

EFT-based methods for classical gravity

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LUTH



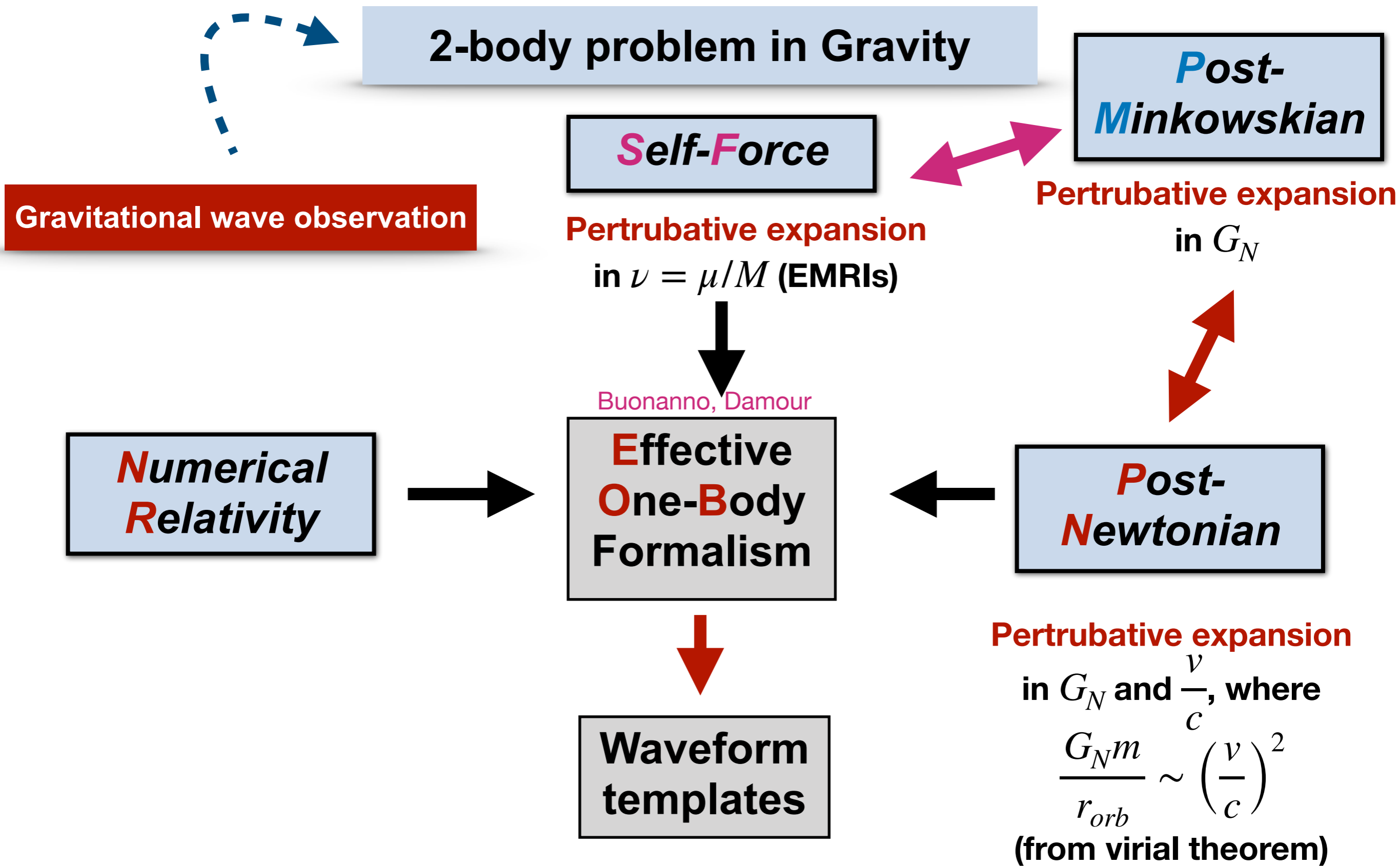
PSL 

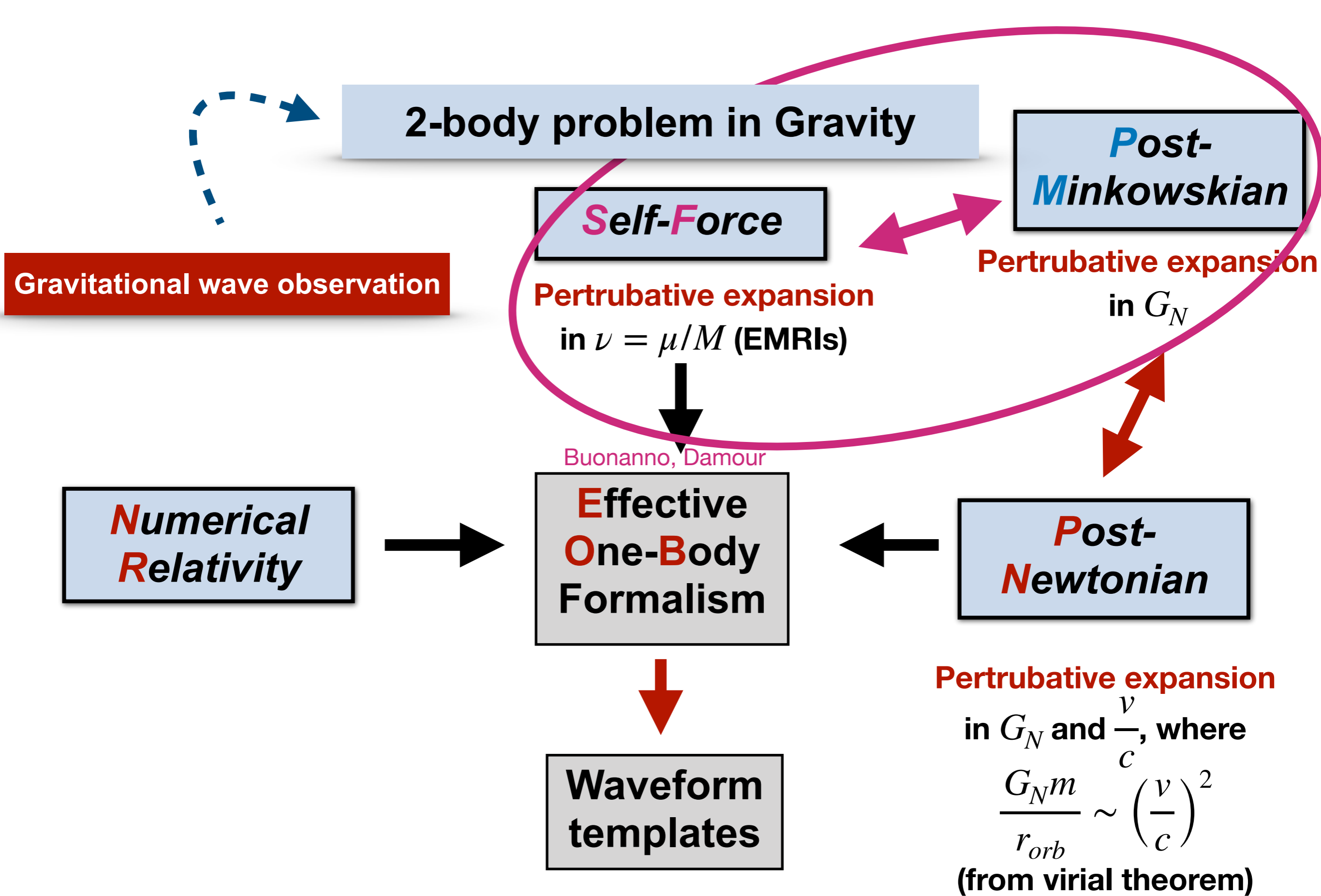
 Université
Paris Cité



Atelier API “Ondes gravitationnelles et objets compacts”, Meudon 08/10/2024

Based on works with: P.Vanhove **[2407.09448],[2405.14421]**





2-body problem in Gravity

Post-Minkowskian

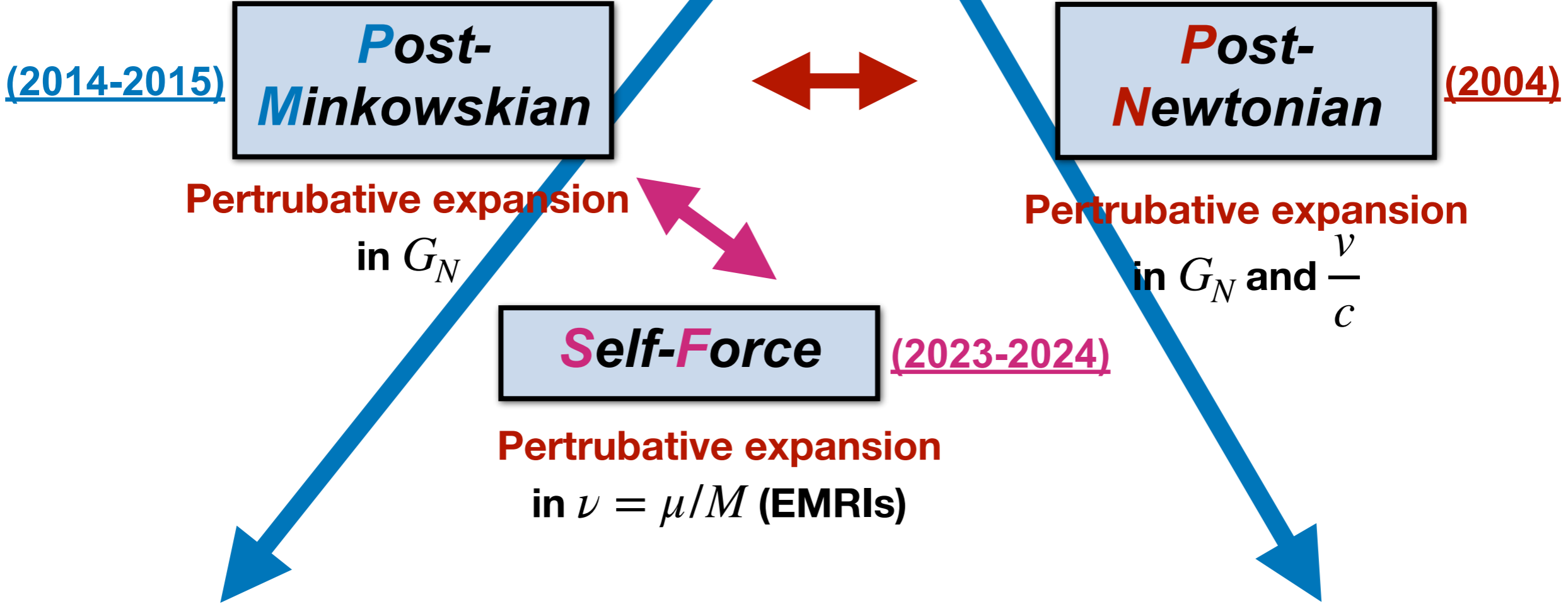
vs

Self-Force

	1PM	2PM	3PM	4PM	5PM	...
0SF	$\left[(G m_1) + (G m_1)^2 + (G m_1)^3 + (G m_1)^4 + (G m_1)^5 + \dots \right] \times m_2$					
1SF			$\left[(G m_1)^2 + (G m_1)^3 + (G m_1)^4 + \dots \right] \times G m_2^2$			
2SF					$\left[(G m_1)^3 + \dots \right] \times G^2 m_2^3$	

2-body problem in Gravity

Analytical methods/Perturbation theory



[Rothstein, Goldberger, Porto, Bern, Kosower, O'Connell, Vanhove, Damgard, Plefka et al.]

[Damour, Blanchet, Buonanno et al.]
[Poisson, Barack, Pound et al.]

2-body problem in Gravity

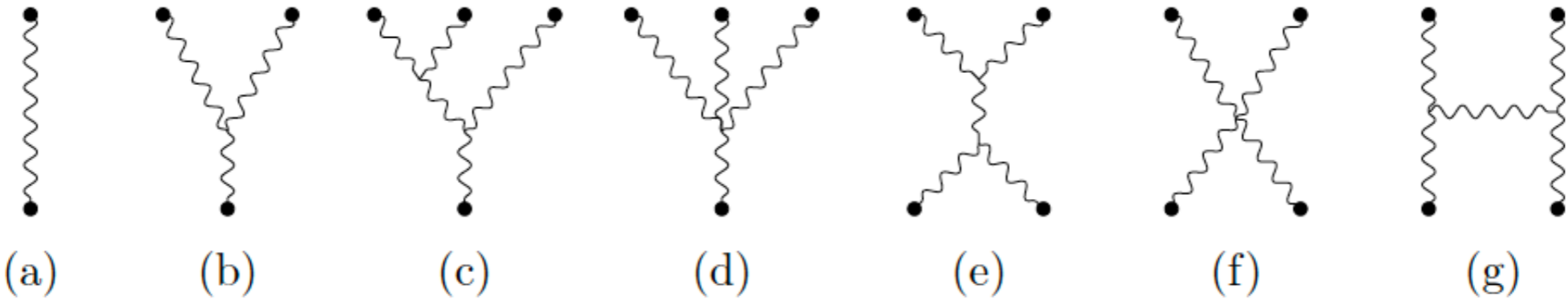
EFT+Scattering Amplitudes (in a nutshell)

$$e^{iS_{\text{eff}}[x_a]} = \int \mathcal{D}h_{\mu\nu} e^{iS_{\text{EH}}[h] + iS_{\text{GF}}[h] + iS_{\text{PP}}[x_a, h]}$$

Point particle approximation
+weak metric perturbations

Feynman rules

integrate-out graviton
(classical=**NO** grav. loops)



Schwarzschild from Amplitudes to all orders in G

[2407.09448],[2405.14421] S.M., P. Vanhove

Towards **SF-EFT**, it is necessary to have a
self-consistent framework to all orders in G

Simplest case: *Schwarzschild metric*

Schwarzschild from Amplitudes to all orders in G

[2407.09448],[2405.14421] S.M., P. Vanhove

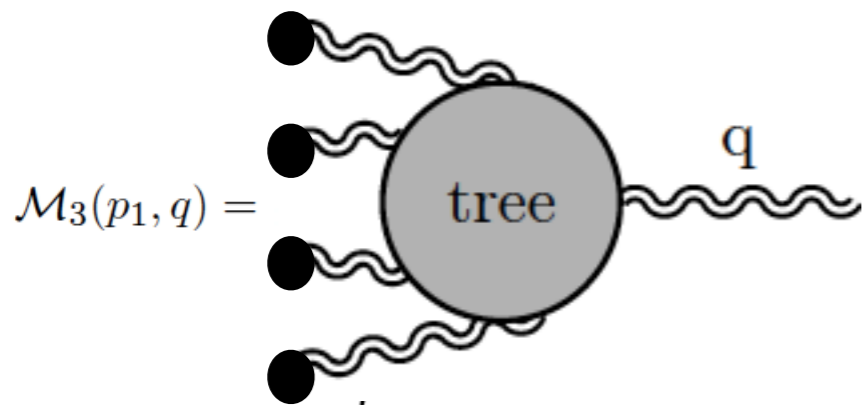
GREFT



General Relativity

Equivalence up to:

1. Choice of DOFs $\longrightarrow g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h_{\mu\nu}^{(n)}$
2. Choice of Gauge \longrightarrow harmonic gauge



$$i\mathcal{M}_3^{(l)}(p_1, q) = -\frac{i\sqrt{32\pi G_N}}{2} \langle T^{(l)\mu\nu}(q^2) \rangle \epsilon_{\mu\nu} \quad \text{Duff (1974)}$$

$$h_{\mu\nu}^{(l+1)}(\vec{x}) = -16\pi G_N \int \frac{d^d \vec{q}}{(2\pi)^d} e^{i\vec{q}\cdot\vec{x}} \frac{1}{\vec{q}^2} \left(\langle T_{\mu\nu}^{(l)} \rangle^{\text{class.}}(q^2) - \frac{1}{d-1} \eta_{\mu\nu} \langle T^{(l)} \rangle^{\text{class.}}(q^2) \right)$$

Expectation: n -loop diagrams generate G_N^{n+1} terms of the metric

Schwarzschild from Amplitudes

[2407.09448],[2405.14421] S.M., P. Vanhove

GREFT



General Relativity

Equivalence up to:

1. Choice of DOFs $\longrightarrow g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h_{\mu\nu}^{(n)}$
2. Choice of Gauge \longrightarrow harmonic gauge

Too complicated!!

Main problems from previous attempts:

[2010.08882]
S.M, Vanhove

1. Infinite tower of non-minimal couplings (due to intermediate UV-divs)
2. No algorithm for higher loops (3-loops was already complicated)

Schwarzschild from Amplitudes

[2407.09448],[2405.14421] S.M., P. Vanhove

GREFT



General Relativity

Equivalence up to:

1.

Choice of DOFs



$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h_{\mu\nu}^{(n)}$$

2.

Choice of Gauge



harmonic gauge

Take a step back

Schwarzschild from Amplitudes

[2407.09448],[2405.14421] S.M., P. Vanhove

Cubic formulation of GREFT

[1705.00626] Cheung, Remmen

Choice of DOFs: 1) Gothic metric: $g^{ab} = \sqrt{-g}g^{ab} = \eta^{ab} - \sqrt{32\pi G_N}h^{ab}$

(GR people do it, we should pay more attention)

2) Extra Auxiliary field : $A_{bc}^a = \Gamma_{bc}^a - \frac{1}{2}\delta_{(b}^a\Gamma_{c)d}^d$.

(unorthodox but necessary to constrain to 3pt vertices)

Choice of Gauge: harmonic gauge*(non unique)

+ couple to worldline $\mathcal{L}_{p.p.} = -\frac{m}{2} \int d\tau (e^{-1} g^{\mu\nu} v_\mu v_\nu + e) = -\frac{m}{2} \int d\tau \left(\frac{g^{\mu\nu} v_\mu v_\nu}{(\sqrt{-g})^{\frac{D-2}{2}}} + 1 \right)$

Schwarzschild from Amplitudes

[2407.09448],[2405.14421] S.M., P. Vanhove

Cubic formulation of GREFT

Complete ansatz:

$$\sqrt{32\pi G_N} h_{\mu\nu}^{(n)}(\mathbf{x}) = \int d^{D-1}x e^{i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{x}} J_{\mu\nu}^{(n)}(\mathbf{k}),$$

Single multi-loop Master Integral

$$\sqrt{32\pi G_N} A_{bc}^a{}^{(n)}(\mathbf{x}) = \int d^{D-1}x e^{i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{x}} Y_{bc}^a{}^{(n)}(\mathbf{k}),$$

$$J_{\mu\nu}^{(n)}(\mathbf{k}) = \rho(|\mathbf{k}|, D, n) \left(\underline{\chi_1^{(n)}} \delta_\mu^0 \delta_\nu^0 + \underline{\chi_2^{(n)}} \eta_{\mu\nu} + \underline{\chi_3^{(n)}} \frac{k_\mu k_\nu}{\mathbf{k}^2} \right)$$

$$\rho(|\mathbf{k}|, D, n) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{2-(D-3)(n-1)}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n(D-3)}{2}\right)} \frac{(\Gamma\left(\frac{D-3}{2}\right) G_N m)^n}{(|\mathbf{k}|/(2\sqrt{\pi}))^{2-(D-3)(n-1)}}$$

$$Y_{bc}^a{}^{(n)}(\mathbf{k}) = -i\rho(|\mathbf{k}|, D, n) \left(k_{(b} \left(\underline{\chi_7^{(n)}} \delta_{c)}^0 \delta_0^a + \underline{\chi_8^{(n)}} \delta_{c)}^a \right) \right. \\ \left. + k^a \left(\underline{\chi_4^{(n)}} \delta_b^0 \delta_c^0 + \underline{\chi_5^{(n)}} \eta_{bc} + \underline{\chi_6^{(n)}} \frac{k_b k_c}{\mathbf{k}^2} \right) \right).$$

form factors

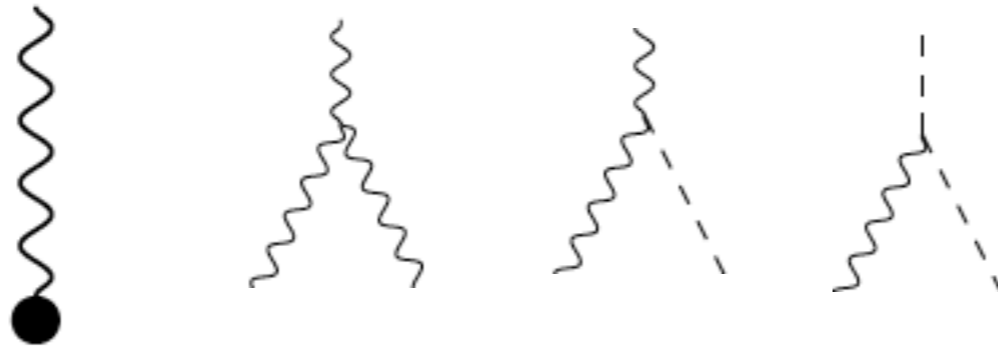
$$\chi^{(n)}(D) = (\chi_1^{(n)}, \dots, \chi_8^{(n)})$$

Schwarzschild from Amplitudes

[2407.09448],[2405.14421] S.M., P. Vanhove

Cubic formulation of GREFT

Feynman rules:



$$J_{\mu\nu}^{(3)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{wavy} \\ \text{wavy} \\ \text{wavy} \\ \bullet \\ J^{(1)} J^{(1)} J^{(1)} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{wavy} \\ \text{wavy} \\ \text{dashed} \\ \bullet \\ J^{(1)} J^{(1)} J^{(1)} \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{c} \text{wavy} \\ \text{wavy} \\ \text{wavy} \\ \bullet \\ J^{(1)} J^{(2)} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{wavy} \\ \text{wavy} \\ \text{dashed} \\ \bullet \\ J^{(1)} Y^{(2)} \end{array}$$

$$Y_{bc}^{a(3)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{dashed} \\ \text{wavy} \\ \text{wavy} \\ \bullet \\ J^{(1)} J^{(1)} J^{(1)} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{dashed} \\ \text{wavy} \\ \text{dashed} \\ \bullet \\ J^{(1)} J^{(1)} J^{(1)} \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{c} \text{dashed} \\ \text{wavy} \\ \text{wavy} \\ \bullet \\ J^{(1)} J^{(2)} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{dashed} \\ \text{wavy} \\ \text{dashed} \\ \bullet \\ J^{(1)} Y^{(2)} \end{array}$$

Schwarzschild from Amplitudes

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Cubic formulation of GREFT

Feynman rules:

$$J^{(n)} = \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1} \\ J^{(m)} \quad J^{(n-m)} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 2} \\ J^{(m)} \quad Y^{(n-m)} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 3} \\ Y^{(m)} \quad Y^{(n-m)} \end{array} \right)$$

$$Y^{(n)} = \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 4} \\ J^{(m)} \quad J^{(n-m)} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 5} \\ J^{(m)} \quad Y^{(n-m)} \end{array} \right)$$

**Iterative structure to all orders!!!
due to 3pt interactions**

Schwarzschild from Amplitudes

[2407.09448],[2405.14421] S.M., P. Vanhove

Metric to all orders in G

Recursion relations

$$\chi_k^{(n)}(D) = \sum_{i,j=1}^8 \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \chi_i^{(m)}(D) \chi_j^{(n-m)}(D) M_k^{ij}(D)$$

Solvable at D=4 \longrightarrow $\chi^{(n)}(4) = \left(8, 0, 0, 4 + n(-1)^n + \frac{1 + 3(-1)^n}{2n(n+2)}, \right.$

no UV-divs!!!

$$2 + \frac{1 + 3(-1)^n}{2n(n+2)}, \frac{1 + 3(-1)^n}{2n(n+2)}(n-3), \\ \left. \frac{1}{n} - 4 - \frac{1 + 3(-1)^n}{2n(n+2)}(n+1), \frac{1 + 3(-1)^n}{2n(n+2)} \right)$$

\longrightarrow **Resums to GR solution**

**GREFT computation “picks”
the simplest harmonic gauge**

Schwarzschild from Amplitudes


[2407.09448],[2405.14421] S.M., P. Vanhove

Geodesic motion (0SF)

SF expansion: $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_{EH} + \mathcal{S}_l + \mathcal{S}_H$; $\mathcal{S}_H = -\frac{M}{2} \int d\tau_H \left(\frac{g^{\mu\nu} v_{H\mu} v_{H\nu}}{(\sqrt{-g})^{\frac{2}{D-2}}} + 1 \right)$ *n-point graviton vertices contrary to PM-expansion*

$$e^{i\mathcal{S}_{\text{eff}}[x_l, x_H]} = \int \mathcal{D}h \mathcal{D}A e^{i\mathcal{S}_{EH}[h, A] + i\mathcal{S}_{GF}[h] + i\mathcal{S}_l[x_l, h] + i\mathcal{S}_H[x_H, h]}$$

integrate-out via diagrams

 $\mathcal{S}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{M}{2} \int d\tau_H \eta^{\mu\nu} v_{H\mu} v_{H\nu} + M \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int d\tau_l \left(\frac{m}{M} \right)^{n+1} \mathcal{L}_n[x_l(\tau_l), x_H(\tau_H)]$

+SF expand trajectories $x_l^\mu(\tau_l) \equiv x^\mu(\tau) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{m}{M} \right)^n \delta x^{(n)\mu}(\tau)$, $x_H^\mu(\tau_H) = u_H^\mu \tau_H + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{m}{M} \right)^n \delta x_H^{(n)\mu}(\tau_H)$

Schwarzschild from Amplitudes

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Geodesic motion (0SF)

SF expansion:
$$\mathcal{S}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{M}{2} \int d\tau_H \eta^{\mu\nu} v_{H\mu} v_{H\nu} + M \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int d\tau_l \left(\frac{m}{M}\right)^{n+1} \mathcal{L}_n[x_l(\tau_l), x_H(\tau_H)]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_0[x^\mu(\tau), u_H^\mu \tau_H] = \bullet + \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \\ \text{wavy} \\ | \\ \blacksquare \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ / \\ \text{wavy} \\ \backslash \\ \bullet \\ | \\ \text{wavy} \\ | \\ \blacksquare \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ / \\ \text{wavy} \\ \backslash \\ \bullet \\ / \\ \text{wavy} \\ \backslash \\ \bullet \\ | \\ \text{wavy} \\ | \\ \blacksquare \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ / \\ \text{wavy} \\ \backslash \\ \bullet \\ / \\ \text{wavy} \\ \backslash \\ \bullet \\ / \\ \text{wavy} \\ \backslash \\ \bullet \\ | \\ \text{wavy} \\ | \\ \blacksquare \end{array} + \dots$$
 1) **Infinite tower of n-graviton worldlines vertices**

where
$$J_{\mu\nu}(\mathbf{k}) = \begin{array}{c} \text{wavy} \\ | \\ \blacksquare \end{array} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_{\mu\nu}^{(n)}(\mathbf{k})$$
 2) Effective 1pt contains an infinite series -dressed graviton emission-, already known

Schwarzschild from Amplitudes

[2407.09448],[2405.14421] S.M., P. Vanhove

Geodesic motion (0SF)

We managed to perform explicitly the resummation of the above infinite diagrams where each one contains an infinite sum-double resummation!

$$\mathcal{L}_0[x^\mu(\tau), w_H^\mu \tau_H] = \bullet + \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \\ \text{wavy} \\ | \\ \blacksquare \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \text{wavy} \quad \text{wavy} \\ \backslash \quad / \\ \blacksquare \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \quad / \quad \backslash \\ \text{wavy} \quad \text{wavy} \quad \text{wavy} \quad \text{wavy} \\ \backslash \quad / \quad \backslash \quad / \\ \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ / \quad \backslash \quad / \quad \backslash \quad / \quad \backslash \\ \text{wavy} \quad \text{wavy} \quad \text{wavy} \quad \text{wavy} \quad \text{wavy} \quad \text{wavy} \\ \backslash \quad / \quad \backslash \quad / \quad \backslash \quad / \\ \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare \quad \blacksquare \end{array} + \dots = -\frac{1}{2} v_\mu(\tau) v_\nu(\tau) g^{\mu\nu}(|\mathbf{x}|(\tau))$$

trivially gives geodesic eq.

Rediscovered America!

- 1) Trivial from GR perspective but highly non-trivial from EFT
- 2) Crucial stepping stone to go beyond leading SF order

Conclusion

Classical GR through the lens of QFT approach

1. Efficiently exploits previous knowledge from particle physics
2. Possibly overcomes shortcomings of other methods (*bremmstrahlung example*)
3. Easily applicable to GR modifications
4. Done well in **PN**, **PM**. Needs to be extended for **SF**
5. Non-perturbative, EFT-based approach can be used for questions regarding BHs (Love numbers, quantum effects etc.)