

From fluctuating gravitons to Lorentzian quantum gravity and scattering amplitudes

Manuel Reichert

Ernest-Rutherford fellow (soon) at University of Sussex, Brighton, UK

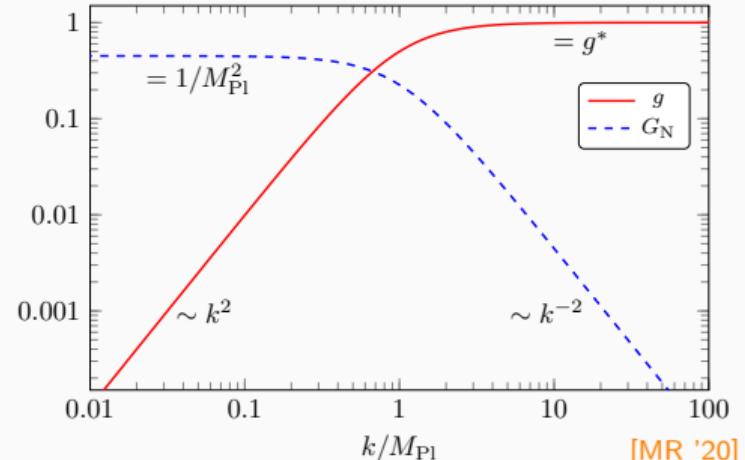
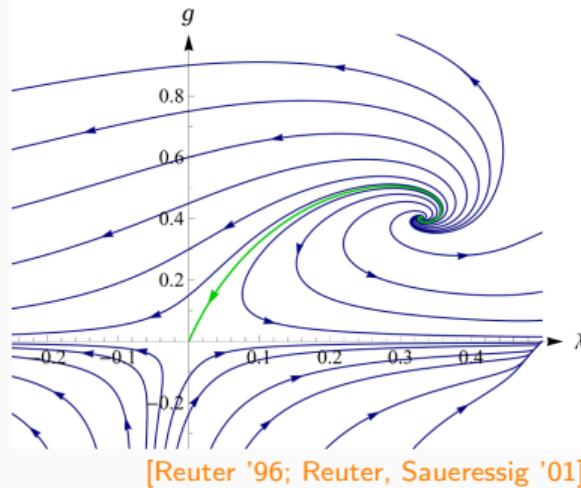
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Asymptotically safe quantum gravity

QG could be non-perturbatively renormalisable via an interacting UV FP

[Weinberg '76]



Predictivity: number of free parameters = dimension of UV critical hypersurface

[Denz, Pawłowski, MR '16; Falls, Ohta, Percacci '20; Kluth, Litim '20; Knorr '21; ...]

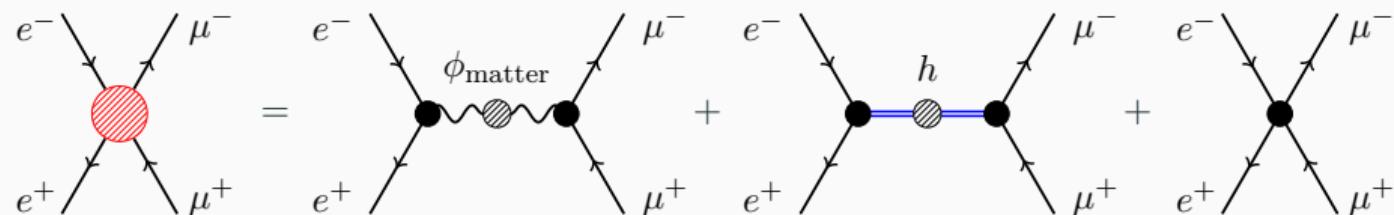
Unitarity: Positivity and finiteness of spectral functions and scattering amplitudes

[Bonanno, Denz, Pawłowski, MR '21; Fehre, Litim, Pawłowski, MR '21; ...]

Coupling to matter: Existence of fixed point with matter, Landscape of asymptotic safety

[Meibohm, Pawłowski, MR '15; Eichhorn, Held '18; Smirnov, MR '19; Eichhorn, Schiffer '22; ...]

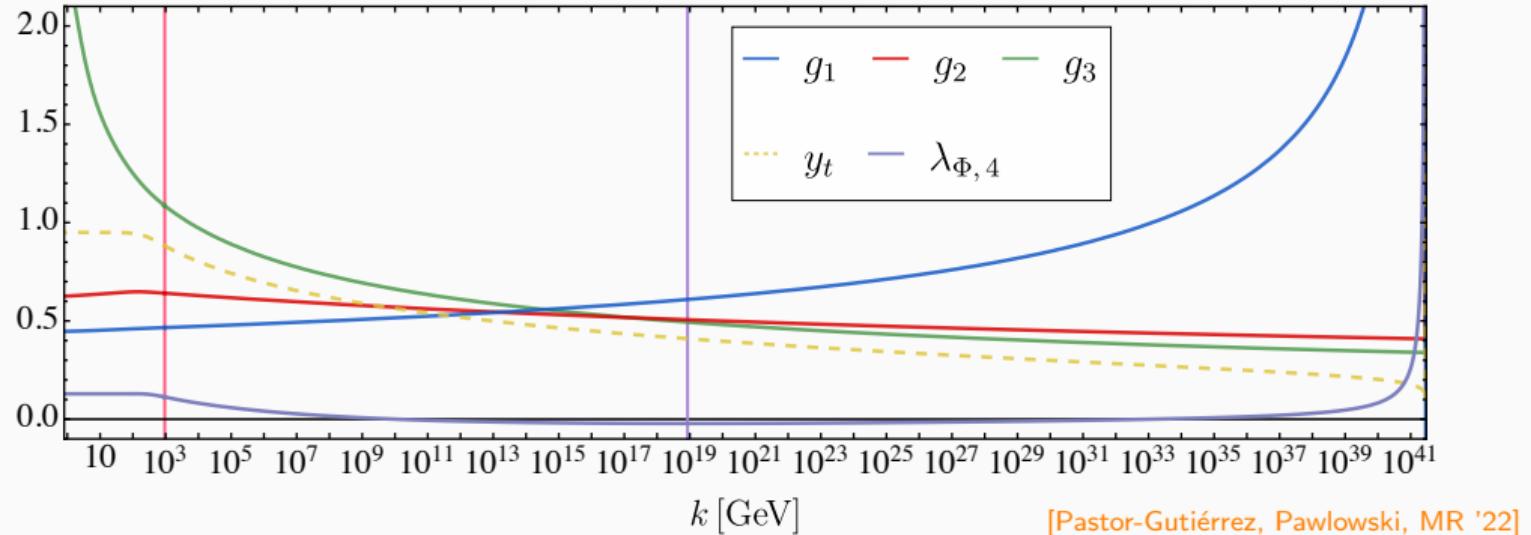
Towards scattering amplitudes



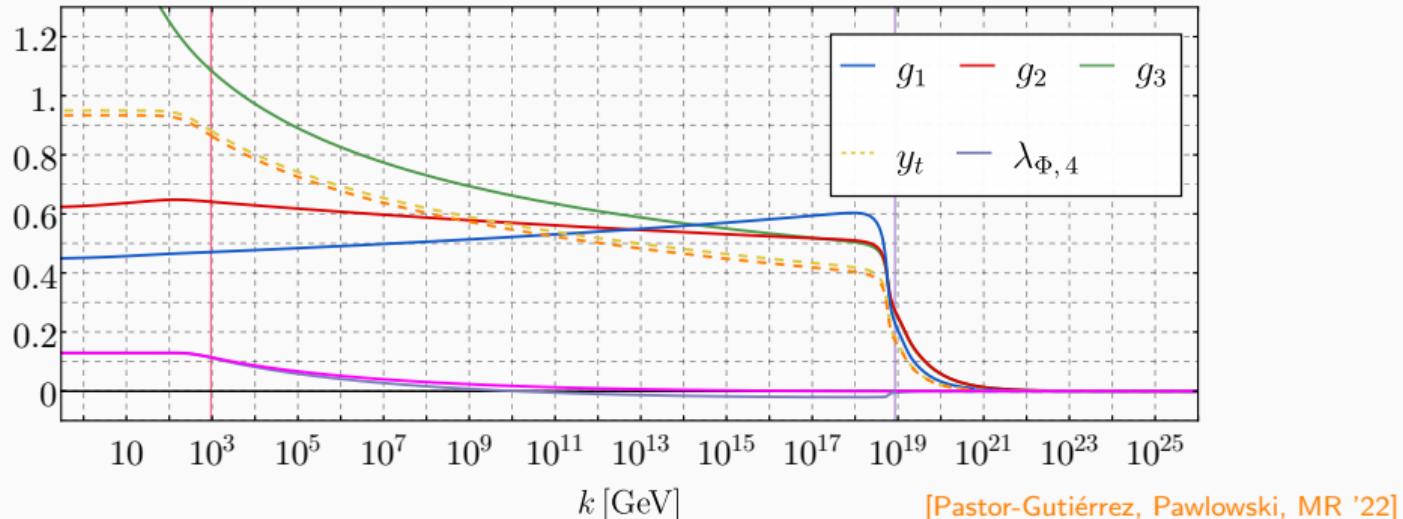
Need:

- a UV-IR trajectory of the SM with gravity
- well-behaved propagators without ghost or tachyonic instabilities
- access to correlation functions on Lorentzian signature at time-like momenta

Standard Model without Gravity



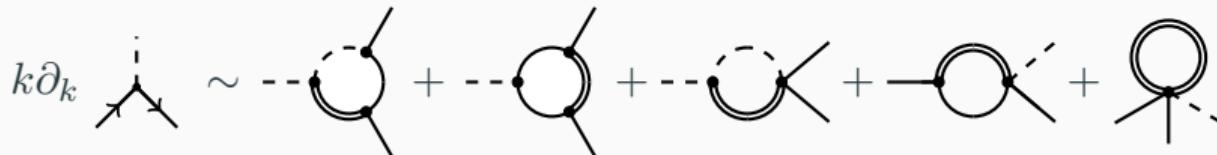
The Asymptotically Safe Standard Model



- g_1 relevant ✓ [Folkerts et al '11; Eichhorn, Versteegen '17; Christiansen, Litim, Pawłowski, MR '17; ...]
- y relevant ? [Eichhorn, Held '17; Pastor-Gutiérrez, Pawłowski, MR '22; ...]
- irrelevant λ predicts m_H/m_t [Shaposhnikov, Wetterich '12]
Small mismatch between prediction and measurement [Pastor-Gutiérrez, Pawłowski, MR '22]

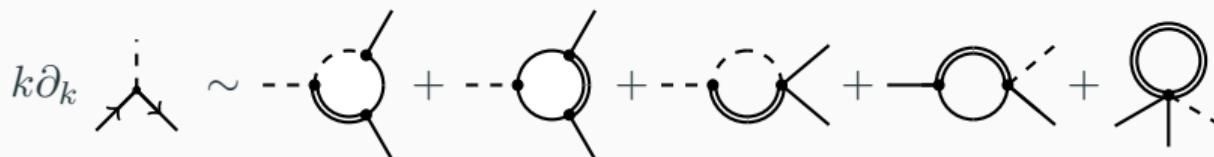
- Leading order: $y\sqrt{|g|}\phi\bar{\psi}\psi$ + wave function renormalisations

Contains strong regulator dependence [Eichhorn, Held '17; Pastor-Gutiérrez, Pawłowski, MR '22]



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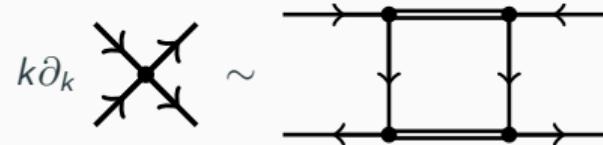
- NLO (dim-6 operators): $y_R\sqrt{|g|}R\phi\bar{\psi}\psi + \dots$



- NNLO (dim-8 operators): $y_{R^2}\sqrt{|g|}R^2\phi\bar{\psi}\psi + y_{C^2}\sqrt{|g|}C_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^2\phi\bar{\psi}\psi + \dots$

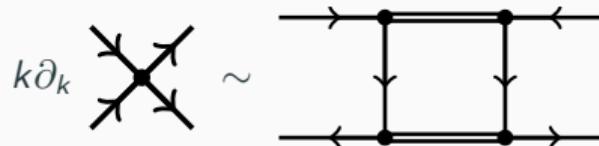


- Resummation due to gravity induced fixed point value



Small fixed point value \longrightarrow highly suppressed

- Resummation due to gravity induced fixed point value

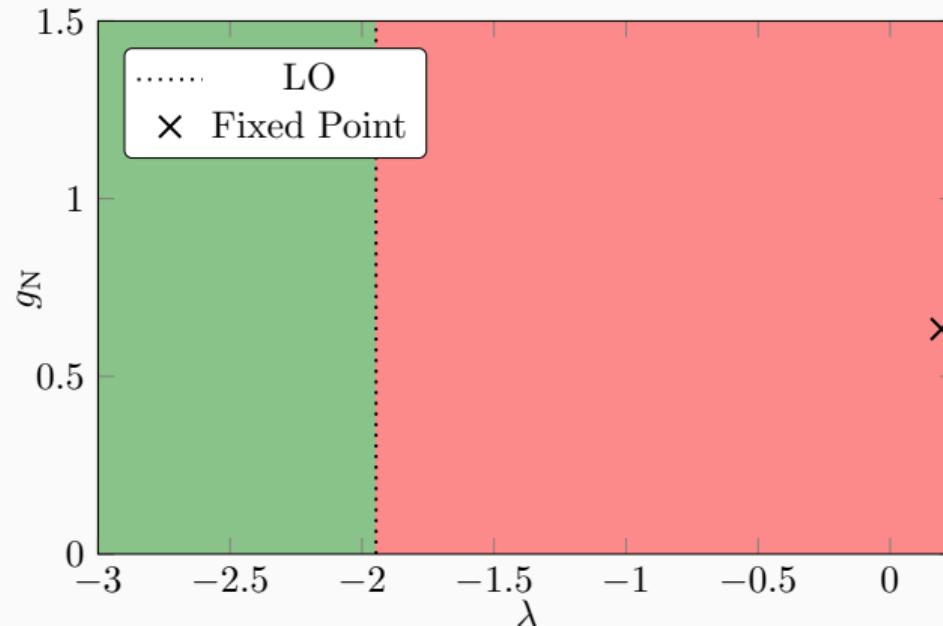


Small fixed point value → highly suppressed

- Resummation via the stability matrix (leading G_N , $\Lambda = 0$)

$$M = - \left. \frac{\partial \beta_{y_i}(\vec{y})}{\partial y_j} \right|_{\vec{y}=0} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.21 G_N & -0.14 G_N & -0.24 G_N & 0.41 G_N \\ 1.1 G_N & 2 + 0.74 G_N & 0.029 G_N & -0.20 G_N \\ -1.2 G_N & 0.27 G_N & 4 + 1.8 G_N & 0.44 G_N \\ -0.31 G_N & -0.33 G_N & 0.48 G_N & 4 + 0.40 G_N \end{pmatrix}$$

Relevance of the Yukawa coupling in $G\text{-}\Lambda$ plane

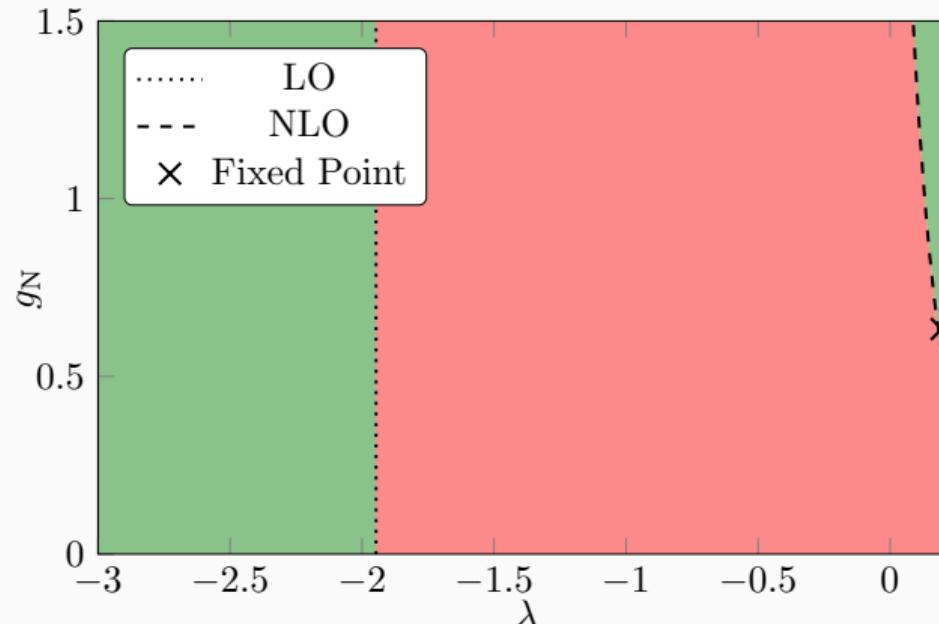


[de Brito, MR, Schiffer (in prep)]

Green region: Yukawa relevant \rightarrow finite Yukawa couplings in IR

Red region: Yukawa irrelevant \rightarrow vanishing Yukawa couplings in IR

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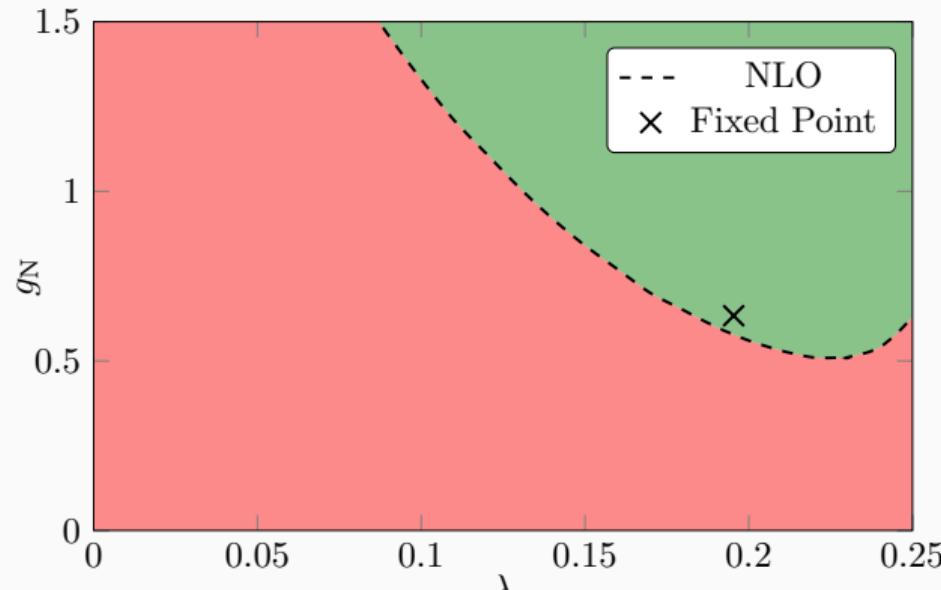


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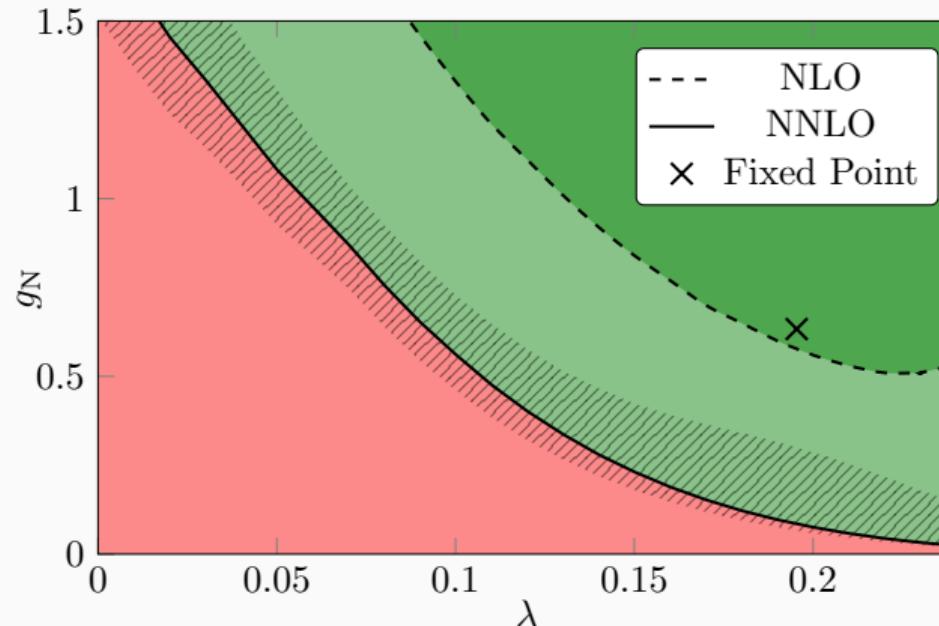


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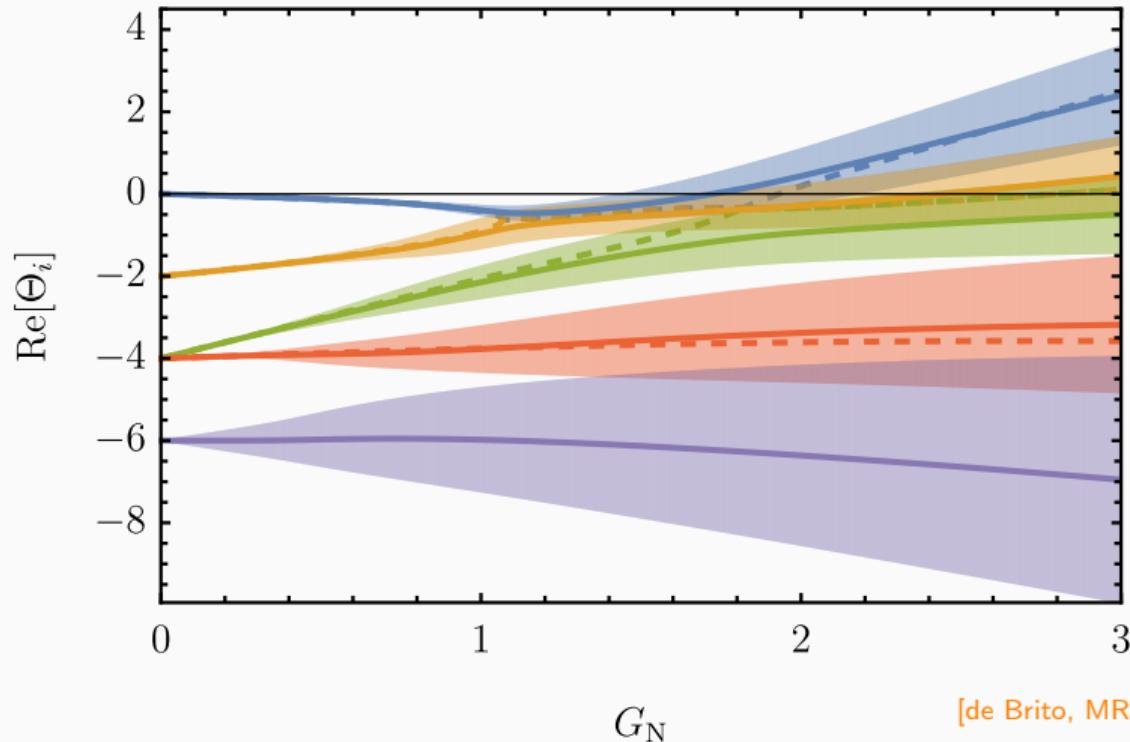
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- Stability matrix at N³LO

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} -0.21 G_N & -0.14 G_N & -0.24 G_N & 0.41 G_N & 0 \\ 1.1 G_N & 2 + 0.74 G_N & 0.029 G_N & -0.20 G_N & \#G_N \\ -1.2 G_N & 0.27 G_N & 4 + 1.8 G_N & 0.44 G_N & \#G_N \\ -0.31 G_N & -0.33 G_N & 0.48 G_N & 4 + 0.40 G_N & \#G_N \\ \#G_N & \#G_N & \#G_N & \#G_N & 6 + \#G_N \end{pmatrix}$$

- Assumption: all $\#$ of same size than lower-order coefficients
- Estimate uncertainty by averaging over 10^6 random generated N³LO contributions

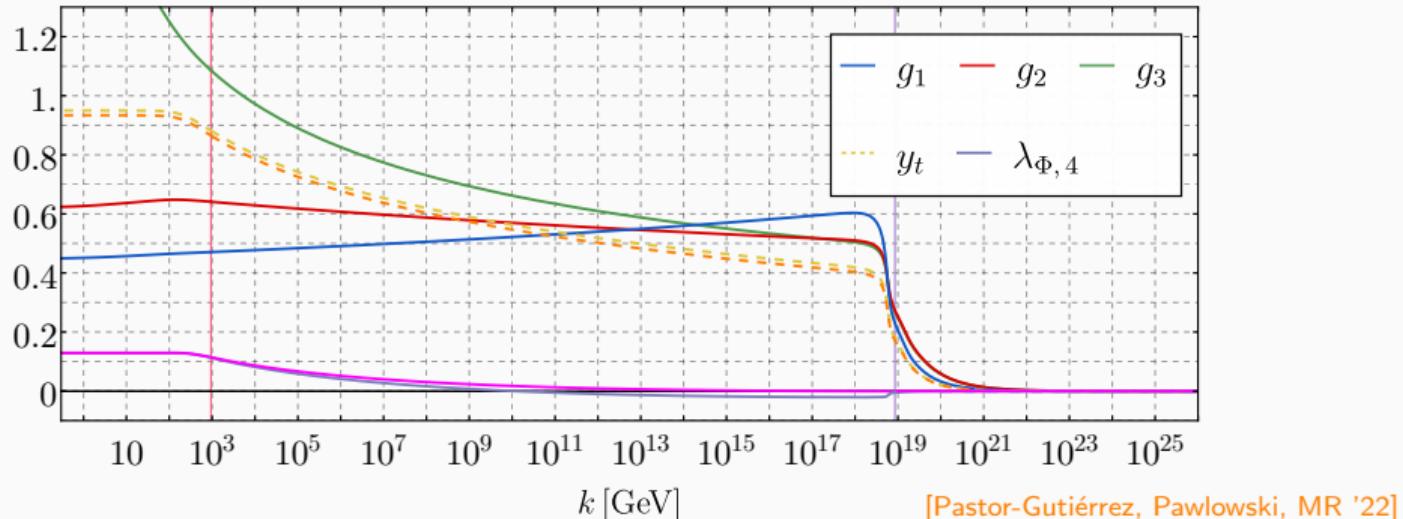
Relevance of the Yukawa coupling at $\Lambda = 0$



[de Brito, MR, Schiffer (*in prep*)]

For $\Lambda = 0$, the Yukawa coupling becomes relevant at $G_N \sim 1.4 - 2.1$

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Lorentzian Signature

- Callan-Symanzik cutoff preserves causality and Lorentz invariance

$$R_k = Z_\phi k^2$$

- Finite flow equation with counterterms

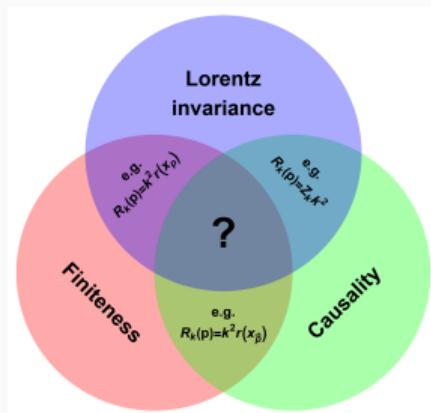
$$\partial_t \Gamma_k = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr } \mathcal{G}_k \partial_t R_k - \partial_t S_{\text{ct},k}$$

- Dim reg of UV divergences in $d = 4 - \varepsilon$ possible
- Use spectral function in flow diagrams

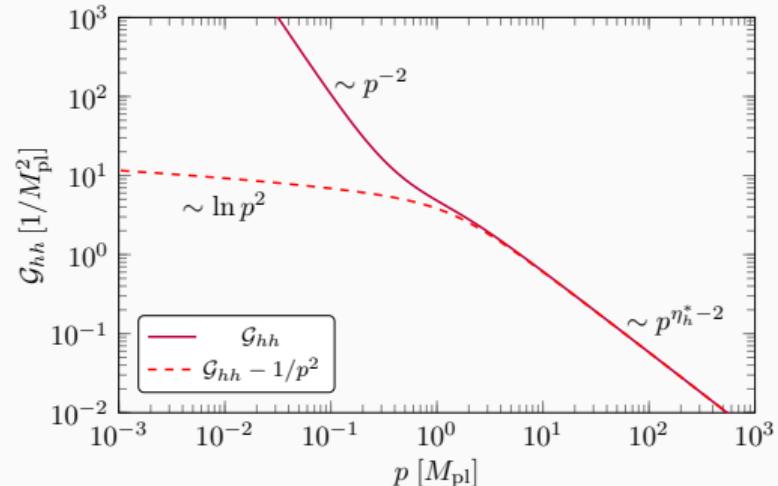
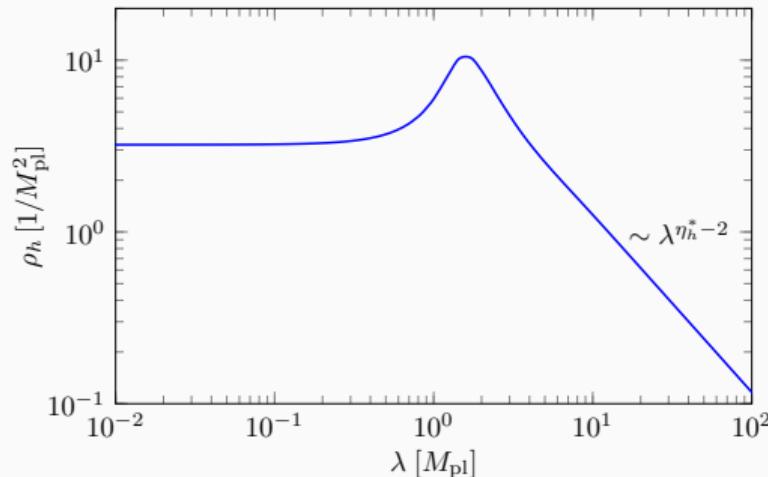


with

$$\mathcal{G}_h(q^2) = \int_0^\infty \frac{d\lambda^2}{\pi} \frac{\rho_h(\lambda^2)}{q^2 - \lambda^2}$$



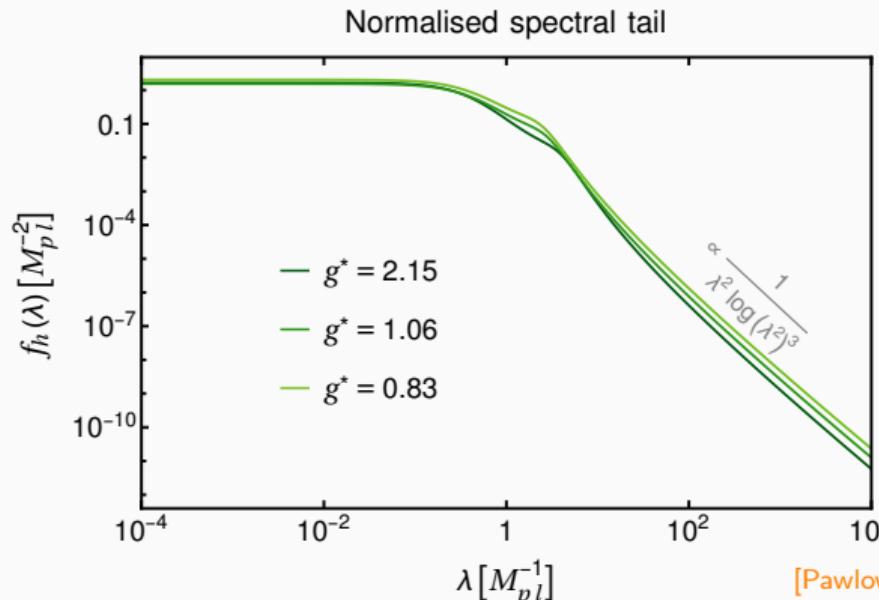
Graviton spectral function



[Fehre, Litim, Pawłowski, MR '21]

- Massless graviton delta-peak with positive multi-graviton continuum
- No ghosts and no tachyons \longrightarrow no indications for unitarity violation
- Good agreement with reconstruction results and EFT [Bonanno, Denz, Pawłowski, MR '21]
- Approximation: neglect feedback from multi-graviton continuum

Graviton spectral function with full feedback

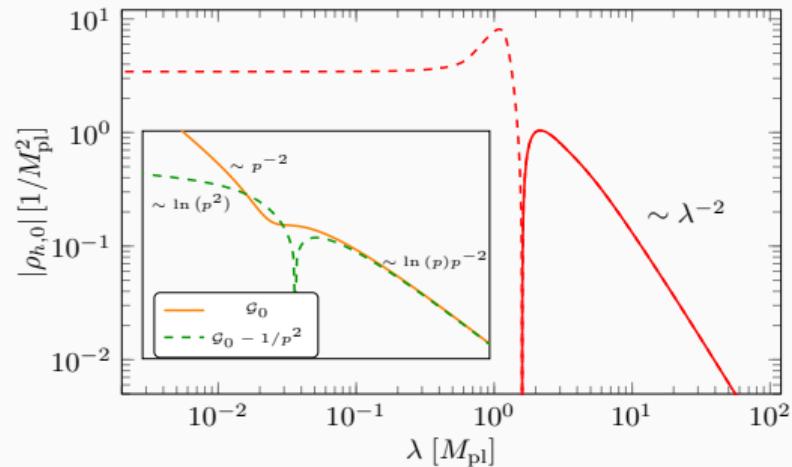
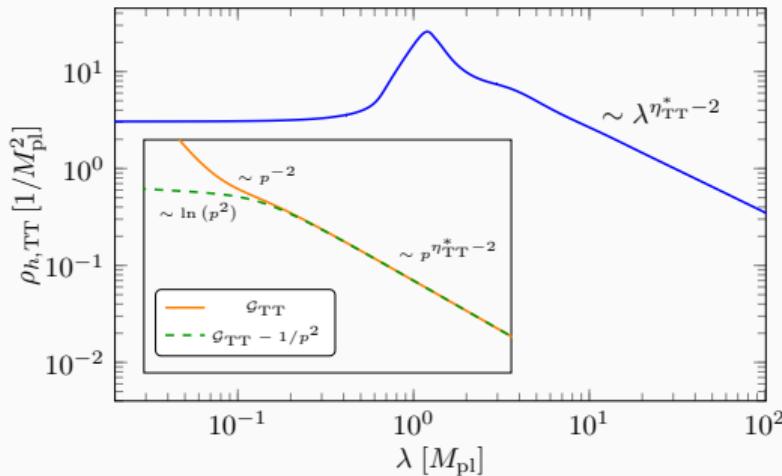


[Pawlowski, MR, Wessely (*in prep*)]

- Fully converged spectral function including feedback from multi-graviton continuum
- On-shell renormalisation

See poster from Jonas Wessely for more details

Graviton spectral function – TT and scalar graviton mode



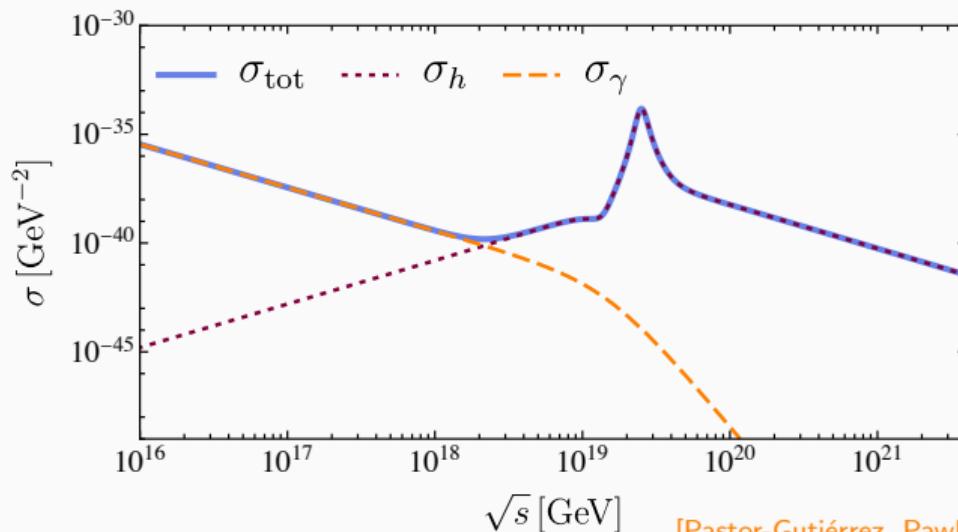
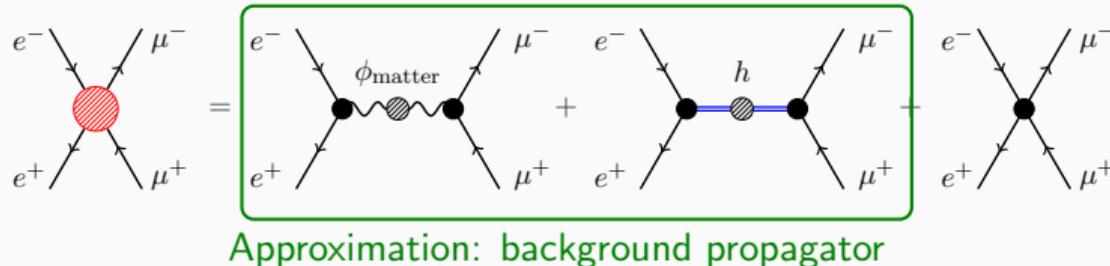
[Assant, Litim, MR (in prep)]

- Coupled system of transverse-traceless and scalar graviton mode
- First direct computation of form factors

$$f_{C/R}(p^2) \sim \frac{1}{p^2} + \left(p^4 \int \frac{d\lambda^2}{\pi} \frac{\rho_{h,tt/0}(\lambda^2)}{p^2 - \lambda^2} \right)^{-1}$$

See poster from Gabriel Assant for more details

Towards graviton-mediated scattering cross-sections



Summary – Towards scattering amplitudes in asymptotically safe gravity

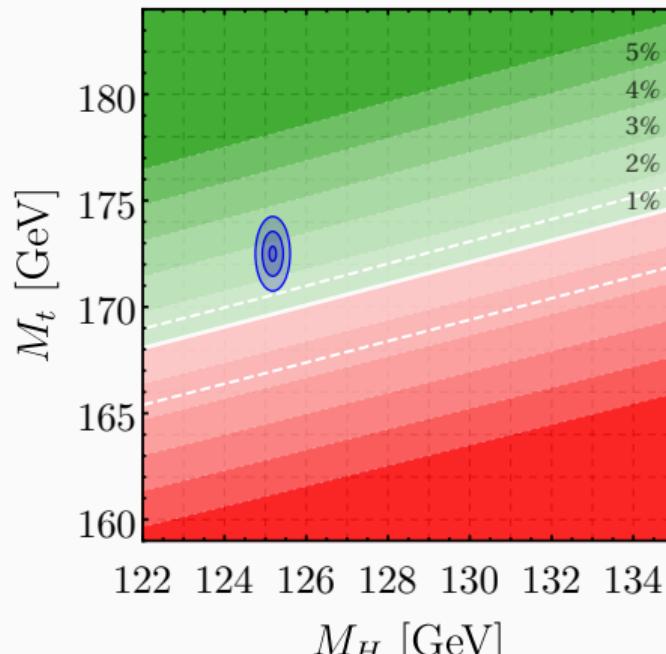
- Inclusion of higher-order operators makes the Yukawa coupling relevant
- Connecting UV-IR trajectory to the Standard Model ($+\varepsilon$)
- Direct Lorentzian computation of graviton spectral function with spectral fRG
- Well-behaved spectral functions without ghost or tachyonic instabilities
- First steps towards scattering processes and unitarity

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Thank you for your attention!

Back-up slides

Higgs vs top mass in the asymptotically safe Standard Model



[Pastor-Gutiérrez, Pawłowski, MR '22]

- Predicted Higgs mass of 125 GeV
[Shaposhnikov, Wetterich '12]
- Small mismatch between predicted and measured Higgs-top mass ratio in pure SM
- Can be fixed with BSM physics, e.g., dark matter
[MR, Smirnov '19]

Källén-Lehmann spectral representation

[Källén '52; Lehmann '54]

$$G(q^2) = \int_0^\infty \frac{d\lambda^2}{\pi} \frac{\rho(\lambda^2)}{q^2 - \lambda^2} \quad \text{with} \quad \rho(\omega^2) = -\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \text{Im } G(\omega^2 + i\varepsilon)$$

