

Nothing

~~Nothing~~
Something

Do we live on the End of the World?

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Based on [2411.05912] w/ Tony Padilla and Paul Saffin

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Nothing

Nothing

sike...

“You only realise the importance of someone when they are gone.”

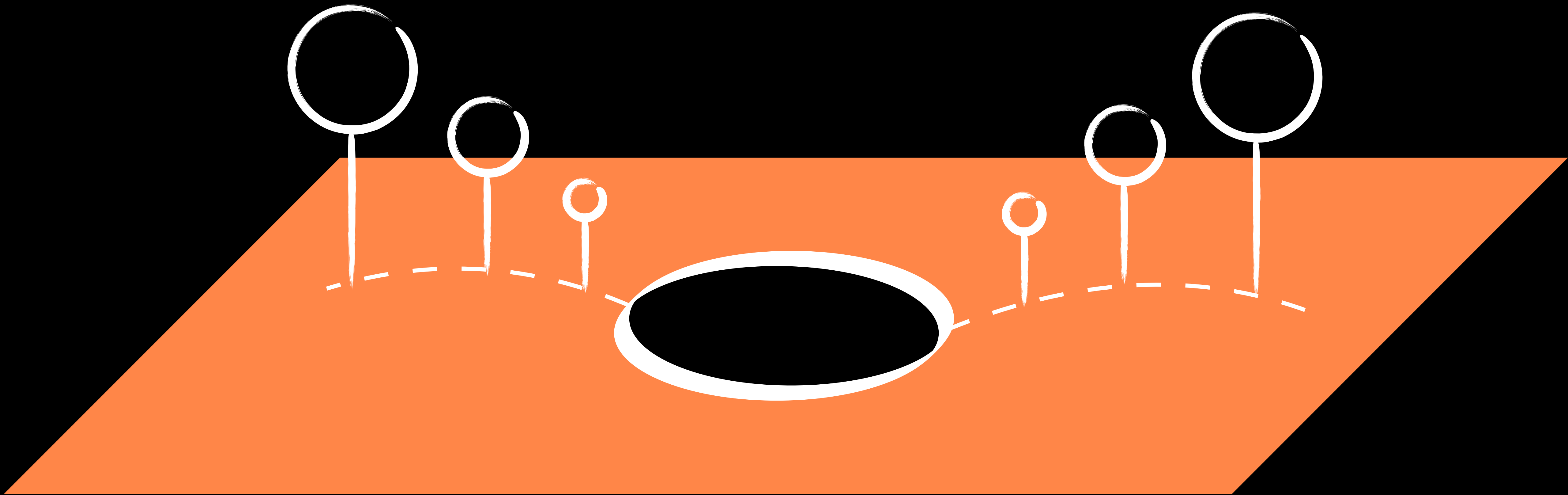
This talk

1. What is Nothing?
2. How to get a dS_4 universe from Nothing

Witten's Bubble of Nothing

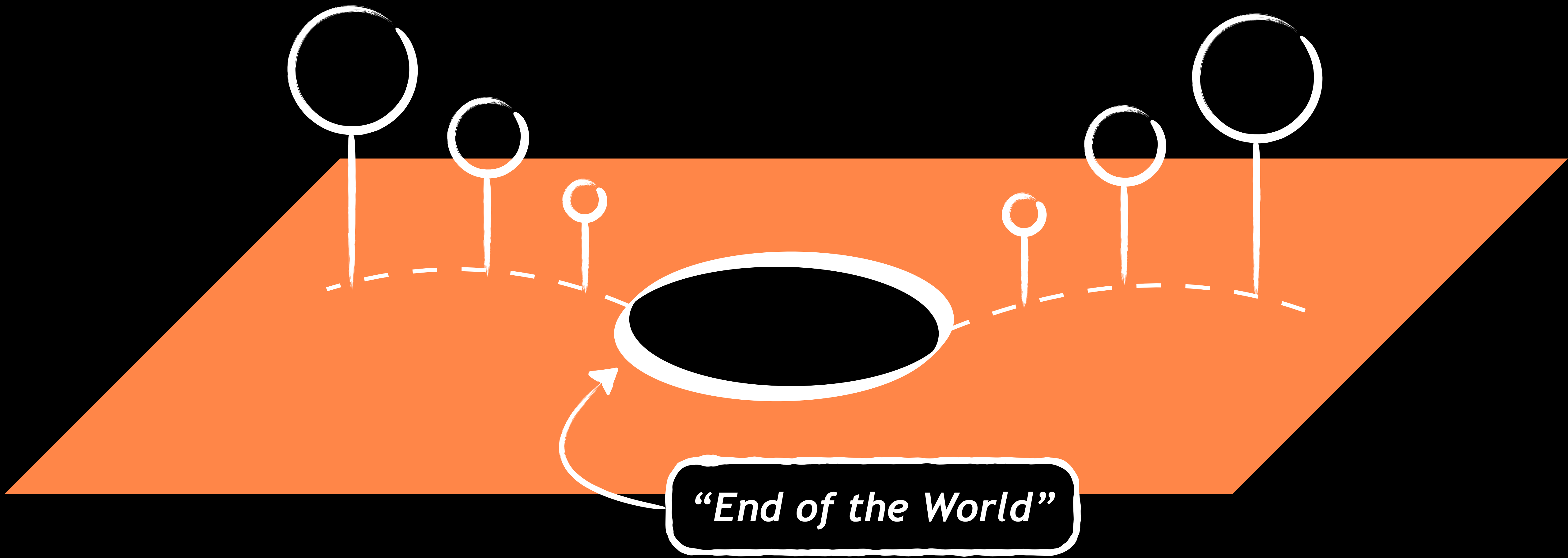


Witten's Bubble of Nothing



[Witten '81]

Witten's Bubble of Nothing

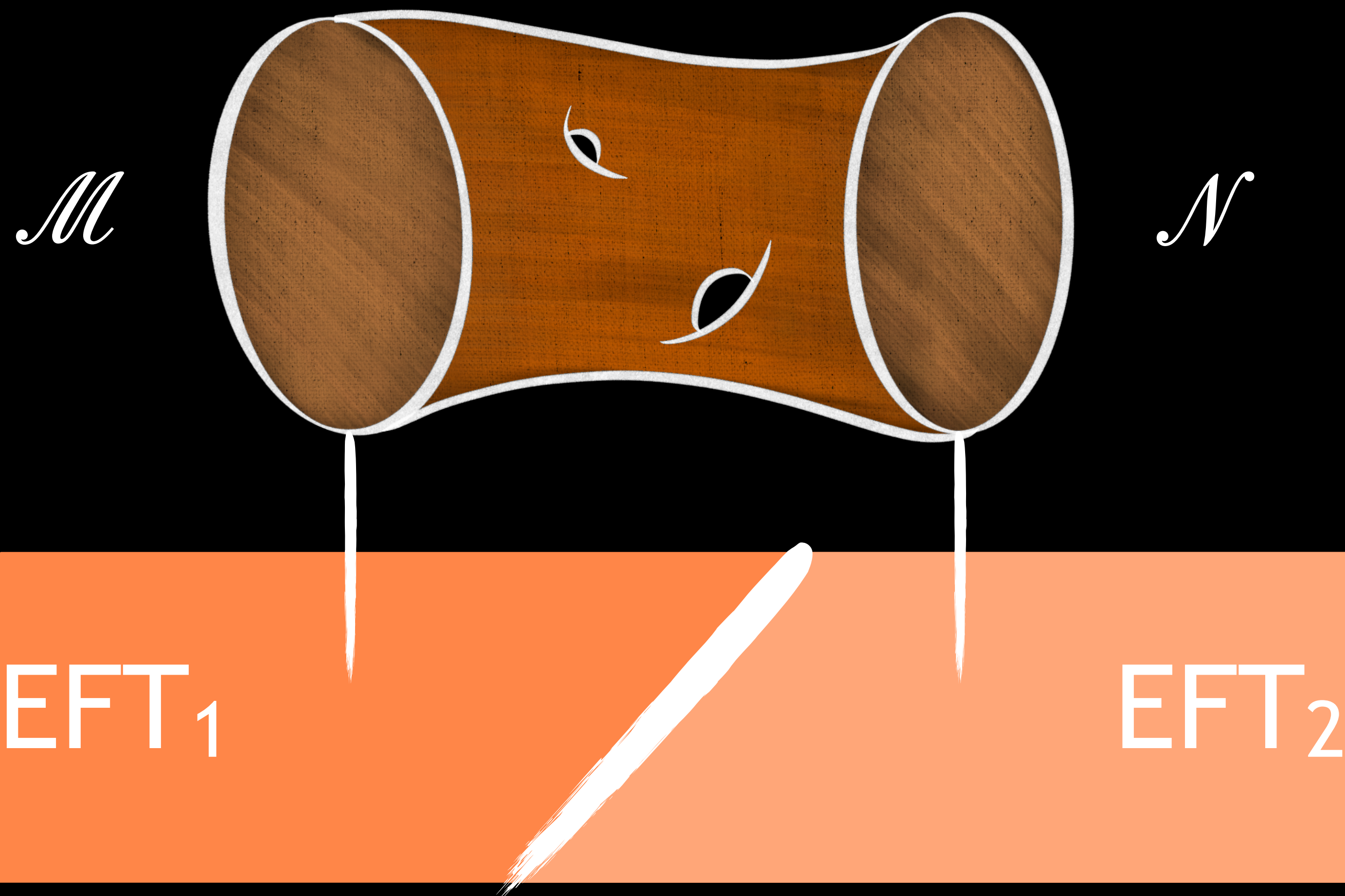


Nothing as a Cobordism

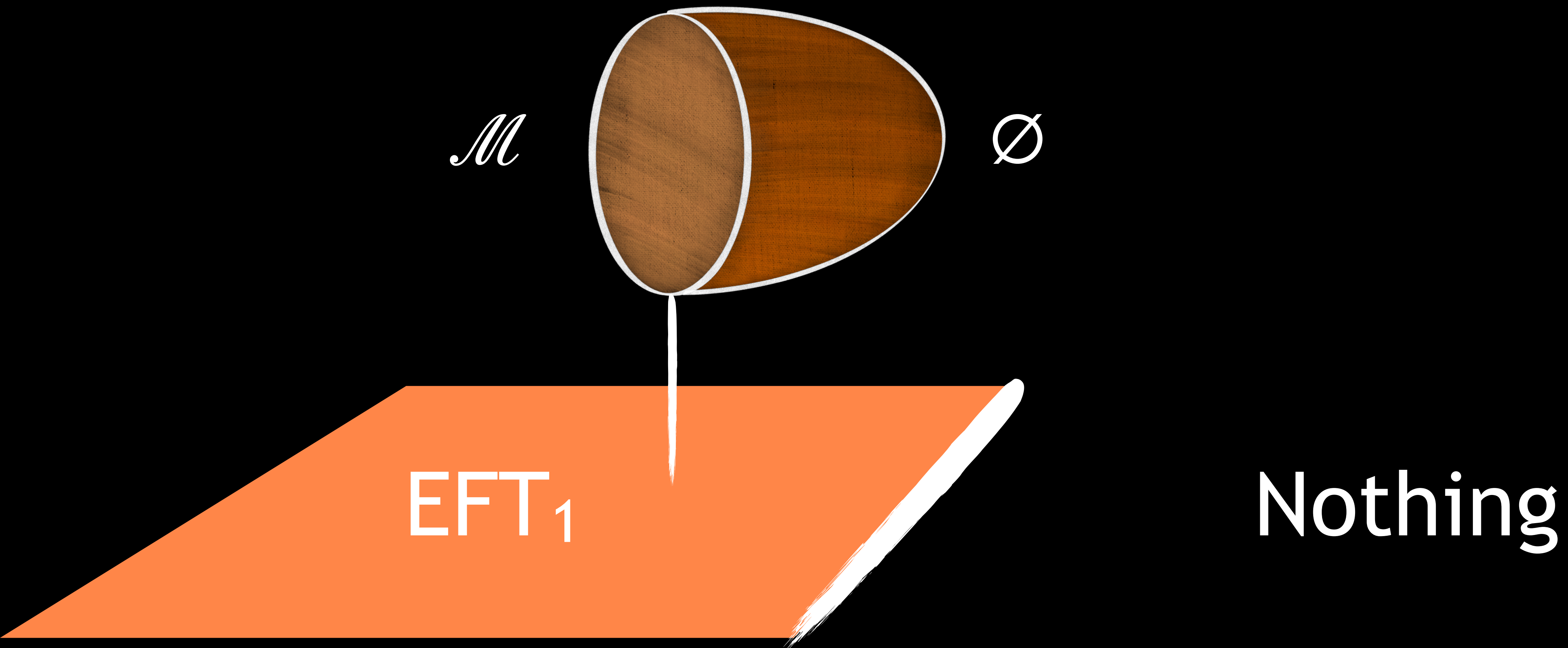


$$\partial \mathcal{W} = \mathcal{M} \sqcup \mathcal{N}$$

Nothing as a Cobordism



Nothing as a Cobordism



Cobordism Conjecture

Non-vanishing cobordism groups $\Omega_k \neq [\emptyset]$ give rise to $(D - k - 1)$ -form global symmetries, with cobordism invariants as preserved global charges

All cobordism classes in Quantum Gravity must vanish

$$\Omega_k^{\text{QG}} = [\emptyset]$$



What QG is trying to tell us

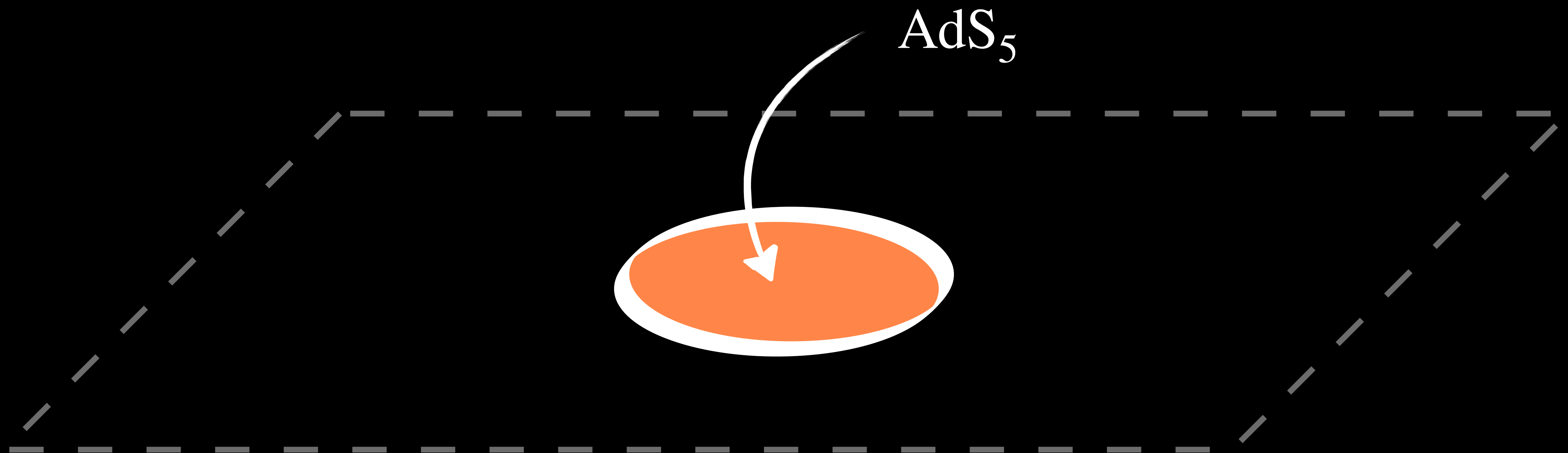
1. Nothing is *always* an allowed configuration

↪ *we should properly understand what ‘nothing’ is!*

2. ETW branes better be in the spectrum of extended objects

↪ *can they act as braneworlds?*

Bubbles of Something



Bubbles of Something

Compute the gravitational instanton following standard Coleman-de Luccia

$$S_E = -\frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int_{\text{AdS}_5} d^5x \sqrt{g} \left(R + \frac{12}{\ell^2} \right) - \frac{1}{\kappa^2} \int_{\text{ETW}} d^4\xi \sqrt{h} (K - \kappa^2 \sigma)$$

Make an $O(5)$ -symmetric ansatz and solve Israel junction condition

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + \ell^2 \sinh^2 \left(\frac{r}{\ell} \right) d\Omega_4^2 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \sigma = \frac{3}{\kappa^2 \ell} \coth \left(\frac{r_0}{\ell} \right)$$

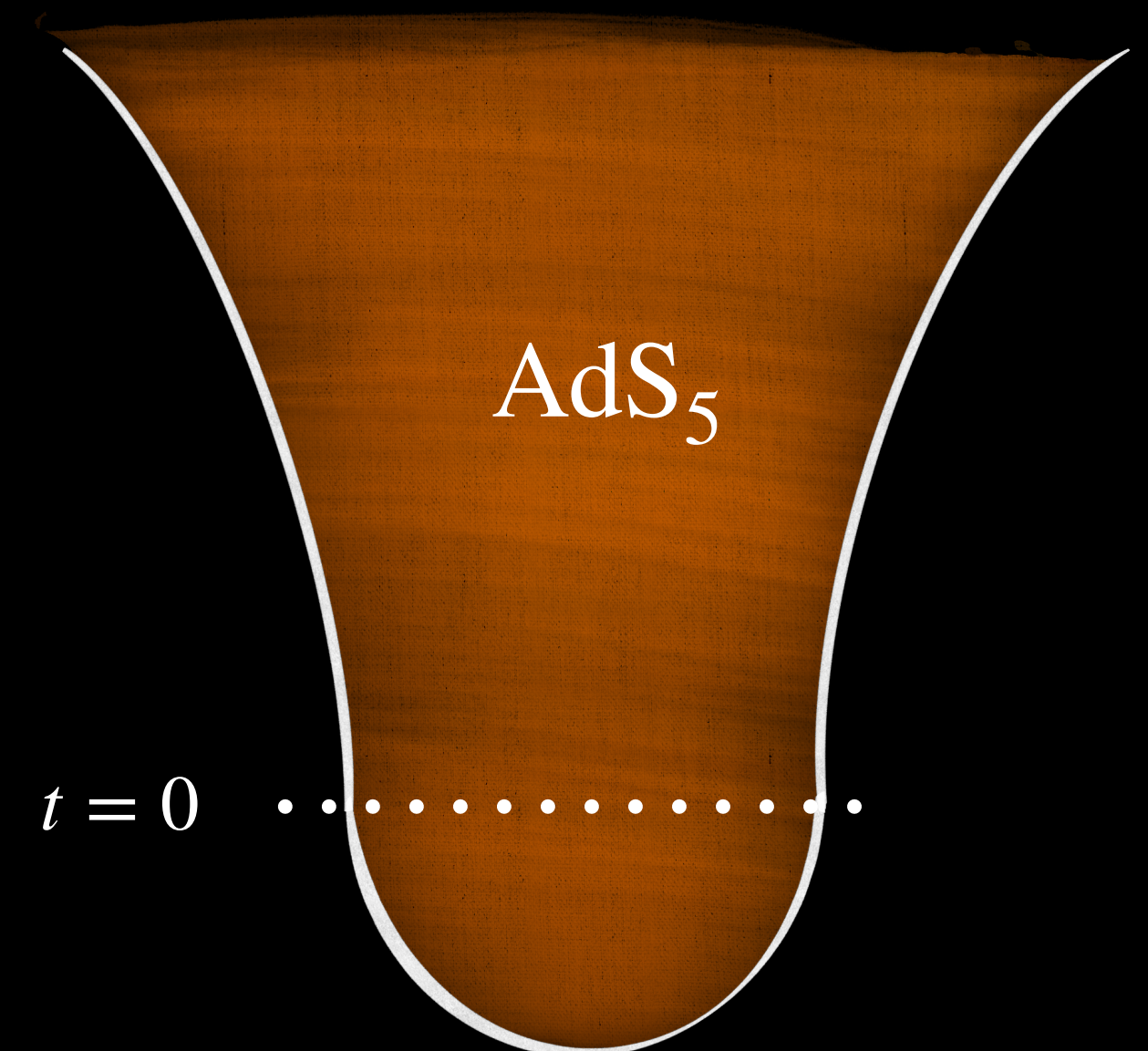
Bubbles of Something

Attach this to the Lorentzian solution at “ $t = 0$ ”

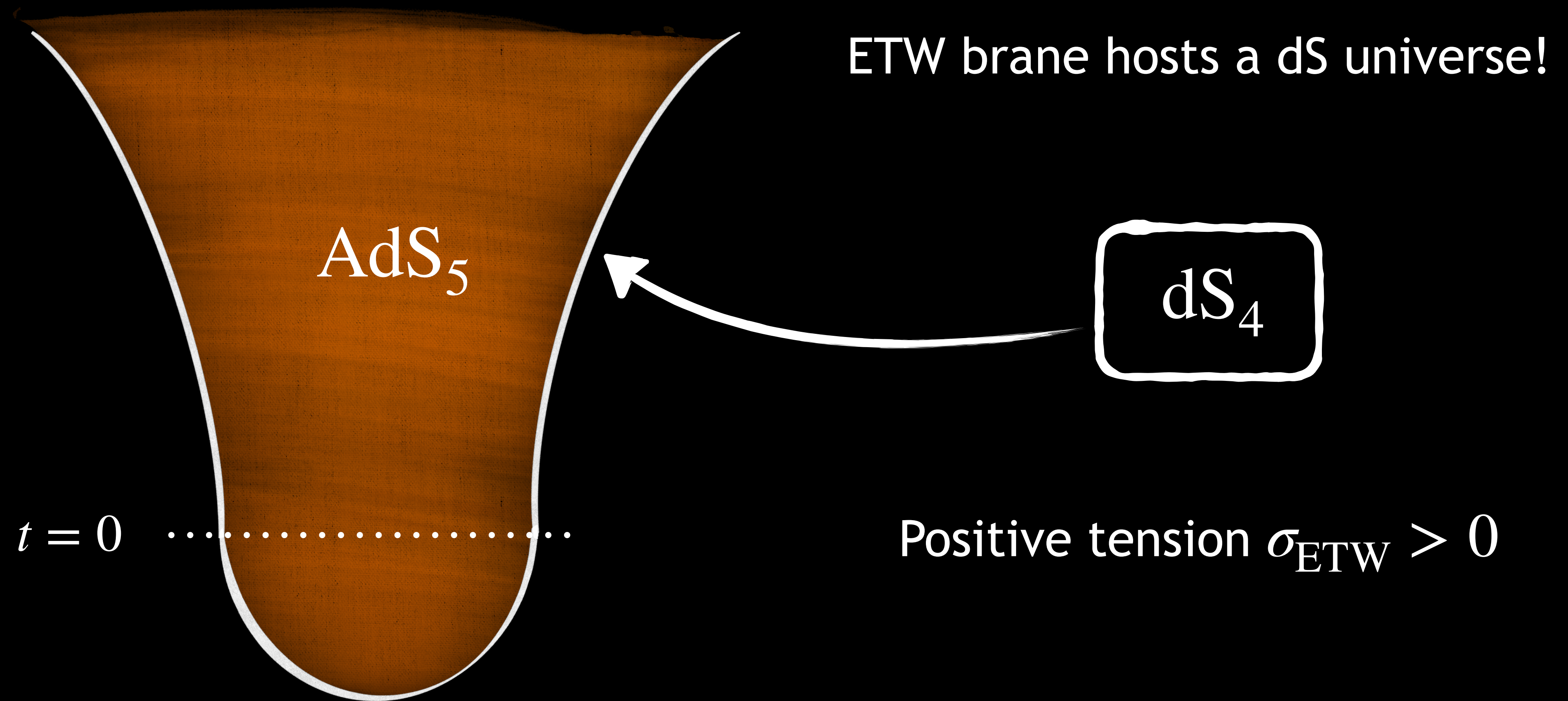
$$ds^2 = dr^2 + \left(\frac{\sinh(r/\ell)}{\sinh(r_0/\ell)} \right)^2 \left[-dt^2 + H_0^{-2} \cosh(H_0 t) d\Omega_3^2 \right]$$

Hubble constant on the bubble is

$$H_0 \sim \ell^{-1} e^{-r_0/\ell} \ll \ell^{-1}$$



Bubbles of Something



Searching for dS

Landscape approach

No-go theorems

Swampland constraints

20+ years of attempts

Domain wall approach

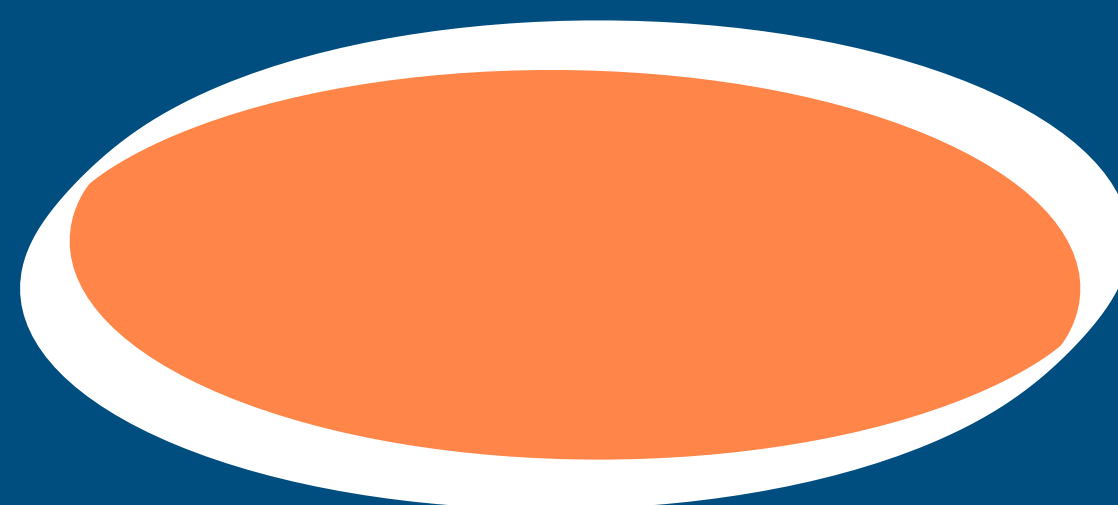
Apparently straightforward

Abundance

QG $\rightsquigarrow$ ETW branes!

General AdS Bubbles

AdS_5^+ $\longrightarrow$ AdS_5^-

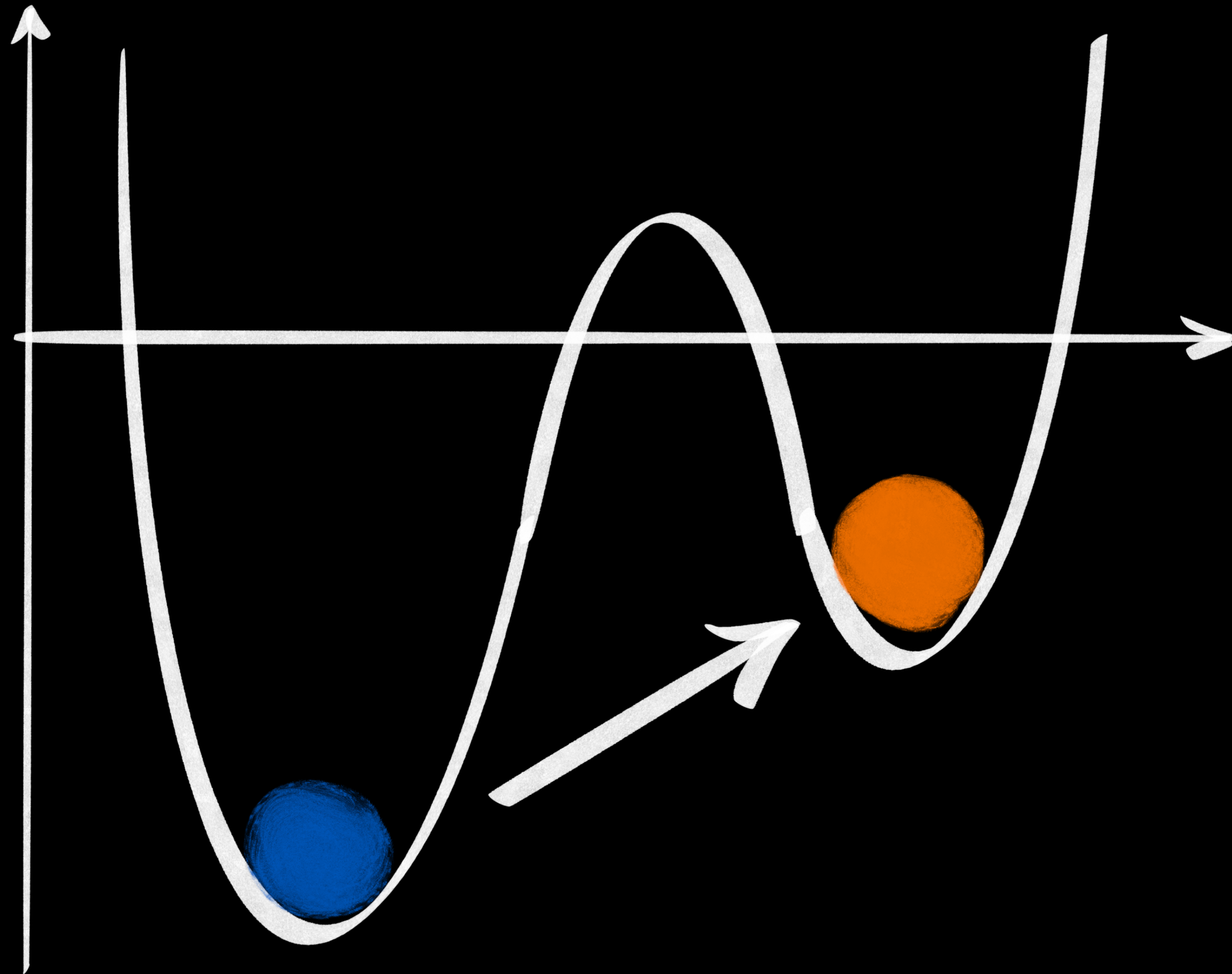


Claim:

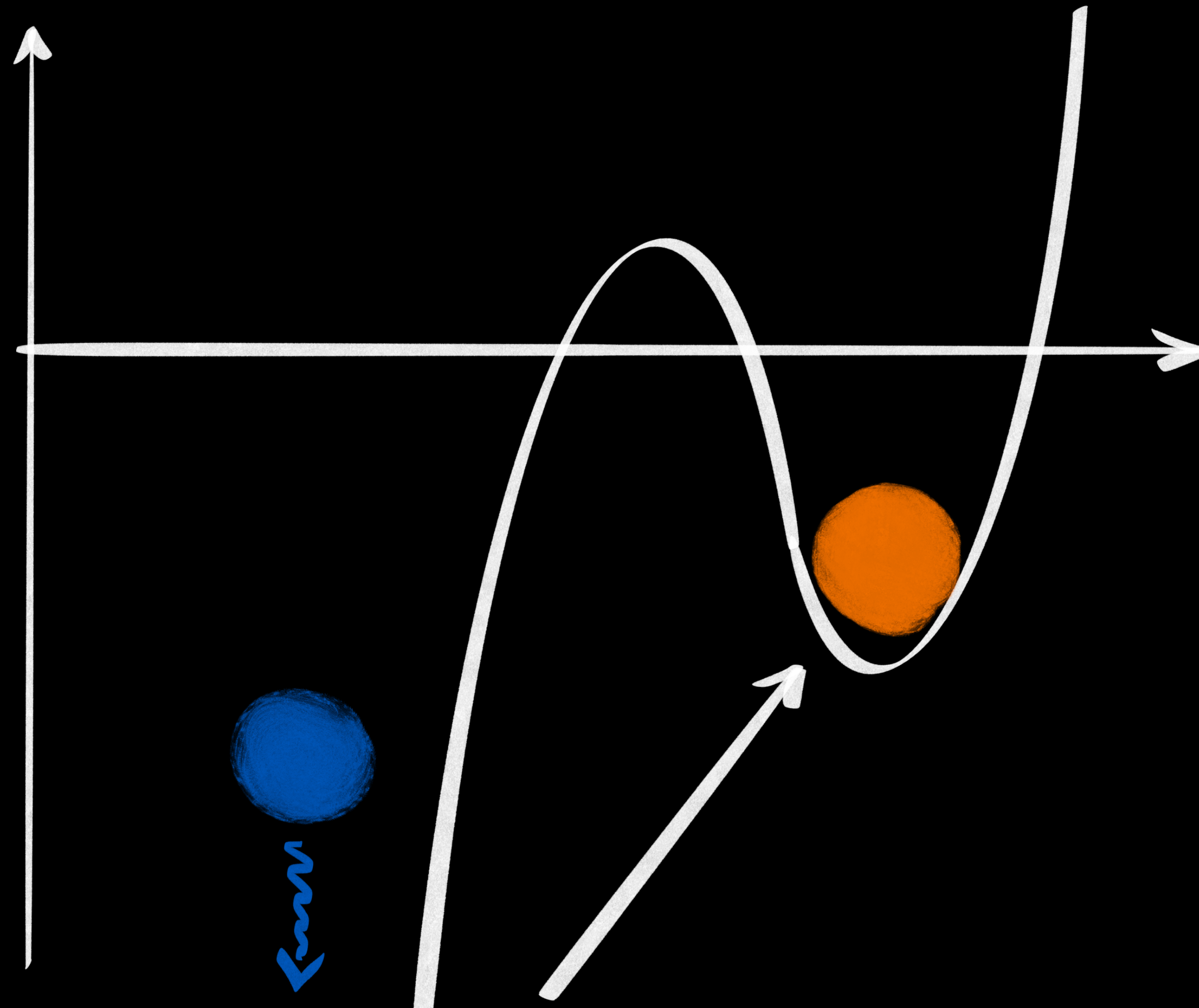
Nothing = AdS_5 with $\ell \rightarrow 0$

$(\Lambda \rightarrow -\infty)$

General AdS Bubbles



General AdS Bubbles



General AdS Bubbles

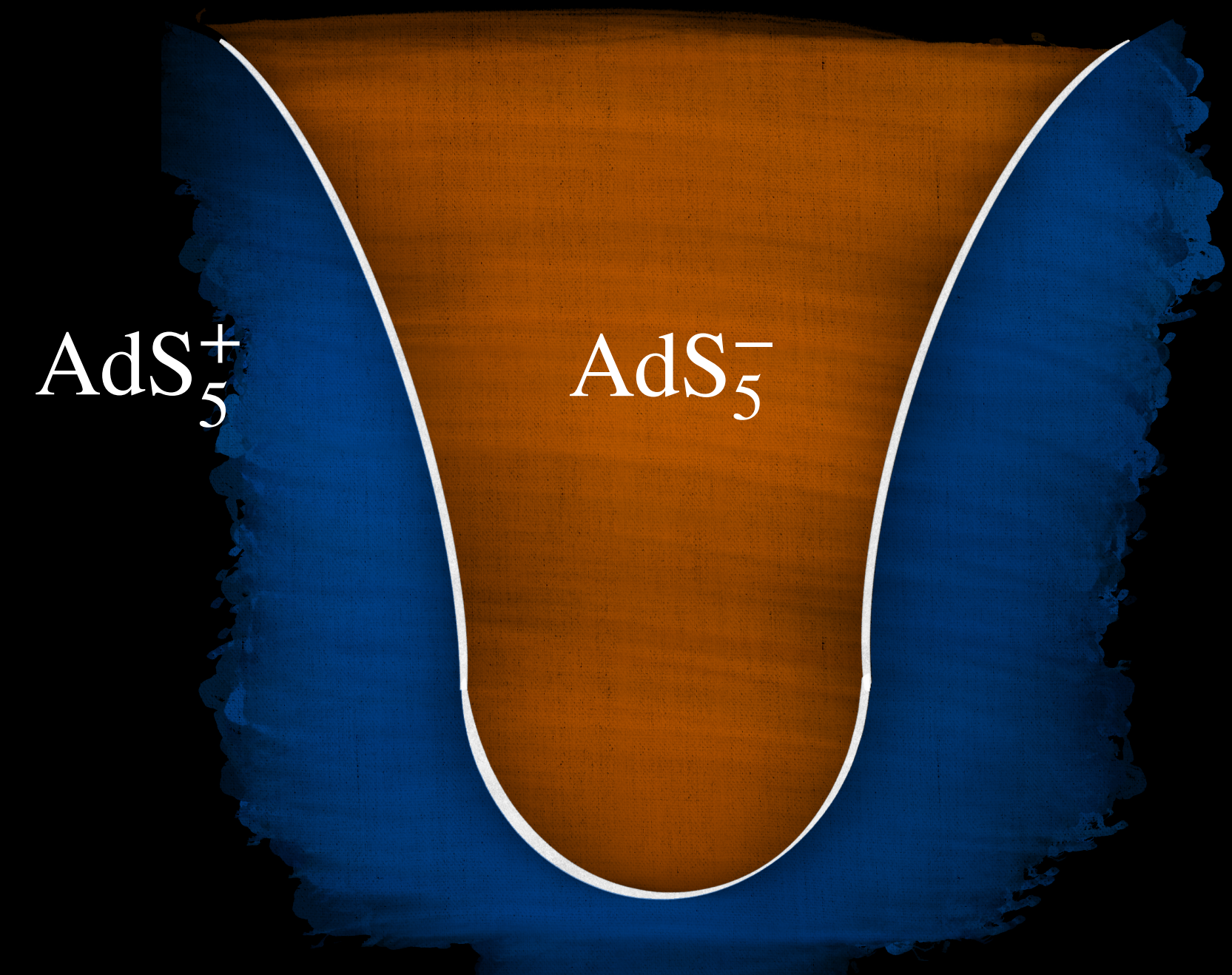
Exactly the same as before, but now subject to a gluing condition

$$\ell_- \sinh \left(\frac{r_-}{\ell_-} \right) = \ell_+ \sinh \left(\frac{r_+}{\ell_+} \right)$$

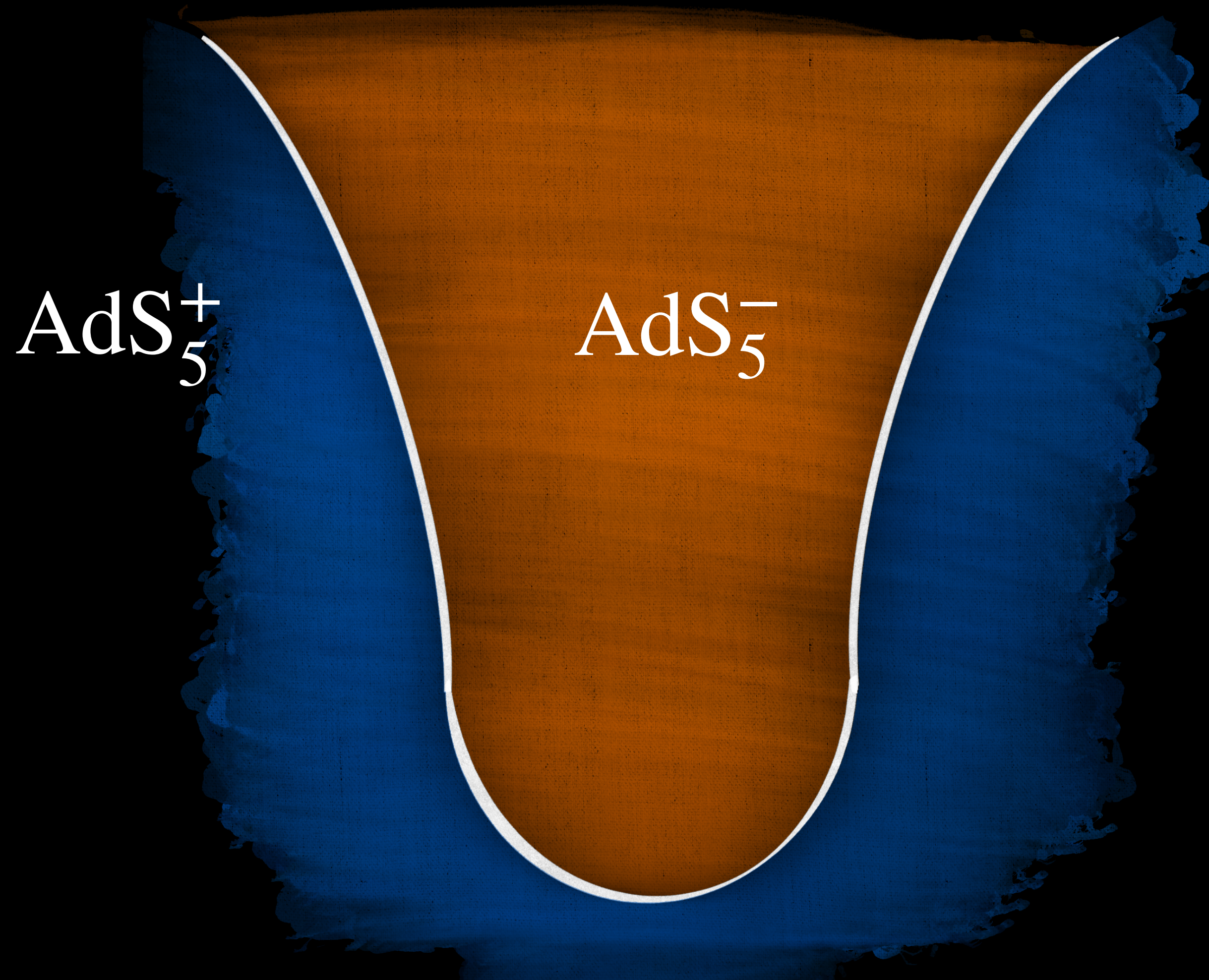
and tension

$$\sigma = \frac{3}{\kappa^2} \left[\frac{1}{\ell_-} \coth \left(\frac{r_-}{\ell_-} \right) - \frac{1}{\ell_+} \coth \left(\frac{r_+}{\ell_+} \right) \right]$$

that is negative for up-tunneling.



General AdS Bubbles



Oh no! Tension diverges!

$$\sigma = \sigma_{\text{ETW}} - \frac{3}{\kappa^2 \ell_+} + \mathcal{O}(\ell_+)$$

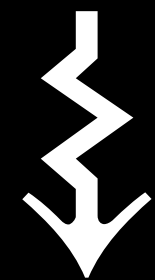
ℓ_+ : AdS length scale ($\rightarrow 0$)

$\sigma_{\text{ETW}} > 0$: Tension of the ETW brane from before

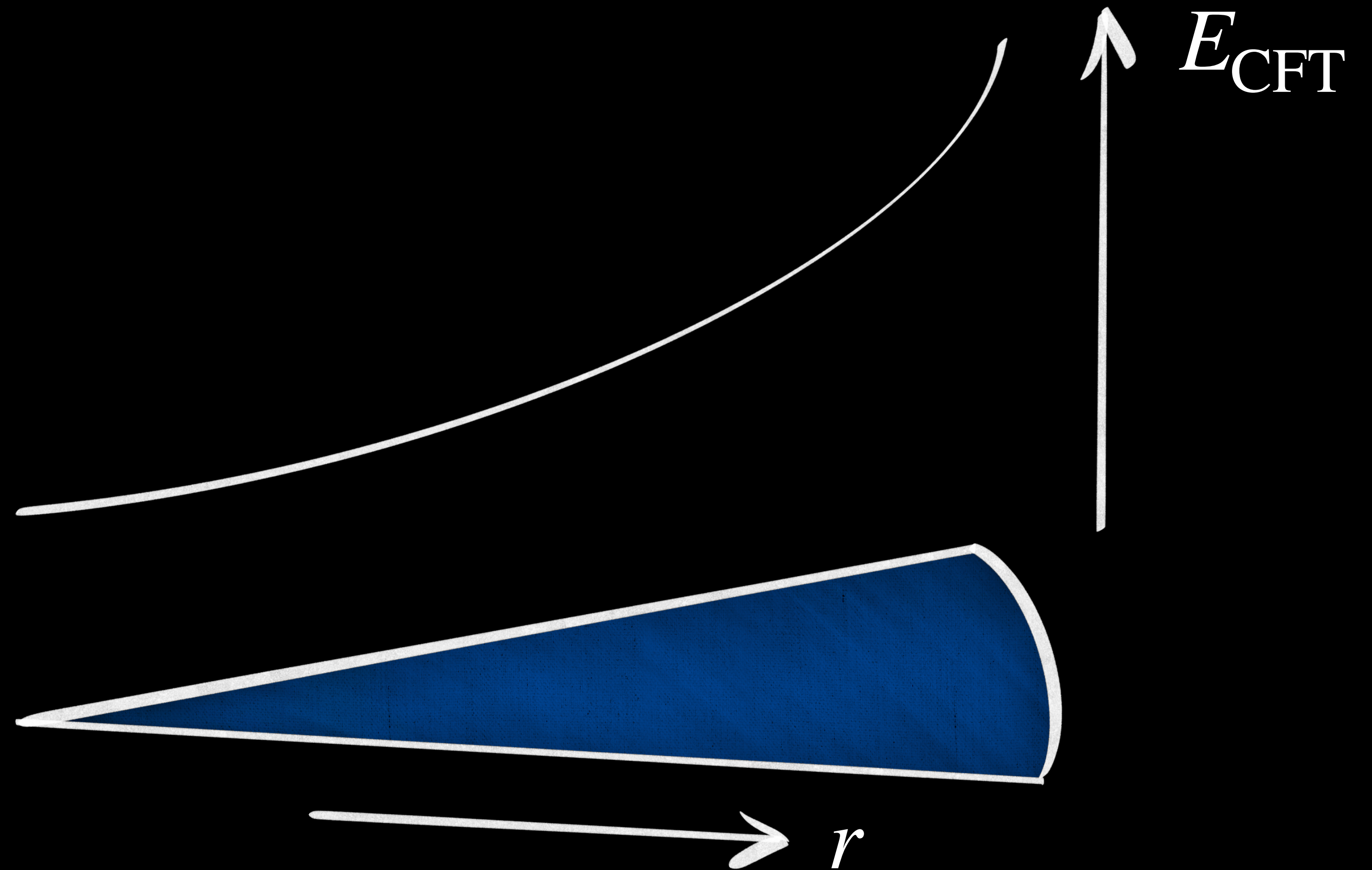
What is going on?

Infinite tension stems from
infinite volume of AdS

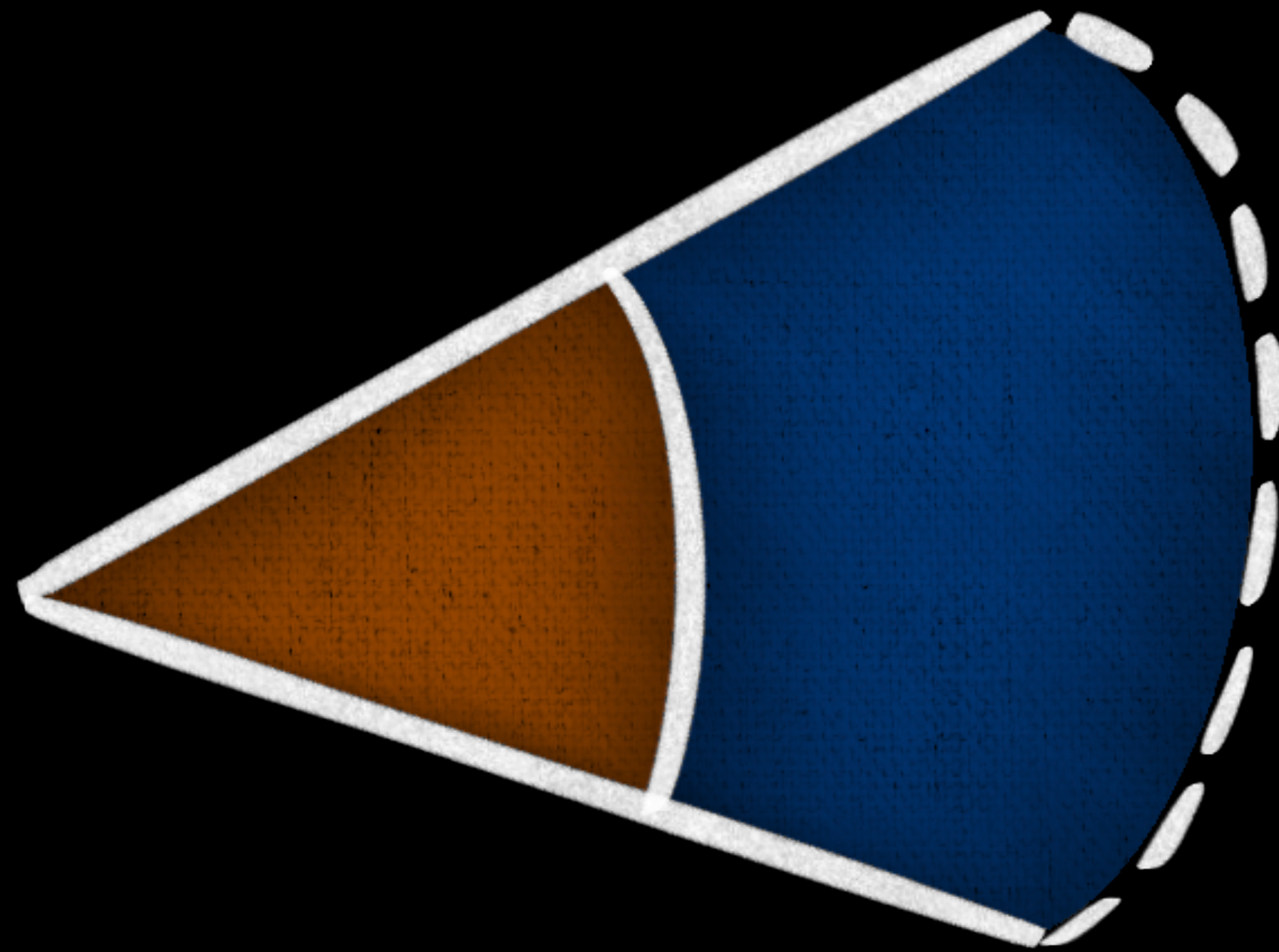
Dual CFT calls for UV
renormalization



Boundary counterterms



Holographic Renormalization



Introduce holographic counterterms
on the conformal boundary

Holographic Renormalization

To better understand the theory in the limit $r \rightarrow \infty$ we rewrite in *Fefferman-Graham* coordinates

$$ds^2 = \frac{\ell^2}{4\varrho^2} d\varrho^2 + \frac{\ell^2}{\varrho} \hat{g}_{ij} d\xi^i d\xi^j$$

$$\hat{g}_{ij}(\varrho, \xi) = \hat{g}_{ij}^{(0)}(\xi) + \varrho \hat{g}_{ij}^{(2)}(\xi) + \varrho^2 \left(\hat{g}_{ij}^{(4)}(\xi) + \log(\varrho) \hat{h}_{ij}^{(4)}(\xi) \right) + \mathcal{O}(\varrho^3)$$

Holographic Renormalization

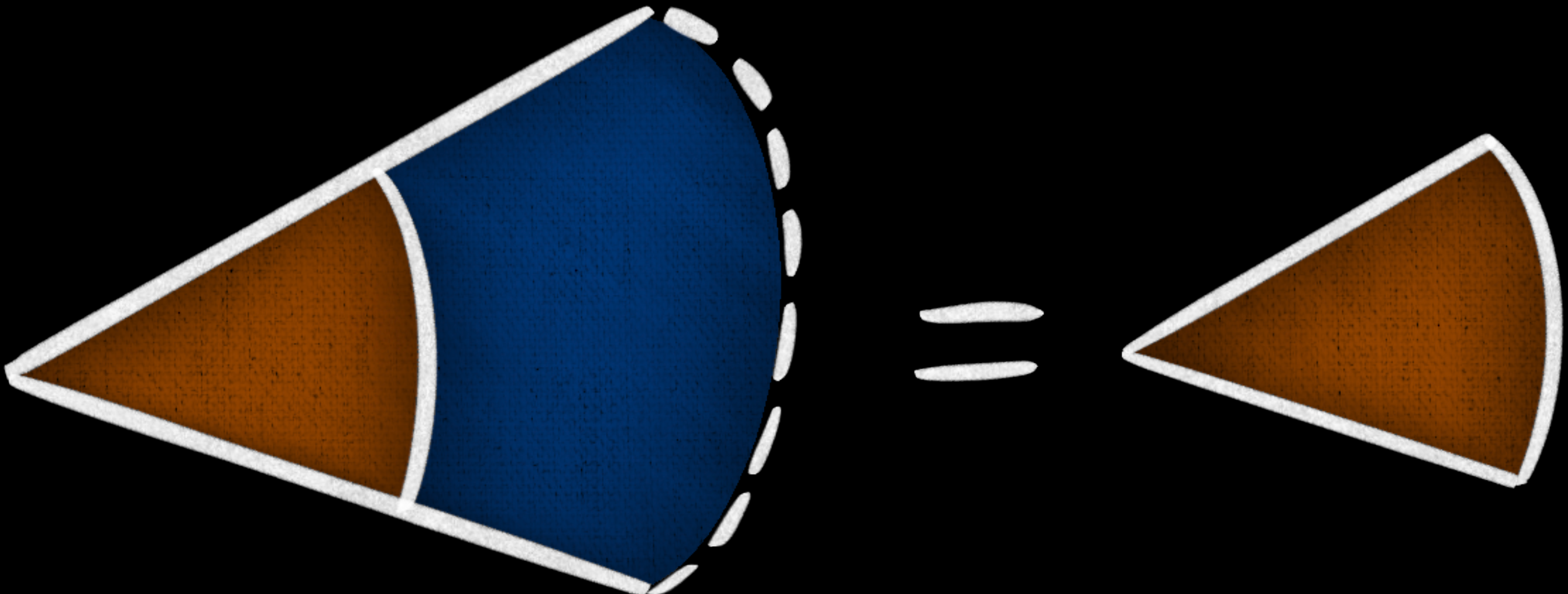
1. Regularise at some $\varrho = \varepsilon \ll 1$

$$S_{\text{reg},\varepsilon} = \int_{\varrho=\varepsilon} d^4\xi \sqrt{-\hat{g}^{(0)}} \underbrace{\left(\varepsilon^{-2} \hat{\mathcal{L}}^{(0)} + \varepsilon^{-1} \hat{\mathcal{L}}^{(2)} - \log(\varepsilon) \hat{\mathcal{L}}^{(4)} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon) \right)}$$

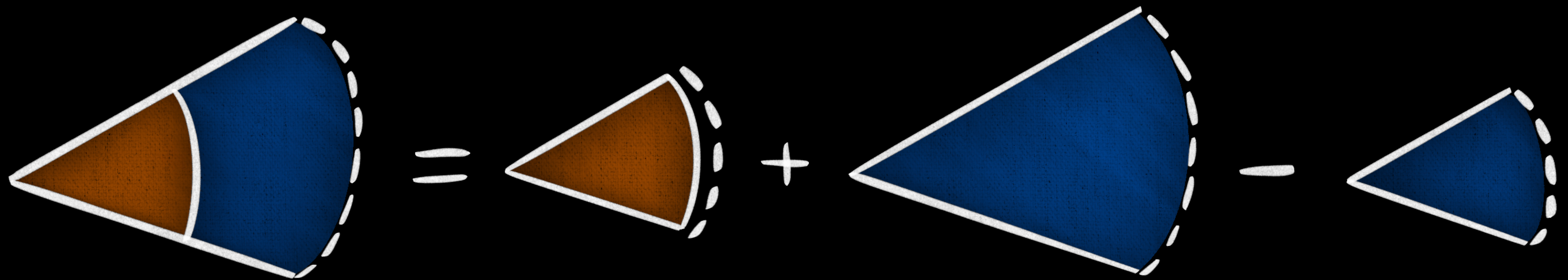
2. Introduce counterterms: $S_{\text{ct},\varepsilon} = -\text{div} \left(S_{\text{reg},\varepsilon} \right)$

3. Renormalise: $S_{\text{ren}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} S_{\text{ren},\varepsilon} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} S_{\text{reg},\varepsilon} + S_{\text{ct},\varepsilon}$

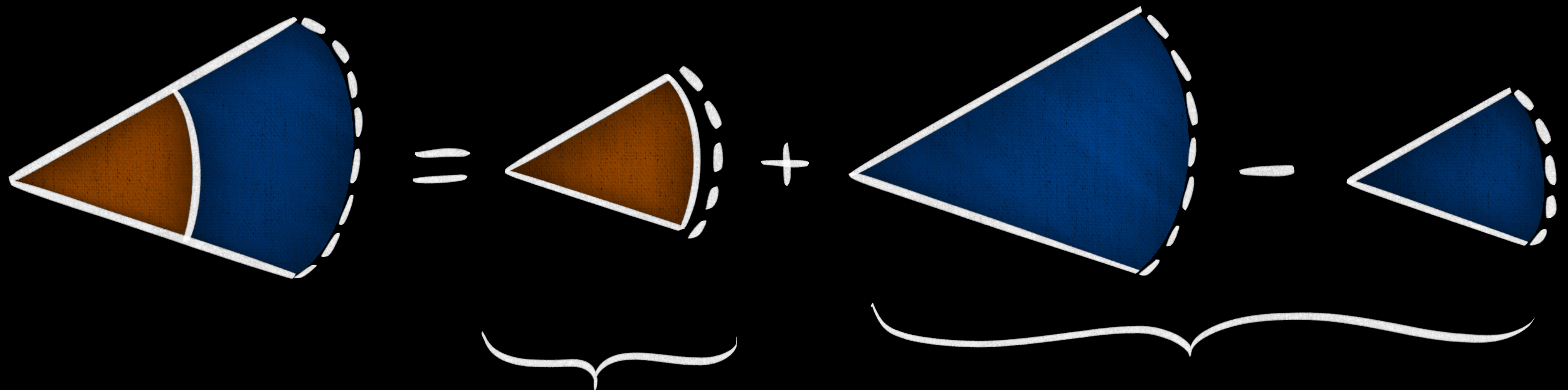
Our claim

$$\lim_{\ell_+ \rightarrow 0} \left(\text{Brownian cone with blue region} \right) = \text{Brownian cone} \quad \sigma_{\text{ETW}}$$
The diagram illustrates a mathematical claim about the limit of a geometric shape. On the left, a cone is shown with a brown outer region and a blue inner region. The boundary between the two regions is a dashed white line. This cone is followed by an equals sign. To the right of the equals sign is a single brown cone. To the far right of the brown cone is the symbol σ_{ETW} . The entire expression is preceded by the limit notation $\lim_{\ell_+ \rightarrow 0}$.

Picture proof



Picture proof



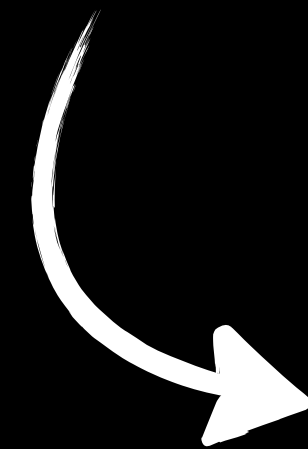
$$\lim_{\ell_+ \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\sigma + \frac{3}{\kappa^2 \ell_+} = \sigma_{\text{ETW}}$$

$$= 0$$

Symbols proof

$$S_{\text{bubble}} = S_{\text{in}}[-] + S_{\text{bare}}[\text{brane}] + S_{\text{out}}[+]$$



$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{out}}[+] &= S_{\text{ren}}[+] - S_{\text{reg},q_+}[+] \\ &= S_{\text{ren}}[+] - S_{\text{ren},q_+}[+] + S_{\text{ct},q_+}[+] \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{\text{bubble}} = S_{\text{in}}[-] + \left(S_{\text{bare}}[\text{brane}] + S_{\text{ct},q_+}[+] \right) + S_{\text{ren}}[+] - S_{\text{ren},q_+}[+]$$

Symbols proof

One can readily compute the holographic counterterms

$$S_{\text{ct},\varrho_+}[+] = -\frac{\ell_+}{\kappa^2} \int d^4\xi \sqrt{-h} \left[\frac{3}{\ell_+^2} + \frac{1}{4}R + \frac{\ell_+^2 \log \varrho_+}{8} \left(R_{ij}R^{ij} - \frac{1}{3}R^2 \right) \right]$$



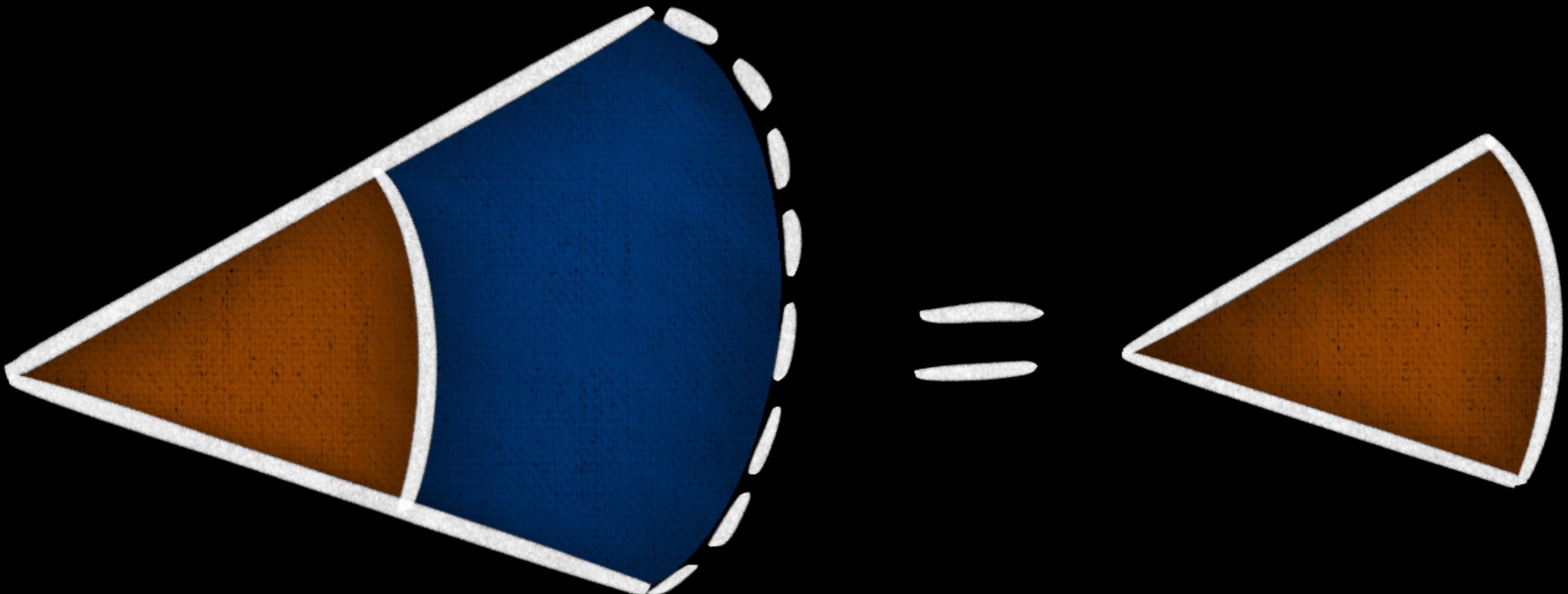
$$- \int d^4\xi \sqrt{-h} \left[\frac{3}{\kappa^2 \ell_+} \right]$$

σ_{ct}

Divergence
cancels!

$$\sigma = \sigma_{\text{ETW}} - \frac{3}{\kappa^2 \ell_+} + \mathcal{O}(\ell_+)$$

Our claim

$$\lim_{\ell_+ \rightarrow 0} \left(\text{blue sector} \cup \text{orange sector} \right) = \text{orange sector} \quad \sigma_{\text{ETW}}$$


The diagram illustrates a limit claim. On the left, a large sector is shown, divided into two parts: a blue region and an orange region. The blue region's outer boundary is dashed, indicating it is being removed in the limit. An equals sign follows. On the right, only the orange sector remains, labeled with σ_{ETW} .

Summary

Two fun take-home lessons

Absence of spacetime is a spacetime

It is of infinite negative curvature.

everywhere singular metric.

holographic in nature.

dual “CFT” with $c \rightarrow 0$

able to decay.

dS on ETW branes is straightforward

works in d dimensions and to all orders in perturbations

Some ongoing work:

↪ *embedding in Type IIB using topological terms*

↪ *early universe (cosmologists? 🥚🥚)*

↪ *Swampland Programme: signs of a “dual AdS Distance Conjecture”?*

Thank you