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work in collaboration with Michele Arzano (ITF), Gianluca Calcagni (AEI), Daniele Oriti (AEI) based on [arXiv:1107.5308]

September 16th, 2011 - Naxos

Fractal spacetime?

Noncommutative spacetime?

Fractal and noncommutative spacetimes: a connection

Fractal spacetime?

- -a space where the ordinary differential calculus is not valid
- -a space with dimensional flow

[dimension changes together with the scale]



Noncommutative spacetime?

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Noncommutative spacetime?



-a space with noncommuting spacetime coordinates such as

$$[x_{\mu}, x_{\nu}] = \theta_{\mu\nu}(x)$$

Starting points

1-Dimensional flow in QG

2-Fractional field theories

3-Noncommutative spacetimes

Fractal and noncommutative spacetimes: a connection

- Independent approaches to quantum gravity predict that physics is lower (~2) dimensional at short scales
 - CDT [Ambjørn et al. 2005].
 - QEG (Asymptotic safety) [Lauscher & Reuter 2005].
 - *HL gravity* [Horava 2008, 2009].
 - LQG and spin foams [Modesto et al. 2008-2010].
- •At lower energies the dimension runs to 4







Which is the most natural space?

Which is the most natural space? MULTIFRACTAL

we could think to live in a multifractal Universe

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WHICH MATHS?

Fractal and noncommutative spacetimes: a connection

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- Key point: replacing the standard Lebesgue measure in the action with a Lebesgue-Stieltjies measure with anomalous scaling

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Multifractal action

$$S = \int d\varrho(x) \mathcal{L}, \qquad \qquad d\varrho(x) = \sum_{\alpha} g_{\alpha} \sum_{\omega} \prod_{\mu} d\varrho_{\alpha,\omega}(x^{\mu})$$

where

$$\varrho_{\alpha,\omega}(x) = \frac{x^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left[1 + A_{\alpha,\omega} \cos\left(\omega \ln \frac{x}{\ell_{\infty}}\right) + B_{\alpha,\omega} \sin\left(\omega \ln \frac{x}{\ell_{\infty}}\right) \right]$$





Fractal and noncommutative spacetimes: a connection

 $\ell_{\infty} \ll \ell \lesssim \ell_{*}$ $\ell \sim \ell_{\infty}$ **MULTIFRACTIONAL REGIME** FUNDAMENTAL REGIME $\varrho(x) \sim \sum \langle \varrho_{\alpha,\omega}(x) \rangle \propto \sum x^{\alpha}$ $\varrho(x) \sim \ln x$ One can take the average of the measure. The scaling of the volume is anomalous and changes with resolution. $\ell_{\infty} < \ell \ll \ell_{*}$ **OSCILLATORY TRANSIENT** REGIME - Oscillatory measures. - Notions of volume and dimension are ambiguos. ℓ_{∞}

 $\ell_{\infty} \ll \ell \lesssim \ell_{*}$ $\ell \sim \ell_{\infty}$ **MULTIFRACTIONAL REGIME** FUNDAMENTAL REGIME $\varrho(x) \sim \sum \langle \varrho_{\alpha,\omega}(x) \rangle \propto \sum x^{\alpha}$ $\varrho(x) \sim \ln x$ One can take the average of the measure. The scaling of the volume is anomalous and changes with resolution. $\ell \gg \ell_*$ $\ell_{\infty} < \ell \ll \ell_{*}$ **CLASSICAL REGIME OSCILLATORY TRANSIENT** $\rho(x) \sim \rho_1(x) = x$ REGIME - Oscillatory measures. Ordinary Poincaré-invariant - Notions of volume and dimension field theory on Minkowski are ambiguos. spacetime is recovered. $\ell \infty$

Starting points Noncommutative spacetimes

• They could play a role in the description of spacetime at Plack scale [Doplicher et al. 1995, Szabo 2003, Amelino-Camelia 2002]

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Nontrivial measures

from the **cyclicity requirement** for the NC action [Dimitrijevic et al. 2003, Agostini et al. 2006]

$$\mathcal{I}([\hat{f},\hat{g}]) := \int d^D x \, v(x)[f,g]_* = 0$$

Motivations

 Similarities between measures of the action functional in both theories

Fractional measure

$$d\varrho \sim d^D x \prod_{\mu} (x^{\mu})^{\alpha - 1}$$

к-Minkowski measure

$$d\varrho \sim d^D x \prod_{\mu} (x^{\mu})^{-1}$$

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Fractional measure κ-Minkowski measure $d \varrho \sim d^D x \prod_\mu (x^\mu)^{\alpha-1}$ $d \varrho \sim d^D x \prod_\mu (x^\mu)^{-1}$

• Fractal behaviour of κ-Minkowski spacetime [Benedetti 2009]

$$d_s = \begin{cases} 4 & \text{for } s \to \infty \\ 3 & \text{for } s \to 0 \end{cases}$$

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• Poincaré algebra is deformed in both theories

The connection



The measure weight is

$$\varrho(x) \sim \ln x$$

thus, the *effective integration measure* is of the form

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The fundamental scale of κ -Minkowski
(Planck scale ℓ_{Pl}) is identified with ℓ_{∞}

$$\kappa$$
-Minkowski
cyclicity-inducing

measure

starting points	motivations	the connection	physical picture
The connection	MULTIFRACT	FIONAL REGIME	$\ell_\omega \ll \ell \lesssim \ell_*$



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Can it come from some noncommutative algebra •



It comes from the following nonlinear fractional algebra

$$[X_i, T] = i\lambda X_i^{1-\alpha}, \qquad [X_i, X_j] = 0$$
found
by means of
Jacobian method

coordinate transformation

$$Q_i := \frac{X_i^{\alpha}}{\alpha}$$

starting pointsmotivationsthe connectionphysical pictureThe connectionMULTIFRACTIONAL REGIME $\ell_{\omega} \ll \ell \lesssim \ell_*$

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Interpolating spacetime structure between κ-Minkowski and canonical noncommutativity

- -for $\alpha = 0$ κ -Minkowski spacetime
- -for $\alpha = 1$ canonical spacetime

found

by means of

Jacobian method

coordinate transformation

 $Q_i := \frac{X_i^{\alpha}}{2}$

Physical picture

mapping at different regimes



Physical picture

mapping at different regimes

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MULTIFRACTIONAL REGIME

One can take the average of the measure. The scaling of the volume is anomalous and changes with resolution

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fractional algebra



Ordinary Poincaré-invariant field theory on Minkowski spacetime is recovered



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starting points	motivations	the connection	physical picture
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more about			
Dimensional flow in QG		S. Carl	ip [arXiv::0909.3329]
Fractional field theories	5	G. Calcag	ni [arXiv:1107.5041] [arXiv:1106.5787] [arXiv:1106.0295]
NC spacetimes and cycli	c properties	A. Agostini et	al [hep-th/0407227]
Our work	M. Arzano, G.	Calcagni, D. Oriti and	MS [arXiv:1107.5308]

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