

Title: A Singularity Problem with $f(R)$ Dark Energy

Date: Jun 06, 2008 11:30 AM

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Abstract: I point out that there is a curvature singularity problem appearing on non-linear level that generally plagues $f(R)$ models that modify Einstein gravity in the infrared. It is caused by the fact that for the effective scalar degree of freedom, the curvatur

A SINGULARITY PROBLEM WITH $F(R)$ DARK ENERGY

arXiv:0803.2500



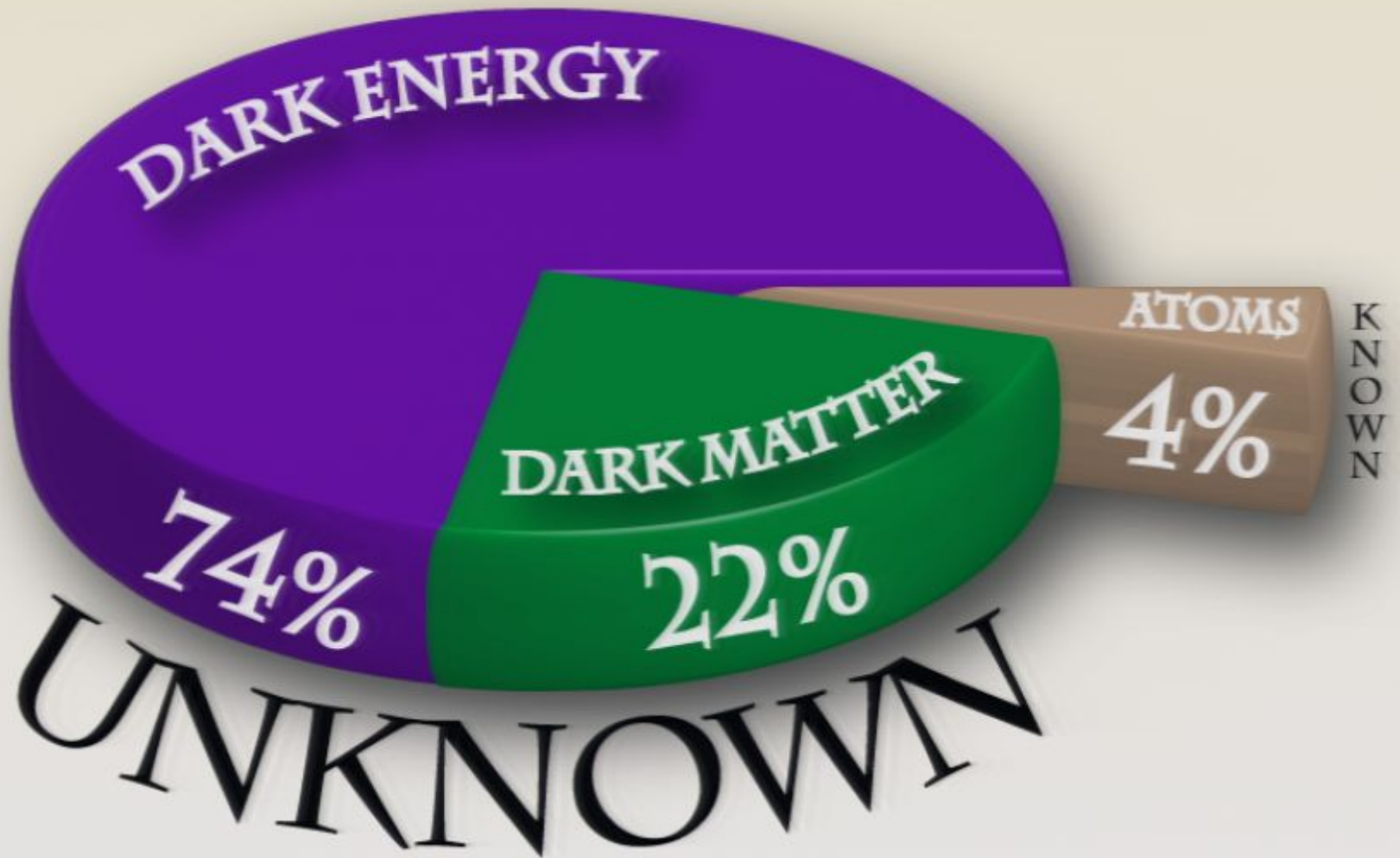
Andrei Frolov

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14th International Symposium on
Particles, Strings, and Cosmology
Perimeter Institute
6 June 2008

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH COSMOLOGY?



MAYBE IT'S GRAVITY WE DON'T UNDERSTAND...

WHAT IF INSTEAD OF CURVATURE IN EINSTEIN-HILBERT ACTION WE HAD

$$S = \int \left\{ \frac{f(R)}{16\pi G} + \mathcal{L}_m \right\} \sqrt{-g} d^4x$$

UV MODIFICATION:

$$f(R) = R + \frac{R^2}{M^2}$$

Starobinsky (1980)

IR MODIFICATION:

$$f(R) = R - \frac{\mu^4}{R}$$

Capozziello et. al. [astro-ph/0303041]
Carroll et. al. [astro-ph/0306438]

FOR $F(R)$ THEORY TO MAKE SENSE WE NEED:

- $f' > 0$ – otherwise gravity is a ghost
- $f'' > 0$ – otherwise gravity is a tachyon

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AFTER A ROCKY START...

Linearly stable models
have been found:

Hu and Sawicki
[0705.1158]

Starobinsky [0706.2041]

various “designer” models

LSS growth studied:

Pogosian & Silvestri
[0709.0296]

But something is
amiss...

AFTER A ROCKY START... A NEW TROUBLE?

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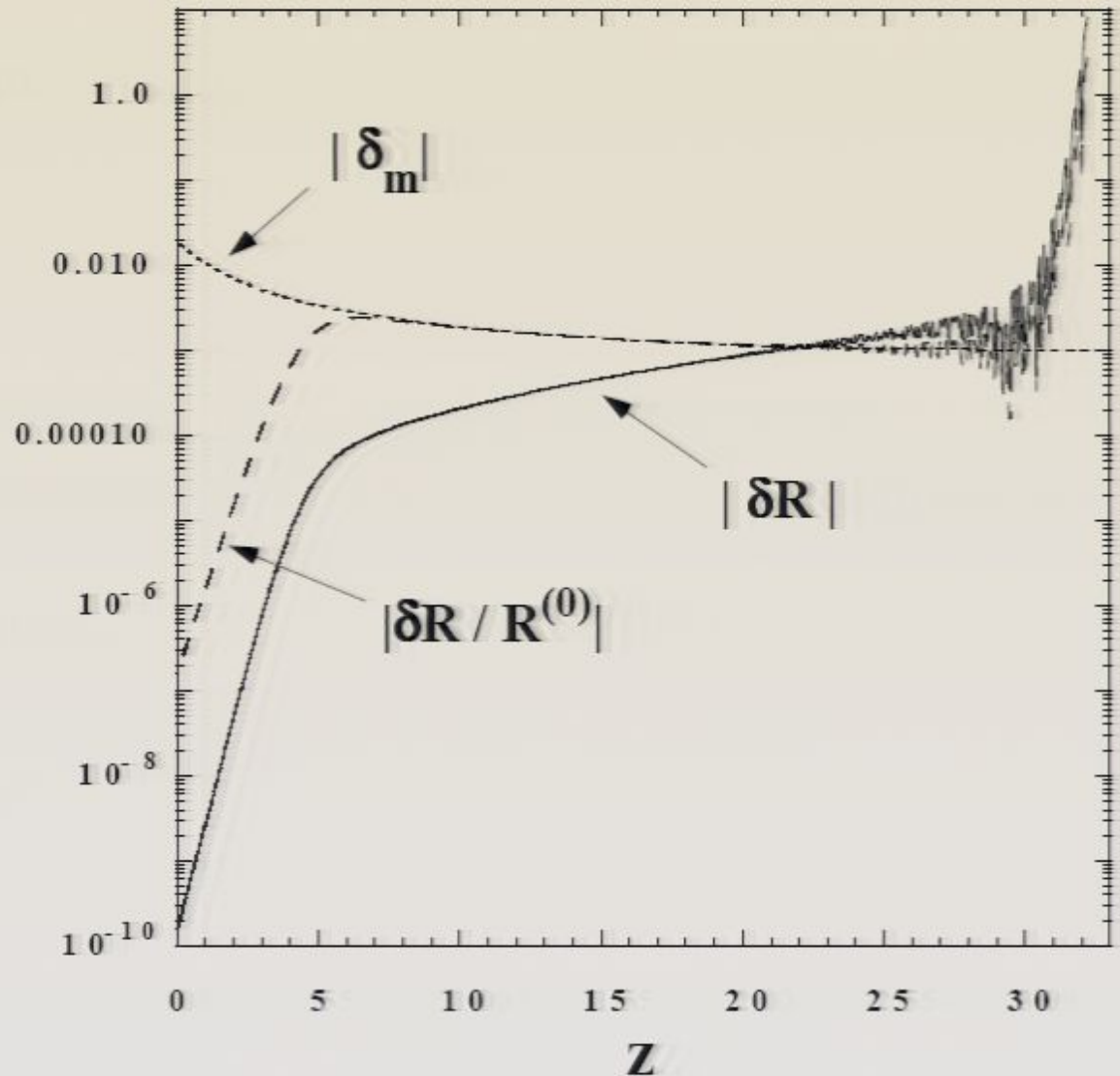
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Tsujikawa [0709.1391]

WHY DOESN'T $f(R)$ DARK ENERGY WORK?

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IR

<- 60 orders of magnitude ->

UV

IR modification

$$f(R) = R - \frac{\mu^4}{R}$$



$$\phi = \frac{\mu^4}{R^2}$$

damage to UV

IR UV

$\Omega(1)$

FIELD EQUATIONS IN F(R) GRAVITY

- Vary the action with respect to the metric:

$$S = \int \left\{ \frac{f(R)}{16\pi G} + \mathcal{L}_m \right\} \sqrt{-g} d^4x$$

- Einstein equations turn into a fourth-order equation:

$$f' R_{\mu\nu} - f'_{;\mu\nu} + \left(\square f' - \frac{1}{2} f \right) g_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi G T_{\mu\nu}$$

- A new scalar degree of freedom $\phi \equiv f' - 1$ appears:

$$\square f' = \frac{1}{3} (2f - f' R) + \frac{8\pi G}{3} T$$

- Can rewrite fourth-order field equation as two second order ones!

A NEW SCALAR DEGREE OF FREEDOM

- Equation for $\phi \equiv f' - 1$ is just a scalar wave equation:

$$\square\phi = V'(\phi) - \mathcal{F}$$

- Matter directly drives the field ϕ by a force term:

$$\mathcal{F} = \frac{8\pi G}{3}(\rho - 3p)$$

- Effective potential can be found by integrating

$$V'(\phi) \equiv \frac{dV}{d\phi} = \frac{1}{3}(2f - f'R)$$

- In practice, easier to obtain in parametric form:

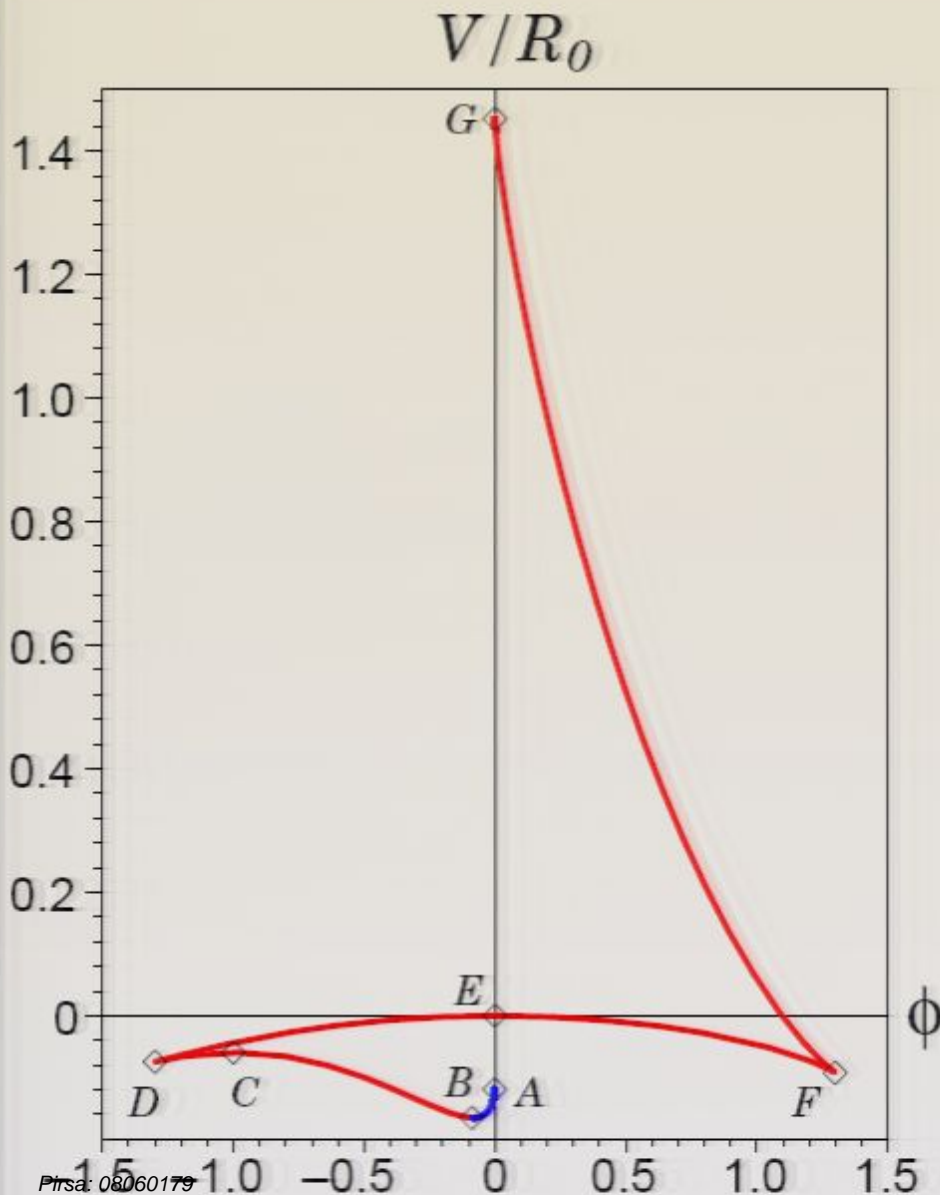
$$\frac{dV}{dR} \equiv \frac{dV}{d\phi} \frac{d\phi}{dR} = \frac{1}{3}(2f - f'R)f''$$

DISAPPEARING COSMOLOGICAL CONSTANT MODEL

Starobinsky [0706.2041]

$$f(R) = R + \lambda \left[(1 + R^2)^{-1} - 1 \right]$$

$$\phi = -\frac{2\lambda R}{(1 + R^2)^2}$$



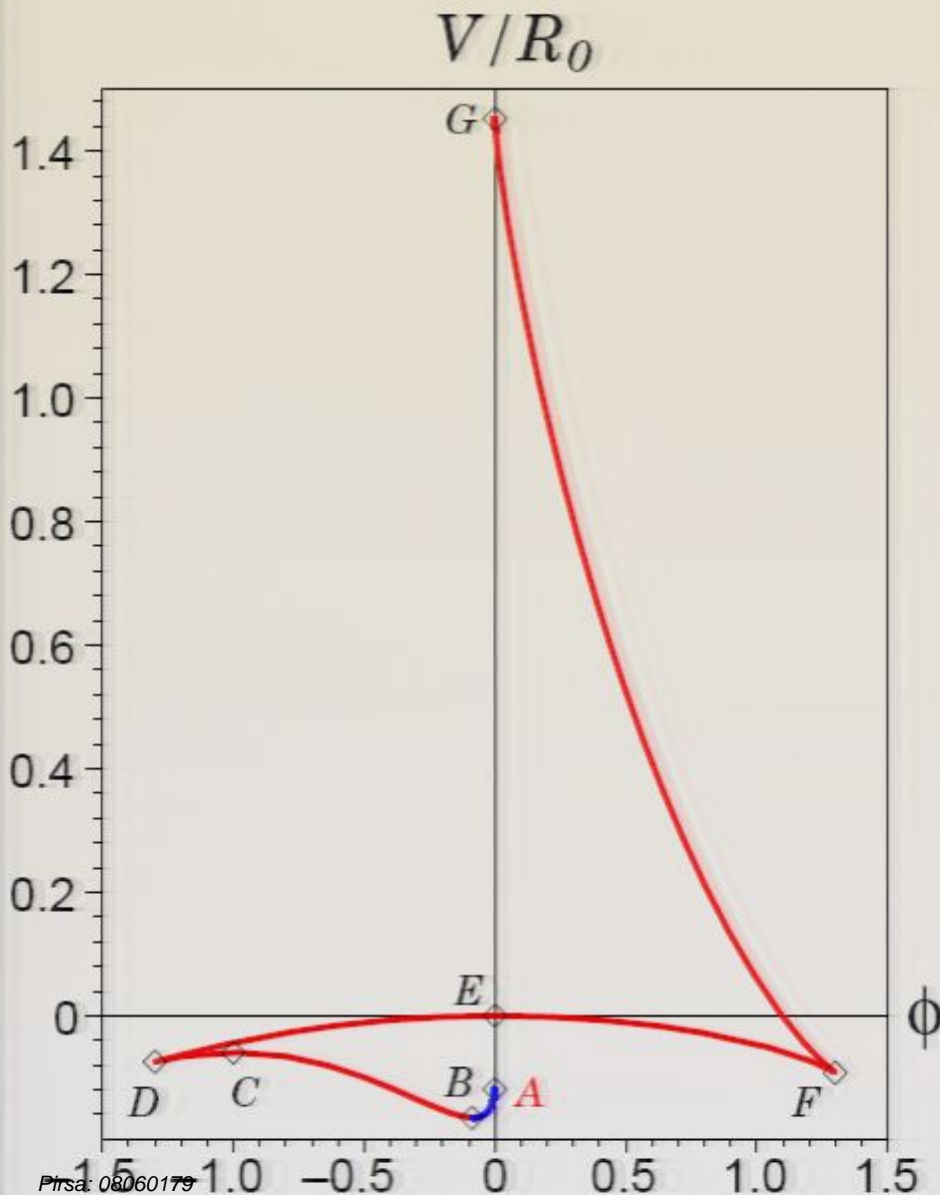
- A singularity ($R = +\infty$)
- B stable dS min ($f' = 0$)
- C unstable dS max ($f' = 0$)
- D critical point ($f'' = 0$)
- E flat spacetime ($f' = 0$)
- F critical point ($f'' = 0$)
- G singularity ($R = -\infty$)

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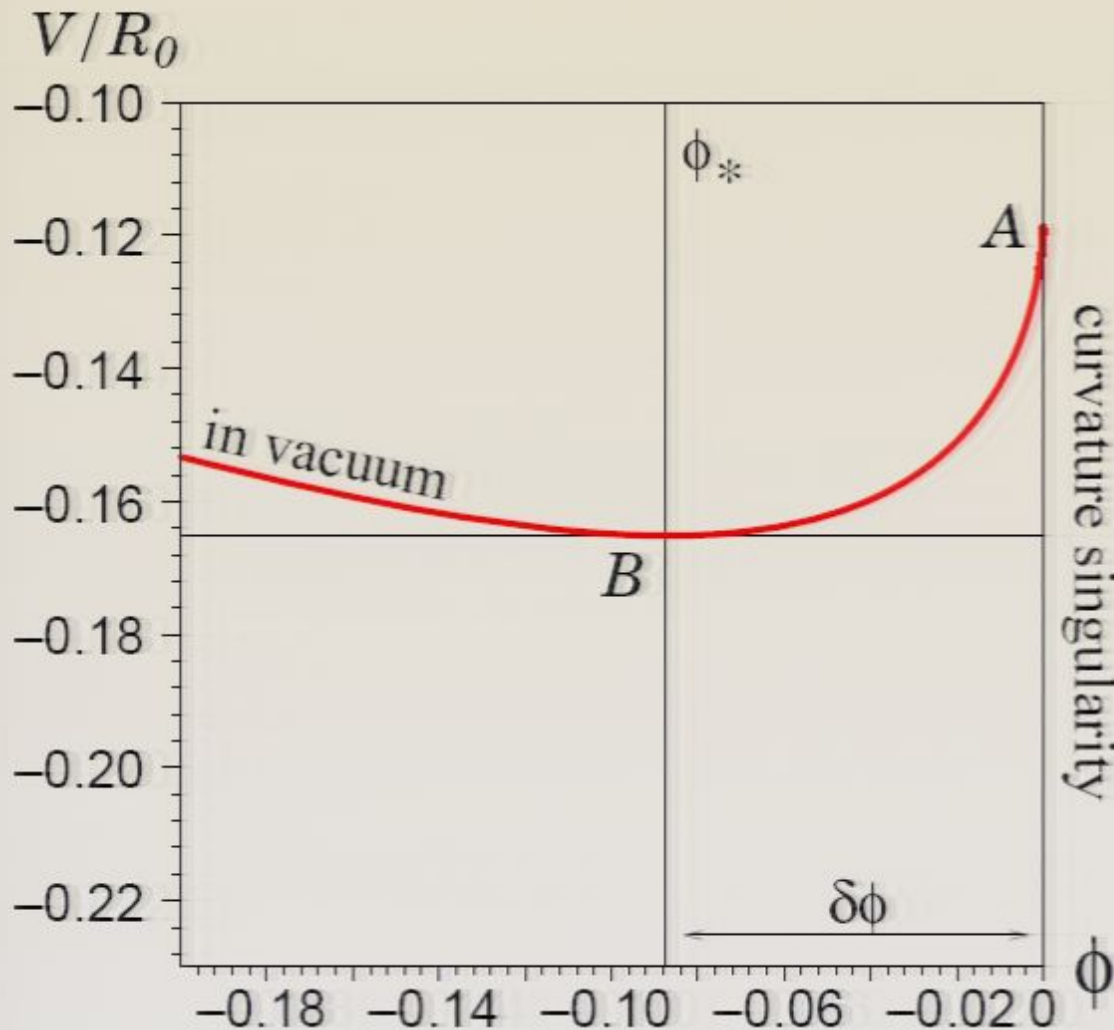
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SINGULARITY IS FINITE DISTANCE AWAY!



$$U(\phi) = V(\phi) + \mathcal{F}(\phi_* - \phi)$$

in large R limit:

$$f(R) = R + \Lambda + \frac{1}{R^\alpha} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mu_n}{R^n}$$

$$\phi \equiv f' - 1 \simeq -\frac{\alpha \mu_0}{R^{\alpha+1}}$$

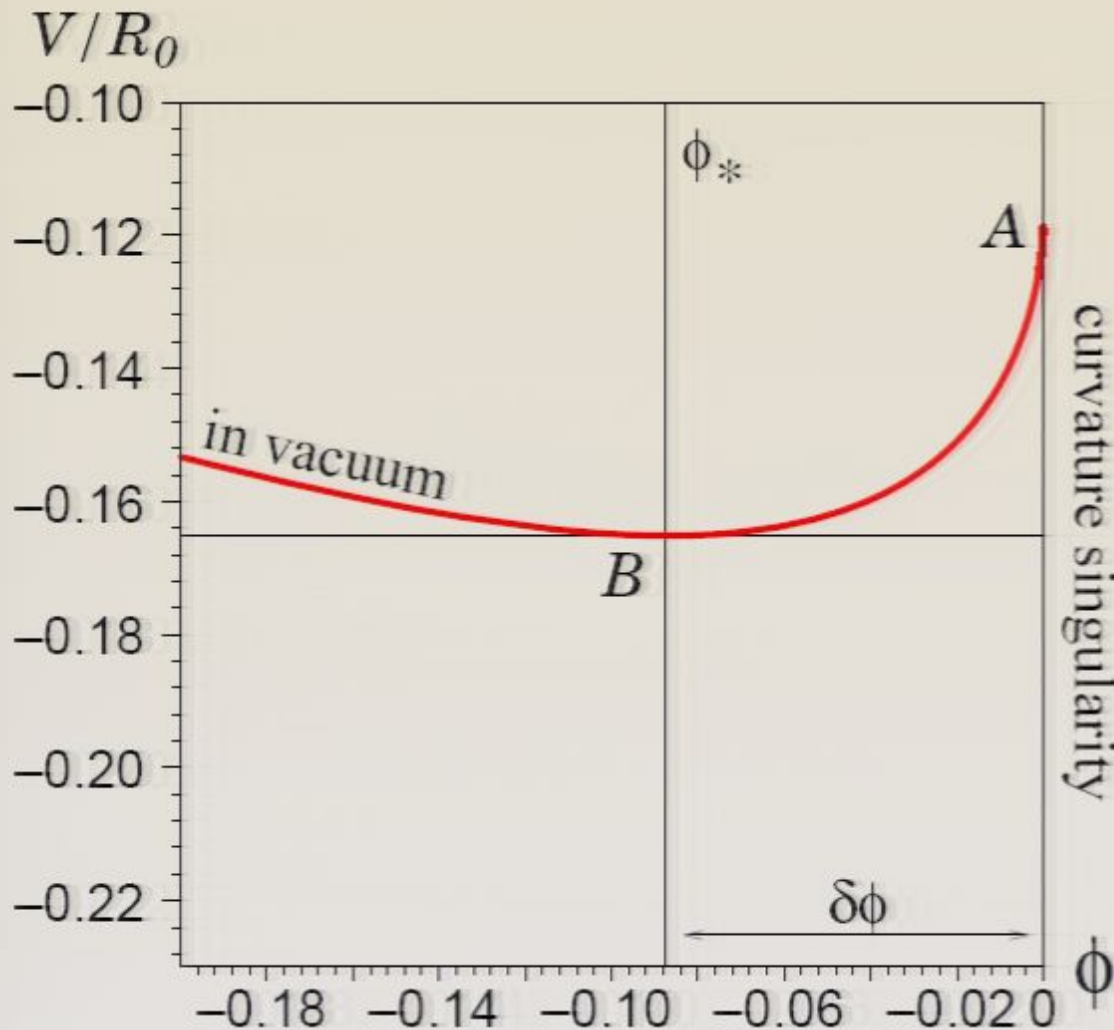
$$\frac{dV}{dR} \simeq \frac{Rf''}{3} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)\mu_0}{3R^{\alpha+1}}$$

weak power-law singularity:

$$V(\phi) \simeq \text{const} - \frac{(\alpha+1)\mu_0}{3|\alpha\mu_0|^\gamma} |\phi|^\gamma$$

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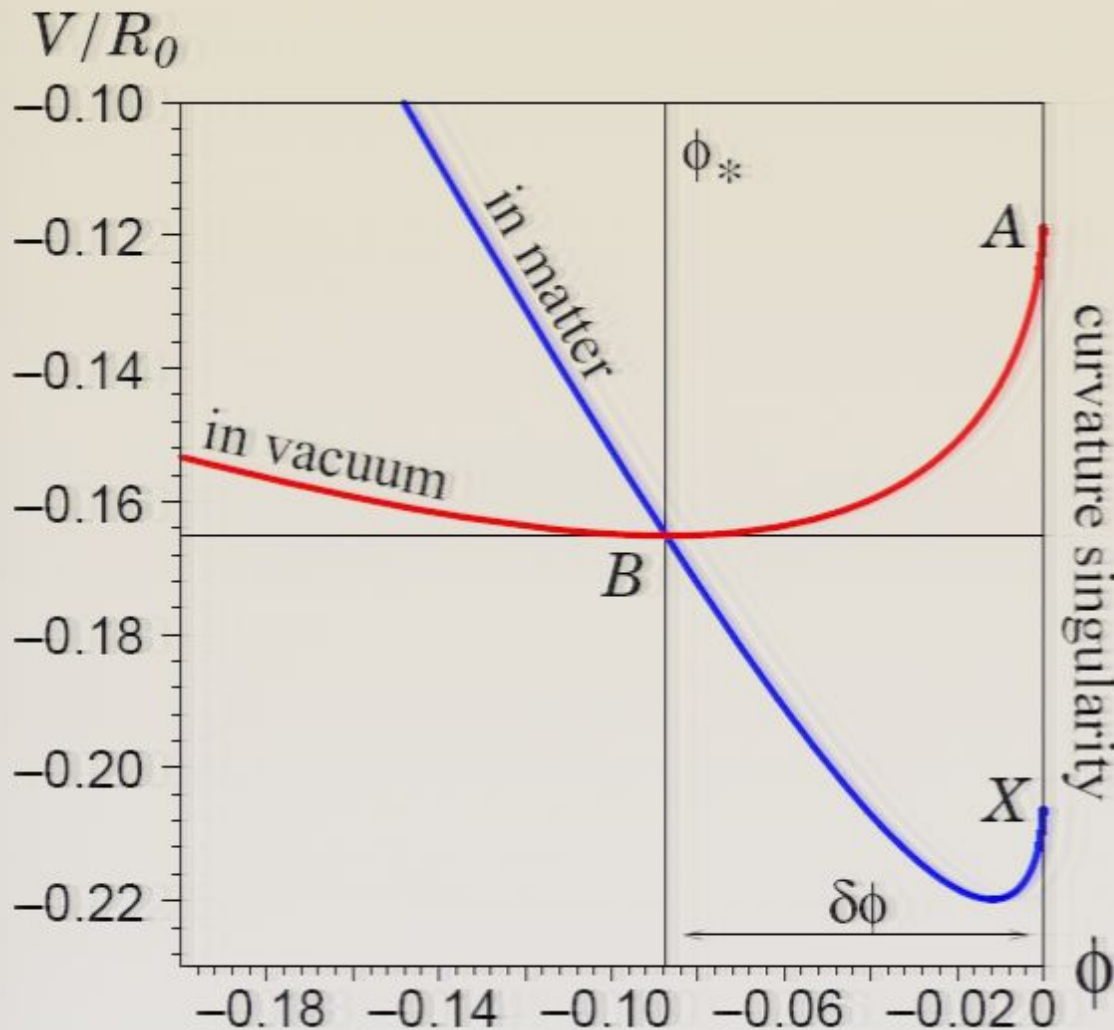
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COSMOLOGY IN F(R) GRAVITY

- Homogeneous flat cosmology is described by FRW metric:

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + a^2(t) d\vec{x}^2$$

- Scalar degree of freedom looks as usual (albeit with a force term):

$$\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} + V'(\phi) = \mathcal{F}$$

- What about Friedman equation? It looks strange...

$$3H(f')\dot{} - 3\frac{\ddot{a}}{a}f' + \frac{1}{2}f = 8\pi G\rho$$

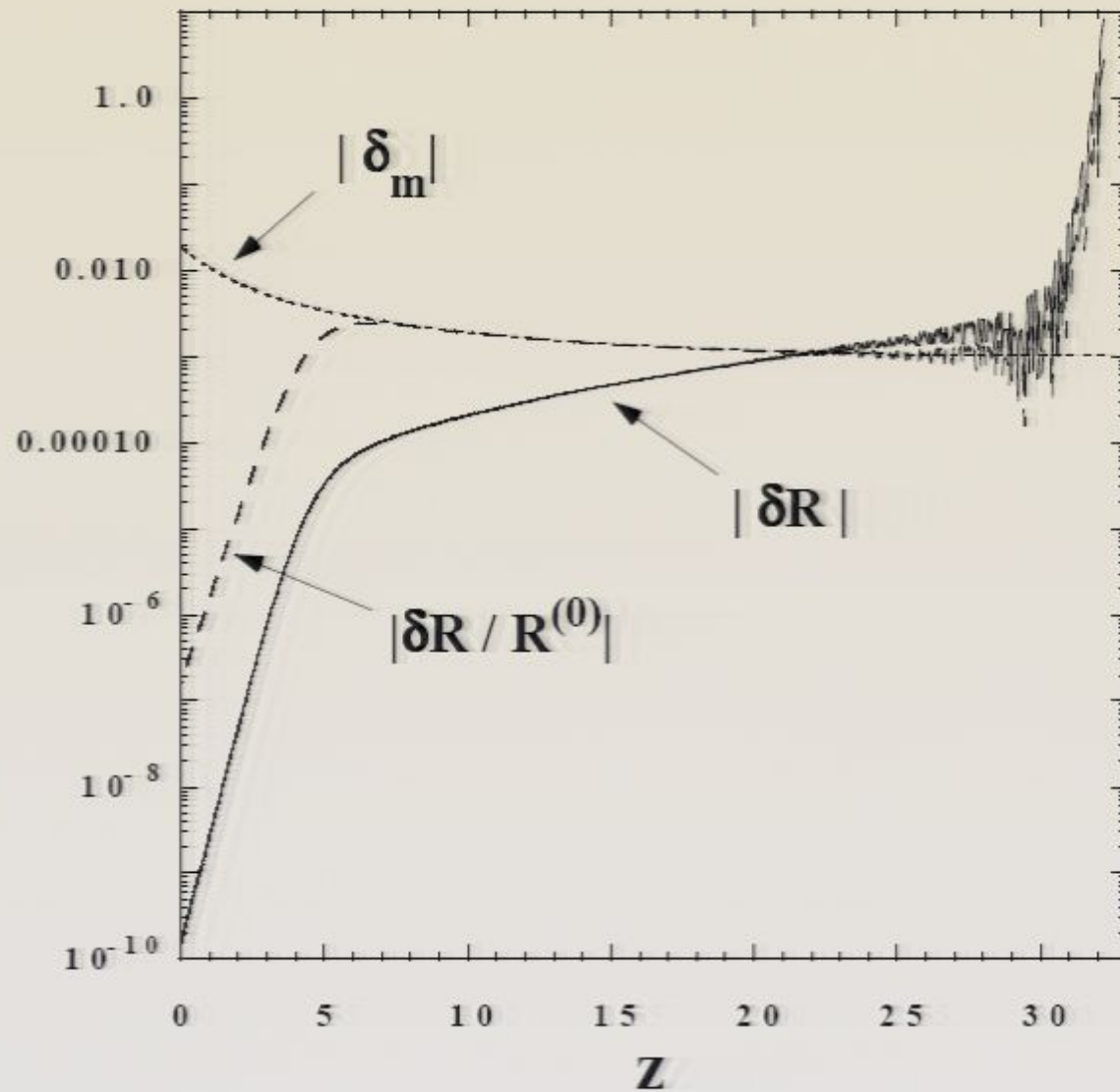
- ... but it isn't! Eliminating \ddot{a} in favor of $R = 6\left(\frac{\ddot{a}}{a} + \frac{\dot{a}^2}{a^2}\right)$ does the trick:

$$H^2 + (\ln f')\dot{H} + \frac{1}{6}\frac{f - f'R}{f'} = \frac{8\pi G}{3f'}\rho$$

MECHANICAL ANALOGY: A BALL IN A BOWL

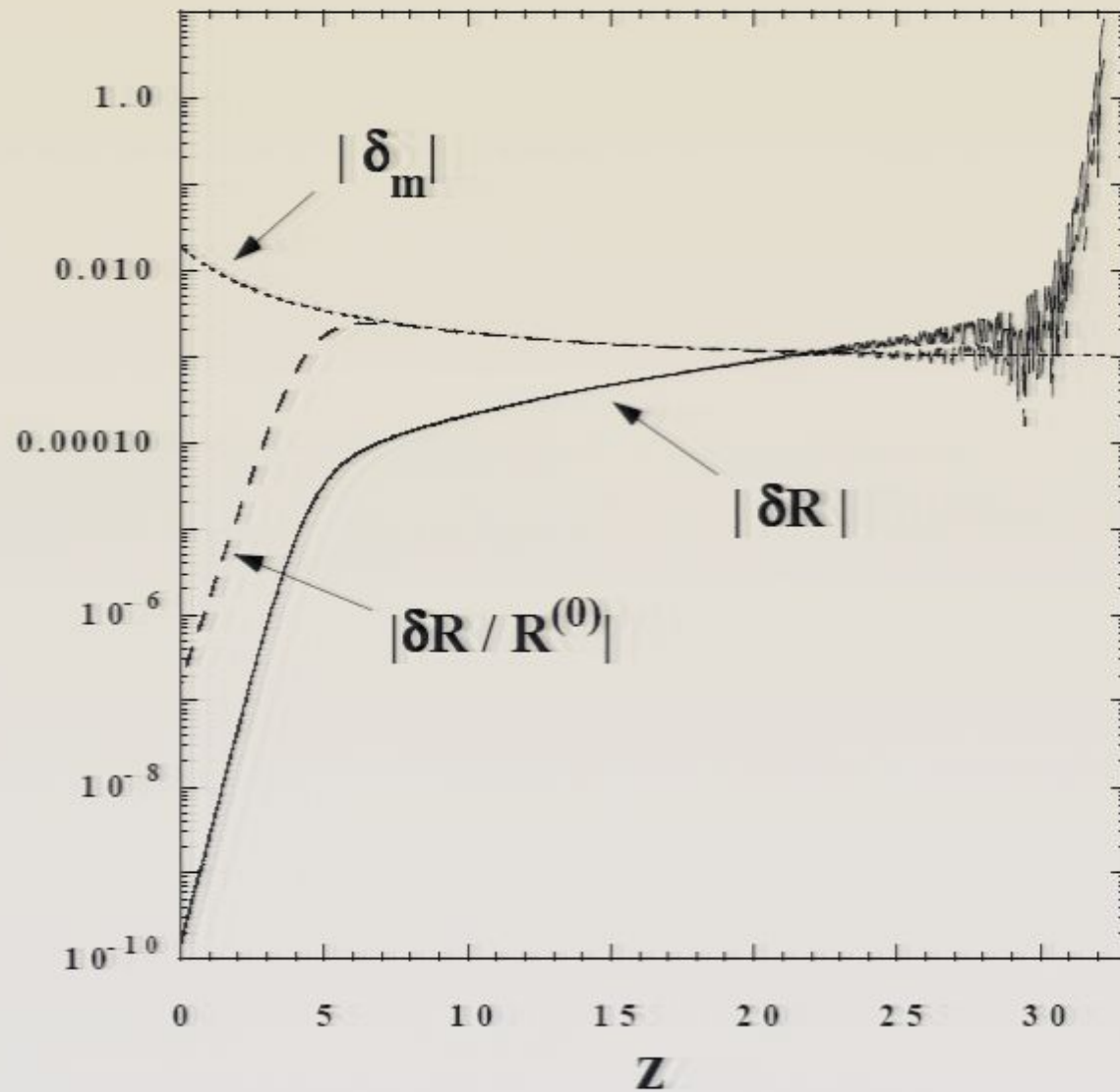


NOW WE UNDERSTAND WHAT'S GOING ON HERE!



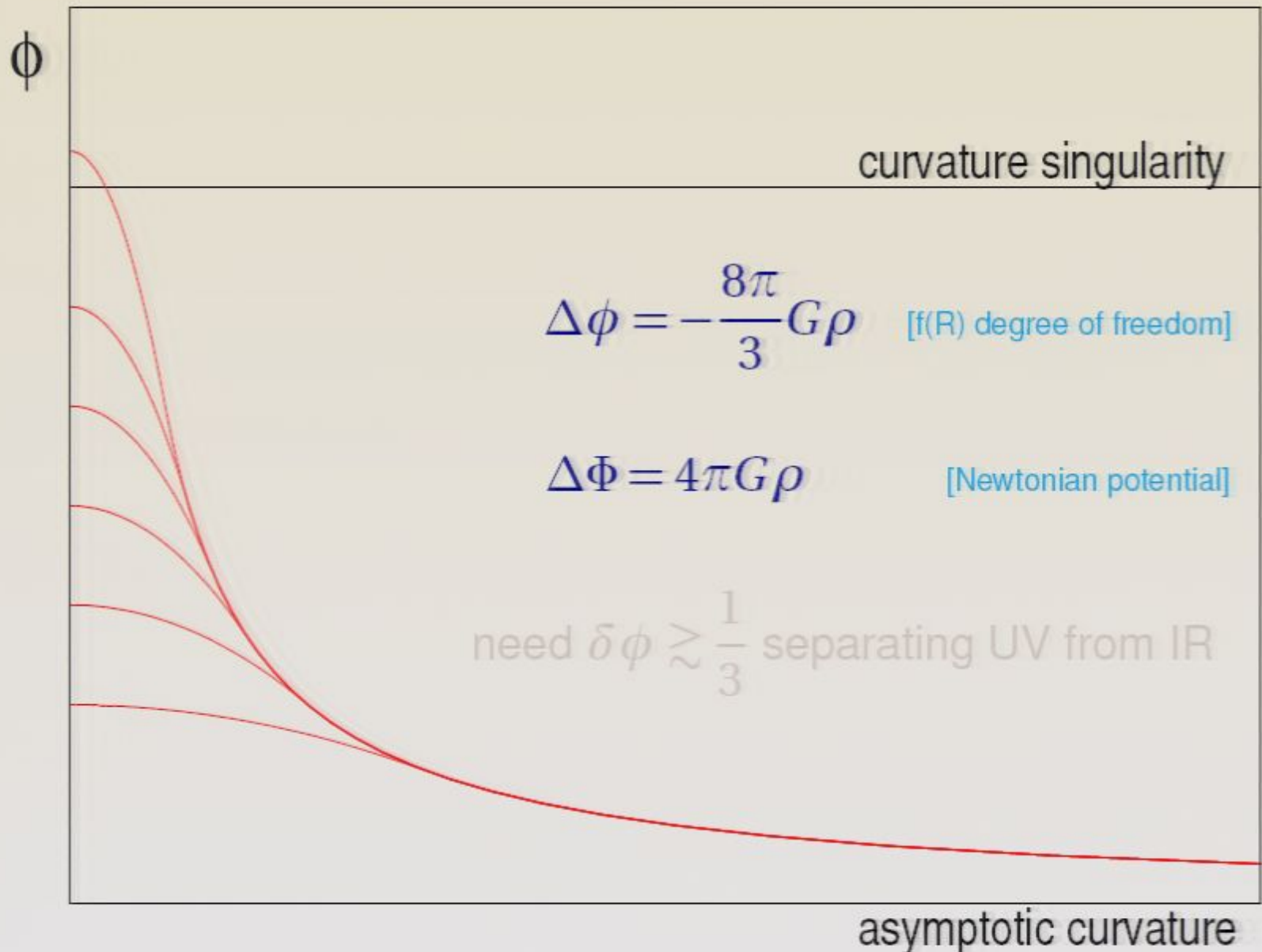
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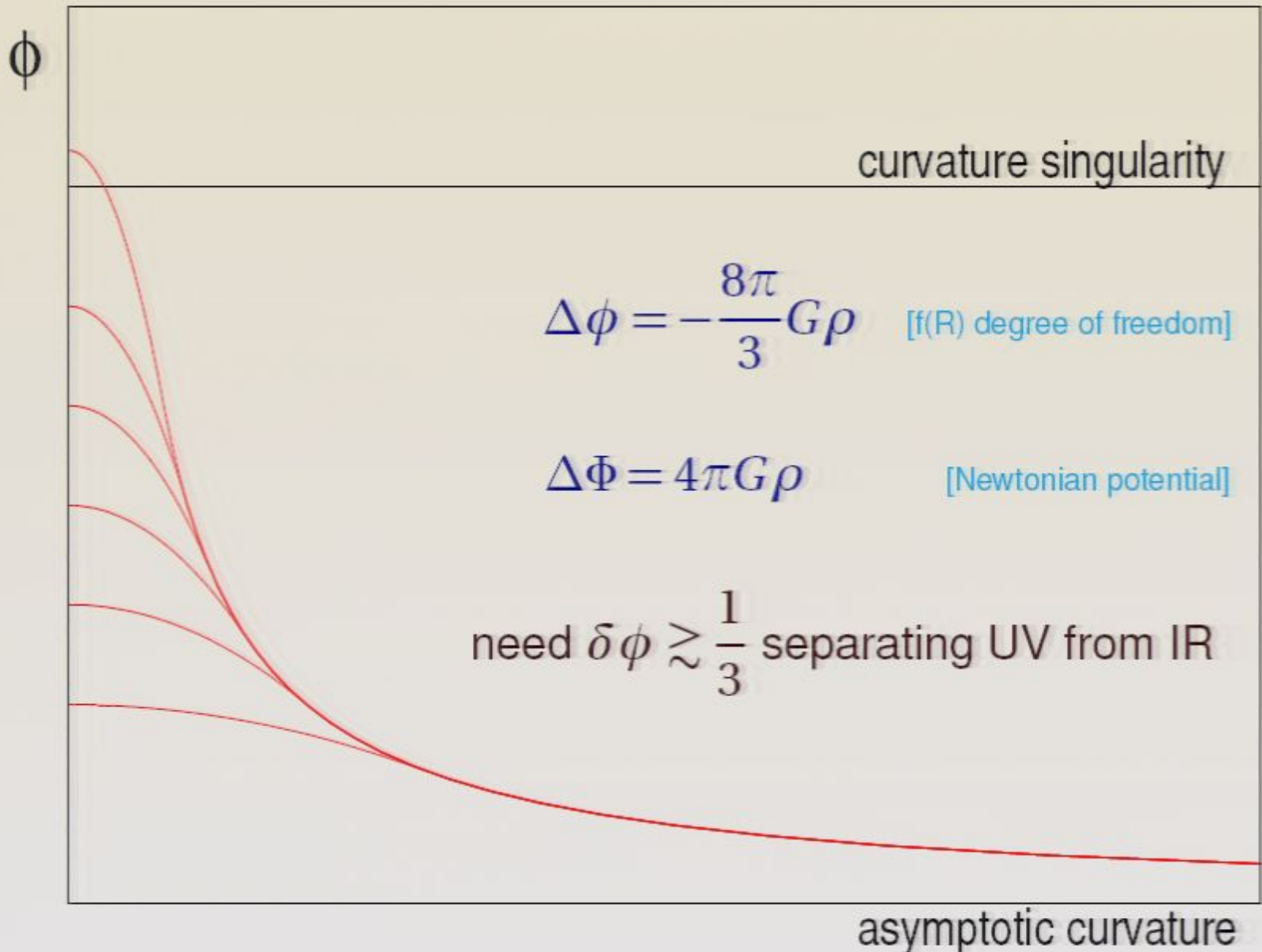


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