

Other Examples : higher dimensions

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 5\text{-D spacetime} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Coordinates} \\ \text{Metric} \end{array} \right. & \begin{array}{l} X^A = (x^\alpha, z) \\ \gamma_{AB} \end{array} \end{array}$$

Compactity z : $\gamma_{AB}(x^\alpha, z) = \gamma_{AB}(x^\alpha, z+L)$

Fourier Transform

$$\gamma_{AB}(X) = \sum_n \gamma_{AB}^{(n)}(x^\mu) e^{\frac{in z}{L}}$$

↑
masses : $m = \frac{n}{L}$

See Clifton et al, Phys Rept, 513, 1 (2012)

Other Examples : higher dimensions

Metric : $\gamma_{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{uv} & \gamma_{uz} \\ \gamma_{zv} & \gamma_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$ $\alpha = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$
 $\beta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Parametrize as : $\gamma_{uv} = e^{\frac{\phi}{\sqrt{3}}} g_{uv} + e^{-\sqrt{3}\phi} A_u A_v$
 $\gamma_{uz} = e^{-\sqrt{3}\phi} A_u$ $\gamma_{zz} = e^{-\sqrt{3}\phi}$

Then $\xrightarrow{\text{5D E.A.}}$

$$S = \frac{1}{16\pi G_S} \int d^5x \mathcal{R}_S = \frac{1}{16\pi G_S} \int dz \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[\mathcal{R} - \frac{1}{2} (\partial\phi)^2 - \frac{1}{4} e^{-\sqrt{3}\phi} F^2 \right]$$

But $\int dz \sim 2$ so

$$\frac{1}{16\pi G_S} \equiv \frac{1}{16\pi G_N}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{1}{r} & \text{large } r \\ \frac{1}{r^2} & \text{small } r \end{array} \right.$$

Newtonian Potential

Other Examples : higher dimensions

90s The rise of the 'Braues'

Action:

$$S = \frac{M_5^2}{2} \int_{\mathcal{M}} d^4x \sqrt{-g} (R_5 - 2\Lambda) - \underbrace{\sigma}_{\text{tension}} \int_{\mathcal{M}} d^4x \sqrt{-g}$$

$\mathcal{M} \leftarrow \text{Brane}$

Derive a length scale: $l \sim \frac{M_s^3}{G}$

The metric was the form

$$ds^2 = e^{-2|z|^2} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + dz^2$$

Brave at $z=0$, z moves away from 0 $\rightarrow$ volume reduces

As a result $\rightarrow \infty$ extra dimensions!

Other Examples : higher dimensions

Dirac - Gabadadze - Porrati (DGP)

↑
add geometry to the Brane

Extrinsic
↓ curv.

$$S = \frac{M_5^2}{2} \int_M d^4x \sqrt{-g} (R_5 - 2\Lambda) + \int_{\partial M} d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{M_4^2}{2} \underbrace{R_4}_{\text{4D Ricci}} - 2M_5^2 K - \sigma \right)$$

New length scale : $\frac{1}{\Gamma_c} \sim \frac{M_5^3}{M_4^2}$

Deviations on large scales:

Newtonian Potential $\Phi(r) \sim \begin{cases} \frac{1}{r^2} & (5-D) \quad r > \Gamma_c \\ \frac{1}{r} & (4-D) \quad r < \Gamma_c \end{cases}$

Other Examples : $f(R)$

Quantum correction : $S \propto \int d^4x \left[\frac{M_{Pl}^2}{2} R + a_1 R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu} + a_2 R^2 \right. \\ \left. + a_3 R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} R^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} + \dots \right]$

Correction kick in at

$$R \sim M_{Pl}^2$$

Notable Example : Starobinsky Inflation

$$S = \frac{M_{Pl}^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{g} \left[R - \frac{1}{6M^2} R^2 \right]$$

Becomes important at early times.

Other Examples : $f(R)$

Late times?

Toy model : $S \sim \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[R - \frac{M^{2n+2}}{R^n} \right]$

Note: What is the vacuum state? $R \rightarrow 0$ late times!

(Not Minkowski, $R=0$)

(Carroll et al astro-ph/0306438)

Generalise

$$S \sim \frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} f(R)$$

Higher derivative theories! $R^2 \sim (\partial^2 g)^2$

Other Examples : $f(R)$

Not unstable. Can map onto Scalar Tensor.

$$f_R = \partial_R f$$

E.o.m

$$f_R R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} f g_{\mu\nu} - \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu f_R + g_{\mu\nu} \square f_R = \frac{1}{M_{Pl}^2} T_{\mu\nu}$$

Conformal transformation.

Define $\phi = \sqrt{\frac{3}{\kappa}} \ln f_R$ and $\bar{g}_{\mu\nu} = f_R g_{\mu\nu}$

E.o.m.

$$\bar{R}_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{g}_{\mu\nu} \bar{R} = \frac{\kappa}{2} \left[\partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi - \frac{1}{2} \bar{g}_{\mu\nu} \bar{g}^{\rho\sigma} \nabla_\rho \phi \nabla_\sigma \phi - \bar{g}_{\mu\nu} V \right] + \frac{\kappa}{2} \bar{T}_{\mu\nu}$$

where $V = V(\phi) = \frac{R f_R - f}{\kappa f_R^2}$ so Scalar tensor again!

Other Examples

- Einstein-Aether, Vector-Tensor
- Massive gravity, Bigravity, Non-local
- Non-local gravity

Generally can be mapped onto
Scalar tensor gravity.

Summary

- Violating Lovelock's theorem can explore extensions to GR
- Scalar Tensor most studied / popular (general?)
- $f(R)$ popular and can be mapped onto ST
- Other candidates

Main point

