

# Galileon and black holes

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# OUTLINE

- ◆ galileon and covariant galileon
- ◆ accretion onto a black hole
- ◆ DGP scalar in the neighborhood of a black hole
- ◆ another form of galileon near black hole
- ◆ Carter–Penrose diagrams, communicating with a parallel universe
- ◆ conclusion

# Galileon

Scalar field with the “Galilean” symmetry (motivated by Dvali-Gabadadze-Porrati model of gravity),

$$\pi(x) \rightarrow \pi(x) + b_\mu x^\mu + c$$

Galilean-invariant terms  $\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2, \mathcal{L}_3, \mathcal{L}_4, \mathcal{L}_5$

Nicolis et al'09

Equations of motion contain only second derivatives of  $\pi$

However the analysis was made for flat space-time  
(no perturbations of metric)

# Galileon

## Covariant galileon

Deffayet et al'09

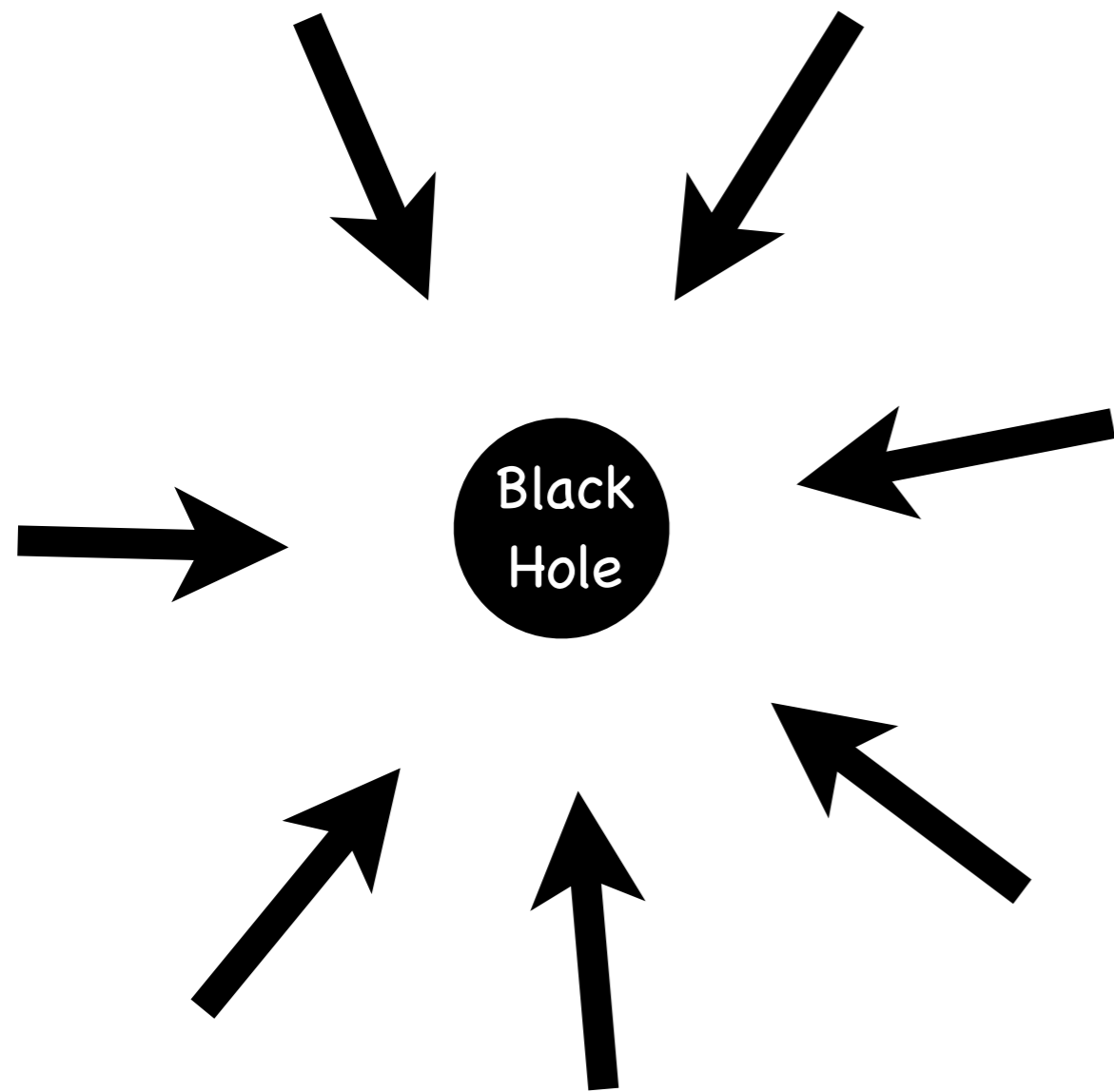
$$\mathcal{L}_\pi = \sum_{i=1}^{i=5} a_i \mathcal{L}_i,$$

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \pi, \quad \mathcal{L}_2 = \partial_\mu \pi \partial^\mu \pi, \quad \mathcal{L}_3 = (\partial\pi)^2 \square\pi$$

$$\mathcal{L}_4 = -(\pi_{;\alpha} \pi^{;\alpha}) \left[ 2(\square\pi)^2 - 2(\pi_{;\mu\nu} \pi^{;\mu\nu}) - \frac{1}{2} \pi_{;\mu} \pi^{;\mu} R \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_5 = \dots \{\text{complicated expression}\}$$

# Testing Galileon in black hole background



Galileon accreting on black holes.

One may expect interesting effects (e.g. phantom, ghost condensate, k-essence...)

# DGP scalar

Decoupling limit in DGP model (a part of Galileon)

$$S_\pi = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[ (\partial\pi)^2 + a_3 (\partial\pi)^2 \square\pi \right]$$

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$$S_\pi = r_g^4 C^4 \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[ (\partial\pi)^2 + \kappa (\partial\pi)^2 \square\pi \right], \quad \kappa = C^2 a_3 / r_g$$

**Eom:**  $\nabla_\mu j^\mu, \quad j_\mu \equiv 2\pi_{,\mu} + \kappa \left( 2\pi_{,\mu} \square\pi - \partial_\mu (\partial\pi)^2 \right)$



# accretion of DGP scalar

Metric in Eddington–Finkelstein coordinates:

$$ds^2 = -f dv^2 + 2dvdr + r^2 d\Omega$$

Ansatz:

$$\pi(v, r) = v - \int \frac{dr}{f} + \psi(r)$$

Boundary condition:

$$C^2 = \partial_t \pi|_{r=\infty} = \partial_v \pi|_{r=\infty}$$

Eom can be integrated once to give,

$$2f\psi' + \kappa \left( -\frac{f'}{f} + ff'\psi'^2 + \frac{4f^2\psi'^2}{r} \right) = \frac{A}{r^2}$$

# solutions for accretion of DGP scalar (I)

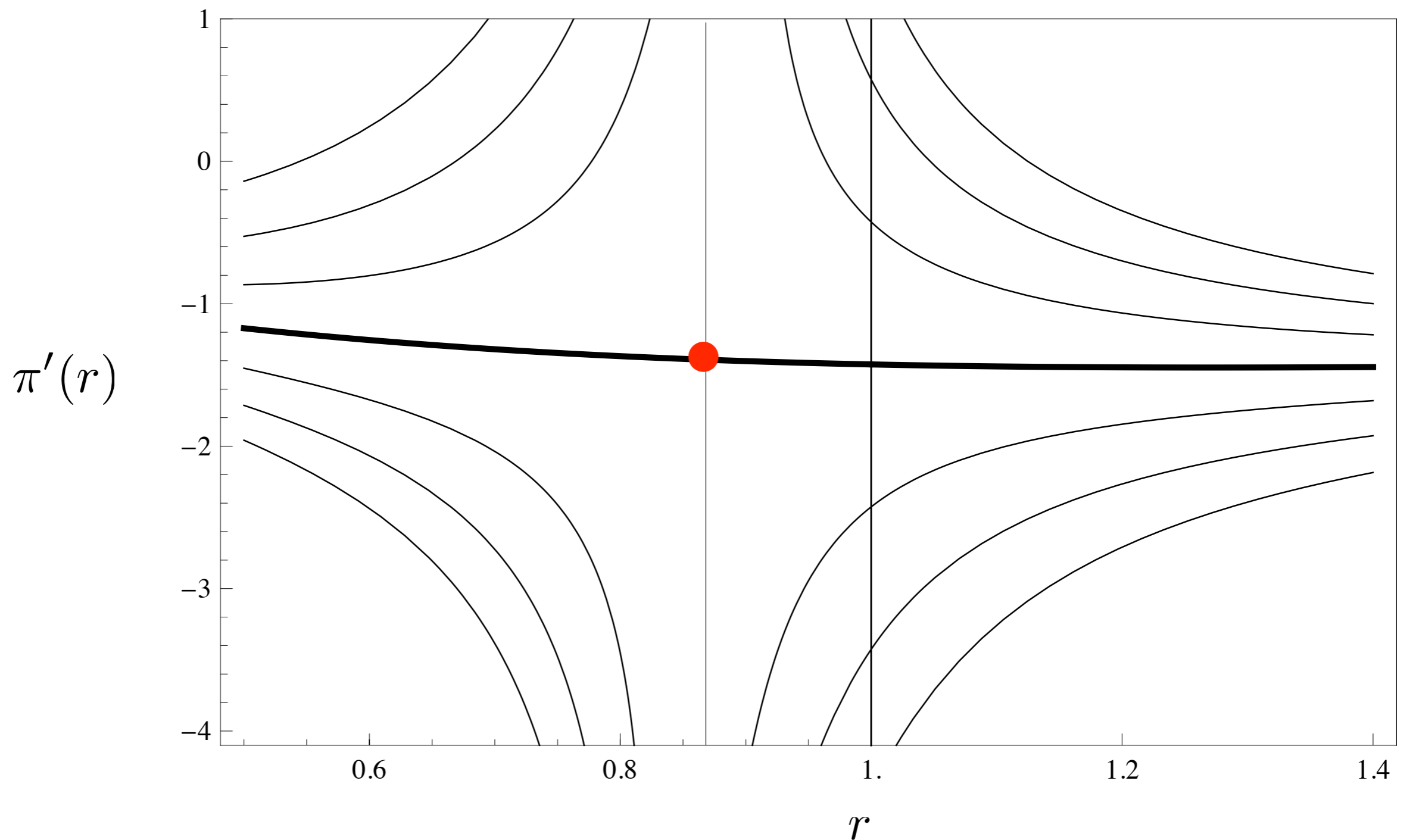
$$\psi'_{1,2} = -\frac{r^2 f \pm \sqrt{r^4 f^2 + \kappa r (A f + \kappa r^2 f') (r f' + 4f)}}{\kappa r f (r f' + 4f)}$$

How to choose the “correct” physical solution?

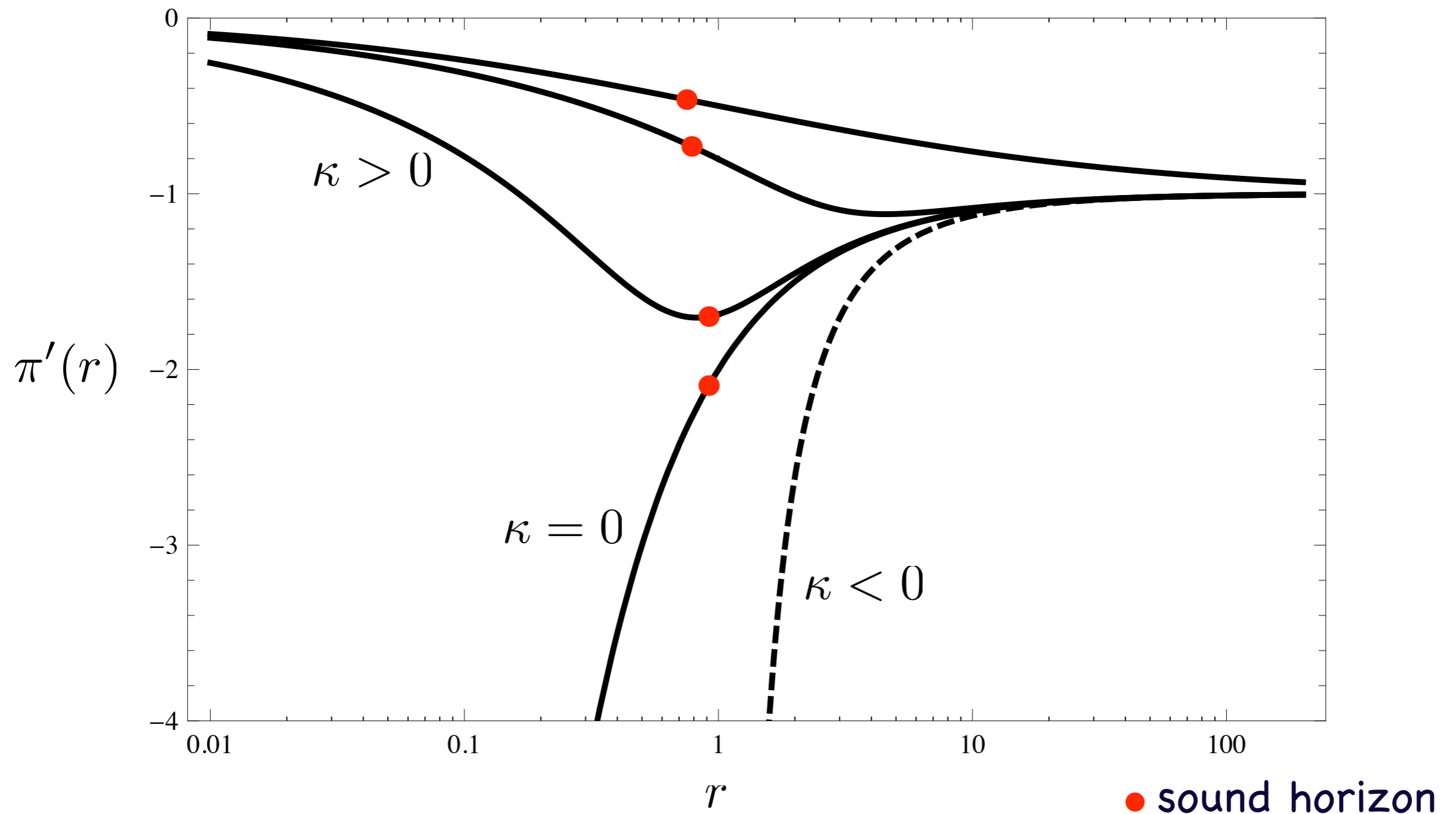
Analyze the positions of singularities in solution and the sound horizon.

$$G^{\mu\nu} \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \delta\pi = 0, \quad G^{\mu\nu} = (1 + 2\kappa \square \pi) g^{\mu\nu} - 2\kappa \nabla^\mu \nabla^\nu \pi.$$

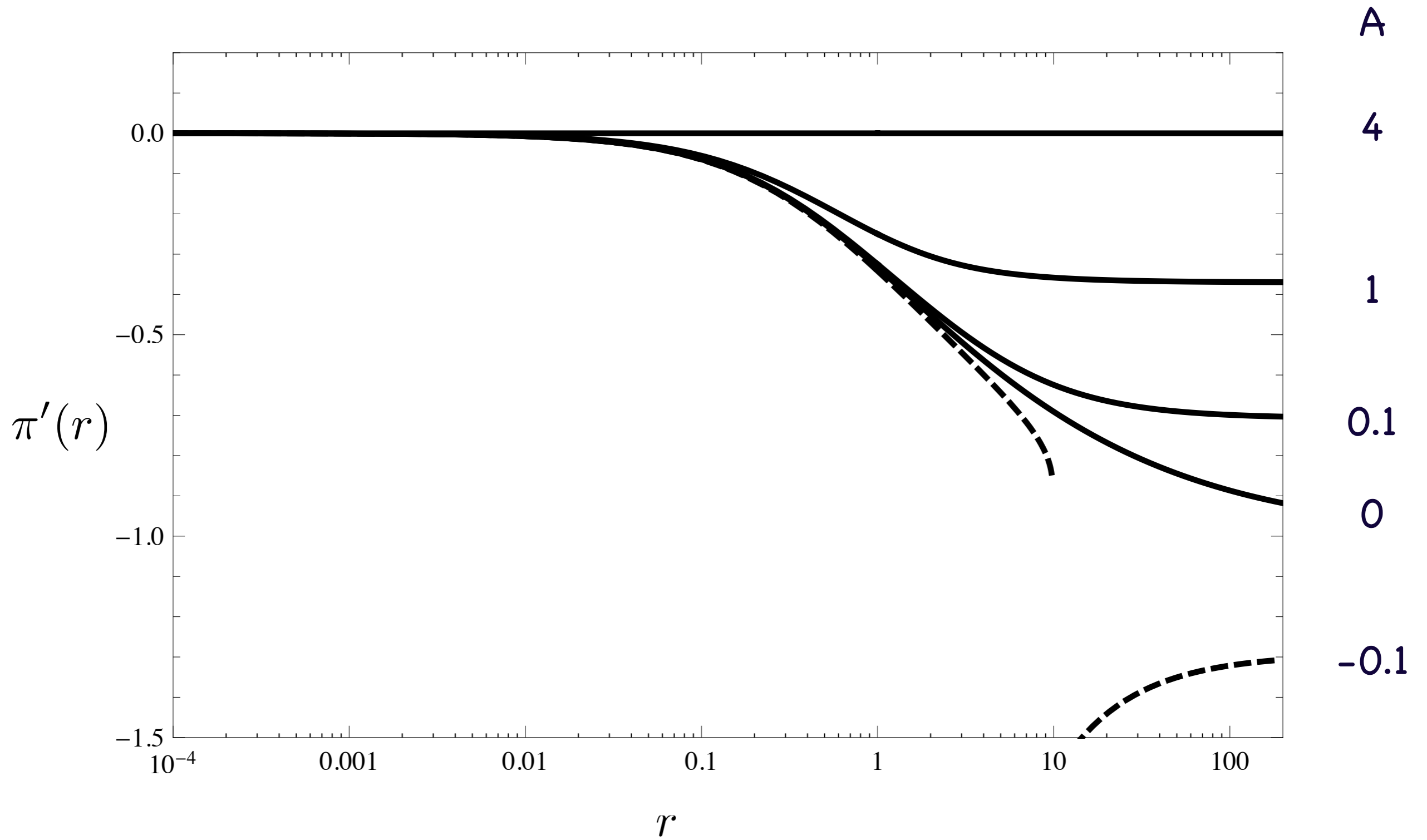
# solutions for accretion of DGP scalar (II)



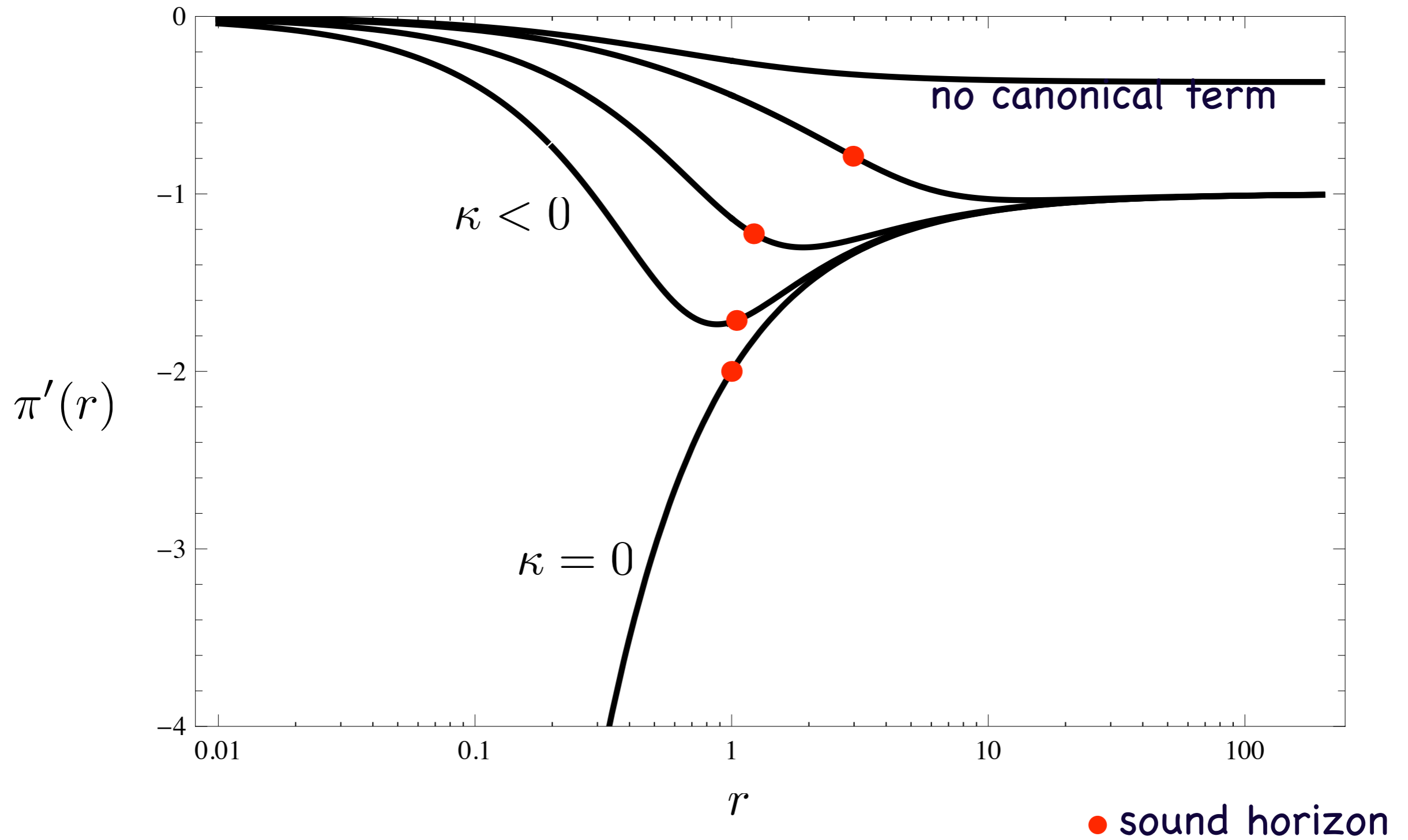
# Different models



$\mathcal{L}_4$

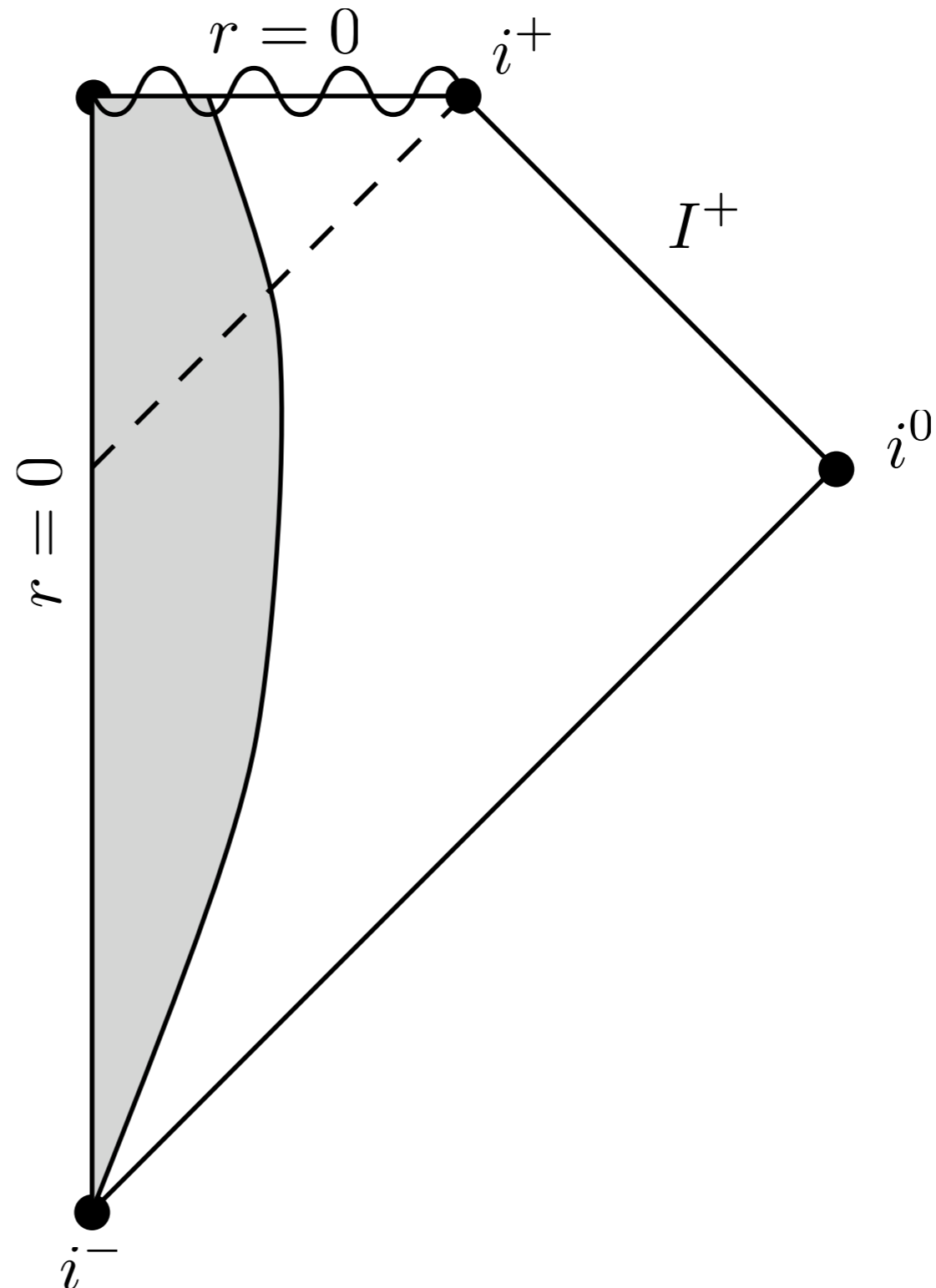


# canonical term + $\mathcal{L}_4$



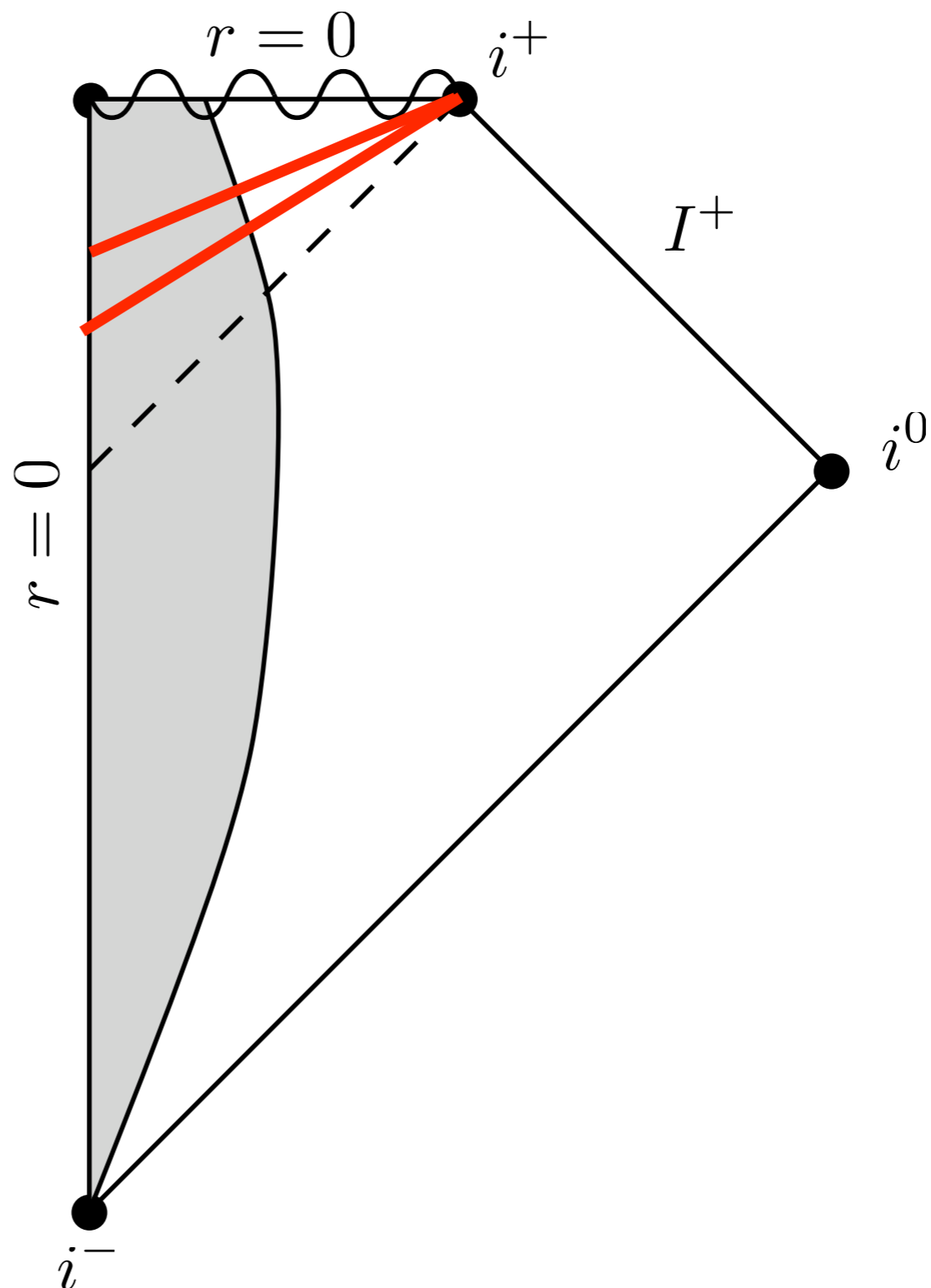
# Carter-Penrose diagrams (I)

canonical term



# Carter-Penrose diagrams (II)

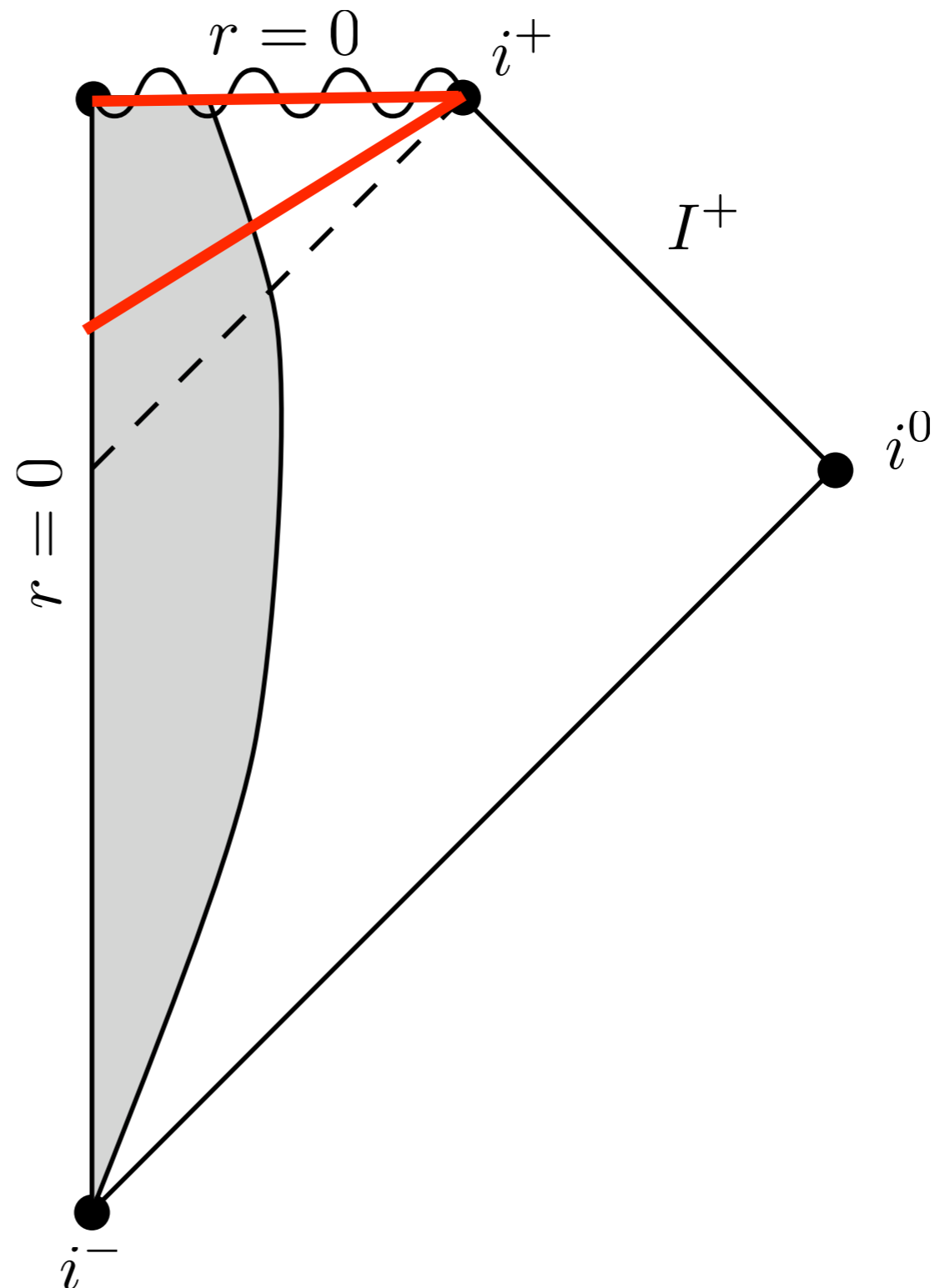
DGP scalar





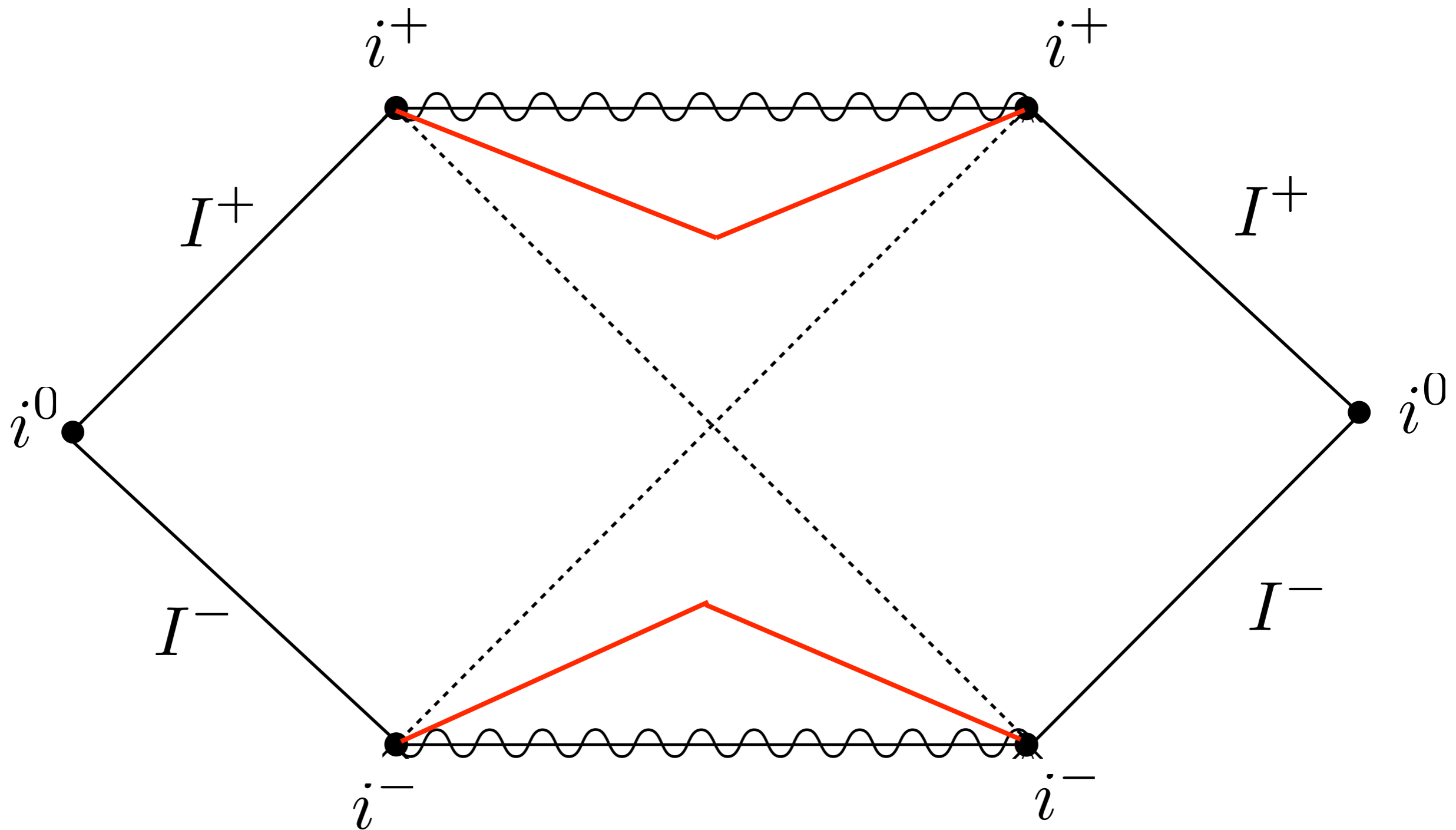
# Carter-Penrose diagrams (III)

$\mathcal{L}_4$



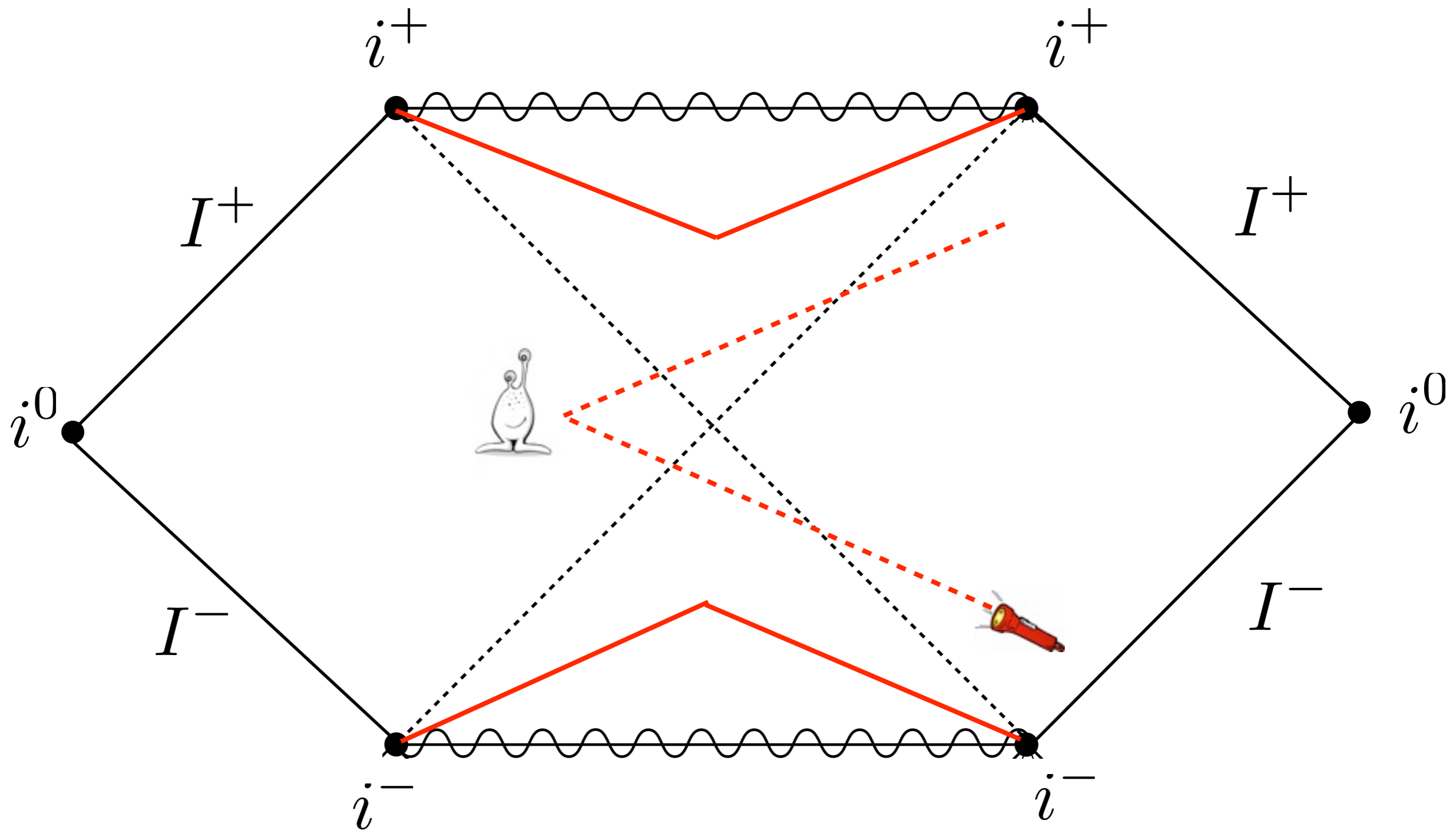
# message to/from a parallel universe?

eternal black hole



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# CONCLUSION

- ◆ It is possible to look inside a black hole using galileon (if the physical solution(s) exist). This is similar to superluminal k-essence.
- ◆ For a particular choice of galileon the only solutions are those with zero radius of the sound horizon.
- ◆ For some regions of parameters regular solutions do not exist.
- ◆ Are there problems for galileon if BH is included?
- ◆ Change of thermodynamics of black holes?
- ◆ Signals to/from a parallel universe?