

p -adic formulation of non-local gravity

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Outline

- Problems to be addressed
- Strings, SFT, p -adic strings and all of that
- $\mathcal{F}(\square)$ physics and Ostrogradski instability
- Non-local gravity as GR completion
- p -adic like reformulation of the non-local gravity
- Conclusion and open questions

Problems

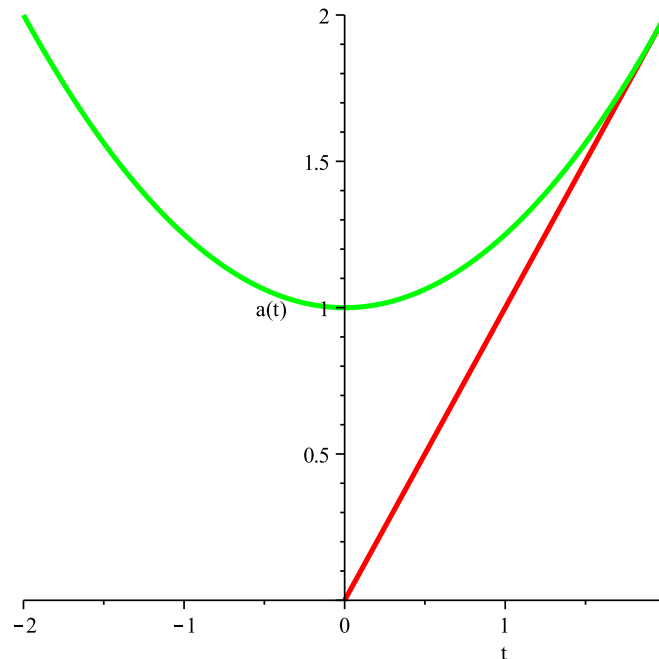
- Cosmology and gravity do require graceful resolutions of singularities
- The major issues are initial singularity (Big Bang) and black hole singularities
- The initial singularity problem is the problem with most cosmological solutions because they hit a singularity approaching the time when Universe had begun
- Standard ways to avoid an initial singularity meet the more serious problem of ghosts
- These ghosts are related to higher derivatives in for example $f(R)$ models which may feature non-singular bouncing solutions
- Is there a way around?

Initial singularity in pictures

- Spatially flat FRW metric in 4 dimensions

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & a(t)^2 & & \\ & & a(t)^2 & \\ & & & a(t)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Singular (Big Bang) vs non-singular (bounce)



Strings

- Strings step down from point-like objects and due to the presence of infinite dimensional conformal symmetry group in 2 dimensions feature a number of interesting properties
- SFT is the non-perturbative description of strings. UV completeness is one of the successes of SFT

Witten, Aref'eva, Medvedev, Zubarev, Preitschopf, Thorn, Yost, . . .

- *p*-adic string theory is an effective theory capturing properties of the SFT scattering amplitudes

$$L = \frac{m^D}{g_p^2} \frac{p^2}{p-1} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \varphi p^{-\frac{\square}{2m^2}} \varphi + \frac{1}{p+1} \varphi^{p+1} \right)$$

Vladimirov, Volovich, Zelenov, Dragovich, Khrennikov, Brekke, Freund, Olson, Witten, . . .

$\mathcal{F}(\square)$ physics

The Lagrangian to understand is

$$S = \int d^D x \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi \mathcal{F}(\square) \varphi - \lambda v(\varphi) + \dots \right)$$

$\mathcal{F}(\square) = \sum_{n \geq 0} f_n \square^n$, i.e. it is an analytic function.

Canonical physics has $\mathcal{F}(\square) = \square - m^2$, i.e. $L = \frac{1}{2} \varphi \square \varphi - \frac{m^2}{2} \varphi^2$

Ostrogradski statement says that higher (more than 2) derivative in the Lagrangian can be eliminated by a field redefinition but new degrees of freedom will be ghosts (wrong kinetic term sign) or tachyons (wrong mass term sign), or both.

$\mathcal{F}(\square) = \square^2 + f_1 \square - m^2$ is an example.

$\mathcal{F}(\square)$ physics (continued)

A word “finite” was not explicitly in the cited statement and it appears to be crucial.

So, lets go “infinite”, which implicitly means create a non-local Lagrangian.

Two examples are in order

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}(\square) &= (\square - m^2)e^{-\beta\square} \\ \mathcal{F}(\square) &= e^{-\beta\square} - m^2\end{aligned}$$

Roots of an equation

$$\mathcal{F}(\sigma) = 0$$

is the key to understand the physics here.

The *ghost-free* condition requires no more than one root σ exists.

Non-local gravity

The following Lagrangian describes the modification of gravity expected from the closed String Field Theory.

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{M_P^2 R}{2} + \frac{\lambda}{2} R \mathcal{F}(\square) R - \Lambda + \dots \right) \quad \text{notice } M_P^2 = \frac{1}{8\pi G_N}$$

Biswas, Koivisto, Mazumdar, Siegel, Dragovich, Vernov, AK, ...

One of the equations of motion (trace) is

$$\lambda \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} \left(\partial_\mu \square^l R \partial^\mu \square^{n-1-l} R + 2 \square^l R \square^{n-l} R \right) + 6\lambda \square \mathcal{F}(\square) R - M_P^2 R = -4\Lambda$$

The ghost-free condition in Minkowski space ($\Lambda = 0$) requires that the following equation

$$6\lambda \sigma \mathcal{F}(\sigma) - M_P^2 = 0$$

has no more than one root σ .

Non-local gravity (continued)

It is really not obvious but the above mentioned equation has the following explicit analytic solutions

- We need $\mathcal{F}'(\beta) = 0$ and some radiation

$$a = a_0 \cosh(\beta t) \Rightarrow H = \beta \tanh(\beta t)$$

- We need $\mathcal{F}'(\beta) = 0$ and NO radiation

$$a = a_0 \exp\left(\frac{\beta}{2}t^2\right) \Rightarrow H = \beta t$$

- We need some more special condition on $\mathcal{F}(\sigma)$ and NO radiation

$$a = a_0 t^p \Rightarrow H = \frac{p}{t}$$

The two first solutions are the manifestly non-singular bouncing solutions moreover with a de Sitter late time asymptotic for the first one

***p*-adic reformulation of the non-local gravity**

The previous action is equivalent to the following one

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{M_P^2 R}{2} \left(1 + \frac{2}{M_P^2} \psi \right) - \frac{1}{2\lambda} \psi \frac{1}{\mathcal{F}(\square)} \psi + \dots \right)$$

An important property here is the non-minimal coupling of a scalar field to gravity.

The conformal transform $\left(1 + \frac{2}{M_P^2} \psi \right)^2 g_{\mu\nu} = \bar{g}_{\mu\nu}$ allows us to decouple the gravity and the scalar field even more

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-\bar{g}} \left(\frac{M_P^2 \bar{R}}{2} - \frac{M_P^2}{2} \frac{6}{(M_P^2 + 2\psi)^2} \bar{g}^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \psi \partial_\nu \psi - \frac{M_P^4}{2\lambda (M_P^2 + 2\psi)^2} \psi \mathcal{G}(\mathcal{P}) \psi \right)$$

Here

$$\mathcal{G}(\sigma) = \frac{1}{\mathcal{F}(\sigma)} \text{ and } \mathcal{P} = \left(1 + \frac{2}{M_P^2} \psi \right) \square_{\bar{g}} - \frac{2}{M_P^2} \bar{g}^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \psi \partial_\nu$$

Conclusions and open questions

- p -adic string theory triggers the development of non-local field theories
- Non-local generalization of Einstein's gravity is presented with the aim at resolving the initial singularity problem
- We were able to find out explicit analytic solutions representing the non-singular bounce
- p -adic reformulation of the non-local gravity is presented and important properties are discussed
- The current work in progress is to formulate a connection of the non-local gravity in its p -adic formulation with the so called galileon models
- Moreover there is a hope the latter formulation of the non-local gravity will allow us to find explicitly new black objects

Thank you for listening!