

Cosmology of braneworlds

Basic principles & applications

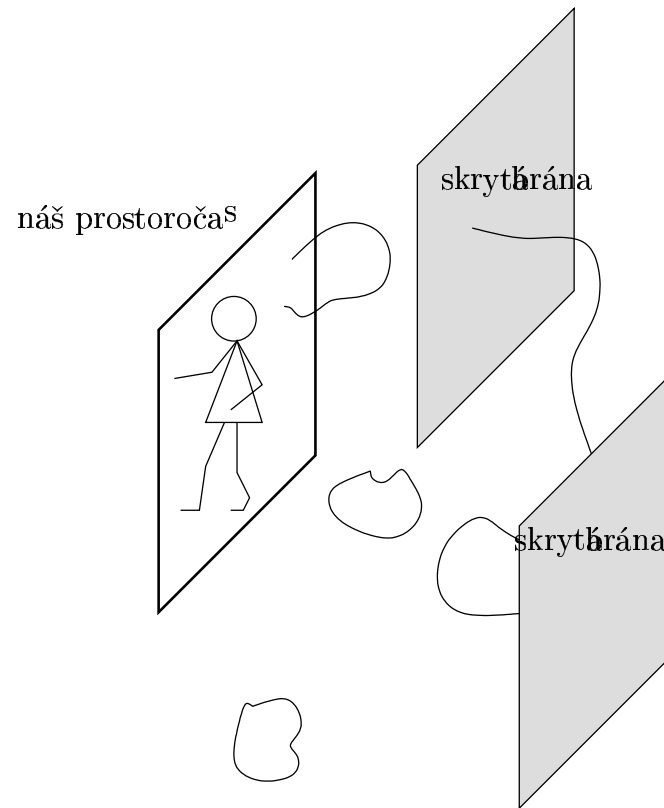
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TFA

Braneworlds

- Intuitively: Our 4D spacetime is a timelike hypersurface in a 5D spacetime. The matter is confined to our spacetime \mathcal{M}_4



Braneworlds

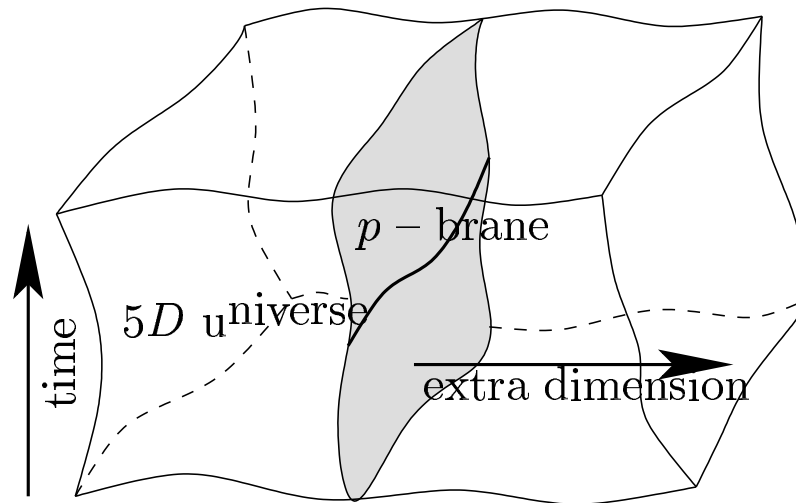
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Motivation

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- Closed string can move through the bulk, their spectrum contains gravitons

Recent history

- Akhanev–Hamed, Dimopoulos and Dvali braneworld – $4 + d$ -dim flat bulk with d dim compactified (torus geometry)

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- Randall–Sundrum (RS) braneworld – a flat braneworld embedded into 5D AdS

Action

● Analogical to 4D case

$$S = - \int d^5x \sqrt{-g^{(5)}} \left(\frac{R}{2\kappa_5^2} + \Lambda_5 \right) + S_{\text{fields}} ,$$

with κ_5 and Λ_5 bulk gravitational and cosmological constants

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- 5D Einstein equation

$$G_{ab} \equiv R_{ab} - \frac{1}{2}g_{ab}R = -\kappa_5^2 T_{ab} + g_{ab}\Lambda_5$$

Major types of bulk metrics

- A static $SO(3, 1)$ symmetric metric

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- Embedding of FRW braneworld

covariant description of braneworld gravity

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- Define *jump* of a function f by

$$[f] = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} [f(Z + \epsilon) - f(Z - \epsilon)] .$$

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- Projected Einstein braneworld equations are

$$G_{ab}^{(4)} = 8\pi G \tau_{ab} - \Lambda_4 h_{ab} + \kappa_5^4 \pi_{ab} - E_{ab}$$

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where

$$\pi_{ab} = \frac{1}{12}\tau\tau_{ab} - \frac{1}{4}\tau_{ac}\tau_b{}^c + \frac{1}{8}h_{ab}\tau_{cd}\tau^{cd} - \frac{1}{24}\tau^2 h_{ab}$$

and E_{ab} is *electric Weyl tensor* $E_{ab} = C_{acbd}n^c n^d$

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- Bianchi identity implies $\kappa_5^4 \nabla^a \pi_{ab} = \nabla^a E_{ab}$

RS static braneworld of type II

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- The physical source of the metric is brane at $Z = 0$ with a brane tension σ

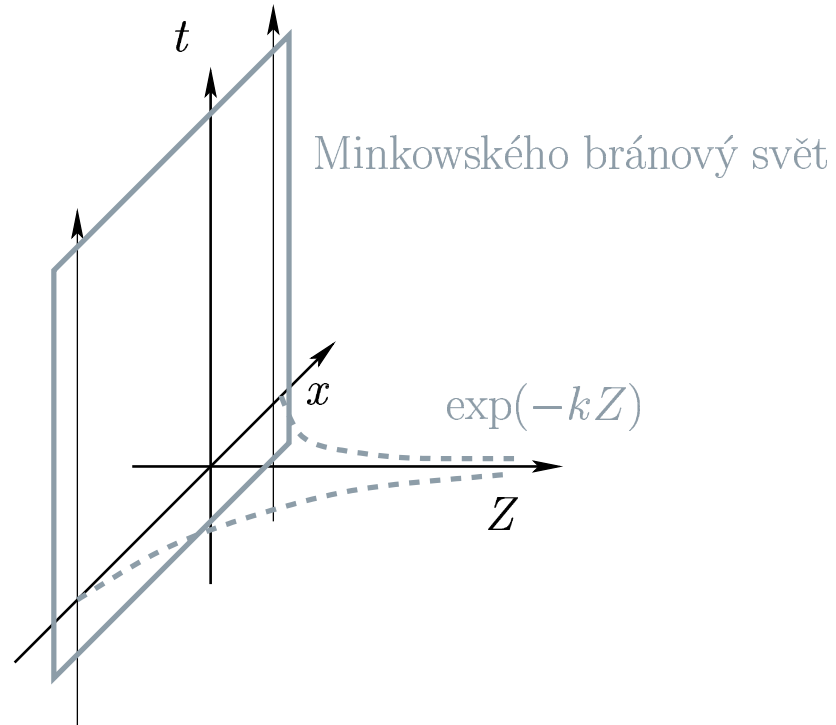
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- Embedding of Minkowski braneworld into 5D *AdS*
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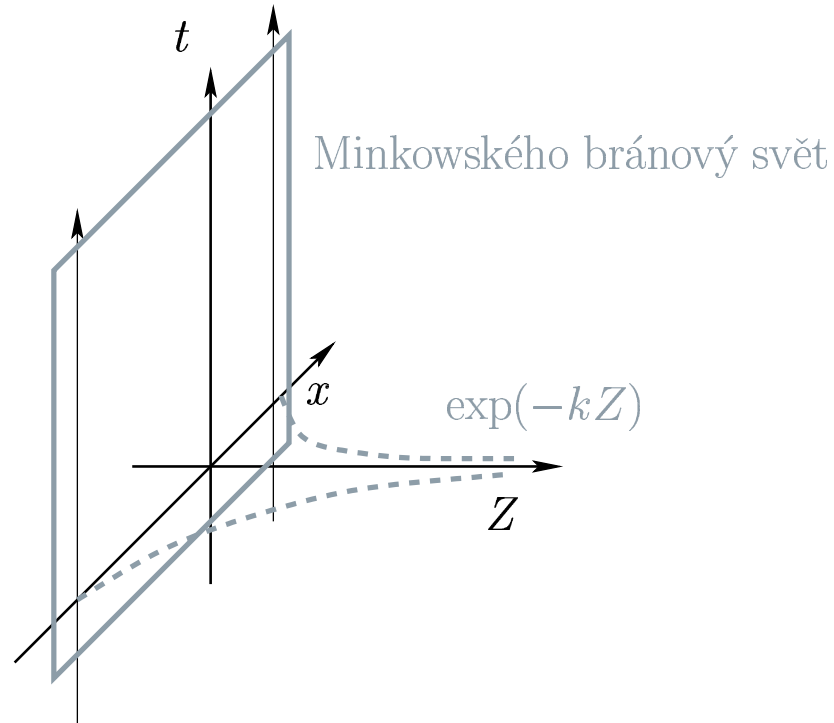
$$ds^2 = e^{-2k|Z|} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu - dZ^2 ,$$

$$\text{with } k = \sqrt{-\frac{\kappa_5^2}{6} \Lambda_5}$$

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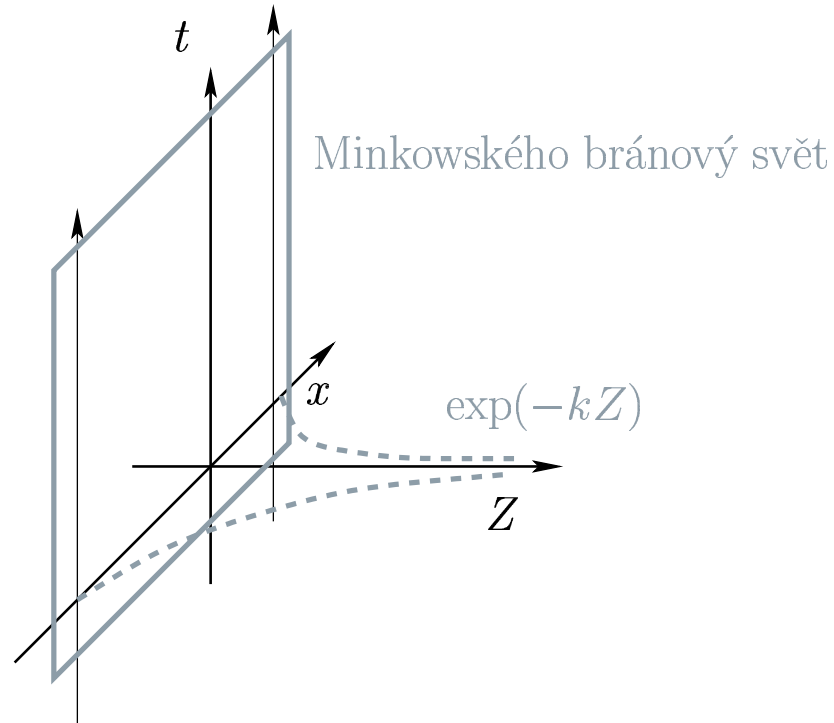


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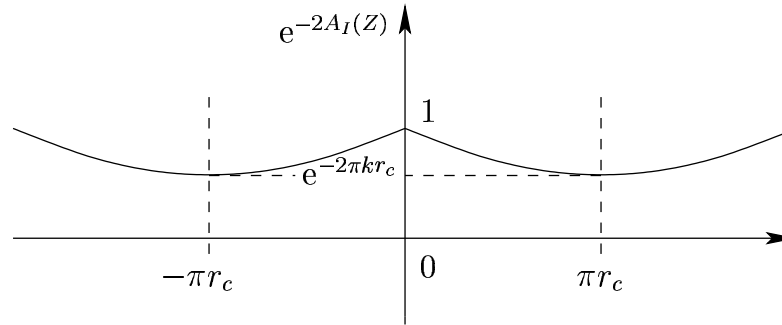
● Coordinate singularities at $Z = \pm\infty$

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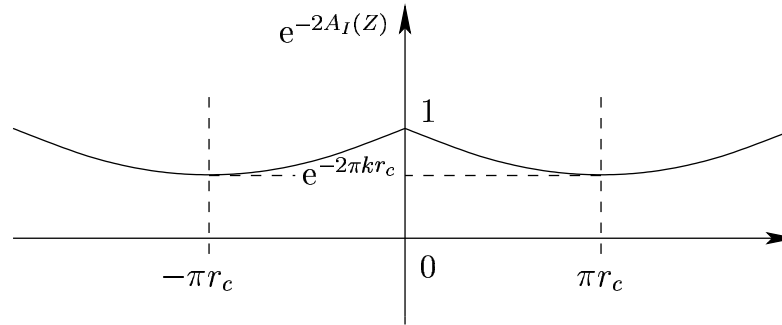


● Intrinsic singularity at $Z = 0$

RS braneworld of type I

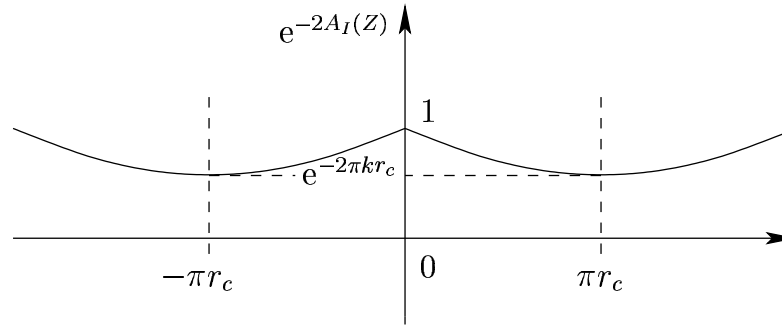


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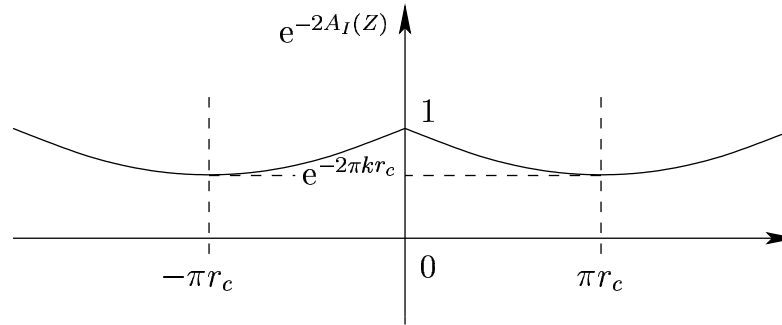
- Extra dim Z compactified

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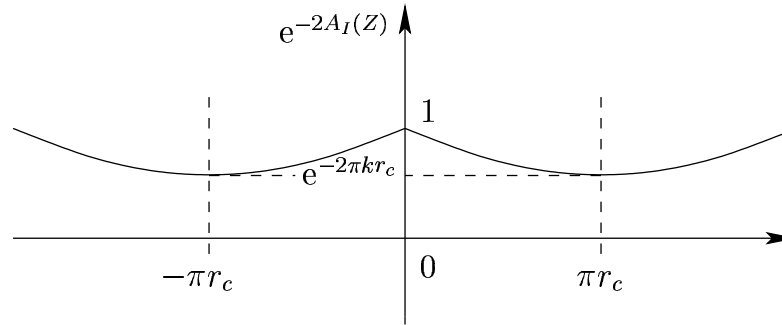
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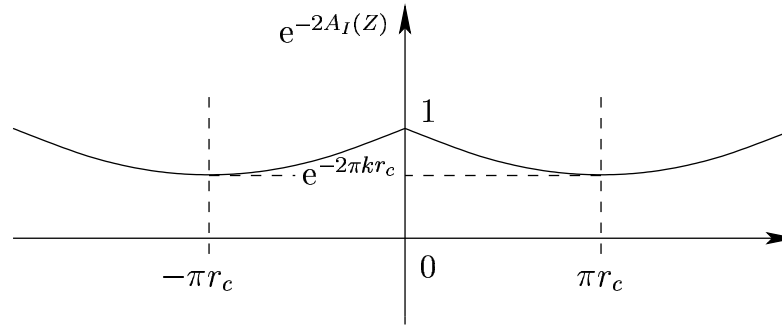
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- Opposite brane tensions

RS braneworld of type I



- Extra dim Z compactified
- The physical source is constituted by two branes at $Z = 0$ and $Z = \pi r_c$
- Intrinsic singularity on the branes
- Vanishing effective cosmological constants on the branes

Newtonian gravity from RS II

- Small fluctuations due to a point mass added on brane

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$$ds^2 = [e^{-2k|Z|}\eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu}(x, Z)]dx^\mu dx^\nu - dZ^2$$

- Equation for $h_{\mu\nu}$ admits separation of variables, $h_{\mu\nu}(x^\rho, Z) = \psi(Z)\Phi(x^\rho)$ with

$$\partial^\mu \partial_\mu \Phi(x^\rho) = -m^2 \Phi(x^\rho)$$

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- In cylindrically symmetric case in zero-mass mode

$$\Psi(r) = -\frac{B}{r}$$

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- Kaluza-Klein non-zero modes give r^{-3} corrections

Gauge hierarchy from RS I



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 - Electroweak spontaneous symmetry breaking at energy scales $M_{EW} \sim 10^3$ GeV
 - Stringy effects at scales $M_{Planck} \sim 10^{19}$ GeV
 - A huge gap between M_{Planck} and M_{EW} , 16 orders (!)

Gauge hierarchy from RS I

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- RS I explanation

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- Relation between a physical mass m (observed on the 3-brane) and its corresponding bulk mass m_0

$$m = e^{-k\pi r_c} m_0$$

Gauge hierarchy from RS I

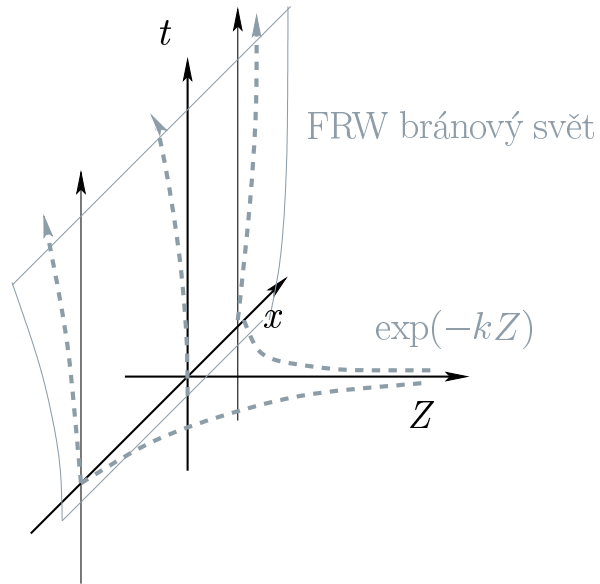
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- it is sufficient $kr_c \approx 50$ in order to obtain the hierarchy

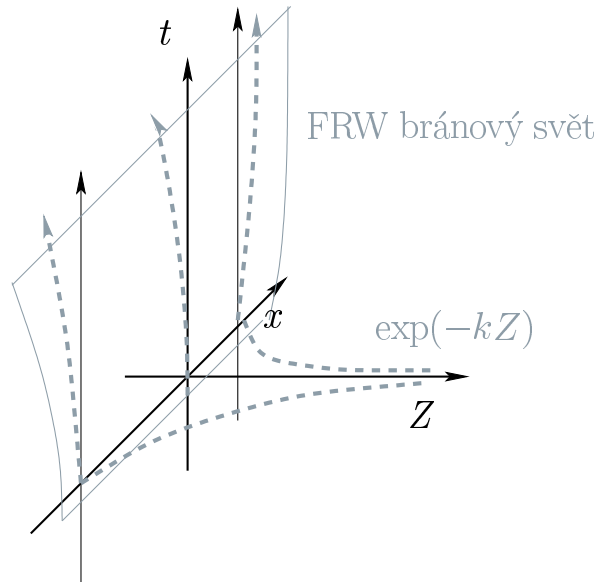
FRW braneworld

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FRW braneworld cosmology

$$H^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \left[\rho_M + \frac{\rho_M^2}{2\sigma} \right] + \frac{\Lambda_4}{3} + \frac{\mu}{a^4}$$
$$\frac{dH}{d\tau} = -4\pi G(\rho_M + p_M) \left[1 + \frac{\rho_M}{\sigma} \right]$$

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- Quadratic term ρ_M

FRW braneworld cosmology

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- For $\rho_M \gg \sigma$ it is $H \sim \rho_M$
- For $\rho_M \ll \sigma$ it is $H \sim \sqrt{\rho_M}$ – classical scenario

FRW braneworld cosmology

- According to classical cosmology, the FRW universe expands into “nothing”

FRW braneworld cosmology



According to braneworld scenario, the FRW brane expands into 5D *AdS* spacetime