

Spizęgnięcie materii do grawitacji

\mathcal{L} ma być niezmienniczy wzgl. ogólnych transf.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} ds^2 &= \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu = (dt^2 - d\vec{x}^2) \\ \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu &= \delta^\mu{}_\nu + \omega^\mu{}_\nu \quad |\omega| \ll 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{niezmienniczość} \\ \text{w STN} \end{array}$$

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu}(x) \quad - \text{dow. współrz.}$$

$x \rightarrow x'(x)$ - is. ciągłe, nieodwrac. f. x

$$ds^2 = g'_{\lambda\sigma} dx'^\lambda dx'^\sigma = g'_{\lambda\sigma} \frac{\partial x'^\lambda}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial x'^\sigma}{\partial x^\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$g_{\mu\nu}(x) = g'_{\lambda\sigma}(x') \frac{\partial x'^\lambda}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial x'^\sigma}{\partial x^\nu} \quad \begin{array}{l} g^{\mu\nu} \text{ (z def.)} \\ \leftarrow \text{def. transform. metryki} \end{array}$$

$$g^{\mu\sigma} g_{\sigma\nu} = \delta^\mu{}_\nu$$

1) pola skalarne nie normalizowane:

$$\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi'(x') \quad \varphi'(x') = \varphi(x) \quad (x \rightarrow x') \quad \mathcal{P}(x) = \mathcal{P}(x') \quad \cdot \mathcal{P}$$

$$\partial_\mu \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x^\mu} = \frac{\partial x'^\lambda}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial \varphi'(x')}{\partial x'^\lambda} = \frac{\partial x'^\lambda}{\partial x^\mu} \partial'_\lambda \varphi'(x') \quad \rightarrow \text{wzrost. kowariantny}$$

$$g^{\mu\nu} A_\mu A_\nu = \text{inv} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} A_\mu A_\nu - \text{transf. nie jest } g_{\mu\nu} \\ g^{\mu\nu} - \text{transf. nie odwrotnie do } g_{\mu\nu} \end{array} \right)$$

$$A^\mu = g^{\mu\nu} A_\nu \quad - \text{w. kontrawariantny} \quad - \text{transf. nie jest } dx^\mu$$

(indeks swiatowy)

$$dx^\mu = \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial x'^\sigma} dx'^\sigma$$

$$A^\mu B_\mu = \text{inv} = A'^\mu B'_\mu$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial^\mu \varphi \partial_\mu \varphi \eta_{\mu\nu} - m^2 \varphi^2) \quad - \text{niezmienniczy w Lorentza}$$

$$S = \int d^4x \frac{1}{2} (\partial^\mu \varphi \partial_\mu \varphi \eta_{\mu\nu} - m^2 \varphi^2) \quad - \text{""} \quad (\mathcal{J} = 1 \text{ przy } d^4x' \rightarrow d^4x)$$

$$\partial^\mu \varphi \partial_\mu \varphi \eta_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \partial'^\mu \varphi'(x') \partial'^\nu \varphi'(x') g'_{\mu\nu} = \partial^\mu \varphi \partial^\nu \varphi g_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\varphi^2 \rightarrow \varphi'^2 = \varphi^2$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial^\mu \varphi \partial_\mu \varphi g_{\mu\nu} - m^2 \varphi^2) \quad - \text{niezmienniczy } \mathcal{L} \text{ wzgl. transf. współrz.}$$

2) niezmiennicza miara $d^4x \sqrt{-g}$

$$d^4x' = d^4x \det\left(\frac{\partial x'}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$\det(g_{\mu\nu}) = \det\left(g'_{\lambda\sigma} \frac{\partial x'^\lambda}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial x'^\sigma}{\partial x^\nu}\right) = \det g'_{\lambda\sigma} \det \frac{\partial x'^\lambda}{\partial x^\mu} \det \frac{\partial x'^\sigma}{\partial x^\nu} = \det g'_{\lambda\sigma} \mathcal{J}^2$$

$$d^4x \sqrt{-g} \rightarrow d^4x \sqrt{-g} \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} = d^4x \sqrt{-g}$$

3) niezmiennicze działanie dla pola skalarnego:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial^\mu \varphi \partial_\mu \varphi - m^2 \varphi^2)$$

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \mathcal{L}$$

4) pola wektorowe

$$A_\mu(x) \rightarrow A'_\mu(x')$$

$$d \rightarrow DA^\mu = dA^\mu + \Gamma^\mu_{\nu\rho} A^\nu dx^\rho$$

$$D_\rho A^\mu = \frac{\partial A^\mu}{\partial x^\rho} + \Gamma^\mu_{\nu\rho} A^\nu = D^\mu_{;\rho}$$

$$DA_i = g_{ik} DA^k$$

$$D(A_i) = D(g_{ik} A^k) = (Dg_{ik}) A^k + g_{ik} (DA^k) = g_{ik} (DA^k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{Dg_{ik} = 0}$$

$$\Gamma^\lambda_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} g^{\lambda\sigma} \left(\frac{\partial g_{\mu\sigma}}{\partial x^\nu} + \frac{\partial g_{\nu\sigma}}{\partial x^\mu} - \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^\sigma} \right)$$

niezmiennicze działanie

$$\mathcal{L} = \int d^4x \left(-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} g^{\mu\lambda} g^{\nu\rho} - \frac{1}{2} m^2 A^\mu A_\mu g_{\mu\nu} \right)$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu \rightarrow F_{\mu\nu} = D_\mu A_\nu - D_\nu A_\mu = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu$$

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} g^{\mu\lambda} g^{\nu\rho} - \frac{1}{2} m^2 A^\mu A_\mu g_{\mu\nu} \right)$$

5) pole fermionowe

$$S = \int d^4x \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu (\partial_\mu \psi - m \psi) \quad \text{wielowy stygma, } \partial_\mu \text{ działa na } \bar{\psi}, \text{ a nie działa na } \psi$$

\times zas. równoważ. \Rightarrow w każdym punkcie rozprzestrzenienia istnieje układ lokalnie inercyjny

$$g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu dx^\nu = \eta_{\alpha\beta} d\tilde{x}^\alpha d\tilde{x}^\beta$$

$\{\alpha, \beta\}$ - wielowy stygma

$$\tilde{x}^\alpha = \Lambda^\alpha_\mu \tilde{x}^\mu \quad \eta^{\alpha\beta} = \eta_{\mu\nu}$$

na wielowy stygma możemy działać tr. Λ^α_β
na rozmaitości $\Lambda^\alpha_\beta(x)$

S musi być niezmi. wpr. transform. współrzędnych + lokalnych tr. Lore

wprowadzamy wielowektor - tłumaczy wielowy stygma na świat

$$g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu dx^\nu = \eta_{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial x^\beta}{\partial x^\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$g_{\mu\nu}(x) = \eta_{\alpha\beta} \left(\frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial x^\mu} \right) \frac{\partial x^\beta}{\partial x^\nu} = \eta_{\alpha\beta} V^\alpha_\mu V^\beta_\nu$$

$$e^\alpha_\mu = V^\alpha_\mu - \text{vielbeins (wielobozniki)}$$

z pkt widzenia fr. Lorentza indeksy μ, ν nie s \acute{a} nie zmian \acute{a}
 α, β transformuj \acute{a} si \acute{e} jak wektor

z pkt widzenia og \acute{o} lonej fr. reparametryzacji indeks α, β nie s \acute{a} nie zmian \acute{a}
 μ, ν transformuj \acute{a} si \acute{e} jak wektor

$$\partial_\alpha \rightarrow V^\mu_\alpha \partial_\mu$$

$$V^\mu_\alpha \equiv \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial x^\alpha} \Rightarrow g_{\mu\nu}(x) = \eta_{\alpha\beta} V^\alpha_\mu V^\beta_\nu$$

$$\Rightarrow S_0 = \int d^4x \psi^\dagger \gamma^0 (i \gamma^\alpha V^\mu_\alpha \partial_\mu - m) \psi \sqrt{-g}$$

γ^0 - indeks stojący, bo linia jest zamieniana
 $\gamma^\alpha \rightarrow$ nie ma fr. zmian \acute{a}

$\psi_m \xrightarrow{\Lambda} S(\Lambda(x)) \psi_n$ - transformacja $S(\Lambda)$ jest lokalna!

$$\partial_\mu \psi \rightarrow \partial_\mu (S(x) \psi) = (\partial_\mu S(x)) \psi + S(x) \partial_\mu \psi - \text{nie jest niezmienniczo \acute{y} wzgl \acute{e} lokalnych}$$

wprowadzamy po \acute{z} nowe kowariantne wzgl \acute{e} lokalnych transformacji Lorentza

$$\partial_\mu \rightarrow \partial_\mu + \Gamma_\mu \quad \Gamma_\mu - \text{komeksja spinowa}$$

$$(a) \quad A_{k;i} - A_{i;k} = \partial_k A_i - \partial_i A_k - (\Gamma^m_{ik} - \Gamma^m_{ki}) A_m$$

$$A_i = \partial_i \phi \Rightarrow A_{k;i} - A_{i;k} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 x^\mu}{dt^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 x^\mu}{dt^2} + \Gamma^\mu_{\alpha\beta} \frac{dx^\alpha}{dt} \frac{dx^\beta}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Gamma^\mu_{\alpha\beta} - \Gamma^\mu_{\beta\alpha} = S^\mu_{\alpha\beta} \leftarrow \text{torsja / tensor skręcenia} \\ (= 0 \text{ w m \acute{e} współrzędnych})$$

$$(b) \quad V^\alpha_\mu = \frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial x^\mu} V^\alpha_\nu$$

$$V^\alpha_\mu \rightarrow V^\alpha_\mu = \Lambda^\alpha_\beta V^\beta_\mu \rightarrow \text{nie zmienia metryki} \\ (\eta_{\alpha\beta} \Lambda^\alpha_\gamma \Lambda^\beta_\delta = \eta_{\gamma\delta})$$

$$A^\mu V^\nu_\mu = A^\nu \quad \text{wektor kowariantny} \Leftrightarrow \text{wektor stojący}$$

$$V^\nu_\mu A^\mu = A_\mu$$

$$V^\mu_\alpha \partial_\mu = \partial_\alpha \quad (\Lambda^\mu_\alpha \Lambda^\beta_\mu = \delta_\alpha^\beta \Rightarrow V^\mu_\alpha V^\alpha_\nu = \delta^\mu_\nu)$$

→ musi być niezmiennicze względem transformacji Lorentza, bo współczynniki ξ^α, ξ^α obrotowe.

$$\partial_\mu \psi \rightarrow S \partial_\mu \psi + (\partial_\mu S) \psi$$

$$\partial_\mu \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_\mu = \partial_\mu + \Gamma_\mu$$

Γ_μ - fr. nie jest już wektorem względem transformacji Lorentza
- kombinacja spinowa

$$\psi_m \rightarrow S_m(x) \psi_m$$

$$\partial_\mu \psi_m \rightarrow S_m(x) \partial_\mu \psi_m(x)$$

u ogólniejszej może nie być

$$V_\alpha^\mu (\partial_\mu + \Gamma_\mu) \psi \xrightarrow{\Lambda(x)} \Lambda_\alpha^\beta V_\beta^\mu ((\partial_\mu S(\Lambda)) \psi + S(\Lambda) \partial_\mu \psi) + \Lambda_\alpha^\beta V_\beta^\mu (\Gamma_\mu') S(\Lambda) \psi = \\ = \Lambda_\alpha^\beta V_\beta^\mu S(\Lambda) (\partial_\mu + \Gamma_\mu) \psi$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow \Gamma_\mu' = S \Gamma_\mu S^{-1} - (\partial_\mu S) S^{-1}$$

$$S = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{\alpha\beta} \Sigma^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\Lambda^\alpha_\beta = \delta^\alpha_\beta + \omega^\alpha_\beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{4} [\gamma^\alpha \gamma^\beta]$$

$$-[\Sigma^{\alpha\beta}, \Sigma^{\gamma\delta}] = \eta^{\alpha\gamma} \Sigma^{\beta\delta} - \eta^{\alpha\delta} \Sigma^{\beta\gamma} - \eta^{\beta\gamma} \Sigma^{\alpha\delta} + \eta^{\beta\delta} \Sigma^{\alpha\gamma}$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow (1 + \frac{1}{2} \omega \Sigma) \Gamma_\mu (1 - \frac{1}{2} \omega \Sigma) - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \omega \Sigma (1 - \frac{1}{2} \omega \Sigma) =$$

$$\Gamma_\mu + \frac{1}{2} \omega \Sigma \Gamma_\mu - \frac{1}{2} \omega \Gamma_\mu \Sigma - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \omega \Sigma = \Gamma_\mu - \frac{1}{2} \Sigma \partial_\mu \omega + \frac{1}{2} \omega [\Sigma \Gamma_\mu] = \Gamma_\mu'$$

$$V^\alpha_\nu \xrightarrow{\Lambda(x)} V^\alpha_\nu + \omega^\alpha_\beta V^\beta_\nu$$

$$\Sigma^{\alpha\beta} V_\beta^\nu(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} V_\alpha^\nu(x) \rightarrow \left\{ V_\beta^\nu \partial_\mu V_\alpha^\nu + V_\beta^\nu \partial_\mu (\omega^\alpha_\gamma V^\gamma_\nu) + \omega^\alpha_\gamma V_\beta^\nu \partial_\mu V_\alpha^\nu \right\} \Sigma^{\alpha\beta} \\ \underbrace{\partial_\mu \omega^\alpha_\beta \Sigma^{\alpha\beta}} + V_\beta^\nu (\partial_\mu V^\alpha_\nu) \Sigma^{\alpha\beta} \omega^\alpha_\gamma + \omega^\alpha_\gamma V_\beta^\nu \partial_\mu V_\alpha^\nu \Sigma^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\tilde{\Gamma}_\mu = \frac{1}{2} V_\beta^\nu \partial_\mu V_\alpha^\nu \Sigma^{\alpha\beta} \quad \text{nie kowariantne} \quad - \text{prawdopodobnie, bo co ma być}$$

$$\downarrow \\ \mathcal{D}_\mu \text{ (kowariantne względem)} \\ \text{wektor}$$

$$\Gamma_\mu = \frac{1}{2} V_\beta^\nu \mathcal{D}_\mu V_\alpha^\nu \Sigma^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2} \Sigma^{\alpha\beta} V_\alpha^\nu V_{\beta\nu;\mu}$$

$$\Gamma_\mu \rightarrow \Gamma_\mu + \frac{1}{2} \omega^{\alpha\beta} [\Sigma_{\alpha\beta}, \Gamma_\mu] - \frac{1}{2} \Sigma_{\alpha\beta} \partial_\mu \omega^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \omega^{\alpha\beta} [\Sigma_{\alpha\beta}, \frac{1}{2} \Sigma^{\gamma\delta} V_\gamma^\nu V_{\delta\nu;\mu}] = \frac{1}{4} (\eta^{\alpha\gamma} \Sigma^{\beta\delta} + \eta^{\alpha\delta} \Sigma^{\beta\gamma} - \eta^{\beta\gamma} \Sigma^{\alpha\delta} - \eta^{\beta\delta} \Sigma^{\alpha\gamma}) V_\gamma^\nu V_{\delta\nu;\mu} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \omega^{\alpha\beta} (\Sigma_{\alpha\beta} (V_\beta^\nu V_{\alpha\nu;\mu} + V_\alpha^\nu V_{\beta\nu;\mu}))$$

$$\omega^{\alpha\beta} \frac{1}{4} [\Sigma_{\alpha\beta} V_\beta^\nu V_{\alpha\nu;\mu} + \Sigma_{\beta\alpha} V_\alpha^\nu V_{\beta\nu;\mu} + \Sigma_{\alpha\gamma} V_\gamma^\nu V_{\beta\nu;\mu} - \Sigma_{\beta\gamma} V_\gamma^\nu V_{\alpha\nu;\mu}] = \\ \frac{1}{4} \omega^{\alpha\beta} \Sigma_{\alpha\beta} [V_\beta^\nu V_{\alpha\nu;\mu} + V_\alpha^\nu V_{\beta\nu;\mu} + V_\alpha^\nu V_{\beta\nu;\mu} - V_\alpha^\nu V_{\beta\nu;\mu}]$$

pochodna kowariantna zwykła.

$$\Gamma_\mu = \frac{1}{2} \sum^{\alpha\beta} V_\alpha{}^\nu \cdot V_{\beta\nu;\mu} = \frac{1}{2} \sum^{\alpha\beta} V_\alpha{}^\nu \nabla_\mu V_{\beta\nu}$$

$$V^\beta{}_\nu \rightarrow \Lambda^\beta{}_\delta V^\delta{}_\nu(x) = V^\beta{}_\delta(x) + \omega_{\beta\delta}(x) V^\delta{}_\nu(x)$$

$$\delta \Gamma_\mu = \frac{1}{2} \sum^{\alpha\beta} \overset{(1)}{\omega_\alpha{}^\delta} V_\delta{}^\nu \partial_\mu V_{\beta\nu} + \frac{1}{2} \sum^{\alpha\beta} \overset{(3)}{\omega_\beta{}^\delta} V_\delta{}^\nu \partial_\mu V_{\alpha\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \sum^{\alpha\beta} \overset{(6)}{\partial_\mu \omega_{\alpha\beta}} + \\ - \frac{1}{2} \sum^{\alpha\beta} \overset{(2)}{\omega_\alpha{}^\delta} V_\delta{}^\nu \Gamma_{\mu\nu}{}^\delta V_{\beta\delta} - \frac{1}{2} \sum^{\alpha\beta} V_\alpha{}^\nu \overset{(4)}{\Gamma_{\mu\nu}{}^\delta} \omega_\beta{}^\delta V_{\delta\delta}$$

$$\nabla_\nu V_\mu{}^\delta = V_{\mu;\nu}{}^\delta = \partial_\nu V_\mu{}^\delta - \Gamma_{\mu\nu}{}^\delta V_\delta{}^\delta$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \omega[\sum \Gamma_\mu] \Rightarrow \frac{\omega_{\alpha\beta}}{2} \sum_{\alpha\delta} \underbrace{(V_\beta{}^\nu V_{\mu;\nu}{}^\delta)}_{(1)+(2)} - \underbrace{(V^{\delta\nu} V_{\beta\nu;\mu})}_{(3)+(4)}$$

$$(1)+(2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\beta} \omega_{\alpha\delta} V_\delta{}^\nu \partial_\mu V_\beta{}^\nu - \frac{1}{2} (\dots) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\delta} \omega_{\alpha\beta} V_\beta{}^\nu \partial_\mu V^{\delta\nu} + \dots$$

$$(2) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\delta} \omega_{\alpha\beta} V_\beta{}^\nu \Gamma_{\mu\nu}{}^\delta V^{\delta\delta}$$

$$(1)+(2) = \frac{\omega_{\alpha\beta}}{2} \sum_{\alpha\delta} (V_\beta{}^\nu \partial_\mu V^{\delta\nu} - V_\beta{}^\nu \Gamma_{\mu\nu}{}^\delta V^{\delta\delta}) = \frac{\omega_{\alpha\beta}}{2} \sum_{\alpha\delta} V_\beta{}^\nu V^{\delta\nu}{}_{;\mu}$$

$$(3) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\delta} \omega_{\alpha\beta} V^{\delta\nu} \partial_\mu V_{\beta\nu}$$

$$(4) = \frac{1}{2} \omega_{\alpha\beta} \sum_{\alpha\delta} V^{\delta\nu} \Gamma_{\mu\nu}{}^\delta V_{\beta\delta}$$

(c) Intakarna wersja r. Diraca:

$$\{\gamma^\alpha\} \rightarrow (i\gamma^\alpha \partial_\alpha - m)\psi(x) = 0$$

$$\partial_\alpha = V_\alpha{}^\mu (\partial_\mu + \Gamma_\mu)$$

$$(i\gamma^\alpha V_\alpha{}^\mu (\partial_\mu + \Gamma_\mu) - m)\psi(x) = 0$$

6) Równanie Schwingera (część 1 o spinie $\frac{3}{2}$)

klasnie $\Rightarrow (\not{p} - m)\psi_\alpha = 0$ α - indeks wektorowy lorentzowski

$$\gamma^\alpha \psi_\alpha = 0 \rightarrow \text{wymusza zależność m. swobody}$$

kwantowanie $\Rightarrow (i\gamma^\beta V_\beta{}^\mu (\partial_\mu + \Gamma_\mu) - m)\psi_\alpha = 0$ $\hookrightarrow \nu$ tu pochodna jest kowariantna

$$(i\gamma^\beta V_\beta{}^\mu (\partial_\mu + \Gamma_\mu) - m)\psi_\nu \rightarrow i\gamma^\beta V_\beta{}^\mu \Gamma_{\mu\nu}{}^\delta \psi_\delta = 0$$

$$\gamma^\mu \psi_\mu = 0$$

opisuje dynamiczne prawidła m.p.

KWANTOWANIE W KRZYWEJ CZASOPRZESTRZENI

1) Pole skalarne

$$S_{\text{skal}} = \int \sqrt{-g} d^4x \left[\frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \Phi_{,\mu} \Phi_{,\nu} - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \Phi^2 \right] + (\int R \Phi^2)$$

$$S = S_{\text{skal}} + S_G$$

$\int R \Phi^2 = 0 \rightarrow$ minimum sprzężenie p. skal z graw.
 $R^{\mu\nu} \Phi_{,\mu} \Phi_{,\nu} \rightarrow$ pochodne wyższe niż 2, nie uwzgl.

$$EL: g^{\mu\nu} \Phi_{,\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} (g^{\mu\nu} \sqrt{-g})_{,\mu} \Phi_{,\nu} + m^2 \Phi = 0$$

ograniczamy ni do metryki jednorod. i izotropowej

$$ds^2 = dt^2 - a^2(t) d\vec{x}^2$$

Ważne: dla danego t geometria przestrzeni jest płaska (Robertson opisuje dobrze światło > 8 Mpc)
 przestrzeń RW nie sp. nawet asymptot. płaska \rightarrow nie ma czasu

$$(*) \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} ds^2 &= a^2(\eta) (d\eta^2 - d\vec{x}^2) && \leftarrow \text{wszechświat konformny} \\ a(\eta) d\eta &\stackrel{t}{=} dt \Rightarrow d\eta = \frac{dt}{a(t)} \\ \eta(t) &= \int_{t_0}^t \frac{dt'}{a(t')} && - \text{czas konformny} \end{aligned} \right.$$

masa skal. od czasu!!!

(a) $\Phi' + \frac{2a'}{a} \Phi + \Delta \Phi + \underbrace{m^2 a^2(\eta)}_{\substack{\text{pochodne po } \eta \\ \Delta = \partial_x^2}} \Phi = 0$ - r. ruchu we wp. kon.

(b) $\ddot{\Phi} + 3 \frac{\dot{a}}{a} \dot{\Phi} - \frac{\Delta}{a^2} \Phi + m^2 \Phi = 0$ - r. ruchu w comoving
 \uparrow pochodne po t i zmiennym \uparrow tenże kosmologiczny \uparrow dla a i czasu w czasie \uparrow zmniejszające

$\Phi = \frac{\chi}{a}$ - definicja χ

(c) $\chi'' - \underbrace{\Delta \chi}_{\chi_{eff}''} + \underbrace{\left(m^2 a^2 - \frac{a''}{a} \right)}_{\chi_{eff}''} \chi = 0$ - oscyl. harmon. z $m(\eta)$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x d\eta \left[\dot{\chi}^2 - (\partial \chi)^2 - m_{eff}^2(\eta) \chi^2 \right]$$

$m(\eta)$ - m. nieautonomiczny
 dodawano lub ujmowano en., m. kontrolowane
 en i masa m. kontrolowane, m. pow. pojawiać pojedynczo

(d) transformacja Fouriera dla χ względem x :

$$\chi(\vec{x}, \eta) = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \chi_{\vec{k}}(\eta) e^{i\vec{k}\vec{x}}$$

$$\chi_{\vec{k}}'' + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + m^2 a^2(\eta) - \frac{a''}{a} \right)}_{\omega_{\vec{k}}^2(\eta)} \chi_{\vec{k}} = 0 \quad (c)$$

$$\chi_{\vec{k}}'' + \omega_{\vec{k}}^2(\eta) \chi_{\vec{k}} = 0$$

$\omega_{\vec{k}}^2(\eta) \xrightarrow{|\vec{k}| \rightarrow 0} 0 \leftarrow \text{to isotrop. geometry}$

$$\begin{cases} y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0 \end{cases}$$

y_1, y_2 - dwa rozr. lin. niezależne

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} y_1' & y_2' \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \text{jeśli lin. niezależne}$$

$$W' = -p(x)W \Rightarrow W(x) = W(x_0) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(x') dx'}$$

$$p(x) = 0 \rightarrow W(x) = W(x_0) = \text{const} \quad \text{rozwiązanie}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 + i y_2 = 0 \\ y_1 - i y_2 = 0^* \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \text{dwa rozr. zespolone} \\ \text{niezależne} \end{cases}$$

$$W[0 \ 0^*] = -2i W[y_1, y_2] \neq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2i} W[0 \ 0^*] = 1 \rightarrow \text{normalizacja } 0 \ 0^*, \text{ stała w czasie}$$

$\uparrow \uparrow$ mody \sim jednocześnie f. falowe w p. czasoprzestr.

$$\boxed{\int_{\Sigma} (0 \ 0^*) = 1} = \frac{0 \cdot 0^* - 0^* \cdot 0}{2i} = \frac{W[0 \ 0^*]}{2i}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} W[0 \ 0^*] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \chi'' + p(\eta)\chi' + q(\eta)\chi = 0$$

$\sigma_{\vec{k}}(\eta)$ spełniające war. normaliz. \rightarrow mody

$$\chi_{\vec{k}}(\eta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a_{\vec{k}} \sigma_{\vec{k}}^*(\eta) + a_{\vec{k}}^\dagger \sigma_{\vec{k}}(\eta))$$

$$\chi(\vec{x}, \eta) \text{ - rzeczywiste (hermitowskie)} \Leftrightarrow \chi_{\vec{k}}^* = \chi_{-\vec{k}} \Rightarrow a_{\vec{k}}^\dagger = a_{-\vec{k}}^*$$

$$\chi(\vec{x}, \eta) = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a_{\vec{k}} \sigma_{\vec{k}}^* + a_{-\vec{k}}^\dagger \sigma_{\vec{k}}) e^{i\vec{k}\vec{x}} = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (a_{\vec{k}} \sigma_{\vec{k}} e^{i\vec{k}\vec{x}} + a_{-\vec{k}}^\dagger \sigma_{-\vec{k}} e^{-i\vec{k}\vec{x}})$$

$$a_{\vec{k}} = \sqrt{2} \frac{\sigma_{-\vec{k}}^* \chi_{\vec{k}} - \sigma_{\vec{k}} \chi_{-\vec{k}}^*}{\sigma_{\vec{k}} \sigma_{\vec{k}}^* - \sigma_{-\vec{k}} \sigma_{-\vec{k}}^*} = \sqrt{2} \frac{W[\sigma_{-\vec{k}}, \chi_{\vec{k}}]}{W[\sigma_{\vec{k}}, \sigma_{\vec{k}}^*]}$$

\uparrow
mody od czasu

to jest to samo po całym mian

to jest to samo od 1. pa. r. mian χ

\Rightarrow analog. do kwant. kanonu w praktyce rządowy zębny

$$[\chi(\vec{x}, \eta), \pi_{\vec{x}}(\vec{y}, \eta)] = i \delta^{(3)}(\vec{x} - \vec{y})$$

$$\text{gdzie } \pi_{\vec{x}} = \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \dot{\chi}} = \dot{\chi}$$

$$H(\eta) = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x \left(\dot{\chi}^2 + (\partial \chi)^2 + M_{\text{eff}}^2(\eta) \chi^2 \right)$$

jeśli czynniki malarne nie są od czasu \rightarrow jest to Minkowski
jest to

$$[a_{\vec{k}}, a_{\vec{k}'}^\dagger] = \delta^{(3)}(\vec{k} - \vec{k}') \quad \left(\chi [\chi, \pi] = \delta \text{ i normalizacja} \right)$$

(e) przestrzeń Hilberta

$$a_{\vec{k}} |0\rangle = 0 \quad \text{def. próżni}$$

$|0\rangle$ zależy od wyboru modu ϕ , w Mink.: wszystkie próżnie równe

$$|M_{\vec{k}_1}, M_{\vec{k}_2}, \dots\rangle = \frac{(a_{\vec{k}_1}^\dagger)^{n_{k_1}} (a_{\vec{k}_2}^\dagger)^{n_{k_2}}}{\sqrt{n_{k_1}! n_{k_2}!} \dots} |0\rangle \quad \text{stany wielocząsteczkowe}$$

$$(f) \quad \phi_{\vec{k}}^*(\eta) = \alpha_{\vec{k}} u_{\vec{k}}^*(\eta) + \beta_{\vec{k}} u_{\vec{k}}(\eta) \quad \alpha_{\vec{k}}, \beta_{\vec{k}} \neq 0 \in \mathbb{C} \quad \text{wsp. Bogolub}$$

$$\text{Im}(\alpha_{\vec{k}} \alpha_{\vec{k}}^*) = 1 = \text{Im}(\alpha_{\vec{k}}^* \alpha_{\vec{k}}) \Rightarrow |\alpha_{\vec{k}}|^2 - |\beta_{\vec{k}}|^2 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} b_{\vec{k}} = \alpha_{\vec{k}} a_{\vec{k}} + \beta_{\vec{k}}^* a_{-\vec{k}}^\dagger \\ b_{\vec{k}}^\dagger = \alpha_{\vec{k}}^* a_{\vec{k}}^\dagger + \beta_{\vec{k}} a_{-\vec{k}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_{\vec{k}} |0\rangle &\neq 0 \\ b_{\vec{k}} |0\rangle &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$|0\rangle \neq |0\rangle$$

$$|0\rangle = \prod_{\vec{k}} \frac{1}{|\alpha_{\vec{k}}|^{1/2}} e^{-\frac{\beta_{\vec{k}}^*}{\alpha_{\vec{k}}} a_{\vec{k}}^\dagger a_{-\vec{k}}^\dagger} |0\rangle$$

$$b_{\vec{k}} |0\rangle = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi_{\vec{k}}^*(\eta_0) = \alpha_{\vec{k}} u_{\vec{k}}^*(\eta_0) + \beta_{\vec{k}} u_{\vec{k}}(\eta_0) \\ \phi_{\vec{k}}(\eta_0) = \dots \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_{\vec{k}} = \frac{1}{2i} N[u_{\vec{k}} \dot{u}_{\vec{k}}^*]_{\eta_0} = \frac{1}{2i} N[u_{\vec{k}} \phi_{\vec{k}}^*] \\ \beta_{\vec{k}} = \frac{1}{2i} N[\dot{u}_{\vec{k}}^* \phi_{\vec{k}}]_{\eta_0} = \frac{1}{2i} N[\dot{u}_{\vec{k}}^* \phi_{\vec{k}}] \end{cases}$$

$a_{\vec{k}}, b_{\vec{k}} \rightarrow$ krejsze wnie czestli

ile jest nowego czestli o pędzie \vec{k} w starej próżni?

$$\langle 0 | b_{\vec{k}}^\dagger b_{\vec{k}} | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | (\alpha_{\vec{k}}^* a_{\vec{k}}^\dagger + \beta_{\vec{k}} a_{-\vec{k}}) (\alpha_{\vec{k}} a_{\vec{k}} + \beta_{\vec{k}}^* a_{-\vec{k}}^\dagger) | 0 \rangle = |\beta_{\vec{k}}|^2 \delta^{(3)}(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} &= \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} \\ \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} &= \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} \end{aligned}$$

get. nowego czestli w starej próżni

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{a}(\vec{x}(\eta) e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}}) \rightarrow \text{st. wtany}$$

$$p_{\vec{k}} = \frac{p_{\vec{k}}}{a(\eta)} \rightarrow \text{pęd mierzony}$$

(g) wybory próżni lepsze i gorsze

i) mody związane z czasem własnym obserwatora
 ii) ciwilowa próżnia

$$\langle 0_0 | H(\eta_0) | 0_0 \rangle = E(0) \rightarrow \text{ciwilowa energia związana nie od wyboru modów}$$

$$E_{\text{min}}(0) = E_{\text{min}} \Rightarrow \text{określenie ciwilowej próżni}$$

$\eta_0 + d\eta$ już nie minimalna dla dowolnego innego modu

$$H(\eta) = \frac{1}{4} \int d^3k \{ a_k a_{-k}^\dagger F_k^* + a_k^\dagger a_{-k} F_k + (2a_k^\dagger a_k + \delta^{(3)}(0)) E_k \}$$

gdzie

$$E_k = |\sigma_k|^2 + \omega_k^2(\eta) |\sigma_k|^2 = E_k$$

$$F_k = \sigma_k'^2 + \omega_k^2(\eta) \sigma_k^2 = F_k$$

$$\langle 0_0 | H(\eta) | 0_0 \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \delta^{(3)}(0) \left(\int d^3k E_k \right) \Big|_{\eta=\eta_0} = \frac{V}{32\pi^3} \left(\int d^3k E_k \right) \Big|_{\eta=\eta_0}$$

$\langle 1 | 1 \rangle$ musi \rightarrow minimalna E_k dla każdego k osobno (nie wystarczy mieć mody w całości)

musi $\sigma_k(\eta_0) = q \in \mathbb{C}$
 $\sigma_k'(\eta_0) = p \in \mathbb{C}$

$$E_k = |p|^2 + \omega_k^2(\eta_0) |q|^2 \quad - \text{minimalizujemy w zależności od } q, p$$

$$N[\sigma_k \sigma_k^*] = 2i = \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_k & \sigma_k^* \\ \sigma_k & \sigma_k^* \end{vmatrix} = \sigma_k \sigma_k^* - \sigma_k^* \sigma_k = 2i$$

$q \in \mathbb{R}, p = p_1 + ip_2, p_1, p_2 \in \mathbb{R}$
 $2ip_2 q - 2i = 2i \Rightarrow \boxed{p_2 q = 1}$

$$E_k = p_1^2 + p_2^2 + \omega_k^2 \frac{1}{p_2^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial p_1} = 2p_1 = 0 \Rightarrow p_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial p_2} = 2p_2 - \frac{2\omega_k^2}{p_2^3} = 0 \Rightarrow p_2 = \sqrt{\omega_k(\eta_0)}$$

$\omega_k < 0$ oznacza się interpret. jednostekowa

mody minimalne E_k : $p_1 = 0, p_2 = \sqrt{\omega_k(\eta_0)}, q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega_k(\eta_0)}}$

$$\boxed{E_k = 2\omega_k(\eta_0) = E_{\text{min}}, F_k = 0}$$

diagonalizuje hamilton!

ciwilowa próżnia w $\eta_0 + \delta\eta$

$$\forall F_k = 0 \Rightarrow \text{ciwil. próżnia cały czas ta sama}$$

$$F_k = \sigma_k'^2 + \omega_k^2(\eta) \sigma_k^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma_k(\eta) = C \exp\left(i \int \omega_k(\eta') d\eta'\right)$$

$$\sigma_k'' + \omega_k^2(\eta) \sigma_k \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{ciwilowa próżnia zmienia się}$$

- kinematyczna produkcja cząstek

$$\{\eta_1, \sigma_k\} \quad \{\eta_2, \sigma_k\} \quad \sigma_k = \alpha_k^* u_k + \beta_k^* u_k^*$$

$$\langle O_{\eta_1} | H(\eta_2) | O_{\eta_1} \rangle = \delta^{(3)}(0) \int d^3k \omega_k(\eta_2) \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} + \underbrace{|\beta_k|^2}_{\uparrow} \right] = E_{\eta_1} + \Delta E_{\eta_2}$$

en. młodszej próżni > en. starszej próżni

kinematyczna ewolucja fali \rightarrow produkcja cząstek
nawet dla $(\eta_1 - \eta_2)/\eta_1$ produkcja d

- kiedy $\omega_k < 0$?

$$\omega_k^2 = k^2 + m_{\text{eff}}^2 = k^2 + m^2 a^2 - \frac{a''(\eta)}{a(\eta)}$$

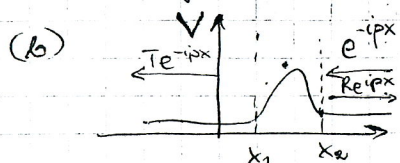
$$\omega_{k > k_{\text{cr}}}^2 > 0$$

$$k_{\text{cr}}^2 = -m_{\text{eff}}^2 = \frac{a''}{a} - m^2 a^2$$

$k \gg 1$ $\lambda \ll 1 \rightarrow$ ma b. mały odwrócić prędkość (prawie)

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} e^{ik\eta} \quad \text{dla } k > k_{\text{cr}}$$

(a) $\langle \eta_1, \eta_2 \rangle$ $\omega_k = \text{const}$ dla $\eta < \eta_1$ i $\eta > \eta_2$
cała metryka ewoluuje w tym czasie
 $\eta < \eta_1$ $a'' = 0$ $|O_{\text{in}}\rangle$ $\eta \rightarrow -\infty$
 $\eta > \eta_2$ $(k > k_{\text{cr}})$ $a' = 0$ $|O_{\text{out}}\rangle$ $\eta \rightarrow \infty$ } proste



$$\sigma_k'' + \omega_k^2(\eta) \sigma_k = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 \psi}{dt^2} + [E - V(x)] \psi = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &\rightarrow x \\ \omega_k^2 &\rightarrow E - V \\ \sigma_k &\rightarrow \psi \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{-ipx} \rightarrow |O_{\eta_1}\rangle$$

$$e^{-ipx} + R e^{ipx} \rightarrow |O_{\eta_1} + \text{dowieszki}\rangle$$

$$|R|^2 \rightarrow |\beta_k|^2$$

iii) próba adiabatyka

ω_k zmienia się powoli w czasie

$$\sigma_k'' + \omega_k^2 \sigma_k = 0$$

$$T_k = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_k}$$

$$\left| \frac{\omega_k(\eta + T_k) - \omega_k(\eta)}{\omega_k(\eta)} \right| \ll 1$$

$$\left| \frac{\omega_k(\eta) + \omega_k(\eta) T_k(\eta) - \omega_k(\eta)}{\omega_k(\eta)} \right| \ll 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{\omega_k'}{\omega_k^2} \right| \ll \frac{1}{2\pi} \ll 1$$

$$\sigma_k^{(a)}(\eta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega_k(\eta)}} \exp \left[i \int_{\eta_0}^{\eta} \omega_k(\eta) d\eta \right]$$

rozr. WKB
rozr. przybliżenie

$$\sigma_k^{(1a)} = \sigma_k^{(a)} \left(i\omega_k - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega_k'}{\omega_k^2} \right)$$

$$\sigma_k^{(11a)} = \omega_k^2 \sigma_k^{(a)} \left[\frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{\omega_k'}{\omega_k^2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega_k''}{\omega_k^3} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega_k'}{\omega_k^2} + \frac{i}{2} \frac{\omega_k'}{\omega_k^2} - 1 \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{i\omega_k} \left(\frac{\omega_k'}{\omega_k^2} \right)' = \underbrace{\frac{\omega_k''}{\omega_k^3}}_{\frac{\epsilon'}{\omega_k} + 2\epsilon^2} - 2 \underbrace{\frac{\omega_k' \omega_k''}{\omega_k^4}}_{\epsilon^2} = \frac{1}{\omega_k} \epsilon'$$

$$\sigma_k^{(1a)} = \sigma_k^{(a)} \left(i\omega_k - \frac{1}{2} \epsilon \right)$$

$$\sigma_k^{(11a)} = \omega_k^2 \sigma_k^{(a)} \left[\frac{3}{4} \epsilon^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\epsilon'}{\omega_k} + 2\epsilon^2 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \epsilon + \frac{i}{2} \epsilon - 1 \right]$$

$$\sigma_k^{(1a)} + \omega_k^2 \sigma_k = \omega_k^2 \sigma_k^{(a)} \left(\frac{3}{2} \epsilon - \underbrace{\frac{\epsilon'}{\omega_k}}_{\substack{\text{energia} \\ \text{sprawdzil}}} - \frac{1}{2} \epsilon - (1-i) \right) \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

niech $\omega_k(\eta) = c\eta^2 + k^2 \quad c > 0$
 $\omega_k'(\eta) = 2c\eta$

$$\frac{\omega_k'}{\omega_k^2} = \frac{2c\eta}{(c\eta^2 + k^2)^2} = \epsilon \ll 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta \rightarrow 0 & \quad \epsilon \rightarrow \text{const} \cdot \eta \\ \eta \rightarrow \infty & \quad \epsilon \rightarrow \frac{2}{c} \frac{1}{\eta^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon'}{\epsilon} \sim \frac{1}{\eta} \gg 1$$

$$\frac{\epsilon'}{\epsilon} \sim \eta^3 \ll 1 \rightarrow \text{funkcja adiabat.}$$

def. mody i próbna adiabat $\sigma_k^{(ad)}$ i $|\sigma_k^{(ad)}\rangle$ zależą przez now. zryci w pierwszej chwili η_0 .

$$\sigma_k^{(ad)}(\eta_0) = \sigma_k^{(a)}(\eta_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega_k(\eta_0)}}$$

$$|\sigma_k^{(ad)}\rangle(\eta_0) = \sigma_k^{(a)}(\eta_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega_k(\eta_0)}} \left(i\omega_k(\eta_0) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega_k'(\eta_0)}{\omega_k(\eta_0)} \right)$$

$$N[\sigma_k^{(ad)} \sigma_k^{*(ad)}] \Big|_{\eta_0} = 2i$$

energia próbni adiabatycznej

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{4} E_k &= \frac{1}{4} (|\sigma_k^{(ad)}|^2 + \omega_k^2 |\sigma_k^{(ad)}|^2) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\omega_k + \frac{1}{\omega_k} \frac{1}{4} \frac{\omega_k'^2}{\omega_k^2} + \omega_k \right) = \frac{1}{4} \omega_k + \frac{\omega_k^2}{16\omega_k^3} = \frac{1}{4} \omega_k + \frac{\omega_k}{16} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} E_k(\text{pr. klasowe}) + \underbrace{\frac{\omega_k}{16} \epsilon^2}_{\text{poprawka adiabat}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{4} E_k^a = \frac{1}{4} E_k + \frac{\omega_k}{16} \epsilon^2}$$

• $a(t) = t^\alpha$ $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ RD
 $\alpha = \frac{2}{3}$ MD

$$\eta = \int_{t_0}^t \frac{dt'}{a(t')} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ds^2 = dt^2 - a^2(t) dx^2 = a^2(\eta) (d\eta^2 - dx^2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\eta = \int_{t_0}^t \frac{dt'}{t'^\alpha} = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} t^{1-\alpha} (+ \text{const}) \quad \text{to have avg Count} = 0$$

$$a(\eta) = t^\alpha = (1-\alpha)^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} \eta^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}}$$

$$a'(\eta) = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} (1-\alpha)^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} \eta^{\frac{-1+\alpha}{1-\alpha}}$$

$$a''(\eta) = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \frac{(-1+\alpha)}{1-\alpha} (1-\alpha)^{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}} \eta^{\frac{-2+2\alpha}{1-\alpha}}$$

$$\omega_k^2 = k^2 + m^2 a^2 - \frac{a''}{a} = k^2 + m^2 (1-\alpha)^{\frac{2\alpha}{1-\alpha}} \eta^{\frac{2\alpha}{1-\alpha}} - \frac{\alpha(2\alpha-1)}{(1-\alpha)^2} \eta^{\frac{2\alpha}{1-\alpha}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\omega_k^2 = k^2 + m^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \eta^2$$

$$\omega_k = \sqrt{k^2 + \frac{1}{4} m^2 \eta^2}$$

$$\omega_k' = \frac{\frac{m^2}{4} \eta}{\sqrt{k^2 + \frac{1}{4} m^2 \eta^2}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\omega_k'}{\omega_k} = \frac{1}{4} m^2 \eta \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{k^2 + \frac{1}{4} m^2 \eta^2}}$$

$0 \leq t \leq \infty \rightarrow 0 \leq \eta \leq \infty$ $\eta < 0$ może być (zmienna parametru.)

dla ustalonych k i m^2

$$\eta \rightarrow 0$$

$$\varepsilon \rightarrow O(\eta)$$

$$\eta \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\varepsilon \sim O\left(\frac{1}{\eta^2}\right)$$

war. adiab. spełniony

w momencie przesłuchania η , ε jest od k i m^2

$$\alpha = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\eta = 3t^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\omega_k^2 = k^2 + \frac{m^2}{81} \eta^4 - 2\eta^2$$

$$\omega_k' = \frac{\frac{4}{81} m^2 \eta^3 - 4\eta}{2\sqrt{k^2 + \frac{m^2}{81} \eta^4 - 2\eta^2}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\frac{2}{81} m^2 \eta^3 - 2\eta}{\left(k^2 + \frac{m^2}{81} \eta^4 - 2\eta^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\eta \rightarrow 0 \quad \varepsilon \sim O(\eta)$$

$$\eta \rightarrow \infty \quad \varepsilon \sim O\left(\frac{1}{\eta^3}\right)$$

• $a(t) = e^{Ht}$ $H = \text{const} > 0$ de Sitter

$$\eta = \int \frac{dt'}{e^{Ht'}} = -\frac{1}{H} e^{-Ht}$$

$$a(\eta) = -\frac{1}{H\eta}$$

$$0 \leq t \leq \infty \quad -\frac{1}{H} \leq \eta \leq 0$$

$$-\infty \leq t < 0 \quad -\infty \leq \eta < -\frac{1}{H}$$

$$a'(\eta) = \frac{1}{H\eta^2}$$

$$a''(\eta) = -\frac{2}{H\eta^3}$$

$$\omega_k^2 = k^2 + \frac{m^2}{H^2 \eta^2} - \frac{2}{\eta^2} = k^2 - \left(2 - \frac{m^2}{H^2}\right) \frac{1}{\eta^2}$$

$$\omega_k = \frac{2\left(2 - \frac{m^2}{H^2}\right) \frac{1}{\eta^3}}{\sqrt{k^2 - \left(2 - \frac{m^2}{H^2}\right) \frac{1}{\eta^2}}}$$

$$\epsilon = 2\left(2 - \frac{m^2}{H^2}\right) \frac{1}{\eta^3} \frac{1}{\left(k^2 - \left(2 - \frac{m^2}{H^2}\right) \frac{1}{\eta^2}\right)^{3/2}}$$

$$\eta \rightarrow -\infty \quad \epsilon \sim \frac{1}{k^3} \frac{1}{\eta^3} \sim O\left(\frac{1}{\eta^3}\right)$$

$$\eta \rightarrow 0 \quad \epsilon \sim \frac{1}{\eta^3} \rightarrow \text{non adiabatic?}$$

2) Pole fermions

$$ds^2 = a^2(\eta) (d\eta^2 - dx^2)$$

$$S = \int d^3x d\eta \, a^4(\eta) \bar{\psi} \gamma^0 [i \gamma^\mu V_\mu^\nu (\partial_\mu + \Gamma_\mu) - m] \psi$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = a^2 \eta_{\mu\nu} = V_\mu^\alpha V_\nu^\beta \eta_{\alpha\beta} \Rightarrow V_\mu^\alpha = a(\eta) \delta_\mu^\alpha \quad V_\beta^\nu = \frac{1}{a} \delta_\beta^\nu$$

$$\Gamma_\mu = \frac{1}{2} \sum^{\alpha\beta} V_\alpha^\nu V_{\beta\nu;\mu}$$

$$V_{\beta\nu;\mu} = (\partial_\mu V_{\beta\nu} - \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\sigma V_{\beta\sigma})$$

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\sigma = \frac{1}{2} g^{\sigma\alpha} (\partial_\mu g_{\alpha\nu} + \partial_\nu g_{\alpha\mu} - \partial_\alpha g_{\mu\nu}) = \frac{a'}{a} (\delta_{\mu 0} \delta_\nu^0 + \delta_\mu^\sigma \delta_{\nu 0} - \eta^{\sigma 0} \eta_{\mu\nu})$$

$$\sim \frac{a'}{a}$$

$$\Gamma_\mu = \frac{1}{2} \sum^{\alpha\beta} \left[\frac{1}{a} \delta_\alpha^\nu \eta_{\beta\nu} \partial_\mu a - \frac{1}{a} \delta_\alpha^\sigma \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\sigma V_{\beta\sigma} \right]$$

$$\delta_{\mu 0} a'$$

$$S = \int d^3x d\eta \, a^3(\eta) \bar{\psi} \gamma^0 (i \gamma^\mu \delta_\mu^\nu \partial_\nu - m) \psi \leftarrow (a')^0$$

$$ds^2 = a^2(\eta)(d\eta^2 - dx^2) = \eta_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} dx^\mu dx^\nu \rightarrow (\eta_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} + \eta_{\mu\nu}) dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$S \ni \frac{o(h)}{h} + o(ha')$$

poprawki prowadzące
do produkcji fermi.

$$\psi \rightarrow \frac{\chi}{a^{3/2}}$$

predefiniowa p. fermi. aby wyliczyć $a^3(\eta) \times S$
aby otrzymać równ. analog p. dla bozonów

$$\partial_0 \psi = \partial_0 \left(\frac{\chi}{a^{3/2}} \right) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{a^{3/2}} \partial_0 \chi}_{L_0} - \underbrace{\frac{3}{2} \chi \frac{a'}{a^{5/2}}}_{\text{przeniesiony do Lint}}$$

$$S_0 = \int d^3x d\eta \chi^\dagger \gamma^0 \left(i \gamma^{\mu} \partial_\mu - m a(\eta) \right) \chi \quad \leftarrow \text{to kwantujemy}$$

{
nad expandującymi

$$S_{\text{total}} = S_0 + S_{\text{int}} \left(\frac{a'}{a}, h, h \frac{a'}{a} \right) \quad \text{tut kwantujemy p. oddzia}$$

$$M=0 \rightarrow \text{p. r. Diraca}$$

$$M \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{postawiamy procedurę bozonową}$$

$$\chi = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} e^{i\vec{k}\vec{x}} \sum_r \left[u_r(\vec{k}, \eta) a_r(\vec{k}) + v_r(\vec{k}, \eta) b_r^\dagger(-\vec{k}) \right] \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{postulować} \\ \text{rozłożyć} \\ \text{pole} \end{array}$$

$$v_r(\vec{k}) = C \bar{u}_r^T(-\vec{k}) \quad \begin{array}{l} C \text{ macierz sprecyzowania} \\ \text{tak rozmowa} \rightarrow \text{lokalnie wypisać} \\ \text{p. w. Mink.} \end{array}$$

$$\{a_r(\vec{k}), a_s^\dagger(\vec{k}')\} = \delta_{rs} \delta(\vec{k} - \vec{k}') \quad \text{relucos}$$

$$u_r^\dagger(\vec{k}, \eta) u_s(\vec{k}, \eta) = \delta_{rs} = v_r^\dagger(\vec{k}, \eta) v_s(\vec{k}, \eta) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{normalizacja} \\ \text{pozostałe} = 0 \end{array}$$

war. normaliz zachowane w ewolucji czasowej

$$H(\eta) = \int d^3x \chi^\dagger (-i \partial_0) \chi = \int d^3k \sum_r \left\{ E_k(\eta) \left[a_r^\dagger(\vec{k}) a_r(\vec{k}) - b_r(\vec{k}) b_r^\dagger(\vec{k}) \right] + \right. \\ \left. + F_k(\eta) b_r(-\vec{k}) a_r(\vec{k}) + F_k^*(\eta) a_r^\dagger(\vec{k}) b_r^\dagger(\vec{k}) \right\}$$

$$E_k(\eta) = 2k \operatorname{Re}(u_+^* u_-) + am (u_+^* u_- + u_-^* u_+)$$

FLUKTUACJE I FUNKCJE KORELACJI

1) pola bozonowe

$$\chi = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2} \left(\sigma_k^* e^{i\vec{k}\vec{x}} a_{\vec{k}} + \sigma_k e^{-i\vec{k}\vec{x}} a_{\vec{k}}^+ \right) = \chi(x, \eta)$$

ciepłe jednowymiarowe - przestrzeńaska \rightarrow mierzniennik wgl transl.

$$\langle \Psi | \chi(x, \eta) \chi(y=0, \eta) | \Psi \rangle = ?$$

$$|\Psi\rangle = |0\rangle$$

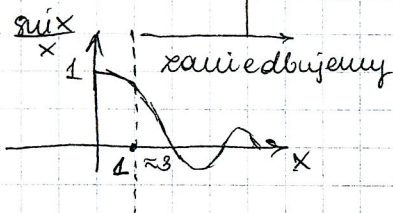
$$\langle 0 | \chi(x) \chi(0) | 0 \rangle = \int \frac{d^3k d^3k'}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2} e^{i\vec{k}\vec{x}} \sigma_k^* \sigma_{k'} \langle 0 | a_{\vec{k}} a_{\vec{k}'}^+ | 0 \rangle$$

$$[a_k, a_{k'}^+] = \delta(k - k')$$

$$(*) \langle 0 | \chi(x) \chi(0) | 0 \rangle = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2} e^{i\vec{k}\vec{x}} |\sigma_k|^2 = \int d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d(\cos\theta)}{2(2\pi)^3} e^{i|\vec{k}|x|\cos\theta|} k^2 dk |\sigma_k|$$

$$= \int \frac{k^2 dk}{4\pi^2} |\sigma_k| \frac{\sin(kL)}{kL}$$

gdzie $L = |\vec{x}|$ (odl. współbieżna)



$$k_{cut} = \frac{1}{L}$$

zakres: σ_k nie rośnie dla dużych k , małej dodatniej normal.

$$\langle 0 | \chi(x) \chi(0) | 0 \rangle \approx k_{cut}^3 |\sigma_{k=k_{cut}}|^2$$

a) uśrednione operatory

$$\chi_L(\eta) = \frac{1}{L^3} \int \chi(x, \eta) d^3x \rightarrow \text{porównamy np } k > \frac{1}{L} \text{ szybko oscylujące moduły}$$

fluktuacje uśrednionego pola:

$$(**) \delta\chi_L^2(\eta) = \langle \Psi | [\chi_L(\eta)]^2 | \Psi \rangle \stackrel{|\Psi\rangle=|0\rangle}{=} \frac{1}{L^3} |\sigma_L|^2 = \frac{1}{L^3} |\sigma_L(\eta)|^2$$

korelator półwzajemnych pól

$$(**) \approx (*)$$

\rightarrow te same info

pole jest uśrednione niezmierzniennik pole uśrednione z ekspansji tle.

- spectrum fluktuacji swobodnego pola skalarnego w krótkim tle.

funkcja okna



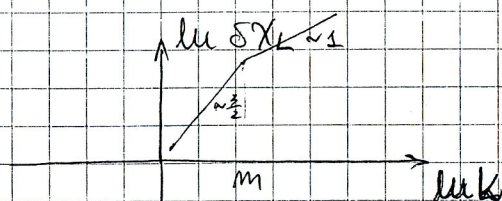
$$N_L = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \frac{1}{L^3} e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{2L^2}} \quad \int N_L(x) d^3x = 1 \quad - \text{gauss}$$

spektrum fluktuacji w pm. Minikowskiego

$$\sigma_k(\eta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega_k}} e^{i\omega_k \eta} \quad \omega_k^2 = k^2 + m^2$$

$$\delta X_L = k^{\frac{3}{2}} |\sigma_k(\eta)| \Big|_{k=\frac{1}{L}} = \frac{k^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(k^2 + m^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k \rightarrow 0 & \quad \delta X_L \sim k^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{L^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ k \gg m & \quad \delta X_L \sim k = \frac{1}{L} \end{aligned} \quad (mL \ll 1)$$



spektrum fluktuacji w st. wzbudzonego (mierz)

$$u_k(\eta) \text{ baze inna niz } \sigma_k(\eta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega_k}} e^{i\omega_k \eta}$$

$$\delta X_L^{(e)}(\eta) = \frac{1}{L^3} |u_L|^2 = \frac{1}{L^3} |\alpha_k \sigma_k - \beta_k^* \sigma_k^*|^2 = \frac{1}{L^3} (|\alpha_k|^2 |\sigma_k|^2 + |\beta_k|^2 |\sigma_k^*|^2 + 2 \operatorname{Re}(\alpha_k \sigma_k \beta_k^* \sigma_k^*)) = \frac{1}{L^3} \frac{1}{\omega_k} (|\alpha_k|^2 + |\beta_k|^2 - 2 \operatorname{Re}(\alpha_k \beta_k^* e^{2i\eta \omega_k}))$$

$$\frac{\delta X_L^{(e)}}{\delta X_L} = \left(|\alpha_k|^2 + |\beta_k|^2 - 2 \operatorname{Re}(\alpha_k \beta_k^* e^{2i\eta \omega_k}) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(1 + 2|\beta_k|^2 - 2 \operatorname{Re}(\alpha_k \beta_k^* e^{2i\eta \omega_k}) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Delta \eta \sim T_k = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_k}$$

$$\left(\frac{\delta X_L^{(e)}}{\delta X_L} \right)^2 \approx 1 + \underbrace{2|\beta_k|^2}_{>0} > 1$$

$$(\delta X_L^{(e)})^2 = \frac{k^3}{\omega_k} (|\alpha_k|^2 + |\beta_k|^2 + \langle \dots \rangle) = \frac{k^3}{\omega_k} [1 + 2|\beta_k|^2]$$

inne podejście, $m_{\text{eff}}^2 = m_{\text{eff}}^2(\eta)$ (nie wiem na co)

$$m_{\text{eff}}^2(\eta) = \begin{cases} m_0^2 & \eta < 0 \text{ i } \eta > \eta_1 \\ -m_0^2 & 0 < \eta < \eta_1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{formalnie przynajmniej}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |0_{\text{in}}\rangle & (\eta < 0) \\ |0_{\text{out}}\rangle & (\eta > \eta_1) \end{aligned}$$

- a) ilość wyprodukowanych cząstek między 0 i η_1
 b) gęstość energii wyprod. cząstek dla $0 < \eta < \eta_1$
 c) spectrum fluencji dla $\eta > \eta_1$

ad a)

$$\sigma_k'' + \omega_k^2 \sigma_k = 0$$

$$\eta < 0 \text{ i } \eta > \eta_1$$

$$\sigma_k'' + (\underbrace{k^2}_{\omega_k^2} + m_0^2) \sigma_k = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_k^{(in)}(\eta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega_k}} e^{i\omega_k \eta} & \eta < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_k^{(out)}(\eta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega_k}} e^{i\omega_k(\eta - \eta_1)} & \eta > \eta_1 = u_k \end{cases}$$

$$0 < \eta < \eta_1$$

$$\sigma_k'' + (k^2 - m_0^2) \sigma_k = 0$$

$$\Omega_k^2 = k^2 - m_0^2$$

$$\sigma_k = \frac{A_k}{\sqrt{\Omega_k}} e^{i\Omega_k \eta} + \frac{B_k}{\sqrt{\Omega_k}} e^{-i\Omega_k \eta}$$

zrzućmy w $\eta = 0$:

$$\sigma_k^{(in)}(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega_k}} = f_k(0) = \frac{A_k}{\sqrt{\Omega_k}} + \frac{B_k}{\sqrt{\Omega_k}}$$

$$\sigma_k^{(in)'}(0) = i\sqrt{\omega_k} = f_k'(0) = i\sqrt{\Omega_k} (A_k - B_k)$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B = \sqrt{\frac{\Omega_k}{\omega_k}} \\ A - B = \sqrt{\frac{\omega_k}{\Omega_k}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\Omega_k}{\omega_k}} + \sqrt{\frac{\omega_k}{\Omega_k}} \right) \\ B = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\Omega_k}{\omega_k}} - \sqrt{\frac{\omega_k}{\Omega_k}} \right) \end{cases}$$

~~zrzućmy w $\eta = \eta_1$~~

~~zrzućmy w $\eta = \eta_1$~~

$$\Rightarrow f_k(\eta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega_k}} \cos(\Omega_k \eta) + \frac{\sqrt{\omega_k}}{\Omega_k} i \sin(\Omega_k \eta)$$

zrzućmy w $\eta = \eta_1$

$$f_k(\eta_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega_k}} \cos(\Omega_k \eta_1) + \frac{\sqrt{\omega_k}}{\Omega_k} i \sin(\Omega_k \eta_1)$$

$$f_k'(\eta_1) = -\frac{\Omega_k}{\sqrt{\omega_k}} \sin(\Omega_k \eta_1) + \sqrt{\omega_k} i \cos(\Omega_k \eta_1)$$

$$u_k^{(out)}(\eta_1) = \frac{C}{\sqrt{\omega_k}} e^{i\omega_k(\eta - \eta_1)} + \frac{D}{\sqrt{\omega_k}} e^{-i\omega_k(\eta - \eta_1)} \Big|_{\eta=\eta_1} = \frac{C}{\sqrt{\omega_k}} + \frac{D}{\sqrt{\omega_k}}$$

$$\sigma_k^{(out)'}(\eta_1) = iC\sqrt{\omega_k} - iD\sqrt{\omega_k}$$

$$\begin{cases} C = \cos(\Omega_k \eta_1) + \frac{i}{2} \sin(\Omega_k \eta_1) \left(\frac{\omega_k}{\Omega_k} + \frac{\Omega_k}{\omega_k} \right) \\ D = \frac{i}{2} \sin(\Omega_k \eta_1) \left(\frac{\omega_k}{\Omega_k} - \frac{\Omega_k}{\omega_k} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C = \cos(\Omega_k \eta_1) + \frac{i}{2} \sin(\Omega_k \eta_1) \left(\frac{\omega_k}{\Omega_k} + \frac{\Omega_k}{\omega_k} \right) \\ D = \frac{i}{2} \sin(\Omega_k \eta_1) \left(\frac{\omega_k}{\Omega_k} - \frac{\Omega_k}{\omega_k} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_k(\eta) = \alpha_k^* u_k(\eta) + \beta_k^* u_k^*(\eta)$$

$$\alpha_k = C^*$$

$$\beta_k = D^*$$

wsp. Bogoliubova

przykład 2.

$\eta_1 \quad \eta_2$

$k: \omega_k \geq 0$
dla $\eta_1 \leq \eta \leq \eta_2$

$10\eta_1 > 10\eta_2 >$ dwulokowe próżnie

$$u_k(\eta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\omega_k(\eta)}}$$

$$u_k(\eta) = i\sqrt{\omega_k(\eta)} = i\omega_k(\eta)u_k(\eta)$$

• w $\forall \eta$ $u_k(\eta)$ jest dwulokowe próżnię (to nie jest przekształcanie próżni z jednego momentu)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{O}_k^* = \alpha_k u_k^* + \beta_k u_k \\ \dot{O}_k = \alpha_k^* u_k + \beta_k^* u_k^* \end{cases}$$

cał: szukamy przekształcanie do η kł O_k

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_k(\eta) = \frac{-\dot{O}_k^* + i\omega_k O_k^*}{2i\sqrt{\omega_k}} \\ \beta_k(\eta) = \frac{\dot{O}_k^* + i\omega_k O_k^*}{2i\sqrt{\omega_k}} \end{cases}$$

$$\xi(\eta) = \frac{\beta_k^*(\eta)}{\alpha_k^*(\eta)} = \frac{-\dot{O}_k^* + i\omega_k O_k^*}{\dot{O}_k^* + i\omega_k O_k^*}$$

(*)

$$\frac{d\xi}{d\eta} + 2i\omega\xi = (1-\xi^2) \frac{\omega'}{2\omega}$$

$$\xi \ll 1 \quad \text{dla} \quad \frac{\omega'}{\omega^2} \ll 1$$

(mate)

$$\eta_1 : \xi(\eta_1) = 0$$

$$\xi' = (1-\xi^2) \frac{\omega'}{2\omega^2} - 2i\omega\xi$$

$$\frac{\xi'}{\omega} = \underbrace{\frac{\omega'}{2\omega^2}}_{\substack{\text{mate} \\ \text{bo adiabatic} \\ \text{obrot}}} - \underbrace{2i\xi}_{\substack{\text{mate} \\ \text{bo slowe}}} \Rightarrow \xi' \text{ jest mate} \Rightarrow \xi'' \text{ mate}$$

\Rightarrow pole spełniające (*) nigdy nie jest duże możemy rozw. perturbacyjne

$$\xi^{(1)} = \int_{\eta_1}^{\eta} d\eta' \frac{1}{2\omega(\eta')} \frac{d\omega(\eta')}{d\eta'} e^{-2i \int_{\eta_1}^{\eta} \omega(\eta'') d\eta''} \leftarrow \text{rozw (*) z } \xi^2 \approx 1$$

$$\begin{cases} |\alpha|^2 - |\beta|^2 = 1 \\ \xi(\eta) = \frac{\beta^*(\eta)}{\alpha^*(\eta)} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\beta|^2 = \frac{|\xi|^2}{1+|\xi|^2}$$

de Sitter

$$ds^2 = dt^2 - a^2(t) d\vec{x}^2 \quad a(t) = a_0 e^{H(t-t_0)} = e^{Ht} \quad H = \text{const}$$

$$R = -6 \left(\frac{\ddot{a}}{a} + \frac{\dot{a}^2}{a^2} + \frac{k}{a^2} \right) = -12H^2 \neq 0$$

$$p = -\rho \quad \text{r. stanu} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\ddot{a}}{a} = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho = H^2 \Rightarrow H =$$

spadek mowodany w przestrzeni de Sittera

$$\tau[x(t)] = \int dt \sqrt{1 - \dot{x}^2} \quad - \text{funkcja czasu własnego}$$

$$ds^2 = d\tau^2 = dt^2 - a^2(t) d\vec{x}^2 \Rightarrow d\tau = dt \sqrt{1 - a^2 \dot{x}^2}$$

$$\frac{\delta \tau}{\delta x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\delta L}{\delta x} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \frac{a^2 \dot{x}}{\sqrt{1 - a^2 \dot{x}^2}} = \frac{d}{dt} \vec{p} = 0$$

$$p_i = \frac{a^2 \dot{x}_i}{\sqrt{1 - a^2 \dot{x}^2}} \quad \text{pęd mechaniczny}$$

$$\dot{x}^2 = \frac{p^2}{a^2(p^2 + a^2)}$$

$$t_i = -\infty \\ t_f = 0$$

$$\tau_0 = \int_{-\infty}^0 dt \left(1 - a^2(t) \dot{x}^2 \right)^{1/2} = \int_{-\infty}^0 dt \frac{a(t)}{\sqrt{p^2 + a^2(t)}}$$

$$\frac{a(t)}{p} = \frac{1}{\cosh \theta} \quad \frac{\dot{a}(t)}{p} dt = \sinh \theta d\theta$$

$$\tau_0 = \frac{1}{H} \int_{\theta(-\infty)}^{\theta(0)} d\theta = \frac{1}{H} [\theta(0) - \theta(-\infty)] = \frac{1}{H} \operatorname{arsh} \left(\frac{1}{p} \right) < \infty$$

$$\theta = \operatorname{arsh} \left(\frac{p}{a(t)} \right) \Rightarrow \theta(0) = \operatorname{arsh} \left(\frac{1}{p} \right) \\ \theta(\infty) = 0$$

obszernosc moze przelazc ciemne $\tau < -\tau_0$
nie cala pn. de Sittera jest pokryta przez rownanie

horyzont zdarzeń

(t_0, x_0) - emisja sygnału

$ds^2 = 0$ w linii światowej wieszki światła

$$dt = a(t) d\vec{x}$$

$$dx = \frac{dt}{a(t)}$$

$$\Delta x = \int_0^t \frac{dt}{a(t)} = \int_0^t e^{-Ht} dt = -\frac{1}{H} (e^{-Ht} - 1) = \frac{1}{H} (1 - e^{-Ht}) \quad - \text{długość pok. przez sygnał}$$

$$\Delta x \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{H} < \infty \quad \text{w pn. de Sittera długość jakiej może przekroczyć światło} \quad \text{maks.} \quad \text{Inteligent nie może przekroczyć}$$

rozwiązanie na mody

$$ds^2 = a^2(\eta)(d\eta^2 - dx^2)$$

metryka w czasie konformnym

$$\begin{cases} \eta = -\frac{1}{H} e^{-Ht} \\ a(\eta) = -\frac{1}{H\eta} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -\infty < t < \infty \\ -\infty < \eta < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\phi = \frac{x}{a}$$

$$\sigma_k'' + \underbrace{\left[k^2 - \left(2 - \frac{m^2}{H^2} \right) \frac{1}{\eta^2} \right]}_{\omega_k^2} \sigma_k = 0$$

$$\{\sigma_k'' = \partial_\eta^2 \sigma_k$$

$$\omega_k^2 = k^2 + m^2 a^2 - \frac{a^4}{a}$$

- $m^2 \gg H^2 \Rightarrow \omega_k > 0$ (dla $\frac{m^2}{H^2} > 2$)
- $\frac{m^2}{H^2} \ll 1 \Rightarrow \omega_k < 0 \vee \omega_k \geq 0$

rozw. \Rightarrow do równ. Bessela

$$s^2 \frac{df_k}{ds^2} + s \frac{df_k}{ds} + (s^2 - \mu^2) f_k = 0$$

$$s = k|\eta| = -k\eta$$

$$f = \frac{\sigma_k}{\sqrt{k|\eta|}}$$

$$\mu^2 = \frac{9}{4} - \frac{m^2}{H^2}$$

$$f(s) = A Y_\mu(s) + B Y_\mu(s)$$

$$\sigma_k(k|\eta|) = \sqrt{k|\eta|} \left[A Y_\mu(k|\eta|) + B Y_\mu(k|\eta|) \right]$$

normalizujemy ze pomocą warunków

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sigma_k^* \sigma_k = \frac{1}{2i} [\sigma_k \sigma_k^*] = 1$$

$$AB^* - A^*B = \frac{i\pi}{k}$$

wybor próżni ze warunków fizycznych. przesłanek

dla $\eta \rightarrow \infty$ $\sigma_k' + k^2 \sigma_k = 0 \rightarrow$ rozw. z pr. Minkowskiego

$$\sigma_k(\eta \rightarrow -\infty) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} e^{ik\eta}$$

da $\eta \rightarrow 0$

$$\omega_k^2 = -\left(2\frac{1}{k} - \frac{m^2}{H^2}\right) \frac{1}{\eta^2} < 0 \quad \text{molte da } \frac{m^2}{H^2} < 2$$

$$\sigma_k'' = \left(2 - \frac{m^2}{H^2}\right) \frac{1}{\eta^2} \sigma_k = 0$$

$$\sigma_k = A(-\eta)^{\eta_1} + B(-\eta)^{\eta_2}$$

$$\eta_1(\eta_1 - 1) - \left(2 - \frac{m^2}{H^2}\right) = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4\left(\frac{9}{4} - \frac{m^2}{H^2}\right) > 0 \quad \text{da } \frac{m^2}{H^2} \ll 1$$

$$\eta_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \frac{3}{2}\mu}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \mu$$

$$\sigma_k = A(-\eta)^{\frac{1}{2} + \mu} + B(-\eta)^{\frac{1}{2} - \mu}$$

$$\mu \approx \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\sigma_k \xrightarrow{\eta \rightarrow 0} B(|\eta|)^{\frac{1}{2} - \mu} \sim \frac{B}{|\eta|}$$

• asintotiche per Bessel

$$Y_\mu(s) \sim \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(s+1)} \left(\frac{2}{s}\right)^\mu & \text{da } s \rightarrow 0 \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi s}} \cos\left(s - \frac{\pi\mu}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) & \text{da } s \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$$

$$Y_\mu(s) \sim \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{\pi} \Gamma(\mu) \left(\frac{2}{s}\right)^\mu & \text{da } s \rightarrow 0 \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi s}} \sin\left(s - \frac{\pi\mu}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) & \text{da } s \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$$

• asintotiche modes σ_k

$$\sigma_k(\eta) \sim \begin{cases} \frac{B}{\pi} 2^\mu \Gamma(\mu) (k|\eta|)^{\frac{1}{2} - \mu} & \text{da } k|\eta| \rightarrow 0 \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[A \cos\left(\ln|k| - \frac{\pi\mu}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + B \sin\left(\ln|k| - \frac{\pi\mu}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] & \text{da } k \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_k(\eta \rightarrow \infty) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} e^{ik\eta} \rightarrow A = iB$$

normalizzazione $\rightarrow B = -i\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2k}}$

$$\sigma_k(\eta \rightarrow \infty) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} e^{i(k\eta + \frac{\ln k}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})}$$

↑
fase asintotica

$$\sigma_k = \sqrt{k|\eta|} \left[\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2k}} Y_\mu(k|\eta|) - i \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2k}} Y_\mu(k|\eta|) \right]$$

$k|\eta| \rightarrow \infty$ dla $k \rightarrow \infty$ (b. krótkie fale)
 dla modów o $\lambda^{-1} < \tau_{\text{H}} \omega = \frac{1}{H}$ wśredniał
 jest jak minnowski (zas. rozciągłości)

↑
 wybór próżni Buncha-Daviesa

$L = \frac{1}{k}$ dl. fali we wsp. współbieżnych

$L_{\text{ph}} = \frac{a(\eta)}{k}$ dl. fali fizycznej

$$k|\eta| = \frac{L}{L} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{H|\eta|} H} = \frac{1}{L} \frac{1}{a(\eta)H} = \frac{H^{-1}}{L_{\text{ph}}} \quad \text{konstanta zadania}$$

$$k|\eta| \gg 1 \Rightarrow H^{-1} \gg L_{\text{ph}}$$

- mody nie są w horyzoncie

$$k|\eta| \ll 1 \Rightarrow H^{-1} \ll L_{\text{ph}}$$

- mody są w horyzoncie

$$k|\eta| \sim 1 \Rightarrow H^{-1} \sim L_{\text{ph}}$$

\Rightarrow dla η_k - moment przejścia horyzontu

$$L_{\text{ph}} \sim e^{Ht} \Rightarrow \text{dla wystarczająco dł. czasu zawsze } k|\eta| \ll 1$$

fluktuacje w próżni Buncha-Daviesa

$$\delta X_L^2 = k^3 |\sigma_k|^2 \Big|_{k=\frac{1}{L}}$$

$$\phi = \frac{\chi}{a}$$

$$\delta \phi_L^2 = \frac{k^3}{a^2} |\sigma_k|^2 \Big|_{k=\frac{1}{L}}$$

$$\sigma_k \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} e^{ik\eta + \theta}$$

mody podhoryzontalne

$$\sigma_k \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \left| \frac{\eta}{\eta_k} \right|^{\frac{1}{2} - \mu}$$

mody nadhoryzontalne

$$\delta \phi_L = \frac{k^{\frac{3}{2}}}{a} |\sigma_k| \Big|_{k=\frac{1}{L}} = \int \frac{d}{dL} = \frac{1}{L} H|\eta| = \frac{1}{L_{\text{ph}}} \quad \text{dla } |k\eta| \gg 1$$

$$\int \frac{d}{dL} \left| \frac{\eta}{\eta_k} \right|^{\frac{1}{2} - \mu} = \frac{1}{L_{\text{ph}}} \left(\frac{\eta}{L} \right)^{\frac{1}{2} - \mu} \quad \text{dla } |k\eta| \ll 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{L} = H (L_{\text{ph}} H)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

zostawiamy w chwili $\eta_k = \omega \eta \quad k=0$

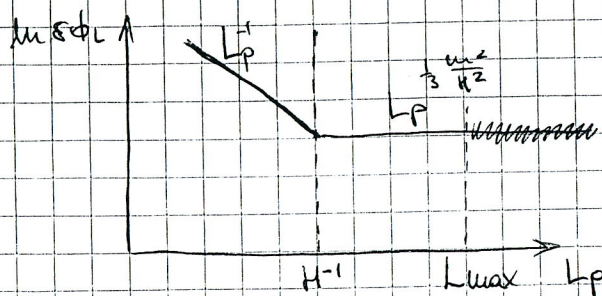
$$\sigma_k \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} e^{ik\eta} \quad \eta < \eta_k$$

$$\sigma_k = A_k \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \left| \frac{\eta}{\eta_k} \right|^{\eta_1} + B_k \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \left| \frac{\eta}{\eta_k} \right|^{\eta_2} = B_1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \left| \frac{\eta}{\eta_k} \right|^{\frac{1}{2} - \eta}$$

mate

$$\mu = \left(\frac{g}{4} - \frac{m^2}{H^2} \right)^{1/2} = \frac{3}{2} \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} \frac{m^2}{H^2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{m^2}{H^2}$$

$$\left| \mu - \frac{3}{2} \right| = \left| -\frac{1}{3} \frac{m^2}{H^2} \right| \ll 1$$



L_{max} miała powyżej kt. nie możemy przewidzieć def. prozmi kt. w której chwili ^(poziwy) był pod horyzontem, $\omega^2 > 0 \rightarrow$ czepi mody kt. w chwili poprzedzającej były poza horyzontem $\omega^2 < 0$ nie możemy kwantować

$$a(\eta)H^{-1} = L_{max}(\eta) \quad (\text{IR cut off})$$

$$L_{max}(\eta) = H^{-1} \left| \frac{\eta_i}{\eta} \right| \rightarrow \text{horyzont czepi w chwili } \eta$$

interpretacja stochastycznego pseudoklas. pola

\rightarrow niejednorodni. metryki

\rightarrow twórczość struktury wielkoskalowej

$$\phi_k = \sqrt{\frac{\pi|\eta|}{2}} \left[\underbrace{H_{\mu}^{(2)}(k|\eta|)}_{\text{fija Hankla}} - i Y_{\mu}(k|\eta|) \right]$$

$H_{\mu}^{(2)}(k|\eta|)$ - fija Hankla

$$\mu = \left(\frac{g}{4} - \frac{m^2}{H^2} \right)^{1/2} \stackrel{m=0}{=} \frac{3}{2}$$

$$H_{\frac{3}{2}}^{(2)} = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi z}} e^{-iz} \left(1 + \frac{1}{iz} \right)$$

$$H_{\frac{3}{2}}^{(1)} = \left(H_{\frac{3}{2}}^{(2)} \right)^*$$

$$\phi_k = H|\eta| \sqrt{\frac{\pi|\eta|}{2}} H_{\frac{3}{2}}^{(2)}(k|\eta|) = -\frac{H|\eta|}{k} e^{-k|\eta|} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ik|\eta|} \right)$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \left(e^{i\vec{k}\vec{x}} \phi_{\vec{k}}(\eta) a_{\vec{k}} + e^{-i\vec{k}\vec{x}} \phi_{\vec{k}}(\eta) a_{\vec{k}}^\dagger \right)$$

$$\phi_k \approx \begin{cases} -\frac{H|\eta|}{k} e^{-k|\eta|} & \eta \gg 1 \\ \frac{H|\eta|}{k} = \text{const} \sim H & \eta \ll 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\langle \phi^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2(2\pi)^3} \int |\phi_k|^2 d^3k = \frac{1}{2(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{H^2 |\eta|^2}{k} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k^2 |\eta|^2}\right) d^3k =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3k \left(\frac{H^2}{2k^3} + \frac{H^2 |\eta|^2}{2k} \right) \quad \leftarrow \text{średnia przestrzenna}$$

$$p = k e^{-Ht} = k H |\eta| \quad \text{fizyczny pęd modu}$$

$$\langle \phi^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{d^3p}{p} \left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{\substack{\text{płaska} \\ \text{część} \\ \text{div dla} \\ p \rightarrow \infty}} + \underbrace{\frac{H^2}{2p^2}}_{\substack{\text{efekt} \\ \text{względny} \\ \text{de Sittera} \\ n_k - \text{liczba obszarów}}} \right)$$

$$n_k = \frac{1}{e^{Ht} - 1} \quad \text{dla gazu skalarnego}$$

$$n_k \text{ dla } p \rightarrow 0 \quad x_p \rightarrow \infty \quad n_k \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \text{kondensat}$$

$$\int \phi^2 p_c(\phi, t) d\phi \quad - \text{średnia klasyczna} = \langle \phi^2 \rangle$$

$$p_{\text{max}}(\eta) = \frac{1}{p_{\text{min}}} \quad - \text{dolne ograniczenie na } p$$

$$p_{\text{max}} = H \quad - \text{górne ograniczenie} \\ (p > H \rightarrow \text{mody poziomo-kontakalne})$$

$$\langle \phi^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{p_{\text{min}}}^{p_{\text{max}}} \frac{d^3p}{p} \frac{H^2}{2p^2} = \frac{H^3 t(\eta)}{4\pi^2} = \frac{H^2}{4\pi^2} Ht$$

$$\sqrt{\langle \phi^2 \rangle} = \frac{H}{2\pi} \sqrt{N}$$

T_H temperatura Hawkinga

= N ilość efektów oddziaływań w domenie de Sittera

$$N = \ln \frac{a(t_u)}{a(t_p)}$$

t_u koniec epoki de Sitter
 t_p początek -11

$$\text{dla } m \neq 0 \quad \frac{m^2}{H^2} \ll 1$$

$$\langle \phi^2 \rangle = \frac{3H^4}{8\pi^2 m^2} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{2m^2}{3H^2} t} \right)$$

$$t \gg \frac{3H^2}{2m^2}$$

$$\langle \phi^2 \rangle \approx \frac{3H^4}{8\pi^2 m^2} < \infty \quad \text{dla } m \neq \infty$$

↑
fluktuacja punktu

$$t \rightarrow 0 \quad \langle \phi^2 \rangle \approx \frac{H^3}{4\pi^2} t$$

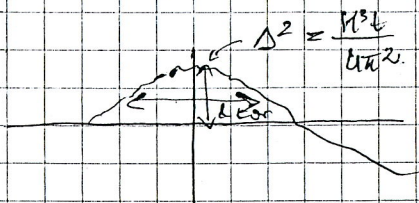
korelator

$$\langle \phi(x,t) \phi(y,t) \rangle = \langle \phi^2(x,t) \rangle \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{Ht} \ln HL \right)$$

l - odł. fizyczna $|x-y|a(t)$

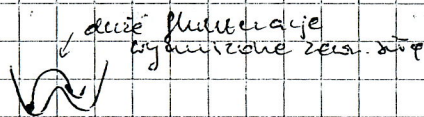
$$\langle \phi(x,t) \phi(y,t) \rangle = \Phi_y(x,t) \text{ dla ustalonego } y \rightarrow \text{zadane pole b. piasu}$$

od 0 do nieskończoności
wtedy $1 - \frac{1}{Ht} \ln HL \approx$



$$l = H^{-1} e^{Ht} = l_{\max}(t) \quad - \text{skala korelacji pola}$$

- stochastyczne tunnelowanie
 - fluktuat. wygenerowane przez zero trybów
- nie muszą one respektować symetrii 2-pola \rightarrow nie ma praw zachow.



postulujemy naturalne prawa pola stacjon.

$$m=0 \quad P_c(\varphi, t) : \quad \frac{\partial P_c(\varphi, t)}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 P_c(\varphi, t)}{\partial \varphi^2} \quad \text{rown. dyfuzji}$$

$$\langle \varphi^n \rangle_Q = \int \varphi^n P_c(\varphi, t) d\varphi \rightarrow \text{definiuje observable}$$

$$Q = \frac{H^3 t}{4\pi^2} \quad (n=2)$$

$$\frac{H^3}{4\pi^2} = \int \varphi^2 \frac{\partial P_c(\varphi, t)}{\partial t} d\varphi = D \int \varphi^2 \frac{\partial^2 P_c(\varphi, t)}{\partial \varphi^2} d\varphi$$

rozwiąz.

$$P_c(\varphi, t) = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{H^3 t}} e^{-\frac{2\pi^2 \varphi^2}{H^3 t}}$$

war. pocz.

$$P_c(\varphi, 0) = \delta(\varphi)$$

$$m \neq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial P_c}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 P_c}{\partial \varphi^2} + b \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(P_c \frac{dV}{d\varphi} \right)$$

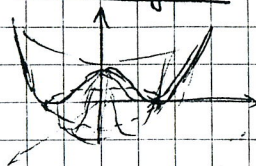
r. Starobinskiwego

$$b = \text{wsp. redukcji } \chi_{\text{li}}(\varphi) = -b \frac{dV}{d\varphi}$$

$$(spr. dla V = \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2 + V_0)$$

Wpływ fluktuacji na spontaniczne łamanie sym.

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{L} = \partial_\mu \phi^* \partial^\mu \phi - V(\phi) \\ V = -\frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^* \phi + \frac{1}{2} \lambda (\phi^* \phi)^2 \end{cases}$$



$$\phi = \sigma(x) e^{i\chi(x)}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{m}{\sqrt{\lambda}} = \text{const}$$

χ - dowolne

$\phi \neq 0 \Rightarrow \chi$ podlega uśrednianiu fluktuacjom (w. 2 kta graw.)

$$\chi = \chi^+ + \chi^-$$

$$\chi^+ = \int [dk] a_k^\dagger a_k$$

$$a_k^\dagger = a_k^\dagger e^{-ikx}$$

$$\chi^- = \int [dk] a_k a_k^\dagger$$

$$a_k^\dagger |0\rangle = 0 \quad \langle 0| a_k = 0$$

$$\langle \phi \rangle = \langle \sigma e^{i\chi} \rangle = \sigma \langle e^{i\chi} \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \chi^2 \rangle &= \langle (\chi^+ + \chi^-)^2 \rangle = \langle (\chi^+)^2 + (\chi^-)^2 + (\chi^+ \chi^- + \chi^- \chi^+) \rangle = \langle \chi^+ \chi^- \rangle = \langle \chi^+ \chi^- - \chi^- \chi^+ \rangle \\ &= \langle [\chi^+, \chi^-] \rangle = \frac{H^3 t}{4\pi^2} \end{aligned}$$

Wzór Hausdorfa $e^A e^B = e^{A+B+\frac{1}{2}[A,B]+\dots}$

$$e^{i\chi} = e^{i\chi^+ + i\chi^-} = e^{i\chi^+} e^{-\frac{i}{2}[\chi^+, \chi^+]} e^{i\chi^-}$$

$$\langle \phi \rangle = \sigma \langle e^{i\chi} \rangle = \sigma \langle e^{-\frac{i}{2}[\chi^+, \chi^+]} \rangle = \sigma \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{H^3 t}{4\pi^2}\right) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{nie daliśmy sobie do zmyślenia tego momentu} \langle \phi \rangle \\ \text{który nie do końca 2 wartości 2 kta min V, przednie próżnie znane.} \end{array} \right\}$