Department of Physics and Astronomy Heidelberg University

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

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at

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Functional Renormalization and Quantum Gravity

Mathieu Kaltschmidt

Abstract

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Zusammenfassung

Contents

1.	Introduction	1
2.	Functional methods in Quantum Field Theory	3
	2.1. Generating Functionals and Correlation Functions	3
	2.2. The Functional Renormalization Group	4
	2.2.1. Renormalization group consistency	5
	2.3. The Renormalisation Group Flow for the Effective Action	5
3.	Fundamentals of General Relativity	7
	3.1. The Einstein Equations	7
	3.2. Perturbative Non-Renormalizability of Gravity	9
4.	Quantum Gravity in the Einstein-Hilbert Truncation	11
	4.1. RG approach to Quantum Gravity	11
	4.2. Truncations of the theory space	11
	4.3. The effective action for Quantum Gravity	11
	4.4. Non-Gaussian Fixed Points	12
5.	Conclusions and Outlook	13
A.	Mathematical Appendix	15
	A.1. Heat Kernel techniques	15
	A.2. York decomposition	15
B.	Numerical Implementation	17
Re	ferences	I
Lis	et of Figures	111

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 φ_a at spacetime point x with the field φ_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

2.2.1. Renormalization group consistency

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)

2.3. The Renormalisation Group Flow for the Effective Action

We introduce the RG time scale *t*:

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

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

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

This translates directly into the following diagrammic representation:

$$\partial_t \bigcirc = \frac{1}{2} \bigcirc$$

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

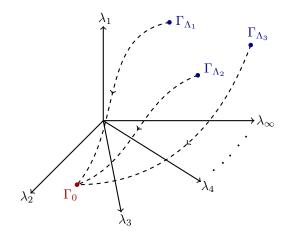


Figure 2.1.: Flow of Γ_k through infinite-dimensional theory space for different regulators, inspired by [5]

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 ϕ :

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

From this, we get the Einstein equations including matter by demanding the variation $\sqrt{-\det g_{\mu\nu}} \frac{\delta S}{\delta q^{\mu\nu}}$ 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

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

4.2. Truncations of the theory space

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4.3. The effective action for Quantum Gravity

4.4. Non-Gaussian Fixed Points

Conclusions and Outlook

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After this fourth paragraph, we start a new paragraph sequence. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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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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List of Figures

2.1. Flow of Γ_k through infinite-dimensional theory space for different regulators 6

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Declaration of Authorship

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