Quintessence: analytical results

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Accelerated expansion due to dark energy

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Very timely question because of **observations**!! '24 DES, DESI, (Euclid, LSST/Vera Rubin) ΛCDM: Dyn. dark energy:

Settled very soon?!

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→ today: **Quintessence** (model-independent manner)

Consider 4d **cosmological model**: $\int d^4x \sqrt{|g_4|} \left(\frac{M_p^2}{2} \mathcal{R}_4 - \frac{1}{2} g_{ij} \partial_\mu \varphi^i \partial^\mu \varphi^j - V(\varphi^k) + \mathcal{L}_{m,r} \right)$ (multifield, minimally coupled, no direct coupling to matter, radiation) (k = 0)+ solutions with FLRW metric: $ds_4^2 = -dt^2 + a^2(t) \left(\frac{dr^2}{1-kr^2} + r^2 d\Omega_2^2 \right) + \varphi^i(t) \quad (\dot{\varphi}^i \equiv \partial_t \varphi^i)$ \longrightarrow Solve 2 Friedmann equations + scalar equation of motion \longrightarrow Solution, describes our universe + dark energy Consider 4d **cosmological model**: $\int d^4x \sqrt{|g_4|} \left(\frac{M_p^2}{2} \mathcal{R}_4 - \frac{1}{2} g_{ij} \partial_\mu \varphi^i \partial^\mu \varphi^j - V(\varphi^k) + \mathcal{L}_{m,r} \right)$ (multifield, minimally coupled, no direct coupling to matter, radiation) (k = 0)+ solutions with FLRW metric: $ds_4^2 = -dt^2 + a^2(t) \left(\frac{dr^2}{1-kr^2} + r^2 d\Omega_2^2 \right) + \varphi^i(t) \quad (\dot{\varphi}^i \equiv \partial_t \varphi^i)$ \longrightarrow Solve 2 Friedmann equations + scalar equation of motion \longrightarrow Solution, describes our universe + dark energy Interested in « realistic » solutions (tuning I.C.): radiation, matter, dark energy domination phase

 $\Omega_n = \rho_n / (3H^2) \qquad 0 \le \Omega_n \le 1 \qquad \Omega_r, \Omega_m, \Omega_\varphi$

Today: $\Omega_{r0}=0.0001$, $\Omega_{m0}=0.3149$, $\Omega_{\varphi 0}=0.6850$

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(numerical) solution example:





 $(N = \ln a)$

(numerical) solution example:





(numerical) **solution example**:



Model-independent analytical results describing such solutions





Analytical solutions...

Condition for kination to happen: initial speed and negligible potential

Early kination phase \Rightarrow $V(\varphi) \ll e^{-\sqrt{6}\varphi}$ at early times

(large negative field)







Analytical solutions: $a(t), \varphi^i(t)$

$$a(t)$$
 $\Omega_{\varphi} \ll \Omega_r + \Omega_m \longrightarrow V = 0, \ \varphi^i = \text{constant}$

Solve 1st Friedmann equation, get solution t(a)

We show it can be inverted $\longrightarrow a(t)$

Analytical solutions: $a(t), \varphi^{i}(t)$ $a(t) \qquad \Omega_{\varphi} \ll \Omega_{r} + \Omega_{m} \longrightarrow V = 0, \ \varphi^{i} = \text{constant}$ Solve 1st Friedmann equation, get solution t(a)We show it can be inverted $\longrightarrow a(t)$ $T = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\rho_{m0}^{2}}{\rho_{r0}^{3/2}} t$, $X = \frac{\rho_{m0}}{\rho_{r0}} a$

• $T \in (0,2)$: $X = 2\cos\left(\frac{1}{3}\arccos\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}T(4-T)\right) + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) + 1$

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: $X = 1 + \left(\frac{2 - T(4 - T) + (T - 2)\sqrt{T(T - 4)}}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \left(\frac{2 - T(4 - T) - (T - 2)\sqrt{T(T - 4)}}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

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Part 2: $\varphi^i = \varphi^i_{0rm} - \frac{2}{9} \left. \frac{\partial_i V}{V} \right|_{0rm} e^{4(N_m \Lambda - N_m q)} e^{3(N - N_m \varphi \Lambda)}$

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-0.8

 $w_{\varphi}: +1 \rightarrow -1$ Transition **moment**: N_{kinV}



$$N_{\rm kinV} = -\frac{2}{3}(N_{m\,\Lambda} - N_{m\,q}) + \frac{1}{6}(2N_{\rm kinr} + N_{rm} + 3N_{m\varphi\,\Lambda})$$

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 $\approx \frac{1}{6} \left(2N_{\text{kin}r} + N_{rm} \right) + \text{corr.}$

 $z \ge 3000 \longrightarrow$ Observational target?





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lso:
$$\int_{N_{m\varphi q}}^{0} (w_{\varphi} + 1) \, \mathrm{d}N = N_{m\varphi \Lambda} - N_{m\varphi q}$$



Also: $\int_{N_{m\varphi q}}^{0} (w_{\varphi} + 1) \, \mathrm{d}N = N_{m\varphi \Lambda} - N_{m\varphi q}$

Observational target: evolution of Ω_m , model independently?

Relation useful to normalise measurements?





Quintessence models + realistic cosmological solutions

Model – independent analytical results / solutions, among which:

- Freezing of fields during radiation - matter phase

- Transition $w_{\varphi}: +1 \rightarrow -1$

- Sub-Planckian $\Delta \varphi \leq 1$ during matter – dark energy phase

- Recent deviation from Λ CDM: $\int_{N_{m,q}}^{0} (w_{\varphi} + 1) dN = \frac{4}{3} (N_{m,\Lambda} - N_{m,q})$

 \longrightarrow **Observational target**: evolution of Ω_m

- And more...

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- And more...

Thank you for your attention!