

# Self-Force in Scalar-Tensor Theories of Gravity: Perturbative Approach **Beyond Linear Order**

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University of Nottingham

22nd September 2023

# Overview

- ① **Why** we desire high accuracy scalar-tensor self-force waveforms

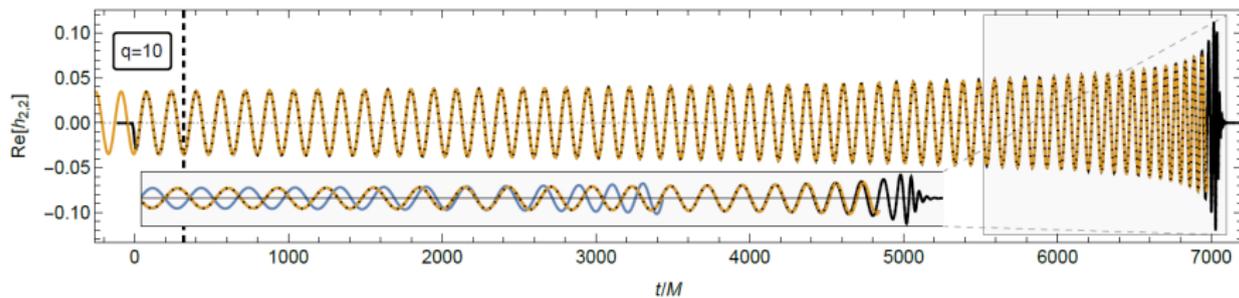
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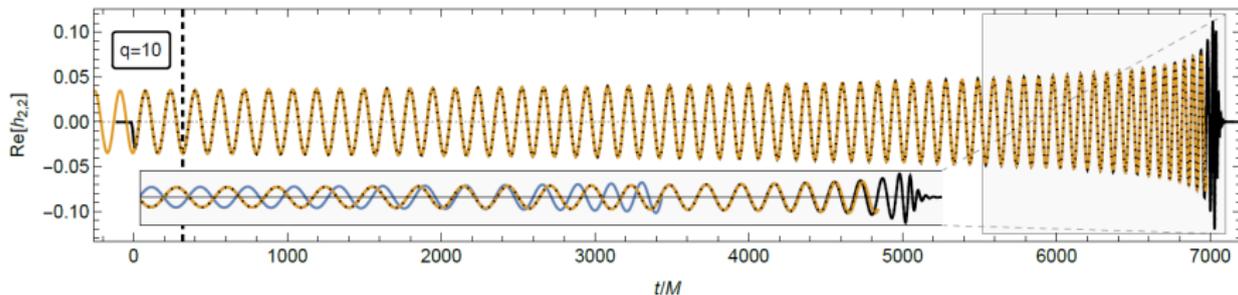
- ① **Why** we desire high accuracy scalar-tensor self-force waveforms
- ② Derive field equations and equations of motion up to second-order
- ③ How easy will implementation be?

# 1st post-adiabatic (PA) waveforms in GR



[Wardell et al. PRL. 130.24 (2023): 241402]

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- **But**, to test GR we need waveforms to compare to...

**Same methods**

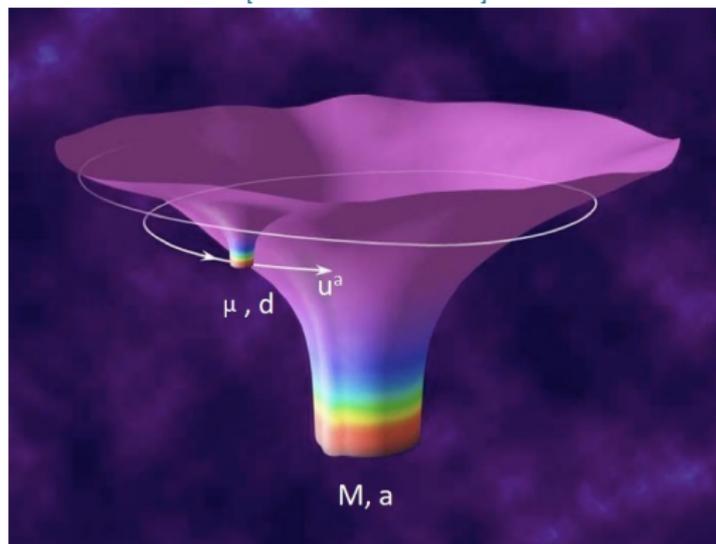
**Same accuracy**

**New theories**

**New waveforms**

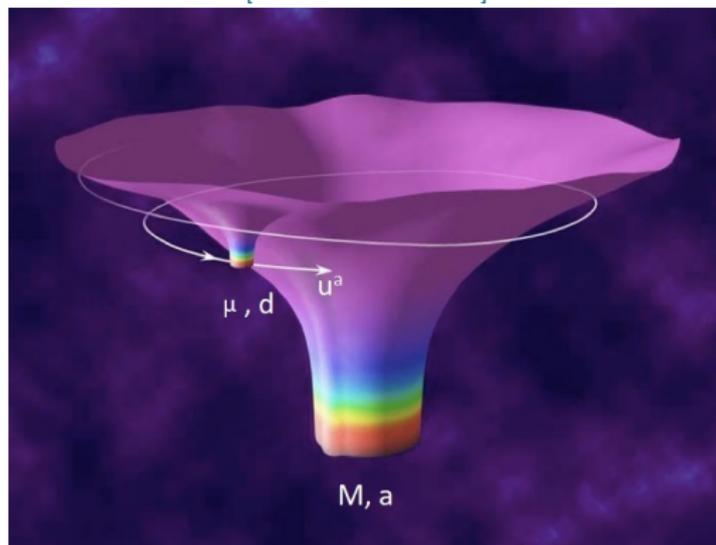
# Perturbation theory and self-force

[Source: NASA website]



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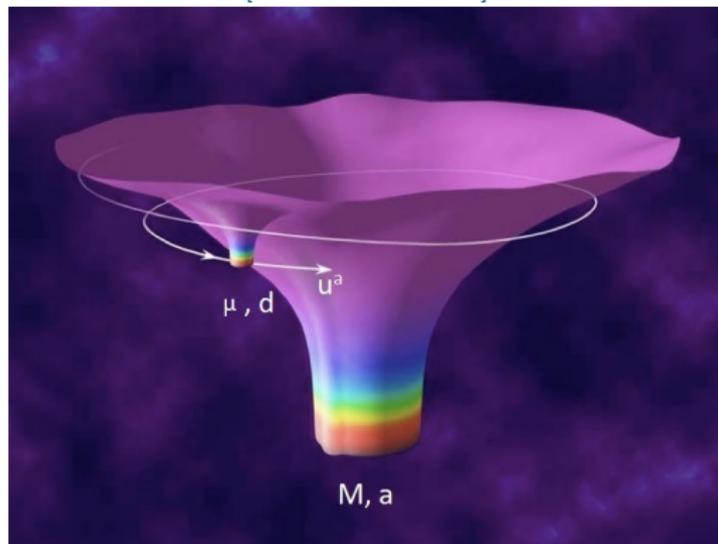
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$$\varepsilon \sim \frac{\mu}{M}$$

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$$g_{ab} = g_{ab}^{(0)} + \varepsilon^1 h_{ab}^{(1)} + \varepsilon^2 h_{ab}^{(2)} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^3),$$
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# Self-force from the action in GR

$$S[\mathbf{g}_{ab}, \Psi] = S_0[\mathbf{g}_{ab}] + S_m[\mathbf{g}_{ab}, \Psi],$$

[Detweiler & Whiting, PRD 67, 024025 (2003)],  
[Detweiler, PRD 85, 044048 (2012)],  
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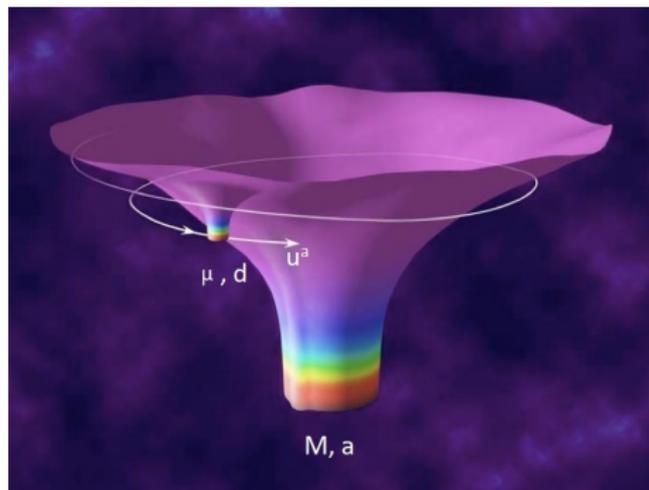
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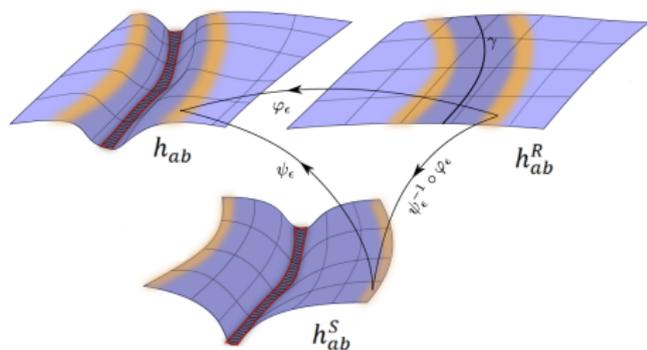
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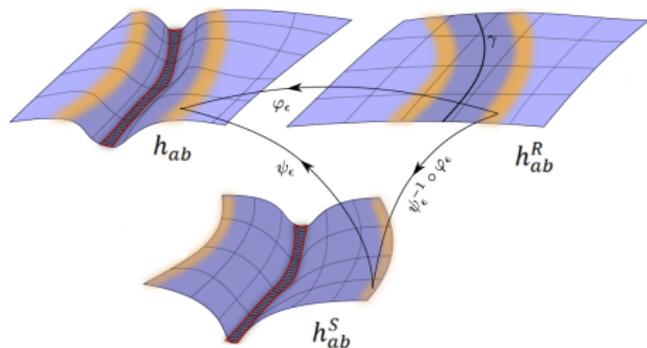
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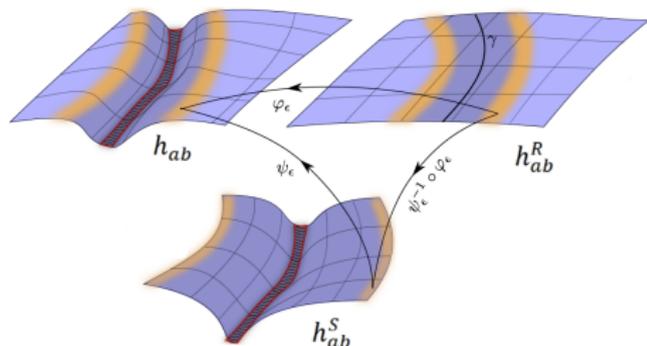
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# Einstein Field equations from the action

$$\delta_{\mathbf{g}} S_0 \Rightarrow G_{ab}[\mathbf{g}_{cd}]$$

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Perturbative expansion:

$$\begin{aligned}\delta G_{ab}[h_{cd}^{(1)}] &= T_{ab}^{(1)} \\ \delta G_{ab}[h_{cd}^{(2)}] &= T_{ab}^{(2)}[h_{cd}^{(1)\mathcal{R}}] - \delta^2 G_{ab}[h_{cd}^{(1)}, h_{cd}^{(1)}]\end{aligned}$$

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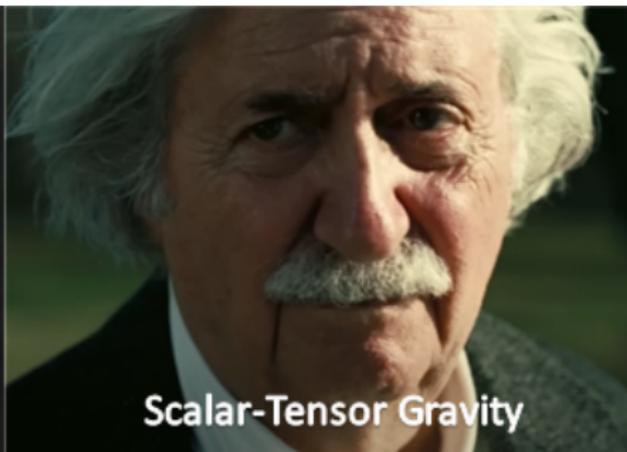
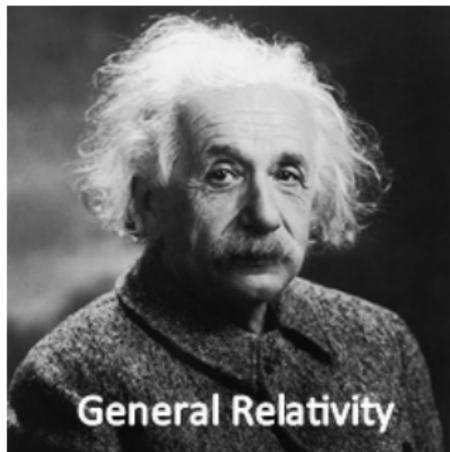
$$a_{(1)}^a = a_{\text{grav}(1)}^a [h_{ab}^{\mathcal{R}(1)}]$$

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[Mino & Tanaka, PRD 55, 3457 (1997)], [Quinn & Wald, PRD 56, 3381 (1997)],

[Pound, PRL 109, 051101 (2012)], [Gralla, PRD 85, 124011 (2012)]

# Scalar-tensor theories of gravity



# Scalar-tensor action

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# Non trivial $\varphi$ and $\mathbf{g}_{ab}$ coupling: $\alpha S_c[\mathbf{g}_{ab}, \varphi]$

Dimensionless non-trivial coupling perturbation

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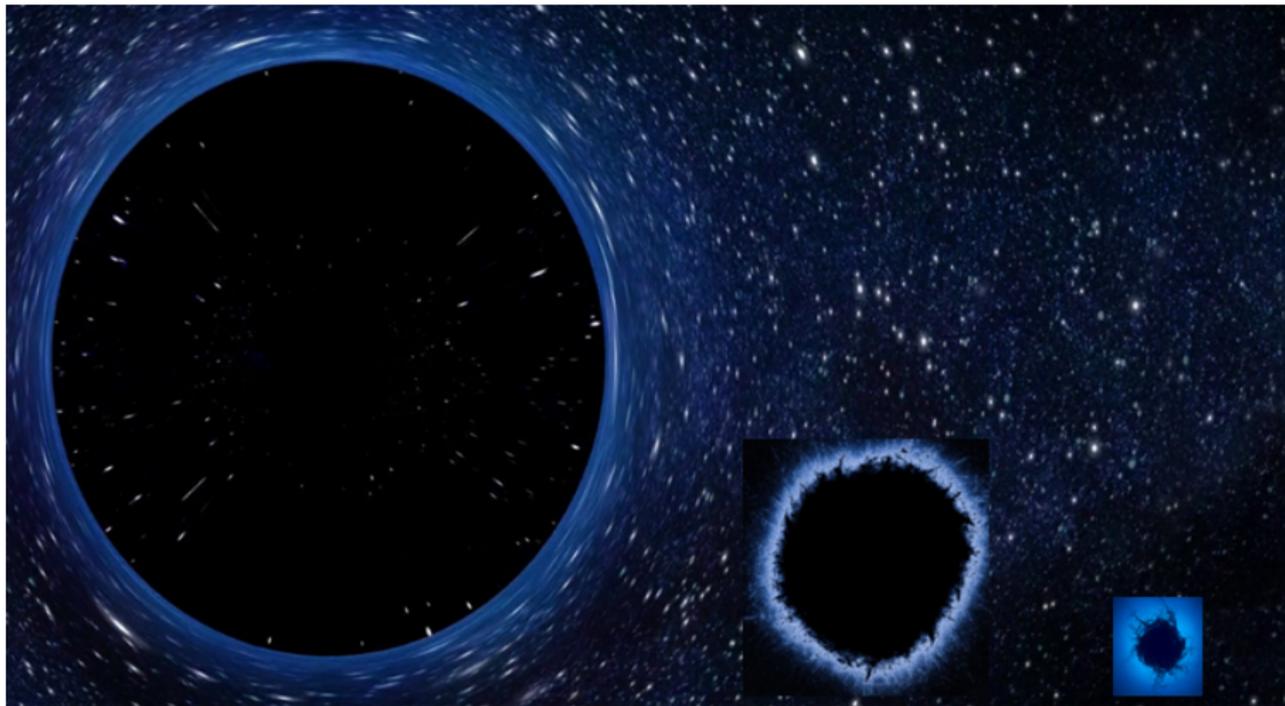
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$$\Rightarrow \alpha S_c[\mathbf{g}_{ab}, \varphi] \approx \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^3)$$

# The Bigger the Bolder



[Keck, Caltech. Getty Images. Andriy\_A / Shutterstock. ]

# Point scalar charge action

$$S_m = - \int_{\gamma} m[\varphi] \sqrt{\mathbf{g}_{ab} \mathbf{u}^a \mathbf{u}^b} d\tau$$

[Damour & Esposito-Farese, CQG 9, 2093 (1992)]

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Perturbative expansion:

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Perturbative expansion:

$$\square[\varphi^{(1)}] = \Sigma^{(1)}$$

$$\square[\varphi^{(2)}] = \Sigma^{(2)}[h_{cd}^{(1)\mathcal{R}}, \varphi_{\mathcal{R}}^{(1)}] - \delta\square[h_{cd}^{(1)}, \varphi^{(1)}]$$

# Equation of motion

$$\delta_{x^\mu} S \Rightarrow m[\tilde{\varphi}] \tilde{a}^a = m'[\tilde{\varphi}] (\tilde{g}^{ab} + \tilde{u}^a \tilde{u}^b) \partial_b \tilde{\varphi}$$

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- But, no part more challenging than GR



Beauty  
Inside  
A Box



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- ② We derived field equations and equations of motion up to second order (up to our assumptions)
- ③ Implementation builds on GR calculation (and *no more* difficult)