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**Self-tuning of the cosmological constant in
brane-worlds with Cuscuton bulk field**

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based on 2203.16322 with S. Mukohyama (YITP)

Introduction

- Cosmological constant problem can be stated several (*related*) ways (*see numerous talks of Planck 2022*)
- Vacuum energy contributions due to SM loops are huge compared to observed CC . How can it be so well protected ? *Fine tuning of bare CC.*
- *Other way.* Why is there a huge hierarchy between EW scale and CC scale ?
- One idea: observed CC not related to vacuum energy of 4d theory, which curves **extra-dimensions**
(*motivated from UV considerations such as string theory*)

Outline of the talk

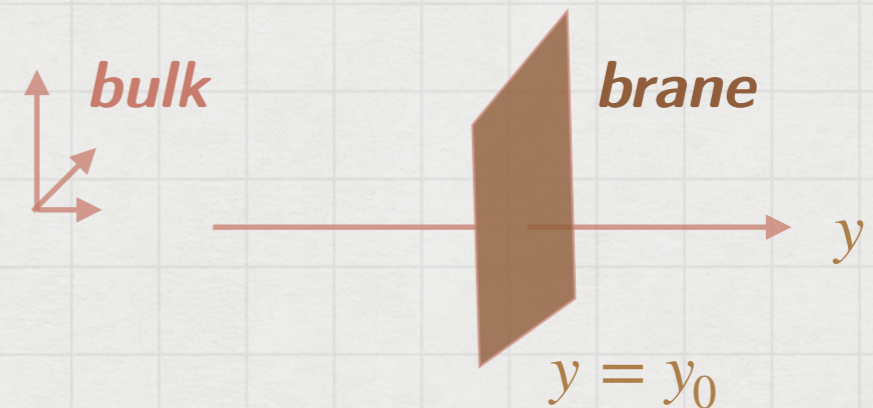
1. Introduction
2. Brane-world scenario
3. Self-tuning of the cosmological constant
4. Cuscuton bulk scalar
5. Summary & Outlook

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Brane-world setup

- Setup with one extra dimension: $5d = 4d + 1d$
- Observed Universe (4d) living on a **3-brane**, a thin surface layer spanning 3 spatial directions



- Total space-time (full space-time) **bulk**. The 3-brane has a (fixed) position in the bulk. *we take $y = y_0 = 0$ in what follows*
- Some **localized** fields ‘live’ on the brane
→ surface energy-momentum tensor (delta function) $S_{\mu\nu}$
- Other fields live in the bulk: **gravity** + ... coupled to brane through **brane tension**

Warped metric

- We consider a factorized **warped** metric

$$ds^2 = g_{MN} dx^M dx^N = a^2(y) g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + dy^2$$

μ, ν 4d indices

M, N 5d indices

- $a^2(y)$ warping factor, we assume *maximally symmetric* brane i.e. 4d dS, AdS or Minkovski metric $g_{\mu\nu}$. + we impose \mathbb{Z}_2 sym $y \leftrightarrow -y$

- Action decomposed as

$$S = \int d^5x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{1}{2\kappa_5^2} R + \mathcal{L}_{bk} \right) + \int d^5x \sqrt{-g_4} \mathcal{L}_{bn} \delta(y)$$

- Bulk fluid: $T_{MN} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{g}} \frac{\delta(\sqrt{-g} \mathcal{L}_{bk})}{\delta g_{MN}} = -p_5 g_{MN} + (\rho_5 + p_5) u_M u_N$

- Brane (surface) energy tensor: $S_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{g}} \frac{\delta(\sqrt{-g} \mathcal{L}_{bn})}{\delta g_{\mu\nu}}$

Background equations and junction conditions

- Einstein tensor warped geo. $G_{y\mu} = 0$, $G_{yy} = 6\frac{a'^2}{a^2}$, $G_{\mu\nu} = 3(a'^2 + a''a)g_{\mu\nu}$
- Lead to background 'Friedmann eqs' $' \equiv \partial_y$

$$H^2 \equiv \left(\frac{a'}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{\kappa_5^2}{6}\rho_5 \qquad H' + H^2 = \frac{a''}{a} = -\frac{\kappa_5^2}{6}(2p_5 + \rho_5)$$

- At the brane, a continuous, but possibly \exists **discontinuity** in derivatives a', a'' , supported by the brane tension

Israel junction conditions (IJC)

$$[K_{\mu\nu}] = -\kappa_5^2 \left(S_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{3}g_{\mu\nu}S \right) \quad K_{\mu\nu} : \text{extrinsic curvature brane } y=0$$

$[f] = f(0^+) - f(0^-) : \text{discontinuity at the brane}$

- In flat brane case: $g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu}$, leads to $K_{\mu\nu} = a'a\eta_{\mu\nu}$

$$S_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu}T\delta(y) = a^2(0)\eta_{\mu\nu}T\delta(y) \qquad \text{IJC: } \frac{[a']}{a(0)} = -\frac{\kappa_5^2}{3}T$$

Randall-Sundrum scenarios

- They considered brane in AdS

Randall, Sundrum '99

$$S = \frac{1}{2\kappa_5^2} \int d^5x \sqrt{-g} (R - \Lambda) + \int d^5x \sqrt{-g_4} \mathcal{L}_{bn} \delta(y) \quad \mathcal{L}_{bn} = -\Lambda,$$

- This gives:

$$\rho_5 = -\Lambda \quad p_5 = \Lambda \quad (T_{MN} = -p_5 g_{MN} + (\rho_5 + p_5) u_M u_N)$$

- Friedman eq. gives warp factor $a(y) \propto e^{-\sqrt{-\Lambda/\kappa_5} y}$

- **IJC** relates Λ to V_0 (brane scalar pot.) \rightarrow unique scale k

$$\Lambda \sim -k^2/\kappa_5^2, \quad V_0 \sim k/\kappa_5^2$$

- 4d gravity ? 4d Planck mass $M_P^2 = 8\pi/\kappa$ with

$$\frac{\kappa_5^2}{\kappa} = \int a^2(y) dy \sim 1/k \quad \text{finite}$$

- 4d physical (renormalized) parameters **suppressed** $m = m_0 e^{-k}$

'natural' hierarchy

$\in \mathcal{L}_{bn}$

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Bulk scalar field

- In RS scenario, Λ has to be tuned to balance brane vacuum energy V_0 *CC problem not 'solved' (not even addressed)*

- New mechanism:

introduce **bulk scalar** $\phi(y)$

Arkani-Hamed, Dimopoulos, Kaloper, Dvali '00

Kachru, Schultw, Silverstein '00

$$S = \int d^5x \sqrt{-g} \left[\frac{1}{2\kappa_5^2} R - \frac{3}{2} \partial_M \phi \partial^M \phi - V_{bk}(\phi) \right] + \int d^5x \sqrt{-g_4} V_{bn}(\phi) \delta(y)$$

$$\partial_M \phi = \partial_y \phi \equiv \phi'$$

$$V_{bn}(\phi) = V_0 f(\phi)$$

$$\rightarrow \rho_5 = \frac{1}{2} \partial_M \phi \partial^M \phi + V(\phi),$$

$$p_5 = \frac{1}{2} \partial_M \phi \partial^M \phi - V(\phi)$$

- **IJC** (flat case): $\frac{[a']}{a(0)} = -\frac{\kappa_5^2}{3} T = \frac{\kappa_5^2}{3} V_{bn}(\phi_0)$

- New junction condition for brane scalar: $[\phi'] \propto \kappa_5^2 \frac{\partial V_{bn}}{\partial \phi}(\phi_0)$

Self-tuning of the CC

- Original example: particular coupling

$$V_{bk} = 0, \quad V_{bn}(\phi) = V_0 f(\phi) = V_0 e^{\gamma\phi}$$

- IJC** for curved brane with 4d Poincaré inv. :

(*h* brane curvature)

$$\frac{[a']^2}{a(0)^2} - \frac{h^2}{a(0)^2} = \frac{\kappa_5^2}{3} V_{bn}^2(\phi_0)$$

- Rewrite the brane curvature as:

$$\frac{h^2}{a(0)^2} = \frac{[a']^2}{a(0)^2} - \frac{\kappa_5^2}{6} V_{bn}^2(\phi_0) \sim \frac{1}{24} V_{bn, \phi}^2(\phi_0) - \frac{\kappa_5^4}{6} V_{bn}^2(\phi_0)$$

$$\sim V_0^2 \left(\frac{\gamma^2}{24} - \frac{\kappa_5^4}{6} \right) e^{2\gamma\phi_0} = 0 \quad \text{for } \gamma = 2\kappa_5$$

$[a']/a \leftrightarrow [\rho_5] \leftrightarrow [\phi'] \leftrightarrow V_{bn, \phi}$

- For any V_0 , flat brane solution enforced, **vanishing 4d CC**
brane vacuum energy converted into a current through IJC

Singularities

- Previous model: *warping factor and bulk scalar*

$$a^2(y) = \left(1 - \frac{2V_0 e^{\gamma\phi_0}}{3} |y| \right)^{1/4} \quad \phi = \phi_0 - \ln \left(1 - \frac{2V_0 e^{2\gamma\phi_0}}{3} |y| \right)$$

→ *singularities at* $|y| = \frac{3}{2V_0} e^{-\gamma\phi_0}$

- Original paper: current **flows** from brane to singularities.
- Singularities generic to self-tuning (*other mechanisms, e.g including $V_{bk}(\phi)$*) How to resolve singularities ?
 - additional branes at singularities *Forste, Lalak, Lavignac, Nilles '00*
 - non-linear bulk fluid: $\rho_5 = \gamma p_5^\lambda$ *Antoniadis, Cotsakis, Klaoudatou '21*
- Both solutions seems to kill the self-tuning mechanism (*e.g. additional brane tensions have to be tuned to V_0*)

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k-essence actions and reconstruction

- More evolved kinetic term for bulk scalar $\phi(y)$? Additional freedom ?
Generic k-essence scalar field

$$S = \int d^5x \sqrt{-g} \left[\frac{1}{2\kappa_5^2} R + P(X, \phi) \right] \quad X = -\frac{1}{2} g^{AB} \partial_A \phi \partial_B \phi = -\frac{1}{2} \phi'^2$$

- Analog to bulk fluid with $p_5 = -P(X, \phi)$, $\rho_5 = P(X) - 2XP_X(X, \phi)$

$$u^M = \partial^M \phi / \sqrt{-2X} = \phi' e_y$$

- Can reconstruct any (*regular enough*) warping factor: (e.g. $V_{bk} = 0$)

→ From $a(y)$, $a'(y)$, $a''(y)$ deduce H, H'

→ Friedmann eqs. $p_5(y) = -3/\kappa_5^2 (H' + 2H^2)(y)$ invert and write

$$\rho_5(y) = 3/\kappa_5^2 H'(p_5) - p_5 = F(-p_5)$$

→ Solve ODE: $2XP_X + F(P) - P = 0$ and find $P(X, \phi)$

- Can also find reconstruct any fluid e.o.s.

Junction conditions and self-tuning

- k-essence scalar junction conditions expressed in terms of $P(X)$ only:
assume again \mathbb{Z}_2 sym, $[f]_0 = 2f(0^+)$

$$-8XP_X^2|_{0^+} = V_{bn,\phi}^2(\phi_0) = V_0^2 f_\phi(\phi_0)^2$$

$$(P - 2XP_X)|_{0^+} \pm \frac{6h^2}{\kappa_5^2 a^2(y_0)} = \frac{\kappa_5^2}{6} V_{bn}^2(\phi_0) = \frac{\kappa_5^2}{6} V_0^2 f(\phi_0)^2$$

- **Self-tuning** if expression of $P(X)$ enforces $h = 0$ through junction cdt
- For original example: $V_{bn}(\phi) = V_0 e^{\gamma\phi}$, $f(\phi) = e^{\gamma\phi}$

$$\frac{4\kappa_5^2}{3\gamma^2} XP_X^2 - 2XP_X + P = 0 \quad \implies \quad h = 0$$

ODE equivalent to: $\frac{du}{dx}x + u = \pm \sqrt{1-u} + 1$, $P = ux$, $x \equiv 3\gamma^2/4\kappa_5^2 X$

Solutions: 1) $P = x = \frac{3\gamma^2}{4\kappa_5^2} X$ 2) $P = \pm 2\sqrt{c(\phi)x - c(\phi)}$ 3) ... ?

- For generic $f(\phi)$? write $P - 2XP_X \equiv g(-8XP_X^2)$, then self-tuning iff

$$\forall V_0 \quad 0 = g(V_0 f_\phi^2(\phi_0)) - \frac{\kappa_5^2}{6} V_0 f(\phi_0)^2 = g(V_0 f_\phi^2(\phi_0)) - V_0 g(f_\phi^2(\phi_0)) \rightarrow \text{original example}$$

Cuscuton bulk scalar (1)

- For original example: $V_{bn}(\phi) = V_0 e^{\gamma\phi}$, $f(\phi) = e^{\gamma\phi}$

Solutions: 1) $P = x = \frac{3\gamma^2}{4\kappa_5^2} X$ 2) $P = \pm 2\sqrt{cx} - c$

- Solution 2) $P = -2\sqrt{c(\phi)x} - c(\phi)$ 'Cuscuton' Afshordi, Chung, Geshnizjani '06

→ 'pressure' & 'density': $p_5 = \frac{\sqrt{3}\gamma}{\kappa_5} \sqrt{c(\phi)X} + c(\phi)$, $\rho_5 = -c(\phi)$

→ eom system: Friedman eq. $H^2 = -\frac{\kappa_5^2}{6}c(\phi)$ scalar: $4HP_X\phi' - c_\phi(\phi) = 0$

- **Inconsistency** for constant $c(\phi) = c$, $c_\phi = 0$ (bulk CC)

∃ solution for $c_\phi(\phi) \neq 0$, if $c_\phi(\phi) = -2\gamma c(\phi)$ i.e. $c(\phi) = -c_0 e^{2\gamma\phi}$ $c_0 > 0$.

→ $S = \int d^5x \sqrt{-g} \left\{ \frac{R}{2\kappa_5^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}\gamma}{\kappa_5} e^{\gamma\phi} \sqrt{-c_0 X} + c_0 e^{2\gamma\phi} \right\} - \int d^5x \sqrt{-g_4} V_0 e^{\gamma\phi} \delta(y)$.

Cuscuton bulk scalar (2)

- Action $S = \int d^5x \sqrt{-g} \left\{ \frac{R}{2\kappa_5^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}\gamma}{\kappa_5} e^{\gamma\phi} \sqrt{-c_0 X} + c_0 e^{2\gamma\phi} \right\} - \int d^5x \sqrt{-g_4} V_0 e^{\gamma\phi} \delta(y)$

Redefine $\phi \rightarrow \tilde{\phi} = \frac{\sqrt{c_0}}{\gamma} e^{\gamma\phi}$ to get 'standard' Cuscuton kinetic term

$$S = \int d^5x \sqrt{-g} \left\{ \frac{R}{2\kappa_5^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}\gamma}{\kappa_5} \sqrt{-\tilde{X}} + \gamma^2 \tilde{\phi}^2 \right\} - \int d^5x \sqrt{-g_4} \frac{\gamma V_0}{\sqrt{c_0}} \tilde{\phi} \delta(y)$$

- Scalar field and warp factor profiles. Solve Friedman eqs.

$$\phi = \frac{1}{\gamma} \left\{ \ln |H| + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{6}{c_0 \kappa_5^2} \right) \right\}$$

→ any given warp factor $a(y)$ (or yet $H(y)$) can be supported by $\phi(y)$.

In particular those with finite $\frac{1}{\kappa} = \frac{M_P^2}{8\pi} = \frac{1}{\kappa_5^2} \int dy a(y)^2$

→ Profile expected to be determined from IC and evolution of brane fields

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Summary & Outlook

- **Brane-world scenarios:** ✓ observed Universe on a 4d brane living in a higher dimensional bulk (at least 1 extra dim)
 - ✓ SM localized on the brane, gravity+bulk fields in the bulk
- **Can realize:** ✓ gravity localized on the brane (finite 4d M_P), hierarchy between scales due to warping
 - ✓ Self-tuning of 4d CC to flat brane but.... singularities
 - ✓ k-essence bulk scalar a way to construct generic warp profile
- **Cuscuton bulk scalar:** ✓ self-tuning of 4d CC
 - ✓ background solution seems stable
 - ✓ warp profile determined from IC conditions and brane cosmology
 - *Our solution: final stage of cosmic evolution, once brane fields diluted by expansion.*
 - *Before dilution, brane fields determine warp factor profile through coupling to bulk scalar. TO DO: cosmology*

Thank you

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