

# Strong Coupling in Cascading DGP

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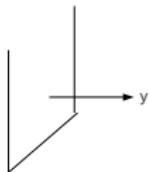
3 Holography

# The Model

$$S_{DGP} = M_5^3 \int d^4x dy \sqrt{-g_{(5)}} R_5 + M_4^2 \int d^4x \sqrt{-g_{(4)}} R_4. \quad (1)$$

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## Motivation:

- Hierarchy Problem
- Cosmology
- Gravitational Measurements
- Holography

# IR Modification of Gravity

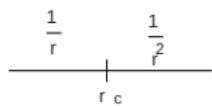
Scalar propagator:

$$\tilde{G}(p) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p^2}/r_c + p^2}; \quad r_c = \frac{M_4^2}{M_5^3} \quad (2)$$

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Interpolates between 4D and 5D  
Newtonian gravity.  
Crossover:  $r_c > H^{-1}$

# vDVZ Discontinuity

Tensor structure of the propagator:

$$D_{\mu\nu;\alpha\beta}^{GR}(p) = \frac{1}{p^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \eta_{\mu\alpha} \eta_{\nu\beta} + \frac{1}{2} \eta_{\mu\beta} \eta_{\nu\alpha} - \frac{1}{2} \eta_{\mu\nu} \eta_{\alpha\beta} \right) \quad (3)$$

$$D_{\mu\nu;\alpha\beta}^{DGP}(p) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p^2}/r_c + p^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\eta}_{\mu\alpha} \tilde{\eta}_{\nu\beta} + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\eta}_{\mu\beta} \tilde{\eta}_{\nu\alpha} - \frac{1}{3} \tilde{\eta}_{\mu\nu} \tilde{\eta}_{\alpha\beta} \right). \quad (4)$$

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DGP: Tensor structure of massive gravity (5D massless graviton: 5 degrees of freedom)  $\Rightarrow$  vDVZ discontinuity at the linearized level!

# Vainshtein effect

Solution: Vainshtein screening mechanism (Dvali et al., 2001)  
Non-linearities important at a scale

$$r_* = (r_c^2 r_g)^{\frac{1}{3}}, \quad (6)$$

Full non-linear solution reduces to GR as  $r_c \rightarrow \infty$ .

# Strong Coupling

Strong coupling of scalar part of graviton in effective 4D description (Luty et al., 2003):

$$\mathcal{L}_{cubic} = \frac{1}{\Lambda_{strong}^3} \partial^\mu \pi \partial_\mu \pi \square_4 \pi,$$
$$\Lambda_{strong} = \frac{M_5^2}{M_4}, \quad \pi \eta_{\mu\nu} = h_{\mu\nu} - \tilde{h}_{\mu\nu} \quad (7)$$

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Unfortunately, DGP is disfavoured by observations  $\Rightarrow$  look for higher-dimensional generalization

# Cascading DGP

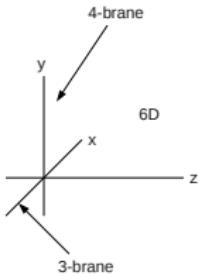
Consistent higher-dimensional generalization of DGP ([Dvali et al., 2007](#)):

$$S_{cas} = M_6^4 \int d^4x dy dz \sqrt{-g_{(6)}} R_6 + M_5^3 \int d^4x dy \sqrt{-g_{(5)}} R_5 \\ + M_4^2 \int d^4x \sqrt{-g_{(4)}} R_4. \quad (8)$$

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# Modification of Gravity

Propagator interpolates between 4D, 5D and 6D behaviour.

Crossover scales:

$$r_c = \frac{M_4^2}{M_5^3}, \quad \rho_c = \frac{M_5^3}{M_6^4}. \quad (9)$$

# vDVZ and Vainshtein

- Tensor structure of 6D gravity!  
⇒ Double Vainshtein effect

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_* &= \left( \frac{M_6}{M_4^2} \rho_c^2 r_c \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ r_* &= (r_c^2 r_g)^{\frac{1}{3}}\end{aligned}\tag{10}$$

# Effective Action

6D → 5D boundary effective action:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{cubic}^{5D} &\sim \partial^A \pi \partial_A \pi \square_5 \pi \\ \Lambda_{strong}^1 &= (M_6^{16} M_5^{-9})^{\frac{1}{7}}.\end{aligned}\tag{11}$$

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5D → 4D boundary effective action:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} &\sim \frac{1}{(\Lambda_{strong}^2)^3} \partial_\mu (\pi + \chi) \partial^\mu (\pi + \chi) \square_4 (\pi + \chi), \\ \Lambda_{strong}^2 &= \frac{M_5^2}{M_4}, \quad h_{\mu\nu} = \tilde{h}_{\mu\nu} + (\pi + \chi) \eta_{\mu\nu}.\end{aligned}\tag{12}$$

# Cut-Off

Consistency of black hole physics in  $4 + n$  dimensions ([Dvali et al. 2007](#)):

$$M_{N(4+n)} \equiv \frac{M_{4+n}}{N^{\frac{1}{2+n}}}.$$
 (13)

$N$ : Number of particle species.

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DGP: bulk  $\sim 1$  species, brane  $N$  species. Requiring the same cut-off for bulk and brane theory  $\Rightarrow$  Gravity has to become weaker at a scale

$$r_c > L_{N5} = M_{N5}^{-1}.$$
 (14)

# Scales from holography

Holography implies

$$M_4^2 = r_c M_5^3 = N M_5^2. \quad (15)$$

⇒ Non-perturbative derivation of the hierarchy!

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Memory of higher dimensional origin:

$$r_* = (r_c^2 r_g)^{\frac{1}{3}} = N^{\frac{1}{3}} L_5 \equiv L_{N5}. \quad (16)$$

Strong coupling encoded in cut-off of 5D bulk theory!

# Holography in Cascading DGP

Similar arguments lead to the following hierarchy

$$M_4 \gg M_5 \gg M_6. \quad (17)$$

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Vainshtein scales:

$$\rho_* = L_{N6} = \left( \frac{M_6}{M_4^2} \rho_c^2 r_c \right)^{\frac{1}{4}}.$$
$$r_* = L_{N5} = (r_c^2 r_g)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad (18)$$

# Summary

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Two ways to understand this effect:

- Field Theory
- Holography

**Thank You for Your Attention**