

Title: Particles, Cosmology and Spinfoams

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Abstract:



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PLAN

- Orthodox introduction of $\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{H}}$
↑
the superstar
in cosmology
- Planckian imprints in $\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{H}}$ so far
- A Quantum Cosmology set-up
- The $\mathcal{Q}_{\text{Bohr}}$ FRW model
- $\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{H}}$ in $\langle \mathcal{Q}_{\text{Bohr}} \text{FRW} \rangle$
- Outlook

$\mathcal{P}_\Phi$ POWER SPECTRUM

ζ FRW background:

$$ds^2 = dt^2 - a_{ce}^2(t) dx^2$$

$\uparrow$ cosmic time $\uparrow$ classical scale-factor $\uparrow$ comoving coordinates

Φ on ζ FRW background:

$$H_s[\Phi, \pi, a_{ce}] = \int \text{vol } \rho_s(\Phi, \pi, a_{ce})$$

$\uparrow$ energy density

Define vacuum at "initial time":

$$A(\Phi, \pi; k, t_i) |0, t_i\rangle = 0 \quad \forall k$$

Solution (Schrödinger picture in Φ -representation):

$$|\Psi[\Phi(k, t), \Xi]|^2 \sim \exp\left[-\frac{(Lk)^3}{2\pi^2} \frac{|\Phi(k, t)|^2}{\mathcal{P}_\Phi(k, t)}\right]$$

$\uparrow$ minimal uncertainty wavefunction

RELEVANCE OF $\mathcal{P}_\Phi$

For a generic fluctuation $F(k, t)$ in the linear regime:

$$\mathcal{P}_F(k, t) = \mathcal{P}_\Phi(k, t_*) T_F(k, t) \mathcal{D}_F^2(k)$$

↑
initial
spectrum

↑
gravitational
evolution

↑
damping
factor

↑
model of
inflation

↑
cosmological
perturbation
theory

↑
nonequilibrium
physics

↑
QFT of
 Φ

↑
General
Relativity

↑
QFT of
 F

$\mathcal{P}_\Phi$ is universal

T_F is fixed by the cosmological model

$\mathcal{D}_F$ depends strongly on F

Φ IN $\langle QFRW \rangle$ - COSMOLOGY

Hilbertspace: $H_{QFRW} \otimes H_{\Phi}$

Idea: $a \rightarrow \langle \mu | a | \mu \rangle \equiv \langle a \rangle, \dots$

$$H_s [\Phi, \pi; a, a^{-1}, p] \rightarrow H_s [\Phi, \pi; \langle a \rangle, \langle a^{-1} \rangle, \langle p \rangle]$$

$$H_s = \int \langle \text{Vol } \mathcal{P}_s \rangle$$

$$\langle \mathcal{P}_s \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\langle a^{-3} \rangle \pi)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\langle a^{-1} \rangle \nabla \Phi)^2 + V(\Phi)$$

Equation of motion for Φ :

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{\Phi} - \left[3 \frac{\langle \dot{a} \rangle}{\langle a \rangle} + 2 \frac{\langle \dot{a}^{-3} \rangle}{\langle a^{-3} \rangle} \right] \dot{\Phi} \\ - \left(\langle a^3 \rangle \langle a^{-3} \rangle \right)^2 \left[(\langle a^{-1} \rangle \nabla)^2 \Phi - \frac{dV}{d\Phi} \right] \\ = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \ddot{\Phi} - \left[3 \frac{\langle \dot{a} \rangle}{\langle a \rangle} + 2 \frac{\langle \dot{a}^{-3} \rangle}{\langle a^{-3} \rangle} \right] \dot{\Phi} \\ - \left(\langle a^3 \rangle \langle a^{-3} \rangle \right)^2 \left[(\langle a^{-1} \rangle \nabla)^2 \Phi - \frac{dV}{d\Phi} \right] \\ = 0 \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{closed}$$

Equation of motion for $\langle a \rangle$:

$$\frac{\langle \dot{a} \rangle}{\langle a \rangle} = \frac{8\pi}{3} G_N \langle \mathcal{P}_s \rangle$$

QFRW CLOSE TO CFRW

Close to CFRW:

$$\langle a \rangle = a_{ce}$$

$$\langle a^{-1} \rangle = a_{ce}^{-1} [1 + \langle a^{-1} \rangle_q]$$

$$\text{and } \langle a^{-1} \rangle_q \ll 1 \text{ (Naturalness)}$$

Then,

$$\ddot{\Phi} \oplus 3 \left[H_{ce} - 2 \frac{\langle \dot{a}^{-1} \rangle_q}{1 + \langle a^{-1} \rangle_q} \right] \dot{\Phi}$$

$$- (1 + \langle a^{-1} \rangle_q)^6 \left[(1 + \langle a^{-1} \rangle_q)^2 \left(\frac{\nabla}{a_{ce}} \right)^2 \Phi - \frac{dV}{d\Phi} \right]$$

$$= 0$$

correct limit for QFRW $\rightarrow$ CFRW

Φ IN $\langle Q \rangle$ FRW COSMOLOGY

Equation of motion for Φ :

$$\ddot{\Phi} = -3H \left[\frac{4\mu}{(|\mu| |\mu-1|)^{1/2}} \frac{\text{sgn}(\mu-1) |\mu|^{1/2} - \text{sgn}(\mu) |\mu-1|^{1/2}}{d(\mu)} - 1 \right] \dot{\Phi} + (\mu d^2 \mu)^6 \left[\left(\frac{d^2 \mu}{(8\pi)^{1/2} L_p} \right)^2 \Phi - \frac{dV}{d\Phi} \right]$$

Goal:

Calculate vacuum fluctuations of Φ
in a $\langle Q \rangle$ FRW - Universe close to the
CFRW - Universe during inflation

SOLUTION

Definitions:

$$z \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} k / (\sqrt{8\pi} L_P \mu \cdot H) \sim \frac{R_{lt}}{\lambda_{phys}(k)}$$

$$\Delta \stackrel{\text{df}}{=} 1 - [3/(2\mu z)]^2$$

Φ in the sky:

$$W(k, \mu) = \exp\left(\frac{3}{2\mu}\right) \exp(-i\Delta^{1/2} \cdot z) \cdot$$

$$\cdot \left\{ \frac{C_1(k)}{\mu^3} \mathcal{U}\left[2 + \frac{3}{2i\Delta^{1/2}\mu z}, 4, 2i\Delta^{1/2}z\right] + \frac{C_2(k)}{\mu^3} {}_1F_1\left[2 + \frac{3}{2i\Delta^{1/2}\mu z}, 4, 2i\Delta^{1/2}z\right] \right\}$$

This solution has the correct behaviour

- at late times
- deep inside the horizon

SOLUTION

In the CFRW - limit:

$$W(k, \mu) = \frac{H}{(2L^3 k^3)^{1/2}} (i - z) \exp(-iz)$$

orthodox solution

Deep inside the horizon:

$$W(k, \mu) = \frac{k/a}{(2L^3 k^3)^{1/2}} \exp(i(k/a)t)$$

orthodox solution
in flat space-time

Note:

$$P_{\Phi}(k, \mu) \Big|_{\substack{\mu \gg 1 \\ z=1}} = \left(\frac{H}{2\pi} \right)^2 \Big|_{z=1}$$

$$P_{\Phi}(k, \mu) \Big|_{z \ll 1} = \left(\frac{k/a}{2\pi} \right)^2$$

P_{Φ} IN $\langle QFRW \rangle$ -COSMOLOGY

$$P_{\Phi}(k, \mu) \Big|_{z=1} =$$

$$\left(\frac{H}{2\pi} \right)^2 \Big|_{z=1} \left[1 + \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^2 (1 - \gamma_E)^2 (\sqrt{8\pi} L_p)^2 \left(\frac{H}{k} \right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

↑

P_{Φ} in ζ_{FRW}

↑

$\mathcal{O}(L_p^2)$ correction

from Q_{FRW}
below

Σ & OUTLOOK

- First calculation of $\hat{P}_\Phi$
↑
the superoperator
in cosmology

in Quantum Cosmology

- should be similar in LQC
(work in progress)
- Great times in Quantum Cosmology:
we started to predict cosmological observables
- Welcome:
ambiguities, TeV-black holes, ...
... { ... } ...
 $\hat{P}_\Phi$ in LQG