

WHAT IS SPACE? WHAT IS TIME?

bj April 2015

"Space is what we measure with a ruler."  
"Time is what we measure with a clock."

Hans Mueller, MIT, 1956

I. SPACETIME vs. SUBSTRATE (slides)

II. DE SITTER SPACE / MAC DOWELL-MANSOURI

"The MacDowell-Mansouri Extension" (pdf)<sup>11</sup>

"Klein Geometry" (slides ; pdf)<sup>18</sup>

III. DECONSTRUCTION OF DE SITTER SPACE

"The Evolution of Darkness" (pdf)<sup>17</sup>

IV. FROM 4D To 10D -/-

(slides, whiteboard)

# Spacetime vs. Substrate

"Passive" Spacetime

Substrate

QED }  $g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu}$   
QCD }  
Electroweak }

$$A_{\mu}(x) \Rightarrow F_{\mu\nu}$$

"Active" Spacetime

Einstein-Hilbert:  $ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^{\mu} dx^{\nu}$   $g_{\mu\nu}(x)$

Einstein-Cartan  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ds^{\Lambda} = e_{\mu}^{\Lambda} dx^{\mu} \\ ds^2 = ds^{\Lambda} ds^{\beta} \eta_{\Lambda\beta} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega_{\mu}^{AB}(x) \Rightarrow R_{\mu\nu}^{AB} \\ e_{\mu}^{\Lambda}(x) \end{array} \right\}$

MacDowell-Mansouri:  $H ds^{SA} = A_{\mu}^{SA} dx^{\mu}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{\mu}^{SA} = H e_{\mu}^{SA} \\ A_{\mu}^{AB} = \omega_{\mu}^{AB} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow F_{AB}^{\mu\nu}$

## The Bottom Line

Substrate: a catalog of spacetime events

Spacetime: an algorithm for correlating them  
(The output is a Riemannian manifold.)

An analogy: Google Maps on a touch-screen

Space: what your brain tells you about the information on the screen.

Substrate: The sequence of 0's & 1's that tells the pixels on the screen what to do.

# KLEIN GEOMETRY (TOY VERSION)

$O(3,1)/O(2)$ , nat  $O(4,1)/O(3,1)$

$$A_{\mu}^{AB} = \begin{matrix} 13 \\ 23 \\ 12 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & g(x) \\ - & - \\ 0 & -p(x) \\ x & y \end{pmatrix} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Frame} \\ \text{fields } e \end{array} \right\}$$

$\omega$  spin connection

$$ds^2 = dx^2 + y^2 dy^2$$

$$[ds^2]_{MN} = dx^2 + (q^2 + p^2) dy^2$$

$$F_{\mu\nu}^{AB} = \begin{matrix} 13 \\ 23 \\ 12 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ q' - p \\ -p' - q \\ xy \\ q \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{xy}^{13} &= \cancel{\partial_x A_y^{13}} - \cancel{\partial_y A_x^{13}} + A_x^{12} A_y^{23} - A_y^{12} A_x^{23} = 0 \\ F_{xy}^{23} &= \cancel{\partial_x A_y^{23}} - \cancel{\partial_y A_x^{23}} + A_x^{21} A_y^{13} - A_y^{21} A_x^{13} = q' - p \\ F_{xy}^{12} &= \cancel{\partial_x A_y^{12}} - \cancel{\partial_y A_x^{12}} + A_x^{13} A_y^{32} - A_y^{13} A_x^{32} = -p' - q \end{aligned}$$

Derek Wise, arXiv 0611154

# THE "FLAT" SOLUTION

$$F_{xy} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} p = q' \\ q = -p' \end{cases}$$

$$q'' + q = 0$$

$$q = \sin x \quad p = -\cos x$$

$$q^2 + p^2 = 1$$

$$ds^2 = dx^2 + \sin^2 x dy^2$$

$$\Rightarrow d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\psi^2$$

Spherical  
Surface

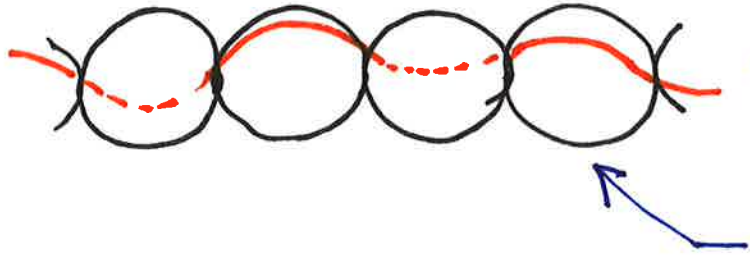
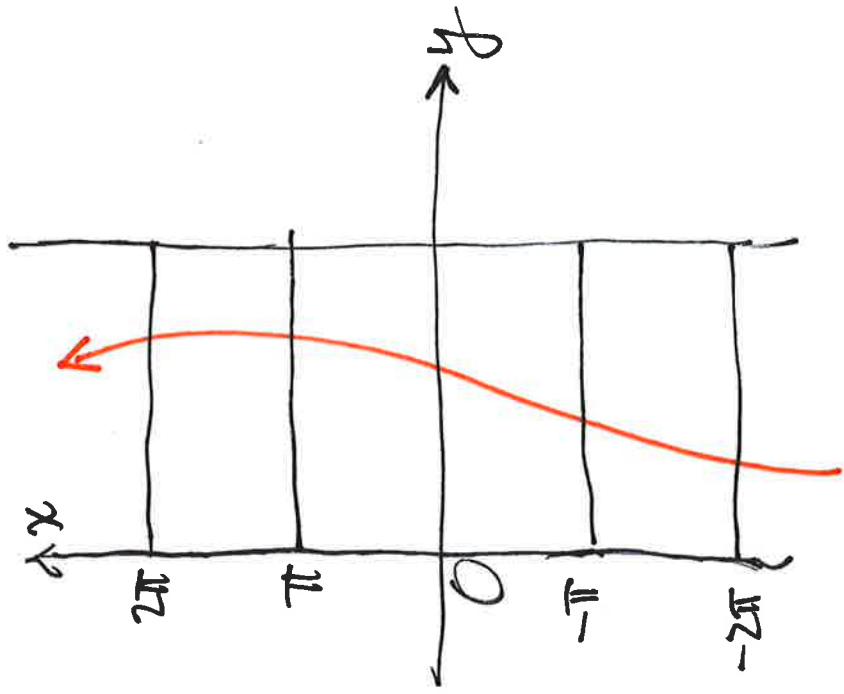
$$[ds_{\text{MM}}^2 = dx^2 + dy^2]$$

# BUCKYBALL SPACE

Suppose

$$-\infty \leq x \leq +\infty$$

$$0 \leq y \leq 2\pi$$



A 2-d surface of  
"everywhere" constant  
curvature.

A. Randon, "Introduction to  
Gauge Gravity" (~1911±1)

# THE MINKOWSKI GENERALIZATION

Sphere  $\Leftrightarrow$  { Hyperboloid }  
 $(x, y)$   $(t, z)$

Three cases: "R=0"  $a = e^t$

(FRW)  $K = \pm 1$   $a = \begin{cases} \cosh t \\ \sinh t \end{cases}$

$$ds^2 = dt^2 - a^2(t) dx^2$$

$$[ ds^2_{\text{Mink}} = \begin{cases} dt^2 & K=0 \\ dt^2 \pm dx^2 & K = \pm 1 \end{cases} ]$$

# FORMS

One-form

$a_\mu$

2-Form

$$f_{\mu\nu} = -f_{\nu\mu}$$

etc.

One-formform

$a_\mu^{\hat{\nu}}$

2-Formform

$$f_{\mu\nu}^{AB} = -f_{\nu\mu}^{BA} = -f_{\mu\nu}^{\hat{B}\hat{A}} + f_{\nu\mu}^{\hat{A}\hat{B}}$$

etc.

In  $n$ -dimensional space,

an  $\{n\text{-form}$   
 $\{n\text{-formform}\}$  is an invariant



The MM action is a sum  
of 4 - formforms :

$$\mathcal{L} \sim \frac{M^2}{\Lambda} |FF| + M^2 |eeF| + \Lambda |eeee|$$

Formform algebraic properties are user-friendly:

$$|abc| = |bac|$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} |abc| = |a\dot{b}c| + |a\dot{b}c| + |ab\dot{c}|$$

$$|(a+b)c\dot{d}| = |ac\dot{d}| + |bc\dot{d}|$$