

“The $w < -1$ side of quintessence”

in preparation with

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Overview and motivations

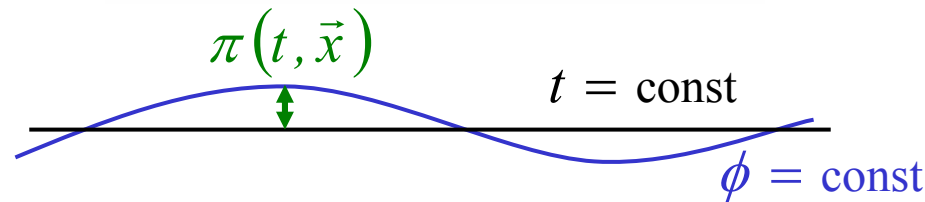
- quintessence: one degree of freedom dark energy, one field $\phi(t)$
 - quintessence is necessarily perturbed: interacts gravitationally with DM, which sources its perturbations
- general study of perturbations: derive theoretical constraints on quintessence perturbations and clustering properties
 - if $c_s^2 = 0$ quintessence clusters, if $c_s^2 = 1$ it doesn't; clustering properties can distinguish between different models
- the $w < -1$ side of quintessence
 - can phantom ($w < -1$) be stable?
stability through higher derivative operators
 - can we cross the phantom divide $w = -1$?
yes, many times



Ordinary scalar field

- action: $S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[\pm \frac{1}{2} X - V(\phi) \right], \quad X = -g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi$

- rewrite it using π : $\phi(t, \vec{x}) = \phi_0(t + \pi(t, \vec{x}))$ [Cheung, Creminelli, Fitzpatrick, Kaplan, Senatore '08]



- expand at quadratic order and rewrite it in terms of SE tensor:

$$\rho_Q = \pm \frac{1}{2} X_0 + V(\phi_0), \quad p_Q = \pm \frac{1}{2} X_0 - V(\phi_0)$$

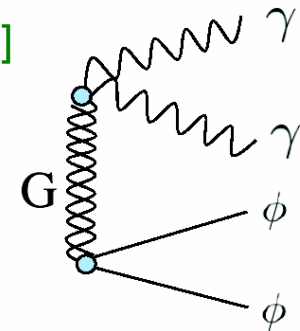
$$S = \int d^4x a^3 \left[\frac{1}{2} (\rho_Q + p_Q) \dot{\pi}^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\rho_Q + p_Q) \frac{(\nabla \pi)^2}{a^2} + \frac{3}{2} \dot{H} (\rho_Q + p_Q) \pi^2 \right]$$

$w < -1$ (phantom) \Rightarrow negative kinetic energy: ghost [Caldwell '02]

No ghost

- negative kinetic energy \Rightarrow Hamiltonian unbounded from below: healthy excitations can be amplified by negative energy one [Vikman '05]
- classically: not a problem if perturbations are small and linear
- quantum mechanically: vacuum unstable (UV divergent decay rate)

[Cline, Jeon, Moore '03]



conservative approach: forbid these excitations

k -essence perturbations

[Amendariz-Picon, Damour, Mukhanov, '99;
Amendariz-Picon, Mukhanov, Steinhardt, '00]

- action: $S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} P(\phi, X) , \quad X = -g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi$

- expand at quadratic order [Garriga, Mukhanov, '99]

$$\rho_Q = 2X_0 P_X - P_0 , \quad p_Q = P_0 \quad M^4 \equiv P_{XX} X_0^2$$

$$S = \int d^4x a^3 \left[\frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(\rho_Q + p_Q + 4M^4)}_{> 0} \dot{\pi}^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\rho_Q + p_Q) \frac{(\nabla \pi)^2}{a^2} + \frac{3}{2} \dot{H} (\rho_Q + p_Q) \pi^2 \right]$$

even for $w < -1$

- speed of sound of fluctuations: $c_s^2 = \frac{\rho_Q + p_Q}{\rho_Q + p_Q + 4M^4}$

Speed of sound

- speed of sound of fluctuations:

$$c_s^2 = \frac{\rho_Q + p_Q}{\rho_Q + p_Q + 4M^4}$$

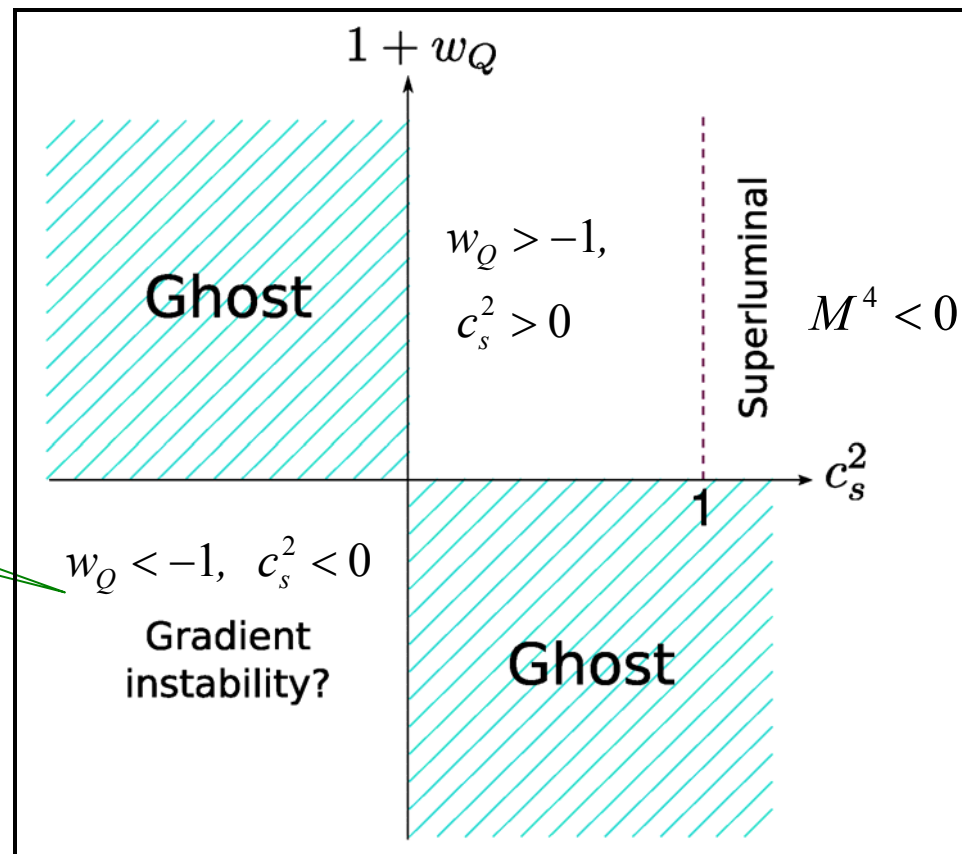
- quintessential plane:

I can have a phantom without a ghost provided I can "cure" instabilities...

- very small speed of sound?

$$c_s^2 \rightarrow 0$$

$$M^4 \gg |\rho_Q + p_Q|$$



Higher derivative terms

$$S = \int d^4 x \sqrt{-g} P(\phi, X) - \frac{\bar{M}^2}{2} (\square\phi)^2, \quad X = -g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi$$

alters the
background evolution!

$$P(X, \phi) = \frac{1}{2} (\rho_Q + p_Q + 4M^4) \dot{\pi}^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\rho_Q + p_Q) \frac{(\nabla\pi)^2}{a^2} + \frac{3}{2} \dot{H} (\rho_Q + p_Q) \pi^2$$



- given background evolution, always possible to construct an action

$$P(X, \phi) = \frac{1}{2} (p_Q - \rho_Q)(\phi) + \frac{1}{2} (\rho_Q + p_Q)(\phi) X + \frac{1}{2} M^4(\phi) (X - 1)^2$$

such that $\phi = t$ is the background solution

Higher derivative terms

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} P(\phi, X) - \frac{\bar{M}^2}{2} (\square\phi + 3H(\phi))^2, \quad X = -g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu\phi\partial_\nu\phi$$

does not alter the
background evolution

- expand at quadratic order:

$$S = \int d^4x a^3 \left[\frac{1}{2} (\rho_Q + p_Q + 4M^4) \dot{\pi}^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\rho_Q + p_Q) \frac{(\nabla\pi)^2}{a^2} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{\bar{M}^2}{2} \left(\cancel{\ddot{\pi}} + 3H\dot{\pi} - 3\dot{H}\pi - \frac{\nabla^2\pi}{a^2} \right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

- effective field theory with cutoff $M \sim \bar{M}$: $(10^{-3} \text{ eV} < M < 100 \text{ GeV})$

⇒ higher derivatives have to be treated perturbatively:

[Arkani-Hamed et al '03, Simon '91, Weinberg '08]

$$\omega \ll M \sim \bar{M} \quad \Rightarrow \quad M^4 \dot{\pi}^2 \gg \bar{M}^2 \ddot{\pi}^2$$

- **non-standard dispersion relation:**

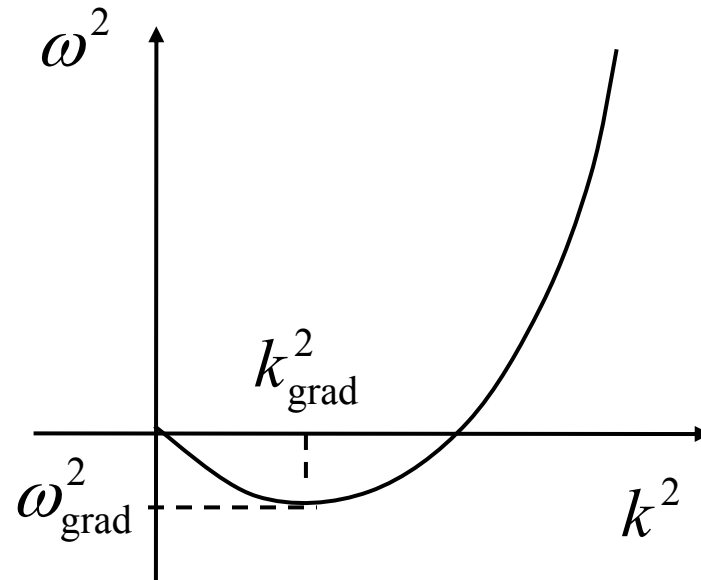
$$4M^4 \omega^2 - (\rho_Q + p_Q) \frac{k^2}{a^2} - \bar{M}^2 \frac{k^4}{a^4} = 0$$

Taming the instabilities

$$4M^4\omega^2 - (\rho_Q + p_Q)\frac{k^2}{a^2} - \bar{M}^2\frac{k^4}{a^4} = 0$$

- instability rate:

$$\omega_{\text{grad}}^2 \simeq -\frac{(\rho_Q + p_Q)^2}{\bar{M}^2 M^4} \lesssim H^2$$



- stability window: $-(1 + w_Q)\Omega_Q \lesssim \frac{\bar{M}M^2}{HM_{\text{Pl}}^2} \lesssim 1$
gradient instab. Jeans instab.

Stability region for $w < -1$

$$4M^4\omega^2 - (\rho_Q + p_Q)\frac{k^2}{a^2} - \bar{M}^2\frac{k^4}{a^4} = 0$$

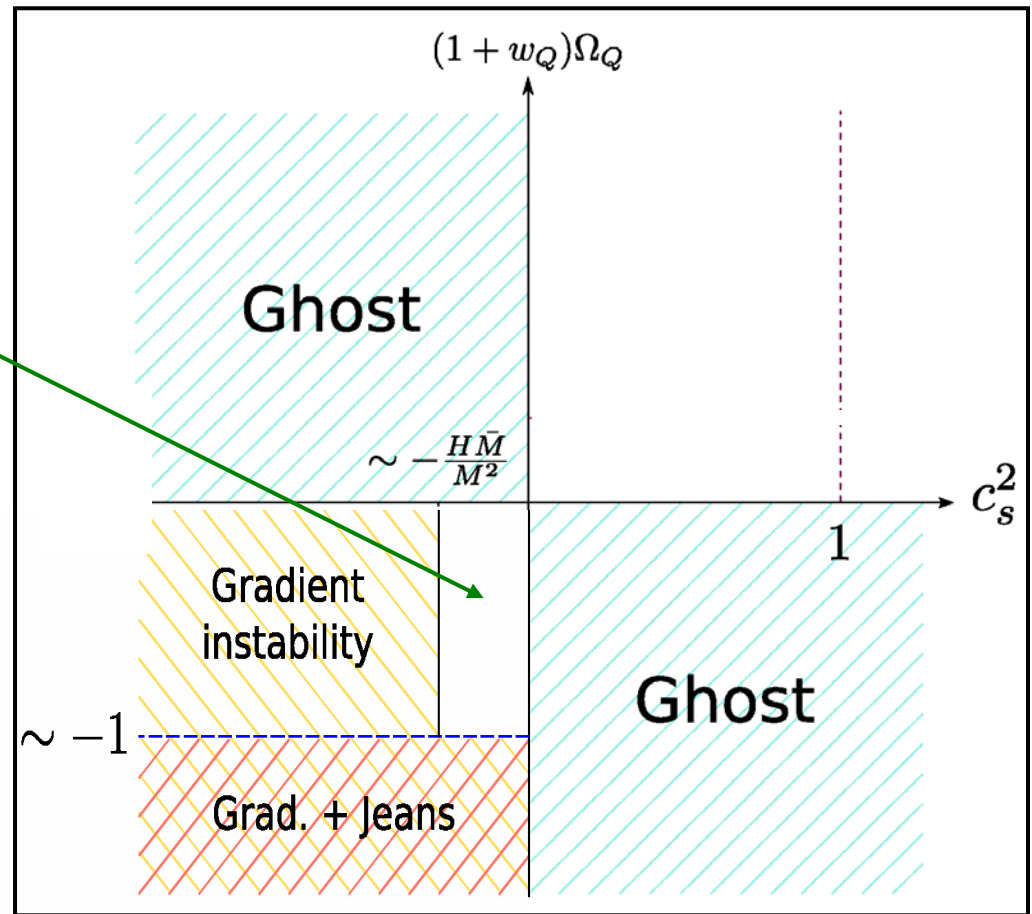
- stability window:

$$-(1 + w_Q)\Omega_Q \lesssim \frac{\bar{M}M^2}{HM_{\text{Pl}}^2} \lesssim 1$$

- extremely small sound speed:

$$-c_s^2 \lesssim \left(\frac{H_0}{M_{\text{Pl}}}\right)^{1/2} \sim 10^{-30}$$

⇒ for all practical purposes $c_s^2 = 0$



No fine-tuning: the GC limit

- for $\rho_Q + p_Q = 0$ we obtain:

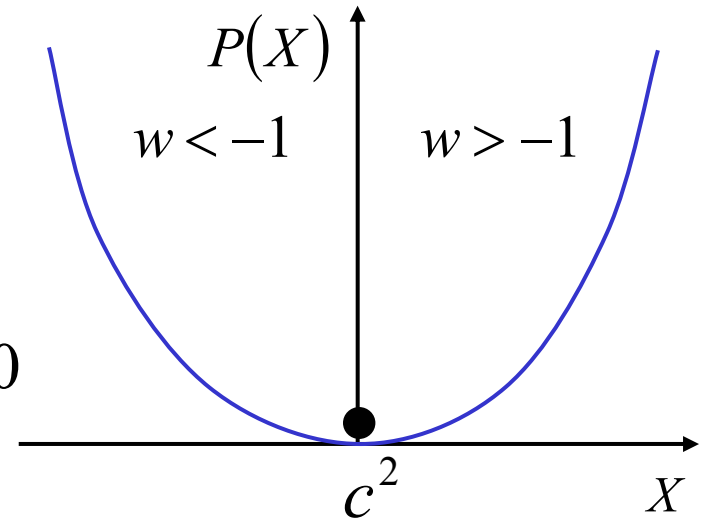
$$S = \int d^4x \left[2M^4 \dot{\pi}^2 - \frac{\bar{M}^2}{2} (\nabla^2 \pi)^2 \right]$$

Ghost Condensate theory: [Arkani-Hamed et al '03]

$$S = \int d^3x dt \sqrt{-g} P(X) + \text{h. d. ops.}$$

shift symmetry $\phi \rightarrow \phi + \lambda$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (a^3 P_{,X} \dot{\phi}) = 0 \Rightarrow \phi = ct \quad \text{and} \quad P_{,X}(c^2) = 0$$



Beyond the GC limit

$$4M^4\omega^2 - (\rho_Q + p_Q)\frac{k^2}{a^2} - \bar{M}^2\frac{k^4}{a^4} = 0$$

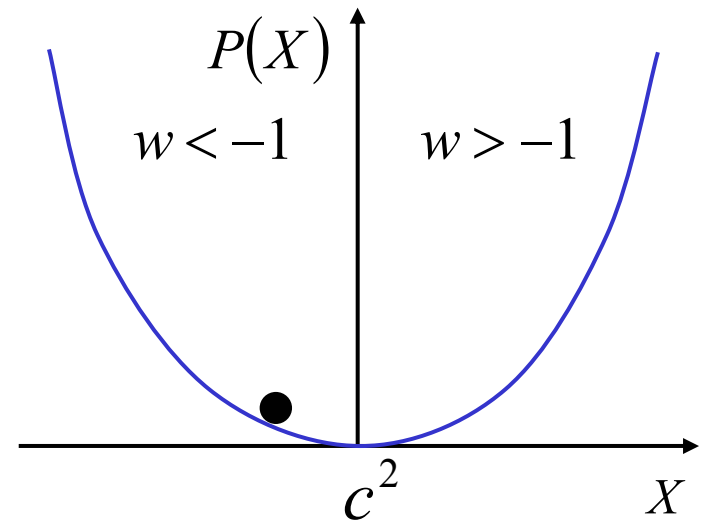
- on smaller scales $\rho_Q + p_Q \ll \bar{M}^2 k^2 / a^2$ the $w < -1$ side of quintessence is a small deviation from the GC limit:

$$S = \int d^3x dt \sqrt{-g} P(X) + \text{h. d. ops.}$$

~~shift symmetry~~ $\phi \rightarrow \phi + \lambda$

\Rightarrow stable violation of NEC!

[Creminelli, Luty, Nicolis, Senatore '06]



- on larger scales $M^4 \gg \rho_Q + p_Q \gg \bar{M}^2 k^2 / a^2$ gradients are negligible and we are left with k -essence with $c_s^2 = 0$!

Summary

$$(\rho_Q + p_Q + 4M^4) \omega^2 - (\rho_Q + p_Q) \frac{k^2}{a^2} - \bar{M}^2 \frac{k^4}{a^4} = 0$$

On cosmological scales $k \sim aH$:

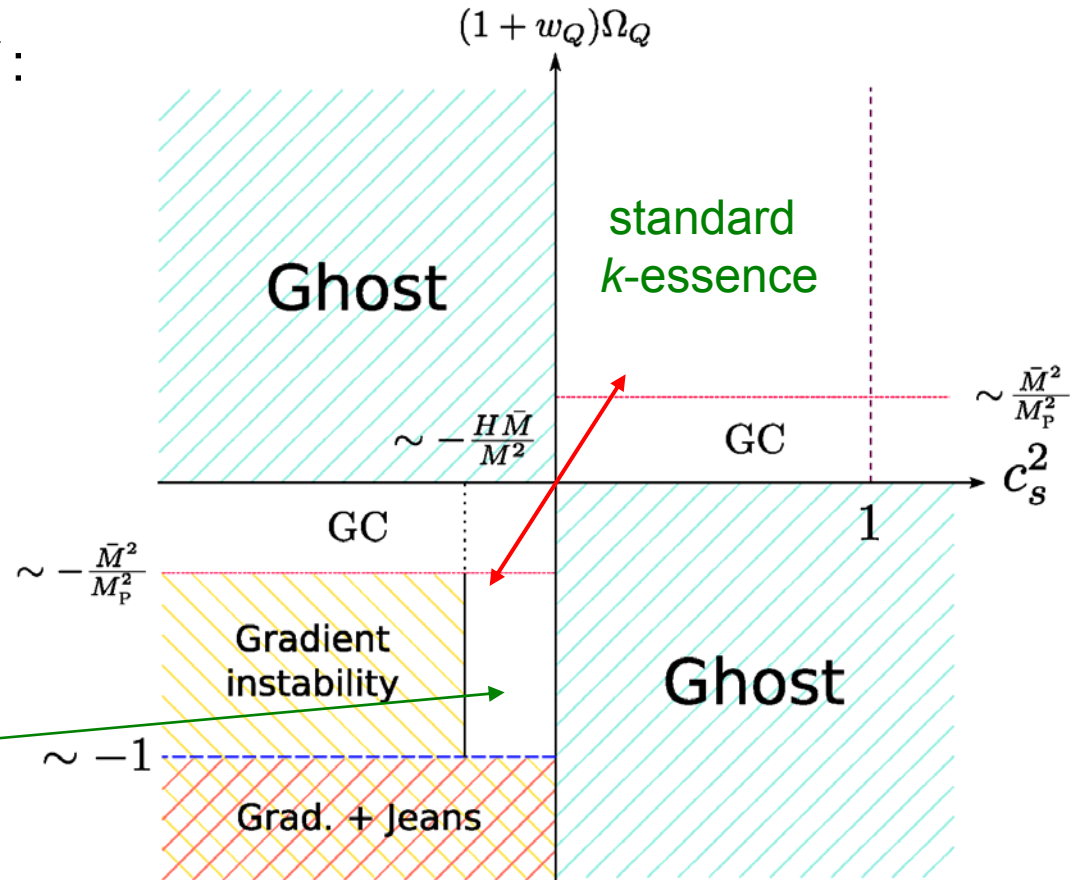
Ghost Condensate window:

$$-\frac{\bar{M}^2}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2} \lesssim (1 + w_Q)\Omega_Q \lesssim \frac{\bar{M}^2}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}$$

$\Rightarrow w \sim -1$, very close to CC value:

$$|1 + w_Q|\Omega_Q \lesssim 10^{-34}$$

k -essence
with $c_s^2 = 0$



\Rightarrow no problem in crossing the phantom divide!

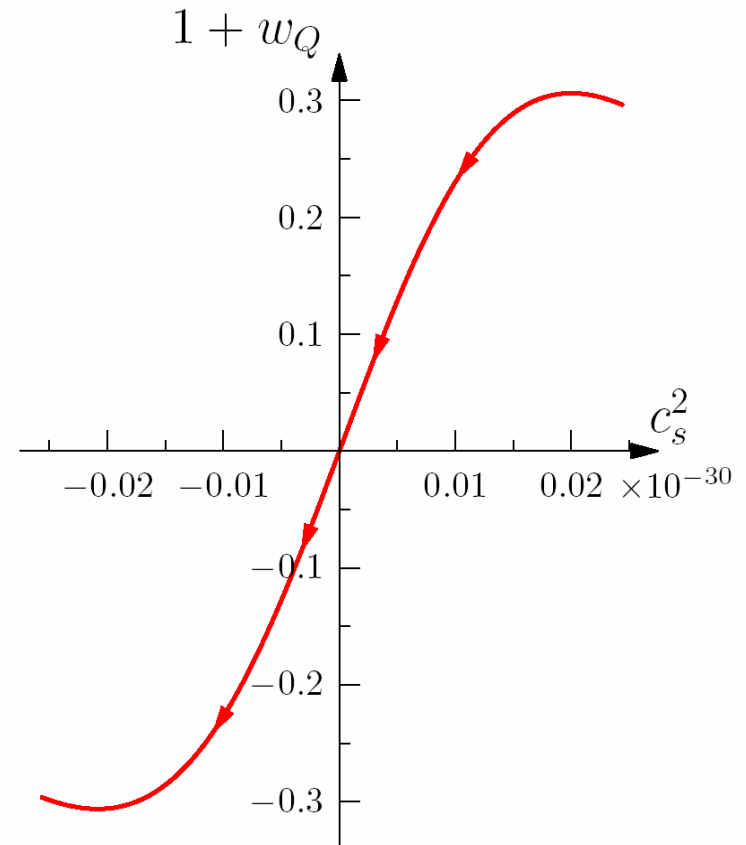
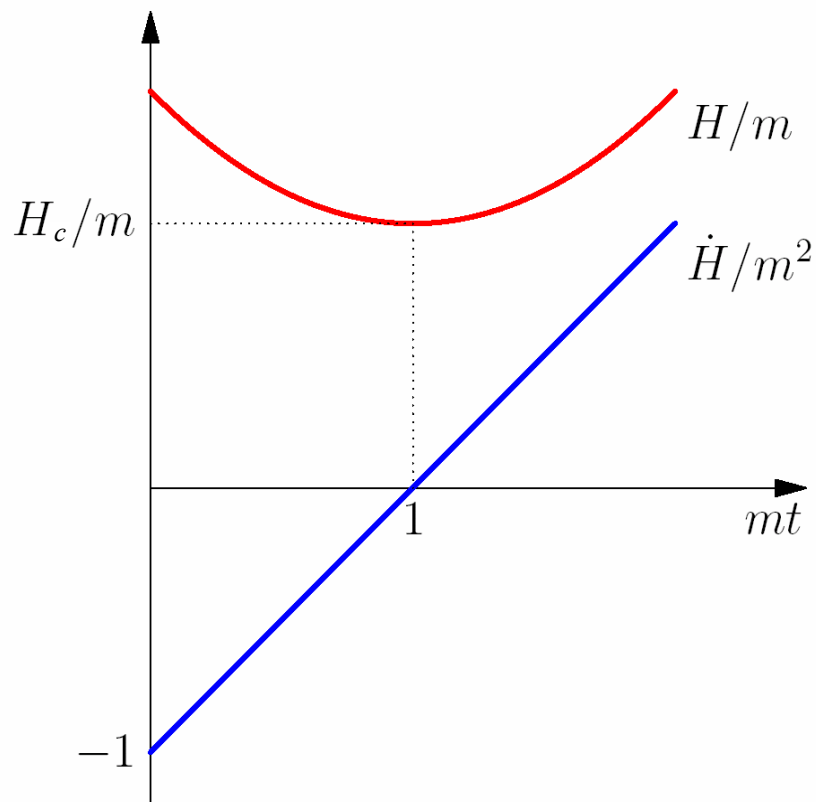
Crossing the phantom divide [Hu '04]

[Vikman '05, Caldwell, Doran '05]

- given background evolution, always possible to construct an action

$$P(X, \phi) = -3M_{\text{Pl}}^2 H^2(\phi) - M_{\text{Pl}}^2 \dot{H}(\phi)(X + 1) + \frac{1}{2}M^4(\phi)(X - 1)^2$$

such that $\phi = t$ is the background solution



Phenomenology with dark matter

- quintessence is coupled to DM through the metric (assume M.D.):
- in the GC window $w \sim -1$ the phenomenology is the same as a CC Λ :

$$\ddot{\pi} + 3H\dot{\pi} \simeq -\frac{\bar{M}^2}{12M^4 M_{\text{Pl}}^2} \frac{\nabla^2 \delta\rho_m}{a^2 H} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \delta\rho_Q \sim \frac{\bar{M}^2}{M_{\text{Pl}}^2} \delta\rho_m \lesssim 10^{-42} \delta\rho_m$$

- for $w < -1$ quintessence behave as a k -essence fluid with $c_s^2 = 0$:

$$\delta_Q = \frac{1 + w_Q}{1 - 3w_Q} \delta_m \quad \text{smaller than DM fluctuations}$$

\Rightarrow strange fluid: anti-clusters (escapes from potential wells) [Weller, Lewis '03]

model not ruled out:

- **can we distinguish $c_s^2 = 0$ from $c_s^2 = 1$?**
- **until what value of $1 + w$?**



Conclusions

- study of quintessence perturbations in a general framework of effective field theory
- higher order operators stabilize the $w < -1$ side of quintessence: standard k -essence fluid with $c_s^2 = 0$ (no fine tuning: GC theory)

explore the region $w < -1$ using $c_s^2 = 0$

- important to distinguish $c_s^2 = 0$ from $c_s^2 = 1$ in future surveys
- phantom divide can be crossed

the end of the phantom psychosis?

