



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA VANCOUVER

Unifying the Universe

A.O.Barvinsky

Theory Department, Lebedev Physics Institute, Moscow

PITP public lecture, UBC, Vancouver, 12 October, 2016 The efforts to understand the universe is one of the very few things that lifts human life a little above the level of farce... S. Weinberg, 1977





Scales in the Universe

	Size of the Universe	90 billion light years » 1028 cm
Cosmology, astrophysics	<i>1000000000000000000000000000000000000</i>	
	Galaxies and their clusters Stars, orbit of Earth	10-100 Mpc » 10²⁵ cm 150 million km » 10¹³ cm
Chemistry, atomic and nuclear physics	Molecules Atomic nuclei	1 angstrom » 10⁻⁸ cm 1 fermi » 10⁻¹³ cm
High energy particle physics	Higgs boson	» <i>10⁻¹⁶</i> cm
Quantum gravity	Planck length	» <i>10⁻³³</i> cm
	<i>0.00000000000000000000000000000000000</i>	

Constants of Nature and Planck scale



Unification of scales:



The Universe expands





• Hubble law



• There exists background radiation with the temperature $T \approx 3K$



Penzias, Wilson 1965





Decrease of temperature (of radiation – photon gas) during expansion



When the Universe was 1000 times smaller its temperature was about $2725^{\circ}K$

The schematic picture of Big Bang evolution of the Universe



Formation of the background (relic) radiation at the epoch of recombination



CMB observations: 1990-ies and on – the epoch of "precision" cosmology



Problems with the old Big Bang scenario



contradiction

Stage of rapid accelerated expansion – inflation (A.Guth)





Exponential expansion law: when time grows twice the size gets squared, when time triples – the size gets raised to cubic power, etc.

 $a \sim e^{Ht}$ $H \sim \text{const}$ Hubble parameter of the inflation \neq present Hubble

Theory of cosmological perturbations in the exponentially expanding Universe

A.Starobinsky, 1978, gravitational waves

V.Mukhanov and G.Chibisov, 1981, waves of density perturbations as seeds that grew to become galaxies -- the source for a formation of LSS (large scale structure of the Universe) Hawking, Guth, Pi, Steinhardt, Turner, Albrecht

The theory is based on the Heisenberg uncertainty relation of quantum mechanics

Change of paradigm: initial state is a vacuum with only quantum fluctuations – everything originates from them !









There always exist unavoidable Quantum Fluctuations

 $\Delta p \Delta x \ge h$

Quantum fluctuations in the density distribution are large (10⁻⁵) only in extremely small scales (~10⁻³³ cm), but very small (~10⁻⁵⁸) on galactic scales (~10²⁵ cm) Can we transfer the large fluctuations from extremely small scales to large scales???



a vacuum or nearly vacuum state of zero temperature

Perturbations of matter and gravitational field:

produce perturbations of temperature of relic radiation – CMB – which we observe now

eventually produce large scale structure of the Universe – stars, galaxies, galaxy clusters

have a logarithmic or power spectrum – amplitude increases by a few percent when the wavelength, increases several times

$$\Phi\sim\lambda^{1-n_S}$$
 n_S — spectral index



SKY <u>http://map.gsfc.nasa.gov/media/121238/index.html</u> The detailed, all-sky picture of the infant universe created from nine years of WMAP data. The image reveals 13.77 billion year old temperature fluctuations (shown as color differences) that correspond to the seeds that grew to become the galaxies. This image shows a temperature range of \pm 200 microKelvin. Credit: NASA / WMAP Science Team WMAP # 121238 Image.

$n_s = 0.968 \pm 0.006$ Planck 2015

How comes that inflation expansion accelerates when gravity is an attraction force?

$$F_{1} = F_{2} = G \frac{m_{1} \times m_{2}}{r^{2}}$$



$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$

"Spacetime curvature" "energy density and pressure"



What is spacetime curvature?



positive, negative and zero curvature of a 2-dimensional surface

"Picture" of 4-dimensional curved spacetime:



What is **A**?
$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T_{\mu\nu} - Ag_{\mu\nu}$$



Positive **/** -- repulsive force

Alexander Friedman



"On the possibility of a world with constant negative curvature of space" (1924)

What happens if the Cosmological Constant (Λ) has different values?

What happens if the universe is expanding?



Einstein GR: 1) Pressure also weighs 2) pressure can be negative 3) pressure can play the role of ¤

Scalar field with a potential V(A)

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\dot{\phi}^2}{2} + V(\phi)$$
$$p = \frac{\dot{\phi}^2}{2} - V(\phi)$$



 $\Lambda = 8\pi GV(\phi) \simeq \text{const}$

Mechanism of inflation --- slow roll of the INFLATON field **Á** (A.Starobinsky, A.Linde)





Shapes of potential -- types of inflation: "new" inflation, "chaotic" inflation, etc.



End of inflation, inflaton oscillations \rightarrow reheating of the matter

→ further standard model of Big Bang



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/60/CMB_Timeline75.jpg By NASA/WMAP Science Team [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons





Large Hadron Collider CERN, Geneva July 2012 F. Englert, P.Higgs Nobel Prize, 2013

M_{Higgs}' 125 GeV



Why "God particle"?



Higgs inflation – Higgs boson coupled to gravity



F.Bezrukov, M.Shaposhnikov





What was at the beginning?

The space and time had both one beginning . The space was made not in time but simultaneously with time.

Saint Augustin of Hipo

Inflation

Quantum Fluctuations





Underbarrier (classically forbidden) evolution in imaginary time ¿



Hartle-Hawking wavefunction of the Universe







What might be wrong with the Hartle-Hawking wavefunction ?

Hartle-Hawking wavefunction is a vacuum state – the birth of the Universe from "nothing"





A vacuum state (as any other single state) is not unique – so why from "nothing" rather than from "Everything"?

HH state does not generate good initial conditions for inflation – at the minimum of the inflaton potential rather than its maximum

So what can be the alternative?

This is a concept of transition from the wavefunction to the *density matrix* of the Universe:



What is density matrix?

In classical theory probabilities sum up: p_1 , $p_2 \rightarrow p_1 + p_2$

In quantum theory quantum states (wavefunctions) sum up:

$$\begin{split} |\Psi\rangle &= |\Psi_1\rangle + |\Psi_2\rangle \\ & \swarrow^{p_1} \qquad \swarrow^{p_2} \\ \langle \Psi | \mathcal{O} | \Psi \rangle &= \langle \Psi_1 | \mathcal{O} | \Psi_1 \rangle + \langle \Psi_2 | \mathcal{O} | \Psi_2 \rangle \\ &+ \langle \Psi_1 | \mathcal{O} | \Psi_2 \rangle + \langle \Psi_2 | \mathcal{O} | \Psi_1 \rangle \end{split}$$



L.Landau

cross terms – interference between red and blue

$$\begin{array}{c} \Psi \to \rho \\ \langle \Psi | \mathcal{O} | \Psi \rangle = \langle \Psi_1 | \mathcal{O} | \Psi_1 \rangle + \langle \Psi_2 | \mathcal{O} | \Psi_2 \rangle \\ + \langle \Psi_1 | \mathcal{O} | \Psi_2 \rangle + \langle \Psi_2 | \mathcal{O} | \Psi_1 \rangle \end{array}$$

destruction of interference

Rules of the game:

$$|\Psi\rangle = |\Psi_1\rangle + |\Psi_2\rangle \rightarrow \hat{\rho} = |\Psi_1\rangle\langle\Psi_1| + |\Psi_2\rangle\langle\Psi_2|$$

 $\langle \Psi | \mathcal{O} | \Psi \rangle \rightarrow \mathsf{tr} \left(\mathcal{O} \widehat{\rho} \right)$ trace operation

$$\operatorname{tr}\left(\mathcal{O}|\Psi_{1}\rangle\langle\Psi_{1}|\right) = \langle\Psi_{1}|\mathcal{O}|\Psi_{1}\rangle$$

pure state $|\Psi\rangle \Leftrightarrow \hat{\rho} = |\Psi\rangle\langle\Psi|$ pure state density matrix

 $\hat{\rho} = |\Psi_1\rangle \langle \Psi_1| + |\Psi_2\rangle \langle \Psi_2| + \dots$

mixed state – *nonfactorizable* density matrix

From "vacuum" Hartle-Hawking state to the density matrix:

 $|\Psi
angle\langle\Psi|=\hat{
ho}_{HH}$



density matrix picture of a pure Hartle-Hawking state – vacuum state of zero temperature





density matrix picture of a mixed state

All possible physical states (wavefunctions) and density matrices in quantum gravity satisfy the Wheeler-DeWitt equation which is symbolically

$$\hat{H} \ket{\Psi} = 0$$



$$\mu = \sum_{all} |\Psi\rangle \langle \Psi|$$

all $|\Psi\rangle$
A.Barvinsky., Phys. Rev. Lett. 99,
071301 (2007)
Sum over "everything" that satisfies
the Wheeler-DeWitt equation

 $\hat{a} = \sum | \mathbf{J} \mathbf{f} \rangle / | \mathbf{J} \mathbf{f} \rangle |$

Motivation: aesthetic (minimum set of assumptions – Occam razor)

An ultimate equipartition in the full set of states of the theory --- "Sum over Everything".

Creation of the Universe from *Everything* is conceptually more appealing than creation from *Nothing*, because the democracy of the microcanonical equipartition better fits the principle of the Occam razor than the selection of a concrete state.

Properties of the "newly born" Universe

1) Initial thermal state with the primordial temperature T_{prim} of matter

Standard inflation scenario VS Density matrix scenario



"SOME LIKE IT HOT" (SLIH) scenario



Known inflation paradigm retracted the BB concept by replacing it with the initial vacuum state.

"SOME LIKE IT HO" -- it incorporates en evolution. ournal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics ot Big Bang

Cosmological landscape from nothing: some like it hot

A O Barvinsky¹ and A Yu Kamenshchik^{2,3}

2) Restriction of the range of the effective cosmological constant below the Planck energy scale

$$\Lambda \leq \Lambda_{
m max} \ll M_P^2 \sim (10^{18} {
m GeV})^2$$
 \uparrow
new quantum
gravity scale

We do not have a consistent nonperturbative quantum gravity and have to use the powerful approximation method – semiclassical expansion – which is valid only below the Planck scale. This restriction of Λ justifies this method and its predictions!

In string theory ("Theory of everything") this property might be provoke the solution of the so called "landscape problem" (selection among **10**⁵⁰⁰ vacua).



3) Selection of inflaton potential *maxima* as initial conditions for inflation -- the major difficulty with the Hartle-Hawking state



Initial conditions for a new type of hill-top inflation

Picture of a new type hill-top inflation



Origin of the hill-top potential from quantum effects: remarkable match with the Higgs inflation model



» **10**⁻¹⁶ cm

» 10⁻³³ cm

Our Universe embraces phenomena from quantum gravity –Planck -- scale *10⁻³³ cm* to the Universe size of billions of light years

Unification of these phenomena is mediated by the transition from the quantum birth of the Universe at the Planck scale to the Higgs boson scale **10**⁻¹⁶ cm and further on to galactic scales

Our comprehension of this remarkable unity runs via the CMB observations -- gigantic microscope device provided to us by Nature in the form of inflation, the mechanism of enormous stretching of physical scales from **10**⁻¹⁶ cm to hundreds of Mpc

Remarkable beauty of this unification – absence of the redundant (in the spirit of Occam razor) culminates in the saying:



TOO VERBOSE