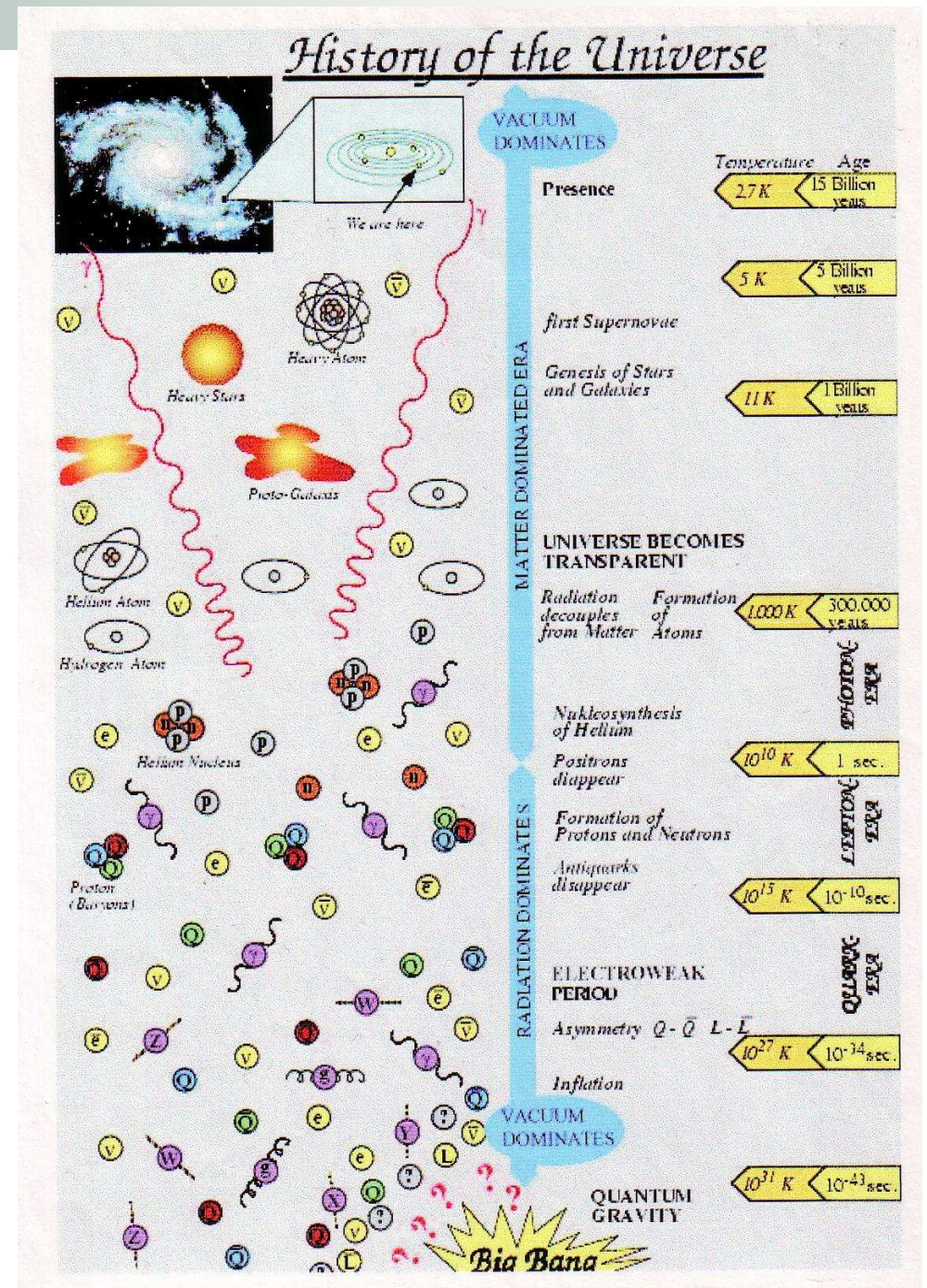


FIZIKALNA

KOZMOLOGIJA

XI. INFLACIJA I SKALARNA POLJA U KOZMOLOGIJI



1. PROBLEM: PROBLEM HORIZONTA (područja koja nisu bila u kauzalnom kontaktu nalazimo s istom temperaturom)

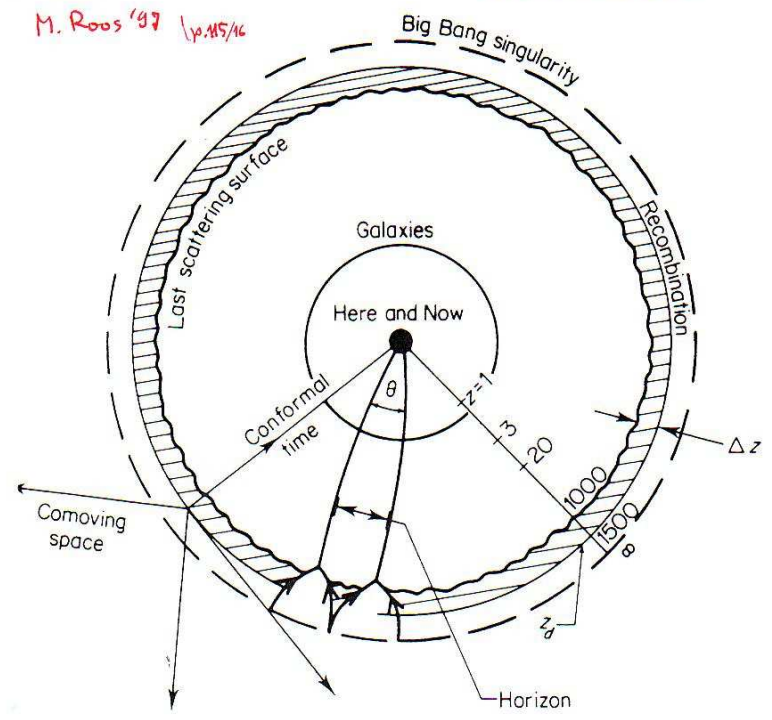
Udalj. najudaljenijih objekata u čas t

$$d_{\text{Horiz.}}(t) = S(t) \times (\text{sujelekar koov. udalj.})$$

$$\int_0^t \frac{c dt'}{S(t')}$$

$$\int_0^{t_{\text{odvez}}} \frac{dt'}{S(t')} \ll \int_{t_{\text{odvez}}}^{t_0} \frac{dt'}{S(t')}$$

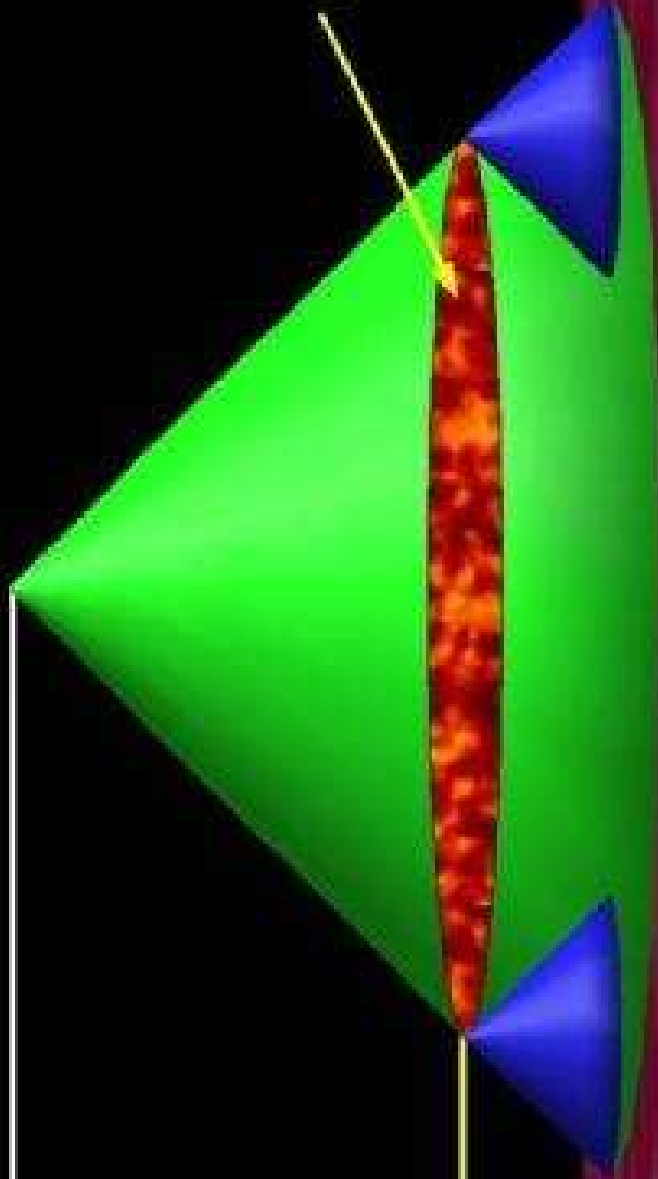
Udaljenost koju je svjetlost mogla preveliti prije odvezivanja CMB / danas unutra = 1.92° << sadašnjy horizont



Inflation solves the Horizon Problem



$z = 0$



CMB

$z = 1100$

$z = 10^{26}$



INFLATION

2. PROBLEM: PROBLEM RAVNOSTI

1. predviđanje
inflacije – ravni
svemir
(Friedmannova
jedn. daje de
Sitterovo rješ. za
 $k=0$)

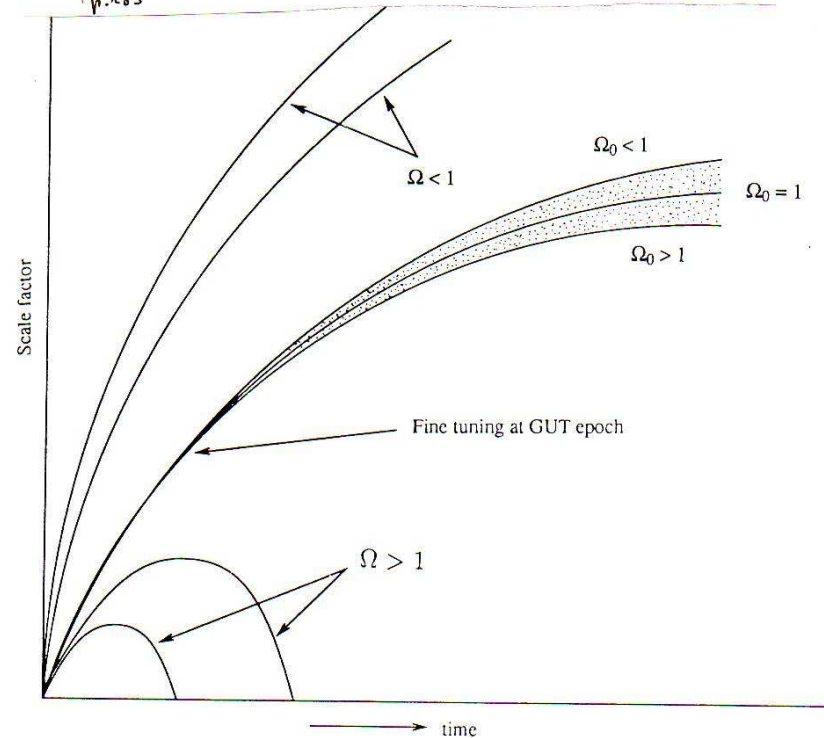
Zanemarimo li "kozmički član", u obliku $\Omega=1$
Friedmannova j-ba ima oblik

$$|\Omega - 1| = \frac{|k|}{(S^2 H^2)} \propto \begin{cases} t^{2/3} & \text{dominacija} \\ & \text{tvarni} \\ t^{1/2} & \text{dominacija} \\ & \text{zračenja} \end{cases}$$

opet u sklad. evoluc. velikog praska!
pokazuje da Ω u prošlosti mora biti fino podešen

$$|\Omega - 1| < \begin{cases} \mathcal{O}(10^{-16}) & \text{u eri} \\ \mathcal{O}(10^{-27}) & \text{nukleosinteze (} t \sim 1\text{s)} \\ \mathcal{O}(10^{-53}) & \text{e-w slabe (} t \sim 10^{-11}\text{s)} \\ \mathcal{O}(10^{-61}) & \text{GUT slabe (} t \sim 10^{-35}\text{s)} \\ \mathcal{O}(10^{-64}) & \text{Planck slabe (} t \sim 10^{-44}\text{s)} \end{cases}$$

Narlik
Fry. 6.7 | p.183



RAVNOST, $\Omega = 1$ kao najpreciznija poznata vrijednost

- U usporedbi s mjerenjem WMAPa

$$\Omega = 1.02 \pm 0.02$$

U inflacijskom periodu^{*1}

$$|1 - \Omega(t)| \propto e^{-2Ht}$$

*1) osiguranom jedn. stanja $p < -\frac{1}{3} \rho c^2$
 $w < -1/3$



INFLACIJA se oslanja na tvar s repulzivnom gravitacijom

- **Podvostručenje svemira svakih 10^{-37} sek, uz gustoću repulzivne tvari koja se ne smanjuje pri ekspanziji**
- **Repulzivna tvar je nestabilna –raspada se nakon 10^{-35} sek; svemir manji od protona naraste do centimetra**
- **Kandidati za pogonitelja inflacije?**

VAKUUMSKA ENERGIJA

vakuumska očekivajuća vrij. tenzora
energije - impulsa

$$T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{vac}} = \langle 0 | T_{\mu\nu} | 0 \rangle = \rho_{\text{vac}} c^2 \eta_{\mu\nu}$$

podudara se s

$$T_{\mu\nu} = (\rho + \rho c^2) u_{\mu} u_{\nu} - \rho \eta_{\mu\nu}$$

ukoliko

$$\rho = -\rho c^2$$

INDUCIRANA KOZMOLOŠKA KONSTANTA

$$G_{\mu\nu} + \lambda g_{\mu\nu} = - \frac{8\pi}{c^4} G_N T_{\mu\nu}$$

uz supstituciju

$$T_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow T_{\mu\nu} + \underbrace{\langle 0 | T_{\mu\nu} | 0 \rangle}_{g_{\mu\nu} \Lambda_{ind}}$$

daje efektivnu c.c.:

$$\lambda_{eff} = \lambda + \frac{8\pi}{c^4} G_N \Lambda_{ind}$$

U prirodnim jedinicama

$$[\Lambda] = E^4$$

- mjerena gustoća energije vakuma

$$\sim \mathcal{O}(10^{-47}) \text{ GeV}^4$$

SKALARNO POLJE

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \left[(\partial_\mu \phi)(\partial^\mu \phi) - \mu^2 \phi^2 \right]$$

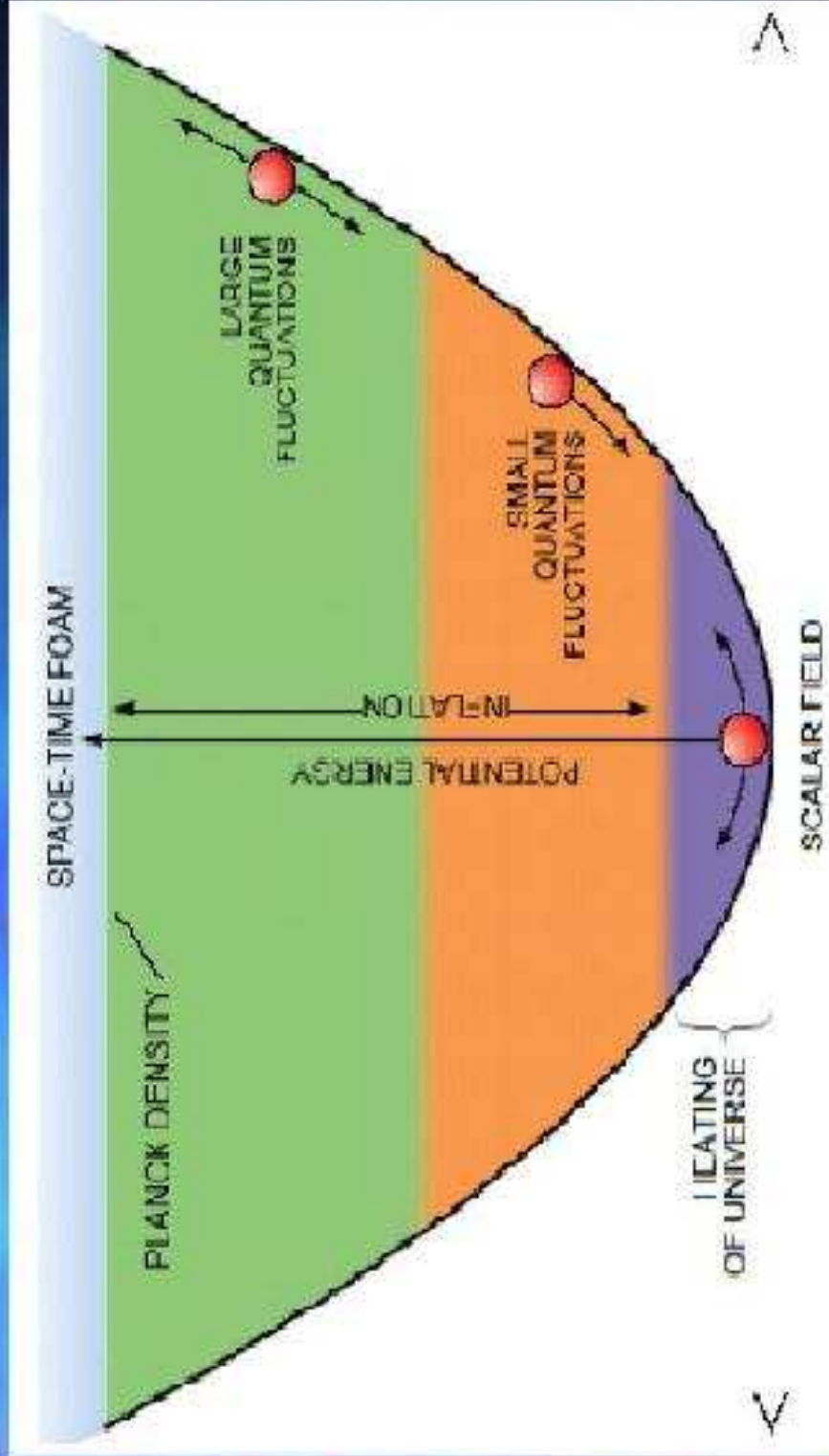
$$T^{\mu\nu} = \partial^\mu \phi \partial^\nu \phi - g^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{L}$$

$$T^{00} \Rightarrow \rho_\phi$$

$$T^{ij} \Rightarrow \delta^{ij} p_\phi$$

Inflation as a theory of a harmonic oscillator

$$V(\phi) = \frac{m^2}{2} \phi^2$$



H.O. S (promjenljivim) trenjem

■ OPĆENITO

$$\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} - \nabla^2\phi + \frac{dV}{d\phi} = 0$$

■ SPORO KOTRLJANJE

$$3H\dot{\phi} = -\frac{dV}{d\phi}$$

SAŽETAK IDEJE INFLACIJE

