Thermal Dark Energy and Other String Candidates

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KITP Conference | UV Meets the IR: Effective Field Theory Bounds from QFT to String Theory 13th October 2020

based on work with:

Ed Hardy Phys.Rev. D101 (2020) no.2, 023503 Yessenia Olguín, Gianmassimo Tasinato & Ivonne Zavala JCAP 1901 (2019) no.01, 031 Bruno Bento, Dibya Chakraborty & Ivonne Zavala 2005.10168 [hep-th] and 2011.XXXX Given the difficulties in obtaining controlled de Sitter vacua in string theory, are there simple Dark Energy alternatives?

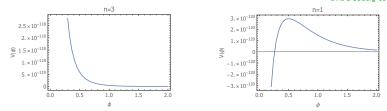
- Quintessence from a runaway string modulus
- Thermal Dark Energy

What do they tell us about the String Landscape vs. Swampland? What are their observational signatures?

eBOSS 2014-2020, SuMIRE 2014-2024, DESI 2019-2024, LSST 2020-2030, Euclid 2020-2026, WFIRST 2024-2030

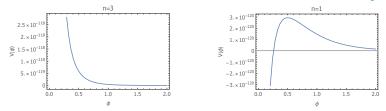
Olguin-Trejo, Parameswaran, Tasinato & Zavala '18; Bento, Chakraborty, Parameswaran & Zavala '20

Whilst metastable dS string vacua are hard to find, runaway potentials are ubiquitous in string compactifications e.g. moduli often susy flat directions K = −n log(Φ + Φ) and W = Ae^{-aΦ}. Dire a Sebera[•].



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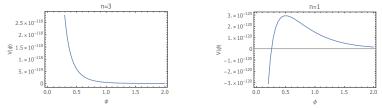
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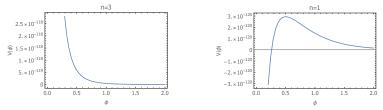
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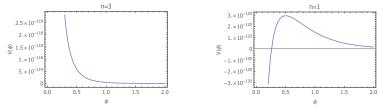


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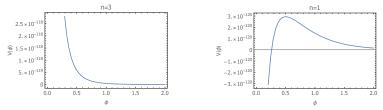
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Similar results for other classes of string moduli, taking leading contribution to *W* at the tail to be perturbative or non-perturbative.

Model		$V(\phi) > 0$ and $\epsilon_V < 1$ at tail
bulk/fibre modulus		
$K = -n\log(\Phi + \overline{\Phi}),$	$W=W_0+Ae^{-a\Phi}$	no-go
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 $K = -n \log(\Phi + \overline{\Phi})$ and $V = V_0 \phi^{-p} \Rightarrow$ slow-roll for $p^2/n \lesssim 1$, but 4D sugra constrains V_0 in terms of p and n.

Hardy & Parameswaran '20



Elephant in the Room by Banksy

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High T effects transform the Unstable dS in the Higg's Mexican Hat potential to a metastable dS.... no accelerated expansion as V(H)dominated by ρ_{rad} ... consider a light hidden sector where thermal effects generate a metastable dS that dominates Universe and drives accelerated expansion.

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- A light scalar field (matter or modulus) with non-zero vev, e.g.:

$$V(\phi) = \lambda \phi^4 - rac{m_\phi^2}{2} \phi^2 + C$$

with $\phi_1 \equiv \langle \phi \rangle_{min} = m_{\phi}/(2\sqrt{\lambda})$ and $\langle V \rangle_{min} = 0$ for $C = m_{\phi}^4/(16\lambda)$.

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 $y_i \phi \overline{\psi}^i \psi^i$ and $\lambda_a \phi^2 \chi^a \chi^a$ i.e. effective masses $m_{\psi^i}(\phi_c) = y_i \phi_c$ and $M_{\chi^a}(\phi_c) = \sqrt{\lambda_a} \phi_c$.

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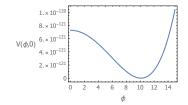
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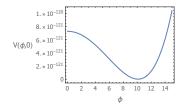
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At finite temperature, plasma interacts with homogeneous scalar field background – which itself determines the masses and interactions of particles ⇒ thermal potential for φ.

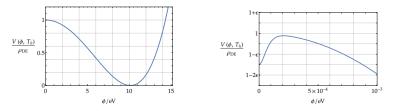




For $T \gg m_{\psi^i}(\phi_c)$, $M_{\chi^a}(\phi_c)$ finite temperature effects contribute to potential (*exponentially suppressed at low temperatures*):

$$V_{tot}(\phi, T_h) = \lambda \phi^4 - \frac{m_\phi^2}{2} \phi^2 + \frac{m_\phi^4}{16\lambda} + bT_h^2 \phi^2$$

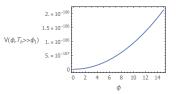
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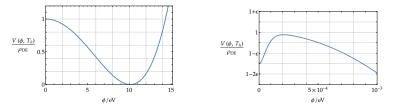
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- For $T_h \gg \frac{m_{\phi}}{\sqrt{2b}}$ a local min at $\phi = 0$ is induced. For also $T_h \gg \phi_1 \phi = 0$ is a global min.
- Shift from $\phi = \phi_1$ to $\phi = 0$ induces vacuum energy:

$$V(0, T_h) = \frac{m_{\phi}^4}{16\lambda}$$

Dark Radiation and Dark Energy

Hidden sector contributes to Einstein's equations in two ways:

Dark radiation:

$$ho_{r\ hid}=rac{\pi^2 g_h T_h^{0^4}}{30} \quad ext{with} \quad T_h^0 < T_v^0$$

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For Thermal Dark Energy we need:

• potential energy $(\rho_{DE} \approx (2.3 meV)^4)$ larger than radiation energy $(T_v^0 \approx 0.24 meV)$ today:

$$\frac{m_\phi^4}{16\lambda} > \frac{\pi^2 g_v T_v^{0^4}}{30}$$

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plus $T_h^0 > \frac{m_{\phi}}{\sqrt{2b}}$ leads to hierarchy $m_{\phi} \ll \phi_1$, $m_{\phi} \ll T_h^0 \ll \phi_1$, $\lambda \ll 1$. E.g. for $T_h \sim 3 \times 10^{-5} eV$, $m_{\phi} \sim 1 \times 10^{-6} eV$ and $\lambda \sim 2 \times 10^{-15}$ we would have $V_{vac} \sim (2meV)^4$ and w = -1 today.

Other phenomenological constraints

• ΔN_{eff} constrains temperature of hidden sector:

$$N_{eff} pprox 3 + rac{4}{7} g^h_* \left(rac{T_h}{T_v}
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then $N_{eff} \lesssim 3.18$ from BBN $\Rightarrow T_h^0 \lesssim 0.3 T_v^0$ for $g_*^h = 1 + \frac{7}{8}4$.

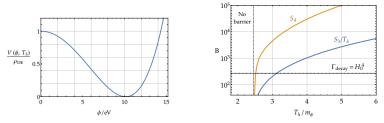
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then $N_{eff} \lesssim 3.18$ from BBN $\Rightarrow T_h^0 \lesssim 0.3 T_v^0$ for $g_*^h = 1 + \frac{7}{8}4$. Metastable dS decays through nucleation of bubbles of true vacuum: need $\Gamma_{nucl} \ll H_0^4$, where:

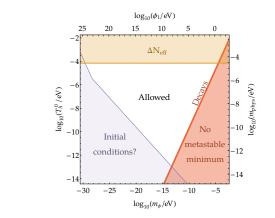
$$\Gamma_3 = T_h^4 \left(\frac{S_3}{2\pi T_h}\right)^{3/2} e^{-S_3/T_h} \text{ or } \Gamma_4 = v^4 \left(\frac{S_4}{2\pi}\right)^2 e^{-S_4}$$



For $m_{\phi} = 10^{-6} eV$ vacuum decay is negligible until T_h close to when metastable minimum disappears at $N_E \sim 4$.

A Viable, Robust Parameter Space

For $V(\phi, 0) = \lambda \phi^4 - \frac{1}{2}m_\phi^2 \phi^2 + \frac{m_\phi^4}{16\lambda}$

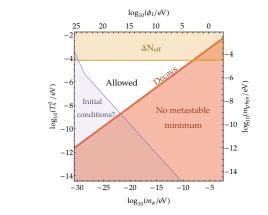


Note $m_{phys}^2 = 2bT_h^{0^2}$, $\rho_{DE} = \frac{m_{\phi}^4}{16\lambda}$ and $\phi_1 = \frac{m_{\phi}}{2\sqrt{\lambda}}$

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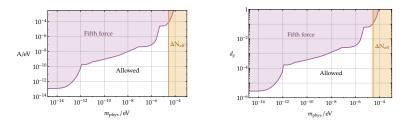
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Observational Signals

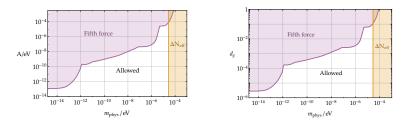


Portal interactions between visible and thermal dark energy sectors, e.g.

$$-(A\phi + g\phi^2)|H|^2$$
 and $d_g rac{eta_3}{\sqrt{2}g_3 M_{pl}} \phi F^a_{\mu
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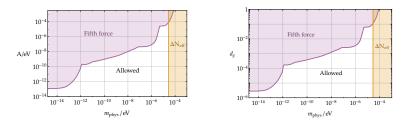
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Viable models with interaction strengths not much smaller than M_{pl}^{-1} ! Visible sector loops $\Rightarrow m_{\phi}^2 \sim g \Lambda_{UV}^2$ and ϕ tadpoles $\mathcal{L} \sim A \Lambda_{UV}^2 \phi$, $d_g \Lambda_{UV}^4 \phi / M_{pl}$ – couplings accessible to fifth forces require fine-tuning.

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 $W=(m_\psi-\Phi)\Psi^2$ and $V_{soft}=m_\phi^2|\phi|^2+m_\chi^2|\chi|^2$

with $m_\phi, m_\chi \ll m_\psi$ gives:

$$V = |\chi|^4 + |2m_{\psi}\chi - 2\phi\chi|^2 + m_{\phi}^2|\phi|^2 + m_{\chi}^2|\chi|^2$$
 and

$$\mathcal{L}_f \supset -(m_\psi - \langle \phi \rangle)\psi^2 + 2\langle \chi
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suppressed hidden susy breaking scale \Rightarrow superpotential and mass hierarchy protected by susy.

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$$V = |\chi|^4 + |2m_{\psi}\chi - 2\phi\chi|^2 + m_{\phi}^2|\phi|^2 + m_{\chi}^2|\chi|^2$$
 and

 $\mathcal{L}_f \supset -(m_\psi - \langle \phi \rangle)\psi^2 + 2\langle \chi
angle \eta \psi$

suppressed hidden susy breaking scale \Rightarrow superpotential and mass hierarchy protected by susy.

Finite temperature effects favour ⟨φ⟩ that minimizes fermions masses – for T_h ≫ m_φ, ⟨φ⟩ shifts to ⟨φ⟩ = m_ψ with dark energy:

$$ho_{DE}=rac{1}{2}m_{\psi}^2m_{\phi}^2$$

- ΔN_{eff} puts upper bound on T_h and thus UV sensitive m_{ϕ} and λ , whilst hidden sector loops drive λ to $\mathcal{O}(1)$.
- Embed in susy model $\Phi = (\phi, \eta)$ and $\Psi = (\chi, \psi)$:

 $W = (m_\psi - \Phi) \Psi^2$ and $V_{soft} = m_\phi^2 |\phi|^2 + m_\chi^2 |\chi|^2$

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Finite temperature effects favour ⟨φ⟩ that minimizes fermions masses – for T_h ≫ m_φ, ⟨φ⟩ shifts to ⟨φ⟩ = m_ψ with dark energy:

$$\rho_{DE}=\frac{1}{2}m_{\psi}^2m_{\phi}^2$$

► Stability against loops from visible sector states and string states – sequestering of susy breaking via extra dimensions? e.g. for $m_{3/2} \gtrsim 10^{-8} GeV$ from low-scale gauge mediation, need $m_{soft} \lesssim 10^{-7} m_{3/2}$ – much easier than for quintessence.

Summary and Outlook

- Existence or not of metastable dS vacua and/or quintessence in string theory remains an open question.
- ► Light hidden dark sector with finite temperature effects explains Dark Energy with w = -1 consistently with Swampland conjectures.
- ► Hidden sector susy can help with fine-tuning, and much less sequestering needed than for quintessence: $m \sim 10^{-6}$ eV vs. $m \sim 10^{-33}$ eV
- Potentially observable via ΔN_{eff} and fifth forces.
- ▶ DE epoch will end when $T_h \sim m_\phi$ with first order phase transition towards true vacuum, and conversion to hidden sector radiation, matter and gravitational waves.
- Multiple Thermal DE eras may realise the EDE scenario to explain the H₀ tension, leaving gravitational wave signatures as each TDE sector transitions to global minimum...PBHs?
- Embed in explicit string constructions and understand finite temperature effects vs swampland?