PROBLEMS OF QUANTUM FIELD THEORIES IN CURVED SPACETIMES

A MASTER THESIS

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Contents

Preface **iii**

1 Introduction to QFT in curved spacetimes **1**

2 Scalar field in an expanding universe **1**

3 de Sitter Universe **5**

Notas sobre unidades **I**

Bibliography **II**

Preface

Preface

1 Introduction to QFT in curved spacetimes

$$\mathrm{d}l^2 = g_{\mu\nu}\mathrm{d}x^\mu \mathrm{d}x^\nu \tag{1.1}$$

$$S = \int \left[\frac{1}{2\kappa}(R - 2\Lambda) + \mathcal{L}_\mathrm{M}\right]\sqrt{-g}\,\mathrm{d}^4x \tag{1.2}$$

$\kappa \equiv \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}$

Variation of S with respect to the inverse metric ($g^{\mu\nu}$) gives

$$\delta S = \int \left[\frac{\sqrt{-g}}{2\kappa}\frac{\delta R}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}} + \frac{R}{2\kappa}\frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}}\frac{\delta\sqrt{-g}}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}} - \frac{\Lambda}{\kappa}\frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}}\frac{\delta\sqrt{-g}}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}} + \frac{\delta\mathcal{L}_\mathrm{M}}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}} + \frac{\mathcal{L}_\mathrm{M}}{\sqrt{-g}}\frac{\delta\sqrt{-g}}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}}\right]\delta g^{\mu\nu}\sqrt{-g}\,\mathrm{d}^4x \tag{1.3}$$

$\delta S = 0$ and

$$\frac{\delta R}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}} = R_{\mu\nu} \qquad \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}}\frac{\delta\sqrt{-g}}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}} = -\frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu} \tag{1.4}$$

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = -2\frac{8\pi G}{c^4}\left(\frac{\delta\mathcal{L}_\mathrm{M}}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}} - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}_\mathrm{M}g_{\mu\nu}\right) \tag{1.5}$$

$$T_{\mu\nu} \equiv \mathcal{L}_\mathrm{M}g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{\delta\mathcal{L}_\mathrm{M}}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{-g}}\frac{\delta\left(\mathcal{L}_\mathrm{M}\sqrt{-g}\right)}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}} \tag{1.6}$$

[1]

$$\nabla_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0 \tag{1.7}$$

(and its symmetric)

Now, in order to obtain the equations of motion for the matter fields, consider the lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}_\mathrm{M} = \mathcal{L}_\mathrm{M}\left[\phi^\alpha(x),\, \nabla_\mu\phi^\alpha(x)\right] \tag{1.8}$$

variations of S with respect of ϕ^α result in

$$\delta S = \int \left[\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}_\mathrm{M}}{\partial\phi^\alpha}\delta\phi^\alpha + \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}_\mathrm{M}}{\partial\left(\nabla_\mu\phi^\alpha\right)}\nabla_\mu\left(\delta\phi^\alpha\right)\right]\sqrt{-g}\,\mathrm{d}^4x \tag{1.9}$$

and thus, after applying the generalized Gauss Theorem on a curved background, and considering that field variations vanish at the boundaries, one obtains

$$\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}_\mathrm{M}}{\partial\phi^\alpha} - \nabla_\mu\left[\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}_\mathrm{M}}{\partial\left(\nabla_\mu\phi^\alpha\right)}\right] = 0 \tag{1.10}$$

2 Scalar field in an expanding universe

FLRW metric

$$\mathrm{d}l^2 = c^2\mathrm{d}t^2 - a^2(t)\left[\frac{\mathrm{d}r^2}{1-\kappa r^2} + r^2\mathrm{d}\Omega^2\right] \tag{2.1}$$

Weyl tensor =0 therefore the metric is conformally flat, i.e. independently of the curvature κ there must exist a coordinate system where

$$\mathrm{d}l^2 = a(t)\eta_{\mu\nu}\mathrm{d}x^\mu\mathrm{d}x^\nu = a(t)\left[c^2\mathrm{d}t^2 - \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}^2\right] \tag{2.2}$$

the standard action describing the dynamics of a (non-minimally coupled to gravity) real scalar field is

$$s = \int \frac{1}{2}\Big[\nabla_\nu\phi\,\nabla^\nu\phi - \mu^2\phi^2 - \xi R\phi^2\Big]\sqrt{-g}\,\mathrm{d}^4x \tag{2.3}$$

$\sqrt{-g} = a^4$ $\chi = a\phi$

$$s = \int \frac{1}{2}\Big[\partial_\nu\chi\,\partial^\nu\chi - \left(\mu^2a^2 + \xi Ra^2 - c^2\frac{a''}{a}\right)\chi^2 - \partial_t\left(c^2\chi^2\frac{a'}{a}\right)\Big]\mathrm{d}^4x \tag{2.4}$$

dropping the time drivative

$$s = \int \frac{1}{2}\Big[\partial_\nu\chi\,\partial^\nu\chi - \left(\mu^2a^2 + \xi Ra^2 - c^2\frac{a''}{a}\right)\chi^2\Big]\mathrm{d}^4x \tag{2.5}$$

by Euler-Lagrange

$$\left[\partial_\nu\partial^\nu + \mu^2_{\text{eff}}(t)\right]\chi = 0 \tag{2.6}$$

where

$$\mu^2_{\text{eff}}(t) = \left(\mu^2 + \xi R\right)a^2 - c^2\frac{a''}{a} \tag{2.7}$$

solutions of previous equation have the form

$$\chi = a\,v(t)e^{\pm i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{x}\hbar^{-1}} \tag{2.8}$$

meaning that, the dispersion relation is

$$v''\hbar^2 + \omega^2(t)\,v = 0 \tag{2.9}$$

where $\omega(t)$ is defined as

$$\omega^2(t) = \mathbf{k}^2 + \hbar^2\mu^2_{\text{eff}}(t) = \mathbf{k}^2 + \left(m^2c^2 + \xi\hbar^2R\right)a(t) - \hbar^2c^2\frac{a''}{a} \tag{2.10}$$

now, proof that $\mathrm{Im}(vv'^*)$ is constant through time

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\mathrm{Im}(vv'^*) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\left(\frac{vv'^* - v^*v'}{2i}\right) = \frac{vv''^* - v^*v''}{2i} = 0 \tag{2.11}$$

last step is result from dispersion relation. Since dispersion relation is scalable by a time independent function, $\mathrm{Im}(v'v^*)$ can be determined to be a chosen value, a particular useful choice is to consider it momentum independent. $\mathrm{Im}(v'v^*) = W[v, v^*]$ therefore, if its not equal to 0, they are linearly independent solutions to dispersion relation.

The most general solution to the main equation is

$$\chi = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{k}}{(2\pi\hbar)^3}\left[a_{\mathbf{k}}v_{\mathbf{k}}(t)e^{i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{x}\hbar^{-1}} + a^*_{\mathbf{k}}v^*_{\mathbf{k}}(t)e^{-i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{x}\hbar^{-1}}\right] \tag{2.12}$$

The field χ and its conjugate momentum $\Pi = \partial_{ct}\chi$ are promoted to operators on the quantum Hilbert space, with the standar canonical conmutation relations

$$\left[\hat{\chi}(t,\mathbf{x}), \hat{\Pi}(t,\mathbf{y})\right] = i\hbar\,\delta^3(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y}) \tag{2.13}$$

$$\left[\hat{\chi}(t,\mathbf{x}), \hat{\chi}(t,\mathbf{y})\right] = \left[\hat{\Pi}(t,\mathbf{x}), \hat{\Pi}(t,\mathbf{y})\right] = 0 \tag{2.14}$$

where the operational nature of the fields arrise from the promotion of the mode amplitudes, i.e.

$$a_{\mathbf{k}} \longrightarrow \hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}} \qquad a^*_{\mathbf{k}} \longrightarrow \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}} \tag{2.15}$$

this operators fulfill the following conmutation relations

$$[\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{q}}] = \frac{(2\pi\hbar)^3\hbar c}{2\mathrm{Im}(v'v^*)}\delta^3(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{q})\,, \qquad [\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{a}_{\mathbf{q}}] = [\hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{q}}] = 0 \tag{2.16}$$

(note that $\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}} \neq \hat{a}_{-\mathbf{k}}$)

To prove this, consider that

$$\left[\hat{\chi}(\mathbf{x}),\, \hat{\Pi}(\mathbf{y})\right] = \frac{1}{c}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{k}\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi\hbar)^6}\left\{[\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{a}_{\mathbf{q}}]\, v_{\mathbf{k}} v'_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i(\mathbf{kx}+\mathbf{qy})\hbar^{-1}} + \left[\hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{q}}\right] v^*_{\mathbf{k}} v^{*\prime}_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i(\mathbf{kx}-\mathbf{qy})\hbar^{-1}} + \right.$$
$$\left. + \left[\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{q}}\right] v_{\mathbf{k}} v^{*\prime}_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i(\mathbf{kx}-\mathbf{qy})\hbar^{-1}} - \left[\hat{a}_{\mathbf{q}}, \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}\right] v^*_{\mathbf{k}} v'_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-i(\mathbf{kx}-\mathbf{qy})\hbar^{-1}}\right\} \tag{2.17}$$

if the operators $\hat{a}$ and $\hat{a}^\dagger$ are to be understood as creation and annihilation operators, they must fulfill

$$[\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{q}}] = \alpha\delta^3(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{q})\,, \qquad [\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{a}_{\mathbf{q}}] = [\hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{q}}] = 0 \tag{2.18}$$

where $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$, and thus

$$\left[\hat{\chi}(\mathbf{x}),\, \hat{\Pi}(\mathbf{y})\right] = \frac{\alpha}{c}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{k}}{(2\pi\hbar)^6} 2i\mathrm{Im}(v_{\mathbf{k}} v^{*\prime}_{\mathbf{k}}) e^{i(\mathbf{kx}-\mathbf{qy})\hbar^{-1}} \tag{2.19}$$

considering $\mathrm{Im}(v'v^*)$ momentum independent, and remembering the canonical conmutation relations, one finds that

$$\alpha\mathrm{Im}(vv^{*\prime}) = \frac{1}{2}\hbar c(2\pi\hbar)^3 \tag{2.20}$$

The hamiltonian

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}}(t) = \int \frac{c}{2}\left[\hat{\Pi}^2 + \left(\nabla\hat{\chi}\right)^2 + \mu^2_{\mathrm{eff}}(t)\hat{\chi}^2\right]\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{x} \tag{2.21}$$

$$\hat{\Pi}^2 = \frac{1}{c^2}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{k}\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi\hbar)^6}\left[\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}_{\mathbf{q}} v'_{\mathbf{k}} v'_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i(\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q})\mathbf{x}\hbar^{-1}} + \hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{q}} v'_{\mathbf{k}} v'^*_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{q})\mathbf{x}\hbar^{-1}} + \right.$$
$$\left. + \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}_{\mathbf{q}} v'^*_{\mathbf{k}} v'_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-i(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{q})\mathbf{x}\hbar^{-1}} + \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{q}} v'^*_{\mathbf{k}} v'^*_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-i(\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q})\mathbf{x}\hbar^{-1}}\right] \tag{2.22}$$

$$\left(\nabla\hat{\chi}\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{\hbar^2}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{k}\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi\hbar)^6}\mathbf{kq}\left[\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}_{\mathbf{q}} v_{\mathbf{k}} v_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i(\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q})\mathbf{x}\hbar^{-1}} - \hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{q}} v_{\mathbf{k}} v^*_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{q})\mathbf{x}\hbar^{-1}} - \right.$$
$$\left. - \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}_{\mathbf{q}} v^*_{\mathbf{k}} v_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-i(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{q})\mathbf{x}\hbar^{-1}} + \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{q}} v^*_{\mathbf{k}} v^*_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-i(\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q})\mathbf{x}\hbar^{-1}}\right] \tag{2.23}$$

$$\hat{\chi}^2 = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{k}\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi\hbar)^6}\left[\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}_{\mathbf{q}} v_{\mathbf{k}} v_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i(\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q})\mathbf{x}\hbar^{-1}} + \hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{q}} v_{\mathbf{k}} v^*_{\mathbf{q}} e^{i(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{q})\mathbf{x}\hbar^{-1}} + \right.$$
$$\left. + \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}_{\mathbf{q}} v^*_{\mathbf{k}} v_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-i(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{q})\mathbf{x}\hbar^{-1}} + \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{q}} v^*_{\mathbf{k}} v^*_{\mathbf{q}} e^{-i(\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q})\mathbf{x}\hbar^{-1}}\right] \tag{2.24}$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} = \frac{c}{2}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{k}\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi\hbar)^3}\left\{\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}_{\mathbf{q}}\left[\frac{1}{c^2}v'_{\mathbf{k}}v'_{\mathbf{q}} - \left(\frac{1}{\hbar^2}\mathbf{kq} - \mu^2_{\mathrm{eff}}\right)v_{\mathbf{k}}v_{\mathbf{q}}\right]\delta^3(\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}) + \right.$$
$$+ \hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{q}}\left[\frac{1}{c^2}v'_{\mathbf{k}}v'^*_{\mathbf{q}} + \left(\frac{1}{\hbar^2}\mathbf{kq} + \mu^2_{\mathrm{eff}}\right)v_{\mathbf{k}}v^*_{\mathbf{q}}\right]\delta^3(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{q}) +$$
$$+ \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}_{\mathbf{q}}\left[\frac{1}{c^2}v'^*_{\mathbf{k}}v'_{\mathbf{q}} + \left(\frac{1}{\hbar^2}\mathbf{kq} + \mu^2_{\mathrm{eff}}\right)v^*_{\mathbf{k}}v_{\mathbf{q}}\right]\delta^3(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{q}) +$$
$$\left. + \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{q}}\left[\frac{1}{c^2}v'^*_{\mathbf{k}}v'^*_{\mathbf{q}} - \left(\frac{1}{\hbar^2}\mathbf{kq} - \mu^2_{\mathrm{eff}}\right)v^*_{\mathbf{k}}v^*_{\mathbf{q}}\right]\delta^3(\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q})\right\} \tag{2.25}$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} = \frac{c}{2}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{k}}{(2\pi\hbar)^3}\left\{\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}_{-\mathbf{k}}\left[\frac{1}{c^2}v'_{\mathbf{k}}v'_{\mathbf{k}} + \frac{1}{\hbar^2}\omega^2_{\mathbf{k}}(t)v_{\mathbf{k}}v_{\mathbf{k}}\right] + \right.$$
$$+ \hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}\left[\frac{1}{c^2}v'_{\mathbf{k}}v'^*_{\mathbf{k}} + \frac{1}{\hbar^2}\omega^2_{\mathbf{k}}(t)v_{\mathbf{k}}v^*_{\mathbf{k}}\right] +$$
$$+ \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}\left[\frac{1}{c^2}v'^*_{\mathbf{k}}v'_{\mathbf{k}} + \frac{1}{\hbar^2}\omega^2_{\mathbf{k}}(t)v^*_{\mathbf{k}}v_{\mathbf{k}}\right] +$$
$$\left. + \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}^\dagger_{-\mathbf{k}}\left[\frac{1}{c^2}v'^*_{\mathbf{k}}v'^*_{\mathbf{k}} + \frac{1}{\hbar^2}\omega^2_{\mathbf{k}}(t)v^*_{\mathbf{k}}v^*_{\mathbf{k}}\right]\right\} \tag{2.26}$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} = \frac{c}{2}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{k}}{(2\pi\hbar)^3}\left[\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}_{-\mathbf{k}}F_{\mathbf{k}} + \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}^\dagger_{-\mathbf{k}}F^*_{\mathbf{k}} + \left(2\hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}} + \frac{(2\pi\hbar)^3\hbar c}{2\mathrm{Im}(v'v^*)}\delta^3(\mathbf{0})\right)E_{\mathbf{k}}\right] \tag{2.27}$$

where

$$F_{\mathbf{k}}(t) = \left(\frac{1}{\hbar c}\right)^2\left[\hbar^2 v'^2_{\mathbf{k}} + \omega^2_{\mathbf{k}}(t)\,c^2 v^2_{\mathbf{k}}\right] \tag{2.28}$$

$$E_{\mathbf{k}}(t) = \left(\frac{1}{\hbar c}\right)^2\left[\hbar^2\left|v'_{\mathbf{k}}\right|^2 + \omega^2_{\mathbf{k}}(t)\,c^2\left|v_{\mathbf{k}}\right|^2\right] \tag{2.29}$$

Now, the expectation value of the hamiltonian at time t_0 in the state $|_{(v)}0\rangle$

$$\langle_{(v)}0|\hat{\mathcal{H}}(t_0)|_{(v)}0\rangle = \rho(t_0)\delta^3(\mathbf{0}) = \frac{\hbar c^2\,\delta^3(\mathbf{0})}{4\mathrm{Im}(v'v^*)}\int \mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{k}\,E_{\mathbf{k}} \tag{2.30}$$

To minimise the energy density of de vacuum state is to fin the set of functions $v_{\mathbf{k}}$ that minimise $E_{\mathbf{k}}$. Suppose that $v_{\mathbf{k}}$ can be written as

$$v_{\mathbf{k}} = r_{\mathbf{k}}e^{i\alpha_{\mathbf{k}}} \tag{2.31}$$

since $\mathrm{Im}(vv'^*)$ was constant through time

$$\mathrm{Im}(v_{\mathbf{k}}v'^*_{\mathbf{k}}) = -r^2_{\mathbf{k}}\alpha'_{\mathbf{k}} \tag{2.32}$$

this means

$$E_{\mathbf{k}} = \left(\frac{1}{\hbar c}\right)^2\left\{\hbar^2\left[r'^2_{\mathbf{k}} + \mathrm{Im}^2\left(v_{\mathbf{k}}v'^*_{\mathbf{k}}\right)\frac{1}{r^2_{\mathbf{k}}}\right] + \omega^2_{\mathbf{k}}\,c^2 r^2_{\mathbf{k}}\right\} \tag{2.33}$$

the minimum of this function must fulfil $r'_{\mathbf{k}}(t_0) = 0$. Now, if $\omega^2_{\mathbf{k}}(t_0)$ and $\mathrm{Im}(v_{\mathbf{k}}v'^*_{\mathbf{k}})$ have the same sign, the minimum of $E_{\mathbf{k}}$ happens when $r_{\mathbf{k}}(t_0) = \left[\frac{\hbar\mathrm{Im}(v_{\mathbf{k}}v'^*_{\mathbf{k}})}{\omega_{\mathbf{k}}(t_0)\,c}\right]^{1/2}$.

If there is a minimum, then

$$v_{\mathbf{k}}(t_0) = \left[\frac{\hbar\mathrm{Im}(v_{\mathbf{k}}v'^*_{\mathbf{k}})}{\omega_{\mathbf{k}}(t_0)\,c}\right]^{1/2} e^{i\alpha_{\mathbf{k}}(t_0)} \qquad v'_{\mathbf{k}}(t_0) = -c\frac{\omega_{\mathbf{k}}(t_0)}{ih}\,v_{\mathbf{k}}(t_0) \tag{2.34}$$

under these functions,

$$E_{\mathbf{k}}(t_0) = 2\frac{\mathrm{Im}(v_{\mathbf{k}}v'^*_{\mathbf{k}})}{\hbar c}\omega_{\mathbf{k}}(t_0) \qquad F_{\mathbf{k}}(t_0) = 0 \tag{2.35}$$

meaning

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}}(t_0) = \mathrm{Im}(vv'^*)\frac{1}{\hbar}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{k}}{(2\pi\hbar)^3}\left(2\hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}} + \frac{(2\pi\hbar)^3\hbar c}{2\mathrm{Im}(v'v^*)}\delta^3(\mathbf{0})\right)\omega_{\mathbf{k}}(t_0) \tag{2.36}$$

which is equivalent to the standard Hamiltonian for a scalar field without the presence of gravity.

Bogolyubov Transformation

$$u_{\mathbf{k}}(t) = \alpha_{\mathbf{k}} v_{\mathbf{k}}(t) + \beta_{\mathbf{k}} v^*_{\mathbf{k}}(t) \tag{2.37}$$

$\alpha_{\mathbf{k}}$, $\beta_{\mathbf{k}} \in \mathbb{C}$ (time independent)

$$\mathrm{Im}(u'_{\mathbf{k}} u^*_{\mathbf{k}}) = \mathrm{Im}(v'_{\mathbf{k}} v^*_{\mathbf{k}})\Big(|\alpha_{\mathbf{k}}|^2 - |\beta_{\mathbf{k}}|^2\Big) \tag{2.38}$$

Changing the v functions would entail a change in the creation and annihilation, therefore if we could write the field as

$$\hat{\chi} = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{k}}{(2\pi\hbar)^3}\left[\hat{b}_{\mathbf{k}} u_{\mathbf{k}} e^{i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{x}\hbar^{-1}} + \hat{b}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}} u^*_{\mathbf{k}} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{x}\hbar^{-1}}\right] \tag{2.39}$$

the field must be tha same as if it was written with de v functions and $\hat{a}$ operators, that means that

$$\hat{b}_{\mathbf{k}} u_{\mathbf{k}} + \hat{b}^\dagger_{-\mathbf{k}} u^*_{\mathbf{k}} = \hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}} v_{\mathbf{k}} + \hat{a}^\dagger_{-\mathbf{k}} v^*_{\mathbf{k}} \tag{2.40}$$

and thus, the relation between the operators would be

$$\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}} = \alpha_{\mathbf{k}} \hat{b}_{\mathbf{k}} + \beta^*_{\mathbf{k}} \hat{b}^\dagger_{-\mathbf{k}} \qquad \hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}} = \beta_{\mathbf{k}} \hat{b}_{-\mathbf{k}} + \alpha^*_{\mathbf{k}} \hat{b}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}} \tag{2.41}$$

now, there are 'a' particles in the 'b' vacuum

$$\langle_{(b)}0|\hat{\mathcal{N}}^{(a)}_{\mathbf{k}}|_{(b)}0\rangle = \langle_{(b)}0|\hat{a}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}|_{(b)}0\rangle = \Big|\beta_{\mathbf{k}}\Big|^2 \frac{(2\pi\hbar)^3\hbar c}{2\mathrm{Im}(u'u^*)}\delta^3(\mathbf{0}) \tag{2.42}$$

therefore

$$\langle_{(t_0)}0|\hat{\mathcal{H}}(t)|_{(t_0)}0\rangle = \delta^3(\mathbf{0}) \int \mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{k} \left(\frac{|\beta_{\mathbf{k}}|^2}{|\alpha_{\mathbf{k}}|^2 - |\beta_{\mathbf{k}}|^2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) c\,\omega_{\mathbf{k}}(t) \tag{2.43}$$

meaning, if $\beta_{\mathbf{k}} \neq 0$ for all $\mathbf{k}$ then, at a time $t > t_0$ the energy density will be different in relation to the original vacuum.

3 de Sitter Universe

The de Sitter Universe is a flat FLRW metric with no matter or radiation, but it does have a a positive cosmological constant Λ. Per the Friedmann equations,

$$\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G + \Lambda c^2}{3} - \frac{\kappa c^2}{a^2} \tag{3.1}$$

the expansion parameter $a(t)$ will be equal to

$$a(t) = a_1 e^{H_\Lambda t} + a_2 e^{-H_\Lambda t}\ , \qquad H_\Lambda = \sqrt{\frac{\Lambda c^2}{3}} \tag{3.2}$$

Notas sobre unidades

- $[s] = [\hbar]$
- $[a] = [\xi] = 1$
- $[\mu] = [L]^{-1}$
- $[R] = [L]^{-2}$
- $[\phi] = [\chi] = [\hbar]^{1/2}[L]^{-1}$
- $[\Pi] = [\hbar]^{1/2}[L]^{-2}$
- $[a_{\mathbf{k}}] = [\hbar]^{1/2}[L]^{2}$

Bibliography

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