Price for NEC-Violation

Alexander Vikman



Wednesday, September 25, 13

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Parikia, Paros Island, Greece

ΤΟ ΘΕΡΙΝΟ ΣΧΟΛΕΊΟ ΑΤΓΑΙΟΥ ΔΙΕΘΝΕΣ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟ ΦΥΣΙΚΗΣ «ΠΕΡΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΗ ΘΕΩΡΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΒΑΡΥΤΗΤΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΪΝΣΤΑΪΝ» 23-28 Σεπτεμβρίου 2013

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This talk is mostly based on

e-Print: arXiv:1209.2961 [astro-ph.CO] with Ignacy Sawicki

e-Print: arXiv: 1304.3903 [hep-th] with Damien Easson, Ignacy Sawicki

• What is NEC, and why it is weird but interesting to violate it?

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- Sub- and superluminality in phase space and UV completion
- Conclusions

What is the NEC?

NULL ENERGY CONDITION:

 $T_{\mu\nu}n^{\mu}n^{\nu} \ge 0$





NEC for perfect fluids and in cosmology

for a perfect fluid:

$$T_{\mu\nu} = (\varepsilon + p) u_{\mu} u_{\nu} - g_{\mu\nu} p$$

NEC
$$\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow p + \varepsilon \ge 0$$

for a positive $\, \varepsilon :$ equation of state $\, w \equiv p/\varepsilon \geq -1$

NEC for perfect fluids and in cosmology

for a perfect fluid:

Should be true for normal matter!

$$T_{\mu\nu} = (\varepsilon + p) u_{\mu} u_{\nu} - g_{\mu\nu} p$$

NEC $p + \varepsilon \geq 0$ for a positive ε : equation of state $w \equiv p/\varepsilon \geq -1$

NEC for perfect fluids and in cosmology

for a perfect fluid:

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NEC
$$p + \varepsilon \ge 0$$

for a positive $\, \varepsilon :$ equation of state $\, w \equiv p/\varepsilon \geq -1$

in cosmology:
$$\dot{H} = -4\pi \left(\varepsilon + p\right) + \frac{k}{a^2}$$

the **NEC** implies that the Hubble parameter *can never grow* in open and flat Friedmann universes

Why is it interesting to look at "Phantom" NEC-violating models with

w < -1 ?

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Oark Energy observations

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- Oark Energy observations
- Early Universe exotics: bouncing cosmology, possible avoidance of initial singularity (i.e. strong nonperturbative quantum gravity), inflationary models with blue tilted gravity waves etc...

Dark Energy equation of state after Planck 2013:

Planck+WP+SNLS

0.021

0.022

 $\Omega_b h^2$

0.023

0.11

0.12

0.13

 $\Omega_c h^2$





0.14 0.93 0.95

0.99

ns

1.02

45

60

75

 H_0

90

0.60

0.75 0.90

 σ_8

1.05

Planck+WP+BAO

Dark Energy equation of state Conclusion of Planck 2013:

"The addition of BAO data to the CMB data gives a tight constraint of $w = -1.13 \pm 0.12$. However, adding the SNLS SNe data gives $w = -1.135 \pm 0.069$ and adding the *H* measurement gives $w = -1.244 \pm 0.095$. Adding either of the two data sets which show tension with the CMB measurements for the base Λ CDM model, draws the solutions into the phantom domain (w < -1) at about the 2 σ level. In contrast, if we use the BAO data in addition to the CMB, we find no evidence for dynamical dark energy; these data are compatible with a cosmological constant, as assumed in the base Λ CDM model."

w < -1 is definitely allowed, if not preferred!



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observer **B** boosted with 4-velocity $V^{\mu} = \frac{u^{\mu} + v (n^{\mu} - u^{\mu})}{\sqrt{1 - v^2}}$ measures energy density $\varepsilon_V = T_{\mu\nu}V^{\mu}V^{\nu}$

• observer **A** with u^{μ} measures energy density $\varepsilon_u = T_{\mu\nu} u^{\mu} u^{\nu}$ suppose there is a light ray \mathcal{R} for which NEC is broken pick n^{μ} from \mathcal{R} such that $u^{\mu}n_{\mu} = 1$ observer **B** boosted with 4-velocity $V^{\mu} = \frac{u^{\mu} + v (n^{\mu} - u^{\mu})}{\sqrt{1 - v^2}}$ measures energy density $\varepsilon_V = T_{\mu\nu}V^{\mu}V^{\nu}$ for velocities close to the speed of light : $\varepsilon_V \simeq \frac{T_{\mu\nu}n^{\mu}n^{\nu}}{1-\eta^2}$ arbitrary negative!



There are exist configurations with infinitely negative energy density the Hamiltonian is unbounded from below

Flying through a NEC-violating "perfect fluid" / cosmological configuration

- Spatial part of the fluid momentum density $p_{\mu} = T_{\mu\nu}V^{\nu}$ always points in the same direction as the velocity of the observer - it *helps* to boost further!
- For speeds $v > v_{sp} \equiv 1/|w|$ momentum density of the fluid becomes *spacelike*
- For speeds $v > v_{neg} \equiv 1/\sqrt{-w}$ energy density of the fluid becomes *negative*, thus by busting further the observer measures even more negative energy density in the fluid

- If the speed of the sound waves in this NEC-violating fluid is higher than v_{neg} , they feel negative energy around them. The sound waves definitely interact with the fluid!
- This looks like well known run-away instability despite of the point that the sound waves can be ghost free, have positive energy, and real sound speed
- Similarly to the well known situation with ghosts the time scale of instability depends on details of the interaction there are examples when the instability related to ghosts is slow Emparan, Garriga (2005); Garriga, Vilenkin (2012)

Can NEC be broken by a renormalizable scalar field?

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Can NEC be broken by a renormalizable scalar field?

wrong







Catastrophic quantum instability!



+ Lorentz symmetry

infinite rate of production

No Lorentz symmetry

 $\Gamma_{0\to 2\gamma 2\phi} \sim \frac{\Lambda^8}{M_{-}^4}$

Cline, Jeon, Moore, (2003)

But do we have any reasonable theory where this Phantom is possible i.e. not immediately inconsistent?



Galilean Genesis, Idea

Paolo Creminelli, Alberto Nicolis, Enrico Trincherini (2010)

- Beginning of the universe from the Minkowski spacetime
- The Galileon scalar field π drastically violates the Null-Energy-Condition $\dot{H} \gg H^2$ - superinflation without ghosts and gradient instabilities
- cosmological solution $\pi = -\log(-H_0t)$ is an attractor
- cosmological perturbations can be generated à la curvaton mechanism through a non-minimal coupling

$$g_{\mu\nu}^{\sigma\mathrm{matter}} = e^{2\pi} g_{\mu\nu}$$

to an additional "curvaton" $\,\sigma\,$ scalar field

• on the attractor solution $g_{\mu\nu}^{\sigma \text{matter}}$ mimics dS so that perturbations can be approximately scale-invariant



- Classical superinflation leads to a Big-Rip singularity in the future
 to an "end of time"
- similar to the ekpyrotic models where the perturbations are generated in a contracting stage before the singularity
- It is not clear how to exit from the superinflationary stage and enter standard hot big-bang cosmology *cf. Laurence Perreault Levasseur, R. Brandenberger, Anne-Christine Davis (2011)*

$$S_{\pi} = \int \mathrm{d}^{4}x \sqrt{-g} \left[-f^{2}e^{2\pi} \left(\partial\pi\right)^{2} + \frac{\gamma}{2} \left(\partial\pi\right)^{4} + \gamma \left(\partial\pi\right)^{2} \Box\pi \right]$$

$$\gamma = \left(\frac{f}{\Lambda}\right)^3 \gg 1$$

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No standard Wilsonian UV-completion Adams, Arkani-Hamed, Dubovsky, Nicolis, Rattazzi (2006) In the Galilean Genesis, in the past, for $t \rightarrow -\infty$

$$c_{\rm s} \simeq 1 - \left(\frac{4f}{3H_0t}\right)^2$$

Potentially dangerous because the neighboring solutions can have $c_{
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Creminelli, Hinterbichler, Khoury, Nicolis, Trincherini (2012)

$$S_{\pi} = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[-f^2 e^{2\pi} \left(\partial \pi\right)^2 + \gamma \frac{\beta}{2} \left(\partial \pi\right)^4 + \gamma \left(\partial \pi\right)^2 \Box \pi \right]$$

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Subluminal Galilean Genesis

Creminelli, Hinterbichler, Khoury, Nicolis, Trincherini (2012)



the dynamics and the genesis solution are practically the same but

$$c_{\rm s}^2|_{\rm genesis} = \frac{3-\alpha}{3(1+\alpha)} < 1$$

for
 $0 < \alpha < 3$

subluminality for solutions close to the Genesis solution

Is Subluminal Genesis subluminal?

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Is there a standard Wilsonian UV-Completion?

A different face of the Galileon

field redefinition

$$S_{\phi} = \int \mathrm{d}^{4}x \sqrt{-g} \left[-\left(\partial\phi\right)^{2} + \gamma \left(\frac{\beta - 2}{2}\right) \frac{\left(\partial\phi\right)^{4}}{\phi^{4}} + \gamma \frac{\left(\partial\phi\right)^{2}}{\phi^{2}} \frac{\Box\phi}{\phi} \right]$$

 $\pi = \log \left(\frac{\phi}{f} \right)$

f only enters into the non-minimal coupling with σ -matter

$$g_{\mu\nu}^{\text{matter}} = e^{2\pi} g_{\mu\nu} = \left(\frac{\phi}{f}\right)^2 g_{\mu\nu}$$

this coupling cannot be universal, because otherwise the "Genesis" is just Inflation

Unusual Scaling

rescaling coordinates $x^{\mu} \rightarrow \gamma^{1/2} y^{\mu}$

 $S_{\phi} \rightarrow \gamma S_{\phi}$ and $S_{\rm EH} \rightarrow \gamma S_{\rm EH}$ for minimally coupled matter $\rho \rightarrow \rho/\gamma$

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Neither f nor Λ really affect the dynamics of the system without σ -matter

These parameters disappear from all equations! The only parameter is $\beta = 1 + \alpha$ $0 < \alpha < 3$

Cosmological dynamics

rescaled coordinates $m = \dot{\pi} \gamma^{1/2}$ and $h = H \gamma^{1/2}$

$$\pi' = m$$

$$m' = f_1(m, \pi, h) + \text{Constraint}$$

$$h' = f_2(m, \pi, h) + h^2 = \varepsilon(h, m, \pi)$$

2 independent variables

Good (m, h) coordinates for the cosmological Phase Space



Action for Cosmological Perturbations

$$S_{\zeta} = \frac{1}{2} \int dt \, d^3x \, a^3 \mathcal{A} \left[\dot{\zeta}^2 - \frac{c_s^2}{a^2} \, (\partial_i \zeta)^2 \right]$$
• the normalization $\mathcal{A} = \frac{m^2 D}{(h - m^3)^2}$
• no ghosts $\frac{m^2}{3} D = 2h^2 + m^4 \left(2m^2 + \beta\right) > 0$
• sound speed $c_s^2 = 1 - \frac{12}{(Dm)^2} \, m \mathscr{P}(m, h)$

 $\mathscr{P}(m,h) = 8h^3 + 2h^2m\left(1 - 4m^2 + \beta\right) + 4hm^4\left(2m^2 - 1\right) + m^5\left(4m^4 + 5m^2\beta + (\beta - 1)\beta\right)$

what is the sign of $m\mathscr{P}(m,h)$ in $\Phi(m,h)$?





However,...

- There is no reason to exclude configurations with a substantial presence of other minimally coupled matter e.g. radiation
- Indeed a substantial portion of radiation is needed to reheat.
- But UV completion should depend on properties (e.g. subluminality) of *all connected* configurations available.
 - Can these configurations be subluminal?

Can matter, which is coupled to the Galileon only in the standard way - indirectly through gravity, be relevant for the UV completion?



External matter has two effects

- now the phase space is 3d (m, π, ρ) and there are *more* (m, π) configurations available = solutions are different
- because the Galileon is *not a perfect fluid* the sound speed not only depends on local Galileon initial data (m, π) but also on the Ricci tensor and in particular on the external energy density



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Thanks a lot for attention!