

# Cosmology From Gauge Fields

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What is our Universe  
made of?



# EYM Theory in $SU(2)$

Action  $\longrightarrow$

$$S = \int \left[ \frac{m_p^2}{2} R - \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^a F_a^{\mu\nu} - (D_\mu \Phi^a)^\dagger (D^\mu \Phi_a) - V(\Phi_a^\dagger \Phi^a) + L_{mr} \right] \sqrt{-g} d^4x$$

Covariant derivative

$$D_\mu \Phi^a = \partial_\mu \Phi^a - \frac{i}{2} \gamma A_\mu^b \sigma_b \Phi^a$$

Mexican Hat Potential

$$V = \frac{\lambda}{4} (\Phi^2 - \Phi_0^2)^2$$

FLRW Universe  $\rightarrow$  Homogeneous and Isotropic

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + a(t)^2 dx_i dx_j \delta^{ij}$$

Cosmic Triad

$$A_\mu^b = (0, f(t) \delta_i^b)$$

Energy Tensor

$$T_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{-g}} \frac{\delta(\sqrt{-g}\mathcal{L})}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}}$$

Contribution of the Scalar Field

$$T_{\mu\nu}^{\Phi} = 2 (D_{(\mu}\Phi^a)^{\dagger} (D_{\nu)}\Phi_a) - g_{\mu\nu} \left[ (D^{\mu}\Phi^a)^{\dagger} (D_{\mu}\Phi_a) + V \right]$$

$$T_{0i}^{\Phi} = 2 (D_{(0}\Phi^a)^{\dagger} (D_{i)}\Phi_a) = \gamma f \text{Im} \left( \dot{\Phi}_a^{\dagger} \sigma_i \Phi^a \right) \neq 0$$

Solution? → Endless

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\phi}_1\psi_2 - \phi_1\dot{\psi}_2 + \dot{\phi}_2\psi_1 - \phi_2\dot{\psi}_1 &= 0 \\ \dot{\phi}_1\psi_2 + \phi_1\dot{\psi}_2 - \dot{\phi}_2\psi_1 - \phi_2\dot{\psi}_1 &= 0 \\ \dot{\phi}_1\psi_1 - \phi_1\dot{\psi}_1 - \dot{\phi}_2\psi_2 + \phi_2\dot{\psi}_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Excellent!!!



$$T_{00}^{\Phi} = \dot{\Phi}^2 + \frac{3\gamma^2 f^2 \Phi^2}{4a^2} + V$$

$$T_{ij}^{\Phi} = \left[ \dot{\Phi}^2 - \frac{\gamma^2 f^2 \Phi^2}{4a^2} - V \right] a^2 \delta_{ij}$$

Unitary Gauge

$$\Phi^a = (\Phi, 0)$$

# Field Equations

Friedmann  
Equations

$$3H^2 = \frac{3\dot{f}^2}{2a^2} + \frac{3\gamma^2 f^4}{2a^4} + \dot{\Phi}^2 + \frac{3\gamma^2 f^2 \Phi^2}{4a^2} + V + \rho_m + \rho_r$$

$$\dot{H} = - \left[ \frac{\dot{f}^2}{a^2} + \frac{\gamma^2 f^4}{a^4} + \dot{\Phi}^2 + \frac{\gamma^2 f^2 \Phi^2}{4a^2} + \frac{1}{2}\rho_m + \frac{2}{3}\rho_r \right]$$

Equation for  
the Higgs Field

$$\ddot{\Phi} + 3H\dot{\Phi} + \frac{3\gamma^2 f^2 \Phi}{4a^2} + V_{\Phi} = 0$$

Equation for the  
Gauge Field

$$\ddot{f} + H\dot{f} + \frac{2\gamma^2 f^3}{a^2} + \frac{1}{2}\gamma^2 \Phi^2 f = 0$$

# Dynamical System

Normalized Expansion Variables:

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\dot{f}}{aH}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\gamma f^2}{a^2 H}$$

$$w = \frac{\gamma f \Phi}{2aH}$$

$$z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\dot{\Phi}}{H}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{H} \sqrt{\frac{V}{3}}$$

$$r = \frac{1}{H} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_r}{3}}$$

$$l = \sqrt{2} a / f$$

Fixed Points

**Kination**



$$x = 0, \quad y = 0, \quad w = 0, \quad z = 1, \quad v = 0, \quad r = 0, \quad l = 0, \quad q = 2$$

**Radiation**



$$x^2 + y^2 + r^2 = 1, \quad w = 0, \quad z = 0, \quad v = 0, \quad l = 0, \quad q = 1$$

**Matter**



$$x = 0, \quad y = 0, \quad w = 0, \quad z = 0, \quad v = 0, \quad r = 0, \quad l = 0, \quad q = 1/2$$

**Transition**



$$x = 0, \quad y = 0, \quad w = 1, \quad z = 0, \quad v = 0, \quad r = 0, \quad l = 0, \quad q = 0$$

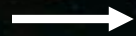
**Dark Energy**



$$x = 0, \quad y = 0, \quad w = 0, \quad z = 0, \quad v = 1, \quad r = 0, \quad l = 0, \quad q = -1$$

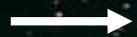
# Stability Analysis

Jacobian

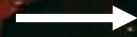


$$J = J(x, y, w, z, v, r, l)$$

Kination



$$(3, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1)$$



Repeller

Radiation



$$(2, -1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0)$$



Saddle

Matter



$$\left( -\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, 1, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$



Saddle

Transition



$$(-2, -1, -1, -1, -1, 1, 1)$$



Saddle - Inconsistent

Dark Energy



$$(-3, -3, -2, -2, -2, -1, 1)$$



**Attractor!!!**

# Numerical Analysis

Physical  
properties

$$\frac{f/a}{m_P} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{l}$$

$$\frac{(f/a)'}{m_P} = \sqrt{2} \left( x - \frac{1}{l} \right)$$

$$\frac{\phi}{m_P} = 2 \frac{w}{yl}$$

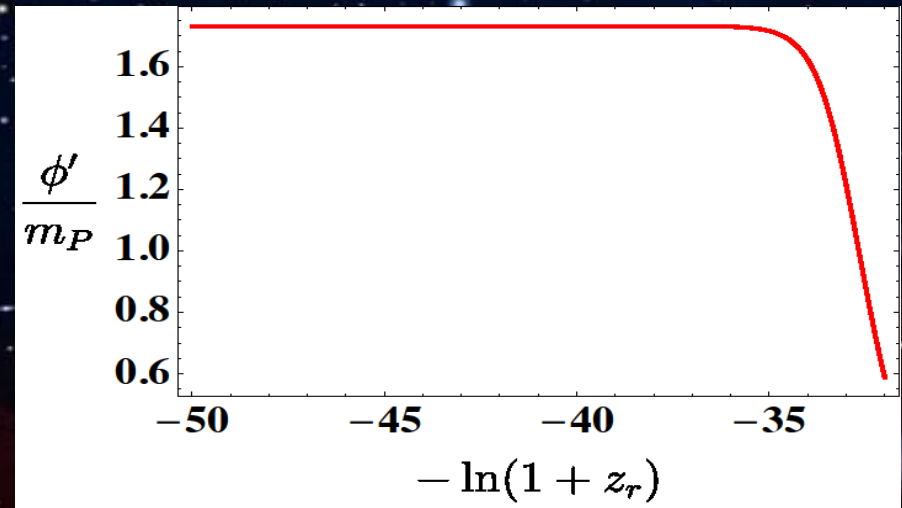
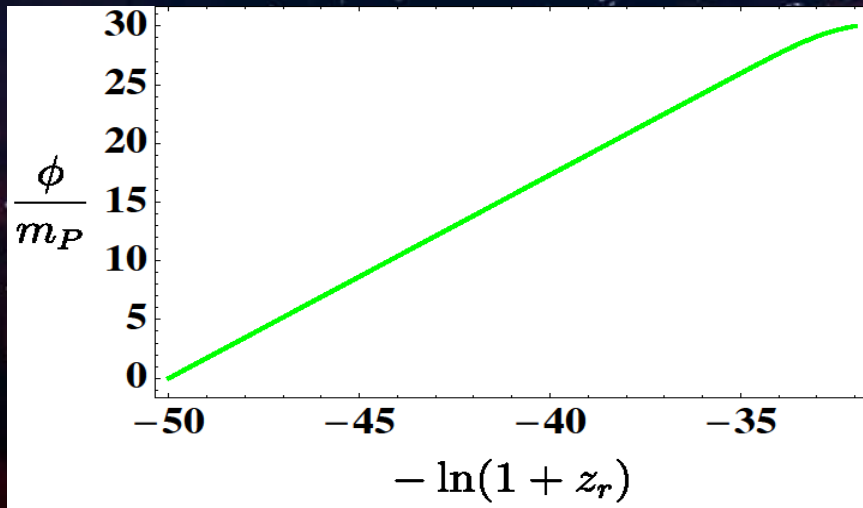
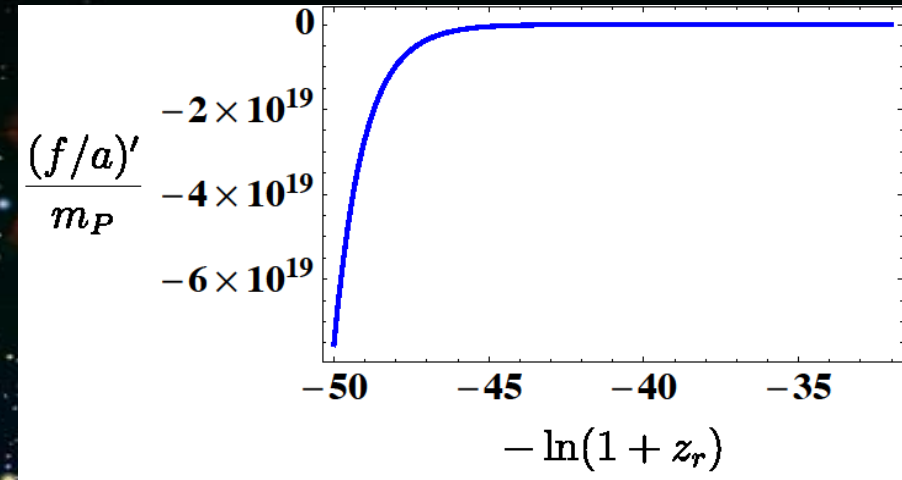
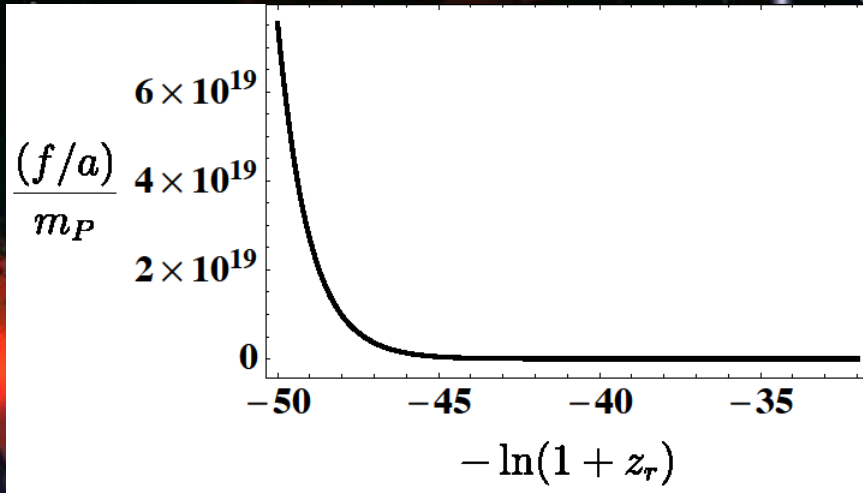
$$\frac{\phi'}{m_P} = \sqrt{3}z$$

Initial  
conditions

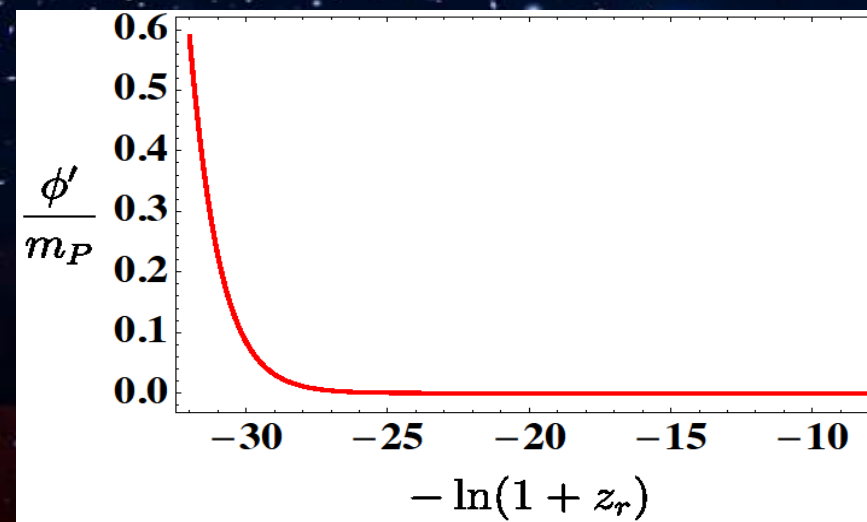
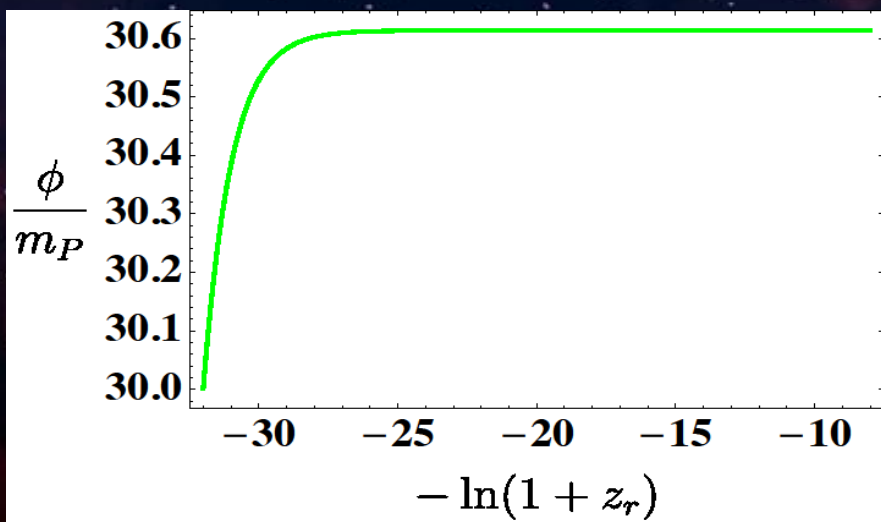
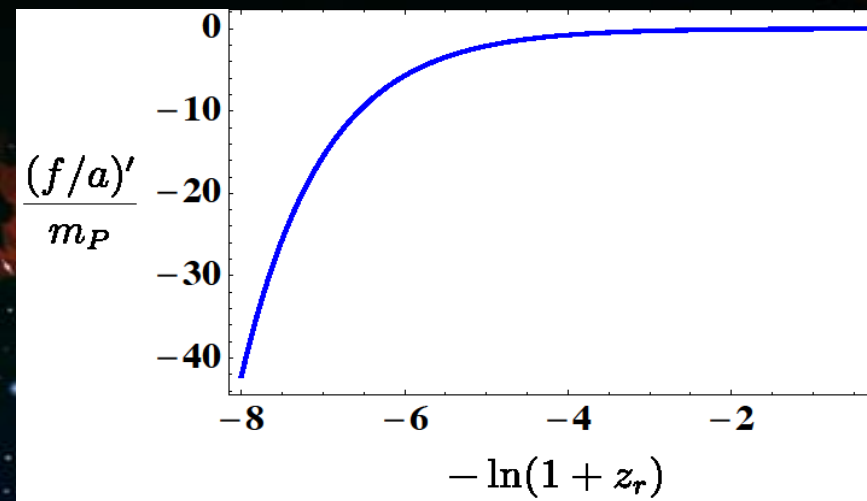
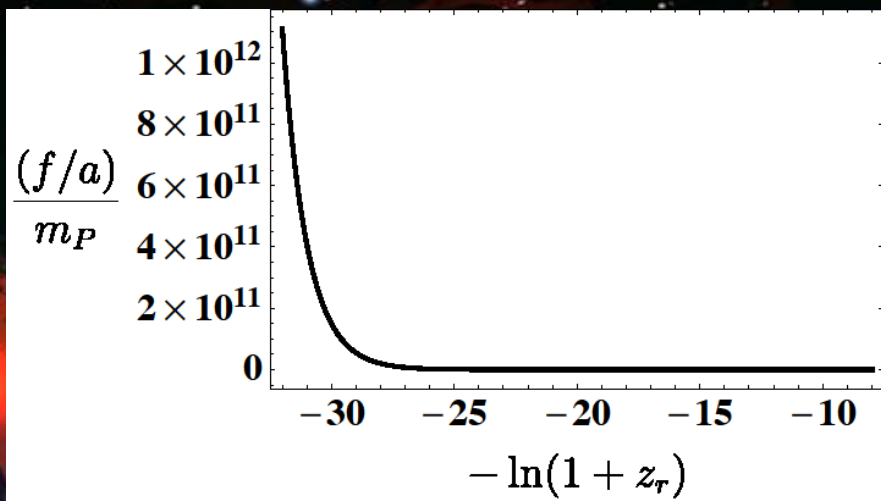
$$\begin{aligned} r_0 &= 10^{-2}, & m_0 &= 0.557 \\ x_0 &= 10^{-18}, & y_0 &= 10^{-18} \\ w_0 &= 10^{-18}, & z_0 &= 10^{-18} \\ v_0 &= 0.831, & l_0 &= 10^2. \end{aligned}$$



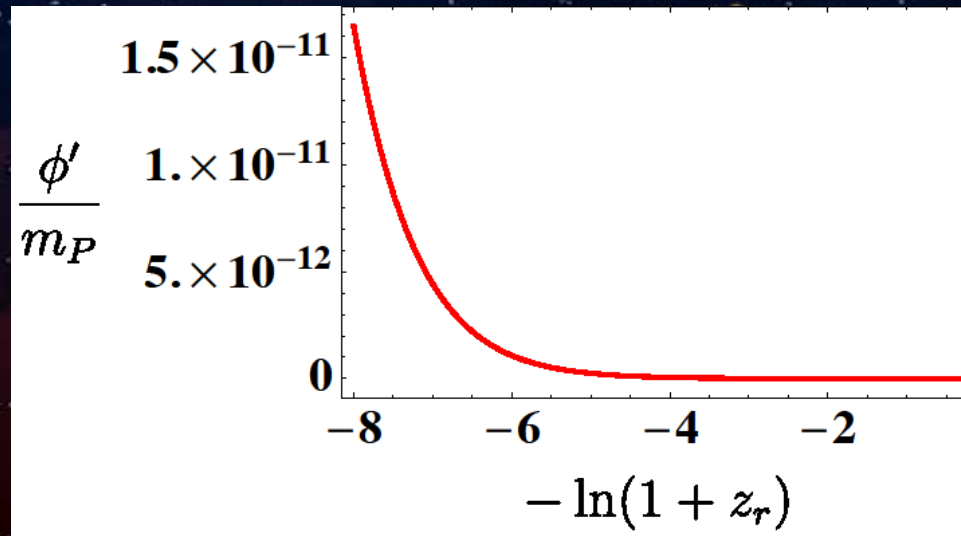
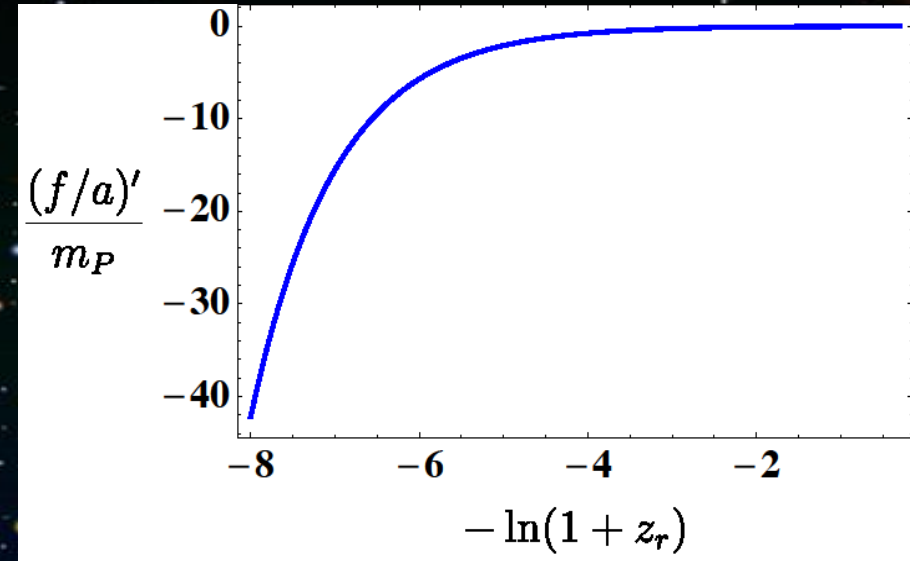
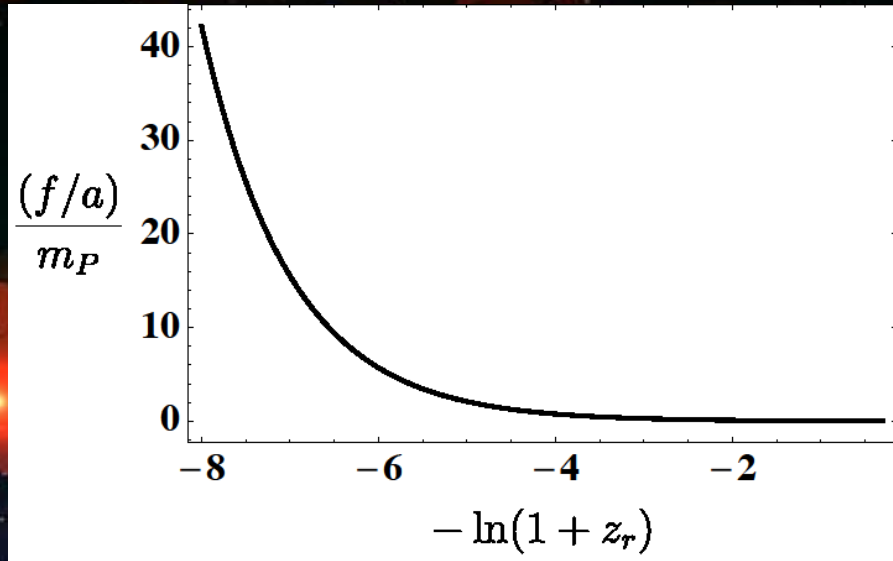
# Kination



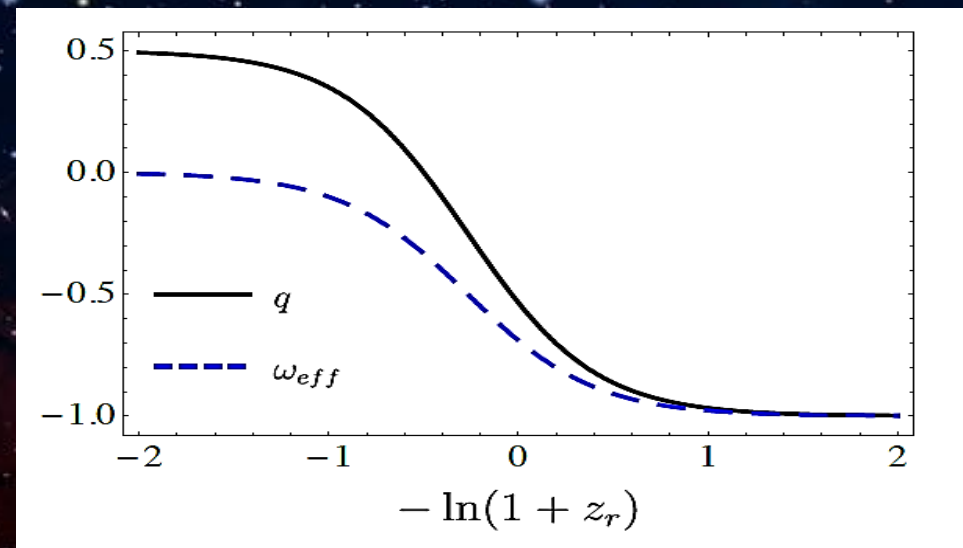
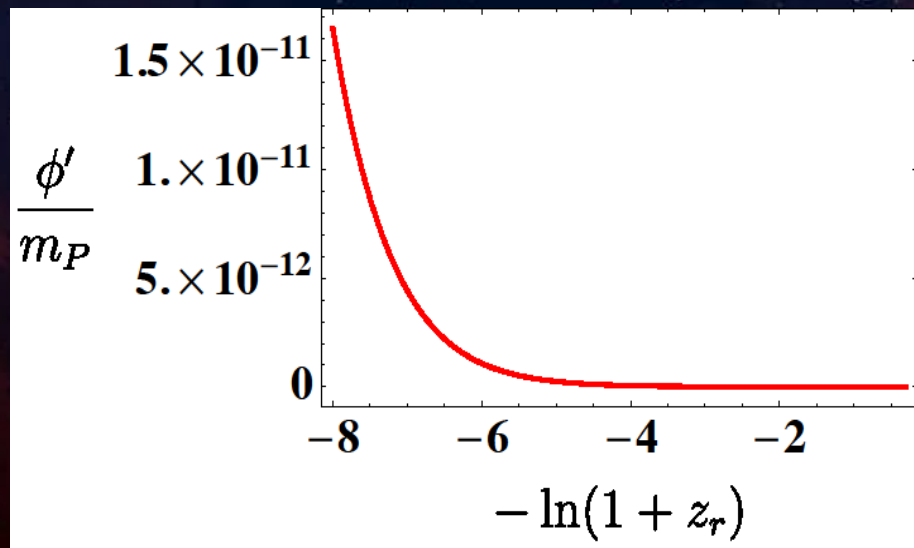
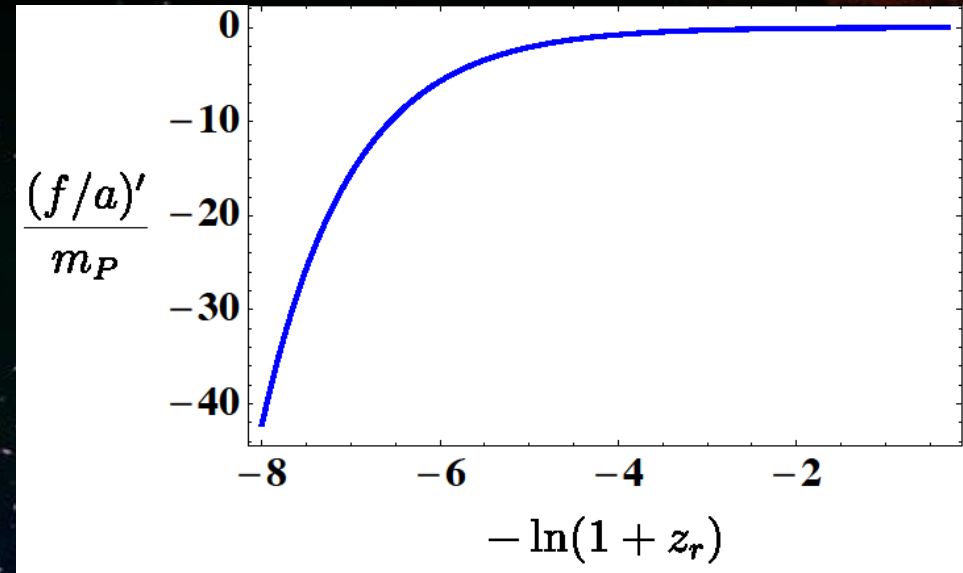
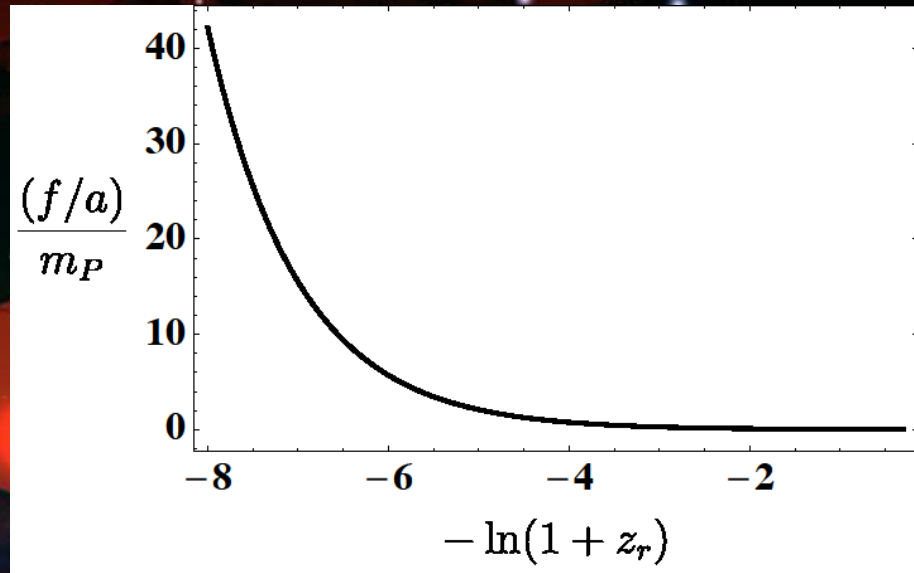
# Radiation



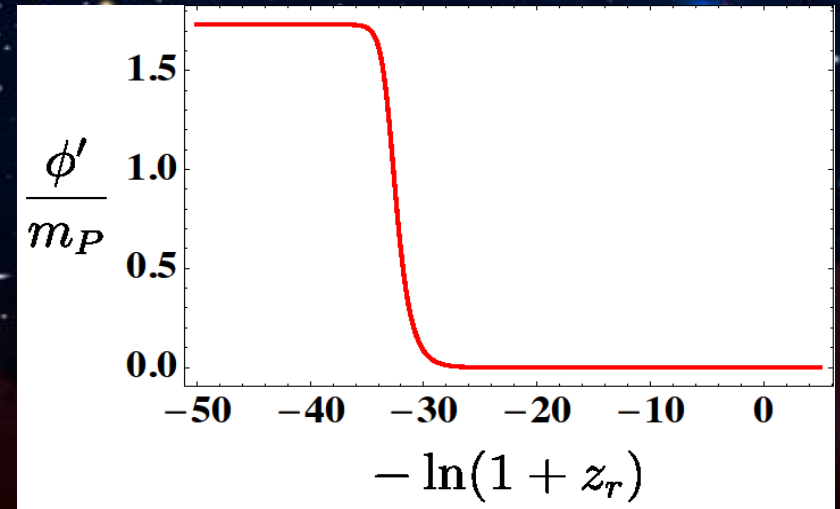
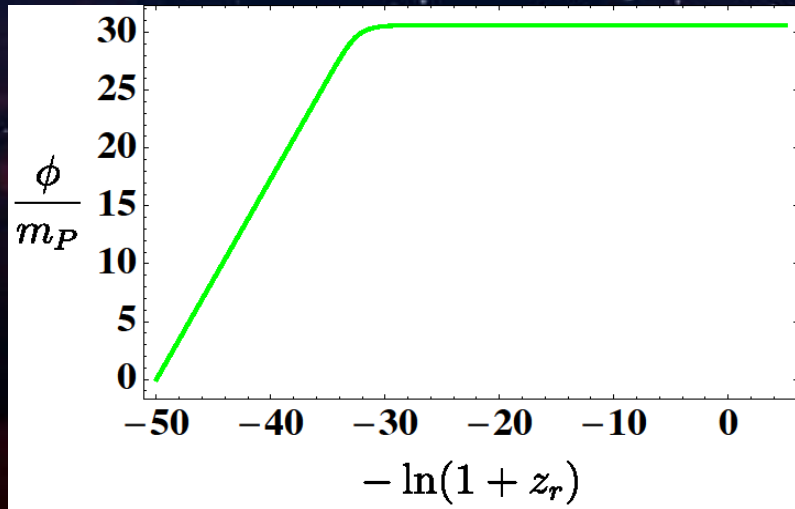
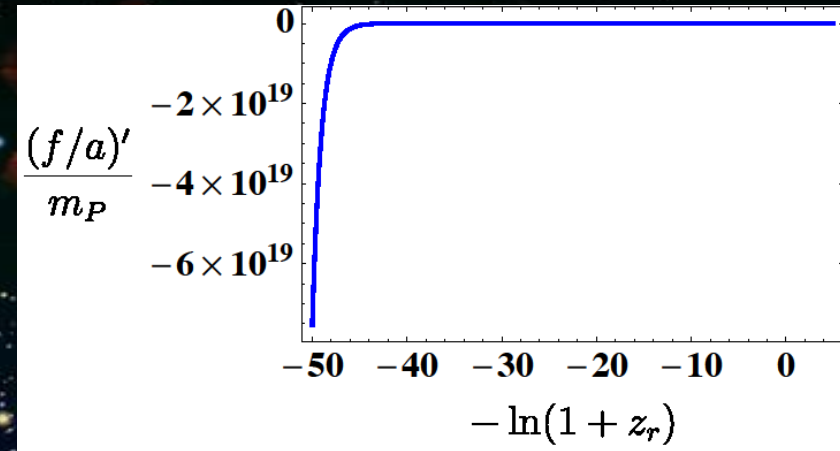
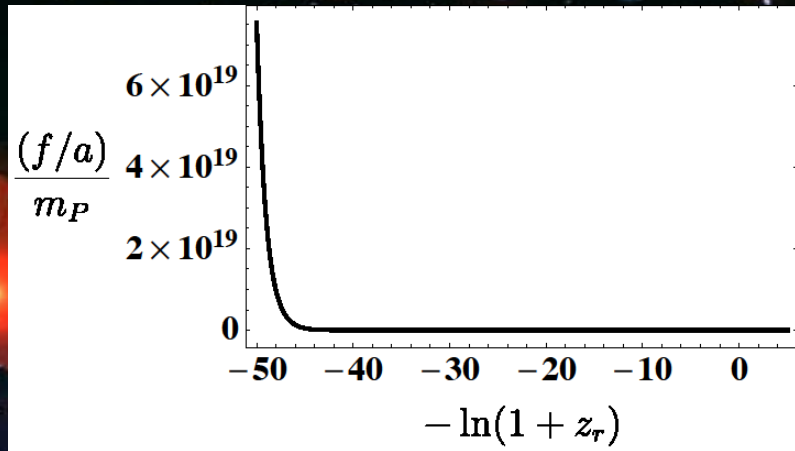
# Matter

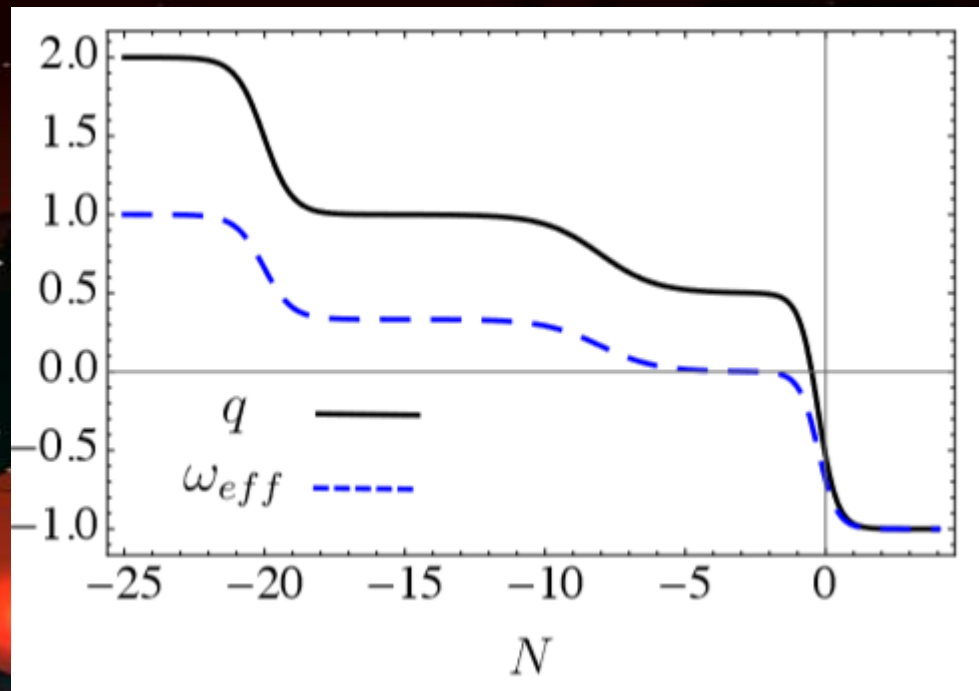


# Dark Energy



# Global Evolution.



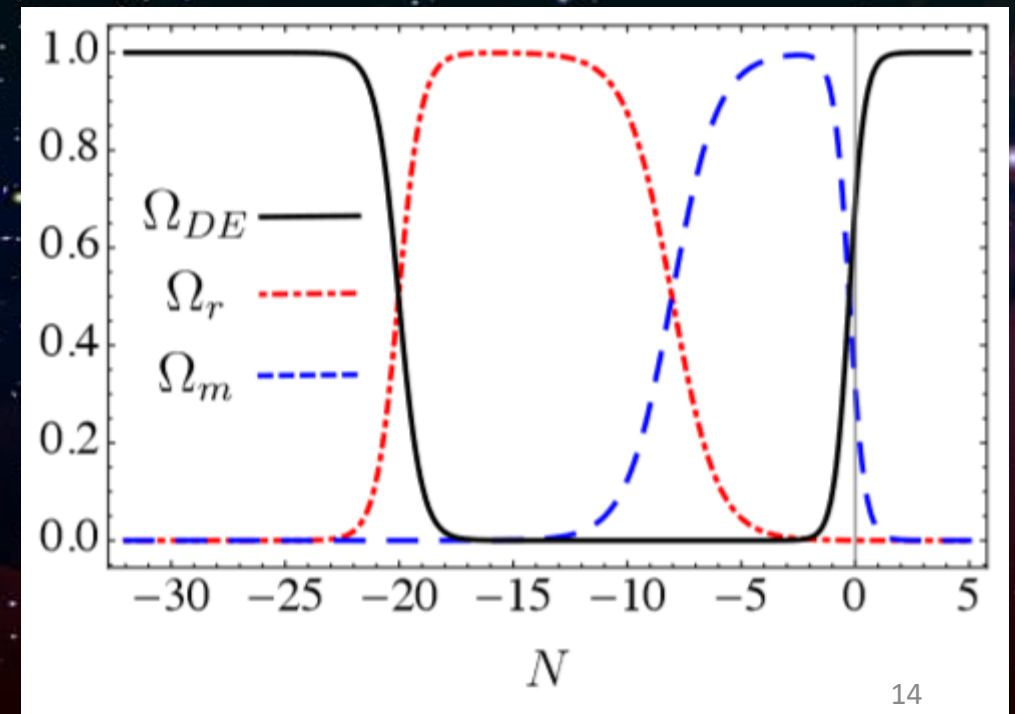


## Evolution of the Deceleration Parameter and the Effective State Equation:

The final stage of the Universe is characterized by a negative state equation.

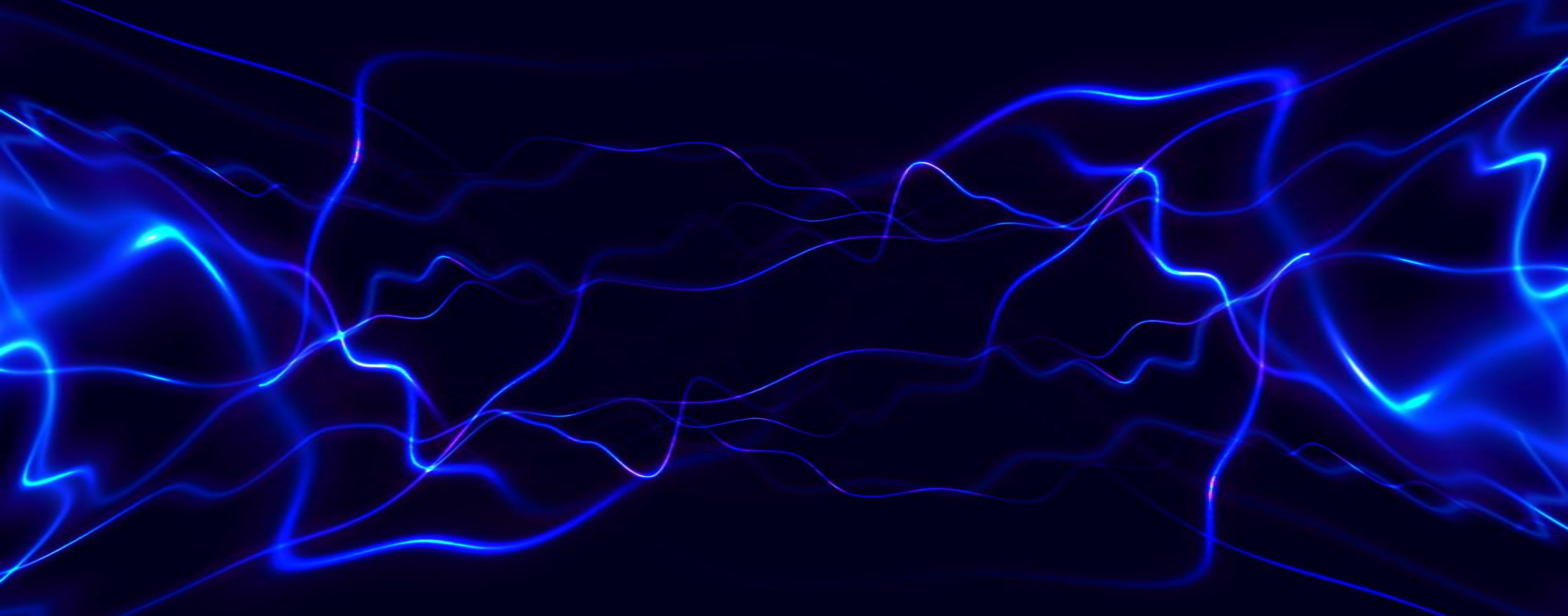
## Evolution of the Density Parameters:

The first stage is the domination of the kinetic energy of  $\Phi$ , passes through radiation and matter eras, eventually it reaches the dark energy stage which is an attractor. The Universe is condemned to suffer accelerated expansion.



## Conclusions.

- The EYM theory in  $SU(2)$  can reproduce the domination epochs of the Universe.
- A specific form for the gauge and Higgs fields is needed in order to get a theory consistent with an isotropic Universe.
- The dynamical system analysis reveals that dark energy domination is the only attractor point.
- The dark energy is kept thanks to the gauge field which is “pushing up” the Higgs field preventing it to fall to its vacuum.



**Thank you!!!**

