

Title: Coarse Graining in Loop Quantization

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Abstract:

Background info Effective gauge theories and coarse graining

Oct. 04

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I Motivation

Gauge Theory

Fundamental: The system of accessible obs is not "the full one".
This notion should work in the absence of a background metric.

Rough example:

Loop quantum electromagnetism
Lab with electric flux detectors, C_n .



$$\downarrow \quad L^*(\lambda g)_n \quad \text{or} \quad L^*(d_L g_n)$$

$C_1 \subseteq C_2$ / a bigger grain

$$[n]_{C_1} > [n]_{C_2}$$

$$\text{Algebraic description: } Cyl(A_c) \longrightarrow Cyl(c) = \frac{Cyl(A_c)}{\sim_{cyl}}$$

Alg. of effect does:

$$\text{where } F_p \sim g_{p,c} \text{ if } p = g \circ F_m(\text{def})$$

- The product descends to $Cyl(c)$ making it an algebra.

* For the Hol- $\mathbb{F}(c)$ alg. one can construct $H\mathbb{F}(c)$ in the same way after reducing to $V\mathbb{F}$ ~~as in~~ that agrees w.

Changing the scales

~~composing~~

~~filtering~~

$$C_1 \leq C_2$$

$$Cyl(c_1) \xleftarrow{\text{Res}} Cyl(c_2)$$

$$[F_p]_{c_1} \longleftrightarrow [F_p]_{c_2}$$

$$Cyl(c_1) = \frac{Cyl(c_2)}{\sim_{c_1}}$$

~~composing~~

$$Cyl(CC_1) \xrightarrow{\text{coarse}} Cyl(c_2)$$

$$[F_p]_{c_1} \longmapsto [F_{p,g}F_q]_{c_2}$$

Depends on a choice of $c_2 \in F_{p,g}F_q$ for each class.

$$\text{coarse}(Cyl(c_1)) \subseteq Cyl(c_2)$$

II Geometric description

$$\overline{A_z} \supset A_{c, \Lambda_n}$$

$$A \Leftrightarrow r_i \sim r_j \Rightarrow h(r_i, A; \Lambda_n) = h(r_j, A; \Lambda_n) \in G$$



Theorem:

$$h(A_{c, \Lambda_n}) = A_{\gamma c, \gamma \Lambda_n}$$

- parallel transport using red representation

- the initial and final details can be done with auxiliary A_0

Changing scale:

$$C_1 \subset C_2$$

$$A_{c, \Lambda} \xrightarrow{i} A_{c, \gamma \Lambda}$$

$$\text{Induction } A_{c, \Lambda} \subset A_{c, \gamma \Lambda} \quad i = R_{ab}^{-1}$$

$$\overset{*}{A} \Leftrightarrow r_1 \sim r_2 \Rightarrow h(r_1, A; A_n) = h(r_2, A; A_n) \in G$$



Theorem:

$$h(A_{n,n}) = A_{T_n, P_n}$$

- parallel trap using red representation

- the initial and final details can be done with auxiliary A_n

Changing scale:

$$C_1 \subset C_2$$

$$A_{C_1, n} \xrightarrow{i} A_{C_2, n}$$

$$\text{Induced } A_{C_2, n} \subset A_{C_1, n} \quad i = R_k k^*$$

$$A_{C_1, n} \xleftarrow{\pi} A_{C_2, n}$$

$$\pi(\underline{\text{---}}(A)) \longleftrightarrow A$$

$$h(r, \pi(A)) = h\left(\bigcup_{r_i} \text{Conv}(A)\right) = h\left(r \cdot \text{Conv}\left(\bigcup_{r_i}, A\right)\right)$$

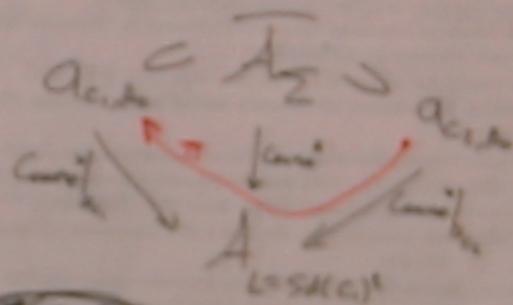
Example:
By Contracting of Σ .

$$Sd(C_1)^1$$



$$\text{Cone: } Sd(C_1)^1 \rightarrow \Sigma$$

choice of embedding



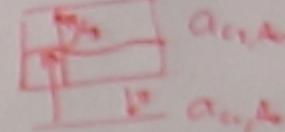
Clarification **Exercise**

Actually π depends only on $[cone]_{\infty,0}$, which is equal to

$$\widetilde{\text{Cone}} : \text{Paths}(Sd(C_1)^1) \rightarrow \text{Paths}(Sd(C_1)^1) \text{ injective.}$$

There are only "a few" choices for π .

Theorem $\mathcal{A}_{C_1, A_0} \xleftarrow{\pi} \mathcal{A}_{C_2, A_0}$ is a principal fiber bundle with a preferred section i .



Theorem $[\pi^*, (i_0, \cdot)] : \text{Hol-Fl}_w(C_1) \longrightarrow \text{Hol-Fl}_w(C_2)$

is a ~~bundle~~ w -bundle ~~map~~ embedding.

Theorem The \mathbb{R} -parametrized S norm is indep of choice of $\Pi = \pi_2(\text{Wid}_{\text{Haus}, C_2}) = (\cdot^* w) \text{ dom}_{\text{Haus}, C_2}$

"Integrating out extra dot"

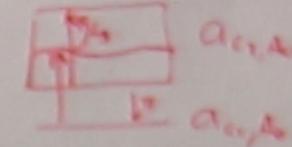
We also know that $\text{ind}_{\text{Haus}, C_2} = \text{det}_{\text{Haus}, C_2} S(\text{grad})$

the connection dot
assumed to be flat.

Key papers: - Riemannian geometry
- Geodesics of Riemannian metric
- Hamiltonian
- Geom. Biology

$$A_{C_1, A_2} \xleftarrow{\pi} A_{C_1, A_2}$$

is a principal fiber bundle
with a preferred section i .



Theorem

$$[\pi^*, (i^* \circ i)_*]: \text{Hol-Fl}_w(C_1) \longrightarrow \text{Hol-Fl}_w(C_2)$$

is a ~~surjective~~ \mathbb{R} -linear ~~isomorphism~~ embedding.

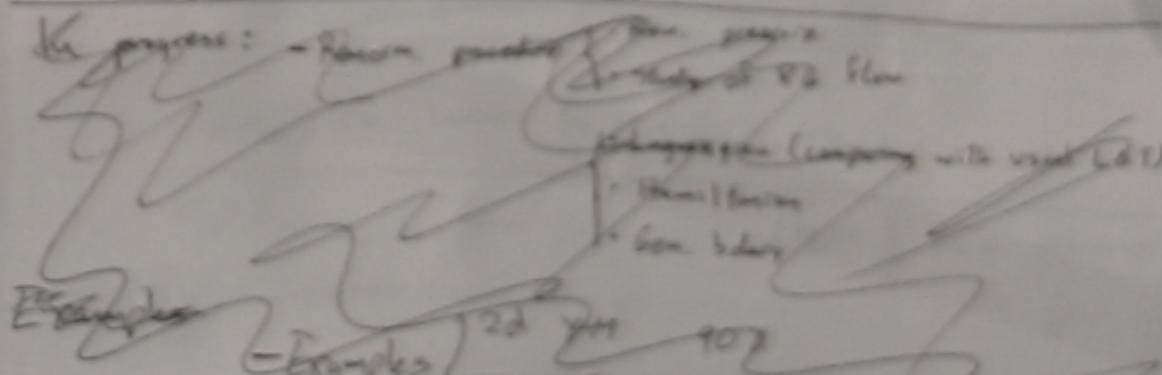
Theorem The \mathbb{R} -rank bound of w is $\text{index of choice of } \Pi$.

$$\Pi_w(\text{Hol-Fl}_{w, C_1}) = (i^* w) \text{ day}_{H^1(C_1)}$$

"Integrating out extra dot"

We also know that $\text{index}_{H^1(C_1)} \text{ day}_{H^1(C_1)} \leq \frac{1}{2} (g-1)$

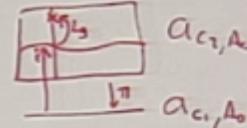
extra connection dots
restricted to be flat.



Theorem

$$\mathcal{A}_{C_1, A_0} \xleftarrow{\pi} \mathcal{A}_{C_2, A_0}$$

is a principal fiber bundle
with a preferred sector i .



Theorem

$$[\pi^*, (L_g \circ i)_*] : \text{Hol-Flux}(C_1) \longrightarrow \text{Hol-Flux}(C_2)$$

is a ~~smooth~~ \ast -algebra morphism embedding.

Theorem

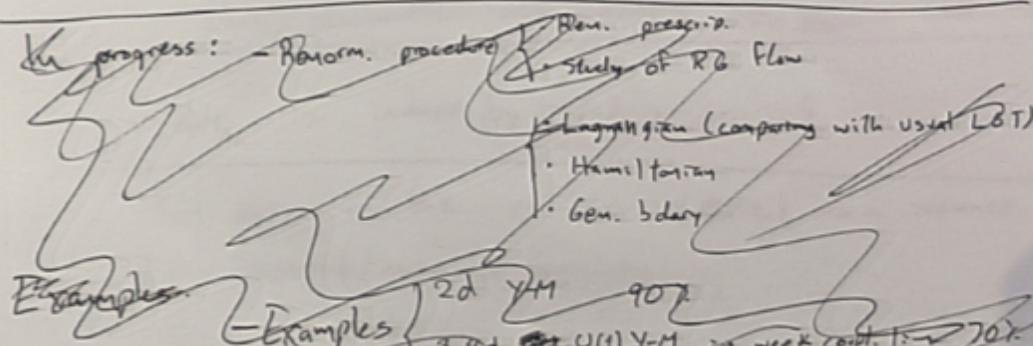
The π -push forward of measures is indep of choice of π and.

$$\pi_*(d\mu_{\text{Haar}, C_2}) = (i^* w) d\mu_{\text{Haar}, C_1}$$

"Integrating out extra dof"

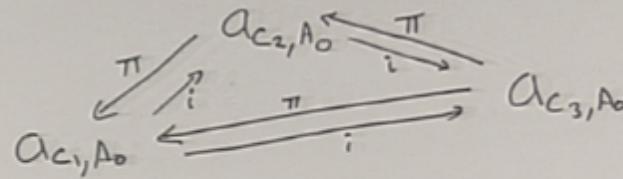
We also know that $i_* d\mu_{\text{Haar}, C_1} = d\mu_{\text{Haar}, C_2} \cdot S_F(g=1)$

extra connection dof
restricted to be flat.



Theorem

There are choices of projections
such that the π drgr. commutes



Then

$$Ac_1, A_0 \xleftarrow[i]{\pi} Ac_2, A_0 \xleftarrow[i]{\pi} \dots \xrightarrow{\overline{A}_2}$$

are nested principal fiber bundles with a pref. section.

Theorem

Any measure $d\mu$ on \overline{A}_2 is characterized
by a nested sequence of eff. measures
 $\{Ac_i, A_0; d\mu_{C_i}\}$
with $\{C_i\} \rightarrow \overline{A}_2$ and $d\mu_{C_i} = \pi_{!} d\mu_{C_{i+1}}$

$d\mu_{\overline{A}_2}$ induced by $\{Ac_i, A_0; d\mu_{H^{\text{aff}}}\}$

$\{d\mu_{C_i}\} \xrightarrow{i_*}$ sequence of compatible eff. degenerate
measures on \overline{A}_2

In progress:

- Renorm. procedure {
 - renorm. prescription
 - study of RG flow
- Lagrangian
(compare with LGT)
- Hamiltonian
- General boundary (Local renorm. prescr.)

- Examples {
 - 2d YM, Topology [redacted]
 - 3,4d U(1) YM weak coupling 70%
(compare with Madelung photons)

- Obs: $\mathcal{C}_Y|(\Lambda_2) \xrightarrow{\text{c}} \mathcal{C}_Y(c) \xrightarrow{\text{not continuous!}} \mathcal{C}_{c, A_0}$

Behind our notion of eff. theory there is an approximation theorem for gauge fields in terms of discontinuous c-constant corrections.



We are working on an approx. theo by "polygons".

Background info: Effective gauge theories and coarse graining

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I Motivation

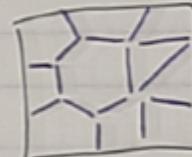
Gauge theory

Finite resolution: The algebra of accessible obs is not "the full one".
This notion ~~should~~ work in the absence of a b.grand metric

Rough example:

Loop quantum electromagnetism

Lab with electric flux detectors, C .



$$\downarrow \quad L^2(A/g)_{\sim c} \quad \text{or} \quad L^2(A_L/g_L)$$

$$C_1 \subseteq C_2 \quad \text{w.bigger grant}$$

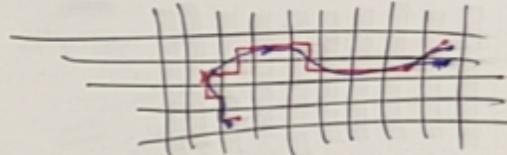
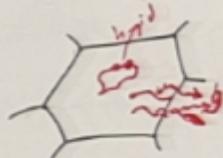
$$[n]_{c_1} \supset [n]_{c_2}$$

B

II Geometric description

$$\overline{A_2} \supset a_{c, A_0}$$

$$\hat{A} \Leftrightarrow r_1 \sim r_2 \Rightarrow h(r_1, A; A_0) = h(r_2, A; A_0) \in G$$



Theorem:

$$i(a_{c, A_0}) = a_{\tilde{r}c, \tilde{r}A_0}$$

- parallel transp. using red representative

- the initial and final details can be done with auxiliary A_0 .

Changing scale:

$$c_1 \subseteq c_2$$

$$a_{c_1, A_0} \xrightarrow{i} a_{c_2, A_0}$$

$$\text{Inclusion } a_{c_1, A_0} \subset a_{c_2, A_0} \quad i = \text{Ref}^x$$

$$a_{c_1, A_0} \xleftarrow{\pi} a_{c_1, A_0}$$