

Early Universe Cosmology the No-Boundary Proposal

Caroline Jonas

MPI for Gravitational Physics, Potsdam

Based on CJ, Lehnert [arXiv: 2008.04134]

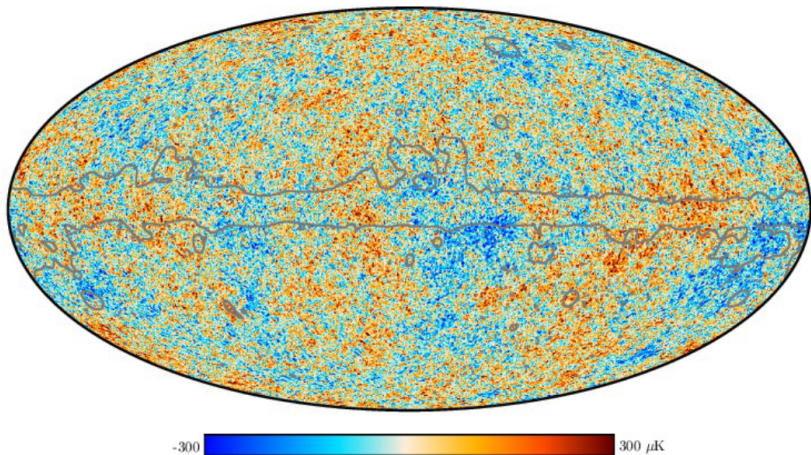
Online Physikerinnentagung 2020

6th November 2020

Parallel talk session – Cosmology

Universität Hamburg

The CMB: homogeneity and isotropy of our Universe



2018 SMICA temperature map. Planck Collaboration I 2018

arXiv: 1807.06205.

General Relativity in 3 minutes

- geometrical understanding of gravitation \equiv **curvature of spacetime**

General Relativity in 3 minutes

- geometrical understanding of gravitation \equiv **curvature of spacetime**
- central object: **metric** $g_{\mu\nu}$ \rightarrow distance between 2 points

General Relativity in 3 minutes

- geometrical understanding of gravitation \equiv **curvature of spacetime**
- central object: **metric** $g_{\mu\nu}$ \rightarrow distance between 2 points
- to describe the dynamic: 2nd order derivative \equiv **Riemann tensor** $R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$

General Relativity in 3 minutes

- geometrical understanding of gravitation \equiv **curvature of spacetime**
- central object: **metric** $g_{\mu\nu}$ \rightarrow distance between 2 points
- to describe the dynamic: 2nd order derivative \equiv **Riemann tensor** $R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$

\rightarrow Einstein-Hilbert action:

$$S_{\text{EH}} = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} (R - 2\Lambda)$$

GR applied to cosmology: Λ CDM model

Homogeneous and isotropic spacetime

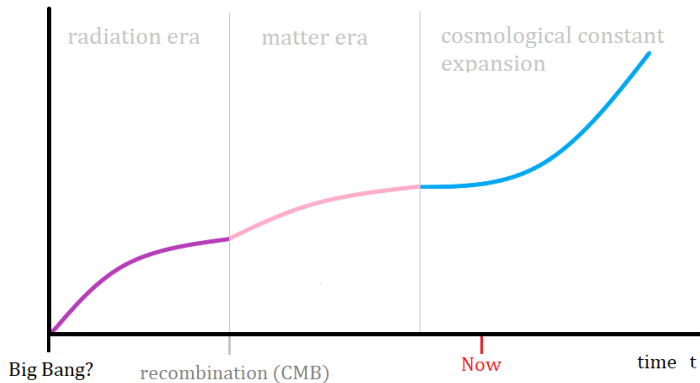
$$\text{FLRW metric: } ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu = -N^2 dt^2 + a(t)^2 d\vec{x}^2$$

GR applied to cosmology: Λ CDM model

Homogeneous and isotropic spacetime

$$\text{FLRW metric: } ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}dx^\mu dx^\nu = -N^2 dt^2 + a(t)^2 d\vec{x}^2$$

size of the universe $a(t)$



A theory of initial conditions: the no-boundary proposal

Quantum state for the Universe

$$\Psi(\text{now}) = \int_{\text{initial state}}^{\text{now}} \mathcal{D}g_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{D}\Phi e^{iS[g_{\mu\nu}, \Phi]}$$

A theory of initial conditions: the no-boundary proposal

Quantum state for the Universe

$$\Psi(\text{now}) = \int_{\text{initial state}}^{\text{now}} \mathcal{D}g_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{D}\Phi e^{iS[g_{\mu\nu}, \Phi]}$$

Replace big bang singularity with smooth geometry?

A theory of initial conditions: the no-boundary proposal

Quantum state for the Universe

$$\Psi(\text{now}) = \int_{\text{initial state}}^{\text{now}} \mathcal{D}g_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{D}\Phi e^{iS[g_{\mu\nu}, \Phi]}$$

Replace big bang singularity with smooth geometry?

→ Yes, Euclidean spacetime!

$\tau = it$ [Hartle, Hawking 1983] :

A theory of initial conditions: the no-boundary proposal

Quantum state for the Universe

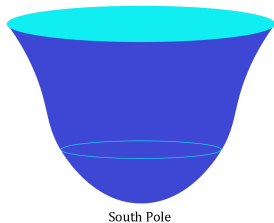
$$\Psi(\text{now}) = \int_{\text{initial state}}^{\text{now}} \mathcal{D}g_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{D}\Phi e^{iS[g_{\mu\nu}, \Phi]}$$

Replace big bang singularity with smooth geometry?

→ Yes, Euclidean spacetime!

$\tau = it$ [Hartle, Hawking 1983] :

- $a(\tau) = \frac{1}{H} \sin(H\tau) \rightarrow \dot{a} = +i$
- sum over **regular** (Euclidean) and geometries starting at the SP with fixed momentum



A theory of initial conditions: the no-boundary proposal

Quantum state for the Universe

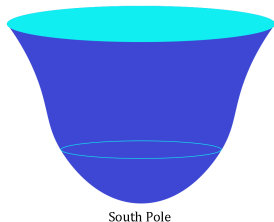
$$\Psi(\text{now}) = \int_{\text{initial state}}^{\text{now}} \mathcal{D}g_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{D}\Phi e^{iS[g_{\mu\nu}, \Phi]}$$

Replace big bang singularity with smooth geometry?

→ Yes, Euclidean spacetime!

$\tau = it$ [Hartle, Hawking 1983] :

- $a(\tau) = \frac{1}{H} \sin(H\tau) \rightarrow \dot{a} = +i$
- sum over **regular** (Euclidean) and geometries starting at the SP with fixed momentum



GR cannot be **quantized** → is no-boundary solution **robust** to **quantum corrections** to GR?

Quantum corrections to general relativity

- Quadratic gravity: R^2 (renormalizable & Starobinsky inflation)

Quantum corrections to general relativity

- Quadratic gravity: R^2 (renormalizable & Starobinsky inflation)
- $f(R)$ gravity $R + R^2 + \dots + R^n \rightarrow$ Asymptotic Safety/EFT

Quantum corrections to general relativity

- Quadratic gravity: R^2 (renormalizable & Starobinsky inflation)
- $f(R)$ gravity $R + R^2 + \dots + R^n \rightarrow$ Asymptotic Safety/EFT
- String theory corrections induce R^4 like terms

Quantum corrections to general relativity

- Quadratic gravity: R^2 (renormalizable & Starobinsky inflation)
- $f(R)$ gravity $R + R^2 + \dots + R^n \rightarrow$ Asymptotic Safety/EFT
- String theory corrections induce R^4 like terms

→ General type of action we consider:

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} f(R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma})$$

The no-boundary solution beyond GR

No-boundary solution for any action $S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} f(R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma})$?

The no-boundary solution beyond GR

No-boundary solution for any action $S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} f(R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma})$?

- on FLRW: $S = \int d^3x dt a^3 N \sum_{p_1, p_2 \in \mathbb{N}^2} c_{p_1, p_2} A_1^{p_1} A_2^{p_2}$

$$A_1 = \frac{\dot{a}^2 + N^2}{a^2 N^2} ; A_2 = \frac{\ddot{a}N - \dot{a}\dot{N}}{aN^3}$$

- equations of motion: is $a(t) = +it + O(t^2)$ a solution?

The no-boundary solution beyond GR

No-boundary solution for any action $S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} f(R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma})$?

- on FLRW: $S = \int d^3x dt a^3 N \sum_{p_1, p_2 \in \mathbb{N}^2} c_{p_1, p_2} A_1^{p_1} A_2^{p_2}$

$$A_1 = \frac{\dot{a}^2 + N^2}{a^2 N^2} ; A_2 = \frac{\ddot{a}N - \dot{a}\dot{N}}{aN^3}$$

- equations of motion: is $a(t) = +it + O(t^2)$ a solution?

→ Yes, assuming some symmetry on the Lagrangian:

$$\sum_{p_1, p_2} c_{p_1, p_2} (p_1 - p_2) = 0$$

(quadratic gravity, $f(R)$, low-energy expansion of ST all OK)

The no-boundary solution beyond GR: one example

For type IIB string theory

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(R + \alpha'^3 \mathcal{E}_{(0,0)} \mathcal{R}^4 + \alpha'^5 \mathcal{E}_{(1,0)} \nabla^4 \mathcal{R}^4 + \dots \right)$$

The no-boundary solution beyond GR: one example

For type IIB string theory

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(R + \alpha'^3 \mathcal{E}_{(0,0)} \mathcal{R}^4 + \alpha'^5 \mathcal{E}_{(1,0)} \nabla^4 \mathcal{R}^4 + \dots \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}^4 &= 12(R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} R^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma})^2 + 6R^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} R_{\mu\nu}{}^{\kappa\lambda} (4R_{\kappa\lambda}{}^{\zeta\eta} R_{\rho\sigma\zeta\eta} - R_{\kappa\rho}{}^{\zeta\eta} R_{\lambda\sigma\zeta\eta}) \\ &\quad - 12R_{\mu\nu\kappa\lambda} R_{\rho\sigma\zeta\eta} R^{\mu\nu\rho\kappa} R^{\sigma\lambda\zeta\eta} + \frac{3}{2} R_{\mu\nu\kappa\lambda} R^{\mu\rho\kappa\sigma} R^{\lambda\eta}{}_{\rho\zeta} R^{\nu\zeta}{}_{\sigma\eta} \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{4} R_{\mu\nu\kappa\lambda} R^{\mu\rho\kappa\sigma} R_{\rho\zeta\sigma\eta} R^{\nu\zeta\lambda\eta} \\ &= 1467(A_1^2 + A_2^2)^2 + 738(A_1^4 + A_2^4) \end{aligned}$$

The no-boundary solution beyond GR: one example

For type IIB string theory

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(R + \alpha'^3 \mathcal{E}_{(0,0)} \mathcal{R}^4 + \alpha'^5 \mathcal{E}_{(1,0)} \nabla^4 \mathcal{R}^4 + \dots \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}^4 &= 12(R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} R^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma})^2 + 6R^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} R_{\mu\nu}{}^{\kappa\lambda} (4R_{\kappa\lambda}{}^{\zeta\eta} R_{\rho\sigma\zeta\eta} - R_{\kappa\rho}{}^{\zeta\eta} R_{\lambda\sigma\zeta\eta}) \\ &\quad - 12R_{\mu\nu\kappa\lambda} R_{\rho\sigma\zeta\eta} R^{\mu\nu\rho\kappa} R^{\sigma\lambda\zeta\eta} + \frac{3}{2} R_{\mu\nu\kappa\lambda} R^{\mu\rho\kappa\sigma} R^{\lambda\eta}{}_{\rho\zeta} R^{\nu\zeta}{}_{\sigma\eta} \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{4} R_{\mu\nu\kappa\lambda} R^{\mu\rho\kappa\sigma} R_{\rho\zeta\sigma\eta} R^{\nu\zeta\lambda\eta} \\ &= 1467(A_1^2 + A_2^2)^2 + 738(A_1^4 + A_2^4) \end{aligned}$$

\exists a no-boundary solution!

Summary and Outlook

- Early Universe Cosmology aims to understand very early phases of the Universe that led to the experimental data we observe (CMB,...)

Summary and Outlook

- Early Universe Cosmology aims to understand very early phases of the Universe that led to the experimental data we observe (CMB,...)
- No-boundary proposal is a theory of initial condition: what is the quantum state of the universe?

Summary and Outlook

- Early Universe Cosmology aims to understand very early phases of the Universe that led to the experimental data we observe (CMB,...)
- No-boundary proposal is a theory of initial condition: what is the quantum state of the universe?
- Still unclear: interpretation of sum on geometry with initial fixed momentum ; **what happens to the no-boundary solution when we add quantum corrections?**

Summary and Outlook

- Early Universe Cosmology aims to understand very early phases of the Universe that led to the experimental data we observe (CMB,...)
- No-boundary proposal is a theory of initial condition: what is the quantum state of the universe?
- Still unclear: interpretation of sum on geometry with initial fixed momentum ; **what happens to the no-boundary solution when we add quantum corrections?**
- \rightarrow for $f(R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma})$ we find a symmetry condition, and for specific cases (Type IIB string theory, we find \exists a no-boundary solution)

Summary and Outlook

- Early Universe Cosmology aims to understand very early phases of the Universe that led to the experimental data we observe (CMB,...)
- No-boundary proposal is a theory of initial condition: what is the quantum state of the universe?
- Still unclear: interpretation of sum on geometry with initial fixed momentum ; **what happens to the no-boundary solution when we add quantum corrections?**
- \rightarrow for $f(R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma})$ we find a symmetry condition, and for specific cases (Type IIB string theory, we find \exists a no-boundary solution)

future prospect: general conditions? broader type of actions?

Thank you for your attention!