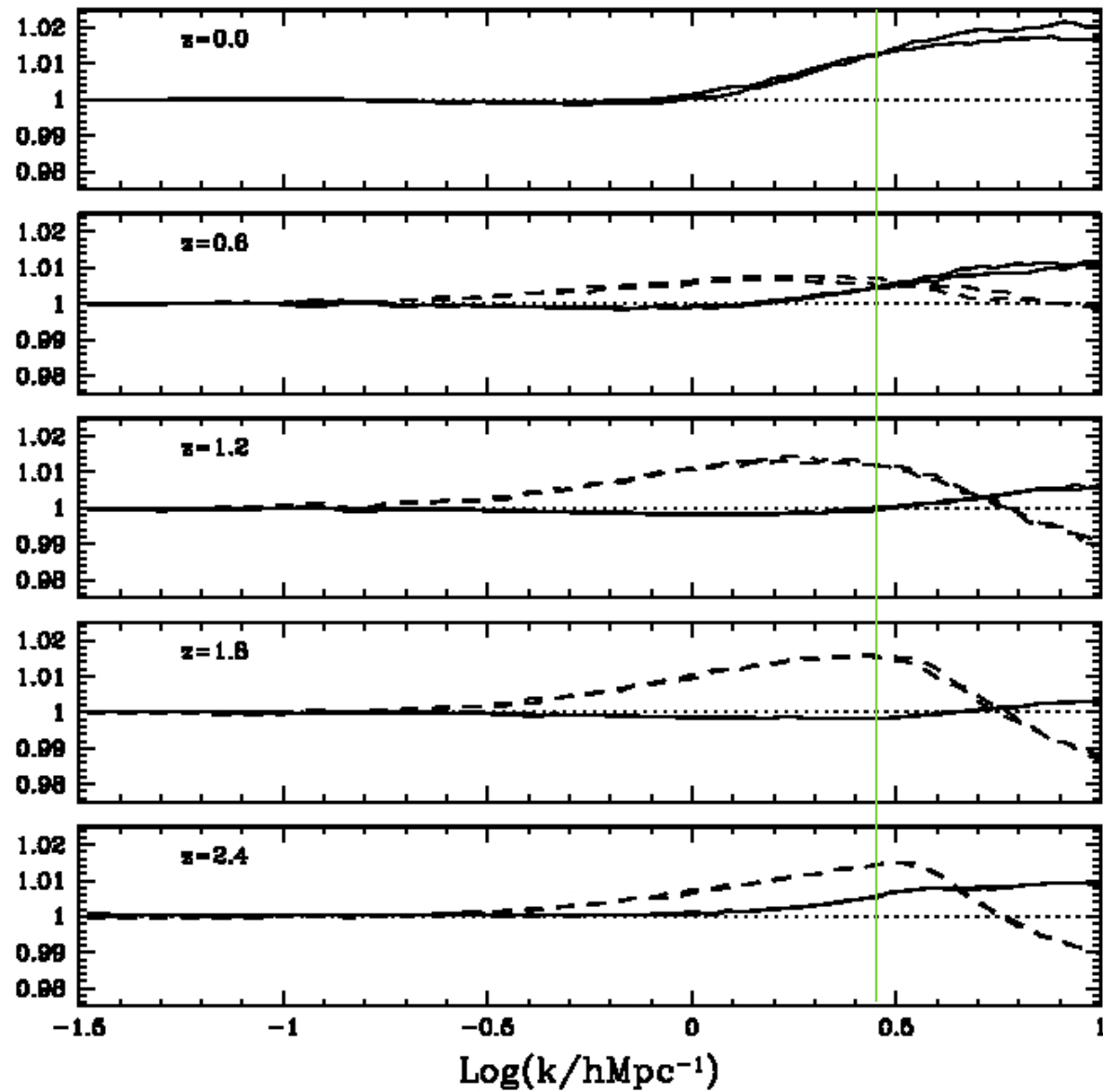


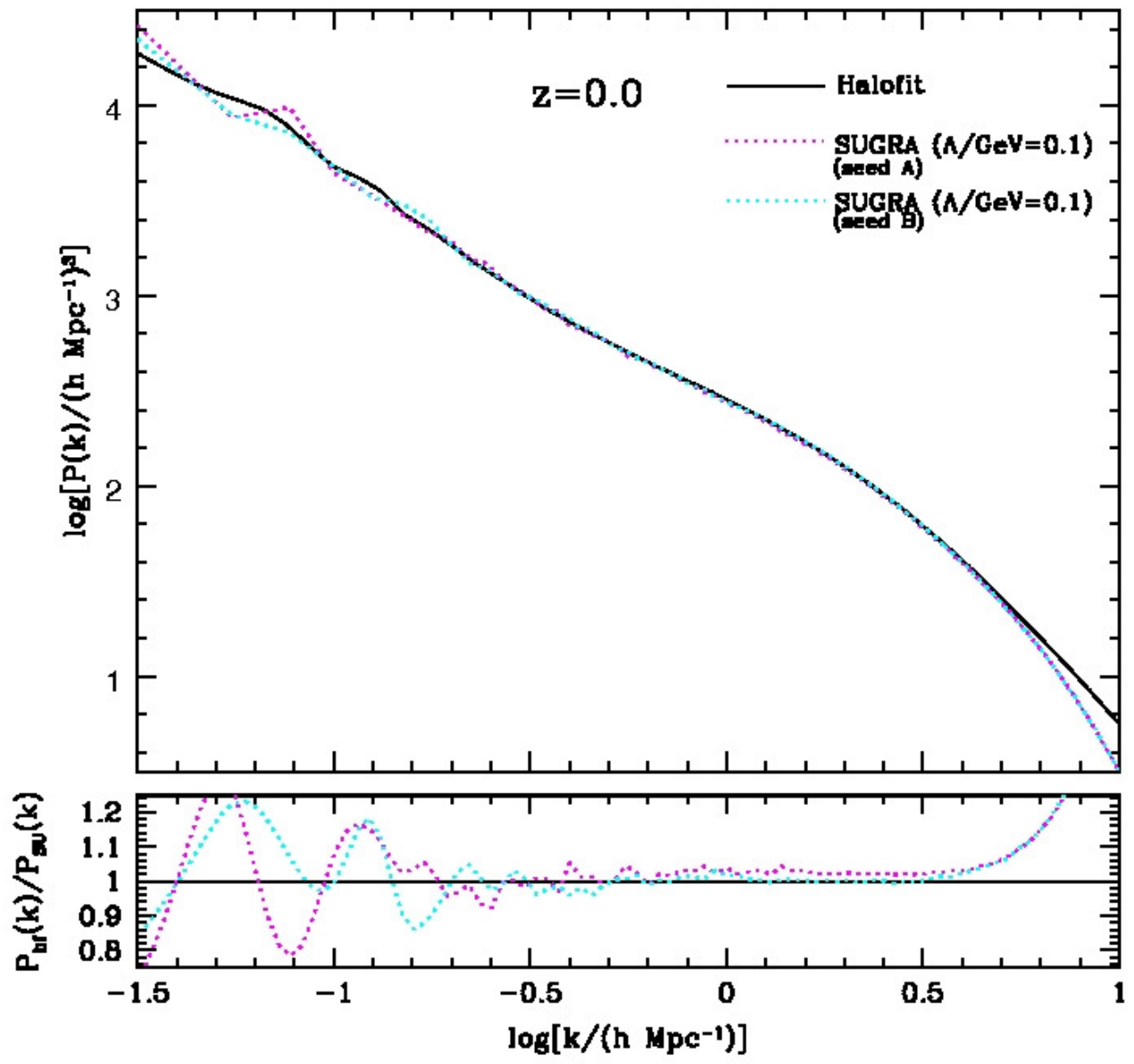
# SUGRA

NON-LINEAR SPECTRA RATIOS

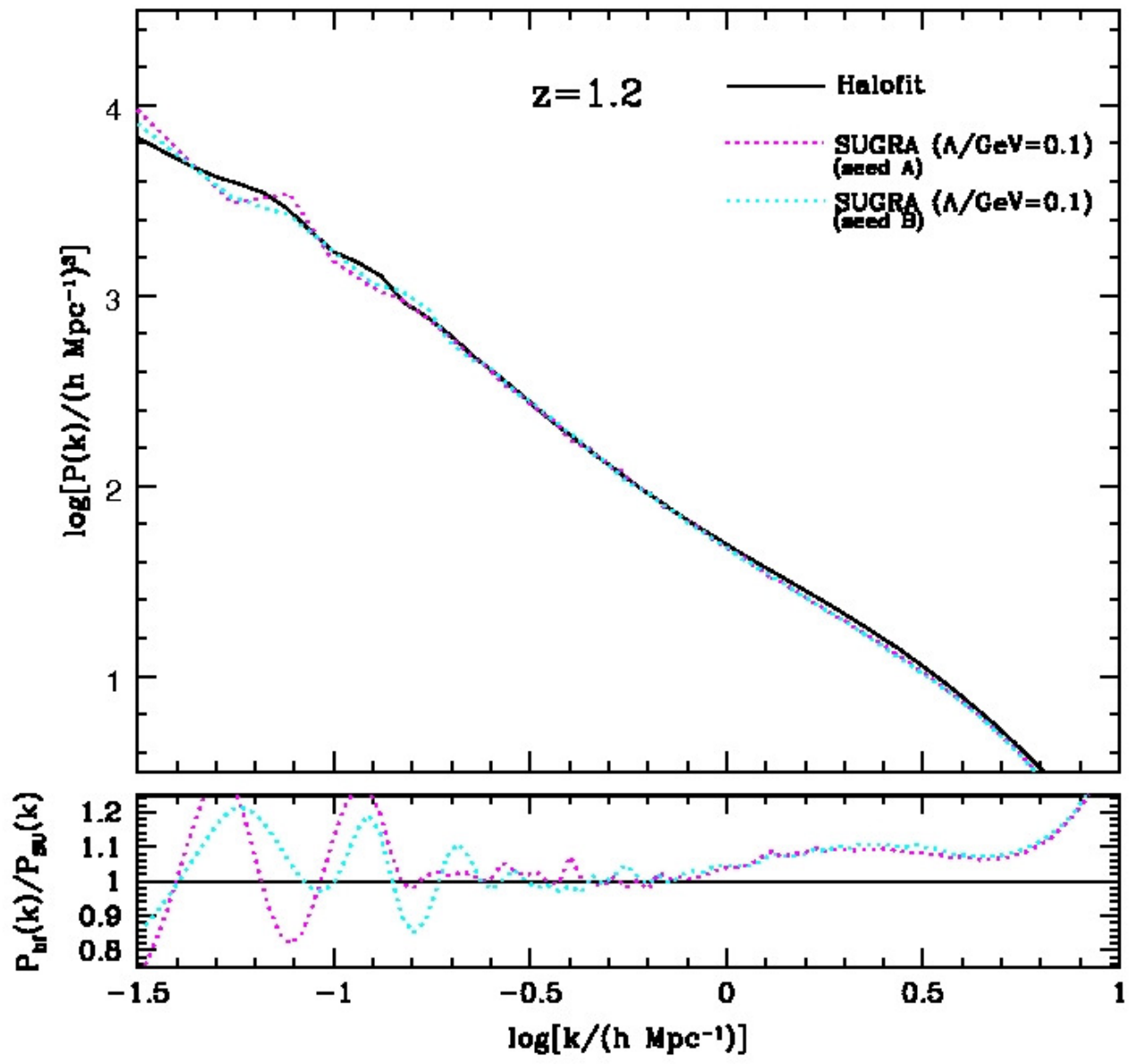
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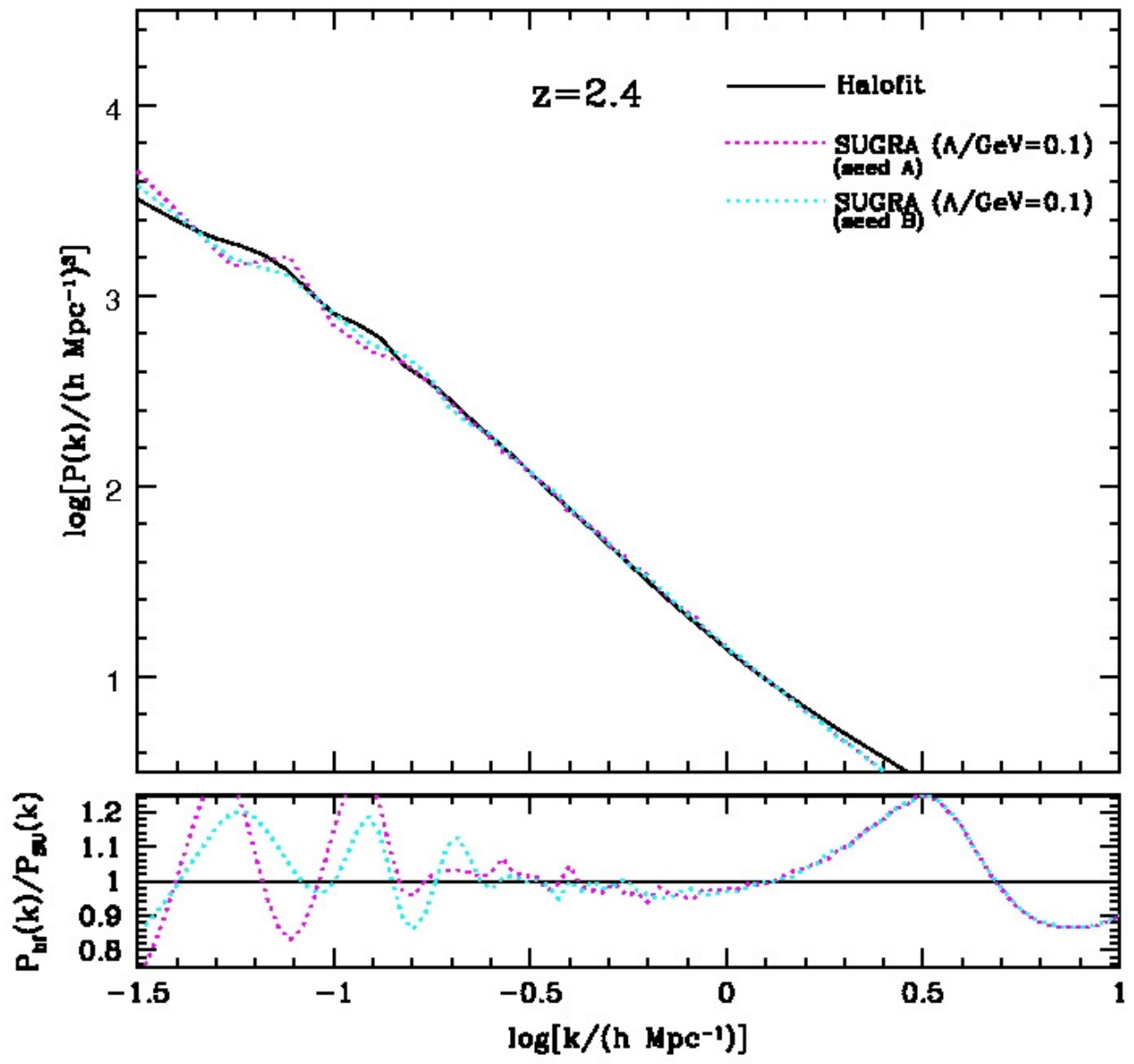
FLL: W-model/M-model  
our: W-model/M-model











# Conclusions

- weak requirement performing better than FLL (anywhere)
- **weak requirement** : per-mil precision level (typical)  
& NO  $> 1\%$  discrepancy  
strong requirement? No thanks
- Available *Halofit* expressions : no sufficient approximation expected: available for a limited range of const.-w models not covering WMAP5 parameter range
- *Halofit* extensions to w=const models required soon.