

Quantum gravity implications for particle physics

Astrid Eichhorn,
CP3-Origins, SDU (Odense) & Heidelberg University

ALPS 2019, Obergurgl, 23. 4. 2019

based on work with Aaron Held, Johannes Lumma, Marc Schiffer and Fleur Versteegen

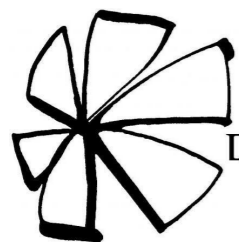
CP3

CP3-Origins

SDU



University of
Southern Denmark



Die Junge Akademie



RUPRECHT-KARLS-
UNIVERSITÄT HEIDELBERG
ZUKUNFT SEIT 1386

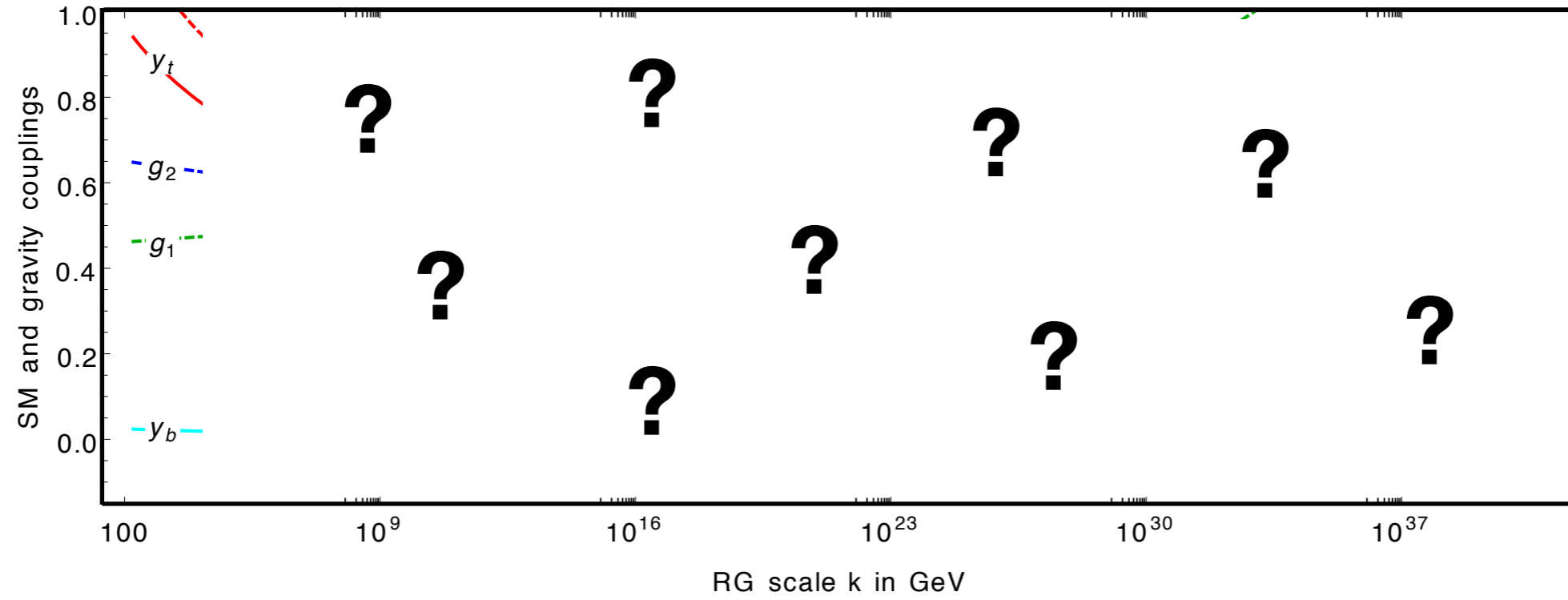
Emmy
Noether-
Programm

DFG Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft



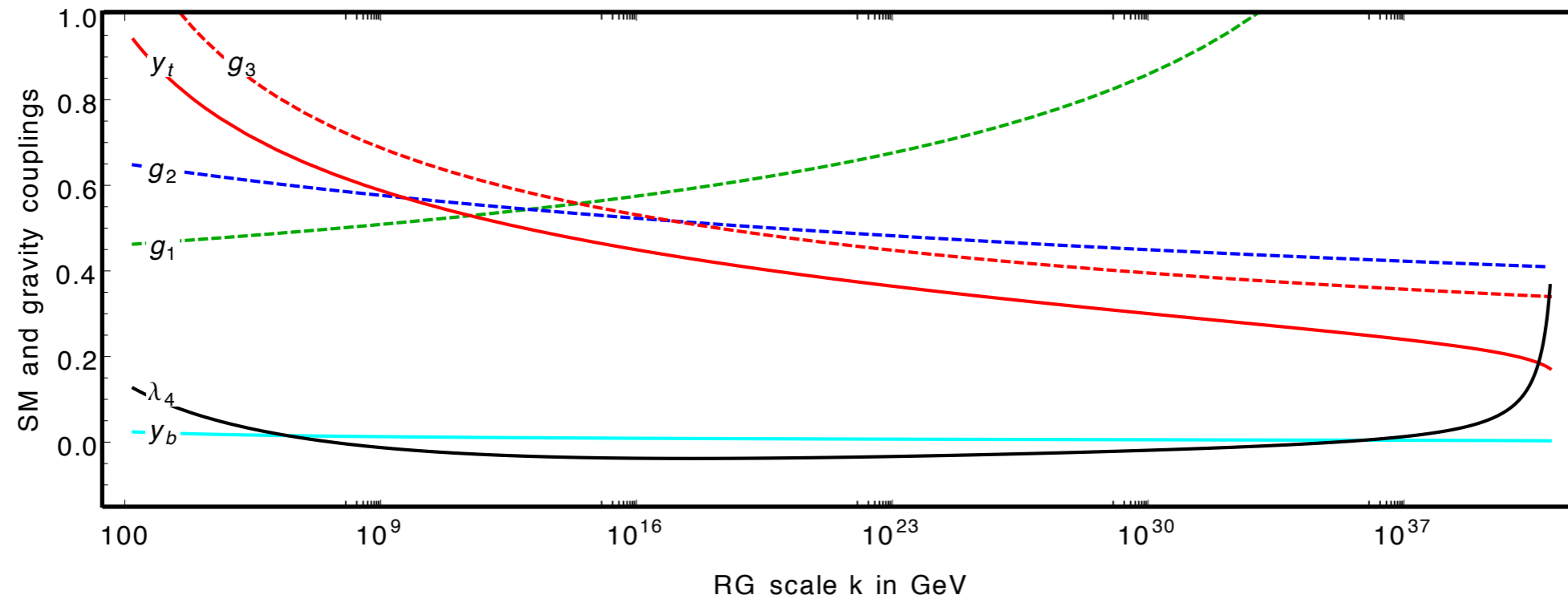
Status of the Standard Model

Before LHC



Status of the Standard Model

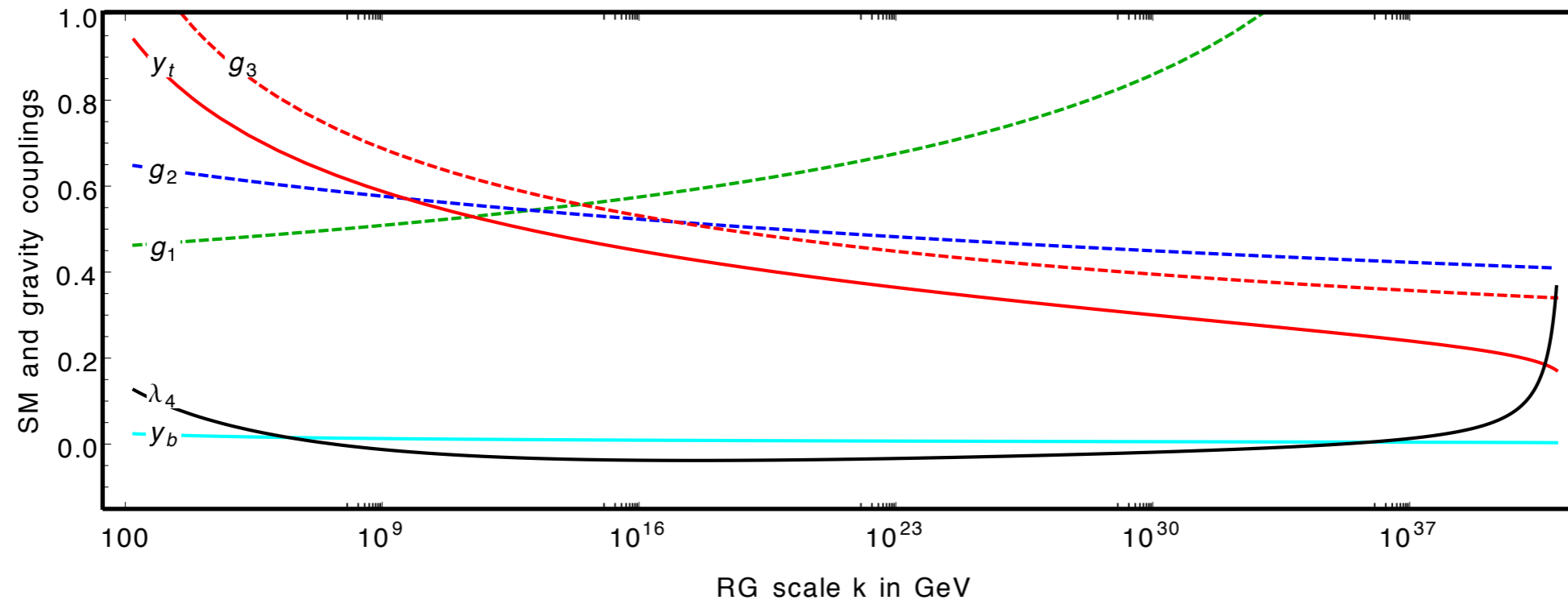
After LHC



@ $M_h = 125$ GeV: can extend the Standard Model all the way to the Planck scale

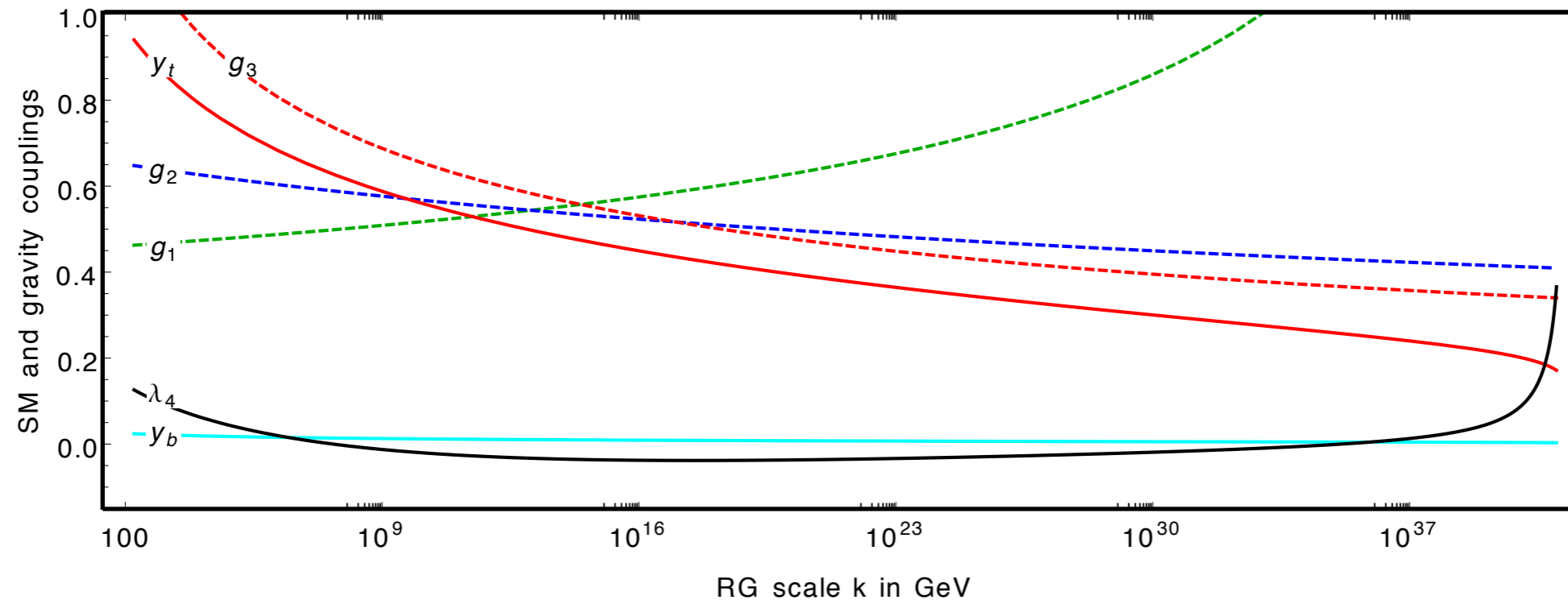


Status of the Standard Model



- **Landau poles/ triviality problem in U(1) hypercharge and Higgs-Yukawa sector**
- **low-energy values of all couplings are free parameters (e.g. hierarchy problem)**
- **gravitational interaction is missing**

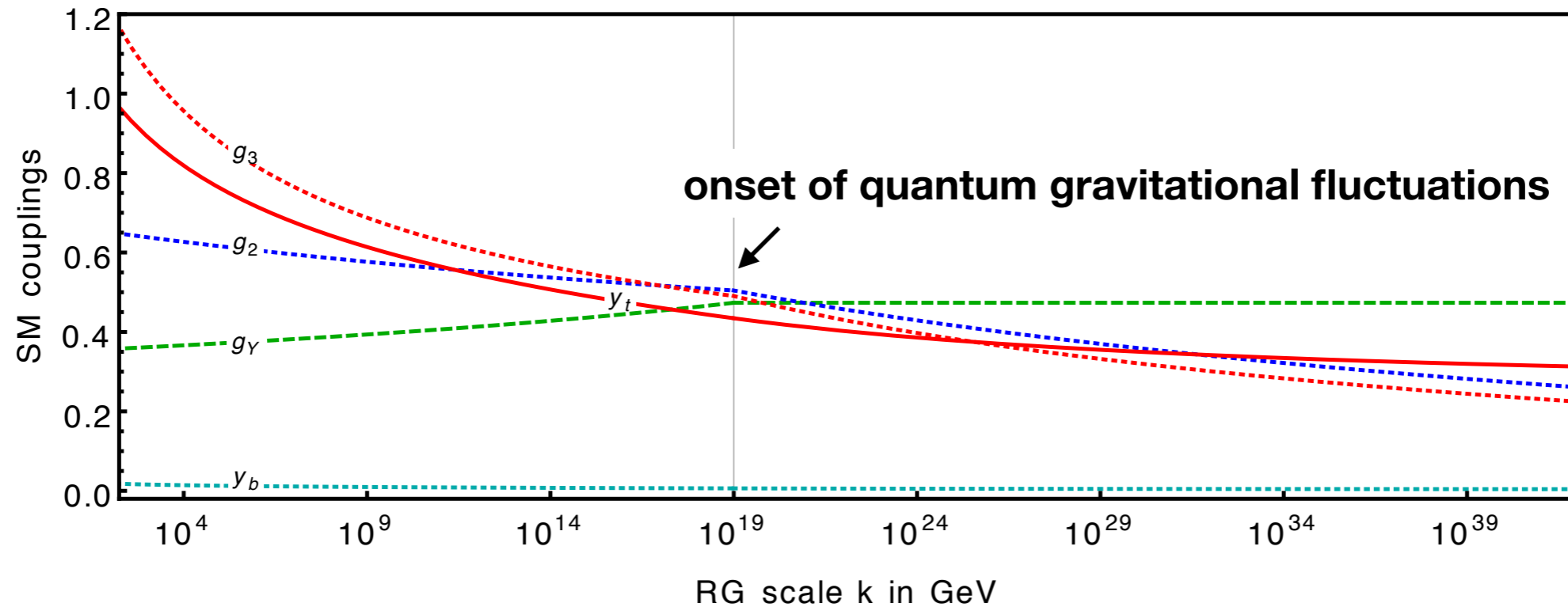
Status of the Standard Model



- **Landau poles/ triviality problem in U(1) hypercharge and Higgs-Yukawa sector**
- **low-energy values of all couplings are free parameters (e.g. hierarchy problem)**
- **gravitational interaction is missing**

→ **are these challenges/problems connected?**

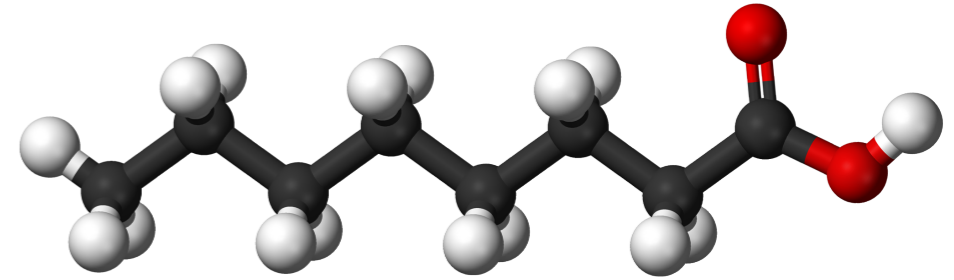
Hints for asymptotically safe gravity + Standard Model



- **Landau poles/ triviality problem in U(1) hypercharge and Higgs-Yukawa sector**
→ quantum-gravity induced ultraviolet completion for Standard Model
- **low-energy values of all couplings are free parameters (e.g. hierarchy problem)**
→ potentially calculable from first principles (→ tests of QG at e/w scale)

Connection to particle physics - a challenge

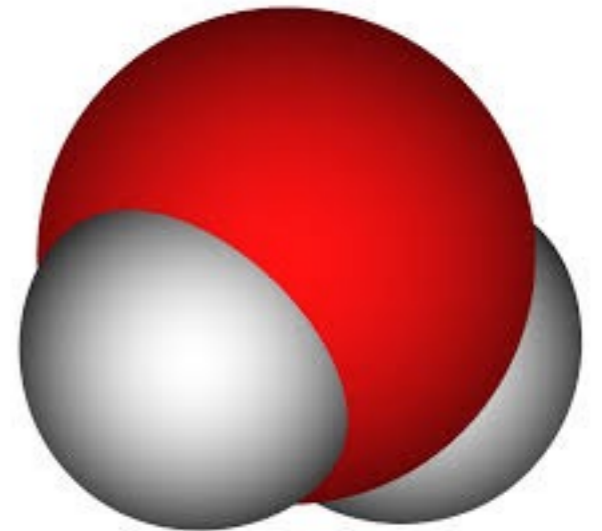
Connection to particle physics - a challenge



zooming out:
microscopic information gets lost



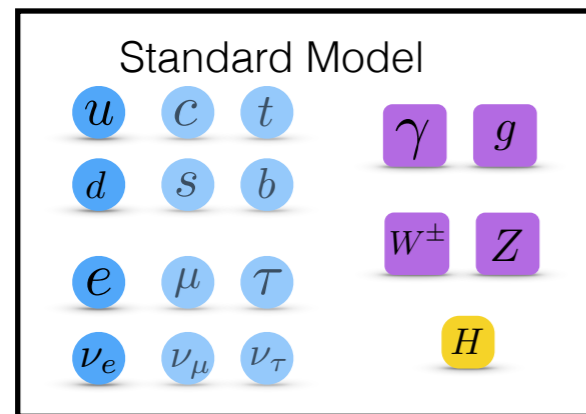
not so different at large scales?



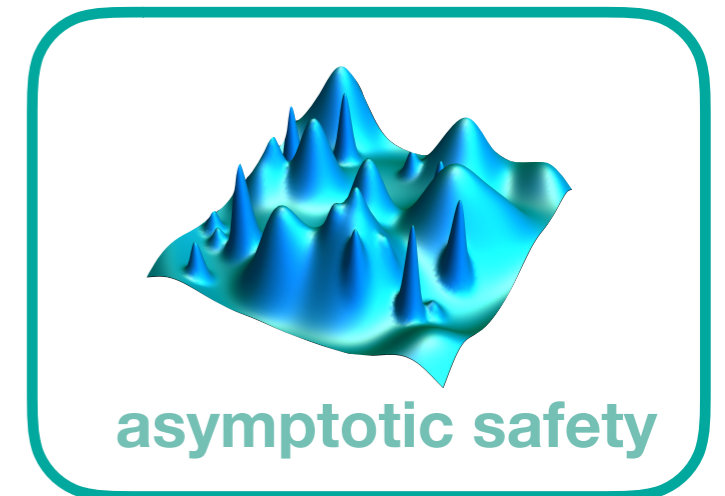
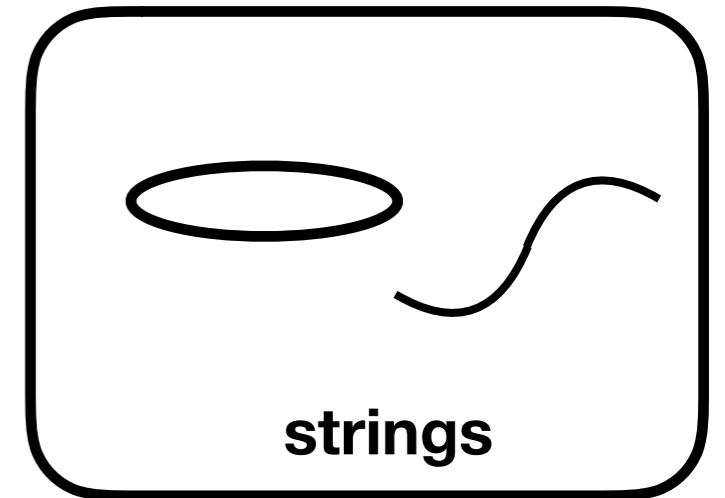
...

very different at small scales

Connection to particle physics - a challenge



zooming out:
microscopic information gets lost

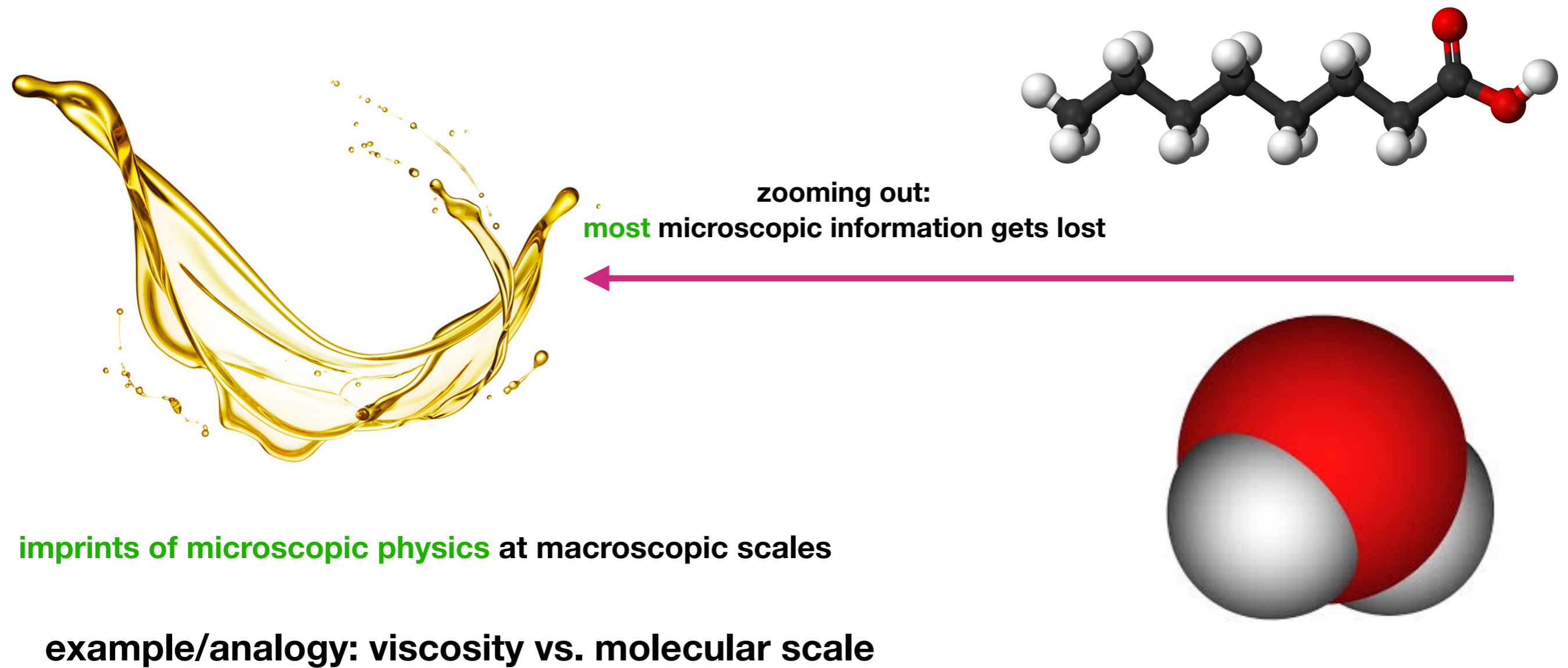


not so different at large scales?

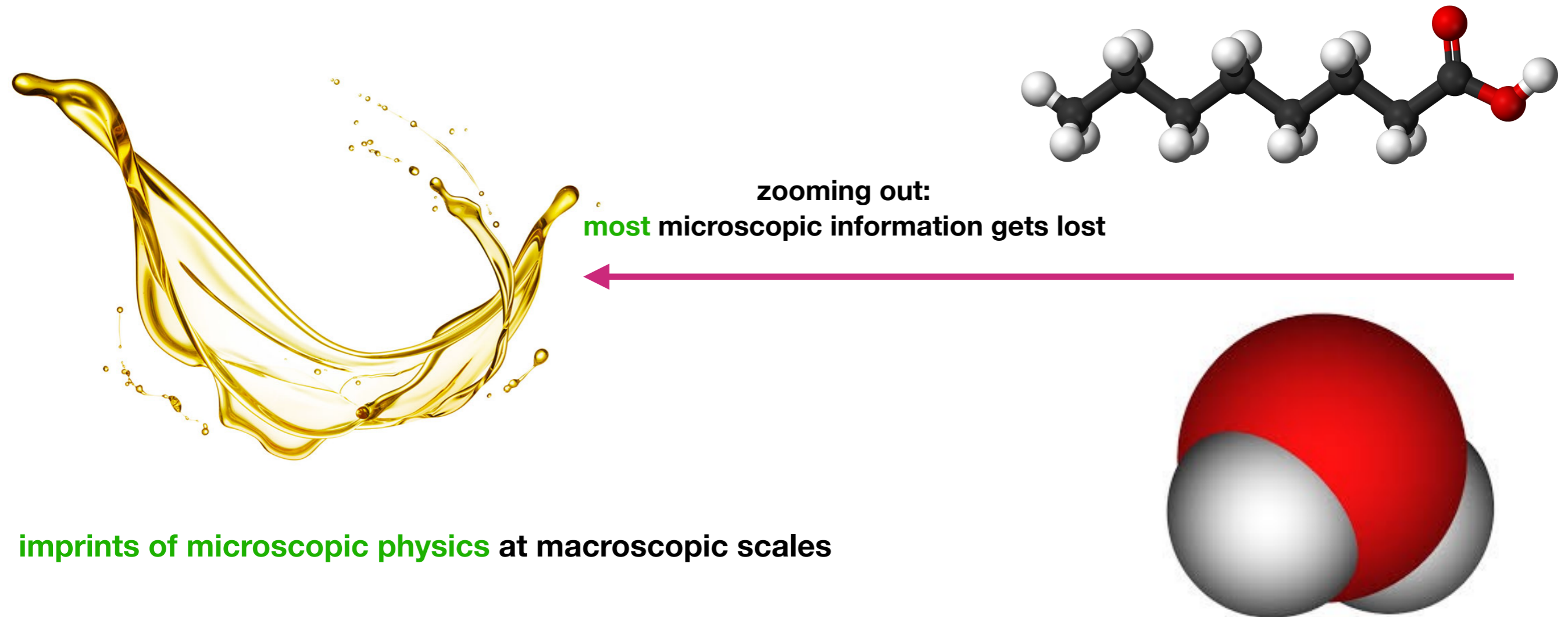


very different at small scales (?)

Connection to particle physics - a challenge



Connection to particle physics - a challenge



example/analogy: viscosity vs. molecular scale

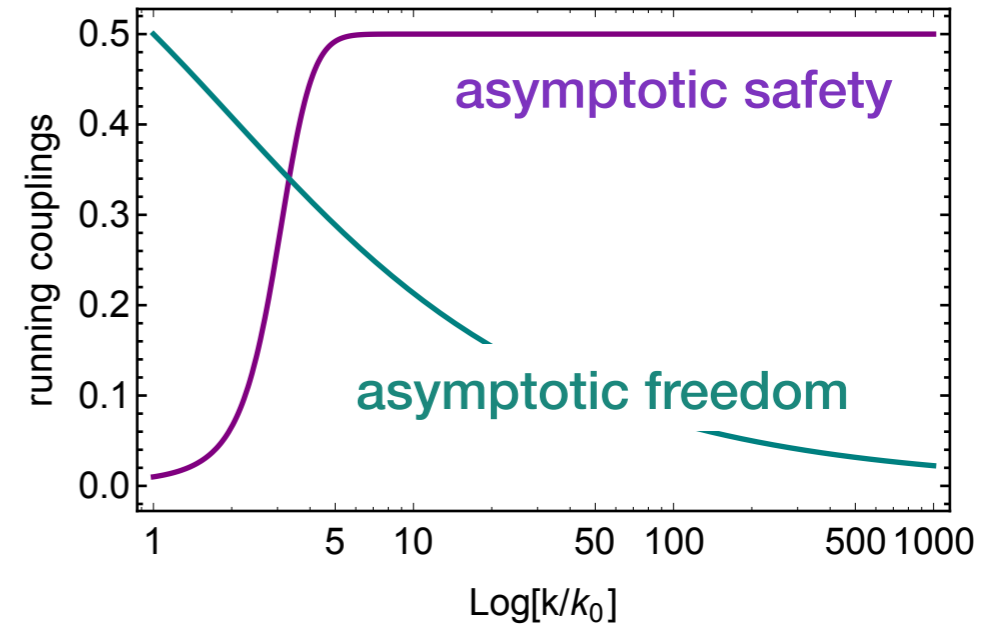
Which parts of macrophysics are sensitive to the underlying QG picture?

some Standard Model couplings could be irrelevant (predicted!) at AS fixed point

What is asymptotic safety?

What is asymptotic safety?

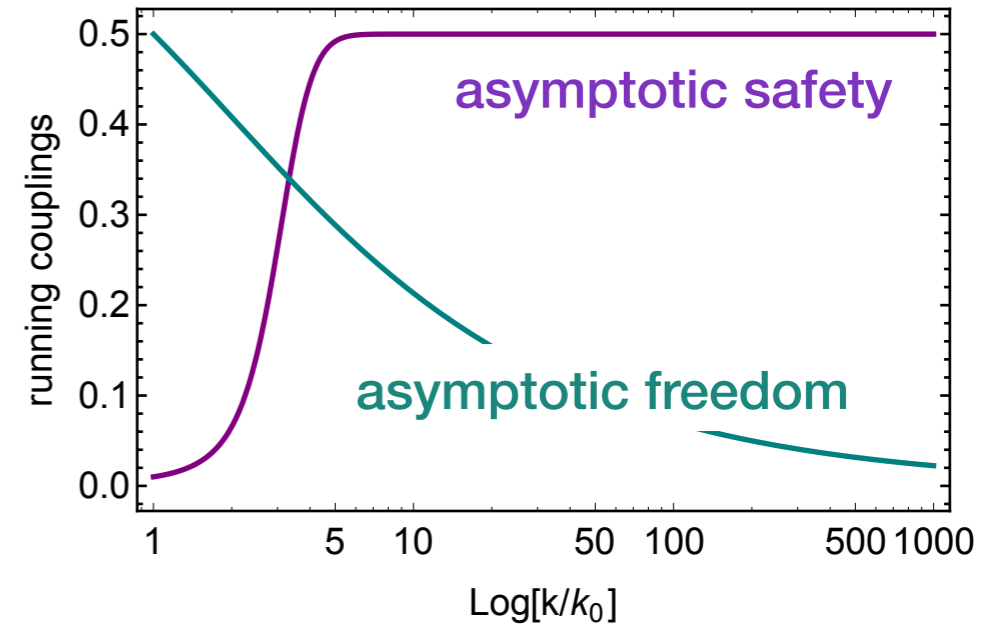
- a generalization of asymptotic freedom



- a scenario for ultraviolet completions of local quantum field theories

What is asymptotic safety?

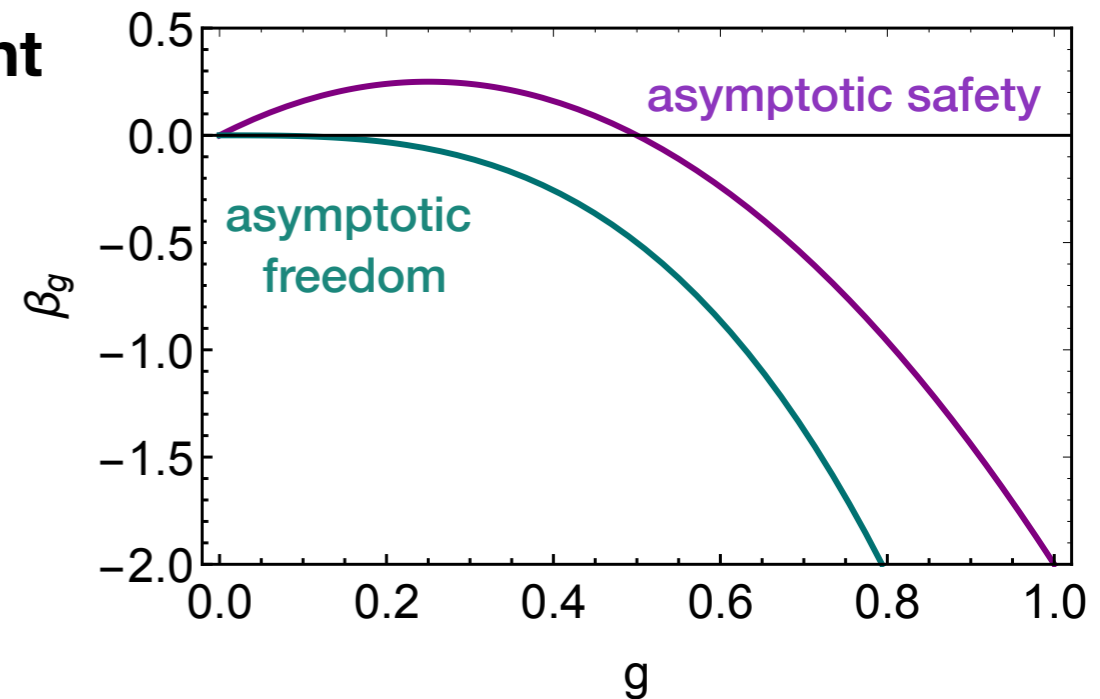
- a generalization of asymptotic freedom



- a scenario for ultraviolet completions of local quantum field theories
- an interacting Renormalization Group fixed point

$$\beta_{g_i} = k \partial_k g_i(k) = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad g_{i*} \neq 0$$

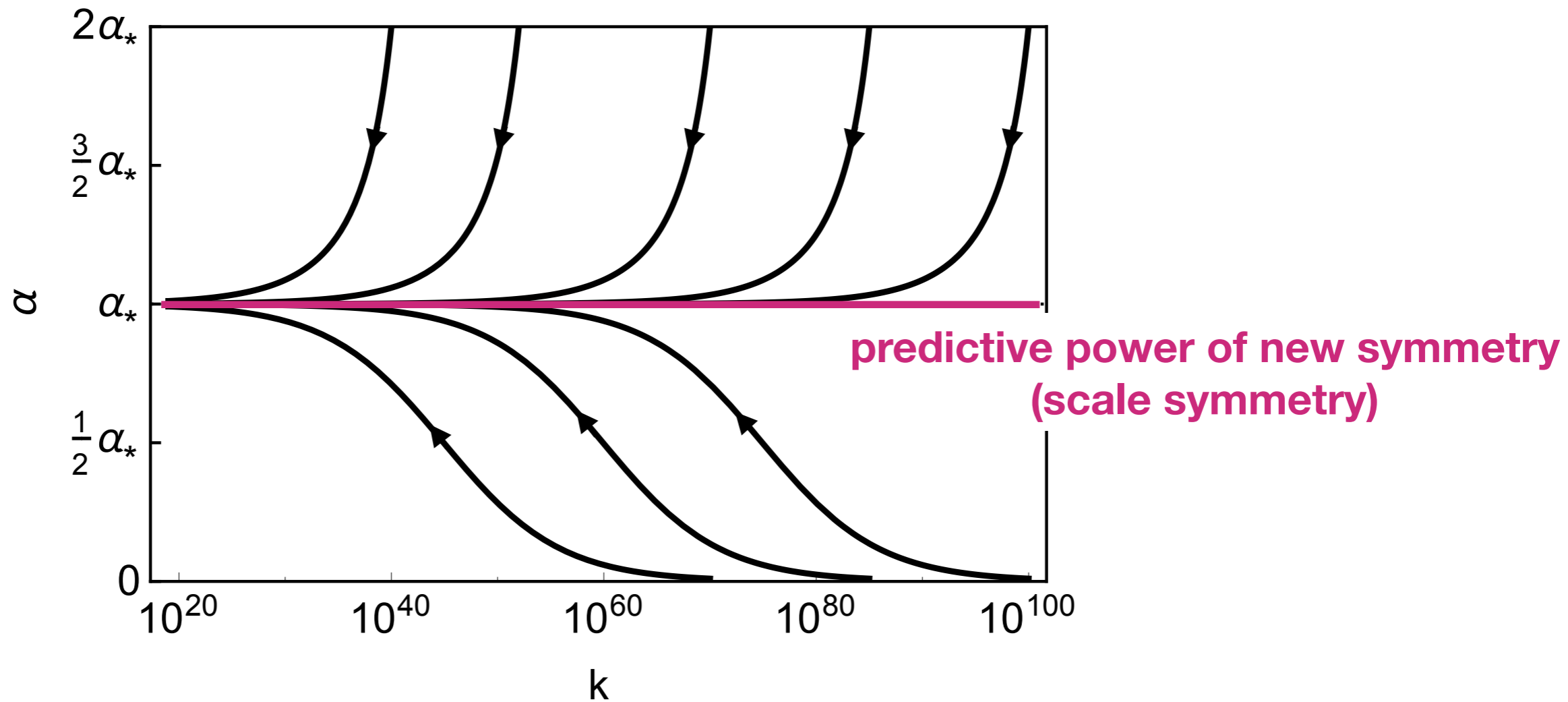
**enhanced symmetry:
quantum scale symmetry**



- consequence: universal predictions for a subset of couplings

Predictions from asymptotic safety

Irrelevant directions: Predictions from asymptotic safety

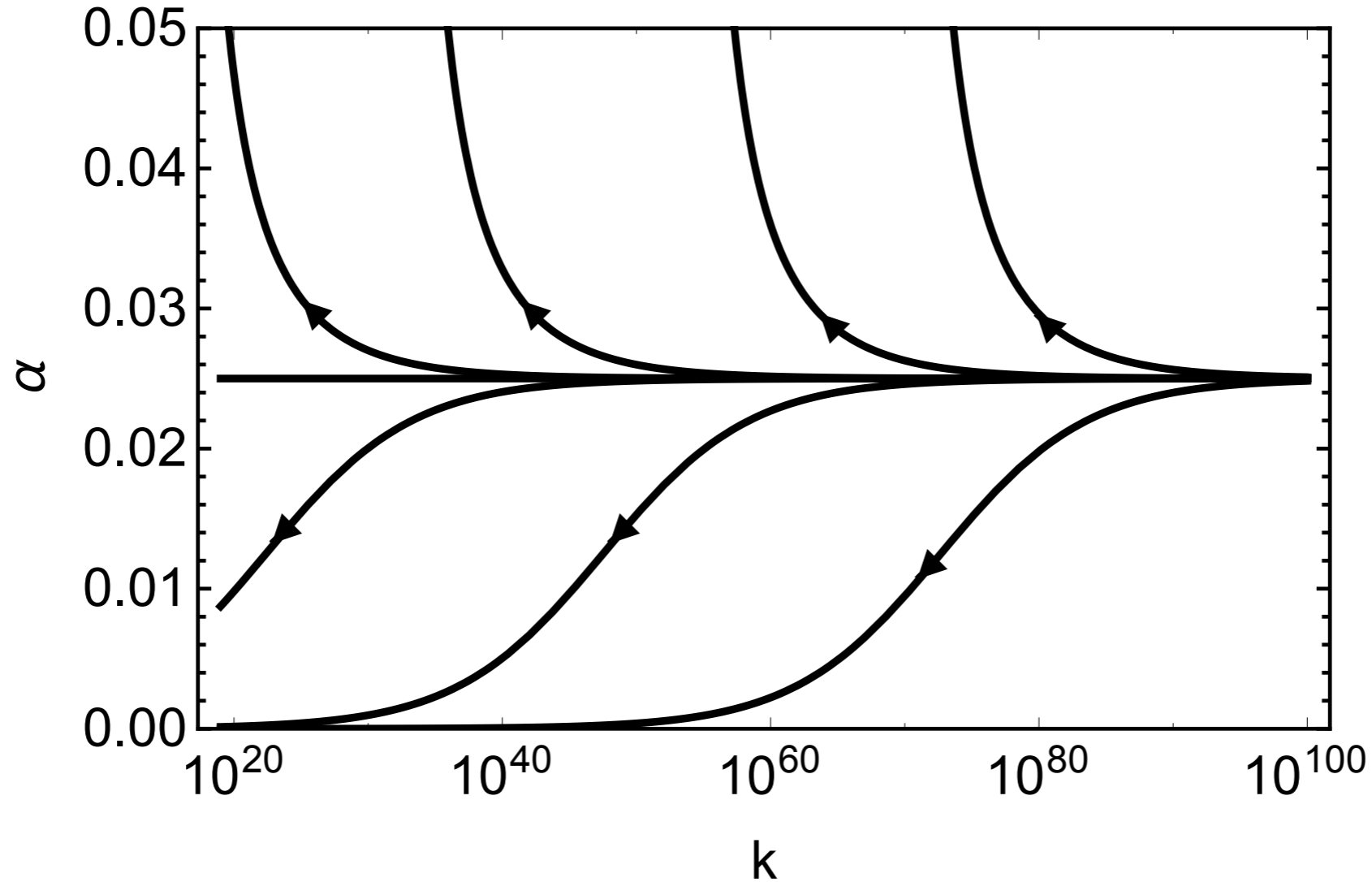


Infrared attractive direction

$$\beta_\alpha = -\alpha(\alpha_* - \alpha)$$

Free parameters of asymptotic safety

Relevant directions: Free parameters (parameterize deviations from scale invariance)



all IR values reachable
from fixed point

Infrared repulsive direction

$$\beta_\alpha = \alpha(\alpha_* - \alpha)$$

Asymptotically safe gravity - key idea

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}g_{\mu\nu} e^{iS[g_{\mu\nu}]}$$

Quantum gravity:

Quantum fluctuations of spacetime
path integral for metric (cf. Yang-Mills)

Asymptotically safe gravity - key idea

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}g_{\mu\nu} e^{-S[g_{\mu\nu}]}$$

Quantum gravity:

Quantum fluctuations of spacetime
path integral for metric (cf. Yang-Mills)

Asymptotically safe gravity - key idea

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}g_{\mu\nu} e^{-S[g_{\mu\nu}]}$$

Quantum gravity:

Quantum fluctuations of spacetime
path integral for metric (cf. Yang-Mills)

Quantum fluctuations of **gravity** drive
running **gravitational** couplings

$$S = -\frac{1}{16\pi G_N} \int d^4x \sqrt{g} R + \dots$$

Strength of grav. interaction depends
on energy scale at which theory is probed

$$G_N \rightarrow G_N(k)$$

Asymptotically safe gravity - key idea

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}g_{\mu\nu} e^{-S[g_{\mu\nu}]}$$

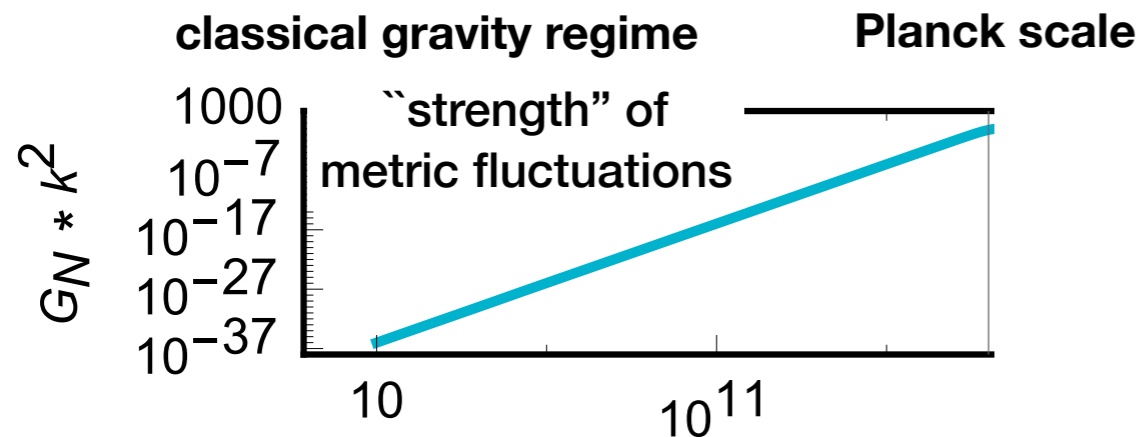
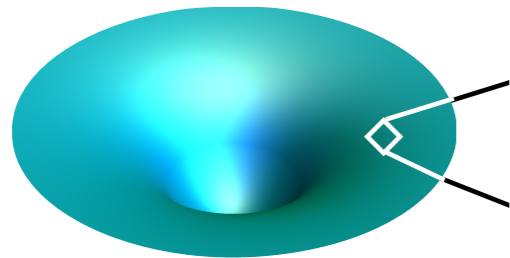
Quantum gravity:
Quantum fluctuations of spacetime
path integral for metric (cf. Yang-Mills)

Quantum fluctuations of **gravity** drive
running **gravitational** couplings

$$S = -\frac{1}{16\pi G_N} \int d^4x \sqrt{g} R + \dots$$

Strength of grav. interaction depends
on energy scale at which theory is probed

$$G_N \rightarrow G_N(k)$$



Asymptotically safe gravity - key idea

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}g_{\mu\nu} e^{-S[g_{\mu\nu}]}$$

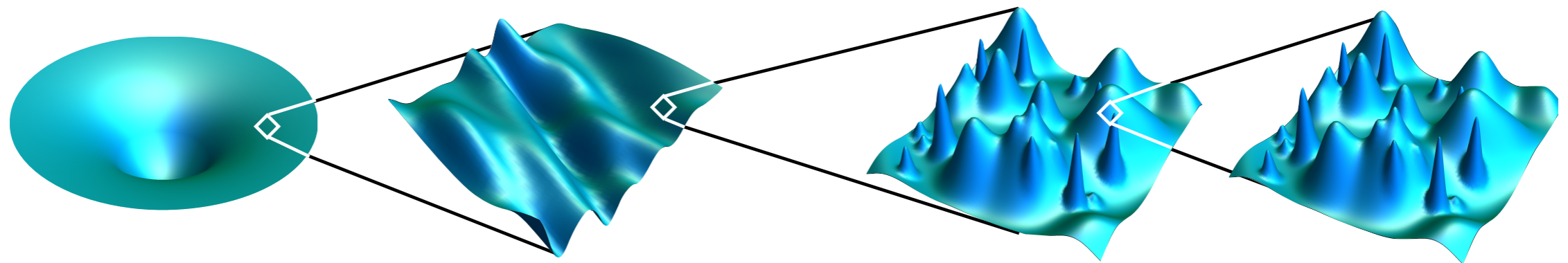
Quantum gravity:
Quantum fluctuations of spacetime
path integral for metric (cf. Yang-Mills)

Quantum fluctuations of **gravity** drive
running **gravitational** couplings

$$S = -\frac{1}{16\pi G_N} \int d^4x \sqrt{g} R + \dots$$

Strength of grav. interaction depends
on energy scale at which theory is probed

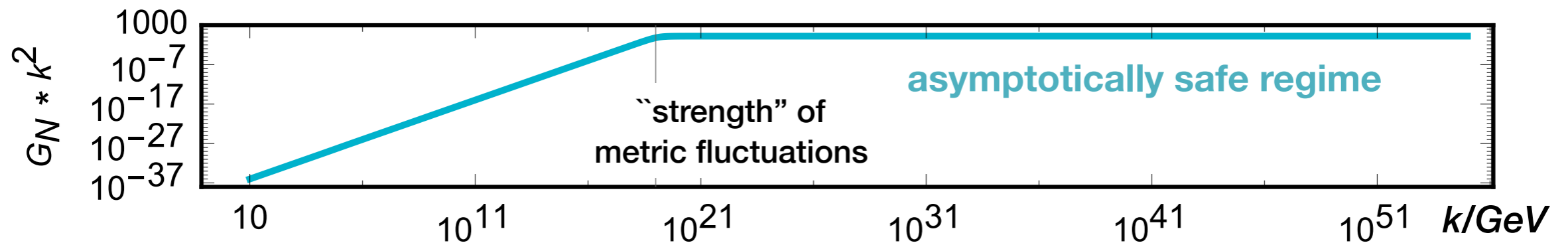
Quantum fluctuations of gravity “shield” gravitational interaction in the UV



classical gravity regime

Planck scale

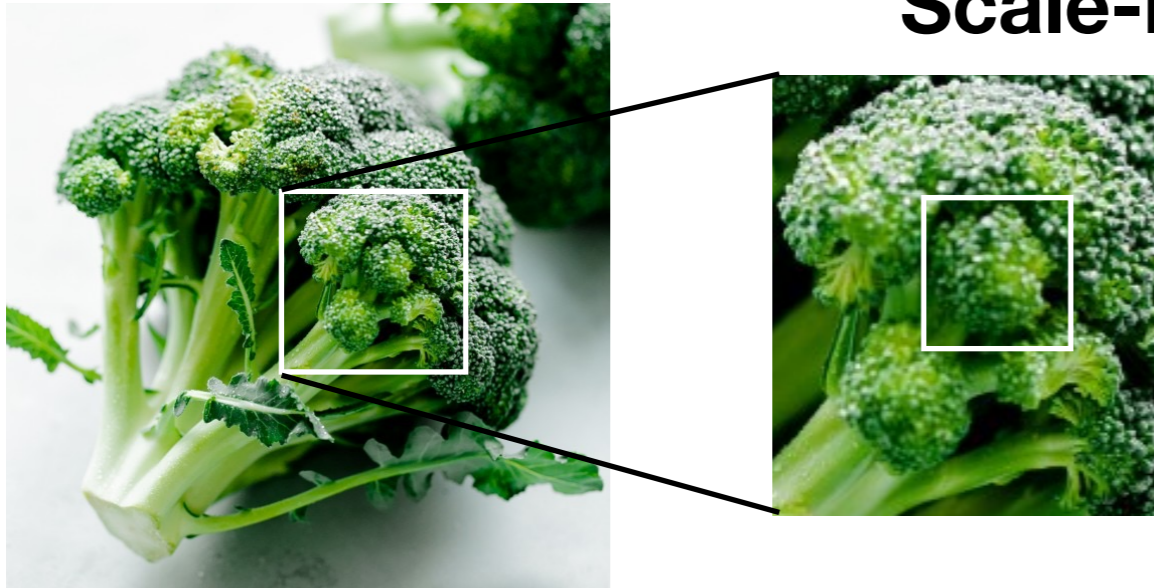
quantum scale invariance



$$\beta_G = 2G - \# G^2 + \dots$$

Asymptotically safe gravity - key idea

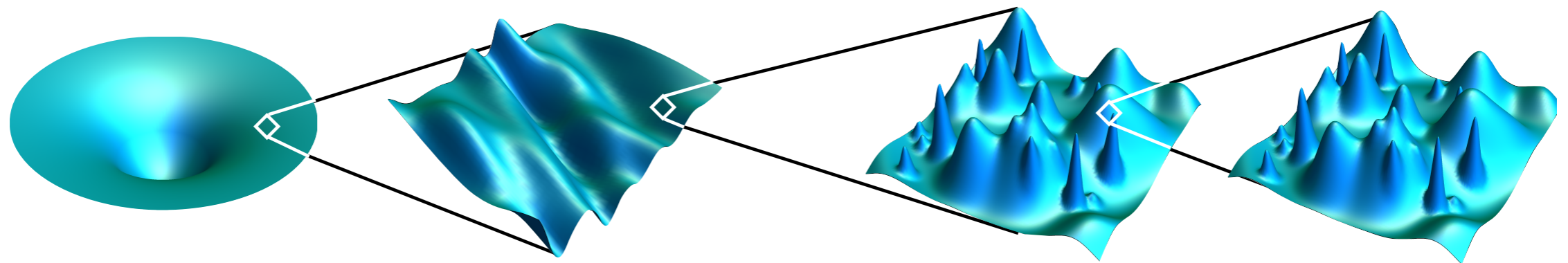
Scale-invariance made intuitive



changes of the "zoom factor" have no effect

fractal-like quantum spacetime

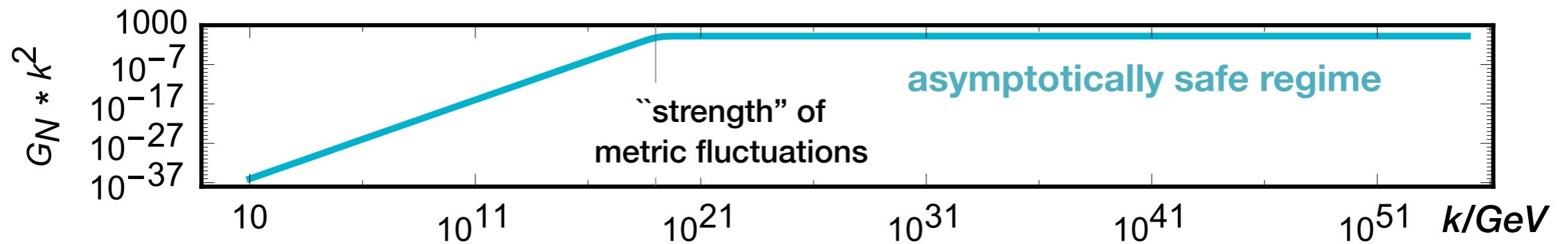
[Lauscher, Reuter '05; Reuter, Saueressig '10;
Calcagni, A.E., Saueressig '13]



classical gravity regime

Planck scale

quantum scale invariance



$$\beta_G = 2G - \# G^2 + \dots$$

Asymptotically safe gravity - status and open questions

status:

compelling indications for asymptotically safe fixed point in pure Euclidean gravity from truncated functional RG studies (Wetterich-equation) [Reuter '96]

fixed point	operators
✓	\sqrt{g} [Reuter '96, Lauscher, Reuter '01; Reuter, Saueressig '02; Becker, Reuter '14;
✓	$\sqrt{g}R$ Christiansen, Knorr, Meibohm, Pawłowski, Reichert '15]
✓	$\sqrt{g}R^2, \sqrt{g}R^{\mu\nu}R_{\mu\nu}$ [Benedetti, Machado, Saueressig '09; Denz, Pawłowski, Reichert '17]
✓	$\sqrt{g}R^3$ [Codello, Percacci, Rahmede '07, '08; Machado, Saueressig '07; A.E. '15]
•	•
•	•
•	• [Falls, Litim, Nikolakopoulos, Rahmede '13 '14; Falls, Litim, Schroeder '18]
✓	$\sqrt{g}R^{70}$ [Christiansen, Falls, Pawłowski, Reichert '17]
✓	$\sqrt{g}C^{\mu\nu\kappa\lambda}C_{\kappa\lambda}^{\rho\sigma}C_{\rho\sigma\mu\nu}$ [Gies, Knorr, Lippoldt, Saueressig '16]

open questions/ongoing work:

- **quantitative apparent convergence (in particular with matter)**
- **background independence**
- **Lorentzian signature**
- **unitarity/ghosts (note subtleties in QG case)**

Asymptotically safe gravity - status and open questions

status:

compelling indications for asymptotically safe fixed point in pure Euclidean gravity

from truncated functional RG studies (Wetterich-equation) [Reuter '96]

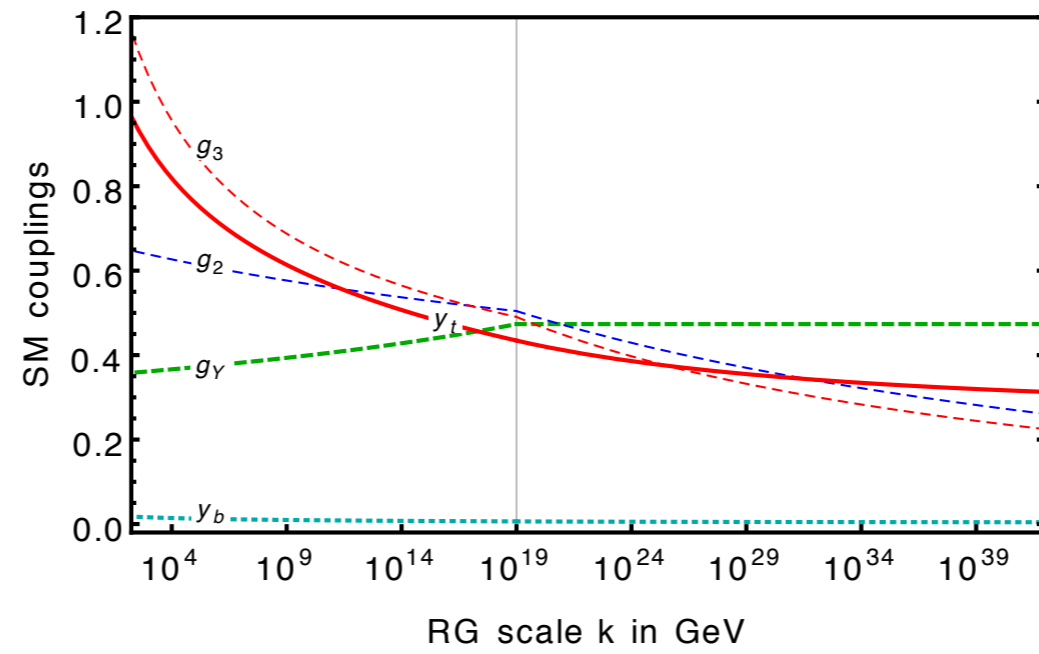
fixed point	operators
✓	\sqrt{g} [Reuter '96, Lauscher, Reuter '01; Reuter, Saueressig '02; Becker, Reuter '14;
✓	$\sqrt{g}R$ Christiansen, Knorr, Meibohm, Pawłowski, Reichert '15]
✓	$\sqrt{g}R^2, \sqrt{g}R^{\mu\nu}R_{\mu\nu}$ [Benedetti, Machado, Saueressig '09; Denz, Pawłowski, Reichert '17]
✓	$\sqrt{g}R^3$ [Codello, Percacci, Rahmede '07, '08; Machado, Saueressig '07; A.E. '15]
·	·
·	·
·	·
·	[Falls, Litim, Nikolakopoulos, Rahmede '13 '14; Falls, Litim, Schroeder '18]
✓	$\sqrt{g}R^{70}$ [Christiansen, Falls, Pawłowski, Reichert '17]
✓	$\sqrt{g}C^{\mu\nu\kappa\lambda}C_{\kappa\lambda}^{\rho\sigma}C_{\rho\sigma\mu\nu}$ [Gies, Knorr, Lippoldt, Saueressig '16]

**assumption for rest of this talk:
asymptotic safety in gravity
-> Consequences for matter?**

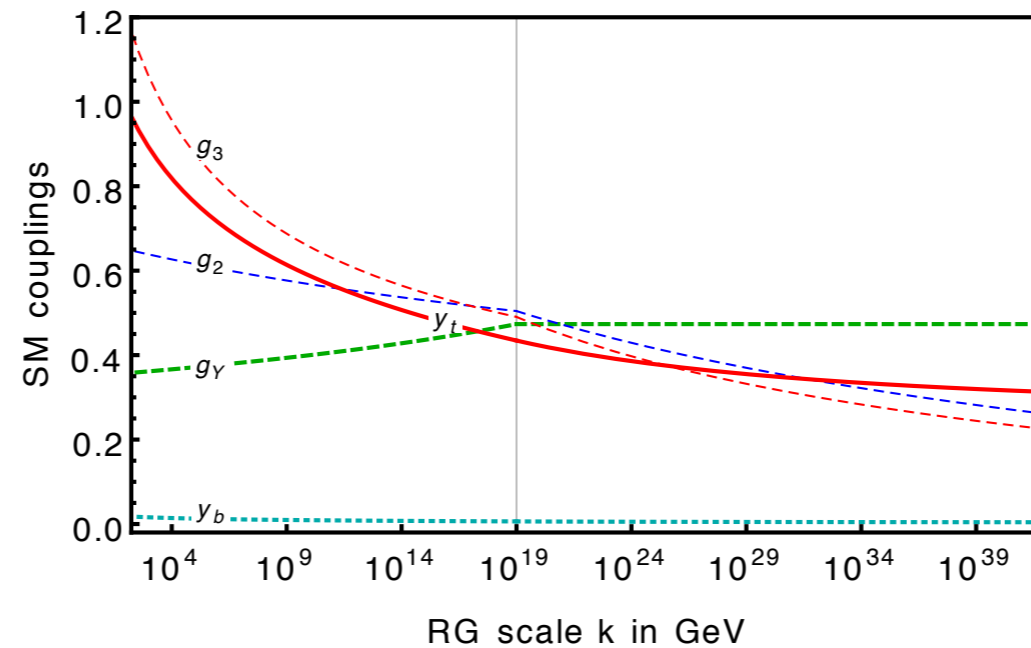
open questions/ongoing work:

- quantitative apparent convergence (in particular with matter)
- background independence
- Lorentzian signature
- unitarity/ghosts (note subtleties in QG case)

Asymptotically safe guide to the literature on SM + QG:



Asymptotically safe guide to the literature on SM + QG:



Hints in truncations of RG flow from functional RG techniques that SM could become UV complete by AS quantum gravity fluctuations:

- AF in non-Abelian couplings preserved

[Daum, Harst, Reuter JHEP 1001 (2010) 084; Folkerts, Litim, Pawłowski, Phys.Lett. B709 (2012) 234-241; Christiansen, Litim, Pawłowski, Reichert Phys.Rev. D97 (2018) no.10, 106012]

- AF/AS in U(1)

[Harst, Reuter JHEP 1105 (2011) 119; Christiansen, AE, Phys.Lett. B770 (2017) 154-160; AE, Versteegen JHEP 1801 (2018) 030]

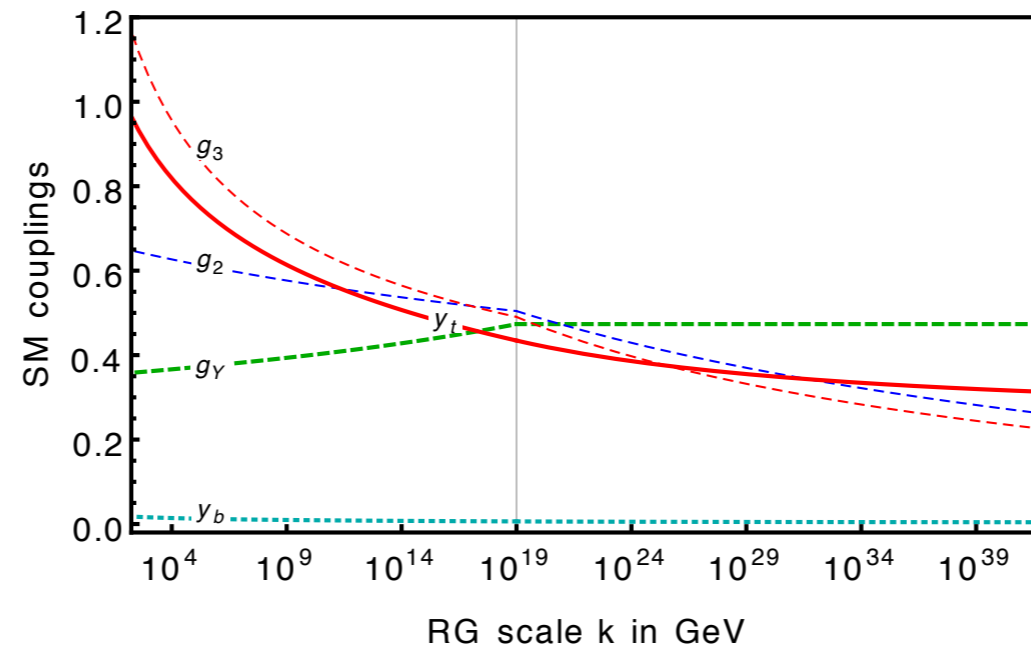
- Higgs quartic vanishes (approximately?) at Planck scale

[Narain, Percacci Class.Quant.Grav. 27 (2010) 075001; Shaposhnikov, Wetterich Phys.Lett. B683 (2010) 196-200, Oda, Yamada, Class.Quant.Grav. 33 (2016) no.12, 125011; Hamada, Yamada JHEP 1708 (2017) 070; AE, Hamada, Lumma, Yamada Phys.Rev. D97 (2018) no.8, 086004; Pawłowski, Reichert, Wetterich, Yamada [arXiv:1811.11706](https://arxiv.org/abs/1811.11706)]

- AF/AS in Yukawas

[AE, Held, Pawłowski Phys.Rev. D94 (2016) no.10, 104027; AE, Held, Phys.Lett. B777 (2018) 217-221; AE, Held [arXiv:1803.04027](https://arxiv.org/abs/1803.04027) , Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]

Asymptotically safe guide to the literature on SM + QG:



Hints in truncations of RG flow from functional RG techniques that SM could become UV complete by AS quantum gravity fluctuations:

- AF in non-Abelian couplings preserved

[Daum, Harst, Reuter JHEP 1001 (2010) 084; Folkerts, Litim, Pawłowski, Phys.Lett. B709 (2012) 234-241; Christiansen, Litim, Pawłowski, Reichert Phys.Rev. D97 (2018) no.10, 106012]

- AF/AS in U(1)

[Harst, Reuter JHEP 1105 (2011) 119; Christiansen, AE, Phys.Lett. B770 (2017) 154-160; AE, Versteegen JHEP 1801 (2018) 030]

- Higgs quartic vanishes (approximately?) at Planck scale

[Narain, Percacci Class.Quant.Grav. 27 (2010) 075001; Shaposhnikov, Wetterich Phys.Lett. B683 (2010) 196-200, Oda, Yamada, Class.Quant.Grav. 33 (2016) no.12, 125011; Hamada, Yamada JHEP 1708 (2017) 070; AE, Hamada, Lumma, Yamada Phys.Rev. D97 (2018) no.8, 086004; Pawłowski, Reichert, Wetterich, Yamada [arXiv:1811.11706](https://arxiv.org/abs/1811.11706)]

- AF/AS in Yukawas

[AE, Held, Pawłowski Phys.Rev. D94 (2016) no.10, 104027; AE, Held, Phys.Lett. B777 (2018) 217-221; AE, Held [arXiv:1803.04027](https://arxiv.org/abs/1803.04027) , Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]

Predictive power of asymptotic safety - proof of principle: Abelian gauge coupling

Predictive power of asymptotic safety - proof of principle: Abelian gauge coupling

- Asymptotically safe quantum gravity could act like effective change of dimensionality

$$\beta_{g_Y} = \frac{g_Y^3}{16\pi^2} \frac{41}{6} - \boxed{f_g g_Y} + \dots$$

metric fluctuations

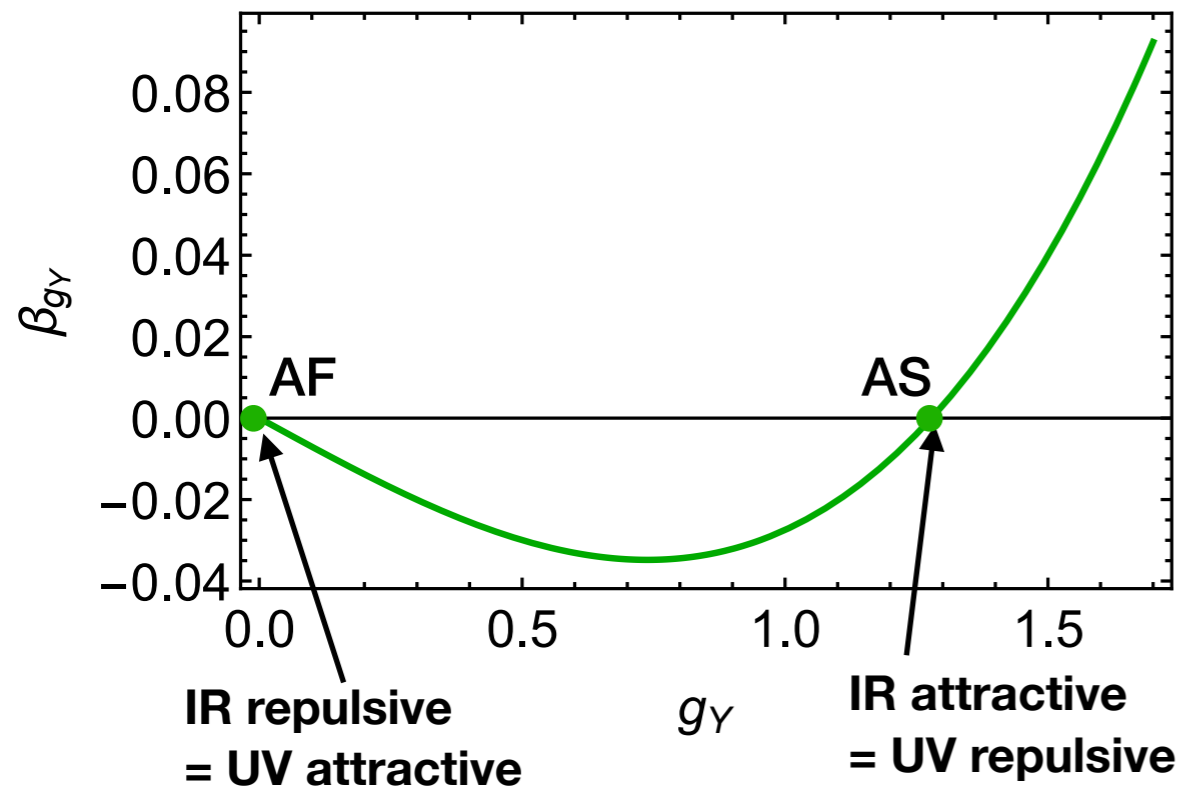
$$f_g = \text{const} \geq 0 \quad \text{above } M_{\text{pl}}$$

$$f_g \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{below } M_{\text{pl}}$$

[Daum, Harst, Reuter '09;
Folkerts, Litim, Pawłowski '09;
Harst, Reuter '11;
Christiansen, AE '17;
AE, Versteegen '17;
Christiansen et al. '17]

Predictive power of asymptotic safety - proof of principle: Abelian gauge coupling

- Asymptotically safe quantum gravity could act like effective change of dimensionality



$$\beta_{g_Y} = \frac{g_Y^3}{16\pi^2} \frac{41}{6} - \boxed{f_g g_Y} + \dots$$

metric fluctuations

$f_g = \text{const} \geq 0$ above M_{pl}
 $f_g \rightarrow 0$ below M_{pl}

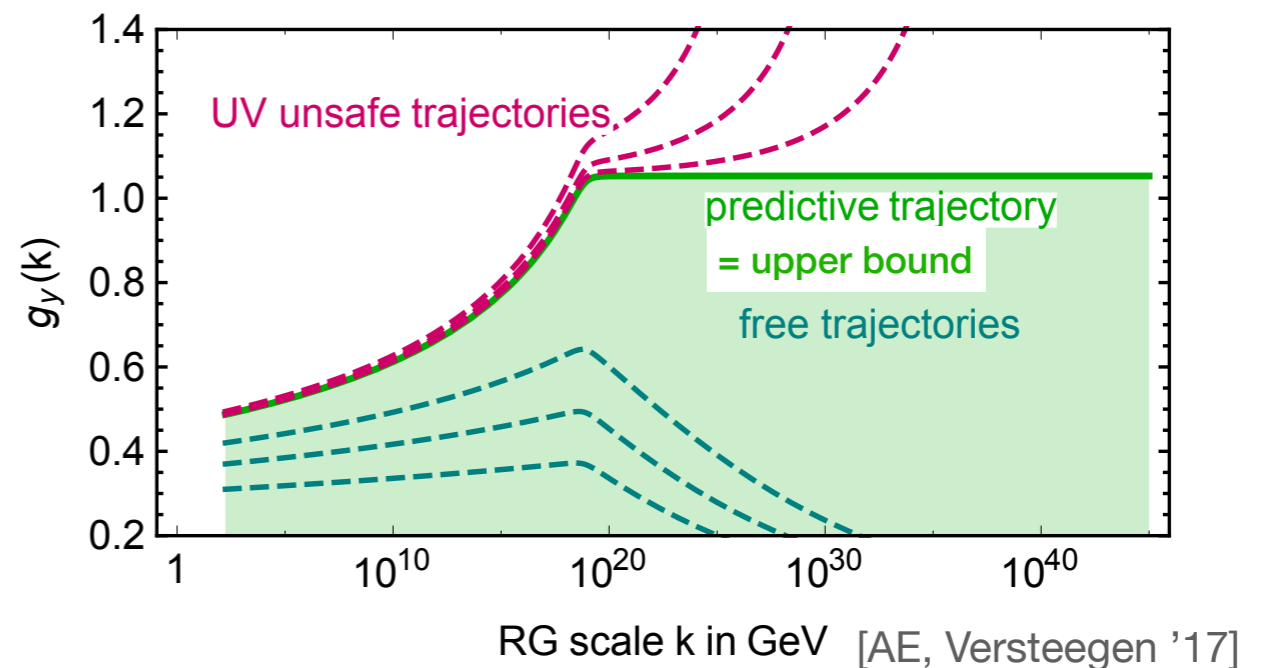
[Daum, Harst, Reuter '09;
 Folkerts, Litim, Pawłowski '09;
 Harst, Reuter '11;
 Christiansen, AE '17;
 AE, Versteegen '17;
 Christiansen et al. '17]

matter & gravity fluctuations compete:

strong gravity: asymptotically free

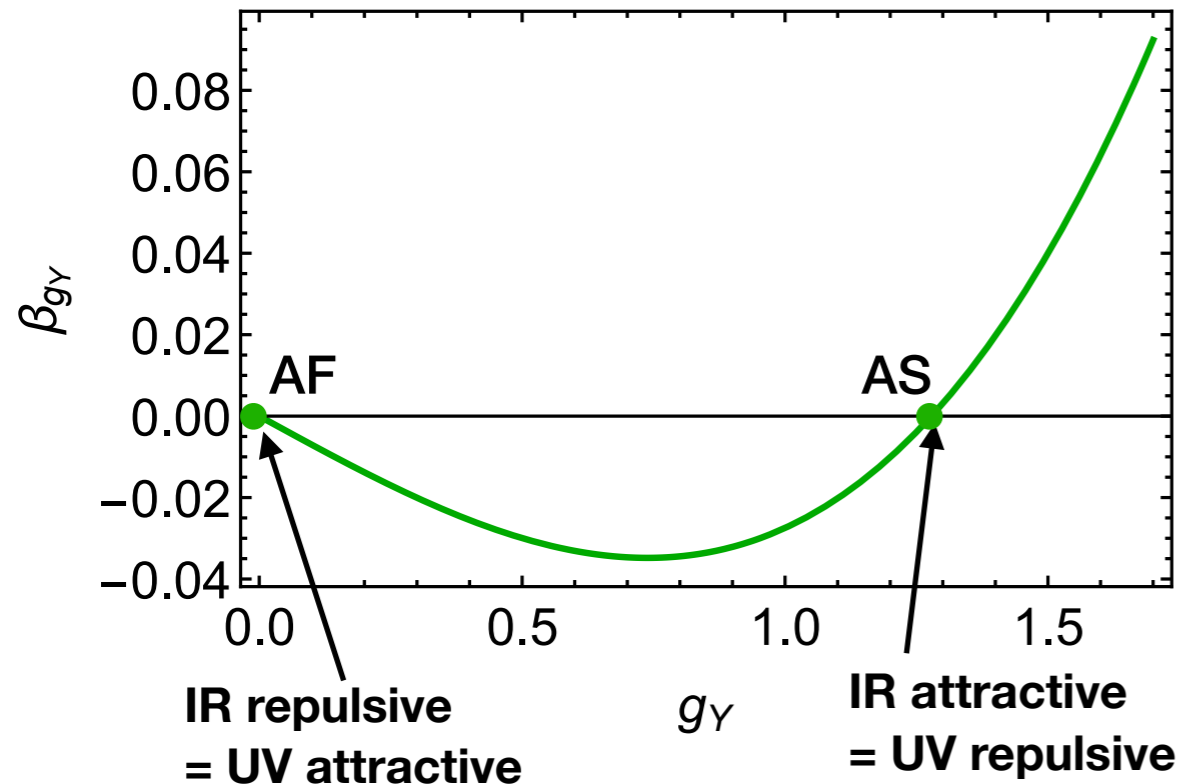
strong matter: UV unsafe

balance: UV safe & interacting



Predictive power of asymptotic safety - proof of principle: Abelian gauge coupling

- Asymptotically safe quantum gravity could act like effective change of dimensionality



$$\beta_{g_Y} = \frac{g_Y^3}{16\pi^2} \frac{41}{6} - \boxed{f_g g_Y} + \dots$$

metric fluctuations

$f_g = \text{const} \geq 0$ above M_{pl} [Daum, Harst, Reuter '09; Folkerts, Litim, Pawłowski '09; Harst, Reuter '11; Christiansen, AE '17; AE, Versteegen '17; Christiansen et al. '17]
 $f_g \rightarrow 0$ below M_{pl}

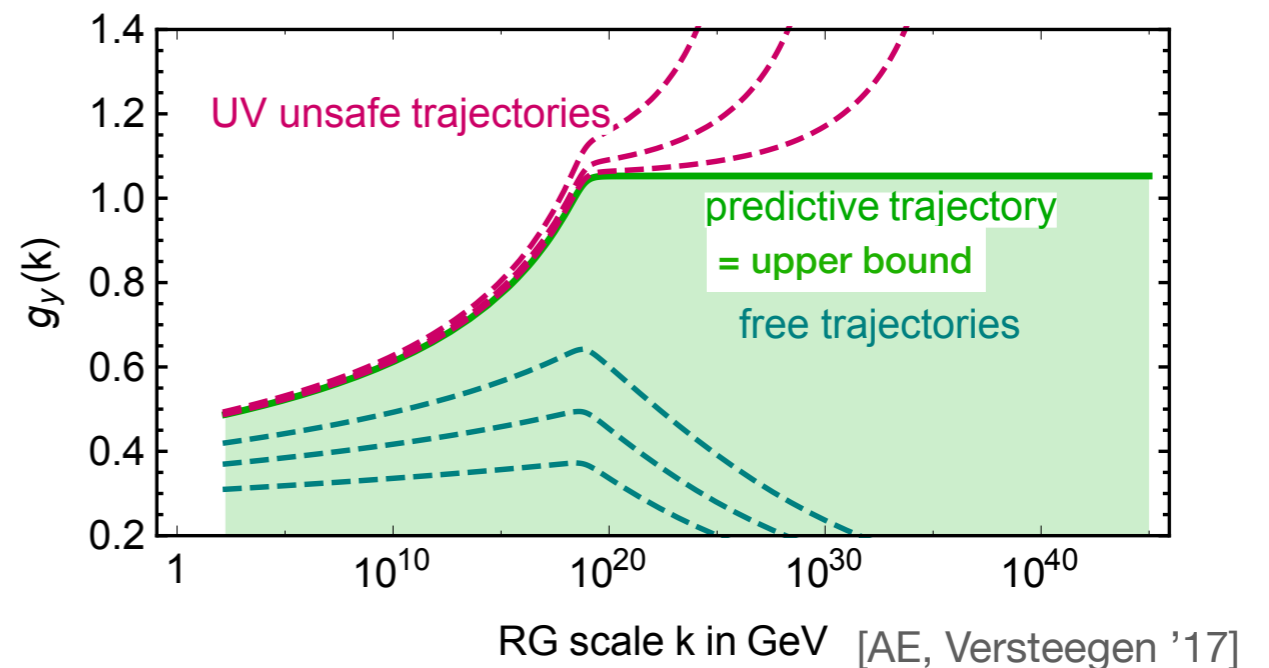
\Rightarrow large IR values of g_Y cannot be reached from any fixed point
 \Rightarrow bound on g_Y is unique value reached from interacting fixed point

matter & gravity fluctuations compete:

strong gravity: asymptotically free

strong matter: UV unsafe

balance: UV safe & interacting



Predictive power of asymptotic safety - proof of principle: Abelian gauge coupling

- Asymptotically safe quantum gravity could act like effective change of dimensionality

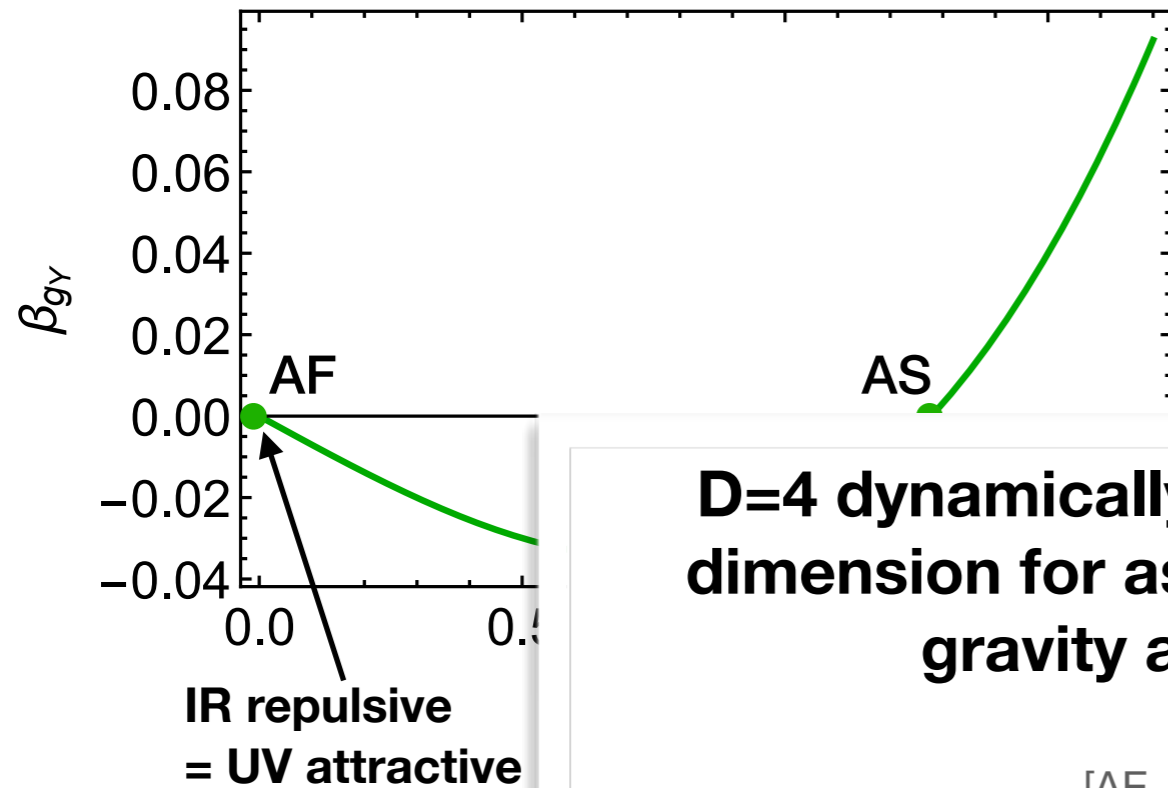
$$\beta_{g_Y} = \frac{g_Y^3}{16\pi^2} \frac{41}{6} - \boxed{f_g g_Y} + \dots$$

metric fluctuations

$$f_g = \text{const} \geq 0 \quad \text{above } M_{\text{pl}}$$

$$f_g \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{below } M_{\text{pl}}$$

[Daum, Harst, Reuter '09;
Folkerts, Litim, Pawłowski '09;
Harst, Reuter '11;
Christiansen, AE '17;
AE, Versteegen '17;
Christiansen et al. '17]



D=4 dynamically selected critical dimension for asymptotically safe gravity and matter

[AE, Schiffer '19]

values of g_Y cannot
be obtained from any fixed point

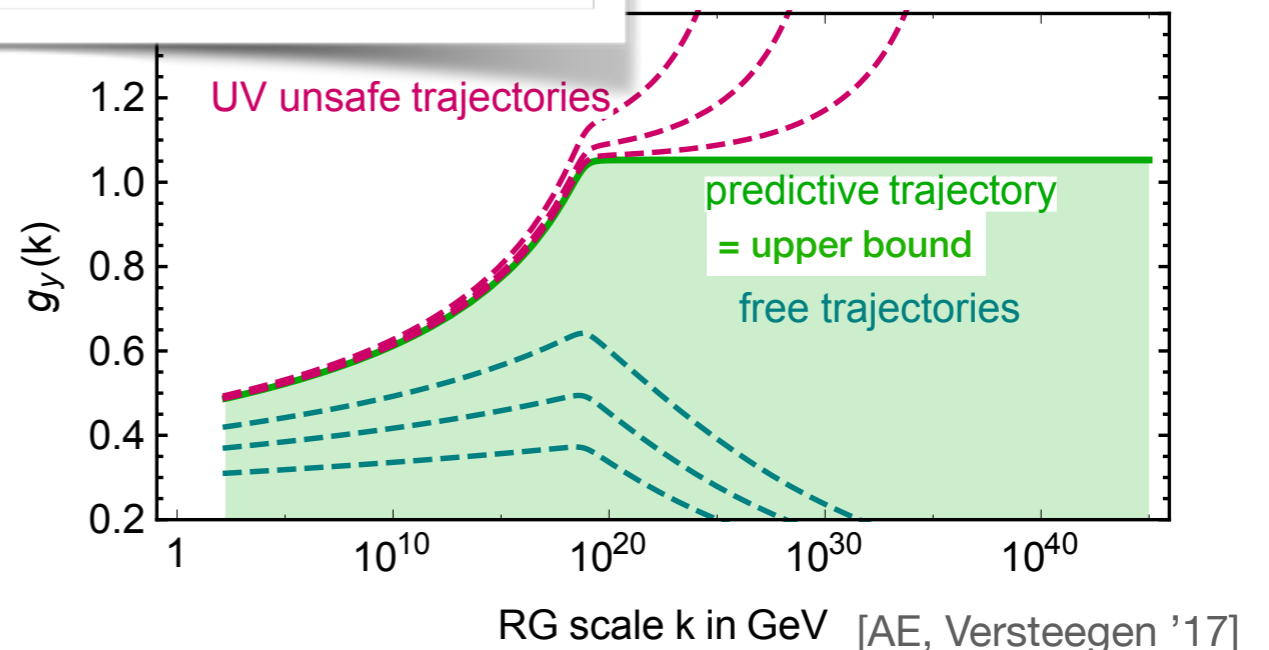
there is a unique value
of g_Y at the interacting fixed point

matter & gravity fluctuations compete:

strong gravity: asymptotically free

strong matter: UV unsafe

balance: UV safe & interacting



Top mass, bottom mass and Abelian gauge coupling from asymptotic safety

[AE, Held [1803.04027](#) , Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]

Abelian hypercharge:
$$\beta_{g_Y} = \frac{g_Y^3}{16\pi^2} \frac{41}{6} - f_g g_Y + \dots$$
$$\rightarrow g_{Y*} > 0$$

Top & bottom Yukawa: *

$$\beta_{y_{t/b}} = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} y_{t/b}^3 - f_y y_{t/b}$$
$$\rightarrow y_{t,b*} > 0$$

gravity is "flavor-blind"

* $f_y > 0$ restricts viable space of microscopic coupling values [AE, Held '17]

Top mass, bottom mass and Abelian gauge coupling from asymptotic safety

[AE, Held [1803.04027](#) , Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]

Abelian hypercharge:
$$\beta_{g_Y} = \frac{g_Y^3}{16\pi^2} \frac{41}{6} - f_g g_Y + \dots$$
$$\rightarrow g_{Y*} > 0$$

Top & bottom Yukawa: *

$$\beta_{y_{t/b}} = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} y_{t/b}^3 - f_y y_{t/b} - \frac{3y_{t/b}}{16\pi^2} \left(1/36 + \boxed{Y_{t/b}^2} \right) g_Y^2 + \dots$$

$\rightarrow y_{t,b*} > 0$ **unequal hypercharge of top, bottom:
unequal fixed-point values**

fixed-point relation:
$$y_{t*}^2 - y_{b*}^2 = \frac{1}{3} g_{Y*}^2$$

\rightarrow **unique set** $(M_t, M_b, g_Y(k_{ew}))$

* $f_y > 0$ restricts viable space of microscopic coupling values [AE, Held '17]

Top mass, bottom mass and Abelian gauge coupling from asymptotic safety

[AE, Held [1803.04027](#) , Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]

Abelian hypercharge:
$$\beta_{g_Y} = \frac{g_Y^3}{16\pi^2} \frac{41}{6} - f_g g_Y + \dots$$
$$\rightarrow g_{Y*} > 0$$

Top & bottom Yukawa:

$$\beta_{y_{t/b}} = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} y_{t/b}^3 - f_y y_{t/b} - \frac{3y_{t/b}}{16\pi^2} \left(1/36 + \boxed{Y_{t/b}^2} \right) g_Y^2 + \dots$$

$\rightarrow y_{t,b*} > 0$ **unequal hypercharge of top, bottom:
unequal fixed-point values**

fixed-point relation:
$$y_{t*}^2 - y_{b*}^2 = \frac{1}{3} g_{Y*}^2$$

\rightarrow **unique set** $(M_t, M_b, g_Y(k_{ew}))$

Proposed mechanism to explain $M_b \ll M_t$

QG induces finite fixed-point values for $y_{t,b}$

at finite g_{Y*} , they differ

\rightarrow **mass difference for charged quarks
from quantum gravity**

Top mass, bottom mass and Abelian gauge coupling from asymptotic safety

[AE, Held [1803.04027](#) , Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]

Abelian hypercharge:
$$\beta_{g_Y} = \frac{g_Y^3}{16\pi^2} \frac{41}{6} - f_g g_Y + \dots$$
$$\rightarrow g_{Y*} > 0$$

Top & bottom Yukawa:

$$\beta_{y_{t/b}} = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} y_{t/b}^3 - f_y y_{t/b} - \frac{3y_{t/b}}{16\pi^2} \left(1/36 + Y_{t/b}^2 \right) g_Y^2 + \dots$$

$\rightarrow y_{t,b*} > 0$ **unequal hypercharge of top, bottom:
unequal fixed-point values**

fixed-point relation:
$$y_{t*}^2 - y_{b*}^2 = \frac{1}{3} g_{Y*}^2$$

\rightarrow **unique set** $(M_t, M_b, g_Y(k_{ew}))$

Is there a point in space of micr. grav. couplings where this works quantitatively?

Proposed mechanism to explain $M_b \ll M_t$

QG induces finite fixed-point values for $y_{t,b}$

at finite g_{Y*} , they differ

\rightarrow **mass difference for charged quarks
from quantum gravity**

Top mass, bottom mass and Abelian gauge coupling from asymptotic safety

[AE, Held 1803.04027, Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]

Abelian hypercharge:
$$\beta_{g_Y} = \frac{g_Y^3}{16\pi^2} \frac{41}{6} - f_g g_Y + \dots$$

$$\rightarrow g_{Y*} > 0$$

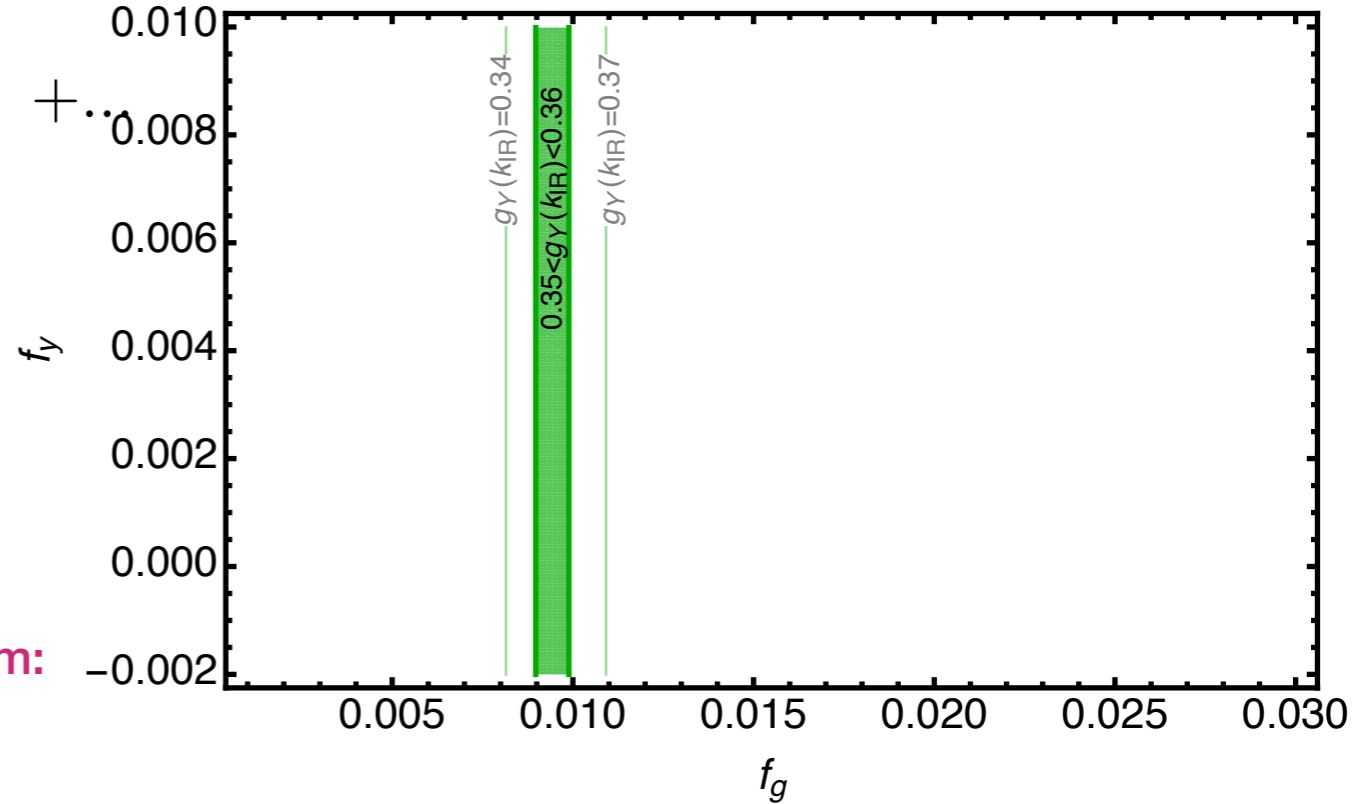
Top & bottom Yukawa:

$$\beta_{y_{t/b}} = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} y_{t/b}^3 - f_y y_{t/b} - \frac{3y_{t/b}}{16\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{36} + Y_{t/b}^2 \right) g_Y^2 + \dots$$

$\rightarrow y_{t,b*} > 0$ **unequal hypercharge of top, bottom:
unequal fixed-point values**

fixed-point relation:
$$y_{t*}^2 - y_{b*}^2 = \frac{1}{3} g_{Y*}^2$$

\rightarrow **unique set** $(M_t, M_b, g_Y(k_{ew}))$



Proposed mechanism to explain $M_b \ll M_t$

QG induces finite fixed-point values for $y_{t,b}$

at finite g_{Y*} , they differ

\rightarrow **mass difference for charged quarks
from quantum gravity**

Top mass, bottom mass and Abelian gauge coupling from asymptotic safety

[AE, Held 1803.04027, Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]

Abelian hypercharge:
$$\beta_{g_Y} = \frac{g_Y^3}{16\pi^2} \frac{41}{6} - f_g g_Y + \dots$$

$$\rightarrow g_{Y*} > 0$$

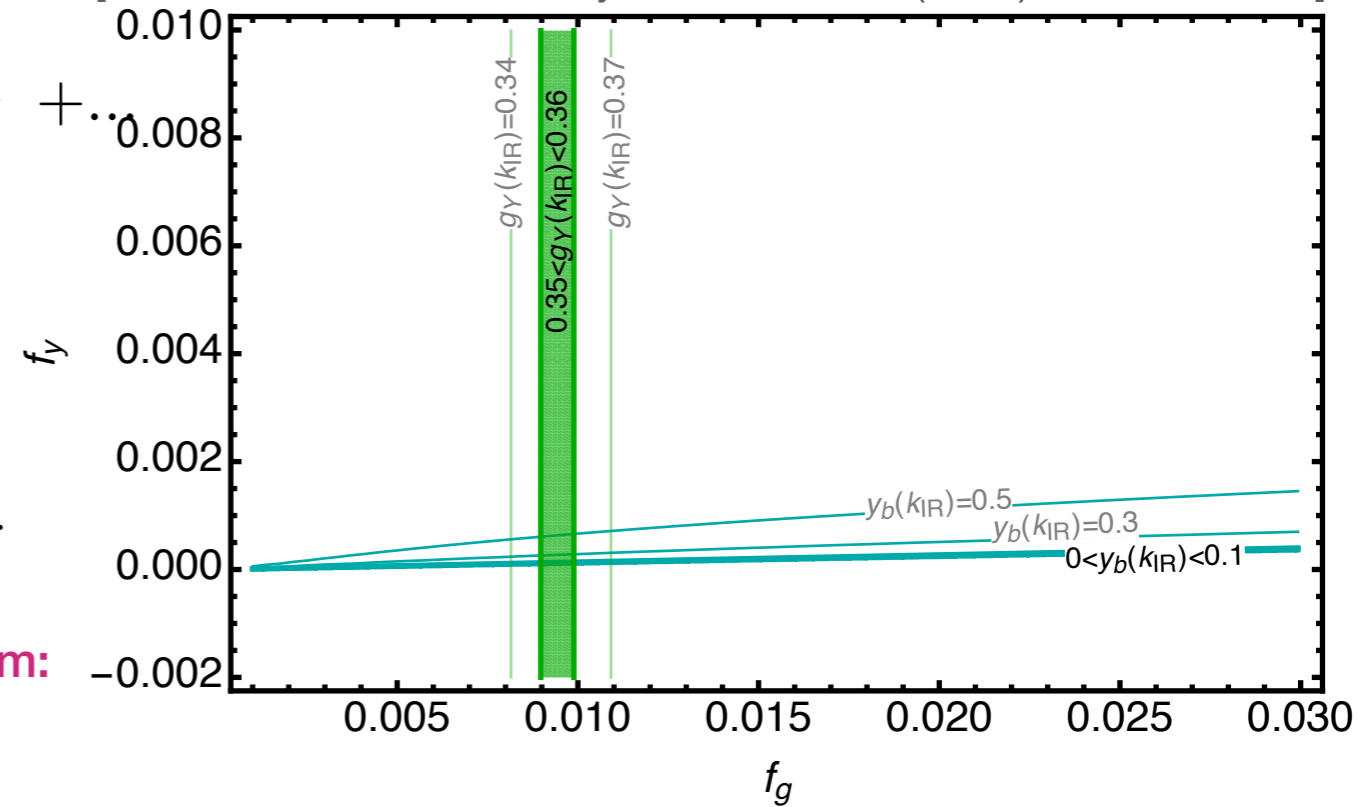
Top & bottom Yukawa:

$$\beta_{y_{t/b}} = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} y_{t/b}^3 - f_y y_{t/b} - \frac{3y_{t/b}}{16\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{36} + Y_{t/b}^2 \right) g_Y^2 + \dots$$

$\rightarrow y_{t,b*} > 0$ **unequal hypercharge of top, bottom:
unequal fixed-point values**

fixed-point relation:
$$y_{t*}^2 - y_{b*}^2 = \frac{1}{3} g_{Y*}^2$$

\rightarrow **unique set** $(M_t, M_b, g_Y(k_{ew}))$



Proposed mechanism to explain $M_b \ll M_t$

QG induces finite fixed-point values for $y_{t,b}$

at finite g_{Y*} , they differ

\rightarrow **mass difference for charged quarks
from quantum gravity**

Top mass, bottom mass and Abelian gauge coupling from asymptotic safety

[AE, Held 1803.04027, Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]

Abelian hypercharge:
$$\beta_{g_Y} = \frac{g_Y^3}{16\pi^2} \frac{41}{6} - f_g g_Y + \dots$$

$$\rightarrow g_{Y*} > 0$$

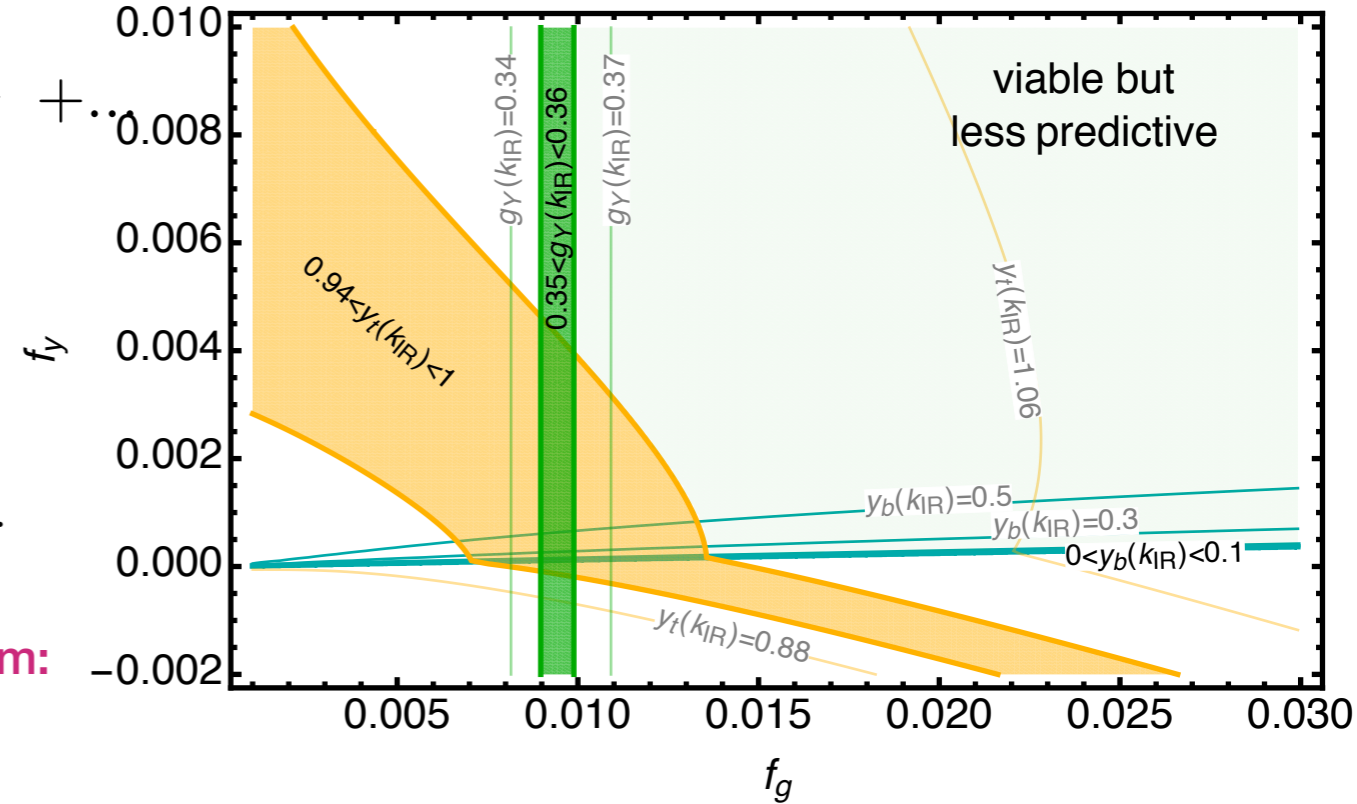
Top & bottom Yukawa:

$$\beta_{y_{t/b}} = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} y_{t/b}^3 - f_y y_{t/b} - \frac{3y_{t/b}}{16\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{36} + Y_{t/b}^2 \right) g_Y^2 + \dots$$

$\rightarrow y_{t,b*} > 0$ **unequal hypercharge of top, bottom:
unequal fixed-point values**

fixed-point relation:
$$y_{t*}^2 - y_{b*}^2 = \frac{1}{3} g_{Y*}^2$$

\rightarrow **unique set** $(M_t, M_b, g_Y(k_{ew}))$



Proposed mechanism to explain $M_b \ll M_t$

QG induces finite fixed-point values for $y_{t,b}$

at finite g_{Y*} , they differ

\rightarrow **mass difference for charged quarks
from quantum gravity**

Top mass, bottom mass and Abelian gauge coupling from asymptotic safety

Abelian hypercharge: $\beta_{g_Y} = \frac{g_Y^3}{16\pi^2} \frac{41}{6} - f_g g_Y + \dots$

Top & bottom Yukawa:

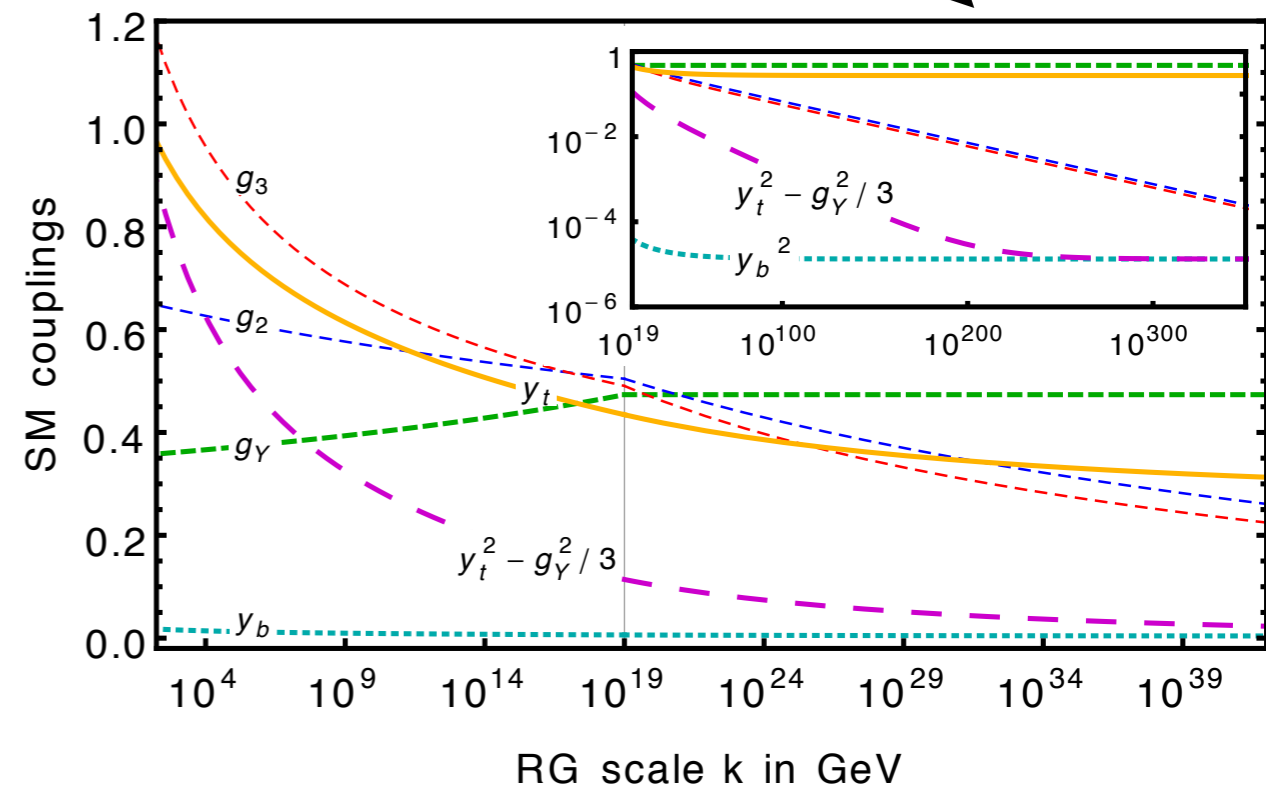
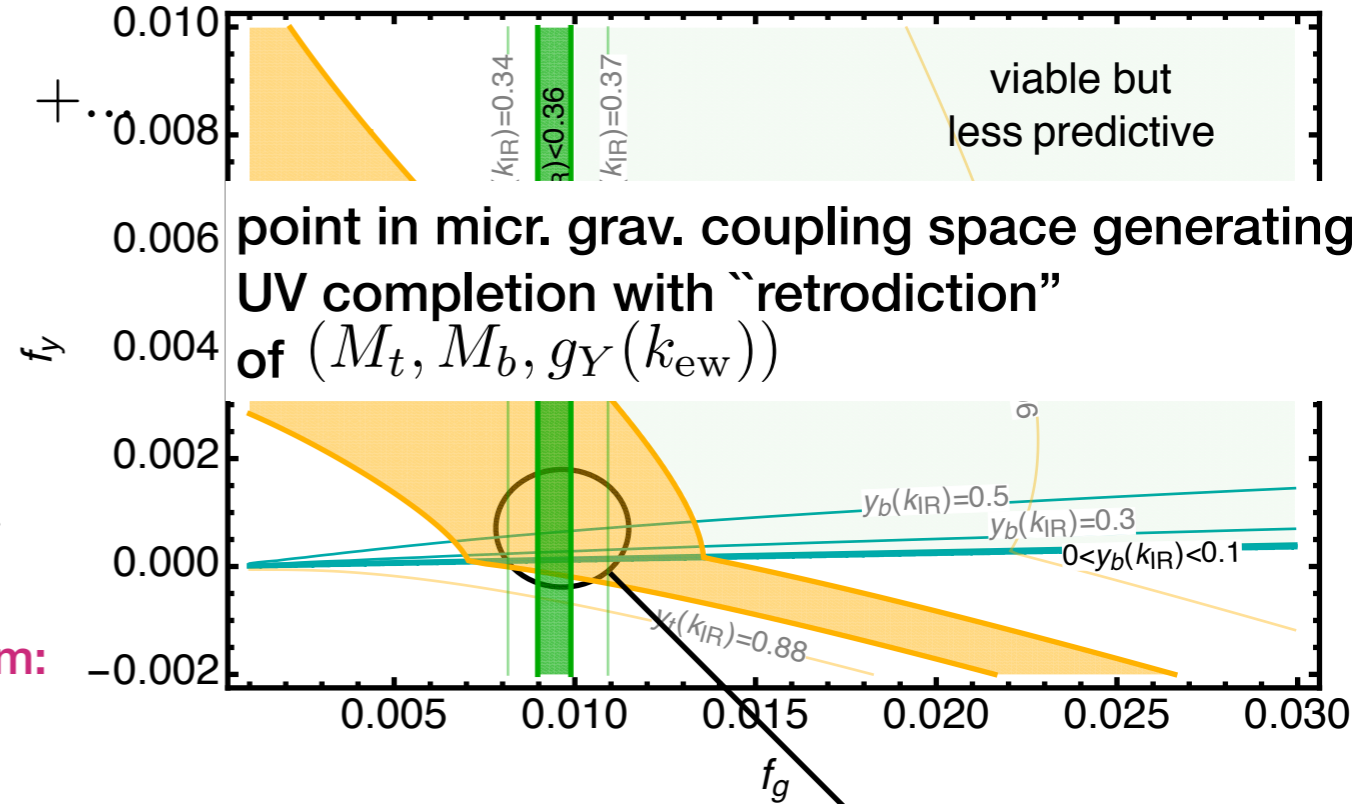
$$\beta_{y_{t/b}} = \frac{3}{16\pi^2} y_{t/b}^3 - f_y y_{t/b} - \frac{3y_{t/b}}{16\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{36} + Y_{t/b}^2 \right) g_Y^2 + \dots$$

$\rightarrow y_{t,b*} > 0$ **unequal hypercharge of top, bottom:
unequal fixed-point values**

fixed-point relation: $y_{t*}^2 - y_{b*}^2 = \frac{1}{3} g_{Y*}^2$

\rightarrow **unique set** $(M_t, M_b, g_Y(k_{ew}))$

[AE, Held 1803.04027, Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]



Proposed mechanism to explain $M_b \ll M_t$

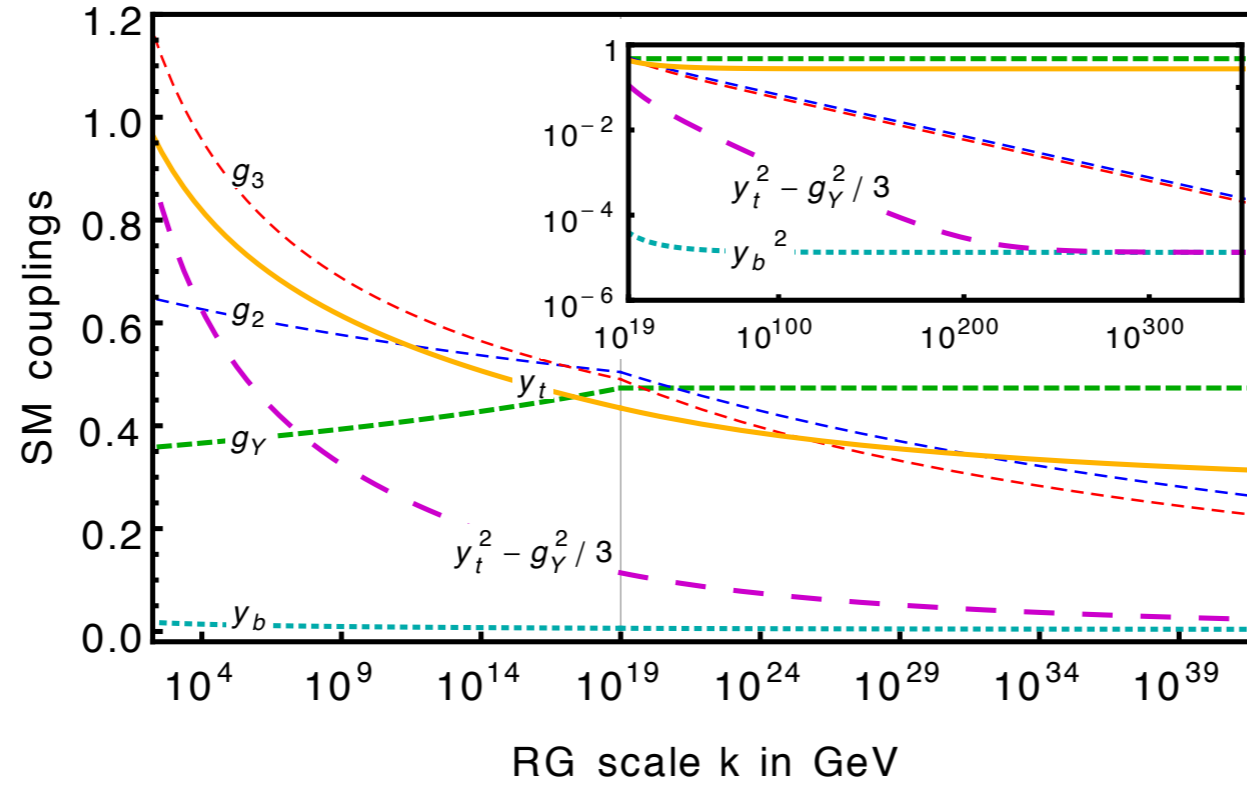
QG induces finite fixed-point values for $y_{t,b}$

at finite g_{Y*} , they differ

\rightarrow **mass difference for charged quarks from quantum gravity**

Three observations

[AE, Held [1803.04027](#) , Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]

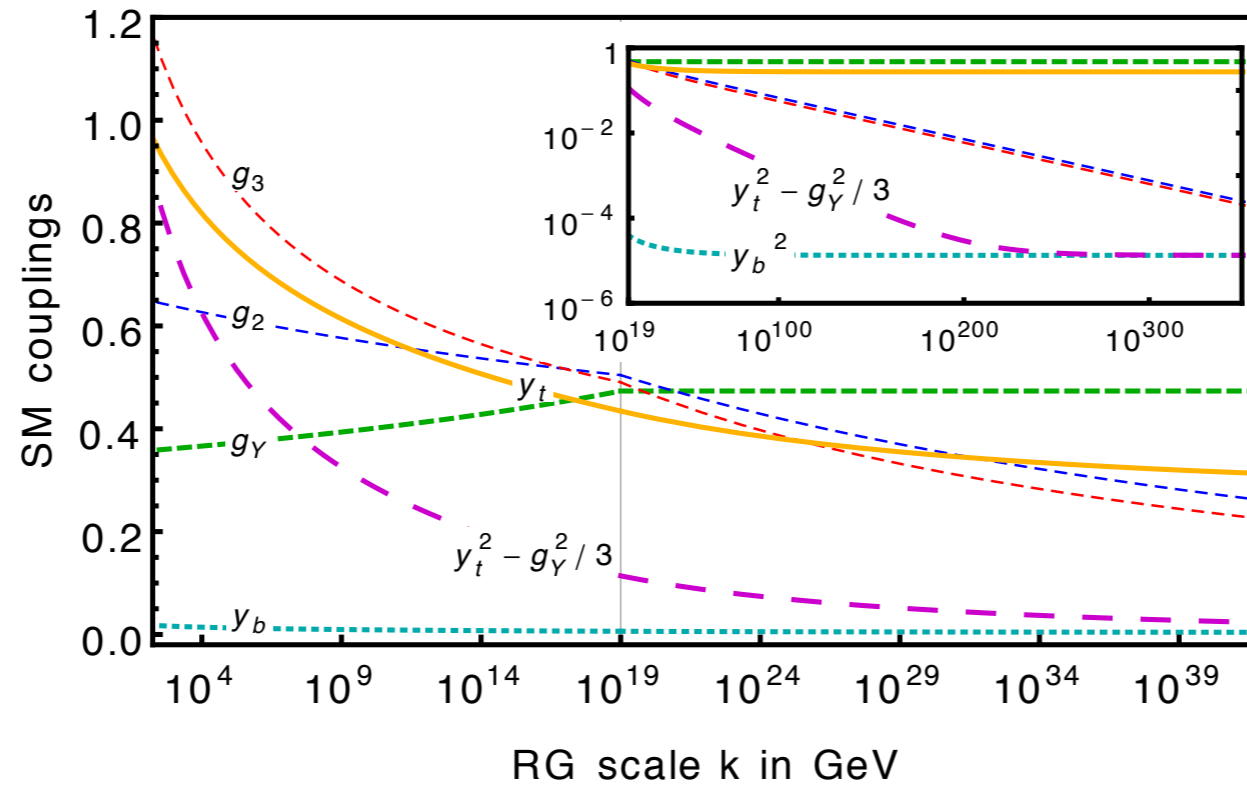


Is this in fact asymptotically safe gravity?

What requirements must new physics satisfy to yield these retrodictions?

Three observations

[AE, Held [1803.04027](#) , Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]



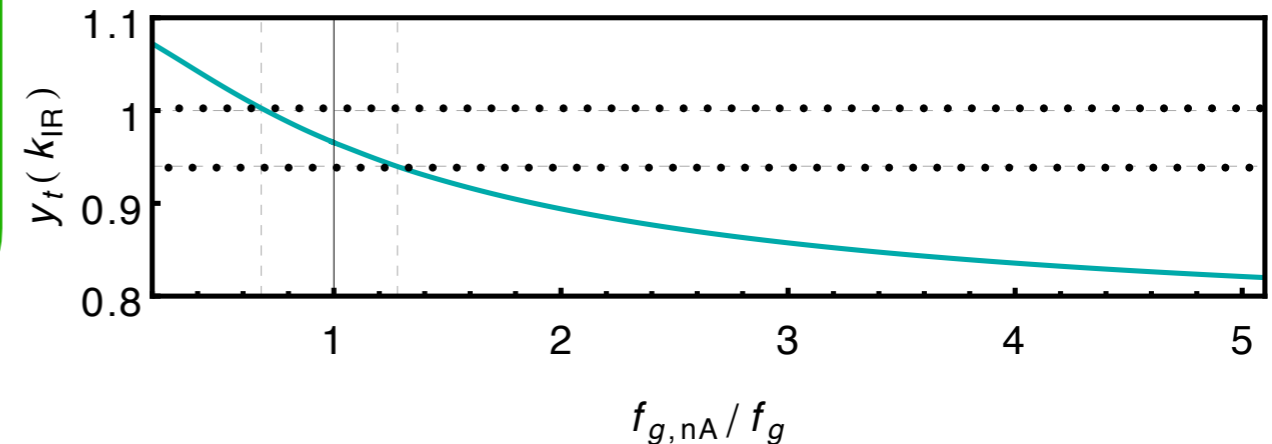
- **transplanckian flow of Yukawas driven by non-Abelian flow away from AF**
 → “speed” of non-Abelian flow impacts retrodictions

Abelian hypercharge: $\beta_{g_Y} = \frac{g_Y^3}{16\pi^2} \frac{41}{6} - f_g g_Y$

SU(2): $\beta_{g_2} = \frac{-19g_2^3}{6 \cdot 16\pi^2} - f_{g,nA} g_2$

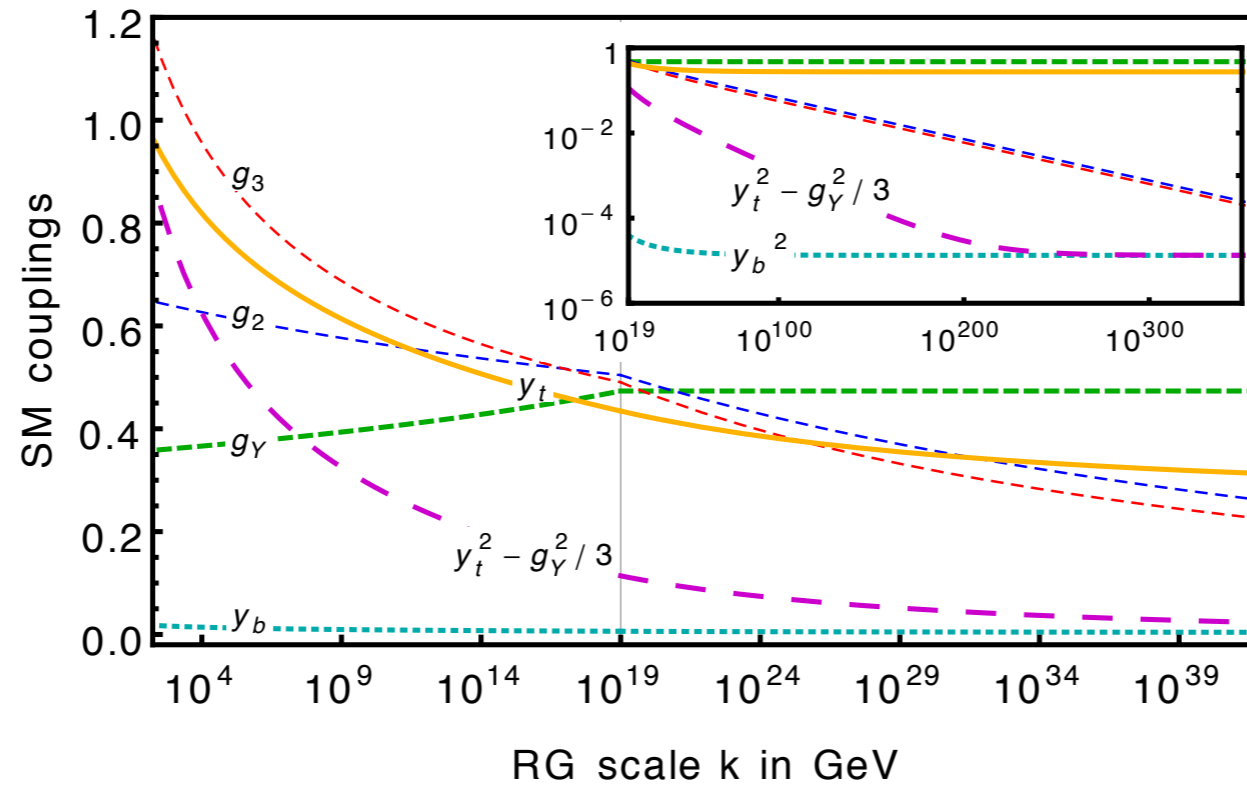
SU(3): $\beta_{g_3} = \frac{-7g_3^3}{16\pi^2} - f_{g,nA} g_3$

universality (= blindness to internal symmetries) of QG
 test if non-universal (= non-QG) contributions do better:



Three observations

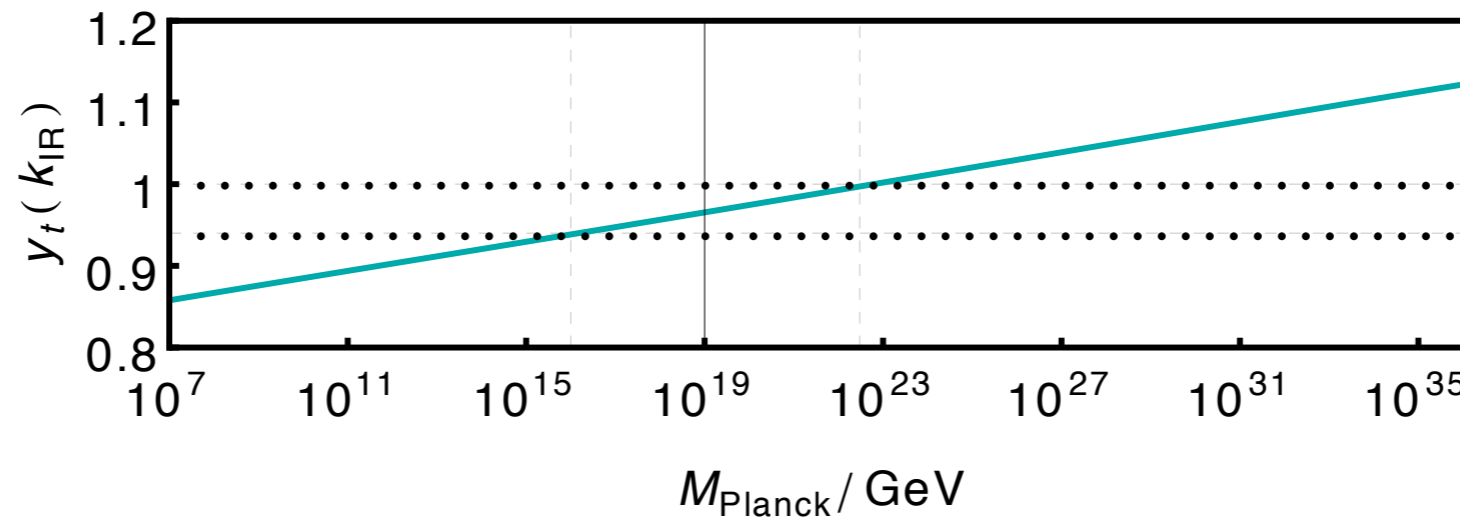
[AE, Held [1803.04027](#) , Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]



$f_i = \text{const} \geq 0$ above M_{pl}

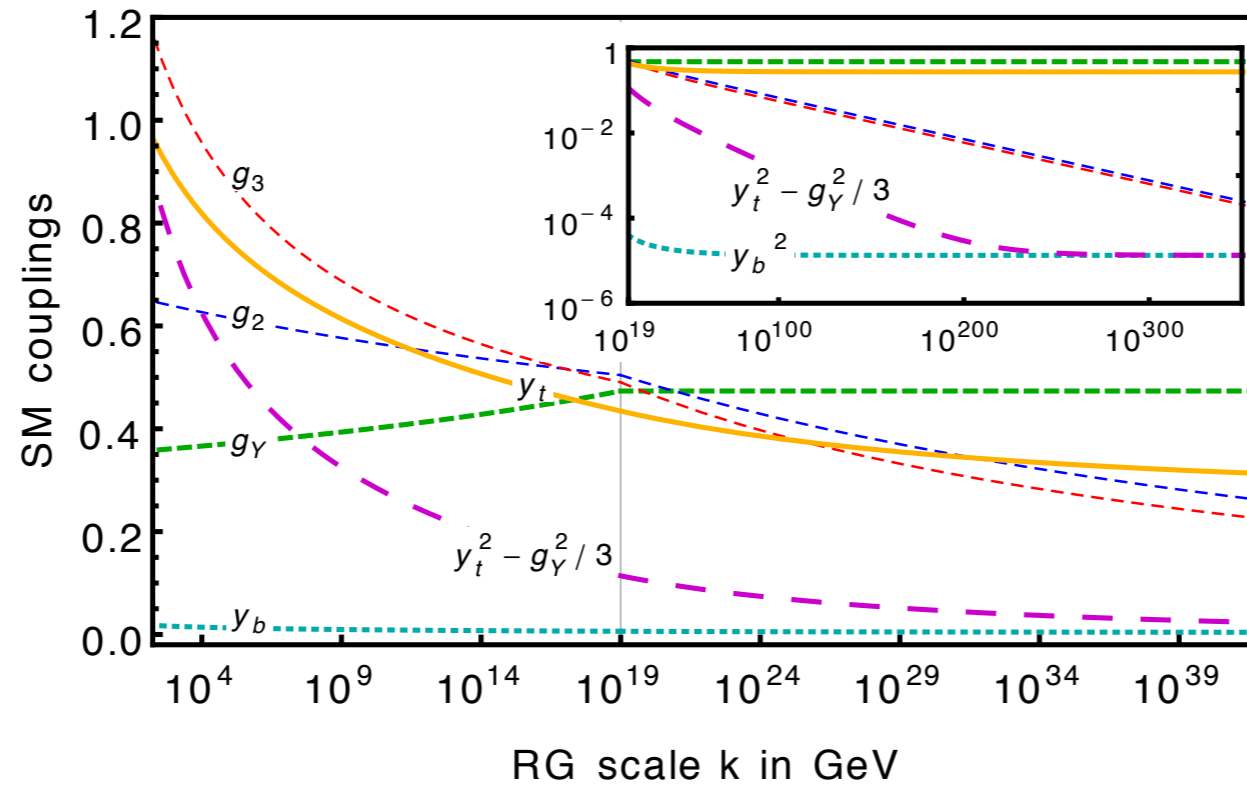
$f_i \rightarrow 0$ below M_{pl}

input of Planck scale is an assumption
- maybe other scales do better?



Three observations

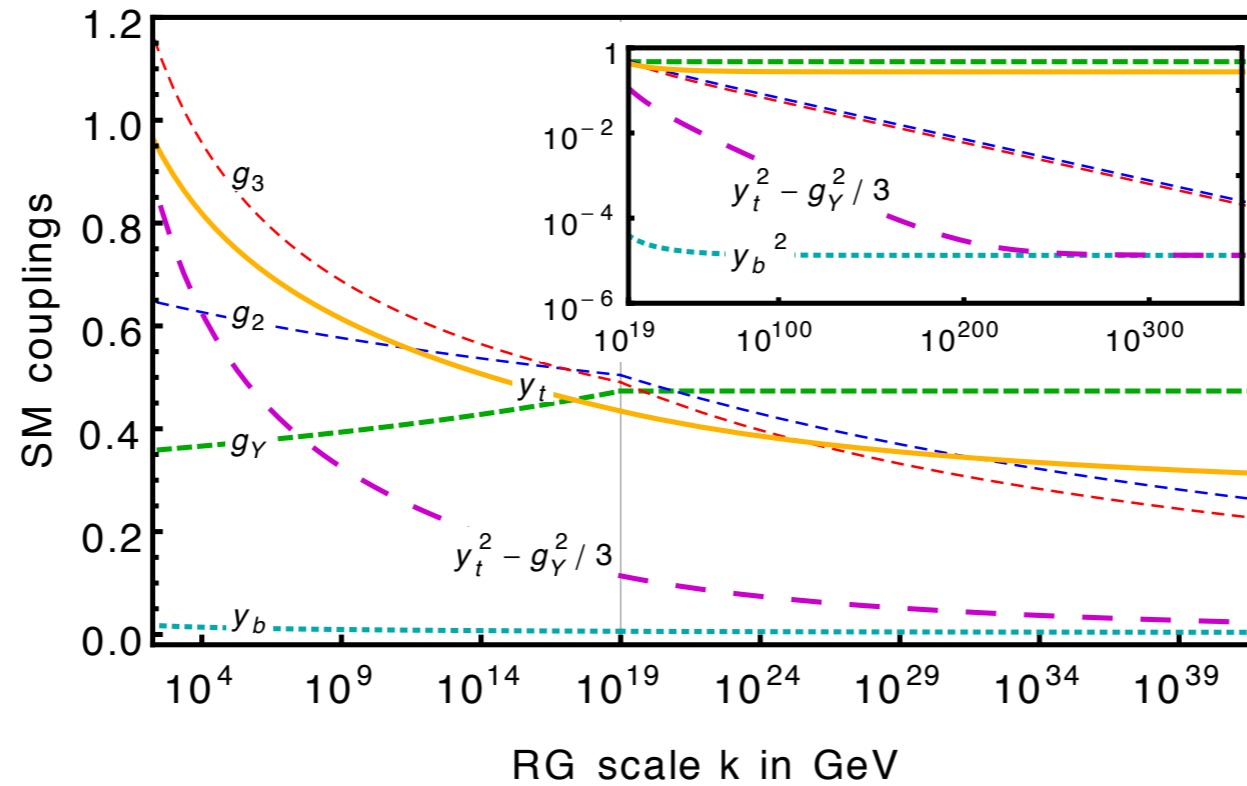
[AE, Held [1803.04027](#) , Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]



- 1) constant linear contributions
- 2) universal contributions
(indep. of internal symmetries)
- 3) at (very roughly) Planck scale

Three observations

[AE, Held [1803.04027](#) , Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]



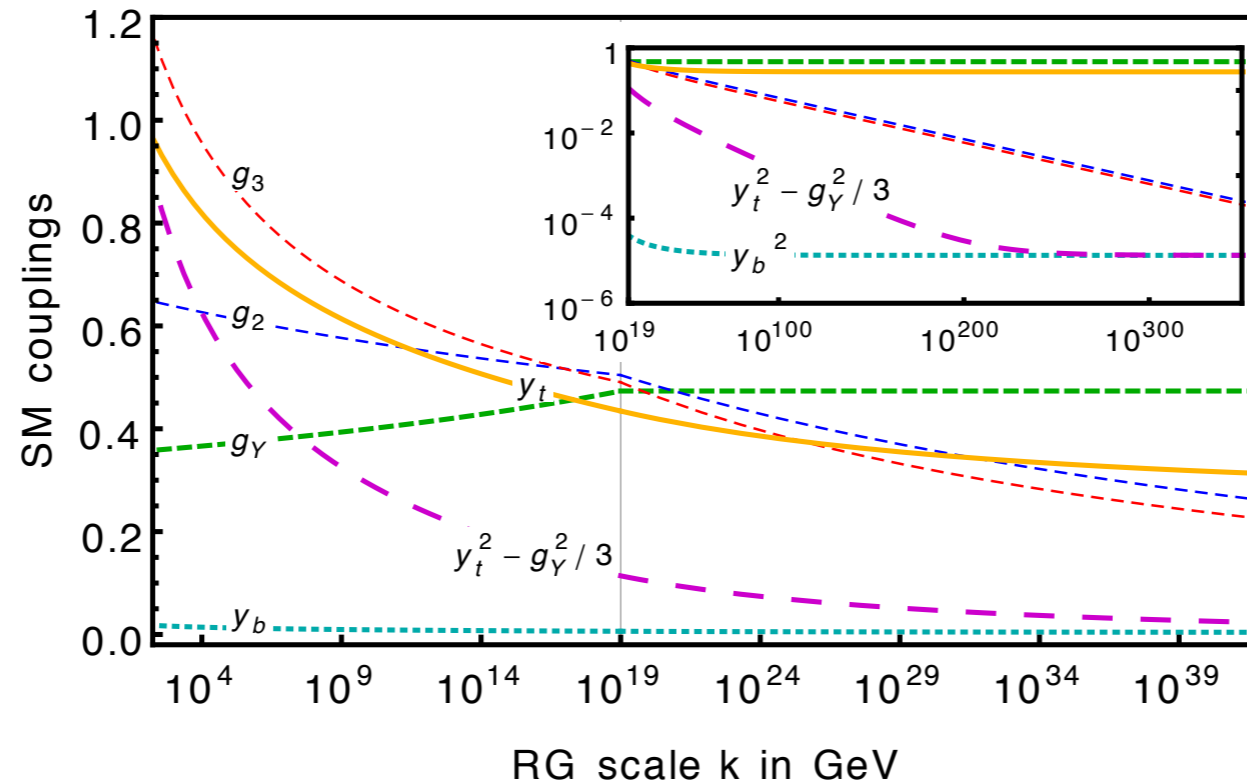
- 1) **constant linear contributions**
- 2) **universal contributions**
(indep. of internal symmetries)
- 3) **at (very roughly) Planck scale**

If it looks like a duck, swims like a duck, and quacks like a duck...



Three observations

[AE, Held [1803.04027](#) , Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]



1) constant linear contributions

2) universal contributions

(indep. of internal symmetries)

3) at (very roughly) Planck scale

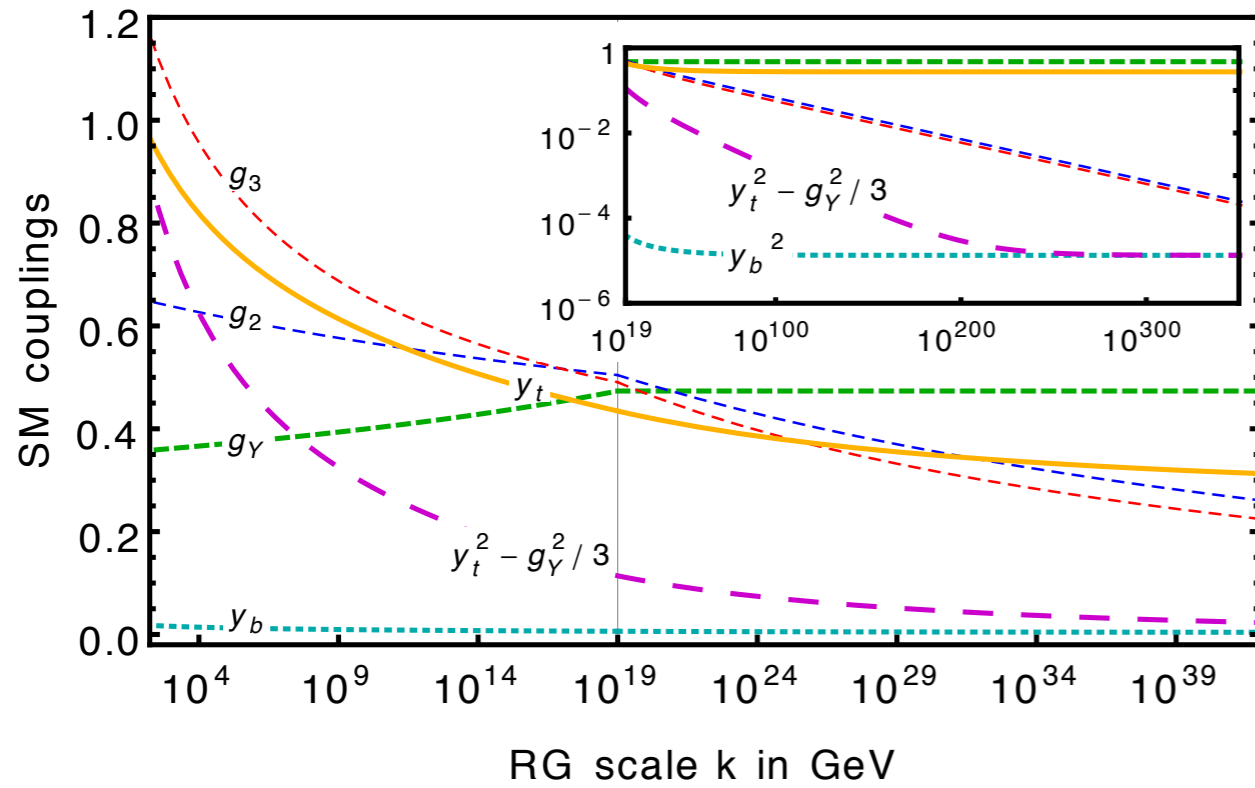
probably asymptotically safe
quantum gravity...

...effectively like dimensional reduction

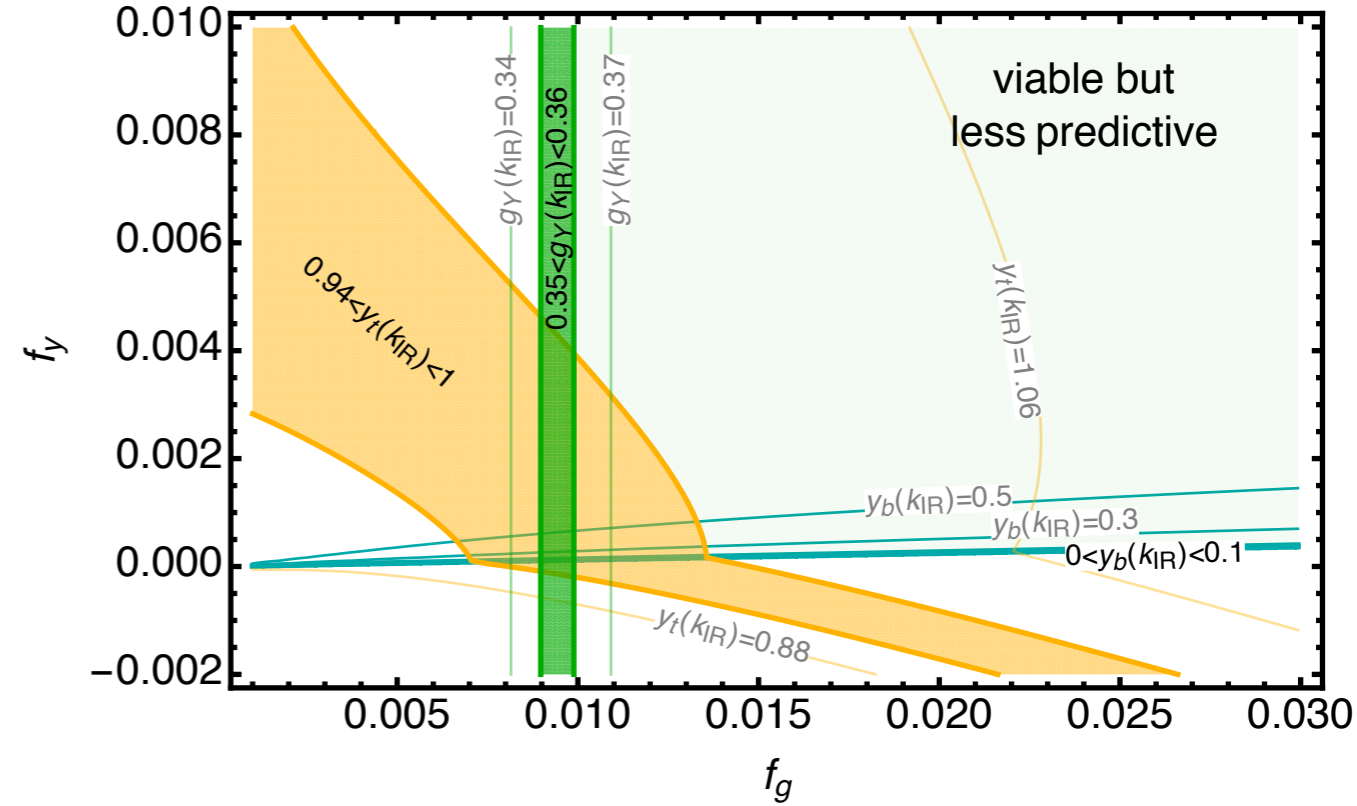
If it looks like a duck, swims like a duck, and quacks like a duck...



Charges & Masses are linked?



[AE, Held [1803.04027](#) , Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]

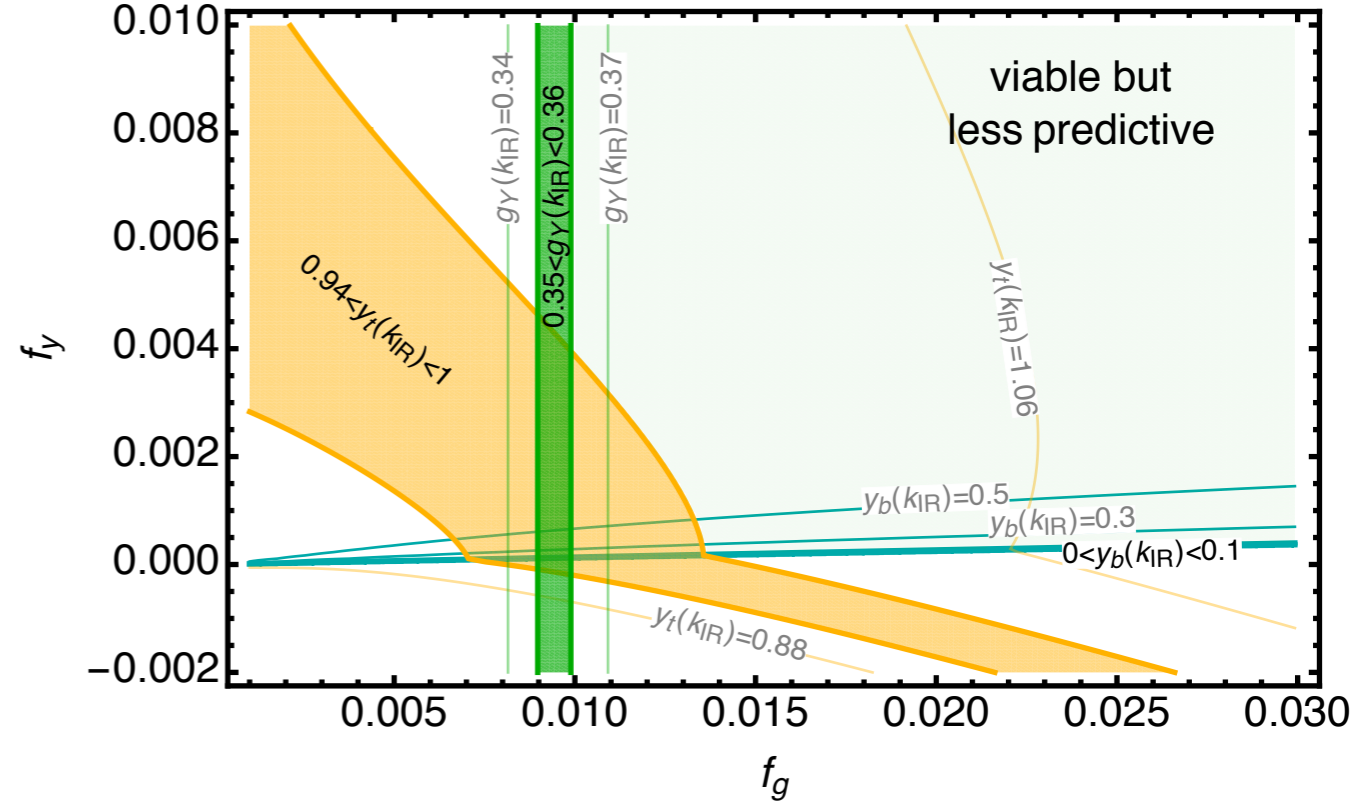
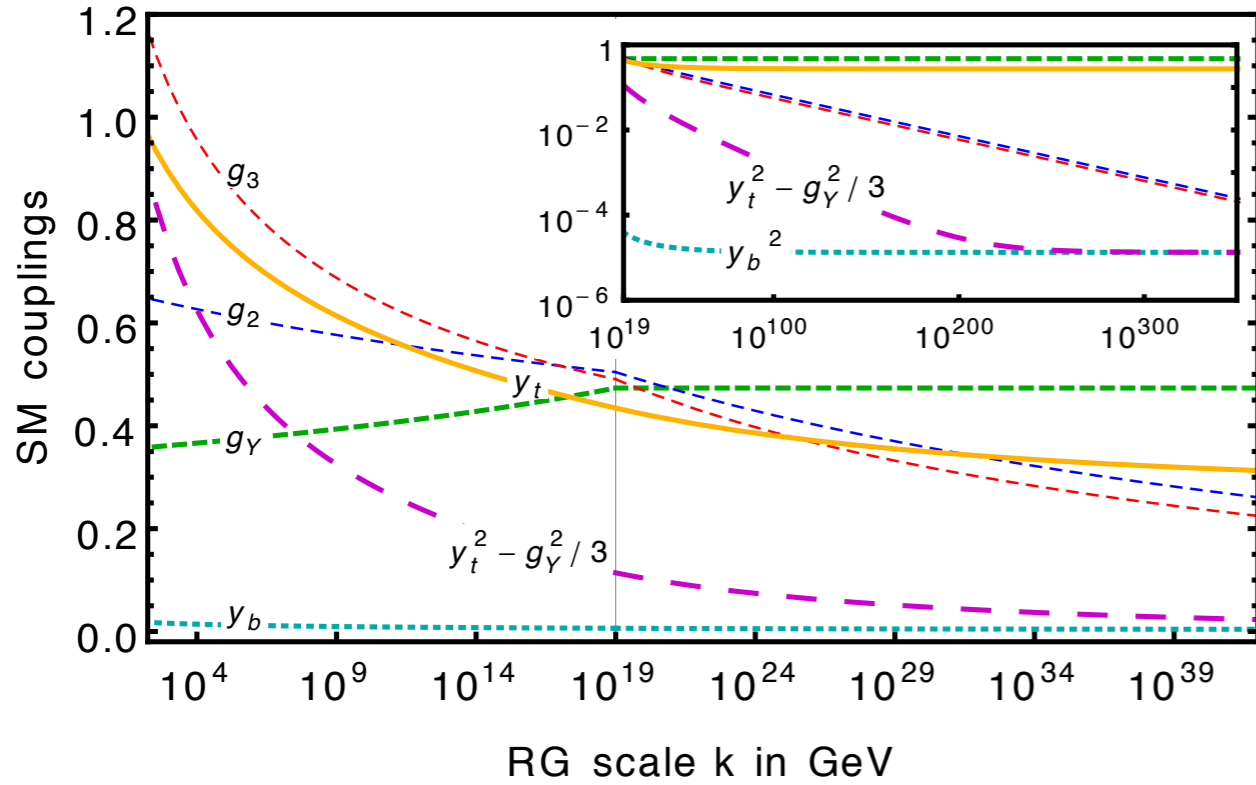


obtained for SM hypercharge values

Can other charge assignments do better?

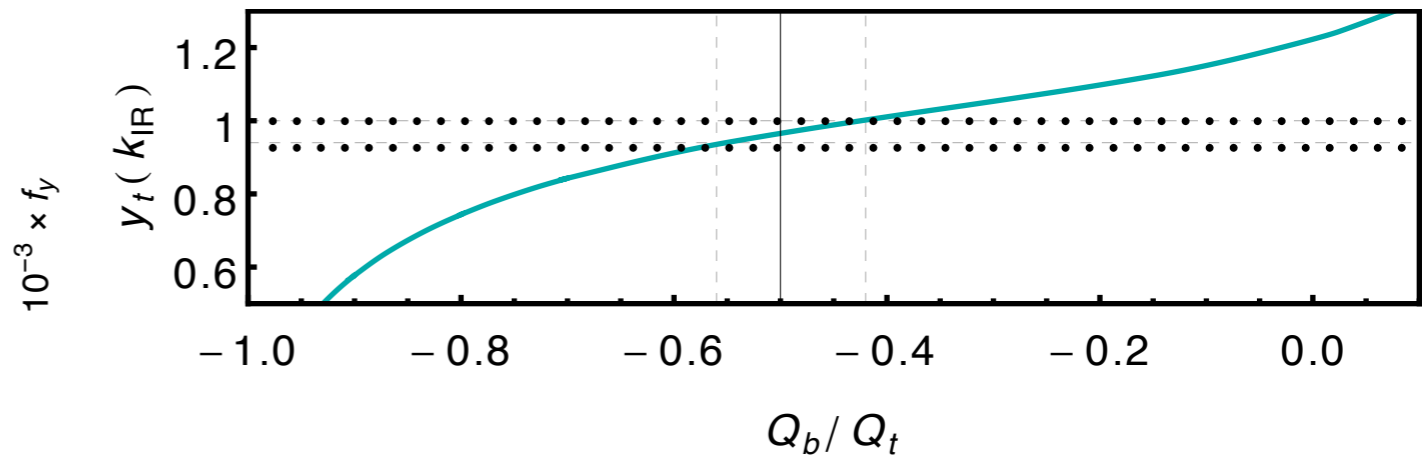
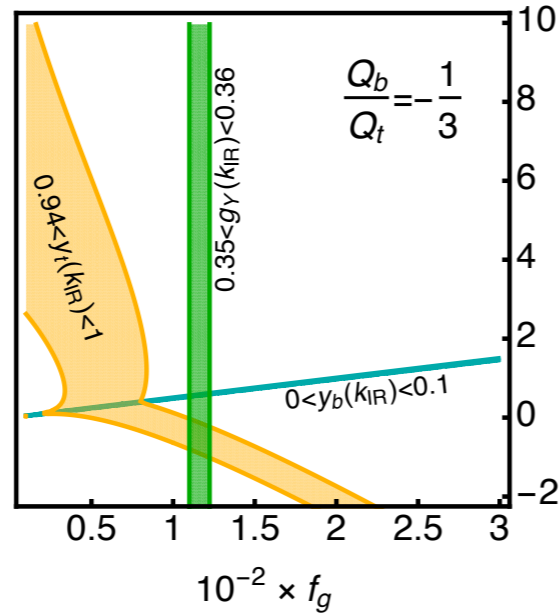
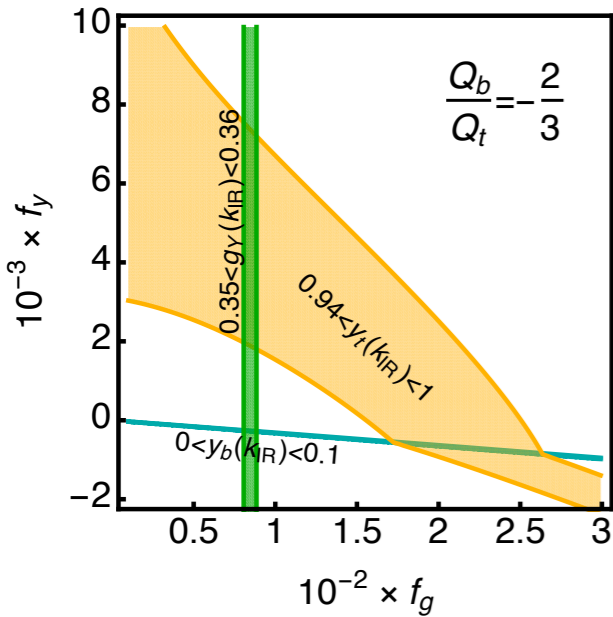
Charges & Masses are linked?

[AE, Held [1803.04027](#), Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]



obtained for SM hypercharge values

Can other charge assignments do better?



masses of top & bottom select SM top/bottom charge ratio

Asymptotic safety

- a new paradigm for model building at and beyond the LHC?**

Asymptotic safety

- a new paradigm for model building at and beyond the LHC?

Mechanisms for asymptotic safety

@ Planck scale

Asymptotically safe BSM physics

- “effective dimensional reduction” from QG

→ vanishing Higgs portal coupling to uncharged scalar dark matter

[AE, Hamada, Lumma, Yamada Phys.Rev. D97 (2018) no.8, 086004]

→ unified gauge coupling calculable & viable breaking chains restricted in GUT settings

[AE, Held, Wetterich, Phys.Lett. B782 (2018) 198-201
& to appear]

Asymptotic safety

- a new paradigm for model building at and beyond the LHC?

Mechanisms for asymptotic safety

@ Planck scale

Asymptotically safe BSM physics

- “effective dimensional reduction” from QG
→ vanishing Higgs portal coupling to uncharged scalar dark matter

[AE, Hamada, Lumma, Yamada Phys.Rev. D97 (2018) no.8, 086004]

- unified gauge coupling calculable & viable breaking chains restricted in GUT settings

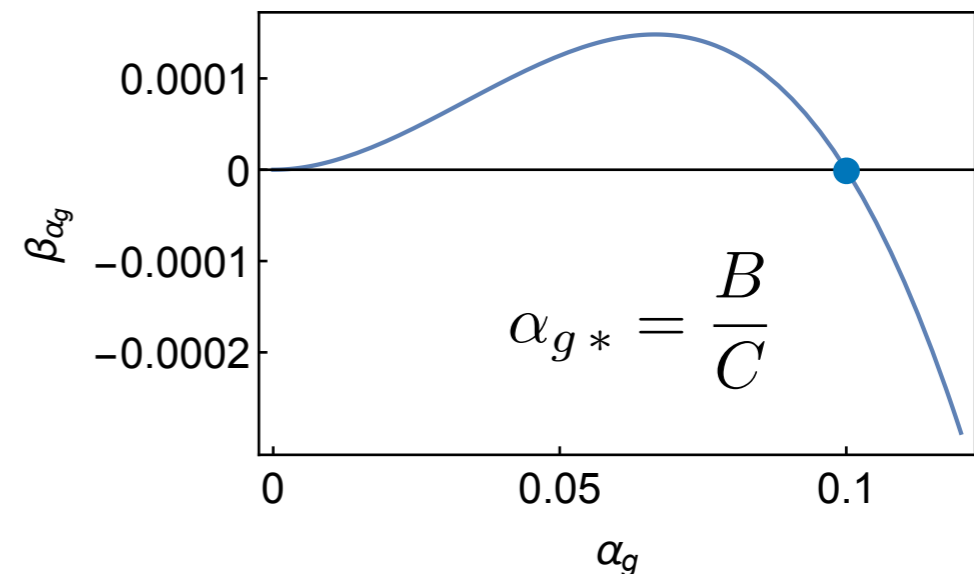
[AE, Held, Wetterich, Phys.Lett. B782 (2018) 198-201 & to appear]

below Planck scale

- perturbative: one-loop versus two (higher)-loop

blueprint for gauge-Yukawa models in d=4 dimensions: [Litim, Sannino '14]

$$\beta_{\alpha_g} = (-B + C\alpha_g) \alpha_g^2 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_g^4)$$



Asymptotic safety

- a new paradigm for model building at and beyond the LHC?

Mechanisms for asymptotic safety

@ Planck scale

Asymptotically safe BSM physics

- “effective dimensional reduction” from QG
→ vanishing Higgs portal coupling to uncharged scalar dark matter

[AE, Hamada, Lumma, Yamada Phys.Rev. D97 (2018) no.8, 086004]

- unified gauge coupling calculable & viable breaking chains restricted in GUT settings

[AE, Held, Wetterich, Phys.Lett. B782 (2018) 198-201 & to appear]

below Planck scale

- perturbative: one-loop versus two (higher)-loop

blueprint for gauge-Yukawa models in d=4 dimensions: [Litim, Sannino '14]

$$\beta_{\alpha_g} = (-B + C\alpha_g) \alpha_g^2 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_g^4)$$

- competing degrees of freedom

$$\beta_\lambda = \beta^{(\text{bosonic})} - \beta^{(\text{fermionic})}$$

first tentative hints in fermionic Higgs portal

[AE, Held, Vander Griend HEP 1808 (2018) 147]

analysis of Higgs stability:

[Held, Sondenheimer [arXiv:1811.07898](https://arxiv.org/abs/1811.07898)]

...in a nutshell

- **asymptotic safety = UV completion for QFTs through scale-invariant fixed-point regime**
- **compelling indications for fixed point in pure gravity (open questions: Lorentzian, background-independent, unitary?)**

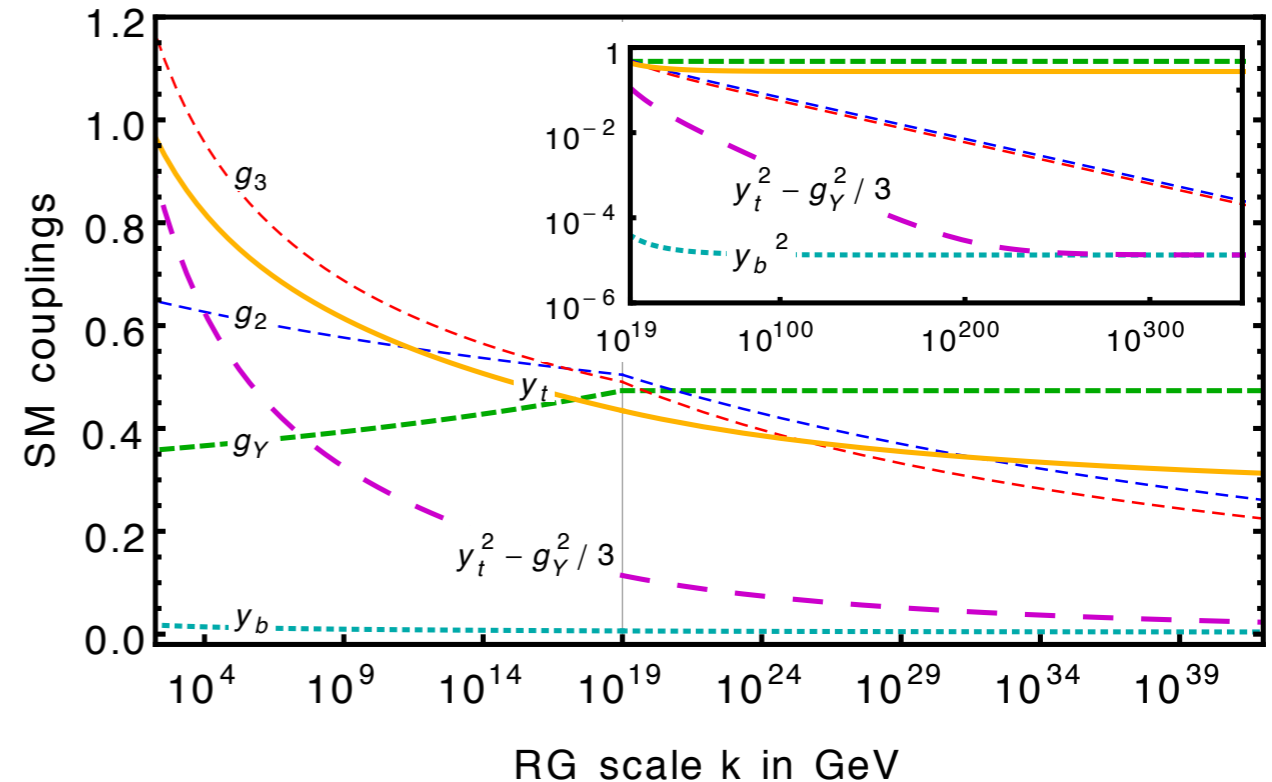


...in a nutshell

- asymptotic safety = UV completion for QFTs through scale-invariant fixed-point regime
- compelling indications for fixed point in pure gravity (open questions: Lorentzian, background-independent, unitary?)
- hints that asymptotically safe gravity could:
 - induce UV completion for Standard Model
 - increase predictivity
 - become subject to observational consistency tests



Example:
Different masses of top and bottom
generated from different charges
through fixed-point structure



...in a nutshell

- **asymptotic safety = UV completion for QFTs through scale-invariant fixed-point regime**
- **compelling indications for fixed point in pure gravity (open questions: Lorentzian, background-independent, unitary?)**
- **hints that asymptotically safe gravity could:**
 - **induce UV completion for Standard Model**
 - **increase predictivity**
 - **become subject to observational consistency tests**
- **Beyond QG setting, asymptotic safety as paradigm for BSM model building**
 - **generated by competition between degrees of freedom**
 - **generated by one-loop versus two (higher)-loop cancellations**



...in a nutshell

- **asymptotic safety = UV completion for QFTs through scale-invariant fixed-point regime**
- **compelling indications for fixed point in pure gravity (open questions: Lorentzian, background-independent, unitary?)**
- **hints that asymptotically safe gravity could:**
 - **induce UV completion for Standard Model**
 - **increase predictivity**
 - **become subject to observational consistency tests**
- **Beyond QG setting, asymptotic safety as paradigm for BSM model building**
 - **generated by competition between degrees of freedom**
 - **generated by one-loop versus two (higher)-loop cancellations**

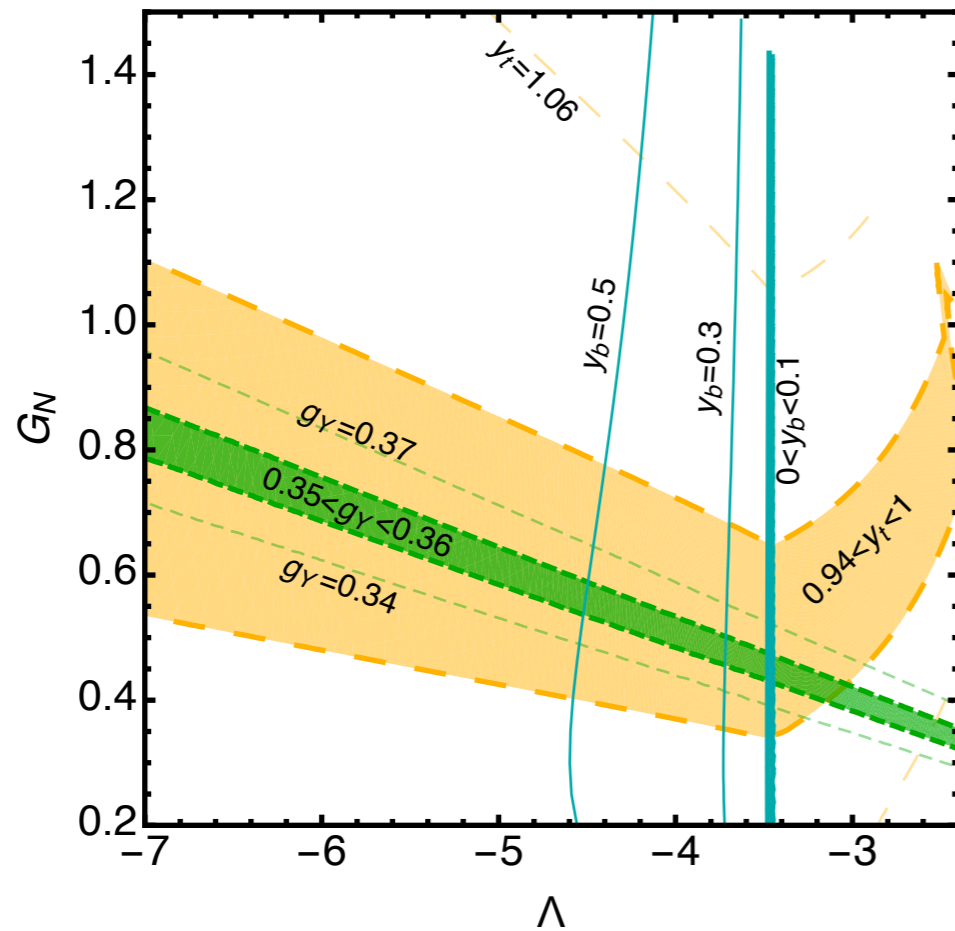


Asymptotically, particle physics might be safe - stay tuned...!

Thank you for your attention.

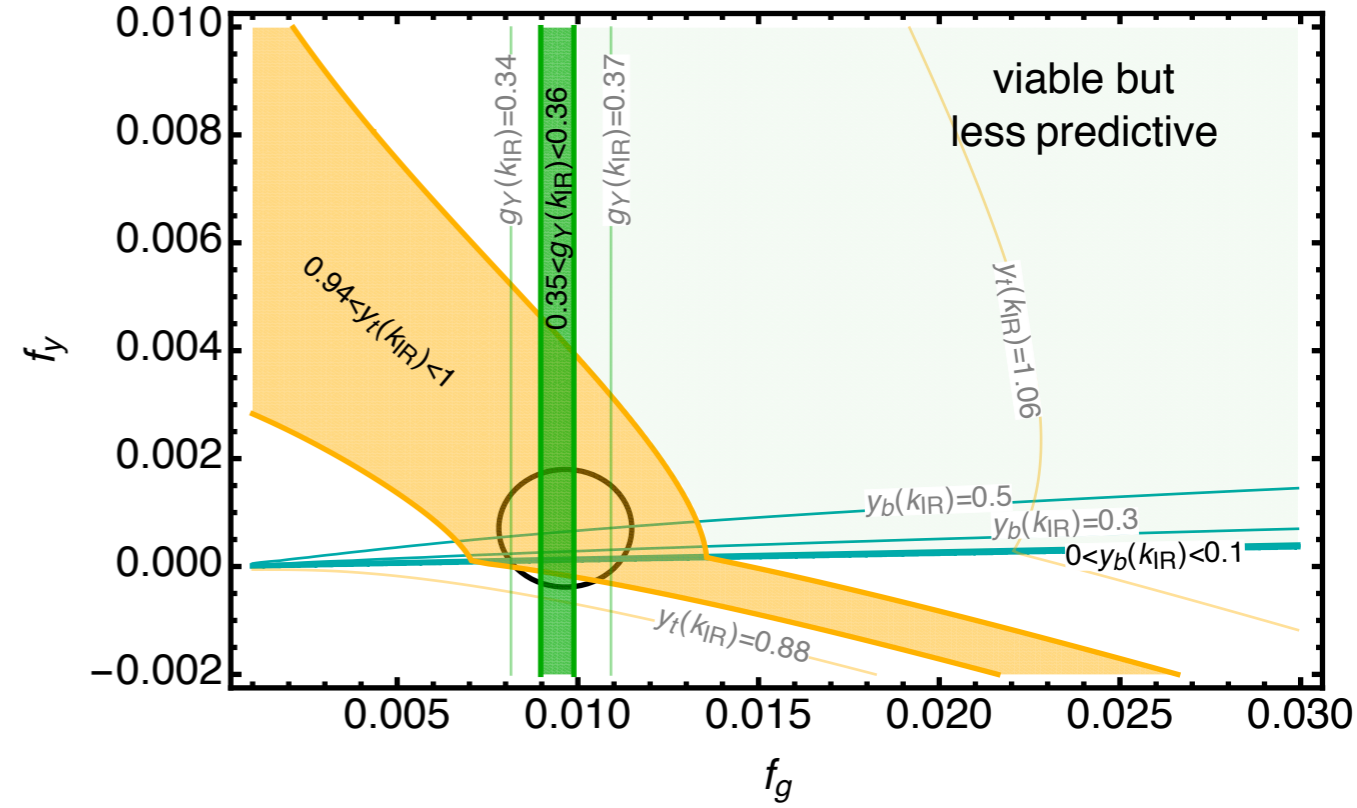
Switch gears: add gravitational fixed-point values from truncated flows

observational consistency constraint
on microscopic grav. coupling space



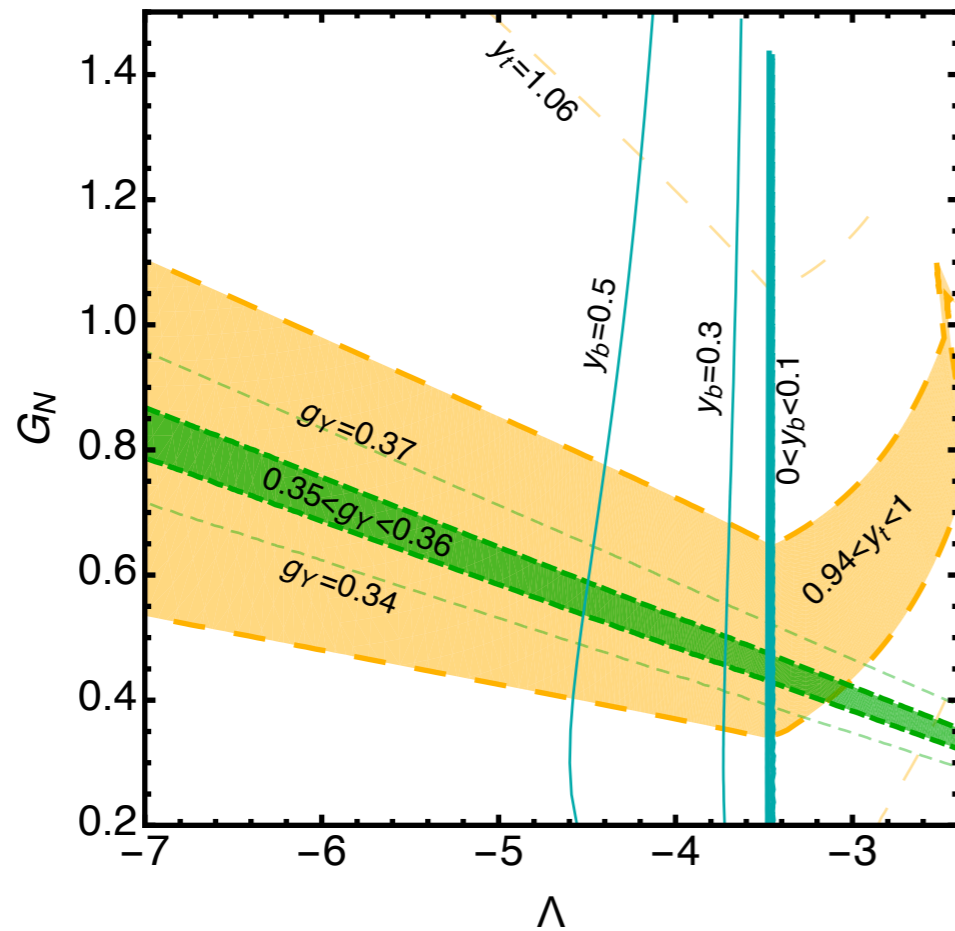
(Einstein-Hilbert truncation)

[AE, Held [1803.04027](#), Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]



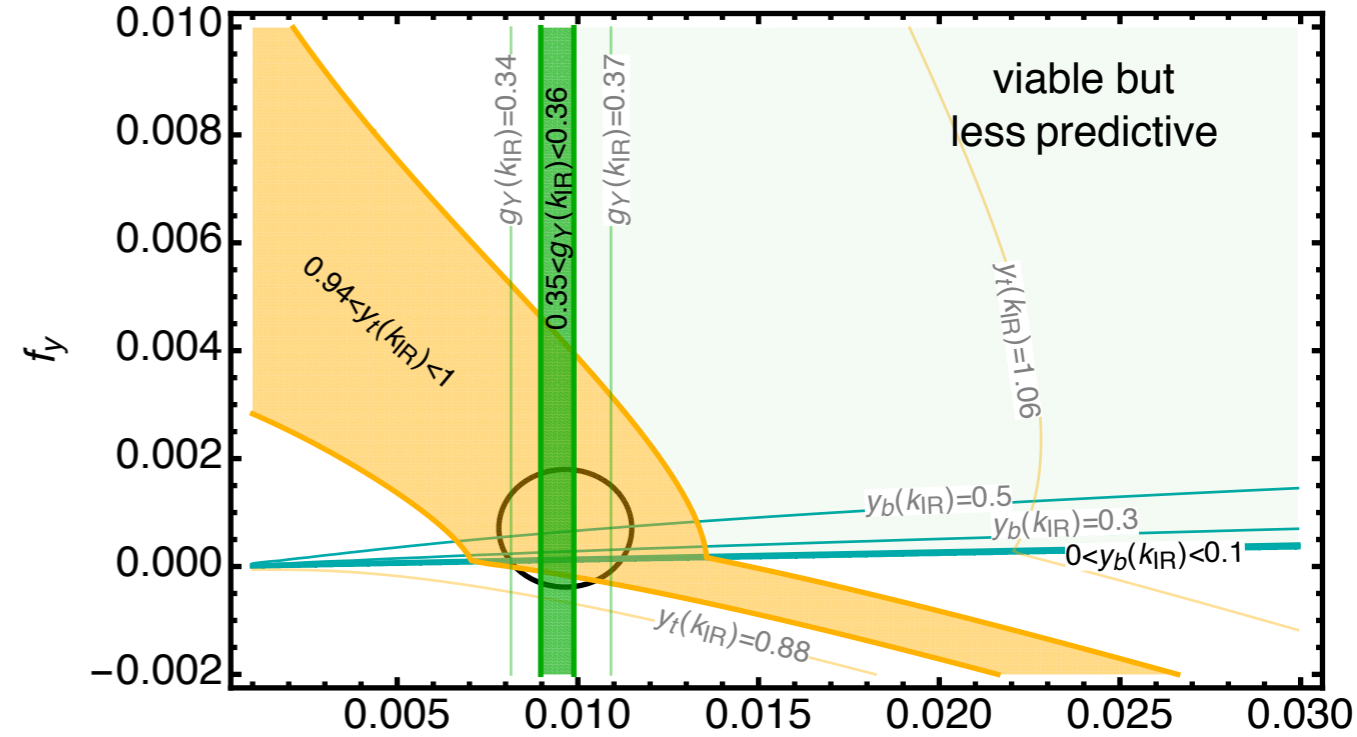
Switch gears: add gravitational fixed-point values from truncated flows

observational consistency constraint on microscopic grav. coupling space



(Einstein-Hilbert truncation)

[AE, Held 1803.04027, Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]



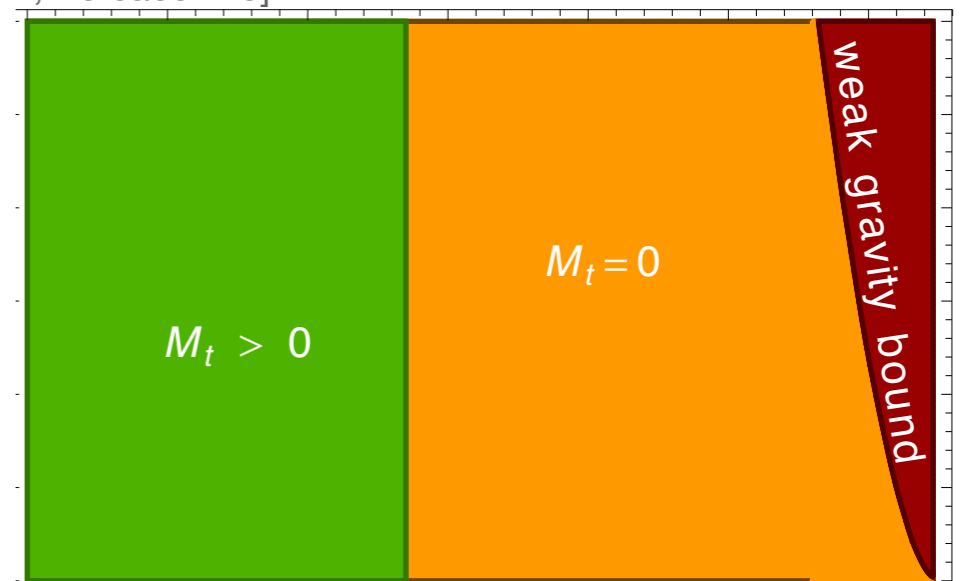
fixed-point values for G , Λ , f_g

depend on matter content:

“backreaction matters”

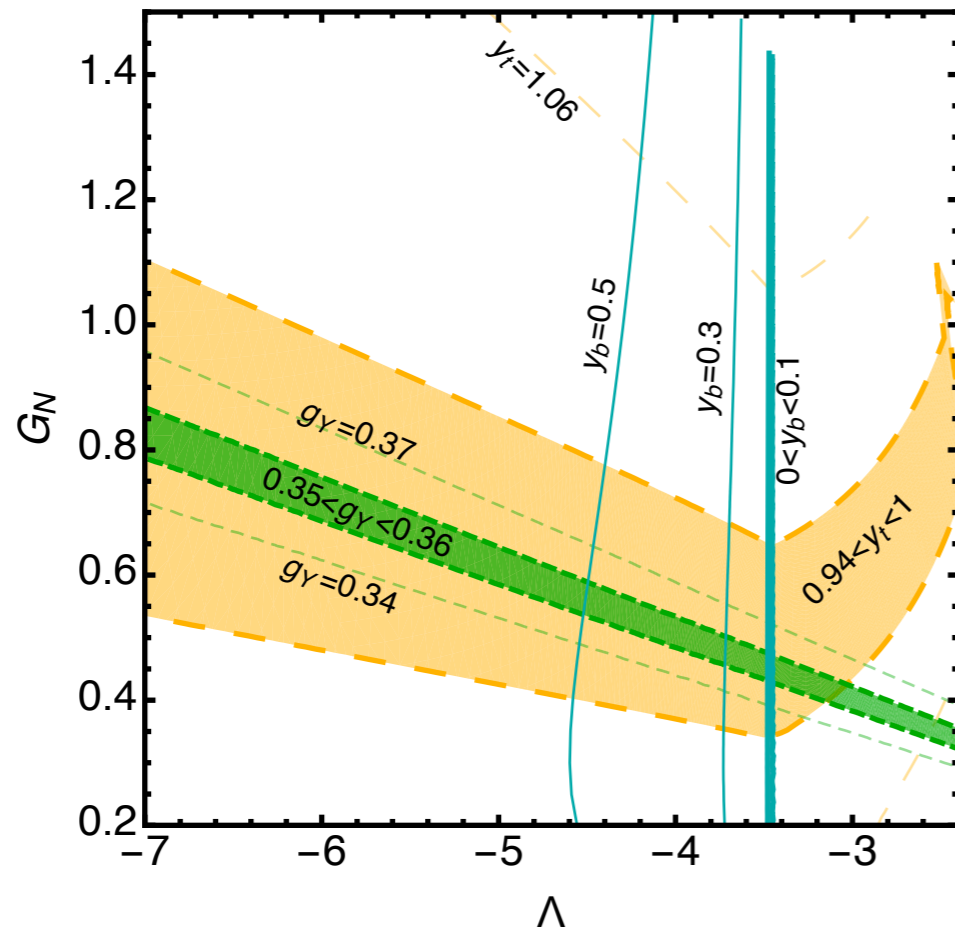
[Dona, AE, Percacci '13]

(Einstein-Hilbert truncation)



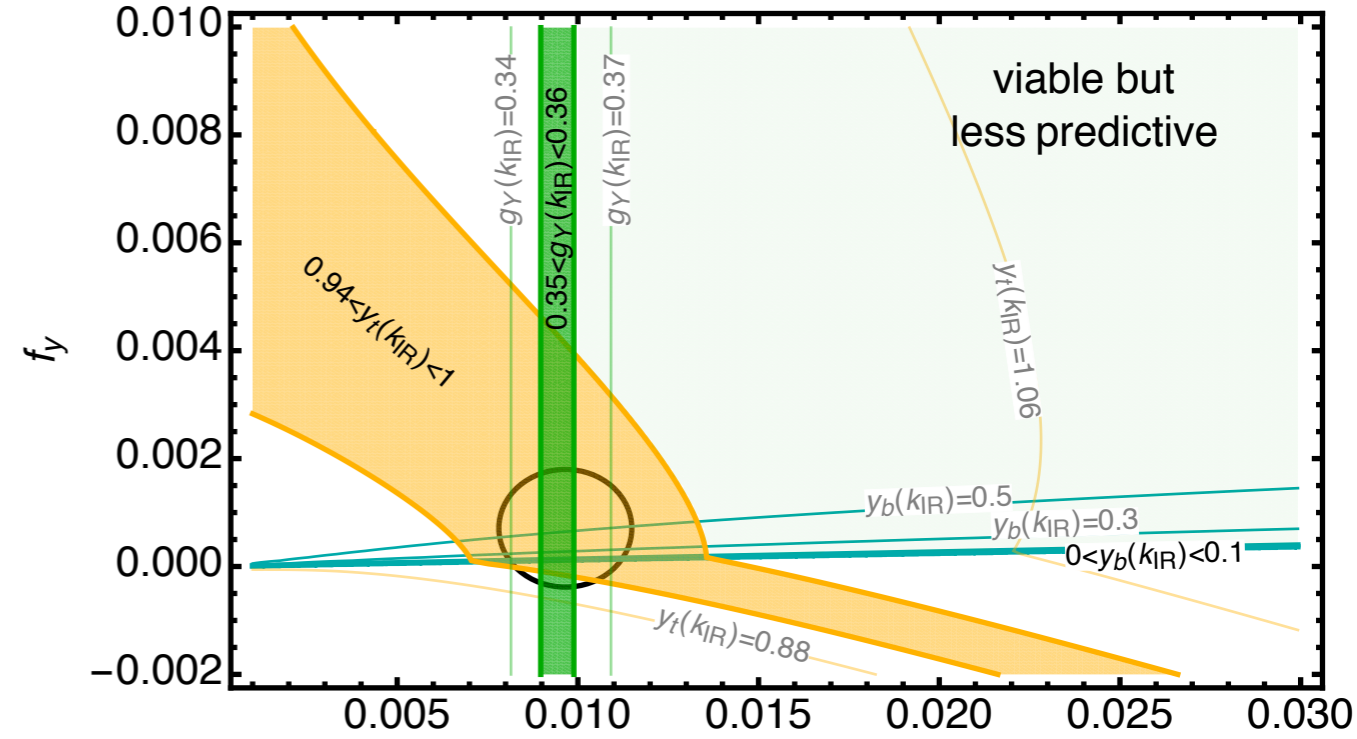
Switch gears: add gravitational fixed-point values from truncated flows

observational consistency constraint on microscopic grav. coupling space



(Einstein-Hilbert truncation)

[AE, Held 1803.04027, Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]



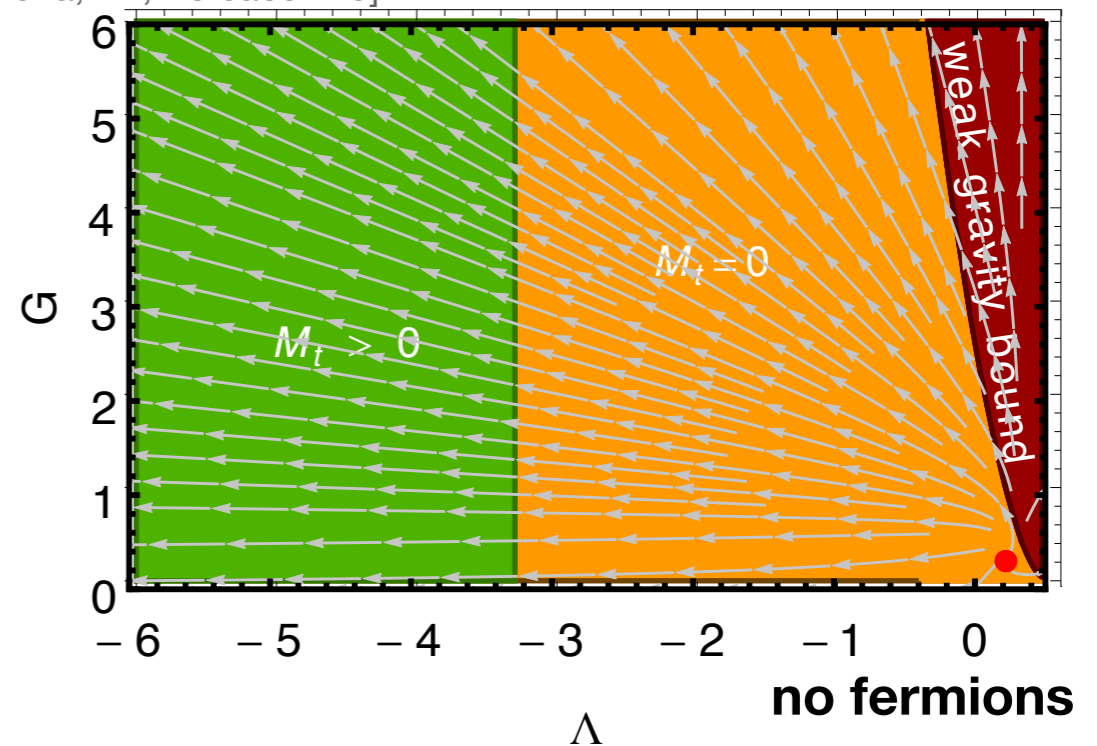
fixed-point values for G , Λ , f_g

depend on matter content:

“backreaction matters”

(Einstein-Hilbert truncation)

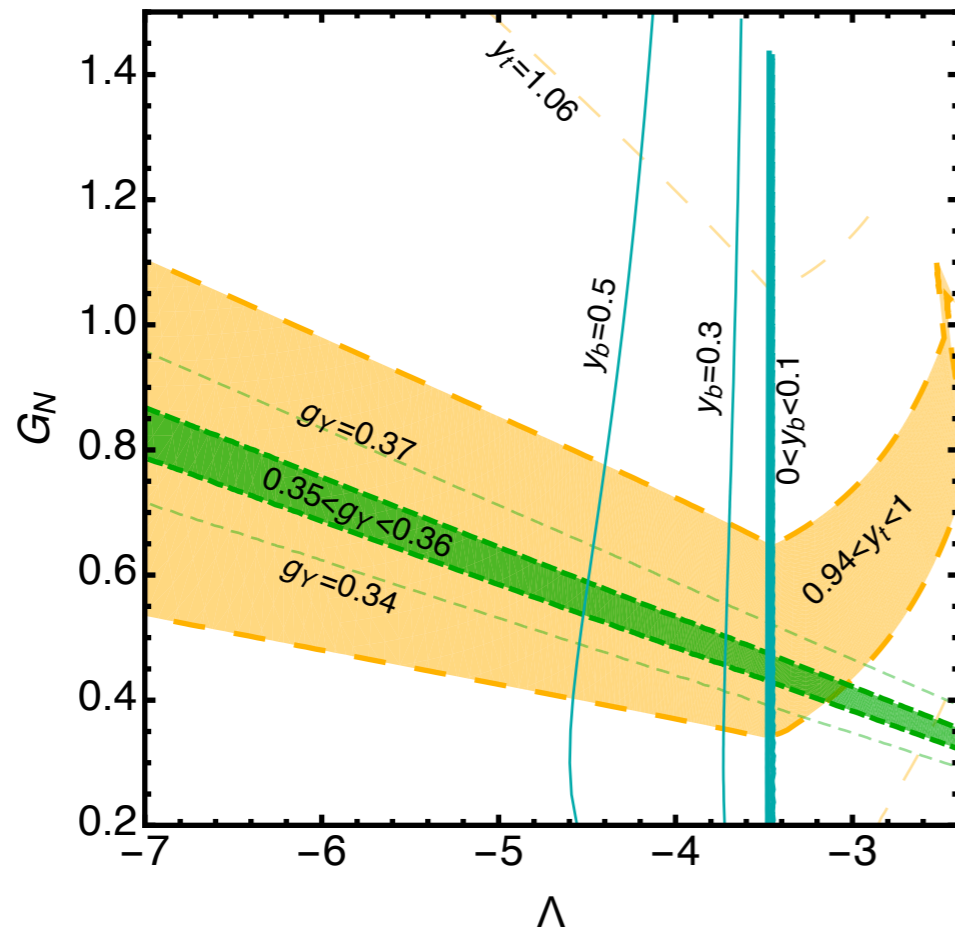
[Dona, AE, Percacci '13]



no fermions

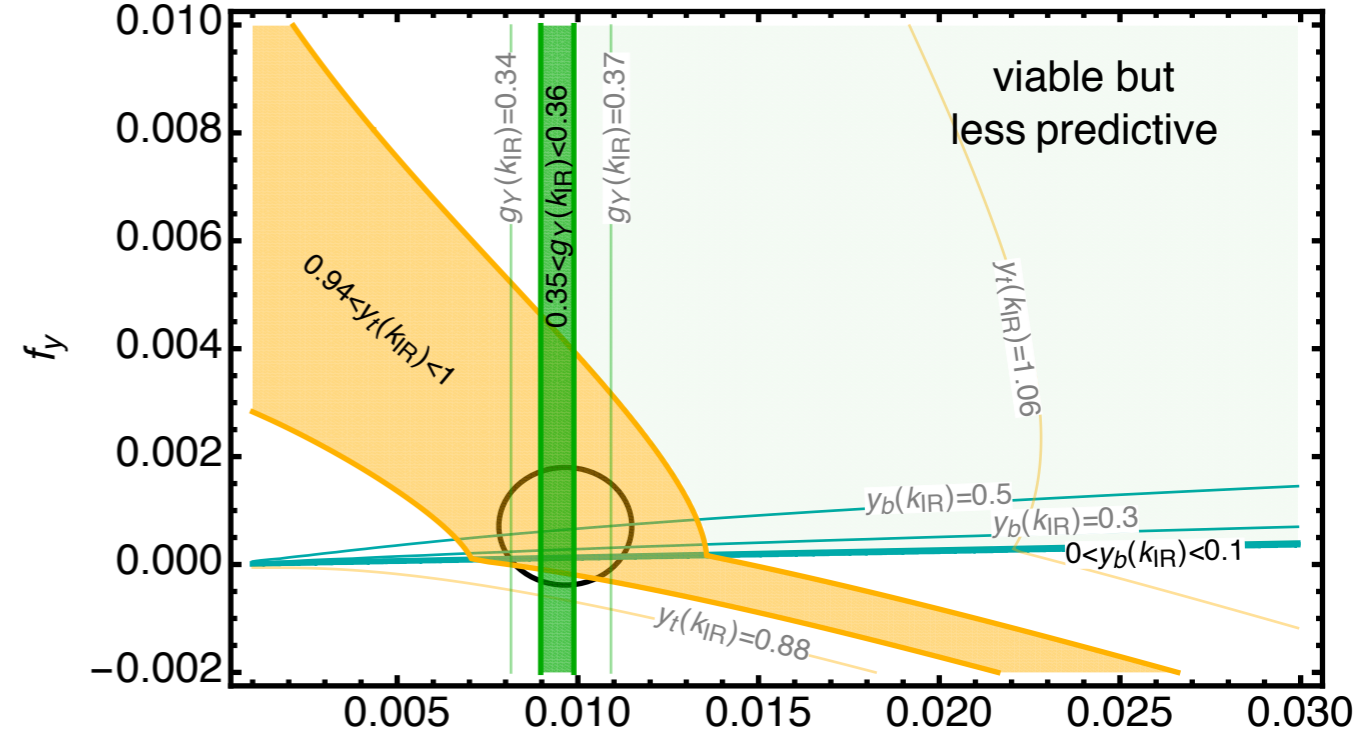
Switch gears: add gravitational fixed-point values from truncated flows

observational consistency constraint
on microscopic grav. coupling space



(Einstein-Hilbert truncation)

[AE, Held 1803.04027, Phys.Rev.Lett. 121 (2018) no.15, 151302]

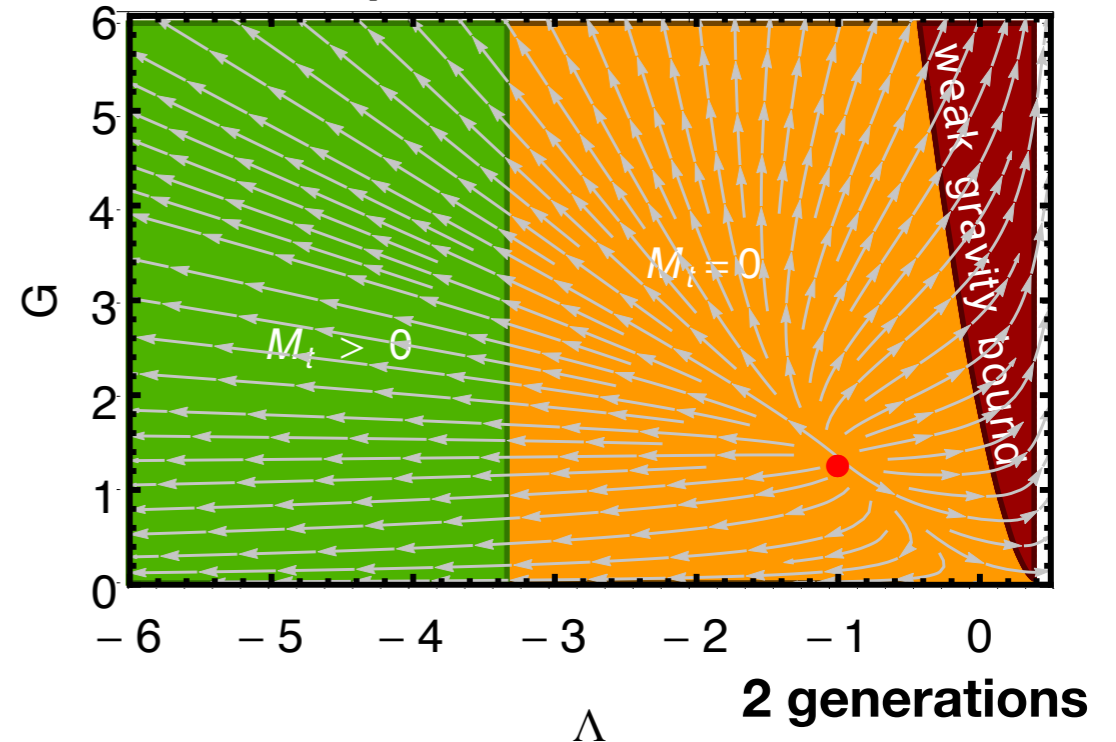


fixed-point values for G, Λ, f_g

depend on matter content:
“backreaction matters”

[Dona, AE, Percacci '13]

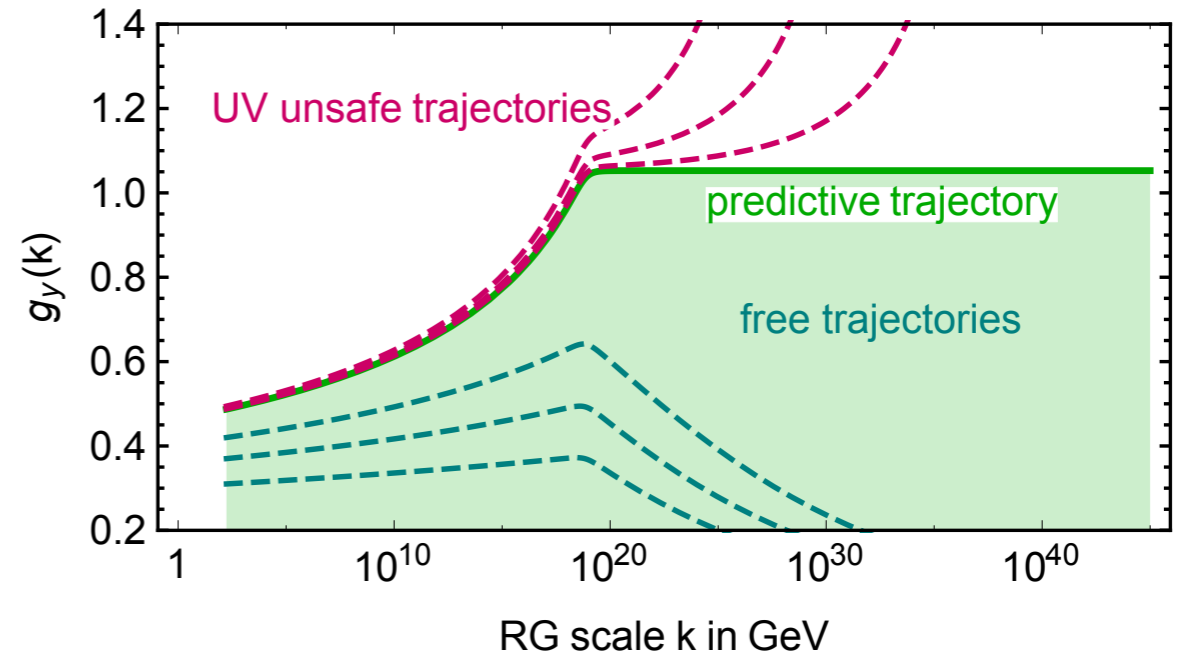
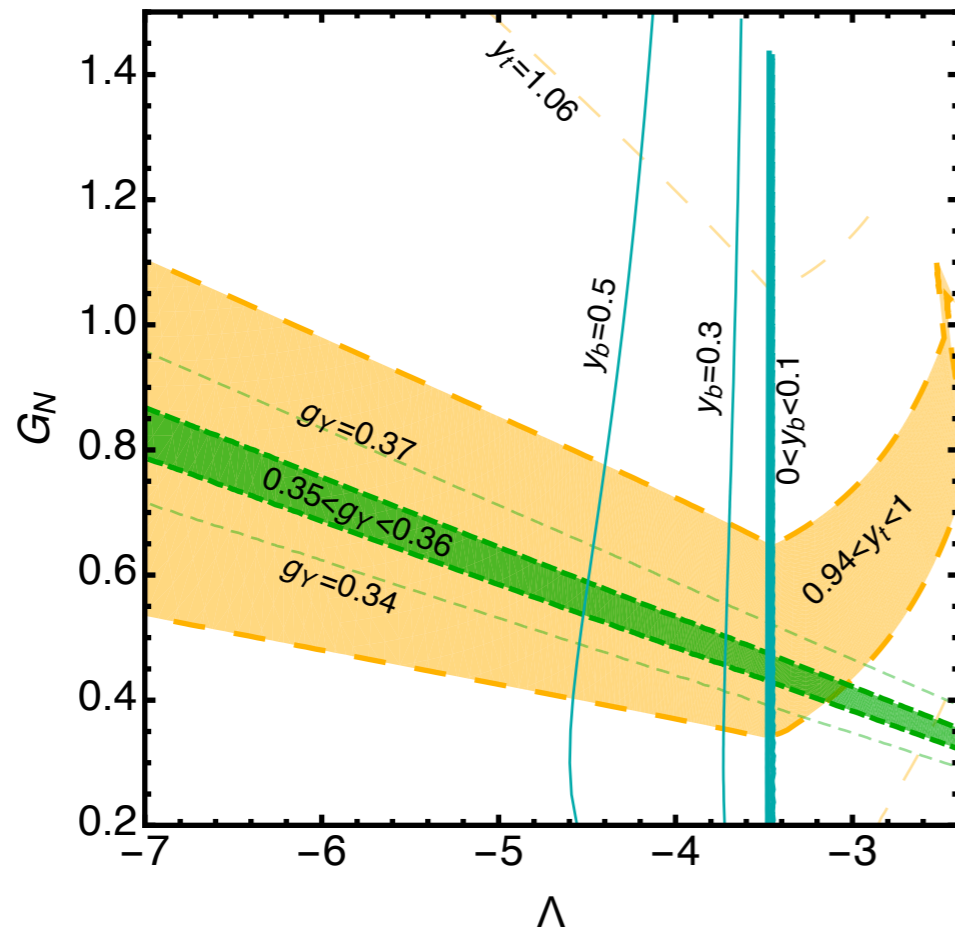
(Einstein-Hilbert truncation)



2 generations

Switch gears: add gravitational fixed-point values from truncated flows

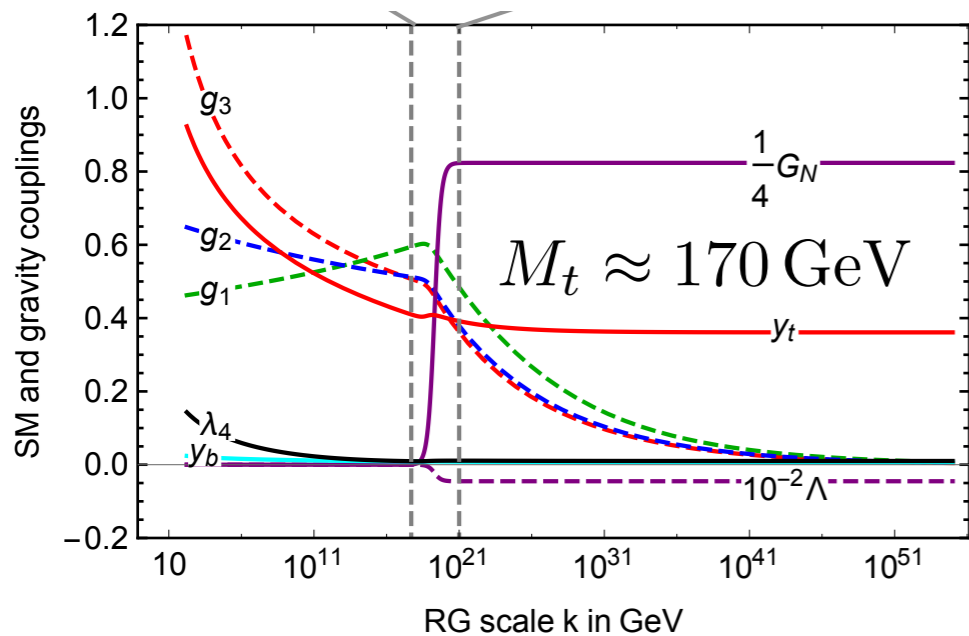
observational consistency constraint on microscopic grav. coupling space



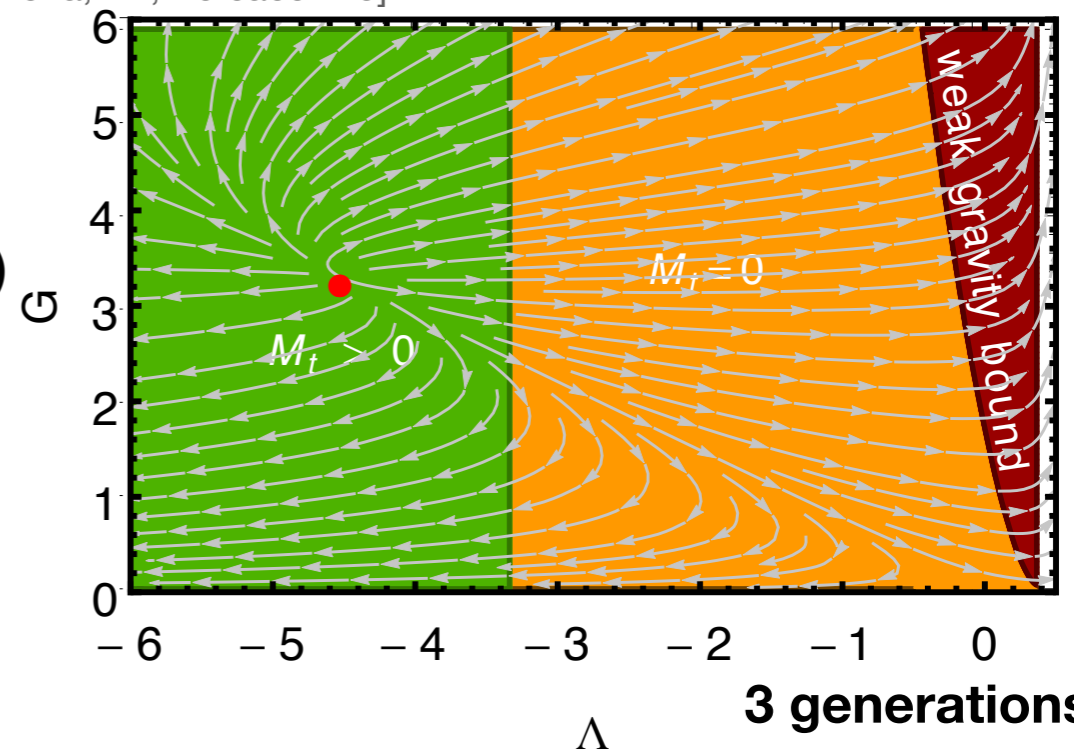
fixed-point values for G, Λ depend on matter content: “backreaction matters”

[Dona, AE, Percacci '13]

(Einstein-Hilbert truncation)



- y_b AF
- g_Y AF
- y_t AS (predicted)

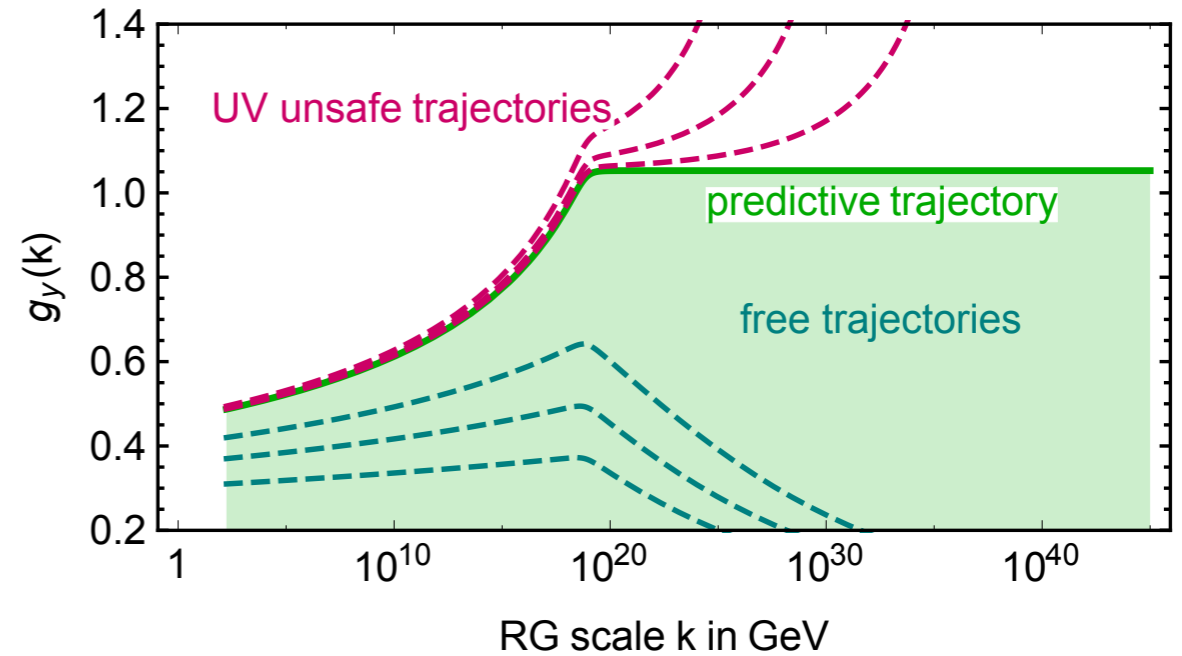
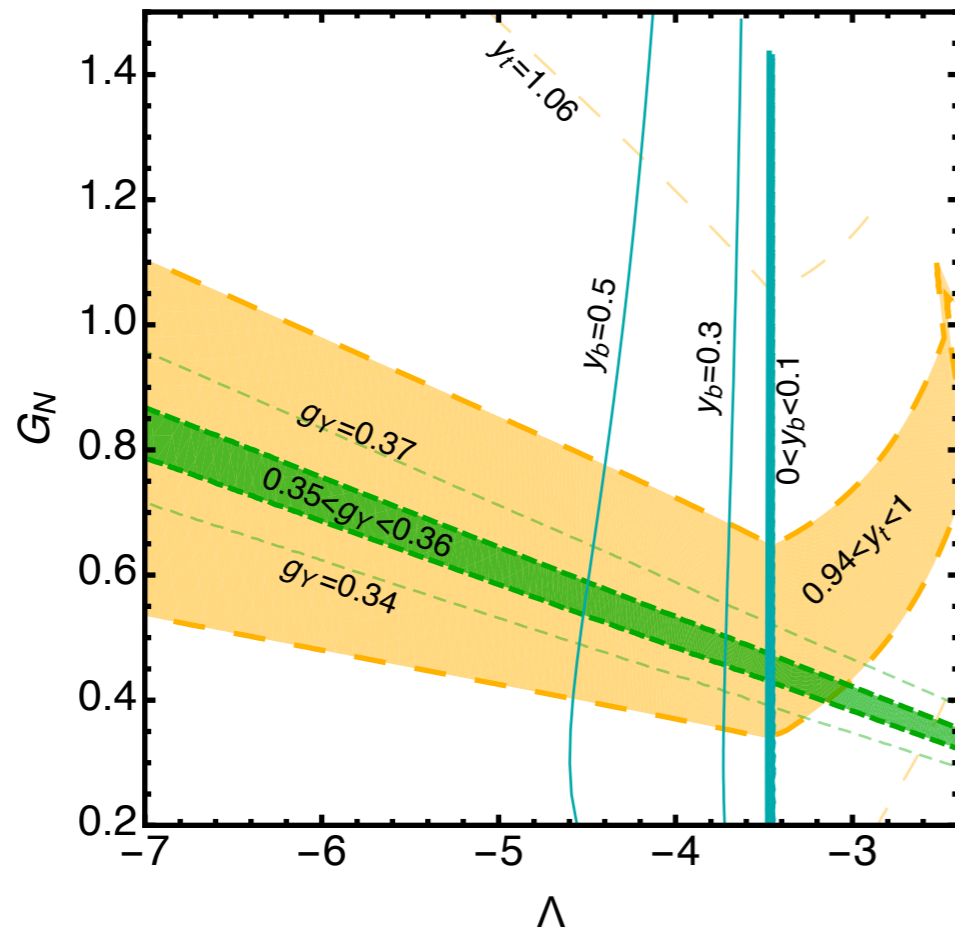


3 generations

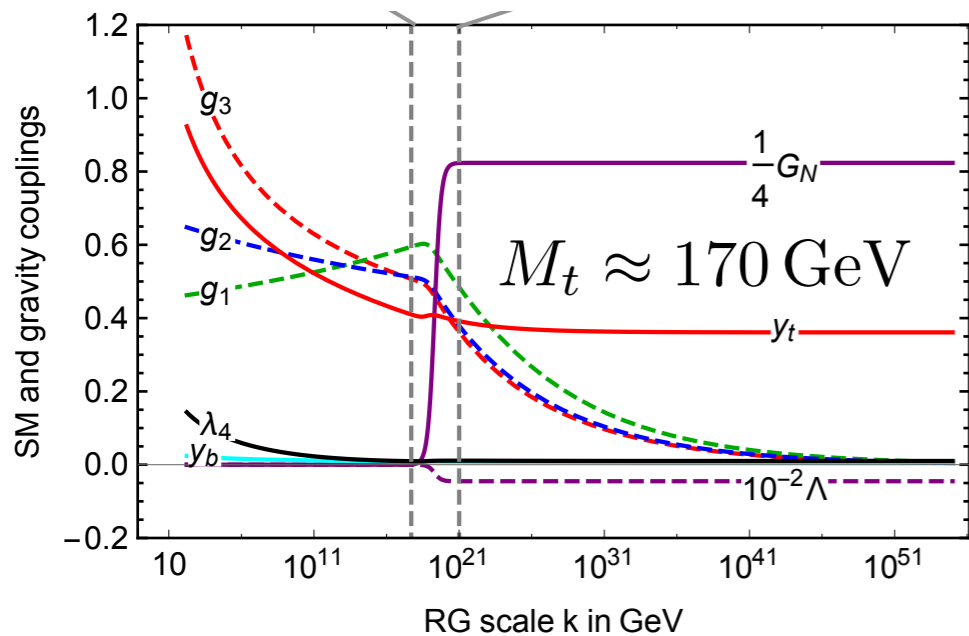
[AE, Held, arXiv:1707.01107, Phys.Lett. B777 (2018) 217-221]

Switch gears: add gravitational fixed-point values from truncated flows

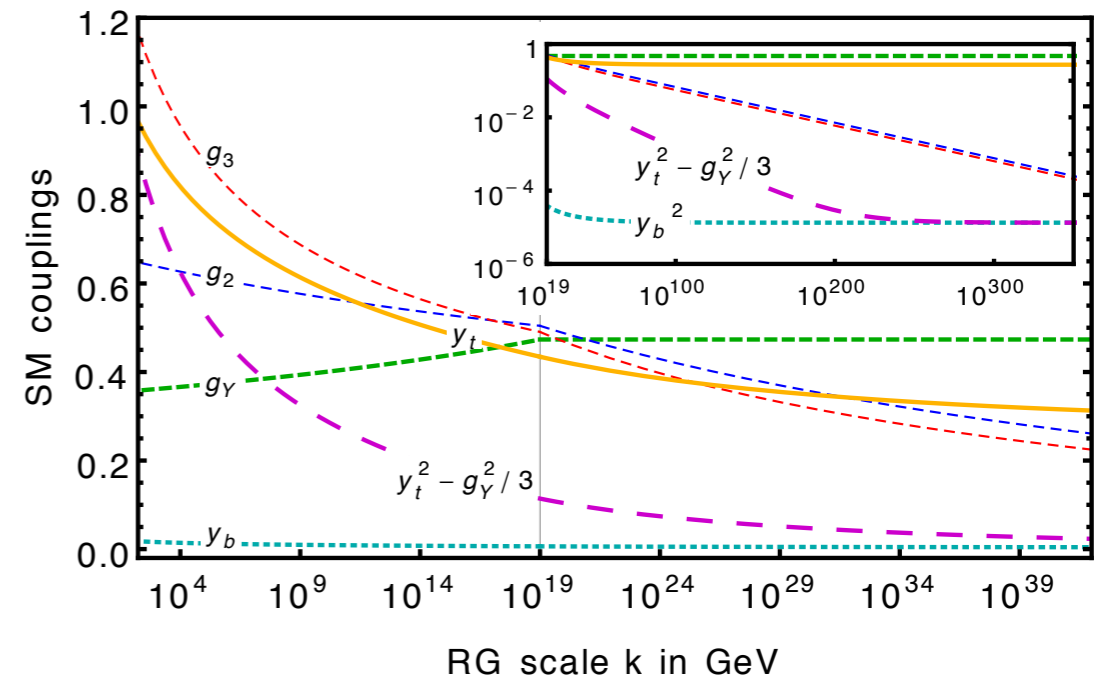
observational consistency constraint
on microscopic grav. coupling space



**estimate of systematic error:
3 retrodictions are roughly 1.5 δ away**



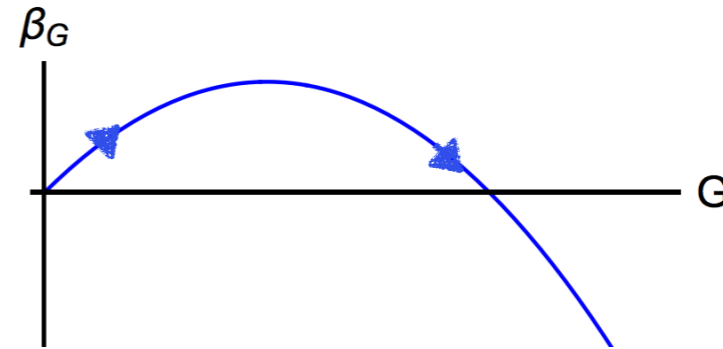
- y_b AF
- g_Y AF
- y_t AS (predicted)



Methods to search for asymptotic safety in gravity

- **ϵ expansion in $d=2+\epsilon$** $\beta_G = \epsilon G - \frac{38}{3} G^2$

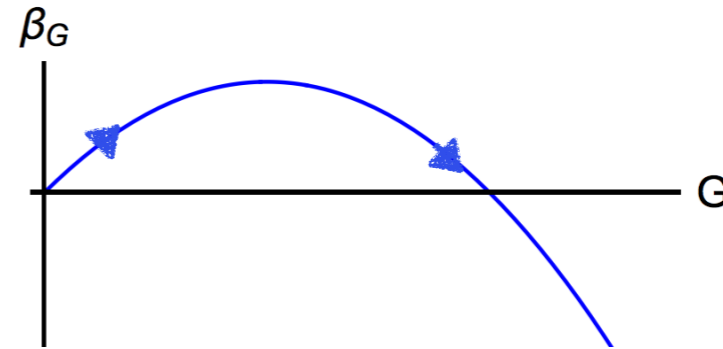
Weinberg '76; Christensen, Duff '78
Gastmans, Kallosh, Truffin '78



Methods to search for asymptotic safety in gravity

- **ϵ expansion in $d=2+\epsilon$** $\beta_G = \epsilon G - \frac{38}{3} G^2$

Weinberg '76; Christensen, Duff '78
Gastmans, Kallosh, Truffin '78

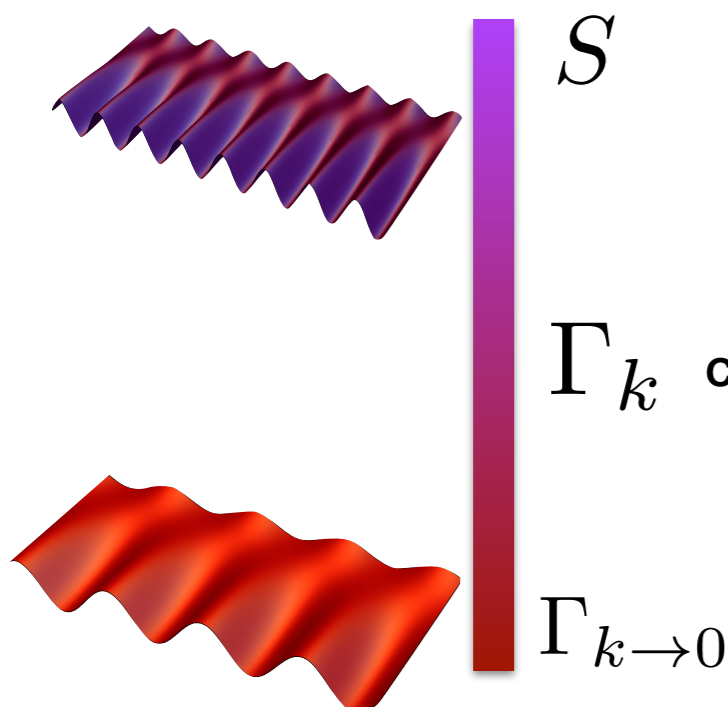


- **Functional Renormalization Group**
probe scale dependence of QFT

Wetterich '93, Reuter '96

$$e^{-\Gamma_k[\phi]} = \int \mathcal{D}\varphi e^{-S[\varphi] - \frac{1}{2} \int \varphi(-p) R_k(p) \varphi(p)}$$

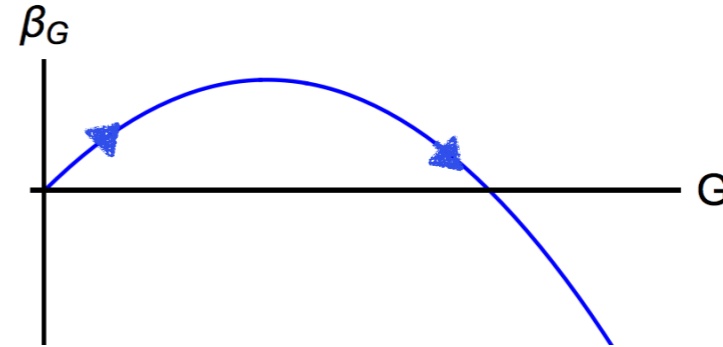
scale- and momentum-
dependent "mass"



Methods to search for asymptotic safety in gravity

- **ϵ expansion in $d=2+\epsilon$** $\beta_G = \epsilon G - \frac{38}{3} G^2$

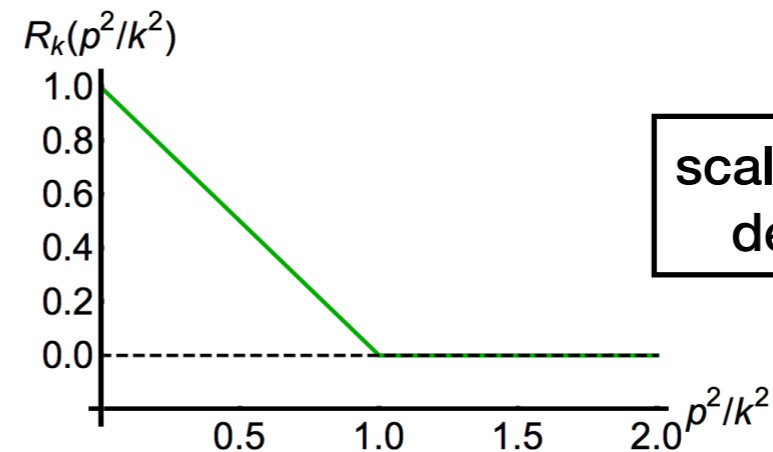
Weinberg '76; Christensen, Duff '78
Gastmans, Kallosh, Truffin '78



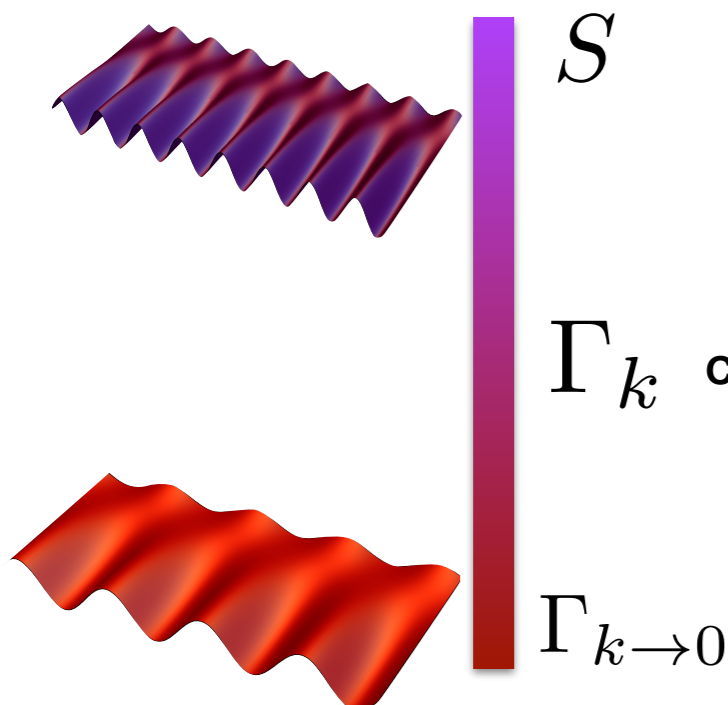
- **Functional Renormalization Group**
probe scale dependence of QFT

Wetterich '93, Reuter '96

$$e^{-\Gamma_k[\phi]} = \int \mathcal{D}\varphi e^{-S[\varphi] - \frac{1}{2} \int \varphi(-p) R_k(p) \varphi(p)}$$



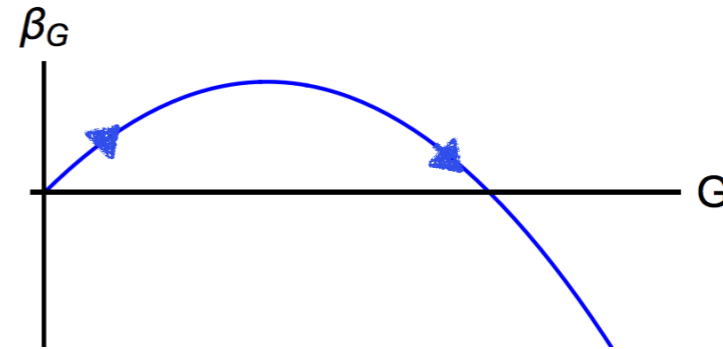
scale- and momentum-dependent "mass"



Methods to search for asymptotic safety in gravity

- **ϵ expansion in $d=2+\epsilon$** $\beta_G = \epsilon G - \frac{38}{3} G^2$

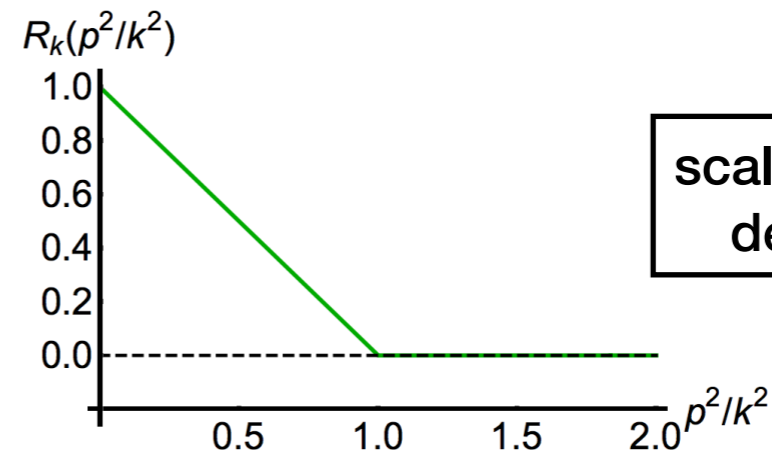
Weinberg '76; Christensen, Duff '78
Gastmans, Kallosh, Truffin '78



- **Functional Renormalization Group**
probe scale dependence of QFT

Wetterich '93, Reuter '96

$$e^{-\Gamma_k[\phi]} = \int \mathcal{D}\varphi e^{-S[\varphi] - \frac{1}{2} \int \varphi(-p) R_k(p) \varphi(p)}$$



scale- and momentum-dependent "mass"

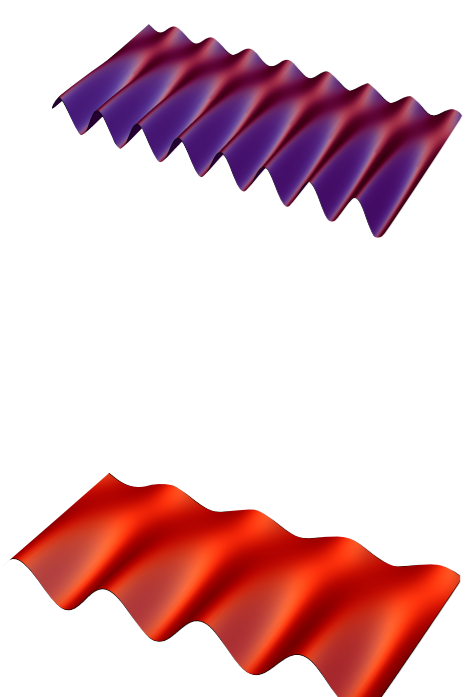
S

Γ_k

$\Gamma_{k \rightarrow 0}$

contains effect of quantum fluctuations above k

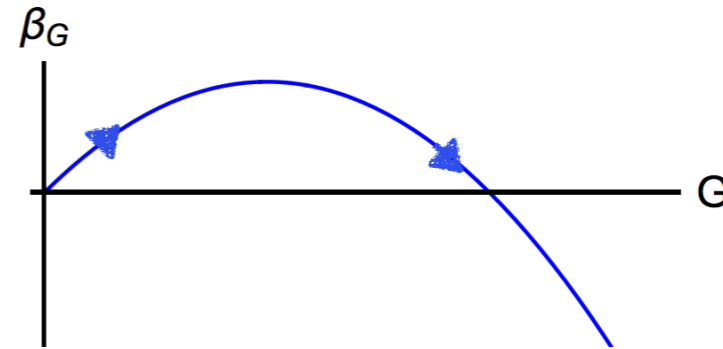
$$\Gamma_k = \sum_i g_i(k) \int d^d x \mathcal{O}^i \quad \rightarrow \quad k \partial_k \Gamma_k = \sum_i \beta_{g_i} \int d^d x \mathcal{O}^i$$



Methods to search for asymptotic safety in gravity

- **ϵ expansion in $d=2+\epsilon$** $\beta_G = \epsilon G - \frac{38}{3} G^2$

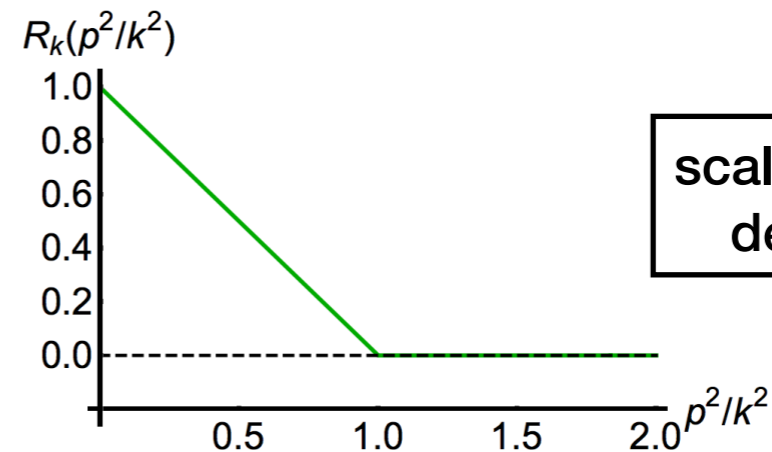
Weinberg '76; Christensen, Duff '78
Gastmans, Kallosh, Truffin '78



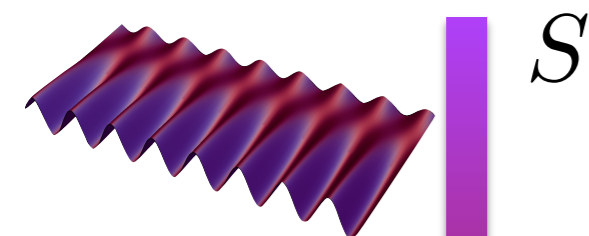
- **Functional Renormalization Group**
probe scale dependence of QFT

Wetterich '93, Reuter '96

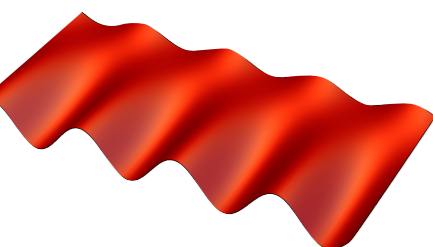
$$e^{-\Gamma_k[\phi]} = \int \mathcal{D}\varphi e^{-S[\varphi] - \frac{1}{2} \int \varphi(-p) R_k(p) \varphi(p)}$$



scale- and momentum-dependent "mass"



S



$\Gamma_{k \rightarrow 0}$

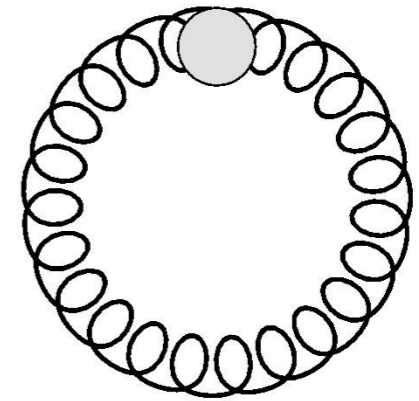
Γ_k contains effect of quantum fluctuations above k

$$\Gamma_k = \sum_i g_i(k) \int d^d x \mathcal{O}^i \quad \rightarrow \quad k \partial_k \Gamma_k = \sum_i \beta_{g_i} \int d^d x \mathcal{O}^i$$

Wetterich equation: $\partial_k \Gamma_k = \frac{1}{2} \text{STr} \left(\Gamma_k^{(2)} + R_k \right)^{-1} \partial_k R_k =$

Functional Renormalisation Group

$$\partial_k \Gamma_k = \frac{1}{2} \text{STr} \left(\Gamma_k^{(2)} + R_k \right)^{-1} \partial_k R_k =$$



exact one-loop equation

$$\Gamma_k = \sum_i g_i(k) \int d^d x \mathcal{O}_i \longrightarrow \text{(infinite) tower of coupled equations } \beta_{g_i}$$

strategy

- truncate to (finite) set of equations
- search for fixed point solutions
- enlarge truncation
- convergent results?

successfully used in Quantum Chromodynamics, BEC-BCS-crossover, strongly-correlated fermions in condensed matter, Wilson-Fisher universality classes & beyond,

Functional Renormalisation Group

successfully used in Quantum Chromodynamics, BEC-BCS-crossover, strongly-correlated fermions in condensed matter, Wilson-Fisher universality classes & beyond,

example: Ising universality class

scaling exponent of the correlation length: $\xi \sim |T - T_c|^{-\nu}$

$\nu = 0.62999(5)$	conformal bootstrap [Showk et al. '14]
$\nu = 0.63002(10)$	MC [Hasenbusch '10]
$\nu = 0.643$	FRG: LPA [Berges, Tetradis, Wetterich '00]
$\nu = 0.6307$	FRG: $\mathcal{O}(\partial^2)$ [Canet, Delamotte, Mouhanna, Vidal '03]