

# Poincaré invariance with a minimal length

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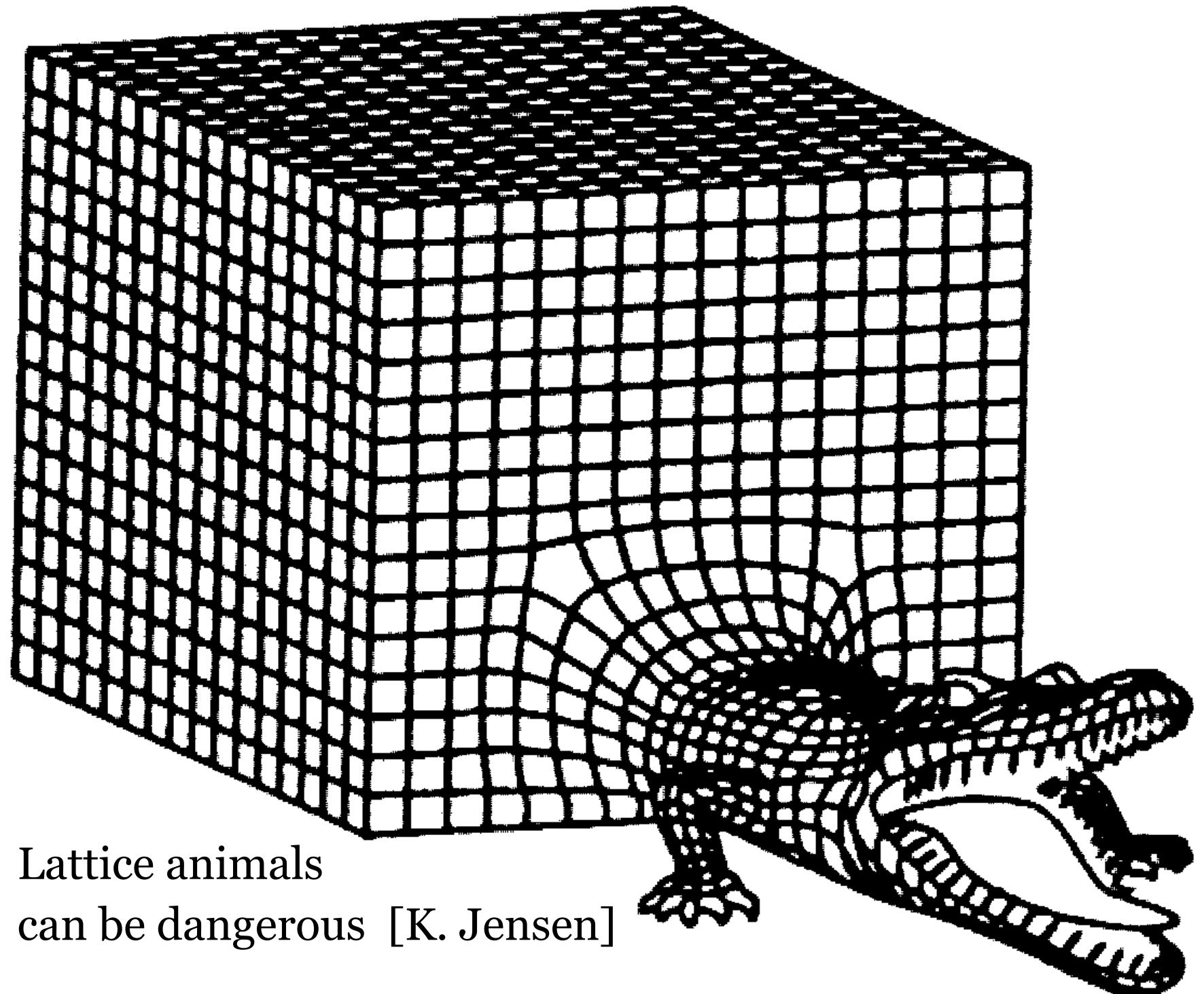
Based on work with:

Bekir Baytaş (Beijing Normal University) and Pietro Donà (CPT-Marseille)

Marcel Grossman Meeting - MG 16

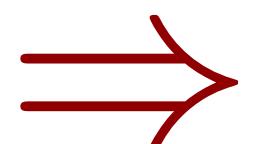
Session QG2: Quantum Gravity Phenomenology

# Poincaré invariance with a minimal length



- Lattice Field Theory:
  - Lattice as cut-off, *maximum momentum*
  - Broken Poincaré invariance, to be recovered
- Loop Quantum Gravity:
  - discrete structure of spacetime at the Planck scale
  - reconstructing Minkowski and long-range correlations
  - how is Poincaré invariance recovered?
- Doubly Special Relativity:  
*observer-independent  $c$  and maximum momentum*

This talk:



Rethinking Lattice Observables and Brillouin Fields

## Continuum: Scalar Field in 1+1 (Classical)

- Poincaré invariant action:  $S[\phi] = \int dt dx \left( -\frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi - \frac{1}{2} M^2 \phi^2 \right)$
- Phase space:  $\{\phi(x, t), \Pi(y, t)\} = \delta(x - y)$  with  $\Pi(x, t) = \partial_t \phi(x, t)$
- Poincaré generators:
 
$$H = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \frac{1}{2} (\Pi^2 + (\partial_x \phi)^2 + M^2 \phi^2)$$

$$P = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \frac{1}{2} (\phi \partial_x \Pi - \Pi \partial_x \phi)$$

$$K = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \frac{1}{2} x (\Pi^2 + (\partial_x \phi)^2 + M^2 \phi^2)$$
- Poincaré algebra in phase space:

$$\boxed{\{H, P\} = 0, \quad \{K, P\} = H, \quad \{K, H\} = P}$$

## Continuum: Scalar Field in 1+1 (Quantum)

- Field commutators:  $[\phi(x, t), \Pi(y, t)] = i\delta(x - y)$  with  $\Pi(x, t) = \partial_t \phi(x, t)$
- Poincaré generators:
 
$$H = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \frac{1}{2} (\Pi^2 + (\partial_x \phi)^2 + M^2 \phi^2)$$

$$P = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \frac{1}{2} (\phi \partial_x \Pi - \Pi \partial_x \phi)$$

$$K = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \frac{1}{2} x (\Pi^2 + (\partial_x \phi)^2 + M^2 \phi^2)$$
- Mode expansion that puts the Hamiltonian in normal form  $H = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dp}{2\pi} \omega(p) a^\dagger(p) a(p)$ 

$$\phi(x, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dp}{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega(p)}} e^{-i(\omega(p)t - px)} a(p) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega(p)}} e^{+i(\omega(p)t - px)} a^\dagger(p) \right)$$
 with  $\omega(p) = \sqrt{p^2 + M^2}$
- Poincaré algebra: Representation on Fock space  $\mathcal{F}$  built over Poincaré invariant vacuum  $|0\rangle$ 

$$[H, P] = 0, \quad [K, P] = iH, \quad [K, H] = iP$$
- Poincaré invariant vacuum:  $a(p)|0\rangle = 0, \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{R}$

## Lattice discretization: Scalar Field in 1+1

- Lattice: infinite one-dimensional lattice with fixed spacing  $\ell$

$$x_n = n \ell, \quad \text{with} \quad n = \dots, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, \dots$$

- Lattice discretization of the spatial derivative:

$$\partial_x \phi \longrightarrow D_- \phi_n = \frac{\phi_n - \phi_{n-1}}{\ell}$$

- Lattice discretization of the Hamiltonian

$$H_L = \ell \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\ell^2} \Pi_n^2 + \left( \frac{\phi_n - \phi_{n-1}}{\ell} \right)^2 + M^2 \phi_n^2 \right)$$

- Mode expansion that puts the Hamiltonian in normal form

$$H_L = \int_{-\pi/\ell}^{+\pi/\ell} \frac{dp}{2\pi} \omega_L(p) a_L^\dagger(p) a_L(p)$$

$$\phi_n(t) = \int_{-\pi/\ell}^{+\pi/\ell} \frac{dp}{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega_L(p)}} e^{-i(\omega_L(p)t - p\ell n)} a_L(p) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega_L(p)}} e^{+i(\omega_L(p)t - p\ell n)} a_L^\dagger(p) \right)$$

with frequency

$$\omega_L(p) = \sqrt{|D_-(p)|^2 + M^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2(p\ell/2)}{(\ell/2)^2} + M^2}$$

- Lattice Fock space  $\mathcal{F}_L$  built over vacuum  $|0_L\rangle$

$$a_L(p)|0_L\rangle = 0, \quad \text{with} \quad p \in [-\frac{\pi}{\ell}, +\frac{\pi}{\ell})$$

## Lattice discretization: Scalar Field in 1+1 and dispersion relations

- Lattice translations: unitary operator on  $\mathcal{F}_L$

$$U_L \phi_n(t) U_L^{-1} = \phi_{n+1}(t)$$

Note:  $U_L = e^{i\ell P_L}$ ,  $P_L = \int_{-\pi/\ell}^{+\pi/\ell} \frac{dp}{2\pi} p a_L^\dagger(p) a_L(p)$

- One-particle states  $|1, p\rangle_L = a_L^\dagger(p)|0\rangle_L$  and dispersion relations:

$$H_L |1_L, p\rangle = \omega_L(p) |1_L, p\rangle,$$

$$\omega_L(p)^2 = p^2 + M^2 - \frac{\ell^2}{12} p^4 + O(\ell^4)$$

$$P_L |1_L, p\rangle = p |1_L, p\rangle.$$

- At low momentum in lattice frame: **Lorentz violating**
- At high momentum in lattice frame  $|p| \gtrsim \pi/\ell$  : quasi-particle and physics of the Brillouin zone
- Note: Bonechi, Celeghini, Giachetti, Sorace and Tarlini (PRL 1992)

$$H_L, U_L, \tilde{K}_L \quad \text{quantum-deformed 1+1 Poincaré algebra} \quad E_q(1, 1)$$

## Lattice discretization: Scalar Field in 1+1 and broken Poincaré algebra

- Discretization of  $H, P, K$  with the same discrete derivative

$$\partial_x \phi \longrightarrow D_- \phi_n = \frac{\phi_n - \phi_{n-1}}{\ell}$$

$$H_L = \ell \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\ell^2} \Pi_n^2 + \left( \frac{\phi_n - \phi_{n-1}}{\ell} \right)^2 + M^2 \phi_n^2 \right)$$

$$\tilde{P}_L = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} (\phi_n D_- \Pi_n - \Pi_n D_- \phi_n) = \int_{-\pi/\ell}^{+\pi/\ell} \frac{dp}{2\pi} \frac{\sin(p\ell)}{\ell} a_L^\dagger(p) a_L(p)$$

$$K_L = \ell \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} n\ell \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\ell^2} \Pi_n^2 + (D_- \phi_n)^2 + M^2 \phi_n^2 \right)$$

- Broken Poincaré algebra (in a different way in both proposed discretizations)

$$[H_L, \tilde{P}_L] = 0, \quad [K_L, \tilde{P}_L] \neq iH_L, \quad [K_L, H_L] = i\tilde{P}_L.$$

$$[H_L, P_L] = 0, \quad [K_L, P_L] = iH_L, \quad [K_L, H_L] \neq iP_L.$$

## Brillouin fields on a 1+1 lattice

- Strategy: determine discretization of the derivative  $\partial_x$  with requirement of exact rep in Fock space of Poincaré algebra

- Discretization  $\boxed{\partial_x \phi \rightarrow D\phi_n}$  with properties

(i) Linearity:  $D\phi_n = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} D_{nm} \phi_m$

(ii) Covariance under lattice translations  $\phi_n \rightarrow \phi_{n+1}$

(iii) Vanishing discrete derivative of a constant  $H_B = \ell \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\ell^2} \Pi_n^2 + (D\phi_n)^2 + M^2 \phi_n^2 \right),$

- Discretization of Poincaré generators:

$$P_B = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} (\phi_n D\Pi_n - \Pi_n D\phi_n),$$

- Imposition of exact Poincaré algebra:

$$K_B = \ell \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} n\ell \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\ell^2} \Pi_n^2 + (D\phi_n)^2 + M^2 \phi_n^2 \right).$$

$[H_B, P_B] = 0, \quad [K_B, P_B] = iH_B, \quad [K_B, H_B] = iP_B$

- Does a solution for the matrix  $D_{nm}$  exist? Is it unique?

## Brillouin fields on a 1+1 lattice

- Strategy: determine discretization of the derivative  $\partial_x \phi \rightarrow D\phi_n$  with requirement of exact rep in Fock space of Poincaré algebra

$$[H_B, P_B] = 0, \quad [K_B, P_B] = iH_B, \quad [K_B, H_B] = iP_B$$

- Unique solution:

$$D\phi_n = \int_{-\pi/\ell}^{+\pi/\ell} \frac{dp}{2\pi} D(p) \phi(p) e^{ip\ell n} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty}' \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{(-1)^{n-m}}{n-m} \phi_m,$$

with  $D(p) = i p$ .

- Generators:

$$H_B = \int_{-\pi/\ell}^{+\pi/\ell} \frac{dp}{2\pi} \sqrt{p^2 + M^2} a_B^\dagger(p) a_B(p),$$

$$P_B = \int_{-\pi/\ell}^{+\pi/\ell} \frac{dp}{2\pi} p a_B^\dagger(p) a_B(p),$$

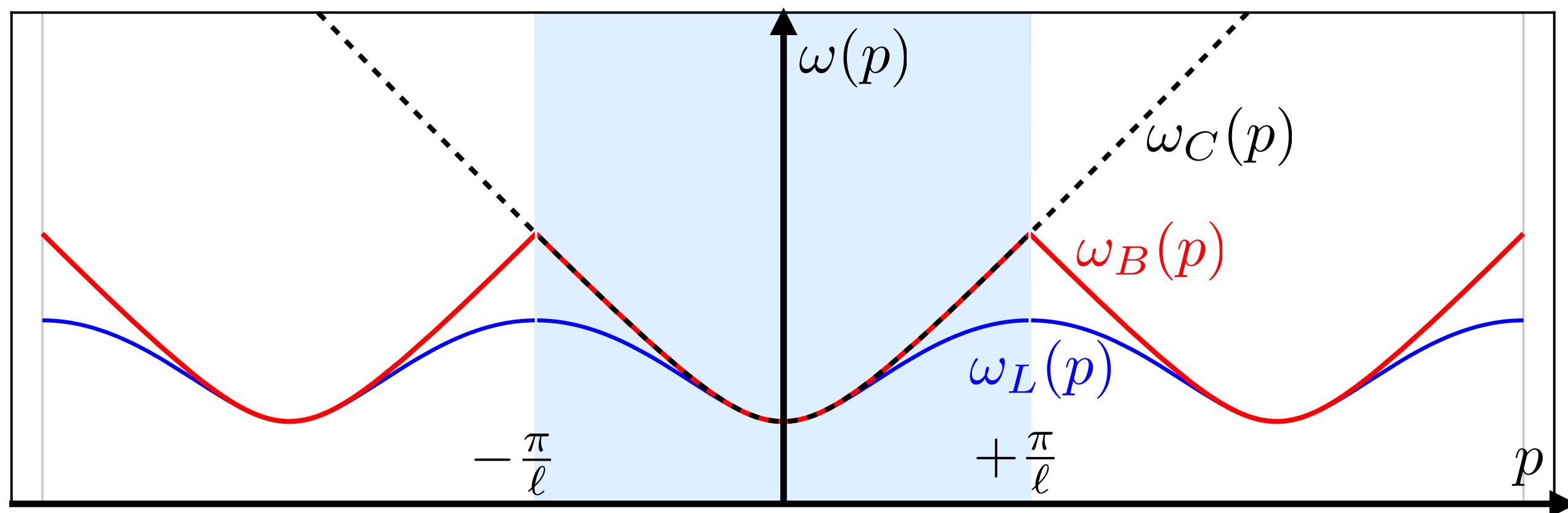
$$K_B = \int_{-\pi/\ell}^{+\pi/\ell} \frac{dp}{2\pi} \sqrt{p^2 + M^2} \frac{1}{2i} \left( (\partial_p a_B^\dagger(p)) a_B(p) - a_B^\dagger(p) \partial_p a_B(p) \right).$$

## Brillouin vacuum and dispersion relations

- Brillouin vacuum: invariant under Poincaré transformation

$$e^{-iH_B t}|0_B\rangle = |0_B\rangle, \quad e^{-iP_B x}|0_B\rangle = |0_B\rangle, \quad e^{-iK_B \eta}|0_B\rangle = |0_B\rangle.$$

- One-particle state  $|1_B, p\rangle = a_B^\dagger(p)|0_B\rangle$  with definite energy and momentum



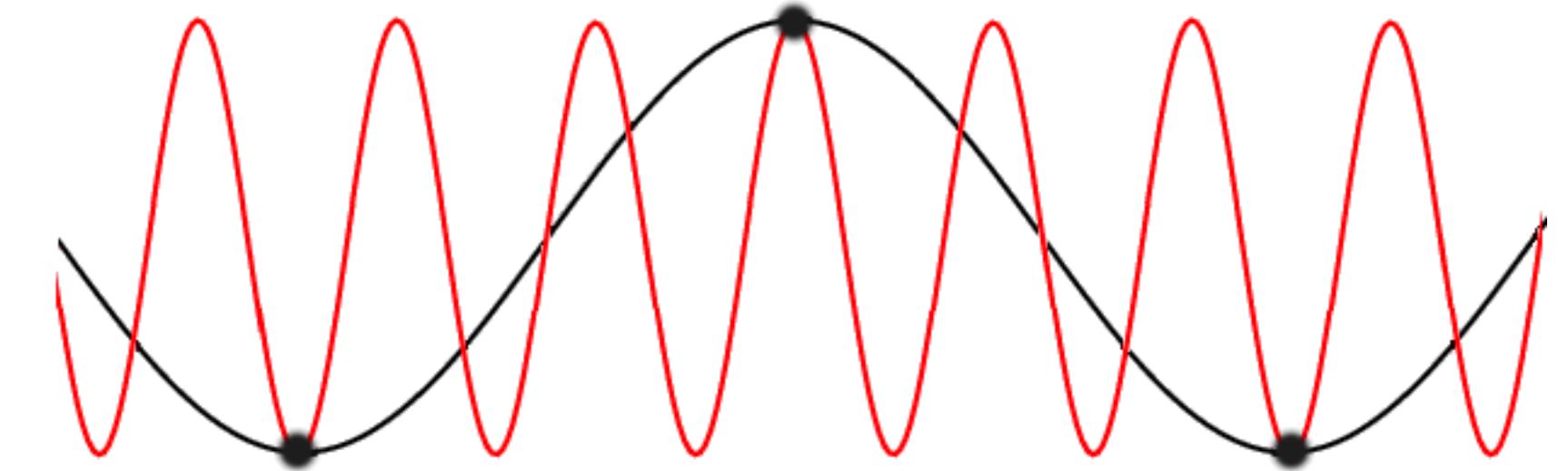
- Brillouin zone identification in Fock space

$$|1_B, (p + \frac{2\pi m}{\ell})\rangle \equiv |1_B, p\rangle, \quad \text{with } m \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{and} \quad p \in \mathbb{R}$$

- Boosts and absence of a preferred rest-frame

$$e^{-iK_B \eta}|1_B, p\rangle = |1_B, p_\eta\rangle$$

$$p_\eta = \cosh(\eta)p - \sinh(\eta)\omega_B(p)$$



## Brillouin algebra of observables and continuum fields

- Localization, probes and smearing in the Brillouin zone

$$\Phi[f] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} f_n(t) \phi_n(t) = \int_{-\pi/\ell}^{+\pi/\ell} \frac{dp}{2\pi} \tilde{f}(p) \phi(p, t)$$

- Compare to band-limited smearing functions in the continuum [A. Kempf 2000]

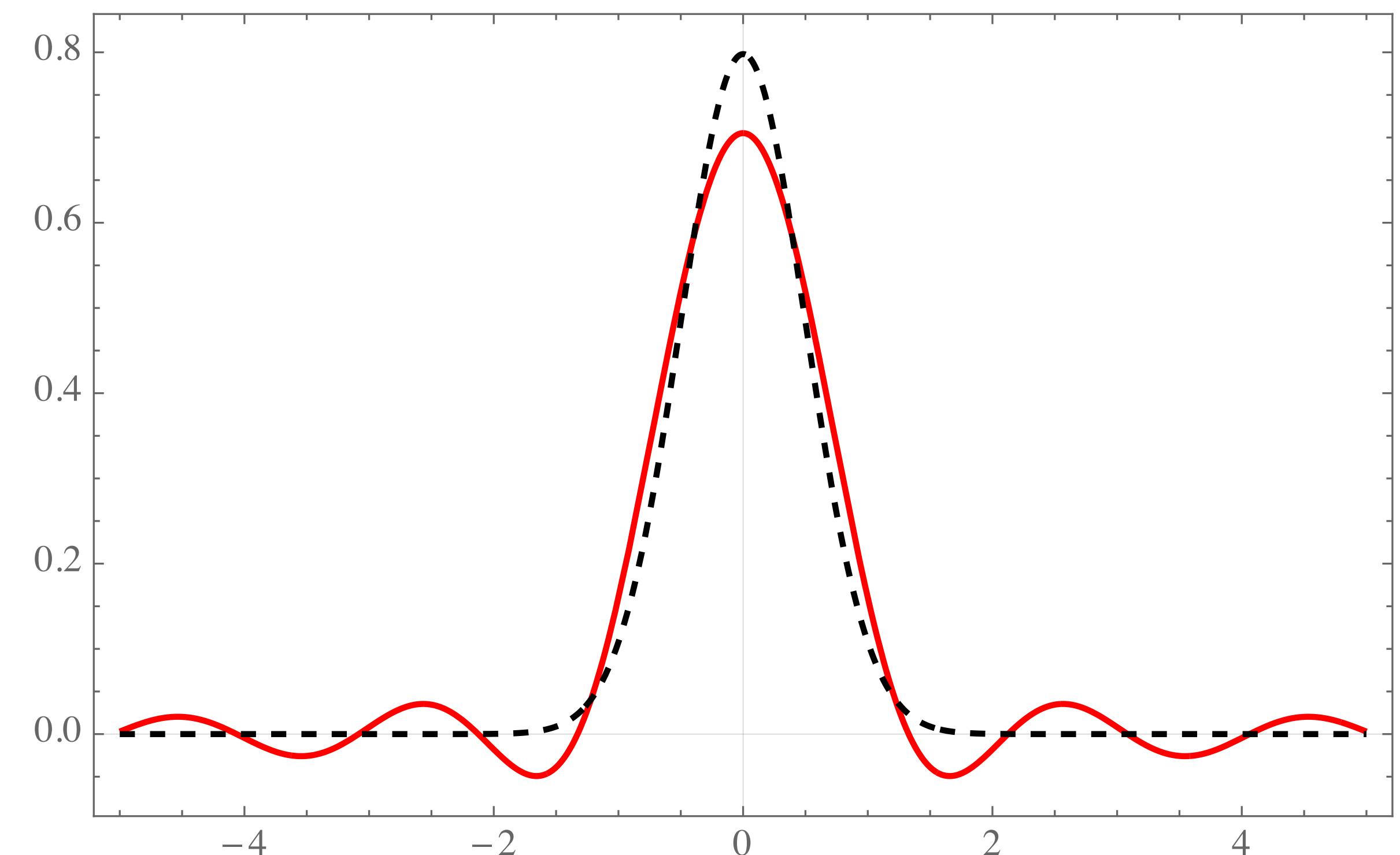
$$\Phi[f] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx f(x, t) \phi(x, t) = \int_{-\pi/\ell}^{+\pi/\ell} \frac{dp}{2\pi} \tilde{f}(p) \phi(p, t)$$

\* Shannon sampling + Brillouin periodicity

- Compare to perfect lattice action [K. Symanzik 1980]

$$V_{nm} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \partial_x K(x, n\ell) \partial_x K(x, m\ell)$$

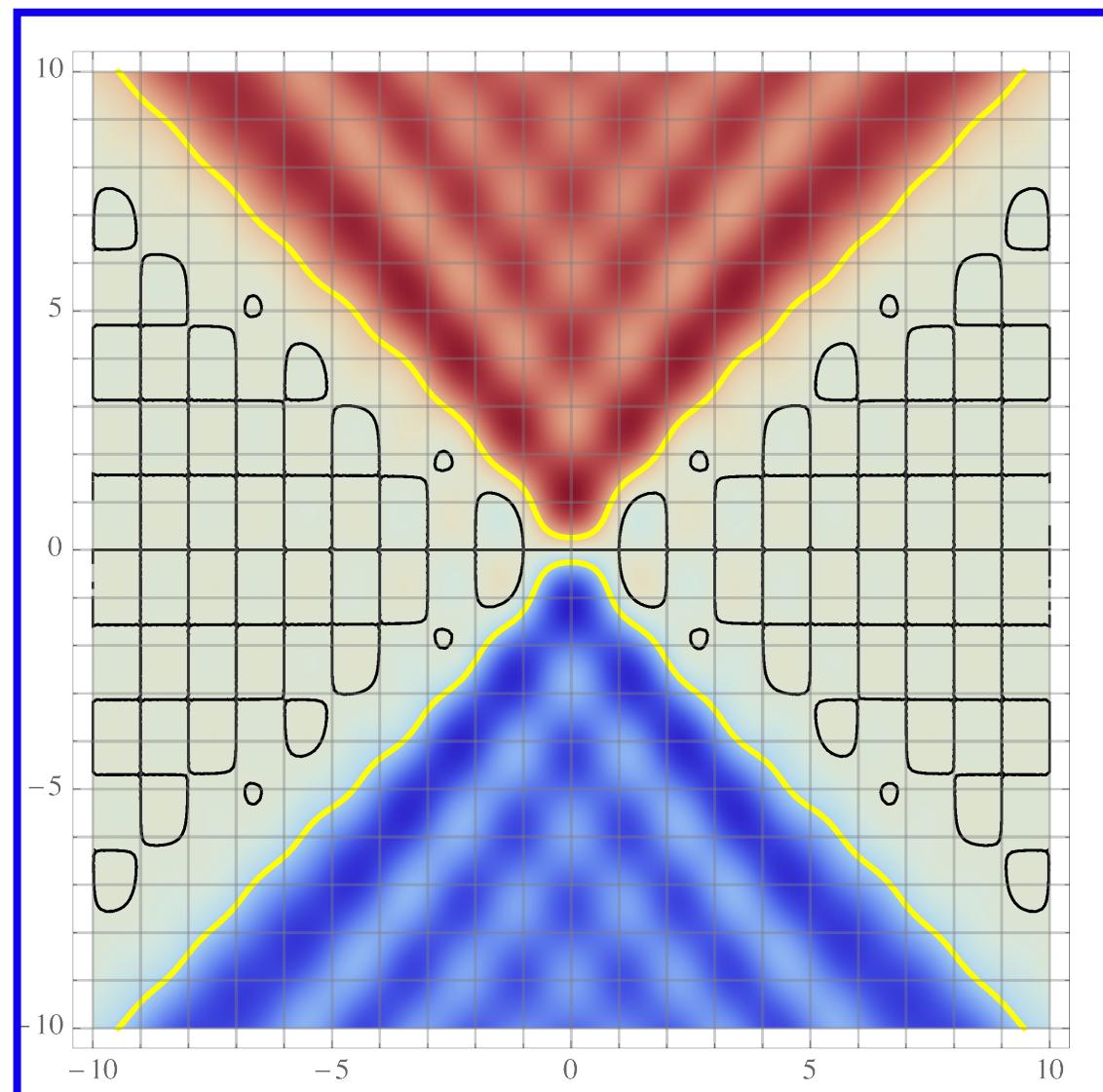
$$K(x, y) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{\ell}(x - y)\right)}{\frac{\pi}{\ell}(x - y)}$$



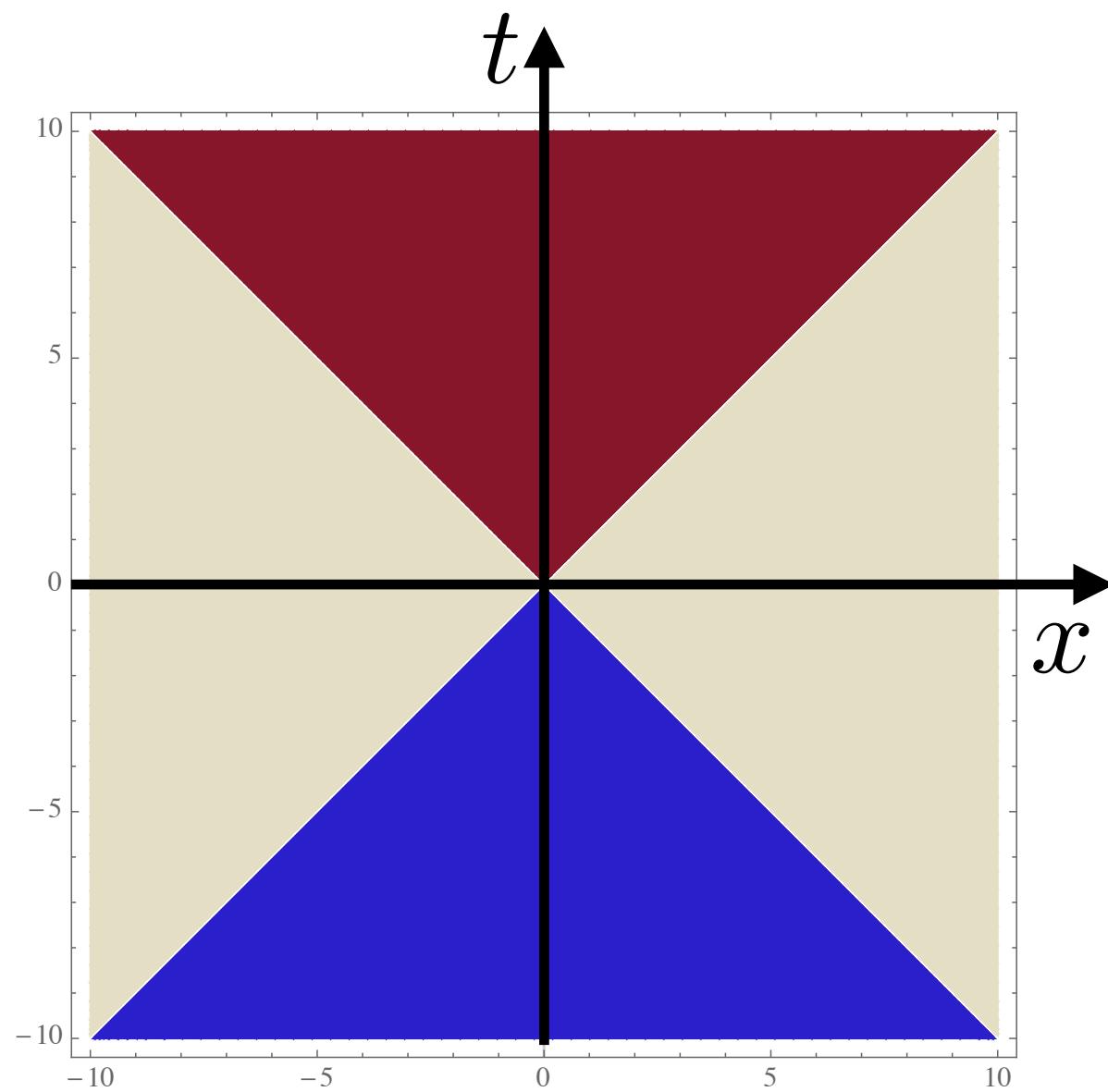
## Causal structure from field commutators

$$\Delta(x, t) \equiv [\phi(0, 0), \phi(x, t)]$$

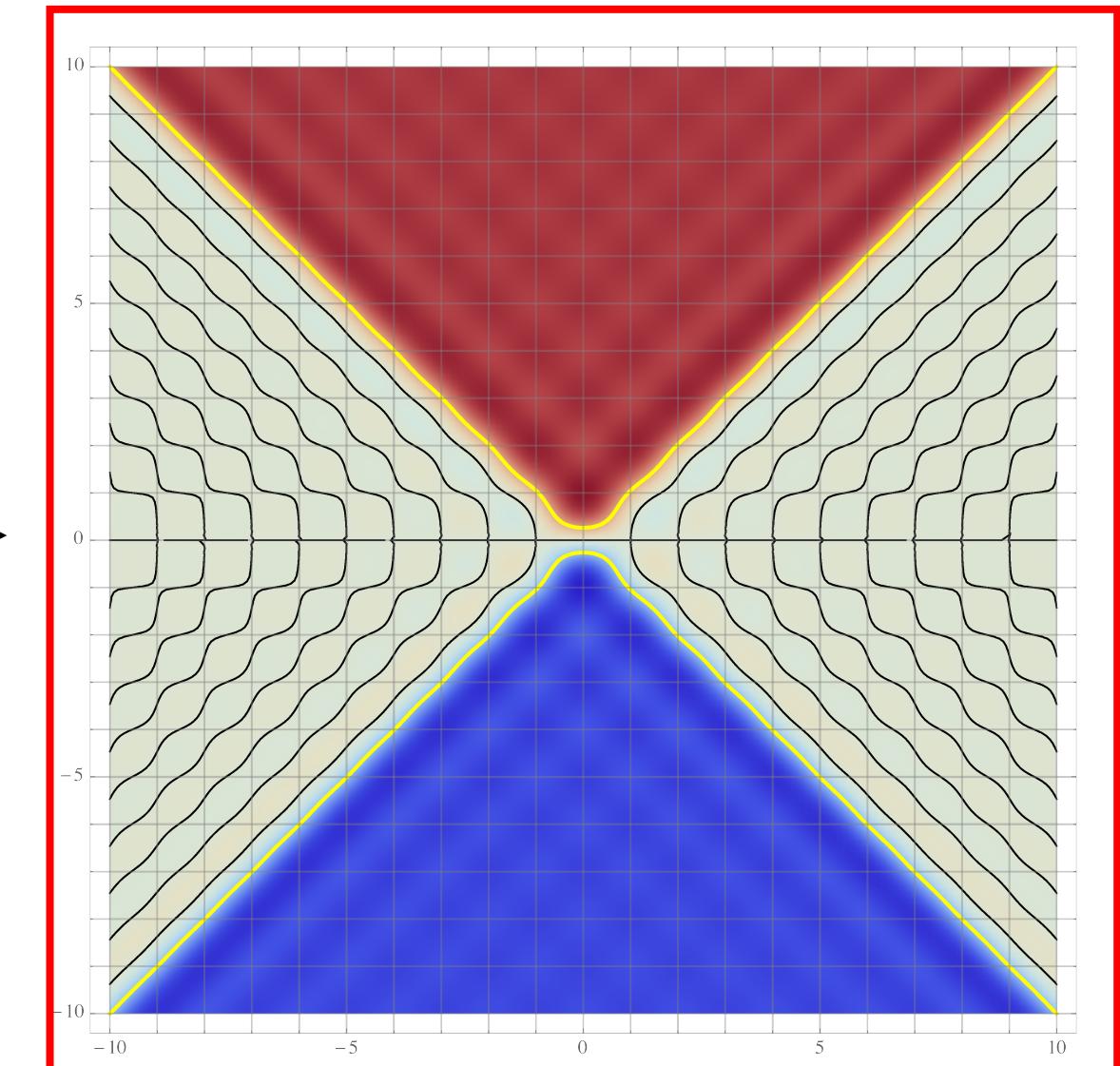
- Comparing to lattice degrees of freedom  $\phi_n(t)$



Standard lattice discretiz.



Continuum  $\omega_C(p)$

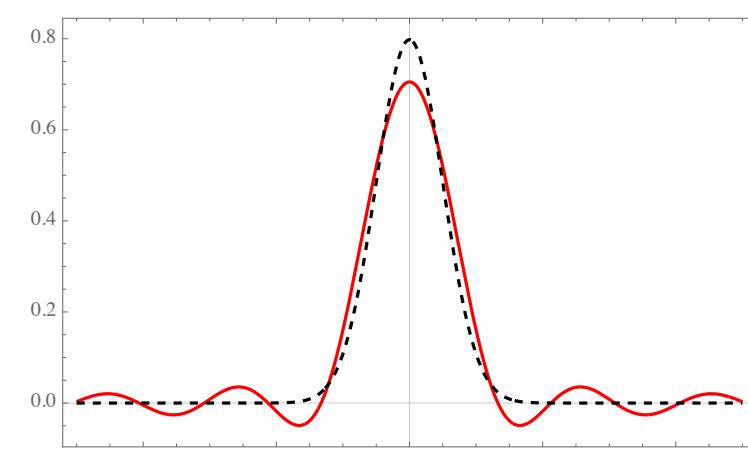


Brillouin-Poincaré  $\omega_B(p)$

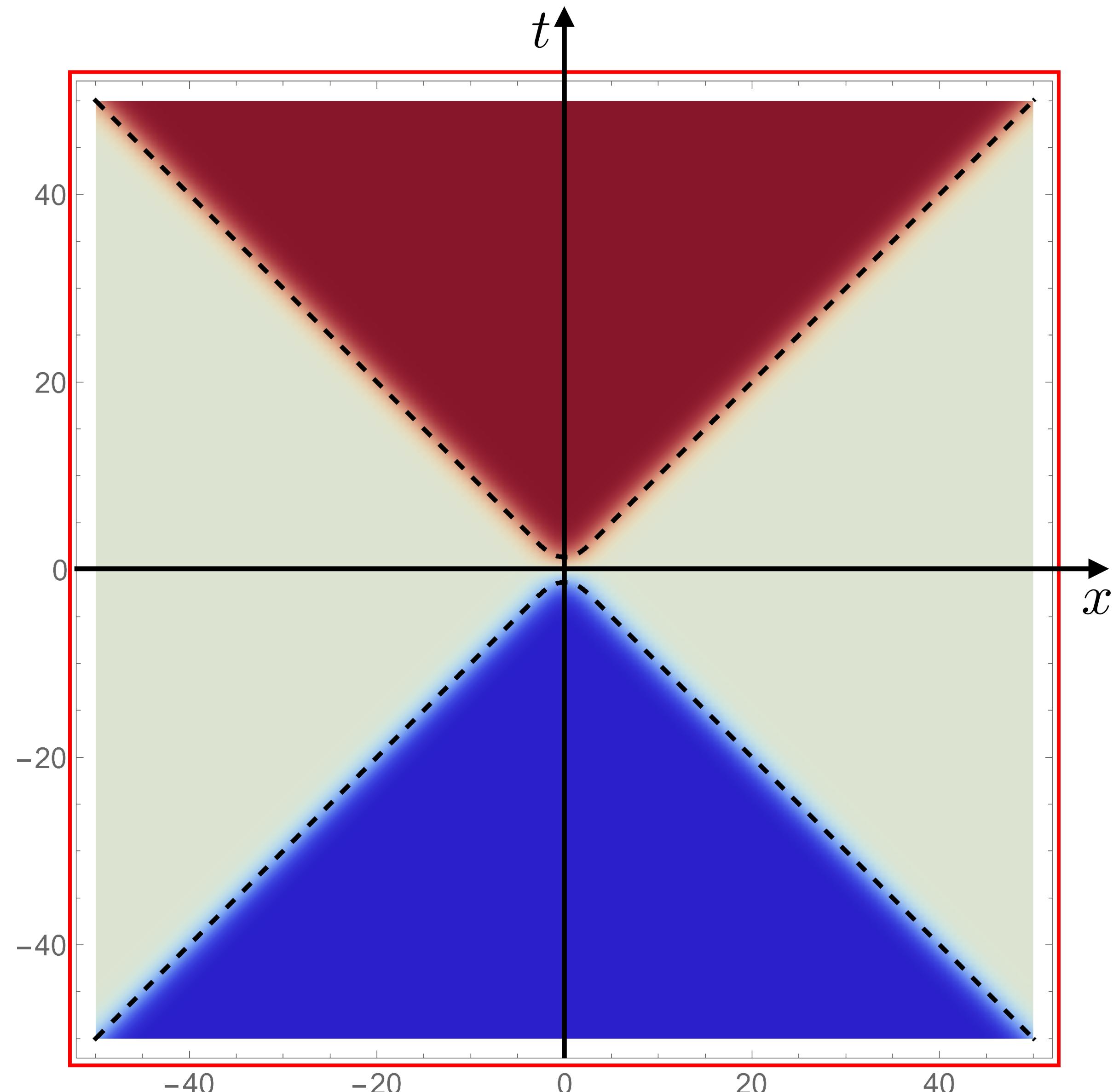
## Causal structure from field commutators

$$\Delta(x, t) \equiv [\phi(0, 0), \phi(x, t)]$$

- Brillouin observables
  - peaked at  $(x_0, t_0)$
  - band-limited periodic



- Identical commutator  $[\Phi[f_{(0,0)}], \Phi[f_{(x,t)}]]$  for continuum and Brillouin lattice



# Poincaré invariance on a lattice and Brillouin fields

- Toy model: lattice theory, with non-observable lattice
- Features: non-local discretization, exact Poincaré algebra
  - sub-algebra of observables with maximum momentum and periodicity
- Message for QG-theory?
  - Reconstruction of Minkowski may require both a state with long-range correlations and a sub-algebra of observable that is insensitive to the microscopic structure
- Message for QG-phen?
  - Lorentz invariant dispersion relations with periodicity
  - Backward (*Umklapp*) scattering

