

METAPHOR FOR DARK ENERGY

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DAWN OF RELATIVITY

Newton's $1/r^2$ Law + Special Relativity
+ Equivalence Principle

↙
Couple to Energy
 $m=0$, spin-2

↘
Couple to Mass
 $m=0$, spin-0
Nordstrom '13

↓
CURVED SPACETIME

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = T_{\mu\nu}$$

Einstein '15

⋮

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SPACETIME

$$R = g^{\mu\nu} T_{\mu\nu}$$

$$C_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = 0$$

Einstein, Fokker '14

⋮

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⋮

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Couple to Mass
 $m=0$, spin-0

Nordstrom '13

↓
SPACETIME

$$R = g^{\mu\nu} T_{\mu\nu}$$

Weyl

$$C_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = 0$$

Einstein, Fokker '14

⋮

Analog (quantum) gravity
+ Cosmological Const. Problem
+ Modified gravity
Sundrum '03

LEAVE NO STONE UNTURNED
BETWEEN US & DARK ENERGY

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IQ



LEAVE NO STONE UNTURNED BETWEEN US & DARK ENERGY

IQ



IT'S A
COSMOLOGICAL
CONSTANT! GET
OVER IT!



WELL,
MAYBE IT'S
SOMETHING ELSE.
LET'S DO
EXPERIMENTS

SKA, ACT, APEX, Pan-STARRS, LSST, ALPACA, JDEM, Planck,...

Classical / Tree treatment

$$\mathcal{L} = (\partial \tilde{\phi})^2 + \sum_j \bar{\psi}_j (i \not{\partial} - y_j \tilde{\phi} - m_j) \psi_j$$

$$F_{ij} = -y_i y_j / r^2$$

$$\propto \frac{-m_i m_j}{r^2} \Rightarrow m_i = y_i M$$

for some M

$$\Rightarrow G_{\text{Newton}} = \frac{1}{M^2}, \quad M \text{ is Planck scale.}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L} = (\partial\phi)^2 + \sum_j \bar{\Psi}_j (i\not{\partial} - y\phi) \Psi_j$$

$$\phi(x) \equiv \tilde{\phi}(x) + M$$

\Rightarrow Spontaneously Broken scale (conformal) symmetry by $\langle\phi\rangle = M$

$\tilde{\phi}(x)$ is Goldstone Boson
 \equiv "Dilaton"

Dilaton NOT derivatively-coupled

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Generally, } S &\supset \int d^4x J^{\mu} (\text{other fields}) \frac{\partial_{\mu} \pi(x)}{f_{\pi}} \\ &= \int d^4x J^{\mu}_{\text{scale}} \frac{\partial_{\mu} \tilde{\varphi}}{M} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{But } J^{\mu}_{\text{scale}} \sim T^{\mu\nu}(x) x_{\nu} \Rightarrow$$

$$S \supset \int d^4x T^{\mu\nu} x_{\nu} \frac{\partial_{\mu} \tilde{\varphi}}{M}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{S parts}}{=} \int d^4x T^{\mu\nu} \frac{\tilde{\varphi}}{M} = \int d^4x \frac{\tilde{\varphi}}{M} \sum_j \bar{\psi}_j \gamma^{\mu} \psi_j$$

Light ...

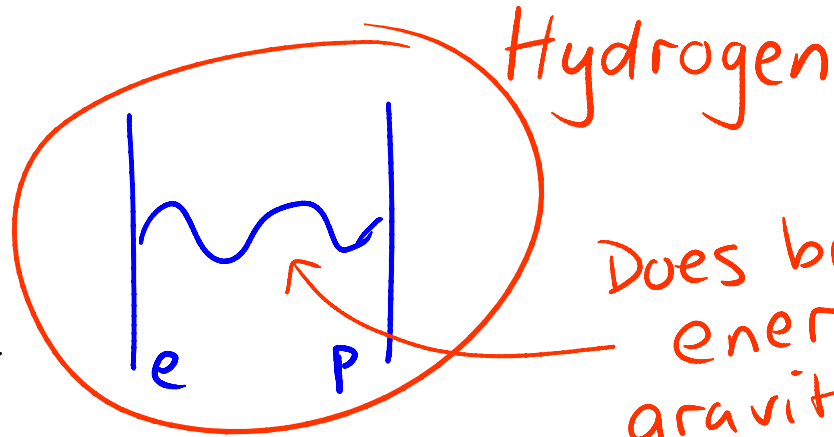
Scale invariance =>

$$\mathcal{L} = (\partial\phi)^2 + \sum_j \bar{\psi}_j (i\not{\partial} - g_j\phi)\psi_j - \frac{1}{4e^2} F_{\mu\nu}^2$$

... does not bend!

Dead as theory of real gravity...
... but great as an analogy

$m_{\text{grav}} = m_{\text{inertial}}$ for atoms



Hydrogen

Does binding energy gravitate?

(no ~)

soft $\tilde{\phi}$

$$m_H = m_e + m_p - \frac{\alpha^2 m_e m_p}{m_e + m_p} = \left(y_e + y_p - \frac{\alpha^2 y_e y_p}{y_e + y_p} \right) M$$

But M only appears in $\phi = \tilde{\phi} + M$ combo

$$\Rightarrow m_H (1 + \tilde{\phi}_M)$$

Similarly for planets, despite no \vdots

Scalar Gravity = Curved Spacetime!

= Dilaton Chiral Lagrangian Einstein, Fokker '14

Isham, Salam, Strathdee '71

Weyl transformation \Rightarrow

$$\mathcal{L} = \sqrt{-g} \left\{ \bar{\psi} (i \gamma^a e_a^\mu \overset{em+grav}{D}_\mu - m) \psi - \frac{1}{4e^2} g^{\mu\nu} g^{\alpha\beta} F_{\mu\alpha} F_{\nu\beta} - M^2 R \right\}$$

↑ opposite sign to usual

$$g_{\mu\nu}^{(x)} = \left(\frac{\phi(x)}{M} \right)^2 \eta_{\mu\nu}, \quad e_a^\mu = \frac{\phi(x)}{M} \delta_a^\mu, \quad R \text{ Ricci scalar}$$

generally covariantly

$$\overset{\text{Weyl}}{C}_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} [g] = 0$$

conformal transformation
 \subset general coordinate transformations

Dynamical spacetime,
 fixed mass scales, m_j, M



flat spacetime
 dynamical mass scales,
 $\phi(x), y_i \phi(x)$

Weyl Anomaly

Eg. $\mathcal{L}_{\phi + \text{QCD}} = (\partial\phi)^2 + \bar{\psi} i \not{D} \psi - \frac{1}{4g^2(\mu \frac{\phi}{M})} G_{\mu\nu}^a{}^2$

$\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{g^2(\mu)} + \frac{b}{16\pi^2} \ln \frac{\phi}{M} \right)$
 $\sim \frac{\phi}{M}$

⇒ Non-renormalizable

Dilaton + light matter + radiation

Chiral Lagrangian $\ll M$, ~~symmetry~~ scale

Equivalence Principle for Hadrons

$$m_{\text{proton}} \sim \mu e^{-\frac{16\pi^2}{bg^2(\mu)}} \rightarrow \mu e^{-\frac{16\pi^2}{bg^2(\mu)} + \ln \phi/M}$$

$$= m_{\text{proton}} \frac{\phi}{M}$$

Einstein loved it

Einstein hated it

Standard Cosmology in Conformal Coordinates

Co-moving coords. $ds^2 = d\tau^2 - a^2(\tau) d\vec{x}^2$

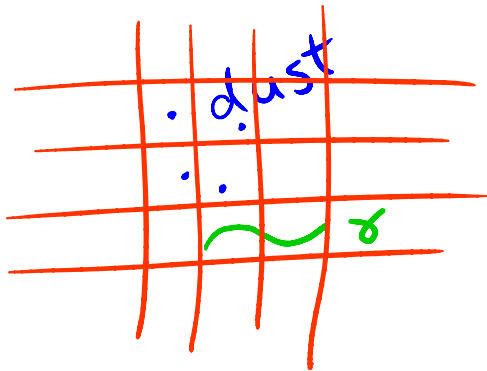
$$= \frac{\varphi^2(t)}{M^2} \underbrace{(dt^2 - d\vec{x}^2)}_{\eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu} \text{ Conformal coords}$$

$$d\tau = \frac{\varphi(t)}{M} dt$$

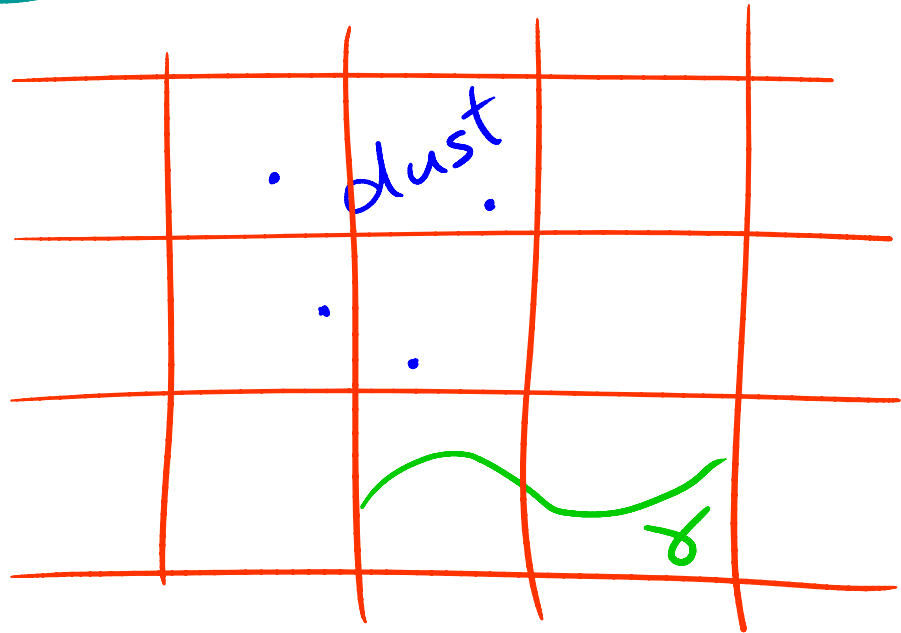
↑ Proper time ↑ Conformal time

$$a(\tau) = \frac{\varphi(t)}{M}$$

SPACE



Early



Later

But $\hat{E} \longleftrightarrow t = \phi / M E_{\text{physical}} \longleftarrow \tau$

Dust co-moving density $\equiv \hat{n}_{\text{dust}} = \text{constant}$

Radiation co-moving \hat{E} -density $\equiv \hat{P}_{\text{rad}} = \text{constant}$

∴ Physical energy densities

$$\rho_{\text{rad}} = \hat{\rho}_{\text{rad}} \left(\frac{M}{\phi(t)} \right)^4 = \hat{\rho}_{\text{rad}} / a^4(z)$$

$$n_{\text{dust}} = \hat{n}_{\text{dust}} \left(\frac{M}{\phi(t)} \right)^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{dust}} = m \hat{n}_{\text{dust}} \left(\frac{M}{\phi(t)} \right)^3 = m \hat{n}_{\text{dust}} / a^3(z)$$

FRIEDMAN EQUATION

$$H = \frac{\dot{a}}{a} \quad \leftarrow \partial_t \quad H^2 = G_N \left(\frac{m \hat{n}_{dust}}{a^3} + \frac{\hat{P}_{rad}}{a^4} + \rho_{vac} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \partial_t \rightarrow \dot{\phi}^2 = \frac{m \hat{n}_{dust} \phi}{M} + \hat{P}_{rad} + \frac{\rho_{vac} \phi^4}{M^4}$$

$$\frac{H}{M} = \frac{\dot{\phi}}{\phi^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{H} = \frac{m \hat{n}_{dust} \phi}{M} + \hat{P}_{rad} + \frac{\rho_{vac} \phi^4}{M^4} - \dot{\phi}^2 = 0$$

energy density

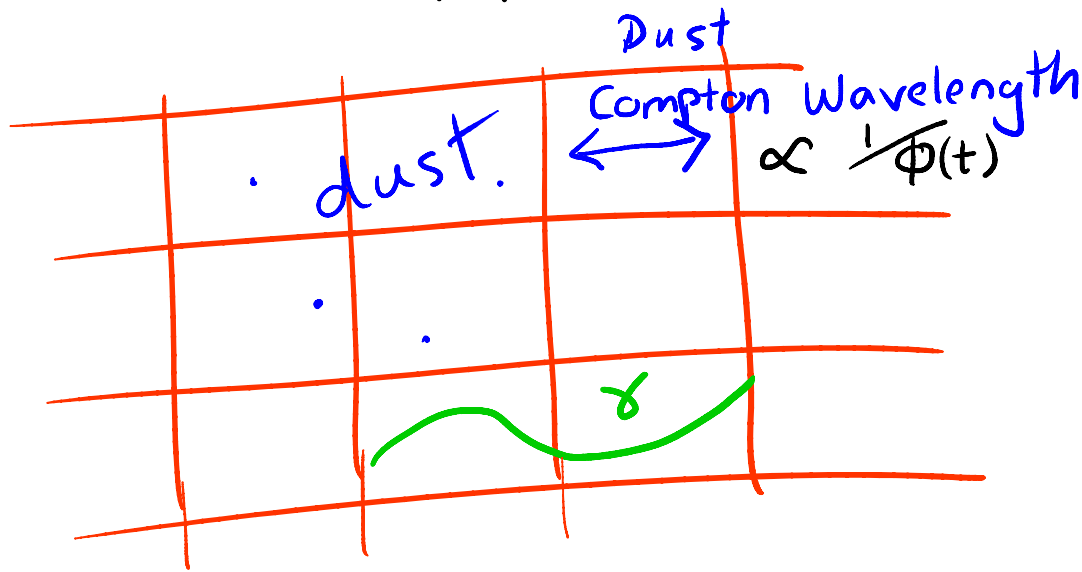
Hamiltonian constraint

"wrong-sign" conformal mode of standard GR

Cosmology of Scalar Gravity

Conserved

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{\dot{m}}{M} \hat{n}_{\text{dust}} \phi + \hat{P}_{\text{rad}} + \frac{\rho_{\text{vac}}}{M^4} \phi^4 + \dot{\phi}^2 \neq 0$$



EARLY

right-sign
kinetic term

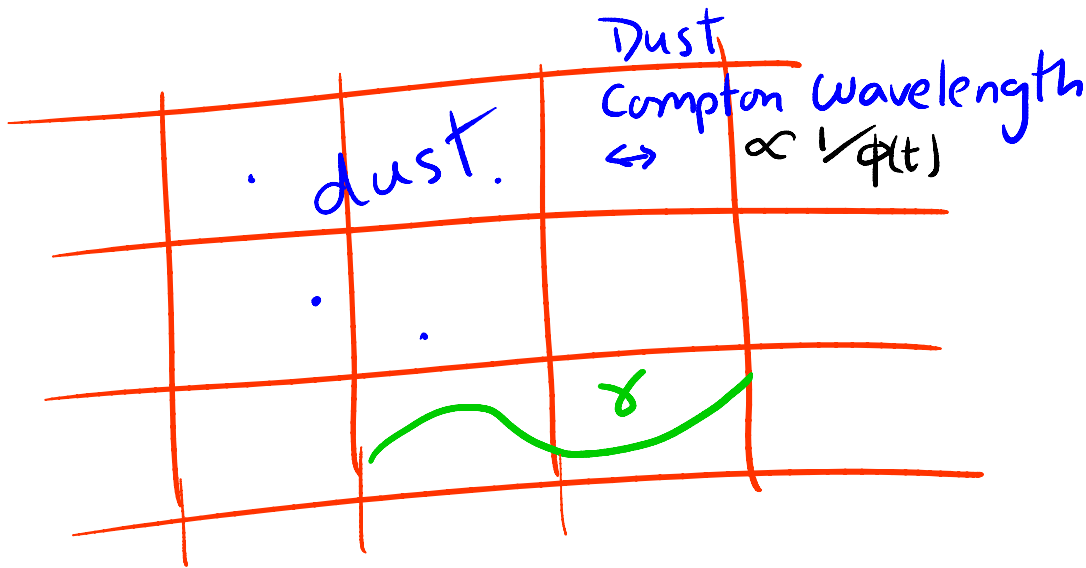
conformally
invariant

$\lambda \phi^4$ coupling

Cosmology of Scalar Gravity

Conserved

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{m}{M} \hat{n}_{\text{dust}} \phi + \hat{P}_{\text{rad}} + \frac{\rho_{\text{vac}}}{M^4} \phi^4 + \dot{\phi}^2 \neq 0$$



LATER

GR Equivalences

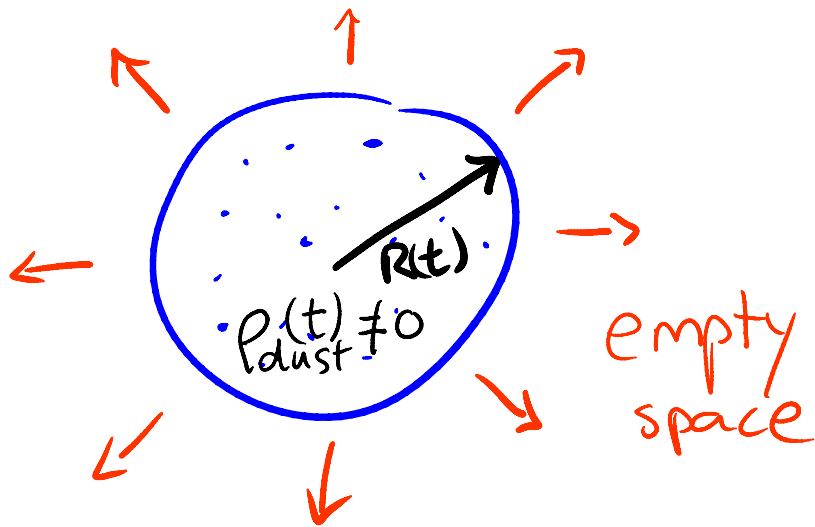
$$\text{Cosmological Constant} \equiv -\rho_{\text{vac}} \\ \geq 0 \text{ in GR} \quad \geq 0 \text{ scalar grav.}$$

$$\text{Radiation type energy} \equiv \mathcal{H} - \hat{P}_{\text{rad}} \\ > 0 \text{ in GR} \quad \geq 0 \text{ scalar grav.}$$

$$\text{Dust energy} \equiv -\frac{m}{M} \phi \hat{n}_{\text{dust}} < 0 \\ > 0 \text{ in GR} \quad \text{scalar grav.}$$

Naively, no matter-dominated cosmology \approx isotropic + homogeneous. BUT...

Newtonian Cosmology



Exploding ball with Newtonian (scalar) attraction

$$-\cancel{\partial_t^2 \tilde{\phi}} + \nabla^2 \tilde{\phi} = \frac{\rho_{\text{dust}}}{M}$$

non-rel. limit

$$R(t) \equiv R_0 a(t), \quad \rho_{\text{dust}}(t) = \rho_0 \left(\frac{a_0}{a(t)} \right)^3$$

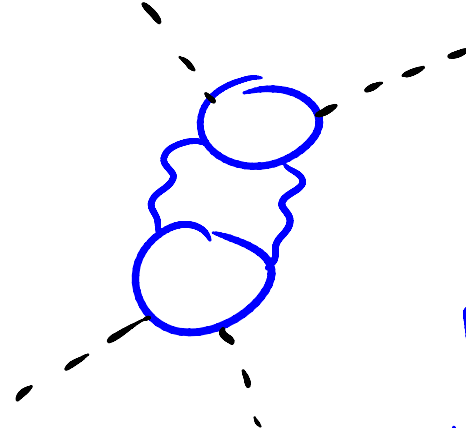
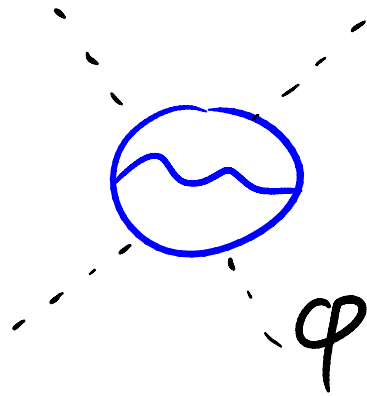
$$\mathcal{H} = m_{\text{ball}} \dot{R}^2 - \frac{m_{\text{ball}}^2}{M^2 R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a} \right)^2 = \frac{\rho}{M^2} + \frac{\mathcal{H}}{m_{\text{ball}} R_0^2} \frac{1}{a^2}$$

Fake "spatial curvature" term

\approx Galilean invariance makes physics inside ball \approx homogeneous + isotropic

Vacuum Energy



Instead of general Coleman-Weinberg potentials $\varphi^4 \ln \varphi, \varphi^2$, which are ~~conformal~~

we can only get $P_{\text{vac}} \sqrt{-g} \equiv \frac{P_{\text{vac}}}{M^4} \phi^4$

\Rightarrow Cosmological Constant Problem of Scalar Gravity

Sundrum '03

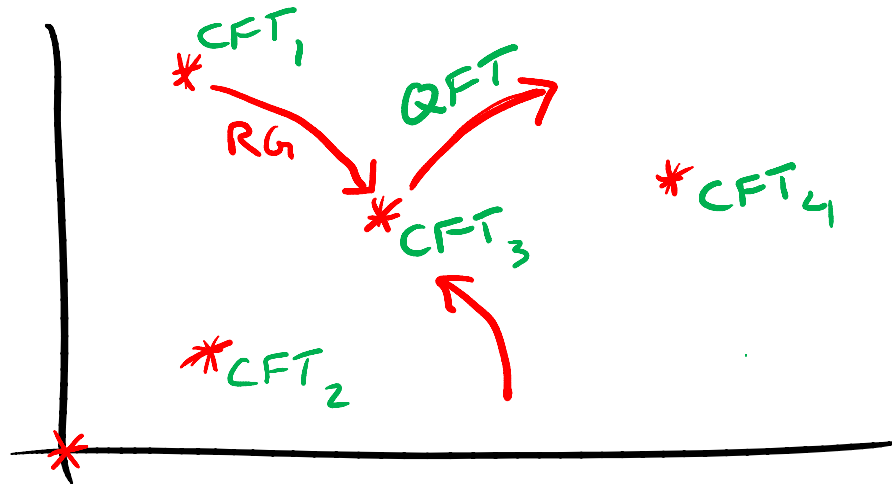
Even Weinberg's No-Go Theorem for CCP '89 applies to scalar gravity

UV Completion

of Chiral Lagrangian of Spontaneous ~~conformal~~
= CFT with $\hat{=}$ MODULI SPACE \equiv Dilaton

MODIFIED GRAVITY \equiv QFT

\equiv ~~Equivalence Principle~~



Space of QFT's
& RG flows

Running is above the "Planck scale" $\langle \phi \rangle \equiv M!$

CONTINUUM LIMIT about FP with single IR-relevant coupling

$$\mathcal{L}^{(x)} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{CFT}}^{(x)} + \sigma^\delta \mathcal{O}^{(x)}$$

\uparrow mass parameter of continuum theory \uparrow relevant coupling, scaling dimension $4-\delta$

Consider "critical exponent"

$$\delta \ll 1 \text{ parametrically}$$

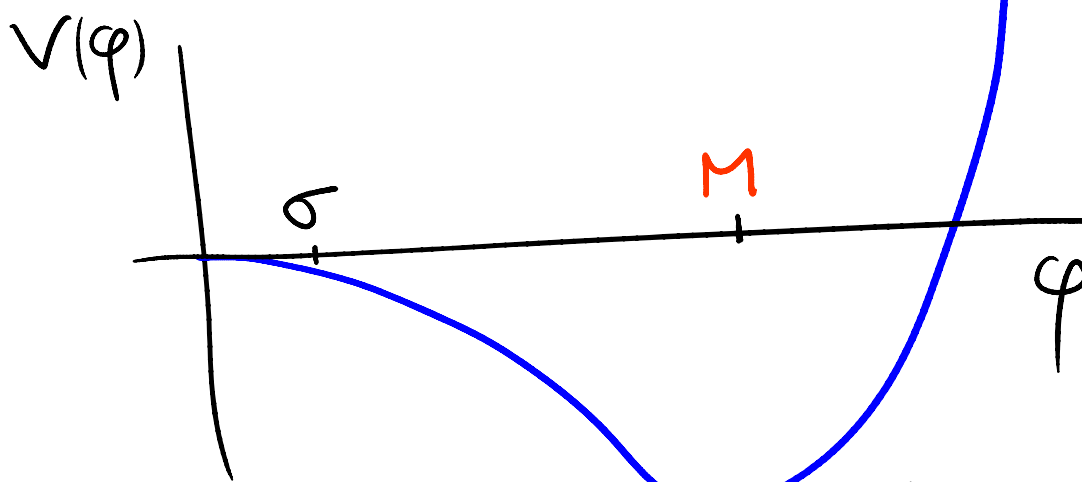
We will assume $\sigma \ll \langle \phi \rangle$ & check self-consistency, so we can expand perturbatively in $(\sigma/\phi)^\delta < 1$

$\sigma^\delta \equiv$ explicit ~~conformal~~ spurion. $\delta > 0 \equiv$ soft breaking

Cosmological Constant Suppression!

Contino, Pomarol, Rattazzi
(talk by Rattazzi, "Planck 2010")

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = (\partial\varphi)^2 - \lambda\varphi^4 + \lambda'\varphi^4\left(\frac{\sigma}{\varphi}\right)^\delta$$



$$\left(\frac{\sigma}{M}\right)^\delta = \frac{4}{4-\delta} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda'}$$

$$V(\varphi) = \lambda\varphi^4\left(1 - \left(\frac{e^{1/4}M}{\varphi}\right)^\delta\right)$$

Normally only relative scale factors (φ) physical, but now absolute scale factor (relative to σ) is.

Useful Approximation

$$V \approx -\gamma \lambda \varphi^4 \ln \frac{e^{1/4} M}{\varphi}$$

if $\gamma |\ln M/\varphi| \ll 1$ $M e^{-1/8} \ll \varphi \ll M e^{1/8}$

Recalling $\frac{H^2}{M^2} \equiv \frac{\dot{\varphi}^2}{\varphi^4}$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{conserved}} = \dot{\varphi}^2 + V(\varphi)$$
$$a \equiv \varphi/M$$

\Rightarrow Friedman Eq.

$$H^2 \doteq G_N \left(\frac{\mathcal{H}_{\text{conserved}}}{a^4} - \gamma \lambda M^4 \ln \frac{e^{1/4} M}{\varphi} \right)$$

fake "radiation" cosmo. const. λ
 $\rightarrow \gamma \lambda \ln M/\varphi (\ll \lambda)$

$$\lambda = \rho_{\text{vac}}/M^4 \gtrsim 10^{-60} \Rightarrow \gamma \sim 10^{-60}!$$

Dark Energy!

~~Equivalence Pr.~~

Sundrum
(to appear)

$$\mathcal{L} = (\partial\varphi)^2 - V(\varphi) + \sum_j \bar{\psi}_j \left[i\not{\partial} - \varphi \left(y_j + y_j' \left(\frac{\sigma}{M} \right)^\delta \right) \right] \psi_j$$

$$m_j = \left[y_j + y_j' \left(\frac{\sigma}{M} \right)^\delta \right] M$$

$$\left. \right)^j \dots \tilde{\varphi} = y_j + y_j' (1-\delta) \left(\frac{\sigma}{M} \right)^\delta$$

\sim fractional error in equivalence

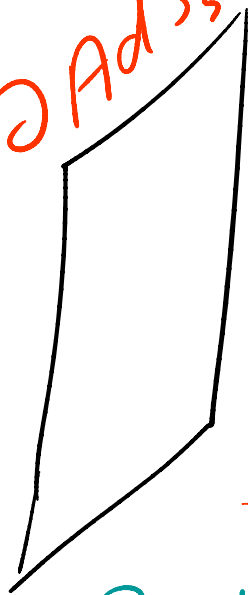
Effect on long-range gravity

$$m_\varphi^2 \sim \delta \lambda M^2 \sim \rho_{\text{vac}} / M^2$$

$\gamma \ll 1$ | Naturalness

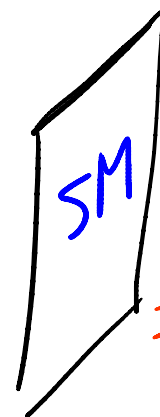
AdS/CFT Dual \equiv RS + Goldberger-Wise Stabilization

∂AdS_5



AdS₅ "slice"

5D GR



usual
4D

IR boundary

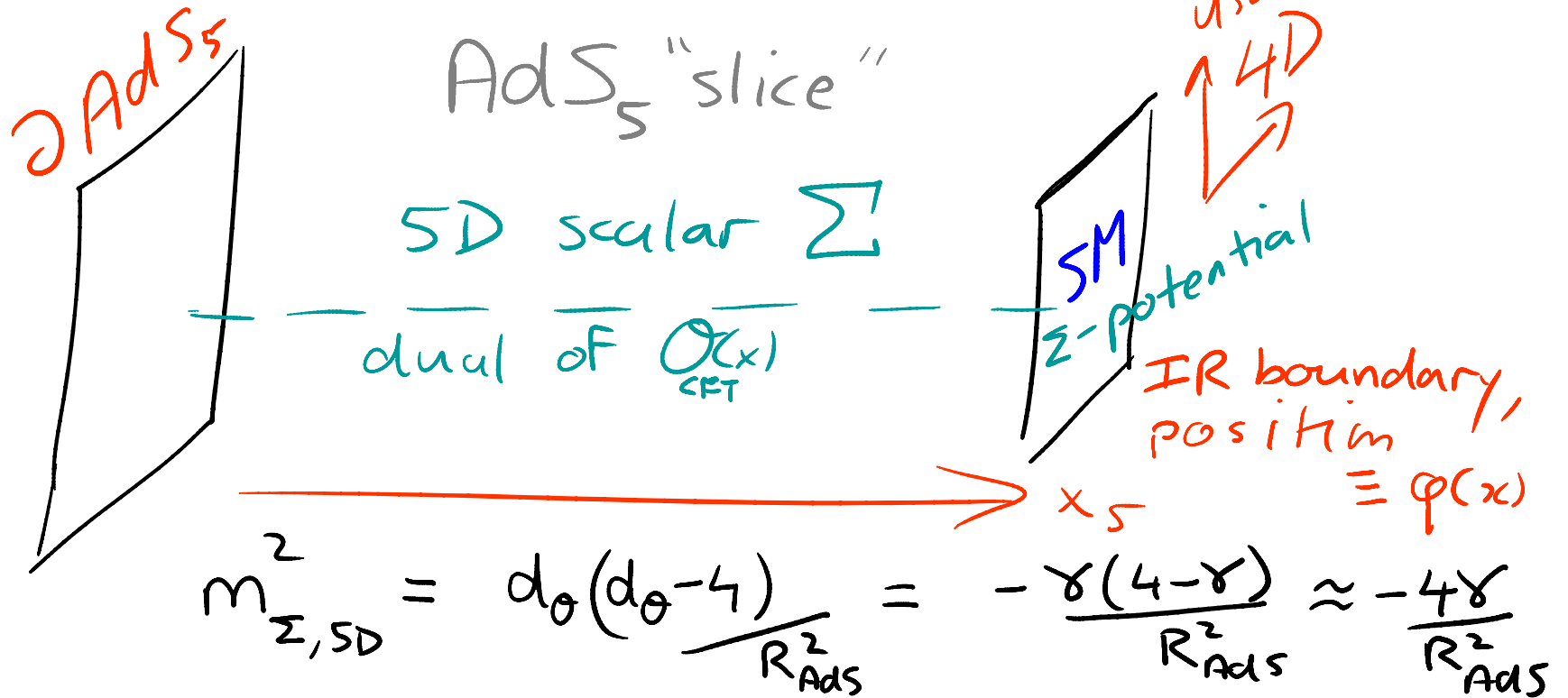
x_5

Radion = " $g_{55}(x)$ "
 $\equiv \varphi(x)$
= Dilaton

Randall, Sundrum '99
Goldberger, Wise '99
Arkani-Hamed, Porrati, Randall '00
Rattazzi, Zaffaroni '00

$\gamma \ll 1$ | Naturalness

AdS/CFT Dual \equiv RS + Goldberger-Wise

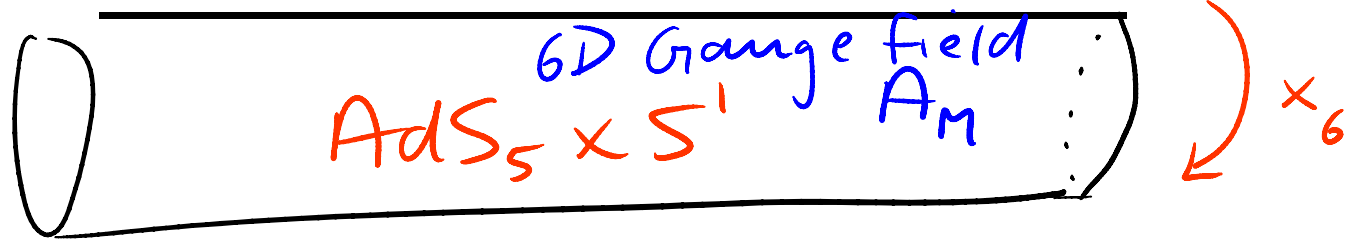


nearly massless "good" tachyon.

Σ nearly massless_{5D} naturally because
 = 5D Pseudo-Goldstone Boson Rattazzi Planck 2010 talk

PGTB protection from Quantum Gravity?

Agrawal, Sundrum
(to appear)



$$\Sigma \equiv A_6 \Rightarrow m_{\Sigma, 5D}^2 \sim e^{-m_{\text{charge}}^{6D} R_6} \equiv \gamma$$

x_5

via Hosotani mechanism

naturally extremely small

But can have light charges on IR brane
 \Rightarrow brane-localized Σ -potential

Modified Cosmology

Sundrum
(to appear)

δ -suppression of cosmological constant
if $\ln M/\phi(\text{today}) \sim O(1)$.

Seems mild, but obviously tiny
part of phase space of model.

Such tuning in phase space may be
no better than the continuum

landscape story in standard GR.

but sensible field theory, while the GR
continuum landscape \ni Super-Planck VEVs.

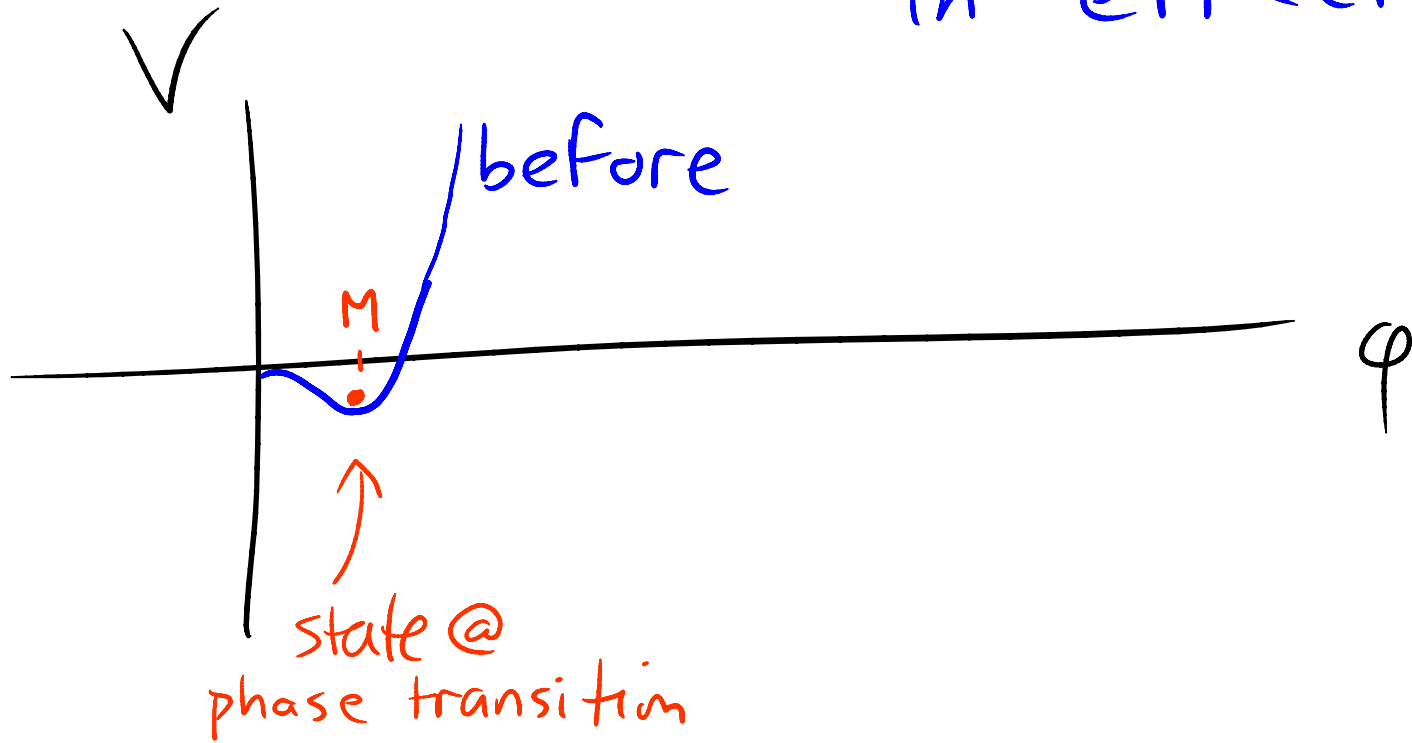
Phase transition

in matter sector suddenly
changes vacuum energy $\lambda \rightarrow \xi \lambda$

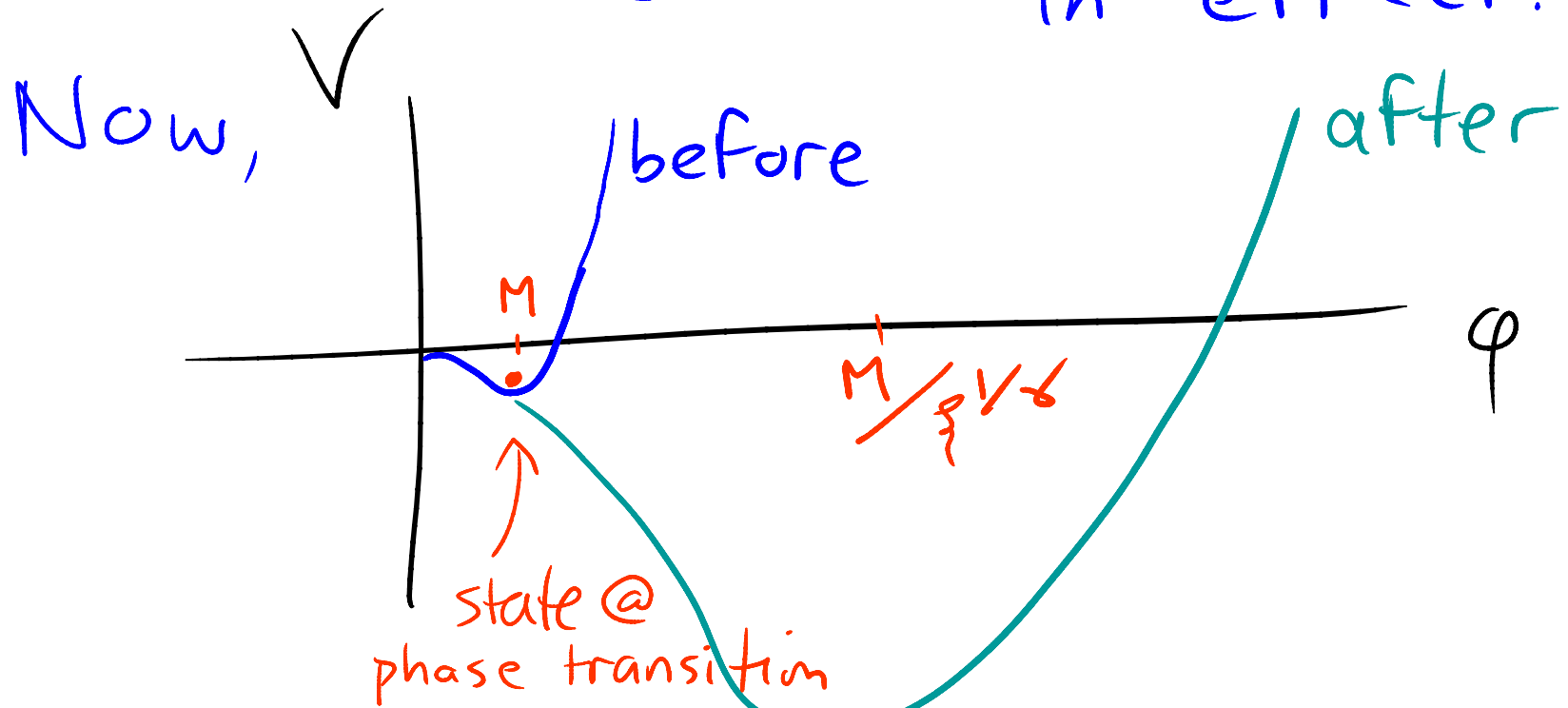
Consider $\xi \lesssim 1$, λ' unchanged say:

Potential $V(\varphi) = \lambda \varphi^4 \left(1 - \left(\frac{e^{1/4} M}{\varphi} \right)^8 \right)$
 $\rightarrow \lambda \varphi^4 \left(1 - \left(\frac{e^{1/4} M}{\xi^{1/8} \varphi} \right)^8 \right)$

Suppose originally $\varphi \sim O(M)$
so cosmological constant cancellation
in effect.

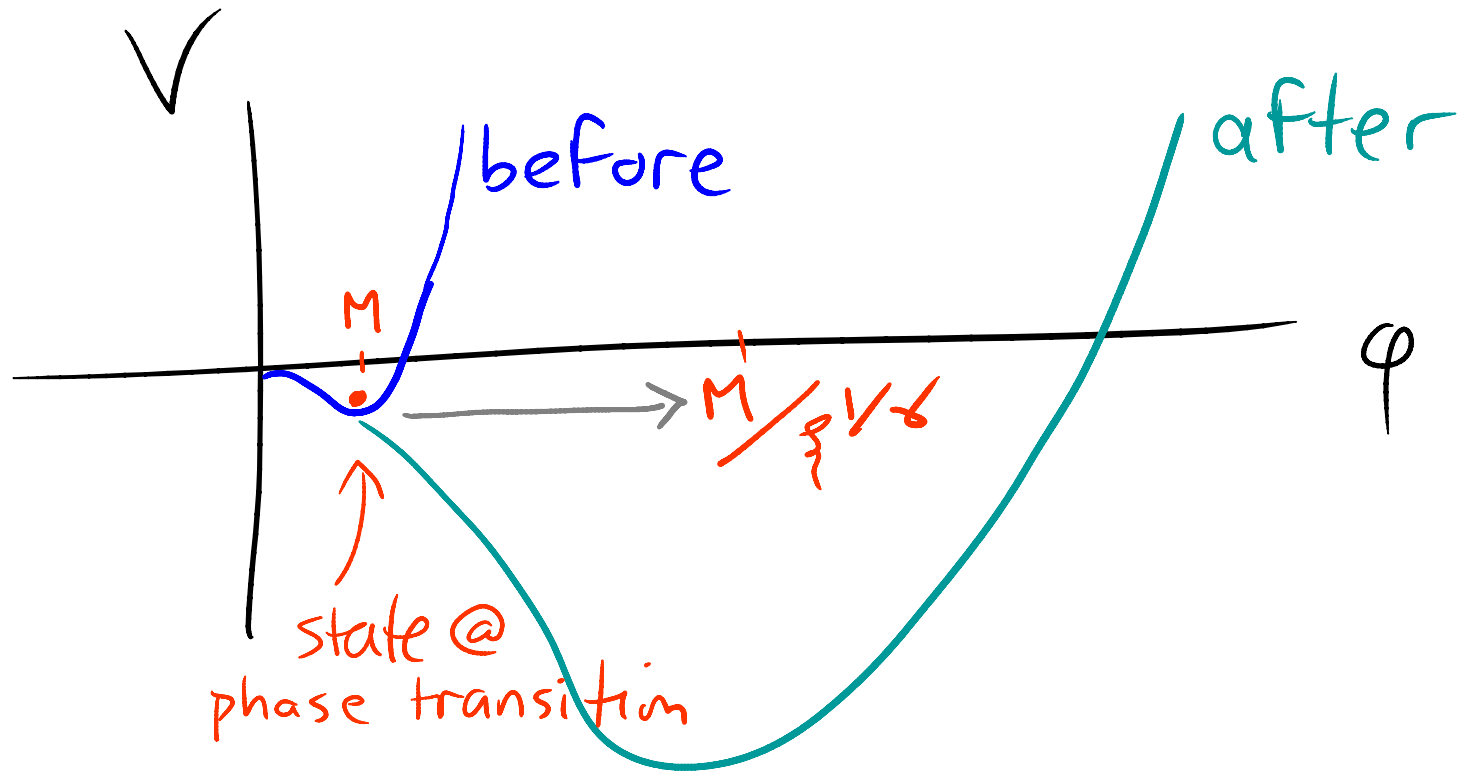


Suppose originally $\varphi \sim O(M)$
 so cosmological constant cancellation
 in effect.



We thereby "start" new phase $\ln \frac{M}{\sqrt[3]{1/8} \varphi} \sim O\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)$
 without δ -suppression. In fact
 $-\lambda \varphi^4 \left(\frac{\sigma}{\varphi}\right)^\delta$ dominates \equiv HIGH INFLATION!

Eventually inflation ends
as $\varphi \sim O\left(\frac{M}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{1/2}$ & δ -suppression returns.



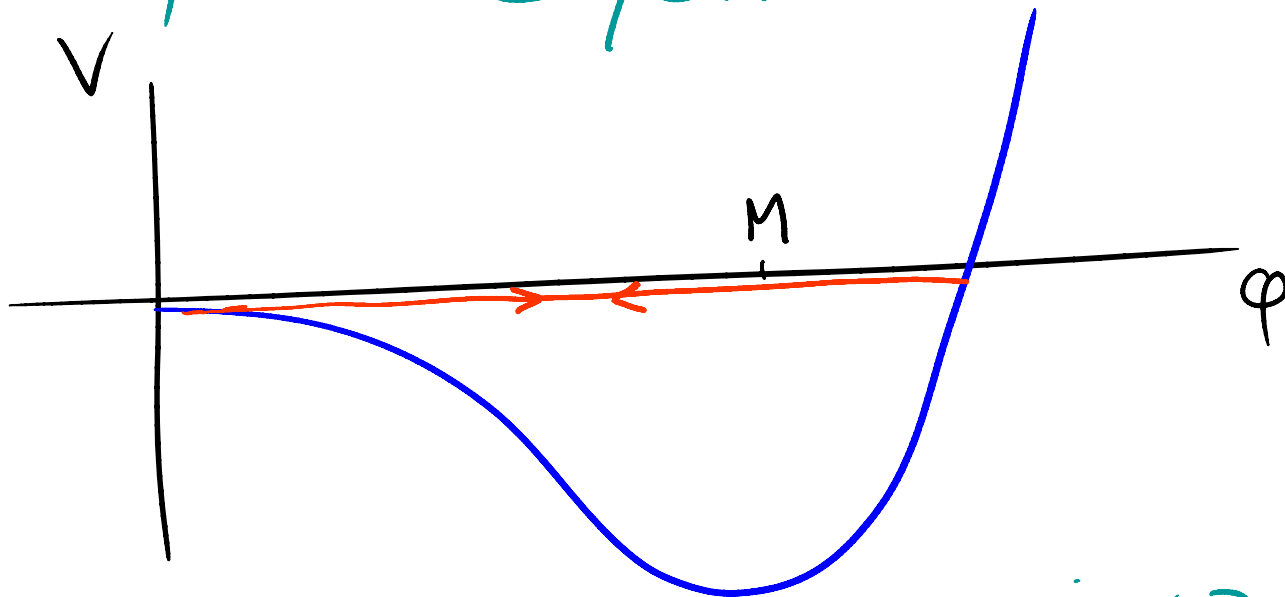
But by then $\sim 1/8$ e-foldings have
inflated away any original matter/radiation.

REHEATING AFTER AUTO-INFLATION

Phase-transition-robust initial conditions,

$$\varphi \sim O_+, \dot{\varphi} \sim O_+, V = \lambda \varphi^4 \left(1 - \left(\frac{e^{1/4} M}{\varphi}\right)^\delta\right)$$

naively \Rightarrow Cyclic Cosmology

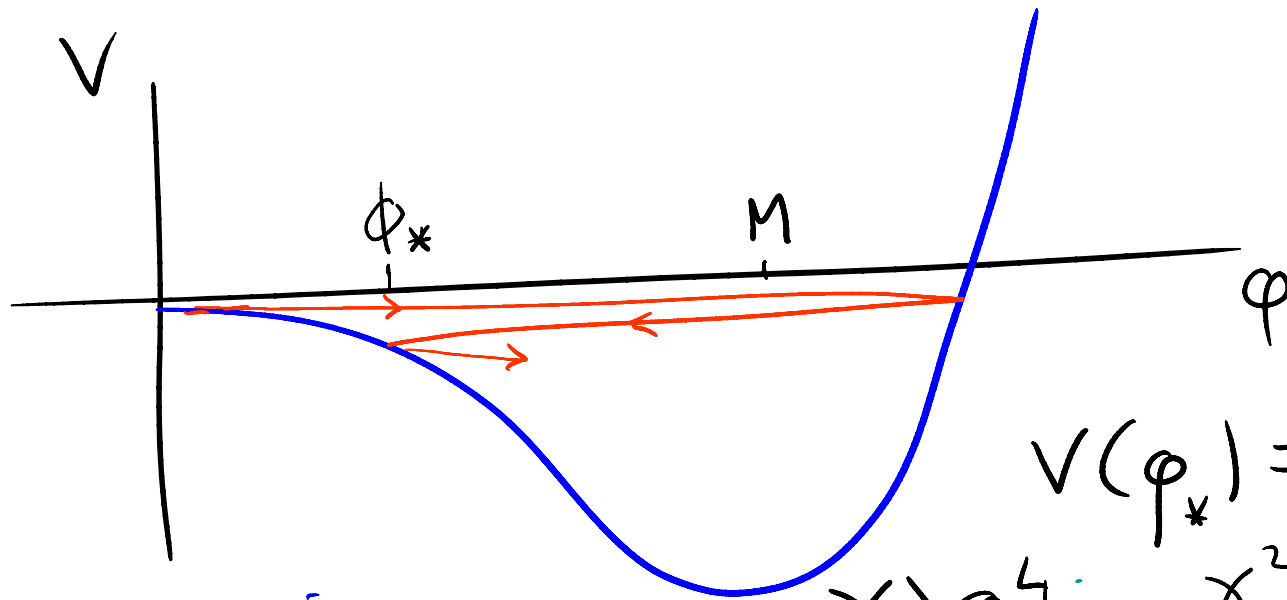


But this neglects Cosmological Particle Production
Eg. into (real) radiation $T_{\text{rad}} \sim H$

requires some mass scale in radiation, eg. massless QED

REHEATING AFTER AUTO-INFLATION
 maximal (in absolute terms, not Planck units)
 when $\varphi \sim O(M)$, $T_{\text{rad}} \sim \sqrt{\delta\lambda} M$

\Rightarrow Energy in φ reduced from O_+ by T_{rad}^4
 $\sim \delta^2 \lambda^2 M^4$



$$V(\varphi_*) = -T_{\text{rad}}^4$$

$$\delta\lambda\varphi_*^4 \sim \delta^2\lambda^2 M^4$$

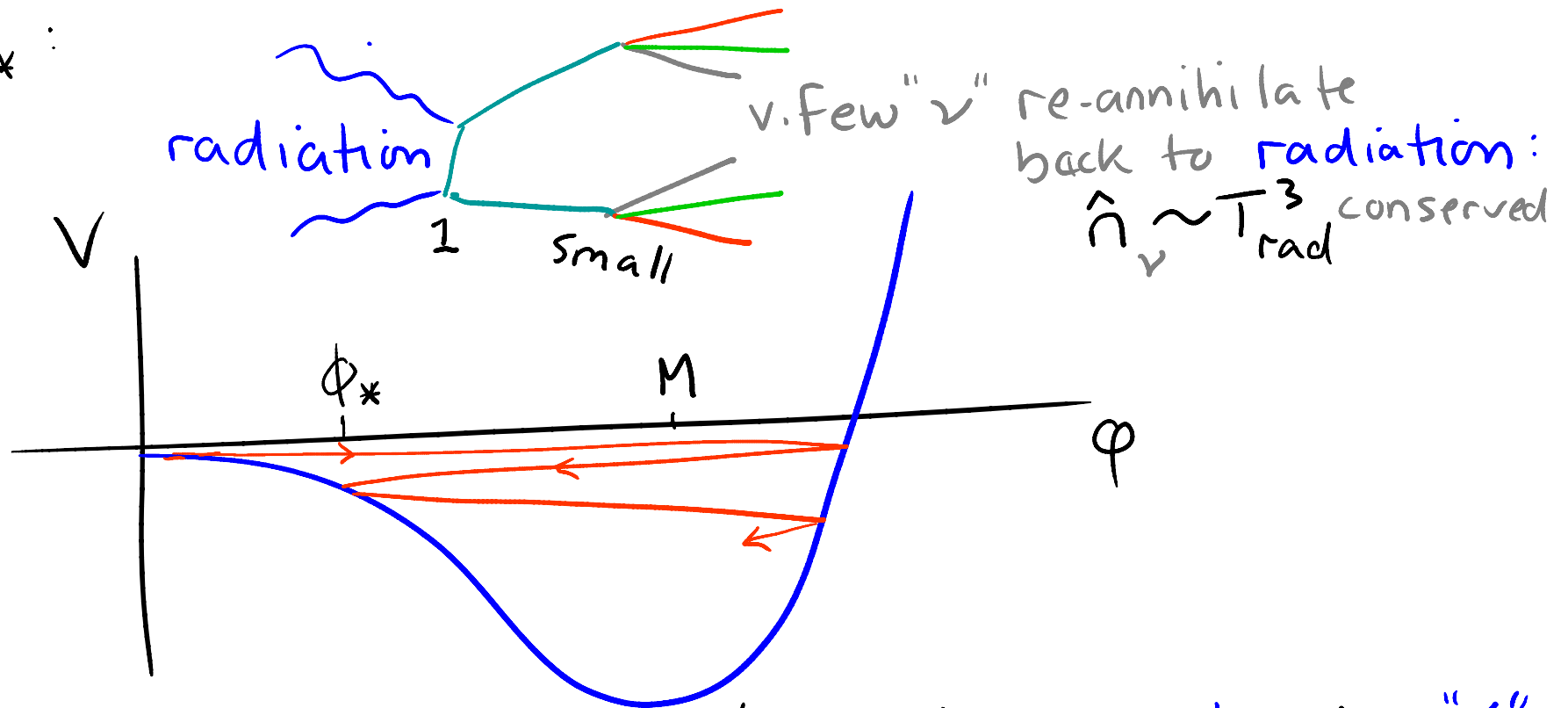
In Planck units,
 at first bounce $T_{\text{rad}}/M \sim \sqrt{\delta\lambda}$

but after 2nd bounce $T_{\text{rad}}/\varphi_* \sim (\delta\lambda)^{1/4} \equiv 3^\circ\text{K radiation!}$
 BUT NO "BARYONS"...

"BARYONS" ($m \gg (\rho_{\text{vac, today}})^{1/4} \sim 10^{-3} \text{ eV}$)

Imagine particles with "ν-like" masses so that radiation can annihilate into them

$\gtrsim \phi_*$:



Suppose ν decays @ $\phi \sim \alpha M$, each to $N \gg 1$ " δ 's"

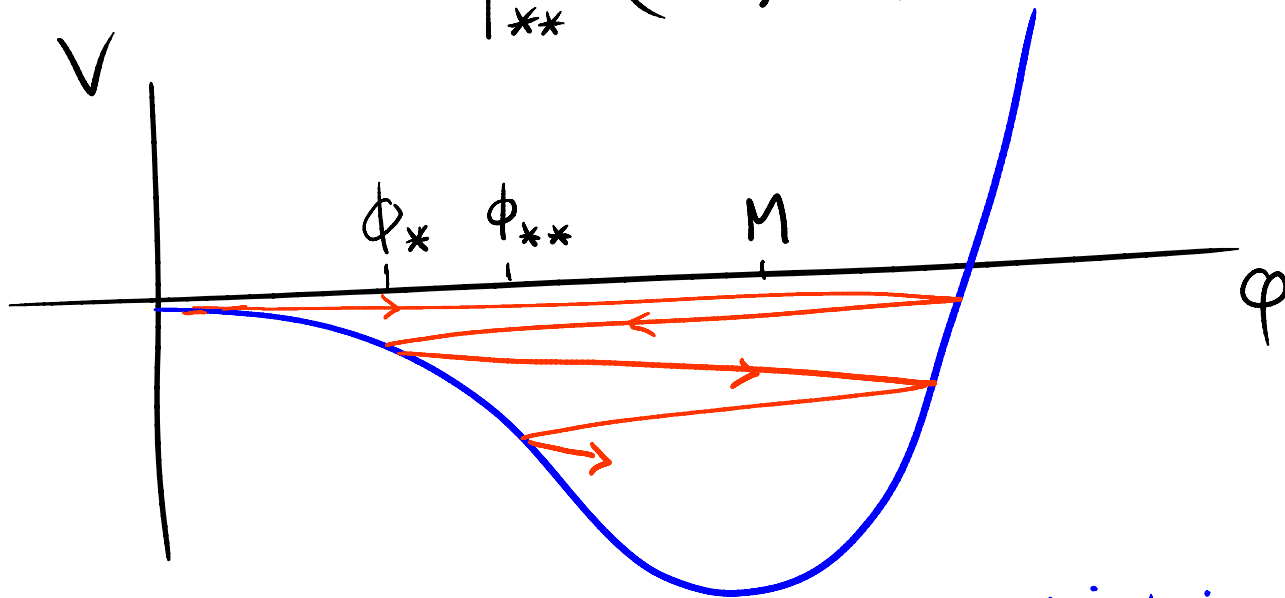
(Eq. $Z^0 \rightarrow$ many hadrons \ni many $\pi^0 \rightarrow$ many δ 's.)
 $\Rightarrow \hat{n}_\delta \sim N \hat{n}_\nu \sim N T_{\text{rad}}^3 \sim N M^3 (\delta \lambda)^{3/2}$, $E_\delta \sim y_\nu M / N \sim (\delta \lambda)^{1/4} M / N$.

"BARYONS" ($m \gg (\rho_{\text{vac, today}})^{1/4} \sim 10^{-3} \text{ eV}$)

Energy density thereby dumped into radiation
& lost to $\varphi \sim \hat{n}_\gamma E_\gamma \sim (\gamma\lambda)^{7/4} M^4$.

\Rightarrow 4th bounce @ ϕ_{**} : $\gamma\lambda \varphi_{**}^4 \sim (\gamma\lambda)^{7/4} M^4$

$$\phi_{**} \sim (\gamma\lambda)^{3/16} M$$

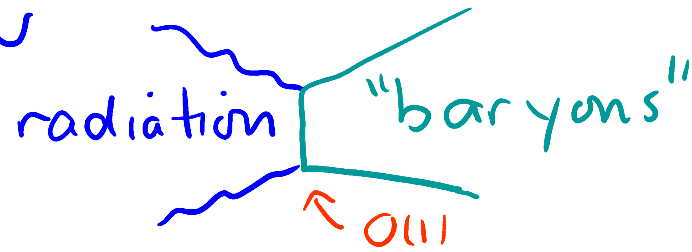


In Planck units, the radiation can be quite energetic $E_\gamma / \varphi_{**} \sim (\gamma\lambda)^{1/16} / N$

"BARYONS" ($m \gg (P_{\text{vac, today}})^{1/4} \sim 10^{-3} \text{ eV}$)

can be produced now

$$\frac{m_{\text{baryon}}}{\varphi_{**}} \sim \frac{E_{\gamma}}{\varphi_{**}} \sim \frac{(\gamma\lambda)^{1/6}}{N}$$



at a rate $\frac{\text{sol.}}{\text{sol.}} \sim \hat{n}_{\gamma}^2 \sigma_{\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \text{baryons}} \sim \frac{1}{m_{\text{baryon}}^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate/volume} &\sim \hat{n}_{\gamma}^2 \sigma_{\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \text{baryons}} \sim N^2 M^6 (\gamma\lambda)^3 \frac{N^2}{(\gamma\lambda)^{1/2} M^2} \\ &\sim N^4 M^4 (\gamma\lambda)^{5/2} \end{aligned}$$

over Period $H^{-1} \sim \frac{1}{(\gamma\lambda)^{1/2} \varphi_{**}}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\rho_{\text{baryons}}}{\varphi_{**}^4} \sim m_{\text{baryon}} H^{-1} \hat{n}_{\gamma}^2 \sigma \frac{1}{(\gamma\lambda)^{3/4} M^4} \sim N^3 (\gamma\lambda)^{21/16}$$

$< \frac{\rho_{\text{rad}}}{\varphi_{**}^4} \sim \gamma\lambda$
but

Saturating, $m_{\text{baryon}} \sim (\gamma\lambda)^{1/6} \varphi_{**} \equiv "10 \text{ MeV}", N \sim 10^{12}$

DARK ENERGY EQUATION OF STATE $w \equiv P/\rho$

Generally, $\rho \propto a^{-3(1+w)} \propto \phi^{-3(1+w)}$

For Dark Energy $\rho_{DE} \propto \phi^{-3(1+w) \ln \frac{\phi}{\phi_{**}}}$
 $w+1 \ll 1$

We have $\frac{\rho}{M^4} \equiv \delta \lambda \ln \frac{\phi}{M} \propto \ln \frac{\phi}{\phi_{**}} + \ln \frac{\phi_{**}}{M}$
 $\propto 1 + \frac{\ln \frac{\phi}{\phi_{**}}}{\ln \frac{\phi_{**}}{M}}$

$\Rightarrow w+1 \sim \frac{1}{\ln \frac{\phi_{**}}{M}} \sim 1\%$

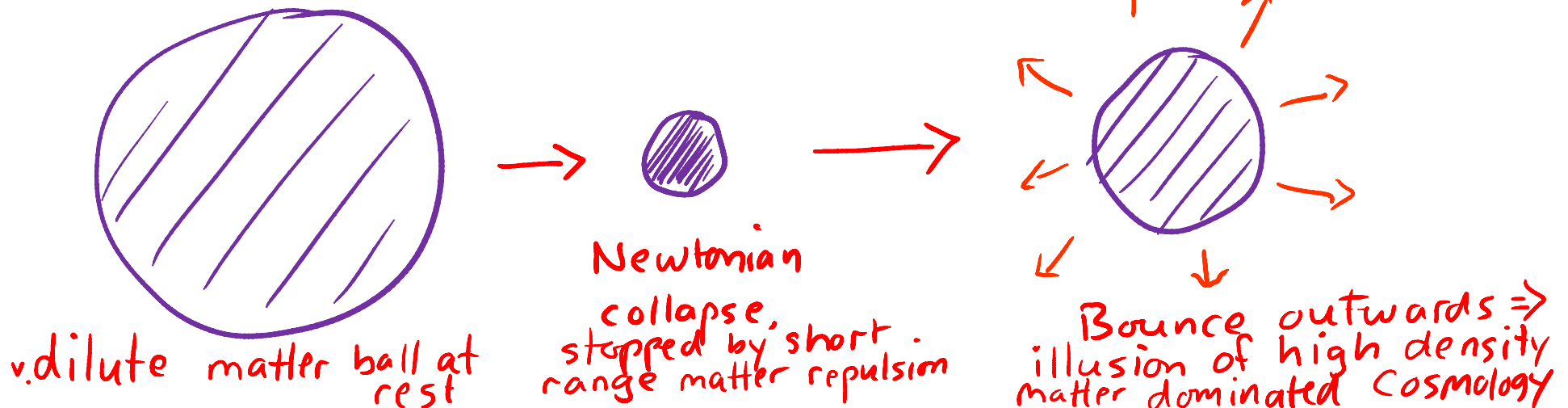
CENTRAL THORNY ISSUE

for good analogy

Our scalar cosmo \equiv "Cold" Big Bang
 $\sim 3^{\circ}\text{K}$
while we have evidence in real world
of "Hot" Big Bang (eg BBN)

Can hot follow cold?

Eg. Newtonian Matter Cosmology



MODIFIED spin-2 GR?

Egs. Dvali - Gabadadze - Porrati '00
Einstein-Aether Jacobson, Mattingly '01
Ghost Condensate Arkani-Hamed, Cheng, Luty, Mukohyama '04
Horava-Lifshitz '09

Moral I draw from scalar gravity:
deform holographic (non-redundant)
description
harder for real GR!

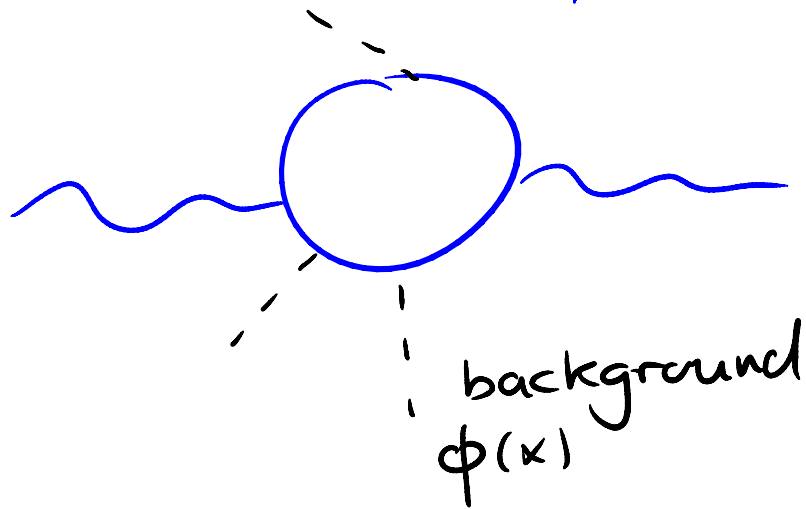
Eg. deforming CFT \rightarrow Modified AdS gravity Sundrum '07

BACKUP

SLIDES

Radiative Corrections

Scale anomaly of QED + classical ϕ



Dim. Reg. + \overline{MS} $\mathcal{L}_{4+\epsilon D} = \bar{\psi}(i\not{D} - y\phi)\psi - \frac{\mu^\epsilon}{4e^2} F_{\mu\nu}^2$

$$\Pi(q) \sim \frac{1}{e^2(\mu)} + \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \ln \frac{\mu^2}{y^2\phi^2 + q^2}$$

V. long distances

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{e^2 \mu} + \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \ln \frac{\mu^2}{y^2 \phi^2} \right) F_{\mu\nu}^2$$

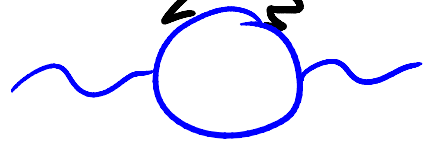
↗ ↘
Light bends!

Gravity picture

must maintain general covariance in 4+ε

grav. background

↪ conf. symmetry



$$\mathcal{L}_{4+\epsilon D} = \sqrt{-g} \left\{ \bar{\psi} (i \not{D}_{\text{em}} - m) \psi - \frac{\mu^\epsilon}{4e^2} g^{\mu\nu} g^{\alpha\beta} F_{\mu\alpha} F_{\nu\beta} \right\}$$

em + grav

$$= \bar{\psi} (i \not{D}_{\text{em}} - y \phi) \psi - \frac{(\mu \phi)^\epsilon}{4e^2} F_{\mu\nu}^2$$

Note ↗ ↘ no bending!

$g_{\mu\nu} = \phi^2 / M^2 \eta_{\mu\nu}$
 $\psi \rightarrow \psi \left(\frac{M}{\phi} \right)^{\frac{3+\epsilon}{2}}$

Long Distances $\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{e^2} + \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \ln \frac{\mu \phi / M}{y \phi} \right) F_{\mu\nu}^2$

MORAL Scale invariant theory \equiv

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4e^2\left(\frac{\mu\phi}{M}\right)} F_{\mu\nu}^2 + \bar{\Psi}(i\not{D}_{em} - y\phi)\Psi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{e^2\mu} + \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left(\frac{\tilde{\phi}}{M} + \frac{\tilde{\phi}^2}{M^2} + \dots \right) \right) F_{\mu\nu}^2 + \bar{\Psi}(i\not{D} - y\phi)\Psi$$

price is non-renormalizability

Non-ren. Chiral Lagrangian for
dilaton + light matter/radiation $< M$

MORAL Scale invariant theory \equiv

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4e^2 \left(\frac{\mu\phi}{M}\right)} F_{\mu\nu}^2 + \bar{\Psi} (i\not{D}_{em} - y\phi) \Psi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{e^2 \mu} + \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left(\frac{\tilde{\phi}}{M} + \frac{\tilde{\phi}^2}{M^2} + \dots \right) \right) F_{\mu\nu}^2$$

$+ \bar{\Psi} (i\not{D} - y\phi) \Psi$
price is non-renormalizability

Non-ren, Chiral Lagrangian for
dilaton + light matter/radiation $< M$
UV-completed by CFT with $\dot{\equiv}$ modulus
 ϕ & other light ($\ll \langle \phi \rangle$) matter/radiation.

$m_{\text{grav}} = m_{\text{inertial}}$ for proton?

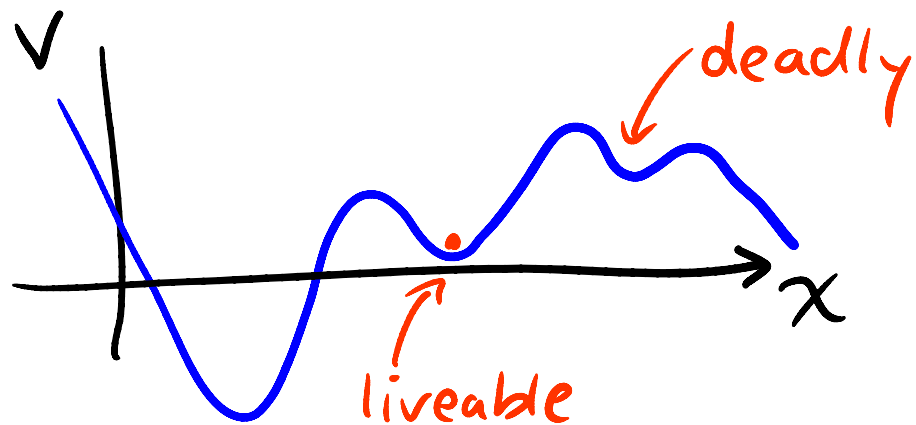
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} &= -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{g^2(\mu)} - \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \ln \frac{\phi}{M} \right) G_{\mu\nu}^a{}^2 \\ &\quad + \bar{\psi} i \not{D}_{\text{QCD}} \psi \\ &\quad + \phi \\ &= -\frac{1}{4g^2(\frac{\mu\phi}{M})} G_{\mu\nu}^2 + \bar{\psi} i \not{D} \psi \end{aligned}$$

Normally, $m_{\text{proton}} = \underbrace{\mu e^{-\frac{16\pi^2}{g^2(\mu)}}}_{\text{RG-invariant}}$

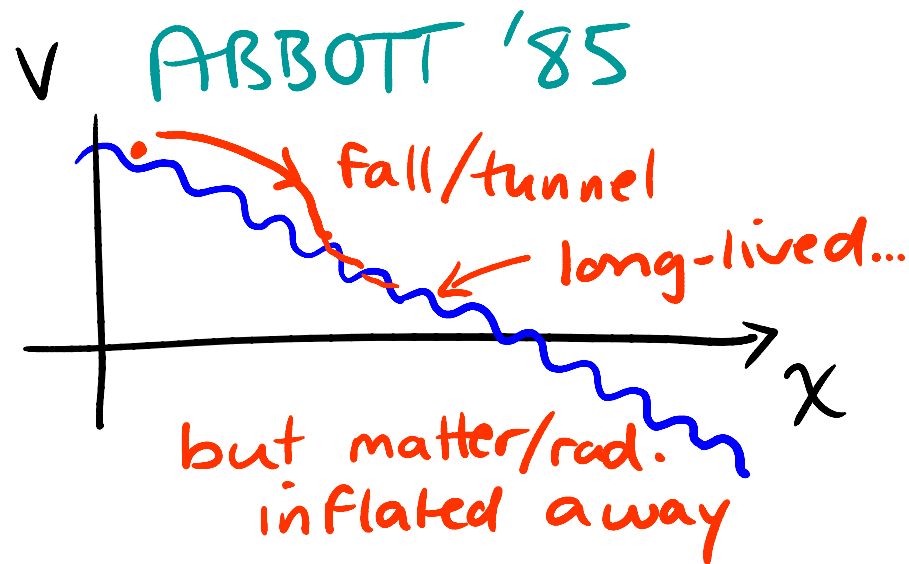
$\xrightarrow{+ \text{soft } \phi(x)}$ $\mu e^{-\frac{16\pi^2}{g^2(\mu)} + \ln \frac{\phi}{M}} \equiv m_{\text{proton}} \frac{\phi}{M}$

✓

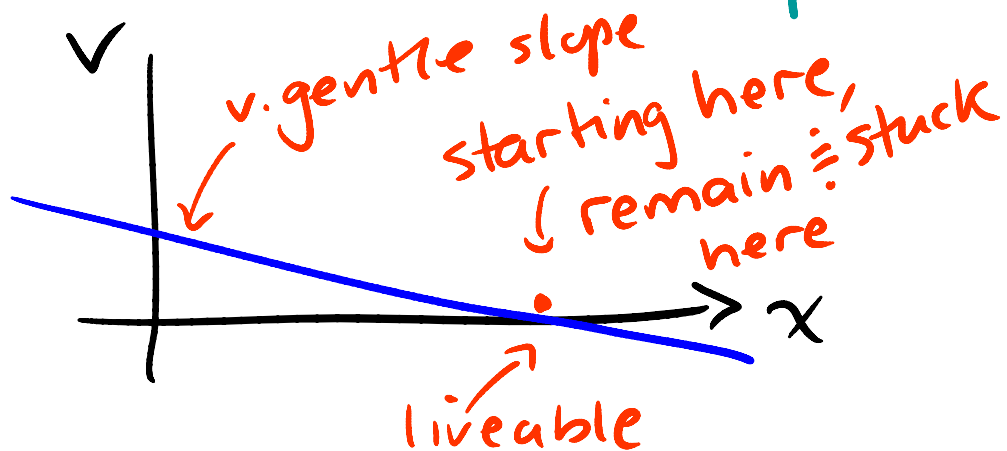
DISCRETUM



ADJUSTMENT MECHANISMS OF STANDARD GR



Continuum Landscape



CAN BE BORROWED. ANYTHING NEW?