E_{10} , Cosmobilliards and Quantum Gravity

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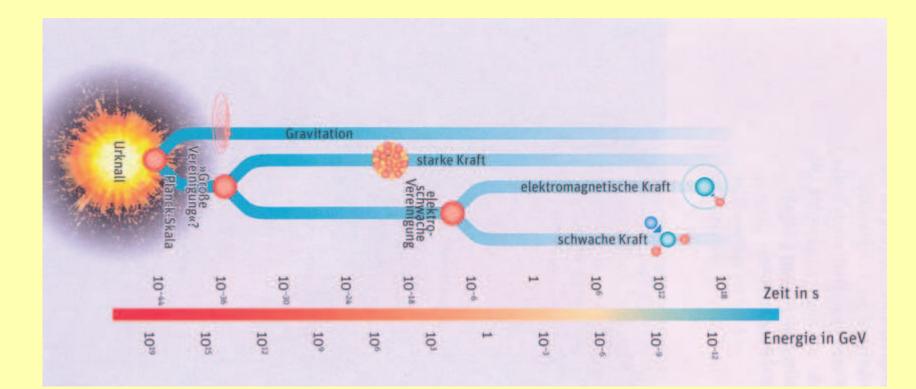
Based on joint work with T. Damour, M. Henneaux and A. Kleinschmidt (in various combinations)

[and: A.Kleinschmidt, M.Koehn, HN: arXiv:0907.3048[hep-th]]

Main theme: Symmetry

- ... arguably the most successful principle of physics!
 - Space-time symmetries
 - Rotations and translations in Newtonian physics
 - Special relativity and the Poincaré group
 - General relativity and general covariance
 - Internal symmetries
 - Isospin SU(2) symmetry: $m_{\text{neutron}} = 1.00135 m_{\text{proton}}$
 - Flavor symmetry SU(3) and the strong interactions
 - Standard model and $SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_w \times U(1)_Y$
 - The two fundamental theories of modern physics, General Relativity and the Standard Model of Particle Physics, are based on and largely determined by symmetry principles!

Symmetry and Unification



Like a ferromagnet: symmetry is broken more and more with decreasing temperature as universe expands.

But where do we go from here?

Idea: symmetry enhancement as a guiding principle!

• Grand Unification:

 $SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_w \times U(1)_Y \subset SU(5) \subset SO(10) \subset E_6 \subset \ldots?$

 \rightarrow quark lepton unification, proton decay, ...

- 'Fusion' of space-time and internal symmetries?
- Supersymmetry: relates Bosons ↔ Fermions, or: Forces (vector bosons) ↔ Matter (quarks & leptons)?
- Duality symmetries, e.g. electromagnetic duality $\mathbf{E} + i\mathbf{B} \rightarrow e^{i\alpha}(\mathbf{E} + i\mathbf{B}) , \quad q + ig \rightarrow e^{i\alpha}(q + ig)$
- Quantum symmetry and quantum space-time?

Habitat of Quantum Gravity?

• Cosmological evolution as 'geodesic motion' in the moduli space of 3-geometries [Wheeler, DeWitt,...]

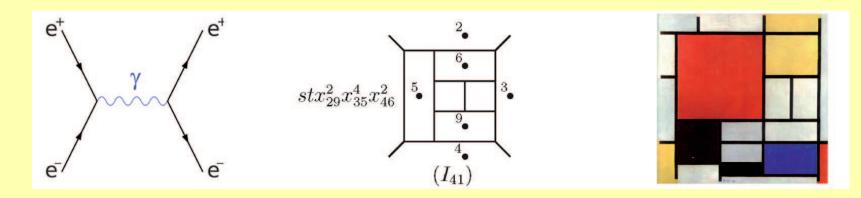
$$\mathcal{M} \equiv \mathcal{G}^{(3)} = \frac{\{\text{spatial metrics } g_{ij}(\mathbf{x})\}}{\{\text{spatial diffeomorphisms}\}}$$

- Formal canonical quantization leads to WDW equation ("Schrödinger equation of quantum gravity")
 - Functional differential equation: mathematically ill-defined
 - Unsolved conceptual and interpretational problems
- Unification of space-time, matter and gravitation: configuration space \mathcal{M} for quantum gravity should consistently incorporate matter degrees of freedom
- Can we understand and 'simplify' \mathcal{M} by means of embedding into a group theoretical coset G/K(G)?

Four-loop finiteness of N = 8 supergravity

[Bern, Carrasco, Dixon, Johansson, Roiban, PRL103, 081301(2009); Z.Bern: talk at Strings'09]

- Use unitarity based arguments to reduce all amplitudes to integrals over products of tree amplitudes.
- All particles are on-shell \rightarrow only 3-point vertices.
- Instead of $\mathcal{O}(10^{20})$ Feynman diagrams need only calculate $\mathcal{O}(50)$ 'Mondrian-like' diagrams!



Thus, N = 8 supergravity could be UV finite to all orders \rightarrow WHY? \rightarrow Unknown Symmetry?

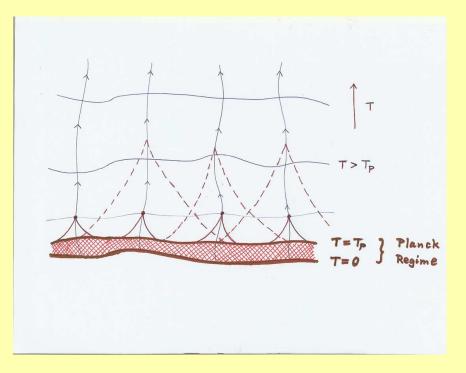
Exceptional Symmetries and Supergravity

- N = 8 supergravity in D = 4 has more symmetry than meets the eye: E₇₍₇₎! [Cremmer, Julia, 1979]
 (Recall: G₂, F₄, E₆, E₇, E₈ are the five exceptional Lie groups.)
- Duality symmetries for maximal supergravities in $D \neq 4$: $E_{n(n)}$ for maximal supergravity in D = 11 n.
- Idem for other non-compact real forms, e.g.

$$E_{7(-25)}$$
 for 'magic' $N = 2$ in $D = 4$
 $E_{7(-5)}$
 for $N = 12$ in $D = 3$
 $E_{8(-24)}$
 for 'magic' $N = 4$ in $D = 3$

- $E_{9(9)} \equiv E_8^{(1)}$ for maximal supergravity in D = 2.
- ... suggests $E_{10(10)}$ for D = 1
- ... or even $E_{11(11)}$ for D = 0?? [\rightarrow P. West]

BKL and Spacelike Singularities (I)



Hypothesis: for $T \rightarrow 0$ spatial points decouple and the system is effectively described by a continuous *superposition of one-dimensional systems* \rightarrow effective dimensional reduction to D = 1! [Belinski,Khalatnikov,Lifshitz (1972)]

BKL and Spacelike Singularities (II) Near cosmological singularity parametrize metric as $ds^2 = -N^2 dt^2 + g_{mn} dx^m dx^n$, $g_{mn} = e_m{}^a e_{na}$ Iwasawa decomposition of spatial zehnbein $e_m{}^a \equiv e_m{}^a(t, \mathbf{x})$

 $e_m{}^a = e^{-\beta^a} \theta_m{}^a \quad , \qquad \det \theta_m{}^a = 1$

From classical BKL analysis we know that:

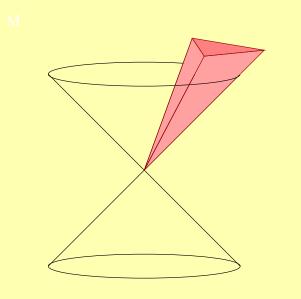
[Belinski,Khalatnikov,Lifshitz (1972); Misner (1969); Chitre (1972); DHN (2003)]

- Dynamics near singularity is dominated by logarithmic scale factors $\beta^a \to \infty$ and leading 'wall forms' which result from 'integrating out' non-diagonal metric and matter degrees of freedom.
- \Rightarrow off-diagonal metric components $\theta_m{}^a$ and matter degrees of freedom 'freeze' as $T \rightarrow 0$.

Walls and Roots

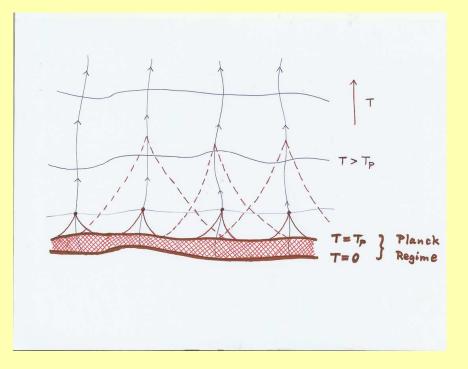
- 'Integrating out' remaining degrees off freedom leads an effective description in terms of *cosmological billiards* taking place in β -space of scale factors.
- The *Lie algebra connection* : identify space of logarithmic scale factors $\{\beta^a\}$ with the Cartan subalgebra of some indefinite Kac Moody algebra.
- Walls of billiard table are defined by *spacelike normal vectors* which can be identified with *real roots* of some indefinite Kac Moody algebra.
- For maximal supergravity this Kac Moody algebra is the maximally extended hyperbolic algebra E_{10} .

Cosmobilliards in ' β -spacetime'



The 'Kasner billiard ball' moves in the 'billiard chamber' on lightlike straight lines ('free Kasner flights'), bouncing off the walls of the chamber ('Kasner bounces'). *Chaotic oscillations* of metric if chamber is contained within forward lightcone, otherwise 'AVD' behavior.

E_{10} : The Basic Picture



Conjecture: for $0 < T < T_P$ space-time 'de-emerges', and space-time based (quantum) field theory is replaced by (quantized) $E_{10}/K(E_{10}) \sigma$ -model [Cf. DN, 0705.2643]

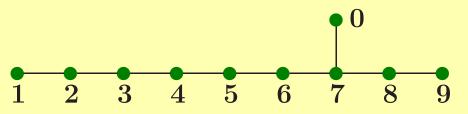
Why E_{10} ?

- E_{10} occupies a uniquely distinguished place among all infinite-dimensional Lie algebras (much like E_8 among the finite-dimensional Lie algebras)
- In BKL approximation, classical dynamics of SUGRA₁₁ near the initial singularity is well approximated by cosmological billiards in Weyl chamber of E_{10}
- E_{10} 'knows all' about maximal supersymmetry:
 - Different 'slicings' of the E_{10} algebra yield correct supermultiplets for maximal supergravities (SUGRA₁₁, mIIA, IIB, ...)
 - $-E_{10}/K(E_{10})$ σ -model dynamics at low levels matches with respective equations of motion when truncated to first order spatial gradients
- E_{10} may provide *Lie-algebraic mechanism* for the 'de-emergence' of space and (upon quantization) time near the singularity (that is, for $0 < T < T_P$)

What is E_{10} ?

(No one knows, really....)

 E_{10} is the 'group' associated with the Kac-Moody Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} \equiv \mathfrak{e}_{10}$ defined via the Dynkin diagram [e.g. Kac]

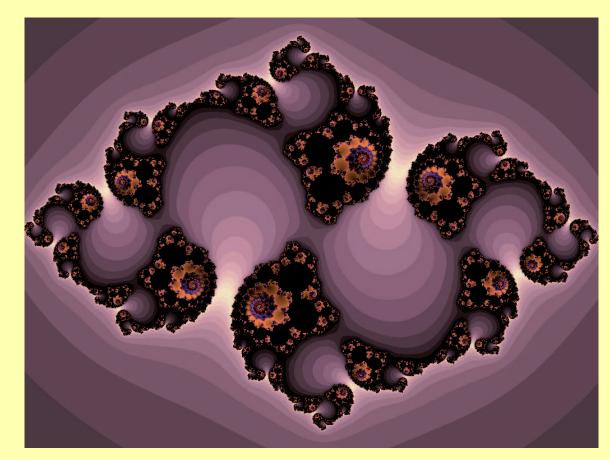


Defined by generators $\{e_i, f_i, h_i\}$ and relations via Cartan matrix A_{ij} ('Chevalley-Serre presentation')

$$\begin{array}{ll} [h_i,h_j] \ = \ 0, & [e_i,f_j] = \delta_{ij}h_i, \\ [h_i,e_j] \ = \ A_{ij}e_j, & [h_i,f_j] = -A_{ij}f_j \\ (\mathrm{ad}\ e_i)^{1-A_{ij}}e_j \ = \ 0 & (\mathrm{ad}\ f_i)^{1-A_{ij}}f_j = 0. \end{array}$$

 \mathfrak{e}_{10} is the free Lie algebra generated by $\{e_i, f_i, h_i\}$ modulo these relations \rightarrow infinite dimensional as A_{ij} is *indefinite* \rightarrow Lie algebra gets *infinitely complicated* !

Infinite Complexity from simple recursion



A Mandelbrot set generated from $z_{n+1} = f_c(z_n)$.

Some Key Properties

• Root space decomposition $\alpha \in Q(E_{10}) = II_{1,9}$

$$\mathfrak{g}_{\alpha} = \{ x \in \mathfrak{g} : [h, x] = \alpha(h)x \text{ for } h \in \mathfrak{h} \}$$

where $\mathfrak{g} \equiv \mathfrak{e}_{10}$ and $\mathfrak{h} \equiv$ Cartan subalgebra of E_{10} . Real roots ($\alpha^2 = 2$) and imaginary roots ($\alpha^2 \leq 0$).

• Triangular decomposition \rightarrow Computability

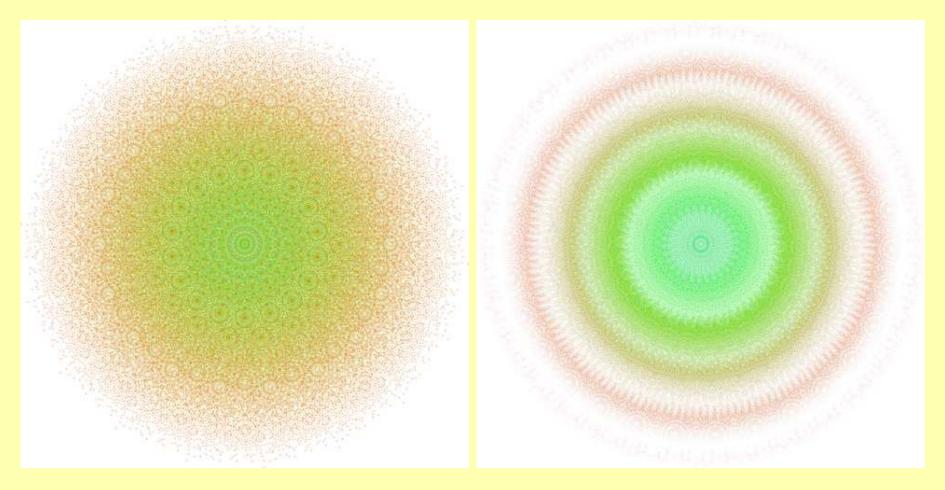
 $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{n}_{-} \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_{+}$ with $\mathfrak{n}_{\pm} := \bigoplus_{lpha \gtrless 0} \mathfrak{g}_{lpha}$

• Invariant bilinear form \rightarrow Action Principle

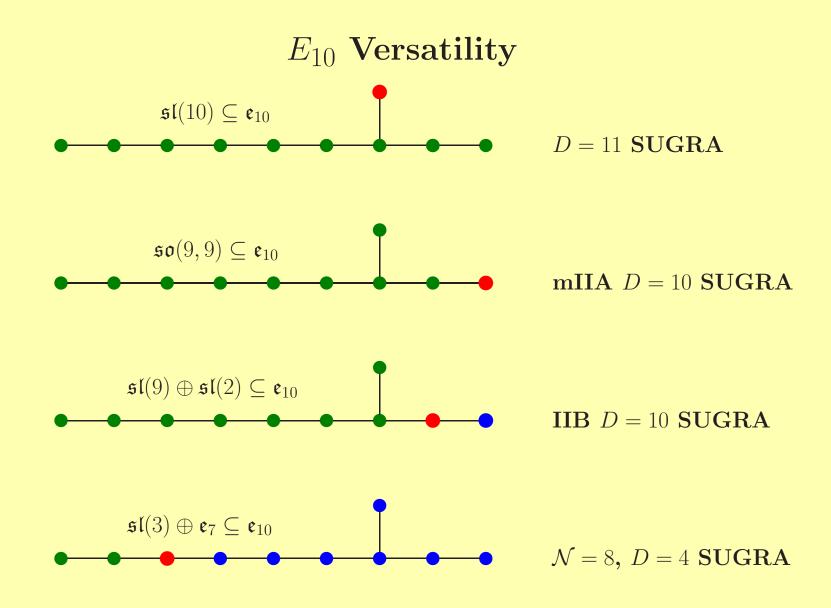
 $\langle h_i | h_j \rangle = A_{ij} , \quad \langle e_i | f_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} , \quad \langle [x, y] | z \rangle = \langle x | [y, z] \rangle$

• Even Weyl group $W^+(E_{10}) = PSL_2(\mathbf{O})$ (where $\mathbf{O} \equiv$ integral octonions = 'octavians') [FKN, math.RT/0805.3018] [Pure gravity: $W^+(AE_3) = PSL_2(\mathbb{Z}) = modular \ group$]

Vistas into E_{10} ...



[from: Teake Nutma (University of Groningen)]



Cosmological quantum billiards

• Mini-superspace quantization for diagonal degrees of freedom \equiv quantization of $E_{10}/K(E_{10})$ model restricted to Cartan subalgebra \Rightarrow WDW equation

$$\mathcal{H}\Psi|_{\mathfrak{h}} = G^{ab}\partial_a\partial_b\Psi \Rightarrow \left\{-\frac{\partial}{\partial\rho}\left(\rho^{d-1}\frac{\partial}{\partial\rho}\right) + \rho^{d-3}\Delta_{\mathbf{H}}\right\}\Psi[\rho,\omega] = 0$$

with variables projecting onto unit hyperboloid H

$$\beta^a \equiv \rho \omega^a \quad with \quad \omega^a G_{ab} \omega^b = -1 \implies \rho^2 = -\beta^a G_{ab} \beta^b$$

and $\triangle_{\mathbf{H}}$ is Laplace-Beltrami operator on H.

- Reduced equation studied for pure gravity in D = 4[Misner(1972);Graham,Szepfalusy(1990);Forte(2008)]
- Factorize $\Psi[\rho, \omega] = R(\rho)F(\omega)$ with $-\triangle_{\mathbf{H}}F(\omega) = EF(\omega) \Rightarrow$

$$R_{\pm}(\rho) = \rho^{-\frac{d-2}{2}} e^{\pm i\sqrt{E - \left(\frac{d-2}{2}\right)^2} \log \rho}$$

- For E_{10} use 'upper half plane' coordinates $\omega \equiv \omega(z)$ $z := u + iv : u \in \mathbb{O} \equiv \mathbb{R}^8, v \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ $(iu = \overline{u}i)$
- $W(E_{10})$ acts by modular transformations: $w_{-1}(z) = 1/\overline{z}$, $w_0(z) = -\theta \overline{z}\theta + \theta$, $w_j(z) = -\varepsilon_j \overline{z}\varepsilon_j$ with ε_j = simple roots of $E_8 \subset$ unit octavians \Rightarrow
- Billiard domain \equiv fundamental domain for $W(E_{10})$ $(\Psi_1|\Psi_2) = i \int_{\mathcal{F}} d\Sigma^a \Psi_1^* \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\partial_a} \Psi_2 \ , \quad \mathcal{F} = \mathbf{H}/W(E_{10})$
- \Rightarrow a new theory of *automorphic forms*(?): solutions to WDW equation are *odd Maass wave forms* for arithmetic group $W^+(E_{10}) = PSL_2(\mathbf{O})$.
- $E \ge \frac{1}{4}(d-2)^2$ implies $\Psi \to 0$ for $\rho \to \infty$, and wave function cannot be continued beyond singularity \rightarrow Singularity avoidance in quantum cosmology?

[Kleinschmidt, Koehn, HN: arXiv:0907.3048[gr-qc]; Kleinschmidt, HN: arXiv:0912.0854[gr-qc]]

Beyond the billiard approximation

• Expected form of wave functional in BKL limit: $\Psi \sim \prod_{\mathbf{x}} \Psi_{\mathbf{x}}(\rho_{\mathbf{x}}, z_{\mathbf{x}}) \quad , \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Sigma$

 \rightarrow inhomogeneities and spatial decoupling.

- Main task: replace this *formal* expression by a wave function depending on infinite tower of E_{10} d.o.f.'s.
- Conversion of 'small tension' expansion in spatial gradients into (algebraic) expansion in heights of E_{10} roots would effectively implement *de-emergence* of space and time near the initial singularity.
- E_{10} Cartan–Killing form \rightarrow *unique* Hamiltonian
- Conserved E_{10} Noether charges supply infinitely many observables à *la* Dirac (whereas none are known in standard canonical gravity).

Outlook

- Symmetry by no means exhausted as a *guiding principle of physics* but many open questions remain.
- E_{10} is a *uniquely distinguished* Lie algebra, but to find a manageable representation for it remains an outstanding mathematical challenge (after 40 years).
- Near cosmological singularity (as $\rho \to \infty$) life becomes 'infinitely complicated' as we expect all E_{10} degrees of freedom to get excited.
- Main new features of quantized $E_{10}/K(E_{10})$ model:
 - Wave function generically vanishes at singularity
 - Wave function is generically complex and oscillating ...
 - ... and cannot be continued beyond singularity
- An element of *non-computability* for $T \rightarrow 0$?

風間先生、お誕生日おめでとうございます。

