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NONEXTENSIVITY IN A DARK MAXIMUM ENTROPY LANDSCAPE

M. P. LEUBNER

Institute for Astro- and Particle Physics
University of Innsbruck, Austria

TOPICS

(1) FUNDAMENTALS OF NONEXTENSIVE STATISTICS

(2) ENTROPY BIFURCATION AND DUALITY

(3) CONSEQUENCES OF NONEXTENSIVITY

(1) Non-thermal equilibria in thermostatistics - plasma

(2) Gravitational equilibria in self-gravitating systems - DM

(3) Nonextensive negative pressure domain - DE

(4) Discrete cosmic inhomogeneity scales

(4) Summary

Four fundamentally different domains in nonxtensive statistics depending on sign and value of the governing entropic index

NATURE IS NONEXTENSIVE

ANY MEMBER OF AN ENSEMBLE OF PARTICLES



gravitational / electromagnetic / strong / weak ...

long-range interactions \longrightarrow correlations, coupling

TWO EXTREME CASES

- (1) crystal - max order \longrightarrow min entropy, exact geometry
- (2) therm gas - min order \longrightarrow max entropy, BGS statistics

NATURE SOMEWHERE BETWEEN

NATURE IS COMPLEX \longrightarrow STATISTICS

EXTENSIVE FUNDAMENTALS

Statistical Mechanics



adoption of specific Entropy Functional S



shortcut for vast, detailed microscopic information stored in system
+ connection to macroscopic behavior

no systematic context determining S

Boltzmann - Gibbs proposed foundation of standard statistics

Shannon: discrete form

entropic form for ergodic systems

$$S = - \sum p_i \ln p_i$$

Systems visiting with equal probability all allowed states

Chaotic systems  molecular chaos hypothesis

Extensive systems: no correlations, members independent

BUT: nonergodicity is the generic case for complex systems

NONEXTENSIVE FUNDAMENTALS

Nonextensive Statistics



what is S for non-ergodic systems

$$S_{\kappa} = \kappa \left(\sum p_i^{1-1/\kappa} - 1 \right)$$

p_i ...probability of i -th microstate
 S extremized for equiprobability

$$\sum p_i = 1$$



Tsallis, 1988 q -entropy conjecture

transformation $\kappa = 1/(1-q)$

Leubner, 2002 $-\infty \lesssim n \lesssim \infty$

$$\kappa \rightarrow \infty$$

$$S = - \sum p_i \ln p_i$$

(1) symmetry in entropic index

(2) link astrophysical nonext PDFs

$$S_{\kappa}(A+B) = S_{\kappa}(A) + S_{\kappa}(B) + \frac{1}{\kappa} S_{\kappa}(A)S_{\kappa}(B)$$

$\kappa > 0$... superextensive

$\kappa < 0$... subextensive

DUALITY

+ less organized state \rightarrow entropy increase

- higher organized state \rightarrow entropy decrease

Nonext statistics - applications

Chemistry, Biology, Economics, Linguistics, Medicine, Geophysics,
Social & Cognitive Science, Computer Science, Information Theory...

Physics:

- § Astrophysical plasma distributions in velocity space
- § PDF's of differences of fluctuations in plasma turbulence
- § DM and plasma density distributions of self-gravitating systems
- § Distribution of peculiar velocities of spiral galaxies
- § Cosmic microwave background radiation
- § Nonextensive dark energy model - chaotic scalar fields
- § Transverse momenta distribution in hadronic jets, e^-e^+ annihilation
- § Diffusion of charm quarks in quark-gluon plasma
- § Hierarchy of discrete structure scales in the universe

etc. etc.....

EXTENSIVE / NONEXTENSIVE

EXTENSIVE SYSTEMS



standard BGS statistics



particles independent feo
no interactions/correlations
Euclidian space time

logarithmic entropy measure
additive



Maxwell DF $f_M(E, \Phi)$

NONEXTENSIVE SYSTEMS



Nonextensive statistics



particles not independent feo
long-range forces / memory,
correlations, fractal space time

generalized power-law entropy
pseudoadditive



power-law DF $f_K(E, \Phi)$

DUALITY

(A) Duality of NEXT equilibria

TWO FAMILIES (κ, κ') OF STATIONARY STATES (Karlin, 2002)

thermodynamic equilibrium (κ) \gg maximum entropy state
kinetic equilibrium (κ') \gg zeros of the collision integral

constraint for the nonextensive equilibrium index

2↓

nonextensive thermodynamic equilibria $K > 0$

nonextensive kinetic equilibria $K' < 0$

with condition $\kappa' = -\kappa$ DUALITY

limiting BGS state for $\kappa = \infty$: SELF - DUAL \gg extensivity

the extensive $\kappa = \infty$ BGS state bifurcates for finite values of κ

(B) Duality of NEXT heat capacity

TWO FAMILIES OF HEAT CAPACITIES (Almeida, 2001)

Virial theorem

$$2K + U = 0$$

$$E = K + U = -K$$

$$K = 3/2 Nk_B T$$

$$C = dE/dT$$

$$C = - 3/2 Nk_B < 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dE} \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right) = \frac{1}{\kappa}$$

κ ...related to energy derivative of heat bath

$$\frac{1}{\beta} = kT$$

$$\frac{d}{dE} \left(\frac{1}{\beta} \right) = \begin{matrix} > 0 \dots \kappa > 0 \\ = 0 \dots \kappa = \infty \\ < 0 \dots \kappa < 0 \end{matrix}$$

positive HC

infinite HC

negative HC

$K > 0$ positive HC ... thermodynamic systems

$K = \infty$...ideal heat bath, loss/gain energy without change of T

$K < 0$ negative HC ... self-interacting systems

The BGS self-dual state ($\kappa = \infty$) bifurcates for finite κ »

IDENTIFICATION

$\kappa > 0$... thermodynamic state ... plasma

$\kappa < 0$... self-interacting state ... DM

FROM ENTROPY GENERALIZATION TO PDFs

S_{κ} ... extremize entropy under conservation of mass and energy

variational problem $\delta S - \alpha \delta m - \beta \delta E = 0$
 α, β ... Lagrange multipliers

POWER-LAW DISTRIBUTIONS, BIFURCATION $n < 0$

halo $n > 0$

$$f_{hc} = B_{hc} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{\kappa \sigma^2}\right)^{-\kappa}$$

core $n < 0$



incorporate sign of κ in distribution

$$B_c = \frac{N}{\pi^{1/2} v_{th}} \frac{\Gamma(\kappa)}{\kappa^{1/2} \Gamma(\kappa - 1/2)}$$

normalization

$$n \gg |n|$$

$$B_c = \frac{N}{\pi^{1/2} v_{th}} \frac{\Gamma(\kappa + 3/2)}{\kappa^{1/2} \Gamma(\kappa + 1)}$$

σ^2 ...variance, mean energy

2nd moments and constraints

$$f_c = B_c \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{|\kappa| \sigma^2}\right)^{-|\kappa|}$$

halo

$$0 < n < \infty$$

$$f_h = B_h \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{|\kappa| \sigma^2}\right)^{|\kappa|}$$

core

different
generalized 2nd moments

$$n > 0$$



$$p = \frac{Nm}{2} \int v^2 f_\kappa dv$$



$$n < 0$$

$$p_\kappa = \frac{\kappa}{\kappa - 3/2} p_B$$

increased
and

$$0 < n < 3/2$$

neg pressure

identical for temperatures

as compared to BGS state

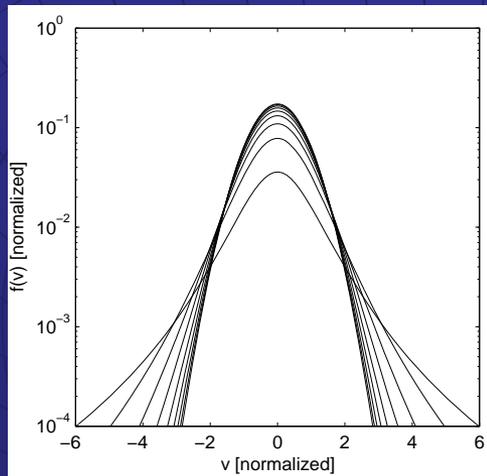
$$p_\kappa = \frac{\kappa}{\kappa + 3/2} p_B$$

decreased
and

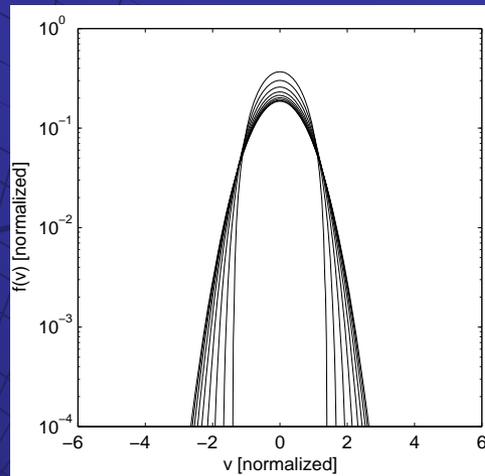
$$v = \sigma \hat{\omega} \kappa$$

cutoff

KAPPA - DEPENDENT CHARACTERISTICS



halo, $n > 0$

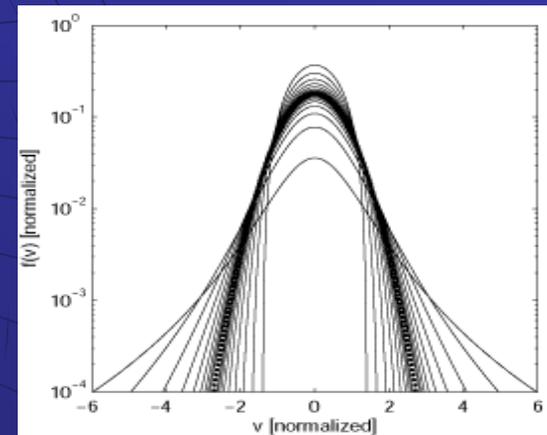


core, $n < 0$

nonextensive
distribution family
and Maxwellians

$$\kappa = 3 \dots \infty$$

BI - KAPPA PDF
core-halo superposition



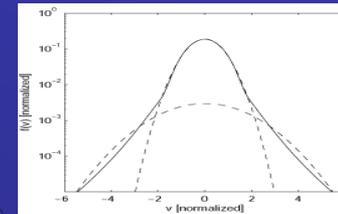
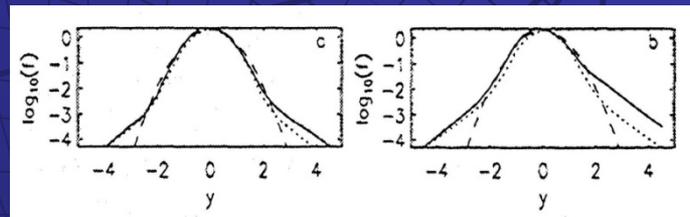
(1) Electromagnetic Interactions

$$K > 0, C > 0, p > 0$$

BEYOND: REPLACE STANDARD MAXWELLIANS BY NEXT DISTR. FAMILY

a) Energy distributions in astrophysical plasmas

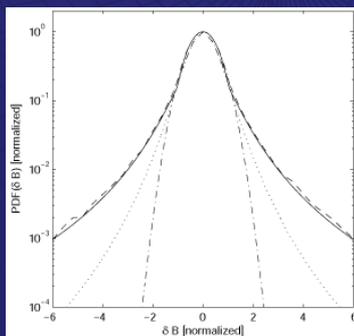
e^- VDF
observed



nonext
theory

Leubner, 2002, 2004

b) PDF's in astrophysical plasma turbulence



$$\delta X = X(t + \tau) - X(t)$$

amplitude

PDFs of differences of plasma
or magnetic field fluctuations

Leubner & Voros, 2005, 2006

(2) Grav. Equ. - DM/plasma density distributions

STANDARD CONTEXT: GRAV. INFALL MODELS; PRESSURE BALANCE

BEYOND: EXTREMIZE GENERALIZED ENTROPY OF NEXT STATISTICS

hot gas » elm. interacting, fully ionized plasma, thermodyn. equilibrium

DM halo » self grav., weakly interacting particles, dynamical equilibrium

extremize S in grav. Potential Ψ
conservation of mass and energy

» energy distribution

bifurcation: $\kappa > 0$ $\kappa < 0$

$$S_{\kappa} = \kappa \left(\sum p_i^{1-1/\kappa} - 1 \right)$$

$$f^{\pm}(E_r) = B^{\pm} \left[1 + \frac{1}{\kappa} \frac{v^2/2 - \Psi}{\sigma^2} \right]^{-\kappa}$$

integration over v

$$\rho^{\pm} = \rho_0 \left[1 - \frac{1}{\kappa} \frac{\Psi}{\sigma^2} \right]^{3/2-\kappa}$$

limit $\kappa = \infty$: extensive exponential - density profile

$$\rho = \rho_0 \exp(\Psi / \sigma^2)$$

Nonextensive spatial density variation

$$K < 0, C < 0, p > 0$$

$$\Delta\Psi = -4\pi G\rho$$

combine

$$\rho^\pm = \rho_0 \left[1 - \frac{1}{\kappa} \frac{\Psi}{\sigma^2} \right]^{3/2 - \kappa}$$

$$\frac{d^2\rho}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d\rho}{dr} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{3/2 - \kappa} \right) \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{d\rho}{dr} \right)^2 - \frac{4\pi G (3/2 - \kappa)}{\kappa \sigma^2} \rho^2 \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_0} \right)^{-1/(3/2 - \kappa)} = 0$$

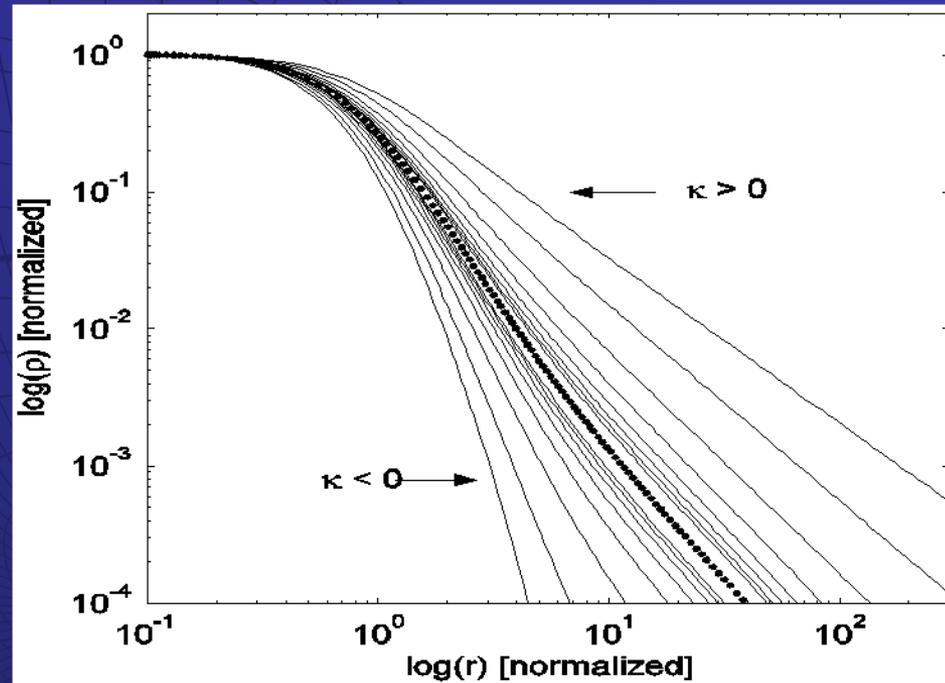
$$\Psi = \Psi(r)$$

Leubner, 2005, 2006

$\rho(r)$... radial density distribution of spherically symmetric hot plasma ($n > 0$) and dark matter ($n < 0$)

$\kappa = \infty$... BGS selfduality, conventional isothermal sphere

Non-extensive family of density profiles

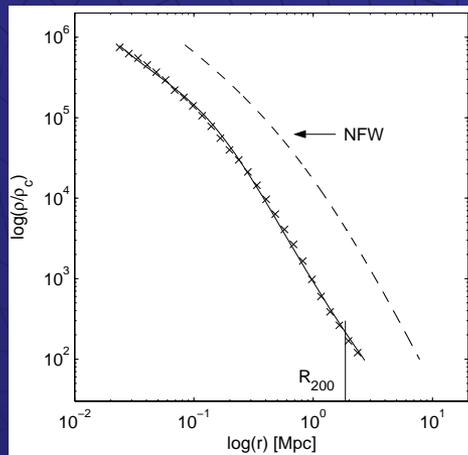


Nonextensive family of density profiles $\rho^\pm(r)$, $\kappa = 3 \dots 10$

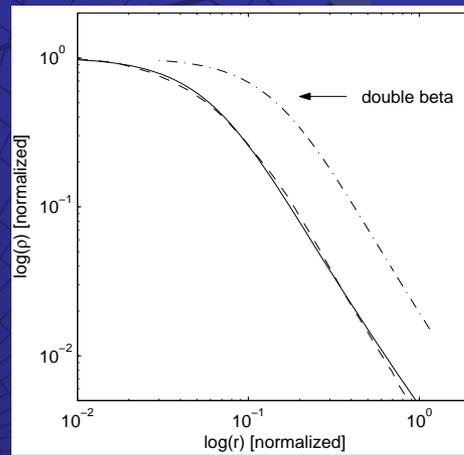
Convergence to the selfdual BGS solution $\kappa = \infty$

Testing Nonextensive Density Distributions on Simulations, Observations

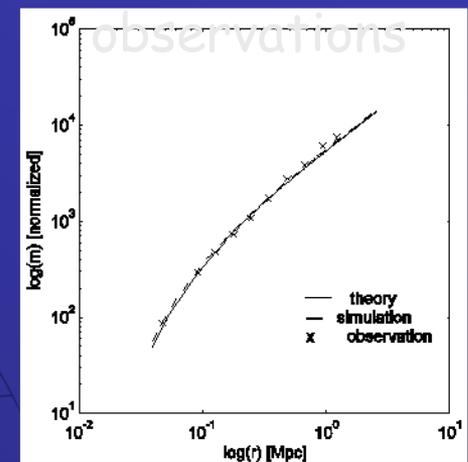
DM simulations
 $K < 0$



Hydro simulations
 $K > 0$



Observations
 $K < 0$



Kronberger, Leubner, van Kampen A&A, 2006

Integrated mass
profiles
Pointecouteau et al.,
A&A 2005

(3) Nonextensivity in a dark energy landscape

Universe currently in accelerated expansion

73% DE - 23% DM - 4% ordinary matter

STANDARD DARK ENERGY MODELS:

- (1) Vacuum energy of self-interacting scalar field
potential energy generates a cosmological constant
- (2) Quintessence models with slowly evolving scalar fields and non-trivial equation of state
- (3) String theoretical candidates of scalar fields and consequences
- (4) Exotic forms of matter

BEYOND: NEXT STAT + SCALAR FIELD POTENTIAL

Scale factor: dark energy, matter, radiation

3 components (j) in homogeneous, isotropic universe - adiabatic expansion:

$$\frac{\ddot{R}}{R} = -\frac{4\pi G}{3}(\rho_{DE} + 3p_{DE} + \rho_m + \rho_r + 3p_r)$$

ρ ...energy density, p ...pressure

$$H^2 = (\dot{R}/R)^2$$

$$\frac{d\rho_j}{dt} = -3H(\rho_j + p_j)$$

conservation of energy

Equation of state for dominant species j

$$w_j = \langle p_j \rangle / \langle \rho_j \rangle = \text{const}$$

$$\rho_j \sim R^{-3(1+w_j)}$$

$$\rho_m \sim R^{-3}$$

$$w_m = 0$$

$$\rho_r \sim R^{-4}$$

$$w_r = 1/3$$

$$\rho_{DE} \sim \text{const}$$

$$w_{DM} = -1,$$

condition

$$\frac{3p_{DE}}{\rho_{DE} + \rho_m} < -1$$

class. vacuum energy condition

NEXT chaotic scalar fields as DE model

consider chaotic strongly self-interacting scalar fields

associate chaotic behavior with vacuum fluctuations

probability distribution of fluctuating field

$$p(\phi) = \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{1-\phi^2}}$$

Beck, 2004

associate generalized NEXT distributions

identify $E = m\Phi^2/2$ and $\kappa = 1/2$

$$p(E) \sim \left(1 + \frac{1}{\kappa} \beta E\right)^{-\kappa}$$

$\beta^{-1} = m$... thermal energy coincides with mass

satisfy property of NEXT DE gas: $w = -1$?

Nonextensive dark energy domain

$$0 < \kappa < 3/2, C > 0, p < 0$$

2nd moment

$$p \sim \rho \int v^2 f(v) dv$$

\Rightarrow

$$p_{DE} = \frac{2\kappa}{\kappa - 3/2} \rho_{DE}$$



DE equation of state (Λ)

$$w \sim p_{DE} / \rho_{DE} \sim -1$$



density parameter

$$\Omega_{DE} = \frac{\rho_{DE}}{\rho_{DE} + \rho_m + \rho_r} \sim 0.75$$

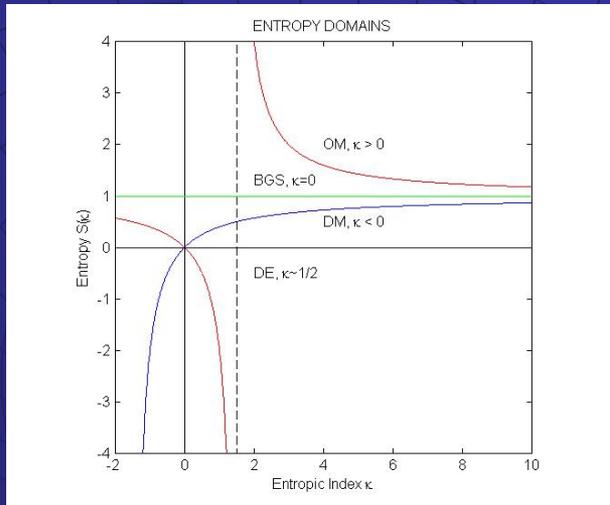
entropic index κ specifies degree of correlations / heat capacity

§ dark energy behaves like ordinary gas ($C > 0$)

§ subject to high degree of correlations ($\kappa \sim 1/2$)

§ satisfying equation of state $w \sim p_{DE} / \rho_{DE} \sim -1$

ENTROPIC DOMAINS



$$S_{\kappa} = \kappa \left(\sum p_i^{1-1/\kappa} - 1 \right)$$

Negative entropy:

Entropy that system exports
to keep own entropy low

Schrödinger, 1943

Green: BGS extensive statistics, ergodic, $S(\kappa) = S_M = \text{const}$, $\kappa = \infty$

Red: nonextensive thermostat, non-ergodic, $S(\kappa) > S_M$, $\kappa > 0$, reduced order

Blue: nonextensive kin. stat, DM, non-ergodic, $S(\kappa) < S_M$, $\kappa < 0$, increased order

$0 < \kappa < 3/2$: DE domain, chaotic scalar fields, $S(\kappa) < S_M$, $\kappa \sim 1/2$, $m \sim 10e-38 m_e$

(4) Discrete cosmic inhomogeneity scales

STANDARD CONTEXT: NONE

BEYOND: NEXT STAT + NETWORK SCIENCE - DIMENSIONLESS

emerging, highly interdisciplinary research area

tradition in

graph theory, discrete mathematics, sociology,
information /communication theory, biology, physics...

undirected network of network ensembles with N nodes and L links

Common context: node entropy, link entropy

(1) Entropy per node in a network ensemble N_0 $S_i = 1/N_0 \ln N_0$

(Hartley information measure - ident BGS)

(2) Probability of given link (i) $p_i = L / (N_0(N_0-1)/2)$

(3) Perform nonextensive generalization with $N_0 \gg 1$

Nonextensive network generalization

$$S_{\kappa} = \kappa \left(\sum p_i^{1-1/\kappa} - 1 \right)$$

Let members of cluster merge \Rightarrow
links within / between subclusters

N_0^2 ... total number of links in entire original cluster network

n^2 total number of links within each subcluster network

N^2 total number of links between all subclusters as closed units

condition: subclusters obey closed network

nodes correspond to particles - node conservation: $N \cdot n = N_0$

HOW DOES ENSEMBLE RE-ARRANGE \Rightarrow EXT. SUM OF LINKPROB.

$$S_{\kappa} = \kappa \left\{ \left[\frac{(N n^2 + N^2)}{N_0^2} \right]^{1-1/\kappa} - 1 \right\} \Rightarrow \text{Ext.}$$

LINK ENTROPY



Leubner, M. P., 2000, 2002, 2010

$$N = 2^{-1/3} N_0^{2/3}$$

no dependence on κ - connected or not

Recursion context - network hierarchy

(1) Hierarchical tree - nested generalization

$$N_{i+1} = 2^{-1/3} N_i^{2/3}$$

(2) Introducing physics (m, r) through natural invariant

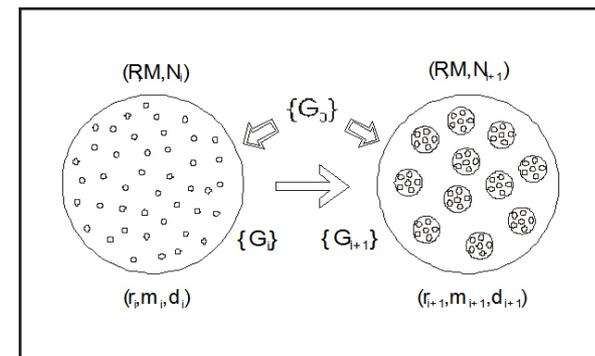
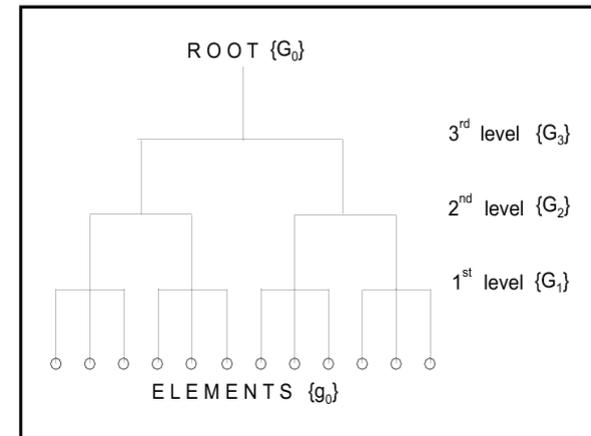
$$m \sim r^a \quad \text{scale invariance} \\ (a \sim 2)$$

$$m_{i+1} = (2m_i^2 M)^{1/3}$$

$$r_{i+1} = (\sqrt{2}r_i^2 R)^{1/3}$$

(3) Network boundary conditions

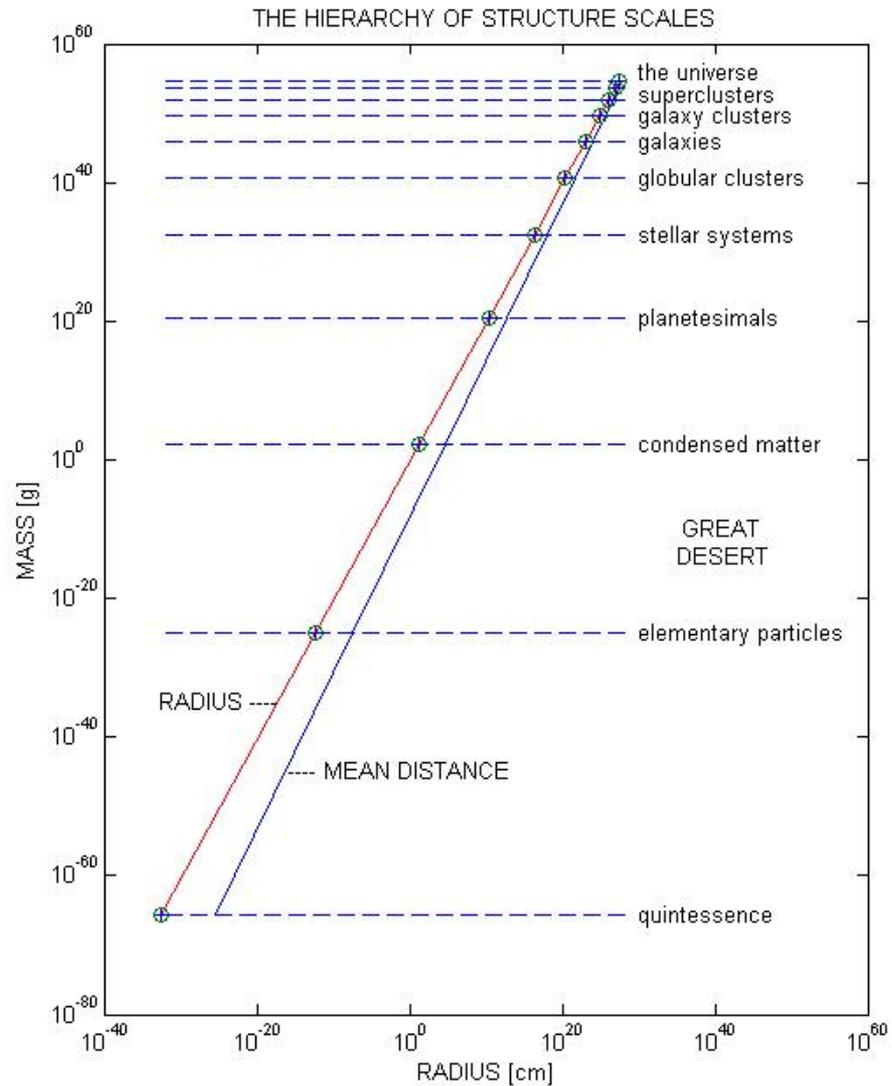
$$\text{e.g. } \rho_c, H_0 \text{ or } N_0, m_0$$



Radius - mass relation

hierarchical
sequence
of discrete
cosmic structure
scales

mimic time
evolution by
stepping up the
hierachical tree
towards larger
cluster mergers



Sequence of structure scales

MASS	RADIUS	# MEMBERS	physical scale
8.5e+051	1.1e+026	3.0e+004	superclusters
3.5e+049	7.0e+024	7.3e+006	galaxy clusters
9.1e+045	1.1e+023	2.8e+010	galaxies
3.8e+040	2.3e+020	6.6e+015	globular clusters
3.3e+032	2.8e+016	7.6e+023	stellar systems
2.7e+020	1.9e+010	9.5e+035	planetesimals
1.9e+002	1.6e+001	1.3e+054	condensed matter
1.2e-025	4.1e-013	2.1e+081	particle scale
1.8e-066	1.6e-033	1.4e+122	quintessence

key role in evolutionary scenarios:

globular clusters - building blocks of galaxies
planetesimals - building blocks of stellar systems
condensed matter - nature appears highly complex
quintessence scalar field - $m_I \sim 1e-66g$

SUMMARY

nature appears nonlocal and nonlinear on all observable levels
requiring a generalization of standard BGS statistics

nonextensive theory accounts for long-range interactions
and correlations and is naturally subject to entropy bifurcation

BEYOND STANDARD BGS ENTROPY

the specific physical domains covered by the entropic index are manifest in

- (1) astrophysical energy distributions and PDF's in plasma turbulence
- (2) DM and plasma density distributions in gravitationally clustered structures
- (3) Repulsive DE landscape of negative equation of state
- (4) Hierarchy of fundamental structure scales

