

Problems with standard model:

Singularity

Horizon

Flatness

Homogeneity

Perturbations

Dark matter

Dark energy / cosmological constant

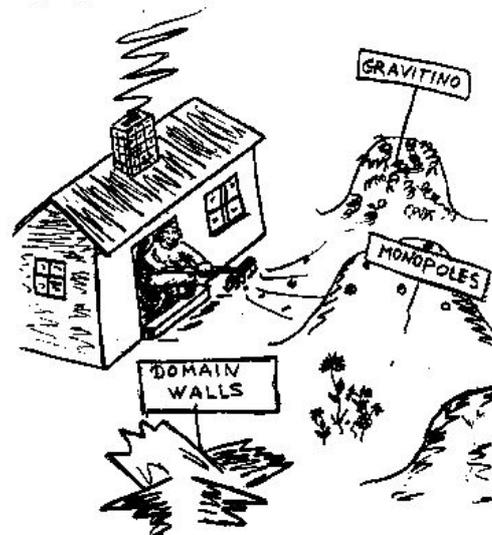
Baryogenesis

...

**Accepted solution = INFLATION**

Topological defects (monopoles)

THE MAIN IDEA OF THE  
INFLATIONARY UNIVERSE SCENARIO

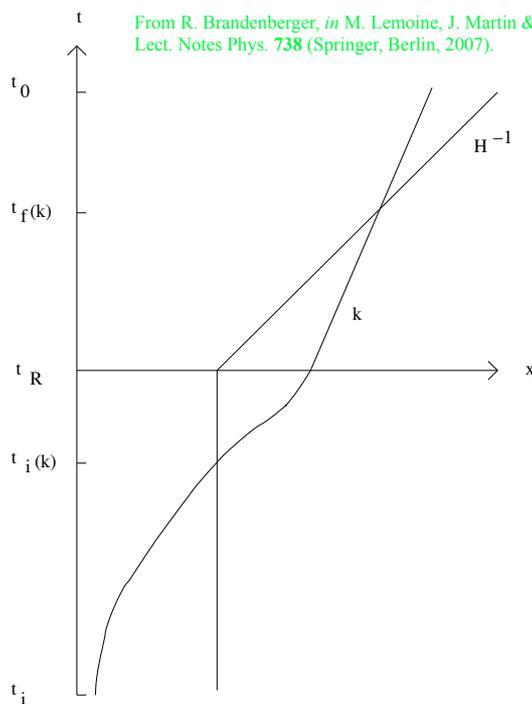


(Linde's book)

- Inflation**
- ☺ solves cosmological puzzles
  - ☺ uses GR + scalar fields [(semi-)classical]
  - ☺ can be implemented in high energy theories
  - ☺ makes falsifiable predictions ...
  - ☺ ... consistent with all known observations
  - ☺ string based ideas (brane inflation, ...)

Alternative model???

- string based ideas (PBB, other brane models, string gas, ...)
- Quantum gravity / cosmology
- singularity, initial conditions & homogeneity
- bounces
- provide challengers!



From R. Brandenberger, in M. Lemoine, J. Martin & P. P. (Eds.), "Inflationary cosmology", Lect. Notes Phys. 738 (Springer, Berlin, 2007).

☺ Scalar field origin?

☺ Trans-Planckian

$$\exists t; \ell(t) = \ell_0 \frac{a(t)}{a_0} \leq \ell_{Pl}$$

☺ Hierarchy (amplitude)

$$\frac{V(\varphi)}{\Delta\varphi^4} \leq 10^{-12}$$

☺ Singularity

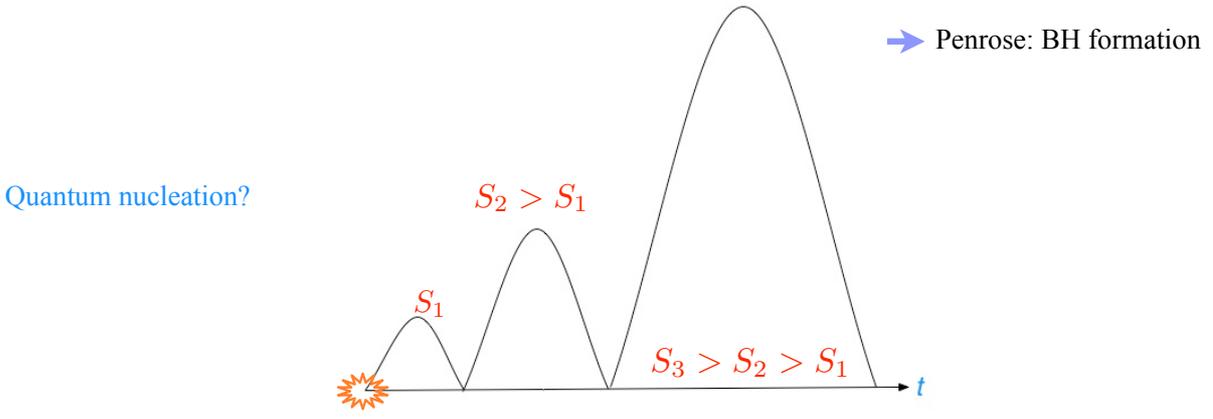
$$\exists t_{(\pm\infty)}; a(t) \rightarrow 0$$

☺ Validity of GR?

$$E_{inf} \simeq 10^{-3} M_{Pl}$$

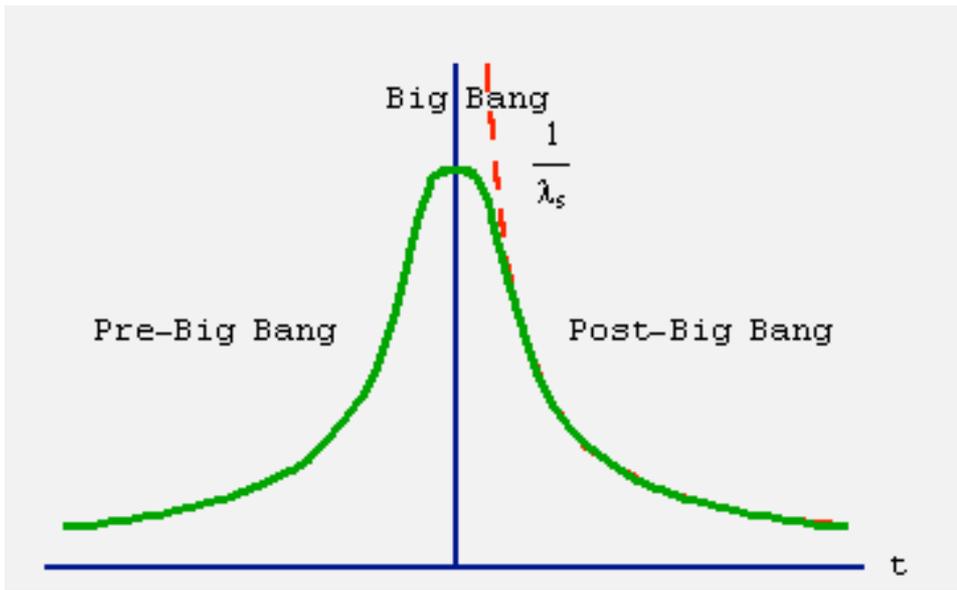
## A brief history of bouncing cosmology

- ➔ R. C. Tolman, “On the Theoretical Requirements for a Periodic Behaviour of the Universe”, PRD 38, 1758 (1931)
- ➔ G. Lemaître, “L’Univers en expansion”, Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles (1933)
- ➔ A. A. Starobinsky, “On one non-singular isotropic cosmological model”, Sov. Astron. Lett. 4, 82 (1978)
- ➔ R. Durrer & J. Laukerman, “The oscillating Universe: an alternative to inflation”, Class. Quantum Grav. 13, 1069 (1996)



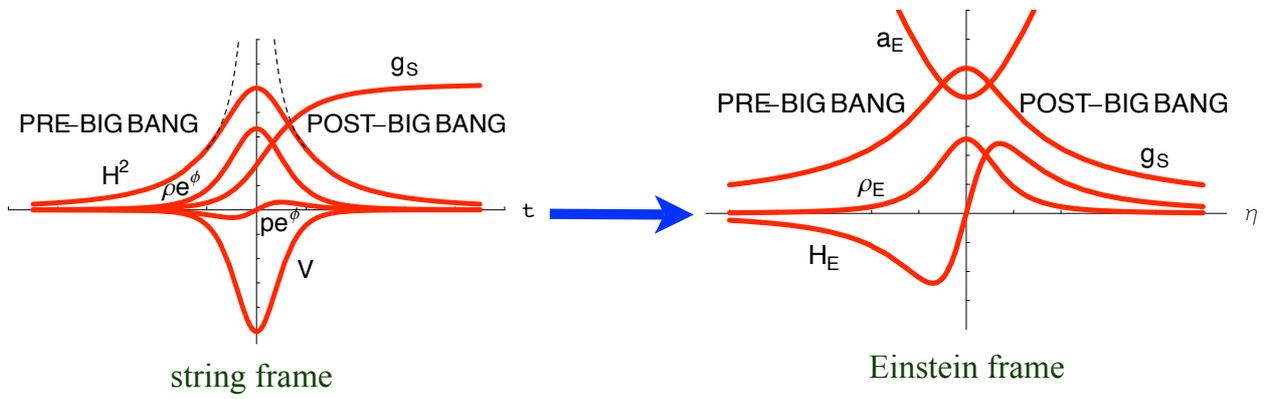
- ➔ PBB - Ekpyrotic - Modified gravity - Quantum cosmology - Quintom - Horava-Lifshitz - Lee-Wick - ...

Pre Big Bang scenario: (cf. M.Gasperini & G. Veneziano, arXiv: hep-th/0703055)



Pre Big Bang scenario:

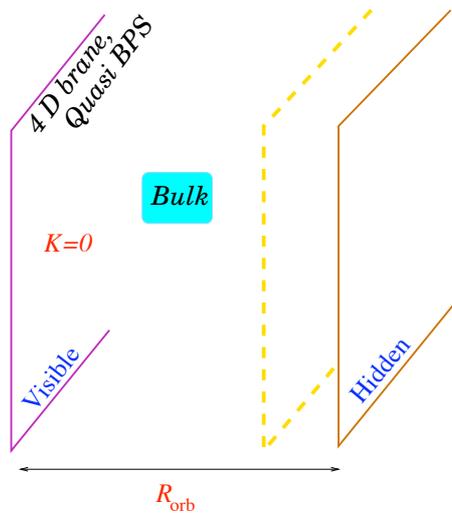
(cf. M.Gasperini & G. Veneziano, arXiv: hep-th/0703055)



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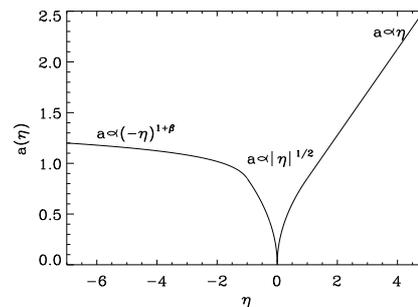
Ekpyrotic scenario:



$$S_5 \propto \int_{\mathcal{M}_5} d^5x \sqrt{-g_5} \left[ R_{(5)} - \frac{1}{2} (\partial\phi)^2 - \frac{3 e^{2\phi} \mathcal{F}^2}{2 \cdot 5!} \right],$$

$$S_4 = \int_{\mathcal{M}_4} d^4x \sqrt{-g_4} \left[ \frac{R_{(4)}}{2\kappa} - \frac{1}{2} (\partial\phi)^2 - V(\phi) \right],$$

$$V(\phi) = -V_i \exp \left[ -\frac{4\sqrt{\pi\gamma}}{m_{Pl}} (\phi - \phi_i) \right],$$



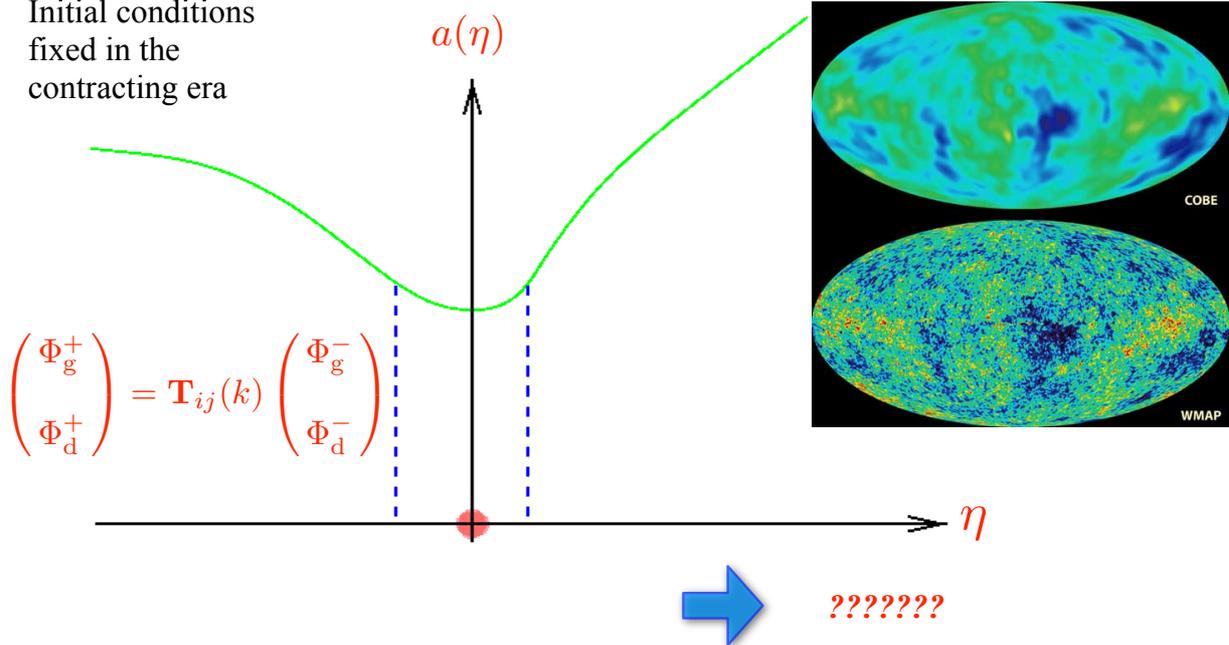
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# Standard Failures and some solutions

- ☹ Singularity Merely a non issue in the bounce case! 🚀 😊
- ☹ Horizon  $d_H \equiv a(t) \int_{t_i}^t \frac{d\tau}{a(\tau)}$  can be made divergent easily if  $t_i \rightarrow -\infty$  😊
- ☹ Flatness  $\frac{d}{dt} |\Omega - 1| = -2 \frac{\ddot{a}}{a^3}$   $\ddot{a} < 0$  &  $\dot{a} < 0$  😊  
 accelerated expansion (inflation) or decelerated contraction (bounce) 😊
- ☹ Homogeneity Large & flat Universe + low initial density + diffusion 😊  
 $\frac{t_{\text{dissipation}}}{t_{\text{Hubble}}} \propto \frac{\lambda}{R_H^{1/3}} \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda}{AR_H^2} \right)$  enough time to dissipate any wavelength  $\implies$  vacuum state! 😊
- ☹ Perturbations see coming slides 😊
- ☹ Others dark matter/energy, baryogenesis, ... 🙌

Initial conditions fixed in the contracting era



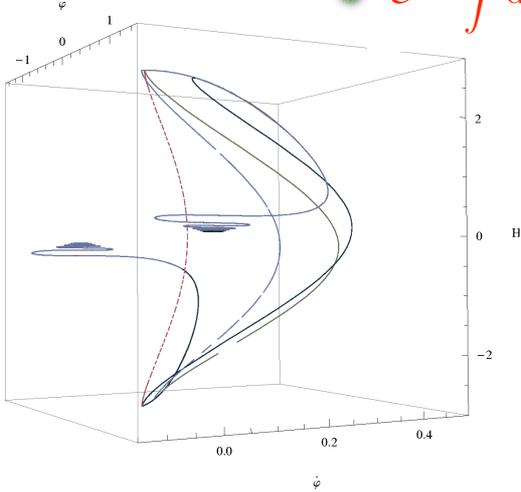
Self consistent bounce:

$$ds^2 = dt^2 - a^2(t) \left( \frac{dr^2}{1 - \mathcal{K}r^2} + r^2 d\Omega^2 \right)$$

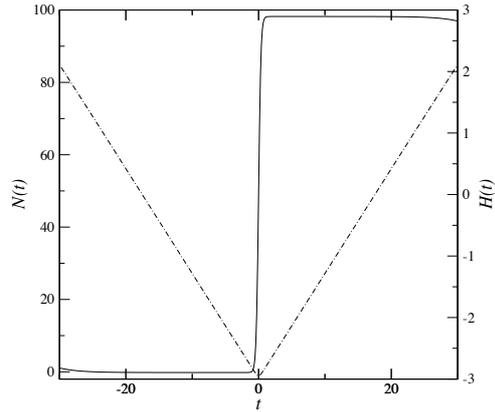
→ One d.o.f. + 4 dimensions G.R.

$$\mathcal{S} = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[ \frac{R}{6\ell_{Pl}^2} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \varphi \partial^\mu \varphi - V(\varphi) \right]$$

$$H^2 = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} \dot{\varphi}^2 + V \right) - \frac{\mathcal{K}}{a^2} \quad \text{Positive spatial curvature}$$

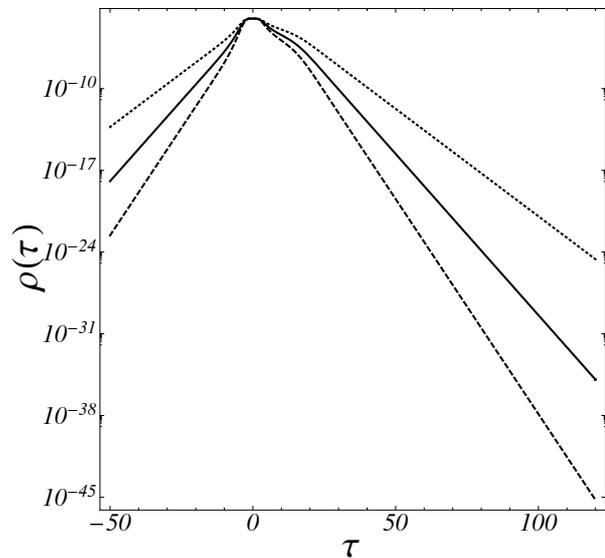
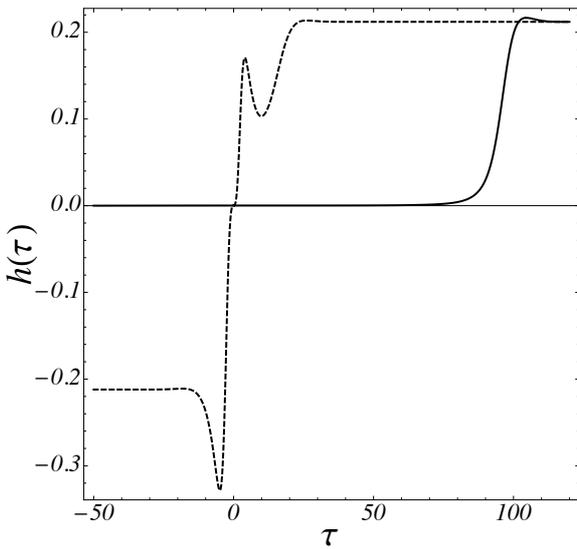


F. Falciano, M. Lilley & P. P., *Phys. Rev. D* **77**, 083513 (2008)



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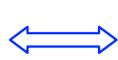
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Perturbations:  $ds^2 = a^2(\eta) \{ (1 + 2\Phi) d\eta^2 - [(1 - 2\Phi) \gamma_{ij} + h_{ij}] dx^i dx^j \}$

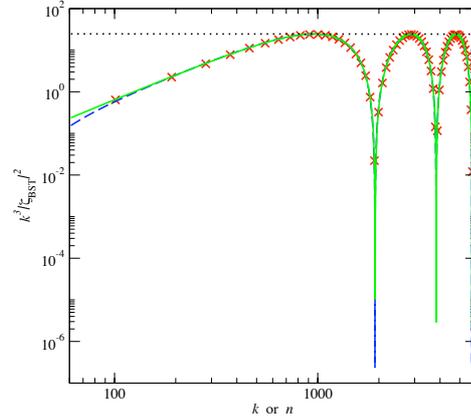
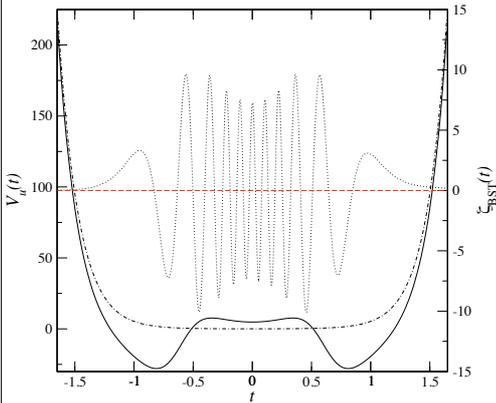


$$\Phi = \frac{3\mathcal{H}u}{2a^2\theta}$$

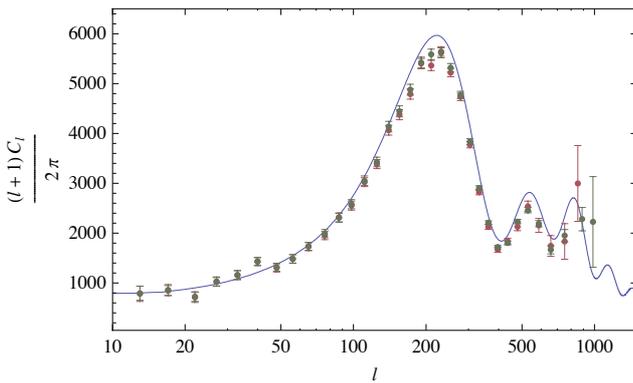
$$\theta \equiv \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_\varphi}{\rho_\varphi + p_\varphi} \left( 1 - \frac{3\mathcal{K}}{\rho_\varphi a^2} \right)}$$

$$u'' + \left[ k^2 - \frac{\theta''}{\theta} - 3\mathcal{K}(1 - c_s^2) \right] u = 0$$

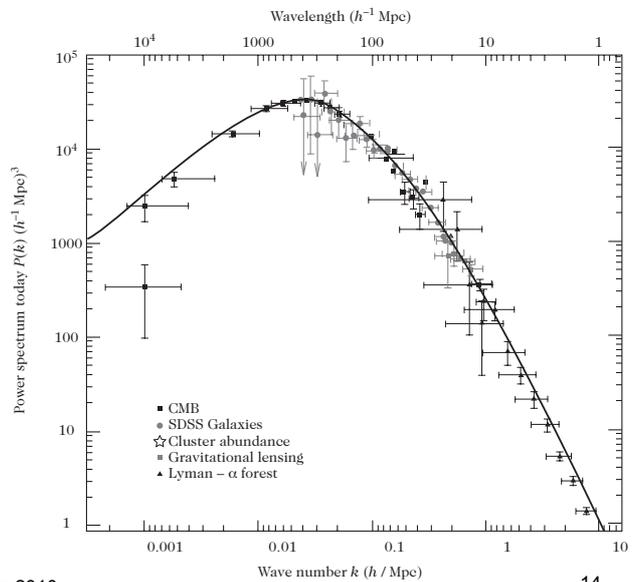
$$\mathcal{P}_\zeta = \mathcal{A} k^{n_s - 1} \cos^2 \left( \omega \frac{k_{\text{ph}}}{k_*} + \psi \right)$$

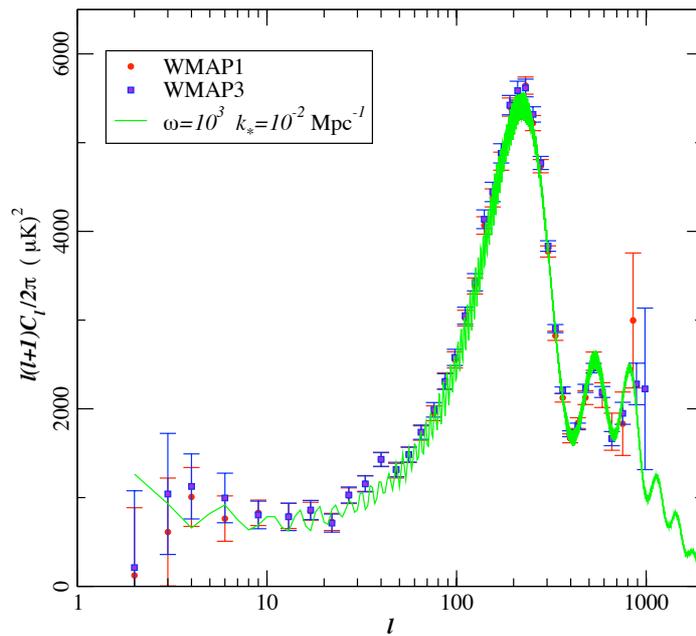


Data!



No obvious oscillations ...





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### A specific model: 4D Quantum cosmology

$$S = \int \sqrt{-g} \left( -\frac{R}{6\ell_P^2} + p \right) d^4x$$

Perfect fluid:  $p = \omega\rho$  ➡ bounce

☺ no horizon problem if  $\omega > -\frac{1}{3}$  💡

**Results:**

$$n_T = n_S - 1 = \frac{12\omega}{1 + 3\omega}$$

$$\frac{T}{S} \simeq 4 \times 10^{-2} \sqrt{n_S - 1}$$

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### Digression: about QM

**Schrödinger**  $i \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \left[ -\frac{\nabla^2}{2m} + V(\mathbf{r}) \right] \Psi$

**Polar form of the wave function**  $\Psi = A(\mathbf{r}, t) e^{iS(\mathbf{r}, t)}$

**Hamilton-Jacobi**  $\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + \frac{(\nabla S)^2}{2m} + V(\mathbf{r}) + Q(\mathbf{r}, t) = 0$

**quantum potential**  $\equiv -\frac{1}{2m} \frac{\nabla^2 A}{A}$

**Ontological interpretation (BdB)**  $\exists x(t)$

**Trajectories satisfy**  $m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} = -\nabla(V + Q)$

**Properties:**

- ☺ **strictly equivalent to Copenhagen QM**
  - ➡ **probability distribution (attractor)**

$\exists t_0; \rho(\mathbf{x}, t_0) = |\Psi(\mathbf{x}, t_0)|^2$

☺ **classical limit well defined**  $Q \rightarrow 0$

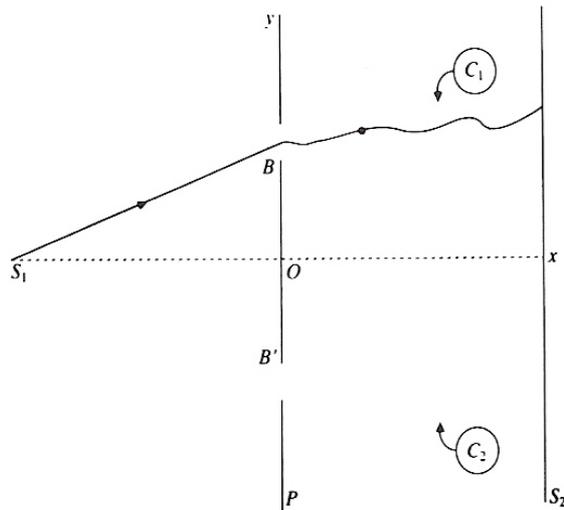
☺ **state dependent**

☺  $\exists$  **intrinsic reality**

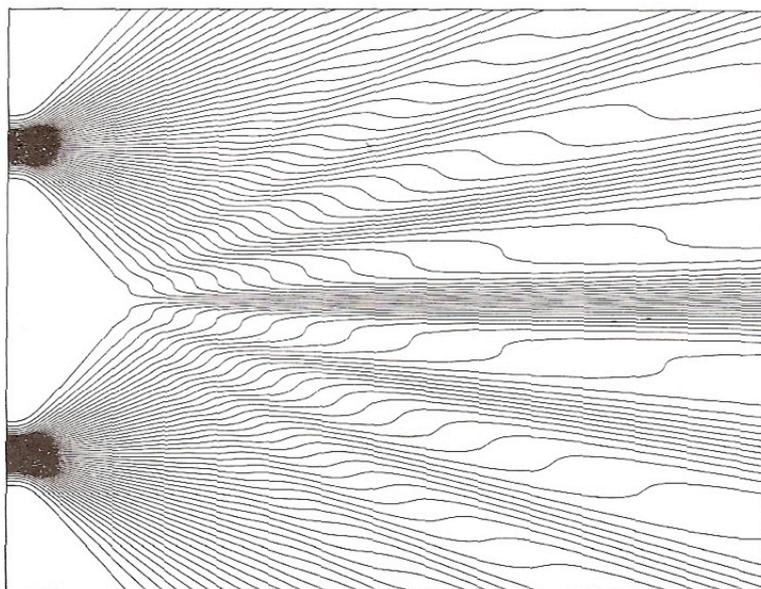
➡ **non local ...**

☺ **no need for external classical domain!**

## The two-slit experiment:



## Trajectories in the two-slit experiment



Quantum cosmology  $ds^2 = N^2(\tau)d\tau - a^2(\tau)\gamma_{ij}dx^i dx^j$

+ canonical transformation

+ rescaling (volume ...) = a simple Hamiltonian:

+ units

$$H = \left( -\frac{p_a^2}{4a} - \mathcal{K}a + \frac{p_T}{a^{3\omega}} \right) N$$

Wheeler-De Witt

$$H\Psi = 0$$

+ Technical trick:  $\mathcal{K} = 0 \implies \chi \equiv \frac{2a^{3(1-\omega)/2}}{3(1-\omega)} \implies i\frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial T} = \frac{1}{4}\frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial\chi^2}$

space defined by  $\chi > 0$  ——— constraint  $\bar{\Psi}\frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial\chi} = \Psi\frac{\partial\bar{\Psi}}{\partial\chi}$

alternative way of getting the solution:

WKB exact superposition:  $\Psi = \int e^{iET} \rho(E) \psi_E(T) dE$

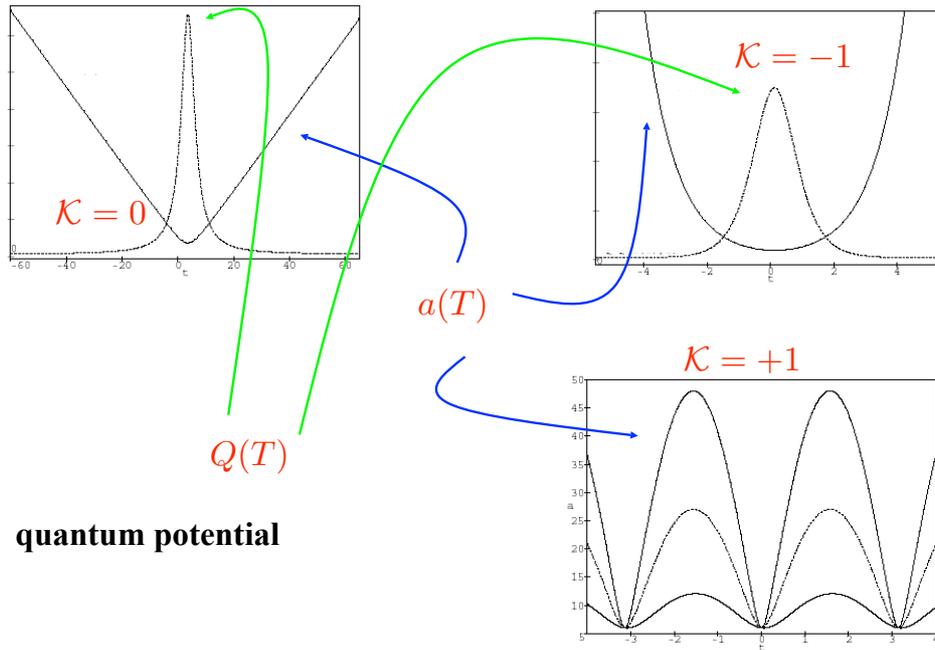
Gaussian wave packet  $\propto e^{-(ET_0)^2}$

$\Psi = \left[ \frac{8T_0}{\pi(T_0^2 + T^2)^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} \exp\left(-\frac{T_0\chi^2}{T_0^2 + T^2}\right) e^{-iS(\chi,T)}$

phase  $S = \frac{T\chi^2}{T_0^2 + T^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{T_0}{T} - \frac{\pi}{4}$

Bohmian trajectory  $\dot{a} = \{a, H\}$

$$a = a_0 \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{T}{T_0} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{3(1-\omega)}}$$



**What about the perturbations?**

**Hamiltonian up to 2<sup>nd</sup> order**  $H = H_{(0)} + H_{(2)} + \dots$

**factorization of the wave function**

$$\Psi = \Psi_{(0)}(a, T) \Psi_{(2)}[v, T; a(T)]$$

**comes from 0<sup>th</sup> order**

$$\Delta\Phi = -\frac{3\ell_{\text{Pl}}^2}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\rho+p}{\omega}} a \frac{d}{d\eta} \left( \frac{v}{a} \right)$$

**Bardeen (Newton) gravitational potential**

$$ds^2 = a^2(\eta) \{ (1 + 2\Phi) d\eta^2 - [(1 - 2\Phi) \gamma_{ij} + h_{ij}] dx^i dx^j \}$$

**conformal time**  $d\eta = a^{3\omega-1} dT$

+ **canonical transformations:**

$$i \frac{\partial \Psi_{(2)}}{\partial \eta} = \int d^3x \left( -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta^2}{\delta v^2} + \frac{\omega}{2} v_{,i} v^{,i} - \frac{a''}{a} \right) \Psi_{(2)}$$

**Fourier mode**

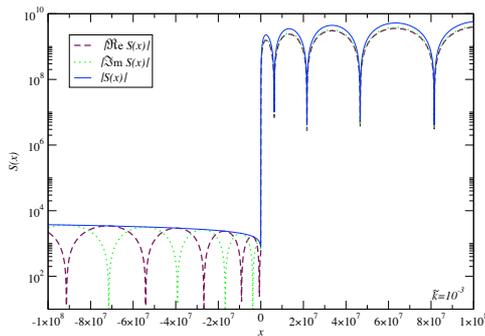
$$v_k'' + \left( c_s^2 k^2 - \frac{a''}{a} \right) v_k = 0$$

$$c_s^2 = \sqrt{\omega} \neq 0$$

**vacuum initial conditions**

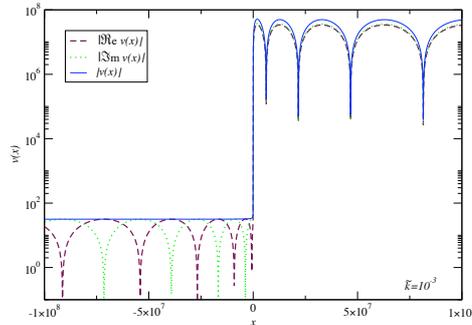
$$v_k \propto \frac{e^{-i c_s k \eta}}{\sqrt{2 c_s k}}$$

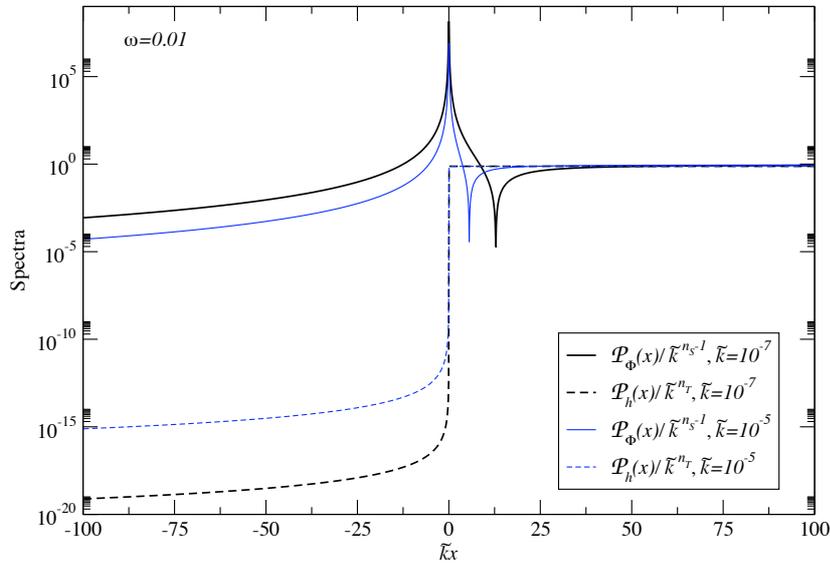
+ **evolution** (matchings and/or numerics)



$$s(x) = a^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 - 3\omega) \frac{v(x)}{\sqrt{T_0}}$$

$$x \equiv \frac{T}{T_0}$$





spectrum  $\mathcal{P}_\Phi \propto k^3 |\Phi_k|^2 \propto A_S^2 k^{n_S-1}$

id. grav. waves:  $\mu'' + \left(k^2 - \frac{a''}{a}\right) \mu = 0 \quad \mu \equiv \frac{h}{a}$

$\mu_{\text{ini}} \propto \frac{\exp(-ik\eta)}{\sqrt{k\eta}} \quad \mathcal{P}_h \propto k^3 |h_k|^2 \propto A_T^2 k^{n_T}$

same dynamics + initial conditions  $\implies$  same spectrum

$$n_T = n_S - 1 = \frac{12\omega}{1 + 3\omega}$$

CMB normalisation  $A_S^2 = 2.08 \times 10^{-10}$

$\implies$  bounce curvature  $T_0 a_0^{3\omega} \simeq 1500 \ell_{\text{Pl}}$

## WMAP constraint

$$n_s = 0.96 \pm 0.02 \implies w \lesssim 8 \times 10^{-4}$$

## predictions

► spectrum slightly blue

## power-law + concordance

$$\frac{T}{S} = \frac{C_{10}^{(T)}}{C_{10}^{(S)}} = \mathcal{F}(\Omega, \dots) \frac{A_T^2}{A_S^2} \propto \sqrt{w}$$

$\simeq 0.62$

$$\frac{T}{S} \simeq 4 \times 10^{-2} \sqrt{n_s - 1}$$



P. P. & N. Pinto-Neto, *Phys. Rev. D* **78**, 063506 (2008)

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## Cosmology without inflation?



monopoles = ???

Dark energy ...

Model dependence

## Cosmology without inflation!

🌐 New solutions to old puzzles

🌐 No singularity

🌐 G.R. ...

New predictions (oscillations,  $T/S$  ...)

## Future

String implementation

Non gaussianities

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