Unifying Inflation and DE/DM from Multi Field in a spontaneously broken scale invariant TMT

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A two scalar field model that incorporates Non Riemannian Measures of integration or usually called Two Measures Theory (TMT) is introduced, in order to unify the early and present universe. We define the scale invariant couplings of the scalar fields to the different measures through exponential potentials. Spontaneous breaking of scale invariance takes place when integrating the fields that define the measures. When going to the Einstein frame we obtain: (i) An effective potential for the scalar fields with three flat regions which allows for a unified description of both early universe inflation (in the higher energy density flat region) as well as of present dark energy epoch which can be realized with a double phase, i.e., in two flat regions. (ii) In the slow roll inflation, only one field combination the “dilaton”, which transforms under scale transformations, has non trivial dynamics, the orthogonal one, which is scale invariant remains constant. The corresponding perturbations of the dilaton are calculated. (iii) For a reasonable choice of the parameters the present model perturbations conforms to the Planck Collaboration data. (iv) In the late universe we define scale invariant couplings of Dark Matter to the dilaton. These couplings define a matter induced potential for the dilaton and extremizing this potential determines the scale invariant scalar field, while all exotic non canonical behavior of the Dark Matter as well as any possible 5th force disappear. (v) We calculate the evolution of the late universe under these conditions with the realization of two different possible realizations of ΛCDM type scenarios depending of the flat region in the late universe. These two phases could appear at different times in the history of the universe.(vi) From the Planck data, we find the constraints on the parameters during the inflationary epoch and these values are used to obtain constraints relevant to the present epoch.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the “standard cosmological” framework for the early universe (cf. the books \cite{1} \cite{2} and references therein) the universe starts with a period of exponential expansion called “inflation”. At the same time, after the discovery of the accelerating universe \cite{3,4}, we have now a late universe “standard cosmological” framework for the late universe, the ΛCDM picture \cite{5}, consisting of a cosmological constant, Dark matter and ordinary visible matter, the Universe being now dominated by the Cosmological Constant or Dark Energy (DE) and the Dark Matter (DM). This simple ΛCDM is now being somewhat challenged by the discovery of several cosmological tensions, the $H_0$ tension \cite{6} and the $\sigma$-8 tension \cite{7}. This suggests that the introduction of a cosmological term to describe the DE and the addition of DM may be a too simple description of the late Universe. In the inflationary period also primordial density perturbations are generated (Ref.\cite{2} and references therein). The “inflation” is followed by particle creation, where the observed matter and radiation were generated \cite{1}, and finally the evolution arrives to a present phase of slowly accelerating universe \cite{3,4}. In this standard model, however, at least two fundamental questions remain unanswered:

- The early inflation, although solving many cosmological puzzles, like the horizon and flatness problems, cannot address the initial singularity problem;
- There is no explanation for the existence of two periods of exponential expansion with such wildly different scales – the inflationary phase and the present phase of slowly accelerated expansion of the universe.

The best known mechanism for generating a period of accelerated expansion is through the presence of some vacuum energy. In the context of a scalar field theory, vacuum energy density appears naturally when the scalar field acquires
an effective potential $U_{\text{eff}}$ which has flat regions so that the scalar field can “slowly roll” \cite{8, 9} and its kinetic energy can be neglected resulting in an energy-momentum tensor $T_{\mu\nu} \simeq -g_{\mu\nu}U_{\text{eff}}$.

The possibility of continuously connecting an inflationary phase to a slowly accelerating universe through the evolution of a single scalar field – the quintessential inflation scenario – has been first studied in Ref.\cite{10}. Also, $F(R)$ models can yield both an early time inflationary epoch and a late time de Sitter phase with vastly different values of effective vacuum energies \cite{11}. For a recent proposal of a quintessential inflation mechanism based on the k-essence framework, see Ref.\cite{12}. For another recent approach to quintessential inflation based on the “variable gravity” model \cite{13} and for extensive list of references to earlier work on the topic, see Ref.\cite{14}. Other ideas based on the so called $\alpha$ attractors \cite{15}, which uses non canonical kinetic terms have been studied. Finally a quintessential inflation based on a Lorentzian Slow Roll ansatz \cite{16} which automatically gives two flat regions.

In previous papers \cite{17} we have studied a unified scenario where both an inflation and a slowly accelerated phase for the universe can appear naturally from the existence of two flat regions in the effective scalar field potential which we derive systematically from a Lagrangian action principle. Namely, we started with a new kind of globally Weyl-scale invariant gravity-matter action within the first-order (Palatini) approach formulated in terms of two different non-Riemannian volume forms (integration measures) \cite{18}. In this new theory there is a single scalar field with kinetic terms coupled to both non-Riemannian measures, and in addition to the scalar curvature term $R$ also an $R^2$ term is included (which is similarly allowed by global Weyl-scale invariance). Scale invariance is spontaneously broken upon solving part of the corresponding equations of motion due to the appearance of two arbitrary dimensionful integration constants.

Let us briefly recall the origin of current approach. The main idea comes from Refs.\cite{19}-\cite{21} (see also Refs.\cite{22}-\cite{25}), where some of us have proposed a new class of gravity-matter theories based on the idea that the action integral may contain a new metric-independent generally-covariant integration measure density, i.e., an alternative non-Riemannian volume form on the space-time manifold defined in terms of an auxiliary antisymmetric gauge field of maximal rank. The originally proposed modified-measure gravity-matter theories \cite{19}-\cite{25} contained two terms in the pertinent Lagrangian action – one with a non-Riemannian integration measure and a second one with the standard Riemannian integration measure (in terms of the square-root of the determinant of the Riemannian space-time metric). An important feature was the requirement for global Weyl-scale invariance which subsequently underwent dynamical spontaneous breaking \cite{19}. The second action term with the standard Riemannian integration measure might also contain a Weyl-scale symmetry preserving $R^2$-term \cite{21}.

The latter formalism yields various new interesting results in all types of known generally covariant theories:

- (i) $D = 4$-dimensional models of gravity and matter fields containing the new measure of integration appear to be promising candidates for resolution of the dark energy and dark matter problems, the fifth force problem, and a natural mechanism for spontaneous breakdown of global Weyl-scale symmetry \cite{19}-\cite{25}.

- (ii) Study of reparametrization invariant theories of extended objects (strings and branes) based on employing of a modified non-Riemannian world-sheet/world-volume integration measure \cite{26} leads to dynamically induced variable string/brane tension and to string models of non-abelian confinement, interesting consequences from the modified measures spectrum \cite{27}, and construction of new braneworld scenarios \cite{28}. Recently \cite{29} this formalism was generalized to the case of string and brane models in curved supergravity background.

- (iii) Study in Ref.\cite{30} of modified supergravity models with an alternative non-Riemannian volume form on the space-time manifold produces some outstanding new features: (a) This new formalism applied to minimal $N = 1$ supergravity naturally triggers the appearance of a dynamically generated cosmological constant as an arbitrary integration constant, which signifies a new explicit mechanism of spontaneous (dynamical) breaking of supersymmetry; (b) Applying the same formalism to anti-de Sitter supergravity allows us to appropriately choose the above mentioned arbitrary integration constants so as to obtain simultaneously a very small effective observable cosmological constant as well as a very large physical gravitino mass.

In this paper we will study a quintessential scenario where we will be driven from inflation to a slowly accelerated phase describing our universe using a scale invariant two field model. Multifield inflation has been studied by several authors see for example \cite{31, 32, 33}. In the context of modified measures formalism, the ratio of two measures can become an additional scalar field if we use the second order formalism \cite{34}, in the present paper we will consider only the first order formulation however, and the measure field remain non dynamical, determined by a constraint and therefore they do not introduce new degrees of freedom. Introducing two fields gives rise to very interesting new possibilities. This is also the case when we consider multi field scale invariant inflationary models leading to DE/DM for the late universe, where interesting new features appear for both the inflationary phase and for the DE/DM late universe phase, in particular we will see that the late universe acquires a fine structure with two possible vacuums for the late universe that can occur at different times in the late evolution of the universe.
The plan of the present paper is as follows. In the next Section II we describe in some detail the general formalism for the new class of gravity-matter systems defined in terms of two independent non-Riemannian integration measures. In Section III we describe the properties of the three flat regions in the Einstein-frame effective scalar potential, one corresponding to the evolution of the early inflation and the other two for the late universe. We also present in this section the relevant solutions for the slow roll inflation. In Section IV we present a numerical analysis, for a reasonable choice of the parameters, of the resulting ratio of tensor-to-scalar perturbations and show that the present model conforms to the Planck Collaboration data. In Section V we study how the model can describe Dark Matter in a scale invariant fashion in the late Universe, what are the conditions for avoiding 5th force problem, or what is equivalent for the dust Dark Matter to behave canonically. We find that in the two flat regions of the late Universe that take over the role of the standard Riemannian integration measure density defined as \( \sqrt{-g} \). The plan of the present paper is as follows. In the next Section II we describe in some detail the general formalism for the new class of gravity-matter systems defined in terms of two independent non-Riemannian integration measure densities generalizing the model analyzed in [18]. In this form, the action is given by

\[
S = \int d^4x \Phi_1(A) \left[ R + L^{(1)} \right] + \int d^4x \Phi_2(B) \left[ L^{(2)} + \epsilon R^2 + \frac{\Phi(H)}{\sqrt{-g}} \right],
\]

where the following notations are used:

- The quantities \( \Phi_1(A) \) and \( \Phi_2(B) \) are two independent non-Riemannian volume-forms, i.e., generally covariant integration measure densities on the underlying space-time manifold and are given by:

\[
\Phi_1(A) = \frac{1}{3!} \varepsilon^{\mu
u\lambda\kappa} \partial_{\mu} A_{\nu\kappa\lambda}, \quad \Phi_2(B) = \frac{1}{3} \varepsilon^{\mu
u\lambda\kappa} \partial_{\mu} B_{\nu\kappa\lambda},
\]

defined as a function of field-strengths of two auxiliary 3-index antisymmetric tensor gauge fields\(^2\). The functions \( \Phi_{1,2} \) take over the role of the standard Riemannian integration measure density defined as \( \sqrt{-g} \equiv \sqrt{-\det|g_{\mu\nu}|} \) and it is expressed in terms of the space-time metric \( g_{\mu\nu} \).

- The functions \( R = g^{\mu
u} R_{\mu\nu} (\Gamma) \) and \( R_{\mu\nu} (\Gamma) \) correspond to the scalar curvature and the Ricci tensor in the first-order (Palatini) formalism, where the affine connection \( \Gamma^\mu_{\nu\lambda} \) is a priori independent of the metric \( g_{\mu\nu} \). Also, we have added in the second action term a \( R^2 \) gravity term (again in the Palatini form). We mention that \( R + R^2 \) gravity within the second order formalism (which was the first inflationary model) was originally analyzed in Ref. [19].

- The quantities \( L^{(1,2)} \) denote two different Lagrangians of two scalar matter fields \( \varphi_1 \) and \( \varphi_2 \) in analogy to Ref. [19]. These Lagrangians are defined as:

\[
L^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_{\mu} \varphi_1 \partial_{\nu} \varphi_1 - \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_{\mu} \varphi_2 \partial_{\nu} \varphi_2 - V(\varphi_1, \varphi_2),
\]

\[
L^{(2)} = U(\varphi_1, \varphi_2),
\]

where the scalar potential \( V \) is given by

\[
V(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = f_1 e^{-\alpha_1 \varphi_1} + f_2 e^{-\alpha_2 \varphi_2}.
\]

\(^2\) In general for the \( D \) space-time dimensions one can always represent a maximal rank antisymmetric gauge field \( A_{\mu_1 \ldots \mu_D} \) as a function of \( D \) auxiliary scalar fields \( \phi^i \) \( (i = 1, \ldots, D) \) as: \( A_{\mu_1 \ldots \mu_D} = \frac{1}{D!} \varepsilon^i_{\mu_1 \ldots \mu_D} \partial_{\mu_1} \phi^{i_1} \ldots \partial_{\mu_D} \phi^{i_D} \), so that its (dual) field-strength \( \Phi(A) = \frac{1}{D!} \varepsilon_{i_1 \ldots i_D} e^{\mu_1 \ldots \mu_D} \partial_{\mu_1} \phi^{i_1} \ldots \partial_{\mu_D} \phi^{i_D} \).
and the another scalar potential is defined as
\[ U(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = f_2 e^{-2\alpha_2 \varphi_1} + g_2 e^{-2\alpha_2 \varphi_2}, \] (6)
where the quantities \( f_1, f_2, g_1, g_2, \alpha_1 \) and \( \alpha_2 \) are positive parameters.

- The function \( \Phi(H) \) denotes the dual field strength of a third auxiliary 3-index antisymmetric tensor gauge field:
\[ \Phi(H) = \frac{1}{3!} e^{\mu \nu \kappa} \partial_\mu H_{\nu \kappa}, \] (7)
whose introduction is fundamental for non-triviality of the model.

We mention the scalar potentials \( V \) and \( U \) have been chosen in such a way that the action given eq.(1) is invariant under global Weyl-scale transformations:
\[ g_{\mu \nu} \to \lambda g_{\mu \nu}, \quad \Gamma^\mu_{\nu \lambda} \to \Gamma^\mu_{\nu \lambda}, \quad \varphi_1 \to \varphi_1 + \frac{1}{\alpha_1} \ln \lambda, \quad \varphi_2 \to \varphi_2 + \frac{1}{\alpha_2} \ln \lambda, \] (8)
\[ A_{\mu \nu \kappa} \to \lambda A_{\mu \nu \kappa}, \quad B_{\mu \nu \kappa} \to \lambda^2 B_{\mu \nu \kappa}, \quad H_{\mu \nu \kappa} \to H_{\mu \nu \kappa}. \]

Note that this combination is invariant \( \alpha_1 \varphi_1 - \alpha_2 \varphi_2 \to \alpha_1 \varphi_1 - \alpha_2 \varphi_2 \), from eq.(8). Additionally, we observe that the requirement about the global Weyl-scale symmetry \( 8 \) uniquely fixes the structure of the non-Riemannian-measure gravity-matter action given by eq.(1).

In the following we will use \( \epsilon = 0 \) and this case the equations of motion resulting from the variation of \( \Pi \) w.r.t. affine connection \( \Gamma^\mu_{\nu \lambda} \), are
\[ \int d^4 x \sqrt{-g} g^{\mu \nu} \left( \frac{\Phi_1}{\sqrt{-g}} \right) \left( \nabla_\kappa \delta \Gamma^\kappa_{\mu \nu} - \nabla_\mu \delta \Gamma^\kappa_{\nu \kappa} \right) = 0. \] (9)

Therefore, \( \Gamma^\mu_{\nu \lambda} \) corresponds to a Levi-Civita connection
\[ \Gamma^\mu_{\nu \lambda} = \Gamma^\mu_{\nu \lambda}(\bar{g}) = \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu \kappa} \left( \partial_\nu g_{\kappa \lambda} + \partial_\kappa g_{\nu \lambda} - \partial_\lambda g_{\nu \kappa} \right), \] (10)
where the quantities \( \chi_1, \chi_2 \) and \( \chi_3 \) are integration constants. However, the constants \( M_1 \) and \( M_2 \) are arbitrary and dimensionless and \( \chi_2 \) arbitrary and dimensionless.

We mention that the integration constant \( \chi_2 \) in eq.(13) preserves global Weyl-scale invariance in eq.(8), whereas the appearance of the other integration constants \( M_1, M_2 \) signifies dynamical spontaneous breakdown of global Weyl-scale invariance under \( 8 \) due to the scale non-invariant solutions in eq.(13).

Also, from the variation of the action \( \Pi \) w.r.t. auxiliary tensor gauge fields \( A_{\mu \nu \lambda}, B_{\mu \nu \lambda} \) and \( H_{\mu \nu \lambda} \) yields the equations, we have
\[ \partial_\mu \left[ R + L^{(1)} \right] = 0, \quad \partial_\mu \left[ F(1) \right] = 0, \quad \partial_\mu \left( \frac{\Phi(H)}{\sqrt{-g}} \right) = 0, \] (12)
whose solutions are given by
\[ \frac{\Phi_2(B)}{\sqrt{-g}} \equiv \chi_2, \quad R + L^{(1)} = -M_1, \quad L^{(2)} + \frac{\Phi(H)}{\sqrt{-g}} = -M_2. \] (13)

Here the quantities \( M_1, M_2 \) and \( \chi_2 \) are integration constants. However, the constants \( M_1 \) and \( M_2 \) are arbitrary and dimensionless and \( \chi_2 \) arbitrary and dimensionless.

Also, varying the action \( \Pi \) w.r.t. \( g_{\mu \nu} \) and using relations \( 13 \) we have
\[ \chi_1 \left[ R_{\mu \nu} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{g_{\mu \nu} L^{(1)} - T_{\mu \nu}^{(1)}}{\sqrt{-g}} \right) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \chi_2 \left[ T_{\mu \nu}^{(2)} + g_{\mu \nu} M_2 - 2 R R_{\mu \nu} \right] = 0, \] (14)
where \( \chi_1 \) and \( \chi_2 \) are defined in \( 11 \), and the quantities \( T_{\mu \nu}^{(i,j)} \) correspond to the energy-momentum tensors of the scalar field Lagrangians with the standard definitions:
\[ T_{\mu \nu}^{(1,2)} = g_{\mu \nu} L^{(1,2)} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_{\mu g^{\mu \nu}} L^{(1,2)}. \] (15)
Now, taking the trace of eq. (14) and using again second relation of eq. (13), we find that the scale factor $\chi_1$ becomes

$$\chi_1 = 2\chi_2 \frac{T^{(2)}/4 + M_2}{L^{(1)} - T^{(1)}/2 - M_1},$$

where $T^{(1,2)} = g^{\mu\nu}T^{(1,2)}_{\mu\nu}$.

Thus, considering the second relation of eq. (13) together with eq. (14), we obtain the Einstein-like form

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} \left( L^{(1)} + M_1 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( T^{(1)}_{\mu\nu} - g_{\mu\nu} L^{(1)} \right) + \frac{\chi_2}{2\chi_1} \left[ T^{(2)}_{\mu\nu} + g_{\mu\nu} M_2 \right].$$

(17)

In this context, we can bring eqs. (17) into the standard form of Einstein equations for the metric $\bar{g}_{\mu\nu}$, i.e., the Einstein-frame gravity equations

$$R_{\mu\nu}(\bar{g}) - \frac{1}{2} \bar{g}_{\mu\nu} R(\bar{g}) = \frac{1}{2} T^{\text{eff}}_{\mu\nu},$$

(18)

in with the energy-momentum tensor (analogously to (15))

$$T^{\text{eff}}_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} L^{\text{eff}} - 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial g_{\mu\nu}} L^{\text{eff}},$$

(19)

where the effective Einstein-frame scalar field Lagrangian:

$$L^{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{\chi_1} \left( L^{(1)} + M_1 + \frac{\chi_2}{\chi_1} [L^{(2)} + M_2] \right),$$

(20)

where $L^{(1,2)}$ represent Lagrangian densities defined as

$$L^{(1)} = \chi_1 (X_1 + X_2) - V, \quad L^{(2)} = U,$$

(21)

with the potentials $V$ and $U$ as in relations (3)-(4). Also, to write $L^{\text{eff}}$ in terms of the Einstein-frame metric $\bar{g}_{\mu\nu}$ we consider the short-hand notation for the kinetic terms

$$X_1 \equiv -\frac{1}{2} \bar{g}^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \varphi_1 \partial_\nu \varphi_1, \quad X_2 \equiv -\frac{1}{2} \bar{g}^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \varphi_2 \partial_\nu \varphi_2.$$  

(22)

By combining eqs. (16) and (19), and taking into account (21), we obtain

$$\chi_1 = \frac{2\chi_2 \left[ U + M_2 \right]}{(V - M_1)}.$$  

(23)

From eqs. (23) and (20), we find at the explicit form for the Einstein-frame scalar Lagrangian $L^{\text{eff}}$

$$L^{\text{eff}} = X_1 + X_2 - U^{\text{eff}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2),$$  

(24)

in which the effective scalar potential $U^{\text{eff}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ becomes

$$U^{\text{eff}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \equiv \frac{(V - M_1)^2}{4\chi_2 \left[ U + M_2 \right]} = \frac{(f_1 e^{-\alpha_1 \varphi_1} + g_1 e^{-\alpha_2 \varphi_2} - M_1)^2}{4\chi_2 \left[ f_2 e^{-2\alpha_1 \varphi_1} + g_2 e^{-2\alpha_2 \varphi_2} + M_2 \right]}.$$  

(25)

We refer that choosing the “wrong” sign of the scalar potential $U$ (Eq. (4)) in the initial non-Riemannian-measure gravity-matter action (1) is necessary to end up with the right sign in the effective potential (25) associated to scalar fields $\varphi_1$ and $\varphi_2$ in the physical Einstein-frame effective gravity-matter action given by eq. (24). On the other hand, the overall sign of the other initial scalar potential $V$ (Eq. (4)) is in fact irrelevant since changing its sign does not alter the positivity of effective potential given by eq. (25).
III. FLAT REGIONS OF THE EFFECTIVE SCALAR POTENTIAL

We mention that the important feature of the effective potential $U_{\text{eff}}$ (see eq. (25)) is the presence of three infinitely large flat regions – for large positive values of the fields $\varphi_1$ and $\varphi_2$. For large positive values of $\varphi_1$ and $\varphi_2$, we have for the effective potential reduces to

$$U_{\text{eff}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \simeq U_{(++)} \equiv \frac{M_1^2}{4 \chi_2 M_2}.$$  \hfill (26)

For the case in which we only have large negative $\varphi_1$:

$$U_{\text{eff}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \simeq U_{(\varphi_1 \to -\infty)} \equiv \frac{f_1^2}{4 \chi_2 f_2}.$$  \hfill (27)

In the other flat region in which we only have large negative $\varphi_2$:

$$U_{\text{eff}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \simeq U_{(\varphi_2 \to -\infty)} \equiv \frac{g_1^2}{4 \chi_2 g_2}.$$  \hfill (28)

The flat regions (26), (27) and (28) correspond to the evolution of the early and the late universe, respectively, provided we choose the ratio of the coupling constants in the original scalar potentials versus the ratio of the scale-symmetry breaking integration constants to obey:

$$\frac{M_1^2}{M_2} \gg \frac{f_1^2}{f_2}, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{M_1^2}{M_2} \gg \frac{g_1^2}{g_2},$$  \hfill (29)

which makes the vacuum energy density of the early universe $U_{(++)}$ much bigger than that of the late universe.

On the other hand, from the cosmological perturbations together with the Planck data\cite{36-38}, we have that the first flat region of the effective potential is approximately

$$U_{(++)} \sim \frac{M_1^2}{\chi_2 M_2} \sim 6 \pi^2 \tau \mathcal{P}_S \sim 10^{-8} \ \text{(in units of} \ M_{Pl}^4),$$  \hfill (30)

where the $\tau$ denotes the tensor to scalar ratio and $\mathcal{P}_S$ corresponds to the scalar power perturbation. Let us recall that, since we are using units where $G_{\text{Newton}} = 1/16\pi$, in the present case the Planck mass $M_{Pl} = \sqrt{1/8\pi G_{\text{Newton}}} = \sqrt{2}$.

In order to study the dynamics of the universe, we consider that the metric corresponds to the standard flat Friedmann-Lemaitre-Robertson-Walker space-time metric \cite{11} given by

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + a^2(t) \left[ dr^2 + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2) \right],$$  \hfill (31)

where $a(t)$ denotes the scale factor. Thus, the associated Friedmann equations (recall the presently used units $G_{\text{Newton}} = 1/16\pi$) result

$$\frac{\ddot{a}}{a} = -\frac{1}{12} (\rho + 3p) \ , \quad H^2 = \frac{1}{6} \rho \ , \quad H \equiv \frac{\dot{a}}{a},$$  \hfill (32)

where $H$ is the Hubble parameter. Also, the quantities $\rho$ and $p$ are defined as

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{\varphi}_2^2 + U_{\text{eff}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2),$$  \hfill (33)

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{\varphi}_2^2 - U_{\text{eff}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2),$$  \hfill (34)

and denote the total energy density and pressure of the scalar fields $\varphi_1 = \varphi_1(t)$ and $\varphi_2 = \varphi_2(t)$, respectively. In the following, we will consider that the dots indicate derivatives with respect to the time $t$.

In relation to the scalar equations of motion for the scalar field $\varphi_1$ and $\varphi_2$, we have

$$\ddot{\varphi}_1 + 3H \dot{\varphi}_1 + \partial U_{\text{eff}}/\partial \varphi_1 = 0,$$  \hfill (35)

and

$$\ddot{\varphi}_2 + 3H \dot{\varphi}_2 + \partial U_{\text{eff}}/\partial \varphi_2 = 0.$$  \hfill (36)
In the context of the slow roll inflation, we can introduce the standard “slow-roll” parameters \( \epsilon \):

\[
\epsilon \equiv -\frac{\dot{H}}{H^2}, \quad \eta_1 \equiv -\frac{\dot{\varphi}_1}{H \varphi_1}, \quad \text{and} \quad \eta_2 \equiv -\frac{\dot{\varphi}_2}{H \varphi_2},
\]

and under the slow-roll approximation \( \epsilon, \eta_1 \), and \( \eta_2 \ll 1 \), thus one ignores the terms with \( \dot{\varphi}_{1,2} \), so that the \( \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \)-equations of motion together with the second Friedmann eq.\( (32) \) simplify to:

\[
3H \dot{\varphi}_1 + \partial U_{\text{eff}} / \partial \varphi_1 \approx 0, \quad 3H \dot{\varphi}_2 + \partial U_{\text{eff}} / \partial \varphi_2 \approx 0, \quad H^2 \approx \frac{1}{6} U_{\text{eff}}.
\]

Since now the fields \( \varphi_1 \) and \( \varphi_2 \) evolve on the first flat region of \( U_{\text{eff}} \) for large positive values \( N \), we can consider that the effective potential during inflationary scenario can be approximated to,

\[
U_{\text{eff}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \approx \frac{M_1^2 - 2M_1(f_1 e^{-\alpha_1 \varphi_1} + g_1 e^{-\alpha_2 \varphi_2})}{4 \chi M_2^2}.
\]

Here we have used the expansion of the effective potential given eq.\( (25) \).

In the following we will introduce the number of \( e \)-folds \( N \) defined as \( N = \ln(a/a_f) \) where \( a_f \) corresponds to the scale factor at the end of the inflation, that is, at the end of inflation \( N = 0 \). Thus, from eqs.\( (38) \) and \( (39) \) can be rewritten as,

\[
\frac{d \varphi_1}{dN} = \frac{6M_1 \alpha_1 f_1 e^{-\alpha_1 \varphi_1}}{M_2^2 - 2M_1(f_1 e^{-\alpha_1 \varphi_1} + g_1 e^{-\alpha_2 \varphi_2})},
\]

and

\[
\frac{d \varphi_2}{dN} = \frac{6M_1 \alpha_2 g_1 e^{-\alpha_2 \varphi_2}}{M_2^2 - 2M_1(f_1 e^{-\alpha_1 \varphi_1} + g_1 e^{-\alpha_2 \varphi_2})}.
\]

Dividing these two equations we get a relation between the scalar fields \( \varphi_1 \) and \( \varphi_2 \) given by,

\[
e^{\alpha_1 \varphi_1} d\varphi_1 = \frac{f_1 \alpha_1}{g_1 \alpha_2} e^{\alpha_2 \varphi_2} d\varphi_2.
\]

Notice that the symmetry breaking constants \( M_1 \) and \( M_2 \) dropped from this equation. The integration of this equation introduces a new constant of integration \( C \)

\[
e^{\alpha_1 \varphi_1} = \frac{f_1 \alpha_2}{g_1 \alpha_2} e^{\alpha_2 \varphi_2} + C.
\]

In the following we will consider that the integration constant \( C = 0 \).

Now, we can redefine two new scalar fields \( \phi_1 \) and \( \phi_2 \), in terms of the scalar fields \( \varphi_1 \) and \( \varphi_2 \), such that

\[
\phi_1 = \frac{\alpha_1 \varphi_1 - \alpha_2 \varphi_2}{\sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}}, \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_2 = \frac{\alpha_2 \varphi_1 + \alpha_1 \varphi_2}{\sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}}.
\]

Thus, this transformation is orthogonal, \( \dot{\phi}_1^2 + \dot{\phi}_2^2 = \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + \dot{\varphi}_2^2 \), where \( \phi_1 \) is invariant and \( \phi_2 \) transforms under a scale transformation.

Notice that in this case, the scale invariant combination \( \alpha_1 \varphi_1 - \alpha_2 \varphi_2 \) gets determined, which corresponds to fixing the scalar field \( \phi_1 \) defined in \( (44) \), this scalar field is scale invariant and is given by

\[
\phi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}} \ln \left[ \frac{f_1 \alpha_2^2}{g_1 \alpha_1^2} \right] = \text{constant}.
\]

However, the scalar field \( \phi_2 \) defined also equation in \( (44) \), evolves in time. This means that although we have broken the scale invariance, through the integration constants \( M_1 \) and \( M_2 \), some of the remaining equations recall such scale invariance. As we have noticed in particular, the integration constants \( M_1 \) and \( M_2 \) dropped from such equation. That is indeed the reason that the equation that relates the two scalars retains the scale invariance, which is not true for
other equations. We can now go back to the fields \( \varphi_1 \) and \( \varphi_2 \), in particular we have that the relation between the scalar field \( \varphi_2 \) and the number of e–folds \( N \) becomes

\[
\frac{A_2}{\alpha_2} e^{\alpha_2 \varphi_2} + A_3 \varphi_2 = A_1 N + \text{cte}, \tag{46}
\]

and we can obtain \( \varphi_2 = \varphi(N) \) using the \text{ProductLog} function. In mathematics, the product logarithm, also called the Omega function or Lambert W function, is a multivalued function, namely the branches of the inverse relation of the function \( f(w) = w e^w \), see \[39\]. Using this definition, we find that the scalar field \( \varphi_2 \) in terms of the number of e–folds results

\[
\varphi_2(N) = (A_1 + \alpha_2)/A_3 - 2^{-1} \text{ProductLog}[(A_2/A_3) e^{\alpha_2(A_1 N + C_1)/A_3}], \tag{47}
\]

where \( C_1 \) corresponds to another integration constant and the quantities \( A_1, A_2 \) and \( A_3 \) are defined as

\[
A_1 = 6M_1 \alpha_2 g_1, \quad A_2 = M_2, \quad A_3 = -2M_1 \left[ \frac{\alpha_2^2}{\alpha_1^2} + g_1 \right].
\]

In order to obtain a real solution for the scalar field \( \varphi_2 \) it is necessary that the argument of the function \text{ProductLog} satisfies the condition in which the quantities \( (A_2/A_3) e^{\alpha_2(A_1 N + C_1)/A_3} > -e^{-1} \), see ref.\[39\].

From eqs.\[43\] and \[44\] we find that the new scalar field \( \phi_2 \) can be written as

\[
\phi_2 = \sqrt{\left( \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1} \right)^2 + 1} \varphi_2 + C_2, \tag{48}
\]

where \( C_2 \) is a constant defined as

\[
C_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{\sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}} \ln \left[ \frac{f_1 \alpha_1^2}{f_2 \alpha_2^2} \right] .
\]

Now, the effective potential associated to the new field \( \phi_2 \) becomes

\[
U_{\text{eff}}(\phi_2) \simeq \frac{M_1^2 - 2 M_1 g_1 \left[ \left( \frac{2 \alpha_1}{\alpha_2} \right)^2 + 1 \right] e^{-\frac{\alpha_2^2 C_2}{2 \alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}}}{4 \sqrt{\alpha_2^2 M_2}} . \tag{49}
\]

In this way, the inflationary scenario reduces to a single field \( \phi_2 \), such that the new equations are \( 6H^2 = \frac{\dot{\phi}_2^2}{2} + U_{\text{eff}}(\phi_2) \) and \( \ddot{\phi}_2 + 3H \dot{\phi}_2 + \partial U_{\text{eff}}(\phi_2)/\partial \phi_2 = 0 \).

The new slow roll parameters \( \epsilon \) and \( \eta \) associated to the scalar field \( \phi_2 \) are defined as in the standard case

\[
\epsilon \simeq \left( \frac{\partial U_{\text{eff}}/\partial \phi_2}{U_{\text{eff}}} \right)^2, \quad \text{and} \quad \eta \simeq 2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 U_{\text{eff}}/\partial \phi_2^2}{U_{\text{eff}}} \right) . \tag{50}
\]

By considering the effective potential given by eq.\[49\] we obtain that the slow roll parameters result

\[
\epsilon \simeq \left[ \frac{4 g_1^2 \alpha_2^2 (\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2)}{M_1^2 \alpha_1^4} \right] e^{-\frac{2 \alpha_2^2 (C_2 - C_3)}{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}}, \quad \text{and} \quad \eta \simeq - \left[ \frac{4 g_1^2 \alpha_2^2 (\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2)}{M_1^2} \right] e^{-\frac{\alpha_2^2 (C_2 - C_3)}{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}} . \tag{51}
\]

Here we have considered that the effective potential \( U_{\text{eff}} \sim M_1^2/(4\chi_2 M_2) \).

Additionally, we can obtain the value of \( \phi_2 \) at the end of the slow-roll regime \( \phi_{2\text{end}} \) and it is determined from the condition \( \epsilon = 1 \) which through \[51\] becomes

\[
\phi_{2\text{end}} = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}{2 \alpha_1 \alpha_2}} \ln \left[ \frac{4 g_1^2 \alpha_2^2 (\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2)}{M_1^2 \alpha_1^4} \right] + C_2 . \tag{52}
\]

Also, considering eq.\[47\] we have that the value of scalar field \( \phi_2 \) at the end of inflation occurs when the number of e–folds \( N = 0 \), and then

\[
\phi_{2\text{end}} = \sqrt{\left( \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1} \right)^2 + 1} \left[ \frac{C_1}{A_3} - \frac{1}{\alpha_2} \text{ProductLog}[(A_2/A_3) e^{\alpha_2 C_1/A_3}] \right] + C_2 . \tag{53}
\]
Thus, from above equations, we obtain that the constant $C_1$ is given by

$$C_1 \approx \frac{A_3}{\alpha_2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{4g^2\alpha^2_2(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2)}{M_1^2 \alpha_1^2} \right) + 1 \right].$$  \hspace{1cm} (54)

Here we have considered that the term ProductLog is a function that does not change very much and is of order 1 \(^3\).

### IV. PERTURBATIONS

In this section we will describe the scalar and tensor perturbations during the inflationary stage for our model of the single field \(\phi_2\). Following ref.40 the power spectrum of the scalar perturbation \(P_S\) under the slow-roll approximation is defined as

$$P_S = \left( \frac{H^2}{2\pi \phi_2} \right)^2 \simeq \left( \frac{1}{96\pi^2} \frac{U_{eff}^3}{(\partial U_{eff}/\partial \phi_2)^2} \right).$$  \hspace{1cm} (55)

The scalar spectral index \(n_s\) is given by:

$$n_s - 1 = \frac{d \ln P_S}{d \ln k} = -6\epsilon + 2\eta,$$

where the slow roll parameters \(\epsilon\) and \(\eta\) are defined by eq.51.

On the other hand, it is well known that the generation of tensor perturbations in the scenario of inflation would generate gravitational waves. In this context, the spectrum of the tensor perturbations \(P_T\) is defined as\(^\text{40}\)

$$P_T = \left( \frac{H^2}{\pi} \right)^2 \simeq \frac{U_{eff}^2}{6\pi^2}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (57)

Also, the tensor spectral index \(n_T\) can be expressed in terms of the slow parameter \(\epsilon\) as \(n_T = \frac{d \ln P_T}{d \ln k} = -2\epsilon\).

Additionally, an important observational quantity is the tensor-to-scalar ratio \(r = \frac{P_T}{P_S}\). We mention that these observational quantities should be evaluated when the cosmological scale exits the horizon. In what follows the subscript \(*\) is utilized to indicate the epoch in which the cosmological scale exits the horizon.

Considering the slow-roll approximation the power spectrum of the scalar perturbation \(P_S\) from eq.(55) can be written as

$$P_{S*} \mathcal{\asymp} k_1 e^{\frac{2n_s}{\alpha^2_2+\alpha^2_1}(\phi_2 - C_2)},$$

where the constant \(k_1\) is given by

$$k_1 = \left( \frac{1}{1536\pi^2} \right) \left( \frac{M_1^4}{\chi_2 M_2 g_1^4 \alpha_2^2 (\alpha_2^2/\alpha_1^2 + 1)} \right).$$

From eq.56 the scalar spectral index \(n_s\), becomes

$$n_s \asymp 1 - \frac{8g_1\alpha_2^2}{M_1} \left[ 3g_1(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2) - \frac{2n_s}{\alpha^2_2 + \alpha^2_1} (\phi_2 - C_2) + 1 \right] e^{-\frac{2n_s}{\alpha^2_2 + \alpha^2_1}(\phi_2 - C_2)}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (59)

From eq.58 we find that the quantity \(\chi_2 M_2 g_1^4 / M_1^6\) as a function of the power spectrum and the number of e- folds can be written as

$$\frac{\chi_2 M_2 g_1^4}{M_1^6} = \left( \frac{g_1}{M_1} \right)^4 \left( \frac{1}{4U_{(++)}^4} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{6144\pi^2} \right) \left( \frac{\alpha_1^4}{\alpha_2^2(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2)^2 P_S} \right) e^{\frac{6\alpha_2^2}{\alpha^2_1 + \alpha^2_2} N_*}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (60)

Also, considering eq.59 we obtain that the ratio \(g_1/M_1\) has four solutions and the real and positive solution is given by

$$\frac{g_1}{M_1} = \frac{\alpha_1^{3/2}}{\sqrt{12\alpha_2^2(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2)^{3/4}}} \left[ 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{3(\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2)}{2\alpha_2^2}} (1 - n_s) \right]^{1/2} e^{-\frac{3\alpha_1^2}{\alpha^2_1 + \alpha^2_2} N_*}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (61)
Additionally, we find that the tensor to scalar ratio $r$ as a function of the number of e-folds $N$ can be written as

$$r(N = N_*) = r_* = \left(\frac{2g_1}{M_1}\right)^4 \left[\frac{\alpha_2^2}{\alpha_1^2} \alpha_2^2 \right] e^{-\frac{\alpha_1^2 \phi_0^2}{M_1^2}} N_* ,$$  

(62)

here we have used eqs. (57) and (58). By combining eqs. (60) and (62), we find an upper bound for the parameter $\alpha_2$ given by

$$\alpha_2 < r_*^{1/2} \left(\frac{6144\pi^2 \mathcal{P}_S}{200^2 U_{(++)}}\right)^{1/2} .$$  

(63)

Also from eqs. (60) and (61) we can obtain an equation that gives a relation between $\alpha_1$ and $\alpha_2$ given by

$$\left(\frac{3\gamma (\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2)_{1/2}^2}{\alpha_1^2} - 1\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{3}{2} (1 - n_s) \left[\frac{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}{\alpha_1^2 \alpha_2^2}\right].$$  

(64)

In particular for the case in which the tensor to scalar ratio takes the value $r_* = 0.036$, $\mathcal{P}_S \simeq 2.2 \times 10^{-9}$ and the vacuum energy $U_{(++)} \simeq 6\pi^2 r_* \mathcal{P}_S \simeq 10^{-8}$ (see eq. (60)) from ref. [38], we obtain from eq. (63) that the upper limit for the parameter $\alpha_2$ becomes $\alpha_2 < 2.74$. Now, using this upper bound for $\alpha_2 = 2.74$ and $n_s = 0.967$, we find from eq. (64) that the real solution for $\alpha_1$ is given by $\alpha_1 = 0.24$. In the case in which $r_* = 0.01$, we find that the upper bound for $\alpha_2 \sim 1.44$ and $\alpha_1 \sim 0.07$.

Additionally, in order to find a constraint for the ratio $g_1/M_1$, we can consider eq. (60) (or (61)), obtaining that the the ratio $g_1/M_1$ for the special case in which $\alpha_1 = 0.24$, $\alpha_2 = 2.74$ and $N_* = 60$ becomes $g_1/M_1 \simeq 7 \times 10^{25}$, and for $\alpha_1 = 0.07$, $\alpha_2 = 1.44$ we get $g_1/M_1 \simeq 4800$.

V. EVOLUTION TO DARK ENERGY AND DARK MATTER

In this section we will analyze the evolution of the dark energy and dark matter as a remnant of the early universe. After the inflation period has ended there must be a period of particle creation that will produce dark matter as well. Here we have used eqs. (57) and (58). Additionally, in order to find a constraint for the ratio $g_1/M_1$, we can consider eq. (60) (or (61)), obtaining that the the ratio $g_1/M_1$ for the special case in which $\alpha_1 = 0.24$, $\alpha_2 = 2.74$ and $N_* = 60$ becomes $g_1/M_1 \simeq 7 \times 10^{25}$, and for $\alpha_1 = 0.07$, $\alpha_2 = 1.44$ we get $g_1/M_1 \simeq 4800$. In this section we add now a dark matter particles contribution, defined in a scale invariant form by the matter action defined as

$$S_m = \int \left(\Phi_1 + b_m e^{\kappa_1 \phi_2} \sqrt{-g}\right) L_m dx,$$  

(65)

where $b_m$ is a constant that defines the strength of the coupling to $\phi_2$ to $\sqrt{-g}$, coupling to $\Phi_2$ does not give a physically different situation, since still $\Phi_2$ and $\sqrt{-g}$ are proportional. Also, the matter Lagrangian density $L_m$ is given by

$$L_m = - \sum_i m_i \int e^{\kappa_2 \phi_2} \sqrt{g_{\alpha \beta}} \frac{dx^\alpha}{dx^\beta} \delta^4(x - \lambda(\lambda)) \sqrt{-\nabla \phi_2} d\lambda,$$  

(66)

here the constants $\kappa_1$ and $\kappa_2$ satisfy the condition of scale invariance and the quantity $m_i$ denotes the mass parameter of the $i$-th particle. This invariance determines the coupling constants to be equal to $\kappa_1 = -\frac{g_0 \alpha_2}{\sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}}$ and $\kappa_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \alpha_1$.

Under these conditions the presence of matter induces a potential for the scalar field $\phi_2$ since there is a scalar field dependence $\phi_2$ which multiplies a "density of matter" contribution which is $\phi_2$ independent. The scalar field $\phi_2$ dependence is of the form,

$$(e^{-\frac{1}{2} \kappa_1 \phi_2} \Phi_1 + b_m e^{\frac{1}{2} \kappa_1 \phi_2} \sqrt{-g}).$$  

(67)

Such potential is extremized by the condition

$$\Phi_1 - b_m e^{\kappa_1 \phi_2} \sqrt{-g} = 0 ,$$  

(68)

interestingly enough the same condition eliminates all kind of non canonical anomalous effects, like the appearance of pressure in the contribution to the energy momentum from the particles. Also the constraint equation that was used to determine the ratio of the measures $\Phi_1$ and $\sqrt{-g}$ becomes unaffected by the presence of the dust when the
condition above \( \delta \) is satisfied, so we can use equation (23) and in the late universe, neglecting \( M_1 \) and \( M_2 \), we obtain an equation that determines \( \phi_1 \). Analogous effects were recognized in a scale invariant two measure model of gravity, matter and one scalar field in [42] to obtain the avoidance of the Fifth Force Problem, which the \( \phi_2 \), the “dilaton”, could possibly cause, since it is a massless field. Here the the avoidance of the Fifth Force Problem is also achieved and we can arrange for this to happen when the scalar field \( \phi_1 \) adjusts itself so as to satisfy the above equation. In this context, we find that the equation for \( \phi_1 \) is given by

\[
2\chi_2 g_2 e^{-\frac{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}{\alpha_1^2}} \phi_1 + 2\chi_2 g_2 e^{\frac{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}{\alpha_1^2}} = b_m f_1 + b_m g_1 e^{\sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2} \phi_1}. \tag{69}
\]

Thus, eq. (69) determines the value of \( \phi_1 \) to be a given constant solving this equation and then the velocity of the scalar field \( \phi_1 \) is zero i.e. \( \dot{\phi}_1 = 0 \). In order to determine the value of the scalar field \( \phi_1 \) we consider \( x = e^{\sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}} \) then Eq. (69) can be rewritten as

\[
2\chi_2 g_2 x^2 - b_m g_1 x^{\frac{2\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}{\alpha_1^2}} - b_m f_1 x + 2\chi_2 f_2 = 0, \tag{70}
\]

interestingly enough, the field \( \phi_2 \) drops from this equation. This is quite reasonable since the field \( \phi_2 \) undergoes a shift under the scale transformation, so if we were to determine the field \( \phi_2 \), that would correspond to a breaking of scale invariance, but now we are working in a phase with exact scale invariance, since we are neglecting the scale symmetry breaking constants \( M_1 \) and \( M_2 \). The field \( \phi_2 \) is decoupled from matter, which is a consequence of the elimination of the 5th force.

In order to obtain a solution for the scalar field \( \phi_1 \) from eq. (69) or (70) we consider that for very large value of \( \phi_1 \) or equivalently \( x \to \infty \) the dominate terms of eq. (70) are

\[
2\chi_2 g_2 x^2 - b_m g_1 x^{\frac{2\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}{\alpha_1^2}} \sim 0, \quad \text{then} \quad x \sim \left( \frac{2\chi_2 g_2}{g_1 b_m} \right)^{\alpha_1/\alpha_2}, \tag{71}
\]

where for consistency, we must choose the quantity \( (\chi_2 g_2/g_1 b_m) \to \infty \). Here the value of the scalar field \( \phi_1 \) at this point is

\[
\phi_1(+) \sim \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}{\alpha_1^2}} \ln \left[ \frac{2\chi_2 g_2}{g_1 b_m} \right]. \tag{72}
\]

Now in the region in which the scalar field \( \phi_1 \to -\infty \) or \( x \to 0 \) we have that the dominant terms are

\[
- b_m f_1 x + 2\chi_2 f_2 \sim 0, \quad \text{and} \quad x \sim \left( \frac{2\chi_2 f_2}{f_1 b_m} \right) \to 0, \tag{73}
\]

and the value of the scalar field at this point is

\[
\phi_1(-) \sim \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}{\alpha_1^2}} \ln \left[ \frac{2\chi_2 f_2}{f_1 b_m} \right]. \tag{74}
\]

In what follows of this section we study the dynamics of the dark energy and as defined before, with the equations for the ratio of the two measures obtained in the absence of dark matter (23) still being valid, so we can still consider the effective potential for the dark energy by eq. (23) and the dark matter is described as a dust since all non canonical effects disappear when \( \Phi_1 - b_m e^{\phi_1} \phi_2 \sqrt{-g} = 0 \) is satisfied. When we also work in the very flat region, there is also no inconsistency with \( \phi_1 \) being a constant.

The flat-Friedmann equation for this stage is given by

\[
6H^2 = \rho_{\varphi_1, \varphi_2} + \rho_m, \tag{75}
\]

where the energy density \( \rho_{\varphi_1, \varphi_2} \) associated to the scalar fields \( \varphi_1 \) and \( \varphi_2 \) is

\[
\rho_{\varphi_1, \varphi_2} = \frac{\varphi_1^2}{2} + \frac{\varphi_2^2}{2} + U_{\text{eff}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2). \tag{76}
\]
For the energy density of the dark matter \( \rho_m \), we have

\[ \dot{\rho}_m + 3H \rho_m = 0, \text{ then } \rho_m(a) \propto \left( \frac{1}{a} \right)^3. \]

From eq.(25) and considering the region in which \( f_1 e^{-\alpha \varphi_1} + g_1 e^{-\alpha_2 \varphi_2} \gg M_1 \) and \( f_2 e^{-2\alpha_1 \varphi_1} + g_2 e^{-2\alpha_2 \varphi_2} \gg M_2 \), the effective potential reduces to

\[ U_{\text{eff}}(\varphi_1, \varphi_2) = \frac{(f_1 e^{-\alpha_1 \varphi_1} + g_1 e^{-\alpha_2 \varphi_2})^2}{4 \chi_2 (f_2 e^{-2\alpha_1 \varphi_1} + g_2 e^{-2\alpha_2 \varphi_2})}. \]  

(77)

From eq.(44) we have that the effective potential given by eq.(77) can be rewritten in term of the single scalar field \( \phi_1 \) in which

\[ U_{\text{eff}}(\phi_1) = \frac{(f_1 e^{-\sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2} \phi_1} + g_1)^2}{4 \chi_2 (f_2 e^{-2\sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2} \phi_1} + g_2)}. \]  

(78)

As we have seen before the condition that the matter induced potential of the scalar field \( \phi_2 \) is extremized requires the scalar field \( \phi_1 \) to be fixed at a very well specified point and now given the scalar field potential above, the eq. of motion of \( \phi_1 \) requires that this constant value be located at one of the two flat regions of the above potential at \( \phi_{1(+)} \) and \( \phi_{1(-)} \), see eqs.(72) and (74). Thus, the energy density associated to the dark energy can be written as

\[ \rho_{\phi_1, \phi_2} = \rho_{\phi_1, \phi_2} = \frac{\dot{\phi}_1^2}{2} + \frac{\dot{\phi}_2^2}{2} + U_{\text{eff}}(\phi_1) = \frac{\dot{\phi}_2^2}{2} + U_{\text{eff}}(\phi_1), \]  

(79)

where now the effective potential \( U_{\text{eff}} \) depends only of the scalar field \( \phi_1 \). Also, as we have seen, the scalar field \( \phi_1 \) has been fixed to a constant because of the extremization of the \( \phi_2 \) matter induced potential, so we take \( \phi_1 = 0 \), see eq.(69).

In order to study the evolution of the our model, we can choose the first flat region after inflation for the effective potential given by eq.(78) assuming a very large scalar field \( \phi_1 \) given by \( U_{\text{eff}+} = \frac{g_1^2}{4 \chi_2 g_2} \), where the value of the scalar field \( \phi_1 \) is fixed in this flat region by eq.(71) \( x \sim (2 \chi_2 g_2 / g_1 b_m)^{(\alpha_1 / \alpha_2)^2} = (g_1 / [2 b_m U_{\text{eff}+}])^{(\alpha_1 / \alpha_2)^2} \) or equivalently \( \phi_{1(+)} \) defined by eq.(72). For the second flat region after the inflation we can consider \( \phi_1 \to -\infty \) where the effective potential in this region is \( U_{\text{eff}–} = (f_2^2 / 4 \chi_2 f_2) \). Here the value of the scalar field \( \phi_1 \) is fixed at \( x \sim (2 \chi_2 f_2 / f_1 b_m) = (f_1 / 2 b_m U_{\text{eff}–}) \) or eq.(74).

Additionally, we can note that the scalar field \( \phi_2 \) corresponds to a massless field. In this way, the evolution of the scalar field \( \phi_2 \) as a function of the scale factor results

\[ \ddot{\phi}_2 + 3H \dot{\phi}_2 = 0, \to \dot{\phi}_2 = \frac{B_1}{a^3} = \phi_{2+} \left( \frac{a_+}{a} \right)^3, \]  

(80)

where \( B_1 \) denotes an integration constant. By convenience \( B_1 = \phi_{2+} a_+^3 \), where \( a_+ \) and \( \phi_{2+} \) correspond to the scale factor and the velocity of the scalar field in the first flat regime of the effective potential \( U_{\text{eff}+} = \frac{g_1^2}{4 \chi_2 g_2} \).

The evolution of the scalar field \( \phi_2 \) as a function of the scale factor can be obtained considering that \( \dot{\phi}_2 = a H da/dt \), then eq.(80) can be rewritten as

\[ \frac{d\phi_2}{da} = \frac{B_1}{a^3 H}, \]  

(81)

and the Hubble parameter in terms of the scalar field is given by

\[ H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \sqrt{\frac{B_1^2}{2a^2} + U_{\text{eff}+} + \frac{B_2}{a^2} \frac{1}{1/2}}, \text{ with } B_2 = \rho_{m+} a_+^3, \]  

(82)

where \( \rho_{m+} \) is the energy density associated to the dark matter in the first flat region of the effective potential \( U_{\text{eff}+} \). In particular, we have that in the first region the quantities \( \rho_{m+} \) and \( \dot{\phi}_{2+} \) become

\[ \rho_{m+} = 6 H_+^2 \Omega_{m+}, \text{ and } \dot{\phi}_{2+} = [2(6 H_+^2 \Omega_{\phi_{2+}} - U_{\text{eff}+})]^{1/2}. \]  

(83)
In this way, we find that the evolution of the scalar field as a function of the scale factor becomes

\[ \phi_2(a) = \phi_{2,0} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \text{Arctanh} \left( \frac{B_1^2 + B_2 a^3}{B_1 \sqrt{B_1^2 + 2 a^3 (B_2 + U_{eff(+)} a^3)} \right) \right] - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \text{Arctanh} \left( \frac{B_1^2 + B_2 a^3}{B_1 \sqrt{B_1^2 + 2 a^3 (B_2 + U_{eff(+)} a^3)} \right) \right]. \]  

(84)

Also, we can determine the equation of state (EoS) or EoS parameter \( w \) associated to the scalar fields in terms of the scale factor given by

\[ w(a) = \frac{\frac{\dot{\phi}_2^2}{U_{eff(+)}} - 1}{\frac{\dot{\phi}_2^2}{U_{eff(+)}} + 1} = \frac{\left( \frac{2x_2 g_2 B_1^2}{g_1^2} \right) a^{-6} - 1}{\left( \frac{2x_2 g_2 B_1^2}{g_1^2} \right) a^{-6} + 1}. \]  

(85)

Additionally, the total EoS parameter \( w_T \) associated to dark matter and scalar fields becomes

\[ w_T = \frac{w}{(1 + \rho_m/\rho_{\phi_1,\phi_2})}, \]  

(86)

and in terms of the scale factor the EoS parameter \( w_T(a) \) is given by

\[ w_T(a) = \left[ \frac{\left( \frac{2x_2 g_2 B_1^2}{g_1^2} \right) a^{-6} - 1}{\left( \frac{2x_2 g_2 B_1^2}{g_1^2} \right) a^{-6} + 1} \right] \left( 1 + \frac{B_2 a^{-3}}{(B_1^2/2)a^{-6} + (g_1^2/4x_2 g_2)} \right)^{-1}. \]  

(87)

We note that eq. \([87]\) can be rewritten in terms of the density parameter \( \Omega_+ \), by considering the Friedmann equation in which \( 1 = \Omega_+ + \Omega_{m+} \), where \( \Omega_+ \) and \( \Omega_{m+} \) denote the densities parameters of different components in the first flat region and then the EoS parameter becomes

\[ w_T(a) = \left[ \frac{(\Omega_+ y_+ - 1) \tilde{a}^{-6} - 1}{(\Omega_+ y_+ - 1) \tilde{a}^{-6} + 1} \right] \left( 1 + \frac{y_+ (1 - \Omega_+) \tilde{a}^{-3}}{(\Omega_+ y_+ - 1) \tilde{a}^{-6} + 1} \right)^{-1}, \]  

(88)

where the new scale factor \( \tilde{a} \) is defined as \( \tilde{a} = a/a_+ \) and the quantity \( y_+ \) corresponds to the rate \( y_+ = 6H_+^2/U_{eff(+)} \) and \( H_+ \) is the Hubble parameter in the first flat region. As the kinetic energy is defined as positive, then the condition for the quantity \( y_+ \) is \( y_+ > 1/\Omega_+ \).

In fig.\([1]\) we show the development of the total EoS parameter \( w \) versus the scale factor \( \tilde{a} = a/a_+ \), in the first flat region of the effective potential \( U_{eff(+)} \) for different values of the ratio \( y_+ = 6H_+^2/U_{eff(+)} > 1/\Omega_+ \). We choose that the value of the density parameter of the dark energy in the flat region is \( \Omega_+ = 0.8 \). From the plot we observe that when we increase the ratio \( y_+ \), the total EoS parameter \( w_T \) also increases. Also, we note that for values of the scale factor \( a < a_+ \), the universe does not present an accelerated phase, since the total EoS parameter reaches positive values. However, for values of \( a > a_+ \), we observe that the total EoS parameter is \( w_T < -0.3 \) and the universe shows an accelerated expansion for values of \( y_+ \) near to \( 1/\Omega_+ \).

On the other hand, during the second flat regime associated to the effective potential \( U_{eff(-)} \), the evolution of the scalar field \( \phi_2 \) as a function of the scale factor can be obtained considering as before that \( \dot{\phi}_2 = aH \dot{a}/dt \), then eq.\([80]\) can be rewritten as

\[ \frac{d\phi_2}{da} = \frac{\tilde{B}_1}{a_0^4 H}, \]  

where \( \tilde{B}_1 = \dot{\phi}_{02} a_0^3 \),

(89)

As before, the Hubble parameter in terms of the scale factor in this region is given by

\[ H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left( \frac{\tilde{B}_1^2}{2a_0^6} + U_{eff(-)} + \frac{\tilde{B}_2}{a_0^3} \right)^{1/2}, \]  

(90)

with \( \tilde{B}_2 = \rho_{m0} a_0^3 \).
FIG. 1: In this plot we show the evolution of the total EoS parameter as a function of the scale factor \( \hat{a} = a/a_+ \) in the first flat region of the potential \( U_{\text{eff}}(+) = g_1^2/(4\chi_2 g_2) \), for different values of the ratio \( y_+ = 6H_0^2/U_{\text{eff}}(+) \), see eq. (88). In the first flat region we have used that the density parameter associated to the dark energy corresponds to \( \Omega_+ = 0.8 \).

where \( U_{\text{eff}}(-) \) corresponds to the effective potential for very negative large scalar field \( \phi_1 \) and it is defined as \( U_{\text{eff}}(-) = f_1^2/(4\chi_2 f_2) \), from eq. (78). Also, the value \( \rho_{m0} \) corresponds to the dark energy of the matter at the present epoch in which the scale factor \( a = a_0 = 1 \). From the Friedmann equation we have \( 1 = \Omega_{\phi_1,\phi_2} + \Omega_m \), where \( \Omega_{\phi_1,\phi_2} \) and \( \Omega_m \) denote the densities parameters of the different components. In particular, from this equation we obtain that at present era the quantities \( \rho_{m0} \) and \( \dot{\phi}_{02} \) become

\[
\rho_{m0} = 6H_0^2\Omega_{m0}, \quad \text{and} \quad \dot{\phi}_{02} = \left[ 2(6H_0^2\Omega_{\phi_{01},\phi_{02}} - U_{\text{eff}}(-)) \right]^{1/2},
\]

where from the observational data we have \( \Omega_{m0} \approx 0.3 \) and \( \Omega_{\phi_{01},\phi_{02}} \approx 0.7 \).

Also, we obtain that the evolution of the scalar field as a function of the scale factor during this second scenario results

\[
\phi_2(a) = \phi_{20} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \text{Arctanh} \left( \frac{\hat{B}_1^2 + \hat{B}_2 a_0^3}{\hat{B}_1 \sqrt{\hat{B}_1^2 + 2a_0^3(\hat{B}_2 + U_{\text{eff}}(-) a_0^3)}} \right) \right] - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \text{Arctanh} \left( \frac{\hat{B}_1^2 + \hat{B}_2 a^3}{\hat{B}_1 \sqrt{\hat{B}_1^2 + 2a^3(\hat{B}_2 + U_{\text{eff}}(-) a^3)}} \right) \right].
\]

As before, we can determine the EoS parameter \( w \) associated to the scalar fields in terms of the scale factor during
this second flat region
\[
w(a) = \frac{a^2 f_2^2}{2 M_{\text{eff}}^2} - 1 = \left(\frac{2 \chi_2 f_2 B_2^2}{f_1^2}\right) a^{-6} - 1 = \left(\frac{2 \chi_2 f_2 B_2^2}{f_1^2}\right) a^{-6} + 1.
\] (93)

Also, we find that the total EoS parameter \( w_T = w_T(a) \) associated to dark matter and scalar fields during this scenario results
\[
w_T(a) = \left(\frac{2 \chi_2 f_2 B_2^2}{f_1^2}\right) a^{-6} - 1 \left(1 + \frac{\tilde{B}_2 a^{-3}}{(B_1^2/2) a^{-6} + (f_1^2/4 \chi_2 f_2)}\right)^{-1}.
\] (94)

Also, we can rewrite eq.(94) in terms of the density parameter at present epoch \( \Omega_{\phi_1,\omega_2} = \Omega_\phi \) and the total EoS parameter becomes
\[
w_T(a) = \left(\frac{(\Omega - y_0 - 1) a^{-6} - 1}{(\Omega - y_0 - 1) a^{-6} + 1}\right) \left(1 + \frac{y_0 (1 - \Omega_\phi) a^{-3}}{(\Omega - y_0 - 1) a^{-6} + 1}\right)^{-1},
\] (95)

with the scale factor \( a/a_0 = a \) and the quantity \( y_0 \) corresponds to the rate \( y_0 = 6 H_0^2/U_{\text{eff}}(-) \). As the kinetic energy is positive, then we determine that the condition for the parameter \( y_0 > 1/\Omega_\phi \). In particular, we have that the density parameter at the present associated to dark energy \( \Omega_\phi \approx 0.7 \), such that \( y_0 > 10/7 \).

In fig.(2) we show the evolution of the total EoS parameter \( w_T \) versus the scale factor \( a/a_0 = a \) for different values of the ratio \( y_0 = 6 H_0^2/U_{\text{eff}}(-) > 1/\Omega_\phi \). From the observational data we have considered that the density parameter associated to the dark energy at the present era \( \Omega_\phi = 0.7 \). As before in fig.(1), from the plot we note that when we increase the ratio \( y_0 \), the total EoS parameter \( w_T \) also grows. We observe that for values of the ratio \( y_0 > 1/\Omega_\phi \), the universe does not present an accelerated phase until now, since \( w_T > -1/3 \).

On the other hand, we can obtain some estimates and constraints on the parameter-space of the our model. For the second flat region of the effective potential \( U_{\text{eff}}(-) \), we can choose that the scales of the scale symmetry breaking integration constants \( f_1 \sim M_{\text{EW}} \) and \( \chi_2 f_2 \sim M_{\text{Pl}}, \) where \( M_{\text{EW}}, M_{\text{Pl}} \) are the electroweak and Plank scales, respectively. In this case, we have a very small vacuum energy density \( U_{\phi_1} = U_{\text{eff}}(-) \sim f_1^2/\chi_2 f_2 \) given by
\[
U_{\text{eff}}(\phi_1) = U_{\text{eff}}(-) = M_{\text{EW}}^8/M_{\text{Pl}}^4 \sim 10^{-120} M_{\text{Pl}}^4,
\] (96)

where the mass \( M_{\text{EW}} \sim 10^{-15} M_{\text{Pl}} \) and eq.(96) corresponds to the right order of magnitude for the present epoch’s vacuum energy density, see ref.[33]. Thus, we can assume that the parameter \( f_1 \sim 10^{-30} \) (in units of Planck mass to the fourth power).

In order to transfer the information of the inflationary stage to the present epoch, we can consider the constraints from inflationary scenario. In this context, we can utilize the constraint from inflation for the ratio \( g_1/M_1 \sim 10^{26} \) for the special case in which \( r_s = 0.036 \). In this way, we find that the effective potential in the fist flat region during the late universe \( U_{\text{eff}}(+) \) can be written as
\[
U_{\text{eff}}(\phi_1) = U_{\text{eff}}(+) \simeq \frac{g_2^2}{4 \chi_2 g_2} \sim 10^{52} \frac{M_2 U(+) g_2}{g_2} \sim 10^{44} \frac{M_2 g_2}{g_2} > U_{\text{eff}}(-).
\] (97)

Here we have considered that during inflation the energy density is \( U(+) \simeq 10^{-8} \). Also, as we have assumed that the effective potentials in the flat regions satisfied the condition \( U_{\text{eff}}(+) > U_{\text{eff}}(-) \sim 10^{-120} \), then we find that lower bound for the ratio \( M_2/g_2 \) becomes \( M_2/g_2 > 10^{-164} \). In this form, we obtain that the ratio between the parameters associated to inflation \( (M_1 \text{ and } M_2) \) and the first dark energy region \( (g_1 \text{ and } g_2) \) results
\[
\frac{M_2}{M_1} > 10^{-138} \frac{g_2}{g_1}.
\] (98)

Here we have used that the ratio \( g_1/M_1 \sim 10^{26} \).
FIG. 2: In this plot we show the evolution of the total EoS parameter \( w_T \) as a function of the scale factor \( a/a_0 = a \) in the second flat region of the effective potential \( U_{eff} = f_1/(4\chi_2 f_2) \). Here we have considered different values of the ratio \( y_- = 6H_0^2/U_{eff} \), in eq. (95). At the present time we have used that the density parameter associated to the dark energy is \( \Omega_\gamma = 0.7 \) and the scale factor \( a_0 = 1 \).

VI. DEPENDENCE OF THE POINT PARTICLE MASSES ON THE SCALAR FIELD \( \phi_1 \) AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

One particular aspect that should be studied is the dependence of the point particle masses on the scalar field \( \phi_1 \) and its consequences. We study this field dependence when the condition (68) is satisfied, which implies certain values of the scalar field \( \phi_1 \) are allowed. In this case we can solve the measure \( \Phi_1 \) using (68) and then considering the action in the Einstein frame. In such situation, a straightforward calculation shows that the masses of particles depend only on the scalar field \( \phi_1 \) in the following way,

\[
m_{\text{part}}(\phi_1) = 2m_i b_m \left[ \frac{f_1 e^{-\sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2} \phi_1 + g_1}}{2\chi_2 (f_2 e^{-2\sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2} g_1 + g_2})} \right] e^{-\frac{\alpha_3 \phi_1}{2\sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2}}}.
\]

As we can see from this equation, the particles in the solution with large \( \phi_1 \), which correspond to the larger dark energy will have a much smaller mass than the same particle when located at the vacuum with a much smaller value of \( \phi_1 \). In a possible transition of these states, which will necessarily break condition (68), their DE and DM component will behave therefore in an opposite way after the process is completed and at the end point (68) is restored again, so, as a result, when DE decreases, the DM component masses increase, of course, the DM component is still being diluted by the expansion of the universe, but enhanced by their increase in particle masses. As long as the particles remain in the states that satisfy (68), the masses are fixed of course and the dust behaves canonically as described in the previous section. The discussion here concerns a transition between the two states that we have found that satisfy
M\textsuperscript{t}aneous breaking of scale invariance. In the early universe inflation and (73) only. The masses displayed by (99) concern masses only for such states. During the transition itself, the condition given by eq. (68) must be violated, since this condition allows only a discrete set of values, like those provided in (71) and (73) only.

VII. DISCUSSION

In the present paper we have constructed a new kind of gravity-matter theory defined in terms of two different non-Riemannian volume-forms (generally covariant integration measure densities) on the space-time manifold. We also introduced two scalar fields in a scale invariant way. The integration of the equations of motion of the degrees of freedom that define the measures provides the constants of integration \( M_1 \) and \( M_2 \) which provide us with the spontaneous breaking of scale invariance. In the early universe inflation \( M_1 \) and \( M_2 \) play an important role, determining the scale of the inflationary energy density and defining the slow roll features in the inflationary epoch. In the slow roll solutions we have studied one linear combination of the scalar fields \( \varphi_1 \) and \( \varphi_2 \), which we have called \( \phi_1 \), that remains constant during the inflationary phase. This combination is invariant under scale transformations, see eq. (8).

The dynamics of inflation reduces to that of only one scalar field \( (\phi_2) \), but the full range of parameters obtained from the original two scalar field couplings, which have different couplings to the different measures plays a fundamental role. The allowed parameters range allowed from observations is studied. This study of allowed parameter ranges in inflation imposes constraints on the parameter ranges in the late universe, where DM in addition to DE has to be considered. The DE/DM sector in the late universe is determined by a dynamics where the constants of integration \( M_1 \) and \( M_2 \), which provide us with the spontaneous breaking of scale invariance, can be ignored. In this situation the scalar field potential that depends only on \( \phi_1 \) allows two different flat regions for possible dark energy sectors. In each of these sectors there are particular values of \( \phi_1 \) where the matter induces potential for \( \phi_2 \) is stabilized. At those points the matter behaves canonically, i.e. the dust does not produce pressure, etc., but in these two different regions the point particle masses are different. The scalar field \( \phi_2 \) remains a massless field in the two flat regions.

The above implies that the two flat regions at the values of \( \phi_1 \) where the matter behaves canonically contain the following three elements: a constant DE, a DM component and a massless scalar field, these components differ in the two different regions. For these regions in the later universe, we have chosen the first flat region for the effective potential given by \( U_{\text{eff}(+)} \), that corresponds to large scalar field \( \phi_1 \), i.e., \( U_{\text{eff}(\phi_1 \to \infty)} = U_{\text{eff}(+)} \). For the vacuum energy density at the present epoch, we have chosen the effective potential \( U_{\text{eff}(\phi_1 \to -\infty)} = U_{\text{eff}(-)} \), such that \( U_{\text{eff}(+)} > U_{\text{eff}(-)} \). For this scenario in which \( U_{\text{eff}(+)} > U_{\text{eff}(-)} \) is reasonable to consider that the scalar field \( \phi_1 \) that remains fixed is \( \phi_{1(+)} \), see eq. (72). Also, for the both regions, we have found analytically the evolution of the scalar field as a function of the scale factor and also the total EoS parameter in terms of the scale factor i.e., \( w_T = w_T(a) \). From the total EoS parameter, we have observed that for values of the ratio \( y_{\pm} \) much bigger than the density parameter associated to dark energy \( \Omega_{\pm} \), the universe does not present an accelerated phase and then the model does not work. However, for values of \( y_{\pm} \to \Omega_{\pm} \), we have found that in both scenarios in which the effective potential corresponds to a flat region, the universe presents an accelerated expansion, since the total EoS parameter \( w_T < -0.3 \).

Another possibility that could occur is the inverse situation in which \( U_{\text{eff}(-)} > U_{\text{eff}(+)} \) and the scalar field \( \phi_1 \) in this scenario should be \( \phi_{1(-)} \). Also, an interesting situation that could take place is that the second flat region of the effective potential associated to the dark energy will be in the future and has not yet been part of the history of the universe.

Also, we have found from Planck data the different constraints on the parameters associated to our model during the inflationary stage and these values are considered to obtain constraints relevant to the DE/DM epoch.

The dynamical connection between these two regions of the late universe may provide interesting clues concerning cosmological puzzles like the \( H_0 \) tension.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

E.G. want to thank the Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile, for hospitality during this collaboration, FQXi for great financial support for work on this project at BASIC in Ocean Heights, Stella Maris, Long Island, Bahamas and CA16104 - Gravitational waves, black holes and fundamental physics and CA18108 - Quantum gravity phenomenology in the multi-messenger approach for additional financial support and we want to thank the Miami2021 conference for...
