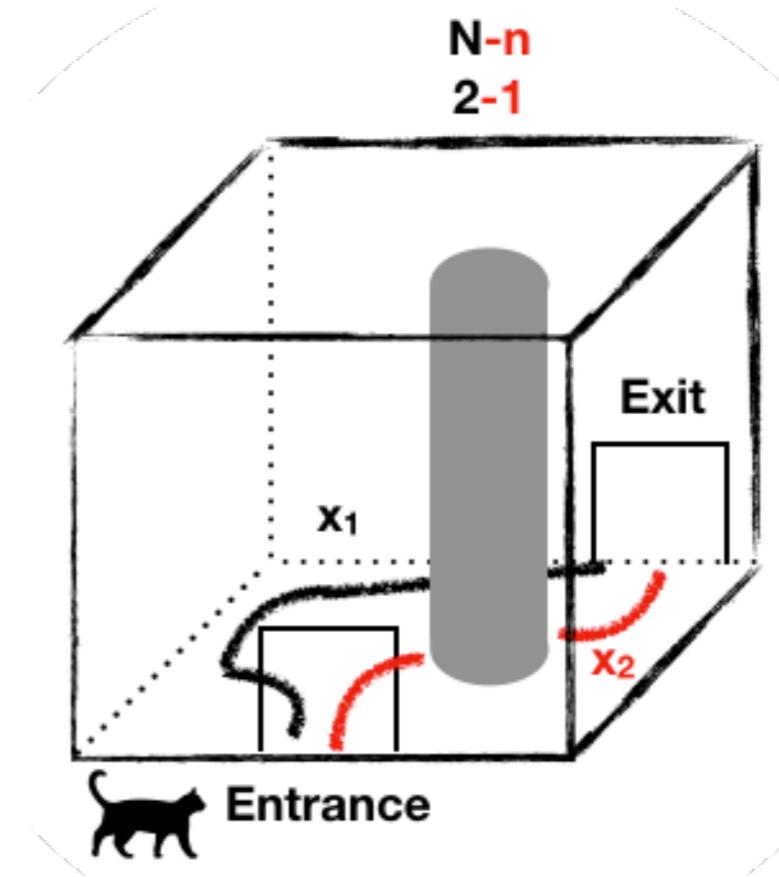
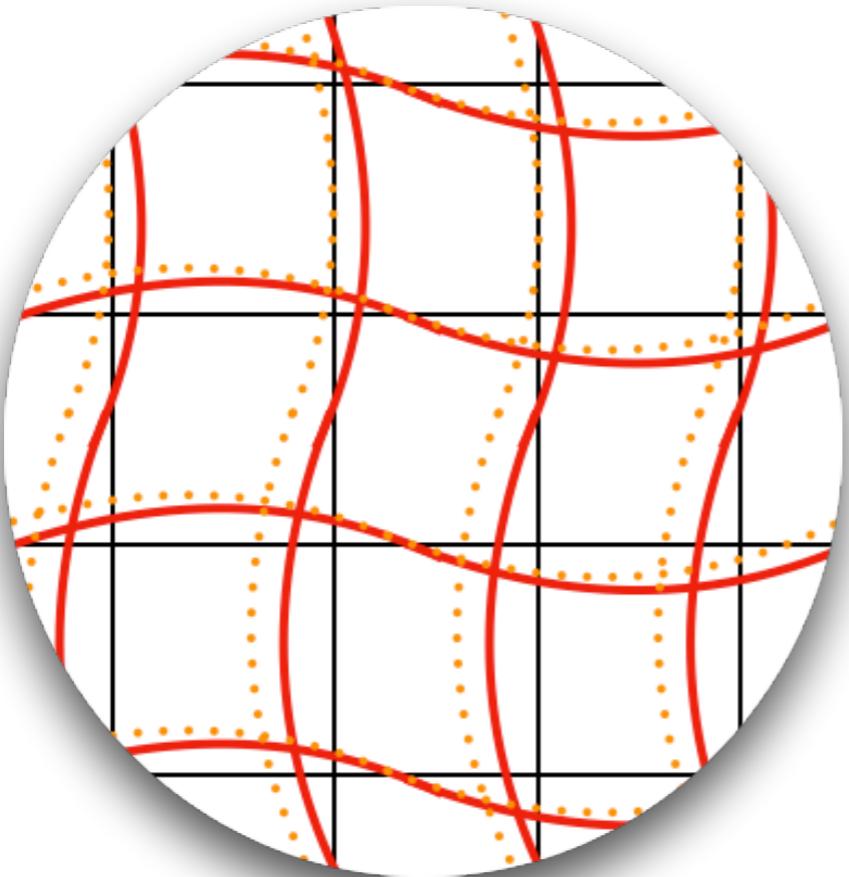
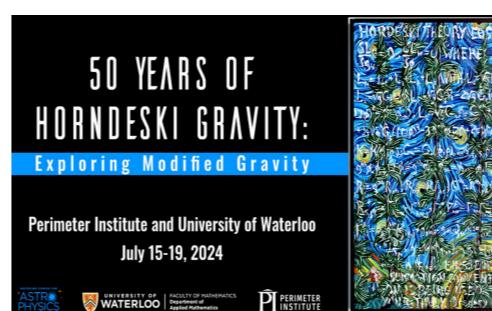


A probabilistic expanding universe under functors of actions theories



presented @



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Independent researcher

July 2024

s. 1

Outline

Introduction

Functors of actions

Probabilistic universe

Conclusions and future

Cosmological Gravitology

Functors of Actions.
 S_{FA}

General Relativity

unique theory of massless $g_{\mu\nu}$

Massive Gravity
 $m_g > 0$

Tensor
 $T_{\mu\nu}$

$$S = \int_{\mathcal{V}} d^D x \sqrt{-g} \mathcal{L}$$

Break Assumptions

Isotropy
homogeneity

locality

Causality

Extra Dimensions

Probabilistic Dimensions

Non-Riemannian

Curvature -types
 $f(R^n)$

Torsion
 $f(T)$

non-metricity
 $f(Q)$

Combined
 $f(R, T, Q)$

Additional Field

Vector V_μ

Scalar
 ϕ

Love-lock

Quint-
essence

Brans-
Dicke

$f(R)$

Hordenski

Gauss-
Bonnet

Galileon
UDEDM

Galileon

KGB

Beyond Hordenski

$C(X)$

$D(X)$

$E(X)$

Cosmological Gravitology

Diagram remodified from
P.Ntelis & A.Morris '23
and novel theories

Functors
of
Actions.
 S_{FA}

**General
Relativity**

unique theory of
massless $g_{\mu\nu}$

**Massive
Gravity**
 $m_g > 0$

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**Beyond
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Functor of actions (S_{FA}) theories

Functor (F) is the generalisation concept of functionals

Functionals is the generalisation concept of functions

Action (S) in physics is a quantity which is the product of energy with time.

Action is a quantity which tell us the amount of possible ways a particle can travel from one point to another within a certain region

Functor of actions predict the existence of actionic fluctuations and field-particles which is an analogue of the energetic/topological fluctuations/field-particles in nature.

$$S_{\text{FA}} \supset \int_{\Omega_S} dS' \supset S_{\text{EFT}} \supset \int_{\Omega_S} dS' S' \quad \xleftarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \quad S = \int_{\mathcal{V}} d^D x \sqrt{-g} \mathcal{L}$$

Functor of actions (S_{FA}) theories

Limits we can get from these theories are
GR, Hordenski, Inflation, EFTofLSS, Strings, ...

Example:

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{FA}} \ni \int_{\Omega_S} dS' &\rightarrow \int_0^S dS' \xrightarrow{\text{GR limit}} \int_0^{S_{\text{GR}}} dS' = \sum_{i=1,2} S_i = S_R + S_m \\ &= c^4 \int \sqrt{-g} \frac{R}{16\pi G_N} d^4x + c^4 \int \sqrt{-g} \mathcal{L}_m(g_{\mu\nu}) d^4x, \\ S_{\text{GR}} &\equiv c^4 \int \sqrt{-g} \left[\frac{R}{16\pi G_N} + \mathcal{L}_m(g_{\mu\nu}) \right] d^4x \end{aligned}$$

Functor of actions (S_{FA}) theories

Strings Limits

In 1981 Polyakov has studied the action of string-theory dynamics and successfully quantized string theory. Here we show that FA is also reduced to the one of the actions of string theory, simply as:

$$S_{\text{FA}} \ni \int_0^S dS' \xrightarrow{\text{Strings limit}} \int_0^{S_{\text{string}}} dS' = S_{\text{string}} = \frac{T}{2} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-h} h^{ab} g_{\mu\nu}(x) \partial_a x^\mu(\sigma) \partial_b x^\nu(\sigma)$$

where T is the string tension, $g_{\mu\nu}$ is the metric of any targeted manifold of a D-dimensional space and $x_\mu(\sigma)$ is the coordinate of the targeted manifold.

Moreover, h_{ab} is the worldsheet metric, (h^{ab} is its inverse), and h is, as usual, the determinant. The signatures of the metrics are chosen so that the timelike directions are positive while the spacelike directions are negative. The spacelike coordinate is denoted with σ , while the timelike coordinate is denoted with τ .

Functor of actions (S_{FA}) theories

Prediction of Modification of Einstein Field Equations

$$S_{\text{FA}}^{\text{simple}} = \beta S_R + S_m + S_3$$

**Prediction of Actionic fields
(similar to energy fields)**

$$0 = \delta S_{\text{EFT}}^{\text{Simplified}, 2, \text{GR}, 2}$$

$$0 = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \delta g^{\mu\nu} \left(\beta^{(S_R)} \frac{c^4}{16\pi G_N} \left(R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} \right) - T_{\mu\nu}/2 \right) + \delta S'_3$$

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{\beta^{(S_R)}} \frac{8\pi G_N}{c^4} \left(T_{\mu\nu} + \delta [\mathcal{L}_3]_{\mu\nu} \right)$$

Functors of actions

Constraints and Prediction of Modification of EFE

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{\beta(S_R)} \frac{8\pi G_N}{c^4} \left(T_{\mu\nu} + \delta [\mathcal{L}_3]_{\mu\nu} \right)$$

Prediction of Actionic fields,
by choosing a special Lagrangian fluctuation

$$\delta [\mathcal{L}_3]_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \delta \mathcal{L}_3 \begin{pmatrix} \rho & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Equation of state}$$

$$w = - (1 + \delta \mathcal{L}_3)^{-1}$$

$$T_{\mu\nu}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho(1 + \delta \mathcal{L}_3) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -P & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -P & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -P \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{for } w \sim -1.1 \\ &\Rightarrow \\ &\delta \mathcal{L}_3 \sim -0.1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta S_3 \sim S d^D x (-g)^{1/2} \delta \mathcal{L}_3 \sim -0.1 V_D$$

Under these assumptions simple actionions are 1/10th of the observed volume

Functors of actions

Constraints and Prediction of Modification of EFE

$$S_{\text{EFT}}^{\text{Quadratic}} = S_R + \beta S_R^2 + S_m$$

Stationary
Action
Principle

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \delta S_{\text{EFT}}^{\text{Quadratic}} \\ &= \delta S_R + \beta \delta (S_R^2) + \delta S_m \end{aligned}$$

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} = \left[1 + \beta \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{c^4}{8\pi G_N} R \right) \right]^{-1} \frac{8\pi G_N}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$

$$G_{\text{eff}} = G_N \left[1 + \beta \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{c^4}{8\pi G_N} R \right) \right]^{-1}$$

Modification
of G_{eff}

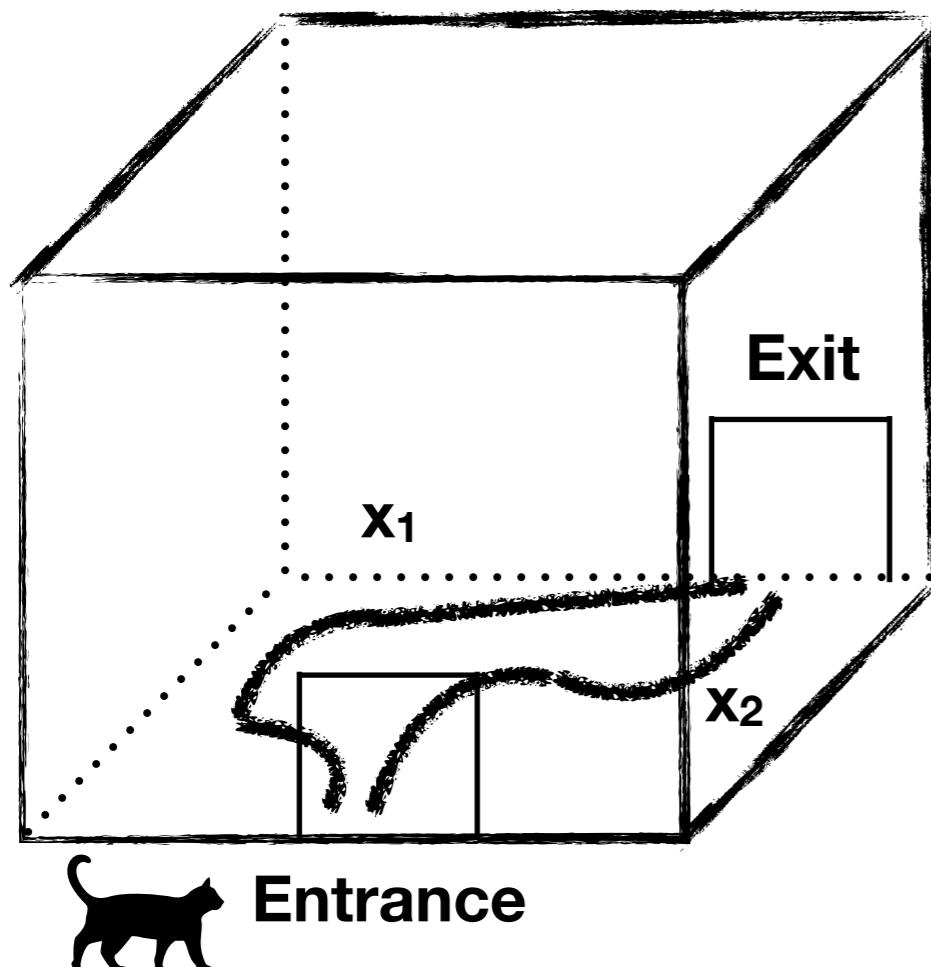
Currently working on solutions, through Dynamical Analysis

Actionic field interpretation

Action answers to the question :

What is the number of all possible routes
a cat can use to pass through each room ?

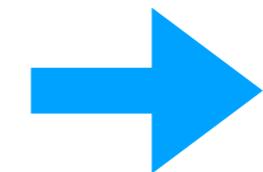
$$N = 2$$



x_1 is possible for both rooms, x_2 is not possible for the 2nd room
space, x

Actionic field interpretation

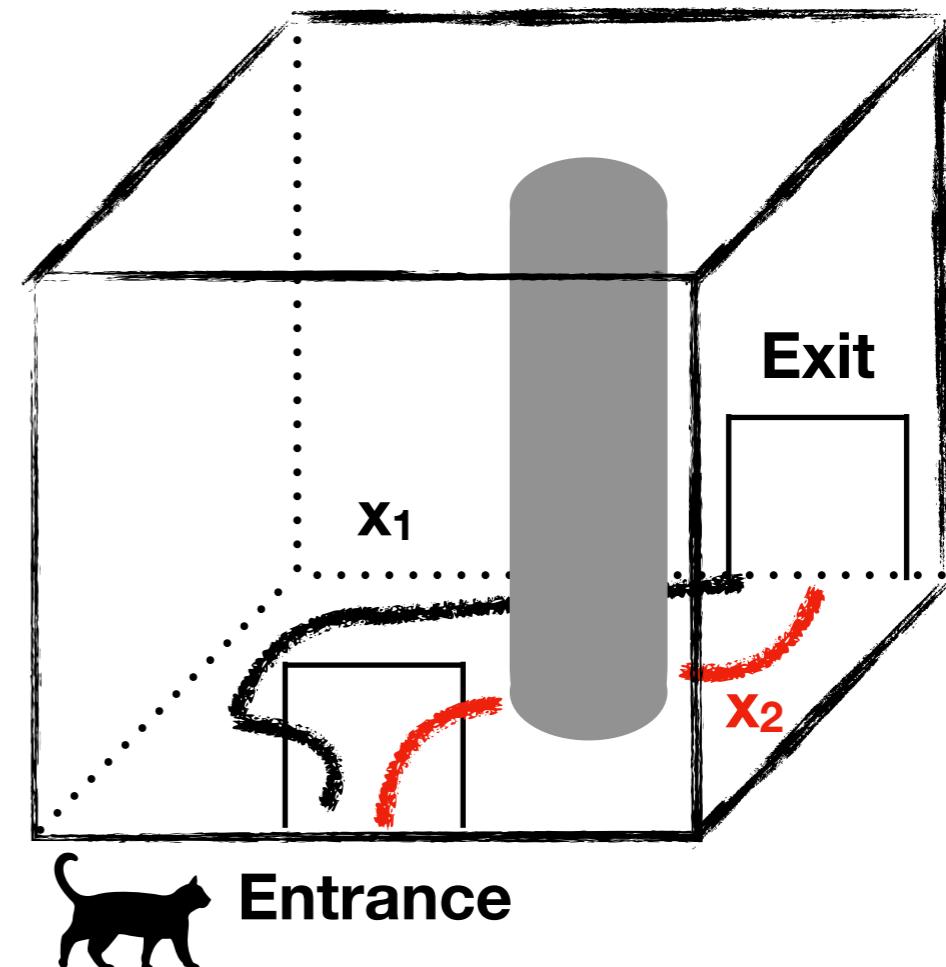
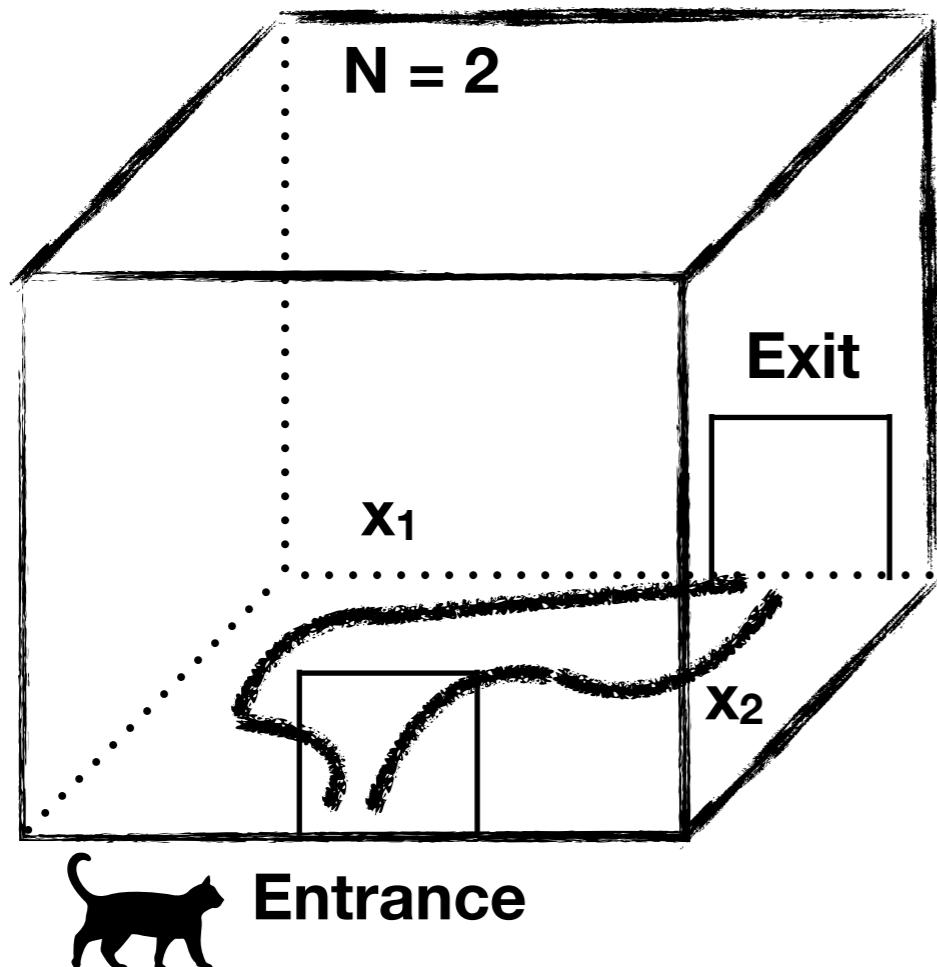
Action answers to the question :



An actionic field everywhere
QM \Leftrightarrow actionion field-particle

What is the number of all possible routes
a cat can use to pass through each room ?

N-n
2-1



x_1 is possible for both rooms, x_2 is not possible for the 2nd room

space, x



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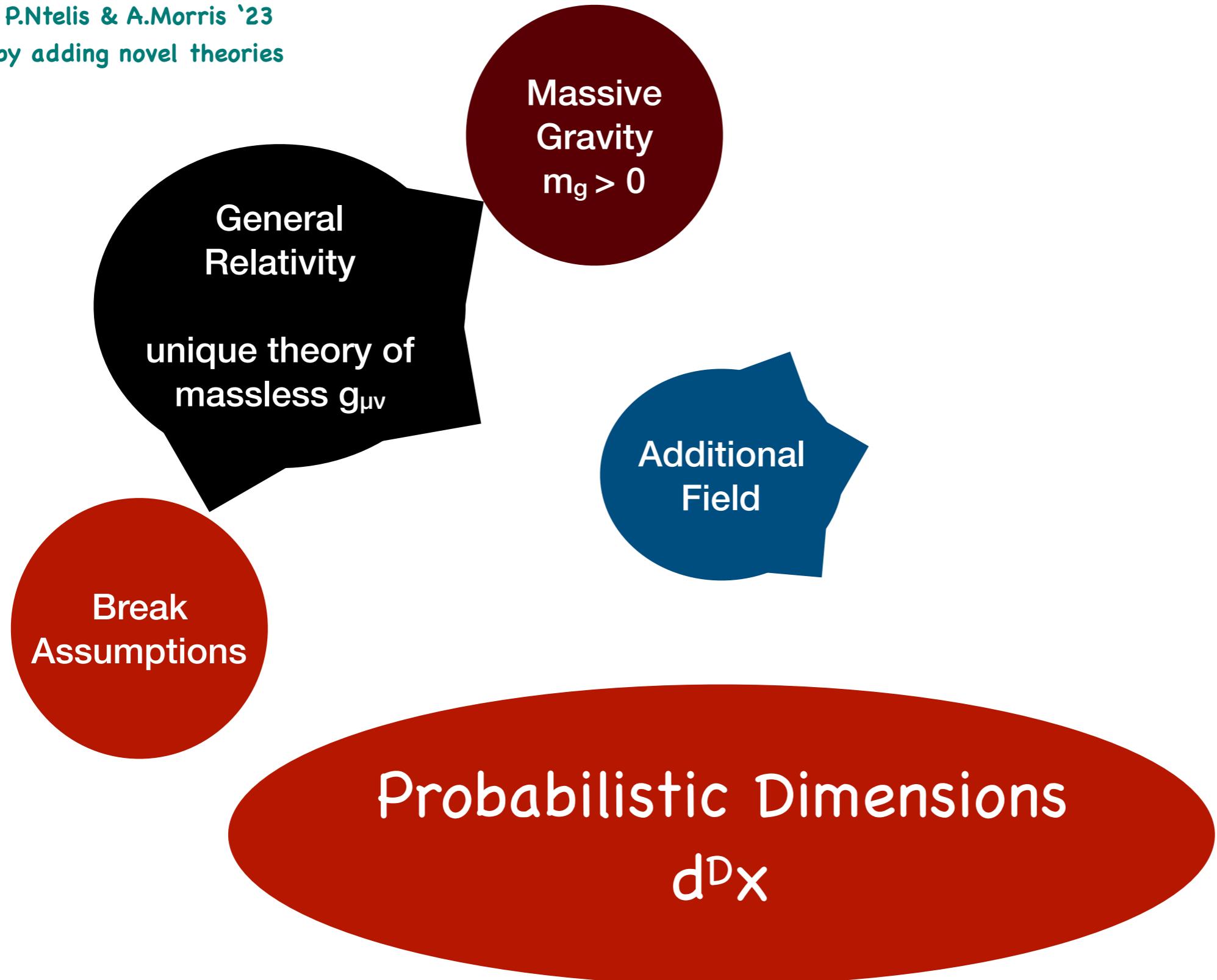
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Diagram modified from
P.Ntelis & A.Morris '23
by adding novel theories

Cosmological Gravitology



Motivation 1

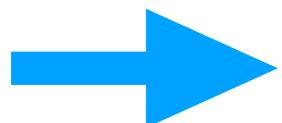
In 1942, Menger have introduced the concepts of statistical metrics [1].

In 1977, Drossos introduced the stochastic Menger spaces [2].

In the framework of modifications of gravity,

string theories predict extra dimensions [3],
while

Loop quantum gravity theories predict the non-existence of metric [4].



Natural to introduce an idea of a manifold in between
extra dimensional spacetime manifolds and non-metric manifolds

Motivation 2

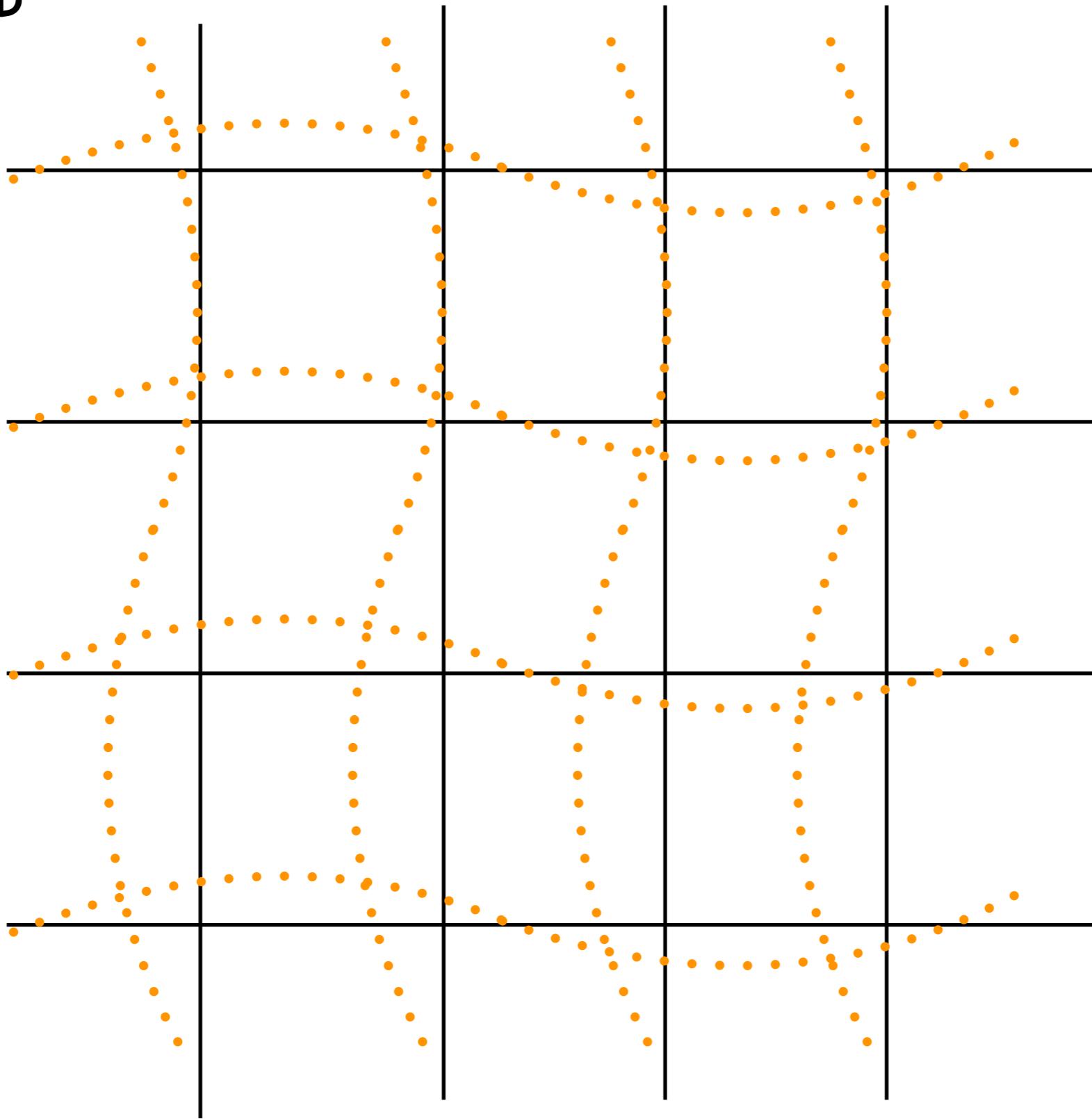
Evidence for a semi analytical model is found to be

Dimensions = 4 ± 0.1
from gravitational wave estimates
[Pardo, Fishbach, Holtz, 2018]

Probabilistic Dimensions
 $d^D x$

Space Time Continuum

2D



2D curved
probabilistic

Easy
generalisation
in 3+1
dimensions

2D spatial curved probabilistic



Figure 2. A representation of a 2 dimensional spatially curved probabilistic expanding space. This spacetime is curved in the presence of some massive object, as well as it appears, disappears and expands in time. It is easy to generalise this concept in a (3+1)D spacetime continuum. [See section 3.14]

Probabilistic dimensions turn up *probabilistic gravity*

$$D \rightarrow \bar{D} = \int_{\Omega_D} dX_D \text{ Gaussian}(X_D; D, \sigma_D)$$

modifying dimensions

means that we need to modify

- topology (metric, manifold, curvature tensor)
- matter content evolution

$$\mathcal{S}_{\text{Probabilistic gravity}} \propto \int d^{\bar{D}}x \sqrt{-g^{\bar{D}}} \left[\frac{R^{\bar{D}}}{16\pi G_N} + \mathcal{L}_m^{\bar{D}}(g_{\mu\nu}^{\bar{D}}, \psi_m, \dots) \right]$$

Sophisticated and Simple modifications

Simple probabilistic metric : $ds^2 = a^2(\tau) \left[-P^2(\tau) e^{2\Psi(\tau, \vec{x})} d\tau^2 + e^{-2\Phi(\tau, \vec{x})} dx^i dx^j \delta_{ij} \right]$

Results

Einstein Field Equation results to modified Friedmann equations

$$\mathcal{H}^2(\tau) = \frac{8\pi G_N}{3c^4} a^2(\tau) \textcolor{blue}{P^2(\tau)} \sum_{s \in \{m, r, \Lambda, k\}} \bar{\rho}_s(\tau)$$

$$2\mathcal{H}'(\tau) + \mathcal{H}^2(\tau) = -\frac{8\pi G_N}{3c^4} a^2(\tau) \textcolor{blue}{P^2(\tau)} \sum_{s \in \{m, r, \Lambda, k\}} w_s(\tau) \bar{\rho}_s(\tau)$$

while continuity equation remains the same

$$\bar{\rho}_s = -[1 + w_s(\tau)] \mathcal{H}(\tau) \bar{\rho}_s(\tau)$$

Currently working on solutions!

Results

This probabilistic perturbed expanding Manifold-metric
modifies
the Einstein-Boltzmann equations (find them in doc).

Qualitative results

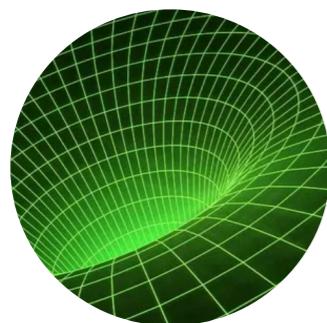
Connections of probabilities with information

$$\mathcal{I}(E) = -\log [\mathcal{P}(E)]$$

New kind of manifold-metric pairs
using probabilities and information

Correspondence with field-particles characterisation (spacions):

spaciallion,



timions,



probablons,



informatons.



Outline

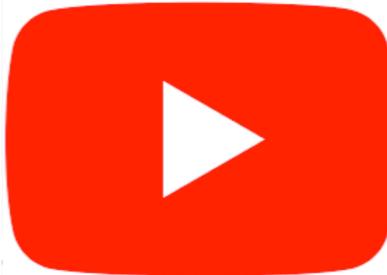
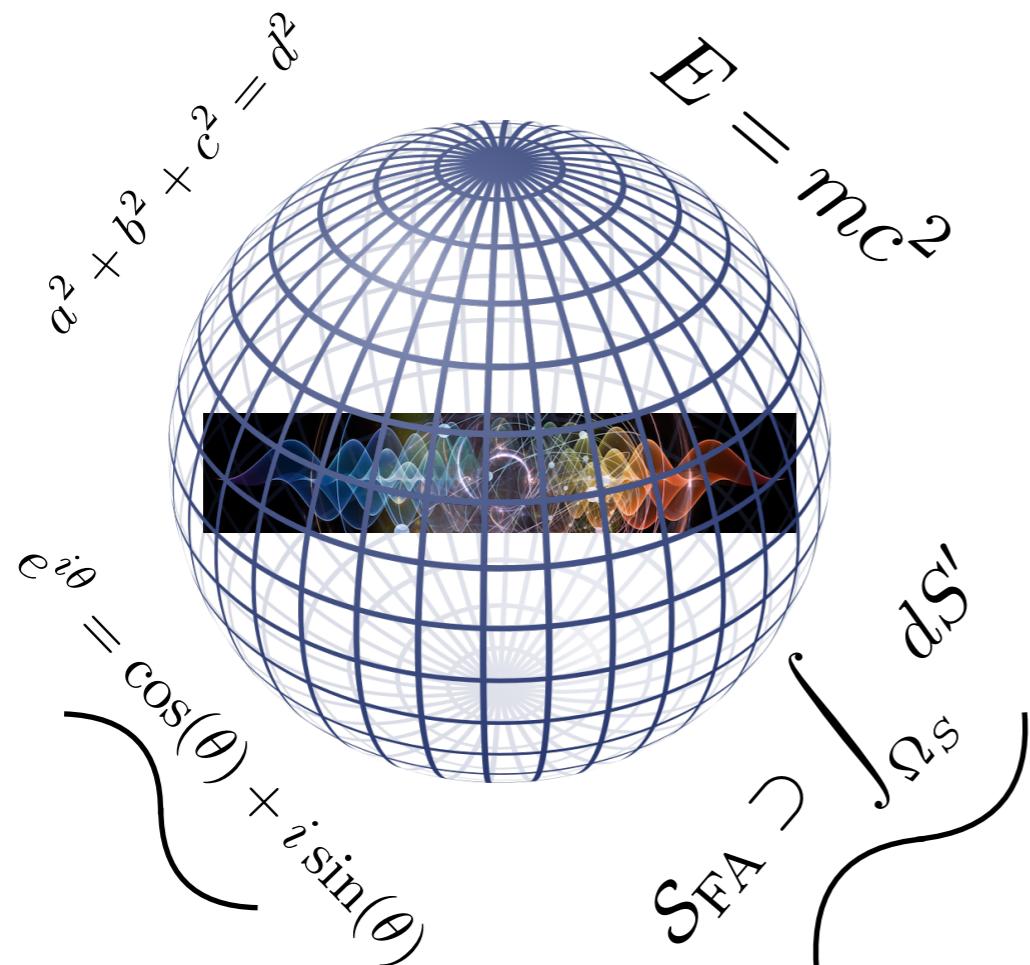
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Universions



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Conclusions

- Mathematical and Observational evidence for
 - Functors of actions theories predictions of actionions
 - Probabilistic dimensions, probabilistic manifold-metric pairs
- Predictions of Spacions: Spatiallions, Timions, Probablons, Informatons

Future plans

Develop further 5 axis of research:

- Functors of actions cosmologies
- Probabilistic and informatics cosmologies
- Non-Riemannian cosmologies
- Dynamical analysis systems, numerical/analytical solutions
- Statistical tests of above theories (Early, Late Universe, GW)

Collaboration on models and tests with other cosmologists