

On the Space of Generalized Fluxes for Loop Quantum Gravity

Carlos Guedes

Albert Einstein Institute, Potsdam, Germany



with B. Dittrich and D. Oriti
[to appear soon]

Sixth Aegean Summer School
Naxos, September 12, 2011

Motivation

Loop Quantum Gravity

Motivation

Loop Quantum Gravity

- (Smeared) variables: holonomies $h_e[A] \in \text{SU}(2)$, fluxes $E(S, f) \in \mathfrak{su}^*(2)$
- Configuration space (**projective limit**): $\bar{\mathcal{A}} = \varprojlim \mathcal{A}_\gamma$
- Hilbert space (**inductive limit**):

$$\mathcal{H}_0 = L^2(\bar{\mathcal{A}}, d\mu_0) = \varinjlim \mathcal{H}_\gamma = \overline{(\cup_\gamma L^2(\mathcal{A}_\gamma, d\mu_H))} / \sim$$

Motivation

Loop Quantum Gravity

- (Smeared) variables: holonomies $h_e[A] \in \text{SU}(2)$, fluxes $E(S, f) \in \mathfrak{su}^*(2)$
- Configuration space (**projective limit**): $\bar{\mathcal{A}} = \varprojlim \mathcal{A}_\gamma$
- Hilbert space (**inductive limit**):

$$\mathcal{H}_0 = L^2(\bar{\mathcal{A}}, d\mu_0) = \varinjlim \mathcal{H}_\gamma = \overline{(\cup_\gamma L^2(\mathcal{A}_\gamma, d\mu_H))} / \sim$$
- Group Fourier transform \mathcal{F}_γ [[hep-th/1004.3450](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-th/1004.3450)]

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \cup_\gamma \mathcal{H}_\gamma & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}_\gamma} & \cup_\gamma \mathcal{H}_{*,\gamma} \\
 \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \pi_* \\
 (\cup_\gamma \mathcal{H}_\gamma) / \sim & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}} & (\cup_\gamma \mathcal{H}_{*,\gamma}) / \sim
 \end{array}$$

$$\overline{(\cup_\gamma \mathcal{H}_{*,\gamma})} / \sim \simeq L_*^2(\bar{\mathcal{E}}, d\mu_{*,0}) \quad \bar{\mathcal{E}} : \text{space of generalized fluxes}$$

The space of generalized connections

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \gamma_1 \\ \text{---} \\ g \\ f(g) \end{array} & \xrightarrow{\text{add}} & \begin{array}{c} \gamma_2 \\ \text{---} \\ g \\ (p_{\text{add}}^* \cdot f)(g, g') = f(g) \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \gamma_1 \\ \text{---} \\ g \\ f(g) \end{array} & \xrightarrow{\text{sub}} & \begin{array}{c} \gamma_2 \\ \text{---} \\ g_1 \quad g_2 \\ (p_{\text{sub}}^* \cdot f)(g_1, g_2) = f(g_1 g_2) \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \gamma_1 \\ \text{---} \\ g \\ f(g) \end{array} & \xrightarrow{\text{inv}} & \begin{array}{c} \gamma_2 \\ \text{---} \\ g^{-1} \\ (p_{\text{inv}}^* \cdot f)(g) = f(g^{-1}) \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

- Cyl is well-defined: norm and (pointwise)-product cylindrical consistent
- $\Delta(\overline{\text{Cyl}}) = \overline{\mathcal{A}}$

Group Fourier transform

- Group Fourier transform (one edge):

$$\mathcal{F}_e : C(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_*(\mathfrak{g}^*)$$

$$f(g) \mapsto \hat{f}(x) := \mathcal{F}_e(f)(x) = \int_G dg f(g) e_g(x)$$

- \star -product: $e_{g_1} \star e_{g_2} = e_{g_1 g_2}$
- $\mathcal{F}(f_1) \star \mathcal{F}(f_2) = \mathcal{F}(f_1 * f_2) \longrightarrow$ dual to convolution

Group Fourier transform

- Group Fourier transform (one edge):

$$\mathcal{F}_e : C(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_*(\mathfrak{g}^*)$$

$$f(g) \mapsto \hat{f}(x) := \mathcal{F}_e(f)(x) = \int_G dg f(g) e_g(x)$$

- \star -product: $e_{g_1} \star e_{g_2} = e_{g_1 g_2}$
- $\mathcal{F}(f_1) \star \mathcal{F}(f_2) = \mathcal{F}(f_1 * f_2) \longrightarrow$ dual to convolution

Convolution product *not* cylindrically consistent unless G abelian!

Group Fourier transform

- Group Fourier transform (one edge):

$$\mathcal{F}_e : C(G) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_*(\mathfrak{g}^*)$$

$$f(g) \mapsto \hat{f}(x) := \mathcal{F}_e(f)(x) = \int_G dg f(g) e_g(x)$$

- \star -product: $e_{g_1} \star e_{g_2} = e_{g_1 g_2}$
- $\mathcal{F}(f_1) \star \mathcal{F}(f_2) = \mathcal{F}(f_1 * f_2) \longrightarrow$ dual to convolution
Convolution product *not* cylindrically consistent unless G abelian!
- $SU(2) \longrightarrow U(1)^3 \longrightarrow U(1)$ (quantization of linearized gravity)

The space of generalized fluxes

The space of generalized fluxes

- Push-forward through the Fourier transform: **fail!**

The space of generalized fluxes

- Push-forward through the Fourier transform: **fail!**
- Duality

Theorem

Suppose \mathcal{A}_γ are abelian groups, and let $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ be the projective limit with projections $p_\gamma : \overline{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\gamma$. Then the dual group $\widehat{\overline{\mathcal{A}}}$ equals the inductive limit of the dual groups $\widehat{\mathcal{A}}_\gamma$.

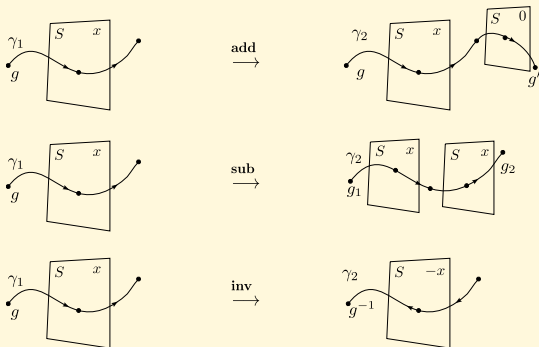
The space of generalized fluxes

- Push-forward through the Fourier transform: **fail!**
- Duality

Theorem

Suppose \mathcal{A}_γ are abelian groups, and let $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ be the projective limit with projections $p_\gamma : \overline{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\gamma$. Then the dual group $\widehat{\overline{\mathcal{A}}}$ equals the inductive limit of the dual groups $\widehat{\mathcal{A}}_\gamma$.

- Consistency conditions:



Open Issues and Outlook

- $\widehat{\mathcal{A}} = \text{Hom}(\text{Hom}(\mathcal{P}, \text{U}(1)))$ (inductive limit): better characterization?
- LQG kinematics treats A and E very asymmetrically!
- Start from scratch encoding the conditions tailored to the fluxes: possible?
- Loop Quantum Cosmology
 - Configuration space: $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{Bohr}}$ (projective limit)
 - Flux interpretation for LQC?
 - Embed LQC into $\text{U}(1)$ -LQG?

Open Issues and Outlook

- $\widehat{\mathcal{A}} = \text{Hom}(\text{Hom}(\mathcal{P}, \text{U}(1)))$ (inductive limit): better characterization?
- LQG kinematics treats A and E very asymmetrically!
- Start from scratch encoding the conditions tailored to the fluxes: possible?
- Loop Quantum Cosmology
 - Configuration space: $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_{\text{Bohr}}$ (projective limit)
 - Flux interpretation for LQC?
 - Embed LQC into $\text{U}(1)$ -LQG?

Thank you for your attention!