

Title: The power of diversity - or why linking quantum gravity approaches could matter

Speakers: Astrid Eichhorn

Collection: Emmy Noether Workshop: The Structure of Quantum Space Time

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Abstract: Linking quantum gravity approaches could be important to make progress in quantum gravity. In my talk, I will try to make this case using asymptotically safe gravity as an example. I will briefly review the status of the approach and highlight the open questions, and discuss proposed ideas how the link to other approaches could be useful to tackle these. Finally, I will emphasize the need for universality in quantum gravity, and argue that there might be universal features from quantum gravity in black-hole shadows.

# The power of diversity

Astrid Eichhorn

CP3-Origins, University of Southern Denmark  
Heidelberg University

Emmy-Noether workshop on the quantum structure of spacetime  
Perimeter Institute, 19.11. 2019



CP3-Origins



Die Junge Akademie



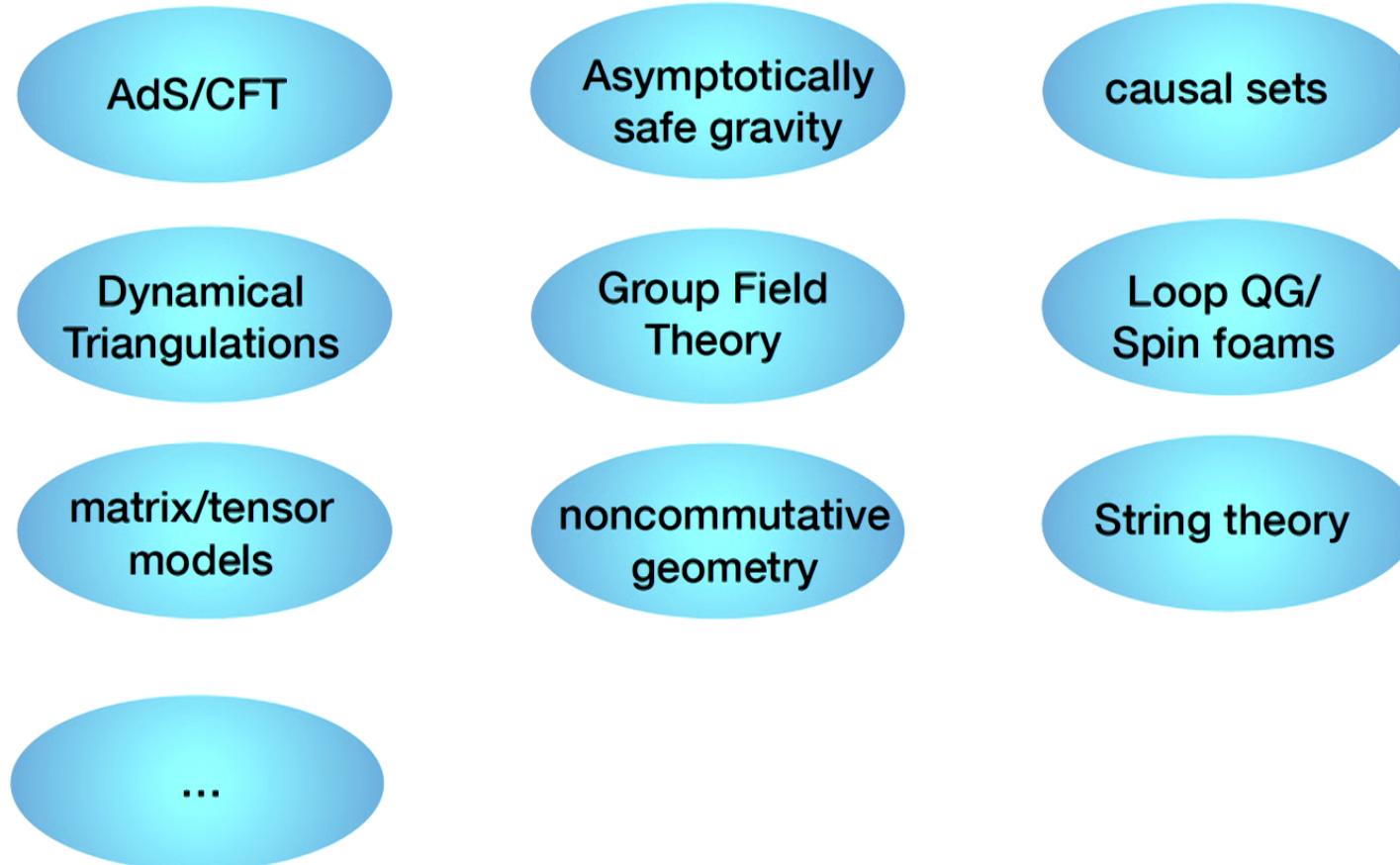
University of  
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## The status of quantum gravity?



### **Plan of this talk:**

- introduce asymptotically safe quantum gravity
- selectively highlight some open questions
- discuss how input from other approaches might provide answers
- mathematical diversity but physical unity?  
singularity-free black holes as potential example

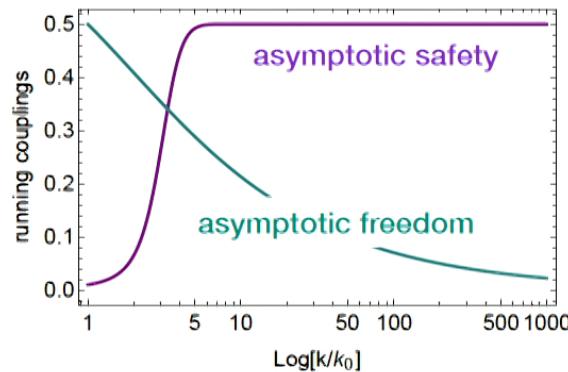
## Scale symmetry



## Scale symmetry

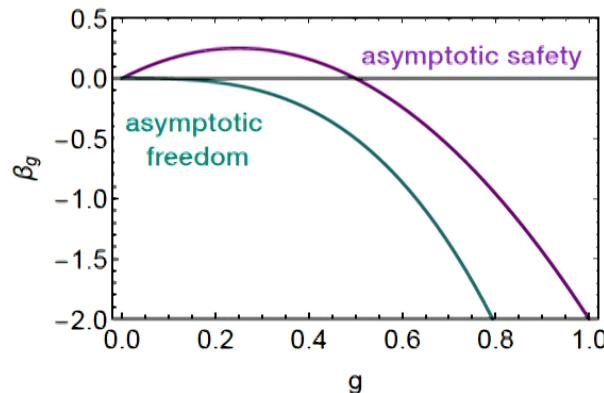


## Scale symmetry in a QFT



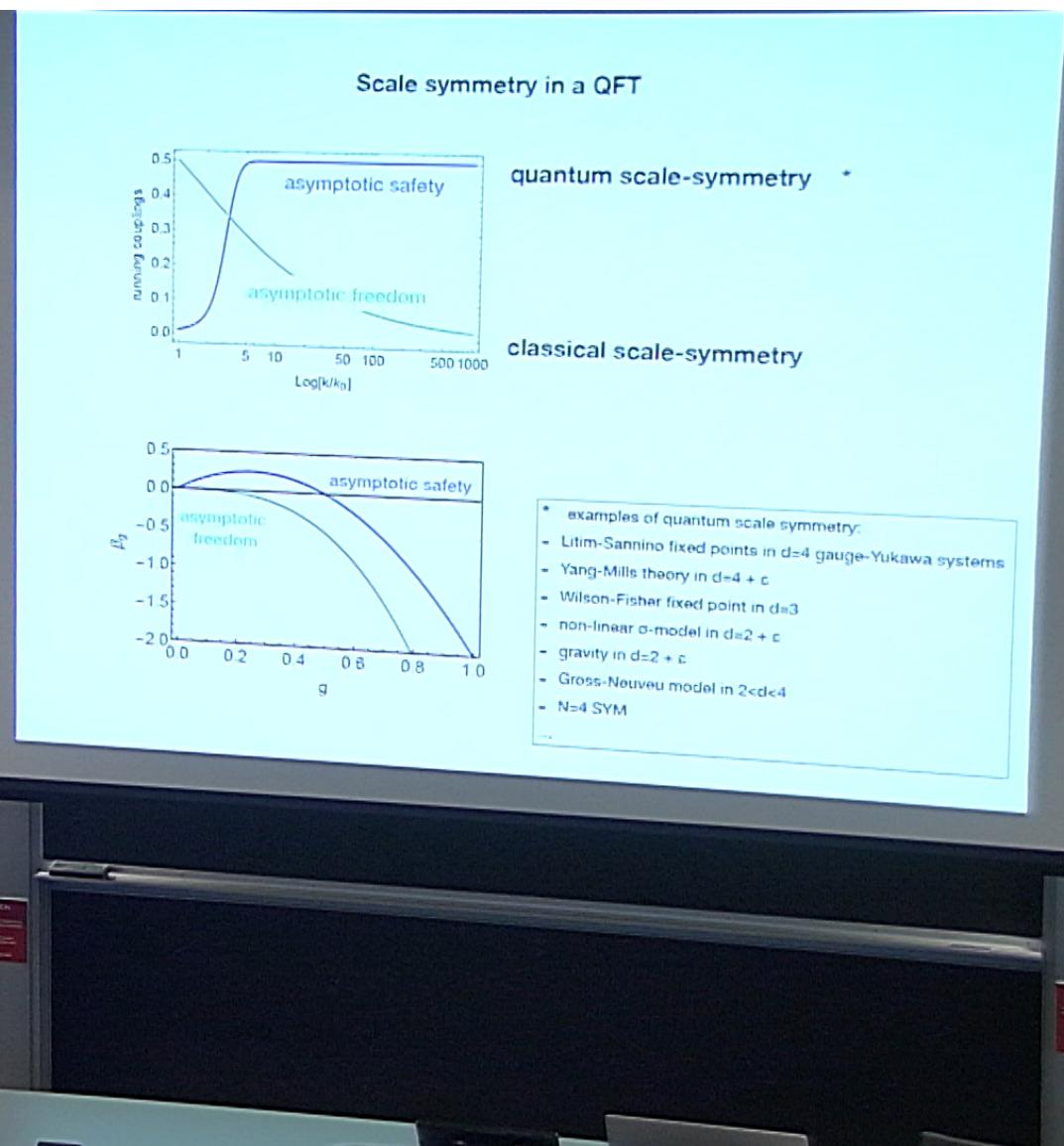
quantum scale-symmetry \*

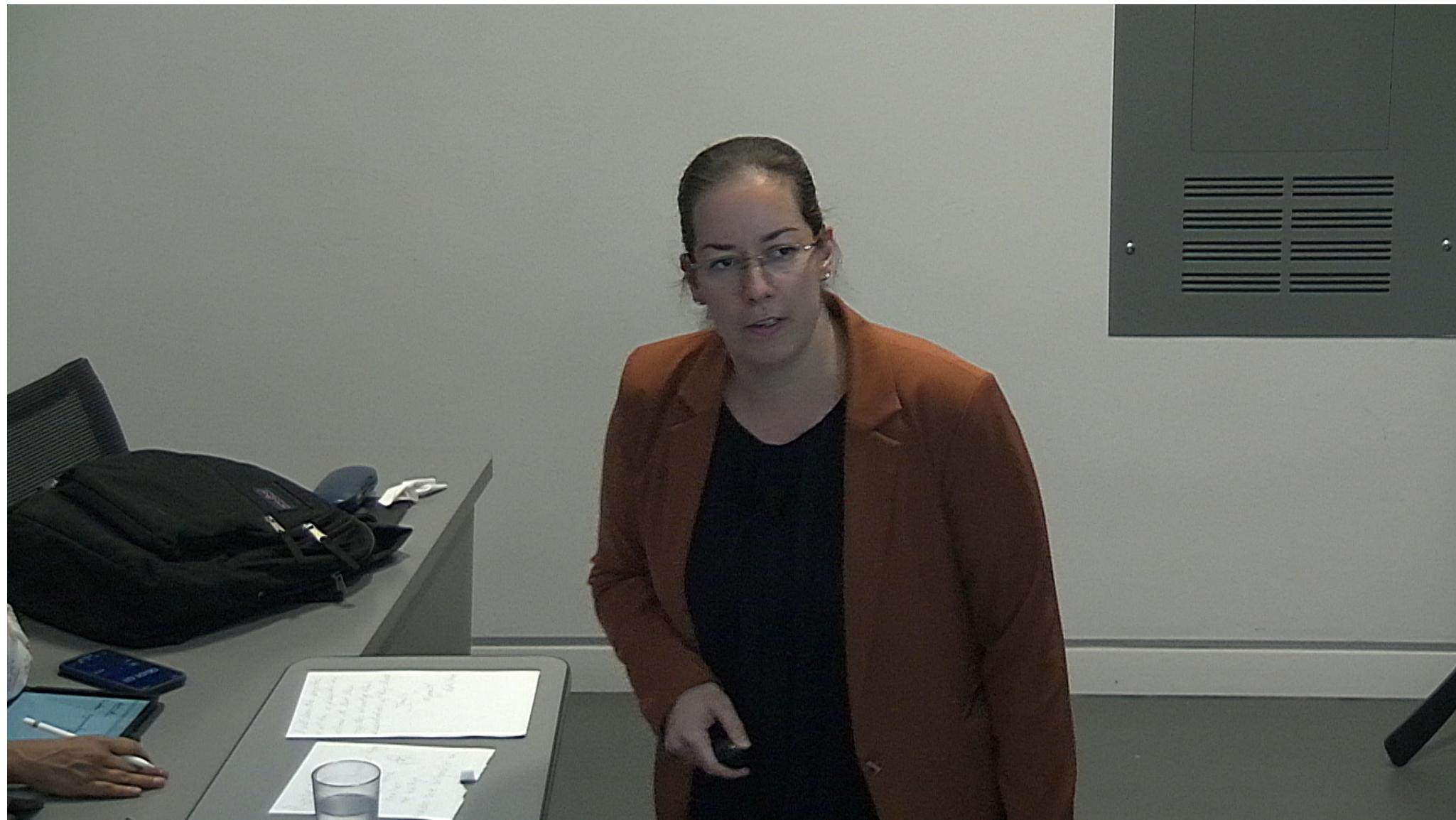
classical scale-symmetry



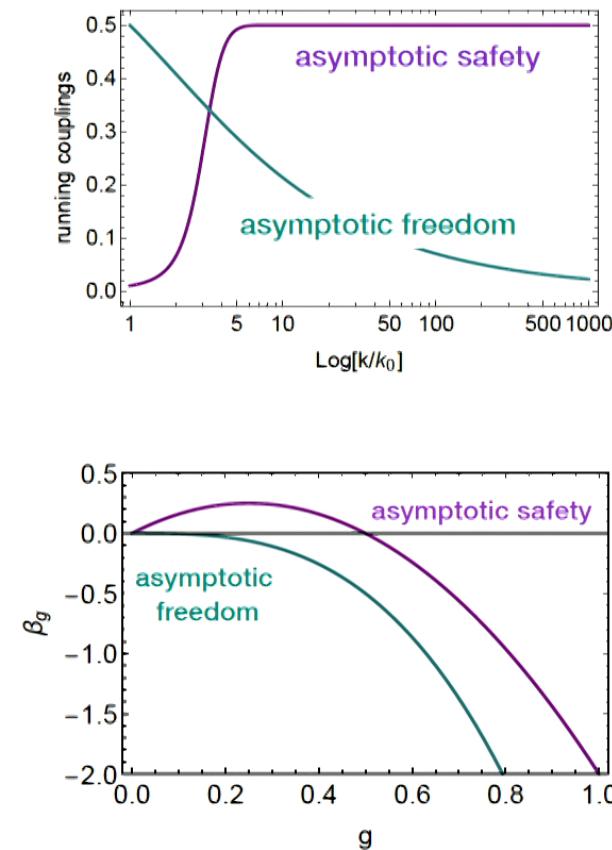
\* examples of quantum scale symmetry:

- Litim-Sannino fixed points in  $d=4$  gauge-Yukawa systems
  - Yang-Mills theory in  $d=4 + \epsilon$
  - Wilson-Fisher fixed point in  $d=3$
  - non-linear  $\sigma$ -model in  $d=2 + \epsilon$
  - gravity in  $d=2 + \epsilon$
  - Gross-Neveu model in  $2 < d < 4$
  - $N=4$  SYM
- ...





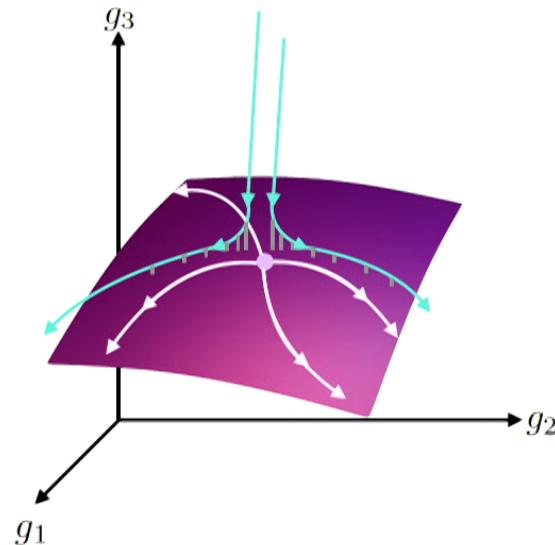
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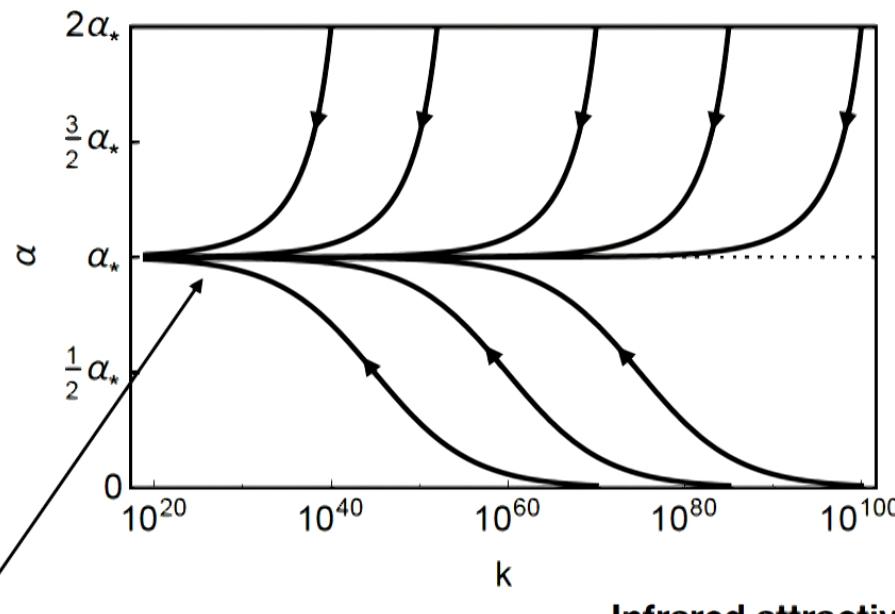
classical scale-symmetry

theory space: infinite-dimensional space of couplings



## Universal predictions from scale symmetry

### Irrelevant directions: Predictions from asymptotic safety



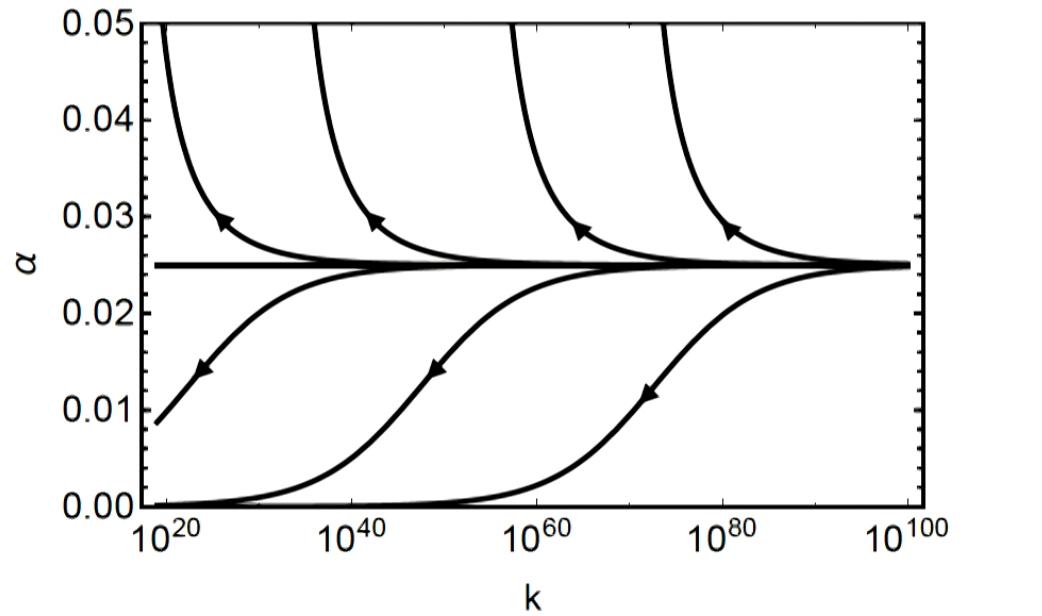
universality: consequence of fixed point

Infrared attractive direction

$$\beta_\alpha = -\alpha(\alpha_* - \alpha)$$

## Universal predictions from scale symmetry

Relevant directions: Free parameters (parameterize deviations from scale invariance)

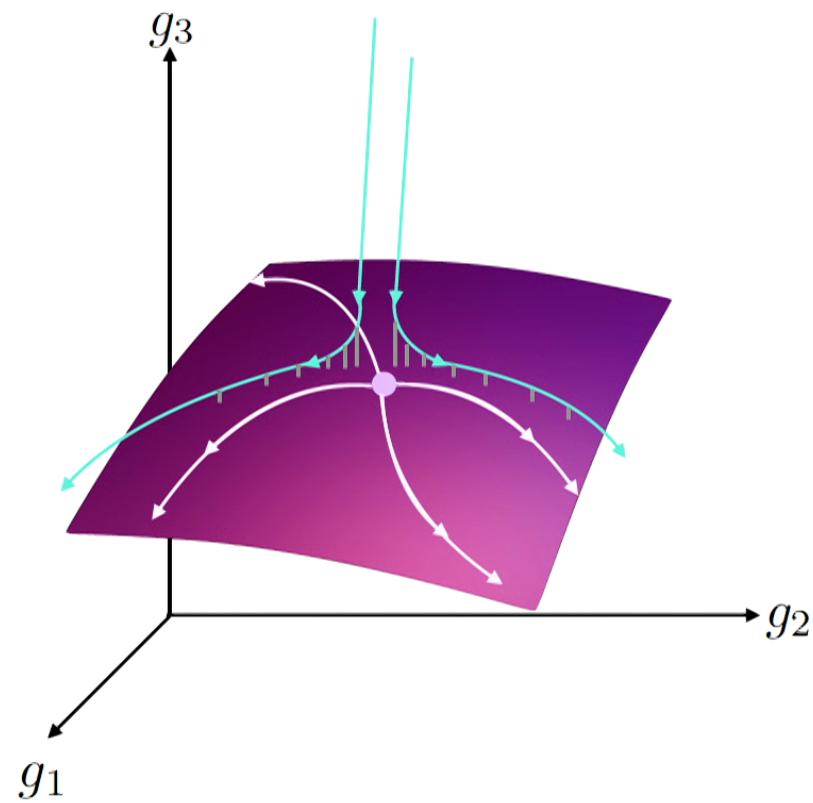


all IR values reachable  
from fixed point

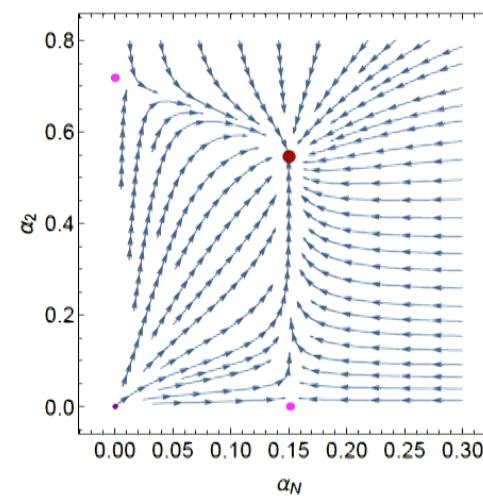
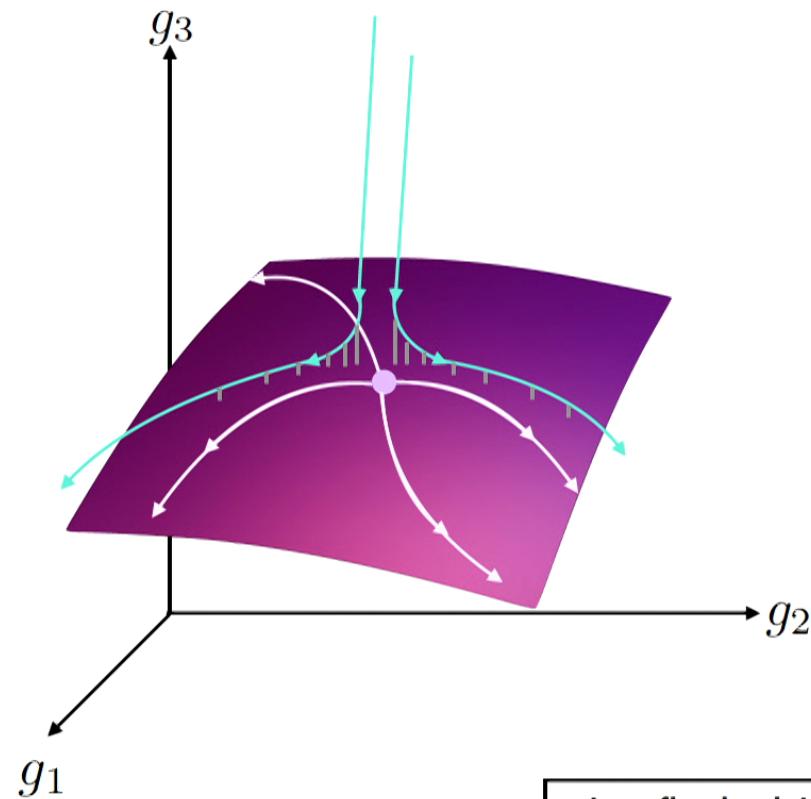
Infrared repulsive direction

$$\beta_\alpha = \alpha(\alpha_* - \alpha)$$

## Universal predictions from scale symmetry

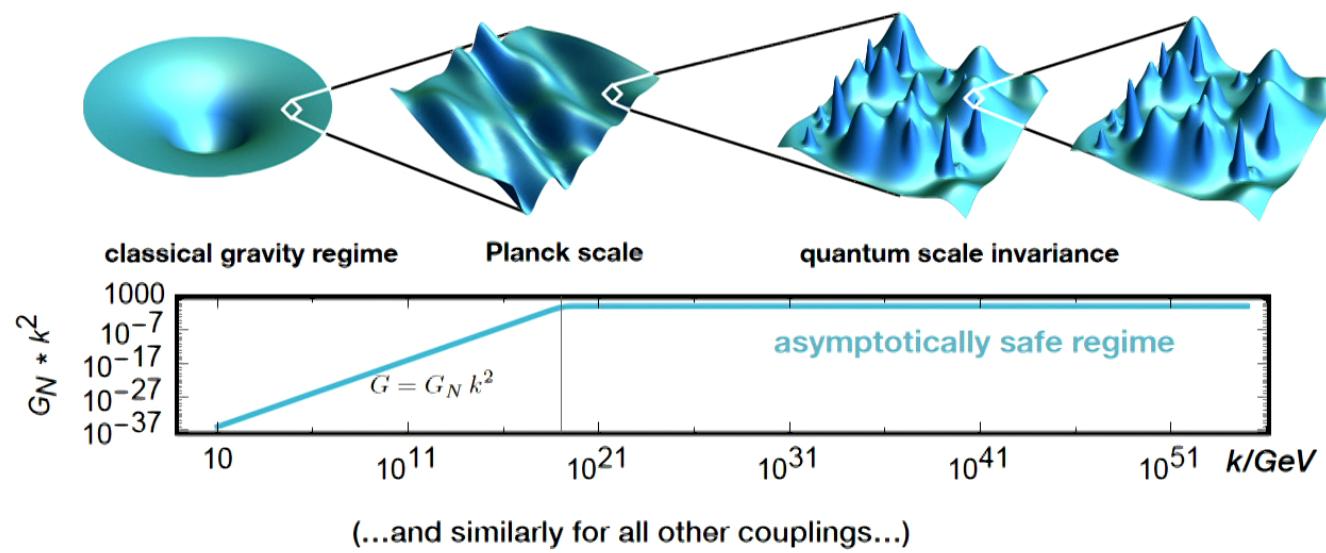


## Universal predictions from scale symmetry

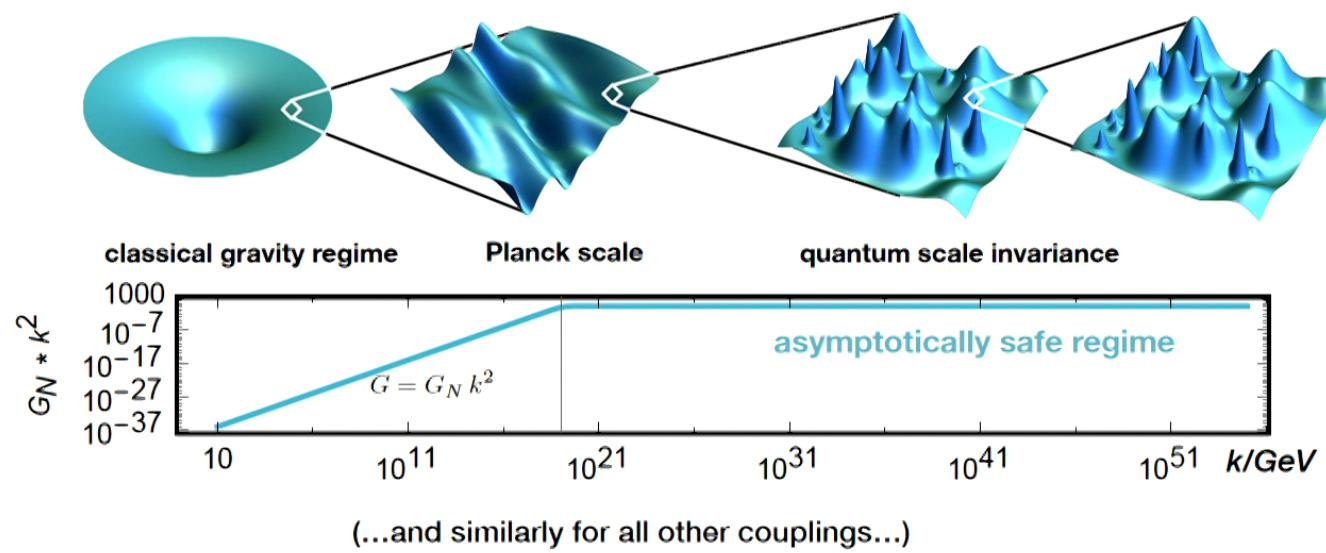


note: a fixed point is only unambiguously UV or IR,  
if it has ONLY IR repulsive or ONLY IR attractive directions

## Asymptotic safety in gravity?



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## Asymptotic safety in gravity?

- $\epsilon$ -expansion  $d=2 + \epsilon$

$$\beta_G = \epsilon G - \frac{38}{3} G^2$$

[Weinberg '86; Gastmans, Kallosh, Truffin '78;  
Christensen, Duff '78...]

- 1-loop perturbation theory  
in  $d=4$

[Niedermaier '04 '05...]

- “lattice” approach

(C)DTs

C: [Ambjorn, Jurkiewicz, Loll...]  
no C: [Coumbe, Laiho, Unmuth-Yockey, Caterall]

scale invariance:  
universal continuum limit exists

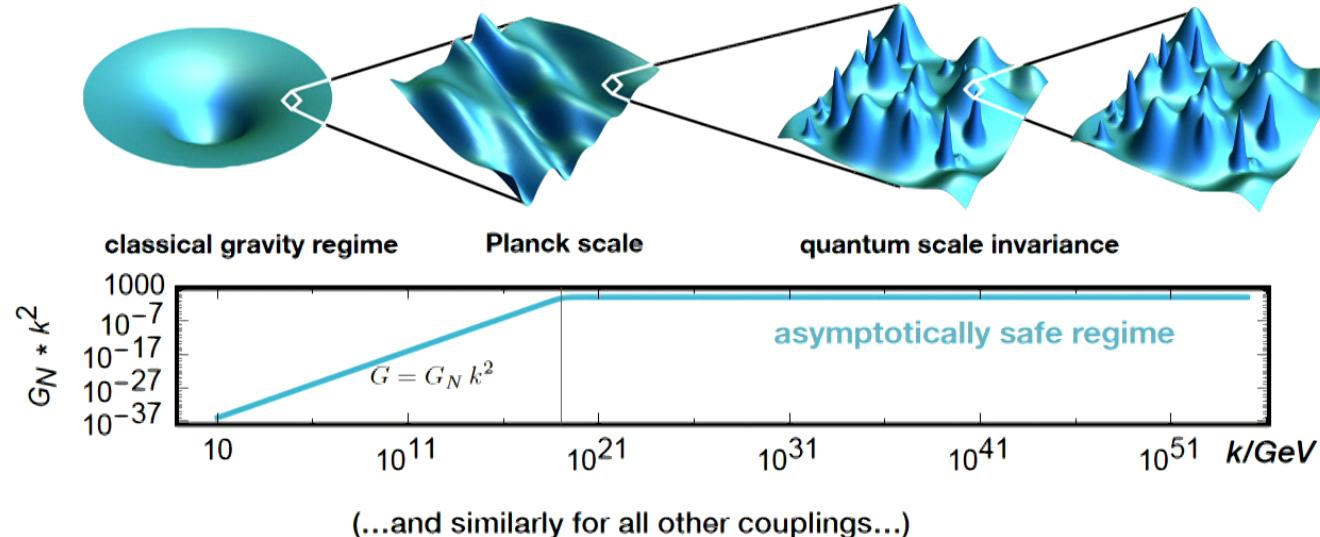
- continuum approach

Functional Renormalization Group

[Reuter '96]

[Benedetti, Bonanno, Codella, AE, Falls, Gies, Held,  
Knorr, Litim, Paganini, Pawłowski, Percacci, Pereira,  
Platania, Reichert, Saueressig, Yamada, Wetterich...]

scale invariance:  
universal  $k \rightarrow \infty$  limit exists



## Asymptotic safety in gravity?

- $\epsilon$ -expansion  $d=2 + \epsilon$

$$\beta_G = \epsilon G - \frac{38}{9} G^2$$

- “lattice” approach

(C)DTs

### FRG in brief:

$$e^{-\Gamma_k[\phi]} = \int \mathcal{D}\varphi e^{-S[\varphi] - \frac{1}{2} \int \varphi(-p) R_k(p) \varphi(p)}$$

scale- and momentum-dependent “mass”

$$\rightarrow k \partial_k \Gamma_k = \sum_i \beta_{g_i} \int d^d x \mathcal{O}^i =$$

in practise:  
truncate to (finite) subset of operators

gravity: candidate guiding principle near-perturbativeness

[Falls, Litim, Nikolakopoulos, Rahmede '13 '14; AE, Labus, Pawłowski, Reichert '18;  
Falls, Litim, Schröder '18; AE, Lippoldt, Pawłowski, Reichert, Schiffer '18  
AE, Lippoldt, Schiffer '18]

(...and similarly for all other couplings...)

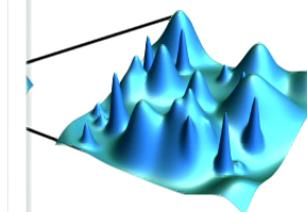
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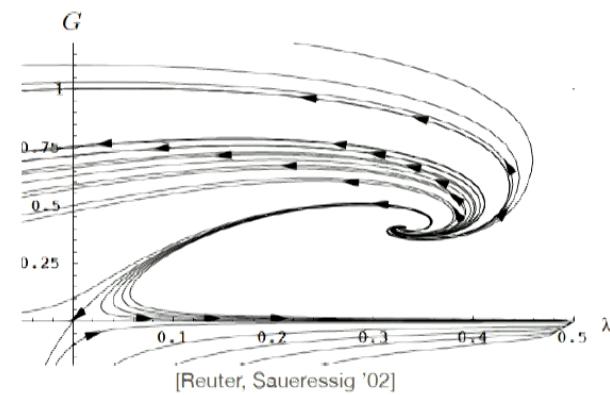


$10^{51} \text{ } k/\text{GeV}$

## Indications for (Euclidean) gravitational fixed point in d=4

based on truncated FRG studies:

fixed point	operators	corresponding couplings:
✓	$\sqrt{g}$	[Reuter '96, Lauscher, Reuter '01; Reuter, Saueressig '02; Becker, Reuter '14]
✓	$\sqrt{g}R$	Christiansen, Knorr, Melbohm, Pawłowski, Reichert '15
✓	$\sqrt{g}R^2, \sqrt{g}R^{\mu\nu}R_{\mu\nu}$	[Benedetti, Machado, Saueressig '09; Christiansen '16; Denz, Pawłowski, Reichert '17]
✓	$\sqrt{g}R^3$	[Codello, Percacci, Rahmede '07, '08; Machado, Saueressig '07; A.E. '15; de Brito, Ohta, Pereira, Tomaz, Yamada '18]
.	.	.
✓	$\sqrt{g}R^{34}$	[Falls, Litim, Nikolakopoulos, Rahmede '13 '14]
.	.	.
.	.	[Falls, Litim, Schröder '18]
.	.	.
✓	$\sqrt{g}R^{70}$	
✓	$\sqrt{g}C^{\mu\nu\kappa\lambda}C_{\kappa\lambda}^{\rho\sigma}C_{\rho\sigma\mu\nu}$	[Gies, Knorr, Lippoldt, Saueressig '16]
<b>full</b> $f(R)$		[Benedetti, Caravelli '12; Dietz, Morris '12; Demmel, Saueressig, Zanusso '14, '15; Gonzalez-Martin, Morris, Slade '17]

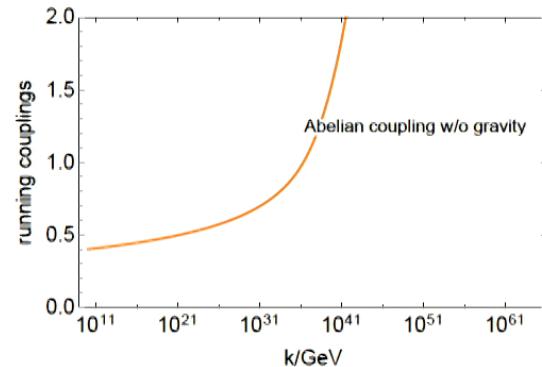


## Indications for (Euclidean) gravitational fixed point in d=4

based on truncated FRG studies:

fixed point	operators	corresponding couplings:	free parameter (relevant)	prediction (irrelevant)	canonically
✓	$\sqrt{g}$	[Reuter '96, Lauscher, Reuter '01; Reuter, Saueressig '02; Becker, Reuter '14;	X		relevant
✓	$\sqrt{g}R$	Christiansen, Knorr, Melbohm, Pawłowski, Reichert '15]	X		relevant
✓	$\sqrt{g}R^2, \sqrt{g}R^{\mu\nu}R_{\mu\nu}$	[Benedetti, Machado, Saueressig '09; Christiansen '16 Denz, Pawłowski, Reichert '17]	X	X	marginal
✓	$\sqrt{g}R^3$	[Codello, Percacci, Rahmede '07, '08 Machado, Saueressig '07; A.E. '15; de Brito, Ohta, Pereira, Tomaz, Yamada '18]		X	irrelevant
.	.		.	.	:
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.	.		.	.	
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## Predictive power of asymptotic safety: Abelian gauge coupling



$$\beta_{g_Y} = \frac{g_Y^3}{16\pi^2} \frac{41}{6} + \dots$$

### triviality problem

[Gell-Mann, Low '54; Gockeler et al. '98;  
Gies, Jaeckel '04]

## Add gravity

### Disclaimers:

- truncation of operator basis

(truncation scheme based on indications for near-perturbative nature of fixed point)

[Falls, Litim, Nikolakopoulos, Rahmede '13 '14; AE, Labus, Pawłowski, Reichert '18;  
Falls, Litim, Schröder '18; AE, Lippoldt, Pawłowski, Reichert, Schiffer '18  
AE, Lippoldt, Schiffer '18]

- gravity-contributions to  $\beta$  functions are not universal (scheme-independent)

( $\beta$  functions are not physical quantities; Standard Model (marginal couplings): non-universality @ 3 loops & beyond)

[Toms '08, '10; Ellis, Mavromatos '10...]

## Predictive power of asymptotic safety: Abelian gauge coupling

- Asymptotically safe quantum gravity could act like effective change of dimensionality

$$\beta_{gY} = \frac{g_Y^3}{16\pi^2} \frac{41}{6} - f_g g_Y + \dots$$

metric fluctuations

Functional RG calculations in truncation of full dynamics  
(systematic uncertainties!):

$f_g = \text{const} \geq 0$  above  $M_{\text{Pl}}$

$f_g \rightarrow 0$  below  $M_{\text{Pl}}$

[Daum, Harst, Reuter '09;  
Folkerts, Litim, Pawłowski '09;  
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AE, Schiffer '19;  
de Brito, AE, Pereira '19]

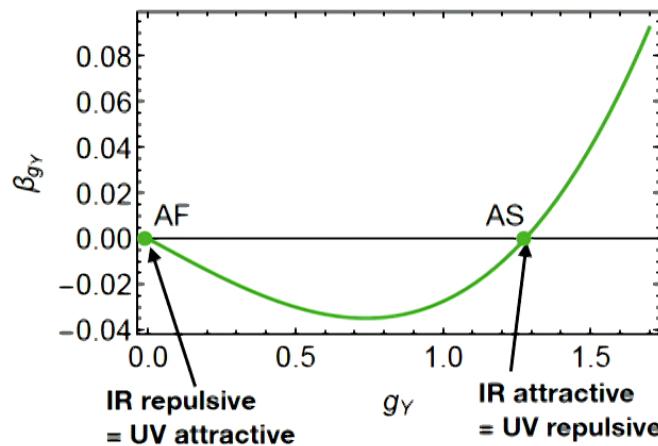
$$f_g(d) = G \frac{2^{1-d} \pi^{1-\frac{d}{2}} (16 + (d-2)d(12 + (d-9)d))}{(d-2)d \Gamma[2 + \frac{d}{2}] (1-2\lambda)^2} (2+d) \\ + G \frac{2^{3-d} ((d-2)d-2) \pi^{1-\frac{d}{2}}}{(d-2) \Gamma[3 + \frac{d}{2}] (1-2\lambda)} \left( (4+d) + \frac{(4+d)}{1-2\lambda} \right) \\ - w_{2*}(4+d) \frac{4+d(d-1)}{2^{d+1} \pi^{\frac{d}{2}} \Gamma[3 + \frac{d}{2}]} \quad [\text{AE, Schiffer '19}]$$

for inclusion of curvature-squared couplings:

[de Brito, AE, Pereira '19]

## Predictive power of asymptotic safety: Abelian gauge coupling

- Asymptotically safe quantum gravity could act like effective change of dimensionality



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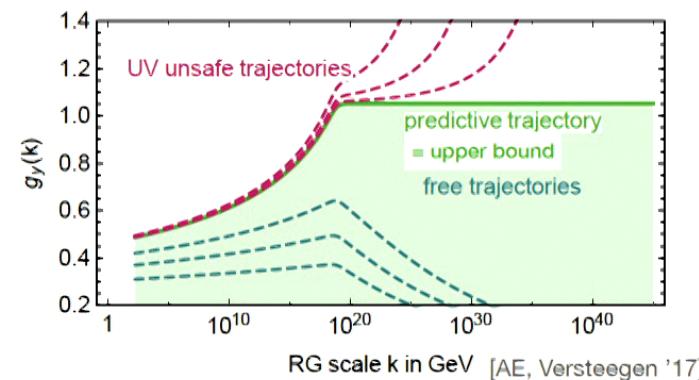
metric fluctuations

Functional RG calculations in truncation of full dynamics  
(systematic uncertainties!):

$$\begin{aligned} f_g &= \text{const} \geq 0 \quad \text{above } M_{\text{pl}} \\ f_g &\rightarrow 0 \quad \text{below } M_{\text{pl}} \end{aligned}$$

[Daum, Harst, Reuter '09;  
Folkerts, Litim, Pawłowski '09;  
Harst, Reuter '11;  
Christiansen, AE '17;  
AE, Versteegen '17;  
Christiansen et al. '17;  
AE, Schiffer '19;  
de Brito, AE, Pereira '19]

**matter & gravity fluctuations compete:**  
**strong gravity: asymptotically free**  
**strong matter: UV unsafe**  
**balance: UV safe & interacting**



## Predictive power of asymptotic safety: d=4

- Asymptotically safe quantum gravity could act like effective change of dimensionality

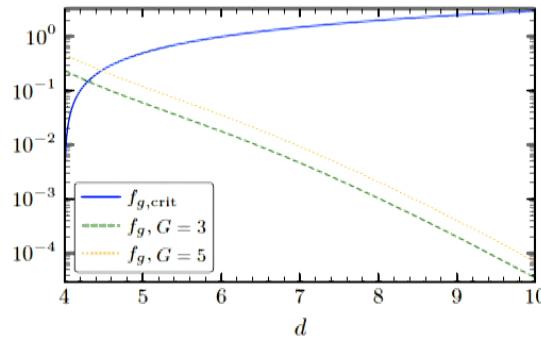
$$\beta_{gY} = \frac{g_Y^3}{16\pi^2} \frac{41}{6} - f_g g_Y + \dots$$

[AE, Marc Schaffer, PLB 793, 383, '19]

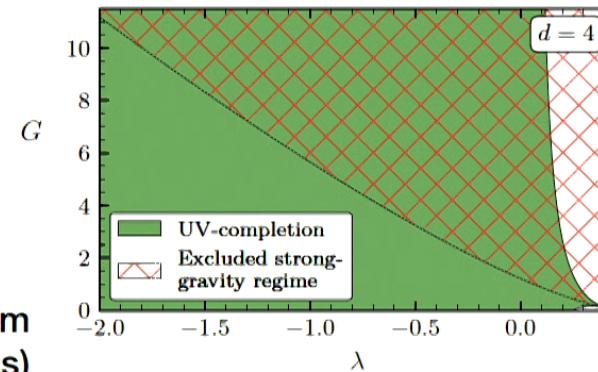
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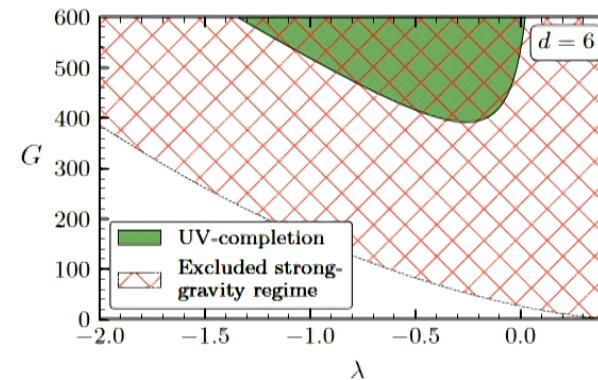
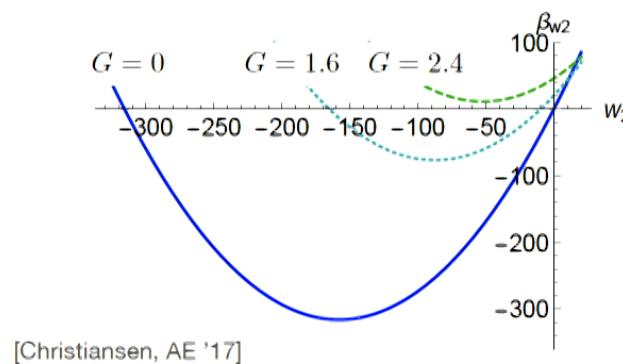
$$\beta_{gY} = \left[ \frac{(d-4)}{2} - f_g(d) \right] g_Y + \dots$$



[AE, Marc Schaffer, PLB 793, 383, '19]



→ @ larger  $d$ : solution to the triviality problem requires large  $G$  (non-perturbative physics)



## Open questions in asymptotic safety

### Unitarity?

based on truncated FRG studies:

fixed point	operators	corresponding couplings:
✓	$\sqrt{g}$	[Reuter '96, Lauscher, Reuter '01; Reuter, Saueressig '02; Becker, Reuter '14]
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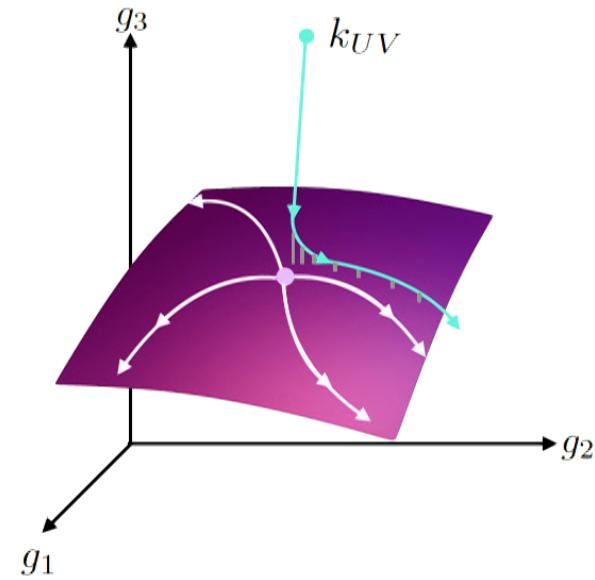
## Open questions in asymptotic safety

### Unitarity?

Non-fundamental asymptotic safety:

- QFT description of metric + matter holds up to  $k_{UV}$
- a “more fundamental” description sets initial conditions for RG flow at  $k_{UV}$

[Percacci, Vacca '10]



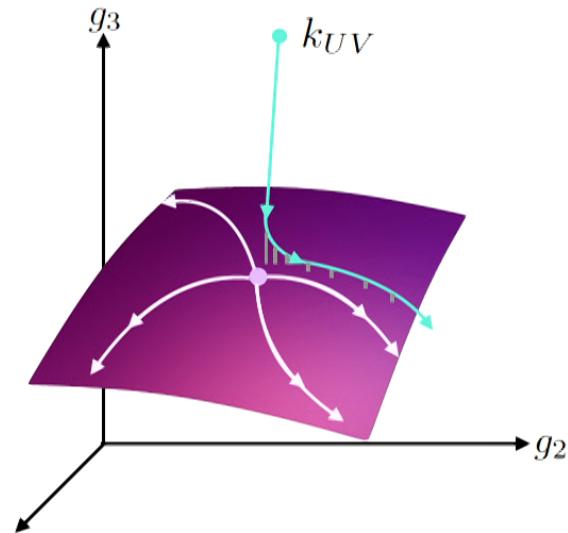
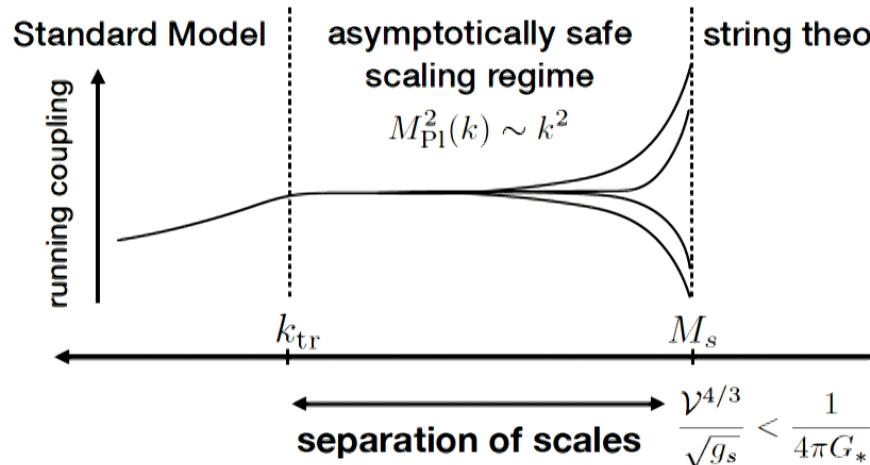
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[de Alwis, AE, Held, Pawłowski, Schiffer, Versteegen '19]



**weak-gravity conjecture in asymptotic safety:**  
 might hold at fixed point with finite gauge coupling, but:  
 conditions on fixed-point values

## **Open questions in asymptotic safety**

**Unitarity?**

**Lorentzian signature?**

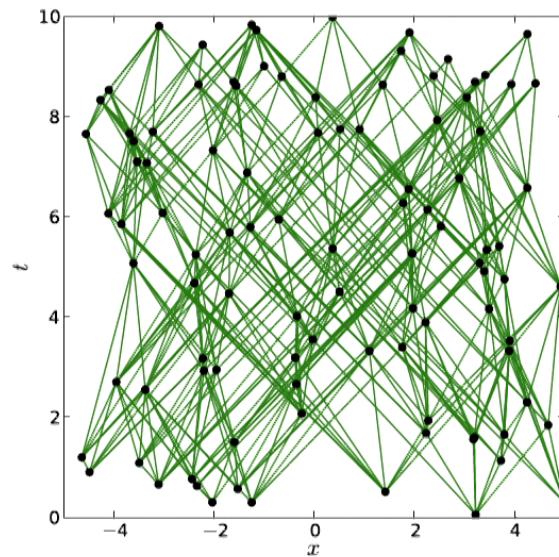
## Open questions in asymptotic safety

### Lorentzian signature?

scale-invariance: universal continuum limit exists in discrete setting

→ re-interpret causal sets!

[AE '17, '19]



spacetime = set of spacetime elements  $\mathcal{E}_i$

with order relation  $\prec$  (precedes)

local finiteness:  $|\{e_k : e_i \prec e_k \prec e_j\}| < \infty$

- fundamental discreteness of spacetime
- OR
- Lorentzian regularization of spacetime

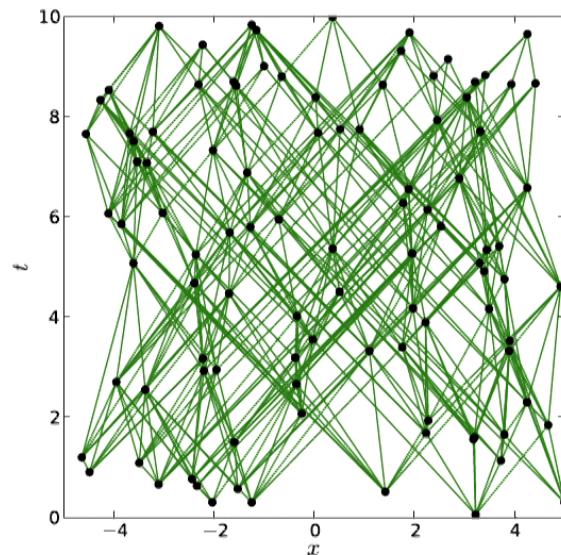
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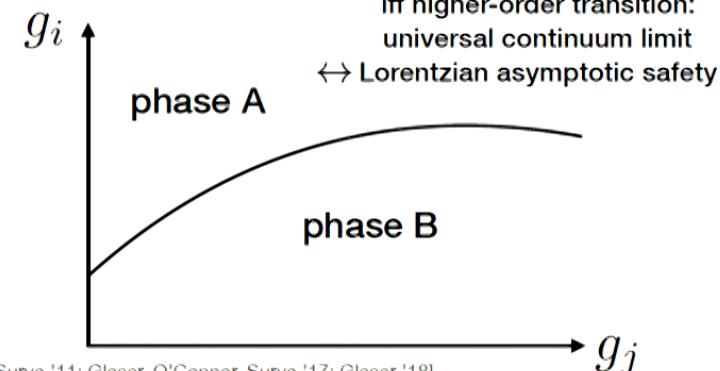
[AE '17, '19]



$$Z_{\text{grav}} = \int \mathcal{D}C e^{iS[C]}$$

$$S[C] = g_1 N + \sum_i g_i N_i$$

phase diagram:



## Open questions in asymptotic safety

### Lorentzian signature?

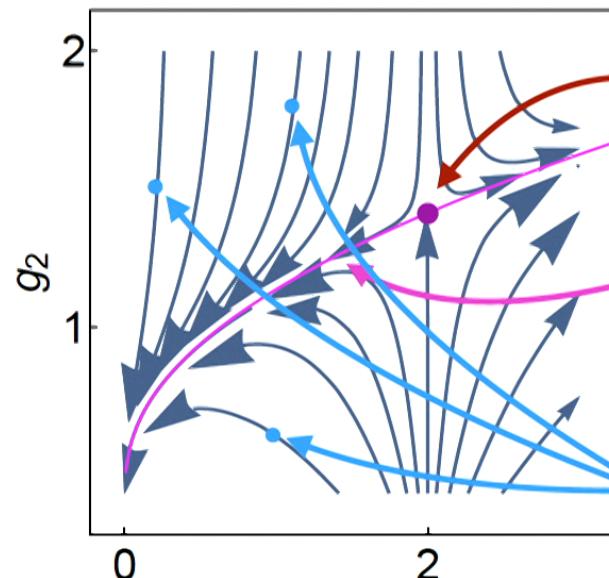
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$$Z_{\text{grav}} = \int \mathcal{D}C e^{iS[C]}$$

### causal sets: predictivity



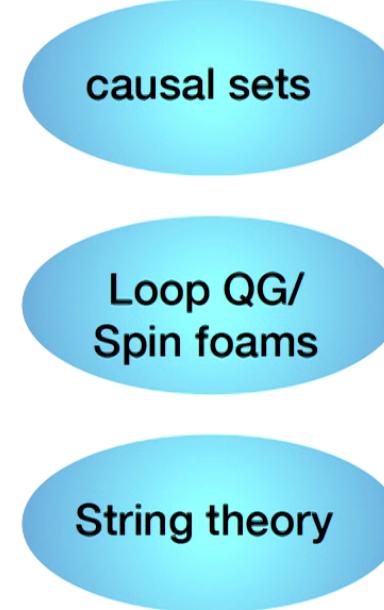
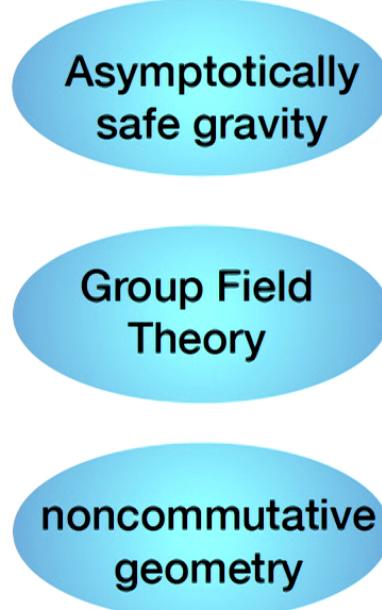
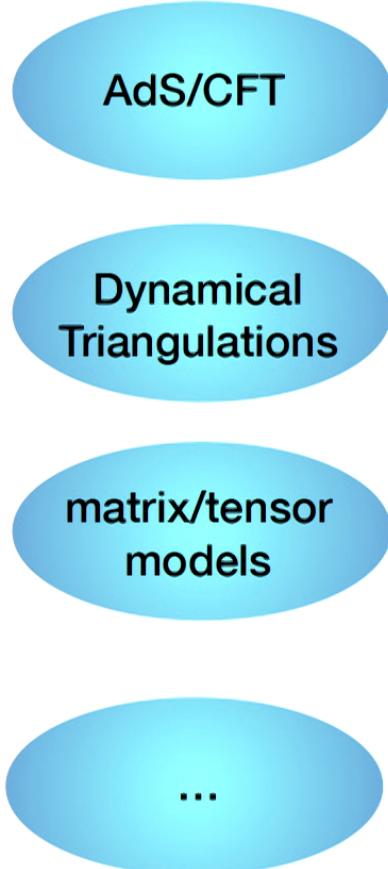
$$S[C] = g_1 N + \sum_i g_i N_i \quad \infty \text{ many couplings}$$

scale-invariant point

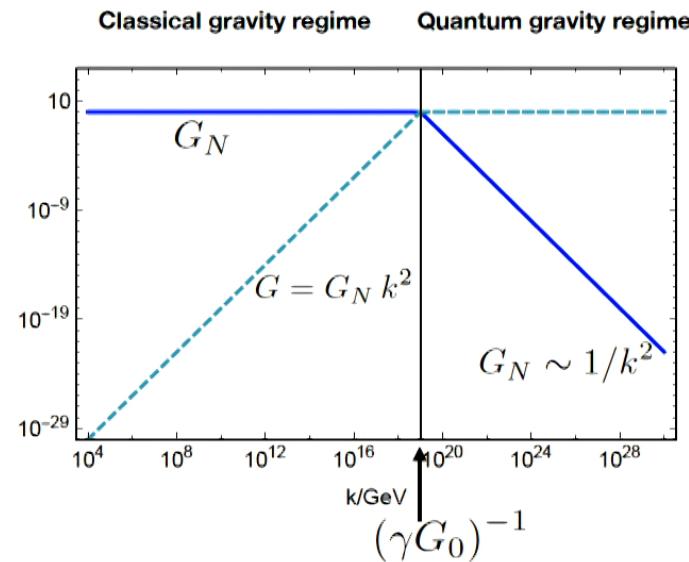
critical hypersurface:  
relation between interactions as  
consequence of enhanced symmetry

without scale-symmetry:  
no relation between interactions

## Mathematical diversity, physical unity?



## Mathematical diversity, physical unity?

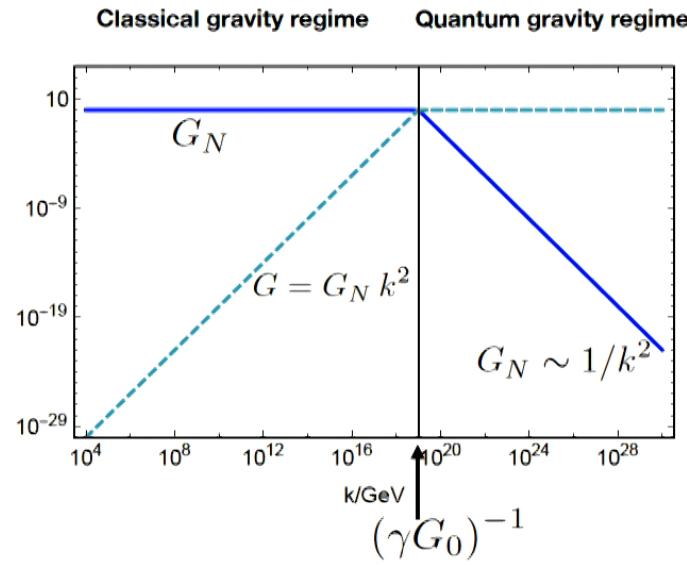


**Schwarzschild black hole:**

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + f(r)^{-1}dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

$$f(r) = 1 - \frac{2G_N M}{r}$$

## Mathematical diversity, physical unity?



- **energy scale relevant for black holes: curvature**

- **spherically symmetric case:**

$$K = R_{\mu\nu\kappa\lambda}R^{\mu\nu\kappa\lambda} \sim \frac{G_0^2 M^2}{r^6}$$

- **dimensional argument:**

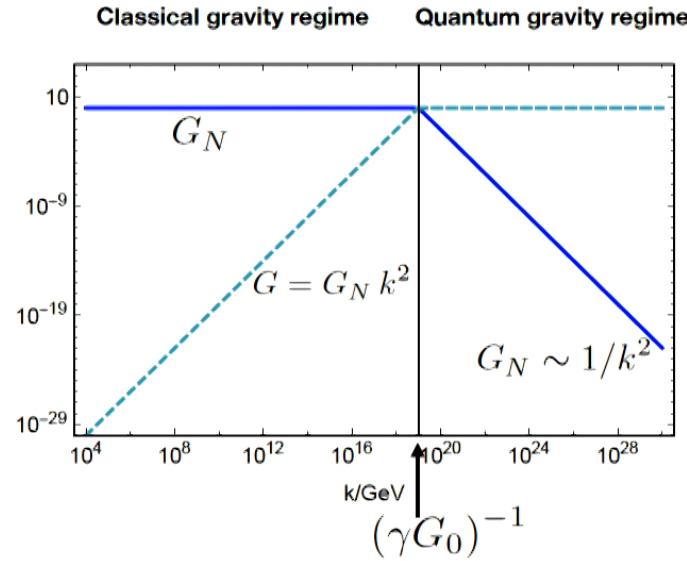
$$k^2 = \sqrt{\frac{G_0^2 M^2}{r^6}}$$

**Schwarzschild black hole:**

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + f(r)^{-1}dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

$$f(r) = 1 - \frac{2G_N M}{r}$$

## Mathematical diversity, physical unity?



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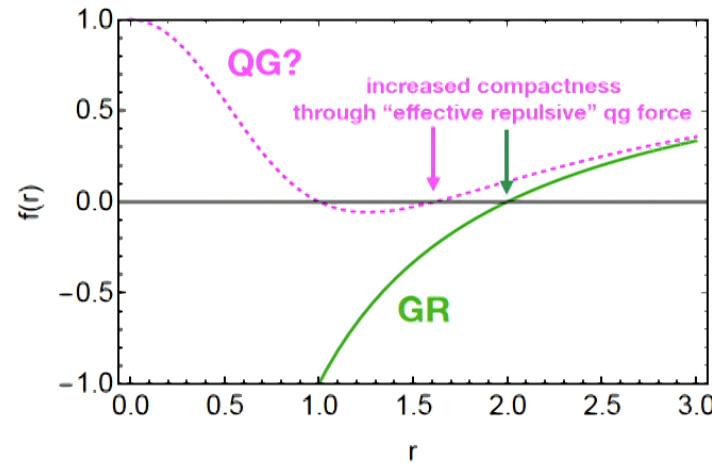
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- RG-improved line element:

$$\begin{aligned} f(r) &= 1 - \frac{2G_0 M}{r} \frac{1}{1 + \gamma \frac{G_0^2 M}{r^3}} \\ &= 1 + \#r^2 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

[Bonanno, Reuter '99 '00, 06 ;  
 Falls, Litim '11; Koch, Saueressig '13,  
 Pawłowski, Stock '18 Adeifeoba, AE, Platania, '18,  
 Platania '19, Held, Gold, AE '19]

## Mathematical diversity, physical unity?



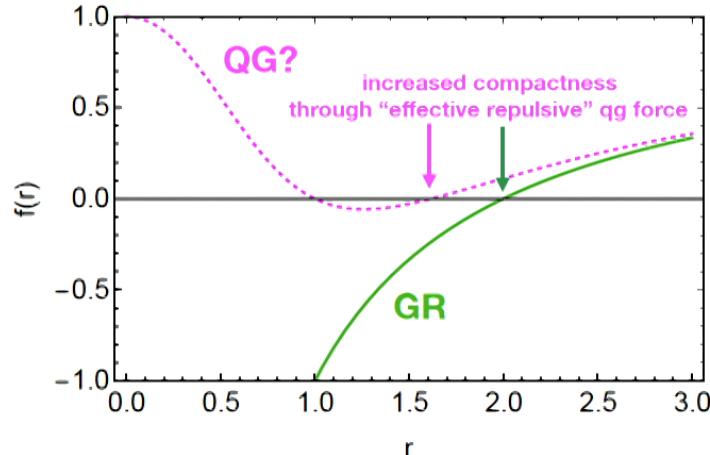
Spherically symmetric singularity-free black hole:

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + f(r)^{-1}dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

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[Hayward '06]

## Mathematical diversity, physical unity?



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[Hayward '06]

inspired by quantum gravity:

Asymptotically safe gravity

[Bonanno, Reuter '99 '00, '06 ;  
Falls, Litim '11;  
Koch, Saueressig '13,  
Pawlowski, Stock '18  
Adeifeoba, AE, Platania, '18,  
Platania '19,  
Held, Gold, AE '19]

Loop QG/  
Spin foams

[Gambini, Pullin '08, '13;  
Rovelli, Vidotto '14]

noncommutative geometry

[Nicolini '06]

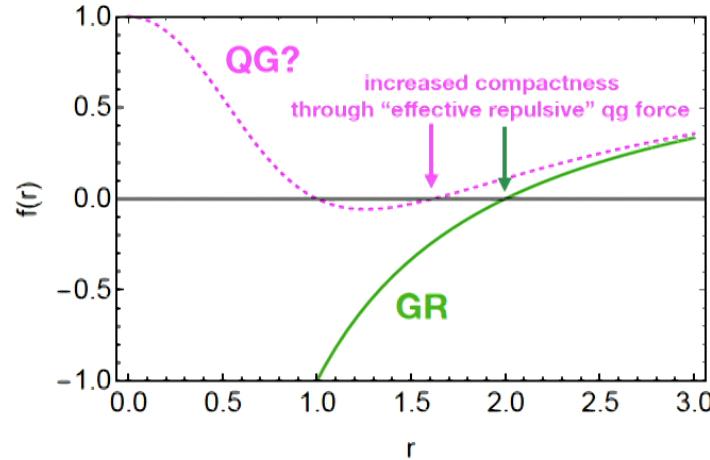
String theory

[Nicolini '19]



...either one of them!

## Mathematical diversity, physical unity?



**Spherically symmetric singularity-free black hole:**

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + f(r)^{-1}dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

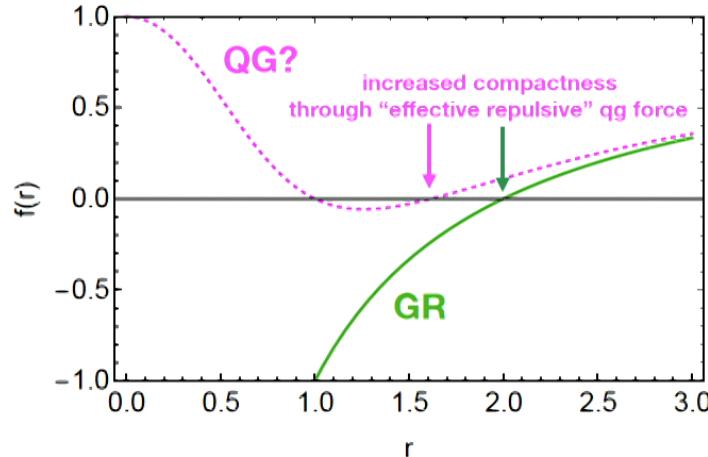
$$f(r) = 1 - \frac{2G_0 M}{r} \frac{1}{1 + \gamma \frac{G_0^2 M}{r^3}} = 1 - \frac{2G_0 M_{\text{eff}}}{r}$$

effectively:  
reduced radius-dependent mass parameter

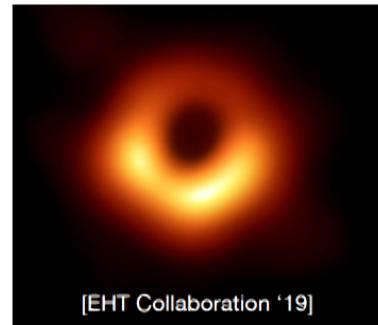
$$M_{\text{eff}} = M - \gamma \frac{G_0^2 M^2}{r^3} + \dots$$

$$M_{\text{eff}}(r \approx r_{\text{horizon}}) < M_{\text{eff}}(r \approx 1000 r_{\text{horizon}})$$

## Mathematical diversity, physical unity?



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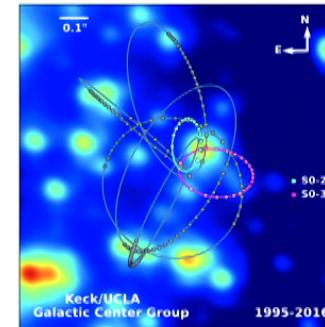
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constraint on  $\gamma$   
see  
[Held, Gold, AE '19]

Diversity of ideas matters

Q Causal sets Loop Quantum Gravity m

G



## Open questions in asymptotic safety

### Unitarity?

transition from microscopic AdS to macroscopic dS?

Non-fundamental asymptotic safety:

- QFT description of metric + matter holds up to  $k_{UV}$
- a “more fundamental” description sets initial conditions for RG flow at  $k_{UV}$

[de Alwis, AE, Held, Pawłowski, Schiffer, Versteegen '19]

