

Anatomy of a deformed symmetry: field quantization curved momentum space

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Fun with linear quantum fields

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for inertial observers

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Inertial vs. accelerated observers: **Unruh effect**

Free falling vs. fiducial observer in Schwarzschild background: **Hawking effect**

Observers in an expanding universe: **cosmological particle creation (Parker)**

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Less known context in which **free** QFT manifests non-trivial features
field quantization on curved momentum space

- **Relativistic particles, fields and quantization: a (pedantic) review**
- **Bending phase space and a new quantization ambiguity**
- **κ -quantum fields, the “fine structure” of κ -Fock space and hidden entanglement**

From particles to fields

Phase space of a classical relativistic particle $\Gamma \equiv$ *co-adjoint orbit* of the Lorentz group

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$$\phi(x) \in \mathcal{S} \text{ equipped with } \omega(\phi_1, \phi_2) = \int_{\Sigma} (\phi_2 \nabla_\mu \phi_1 - \phi_1 \nabla_\mu \phi_2) d\Sigma^\mu$$

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Phase space of a classical Klein-Gordon field $\{\mathcal{S}, \omega\}$

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joint system = $\mathcal{S}^A \oplus \mathcal{S}^B$

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for n -identical particles $S_n \mathcal{H}^{\otimes n}$ with $S_n = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\sigma \in P_n} \sigma$

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- Fock space $\mathcal{F}_s(\mathcal{H}) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} S_n \mathcal{H}^{\otimes n}$

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- The coproduct Δ extends the action of elements of \mathcal{P} to multiparticle states

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Two main consequences:

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consequence for translation generator observables: $\Delta P_\mu \neq P_\mu \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes P_\mu$, and

$$\pi_{12} \Delta P_\mu \neq \Delta P_\mu, \quad \pi_{12}(a \otimes b) \equiv (b \otimes a)$$

i.e. **“non-Leibniz” and “non-symmetric” action on multi-particle states**

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(see also Noui et al. 0806.4121, Freidel & Livine hep-th/0512113)

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- for **plane waves** in B consider a one-parameter splitting

$$e_p \equiv e^{-i\frac{1-\beta}{2}p^0 P_0^*} e^{ip^j P_j^*} e^{-i\frac{1+\beta}{2}p^0 P_0^*}.$$

$0 \leq |\beta| \leq 1$, with momentum composition rules and “antipodes”

$$p \oplus_\beta q = (p^0 + q^0; p^j e^{\frac{1-\beta}{2\kappa}q^0} + q^j e^{-\frac{1+\beta}{2\kappa}p^0}), \quad \ominus_\beta p = (-p^0; -e^{\frac{-\beta}{\kappa}p^0} p^j).$$

each choice of β corresponds to a *choice of coordinates* on the manifold B .

κ -Poincaré II

for $\beta = 1$ we have “flat slicing” coordinates

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corresponds to “bicrossproduct” basis of $U(\mathfrak{t})$ introduced in Majid-Ruegg ('94) to prove that

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in the limit $\kappa \rightarrow \infty$ recover ordinary Poincaré algebra

A new quantization ambiguity

Functions on the deformed mass-shell $\phi \in C^\infty(M_m^\kappa)$ defined by the “wave equation”

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No preferred choice of translation generators from which we can define an **energy** coordinate on M_m^κ and thus **no preferred choice of J and P^+** to define one-particle Hilbert space.

κ -one-particle Hilbert space

Hilbert space construction for $\beta = 1$ (bicrossproduct basis), massless case

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κ -one-particle Hilbert space: \mathcal{H}_κ functions on $M^{\kappa+}$, positive energy, equipped with $(\cdot, \cdot)_\kappa$ and modes truncated at κ

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given n -different modes one has $n!$ **different** n -particle states, one for each permutation of the n modes $\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2 \dots \mathbf{k}_n$

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$$|\Delta \mathbf{K}_{12}| \equiv |\mathbf{K}_{12} - \mathbf{K}_{21}| = \frac{1}{\kappa} |\mathbf{k}_1 \mathbf{k}_2| - \mathbf{k}_2 |\mathbf{k}_1| \leq \frac{2}{\kappa} |\mathbf{k}_1| |\mathbf{k}_2|$$

of order $|\mathbf{k}_i|^2/\kappa$

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$$|\Delta\mathbf{K}_{12}| \equiv |\mathbf{K}_{12} - \mathbf{K}_{21}| = \frac{1}{\kappa} |\mathbf{k}_1|\mathbf{k}_2| - \mathbf{k}_2|\mathbf{k}_1| \leq \frac{2}{\kappa} |\mathbf{k}_1||\mathbf{k}_2|$$

of order $|\mathbf{k}_i|^2/\kappa$

- the 2-mode Hilbert space becomes $\mathcal{H}_\kappa^2 \cong \mathcal{S}_2\mathcal{H}^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$, where $\mathcal{S}_2\mathcal{H}^2$ is the ordinary symmetrized 2-mode Hilbert space and our states can be written as

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with $\epsilon = \epsilon(\mathbf{k}_1) + \epsilon(\mathbf{k}_2)$

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- e.g. the state superposition of two total “classical” energies $\epsilon_A = \epsilon(\mathbf{k}_{1A}) + \epsilon(\mathbf{k}_{2A})$ and $\epsilon_B = \epsilon(\mathbf{k}_{1B}) + \epsilon(\mathbf{k}_{2B})$ can be entangled with the additional hidden modes e.g.

$$|\Psi\rangle = 1/\sqrt{2}(|\epsilon_A\rangle \otimes |\uparrow\rangle + |\epsilon_B\rangle \otimes |\downarrow\rangle)$$

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a new window to phenomenological effects??

Conclusions

- Relativistic symmetries can be deformed to allow “**curvature**” for **momentum space**
- Motivations to look at such deformations come from **QG and NCFT** scenarios
- Quantization of (free) field theories with group valued momenta leads to **ambiguities** related to the different choices on coordinate functions on the momentum manifold
- Physical interpretation of such ambiguities?
- At the multiparticle level the non-trivial behaviour of field modes leads to a **deformed Fock space**: interesting **entanglement** phenomena can take place
- What role for “trans-planckian” issues in semiclassical gravity (BH evaporation, Inflation)??

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