





## Coarse-Graining Loop Quantum Gravity

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### Loops' 17 Conference

arXiv 1603.01117 & 1704.04067 & more







### Why Coarse-Grain Spin Networks?

The Basic Motivation :

Spin networks = interpreted as Discrete Geometries at Planck scale

Need to coarse-grain to probe geometry at all scales

and understand continuum limit towards smooth manifolds





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Goal : Build renormalization group flow for geometry states

Necessary to extract systematic (L)QG corrections to GR

Necessary to study phase diagrams and phase transitions



Spin networks defined on a graph :

fundamental graph



effective graph

- we partition network into bounded regions
- we coarse-grain each region into an effective vertex



#### 3 Big Questions :

- What are the relevant d.o.f. of geometry to keep ?
- How to choose the effective graph?
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# Are we erasing physical bulk d.o.f.s or gauge d.o.f.s ??



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# Property of quantum state or property of observer ??

#### Pt of view : Requires a measure of « classicality » of geometry



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# Property of quantum state or property of observer ??

#### Pt of view : Choice of effective graph = choice of observer

#### Proposal: project graph-changing dyn on fixed background lattice



### Choice of effective graph = choice of observer

- Network as lattice of observation at finite resolution
- Defines a cut-off between microscopic/macroscopic
- Gauge-fixing of diffeomorphisms

### Proposal: project graph-changing dyn on fixed background lattice



#### 3 Big Questions :

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... spin networks are patchworks of flat regions



### **Pressed Spin Networks**

#### Introducing New Structures for Quantum States in LQG !!



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#### Introducing New Structures for Quantum States in LQG !!

Dressed spin networks with extra data at each node & link to encode local curvature & torsion

- Loopy & tagged spin networks Charles, L 1603.01117
  Double spin networks Charles, L 1607.08359
  q-deformed spin networks BDGL & HXKR 1402.2323 1509.00458
  « Drinfeld tube » networks the B-team 1412.3752 1607.08881
- Loop gravity string

the LAD's 1611.03668



#### That's for the basic motivation ...













Coarse-graining - Holography

Kinematical level

**Dynamical level** 

A common setting in LQG : it's all about surfaces



Intertwiner at node interpreted as dual surface Bounded region geometry made of several nodes projected to boundary state on surface



Coarse-graining + Holography

**Kinematical level** 

Dynamical level

The same questions :



How much geometry are we losing by projecting on boundary surface?

How much bulk can we reconstruct from the boundary state?



Coarse-graining ←

**Kinematical level** 

**Dynamical level** 

→ Holography

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#### Interlaced with understanding diffeo's in LQG :

Hamiltonian constraint operators Equivalence relation between spin networks defined on a priori different graphs



Holography Coarse-graining

**Kinematical** level

**Dynamical** level

#### Interlaced with understanding diffeo's in LQG:

Hamiltonian constraint operators

Equivalence relation between spin networks defined on a priori different graphs

#### Part of bulk data is physical, part is gauge: how to distinguish them?

e.g. BF theory



bulk loops are gauge



Coarse-graining - Holography

**Kinematical level** 

**Dynamical level** 

#### Interlaced with understanding diffeo's in LQG :

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Equivalence relation between spin networks defined on a priori different graphs

Part of bulk data is physical, part is gauge: how to distinguish them ?

and for gravity?



Coarse-graining - Holography

**Kinematical level** 

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Equivalence relation between spin networks defined on a priori different graphs

#### Part of bulk data is physical, part is gauge: how to distinguish them ?

Consider yet-to-be-defined coarse-graining procedure, with no actual loss of info, such that boundary states allow faithful rep of relevant physical bulk obs ...

This would be holography in LQG



### How to Coarse-Grain Spin Networks?



### How to Coarse-Grain Spin Networks?

An essential(ly) simple procedure:

« Coarse-graining by Gauge-fixing »

Allows to reduce any bounded region of a

spin network to a single vertex



### Gauge-Fixing and Frame Synchronization

Let's choose a root vertex and start with one link



#### Use gauge-invariance at vertex $v_1$

 $\varphi(g_{v_0v_1}, g_{v_1v_2}, ..)$ 

 $=\varphi(g_{v_0v_1}h_{v_1}^{-1},h_{v_1}g_{v_1v_2},..)$ 

### Set parameter $h_{v_1}=g_{v_0v_1}$ to gauge-fix to $ilde{g}_{v_0v_1}=g_{v_0v_1}h_{v_1}^{-1}=\mathbb{I}$



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Set parameter  $h_{v_1} = g_{v_0v_1}$  to gauge-fix to  $\tilde{g}_{v_0v_1} = g_{v_0v_1}h_{v_1}^{-1} = \mathbb{I}$ 

- Can develop gauge-fixing along tree in graph
- Set all holonomies on edges in tree to Identity
- Only remaining gauge invariance at root vertex  $v_0$
- i.e. Synchronize the SU(2) frames along tree!



### Gauge-Fixing to Loopy Vertices

So let's consider a bounded region and gauge-fix the holonomies on a max tree T on the bulk graph





### Gauge-Fixing to Loopy Vertices





### The Loopy Spin Network Proposal

We can re-introduce a background lattice :

### (L)QG on a fixed graph

#### LQG on an effective background lattice





### The Loopy Spin Network Proposal

We can re-introduce a background lattice :

#### (L)QG on a fixed graph

#### LQG on an effective background lattice



Fock space of little loops at each vertex, as local d.o.f.s

little loops account for fluctuations of bulk graph within each node

Possible to do effective graph-changing dynamics on a fixed lattice









like having non-zero surface charge while imposing Gauss law as in 1611.08394

Perez, Cattaneo



What should we do with a closure defect?

We can always boost it back to the closure constraint!



 $\sum_{e \ni v} X_e \neq 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\Lambda} \quad \sum_{e \ni v} \tilde{X}_e = 0$ 



What should we do with a closure defect?

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In terms of spinors :  $X^a = \langle z | \sigma^a | z 
angle \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 

$$\sum |z_e\rangle\langle z_e| \not\propto \mathbb{I} \xrightarrow{\Lambda} \sum |\tilde{z}_e\rangle\langle \tilde{z}_e| = \Lambda \sum |z_e\rangle\langle z_e|\Lambda^{-1} \propto \mathbb{I}$$



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In terms of null-vectors :  $\mathbf{X}^{\mu} = (|X|, X^a) = \langle z | \sigma^{\mu} | z \rangle \in \mathbb{R}^{1,3}$ 

$$\sum \mathbf{X}_{e} \text{ timelike } \xrightarrow{\Lambda} \sum \widetilde{\mathbf{X}}_{e} = (\mathcal{A}, 0)$$
  
Rest area:  $\mathcal{A} = \left| \sum_{e} \mathbf{X}_{e} \right|^{2}$  is Lorentz-invariant



What should we do with a closure defect?

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- Can change the space-time embedding to compensate for the tag
- Trade intrinsic curvature for extrinsic curvature
- Essential feature of Ashtekar-Barbero connection
- Coarse-graining affects 3d geometry but also 4d embedding



We apply the same logic to the spin network links :



Non-trivial mapping of dressed link with loop to SL(2,C) holonomy!



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And the story goes on..

#### dressed spin networks



#### q-deformed spin networks for curved vertices

- Non-abelian closure constraint  $G_1G_2..G_V=\mathbb{I}$
- Use holonomies on surface as « fluxes »
- Use complex « Immirzi parameter »
- Infinite superposition of little loops ?

double spin networks or spin tubes or Drinfeld tubes

> & the « loop gravity string » or CFT bubbles



 $\kappa \neq 0$ 



### Some new rich structures for LQG to explore ...







Project spin network data on boundary surfaces... Coarse-graining flow from bulk state to surface state ?

Holographic grains?

... Bubble Networks?

### Some new rich structures for LQG to explore ...

Holo-grains ... or Holo-bubbles ? Bulk locality from boundary non-locality ?

Coarse-graining bubble networks

Implement holography by coarse-graining ?

# Let's Holo-Grain them!

**Pefine CFT on bubbles** 

Bubble-Merging algebra as diffeo's ?

Coarse-graining inv as diffeo's ? TQFT -> CFT

and how to glue the bubble CFTs ?

Coarse-graining flow from surface state to surface state ?

Deform the bubbles or diffeo the bubbles ?

**Diving into** 

the bubbles



# Thank you for your attention !

