

Title: Quantum Gravity - Review (PHYS 638) - Lecture 11

Date: Feb 08, 2010 10:00 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/10020065>

Abstract:



perimeter scholars
INTERNATIONAL

4 first-class constraints per spacetime point

\mathcal{H} ;



4 first-class constraints per spacetime point

$$\mathcal{H}_i(x; h_{ij}, \pi^{ij}) = 0$$

4 first-class constraints per spacetime point

$$\mathcal{H}_i(x; h_{ij}, \pi^{ij}) = 0, \quad \mathcal{H}_\perp(x; h_{ij}, \pi^{ij})$$

4 first-class constraints per spacetime point

$$\mathcal{H}_i(x; h_{ij}, \pi^{ij}) = 0, \quad \mathcal{H}_\perp(x; h_{ij}, \pi^{ij})$$

first-class constraints per spacetime point

$$\mathcal{H}_i(x; h_{ij}, \pi^{ij}) = 0, \quad \mathcal{H}_\perp(x; h_{ij}, \pi^{ij}) = 0$$

QM example of non-commutativity

RL, PRD 41 (1990) 3785

(A) first constrain, then quantize;

(A) first constrain, then quantize; problematic
whenever $\mathcal{L}_{\text{phys}}, \mathcal{P}_{\text{phys}}$

(A) first constrain, then quantize; problematic
whenever $\mathcal{L}_{\text{phys}}$, $\mathcal{S}_{\text{phys}}$ are nonlinear

- (A) first constrain, then quantize; problematic
whenever $\mathcal{L}_{\text{phys}}$, $\mathcal{P}_{\text{phys}}$ are nonlinear
- (B) first quantize, then constrain

- (A) first constrain, then quantize; problematic
whenever $\mathcal{L}_{\text{phys}}$, $\mathcal{P}_{\text{phys}}$ are nonlinear
- (B) first quantize, then constrain
e.g. by Dirac quantization

(A) first constrain, then quantize; problematic
whenever $\mathcal{L}_{\text{phys}}, \mathcal{P}_{\text{phys}}$ are nonlinear

(B) first quantize, then constrain
e.g. by Dirac quantization

(i) quantize redundant, unreduced theory on
Hilbert space $\mathcal{H} \equiv \mathcal{F}^{\text{aux}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(q_i)$

(A) first constrain, then quantize; problematic
whenever $\mathcal{L}_{\text{phys}}, \mathcal{I}_{\text{phys}}$ are nonlinear

(B) first quantize, then constrain
e.g. by Dirac quantization

(i) quantize redundant, unreduced theory on
Hilbert space $\mathbb{F}^{\text{aux}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(q_i)$

(ii) implement 1st-class constraints

(ii) implement 1st-class constraints on states

$$\forall (q_i) \in JH$$

(ii) implement 1st-class constraints on states

$$\psi(q_i) \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{phys}} \quad \text{if} \quad \hat{\phi}_a$$

(ii) implement 1st-class constraints on states

$$\psi(q_i) \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{phys}} \quad \text{if} \quad \hat{\phi}_a \psi(q_i) = 0 \quad \forall a$$

(ii) implement 1st-class constraints on states

$$\psi(q_i) \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{phys}} \quad \text{if} \quad \hat{\phi}_a \psi(q_i) = 0 \quad \forall a$$

Ex: suppose $\phi = p_3 = 0$ on $\mathcal{S} = \mathbb{R}^6$, $(q_1, q_2, q_3, p_1, p_2, p_3)$

(ii) implement 1st-class constraints on states

$$\psi(q_i) \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{phys}} \quad \text{if} \quad \hat{\phi}_a \psi(q_i) = 0 \quad \forall a$$

Ex: suppose $\phi = p_3 = 0$ on $\mathcal{S} = \mathbb{R}^6$, $(q_1, q_2, q_3, p_1, p_2, p_3)$

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{aux}} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^3, dq_i)$$

(ii) implement 1st-class constraints on states

$$\psi(q_i) \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{phys}} \quad \text{if} \quad \hat{\phi}_a \psi(q_i) = 0 \quad \forall a$$

Ex: suppose $\phi = p_3 = 0$ on $\mathcal{S} = \mathbb{R}^6$, $(q_1, q_2, q_3, p_1, p_2, p_3)$

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{aux}} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^3, dq_i) \ni \psi(q_1, q_2, q_3)$$

(ii) implement 1st-class constraints on states

$$\psi(q_i) \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{phys}} \quad \text{if} \quad \hat{\phi}_a \psi(q_i) = 0 \quad \forall a$$

Ex: suppose $\phi = p_3 = 0$ on $\mathcal{S} = \mathbb{R}^6$, $(q_1, q_2, q_3, p_1, p_2, p_3)$

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{aux}} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^3, dq_i) \ni \psi(q_1, q_2, q_3),$$

$$\hat{\phi} \psi = \hat{p}_3 \psi = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} \psi = 0$$

(ii) implement 1st-class constraints on states

$$\psi(q_i) \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{phys}} \quad \text{if} \quad \hat{\phi}_a \psi(q_i) = 0 \quad \forall a$$

Ex: suppose $\phi = p_3 = 0$ on $\mathcal{S} = \mathbb{R}^6$, $(q_1, q_2, q_3, p_1, p_2, p_3)$

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{aux}} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^3, dq_i) \ni \psi(q_1, q_2, q_3),$$

$$\hat{\phi} \psi = \hat{p}_3 \psi = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} \psi = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\psi^{\text{phys}} = \psi^{\text{phys}}(q_1, q_2) \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{phys}} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^2, dq_i)$$

(ii) implement 1st-class constraints on states

$$\psi(q_i) \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{phys}} \quad \text{if} \quad \hat{\phi}_a \psi(q_i) = 0 \quad \forall a$$

Ex: suppose $\phi = p_3 = 0$ on $\mathcal{S} = \mathbb{R}^6$, $(q_1, q_2, q_3, p_1, p_2, p_3)$

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{aux}} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^3, dq_i) \ni \psi(q_1, q_2, q_3)$$

$$\hat{\phi} \psi = \hat{p}_3 \psi = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} \psi = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\psi^{\text{phys}} = \psi^{\text{phys}}(q_1, q_2) \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{phys}} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^2, dq_i)$$



(ii) implement 1st-class constraints on states

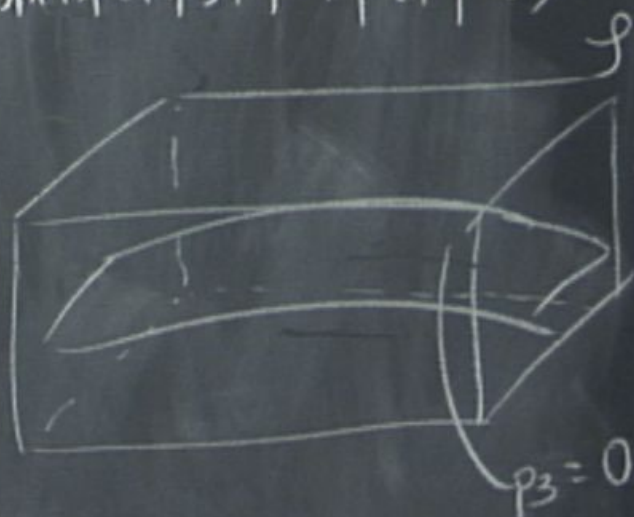
$$\psi(q_i) \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{phys}} \quad \text{if} \quad \hat{\phi}_a \psi(q_i) = 0 \quad \forall a$$

Ex: suppose $\phi = p_3 = 0$ on $\mathcal{S} = \mathbb{R}^6$, $(q_1, q_2, q_3, p_1, p_2, p_3)$

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{aux}} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^3, dq_i) \ni \psi(q_1, q_2, q_3),$$

$$\hat{\phi} \psi = \hat{p}_3 \psi = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} \psi = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\psi^{\text{phys}} = \psi^{\text{phys}}(q_1, q_2) \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{phys}} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^2, dq_i)$$



(ii) implement 1st-class constraints on states

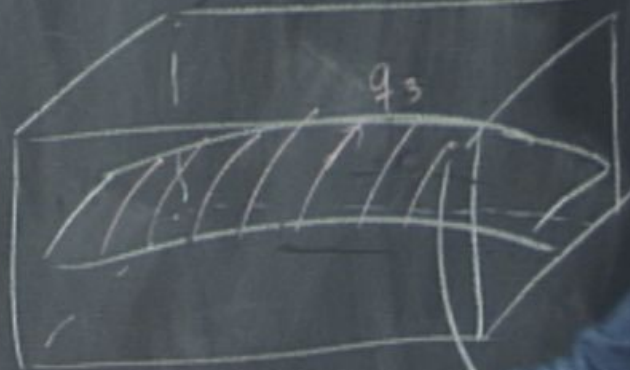
$$\psi(q_i) \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{phys}} \quad \text{if} \quad \hat{\phi}_a \psi(q_i) = 0 \quad \forall a$$

Ex: suppose $\phi = p_3 = 0$ on $\mathcal{S} = \mathbb{R}^6$, $(q_1, q_2, q_3, p_1, p_2, p_3)$

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{aux}} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^3, dq_i) \ni \psi(q_1, q_2, q_3),$$

$$\hat{\phi} \psi = \hat{p}_3 \psi = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} \psi = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\psi^{\text{phys}} = \psi^{\text{phys}}(q_1, q_2) \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{phys}} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^2, dq_i)$$



(ii) implement 1st-class constraints on states

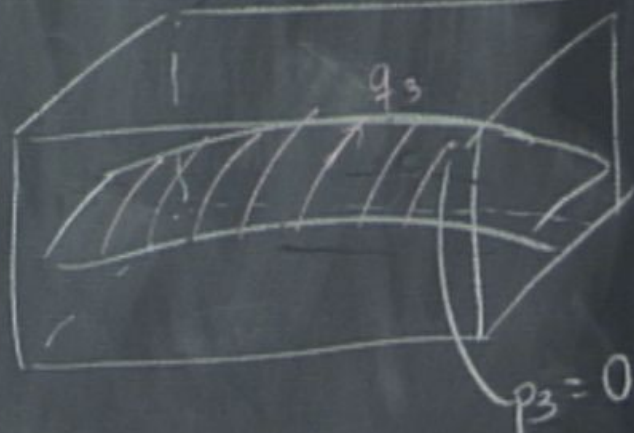
$$\psi(q_i) \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{phys}} \quad \text{if} \quad \hat{\phi}_a \psi(q_i) = 0 \quad \forall a$$

Ex: suppose $\phi = p_3 = 0$ on $\mathcal{S} = \mathbb{R}^6$, $(q_1, q_2, q_3, p_1, p_2, p_3)$

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{aux}} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^3, dq_i) \ni \psi(q_1, q_2, q_3),$$

$$\hat{\phi} \psi = \hat{p}_3 \psi = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} \psi = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\psi^{\text{phys}} = \psi^{\text{phys}}(q_1, q_2) \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{phys}} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^2, dq_i)$$



$$\{ \phi_a, \phi_b \} = f_{ab}^c \phi_c$$

non-spacetime pos

EMUTU



$\{ \phi_a, \phi_b \} = f_{ab}^c \phi_c$, "Dirac consistency" must have

$$[\hat{\phi}_a, \hat{\phi}_b] = i\hbar f_{ab}^c \hat{\phi}_c$$

$\{ \phi_a, \phi_b \} = f_{ab}^c \phi_c$, "Dirac consistency" must have

$$\Rightarrow [\hat{\phi}_a, \hat{\phi}_b] = i\hbar f_{ab}^c \hat{\phi}_c + \hbar^2 \hat{D}_{ab}$$

$\{ \phi_a, \phi_b \} = f_{ab}^c \phi_c$, "Dirac consistency" must have

$$\Rightarrow [\hat{\phi}_a, \hat{\phi}_b] = i\hbar f_{ab}^c \hat{\phi}_c + \hbar^2 \hat{D}_{ab} \Rightarrow \hat{D}_{ab} \psi^{\text{phys}} = 0$$

$\{ \phi_a, \phi_b \} = f_{ab}^c \phi_c$, "Dirac consistency" must have

$$\Rightarrow [\hat{\phi}_a, \hat{\phi}_b] = i\hbar f_{ab}^c \hat{\phi}_c + \hbar^2 \hat{D}_{ab} \Rightarrow \hat{D}_{ab} \psi^{\text{phys}} = 0$$

\Rightarrow gauge invariance is broken at the quantum level

'gauge anomaly'

Dirac quantization for gravity

- formal

Dirac quantization for gravity

- formal "Hilbert space" of $\Psi[h_{ij}]$
- promote PBs to canonical commutators

Dirac quantization for gravity

- formal "Hilbert space" of $\Psi[h_{ij}]$
- promote PBs to canonical commutators

$$[\hat{h}_{ij}(x), \hat{\pi}^{kl}(y)] = \frac{i\hbar}{2} (\delta_i^k \delta_j^l + \delta_i^l \delta_j^k) \delta^{(3)}(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$$

Dirac quantization for gravity

- formal "Hilbert space" of $\Psi[h_{ij}]$

- promote PBs to canonical commutators

$$[\hat{h}_{ij}(x), \hat{\pi}^{kl}(y)] = \frac{i\hbar}{2} (\delta_i^k \delta_j^l + \delta_i^l \delta_j^k) \delta^{(3)}(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$$

- quantize $\mathcal{H}_n = (\mathcal{H}_\perp, \mathcal{H}_i)$ and demand $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_n \Psi^{\text{phys}} = 0$

Dirac quantization for gravity

- formal "Hilbert space" of $\Psi[h_{ij}]$

- promote PBs to canonical commutators

$$[\hat{h}_{ij}(x), \hat{\pi}^{kl}(y)] = \frac{i\hbar}{2} (\delta_i^k \delta_j^l + \delta_i^l \delta_j^k) \delta^{(3)}(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$$

- quantize $\mathcal{H}_n = (\mathcal{H}_\perp, \mathcal{H}_i)$ and demand $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_n \psi^{\text{phys}} = 0$

- find a scalar product on $\psi^{\text{phys}} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^{\text{phys}}$

$$[\hat{q}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar$$

(*) does not respect $\det h > 0$

$$[\hat{q}, \hat{p}] = i\hbar$$

$$\forall (h_{ij}), \det h_{ij} > 0$$

(*) does not respect $\det h > 0$

no functional Lebesgue measure " Dh_{ij} " ?

(*) does not respect $\det h > 0$

• no functional Lebesgue measure " Dh_{ij} " ?

• operator ordering ambiguities

(#₁)

(*) does not respect $\det h > 0$

• no functional Lebesgue measure " $\mathcal{D}h_{ij}$ " ?

• operator ordering ambiguities

$$(\#_1) \hat{\mathcal{H}}_1 \Psi = -2 \mathcal{D}_i h_{ik} (-i\hbar) \frac{\delta}{\delta h_{ij}}$$

$$(\#_2) \hat{\mathcal{H}}_2 \Psi = (-\hbar^2) g_{ij} k^i k^j$$

qu. momentum
constraint

(*) does not respect $\det h > 0$

• no functional Lebesgue measure " $\mathcal{D}h_{ij}$ " ?

• operator ordering ambiguities

$$(\#_1) \hat{\mathcal{H}}_i \Psi = -2 D_i h_{ik} (-i\hbar) \frac{\delta}{\delta h_{kj}} \Psi = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{qu. momentum} \\ \text{constraint} \end{array}$$

$$(\#_2) \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\perp} \Psi = \left(-\kappa^2 \hbar \frac{\delta^2}{\delta h_{ij} \delta h_{kl}} - \frac{\sqrt{h}}{\kappa^2} {}^{(3)}R \right) \Psi = 0$$

(*) does not respect $\det h > 0$

no functional Lebesgue measure " $\mathcal{D}h_{ij}$ " ?

operator ordering ambiguities

$$(\#_1) \hat{\mathcal{H}}_i \Psi = -2D_i h_{ik} (-i\hbar) \frac{\delta}{\delta h_{kj}} \Psi = 0 \quad \text{qu. momentum constraint}$$

$$(\#_2) \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\perp} \Psi = \left(-\kappa^2 \hbar \frac{\delta^2}{\delta h_{ij} \delta h_{kl}} - \frac{\sqrt{h}}{\kappa^2} {}^{(3)}R \right) \Psi = 0$$

"Wheeler-DeWitt equation(s)"

(*) does not respect $\det h > 0$

• no functional Lebesgue measure " $\mathcal{D}h_{ij}$ " ?

• operator ordering ambiguities

$$(\#_1) \hat{\mathcal{H}}_i \psi = -2D_i h_{ik} (-i\hbar) \frac{\delta}{\delta h_{kj}} \psi = 0 \quad \text{qu. momentum constraint(s)}$$

$$(\#_2) \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\perp} \psi = \left(+\kappa^2 \hbar \delta_{ijke} \frac{\delta^2}{\delta h_{ij} \delta h_{ke}} - \frac{\sqrt{h}}{\kappa^2} {}^{(3)}R \right) \psi = 0$$

"Wheeler-DeWitt equation(s)"

$\{\hat{\chi}_i\}$ generate spatial diffeomorphisms

$\hat{\chi}_i \gamma = 0$ if γ is a diffeomorphism-invariant

$\{\hat{\chi}_i\}$ generate spatial diffeomorphisms

$\hat{\chi}_i \Psi = 0$ if $\Psi[h_{ij}]$ is a diffeomorphism-invariant functional of $h_{ij} \Leftrightarrow \Psi$ is a functional on superspace

$\{\hat{\chi}_i\}$ generate spatial diffeomorphisms

$\hat{\chi}_i \Psi = 0$ if $\Psi[h_{ij}]$ is a diffeomorphism-invariant functional of $h_{ij} \Leftrightarrow \Psi$ is a functional on superspace

$(\#_2)$ must be regularized / renormalized - this cannot be related from factor-ordering issues