

Geons as gravity balls

Axel Maas
✉ @axelmaas

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Vienna
Austria



Setup

- QFT setting – no strings or other non-QFT structures

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$$Z = \int_{\Omega} Dg_{\mu\nu} D\phi^a e^{iS[\phi, e] + iS_{EH}[e]}$$

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- QFT setting – no strings or other non-QFT structures
- Diffeomorphism is like a gauge symmetry [Hehl et al.'76]
 - Arbitrary local choices of coordinates do not affect observables – pure passive formulation

Setup

Standard gravity

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- Integration variable currently arbitrary choice
 - Manifold topologies when factoring out diffeomorphisms
 - Other choices (e.g. vierbein) possible when integrating over diffeomorphism orbits

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$$Z = \int_{\Omega} Dg_{\mu\nu} \hat{D} \phi^a e^{iS[\phi, e] + iS_{EH}[e]}$$

Standard gravity coupling Standard gravity

Other fields

The diagram illustrates the components of the partition function. It shows three arrows originating from text labels above the equation and pointing to specific parts of the mathematical expression. One arrow from 'Standard gravity coupling' points to the term $iS[\phi, e]$. Another arrow from 'Standard gravity' points to the term $iS_{EH}[e]$. A third arrow from 'Other fields' points to the metric tensor $Dg_{\mu\nu}$.

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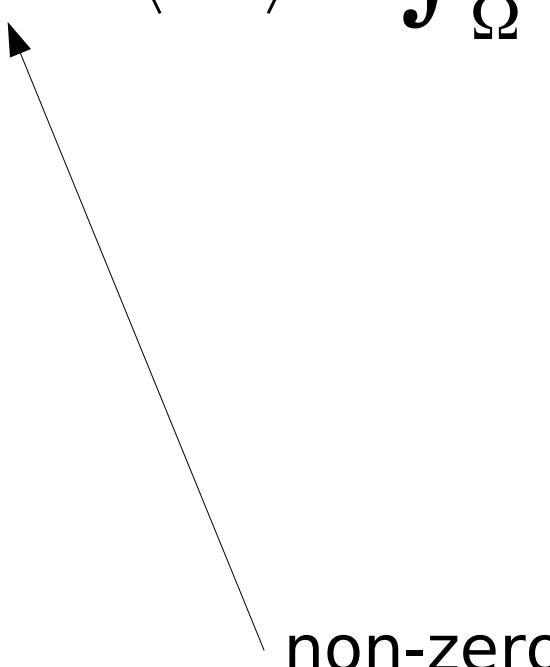
The diagram illustrates the components of the partition function Z . It features three text labels above the equation: "Standard gravity coupling" and "Standard gravity" positioned side-by-side, and "Other fields" positioned below and to the left of the metric tensor term. Three arrows originate from these labels and point to specific parts of the equation: one arrow from "Standard gravity coupling" points to the term $iS[\phi, e]$; another arrow from "Standard gravity" points to the term $iS_{EH}[e]$; and a third arrow from "Other fields" points to the term $Dg_{\mu\nu}$.

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 - Other choices (e.g. vierbein) possible when integrating over diffeomorphism orbits
- Setup of FRG/Asymptotic safety, CDT, EDT

Dynamical formulation

$$\langle O \rangle = \int_{\Omega} Dg_{\mu\nu} D\phi^a O e^{iS[\phi, e] + iS_{EH}[e]}$$

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$$0 \neq \langle O \rangle = \int_{\Omega} Dg_{\mu\nu} D\phi^a O e^{iS[\phi, e] + iS_{EH}[e]}$$


non-zero

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Needs to be invariant

to be non-zero

The diagram consists of two thin black arrows. One arrow originates from the word 'Needs to be invariant' and points upwards towards the term O . Another arrow originates from the phrase 'to be non-zero' and also points upwards towards the same term O .

Dynamical formulation

$$0 \neq \langle O \rangle = \int_{\Omega} Dg_{\mu\nu} D\phi^a O e^{iS[\phi, e] + iS_{EH}[e]}$$

Needs to be invariant

- Locally under Diffeomorphism
- Locally under Lorentz transformation

to be non-zero

Dynamical formulation

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Needs to be invariant

- Locally under Diffeomorphism
- Locally under Lorentz transformation
- Locally under gauge transformation
- Globally under custodial,... transformation

to be non-zero

The diagram consists of several arrows originating from the text "Needs to be invariant" and the list of transformations. One arrow points to the integration symbol in the equation. Another arrow points to the term $Dg_{\mu\nu}$. A third arrow points to the term $D\phi^a$. A fourth arrow points to the exponential factor $e^{iS[\phi, e] + iS_{EH}[e]}$.

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 - Arguments/distances need to be invariants
 - E.g. geodesic distances [Ambjorn et al.'12, Schaden '15, Maas'19]

Causal Dynamical Triangulation

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Topology of manifold

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Restricted to foliable,
pseudo-Riemannian manifolds
with fixed global structure

Causal Dynamical Triangulation

$$\langle O \rangle = \sum_{\Omega} Dd(X_i, Y_j) O e^{iS_{EH}[e]}$$



Replaced with a finite, discrete triangulation
by simplices – basically tetrads
(Regge calculus)

Causal Dynamical Triangulation

Wick rotation allows use
of standard Monte-Carlo
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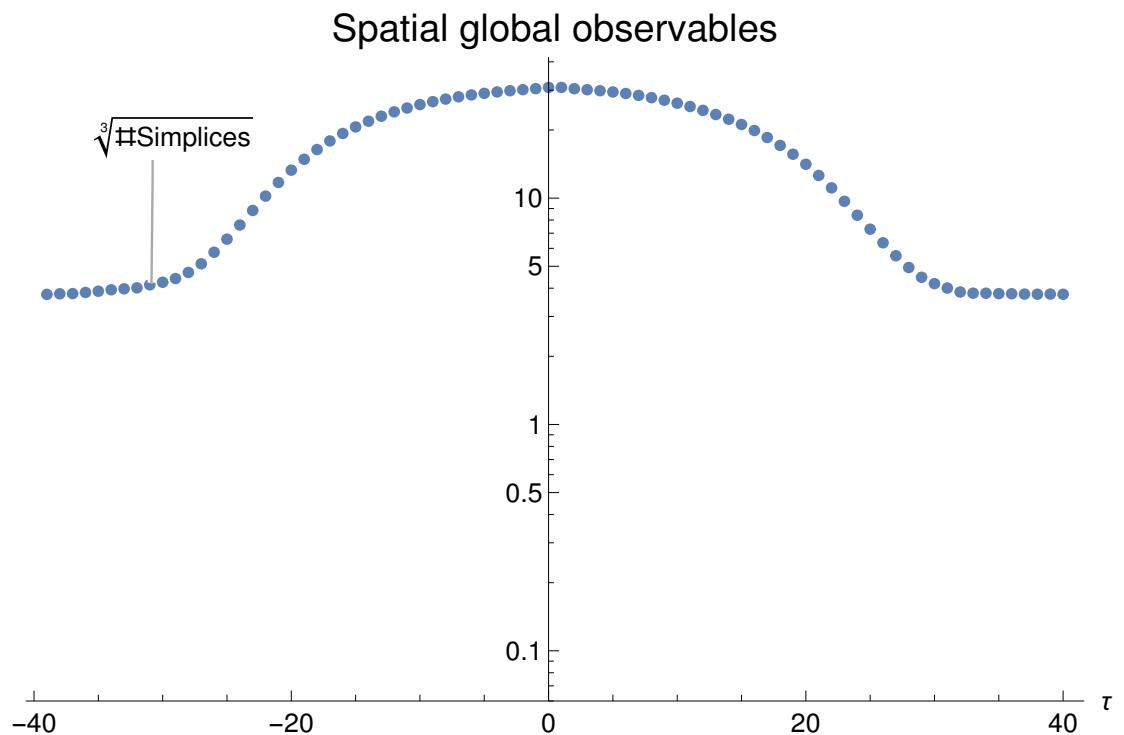
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Systematic errors due to statistics, finite volume
and discretization

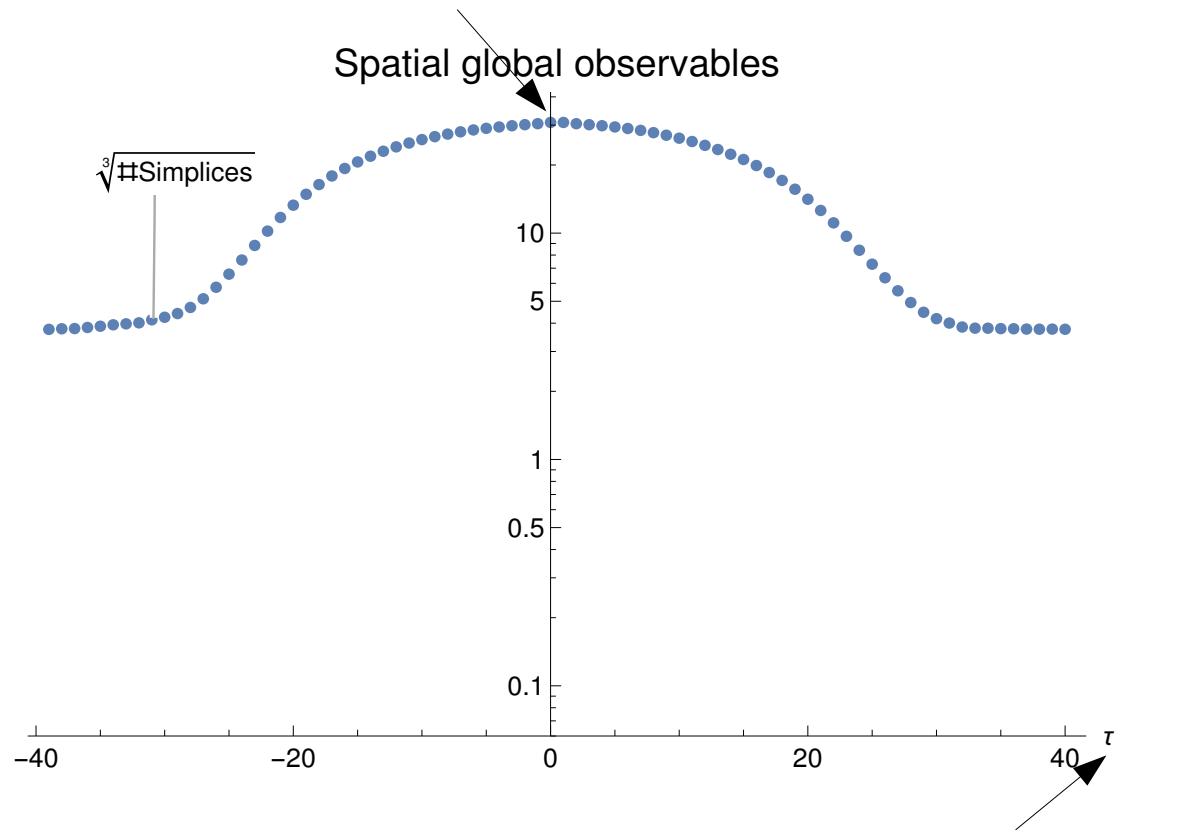
Space-time in CDT

[Ambjorn et al.'12,'19
Maas, Plätzer, Pressler'25]



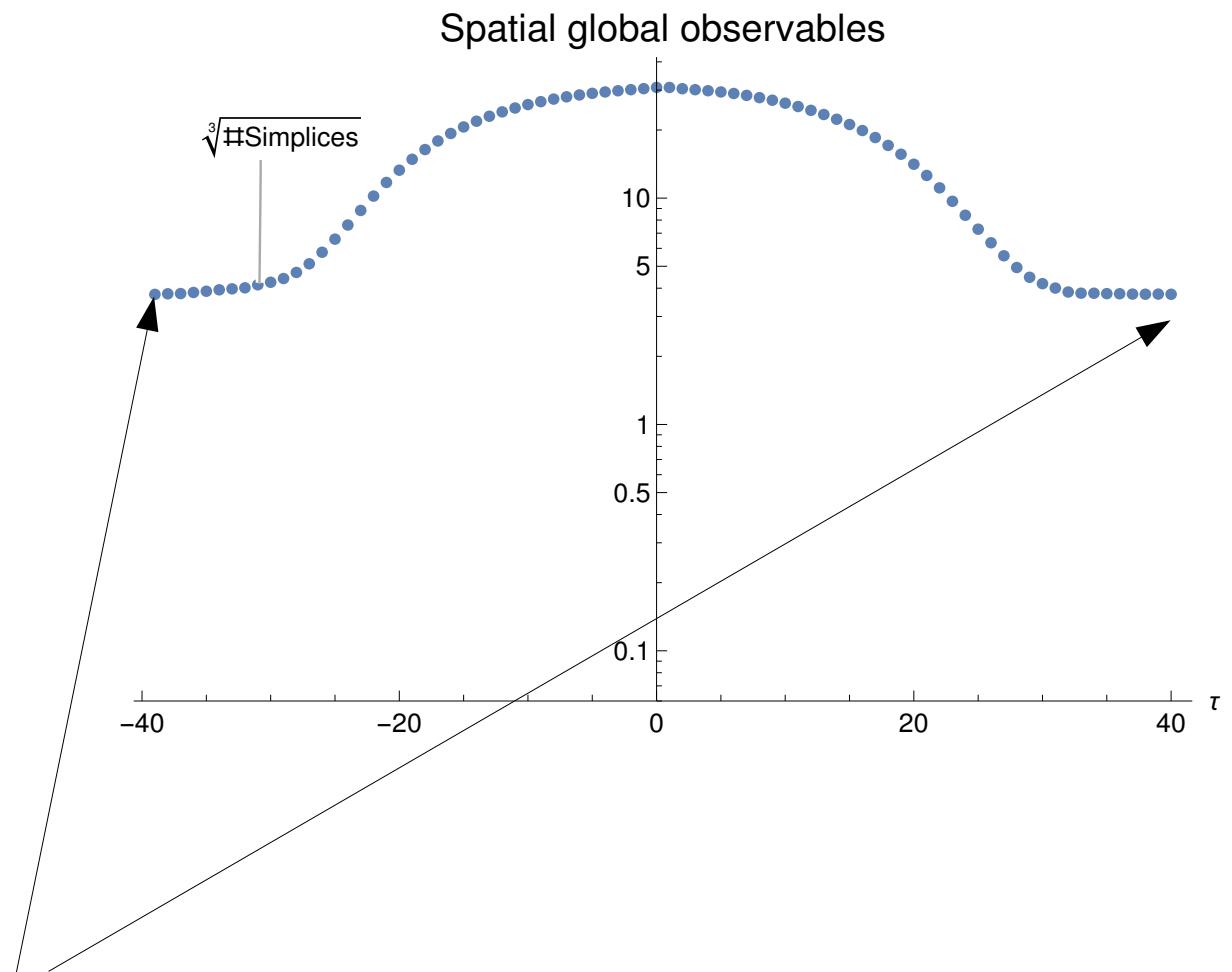
Space-time in CDT

Maximum volume
constrained by finite size



Cosmological time
with respect to
maximal extension

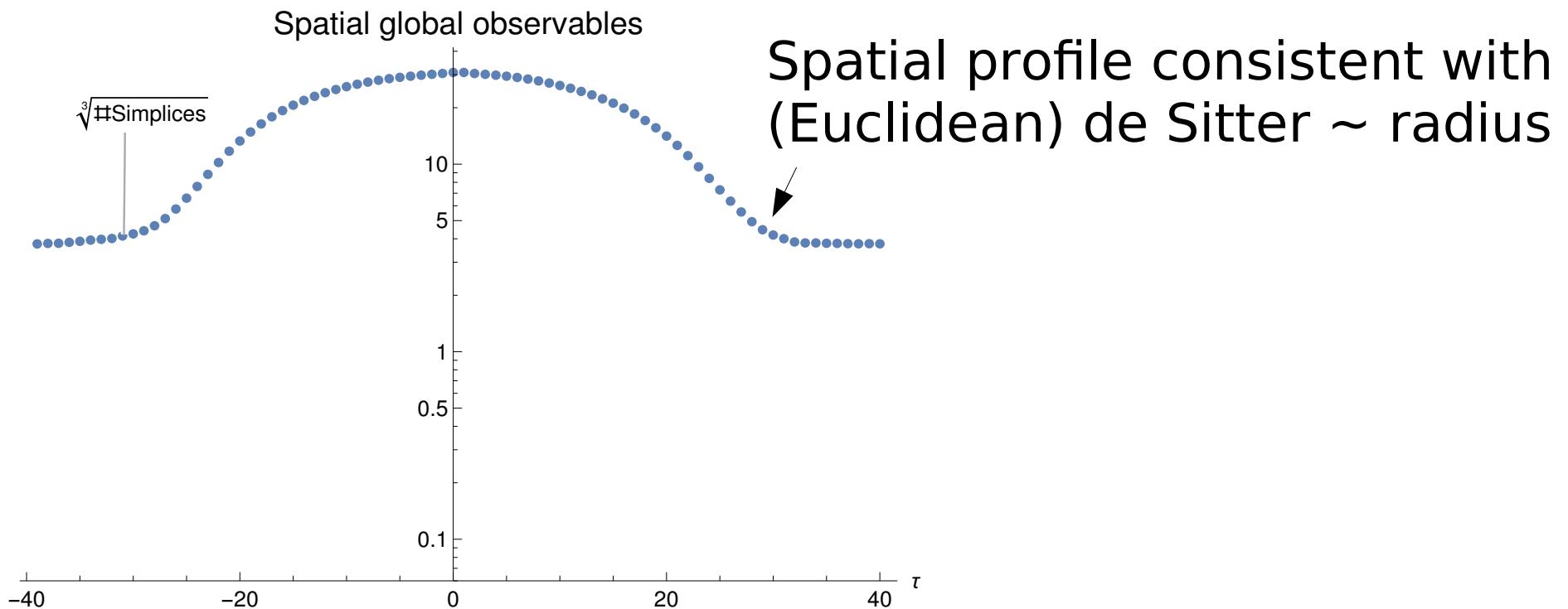
Space-time in CDT



Periodicity
by boundary conditions

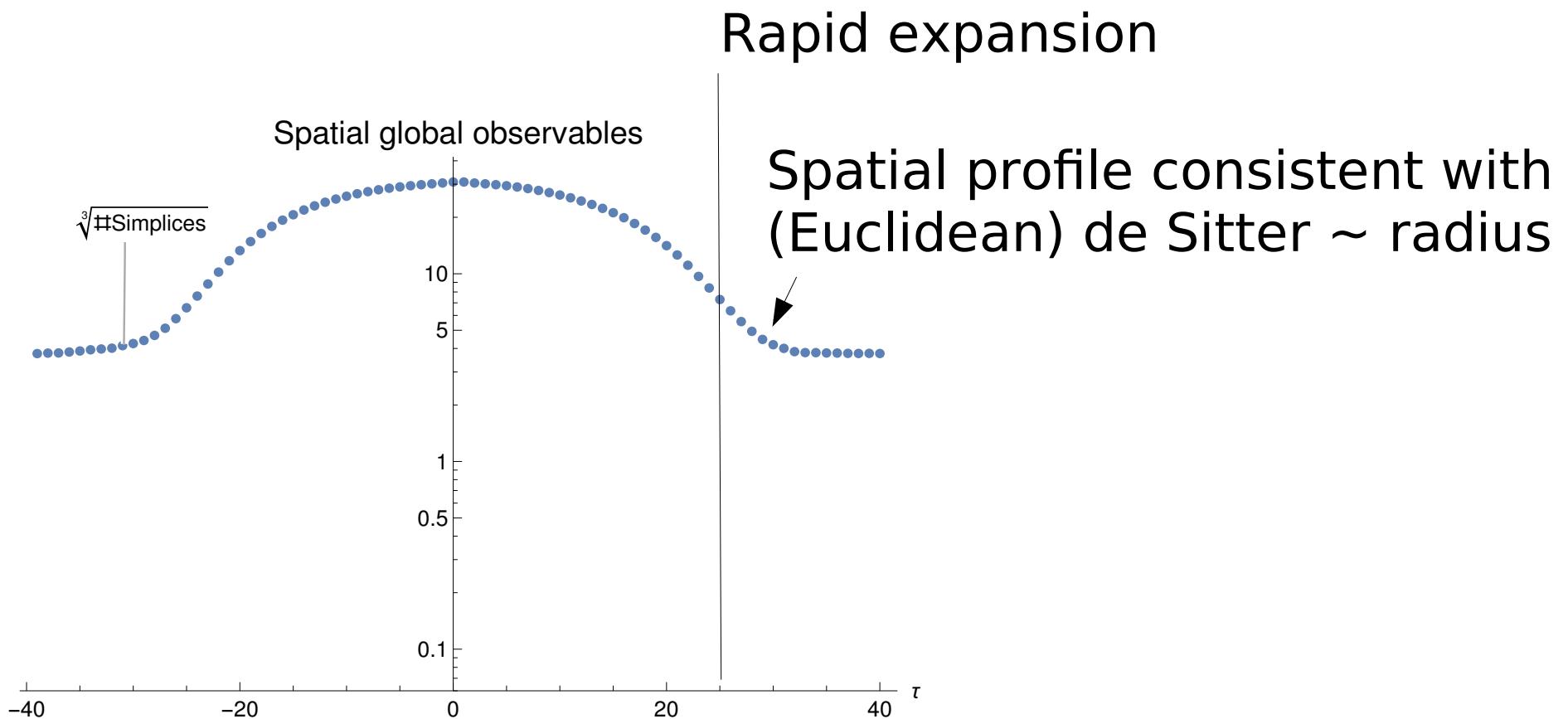
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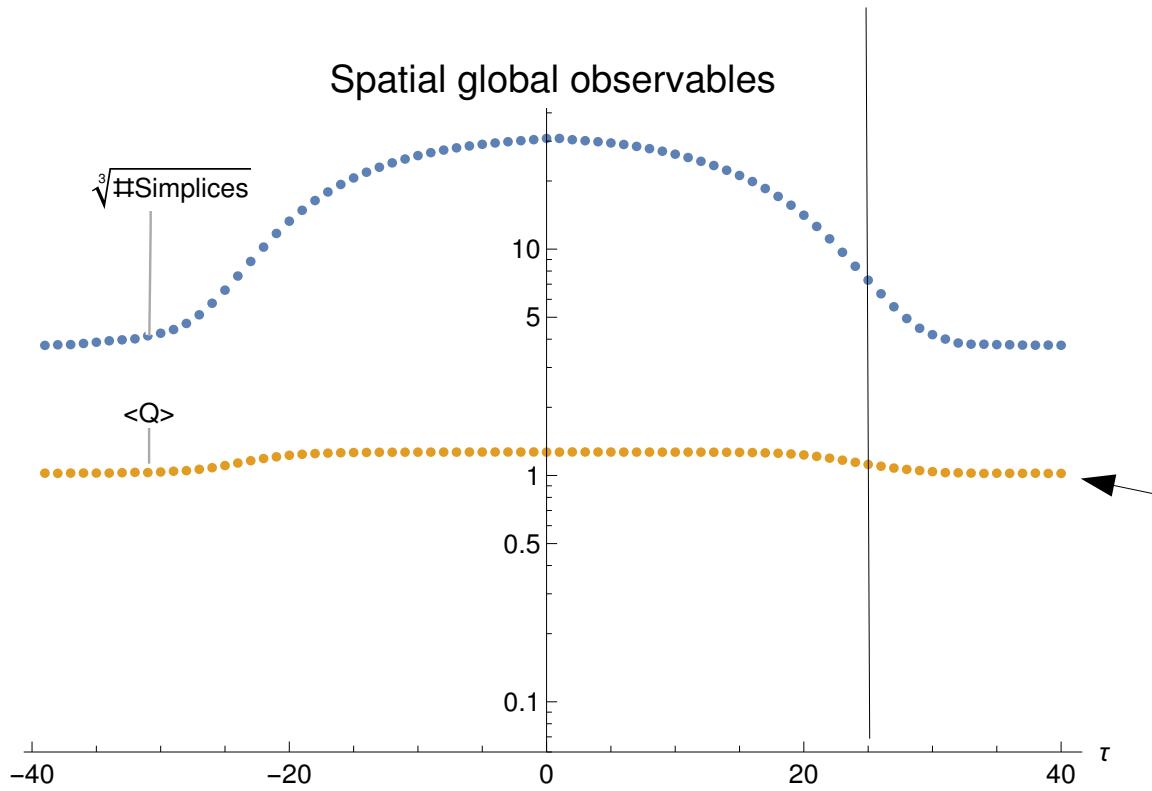
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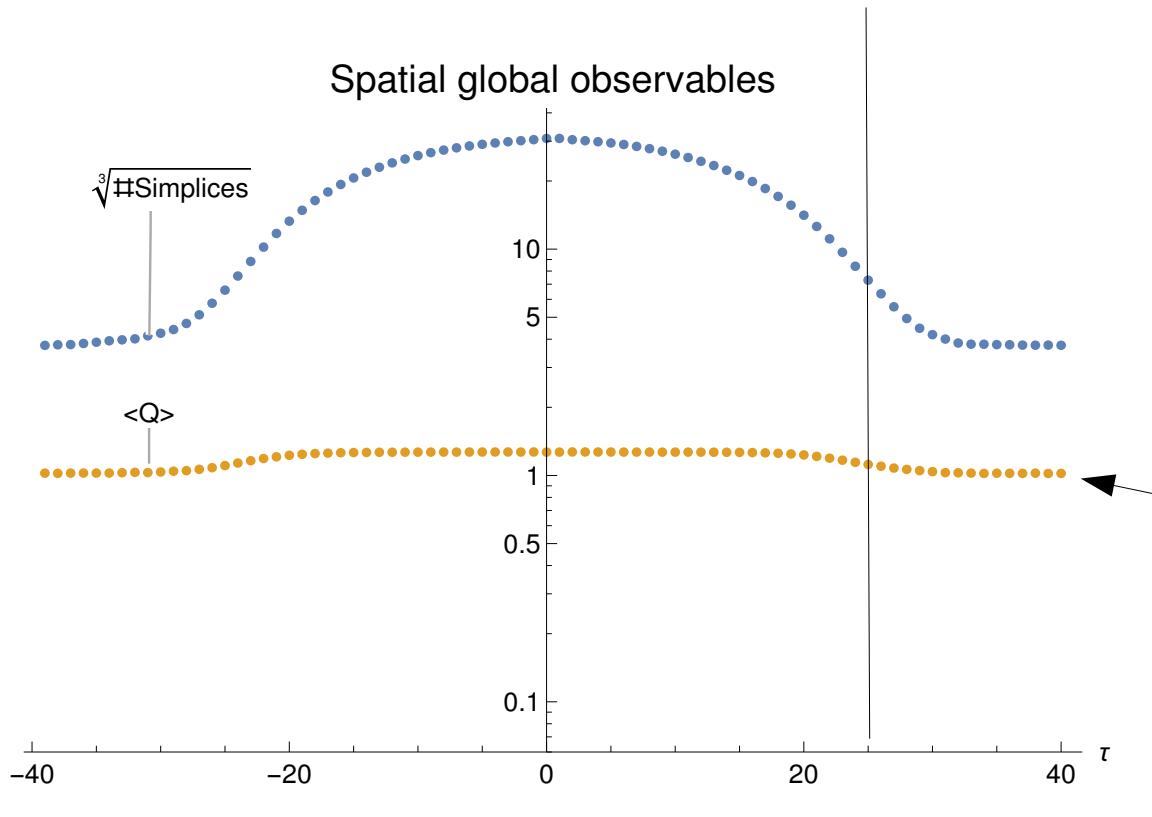


Quantum curvature Q

Basically distances of
surface points on a
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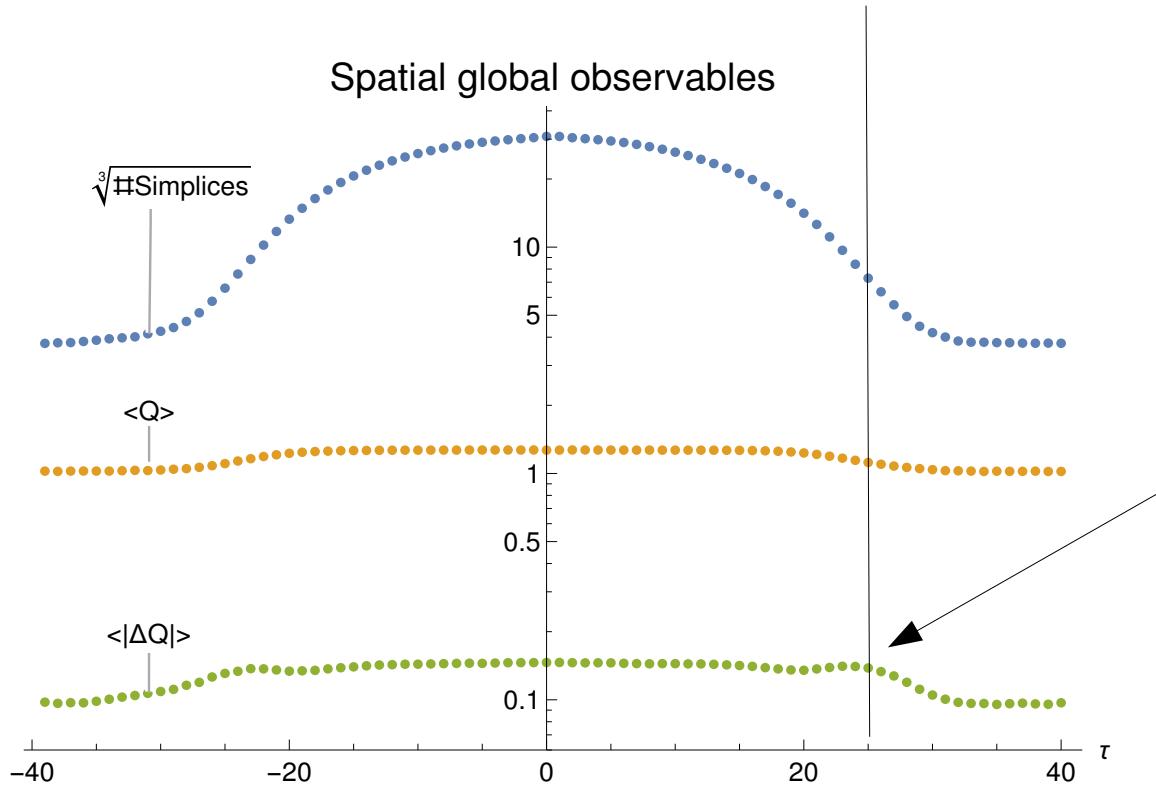
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Curvature scalar R can
be numerically
Estimated from Q

Space-time in CDT

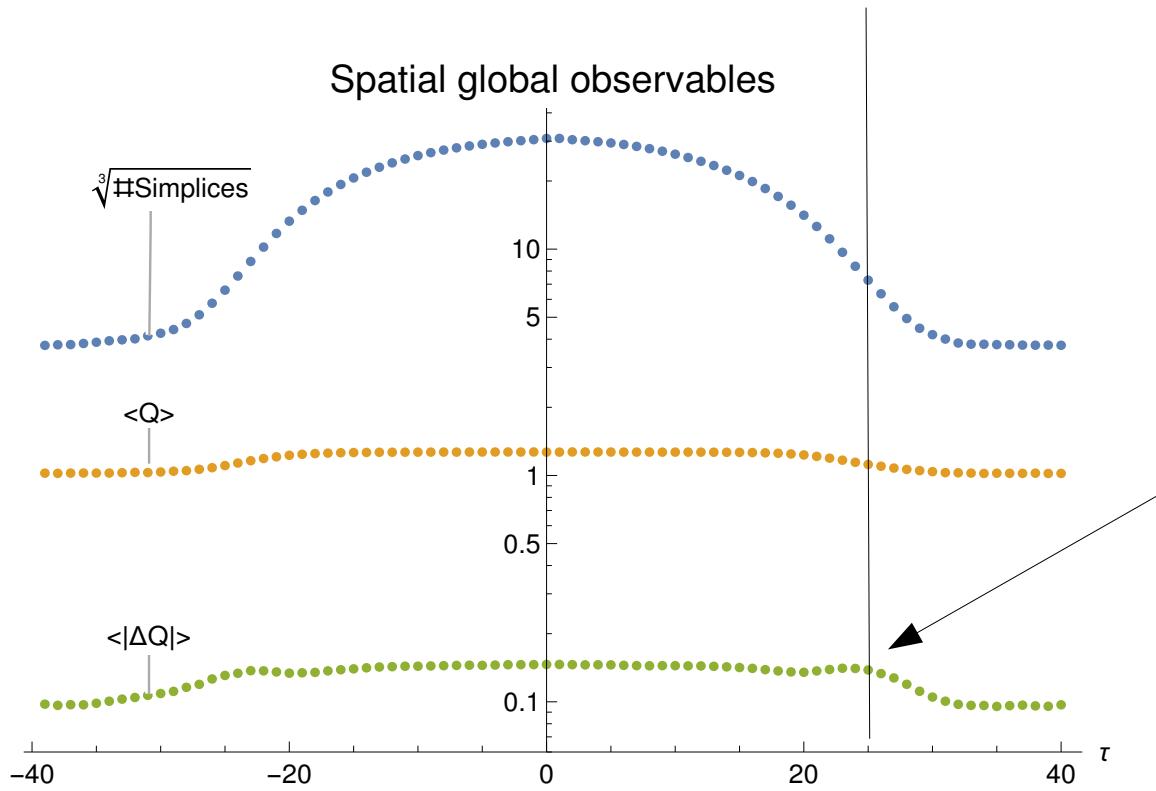
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Quantum curvature fluctuations peak around fastest expansion

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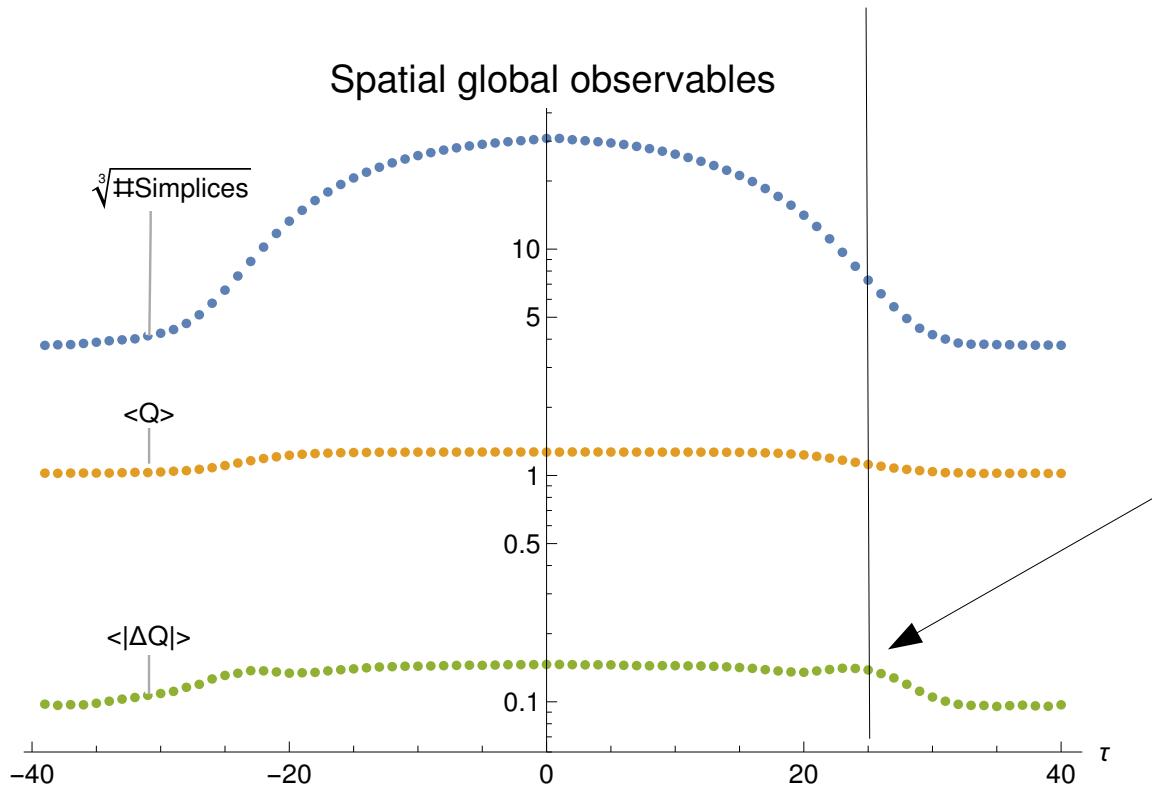


Quantum curvature fluctuations peak around fastest expansion

Only cosmological constant, no inflation!

Space-time in CDT

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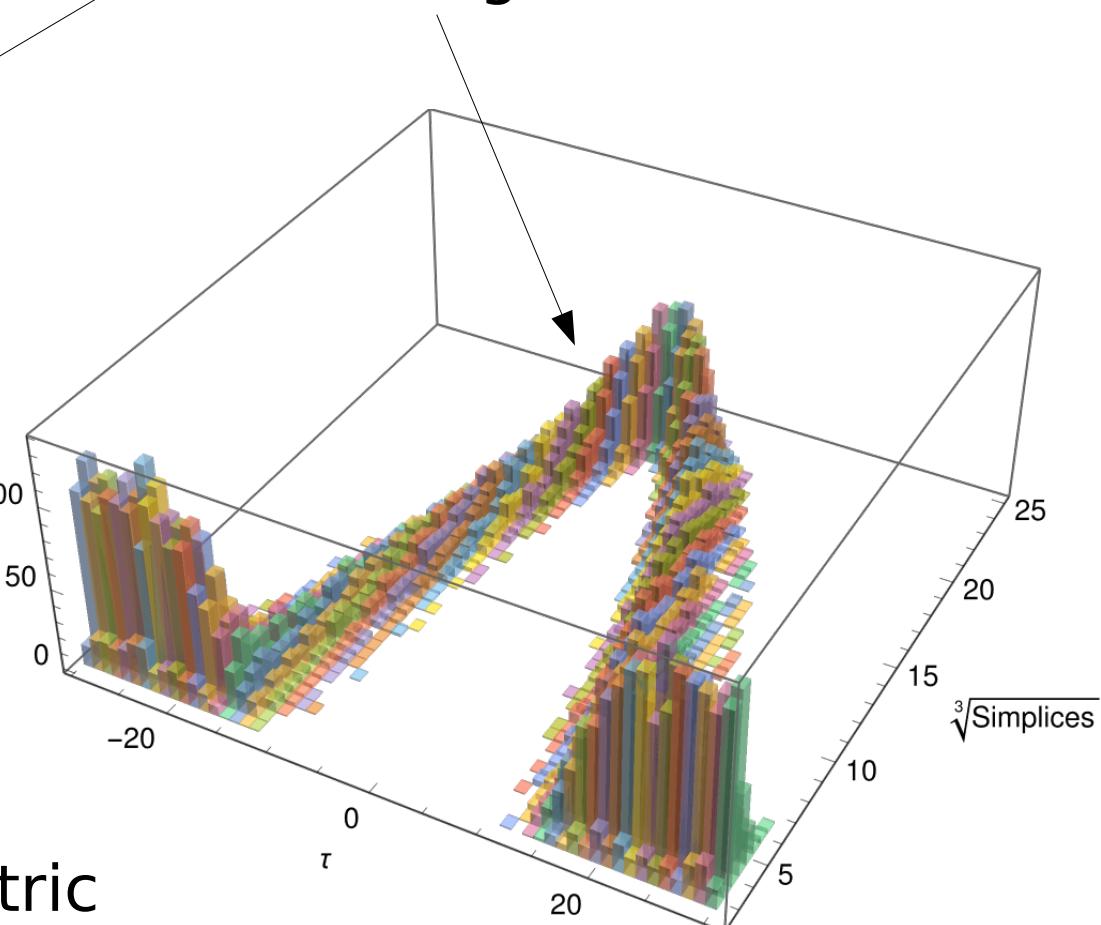
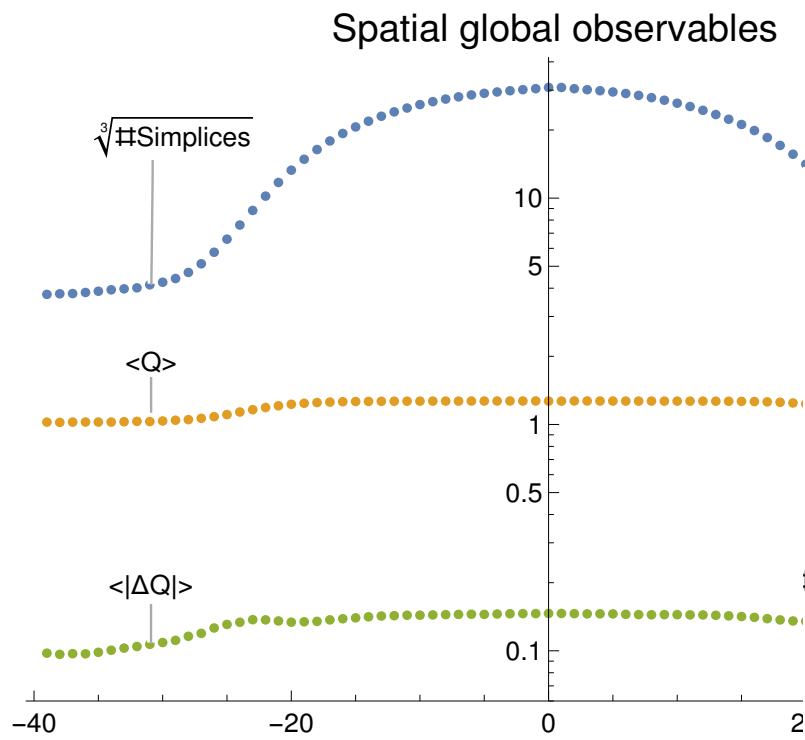
An average gauge-fixed metric would be close to the de Sitter-like

Like in classical general relativity

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Per configuration histogram of the size
- relatively similar, no large fluctuations



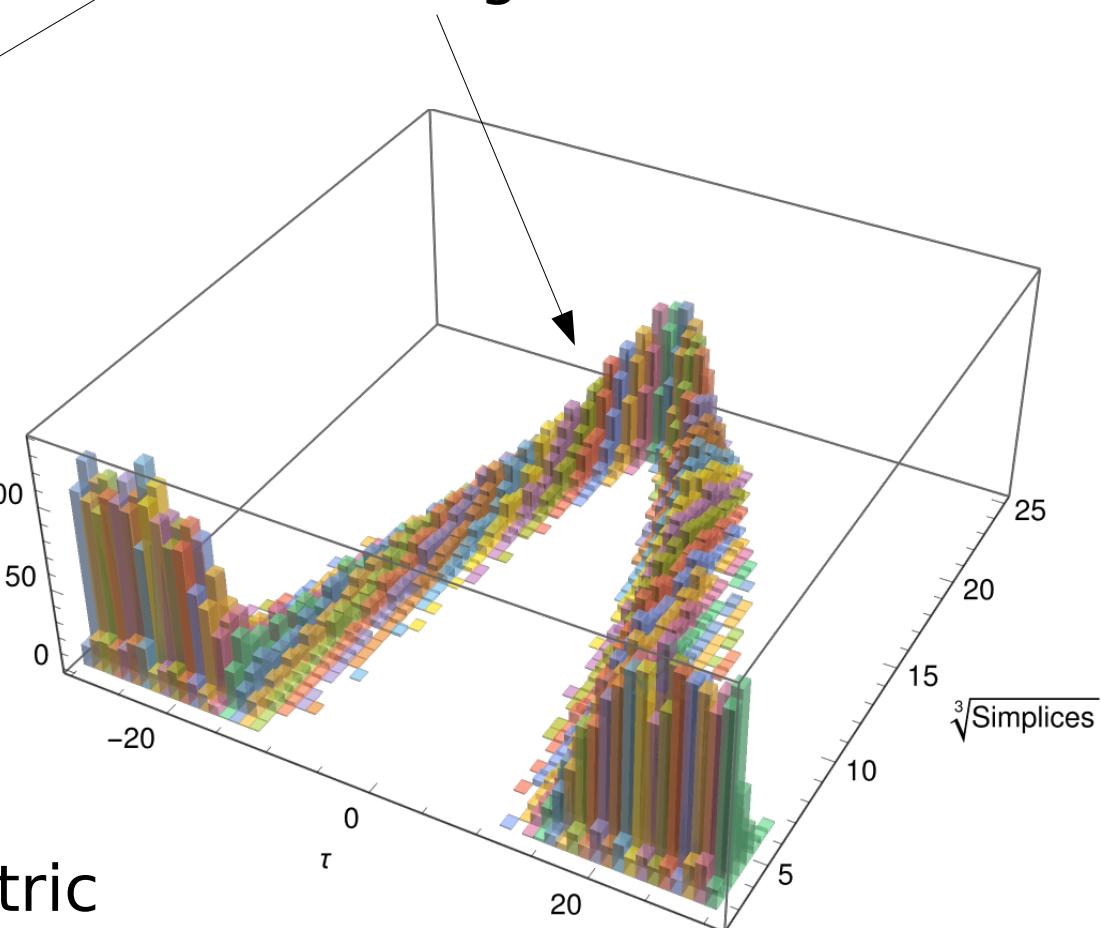
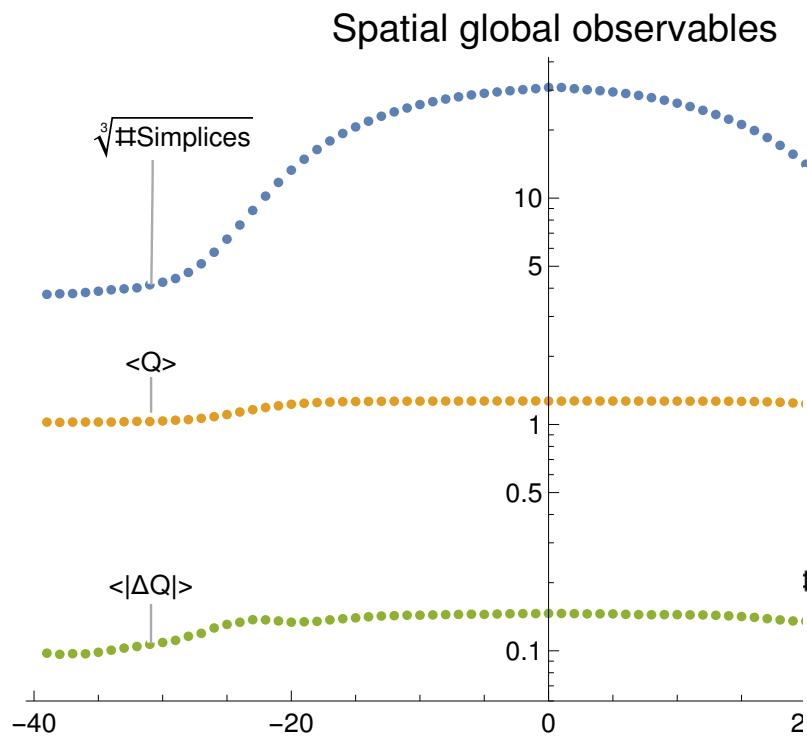
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A Brout-Englert-Higgs effect in quantum gravity!

[Maas'19]

Geon correlator

- Geon: A diff-invariant composite scalar operator

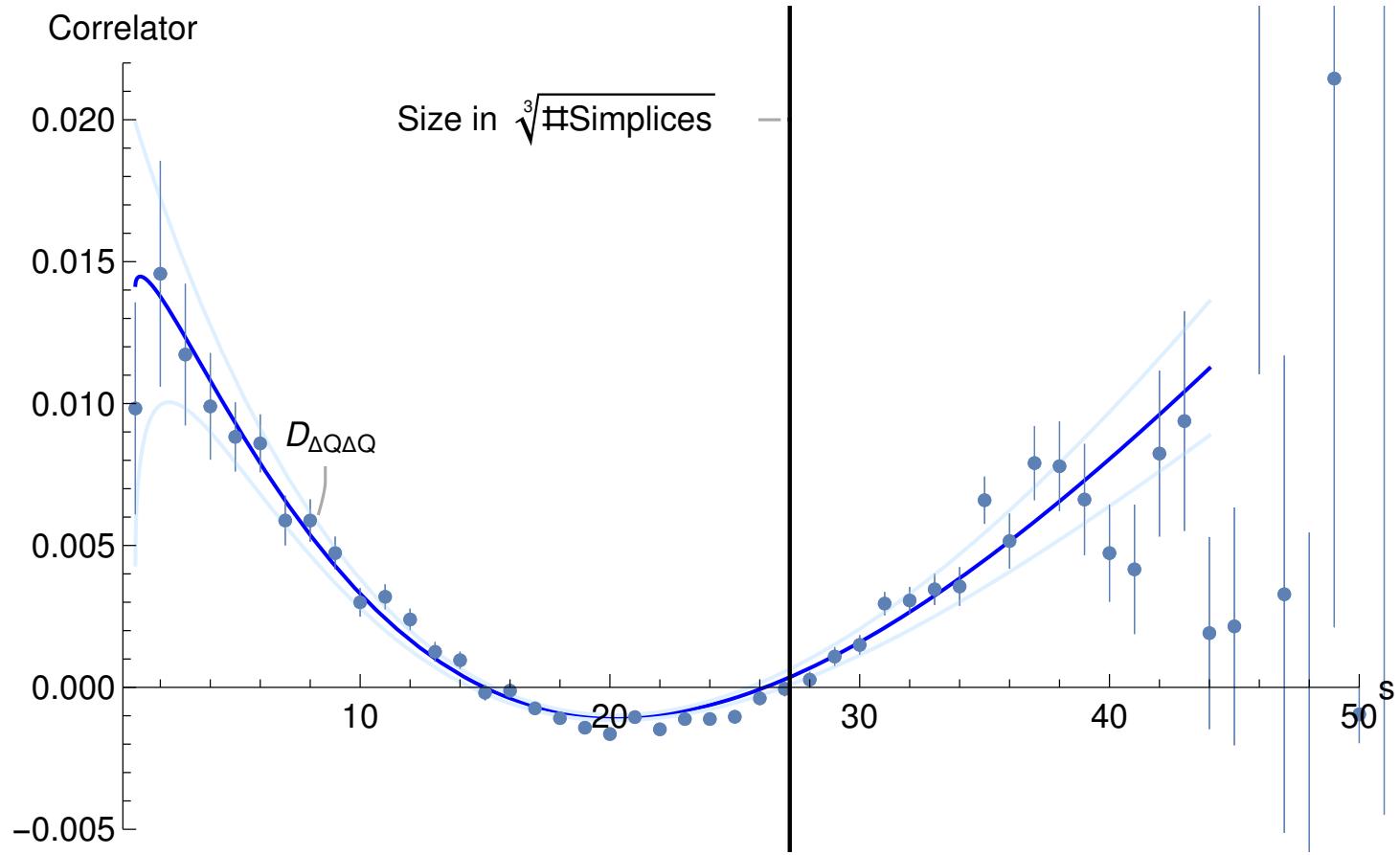
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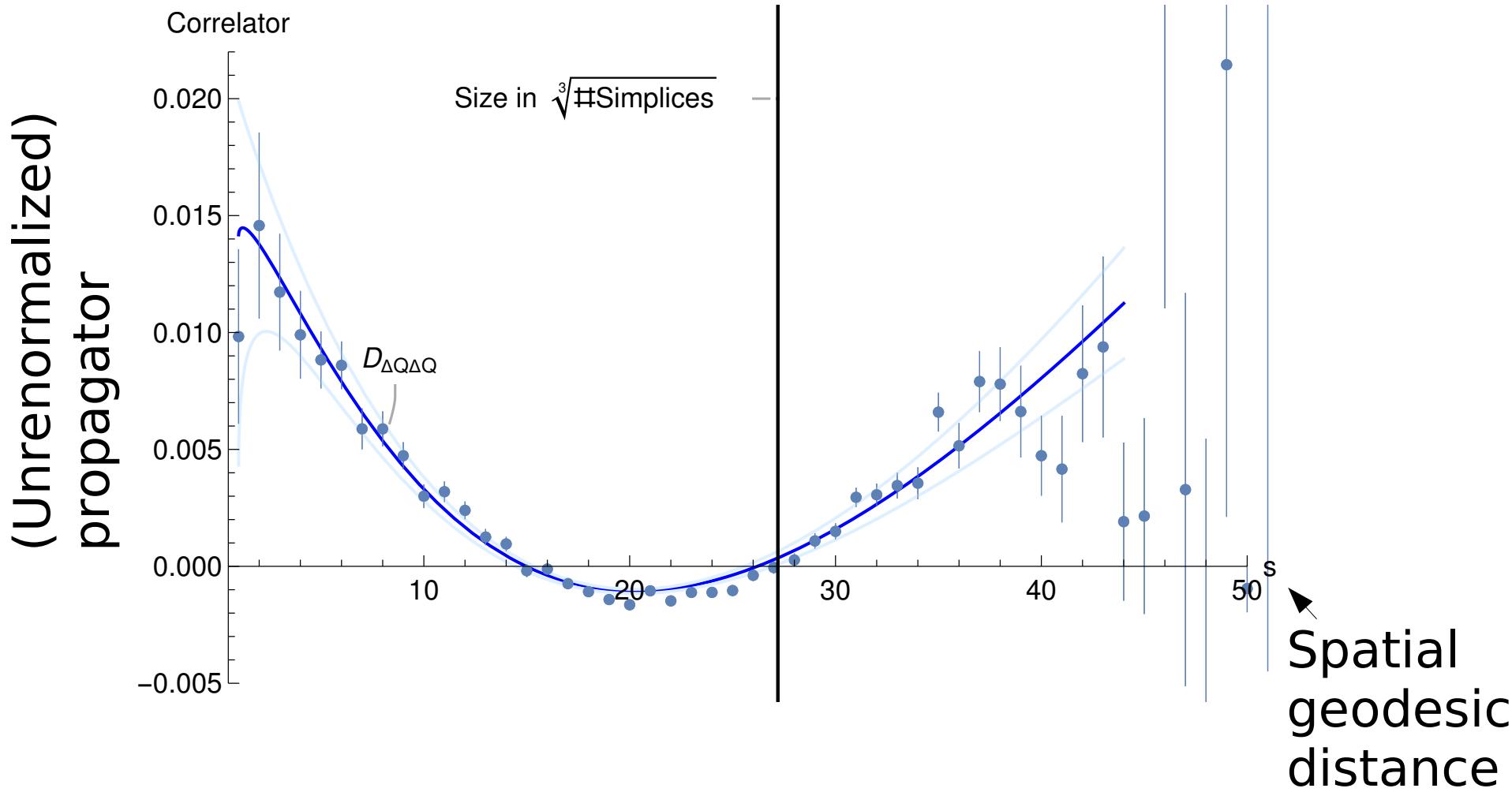
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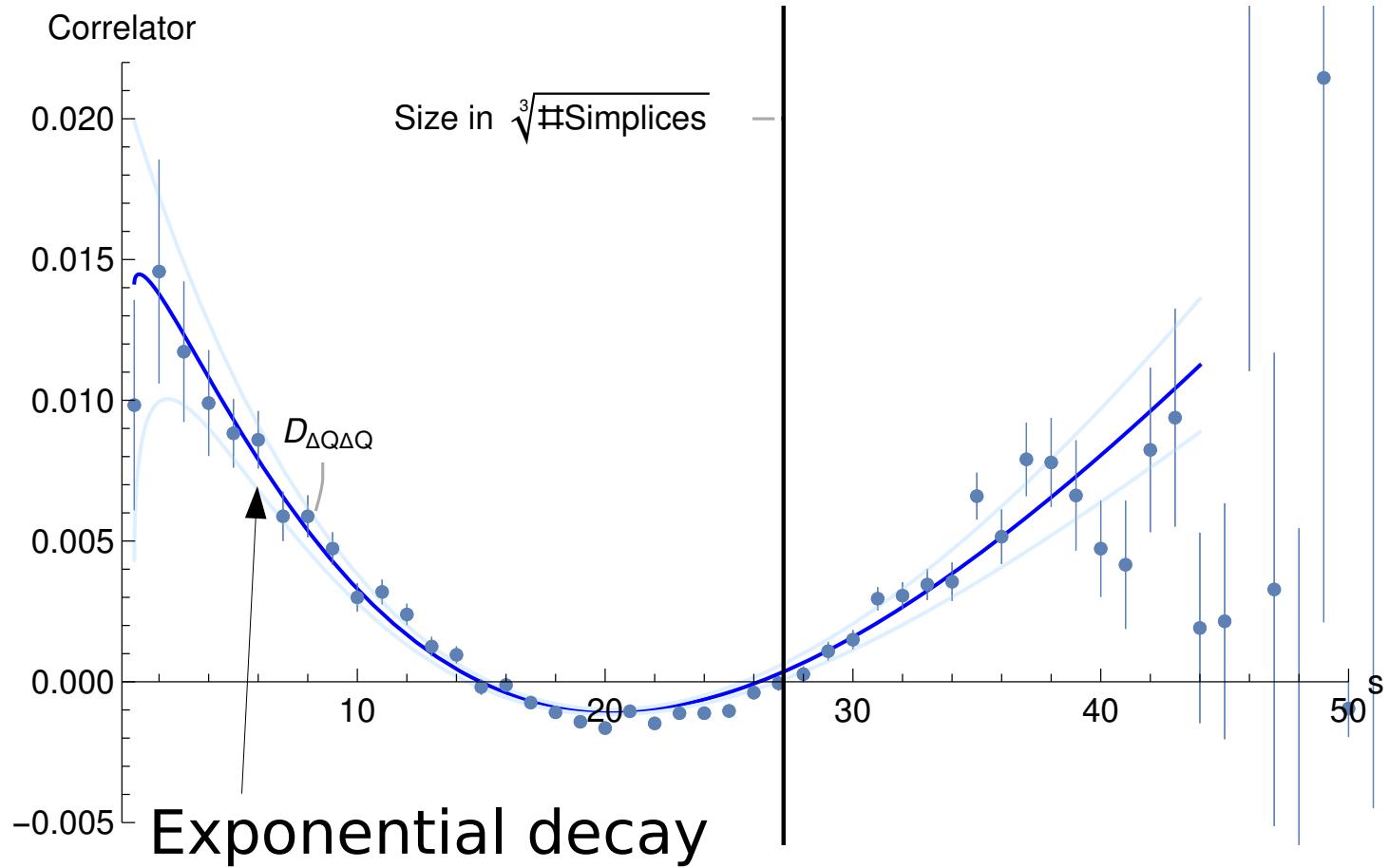
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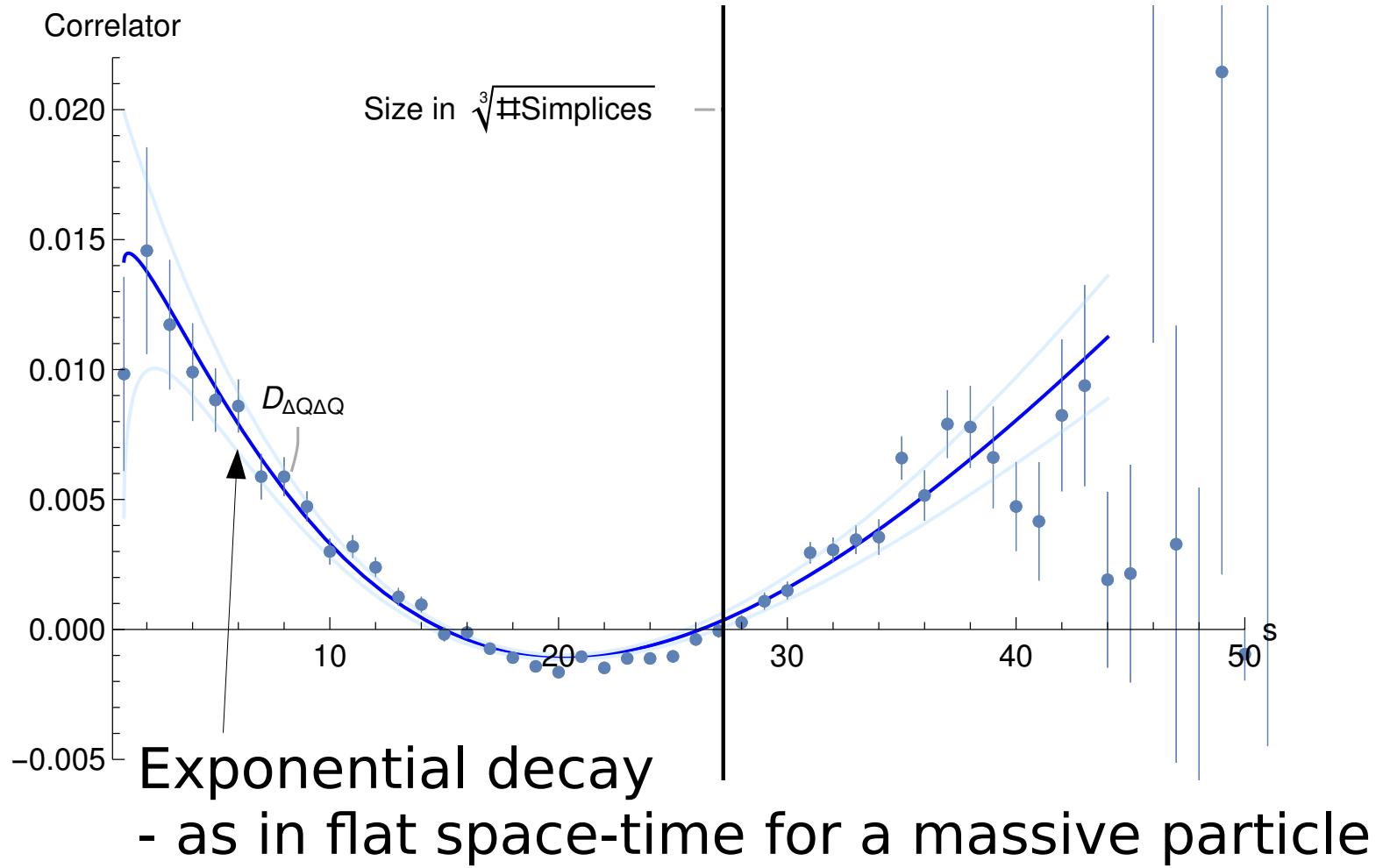
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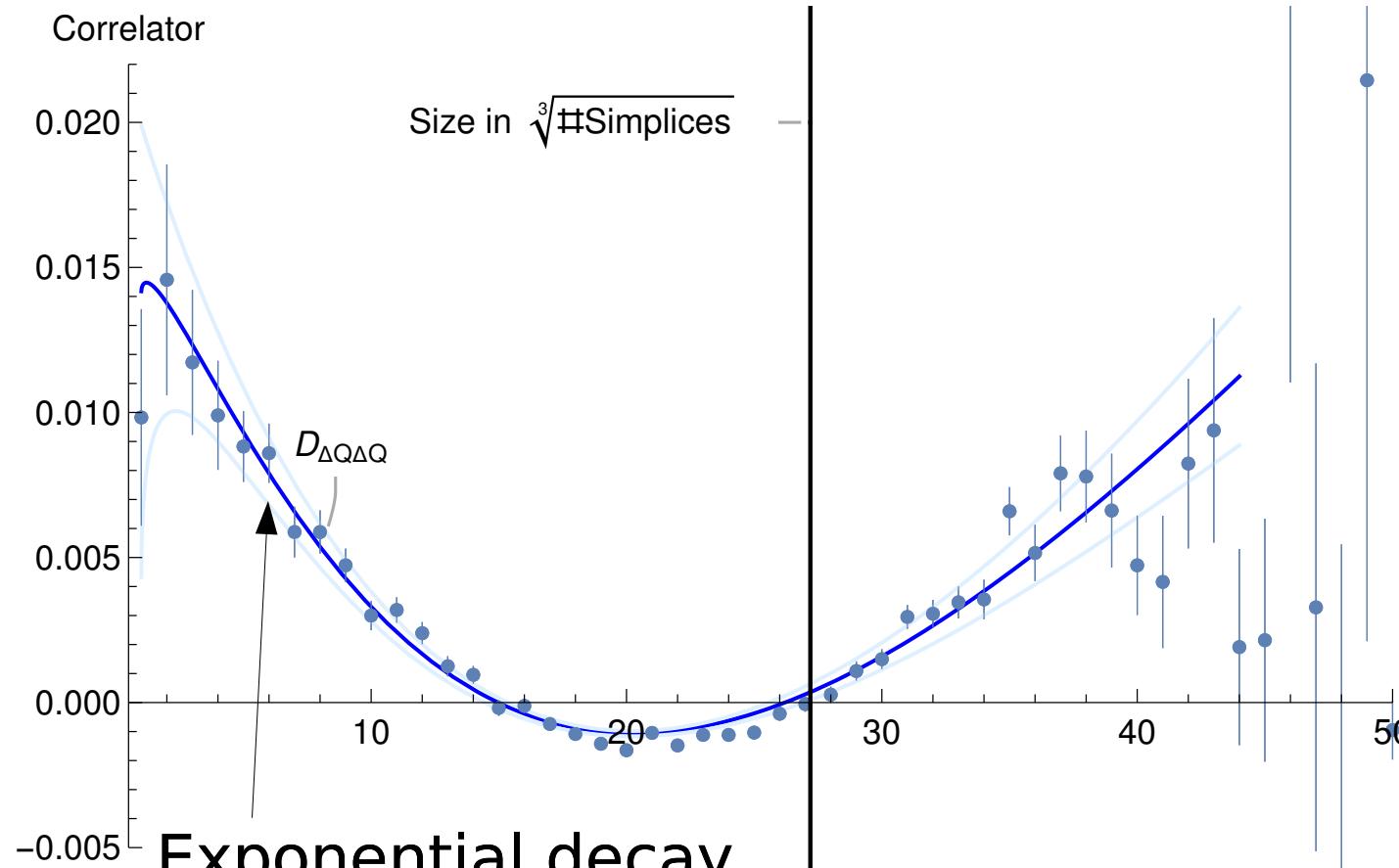
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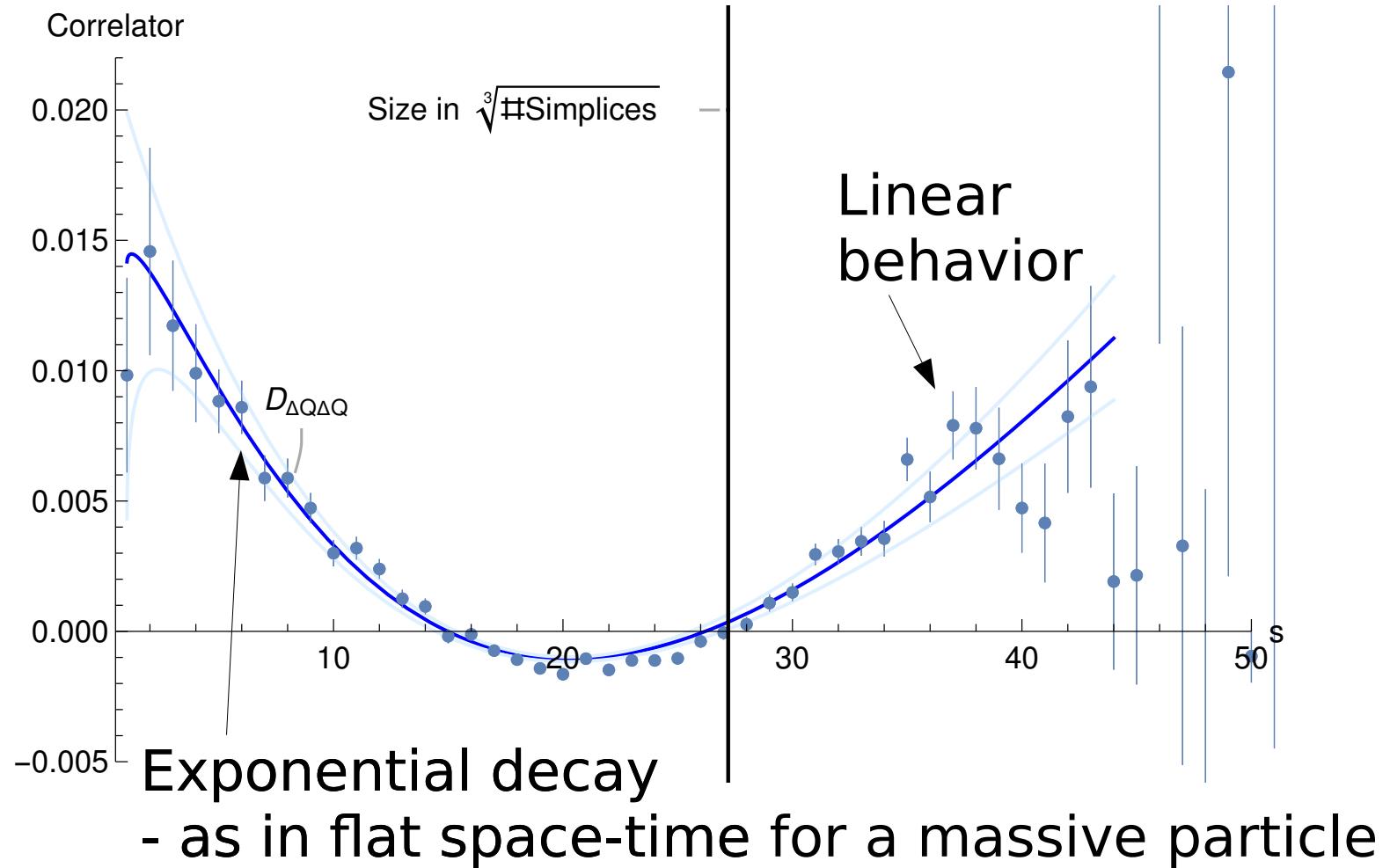
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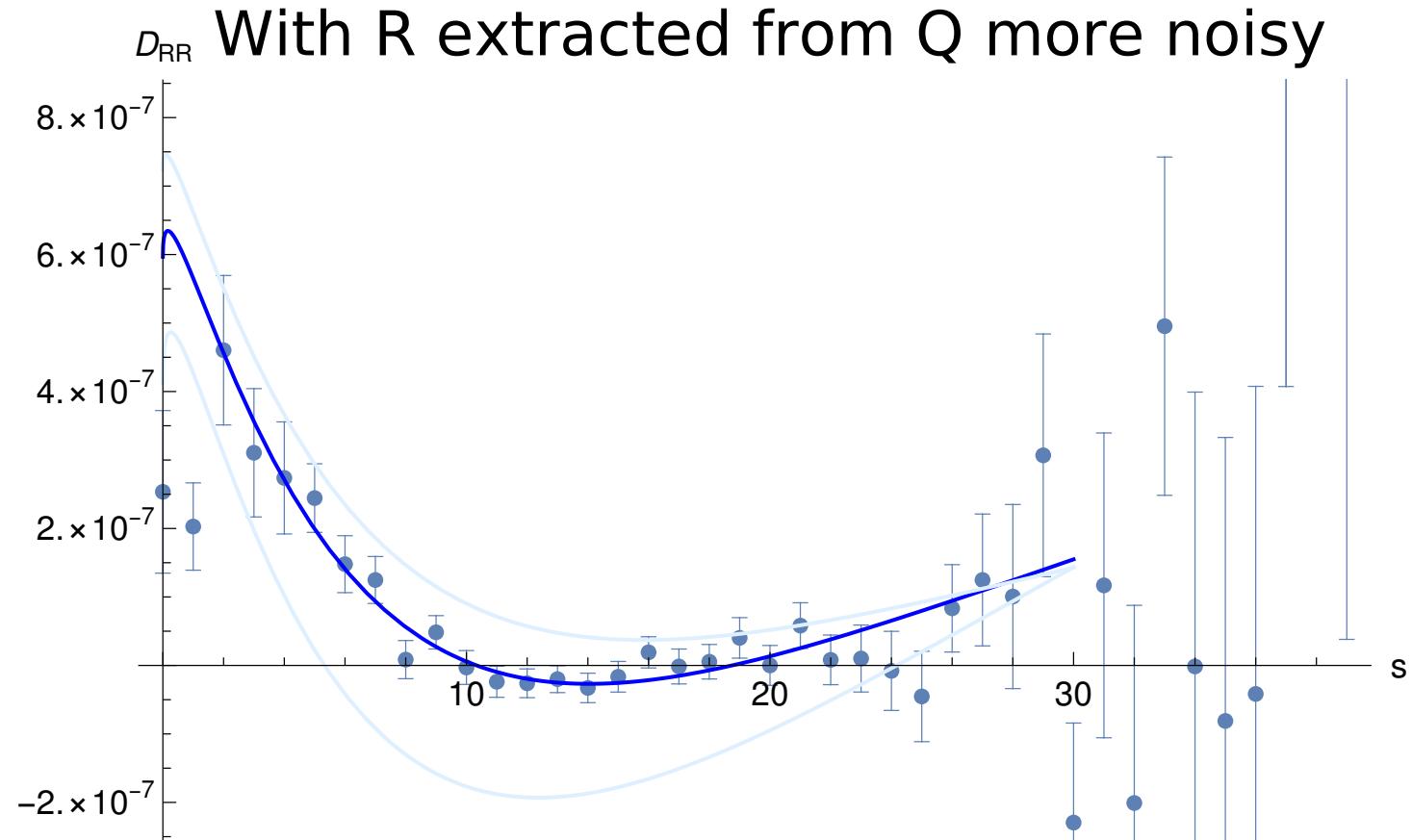
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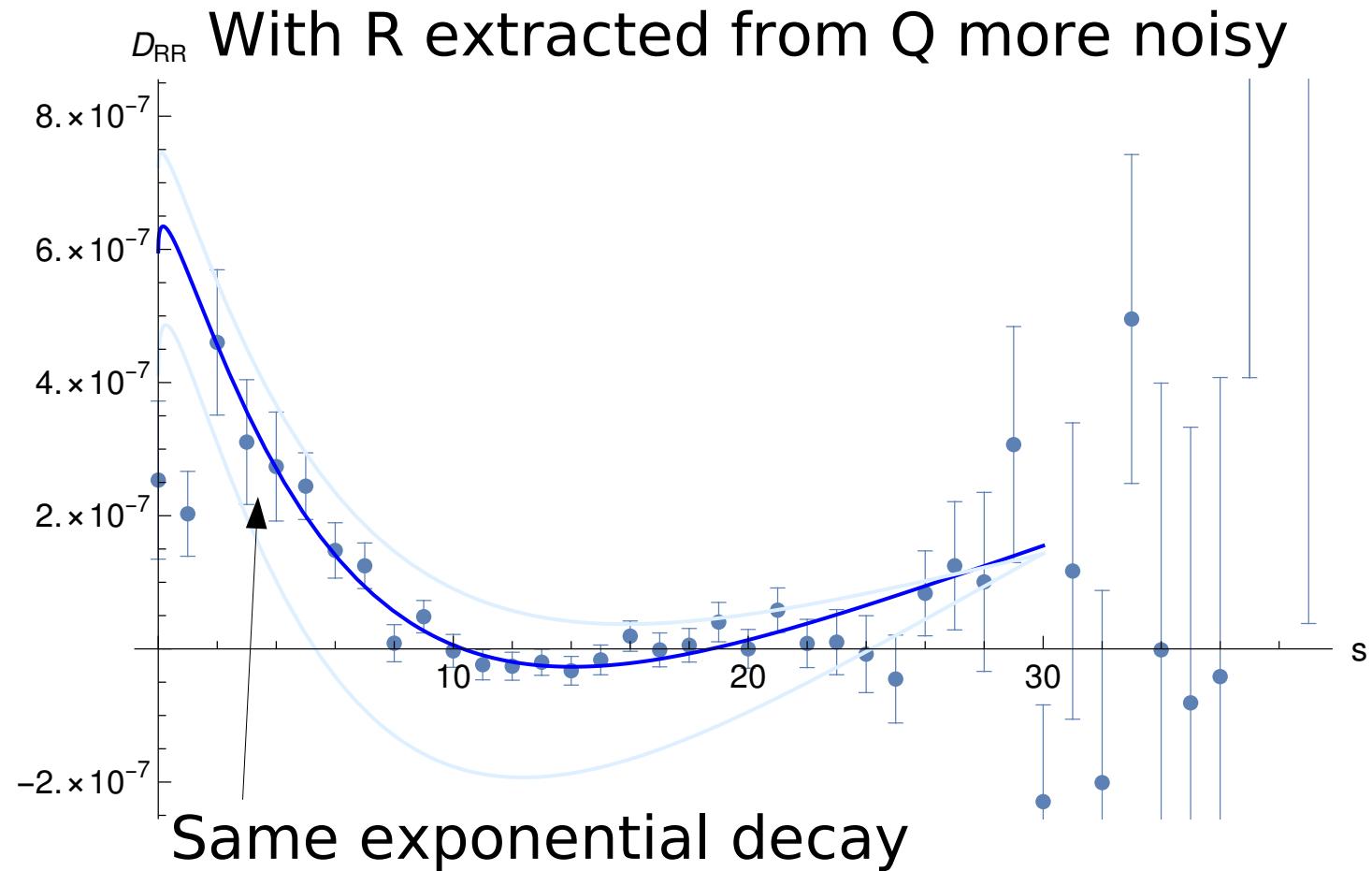
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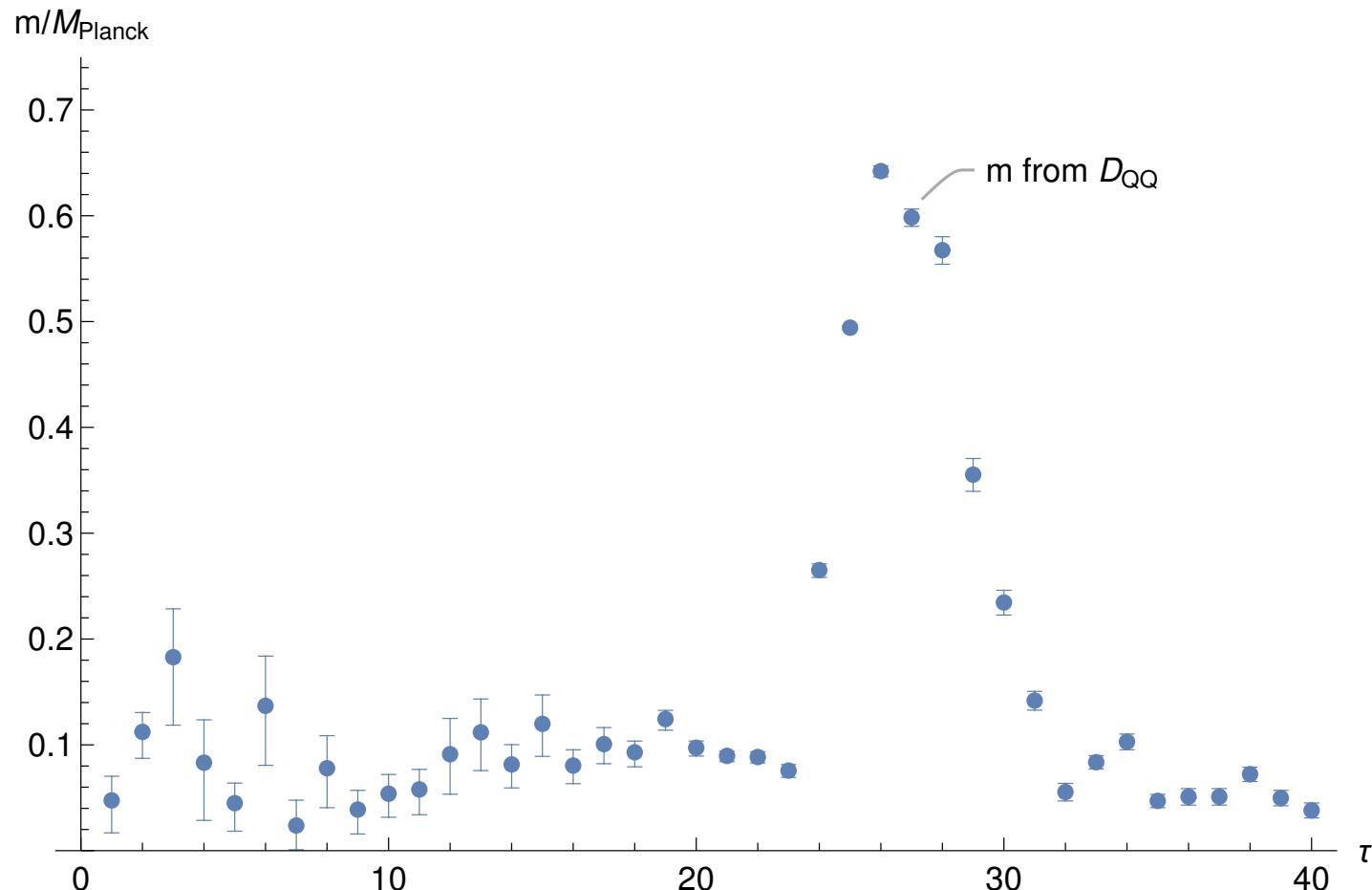
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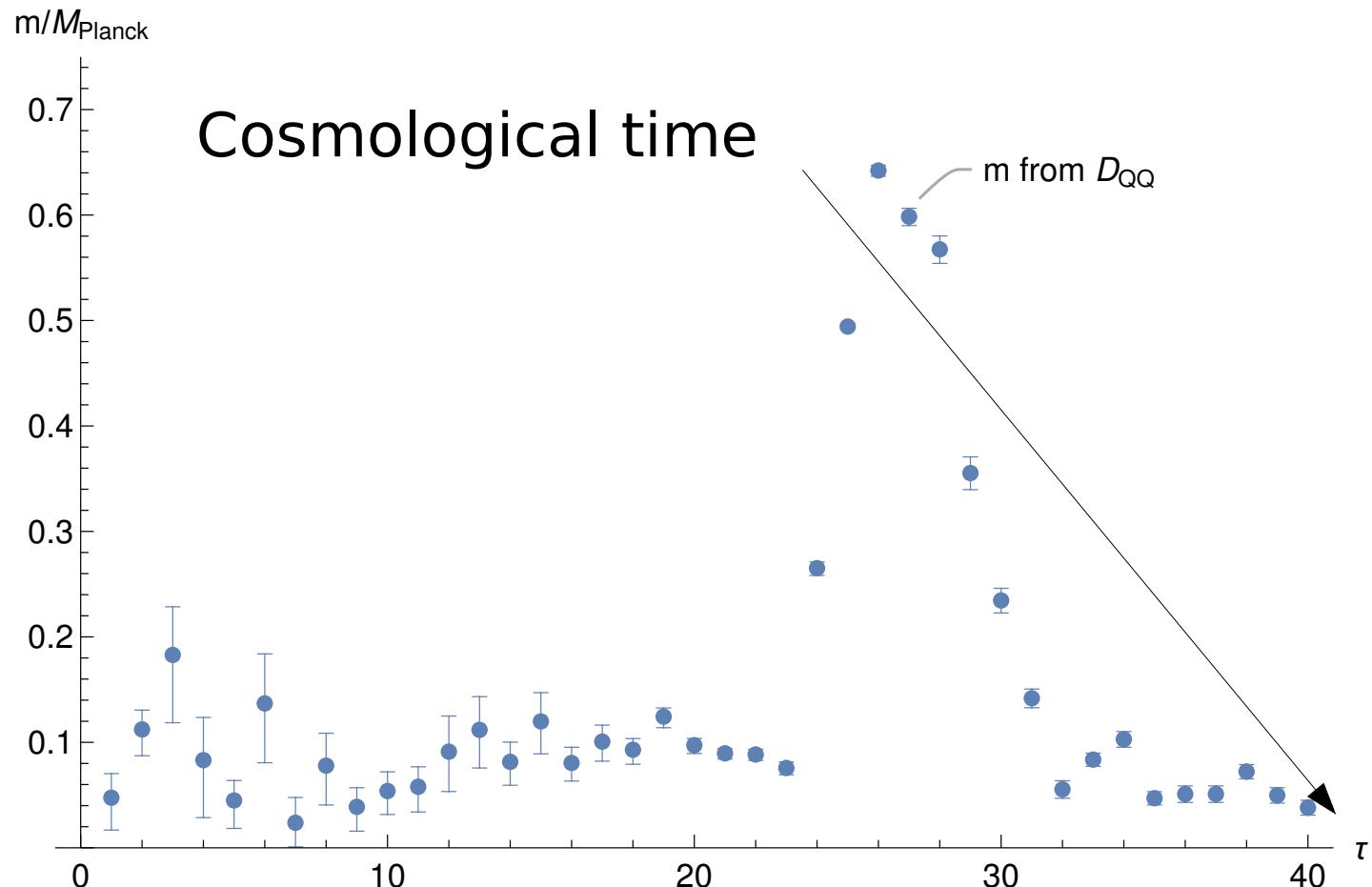
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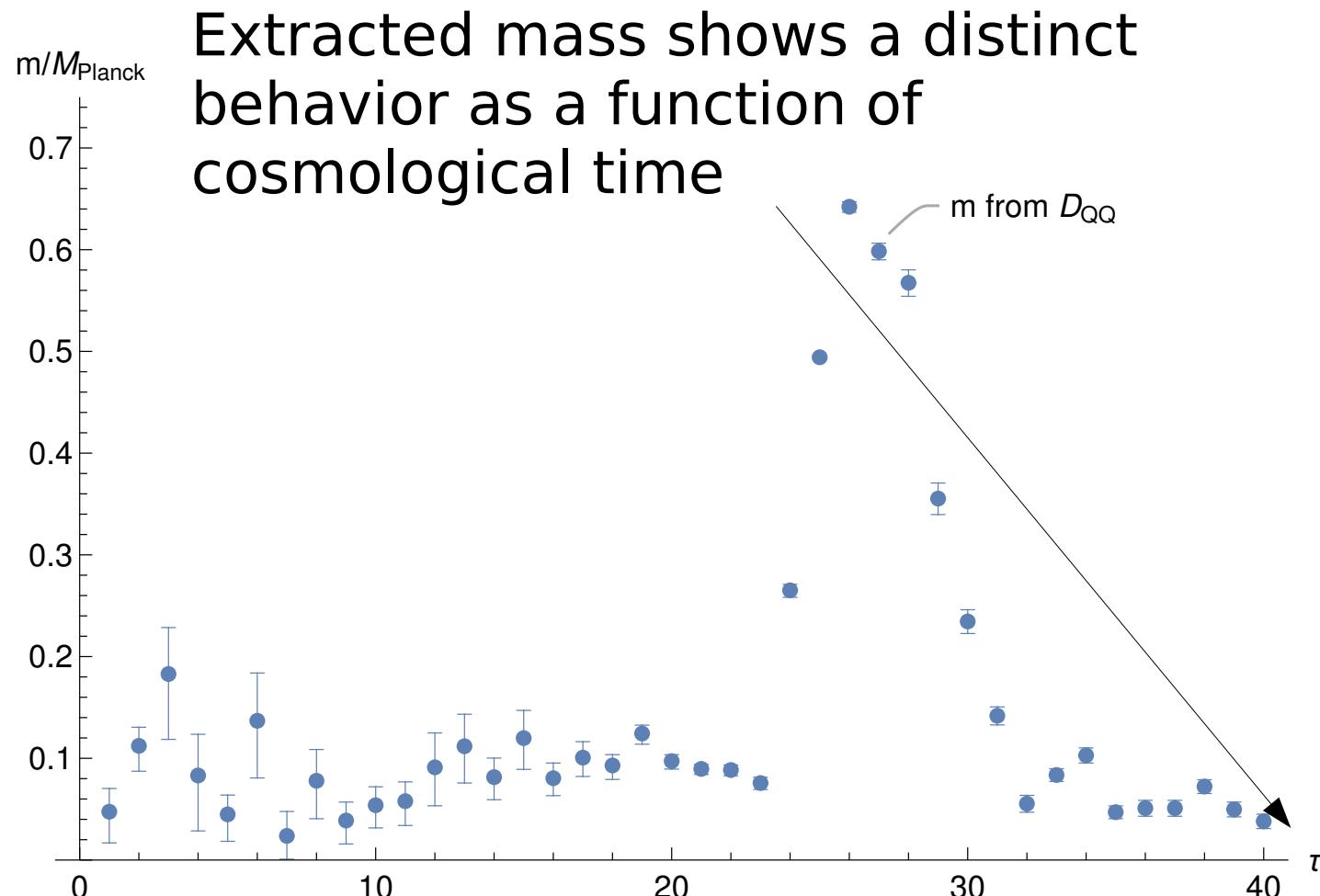
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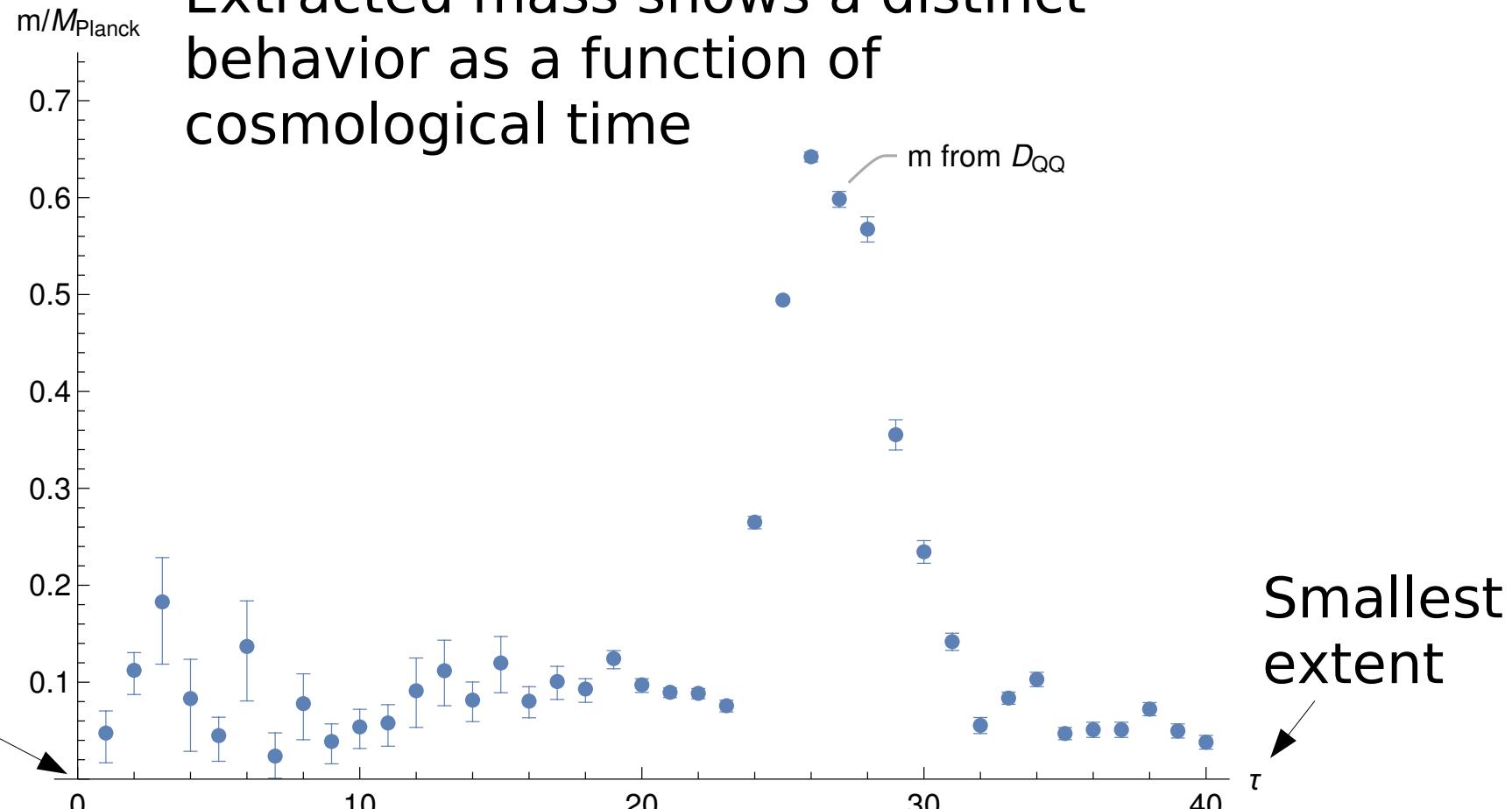
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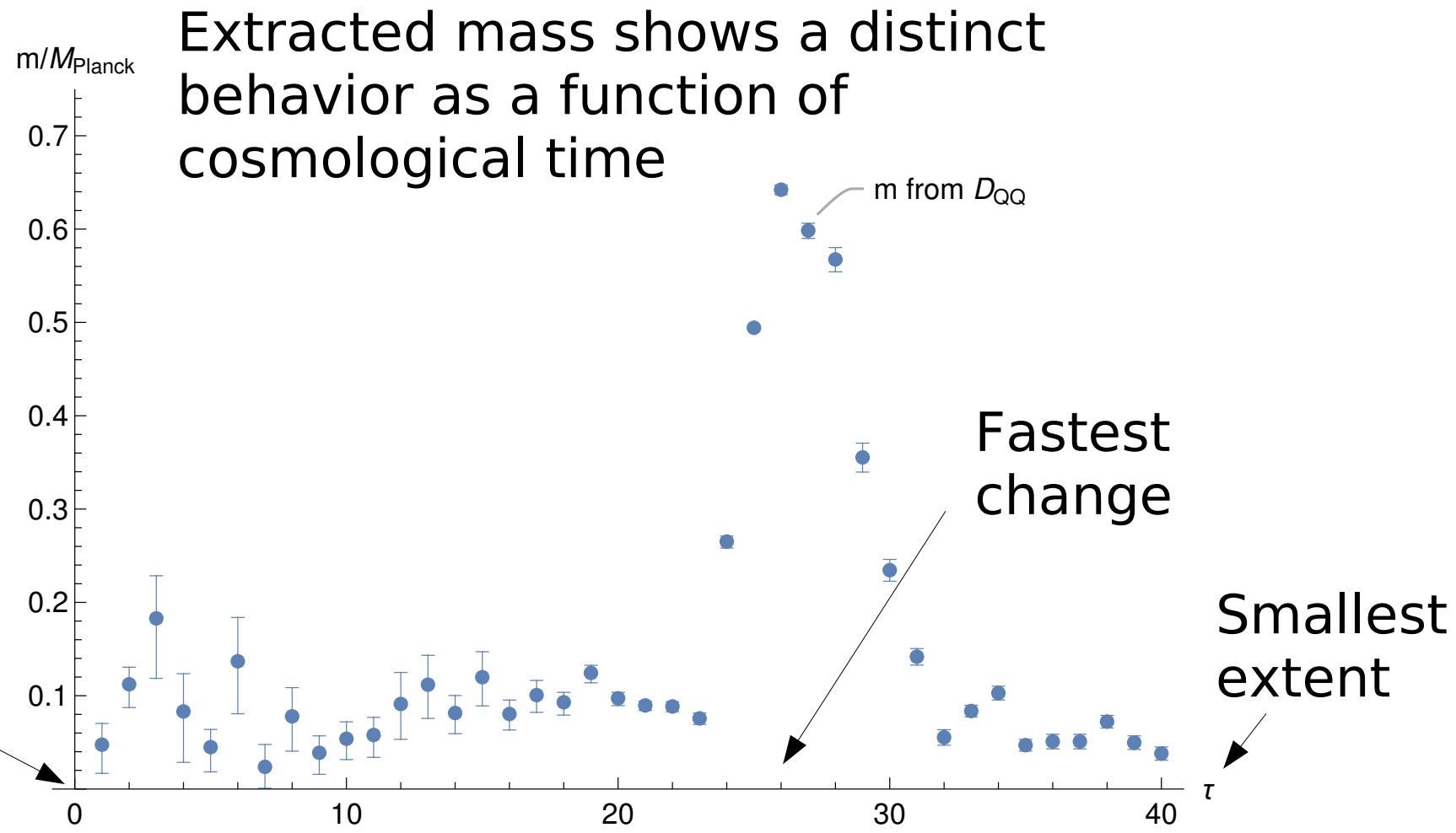
Extracted mass shows a distinct behavior as a function of cosmological time



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- Still, only composite objects can be observables in quantum gravity
- CDT simulations hints that these create reasonable physical degrees of freedom
 - Self-bound gravitons with a mass: Geons