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Sequestering effects on and of vacuum decayNemanja Kaloper,^{1,*} Antonio Padilla,^{2,†} and David Stefanyszyn^{2,‡}¹*Department of Physics, University of California, Davis, California 95616, USA*²*School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD, United Kingdom*

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We consider phase transitions and their contributions to vacuum energy in the manifestly local theory of vacuum energy sequestering. We demonstrate that the absence of instabilities imposes constraints on the couplings of gravitating and nongravitating sectors, which can be satisfied in a large class of models. We further show by explicit construction that the vacuum energy contributions to the effective cosmological constant in the descendant vacua are generically strongly suppressed by the ratios of space-time volumes of parent and descendant geometries. This means that the cosmological constant in de Sitter descendant vacua remains insensitive to phase transitions which may have occurred in the course of its cosmic history.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevD.94.025022](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.94.025022)**I. INTRODUCTION**

The cosmological constant problem follows from the universality of gravity and the quantum generation of vacuum energy by virtual particles (see, e.g., Refs. [1–6]). Even the geometry of space-time in vacuum must be curved, with the curvature set by the vacuum energy density. Cosmological observations constrain it to be about 10 billion light years, implying that the scale of the vacuum energy density is about a millielectron volt. However, theoretical estimates exceed this value manyfold, giving an energy density of the vacuum possibly as high as Planckian scales, some 120 orders of magnitude too large.

This huge vacuum energy could be cancelled in a world which is either supersymmetric and/or conformally invariant. In those cases, matter spectra “conspire” to exactly cancel vacuum energy as dictated by symmetry. But our world is neither supersymmetric nor conformal at scales below TeV. An alternative has been to look for a dynamical adjustment of vacuum energy, where a degree of freedom “soaks” it all up and somehow prevents it from gravitating. A problem with realizing this in quantum field theory (QFT) is summarized by Weinberg’s no-go theorem [3] which prohibits such adjustment in any standard QFT coupled to gravity.

Such a desperate state of affairs prompted work on modifying gravity itself. Typically, changing gravity yields fast instabilities and nonlocal/acausal behavior, which conflict with the observations. However, recently we have proposed a maximally minimal modification of standard GR involving global gauge variables such as the total space-time volume [7–10], which cancels all matter vacuum energy contributions from gravitational equations. The setup uses some of the ideas advocated earlier by

Refs. [11,12]. In this proposal, *all* quantum-generated vacuum energy contributions from a protected matter sector cancel completely from gravitational equations of motion. The only vacuum energy which sources gravity is a renormalized vacuum energy, which in our proposal is automatically radiatively stable.

The numerical value of this quantity is *not* determined by the theory. However, this is fully consistent with the spirit of renormalization in QFT. Indeed, in QFT any UV sensitive physical quantities in the theory (particle masses, couplings) must be renormalized; an infinity is subtracted by a bare counterterm, and a boundary condition for the finite remainder is picked at some scale μ . Since the scale μ is completely arbitrary, after the subtraction, one is left with a family of theories characterized by the arbitrary subtraction point μ . The only way to determine the numerical value of this quantity is to match it to an observation. Once this is done, one can go on and make predictions about all the other physical quantities which are not UV sensitive.

The physical cosmological constant is a UV sensitive physical variable, including quartically divergent loop-generated contributions from QFT, which are cancelled by the bare counterterm: Einstein’s original “classical” Λ . The net result is finite *by design* because it is what sources the background vacuum energy, but its value must be measured. The trick is how one measures the cosmological constant. The very notion implies the statement that this quantity is known with arbitrary precision—by being a *constant*. But because the physical cosmological constant is a space-time filling quantity, this means that it must be measured over all space-time (this has been noted also in Ref. [13]). This deep subtlety is normally completely ignored in classical general relativity (GR) since this measurement, while being nonlocal, is “preordained” by the postulate that the cosmological constant of a particular value is given in the initial data for Einstein’s equations. In QFT, this just does not work.

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In our case [10], we can write the effective Einstein equations, $G^\mu{}_\nu = \tau^\mu{}_\nu - \Lambda_{\text{eff}}\delta^\mu{}_\nu$, where $\tau^\mu{}_\nu$ is the matter stress energy of localized sources (i.e., with vacuum energy subtracted off). What must be measured is the residual cosmological constant on the right-hand side, since it includes the finite renormalized part. It is $\Lambda_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{4}\langle\tau^\mu{}_\mu\rangle + \Delta\Lambda$, after the constant contribution is extracted from the equations by averaging over the whole space-time (denoted by $\langle\dots\rangle$). The modifications of the global sector of the theory, which can be written using a completely local action, lead to dynamical global constraints that ensure that all loop corrections precisely cancel from Λ_{eff} , once it is fixed by observations at a desired level of the loop expansion.

However, radiative stability is just one aspect of the cosmological constant problem in QFT coupled to gravity. Another aspect that is physically well defined is the issue of contributions from phase transitions [3,14–16]. The problem is that phase transitions in gravitating QFT generically change the finite part of the vacuum energy by terms of the order of $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{M}^4)$, where \mathcal{M} is the scale of the phase transition. For example, since QCD undergoes a confining phase transition at a scale $\sim\text{GeV}$, one expects that the vacuum energies of the QCD vacuum before and after the phase transition will differ by $\mathcal{O}(\text{GeV}^4) \approx 10^{46}M_{\text{Pl}}^2H_0^2$, where H_0 is the Hubble scale now. This is over 40 orders of magnitude greater than the critical energy density of the universe now. This begs the question of how the theory knows to pick the vacuum energy of the QCD vacuum *before* the phase transition just right, so that it cancels the contribution from the QCD phase transition to 46 decimal orders. A similar situation occurs with the electroweak phase transitions, grand unified theory phase transitions, inflationary dynamics, etc.

In Refs. [7,8], the problem of phase transitions and their contributions to vacuum energy was addressed qualitatively. The framework was the simple vacuum energy sequestering with global constraints. The main assumption made in that analysis was that the vacuum transition occurs instantaneously over spacelike surfaces. As a consequence, it was found that the vacuum energy contribution from the transition is suppressed by the large volume of the universe after the transition. In a way, what helped suppress the vacuum energy difference was the fact that the universe spent a relatively short time in the false vacuum. On the other hand, while this picture of the post-transition geometry might be reasonable at late times after the transition, early on it does not capture the fact that vacuum transitions affect the geometry locally, via bubble nucleation and their subsequent evolution. Further, in the original sequestering scenario, the global constraints needed the space-time volume of the universe to be finite, and the universe to collapse, and so studying local dynamics of phase transitions and ultimately the geometric picture of a cosmic multiverse was difficult [7,8]. However, the manifestly

local formulation of Ref. [10] allows us to develop a fully local description which extends the dynamics of phase transitions and bubble formation from GR to the sequestering theory.

In this paper, we study the effects of phase transitions in the matter sector on the geometry of the universe with the vacuum sequestering dynamics enforced by the 4-form gauge sectors as in Ref. [10]. We determine the post-transition geometry for the bubble dynamics using a set of adapted Israel junction conditions and analyze the possible transitions in the limit of maximally symmetric geometries which describe the possible vacua of the theory. We work in the single bubble limit because in a large universe it suffices to understand the general dynamics when the nucleation rate is small (i.e., under control in effective field theory). This is similar to the situation in GR [17]. We find that requiring the absence of catastrophic instabilities imposes constraints on the functions $\sigma(\Lambda/\mu^4)$, $\hat{\sigma}(\kappa^2/M_{\text{Pl}}^2)$, requiring their logarithmic derivatives to be positive and sufficiently large, respectively. Since these functions are largely unconstrained by perturbative dynamics, these conditions can be readily met. Once they are satisfied, the nucleation and evolution processes follow closely those of the standard GR, with no surprises. This shows that the sequestering mechanism remains consistent with the description of a universe with many phase transitions. Importantly, we compute the effect of the vacuum energy difference of the states before and after the transition on the geometry inside the bubbles of a true vacuum. It is controlled by a ratio of the space-time volumes before and after the transition, which are individually divergent. We regulate them by a time-reversal symmetric cutoff, picked out by the covariant junction conditions. In the limit when the cutoff surfaces approach the infinitely inflated past of the de Sitter (dS) parent and the infinitely inflated future of the descendent, we find that the vacuum energy corrections from the phase transitions inside the descendant bubbles are completely suppressed. This shows that the corrections to vacuum energy from phase transitions in the regions described by the true dS (or Minkowski) vacua at late times are negligible, as it should be to fit the real world.

The paper is organized as follows. In the next section, we review the local vacuum energy sequestering of Ref. [10]. In Sec. III, we study the process of vacuum energy transition, giving the description of the bubble formation and evolution in the thin wall limit, following the work of Ref. [17] for GR. In Sec. IV, we study in more detail how bubbles evolve and consider the limits when they go to their maximal extent. We also compute the corrections to the vacuum energy generated by the jump of the potential energy density in field theory and find that it is suppressed inside the bubbles of dS. We summarize in Sec. V. In the Appendixes, we give additional technical details.

II. MANIFESTLY LOCAL VACUUM SEQUESTERING: A REVIEW

The local action for sequestering is given by [10]

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{g} \left[\frac{\kappa^2(x)}{2} R - \Lambda(x) - \mathcal{L}_m(g^{\mu\nu}, \Phi) \right] + \int dx^\mu dx^\nu \dots \left[\sigma \left(\frac{\Lambda}{\mu^4} \right) \frac{F_{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma}}{4!} + \hat{\sigma} \left(\frac{\kappa^2}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2} \right) \frac{\hat{F}_{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma}}{4!} \right]. \quad (1)$$

The metric $g_{\mu\nu}$ has corresponding Ricci scalar, R , $F_{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} = 4\partial_{[\mu} A_{\nu\lambda\sigma]}$ and $\hat{F}_{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} = 4\partial_{[\mu} \hat{A}_{\nu\lambda\sigma]}$ are a pair of 4-forms, $\kappa(x)$ and $\Lambda(x)$ are scalar fields, and σ and $\hat{\sigma}$ are smooth functions of which the arguments have been normalized with respect to the field theory cutoff μ and the gravitational cutoff M_{Pl} , respectively. The functions are almost arbitrary; σ must not be a logarithm [8], and σ and $\hat{\sigma}$ must not both be linear.¹ The field theory sector is coupled to the metric minimally in the usual way. The second line in (1) is a purely nongravitating, topological sector by virtue of the absence of the metric. The pair of 4-forms plays the role of the covariant measure, and their variation fixes $\kappa(x)$ and $\Lambda(x)$ to be integration constants on shell. However, these scalars are fields which vary off shell, and their variation and selection of background values by the ensuing field equations are the origin of the constraint on the space-time average of the Ricci scalar. On shell, they are constant because of their coupling to the 4-forms, the gauge symmetries of which completely remove the local degrees of freedom. These couplings of $\kappa(x)$ and $\Lambda(x)$ to the 4-forms as well as to the gravitational sector ensure the constraint on $\langle R \rangle$ which yields the equation for the bare counterterm for the cosmological constant that guarantees cancellation of the loop corrections. Specifically, the local field equations are

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa^2 G^\mu{}_\nu &= (\nabla^\mu \nabla_\nu - \delta^\mu{}_\nu \nabla^2) \kappa^2 + T^\mu{}_\nu - \Lambda(x) \delta^\mu{}_\nu, \\ \frac{\sigma'}{\mu^4} F_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} &= \sqrt{g} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho}, & \frac{\hat{\sigma}'}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2} \hat{F}_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} &= -\frac{1}{2} R \sqrt{g} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho}, \\ \frac{\sigma'}{\mu^4} \partial_\mu \Lambda &= 0, & \frac{\hat{\sigma}'}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2} \partial_\mu \kappa^2 &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $T_{\mu\nu} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{g}} \frac{\delta}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}} \int d^4x \sqrt{g} \mathcal{L}_m(g^{\mu\nu}, \Phi)$ is the matter stress energy tensor. Taking the trace of the gravity equation and averaging over space-time fixes the value of the classical counterterm Λ (fixed to be constant by the F_4 equation of motion) as a function of $\langle T^\alpha{}_\alpha \rangle$ and $\langle R \rangle$ where $T^\alpha{}_\alpha = g^{\mu\nu} T_{\mu\nu}$ is the trace of the matter stress energy tensor. One can then

¹When both functions are linear, both 4-forms are completely specified by the geometry, which translates into a global constraint on the boundary data. There is no longer a one-to-one map between boundary data and observables; the former is 1 degree of freedom short on account of the constraint, and so the latter must relate to the fine-tuning of at least one parameter in the theory.

eliminate the dependence of $\langle R \rangle$ using the integrated equations for the two 4-forms such that

$$\Lambda = \frac{1}{4} \langle T^\alpha{}_\alpha \rangle + \Delta\Lambda \quad (2)$$

with

$$\Delta\Lambda = \frac{1}{4} \kappa^2 \langle R \rangle = -\frac{\mu^4}{2} \frac{\kappa^2 \hat{\sigma}'}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2 \sigma'} \frac{\int \hat{F}_4}{\int F_4}. \quad (3)$$

Inserting this expression into the gravity equation yields

$$\kappa^2 G^\mu{}_\nu = T^\mu{}_\nu - \frac{1}{4} \delta^\mu{}_\nu \langle T^\alpha{}_\alpha \rangle - \Delta\Lambda \delta^\mu{}_\nu. \quad (4)$$

So, as claimed above, the vacuum energy contributions to the energy momentum tensor ($T^\mu{}_\nu = -\delta^\mu{}_\nu V_{\text{vac}}$) will drop out and not source curvature. We refer the reader to Ref. [10] for more details.

In the presence of a boundary, the action (1) must be supplemented with extra terms in order to have a well-defined variational principle. These are the analog of the Gibbons-Hawking term in general relativity [18], and they will affect the computation of tunnelling rates in the next section. To this end, we supplement the action with the following boundary term,

$$\int d^3x \sqrt{h} \kappa^2(x) K, \quad (5)$$

where K is the trace of the extrinsic curvature on the boundary and h_{ij} is the induced metric. Variation of the action with respect to the metric and κ now yields a boundary term [19],

$$\int d^3x \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{h} [-\kappa^2 (K^{ij} - K h^{ij})] \delta h_{ij} + \sqrt{h} K \delta \kappa^2, \quad (6)$$

where we have used $n^a \partial_a \kappa^2 = 0$ which follows from the bulk equations of motion. For the action to be stationary under such a variation, one normally imposes Dirichlet boundary conditions on both the metric and κ . However, we do not do so here. Dirichlet boundary conditions on either Λ and κ would interfere with the global constraints that arise from bulk variations and are crucial to the sequestering mechanism. Instead, we imagine imposing Neumann boundary conditions on the two scalars, which physically means that there is no momentum loss from the scalar through the boundary. However, since the scalars are constant on shell, the Neumann boundary conditions are really redundant since they are automatically satisfied by the solutions of the field equations.

For the action to be stationary under all field variations, we impose an alternative boundary condition on the metric,

$$\delta h_{ij} = -\frac{\delta\kappa^2}{\kappa^2} h_{ij}, \quad (7)$$

and Dirichlet boundary conditions on the 3-forms. The choice (7) is actually equivalent to a Dirichlet boundary condition on the *Einstein frame* metric. In any event, it now follows that the variation of the full action does indeed vanish on shell, as required by a well-defined action and variational principle.

III. INCLUSION OF SEQUESTERING: MATERIALIZATION OF THE BUBBLE

Let us now look at the case when the matter sector has two vacua with different vacuum energy. We will treat the system semiclassically and allow for the matter sector to tunnel quantum mechanically between vacua. To derive the tunnelling rates, we must compute the bounce, a solution to the Euclidean field equations² that interpolates between the two vacua. In the limit where the difference in the energy density between vacua is small compared with the height of the barrier separating them, we can describe the transition region using a thin wall approximation [20]. Generically, one expects vacuum decay to be dominated by Euclidean configurations that are $O(4)$ invariant [21,22]. We will therefore also take a bounce geometry with rotational invariance such that $ds^2 = dr^2 + \rho^2(r)d\chi^2$ where $d\chi^2 = \gamma_{ij}dx^i dx^j$ is the unit 3-sphere in the Euclidean signature.

In a neighborhood of the wall, we can set up a coordinate system such that the wall is centered at $r = 0$ with $r > 0$ corresponding to the exterior of a bubble (which we will denote \mathcal{M}_+) and $r < 0$ the interior (which we denote \mathcal{M}_-). Due to the rotational invariance, all fields are now only dependent on the radial coordinate r . In particular, we have the following nonzero components for the 3-forms:

$$A_{ijk} = A(r)\sqrt{\gamma}\epsilon_{ijk}, \quad \hat{A}_{ijk} = \hat{A}(r)\sqrt{\gamma}\epsilon_{ijk}. \quad (8)$$

Λ and κ are constant on shell, while the remaining field equations reduce to the following set of ordinary differential equations

$$3\kappa^2\left(\frac{\rho'^2}{\rho^2} - \frac{1}{\rho^2}\right) = -(\Lambda + V(r)), \quad (9)$$

$$\kappa^2\left(\frac{\rho'^2}{\rho^2} - \frac{1}{\rho^2} + 2\frac{\rho''}{\rho}\right) = -(\Lambda + V(r) + \sigma_w\delta(r)), \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\sigma'}{\mu^4}A'(r) = \rho^3, \quad (11)$$

²The Wick rotation to the Euclidean signature is $t \rightarrow -it_E$, $S \rightarrow iS_E$.

$$\frac{\sigma'}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}\hat{A}'(r) = -3\left(\frac{1}{\rho^2} - \frac{\rho'^2}{\rho^2} - \frac{\rho''}{\rho}\right)\rho^3. \quad (12)$$

Here, we have taken the thin wall limit, modelling the contributions from vacuum energy as a step function,

$$V(r) = \begin{cases} V_+ & r > 0 \\ V_- & r < 0, \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

and the wall as a delta function weighted by its tension σ_w . Away from the bubble wall, we see that

$$\rho(r) = \frac{1}{q} \sin q(r_0 + \epsilon r), \quad (14)$$

where $\epsilon = \pm 1$, and

$$q^2 = \frac{\Lambda + V}{3\kappa^2}$$

represents the local value of the vacuum curvature. The expression (14) holds for q real or pure imaginary and in the limit that $q \rightarrow 0$, corresponding to sections of the sphere, hyperboloid, and plane, respectively.³ r_0 is an integration constant that can take different values on either side of the wall. The solutions for the 3-forms are

$$A(r) = A_0 + \frac{\mu^4}{\sigma'} \int_0^r \rho^3 dr, \quad (15)$$

$$\hat{A}(r) = \hat{A}_0 - 6\frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{\sigma'} \int_0^r q^2 \rho^3 dr, \quad (16)$$

where again the integration constants A_0 and \hat{A}_0 can, in principle, differ on either side of the wall.

We must now impose matching conditions across the bubble wall. These normally take the form of continuity conditions on the dynamical fields and junction conditions⁴ on their normal derivatives. Here, the situation turns out to be slightly more subtle on account of the fact that not all fields are dynamical. We can extract the appropriate matching conditions by simply integrating the field equations (9) to (12) across the bubble wall. Equations (9) and (11), respectively, result in continuity conditions on the radius of the 3-sphere, ρ , and the 3-form, A , yielding

$$\frac{1}{q_+} \sin q_+ r_0^+ = \frac{1}{q_-} \sin q_- r_0^-, \quad A_0^+ = A_0^-, \quad (17)$$

where the labels \pm correspond to \mathcal{M}_\pm . In contrast, integrating Eqs. (10) and (12) across the wall, we find

³When we Wick rotate back to Lorentzian signature in the next section, these will correspond to sections of dS, AdS, and Minkowski space, respectively.

⁴In general relativity, these are usually referred to as the Israel junction conditions [23].

the following discontinuities supported by the delta function source

$$2\kappa^2 \frac{\Delta\rho'}{\rho_0} = -\sigma_w, \quad \frac{\delta'}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2} \Delta\hat{A} = 3\rho_0^2 \Delta\rho', \quad (18)$$

where $\rho_0 = \rho(0)$ and $\Delta Q = Q(0^+) - Q(0^-)$ denotes the jump across the wall. The first discontinuity (i.e., the jump in ρ') is familiar; it represents the jump in extrinsic curvature across the bubble wall as per the Israel junction conditions [23]. However, we see that we also have a second discontinuity, from which we can infer the following jump in the 3-form, \hat{A} :

$$\hat{A}_0^+ - \hat{A}_0^- = -\frac{3M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{2\kappa^2 \delta'} \rho_0^3 \sigma_w. \quad (19)$$

This discontinuity in the 3-form follows from the fact that the corresponding 4-form field strength is sourced by the curvature, which in turn gets sourced by the delta function at the wall. In a physically resolved configuration with a wall of finite thickness, clearly all fields would be continuous (at least up to a gauge transformation). That field \hat{A} , however, would vary nontrivially—with the variation becoming a sharp jump in the thin wall limit—occurs because a wall with a finite tension is charged under it. This is because \hat{A} couples to (vacuum) energy, and so tensional walls behave as membranes carrying its charge.

If we demand that the wall is supported by physically realistic matter, we require that the tension of the wall be non-negative ($\sigma_w \geq 0$). This places an important constraint on the allowed configurations following from (18),

$$\Delta\rho' = \Delta(\epsilon \cos q r_0) \leq 0. \quad (20)$$

An identical constraint is obtained in GR. We can place further constraints by taking into account the impact of tunnelling rates, which we will now compute.

In the semiclassical theory of vacuum decay in the presence of gravity, tunnelling rates describing transition between vacua are given by [17,20,24]

$$\frac{\Gamma}{V} \sim \exp^{-B/\hbar}, \quad (21)$$

where

$$B = S_E^{\text{bounce}} - S_E^\infty. \quad (22)$$

Here, S_E^{bounce} is the Euclidean action evaluated on the bounce solution, and S_E^∞ is the Euclidean action for the initial vacuum solution. The bounce solutions are just the Euclidean bubble configurations described above. The entire solution is covered by the coordinates given in the neighborhood of the wall, with r ranging from its

minimum value in the interior, r_{min}^- , to its maximum value in the exterior, r_{max}^+ , where

$$r_{\text{min}} = \begin{cases} -r_0, & \epsilon = +1, \\ r_0 - \frac{\pi}{q}, & \epsilon = -1, q^2 > 0, \\ -\infty, & \epsilon = -1, q^2 \leq 0, \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

$$r_{\text{max}} = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{q} - r_0, & \epsilon = +1, q^2 > 0, \\ \infty, & \epsilon = +1, q^2 \leq 0, \\ r_0, & \epsilon = -1. \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

The initial vacuum solution is taken to range from r_{min} to r_{max} , but without any jump in the curvature. This solution coincides with the bounce in the exterior of the bubble. To gain an intuitive picture for these configurations, consider tunnelling between vacua of positive curvature, as in Fig. 1: the initial vacuum is just a Euclidean sphere, while the bounce is two such spheres of different radii, cut and pasted together across the bubble wall.

For sequestering, the on shell Euclidean action is closely related to the one in GR, differing only by the flux terms, such that

$$B = B_{\text{GR}} - \sigma \Delta c - \hat{\sigma} \Delta \hat{c}. \quad (25)$$

Here, $B_{\text{GR}} = -2\kappa^2 \Omega_3 \Delta \left[\frac{1}{q^2} [\rho^3]_{r_{\text{min}}}^0 \right] + \sigma_w \Omega_3 \rho_0^3$ represents the tunnelling exponent computed in GR for the same geometrical configuration, and Ω_3 is the volume of the unit 3-sphere. In GR, Λ is a fixed parameter that has to be chosen by hand, in contrast to the sequestering scenario. Although the asymptotic structures of the 3-forms agree for the bounce and the initial vacuum, the net flux does not, on account of the fact that the total volumes can and do differ. Because of this, we have nontrivial values for

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta c &= \int_{\text{bounce}} F_4 - \int_{\text{initial vac}} F_4 \\ &= -\frac{\mu^4}{\sigma'} \Omega_3 \Delta \left[\int_{r_{\text{min}}}^0 dr \rho^3 \right], \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

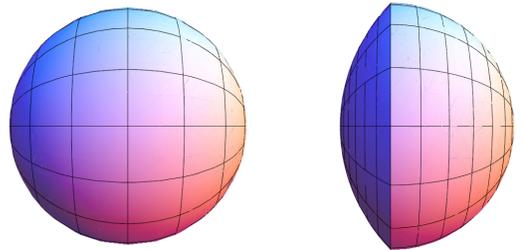


FIG. 1. Pictorial representations of an initial Euclidean vacuum with positive curvature (left) and the corresponding bounce describing tunnelling to a vacuum with lower positive curvature (right).

and

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\hat{c} &= \int_{\text{bounce}} \hat{F}_4 - \int_{\text{initial vac}} \hat{F}_4, \\ &= \frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{2\hat{\sigma}'} \Omega_3 \left(-3 \frac{\sigma_w}{\kappa^2} \rho_0^3 + 12\Delta \left[\int_{r_{\min}}^0 dr q^2 \rho^3 \right] \right). \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

One can easily show that

$$\int_{r_{\min}}^0 dr \rho^3 = -\frac{1}{3q^4} [\rho'(3 - \rho^2)]_{r_{\min}}^0. \quad (28)$$

Now, divergences in (25) can occur when $r_{\min} = -\infty$ or, in other words, when $\epsilon = -1$, and we have $q^2 \leq 0$ (i.e., planar or hyperbolic geometries). These are important since they can lead to infinitely suppressed ($B \rightarrow +\infty$) or infinitely enhanced ($B \rightarrow -\infty$) tunnelling rates. Provided we have non-negative tension in the wall, the only configurations we need to worry about are those with $\epsilon_+ = -1$ and $q_+^2 \leq 0$. These are wormhole configurations—in the Lorentzian picture, the asymptotic region of anti-de Sitter (AdS) or Minkowski space tunnels to a new vacuum. However, in GR, for these, $B_{\text{GR}} \rightarrow +\infty$, and so they are infinitely suppressed. This need not be true in sequestering. To see this, note that the divergent contribution to the tunnelling exponent goes as

$$\sim \frac{\Omega_3}{8} \left[\frac{2\kappa^2}{|q|_+^2} \left(1 + \frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^2 \hat{\sigma}}{\kappa^2 \hat{\sigma}'} \right) + \frac{\mu^4}{3|q|_+^4} \frac{\sigma}{\sigma'} \right] e^{-3|q|_+ (r_{\min}^+ - r_+^*)}. \quad (29)$$

Depending on the form of σ and $\hat{\sigma}$, this may diverge to either $+\infty$, or even $-\infty$. The latter would correspond to a catastrophic vacuum instability—the semiclassical approximation breaks down completely, and tunnelling rates are unsuppressed. However, such pathologies are avoided with a judicious choice of σ and $\hat{\sigma}$, which as we noted above are largely unconstrained by perturbative physics. This situation is in fact really similar to what happens in GR when one adds higher derivative boundary terms, which can completely alter the Euclidean actions [25]. So as in those cases, we will simply assume that a choice of boundary contributions has been made which precludes instabilities and ignore these wormhole configurations. With this, the net result is that the spectrum of

allowed configurations is identical to those in GR, as seen from Table I.

For all of the remaining configurations with walls of non-negative tension, it turns out that

$$\rho'(r_{\min}) = 1, \quad -1 \leq \rho'(0^+) \leq \rho'(0^-). \quad (30)$$

One can next show

$$B_{\text{GR}} = 2\Omega_3 \kappa^2 \rho_0^2 \Delta \left[\frac{1}{1 + \rho'(0)} \right] \geq 0, \quad (31)$$

while the flux contributions are

$$-\sigma \Delta c = \Omega_3 \frac{\mu^4 \rho_0^4}{3} \frac{\sigma}{\sigma'} \Delta \left[\frac{1}{1 + \rho'(0)} + \left(\frac{1}{1 + \rho'(0)} \right)^2 \right], \quad (32)$$

$$-\hat{\sigma} \Delta \hat{c} = -\Omega_3 M_{\text{Pl}}^2 \rho_0^2 \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\hat{\sigma}'} \Delta \left[\rho'(0) + \frac{4}{1 + \rho'(0)} \right]. \quad (33)$$

Although tunnelling is guaranteed to be suppressed in GR, once again, this is not *a priori* guaranteed for sequestering because generically the sign of the flux contributions is not fixed. As above, we must make a judicious choice of σ and $\hat{\sigma}$ in order to avoid a breakdown of the semiclassical description. If we also take into account the wormhole tunnelling rates described by (29), a sufficient condition for all tunnelling rates to remain suppressed is given by

$$\frac{\kappa^2 \hat{\sigma}'}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2 \hat{\sigma}} > 2, \quad \frac{\sigma'}{\mu^4 \sigma} > 0. \quad (34)$$

The conditions are very important since they place constraints on the theory required by the absence of rapid instabilities. These inequalities can be satisfied, for instance, using a growing exponential for σ and a monomial for $\hat{\sigma}$. When the conditions (34) hold, we find that sequestering admits exactly the same transitions as GR, albeit with slightly modified rates. Tunnelling between vacua with positive curvature can proceed in either direction, although the transition rate for tunnelling upward is significantly suppressed as in GR. If we wish to consider other values of the curvature as well (i.e., zero and negative), then tunnelling will always proceed toward

TABLE I. Summary of allowed configurations, taking into account the constraint on the tension *and* assuming wormhole nucleation suppressed in Minkowski and AdS. S denotes the sphere, H denotes the hyperboloid, and planar limits can be extracted from the table simply by taking q_+ or q_- to vanish.

	$S_+ - S_-$	$S_+ - H_-$	$H_+ - S_-$	$H_+ - H_-$
$\epsilon_{\pm} = 1$	$(qr_0)_+ \geq (qr_0)_-$	Allowed	Not allowed	$ q _+ \leq q _-$
$\epsilon_{\pm} = -1$	$(qr_0)_+ \leq (qr_0)_-$	Not allowed	Infinitely suppressed	Infinitely suppressed
$\epsilon_+ = 1, \epsilon_- = -1$	$\langle qr_0 \rangle \in [\pi/2, \pi]$	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed
$\epsilon_+ = -1, \epsilon_- = 1$	$\langle qr_0 \rangle \in [0, \pi/2]$	Allowed	Infinitely suppressed	Infinitely suppressed

vacua of lower curvature, with the reverse process proving impossible. The interior of bubbles of zero or negative curvature can only contain the center of the geometry as opposed to the asymptotic region ($\epsilon_- = +1$). Similarly, the exterior regions of zero or negative curvature must always contain the asymptotics ($\epsilon_+ = +1$).

To get some intuition as to the origin of the bounds (34), note that the Euclidean action for a sphere of radius $1/q$ is given by

$$S_E^{\text{GR}} = -6\pi^2 \frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{q^2}, \quad (35)$$

for GR, and

$$S_E^{\text{seq}} = -6\pi^2 \frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{q^2} \left(\frac{\kappa^2}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2} - 2 \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sigma'} \right) - 2\pi^2 \frac{\mu^4}{q^4} \frac{\sigma}{\sigma'}, \quad (36)$$

for sequestering. When the bounds (34) are saturated, we see that the Euclidean action for a sphere of any radius vanishes in sequestering. This represents a critical point where the qualitative behavior changes: when the bounds are satisfied, increasing the radius of the sphere always lowers the Euclidean action, just as it does in GR. When the bounds are not satisfied, this is no longer true. The bounds guarantee qualitatively similar behavior to GR, favoring transitions that lower the dS curvature. Of course, the sequestering corrections can and do alter the rate at which the Euclidean action decreases with the curvature of the sphere, and this will affect tunnelling rates.

Let us for simplicity examine the same two special, but illuminating, cases as [20]. The first is decay from positive into zero curvature ($q^2 \rightarrow 0$). We then have $\rho'(0^-) = 1$ and $\rho'(0^+) \in [-1, 1]$. The tunnelling exponent is

$$B = B_{\text{GR}} \left[1 + \frac{\mu^4}{12q^2\kappa^2} \frac{\sigma}{\sigma'} s(8-3s) - \frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{\kappa^2} \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sigma'} s \right], \quad (37)$$

where $B_{\text{GR}} = \Omega_3 \frac{\kappa^2}{q^2} s^2$ and

$$s = 1 - \rho'(0^+) = \frac{\sigma_w^2}{2\kappa^4 q^2} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \sigma_w^2/4\kappa^4 q^2} \right). \quad (38)$$

For this process, sequestering can either enhance or suppress tunnelling relative to GR, depending on the choice of σ and $\hat{\sigma}$, and the size of the bubble. As with GR, the dominant processes correspond to nucleation of small bubbles, with $0 \leq s \ll 1$, for which

$$B \approx B_{\text{GR}} \left[1 + \frac{2\mu^4}{3q^2\kappa^2} \frac{\sigma}{\sigma'} s - \frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{\kappa^2} \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sigma'} s \right]. \quad (39)$$

Assuming the conditions (34) hold, we see that for large jumps in curvature tunnelling is enhanced by the sequester, as the hatted fluxes win out, whereas for small jumps it is

suppressed, since the unhatted fluxes win out in this case. We can understand this intuitively by once again studying the Euclidean actions for a sphere (35), (36). For high curvatures, the first term in (36) dominates, and we see that sequestering reduces the rate at which the action decreases, in comparison to GR. This should make tunnelling easier as there is less suppression. At low curvatures, the second term dominates, and sequestering enhances the rate at which the action decreases, making tunnelling more difficult.

Next, we consider decay from zero to negative curvature ($0 \rightarrow -|q|^2$). We have $\rho'(0^+) = 1$ and $\rho'(0^-) \geq 1$, so that the tunnelling exponent is given by

$$B = B_{\text{GR}} \left[1 - \frac{\mu^4}{12|q|^2\kappa^2} \frac{\sigma}{\sigma'} s(8-3s) - \frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{\kappa^2} \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sigma'} s \right], \quad (40)$$

where $B_{\text{GR}} = \Omega_3 \frac{\kappa^2}{|q|^2} s^2$ and

$$s = 1 - \rho'(0^-) = -\frac{\sigma_w^2}{2\kappa^4 |q|^2} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \sigma_w^2/4\kappa^4 |q|^2} \right). \quad (41)$$

As emphasized in Ref. [20], there are no sensible solutions with $|q|^2 < \sigma_w^2/4\kappa^4$. This is already well understood; for a transition to occur, the energy stored in the wall should compensate for the energy deficit inside the bubble, and in AdS space, the bubble wall simply cannot get big enough for this to happen. Indeed, this result was recently shown to extend beyond the thin wall limit [26,27].

Again, as in GR, the dominant processes correspond to nucleation of small bubbles, with $0 < -s \ll 1$. For the decay of Minkowski into AdS, this limit yields a tunnelling exponent,

$$B \approx B_{\text{GR}} \left[1 - \frac{2\mu^4}{3|q|^2\kappa^2} \frac{\sigma}{\sigma'} s - \frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{\kappa^2} \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sigma'} s \right]. \quad (42)$$

Recall from Ref. [20] that in GR gravitational effects are seen to help stabilize the false Minkowski vacuum (see, however, Ref. [28]). Assuming the conditions (34) hold, we see that sequestering enhances this effect even further.

IV. INCLUSION OF SEQUESTERING: GROWTH OF THE BUBBLE

Once the bubble has materialized, we can track its subsequent evolution by Wick rotating the bounce solution back to Lorentzian signature. In a neighborhood of the bubble wall, the geometry is described by the metric

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + \rho(r)^2 (-d\tau^2 + \cosh^2 \tau d\Omega_2^2), \quad (43)$$

where

$$\rho(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{q_+} \sin q_+ (\epsilon_+ r + r_0^+), & r > 0, \\ \frac{1}{q_-} \sin q_- (\epsilon_- r + r_0^-), & r < 0, \end{cases} \quad (44)$$

with the wall itself at $r = 0$. The interior and exterior correspond to sections of maximally symmetric space-time, i.e., Minkowski ($q^2 = 0$), dS ($q^2 > 0$), or AdS ($q^2 < 0$), although it will be important to realize that these coordinates do not cover the entire space in the Lorentzian signature. $\tau = 0$ is a special point since it corresponds to a minimal spacelike surface with vanishing extrinsic curvature. This represents a stationary point in the geometry where one may consistently Wick rotate to Euclidean time and connect to the bounce solution. It follows that $\tau = 0$ corresponds to the nucleation time; before this, there is no wall, and the entire solution lies in the initial vacuum (labelled with a “+”). Afterward, we have an expanding bubble separating two distinct vacua (labelled with “+” and “-”). We saw in the previous section that the allowed configurations match those in GR. In other words, (i) we may tunnel between dS vacua in either direction, although the process which increases the dS curvature is suppressed; (ii) all other allowed tunnelling processes serve to reduce the curvature; (iii) if the exterior of a bubble is Minkowski or AdS, it must include the asymptotic region; and (iv) if the interior of a bubble is Minkowski or AdS it must not include the asymptotic region (i.e., no wormholes).

Now, the dynamics of the sequestering scenario is sensitive to the global structure of the solution, so Coleman’s coordinate patch (43) is inadequate for a complete description. We therefore switch to global coordinates capable of covering the entire maximally symmetric space-time. These are described in detail in the Appendix. We summarize the main features here. For dS in global coordinates, the metric is given by

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + \frac{\cosh^2 qt}{q^2} (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\Omega_2^2), \quad (45)$$

where $t \in (-\infty, \infty)$ and $\theta \in [0, \pi]$. Tunnelling can occur at any of the minimal spacelike surfaces

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\tanh qt}{\tanh \alpha}, \quad (46)$$

parametrized by the constant α . Indeed, as shown in the Appendix, one can locally map these surfaces to the $\tau = 0$ surface in Coleman’s coordinate patch.

For the Minkowski vacuum, the globally defined metric is given by

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + du^2 + u^2 d\Omega_2^2, \quad (47)$$

where $t \in (-\infty, \infty)$ and $u \in [0, \infty)$, with minimal spacelike surfaces occurring at $t = t_0$, constant. Again, it is shown in the Appendix that one can locally map these

surfaces to the tunnelling surface $\tau = 0$ in Coleman’s coordinates.

Finally, for AdS in global coordinates,

$$ds^2 = -\frac{\cosh^2 |q|u}{|q|^2} dt^2 + du^2 + \frac{\sinh^2 |q|u}{|q|^2} d\Omega_2^2, \quad (48)$$

where $t, u \in (-\infty, \infty)$. Again, the minimal spacelike surfaces that map to $\tau = 0$ correspond to $t = t_0$, constant.

Up until the minimal spacelike surface, the solution lies in a single vacuum described by the appropriate global coordinate system. Once the bubble has nucleated, we have two distinct vacua separated by the bubble wall. As shown in the Appendix, in the global coordinate systems, the wall itself is located at

$$\text{dS: } \cos qr_0 = \cosh \alpha \cosh qt \cos \theta - \sinh \alpha \sinh qt,$$

$$\text{flat: } r_0^2 = u^2 - (t - t_0)^2,$$

$$\text{AdS: } \cosh |q|r_0 = \cosh |q|u \cos(t - t_0).$$

Outside the wall, the initial vacuum solution persists. Inside the wall, a new vacuum appears, again described by an appropriate global coordinate system. The interior solution is cut off in space at the position of the wall, and in the past by a suitable minimal surface.

When the interior solution corresponds to a portion of AdS space, there is an additional feature, already noted by Coleman *et al.* in GR [20,29]. The interior AdS geometry is unstable against gravitational collapse, with a curvature singularity on the surface,

$$\cosh |q|u \cos(t - t_0) = -1. \quad (49)$$

Armed with the global structure of our solutions, we can proceed to compute the integrated fluxes of the 4-forms, which control the vacuum energy contributions in the bulk. As in the Euclidean case, we denote these respectively as c and \hat{c} ,

$$c = \int F_{(4)} = \frac{\mu^4}{\sigma'} \int d^4x \sqrt{g}, \quad (50)$$

$$\hat{c} = \int \hat{F}_{(4)} = -\frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{2\hat{\sigma}'} \int d^4x \sqrt{g} R, \quad (51)$$

although generically the integrated Lorentzian fluxes will differ from their Euclidean counterparts.

For any given solution, the space-time is split into the volume before bubble nucleation (denoted by \mathcal{V}_b^+), the volume of the exterior of the bubble after nucleation (denoted by \mathcal{V}_a^+), and the volume of the interior of the bubble after nucleation (denoted by \mathcal{V}_a^-). There is also the bubble wall, although its contribution will never be particularly significant. In any event, the integrated fluxes can be calculated explicitly on a solution,

$$c = \frac{\mu^4}{\sigma} (\mathcal{V}_b^+ + \mathcal{V}_a^+ + \mathcal{V}_a^-), \quad (52)$$

$$\hat{c} = -\frac{6M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{\hat{\sigma}} [(q^2 \mathcal{V}_b)^+ + (q^2 \mathcal{V}_a)^+ + (q^2 \mathcal{V}_a)^-]. \quad (53)$$

The total space-time volume is the sum $\mathcal{V}_{\text{total}} = \mathcal{V}_b^+ + \mathcal{V}_a^+ + \mathcal{V}_a^-$. Equations (52) and (53) can be rewritten as equations for the total cosmological constants in the two vacua as

$$q_+^2 = -\frac{\mu^4 \hat{\sigma}'}{6M_{\text{Pl}}^2 \sigma' c} \hat{c} + \frac{\Delta q^2}{1 + \mathcal{I}}, \quad (54)$$

$$q_-^2 = -\frac{\mu^4 \hat{\sigma}'}{6M_{\text{Pl}}^2 \sigma' c} \hat{c} - \frac{\Delta q^2}{1 + \mathcal{I}^{-1}}, \quad (55)$$

where

$$\Delta q^2 = q_+^2 - q_-^2 = \frac{\Delta V}{3\kappa^2}, \quad (56)$$

and

$$\mathcal{I} = \frac{\mathcal{V}_b^+ + \mathcal{V}_a^+}{\mathcal{V}_a^-}. \quad (57)$$

Consistent with the variational principle, we treat c and \hat{c} as fixed and extract the above expressions (54), (55), for the local curvature.

At this point, we can see that these equations are the key for understanding the effect of sequestering on the vacuum energy contributions by phase transitions, given by the jump in vacuum energy, ΔV , which is induced by the transition inside each bubble. The influence of the jump on the geometry of the region where it is observed is controlled by the ratios of volumes before and after bubble nucleation, in a way similar to the intuitive picture of volume controlled corrections in global sequester [7,8]. Technically, we see that if $\mathcal{I} \gg 1$ we have that $q_+^2 = -\frac{\mu^4 \hat{\sigma}'}{6M_{\text{Pl}}^2 \sigma' c} \hat{c}$, and so the exterior curvature is completely insensitive to the jump in vacuum energy and is given entirely by the residual cosmological constant. In contrast, in this case, the interior curvature would be strongly dependent on ΔV . The reverse is true when $\mathcal{I} \ll 1$, and in general, the ratio \mathcal{I} determines which cosmological constant has the least sensitivity to the local vacuum energy.

This behavior is of crucial importance for the physics of vacuum energy induced by the phase transition. We can summarize it very simply: vacuum energy is most efficiently sequestered in the vacuum that dominates the space-time volume; the more it dominates, the more efficient the sequester in that region.

Again, as in Refs. [7,8], the vacuum energy was more efficiently sequestered at late times the earlier the

transition, except now we have a fully local description, which is physically more realistic. We give the relevant space-time volumes and their ratios in Appendix D. They formally diverge in the limit of infinite past and future, but the junction conditions which follow from covariance ensure that the divergence rates are the same. Thus, the ratios are finite, and the regulator completely cancels. This cosmological version of the l'Hôpital theorem yields the following ratios for various geometries before and after the transition,

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{dS} \rightarrow \text{dS}} \sim \frac{q_-}{q_+}, \quad (58)$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{dS} \rightarrow M} = 0, \quad (59)$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{dS} \rightarrow \text{AdS}} = \infty, \quad (60)$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{M \rightarrow \text{AdS}} = \infty, \quad (61)$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{AdS} \rightarrow \text{AdS}} = \infty, \quad (62)$$

where $\mathcal{I}_{X \rightarrow Y}$ denotes tunnelling from X to Y , where X, Y are dS, Minkowski (M), and AdS.

Consider the dS to dS transitions, for which transitions can occur in either direction. These are clearly of main phenomenological interest. For these initial and final geometries, the transitions from high to low curvature have $q_- < q_+$, and so the bubble interior is less sensitive to the jump in vacuum energy than the exterior. The reverse is true for (highly suppressed) transitions from low to high curvature. This is a fundamentally important result. It tells us that in the low curvature vacua the vacuum energy contributions are most efficiently sequestered. Intuitively, this follows from the fact that an inertial observer is causally connected to a larger volume the *lower* the dS curvature—once a proper ratio of measures before and after the transition is set up by the junction conditions—and as we have seen, large volumes sequester most efficiently. That vacuum energy in low curvature, near-Minkowski vacua are efficiently sequestered is hardly trivial; one could easily have imagined a scenario in which a near-Minkowski vacuum was only possible whenever the residual cosmological constant was tuned against the jump in vacuum energy. However, thanks to the *dynamics* of sequestering, such tuning is *not necessary*. If we take the residual cosmological constant to be small compared to the jump in vacuum energy, we are guaranteed to get a vacuum of low curvature. This is in addition to the cancellation of the radiative corrections—sequestering here simply automatically protects the smallness of curvature in the vacua which start with small curvature to begin with, from any source of contamination.

This extends beyond dS to dS transitions to the transitions describing including Minkowski \rightarrow AdS. The latter

are, of course, complicated by the fact that gravitational collapse occurs inside an AdS bubble. Generically, the vacuum with least the absolute value of curvature is the one that is least sensitive to the jump in vacuum energy.⁵ In other words, generically, no fine-tuning against vacuum energy is required to achieve a low curvature vacuum in sequestering, even when tunnelling effects are taken into account.

We conclude this section with a brief comment on our choice of regulator for the space-time volume divergences: the expressions we derived for the volume ratios $\mathcal{I}_{X \rightarrow Y}$ above used a particular choice of volume regulator, as specified in the Appendix. It was based on global coordinates and constant time slices. In particular, for dS space, we cut the volumes of at constant global time and then take that cutoff to infinity. This choice guarantees that we cover the entire space and no more when the cutoff is removed. The regulators in Minkowski and AdS space were chosen along the same lines.

V. SUMMARY

Classical field theory is blind to the number of stable vacua with different energies. In quantum theory, dynamics of tunnelling permits transitions between different vacua, with well-established semiclassical methods describing the transition via bubble nucleation. In a gravitational context, such transitions result in a change of the space-time curvature. The difference corresponds to the energy difference of the two vacua. Here, we have considered such transitions, along the lines of Coleman and De Luccia [20], only now in the context of the sequestering proposal [7–10]. In particular, we work with the manifestly local vacuum energy sequestering [10], where the radiative corrections to vacuum energy are automatically sequestered away from the gravitational field equations, rendering the vacuum curvature radiatively stable, in stark contrast to what happens in GR. In the global sequestering, it has been argued that the same occurs with vacuum energy transition from phase transitions [7,8]. Here, we show this occurs in the local theory, where the dynamics of phase transitions occurs via bubble nucleation. Our main result is that, generically, the effects of the transition in vacuum energy are most efficiently sequestered in vacua with low absolute curvature, i.e., near Minkowski. This means that near-Minkowski vacua (e.g., dS with small curvature) are automatically safe from vacuum energy corrections

induced by phase transitions, just as they are safe from quantum radiative corrections; the locally small value of the vacuum curvature is stable against matter loops and against the transition in vacuum energy.

To ensure the absence of catastrophic instabilities in the theory, we must impose conditions (34) on the auxiliary functions controlling the couplings on the bare Planck scale and the bare cosmological constant to the topological sector which controls the sequester. Once we pick these couplings, tunnelling between vacua goes through in qualitatively the same way as GR: the allowed transitions generically lower the vacuum curvature. The one exception to this rule is the upward transitions between dS vacua that are highly suppressed, as in GR. Curiously, the sequestering corrections render near-Minkowski vacua more stable than they would be in GR. Tunnelling from high dS curvature to Minkowski is enhanced relative to GR, while tunnelling from Minkowski to AdS is suppressed relative to GR. There is no obvious reason to expect that this particular feature will be generic to all adaptations of the sequestering proposal that exploit similar cancellation mechanisms.

Sequestering effects become very significant for the determination of the local value of the vacuum curvature. Generically, it turns out that the effect of vacuum energy, and in particular the scale of the transition, is very efficiently sequestered in the vacuum region that dominates the space-time volume. The opposite is true in the vacuum region with less space-time volume. For the allowed configurations, this means that the vacuum energy contributions in near-Minkowski vacua are generically the most efficiently sequestered. We can understand this intuitively from the point of view of an inertial observer in dS space, the static patch of which is larger the smaller the curvature (in the units of the Compton wavelength of a proton, say). So, such observers do not have to fine tune the residual cosmological constant to cancel jumps in vacuum energy in order to protect their “nearness” to the Minkowski vacuum. Note that this outcome is in stark contrast to GR where one always has to fine tune the bare cosmological constant against the transition scale in order to achieve a small vacuum curvature.

Our analysis of phase transitions in sequestering may open up a window to future tests of the proposal. For example, it was recently suggested that phase transitions in the interior of neutron stars could affect their mass to size distribution, while cosmological phase transitions can affect the propagation of primordial gravitational waves [30]. Phase transitions may also lead to detectable gravitational wave signals at ground and space based interferometers [31]. As we have seen, phase transition contributions to vacuum energy are partially—but very efficiently—cancelled in sequestering, with the size of cancellation controlled by the relevant volume ratios. It would be interesting to consider the implications of these effects for concrete experimental searches.

⁵There is one exception to this rule: tunnelling from a dS vacuum with large curvature to an AdS vacuum with small (absolute) curvature. Then, the ratio \mathcal{I} is infinite, meaning it is the large exterior dS curvature that is insensitive to the vacuum energy. Indeed, there is a clear discontinuity between dS \rightarrow Minkowski tunnelling and dS \rightarrow AdS tunnelling, since gravitational collapse occurs inside the bubble of the latter.

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APPENDIX A: MAXIMALLY SYMMETRIC SPACE-TIMES

Here, we briefly review maximally symmetric space-times and their coordinate covers that were used in this paper. We begin with dS space in four dimensions which is best described as a hyperboloid embedded in five-dimensional (5D) Minkowski space. This makes the $SO(1, 4)$ symmetry group of dS space manifest since the hyperboloid breaks the translational invariance of Minkowski space but leaves intact the Lorentz invariance. dS space with a radius of curvature $1/q$ is described by the surface $W^2 + R^2 - T^2 = 1/q^2$ embedded in 5D Minkowski with the metric $ds_5^2 = -dT^2 + dW^2 + dR^2 + R^2 d\Omega_2^2$ where $d\Omega_2^2$ describes a 2-sphere ($d\Omega_2^2 = d\chi^2 + \sin^2 \chi d\phi^2$). In global coordinates (t, θ, χ, ϕ) , the metric on the hyperboloid is

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + \frac{\cosh^2 qt}{q^2} (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\Omega_2^2), \quad (\text{A1})$$

where $t \in (-\infty, \infty)$ and $\theta \in [0, \pi]$. The mapping from the embedding coordinates to the global coordinates on the hyperboloid is

$$W = \frac{1}{q} \cosh qt \cos \theta, \quad (\text{A2})$$

$$R = \frac{1}{q} \cosh qt \sin \theta, \quad (\text{A3})$$

$$T = \frac{1}{q} \sinh qt. \quad (\text{A4})$$

Coleman's coordinates that only cover a patch of dS space are given by

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + \rho^2(r) (-d\tau^2 + \cosh^2 \tau d\Omega_2^2), \quad (\text{A5})$$

where

$$\rho(r) = \frac{\sin q(\epsilon r + r_0)}{q} = \frac{\sin Q(r)}{q}, \quad (\text{A6})$$

defining $Q(r) = q(\epsilon r + r_0)$. Although these coordinates describe (a portion of) the same hyperboloid, we define its mapping from the embedding space using different Minkowskian coordinates. This ensures that a point on the waist of the hyperboloid at $\tau = 0$ can be mapped to a point with arbitrary time in global coordinates. Since the

hyperboloid is Lorentz invariant, we can describe the same surface by performing a boost along the W direction with rapidity α . The global coordinates are then mapped to Coleman's by

$$\cos Q(r) = \cosh \alpha \cosh qt \cos \theta - \sinh \alpha \sinh qt,$$

$$\sin Q(r) \sinh \tau = \cosh \alpha \sinh qt - \sinh \alpha \cosh qt \cos \theta,$$

$$\sin Q(r) \cosh \tau = \cosh qt \sin \theta.$$

A similar description of AdS space exists; however, in four dimensions, the symmetry group of the embedding manifold is $SO(2, 3)$ rather than $SO(1, 4)$. Therefore, AdS space is described by the surface $W^2 + T^2 - R^2 = 1/|q|^2$ embedded in $ds_5^2 = -dT^2 - dW^2 + dR^2 + R^2 d\Omega_2^2$. In global coordinates (t, u, χ, ϕ) , the metric on the hyperboloid is

$$ds^2 = -\frac{\cosh^2 |q|u}{|q|^2} dt^2 + du^2 + \frac{\sinh^2 |q|u}{|q|^2} d\Omega_2^2, \quad (\text{A7})$$

where $t \in (-\infty, \infty)$, $u \in [0, \infty)$ and the mapping from the embedding coordinates to the global ones is

$$W = \frac{1}{|q|} \cosh |q|u \cos t, \quad (\text{A8})$$

$$T = \frac{1}{|q|} \cosh |q|u \sin t, \quad (\text{A9})$$

$$R = \frac{1}{|q|} \sinh |q|u. \quad (\text{A10})$$

Using Coleman's coordinates, the metric is equivalent to Eq. (A5) with

$$\rho(r) = \frac{\sinh |q|(\epsilon r + r_0)}{|q|} = \frac{\sinh Q(r)}{|q|}, \quad (\text{A11})$$

where now $Q(r) = |q|(\epsilon r + r_0)$. Ensuring that $\tau = 0$ maps to an arbitrary global time, we make use of the $SO(2, 3)$ symmetry in the embedding manifold and perform a rotation in the $T-W$ plane before mapping to Coleman's coordinates. The relevant mapping is now

$$\cosh Q(r) = \cosh |q|u \cos(t - t_0), \quad (\text{A12})$$

$$\sinh Q(r) \sinh \tau = \cosh |q|u \sin(t - t_0), \quad (\text{A13})$$

$$\sinh Q(r) \cosh \tau = \sinh |q|u, \quad (\text{A14})$$

where t_0 is the angle of rotation.

The remaining maximally symmetric space-time is Minkowski space with a vanishing cosmological constant. In terms of Coleman's coordinates, this corresponds to the same metric of Eq. (A5) but with $\rho(r) = \epsilon r + r_0$ and in

global coordinates has the usual flat metric $ds^2 = -dt^2 + du^2 + u^2 d\Omega_2^2$. The mapping from Coleman's coordinates to global coordinates is given by

$$u = \rho(r) \cosh \tau, \quad (\text{A15})$$

$$t = \rho(r) \sinh \tau + t_0. \quad (\text{A16})$$

Again, in order that $\tau = 0$ maps to an arbitrary global time, we have used the translational invariance of Minkowski space to shift the temporal coordinate before defining the mapping.

APPENDIX B: LOCATION OF AdS SINGULARITY

As shown in Ref. [29], an AdS interior suffers from a curvature singularity due to the collapse of the bubble in the future. So we need to cut off the spacetime at this surface. Here, we calculate where this surface is in global coordinates. A coordinate singularity occurs at $Q(r) = 0$ in Coleman's coordinates so at this point we change to cosmological coordinates with

$$ds^2 = -d\eta^2 + \bar{\rho}^2(\eta)(d\lambda^2 + \sinh^2 \lambda d\Omega_2^2), \quad (\text{B1})$$

where $\bar{\rho}(\eta) = \sin |q|\eta/|q|$. Again, we can describe this space-time as an embedding in a 5D space-time with symmetry $SO(2, 3)$. The embedding is

$$\bar{W} = \frac{\cos |q|\eta}{|q|}, \quad (\text{B2})$$

$$\bar{T} = \frac{\sin |q|\eta}{|q|} \cosh \lambda, \quad (\text{B3})$$

$$\bar{R} = \frac{\sin |q|\eta}{|q|} \sinh \lambda. \quad (\text{B4})$$

From Ref. [29], a curvature singularity forms at $\eta = \pi/|q|$. We use the same embedding coordinates when mapping to the cosmological ones as we do when mapping to Coleman's such that

$$\cosh Q(r) = \cos |q|\eta, \quad (\text{B5})$$

$$\sinh Q(r) \sinh \tau = \sin |q|\eta \cosh \lambda, \quad (\text{B6})$$

$$\sinh Q(r) \cosh \tau = \sin |q|\eta \sinh \lambda. \quad (\text{B7})$$

From Eq (B6), the singularity is at $\cosh Q(r) = -1$, and so in global coordinates, the curvature singularity corresponds to the surface $\cosh |q|u \cos(t - t_0) = -1$ by Eq. (A12).

APPENDIX C: SPACE-TIME VOLUMES

The volume of dS space in global coordinates is

$$\frac{V_{\text{total}}^{\text{dS}}}{\Omega_2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \frac{\cosh^3 qt}{q^3} \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin^2 \theta. \quad (\text{C1})$$

The volume of AdS space in global coordinates is

$$\frac{V_{\text{total}}^{\text{AdS}}}{\Omega_2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \int_0^\infty du \frac{\cosh |q|u \sinh^2 |q|u}{|q|^3}. \quad (\text{C2})$$

The volume of Minkowski space in global coordinates is

$$\frac{V_{\text{total}}^M}{\Omega_2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt \int_0^\infty du u^2. \quad (\text{C3})$$

Each volume is divergent, and so they need to be regulated on the relevant surface. We only care about the ratio of the volumes so the divergent behavior in each case is sufficient to determine the behavior of the ratios.

There are generic regions of space-time that appear in each of our bubble geometries. In dS, there are three volumes that may be of interest, as shown in Fig. 2. Let us compute these volumes: for $X = A, B, C$, we have

$$\frac{V_X^{\text{dS}}}{\Omega_2} = \int_X dt d\theta \frac{\cosh^3 qt \sin^2 \theta}{q^3}. \quad (\text{C4})$$

The nucleation surface representing the boundary of region A corresponds to time $\tau = 0$ in Coleman's coordinates and the surface $\tanh qt = \tanh \alpha \cos \theta$ in global coordinates, i.e.,

$$t_{\text{tun}}(\theta) = \frac{1}{q} \tanh^{-1}(\tanh \alpha \cos \theta). \quad (\text{C5})$$

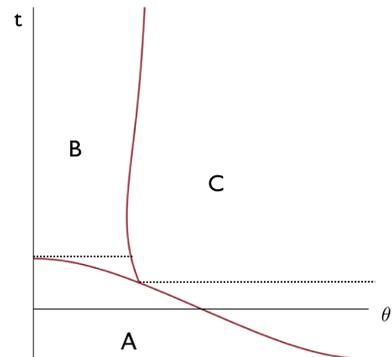


FIG. 2. Slicing of space-time volumes in global coordinates for tunnelling involving dS vacua. Region A describes the era before nucleation of a bubble, while regions B and C can be either the interior or exterior of a bubble depending on the configuration. Regions B and C are each split into two parts by a dotted black line to make the integrals simpler to handle.

The wall separating regions B and C is at $r=0$ and corresponds to the surface $\cos qr_0 = \cosh \alpha \cosh qt \cos \theta - \sinh \alpha \sinh qt$ in global coordinates, i.e.,

$$\theta_{\text{wall}}(t) = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\cos qr_0 + \sinh \alpha \sinh qt}{\cosh \alpha \cosh qt} \right). \quad (\text{C6})$$

The volume of region A diverges as $t \rightarrow -\infty$, and we must regulate it, cutting the space-time off at $t = -t_{\text{reg}}$. This region of space-time is defined up until bubble nucleation, and so the upper limit of the t integral is given by the nucleation surface $t = t_{\text{tun}}(\theta)$, which is finite for finite α . The volume is

$$\frac{V_A^{\text{dS}}}{\Omega_2} = \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin^2 \theta \int_{-t_{\text{reg}}}^{t_{\text{tun}}(\theta)} dt \frac{\cosh^3 qt}{q^3}. \quad (\text{C7})$$

Performing the t integral, we have

$$\frac{V_A^{\text{dS}}}{\Omega_2} = \int_0^\pi d\theta \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{3q^4} [\sinh qt (\cosh^2 qt + 2)]_{-t_{\text{reg}}}^{t_{\text{tun}}(\theta)}. \quad (\text{C8})$$

Since t_{tun} is finite, the integral is dominated by the regulated surface and can therefore be approximated by

$$\frac{V_A^{\text{dS}}}{\Omega_2} \sim \frac{\pi}{48q^4} e^{3qt_{\text{reg}}}. \quad (\text{C9})$$

We now consider the volumes after bubble nucleation. For region B , we have

$$\frac{V_B^{\text{dS}}}{\Omega_2} = \int_0^{\theta_{\text{wall}}(t)} d\theta \sin^2 \theta \int_{t_\dagger}^{t_{\text{reg}}} dt \frac{\cosh^3 qt}{q^3}, \quad (\text{C10})$$

where we have ignored the contribution from below the dotted black line (at $t = t_\dagger$) since it is finite even as we remove the regulator. Note that the late time regulator at $t = t_{\text{reg}}$ is assumed to be equal in size to the early time regulator $t = -t_{\text{reg}}$. This choice guarantees that, in the absence of a wall, the volume in $t \geq 0$ is exactly equal to the volume in $t \leq 0$. Doing the integrals,

$$\frac{V_B^{\text{dS}}}{\Omega_2} \sim \left(\cos^{-1}(\tanh \alpha) - \frac{\tanh \alpha}{\cosh \alpha} \right) \frac{1}{48q^4} e^{3qt_{\text{reg}}}. \quad (\text{C11})$$

For region C ,

$$\frac{V_C^{\text{dS}}}{\Omega_2} = \int_{\theta_{\text{wall}}(t)}^\pi d\theta \sin^2 \theta \int_{t_\star}^{t_{\text{reg}}} dt \frac{\cosh^3 qt}{q^3}. \quad (\text{C12})$$

Again, we dropped the contribution from below the dotted black line (at $t = t_\star$) since it is finite even as we remove the regulator. Performing the integrals yields

$$\frac{V_C^{\text{dS}}}{\Omega_2} \sim \left(\pi - \cos^{-1}(\tanh \alpha) + \frac{\tanh \alpha}{\cosh \alpha} \right) \frac{1}{48q^4} e^{3qt_{\text{reg}}}. \quad (\text{C13})$$

Note that $V_A^{\text{dS}} \sim V_B^{\text{dS}} + V_C^{\text{dS}} \sim V_{\text{total}}^{\text{dS}}/2$.

Now, consider the relevant sections of AdS space, as shown in Fig. 3. Again, we have three volumes of interest, for $X = A, B, C$,

$$\frac{V_X^{\text{AdS}}}{\Omega_2} = \int_X dt du \frac{\cosh |q|u \sinh^2 |q|u}{|q|^3}. \quad (\text{C14})$$

The nucleation surface corresponding to the boundary of region A is $\tau = 0$, which in global coordinates translates to $\cosh |q|u \sin(t - t_0) = 0$. Taking the principle root for definiteness, we have $t = t_0$. The wall separating regions B and C is at $r = 0$ which in global coordinates corresponds to $\cosh |q|r_0 = \cosh |q|u \cos(t - t_0)$, i.e.,

$$t_{\text{wall}}(u) = t_0 + \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\cosh |q|r_0}{\cosh |q|u} \right) \in \left(t_0, t_0 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right). \quad (\text{C15})$$

For tunnelling into AdS, there is an added complication due to the singularity in the AdS interior in region B . In the previous section, we showed that this lies at

$$t_{\text{sing}}(u) = t_0^- + \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{-1}{\cosh |q|_u} \right) \in \left(t_0^- + \frac{\pi}{2}, t_0^- + \pi \right). \quad (\text{C16})$$

Consider first the volume of the region A , before bubble nucleation. This is given by

$$\frac{V_A^{\text{AdS}}}{\Omega_2} = \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} dt \int_0^{u_{\text{reg}}} du \frac{\cosh |q|u \sinh^2 |q|u}{|q|^3}. \quad (\text{C17})$$

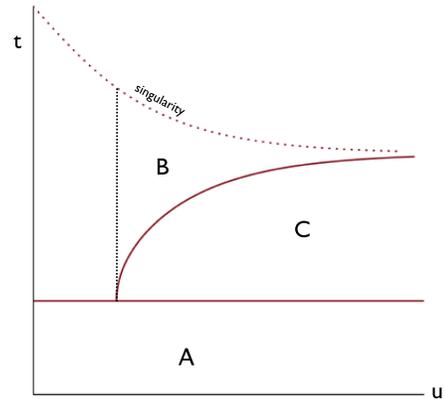


FIG. 3. Slicing of space-time volumes in global coordinates for tunnelling involving AdS vacua. Region A corresponds to the time before nucleation of a bubble, region B to a bubble interior, and region C to a bubble exterior for the allowed configurations. Region B is split into two parts by a dotted black line to make the integrals simpler to handle and is also cut off by a singularity.

This has two divergent directions. For now, we regulate in u only, cutting off the integral at $u = u_{\text{reg}}$, such that

$$\frac{V_A^{\text{AdS}}}{\Omega_2} \sim \frac{1}{24|q|^4} e^{3|q|u_{\text{reg}}} \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} dt. \quad (\text{C18})$$

Now, consider region B , which corresponds to the interior of an AdS bubble. Cutting off the AdS space at the singularity surface, we find that the volume is given by

$$\frac{V_B^{\text{AdS}}}{\Omega_2} = \int_{u_*}^{u_{\text{reg}}} du \frac{\cosh |q|u \sinh^2 |q|u}{|q|^3} \int_{t_{\text{wall}}(u)}^{t_{\text{sing}}(u)} dt, \quad (\text{C19})$$

where we have neglected the finite part to the left of dotted black line (at $u = u_*$). We regulate the divergence in the integral by cutting it off at $u = u_{\text{reg}}$. This yields a leading order contribution:

$$\frac{V_B^{\text{AdS}}}{\Omega_2} \sim \frac{(1 + \cosh |q|r_0)}{8|q|^4} e^{2|q|u_{\text{reg}}}. \quad (\text{C20})$$

For region C , corresponding to the an AdS exterior, we have

$$\frac{V_C^{\text{AdS}}}{\Omega_2} = \int_{u_{\text{wall}}(t_0)}^{u_{\text{reg}}} du \frac{\cosh |q|u \sinh^2 |q|u}{|q|^3} \int_{t_0}^{t_{\text{wall}}(u)} dt, \quad (\text{C21})$$

where again we have regulated the u integral by cutting it off at $u = u_{\text{reg}}$. We approximate this volume as

$$\frac{V_C^{\text{AdS}}}{\Omega_2} \sim \frac{\pi}{48|q|^4} e^{3|q|u_{\text{reg}}}. \quad (\text{C22})$$

Finally, we turn to the relevant sections of Minkowski space, as shown in Fig. 4. Again, we have three volumes to calculate, for $X = A, B, C$,

$$\frac{V_X^M}{\Omega_2} = \int_X dt du^2. \quad (\text{C23})$$

Tunnelling can occur at the boundary of region A , which is given by global time $t = t_0$. The wall separating B and C is given by $u_{\text{wall}}(t) = \sqrt{r_0^2 + (t - t_0)^2}$, or equivalently $t_{\text{wall}}(u) = t_0 + \sqrt{u^2 - r_0^2}$. The initial volume, of region A , is

$$\frac{V_A^M}{\Omega_2} = \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} dt \int_0^{u_{\text{reg}}} duu^2. \quad (\text{C24})$$

This has two divergent directions, but for now we only regulate the u integral, at $u = u_{\text{reg}}$, yielding

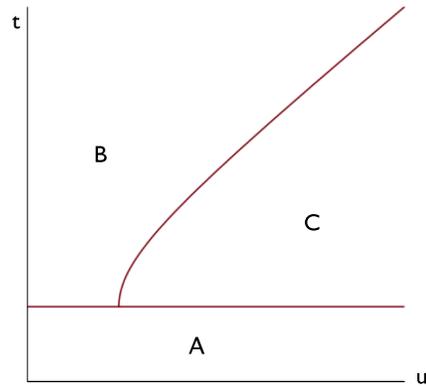


FIG. 4. Dissection of space-time volumes in global coordinates for tunnelling involving Minkowski vacua. Region A corresponds to the time before nucleation of a bubble, region B to a bubble interior, and region C to a bubble exterior for the allowed configurations.

$$\frac{V_A^M}{\Omega_2} \sim \frac{u_{\text{reg}}^3}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} dt. \quad (\text{C25})$$

For region B , we must regulate the time integral, cutting it off at $t = t_{\text{reg}}$, such that

$$\frac{V_B^M}{\Omega_2} = \int_{t_0}^{t_{\text{reg}}} dt \int_0^{u_{\text{wall}}(t)} duu^2 \sim \frac{t_{\text{reg}}^4}{12}. \quad (\text{C26})$$

Finally, for region C , we regulate the u integral, just as we did for region A , yielding

$$\frac{V_C^M}{\Omega_2} = \int_{u_{\text{wall}}(t_0)}^{u_{\text{reg}}} duu^2 \int_{t_0}^{t_{\text{wall}}(u)} dt \sim \frac{u_{\text{reg}}^4}{4}. \quad (\text{C27})$$

APPENDIX D: VOLUME RATIOS

We shall now compute the ratio $\mathcal{I} = \frac{\mathcal{V}_b^+ + \mathcal{V}_a^+}{\mathcal{V}_a^-}$ for each of the allowed configurations. We start with tunnelling between dS vacua, for which there are four configurations, ultimately corresponding to the four possible arrangements of the geometries after bubble nucleation (i.e., BB, BC, CB, and CC). The summary of results is

$$\mathcal{V}_b^+ \sim \frac{\pi}{48q_+^4} e^{3q_+ t_{\text{reg}}}, \quad (\text{D1})$$

$$\mathcal{V}_a^+ \sim f_+(\alpha_+) \frac{\pi}{48q_+^4} e^{3q_+ t_{\text{reg}}}, \quad (\text{D2})$$

$$\mathcal{V}_a^- \sim f_-(\alpha_-) \frac{\pi}{48q_-^4} e^{3q_- t_{\text{reg}}}, \quad (\text{D3})$$

where the form of the coefficients f_{\pm} depends on the chosen orientation (i.e., BB, BC, CB, or CC). To relate the

regulators inside and outside the bubble, we match the geometries at their point of intersection with the wall. In other words, we match the radius of the 2-sphere at this intersection point, $\frac{1}{q} \cosh q t_{\text{reg}} \sin \theta_{\text{wall}}(t_{\text{reg}})$, yielding

$$\left(\frac{e^{q t_{\text{reg}}}}{q \cosh \alpha} \right)_+ = \left(\frac{e^{q t_{\text{reg}}}}{q \cosh \alpha} \right)_-, \quad (\text{D4})$$

at large values of the t_{reg} . This equation is just the Israel junction condition on the surface of the bubble in the angular directions.

This now allows us to compare the volume terms inside and outside of the bubble, ultimately yielding a ratio of the form

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{dS} \rightarrow \text{dS}} \sim \frac{\cosh^3 \alpha_+}{\cosh^3 \alpha_-} \left(\frac{1 + f_+(\alpha_+)}{f_-(\alpha_-)} \right) \frac{q_-}{q_+}. \quad (\text{D5})$$

We neglect possible zeros or singular points in the coefficient of $\frac{q_-}{q_+}$ since these will only occur for very precise nucleation times, and are not generic.

Now, consider tunnelling between AdS vacua. From the previous section, we now have

$$\mathcal{V}_b^+ \sim \frac{1}{24|q|_+^4} e^{3|q|_+ u_{\text{reg}}^+} \int_{-\infty}^{t_0^+} dt, \quad (\text{D6})$$

$$\mathcal{V}_a^+ \sim \frac{\pi}{48|q|_+^4} e^{3|q|_+ u_{\text{reg}}^+}, \quad (\text{D7})$$

$$\mathcal{V}_a^- \sim \frac{(1 + \cosh |q|_- r_0^-)}{8|q|_-^4} e^{2|q|_- u_{\text{reg}}^-}. \quad (\text{D8})$$

Matching the radius of the 2-sphere at the intersection of the regulators with the wall now gives

$$\left(\frac{e^{|q| u_{\text{reg}}}}{|q|} \right)_+ = \left(\frac{e^{|q| u_{\text{reg}}}}{|q|} \right)_-, \quad (\text{D9})$$

for large u_{reg} . Using this to compute the corresponding ratio gives

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{AdS} \rightarrow \text{AdS}} \rightarrow \infty. \quad (\text{D10})$$

For tunnelling from dS into AdS, we have

$$\mathcal{V}_b^+ \sim \frac{\pi}{48q_+^4} e^{3q_+ t_{\text{reg}}^+}, \quad (\text{D11})$$

$$\mathcal{V}_a^+ \sim f_+(\alpha_+) \frac{\pi}{48q_+^4} e^{3q_+ t_{\text{reg}}^+}, \quad (\text{D12})$$

$$\mathcal{V}_a^- \sim \frac{(1 + \cosh |q|_- r_0^-)}{8|q|_-^4} e^{2|q|_- u_{\text{reg}}^-}. \quad (\text{D13})$$

Matching the radius of the 2-sphere at the intersection of the regulators with the wall gives

$$\left(\frac{e^{q t_{\text{reg}}}}{q \cosh \alpha} \right)_+ = \left(\frac{e^{|q| u_{\text{reg}}}}{q} \right)_-, \quad (\text{D14})$$

for large t_{reg} and u_{reg} . This implies that the ratio is

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{dS} \rightarrow \text{AdS}} \rightarrow \infty, \quad (\text{D15})$$

where we once again neglect any nongeneric behavior occurring at special isolated choices of α_+ .

We now turn to transitions to Minkowski vacua. For tunnelling from dS into Minkowski, we have

$$\mathcal{V}_b^+ \sim \frac{\pi}{48q_+^4} e^{3q_+ t_{\text{reg}}^+}, \quad (\text{D16})$$

$$\mathcal{V}_a^+ \sim f_+(\alpha_+) \frac{\pi}{48q_+^4} e^{3q_+ t_{\text{reg}}^+}, \quad (\text{D17})$$

$$\mathcal{V}_a^- \sim \frac{(t_{\text{reg}}^-)^4}{12}. \quad (\text{D18})$$

Matching the regulators now gives

$$\left(\frac{e^{q t_{\text{reg}}}}{2q \cosh \alpha} \right)_+ = t_{\text{reg}}^-, \quad (\text{D19})$$

which gives

$$\mathcal{I}_{\text{dS} \rightarrow M} = 0. \quad (\text{D20})$$

As before, we ignore special cases that might occur at special isolated choices of α_+ .

Finally, we consider tunnelling from Minkowski into AdS, for which

$$\mathcal{V}_b^+ \sim \frac{(u_{\text{reg}}^+)^3}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{t_0^+} dt, \quad (\text{D21})$$

$$\mathcal{V}_a^+ \sim \frac{(u_{\text{reg}}^+)^4}{4}, \quad (\text{D22})$$

$$\mathcal{V}_a^- \sim \frac{(1 + \cosh |q|_- r_0^-)}{8|q|_-^4} e^{2|q|_- u_{\text{reg}}^-}. \quad (\text{D23})$$

Matching the regulators, we find

$$u_{\text{reg}}^+ = \left(\frac{e^{|q| u_{\text{reg}}}}{2|q|} \right)_-, \quad (\text{D24})$$

and so

$$\mathcal{I}_{M \rightarrow \text{AdS}} \rightarrow \infty. \quad (\text{D25})$$

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