# Geometry and observables in (2+1)-gravity 

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Catherine Meusburger
Department Mathematik
Universität Hamburg
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## References:

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# 1. Classification of vacuum spacetimes 

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## Conformally static spacetimes of genus $\mathrm{g} \geq 2$

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- interior of future lightcone based at $\mathbf{p} \in \mathbb{M}^{3}$
- initial singularity: boundary of lightcone
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$T(\mathbf{q})=\sup \{l(c) \mid c(0) \in \partial D, c(1)=p, c$ timelike $\}=d(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$

3. Geometry of (2+1)-spacetimes
[Mess, Barbot ,Benedetti, Bonsante, Schlenker,... ]

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$\Delta$ action of $\pi_{1}(S)$ on $D \subset \mathbb{M}^{3}$ preserves cct-surfaces

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## Evolving spacetimes via grafting [Mess], [Thurston]

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## Grafting in the domain

[Mess, Thurston, Benedetti, Bonsante,...]

## Grafting in the domain construction

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## Evolution with the cosmological time

Static spacetime


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## Geometry change via earthquake ingredients <br> [Mess], <br> [Thurston]

# Geometry change via earthquake ingredients • cocompact Fuchsian group $\Gamma$ <br> [Mess], 

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- domain and cct-surfaces preserved under earthquake
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## quotient spacetime

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4.Geometry change and Wilson loops [Goldman C.M.]
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2 fundamental ways of changing spacetime geometry

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$\triangleright$ transformations on phase space $\operatorname{Hom}_{0}\left(\pi_{1}(M), P_{3}\right) / P_{3}$ [Goldman,C.M.]

The phase space transformations associated with grafting and earthquake along a closed geodesic $\lambda$ on a cct-surface are generated via the Poisson bracket by its two Wilson loop observables: the mass $m_{\lambda}$ generates grafting, the $s^{\prime} \mathrm{spin}_{\lambda}$ generates earthquakes
5. Physics: Measurements by observers [C.M.]
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observer worldline of observer in free fall:

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g(t)=t \cdot \mathbf{x}+\mathbf{x}_{0} \quad \mathbf{x}^{2}=-1, \mathbf{x}_{0} \in D
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explicit expressions as functions of
emission time $t$ observer $\mathrm{x} \in \mathbb{H}^{2}, \mathbf{x}_{0} \in D$ holonomies $h(\lambda)$

Results

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\Delta t\left(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_{0}, h(\lambda)\right)=\left(t+\sigma_{\lambda}\right)\left(\cosh \rho_{\lambda}-1\right)-\tau_{\lambda}+\sinh \rho_{\lambda} \sqrt{\left(t+\sigma_{\lambda}\right)^{2}+\nu_{\lambda}^{2}}
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frequency shift

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f_{r} / f_{e}\left(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_{0}, h(\lambda)\right)=\frac{\sqrt{\left(t+\sigma_{\lambda}\right)^{2}+\nu_{\lambda}^{2}}}{\cosh \rho_{\lambda} \sqrt{\left(t+\sigma_{\lambda}\right)^{2}+\nu_{\lambda}^{2}}+\sinh \rho_{\lambda}\left(t+\sigma_{\lambda}\right)}
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5. Outlook and conclusions

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vacuum spacetimes in Lorentzian (2+1)-gravity with $\Lambda=0$

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open questions application to quantum theory !


# 1. Classification of vacuum spacetimes 

[Mess, Barbot ,Benedetti, Bonsante, Schlenker,...]
gravity in (2+1)-dimensions
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gravity in (2+1)-dimensions
vacuum Einstein equations $\operatorname{Ric}_{\mu \nu}-\frac{1}{2} g_{\mu \nu} R+\Lambda g_{\mu \nu}=0$

- in 3d: Ricci tensor determines curvature
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- solutions of vacuum Einstein equations locally isometric to $A d S_{3}(\Lambda<0), d S_{3}(\Lambda>0), \mathbb{M}^{3}(\Lambda=0) \quad$ Lorentzian
$\mathbb{H}^{3}(\Lambda<0), S^{3}(\Lambda>0), \mathbb{E}^{3}(\Lambda=0) \quad$ Euclidean


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 [Mess, Barbot ,Benedetti, Bonsante, Schlenker,... ]gravity in (2+1)-dimensions
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