

Title: Global flows in quantum gravity

Date: Apr 24, 2014 09:40 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/14040100>

Abstract: In this talk I present recent work on complete UV-IR flows for the fully momentum-dependent propagator, RG-consistent vertices, Newtons coupling and the cosmological constant. For the first time, a global phase diagram is obtained where the non-Gaussian ultraviolet fixed point of asymptotic safety is connected via smooth trajectories to an infrared fixed point with classical scaling. Physics implications as well as the extension to gauge-matter-gravity systems are discussed.

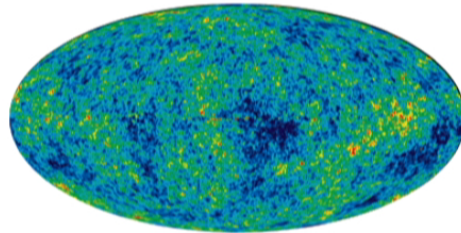
Global flows in quantum gravity

Jan M. Pawłowski
Universität Heidelberg & ExtreMe Matter Institute

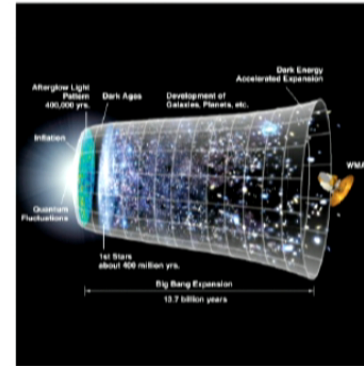
Perimeter Institute, April 24th 2014



Phase diagram of quantum gravity

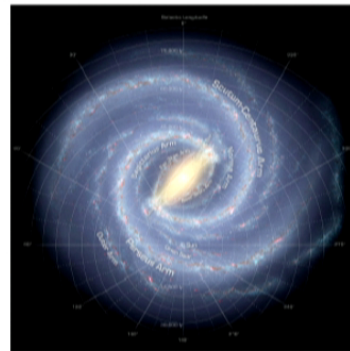


early universe

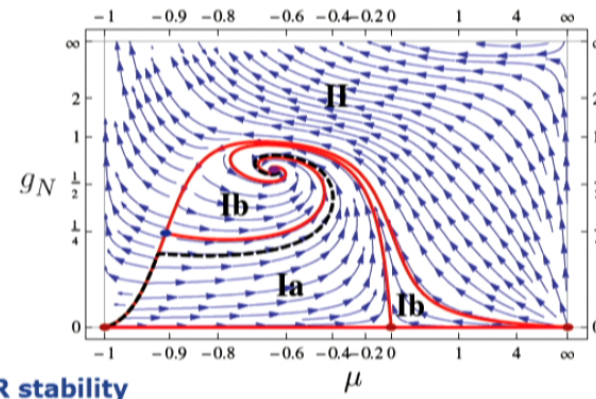


$$g_N(E) \quad \lambda(E)$$

rotation curves



UV stability



**Functional approach to quantum gravity
and
diffeomorphism invariance**

3

Functional approach to quantum gravity

Einstein-Hilbert action

$$S[g] = \frac{1}{16\pi G_N} \int d^4x \sqrt{g} (-R(g) + 2\Lambda)$$

Newton constant G_N Ricci scalar $R(g)$


Metric g Cosmological constant Λ

Momentum dimension of couplings


$$\dim G_N = -2$$

$$\dim \Lambda = 2$$

perturbatively non-renormalisable

graviton propagator :  $\propto \frac{1}{p^2}$

3 - grav. vertex :  $\propto \sqrt{G} p^2$

4 - grav. vertex :  $\propto G p^2$
⋮

Functional approach to quantum gravity

reparameterisation invariance

reparameterisation invariant path integral

$$\int d\mu(\bar{g}, h) e^{-S[\bar{g}, h] + \int_x J_h \cdot h}$$

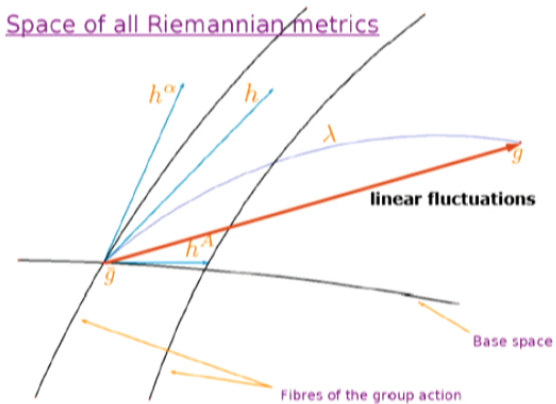
\bar{h} average of tangent vectors

$$\bar{h}(x) = \langle h(x) \rangle$$

linear split (reminder)

$$g = \bar{g} + h$$

Space of all Riemannian metrics



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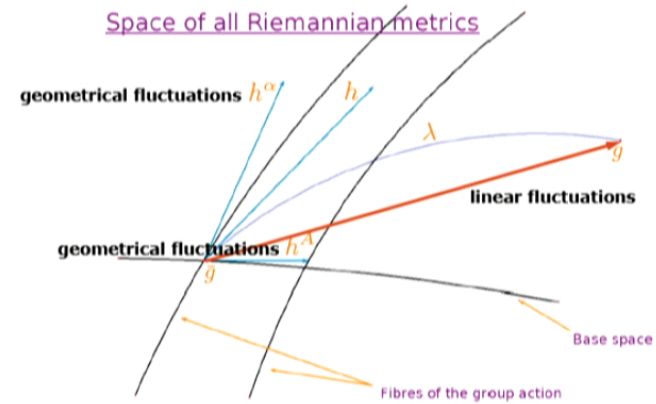
Geodesic normal fields

$$g = \bar{g} + h + \Delta g(\bar{g}, h)$$

$$\Delta g(h) = -\frac{1}{2} \Gamma_V * h^2 + O(h^3)$$

$$Dh = \mathbb{1} + O(h^2)$$

Γ_V -covariant derivative



Vilkovisky connection

$$\Gamma_V^A{}_{\beta C} = \Gamma_V^A{}_{B\gamma} = \Gamma_V^A{}_{\beta C} = 0$$

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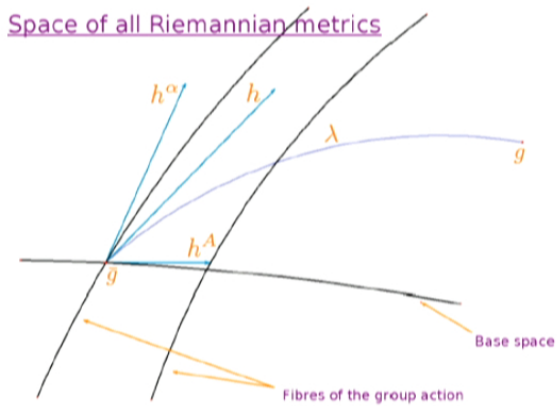
geometrical effective action

$$\Gamma = \Gamma[\bar{g}, \bar{h}^A]$$

$$Dh = \mathbb{1} + O(h^2)$$

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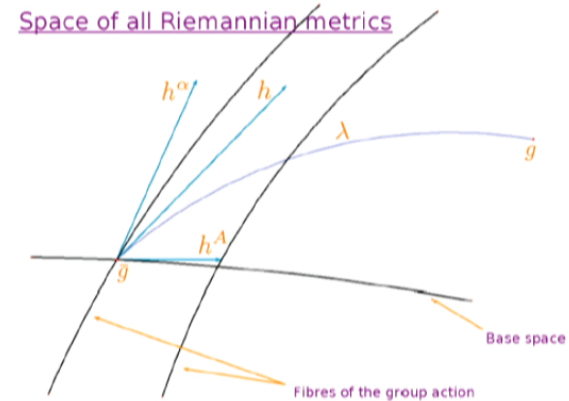
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Γ_V -covariant derivative

background independence

$$\frac{\delta\Gamma}{\delta\bar{g}} = \langle Dh \rangle * \frac{\delta\Gamma}{\delta\bar{h}}$$

Nielsen identity



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$$\Gamma_k = \Gamma_k[\bar{g}, \bar{h}^A]$$

Branchina, Meissner, Veneziano '03
JMP '03

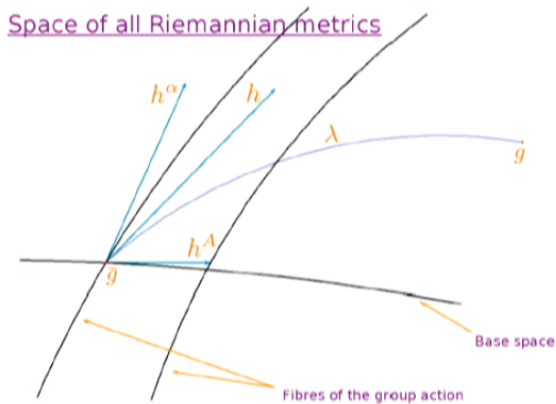
background independence

$$\frac{\delta \Gamma_k}{\delta \bar{g}} = \langle Dh \rangle * \frac{\delta \Gamma_k}{\delta \bar{h}} + R_k - \text{terms}$$

Nielsen identity

JMP '03

Space of all Riemannian metrics



Vilkovisky connection

$$\Gamma_{V^A \beta C} = \Gamma_{V^A B \gamma} = \Gamma_{V^A \beta C} = 0$$

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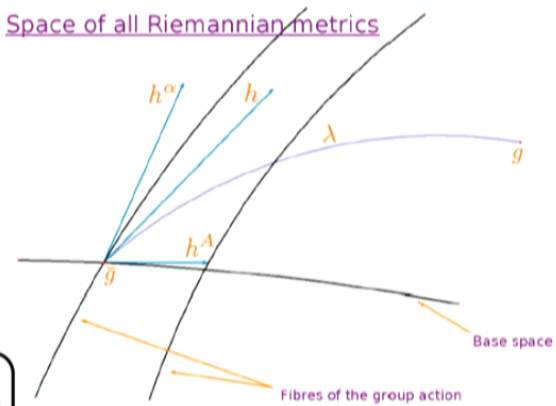
background independence

$$\frac{\delta \Gamma_k}{\delta \bar{g}} = \frac{\delta \Gamma_k}{\delta \bar{h}} + \left\langle \frac{\delta(S_{\text{gf}} + S_{\text{ghost}})}{\delta \bar{g}} \Big|_g \right\rangle_{\text{1PI}} + R_k - \text{terms}$$

linear split (reminder)

see talk of T. Morris

Space of all Riemannian metrics



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JMP '03

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symmetries and all that in the Wetterich RG

QED/QCD:

Reuter, Wetterich '94

Ellwanger '94

D'Attanasio, Morris '96

Reuter, Wetterich '97

Litim, JMP '98

Igarashi, Itoh, So '99

Freire, Litim, JMP '00

JMP '02, '03

Litim, JMP '02

Braun, Gies, JMP '07

Lavrov, Shapiro '12

Fister, JMP '13

Gravity:

Reuter '96

JMP '03

Folkerts, Litim, JMP '11

Wetterich '93

Ellwanger '94

Morris '94

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Gravity:

Reuter '96

JMP '03

Folkerts, Litim, JMP '11

Wetterich '93

Ellwanger '94

Morris '94

Used in non-perturbative QCD
since '96
Ellwanger, Hirsch, Weber

Used in non-perturbative QG
since '12
Donkin, JMP

Functional approach to quantum gravity

What is at stake?

background approximation

$$\frac{\delta^2 \Gamma}{\delta \bar{g}^2} \simeq \frac{\delta^2 \Gamma}{\delta \bar{h}^2}$$

aka split symmetry in the linear approx.

$$\Gamma[\bar{g}, h] = \Gamma[g] + S_{\text{gf}} + S_{\text{ghost}} + \Delta\Gamma_{\text{gauge}}[\bar{g}, h]$$

dropped as irrelevant

background independence

$$\frac{\delta \Gamma_k}{\delta \bar{g}} = \langle Dh \rangle * \frac{\delta \Gamma_k}{\delta h} + R_k - \text{terms}$$

Nielsen identity

aka split symmetry

aka mSTI

JMP '03

12

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scalar theories

Litim, JMP '02

Bridle, Dietz, Morris '13

at finite cutoff: change of universal quantities in the FRG even at one loop

e.g. $\beta_{1\text{loop}, \text{YM}}$

Litim, JMP '02

JMP '02

cured by use of Nielsen identity

e.g. $\text{sign}(\Delta \beta_{\text{gravity}, \text{YM}})$

Folkerts, Litim, JMP '11

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e.g. $\text{sign}(\Delta \beta_{\text{gravity}, \text{YM}})$

Folkerts, Litim, JMP '11

at vanishing cutoff: loss of the confining property of the order parameter potential

$$\frac{\delta^2 \Gamma}{\delta \bar{A}^2}(p \rightarrow 0) \propto p^2$$

$$\frac{\delta^2 \Gamma}{\delta \bar{a}^2}(p \rightarrow 0) \propto \text{mass gap}$$

Braun, Gies, JMP '07

Braun, Eichhorn, Gies, JMP '10

Fister, JMP '13

Functional approach to quantum gravity

What is at stake?

background approximation

$$\frac{\delta^2 \Gamma}{\delta \bar{g}^2} \simeq \frac{\delta^2 \Gamma}{\delta h^2}$$

aka split symmetry in the linear approx.

relevance for gravity

the simpler

the merrier

Folkerts, Litim, JMP '11

Donkin, JMP '12

Christiansen, Litim, JMP, Rodigast '12

Christiansen, Knorr, JMP, Rodigast '14

$$\Gamma[\bar{g}, h] = \Gamma[g] + S_{\text{gf}} + S_{\text{ghost}} + \Delta\Gamma_{\text{gauge}}[\bar{g}, h]$$

dropped as irrelevant

Functional approach to quantum gravity

What is at stake?

background approximation

$$\frac{\delta^2 \Gamma}{\delta \bar{g}^2} \simeq \frac{\delta^2 \Gamma}{\delta \bar{h}^2}$$

aka split symmetry in the linear approx.

relevance for gravity

power counting

the more relevant

the un-merrier

Folkerts, Litim, JMP '11

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Christiansen, Knorr, JMP, Rodigast '14

qualitative difference

semi-qualitative/quantitative difference

cosmological constant \neq graviton mass parameter

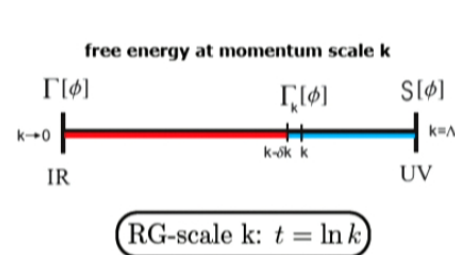
Newton constant ren. \neq graviton wave function

Global phase structure of quantum gravity

Christiansen, JMP, Knorr, Rodigast, arXiv:1403.1232

Functional approach to quantum gravity

Functional RG



$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\text{gravity quantum fluctuations} - \text{fermionic quantum fluctuations} + \frac{1}{2} \text{bosonic quantum fluctuations} \right)$$

gravity quantum fluctuations

fermionic quantum fluctuations

bosonic quantum fluctuations

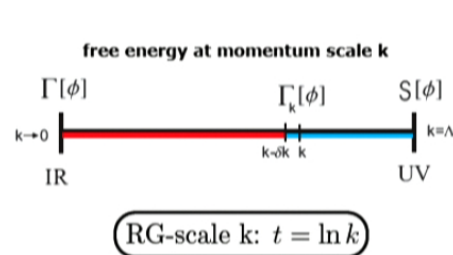
free energy

Geometrical approach: fully diffeomorphism invariant
1st global (UV-IR) phase structure: Donkin, JMP '12

$$g = \bar{g} + h + O(h^2)$$

Functional approach to quantum gravity

Functional RG



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gravity quantum fluctuations

fermionic quantum fluctuations

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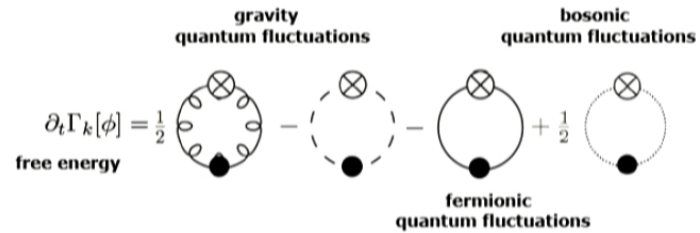
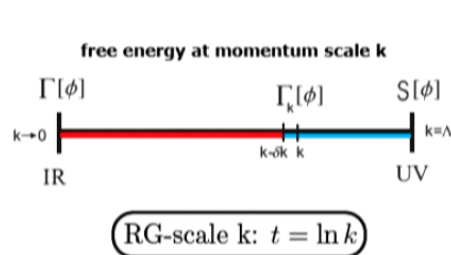
Flat expansion about Minkowski background

1st smooth global phase structure

Christiansen, Litim, JMP, Rödighast '12

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Functional RG



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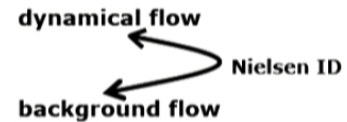
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Christiansen, Litim, JMP, Rödigast '12

Flows

$$\partial_t g_{i,\text{fluc}} = \text{Flow}_{g_{i,\text{fluc}}}(\vec{g}_{\text{fluc}})$$

$$\partial_t g_{i,\text{back}} = \text{Flow}_{g_{i,\text{back}}}(\vec{g}_{\text{fluc}}, \vec{g}_{\text{back}})$$



Donkin, JMP '12

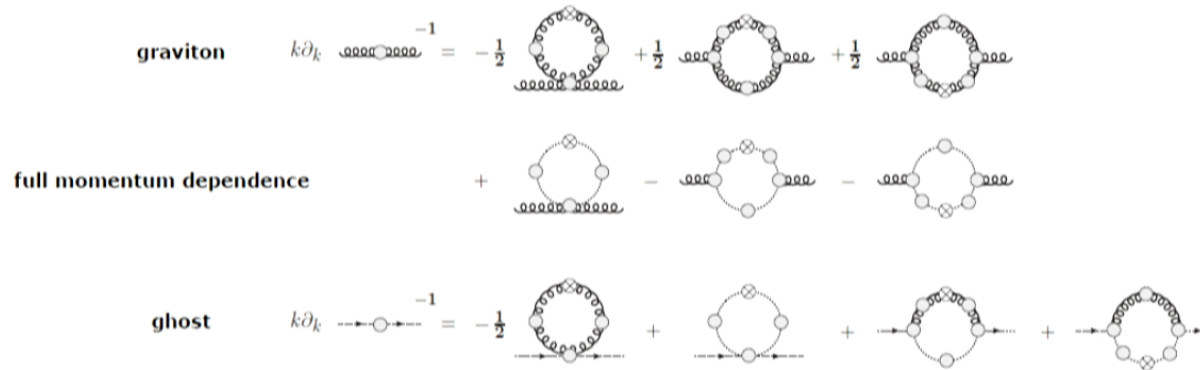
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Functional approach to quantum gravity

approximation scheme

Christiansen, JMP, Knorr, Rodigast, arXiv:1403.1232

Propagators



Vertices

consistent momentum-dependent RG-dressing



a la Fischer, JMP '09
Donkin, JMP '12
similar: Codello, D'Odorico, Pagani '13

$$Z_{\text{graviton}} \neq Z_{g_N}$$

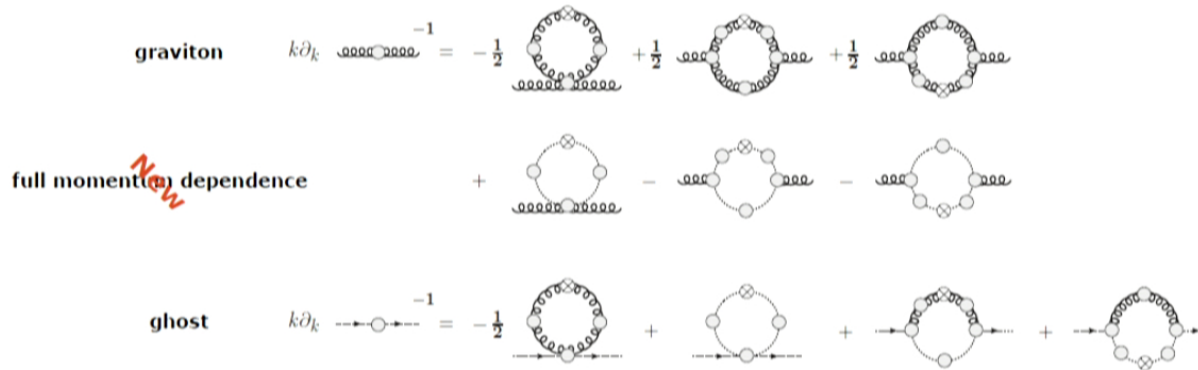
$$M_{\text{graviton}}^2 \neq -2\Lambda$$

Functional approach to quantum gravity

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Propagators



Vertices

consistent momentum **new** dependent RG-dressing



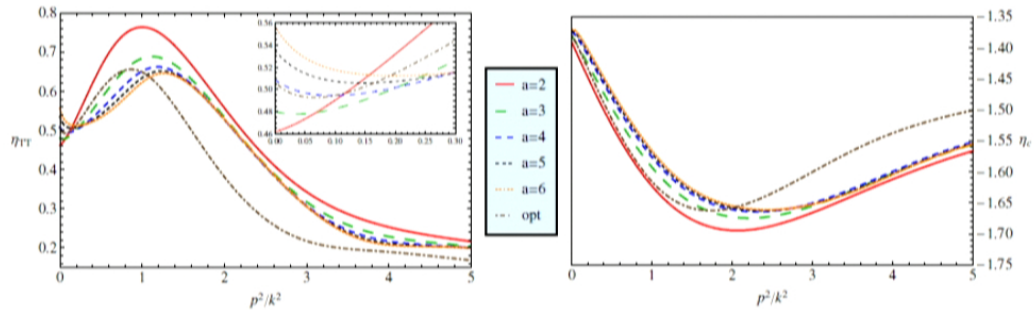
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Phase diagram of quantum gravity

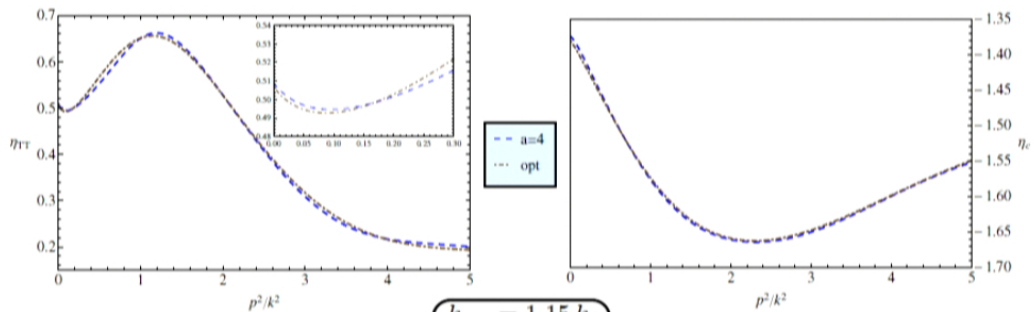
Propagators



graviton

anomalous dimensions

ghost



$$k_{\text{opt}} = 1.15 k_4$$

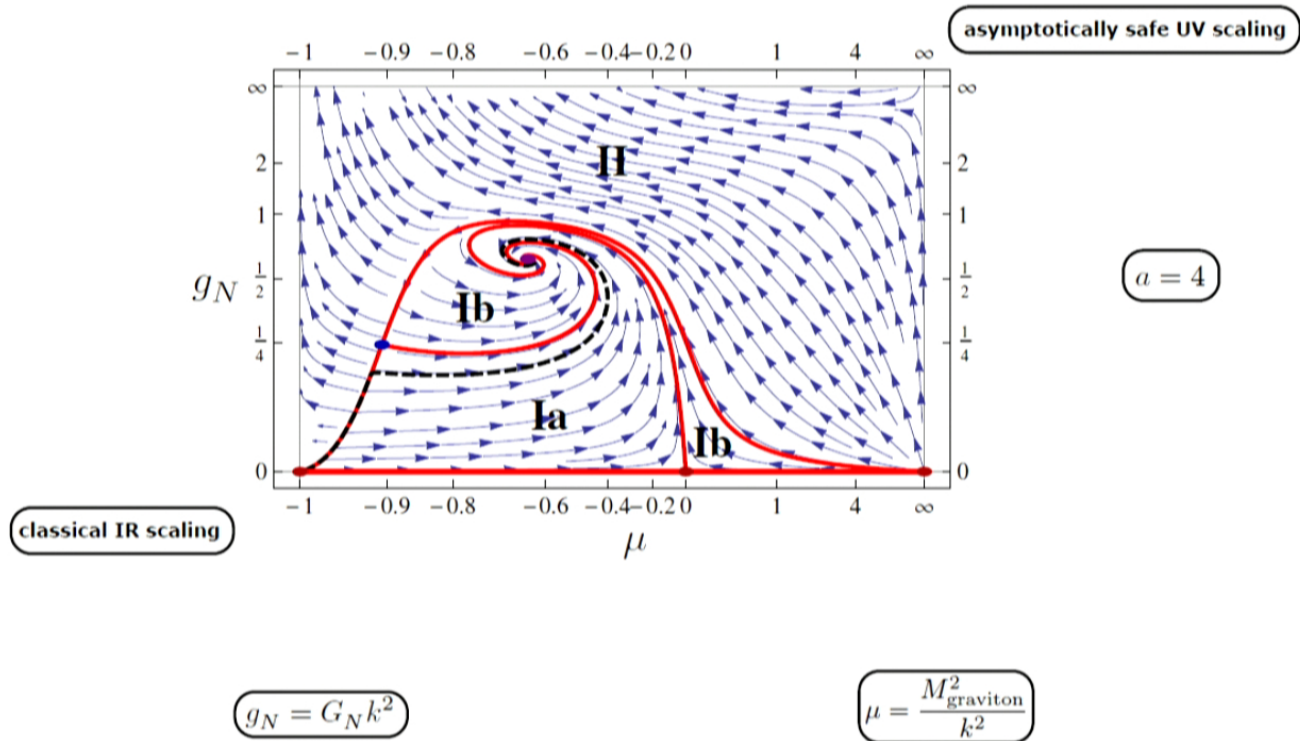
regulators

$$R_{k,a}(p^2) = p^2 r_a(x)$$

$$r_a(x) = \frac{1}{x(2e^{x^a} - 1)}$$

Phase diagram of quantum gravity

global phase diagram



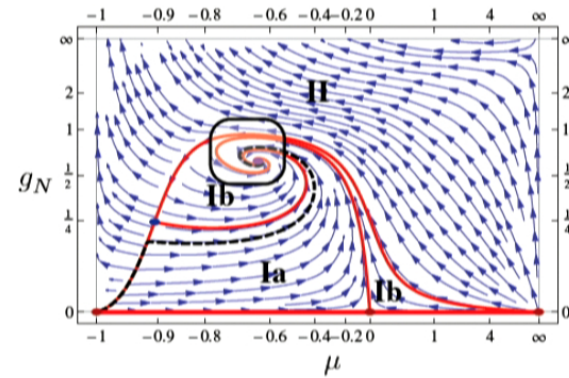
Phase diagram of quantum gravity

global phase diagram

UV-fixed point

regulator-dependence

a	2	3	4	5	6	opt
μ_*	-0.637	-0.641	-0.645	-0.649	-0.651	-0.489
g_*	0.621	0.622	0.614	0.606	0.600	0.831
\bar{g}_*	0.574	0.573	0.567	0.559	0.553	0.763
λ_*	0.319	0.316	0.316	0.318	0.319	0.248
EVs	-1.284	-1.284	-1.268	-1.255	-1.244	-1.876
	$\pm 3.247i$	$\pm 3.076i$	$\pm 3.009i$	$\pm 2.986i$	$\pm 2.974i$	$\pm 2.971i$
	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
	-1.358	-1.360	-1.360	-1.358	-1.356	-1.370



comparison with other results

	here	Litim03	Christiansen12	Donkin12	Manrique10	Becker14	Codello13	here mixed
\bar{g}_*	0.763	1.178	2.03	0.966	1.055	0.703	1.617	1.684
λ_*	0.248	0.250	0.22	0.132	0.222	0.207	-0.062	-0.035
$\bar{g}_* \lambda_*$	0.189	0.295	0.45	0.128	0.234	0.146	-0.100	-0.059

- Litim '03** background approximation
- Christiansen, Litim, JMP, Rodigast '12** flat expansion, bi-local
- Donkin, JMP '12** geometrical
- Manrique, Reuter, Saueressig '10** bi-metric
- Becker, Reuter '14** bi-metric
- Codello, D'Odorico, Pagani '13** flat expansion, mixed approach

mixed approach: $\mu = -2\lambda$

bi-metric: see talk of M. Reuter

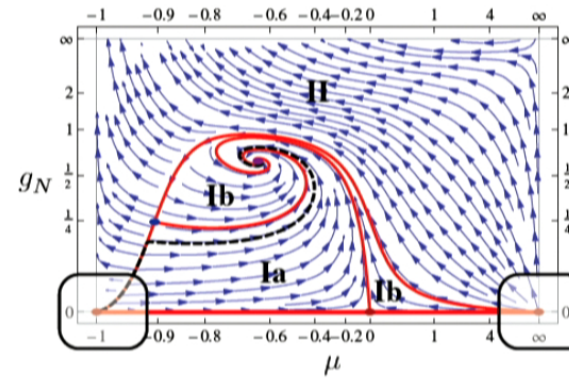
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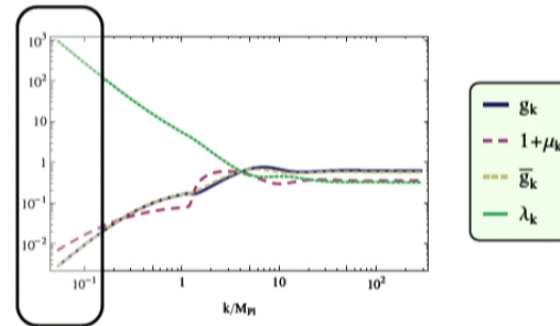
IR-fixed points

$$g, \bar{g} \sim k^2$$

$$\lambda \sim \frac{1}{k^2}$$

$$\eta_h \rightarrow 0$$

$$\eta_c \rightarrow 0$$



Summary & outlook

- **Phase diagram of quantum gravity**

- **first smooth global flow diagram with classical IR regime**

in agreement with experimental observations

- **IR-stability of quantum gravity**

- **UV-stability of the gauge-gravity system**

- **Outlook**

- **fully-coupled matter-gauge-gravity systems in the UV**

- **long & short distance physics**