



# Generalized spatially covariant gravity

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Based on:

- **XG**, *Phys.Rev. D* **90** (2014) 081501(R), [arXiv: 1406.0822]
- **XG**, *Phys.Rev. D* **90** (2014) 104033, [arXiv: 1409.6708]
- **XG** and **Zhi-bang Yao**, work in progress

# *k*-essence, Horndeski and beyond

# $k$ -essence, Horndeski and beyond

1915 • GR

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{16\pi G} R$$

# $k$ -essence, Horndeski and beyond

1915 ●

GR

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{16\pi G} R$$

1961 ●

Brans-Dicke

*[Brans & Dicke, 1961]*

$$\mathcal{L} = \phi R - \frac{\omega}{\phi} (\partial\phi)^2$$

# $k$ -essence, Horndeski and beyond



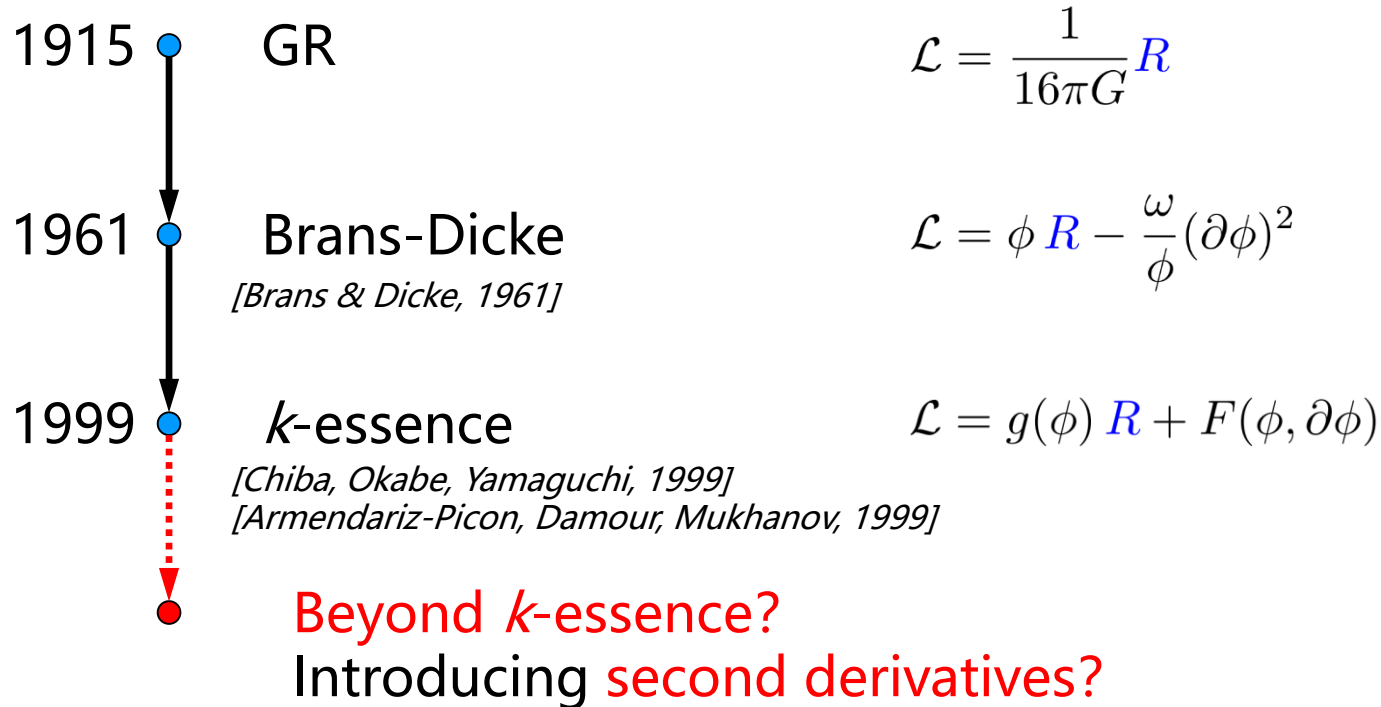
# $k$ -essence, Horndeski and beyond



## $k$ -essence:

The most general theory for a scalar field coupled to gravity, of which the Lagrangian involves up to the **first derivative** of the scalar field.

# $k$ -essence, Horndeski and beyond



# $k$ -essence, Horndeski and beyond

1915	GR	$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{16\pi G} R$
1961	Brans-Dicke <i>[Brans &amp; Dicke, 1961]</i>	$\mathcal{L} = \phi R - \frac{\omega}{\phi} (\partial\phi)^2$
1999	$k$ -essence <i>[Chiba, Okabe, Yamaguchi, 1999]</i> <i>[Armendariz-Picon, Damour, Mukhanov, 1999]</i>	$\mathcal{L} = g(\phi) R + F(\phi, \partial\phi)$

Beyond  $k$ -essence?  
Introducing second derivatives?





# $k$ -essence, Horndeski and beyond

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2011 ● Generalized galileon

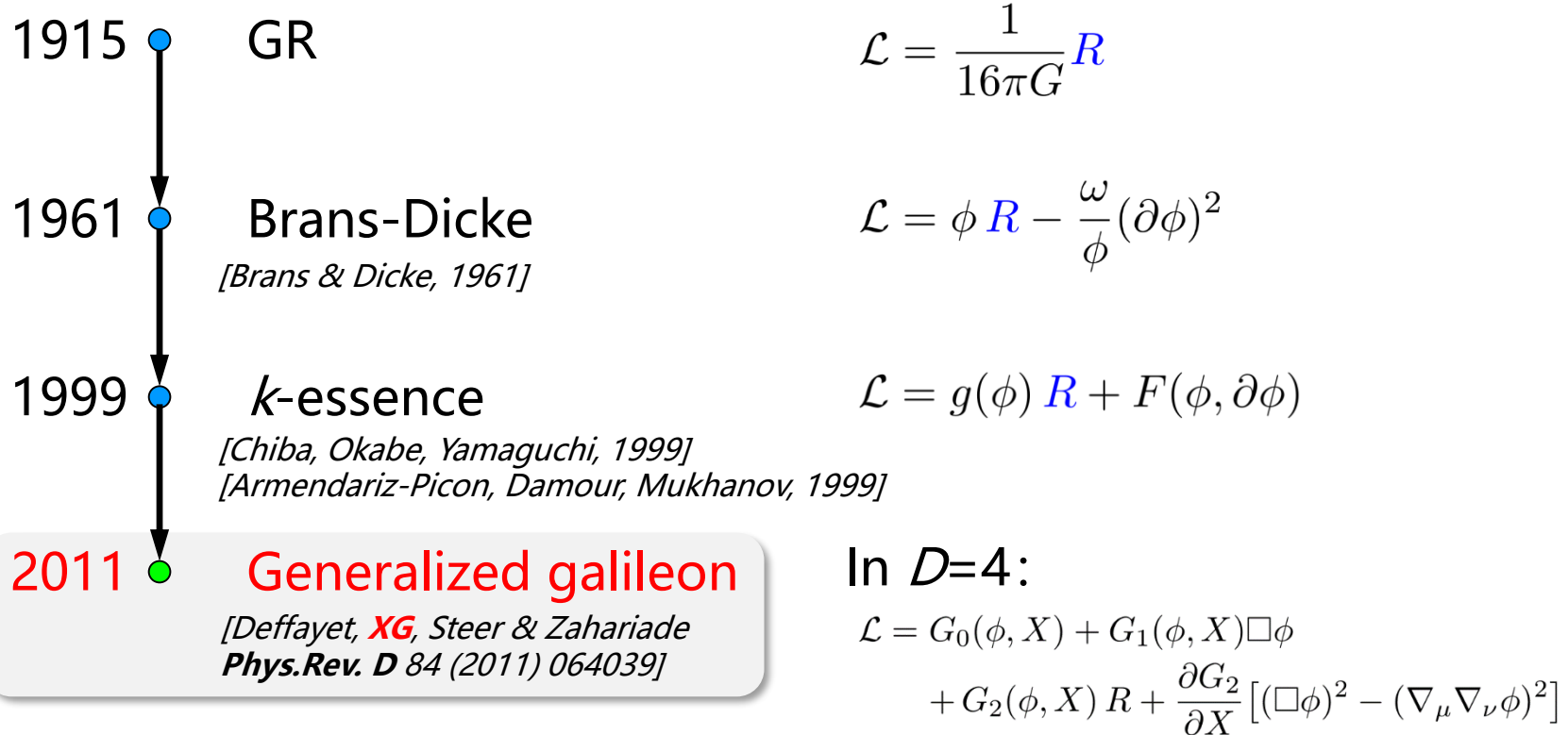
[Deffayet, **XG**, Steer & Zahariade  
*Phys.Rev. D* 84 (2011) 064039]

In  $D=4$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & G_0(\phi, X) + G_1(\phi, X)\square\phi \\ & + G_2(\phi, X) R + \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial X} [(\square\phi)^2 - (\nabla_\mu\nabla_\nu\phi)^2] \\ & + G_3(\phi, X) G^{\mu\nu}\nabla_\mu\nabla_\nu\phi \\ & - \frac{1}{6} \frac{\partial G_3}{\partial X} [(\square\phi)^3 - 3\square\phi(\nabla_\mu\nabla_\nu\phi)^2 + 2(\nabla_\mu\nabla_\nu\phi)^3] \end{aligned}$$

with  $X \equiv -\frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2$

# $k$ -essence, Horndeski and beyond



## *Generalized galileon/Horndeski theory.*

- The most general theory for a scalar field coupled to gravity, of which the Lagrangian/EoMs involve up to the **second derivatives** of the scalar field and the metric.
- Propagates **1 scalar + 2 tensor** dofs.

$\nabla_\nu \phi)^3]$

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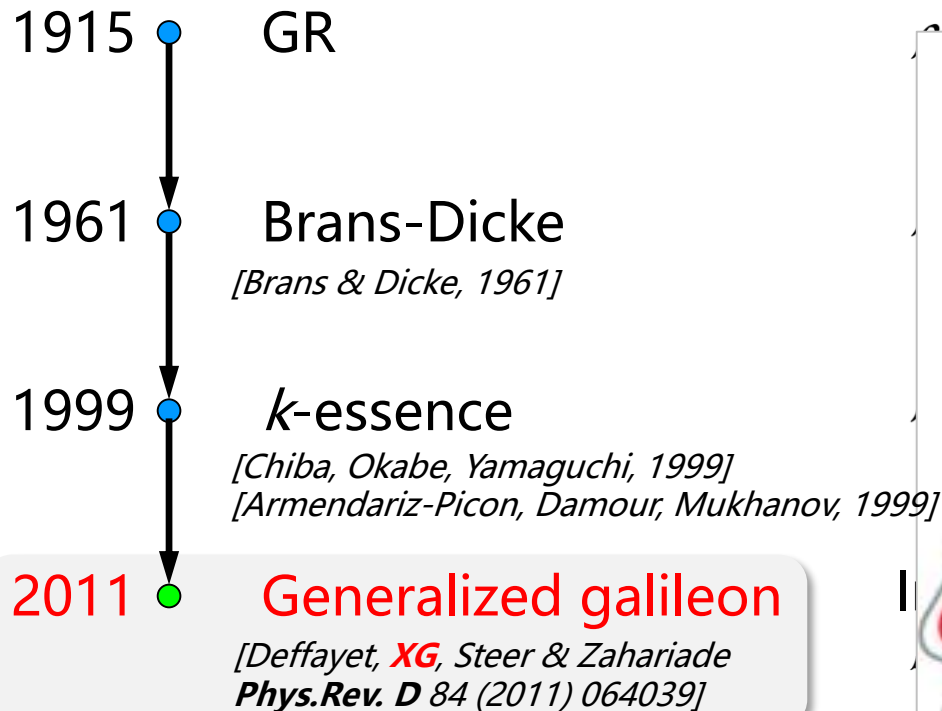
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Even **beyond galileon/Horndeski** theory?

- Higher derivatives of the scalar field and the metric.
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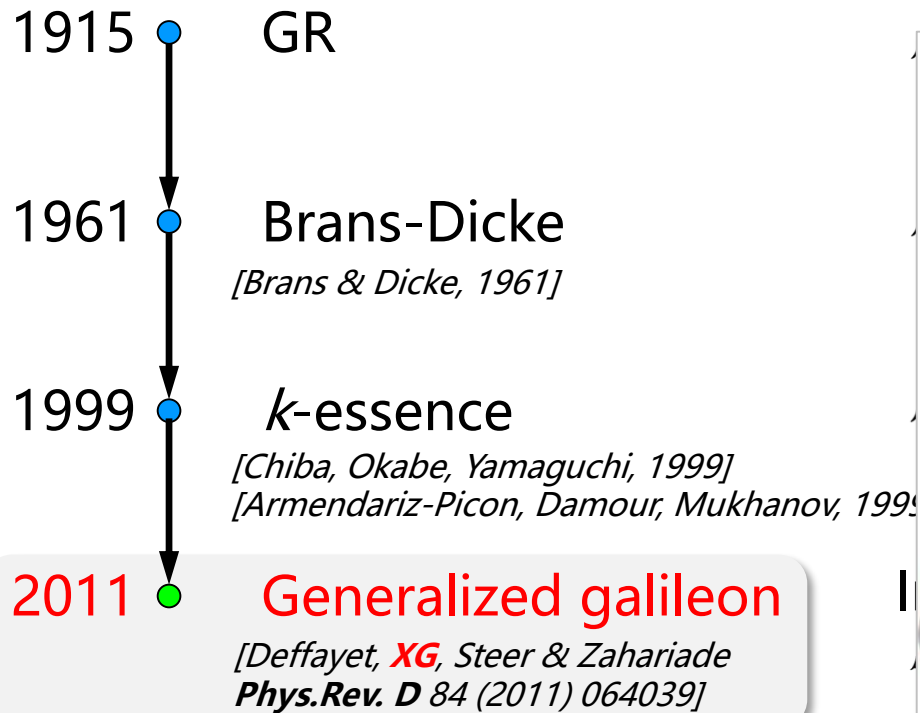
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Even **beyond galileon/Horndeski** theory?

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# $k$ -essence, Horndeski and beyond



We need some alternative approach.

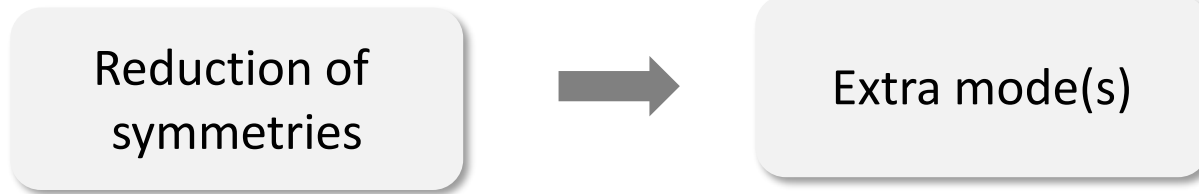
# Spatially covariant gravity

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Key question: how to introduce a scalar degree of freedom?

# Spatially covariant gravity

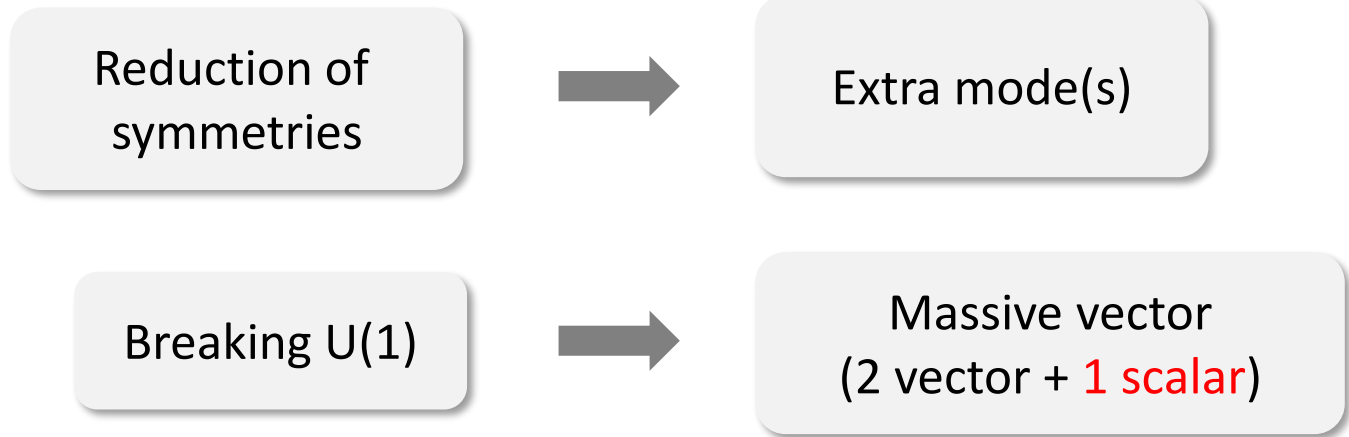
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# Spatially covariant gravity

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# Spatially covariant gravity

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Reduction of  
symmetries



Extra mode(s)

Breaking  $U(1)$



Massive vector  
(2 vector + 1 scalar)

Breaking whole spacetime diff



Massive gravity  
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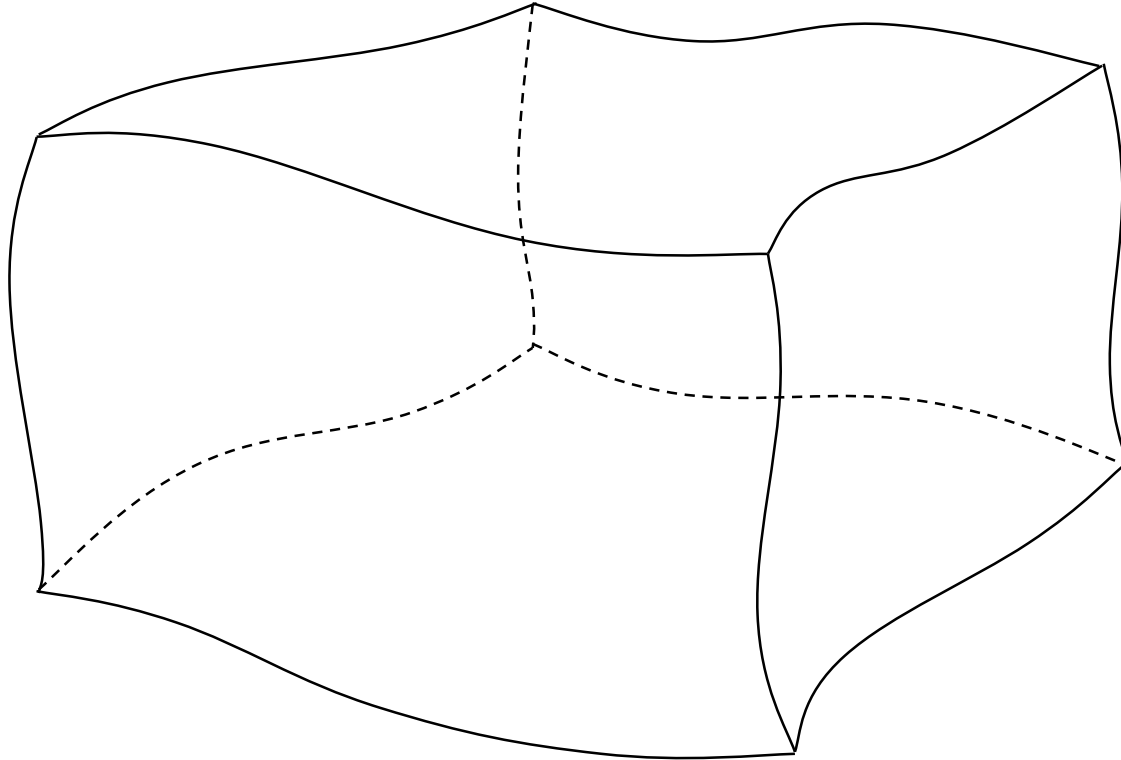
Massive gravity  
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Breaking time diff, respecting  
only spatial symmetries



2 tensor + 1 scalar

# Foliation of spacetime

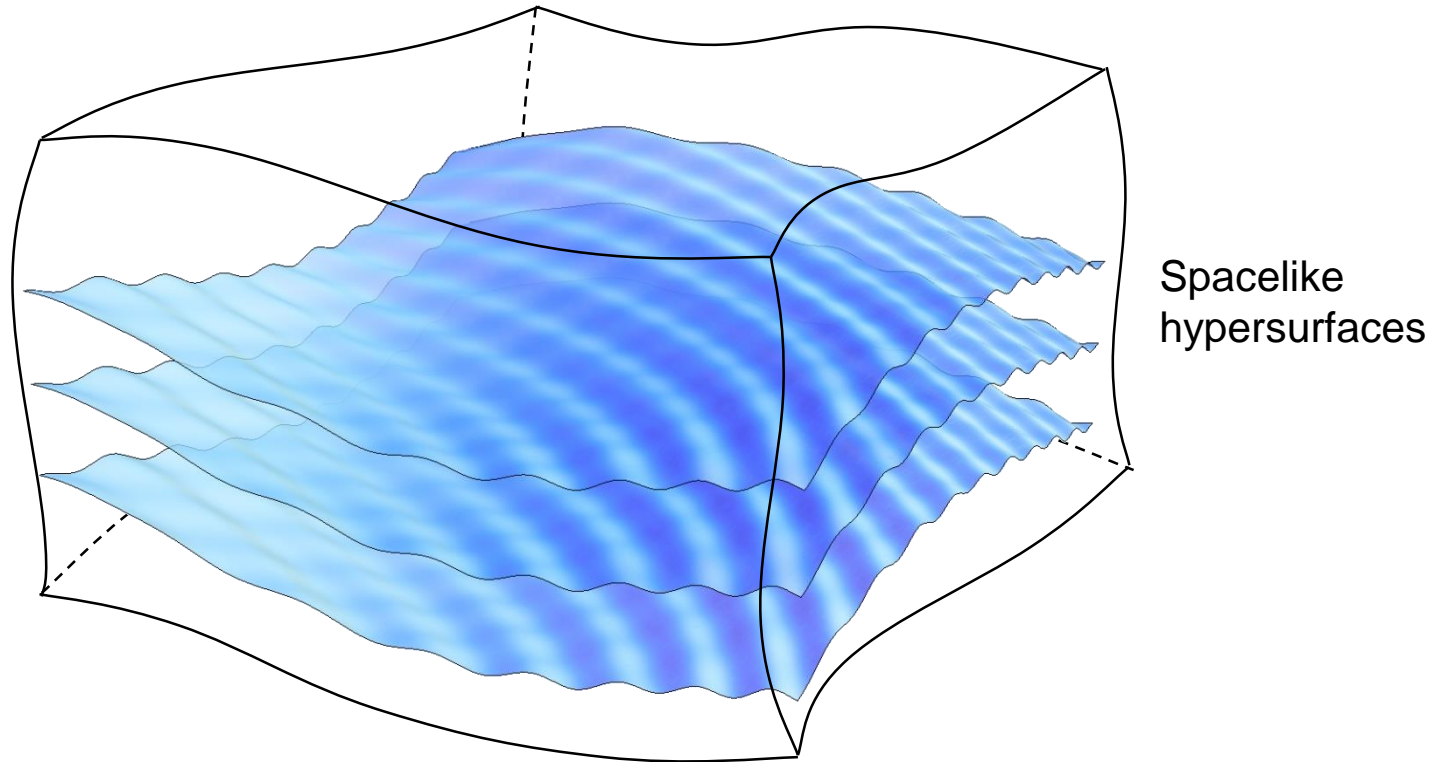


Spacetime covariant

4-D quantities

$$(g_{\mu\nu}, R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}, \nabla_{\mu})$$

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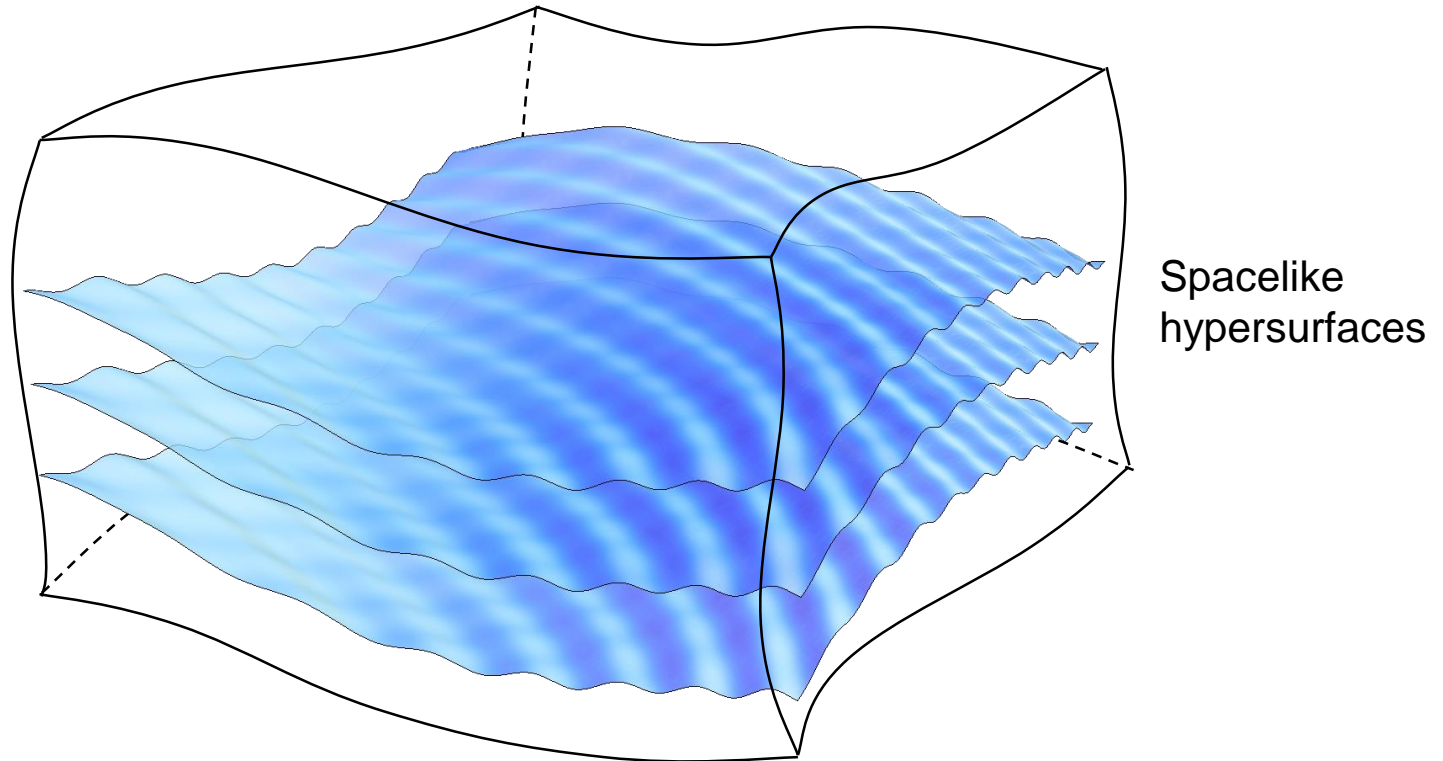


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# Foliation of spacetime



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Spatially covariant

3-D quantities

$$(t, N, h_{ij}, R_{ij}, \nabla_i) \quad K_{ij}$$

# Examples of spatially covariant theories

2004 ●

Ghost condensation

*[Arkani-Hamed, Cheng, Luty & Mukohyama]*



2007 ●

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# Examples of spatially covariant theories



The first explicit example of scalar-tensor theories  
**beyond Horndeski.**

# Two equivalent languages

**Spacetime** covariant  
Scalar-tensor theories

$$\mathcal{L}(g_{\mu\nu}, R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}, \phi, \nabla_{\mu})$$

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Gauge recovering:  $t \rightarrow \phi(t, \vec{x})$   
(Stueckelberg trick)

# Two equivalent languages

Gauge fixing:  $\phi(t, \vec{x}) \rightarrow t$   
(unitary gauge)

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Scalar-tensor theories

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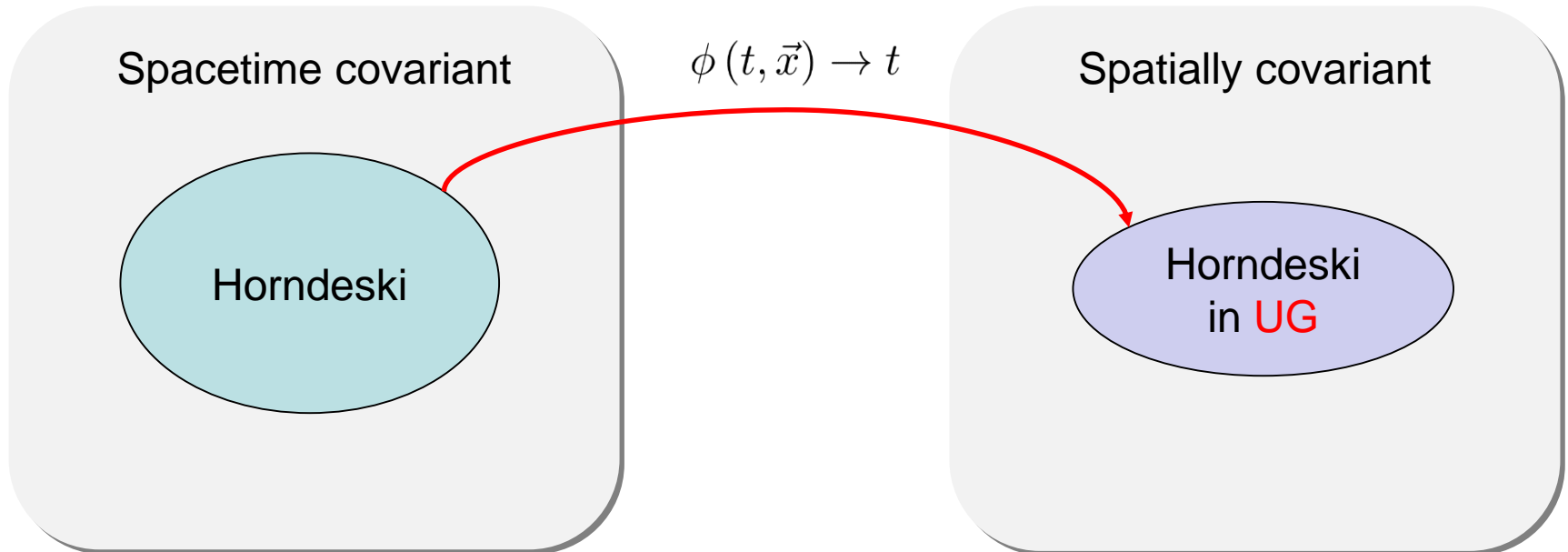
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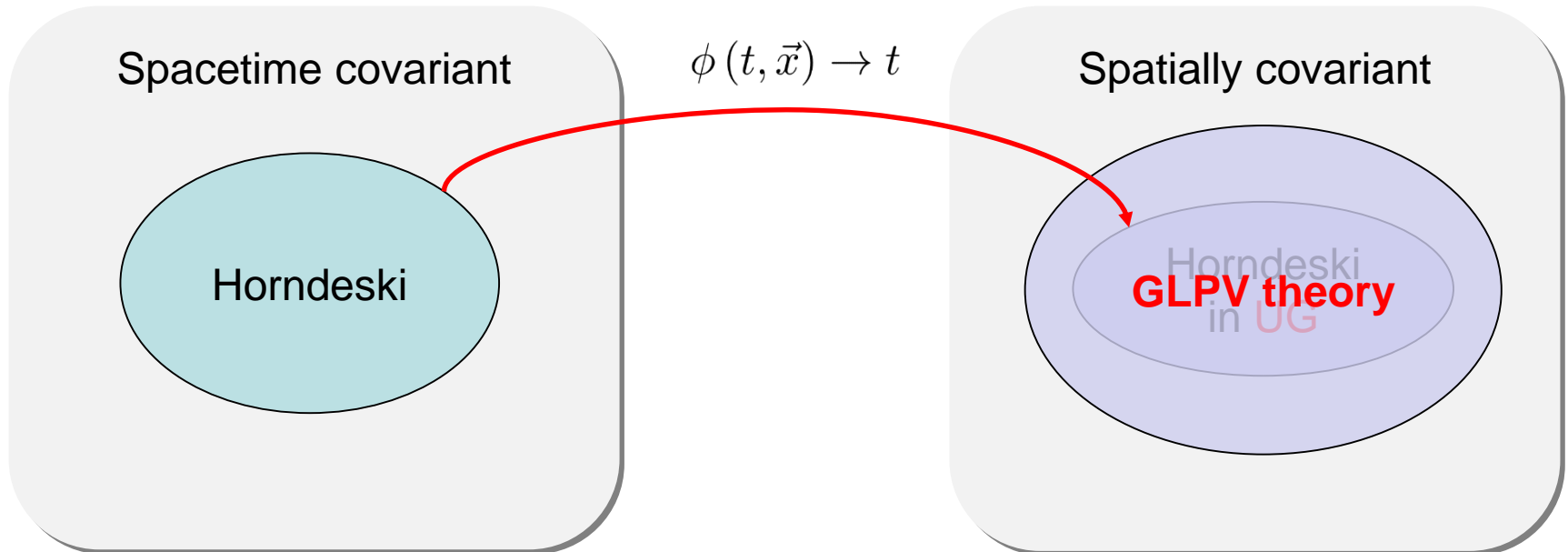
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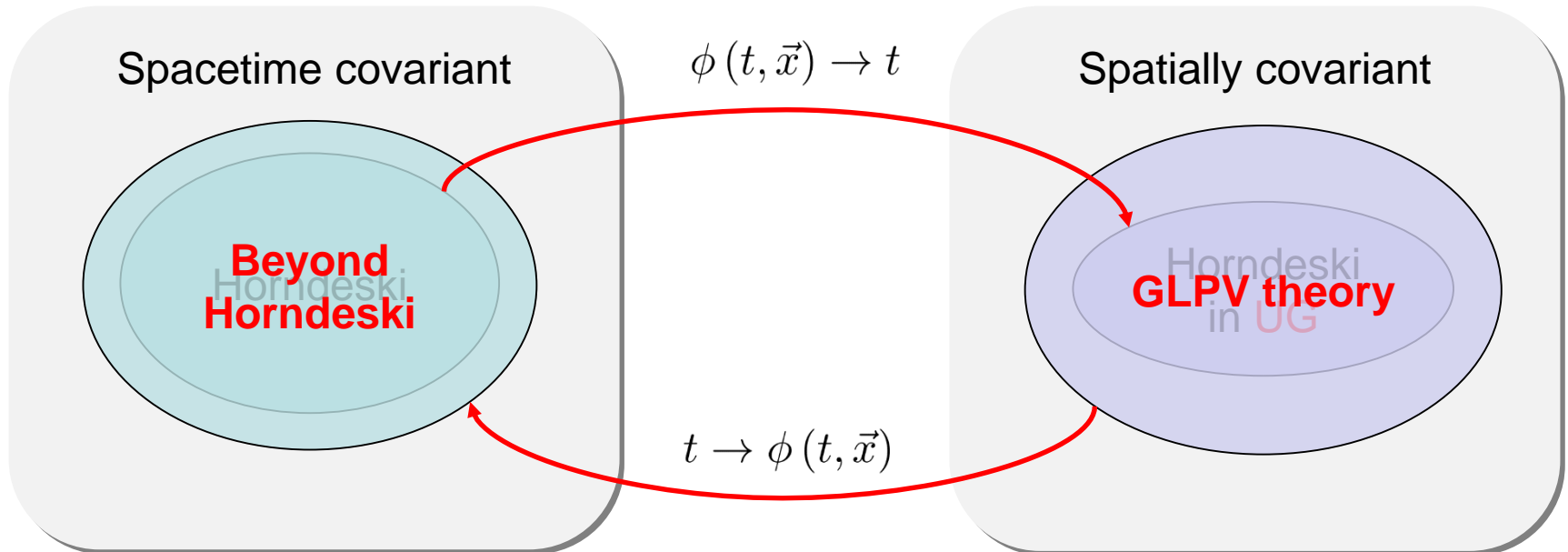
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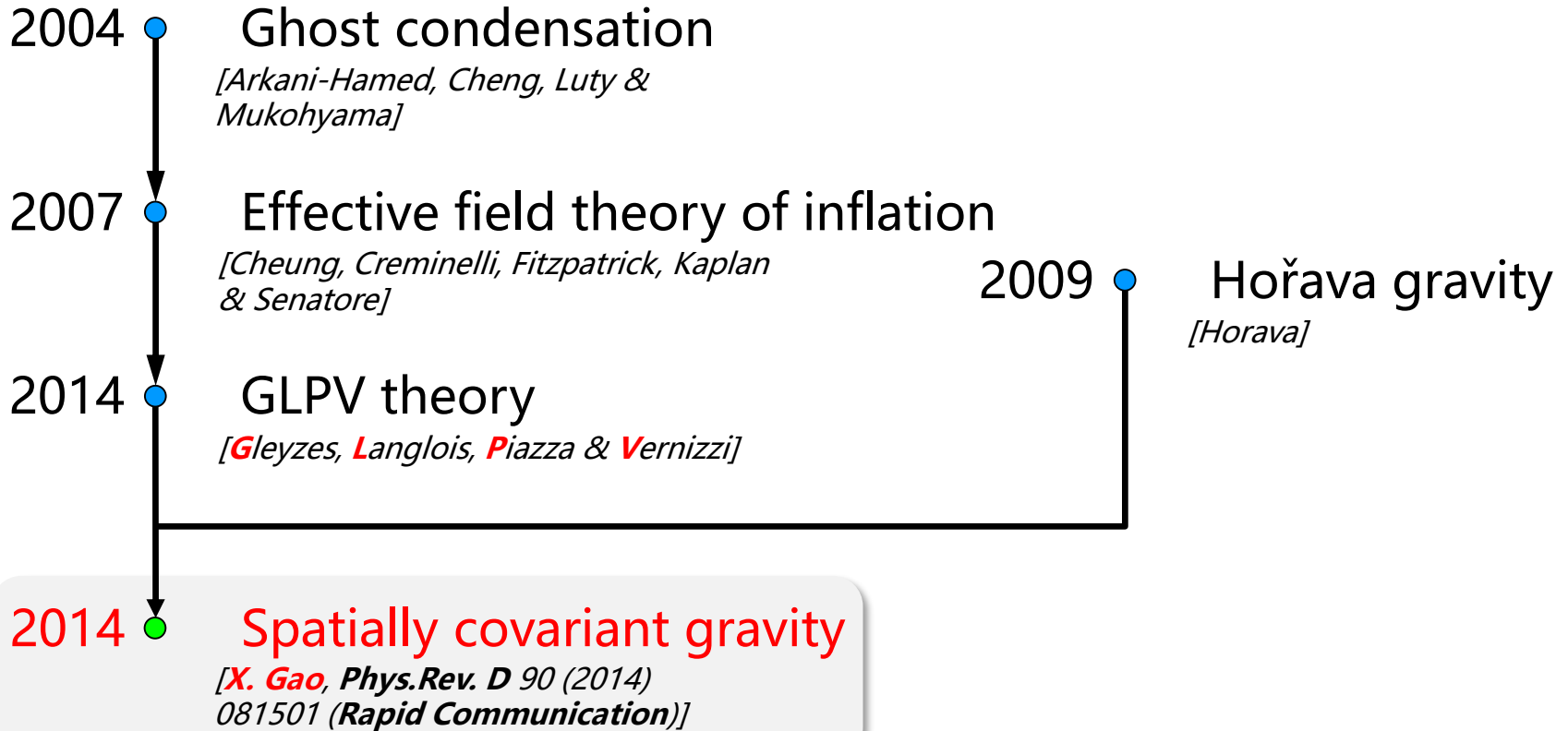
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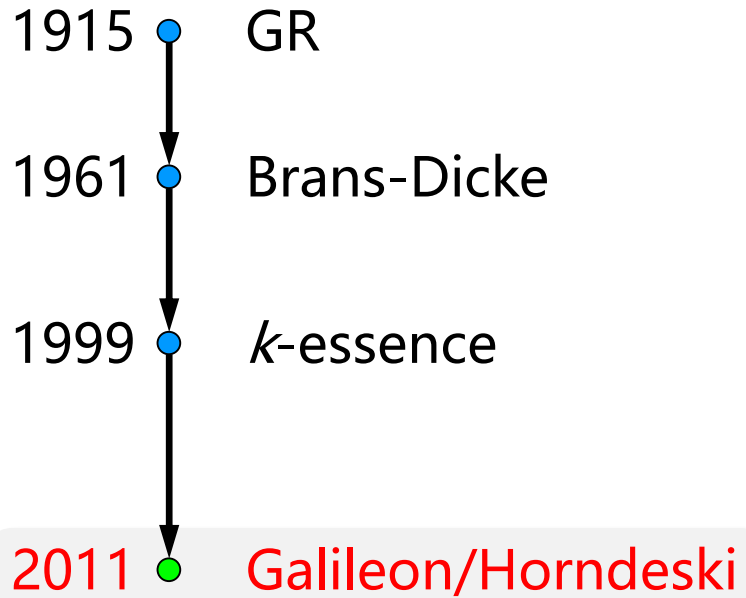


$$S = \int dt d^3x N \sqrt{h} \mathcal{L}(t, N, h_{ij}, R_{ij}, K_{ij}, D_i)$$

2 tensor + 1 scalar DoFs with higher derivative EoMs.

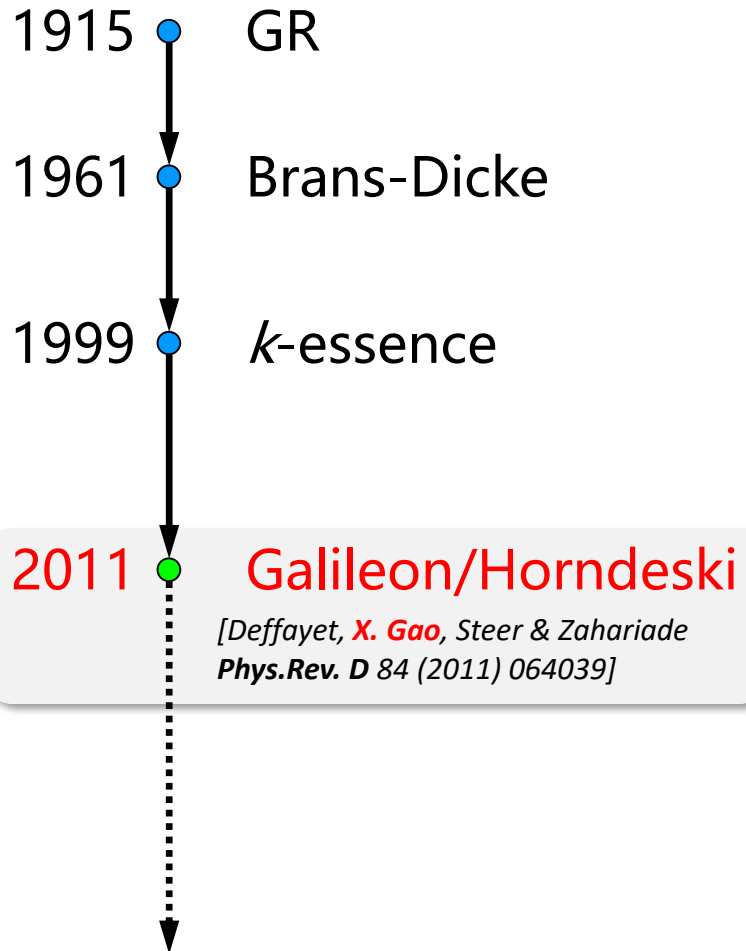
*[X. Gao, Phys.Rev. D90 (2014) 104033]*

# Evolution of the theories

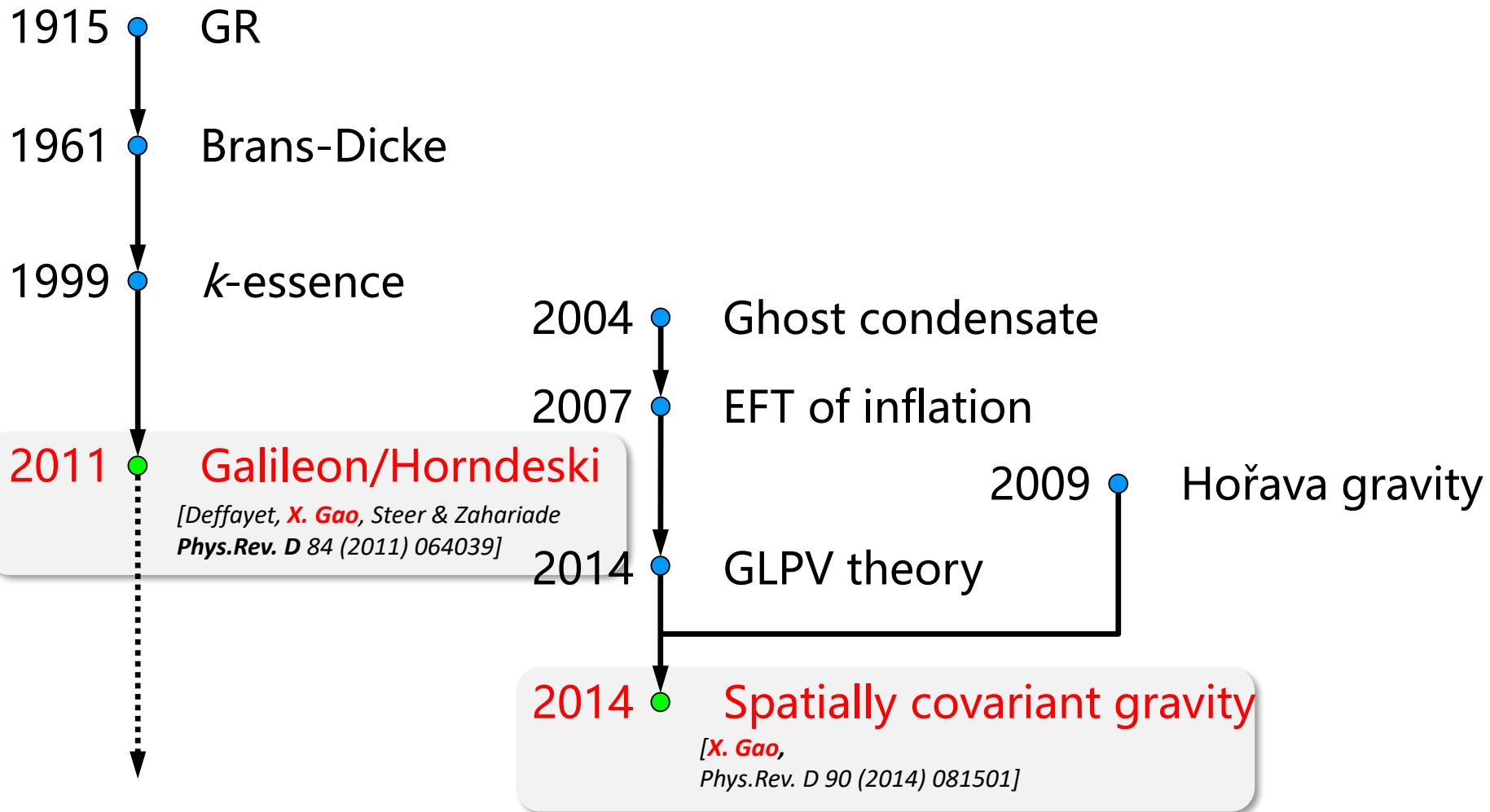


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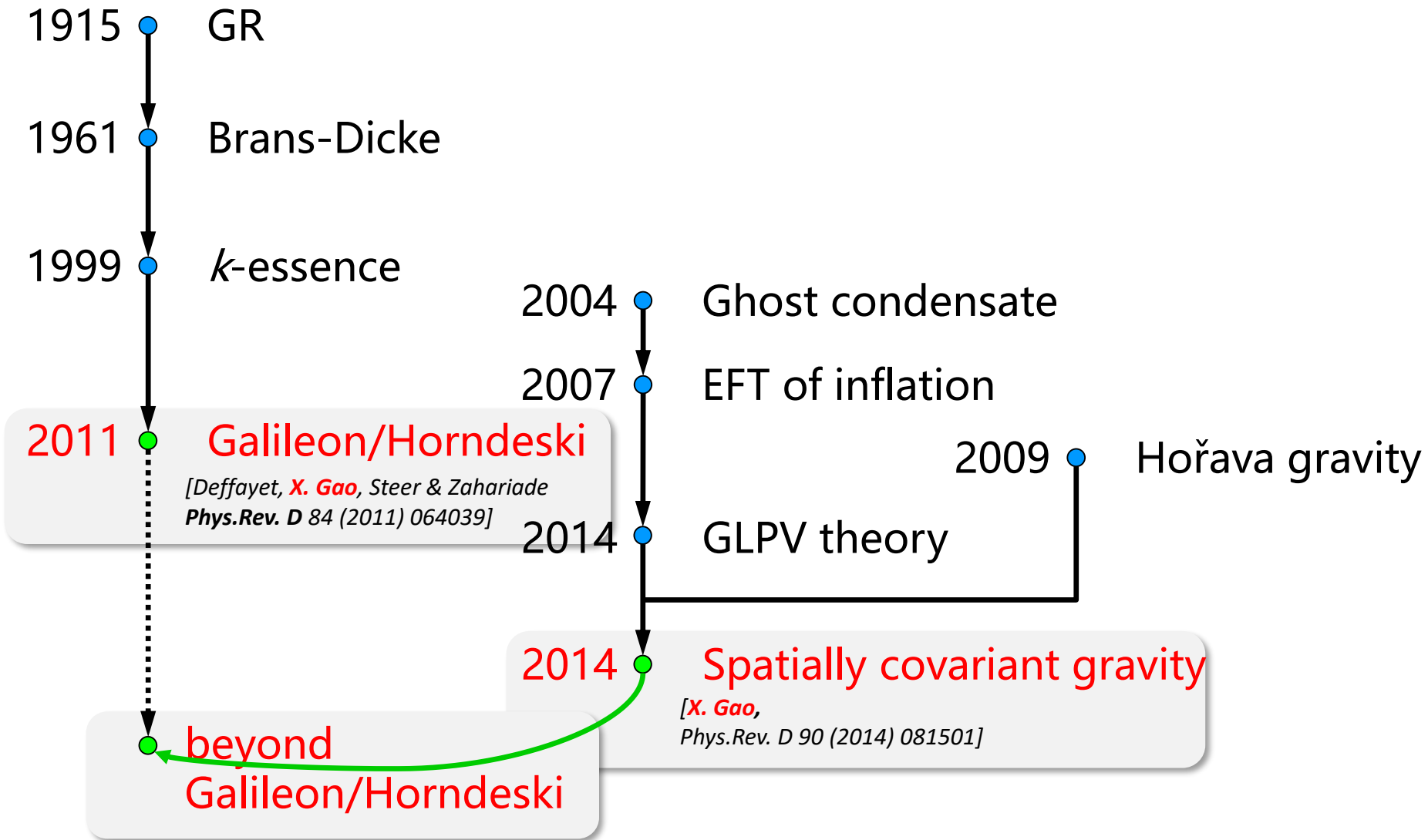
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# Generalized spatially covariant gravity

Spatially covariant gravity

[XG, *Phys.Rev. D* 90 (2014) 081501]

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Generalized Spatially covariant gravity

[XG, and Zhi-bang Yao, work in progress]

$$S = \int dt d^3x N \sqrt{h} \mathcal{L}(t, N, h_{ij}, R_{ij}, K_{ij}, \mathcal{L}_n N, D_i)$$

Structure of the theory is constrained!

$$\Phi \equiv \pi_N + 2\mathcal{A} h_{ij} \pi^{ij} - \sqrt{h} \mathcal{F} \approx 0$$

[G. Domènech, S. Mukohyama, R. Namba, A. Naruko, R. Saitou, and Y. Watanabe, *Phys. Rev. D* 92 (2015), no. 8 084027]

# Message from this talk

1. Beyond Horndeski theories can be further generalized.
2. A class of spatially covariant gravity theories is proposed.

Thank you for your attention!