

Title: General Boundaries and Transition Amplitudes in Quantum Gravity

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Abstract:

GENERAL BOUNDARIES AND
TRANSITION AMPLITUDES IN
QUANTUM GRAVITY

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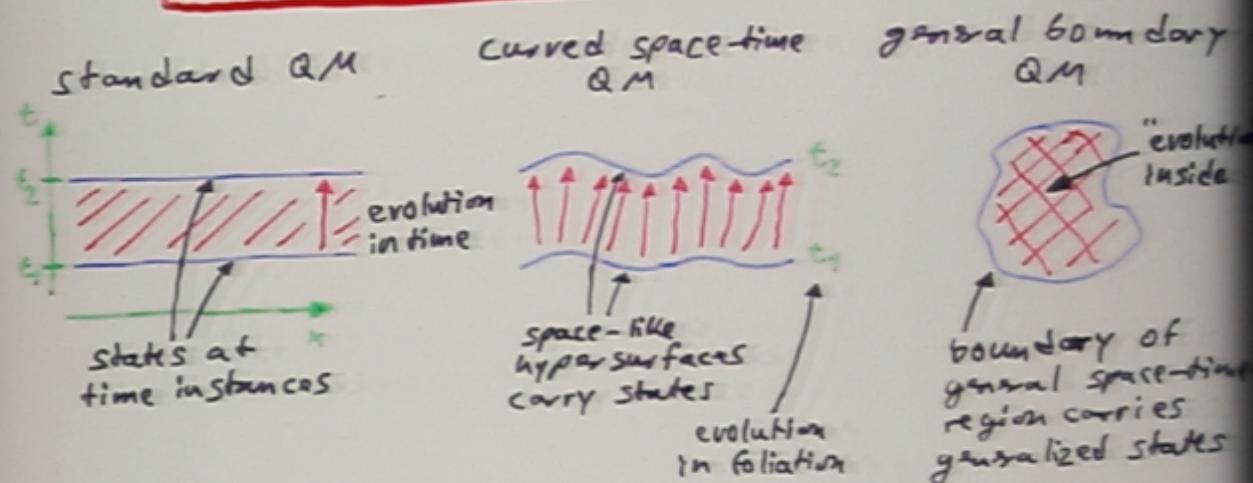
a few related papers:

gr-qc/0306007
hep-th/0306025
gr-qc/0307118
gr-qc/0312081

THE GENERAL BOUNDARY FORMULATION

on axiomatic level

$$QM + TQFT = \text{general boundary QM}$$



- ▷ associate generalized state spaces to boundaries of regions of space-time
- ▷ associate "transition" amplitudes to regions themselves

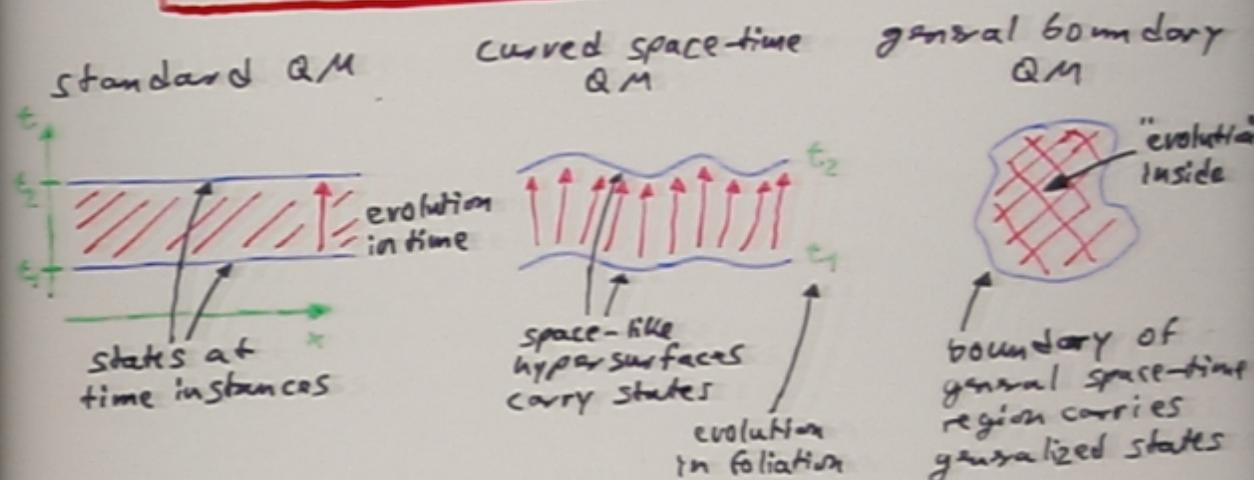
features

- ▷ avoid interpretational problems of combining GR with standard QM (notably problem of time)
- ▷ preserve standard QM where applicable
- ▷ local description of measurement process
- ▷ distinction between "in" and "out" states and between "preparation" and "observation"
- ▷ disappears
- ▷ interpretation: "collapse of wavefunction" is delocalized in time

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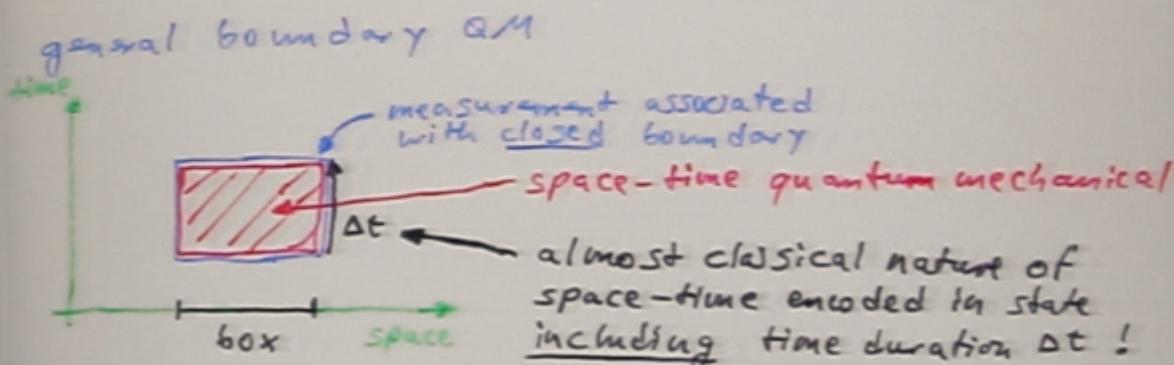
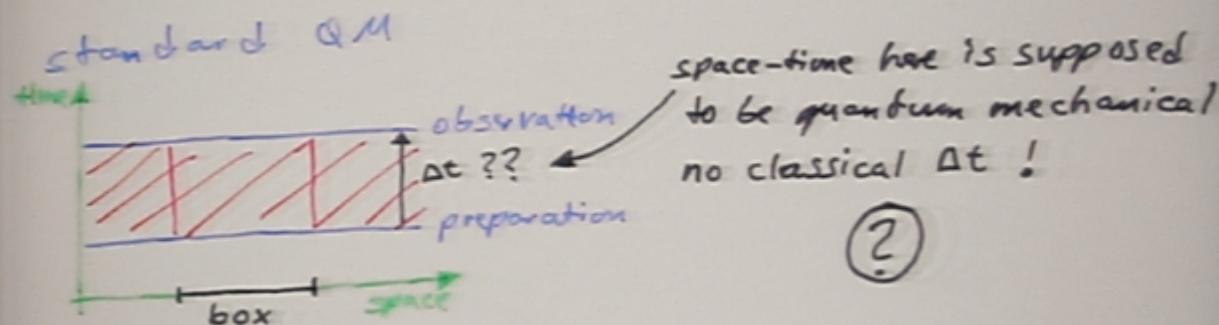
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AVOIDING THE PROBLEM OF TIME

what is the analogue of time evolution in a quantum theory of gravity?

▷ consider a typical quantum mechanical experiment in a box:

- ① prepare initial state
- ② wait for time Δt
- ③ observe final state



If gravitational component in boundary state is (almost) classical it encodes classical geometry of the boundary (and thus Δt)

② compatibility from LSZ reduction

consider transition amplitudes

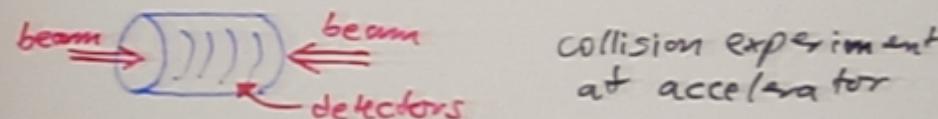
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} & 3 & 4 & 5 & \\ & X & X & X & \\ \text{---} & \diagup & \diagdown & \diagup & \diagdown \\ t=+\infty & & & & \\ & & & & \\ \text{---} & \diagdown & \diagup & \diagdown & \diagup \\ t=-\infty & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & 2 & 1 & & \\ & X & X & & \\ \text{---} & \diagup & \diagdown & \diagup & \diagdown \\ & & & & \\ & 3 & 2 & 1 & \\ & X & X & X & \\ \text{---} & \diagdown & \diagup & \diagdown & \diagup \\ & & & & \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} & 4 & 5 & & \\ & X & X & & \\ \text{---} & \diagup & \diagdown & & \\ <P_2 P_4 P_5 | P_1 P_2> & = & & & \\ & & & & \\ \text{---} & \diagdown & \diagup & & \\ <P_4 P_5 | P_1 P_2 - P_3> & & & & \\ & & & & \end{array}$$

equality is necessary in general boundary formulation

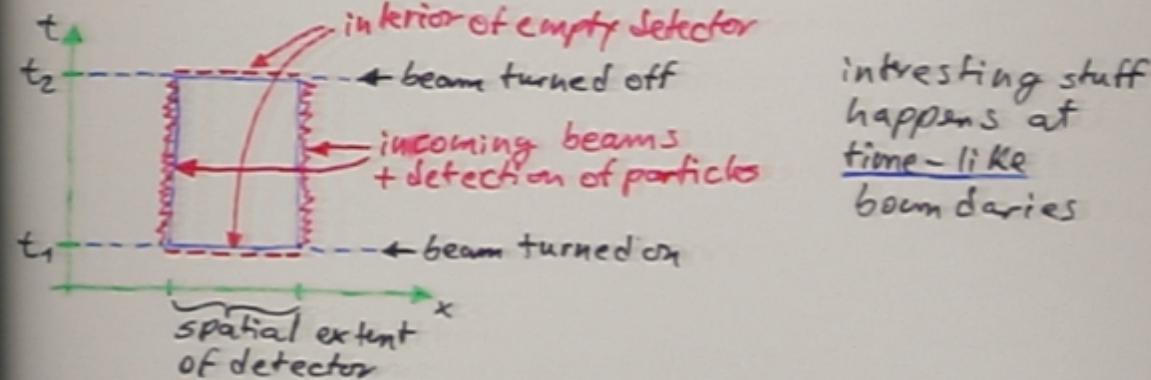
since

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} & 3 & 4 & 5 & \\ & X & X & X & \\ \text{---} & \diagup & \diagdown & \diagup & \diagdown \\ \Sigma & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & 2 & 1 & & \\ & X & X & & \\ \text{---} & \diagup & \diagdown & \diagup & \diagdown \\ & & & & \\ & 3 & 2 & 1 & \\ & X & X & X & \\ \text{---} & \diagdown & \diagup & \diagdown & \diagup \\ & & & & \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} & 4 & 5 & & \\ & X & X & & \\ \text{---} & \diagup & \diagdown & & \\ \Sigma & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & 3 & 2 & 1 & \\ & X & X & X & \\ \text{---} & \diagdown & \diagup & & \diagup \\ & & & & \end{array}$$

③ typical measurement setup



space-time diagram



MOTIVATION FROM QFT

(a) compatibility from LSZ reduction

consider transition amplitudes

$$\begin{array}{c} t=+\infty \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ \text{X} \quad \text{X} \quad \text{X} \\ 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \end{array} \quad = \quad \begin{array}{c} t=-\infty \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ \text{X} \quad \text{X} \\ 2 \quad 1 \end{array} \quad \downarrow \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ \text{X} \quad \text{X} \quad \text{X} \\ 4 \quad 5 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

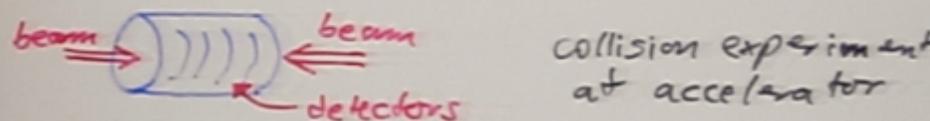
$$\langle p_2 p_4 p_5 | p_1 p_2 \rangle = \langle p_4 p_5 | p_1 p_2 - p_3 \rangle$$

equality is necessary in general boundary formulation

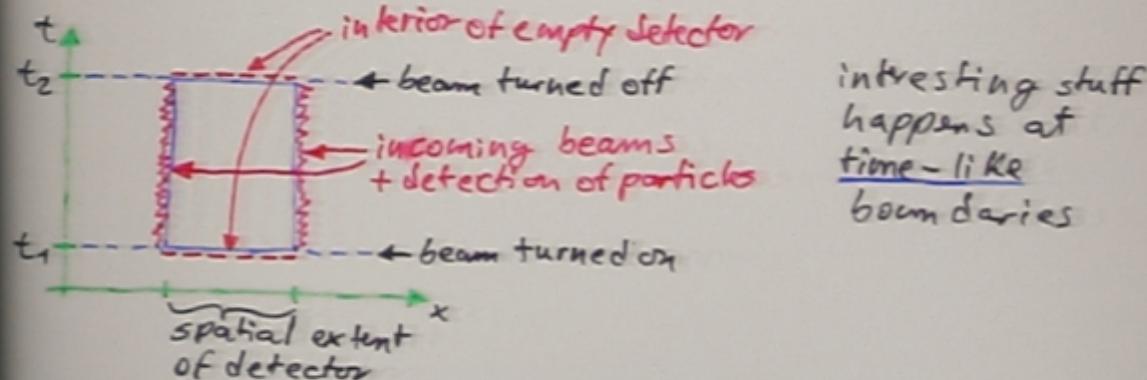
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(b) typical measurement setup



space-time diagram



FORMALIZATION

- state spaces \mathcal{H}_Σ associated to boundaries Σ of space-time regions M
- if $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ with Σ_1, Σ_2 disconnected
then $\mathcal{H}_\Sigma = \mathcal{H}_{\Sigma_1} \oplus \mathcal{H}_{\Sigma_2}$
- Σ^* the same hypersurface as Σ but with opposite orientation $\Rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\Sigma^*} = \mathcal{H}_\Sigma^*$
- associated with M is the amplitude function $S_M: \mathcal{H}_\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ where $\Sigma = \partial M$
- composition rule: given $M = M_1 \cup M_2$

TQFT

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Diagram showing composition rule: } M_1 \text{ and } M_2 \text{ are regions with boundaries } \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2 \text{ and } \Sigma_3, \Sigma_4 \text{ respectively. } \\
 \Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2^* \quad \Sigma_2 \rightarrow \Sigma_3^* \quad \Sigma_3 \rightarrow \Sigma_4^* \\
 S_{M_1} \quad S_{M_2} \quad S_M = S_{M_2} \circ S_{M_1} \\
 \Sigma_2^* = \Sigma_3
 \end{array}$$

- probability rule: $S_M: \mathcal{H}_\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $P = |S_M(\gamma)|^2$
 probability (density) \nwarrow (generalized) state $\gamma \in \mathcal{H}_\Sigma$

► Standard QM as special case

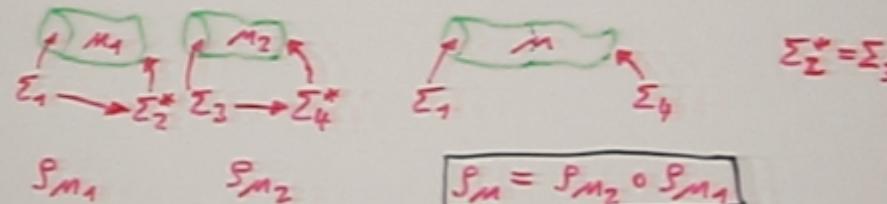
$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{Diagram showing standard QM as special case: } M = \mathbb{R}^3 \times [t_1, t_2] \\
 \text{The boundary } \Sigma \text{ is the union of two components: } \Sigma_1 \text{ (vertical) and } \Sigma_2 \text{ (horizontal).} \\
 \Sigma_1 = \{x, y\} \times \{t_1\}, \quad \Sigma_2 = \{x, y\} \times \{t_2\} \\
 \Sigma = \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2 \Rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\Sigma = H_{t_1} \oplus H_{t_2}^* \\
 \langle \psi | \phi \rangle = \langle \psi | \psi(t_1) | \phi \rangle
 \end{array}$$

final state \uparrow time evolution operator \uparrow initial state

FORMALIZATION

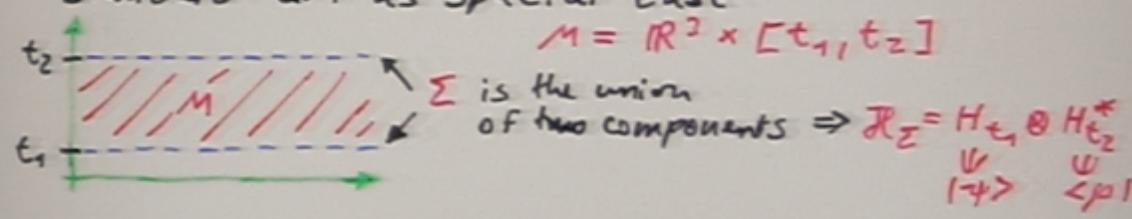
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TQFT



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- ↑ probability ↑ (generalized) state $\gamma \in \mathcal{H}_\Sigma$

► standard QM as special case



$$S_M(|\psi\rangle \otimes |\phi\rangle) = \langle \phi | U(t_1, t_2) | \psi \rangle$$

final state time evolution operator initial state

INTERPRETATION OF AMPLITUDES

in the setup of standard QM we can resort to the standard interpretation - but in general?

PROPOSAL

- ▶ encode information about what is known/fixed/prepared in experiment through choice of subspace $\mathcal{H}_S \subset \mathcal{H}$
- ▶ the probability density for $\alpha \in \mathcal{H}_S$ to occur/be observed is given by $|P(\alpha)|^2$ with respect to a measure on \mathcal{H}_S
- ▶ if not all information is collected, then subspaces of \mathcal{H}_S corresponding to the "same outcome" are integrated over with appropriate probability measures

→ standard QM: $\mathcal{H} = H_{\text{in}} \oplus H_{\text{out}}^\perp$

$$\psi \in H_{\text{in}} \text{ in-state} \quad \mathcal{H}_S = \psi \oplus H_{\text{out}}^\perp$$

→ in perturbative QFT proposal works already more generally

essentially $H = H_{\text{in/out}} = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} H_n$ ← n-particle state

$$\mathcal{H} \cong H \otimes H \cong H$$

e.g. fix $\psi_{\text{in,part}} \in H_{\text{in}}$ and $\psi_{\text{out,part}} \in H_{\text{out}}$
(know some in/out particles)

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(know some in/out particles)

$$\mathcal{H}_S := \{ \psi_{\text{in,part}} + \gamma_{\text{in}} \otimes \psi_{\text{out,part}} | \gamma_{\text{in/out}} \in H_{\text{in/out}} \}$$

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- ▶ if not all information is collected, many subspaces of \mathcal{H}_S corresponding to the "same outcome" are integrated out with appropriate probability measures

→ standard QM: $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{\text{in}} \oplus \mathcal{H}_{\text{out}}$

$$\psi \in \mathcal{H}_{\text{in}} \text{ in-state } \mathcal{H}_S = \psi \oplus \mathcal{H}_{\text{out}}$$

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$$\mathcal{H} = H \otimes H = H$$

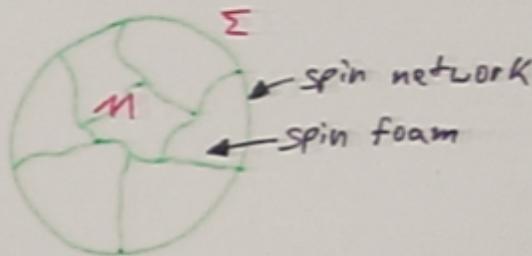
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(know some in/out particles)

$$\mathcal{H}_S := \{ \psi_{\text{in,part}} \otimes \psi_{\text{in}} + \psi_{\text{out,part}} \otimes \psi_{\text{out}} \mid \psi_{\text{in,out}} \in \mathcal{H}_{\text{in/out}} \}$$

then above interpretation applies

APPLICATION TO LQG/SPIN FOAMS

general picture



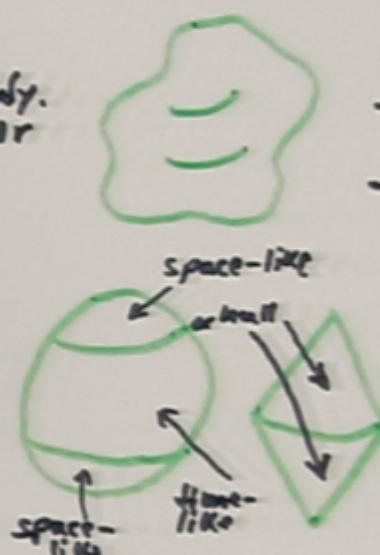
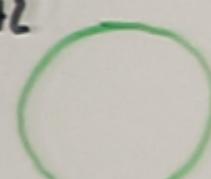
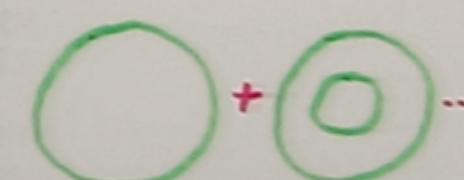
implications of general boundary proposal :

- states on a compact Σ (spin networks) have direct interpretation in terms of measurement
- Σ has generally time-like components encoded
 - (a) either with a "causal structure" (a kind of background specifying space-like/time-like/null parts of Σ)
 - (b) or "intrnally" in spin-network state (e.g. using connection of Lorentz group)
- need new "boundary LQG"
- variables in the interior are not directly related to observations \Rightarrow no observables associated to "internal" degrees of freedom
- provides a renormalization fixed point equation for "statistical field theory" interpretation of spin foams

LQG
or
spin
foams

spin
foams

BACKGROUND STRUCTURES

TQFT TYPE	THEORIES
METRIC metric on boundary and interior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - standard QFT - QFT on curved space-time - perturbative QG
CAUSAL boundary divided into regions	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "causal QG": - causal spin foams - causal dynamical triangulations
DIFF differentiable structure with "corners"	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "natural" setting for quantum gravity? - Euclidean Quantum Gravity - generalized LQG
TOPOLOGICAL topological manifold	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spin foam models
SUM OVER TOPOLOGIES sum "all topologies in the interior"	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spin foam models - GFT