

Massive gravity

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参考文献

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話の内容

- Massive gravity を研究する動機
- 長い歴史経緯
 - vDVDZ discontinuity、Vainshtein 機構、BD ghost、various scales
- ゴーストのない massive gravity
- Bimetric gravity から mulimetric gravity
- Cosmology in bimetric gravity
 - self-acceleration, inflation, cosmic no-hair, Higuchi bound
- ブラックホールについて
- まとめ

なぜ massive graviton か？

- 実験的な制限？

$$m_g \leq 7.6 \times 10^{-20} \text{ eV} \quad \text{dispersion of GW, binary pulsar PSR B1534+12}$$

naïve radiation formula [Finn & Sutton 2002](#)

$$m_g \leq 8.5 \times 10^{-24} \text{ eV} \quad \text{dispersion of GW, pulsar timing} \quad \text{Baskaran et al. 2008}$$

理論的なフレームワークが必要

- spin-2 meson f 中間子、a 中間子、など [Isham, Sakam, Strathdee 1971](#)

$$g_{\mu\nu} : \text{graviton} \quad f_{\mu\nu} : \text{spin-2 matter} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{bigravity}$$

重力場中の Spin-2 中間子を記述する有効理論はあるのか？

- Dark energy $m_g \approx 10^{-33} \text{ eV}$

$$\rho = 3M_p^2 H^2 = 3M_p^2 \frac{\Lambda}{3} = M_p^2 m_g^2 = (10^{27} \text{ eV} \times 10^{-33} \text{ eV})^2 = (1 \text{ meV})^4$$

Consistent な宇宙モデルをつかってインフレーションとダークエネルギーの統一的記述

場の理論による表現

- massive scalar (spin-0) ϕ $S = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2 \right]$

$$2 \times 0 + 1 = 1$$

- massive vector (spin-1) A_μ $S = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} m^2 A_\mu A^\mu \right]$

$$2 \times 1 + 1 = 3$$

A_0 : not dynamical

$$4 - 1 = 3$$

- massive graviton (spin-2) $g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + \frac{2}{M_p} h_{\mu\nu}$ $M_p^{-2} = 8\pi G$

$$2 \times 2 + 1 = 5$$

$$S = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{2} h_{\mu\nu,\alpha} h^{\mu\nu,\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} h_{,\mu} h^{,\mu} + h_{\alpha\mu,\nu} h^{\mu\nu,\alpha} - h_{,\mu} h^{\mu\nu}{}_{,\nu} - \frac{1}{2} m^2 (h_{\mu\nu} h^{\mu\nu} - ah^2) \right]$$

h_{00}, h_{0i} : not dynamical $10 - 4 = 6?$

Fierz-Pauli action

Fierz & Pauli 1939

$$S = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{2} h_{\mu\nu,\alpha} h^{\mu\nu,\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} h_{,\mu} h^{,\mu} + h_{\alpha\mu,\nu} h^{\mu\nu,\alpha} - h_{,\mu} h^{\mu\nu}{}_{,\nu} - \frac{1}{2} m^2 (h_{\mu\nu} h^{\mu\nu} - ah^2) \right]$$

$$\pi_{ij} = \frac{\delta L}{\delta \dot{h}_{ij}} = \dot{h}_{ij} - \delta_{ij} \dot{h} - h_{0i,j} - h_{0j,i} + 2\delta_{ij} h_{0k,k}$$

$$S = \int d^4x \left[\pi^{ij} \dot{h}_{ij} - H(h_{ij}, \pi^{ij}) + 2h_{0i} \pi^{ij}{}_{,j} + m^2 h_{0i}^2 + h_{00} (h_{,mm} - h_{ij,ij} - am^2 h) - \frac{1}{2} m^2 (1-a) h_{00}^2 \right]$$

$$H(h_{ij}, \pi^{ij}) = \frac{1}{2} \pi^{ij} \pi_{ij} - \frac{1}{4} \pi^2 - \frac{1}{2} h_{,m} h_{,m} + \frac{1}{2} h_{jk,i} h_{jk,i} - h_{ij,k} h_{ki,j} + h_{,i} h_{ij,j} - \frac{1}{2} m^2 (h_{ij} h^{ij} - ah^2)$$

$a \neq 1$ h_{00}, h_{0i} は決まる 12次元位相空間で、1つは必ずghost

$a = 1$ h_{0i} は決まるが、 h_{00} はLagrange multiplier

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C \equiv h_{,mm} - h_{ij,ij} - m^2 h \approx 0 \\ \text{secondary } \{H, C\} = \frac{1}{2} m^2 \pi + \pi_{ij,ij} \approx 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{second class}$$

10次元位相空間= ghost free massive graviton

van Dam, Veltman, Zakharov (vDVZ) discontinuity

van Dam & Veltman 1970

Zakharov 1970

static point source $T^{\mu\nu}(x^i) = M\delta_0^\mu\delta_0^\nu\delta^3(x^i)$

$$\frac{2}{M_p}h_{00} = -2\phi, \quad \frac{2}{M_p}h_{ij} = -2\psi\delta_{ij} \quad g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + \frac{2}{M_p}h_{\mu\nu}$$

$m \rightarrow 0$ limit $\phi = -\frac{4}{3}\frac{M}{M_p^2 r} = -\frac{M}{\bar{M}_p^2 r} \quad \psi = -\frac{2}{3}\frac{M}{M_p^2 r} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{M}{\bar{M}_p^2 r}$

ゆえに、PPNパラメータは $\gamma = \frac{1}{2}$

光のbending angle は $\alpha = \frac{2M}{b\bar{M}_p^2}(1 + \gamma) = \frac{3M}{b\bar{M}_p^2}$

GRの結果 $\alpha = \frac{4M}{b\bar{M}_p^2}$ と比べて25%のずれがある。 **vDVZ discontinuity**

なぜこんなことが起こるのか？

Stuckelberg trick for massive vector

自由度が変わるので、ここでmassless 極限はとれない

$$S = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} m^2 A_\mu A^\mu + A_\mu J^\mu \right] \quad F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu$$



$\phi = 0$ gauge

$$S = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \left(A_\mu + \frac{1}{m} \partial_\mu \phi \right)^2 + A_\mu J^\mu - \frac{1}{m} \phi \partial_\mu J^\mu \right]$$

current conservation

$$\delta A_\mu = \partial_\mu \Lambda \quad \delta \phi = -m \Lambda$$

$$S = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} m^2 A_\mu A^\mu - m A^\mu \partial_\mu \phi - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi + A_\mu J^\mu \right]$$

$m \rightarrow 0$ の極限で

$$S = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi + A_\mu J^\mu \right]$$

decoupled

Stuckelberg trick for massive graviton

$$S = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{2} h_{\mu\nu,\alpha} h^{\mu\nu,\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} h_{,\mu} h^{,\mu} + h_{\alpha\mu,\nu} h^{\mu\nu,\alpha} - h_{,\mu} h^{\mu\nu}{}_{,\nu} - \frac{1}{2} m^2 (h_{\mu\nu} h^{\mu\nu} - ah^2) \right]$$

$$h_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow h_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{m} \partial_\mu A_\nu + \frac{1}{m} \partial_\nu A_\mu + \frac{2}{m^2} \partial_\mu \partial_\nu \phi$$

$$\delta h_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu \xi_\nu + \partial_\nu \xi_\mu \quad \delta A_\mu = -m \xi_\mu$$

$$\delta A_\mu = \partial_\mu \Lambda \quad \delta \phi = -m \Lambda$$

$$S = \int d^4x \left[L_{m=0} - \frac{1}{2} m^2 (h_{\mu\nu} h^{\mu\nu} - h^2) - \frac{1}{2} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - 2m (h_{\mu\nu} \partial^\mu A^\nu - h \partial_\mu A^\mu) - 2 (h_{\mu\nu} \partial^\mu \partial^\nu \phi - h \partial^2 \phi) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{M_p} h_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu} - \frac{2}{m M_p} A_\mu \partial_\nu T^{\mu\nu} + \frac{2}{m^2 M_p} \phi \partial_\mu \partial_\nu T^{\mu\nu} \right]$$

$m \rightarrow 0$ の極限で

$$S = \int d^4x \left[L_{m=0}(h) - \frac{1}{2} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - 2 (h_{\mu\nu} \partial^\mu \partial^\nu \phi - h \partial^2 \phi) + \frac{1}{M_p} h_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu} \right]$$

保存則からゼロ

$$h_{\mu\nu} = \bar{h}_{\mu\nu} + \phi \eta_{\mu\nu}$$

$$S = \int d^4x \left[L_{m=0}(\bar{h}) - \frac{1}{2} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - 3 \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi + \frac{1}{M_p} \bar{h}_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{M_p} \phi T \right] \text{ vDVZ discontinuity}$$

massive graviton on curved spacetime

de Sitter 背景時空の場合は

$$S = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{2} h_{\mu\nu;\alpha} h^{\mu\nu;\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} h_{,\mu} h^{,\mu} + h_{\alpha\mu;\nu} h^{\mu\nu;\alpha} - h_{,\mu} h^{\mu\nu}{}_{;\nu} + \frac{3}{4} H^2 \left(h_{\mu\nu} h^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} h^2 \right) - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \left(h_{\mu\nu} h^{\mu\nu} - h^2 \right) + \frac{1}{M_p} h_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu} \right]$$

$$h_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow h_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{m} \nabla_\mu A_\nu + \frac{1}{m} \nabla_\nu A_\mu$$

$m \rightarrow 0$ の極限で

$$S = \int d^4x \left[L_{m=0}(h) - \frac{1}{2} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \frac{3}{2} H^2 A^\mu A_\mu + \frac{1}{M_p} h_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu} \right]$$

vDVZ discontinuity seems absent ...

非線形効果が重要なのかも

Cf. $A_\mu \rightarrow A_\mu + \nabla_\mu \phi$ $h_{\mu\nu} = h'_{\mu\nu} + m^2 \phi \eta_{\mu\nu}$

$$S = \int d^4x \left[L_{m=0}(h') + \dots - 3m^2 (m^2 - 2H^2) (\partial\phi)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{M_p} h'_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu} + \frac{m^2}{M_p} \phi T \right]$$

Higuchi bound $m^2 \geq 2H^2$

線形摂動の破綻

Vainshtein 1972

$$S = \frac{M_p^2}{2} \int d^4x \left[\sqrt{-g} R - \sqrt{-g_0} \frac{1}{4} m^2 g_0^{\mu\alpha} g_0^{\nu\beta} (h_{\mu\nu} h_{\alpha\beta} - h_{\mu\alpha} h_{\nu\beta}) \right] \quad g_{\mu\nu} - g_{0\mu\nu} = h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$ds_0^2 = -dt^2 + dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2 \quad \text{reference metric}$$

$$ds^2 = -B(r)dt^2 + C(r)dr^2 + A(r)r^2 d\Omega^2$$

$$T^{\mu\nu}(x^i) = M \delta_0^\mu \delta_0^\nu \delta^3(x^i) \quad B(r) - 1 = -\frac{8}{3} \frac{M}{M_p^2 r} \left(1 - \frac{1}{6} \frac{M}{M_p^2 m^4 r^5} + \dots \right)$$

$$mr \ll 1 \quad C(r) - 1 = -\frac{8}{3} \frac{M}{M_p^2 m^2 r^3} \left(1 - 14 \frac{M}{M_p^2 m^4 r^5} + \dots \right)$$

$$A(r) - 1 = \frac{4}{3} \frac{M}{4\pi M_p^2 m^2 r^3} \left(1 - 4 \frac{M}{M_p^2 m^4 r^5} + \dots \right)$$

massless 極限では、摂動展開が良くないので vDVZ discontinuity は非摂動効果を取り入れればなくなるはず

$$\text{Vainshtein radius} \quad r_V = \left(\frac{M}{M_p^2 m^4} \right)^{\frac{1}{5}}$$

Boulware-Deser ghost

Boulware & Deser 1972

$$S = \frac{M_p^2}{2} \int d^4x \left[\pi^{ij} \dot{g}_{ij} - NH - N^i H_i - \frac{m^2}{4} \left\{ \delta^{ik} \delta^{jl} (h_{ij} h_{kl} - h_{ik} h_{jl}) + 2h - 2N^2 h + 2N_i (g^{ij} - \delta^{ij}) N_j \right\} \right]$$

線形レベルではNがLagrange multiplier となり、ghost を消すことができた。
非線形レベルで再び現れることになる
vDVZ discontinuity は非線形レベルでなくなるとしてもこれはまずい。

もちろん、このゴーストが消えたとしてもHiguchi ghost のようなものが存在する
可能性は残されている

Decoupling limit $m \rightarrow 0$

Non-linear Stuckelberg trick

$$h_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow h_{\mu\nu} + \partial_\mu A_\nu + \partial_\nu A_\mu + \partial_\mu A^\alpha \partial_\nu A_\alpha + 2\partial_\mu \partial_\nu \phi + \partial_\mu \partial^\alpha \phi \partial_\nu \partial_\alpha \phi + \dots$$

$$S = \frac{M_p^2}{2} \int d^4x \left[\sqrt{-g} R - \frac{1}{4} m^2 \eta^{\mu\alpha} \eta^{\nu\beta} (h_{\mu\nu} h_{\alpha\beta} - h_{\mu\alpha} h_{\nu\beta}) \right] = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{M_p^2}{8} (\partial h)^2 - \frac{M_p^2 m^2}{8} (\partial A)^2 - \frac{M_p^2 m^2}{8} h \partial^2 \phi + \dots \right]$$

$$\hat{h} = \frac{1}{2} M_p h \quad \hat{A} = \frac{1}{2} m M_p A \quad \hat{\phi} = \frac{1}{2} m^2 M_p \phi$$

Fierz-Pauli 項のために $(\square\phi)^2$ は消えるので、leading の非線形項は

$$M_p^2 m^2 (\square\phi)^3 \sim M_p^2 m^2 \frac{1}{(m^2 M_p)^3} (\square\hat{\phi})^3 \sim \frac{1}{M_p m^4} (\square\hat{\phi})^3$$

$$\Lambda_5 = (M_p m^4)^{\frac{1}{5}} \quad \text{が cut off scale}$$

Vainshtein mechanism (1)

$$S = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2 + \frac{1}{\Lambda_5^5}(\Box\phi)^3 + \frac{1}{M_p}\phi T \right] \longrightarrow \Box\phi + \frac{3}{\Lambda_5^5}\Box((\Box\phi)^2) + \frac{T}{M_p} = 0$$

等価なLagrangian は

$$\longleftrightarrow S = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2 + \psi\Box\phi + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}\Lambda_5^{\frac{5}{2}}\psi^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{M_p}\phi T \right]$$

$\phi = \tilde{\phi} - \psi$ と書き換えると対角化できて

$$S = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{2}(\partial\tilde{\phi})^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\partial\psi)^2 + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}\Lambda_5^{5/2}\psi^{3/2} + \frac{1}{M_p}\tilde{\phi}T - \frac{1}{M_p}\psi T \right]$$

こうすると、もとの系では非線形なものが摂動で取り扱える

Vainshtein mechanism (2)

$$T^{\mu\nu}(x^i) = M \delta_0^\mu \delta_0^\nu \delta^3(x^i)$$

$$r_V = \left(\frac{M}{M_p^2 m^4} \right)^{\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$\square \tilde{\phi} + \frac{T}{M_p} = 0 \quad \tilde{\phi} \sim -\frac{M}{M_p r}$$

$$r \ll r_V \quad \square \psi_0 + \frac{T}{M_p} = 0 \quad -\square \psi_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Lambda^{\frac{5}{2}} \psi_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$$

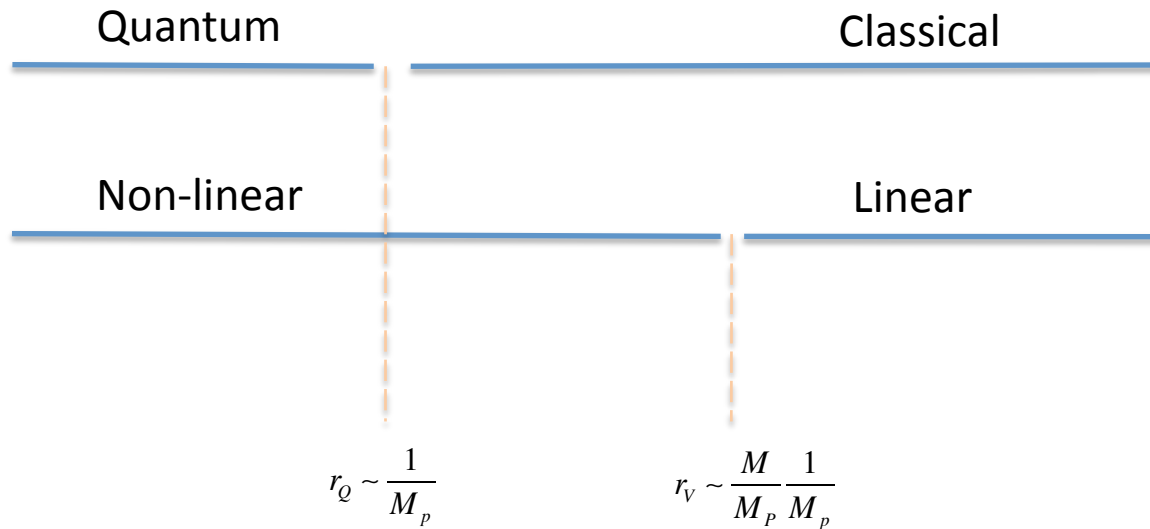
$$\psi \sim -\frac{M}{M_p r} + \left(\frac{M}{M_p} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Lambda_5^{5/2} r^{3/2} \quad \phi = \tilde{\phi} - \psi \quad \therefore \phi = -\left(\frac{M}{M_p} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Lambda_5^{5/2} r^{3/2} \quad \text{GRが回復}$$

$$r \gg r_V \quad \square \phi_0 + \frac{T}{M_p} = 0 \quad \square \phi_1 + \frac{3}{\Lambda_5^5} \square \left((\square \phi_0)^2 \right) = 0$$

$$\therefore \phi = -\frac{M}{M_p r} + \left(\frac{M}{M_p} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\Lambda_5^5 r^6}$$

ghostの手を借りるというだけでも嫌なのに。。。もっと悪いことが

General relativity



$$M = M_\odot$$

$$M_p^{-1} \sim 10^{-38} \text{ km}$$

$$r_Q \sim 10^{-38} \text{ km}$$

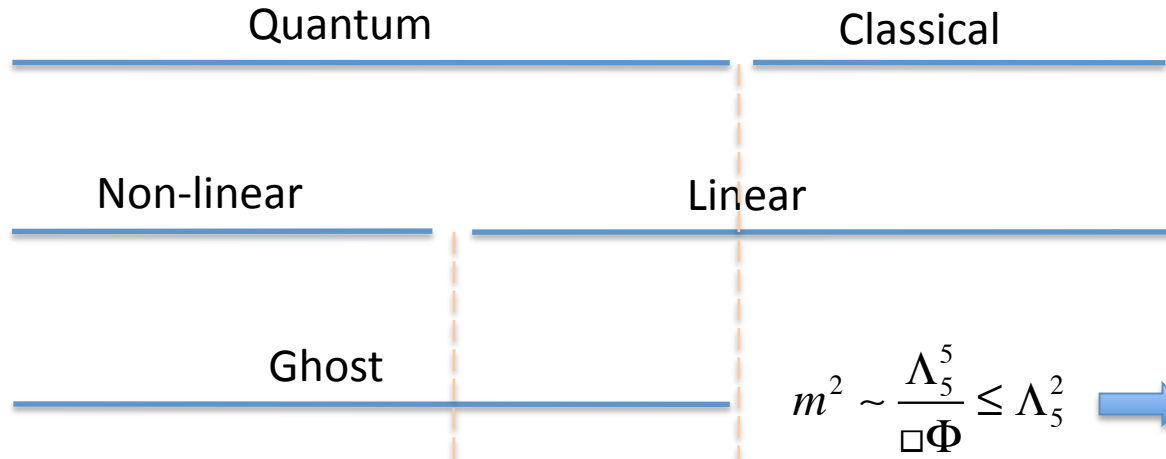
$$r_V \sim 1 \text{ km}$$

$$L \sim (\partial h)^2 + \underbrace{h(\partial h)^2 + \dots}_{\text{Nonlinear}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{M_p^2} h \partial^4 h + \dots}_{\text{Quantum}}$$

$$h \sim \frac{M}{M_p^2 r} \geq 1 \Rightarrow r \leq \frac{M}{M_p^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2}{M_p^2} \sim \frac{1}{M_p^2 r^2} \geq 1 \Rightarrow r \leq \frac{1}{M_p}$$

Non-linear Pauli-Fierz massive gravity

Arkani-Hamed, Georgi, Schwartz 2003



$$r_V \sim \left(\frac{M}{M_p}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} \frac{1}{\Lambda_5} \qquad r_Q \sim \left(\frac{M}{M_p}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{\Lambda_5}$$

$$M = M_\odot$$

$$\Lambda_5^{-1} \sim 10^{11} \text{ km}$$

$$r_V \sim 10^{19} \text{ km}$$

$$r_Q \sim 10^{24} \text{ km}$$

$$m = H_0$$

$$L \sim (\partial\phi)^2 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\Lambda_5^5} (\square\phi)^3 + \dots}_{\text{Nonlinear}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\Lambda_5^{3p+q-4}} \partial^q (\square\phi)^p + \dots}_{\text{Quantum}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda_5^5} \square^2 \phi \sim \frac{1}{r^4} \frac{1}{\Lambda_5^5} \frac{M}{M_p r} \geq 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad r \leq \left(\frac{M}{M_p}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} \frac{1}{\Lambda_5}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda_5^5} \frac{1}{r^q} \left(\frac{1}{r^2}\right)^{p-1} \phi^{p-2} \sim \frac{1}{r^{2p+q-2}} \frac{1}{\Lambda_5^{3p+q-4}} \left(\frac{M}{M_p r}\right)^{p-2} \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad r \leq \left(\frac{M}{M_p}\right)^{\frac{p-2}{3p+q-4}} \frac{1}{\Lambda_5} \leq \left(\frac{M}{M_p}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{\Lambda_5}$$

Ghost free non-linear massive gravity

$$S = \frac{M_g^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[R(g) - m^2 \sum_{n=0}^4 \beta_n e_n(\sqrt{g^{-1}f}) \right] \quad (\sqrt{g^{-1}f})^\mu{}_\alpha (\sqrt{g^{-1}f})^\alpha{}_\nu \equiv g^{\mu\alpha} f_{\alpha\nu}$$

$$e_0(X) = 1$$

$$e_1(X) = \text{tr } X$$

$$e_2(X) = \frac{1}{2} \left[(\text{tr } X)^2 - \text{tr } X^2 \right]$$

$$e_3(X) = \frac{1}{6} \left[(\text{tr } X)^3 - 3 \text{tr } X \text{tr } X^2 + 2 \text{tr } X^3 \right]$$

$$e_4(X) = \det X$$

Massive theory of gravity

$$f_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{ab} \partial_\mu \phi^a \partial_\nu \phi^b$$

de Rham & Gabadadze 2010

de Rham, Gabadadze, Tolley 2011

$f_{\mu\nu}$ が dynamical ならば bimetric gravity

Hassan & Rosen 2012

この組み合わせが良いおおざっぱな理由

Nomura & Soda 2012

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -N^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma_{ij} \end{pmatrix} \quad f_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -L^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \omega_{ij} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\sqrt{g^{-1}f})^\mu{}_\nu = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{L}{N} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\gamma^{-1}\omega} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sqrt{-g}e_0(\sqrt{g^{-1}f}) = \sqrt{-g} \times 1 = N\sqrt{\gamma}$$

$$\sqrt{-g}e_1(\sqrt{g^{-1}f}) = \sqrt{-g} \operatorname{tr} \sqrt{g^{-1}f} = \sqrt{\gamma} N \left(\frac{L}{N} + \operatorname{tr} \sqrt{\gamma^{-1}\omega} \right) = \sqrt{\gamma} (L + N \operatorname{tr} \sqrt{\gamma^{-1}\omega})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{-g}e_2(\sqrt{g^{-1}f}) &= \sqrt{-g} \frac{1}{2} \left[(\operatorname{tr} \sqrt{g^{-1}f})^2 - \operatorname{tr} g^{-1}f \right] \\ &= \sqrt{\gamma} N \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{L}{N} + \operatorname{tr} \sqrt{\gamma^{-1}\omega} \right)^2 - \frac{L^2}{N^2} - \operatorname{tr} \gamma^{-1}\omega \right] = \sqrt{\gamma} \left(L \operatorname{tr} \sqrt{\gamma^{-1}\omega} + \frac{1}{2} N \left\{ (\operatorname{tr} \sqrt{\gamma^{-1}\omega})^2 - \operatorname{tr} \gamma^{-1}\omega \right\} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{-g}e_3(\sqrt{g^{-1}f}) &= \sqrt{-g} \frac{1}{6} \left[(\operatorname{tr} \sqrt{g^{-1}f})^3 - 3 \operatorname{tr} \sqrt{g^{-1}f} \operatorname{tr} g^{-1}f + 2 \operatorname{tr} (g^{-1}f)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{\gamma} N \left[(\operatorname{tr} \sqrt{\gamma^{-1}\omega})^3 - 3 \operatorname{tr} \sqrt{\gamma^{-1}\omega} \operatorname{tr} \gamma^{-1}\omega + 2 \operatorname{tr} (\gamma^{-1}\omega)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\gamma} L \left\{ (\operatorname{tr} \sqrt{\gamma^{-1}\omega})^2 - \operatorname{tr} \gamma^{-1}\omega \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{-g}e_4(\sqrt{g^{-1}f}) = \sqrt{-g} \det \sqrt{g^{-1}f} = \det \sqrt{-f} = L \det \sqrt{\omega}$$

Decoupling limit $m \rightarrow 0$

Non-linear Stuckelberg trick

$$h_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow h_{\mu\nu} + \partial_\mu A_\nu + \partial_\nu A_\mu + \partial_\mu A^\alpha \partial_\nu A_\alpha + 2\partial_\mu \partial_\nu \phi + \partial_\mu \partial^\alpha \phi \partial_\nu \partial_\alpha \phi + \dots$$

$$S = \frac{M_p^2}{2} \int d^4x \left[\sqrt{-g} R - \frac{1}{4} m^2 \eta^{\mu\alpha} \eta^{\nu\beta} (h_{\mu\nu} h_{\alpha\beta} - h_{\mu\alpha} h_{\nu\beta}) + \text{non-linear terms} \right]$$

$$\hat{h} = \frac{1}{2} M_p h \quad \hat{A} = \frac{1}{2} m M_p A \quad \hat{\phi} = \frac{1}{2} m^2 M_p \phi$$

ゴーストがないので $(\square\phi)^2$ $(\square\phi)^3$ 等は消えるので、leading の非線形項は

$$M_p^2 m^2 h(\square\phi)^2 \sim M_p^2 m^2 \frac{1}{M_p (m^2 M_p)^2} \hat{h}(\square\hat{\phi})^2 \sim \frac{1}{M_p m^2} \hat{h}(\square\hat{\phi})^2 \sim \frac{1}{M_p m^2} \hat{\phi}(\square\hat{\phi})^2$$

$$\Lambda_3 = (M_p m^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad \text{が cut off scale}$$

$$S = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{2} (\partial\phi)^2 - \frac{1}{\Lambda_3^3} (\partial\phi)^2 \square\phi + \frac{1}{M_p} \phi T \right] \quad \text{高階微分が無いのでゴーストはない}$$

ゴーストがないときのVainshtein mechanism

$$S = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2 - \frac{1}{\Lambda_3^3}(\partial\phi)^2 \square\phi + \frac{1}{M_p} \phi T \right]$$

非線形効果が重要になるのは

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda_3^3} \square\phi \sim \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{1}{\Lambda_3^3} \frac{M}{M_p r} \geq 1 \Rightarrow r \leq \left(\frac{M}{M_p} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{\Lambda_3} = \left(\frac{M}{M_p m^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \equiv r_V$$

$$T_0 \sim -M \delta^3(r)$$

$$r \gg r_V$$

非線形項は効かない

$$\square\phi + \frac{T}{M_p} = 0$$

$$\therefore \phi = -\frac{M}{M_p r} = -\Lambda_3^3 r_V^2 \frac{r_V}{r}$$

$$r \ll r_V$$

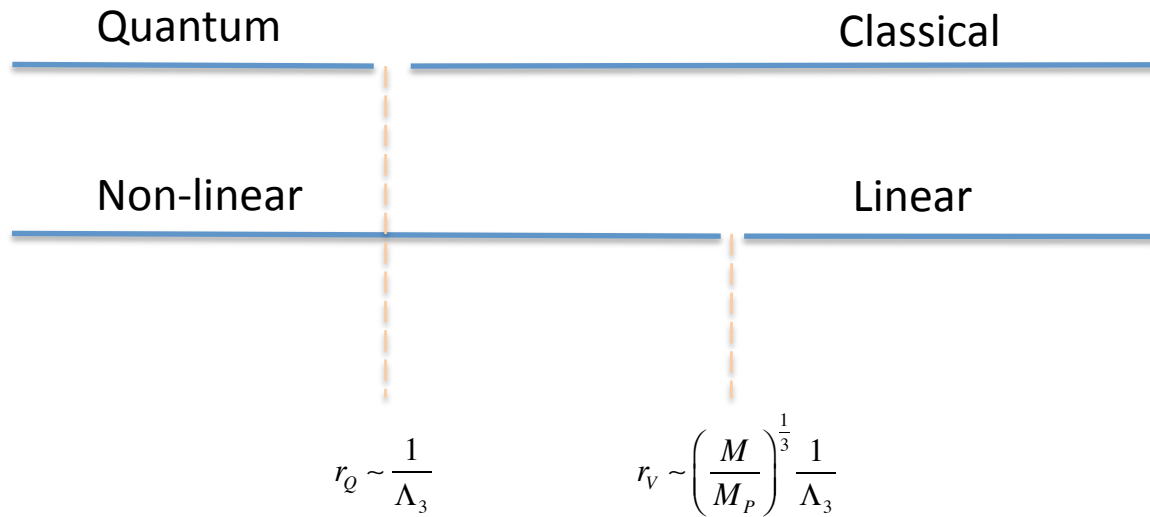
$$\frac{1}{\Lambda_3^3} \square(\partial\phi)^2 \approx \frac{M}{M_p} \delta^3(r) \longrightarrow$$

$$\partial\phi \approx \sqrt{\frac{M}{M_p}} \Lambda_3^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{r^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\therefore \phi = -r_V^2 \Lambda_3^3 \left(\frac{r}{r_V} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

非線形効果でGRが回復

Ghost free massive gravity



$$M = M_\odot$$

$$\Lambda_3^{-1} \sim 10^3 \text{ km}$$

$$r_Q \sim 10^3 \text{ km}$$

$$r_V \sim 10^{16} \text{ km}$$

$$m = H_0$$

$$L \sim (\partial\phi)^2 + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\Lambda_3^3} (\partial\phi)^2 \square\phi + \dots}_{\text{Nonlinear}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\Lambda_3^{3p+q-4}} \partial^q (\square\phi)^p + \dots}_{\text{Quantum}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda_3^5} \frac{1}{r^q} \left(\frac{1}{r^2}\right)^{p-1} \phi^{p-2} \sim \frac{1}{r^{2p+q-2}} \frac{1}{\Lambda_3^{3p+q-4}} \left(\frac{M}{M_p r}\right)^{p-2} \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow r \leq \left(\frac{M}{M_p}\right)^{\frac{p-2}{3p+q-4}} \frac{1}{\Lambda_3} \leq \left(\frac{M}{M_p}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{\Lambda_3}$$

ここでは既に非線形効果が効いているので、非線形項と量子補正の比較をすべきだった

$$p=3, q=0 \quad \text{として} \quad r \leq \frac{1}{\Lambda_3}$$

Gravitational waves in Bimetric gravity

Hassan & Rosen 2012

Ghost free bimetric gravity

$$S = \frac{M_g^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} R(g) + \frac{M_f^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-f} R(f) + m^2 M_{gf}^2 \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \sum_{n=0}^4 \beta_n e_n \left(\sqrt{g^{-1}f} \right)$$

Graviton mass eigenstate

$$\beta_0 = 3, \beta_1 = -1, \beta_2 = 0, \beta_3 = 0, \beta_4 = 1$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{M_g} h_{\mu\nu} \quad f_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{M_f} q_{\mu\nu} \quad M_{gf}^2 = \left(\frac{1}{M_g^2} + \frac{1}{M_f^2} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{M_{gf}} u_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{M_f} h_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{M_g} q_{\mu\nu} \quad \frac{1}{M_{gf}} w_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{M_g} h_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{M_f} q_{\mu\nu}$$

$$S = \int d^4x \left(u_{\mu\nu} E^{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} u_{\lambda\rho} + w_{\mu\nu} E^{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} w_{\lambda\rho} \right) - \frac{m^2}{4} \int d^4x \left(w^{\mu\nu} w_{\mu\nu} - w^2 \right)$$

$$M_f \gg M_g \quad w_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow h_{\mu\nu} \quad u_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow q_{\mu\nu} \quad f_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \eta_{\mu\nu} \quad \text{massive graviton 極限}$$

Bimetric gravity is ghost free

Nomura & Soda 2012

Mini-superspace

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -N^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma_{ij} \end{pmatrix} \quad f_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -L^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \omega_{ij} \end{pmatrix}$$

ハミルトニアン

$$H = NC_N + LC_L$$

primary constraint

$$C_N = 0 \quad C_L = 0$$

secondary constraint

$$\dot{C}_N = \{C_N, H\} = L\{C_N, C_L\} \approx 0$$

$$\dot{C}_L = \{C_L, H\} = -N\{C_N, C_L\} \approx 0$$

座標変換で1個は対角化可能

primary

secondary

ゲージ固定

$$\frac{24 - 6 - 2 - 1 - 1}{2} = 7 = 2 + 5$$

Multimetric gravity

Nomura & Soda 2012

trimetric gravity

$$S = \frac{M_g^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} R(g) + \frac{M_f^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-f} R(f) + \frac{M_h^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-h} R(h) \\ + m_1^2 M_{gf}^2 \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \sum_{n=0}^4 \beta_n^1 e_n(\sqrt{g^{-1}f}) + m_2^2 M_{fh}^2 \int d^4x \sqrt{-f} \sum_{n=0}^4 \beta_n^2 e_n(\sqrt{f^{-1}h}) + m_3^2 M_{hg}^2 \int d^4x \sqrt{-h} \sum_{n=0}^4 \beta_n^3 e_n(\sqrt{h^{-1}g})$$

Mini-superspace approach

$$H = N C_N + L C_L + Q C_Q \approx 0$$

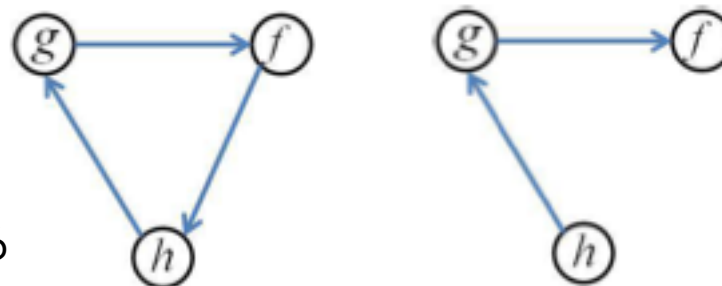
$$\dot{C}_N = L \{C_N, C_L\} + Q \{C_N, C_Q\} \approx 0$$

$$\dot{C}_L = N \{C_L, C_N\} + Q \{C_L, C_Q\} \approx 0$$

$$\dot{C}_Q = N \{C_Q, C_N\} + L \{C_Q, C_L\} \approx 0$$

一般には $\frac{L}{N}$ と $\frac{Q}{N}$ が決まってしまうゴーストが出る

Tree type の相互作用だけなら ghost free



Coupling が一つ切れるとsecondary が2つ出て、ちょうどゴーストを消す

どれが我々の時空？

これはconformal frame の問題と似ている

物質との相互作用の仕方決まる観測量だけで議論すべき

$$S_m(g_{\mu\nu}, \phi) \quad \text{or} \quad S_m(f_{\mu\nu}, \psi)$$

他の結合は許されないのか？例えば

$$\int d^4x \sqrt{-g} f^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi$$

のようなものは駄目そう

何がベストなのか指導原理が必要

Cosmological solutions

$$S = \frac{M_g^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} [R(g) - 2\Lambda_g] + \frac{M_f^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-f} [R(f) - 2\Lambda_f] + m^2 M_e^2 \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} e_2 (1 - \sqrt{g^{-1}f}) \quad \frac{1}{M_e^2} = \frac{1}{M_g^2} + \frac{1}{M_f^2}$$

$$ds_g^2 = -N^2(t) dt^2 + e^{2\alpha(t)} [dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2] \quad ds_f^2 = -M^2(t) dt^2 + e^{2\beta(t)} [dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2]$$

$$L = M_g^2 e^{3\alpha} \left[-3 \frac{\dot{\alpha}^2}{N} - N \Lambda_g \right] + M_f^2 e^{3\beta} \left[-3 \frac{\dot{\beta}^2}{M} - M \Lambda_f \right] + m^2 M_e^2 e^{3\alpha} \left[N(6 - 9\varepsilon + 3\varepsilon^2) + M(-3 + 3\varepsilon) \right]$$

$$\varepsilon = e^{\beta - \alpha} \quad a_g = \frac{M_e^2}{M_g^2} \quad \xi = \frac{m^2}{M_e^2} \quad \lambda_g = \frac{\Lambda_g}{3M_e^2} \quad \lambda_f = \frac{\Lambda_f}{3M_e^2} \quad ' \equiv \frac{1}{M_e} \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\left(\frac{\alpha'}{N} \right)' - \xi a_g (M - N\varepsilon) \left(\frac{3}{2} - \varepsilon \right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\alpha'}{N} \right)^2 = \lambda_g + \xi a_g (2 - \varepsilon)(\varepsilon - 1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\beta'}{M} \right)' + \xi (1 - a_g) \varepsilon^{-3} (M - N\varepsilon) \left(\frac{3}{2} - \varepsilon \right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\beta'}{M} \right)^2 = \lambda_f + \xi (1 - a_g) \varepsilon^{-3} (1 - \varepsilon)$$

Bianchi identity

$$\xi \left(\frac{3}{2} - \varepsilon \right) \left(\frac{\beta' e^\beta}{M} - \frac{\alpha' e^\alpha}{N} \right) = 0$$

自己加速膨張解

$$\varepsilon = \frac{3}{2} \quad \left(\frac{\alpha'}{N}\right)^2 = \lambda_g + \xi a_g (2 - \varepsilon)(\varepsilon - 1) \quad \left(\frac{\beta'}{M}\right)^2 = \lambda_f + \xi(1 - a_g)\varepsilon^{-3}(1 - \varepsilon)$$

仮に $\lambda_g = 0$ であったとしても物質があるなしに関わらずダークエネルギーがある $\left(\frac{\alpha'}{N}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}\xi a_g$

これは massive gravity の場合で、bimetric gravity では $\lambda_f > 0$ が必要

この自己加速膨張解は不安定であることが知られている

Tasinato, Koyama, Niz 2012

De Felice, Gumrukcuoglu, Mukohyama 2012

それは線形摂動で新たな自由度に対する運動量項が消えることから分かる

Gumrukcuoglu, Lin, Mukohyama 2012

Normal branch and Cosmic no-hair

Sakakihara, Soda, Takahashi 2012

secondary constraint

$$M = \frac{\beta'}{\alpha'} N \varepsilon \quad \longrightarrow \quad g(\varepsilon) = (\lambda_f + \xi a_g) \varepsilon^3 - 3\xi a_g \varepsilon^2 + [-\lambda_g + 2\xi a_g - \xi(1 - a_g)] \varepsilon + \xi(1 - a_g) = 0$$

非自明な方程式

$$\longrightarrow \quad \varepsilon = \text{const.} \equiv \varepsilon_0$$
$$\longrightarrow \quad \alpha' = \beta'$$

ゲージ条件

$$N = 1 \quad M = \varepsilon_0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad f_{\mu\nu} = \varepsilon_0 g_{\mu\nu} \quad H_0^2 = \lambda_g + \xi a_g (2 - \varepsilon_0) (\varepsilon_0 - 1)$$
$$= \lambda_f \varepsilon_0^2 + \xi (1 - a_g) \frac{1 - \varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon_0}$$

de Sitter background での graviton の方程式はスカラー場と同じ

今の場合 $m < H_0$ インフレーション中のインフラトンのように shear がスローロールするだろうか？

そうだとすると、cosmic no-hair が破れている

Cosmic no-hair (1)

Sakakihara, Soda, Takahashi 2012

計量

$$ds_g^2 = -N^2(t)dt^2 + e^{2\alpha(t)} \left[e^{-4\sigma(t)} dx^2 + e^{2\sigma(t)} (dy^2 + dz^2) \right]$$

$$ds_f^2 = -M^2(t)dt^2 + e^{2\beta(t)} \left[e^{-4\lambda(t)} dx^2 + e^{2\lambda(t)} (dy^2 + dz^2) \right]$$

線形近似

$$\sigma'' + 3H_0 \sigma' - \xi a_g \varepsilon_0 (3 - 2\varepsilon_0) q = 0 \quad q = \lambda - \sigma$$

$$\lambda'' + 3H_0 \lambda' + \xi (1 - a_g) \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} (3 - 2\varepsilon_0) q = 0$$

$$q'' + 3H_0 q' + m_{\text{eff}}^2 q = 0$$

$$m_{\text{eff}}^2 = \xi \left[a_g \varepsilon_0 + (1 - a_g) \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \right] (3 - 2\varepsilon_0)$$

$$\xi = \frac{m^2}{M_e^2}$$

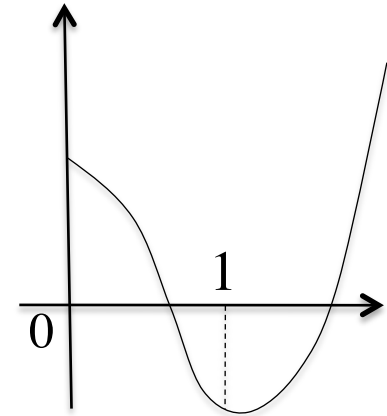
$$\lambda_f = 0$$

$$\frac{\sigma'}{a_g} + \varepsilon_0^2 \frac{\lambda'}{1 - a_g} \propto e^{-3H_0 t}$$

$$g(\varepsilon) = \xi a_g \varepsilon^3 - 3\xi a_g \varepsilon^2 + \left[-\lambda_g + 2\xi a_g - \xi (1 - a_g) \right] \varepsilon + \xi (1 - a_g) = 0$$

$$g(0) = \xi (1 - a_g) > 0, \quad g(1) = -\lambda_g < 0, \quad g(\infty) = \infty$$

$$H_0^2 = \xi (1 - a_g) \frac{1 - \varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon_0} \longrightarrow 0 < \varepsilon_0 < 1 \longrightarrow m_{\text{eff}}^2 > 3H_0^2$$



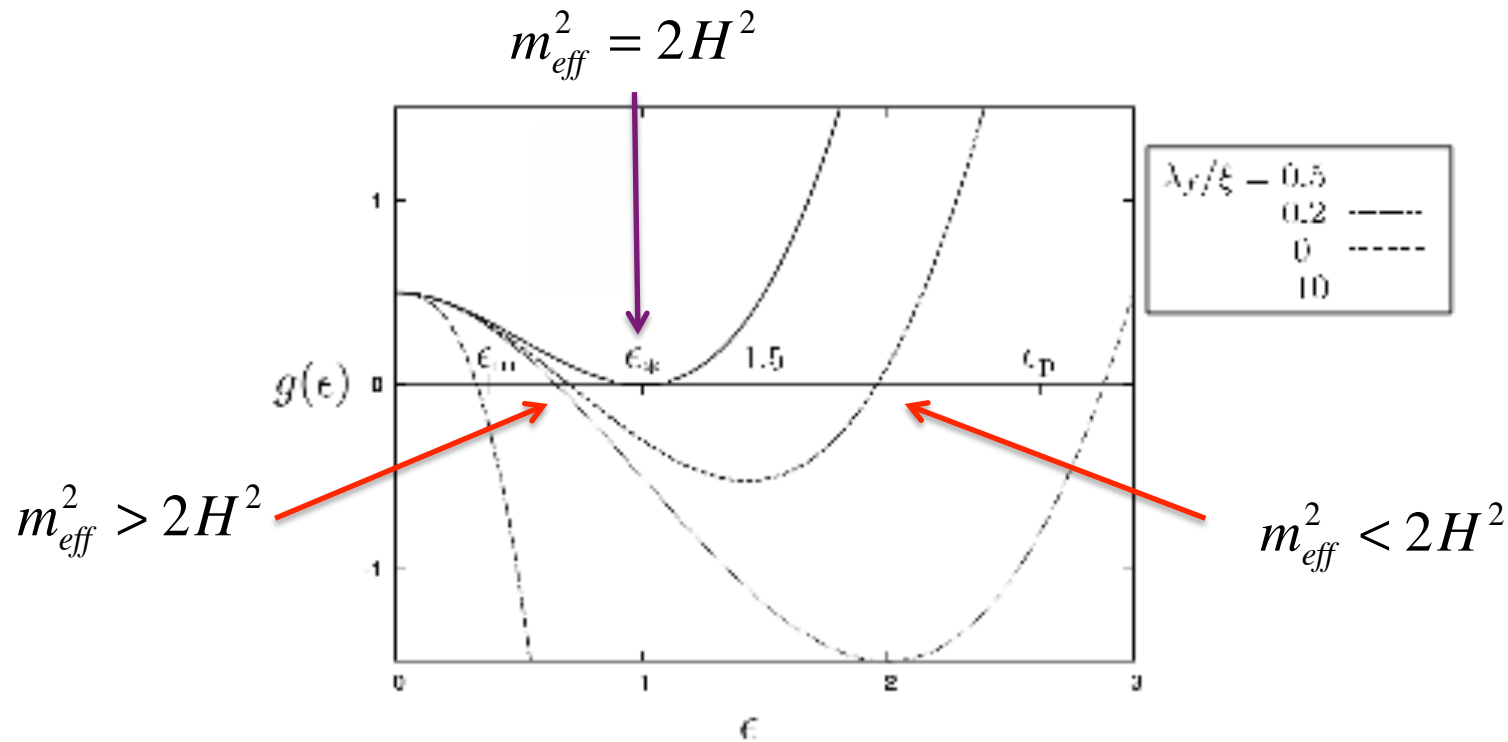
Cosmic no-hair (2)

Sakakihara, Soda, Takahashi 2012

$$\lambda_f \neq 0$$

$$m_{eff}^2 = \xi \left[a_g \epsilon_0 + (1 - a_g) \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \right] (3 - 2\epsilon_0)$$

$$\xi = \frac{m^2}{M_e^2}$$



Higuchi bound を満たす解が常に存在して、そのとき Cosmic no-hair が成立している

ブラックホール?

重力崩壊の最終状態では $g_{\mu\nu} \propto f_{\mu\nu}$ のようになるべきだろう

これは $g^{\mu\nu} f_{\mu\nu}$ という不変量があることと、計量が対角化されていると仮定した場合には
ブラックホールの地平線上で不変量が正則であるという要請から必然的である

Deffayet & Jacobson 2012

Massive gravity の場合は片方の計量が固定されているので
ブラックホール解の存在は定かではない

Bimetric gravity では可能だが、崩壊の途中では時空構造はどうなっているのか?

まとめ

実験的な制限

Einstein 理論との整合性は？

UV completion?

spin-2 meson

Spin-2 のメソンは確かに存在する。。。

Cosmic no-hair in bimetric gravity

Sakahara, Soda, Takahashi 2012

dark energy

Self-accelerating solution はあるのか？

Inflation との整合的にできそう。。。

inflation in bimetric gravity

Sakahara, Soda, Takahashi 2012

展望

Vainshtein mechanismの深い理解

連星系からの重力波放射

インフレーション中の原始重力波へのmixingの影響

Helicity 1,0 のモードのCMB揺らぎへの影響

高次元理論、特にストリングとの関係

Multimetric gravity

AdS/CFT の拡張

Nomura & Soda 2012