a new theory of the universe

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with Latham Boyle (PI), 2109.06204, 2110.06258, 2201.07279, 2208.10396, 2210.01142 Boyle, Finn, NT Phys. Rev. Lett. 121 (2018) 251301; Annals of Physics 438 (2022) 168767

Large Scale Universe

remarkably simple:

just 5 basic parameters

matter/energy content

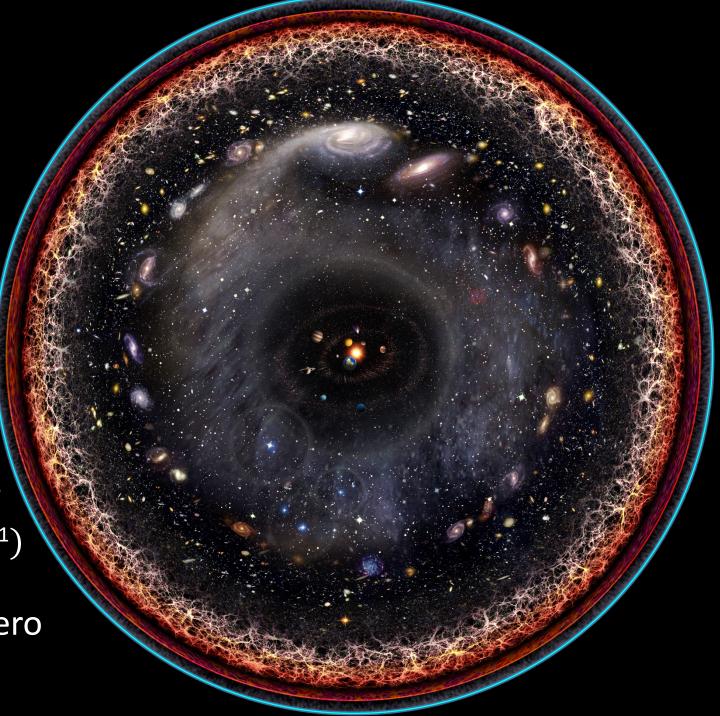
- 1. n_B/n_{γ} baryons per photon
- $2. \rho_{DM}/\rho_B$ DM/baryon density
- $3. \rho_{\Lambda}$ cosmological constant

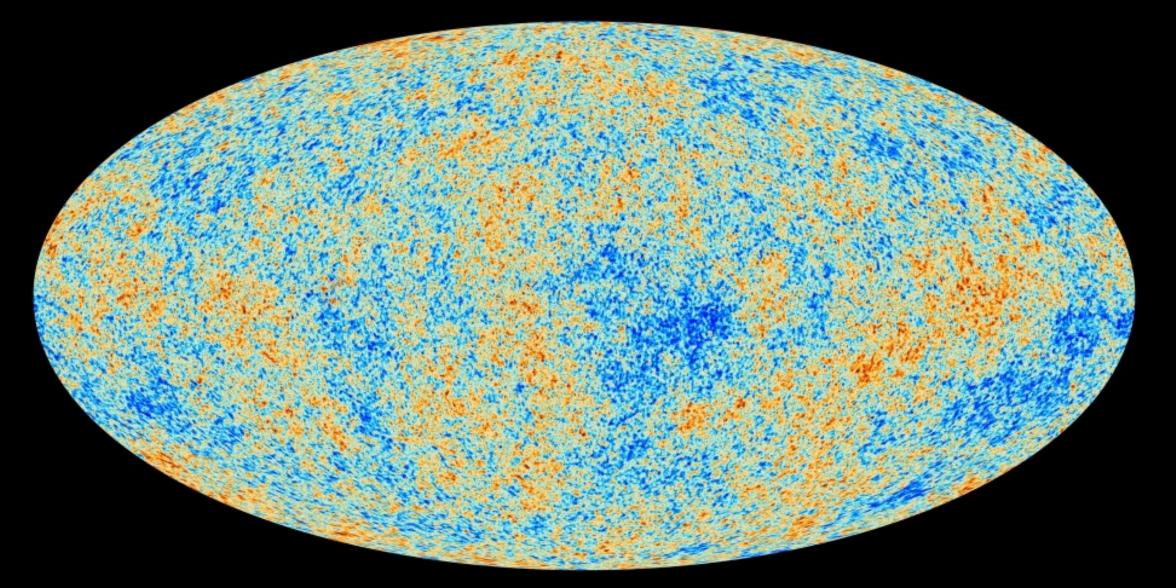
gravity $\Phi_{k,rms} = A(\frac{k_s}{k})^{\varepsilon}$ (primordial)

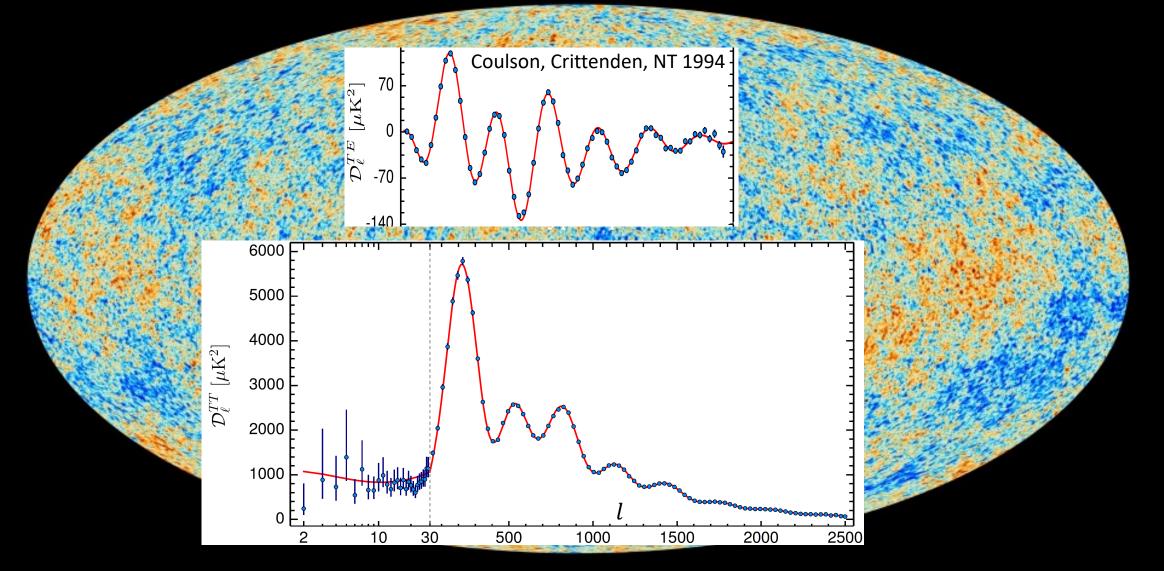
4. $A = 3 \times 10^{-5}$ Sachs-Wolfe $\delta T/T \approx \Phi/3 \approx 10^{-5}$

5. ε = 0.02 red tilt ($k_s \equiv 0.05 \text{Mpc}^{-1}$)

many quantities consistent with zero

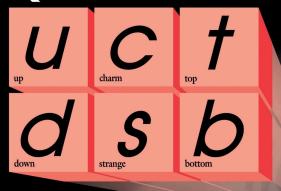


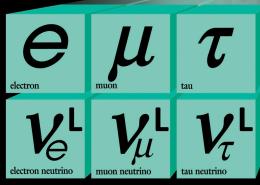




Small Scale Universe

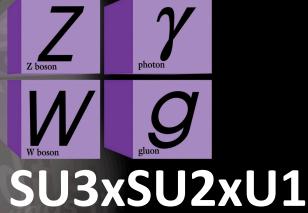
Quarks





Leptons





Gravity



right handed neutrinos

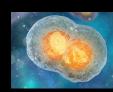
predictable at the extremes

Planck length

living cell

0

 10^{-35}m



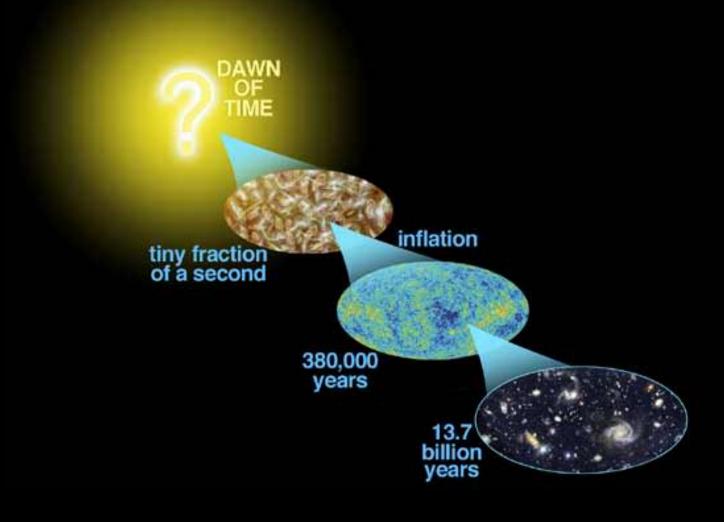
(geometric mean)

SIMPLE & PREDICTABLE de Sitter horizon

 $10^{27} {\rm m}$

SIMPLE & PREDICTABLE

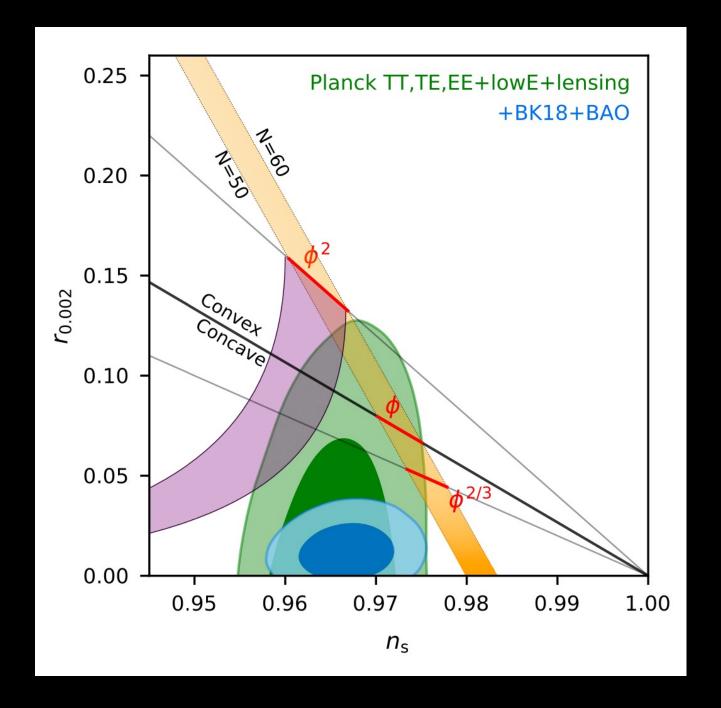
why do we need a new theory? current consensus



no sign of inflationary tensor modes

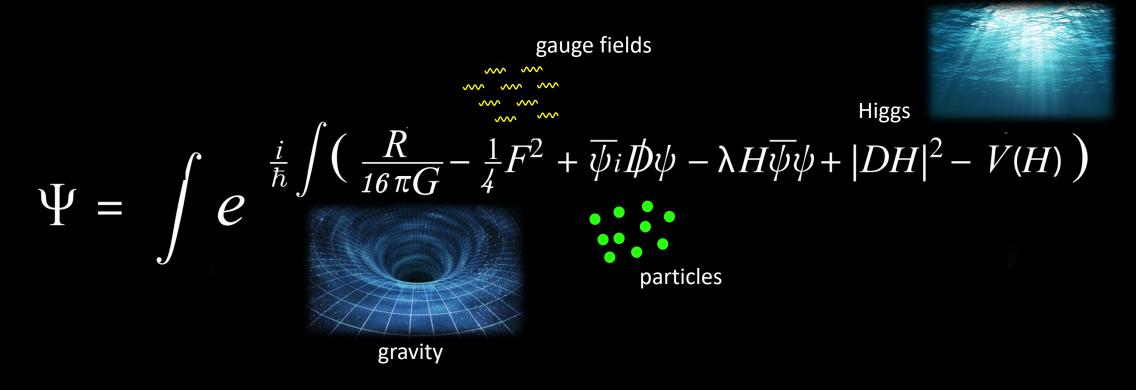
BICEP/Keck Collaboration 2203.16556 [astro-ph] March 2022

anticipated limit r<.003 using SPT for "delensing" (2027)





our philosophy: start from known physics



look deeper, for simpler explanations

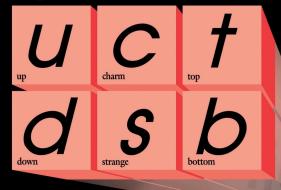
the most basic puzzles are our best clues

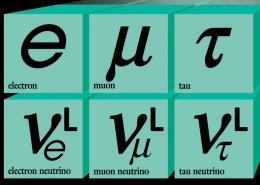
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big bang singularity
          resolution: conformal symmetry and analyticity
large scale geometry – why so symmetrical and flat?
          resolution: a measure on 4-geometries - gravitational entropy
gravity and quantum fields – the vacuum energy
          resolution: a new cancellation mechanism
CPT symmetry: why does the universe seem to break it
          resolution: it doesn't! extended universe is CPT symmetric
dark matter: solution has been staring us in the face since the 70's
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New: primordial density variations are calculable from standard model physics

Small Scale Universe

Quarks





Leptons





Gravity

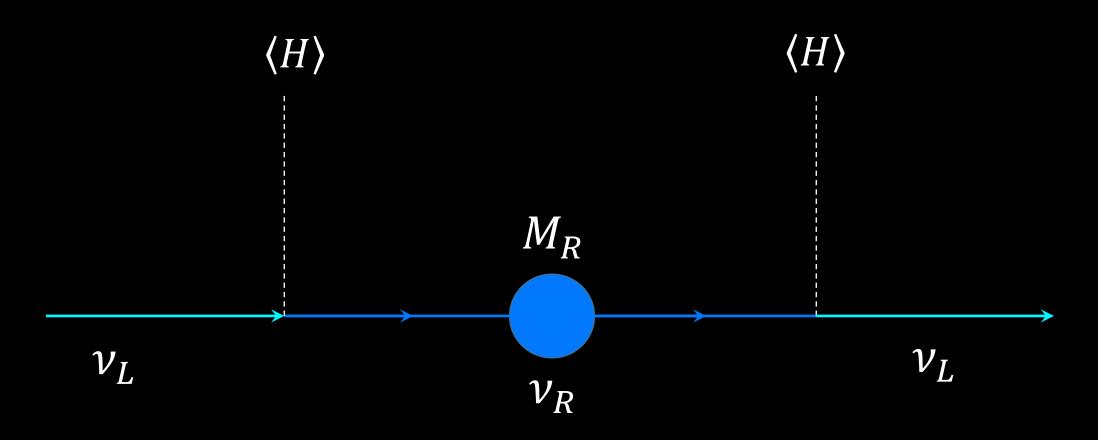




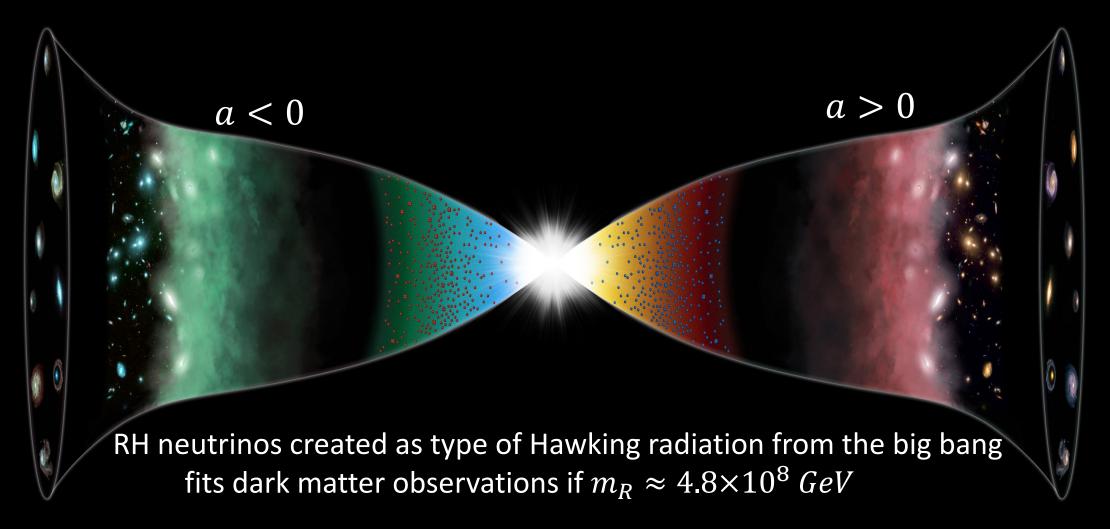
dark matter

right handed neutrinos

seesaw mechanism and neutrino masses

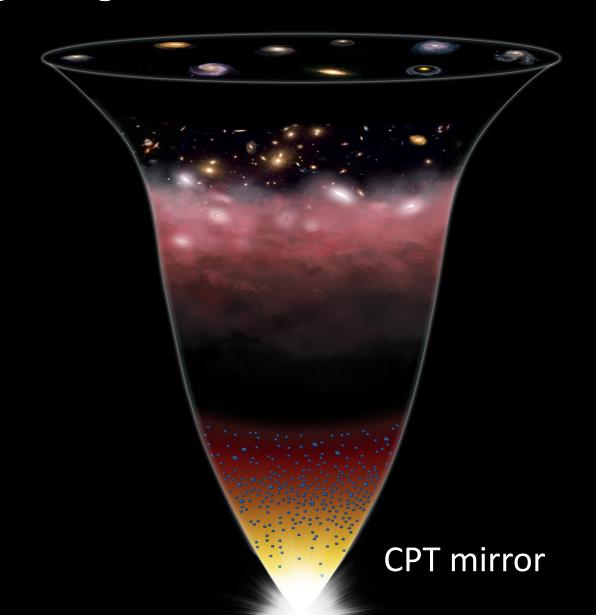


CPT symmetric universe



Prediction: stability of the dark matter neutrino implies the lightest neutrino is massless will be tested using galaxy surveys in the next 3-5 years

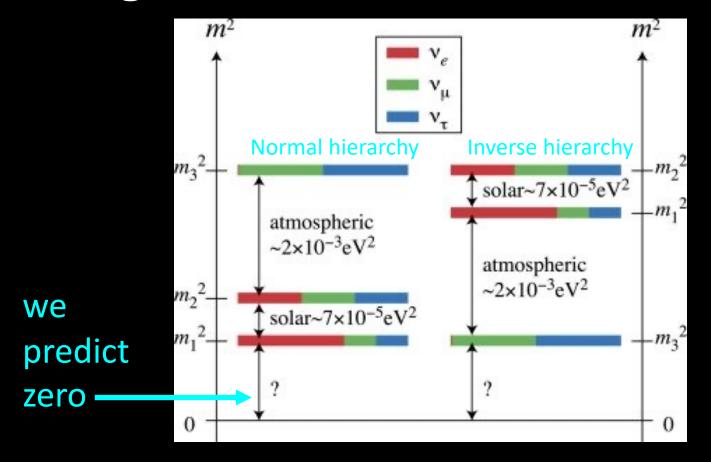
the big bang as a CPT mirror





"Conformal zero"
R. Newman (1993):
for GR+conformal fluid,
conformal 3-metric
provides complete
Cauchy data at the bang

Light neutrinos: observations



Normal hierarchy: $M_{
m V} \equiv \sum m_{
m V} pprox 0.06~eV$

Inverted hierarchy: $M_{\nu} \approx 0.1 \ eV$

current data

eBOSS 2007.08991

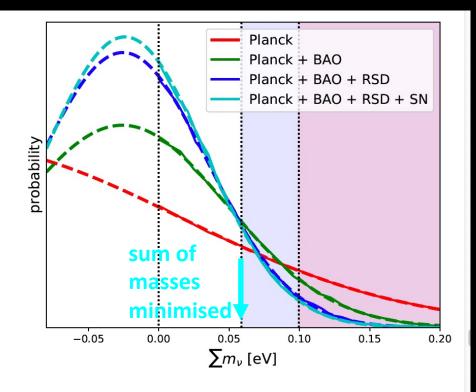
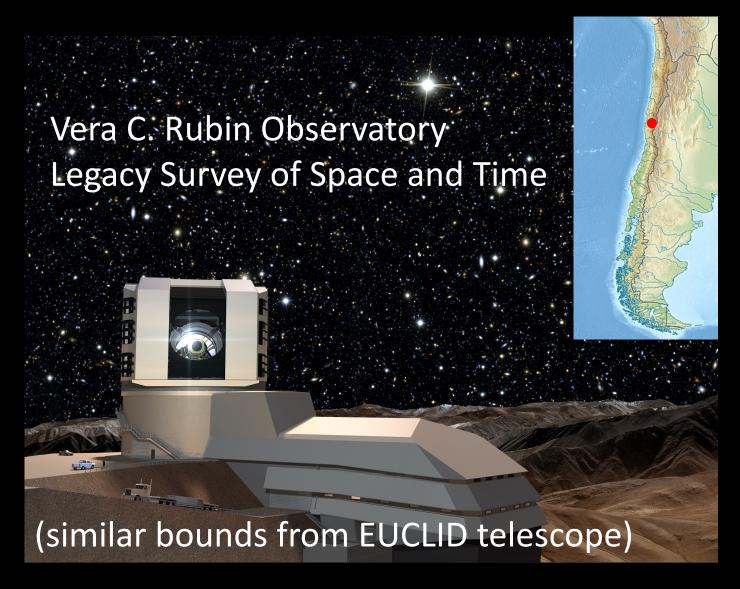
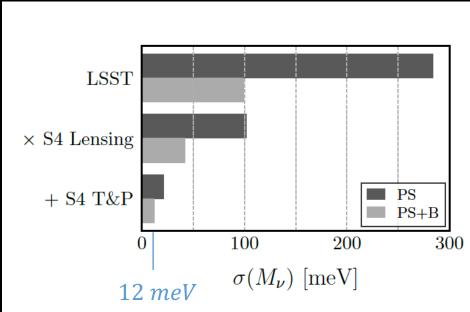


Fig. 13.— Posterior for sum of neutrino masses for selected conbinations of data with a $\nu\Lambda \text{CDM}$ cosmology. Dashed curves sho the implied Gaussian fits. Shaded regions correspond to lower lin its on normal and inverted hiearchies. Likelihood curves are no malized to have the same area under the curve for $\sum m_{\nu} > 0$.





the puzzling large-scale geometry of the cosmos



flatness closer to home...



one explanation



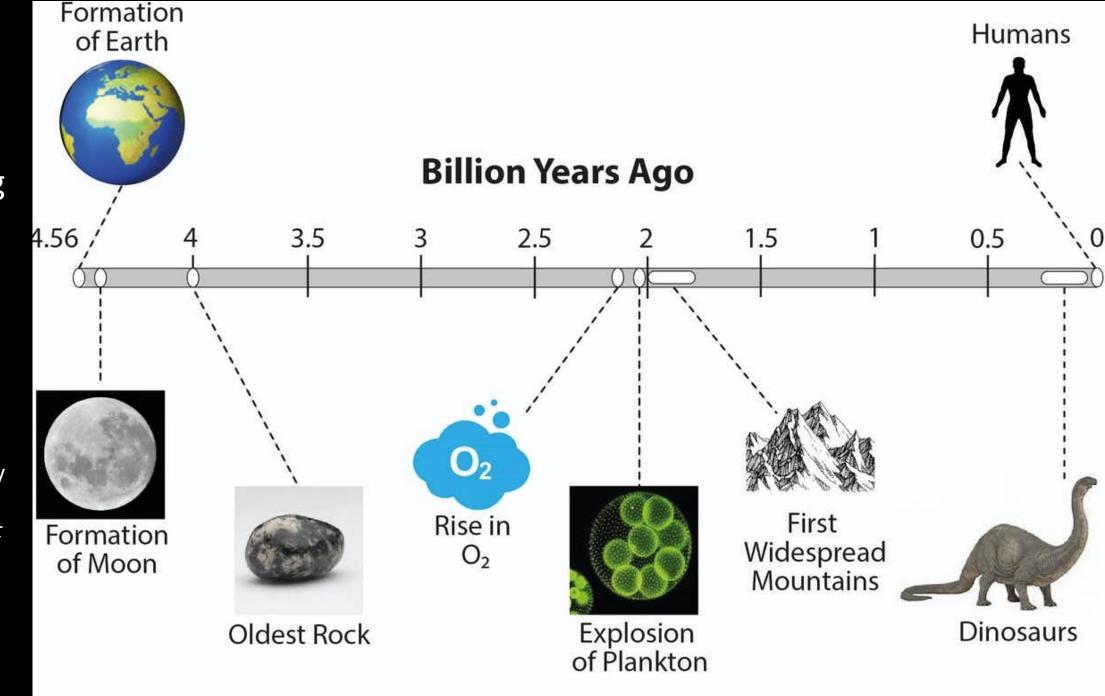
a better explanation

- the earth is large $(\sim 10^{50} \text{ atoms})$
- gravity, dissipation, thermodynamics (entropy)



recent supporting evidence

Parnell and Brolly Nature Comms Earth and Envirnt (2021) 2:238



Key: Conformal Symmetry and Analyticity

$$ds^2 = a(t)^2 \left(-dt^2 + \gamma_{ij} dx^i dx^j \right)$$

$$\underset{\text{time}}{\text{conformal}}$$

$$\underset{\text{Einstein}}{\text{comoving space}}$$

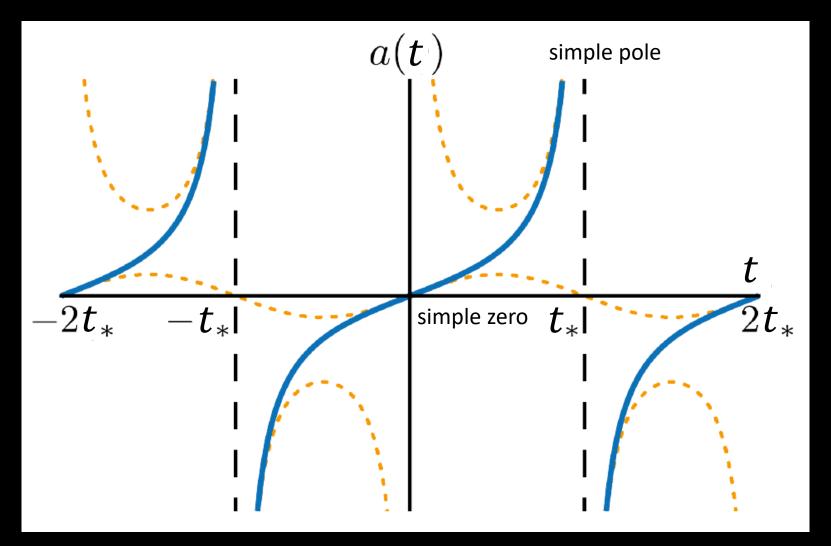
conformal symmetry at
$$t=0 \implies T^{\mu}_{\mu} = 0 \implies R = 0 \implies a(t)$$
 analytic

radiation matter space curvature dark energy

Friedmann $\dot{a}^2 = r + ma - \kappa a^2 + \lambda a^4$

(ignoring numerical factors)

solution has remarkable analytical properties



a(t) is single-valued in the complex t-plane its only singularities are simple poles; doubly-periodic in complex t-plane periodicity in imaginary time implies a Hawking temperature

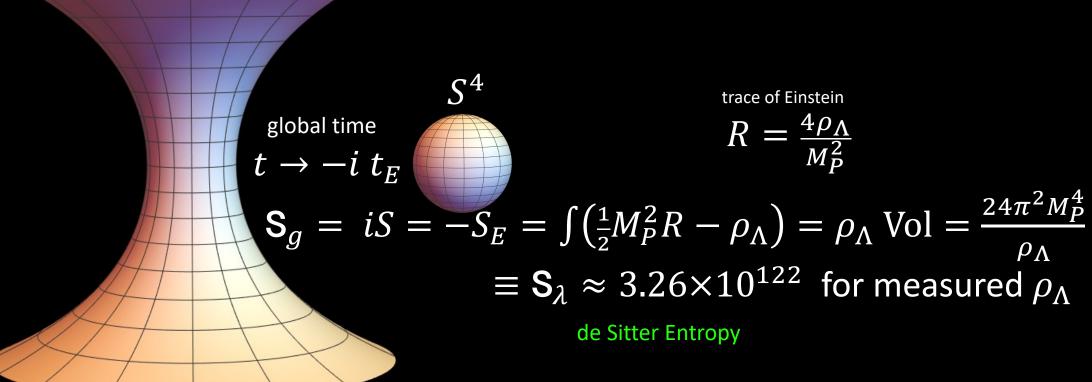
gravitational entropy: black hole thermodynamics

Hawking
Bekenstein
Bardeen
Geroch
Gibbons
Hartle
Unruh
Wald

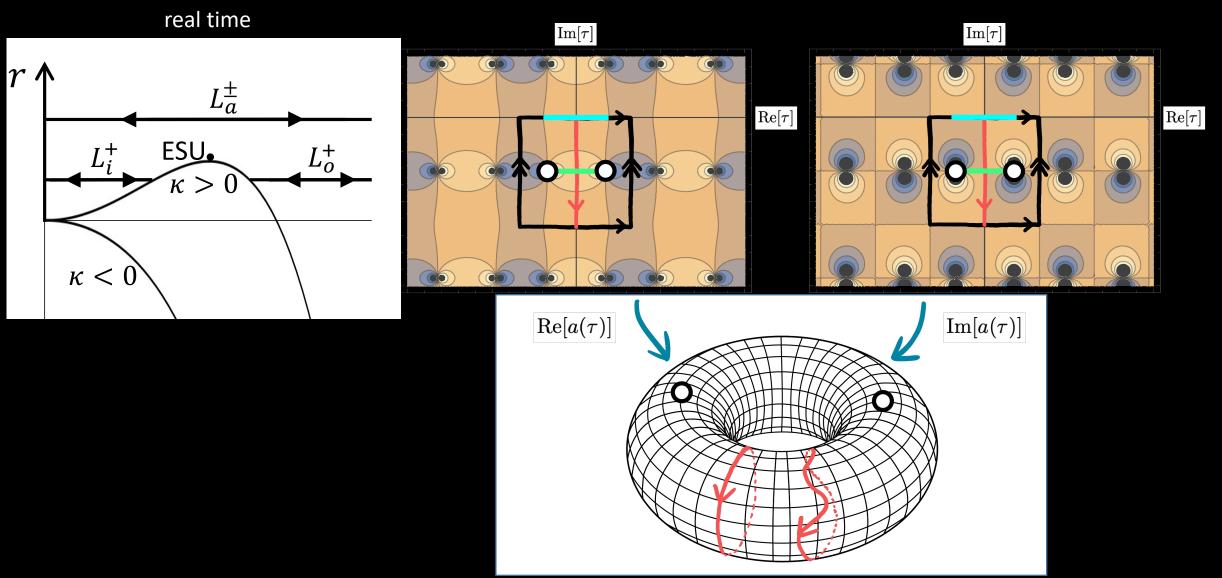
$$T_H = \frac{M_P^2}{M}$$
; $S = \frac{A_{hor}}{4G} = \frac{M^2}{2M_P^2}$; $M_P^2 \equiv \frac{1}{8\pi G}$; $L_P^2 = 8\pi G$ (in units where $c = \hbar = k_B = 1$)

de Sitter

gravitational entropy calculated from the Euclidean path integral



Cosmological solutions wind around a torus in complex time (topology $S^1 \times \Sigma$)



with these analytical solutions, Gibbons-Perry-Hawking trick allows us to calculate the gravitational entropy

This provides a **probability measure** on cosmological spacetimes

According to this measure, the most likely universes are flat, homogeneous and isotropic on large scales. No flattening or smoothing mechanism is required.

The cosmological constant may be interpreted as a Lagrange multiplier, or chemical potential, for the Euclidean 4-volume. Large 4-volume requires small Λ . The larger the 4-volume, the larger the gravitational entropy.

Coupling the standard model to gravity

• The vacuum energy and pressure are divergent

B.S.DeWitt, Phys. Rep. 19 (1975) 295

A nice physical regularization is point splitting. This introduces a direction in spacetime. Taking the separation to be timelike, as the two points come together one accesses higher and higher energies. For electromagnetic fields in flat spacetime

$$\langle T^{\mu\nu}\rangle_{vac} = \frac{3}{\pi^2 \Delta t^4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

which violates Lorentz invariance. Some regularizations set these divergences to zero but their physical meaning is less clear.

- Conformal invariance (traceless stress tensor) important to getting consistent physical answers (see DeWitt for Casimir effect).
- Conformal invariance is our best hope of describing the big bang. In the SM, both gauge fields and chiral fermions are classically conformal invariant. Ignoring the Higgs field, no mass terms are allowed.
 However, conformal symmetry is spoiled by quantum field theory divergences.

Natural possibility: the Higgs is a composite field, whose mass scale arises from quantum effects (just as the QCD mass scale)

Scalar fields

Dimension-one scalars have a two-derivative Weyl-invariant action

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_{\mu} H \partial_{\nu} H + \cdots \qquad H(x) \rightarrow \Omega(x)^{-1} H(x)$$

Dimension-zero scalars have a four-derivative Weyl-invariant action

$$S_4 = -\frac{1}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} (\Box \varphi)^2 + \cdots \qquad \varphi(x) \to \varphi(x)$$

A very interesting theory

Bogoliubov et al (1987); Rivelles (2003) (dates back to Thirring, Heisenberg ...)

It has an infinite dimensional symmetry: $\varphi(x) \to \varphi(x) + \alpha(x)$ with $\alpha \not\equiv 0$ The only physical state is the vacuum: no excited states (see this most clearly in BRST) The vacuum fluctuations are scale-invariant

$$\langle \varphi(\mathbf{x})\varphi(\mathbf{y})\rangle|_{t=0} = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{i\mathbf{k}.(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{y})}}{4k^3}$$

Vacuum energy and conformal anomalies

$$E_{k} = \frac{1}{2}\hbar k \left(n_{0}^{\text{dim-one}} - 2 n_{1/2}^{\text{chiral fermions}} + 2n_{0}^{\text{gauge fields}}\right)$$

$$\langle T^{\mu}_{\mu} \rangle = c C^{2} - a E: \qquad C^{2} = C^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}C^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta};$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{360(4\pi)^{2}} \left[n_{0} + \frac{11}{2} n_{1/2} + 62 n_{1} - 28 n_{0}^{\prime}\right]$$

$$c = \frac{1}{120(4\pi)^{2}} \left[n_{0} + 3 n_{1/2} + 12 n_{1} - 8 n_{0}^{\prime}\right]$$

Given the SM gauge group $SU3\times SU2\times U1$, the solution is unique:

$$n_{1/2} = 4n_1 = 48$$
; $n_{0'} = 3n_1 = 36$; $n_0 = 0$.

Requires precisely three generations, each with one RH neutrino Also requires that Higgs is not fundamental (cf condensed matter)

primordial perturbations from φ 's using standard model physics

Running couplings violate conformal or scale symmetry at order \hbar

At high temperature, running of the abelian gauge coupling α_1 dominates:

$$T_{Q\mu}^{\mu} = \rho - 3P = -\frac{5}{108}(\alpha_1 N_Y)^2 T^4$$
: $N_Y = \frac{N_{gen}}{2} \Sigma Y^2 = \frac{3}{2} (\frac{2}{4} + 1 + \frac{3 \times 2}{36} + \frac{3 \times (4+1)}{9})$ Callan+Thorlacius 1989

Generalizing 2d string sigma model, this violation is cancelled with a classical term

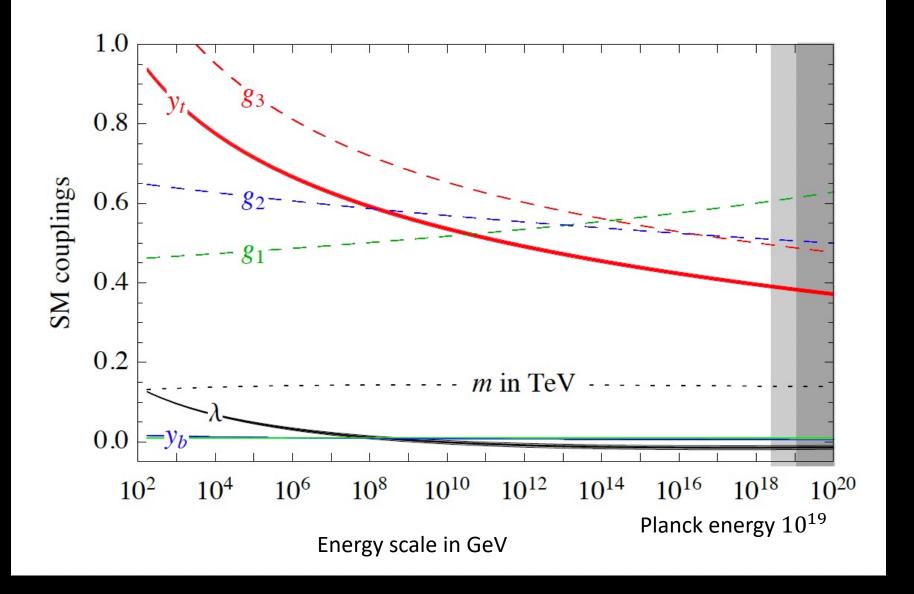
$$-\frac{1}{2}\int d^4x \sqrt{-g}\; T^{\mu}_{Q\mu}\sum d_j arphi_j$$
 , with $\sum d_j=-1$

This term corrects the Einstein-fluid equations, converting quantum correlations in the 36 fields φ_i into large scale curvature fluctuations: Friedmann equation becomes

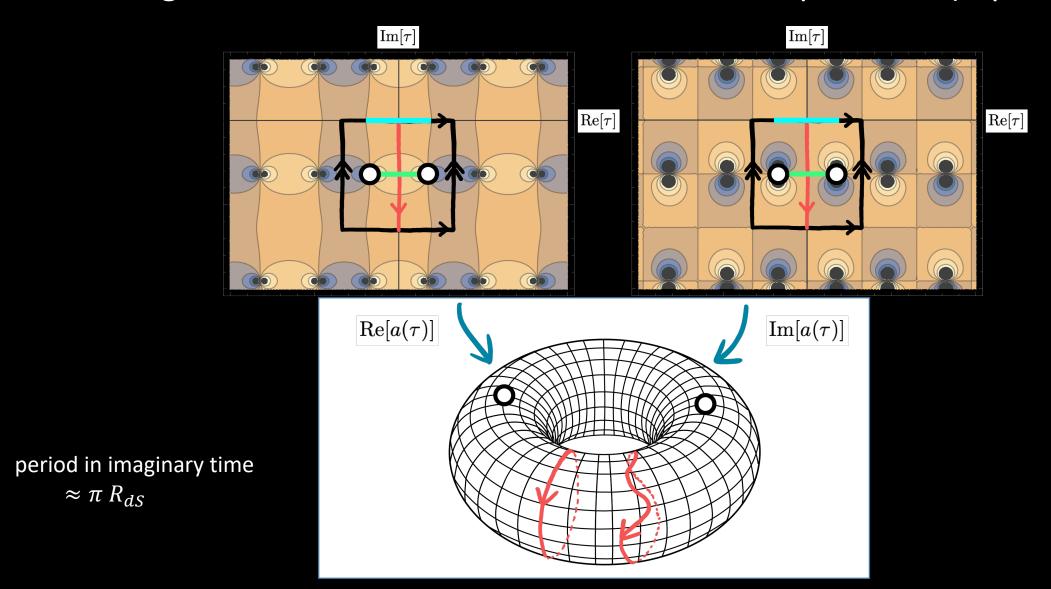
$$\dot{a}^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3} \rho_r a^4 (1+c\varphi)$$
 with $\varphi = \sum d_j \varphi_j$, $c = \frac{5}{108} (\alpha_1 N_Y)^2 / (\frac{\pi^2}{30} N_{eff})$, $N_{eff} = 108$

Conformal factor translates directly into curvature perturbation $\mathcal{R}=\frac{1}{4}c\varphi$ Predict $\mathcal{R}_{rms}\approx 3.07\times 10^{-5}\,\sqrt{36(\bar{d}^2+\sigma^2)}$ where $\bar{d}=-\frac{1}{36}$ is the mean and σ the rms of the d_j Fits the Planck-measured amplitude $4.57\times 10^{-5}\,$ if $\sigma=0.25\,$ (adiabatic, Gaussian, scalar: no primordial tensors)

Buttazzo et al 1307.3536 [hep-ph]



Cosmological solutions wind around a torus in complex time (topology $S^1 \times \Sigma$)



Power spectra Newtonian potential

$$\langle |\delta\Phi_k|^2 \rangle \propto k^{-3}$$
, $k \gtrsim R_{dS}^{-1}$: "Minkowski" $\langle |\delta\Phi_k|^2 \rangle \propto k^{-4}$, $k \lesssim R_{dS}^{-1}$ "de Sitter"

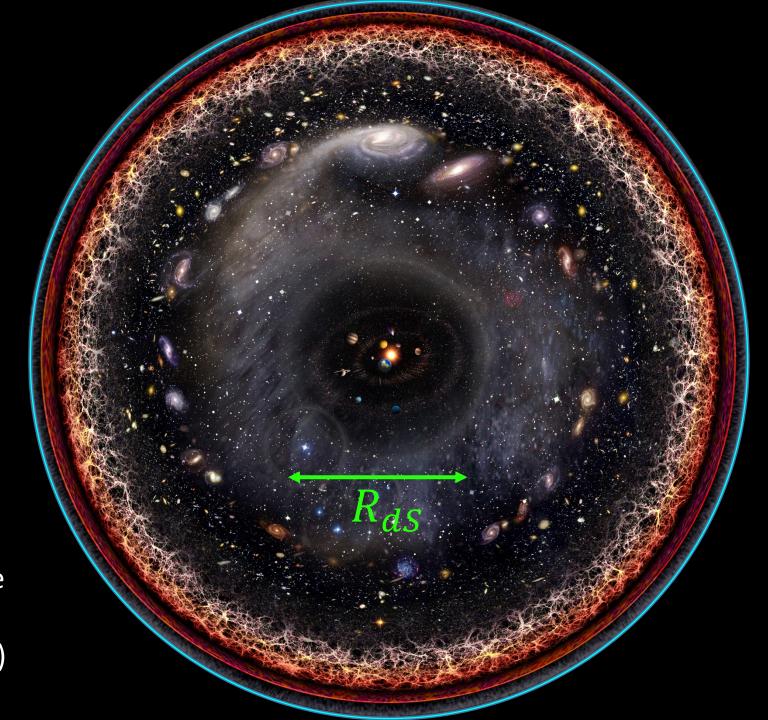
matter overdensity

$$\left\langle \left| \frac{\delta \rho_k}{\rho} \right|^2 \right\rangle \propto k^4 \left\langle |\delta \Phi_k|^2 \right\rangle \propto k^1 \quad \text{HPZ}$$

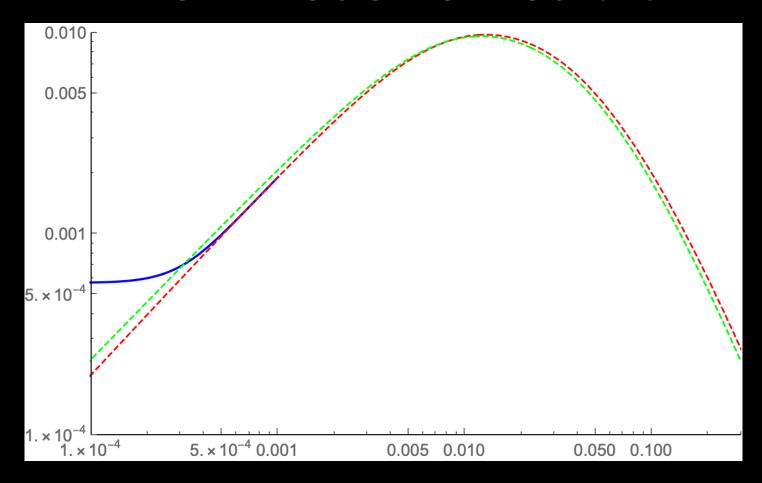
$$\propto k^0 \quad k \lesssim R_{dS}^{-1}$$

we predict additional power on very large scales

(for a recent review of large scale observations see, e.g., Aluri et al. 2207.05765 [astro-ph])



new model for red tilt



It will be interesting to compare this in detail with the observations

summary

analytic extension of cosmological solutions of the Einstein equations lead to

- a new picture of the big bang as a CPT mirror
- a formula for the gravitational entropy

these provide new explanations and predictions for

- the dark matter
- the arrow of time and thermodynamics
- the large-scale homogeneity, isotropy and flatness of the cosmos (and a hint about Lambda)

In addition, curing the anomalies in the standard model's coupling to gravity with 36 dim zero scalars

- cancels the vacuum energy and Weyl anomalies at free field order
- explains why there are 3 generations
- yields perturbations of the right character and amplitude with no need for inflation
- without adding any new particles, forces or propagating degrees of freedom these are encouraging signs, but much remains to be understood

Thank You!