

Dark energy as a probe of quantum gravity

Can we put string theory under pressure
with forthcoming dark energy dedicated surveys?

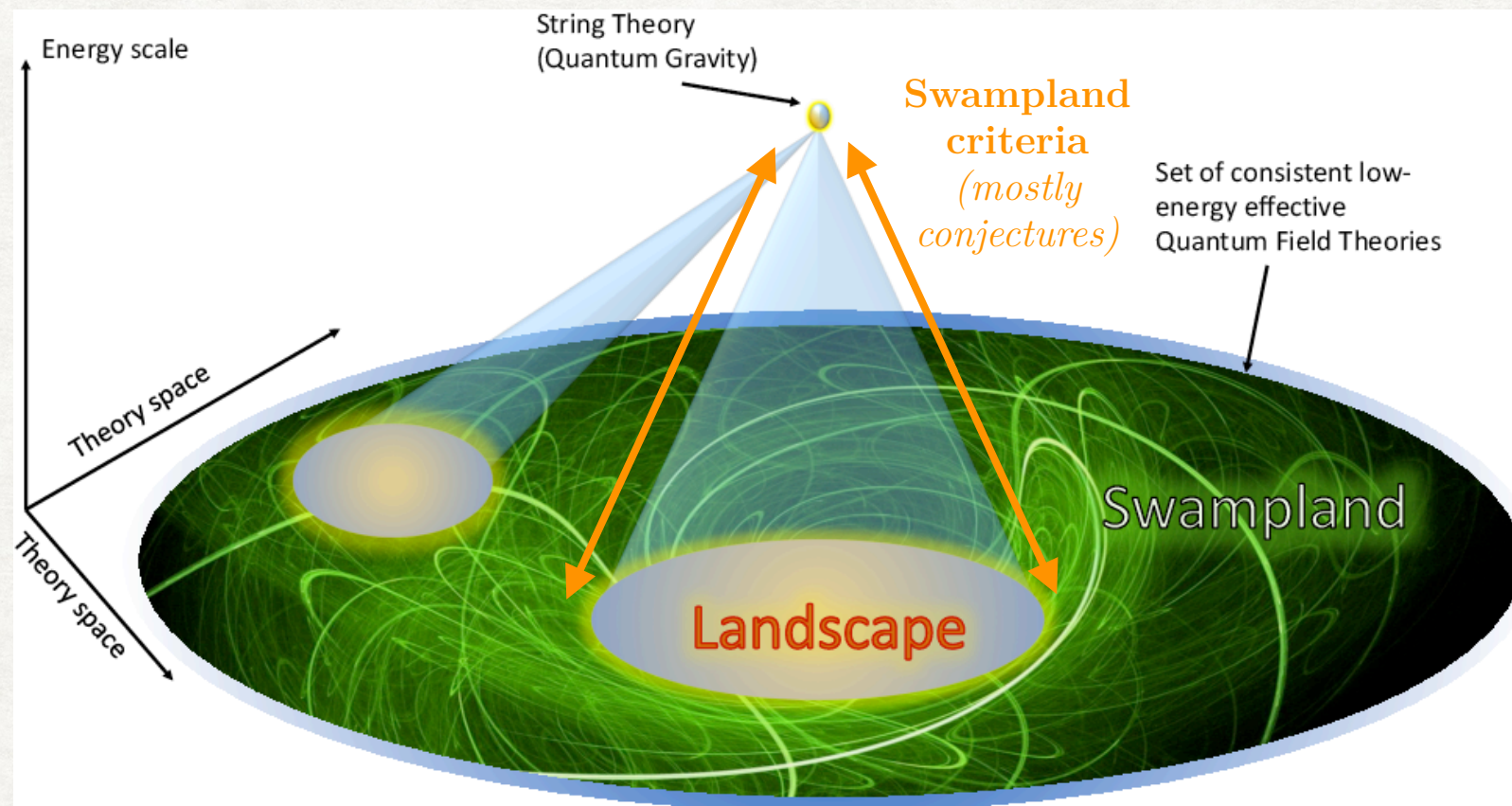
Based on a work done in collaboration with A. Barrau and C. Renevey

*A. Barrau, C. Renevey, K.M (2021), *Astrophys.J.* 912, [arXiv:2101.02942](https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.02942)*

The string swampland

Landscape vs Swampland

- **Landscape**: Set of (apparently) consistent effective field theories that **can** be completed into string theory / quantum gravity at higher energies.
- **Swampland**: Set of (apparently) consistent effective field theories that **cannot** be completed into string theory / quantum gravity at higher energies.



Huge and very active area of research in string theory

Scheme borrowed from: An Introduction to the String Theory Swampland (Lectures for BUSSTEPP), Eran Palti, 2018

The string swampland

A Swampland criterion: The de-Sitter conjecture

- Scalar fields in a low energy effective theory lying in the landscape should satisfy:

$$\lambda(\phi(t)) \equiv -\frac{V'(\phi(t))}{V(\phi(t))} \quad \boxed{|\lambda(\phi(t))| = \left| \frac{V'(\phi(t))}{V(\phi(t))} \right| > \lambda_c \sim \mathcal{O}(1)} \quad (\text{In Planck units})$$

G. Obied, H. Ooguri, L. Spodyneiko, C. Vafa (2018), arXiv:1806.08362

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- Some reliability criteria for this conjecture:

- ◆ Maldacena-Nunez no-go theorem for supergravity: $|\lambda(\phi(t))| \geq \frac{6}{\sqrt{(d-2)(11-d)}}$ *For a d-dimensional theory*
J. Maldacena, C. Nunez (2000), arXiv:hep-th/0007018

- ◆ Compactification of Type IIA on Calabi-Yau manifolds: $|\lambda(\phi(t))| \gtrsim 2$
M. P. Hertzberg, S. Kachru, W. Taylor, M. Tegmark (2007), arXiv:0711.2512

- ◆ Trans-Planckian Censorship Conjecture $\Rightarrow |\lambda(\phi(t))| \geq \frac{6}{\sqrt{(d-1)(d-2)}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \simeq 0.81$ (for $d = 4$)
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Questions:

- What are the perspectives for the constraints set by the Vera Rubin observatory, Euclid and SKA on λ_c ?
- Will those constraints be compatible with the de Sitter conjecture?

DOES THE OBSERVABLE UNIVERSE LIE IN THE SWAMPLAND?

Does our Universe lie in the Swampland?

Based on: A. Barrau, C. Renevey, K.M (2021), *Astrophys.J.* 912, *arXiv:2101.02942*

- Main goal of this study:

Probe the de-Sitter conjecture exclusion power from the viewpoint of **future** surveys.

Two major implications

- First: assume a parametrization for $w(z)$

M. Chevallier, D. Polarski, arXiv:gr-qc/0009008

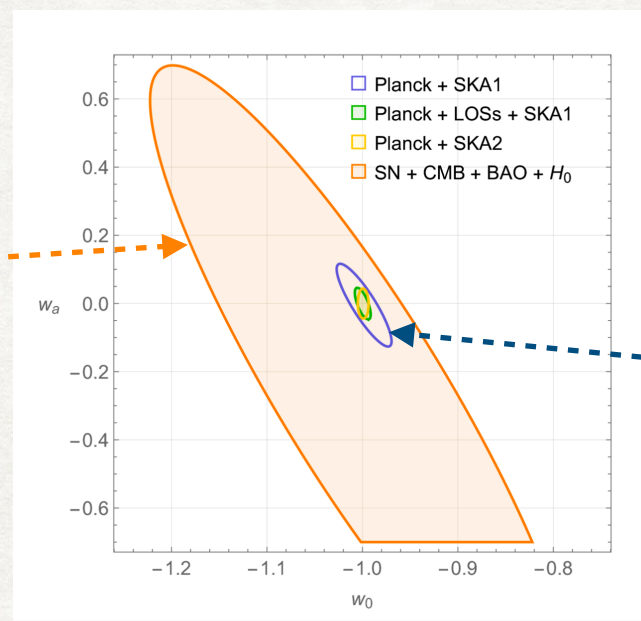
First order of a Taylor development:

$$w(a(t)) = w_0 + (1 - a(t))w_a$$

Measure the contemporary value of $w(a(t))$

Measure the deviation in time of $w(a(t))$

- Second: Forecasts for the forthcoming galaxy surveys and SKA in the w_0 - w_a plane



Current constraints
(at 95% CL)

Contour plots based on a bayesian MCMC developed by
T. Sprenger, M. Archidiacono, T. Brinckmann,
S. Clesse and J. Lesgourgues,
JCAP 1902,047 (2019), *arXiv* 1801.08331

Expected improvements
(at 95% CL)

Does our Universe lie in the Swampland?

Context: Quintessence models for Dark Energy with one scalar field

● Our set of equations

Rewriting of the Friedmann and Klein-Gordon equations:

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = (w - 1) \left[3(1 + w) - \lambda \sqrt{3(1 + w)\Omega_\phi} \right]$$

$$\lambda(\phi(t)) \equiv -V'(\phi(t))/V(\phi(t))$$

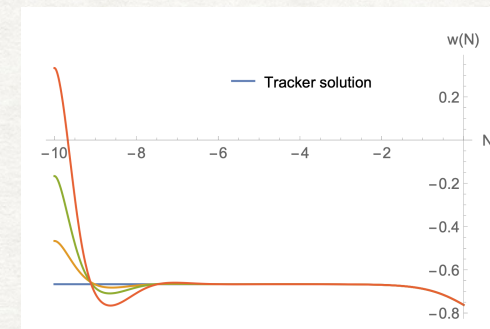
$$\frac{d\Omega_\phi}{dt} = -3w\Omega_\phi(1 - \Omega_\phi)$$

$$\frac{d\lambda}{dt} = -\sqrt{3(1 + w)\Omega_\phi}(\Gamma - 1)\lambda^2$$

$$\Gamma(\phi(t)) \equiv V(\phi(t))V''(\phi(t))/[V'(\phi(t))]^2$$

● Methodology

- i) Choose a model (i.e a scalar field potential)
- ii) Fix a value for the parameters entering the model
- iii) Set initial conditions for w , Ω_ϕ and λ --- *No big dependence* --->
- iv) Evaluate $|\lambda| = |V'/V|$ along the trajectory and keep its smallest value
- v) To remain conservative, keep the highest of those lambda values (at fixed values of the parameters) within a 95% confidence level (CL) ellipse in the $w_0 - w_a$ plane

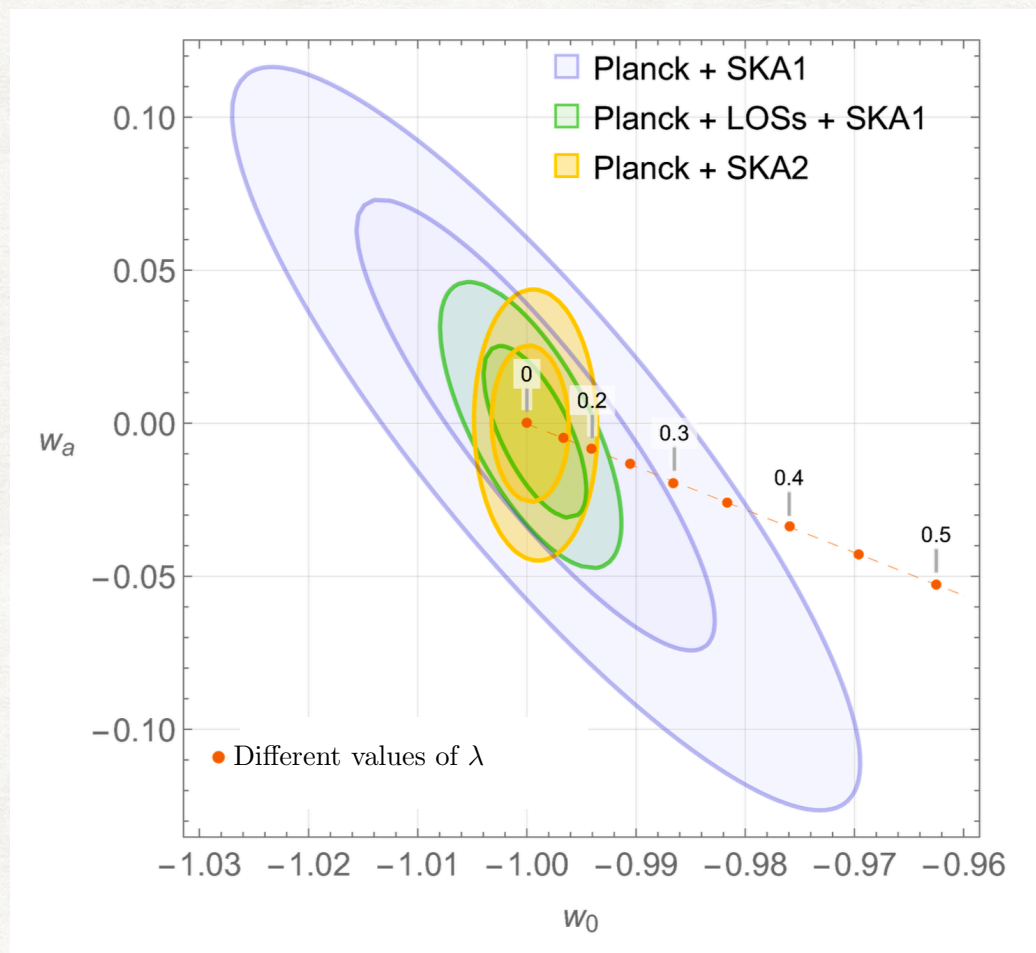


Does our Universe lie in the Swampland?

For scaling freezing models

Scalar field potential:

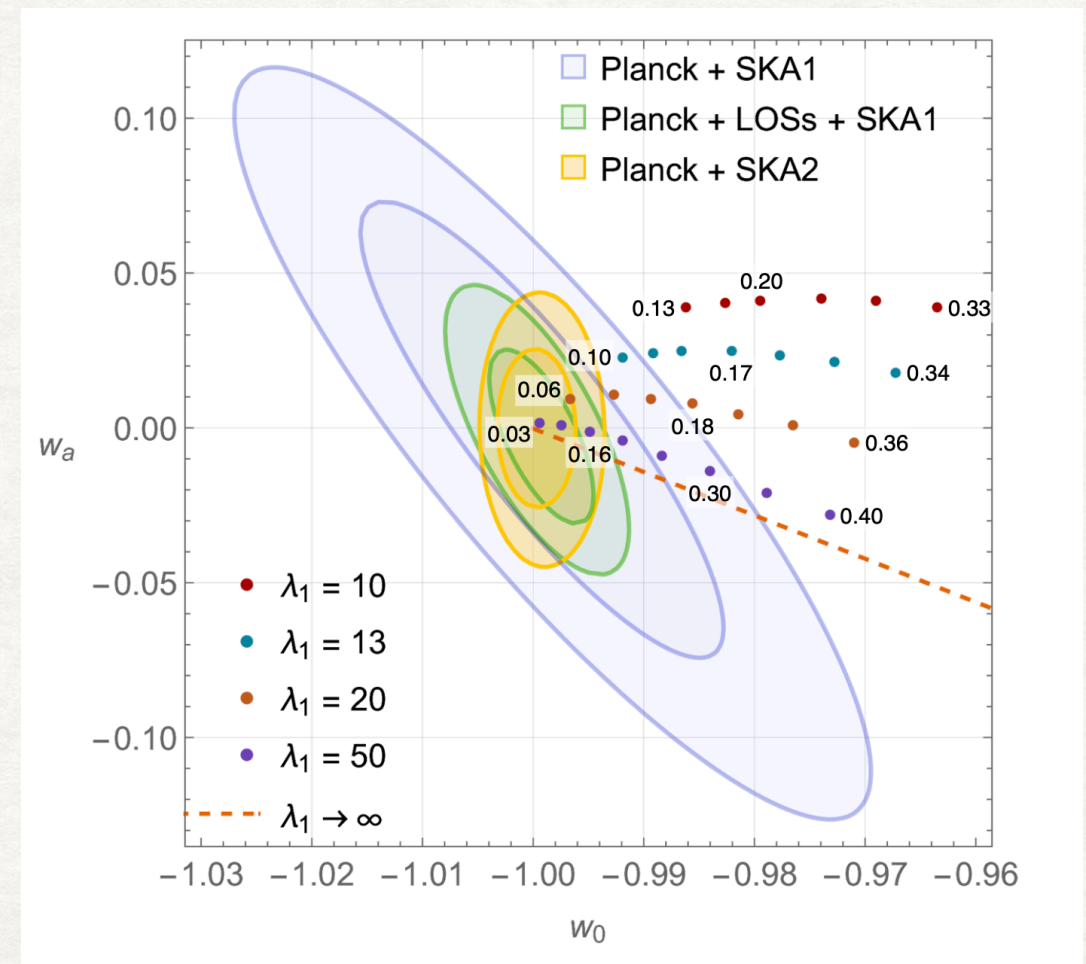
$$V(\phi) = V_0 e^{-\lambda\phi}$$



	Pl. + SKA1	Pl. + LOSs + SKA1	Pl. + SKA2
67% CL	$ \lambda < 0.28$	$ \lambda < 0.17$	$ \lambda < 0.16$
95% CL	$ \lambda < 0.36$	$ \lambda < 0.22$	$ \lambda < 0.20$

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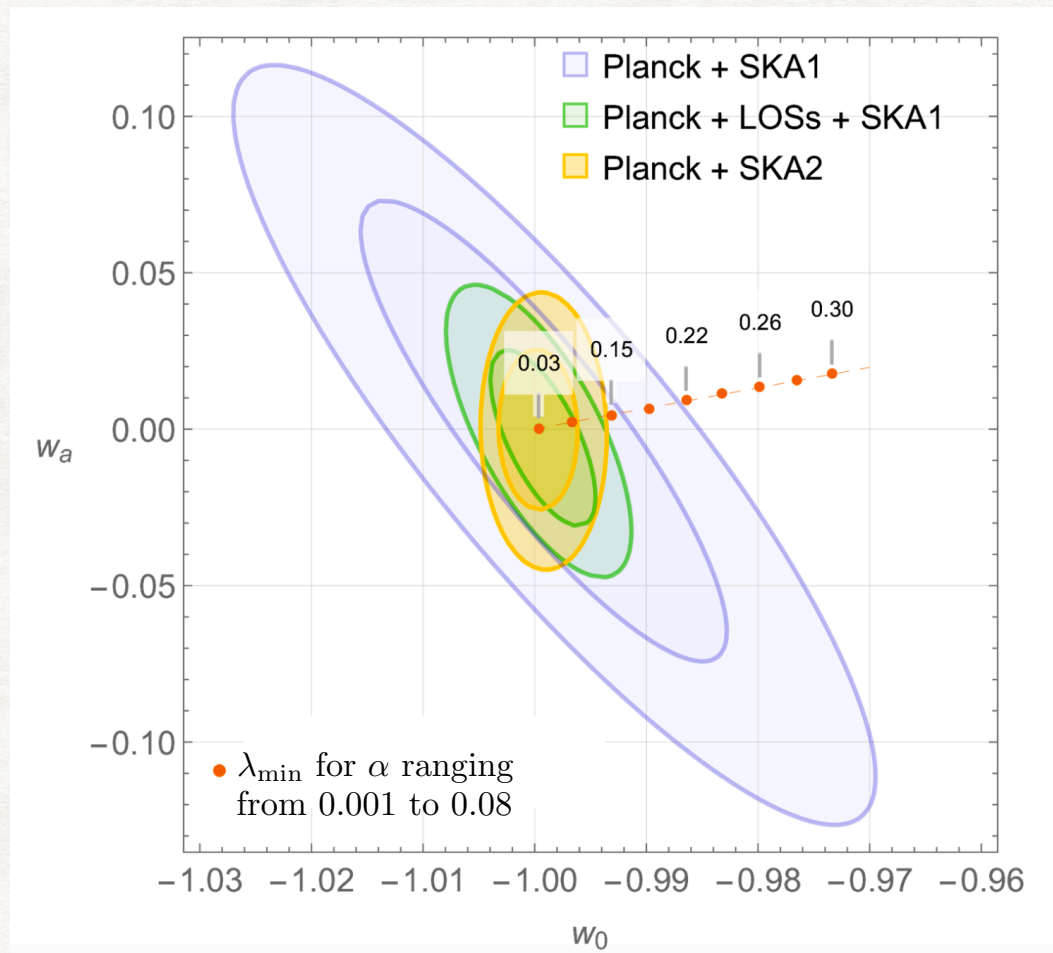
$$V(\phi) = V_1 e^{-\lambda_1\phi} + V_2 e^{-\lambda_2\phi}$$



Does our Universe lie in the Swampland?

For tracking freezing models

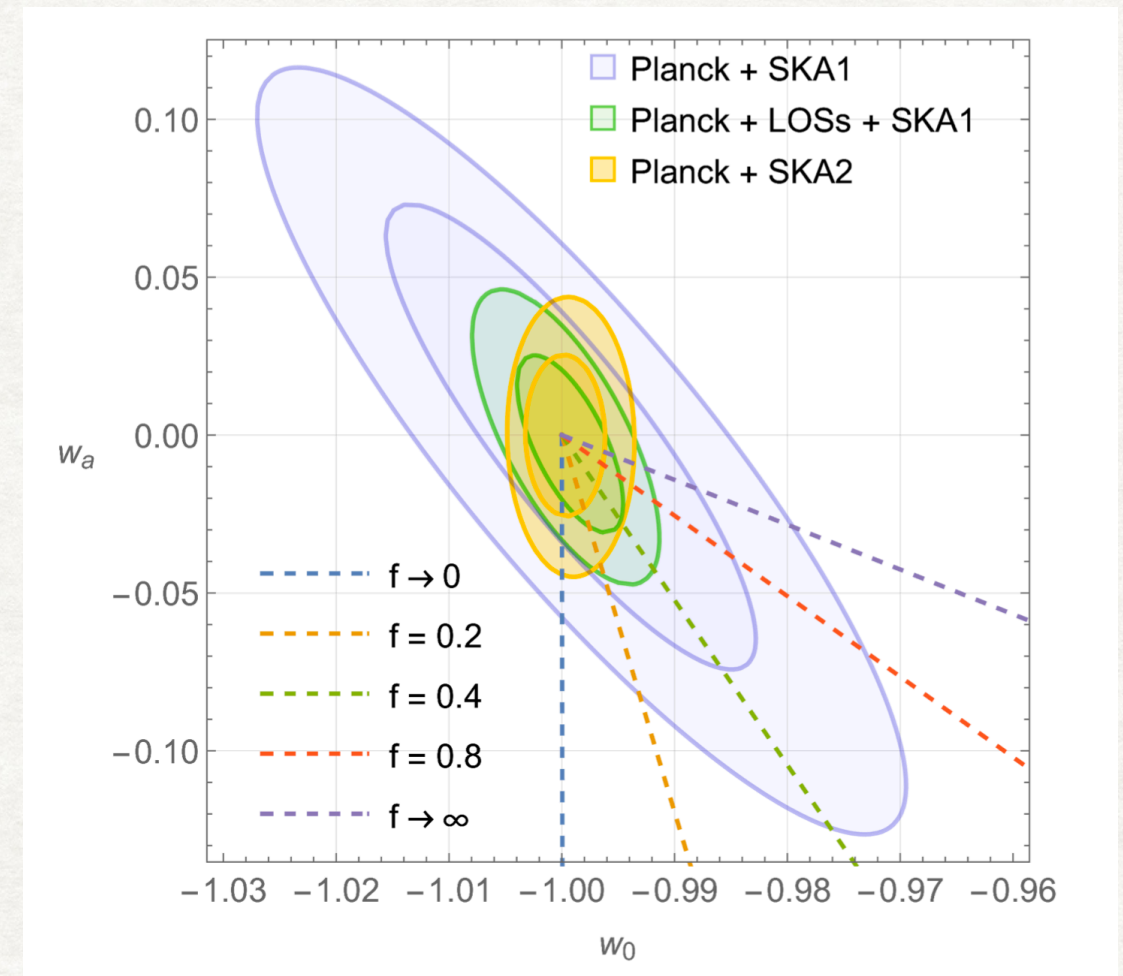
Scalar field potential:
 $V(\phi) = M^{4+\alpha} / \phi^\alpha, \alpha > 0$



	Pl. + SKA1	Pl. + LOSs + SKA1	Pl. + SKA2
67% CL	$ \lambda < 0.16$	$ \lambda < 0.11$	$ \lambda < 0.11$
95% CL	$ \lambda < 0.21$	$ \lambda < 0.14$	$ \lambda < 0.15$

For thawing models

Scalar field potential:
 $V(\phi) = V_0 \cos(\phi/f)$



	Pl. + SKA1	Pl. + LOSs + SKA1	Pl. + SKA2
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95% CL	$ \lambda < 0.35$	$ \lambda < 0.22$	$ \lambda < 0.20$

Conclusion

Current observations: $|\lambda| = |V'/V| < 0.65$ at 95% C.L.

(SNIa, CMB and BAO data) *P. Agrawal, G. Obied, P. J. Steinhardt, C. Vafa (2018), arXiv:1806.09718*

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● **Main result:**

Putting all the constraints together and always keeping the most conservative one:

	Planck + (Vera Rubin + Euclid) + SKA1	Planck + SKA2
At 67% C.L.	$ \lambda = V'/V < 0.16$	$ \lambda = V'/V < 0.17$
At 95% C.L.	$ \lambda = V'/V < 0.22$	$ \lambda = V'/V < 0.20$

Whereas String theory requires: $|V'/V| > \mathcal{O}(1)$ or $|V'/V| > \sqrt{2/3} \simeq 0.81$

(Under the assumption of the de-Sitter conjecture)

*In the large field limit,
D. Andriot, et al. (2020),
arXiv:2004.00030*

Net improvement of the tension!

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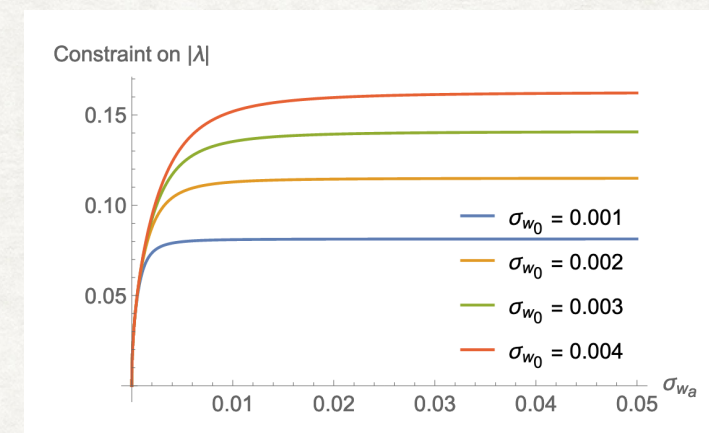
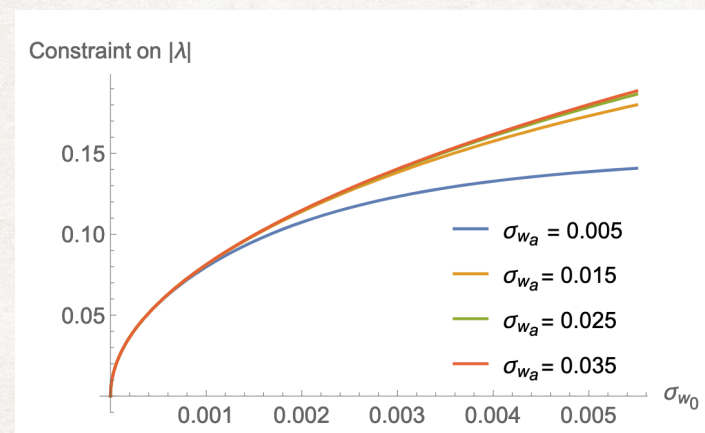
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- Prospects:

Evolution of the constraint on $|\lambda|$ with ameliorations of the sensitivities on w_0 or w_a



Conclusion

- Drawbacks/hypotheses of this study

→ Depends on a specific parametrization for $w(z)$
(Even though we picked the most commonly used and justified)

→ It exists a refined version of the de-Sitter conjecture

The one we used $\left| \frac{V'}{V} \right| > \lambda_c$ **OR** $\frac{V''}{V} < -\alpha_c$ *(Does not change anything for tracking freezing and scaling freezing models as they always fail to satisfy the new condition)*

→ The computation of the exact value of the minimal $|\lambda|$ authorized by the de-Sitter conjecture is still work in progress

→ This study lie in the context of quintessence models with one scalar field

→ Based on a conjecture

But at this day not a single stable de-Sitter vacuum has been built in string theory!

- The final word

The forthcoming Dark Energy surveys might put String Theory under serious pressure!

Importance of the hypothesis

Weak



Stronger

Thank you!