
Dark energy from inflation

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CR, T. Suyama, T. Takahashi, M. Yamaguchi, S. Yokoyama:
arXiv:1006.0368

Λ CDM cosmology

The accelerated eras of the universe

Λ CDM cosmology

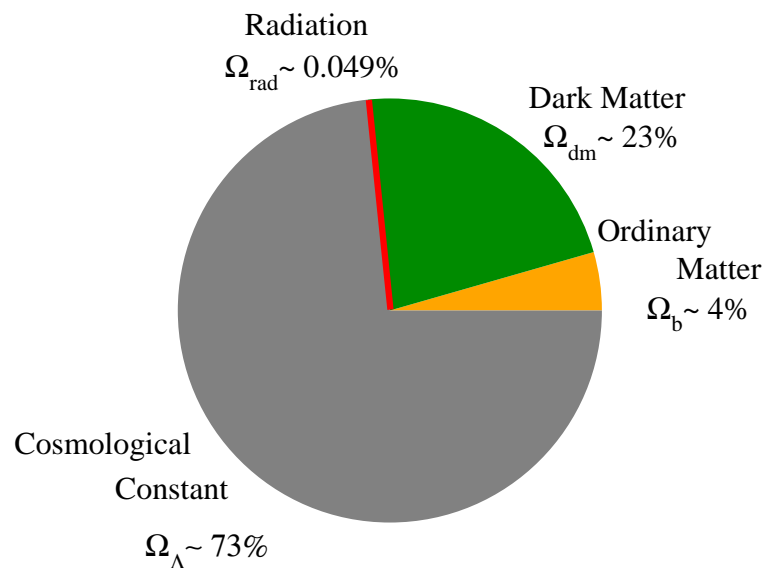
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- Fits well all current observations: background + perturbations



- ◆ Gaussian perturbations
- ◆ No evidence for non-adiabaticity
- ◆ **Accelerating** flat universe today

$$\Omega_{\Lambda} \equiv \frac{\Lambda}{3H_0^2} \simeq 0.73$$

$$\Omega_K \equiv \frac{-K}{H_0^2} = 0 \pm 0.01$$

- Almost scale invariant primordial power spectra

$$n_S - 1 \simeq -0.036 \pm 0.013$$

Unaddressed questions in Λ CDM cosmology

The accelerated eras of the universe

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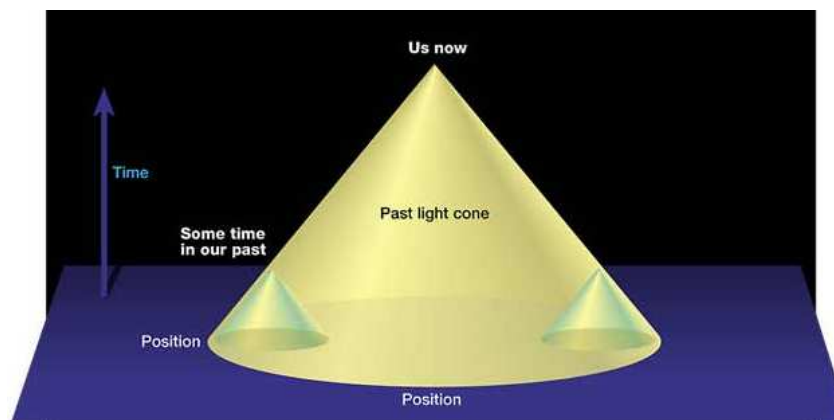
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- Dark sector
 - ◆ Ω_{dm} : dark matter of unknown origin and nature (WIMP?)
 - ◆ $\Omega_{\Lambda} \neq 0$: see later
- Decelerating issues: flatness is unstable and horizon problems



- Fine-tuned parameters and IC?
 - ◆ $\Omega_{\text{K}} \simeq 0, n_{\text{S}} \lesssim 1$, adiabatic IC, Gaussianity

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- Accelerated expansion at early times
 - ◆ Can be triggered by a cosmological fluid $P = w\rho$ with $w < -1/3$
 - ◆ Scalar field: $w \simeq -1 \Rightarrow H^2 = H_{\text{inf}}^2$ is almost constant

- Answers flatness, horizon problems

$$a(t) \propto e^{H_{\text{inf}} t}, \quad \Omega_K(t) \propto e^{-2H_{\text{inf}} t}, \quad d_h \simeq \frac{e^{H_{\text{inf}} t}}{H_{\text{inf}}}$$

- Answers $n_s \simeq 1$ and Gaussianity from quantum fluctuations

$$A_S = \frac{\kappa^2 H_{\text{inf}}^2}{8\pi^2 \epsilon_{1*}}, \quad n_s = 1 - 2\epsilon_{1*} - \left. \frac{d \ln \epsilon_1}{dN} \right|_* \lesssim 1$$

- A scalar field decaying into cosmological fluids yields adiabaticity

$$\delta n_{\text{dm}}/n_{\text{dm}} = \delta n_{\gamma}/n_{\gamma} = \delta n_{\text{b}}/n_{\text{b}}$$

- Could inflation say something on Ω_{Λ} ?

Interpretations of the current acceleration

- Standard approach: GR has two fundamental constants M_{Pl} and Λ_{GR}

$$M_{\text{Pl}} \simeq 10^{19} \text{GeV}, \quad \rho_{\Lambda}^{1/4} \simeq (\rho_c \Omega_{\Lambda})^{1/4} \simeq 10^{-3} \text{eV}$$

- No reason of having an intrinsic space-time tension $\Lambda_{\text{GR}} = 0$
 - ◆ Λ is $\langle T_{\mu\nu} \rangle$ induced by the zero point energy of QFTs
 - It is absurdly large in the current Standard Model and extensions
 - Once GR will be quantized, unified... $\Rightarrow \Lambda = \Lambda_{\text{predicted}}$
 - ◆ Λ is induced by a new cosmological fluid: dark energy
 - Assumes that “ $\Lambda_{\text{GR}} - \langle T_{\mu\nu} \rangle = 0$ ”
 - It is dynamical: coincidence problem + extra parameters
 - ◆ Various proposals of dark energy
 - Modification of GR, extra-dimensions, a late time dominating scalar field: quintessence

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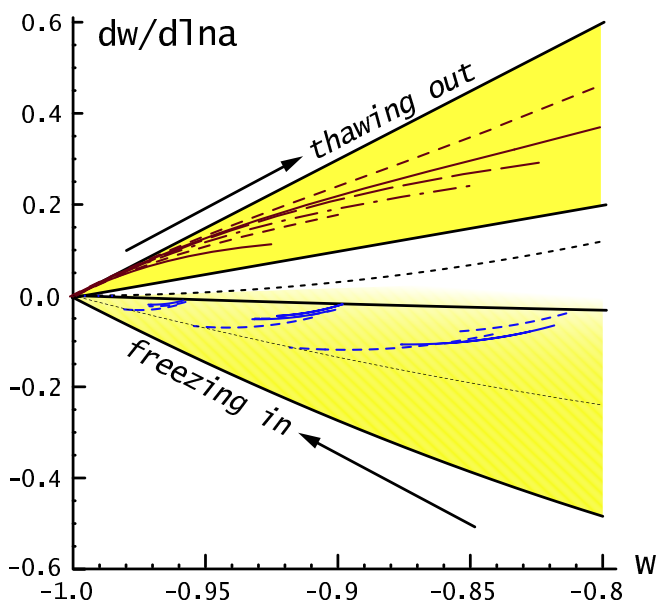
- Scalar field Q in potential domination + tracking

- ◆ Ratra–Peebles potential $V(Q) = M^{4+\alpha} Q^{-\alpha}$

$$Q \propto a^{3(1+w)/(\alpha+2)}, \quad \rho_Q \propto \frac{1}{a^{3(1+w_Q)}}, \quad w_Q \equiv \frac{\alpha w - 2}{\alpha + 2}$$

- ◆ Dominates over matter now: $z + 1 = (\Omega_Q/\Omega_{\text{mat}})^{(\alpha+2)/6}$

- Testable [Caldwell 05] and SUGRA motivated [Brax 99]



- Freezing models: $w_Q > -1$ and $w_Q \rightarrow -1$

- Tracking ensures IC are washed out!

→ one observable M

- Thawing models are exactly as inflation

- ◆ How to start? Which IC? 3 params

Current acceleration from a free scalar field

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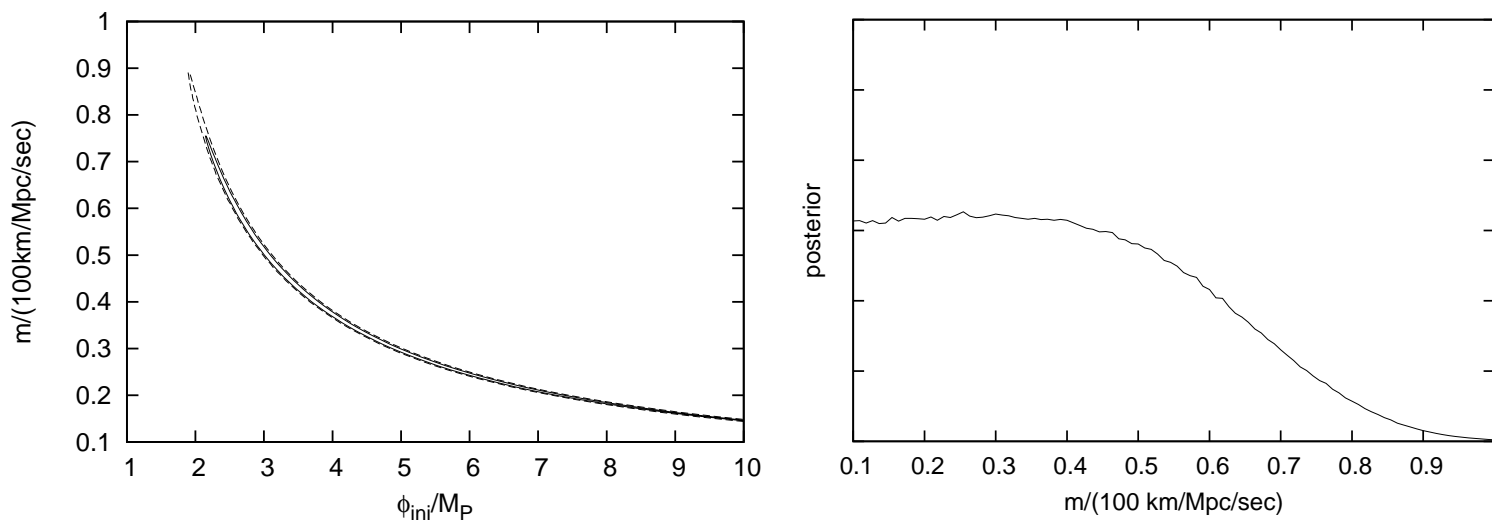
- Simplest thawing model: $V(\phi) = \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi^2$

$$H^2 = \frac{\kappa^2}{3} [\rho_{\text{rad}}(t) + \rho_{\text{mat}}(t) + \rho_{\phi}(t)], \quad \frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2} + 3H\frac{d\phi}{dt} + m^2\phi = 0$$

- Extra model parameters: $\phi_{\text{ini}}, \dot{\phi}_{\text{ini}}, m$
 - ◆ $\dot{\phi}_{\text{ini}}$ has no effect: relaxation towards slow-roll (see inflation)
 - ◆ For ρ_{ϕ} small: $\phi(t) \propto H J_1(m/H)$ which is constant $m \ll H$
 - ◆ Starts to roll-down when $H \simeq m$
- Fitting current data
 - ◆ Type Ia supernovae + BAO + CMB peak [Amanullah 10, Komatsu 10, Percival 10]
 - ◆ Gridding over $H_0, \phi_{\text{ini}}, m$ + Bayesian statistics

Posterior probability distributions

- From prior choices
 - ◆ Jeffreys' prior on $\phi_{\text{ini}} \geq M_{\text{Pl}}$ (necessary to trigger acceleration)
 - ◆ Flat prior on $m < 100 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$
 - ◆ Large flat prior on H_0 around 70 km/s/Mpc
- Marginalised posteriors for ϕ_{ini} and m (over H_0)



- 95% confidence intervals: $m < 75 \text{ km/s/Mpc} \Rightarrow$ ultra light field

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- Thawing field quantum fluctuates (test field): $\varphi(t, \mathbf{x}) = \phi(t) + \delta\phi(t, \mathbf{x})$

- ◆ Homogeneous part

$$\ddot{\phi} + 3H_{\text{inf}}\dot{\phi} + m^2\phi = 0 \Rightarrow \phi(N) = \phi_0 e^{-Nm^2/(3H_{\text{inf}}^2)} \rightarrow 0$$

- ◆ Fluctuations in Fourier space: $\mu \equiv a\delta\phi_{\mathbf{k}}$ ($aH_{\text{inf}} = -1/\eta$)

$$\delta\ddot{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}} + 3H_{\text{inf}}\delta\dot{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}} + \left(\frac{k^2}{a^2} + m^2\right)\delta\phi_{\mathbf{k}} = 0 \Rightarrow \mu'' + \left(m^2 + k^2 - \frac{2}{\eta^2}\right)\mu = 0$$

- ◆ Free field quantization: positive energy waves for $k\eta \gg 1$

$$\mu = e^{i(\nu+1/2)\pi/2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4k}} \sqrt{k\eta} H_{\nu}^1(k\eta), \quad \nu = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - \frac{m^2}{H_{\text{inf}}^2}}$$

- Power spectra after Hubble exit: $\mathcal{P}_{\delta\phi} = \lim_{k\eta \ll 1} \frac{k^3}{2\pi^2} \left| \frac{\mu}{a} \right|^2$

Field variance and inhomogeneities

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- Primordial inhomogeneities as small as tensor modes

$$\mathcal{P}_{\delta\phi} \simeq \frac{H_{\text{inf}}^2}{4\pi^2} \left(\frac{k}{aH_{\text{inf}}} \right)^{2m^2/(3H_{\text{inf}}^2)} = \frac{H_{\text{inf}}^2}{4\pi^2} + \dots$$

- Field variance in physical space after N e-folds

$$\langle \delta\phi^2 \rangle = \int_{a_i H_{\text{inf}}}^{a H_{\text{inf}}} \frac{d^3\mathbf{k}}{(2\pi)^3} |\delta\phi_{\mathbf{k}}|^2 = \frac{3H_{\text{inf}}^4}{8\pi^2 m^2} \left[1 - e^{-N(2m^2)/(3H_{\text{inf}}^2)} \right] \rightarrow \frac{3H_{\text{inf}}^4}{8\pi^2 m^2}$$

- Universal energy density expectation value

$$\langle V(\phi) \rangle = \frac{1}{2} m^2 \langle \delta\phi^2 \rangle = \frac{3H_{\text{inf}}^4}{16\pi^2}$$

- This is dark energy provided: $H_{\text{inf}} = (\Omega_{\Lambda})^{1/4} \sqrt{4\pi H_0 M_{\text{Pl}}}$

$$H_{\text{inf}} \simeq 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}, \quad \rho_{\text{inf}}^{1/4} = (3M_{\text{Pl}}^2 H_{\text{inf}}^2)^{1/4} \simeq 5 \text{ TeV}$$

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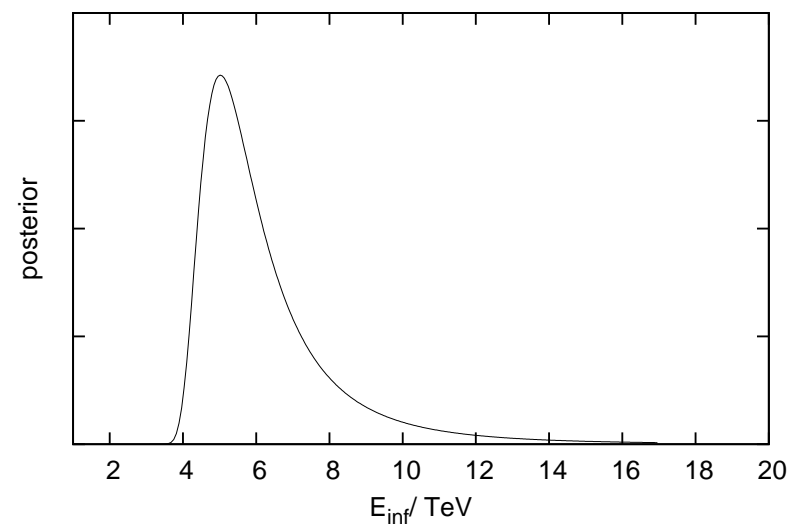
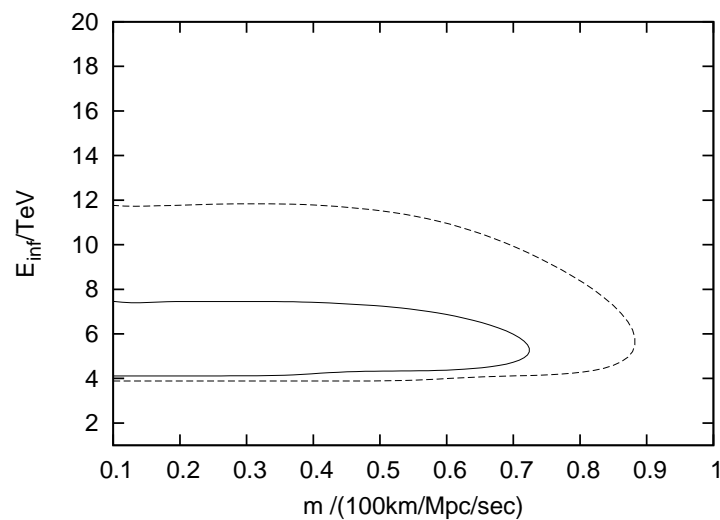
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- ϕ_{ini} is Gaussian distributed with $\sigma^2 = 3H_{\text{inf}}^2 / (8\pi^2 m^2)$

$$P(H_{\text{inf}}, m | D, I) \propto P(H_{\text{inf}}, m | I) \iint dH_0 \frac{d\phi_{\text{ini}}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\phi_{\text{ini}}^2 / (2\sigma^2)} \times P(H_0 | I) \mathcal{L}(D, m, \phi_{\text{ini}}, H_0, I)$$

- Marginalised posteriors for $E_{\text{inf}} = \rho_{\text{inf}}^{1/4}$



- 95% confidence level: $3.8 \text{ TeV} < E_{\text{inf}} < 12.1 \text{ TeV}$

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- Dark energy as a new inflationary era triggered by the primordial one
 - ◆ Needs ultra light field $m < 10^{-33}$ eV (and N huge)
 - ◆ Makes predictions: primordial inflation occurred at TeV scale
 - ◆ $\Lambda =$ energy density typical of TeV quantum fluctuations.

- Actually works for any field potential $V(\phi)$ having a minimum
 - ◆ Stochastic inflation formalism

$$P(\phi|H_{\text{inf}}) \propto \exp \left[-\frac{8\pi^2}{3H_{\text{inf}}^4} V(\phi) \right] \Rightarrow \langle V \rangle \simeq \frac{3H_{\text{inf}}^4}{8\pi^2}$$

- ◆ Needs however a frozen field during radiation/matter (light)