

Mathematics and Physics of Cosmic Strings

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Overview

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- Topological defects are - Domain Walls, Strings and Monopoles.

Phase Transitions and Topological Defects

Lets consider the following potential with $U(1)$ symmetry

$$V_T(\phi) = AT^2|\phi|^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} (|\phi|^2 - \eta^2)^2$$

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- Disconnected vacuum gives rise to domain walls
- Connected but not simply connected vacuum gives rise to cosmic strings
- Simply connected but when can't shrink a sphere to a point gives

Example of Domain Walls

- Lagrangian for the real field:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \lambda (\phi^2 - \eta^2)^2$$

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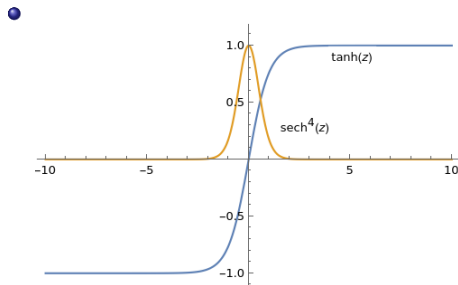
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- Energy-Momentum Tensor:

$$T_\mu^\nu = \lambda \eta^4 \text{sech}^4(\eta \sqrt{\lambda} z)$$

$$\sigma = \int T_0^0 dz = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{\lambda} \eta^3$$



Cosmic Strings

- Consider a lagrangian for the complex scalar field

$$\mathcal{L} = D_\mu \phi D^\mu \phi^\dagger - \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \lambda \left(\phi^\dagger \phi - \eta^2 \right)^2$$

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$$\phi = \eta e^{in\theta}, A_\mu = \frac{1}{ig} \partial_\mu \ln(\phi)$$

- Magnetic flux and Energy-Momentum Tensor

$$\int \mathbf{B} d\mathbf{S} = \frac{2\pi n}{g}$$

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- graph

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$$T^{\mu\nu}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \mu \int d\xi (\partial_t x^\mu \partial_t x^\nu - \partial_x x^\mu \partial_x x^\nu) \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{x}(\xi, t))$$

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- The angular momentum is

$$\mathbf{J} = \mu \int d\xi [\mathbf{x} \times \partial_t \mathbf{x}]$$

Bibliography

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- The Early Universe - **E. Kolb, M. Turner**

Thank you for the Attention