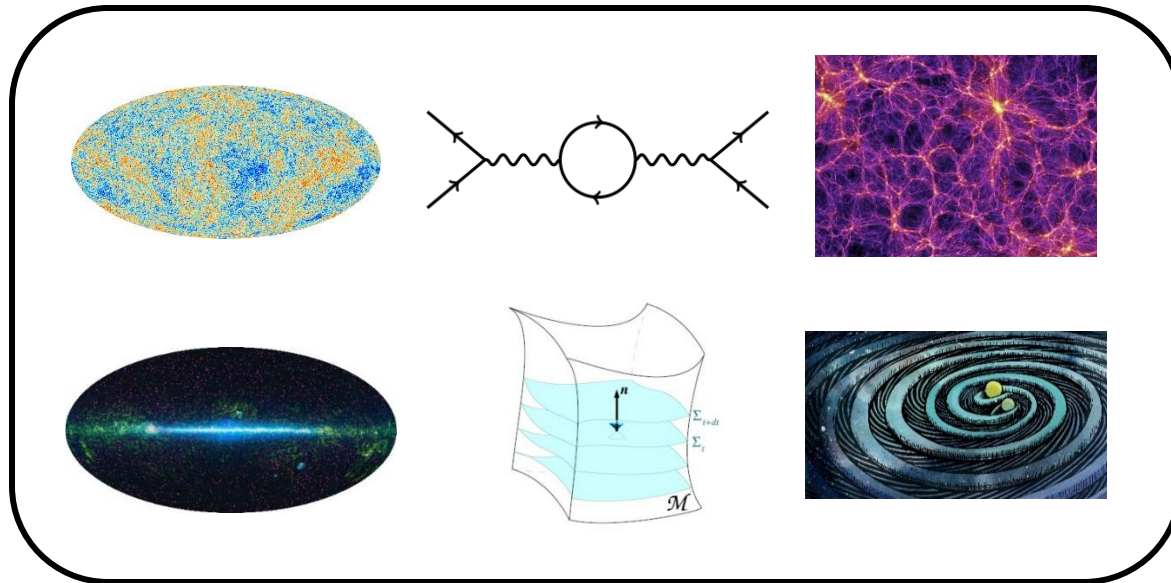


Testing gravity on all scales



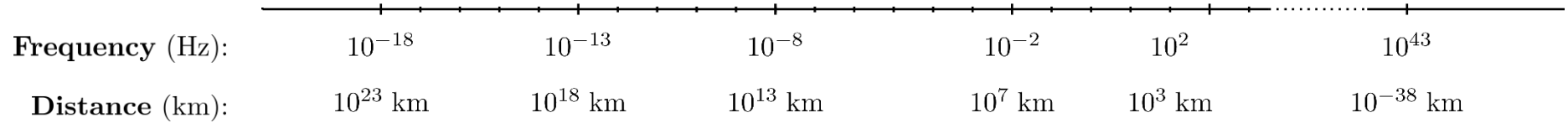
Johannes Noller

ICG, University of Portsmouth
DAMTP, University of Cambridge

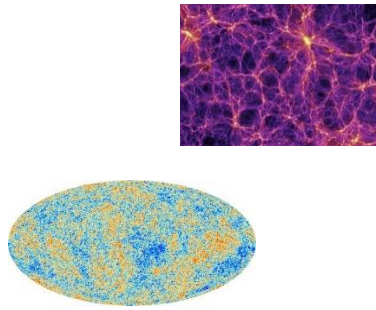


Science & Technology
Facilities Council

Gravity across scales



Gravity across scales



Frequency (Hz):

10^{-18}

10^{-13}

10^{-8}

10^{-2}

10^2

10^{43}

Distance (km):

10^{23} km

10^{18} km

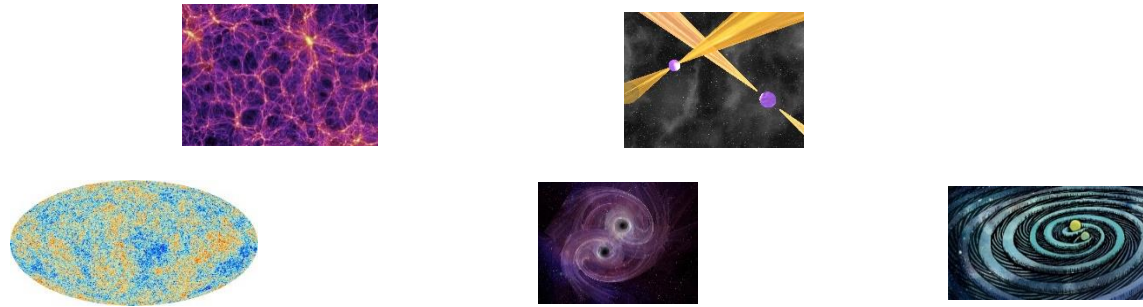
10^{13} km

10^7 km

10^3 km

10^{-38} km

Gravity across scales



Frequency (Hz):

10^{-18}

10^{-13}

10^{-8}

10^{-2}

10^2

10^{43}

Distance (km):

10^{23} km

10^{18} km

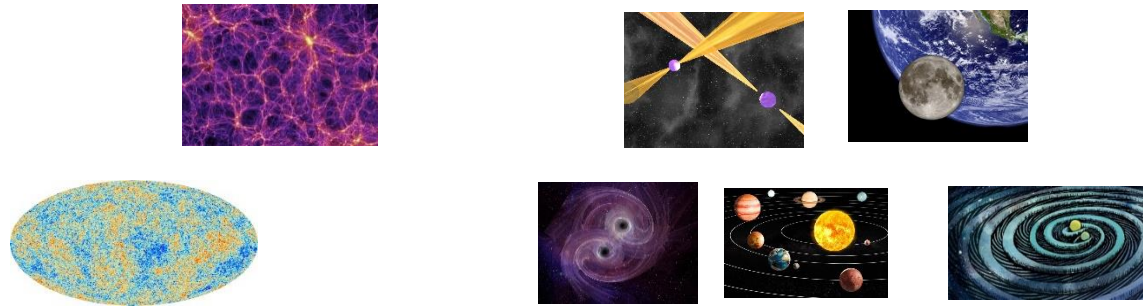
10^{13} km

10^7 km

10^3 km

10^{-38} km

Gravity across scales



Frequency (Hz):

10^{-18}

10^{-13}

10^{-8}

10^{-2}

10^2

10^{43}

Distance (km):

10^{23} km

10^{18} km

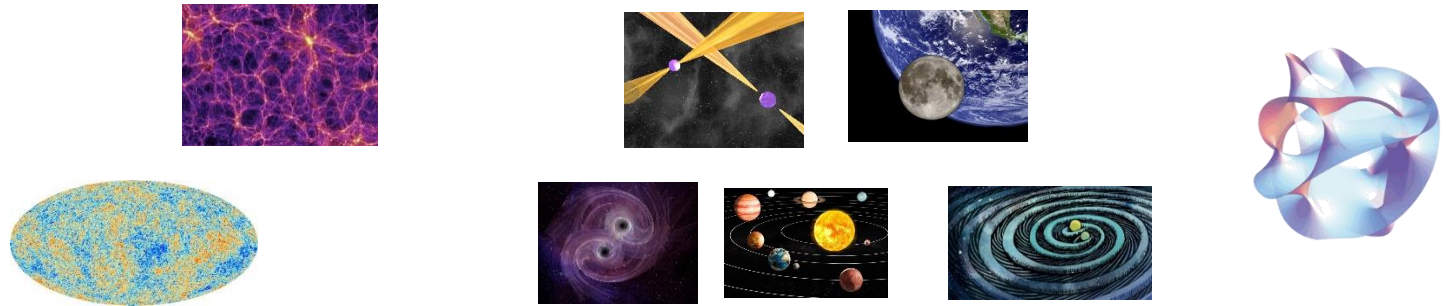
10^{13} km

10^7 km

10^3 km

10^{-38} km

Gravity across scales



Frequency (Hz):

10^{-18}

10^{-13}

10^{-8}

10^{-2}

10^2

10^{43}

Distance (km):

10^{23} km

10^{18} km

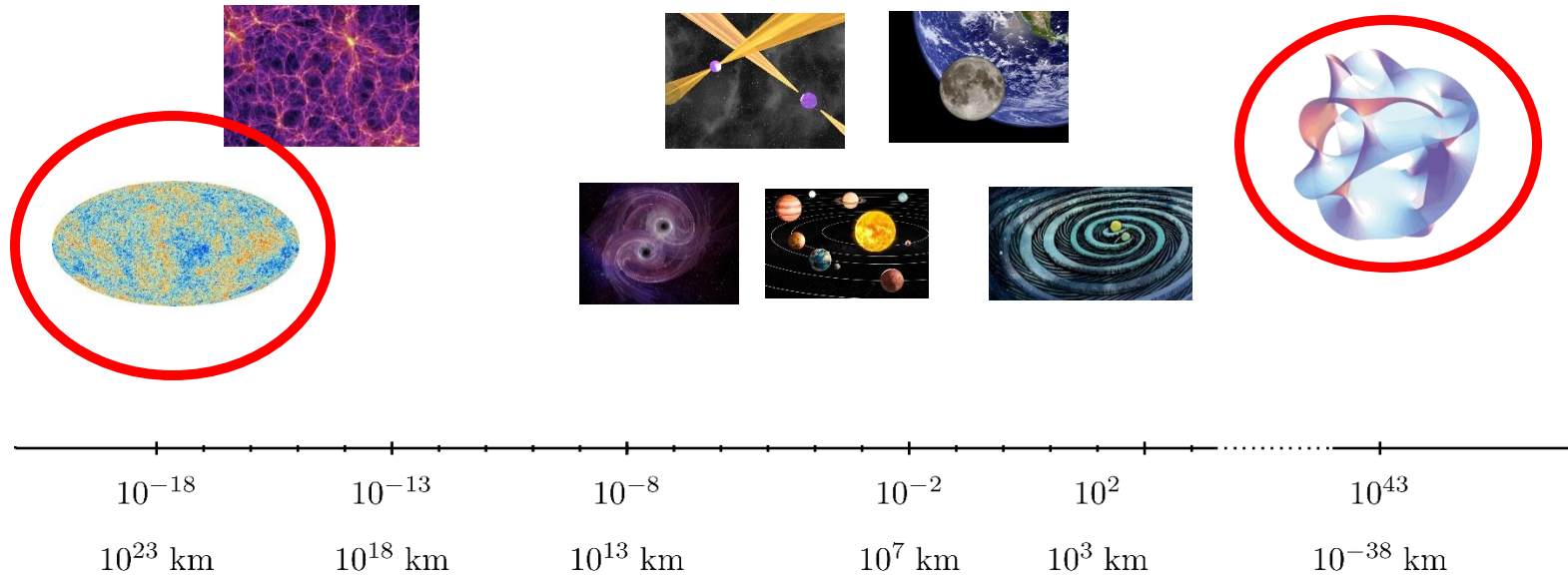
10^{13} km

10^7 km

10^3 km

10^{-38} km

Gravity across scales



‘Positivity bounds from multiple vacua and their cosmological consequences’

Melville, JN '22, 2202.01222

The Galileon

The theory:

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}c_2\nabla_\mu\phi\nabla^\mu\phi - \frac{c_3}{\Lambda^3}\nabla_\mu\phi\nabla^\mu\phi\nabla_\nu\nabla^\nu\phi + \dots$$

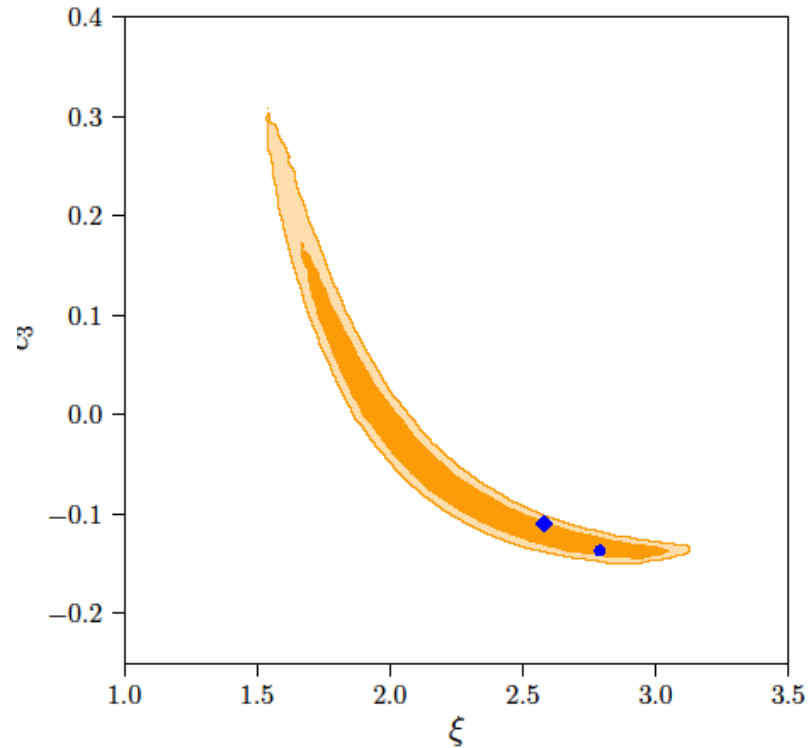
Nicolis, Rattazzi, Trincherini, '08, Deffayet, Esposito-Farese, Vikman '09

Cosmological vacua:

$$\frac{\dot{\phi}H}{\Lambda^3} = \text{constant}$$

De Felice, Tsujikawa, '10

The Galileon



Melville, JN '22

cf. Renk, Zumalacarregui, Montanari Barreira '17

The theory:

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}c_2 \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \phi - \frac{c_3}{\Lambda^3} \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \phi \nabla_\nu \nabla^\nu \phi + \dots$$

Cosmological vacua:

$$\xi \equiv \frac{\dot{\phi} H}{\Lambda^3} = \text{constant}$$

The Galileon

The theory:

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}c_2 \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \phi - \frac{c_3}{\Lambda^3} \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \phi \nabla_\nu \nabla^\nu \phi + \dots$$

Nicolis, Rattazzi, Trincherini, '08, Deffayet, Esposito-Farese, Vikman '09

Cosmological vacua:

$$\frac{\dot{\phi} H}{\Lambda^3} = \text{constant}$$

De Felice, Tsujikawa, '10

'Trivial' vacua:

$$\bar{\phi} = 0$$

'Galileid' vacua:

$$\bar{\phi} = \frac{\Lambda^3}{2} (-\alpha t^2 + \beta |\mathbf{x}|^2)$$

Nicolis, Penco, Piazza, Rattazzi, '15

The Galileon

The theory:

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}c_2\nabla_\mu\phi\nabla^\mu\phi - \frac{c_3}{\Lambda^3}\nabla_\mu\phi\nabla^\mu\phi\nabla_\nu\nabla^\nu\phi + \dots$$

Nicolis, Rattazzi, Trincherini, '08, Deffayet, Esposito-Farese, Vikman '09

Cosmological vacua:

$$\frac{\dot{\phi}H}{\Lambda^3} = \text{constant}$$

De Felice, Tsujikawa, '10

'Trivial' vacua:

$$\bar{\phi} = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow$$

Careful with 'naive' application of theoretical priors!

Deffayet, Pujolas, Sawicki, Vikman '10, Barreira, Li, Sanchez, Baugh, Pascoli '13, Traykova, Bellini, Ferreira, Garcia-Garcia, JN, Zumalacarregui '21, Aoki, Mukohyama, Namba, '21

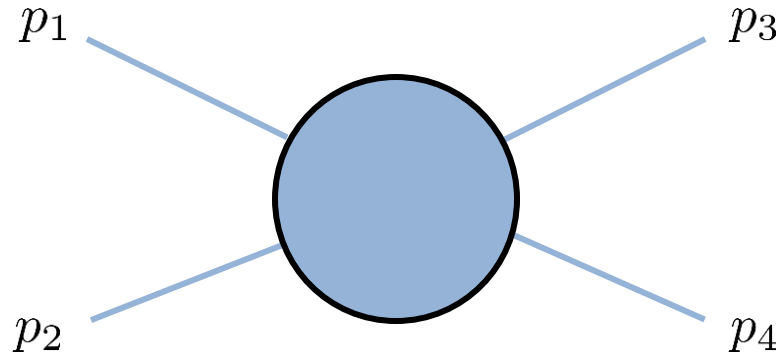
'Galileid' vacua:

$$\bar{\phi} = \frac{\Lambda^3}{2}(-\alpha t^2 + \beta|\mathbf{x}|^2)$$

Nicolis, Penco, Piazza, Rattazzi, '15

Positivity bounds

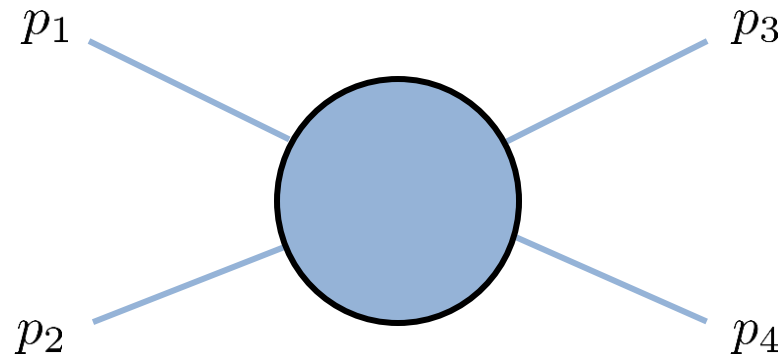
Theoretical bounds that any
unitary, local and causal
gravitational theory has to satisfy



Scattering amplitude: $\mathcal{A} = c_{ss}s^2 + \dots$, where $s = -(p_1 + p_2)^2$

Positivity bounds

Theoretical bounds that any
unitary, local and causal
gravitational theory has to satisfy

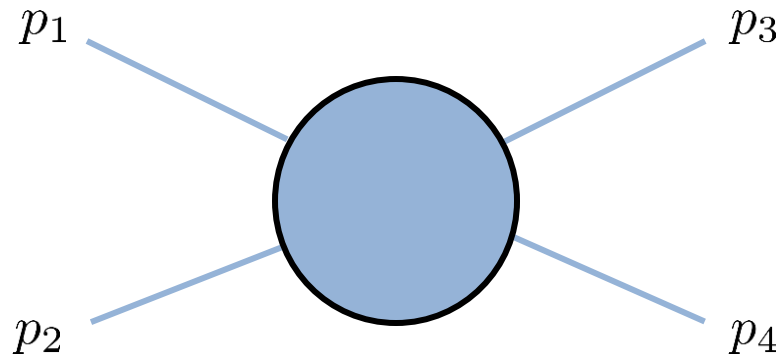


Scattering amplitude: $\mathcal{A} = c_{ss}s^2 + \dots$, where $s = -(p_1 + p_2)^2$

$$\underbrace{c_{ss}}_{\text{Cauchy's theorem}} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\mathcal{C}} ds \frac{\mathcal{A}(s)}{s^3} = \dots = \underbrace{\frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} ds \frac{\sigma(s)}{s^2}}_{\text{positive(!)}}$$

Positivity bounds

Theoretical bounds that any
unitary, local and causal
gravitational theory has to satisfy



Scattering amplitude: $\mathcal{A} = c_{ss}s^2 + \dots$, where $s = -(p_1 + p_2)^2$

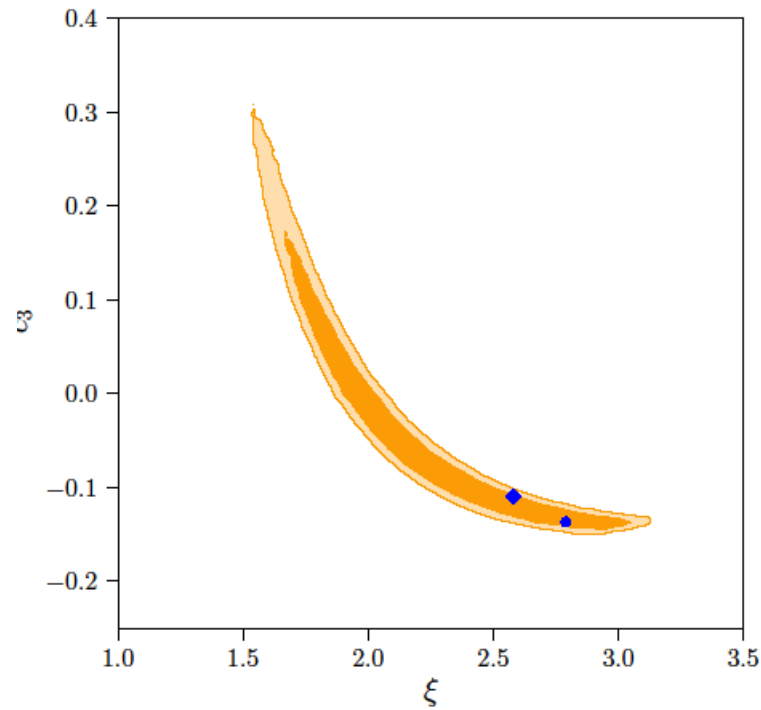
Cosmological positivity bounds:

Adams, Alberte, Aoki, Arkani-Hamed, Baumann, Bellazzini, Bonifacio, Cheung, de Rham, Dubovsky, Grall, Green, Herrero-Valea, Hinterbichler, Huang, Lee, Lewandowski, Melville, Momeni, Mukohyama, Namba, Nicolis, Noller, Porto, Rattazzi, Remmen, Riva, Rosen, Rumbutis, Serra, Sgarlata, Timiryasov, Tokareva, Tolley, Trincherini, Wang, Zhang, Zhou + many, many others!

Positivity bounds without boosts:

Grall, Melville '21

The Galileon



Melville, JN '22

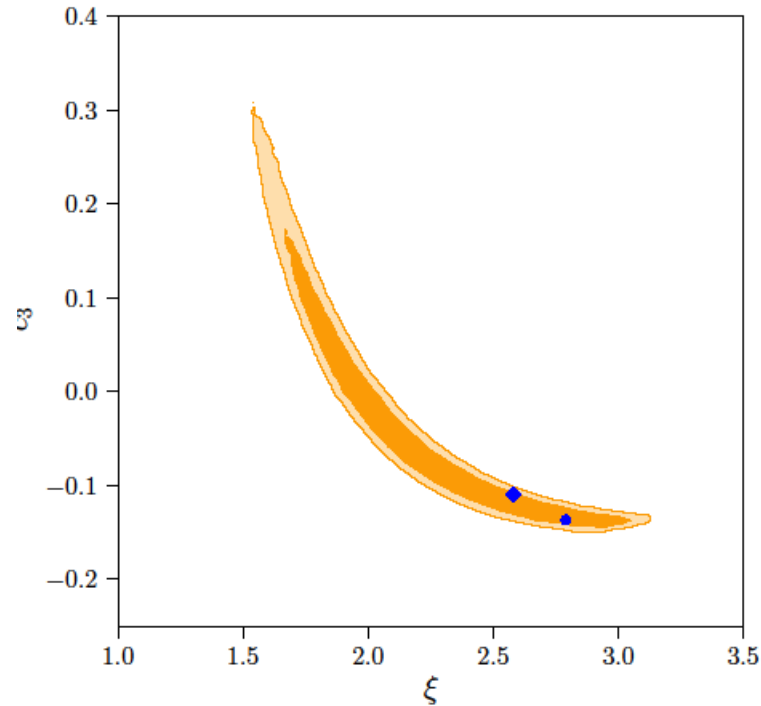
Galileid vacuum:

$$\bar{\phi} = \frac{\Lambda^3}{2} (-\alpha t^2 + \beta |\mathbf{x}|^2)$$

Cosmological vacuum:

$$\xi \equiv \frac{\dot{\phi} H}{\Lambda^3} = \text{constant}$$

The Galileon



Melville, JN '22

Galileid vacuum:

$$\nabla_\mu \nabla^\nu \bar{\phi} = +\beta \Lambda_3^3 \left(\delta_\mu^\nu - \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right) \delta_\mu^0 \delta_0^\nu \right)$$

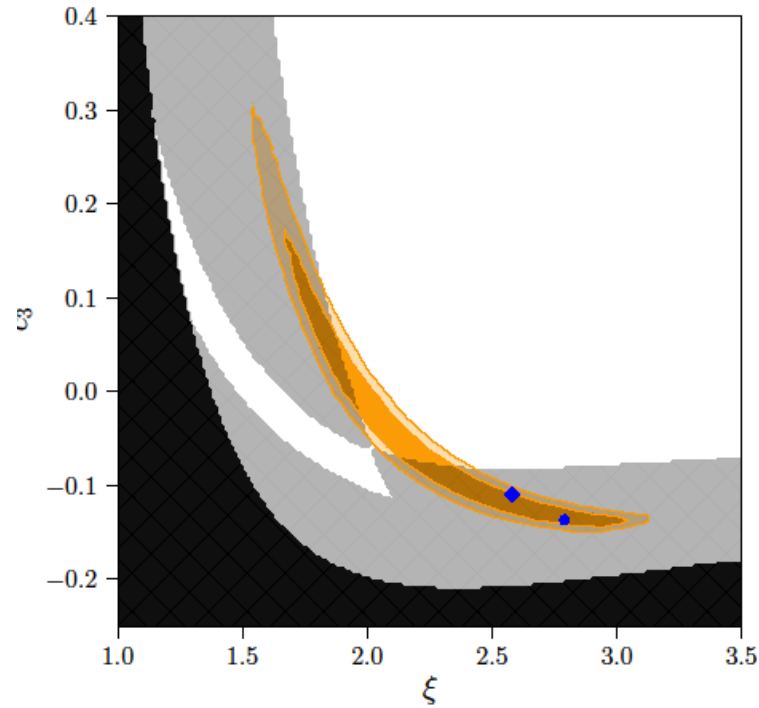
Cosmological vacuum:

$$\nabla_\mu \nabla^\nu \bar{\phi} = -\xi \Lambda_3^3 \left(\delta_\mu^\nu - \left(1 + \frac{\dot{H}}{H^2} \right) \delta_\mu^0 \delta_0^\nu \right)$$

Mapping:

$$\beta \sim -\xi, \quad \alpha/\beta \sim -\dot{H}_i/H_i^2.$$

The Galileon



Melville, JN '22

Galileid vacuum:

$$\nabla_{\mu} \nabla^{\nu} \bar{\phi} = +\beta \Lambda_3^3 \left(\delta_{\mu}^{\nu} - \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right) \delta_{\mu}^0 \delta_0^{\nu} \right)$$

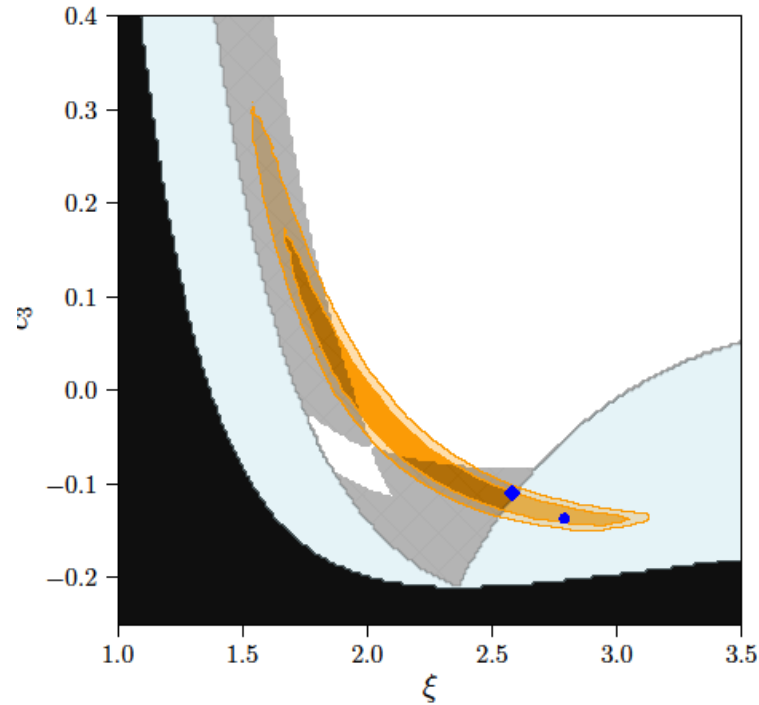
Cosmological vacuum:

$$\nabla_{\mu} \nabla^{\nu} \bar{\phi} = -\xi \Lambda_3^3 \left(\delta_{\mu}^{\nu} - \left(1 + \frac{\dot{H}}{H^2} \right) \delta_{\mu}^0 \delta_0^{\nu} \right)$$

Mapping:

$$\beta \sim -\xi, \quad \alpha/\beta \sim -\dot{H}_i/H_i^2.$$

The Galileon



Melville, JN '22

Galileid vacuum:

$$\nabla_{\mu} \nabla^{\nu} \bar{\phi} = +\beta \Lambda_3^3 \left(\delta_{\mu}^{\nu} - \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right) \delta_{\mu}^0 \delta_0^{\nu} \right)$$

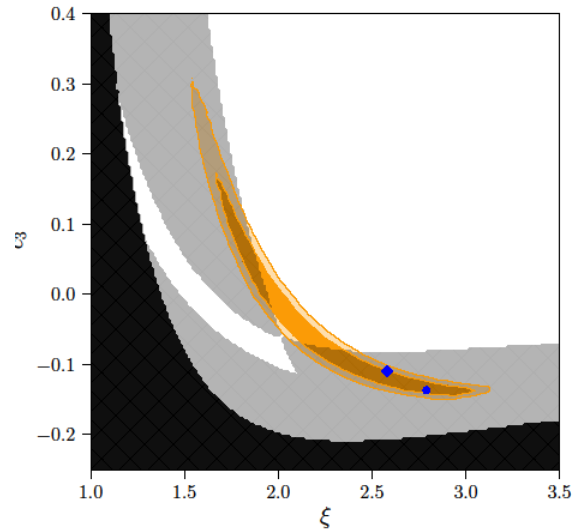
Cosmological vacuum:

$$\nabla_{\mu} \nabla^{\nu} \bar{\phi} = -\xi \Lambda_3^3 \left(\delta_{\mu}^{\nu} - \left(1 + \frac{\dot{H}}{H^2} \right) \delta_{\mu}^0 \delta_0^{\nu} \right)$$

Mapping:

$$\beta \sim -\xi, \quad \alpha/\beta \sim -\dot{H}_i/H_i^2.$$

Testing gravity on all scales



Positivity bounds are powerful theoretical priors for observational tests of gravity/cosmology

Observational tests as probes of gravity's UV features

Thank you!