

# The de Sitter Instanton from Euclidean Dynamical Triangulations

Lattice 2021

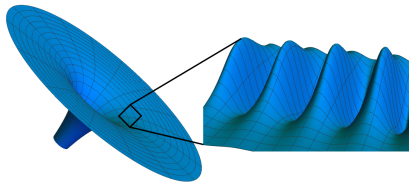
July 27, 2021

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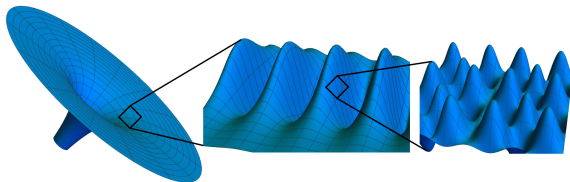
**Marc Schiffer**, Heidelberg University

In collaboration with S. Bassler, J. Laiho, and J. Unmuth-Yockey,  
based on **Phys.Rev.D 103 (2021) 114504**.

# Asymptotically Safe Quantum Gravity

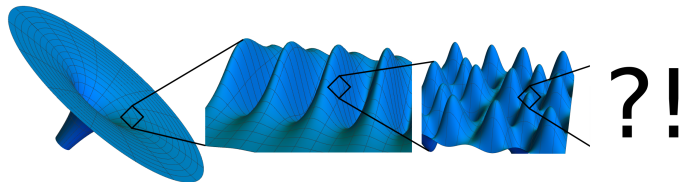


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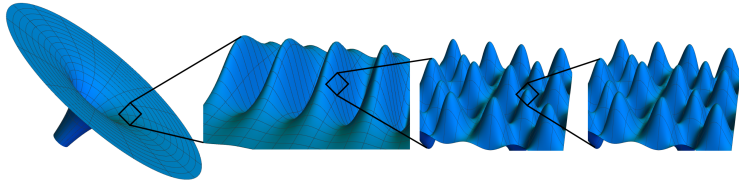
- Perturbative quantum gravity:

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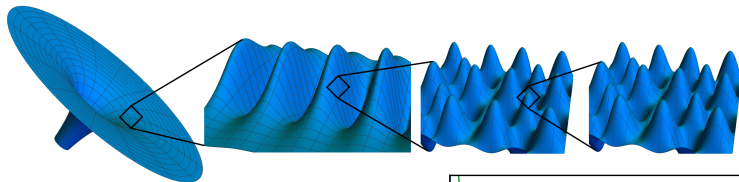
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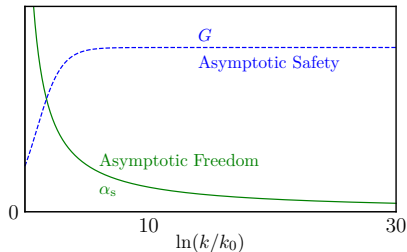


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# Asymptotically Safe Quantum Gravity



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**loss of predictivity**
- Key idea of asymptotic safety:  
**Quantum** realization of  
**scale symmetry**
  - ▶ imposes infinitely many conditions on theory space
  - ▶ relevant directions:  
need **measurement**
  - ▶ irrelevant directions:  
**predictions of theory**



$$k\partial_k\alpha_s = -\frac{11}{2\pi}\alpha_s^2 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^4)$$

$$k\partial_k G = \epsilon G - \frac{50}{3}G^2 + \mathcal{O}(G^3)$$

# Evidence for AS from the lattice

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- Discretization of spacetime in terms of triangulations

$$\int \mathcal{D}g e^{-S[g]} \rightarrow \sum_{\mathcal{T}} \frac{1}{C_{\mathcal{T}}} \left[ \prod_{j=1}^{N_2} \mathcal{O}(t_j)^{\beta} \right] e^{-S_E}$$

with Euclidean Einstein-Regge action

$$S_E = -\kappa_2 N_2 + \kappa_4 N_4$$



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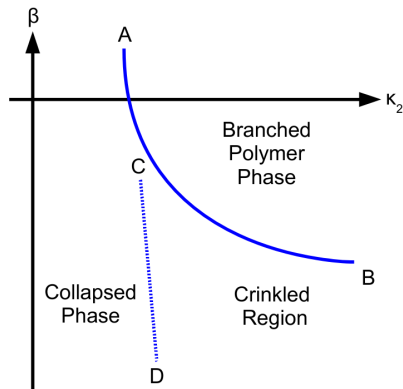
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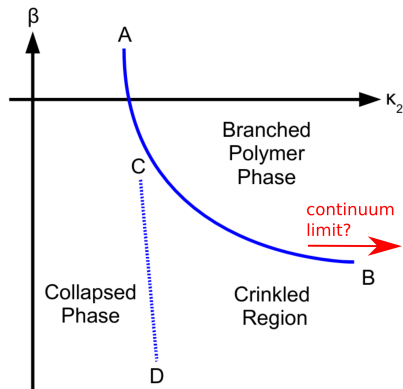
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- Power counting:

$$\frac{1}{16\pi G} \int d^4x R \sim \frac{\sqrt{V}}{G},$$

and therefore

$$f(N_4, \kappa_2) = e^{k(\kappa_2) \sqrt{N_4}}.$$

# The Saddle point approximation in EDT II

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[Ambjorn, Goerlich, Jurkiewicz, Loll, 2012]

$$\langle N_4 \rangle \simeq \frac{k^2}{4(\kappa_4 - \kappa_4^c)^2} \Rightarrow k = |\kappa_4 - \kappa_4^c| \sqrt{N_4}.$$

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Assumption: Continuum is dominated by de Sitter instanton [Hawking, Moss, 1987]

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$$\frac{G}{\ell_{\text{fid}}^2} \sim \left(\frac{a}{\ell}\right)^2 \frac{\ell_{\text{rel}}^2}{|s|},$$

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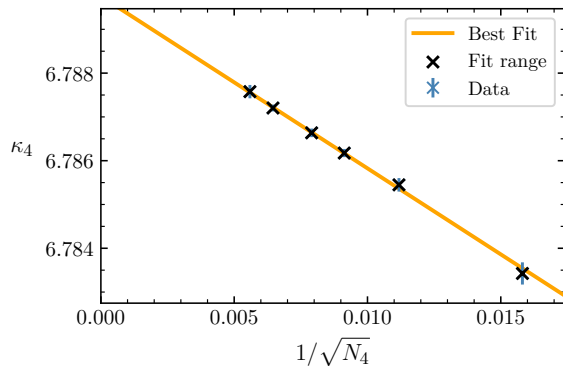
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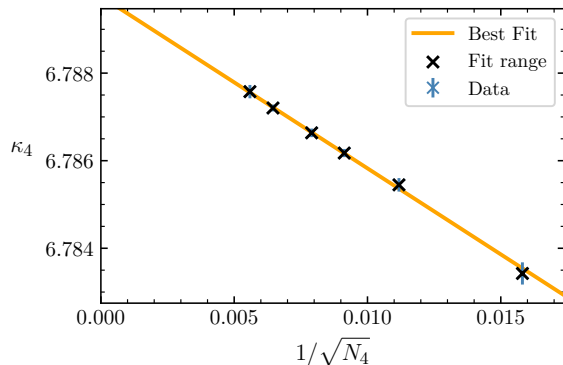
Example at  $\beta = -0.6$ ,  $\kappa_2 = 2.245$ :



Extract slope  $s$ :  $\kappa_4(N_4) = A + s \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_4}}$

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Fit result:  $s = -0.393 \pm 0.022$

$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f} = 0.15$ ,  $p$ -value: 0.96.

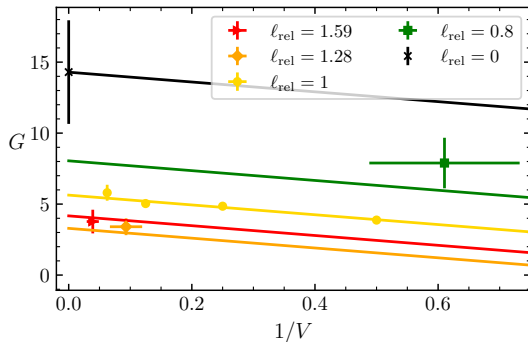
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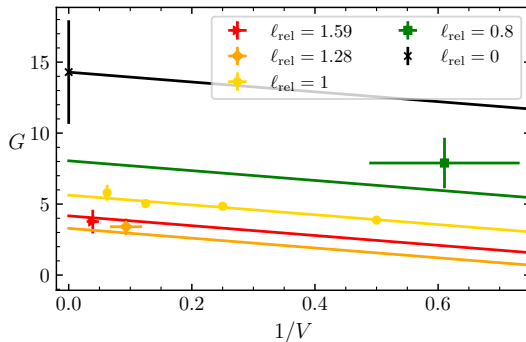
$$G = \frac{H_G}{V} + I_G \ell_{\text{rel}}^2 + J_G \ell_{\text{rel}}^4 + K_G,$$



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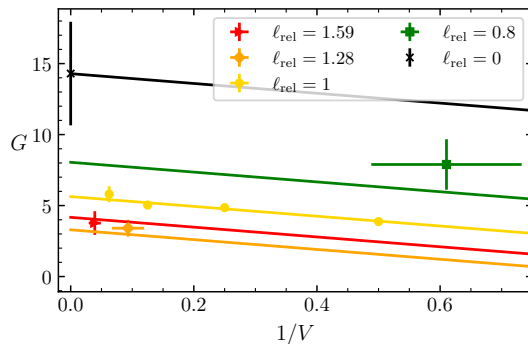


Continuum, infinite volume limit:  $G = 14.3 \pm 3.6$   
 $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f} = 0.87$ ,  $p$ -value: 0.46.

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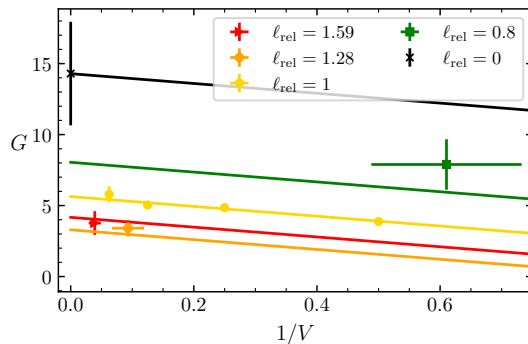
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**Thank you for your attention!**

# Numerical result: finite volume scaling

$\ell_{\text{rel}}$	$V$	$\beta$	$\kappa_2$	$ s $	$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$	p-value
1.59(10)	25.6(6.4)	1.5	0.5886	0.724(32)	1.4	0.24
1.28(9)	10.7(3.0)	0.8	1.032	0.6840(55)	0.35	0.79
1	2.0(0)	0	1.605	0.652(14)	0.60	0.62
1	4.0(0)	0	1.669	0.521(11)	1.4	0.24
1	8.0(0)	0	1.7024	0.502(12)	0.43	0.65
1	16.0(0)	0	1.7325	0.436(39)	0.76	0.38
0.80(4)	1.64(32)	-0.6	2.45	0.393(22)	0.15	0.96