graviton

$J = 2$

graviton MASS

In 1970 van Dam amd Veltman (VANDAM 70) showed that "... there is a discrete difference between the theory with zero-mass and a theory with finite mass, no matter how small as compared to all external momenta. ... We may conclude that the graviton has rigorously zero mass." However, see GOLDHABER 10 and references therein. It has been of interest to set experimental limits, whether or not a finite mass can exist. In most (but not all) cases limits have been set on the distance without evidence for a Yukawa cutoff. h_0 is the Hubble constant in units of 100 km s^{-1} Mpc^{-1}.

The following conversions are useful: 1 eV $= 1.783 \times 10^{-33}$ g $= 1.957 \times 10^{-6}$ m_e; $\lambda\!\!\!^{-}_C = (1.973 \times 10^{-7}\ \text{m}) \times (1\ \text{eV}/m_g)$.

VALUE (eV)	*DOCUMENT ID*		*COMMENT*
$<6 \times 10^{-32}$	[1] CHOUDHURY	04	Weak gravitational lensing
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
$<5 \times 10^{-23}$	[2] BRITO	13	Spinning black holes bounds
$<4 \times 10^{-25}$	[3] BASKARAN	08	Graviton phase velocity fluctuations
$<6 \times 10^{-32}$	[4] GRUZINOV	05	Solar System observations
$>6 \times 10^{-34}$	[5] DVALI	03	Horizon scales
$<8 \times 10^{-20}$	[6,7] FINN	02	Binary pulsar orbital period decrease
	[7,8] DAMOUR	91	Binary pulsar PSR 1913+16
$< 2 \times 10^{-29}\ h_0^{-1}$	GOLDHABER	74	Rich clusters
$<7 \times 10^{-28}$	HARE	73	Galaxy
$<8 \times 10^{4}$	HARE	73	2γ decay

[1] CHOUDHURY 04 concludes from a study of weak-lensing data that masses heavier than about the inverse of 100 Mpc seem to be ruled out if the gravitation field has the Yukawa form.

[2] BRITO 13 explore massive graviton (spin-2) fluctuations around rotating black holes.

[3] BASKARAN 08 consider fluctuations in pulsar timing due to photon interactions ("surfing") with background gravitational waves.

[4] GRUZINOV 05 uses the DGP model (DVALI 00) showing that non-perturbative effects restore continuity with Einstein's equations as the gravition mass approaches 0, then bases his limit on Solar System observations.

[5] DVALI 03 suggest scale of horizon distance via DGP model (DVALI 00). For a horizon distance of 3×10^{26} m (about age of Universe/c; GOLDHABER 10) this graviton mass limit is implied.

[6] FINN 02 analyze the orbital decay rates of PSR B1913+16 and PSR B1534+12 with a possible graviton mass as a parameter. The combined frequentist mass limit is at 90%CL.

[7] As of 2014, limits on dP/dt are now about 0.1% (see T. Damour, "Experimental tests of gravitational theory," in this *Review*).

[8] DAMOUR 91 is an analysis of the orbital period change in binary pulsar PSR 1913+16, and confirms the general relativity prediction to 0.8%. "The theoretical importance of the [rate of orbital period decay] measurement has long been recognized as a direct confirmation that the gravitational interaction propagates with velocity c (which is the immediate cause of the appearance of a damping force in the binary pulsar system) and thereby as a test of the existence of gravitational radiation and of its quadrupolar nature." TAYLOR 93 adds that orbital parameter studies now agree with general relativity

to 0.5%, and set limits on the level of scalar contribution in the context of a family of tensor [spin 2]-biscalar theories.

graviton REFERENCES

BRITO	13	PR D88 023514	R. Brito, V. Cardoso, P. Pani	(LISB, MISS, HSCA+)
GOLDHABER	10	RMP 82 939	A.F. Goldhaber, M.M. Nieto	(STON, LANL)
BASKARAN	08	PR D78 044018	D. Baskaran *et al.*	
GRUZINOV	05	NAST 10 311	A. Gruzinov	(NYU)
CHOUDHURY	04	ASP 21 559	S.R. Choudhury *et al.*	(DELPH, MELB)
DVALI	03	PR D68 024012	G.R. Dvali, A. Grizinov, M. Zaldarriaga	(NYU)
FINN	02	PR D65 044022	L.S. Finn, P.J. Sutton	
DVALI	00	PL B485 208	G.R. Dvali, G. Gabadadze, M. Porrati	(NYU)
TAYLOR	93	NAT 355 132	J.N. Taylor *et al.*	(PRIN, ARCBO, BURE+) J
DAMOUR	91	APJ 366 501	T. Damour, J.H. Taylor	(BURE, MEUD, PRIN)
GOLDHABER	74	PR D9 1119	A.S. Goldhaber, M.M. Nieto	(LANL, STON)
HARE	73	CJP 51 431	M.G. Hare	(SASK)
VANDAM	70	NP B22 397	H. van Dam, M. Veltman	(UTRE)