

The Physical Vacuum: Where Particle Physics Meets Cosmology

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"We must be able to understand even those things which are impossible to imagine of..."

Lev Landau

The greatest challenge of Physics

Nobel Prize 2011

"...for the discovery of the accelerating expansion of the Universe through observations of distant supernovae"

Energy density of the Universe is dominated by Vacuum component!

What is the Vacuum? Where does its energy come from? And why is it "the greatest challenge"?

Vacuum energy from **Quantum Field Theory**

Vacuum energy from **Cosmology**

$$\langle \epsilon \rangle_{
m QFT} \sim - \int_0^{M_{Pl}} \frac{4\pi k^2 dk}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{k^2 + m^2} \sim -1.4 \cdot 10^{128} \frac{{
m GeV}}{{
m m}^3} \qquad \langle \epsilon \rangle_{
m Cosm} \sim (4.1 \pm 0.5) \frac{{
m GeV}}{{
m m}^3}$$

$$\langle \epsilon \rangle_{\rm Cosm} \sim (4.1 \pm 0.5) \, \frac{{\rm GeV}}{{\rm m}^3}$$

Total sum of zero-point energy fluctuations of known fields!

Observational data!

Ooops!

$$\langle \epsilon \rangle_{\rm QFT} \sim 10^{128} \times \langle \epsilon \rangle_{\rm Cosm}$$

No single established framework (including realistic GUT theories) cancels near to 130 orders of magnitude!

Outline

- Historical development of Vacuum ideas: from Aether hypothesis to "geometrization" concept
- The Physical Vacuum in Quantum Field theory and Role of the Symmetries
- The Role of Vacuum in the Standard Model of Particle Physics

An idea of SO(2) symmetry: equivalence of quark-lepton generations, quark mixing, light neutrinos, new Dark Matter particles and "invisible" Higgs boson

- Cosmological evolution of Vacuum and Dark Energy problem
 Instability of QCD Vacuum and Cosmological Yang-Mills fields
- Summary and Outlook

Prehistory: Aether

Between XIX-XX centuries

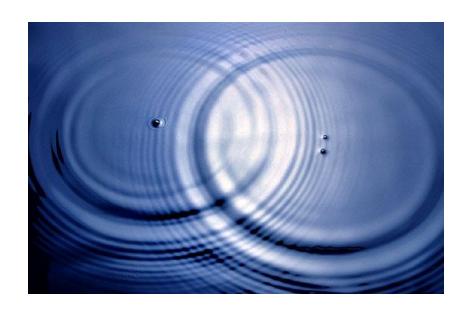
Two major questions:

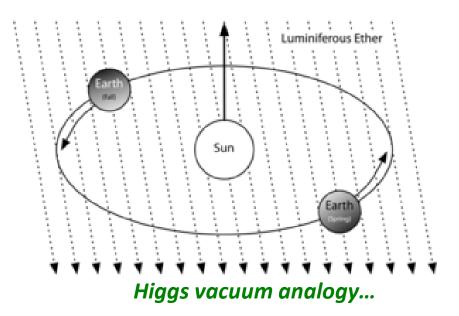
- 1. Aether (medium) properties?
- 2. Atom (matter/radiation) structure?

EM waves discovery

Aether hypothesis

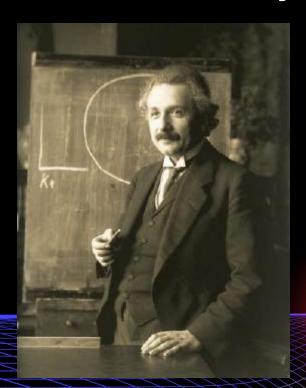
- mechanistic ideology
- intuitive resistance of void





Existence of preferred frame of reference is proven to be wrong!

Relativity: "geometrization" paradigm



"According to the general theory relativity space without eather is unthinkable; in such space there would be no propagation of light, but also no possibility of existence for standards of space and time, nor therefore any space-time intervals in the physical sense.."

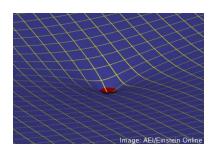
Albert Einstein
"Ather und die
Relativitaetstheorie"
(Berlin, 1920)

"Recapitulating, we may say that according to the general theory of Relativity space is endowed with physical qualities; in this sense there exists an aether..."

"Geometrization" of interactions

Field – internal characteristics of the space-time itself – defines its topology and geometry

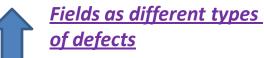
"Curved" space-time



Gravitational interactions

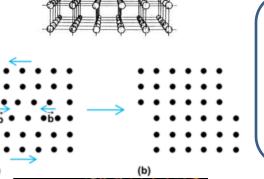
It is possible to think of more complicated topology:

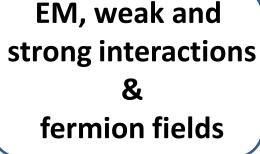
"Sliced" or "stratified" space-time



Duality?

Extra dimensions



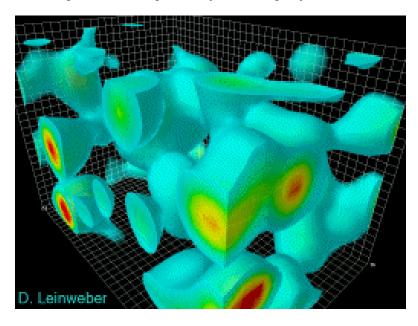




Physical Vacuum: What is it?

Uncertainty principle

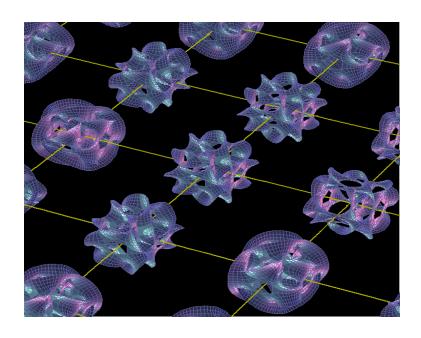
It is impossible to have zeroth value and change rate of a quantum field in a fixed point of space



QCD Vacuum energy fluctuations (lattice)

Geometry and topology of space time

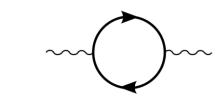
Fields are internal characteristics of the space-time itself

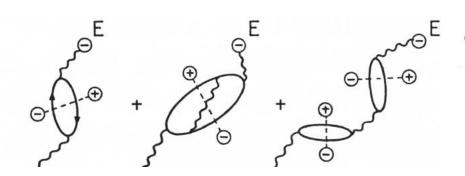


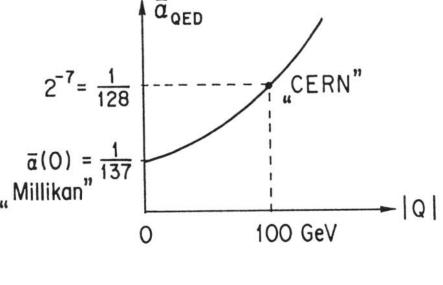
Imagination of complicated space-time geometry

Vacuum in Perturbation Theory: Abelian case

Screening of electric charge in QED





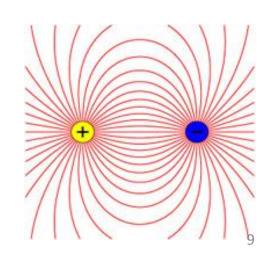


Long range EM interactions

"Running" electric charge

$$e \to e(r) = e\{1 - \frac{\alpha}{3\pi} \ln \frac{r}{r_e} + O(\alpha^2)\}$$

At larger distances EM interaction becomes weaker!



Vacuum in Perturbation Theory: Non-Abelian case



$$\alpha_s = \frac{g^2}{4\pi}$$

$$\mu^2 \frac{d\alpha_s}{d\mu^2} = \beta(\alpha_s).$$

$$\mu^2 \frac{d\alpha_s}{d\mu^2} = \beta(\alpha_s). \quad \beta(\alpha_s) = \left(-11 - \frac{2n_f}{3}\right) \frac{\alpha_s^2}{2\pi}$$

Nobel Prize 2004:

Gross, Wilczek; Politzer

Color charge anti-screening

 $[V(r)-V(r_0)]$ r_0

0

-1

-2

-3

-4

0.5





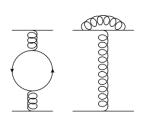
Static QCD-potential

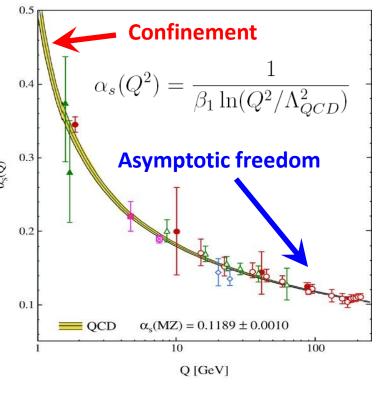
2.5

from G.S. Bali, Phys. Rept. 343 (2001) 1

1.5

r/r_o

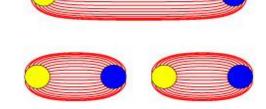




Short range strong interactions







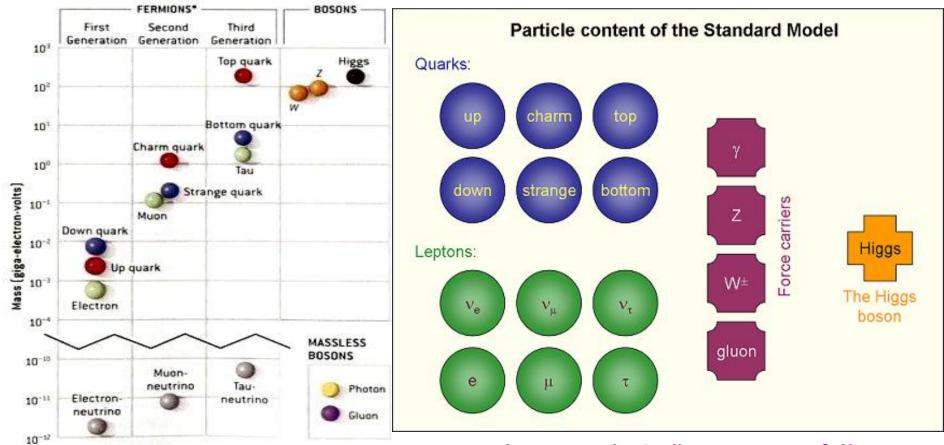
Color confinement!

Geometry of non-perturbative vacuum

- Electromagnetic vacuum
- space-time "stratified" structure is charge-neutral;
- can be in a *non-deformed state*;
- delocalized zero-point fluctuations fill up the whole space-time
- "Weak" vacuum (Higgs condensate)
- space-time "stratified" structure is *spontaneously deformed*;
- layers are "weakly" charged;
- deformations (shifts) are regular and *continuous*;
- is *classically determined* and zero-point fluctuations is only slightly disturb it
- "Strong" or QCD vacuum (Quark-Gluon condensate)
- space-time "stratified" structure is *spontaneously deformed*;
- layers carry different "color" charges;
- deformations are *localized* and determined totally by quantum effects;
- such a structure is *not classically determined*

Physical Vacuum is the quantum superposition of substructures (vacuum condensates) constantly transforming one into another

Standard Model of Particle Physics: open issues



Phenomenologically very successful!

BUT! There are open issues:

- Color confinement, hadronisation and hadron structure (QGC substructure)
- EW symmetry breaking and mass splitting problem (Higgs condensate substructure)
- Origin of quark mixing parameters, e.g. no hypernuclei (unknown vacuum?)
- Quark-lepton symmetry and generations problem (unknown vacuum?)

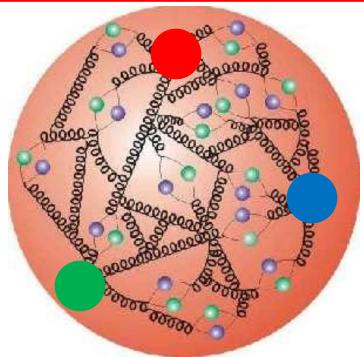
Origin of mass: QCD Vacuum and hadron structure

Perturbative picture of Vacuum breaks down at hadronic scales!

Static quark-gluon condensate properties:

1/2 of nucleon mass – from QCD vacuum

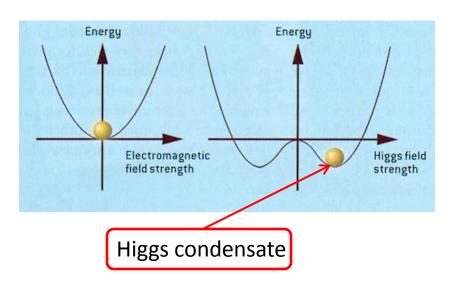
- vacuum is degenerated:
- ✓ E = 0 → infinite number of potentials;
- ✓ the same energy, but different topological number;
- ✓ infinitely degenerous system of topologically different vacuum structures separated by infinitely high potential walls
- quantum vacuum is a united set of classical vacua:
- ✓ appears are a result of tunnelling between different topological states of "stratified" space-time
- gluon fluctuations due to tunneling:
- ✓ quasilocal pseudoparticles carrying chromomagnetic and chromoelectric charges (instantons/dyons);
- ✓ dyons get clusterized into structures with zeroth chromoelectric charge;
- ✓ stabilized by valence quarks → hadrons!



No dynamics yet!

Small u,d-quark masses (i.e. Higgs condensate) are crucial for formation of QG condensate!

Origin of mass: "Weak" Vacuum and SSB



 due to spontaneous deformations of the space-time "layers", "weak" vacuum gain non-zeroth energy

$$\langle v_{vac} \rangle \sim 245 \, \mathrm{GeV}$$

 by interacting with Higgs condensate collective fluctuations gain frequencies (or field quanta gain masses)

At the moment we do not understand:

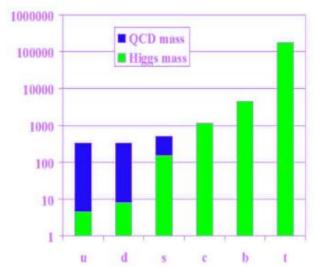
why small mass (e.g. u,d,e...) is formed at a huge scale!



why neutrino is >10000 times lighter than electron, and
 10 billion times lighter than t-quark!

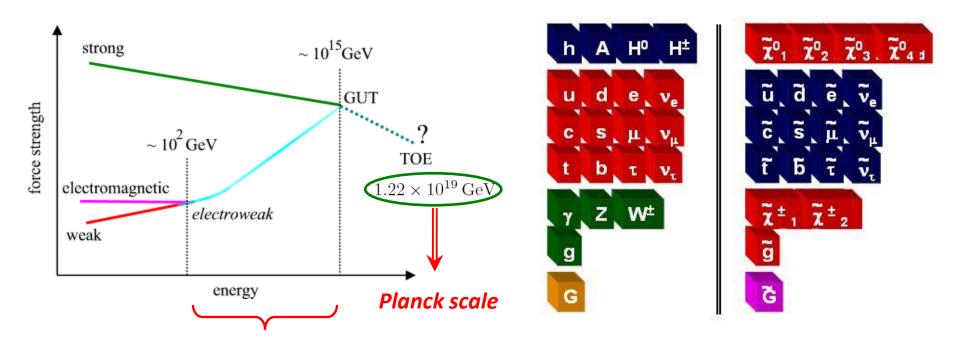


 why SIMILAR particles (within the same families) interact with Higgs condensate VERY DIFFERENTLY!

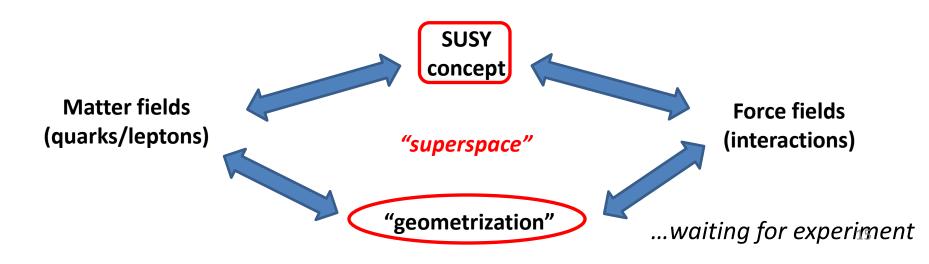


New vacuum structures or peculiar quantum features of non-Abelian vacuum???

Unification: new vacuum substructures?



"super-gauge desert" or something very interesting???



New ideas: "familon" symmetry SO(2)

...one of the possibilities to address on the same footing

- the Higgs sector problem (invisible Higgs boson)
- the quark-lepton generations problem (new symmetry)
- the quark mixing problem
- small neutrino masses

Extension of SM by flavor $SO_f(2)$ symmetry

See e.g.: Kim'86, Fukugita'89, Danko'01, Chang'02 Burdyuzha'08, Volchansky'11

"familon" symmetry is spontaneously broken! (NN GM)

$$q = \begin{pmatrix} u & c & t \\ d & s & b \end{pmatrix} \qquad \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1,2 & 174 \\ 0 & 0,118 & 4,3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{GeV}$$

$$\ell = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_e & \nu_\mu & \nu_\tau \\ e & \mu & \tau \end{pmatrix} \quad \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,106 & 1,78 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{GeV}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Quark/lepton representations:

Vector: $q_{L_A}, \quad u_{R_A}, \quad d_{R_A}, \qquad \qquad \ell_{L_A}, \quad e_{R_A}, \quad \nu_{R_A}, \qquad \qquad A=1,\, 2.$ Scalar: $q_{L_3}, \quad u_{R_3}, \quad d_{R_3}, \qquad \ell_{L_3}, \quad e_{R_3}, \quad \nu_{R_3}, \qquad \qquad A=1,\, 2.$

Two-doublet Higgs sector:

Fundamental (EW): $H_1' = e^{\frac{i}{2}g_1\theta + \frac{i}{2}g_2\theta_a\tau_a} (H_1\cos\omega + H_2\sin\omega),$ vector SO(2): $H_2' = e^{\frac{i}{2}g_1\theta + \frac{i}{2}g_2\theta_a\tau_a} (-H_1\sin\omega + H_2\cos\omega),$ CP $H_A = H_A^+.$

New real scalar field (EW singlet, SO(2) vector):

$$\Phi_1' = \Phi_1 \cos \omega + \Phi_2 \sin \omega,$$

$$\Phi_2' = -\Phi_1 \sin \omega + \Phi_2 \cos \omega,$$

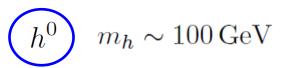
$$CP \Phi_A = \Phi_A.$$

Spontaneous "familon" symmetry breaking

usual EW scale:

$$\langle v_{vac} \rangle \sim 245 \, \mathrm{GeV}$$

single light scalar Higgs boson



massless Goldstone weakly interacting familon



new "familon" scale:

$$u \gg v$$

$$(H^{\pm}, H, A, \Phi_{1,2})$$

.. are far away from experimentally accessible energy scales!

Experimental constraints on familon decays of fermions:

$$\Gamma\left(\tau^{-} \to e^{-}f\right)/\Gamma\left(\tau^{-} \to e^{-}\nu\bar{\nu}\right) < 1.5 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\Gamma\left(\mu \to ef\right)/\Gamma\left(\mu \to e\nu\bar{\nu}\right) < 3 \times 10^{-4}$$



$$u \gtrsim 10^8 - 10^9 \,\mathrm{GeV}$$

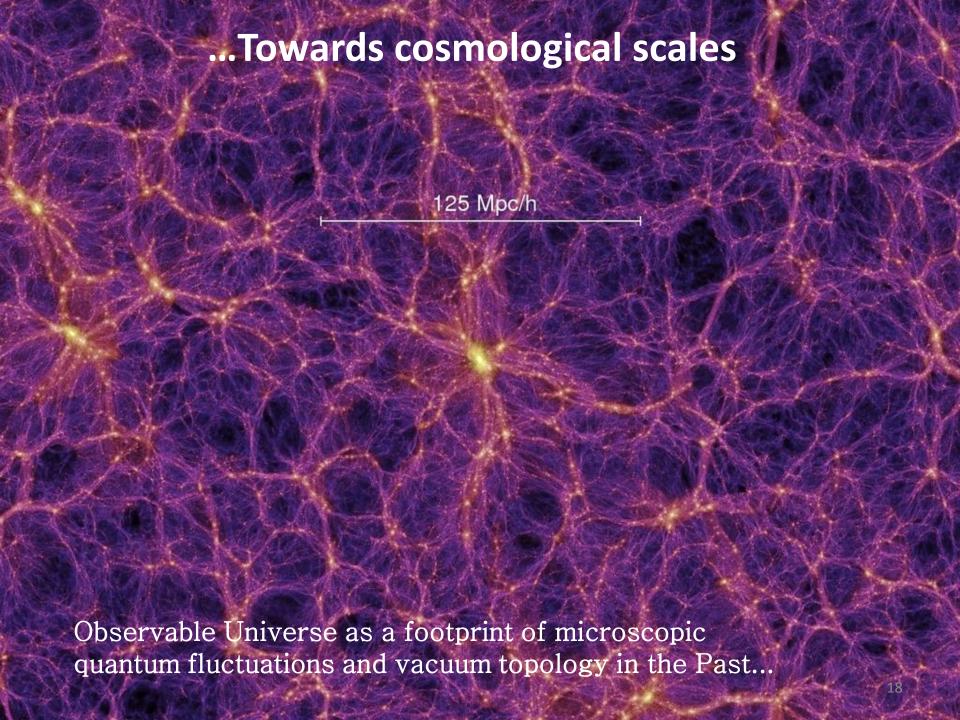
Non-perturbative interactions of

the Higgs and Quark-Gluon condensates:

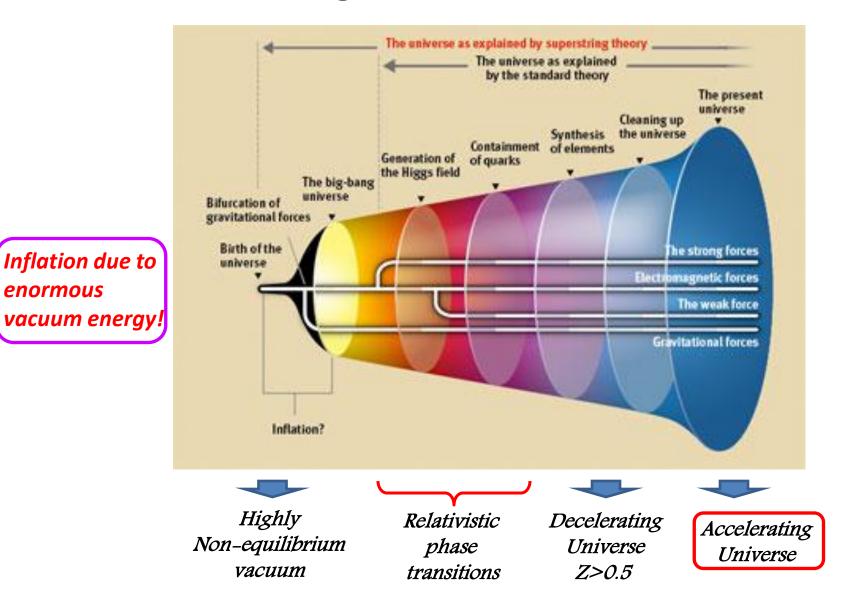
$$m_f^2 = \frac{\langle 0 | \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} G_{\mu\nu}^a G_a^{\mu\nu} | 0 \rangle m_\Phi^2}{3u^4}$$

"familon mode" is dominant in Higgs decay:

$$\frac{\Gamma(h^0 o \bar{b}b)}{\Gamma(h^0 o ff)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{m_b m_{h^0}}{2\xi v^2}\right)^2 \approx 10^{-2}$$
 Higgs boson is invisible!



Cosmological evolution of Vacuum

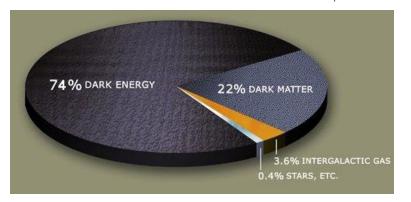


enormous

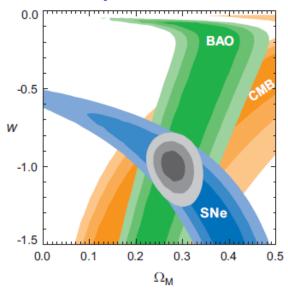
Vacuum has transformed many times during Universe expansion!

"False" Vacuum and Dark Energy

$$\Omega_0 = \Omega_{\Lambda} + \Omega_{DM} + \Omega_b + \Omega_{\gamma} + \Omega_{\nu}$$



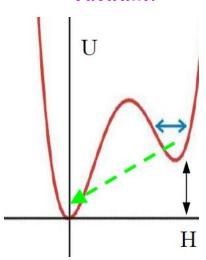
DE equation of state



$$\omega \equiv P/\rho = -0.94 \pm 0.1$$

(w=-1 for pure Λ -term)

Do we live in the "false" 2.0 vacuum?



$$\lambda = 0.73 \pm 0.03 \rho_{c}$$

$$\rho_{\rm c} = \frac{3H_0^2}{8\pi G_N} = 10.54 h^2 {\rm GeV/m}^3$$

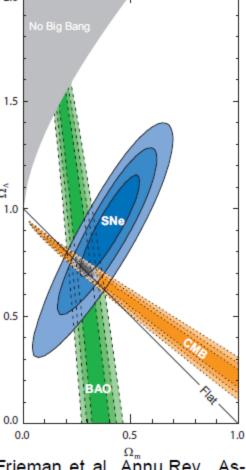
$$h = 0.73 \pm 0.03$$



$$\lambda \simeq 4.1 \pm 0.5 \text{GeV/m}^3$$

$$\simeq (3.1 \pm 0.8 \,\mathrm{meV})^4$$

$$\simeq 6.6 \pm 0.8\,10^{-10}\,\mathrm{J/m^3}$$



Frieman et al, Annu.Rev. Astron. Astrophys. 46 (2008) 385

Vacuum is "self-tuning"?

"False" vacuum has incredibly wrong energy scale!

$$\rho_{vac} \sim M^4 \sim 1 \,\text{GeV}^4, \quad \text{strong interactions}$$

$$\sim 10^8 \,\text{GeV}^4, \quad \text{electroweak interactions} \qquad \qquad \rho_{\Lambda} \sim \rho_c \sim 10^{-46} \,\text{GeV}^4$$

$$\sim 10^{76} \,\text{GeV}^4, \quad \text{gravitational interactions}$$

This is due to the following:

- At the moment, we understand very little about dynamics of different known Vacuum substructures in real time and their interplay between each other
- New Vacuum substructures (new symmetries) at high energy scales are needed for correct description of Universe evolution!

The general belief: a compensation of *the gravitational part* to the vacuum energy \rightarrow when gravity and quantum physics are made consistent (e.g. "graviton condensate")

In principle, a compensation of **EW contribution is possible in SUSY**

Cosmological evolution of Yang-Mills fields

We assume: the gluon field with unbroken non-Abelian symmetry fills up the whole Universe! (it could be produced at the stage of Inflation)

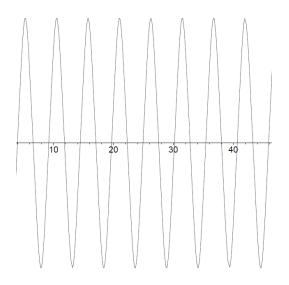
Freedman flat Universe:

$$g_{\mu\nu} = a^2(\eta)g_{\mu\nu(M)}$$

Non-linear solution:

$$A(\eta) \simeq A_0 \cos\left(\frac{6}{5}A_0\eta\right)$$





Classical YM fields equations:

$$\frac{3}{\varkappa} \frac{a'^2}{a^4} = \frac{3}{2g_{YM}^2 a^4} \left(A'^2 + A^4 \right),$$
$$A'' + 2A^3 = 0.$$

In Hamilton gauge and homogeneous/isotropic Universe:

$$A_i^a = \begin{cases} \delta_i^a A(\eta), & i, a = 1, 2, 3\\ 0, & i = 1, 2, 3; \ a > 3 \end{cases}$$



Equations are unstable w.r.t. radiation corrections!



Lagrangian of the gluonic field taking into account vacuum polarisation in one-loop approximation:

$$\begin{split} L_{YM} &= -\frac{1}{4g_{YM}^2} \frac{F_{\alpha\beta}^a F_a^{\alpha\beta}}{\sqrt{-g}} \left[1 + \frac{\beta}{2} \ln \left(\frac{J}{\Lambda_{QCD}^4} \right) \right] = -\frac{11}{128\pi^2} \frac{F_{\mu\nu}^a F_a^{\mu\nu}}{\sqrt{-g}} \ln \left(\frac{J}{\Lambda_{QCD}^4} \right), \\ J &= \frac{1}{\xi^4} \frac{|F_{\alpha\beta}^a F_a^{\alpha\beta}|}{\sqrt{-g}}, \qquad \sqrt{-g} = a^4(\eta), \end{split}$$

QCD Vacuum and Dark Energy

Classical YM fields equations with vacuum polarisation:

Vacuum energy (QCD part only):

$$\frac{6}{\varkappa}\frac{a''}{a^3} = \varepsilon - 3p + 4\bar{\Lambda} + T_{\mu}^{\mu,YM} \,, \quad T_{\mu}^{\mu,YM} = \frac{33}{16\pi^2}\frac{1}{a^4}\left(A'^2 - A^4\right) \qquad \qquad \bar{\Lambda} = \Lambda_{inst} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}\left(A'\ln\frac{6e|A'^2 - A^4|}{a^4(\xi\Lambda_{QCD})^4}\right) + 2A^3\ln\frac{6e|A'^2 - A^4|}{a^4(\xi\Lambda_{QCD})^4} = 0. \qquad \text{instanton QCD vacuum contribution}$$

$$ar{\Lambda} = \Lambda_{inst} + \Lambda_{cosm}$$
 instanton QCD observable cosmol. vacuum contribution constant

Exact solution with constant energy exists!

$$\frac{6e(A'^2 - A^4)}{a^4(\xi \Lambda_{QCD})^4} = 1$$

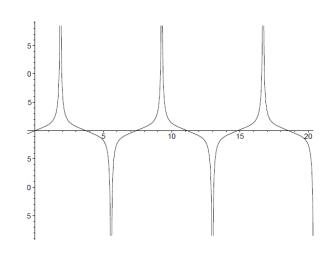
Classical solution is not stable w.r.t QCD vacuum fluctuations!

Constant contribution energy-momentum tensor of the Universe with opposite sign to the instanton one!



$$T_0^{0,tot} = T_0^{0,mat} + \bar{\Lambda} + \frac{33}{64\pi^2} \frac{(\xi \Lambda_{QCD})^4}{6e}$$
 $\Lambda_{QCD} \simeq 280 \,\text{MeV}$

$$\frac{33}{64\pi^2} \frac{(\xi \Lambda_{QCD})^4}{6e} + \Lambda_{inst} = 0 \quad \Lambda_{inst} \simeq -265^4 \,\text{MeV}^4 \quad \xi \simeq 4$$



Summary and outlook

In quantum physics:

Vacuum is *the self-consistent system of vacuum condensates* – non-wave excitation modes of quantum fields (wave modes are particles!) – produced in the processes of relativistic phase transitions in Early Universe

From geometry point of view:

The Physical Vacuum is formed by zero-point fluctuations of non-deformed geometry of space-time

The Physical Vacuum affects all basic properties of particles and their interactions

Extremely complicated structure of the Physical Vacuum exhibit intrinsic "self-tuning" of its parameters with enormous precision giving rise to the Structure Formation in our Universe, and ultimately to the appearance of biological and intelligent systems (Anthropic Principle)

Understanding of the *non-perturbative dynamics of the Physical Vacuum* is the biggest challenge of modern Theoretical Physics, and all major problems of the Standard Model of Particle Physics and Cosmological Evolution seem to be related to it

NOW AN EXITING ERA IN UNDERSTANDING OF THE STRUCTURE AND THE FUNDAMENTAL ROLE OF THE PHYSICAL VACUUM COMES...!!!