

The future of quantum gravity

Steve Carlip

U.C. Davis

Seven Pines Symposium XIX
May 2015

What is the future of quantum gravity?

Short answer: nobody knows...

But one can guess some themes

- Locality and nonlocality
- Holography
- Perhaps deep connections with quantum physics (entanglement, etc.)
- Perhaps dimensional reduction
- Perhaps some form of “emergence” (but not a simple one!)

Locality

Torre (1993):

“...there can be no observables for the vacuum gravitational field (in a closed universe) built as spatial integrals of local functions of Cauchy data and their derivatives.”

But standard QFT relies on local observables —

Many of the problems of quantum gravity trace back to this

Related issues:

- diffeomorphism invariance vs. gauge transformations
- “everything couples to gravity”

Holography

- We know some observables in asymptotically flat spacetimes
(ADM energy, momentum, ...)
- Quasilocal observables associated with surfaces
(Brown-York energy, momentum, ...)
- AdS/CFT: many more in asymptotically AdS spacetimes
(Marolf: almost all perturbative AdS observables are boundary observables)
- Black hole area law for entropy. . .

⇒ Observables connected to *surfaces*

- How does one define relevant surfaces?
- Are these enough observables?
- Do they fit together consistently?

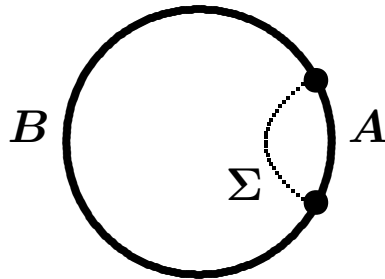
General boundary formalism in QM (Oeckl)

Locality and entanglement

Ryu, Takayanagi, Hubeny, Rangamani:

To compute entanglement entropy between two regions A and B divided by a curve \mathcal{C} on (say) a sphere S^n :

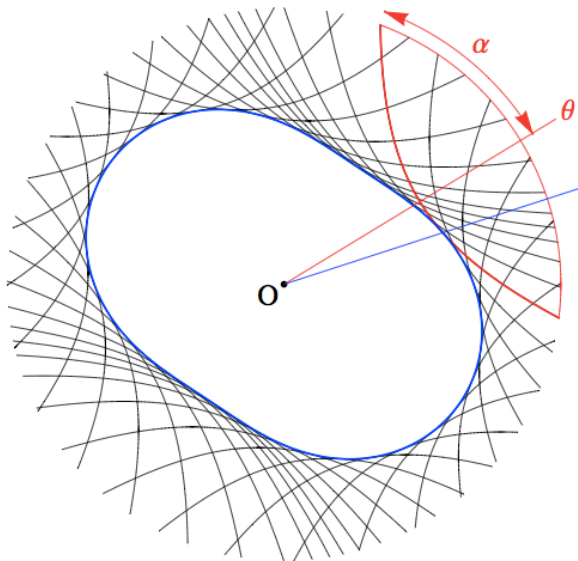
1. treat sphere as n -dimensional boundary of an $(n + 1)$ -dimensional time slice Σ of AdS^{n+2}
2. find minimal surface \mathcal{S} in AdS^{n+2} whose boundary is \mathcal{C}
3. then $S = \frac{\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{S}}}{4\hbar G_{n+2}}$



Really true (Lewkowycz and Maldacena)

To label a curve C on Σ :

1. consider a collection of minimal surfaces tangent to C
2. determine the corresponding boundaries and their entanglement entropies
3. reverse: determine the point from the entanglement entropies



drawing from Czech and Lamprou, arXiv:1409.4473

Points may be defined as limits of curves

Under what circumstances does a state of a field theory at the boundary determine entanglement entropies that (approximately) locate points?

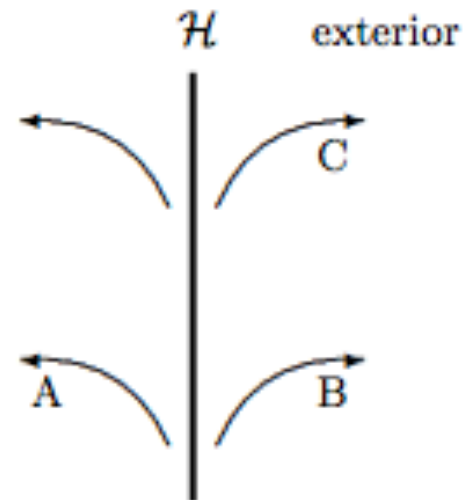
Black hole information loss problems

Old problem: collapse a pure state to form a black hole, let it evaporate

What happens to unitarity?

Newer emphasis (AMPS) connects to locality –

- QFT vacuum \Rightarrow A and B are entangled
- Pure final state \Rightarrow B and C are entangled
- Monogamy \Rightarrow entanglement must be transferred
- But A and C are never in causal contact



Probably a unitary boundary description in AdS/CFT (with “precursors”?)

But how does one recover (approximate) spacetime locality?

Spontaneous dimensional reduction

Indications from a number of different approaches to quantum gravity that spacetime near Planck scale is effectively two-dimensional

- Causal dynamical triangulations: spectral dimension
- Asymptotic safety: anomalous dimension near UV fixed point
- High temperature string theory
- Strong coupling approximation of Wheeler-DeWitt equation
- Loop quantum gravity: area spectrum
- High temperature dispersion relations in noncommutative geometry
- Vacuum fluctuations near Planck scale \Rightarrow Kasner/AVTD behavior (?)

Is quantum gravity a two-dimensional conformal field theory?

Emergent gravity?

1. Yes, obviously
2. But no, not in any simple way . . .

If space or spacetime are already present:

- background must decouple *very* strongly for Lorentz invariance
- principle of equivalence/universal coupling is not natural (though less problematic if Lorentz invariant)
- need same universal *self*-coupling
- emergent diffeomorphism invariance must be very nearly exact (Weinberg-Witten)

If spacetime is discrete:

- Lorentz invariance \Rightarrow radical nonlocality

If spacetime itself emerges:

- OK, how? That's where we started. . .

Possible models

- AdS/CFT (and entanglement?)
- Causal sets
- Spin foams/group quantum field theory

But all still must confront same problem:

How to you reconstruct approximate locality/local QFT?