

The Anomaly-Free Quantum Einstein Constraints and the Minkowski Theorem

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Canonical LQG

Kinematical quantum states:
spin-network states

$$|\gamma, j, \iota\rangle$$

$SU(2)$

Σ - underlying 3-manifold

γ - graph in Σ

j - labeling of edges by irreducible representations

ι - labeling of vertices by intertwiners

Hilbert spaces:

kinematical, solutions to Diff, solutions to all the constraints,
solutions to partial Diff, ...

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{kin}}, \mathcal{H}_{\text{Diff}}, \mathcal{H}_{\text{vtx}}, \dots$$

Quantum constraint operators of Ashtekar's GR:

$\hat{H}(N)$ - scalar constraint

$\hat{D}(\vec{N})$ - vector constraint

$\hat{G}(\Lambda)$ - Gauss constraint

The problem

Classically:

$$\{H(N), H(M)\} = D(\vec{L})$$

$$L_i^a = E_i^a E_i^b (MN_{,b} - NM_{,b})$$

In LQG:

$$[\hat{H}(N), \hat{H}(M)] = 0$$

Excuse: $\hat{E}\hat{E}\hat{D}_a\Psi = 0$

Criticism: $[\hat{H}_{\text{gr}}(N), \hat{H}_{\text{gr}}(M)]\Psi(\text{gr, matter}) = 0$

Excuse: $\hat{E}\hat{E}\hat{D}_{\text{gr}}\Psi(\text{gr, KG}) = 0$

JL, Sahlmann - 2015

Laddha-Tomlin-Varadarajan model

Starting point

The Smolin limit of Ashtekar's Euclidean gravity:

$$G_{\text{Newton}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$SU(3) \mapsto U(1) \times U(1) \times U(1)$$

The same Poisson algebra of the constraints

$$H(N), D(\vec{N}), G(\Lambda)$$

Laddha-Tomlin-Varadarajan model

The second step:

Suitable reformulation of the constraints

$$H(N), D(\vec{N}) \mapsto C(N'), D(\vec{N}_i) \\ i = 1, 2, 3$$

They satisfy:

$$\{C(N), C(M)\} = -\{D(\vec{N}_i), D(\vec{N}_i)\}$$

Laddha-Tomlin-Varadarajan model

The third step

Quantum states: “charge networks”

$$|\gamma, q^1, q^2, q^3 \rangle$$

Σ - 3-manifold

γ - a graph in Σ

q^1, q^2, q^3 - labelling of the edges by 3 integers

at each vertex:

$$\sum_e \pm q_e^i = 0$$

$$[\hat{C}(N), \hat{C}(M)] = -[\hat{D}(\vec{N}_i), \hat{D}(\vec{N}_i)]$$

Our results

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The action: $\hat{C}(N)\Psi, \hat{D}(N)\Psi$

Solutions to:

$$\hat{C}(N)\Psi = 0$$
$$\hat{D}(N_i)\Psi = 0$$

The result: at each vertex

$$\sum_e q_e^i \dot{e} = 0$$