

Title: Uplifting AdS/CFT to Cosmology

Date: Jun 23, 2011 10:30 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/11060061>

Abstract: Starting from AdS/CFT, one can introduce ingredients which produce cosmological solutions, including metastable de Sitter and its decay to FRW. In the de Sitter case, this produces a compact brane construction which mirrors the dS/dS correspondence realizing de Sitter as a pair of warped throats coupled to gravity. In the FRW case, I will present simple solutions sourced by magnetic flavor branes and explore their holographic description. The basic strategy is to exhibit a time-dependent warped metric on the solution and test the interpretation of the resulting region of gravitational redshift as a low energy effective field theory (EFT) by analyzing particle dynamics and correlation functions. At finite times, the EFT has a finite cutoff since system has a propagating lower dimensional graviton and a finite covariant entropy bound, but the graviton decouples at late times as the Planck mass goes off to infinity along with the entropy. This is work in collaboration with X. Dong, B. Horn, S. Matsuura, and G. Torroba. Along the way I will make some comments on the role of microscopic (UV complete) physics in cosmological holography and mention several different approaches to deriving landscape duals.

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ES, J. Polchinski

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KI Reel

Uplift

CFT



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Uplift Ads / CFT

FRW

ds

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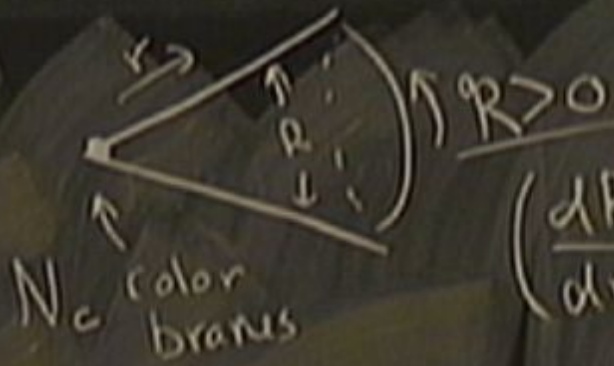
KI Reed

Uplift Ads / CFT





AdS/CFT



$$\left(\frac{dr}{dr}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{R^2}$$

$R = r$

$S^5$

X. Deng, B. Horn, S. Matsunra, G. Turoba

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KI Reed

Uplift

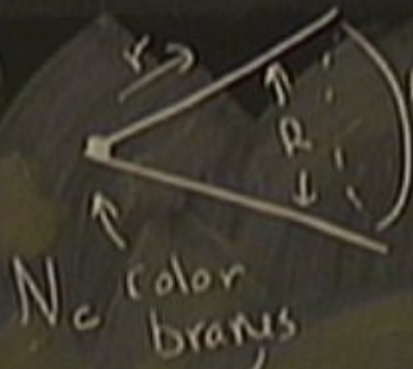
Ads / CFT





AdS/CFT

brane  
construction



GR Redshift

$$\left(\frac{dR}{dr}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{R^2}$$

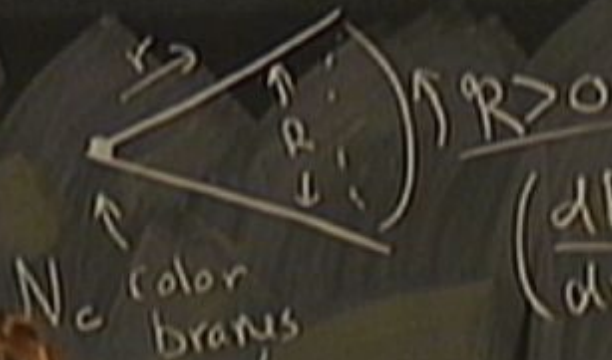
$R = r$

$S^5$



AdS/CFT

brane construction



$N_c$  color branes

$$\left(\frac{dr}{dr}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{R^2}$$

$R = r$

$S^5$

→ GR Redshift

Near core

$$E_z = \sqrt{-g_{tt}} E_{pr} \ll E_{pr} \sim \frac{M_x}{M_s}$$

EFT

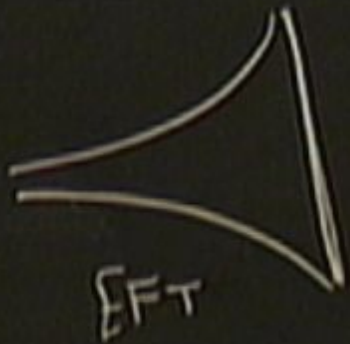
RS



FET



RS

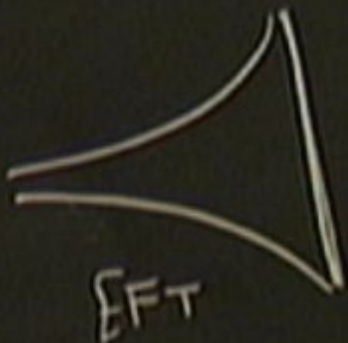


EFT

$$ds^2 =$$



RS

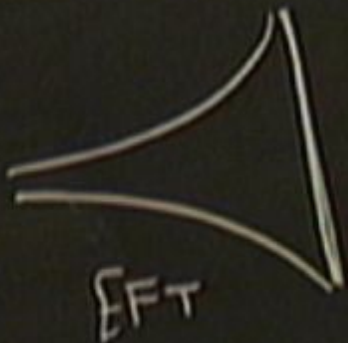


$$ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{R^2} (-dt^2 + d\vec{X}^2) + \frac{R^2}{r^2} dr^2$$

$$r < r_{uv}$$

ECFT + GR<sub>d=4</sub>

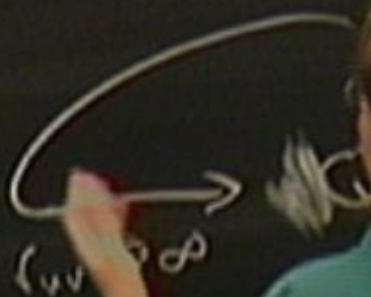
RS



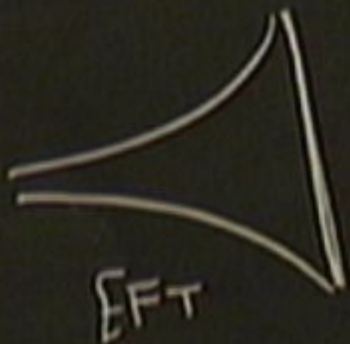
$$ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{R^2} (-dt^2 + d\vec{x}^2) + \frac{R^2}{r^2} dr^2$$

$$r < r_{uv}$$

$$+ GR_{d=4}$$



RS



EFT

$$ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{R^2} (-dt^2 + d\vec{X}^2) + R^2 \frac{dr^2}{r^2}$$

$$r < r_{uv}$$

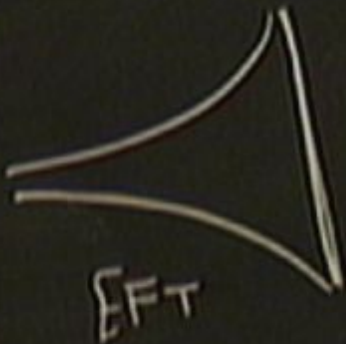
H. Veltze  
GKP

ECFT + GR<sub>d=4</sub>

$(uv \rightarrow \infty)$  QFT



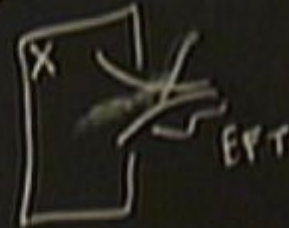
RS



$$ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{R^2} (-dt^2 + d\vec{x}^2) + \frac{R^2}{r^2} dr^2$$

$$r < r_{uv}$$

H. Verh. de  
GKP

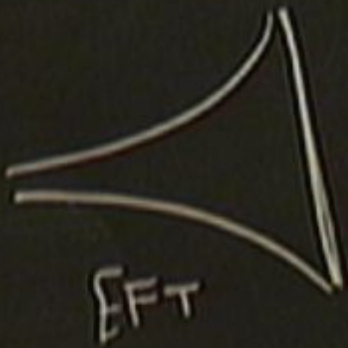


ECFT + GR<sub>d=4</sub>

$(r_{uv} \rightarrow \infty)$   
 ~~$\frac{1}{G_{N,d-1}}$~~   $\rightarrow$  ~~QFT~~

$$\frac{1}{G_{N,d-1}} = M_{\text{pl}}^2 = \left( \frac{r_{uv}}{R^2} \right)^2 \cdot N^2 = \Lambda_c^{\frac{d-2}{2}} \cdot N_{\text{d.o.F.}}$$

RS

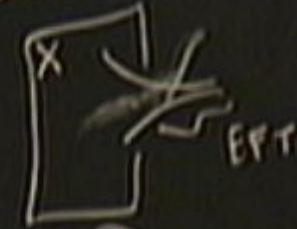


$$ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{R^2} (-dt^2 + d\vec{x}^2) + \frac{R^2}{r^2} dr^2$$

$$r < r_{uv}$$

GKP

H. Volume



ECFT + GR<sub>D=4</sub>

~~L~~ → QFT

$$r_{uv} \rightarrow \infty$$

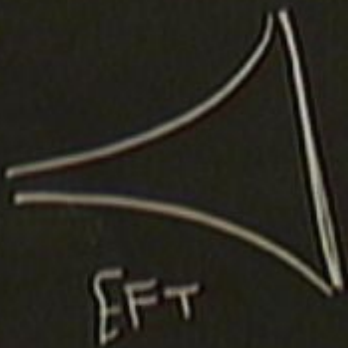
$$\frac{L}{G_{N,D-1}} = M_p^2$$

$$= \left( \frac{r_{uv}}{R^2} \right)^2 \cdot N^2 = \Lambda_c^D \cdot N_{d.o.f.}$$

$$+ Vol(X)$$



RS



$$ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{R^2} (-dt^2 + d\vec{x}^2) + \frac{R^2}{r^2} dr^2$$

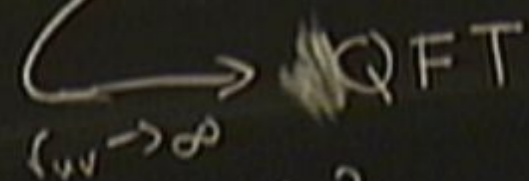
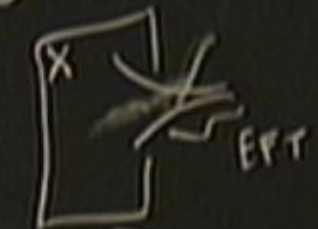
H. Volume

GKP

$r < r_{uv}$

ECFT

$G_{N,d-1}$



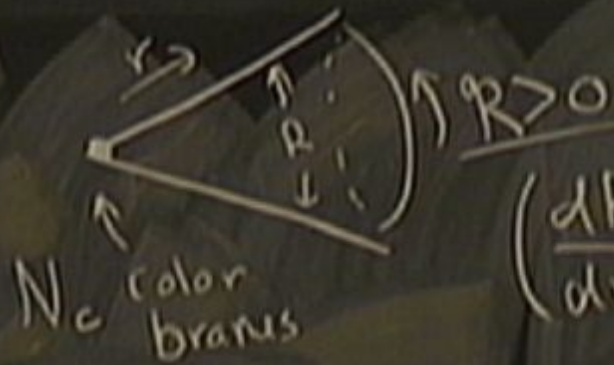
$r_{uv} \rightarrow \infty$

$$\frac{L}{G_{N,d-1}} = M_p^2 = \left( \frac{r_{uv}}{R^2} \right)^2 \cdot N^2 = \Lambda_c^d \cdot N_{d,p} + Vol(X)$$



AdS/CFT

brane  
construction



$$\left(\frac{dR}{dr}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{R^2}$$

$S^5$

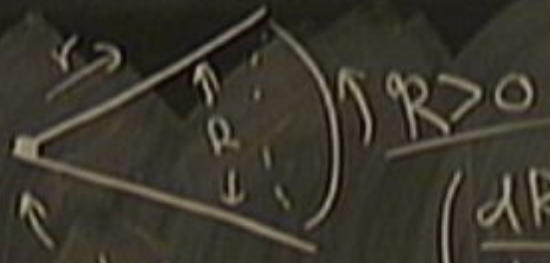
Macro.

$$ds^2 = \sin^2 \frac{w}{L} \underbrace{ds^2_{d-1}} + dw^2$$

AdS/CFT

brane construction

Macro.



$N_c$  color branes

$$\left(\frac{dr}{dr}\right)^2 = R^2$$

$$ds^2 = \underbrace{\sin^2 \frac{w}{L}}_{\sqrt{h_{ij}}} ds_{d-1}^2 + dw^2 = 2\text{-throat of warped comp.}$$

FFT  $\leftarrow$  hydro.

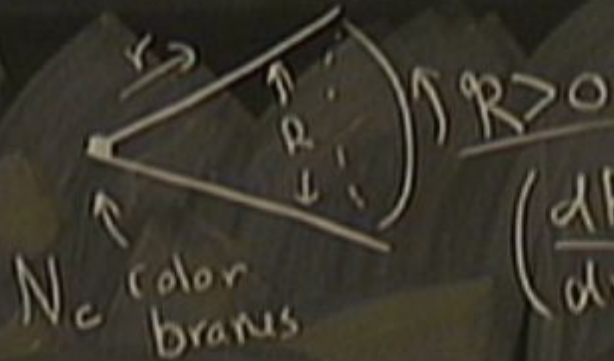
TL hydro



AdS/CFT

brane construction

Macro.



$N_c$  color branes

$$\left(\frac{dR}{dr}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{R^2}$$

$$ds^2 = \underbrace{\sin^2 \frac{w}{L} ds^2_{d-1}}_{\sin^2} + dw^2 = \text{2-throat ed warped comp.} + \text{GR}$$

EFT  $\leftarrow$  hydro.

hydro



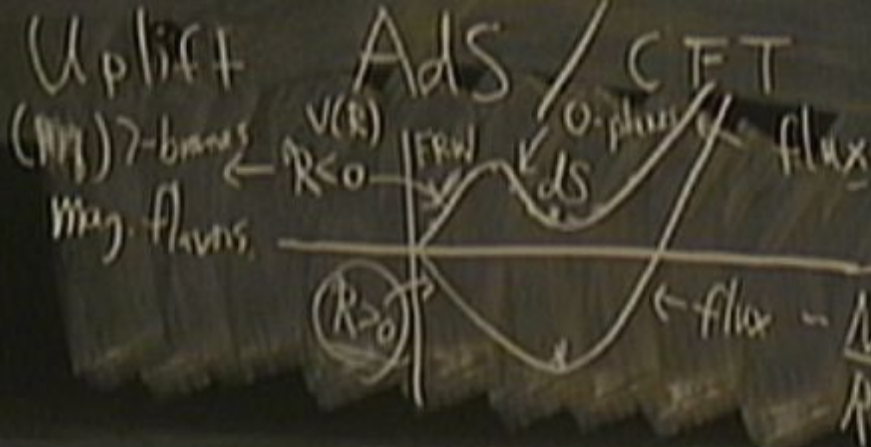
X. Dong, B. Horn, S. Matsunra, G. Turoba

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KI Red

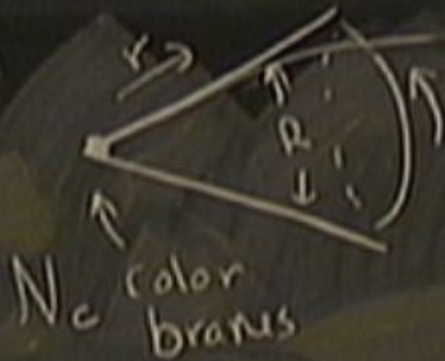
Alubuh  
Karth  
Tong



AdS/CFT

brane construction

Macro.



$R^4 \times S^5$  0+0-planes

$$\left(\frac{dr}{dr}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{R^2} + \frac{1}{R^2}$$

$$ds^2 = \underbrace{\sin^2 \frac{w}{L} ds^2_{d-1}}_{\sqrt{\sin^2}} + dw^2 = \text{2-throat ed warped comp.} + \text{GR}$$

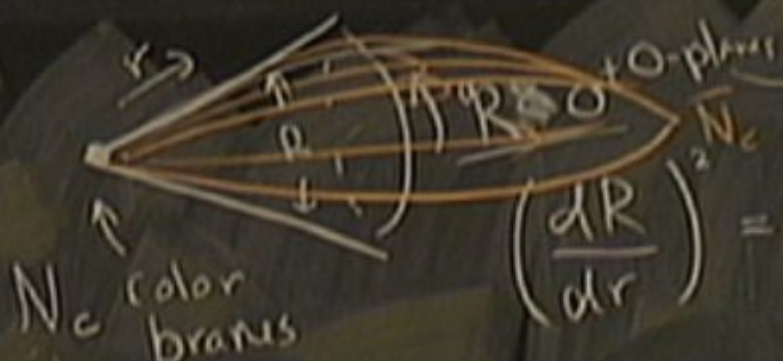
FFT  $\leftarrow$  hydro.

hydro



AdS/CFT

brane construction



$$\left(\frac{dr}{dr}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{R^2} + \frac{1}{R^2}$$

Macro.

$$ds^2 = \underbrace{\sin^2 \frac{w}{L} ds^2_{d-1}}_{\sqrt{h_{ij}}} + dw^2 = \text{2-thr. warped comp.} + \text{GR}$$

FFT  $\leftarrow$  hydro.

TL hydro



AdS/CFT

brane construction

Macro.



$N_c$  color branes

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{w}{L}} ds_{d-1}^2 + dw^2$$

$$\left(\frac{dR}{dr}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{R^2} + \frac{1}{R^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$+dw^2 =$  2-throtted warped comp. + GR

FT  $\leftarrow$  hydro.

FT hydro

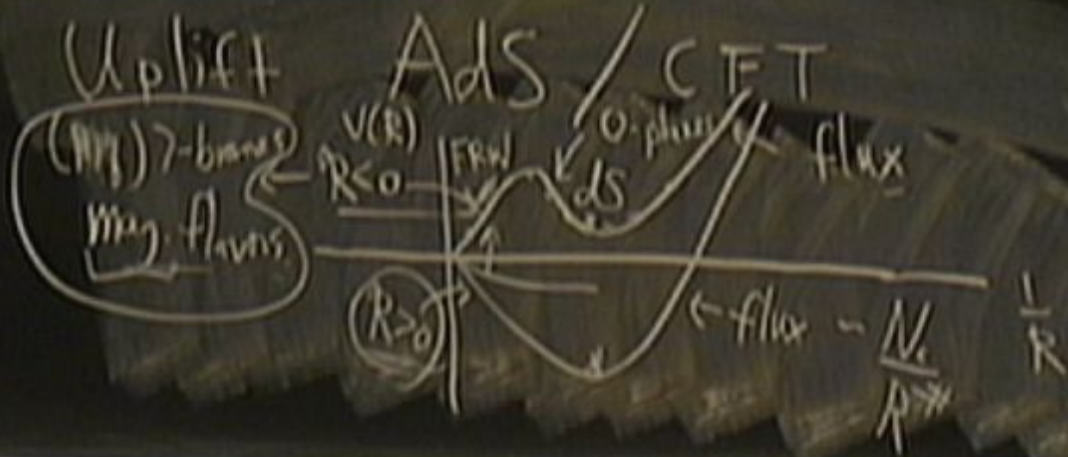
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Alibaba  
Karth  
Tong





FRW?

Redshifted region  $\rightarrow \infty$

$M_p^2 \rightarrow \infty$   
 $t \rightarrow \infty$

$S^1 \rightarrow S^{2,3}$

$CP^{2,1}$

36, 24  $\rightarrow$  flat

$$\Delta n = n - n_{R=0}$$

$\frac{\Delta n < 0}{AdS}$ ,  $\frac{\Delta n = 0}{R=0}$ ,  $\frac{\Delta n > 0}{R < 0}$





### Vacuum Solution

10 d  
(str)

Sol

$$ds^2 = -dt_s^2 + \frac{t_s^2}{c^2} \left( dH_{d-1}^2 + dH_{d-1}^{(2)2} \right) + R_r^2 d\phi_r^2$$

$$ds_{Sd,E}^2 = -dt^2 + c^2 t^2 dH_{d-1}^2, \text{ integ}$$

Vacuum Solution

$t \rightarrow \infty$

10 d  
(str)

$$ds^2 = -dt_s^2 + \frac{t_s^2}{c^2} \left( \underline{\underline{dH_{d-1}^2}} + dH_{d-1}^{(2)2} \right) + \underline{R_r^2} d\phi_r^2$$

Sol

$$ds_{Sd,E}^2 = -dt^2 + \underline{c^2 t^2} \underbrace{dH_{d-1}}_{\text{, internal space}}$$

$$c^2 = \frac{2}{3} d=5 \quad \left( \text{cf Mink } c=1 \right)$$





Vacuum Solution  $t \rightarrow \infty$

10 d  
(str)

$$ds^2 = -dt_s^2 + \frac{t_s^2}{c^2} \left( \underline{dH_{d-1}}^2 + dH_{d-1}^{(2)2} \right) + \underline{R_s^2} d\phi_s^2$$

Sol

$$ds_{SD,E}^2 = -dt^2 + \underline{c^2} t^2 \left( \frac{dx^2 + \dots}{c^2} + \frac{dH_{d-1}^2}{c^2} \right) + \dots$$

$$c^2 = \frac{2}{3} d=5 \quad (\text{cf Mink } c=1)$$



$$M_{KK} \sim \frac{R_{KK}}{t}, \quad M_{tt} = \frac{1}{t^2}, \quad M_{ij} = \frac{1}{t^2}$$



$$ds^2 = \frac{c^2}{\lambda^{2(c-1)}} \left( \eta^2 - w^2 \right)^{c-1} \left( d\eta^2 - dw^2 + \frac{\eta^2}{\lambda^2} dH_{d-2}^2 \right)$$

$$= \left( 1 - \frac{w^2}{t_u^2} \right)^{c-1} \left( -dt^2 + c^2 t^2 dH_{d-2}^2 \right)$$

$$+ \left( \frac{t_u}{t} \right)^{2(c-1)} \left( 1 - \frac{w^2}{t_u^2} \right)^{c-1} dw^2$$

$$E_t \sim \left( 1 - \frac{w^2}{t_u^2} \right)^{\frac{c-1}{2}} \left[ \text{proper} \right], \text{Redshift} \rightarrow \text{FFT}$$

$$ds^2 = \frac{c^2}{\gamma^{2(c-1)}} (\gamma^2 - w^2)^{c-1} \left( dw^2 - d\eta^2 + \frac{\gamma^2}{\lambda^2} dH_{d-2}^2 \right)$$

$$= \left( 1 - \frac{w^2}{\frac{t_u}{t_h} \frac{v_c}{c}} \right)^{c-1} \left( -dt^2 + c^2 t^2 dH_{d-2}^2 \right)$$

$$E_t \sim \left( 1 - \frac{w^2}{\frac{t_u}{t_h} \frac{v_c}{c}} \right)^{\frac{c-1}{2}} f_{\text{proper}} + \left( \frac{t_u}{t_h} \right)^{\frac{c-1}{2}} \left( 1 - \frac{w^2}{\frac{t_u}{t_h} \frac{v_c}{c}} \right)^{c-1} dw^2$$

Redshift  $\rightarrow$  FFT

Motion sickness |  $w \sim c\eta \sim c, t_h^{\frac{1}{c}}$   $\nabla$  particles stay down



Vacuum Solution

$t \rightarrow \infty$  flux at  $\frac{7B}{8}$

$\frac{10d}{(str)}$

$$ds^2 = -dt_s^2 + \frac{t_s^2}{c^2} \left( \underline{\underline{dH_{d-1}^2}} + dH_{d-1}^{(2)2} \right) + \underline{\underline{R_s^2}} d\varphi_s^2$$

Sol

$$ds_{Sd,E}^2 = -dt^2 + \underline{\underline{c^2}} t^2 \left( \underline{\underline{dx^2}} + \underline{\underline{c^2}} \frac{dx^2}{c^2} + \underline{\underline{dH_{d-1}^2}} \right) + \underline{\underline{R_s^2}} d\varphi_s^2$$

$$c^2 = \frac{2}{3} d=5 \quad (\text{cf Mink } c=1)$$



$$M_{KK} \sim \frac{R_{KK}}{t}, \quad M_{tt} = \frac{1}{t^2}, \quad M_{\varphi\varphi} = \frac{1}{t^2}$$