

One-loop effective action in Quantum Gravity

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[in preparation]

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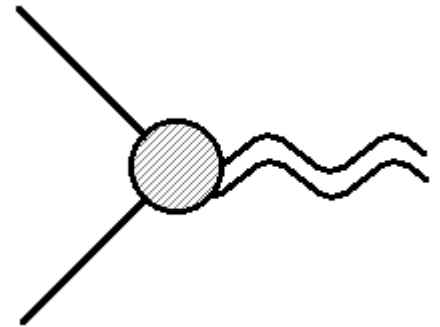
Francesco Caracciolo (1985-2013)

Outline

- Motivation
- Effective field theory of Gravitation
- Non-local heat kernel methods
- Gravitation and scalar field model computation
- Generalized picture
- Conclusions

Motivation

- Low energy QG is valid as QFT with a cutoff
- Despite nonrenormalizability predictions are possible and calculable in EFT
- New tools: Effective Average Action (EAA) and exact RG flow equations
- Simplest model: Gravitation + matter (scalar field minimally coupled)



Motivation

- Corrections to Newton, Schwarzschild, Kerr classical gravitational solutions
- Dynamical situations: gravitational scattering amplitudes
- Three-point vertex functions and gravitational form-factors
- Nonanalytic terms are to be obtained by integrating the RG flow of EAA from UV to IR
- Comparison with standard perturbative computations (Feynman diagrams)

GR as EFT

- Quantum field theory of small low-energetic fluctuations of metric degrees of freedom around flat Minkowski spacetime (Donoghue et al '94-'00) $g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + \kappa h_{\mu\nu}$

- Standard quantization using Faddeev-Popov trick

- Expansion of lagrangian in number of derivatives and in powers of graviton field $L_{grav} = 2\kappa^{-2} R(h) + o(R^2)$

- Feynman diagrams for gravitons interacting with matter

- General covariance as a gauge symmetry on the linearized level

- Perturbative calculus with dimensionful coupling $\kappa^2 = 32\pi G_N$

GR as EFT

- No dependence on UV completion of Quantum Gravitation (for leading quantum corrections)
- Gravitons around flat spacetime are massless \Leftarrow gauge symmetry
- Virtual massless excitations lead to nonanalytic behavior of low energy quantities
- For a scalar matter coupling to energy-momentum tensor

$$\langle p' | T_{\mu\nu} | p \rangle = F_1(q^2) [p_\mu p'_\nu + p'_\mu p_\nu + 1/2 \eta_{\mu\nu} q^2] + F_2(q^2) [q_\mu q_\nu - \eta_{\mu\nu} q^2]$$

- Gravitational formfactors:

$$F_1(q^2) = 1 + \frac{\kappa^2}{32\pi^2} q^2 \left[-\frac{3}{4} \log(-q^2) + \frac{1}{16} \frac{\pi^2 m}{\sqrt{-q^2}} \right] \quad F_2(q^2) = \frac{\kappa^2 m^2}{32\pi^2} \left[-\frac{4}{3} \log(-q^2) + \frac{7}{8} \frac{\pi^2 m}{\sqrt{-q^2}} \right]$$

Heat kernel

- Manifestly covariant and covariantly computed effective action
- Straightforward way to implement nonlocal terms in the action
- EFT without divergences (no need for regularization of divergent integral, neither in UV, nor in IR) (Barvinsky, Ostrovsky, Vilkovisky)
- No use of non gauge covariant Green functions
- Orthogonal expansion in generalized curvatures of HK
- Easy generalization to theories on d -dimensional spacetimes
- Powerful tool for exact RG flows computations

Heat kernel

- One-loop effective action for QG (Codello, Mazzitelli, Satz)

- Truncation ansatz for scale-dependent effective action

$$\Gamma_k = \int d^4x \sqrt{g} \left(\frac{2}{\kappa^2} R + \frac{1}{2} (\partial \phi)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2 \right)$$

- Exact RG flow equation

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k = \frac{1}{2} \text{STr} \left(\Gamma_k^{(2)} + R_k \right)^{-1} \partial_t R_k$$

- Inverse propagator

$$\Delta = \Gamma_k^{(2)} = \frac{\delta^2 \Gamma_k}{\delta \Psi^2}$$

- Cutoff shape function (Litim) $R_k(z) = (k^2 - z) \theta(k^2 - z)$

Heat kernel

- Functional traces of the form $\text{Tr}[W(\Delta)]$ $\Delta = -\square - \hat{P} + \frac{1}{6} R \hat{1}$
- Heat kernel of the operator Δ

$$\text{Tr}[W(\Delta)] = \int_0^\infty ds \text{Tr}[K(s)] \tilde{W}(s)$$
- Anti-Laplace transform of W $\tilde{W}(s)$
- Explicitly $\text{Tr}[K(s)] = \frac{1}{(4\pi s)^2} \int d^4x \sqrt{g} \text{tr} \left[\hat{1} + s \hat{P} + s^2 \hat{1} \left(R_{\mu\nu} \phi_1(-s\square) R^{\mu\nu} + R \phi_2(-s\square) R \right) \right. \\ \left. + s^2 \left(\hat{P} \phi_3(-s\square) R + \hat{P} \phi_4(-s\square) \hat{P} + \Omega_{\mu\nu} \phi_5(-s\square) \Omega^{\mu\nu} \right) + o(R^3) \right]$
- Generalized curvatures in HK: \hat{P} $\hat{\Omega}_{\mu\nu} \sim [\nabla_\mu, \nabla_\nu]$
- Spacetime curvatures: $R, R_{\mu\nu}$

Computation

- One-loop average effective action for gravitation+scalar field
- Function of the operator $W(\Delta) = \frac{\partial_t R_k(\Delta)}{\Delta + R_k(\Delta)}$
- Nonlocal structure functions
- Basic heat kernel non-local form factor $f(x) = \int_0^1 d\xi e^{-\xi(1-\xi)x}$
- HK methods to second order in generalized curvatures
- Flow equations for form-factors in EAA

Computation

- Integration of the flow from UV to IR \Rightarrow Quantum effective action

($k=0$)

$$F_{i,\Lambda}(x) - F_{i,k}(x) = \int_k^\Lambda \frac{dk'}{k'} \partial_t F_{i,k}(x)$$

- Proper boundary conditions at UV remove the cutoff dependence Λ

- Possible finite renormalizations of couplings

- Usage of scalar and gravitational EOMs

- Third variational derivative = 3-point vertex of interaction $V_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\delta^3 \Gamma}{\delta g^{\mu\nu} \delta \phi \delta \phi}$

- Flat space limit and no scalar background $g_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow \eta_{\mu\nu}$ $\phi \rightarrow 0$

- In momentum space, conservation law at vertex $\partial_{x,\alpha} \delta_{x,x_j} \rightarrow i p_{j,\alpha}$ $\sum_{j=1}^3 p_j = 0$

Γ_0

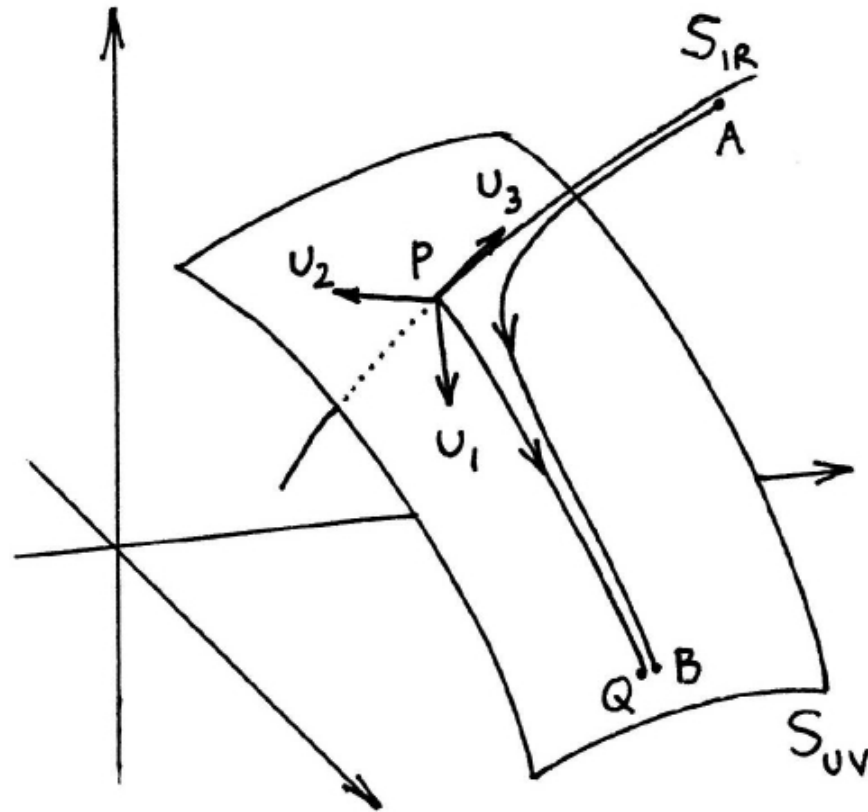
$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_0 = & \frac{1}{32\pi^2} \int d^4x \sqrt{g} \left[\frac{71}{30} R_{\mu\nu} X R^{\mu\nu} + \frac{71}{60} R X R + \right. \\ & + \frac{5}{8} \kappa^4 m^4 \phi^2 X \phi^2 - \kappa^2 m^4 \phi X \phi - \frac{13}{6} \kappa^2 m^2 R X \phi^2 - \\ & - \frac{1}{6} m^2 R + \frac{1}{2} m^4 + \frac{5}{8} \kappa^4 (\nabla \phi)^2 X (\nabla \phi)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \kappa^4 m^2 \phi^2 X (\nabla \phi)^2 - \\ & \left. - \frac{2}{6} \kappa^2 R X (\nabla \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \kappa^2 m^2 (\nabla \phi)^2 \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$X = \log \left(\frac{-\square}{k_0^2} \right)$$

General picture

- 3-point vertex \Rightarrow 3 order in generalized HK curvatures
- Mass resummation problem
- Ambiguity with gravitational formfactors
- Next order observables sensitive to precise RG flow
- Possible improvement by including UV FP of RG for irrelevant operators in IR like R^3 terms

General picture of RG flow



Summary

- GR is valid EFT below Planck scale
- The leading quantum corrections
- Perturbative calculations using Feynman diagrams give quick answer for gravitational formfactors
- Advantages of using HK techniques
- Necessity of including nonlocality in the effective action
- Possible interpretations in AS scenario for QG
- Third order computation work is ongoing!

Thank you
for attention!

