

Exact cosmological solutions with nonminimal derivative coupling

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Abstract

We consider a gravitational theory of a scalar field ϕ with nonminimal derivative coupling to curvature. The coupling terms have the form $\kappa_1 R \phi_{,\mu} \phi_{,\mu}$ and $\kappa_2 R_{\mu\nu} \phi_{,\mu} \phi_{,\nu}$, where κ_1 and κ_2 are coupling parameters with dimensions of length squared. In general, field equations of the theory contain third derivatives of $g_{\mu\nu}$ and ϕ . However, in the case $-2\kappa_1 = \kappa_2 \equiv \kappa$, the derivative coupling term reads $\kappa G_{\mu\nu} \phi_{,\mu} \phi_{,\nu}$ and the order of corresponding field equations is reduced up to second one. Assuming $-2\kappa_1 = \kappa_2$, we study the spatially-flat Friedman-Robertson-Walker model with a scale factor $a(t)$ and find new exact cosmological solutions. It is shown that properties of the model at early stages crucially depend on the sign of κ . For negative κ , the model has an initial cosmological singularity, i.e., $a(t) \sim (t-t_i)^{2/3}$ in the limit $t \rightarrow t_i$; and for positive κ , the Universe at early stages has the quasi-de Sitter behavior, i.e., $a(t) \sim e^{Ht}$ in the limit $t \rightarrow -\infty$, where $H = (3\kappa)^{-1/2}$. The corresponding scalar field ϕ is exponentially growing at $t \rightarrow -\infty$, i.e., $\phi(t) \sim e^{-t/\kappa}$. At late stages, the Universe evolution does not depend on κ at all; namely, for any κ one has $a(t) \sim t^{1/3}$ at $t \rightarrow \infty$. Summarizing, we conclude that a cosmological model with nonminimal derivative coupling of the form $\kappa G_{\mu\nu} \phi_{,\mu} \phi_{,\nu}$ is able to explain in a unique manner both a quasi-de Sitter phase and an exit from it without any fine-tuned potential. © 2009 The American Physical Society.

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