

Anisotropic Einstein Yang-Mills Higgs Dark Energy

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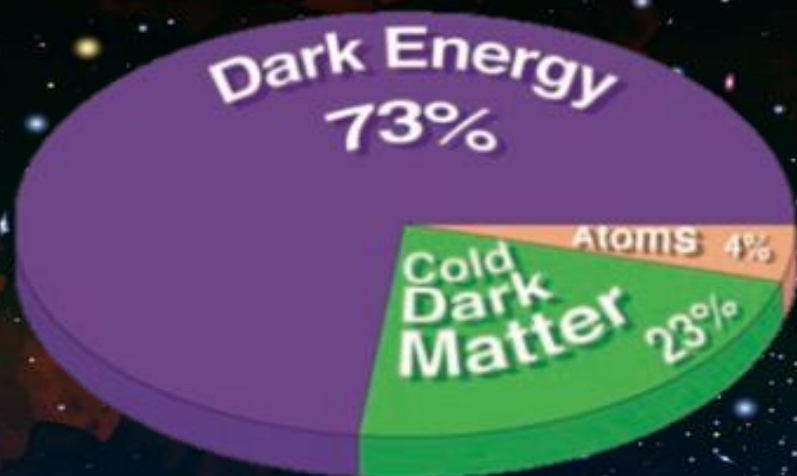
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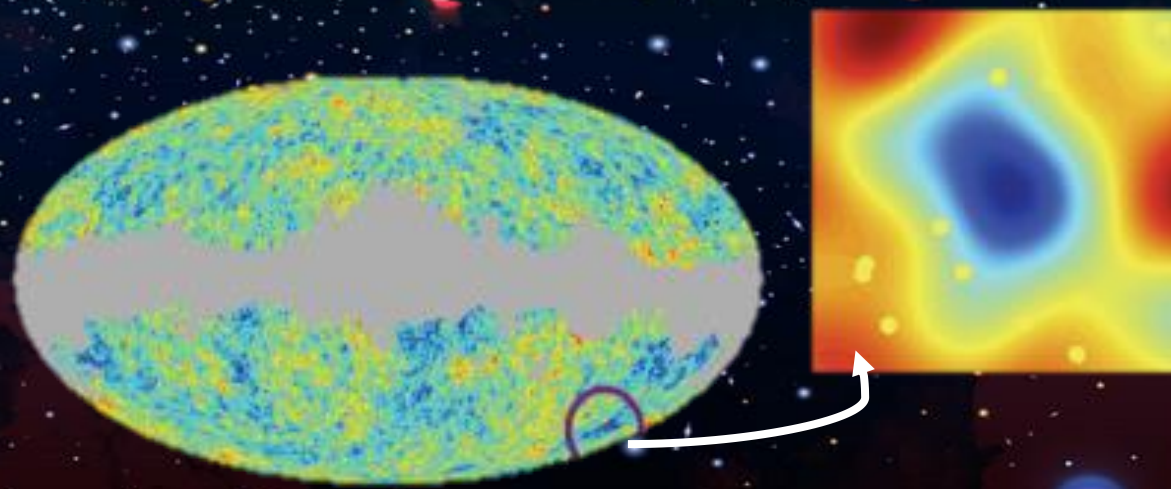
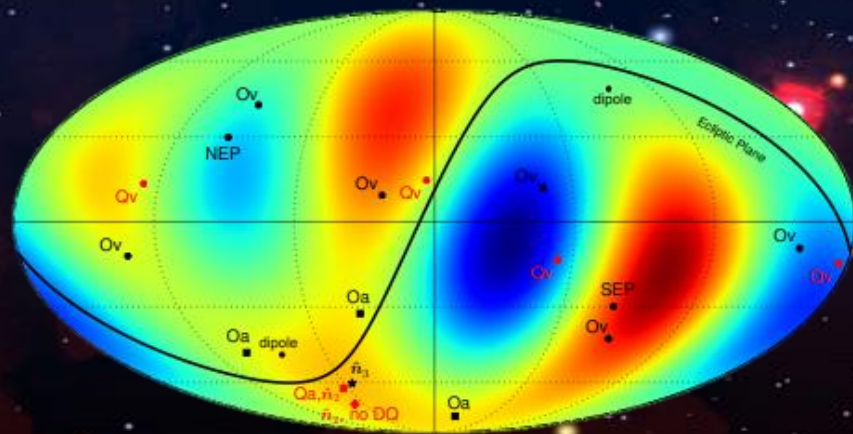
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The Problems



$$|\Sigma_0| \leq \mathcal{O}(0.001)$$



The Antecedents

Action →

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-\det g_{\mu\nu}} \left[\frac{m_{\text{P}}^2}{2} R - \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^a F_a^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} D_\mu \mathcal{H}^a D^\mu \mathcal{H}_a - V(\mathcal{H}^2) + \mathcal{L}_m + \mathcal{L}_r \right]$$

Covariant derivative

$$D_\mu \mathcal{H}^a \equiv \nabla_\mu \mathcal{H}^a + g \varepsilon^a_{bc} A^b_\mu \mathcal{H}^c$$

$$\mathcal{H} \equiv (\mathcal{H}_1 \quad \mathcal{H}_2 \quad \mathcal{H}_3)^T$$

Mexican Hat Potential

$$V(\mathcal{H}^2) \equiv \frac{\lambda}{4} (\mathcal{H}^2 - \mathcal{H}_0^2)^2$$

FLRW Universe → Homogeneous and Isotropic

$$ds^2 \equiv -N^2(t) dt^2 + a^2(t) \delta_{ij} dx^i dx^j$$

Cosmic Triad

$$A_0^a(t) \equiv 0, \quad A_i^a \equiv a(t) \psi(t) \delta_i^a$$

The Inconsistencies



$$T_{\mu\nu} \equiv g_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{L}_{\text{mat}} - 2 \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}_{\text{mat}}}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}}$$

$$2 \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}_{\text{mat}}}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}} \Big|_{\mu\nu=i \neq j} = g^2 \phi^2 \mathcal{H}_i \mathcal{H}_j$$

Anisotropic Stress

$$2 \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}_{\text{mat}}}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}} \Big|_{\mu\nu=0i} = g \phi \varepsilon_{aib} \dot{\mathcal{H}}^a \mathcal{H}^b$$

Momentum Density

Different Behaviours

$$\ddot{\phi} + H\dot{\phi} + \frac{2g^2\phi^3}{a^2} + g^2\phi(\mathcal{H}_2^2 + \mathcal{H}_3^2) = 0, \quad a, i = 1$$

$$\ddot{\phi} + H\dot{\phi} + \frac{2g^2\phi^3}{a^2} + g^2\phi(\mathcal{H}_1^2 + \mathcal{H}_3^2) = 0, \quad a, i = 2$$

$$\ddot{\phi} + H\dot{\phi} + \frac{2g^2\phi^3}{a^2} + g^2\phi(\mathcal{H}_1^2 + \mathcal{H}_2^2) = 0, \quad a, i = 3$$

$$\mathcal{H}(t) \equiv (\Phi(t), 0, 0)$$

$$T_{11} = a^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\dot{\phi}}{a^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{g^2 \phi^4}{a^4} + \frac{1}{2} \dot{\Phi}^2 - \frac{g^2 \phi^2 \Phi^2}{a^2} - V \right)$$

$$T_{22} = T_{33} = a^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\dot{\phi}}{a^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{g^2 \phi^4}{a^4} + \frac{1}{2} \dot{\Phi}^2 - V \right);$$

The Proposal

Bianchi-I

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + e^{2\alpha(t)} \left[e^{-4\sigma(t)} dx^2 + e^{2\sigma(t)} (dy^2 + dz^2) \right]$$

Dynamics

$$m_{\text{P}}^2 G_{00} = T_{00}$$

→

$$3m_{\text{P}}^2 H^2 = \rho_r + \rho_m + \rho_{\text{DE}}$$

$$m_{\text{P}}^2 \text{Tr}(G_{ij}) = \text{Tr}(T_{ij})$$

→

$$-2m_{\text{P}}^2 \dot{H} = 3m_{\text{P}}^2 H^2 + \frac{1}{3}\rho_r + p_{\text{DE}}$$

$$G^2_2 - G^1_1 = (T^2_2 - T^1_1)/m_{\text{P}}^2$$

↘

$$3m_{\text{P}}^2(\ddot{\sigma} + 3H\dot{\sigma}) = (G_1\dot{I})^2 - (G_2\dot{J})^2 + g^2(G_2J)^4 - g^2(G_1I)^2(G_2J)^2 + g^2\Phi^2(G_2J)^2$$

$$\rho_{\text{DE}} \equiv \rho_{\text{YM}} + \rho_{\mathcal{H}} + 3m_{\text{P}}^2 \dot{\sigma}^2$$

$$p_{\text{DE}} \equiv \frac{1}{3}\rho_{\text{YM}} + \frac{1}{2}\dot{\Phi}^2 - \frac{1}{3}g^2(G_2J)^2\Phi^2 - V + 3m_{\text{P}}^2 \dot{\sigma}^2$$

Equations of Motion

Equations of Motion

$$0 = (G_1 \ddot{I}) + (H + 4\dot{\sigma})(G_1 \dot{I}) + 2g^2(G_2 J)^2(G_1 I)$$

$$0 = (G_2 \ddot{J}) + (H - 2\dot{\sigma})(G_2 \dot{J}) + g^2(G_2 J)(G_1 I)^2 + g^2(G_2 J)^3 + g^2(G_2 J)\Phi^2$$

$$\ddot{\Phi} + 3H\dot{\Phi} + 2g^2(G_2 J)^2\Phi + \frac{dV}{d\Phi} = 0$$

Continuity Equations

$$\dot{\rho}_r + 4H\rho_r = 0$$

$$\dot{\rho}_m + 3H\rho_m = 0$$

Dynamical System

Normalized Expansion Variables:

$$x \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}m_{\text{P}}} \frac{(G_1 \dot{I})}{H}$$

$$y \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}m_{\text{P}}} \frac{(G_2 \dot{J})}{H}$$

$$w \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}m_{\text{P}}} \frac{g(G_2 J) \Phi}{H}$$

$$z \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \frac{\dot{\Phi}}{H}$$

$$v \equiv \frac{1}{m_{\text{P}} H} \sqrt{\frac{V}{3}}$$

$$\xi \equiv \frac{\sqrt{3}m_{\text{P}}}{(G_2 J)}$$

$$p \equiv \sqrt{\frac{g}{\sqrt{3}m_{\text{P}} H}} (G_1 I)$$

$$s \equiv \sqrt{\frac{g}{\sqrt{3}m_{\text{P}} H}} (G_2 J)$$

$$\Sigma \equiv \frac{\dot{\sigma}}{H}$$

$$\Omega_r \equiv \frac{\rho_r}{3m_{\text{P}}^2 H^2}$$

$$\Omega_m \equiv \frac{\rho_m}{3m_{\text{P}}^2 H^2}$$

Fixed Points

Radiation - Saddle



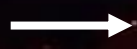
$$z = 0, w = 0, v = 0, \Sigma = 0, \Omega_m = 0, \Omega_r = 1 - \Omega_{\text{DE}}, \Omega_{\text{DE}} = \frac{3}{2} (s^4 + x^2)$$

Matter - Saddle



$$x = 0, y = 0, \xi = 0, p = 0, s = 0, z = 0, w = 0, v = 0, \Sigma = 0, \Omega_m = 1$$

DE
Attractor



$$x = 0, y = 0, \xi = 0, p = 0, s = 0, z = 0, w = 0, v = 1, \Sigma = 0, \Omega_m = 0$$

Numerical Analysis

$$x_i = y_i = \xi_i = 10^{-8}$$

$$v_i = 2 \times 10^{-14}$$

$$z_i = w_i = 10^{-12}$$

$$p_i = s_i = 10^{-12}$$

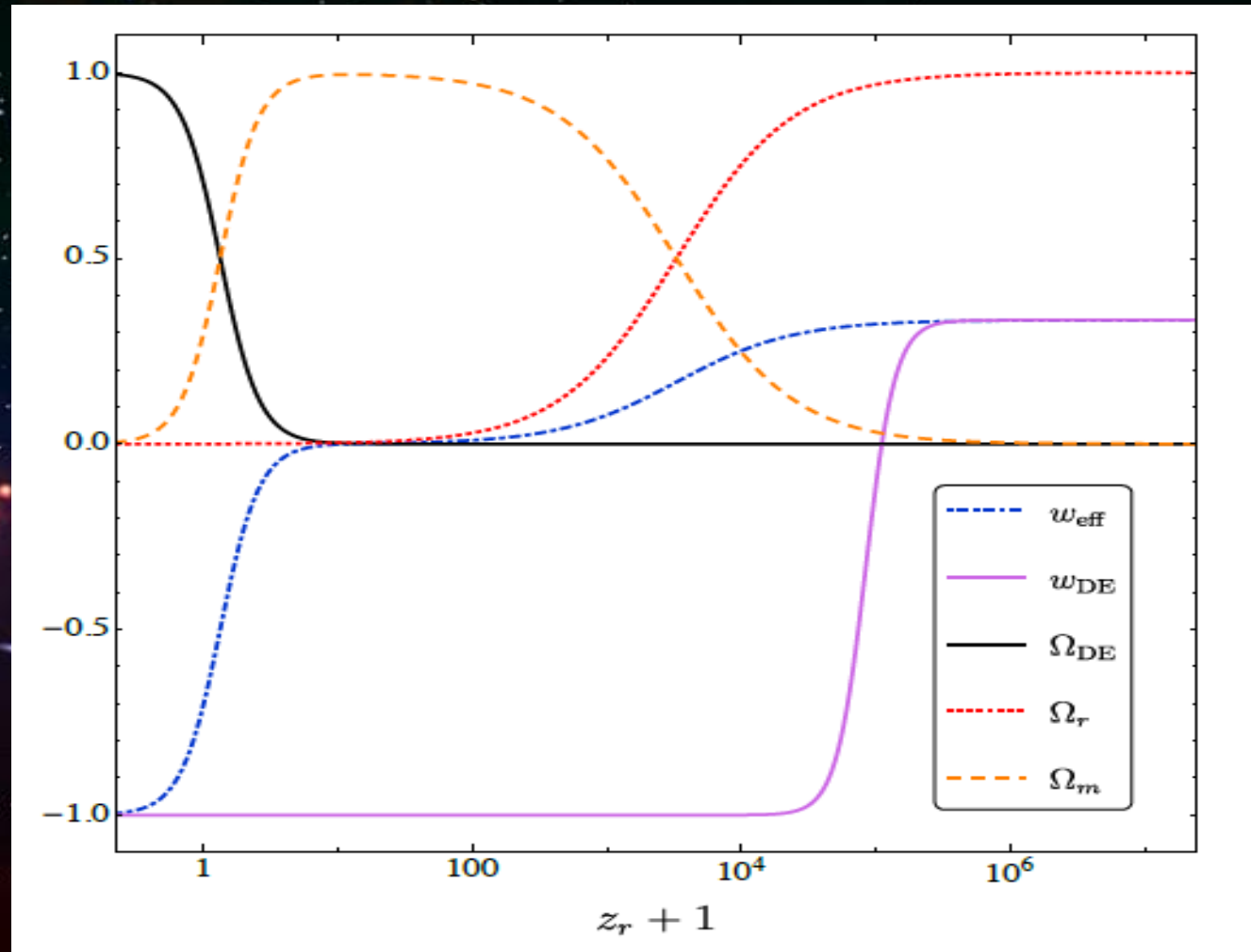
Initial Conditions

$$z_r \cong 6.566 \times 10^7$$

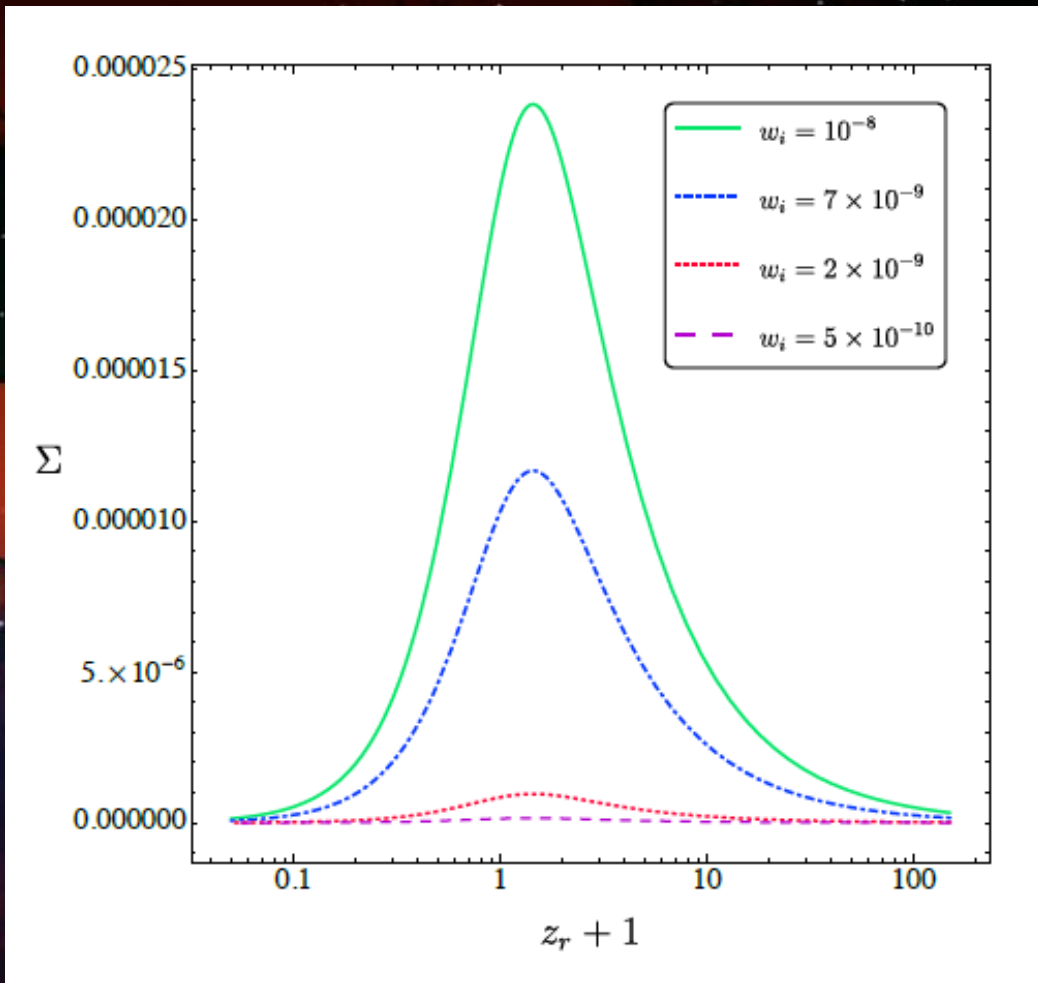
$$\Sigma_i = 10^{-20}$$

$$\Omega_{r_i} = 0.99995$$

$$\Omega_{m_i} = 4.99 \times 10^{-5}$$

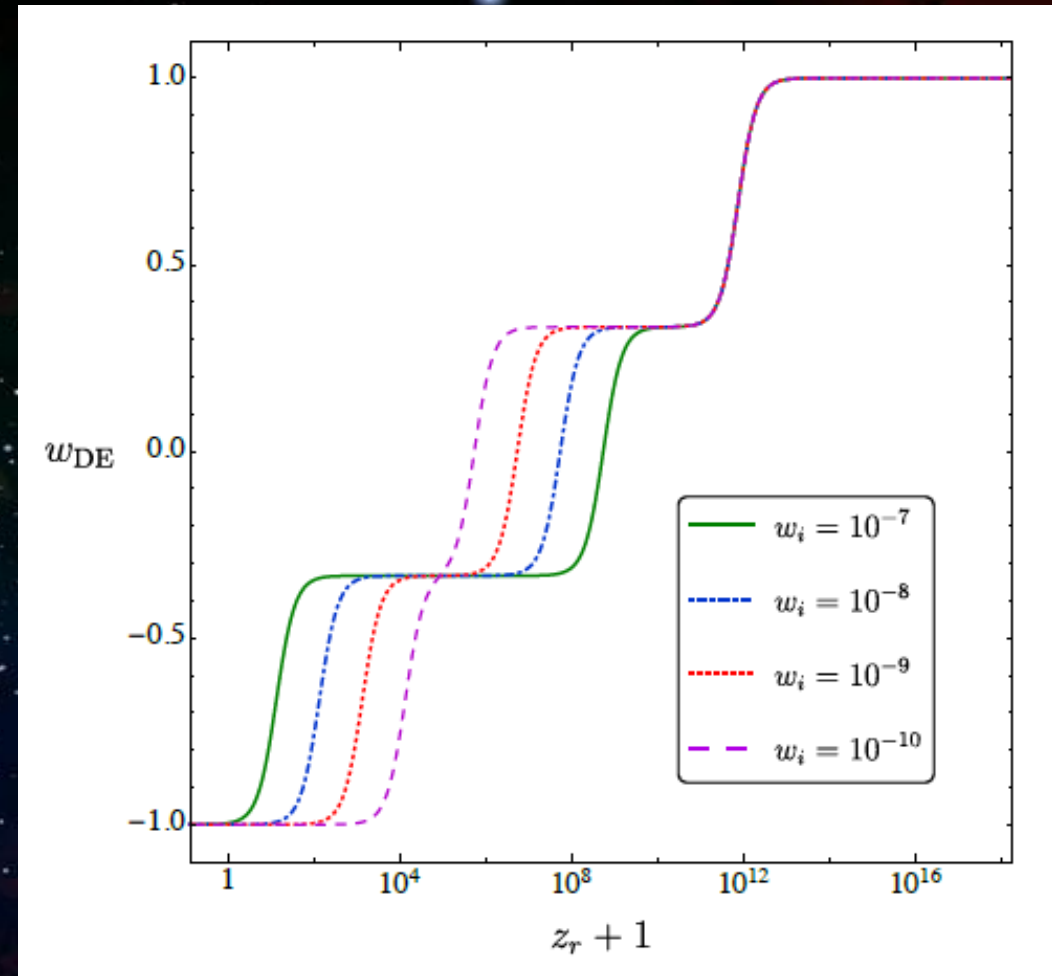


Anisotropy



Equation of State

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$$x = 0, y = 0, \xi = 0, p = 0, s = 0, z = 0, w = 0, v = 1, \Sigma = 0, \Omega_m = 0$$

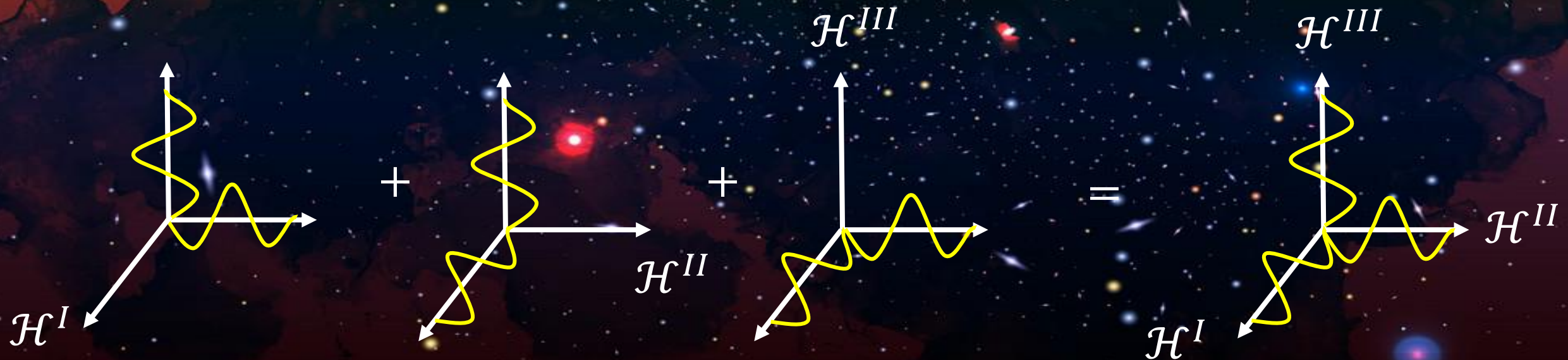
Positive Eigenvalue

Effective Attractor!!!

The “Higgs Triad”

Inspired in the “Cosmic Triad”

$$\mathcal{H}^I \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \Phi \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{H}^{II} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \Phi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{H}^{III} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \Phi \end{pmatrix}$$



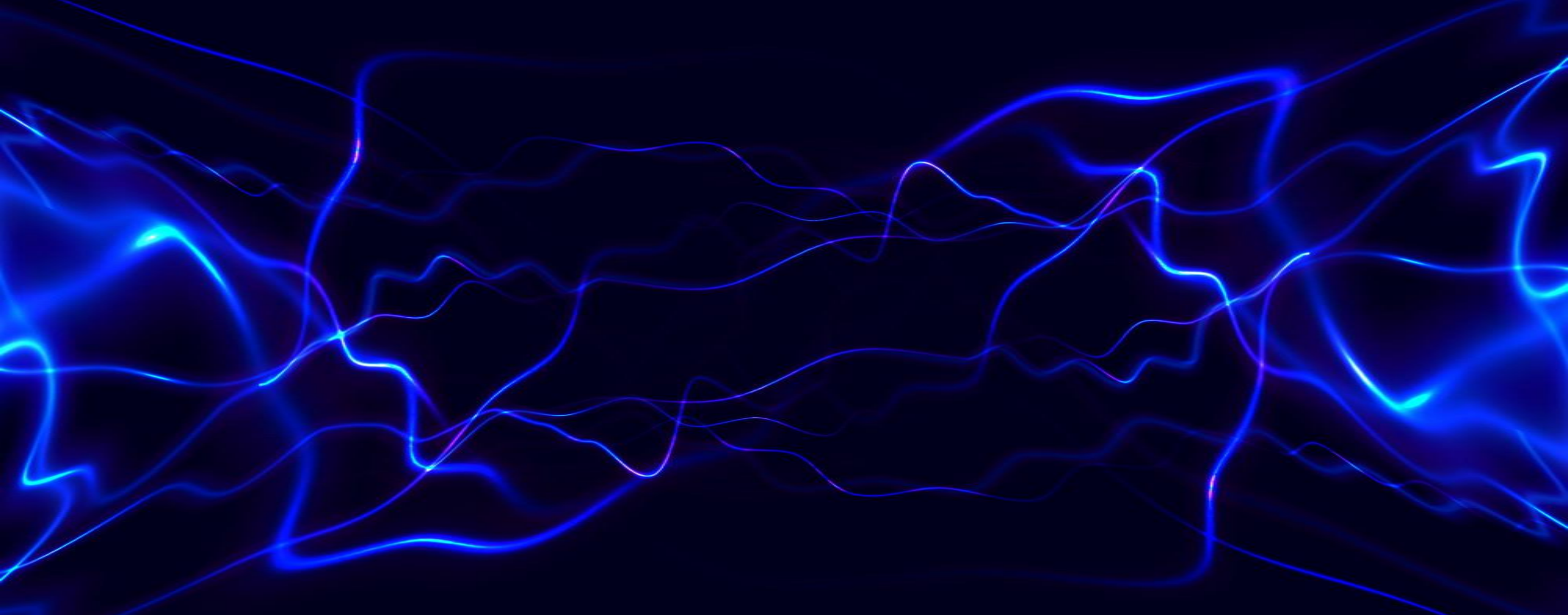
Conclusions

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- The reduced theory worked out in 1508.04576 (Rinaldi) is inconsistent with FLRW.
- The anisotropic EYMH theory in $SO(3)$ reproduces the right expansion history.
- Isotropic dark energy domination is the only attractor point.
- The Universe can be anisotropic today.

The Universe can have hair although
it will lose it in the future.

- The EYMH model can be compatible with FLRW → “Higgs Triad”
- Further details: 2006.14016 (Orjuela-Quintana et al)... Soonly available in JCAP.



Thank you!!!

