

Impact of a Λ CDM extension on UHECR propagation

CRPropa Workshop 25th of September Janning Meinert meinert@uni-wuppertal.de



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Cosmology

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Astroparticlephysics

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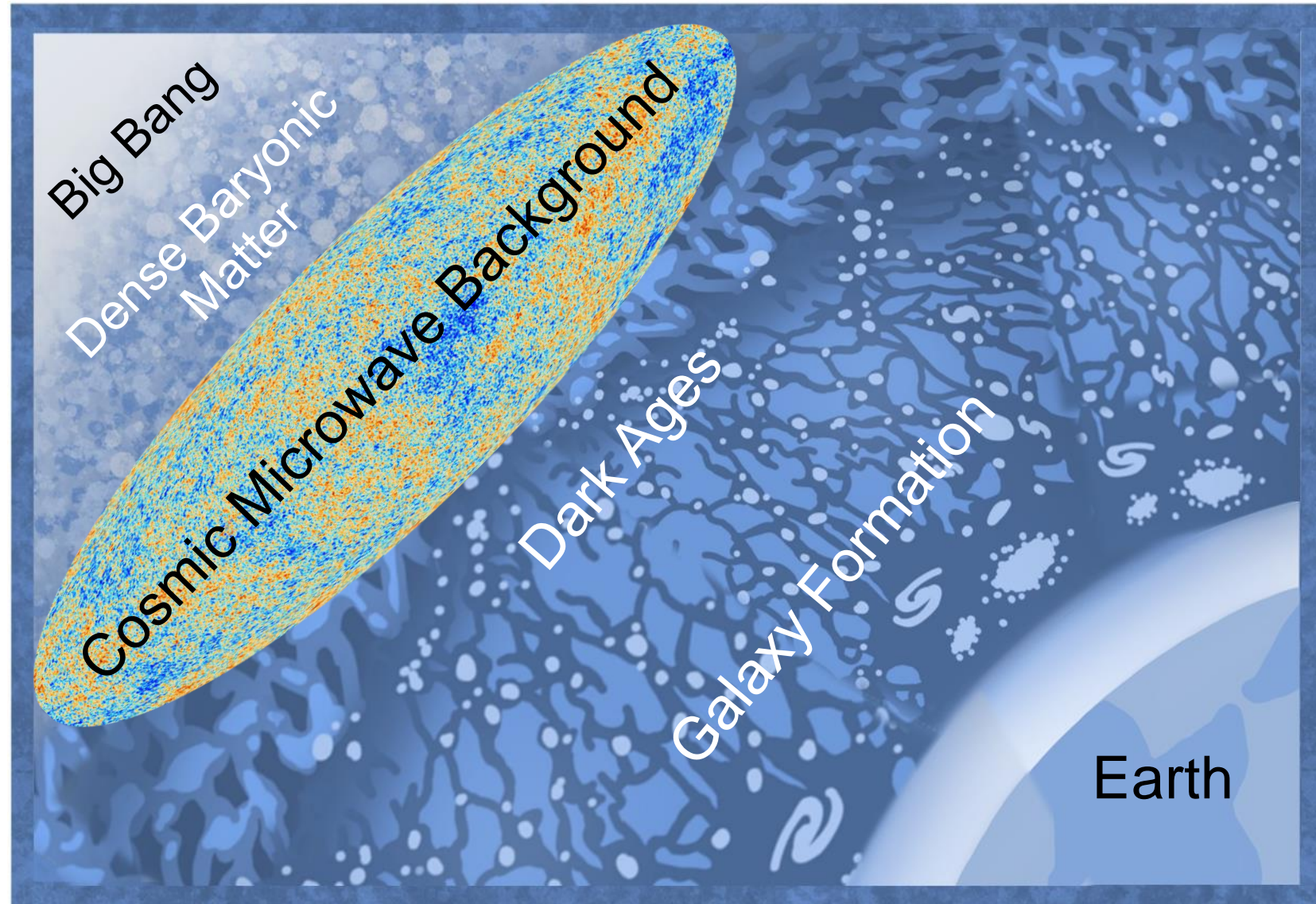
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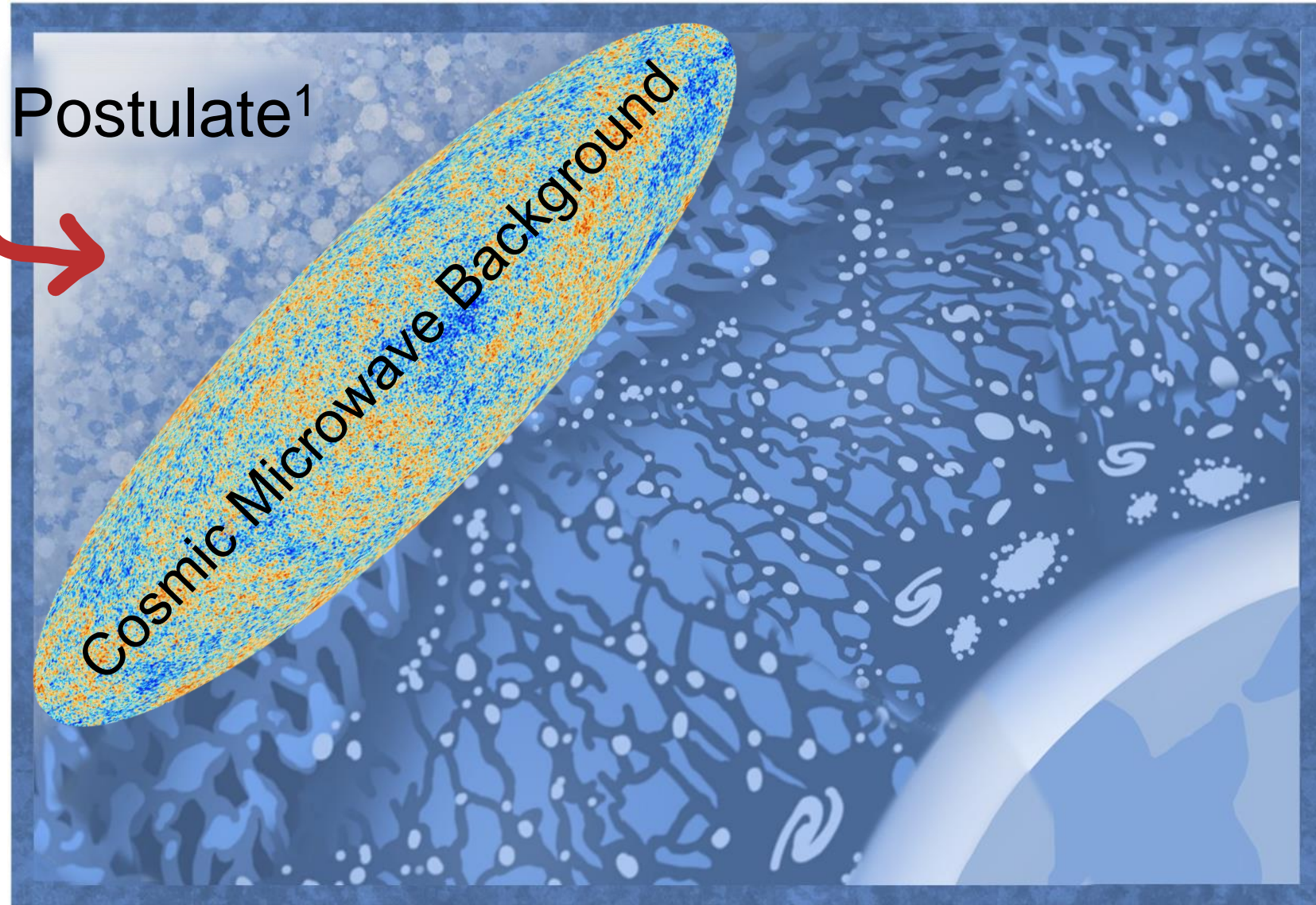


Epochs of the Universe

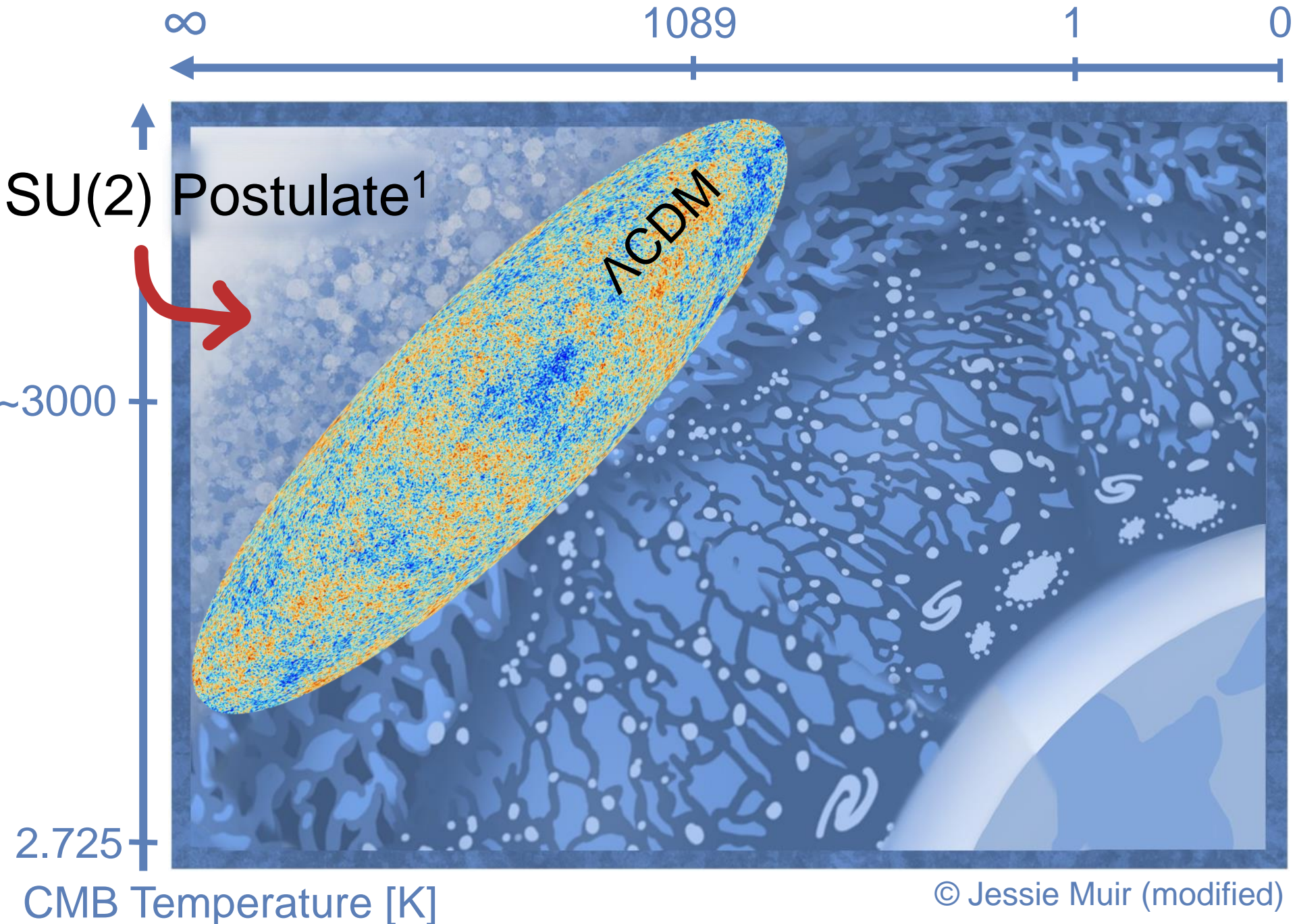


Epochs of the Universe

SU(2) Postulate¹



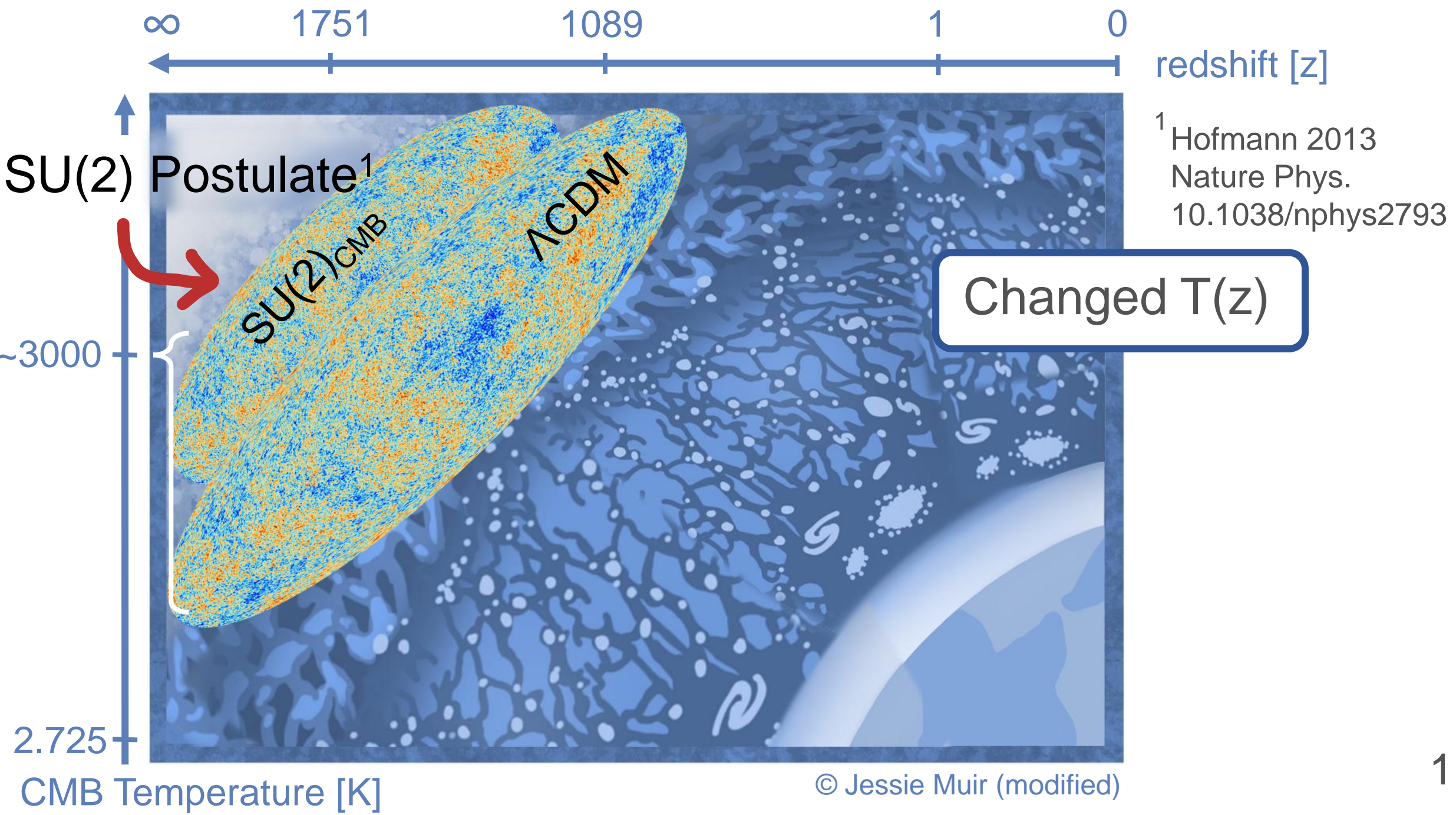
¹ Hofmann 2013
Nature Phys.
[10.1038/nphys2793](https://doi.org/10.1038/nphys2793)

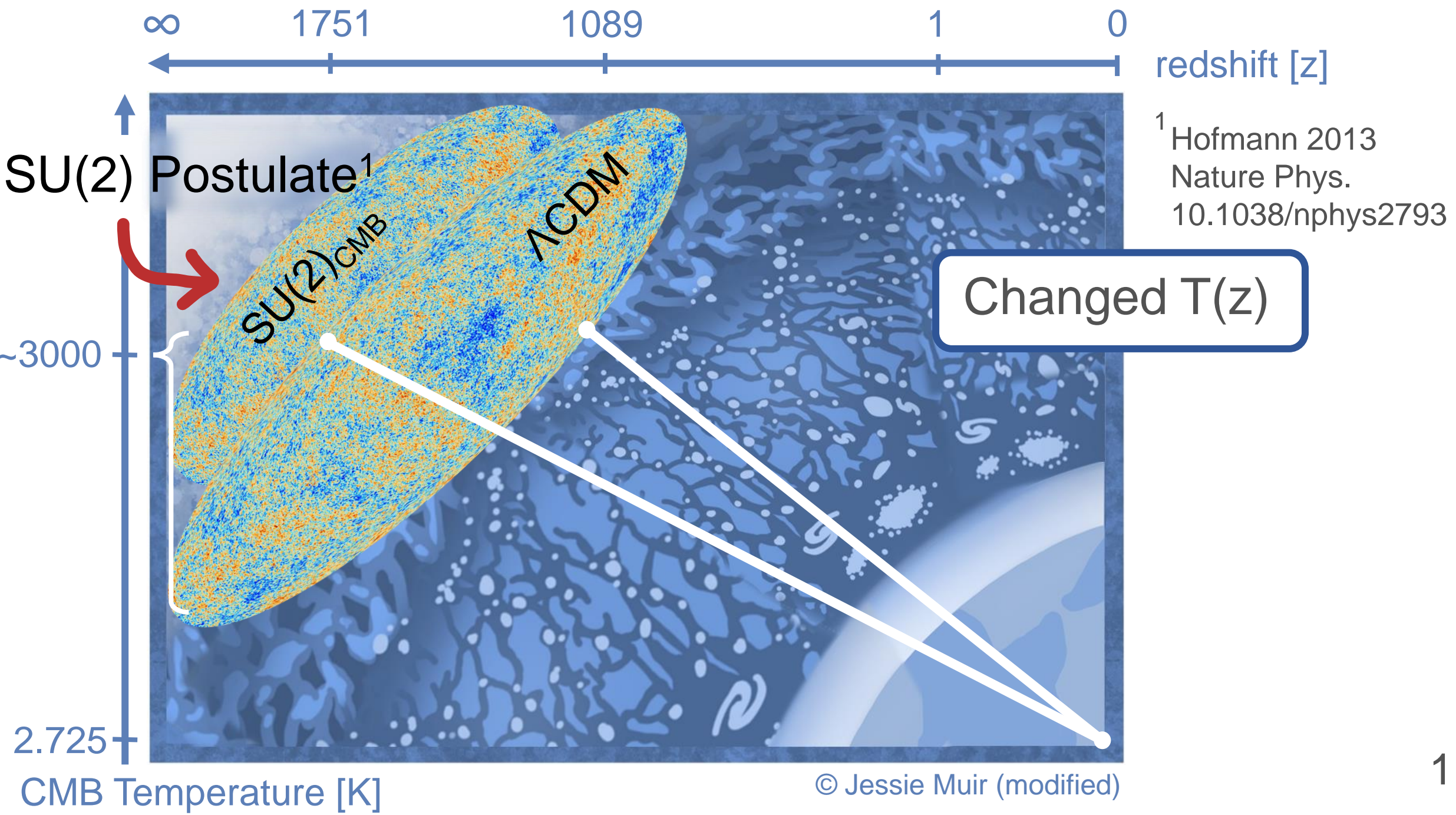


redshift [z]

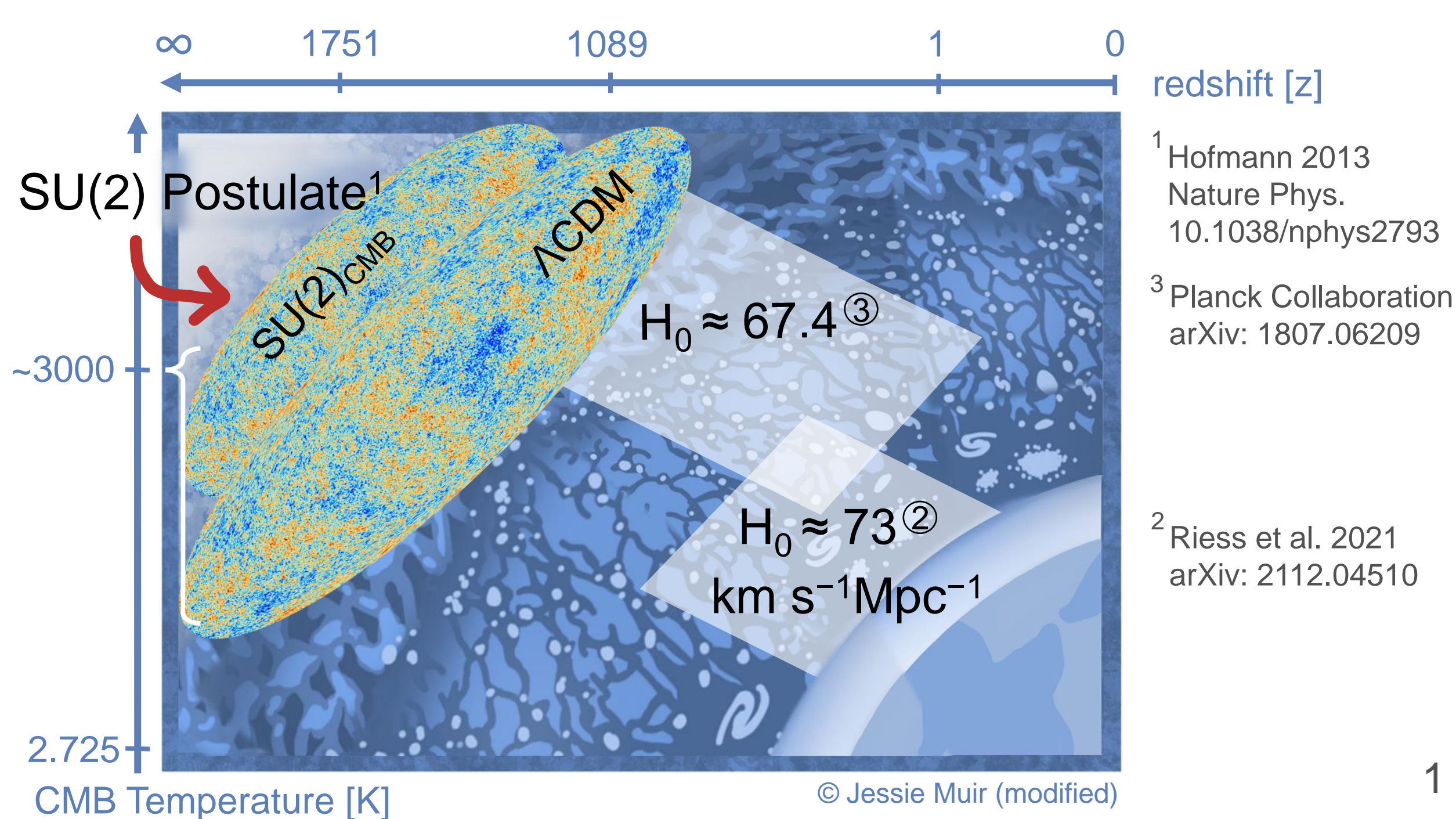
¹ Hofmann 2013
Nature Phys.
10.1038/nphys2793

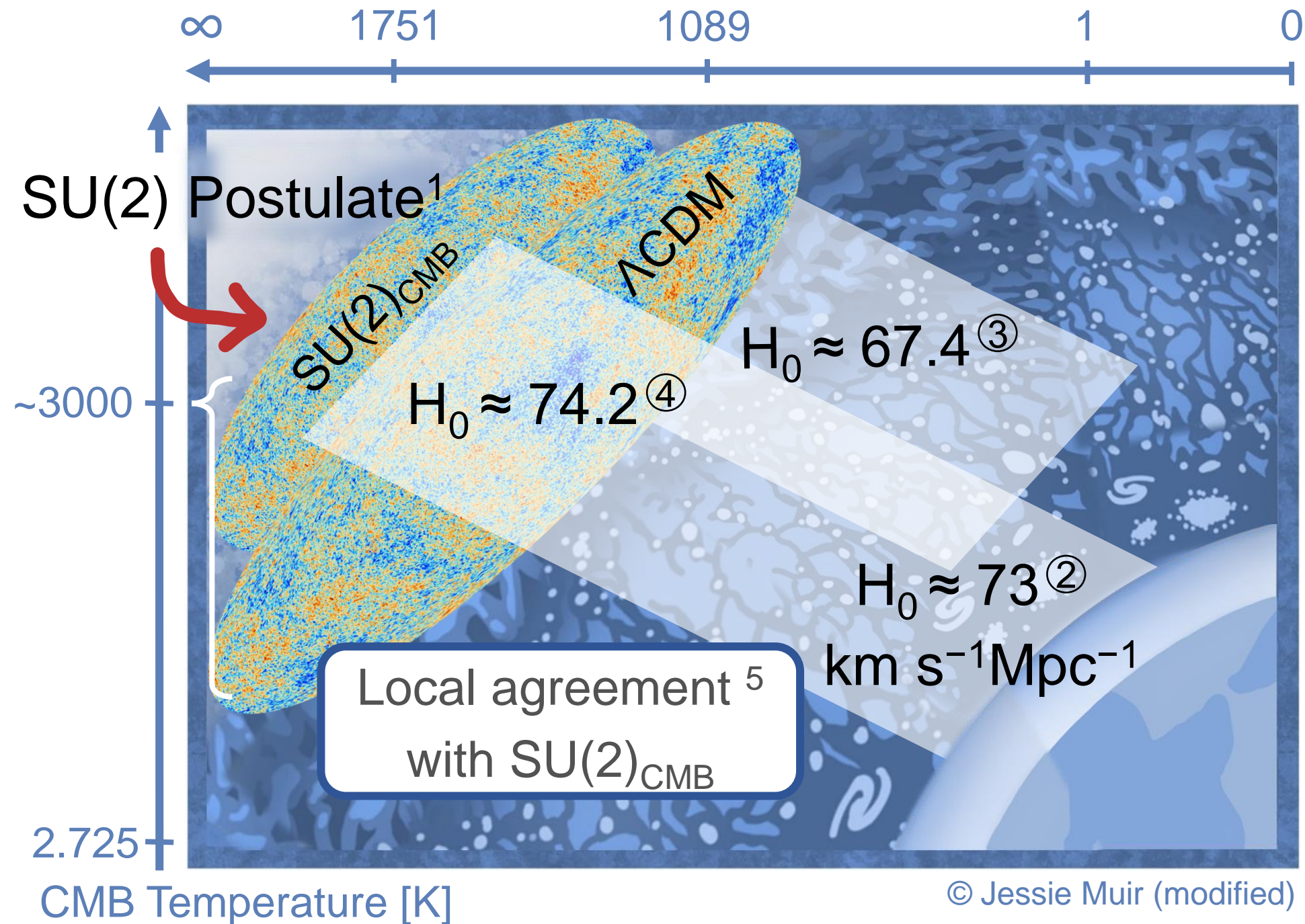
© Jessie Muir (modified)





© Jessie Muir (modified)





redshift [z]

¹ Hofmann 2013
Nature Phys.
10.1038/nphys2793

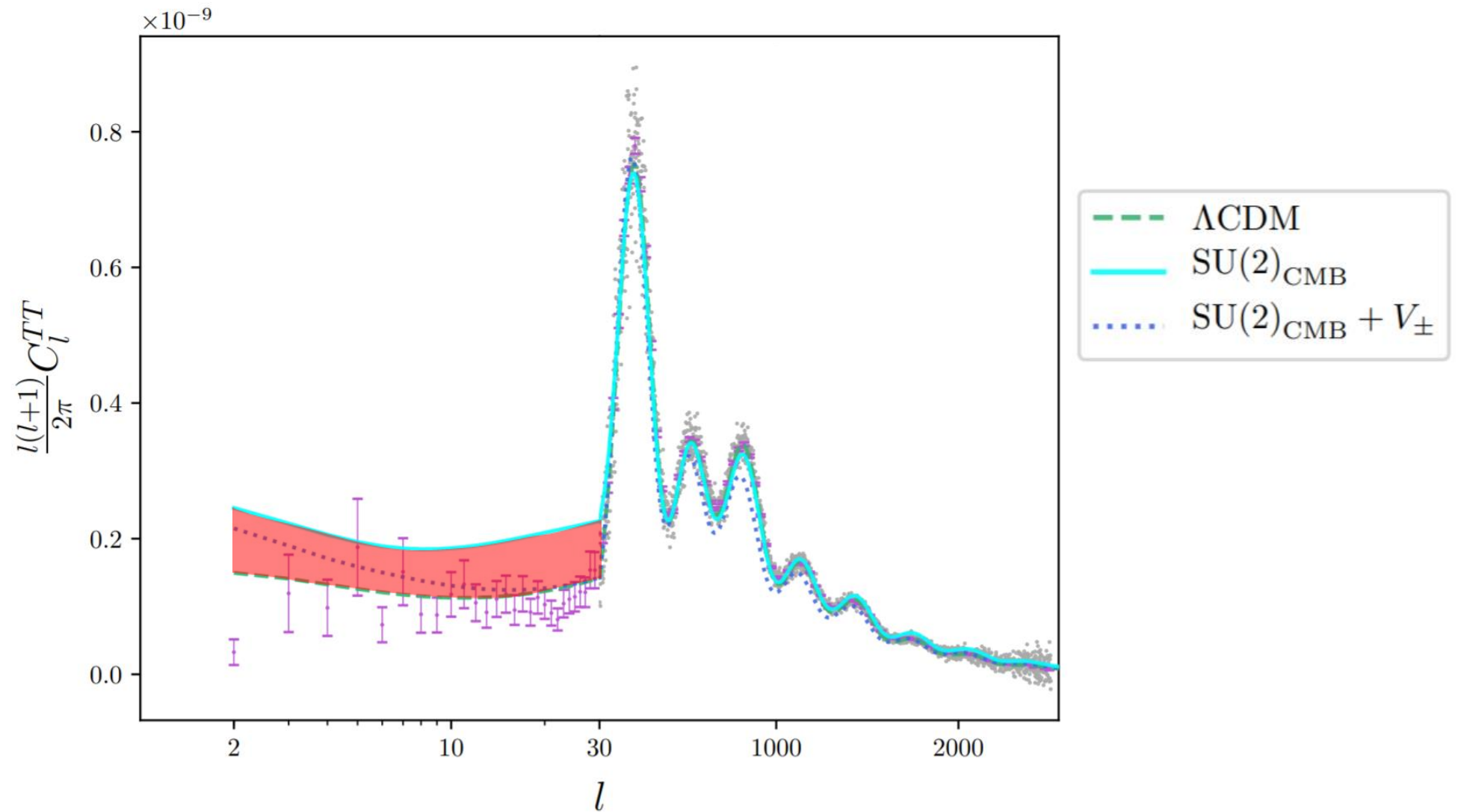
³ Planck Collaboration
arXiv: 1807.06209

⁴ Hahn et al. 2018
MNRAS
arXiv: 1810.01253

² Riess et al. 2021
arXiv: 2112.04510

⁵ Hofmann+JM+Balaji
2023, AdP.
arXiv: 2205.11450

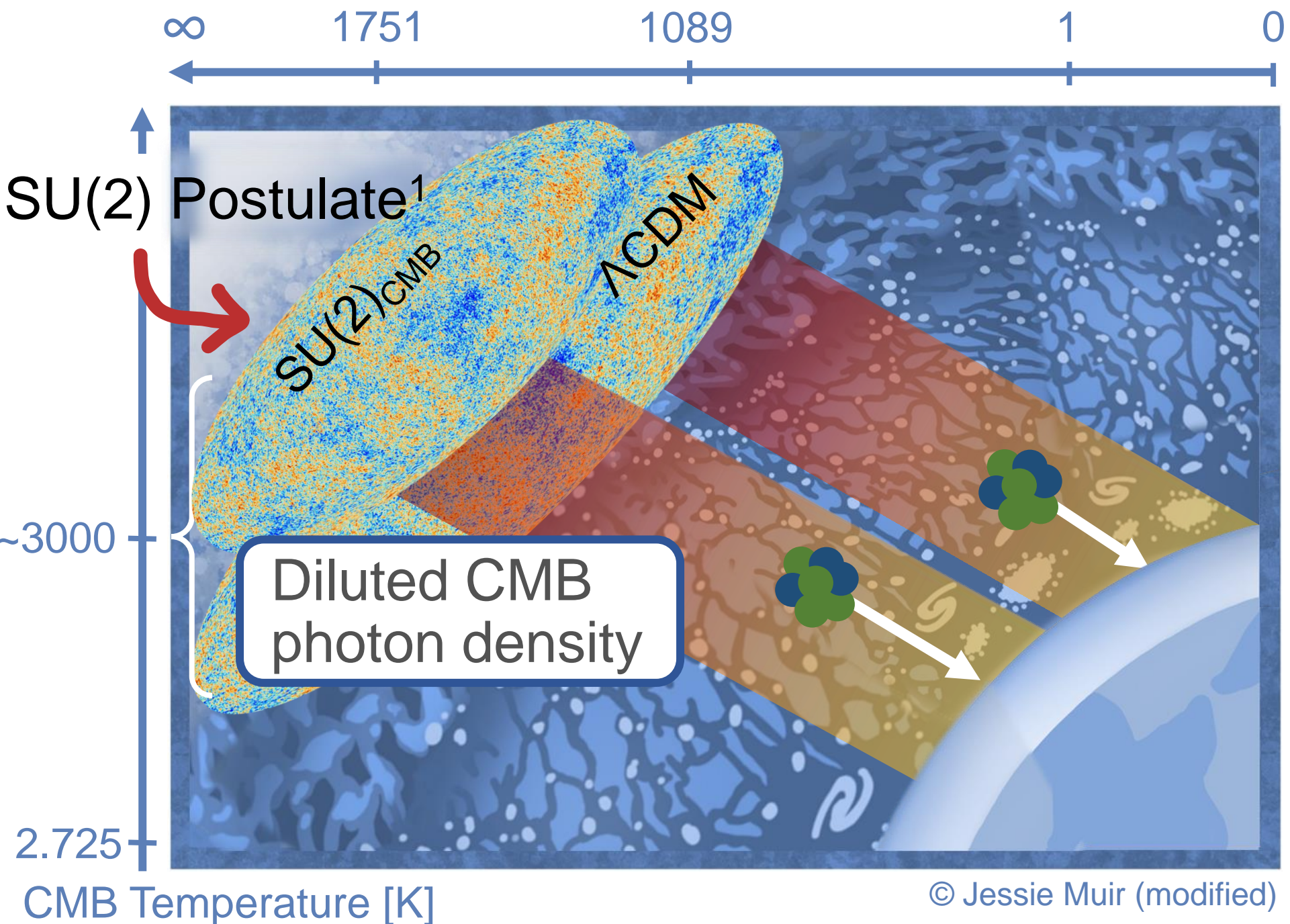
SU(2)_{CMB} Fit



Cosmological parameters

Parameter	Λ CDM ($\pi\pi, TE, EE+lowE$)	SU(2)
z_{re}	7.68 ± 0.79	6.23 ± 0.41
z^*	1089.95 ± 0.27	1715.9 ± 0.19
z_p	-	52.88 ± 4.06
H_0 [km s ⁻¹ Mpc ⁻¹]	67.27 ± 0.60	74.24 ± 1.46
$\Omega_b h^2$	0.02236 ± 0.00015	0.0173 ± 0.00002
Ω_m	0.3166 ± 0.0084	0.384 ± 0.006
σ_8	0.8120 ± 0.0073	0.709 ± 0.020
$S_8 \equiv \sigma_8 (\Omega_m/0.3)^{0.5}$	0.834 ± 0.016	0.8021 ± 0.0227
Ω_{old}	-	0.113 ± 0.002
Ω_{new}	-	0.0771 ± 0.0012

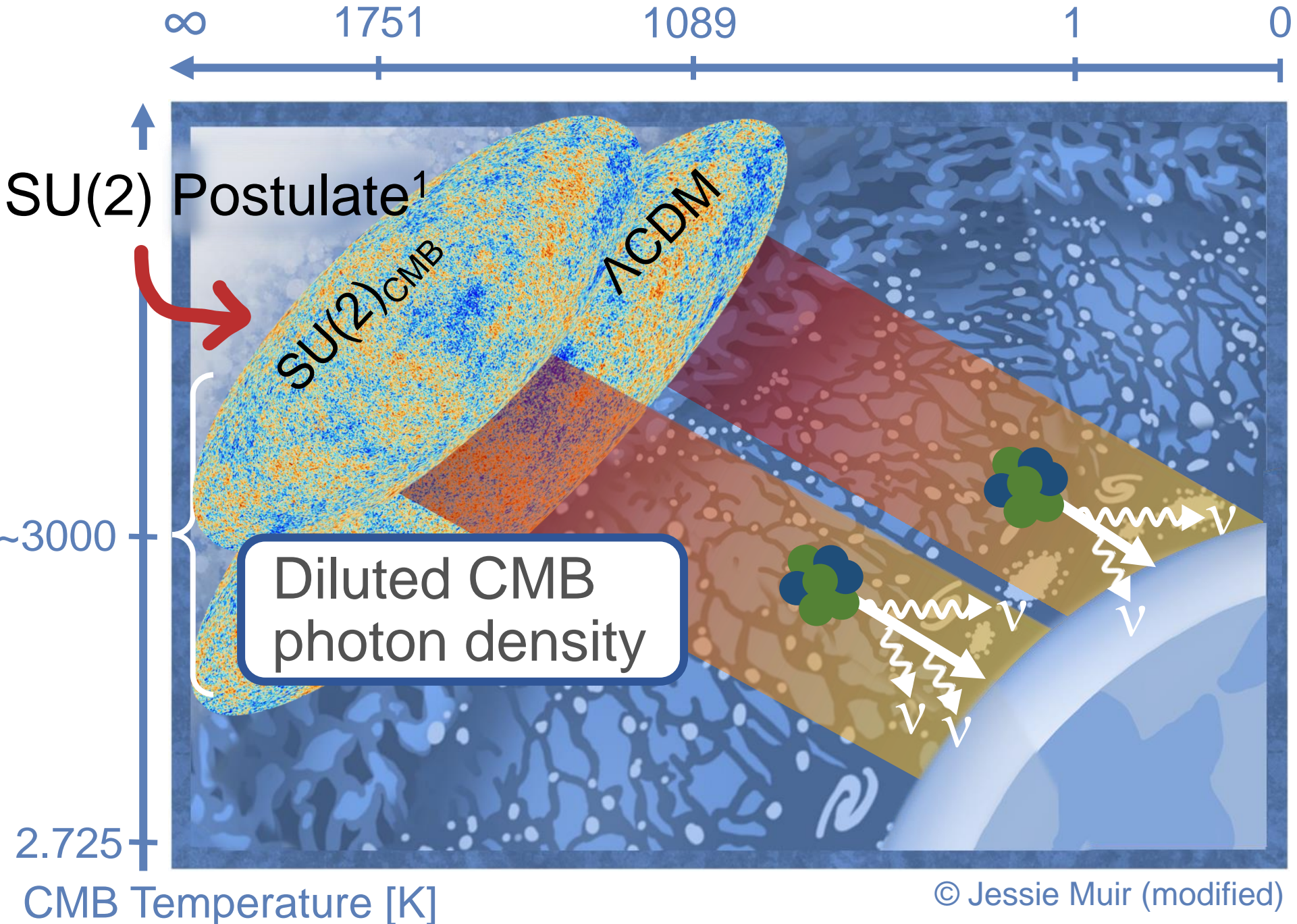
⚡BBN?



redshift [z]

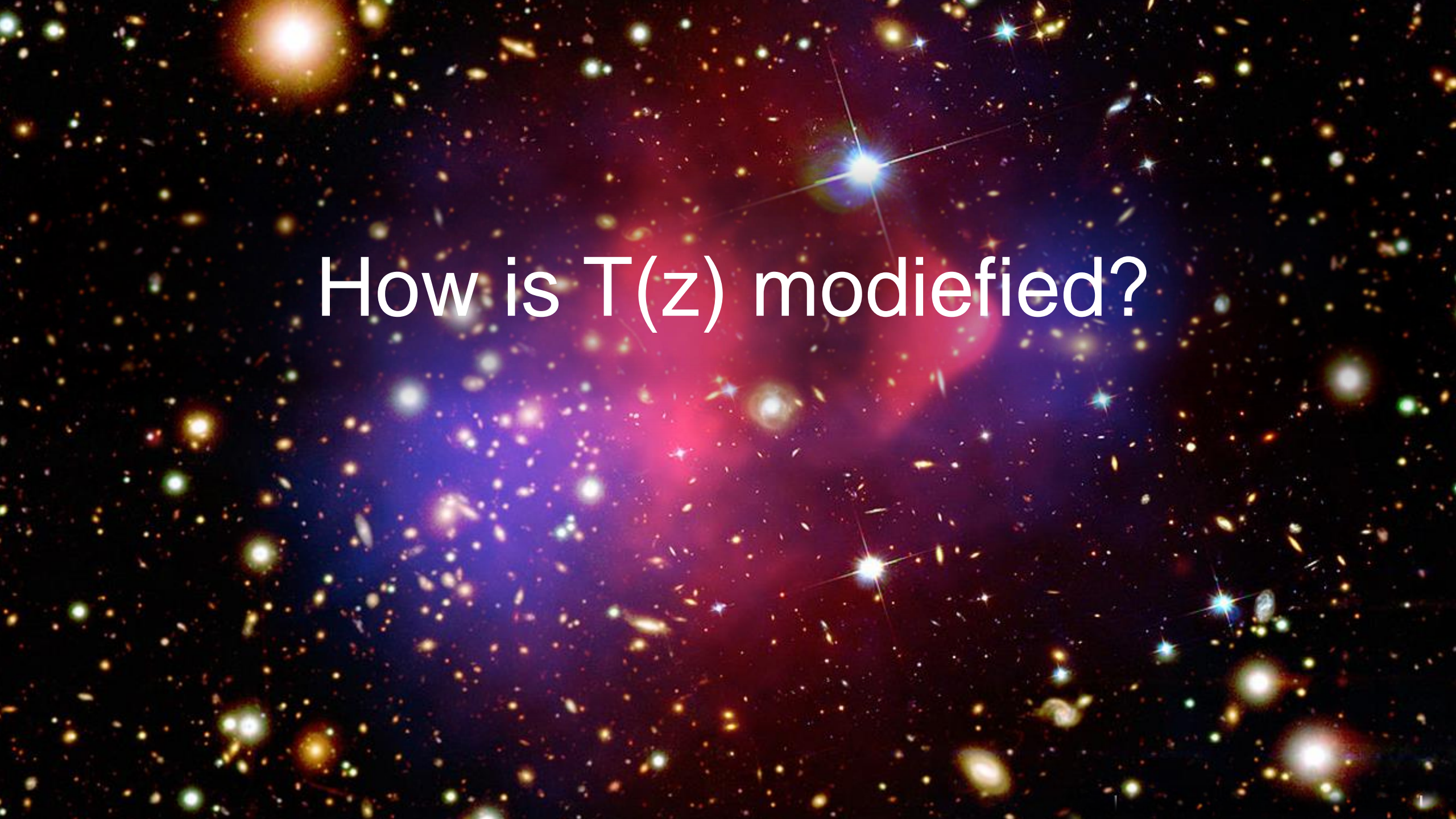
¹ Hofmann 2013
Nature Phys.
10.1038/nphys2793

- Longer CR propagation length



¹ Hofmann 2013
 Nature Phys.
 10.1038/nphys2793

- Longer CR propagation length
- Slightly more cosmogenic neutrinos
- Shallower CR source evolution in comparison with ΛCDM

A vibrant, multi-colored galaxy field with a central bright spot. The background is a dense field of galaxies in various colors including yellow, orange, red, blue, and green, set against a dark cosmic background. A prominent bright spot is visible in the center, surrounded by a soft, multi-colored glow. The text "How is T(z) modified?" is overlaid in white, centered horizontally and slightly above the vertical center.

How is $T(z)$ modified?

Friedmann-Lemaître-Robertson-Walker Universe

continuity eq.:

$$\frac{d\rho}{da} = -\frac{3}{a} (\overset{\text{energy density}}{\rho} + \overset{\text{energy pressure}}{P}), \quad s = \frac{\rho + P}{T}.$$

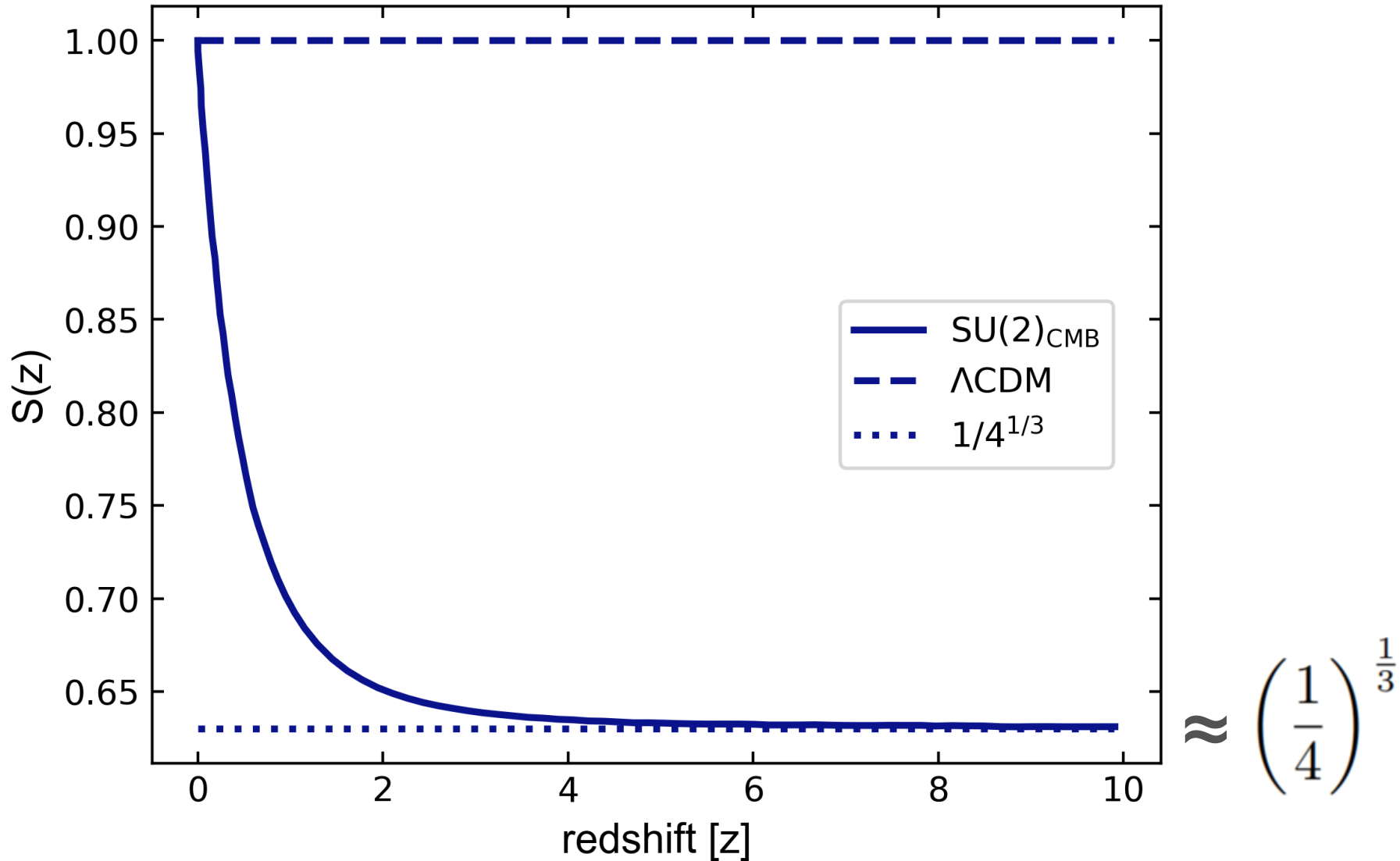
$$a = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{3} \log \frac{s(T)}{s(T(z=0))}\right)$$

$$\frac{s(T)}{s(T(z=0))} = \frac{8}{2} \left(\frac{T}{T(z=0)}\right)^3, \quad (T \gg T(z=0))$$

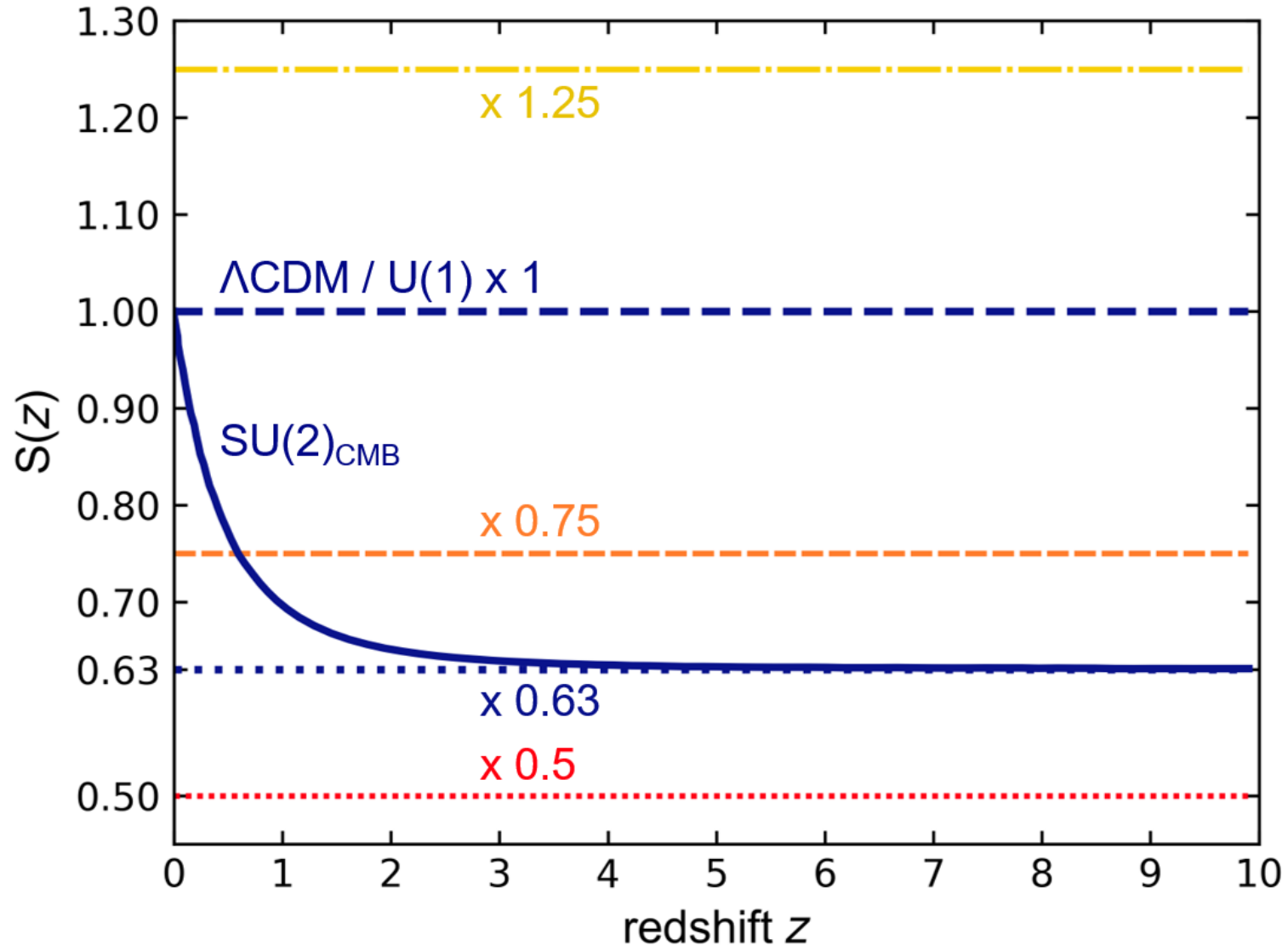
$$a = \frac{1}{z+1} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{T_0}{T}$$

Changed T(z)

How do we change $T(z) = S(z) (1+z) T_0$



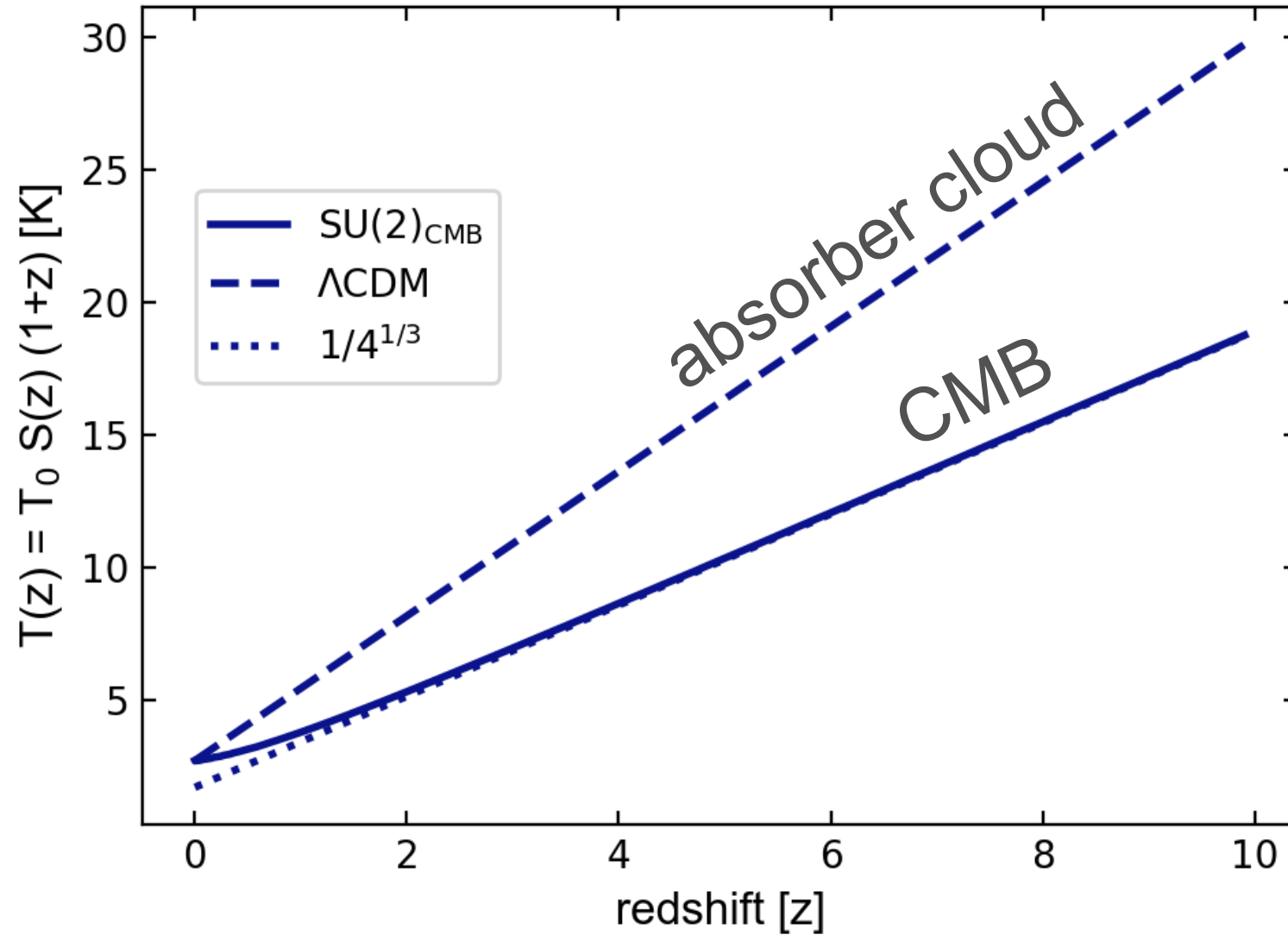
How do we change $T(z) = S(z) (1+z) T_0$



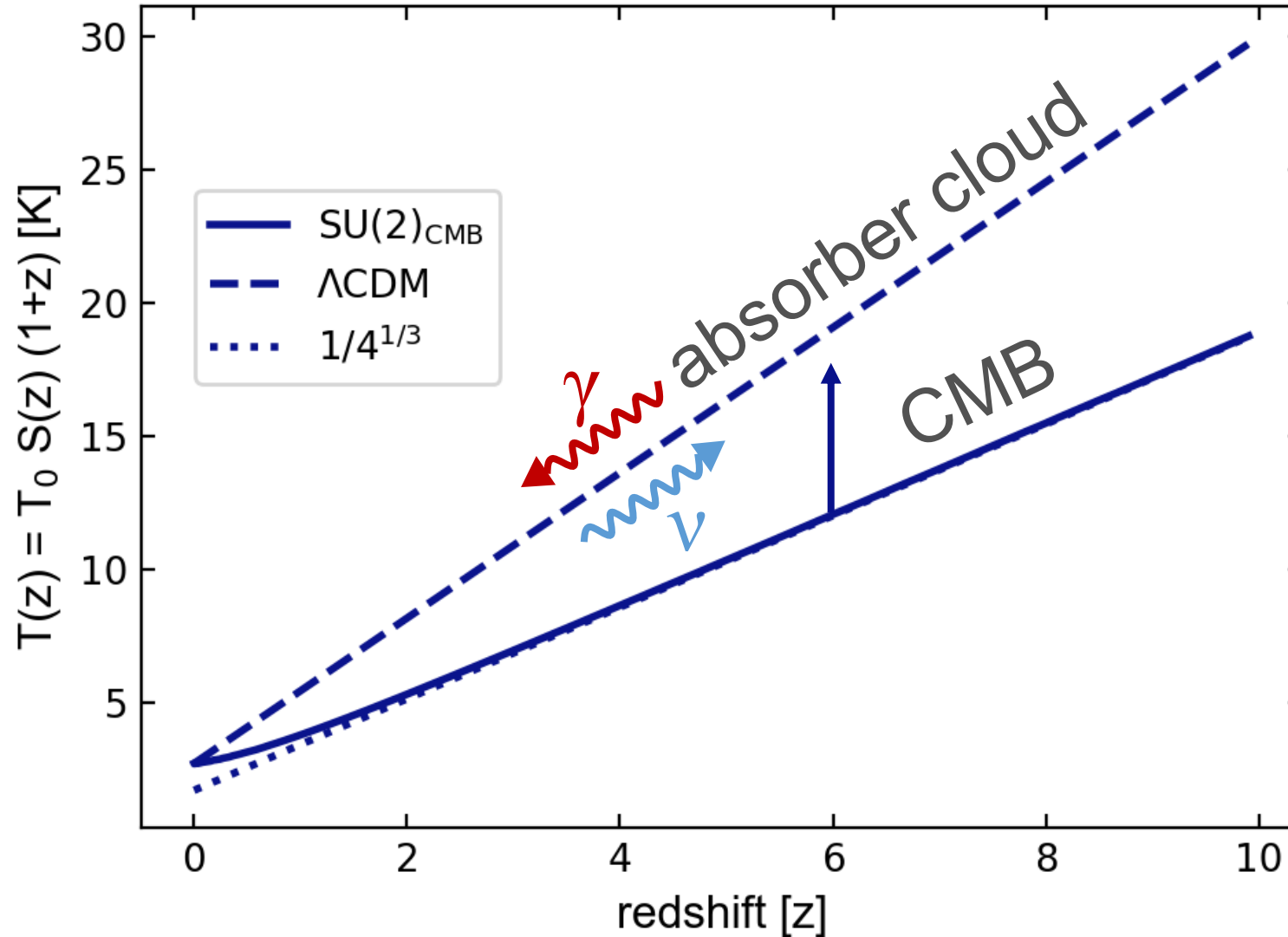
A vibrant, multi-colored starfield with a central red and blue glow. The background is a dense field of stars in various colors including yellow, orange, red, blue, and green, set against a dark, almost black space. A prominent red and blue glow emanates from the center, creating a lens flare effect. The text "Isn't T(z) measured already?" is overlaid in white, sans-serif font, centered horizontally and slightly above the vertical center.

Isn't $T(z)$ measured already?

How do we measure $T(z)$?



How do we measure $T(z)$?



$$T(z) \stackrel{!}{=} \nu(z)_{\text{b.b.}}$$

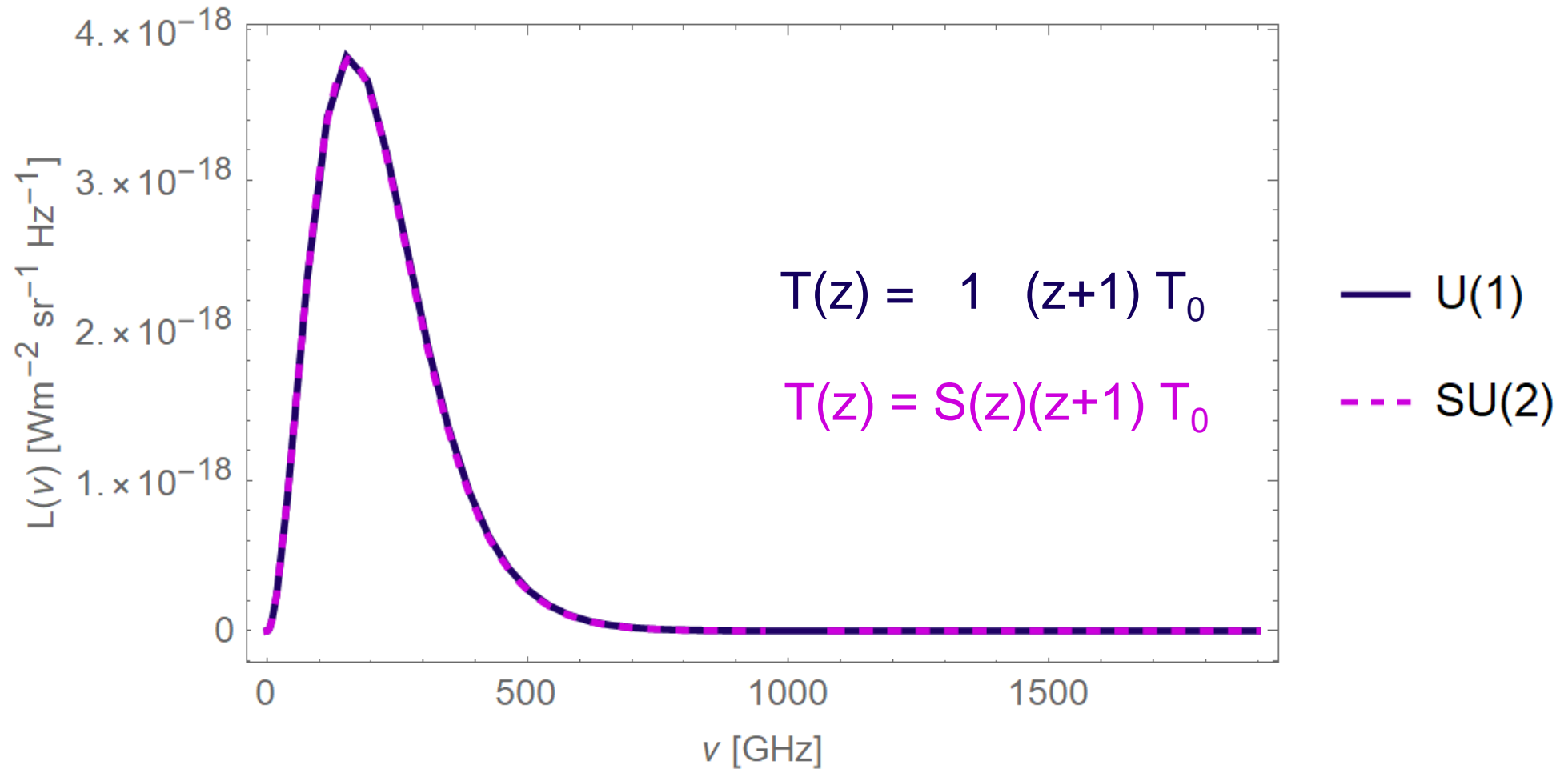
Hofmann + JM 2023
MDPI submitted
arXiv: 2303.16744

The background is a dense field of stars and galaxies in various colors including yellow, orange, blue, and red. A prominent red and blue glow is centered behind the text. The text is white and reads "Summary of T(z) effect".

Summary of $T(z)$ effect

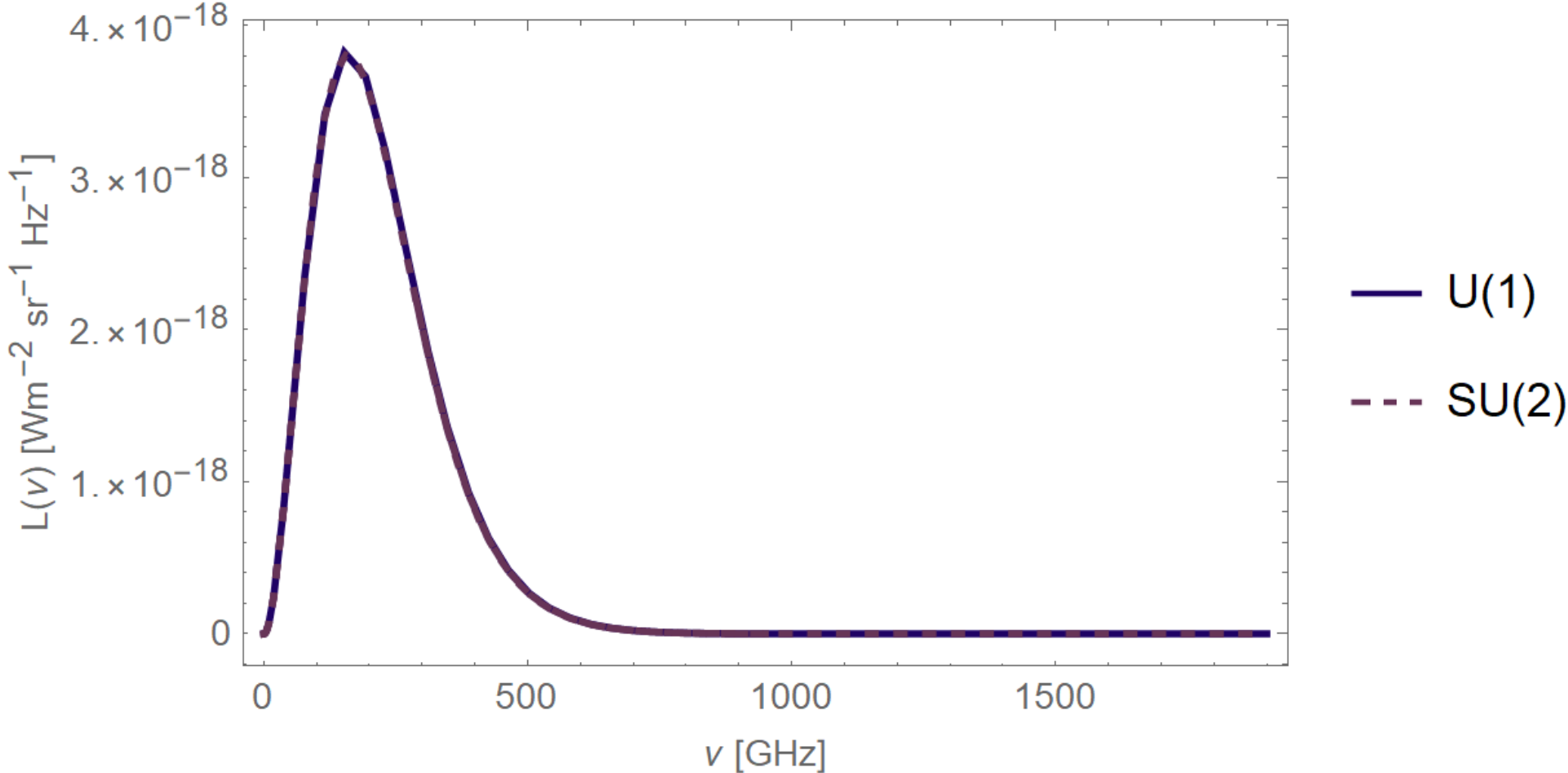
CMB Evolution

$z = 0$



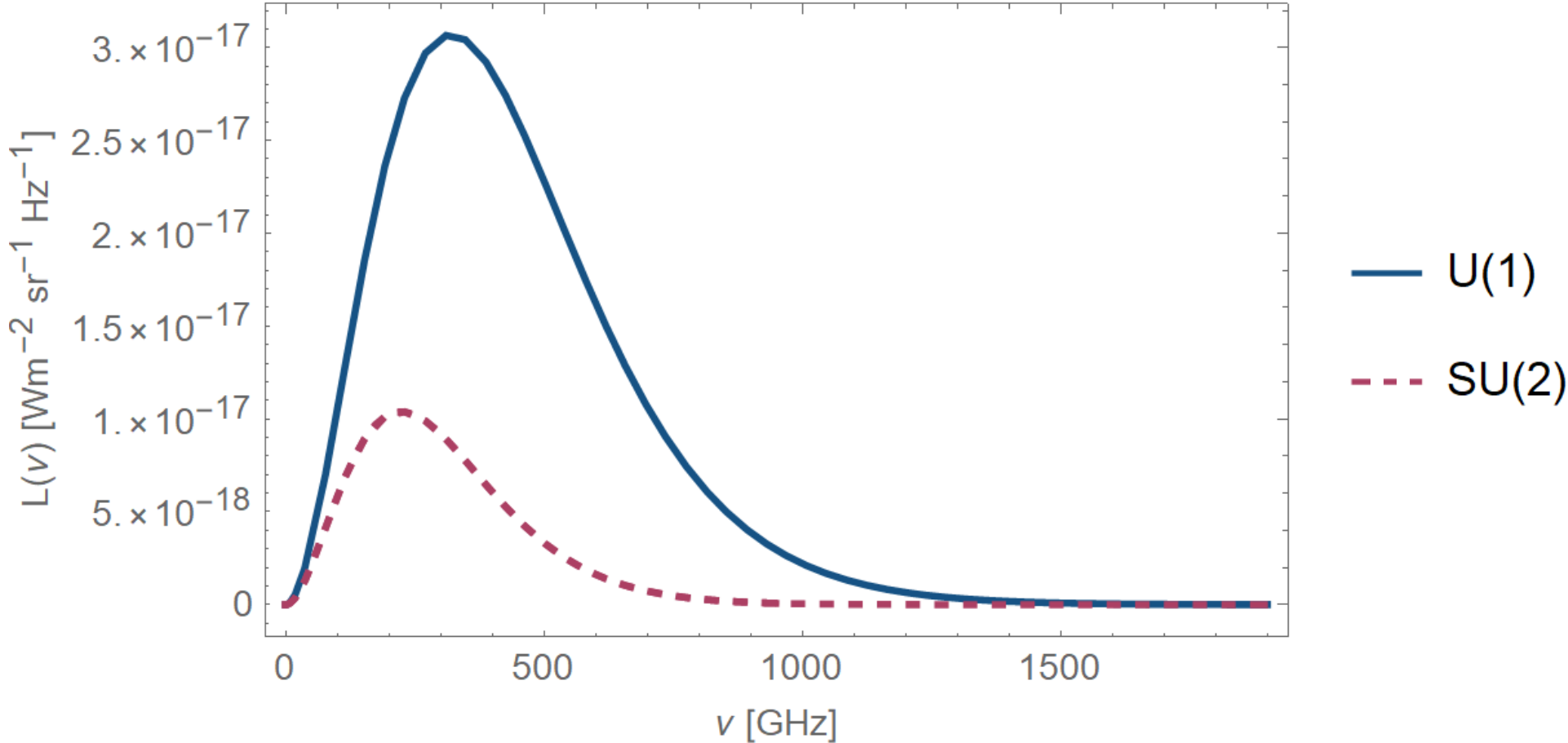
CMB Evolution

$z = 0.$



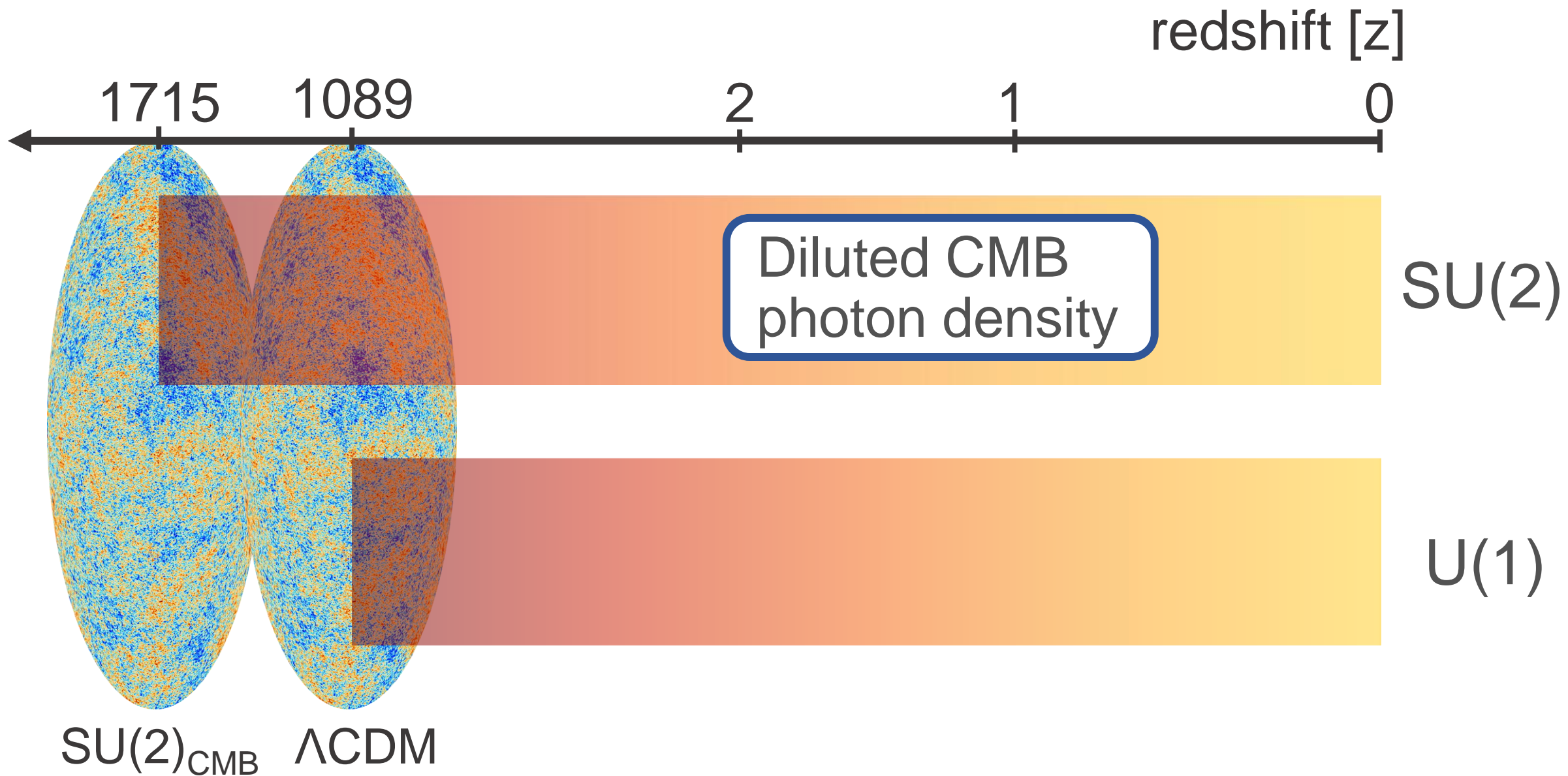
CMB Evolution

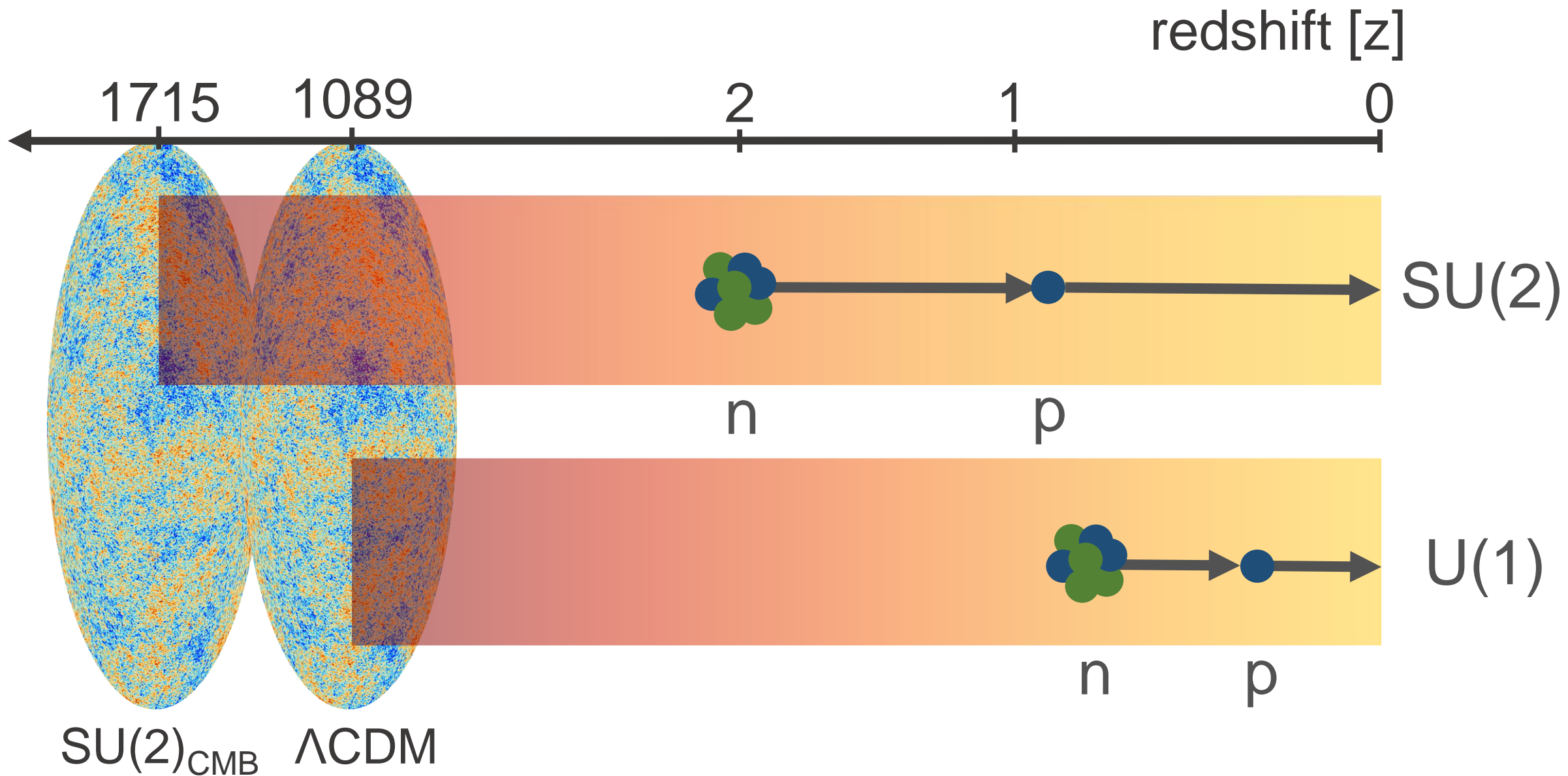
$z = 1.$

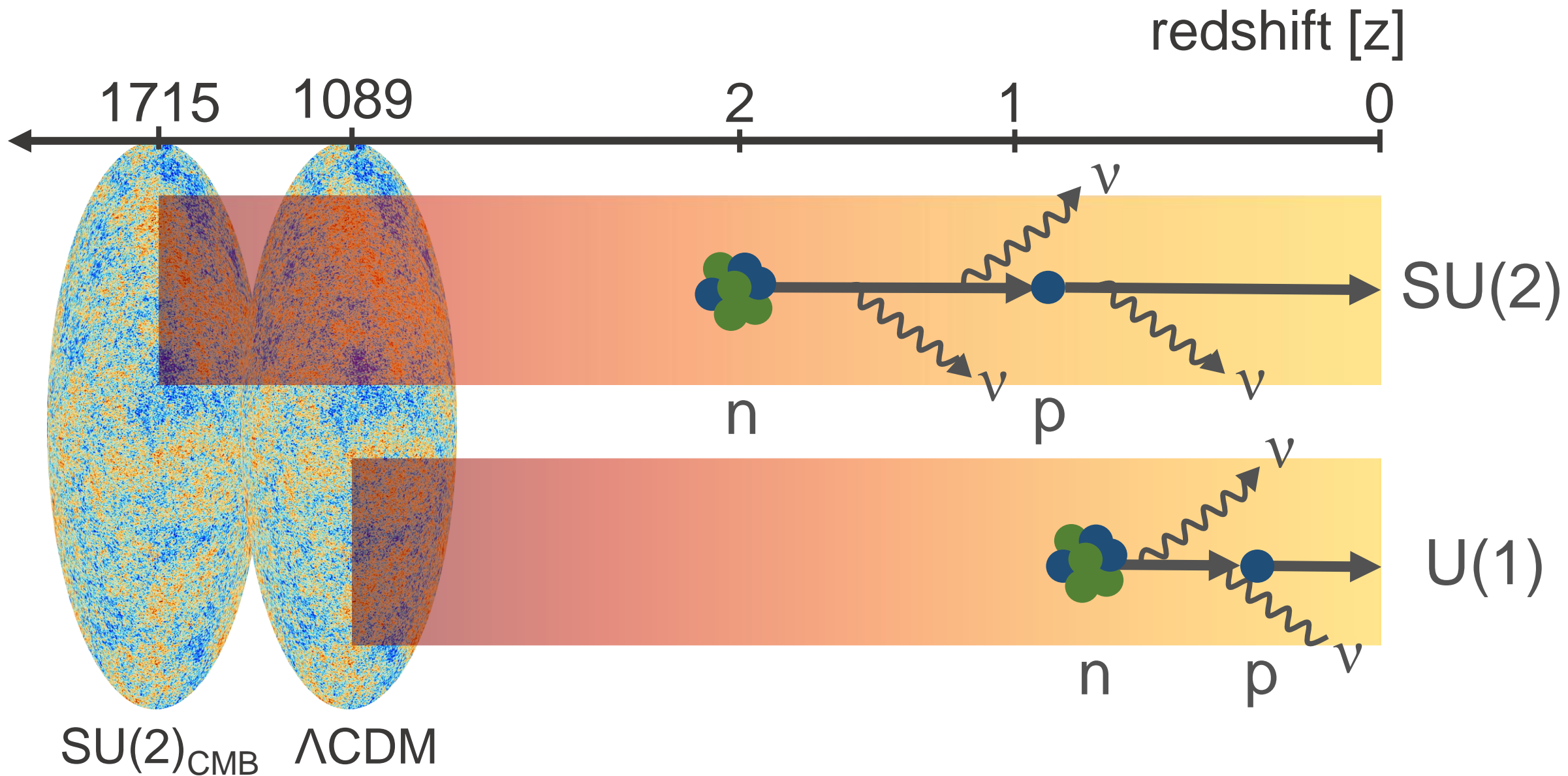


Propagation of UHECRs

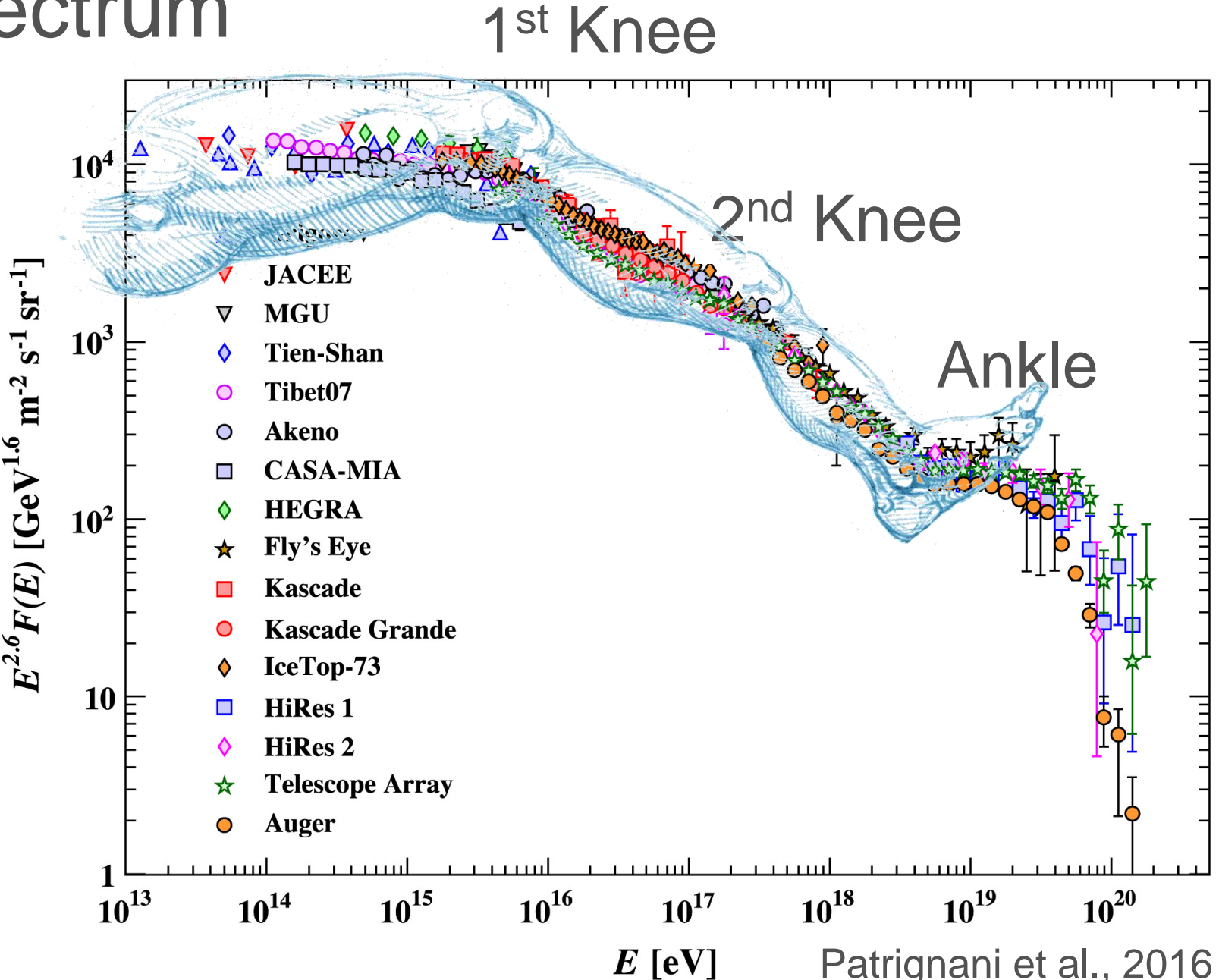




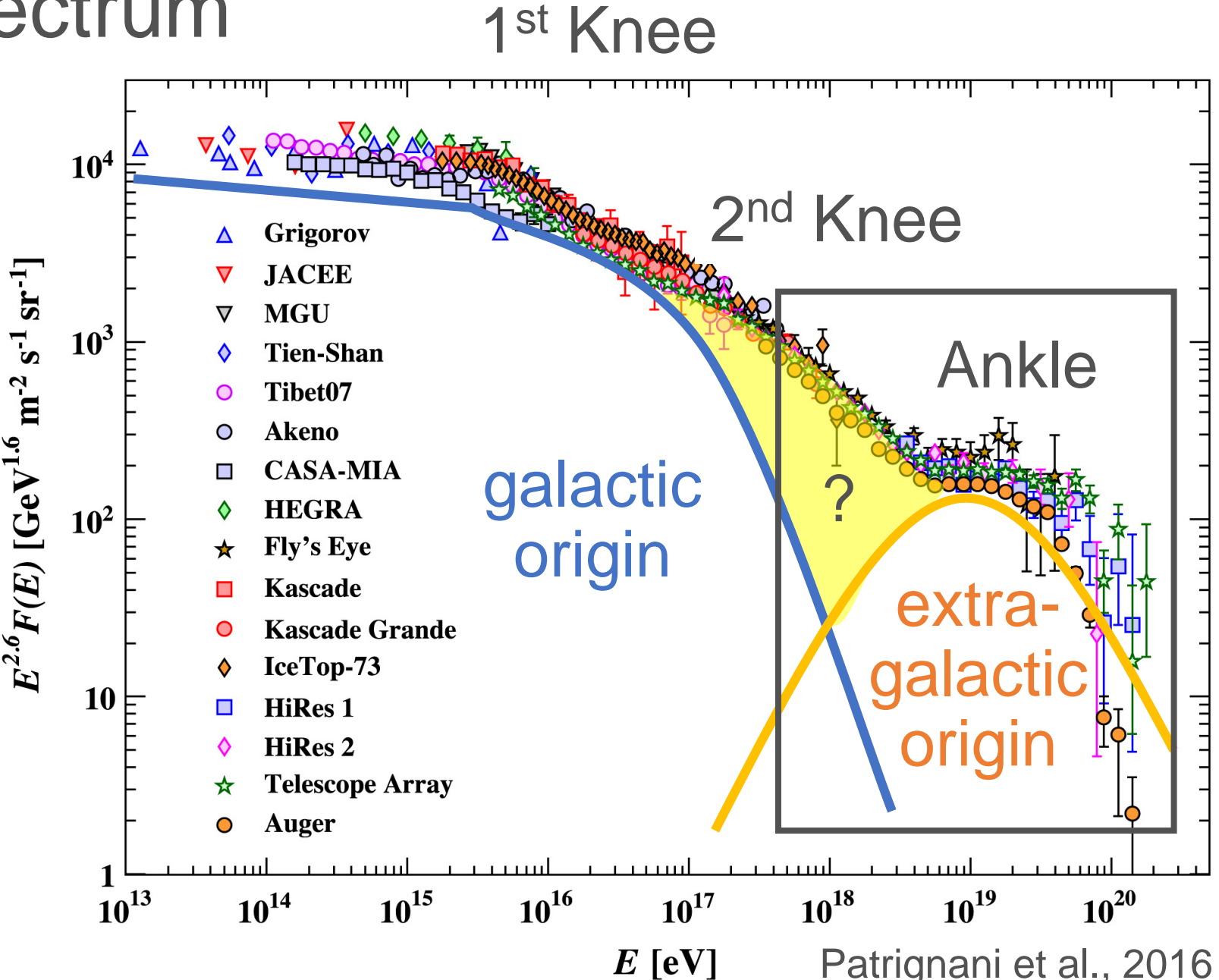




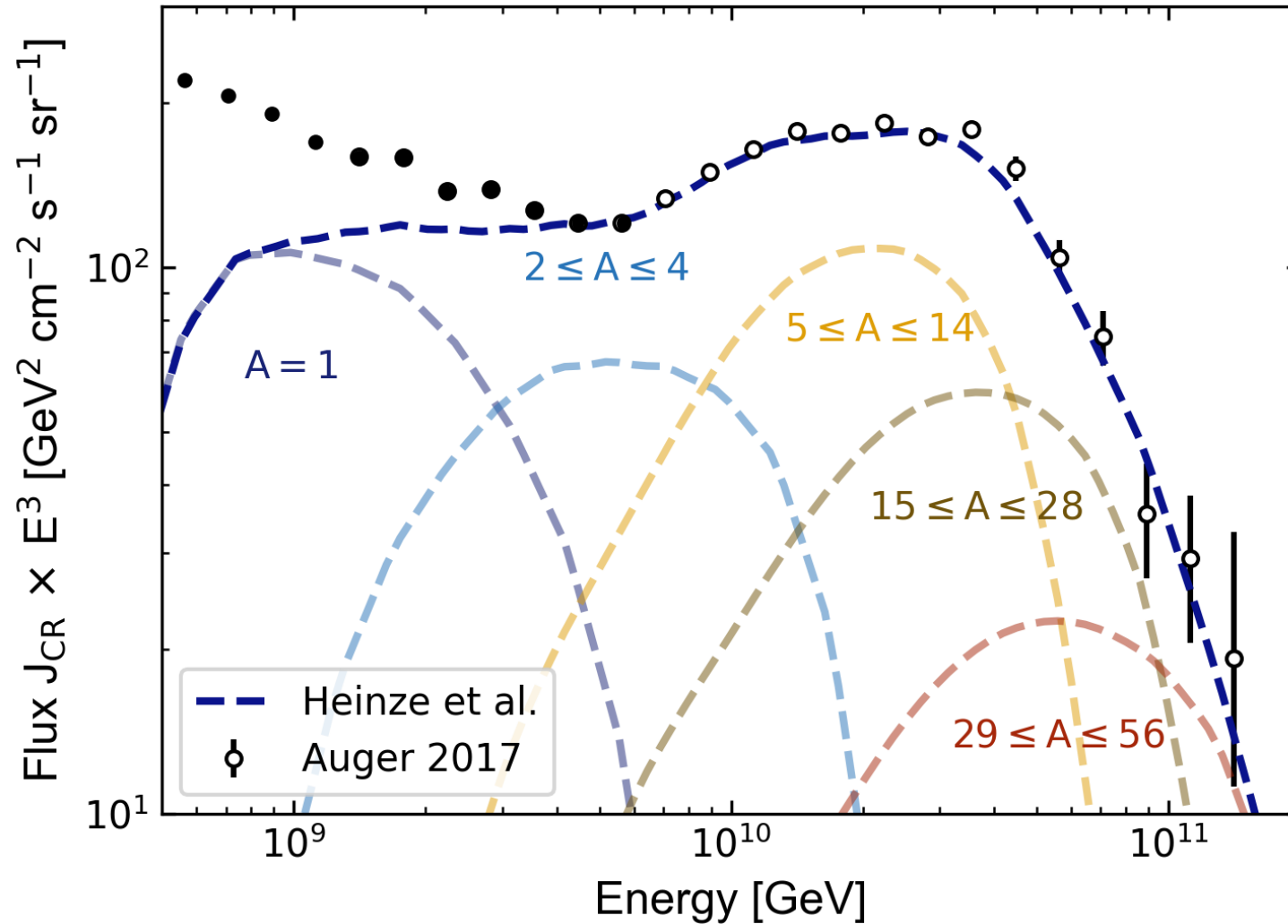
CR spectrum



CR spectrum



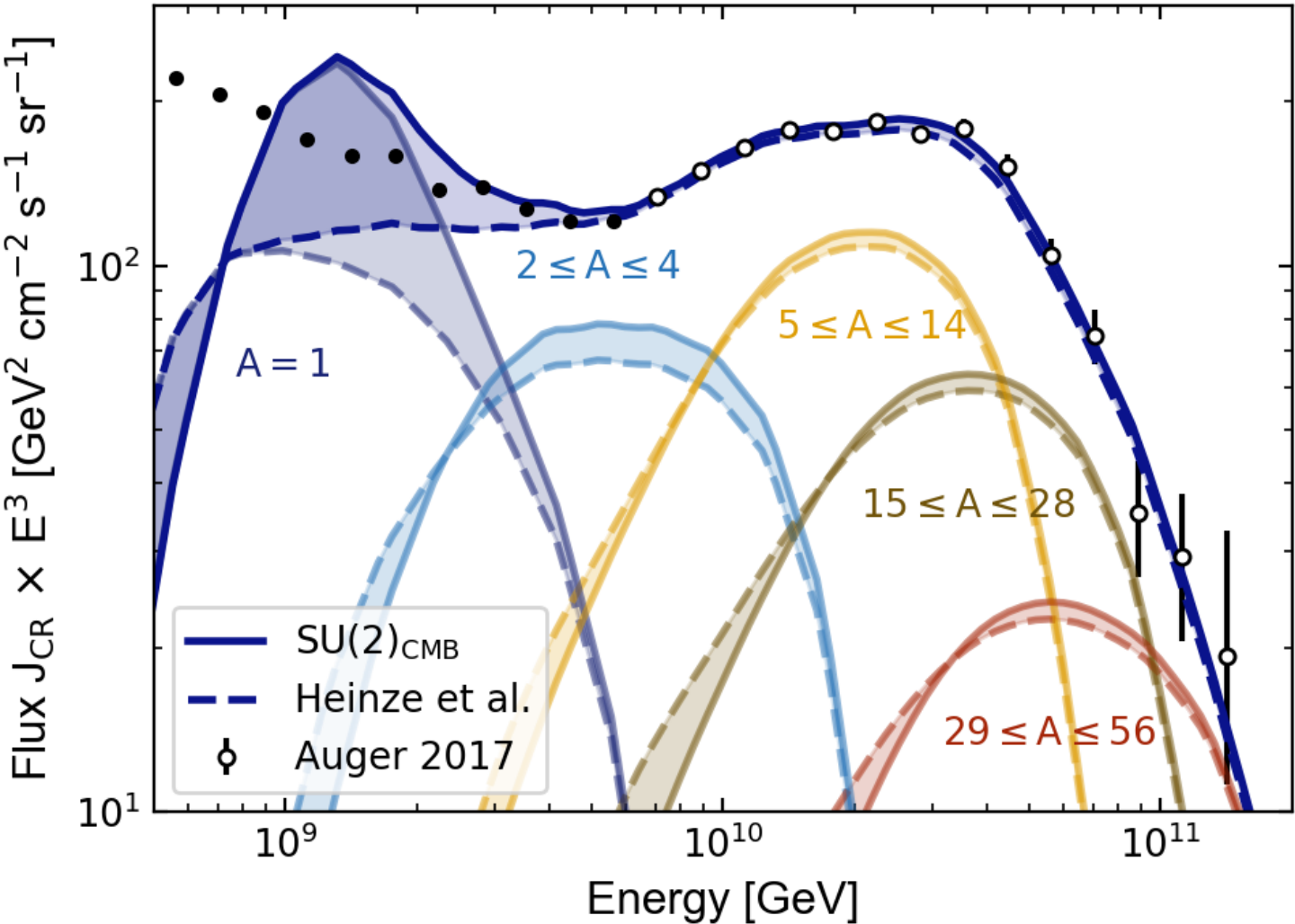
UHECR propagation with Prince-CR



- Use Prince-CR by Heinze et al.¹
- 1D propagation simulation
- Reproduced compositional fit

¹ Heinze et al 2019
Ap.J. 873 no.1, 88
arXiv: 1901.03338

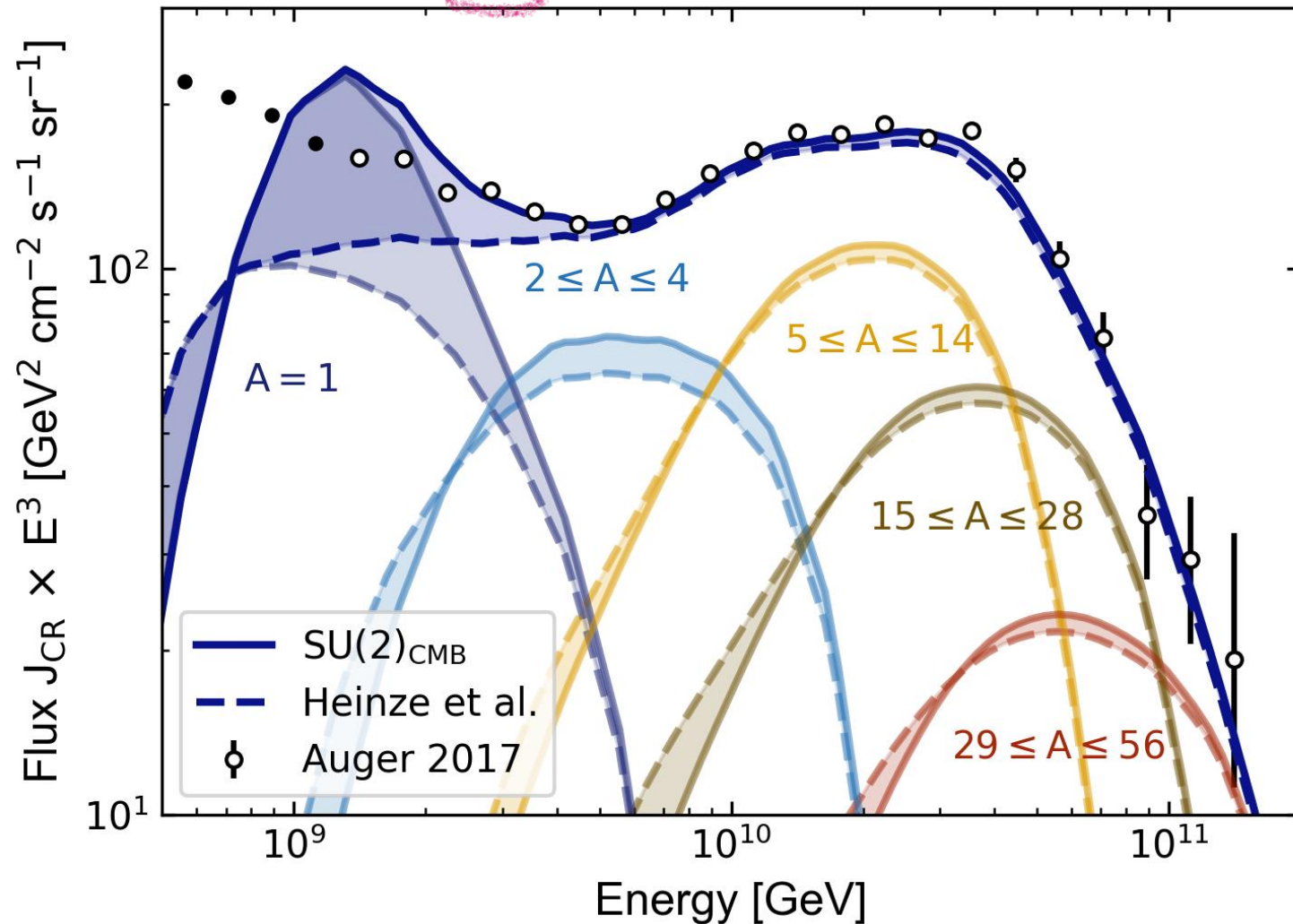
UHECR propagation



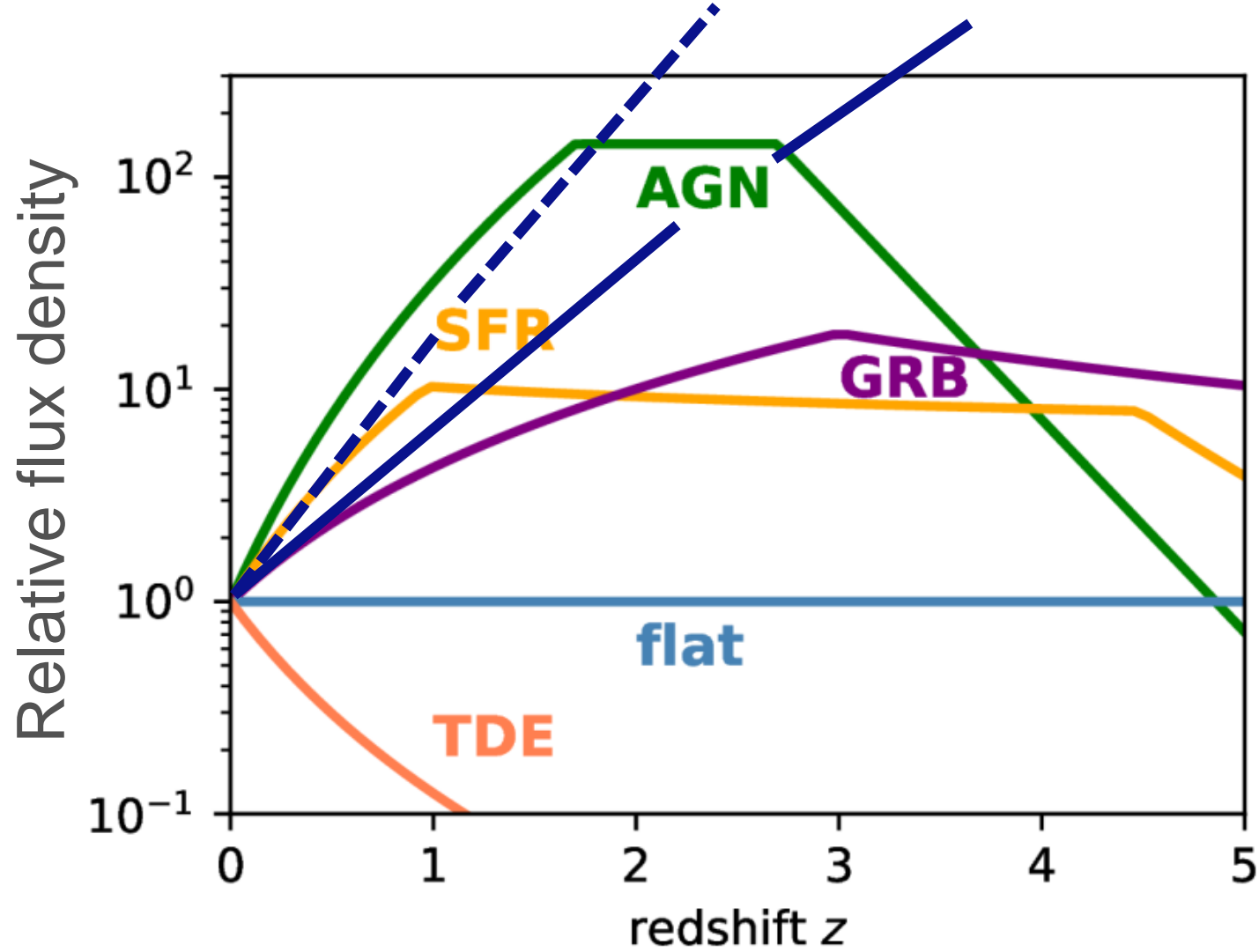
UHECR propagation

$$(1+z)^m$$

('simple', 4.2) rmax 1.6e+9 GV gamma -0.8



CR source distribution $(1+z)^{4.2}$ $(1+z)^{2.4}$

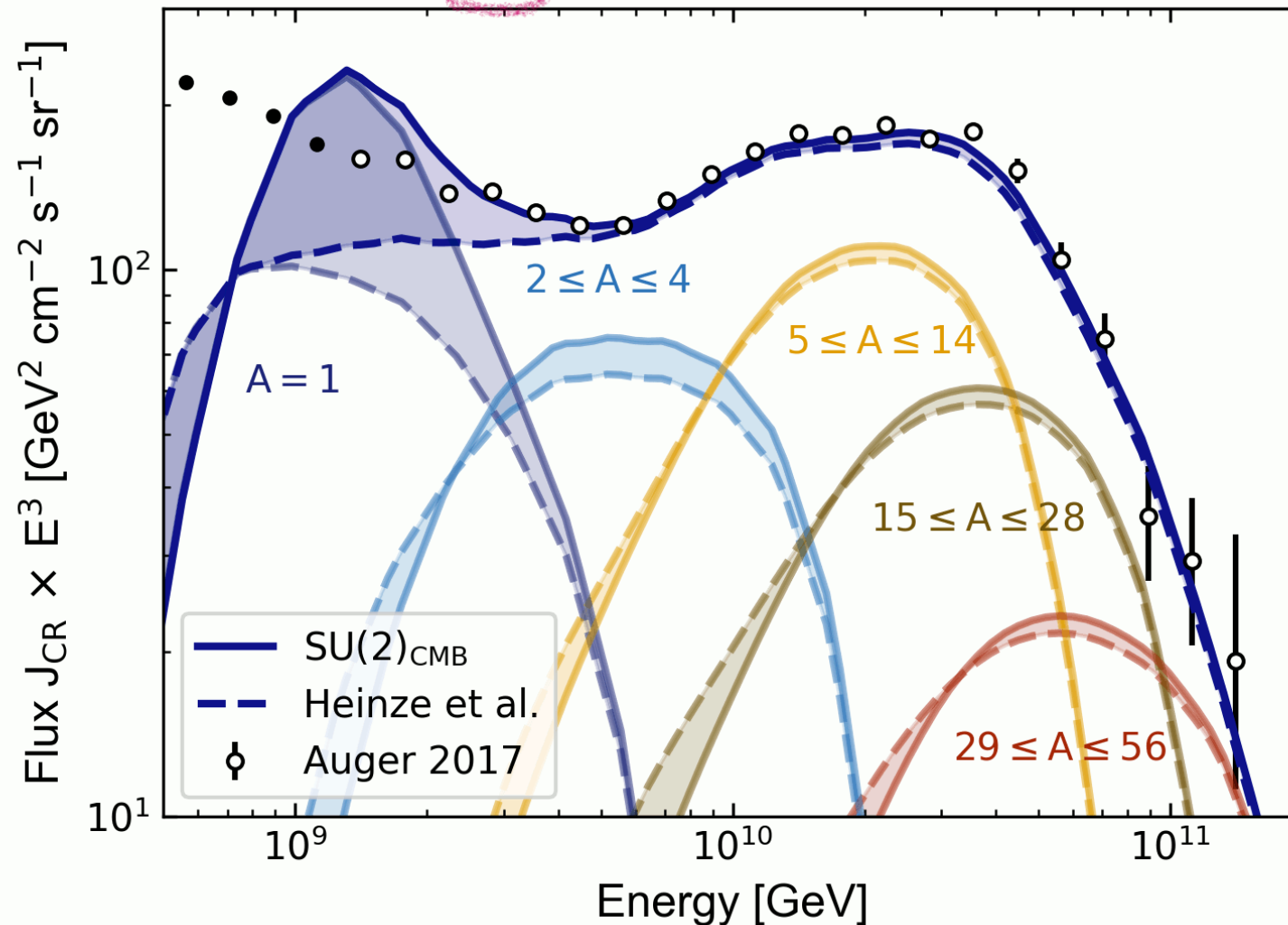


Heinze et al. (2019) 1901.03338

UHECR propagation

$$(1+z)^m$$

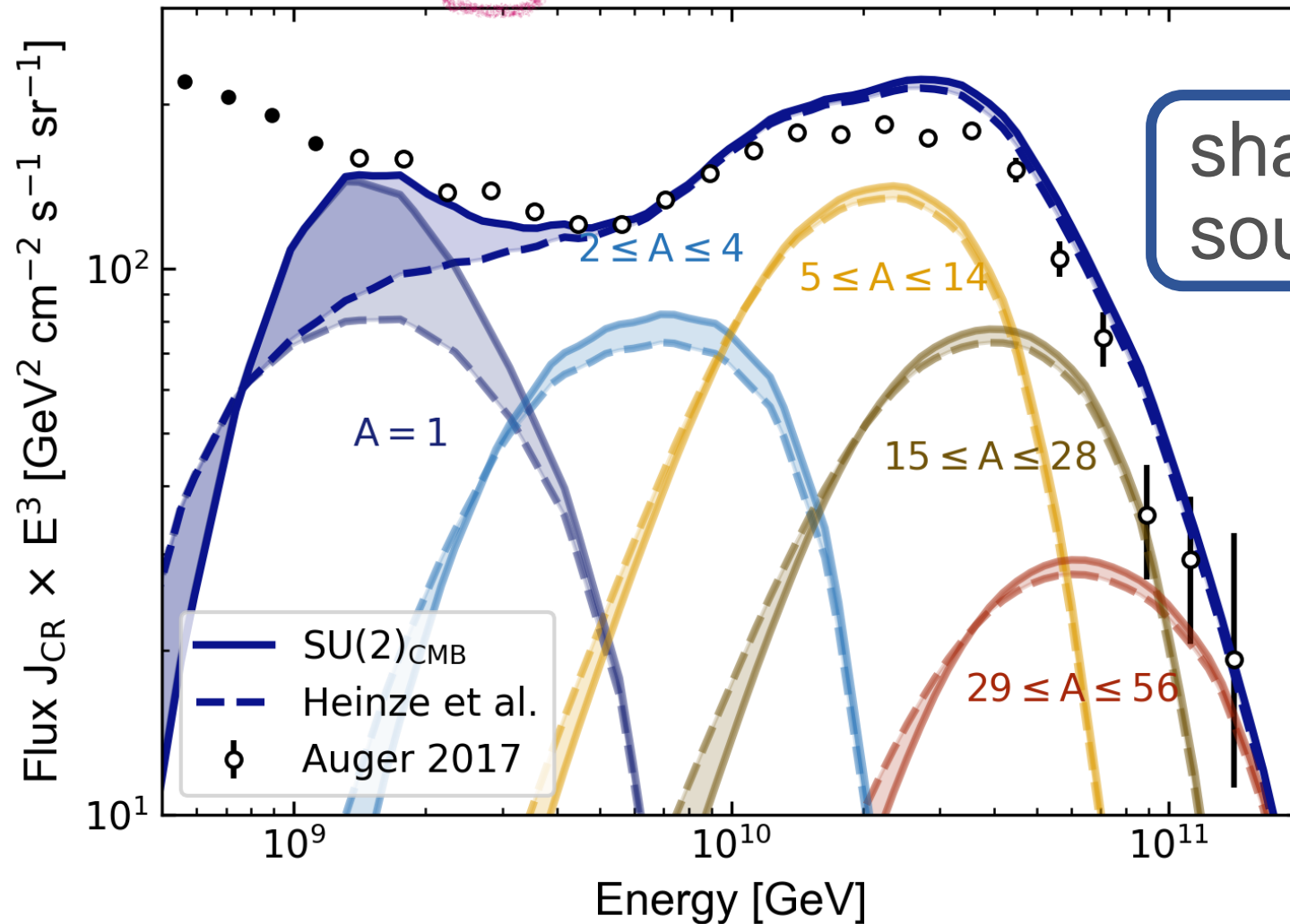
('simple', 4.2) rmax 1.6e+9 GV gamma -0.8



UHECR propagation

$$(1+z)^m$$

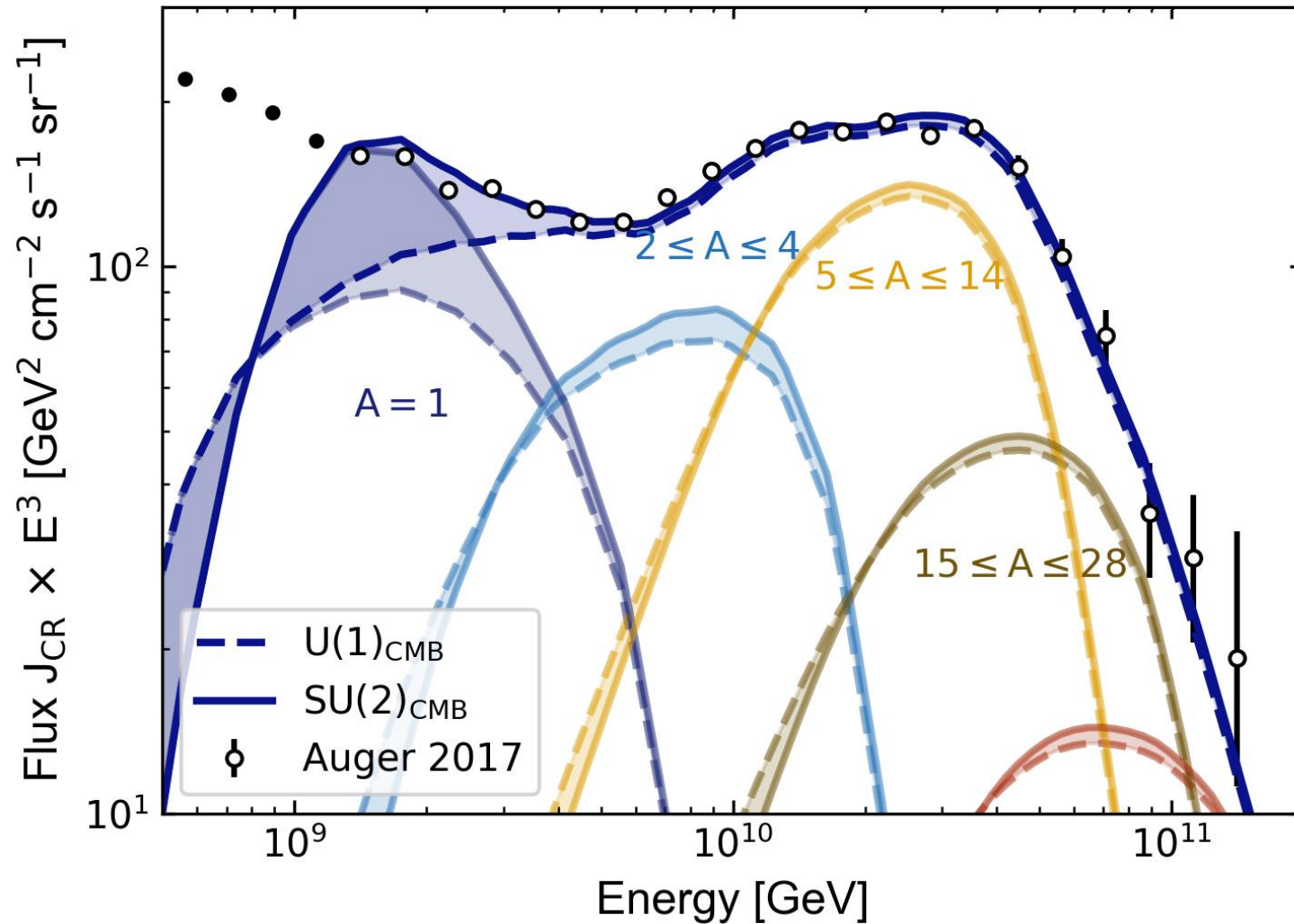
('simple', 2.4) rmax 1.6e+9 GV gamma -0.8



UHECR propagation

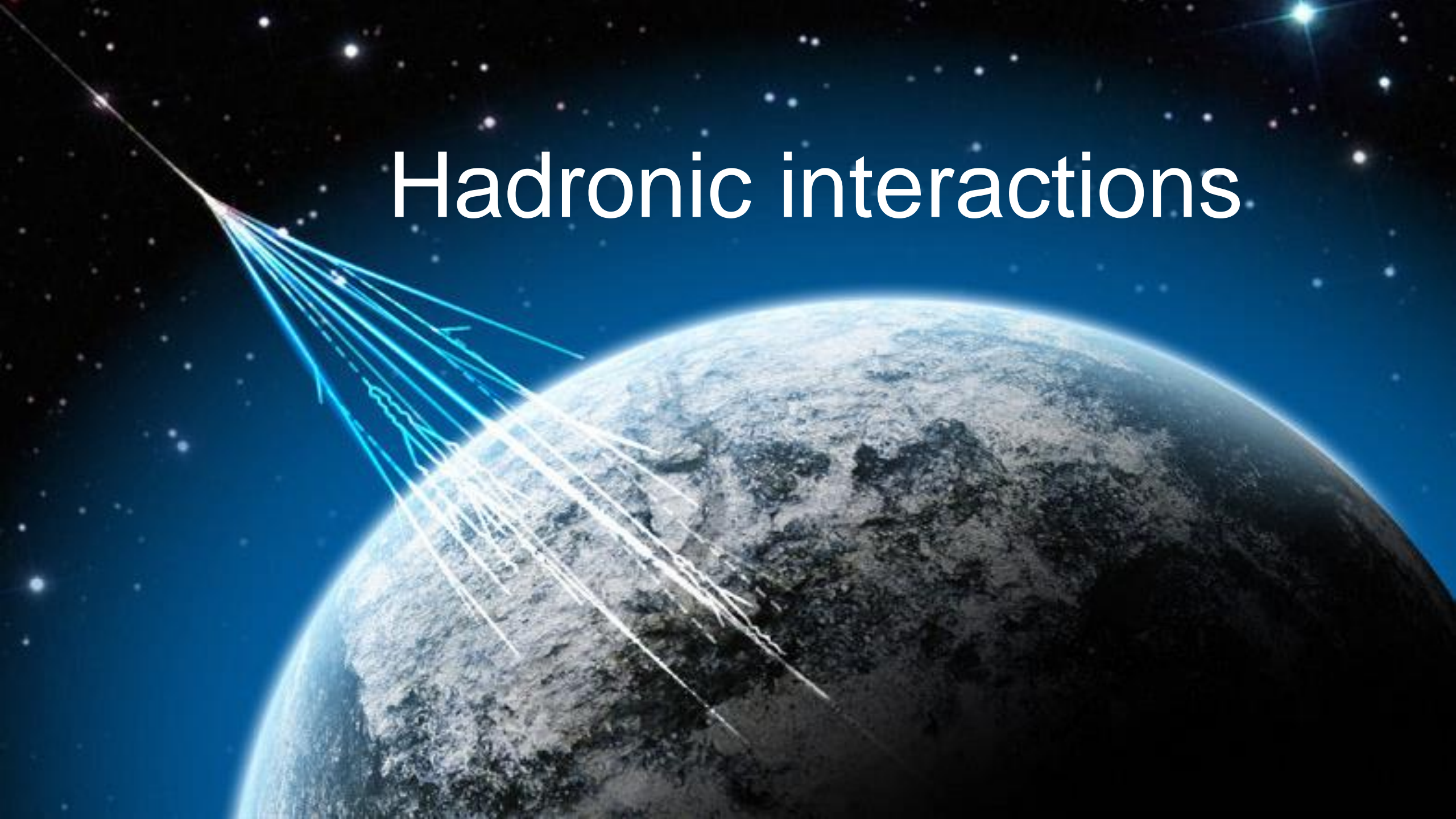
$$(1+z)^m$$

('simple', 2.7) rmax 1.7e+9 GV gamma -0.89

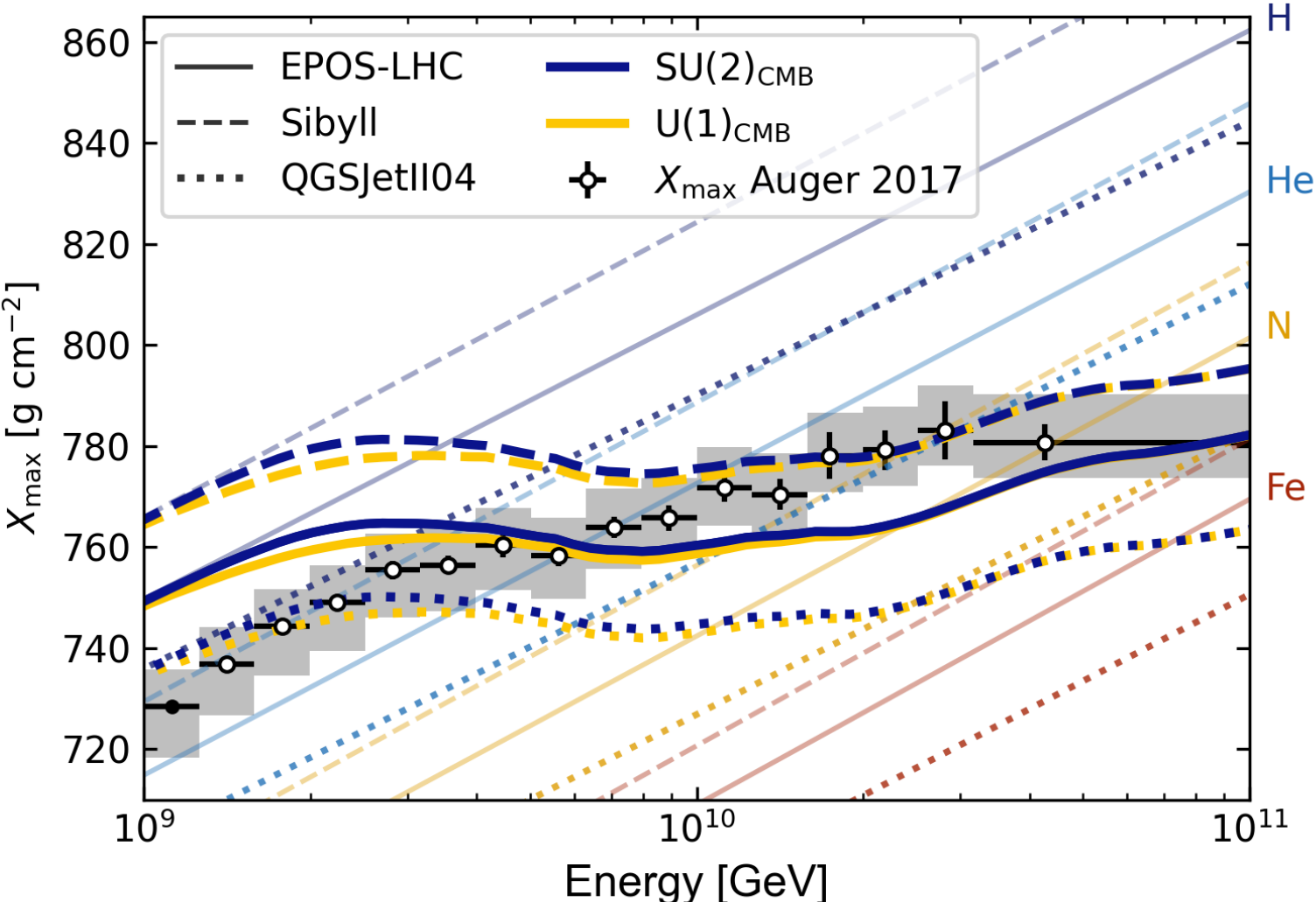


- Gradient descent

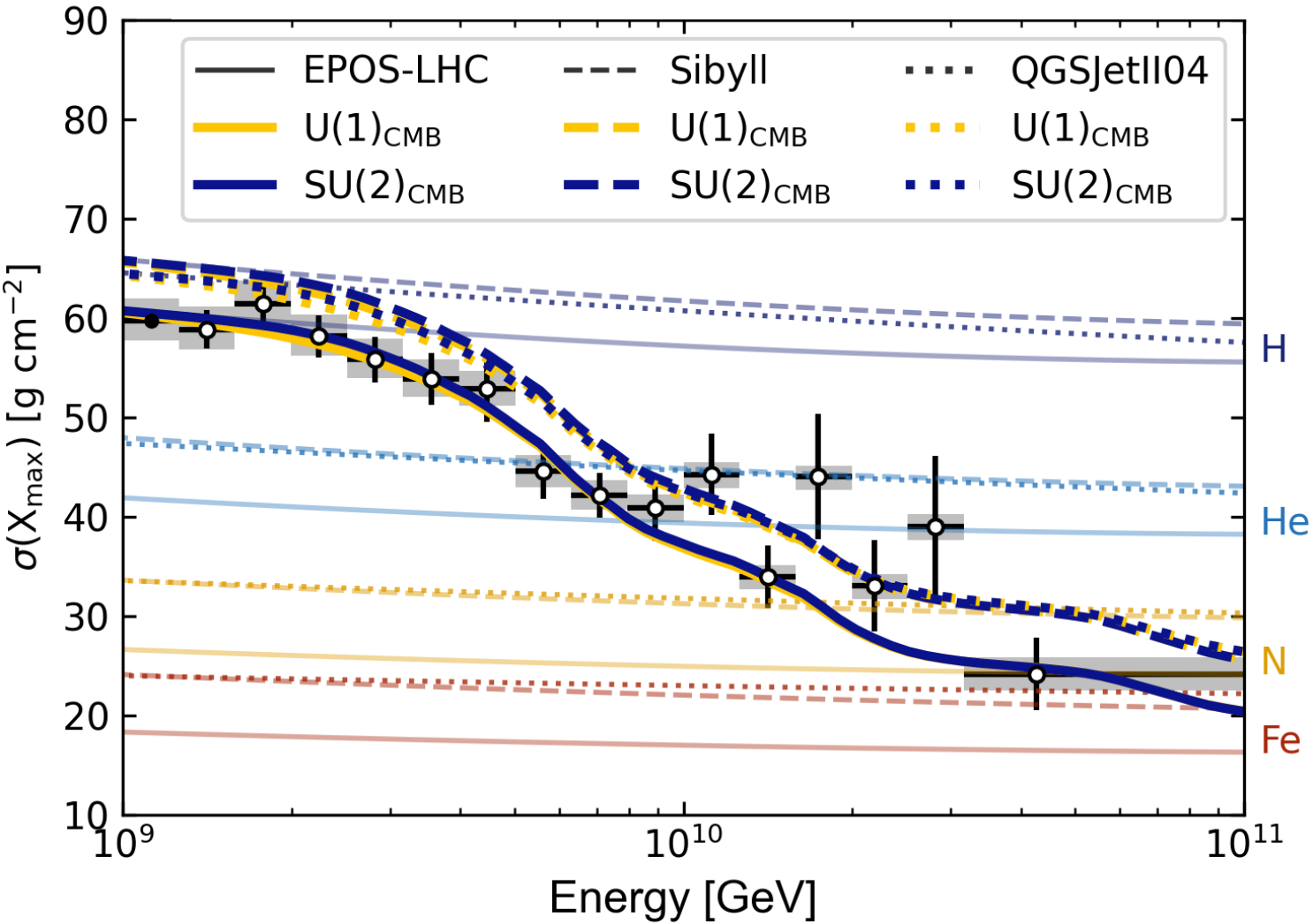
Hadronic interactions



Hadronic Interaction models



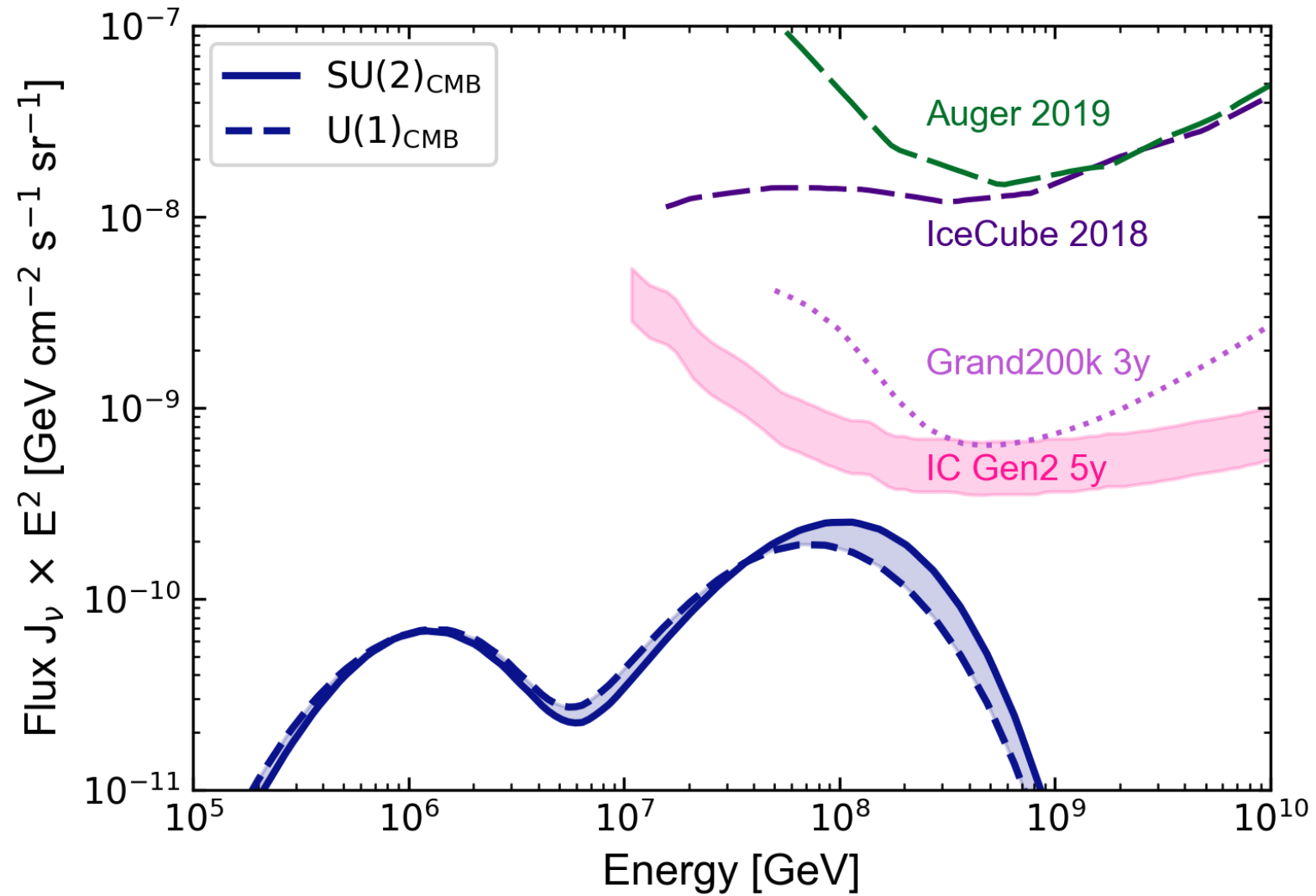
Hadronic Interaction models



Cosmogenic neutrinos

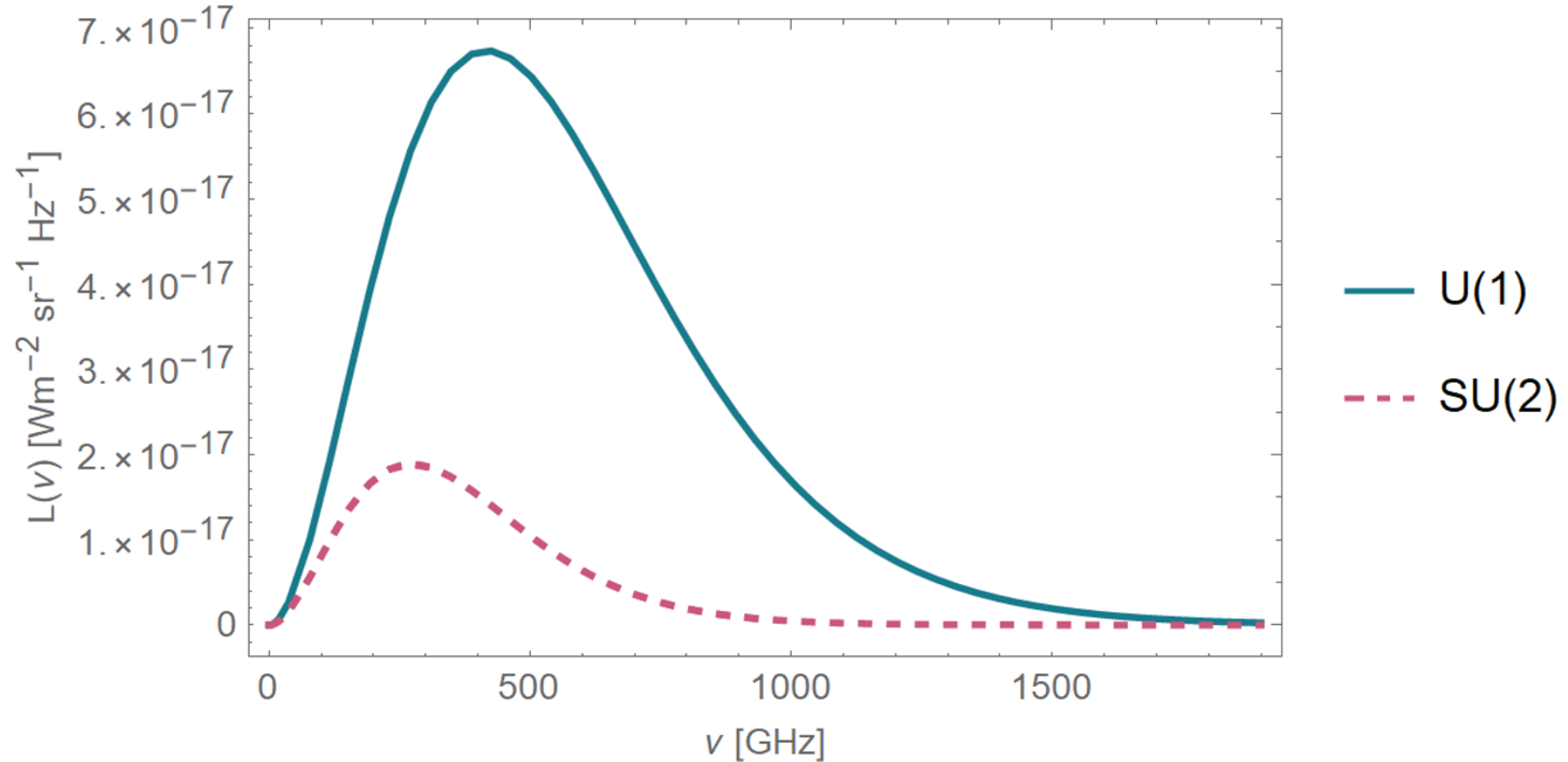
The image features a view of the Earth from space, showing the curvature of the planet and the dark, textured surface of the continents. A bright blue and white beam of light, representing cosmogenic neutrinos, originates from the upper left and spreads out towards the Earth. The background is a deep blue space filled with numerous small, bright stars. The text 'Cosmogenic neutrinos' is overlaid in white, sans-serif font in the upper right quadrant.

Cosmogenic Neutrinos

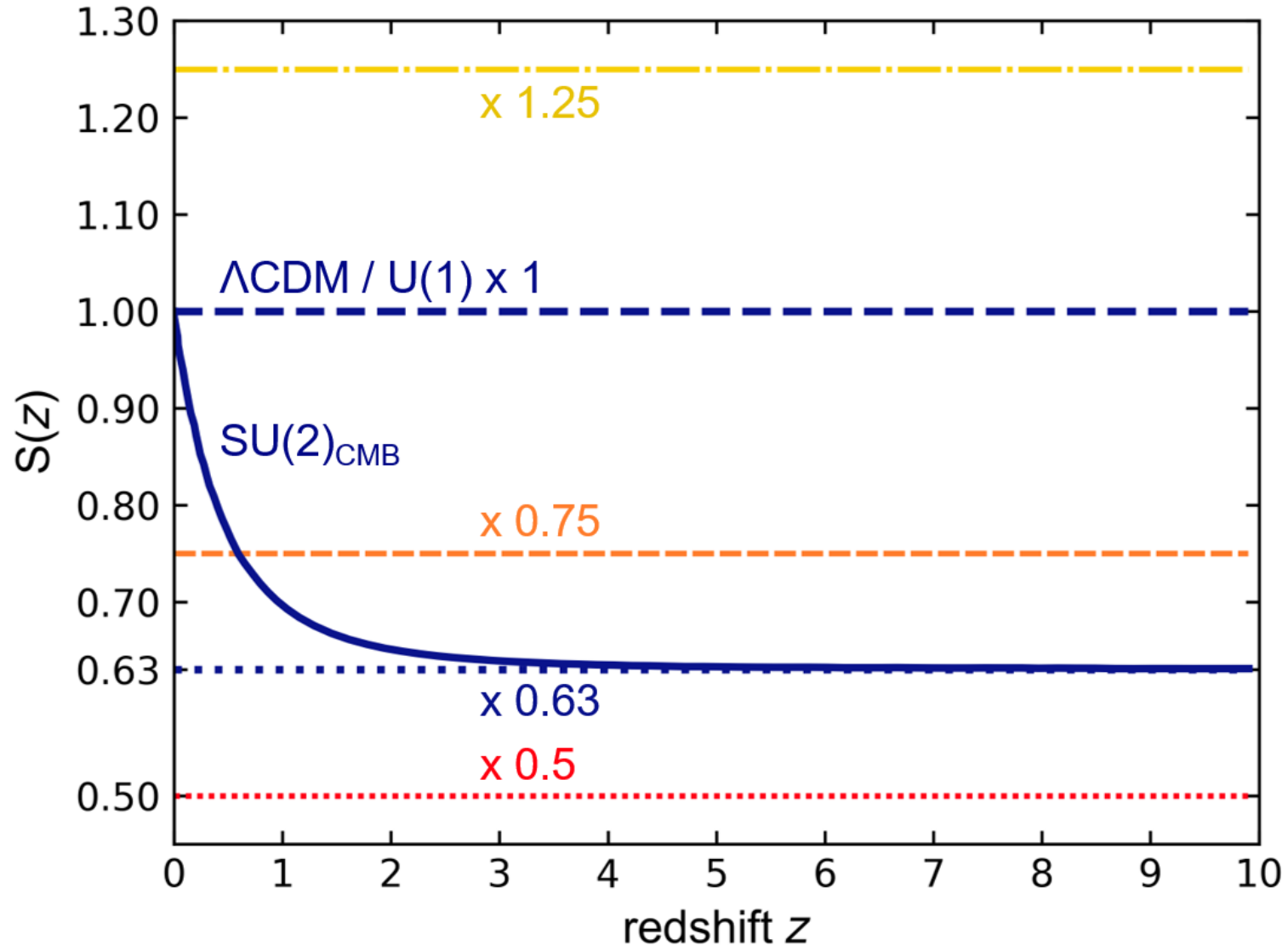


CMB Evolution

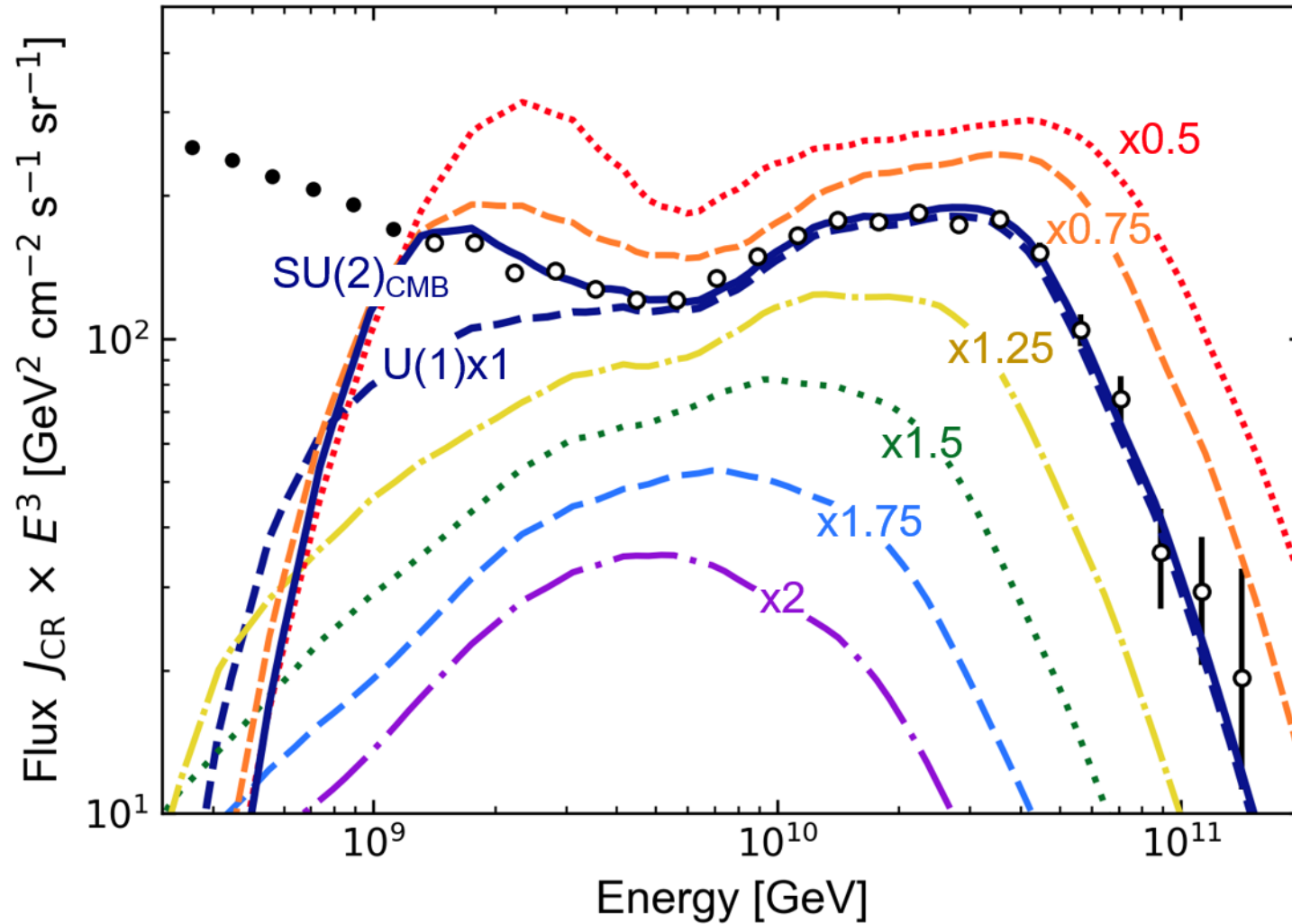
$z = 1.6$



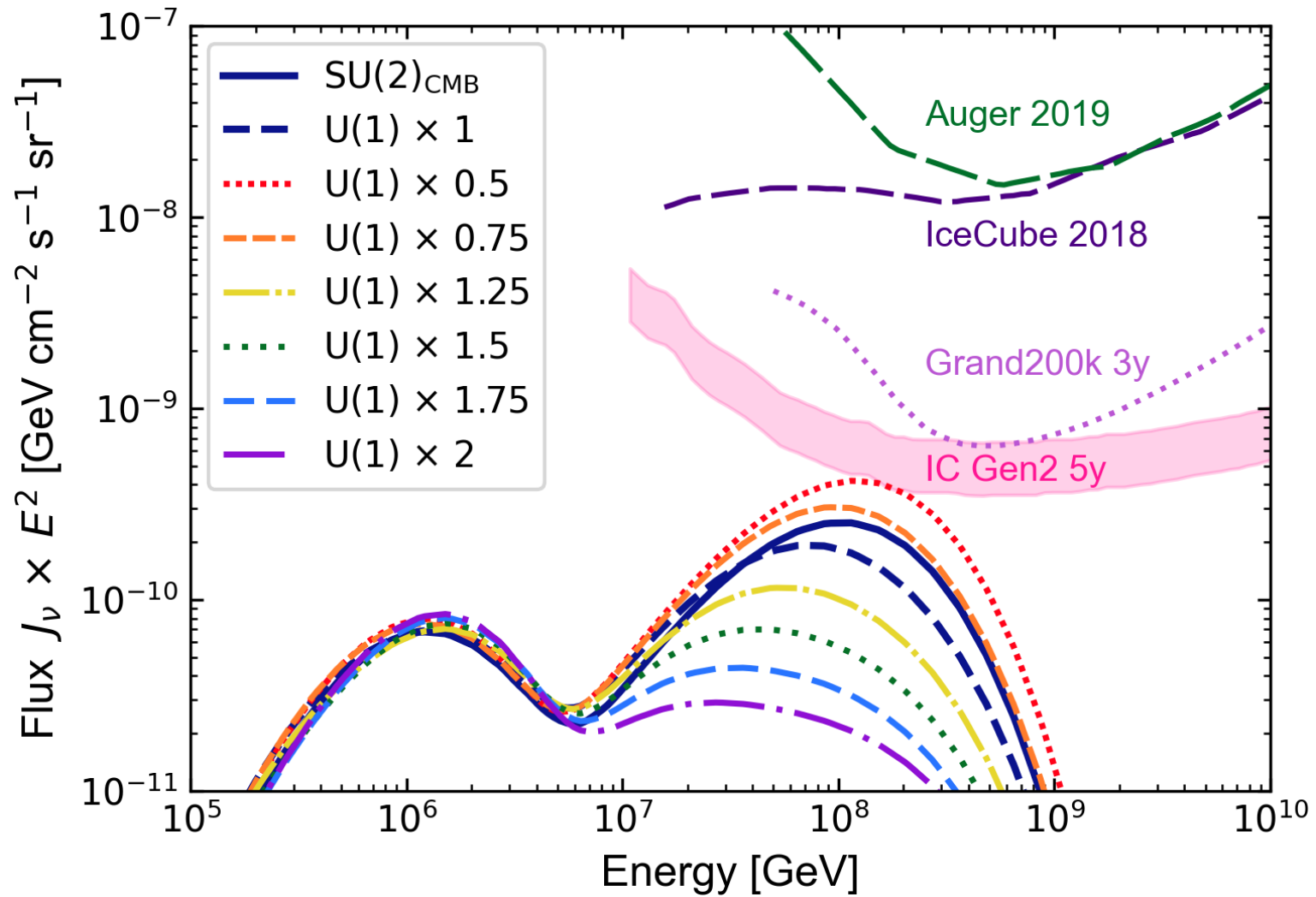
How do we change $T(z) = S(z) (1+z) T_0$



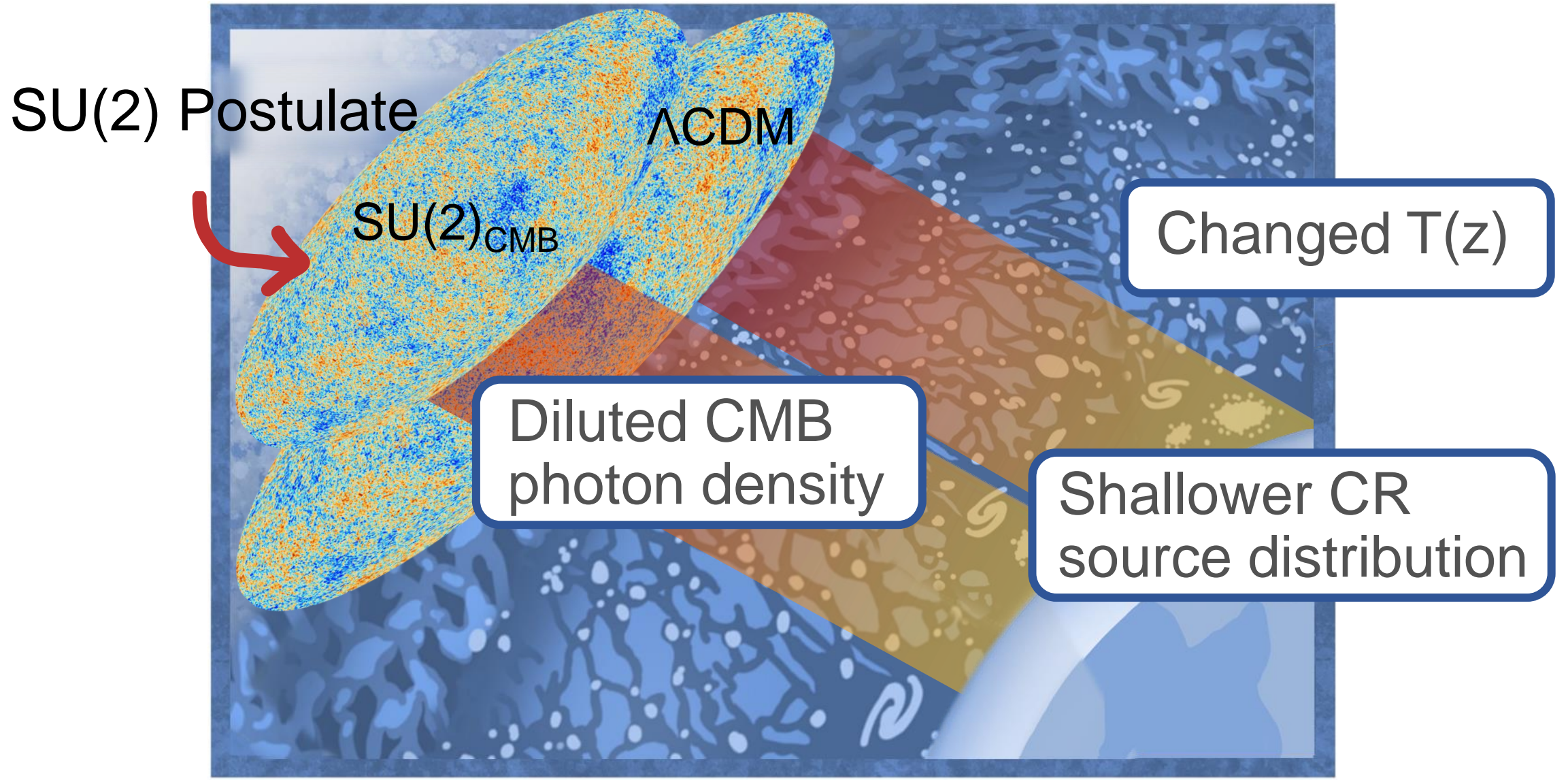
Overview of different $T(z)$



Overview of different $T(z)$



Summary



SU(2) Postulate

Λ CDM

SU(2)_{CMB}

Changed $T(z)$

Diluted CMB
photon density

Shallower CR
source distribution

Thank you!



Dr. Leonel
Morejón



Dr. Alexander
Sandrock



Dr. Björn
Eichmann



M.Sc. Jonas
Kreidelmeyer



Prof. K.-H.
Kampert

Supported by SFB 1491

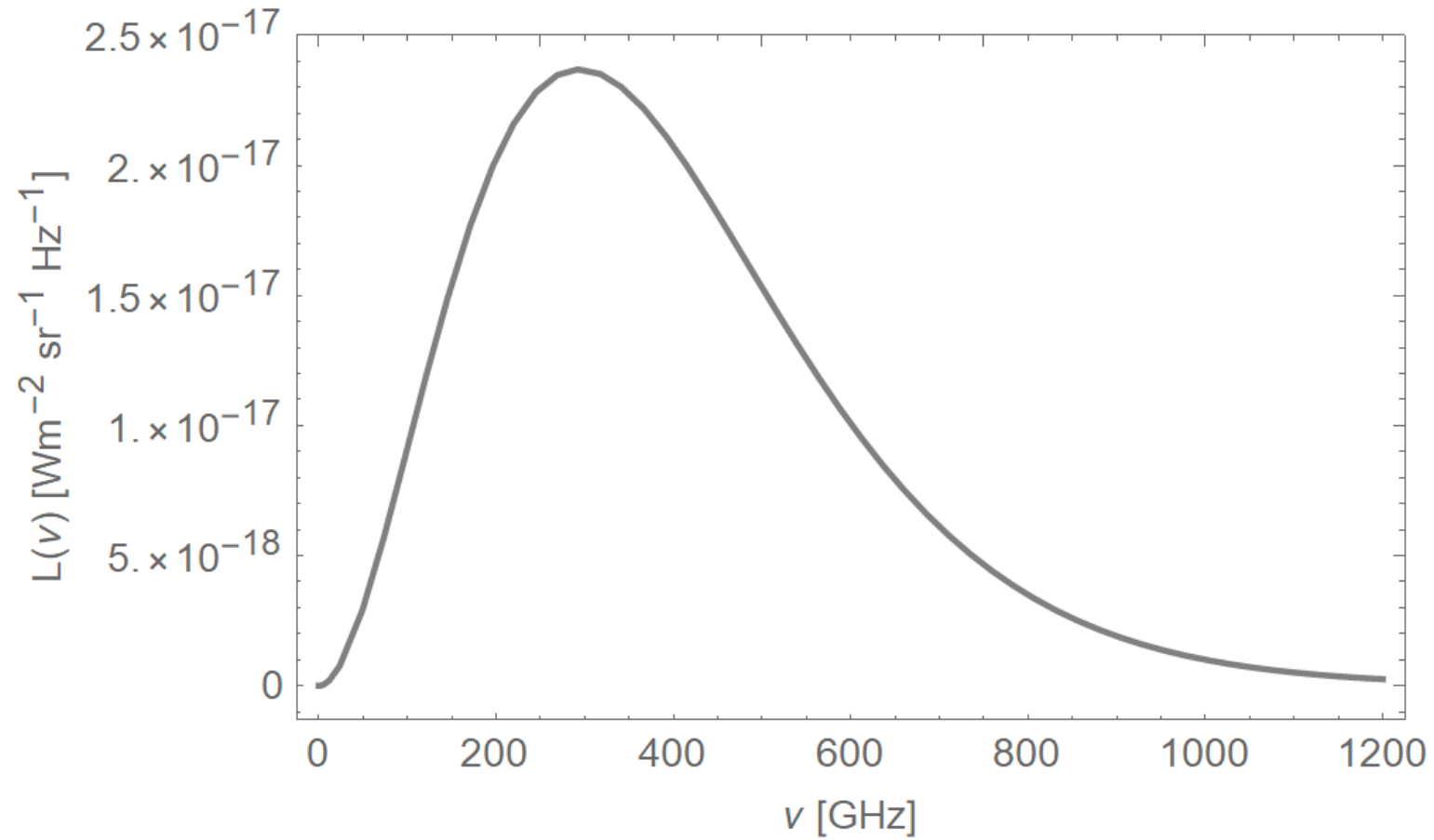
And the Vector Foundation under Grant number P2021-0102

A vibrant, multi-colored starfield with yellow, blue, and red stars against a dark background. The stars are scattered across the frame, with some appearing as bright, multi-pointed stars and others as soft, glowing spheres. The colors range from bright yellow and orange to deep blue and red, creating a rich, multi-spectral appearance. The background is a dark, almost black, space filled with these colorful points of light.

Extra slides

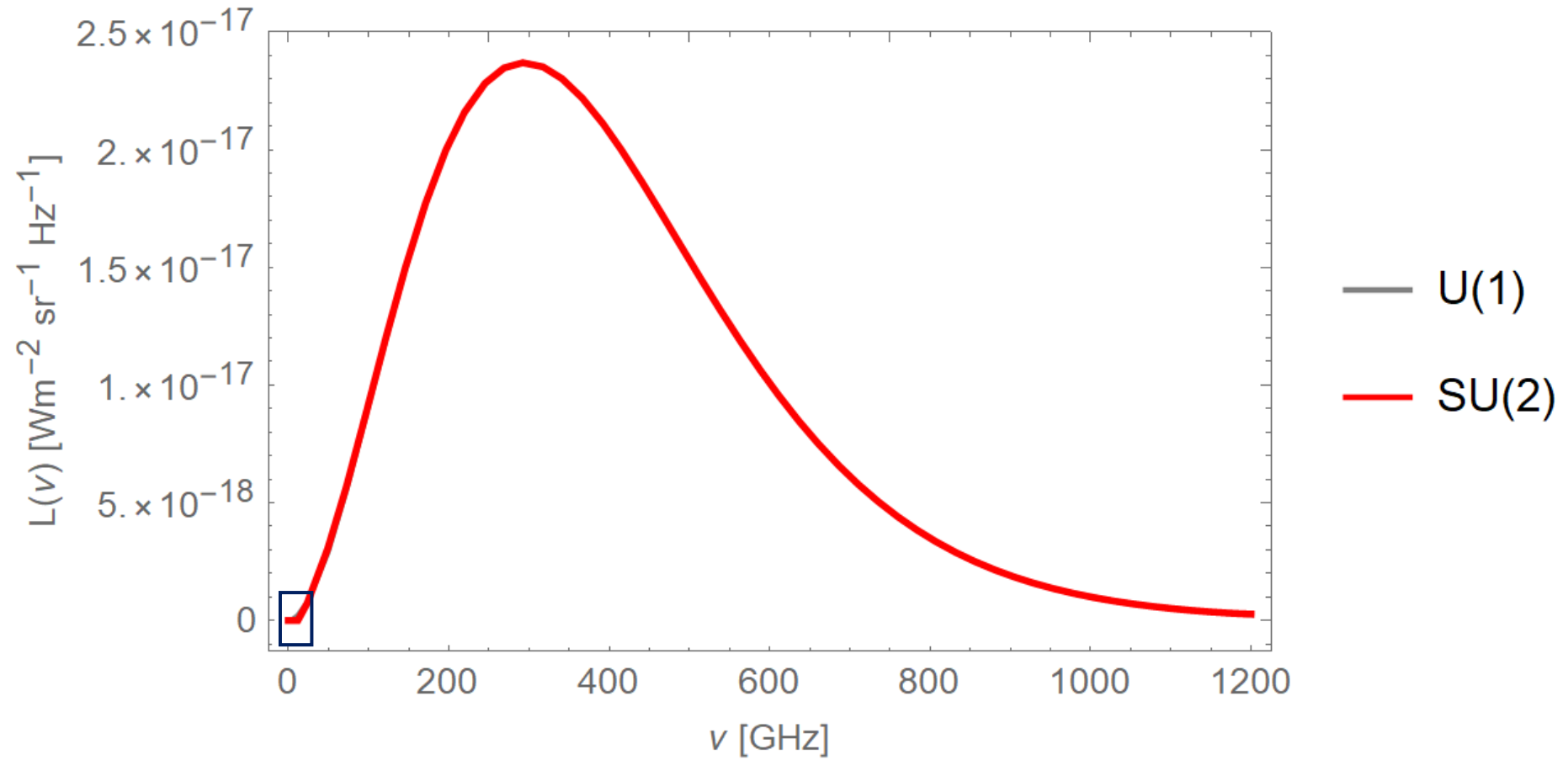
Screening effects due to massive
gauge modes

T=5.0K



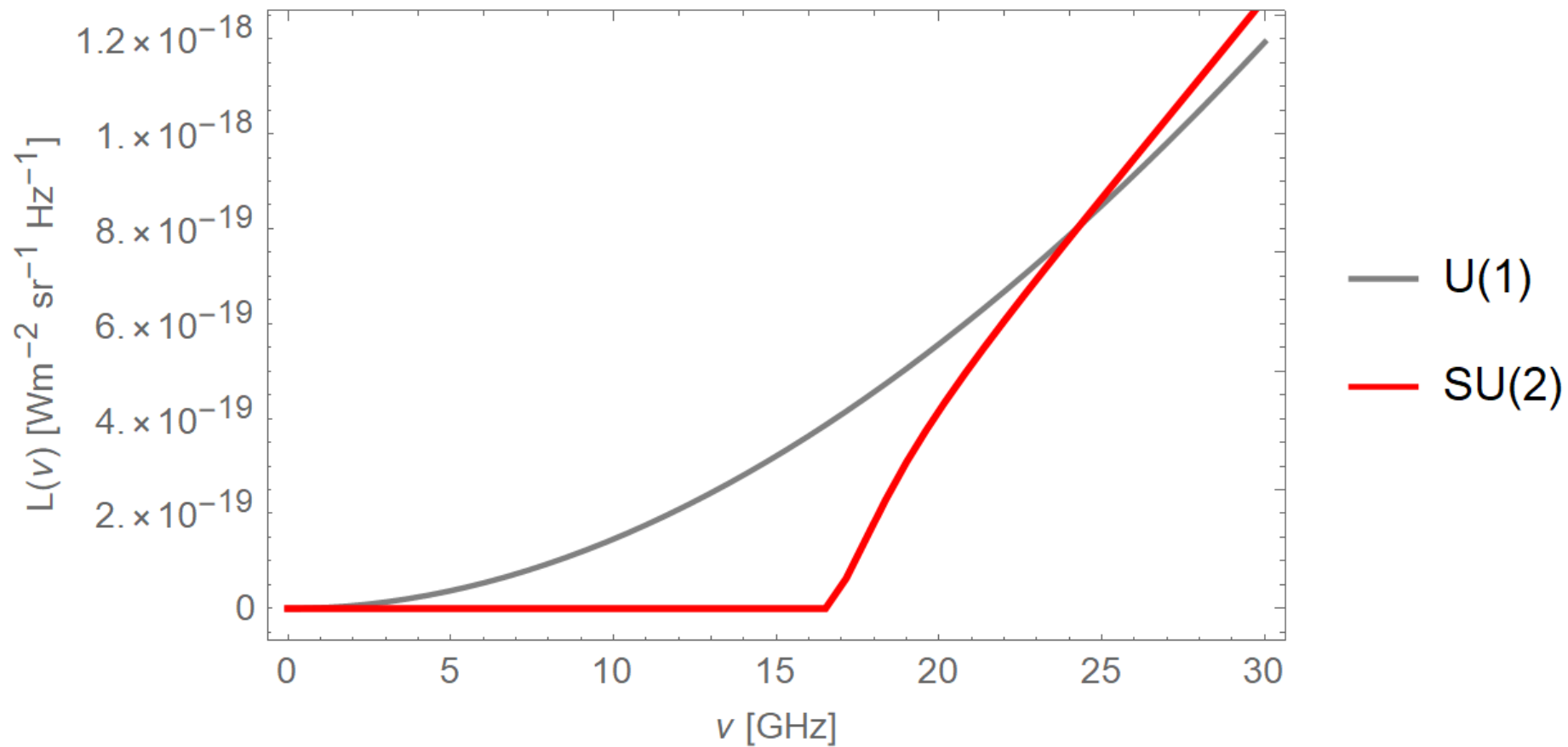
$$I_{U(1)}(\nu) \equiv \frac{2h}{c^2} \frac{\nu^3}{\exp\left[\frac{h\nu}{k_B T}\right] - 1}$$

T=5.0K



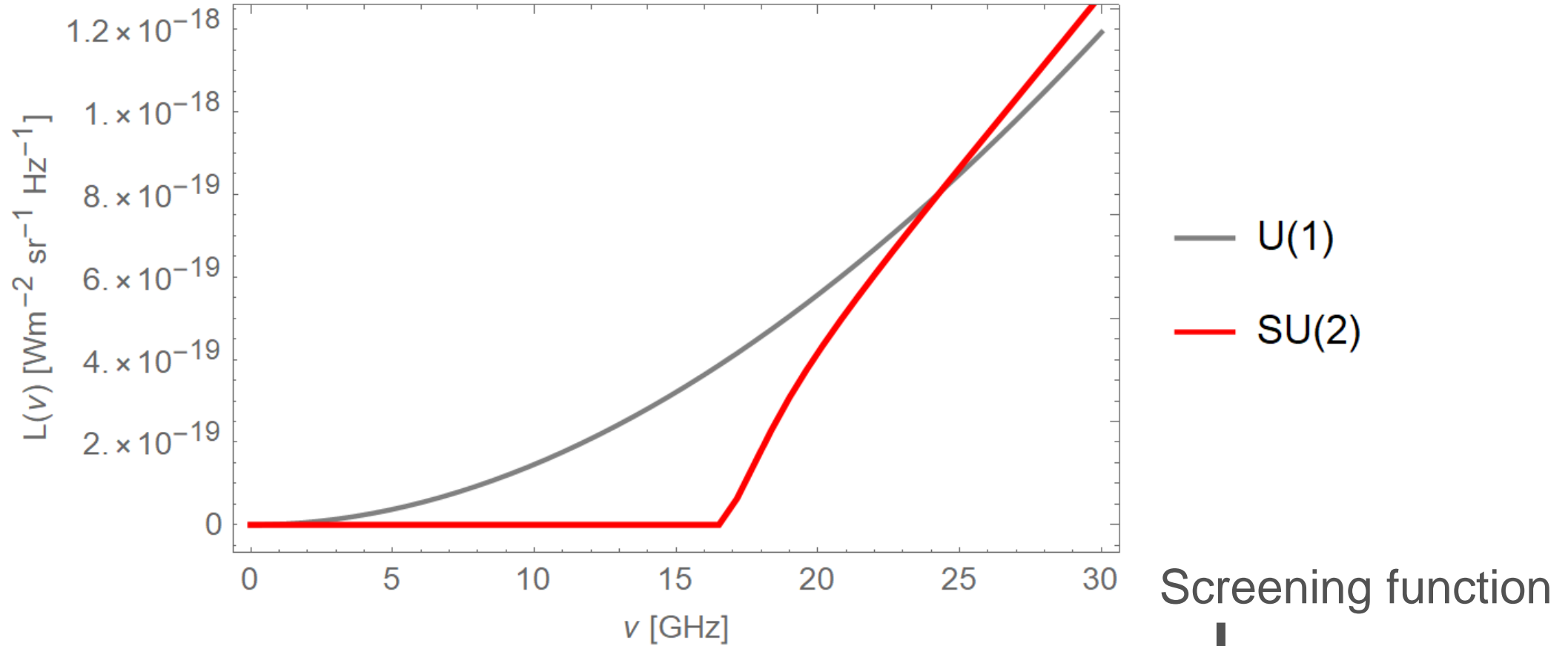
$$I_{U(1)}(\nu) \equiv \frac{2h}{c^2} \frac{\nu^3}{\exp\left[\frac{h\nu}{k_B T}\right] - 1}$$

T=5.0K



$$I_{U(1)}(\nu) \equiv \frac{2h}{c^2} \frac{\nu^3}{\exp\left[\frac{h\nu}{k_B T}\right] - 1}$$

T=5.0K



$$I_{SU(2)}(\nu) = \frac{2h}{c^2} \frac{\nu^3}{\exp\left[\frac{h\nu}{k_B T}\right] - 1} \times \left(1 - \frac{G(\nu)}{\nu^2}\right)$$

SU(2)

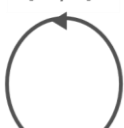


caloron



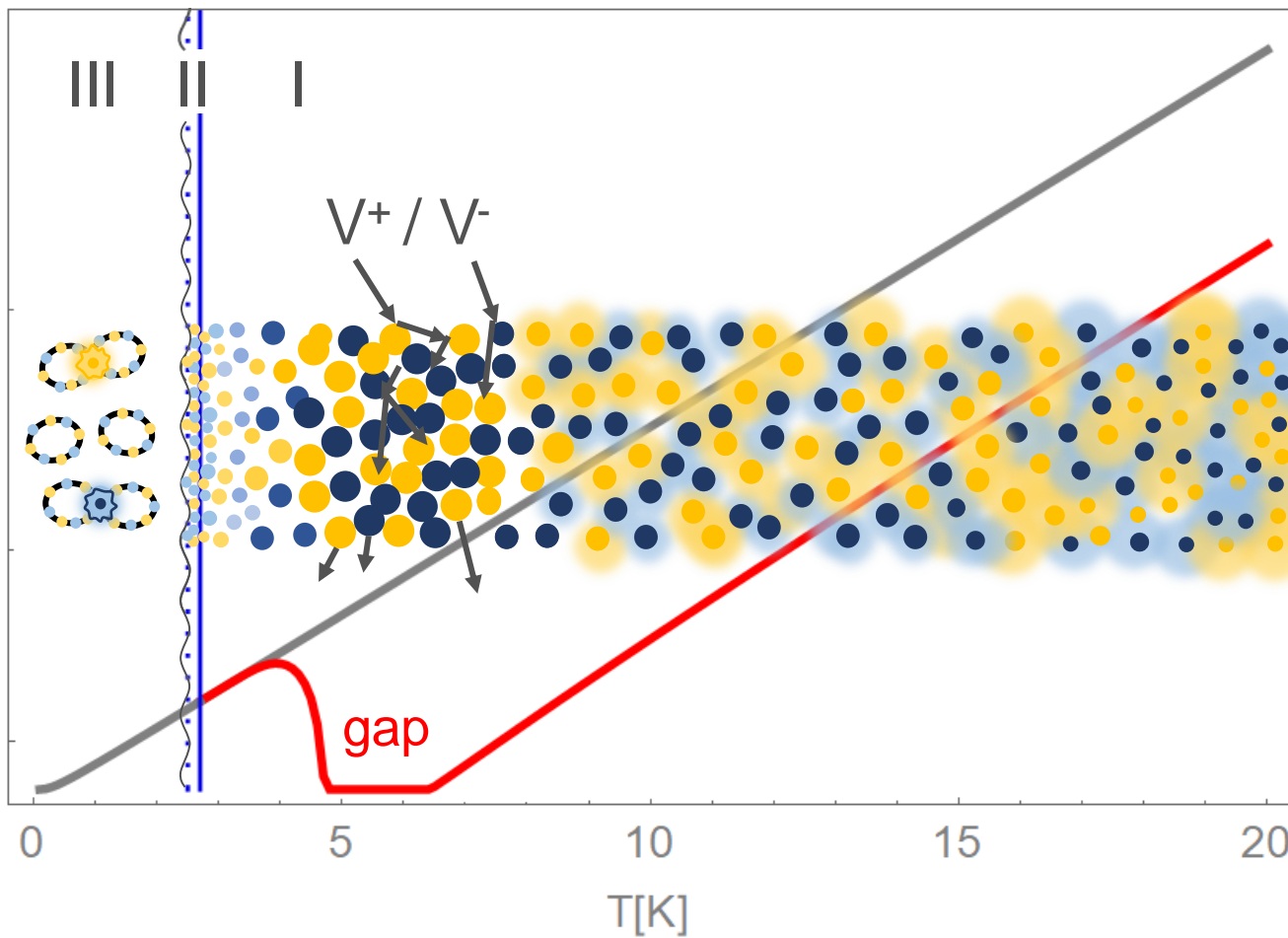
monopoles

V^+ / V^-



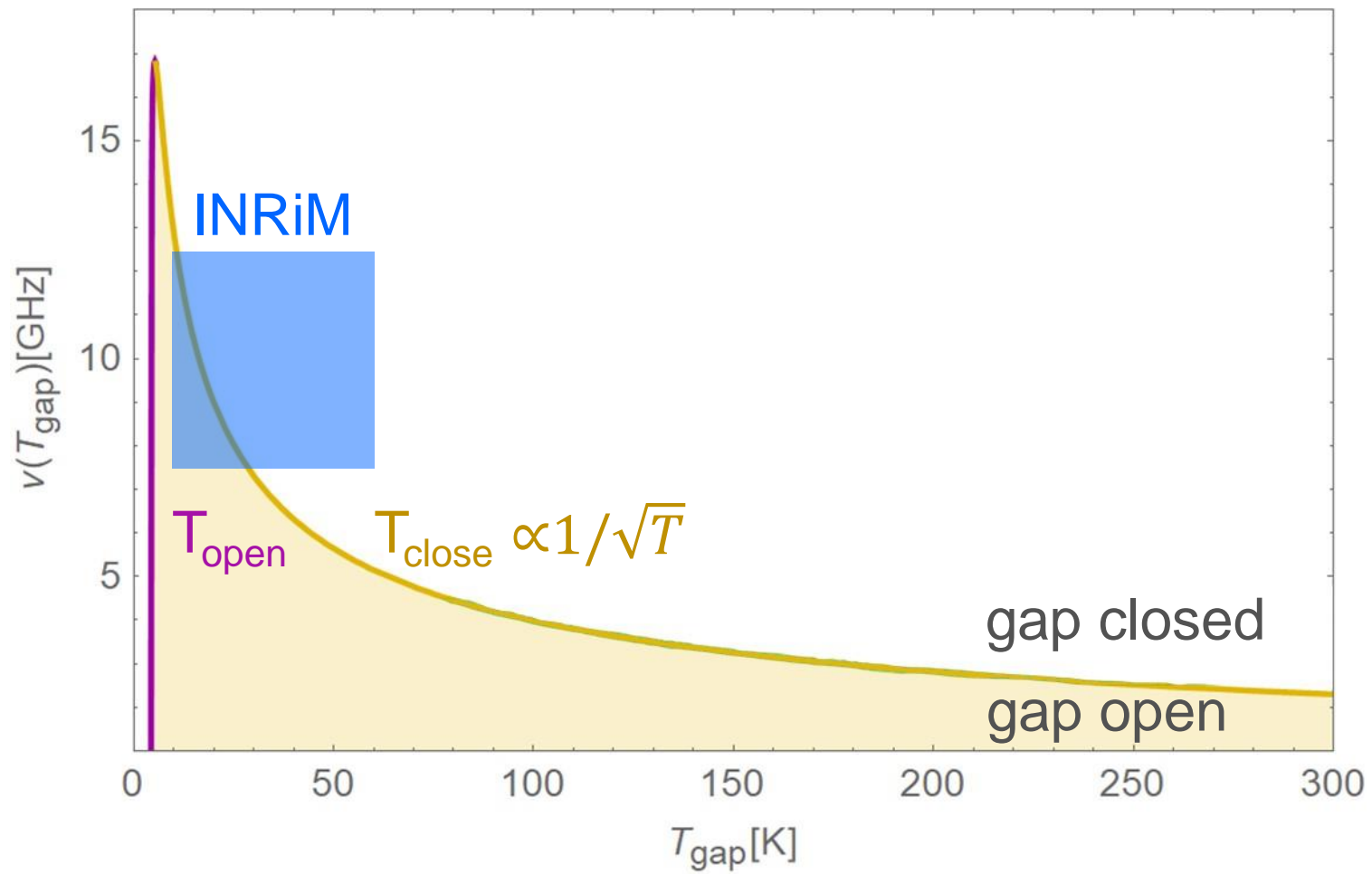
supression

16 GHz



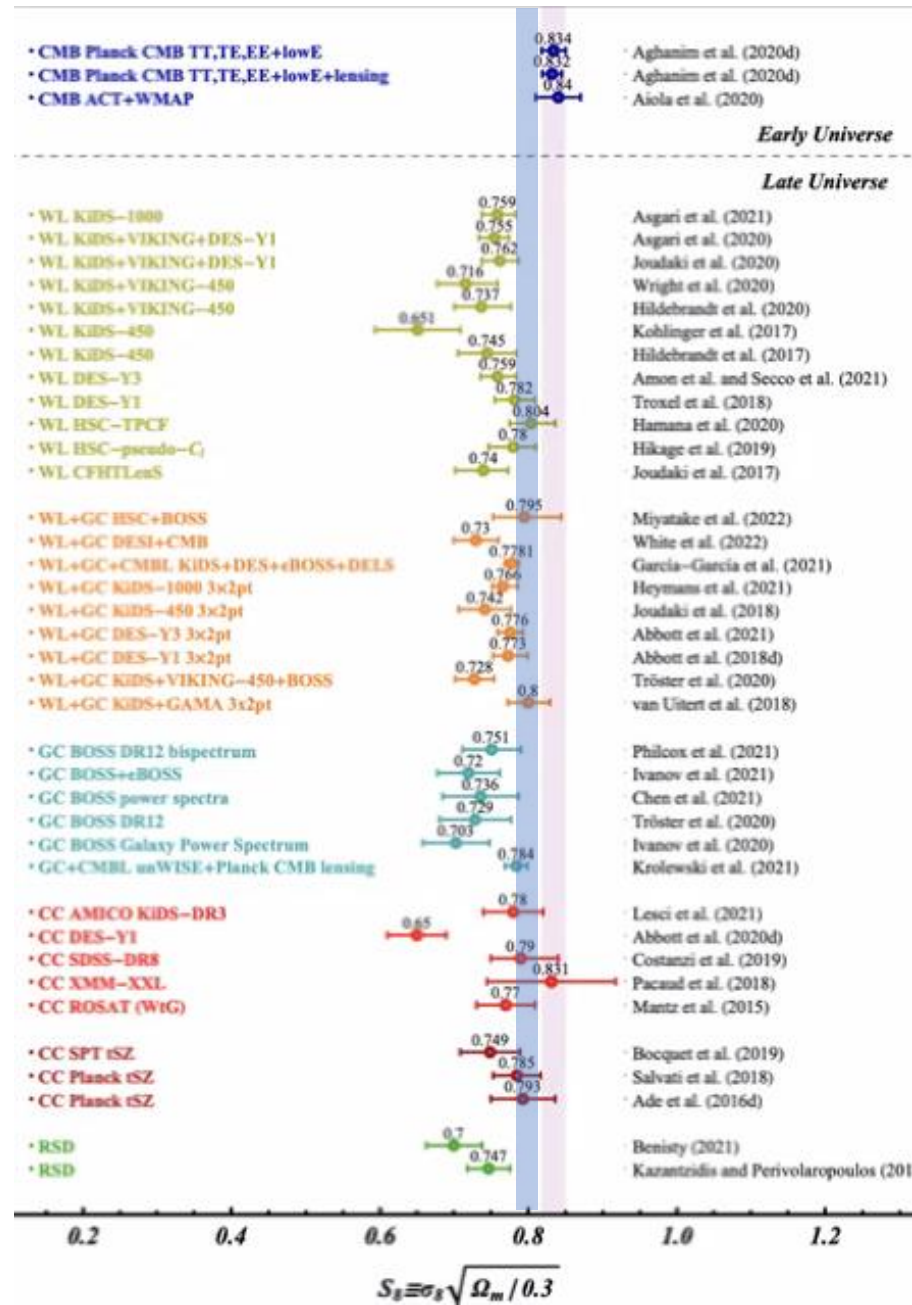
— U(1)

— SU(2)

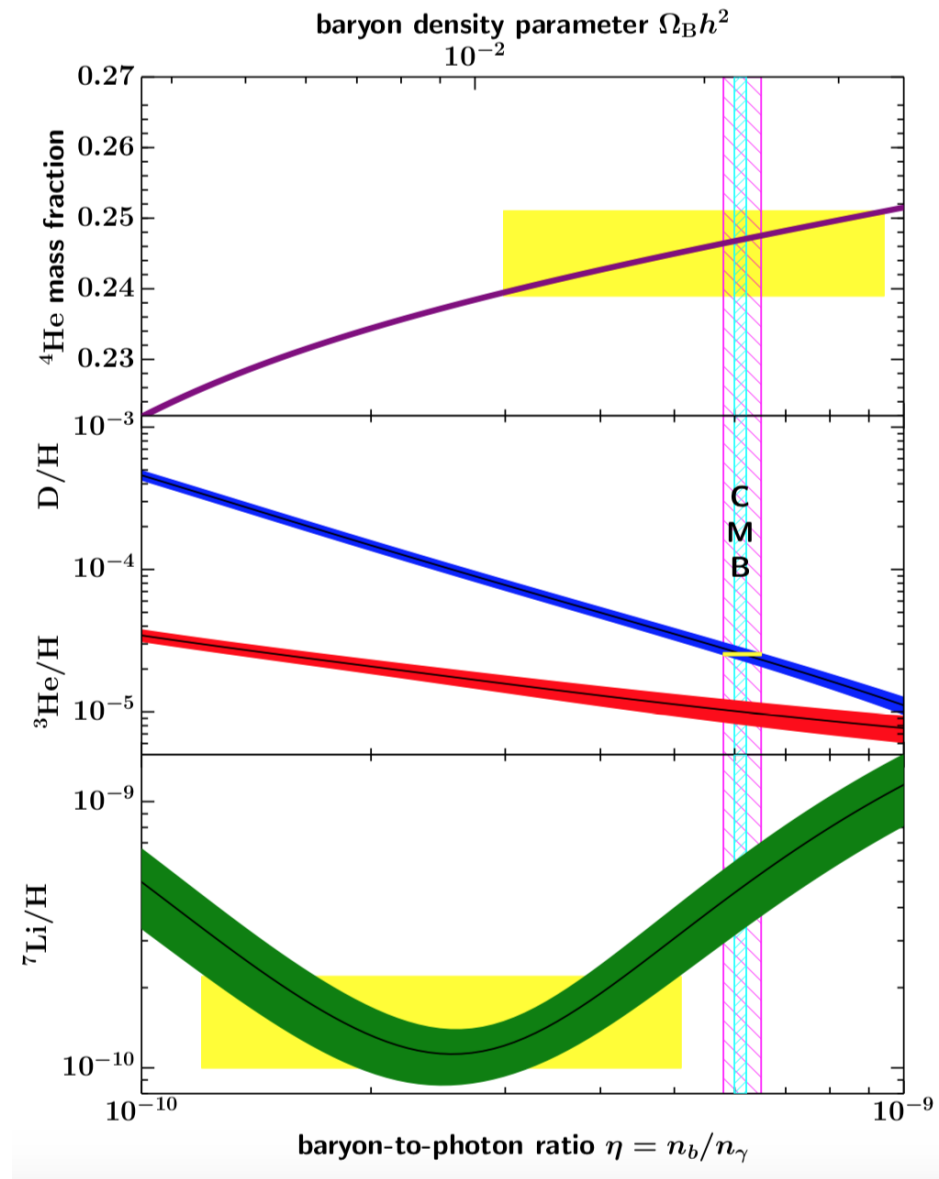


S8 tension

S8 Tension



BBN??

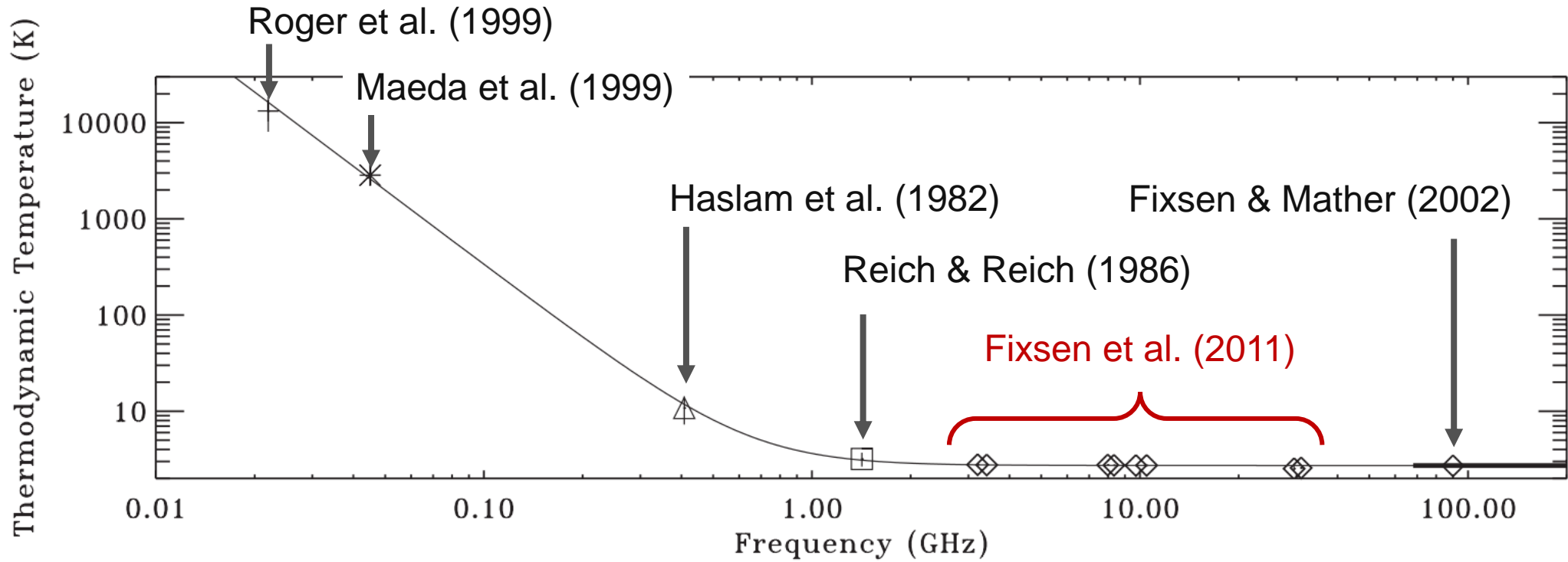


Tanabashi+ PRD 2018

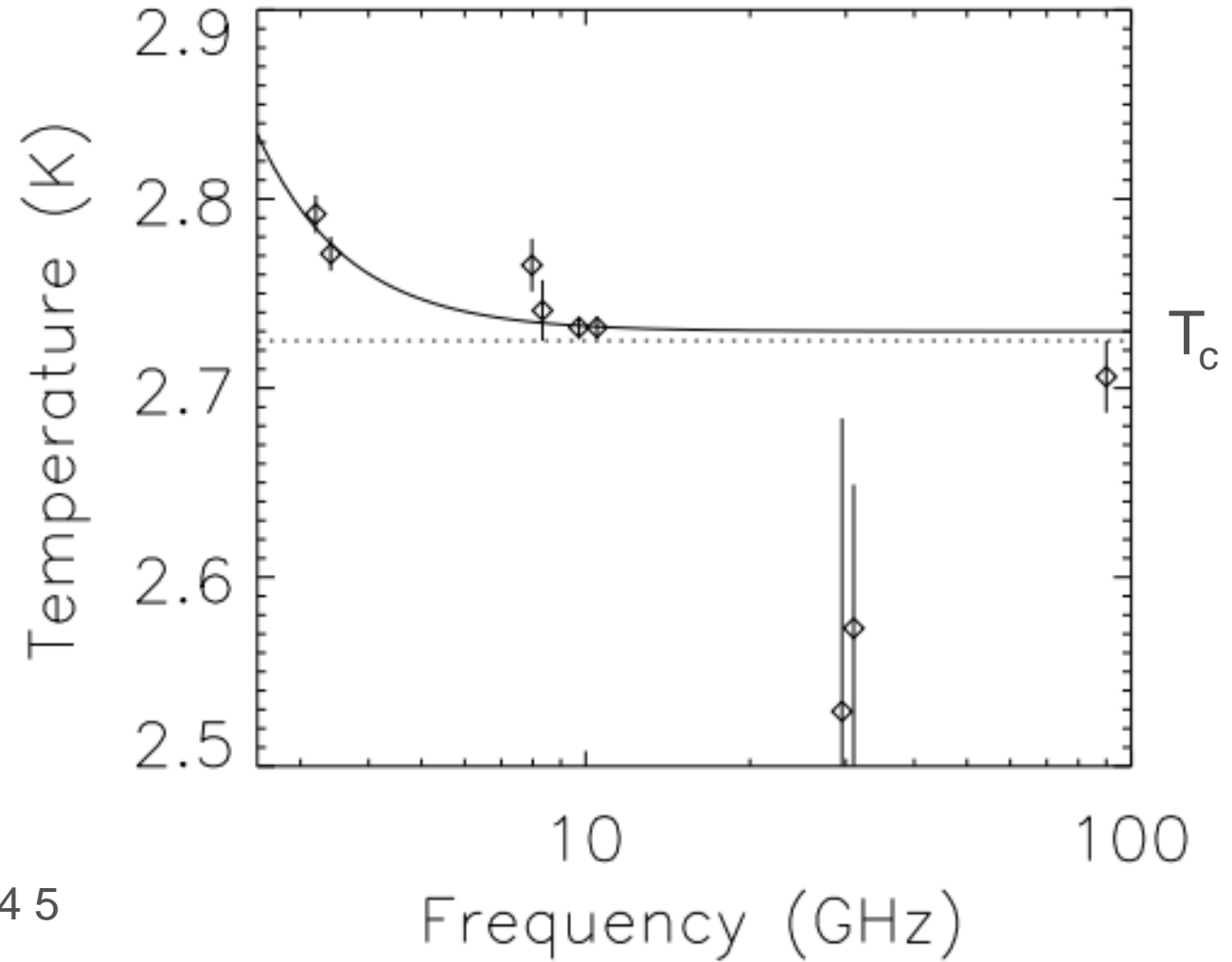


Why $SU(2)_{CMB}$?

CMB radio excess

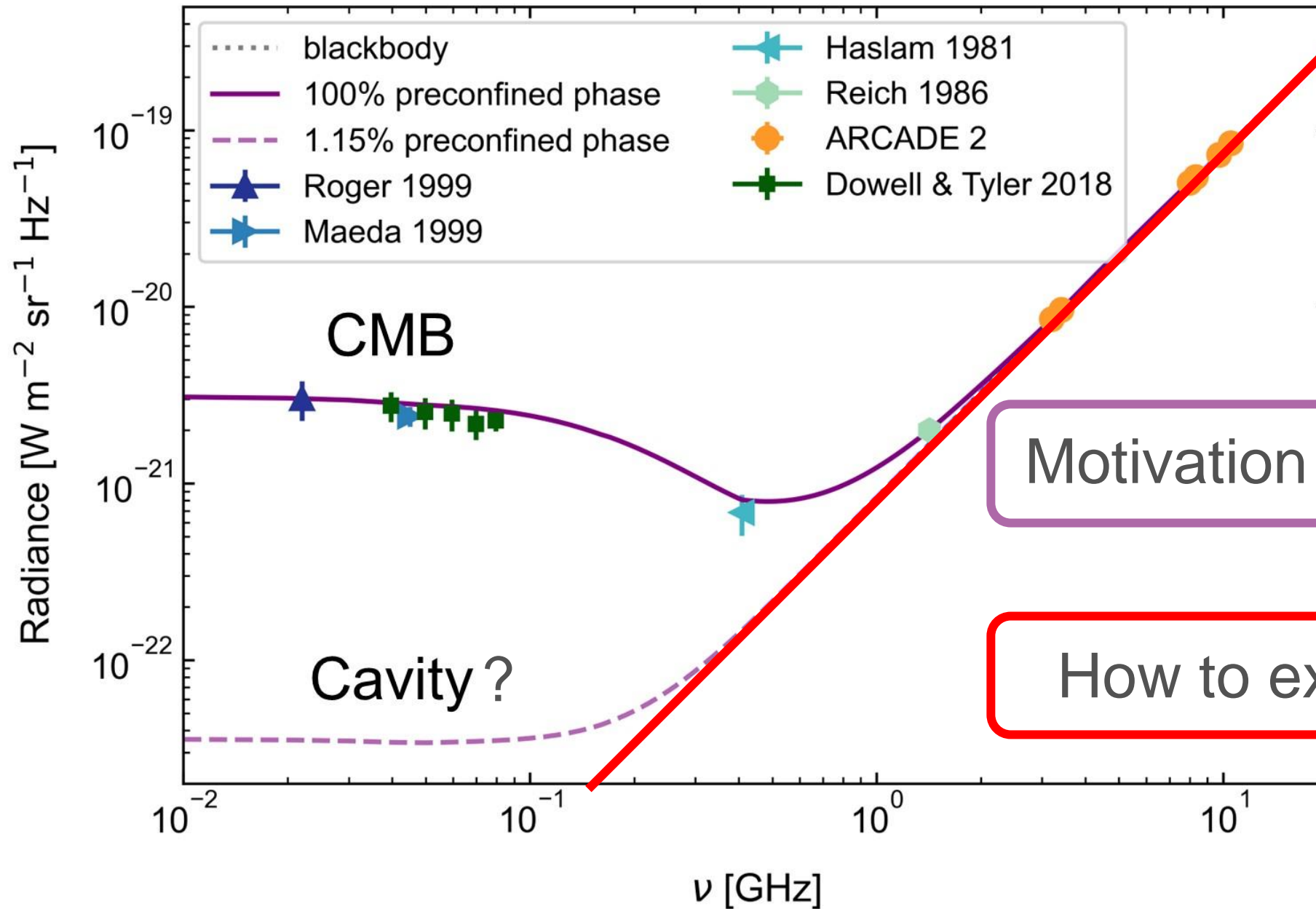


ARCADE 2



D. J. Fixsen et al 2011 ApJ 734 5

Temperature = 2.725 K

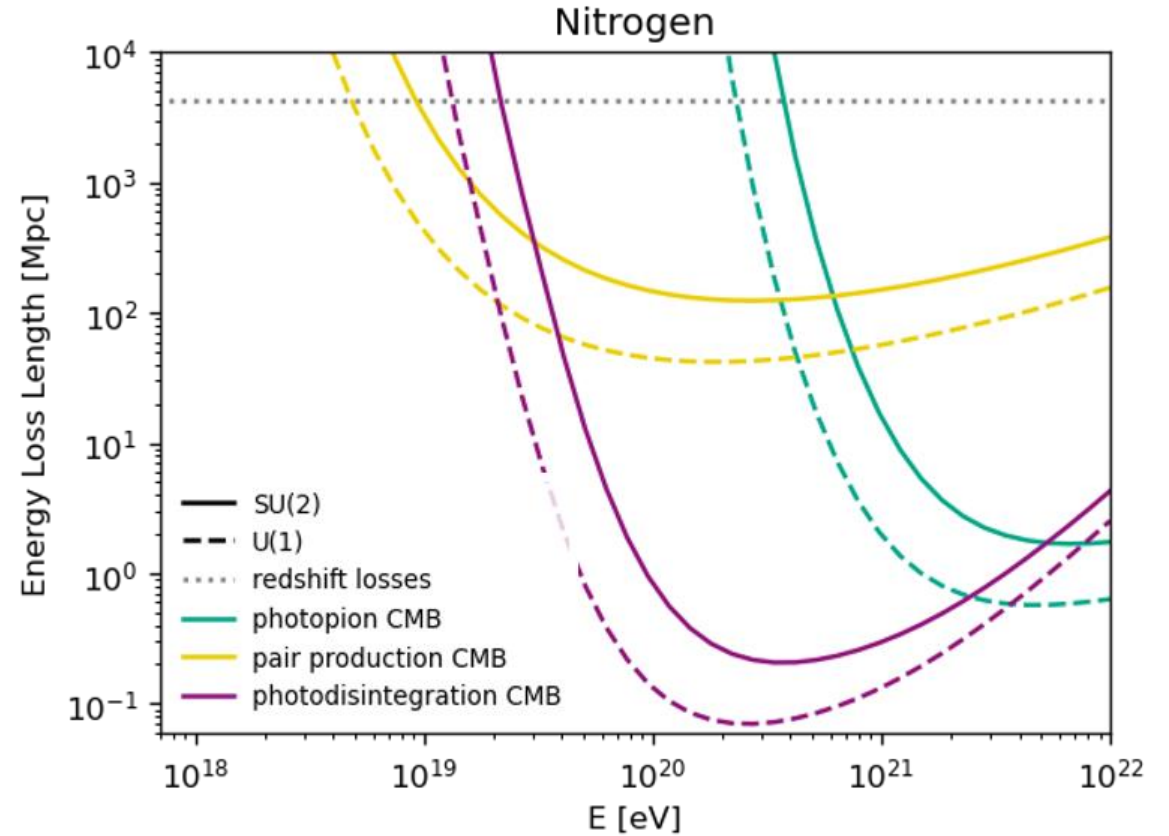
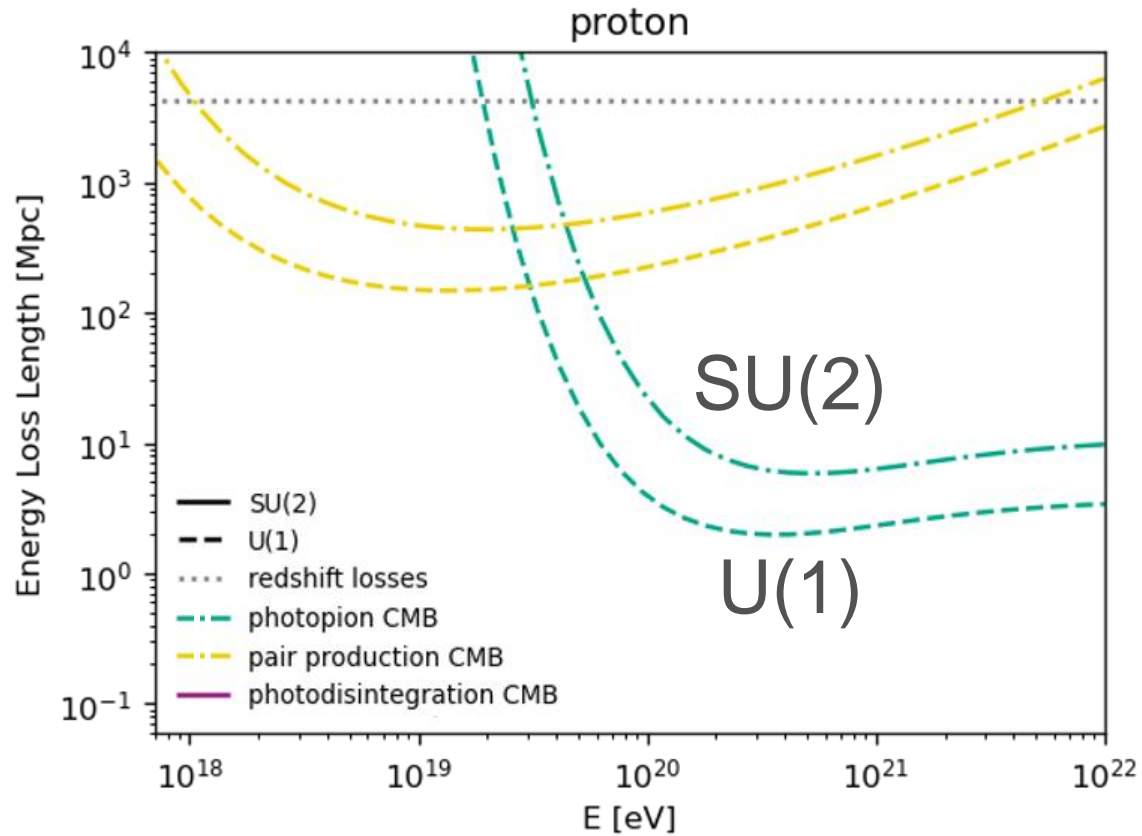


Isn't $T(z)$ measured
already?

² To a very good approximation the spectral intensity $I(\nu)$ of today's CMB is given as $I_{z=0}(\nu)d\nu = 16\pi^2 \frac{\nu^3}{\exp\left(\frac{2\pi\nu}{T(z=0)}\right)-1} d\nu$ Mather et al. (1994). If we assume a T - z relation of $T(z=0) = \frac{1}{f(z)}T(z)$ and a ν - z relation of $\nu(z=0) \equiv \frac{1}{g(z)}\nu'$ with $f(z) \neq g(z)$, then the Stefan-Boltzmann law would still have redshifted according to the T - z relation: $\int d\nu I_{z=0}(\nu) = \frac{\pi^2}{15}T^4(z=0) = \frac{\pi^2}{15}\left(\frac{T(z)}{f(z)}\right)^4 = \left(\frac{1}{g(z)}\right)^4 \int d\nu' I_z(\nu')$. However, the maximum $\nu_{\max} = \frac{2.821}{2\pi}T(z=0)$ of the distribution $I_{z=0}(\nu)d\nu$ converts to a maximum $\nu'_{\max} = \frac{2.821}{2\pi}\frac{g(z)}{f(z)}T(z)$ of the distribution $I_z(\nu')d\nu' = 16\pi^2 \frac{(\nu')^3}{\exp\left(\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}\frac{2\pi\nu'}{T(z)}\right)-1} d\nu'$. Thus, $I_z(\nu')$ no longer would be a blackbody spectrum.

Energy loss length

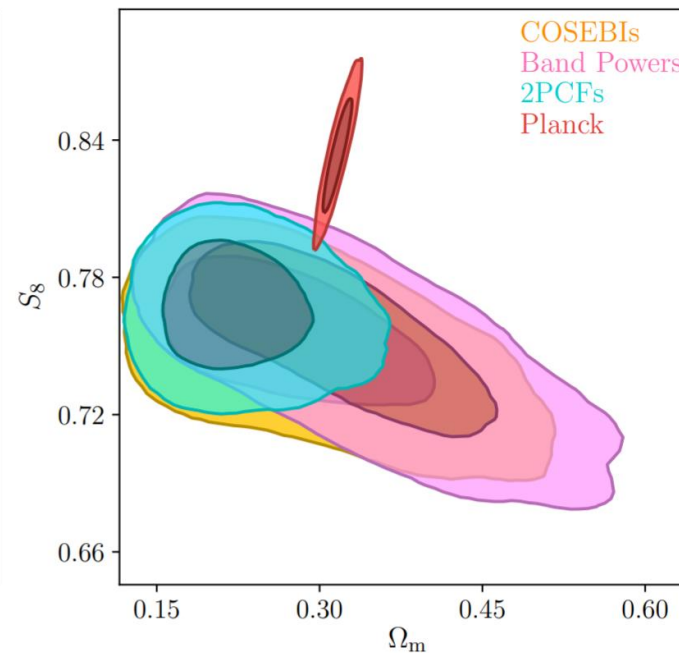
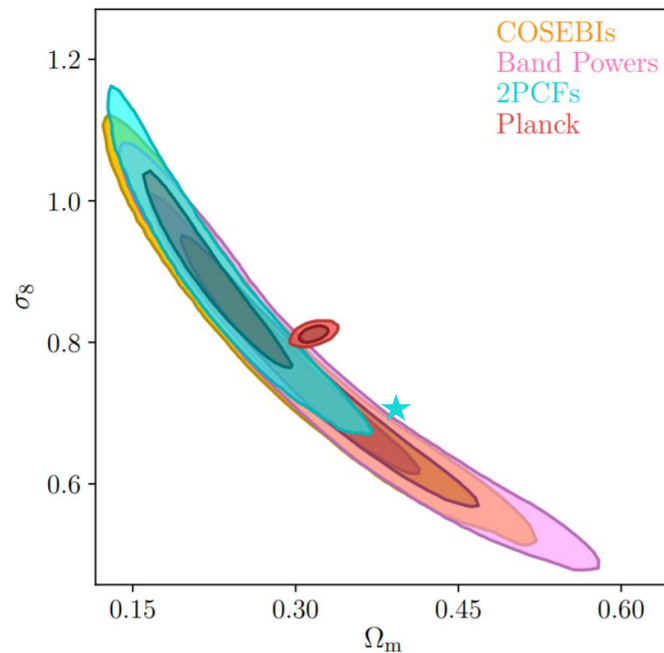
Changed Energy Loss Length



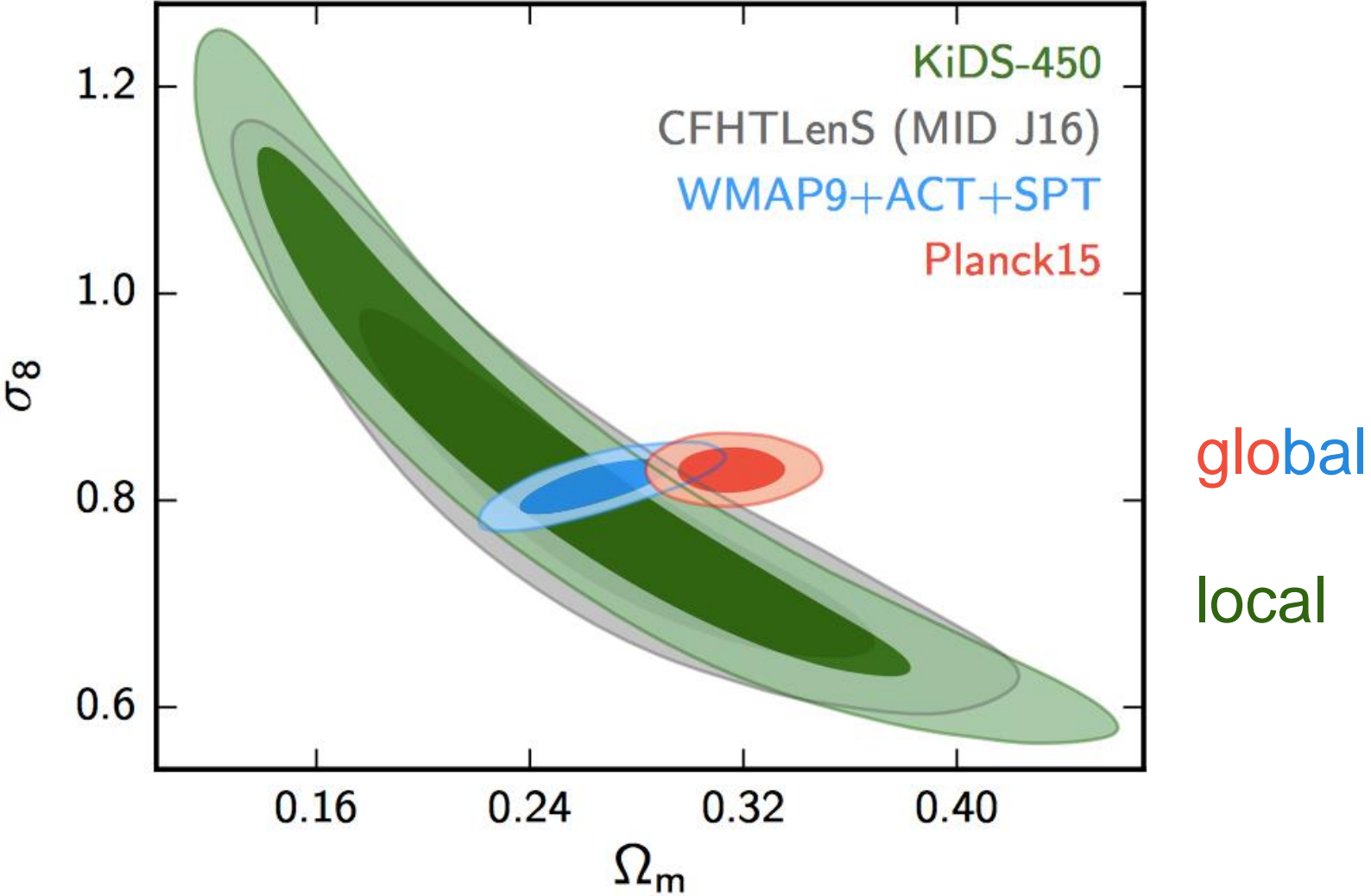
Lensing

Cosmological parameters

Parameter	Λ CDM ($\pi\pi, TE, EE+lowE$)	SU(2)
z^*	1089.95 ± 0.27	1715.9 ± 0.19
Ω_m	0.3166 ± 0.0084	0.384 ± 0.006
σ_8	0.8120 ± 0.0073	0.709 ± 0.020

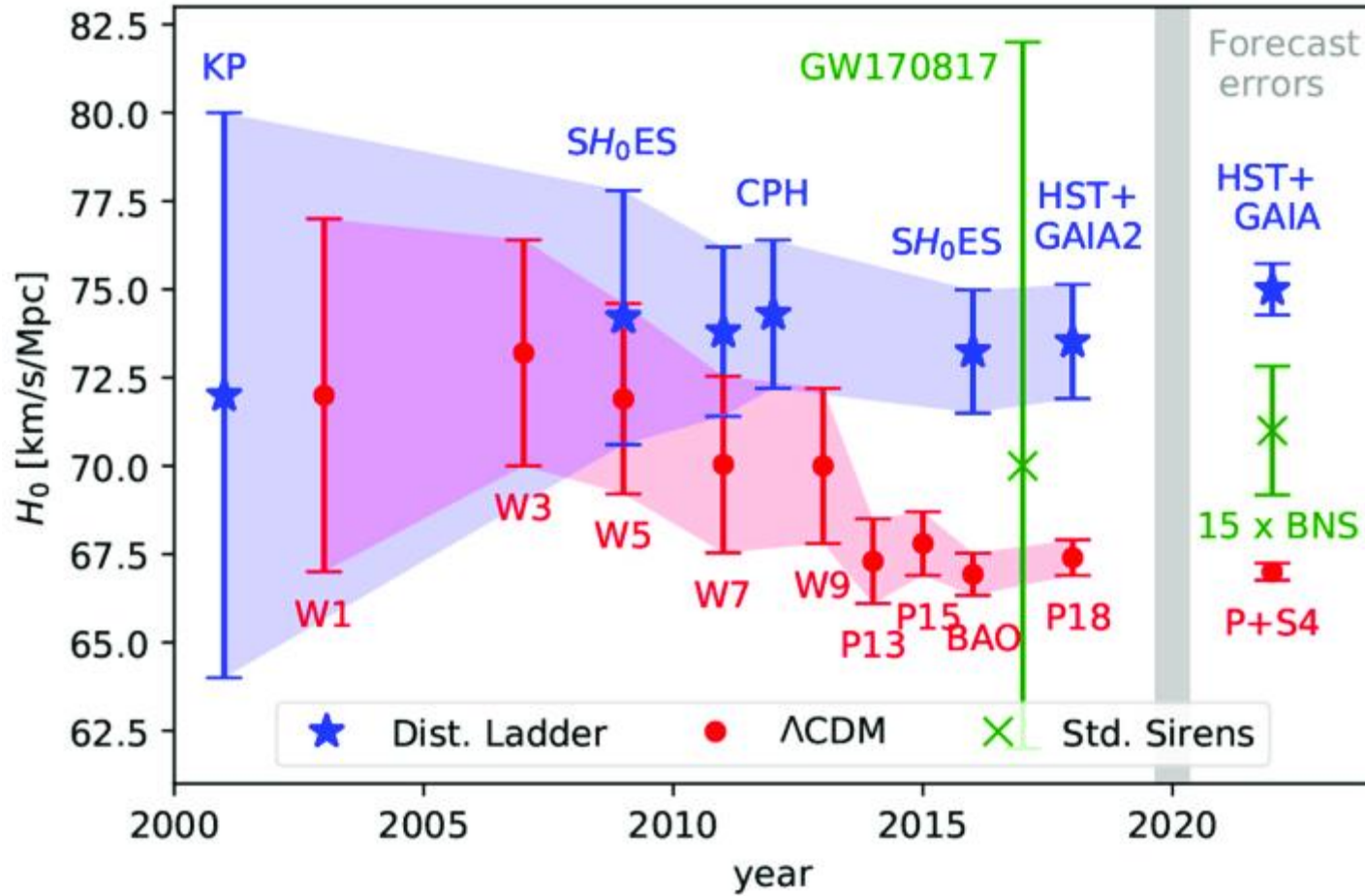


σ_8 tension

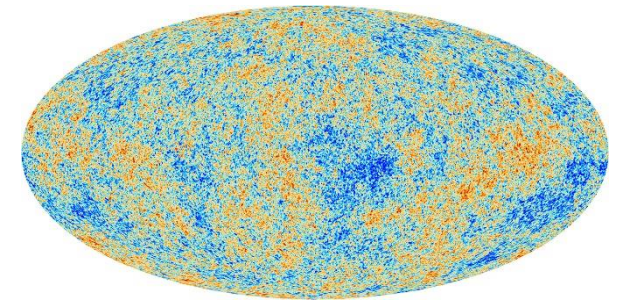


H₀ tension

Hubble Constant over time

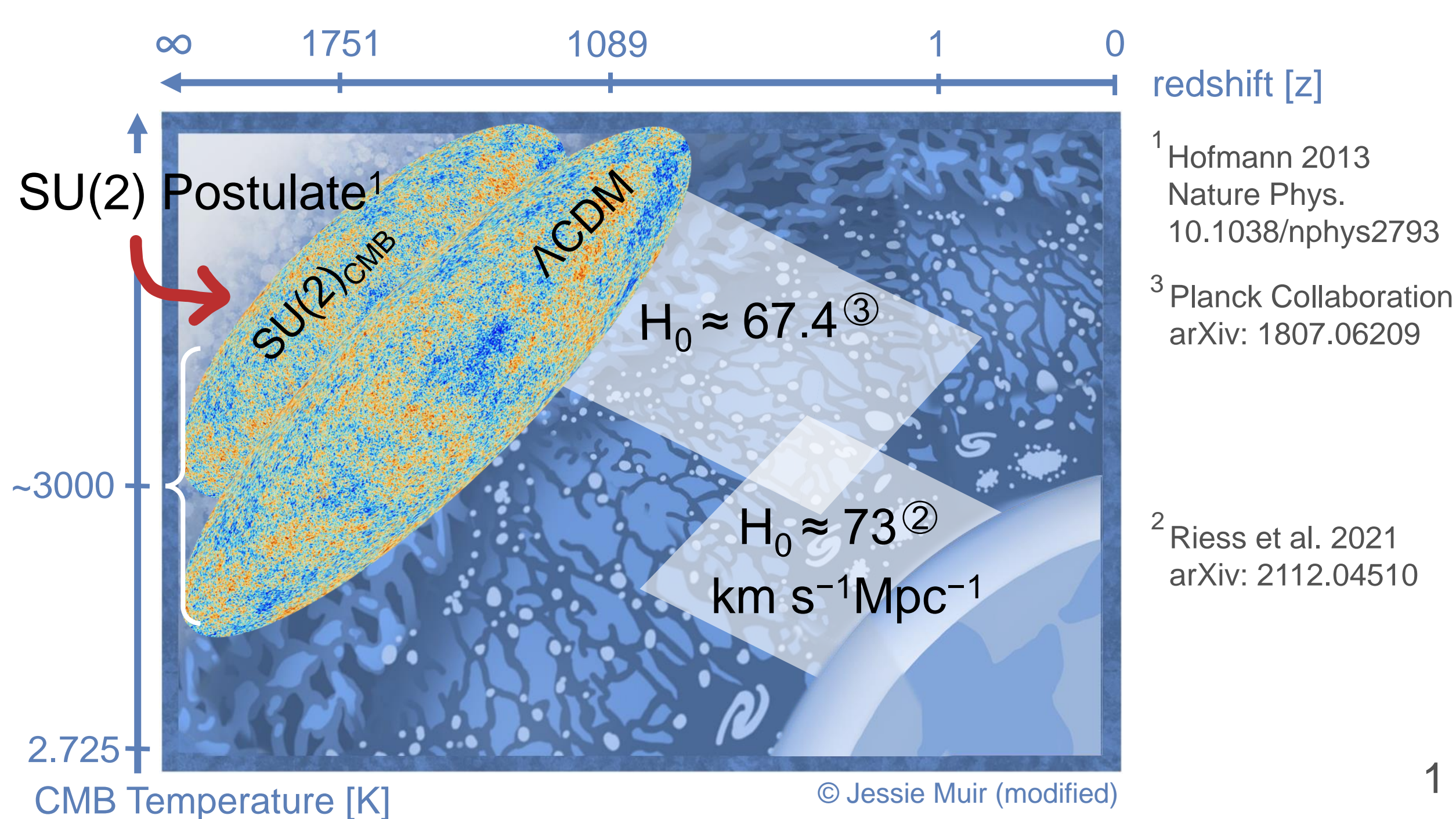


distance ladder



+ Λ CDM

Freedman et al. / Astrophysical Journal



¹ Hofmann 2013
 Nature Phys.
 10.1038/nphys2793
³ Planck Collaboration
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² Riess et al. 2021
 arXiv: 2112.04510