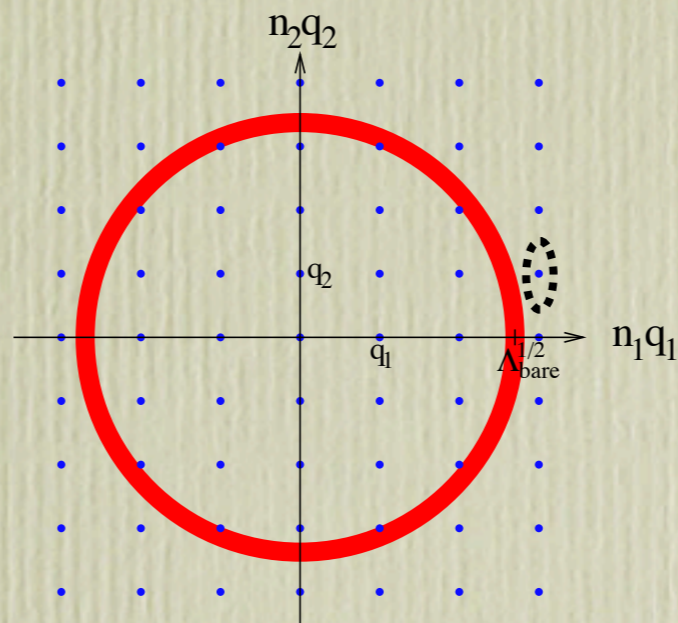
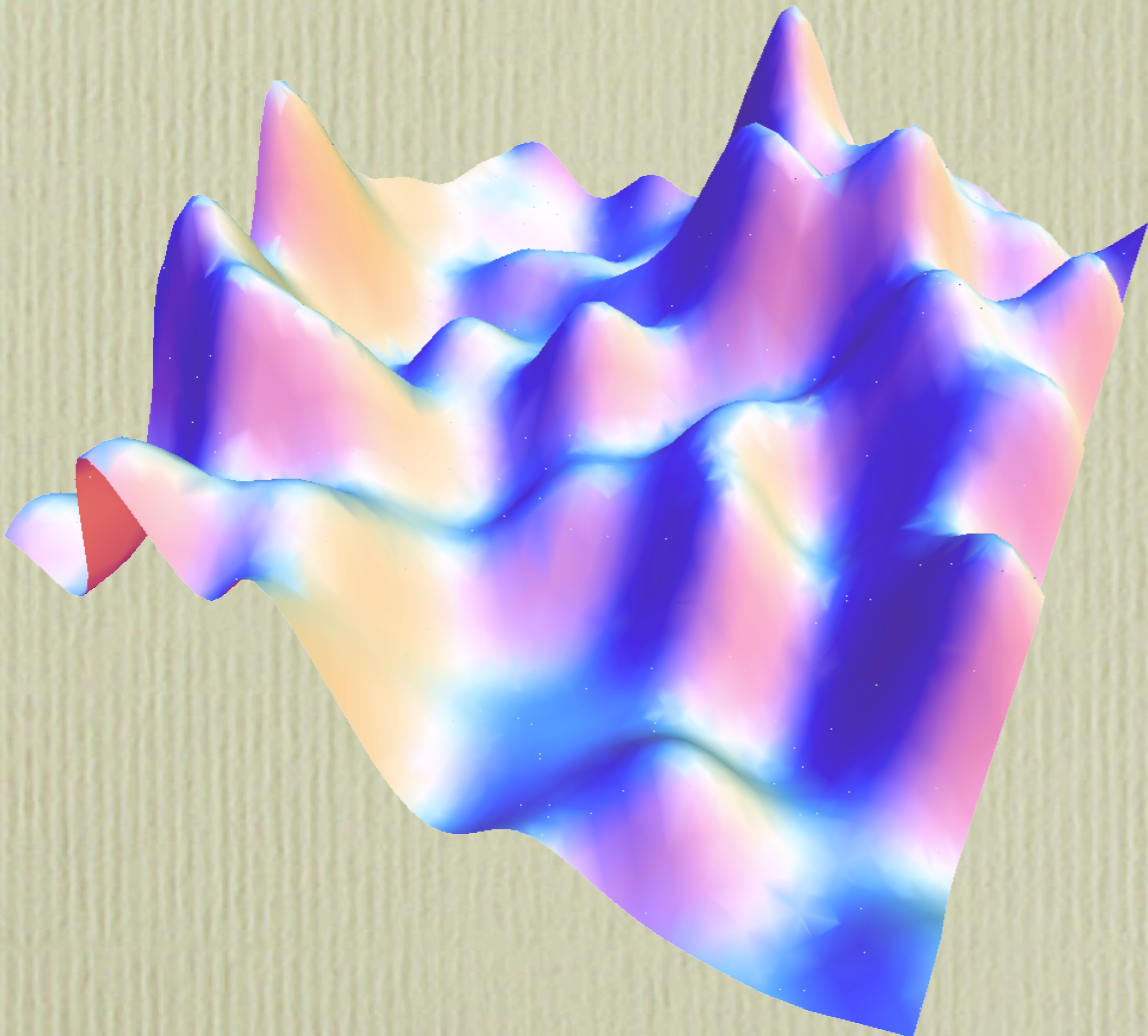


Status and Perspective of Dark Energy

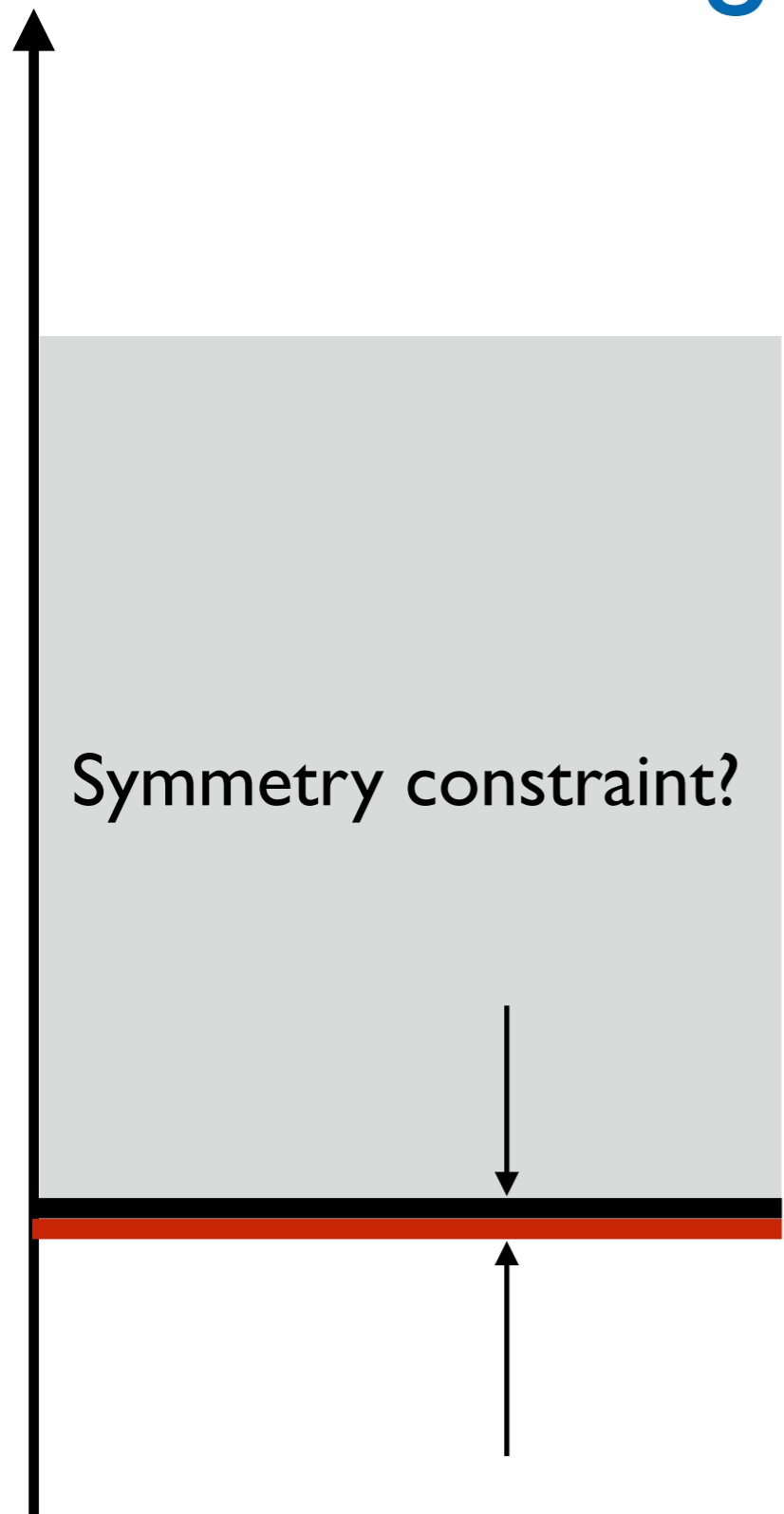


picture from [Bousso & Polchinski '00]

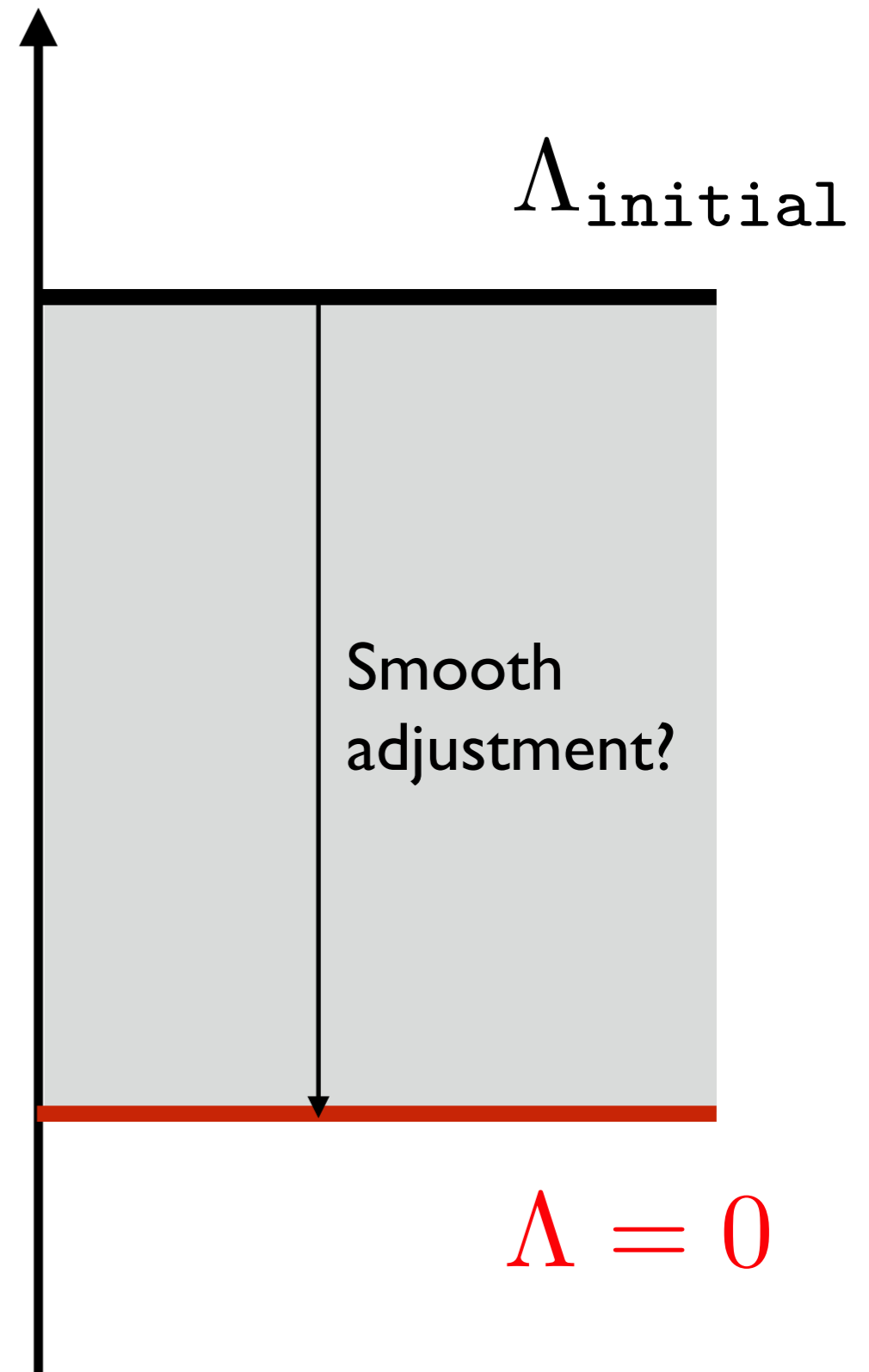


Alexander Westphal
(DESY)

Cosmological Constant Problem



NO!



[Weinberg '89]

- further modifying GR - safest form is $f(R)$ -gravity - not useful:
 - $f(R)$ -gravity conformally equivalent to scalar field — Weinberg no-go
 - adding higher curvature invariants - ghosts [Stelle '77] and/or instabilities (massive gravity)

- example of unimodular gravity is suggestive, yet too simple:
to accommodate a small CC, we need
 - a form of landscape
 - AND a population mechanism

- 1st attempt - couple gravity to a $U(1)$ 4-form gauge field strength:

[Brown-Teitelboim '87 & '88] and [Abbott '85]:

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[\frac{M_{\text{P}}^2}{2} R - \Lambda_0 - |F_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}|^2 \right] \quad F_4 = dA_3$$

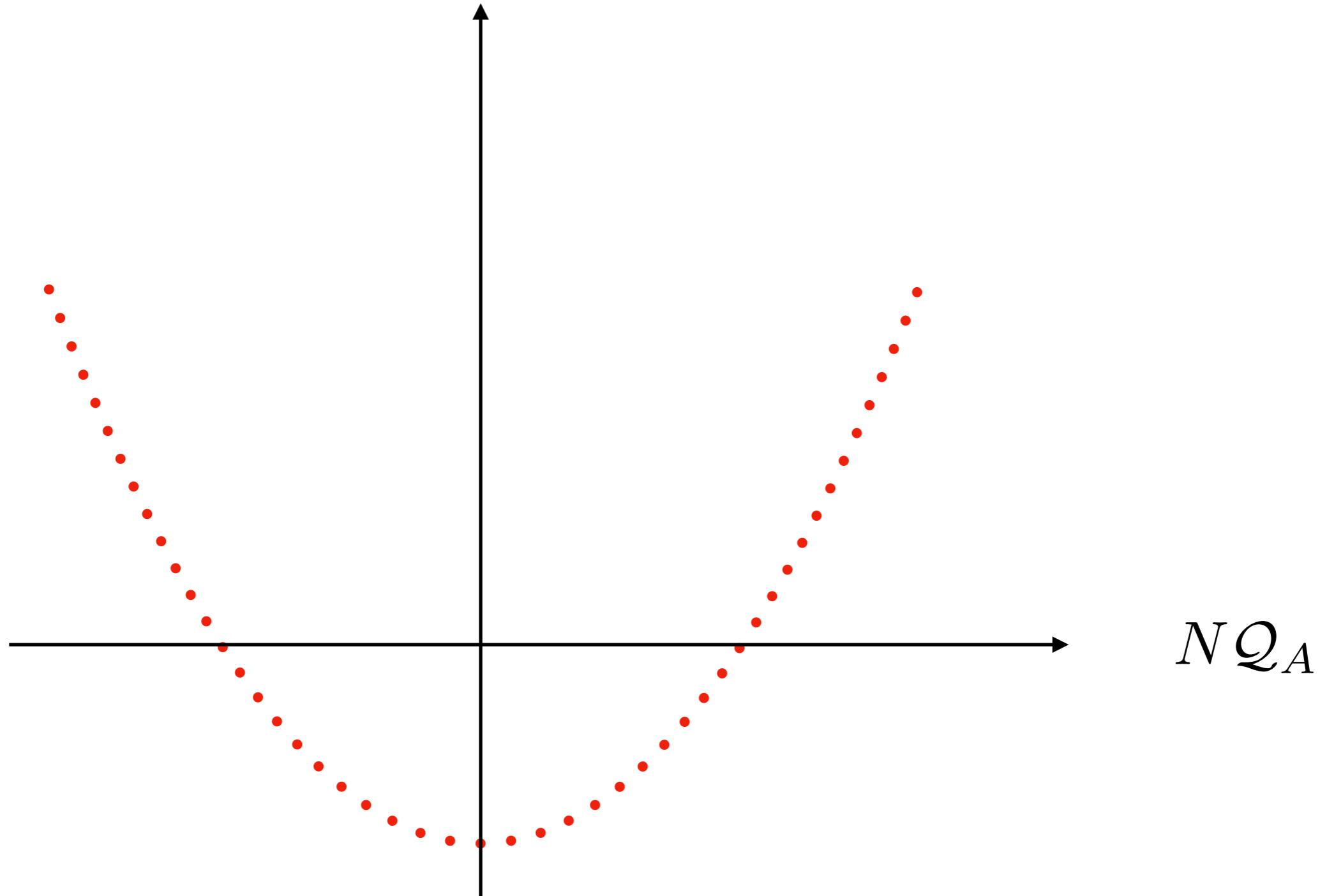
$$+ S_{\text{boundary}} - \mathcal{T}_A \int d^3\xi \sqrt{\gamma_A} - Q_A \int A_3$$

membrane charged under A_3

- across a membrane 4-form flux jumps: $\Delta F_4 = Q_A$
- membranes nucleate via tunneling instanton:
— analogon of 2D Schwinger process

$$\Rightarrow \Lambda = \Lambda_0 + |F_4|^2 = \Lambda_0 + N^2 Q_A^2$$

$$V = \Lambda_0 + N^2 Q_A^2, \quad \Lambda_0 < 0$$



- get small CC and long life-time if $\Delta\Lambda$ very small: $\Rightarrow Q_A \ll 1$
- but then: universe is empty (no entropy production) [Abbott '85]

Stairway in Heaven

CC is unstable, it decays ...

As long as the gaps are wide enough, we can fit the “real universe” inside it, all 60ish efolds of inflation, reheating, BBN, etc etc

for a single stairway, steps too tiny [Abbott '85]



Λ_{initial}

to accommodate small CC,

need ≥ 2 stairways
somewhat out of step

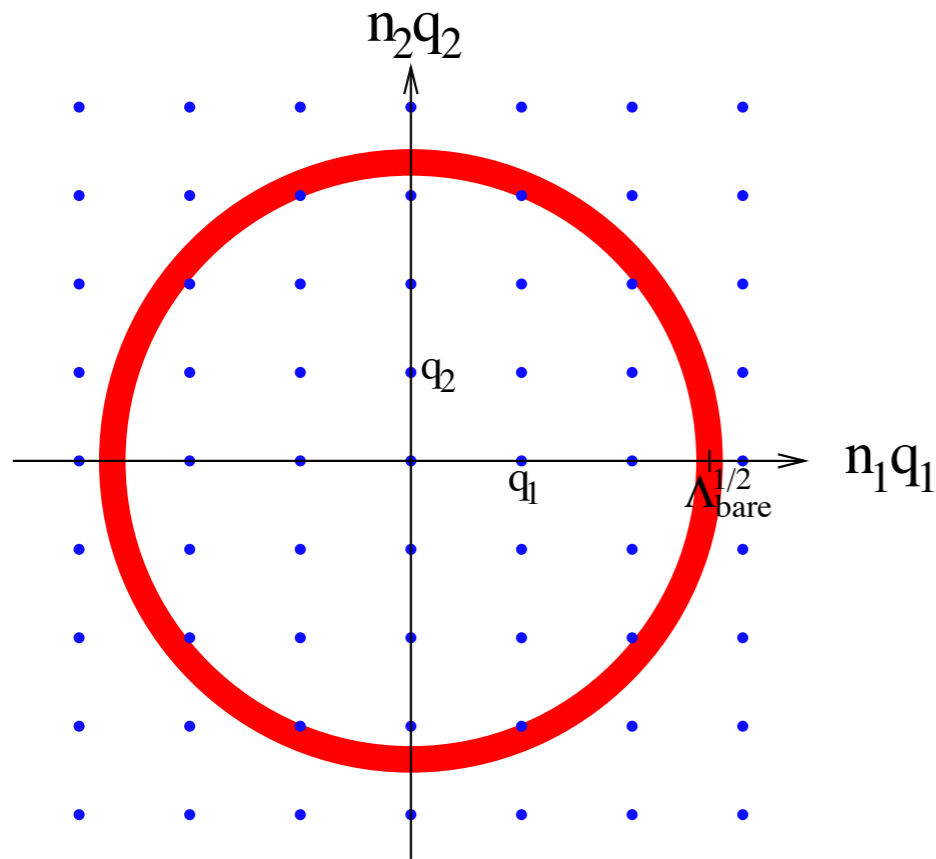
... *a landscape*

$\Lambda = 0$

- 2nd attempt - many 4-forms:

[Bousso-Polchinski '00]

[Feng, March-Russell,
Sethi & Wilczek '00]



picture from [Bousso & Polchinski '00]

$$\Lambda = \underbrace{-\mathcal{O}(M_{\text{P}}^4)}_{\Lambda_0} + \sum_{i=1}^J N_i^2 Q_{A_i}^2$$

- demand small CC — thinnest $\Delta\Lambda$ - shell containing 1 lattice point:

$$\Delta\Lambda = \frac{|\Lambda_0|}{\#(\text{lattice points in } S^J(r = |\Lambda_0|))} \sim \sqrt{JN^2}^J$$

example : $Q_{A_i} = 0.1$, $N = 1$, $J = 100 \Rightarrow \Delta\Lambda \sim 10^{-100}$

- this toy model has the main features:
 - discrete landscape with small enough CC-spacing
 - vacua with $CC > 0$ eternally inflate: infinite amount of space-time with high-lying dS space generated
 - tunneling transitions from eternally inflating dS space populate vacua (both down- and up-tunneling present among dS vacua!)
— discrete, locally null-energy violating quantum effects — no-go evaded!
 - individual membrane 4-form tunneling jumps have large CC-jump:
 - > no empty universe problem
 - > can have scalar-field slow-roll inflation in there

- central question:
 - produces a multiverse with all possible CC values!
 - why should we observe our tiny one?
- fact - we observe structure formation in our past:
 - \Rightarrow must have : $-\rho_{DE} \lesssim \Lambda \lesssim \mathcal{O}(10)\rho_{DE}$
- — a “weak anthropic” argument [Weinberg '89]
- works only IF there is a CC landscape WITH population mechanism!

- alternative - 'quintessence' landscape:
 - we can replace the dS vacua from $O(100)$ 4-form fluxes with a landscape of $O(100)$ scalar field potentials with minimum at $CC \leq 0$ and slow-roll flat plateaus

$$V = \sum_i \Delta V_i \cdot 0$$

- there is no true $CC > 0$, but if at least one scalar is on the slow-roll plateau — Coleman-deLuccia tunneling + quasi-dS vacuum fluctuations populate all plateaus:

fine-tuned 'quintessence' landscape of quasi-CCs

- but:

- here as well you need anthropics to explain observed DE magnitude

- additionally: need to explain slow-roll flatness of quintessence scalar potentials

there is NO anthropic need for this!

... so, double fine-tuning !

- can attempt to embed both toy model classes into string theory:

why? - quantum gravity loops are even worsely divergent:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu} \\ h_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \frac{1}{M_{\text{P}}} h_{\mu\nu} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow R \sim (dh)^2 + \frac{1}{M_{\text{P}}} h(dh)^2 + \frac{1}{M_{\text{P}}^2} h^2(dh)^2 + \dots$$

- benefit:

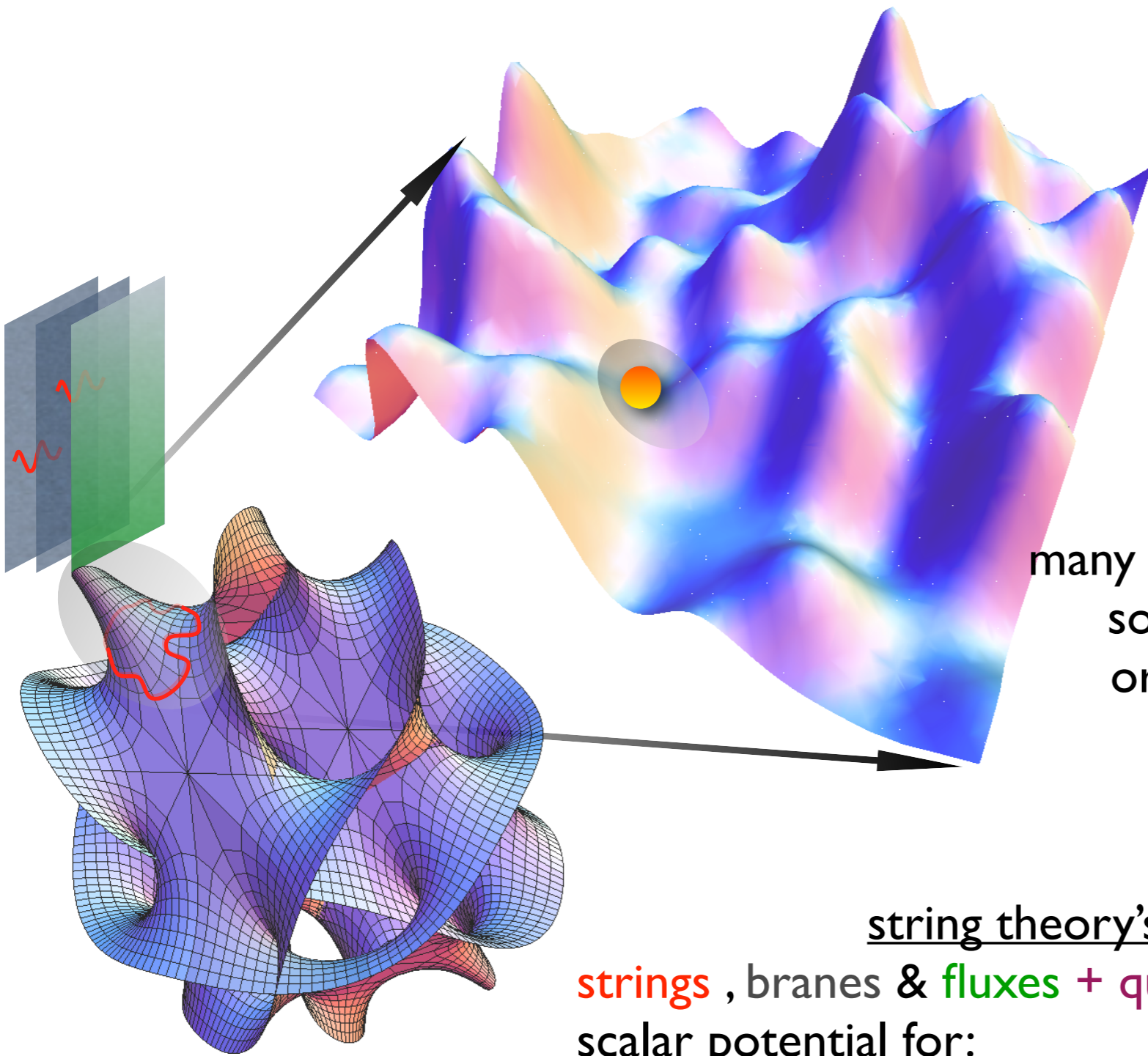
string theory is UV complete,

all quantum gravity loop contributions to the CC are finite by modular invariance

- problems: string theory has 6 extra dimensions and SUSY

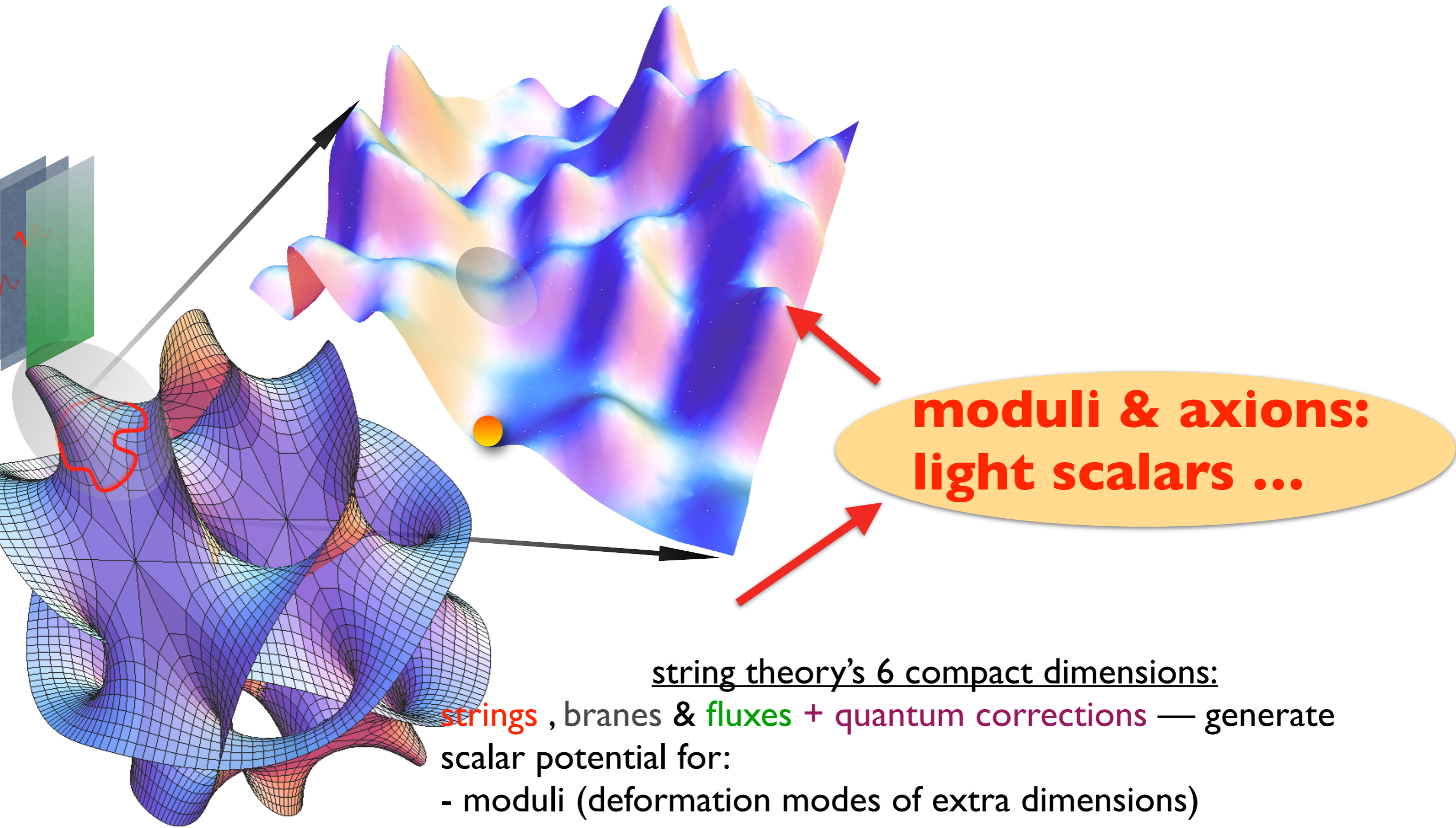
need compactification from 10D to 4D:

6 compact extra-dimensions ... and there is more



the string theory landscape:
many isolated *vacua*, connected by tunneling
some mountain slopes drive *inflation*
or *slow-roll dark energy (quintessence)*

string theory's 6 compact dimensions:
strings , branes & **fluxes** + **quantum corrections** — generate
scalar potential for:
- moduli (deformation modes of extra dimensions)
- axions (zero modes of p-form gauge fields)



**moduli & axions:
light scalars ...**

string theory's 6 compact dimensions:

strings , branes & **fluxes** + **quantum corrections** — generate

scalar potential for:

- moduli (deformation modes of extra dimensions)
- axions (zero modes of p-form gauge fields)

- increasingly explicit constructions of dS vacua (minima) in string theory:
 - extra dimensions are a Calabi-Yau manifold (Ricci curvature = 0)
 - > low-energy SUSY at tree-level
 - > stabilization of all moduli needs quantum effects
 - > dS vacua possible IF all string corrections and the hierarchy of EFT mass scales are controlled
 - extra dimensions negatively curved
 - > classical contributions from curvature, fluxes, branes and orientifold planes sufficient to generate dS vacua
 - > effective action is 10D supergravity — worldsheet string description 'ab initio' is unclear

for reviews see e.g.:
[arXiv:2203.07629](https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.07629)
[arXiv:2303.04819](https://arxiv.org/abs/2303.04819)

- contrast:
 - network of conjectural constraints on low-energy EFTs from general properties of semi-classical quantum gravity and/or classes of string theory solutions — Swampland Program
- observation in our context:

in string compactifications with worldsheet description and zero CC at tree level (e.g. CYs) ...

... no dS vacua exist stabilized by classical contributions only — quantum effects seem to be relevant

conjecture: $V > 0, \phi \rightarrow \infty : |V'| \gtrsim V$ or $V'' \lesssim -V$

there are no dS minima at parametrically extra dimension size and/or parametrically weak string coupling

[Garg, Krishnan, '18]

[Ooguri, Palti, Shiu, Vafa, '18]

[Hebecker, Wrase, '18]

Study of this asymptotic no-dS conjecture, related swampland conjectures & interplay with string dS constructions provides lasting challenge for coming years!

for a review see:
arXiv:1903.06239

- have we exhausted the possibilities of toy model landscapes with population mechanisms?

... one more thing.

compare BP to covariant unimodular GR
[Henneaux-Teitelboim '89]:

enters as a Lagrange
multiplier scalar field!

$$S = \int d^4x \left[\sqrt{-g} \frac{M_{\text{P}}^2}{2} R - \Lambda \left(\sqrt{-g} - \frac{1}{M_{\text{P}}^2} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \right) \right]$$

$$F_4 = dA_3$$

$$\frac{\delta S}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}} \Rightarrow G_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{M_{\text{P}}^2} (T_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu})$$

$$\frac{\delta S}{\delta \Lambda} \Rightarrow \sqrt{-g} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \frac{1}{M_{\text{P}}^2} F_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$$

$$\frac{\delta S}{\delta A_3} \Rightarrow d\Lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \Lambda = \text{const.}$$

from now on: $M_{\text{P}} = 1$

enters as a Lagrange multiplier scalar field!

$$S = \int d^4x \left[\sqrt{-g} \frac{M_{\text{P}}^2}{2} R - \Lambda \left(\sqrt{-g} - \frac{1}{M_{\text{P}}^2} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \right) \right]$$

$$+ S_{\text{boundary}} - \mathcal{T}_A \int d^3\xi \sqrt{\gamma_A} - \mathcal{Q}_A \int A_3$$

[Kaloper; Kaloper & AW '22]

membrane charged under A_3

$$F_4 = dA_3$$

$$\frac{\delta S}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}} \Rightarrow G_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{M_{\text{P}}^2} (T_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu})$$

$$\frac{\delta S}{\delta \Lambda} \Rightarrow \sqrt{-g} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \frac{1}{M_{\text{P}}^2} F_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$$

$$\frac{\delta S}{\delta A_3} \Rightarrow d\Lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \Lambda = \text{const.}$$

from now on: $M_{\text{P}} = 1$

Euclidean Field Eqs

- Bulk:

$$ds_E^2 = dr^2 + a^2(r) d\Omega_3 \quad \left(\frac{a'}{a}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{a^2} = -\frac{\Lambda}{3}$$

- Membrane junction conditions:

here: $\Lambda_{out} - \Lambda_{in} = \frac{1}{2} Q_A$

BP/BT: $\Lambda_{out} - \Lambda_{in} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \overset{\text{ambient flux}}{\downarrow} Q_A Q_A$

$$\frac{a'_{out}}{a} - \frac{a'_{in}}{a} = -\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{T}_A$$

$$a_{out} = a_{in}$$

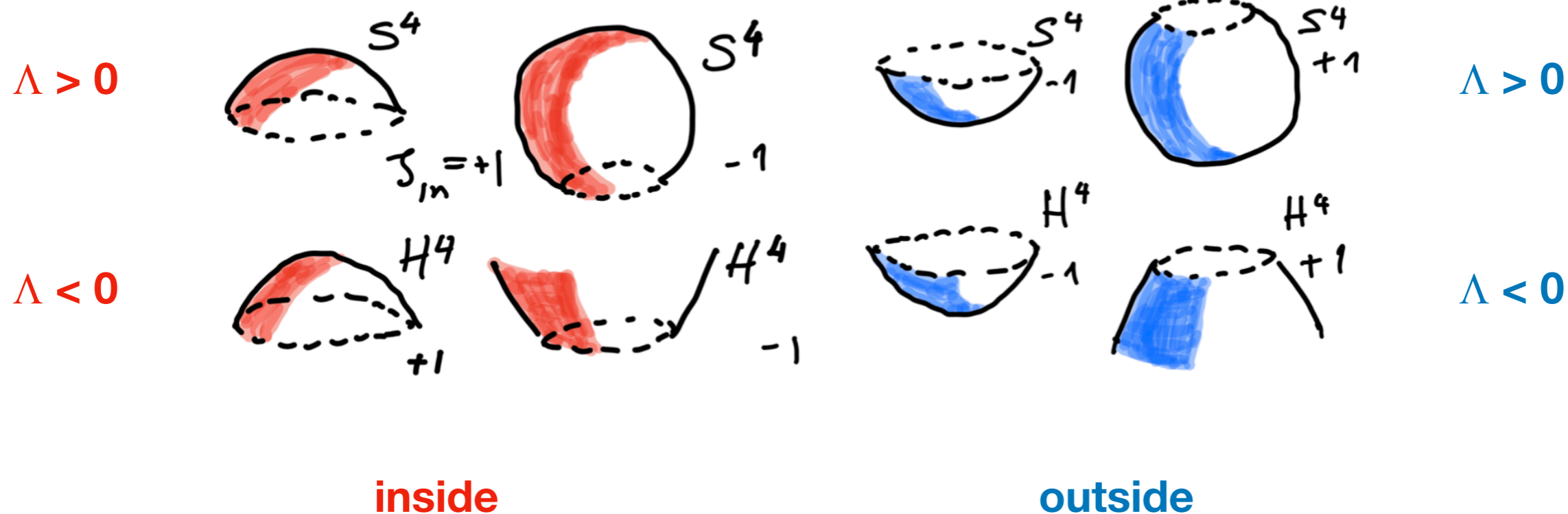
- 3-form boundary conditions can be neglected since they cancel out
- Bulk solutions are sections of (horo)spheres

$$a(r) = a_0 \sin\left(\frac{r + \delta}{a_0}\right), \quad \text{for } \Lambda > 0; \quad a(r) = r + \delta, \quad \text{for } \Lambda = 0;$$

$$a(r) = a_0 \sinh\left(\frac{r + \delta}{a_0}\right), \quad \text{for } \Lambda < 0$$

$$\mathcal{T}_A, \mathcal{Q}_A \neq 0$$

- Bulk sections:



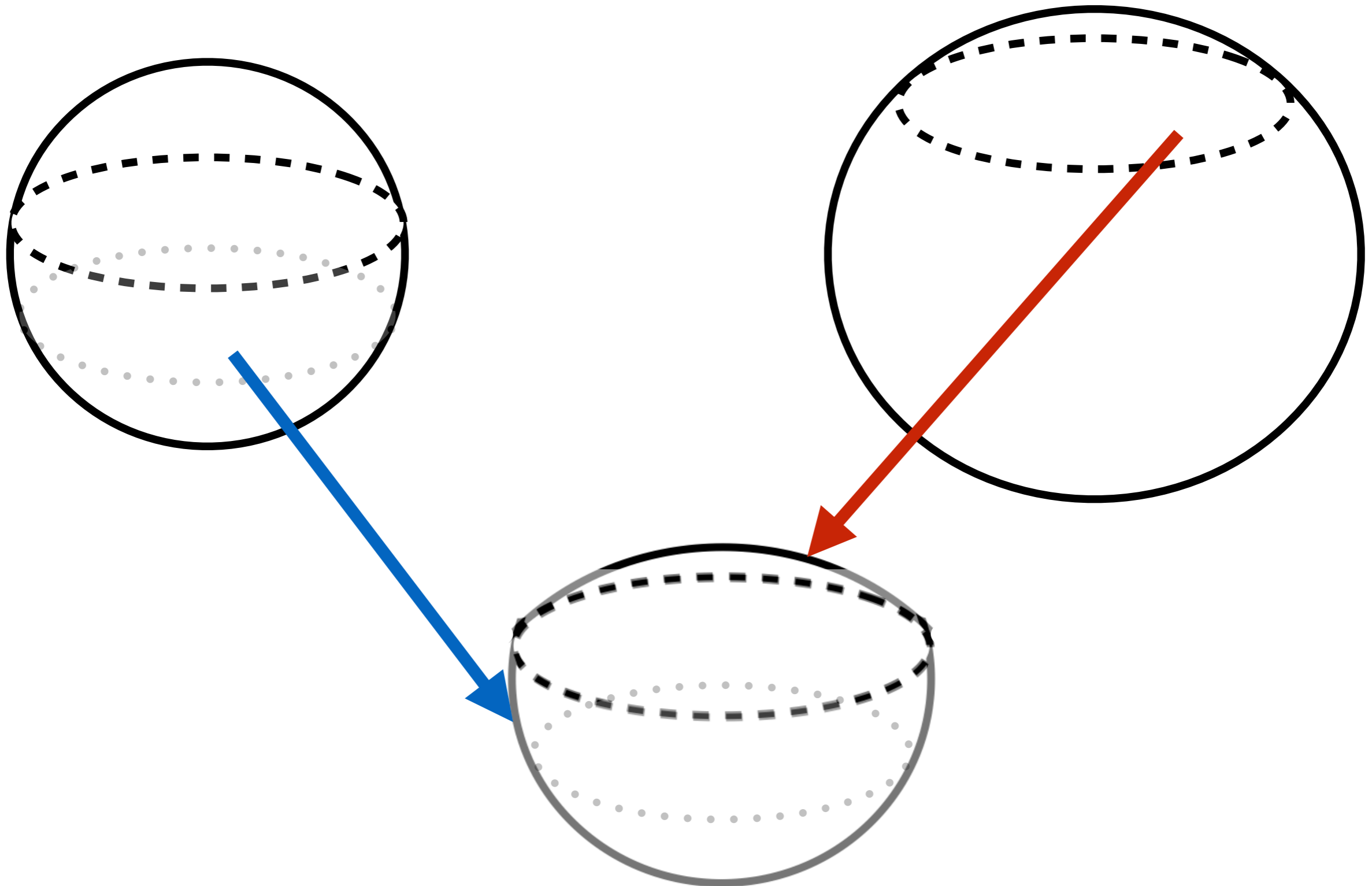
- Junction conditions: massaging the eqs, can rewrite them as

$$\zeta_{out} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{3} \Lambda_{out} a^2} = -\frac{\mathcal{T}_A}{4} (1 - q) a$$

$$\zeta_{in} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{3} \Lambda_{in} a^2} = \frac{\mathcal{T}_A}{4} (1 + q) a$$

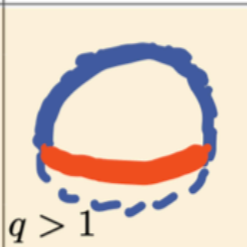
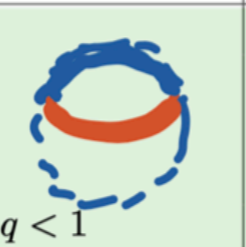
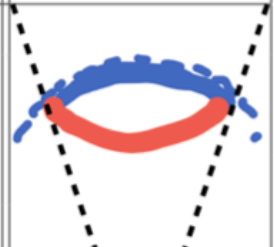

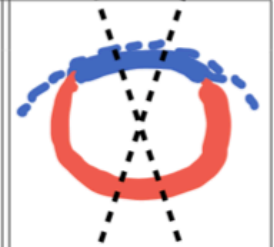
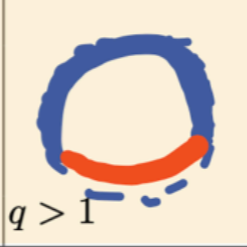
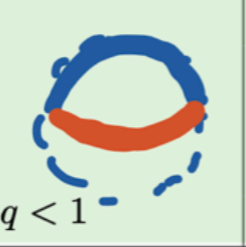
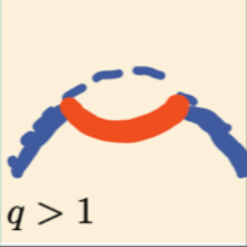
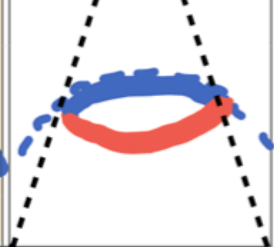
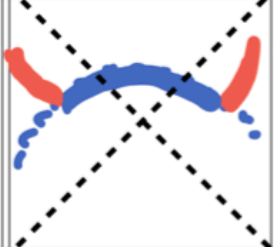
$$q \equiv \frac{2\mathcal{Q}_A}{3\mathcal{T}_A^2}$$

glueing de Sitter Instantons



menu of instantons

[Brown & Teitelboim '87/'88]

	$\Lambda_{out} > 0$ $\zeta_{out} = +1$	$\Lambda_{out} > 0$ $\zeta_{out} = -1$	$\Lambda_{out} \leq 0$ $\zeta_{out} = +1$	$\Lambda_{out} \leq 0$ $\zeta_{out} = -1$
$\Lambda_{in} > 0$ $\zeta_{in} = +1$	 $q > 1$	 $q < 1$		
$\Lambda_{in} > 0$ $\zeta_{in} = -1$		 $q > 1$		
$\Lambda_{in} \leq 0$ $\zeta_{in} = +1$	 $q > 1$	 $q < 1$	 $q > 1$	
$\Lambda_{in} \leq 0$ $\zeta_{in} = -1$				

- white: kinematically forbidden (no valid j.c. pairing)
- pale gold: $q > 1$
- pale green: $q < 1$
- crossed-out: divergent bounce action

$$q \equiv \frac{2Q_A}{3T_A^2}$$

the crucial difference ...

- Junction conditions controlled by

here: $\left(1 \mp \frac{2 M_{\text{P}}^4 Q_A}{3 \mathcal{T}_A^2}\right)$ BP/BT: $\left(1 \mp \frac{2 M_{\text{P}}^2 \cdot 2 Q_A Q_A}{3 \mathcal{T}_A^2}\right)$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_q$ $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_q$

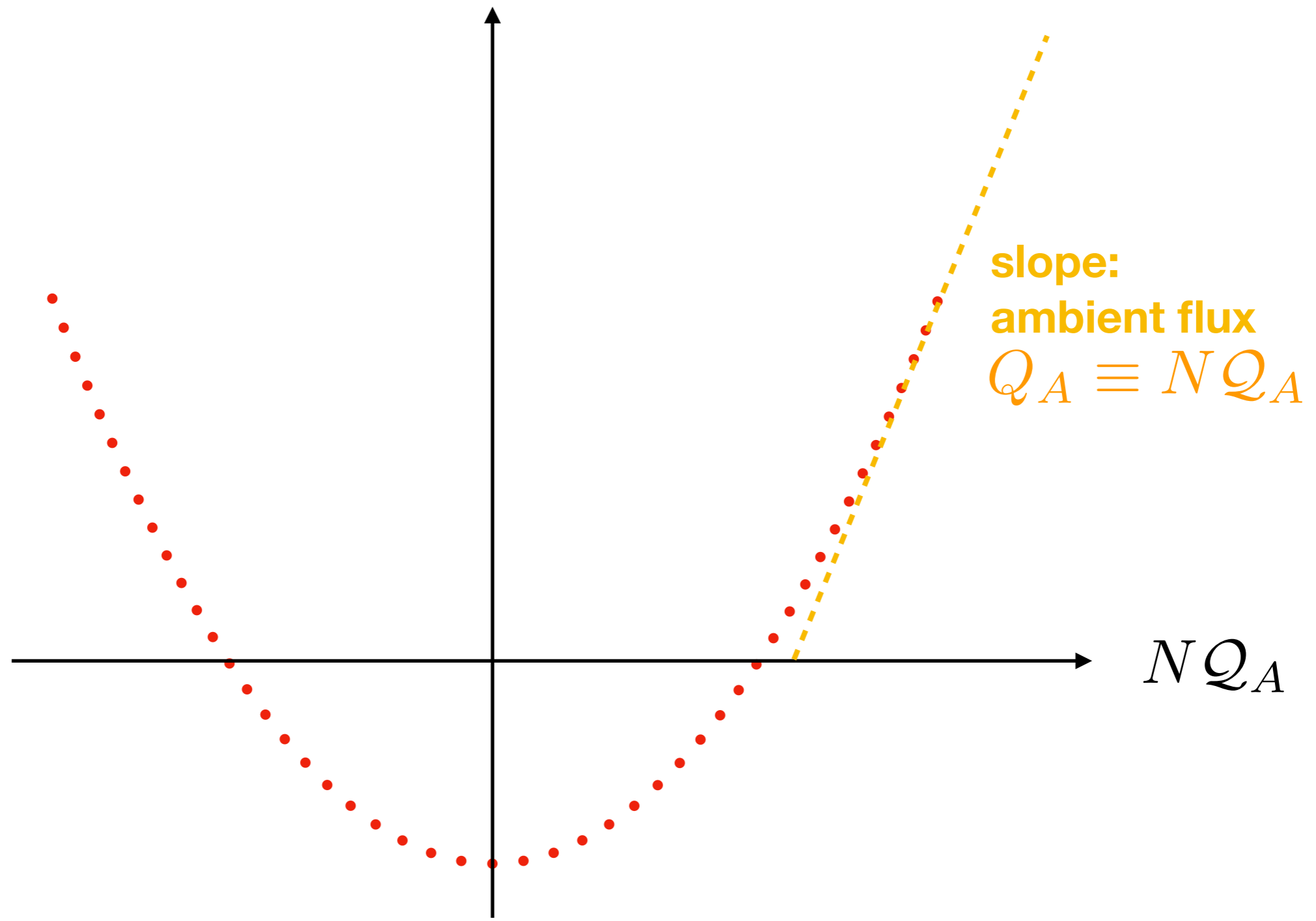
ambient flux
↓

- in BP/BT ratio q changes with decreasing background Q_A ...
- here, q is constant - we can choose!

$$\frac{2 M_{\text{P}}^4 Q_A}{3 \mathcal{T}_A^2} = q > 1 \text{ or } < 1$$

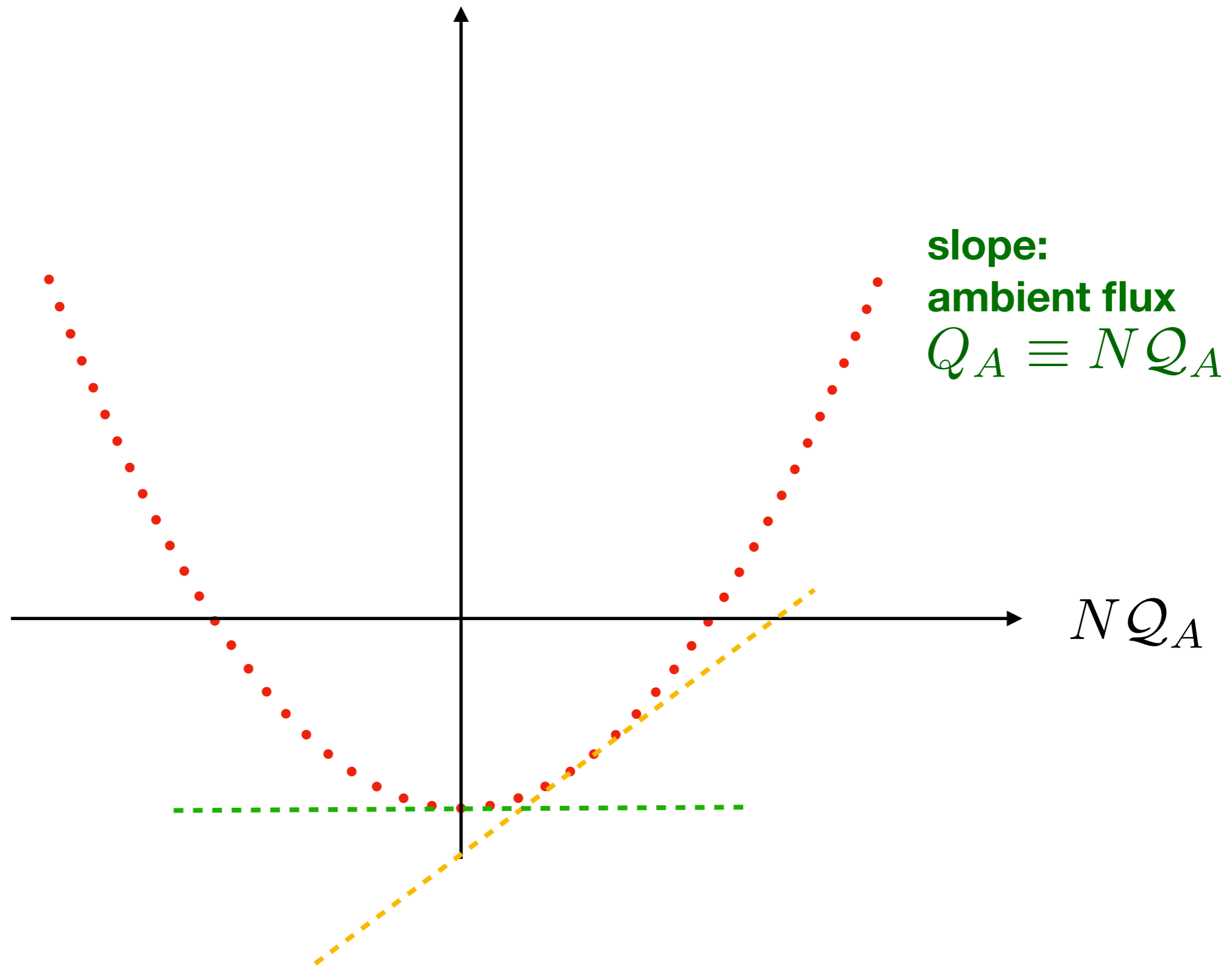
BP/BT:

$$V = \Lambda_0 + N^2 Q_A^2, \quad \Lambda_0 < 0$$



BP/BT:

$$V = \Lambda_0 + N^2 Q_A^2, \quad \Lambda_0 < 0$$



Bounce Action and Decay Rate

- tunneling rate & bounce action:

$$\Gamma \sim e^{-S(\text{bounce})} \quad S(\text{bounce}) = S(\text{instanton}) - S(\text{parent})$$

- on-shell bounce action - evaluated at critical radius:

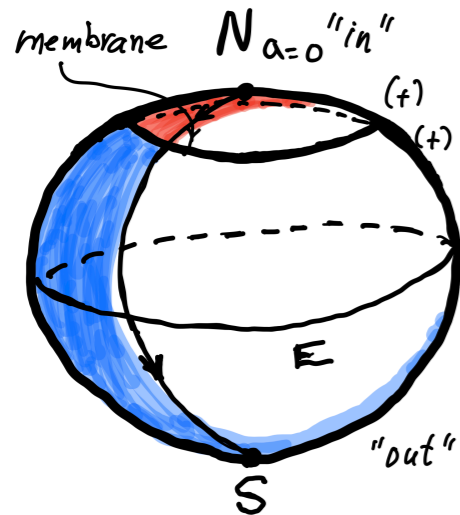
$$S(\text{bounce}) = 2\pi^2 \left\{ \Lambda_{out} \int_{North Pole}^a da \left(\frac{a^3}{a'} \right)_{out} - \Lambda_{in} \int_{North Pole}^a da \left(\frac{a^3}{a'} \right)_{in} \right\} - \pi^2 a^3 \mathcal{T}_A$$

$$2\pi^2 \Lambda_{in/out} \int_{North Pole}^a da \left(\frac{a^3}{a'} \right) = 18\pi^2 \frac{M_P^4}{\Lambda_{in/out}} \left(\frac{2}{3} - \zeta_{in/out} \left(1 - \frac{\Lambda_{in/out} a^2}{3M_P^4} \right)^{1/2} + \frac{\zeta_{in/out}}{3} \left(1 - \frac{\Lambda_{in/out} a^2}{3M_P^4} \right)^{3/2} \right)$$

- rate calculable for instanton menu;
divergent case are crossed out
- eq.s identical to Brown-Teitelboim;
final rates depend on junction condition signs

Comparison of Decay Rates

[Brown & Teitelboim '87/'88; Bousso & Polchinski '00]



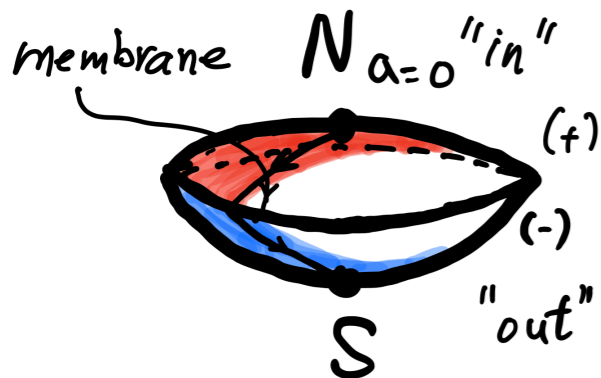
gold

$$S_{\text{bounce}} \simeq \frac{27\pi^2}{2} \frac{\mathcal{T}_A^4}{(\Delta\Lambda)^3} \simeq 108\pi^2 \frac{\mathcal{T}_A^4}{M_{\text{P}}^6 Q_A^3} \quad \text{for } q > 1$$

- overshoots $\Lambda = 0$ into AdS

- process absent for $q < 1$ green

[Kaloper; Kaloper & AW '22]



$$S_{\text{bounce}} \simeq \frac{24\pi^2 M_{\text{P}}^4}{\Lambda_{\text{out}}} \left(1 - \frac{8}{3} \frac{M_{\text{P}}^2 \Lambda_{\text{out}}}{\mathcal{T}_A^2} \right) \quad \text{for } q < 1$$

- dependence on parent Λ persists for dS \longrightarrow AdS transitions
 \longrightarrow this “brakes” the evolution

Cosmological Constant: No Problem!

- Define the problem first

$$\Lambda_{\text{total}} = M_{\text{P}}^2 \left(\frac{\mathcal{M}_{\text{UV}}^4}{\mathcal{M}^2} + \frac{V}{\mathcal{M}^2} + \lambda \right), \quad \lambda = \lambda_0 + N \frac{Q_A}{2},$$

- So:

$$\Lambda_{\text{total}} = M_{\text{P}}^2 \left(\frac{\Lambda_0}{\mathcal{M}^2} + N \frac{Q_A}{2} \right),$$

- Thus the CC is unstable - BUT - to make it arbitrarily small eventually we must either take a tiny membrane charge or fine tune initial value
- This is the problem.

The Fix: add ≥ 1 extra flux & charge

$$S = S[g, A] + \int d^4x \frac{\Lambda}{M_{\text{P}}^2} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \hat{F}_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} - \mathcal{T}_{\hat{A}} \int d^3\xi \sqrt{\gamma_{\hat{A}}} - \mathcal{Q}_{\hat{A}} \int \hat{A}_3$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{Q}_{\hat{A}}}{\mathcal{Q}_A} = \omega \in (\text{nearly})\text{Irrational Numbers}$$

[Banks, Dine & Seiberg '88]

- **As a result:** $\Lambda_{\text{total}} = M_{\text{P}}^2 \left(\frac{\Lambda_0}{\mathcal{M}^2} + \frac{\mathcal{Q}_A}{2} (N + \hat{N}\omega) \right)$.
- N, \hat{N} are integers; there exist N, \hat{N} , such that $\text{CC} \lll 1$
- long tunneling sequences:
`green' instantons 'jump' CC down as long as $\text{CC} > 0$
- slow-down near zero CC

$$S_{\text{bounce}} \simeq \frac{24\pi^2 M_{\text{P}}^4}{\Lambda_{\text{out}}} \rightarrow \infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Gamma \rightarrow 0$$

[Kaloper & AW '22]

Stairway in Heaven

to dynamically get small CC,

need ≥ 2 stairways
somewhat out of step

... *a landscape*

+ *jumps stopping*
at zero CC

(*green instantons*)



Λ_{initial}

$\Lambda = 0$

Approximate Density of States

- discrete evolution \sim Hawking-Baum CC-distro ['84]

$$Z = \int e^{-S_E} \simeq e^{-S_{classical}} = \begin{cases} e^{24\pi^2 \frac{M_P^4}{\Lambda}} = e^{\frac{A_{horizon}}{4G_N}}, & \Lambda > 0; \\ e^{\Lambda \int d^4x \sqrt{g}} = 1, & \Lambda = 0; \\ e^{-|\Lambda| \int d^4x \sqrt{g}} \rightarrow 0, & \Lambda < 0, \text{ noncompact.} \end{cases}$$

- The conclusion is:
 - with irrational charge ratio *or* many fluxes/charges
 - 'green instanton' dominance — $q < 1$

$$\frac{\Lambda}{M_P^4} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{without anthropics!}$$

Summary

- Dark energy poses a problem — purest form: CC problem
- The problem is freaking hard! — at the heart of QM vs Gravity
- local, dynamical cancellation mechanisms based on fields in sane QFT don't work
- we are left with accommodation of small dark energy by a landscape with population mechanism
- what landscape: true CC/dS vs fine-tuned quintessence ? stay tuned ...
- anthropic arguments for small CC in a landscape necessary ? maybe not — discrete cancellation mechanism(s)? need more research!