

# Higher Derivative Quantum Gravity in General Parametrization and General Gauge Conditions

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## Theorem of Equivalence

$S$  - matrix of renormalizable theory does not depend on non-linear, local reparametrisation of fields

$$\varphi^j \rightarrow \varphi^j + (\varphi^2)^j + (\varphi^3)^j + \dots ,$$

*Kallosh R.E., Tyutin I.V.,(1973), Yadernaya Fizika, v. 17, p. 190 ( in Russian)*

*Y.M.P.Lam, (1973), Phys. Rev., D7, p. 2043*

*Tyutin I.V., (1982) Yadernaya Fizika, v. 35, p. 222 ( in Russian)*

## Gravitational Theory

$$\underline{g}^{*\mu\nu} = \underline{g}^{\mu\nu}(-g)^p.$$

$$\underline{g}_{\mu\nu}^* = \underline{g}_{\mu\nu}.$$

## Dynamical variables

### Gravitational Theory

$$\underline{g}^{*\mu\nu} = \underline{g}^{\mu\nu} (-g)^p.$$

$$\underline{g}_{\mu\nu}^* = \underline{g}_{\mu\nu}.$$

### Einstein Theory

$$\underline{g}_{\mu\nu}^* = \underline{g}_{\mu\nu}.$$

Goroff M.H. & Sagnotti (1986), ucl. Phys. B266, p 709

$$\underline{g}^{*\mu\nu} = \underline{g}^{\mu\nu} (-g)^{1/2}.$$

Capper D.M. et al (1973), Phys. Rev. D8;(1974)Phys. Rev. D9;  
(1974)Phys. Rev. D10

$$\underline{g}^{*\mu\nu} = \underline{g}^{\mu\nu} \exp(-g)^{1/2}.$$

A.E.M. van de Ven, (1992), Nucl. Phys., B378, p. 309

## Kallosch-DeWitt Theorem

Yang-Mills Theory

DeWitt B.S. (1965) "Dynamical Theory Groups and Fields"

Kallosch R.E. (1974), Nucl. Phys., B78, "Renormalization in non-abelian gauge theories"

Einstein gravity

Kallosch R.E. et al, (1978), Nucl. Phys., B137, "One-loop finitness of quantum gravity off mass shell"

Special case (Yang-Mills Theory)

McKeon G. et. al (1986), Nucl. Phys. B267

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{gf}} = \frac{1}{2\alpha} (n^\mu A_\mu^a) \hat{f} (n^\nu A_{a\nu}),$$

where  $\hat{f}$  takes the next forms

$$\hat{f} = -1,$$

$$\hat{f} = \frac{\partial^2}{n^2},$$

$$\hat{f} = (n\partial)^2 (n^2)^2.$$

# Gauge and Parametrical Dependence of Quantum Einstein Gravity

Ichinose I.(1993), Nucl. Phys. B395  
Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \sqrt{-g}R(g)$$

Dynamical variables

$$\underline{g}_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu}.$$

Gauge fixing

$$F_\mu = \nabla_\nu h^{*\nu}_\mu - l_1 \nabla_\mu h^* + \alpha J_\mu^{\alpha\beta} h_{\alpha\beta} + \delta K_\mu^{\lambda\alpha\beta} \nabla_\lambda h_{\alpha\beta}$$

where

$$J_\mu^{\alpha\beta} = J_\mu^{\alpha\beta} [\partial_\nu R, \partial_\nu R^{\alpha\beta}]$$

and

$$K_\mu^{\lambda\alpha\beta} = K_\mu^{\lambda\alpha\beta} [R, R_{\alpha\beta}, R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}]$$

## One-loop divergences

$$\Delta\Gamma_{\infty}^{(1)} \sim R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} R^{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta} R_{\lambda\delta}{}^{\mu\nu} \quad (1)$$

# Higher Derivative Quantum Gravity

$$\mathcal{L} = \sqrt{-g} (\alpha R + \beta R^2 + \gamma R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu} + \delta \nabla_\alpha \nabla^\alpha R + \Lambda),$$

where  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \Lambda$  are unknown parameters

Dynamical variables are

$$g_{\mu\nu}^* = \varphi(\sqrt{-g}) g_{\mu\nu}$$

So

$$\underline{g}_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} + ah_{\mu\nu} + bg_{\mu\nu}h + ch_{\mu\nu}h + dh_{\mu}^{\alpha}h_{\alpha\nu} + eg_{\mu\nu}h^2 + fg_{\mu\nu}h^{\alpha\beta}h_{\alpha\beta} + \text{etc.}$$

# One-Loop Divergences in Higher Derivative Quantum Gravity

$$\Delta\Gamma_{\infty}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{32\pi(n-4)} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left( \Lambda^2 C_{\Lambda} + C_{\Lambda R} \Lambda R + C_{(1R^2)} R_{\mu\nu} R^{\mu\nu} + C_{(2R^2)} R^2 + C_{(3R^2)} R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} R^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} + C_R R + C_5 \right),$$

where

$$C_i = C_i(a, b, c, d, \dots, l_k, n_j)$$

and

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{gf}} = l_1 A_{\nu}^2 + l_2 (\partial_{\mu} \phi)^2 + l_3 A_{\mu} \partial^{\mu} \phi + l_4 (\square \phi)^2 + l_5 F_{\mu\nu}^2 + l_6 (A^{\mu}{}_{,\mu})^2 + n_1 h^2 + n_2 h_{\mu\nu} h^{\mu\nu}$$

where we used the usual expressions  $\phi = h_{\alpha}^{\alpha}$ ,

$$A_{\mu} = \partial^{\nu} h_{\mu\nu}, \quad F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu} A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu} A_{\mu}.$$



## Gauge Dependence

*Kazakov K.A., Kalmykov M.Yu., Pronin P.I., Stepanyantz K.V.  
(1998) Class. Quant. Grav. v.15, (1999)Phys. Rev.D59*

$$\hat{\xi}\Gamma_{\infty}^{(1)} = a^{(1)} g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\delta S_{(0)}}{\delta h_{\mu\nu}}$$

$$a^{(1)} = a^{(1)}(a, b, c, d, \dots, l_k, n_j)$$

To get gauge independent result is need to find

$$a^{(1)} = 0$$

## Particular Cases

*Kazakov K.A., Pronin P.I., (2000), Phys. Rev.D*

*Ilya L.Shapiro et al (2002), Phys. Rev.D*

*Ohta N., Percacci R. (2015-2019) Nucl. Phys.*

Conformal Gravity

Conformal Parametrization

## General Case

$$X^T W_1 X + V_1 X + s_1 = 0$$

$$X^T W_2 X + V_2 X + s_2 = 0$$

$$X^T W_3 X + V_3 X + s_3 = 0$$

$$X^T W_4 X + V_4 X + s_4 = 0,$$

## General Case (2)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1x^2 + b_1y^2 + c_1z^2 + d_1t^2 + m_1xy + n_1xz + k_1xt + h_1yz + \\ + p_1yt + q_1zt + f_1x + g_1y + h_1z + r_1t + s_1 = 0, \\ a_2x^2 + b_2y^2 + c_2z^2 + d_2t^2 + m_2xy + n_2xz + k_2xt + h_2yz + \\ + p_2yt + q_2zt + f_2x + g_2y + h_2z + r_2t + s_2 = 0, \\ a_3x^2 + b_3y^2 + c_3z^2 + d_3t^2 + m_3xy + n_3xz + k_3xt + h_3yz + \\ + p_3yt + q_3zt + f_3x + g_3y + h_3z + r_3t + s_3 = 0, \\ a_4x^2 + b_4y^2 + c_4z^2 + d_4t^2 + m_4xy + n_4xz + k_4xt + h_4yz + \\ + p_4yt + q_4zt + f_4x + g_4y + h_4z + r_4t + s_4 = 0, \\ a_5x^2 + b_5y^2 + c_5z^2 + d_5t^2 + m_5xy + n_5xz + k_5xt + h_5yz + \\ + p_5yt + q_5zt + f_5x + g_5y + h_5z + r_5t + s_5 = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

## Concluding Remarks

- There are 1024 solutions for gauge independent results
- Only 2 have been found
- Physical parametrization
- Refusion on quantum gravity
- Refusion "metrical" quantum theory of gravitation

## Concluding Remarks II

Gauge affine-metric gravity

$$L = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \{ R + Q_{\lambda\mu\nu} (a_1 Q^{\lambda\mu\nu} + a_2 Q^{\nu\mu\lambda} + a_3 g^{\lambda\nu} Q^{\alpha\mu}_{\alpha}) + \\ + R^{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} (b_1 R_{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} + b_2 R_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} + b_3 R_{\alpha\mu\beta\nu} + \\ + b_4 R_{\alpha\mu} g_{\beta\nu} + b_5 R_{\mu\alpha} g_{\nu\beta} + b_6 g_{\mu\alpha} g_{\nu\beta} R) \}.$$

$g_{\beta\nu}$  - classical variable,

$\Gamma^{\lambda\mu\nu}$  - quantum variable

Thank You !