

Existence and disappearance of conical singularities in GLPV theories

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Introduction - going beyond GR

- **Inflation**: geometric effect/scalar field or beyond SM
- **Dark Energy** (and dark matter): large distance modification of gravity?
- Theory of **quantum** gravity [Boulware, Deser: PRD 1972]

Dark energy models

- Models have been proposed to discuss dark energy
- $f(R)$ models [Capozziello, 2002]
- Extra dimensionals models [Dvali, Gabadadze, Porrati 2000]
- [Massive gravity](#)/biggravity [de Rham, Gabadadze, Tolley 2010]
- Quintessence
- Extended [scalar field](#) Lagrangians [Horndeski 1974; Deffayet et al 2011]

Horndeski theories

- Most general scalar-tensor theories with 2nd order eoms
- It avoids Ostrogradski instability
- Only one single scalar is added
- Avoids unwanted/unstable degrees of freedom
- It includes gravitational theories: BD, $f(R)$, Galileons, etc.
- Beyond Horndeski?

ADM decomposition of space-time

- Based on 3+1 decomposition of space-time [Arnowitt et al, 1959]
- Having a timelike scalar field we can choose **uniform field** gauge
- ADM splitting of 4D into 1+ 3, $\varphi = \varphi(t)$

$$ds^2 = -N^2 dt^2 + h_{ij} (dx^i + N^i dt)(dx^j + N^j dt)$$

- Introducing ${}^{(3)}R, G_{ij}$ for the 3D metric

- Introducing $K_{ij} = \frac{1}{2N} (\partial_t h_{ij} - D_i N_j - D_j N_i)$

Beyond Horndeski: GLPV theory

[Gleyzes, Langlois, Piazza, Vernizzi 2014]

- Introduce the action $S = \int d^3x dt N \sqrt{h} \sum_{n=2}^4 L_n$

- Build up ADM

$$L_2 = A_2(t, N),$$

$$L_3 = A_3(t, N) K,$$

$$L_4 = A_4(t, N) (K^2 - K^i_j K^j_i) + B_4(t, N)^{(3)}R, \quad L_5$$

- Horndeski theory as a sub-theory:

$$A_4 = 2 X B_{4,X} - B_4, \quad \alpha_H \equiv \frac{2 X B_{4,X} - B_4 - A_4}{A_4}$$

Phenomenology

- Hamiltonian analysis (3 dof, **no extra** ghosts)
[Gleyzes et al 2014; Lin et al 2014; Deffayet et al 2015]
- Cosmology: existence of **late-time** acc. solutions
- $G_{eff} < G_N$ [Tsujikawa 2015]
- Matter fields get modified speed of prop.
[ADF, Koyama, Tsujikawa 2015]
- Perturbation could be massive [ADF, Koyama, Tsujikawa 2015]

Solar system constraints?

- The action originally found initially for time-like field
- Find the action in covariant form, undoing gauge
- Extend it to generic scalar field dynamics, e.g.

$$\mathcal{L}_2 = A_2(\varphi, X), \quad X = \nabla_\alpha \varphi \nabla^\alpha \varphi,$$

$$\mathcal{L}_3 = (C_3 + 2X C_{3,X}) \nabla^2 \varphi + X C_{3,\varphi},$$

$$A_3 = 2|X|^{3/2} \left(C_{3,X} + \frac{B_{4,\varphi}}{X} \right),$$

$$\mathcal{L}_4 = \mathcal{L}_4(A_4, B_4, R, X, \nabla_\mu \varphi)$$

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Spherically symmetric space-time

[ADF, Kase, Tsujikawa 2015]

- Assume now spherical symmetry
- General functions $A_4 = A_4(\varphi, X)$, $B_4 = B_4(\varphi, X)$
- Fix background gauge,

$$\varphi = \varphi(r),$$

$$ds^2 = -e^{2\Psi(r)} dt^2 + e^{2\Phi(r)} dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

- Solve the eoms, look for bounds

Vacuum solution

- Consider vacuum solution and **exact** solutions $\varphi' = 0$

- Solutions

$$\exp(2\Psi) = \exp(-2\Phi) = 1 + \alpha_H + \frac{\Lambda}{6A_4} r^2 - \frac{2GM}{r}$$

- Ricci scalar

$$R = -\frac{2\Lambda}{A_4} - \frac{2\alpha_H}{r^2}$$

- Singularity is present **even in the limit $M = 0$**

Nature of the singularity

- Exact solution is strong hint to prove the existence of a singularity

- What kind of singularity is it? Consider $M = 0, \Lambda = 0$

$$ds^2 = -(1 + \alpha_H) dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{1 + \alpha_H} + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

- Conical singularity, unless $\alpha_H = 0$
- With matter field?

Interior Schwarzschild solution

- Consider matter $\rho = \rho_c$ for $r \leq r_0$, 0 otherwise
- For exact solutions consider $\varphi' = 0$
- Solve the eom

$$e^{-2\Phi} = 1 + \alpha_H + \frac{\Lambda + \rho_c}{6A_4} r^2$$

- Singularity **remains**

$$R \rightarrow -\frac{2\alpha_H}{r^2}$$

General behaviour?

- Consider now general setup
- Assume analytic behaviour for the fields
- Expand around the origin

$$\rho = \rho_0 + \frac{\rho_2}{2} r^2, \quad \varphi = \varphi_0 + \frac{\varphi_2}{2} r^2, \quad \Phi = \Phi_0 + \frac{\Phi_2}{2} r^2, \quad \Psi = \Psi_0 + \frac{\Psi_2}{2} r^2,$$

- 0-0 eom around the origin \rightarrow conical singularity remains:

$$\frac{2}{r^2} [B_4(\varphi_0, 0) + e^{-2\Phi_0} A_4(\varphi_0, 0)] + O(r^0) = 0, \quad e^{-2\Phi_0} = 1 + \alpha_H(\varphi_0, 0)$$

Trying to escape the singularity

- Let us try to avoid the singularity
- We need then $\alpha_H = 0$
- For $X \rightarrow 0$, then $\alpha_H = \alpha(\varphi_c, 0) + O(X)$
- 1) **Solve** $\alpha(\bar{\varphi}_c, 0) = 0$ for some values of $\bar{\varphi}_c$, if exist
- 2) Theories which are **Horndeski** for $X = 0$

First option

- $\alpha(\bar{\varphi}_c, 0) = 0$ implies choosing two BCs at $r = 0$ for the field

$$\varphi'(r=0) = 0, \quad \varphi(r=0) = \bar{\varphi}_c$$

- No degrees of freedom left for the field at infinity
- Second order ODEs on the background
- The system is over-constrained

Second option

- In the Taylor expansion of α_H in X the first term vanishes
- This condition is **not** protected by symmetries
- Need a **particular functional form** for Lagrangian
- Protected against quantum corrections?
- **If present, would they spoil the compact objs solutions?**

Classical way-out

- Considering classical regime

- Toy model

$$A_2 = -X/2, \quad C_3 = 0,$$

$$A_4 = -\frac{1}{2} M_P^2 F_1(\varphi) + f_1(X),$$

$$B_4 = \frac{1}{2} M_P^2 F_1(\varphi) + f_2(X),$$

$$f_1(X) = a_4 X^m, \quad f_2(X) = b_4 X^n$$

- Possible to find Vainshtein mechanism

Conclusions

- General functional form of GLPV does not allow static spherically symmetric compact objects
- Possible to find classical action which avoid the problem
- **Stable against quantum corrections?**
- Possible to implement the Vainshtein mechanism
- **Cosmology?** Heavy perturbation oscillations still existing?