

DODATKOWE WYMIARY (1)

Rozważmy metrykę postaci:

$$(1) \quad g_{MN} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} g_{\mu\nu}(x) & \\ \hline & \delta_{ij}'(y) \end{array} \right)$$

Niech wartość pochodząca metryki (metryka tła) ma postać:

$$\langle g_{MN} \rangle_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{\mu\nu} & \phi \\ \phi & -\delta_{ij}' \end{pmatrix}$$

tu.

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu - \delta_{ij}' dy^i dy^j$$

$$i, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

Podstawienie (1) otrzymujemy dla skalara krzywizny:

$$R(g_{MN}) = R(g_{\mu\nu}) + R(\delta_{ij}') \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ R^{(4+n)} \quad R^{(4)} \quad R^{(m)}$$

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Message:

$$R = g^{ab} R_{ab}$$

$$R_{ab} = \frac{\partial \Gamma^k_{ab}}{\partial x^c} - \frac{\partial \Gamma^k_{ac}}{\partial x^b} + \Gamma^l_{ab} \Gamma^m_{lc} - \Gamma^m_{al} \Gamma^l_{bc},$$

$$\Gamma^k_{ab} = \frac{1}{2} g^{kmc} \frac{\partial g_{mi}}{\partial x^a}$$

$$\Gamma^k_{ab} = \frac{1}{2} g^{kmc} \left(\frac{\partial g_{mb}}{\partial x^a} + \frac{\partial g_{ma}}{\partial x^b} - \frac{\partial g_{ab}}{\partial x^m} \right)$$

REDUCEJA DZIAŁANIA GRAWITACYJNEGO

$$S_{\text{grav}} = \frac{1}{16\pi G_{4+n}} \int d^{4+n} x \sqrt{-g_{4+n}} R(g_{4+n})$$

$$\frac{1}{8\pi G_{4+n}} \equiv M_{4+n}^{2+n} ; M_{4+n} : (4+n)\text{-wymiarowa skala Plancka!}$$

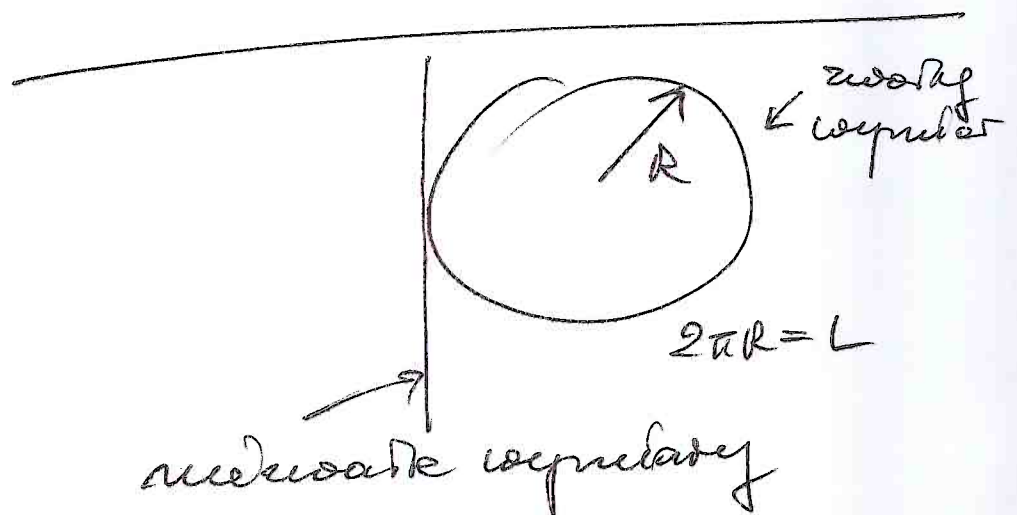
$$\frac{1}{8\pi G_4} \equiv M_P^2 \leftarrow 4\text{-wymiarowa skala Plancka}$$

$$M_4 = M_P = 2.4 \times 10^{18} \text{ GeV}$$

$$1 \text{ GeV} = 1 \text{ masa protona}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\text{grav}} &= \frac{M_{4+n}^{2+n}}{2} \int d^4x d^n y \sqrt{-g_4} \sqrt{g} R^{(4)} + \dots \quad (3) \\
 &= \frac{M_{4+n}^{2+n}}{2} \left(\int d^n y \sqrt{g} \right) \int d^4x \sqrt{-g_4} R^{(4)} + \dots \\
 &\equiv \frac{M_p^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g_4} R^{(4)} + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

niech $\int d^n y \sqrt{g} \equiv V_n = (2\pi R)^n = L^n$



$$\Rightarrow M_d^2 = M_p^2 = V_n (M_{4+n})^{2+n}$$

"rozwiązanie" problemu niesaturności

skąd: $M_{4+n} = 1 \text{ TeV} = \text{skala Plancka}$
 $= M_{\text{str}}$

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$$L^{n/2} = \frac{M_P}{(M_{\text{plu}})^{1+\frac{n}{2}}}$$

$$M_{\text{plu}} = 1 \text{ TeV} \Rightarrow L \sim 10^{\frac{32}{n} - 3} \frac{1}{\text{GeV}}$$

$$(n=1) \Rightarrow L \sim 10^{29} \frac{1}{\text{GeV}} = 10^{15} \text{ mm}$$

odlegość rzędu
rozmiarów radiusa
słonecznego

$$(n=2) \Rightarrow L \sim 10^{13} \frac{1}{\text{GeV}} = 10^{-2} \text{ mm}$$

↑
na granicy
doświadczalności

$$\Rightarrow n \geq 2$$

Rozkład pola skalarnego
na mody Kaluzy-Kleina

$$S = \int d^{4+n} x \sqrt{-g_{4+n}} \left(\frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi)^2 + \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{y_i} \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2 + \right. \\ \left. - \frac{g(4+n)}{4!} \phi^4 \right)$$

Mieci dodatkowe warunki brzo, okreslone o promieniu R i dlugosci L = 2\pi R. \phi(y_i + L) = \phi(y_i)

↑
periodyczne warunki brzo

Rozwiarunek rozklad:

$$\phi = \sum_{\vec{m}} N_{\vec{m}} \phi_{\vec{m}}(x) e^{i \frac{2\pi}{L} \vec{m} \cdot \vec{y}}$$

$$\vec{m} \cdot \vec{y} = m_i y^i, \quad m_i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\partial_\mu \phi = \sum_{\vec{m}} N_{\vec{m}} \partial_\mu \phi_{\vec{m}} e^{i \frac{2\pi}{L} \vec{m} \cdot \vec{y}}$$

jesto \phi \in \mathbb{R}, to \phi_{\vec{m}}^* = \phi_{-\vec{m}}, N_{\vec{m}}^* = N_{-\vec{m}}

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$$\int d^m y \sum_{\vec{\mu}, \vec{p}} N_{\vec{\mu}} N_{\vec{p}} \delta_{\mu} \phi_{\vec{\mu}} \delta^{\mu} \phi_{\vec{p}} \times$$
$$\times e^{i \frac{\sigma a}{L} (\vec{\mu} + \vec{p}) \cdot \vec{y}} =$$

$$= \sum_{\vec{\mu}, \vec{p}} N_{\vec{\mu}} N_{\vec{p}} (L)^m \delta(\vec{\mu} + \vec{p}) \delta_{\mu} \phi_{\vec{\mu}} \delta^{\mu} \phi_{\vec{p}} =$$

$$= \sum_{\vec{\mu}} |N_{\vec{\mu}}|^2 |\delta_{\mu} \phi_{\vec{\mu}}|^2 \underbrace{(L)^m}_{= V_m}$$

Zobacz jak w poprzednim

$$N_{\vec{\mu}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V_m}}, \text{ to}$$

pole $\phi_{\vec{\mu}}(x)$ zachowuje się jak
kondensat normalizowane
pole 1-wymiarowe!

Są to mody KK (= Kaluzy-
klejna).

(7)

По вычитыванию $\int d^4x$
двух членов сферосимметричного
приращения получаем:

$$S_4 = \int d^4x \left[\frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi_0)^2 - \frac{m^2}{2} \phi_0^2 + \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\vec{n} \neq 0} \left(|\partial_\mu \phi_{\vec{n}}|^2 - m_{\vec{n}}^2 |\phi_{\vec{n}}|^2 \right) - \frac{g_4}{4!} (\phi_0)^4 - \frac{g_4}{4} (\phi_0)^2 \sum_{\vec{n} \neq 0} |\phi_{\vec{n}}|^2 + \right. \\ \left. + \text{члены бер моды} \right. \\ \left. \text{зеркала!} \right]$$

где:

$$m_{\vec{n}}^2 = m^2 + (\vec{n})^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{L} \right)^2$$

$$g_4 = \frac{g_{4+n}}{V_n}$$

$$m_{\vec{n}} = m_{\vec{n}} \geq m_1 \sim \frac{2\pi}{L} \gtrsim 1 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\Rightarrow L < \frac{1}{1 \text{ TeV}}$$

т.е. радиус компактификации
в любом направлении не может быть $< \frac{1}{1 \text{ TeV}}$!!

(8)

Dla pol. celowomier:

$$S_{4+n} = -\frac{1}{4g^2} \int d^4x d^n y F_{MN} F^{MN}$$

$$\supset -\frac{1}{4g^2} \int d^4x \int d^n y F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} =$$

$$= -\frac{V_n}{4g^2} \int d^4x F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{4g_g^2} \int d^4x F^2$$

$$\Rightarrow g_g^2 = \frac{g^2}{V_n}$$

