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Bachelor thesis in Physics submitted by

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## Functional Renormalization and Quantum Gravity

This bachelor thesis has been carried out by

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at the

**Institute for Theoretical Physics** 

at

**Heidelberg University** 

under the supervision of

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#### Functional Renormalization and Quantum Gravity

Mathieu Kaltschmidt

#### **Abstract**

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#### Zusammenfassung

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#### Introduction

Throughout this thesis we use units such that  $\hbar = c = G \equiv 1$ .

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## **Functional methods in Quantum Field Theory**

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#### 2.1. Generating Functionals and Correlation Functions

We consider a theory setting of N scalar fields  $\varphi_a(x), a \in \{1, ..., N\}$  in d-dimensional Euclidean space. The corresponding partition sum in presence of sources  $J_a(x)$  reads

$$Z[J] = \int \mathcal{D}\varphi \,\mathrm{e}^{-\mathcal{S}[\varphi] + J \cdot \varphi} \,. \tag{2.1}$$

The information content of the partition sum results mainly from the classical action functional  $S[\varphi]$ , which determines the classical field equations

$$\frac{\delta S}{\delta \varphi(x)} = 0. {(2.2)}$$

**Notation:** The scalar product sums over field components and integrates over all space ...

$$J \cdot \varphi = \int_{x} J_{a}(x) \ \varphi_{a}(x) = \int_{p} \tilde{J}_{a}(p) \ \tilde{\varphi}_{a}(p)$$
 (2.3)

with

$$\int_{x} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d}} d^{d}x \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{p} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d}} \frac{d^{d}p}{(2\pi)^{d}}$$
 (2.4)

Mean field description:

$$\phi := \langle \varphi \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \frac{\delta Z}{\delta J} \bigg|_{I=0} = \int \mathcal{D}\varphi \ \varphi \ e^{-\mathcal{S}[\varphi] + J \cdot \varphi}$$
 (2.5)

Higher correlations:

$$\langle \varphi_1 \cdots \varphi_n \rangle := \langle \varphi^n \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \frac{\delta^n Z}{\delta^n J} = \int \mathcal{D}\varphi \ \varphi_1 \cdots \varphi_n \ e^{-\mathcal{S}[\varphi] + J \cdot \varphi}$$
 (2.6)

We obtain the Schwinger functional by taking the logarithm:

$$W[J] = \ln Z[J] \tag{2.7}$$

For the special case of n=2 the correlation function yields the connected 2-point function which is also known as the propagator  $G_{ab}(x,y)$  correlating the field  $\varphi_a$  at spacetime point x with the field  $\varphi_b$  at y.

$$G_{ab}(x,y) = \frac{\delta^2 W[J]}{\delta J_a(x)\delta J_b(y)} = \frac{\delta}{\delta J_a(x)} \left( \frac{1}{Z} \frac{\delta Z}{\delta J_b(y)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{Z} \left( \frac{\delta^2 Z}{\delta J_a(x)\delta J_b(y)} \right) - \frac{1}{Z^2} \left( \frac{\delta Z}{\delta J_a(x)} \right) \left( \frac{\delta Z}{\delta J_b(y)} \right)$$

$$= \langle \varphi_a(x)\varphi_b(y) \rangle - \varphi_a(x)\varphi_b(y) = \langle \varphi_a(x)\varphi_b(y) \rangle_c$$
(2.8)

The Effective Action:

The effective action can be obtained by performing a Legendre transform of the Schwinger funtional, i. e.:

$$\Gamma[\phi] = \sup_{J} \left\{ \int_{x} J(x)\phi(x) - \mathcal{W}[J] \right\} = \int_{x} J_{\text{sub}}(x)\phi(x) - \mathcal{W}[J_{\text{sub}}]$$
 (2.9)

Quantum equation of motion:

$$\frac{\delta\Gamma[\phi]}{\delta\phi(x)} = J(x) \tag{2.10}$$

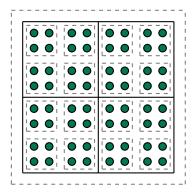
Dyson-Schwinger equation:

$$\frac{\delta\Gamma[\phi]}{\delta\phi(x)} = \frac{\delta\mathcal{S}}{\delta\varphi(x)} \left[ \varphi = G \cdot \frac{\delta}{\delta\phi} + \phi \right]$$
 (2.11)

#### 2.2. The Functional Renormalization Group

• Kadanoff Block-Spin model

• maybe visualization of Ising model + phase transitions



**Figure 2.1.:** Visualization of the Kadanoff Block-Spin model.<sup>1</sup>

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#### 2.3. Renormalization Group Consistency

This section is mainly based on [2].

Cutoff independence of the full quantum effective action:

$$\Lambda \frac{\mathrm{d}\Gamma}{\mathrm{d}\Lambda} = 0 \tag{2.12}$$

Full effective action in a generic representation:

$$\Gamma[\phi] = \mathcal{D}_{\Lambda}[\phi] + \Gamma_{\Lambda}[\phi] \tag{2.13}$$

Formal discussion:

$$\Gamma_k[\phi] = \Gamma_{\Lambda}[\phi] + \int_{\Lambda}^{k} \frac{\mathrm{d}k'}{k'} \mathcal{F}_{k'}[\phi]$$
 (2.14)

<sup>1.</sup> This visualization is inspired by an image provided in the PhD thesis of J.R. Laguna.

#### 2.4. Flow Equations for Generating Functionals

We introduce the RG time scale t:

$$\partial_t = \frac{\partial}{\partial \ln(k/\Lambda)} = \frac{k}{\Lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial (k/\Lambda)} = k \partial_k \tag{2.15}$$

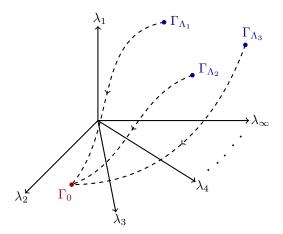
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$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} \left[ \frac{1}{\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi] + R_k} \partial_t R_k \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_p \frac{1}{\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi] + R_k} (p, -p) \, \partial_t R_k(p^2)$$
(2.16)

This translates directly into the following diagrammic representation:

where  $\otimes = \partial_t R_k$  represents the insertion of the respective regulator.



**Figure 2.2.:** Flow of  $\Gamma_k$  through infinite-dimensional theory space for different regulators, inspired by [6]

## **Fundamentals of General Relativity**

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#### 3.1. The Einstein Equations

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The Einstein-Hilbert action:

$$S_{\rm EH}[g_{\mu\nu}] = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_{x} \sqrt{-\det g_{\mu\nu}} (\mathcal{R} - 2\Lambda)$$
 (3.1)

Varying this action as usual yields the Einstein equations in absence of matter:

$$G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = 0 \tag{3.2}$$

where we used  $G_{\mu\nu} = \mathcal{R}_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{R}$ .

Diffeomorphism invariance, Lie derivatives:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\omega}\phi = \omega^{\mu}\partial^{\mu}\phi = \omega^{\mu}\nabla^{\mu}\phi \tag{3.3}$$

Now we include matter.

**Energy-Momentum Tensor:** 

$$T_{\mu\nu} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{-\det g_{\mu\nu}}} \frac{\delta \mathcal{S}_{\text{matter}}}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}}$$
 (3.4)

Matter part of the action for a minimally coupled scalar field  $\phi$ :

$$S_{\text{matter}}[g_{\mu\nu}, \phi] = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{x} \sqrt{-\det g_{\mu\nu}} \left( g^{\mu\nu} \nabla_{\mu} \phi \nabla_{\nu} \phi - g_{\mu\nu} V(\phi) \right)$$
(3.5)

From this, we get the Einstein equations including matter by demanding the variation  $\sqrt{-\det g_{\mu\nu}} \frac{\delta S}{\delta g^{\mu\nu}}$  to vanish. This yields:

$$\frac{1}{8\pi G} \left[ \mathcal{R}_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{R} - 2\Lambda) g_{\mu\nu} \right] = T_{\mu\nu} \tag{3.6}$$

#### 3.2. Perturbative Non-Renormalizability of Gravity

# Quantum Gravity in the Einstein-Hilbert Truncation

#### 4.1. RG approach to Quantum Gravity

Flow equation for QG:

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\overline{g}, \Phi] = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Tr} G_{\mathsf{hh}}[\Phi] \partial_t R_k - \operatorname{Tr} G_{\mathsf{c}\overline{\mathsf{c}}}[\Phi] \partial_t R_k \tag{4.1}$$

#### 4.2. Einstein-Hilbert truncation

We want to solve the Flow equation (4.2) approximately. All terms that are invariant under the imposed symmetry, i.e. invariant under diffeomorphism transformations need to be taken into account.

Easiest truncation takes only the scalar curvature  $\mathcal{R}$  and the cosmological constant  $\Lambda$  into account (No higher order terms ...) and was performed by Martin Reuter in 1993 [5].

This truncation reads

$$\Gamma_k = 2\kappa^2 Z_k \int_x \sqrt{g} \left[ -\mathcal{R} + 2\Lambda_k \right] + \mathcal{S}_{gf} + \mathcal{S}_{gh}$$
(4.2)

with

$$\kappa^2 = \frac{1}{32\pi G}, \qquad G_k = GZ_k^{-1}$$
(4.3)

anomalous dimension:

$$\eta_g = -\frac{\partial_t Z_k}{Z_k} = -\partial_t \ln Z_k$$

dimensionless renormalized cosmological constant:

$$\lambda_k = \Lambda_k k^{-2}$$

dimensionless renormalized cosmological constant:

$$g_k = G_k k^{d-2} = \frac{Gk^{d-2}}{Z_k}$$

corresponding beta function:

$$\beta_g = \partial_t g_k = (d - 2 + \eta_g) g_k \tag{4.4}$$

maximally symmetric space:

$$\overline{\mathcal{R}}_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{d} \, \overline{g}_{\mu\nu} \overline{\mathcal{R}} \tag{4.5}$$

$$\overline{\mathcal{R}}_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \frac{1}{d(d-1)} \left( \overline{g}_{\mu\rho} \overline{g}_{\nu\sigma} - \overline{g}_{\mu\sigma} \overline{g}_{\nu\rho} \right) \overline{\mathcal{R}}$$
(4.6)

suitable tensor basis:

$$h_{\mu\nu} = h_{\mu\nu}^{\rm TT} + \overline{\nabla}_{\mu}\xi_{\nu} + \left(\overline{\nabla}_{\mu}\overline{\nabla}_{\nu} - \frac{1}{d}\,\overline{g}_{\mu\nu}\overline{\Delta}\right)\sigma + \frac{1}{d}\,\overline{g}_{\mu\nu}h\tag{4.7}$$

## **Conclusions and Outlook**

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#### Appendix A.

## **Mathematical Appendix**

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#### A.1. Heat Kernel techniques

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#### A.2. York decomposition

#### Appendix B.

## **Numerical Implementation**

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#### **B.1.** Determination of the Fixed Points

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#### **Declaration of Authorship**

I hereby certify that this thesis has been composed by me a	and is based on my own work
unless stated otherwise.	
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