

## Motivation

Consider a **Non-relativistic (Lorentz invariance breaking)** theory,

$$\text{e. g. } \mathcal{L}_{\phi_1\phi_2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \alpha \partial_t \phi_1 \partial_t \phi_1 + \beta \partial_i \phi_1 \partial^i \phi_1 + \gamma (\partial_t \phi_2 \partial_t \phi_2 + \partial_i \phi_2 \partial^i \phi_2) + V(\phi_1, \phi_2) \right),$$

where  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  are running couplings.

We have the following related questions:

- **What phenomenology is related to this Lorentz violation?**  
Here  $\alpha/\beta$  is related to a different speed for  $\phi_1$ , compared with  $\phi_2$
- **What is the structure of the general (non-relativistic) theory space?**  
How to recover the Lorentz invariant case with  $\alpha = \beta$  technically?  
Can we find Lorentz violating fixed points for  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ ?

We will study analogous questions in asymptotically safe quantum gravity.

## Set up

To have a foliated structure, we do the ADM decomposition

$$\gamma_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} N^2 + N^i N_i & N_j \\ N_i & \sigma_{ij} \end{pmatrix}$$

The analogous "time derivative" of gravity is the extrinsic curvature  $K^{ij}$

$$K_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}_n h_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} N^{-1} (\partial_\tau \sigma_{ij} - D_i N_j - D_j N_i),$$

and corresponding "spatial derivative" and potential terms:  ${}^{(3)}R$  and  $\mathcal{O}^{(2)}({}^{(3)}R)$ .

- This setting introduces a preferred time direction and foliation, allowing us to study corresponding issues in quantum gravity.
- This could give a **non-relativistic (kinetic term + potential)** theory, with  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  being the running couplings for the kinetic term

$$\Gamma_k^{\text{grav}} = \frac{1}{16\pi G_k} \int d\tau d^{(D-1)}y N \sqrt{\sigma} \left( \underbrace{\alpha_1 K^{ij} K_{ij}}_{\text{Kinetic terms}} - \alpha_2 K^2 - \underbrace{{}^{(3)}R + 2\Lambda_k}_{\text{Potential}} \right). \quad (1)$$

-  $\alpha_1$ : the relative scaling between space and time direction.

In background approximation,  $\bar{N}$  (or  $\hat{N}$ ) has a different wavefunction normalization than  $\sigma_{ij}$  (or  $\hat{h}_{ij}$ ).

We adopt the view that the kinetic and potential terms have different scale dependences (running couplings), just as Horava gravity [1].

-  $\alpha_2/\alpha_1$ : difference for speeds of light of transverse traceless (TT) mode and trace mode of fluctuation.

-  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 1$ : Einstein Hilbert action

If we have fixed points and RG trajectory around  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 1$ , we would have Lorentz invariant sub-space.

## Projection rules

The RG flow is given by the Wetterich equation

$$k \partial_k \Gamma_k = \frac{1}{2} \text{STr} \left[ (\Gamma^{(2)} + \mathcal{R}_k)^{-1} k \partial_k \mathcal{R}_k \right] \quad (2)$$

We will adopt the **fluctuation approach** and project Wetterich equation onto the two point vertex of the TT mode of  $\hat{\sigma}_{ij}$

$$\frac{1}{16\pi G_k} \left( \frac{1}{2} (\alpha_1 q_0^2 + \bar{q}^2) h^{ij} h_{ij} - \Lambda_k h^{ij} h_{ij} \right)$$

Then the flow equations would be

$$\frac{1}{32\pi} k \partial_k \left( \frac{\alpha_1}{G_k} \right) = T_{q_0}(G_k, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \Lambda_k, \eta_N), \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{1}{32\pi} k \partial_k \left( \frac{1}{G_k} \right) = T_{\bar{q}}(G_k, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \Lambda_k, \eta_N), \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{1}{16\pi} k \partial_k \left( \frac{\Lambda_k}{G_k} \right) = T_0(G_k, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \Lambda_k, \eta_N). \quad (5)$$

with  $T_{q_0}$ ,  $T_{\bar{q}}$  and  $T_0$  the results of trace from Eq. (2).

The computation would be done in a flat Euclidean background.

## Reference

- [1] P. Horava, arXiv:0901.3775 [hep-th]  
[2] E. Manrique, S. Rechenberger and F. Saueressig, arXiv:1102.5012 [hep-th]; J. Biemans, A. Platania and F. Saueressig, arXiv:1702.06539 [hep-th]...

## Fixed points structure

### 0.1 Lorentz invariant system:

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 1, k \partial_k \alpha_1 = k \partial_k \alpha_2 = 0$$

The projection rule is not unique:

- The flow Eqs. (3) and (4) from the  $q_0^2$  and  $\bar{q}^2$  components are NOT equivalent.
- One source of this inequivalence:  $\Gamma^{(hh\hat{N}\hat{N})} = h^{kl}(-q)h_{kl}(q)\hat{N}(-p)\hat{N}(p)q_0^2$  is non-relativistic.
- We have two options for projections:
  - $q_0$  - Volume: RG flows given by Eqs. (3) and (5),
  - $\bar{q}$  - Volume: RG flows given by Eqs. (4) and (5).

However two different projections could give qualitatively similar results:

Projection	Fixed points	Couplings		Critical Exponents	
		$g^*$	$\lambda^*$	$\theta_1$	$\theta_2$
$q_0$ - Volume	FP1	0.16	0.014	4.28	2.04
	FP2	0.56	1.03	53.03	5.84
	FP3	-0.33	0.26	4.02 ± 10.15i	
$\bar{q}$ - Volume	FP1	0.20	0.017	4.38	2.19
	FP2	0.03	0.75	54.78	-7.19
	FP3	-0.52	0.23	-0.76 ± 8.82i	

### 0.2 Sub-system with a relative scaling between space and time:

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 \neq 1, k \partial_k \alpha_1 = k \partial_k \alpha_2 \neq 0$$

Fixed Points	Couplings			Critical Exponents		
	$g^*$	$\lambda^*$	$\alpha_1^*$	$\theta_1$	$\theta_2$	$\theta_3$
FP1	0.20	0.015	1.24	4.38	2.14	1.90
FP2	-123.61	76.56	68.88	-85.10	-5.52	2.70
FP3	29.11	-632.41	897.62	21.50	2.95	1.72

### 0.3 Sub-system with different speeds for different modes:

$$\alpha_2 = 1, k \partial_k \alpha_2 = 0$$

In this case the trace mode comes with a speed of 1 while the TT mode is equipped with a speed of light of  $1/\sqrt{\alpha_1}$ .

Fixed Points	Couplings			Critical Exponents		
	$g^*$	$\lambda^*$	$\alpha_1^*$	$\theta_1$	$\theta_2$	$\theta_3$
FP1	0.20	0.017	1.20	4.36	2.28	2.10
FP2	-0.61	0.24	1.56	-11.37	-1.26 ± 10.91i	
FP3	0.057	0.75	0.64	26.51 ± 11.56i	-7.13	

Comparing all three sub-systems, we could see

- The Lorentz invariant fixed point  $\{g^*, \lambda^*, \alpha_1^*\} \sim \{0.20, 0.015, 1.20\}$  persists for all system.
- The fixed point of large scaling between space and time needs to be confirmed by further computation.

## Infrared behavior of flows

The flows around  $g_k = 0$  are

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_g &= 2g_k + \mathcal{O}[g_k^2] * f_g(\lambda_k, \alpha_1) \\ \beta_\lambda &= -2\lambda_k + \mathcal{O}[g_k] * f_\lambda(\lambda_k, \alpha_1) \\ \beta_{\alpha_1} &= \mathcal{O}[g_k] * f_{\alpha_1}(\lambda_k, \alpha_1). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

All the point on  $\alpha_1$  axis with  $g_k = 0$  and  $\lambda_k = 0$  could be the potential infrared limit of the theory and the relativistic one with  $\alpha_1 \sim 1$  is one of them.

## Conclusion and Outlook

- We give the first fluctuation computation for foliated spacetime and the results are in line with the background computation [2].
- Our theory has a high energy completion for Lorentz invariant subspace.

Correspondingly, the following works could be done in the future:

- the fluctuation computation on Lorentzian background,
- search/confirmation for Lorentz violation fixed points.