On atoms and space Why are atoms of space necessary? Gravity vs quantum physics Building space through good relations

Building Space

Abhijnan Rej

Max-Planck-Institut für Mathematik (Bonn) and Durham University (Durham)

The Standard Model



The Standard Model



▶ Building blocks of matter = quarks and leptons

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- ▶ All forces (except gravity) mediated by gauge bosons

Space as habitat of all matter and energy



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The Virgo cluster M 91 (\sim 6000 galaxies) is 60 million light years away!

Space from numbers

Consider the elliptic curve

$$y^2 = ax^3 + bx^2 + c$$

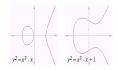
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A Calabi-Yau manifold



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I will talk about the first problem today

Two basic equations

Einstein's theory of gravity (general relativity)

$$\mathbf{R} = -\frac{8\pi G}{c^4} \mathbf{T}$$

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Heisenberg's uncertainty principle for quantum physics

$$\Delta p \Delta x \geq \hbar$$





Fundamental length and timescales

In order for GR and QP to be good bedfellows, one must have

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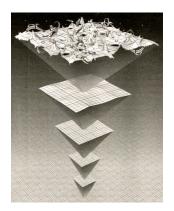
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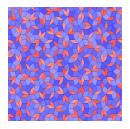
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Wheeler's quantum foam

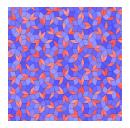


View spacetime as being tiled by tiles with edgelength $= L_p$

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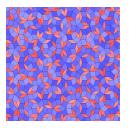


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Doesn't work: Nice symmetries of relativity are broken! Causality is violated!

Penrose's combinatorial approach to spacetime

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The edges denote the spacetime path of a particle of spin = integer label $\times \hbar$

Penrose developed a very precise calculus by which one can join pieces of spin networks according to the rules of quantum mechanics

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Here j_i is the spin of the particle at the edge i.

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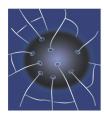


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- Precise calculations verfies this!



An artist's conception of the spin foam universe

