

Title: Physics of the 20th Century: The Incomplete Revolution - ISSYP Keynote Session

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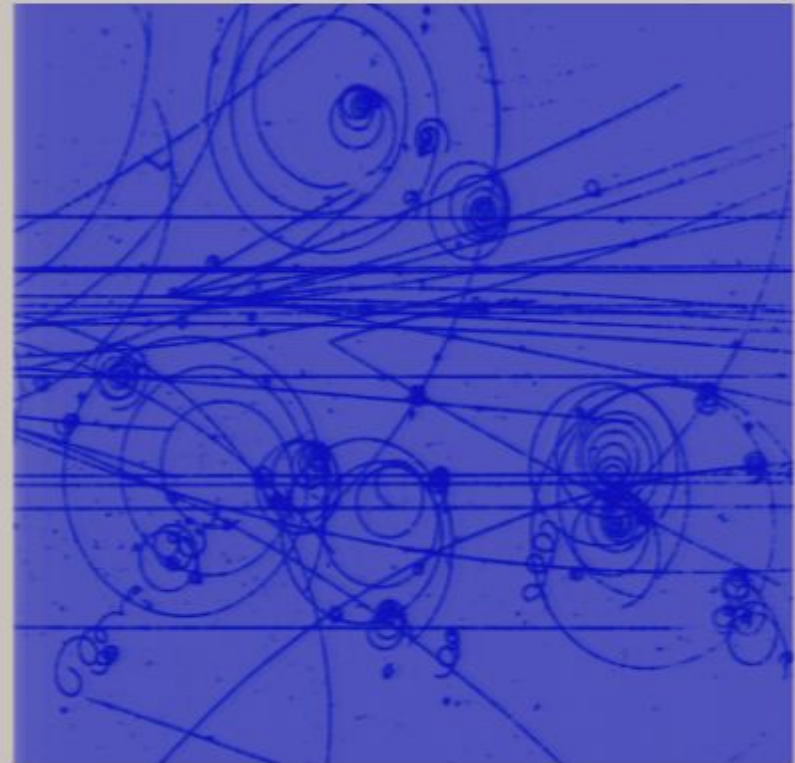
Abstract: In the first part of the talk, a brief introduction to general relativity and quantum theory is given. Their independent successes are discussed, as well as the desire and difficulty in merging them, to obtain a unique language to describe the universe.

Then I focus on Loop quantum gravity, a particular approach towards this objective, in which a discrete microscopic structure of spacetime is envisaged.

# Physics of the 20th century: the incomplete revolution



General Relativity

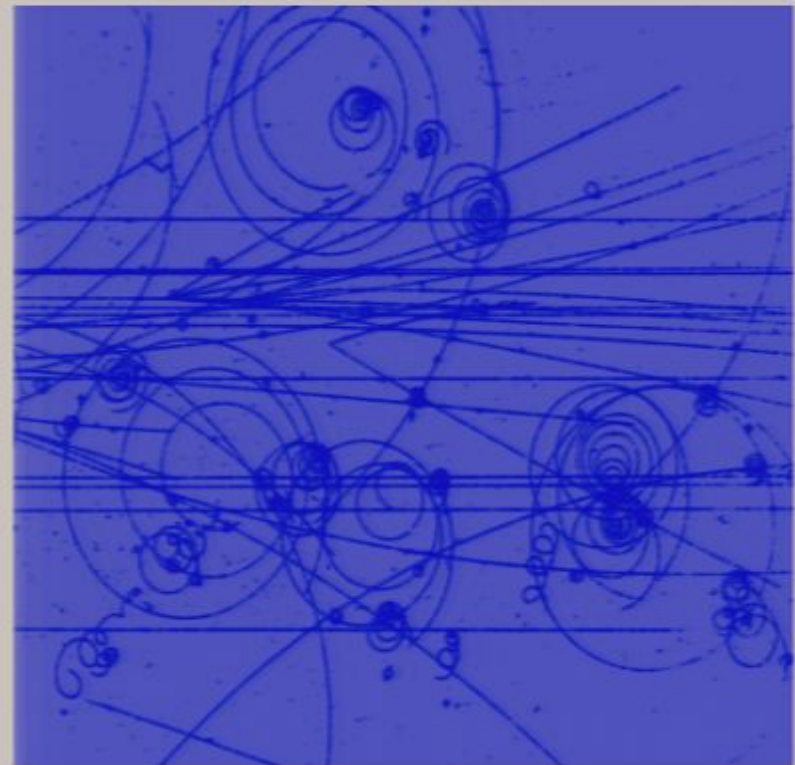


Quantum Theory

# Physics of the 20th century: the incomplete revolution



General Relativity



Quantum Theory

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General relativity

Quantum theory

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General relativity



Quantum theory



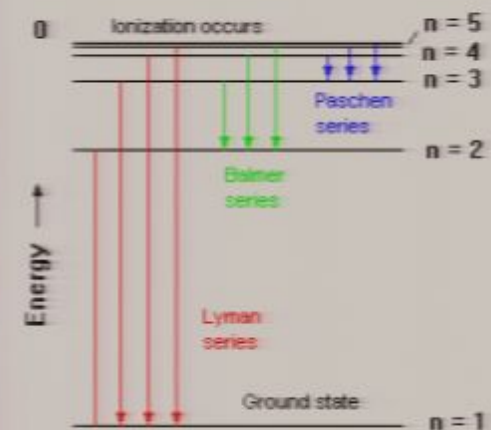
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General relativity

Quantum theory

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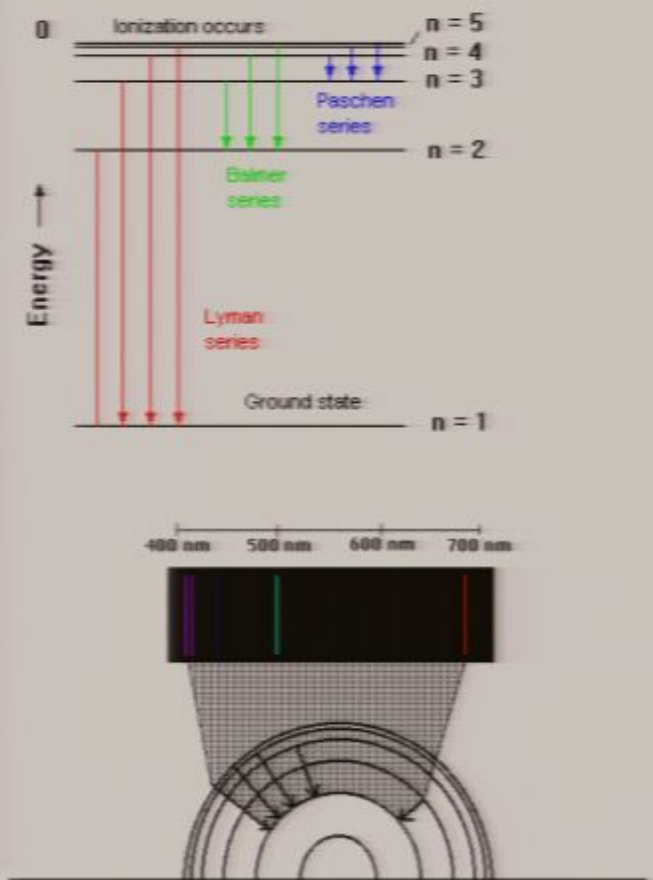
General relativity

Quantum theory

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General relativity



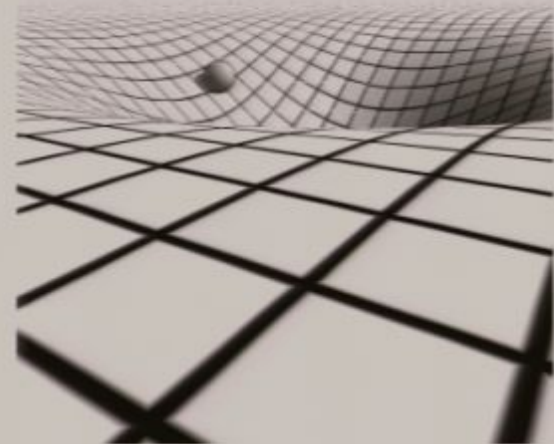
Quantum theory



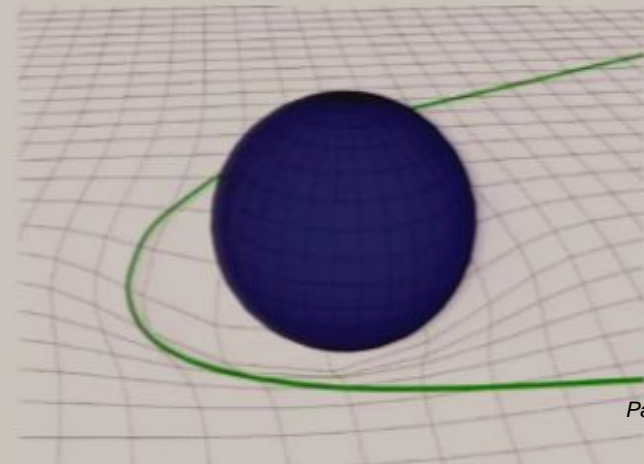
# General Relativity

**Equivalence principle:** The laws of nature are the same for all observers, inertial or not

The force of gravity is the manifestation of the curvature of spacetime



Matter moves along geodesics



# Einstein's equations

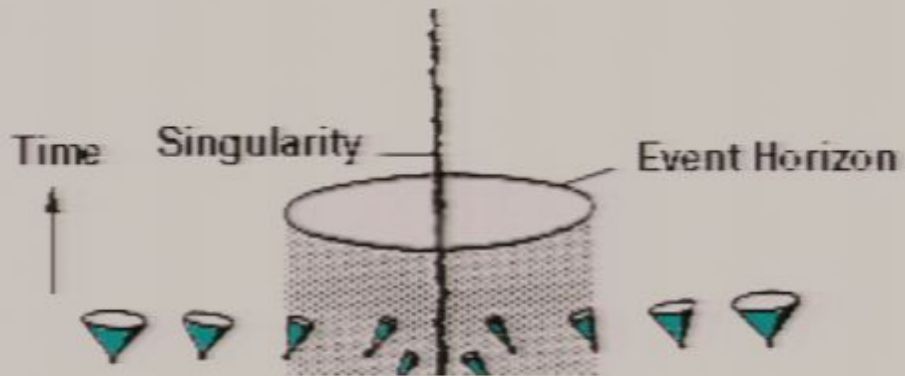


# General Relativity: the black hole

(Laplace 1795!!)

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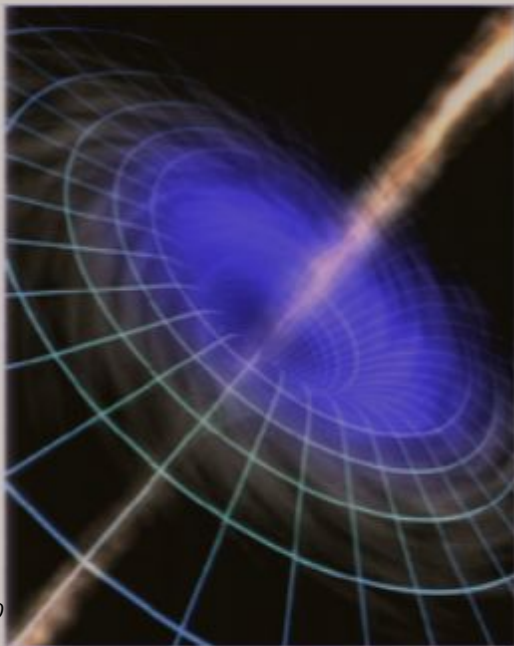
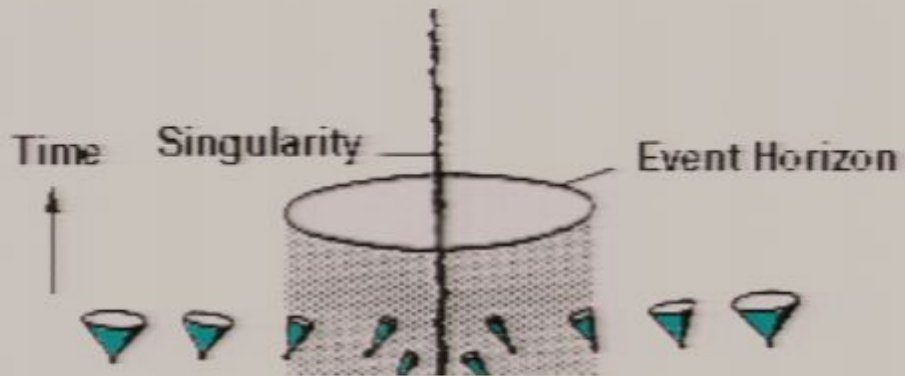
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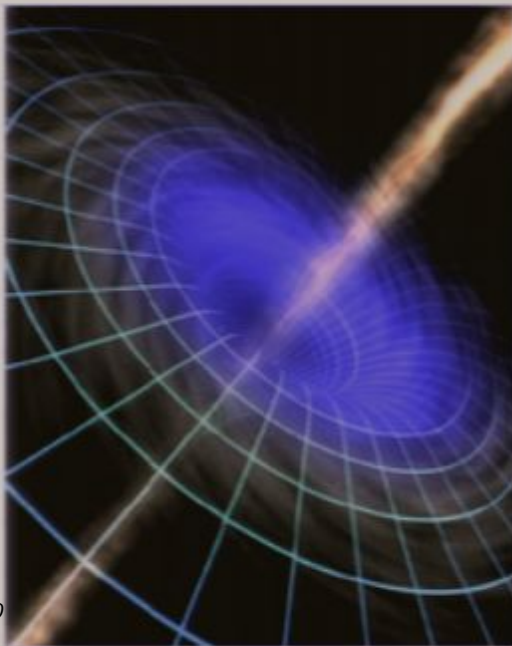
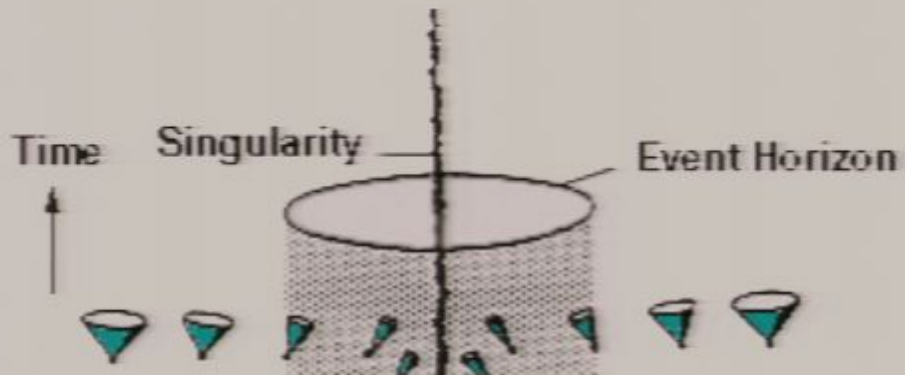
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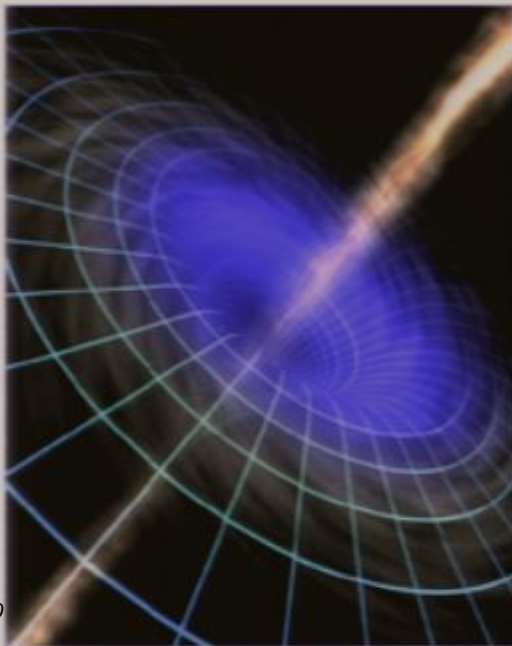
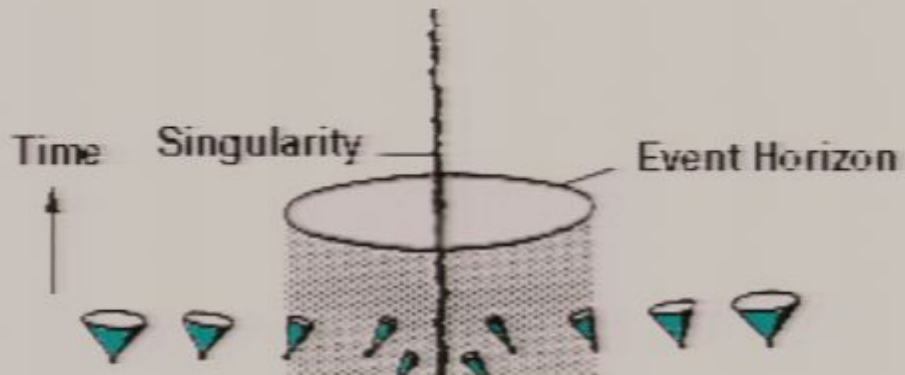
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Page 15/68

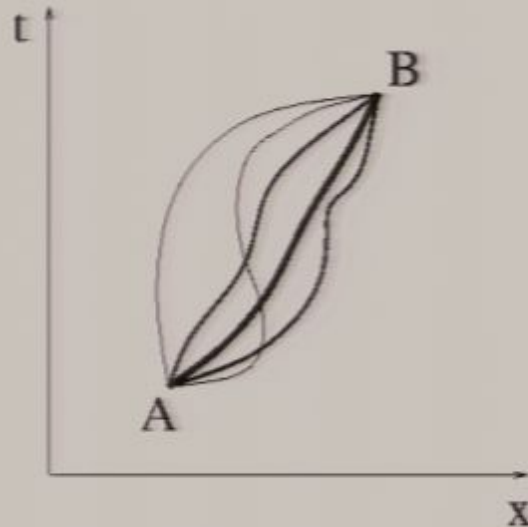
# Quantum Theory

Heisenberg uncertainty principle: exact position and momentum of a particle can not be known simultaneously

$$\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$



fuzzy trajectories

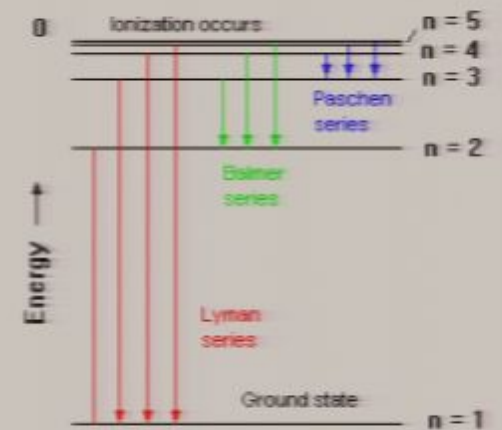
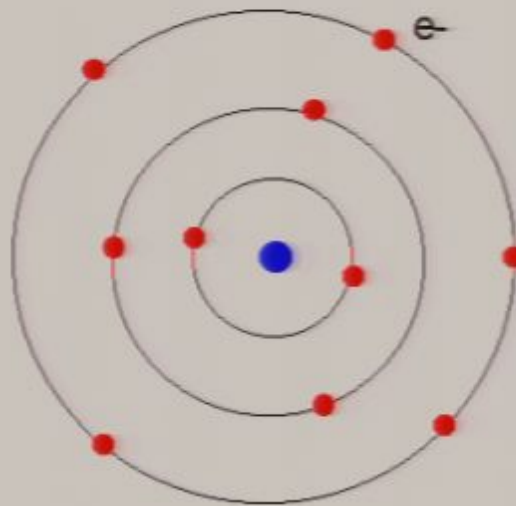


$x$  and  $p$  are called incompatible observables



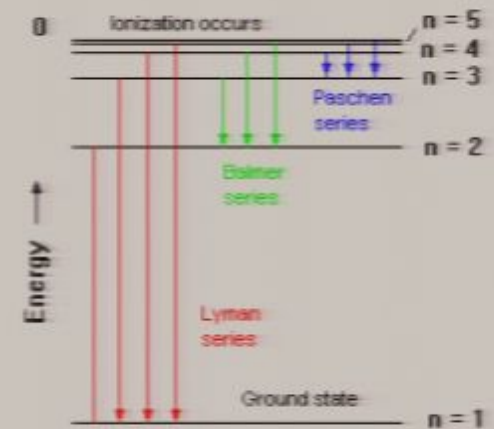
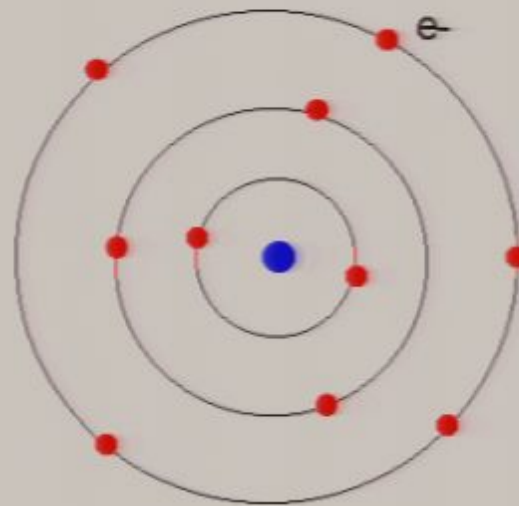
# Discreteness and Quanta

Atomic structures



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Atomic structures



Spin of the electron



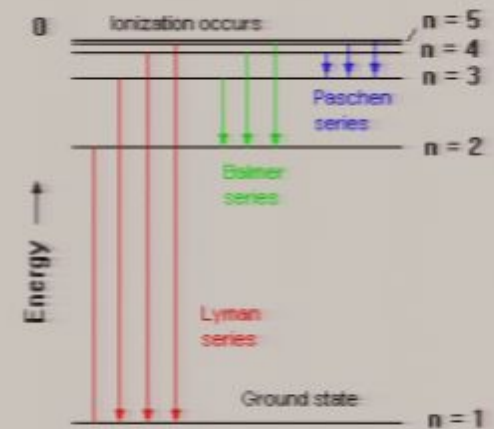
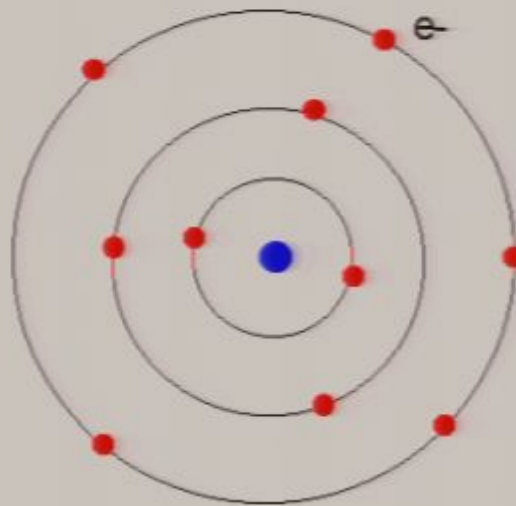
$$m_s = 1/2$$



$$m_s = -1/2$$

# Discreteness and Quanta

Atomic structures



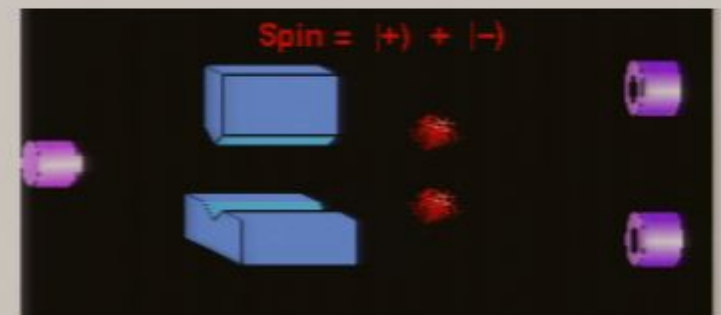
Spin of the electron



$$m_s = +1/2$$



$$m_s = -1/2$$



# Quantising General Relativity

Lesson from General Relativity: spacetime is dynamic

Lesson from Quantum Theory: dynamical quantities are quantised



quantum spacetime ?



# Quanta of space

What are the quanta of gravity?

# Quanta of space

What are the quanta of gravity?



“grains of space”

# Quanta of space



What are the quanta of gravity?



“grains of space”



smooth space

# Quanta of space



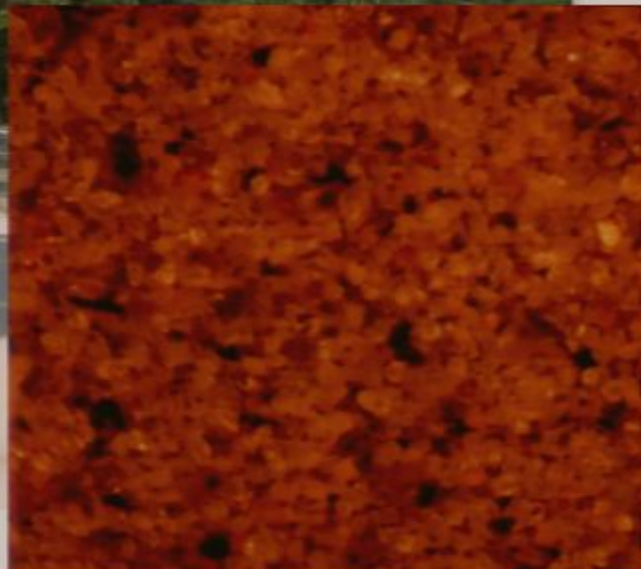
What are the quanta of gravity?



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smooth space



$$\Updownarrow \quad \ell_P \sim 10^{-33} \text{cm}$$



# What do we know about the quanta of space?

No direct experiment    No indirect hints from experiments (so far)

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String Theory



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General relativistic approach



Loop Quantum Gravity

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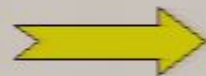
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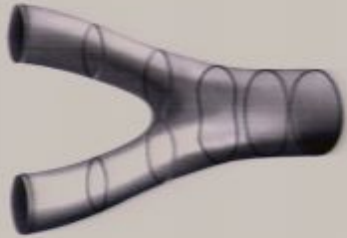


Loop Quantum Gravity

...but there are also other ideas around! especially in the absence of experiments, one should try to be as open-minded as possible

# A (brief) look at the Dark Side:

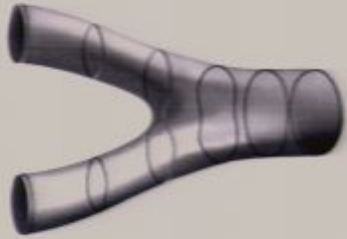
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## String theory



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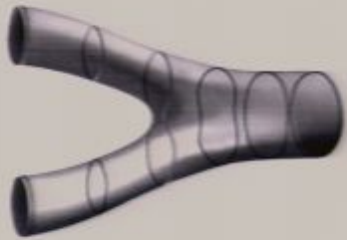
Very tempting: it follows a path which has been elegant and successful until 1974

Very powerful: gives a unified picture of matter and interactions





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## String theory



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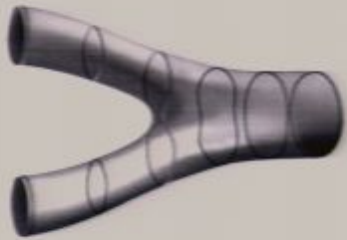
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To be consistent, it requires a paraphernalia of new objects:

- extra dimensions      Unseen: they must be very small  
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In spite of all efforts, no testable predictions

It does not address directly the question of quantum spacetime



# Loop Quantum Gravity



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Abhay Ashtekar

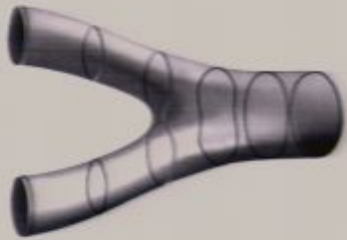


# Loop Quantum Gravity





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Carlo Rovelli



# Loop Quantum Gravity



Abhay Ashtekar



Carlo Rovelli



Lee Smolin

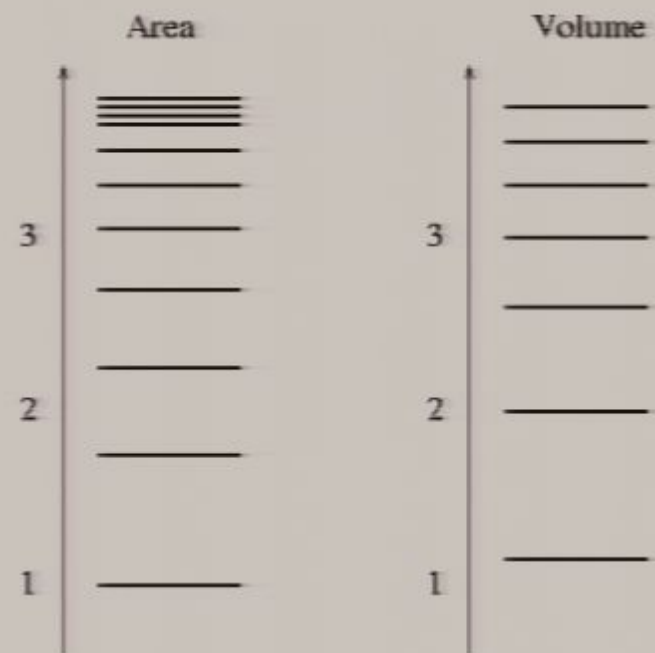
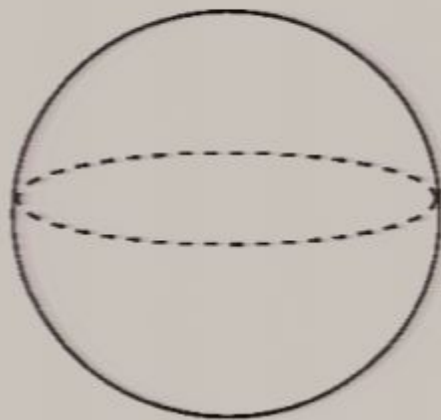




# Loop Quantum Gravity

A candidate theory to a quantum description of spacetime.

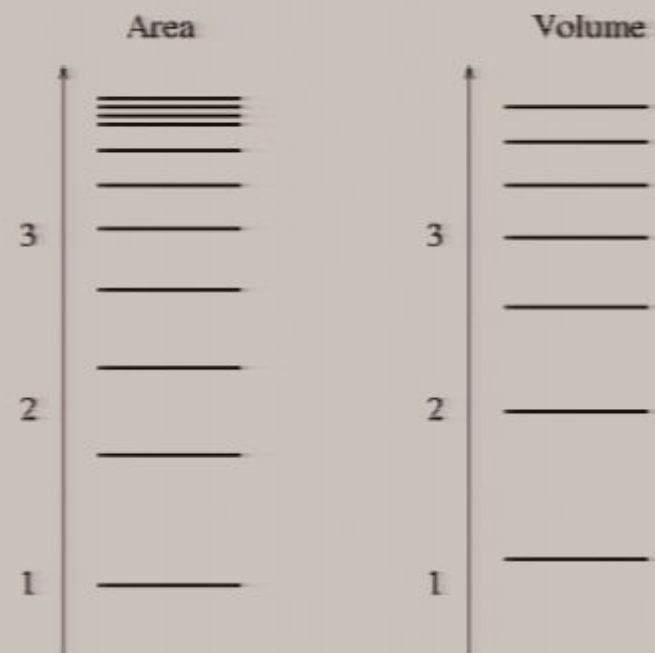
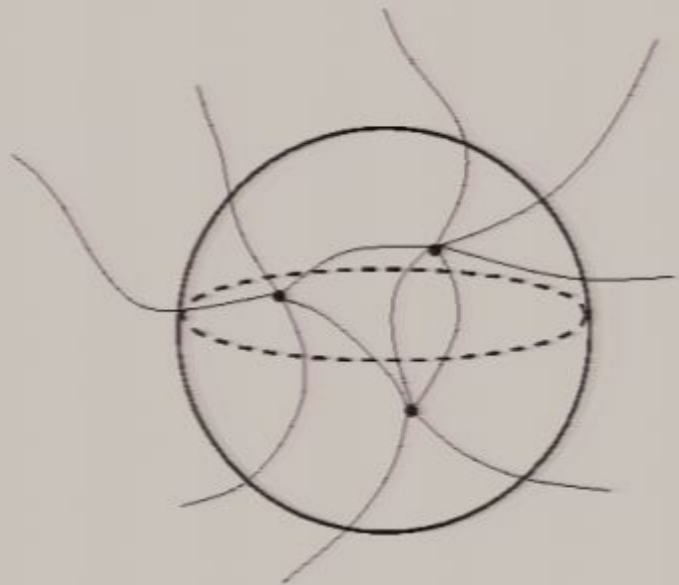
It describes quanta of spacetime and their dynamics



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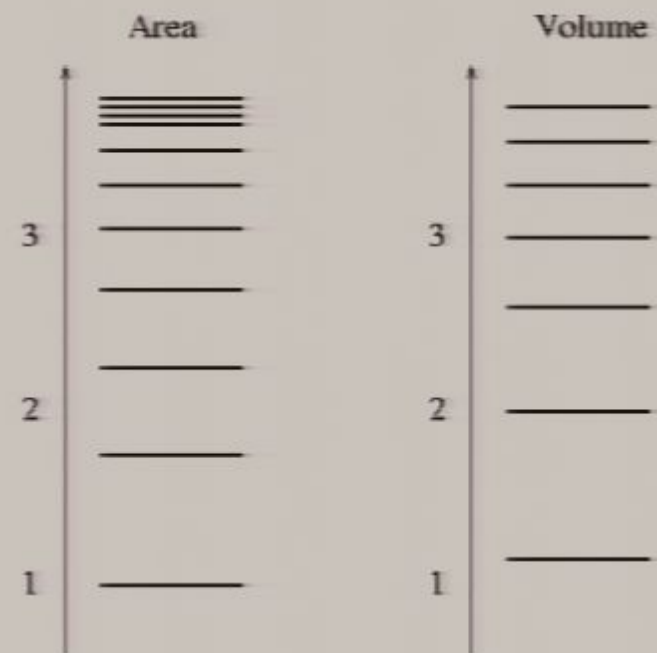
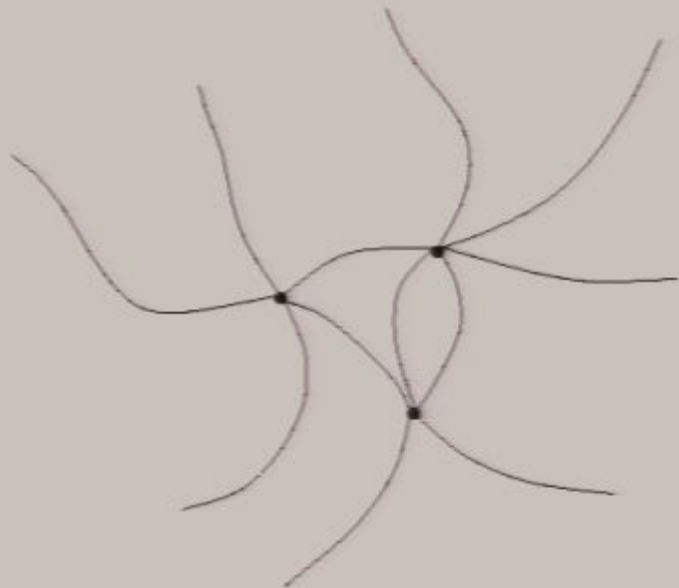
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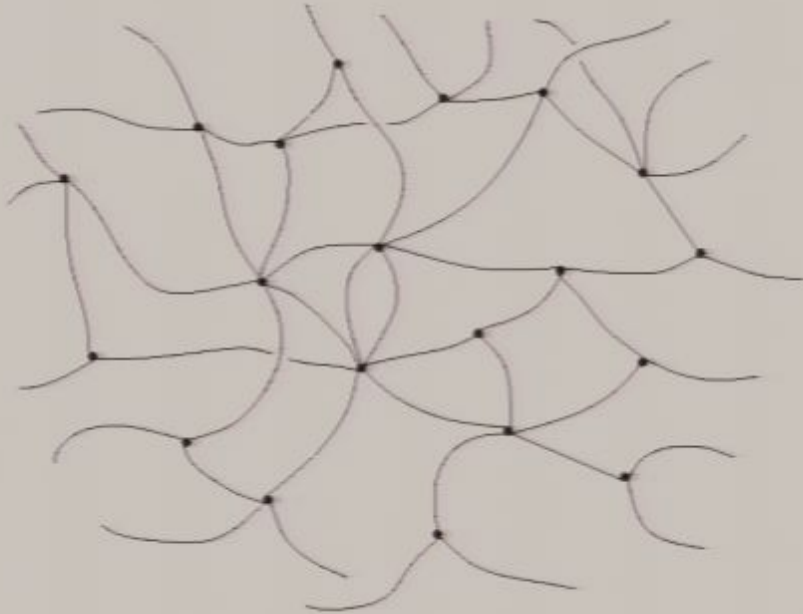
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# Spin Networks

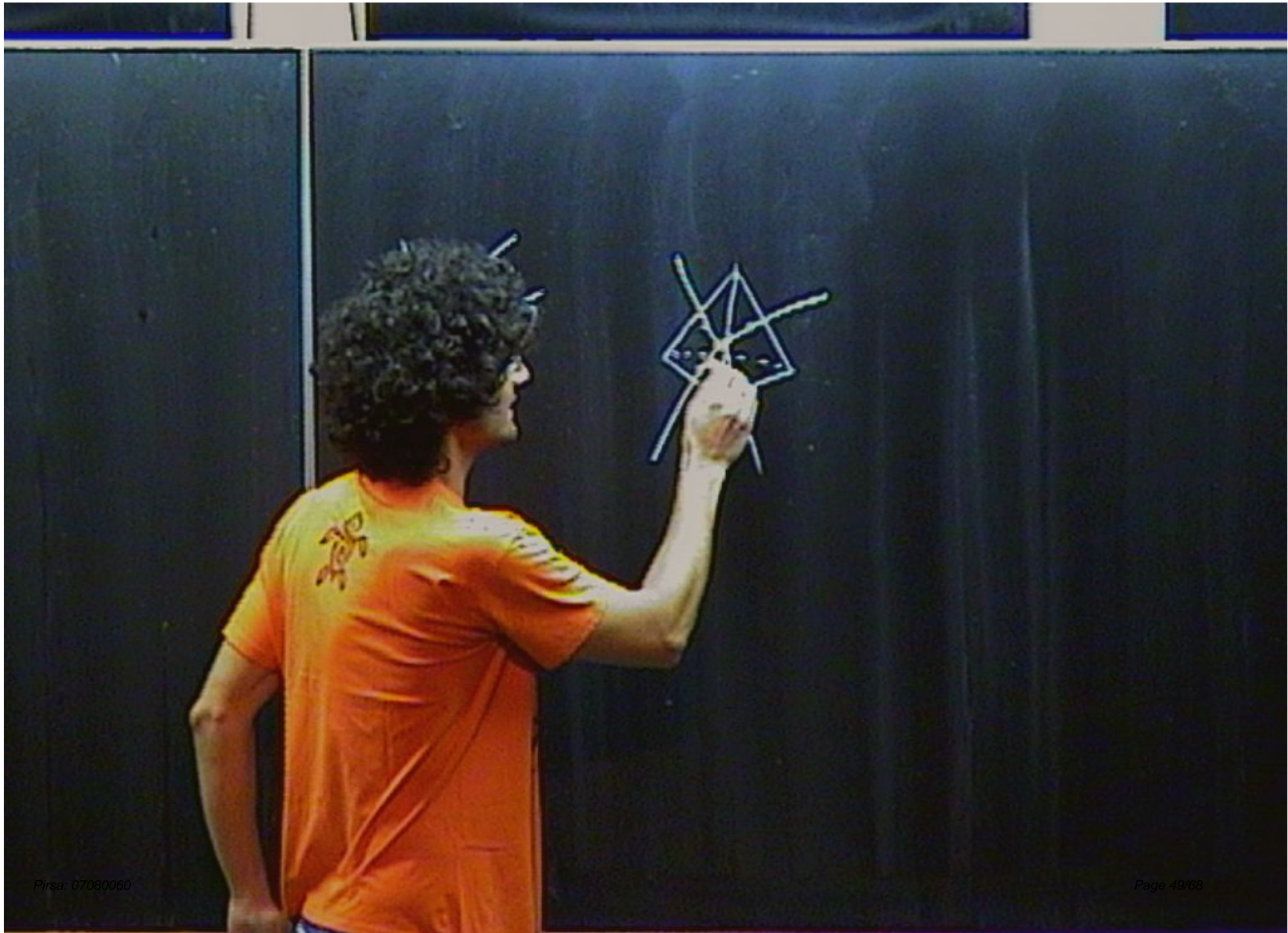


A graph: a set of nodes  
linked to each other

Each graph is defined solely by the way the nodes are linked together:  
there is no background structure over which the graph lives

Particularly suitable to implement the idea of relationalism of physics  
pushed by General Relativity



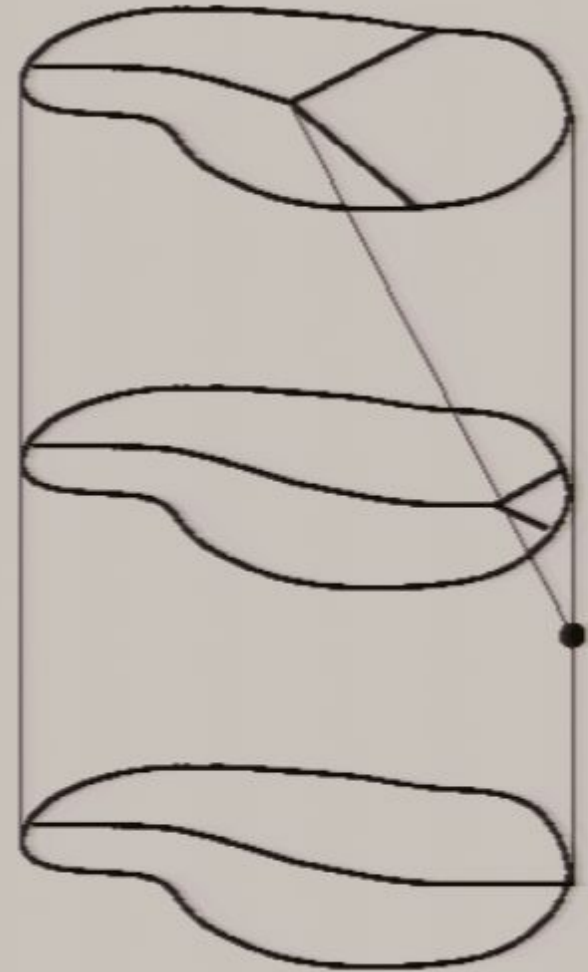
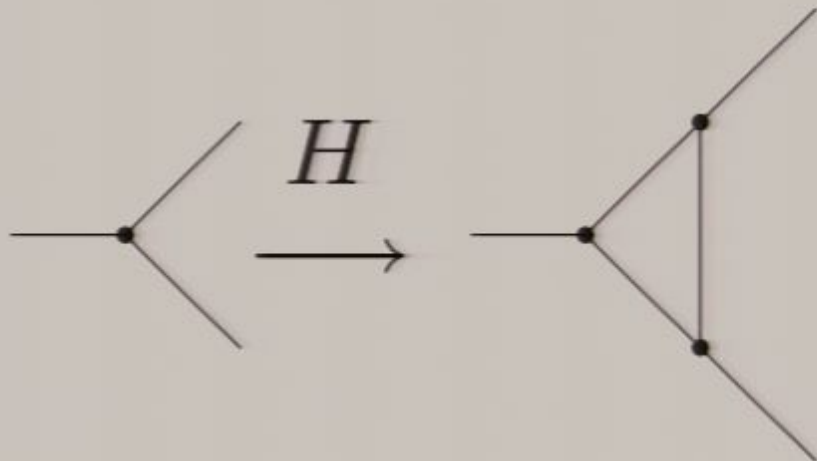






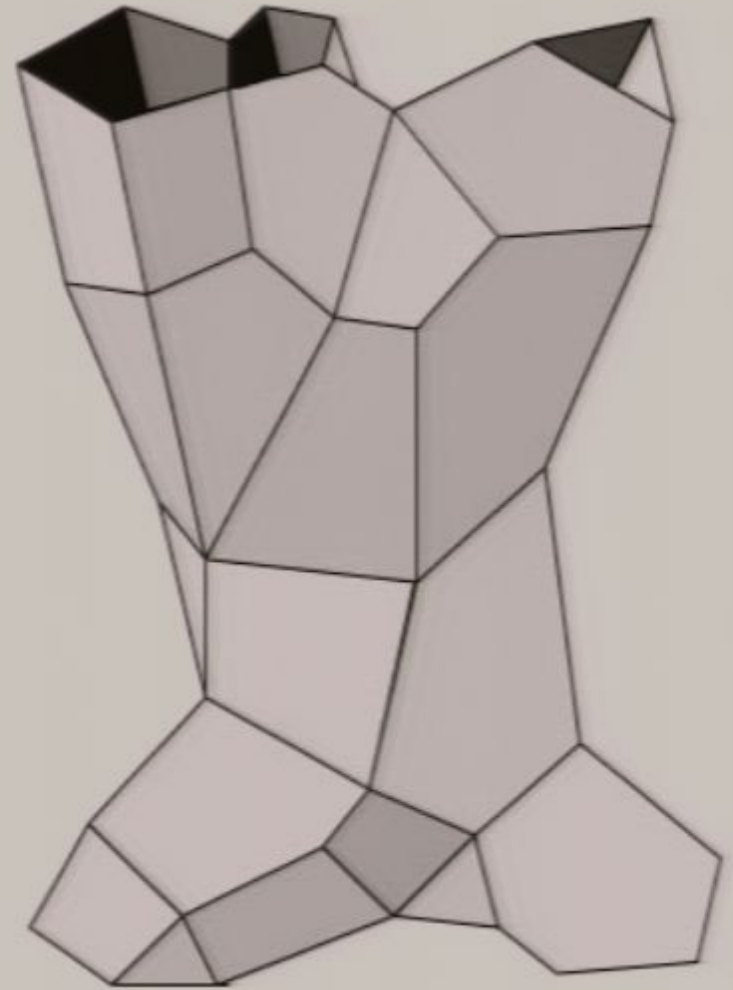
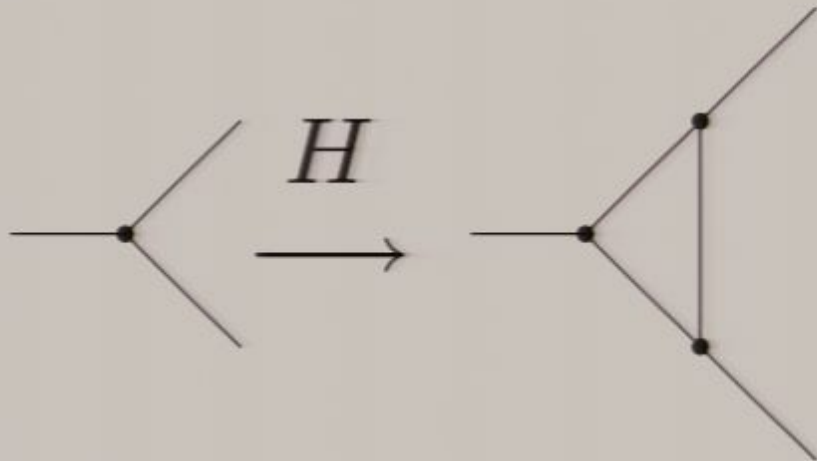
# LQG dynamics: spinfoams

The Hamiltonian operator  
acts on the nodes  
of the spin network:



# LQG dynamics: spinfoams

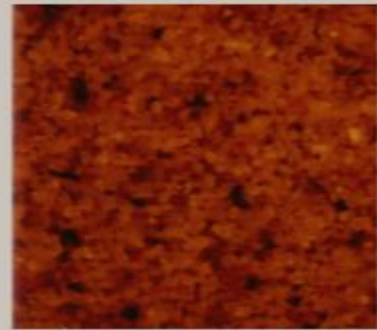
The Hamiltonian operator  
acts on the nodes  
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# Physics of LQG

Discreteness  
of spacetime

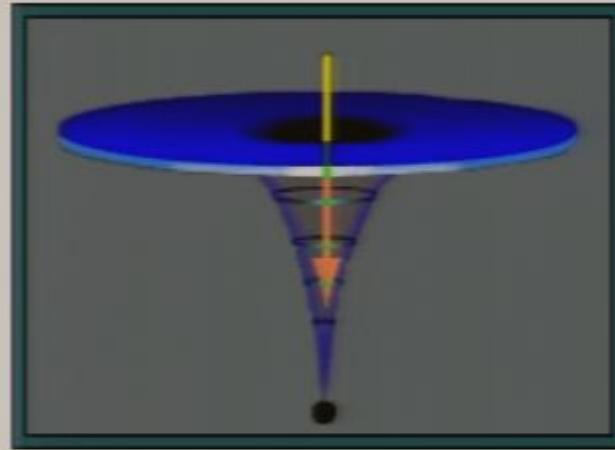


Risolution of  
singularities

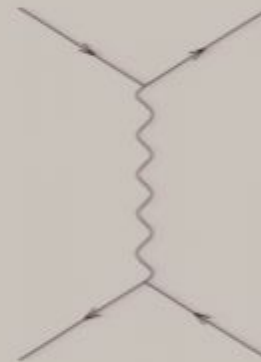
New description of  
the propagation of  
matter

# Resolution of singularities

Spacetime singularities



Particle interaction singularities





# New propagation of matter

High energy probes are sensible to fine structure of spacetime



$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi\hbar c}{E}$$

# Phenomenology

Deformations of the Lorentz symmetry

$$E^2 = m^2 + \vec{p}^2$$

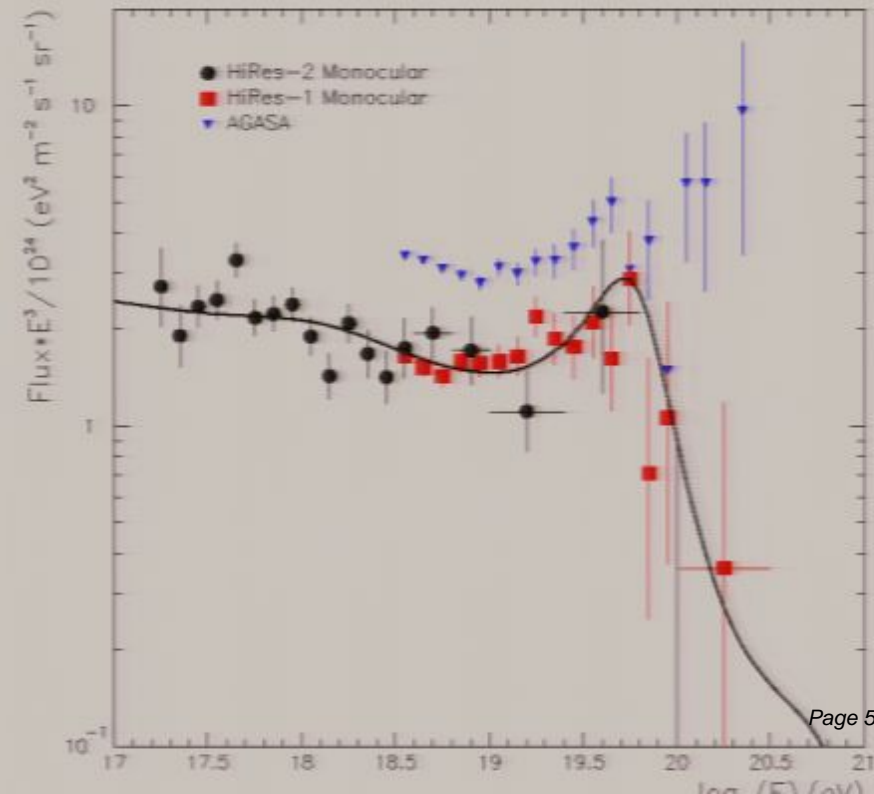
# Phenomenology

## Deformations of the Lorentz symmetry

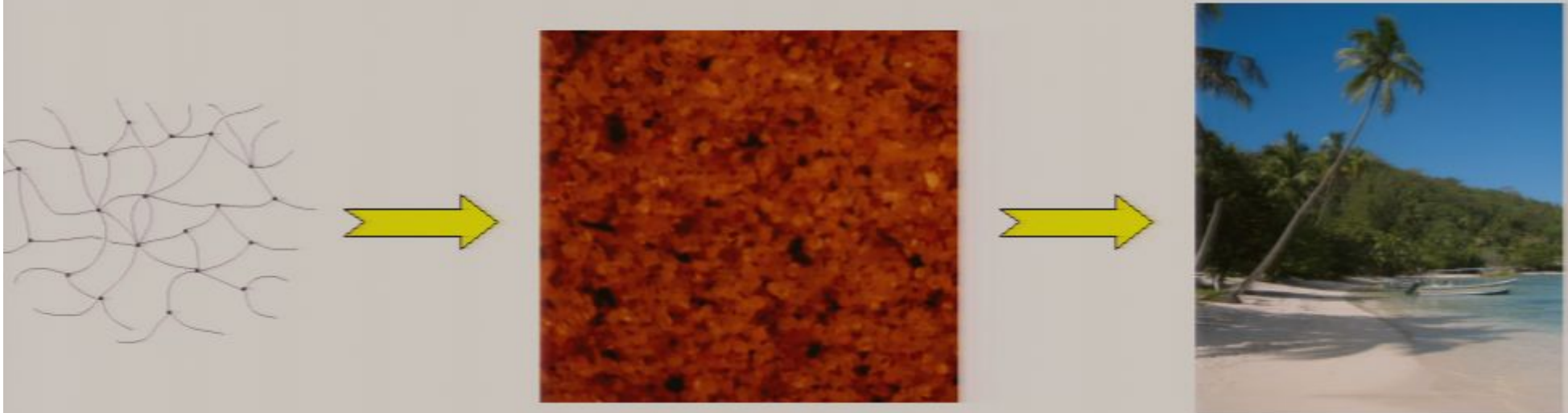
$$E^2 = m^2 + \vec{p}^2 + \alpha \ell_P E^3 + \beta \ell_P^2 E^4 + \dots$$

Example: GZK threshold

$$p + \gamma_{\text{CMB}} \mapsto \begin{cases} p + e^+ + e^- \\ p + \pi_0 \end{cases}$$



# Discrete structure of spacetime?



We don't know if this picture is correct until we have experimental confirmation of predictions of the theory

The path is right in front of us!

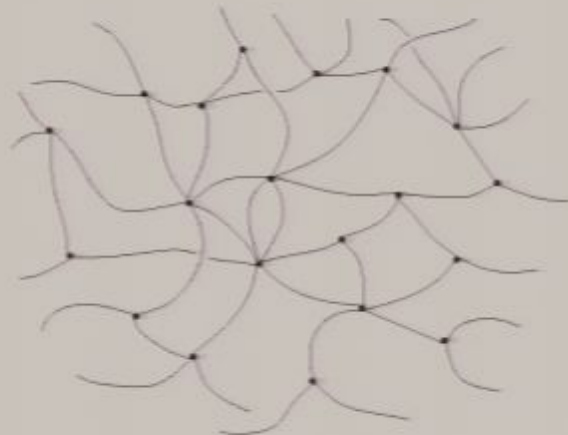




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# Spin Networks

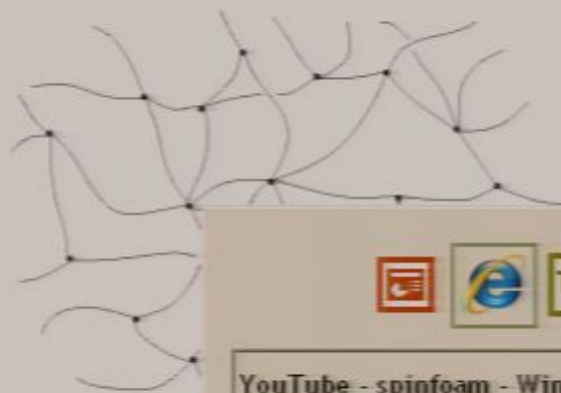


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Particularly suitable to implement the idea of relationalism of physics  
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# Spin Networks



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YouTube - spinfoam - Windows Internet Expl...

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YouTube - spinfoam - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mOSokCXeTbw

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# Quantum Spin Dynamics in Loop Quantum Gravity

The following sequence visualizes the quantum evolution of geometry in a topological gravity theory. The sequence of the faces of the tetrahedra is represented by a graph with vertices and edges. The vertices are labeled with the area of the faces at a given moment of time. The movie illustrates how these topological gravity configurations change as dictated by the Quantum Einstein Equations.

In this case, the faces form a complex graph, the graph of a spacetime state in the quantum gravity theory. The graph shows the evolution of spacetime with which the edges of the graph are the paths.

The following sequence visualises the quantum evolution of geometry in Loop Quantum Gravity.

The colours of the faces of the tetrahedra indicate where and how much area exists at a given moment of time. The movie illustrates how these excitations of geometry change as dictated by the Quantum Einstein Equations.

Technically, the faces form a complex dual to the graph of a spin network state and the colour shows the amount of spin (area) with which the edges of the graph are charged.