

Title: Accelerated Universe and Gravity at Smallest and Largest

Date: Oct 25, 2006 02:00 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/06100021>

Abstract: We discuss motivations, observational constraints and consequences of modifying the fundamental laws of gravity at large distances. Such modifications of gravity can be the reason for the observed late-time acceleration of the Universe, and can be differentiated from conventional dark energy via precision cosmology. The inevitable additional polarizations of graviton lead to observably large perihelion precession of the Lunar and Martian orbits. These theories also have potentially observable consequences at LHC .



# LARGE DISTANCE MODIFICATION OF GRAVITY

Gia Dvali

New York University

## Modified gravity versus dark energy

Dvali, Gabadadze, Porrati;

Dvali, Gabadadze;

Deffayet, Dvali, Gabadadze;

Dvali, Gruzinov and Zaldarriaga;

Dvali, Turner;

## Modified Gravity and Cosmological Constant

Dvali, Gabadadze, Shifman;

Adams, McGreevy, Silverstein;

Arkani-Hamed, Dimopoulos, Dvali, Gabadadze

Universe's acceleration:

Hubble parameter:  $H \equiv \left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right) \rightarrow \text{const}$

Friedmann equation (flat universe)

$$H^2 + \dots = \frac{8\pi}{3} G_N \rho_{\text{Matter}} + \dots$$

Dark energy or Modified Gravity?

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# Discontinuity

Crossover distance  $r_c \sim 10^{28}\text{cm}$

$\lim_{r_c \rightarrow \infty}$  New Gravity  $\neq$  Einstein

New gravity is no longer  
mediated by a massless  
spin-2 graviton!

$$h_{\mu\nu}^{\text{New}} = h_{\mu\nu}^{\text{Einstein}} + ?$$

**Why: modified gravity → universes acceleration?**

Universe's acceleration at a constant rate implies:

CONSTANT CURVATURE = GRAVITON "CONDENSATE"



$$R = 12 H^2 = \text{constant}$$

Because of acceleration our Universe is filled with a minuscule nearly-constant **graviton condensate**  $\sim 10^{-29}\text{g/cm}^3$

**BUT, MASSLESS BOSONS DO NOT CONDENSE  
WITHOUT A SOURCE**

**This is why in Einstein's gravity the Universe's  
acceleration requires a dark energy source!**

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acceleration requires a dark energy source!**

But, in modified gravity gravitons are no longer massless, and can condense without any dark energy source!

Resulting into the self-accelerated Universe

Friedmann equation for flat and empty universe:

$$H^2 = 0$$



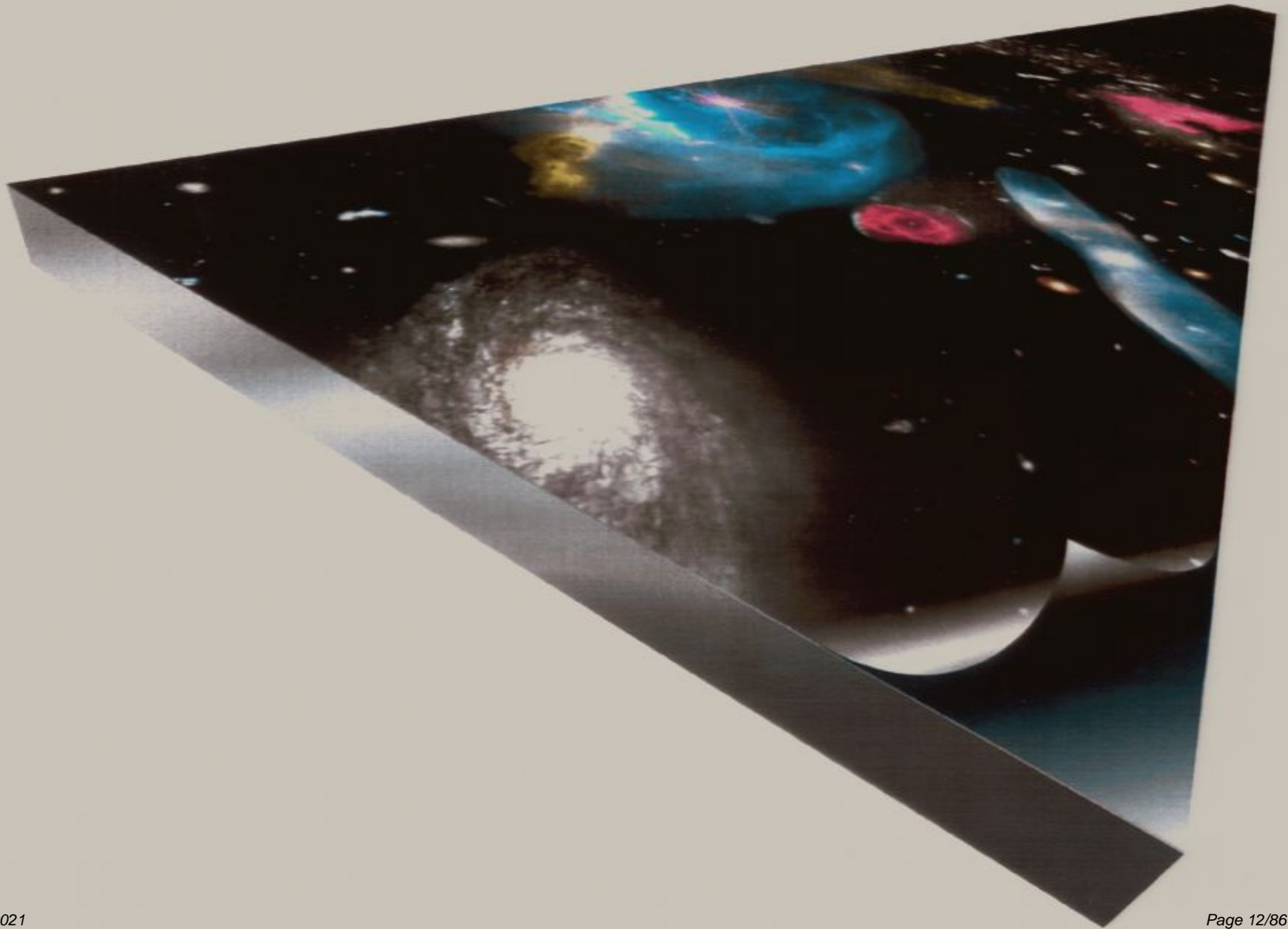
No expansion

Modified Friedmann equation for flat and empty Universe:

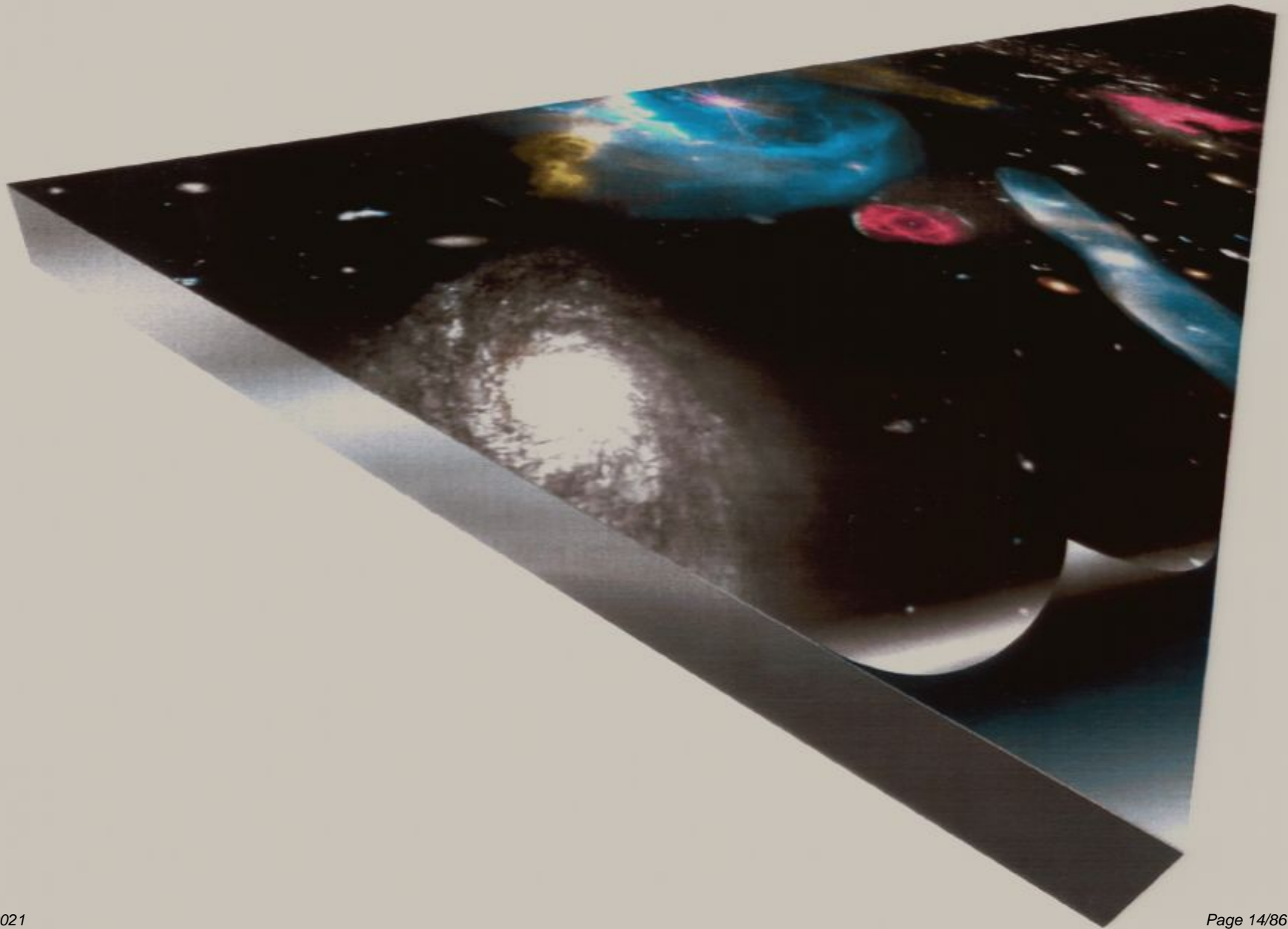
$$H^2 - H/r_c = 0$$



Acceleration at a constant rate:  $H=1/r_c$

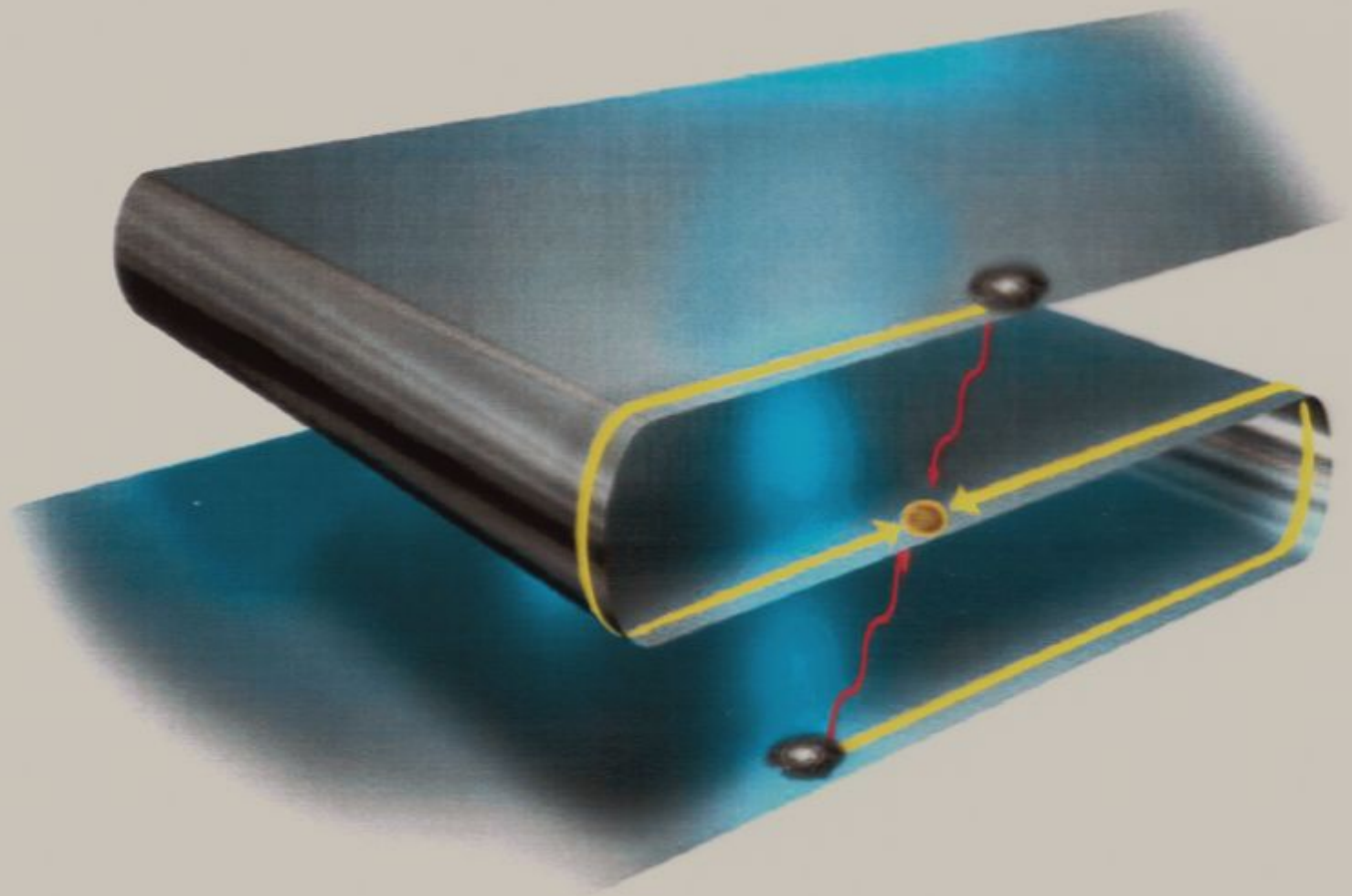








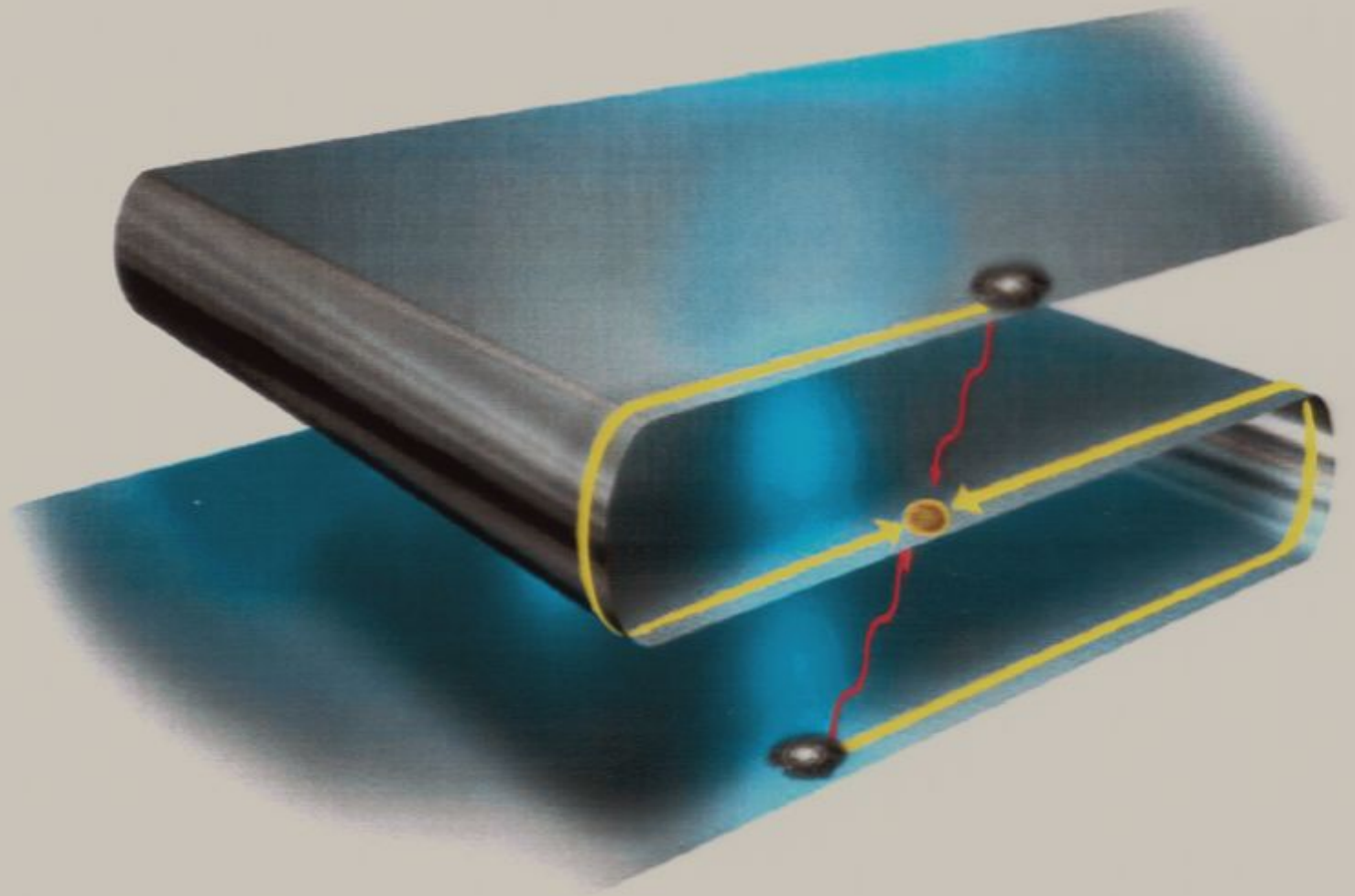
# Gravitational shortcut



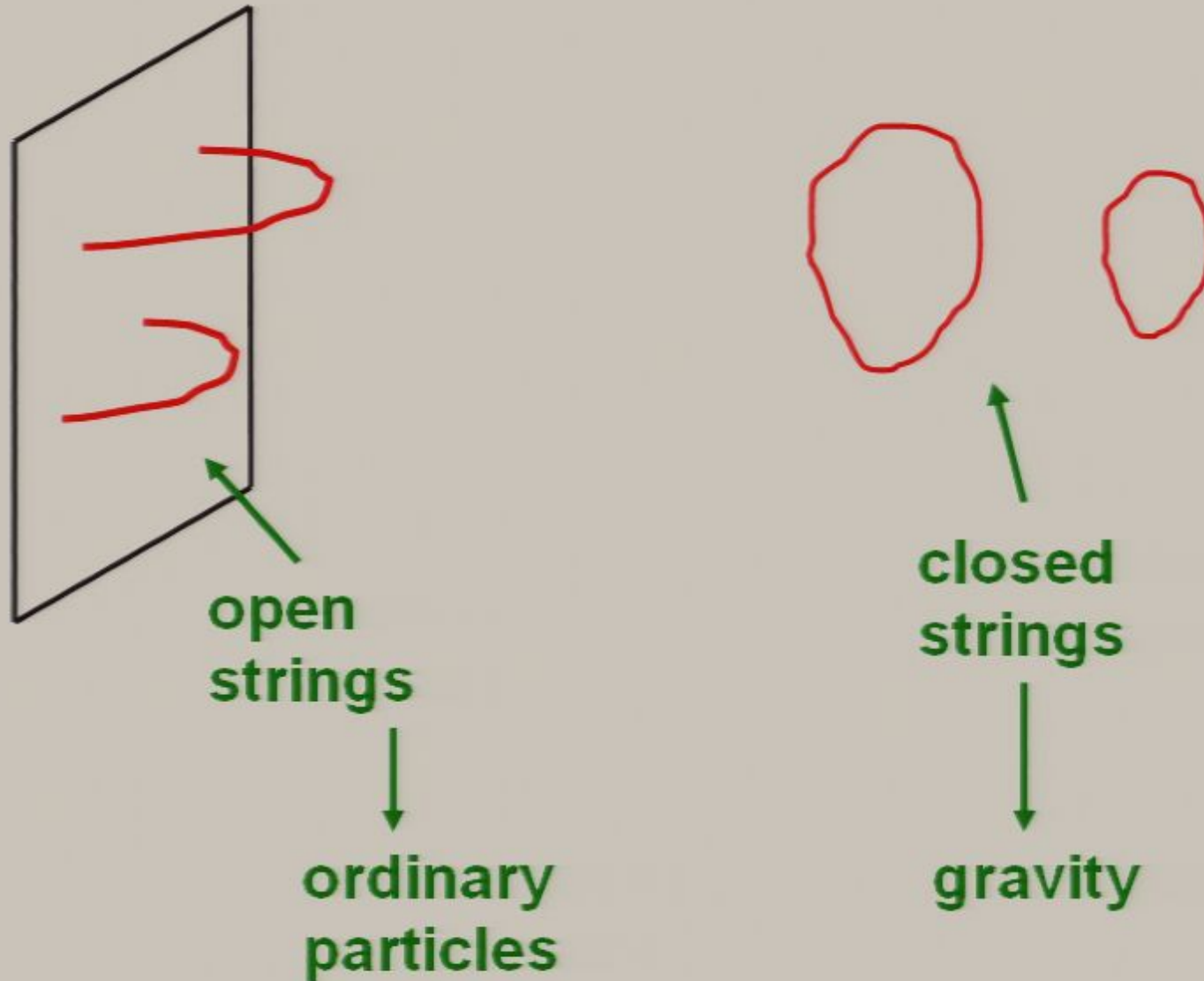


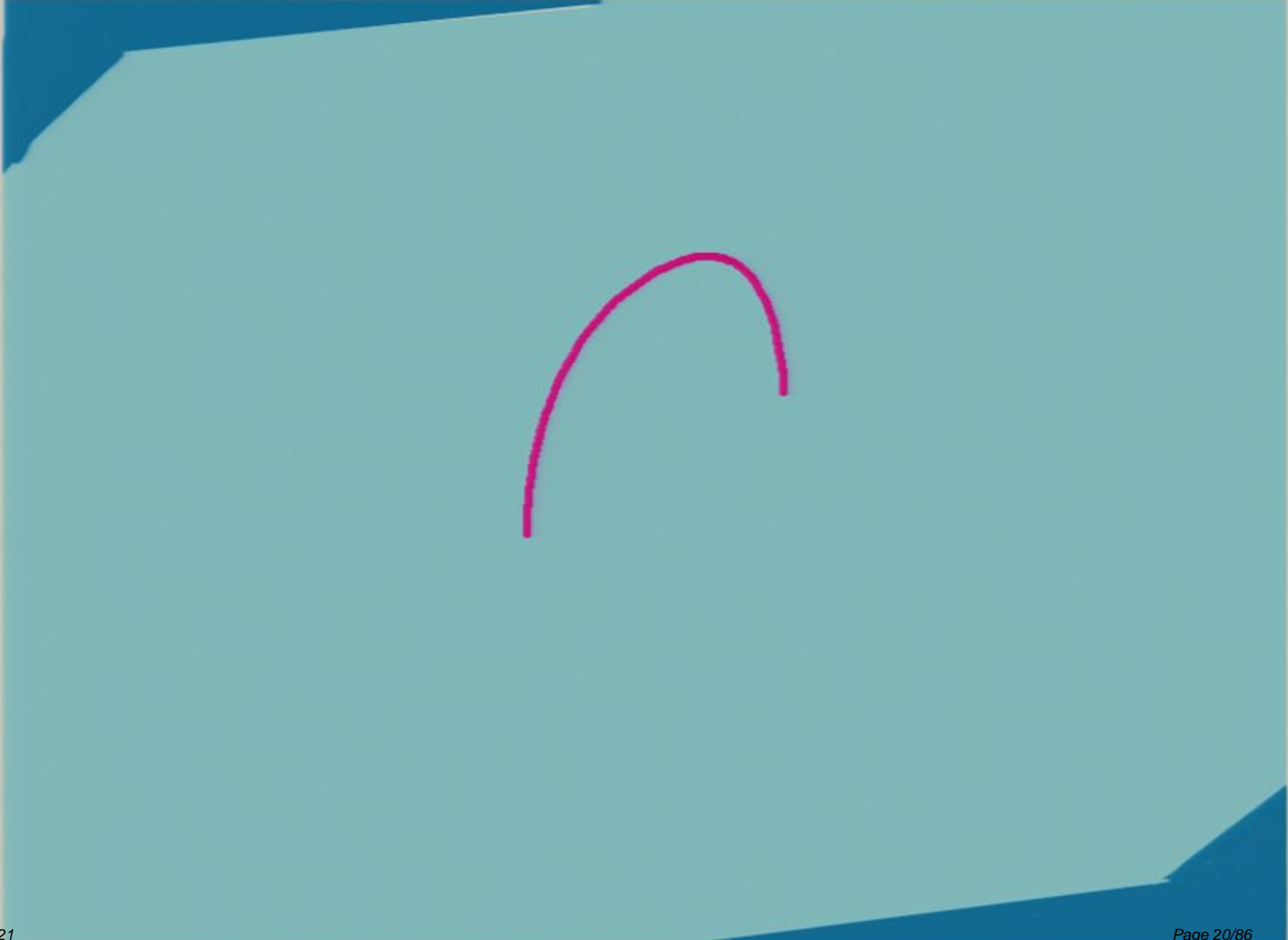


# Gravitational shortcut

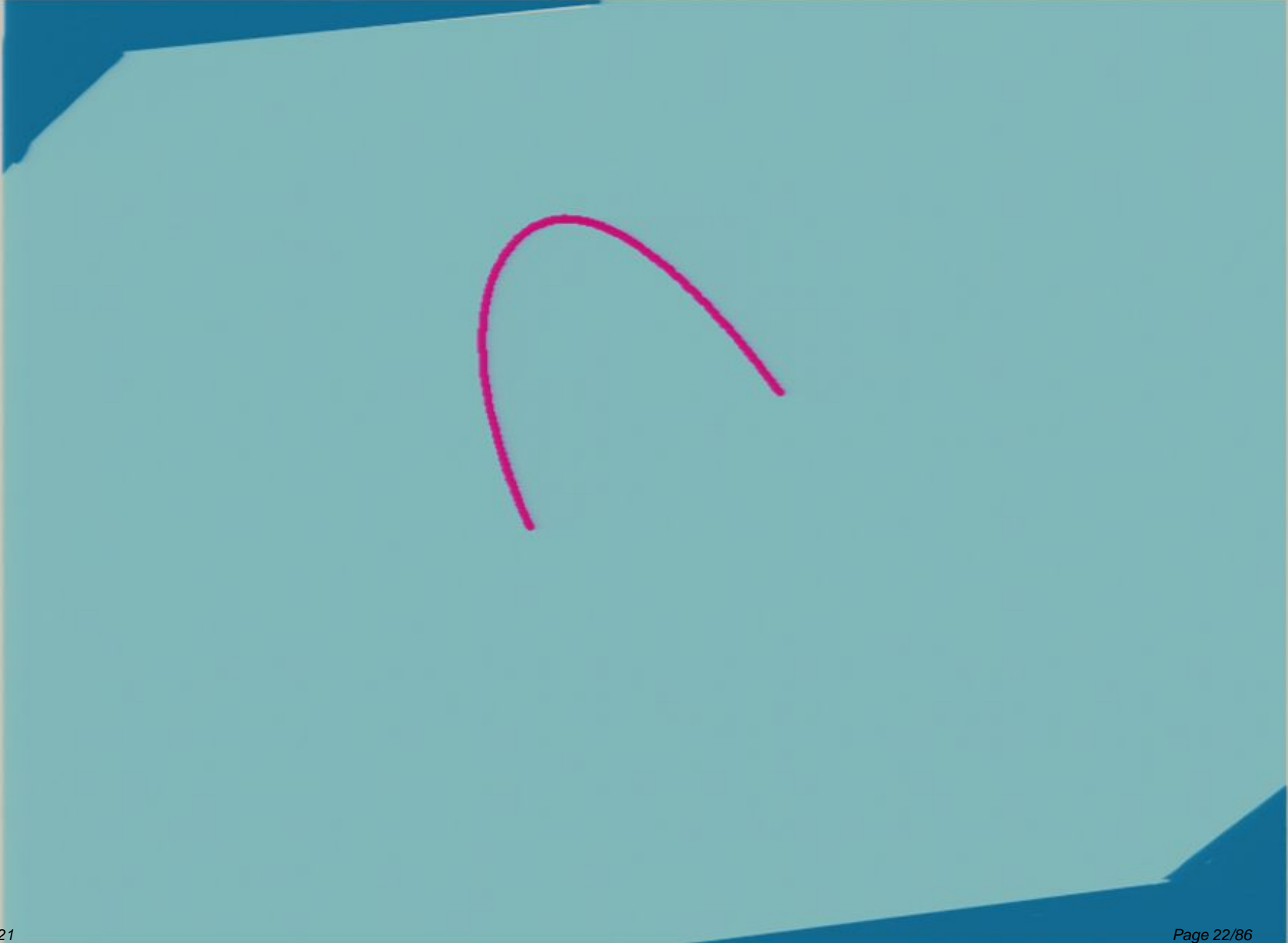


# STRING THEORY PICTURE

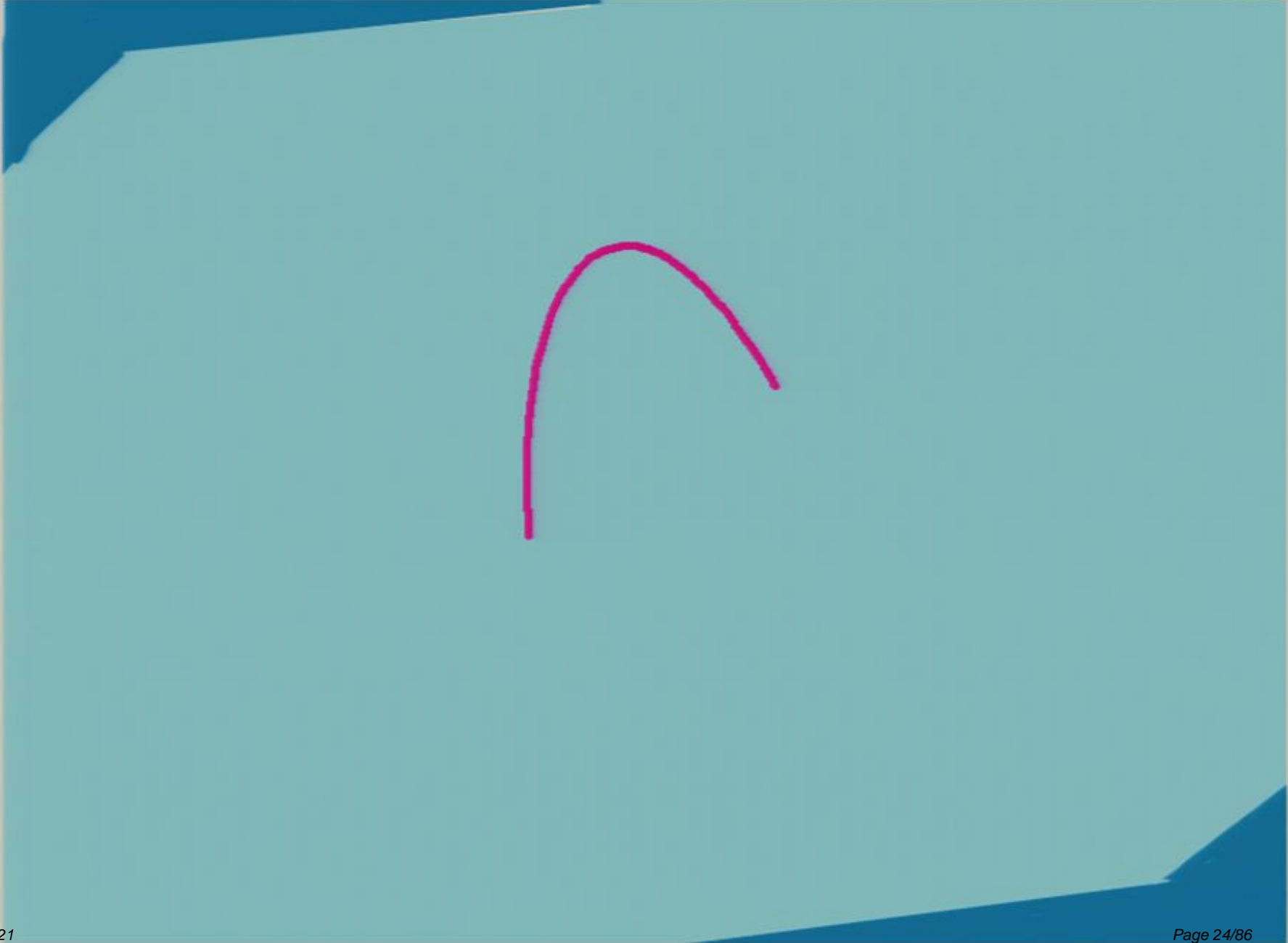




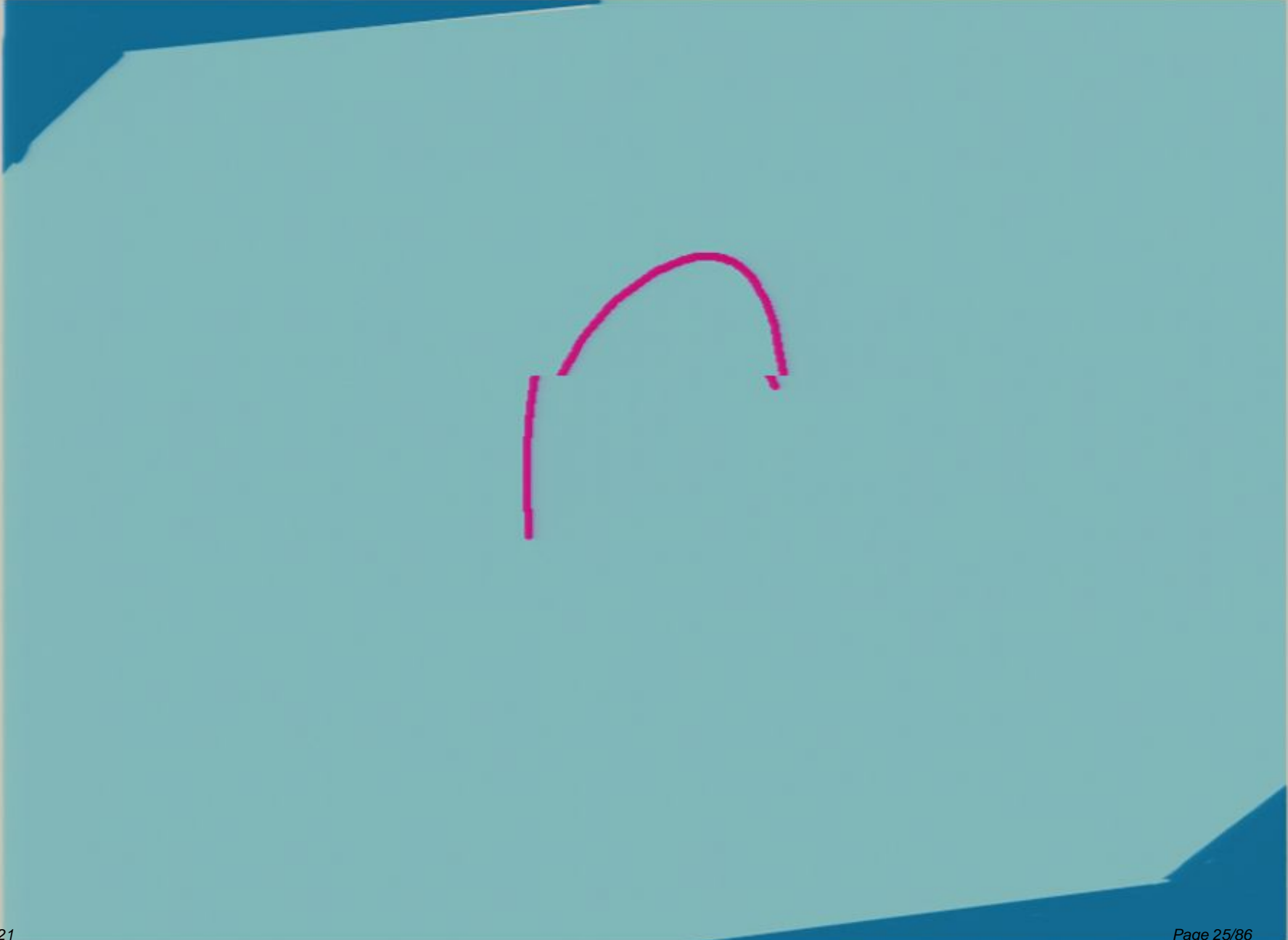


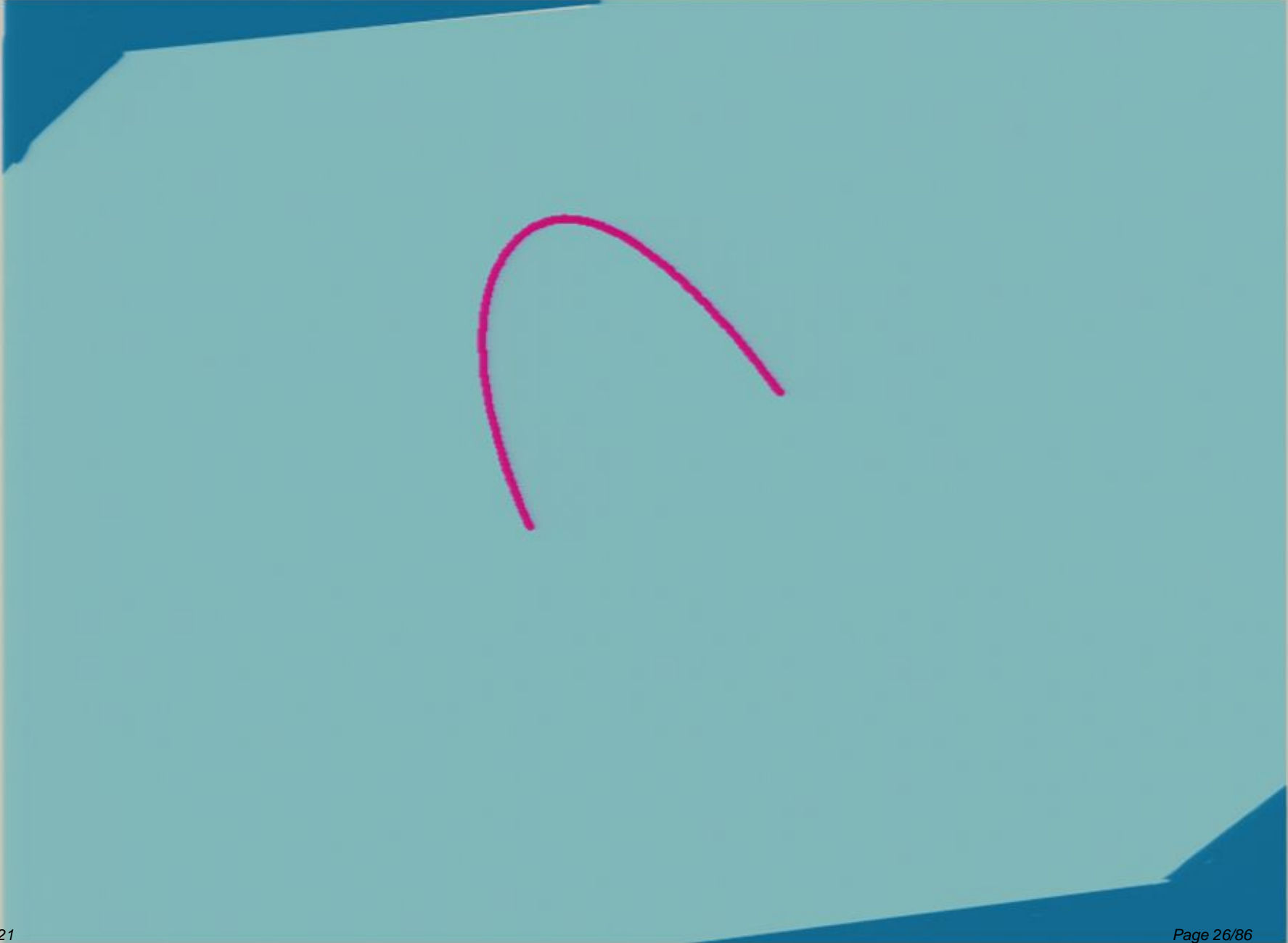


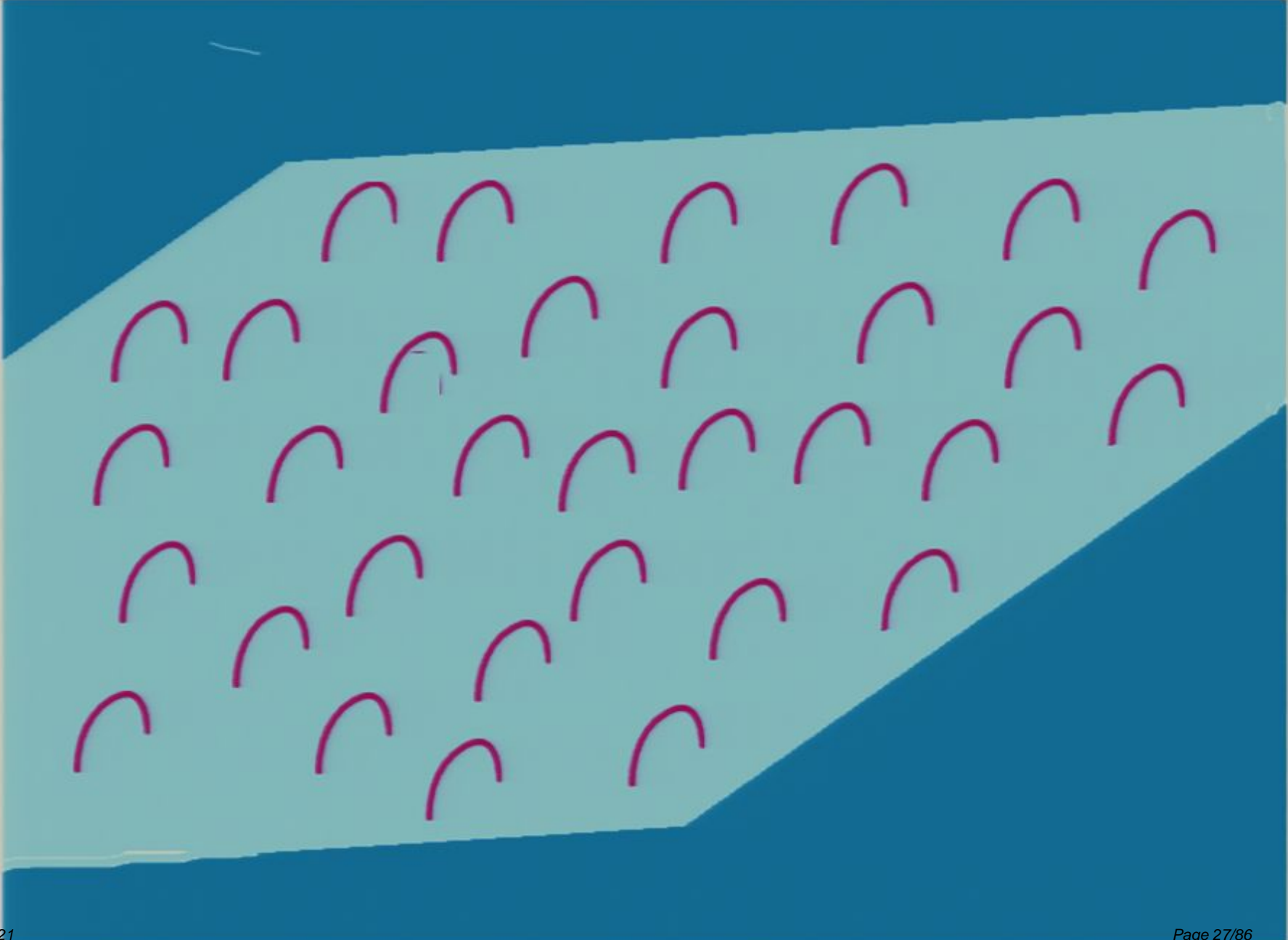


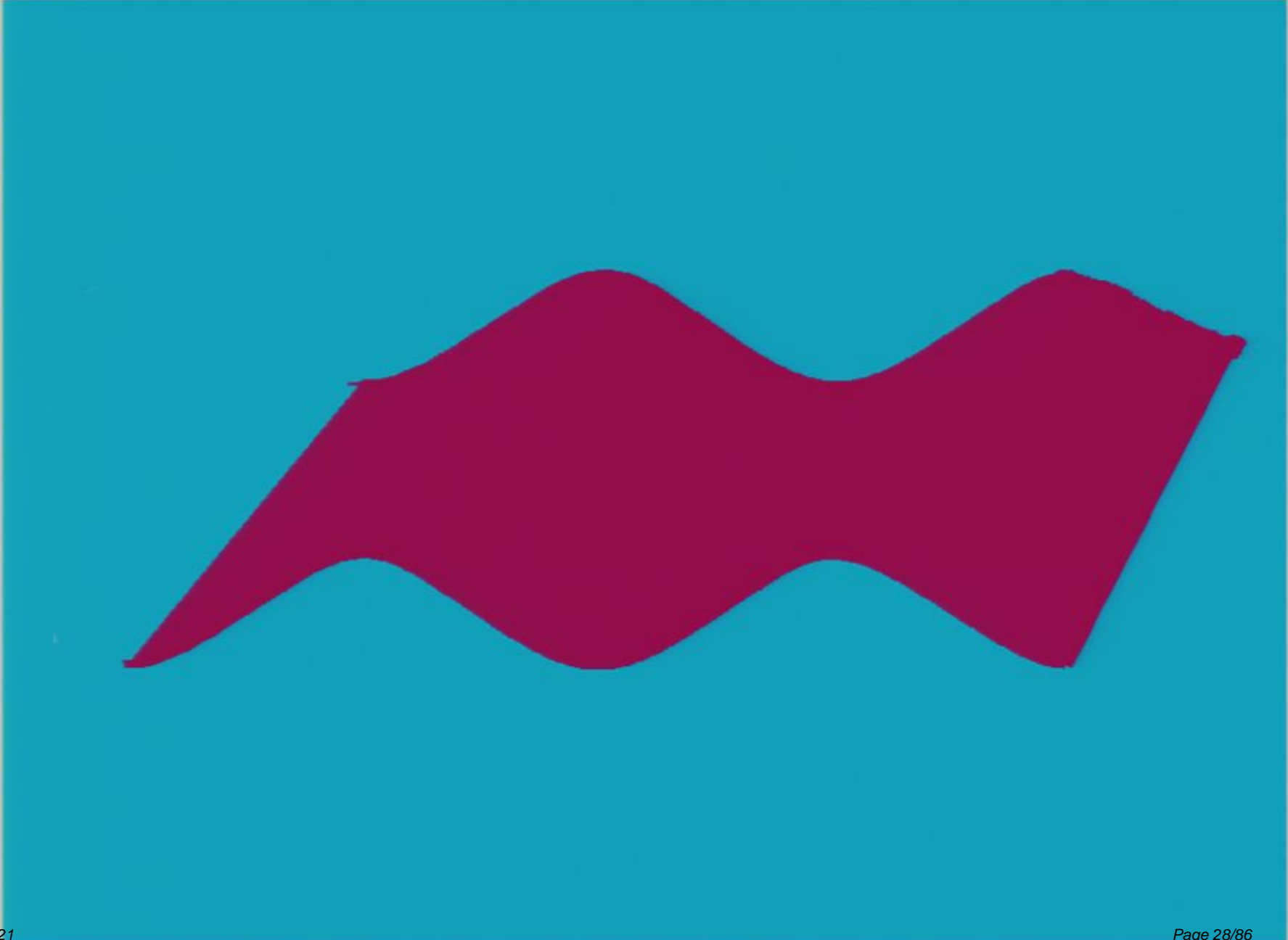




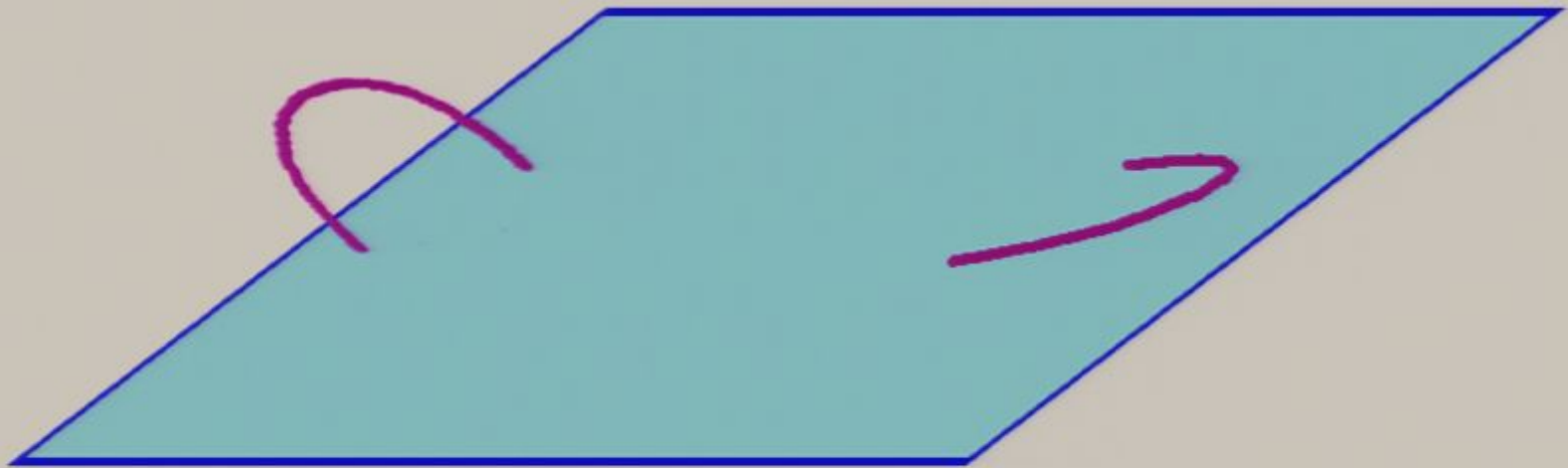


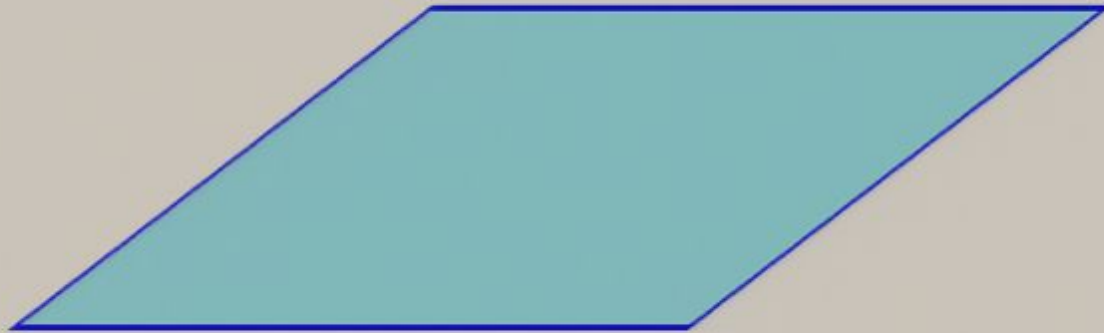










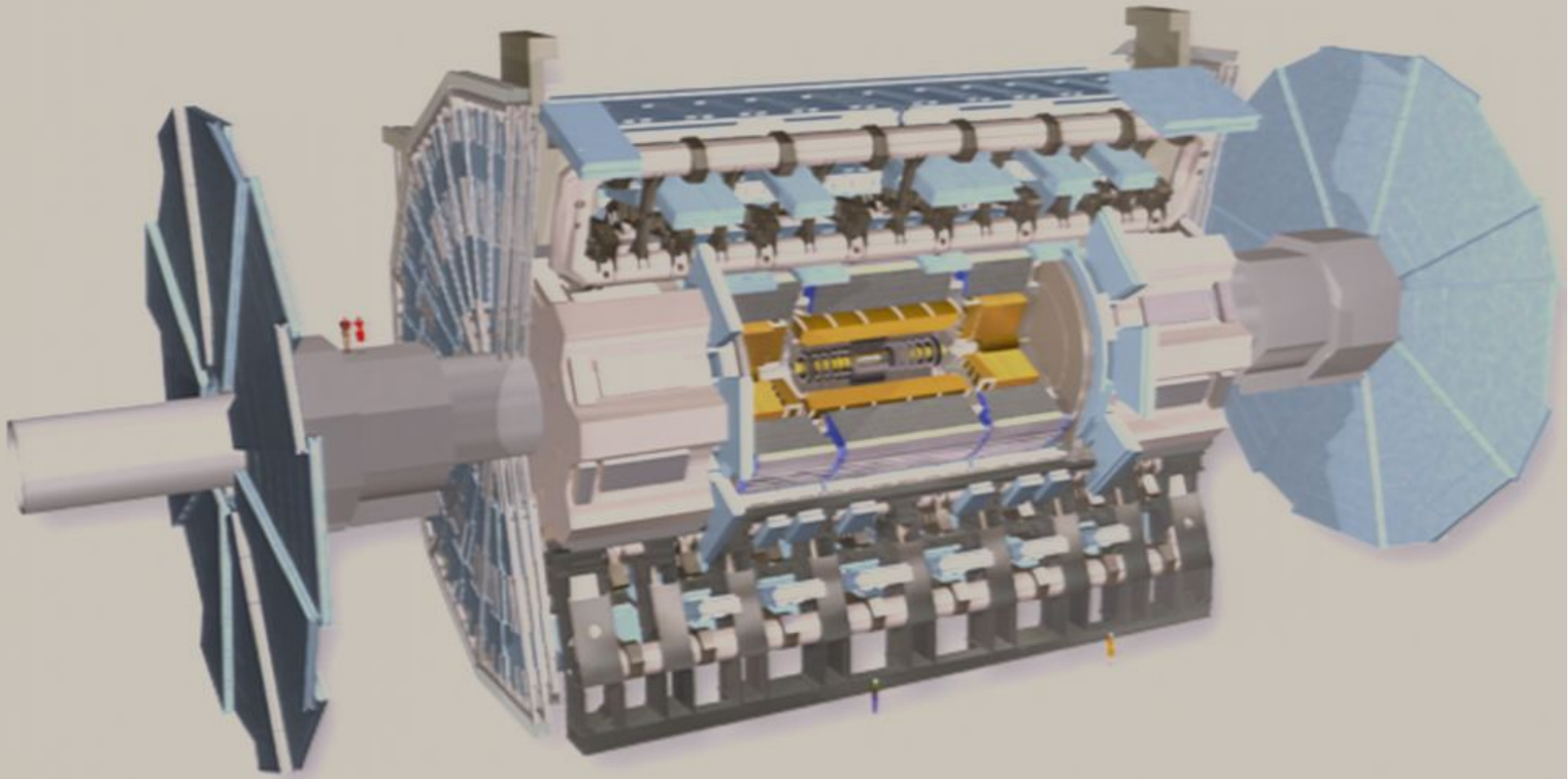


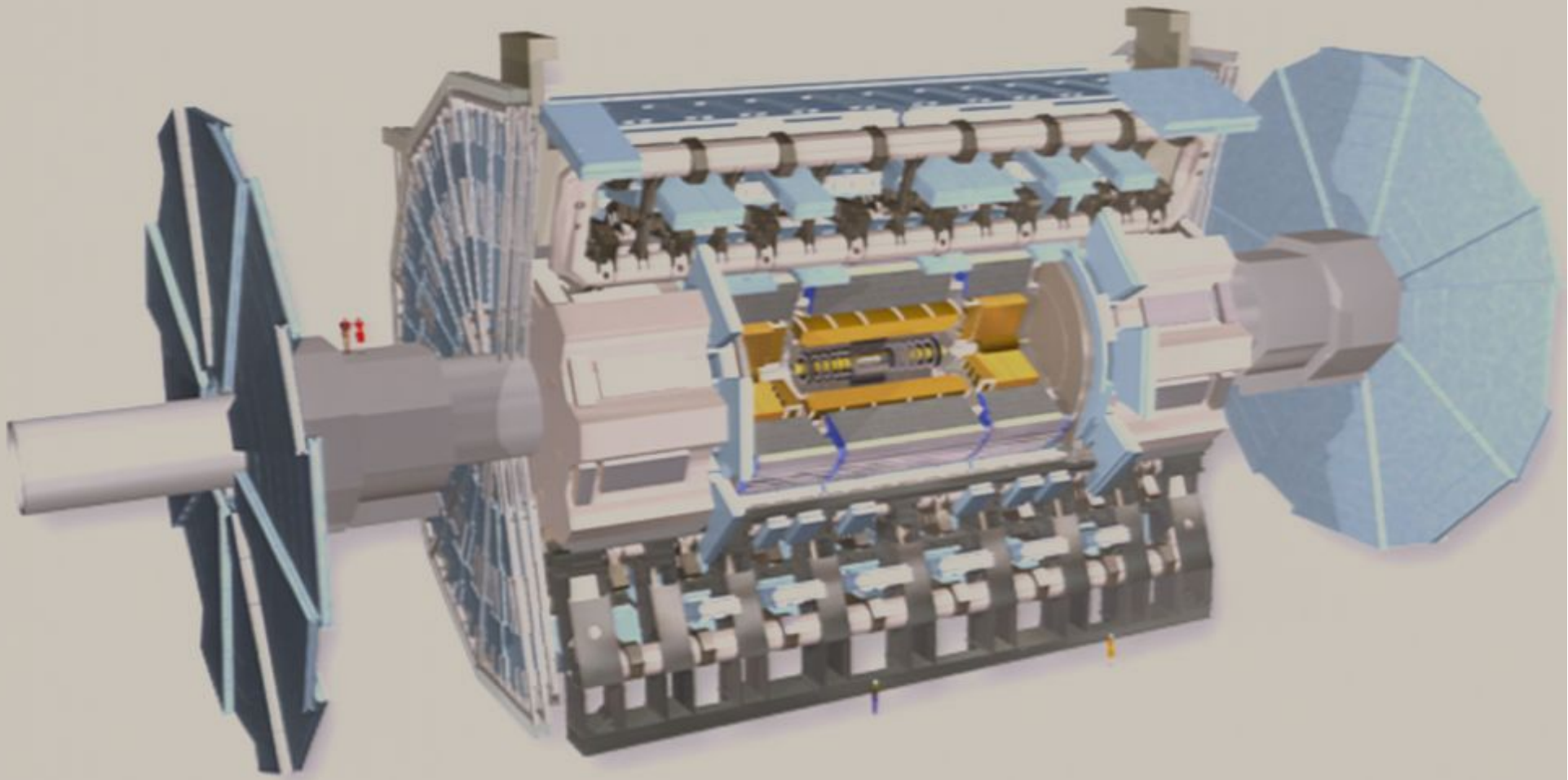
# LHC at CERN

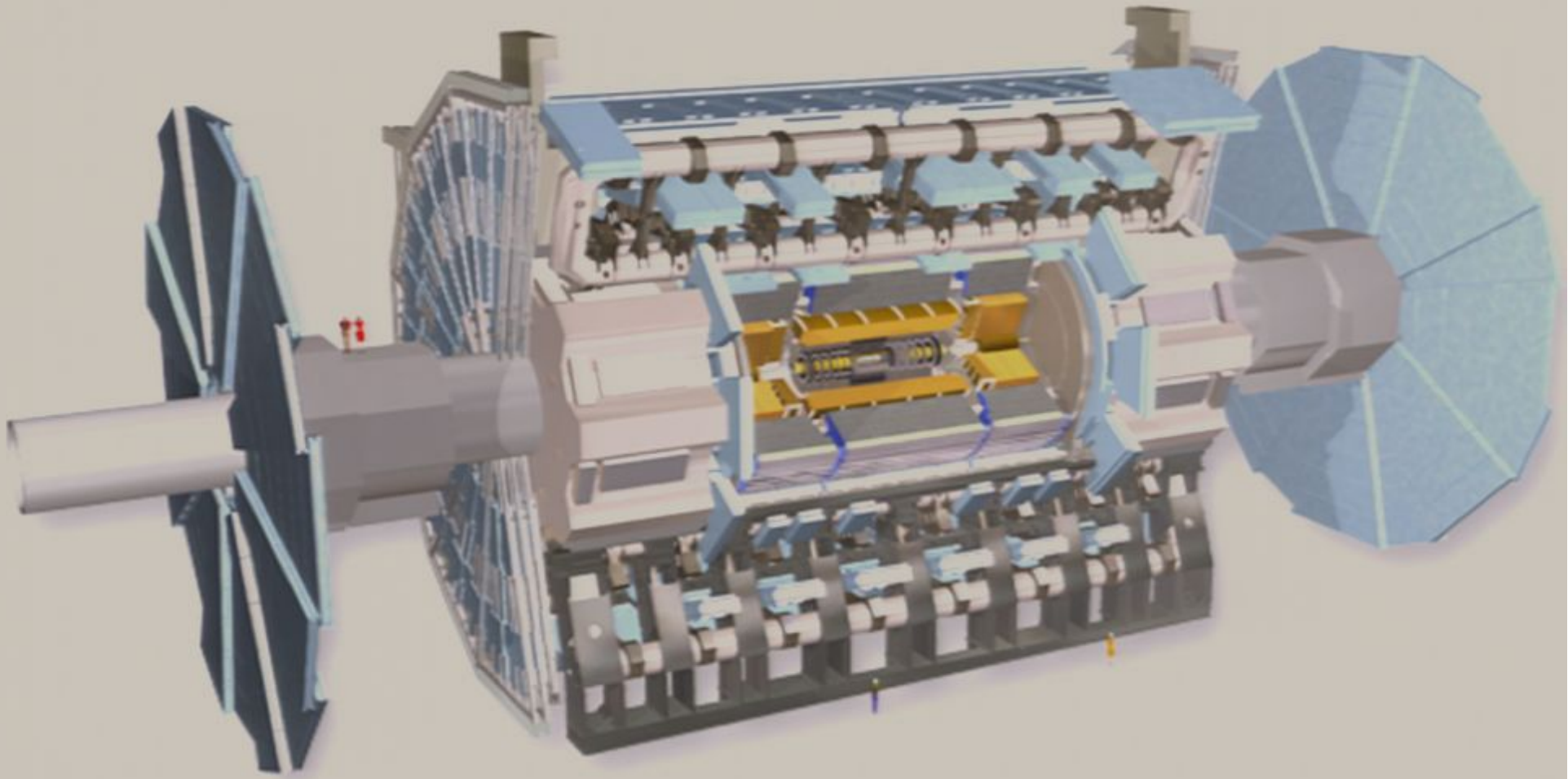


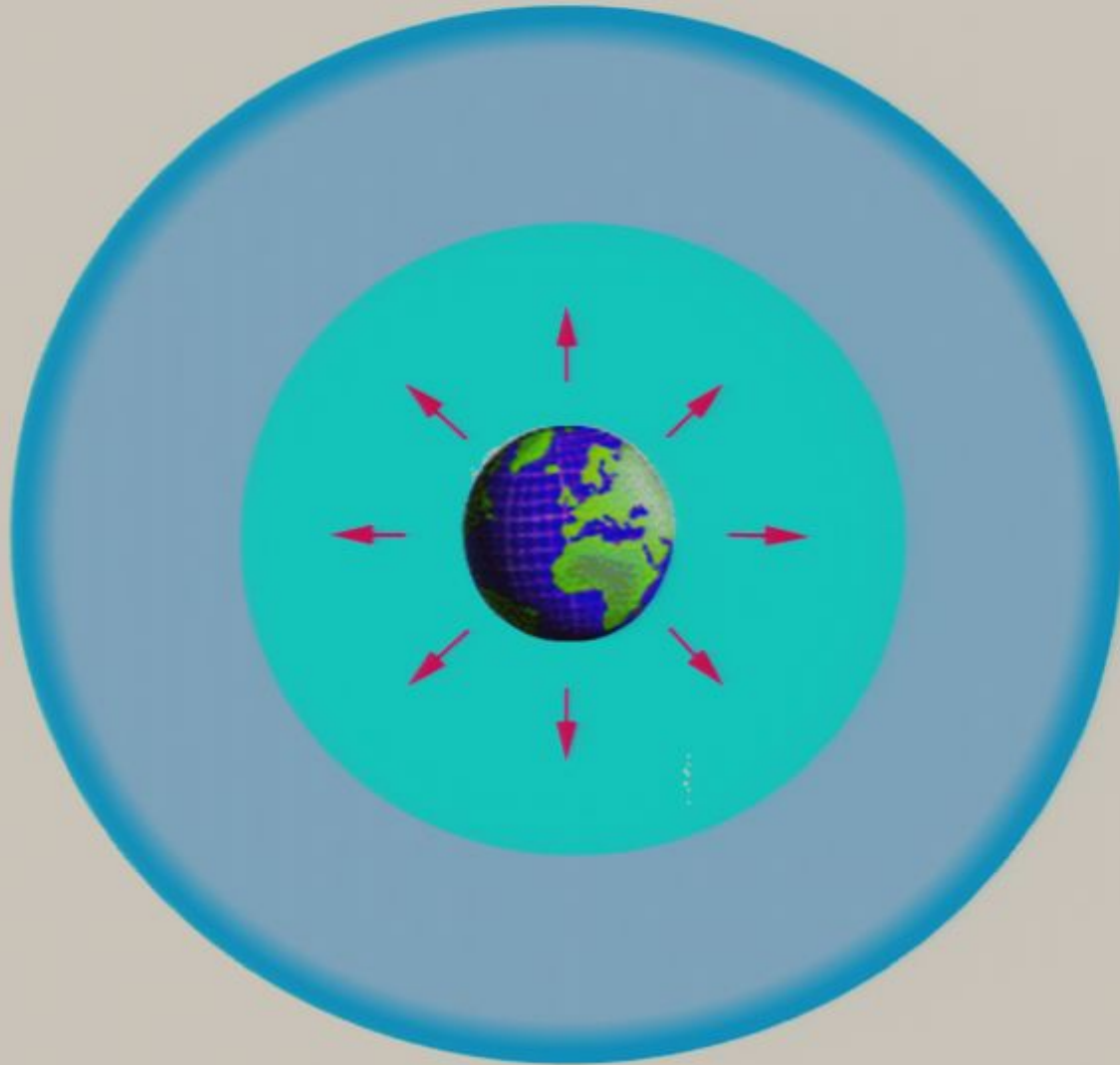


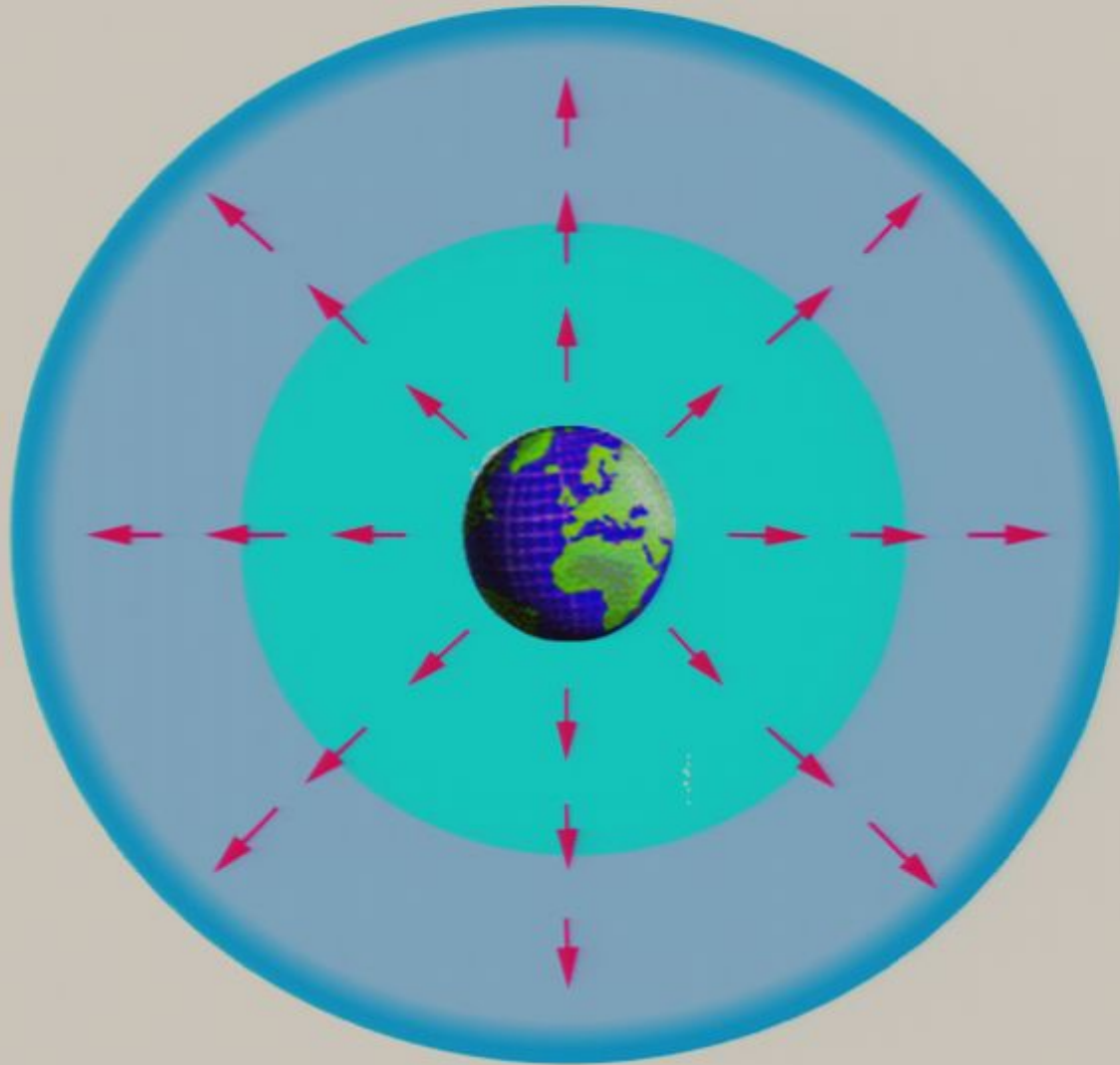


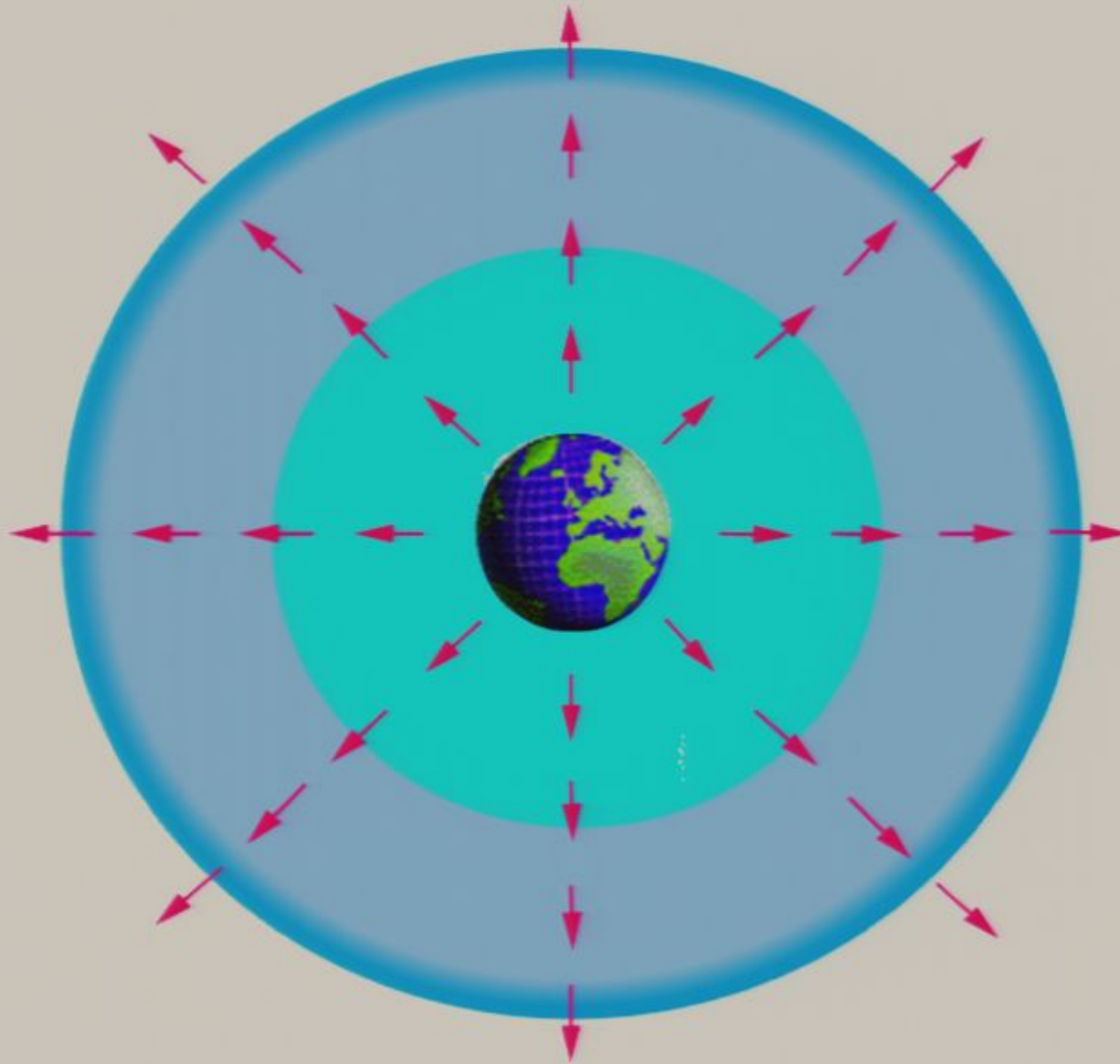


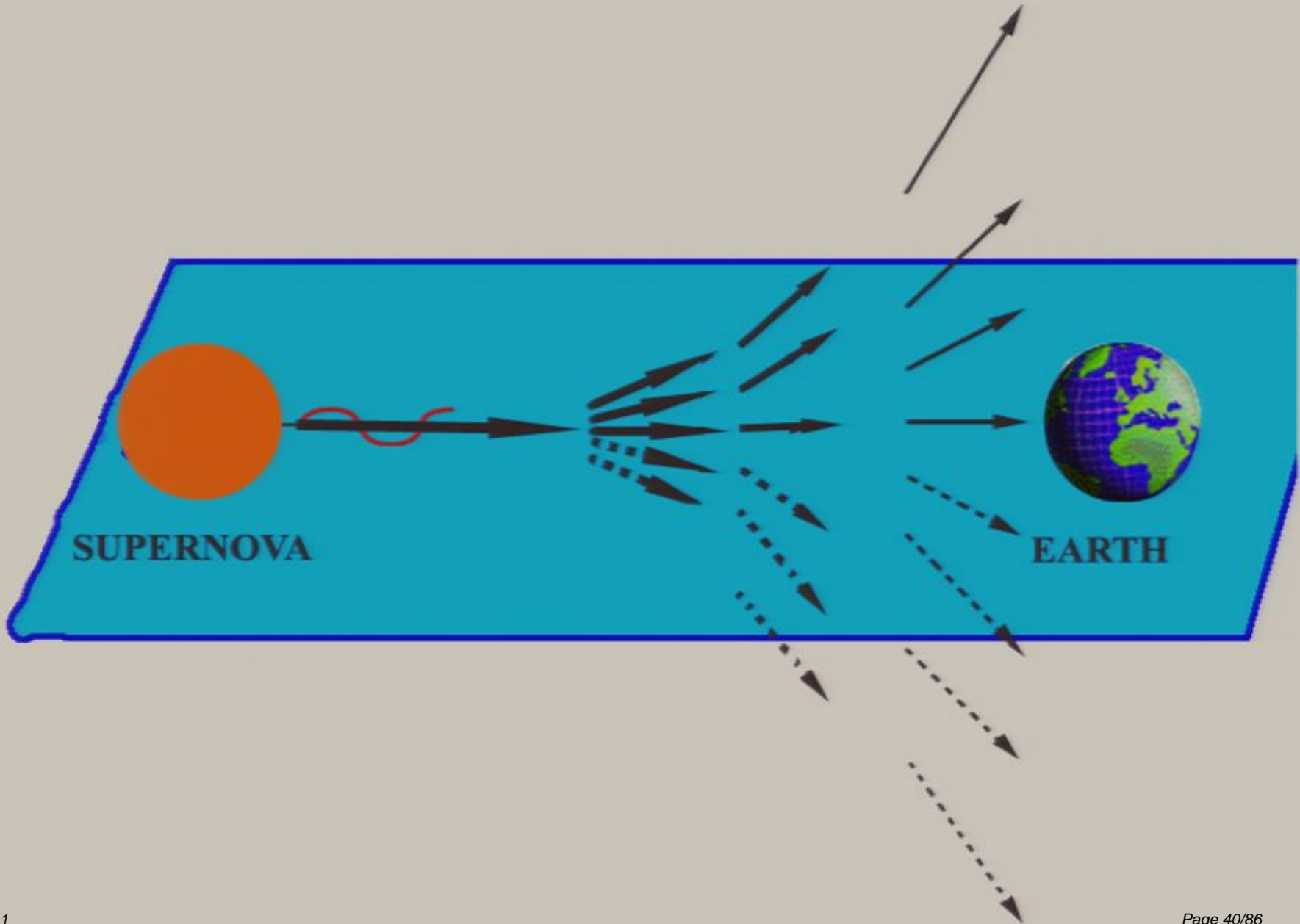




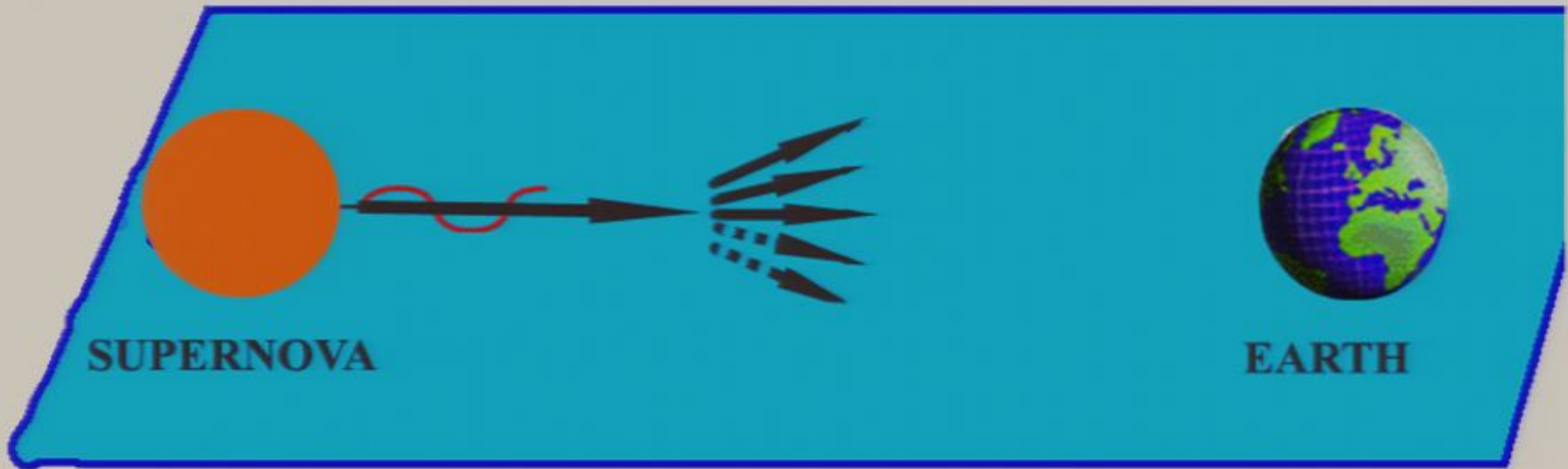


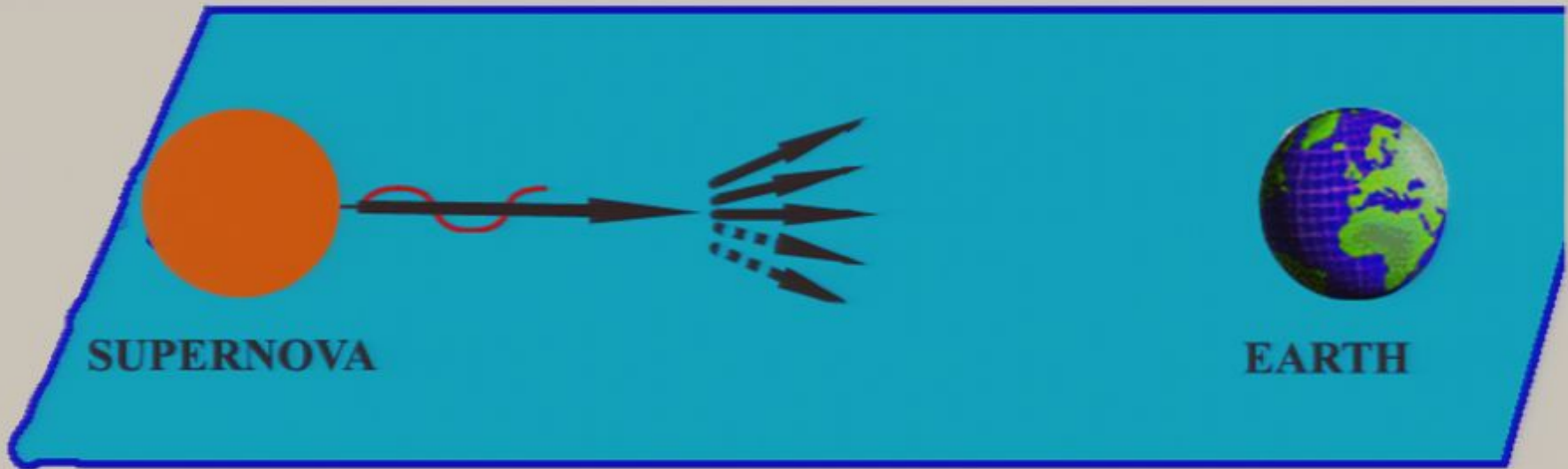


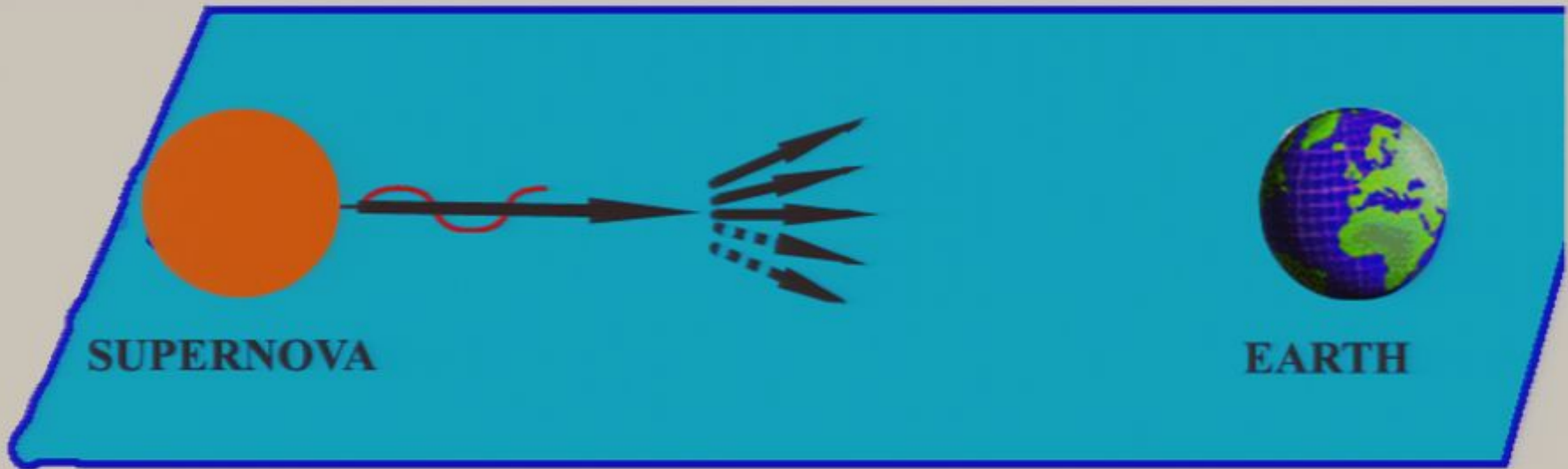


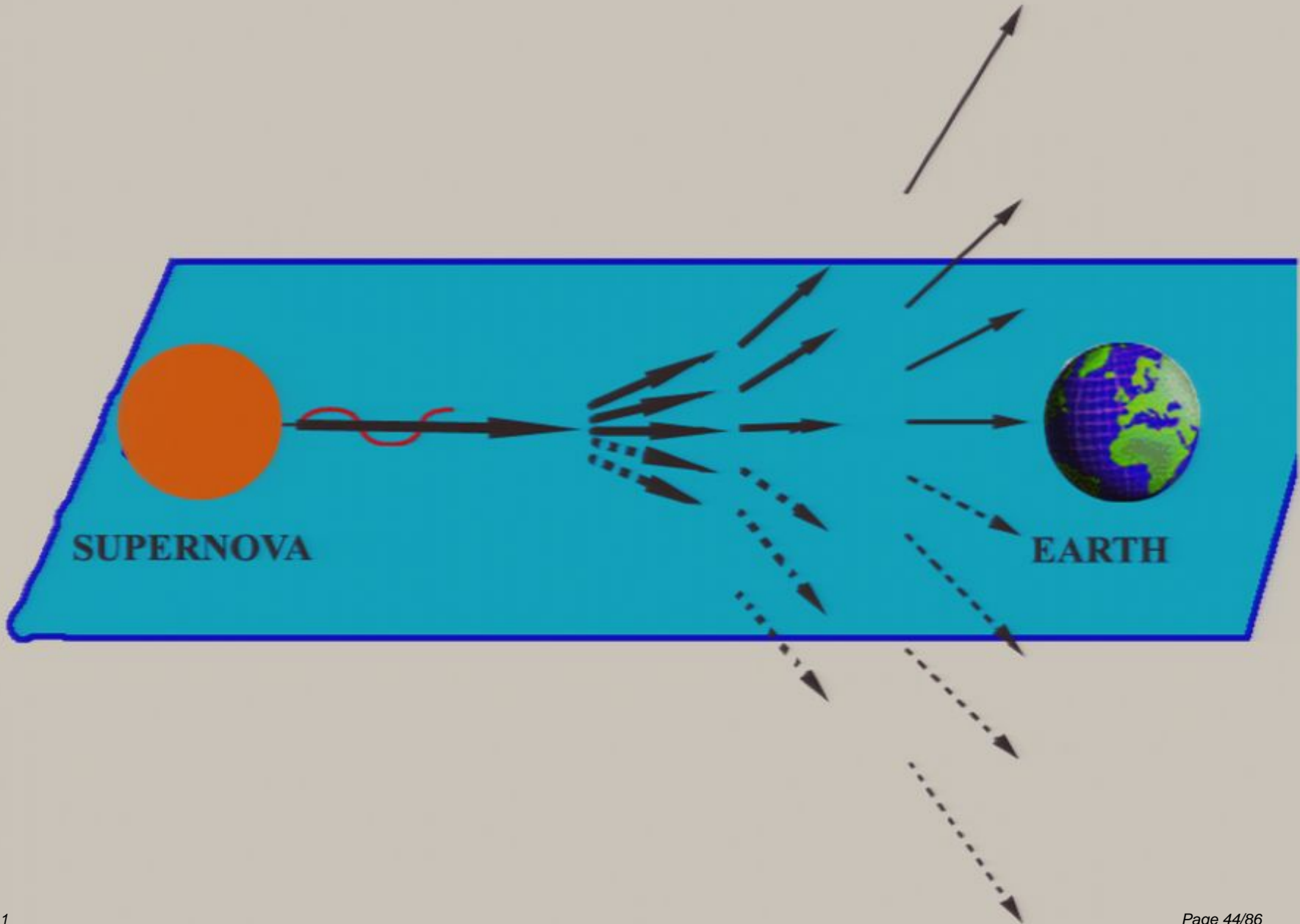






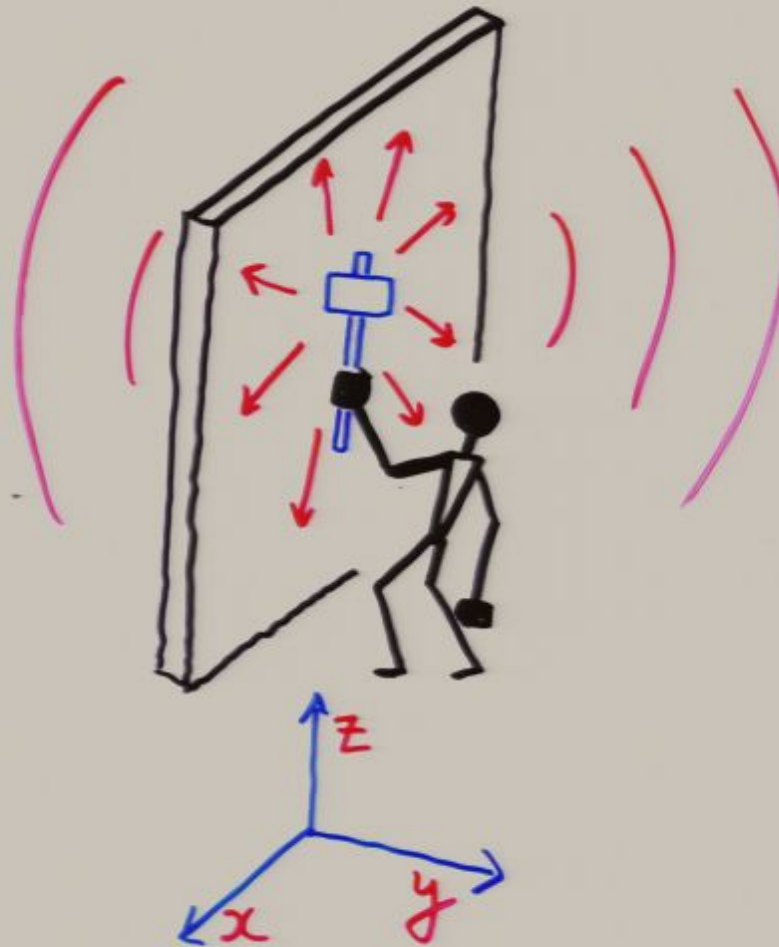






# SOUND WAVE

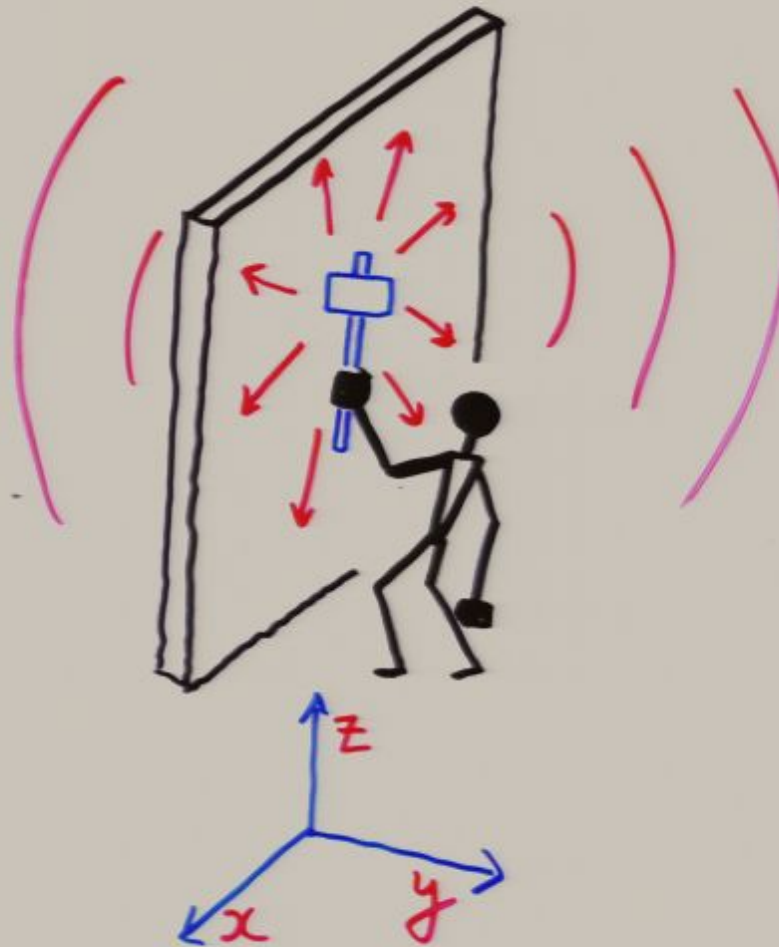
EGP '00



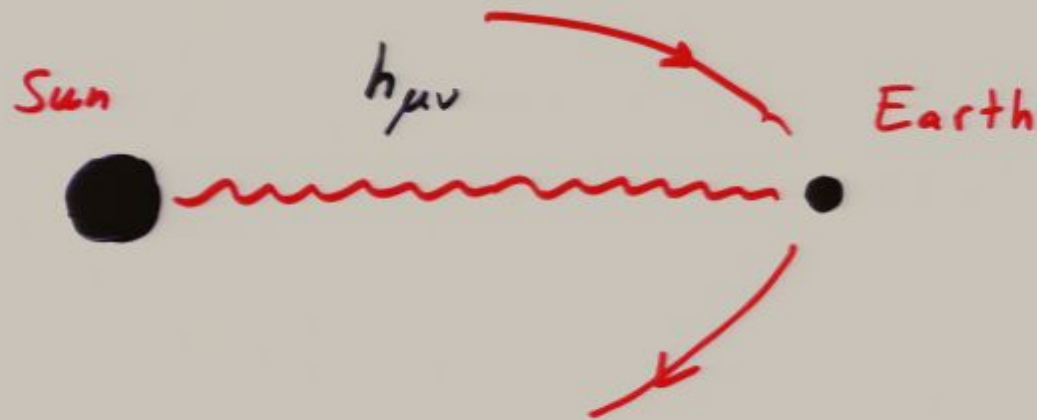
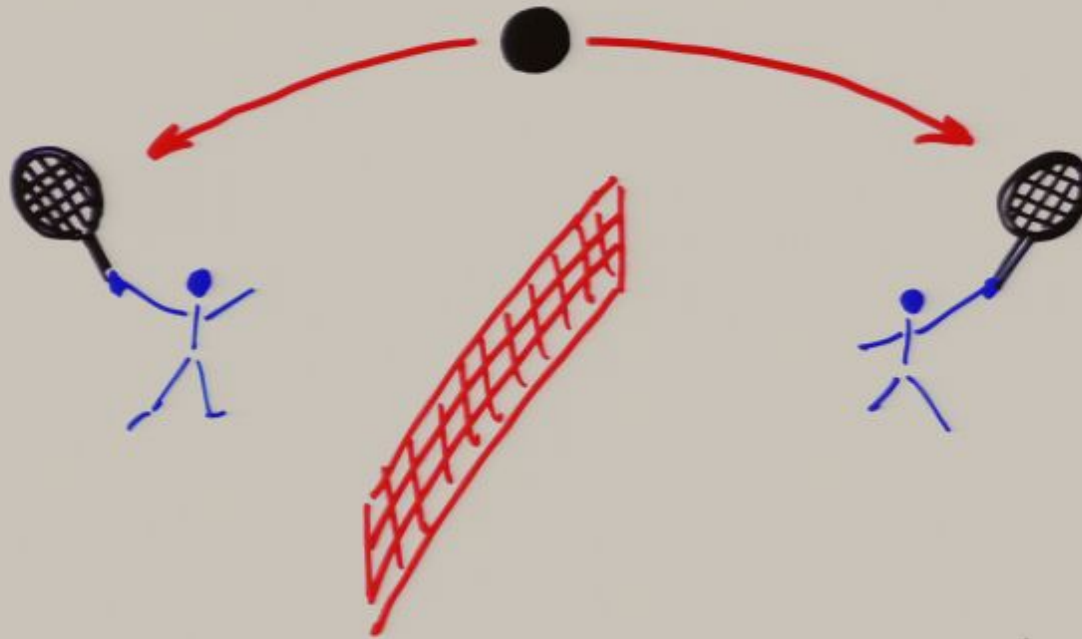
$$\left\{ \delta(y) \square_{2+1} + \frac{1}{r_c} \square_{3+1} \right\} \mathcal{Z} = \delta^4(x)$$

# SOUND WAVE

DGP '00



$$\left\{ \delta(y) \square_{2+1} + \frac{1}{r_c} \square_{3+1} \right\} \mathcal{Z} = \delta^4(x)$$



FRW Equation is modified

$$H^2 - H/r_c = \frac{8\pi}{3} G_{NP} \rho$$

Early cosmology in normal  $H \gg r_c^{-1}$

Late cosmology  $H \rightarrow H = r_c^{-1}$

At late times Universe is self-accelerating!

NO NEED IN DARK ENERGY.



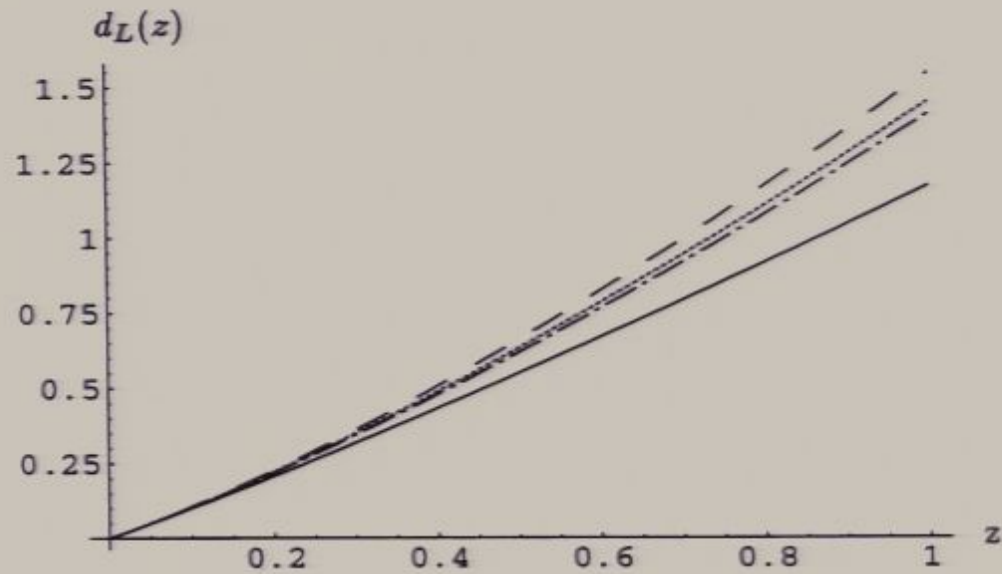


Figure 2: Luminosity distance as a function of red-shift for ordinary cosmology with  $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.7, \Omega_M = 0.3, k = 0$  (dashed line),  $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0, \Omega_M = 1, k = 0$  (solid line), and dark energy with  $\Omega_X = 0.7, w_X = -0.6, \Omega_M = 0.3, k = 0$  (dotted-dashed line) and in our model (dotted line) with  $\Omega_M = 0.3$  and a flat universe (for which one gets from equation (28)  $\Omega_{r_c} = 0.12$  and  $r_c = 1.4H_0^{-1}$ ).

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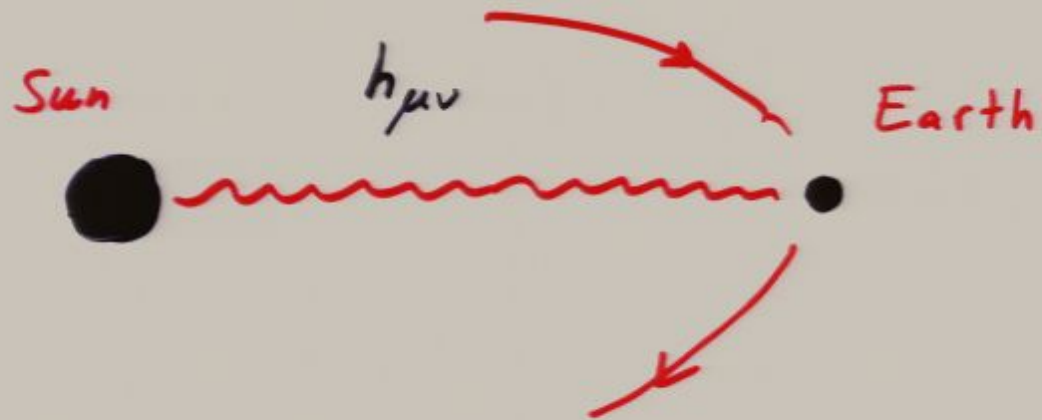
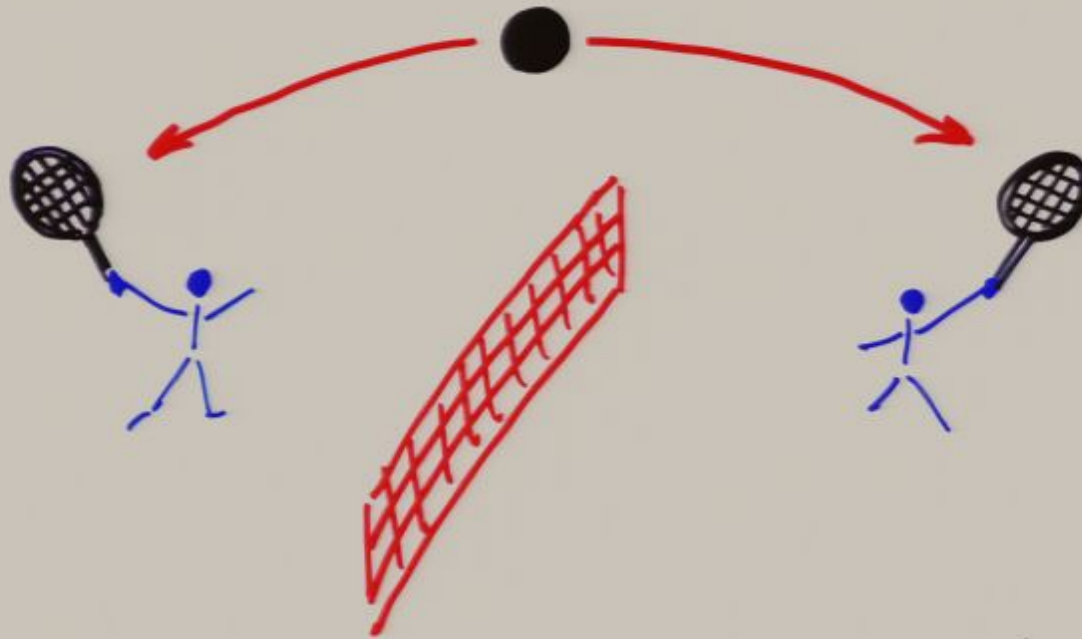
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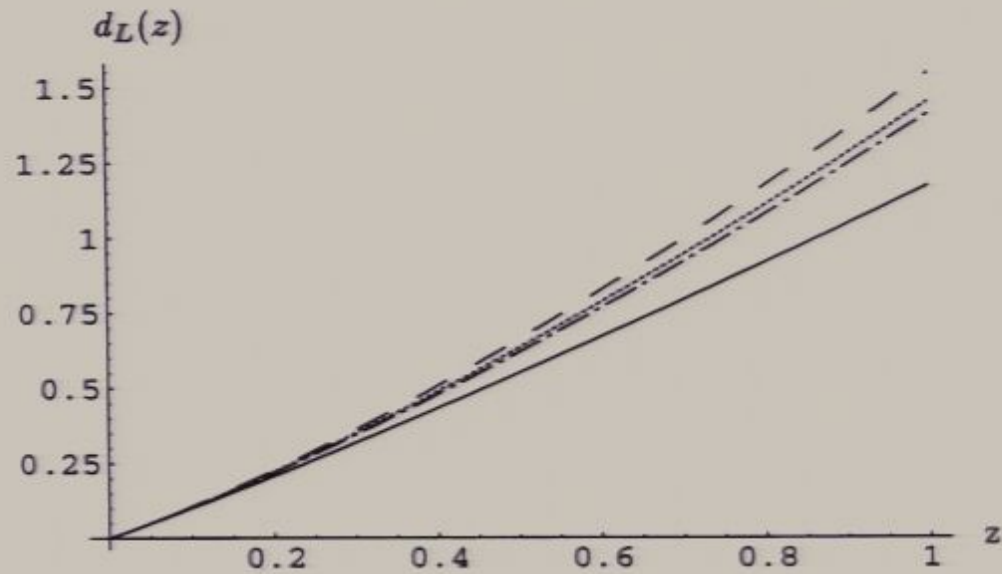


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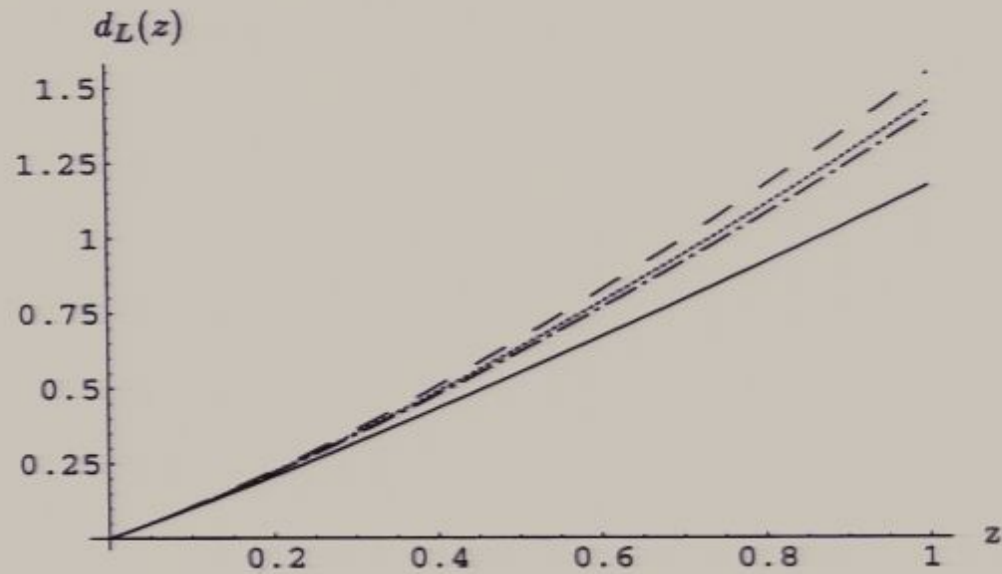
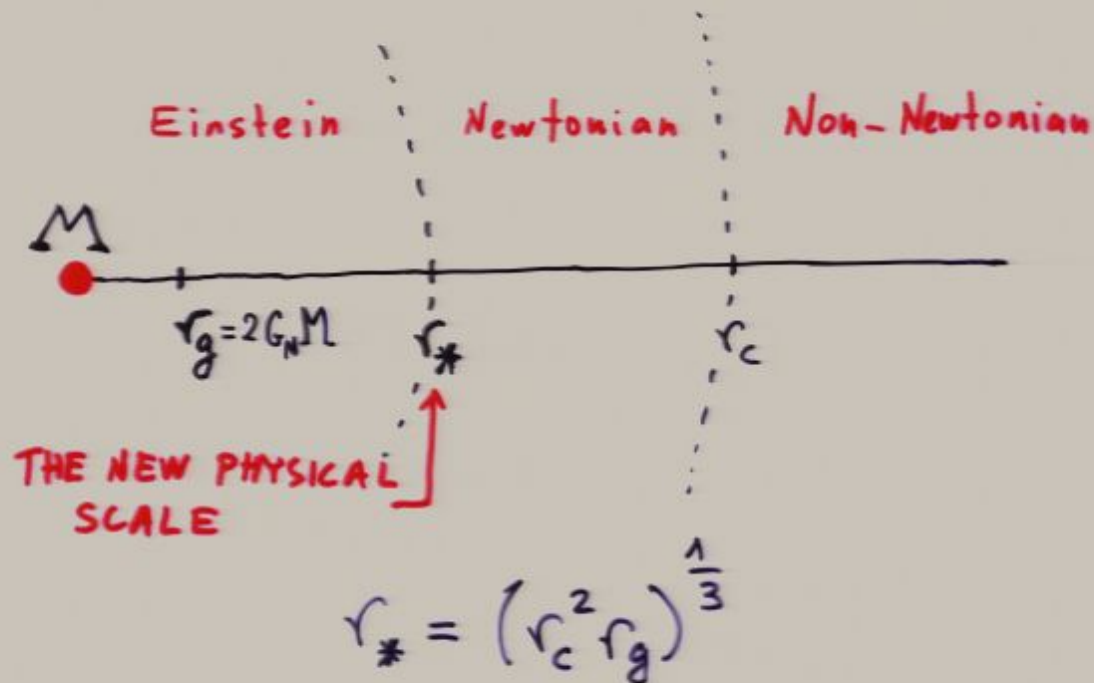


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Corrections to Einstein are  
Source-dependent

Corrections to Einstein

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \neq \frac{r}{r_c} \\ = \left( \frac{r}{r_*} \right)^{3/2} \end{array} \right. \quad r_* \ll r_c$$



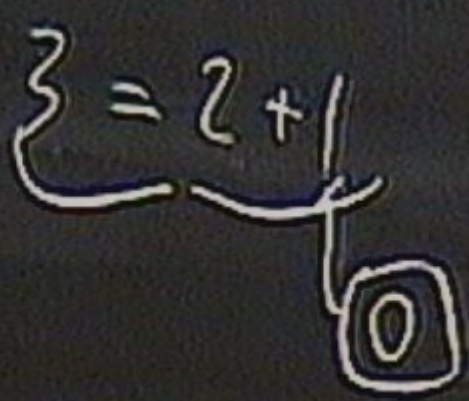
$$2 + \underbrace{3}_{= 2+1}$$

$$2 + 3 = 2 + 1$$

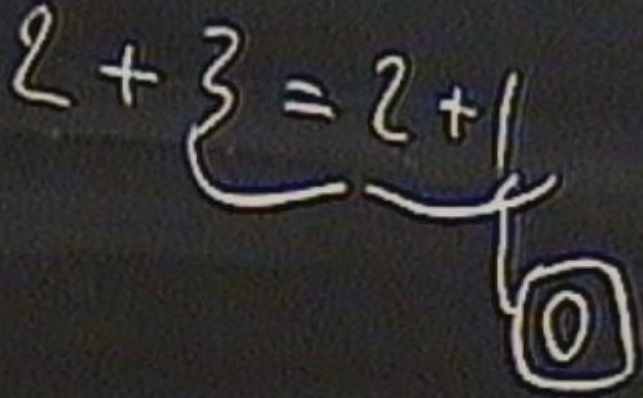
A handwritten mathematical equation on a chalkboard. The equation is  $2 + 3 = 2 + 1$ . Below the plus sign between 2 and 3, there is a horizontal curly brace. Below the plus sign between 2 and 1, there is a horizontal curly brace. A vertical line descends from the center of the second brace to a small circle containing the number 0.





$$2 + 3 = 2 + 1$$




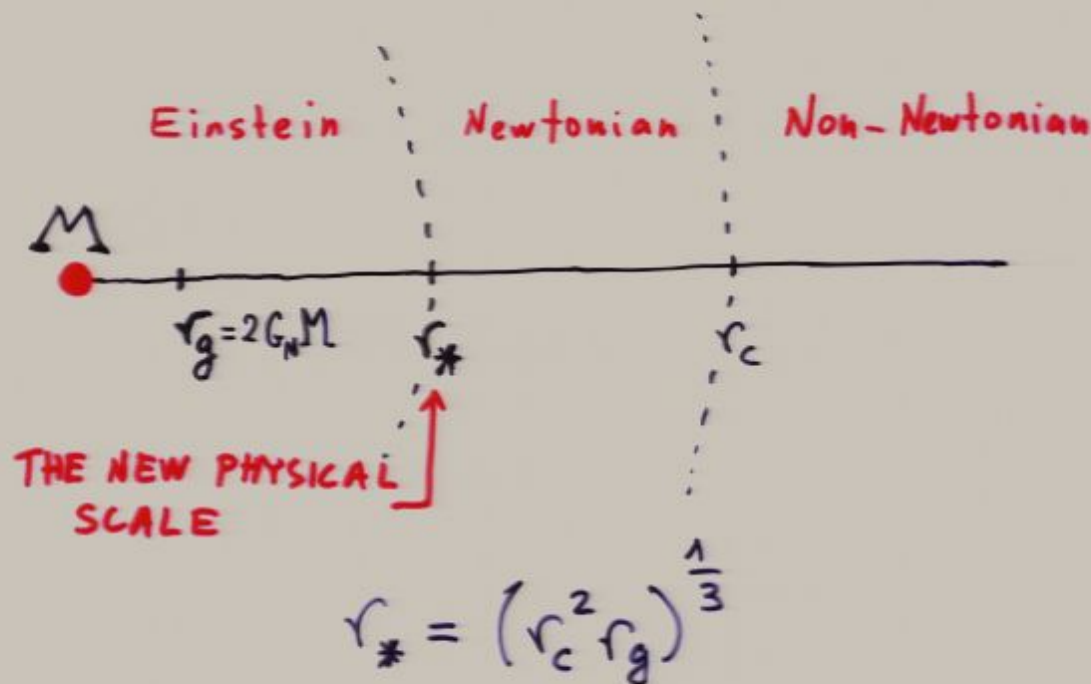
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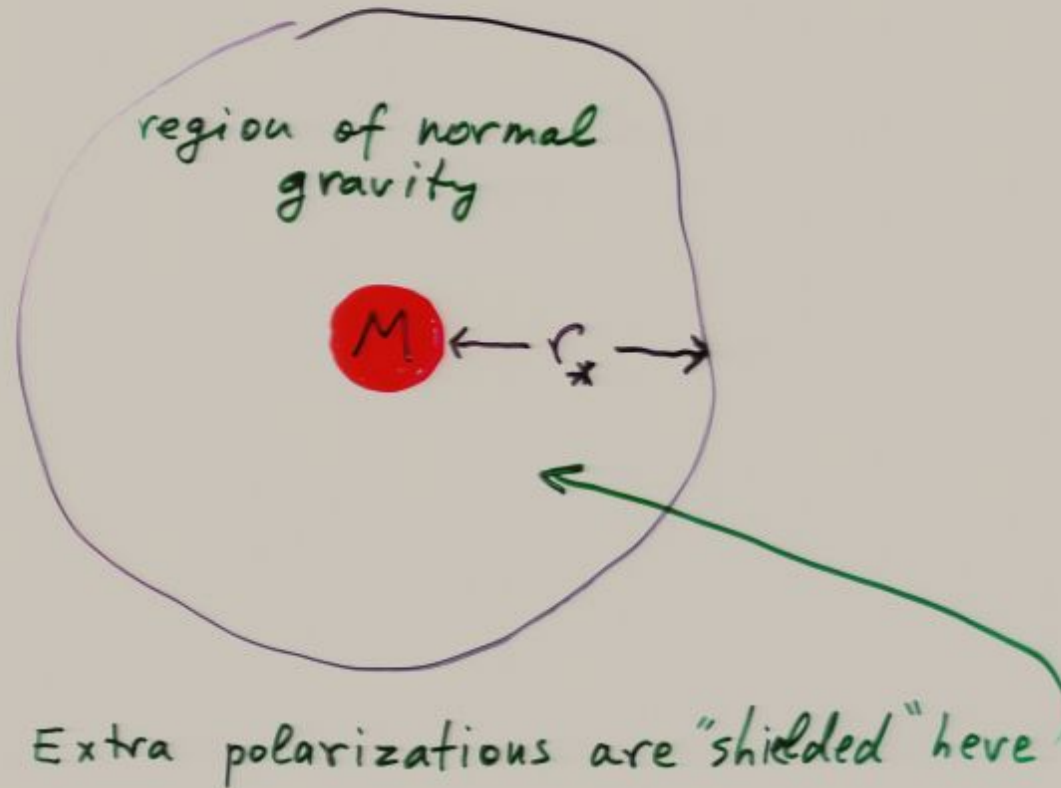


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$$r_* \sim (r_c^2 r_g)^{\frac{1}{3}} \ll r_c !$$

$$r_g \equiv 2 G_N M$$

$$2 + 3 = 2 + 1$$

$$\delta = \frac{\sqrt{10^{28}}}{\text{cm}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\rho_g}}$$



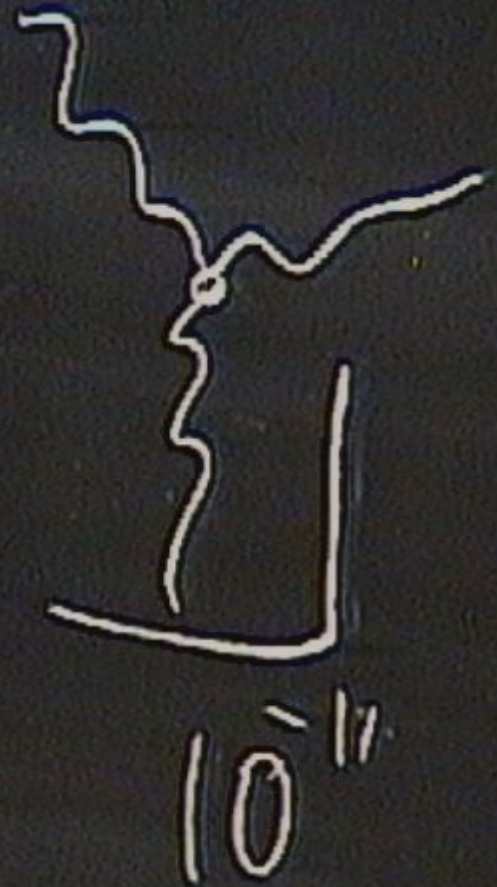
$$2 + 3 = 2 + 1$$

$$\delta = \frac{v}{10^{28} \text{ cm}} \sqrt{\frac{F}{r_g}} = 10^{-12}$$



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# LUNAR RANGING TEST OF MODIFIED GRAVITY

Predicted anomalous perihelion  
precession of the lunar orbit

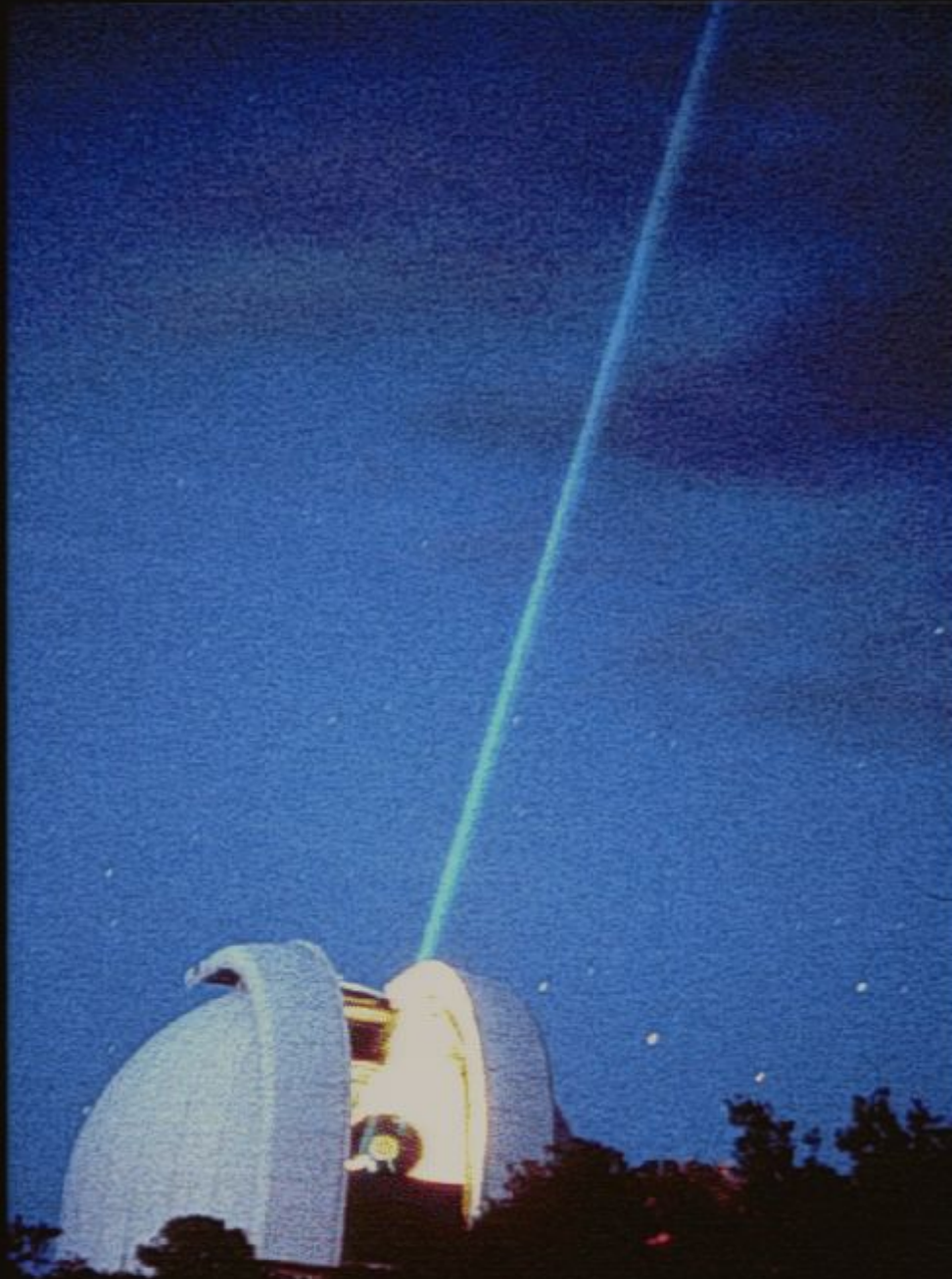
$$\delta\phi = 1.4 \times 10^{-12}$$

Today's accuracy:

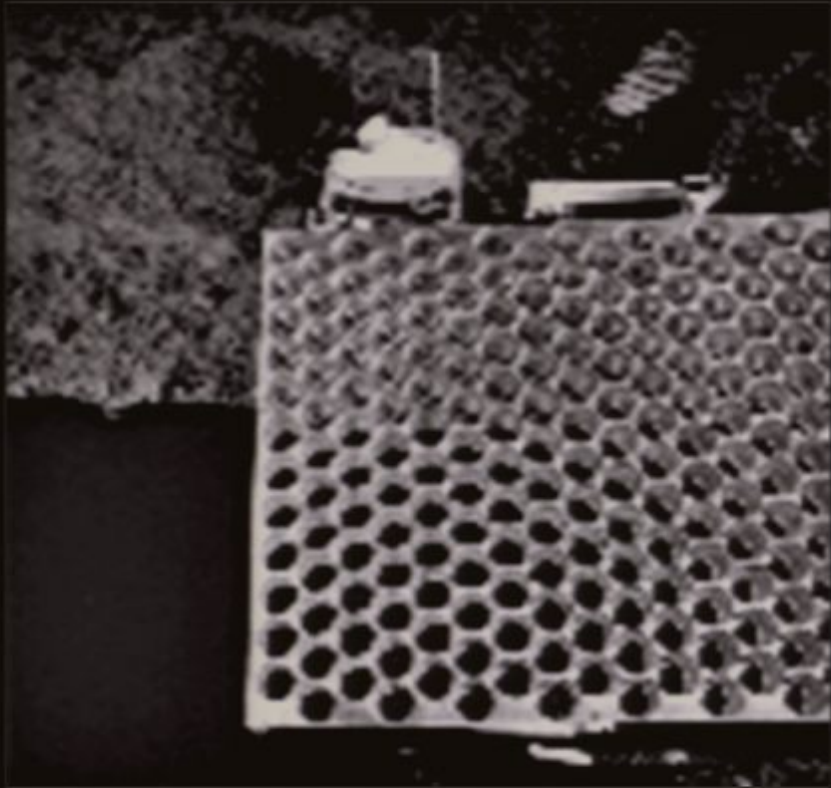
$$\sigma_{\phi} = 2.4 \times 10^{-11}$$

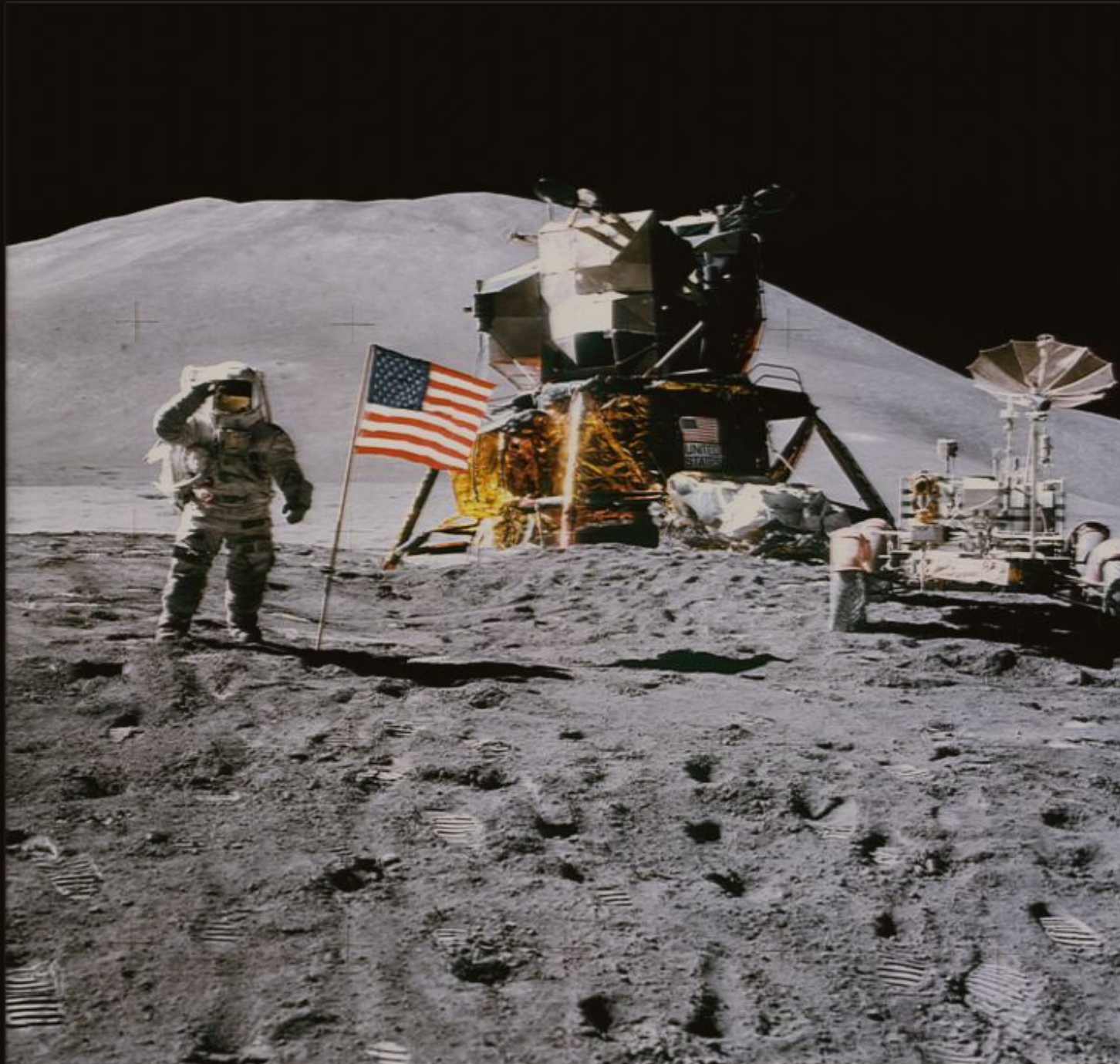
10-fold improvement is expected

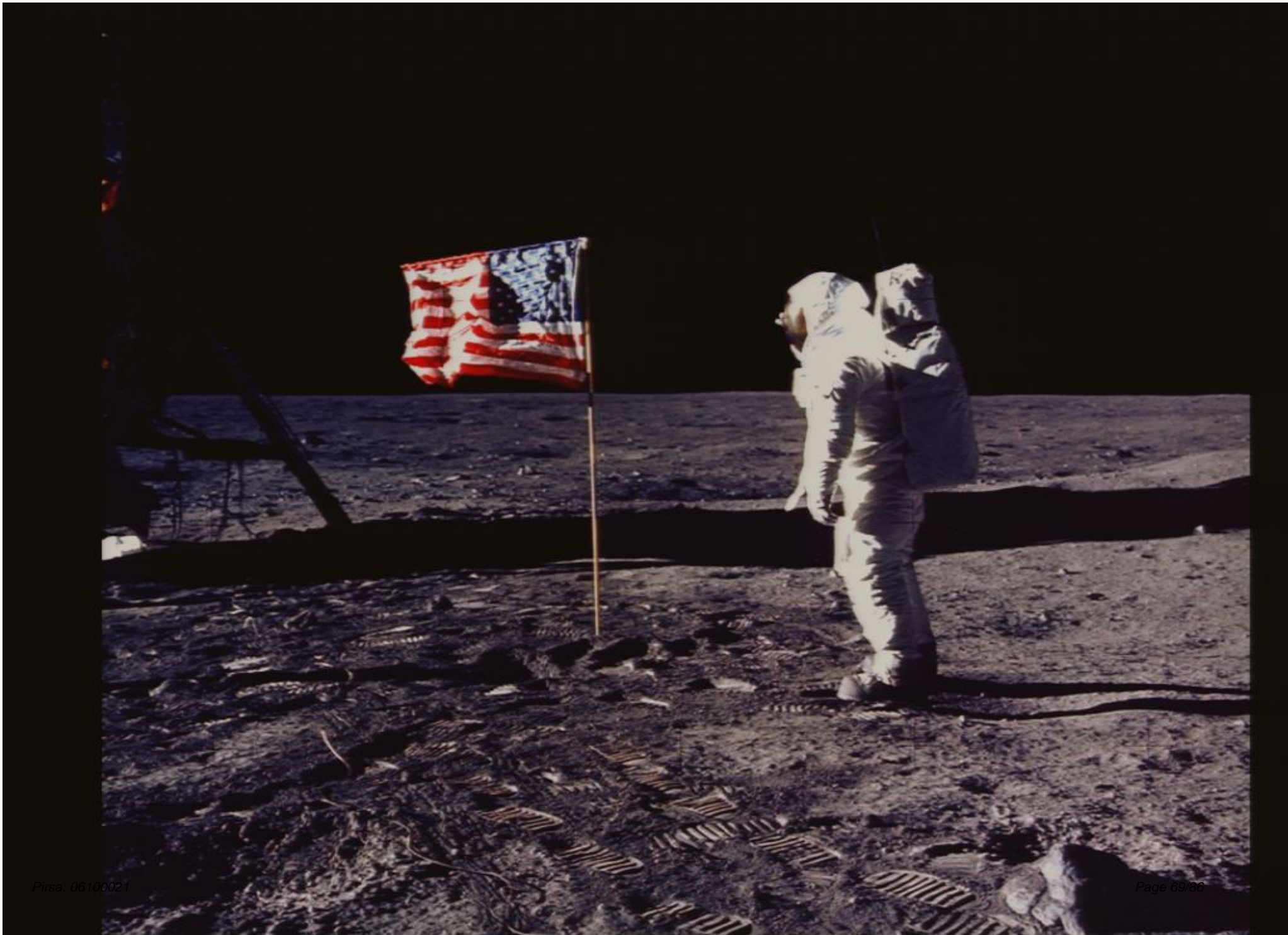


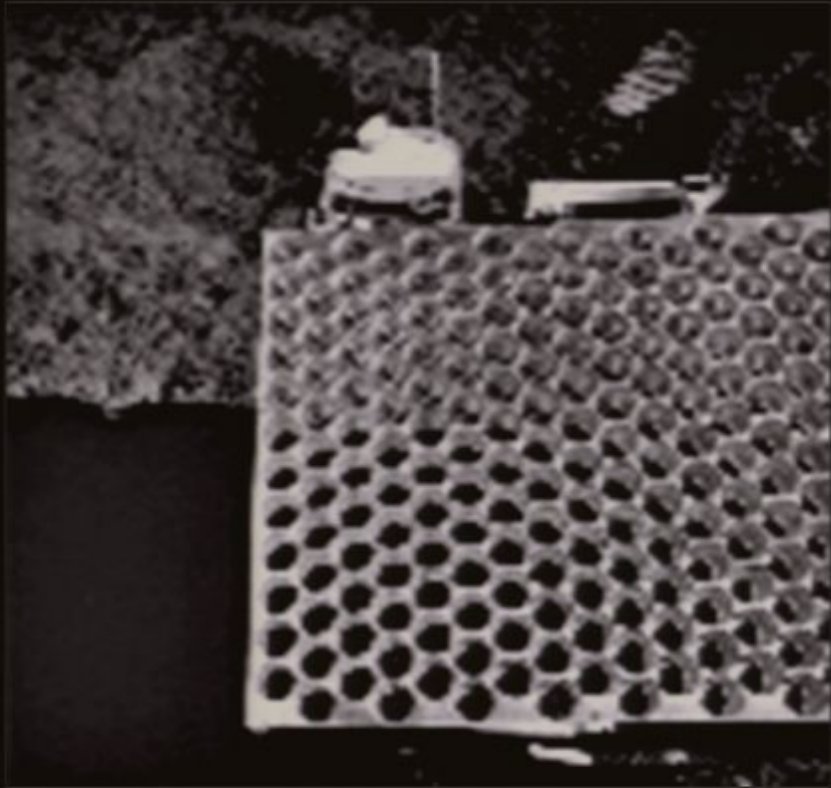












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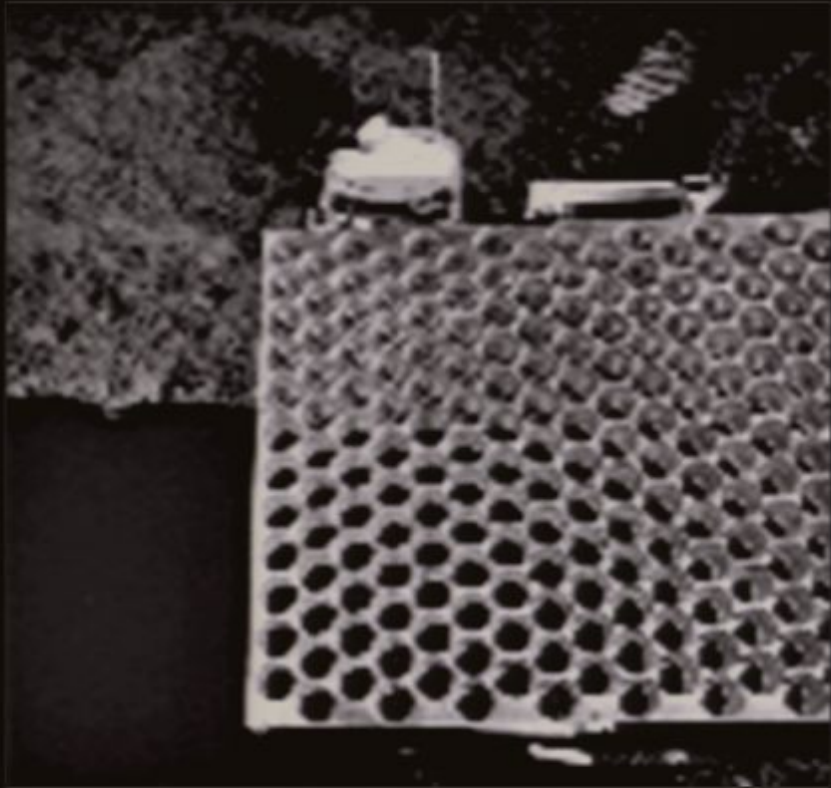
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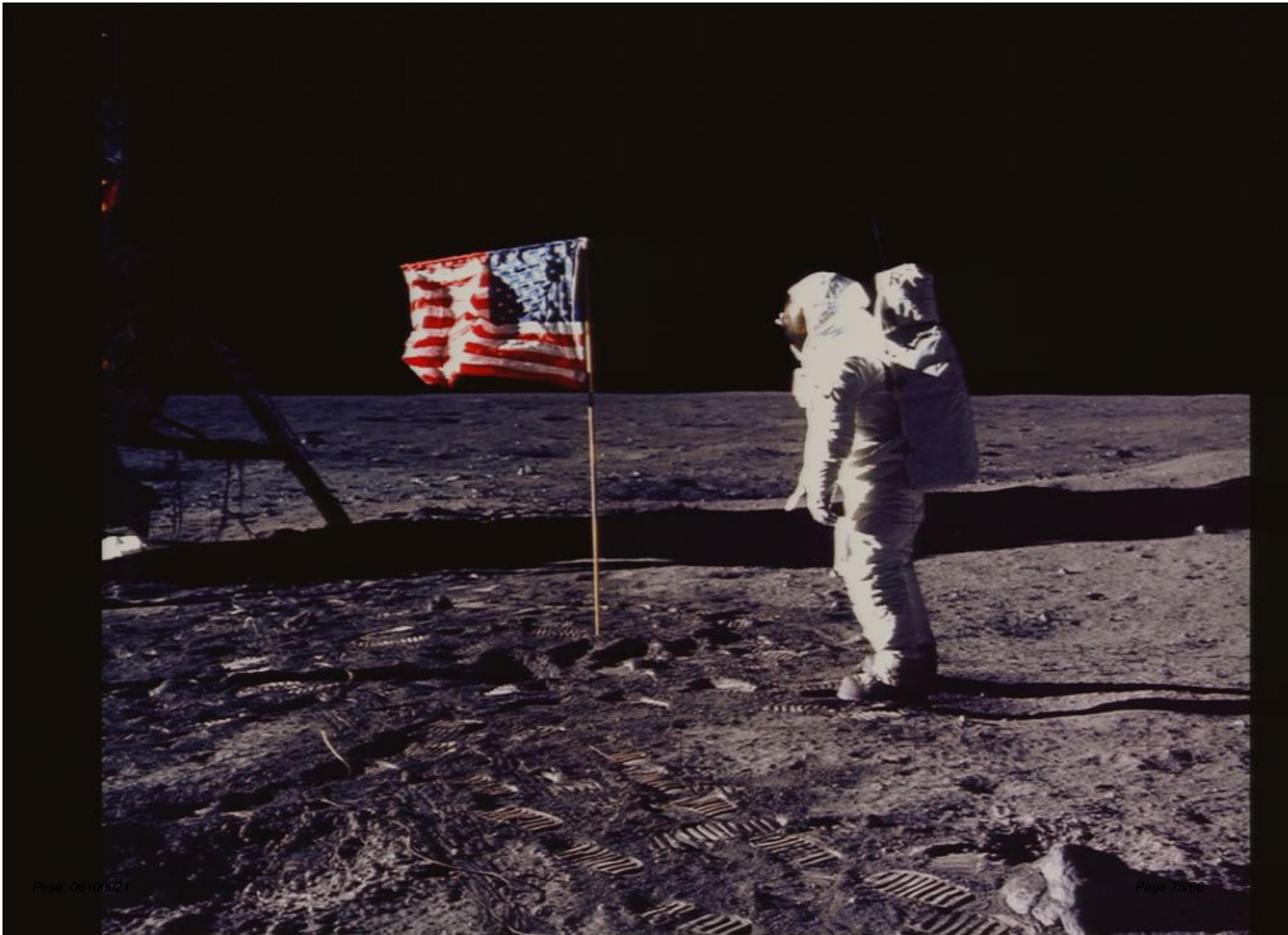
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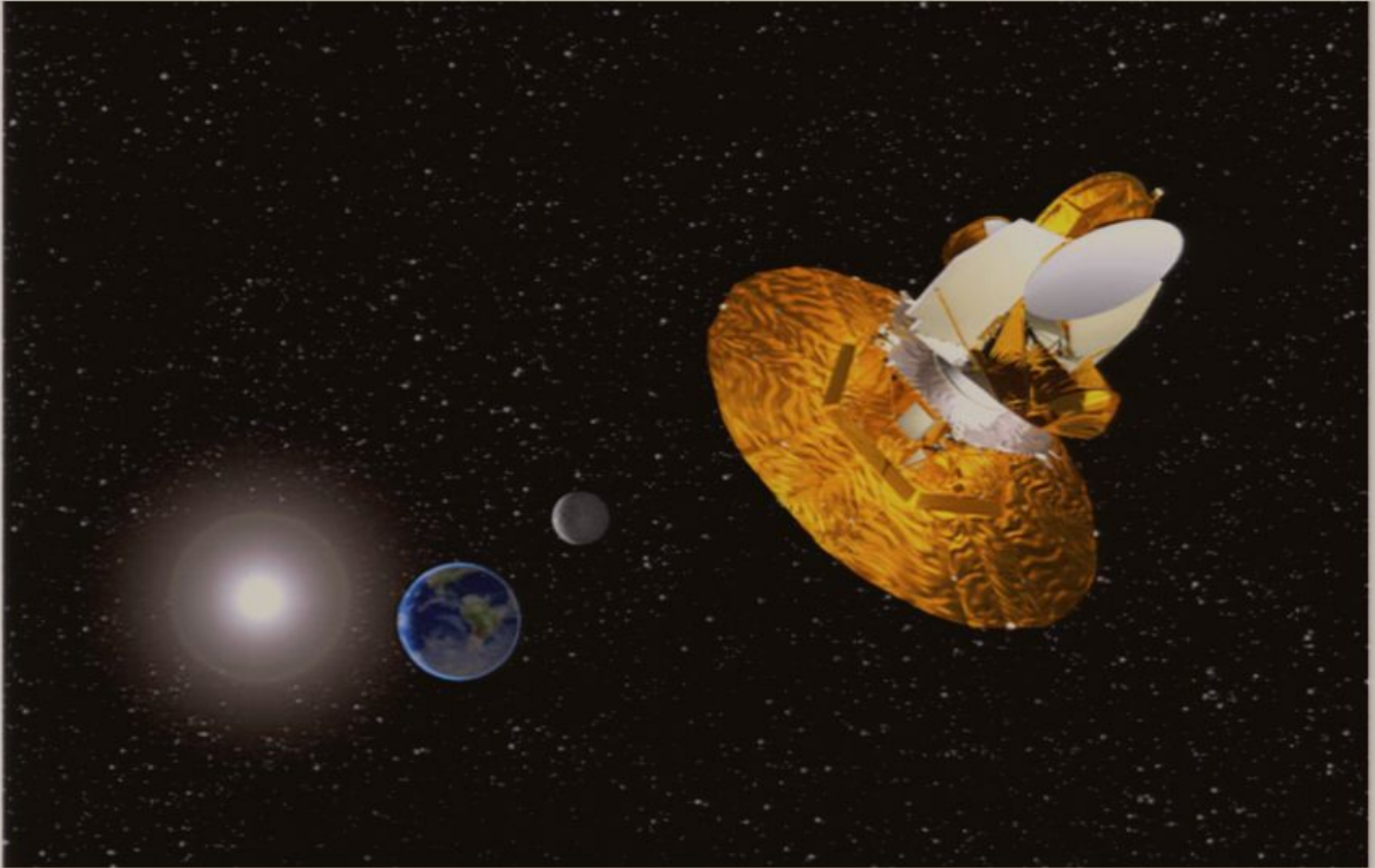








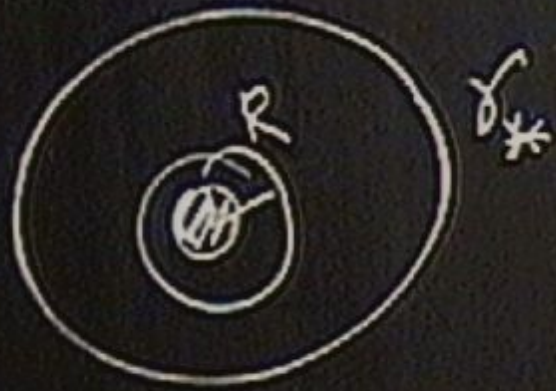






$\delta_*$





①  $R \ll r_*$

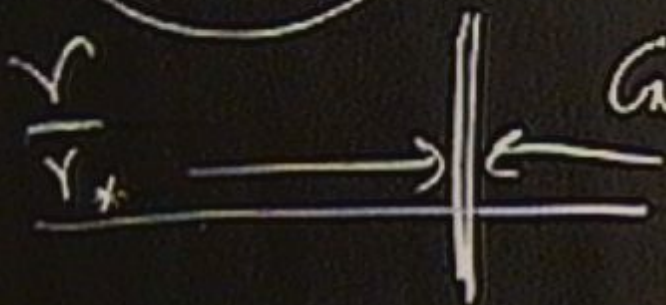
②  $R \gg r_*$   $\text{GN}$

③  $R \sim r_*$

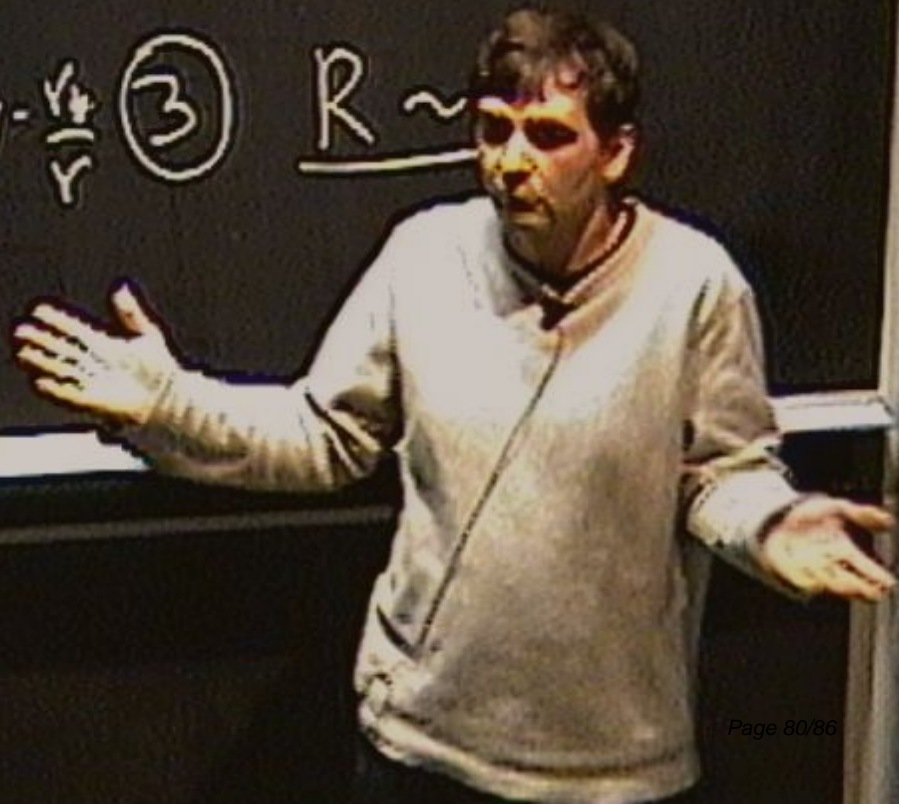


①  $R \ll r^*$

②  $R \gg r^*$



③  $R \sim$







①  $R \ll r_*$

②  $R \gg r_*$   $\textcircled{G_N}$

③  $R \sim r_*$

$v_g = H_0 = v_c = v_*$

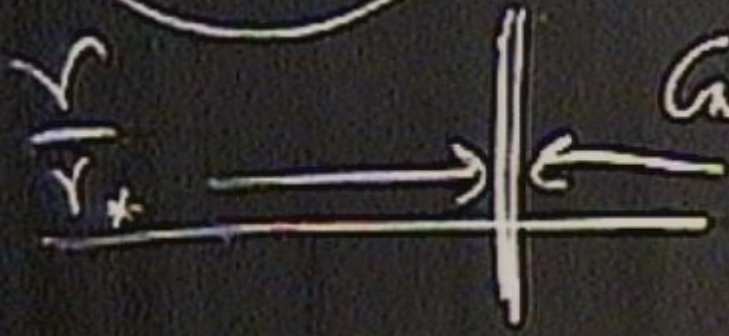




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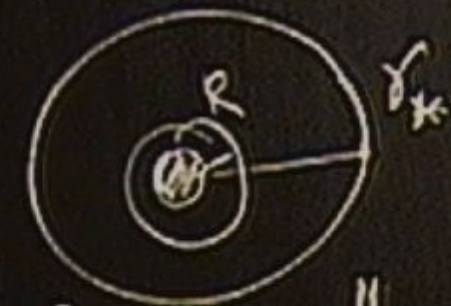
②  $R \gg r_*$

③



$G_N = \frac{v_*^2}{r}$  ③  $R \sim r_*$

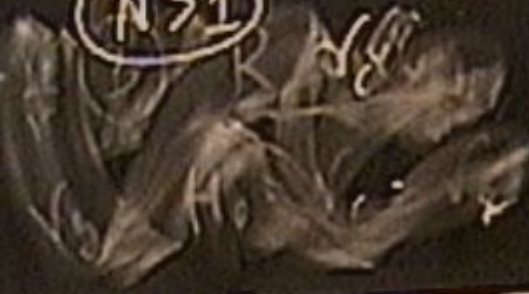
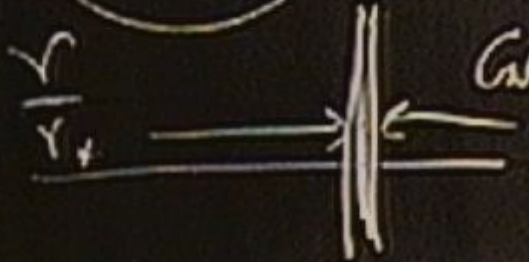
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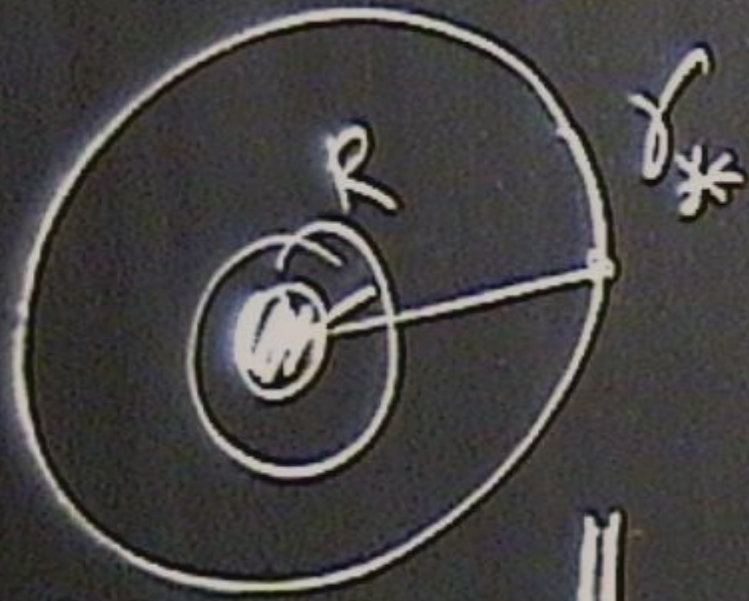


①  $R \ll r^*$

②  $R \gg r^*$   $\textcircled{N}$

$\textcircled{N > 1}$





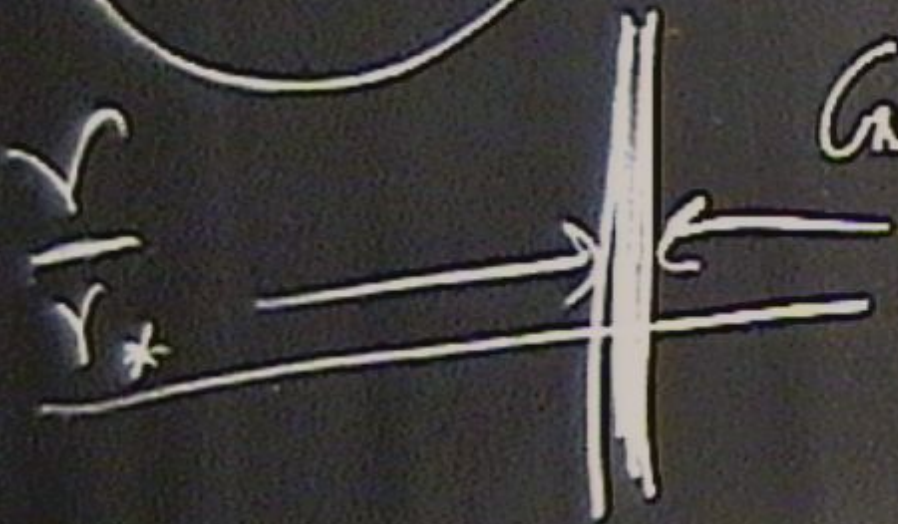
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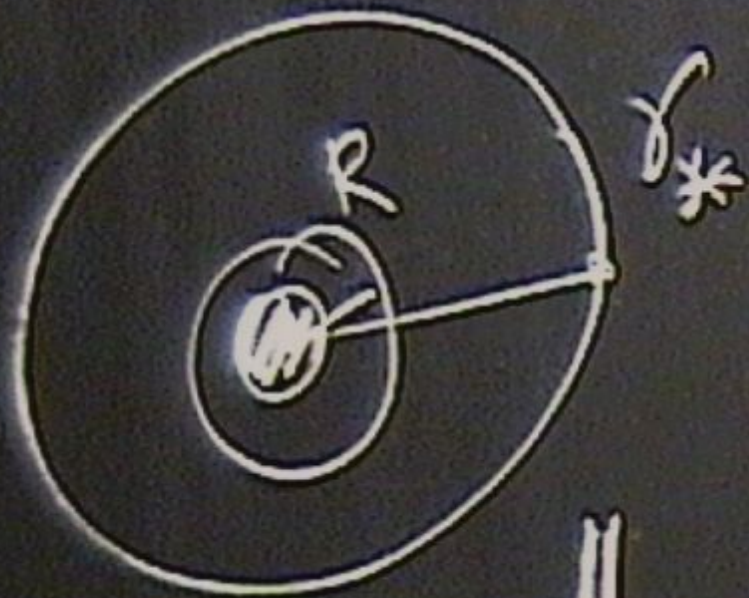
②  $R \gg r^*$

③  $\infty$

$A > 1$

*[Large area of chalkboard is heavily scribbled out with white chalk.]*





①  $R \ll r^*$

②  $R \gg r^*$

③

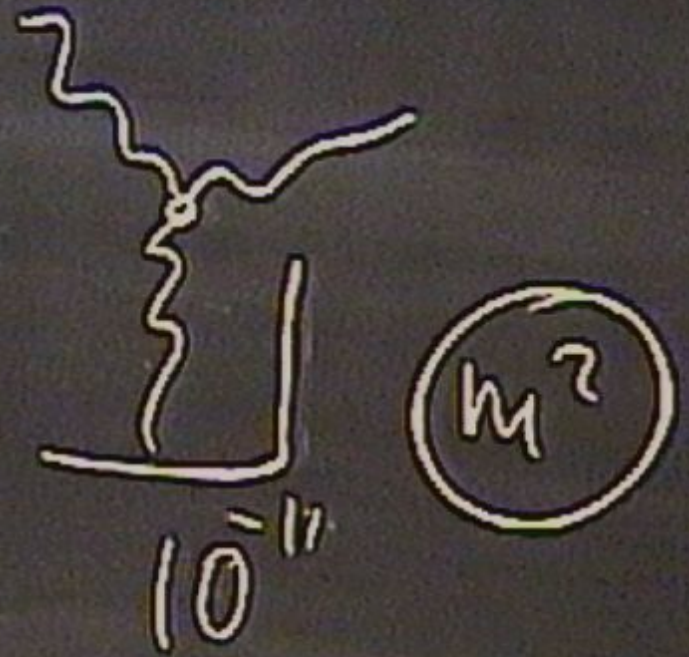
$N > 1$

$\frac{M_p}{M^2}$



$$2 + 3 = 2 + 1$$

$\nu DVZ$



$$\delta = \frac{\sqrt{F}}{10^{28} \text{ cm}} \sqrt{\frac{F}{r_g}} = 10^{-12}$$

