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Quintom cosmologies admitting either tracking or phantom attractors

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Abstract

In this Letter we investigate the evolution of a class of cosmologies fueled by quintom dark energy and dark matter. Quintom dark energy is a hybrid of quintessence and phantom which involves the participation of two real scalar fields playing the roles of those two types of dark energy. In that framework we examine, from a dynamical systems perspective, the possibility that those fields are coupled among them by considering an exponential potential with an interesting functional dependence similar but not identical to others studied before. The model we consider represents a counterexample to the typical behavior of quintom models with exponential potentials because it admits either tracking attractors ($w = 0$), or phantom attractors ($w < -1$).

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1. Introduction

Understanding the nature of dark energy has become a joint non-trivial pursuit of an everyday growing number of cosmologists. It is expected that the large investment which is being made in technical and human resources will pay off in the form of a deeper understanding of the link between the physics governing the universe at the classical and quantum levels.

Abundant observational evidence supports the view that the universe is currently undergoing accelerated expansion [1–6] due to a time-evolving component of unknown nature called dark energy. Peculiarly, in most of the analyses the best agreement with observational data is provided by models in which, as time goes forward, the dark energy equation of state parameter $w = p/\rho$ crosses the $w = -1$ divide (to become even more negative). However, among recent studies using newest SN data, some suggest the convenience of the phantom divide crossing may just be an illusion due to systematic errors in observations [7], whereas some others conclude that phantom

dark energy models are comfortably allowed [8]. The number of studies with a negative regard on the existence of a $w < -1$ epoch are still scarce, and to add to the problem results have strong dependence on the chosen parametrization of w in terms of redshift [9], so there is not a full consensus about the observational preference of the phantom divide crossing. For this reasons, we feel much has to be done yet before one can definitely say the scale tilted to one side, so continuing to get deeper insight into models which do the crossing seems still justified.

Some interesting general aspects of the problem of the phantom divide crossing were discussed in [10], where the viability requirements on the equation of state and sound speed were analyzed. Even though, some of realizations of the crossing can have an extradimensional origin, either in the brane [11] or the string gas context [12], scalar field models in standard four-dimensional physics are the most popular options of the inventory. The impossibility of the occurrence of the transition in traditional single field models [13] has motivated much activity in the construction of two field models that do the job. Examples of explicit constructions can be found in [14–16,22], but perhaps the class of models which have received most attention are quintom cosmologies [17–22].

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Other worth mentioning alternatives are models in the framework of scalar–tensor theories [23], a single field proposal involving high order derivative operators in the Lagrangian [24], a model with a single dynamical scalar field coupled to an a priori non-dynamical background covariant vector field [25], and an interacting Chaplygin gas [26]. We stick here to the main stream and consider quintom cosmologies as well.

The cosmological evolution of quintom models has been examined using standard dynamical systems techniques in [20] and [21]. In these references an isotropic and homogeneous universe was supposed to be filled with dark matter and dark energy, and the potential of the latter was chosen to be of exponential form. The difference between [20] and [21] is that in the second case the potential accounts for an interaction between the conventional and the phantom scalar fields. Here we revisit quintom models from the dynamical systems perspective, but make a choice of potential which is closely related to that in [21], but which at the same time does not include it as a particular case. The subtle difference of our choice has unexpected consequences. Firstly, there exists the possibility that quintom dark energy (with fairly general initial conditions) tracks dark matter, thus meaning that avoidance of tracking behavior in quintom models is not generic. Secondly, in some cases for which the parameters in the potential exclude the tracking attractor, then the model may have a purely phantom attractor, i.e. this will be models in which w relaxes to be less than -1 (see related results in [28]). This is the converse of the behavior observed in previously studied models with exponential potentials, in which the late-time asymptotic behavior corresponded simply to $w = -1$, despite the presence of a transitory epoch with $w < -1$.

This suggests that one cannot naively expect that the passage from non-phantom to phantom behavior in dark models mixing scalar fields with canonical and non-canonical kinetic terms is going to happen in all circumstances, for instance interaction among the fields can make such transition impossible. In our opinion, this finding shows the casuistic of the evolutionary behavior of quintom dark energy models is in fact richer than was known up to the date, and makes it a subject of study worth of further investigations.

2. The model

We investigate the evolution of a spatially flat Friedmann–Robertson–Walker (FRW) spacetime filled with dark matter with energy density ρ_m and quintom dark energy with energy density ρ_{de} and pressure p_{de} . As often done, dark energy will be assumed to be minimally coupled to matter, but peculiar effects could happen if this assumption were relaxed, as shown for instance in [27].

Our model is assumed to obey the standard Friedmann equation and energy conservation equations, that is,

$$3H^2 = \rho_m + \rho_{de}, \quad (1)$$

$$\dot{\rho}_{de} + 3H(\rho_{de} + p_{de}) = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$\dot{\rho}_m + 3H\rho_m = 0. \quad (3)$$

Here and throughout overdots denote differentiation with respect to cosmic time t , $H = \dot{a}/a$ is the Hubble factor, and a is the synchronous scale factor.

Combining Eqs. (1)–(3) one obtains the evolution equation of H , i.e.,

$$-2\dot{H} = \rho_m + \rho_{de} + p_{de}. \quad (4)$$

Dynamical systems are a well-known tool for depicting the asymptotic (and sometimes the intermediate) behavior of cosmological models by making use of the concepts of past and future attractors. We, thus, take advantage of that fact and apply it to the model under consideration. One of the first tasks involved in this protocol is introducing a set of convenient (expansion normalized) variables which allow casting the conservation equations and the evolution equation of H as a dynamical system, subject to a constraint arising from the Friedmann equation (1).

In our quintom cosmologies a minimum of four variables are needed to construct an autonomous dynamical system, but because of the existence of the constraint one can always “forget about” the evolution of one of the variables. Let us consider just for a while we are using n variables which we will denote as x^i . The equations will be of the form

$$x^{i'} = f^i(x^1, x^2, \dots, x^n). \quad (5)$$

The primes are used to denote differentiation with respect to an alternative new time variable τ which has to be chosen upon convenience dictated by the normalization of the variables (here a very standard choice will suffice).

The next step in the study of the evolution of our dynamical system is to find its fixed (or critical) points $(x^{1*}, x^{2*}, \dots, x^{n*})$, which are given by the conditions

$$f^i(x^{1*}, x^{2*}, \dots, x^{n*}) = 0. \quad (6)$$

The stability of the fixed points $(x^{1*}, x^{2*}, \dots, x^{n*})$ is then analyzed by studying the linearized dynamical system obtained by expanding the n evolution equations about those fixed points (as explained in many seminal references, e.g. [29]). Afterward, one tries solutions in the form $(x^1, x^2, \dots, x^n) = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)e^{\lambda t}$ in the linear approximation, and finds that their characteristic exponent λ and the constant vector (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n) must be respectively an eigenvalue and an eigenvector of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x^{1'}}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial x^{1'}}{\partial x^2} & \dots & \frac{\partial x^{1'}}{\partial x^n} \\ \frac{\partial x^{2'}}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial x^{2'}}{\partial x^2} & \dots & \frac{\partial x^{2'}}{\partial x^n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x^{n'}}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial x^{n'}}{\partial x^2} & \dots & \frac{\partial x^{n'}}{\partial x^n} \end{pmatrix}_{(x^1, x^2, \dots, x^n) = (x^{1*}, x^{2*}, \dots, x^{n*})}. \quad (7)$$

Let us now describe the basics of the character of the fixed points depending on the values of the characteristic exponents. If the real part of the three characteristic exponents is negative, the fixed point is asymptotically stable, i.e., an attractor. On the other hand, it is enough to have (at least) one characteristic exponent with positive real part to make the fixed point asymptotically unstable, i.e., a repeller. This repeller is a saddle point if at least one of the other characteristic exponents has

a negative real part, in which case there is, apart from the unstable manifold, a stable manifold containing the exceptional orbits that converge to the fixed point. The case in which the largest real part is precisely zero must be analyzed using other methods, because the linear analysis is inconclusive. The geometric form of the orbits near the fixed point is determined by the imaginary part of the characteristic exponents. If the three are real the fixed point is a node. A couple of complex conjugate exponents lead, except in degenerate cases, to either a spiral center, a focus, or a spiral saddle (the orbits are helices near the fixed point). The first case occurs when the real part of the complex exponents vanishes, whereas the second and third cases will arise when the sign of real exponent and the real parts of the complex exponents are respectively equal or different. In addition, when one of the exponents is null the point is not hyperbolic and therefore structural stability cannot be guaranteed (the geometric form of the trajectories may change under small perturbations).

In the next sections we are going to present our quintom model and will study its evolution equations. We will find and characterize the fixed points and we will analyze the cosmological consequences of the results obtained. Special attention will be paid to the possibility these models offer to explain the passage from a conventional to a phantom equation of state.

3. Phase-space

Let us assume our dark energy comprises the contribution of two interacting scalar fields ϕ and φ satisfying separate energy conservation equations, that is,

$$\rho_{de} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{\phi}^2 - \frac{1}{2}\dot{\varphi}^2 + V(\phi, \varphi) \tag{8}$$

and

$$\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} + \partial_{\phi}V(\phi, \varphi) = 0, \tag{9}$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} + 3H\dot{\varphi} - \partial_{\varphi}V(\phi, \varphi) = 0. \tag{10}$$

The choice of potential is crucial to our discussion, we will set

$$V = V_0 e^{-\sqrt{6}(\bar{m}\phi + \bar{n}\varphi)}, \tag{11}$$

with \bar{m} , \bar{n} and V_0 positive constants. This kind of potential was considered to account for the interaction of conventional scalar fields for instance in [31].

Under the latter assumptions one can present Eqs. (2)–(4) in the form of a dynamical system. This is done by making the following convenient choice of variables:

$$\begin{aligned} x_{\phi} &= \frac{\dot{\phi}}{\sqrt{6H}}, & x_{\varphi} &= \frac{\dot{\varphi}}{\sqrt{6H}}, \\ y &= \frac{\sqrt{V}}{\sqrt{3H}}, & z &= \frac{\sqrt{\rho_m}}{\sqrt{3H}}, \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

which renders the Friedmann equation as

$$x_{\phi}^2 - x_{\varphi}^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1. \tag{13}$$

Eq. (1) leads to the constraint (13) which allows considering only the evolution of those three variables solely (the evolution of the fourth one been determined by the evolution of the former). In this case we will choose z as the variable one can mostly do without.

In this Letter we will only be concerned with expanding universes, that is, in what follows we will restrict ourselves to $H \geq 0$ or equivalently to $y \geq 0$. Combining expressions (1)–(4), (9)–(12), the following evolution equations are obtained:

$$x'_{\phi} = \frac{1}{3}(3\bar{m}y^2 + (q - 2)x_{\phi}), \tag{14}$$

$$x'_{\varphi} = -\frac{1}{3}(3\bar{n}y^2 - (q - 2)x_{\varphi}), \tag{15}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{3}(1 + q - 3(\bar{m}x_{\phi} + \bar{n}x_{\varphi}))y. \tag{16}$$

Here primes denote differentiation with respect to a new time variable $\tau = \log a^3$ and $q \equiv -\ddot{a}a/\dot{a}^2$ stands for the deceleration factor. Explicitly

$$q = \frac{1}{2}(3(x_{\phi}^2 - x_{\varphi}^2 - y^2) + 1). \tag{17}$$

The evolution equations of variables x_{ϕ} , x_{φ} and y form a 3D dynamical system defined on the phase space

$$\Psi = \{(x_{\phi}, x_{\varphi}, y): 0 \leq x_{\phi}^2 - x_{\varphi}^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}. \tag{18}$$

Thus, the phase space trajectories live in a hyperboloid.

The linear analysis described above tells us the 3D dynamical system under consideration has at most three isolated points (depending on the values of \bar{m} and \bar{n}). We will denote them as O , T and P . In addition, there are two curves (hyperbolas) of non-isolated fixed points, and we will denote them as C_{\pm} .

Some information regarding the dynamical character of those fixed points is presented in Tables 1, 2. Below we will complete that information with an identification of the cosmological models represented by the fixed points of our system, and in the case of the isolated fixed points we will also comment on their geometry. Finally, we will support our findings with numerical simulations. Note that in the case of 3D dynamical systems it is in general difficult to retrieve enough information on the system without resorting to numerical experiments [30]. The need to employ numerical tools is particularly manifest in the problem we are concerned with, because the asymptotic and intermediate behavior stand on the same basis of importance. Bear in mind that we do not only want to show our system admits solutions with equation of state parameter $w > -1$ and other with $w < -1$, but we also want to show that a transition between such solutions can occur without too much fine-tuning in initial conditions. In our case

$$w = \frac{x_{\phi}^2 - x_{\varphi}^2 - y^2}{x_{\phi}^2 - x_{\varphi}^2 + y^2}, \tag{19}$$

and we will evaluate the latter at the fixed points.

In broad terms, if one of the asymptotic limits of our model is to give good description of the universe at present it must be an accelerating solution. Thus, non-accelerated solutions must be asymptotically unstable, or put another way, they must be

Table 1
Location, existence and deceleration factor of the critical points for $\tilde{m} > 0$, $\tilde{n} > 0$ and $y > 0$

Name	x_ϕ	x_φ	y	Existence	q
O	0	0	0	All \tilde{m} and n	$\frac{1}{2}$
C_\pm	$\pm\sqrt{1+x_\phi^{*2}}$	x_ϕ^*	0	All \tilde{m} and n	2
P	\tilde{m}	$-\tilde{n}$	$\sqrt{1-\tilde{m}^2+\tilde{n}^2}$	$\tilde{m}^2-\tilde{n}^2 < 1$	$-1+3(\tilde{m}^2-\tilde{n}^2)$
T	$\frac{\tilde{m}}{2(\tilde{m}^2-\tilde{n}^2)}$	$-\frac{\tilde{n}}{2(\tilde{m}^2-\tilde{n}^2)}$	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\tilde{m}^2-\tilde{n}^2}}$	$\tilde{m}^2-\tilde{n}^2 \geq 1/2$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Table 2
Eigenvalues, dynamical character and equation of state parameter of the fixed points for $\tilde{m} > 0$ and $\tilde{n} > 0$. We use $\Delta = \sqrt{-7+4/(\tilde{m}^2-\tilde{n}^2)}$

Name	Eigenvalues	Dynamical character	w
O	$(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$	Unstable	Undefined
C_\pm	$(1, 0, 1 - \tilde{n}x_\phi^* \mp \tilde{m}\sqrt{1+x_\phi^{*2}})$	Unstable	1
P	$(-1+2(\tilde{m}^2-\tilde{n}^2), -1+\tilde{m}^2-\tilde{n}^2, -1+\tilde{m}^2-\tilde{n}^2)$	Stable if $\tilde{m} < \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}+\tilde{n}^2}$, unstable otherwise	$-1+2(\tilde{m}^2-\tilde{n}^2)$
T	$(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}(1+\Delta), -\frac{1}{4}(1-\Delta))$	Stable if either $\Delta^2 < 0$ or if $1 > \Delta$, unstable otherwise	0

disfavored by initial conditions. In this sense only the cases in which P is stable would be satisfactory.

As can be deduced from Tables 1, 2, many of the features of our dynamical system depend on the value of the quantity $\tilde{m}^2 - \tilde{n}^2$. One can easily realize why such quantity may be of relevance just by noticing

$$6(\tilde{m}^2 - \tilde{n}^2) = \left(\frac{V_{,\phi}}{V}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{V_{,\varphi}}{V}\right)^2, \quad (20)$$

i.e. the quantity marking the existence of one attractor or the other compares the slope of the potential in two different directions, or equivalently it compares how fast the fields release (gain) potential energy when they roll down (climb up) the potential. Unlike in single scalar field models with exponential potentials, one can have accelerated expansion even if the potential is not too shallow, what matters here is not how flat the potential is, but rather whether it is much flatter in one direction than in the other.

After these preliminary remarks, let us now be more specific about the dynamical character of the isolated and non-isolated fixed points of our system.

The point O represents a matter dominated decelerating solution. It is a saddle, and its unstable character (see all four figures) agrees with what one might have anticipated. Such solutions are only expected to be relevant at early times. The variables we are using do not allow to determine the value of equation of state parameter corresponding in this case (because we do not know the values of the different ratios between x_ϕ , x_φ and y). This task would possibly require defining an alternative set of coordinates more suitable for an early time description, but this is of little interest in the context of this Letter.

The curves C_\pm represents solutions in which the contribution of matter and the potential energy to the total energy density is negligible. These solutions are therefore of stiff-fluid type ($w = 1$), which in turn correspond to a decelerating universe. The unstable character of these solutions means they are disfavored from the initial conditions point of view, and therefore it is unlikely they can represent the final stage in the evolution of our universe.

Further interesting remarks concerning the curves C_\pm are in order to help anticipate the intermediate behavior of our dynamical system. In the invariant set $y = 0$ which contains the point O as well as the curve C_\pm we have identified the monotonic function \mathcal{K} , which is defined as

$$\mathcal{K} = \frac{x_\phi^4}{(1-x_\phi^2+x_\phi^2)^2}. \quad (21)$$

It satisfies

$$\mathcal{K}' = -2\mathcal{K}, \quad (22)$$

so as expansion proceeds \mathcal{K} decreases. This monotonic function takes its maximum and minimum values at $x_\phi^2 - x_\phi^2 = 1$ and $x_\phi = 0$, so typically trajectories will transit between C_\pm and O , and one will be able to say the curves C_\pm are local sources. This appreciation is supported by the four figures.

The point T represents a solution in which quintom dark energy tracks matter (the equation of state of the quintom fluid is dust-like), and when such point exists it is asymptotically stable, i.e. an attractor. This late-time asymptotic state represents a decelerating cosmological model in which the fractional energy densities of matter and dark energy are proportional. Given its eigenvalues structure this solution is either a saddle, a focus, or a stable node. Since these solutions do not match the observed universe at present, a quintom model admitting such attractor is not satisfactory. Peculiarly, the existence of this solution is completely inherent to the interaction between the two fields. There is no equivalent solution in the quintom models studied by [20,21]. Its existence, in our setup at least, indicates quintom models admit other attractors than phantom or de Sitter ones, a fact which has not been noticed in the literature before (as far as we are concerned).

The point P represents a solution in which quintom dark energy dominates over matter (the equation of state of the quintom fluid corresponds to a fluid that redshifts faster than dust), and it is an attractor only when its existence precludes that of the point T . This late-time asymptotic state does not necessarily represents an accelerating cosmological model, that depends on

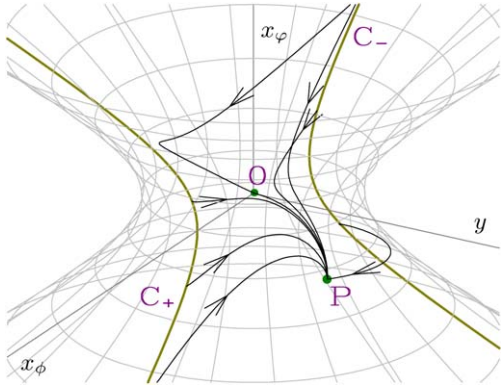


Fig. 1. Phase-space trajectories of the 3D system for $\tilde{m} = 0.5$ and $\tilde{n} = 0.6$.

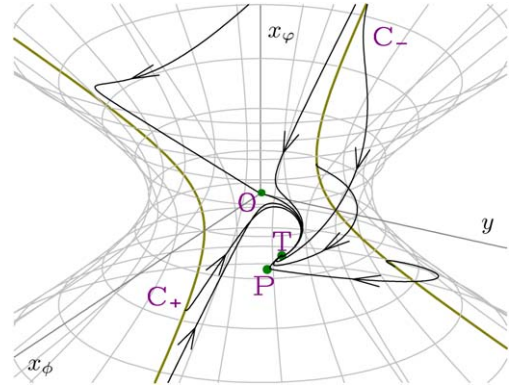


Fig. 3. Phase-space trajectories of the 3D system for $\tilde{m} = 0.9$ and $\tilde{n} = 0.4$.

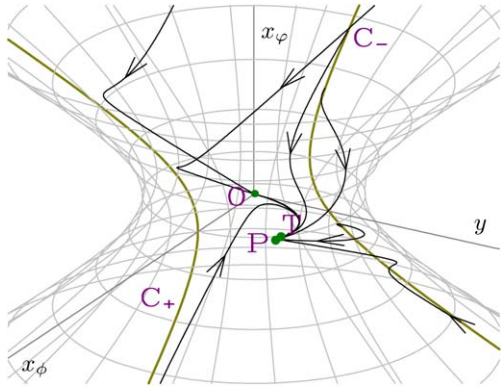


Fig. 2. Phase-space trajectories of the 3D system for $\tilde{m} = 0.75$ and $\tilde{n} = 0.05$.

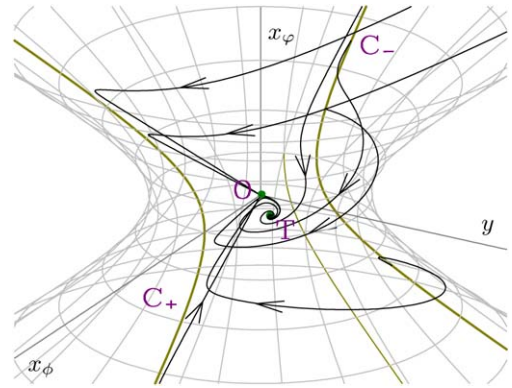


Fig. 4. Phase-space trajectories of the 3D system for $\tilde{m} = 2$ and $\tilde{n} = 0.5$.

the quantity $\tilde{m}^2 - \tilde{n}^2$. Given its eigenvalues structure this solution is either a saddle or a stable node. The accelerated solutions associated with this fixed point can provide a good representation of the observed universe at present. The potential we have chosen here allows this fixed point be characterized by $w < -1$, whereas in the quintom models studied by [20,21] the attractor had $w = -1$ necessarily.

According to their eigenvalues, in principle the fixed points T and P could respectively have three and two different dynamical behaviors.¹ However, in some cases one point has a specific dynamical behavior which enforces the non-existence of the other point. Additionally, the existence conditions of these points on one hand, and numerical analysis on the other, will help us identify the heteroclinic sequences of these models. Under the assumptions $\tilde{m} > 0$ and $\tilde{n} > 0$, four cases can be distinguished (see Fig. 5):

- Case (i) For $\tilde{m} < \sqrt{\tilde{n}^2 + 1/2}$, the point P is a stable node, whereas the point T does not exist. The heteroclinic sequence in this case is $C_{\pm} \rightarrow O \rightarrow P$ (see Fig. 1).
- Case (ii) For $\sqrt{\tilde{n}^2 + 1/2} < \tilde{m} \leq \sqrt{\tilde{n}^2 + 4/7}$, the point T is a stable node and the point P is a saddle. For these conditions the heteroclinic sequence is $C_{\pm} \rightarrow O \rightarrow P \rightarrow T$ (see Fig. 2).

- Case (iii) For $\sqrt{\tilde{n}^2 + 4/7} < \tilde{m} < \sqrt{1 + \tilde{n}^2}$, the point T is a stable focus and the point P is a saddle. For these conditions the heteroclinic sequence is the same as in the former case (see Fig. 3).
- Case (iv) For $\tilde{m} > \sqrt{1 + \tilde{n}^2}$ the point T is a stable focus whereas the point P does not exist. The heteroclinic sequence in this case is $C_{\pm} \rightarrow O \rightarrow T$ (see Fig. 4).

Before closing this section it is interesting to make a few remarks about the fractional energy densities $\Omega_m = \rho_m/3H^2$ and $\Omega_{de} = \rho_{de}/3H^2$. It is not difficult to see that

$$\left(\frac{\Omega_m}{\Omega_{de}}\right)' = w \frac{\Omega_m}{\Omega_{de}}. \tag{23}$$

This result can be viewed as a consistency proof of some of our previous results in the sense that in the course of the evolution dark energy becomes the dominant component when $w < 0$, because in this case it redshifts faster than dark matter.

Note as well that, unlike in the case of pure phantom dark energy, here the fractional energy densities of dark energy and dark matter remain both non-negligible for a long enough time span, as shown in Fig. 6. So at least this problem which invalidates the simplest models with a late-time phantom behavior [32] is absent from our model.

Needless to say that the trajectories we have presented show that for a wide range of initial conditions for which $w \sim 1$ (close

¹ The point T can either be a saddle, a focus, or a stable node. The fixed point P can be a saddle or a stable node.

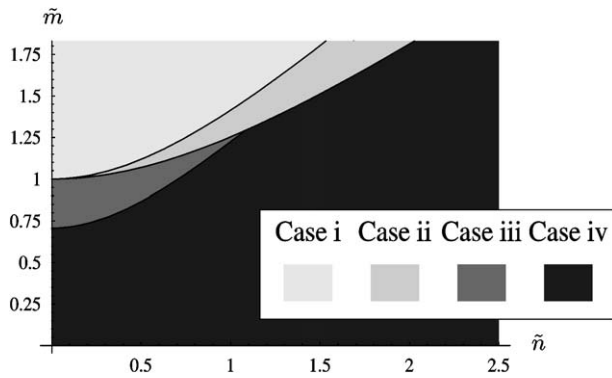


Fig. 5. Regions in the (\tilde{n}, \tilde{m}) plane representing the four cases of existence conditions and dynamical behavior of the fixed points T and P .

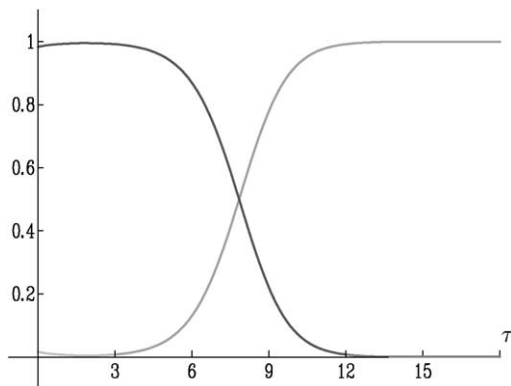


Fig. 6. Typical behavior of the fractional energy densities in the case where the phantom attractor exists. The dark and light gray lines depict Ω_m and Ω_{de} , respectively.

to the hyperbolas), the region $w < -1$ is reached provided $\tilde{m}^2 - \tilde{n}^2 < 0$, so the crossing does indeed occur.

4. Conclusions and future prospects

The construction of possible realizations of a late-time crossing of the $w = -1$ barrier in dark energy models has become an active area. Some of the studies take advantage of the dynamical systems approach to show such crossing is possible in a family of models dubbed quintom cosmologies. These are configurations with two scalar fields, and in these dynamical systems investigations no other than exponential potentials have been chosen so far given some underlying physical motivation and the tractability of the choice. Here we stick to that simple election too, but consider a specification (still of exponential form) which is not a particular case of the choices made in other works. More specifically we have chosen a potential of the form $V = V_0 e^{-\sqrt{6}(\tilde{m}\phi + \tilde{n}\varphi)}$ with V_0 , \tilde{m} and \tilde{n} positive constants, whereas (following our notation for simplicity) related papers considered either $V = V_{01} e^{-2\sqrt{6}\tilde{m}\phi} + V_{02} e^{-2\sqrt{6}\tilde{n}\varphi}$ [20] or $V = V_{01} e^{-2\sqrt{6}\tilde{m}\phi} + V_{02} e^{-2\sqrt{6}\tilde{n}\varphi} + \lambda V_0 e^{-\sqrt{6}(\tilde{m}\phi + \tilde{n}\varphi)}$ [21], with V_{01} , V_{02} , and λ positive constants as well.

The potential we have chosen is responsible for an interaction between the fields and leads to some surprises. We have found that, contrary to previous beliefs, quintom cosmologies

may admit tracking attractors. When the conditions for the existence of such attractors are not met, one has either phantom ($w < -1$) or de Sitter ($w = -1$) attractors instead. This represents a departure from the situation described in [20] and [21], because in those cases the only attractors were de Sitter-like, although the trajectories ending there had $w < -1$ transiently before entering the de Sitter phase.

Thus, the main lesson to learn from our work is that the passage from non-phantom to phantom behavior is not generic in dark models mixing scalar fields with canonical and non-canonical kinetic terms, because interaction among them can forbidden the transition.

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