

# Gravitational Waves in Bouncing Cosmology

Ido Ben-Dayan BGU Nov. 2016

## Horizon Problem of the Hot Big Bang



Inflation generates a nearly scale invariant primordial power spectrum of density and gravitational waves perturbations.

# The Holy Grail: Primordial GW

- \* Proves that gravity is quantized!
- \* Access to energies ~10<sup>16</sup> GeV
- Inflation a period of accelerated expansion explains the flatness and isotropy of the observed Universe.
- \* "Slowly-rolling" scalar field
- Vacuum fluctuations during inflation predict a nearly scaleinvariant density fluc. power spectrum and gravitational waves (GW) spectrum – explains structure formation in the Early Universe
- \* Generally, a detection of **GW** is considered a **"proof"** of inflation.

#### **Theory meets Observations**



# **Open Questions in Early Universe**

- \* Big Bang Singularity?
- \* Primordial GW?
- \* Inflation vs. Alternatives?
- Within Inflation:
- 1) UV completion (from string theory?)
- 2) Model selection. Simple models are ruled out
- 3) "Measure problem"

# => Bouncing Cosmology!

**Motivation I: Big Bang Singularity! New Physics is necessary! Some NP discards inflation** =>Bouncing Cosmology



Motivation II: **Sourced Fluctuations give** a rich phenomenology very different from standard Slow-Roll.

Are GW on CMB scales "proof" of Inflation?

I will demonstrate: **Observable Gravitational** Waves on CMB Scales (and LIGO ?) in a Bouncing Cosmology Using **Sourced Fluctuations !** 

# Brief History of Time in a Bouncing Model

- Universe slowly contracts. b<<1, tau<0. Isotropizes and flattens!</li>
   Vacuum fluctuations generate spectra. (Ekpyrosis/Pre Big Bang...)
- Kinetic Energy Dominated Contraction. (b=1/2)
- **BOUNCE!** (H flips sign), No Big Bang singularity (via Galileons, G-Bounce, Ghost condensate...). In this talk, I only discuss the slow contraction phase, not discussing the Bounce itself.
- \* Kinetic Energy Dominated Expansion. (b=1/2, tau>0)
- \* Standard Hot Big Bang.



## Inflation-Bounce Duality

Inflation		Bounce	BKL Instability!			
*	Power law inflation	<ul> <li>* Ekpyrosis (slow contraction)</li> </ul>	* Matter Bounce			
*	p->infinity	* 0 <p<<1< td=""><td>* p=2/3</td></p<<1<>	* p=2/3			
*	b=-1	* b~p<<1	* b=2			
*	V <sub>0</sub> >0	* V <sub>o</sub> <0	* V <sub>o</sub> <0			
*	Epsilon, eta <<1	* Epsilon, eta >>1	<ul><li>* Epsilon, eta ~1</li></ul>			
$V(\varphi) = V_0 e^{-\sqrt{2/p}\varphi},  \epsilon = -\frac{\dot{H}}{H^2} = \frac{1}{p}$						
$a = a_0(-t)^p = a_1(-\tau)^b,  b \equiv \frac{p}{1-p}$						

# Early Universe Cosmology

#### Inflation

- Universe expands exponentially ~dS space
- \* Isotropy & Homogeneity
- Vacuum fluctuations generate spectra
- Nearly scale inv. scalar spectrum
- \* Nearly scale inv. GW spectrum
- \* Geodesically Incomplete

#### Bounce

- Universe slowly contracts towards Minkowski space
- \* Isotropy & Homogeneity
- \* Vacuum fluctuations generate spectra
- \* Nearly scale inv. scalar spectrum\* (2-fields).
- Blue GW spectrum
- Violates Null Energy Condition

#### Why are GW so robust?

- \* Depend only on the background metric.
- \* Valid for all FLRW cosmologies (Inflation (b=-1), bounce (b<<1)...)</p>
- \* In Bouncing models H<sub>CMB</sub><<H<sub>CMB</sub><sup>INF</sup>





# **Coupling to Gauge Fields**

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{S} &= \int d^4 x \sqrt{-g} \left[ \frac{M_p^2}{2} R - \frac{1}{2} (\partial \varphi_1)^2 - V(\varphi_1) - I^2(\varphi_1) \left\{ \frac{1}{4} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} - \frac{\gamma}{4} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} \right\} \\ I(\varphi_1) &= (-\tau)^{-n} \\ * \text{ Gauge Field mode equation:} \\ \tilde{A}''_{\lambda} &+ \left( k^2 + 2\lambda \xi \frac{k}{\tau} - \frac{n (n+1)}{\tau^2} \right) \tilde{A}_{\lambda} = 0 \\ \xi &\equiv -n\gamma, \quad \tilde{A} \equiv I(\tau) A \end{split}$$

00

\* Invariance under:

$$n \to -1 - n, \quad \gamma \to -\frac{n}{1+n}\gamma$$

#### **Gauge Fields Production**

\* Controlled Backreaction. (-2<n<1).

 $\frac{1}{2} \langle \vec{\tilde{E}}^2 + \vec{\tilde{B}}^2 \rangle \ll 3M_{pl}^2 H^2 \Rightarrow H/M_{pl} \ll \sqrt{3/D_{1,2}(n)} \, p^2 \xi^{3/2} e^{-\pi\xi}$ 

- \* Exponential enhancement of gauge quanta of only one polarization
- \* 'Sourced Spectra' uncorrelated with vaccum fluc.

$$\tilde{A}(k, \tau) \simeq \sqrt{-\frac{\tau}{2\pi}} e^{\pi\xi} \Gamma(|2n+1|) |2\xi k\tau|^{-|n+1/2}$$
  
 $-k\tau \ll 1/\xi$ 

#### Solutions for GW with a Source

- Valid for all FLRW cosmologies (Inflation (b=-1), matter(b=2), ekpyrotic (b<<1)...)</p>
- \* h- GW pert., G Ret. Green's function, J source, Agauge fluc.  $a \sim (-t)^p - (-\tau)^b$

$$\begin{split} \hat{h}_{\lambda}(\tau,\vec{k}) &= \frac{2}{M_{pl}a} \hat{Q}_{\lambda}(\tau,\vec{k}) \\ & \left[ \partial_{\tau}^{2} + \left( k^{2} - \frac{a''}{a} \right) \right] Q_{\lambda}\left(\tau,\vec{k}\right) \simeq J_{\lambda}\left(\tau,\vec{k}\right), \quad Q_{\lambda}\left(\tau,\vec{k}\right) = \int^{\tau} d\tau' G_{ret.}\left(\tau,\tau'\right) J_{\lambda}\left(\tau',\vec{k}\right), \\ G_{ret.}(\tau,\tau') &= i\Theta(\tau-\tau')\frac{\pi}{4}\sqrt{\tau\tau'} \left[ H_{1/2-b}^{(1)}(-k\tau)H_{1/2-b}^{(2)}(-k\tau') - H_{1/2-b}^{(1)}(-k\tau')H_{1/2-b}^{(2)}(-k\tau) \right] \\ G_{ret.}(-k\tau \ll 1, b \to 0) \simeq \Theta(\tau-\tau')\frac{\sin(-k\tau')}{k} \\ J_{\lambda}(\tau,\vec{k}) &= -\frac{1}{M_{pl}a} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \sum_{\lambda'=\pm} \epsilon_{i}^{(\lambda)*}(\vec{k})\epsilon_{j}^{(\lambda)*}(\vec{k})\epsilon_{i}^{\lambda'}(\vec{p})\epsilon_{j}^{\lambda'}(\vec{k}-\vec{p}) \left\{ \frac{2\xi}{-\tau}\sqrt{p|\vec{k}-\vec{p}|} + p|\vec{k}-\vec{p}| \right\} \\ \times \tilde{A}_{\lambda'}(\tau,\vec{p})\tilde{A}_{\lambda'}(\tau,\vec{k}-\vec{p}) \left[ \hat{a}_{\lambda'}(\vec{p}) + \hat{a}_{\lambda'}^{\dagger}(-\vec{p}) \right] \left[ \hat{a}_{\lambda'}(\vec{k}-\vec{p}) + \hat{a}_{\lambda'}^{\dagger}(-\vec{k}+\vec{p}) \right] \\ \sim A^{2} \sim e^{2\pi\xi} \end{split}$$

# **Sourced Fluctuations**

- Coupling inflaton/bouncer to gauge fields induces a source term.
- \* GW production shuts down at the end of slow-contraction.
- \* Sourced Spectra for -2<n<-5/4 (⇔1/4<n<1)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \partial_{\tau}^{2} + \left(k^{2} - \frac{a''}{a}\right) \end{bmatrix} \frac{h_{\lambda}}{a} \left(\tau, \vec{k}\right) = J_{\lambda} \left(\tau, \vec{k}\right) \\ J_{\lambda} \sim \tilde{A}^{2} \sim e^{2\pi\gamma|n|} \\ \mathcal{P}_{t}^{s} \sim J_{\lambda}^{2} \sim e^{4\pi\gamma|n|} k^{4(2+n)} \\ \mathcal{P}_{T}(n,\xi;n\geq -1/2) = \mathcal{P}_{T}(-1-n,\xi;n\leq -1/2). \\ \end{bmatrix} \frac{h_{\lambda}}{a} \left(\tau, \vec{k}\right) = J_{\lambda} \left(\tau, \vec{k}\right) \\ \text{Exponential enhancement and arbitrarily close to scale invariance BUT} \\ \text{BLUE and CHIRAL !} \end{bmatrix}$$

#### Results

\* Blue chiral GW signal,  $0 < n_T \sim 0.3$ .

\* Observable on CMB, n<sub>T</sub>~0.3 Observable by LIGO.



# Discerning Paradigms – Work in progress

- \* Until now CMB slowly ruling out inflationary models
- \* By considering LI (and chirality) we can rule out entire paradigms!

	СМВ	LI	n <sub>T</sub>	Chirality
Slow-roll Inflation	~	×	~<0	×
Sourced Inflation	~	~	~<0, +blue	✓
Bounce	×	~	~2-3	×
Sourced Bounce	~	~	0 <n<sub>T~&lt;0.3</n<sub>	~

# **Discerning Paradigms**



Sourced Inflation detectable by LI if in the strong backreaction regime. Sourced Bounce has constant  $n_T$  in the weak backreaction regime => very different spectra

# **Discerning Paradigms**

- \* Null detection 'status quo' maintained
- \* Only CMB detection Bounce is ruled out
- \* Only LI detection Slow-Roll Inflation ruled out
- \* Any chirality detection Slow-Roll Inflation and Bounce ruled out, Sourced fluctuations confirmed!
- CMB and LI detection Slow-Roll Inflation and Bounce ruled out. Constant n<sub>T</sub> – Sourced Bounce, varying n<sub>T</sub> – Sourced Inflation

#### Conclusions

- Sourced Bounce models give observable GW on CMB scales.
- Slightly blue chiral spectrum –discernable from other paradigms
- \* TO DO: scalar spectrum, non-gaussianity, other models, effects on bounce, novel bouncing mechanisms...

We now have a new testable paradigm for Early Universe Physics without the Big Bang singularity! By measuring GW on different scales we test whole paradigms!