Dark energy and string theory

## **David Andriot**

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arXiv:2201.04152, 2204.05327 (with L. Horer, P. Marconnet) 2208.14462 (with L. Horer) 2209.08015 (with P. Marconnet, M. Rajaguru, T. Wrase)

#### GdR CoPhy – Kick-off

17/01/23, LPNHE

Paris, France



**Dark energy:** energy responsible for accelerated expansion observed: today early universe (inflation)

Today: well-described by cosmological constant  $\Lambda > 0$ Inflation: single scalar field slowly rolling-down potential V > 0, flat V:  $\frac{|V'|}{V} \ll 1$  **Dark energy:** energy responsible for accelerated expansion observed: today early universe (inflation)

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 $\hookrightarrow$  Reproduce dark energy as solutions:



**Nature/origin of dark energy?**  $\longrightarrow$  Why V? Which V? Which V? Which V: many options for single-field inflation despite constraints

Planck '18

 $\hookrightarrow$  Fundamental theory of nature: why V, shape V

# Nature/origin of dark energy? $\longrightarrow$ Why V? Which V?

Which V: many options for single-field inflation despite constraints

Planck '18

 $\hookrightarrow$  Fundamental theory of nature: why V, shape V

Here: string theory.

### Why V: because of the extra dimensions!

Getting 4d V in 4d EFT from 10d string theory is very natural: Compactification on 6 extra (small compact) space dimensions. Fields/string ingredients in 6d generate V.

$$\mathcal{V}(\rho,\tau) = \frac{1}{2\kappa_{10}^2} \int d^6 y \sqrt{|g_6|} \ g_s^{-2} \left( \tau^{-2} \left( -\rho^{-1} \mathcal{R}_6 + \frac{1}{2} \rho^{-3} |H|^2 \right) - \tau^{-3} \sum_p \rho^{\frac{p-6}{2}} g_s \frac{T_{10}^{(p)}}{p+1} + \frac{1}{2} \tau^{-4} \ g_s^2 \sum_{q=0}^6 \rho^{3-q} |F_q|^2 \right)$$

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Which  $V? \rightarrow Can$  we get almost flat V? Can we get (quasi) de Sitter solutions?  $\longrightarrow$  Extremally challenging!

# I. De Sitter solutions

String theory: tree-level / low energy  $\longrightarrow$  approximated by 10d supergravity perturbative corrections ( $g_s$  loops,  $\alpha'$ ) non-perturbative contributions

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KKLT, LVS: Kachru, Kallosh, Linde, Trivedi '03, Conlon, Quevedo '05
 use (non)-perturbative contributions + tree-level ingredients
 → leads to many discussions on validity of control, approximations, regimes

#### **Classical solutions**:

#### Andriot '19

Only tree-level, low energy  $\longrightarrow$  use 10d supergravity Less ingredients at hand  $\longrightarrow$  good solutions rare, difficult to find String theory: tree-level / low energy  $\longrightarrow$  approximated by 10d supergravity perturbative corrections ( $g_s$  loops,  $\alpha'$ ) non-perturbative contributions

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Recent progress in finding 4d de Sitter solutions from 10d supergravity Andriot, Horer, Marconnet '22  $\rightarrow$  they require many ingredients turned-on in 6d (curvature, fluxes, branes/orientifolds)  $\rightarrow$  difficulty

All these ingredients break  $\mathcal{N} = 8$  supersymmetry of 4d theory to  $\mathcal{N} = 1, 0$  (conjecture) Good news: automatically get realistic supersymmetry for particle physics!

At least 3 sets of intersecting branes/orientifolds  $\longrightarrow \mathcal{N} = 1, 0$  susy 4d EFT.  $\longrightarrow$  may explain why we live in 4d: higher dimensions require more susy!

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Solutions of 10d supergravity are only candidate classical string backgrounds: certain tree-level conditions/low energy approximations need to be verified  $\longrightarrow$  often not the case!

Technical but... no classical de Sitter solution known for now! Difficult to find/verify...







#### High Energy Physics - Theory

#### arXiv:1804.01120 (hep-th)

## [Submitted on 3 Apr 2018 (v1), last revised 17 Apr 2018 (this version, v2)] What if string theory has no de Sitter vacua?

Ulf H. Danielsson, Thomas Van Riet

#### **Download PDF**

We present a brief overview of attempts to construct de Sitter vacua in string theory and explain how the results of this 20year endeavor could point to the fact that string theory harbors no de Sitter vacua at all. Making such a statement is often considered controversial and "bad news for string theory". We discuss how perhaps the opposite can be true.

Comments: 30 +9 pages, 1 figure, v2: references added

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#### High Energy Physics - Theory

arXiv:1806.08362 (hep-th)

# [Submitted on 21 Jun 2018 (v1), last revised 17 Jul 2018 (this version, v3)] **De Sitter Space and the Swampland**

Georges Obied, Hirosi Ooguri, Lev Spodyneiko, Cumrun Vafa

## **Download PDF**

It has been notoriously difficult to construct a meta-stable de Sitter (dS) vacuum in string theory in a controlled approximation. This suggests the possibility that meta-stable dS belongs to the swampland. In this paper, we propose a swampland criterion in the form of  $|\nabla V| \geq c \cdot V$  for a scalar potential V of any consistent theory of quantum gravity, for a positive constant c. In particular, this bound forbids dS vacua. The existence of this bound is motivated by the abundance of string theory constructions and no-go theorems which exhibit this behavior. We also extend some of the well-known no-go theorems for the existence of dS vacua in string theory to more general accelerating universes and reinterpret the results in terms of restrictions on allowed scalar potentials.

## Swampland program:

Vafa '05, Palti '19

Characterise which (4d) model couples consistently to quantum gravity → what comes from string theory?

E.g.: which V can be obtained?



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Characterisation done by criteria, often conjectured and tested, sometimes proven

- Weak gravity conjecture
- Distance conjecture
- De Sitter conjecture

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van Beest, Calderón-Infante, Mirfendereski, Valenzuela '21

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Critical view: Cassé, Silk '23 "This is why astroparticle physicists, at least by curiosity, should be aware of such speculations, taking them however with a grain of salt"



van Beest, Calderón-Infante, Mirfendereski, Valenzuela '21

# II. Potential slope and rolling fields

$$\int \mathrm{d}^4x \sqrt{|g_4|} \left( \frac{M_p^2}{2} \mathcal{R}_4 - \frac{1}{2} g_{ij} \partial_\mu \varphi^i \partial^\mu \varphi^j - V \right)$$

If no de Sitter critical point: V > 0,  $V' \neq 0$ ,  $\frac{|V'|}{V} > 0$ Can we get  $\frac{|V'|}{V} \ll 1$ : quasi de Sitter / almost flat V?  $\longrightarrow$  Very unlikely! There must be a **lower bound**:  $\frac{|V'|}{V} \ge c$  : how much?

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Discussions, refinements: this cannot be true everywhere in field space  $\rightarrow$  only true in the **asymptotics** of field space:  $\varphi \rightarrow \infty$ 

Trans-Planckian-Censorship ConjectureBedroya, Vafa '19(TCC): $\varphi \rightarrow \infty, \ \frac{|V'|}{V} \ge \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \approx 0.82$ 

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 $-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}(\varphi-\varphi_i)$ 

 $V(\varphi)$ 

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Slow-roll inflation or de Sitter solution: could be realised in the bulk of field space (technically challenging for string theory) Cosmology in the asymptotics of field space?  $\varphi \to \infty$ 

Trans-Planckian-Censorship Conjecture (TCC):  $\frac{|V'|}{V} \ge \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \approx 0.82$ 

Well tested in many string theory compactifications But maybe exceptions...?  $\frac{|V'|}{V} \ge \sqrt{\frac{2}{7}} \approx 0.53$ Multifield: Strong de Sitter conjecture:  $\frac{\nabla V}{V} \ge \sqrt{2}$ 

Andriot, Cribiori, Erkinger '20, Andriot, Horer '22 Calderon-Infante, Ruiz, Valenzuela '22

Rudelius '21, '22

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 $V \sim V_0 e^{-\lambda \varphi}$ ,  $|V'|/V = \lambda$   $\longrightarrow$  Observational bounds on **exponential rate**  $\lambda$ ? Euclid?  $\lambda \leq 0.6, w \leq -0.96$  Agrawal, Obied, Steinhardt, Vafa '18, see also Akrami, Kallosh, Linde, Vardanyan '18, Heisenberg, Bartelmann, Brandenberger, Refregier '20

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## What we want







Still: string theory naturally provides some dark energy  $V(\varphi^i)$ with a tendancy towards 4d and  $\mathcal{N} = 1, 0$  supersymmetry EFT

- → search for more examples / (dis)prove conjectures
- → alternatives?

- Topological Gravity Agrawal, Gukov, Obied, Vafa '20
- Dark bubble Banerjee, Danielsson, Giri
- Transcient scenarios Marconnet, Tsimpis '22
- ...
- Multifield inflation and rapid turns
- Ekpyrosis, bounce, and negative potentials

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 → require steep potentials

$$\checkmark$$
 with recent ATCC:  $\frac{|V'|}{|V|} \ge \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ 

Andriot, Horer, Tringas '22

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Andriot, Horer, Tringas '22

→ Stay tuned!

 $-e^{-\sqrt{rac{2}{3}}(arphi-arphi_i)}$ 

Thank you for your attention!

 $V(\varphi)$