

Title: Lecture - Quantum Gravity, PHYS 644

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Subject: Quantum Gravity

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$$\mathcal{F} = \text{Riem}_{1,3}(M)$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \text{Diff}(M) \simeq \mathcal{X}(M)$$

\Downarrow

$$\mathcal{P}_{\text{con}} = T^* \text{Riem}_3(\Sigma)$$

Symmetries?

↳ (certainly not 4-diffeos!)

"Best case scenario" (YM)

$$\int \rho(\xi) \Omega_{\xi} = -dQ_{\xi}(\xi)$$

$$Q_{\xi}(\xi) = \text{constraints} + \text{corner}$$

$\partial \xi = \phi$

Symmetries descend to

$$(\mathcal{P}_{\text{can}}, \mathcal{W}_{\text{can}}) \rightarrow \int \rho(\xi) \mathcal{W}_{\text{can}} = -dQ(\xi)$$

$Q \approx 0$

gauge
syms are
Hamiltonian
generated by
constr.

$$\{Q(\xi), Q(\eta)\} = Q([\xi, \eta])$$

constraint algebra
represents the gauge algebra.

$$\mathcal{F} = \text{Riem}_{1,3}(M) \ni g_{ab}$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \text{Diff}(M) \simeq \mathcal{X}(M)$$

\Downarrow

$$\mathcal{P}_{\text{con}} = T^*\text{Riem}_3(\Sigma) \ni (T^i_j, h_{ij})$$

Symmetries?

↳ (certainly not 4-diffeos!)

Constraints in GR

Vector constraints: $V_i = \bar{\nabla}_j \pi^j_i$

Hamiltonian constraints: $\mathcal{H} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{h}} G_{ijkl} \pi^{ij} \pi^{kl}}_{\text{kinetic}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{h}(\bar{R} - 2\Lambda)}_{\text{potential}}$

$G_{(ij)(kl)} = h_{ik} h_{jl} - \frac{1}{2} h_{ij} h_{kl}$ DeWitt supermetric on Riem(Σ)

$V(X) = \int_{\Sigma} V_i(\pi, h) X^i$

$V: \mathcal{X}'(\Sigma) \rightarrow C^\infty(\mathcal{P}_{con})$

$H(N) = \int_{\Sigma} \mathcal{H}(\pi, h) N$

$H: C^\infty(\Sigma) \rightarrow C^\infty(\mathcal{P}_{con})$

To understand syms on P_{can} , consider

$$\{V(X), V(Y)\} = V([X, Y]) \equiv V(L_X Y) \leftarrow \mathcal{H} \text{ vector density under 3differ}$$

$$\{V(X), H(N)\} = H(L_X N) \leftarrow \mathcal{H} \text{ scalar density } -n-$$

$$\{H(N), H(M)\} = \pm V(Z), \quad Z^i = \boxed{h^{ij}} (N \nabla_j M - M \nabla_j N)$$

↑ depending on signature of g_{ab}

Dirac's hypersurface deformation algebra (HDA)

(is not a repn of 4-differ!)

In, GR first computed by Kretz 1962

(DeWitt 1967)

Dirac already discovered the HDA in 1950
studying Hamilt. field theory (on Minkowski)
in arbitrary foliation

→ "parametrized (scalar) field"

$$C_a = P_a + h_a(X, \pi, \phi)$$

Diagram: A curved arrow labeled "conjugate" points from ϕ to π . A double-headed arrow connects π and ϕ .

Two options: either

(1) GR is secretly a parametrized f.t., or X

(2) the HDA is "universal"

(Teitelboim 1974
Kuchař, Hojman, ...)

$$\left\{ \overset{R}{\downarrow} v_i \delta N_i^i, \cdot \right\} = \delta N_i^i \left\{ v_i, \cdot \right\} + \overset{\approx 0}{\downarrow} v_i \left\{ \delta N_i^i, \cdot \right\}$$

IMPORTANT:

in GR, this "integrability" makes sense

only on shell of the constraints

b.c. of $\mathcal{Z}^i = h^{ij} (N \overleftrightarrow{\nabla}_j M)$

→ "A 4d sp.t. exists only on shell"

in a sense $\Pi^i \sim K_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} L_{ij} h_{ij}$ only on shell.

In GR,

$$(\mathcal{H}, \nu_i) \approx 0 \iff \begin{array}{l} \text{Einstein's eqs} \\ + \\ (\exists \text{ spacetime}) \end{array}$$

1920s

Fact (Cartan, Weyl, Lovelock)

GR (EH action or Einstein field eqs)

are fully pinned down by a couple of assumptions.

① gravity is fully described by g_{ab} (-+++)

② coord indep, 2nd order eom. $(G_{ab}(g, \partial g, \partial^2 g) \approx 0)$

③ \exists action principle or $\nabla^R G_{ab} \equiv 0$

Is there a Hamiltonian
version of this uniqueness
pinning down functional form of \mathcal{H}, U_i ?

(HKT 1973) Yes

① $T^*\text{Riem}(\Sigma)$, 4d signature

② \checkmark (Ham eqs over a ph sp.)

②a HDA generates deformations

Mathy note

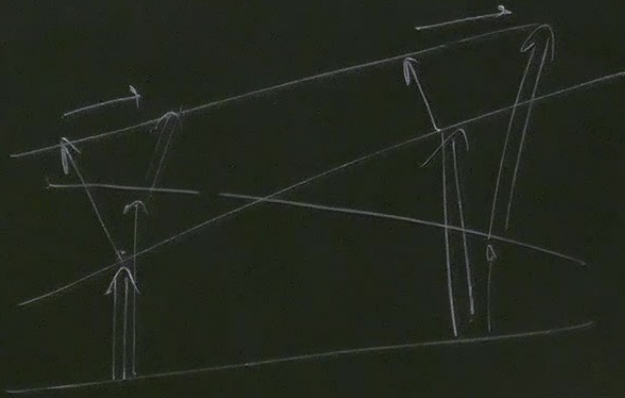
$$V: \mathcal{X}(\Sigma) \rightarrow C^\infty(\mathbb{P}^{2n})$$

$$H: C^\infty(\Sigma) \rightarrow C^\infty(\mathbb{P}^{2n})$$

however

$$\{H(\cdot), H(\cdot)\} = V(\underbrace{h \cdot})$$

is not eating a "simple" vector,
but a vector-valued function on ph sp!



ph 3f!