

# Asymptotic Safety & Background Independence

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# Outline

- 1 Introduction  
Asymptotic Safety & Background Independence
- 2 Bi-Metric Einstein-Hilbert Truncation: Results  
Asymptotic Safety & Background Independence  
The running UV-attractor  
Test of split-symmetry
- 3 Conclusion

# Asymptotic Safety & Background Independence

# Asymptotic Safety (UV)

## Non-perturbative renormalizability : $\Leftrightarrow$

- Existence of a (non-trivial) UV-fixed point of FRGE ...  
for different fields, gauge groups, constraints, and topologies ✓
- ... with finite dimensional critical hypersurface  $\mathcal{I}_{UV}$   
Tests:  $f(R)$ -truncations ✓

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Choose arbitrary background  $\bar{g}_{\mu\nu}$  on which dynamical field  $g_{\mu\nu}$  propagate

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Physical sector of  $\Gamma_{k=0} \equiv \Gamma$  should be independent of  $\bar{g}$ !

$\Rightarrow$  **Split-symmetry** condition:  $\Gamma_{k=0}^{\text{grav}}[g, \bar{g} + \delta\bar{g}] = \Gamma_{k=0}^{\text{grav}}[g, \bar{g}]$



# A Global Requirement

Requirements on the FRGE flow for quantum gravity:

- In the **UV**: Asymptotic Safety (NGFP,  $\dim \mathcal{S}_{UV} < \infty$ )
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## Question:

Existence of RG trajectories satisfying **both** conditions (global issue!)

# Bi-Metric Einstein-Hilbert Truncation

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$$\Gamma_k^{\text{grav}}[g, \bar{g}] = -\frac{1}{16\pi G_k^{\text{B}}} \int \sqrt{\bar{g}} (\bar{R} - 2\Lambda_k^{\text{B}}) - \frac{1}{16\pi G_k^{\text{Dyn}}} \int \sqrt{g} (R - 2\Lambda_k^{\text{Dyn}})$$

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Background Independence:  $k \rightarrow 0$

Single-metric reliability:  $\forall k \in [0, \infty)$



# Structure of the Beta-Functions

$$\partial_t g_k^{\text{Dyn}} = \beta_g^{\text{Dyn}}(g_k^{\text{Dyn}}, \lambda_k^{\text{Dyn}}), \quad \partial_t \lambda_k^{\text{Dyn}} = \beta_\lambda^{\text{Dyn}}(g_k^{\text{Dyn}}, \lambda_k^{\text{Dyn}})$$



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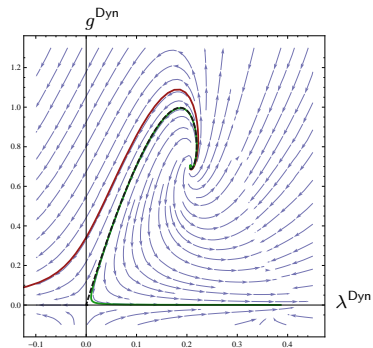
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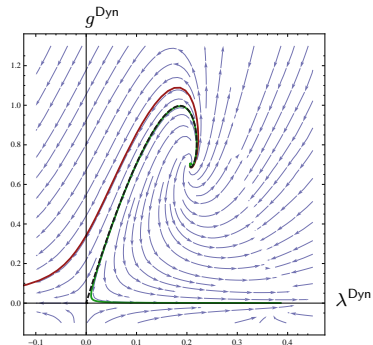
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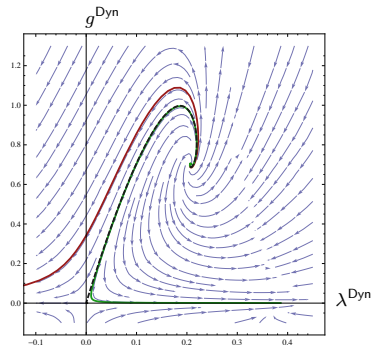
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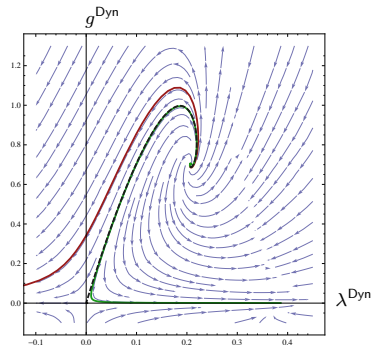
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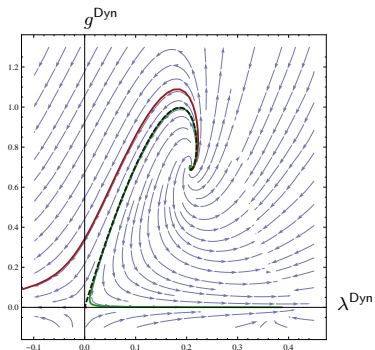
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$\Rightarrow (g_\bullet^{\text{B}}(k), \lambda_\bullet^{\text{B}}(k))$  defines **running UV-attractor** in B-sector

# Asymptotic Safety Condition UV



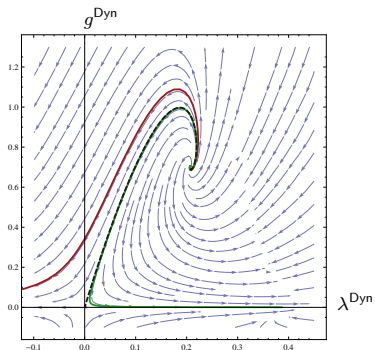
Non-trivial UV-fixed point

Dynamical sector:

$$(g_*^{\text{Dyn}}, \lambda_*^{\text{Dyn}}) = (0.7, 0.2)$$

$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (g_{\bullet}^{\text{B}}(k), \lambda_{\bullet}^{\text{B}}(k))$  exists?

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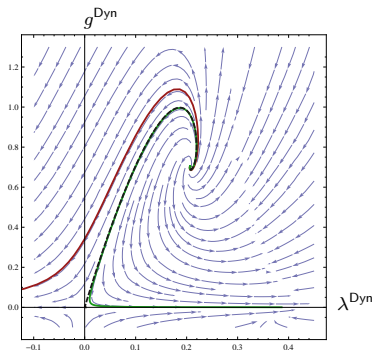
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# Split-Symmetry in the IR

For every  $k \mapsto (G_k^{\text{Dyn}}, \Lambda_k^{\text{Dyn}})$ :

$$1/G_{\text{B.I.}}^{\text{B}}(k=0) = 0$$

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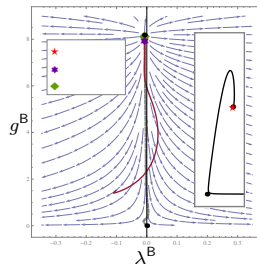
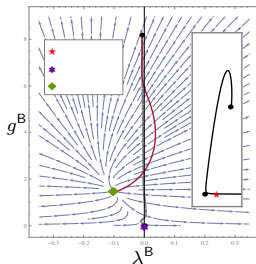
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⇒ **Asymptotic Safety** and **Background Independence** simultaneously fulfilled! (only 2 free parameters left)

# The running UV-attractor

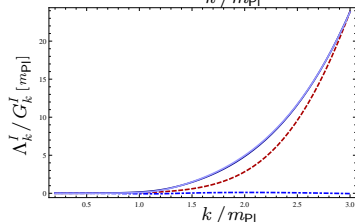
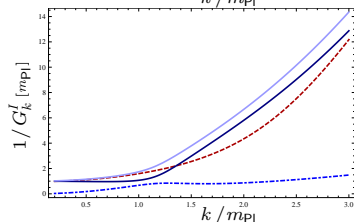
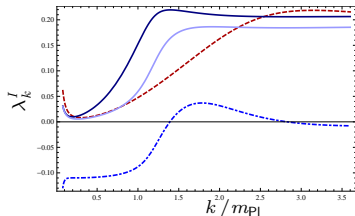
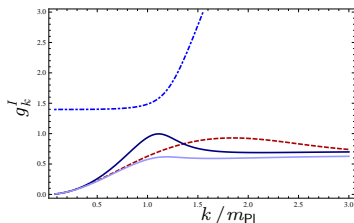
The **dual role** of the running UV-attractor:

- guarantees non-perturbative renormalizability for  $k \rightarrow \infty$
- guarantees Background Independence for  $k \rightarrow 0$



## Test of (intermediate) split-symmetry

$I=sm$      $I=Dyn$      $I=(0)$      $I=B$



# Summary

## Asymptotic Safety & Background Independence

- A *global* requirement that needs **bi-metric** truncations

B.I.  $\xleftarrow{\text{IR}}$  **running UV-attractor**  $\xrightarrow{\text{UV}}$  A.S.

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- ⇒ Single-metric approximation reliable only in **UV** and **IR**

## Conclusion

- Background Independence and A. S. can coexist
- Generalize truncations to bi-metric ones (single-metric check)

# Thank You!