

$$A_s = \prod_{j \in \text{star}(s)} \hat{\sigma}_j^x \rightarrow \text{Star operator}$$
$$B_p = \prod_{j \in \partial I} \hat{\sigma}_j^z \rightarrow \text{Plaquette operators}$$

Perturbative area-metric gravity

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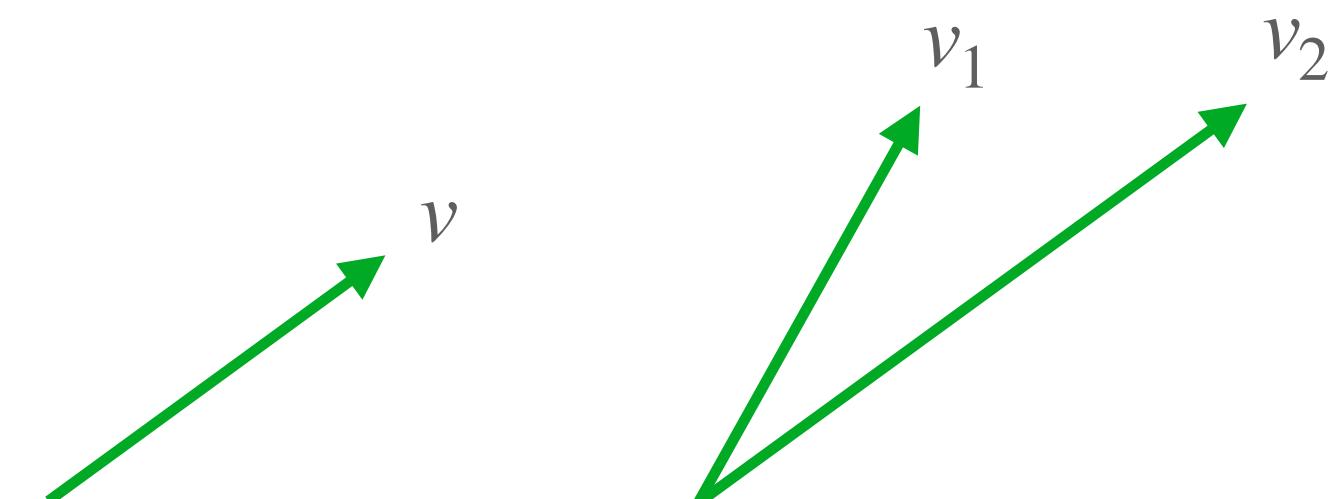
Quantum Spacetime and the RG 2025

2nd April 2025

Area metric

Metric

$$g_{\mu\nu} = g_{\nu\mu}$$



$$g(v, v) : l_v^2$$

v : vector

g -induced area metric

$$G_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}(g) = g_{\mu\rho}g_{\sigma\nu} - g_{\mu\sigma}g_{\rho\nu}$$

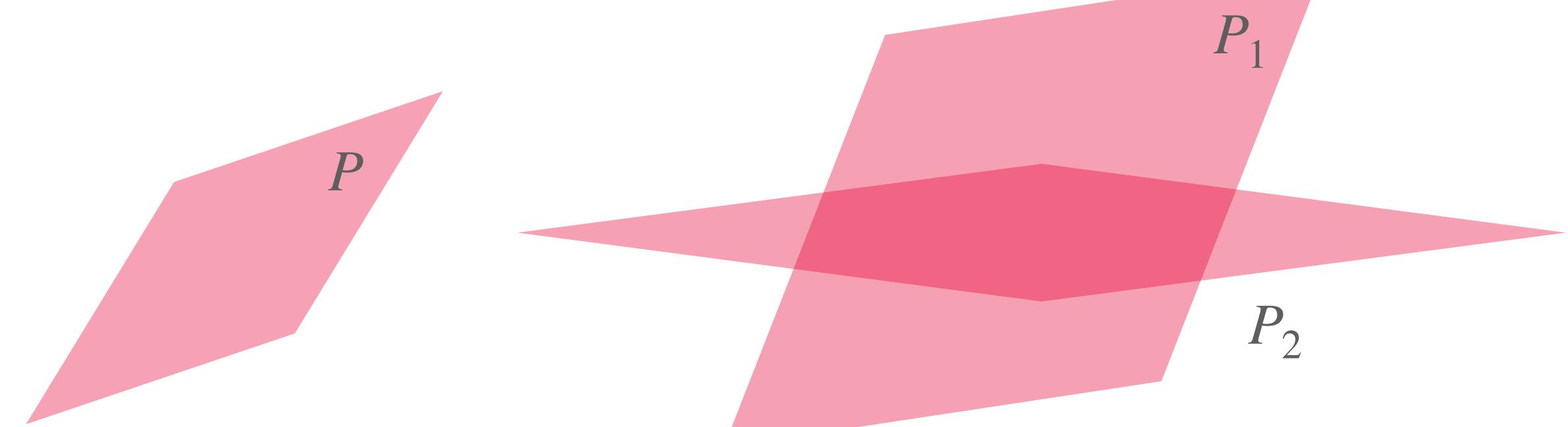
e.g.:

ED, YM: $S \supset G_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}(g)F^{\mu\nu}F^{\rho\sigma}$, Nambu-Goto: $S = \text{Area}(\Sigma) \supset G(g)$
 $G(g) \mapsto G$ generalized background

Area metric

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} &= G_{\rho\sigma\mu\nu} = -G_{\nu\mu\rho\sigma} \\ G_{\mu[\nu\rho\sigma]} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

[Schuller & Wohlfahrt 2005,
Punzi et al 2006]



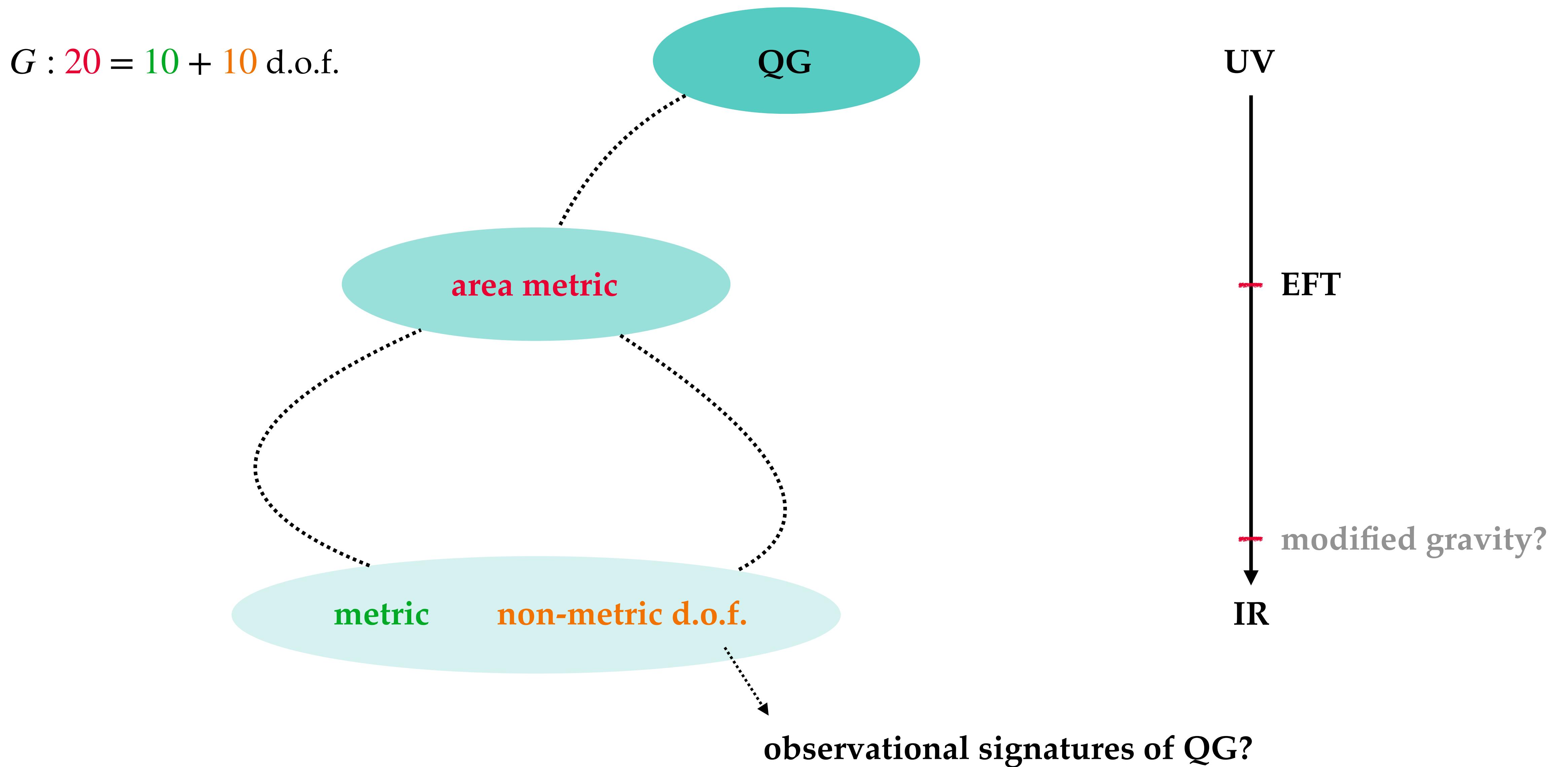
$$G(P; P) : A_P^2$$

P : (simple) bi-vector

$$G(P_1; P_2) : \angle_{3d}(P_1, P_2)$$

$$d = 4 : 21 - 1 = 20 \text{ d.o.f.}$$

Possible scenario



Area metrics in spin-foam quantum gravity

Semiclassical regime of effective spin foams

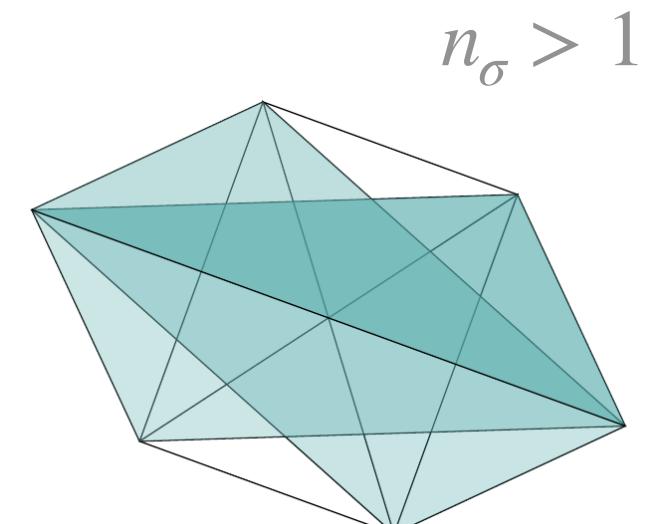
Twisted simplex geometry [Dittrich, Padua-Argüelles 2023]

$$\text{semiclassical } \sigma = 5 \cdot \text{classical} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{3D simplex} \\ + \end{array} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad G(\sigma) \text{ microscopic}$$

Lattice continuum limit of Area-Regge action [Dittrich 2021, Dittrich & Kogios 2022]

$$S[A_{t=\Delta}] = \sum_t A_t \epsilon(A_t) \rightarrow \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} S[G] \leftrightarrow G(g + \text{massive d.o.f.}) \text{ macroscopic}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff}^{(2)}(h) = \mathcal{L}_{EH}^{(2)}(h) + {}^{(1)}\text{Weyl}^2(h) + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^4)$$



$n_\sigma > 1$
glued simplices:

$$n_{A_t} > n_{l_e}$$

Area metrics in spin-foam quantum gravity

Continuum effective actions for spin foams

spin foams $\hat{=} \int_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{D}\mu e^{iS}$ where $\mathcal{C} > \{[g]\}$ due to 1st-class (sharp) + 2nd-class (weak) constraints

continuum analogue: modified non-chiral SO(4) Plebanski theories (subclass)

[cf. e.g.: Plebanski 1997, Pietri & Freidel 1999, Krasnov 2006-9, Freidel 2008, Speziale 2010, Beke et al 2012]

$$S = \int B^{IJ} \wedge F^{KL}(\omega) \text{ (topological)} + \frac{1}{2\gamma} \int \epsilon_{IJKL} B^{IJ} \wedge F^{KL}(\omega) \text{ (Holst)} - \frac{1}{2} \phi_{IJKL} B^{IJ} \wedge B^{KL} \text{ (20 simplicity constraints)}$$

20 constraints on $B_{\mu\nu}^{IJ} \mapsto$ 10 constraints + 10 d.o.f. $V(\phi) \Rightarrow$ non-linear $S[G]$ where $G \leftrightarrow g + 10$ massive scalars q^\pm

[JB & Dittrich 2022]

Area metrics in spin-foam quantum gravity

Continuum effective actions for spin foams

[JB & Dittrich 2022]

perturbative inversion: $G = G(\delta) + a$, $g = \delta + h$, $q^\pm = \delta + \chi^\pm$ where $a \leftrightarrow \textcolor{green}{h} + \textcolor{brown}{\chi}^\pm$

$$\mathcal{L}^{(2)}(a) = \mathcal{L}_{EH}^{(2)}(h) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\pm} \sqrt{\gamma_{\pm}} h_{\mu\nu} \chi^{\pm\mu\nu} p^2 + \frac{1}{2} (p^2 - m_{\pm}^2) \chi_{\mu\nu}^{\pm} \chi^{\pm\mu\nu}, \quad \gamma_{\pm} = 1 \pm \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

effective length-metric action for $m_{\pm}^2 \equiv m^2$:

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff}^{(2)}(h) = \mathcal{L}_{EH}^{(2)}(h) - {}^{(1)}C_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}(h) \frac{1}{p^2 - m^2} {}^{(1)}C^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}(h)$$

LQG area spectrum

[Rovelli & Smolin 1994,
Ashtekar & Lewandowski 1996]

$$A_j = \gamma l_{pl}^2 \sqrt{j(j+1)}$$

γ : Immirzi parameter = parity-violating coupling in area-metric gravity

Diffeomorphism-invariant local 2nd-order area-metric actions

[JB, Dittrich & Krasnov 2023 — here Lorentzian signature]

1. **expansion:** $G = G(\eta) + \text{fluctuations } a$
2. **“Ricci-Weyl” reparametrization:** $a_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \leftrightarrow (h_{\mu\nu}, \omega_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^+, \omega_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^-), \chi_{\mu\nu}^+ = \overline{\chi_{\mu\nu}^-} \equiv \omega_{\mu\rho\nu\sigma}^+ \frac{p^\rho p^\sigma}{p^2}$ transverse-traceless
3. **general ansatz:** $\mathcal{L}^{(2)}(a) = \mathcal{L}^{(2)}(h_{\mu\nu}, \chi_{\mu\nu}^+, \chi_{\mu\nu}^-) \supset 8 \text{ tensorial structures}$
4. **linearized diffeomorphism invariance:** $h_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow h_{\mu\nu} + \partial_\mu \xi_\nu + \partial_\nu \xi_\mu, \chi_{\mu\nu}^\pm \rightarrow \chi_{\mu\nu}^\pm$

$$\mathcal{L}^{(2)}(a) = \mathcal{L}_{EH}^{(2)}(h) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\pm} \rho_{\pm} h_{\mu\nu} \chi^{\pm\mu\nu} p^2 + \frac{1}{2} (p^2 - m_{\pm}^2) \chi_{\mu\nu}^{\pm} \chi^{\pm\mu\nu} \rightarrow \text{4 free parameters } (c_+ = \overline{c_-} \quad \forall c_{\pm} \in \mathcal{L})$$

Effective action for length-metric d.o.f.

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff}^{(2)}(h) = \mathcal{L}_{EH}^{(2)}(h) - \frac{1}{2} {}^{(1)}C_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}(h) \left(\frac{\rho_+^2}{p^2 - m_+^2} + \frac{\rho_-^2}{p^2 - m_-^2} \right) {}^{(1)}C^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}(h) \quad (\text{linearized quasi-local Einstein-Weyl action})$$

2-parameter subclass with shift-symmetric kinetic term ($\hat{=}$ continuum effective actions for spin foams)

$$m_+^2 = m_-^2 \equiv m^2$$

$$\rho_+^2 + \rho_-^2 = 2$$

$$\rho_\pm^2 \leftrightarrow \gamma_\pm$$

$$i\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{L}_{eff}^{(2)}(h)}^{\text{spin-2}} \propto \frac{i}{p^2} - \frac{i}{m^2} \text{ ghostfree}$$

Hamiltonian analysis $\mathcal{L}^{(2)}(a) \Big|_{\text{shift-symmetric}}$: **2 massless spin-2 modes (graviton) + 5 massive modes**

γ -dependent mixing of (+, \times) polarizations for massless spin-2 mode \propto

[JB, Dittrich & Krasnov 2023]

$$\frac{\Re[\sqrt{\gamma_+}] \Im[\sqrt{\gamma_+}]}{m^2}$$



parity-violation effect attributed to γ
— towards GW signatures from area discreteness?

Summary

Take-home message

Area-metric gravity = EFT for the semiclassical regime of spin-foam QG (10 metric d.o.f. + 10 non-metric d.o.f.)

Future plan

Phenomenology associated with the presence of **non-metric d.o.f. & γ as parity-breaking parameter**

- **RG flow** for masses m_{\pm}^2 and γ [JB, Dittrich, Eichhorn & Schiffer w.i.p.]
- **black holes & mimickers**: static spherically symmetric solutions [JB & Dittrich w.i.p. + to do?!]
- implications of torsion-induced (?) parity breaking for cosmology

Viability as **quantum EFT**: unitarity,...

Classical stability at higher orders

Outlook 1: RG flow of Immirzi parameter and masses in area-metric gravity

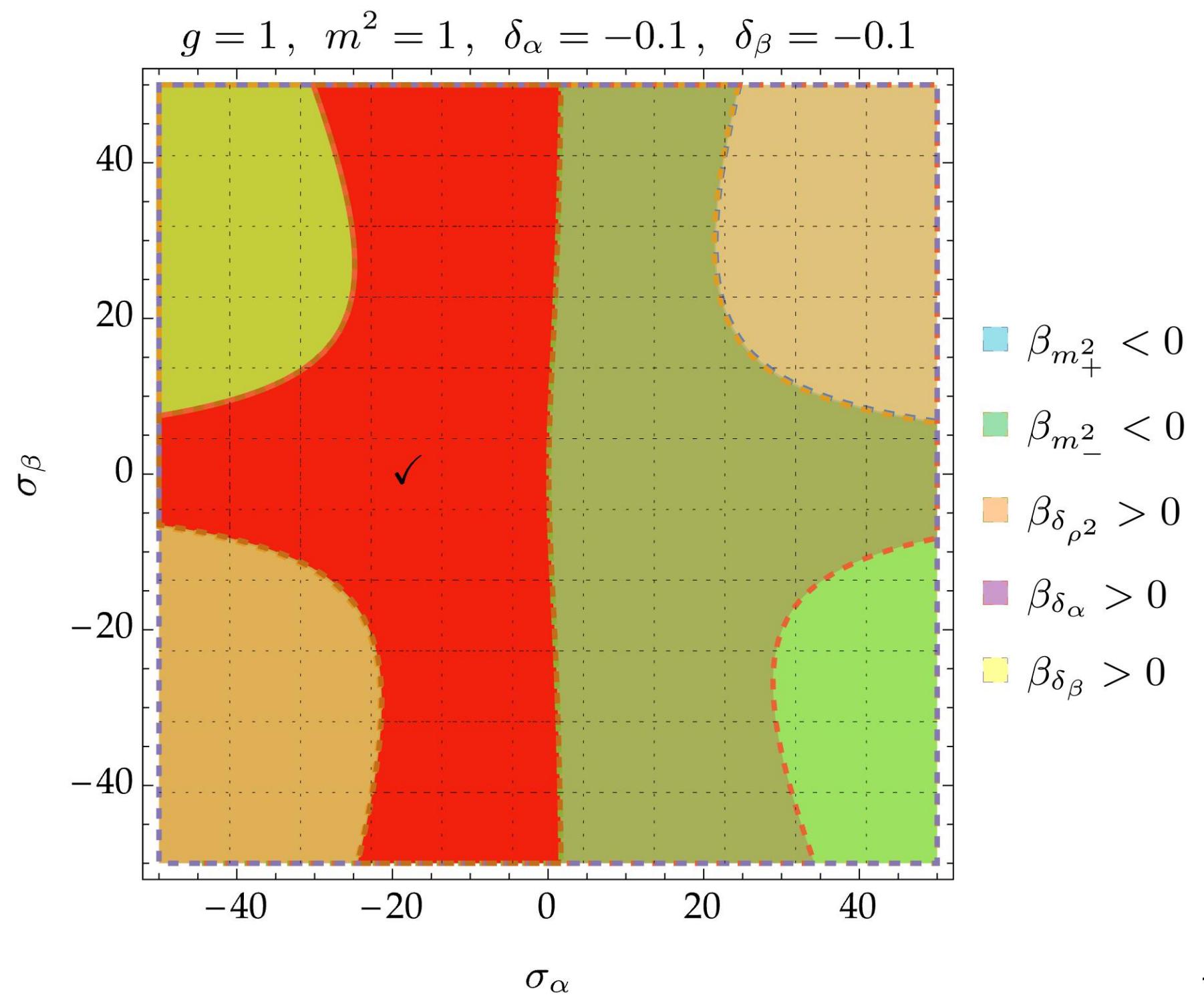
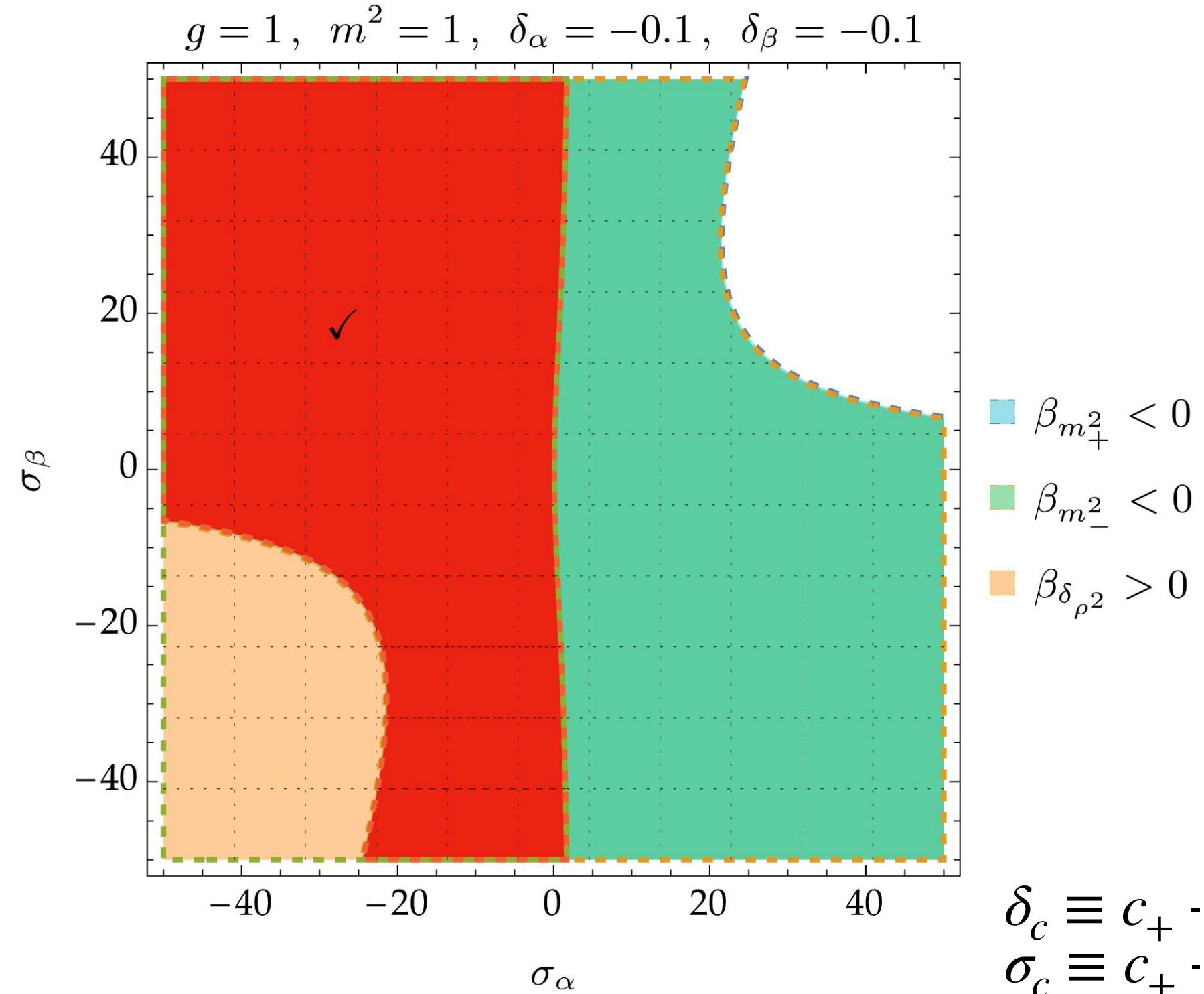
[JB, Dittrich, Eichhorn & Schiffer w.i.p.]

$$\Gamma_k = \Gamma_k^{(2)}[h_{\mu\nu}] + \int d^4x \sum_{\pm} \rho_{\pm k} \partial^\nu h^{\mu\rho} \partial^\rho \omega_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{\pm} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_\alpha \omega_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{\pm} \partial^\alpha \omega^{\pm\mu\nu\rho\sigma} + \frac{1}{2} m_{\pm k}^2 \omega_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{\pm} \omega^{\pm\mu\nu\rho\sigma} + \alpha_{\pm k} h \omega_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{\pm} \omega^{\pm\mu\nu\rho\sigma} + \beta_{\pm k} h^{\mu\nu} h^{\rho\sigma} \omega_{\mu\rho\nu\sigma}^{\pm}$$

IR limit ($k \rightarrow 0$) wishlist — shift-symmetric subclass ($\rho_+^2 + \rho_-^2 = \text{const}$, $\delta_{\rho^2} \equiv \rho_+^2 - \rho_-^2 \propto \frac{1}{\gamma}$, $m_\pm^2 \equiv m^2$)

1. GR: m_\pm^2 large ($\beta_{m_\pm^2} < 0$)
2. parity non-violation from γ :
 $\delta_{\rho^2} \equiv \rho_+^2 - \rho_-^2 \rightarrow 0$ ($\beta_{\delta_{\rho^2}} > 0$)

β -functions expanded to
 $\mathcal{O}(m^0, \delta_{\rho^2}, \delta_\alpha^2, \delta_\beta^2, \delta_\alpha \delta_\beta)$:



Outlook 2: Spherically symmetric solutions in higher-derivative quasi-local Einstein-Weyl gravity

[JB & Dittrich w.i.p.]

$$S[g] = \frac{m_{\text{Pl}}^2}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(R - \mu C_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \frac{1}{\eta \square + m^2} C^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \right) \rightarrow \text{localization via } \psi_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \equiv -(\eta \square + m^2)^{-1} C_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$$

static spherically symmetric ansatz: $ds^2 = -A(r)dt^2 + B(r)dr^2 + r^2d\Omega^2$ + function $\psi(r)$

Weak-field limit

$$A(r) = 1 + \delta a(r), B(r) = 1 + \delta b(r), \psi(r) = \delta c(r)$$

2 free parameters for asymptotically flat solutions

$$A(r) = 1 - \frac{2M}{r} + C_{2-} \frac{e^{-\tilde{m}_2 r}}{r}, \quad \tilde{m}_2 = \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{2\mu - \eta}}$$

Yukawa corrections suppressed for $\mu \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\eta$

