

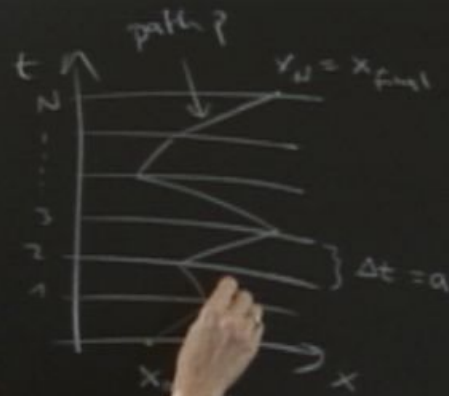
Title: Quantum Gravity Review - Lecture 13

Date: Feb 09, 2011 10:15 AM

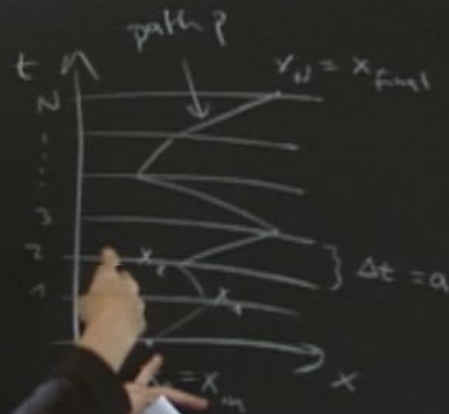
URL: <http://pirsa.org/11020010>

Abstract:

C-f. nonrelativistic paths



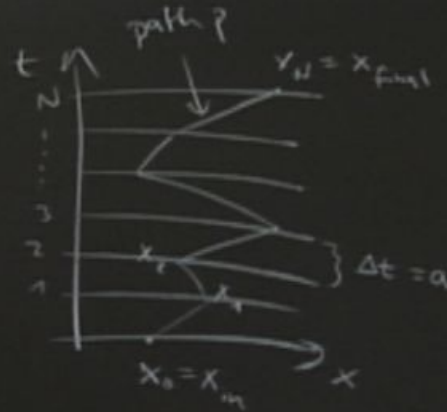
C-f. nonrelativistic part



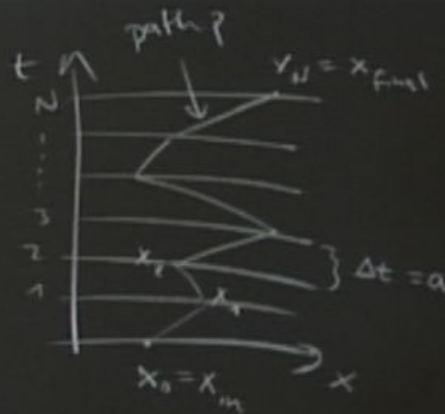
C-f. nonrelativistic particle



c.f. nonrelativistic particle

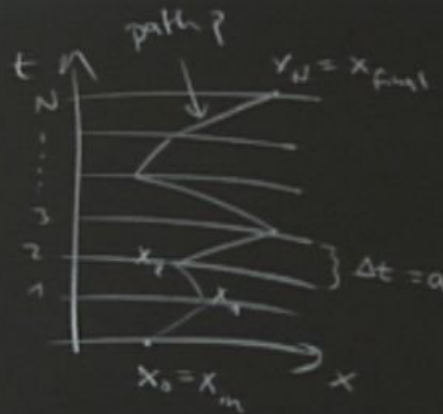


c.f. nonrelativistic particle



regularized path  $\equiv$   
bundle of paths  
 $x_0(t) \dots x(t-1)$   
 $x$

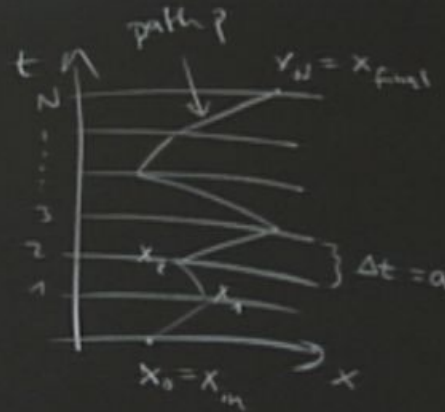
c.f. nonrelativistic particle



regularized path  $\equiv$   
bunch of numbers  
 $x_0(t=0), x_1 = x(t=1)$   
 $x_i = x(t=i)$

c.f. nonrelativistic particle

path is piecewise  
straight / flat



regularized path  $\equiv$

bunch of numbers

$$x_0(t=0), x_1 = x(t=1)$$

$$x_i = x(t=i), \dots$$



"doing the PI":

- set  $\tau = it$

- perform the "path sum"

$$\sum_{\text{paths } p:} e^{-S_{\text{eu}}[p]}$$

$x_{\text{in}} \rightarrow x_{\text{final}}$

-  $S_{\text{eu}}[p]$  particle

"doing the PI":

• set  $\tau = it$

• perform the "path sum"

$$\sum_{\text{paths } p:} e^{-S_{\text{eu}}[p]}$$

$x_{\text{in}} \rightarrow x_{\text{final}}$

particle [p]

• continuum limit

$$a \rightarrow 0, N \rightarrow \infty$$

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gravity : "path"  $\approx$  piecewise straight / flat

Gravity : "path"  $\approx$  piecewise straight / flat spacetime geometry

$\sum$

spacetime geom.s [g]:

$^{(1)}g_{in} \rightarrow ^{(1)}g_{final}$

gravity : "path"  $\approx$  piecewise straight / flat spacetime geometry

$$\sum e^{iS^{grw}[g]}$$

spacetime geom.s  $[g]$ :

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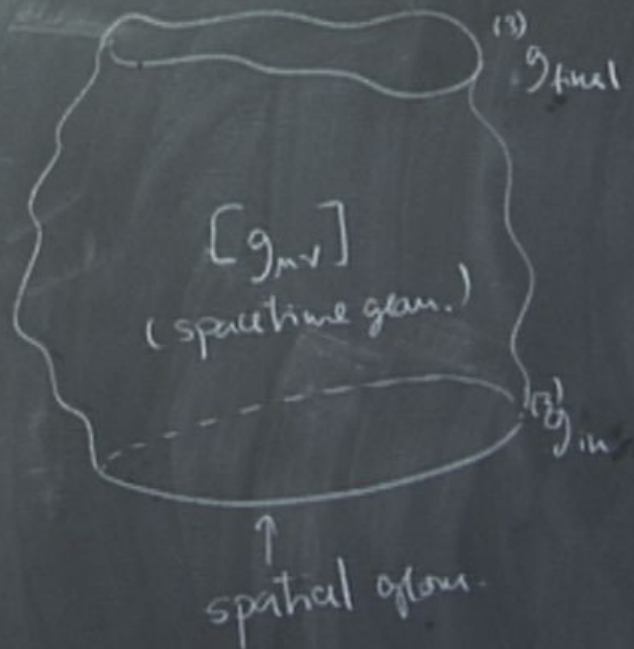


Gravity : "path"  $\approx$  piecewise straight / flat spacetime geometry

$$\sum e^{iS^{grw}[g]}$$

spacetime geom.s  $[g]$ :

$^{(1)}g_{in} \rightarrow ^{(2)}g_{final}$



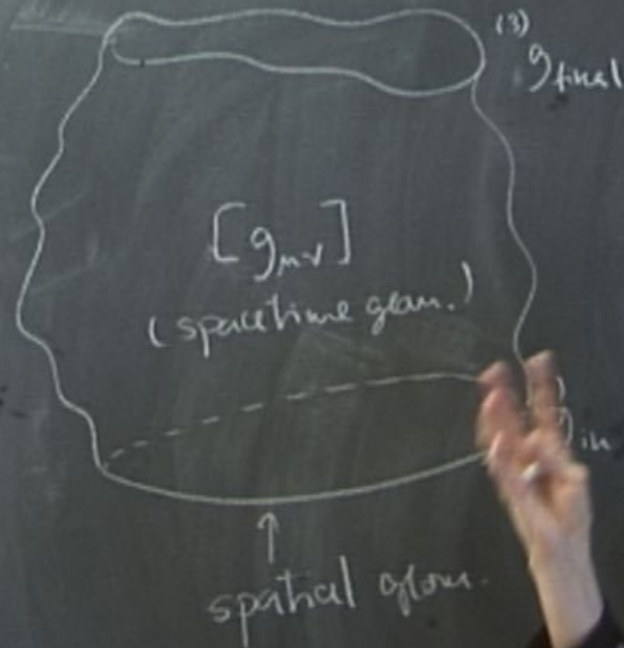


gravity : "path"  $\approx$  piecewise straight / flat spacetime geometry

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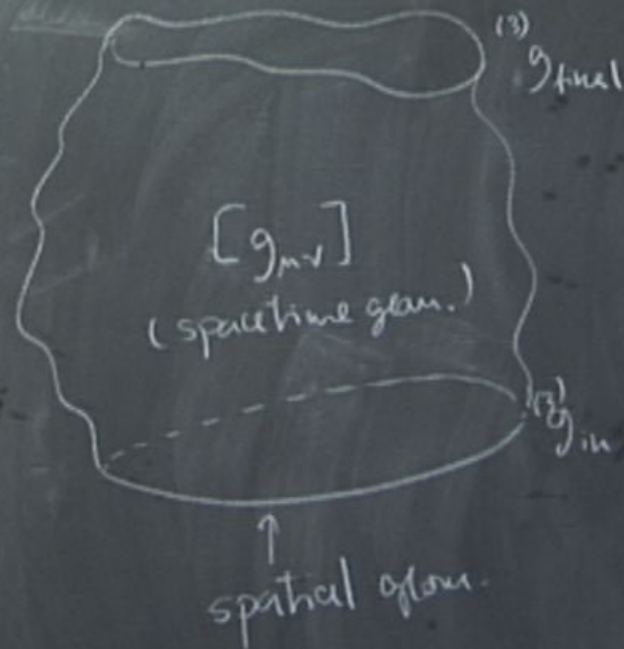


Gravity : "path"  $\approx$  piecewise straight / flat spacetime geometry

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N.B. : intrinsic geometry & time

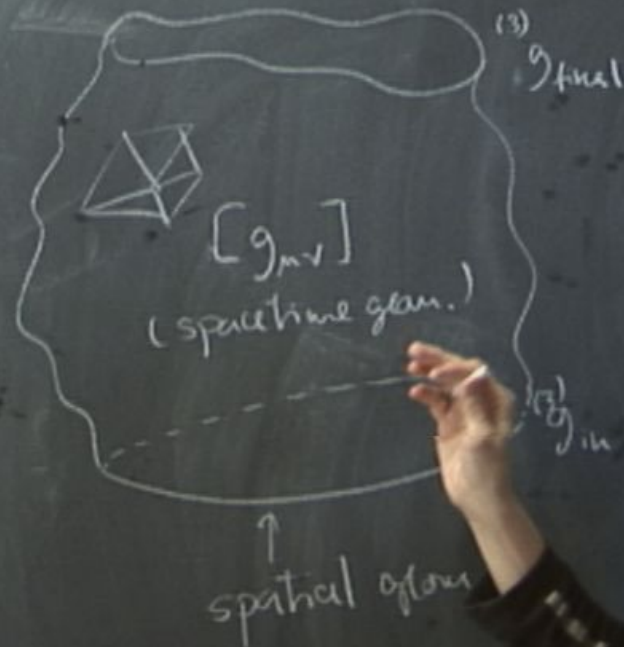
Gravity : "path"  $\approx$  piecewise straight / flat spacetime geometry

$$\sum e^{iS^{GR}[g]}$$

spacetime geom.s  $[g]$ :

$$^{(1)}g_{in} \rightarrow ^{(2)}g_{final}$$

N.B. : intrinsic geometry & time



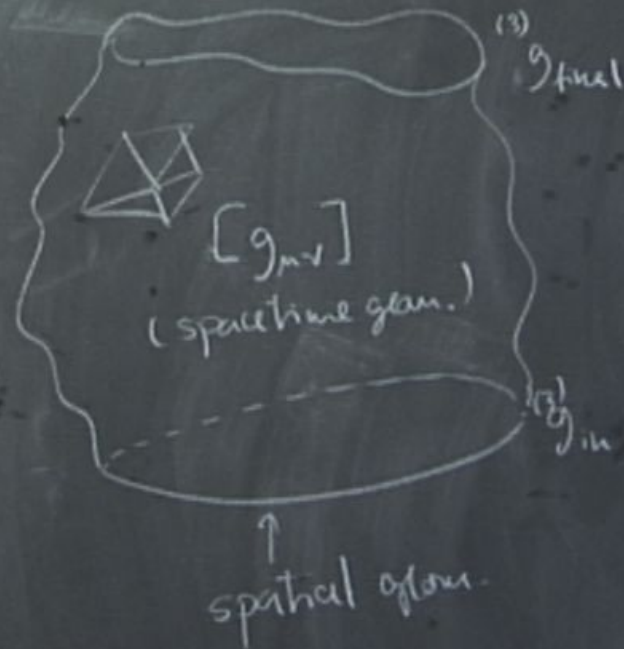
Gravity : "path"  $\approx$  piecewise straight / flat spacetime geometry

$$\sum e^{iS^{grw}[g]}$$

spacetime geom.s  $[g]$ :

$^{(1)}g_{in} \rightarrow ^{(2)}g_{fin}$

N.B. : intrinsic geometry & time



"GR without coordinates" (Penrose 1961)

"(G-D) without coordinates" (Regge 1961)

simplicial approximation (of curved manifolds  $M$ ):

$$(M, g_{\mu\nu})$$

"(Riemannian) without coordinates" (Reilly 1961)

local approximation (of curved manifolds  $M$ ):

$$(M, g_{M^2}) \approx (T, \{e_i^2, i=1, \dots, n\})$$

"GR without coordinates" (Regge 1961)

simplicial approximation (of curved manifolds  $M$ ):

$$(M, g_{\text{metric}}) \approx (T, \{\ell_i^2, i=1, \dots, n\})$$

↑  
triangul.

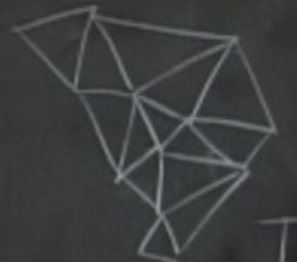


"GR without coordinates" (Regge 1961)

simplicial approximation (of curved manifolds  $M$ ):

$$(M, g_{\text{metric}}) \simeq (T, \{l_i^2, i=1, \dots, n\})$$

↑  
triangulation



"R without coordinates" (Regge 1961)

simplicial approximation (of curved manifolds  $M$ ).

$$(M, g_{M^2}) \simeq (T, \{l_i^2, i=1, \dots, n\})$$

↑  
triangul.



geometric d.o.f :

1) connectivity of  $T$

2)

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- 1) connectivity of  $T$
- 2) (squared) edge lengths

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1) connectivity of  $T$

2) (squared) edge lengths

- simplicial building blocks

- $d = \partial$

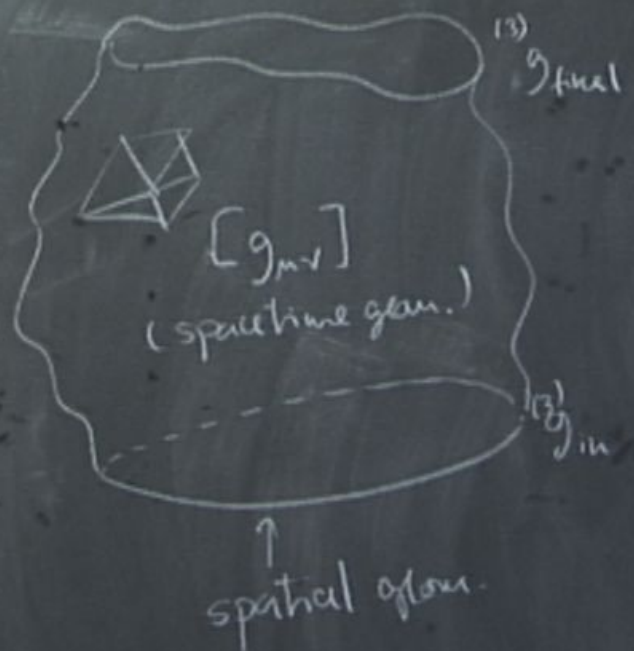
gravity : "path"  $\approx$  piecewise straight / flat spacetime geometry

$$\sum e^{iS^{grv}[g]}$$

spacetime geom.s  $[g]$ :

$${}^{(1)}g_{in} \rightarrow {}^{(2)}g_{final}$$

N.B. : intrinsic geometry & time



geometric d.o.f :

- 1) connectivity of  $T$
- 2) (squared) edge lengths

physical building blocks

$l=0$



1



2

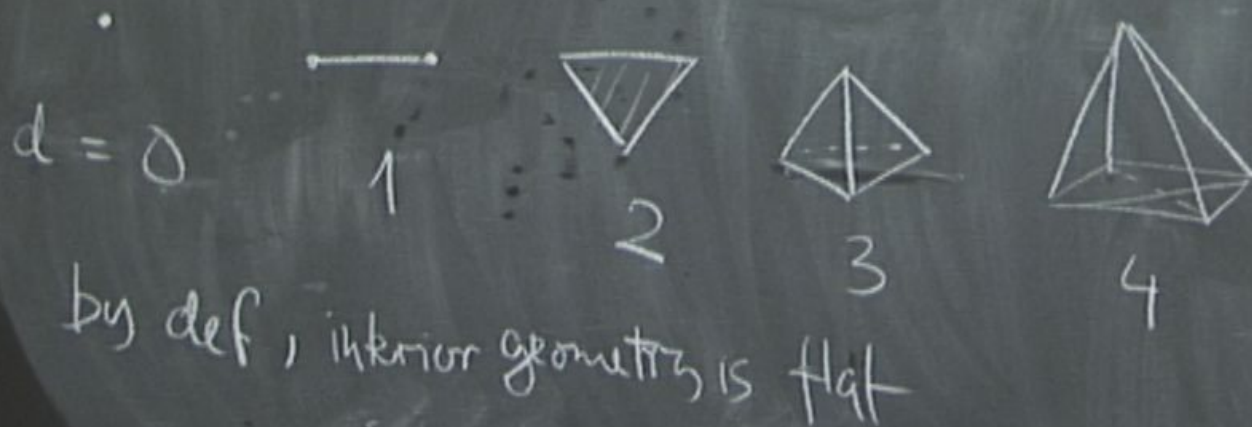




geometric d.o.f :

- 1) connectivity of  $T$
- 2) (squared) edge lengths

• simplicial building blocks



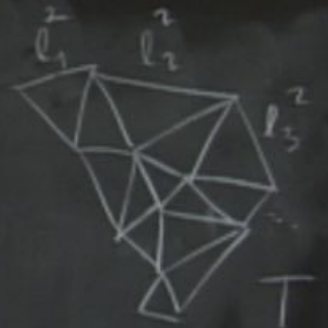
by def, interior geometry is flat

"GR without coordinates" (Regge 1961)

simplicial approximation of curved manifolds  $M$ .

$$(M, g_{\mu\nu}) \simeq (T, \{l_i^2, i=1, \dots, n\})$$

↑  
triangul.

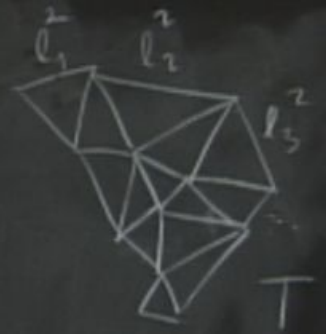


"GR without coordinates" (Regge 1961)

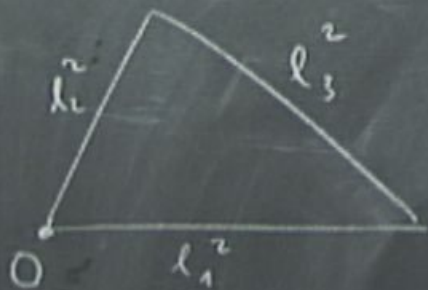
simplicial approximation of curved manifolds  $M$ :

$$(M, g_{\text{metric}}) \simeq (T, \{l_i^2, i=1, \dots, n\})$$

↑  
triangul.



ex. single 2-simplex  $\equiv$  triangle



ex. single 2-simplex  $\equiv$  triangle



ex. single 2-simplex  $\equiv$  triangle



$\rightsquigarrow g_{\mu\nu}$

ex. single 2-simplex  $\equiv$  triangle



$$\rightarrow g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} l_1^2 & \frac{1}{2}(l_1^2 + l_2^2 + l_3^2) \\ \frac{1}{2}(l_1^2 + l_2^2 + l_3^2) & \end{pmatrix}$$

ex. single 2-simplex  $\equiv$  triangle



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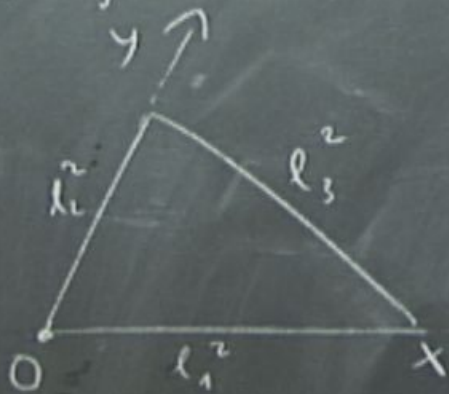


ex. single 2-simplex  $\equiv$  triangle



$$\rightarrow g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} l_1^2 & \frac{1}{2}(l_1^2 + l_2^2 - l_3^2) \\ \frac{1}{2}(l_1^2 + l_2^2 - l_3^2) & l_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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local (intrinsic) Gaussian curvature

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local (intrinsic) Gaussian curvatures

= deficit angle  $\delta = 2\pi - \sum_{i>h} \theta_i$

ex. single 2-simplex  $\equiv$  triangle

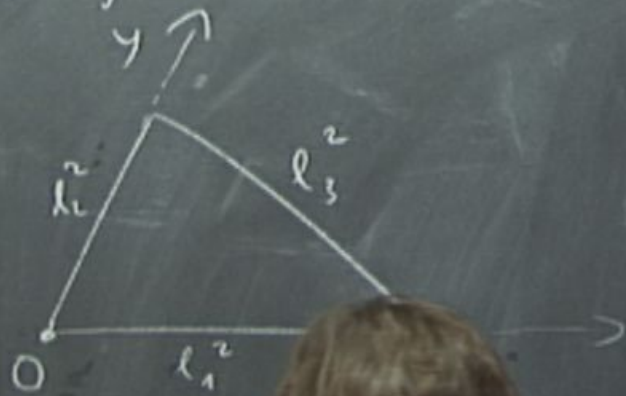


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local (intrinsic) Gaussian curvature

= deficit angle  $\delta = 2\pi - \sum_{i>h} \alpha_i$

ex. single 2-simplex  $\equiv$  triangle



$$\Rightarrow g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} l_1^2 & \frac{1}{2}(l_1^2 + l_2^2 - l_3^2) \\ \frac{1}{2}(l_1^2 + l_2^2 - l_3^2) & l_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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= deficit angle  $2\pi - \sum_{i>h} \alpha_i$



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local (intrinsic) Gaussian curvature

= deficit angle  $\delta = 2\pi - \sum_{i \in h} \alpha_i$

labels d-simp

ex. single 2-simplex  $\equiv$  triangle



$$\rightarrow g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} l_1^2 & \frac{1}{2}(l_1^2 + l_2^2 - l_3^2) \\ \frac{1}{2}(l_1^2 + l_2^2 - l_3^2) & l_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

local (intrinsic) Gaussian curvature

= deficit angle  $\delta = 2\pi - \sum_{i>h} \alpha_i$

labels d-simplices  
Sharing a corner  
(d-2)-simplex

ex. single 2-simplex  $\equiv$  triangle



$$\rightarrow g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} l_1^2 & \frac{1}{2}(l_1^2 + l_2^2 - l_3^2) \\ \frac{1}{2}(l_1^2 + l_2^2 - l_3^2) & l_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

local (intrinsic) Gaussian curvature

= deficit angle  $\delta = 2\pi - \sum_{i>h} \alpha_i$

labels  $d$ -  
sharing a  
( $d-2$ )-simplex

("h")

ex. single 2-simplex  $\equiv$  triangle

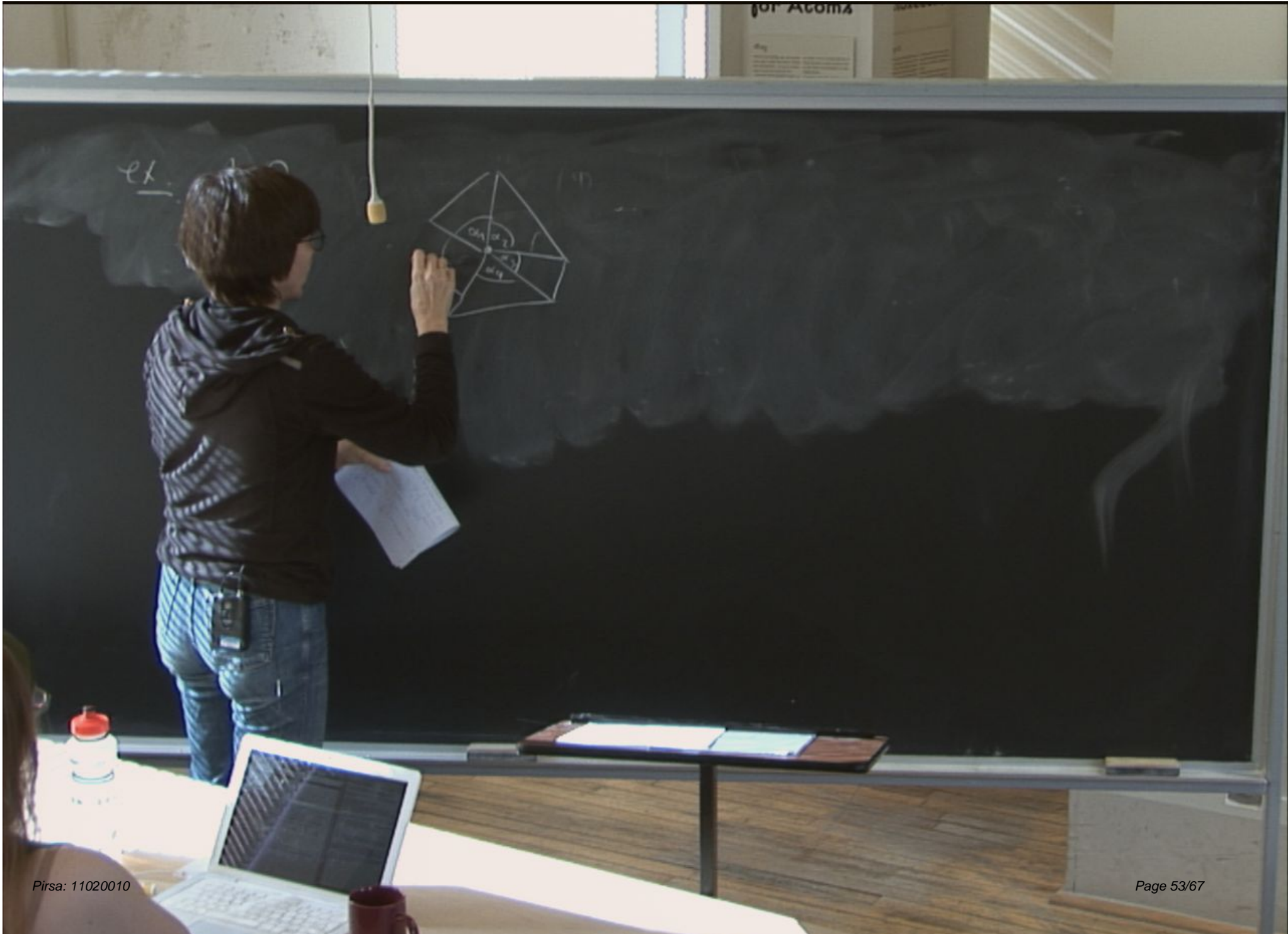


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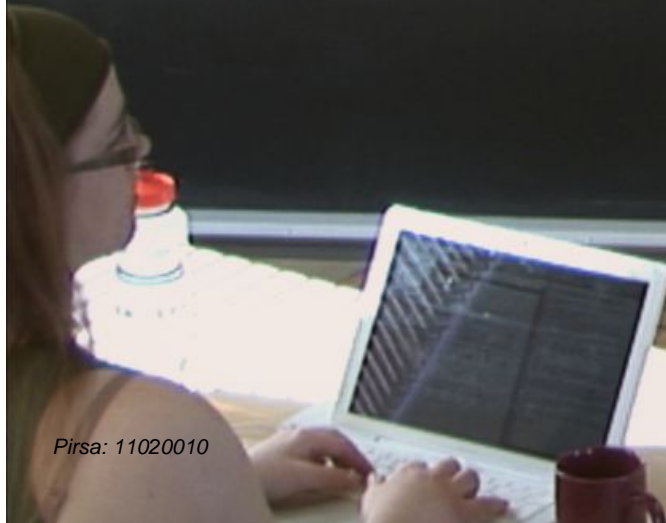
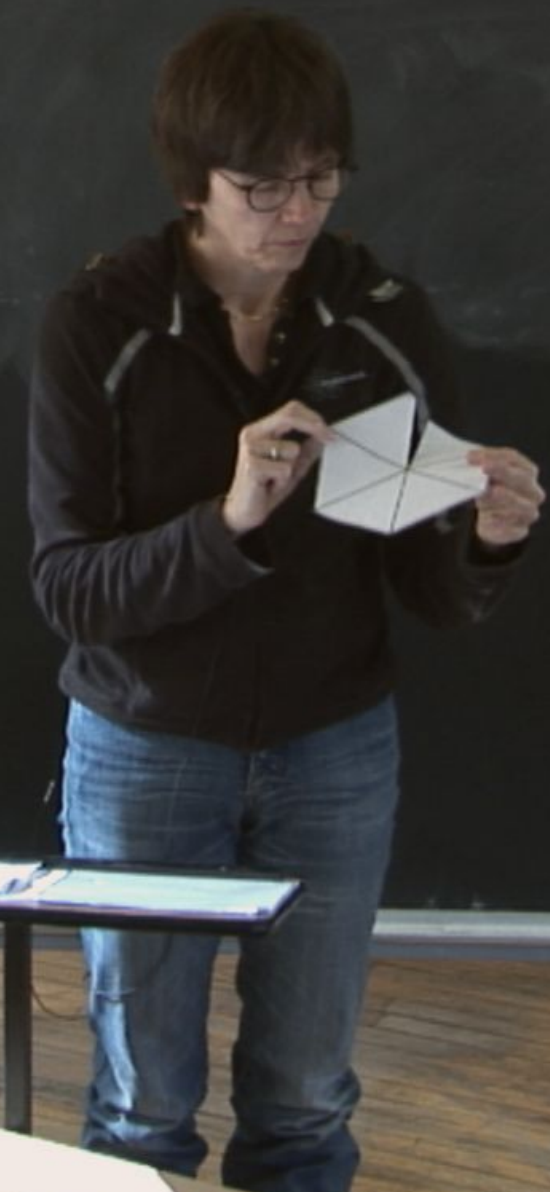
local (intrinsic) Gaussian curvature

= deficit angle  $\delta = 2\pi - \sum_{i>h} \alpha_i$

labels  $d$ -simplices  
Sharing a common  
 $(d-2)$ -simplex  
("hinge"  $h$ )



ex.  $d=2$



ex. single 2-simplex  $\equiv$  triangle



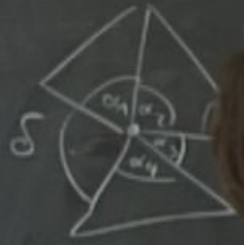
$$\Rightarrow g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} l_1^2 & \frac{1}{2}(l_1^2 + l_2^2 - l_3^2) \\ \frac{1}{2}(l_1^2 + l_2^2 - l_3^2) & l_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

local (intrinsic) Gaussian curvature

= deficit angle  $\delta = 2\pi - \sum_{i \supset h} \alpha_i$

labels d-simplices  
Sharing a common  
(d-2)-simplex  
("hinge" h)

ex.  $d=2$

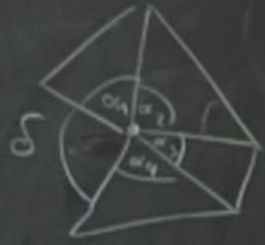


$$\sum \alpha_i = 2\pi$$

flat space



ex.  $d=2$



$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 2\pi$   
 $< 2\pi$   
 $> 2\pi$

flat space  
positive Gaussian curvat  
negative " "



ex.  $d=2$



$$\sum \alpha_i = 2\pi$$

flat space

$$\sum \alpha_i < 2\pi$$

positive Gaussian curvat

$$> 2\pi$$

negative " "

express  $\delta = \delta(\{e_i\})$

ex. single 2-simplex  $\equiv$  triangle



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local (intrinsic) Gaussian curvature

= deficit angle  $\delta = 2\pi - \sum_{i>h} \alpha_i$

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Sharing a common  
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ex.  $d=2$



(1)  $\sum \alpha_i = 2\pi$

flat space

$\sum \alpha_i < 2\pi$

positive Gaussian curvat.

$> 2\pi$

negative " "

express  $\delta = \delta(\{e_i\})$

→ rewrite  $S^{EH}[g_{\mu\nu}] \rightarrow S^{\text{Regge}}[T, \{\rho_i\}]$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_M d^4x$$

↪ rewrite  $S^{EH}[g_{\mu\nu}] \rightarrow S^{\text{Regge}}[T, \{e_i\}]$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int d^4x \sqrt{|\det g|} {}^{(d)}R$$

→ rewrite  $S^{EH}[g_{\mu\nu}] \rightarrow S^{\text{Regge}}[T, \{e_i\}]$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_M d^d x \sqrt{|\det g|} {}^{(d)}R \rightarrow \sum_{i \in T} \text{vol}(i^{\text{th}} (d-2)\text{-simplex})$$

→ rewrite  $S^{EH}[g_{\mu\nu}] \rightarrow S^{\text{Regge}}[T, \{\ell_i\}]$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_M d^d x \sqrt{|\det g|} {}^{(d)}R \rightarrow \sum_{i \in T} \text{vol}(i^{\text{th}} (d-2)\text{-simplex}) \cdot \delta_i$$



→ rewrite  $S^{EH}[g_{\mu\nu}] \rightarrow S^{\text{Regge}}[T, \{\ell_i\}]$

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$$\int d^d x$$

→ rewrite  $S^{EH}[g_{\mu\nu}] \rightarrow S^{\text{Regge}}[T, \{\ell_i\}]$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_M d^d x \sqrt{|\det g|} {}^{(d)}R \rightarrow \sum_{i \in T} \text{vol}(i^{\text{th}} (d-2)\text{-simplex}) \cdot \delta_i$$

$$\int_M d^d x \sqrt{|\det g|} \rightarrow \sum_{i \in T} \text{vol}(i^{\text{th}} d\text{-simplex})$$

→ rewrite  $S^{EH}[g_{\mu\nu}] \rightarrow S^{\text{Regge}}[T, \{\epsilon_i\}]$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_M d^d x \sqrt{|\det g|} {}^{(d)}R \rightarrow \sum_{i \in T} \text{vol}(i^{\text{th}} (d-2)\text{-simplex}) \cdot \delta_i$$

$$\int_M d^d x \sqrt{|\det g|} \rightarrow \sum_{i \in T} \text{vol}(i^{\text{th}} d\text{-simplex})$$