



Kinetic Field Theory

Short winter-seminar talk by Laurin Söding

Montafon, 05.02.2023

Laurin Söding

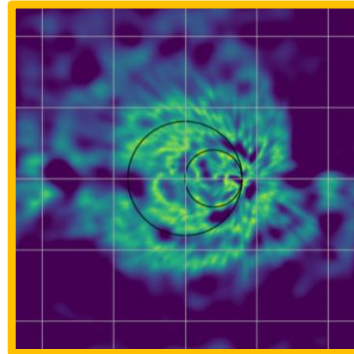
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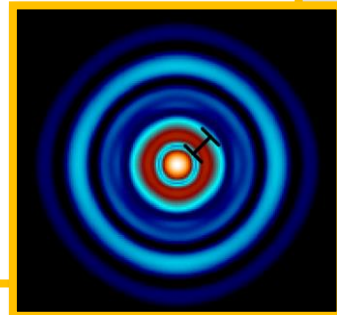
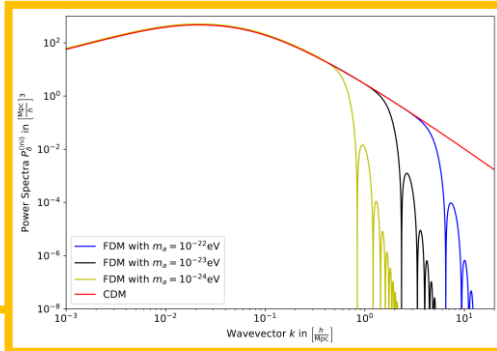
Research Interests:

- Galactic Gas Reconstruction
- Cosmic Rays
- Bayesian Inference



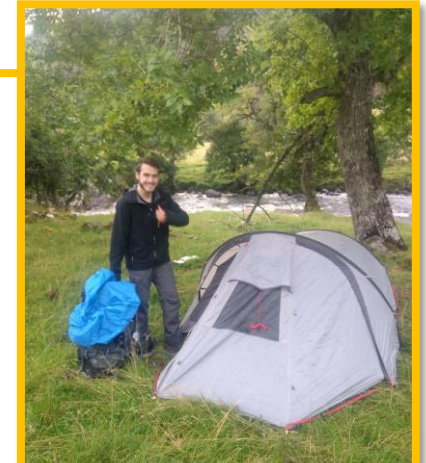
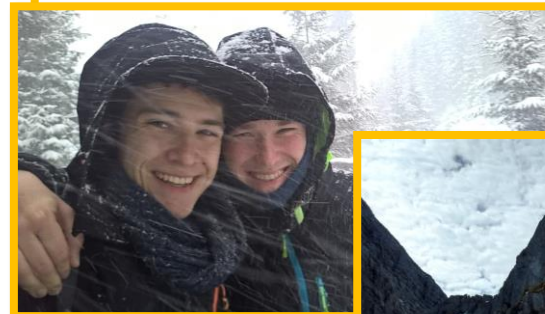
Formerly:

- Axion (Fuzzy) Dark Matter
- Kinetic Field Theory



Personal Interests:

- Sports (Jogging, Gym, ...)
- Board Games
- Hiking





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Kinetic Field Theory as an analytic approach to cosmic structure formation

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What is Kinetic Field Theory?

- What?

- Statistical description of classical particle ensemble
- In and out of equilibrium
- Basis: Hamilton's equations:

$$\dot{x}(t) = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbb{1}_3 \\ \mathbb{1}_3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \nabla H(x(t), t) = E_0(x(t)) + E_I(x(t))$$

- How?

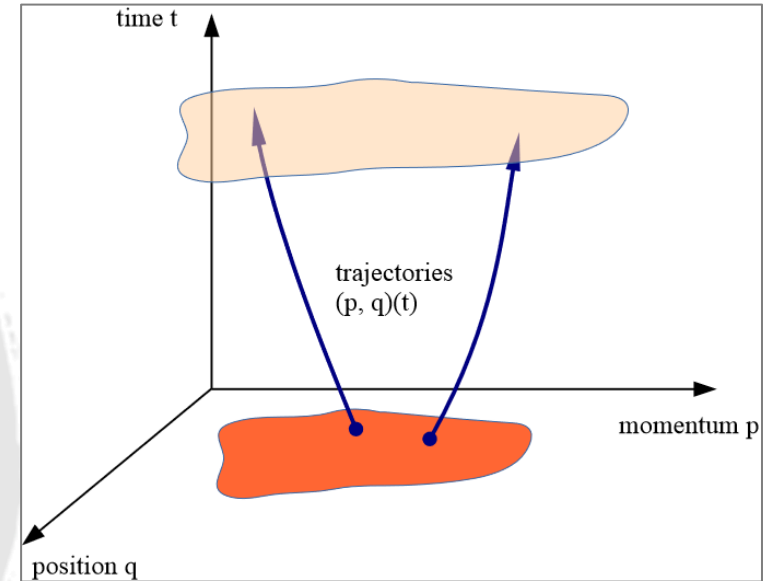
- Generating functional $Z[J, K] = e^{\widehat{S}_I} \int d\Gamma e^{i\langle J, x_0[K] \rangle}$

Interaction operator: $e^{\widehat{S}_I} = e^{\frac{\delta}{i\delta K} \cdot E_I \left(\frac{\delta}{i\delta J} \right)}$

Perturbation series: $e^{\widehat{S}_I} = 1 + \widehat{S}_I + \frac{\widehat{S}_I^2}{2} + \dots$

Weighed integral over initial states

- Initial ensemble statistics
- Correlated particle positions and momenta



Bartelmann et al. 2019: Cosmic Structure Formation with Kinetic Field Theory

“free” particle trajectories:
Chosen as Zel’dovich trajectories
→ Mimic linear growth (and possibly a little further)

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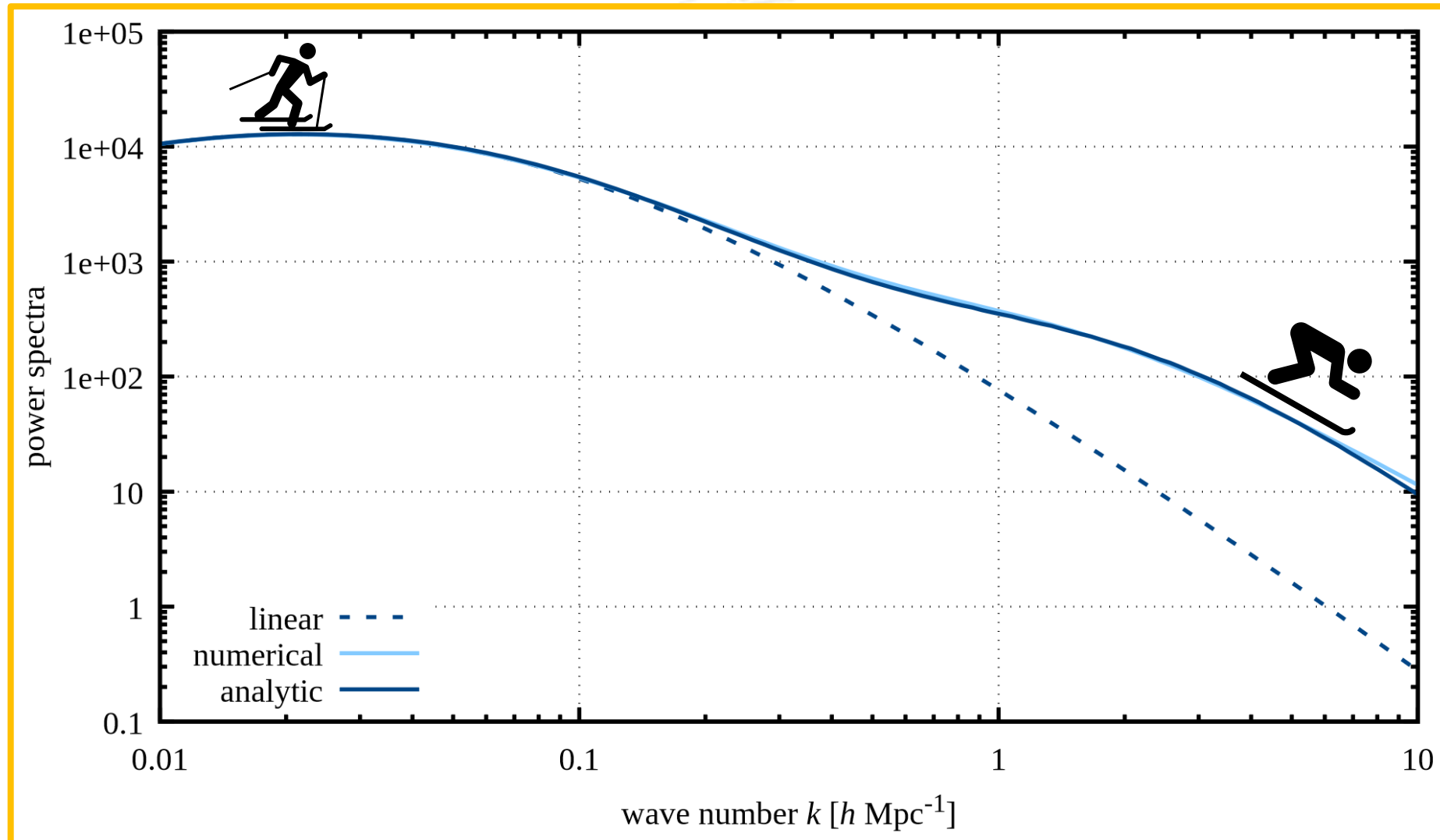
$$\rho(q, t) = \sum_{j=1}^N \delta_D(q - q_j(t))$$

$$\hat{\rho}(k, t) = \sum_{j=1}^N \exp\left(-ik \cdot \left[-i \frac{\partial}{\partial J_{q_j}(t)}\right]\right) = \sum_{j=1}^N \hat{\rho}_j(k, t)$$

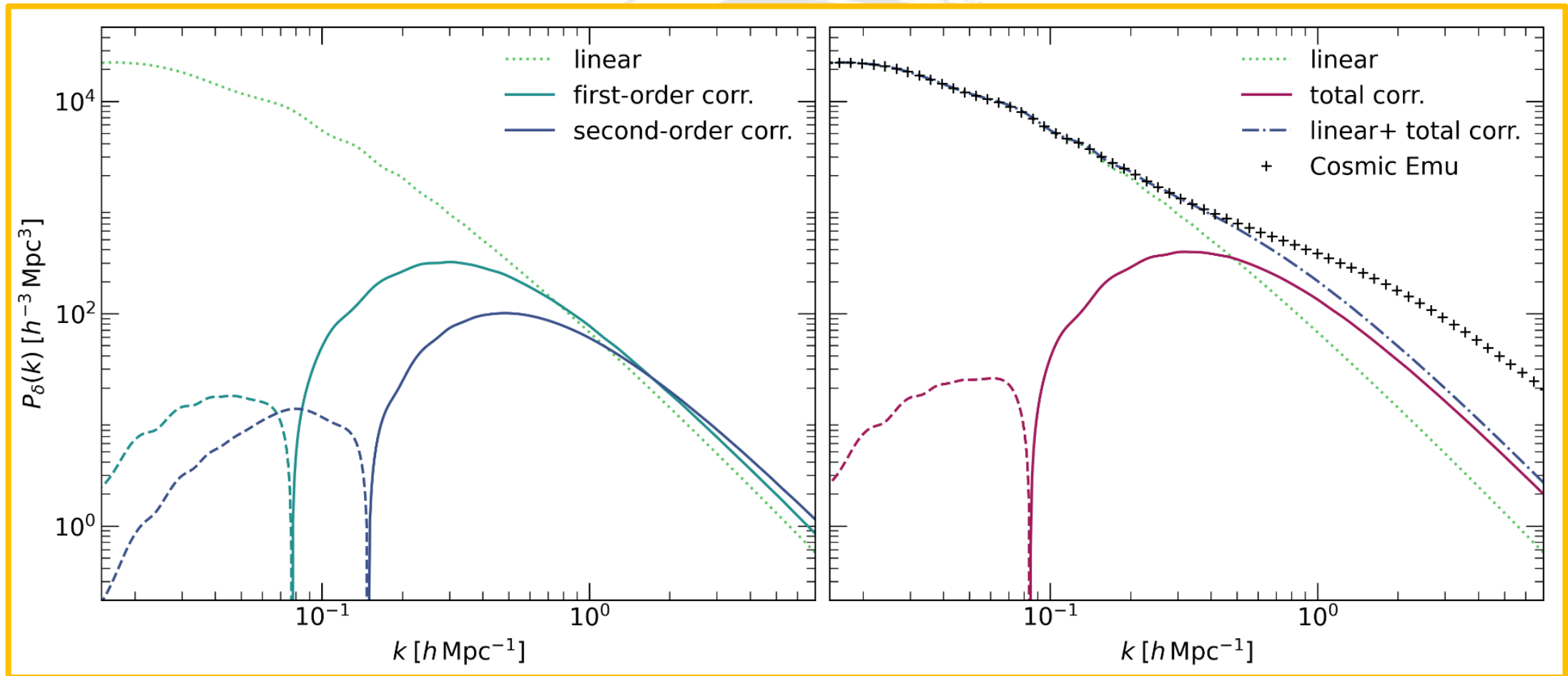
Density operator allows for computation of 2-pt. cumulant by successive application:

$$\langle \rho \rho \rangle = \hat{\rho} \hat{\rho} Z[J, K] \Big|_{J=K=0}$$

The Cosmic Power Spectrum 1: The Mean Field Approximation



The Cosmic Power Spectrum 2: Perturbation Theory



The Cosmic Power Spectrum 2: Perturbation Theory

