

Horndeski theory on a spherically symmetric dynamical background.

based on papers with S. Mironov and V. Volkova
2408.01480, 2408.06329

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Modified gravity

Motivation to study

- ▶ Solutions without singularities.
 1. Compact objects
 2. Cosmological solutions

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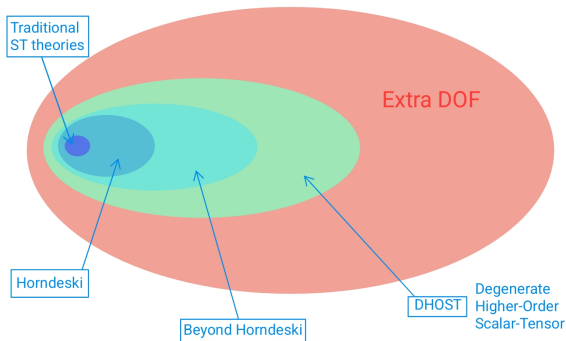
- ▶ Null Energy Condition: $T_{\mu\nu}k^\mu k^\nu \geq 0$
- ▶ Penrose theorem: no singularity \Rightarrow NEC-violation
- ▶ Null Convergence Condition: $R_{\mu\nu}k^\mu k^\nu \geq 0$ (for modified gravity solutions)

Modified gravity

- ▶ Additional field nonminimally coupled to gravity
 1. Scalar-tensor theories
 2. Scalar-vector-tensor theories
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- ▶ Absence of Ostrogradski ghosts
- ▶ Landscape of scalar-tensor theories



Horndeski theory and its generalization

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} (\mathcal{L}_2 + \mathcal{L}_3 + \mathcal{L}_4 + \mathcal{L}_5 + \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{BH}}),$$

$$\mathcal{L}_2 = F(\pi, X),$$

$$\mathcal{L}_3 = -K(\pi, X) \square \pi,$$

$$\mathcal{L}_4 = G_4(\pi, X) R + G_{4X}(\pi, X) \left[(\square \pi)^2 - \pi_{;\mu\nu} \pi^{;\mu\nu} \right],$$

$$\mathcal{L}_5 = G_5(\pi, X) G^{\mu\nu} \pi_{;\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{6} G_{5X} \left[(\square \pi)^3 - 3 \square \pi \pi_{;\mu\nu} \pi^{;\mu\nu} + 2 \pi_{;\mu\nu} \pi^{;\mu\rho} \pi_{;\rho}{}^\nu \right],$$

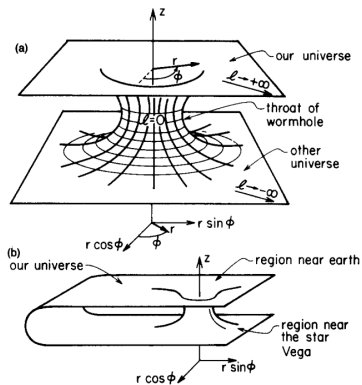
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{BH}} = & F_4(\pi, X) \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho}{}_\sigma \epsilon^{\mu'\nu'\rho'\sigma} \pi_{;\mu} \pi_{;\mu'} \pi_{;\nu\nu'} \pi_{;\rho\rho'} + \\ & + F_5(\pi, X) \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \epsilon^{\mu'\nu'\rho'\sigma'} \pi_{;\mu} \pi_{;\mu'} \pi_{;\nu\nu'} \pi_{;\rho\rho'} \pi_{;\sigma\sigma'}, \end{aligned}$$

$$X = -\frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} \pi_{;\mu} \pi_{;\nu}$$

Time-dependent spherically symmetric background.

- ▶ Background scalar field: $\pi = \pi(r, t)$
- ▶ Background metric

$$ds^2 = -A(r, t) dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{B(r, t)} + J^2(r, t) (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\varphi^2)$$



Perturbations.

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$$\pi = \bar{\pi} + \chi$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \bar{g}_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu},$$

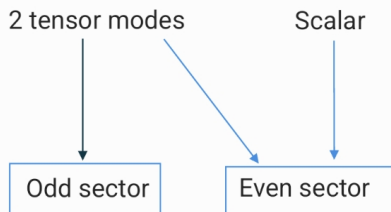
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$$\pi = \bar{\pi} + \chi$$

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- ▶ Regge-Wheeler classification of perturbations
- ▶ Odd parity (axial) and even parity (polar) modes.



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$$\mathcal{K}^{tr} k_r^2 + 4\mathcal{K}^{00} \omega (\mathcal{K}^{rr} k_r^2 + \mathcal{K}^{\Omega} k_{\phi}^2) \geq 0$$

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- ▶ Sound speeds

$$c_r = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial k_r} = \frac{a}{b} \left(\frac{\mathcal{K}^{tr}}{\mathcal{K}^{00}} \pm \frac{\sqrt{(\mathcal{K}^{tr})^2 + 4\mathcal{K}^{00}\mathcal{K}^{rr}}}{2\mathcal{K}^{00}} \right)$$

$$c_{\phi} = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial k_{\phi}} = \frac{a}{c} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\mathcal{K}^{\Omega}}{\mathcal{K}^{00}}} \right)$$

No-go theorem.

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Stability conditions \Rightarrow no-go theorem.

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Stability conditions \Rightarrow no-go theorem.

- ▶ **Dynamical** background in cubic subclass:

Stability conditions \Rightarrow generalized no-go theorem.

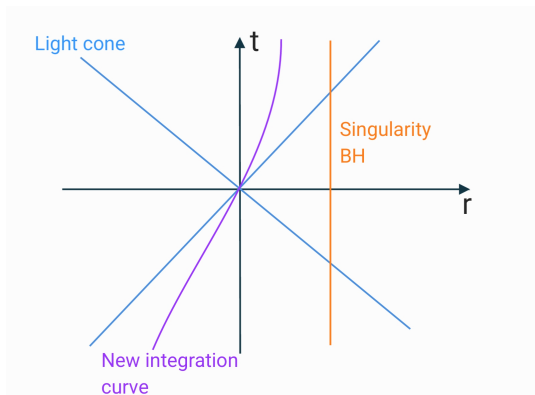
$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{K}^{00} > 0 \\ \mathcal{K}^{\Omega} \geq 0 \\ \mathcal{K}^{rr} \geq -\frac{(\mathcal{K}^{tr})^2}{4\mathcal{K}^{00}} \end{cases}$$

Generalized no-go in the cubic subclass.

- ▶ Now the no-go theorem applies not only to non-singular solutions

Generalized no-go in the cubic subclass.

- ▶ Now the no-go theorem applies not only to non-singular solutions
- ▶ Simple example: Bouncing Universe with BH



Odd parity sector. Horndeski theory + F4

- ▶ Quadratic action

$$\mathcal{L}_{odd}^{(2)} = \sqrt{\frac{B}{A}} J^2 \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{2(\ell-1)(\ell+2)} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{A} \frac{\mathcal{F}\mathcal{H}^2}{\mathcal{Z}} \dot{Q}^2 - \frac{B \cdot \mathcal{K}\mathcal{H}^2}{\mathcal{Z}} (Q')^2 \right. \\ \left. + 2 \frac{B}{A} \frac{\mathcal{J}\mathcal{H}^2}{\mathcal{Z}} Q' \dot{Q} - \frac{\ell(\ell+1)}{J^2} \cdot \mathcal{H}Q^2 - V(r)Q^2 \right],$$

- ▶ Stability analysis and absence of the no-go theorem in the odd parity sector.

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- ▶ Stability analysis and absence of the no-go theorem in the odd parity sector.
- ▶ Propagation speeds

$$c_r^{(\pm)} = \sqrt{\frac{B}{A} \frac{\mathcal{J}}{\mathcal{F}} \pm \frac{1}{\mathcal{F}} \sqrt{\mathcal{Z}}} \leq 1, \quad c_\theta^2 = \frac{\mathcal{Z}}{\mathcal{F}\mathcal{H}} \leq 1$$

Additional restrictions.

- ▶ After GW170817
- ▶ Restrictions for the propagation speeds

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- ▶ The only viable subclass of BH theory
 1. $G_5(\pi, X) = 0$
 2. $F_4(\pi, X) = \frac{G_{4X}(\pi, X)}{2X}$
 3. Arbitrary $G_4(\pi, X)$

Kaluza-Klein compactification.

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- ▶ Kaluza-Klein metric, 5D theory

$$g_{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{\mu\nu} + \phi^2 A_\mu A_\nu & \phi^2 A_\mu \\ \phi^2 A_\nu & \phi^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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- ▶ Horndeski action in 5D theory

$$\mathcal{S}_5 = \int d^5x \sqrt{-g_{(5)}} \left(G_2(\pi, X) + G_3(\pi, X) \square\pi \right. \\ \left. + G_4 R_{(5)} + G_{4,X} \left((\square\pi)^2 - (\nabla_A \nabla_B \pi)^2 \right) + G_5(\pi) G^{AB} \nabla_A \nabla_B \pi \right)$$

- ▶ Cylindrical conditions.

KK compactification of Horndeski theory.

$$\begin{aligned} & \phi(\mathcal{L}_2 + \mathcal{L}_3 + \mathcal{L}_4) + \mathcal{L}_{4A_\mu} + \mathcal{L}_{4\phi} = \\ & \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \phi \left[G_2(\pi, X) + G_3(\pi, X) \square\pi + G_4(\pi, X) \left(R - \frac{1}{4}\phi^2 F^2 - 2\frac{\square\phi}{\phi} \right) \right. \\ & \left. + G_{4,X}(\pi, X) \left((\square\pi)^2 - (\nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \pi)^2 + 2\frac{1}{\phi} \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \pi \square\pi - \frac{1}{2}\phi^2 F_\mu{}^\sigma F_{\nu\sigma} \nabla^\mu \pi \nabla^\nu \pi \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \phi\mathcal{L}_5 + \mathcal{L}_{5A_\mu} + \mathcal{L}_{5\phi} = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \phi G_5(\pi) \left[\left(R^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g^{\mu\nu} R \right) \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \pi \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{1}{2\phi} R \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \pi + \frac{1}{\phi} (\square\phi \square\pi - \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \phi \nabla^\mu \nabla^\nu \pi) + \frac{1}{2}\phi^2 F_{\mu\nu} \nabla_\sigma F^{\nu\sigma} \nabla^\mu \pi \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{8}\phi F^{\mu\nu} F^{\sigma\rho} \left(3g_{\nu\rho} (-4g_{\lambda\mu} g_{\beta\sigma} + g_{\lambda\beta} g_{\mu\sigma}) \nabla^\lambda \pi \nabla^\beta \phi + \phi g_{\sigma\mu} (-4\nabla_\nu \nabla_\rho \pi + g_{\rho\nu} \square\pi) \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

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- ▶ Generalized Galileons \longrightarrow Generalized Galileons
- ▶ 2nd derivatives in the action \longrightarrow 2nd derivatives in the action
- ▶ no higher derivatives in EOMs \longrightarrow no higher derivatives in EOMs
- ▶ Metric + scalar \longrightarrow Metric + vector + scalar + scalar
[U(1) gauge]

Time-dependent spherically symmetric background.

- ▶ Background metric

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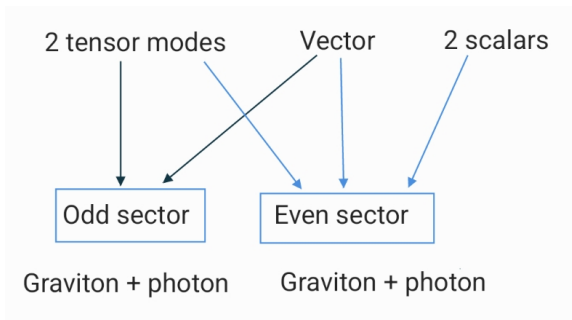
- ▶ Background fields

$$\pi = \pi(r, t), \quad \phi = \phi(t, r), \quad A_\mu = (A_0(t, r), A_1(t, r), 0, 0).$$

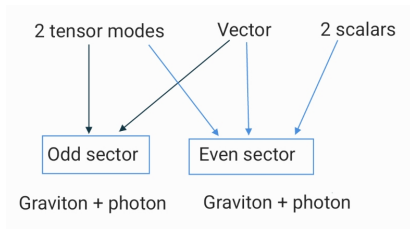
Classification of perturbations.

$$\pi = \bar{\pi} + \chi, \quad g_{\mu\nu} = \bar{g}_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu},$$

$$\phi = \bar{\phi} + \delta\phi, \quad A_\mu = \bar{A}_\mu + \delta A_\mu.$$



Speeds of graviton and modified photon



Odd

1. Radial speeds

$$c_{r,Q}^{(\pm)} = c_{r,\mathcal{V}}^{(\pm)} = \sqrt{\frac{B}{A} \frac{\mathcal{J}}{\mathcal{F}} \pm \frac{1}{\mathcal{F}} \sqrt{\mathcal{Z}}} \neq 1.$$

2. Angular speeds

$$c_{\theta,Q}^2 = c_{\theta,\mathcal{V}}^2 = \frac{\mathcal{Z}}{\mathcal{F}\mathcal{H}} \neq 1.$$

Even

$$c_{r,g}^{(\pm)} = c_{r,\mathcal{V}}^{(\pm)} = \sqrt{\frac{B}{A} \frac{\mathcal{J}}{\mathcal{F}} \pm \frac{1}{\mathcal{F}} \sqrt{\mathcal{Z}}} \neq 1.$$

.....

(The notations saved from not compactified theory)

Conclusion and outlook

- ▶ The general time-dependent spherically symmetric background was studied for the first time in terms of Horndeski theory.
- ▶ Generalized no-go theorem.
- ▶ KK compactification of Horndeski theory.
- ▶ $c_{GW} = c_\gamma$

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Сферически-симметричный случай. Четный сектор.

- ▶ 4D действие Галилеона после компактификации

$$S_5 = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \phi \left(G_4 \left(R - \frac{1}{4} \phi^2 F^2 - 2 \frac{\square \phi}{\phi} \right) + G_{4,X} \left((\square \pi)^2 - (\nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \pi)^2 + 2 \frac{1}{\phi} \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \pi \square \pi - \frac{1}{2} \phi^2 F_\mu^\sigma F_{\nu\sigma} \nabla^\mu \pi \nabla^\nu \pi \right) + G_2(\pi, X) + G_3(\pi, X) \square \pi \right),$$

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- ▶ Уравнения движения по-прежнему остаются второго порядка.
- ▶ Векторная мода возмущений

$$\bar{A}_\mu = (A_0(t, r), A_1(t, r), 0, 0) \quad (2)$$

$$\delta A_t = \delta A_r = 0, \quad \delta A_a = \sum_{\ell m} A_{\ell m}^{(\nu)}(t, r) E_{ab} \nabla^b Y_\ell^m(\theta, \varphi). \quad (3)$$

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- ▶ Скорости распространения векторных и тензорных возмущений совпадают.

Необходимые условия стабильности. Нечетный сектор.

- ▶ Отсутствие неустойчивостей:

$$\text{Нет духовых: } B_0 > 0$$

$$\text{Нет угловых градиентных: } B_3 \geq 0$$

$$\text{Нет радиальных градиентных: } B_2 \geq -\frac{B_1^2}{4B_0} \quad (4)$$

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- ▶ Скорости распространения возмущений:

$$c_r = -\frac{B_1}{2B_0} \pm \frac{\sqrt{B_1^2 + 4B_0B_2}}{2B_0} \leq 1 \quad (5)$$

$$c_\phi^2 = \frac{B_3}{B_0} \leq 1 \quad (6)$$

Параметризация возмущений. Четный сектор.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} h_{tt} = A(t, r) \sum_{\ell, m} H_{0, \ell m}(t, r) Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi), \\ h_{tr} = \sum_{\ell, m} H_{1, \ell m}(t, r) Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi), \\ h_{rr} = \frac{1}{B(t, r)} \sum_{\ell, m} H_{2, \ell m}(t, r) Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi), \\ h_{ta} = \sum_{\ell, m} \beta_{\ell m}(t, r) \partial_a Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi), \\ h_{ra} = \sum_{\ell, m} \alpha_{\ell m}(t, r) \partial_a Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi), \\ h_{ab} = \sum_{\ell, m} K_{\ell m}(t, r) g_{ab} Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi) + \sum_{\ell, m} G_{\ell m}(t, r) \nabla_a \nabla_b Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi). \end{array} \right. \quad (7)$$

$$\pi(t, r, \theta, \varphi) = \pi(t, r) + \sum_{\ell, m} \chi_{\ell m}(t, r) Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi), \quad (8)$$

Калибровочное преобразование

$$\begin{aligned}H_0 &\rightarrow H_0 + \frac{2}{a}\dot{M}_0 - \frac{a'}{a}bM_1 - \frac{\dot{a}}{a^2}M_0, \\H_1 &\rightarrow H_1 + \dot{M}_1 + M'_0 - \frac{a'}{a}M_0 + \frac{\dot{b}}{b}, \\H_2 &\rightarrow H_2 + M_0\frac{\dot{b}}{ba} + M_1b' + 2bM_1', \\ \beta &\rightarrow \beta + M_0 + 2M_2\dot{c}c^3 + \dot{M}_2c^4, \\ \alpha &\rightarrow \alpha + M_1 + 2M_2c'c^3 + M_2'c^4, \\ K &\rightarrow K - 2M_0a\frac{\dot{c}}{c^2} + 2M_1b\frac{c'}{c}, \\ G &\rightarrow G + 2M_2, \\ \chi &\rightarrow \chi + b\pi'M_1 - \frac{\dot{\pi}}{a}M_0,\end{aligned}\tag{9}$$

Полная фиксация калибровки.

- ▶ Имеющая статический предел.

$$\beta = 0, \quad K = 0, \quad G = 0. \quad (10)$$

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- ▶ Не имеющая статического предела.

$$\chi = 0, \quad K = 0, \quad G = 0. \quad (11)$$

Сингулярна при статическом скалярном поле π . Shift-symmetric solutions:

$$\pi(t, r) = \pi(r) + qt \quad (12)$$

Квадратичное действие. Четный сектор. G4

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{even}}^{(2)} = & C_0 H_0^2 + C_1 H_0 H_1 + C_2 H_0 \beta + C_3 H_0 H_2 + C_4 H_0 \alpha + C_5 H_0 \chi + C_6 H_1^2 \\ & + C_7 H_1 \beta + C_8 H_1 H_2 + C_9 H_1 \alpha + C_{10} H_1 \chi + C_{11} \beta^2 + C_{12} \beta H_2 + C_{13} \beta \alpha \\ & + C_{14} \beta \chi + C_{15} H_2^2 + C_{16} H_2 \alpha + C_{17} H_2 \chi + C_{18} \alpha^2 + C_{19} \alpha \chi \\ & + C_{20} \chi^2 + C_{21} H_0 \dot{H}_2 + C_{22} H_0 \dot{\chi} + C_{23} H_1 \dot{H}_2 + C_{24} H_1 \dot{\alpha} \\ & + C_{25} H_1 \dot{\chi} + C_{26} \beta \dot{H}_2 + C_{27} \beta \dot{\alpha} + C_{28} \beta \dot{\chi} + C_{29} H_2 \dot{\chi} \\ & + C_{30} \alpha \dot{\chi} + C_{31} H_2 \ddot{\chi} + C_{32} H_0 \chi'' + C_{33} H_0 H_1' + C_{34} H_0 H_2' \\ & + C_{35} H_0 \alpha' + C_{36} H_0 \chi' + C_{37} H_1 \beta' + C_{38} H_1 \chi' + C_{39} \beta \alpha' \\ & + C_{40} \beta \chi' + C_{41} H_2 \chi' + C_{42} \alpha \chi' + C_{43} H_1 \partial_{\text{tr}} \chi + C_{44} \beta \partial_{\text{tr}} \alpha \\ & + C_{45} (\dot{\alpha})^2 + C_{46} (\dot{\chi})^2 + C_{47} \dot{\chi} \chi' + C_{48} (\beta')^2 + C_{49} (\chi')^2 \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

Старший порядок в четном секторе.

- ▶ Квадратичное действие

$$S_{\text{even}}^{(2)} = \int dt dk \sqrt{\frac{A}{B}} J^2 (\mathcal{K}_{ij} \dot{v}^i \dot{v}^j - k \mathcal{Y}_{ij} \dot{v}^i v^j - k^2 \mathcal{K}_{ij} v^i v^j + \dots), \quad (14)$$

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- ▶ Дисперсионное соотношение:

$$\left(c_{r1,2}^2 \mathcal{K}_{ij} + \frac{c_{r1,2}}{2} (\mathcal{Y}_{ij} - \mathcal{Y}_{ji}) + \mathcal{K}_{ij} \right) v^j = 0, \quad (15)$$

- ▶ Скорости распространения возмущений.

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- ▶ Скорости распространения возмущений.
- ▶ Матрица, определяющая градиентные неустойчивости.

$$\mathcal{R}_{ij}^{1,2} = \frac{c_{r1,2}}{2} (\mathcal{Y}_{ij} - \mathcal{Y}_{ji}) + \mathcal{K}_{ij} \quad (16)$$

Необходимые условия стабильности. Четный сектор. G4

Отсутствие неустойчивостей:

▶ Духовых:

$$\mathcal{K}_{11} > 0, \quad \det \mathcal{K} > 0, \quad (17)$$

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▶ Тахионных и угловых градиентных.

Статический случай

- ▶ Квадратичное действие.

$$S_{even}^{(2)} = \int dt dr \sqrt{\frac{A}{B}} J^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{K}_{ij} \dot{v}^i \dot{v}^j - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{K}_{ij} v^{i'} v^{j'} - \mathcal{Q}_{ij} v^i v^{j'} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{M}_{ij} v^i v^j \right), \quad (19)$$

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- ▶ Запрещающая теорема.

O. A. Evseev and O. I. Melichev, "No static spherically symmetric wormholes in Horndeski theory," Phys. Rev. D 97 (2018) no.12, 124040.

Обобщения теории Хорндески.

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- ▶ Проблемы обобщений теории Хорндески - количество динамических степеней свободы

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- ▶ Наличие третьих производных скалярного поля в квадратичном действии.

Компактификация Калуцы-Клейна

- ▶ Проблема теории Хорндески и событие GW170817

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- ▶ Метрика Калуцы-Клейна, 5D теория.

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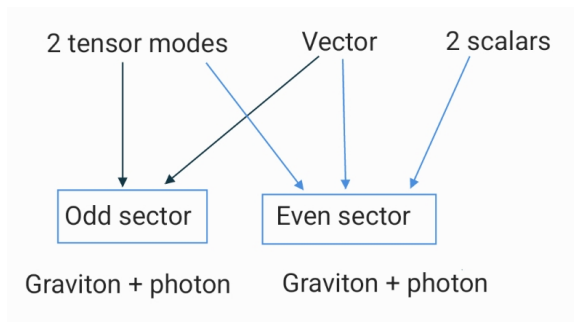
$$g_{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{\mu\nu} + \phi^2 A_\mu A_\nu & \phi^2 A_\mu \\ \phi^2 A_\nu & \phi^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (20)$$

- ▶ Действие в 5D теории Хорндески

$$\mathcal{S}_5 = \int d^5x \sqrt{-g_{(5)}} \left(G_2(\pi, X) + G_3(\pi, X) \square\pi + G_4 R_{(5)} + G_{4,X} ((\square\pi)^2 - (\nabla_A \nabla_B \pi)^2) \right) \quad (21)$$

- ▶ Цилиндрические граничные условия.

Classification of perturbations.



Сферически-симметричный случай. Четный сектор.

- ▶ 4D действие Галилеона после компактификации

$$S_5 = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \phi \left(G_4 \left(R - \frac{1}{4} \phi^2 F^2 - 2 \frac{\square \phi}{\phi} \right) + G_{4,X} \left((\square \pi)^2 - (\nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \pi)^2 + 2 \frac{1}{\phi} \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \pi \square \pi - \frac{1}{2} \phi^2 F_\mu^\sigma F_{\nu\sigma} \nabla^\mu \pi \nabla^\nu \pi \right) + G_2(\pi, X) + G_3(\pi, X) \square \pi \right),$$

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- ▶ Уравнения движения по-прежнему остаются второго порядка.
- ▶ Векторная мода возмущений

$$\bar{A}_\mu = (A_0(t, r), A_1(t, r), 0, 0) \quad (22)$$

$$\delta A_t = \delta A_r = 0, \quad \delta A_a = \sum_{\ell m} A_{\ell m}^{(\nu)}(t, r) E_{ab} \nabla^b Y_\ell^m(\theta, \varphi). \quad (23)$$

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- ▶ Скорости распространения векторных и тензорных возмущений совпадают.

Слабая зависимость от времени

$$f[r, t] = \tilde{f}[r] + \phi[r, t] \quad (24)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{\phi[r, t]}{\tilde{f}[r]} = 0, t_0 \in G \quad (25)$$

The case $\tilde{Q} \neq 0$

$$\frac{\tilde{Q}'}{\tilde{A}\tilde{Q}^2} < -\frac{d-1}{d\tilde{A}} k \tilde{a} \tilde{c}^{d-2} + \frac{\varepsilon[r, t]}{\tilde{Q}^2} \quad (26)$$

\tilde{a} and \tilde{c} ограничены снизу положительными const.

$$\frac{\tilde{Q}'}{\tilde{Q}^2} < -C \quad (27)$$

$$Q^{-1}(r) < Q^{-1}(r') - C(r' - r). \quad (28)$$

Тогда Q всегда сингулярна.

Отсутствие запрещающей теоремы

Следствие уравнений движения:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{b^2}{a^3} \mathcal{Y}[r, t] = & 2 \frac{a^2}{b^2} \pi'^2 \mathcal{K}^{00} + 2 \frac{a}{bc} \partial_r \left(\frac{c}{ab^3} K_X \pi'^3 \right) + \\ & + \kappa K_X \pi'^3 \frac{1}{b^3} \left(2 \frac{c}{ab^3} K_X \pi'^3 + \frac{2}{\kappa} \frac{c'}{ab} \right) \quad (29) \\ & - \left(T_0^0 + T_r^r + \frac{2}{\kappa} \frac{b}{ac} \partial_t \left(\frac{\partial_t c}{ab} \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2}{ac^{d-2}} \psi'^2 \mathcal{K}^{00}[r, t] = -Q' - \frac{d-1}{d} \kappa ac^{d-2} Q^2 + \mathcal{Y}[r, t], \quad (30)$$

где

$$Q = \frac{1}{c^{d-1}} \left(2 \frac{c}{a} K_X \psi'^3 + \frac{d}{\kappa} \frac{c'}{a} \right) \quad (31)$$

O. A. Evseev and O. I. Melichev, "No static spherically symmetric wormholes in Horndeski theory," Phys. Rev. D 97 (2018) no.12, 124040.

Комбинация уравнений Эйнштейна

$$S_{\theta}^{\theta} = c^2 E_{tt} + a E_{\theta\theta} \quad (32)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\theta}^{\theta} = & \left(a^2 (\partial_r \psi)^2 - b^2 (\partial_t \psi)^2 \right) b^2 c^2 \partial_t a \partial_t b - a^5 b c \partial_{rr} c (\partial_r \psi)^2 - a^5 b (\partial_r c)^2 (\partial_r \psi)^2 \\
 & + a^5 c \partial_r b \partial_r c (\partial_r \psi)^2 + a^4 b c^2 \partial_{rr} a (\partial_r \psi)^2 + a^4 b c \partial_r a \partial_r c (\partial_r \psi)^2 - a^4 c^2 \partial_r a \partial_r b (\partial_r \psi)^2 \\
 & - a^3 b^3 c \partial_{rr} c (\partial_t \psi)^2 - a^3 b^3 c \partial_{tt} c (\partial_r \psi)^2 + 4 a^3 b^3 c \partial_r \psi \partial_t \psi \partial_{tr} c + a^3 b^3 (\partial_r c)^2 (\partial_t \psi)^2 \\
 & + a^3 b^3 (\partial_t c)^2 (\partial_r \psi)^2 - a^3 b^2 c^2 \partial_{tt} b (\partial_r \psi)^2 + a^3 b^2 c \partial_r b \partial_r c (\partial_t \psi)^2 - 4 a^3 b^2 c \partial_t b \partial_r c \partial_r \psi \partial_t \psi \\
 & + a^3 b^2 c \partial_t b \partial_t c (\partial_r \psi)^2 - a^2 b^3 c^2 \partial_{rr} a (\partial_t \psi)^2 + a^2 b^3 c \partial_r a \partial_r c (\partial_t \psi)^2 - 4 a^2 b^3 c \partial_r a \partial_t c \partial_r \psi \partial_t \psi \\
 & + a^2 b^3 c \partial_t a \partial_t c (\partial_r \psi)^2 + a^2 b^2 c^2 \partial_r a \partial_r b (\partial_t \psi)^2 - a b^5 c \partial_{tt} c (\partial_t \psi)^2 - a b^5 (\partial_t c)^2 (\partial_t \psi)^2 \\
 & + a b^4 c^2 \partial_{tt} b (\partial_t \psi)^2 + a b^4 c \partial_t b \partial_t c (\partial_t \psi)^2 \\
 & + b^5 c \partial_t a \partial_t c (\partial_t \psi)^2 \left(\left(a^2 (\partial_r \psi)^2 - b^2 (\partial_t \psi)^2 \right) a^3 b^3 c^2 \right)^{-1}
 \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

V. A. Rubakov, "More about wormholes in generalized Galileon theories,"
Theor. Math. Phys., vol. 188, no. 2, pp. 1253– 1258, 2016.

Параметризация возмущений в нечетном секторе.

► Возмущения

$$\pi = \bar{\pi} + \chi \quad (34)$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \bar{g}_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu}, \quad (35)$$

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▶ Regge–Wheeler’s классификация возмущений

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} h_{tt} = 0, \quad h_{tr} = 0, \quad h_{rr} = 0, \\ h_{ta} = \sum_{\ell,m} h_{0,\ell m}(t, r) E_{ab} \partial^b Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi), \\ h_{ra} = \sum_{\ell,m} h_{1,\ell m}(t, r) E_{ab} \partial^b Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi), \\ h_{ab} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\ell,m} h_{2,\ell m}(t, r) [E_a{}^c \nabla_c \nabla_b Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi) + E_b{}^c \nabla_c \nabla_a Y_{\ell m}(\theta, \varphi)], \end{array} \right. \quad (36)$$

$$\chi = 0 \quad (37)$$