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# An up-date on Brane Inflation

# Dieter Lüst, LMU (Arnold Sommerfeld Center) and MPI für Physik, München





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in collaboration with Gia Dvali: arXiv:0801.1287



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#### in collaboration with Gia Dvali: arXiv:0801.1287

and with Michael Haack, Renata Kallosh, Axel Krause, Andrei Linde, Marco Zagermann: arXiv:0804.3961

#### Precision cosmology:



# WMAP 5 CMB-data agree with:

almost scale invariant spectrum:

 $n_s = 0.96 \pm 0.013$ 

(however without cosmic strings)

small tensor perturbations:

$$r \equiv \frac{\Delta_T^2}{\Delta_\phi^2} \,, \quad r < 0.30$$

Expect improvement in these limits from Planck, SPIDER, Clover, QUIET, BICEP, EBEX, PolarBEAR, ...





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(Swampland approach)

• The challenge: obtain flat enough potentials

$$\begin{split} \epsilon &= -\frac{\dot{H}}{H^2} = \frac{M_P^2}{2} \left( \frac{V'(\phi)}{V(\phi)} \right)^2 << 1, \\ \eta &= \frac{\dot{\epsilon}}{\epsilon H} = M_P^2 \left( \frac{V''(\phi)}{V(\phi)} \right) << 1, \end{split}$$

This can be achieved by:

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• Large field inflation:  $\phi \ge M_P$ e.g. chaotic inflation:  $V(\phi) = \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi^2$ (Linde (1983))  $\Rightarrow$  gravitational waves, large r:  $r = 0.01\left(\frac{\Delta\phi}{M_P}\right)^2$ Observations  $\Rightarrow \Delta\phi \le (5-6)M_P$  (Lyth (1996))

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• Small field inflation:  $\phi \leq M_P$  $\Rightarrow$  Fine tuning of parameters!

# Part I: Bounds from black hole decays:

(G. Dvali, arXiv:0706.2050)

eopoldina Conference, München, 9. October 2008

Consider a theory with N species of particles with mass M:

 $N < N_{max} = \frac{M_{Planck}^2}{M^2}$  M: scale of new physics (A quantum black hole can emit at most N<sub>max</sub> different particles)

This bound must be satisfied in every effective string vacuum that is consistently coupled to gravity!

E.g. if a scalar field in the effective potential gives mass to N particles via the Higgs effect:  $M = M(\phi)$ 

 $M(\phi)^2 < \frac{M_{Planck}^2}{N}$ 

De Sitter vacua - inflation: Consider inflaton field  $\phi$  $\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} + V(\phi)' = 0$ is coupled to species of mass M:  $\mathcal{O}$ 

Black hole bound:  $M(\phi) < \frac{M_P}{(H^{-1}(\phi)M_P)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$ 

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$$V(\phi) = \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi^2 + g\phi\bar{\psi}_j\psi_j \quad \text{slow roll condition: } \phi \ge M_P$$
$$g\phi \le M_P \left(\frac{m\phi}{M_P^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad \phi \text{ cannot be arbitrarily large!}$$

Bound forbids essentially large trans-planckian vevs:

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#### ⇒ Problem to see gravitational waves?

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(Silverstein, Westphal: large field range due to monodromy!) (arXiv:0803.3085)poldina Conference, München, 9. October 2008

#### Similar bounds can be derived for D-term (hybrid) inflation.

(Linde (1993); Binetruy, Dvali (1996))



Black hole bound:  $g^2 \phi^2 \leq M_P^2$ 

(The same bound arise from the interactions of  $\phi$  with fermions of mass  $m_F \sim g \phi$  .)

Part II:String/brane inflation:String theory lives in 10 space-time dimensions !Compactification: $M_{10} = M_4 \otimes M_6$ 

 $M_4$ : 4-dim. expanding FRW universe

Internal 6-dimensional compact space:



4d effective potential: stored internal, 6-dimensional energy:



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String landscape:  $10^{500-1500}$  string vacua  $V_0$  ?!

(Lerche, Lüst, Schellekens (1986); Bousso, Polchinski (2000); Kachru, Kallosh, Linde, Trivedi (2003); Susskind (2003); Douglas, Denef (2003))



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Now, Dr. Witten allowed, dark energy might have transformed this <u>from a vice into a virtue</u>, a way to generate universes where you can find any cosmological constant you want. We just live in one where life is possible, just as fish only live in water.

### **Ehe New York Eimes**

June 3, 2008

 Closed string inflation: inflaton is geometric modulus
 Effective potential due to force from fluxes and strings/branes wrapped around cycles:



O6–plane D6–branes

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- Open string inflation: Inflaton is distance between D-branes: (Dvali, Tye (1999))
   Effective potential due to force between branes:



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D6-branes

Generic problem: effective supergravity potential is generically non-flat:

 $V(\phi) = e^{K(\phi,\bar{\phi})} \begin{bmatrix} |DW(\phi)|^2 - 3|W(\phi)|^2 \end{bmatrix}$  e.g.  $K = \phi\bar{\phi}$  $V \sim e^{|\phi|^2}$  too steep!

#### Stringy realization of D-term (hybrid) inflation:

(Dasgupta, Herdeiro, Hirano Kallosh (2002); Kallosh, Linde (2003); Dasgupta, Hsu, Kallosh, Linde, Zagermann (2003); Haack, Kallosh, Krause, Linde, Lüst, Zagermann, arXiv:0804.3961)

- U(I) shift symmetry: naturally flat inflaton potential
- Cosmic strings after brane recombination (Dvali, Kallosh, Van Proeyen (2003))
   Type IIB orientifold with D3/D7-branes on

$$M_{10} = M_4 \otimes (K3 \times T^2/Z_2)$$



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Supersymmetry gets broken by F-flux on D7-branes.

$$V(\phi) = V_D + V_{CW} = \frac{g^2 \xi^2}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{g^2}{4\pi^2} \ln \frac{\phi}{\sqrt{\xi}} \right)$$
  
FI-parameter

K & W are corrected by stringy quantum corrections:  

$$K = -\ln[\dots - c \text{ Im t } \mathcal{E}(y_3, y_7, t)]$$

$$W = W_0 + A \exp\left(\frac{8\pi^2 f_{D7}(M)}{c}\right)$$

$$= W_0 + A \left(\vartheta_1 \left(\sqrt{2\pi}(y_3 + \mu), t\right) \vartheta_1 \left(\sqrt{2\pi}(y_3 - \mu), t\right)\right)^{\frac{-1}{c}} e^{8i\pi^2 s/c}.$$
Gaugino condensation on D7-branes: one loop  
threshold corrections to gauge kinetic function:  

$$f_{D7} = is - \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \ln \vartheta_1(\sqrt{2\pi}(y_3 - \mu), t) - \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \ln \vartheta_1(\sqrt{2\pi}y_3 + \mu, t) + \dots$$
(Bachas, Fabre (1996); Lüst, Stieberger (2003); Berg, Haack, Körs (2003))  
Additional  $\mathcal{Y}_3$  dependence to the potential  
(destroys U(1) shift symmetry)  $\Rightarrow$  mass term :  

$$V(\phi) = V_D + V_{CW} = \frac{g^2 \xi^2}{2} \left(1 + \frac{g^2}{4\pi^2} \ln \frac{\phi}{\sqrt{\xi}}\right) - \frac{m^2}{2} \phi^2 + \mathcal{O}(\phi^4)$$

Non-vanishing moduli dependent mass term :

 $m^2 = m^2(s, t, u) \Rightarrow$  Mixed F- and D-term inflation !

Inflaton potential:



One needs sufficiently small (positive) values for  $m^2$  $\Rightarrow$  fine tuning of parameters s,t and u !

Question: can we find points in the landscape, where higher order corrections are suppressed?

Vanishing mass: pure D-term inflation  $\Rightarrow$  cosmic strings



# Summary:







K3 x T2 orientifold : with quantum corrections





(Bevis, Hindmarsh, Kunz, Urrestilla, arXiv:astro-ph/0702223)