

# Non-singular cosmology from nonlinear dark energy

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Dark Energy from Fundamental Theories to Observations 2023



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# Outline

- | Non-interacting non-linear dark energy
  - | M. Burkmar and M. Bruni, PhysRevD.107.083533, April 2023 (arXiv:2302.03710)
- | Including an interaction between dark energy and dark matter

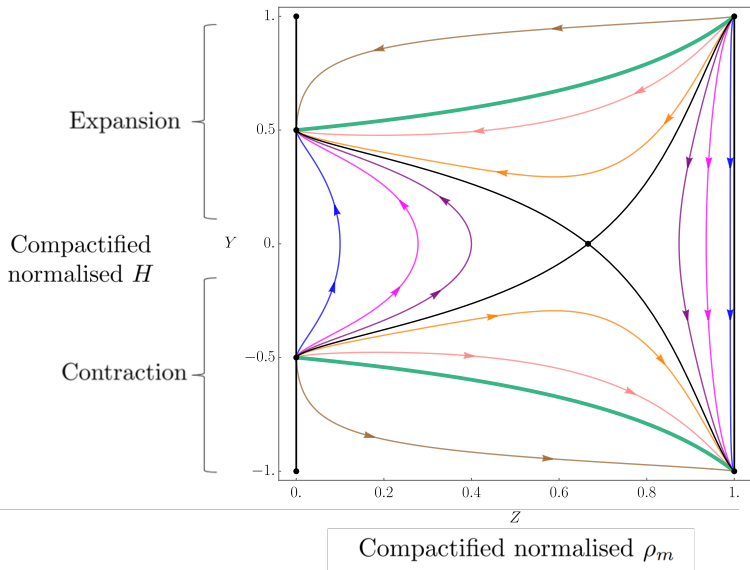
# Problems with the Standard Model of Cosmology

- | Singularities interpreted as a breakdown of GR
- | Cosmological constant problem: the observed value of  $\Lambda$  is at odds by up to 120 orders of magnitude with theoretical estimates of the contributions to the effective cosmological constant expected from quantum field theory

# Bouncing and Emergent Universes

- | Singularities are inevitable under an energy condition that is violated by dark energy
- | If we violate this energy condition in the early universe we can avoid an initial singularity
- | Bouncing cosmologies: a smooth transition between an initially contracting phase to an expanding one, e.g. [arXiv:1603.05834v2](#) and [arXiv:1406.2790v4](#)
- | Emergent universes: past asymptotic to an Einstein state, e.g. [arXiv:gr-qc/0307112](#) and [arXiv:gr-qc/0211082](#)

# CDM Dynamics



## Beyond $\Lambda$ : A Quadratic EoS

- | Instead we consider a dark energy with a quadratic EoS:

$$P = P_0 + \alpha \rho + \beta \rho^2$$

- | Here, we have two effective cosmological constants
- | We want to understand whether we can construct realistic, classical non-singular models that do not interfere with the standard  $\Lambda$ CDM model at energy scales below inflation.

# Dark Energy with a Quadratic EoS

- Dynamic dark energy with a quadratic equation of state in FLRW can always avoid a singularity (arXiv:astro-ph/0512224)

$$P_x = \omega_x + \frac{\Lambda}{3} x - \frac{2}{3} x^2$$

$$\dot{x} = -3H(x) \left( 1 - \frac{x}{x_*} \right)$$

- During expansion,  $x_*$  is an attractor and  $x=0$  a repeller
- $x_*$ : close to the observed dark energy density today

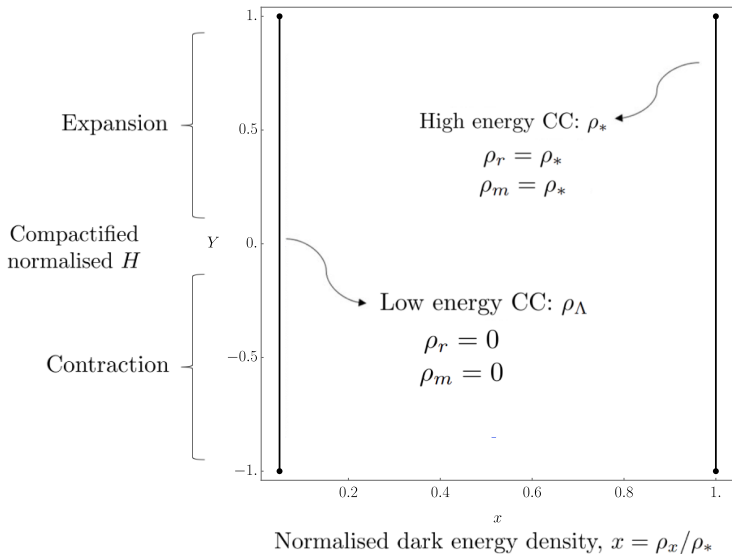
# Include cold dark matter and radiation

If we include non-interacting dark matter and radiation produced after some inflationary-like process,

1. can we always avoid a singularity?
2. Do the models evolve with an early- and late-time accelerated expansion, connected by a decelerating period?
3. Can the high energy effective cosmological constant be an energy scale between the Planck scale and that of inflation? (if yes, this could be a solution to the cosmological constant problem)

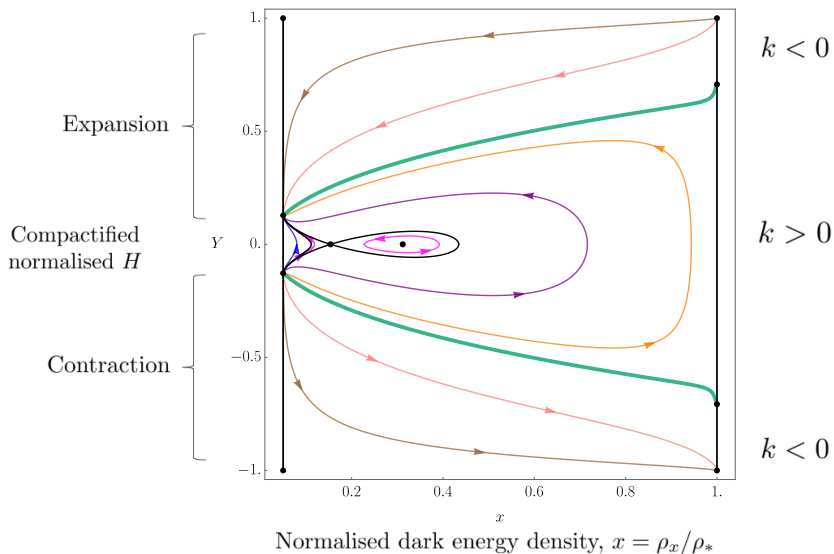


# Compactified Phase Space

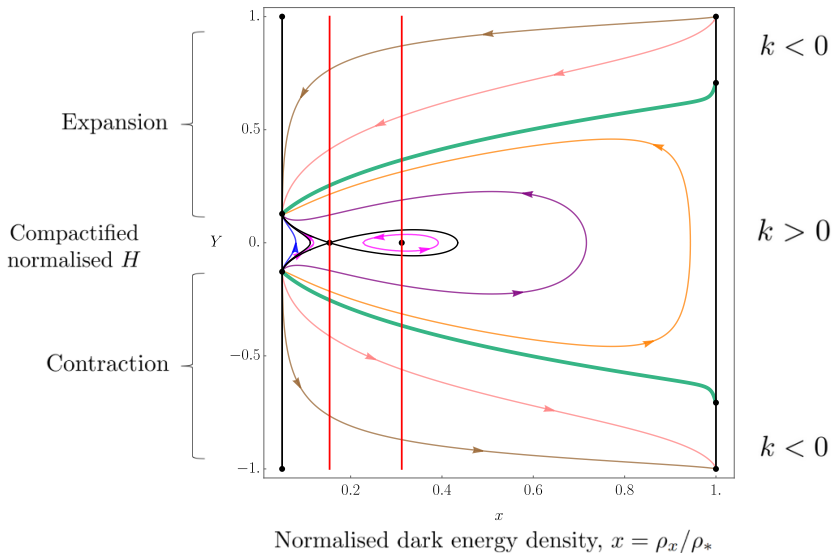


# Compactified Phase Space

Q1: Yes!



# Compactified Phase Space



# Caveats

# Interacting dark energy and dark matter

- | General dark energy with quadratic EoS interacting with cold dark matter
- | Here, we explicitly include  $q$  for the linear part of the dark energy:

$$\dot{\rho}_x = -3H(\rho_x + p_x) - q \frac{\rho_x \rho_m}{i}$$

$$\dot{\rho}_m = -3H\rho_m + \frac{qH\rho_x\rho_m}{i}$$

# Interacting dark energy and dark matter

1. Can we always avoid a singularity?
2. Do the models evolve with an early- and late-time accelerated expansion, connected by a decelerating period?
3. Can the energy scale of the bounce/emergence be between the Planck scale and that of inflation?

# Compact ed Phase Space

# Compact ed Phase Space



# Interacting dark energy and dark matter

1. Can we always avoid a singularity? ✓
2. Do the models evolve with an early- and late-time accelerated expansion, connected by a decelerating period? ✓
3. Can the energy scale of the bounce/emergence be between the Planck scale and that of inflation? ???

# Conclusions

- | Dark energy with a quadratic EoS, both with and without an interaction with dark matter, can produce non-singular models with early- and late-time acceleration.
- | The problem in the non-interacting case is the difference in energy scales needed between the two effective cosmological constants to produce a realistic model; if the difference is realistic, then the trajectories always accelerate, and we lose a decelerated period where large-scale structure can form.
- | More work needs to be done to understand whether the interacting case can be realistic, and allow for a decelerated phase.