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# The pure BRST Einstein-Hilbert Lagrangian from the double-copy to cubic order

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**ABSTRACT:** We construct the pure gravity Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin (BRST) Einstein-Hilbert Lagrangian, to cubic order, using the BRST convolution product of two Yang-Mills theories, in conjunction with the Bern-Carrasco-Johansson (BCJ) double-copy.

**KEYWORDS:** BRST Quantization, Classical Theories of Gravity, Scattering Amplitudes

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**1 Introduction**

In the present contribution we construct the pure gravity Lagrangian, to cubic order, using the BRST convolution product of two Yang-Mills theories introduced in [1, 2], in conjunction with the BCJ double-copy [3–5] and, in particular, the developments of [5, 6].

The BCJ colour-kinematic duality conjecture [3–5] implies that the amplitudes of  $\mathcal{N} = 0$  supergravity,

$$S_{\mathcal{N}=0} = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int \star R - \frac{1}{(D-2)} d\varphi \wedge \star d\varphi - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{4}{D-2}\varphi} H \wedge \star H, \tag{1.1}$$

where  $\varphi$  is the dilaton and  $H = dB$  is the Kalb-Ramond (KR) 2-form field strength, follow from the double-copy of the amplitudes of pure Yang-Mills theory with arbitrary non-Abelian gauge group,

$$S_{\text{YM}} = \frac{1}{2g^2} \text{tr} \int F \wedge \star F, \tag{1.2}$$

to all orders in perturbation theory.

Recall,  $\mathcal{N} = 0$  supergravity is the common NS-NS sector of the  $\alpha' \rightarrow 0$  limit of closed string theories. In this context, its appearance is understood to be a consequence of “open  $\times$  open = closed” property of the string spectrum underlying the Kawai-Lewellen-Tye (KLT) tree-level scattering amplitude relations of string theory [7]. At the level of the massless on-shell states we have the straightforward tensor product,

$$A_i \otimes A_j = h_{ij} \oplus B_{ij} \oplus \varphi, \tag{1.3}$$

where  $i, j = 1, \dots, D - 2$ .

The BCJ duality for gluons has been established to all orders at tree-level from a number of perspectives [8–11] and has been generalised to include numerous (super) Yang-Mills theories [4, 5, 12–38], generating a wide variety of double-copy constructible gravity theories. Although BCJ duality remains conjectural at loop-level, there is a growing list of highly non-trivial examples [4, 14, 29, 36, 39–55].

This programme is suggestive of a deep “gravity = gauge  $\times$  gauge” relation and has already dramatically advanced our understanding of perturbative quantum gravity. See for example [12, 43, 52, 53, 55, 56]. This motivates an effort to understand the degree to which the paradigm can be pushed beyond scattering amplitudes and the identification of asymptotic on-shell states as in (1.3). For example, it has been shown that one can manifest BCJ duality at the level of the Lagrangian or field equations from a number of points of view [3, 4, 57–63]. A related line of research has been the construction of classical solutions in theories of gravity, such as black holes, from gauge theory solutions. This comes either in the form of applying a classical double-copy-type map to classical gauge theory solutions or extracting perturbative classical solutions from the double-copy of gauge theory amplitudes [6, 64–99]. This has yielded both pragmatic applications, particularly in the context of gravity-wave astronomy, as well as emphasising interesting questions and features of the double-copy itself. For a review of these ideas, including the many topics not mentioned here, their applications and further references see [100–102].

The approach taken here makes key use of the field theoretic convolutive product of gauge theories, introduced in [1] and further developed in [2, 28, 70–72, 74, 103, 104]. Using the product, the local symmetries and equations of motion of the resulting gravity theory have been shown to arise from those of the gauge theory factors, to linear order, making crucial use of the BRST formalism [2, 72, 104, 105]. The procedure was recently extended beyond Minkowski backgrounds in [105] and applied to the Janis-Newman-Winicour (JNW) solution in [72]. Given enough global symmetries in the gauge theory factors, this can then be used to identify the corresponding gravitational theory and all its symmetries uniquely [1, 28, 32, 70, 71, 103, 104, 106–110]. The field theoretic product is *a priori* independent from the BCJ procedure, however it is consistent with it in the sense that the double-copy amplitudes correspond to the theory obtained from the field product, as seen from the matching of symmetries.

Another important and early development [5] particularly relevant here, promotes BCJ duality and the double-copy to the level of actions. First, it was shown that the Yang-Mills actions may be put into a purely cubic form that manifestly yields colour-kinematic dual tree-level amplitudes by introducing an infinite tower of auxiliary fields [5]. This was demonstrated explicitly to five-points in [5] and a systematic formulation of the manifestly tree-level BCJ respecting action to all orders was given in [59], albeit without auxiliary fields so that it is necessarily non-local. Given Yang-Mills theory written in such a form, the double-copy principle can be straightforwardly applied to generate an action that correctly reproduces all the tree-level amplitudes of perturbative  $\mathcal{N} = 0$  supergravity, as described in [5] and developed in context of perturbative solutions in [6].

One of the main advantages of the BRST formulation of the field theory convolution product is that it gives an elegant solution to the issue of the mixing of the dilaton and

graviton degrees of freedom pointed out in e.g. [6, 74], as detailed in [2, 72, 102, 105].<sup>1</sup> In particular, the BRST approach opens the door to an off-shell construction for pure Einstein-Hilbert gravity. As such, it is desirable to extend the construction beyond linear order. To this end we employ the field theory convolution product and BRST prescription of [2, 105] in tandem with the double-copy applied to actions, as developed in [5, 6], to reproduce the BRST Einstein-Hilbert Lagrangian to cubic order.

The paper is organised as follows: we give an overview of the linearised BRST double-copy procedure in section 2, applied to the simplest case of the product of two gauge fields. We demonstrate in particular how the ghost fields allow us to truncate to pure gravity in a robust way. We extend the construction to cubic order in perturbation theory in section 3, demonstrating that the BCJ construction applied to the BRST Yang-Mills action to cubic order reproduces Einstein-Hilbert gravity, up to field redefinitions. We also give an algorithm for mapping between the gauge-fixing functionals of the gauge theory and gravity sides. We conclude in section 4.

## 2 A linearised tale told again (with ghosts)

### 2.1 Review of convolution dictionary and the necessity of the BRST framework

At linear level, the double copy dictionary is constructed from an associative convolutive inner tensor product with respect to the Poincaré group

$$[f \cdot g](x) = \int d^D y f(y) \otimes g(x - y). \tag{2.1}$$

We will use the notation

$$[f \circ \tilde{f}](x) = [f^a \cdot \Phi_{a\tilde{a}} \cdot \tilde{f}^{\tilde{a}}](x), \tag{2.2}$$

where  $\Phi$  is the convolutive pseudo-inverse  $\Phi = \phi^{-1}$ , with  $\phi \cdot \Phi \cdot \phi = \phi$  of the bi-adjoint scalar  $\phi$  of the BCJ zeroth-copy [22, 23, 33, 60, 62, 64, 65, 67, 68, 111–118]. Note the circle product can be generalised to include fundamental matter fields, by including a bi-fundamental scalar field [28]. The product (2.2) applied to left  $A_\mu$  and right  $\tilde{A}_\nu$  pure Yang-Mills theories would be expected to yield  $\mathcal{N} = 0$  supergravity off-shell, given the BCJ amplitude relations and the tensor product of the on-shell states (1.3).

However, this expectation is only met once the BRST formalism is incorporated. This can be traced back to a number of issues that have been identified in relation to this construction in the context of off-shell or classical approaches:

- It is difficult to disentangle the graviton and dilaton degrees of freedom [74, 75]. A formal demonstration of this is presented in [74]. Let  $j_\mu$  and  $\tilde{j}_\mu$  be the sources of the Yang-Mills equation of motion,  $j_{\mu\nu}^{(h)}$  the graviton source and  $j^{(\varphi)}$  the dilaton source. Then we have

$$j^{(\varphi)} \propto j_\rho^{(h)\rho} \propto \frac{1}{\square} j_\rho \circ \tilde{j}^\rho. \tag{2.3}$$

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<sup>1</sup>For related considerations in the context of the classical Kerr-Schild double-copy see [96].

Thus we see that the graviton and dilaton sources are not independent. In particular, choosing to not source the dilaton will severely restrict the graviton. We can interpret this as a constraint on gravitational theories that admit a double copy description, appearing already at the linear order.

- The above comments are a general feature of the classical BCJ double-copy, and not a consequence of the set-up in [74]. This is evident in the mismatch between the on-shell and off-shell degrees of freedom. Specifically,  $A_\mu \times \tilde{A}_\nu$  has  $3 \times 3$  degrees of freedom off-shell, which is insufficient to describe the ten off-shell degrees of freedom carried by the graviton-two-form-dilaton system [2, 74]. This issue only becomes more apparent with the addition of supersymmetry, where one lacks a full supermultiplets of off-shell degrees of freedom [1, 119, 120].
- The classical double-copy is usually formulated with some specific gauge fixing on both the Yang-Mills and the gravity side. However, there is no general procedure determining a mapping between these corresponding gauge choices, potentially introducing ambiguities into the double-copy when taken beyond the domain of amplitudes.

The BRST dictionary in [2] resolves the above issues by taking products of sets of fields  $(A_\mu, c^\alpha)$  and  $(\tilde{A}_\mu, \tilde{c}^\alpha)$ . Here  $c^1 = c$  and  $c^2 = \bar{c}$  are the Fadeev-Popov ghost and antighost, respectively. The off-shell d.o.f. of the  $(A_\mu, c^\alpha) \times (\tilde{A}_\mu, \tilde{c}^\alpha)$  product can now be seen to correspond to those of the linearised BRST systems for the graviton, two-form and dilaton.<sup>2</sup> It also naturally incorporates the ghost and ghost-for-ghost transformations [2, 121].

We will describe in section 2.3 how the BRST procedure resolves the source issue (2.3), and allows us to obtain a pure gravity theory. We will also present the gauge mapping algorithm between pure Yang-Mills theory and gravity coupled to a KR 2-form and a dilaton in section 2.2.

## 2.2 Dictionary and gauge mapping

The general form of the BRST action is (having eliminated the Nakanishi-Lautrup auxiliary field), schematically:

$$S_{\text{BRST}} = \int d^D x \left( \mathcal{L}_0[f] + \frac{1}{2\xi} G[f]^2 - \bar{c}Q(G[f]) \right) - f j^{(f)} + \bar{j}c + \bar{c}j, \quad (2.4)$$

where  $\mathcal{L}_0[f]$  is the classical action for the field  $f$ ,  $G[f]$  is the gauge-fixing functional and  $\bar{c}QG[f]$  is the ghost Lagrangian. For reducible gauge symmetries there will be additional ghost-for-ghost terms. For a review of the BRST procedure, see [122–125]. The left and right (tilde) Yang-Mills fields and ghosts transform as:

$$\begin{aligned} QA_\mu &= \partial_\mu c, & Qc &= 0, & Q\bar{c} &= \frac{1}{\xi}G(A), \\ Q\tilde{A}_\mu &= \partial_\mu \tilde{c}, & Q\tilde{c} &= 0, & Q\tilde{\bar{c}} &= \frac{1}{\tilde{\xi}}G(\tilde{A}), \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

---

<sup>2</sup>Note that the d.o.f. counting is now graded by ghost number — see [2] for details.

while those of linearised  $\mathcal{N} = 0$  supergravity transform as:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Qh_{\mu\nu} &= 2\partial_{[\mu}c_{\nu]}, & Qc_{\mu} &= 0, & Q\bar{c}_{\mu} &= \frac{1}{\xi^{(h)}}G_{\mu}^{(h)}, \\
 QB_{\mu\nu} &= 2\partial_{[\mu}d_{\nu]}, & Qd_{\mu} &= \partial_{\mu}d, & Q\bar{d}_{\mu} &= \frac{1}{\xi^{(B)}}G_{\mu}^{(B)}, \\
 Q\varphi &= 0.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.6}$$

The BRST system for the two-form additionally contains the (anti)ghost-for-ghosts  $\bar{d}, d$  and the ghost number 0 object  $\eta$ , transforming as

$$Qd = 0, \quad Q\bar{d} = \frac{1}{\xi^{(d)}}\partial^{\mu}\bar{d}_{\mu}, \quad Q\eta = \frac{m^{(d)}}{\xi^{(d)}}\partial^{\mu}d_{\mu}
 \tag{2.7}$$

with  $\xi^{(d)}$  and  $m^{(d)}$  some a priori arbitrary constants. It is convenient to make a choice of gauge fixing functional on the Yang-Mills side, and set

$$G[A] \equiv \partial^{\mu}A_{\mu}, \quad G[\tilde{A}] \equiv \partial^{\mu}\tilde{A}_{\mu}.
 \tag{2.8}$$

As derived in [2, 105] a simple dictionary for the linearised fields of  $\mathcal{N} = 0$  supergravity compatible with the symmetries above is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{\mu\nu} &= A_{\mu} \circ \tilde{A}_{\nu} + A_{\nu} \circ \tilde{A}_{\mu} + a\eta_{\mu\nu} \left( A^{\rho} \circ \tilde{A}_{\rho} + \tilde{\xi}c \circ \tilde{c} - \xi\bar{c} \circ \tilde{c} \right), \\
 B_{\mu\nu} &= A_{\mu} \circ \tilde{A}_{\nu} - A_{\nu} \circ \tilde{A}_{\mu}, \\
 \varphi &= A^{\rho} \circ \tilde{A}_{\rho} + \tilde{\xi}c \circ \tilde{c} - \xi\bar{c} \circ \tilde{c},
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.9}$$

where  $a$  is an arbitrary parameter. We can immediately read off the graviton and two-form ghost dictionaries,

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_{\mu} &= c \circ \tilde{A}_{\mu} + A_{\mu} \circ \tilde{c}, \\
 d_{\mu} &= c \circ \tilde{A}_{\mu} - A_{\mu} \circ \tilde{c},
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.10}$$

from which the antighost dictionaries follow:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{c}_{\mu} &= \bar{c} \circ \tilde{A}_{\mu} + A_{\mu} \circ \tilde{c}, \\
 \bar{d}_{\mu} &= \bar{c} \circ \tilde{A}_{\mu} - A_{\mu} \circ \tilde{c}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.11}$$

Finally, the second order ghosts in the Kalb-Ramond sector are given by

$$d = -2c \circ \tilde{c}, \quad \bar{d} = -2\bar{c} \circ \tilde{c}, \quad \eta = - \left( \tilde{\xi}c \circ \tilde{c} + \xi\bar{c} \circ \tilde{c} \right)
 \tag{2.12}$$

A significant advantage of the BRST set-up is that we can directly derive the gauge-fixing functional for the graviton and the two-form, given the Yang-Mills gauge-fixing functional. Indeed, using (2.11) and (2.6), in conjunction with the Yang-Mills transformations (2.5), we can determine the graviton and two-form gauge-fixing functionals through

$$Q\bar{c}_{\mu} = \frac{1}{\xi^{(h)}}G_{\mu}^{(h)}, \quad Q\bar{d}_{\mu} = \frac{1}{\xi^{(B)}}G_{\mu}^{(B)}
 \tag{2.13}$$

and, making use of the Yang-Mills transformations (2.5), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_\mu^{(h)} &= \frac{\xi^{(h)}(\tilde{\xi} + \xi)}{2\xi\tilde{\xi}} \left[ \partial^\nu h_{\nu\mu} - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu h + \frac{2 + (D-2)a}{2}\partial_\mu\varphi \right] + \frac{\xi^{(h)}(\tilde{\xi} - \xi)}{2\xi\tilde{\xi}} [\partial^\nu B_{\nu\mu} + \partial_\mu\eta], \\
 G_\mu^{(B)} &= \frac{\xi^{(B)}(\tilde{\xi} + \xi)}{2\xi\tilde{\xi}} [\partial^\nu B_{\nu\mu} + \partial_\mu\eta] + \frac{\xi^{(B)}(\tilde{\xi} - \xi)}{2\xi\tilde{\xi}} \left[ \partial^\nu h_{\nu\mu} - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu h + \frac{2 + (D-2)a}{2}\partial_\mu\varphi \right].
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.14}$$

Note, one can repackage these gauge condition into left/right transverse gauges for the trace-reversed generalised metric  $\bar{Z}_{\mu\nu} = \bar{h}_{\mu\nu} + B_{\mu\nu}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_\mu^{(h)} &= \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial^\rho \bar{Z}_{\rho\mu} + \partial_\mu \chi^+) + \frac{1}{2\tilde{\xi}} (\partial^\rho \bar{Z}_{\mu\rho} + \partial_\mu \chi^-), \\
 G_\mu^{(B)} &= \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial^\rho \bar{Z}_{\rho\mu} + \partial_\mu \chi^+) - \frac{1}{2\tilde{\xi}} (\partial^\rho \bar{Z}_{\mu\rho} + \partial_\mu \chi^-),
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.15}$$

where

$$\chi^\pm = \frac{(2 + Da)}{2}\varphi \pm \eta.
 \tag{2.16}$$

Here we see the rôle of the dilaton appearing in the gauge-fixing functional in direct analogy to the familiar appearance of  $\eta$  in the KR gauge-fixing functional. This reflects the fact that it receives a contribution from the ghost-antighost sector of Yang-Mills squared,  $\tilde{\xi}c\tilde{c} - \xi\bar{c}\bar{\xi}$ .

For  $\xi = \tilde{\xi} = \xi^{(h)} = \xi^{(B)}$  and  $a = \frac{2}{2-D}$ , the gauge fixing functionals reduce to

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_\mu^{(h)} &= \partial^\nu h_{\nu\mu} - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu h, \\
 G_\mu^{(B)} &= \partial^\nu B_{\nu\mu} + \partial_\mu\eta,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.17}$$

the natural choices for Einstein frame.

Knowledge of the gauge fixing functionals (2.17) now allows us to write the linearised Lagrangians:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}(h, \varphi) &= \frac{1}{4}h^{\mu\nu}\square h_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1+\xi}{2\xi}(\partial^\mu h_{\mu\rho}\partial_\nu h^{\nu\rho} - \partial^\mu h\partial^\nu h_{\mu\nu}) - \frac{1+2\xi}{8\xi}h\square h - \bar{c}^\mu\square c_\mu + \frac{1}{2}\varphi\square\varphi, \\
 \mathcal{L}(B) &= \frac{1}{4}B^{\mu\nu}\square B_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1+\xi}{2\xi}\partial^\mu B_{\mu\nu}\partial_\rho B^{\rho\nu} - \bar{d}^\mu\square d_\mu + \frac{\xi}{2}\bar{d}\square d - \frac{1}{2\xi}\eta\square\eta.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.18}$$

### 2.3 Pure gravity

Here we remove the dilaton and KR two-form to leave pure Einstein-Hilbert gravity. First, it is straightforward to see from (2.9), (2.10), (2.11) and (2.12) that we can truncate out the entire Kalb-Ramond sector by identifying the two Yang-Mills theories:<sup>3</sup>

$$A_\mu = \tilde{A}_\mu, \quad c = \tilde{c}, \quad \bar{c} = \tilde{\bar{c}}.
 \tag{2.19}$$

<sup>3</sup>Remember that  $A_\mu \circ \tilde{A}_\nu = A_\mu^a \cdot \Phi_{a\tilde{a}} \cdot \tilde{A}_\nu^{\tilde{a}}$ , where we are summing over the adjoint indices  $a, \tilde{a}$ . In principle, this would allow us to more generally set the two-form sector to vanish without picking  $(A_\mu, c, \bar{c}) = \alpha(\tilde{A}_\mu, \tilde{c}, \tilde{\bar{c}})$ , with  $\alpha$  some constant. However, we find it convenient to make this choice, and set  $\alpha = 1$ .



To illustrate how the dilaton can be removed, we couple arbitrary sources to the right hand side of the Yang-Mills eom:

$$\square A_\mu - \frac{\xi + 1}{\xi} \partial_\mu \partial A = j_\mu, \quad \square c = j, \quad \square \bar{c} = \bar{j}. \quad (2.20)$$

Note that, in contrast with the standard treatment of BRST, we have coupled sources to the ghost/antighost. The graviton/dilaton equations, as coming from (2.18) coupled to sources, become:

$$\frac{1}{2} \square h_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1 + \xi}{\xi} \partial^\rho \partial_{(\mu} h_{\nu)\rho} + \frac{1 + \xi}{2\xi} \partial_\mu \partial_\nu h + \eta_{\mu\nu} \left[ \frac{1 + \xi}{2\xi} \partial^\rho \partial^\sigma h_{\rho\sigma} - \frac{1 + 2\xi}{4\xi} \square h \right] = j_{\mu\nu}^{(h)} \quad (2.21)$$

$$\square \varphi = j^{(\varphi)}$$

Then using (2.20) and (2.9), we can read off the source dictionaries,

$$j_{\mu\nu}^{(h)} = \frac{1}{\square} j_\mu \circ j_\nu - \frac{2(1 + \xi)}{\square^2} \partial_\mu \partial_\nu j \circ \bar{j} - \frac{(\xi + 1)^2}{\square^3} \partial_\mu \partial_\nu \partial j \circ \partial j$$

$$+ \eta_{\mu\nu} \left[ \frac{\xi(1 + \xi)}{\square^2} \partial j \circ \partial j + \frac{1 + 2\xi}{\square} j \circ \bar{j} \right] \quad (2.22)$$

$$j^{(\varphi)} = \frac{1}{\square} j^\rho \circ j_\rho + \frac{\xi^2 - 1}{\square^2} \partial j \circ \partial j + \frac{2\xi}{\square} j \circ \bar{j},$$

where from here-on-in we set  $D = 4$  for notational clarity, although all of the conclusions hold for arbitrary dimension. If we wish to eliminate the dilaton, we first set its source to vanish by picking sources for the ghosts such that

$$j \circ \bar{j} = -\frac{1}{2\xi} j^\rho \circ j_\rho - \frac{\xi^2 - 1}{2\xi} \frac{1}{\square} \partial j \circ \partial j \quad (2.23)$$

which allows us to set

$$c \circ \bar{c} = -\frac{1}{2\xi} A^\rho \circ A_\rho \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varphi = 0. \quad (2.24)$$

The graviton source reduces to

$$j_{\mu\nu}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\square} j_\mu \circ j_\nu + \frac{1 + \xi}{\xi \square^2} \partial_\mu \partial_\nu j^\rho \circ j_\rho - \frac{(\xi + 1)^2}{\xi \square^3} \partial_\mu \partial_\nu \partial j \circ \partial j$$

$$- \eta_{\mu\nu} \left[ \frac{1 + 2\xi}{2\xi \square} j^\rho \circ j_\rho - \frac{(\xi + 1)^2}{2\xi \square^2} \partial j \circ \partial j \right] \quad (2.25)$$

and we note that it is unconstrained, even after eliminating the dilaton. On the other hand, in the absence of the ghost contributions setting the dilaton and its source to vanish would constrain the trace of (2.25) to be vanishing, cf. (2.3).

Finally, we can invert the dictionaries (2.9), (2.10) and (2.11) to get:

$$A_\mu \circ A_\nu = \frac{1}{2} h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$c \circ A_\mu = \frac{1}{2} c_\mu$$

$$\bar{c} \circ A_\mu = \frac{1}{2} \bar{c}_\mu$$

$$c \circ \bar{c} = -\frac{1}{4\xi} h \quad (2.26)$$

and the gauge-fixing functional reduces to the familiar de Donder gauge,

$$G_\mu[h] = \partial^\nu h_{\nu\mu} - \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu h, \quad (2.27)$$

with the pure gravity BRST action

$$\mathcal{L}(h) = \frac{1}{4}h^{\mu\nu}\square h_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1+\xi}{2\xi}(\partial^\mu h_{\mu\rho}\partial_\nu h^{\nu\rho} - \partial^\mu h\partial^\nu h_{\mu\nu}) - \frac{1+2\xi}{8\xi}h\square h - \bar{c}^\mu\square c_\mu. \quad (2.28)$$

### 3 Einstein-Hilbert from the double-copy to cubic order

#### 3.1 Gravity as it comes

We work with the standard Yang-Mills BRST action

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{YM}} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{\mu\nu a} + \frac{1}{2\xi}G[A]^a G[A]^a - \bar{c}^a \partial^\mu D_\mu^{ac} c^c, \quad (3.1)$$

where  $F_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a + gf^{abc}A_\mu^b A_\nu^c$ ,  $D_\mu^{ac} = \delta^{ac}\partial_\mu + gf^{abc}A_\mu^b$  and the gauge-fixing functional is linear  $G[A]^a = \partial^\rho A_\rho^a$ . Note, here Feynman gauge corresponds to  $\xi = -1$ . Up to cubic order this becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{YM}} = & -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}^{a(0)} F^{\mu\nu a(0)} + \frac{1}{2\xi}\partial^\rho A_\rho^a \partial^\rho A_\rho^a - \bar{c}^a \square c^a \\ & - gf^{abc}\partial_\mu A_\nu^a A^{\mu b} A^{\nu c} - gf^{abc}\bar{c}^a \partial^\mu (A_\mu^b c^c), \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

with  $F^{(0)} = \partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a$ . The cubic terms can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{YM}}^{(3)} = & igf^{abc} \int \bar{d}p_1 \bar{d}p_2 \bar{d}p_3 e^{-i(p_1+p_2+p_3)x} \left[ \frac{1}{6}n^{\mu\nu\rho}(p_i)A_\mu^a(p_1)A_\nu^b(p_2)A_\rho^c(p_3) \right. \\ & \left. + n^{\mu\alpha\beta}(p_1)c_\alpha^a(p_1)A_\mu^b(p_2)c_\beta^c(p_3) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

with  $\bar{d}p = \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4}$  and we have isolated the BCJ satisfying, in the sense that it is totally antisymmetric, kinematic numerator

$$n^{\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3}(p_i) = -(p_{12}^{\mu_3}\eta^{\mu_1\mu_2} + p_{23}^{\mu_1}\eta^{\mu_2\mu_3} + p_{31}^{\mu_2}\eta^{\mu_3\mu_1}), \quad (3.4)$$

where  $p_{ij} = p_i - p_j$ . The above is as in classical Yang-Mills,<sup>4</sup> however note that we now have a contribution coming from the ghost-antighost-gluon interaction term with kinetic numerator

$$n^{\mu\alpha\beta}(p) = -p^\mu \sigma_+^{\alpha\beta}, \quad \sigma_\pm = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x \pm i\sigma_y), \quad (3.5)$$

where for convenience we have introduced the ghost-antighost doublet,  $c_\alpha = (c, \bar{c})$ . Here  $\sigma_i$  are the Pauli matrices and  $\sigma_+^{\alpha\beta} c_\alpha c_\beta$  creates a ghost number zero state.

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<sup>4</sup>This is a consequence of choosing a linear gauge-fixing functional. It would be interesting to study models where  $G$  is a nonlinear function of  $A_\mu$ .

When performing the double-copy, we must take all possible combinations: the gluon-gluon term with itself will contribute graviton-graviton-graviton interactions, same as the ghost-antighost-gluon term with itself, while the cross terms will contribute the graviton-ghost-antighost interactions. Note, we have no *a priori* reason to believe the ghost sector of gravity generated through the naïve double-copy presented above will be consistent. However, as we shall demonstrate, it yields up to field redefinitions Einstein-Hilbert gravity with BRST respecting gauge-fixing and ghost sectors, as required.

To implement the BCJ double-copy we introduce a super-index  $M = (\mu, \alpha)$  and send  $if^{abc}X^{MNP} \rightarrow \alpha_{(MNP, \tilde{M}\tilde{N}\tilde{P})}X^{\tilde{M}\tilde{N}\tilde{P}}X^{MNP}$ , where there is no sum between the set of normalisation parameters,  $\alpha$ , and the non-zero components of  $X$ , which are determined by the allowed diagrams,

$$X^{\mu\nu\rho} = n^{\mu\nu\rho}, \quad X^{\mu\alpha\beta} = n^{\mu\alpha\beta}, \quad X = 0 \text{ otherwise.} \quad (3.6)$$

This yields the momentum space double-copy Lagrangian,

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{L}}_{(\text{grav})}^{(3,dc)} &= \alpha_{(MNP, \tilde{M}\tilde{N}\tilde{P})}X^{\tilde{M}\tilde{N}\tilde{P}} \left[ \frac{1}{6}n^{\mu\nu\rho}A_{\mu\tilde{M}}A_{\nu\tilde{N}}A_{\rho\tilde{P}} + n^{\nu\alpha\beta}c_{\alpha\tilde{M}}A_{\nu\tilde{N}}c_{\beta\tilde{P}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{6}\alpha_1 n^{\mu\nu\rho}n^{\tilde{\mu}\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\rho}}A_{\mu\tilde{\mu}}(p)A_{\nu\tilde{\nu}}(k)A_{\rho\tilde{\rho}}(q) + \alpha_3 p^\mu p^{\tilde{\mu}}\bar{C}^{(0)}(p)A_{\mu\tilde{\mu}}(k)C^{(0)}(q) \\ &\quad - 2\alpha_2^+ n^{\mu\nu\rho}p^{\tilde{\nu}}\bar{C}_\mu(p)A_{\nu\tilde{\nu}}(k)C_\rho(q), \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

where for convenience we have labelled the non-zero constants<sup>5</sup>

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_{(\mu\nu\rho, \tilde{\mu}\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\rho})}, \quad \alpha_2^+ = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{6}\alpha_{(\mu\nu\rho, \tilde{\mu}\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\beta})} + \alpha_{(\mu\alpha\beta, \tilde{\mu}\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\rho})} \right), \quad \alpha_3 = \alpha_{(\mu\alpha\beta, \tilde{\mu}\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\beta})} \quad (3.8)$$

and defined

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\mu\nu} &= \mathcal{F}[A_\mu \circ A_\nu] \\ C_\mu &= \mathcal{F}[A_\mu \circ c], \quad \bar{C}_\mu = \mathcal{F}[A_\mu \circ \bar{c}] \\ C^{(0)} &= \mathcal{F}[c \circ \bar{c}] = -\bar{C}^{(0)} \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

with  $\mathcal{F}$  denoting the Fourier transform. Making use of the linear dictionary (2.26), the graviton sector of the above can be rewritten in position space as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{(\text{grav})}^{(3,dc)} &= -\frac{\alpha_1}{8}h^{\mu\nu} \left( h^{\rho\sigma}\partial_\rho\partial_\sigma h_{\mu\nu} - \partial_\mu h^{\rho\sigma}\partial_\nu h_{\rho\sigma} - h^{\rho\sigma}\partial_\sigma\partial_\nu h_{\mu\rho} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2\partial_\nu h_{\rho\sigma}\partial^\sigma h_\mu{}^\rho - \partial_\rho h_{\nu\sigma}\partial^\sigma h_\mu{}^\rho - \frac{\alpha_3}{4\xi^2\alpha_1}h\partial_\mu\partial_\nu h \right). \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

<sup>5</sup>Note that only a linear combination of the normalisation parameters  $\alpha_{(\mu\nu\rho, \tilde{\mu}\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\beta})}$  and  $\alpha_{(\mu\alpha\beta, \tilde{\mu}\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\rho})}$  will be fixed through the double copy. This is a consequence of the fact that we have restricted to the symmetric sector in order to focus on pure gravity. In the full construction, the orthogonal combination

$$\alpha_2^- = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{6}\alpha_{(\mu\nu\rho, \tilde{\mu}\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\beta})} - \alpha_{(\mu\alpha\beta, \tilde{\mu}\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\rho})} \right)$$

will be fixed by studying the ghost sector of the two-form  $B_{\mu\nu}$  [126].

Note that this is simpler than the Einstein-Hilbert action at cubic order given in (3.12), thus revealing one of the advantages of the double copy dictionary. As observed in [5], the double-copy of the purely gluonic sector of the Yang-Mills action performed in this manner will give a graviton action that correctly reproduces the on-shell amplitudes to this order. The terms of (3.12) that vanish in the on-shell amplitude, due to the transverse-traceless polarisation tensors and momentum conservation, simply do not appear here. However, the ghost-antighost sector reintroduces a term depending on  $h$ , which allows one to fix the Einstein-frame dilaton to vanish, as will be demonstrated in section 3.2. Said another way, the vanishing of the Einstein-frame dilaton at linear order given in (2.24) remains consistent at higher orders.

### 3.2 Matching to perturbative Einstein-Hilbert gravity

At cubic level, the standard BRST action for gravity is

$$\mathcal{L}^{3, BRST} = \mathcal{L}_{class}^{(3)} + \frac{1}{\xi} G_\mu[h]^{(1)} G^\mu[h]^{(2)} - \{\bar{c}^\mu Q[G_\mu[h]]\}^{(3)}, \quad (3.11)$$

with the superscripts denoting the order in perturbation theory.  $\mathcal{L}_{class}^{(3)}$  is just the cubic part of the Einstein-Hilbert action:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{class}^{(3)} = & \frac{1}{2} h^{\mu\nu} \left( \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu h^{\rho\sigma} \partial_\nu h_{\rho\sigma} - \frac{1}{4} \eta_{\mu\nu} \partial_\sigma h_{\tau\rho} \partial^\sigma h^{\tau\rho} + \partial_\nu h \left( \partial_\rho h_\mu{}^\rho - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu h \right) \right. \\ & + \partial_\nu h_\mu{}^\rho \partial_\rho h - \partial_\rho h \partial^\rho h_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \eta_{\mu\nu} \partial^\rho h \left( \partial_\sigma h_\rho{}^\sigma - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\rho h \right) + \partial^\rho h_{\mu\nu} \partial_\sigma h_\rho{}^\sigma \\ & \left. - 2 \partial_\nu h_{\rho\sigma} \partial^\sigma h_\mu{}^\rho - \partial_\rho h_{\nu\sigma} \partial^\sigma h_\mu{}^\rho + \partial_\sigma h_{\nu\rho} \partial^\sigma h_\mu{}^\rho + \frac{1}{2} \eta_{\mu\nu} \partial_\rho h_{\tau\sigma} \partial^\sigma h^{\tau\rho} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

The linear part of the gauge fixing functional is determined via the BRST procedure in (2.27):

$$G_\mu[h]^{(1)} = \left[ \partial^\nu h_{\nu\mu} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu h \right], \quad (3.13)$$

while the second order part  $G_\mu[h]^{(2)}$  is to be determined by matching with the BCJ action (3.10). The normalisation factors in the double copy dictionary are fixed to

$$\alpha_1 = 1, \quad \alpha_3 = \xi^2, \quad (3.14)$$

and we find that one needs to perform a nonlinear field redefinition of the graviton fluctuation

$$h_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow h_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} h_{\mu\nu} h + \frac{1}{2} h_\mu{}^\rho h_{\nu\rho} - \frac{1}{16} \eta_{\mu\nu} \left( h_{\rho\sigma} h^{\rho\sigma} - \frac{3}{4} h^2 \right). \quad (3.15)$$

Comparing (3.11) with (3.10), we derive the next order in the gauge fixing functional prior to the field redefinition

$$\begin{aligned} G_\mu[h]^{(2)} = & \frac{3}{8} h^{\nu\rho} \partial_\mu h_{\nu\rho} - \frac{5+2\xi}{32} h \partial_\mu h + \frac{4-3\xi}{16} h_\mu{}^\rho \partial_\rho h \\ & - \frac{1}{2} h^{\nu\rho} \partial_\rho h_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{4} h \partial^\rho h_{\mu\rho} - \frac{4-\xi}{4} h_\mu{}^\nu \partial^\rho h_{\nu\rho}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

Once the field redefinition (3.15) is applied, the gauge-fixing functional simplifies and is proportional to the free parameter  $\xi$ , as expected,

$$G_\mu[h]^{(2)} \rightarrow \frac{\xi}{8} \left( h_\mu^\nu \partial_\rho h_\nu^\rho - \frac{1}{2} h \partial_\mu h - \frac{3}{2} h_\mu^\nu \partial_\nu h \right). \quad (3.17)$$

Note, restricting to local field redefinitions, (3.15) and (3.17) are uniquely determined. Note moreover, there is no local field redefinition matching Einstein-Hilbert without the ghost-antighost sector.<sup>6</sup>

Once the gauge fixing term at second order has been found, the ghost terms in the cubic action are uniquely determined by the last term in (3.11), together with the perturbative BRST transformation

$$Qh_{\mu\nu} = 2\partial_{(\mu}c_{\nu)} + \kappa [c^\rho \partial_\rho h_{\mu\nu} - 2c^\rho \partial_{(\mu}h_{\nu)\rho}] \quad (3.18)$$

This can be matched to the BCJ ghost terms

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{(gh)}^{(3,dc)} = & -\frac{\alpha_2^+}{4} (h_{\nu\rho} \partial^\rho \bar{c}_\mu \partial^\nu c^\mu - h_{\mu\rho} \partial^\rho \bar{c}_\nu \partial^\nu c^\mu - \partial_\mu h_{\nu\rho} \partial^\rho \bar{c}^\nu c^\mu \\ & + \partial_\nu h_{\mu\rho} \partial^\rho \bar{c}^\nu c^\mu + h_{\nu\rho} \partial^\rho \partial_\mu \bar{c}^\nu c^\mu - h_{\nu\rho} \partial^\rho \partial^\nu \bar{c}_\mu c^\mu) \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

by fixing the normalisation parameter

$$\alpha_2^+ = 1 \quad (3.20)$$

and performing a non-local transformation on the ghost and antighost fields, which is not unique. A convenient, in the sense that it places no restrictions on the range of  $\xi$ , example is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} c_\mu & \rightarrow c_\mu + \frac{3\xi - 4}{32} h c_\mu + \frac{3}{4} h_\mu^\nu c_\nu + \frac{1}{2\Box} \left[ \frac{\xi + 3}{8} \partial_\rho h \partial_\mu c^\rho + \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu h \partial_\rho c^\rho \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} \partial^\sigma h_{\mu\sigma} \partial^\rho c_\rho - \frac{\xi + 2}{4} \partial^\rho h_{\sigma\rho} \partial_\mu c^\sigma - \frac{\xi + 2}{4} \partial^\rho h_{\sigma\rho} \partial^\sigma c_\mu + \frac{\xi + 1}{2} h_{\mu\rho} \partial^\rho \partial^\sigma c_\sigma \right] \\ \bar{c}_\mu & \rightarrow \bar{c}_\mu - \frac{3\xi + 4}{32} h \bar{c}_\mu - \frac{\xi + 2}{8} h_\mu^\nu \bar{c}_\nu + \frac{1}{\Box} \left[ -\frac{2\xi^2 - 3\xi + 4}{16\xi} \partial_\rho \partial_\mu h \bar{c}^\rho - \frac{\xi - 1}{4\xi} \partial_\mu \partial^\sigma h_{\sigma\rho} \bar{c}^\rho \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{1}{4\xi} \partial_\sigma \partial_\rho h_\mu^\sigma \bar{c}^\rho - \frac{1 + 2\xi}{4\xi} \partial^\rho \partial^\sigma h_{\rho\sigma} \bar{c}_\mu - \frac{3\xi^2 - 12\xi - 4}{32\xi} \Box h \bar{c}_\mu + \frac{1 + 2\xi}{16} h \partial_\mu \partial_\rho \bar{c}^\rho \right] \\ h_{\mu\nu} & \rightarrow h_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{c}_{(\mu} c_{\nu)} \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

Although the above is non-local, of course, the resulting action is local. This follows from the fact that the linear component of the gauge-fixing functional was determined by the double-copy to be de Donder (2.27). This yields a specific form for the quadratic ghost action (2.28) proportional to  $\bar{c}_\rho \Box c^\rho$ , prior to any field redefinitions, which excludes all possibly non-local terms that may have arisen from (3.21).

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<sup>6</sup>Recall, we are setting the dilaton in Einstein-frame to vanish, and thus, forbidding further field redefinitions.

## 4 Conclusions

In this paper, we demonstrated that the BRST convolution product, in conjunction with the BCJ algorithm, can reproduce the Lagrangian of pure BRST Einstein-Hilbert gravity up to cubic order. We found that the ghost sector of the Yang-Mills action played a crucial rôle in achieving this in the pure graviton sector. We additionally derived the gauge fixing functional up to second order in fluctuations and the corresponding diffeomorphism ghost action.

We have focused here on the pure gravity case as a proof of principle, in particular that the graviton and dilaton may be disentangled from one-another. While the inclusion of the full  $\mathcal{N} = 0$  multiplet would in fact simplify the analysis in certain regards, as reflected by the double-copy amplitudes, it is not required for this purpose and, moreover, would serve to obscure this point. However, the full  $\mathcal{N} = 0$  supergravity construction, including the two-form and dilaton, would be of interest, both conceptually and from the perspective of classical solutions [6, 69, 96, 127]. Work on this is in progress [126].

Another obvious generalisation would be to promote one of the factors to a full off-shell  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  vector supermultiplet as in [1]. In this case, the ghost-antighost sector would produce an entire chiral multiplet, reflecting the fact that on-shell “ $\mathcal{N} = 0$  Yang-Mills  $\times$   $\mathcal{N} = 1$  Yang-Mills” yields  $\mathcal{N} = 1$  supergravity coupled to a chiral multiplet.

We also note that we have made a choice of a linear gauge fixing functional  $G[A]^a = \partial^\rho A_\rho^a$  for the YM theory. It would very instructive to study non-linear gauge choices — the challenge in this context would be to understand how the BCJ rules need to be modified.

Note, we have from the beginning eliminated the Nakanishi-Lautrup auxiliary field corresponding to the Yang-Mills antighost. It would perhaps be instructive to understand what rôle it might play in the convolution product. The full Batalin-Vilkovisky formalism and BRST complex will be treated, from an independent perspective not relying on the convolution product, in work in progress [128].

Of course, an important question is how to proceed to higher orders in perturbation theory. A path towards this would possibly make use of the BCJ respecting Yang-Mills Lagrangians of [5] and [59], which include identically vanishing non-local terms to all orders that then need to be made local and cubic through the introduction of auxiliary fields as described at four and five points in [5].

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