

Geometric Precipices in String Cosmology

Nemanja Kaloper, UC Davis

Based on work with G.S. Watson

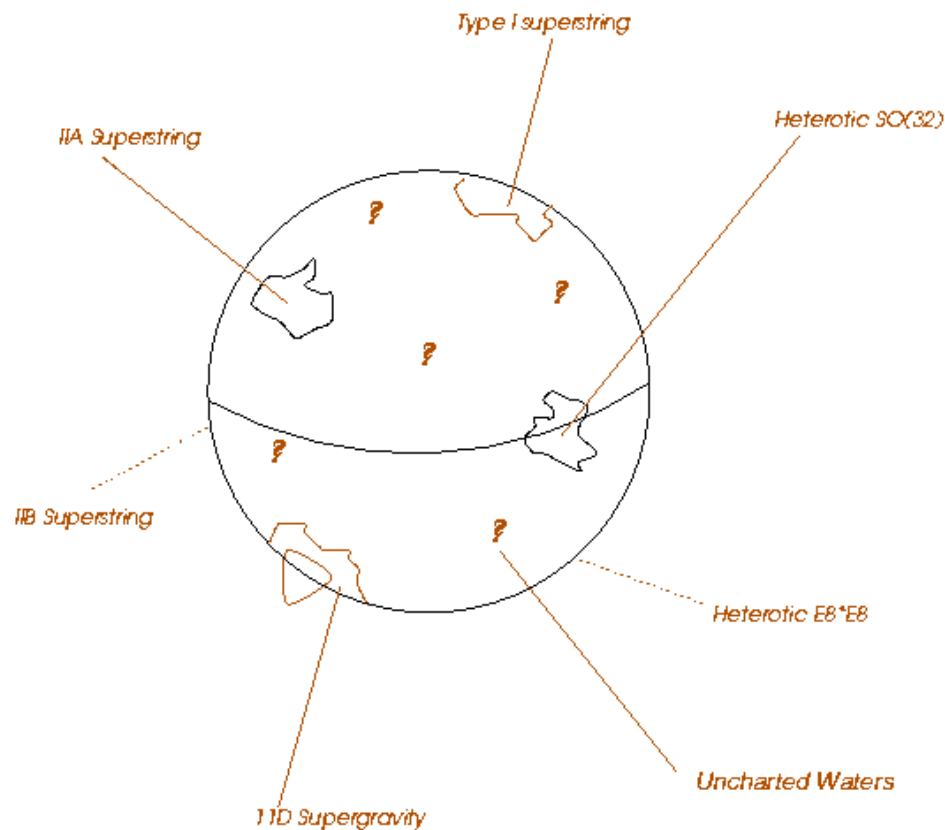
Overview



- Stringy gas cosmology: a (very!) brief review
- Dilaton sector: a conserved discrete charge
- Singular precipices

Strings & Dualities

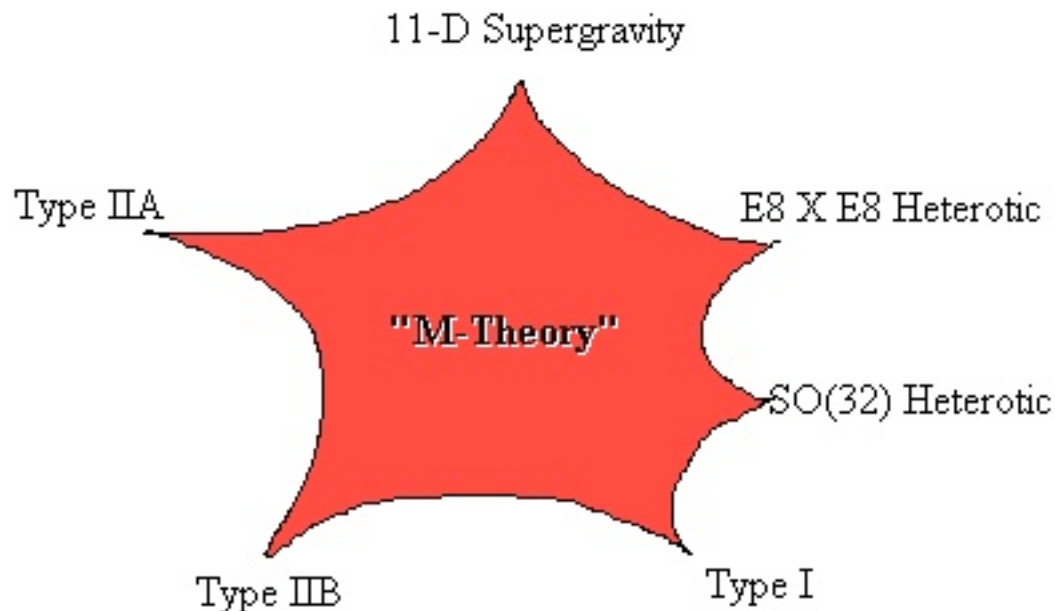
The M-theory planet



- Pre-95 revolution: The “islands” were not even known to be in the same universe, let alone “planet”...

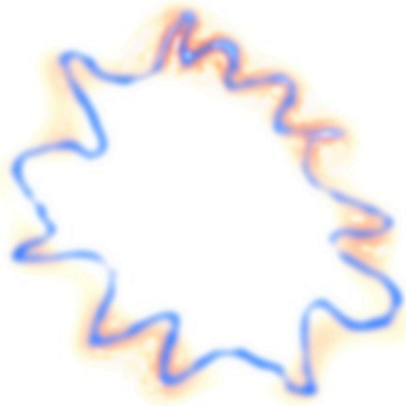
The Power of Dualities

- The “islands” are not only on the same “planet”, but they are related by secret “tunnels”: DUALITIES
- Different-looking perturbative theories are but aspects of the same underlying dynamical structure in different limits; the limits are related to each other by maps involving couplings and interchange of elementary and solitonic degrees of freedom



T-Duality

- An example: consider a string on a circle; its excitations are given by momentum and winding modes.
- T-duality: string theory on circle of radius R = string theory on a circle of radius l^2/R iff



$R > l$:

LIGHT

HEAVY

Enter Cosmology

- In cosmology, the universe expands monotonically at the largest scales, if filled by normal matter; in the far past therefore it was very small and dense. So it should have sampled the conditions where one may need string theory to describe it.
- The state of the matter may thus well have been controlled by stringy dynamics. So from our low energy perspective, our universe may have been shaped by very exotic matter.
- An example: in a small, hot, dense universe inhabited by winding and momentum modes, they 'recombine' into a Hagedorn-type gas stage, characterized by a limiting temperature, which cannot be exceeded.
- This is an attractive idea, because it introduces a physical cutoff in the momentum space. If it can be realized, perhaps it can yield a minimal size of the universe. This, if true, can help with cosmological singularities, and maybe also other things...

Kripfganz, Perl, 1990; Brandenberger, Vafa, 1991.

Dynamics of Stringy Gas Cosmology

- An ensemble of stringy excitations propagating in the background FRW geometry, governed by the light string modes

$$S_e = \frac{1}{2\kappa_N} \int d^{N+1}x \sqrt{-g_s} e^{-\phi_s} (R_s + (\partial\phi_s)^2 - \mathcal{L}_m)$$

- Truncate it on $ds^2 = -n(t)^2 dt^2 + e^{2\lambda(t)} d\vec{x}^2$
- The effective 1D action

$$S_{1D} = \int dt n \left\{ \frac{e^{-\varphi_s}}{M_s} \left(N \frac{\dot{\lambda}^2}{n} - \frac{\dot{\varphi}_s^2}{n} \right) + F(\lambda, n\beta) \right\}$$

- Claim: on homogeneous and isotropic backgrounds this may be a good description even for very small universe thanks to T-duality!
- "... not expected on inhomogeneous/anisotropic backgrounds, but maybe those could be ignored ..."
- Note that after duality revolution the isotropic string cosmologies may be viewed as anisotropic worlds in M-theory: **warning flag!**

Brandenberger & Vafa; **Tseytlin & Vafa, '91**; ...

Field Equations and Phase Space

- Matter sector yields the sources

$$E = -(F + \beta \partial_\beta F), \quad P = -(\partial_\lambda E)|_{\beta=\text{const}},$$

- Direct variation yields, for single fluid $P = \gamma E$ in the time gauge $E = \frac{dx}{dt}$.

$$\varphi_s'^2 - N\lambda_s'^2 = E_0^{-1} e^{\varphi_s + \gamma N\lambda_s},$$

$$\lambda_s'' - \gamma N\lambda_s'^2 - \varphi_s'\lambda_s' = \frac{1}{2}\gamma E_0^{-1} e^{\varphi_s + \gamma N\lambda_s},$$

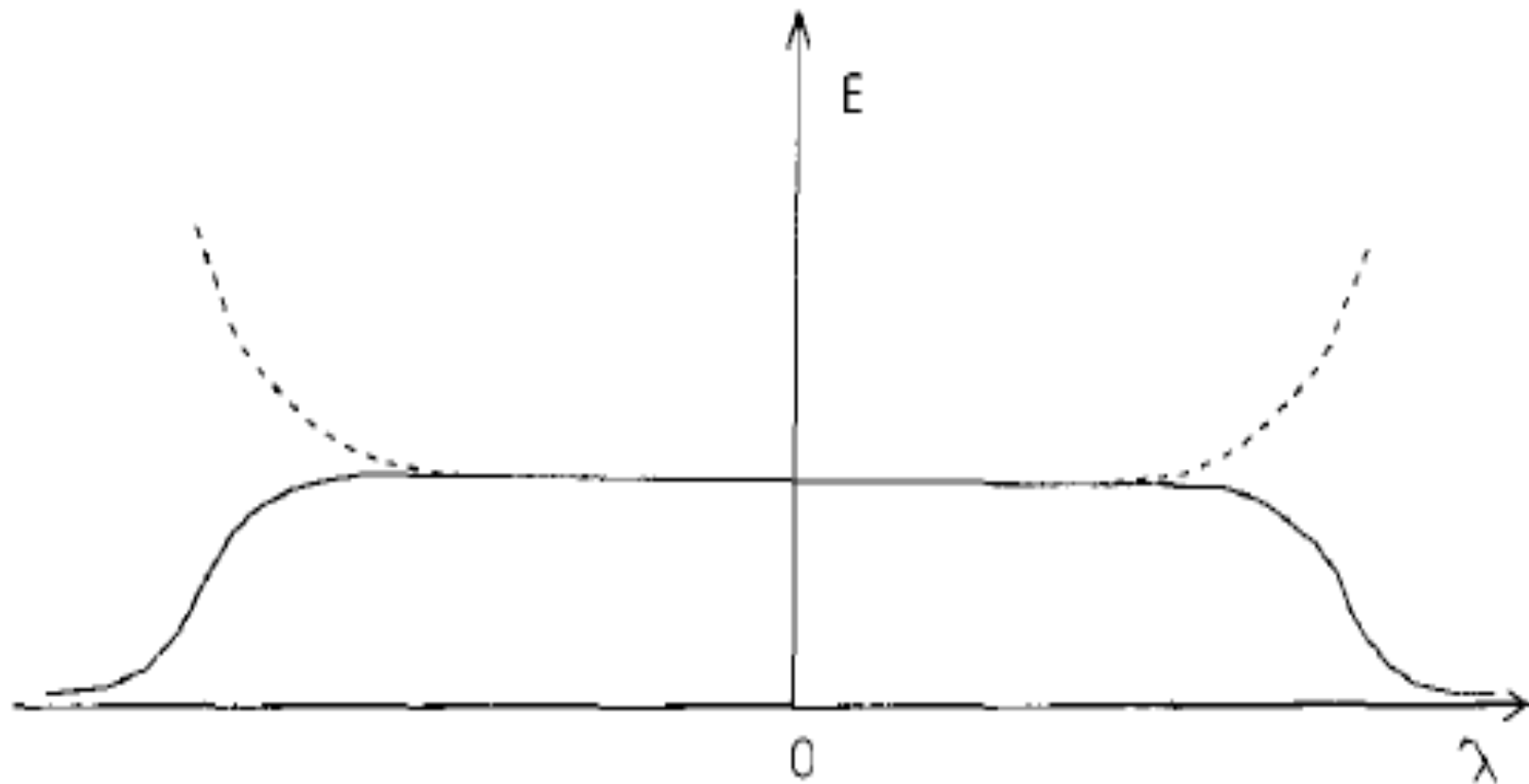
$$\varphi_s'' - \gamma N\varphi_s'\lambda_s' - N\lambda_s'^2 = \frac{1}{2}E_0^{-1} e^{\varphi_s + \gamma N\lambda_s},$$

where the reduced dilaton and string coupling are

$$\varphi_s = \phi_s - N\lambda_s, \quad g_s^2 = \exp(\langle \phi_s \rangle),$$

- These equations are in fact exactly integrable. But instead of writing solutions, let us understand them...

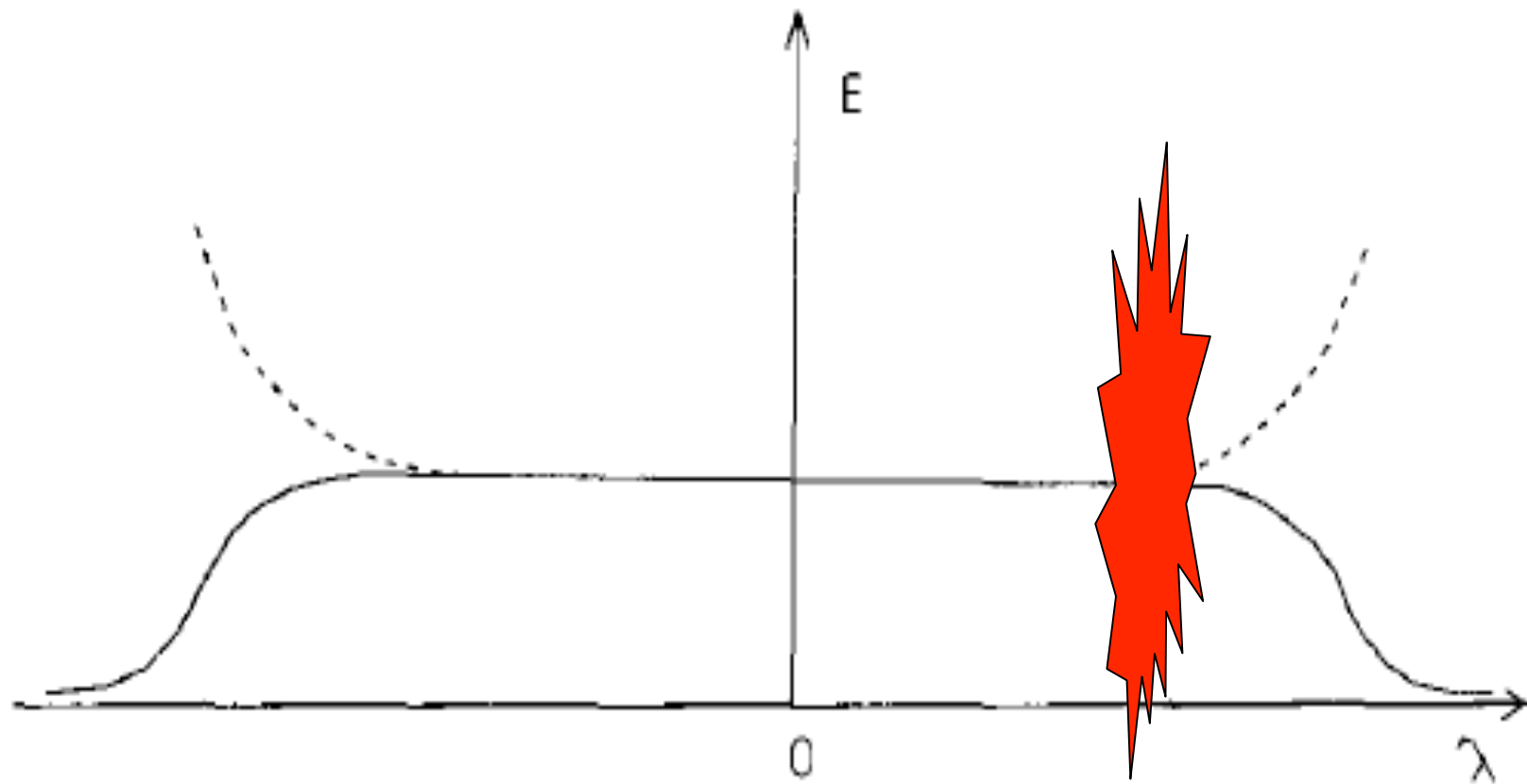
Tseytlín-Vafa Proposal



Spinoffs

- This has triggered a lot of activity in the attempt to develop phenomenologically interesting scenarios.
- Main goal: assuming the validity of the T-V proposal, explore the phase space of the theory for the corners where evolution yields cosmologically attractive predictions, specifically nearly scale-invariant perturbations.
- Works by Brandenberger, Vafa & others.
- It was also shown that phenomenologically interesting scenarios are difficult, at best, to realize within the standard stringy dynamics (Greene, Kabat & collaborators).
- Here, we will show that in fact such dynamics require violation of the NULL ENERGY CONDITION - ghosts???

Tseytlín-vafa Proposal



What's Really Going On?

- Dilaton crucial: at high energies $\sim M_S$, not stabilized - theory is T duality invariant to start with.
- The sign of $\dot{\varphi}_s = \pm \sqrt{NH_s^2 + e^{\phi_s} \rho_s}$ is **constant** if energy is positive - a conserved discrete charge!
- Single fluid cosmologies, with the required asymptotics, classified by the arrow of time and the dilaton sign.
- It is easy to get exact solutions.
- Four classes of solutions, flowing to/fro the special solutions - evolutionary saddle points. They are (+) and (-) branches (signs of $\dot{\varphi}_s$), just like in PBB.

Solutions

$$\lambda_s = \lambda_{s0} + \frac{\gamma}{\alpha} \ln [x(x - x_*)] + \frac{1}{\alpha\sqrt{N}} \ln \left(1 - \frac{x_*}{x}\right) ,$$

$$\varphi_s = \varphi_{s0} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln [x(x - x_*)] - \frac{\gamma\sqrt{N}}{\alpha} \ln \left(1 - \frac{x_*}{x}\right) ,$$

$$\phi_s = \phi_{s0} - \frac{1 - N\gamma}{\alpha} \ln [x(x - x_*)] - \frac{(\gamma - 1)\sqrt{N}}{\alpha} \ln \left(1 - \frac{x_*}{x}\right) ,$$

- The 4 classes of solutions are parameterized by the signs of x and x_* for fixed external parameters γ and N (note that $\alpha = 1 - N\gamma^2$)

However, instead of staring at equations, one can use pictures!
Phase space analysis is most revealing.

Hagedorn gas

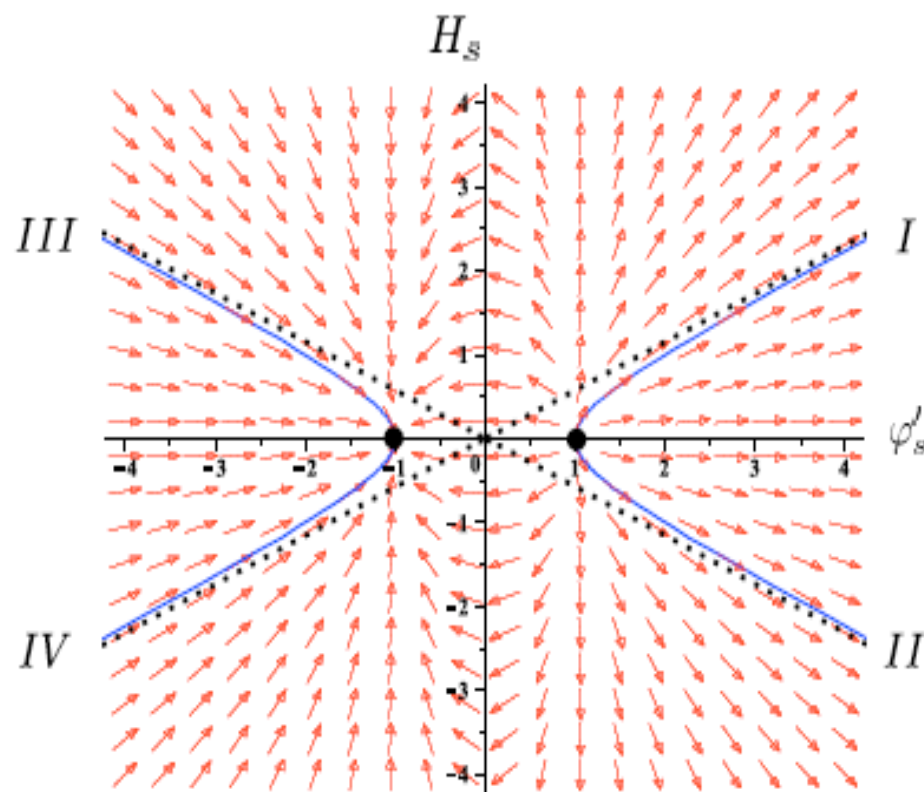


Figure 4: The (ϕ'_s, H_s) phase diagram of Hagedorn cosmologies, with phase space flow and the limiting envelopes (dotted lines) describing the case $E_0 = 0$.

Momentum mode gas

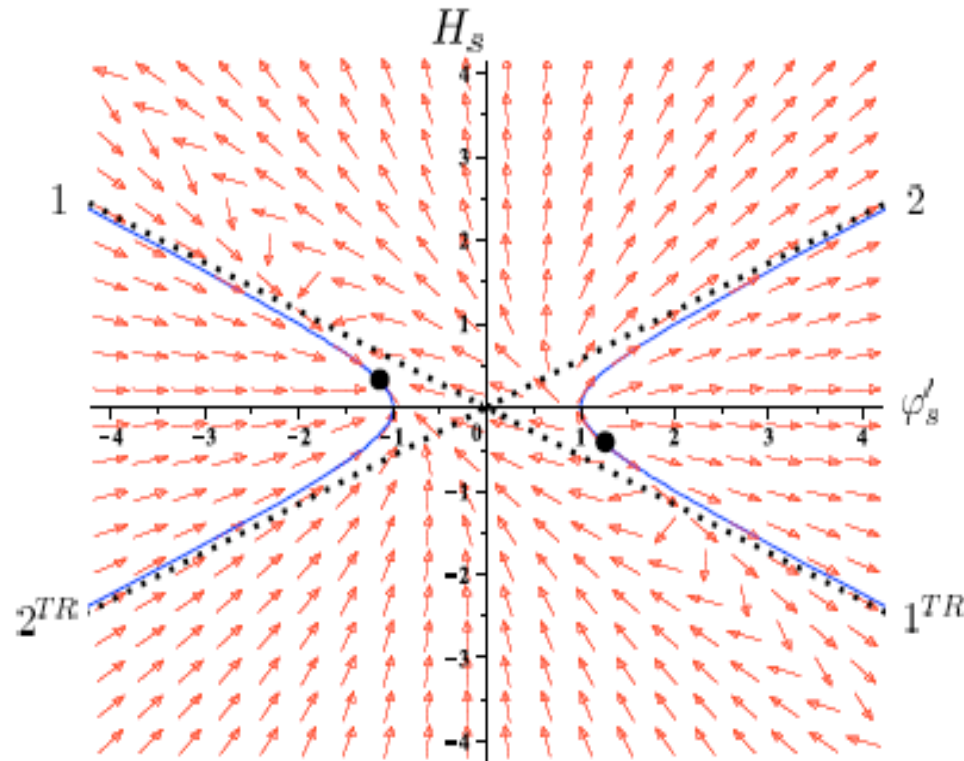


Figure 5: The (ϕ'_s, H_s) phase diagram of momentum mode cosmologies, with phase space flow and the limiting envelopes (dotted lines) describing the case $E_0 = 0$.

winding mode gas

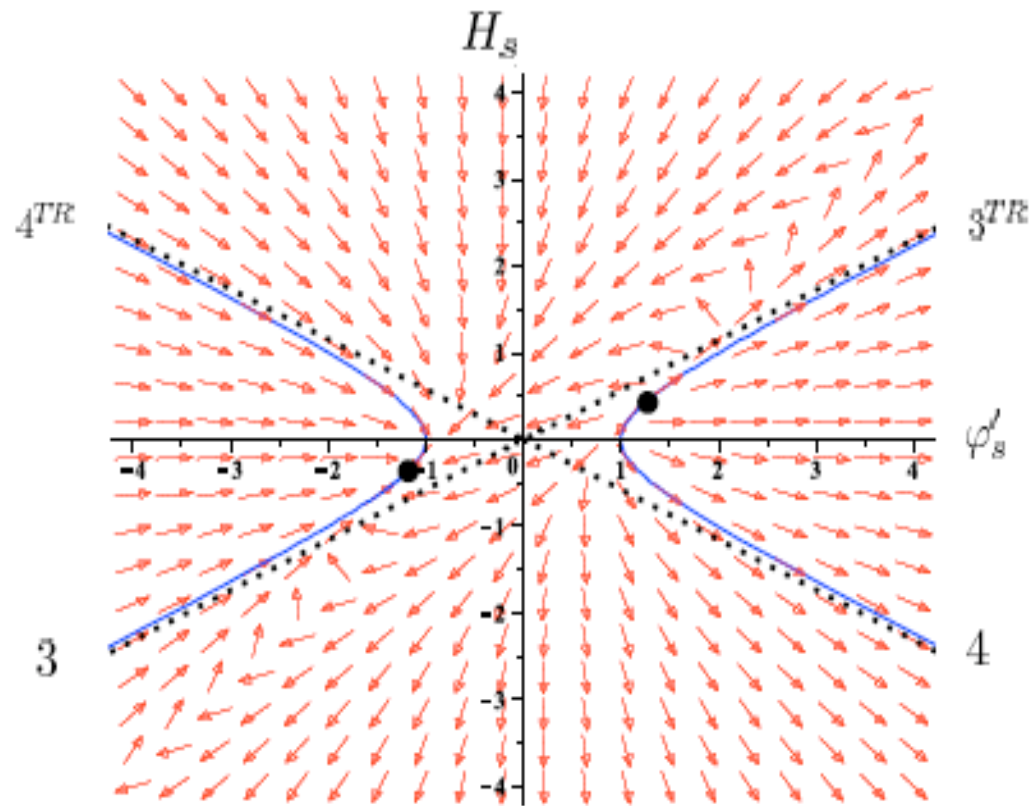
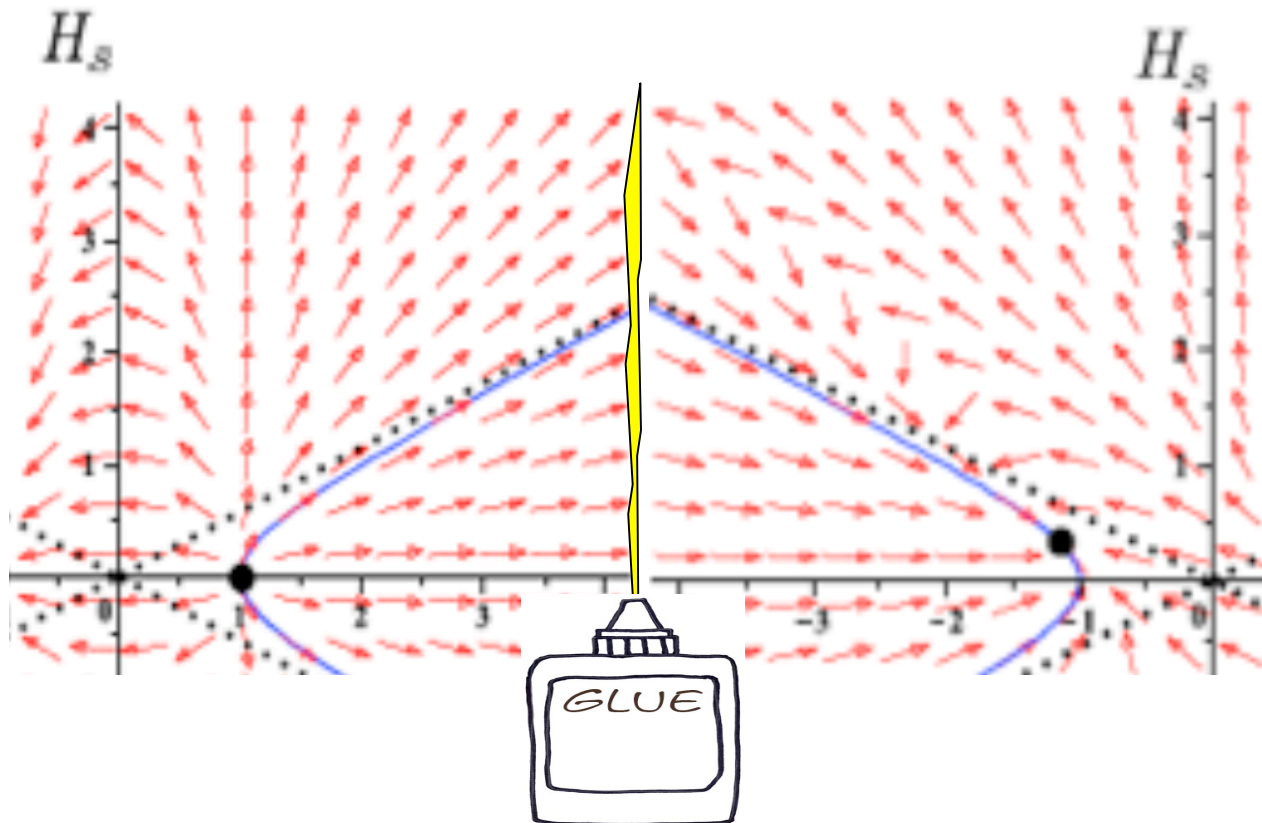


Figure 6: The (ϕ'_s, H_s) phase diagram of winding mode cosmologies, with phase space flow and the limiting envelopes (dotted lines) describing the case $E_0 = 0$.

Cosmological Transitions?

- The stringy gas cosmology wants to link different solutions and avoid singularity; eg. of Tseytlin-vafa:

Hagedorn I \rightarrow Momentum 1.



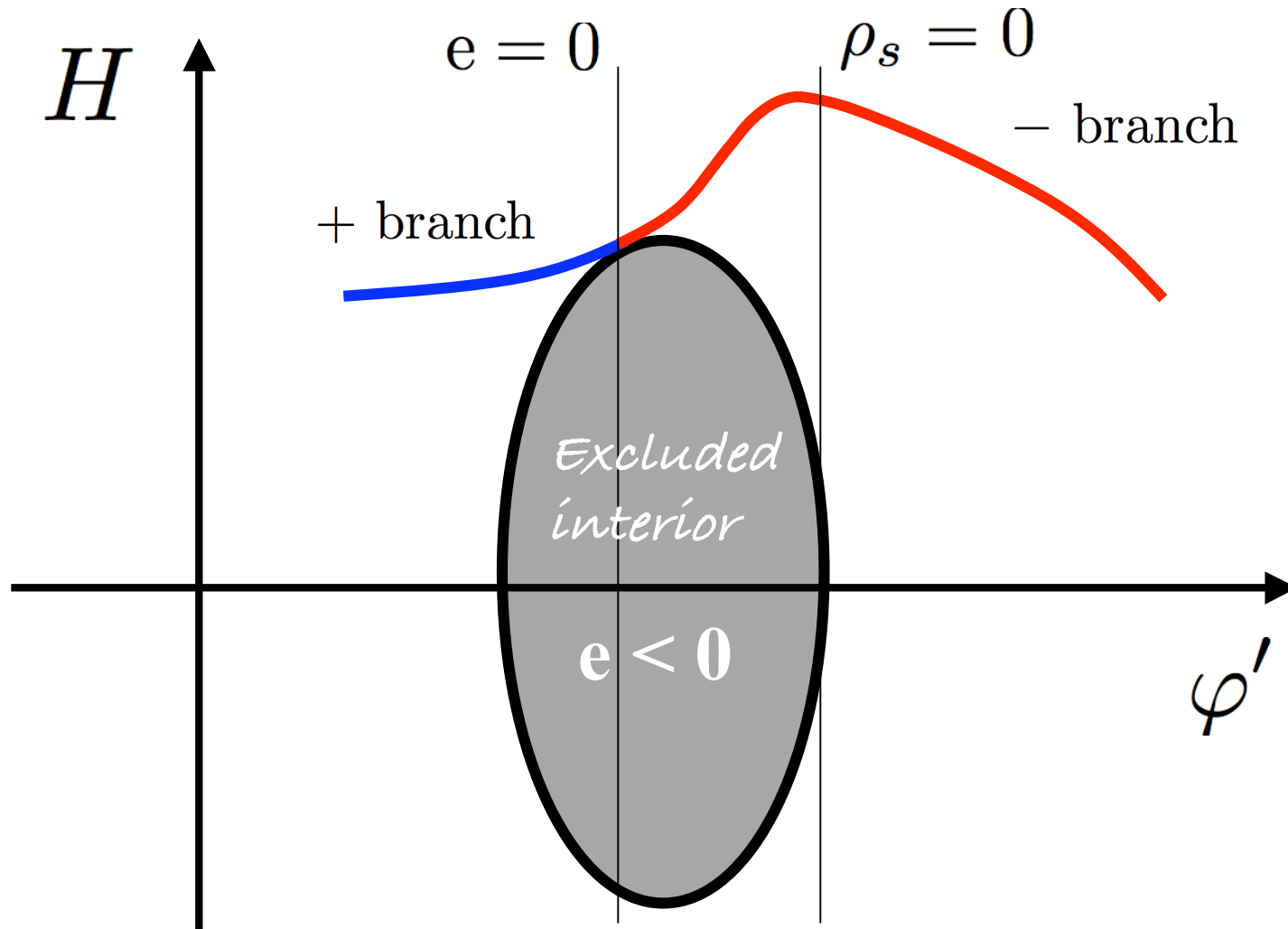
No-go & Null Energy

- These solutions are on **different branches**: (+) and (-)!
- For matching to occur, dilaton velocity must reverse: there must be region where the 'egg function' vanishes!

$$e = NH_s^2 + e^{\phi_s} \rho_s$$

- For this to happen we must ensure:
 - Negative energy density somewhere
 - Collision between the trajectory and this region
 - Subsequent escape without further collision

Negative energy density somewhere: put in a potential which dips below zero for some values of the dilaton. But that in itself is NOT ENOUGH! What is required is something like:



- Consider evolution of e along a trajectory:

$$\pm \frac{d}{dt} (\sqrt{e}) = -\dot{H}_s + H_s \dot{\phi}_s + \frac{1}{2} e^{\phi_s} (\rho_s + p_s)$$

- (+/-) refers to the branch on which this evolves.
- Assume that a trajectory hits the egg, and escapes and integrate between the hit and the escape time:

$$\int_{t_h}^{t_e} dt \left[\frac{d}{dt} (\pm \sqrt{e} + H_s) - H_s \dot{\phi}_s \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_h}^{t_e} dt e^{\phi_s} (\rho_s + p_s)$$

- The 3rd term on the LHS is the negative area between the curve and the horizontal axis. Rewrite as

$$\left(\mp \sqrt{N} - 1 \right) H_s(t_e) + H_s(t_h) + \mathcal{A} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{t_h}^{t_e} dt e^{\phi_s} (\rho_s + p_s)$$

Same idea as in NK, Madden, Olive, 1995.

- If you start on (+) branch:

$$\left(\sqrt{N} - 1\right) H_s(t_e) + H_s(t_h) + \mathcal{A} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{t_h}^{t_e} dt e^{\phi_s} (\rho_s + p_s)$$

- LHS positive definite: to have the transition from + to - must get RHS to be negative.
- If you start on (-) branch:

$$\left(\sqrt{N} + 1\right) H_s(t_e) = H_s(t_h) + \mathcal{A} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_h}^{t_e} dt e^{\phi_s} (\rho_s + p_s)$$

- Branch change from - to + can occur with normal matter.
- But then all the - branch solutions are past-singular and + ones are future singular.
- This **excludes** the transitions proposed by Tseytlin and Vafa, and their applications to phenomenology by Brandenberger et al. This also excludes the loitering universe idea of Brandenberger et al, for positive energy.

- If energy is strictly positive, it is impossible to smoothly connect different branches.
- Impossible to remove the singularity from the EFT picture **UNLESS** one violates the null energy condition. Only then + to - transitions, (ie. evolution between saddle points) occur - and perhaps might be pushed past them by T-duality.
- In the standard framework where null energy condition is maintained such evolution **does not** happen and singularity is present somewhere.
- A variant of the **Hawking-Penrose singularity theorem**, which one expects in the Einstein frame!

- Thus: the claims about getting interesting cosmological perturbations from stringy gases are not reliable - there is no calculational control at present.
- So: are these frameworks completely useless?
 - Transitions from - to + may occur if $\rho < 0$ were allowed. May be of some interest, to probe the perturbations in a small universe limit, using T-duality.
 - Perturbations will break T-duality, but presumably weakly. Is there a way to explore perturbations at the 'trans-planckian' (well, really 'trans-stringy') scales using the T-dual?

So what do the *phenomenological applications* of stringy gases in cosmology - to date - look like?

I still don't know what the idea is!

It's about nothing!

I think you may have something there...



Summary

- Early universe in string theory: **very important**; it may yield new insights into the nature of initial conditions.
- Many cosmological problems: **counting of relevant DOFs?**
Can string cosmology (gassy or not) help here?
- But user beware: thermodynamic description is only valid at **LARGE SCALES** compared to the string scale!
- An example: can't ignore the dilaton.
- Dilaton driven singularities may divide stages of stringy gases. There, **no calculational control**.
- Before phenomenology: **must secure** the dynamics required for the underlying backgrounds, as in other models which strive to bridge the singularities (pre-Big Bang, ekpyrotics etc)...