Notes On De Sitter Space

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de Sitter spacetime is the maximally symmetric spacetime of constant positive curva- ture. It is a solution of the vacuum Einstein equations with a positive cosmological constant. It is directly relevant for observation, in two (as fas as we know unrelated!) ways.

~~Lecture Notes on Classical de Sitter Space~~

de Sitter space is the subset deS = fhx;xi= a2 jx 2M5g: There is an isometric copy H4 q of hyperbolic space with x 0 <0. The induced metric on hyperbolic space is Riemannian and on de Sitter space is Lorentzian. Thus de Sitter space is a space-time. It is a solution of

Einstein’s equations with positive cosmological constant = 3=a2 and no matter.

Notes on de Sitter space

In mathematical physics, n-dimensional de Sitter space is a maximally symmetric Lorentzian manifold with constant positive scalar curvature. It is the Lorentzian analogue of an n-sphere. The main application of de Sitter space is its use in general relativity, where it serves as one of the simplest mathematical models of the universe consistent with the observed accelerating expansion of the universe. More specifically, de Sitter space is the maximally symmetric vacuum solution of Einstein's fie

de Sitter space - Wikipedia

Notes on Euclidean de Sitter space - NASA/ADS Note that de Sitter space has an initial and ?nal conformal boundary. (Although the diagram also appears to have left and right boundaries, these are not really boundaries – at each value of ? space is a sphere, so those lines are just the north and south poles of the sphere SD1.)

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can always ”unwrap” the hyperboloid by going to the covering space. Note that in 1 + 1 dimensions we can always switch the meaning of timelike and spacelike. Then we obtain de Sitter space dS2, that has a closed space but no closed timelike curves. In general the topology of adSn is Rn?1 ?S1 and the topology of dSn is Sn?1 ?R, so that it is only in two dimensions that de 4

ANTI-DE SITTER SPACE

Note that de Sitter space has an initial and ?nal conformal boundary. (Although the diagram also appears to have left and right boundaries, these are not really boundaries – at each value of ? space is a sphere, so those lines are just the north and south poles of the sphere SD1.) Vacuum As usual, there is no unique vacuum.

7 Thermodynamics of de Sitter space - hartmanhep.net

There are ways to cast de Sitter space with static coordinates (see de Sitter space), so unlike other FLRW models, de Sitter space can be thought of as a static solution to Einstein's equations even though the geodesics followed by observers necessarily diverge as expected from the expansion of physical spatial dimensions.

de Sitter universe - Wikipedia

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Notes On De Sitter Space - engineeringstudymaterial.net

de Sitter space has a number of good properties. It has been shown to be stable [1], and to possess positive en-ergy representations [2] (see [3] for a review of further properties of anti-de Sitter space). Recently, anti-de Sit-ter space has appeared in a surprising new context. Mal-dacena [4] has conjectured that the large N limit of cer-

arXiv:hep-th/9805087v1 14 May 1998

Just for completeness, note that Anti de Sitter space is the maximally symmetric solution to Einstein's equations with negative cosmological constant. Finally a quick note: de Sitter (Anti de Sitter) space has constant positive (negative) scalar curvature and hence is non-hyperbolic (hyperbolic).

General Relativity: What is de Sitter space? Why does it ...

It was proved by K. Akutagawa [a1], Q.M. Cheng [a2] and K.G. Ramanathan that complete space-like submanifolds with parallel mean curvature vector in a de Sitter space $ S _ {p} ^ {n + p } (c) $ are totally umbilical (cf. also Differential geometry) if 1) $ H ^ {2} \leq c $, when $ n = 2 $;

De Sitter space - Encyclopedia of Mathematics

These lectures present an elementary discussion of some background material relevant to the problem of de Sitter quantum gravity. The first two lectures discuss the classical geometry of de Sitter space and properties of quantum field theory on de Sitter space, especially the temperature and entropy of de Sitter space. The final lecture contains a pedagogical discussion of the appearance of ...

[hep-th/0110007] Les Houches Lectures on De Sitter Space

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Notes on de Sitter space and holography 5657 Keeping the AdS/CFTcorrespondencein mind, we proceed to study the action for scalar ?elds in de Sitter space as a functional of boundary data. To extend this investigation to gravity, we display a family of solutions to three-dimensional (3D) gravity with a positive

Notes on de Sitter space and holography

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~~Notes On De Sitter Space - e-actredbridgefreeschool.org~~
However, when de Sitter entropy is computed in a `stretched horizon' picture, then we argue that the correct euclidean topology is a solid torus. The solid torus shrinks and degenerates into a three-hemisphere as one goes from the ``stretched horizon'' to the horizon, giving the euclidean continuation of the causal diamond.

~~Notes on Euclidean de Sitter space - NASA/ADS~~
The isometry group of de Sitter space is therefore the Lorentz g roup S O (4 , 1). The em b edding s pace co ordinates a re v ery useful for man y calc ulations. In

~~(PDF) De Sitter Space and Spatial Topology~~
In de Sitter space there is a non-zero probability to pair-produce charged black holes from the vacuum [7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13]. The two-dimensional FRW regions in the interior of each black hole are produced dynamically, and so black hole nucleation can be regarded as the dynamical compacti?cation of two extra dimensions.