

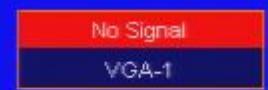
Title: Quantum Gravity: The quest to quantise Einstein's theory of General Relativity

Date: Aug 01, 2008 09:00 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/08080005>

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.





Microsoft PowerPoint - [EinsteinFest06]

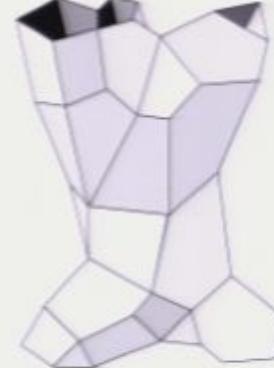
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Quantum Gravity

The quest to quantise Einstein's theory
of General Relativity



Simone Speziale
Perimeter Institute, 1-08-2008

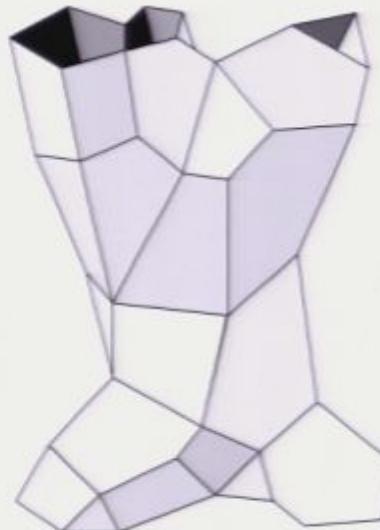
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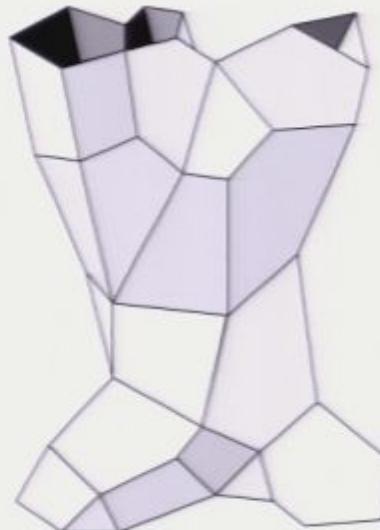


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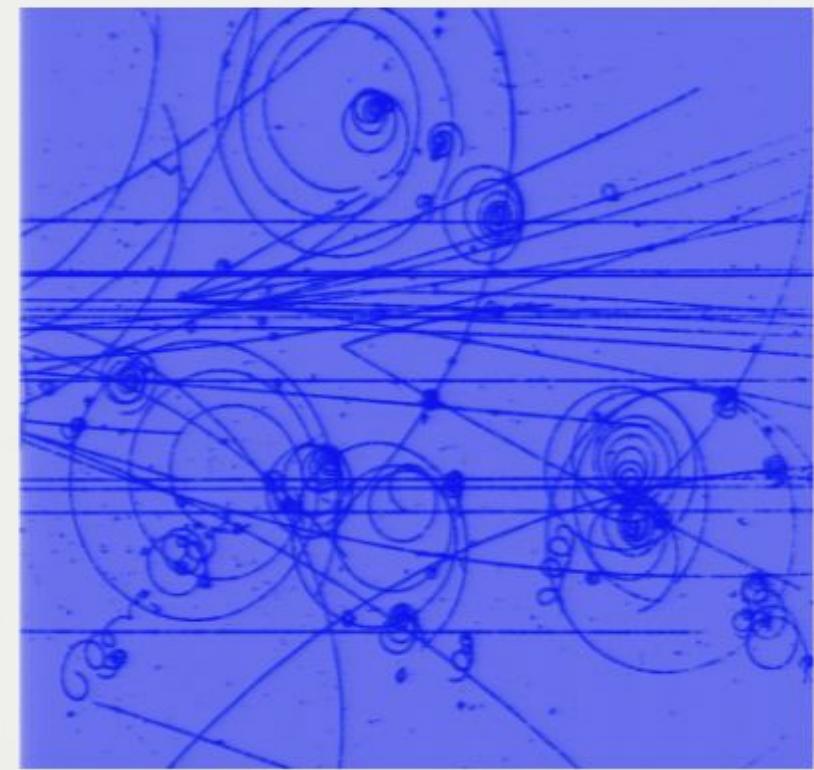
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Perimeter Institute, 1-08-2008

Physics of the 20th century: the incomplete revolution



General Relativity



Quantum Theory

Physics of the 20th century: the incomplete revolution



General relativity

Quantum theory

Physics of the 20th century: the incomplete revolution

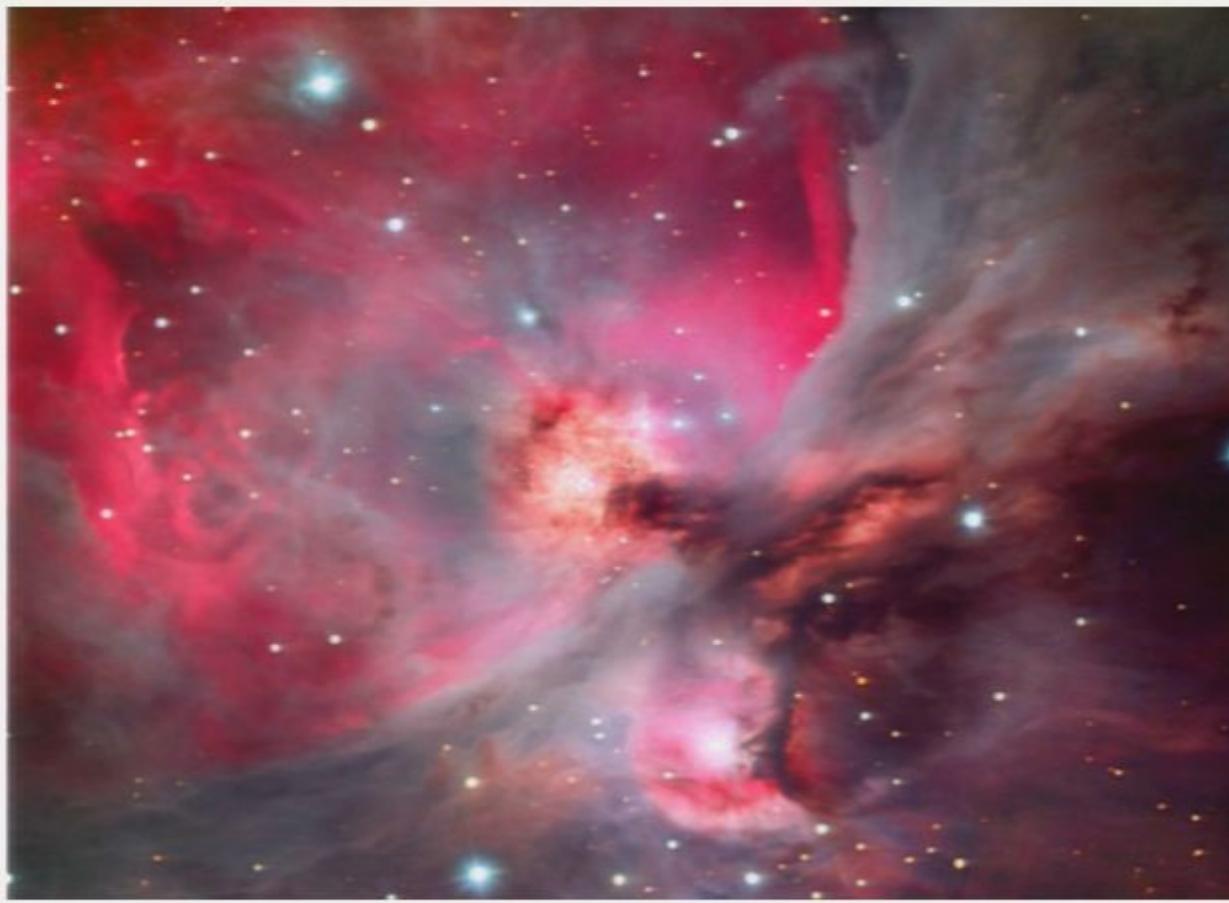


General relativity



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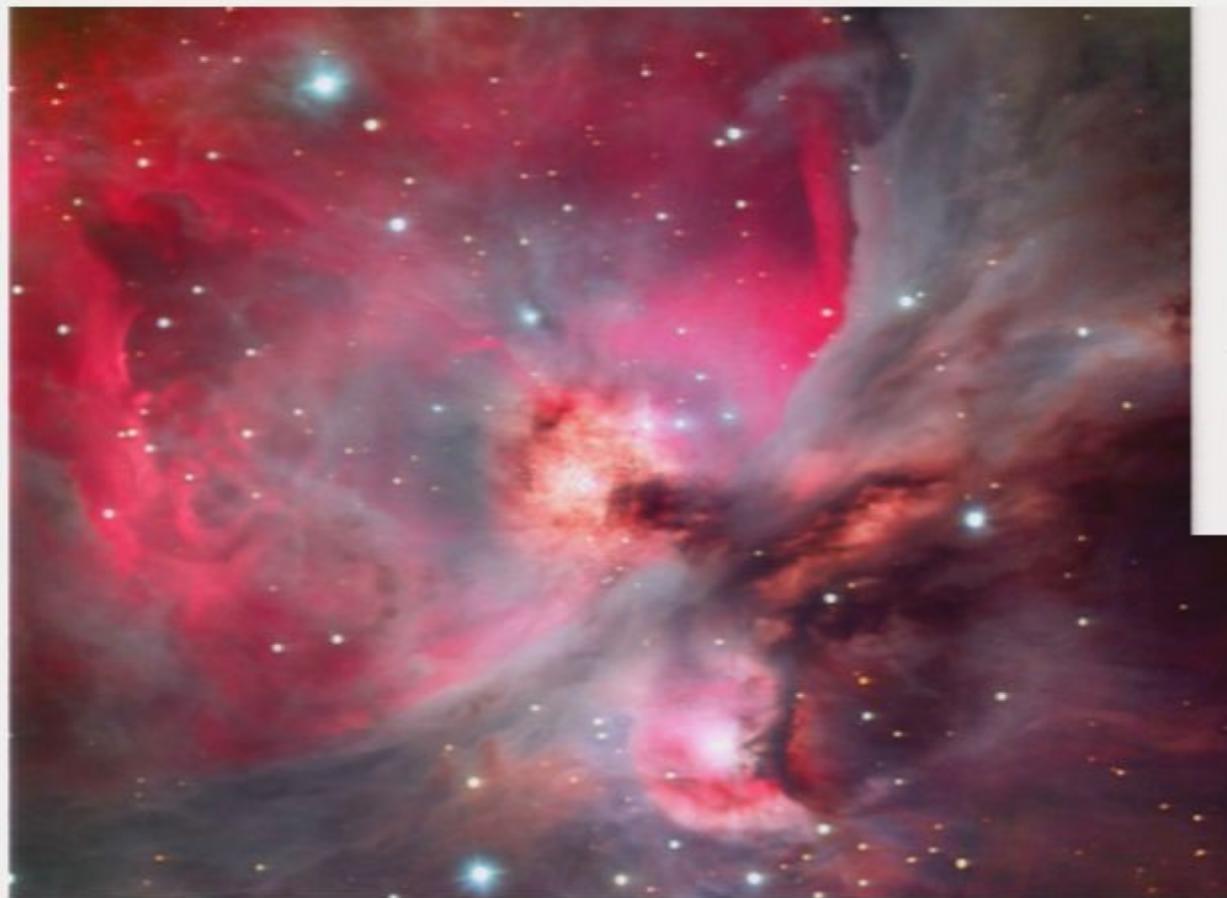
Physics of the 20th century: the incomplete revolution



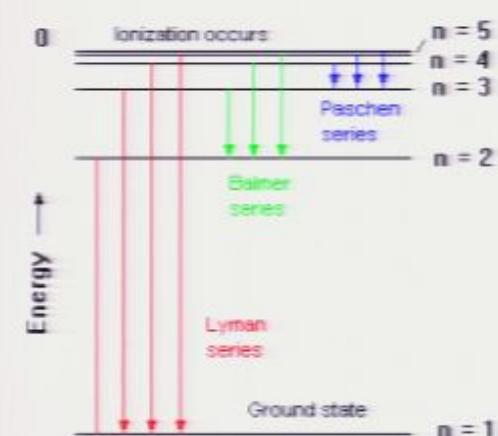
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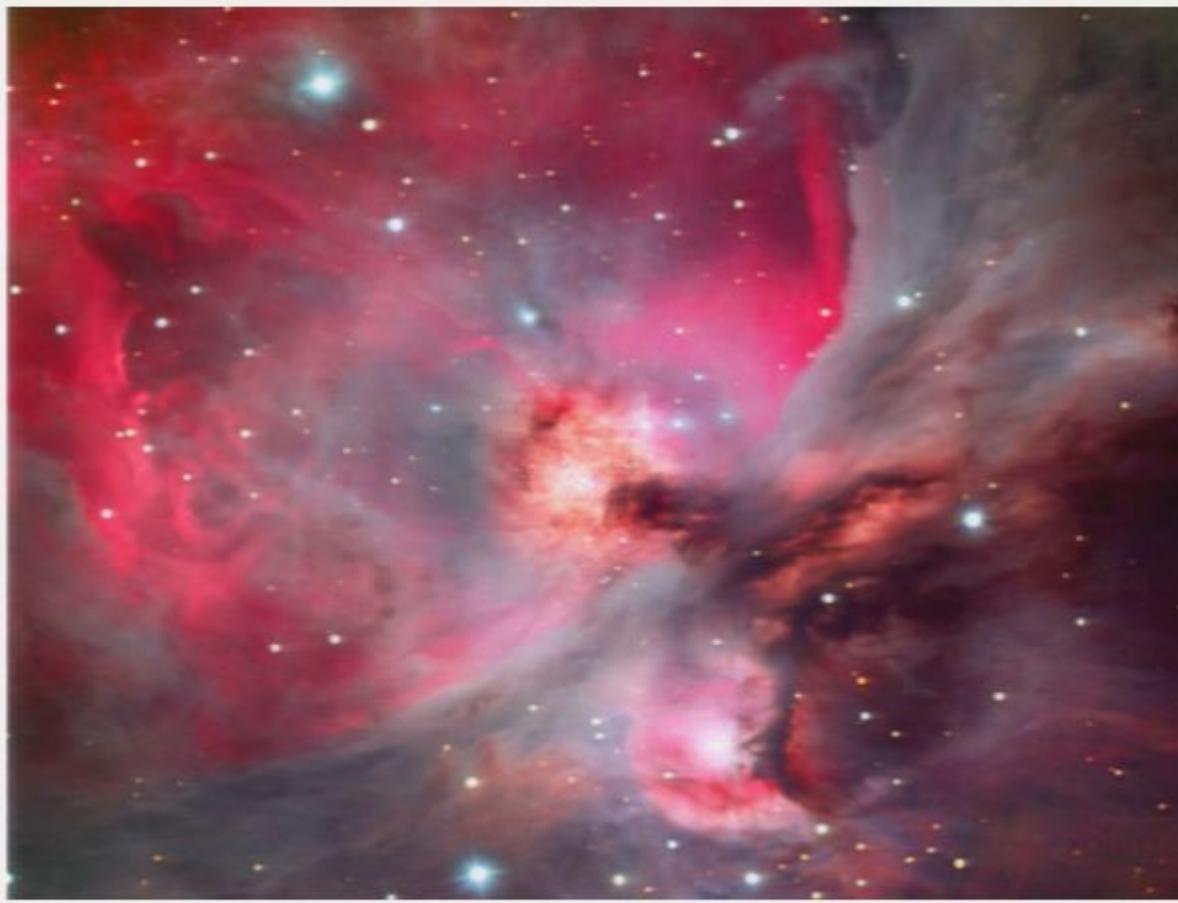


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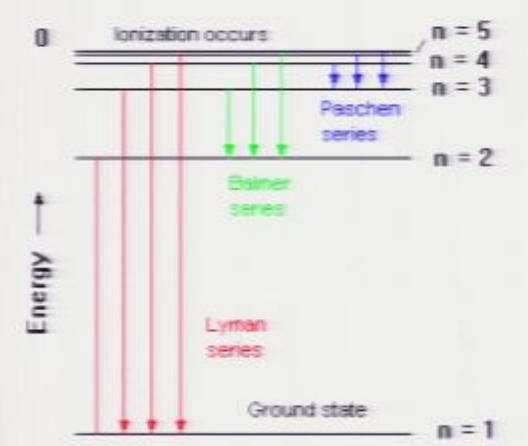


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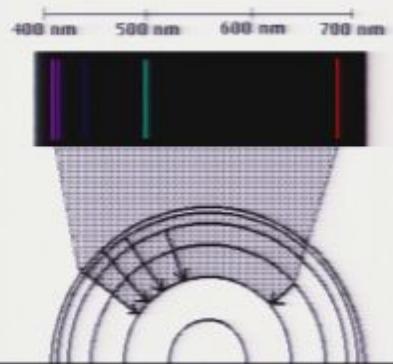
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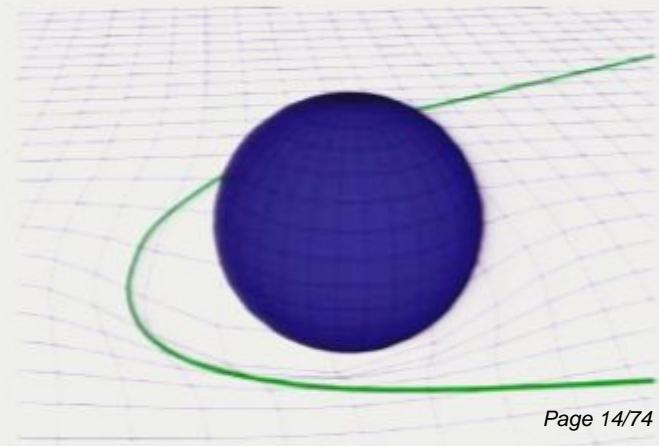
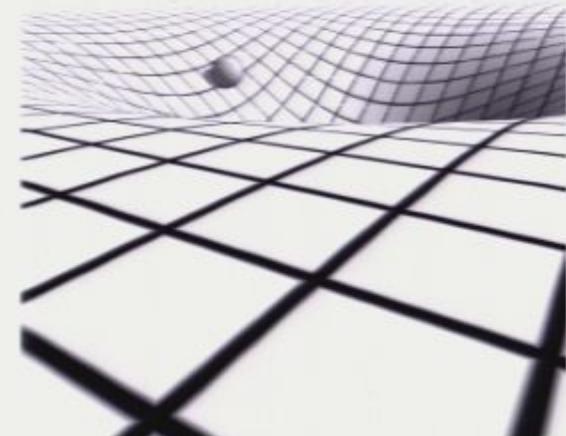


General Relativity

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

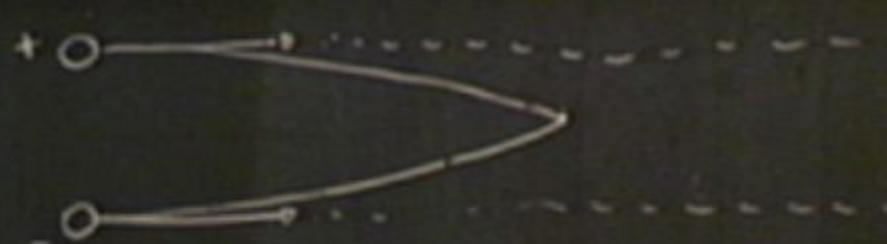
The force of gravity is the manifestation of the curvature of spacetime

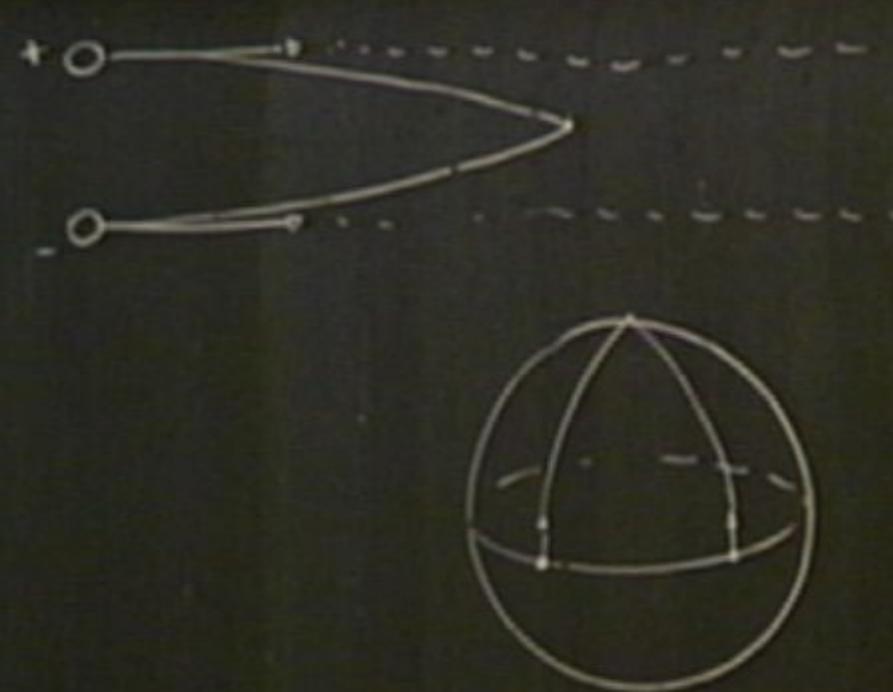
Matter moves along geodesics









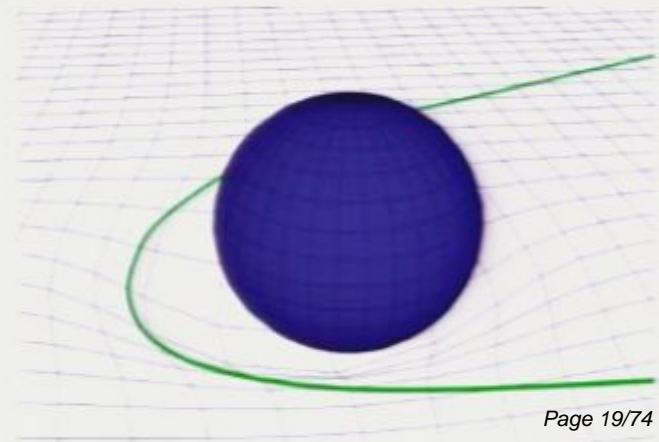
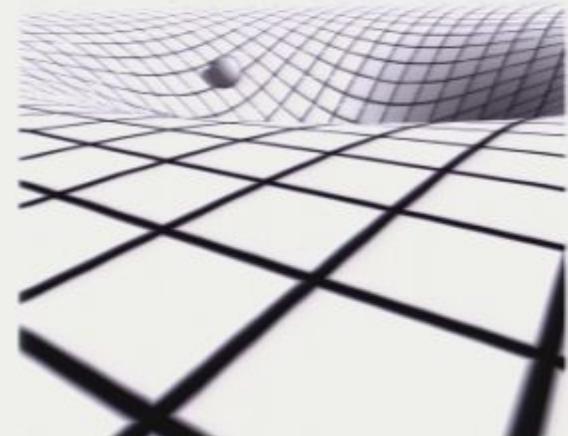


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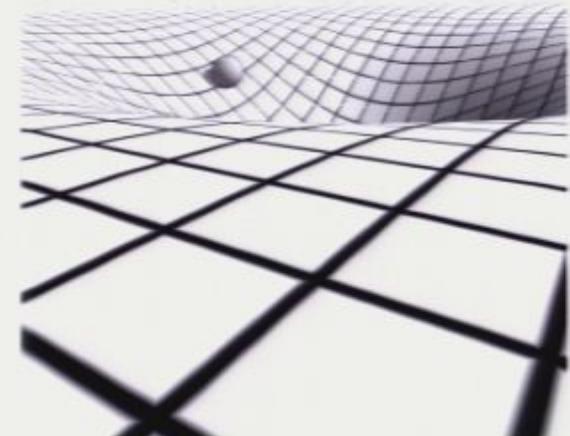
Einstein's equations



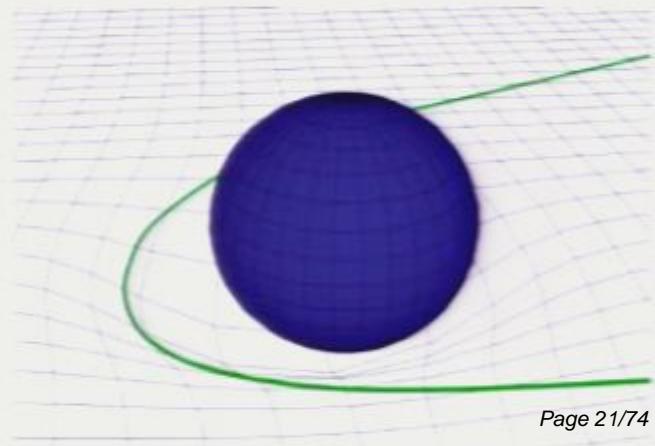
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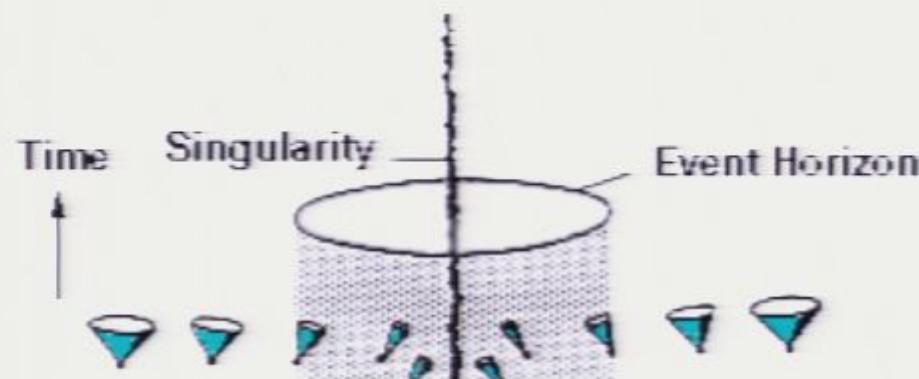
Einstein's equations



General Relativity: the black hole (Laplace 1795!!)

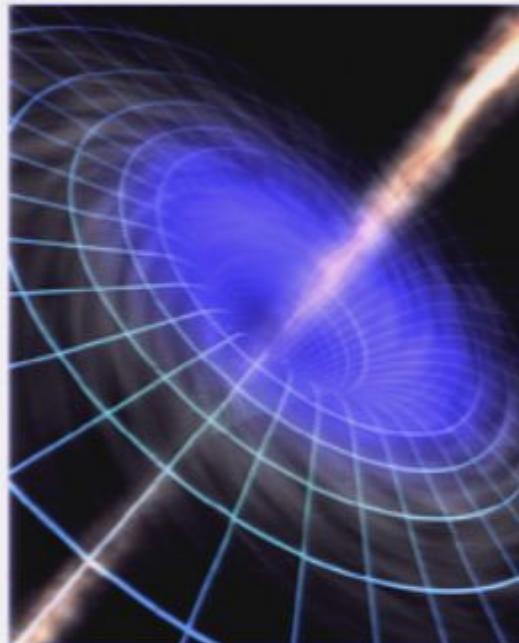
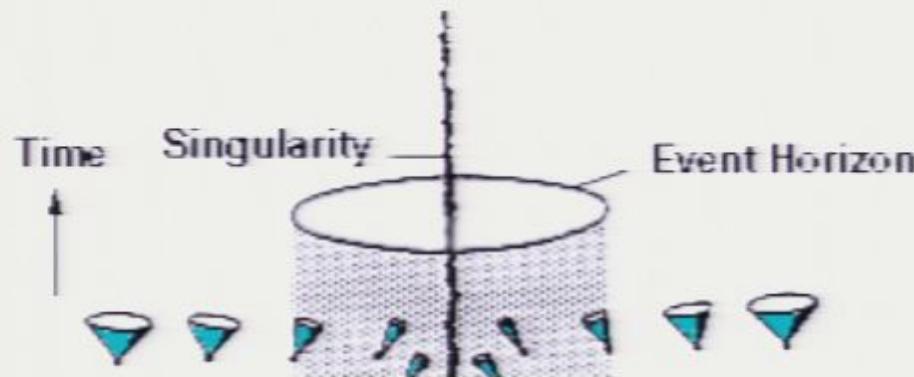
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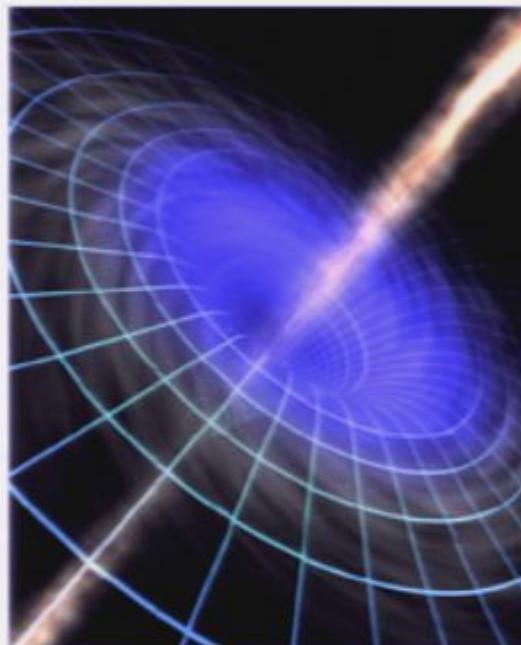
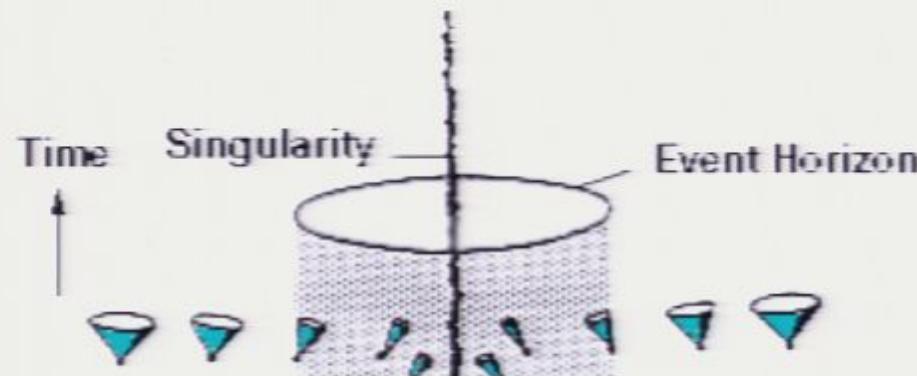
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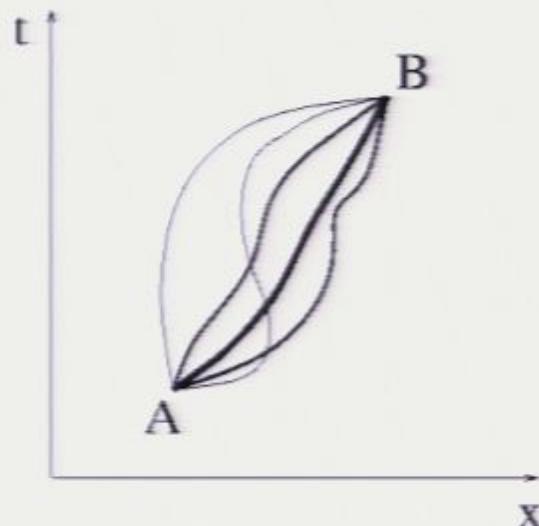
Quantum Theory

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

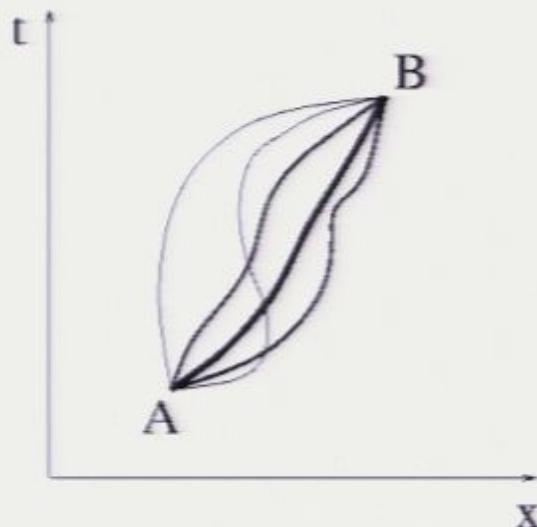
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Quanta of space

What are the quanta of gravity



“grains of space”

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smooth space

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What do we know about the quanta of space?

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

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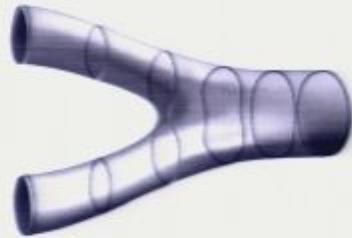


Loop Quantum Gravity

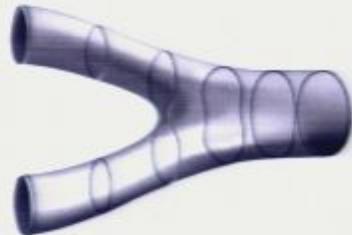
...but there are also other ideas around! especially in the absence of experiments, one should try to be as open-minded as possible

A (brief) look at the Dark Side:

A (brief) look at the Dark Side: String theory



A (brief) look at the Dark Side: String theory



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

Very powerful: gives a unified picture of matter and interactions

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

- extra dimensions
- SUSY particles

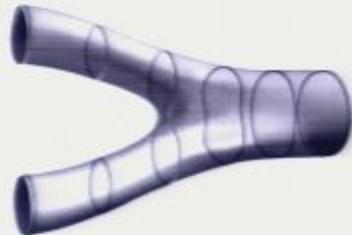
Unseen: they must be very small
(or we are confined not to see them)

Unseen: they must be very heavy

table predictions

the question of quantum spacetime

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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

Loop Quantum Gravity



Abhay Ashtekar

Loop Quantum Gravity



Abhay Ashtekar



Carlo Rovelli

Loop Quantum Gravity



Abhay Ashtekar



Carlo Rovelli

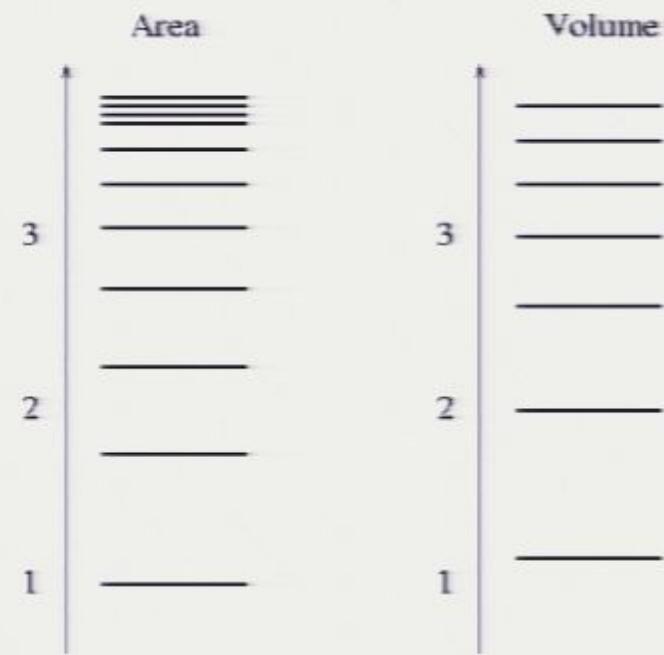
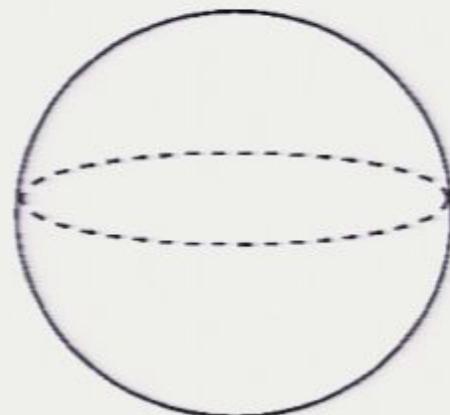


Lee Smolin

Loop Quantum Gravity

A candidate theory to a quantum description of spacetime.

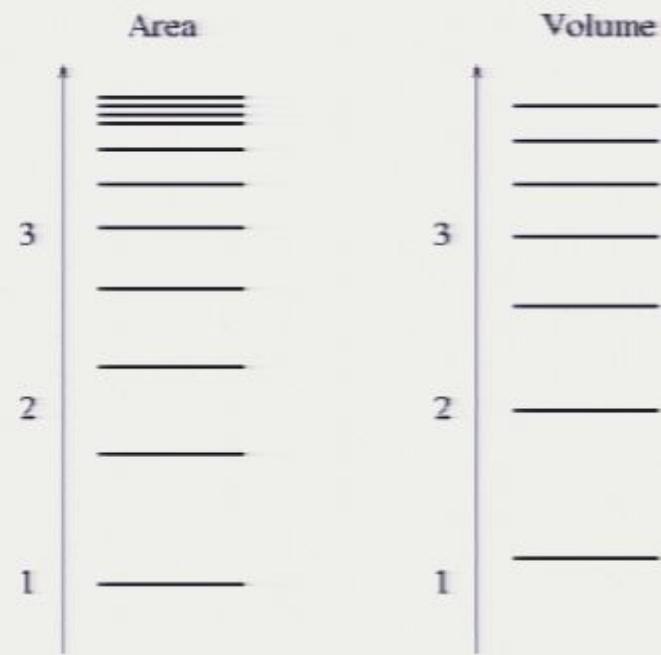
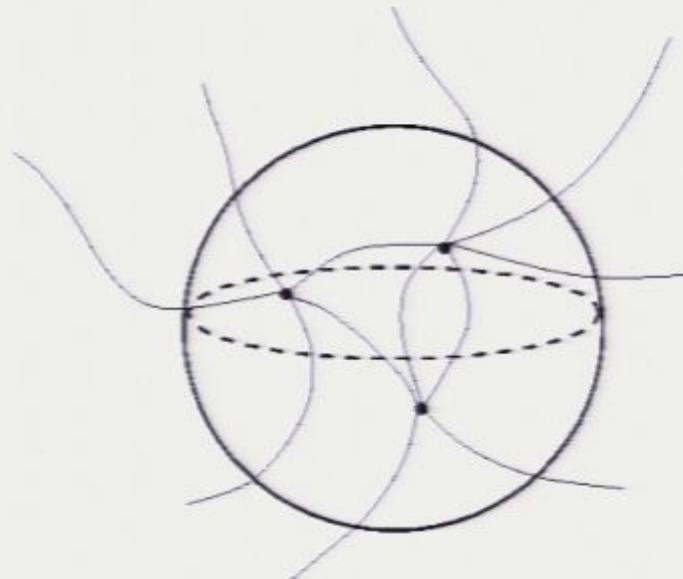
It describes quanta of spacetime and their dynamics



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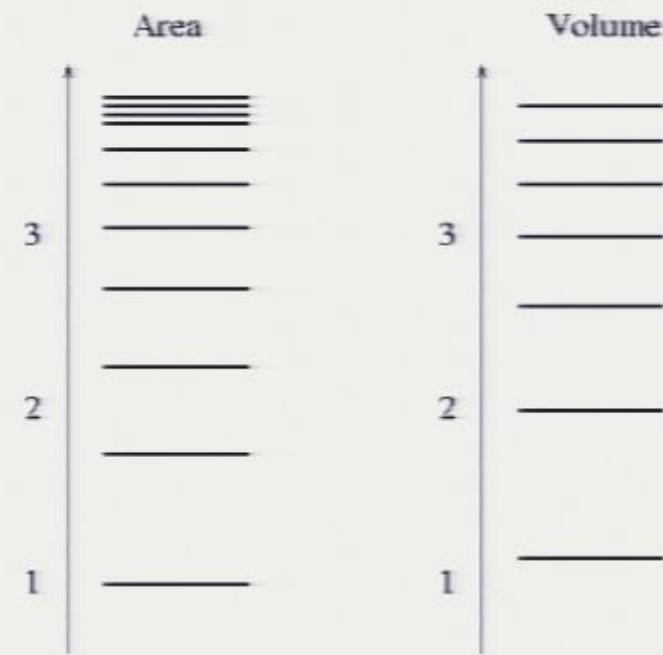
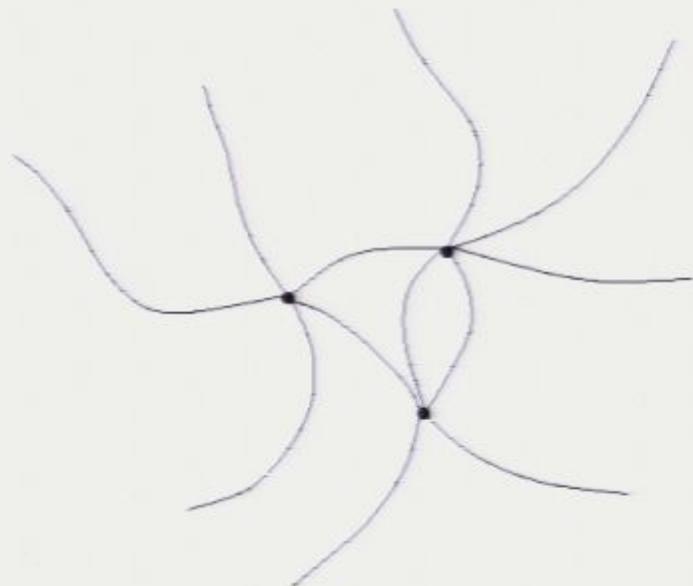
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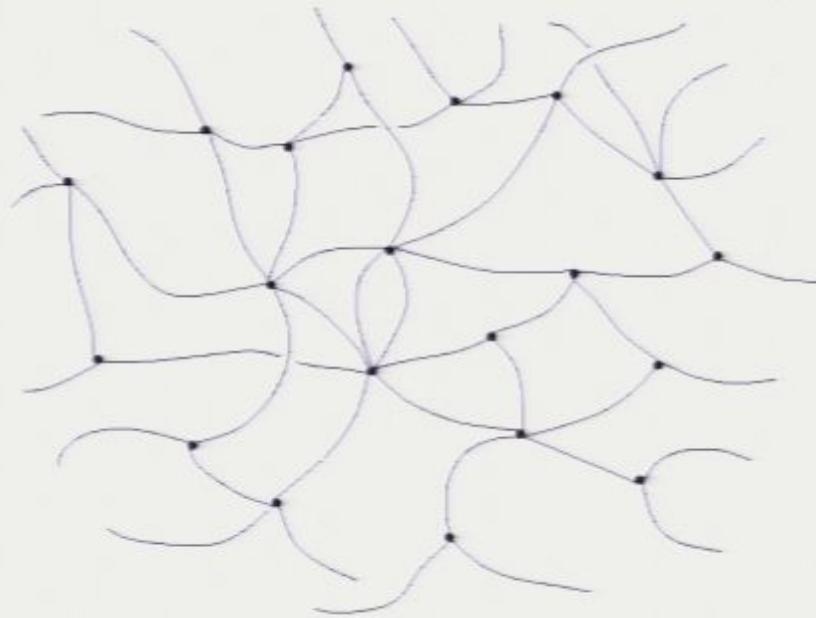
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Spin Networks

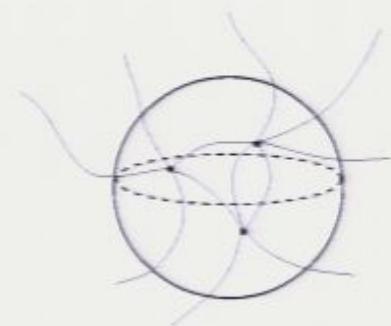
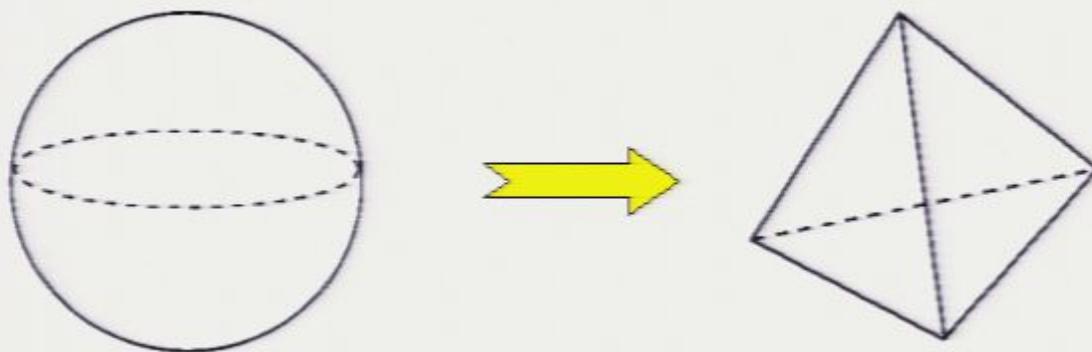


A graph: a set of nodes linked to each other

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

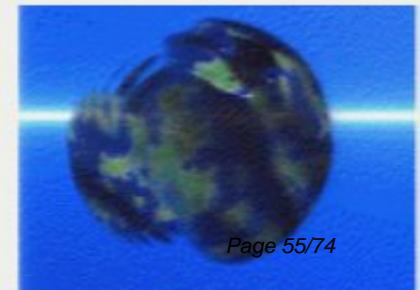
Quantum Geometry



A tetrahedron as the basic atom of spacetime

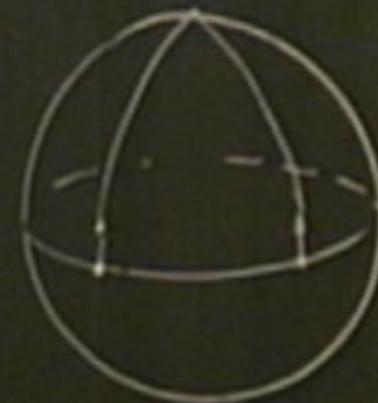
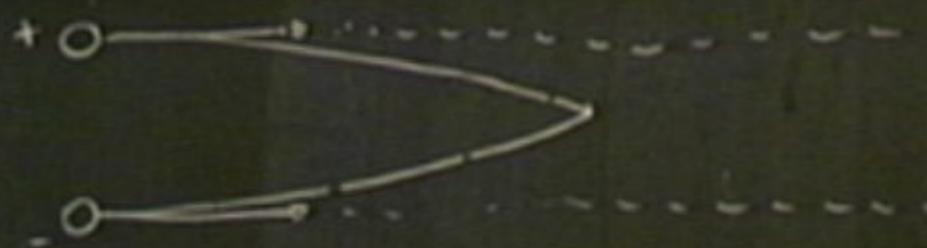
6 classical observables

5 compatible quantum observables



$$\vec{x}(t)$$

$$\vec{\omega}(t)$$

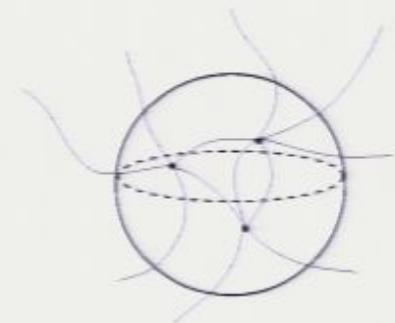
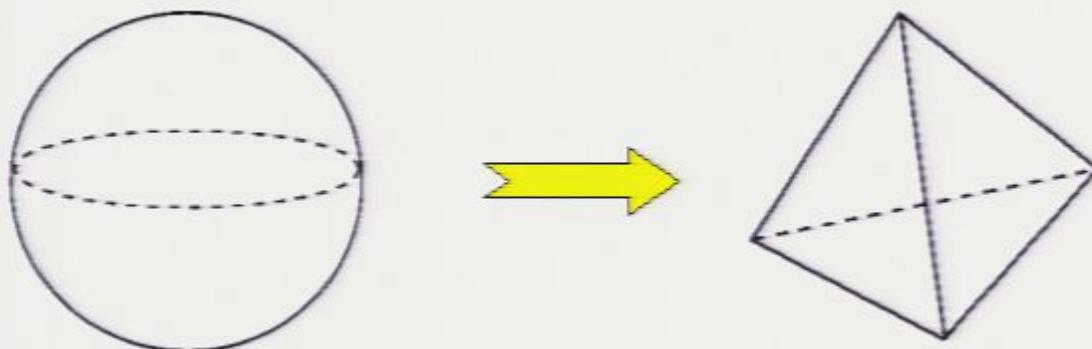




$$\begin{cases} \vec{x}(t) \\ \vec{\sigma}(t) \end{cases}$$



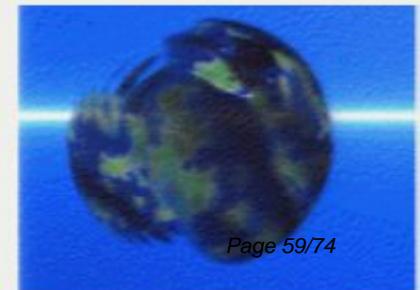
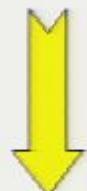
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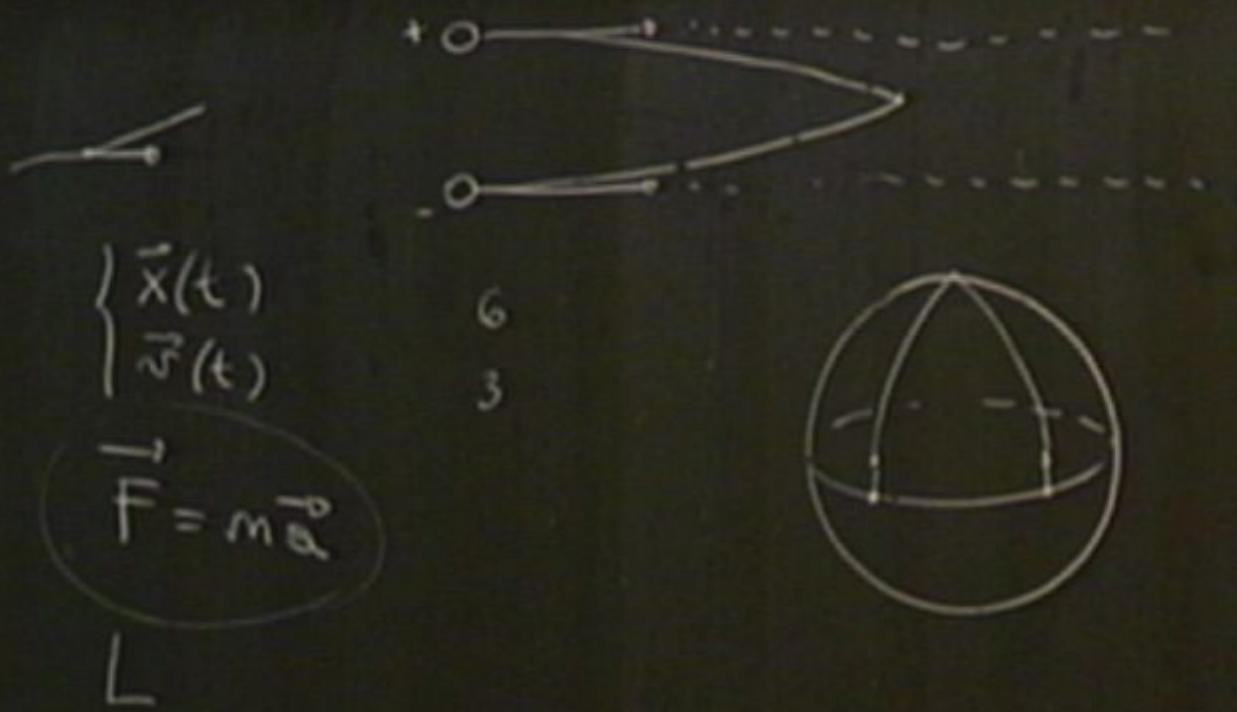
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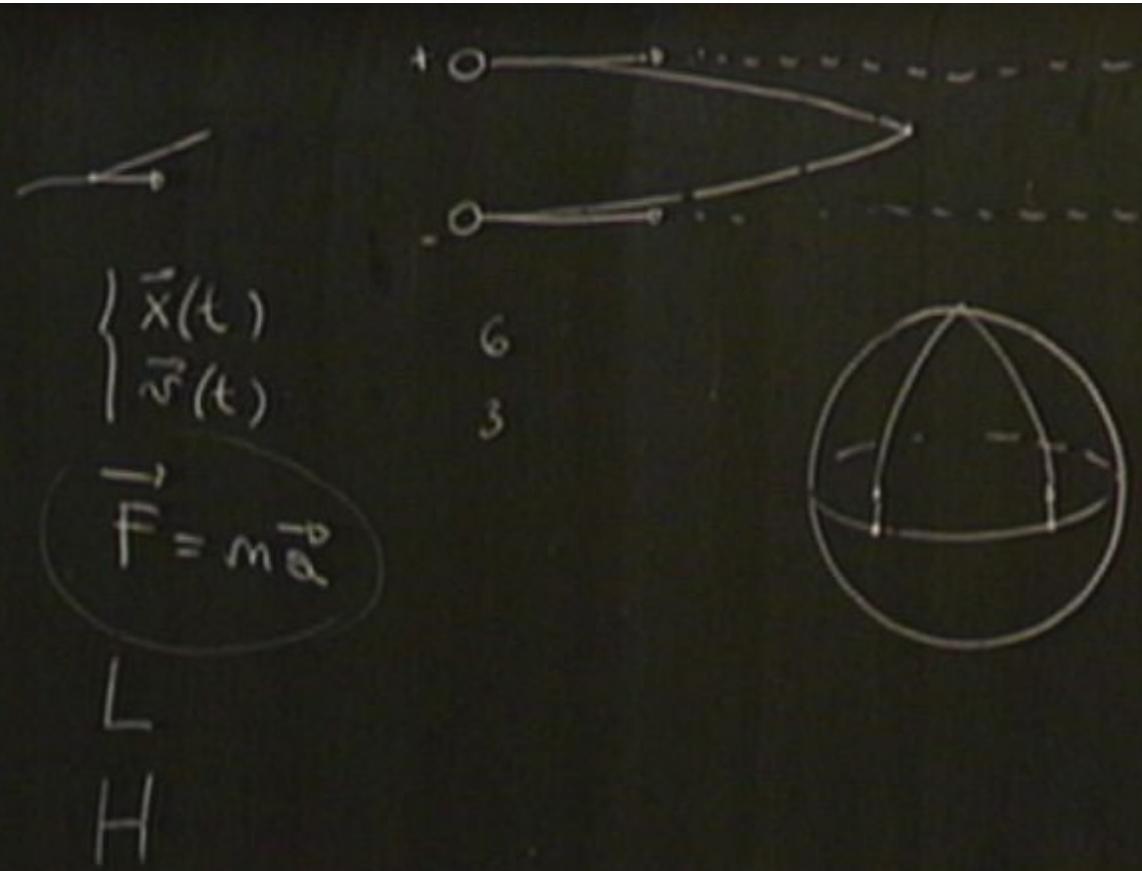
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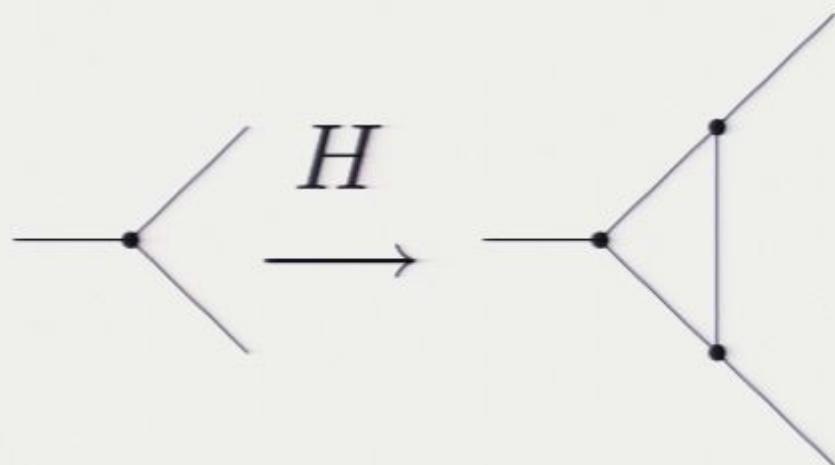






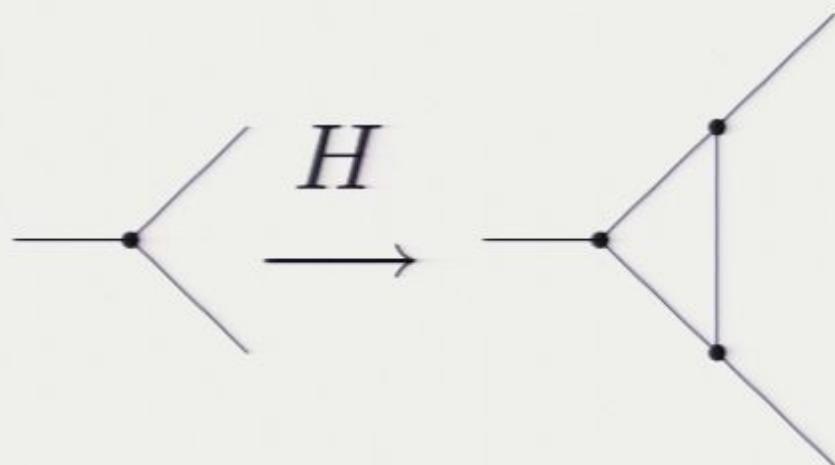
LQG dynamics: spinfoams

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



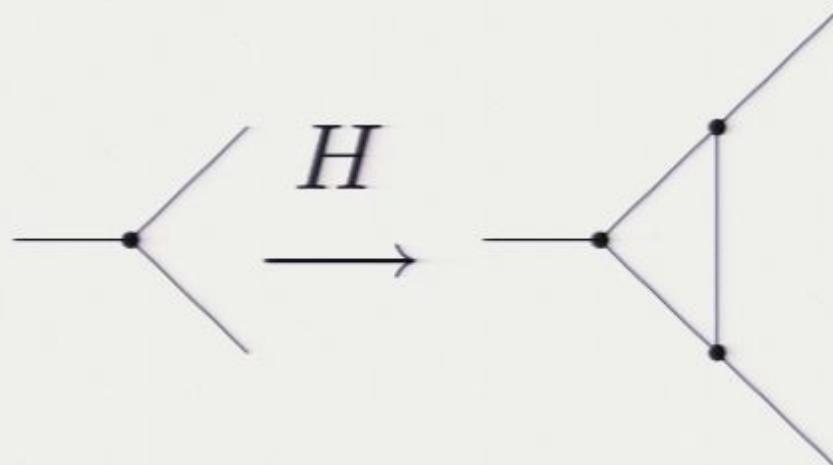
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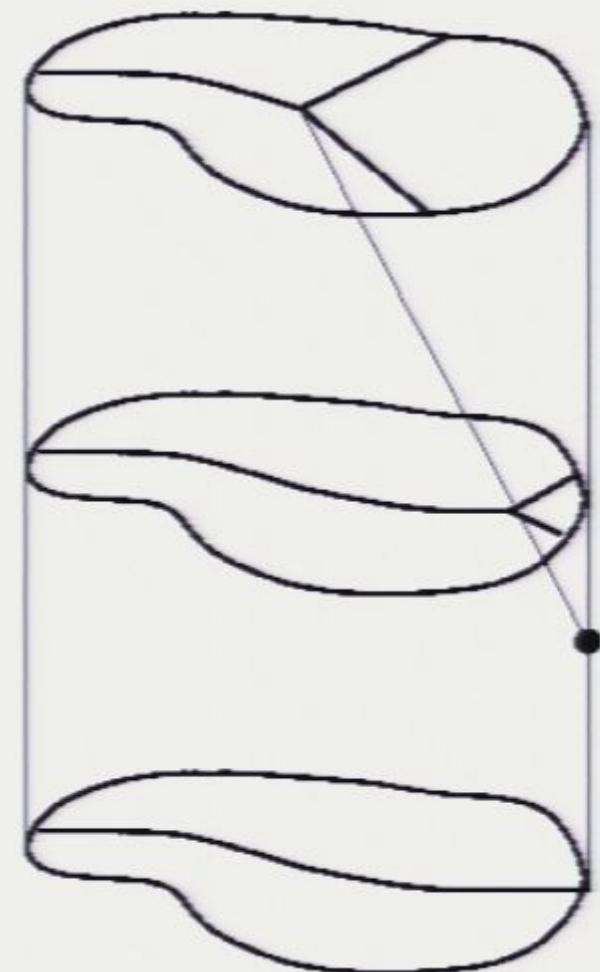
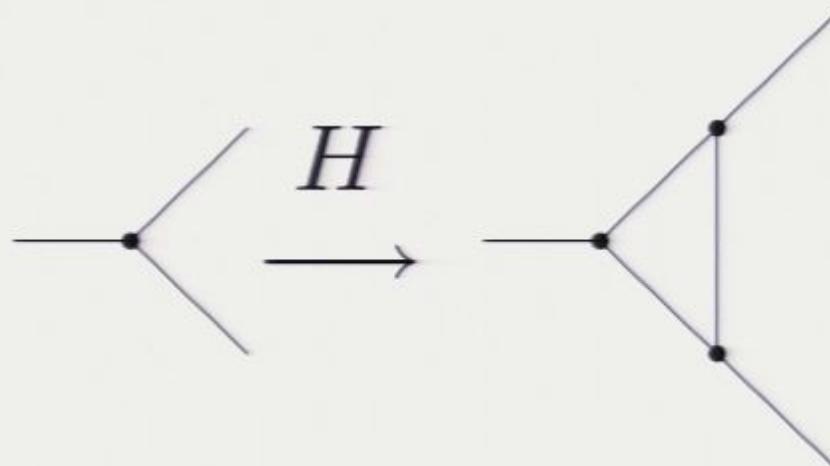
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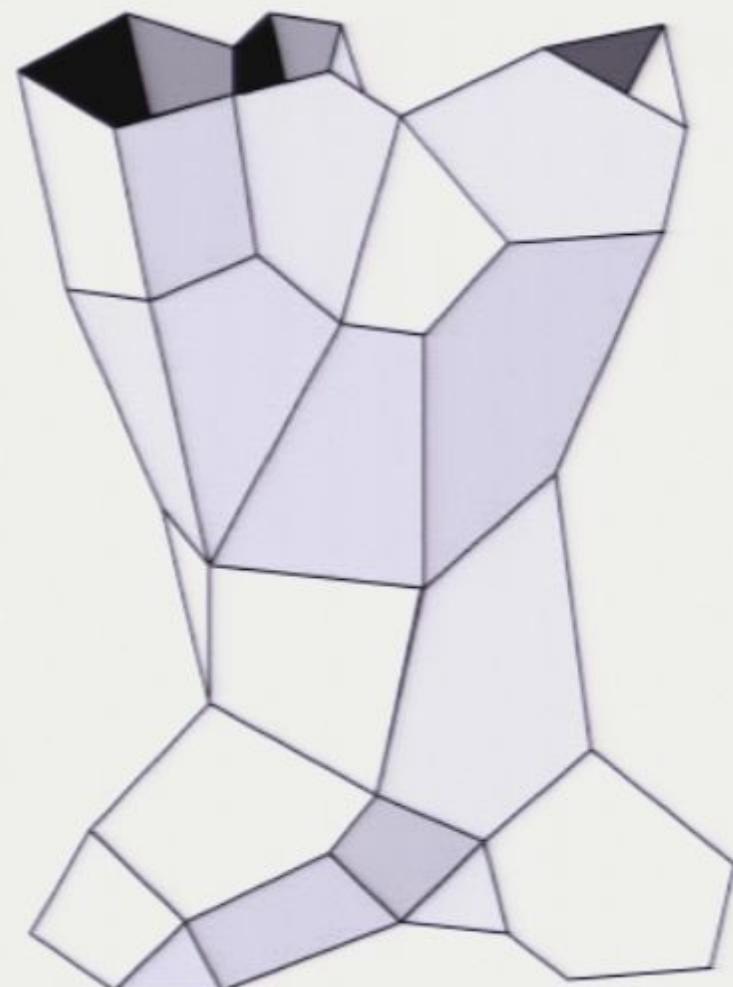
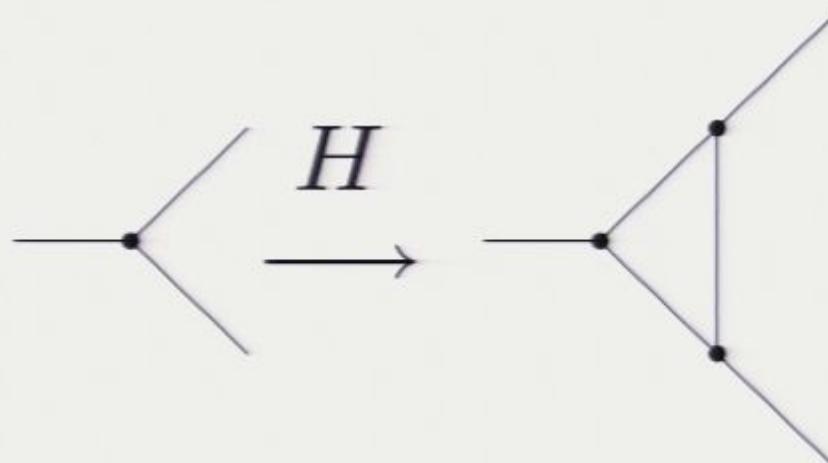
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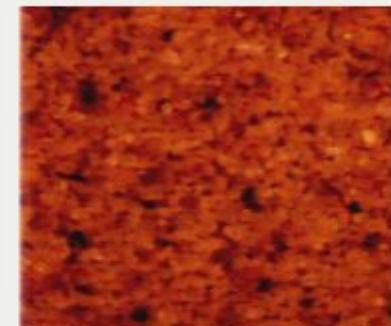
LQG dynamics: spinfoams

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



Physics of LQG

Discreteness
of spacetime

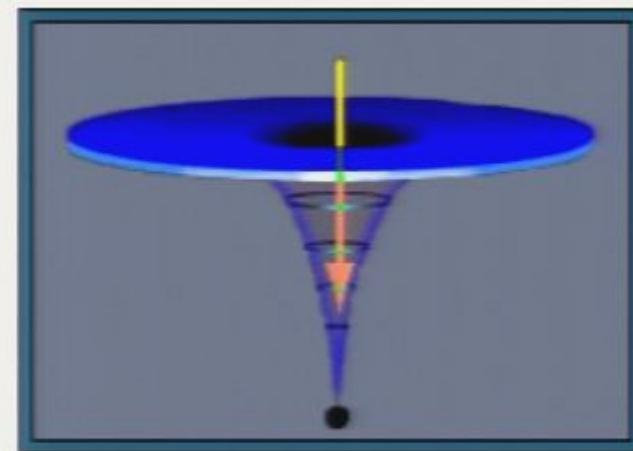


Resolution of
singularities

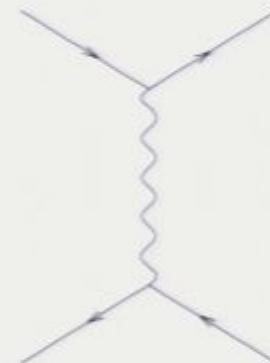
New description of
the propagation of
matter

Resolution of singularities

Spacetime singularities



Particle interaction singularities



Phenomenology

Deformations of the Lorentz symmetry

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

Phenomenology

Deformations of the Lorentz symmetry

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

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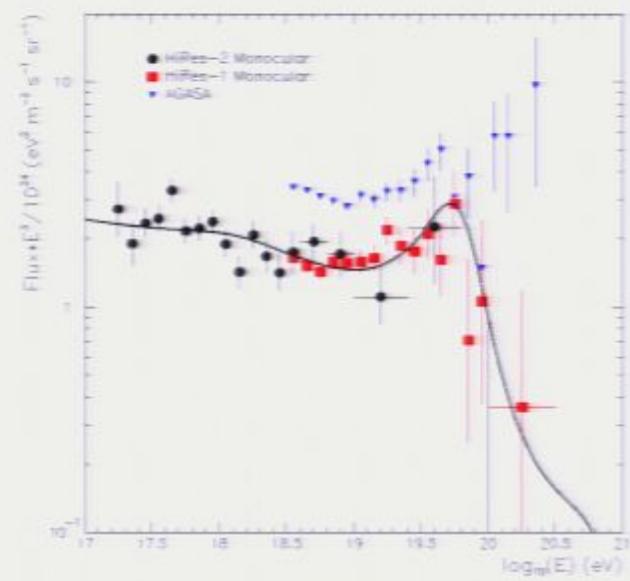
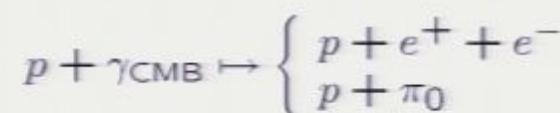
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Phenomenology

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



Microsoft PowerPoint - [EinsteinFest06]

File Modifica Visualizza Inserisci Formato Strumenti Presentazione Finestra ? TexPoint

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Discrete structure of spacetime?

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

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The path is right in front of us!

