

(1)

Continuity equation: $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \underline{v}) = 0$

Small perturbations in ρ & $\underline{v}$:

$$\rho(\underline{x}, t) = \rho_0(t) + \delta \rho(\underline{x}, t)$$

$$\underline{v}(\underline{x}, t) = \underline{v}_0(t) + \delta \underline{v}(\underline{x}, t)$$

$\hookrightarrow$ Hubble flow

$\hookrightarrow$ in CE:

$$\frac{\partial \rho_0}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \delta \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot [(\rho_0 + \delta \rho)(\underline{v}_0 + \delta \underline{v})] = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\rho_0 \underline{v}_0 + \rho_0 \delta \underline{v} + \delta \rho \underline{v}_0)$$

$\delta \rho \cdot \delta \underline{v}_0$
neglect
2nd order
terms!

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial \rho_0}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \delta \rho}{\partial t}}_{=0} + \underbrace{\nabla \cdot (\rho_0 \underline{v}_0)}_{=0 \text{ as } \rho_0(t)} + \rho_0 \nabla \cdot \delta \underline{v} + \delta \underline{v} \cdot \nabla \rho_0 +$$

(CE for Liouville quantity)

$$+ \delta \rho \nabla \cdot \underline{v}_0 + \underline{v}_0 \cdot \nabla \delta \rho = 0$$

$\delta \rho \nabla \cdot \underline{v}_0$ as $\underline{v}_0 = H \underline{x}$

$$\frac{\partial \delta \rho}{\partial t} + \rho_0 \nabla \cdot \delta \underline{v} + \delta \rho \nabla \cdot \underline{v}_0 + \underline{v}_0 \cdot \nabla \delta \rho = 0 \quad | : \rho_0$$

$$\mathcal{D} := \frac{\delta \rho}{\rho_0}$$

Density contrast
overdensity rel. to acc.
univ.

②

One can show that:

$$\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \sigma_p}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{D}}{\partial t} - 3H\mathcal{D}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{D}}{\partial t} - 3H\mathcal{D} + \nabla \cdot \delta \underline{v} + 3H\mathcal{D} + v_0 \nabla \mathcal{D} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial \mathcal{D}}{\partial t} + v_0 \nabla \mathcal{D} + \nabla \cdot \delta \underline{v} = 0} \quad (1)$$

" $\frac{\delta p}{\rho_0}$
allowed
as p_0 const!"

To further simplify $\rightarrow$ move to co-moving coordinates ξ, η , coordinate system moving with Hubble expansion

Let's express physical coordinates $x, \underline{r}$ in co-moving units ξ, η

$$\underline{x} = a \underline{\xi} \quad ; \quad \underline{\nabla}_x \rightarrow \frac{\underline{\nabla}_\xi}{a}$$

$$\underline{v} = \dot{\underline{x}} = \dot{a} \underline{\xi} + a \dot{\underline{\xi}} = v_0 + \delta \underline{v}$$

have velocity
Hubble expansion

$$\dot{a} \underline{\xi} = \frac{\dot{\underline{x}}}{a}$$

$\underline{v} = \dot{a} \underline{\xi}$ perturbation in $\underline{v}$
 $\hookrightarrow$ peculiar velocity
rel. to Hubble flow

$\underline{\nabla}_x \underline{x} = 3$ to keep
equality with

$$\underline{\nabla} a \underline{\xi}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{\underline{\nabla}_\xi a}{a}$$

$$a \frac{\underline{\nabla}_\xi a}{a} \underline{\xi} = 3$$

Also time derivative changes

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Big|_{\underline{x}} \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Big|_{\underline{\xi}} - \frac{a}{a} \underline{\xi} \cdot \underline{\nabla}$$

moving into co-moving space
(4D space-time
space vectors)

Insert into (1):

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{D}}{\partial t} - \frac{\dot{a}}{a} \underbrace{\Sigma \cdot \nabla_r \mathcal{D}}_{\text{cancel!}} + \underbrace{\dot{\Sigma} \cdot \frac{\nabla_r}{a} \mathcal{D}}_{\text{cancel!}} + \frac{\nabla_r}{a} \cdot \underline{y} = 0$$

cancel!

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial \mathcal{D}}{\partial t} + \frac{\nabla_r}{a} \cdot \underline{y} = 0}$$

Perturbed continuity equation if coordinate system is moving with Hubble flow

dependence on density

contrast & peculiar velocity

simpler than in physical coordinates...