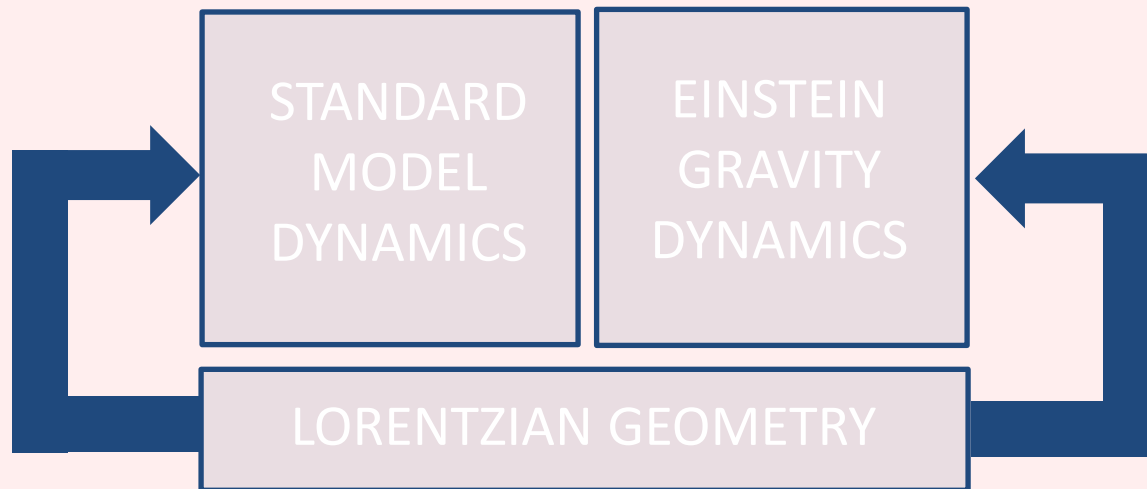


# Geometrodynamics beyond Einstein





Frederic P. Schuller

Max Planck Institute for Gravitational Physics

[fps@aei.mpg.de](mailto:fps@aei.mpg.de)

Instead, consider geometries

$(M, G)$

smooth manifold   any tensor field

Instead, consider geometries

$(M, G)$   
smooth manifold  $\nearrow$   $\nwarrow$  any tensor field

Can such geometries provide spacetime **kinematics**?

Can one infer their gravitational **dynamics**?

Instead, consider geometries

$(M, G)$   
smooth manifold  $\nearrow$   $\nwarrow$  any tensor field

Can such geometries provide spacetime kinematics?

Yes, but not all.

Predictivity and quantizability of matter dynamics  
impose powerful restrictions on geometry .

Can one infer their gravitational dynamics?

Instead, consider geometries

$(M, G)$   
smooth manifold  $\nearrow$   $\nwarrow$  any tensor field

Can such geometries provide spacetime kinematics?

Yes, but not all.

Predictivity and quantizability of matter dynamics  
impose powerful restrictions on geometry .

Can one infer their gravitational dynamics?

Yes.

Dynamics determined for all restricted geometries.

Matter dictates conditions on geometry

# Matter dictates conditions on geometry

matter action  $\longrightarrow (M, G) \longleftarrow$  geometry

# Matter dictates conditions on geometry

matter action  $\longrightarrow (M, G) \longleftarrow$  geometry

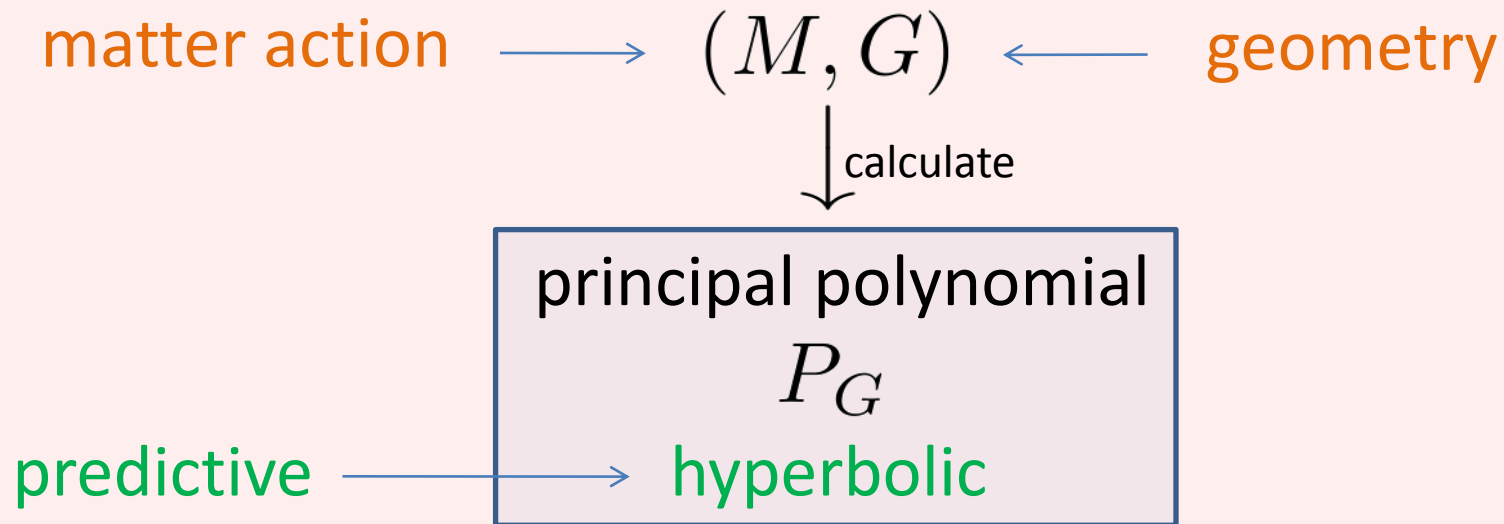
$\downarrow$  calculate

principal polynomial

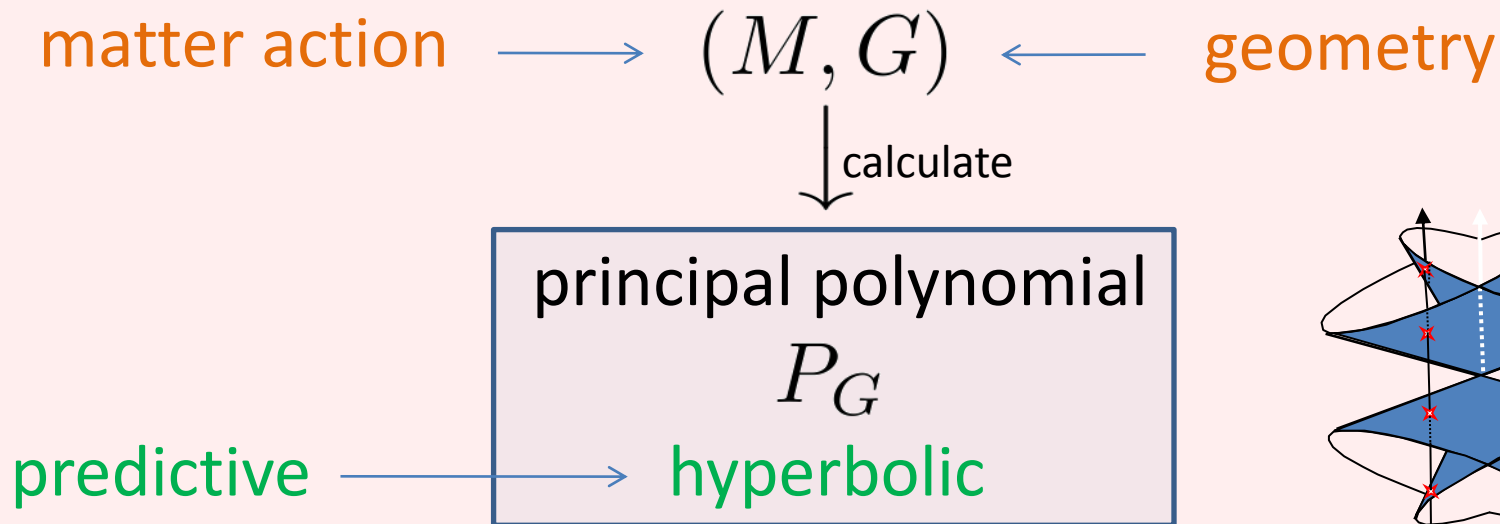
$P_G$



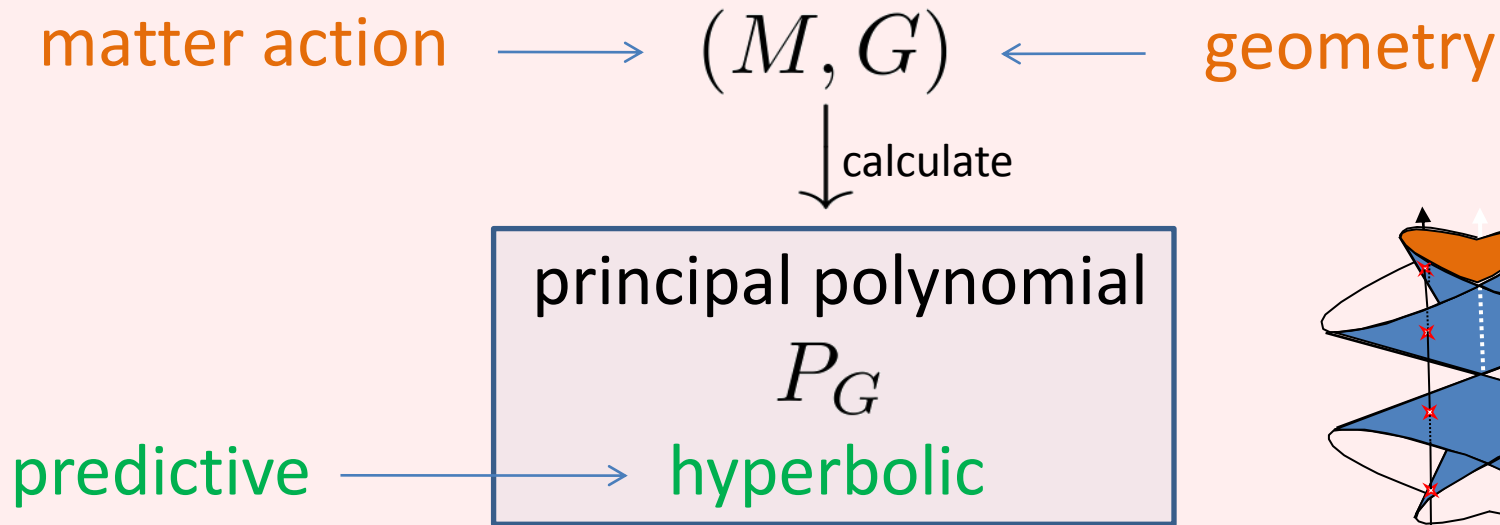
# Matter dictates conditions on geometry



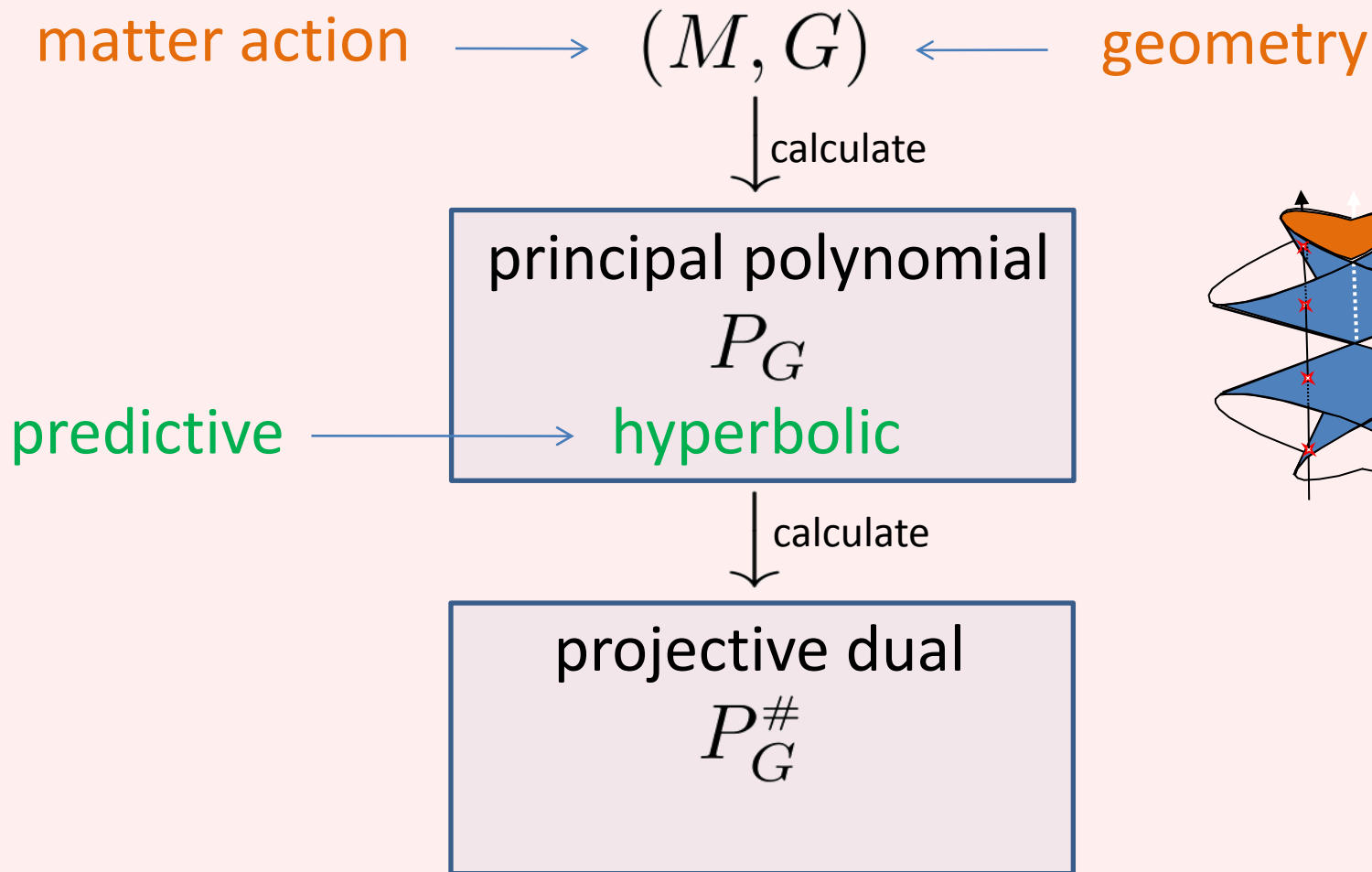
# Matter dictates conditions on geometry



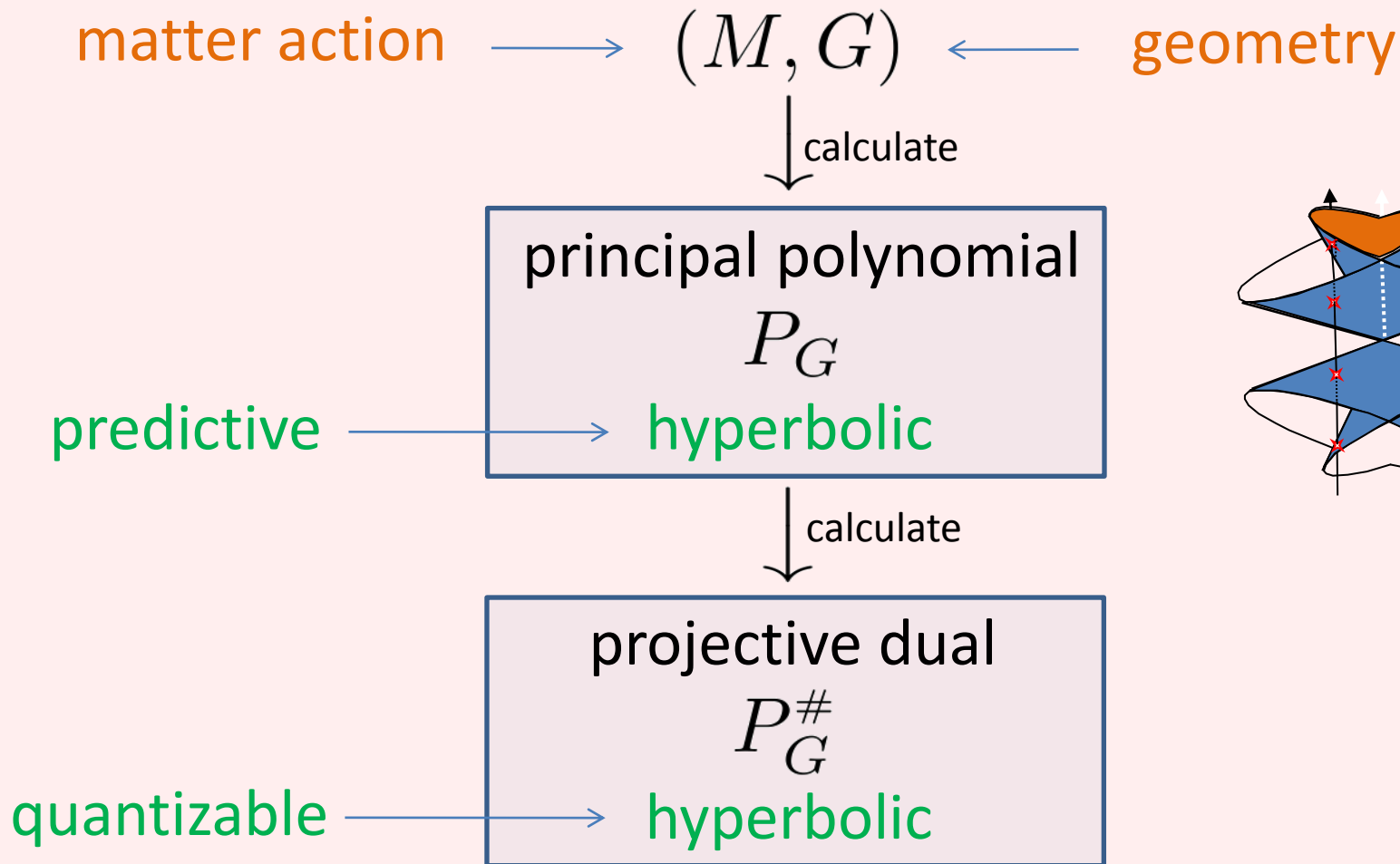
# Matter dictates conditions on geometry



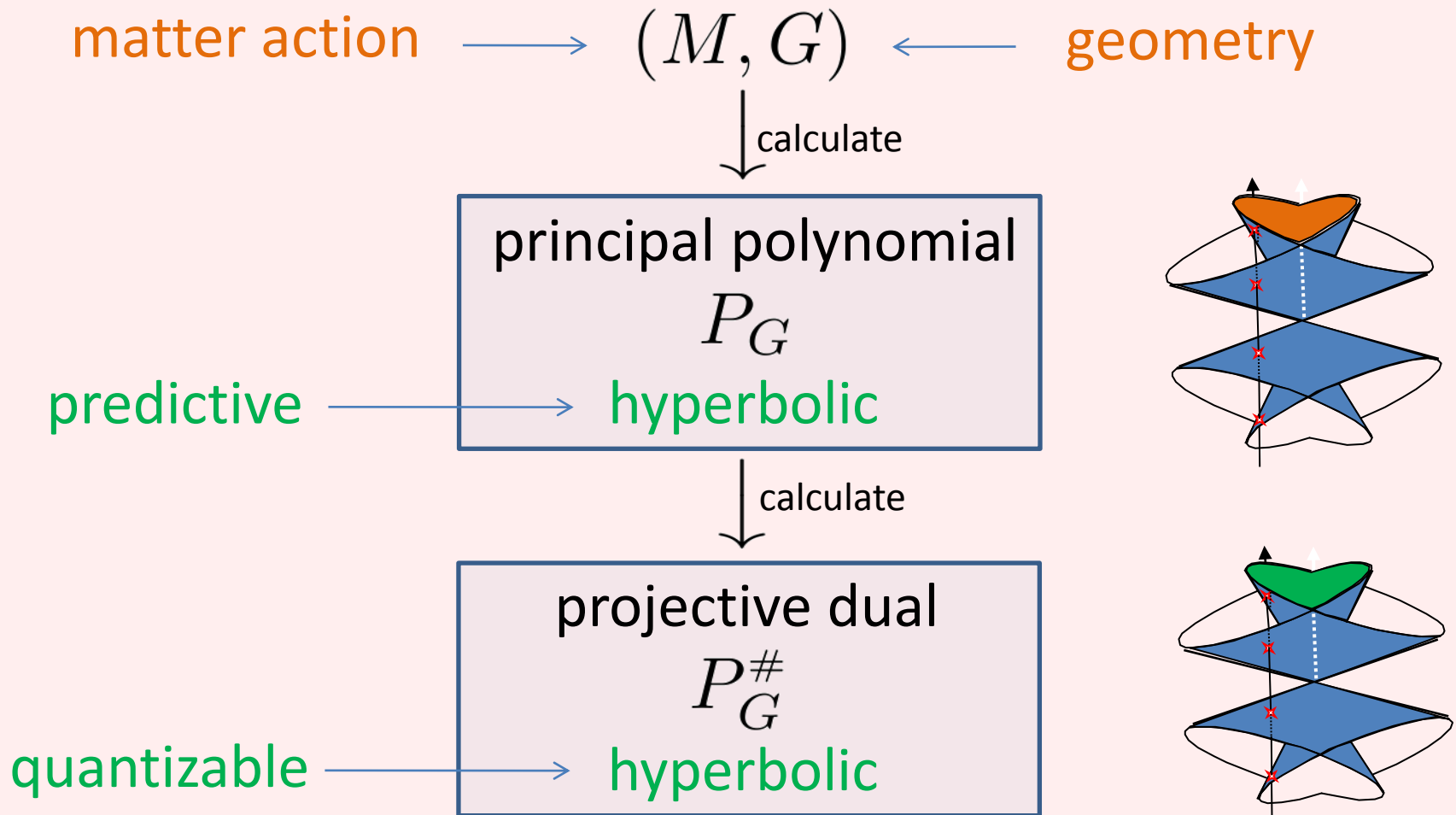
# Matter dictates conditions on geometry



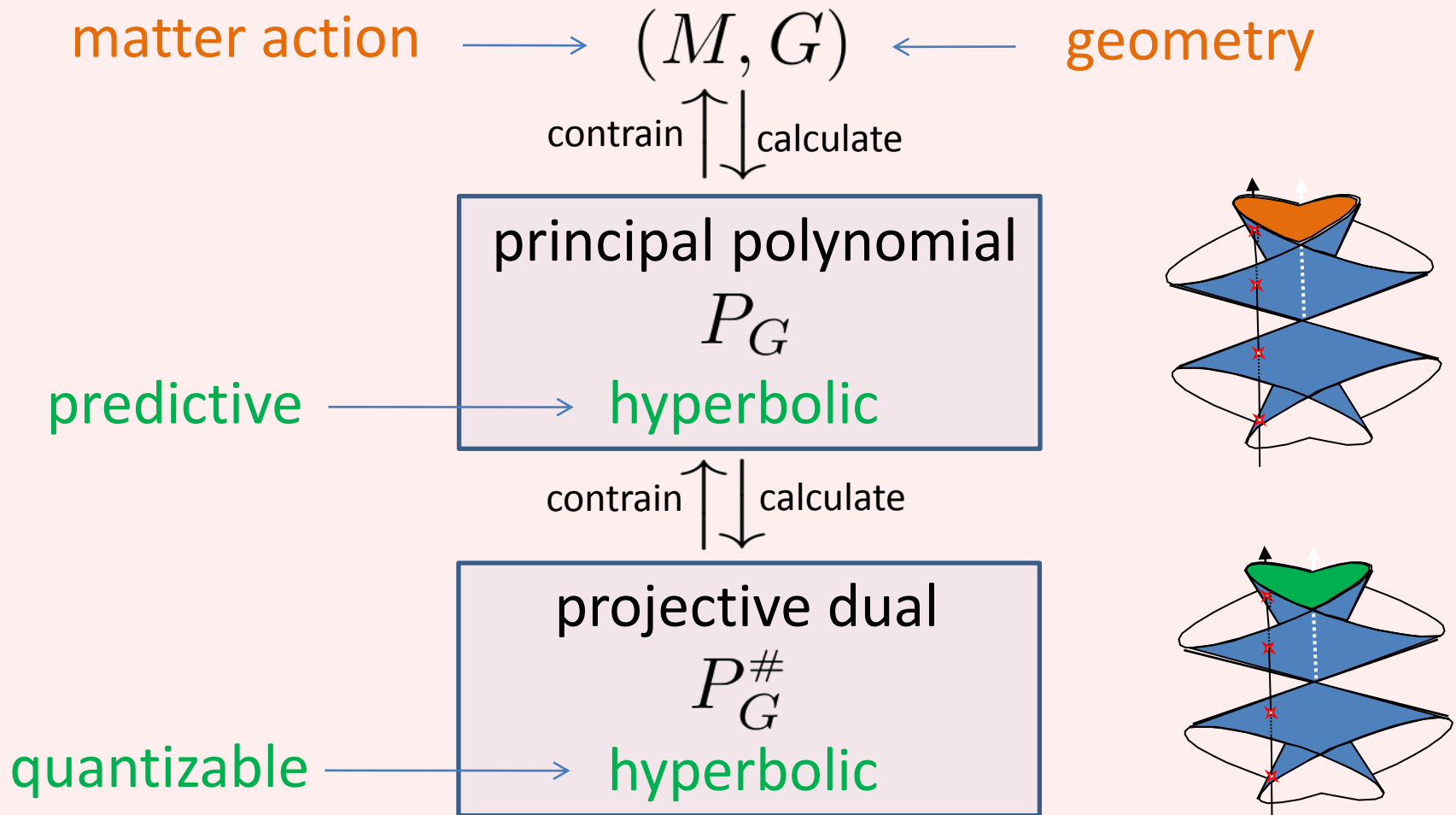
# Matter dictates conditions on geometry



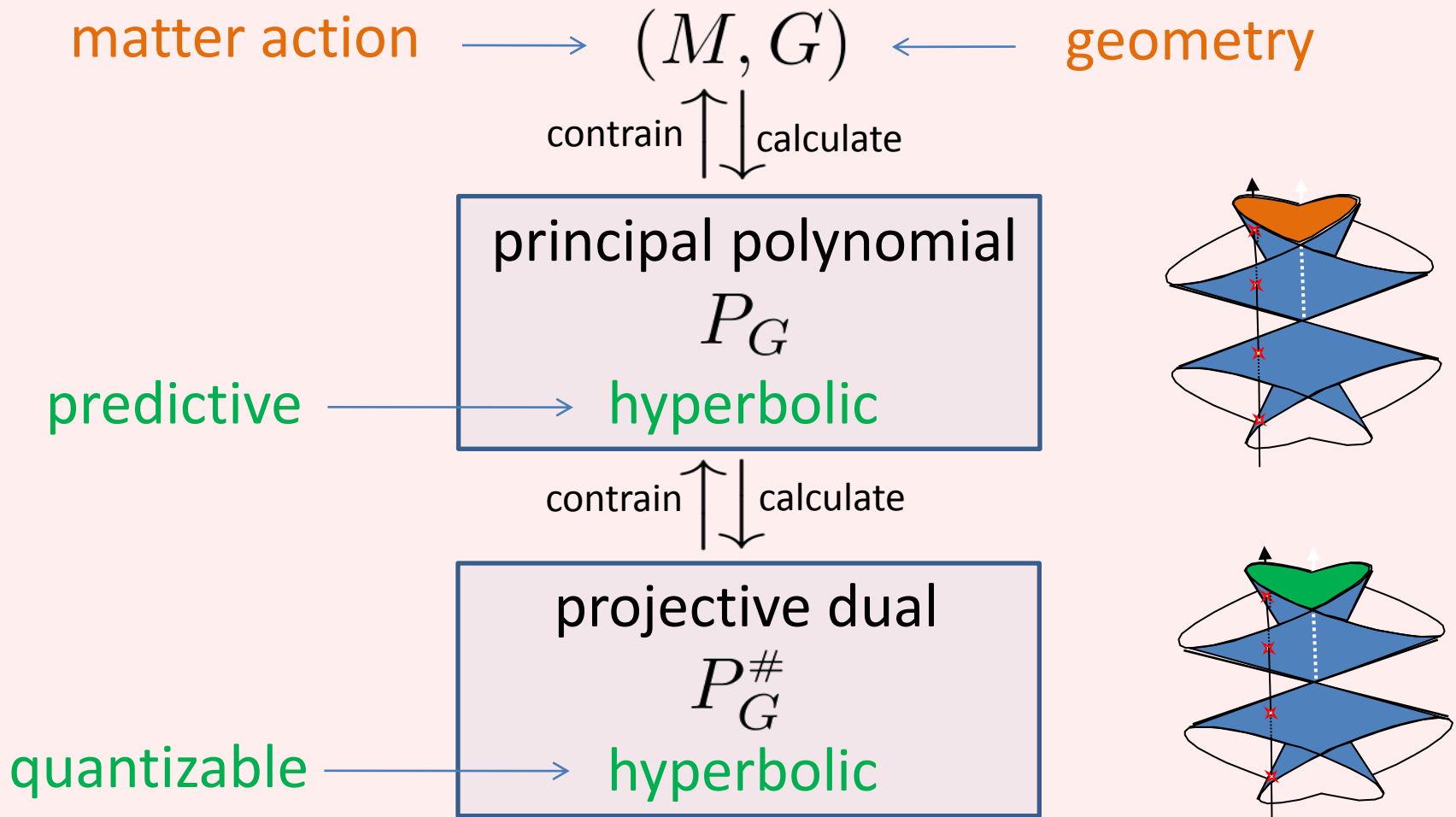
# Matter dictates conditions on geometry



# Matter dictates conditions on geometry



# Matter dictates conditions on geometry



Geometry must be bi-hyperbolic to carry matter.



# Example One

Maxwell theory  $\longrightarrow$   $(M, G^{(\cdot\cdot)})$   $\longleftarrow$  metric geometry

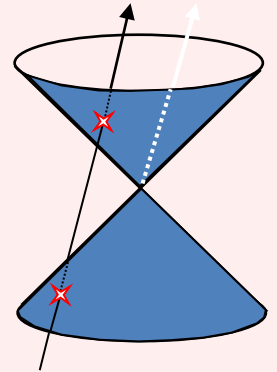
# Example One

Maxwell theory  $\longrightarrow$   $(M, G^{(\cdot\cdot)})$   $\longleftarrow$  metric geometry

$\downarrow$  calculate

principal polynomial

$$P_G^{ab} = g^{ab}$$



# Example One

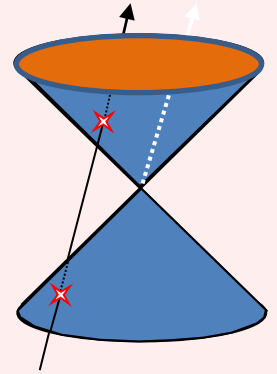
Maxwell theory  $\longrightarrow$   $(M, G^{(\cdot\cdot)})$   $\longleftarrow$  metric geometry

$\downarrow$  calculate

principal polynomial

$$P_G^{ab} = g^{ab}$$

predictive  $\longrightarrow$  hyperbolic



# Example One

Maxwell theory  $\longrightarrow$   $(M, G^{(\cdot\cdot)})$   $\longleftarrow$  metric geometry

$\downarrow$  calculate

principal polynomial

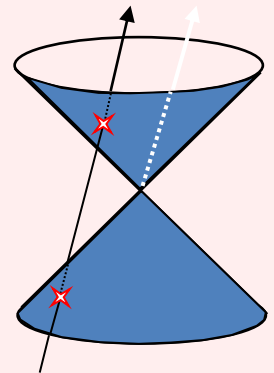
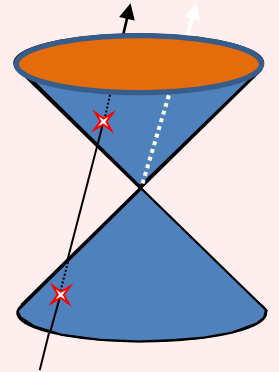
$$P_G^{ab} = g^{ab}$$

predictive  $\longrightarrow$  hyperbolic

$\downarrow$  calculate

projective dual

$$P_G^{\#}{}_{ab} = g_{ab}$$



# Example One

Maxwell theory  $\longrightarrow$   $(M, G^{(\cdot\cdot)})$   $\longleftarrow$  metric geometry

$\downarrow$  calculate

principal polynomial

$$P_G^{ab} = g^{ab}$$

predictive  $\longrightarrow$

hyperbolic

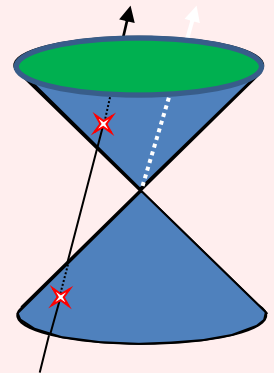
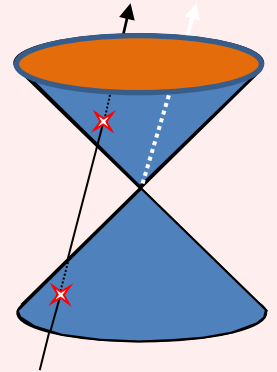
$\downarrow$  calculate

projective dual

$$P_G^{\#}{}_{ab} = g_{ab}$$

quantizable  $\longrightarrow$

hyperbolic



# Example One

Maxwell theory  $\longrightarrow$   $(M, G^{(\cdots)})$   $\longleftarrow$  metric geometry

constrain  $\uparrow$   $\downarrow$  calculate

principal polynomial

$$P_G^{ab} = g^{ab}$$

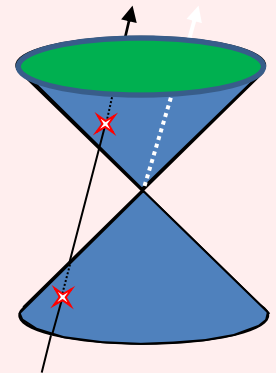
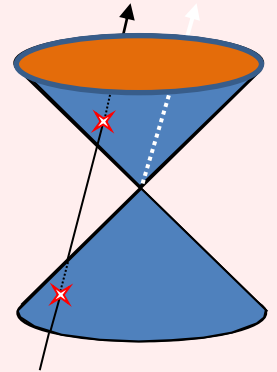
predictive  $\longrightarrow$  hyperbolic

constrain  $\uparrow$   $\downarrow$  calculate

projective dual

$$P_G^{\#}{}_{ab} = g_{ab}$$

quantizable  $\longrightarrow$  hyperbolic



Metric must be of special algebraic class to carry Maxwell  
(Lorentzian)

# Example Two

Maxwell theory  $\rightarrow (M, G^{[\cdot\cdot]}[\cdot\cdot]) \leftarrow$  area metric geometry

# Example Two

Maxwell theory  $\rightarrow (M, G^{[\cdot\cdot]}[\cdot\cdot]) \leftarrow$  area metric geometry

$\downarrow$  calculate

principal polynomial

$$P_G^{abcd} = \epsilon \dots \epsilon \dots G^{\dots (a} G^b | \dots |^c G^d) \dots$$



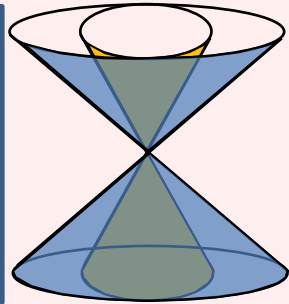
# Example Two

Maxwell theory  $\rightarrow (M, G^{[\cdot\cdot]}[\cdot\cdot]) \leftarrow$  area metric geometry

$\downarrow$  calculate

principal polynomial

$$P_G^{abcd} = \epsilon \dots \epsilon \dots G^{\dots (a} G^b | \dots | c G^d) \dots$$



# Example Two

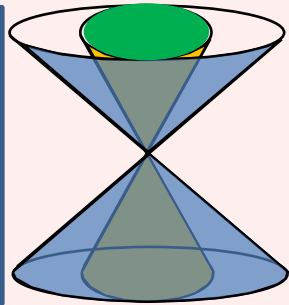
Maxwell theory  $\rightarrow (M, G^{[\cdot\cdot]}[\cdot\cdot]) \leftarrow$  area metric geometry

$\downarrow$  calculate

principal polynomial

$$P_G^{abcd} = \epsilon \dots \epsilon \dots G^{\dots (a} G^b | \dots | c G^d) \dots$$

hyperbolic



# Example Two

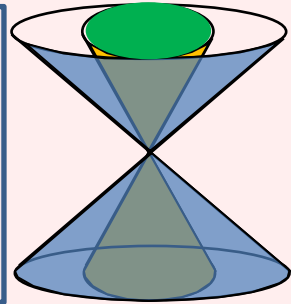
Maxwell theory  $\rightarrow (M, G^{[\cdot\cdot][\cdot\cdot]}) \leftarrow$  area metric geometry

$\downarrow$  calculate

principal polynomial

$$P_G^{abcd} = \epsilon \dots \epsilon \dots G^{\dots (a} G^b | \dots | c G^d) \dots$$

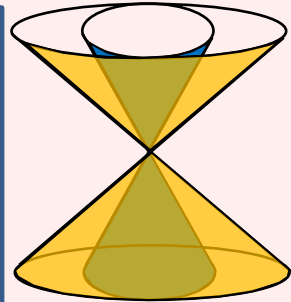
hyperbolic



$\downarrow$  calculate

projective dual

$$P_G^{\#abcd} = \epsilon^{\dots} \epsilon^{\dots} G^{\dots (a} G_b | \dots | c G_d) \dots$$



# Example Two

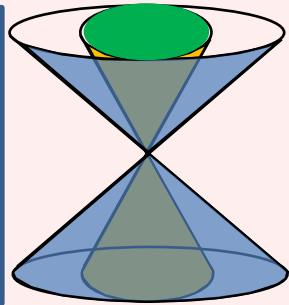
Maxwell theory  $\rightarrow (M, G^{[\cdot\cdot][\cdot\cdot]}) \leftarrow$  area metric geometry

$\downarrow$  calculate

principal polynomial

$$P_G^{abcd} = \epsilon \dots \epsilon \dots G^{\dots (a} G^b | \dots | c G^d) \dots$$

hyperbolic

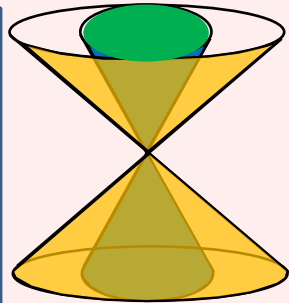


$\downarrow$  calculate

projective dual

$$P_G^{\#abcd} = \epsilon^{\dots} \epsilon^{\dots} G^{\dots (a} G_b | \dots | c G_d) \dots$$

hyperbolic



# Example Two

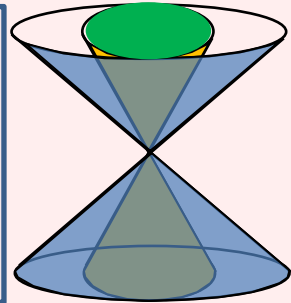
Maxwell theory  $\rightarrow (M, G^{[\cdots][\cdots]}) \leftarrow$  area metric geometry

constrain  $\uparrow$   $\downarrow$  calculate

principal polynomial

$$P_G^{abcd} = \epsilon \dots \epsilon \dots G^{\cdots (a} G^{b | \cdots | c} G^{d) \cdots}$$

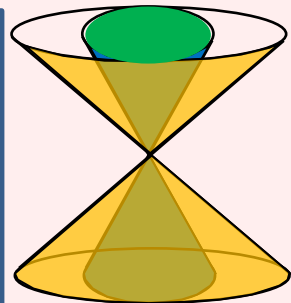
hyperbolic



projective dual

$$P_G^{\#abcd} = \epsilon^{\cdots \cdots} \epsilon^{\cdots \cdots} G_{\cdots (a} G_{b | \cdots | c} G_{d) \cdots}$$

hyperbolic



Area metric must be of special algebraic class to carry Maxwell  
(6 out of 23)

# Bi-hyperbolic spacetime kinematics

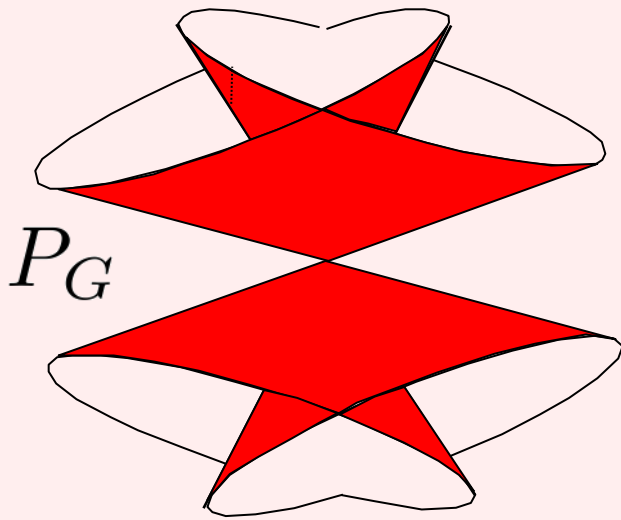
cotangent space



tangent space

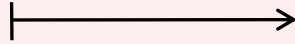
# Bi-hyperbolic spacetime kinematics

massless  
momenta

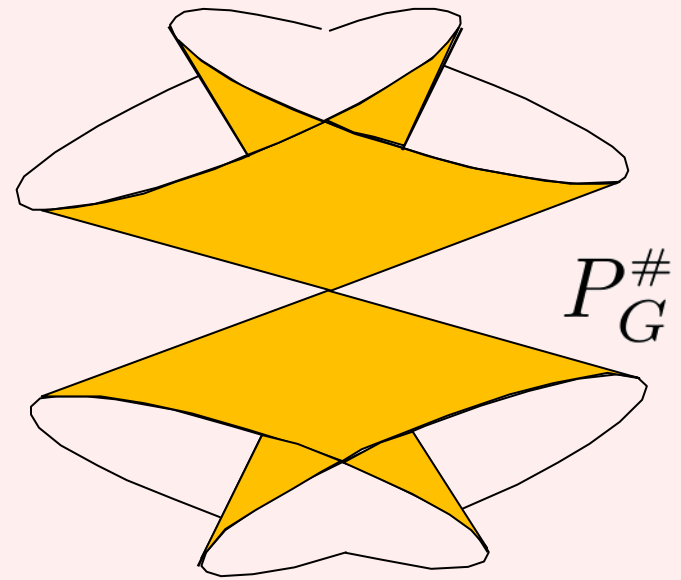
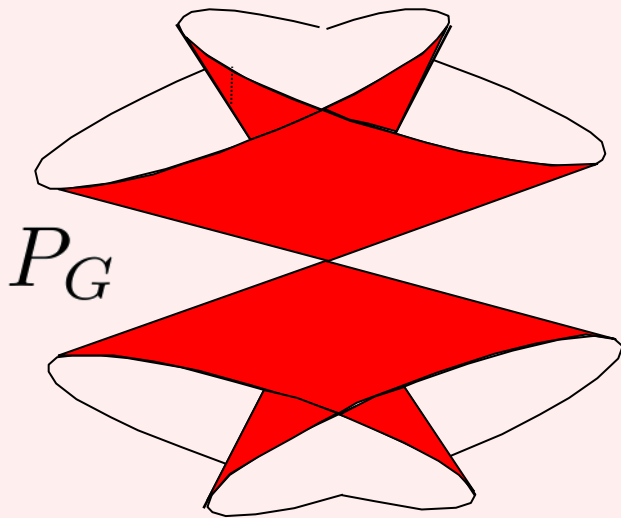


# Bi-hyperbolic spacetime kinematics

massless  
momenta



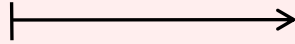
light  
velocities



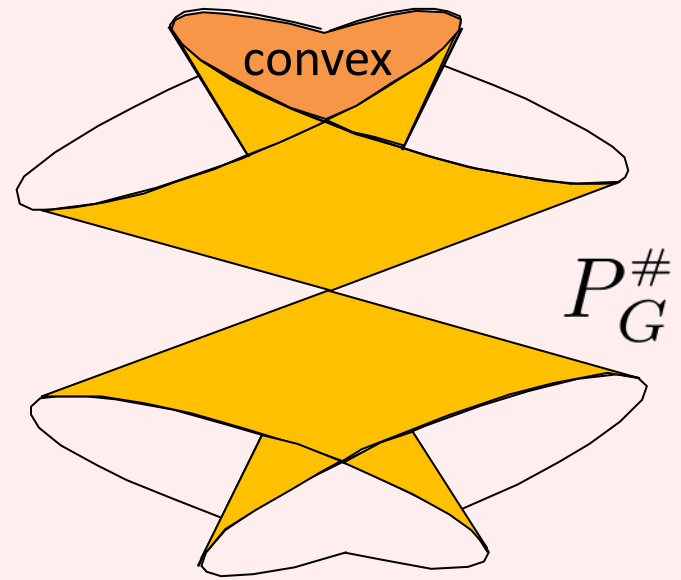
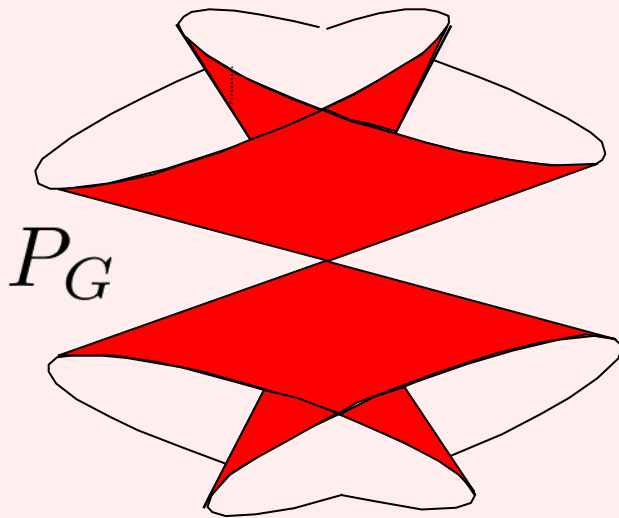


# Bi-hyperbolic spacetime kinematics

massless  
momenta



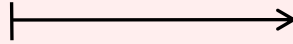
light  
velocities



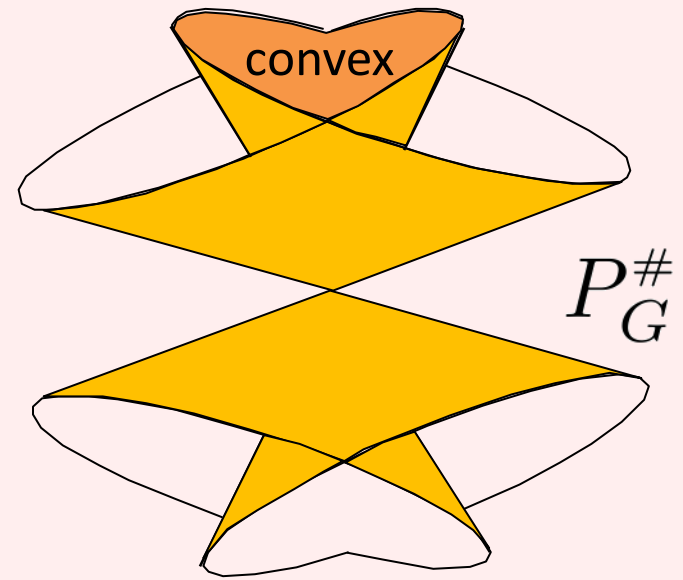
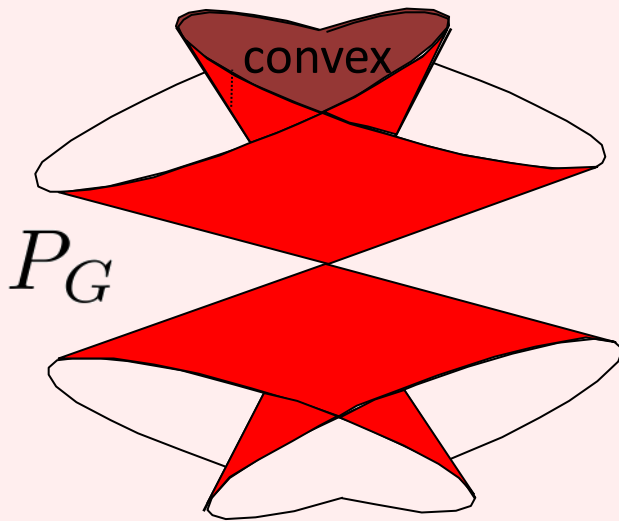
observer  
velocities

# Bi-hyperbolic spacetime kinematics

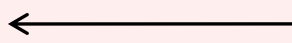
massless  
momenta



light  
velocities



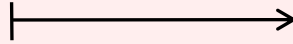
stable massive  
momenta



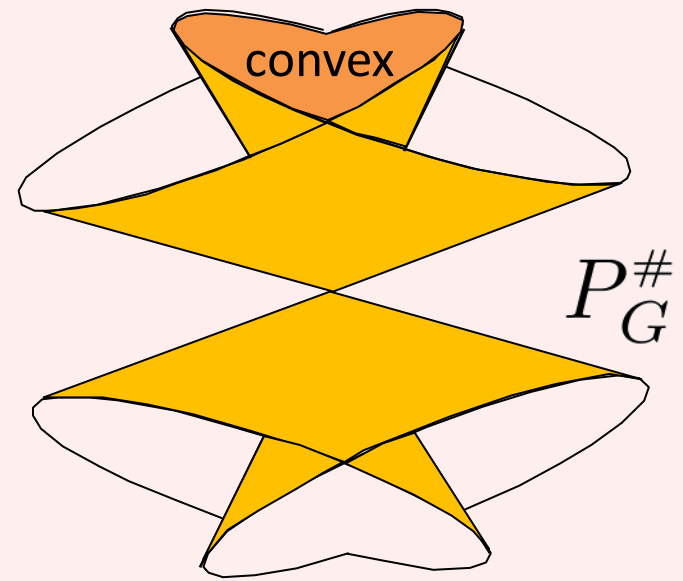
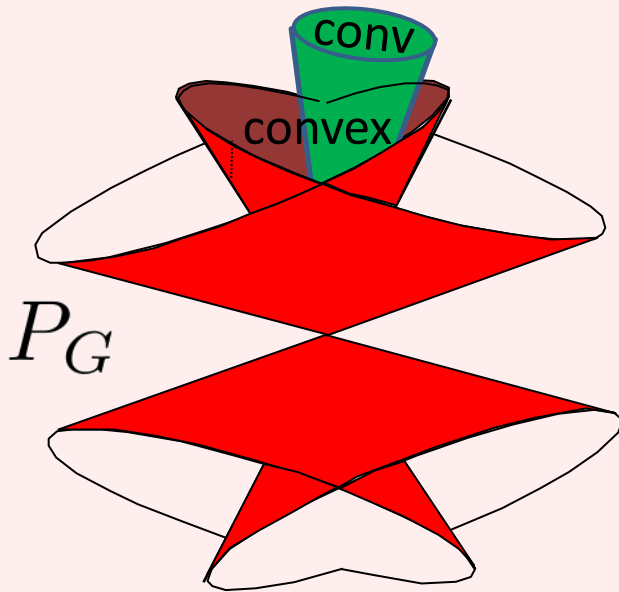
observer  
velocities

# Bi-hyperbolic spacetime kinematics

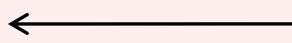
massless  
momenta



light  
velocities



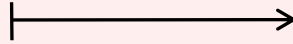
stable massive  
momenta



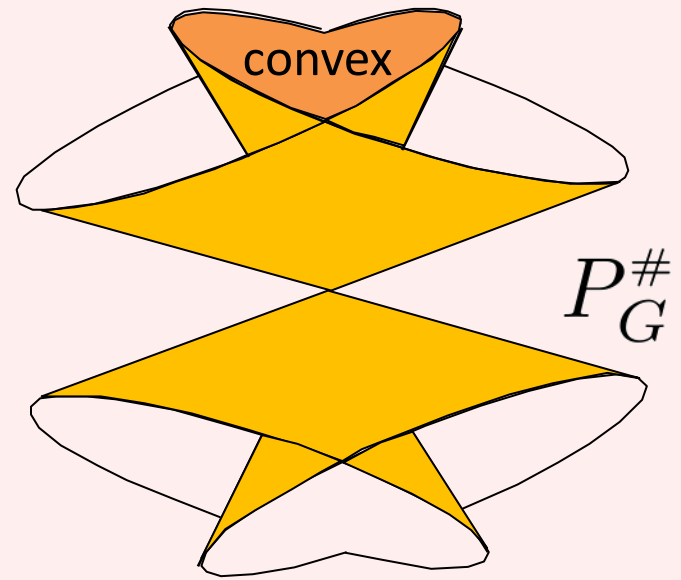
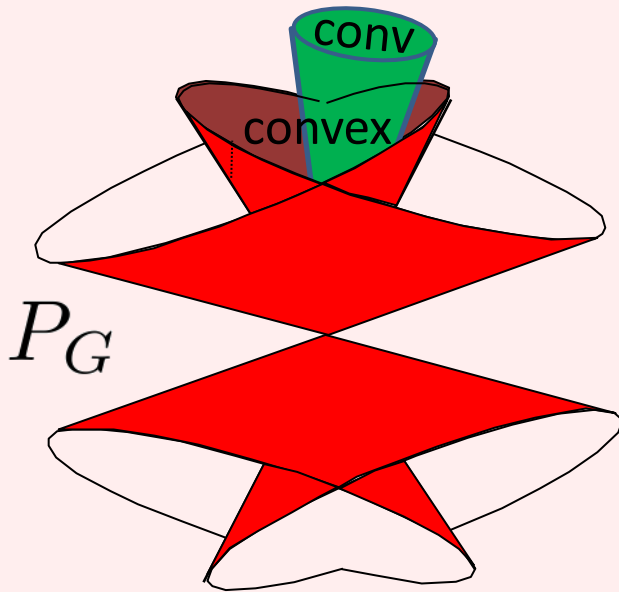
observer  
velocities

# Bi-hyperbolic spacetime kinematics

massless  
momenta



light  
velocities



stable massive  
momenta

$$k_a \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{Legendre}} \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \end{array} \frac{\partial \ln P(k)}{\partial k_a}$$

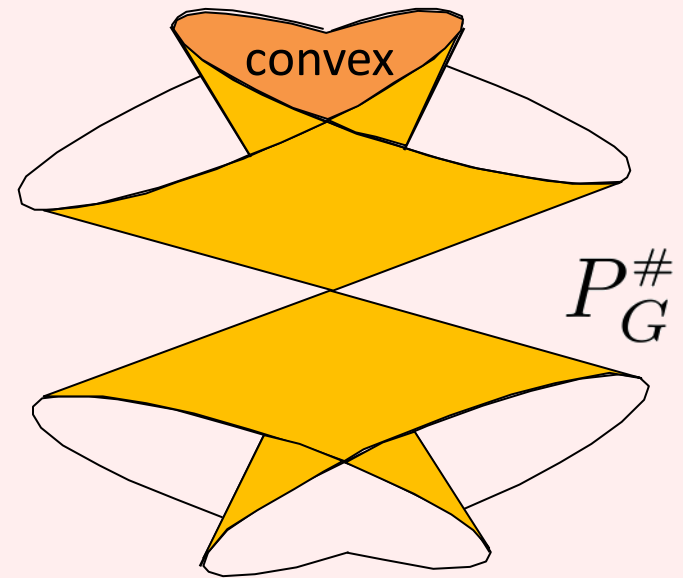
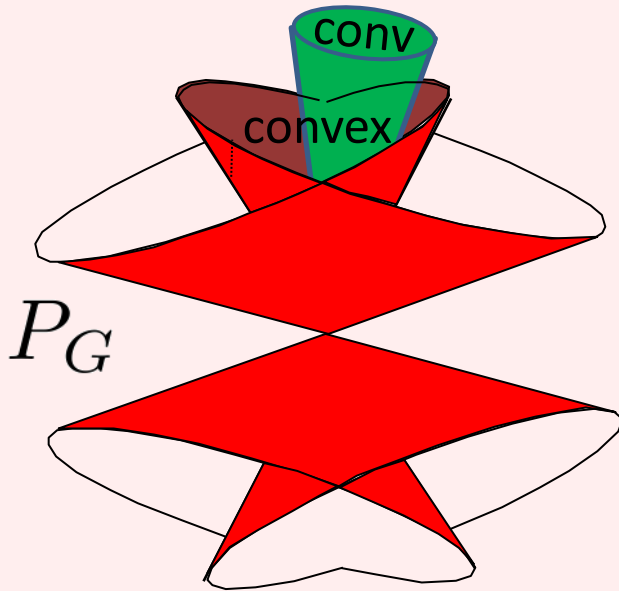
observer  
velocities

# Bi-hyperbolic spacetime kinematics

massless  
momenta

$$k_a \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{Gauss}} \\ \xleftarrow{\hspace{1.5cm}} \end{array} \frac{\partial P(k)}{\partial k_a}$$

light  
velocities



stable massive  
momenta

$$k_a \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{Legendre}} \\ \xleftarrow{\hspace{1.5cm}} \end{array} \frac{\partial \ln P(k)}{\partial k_a}$$

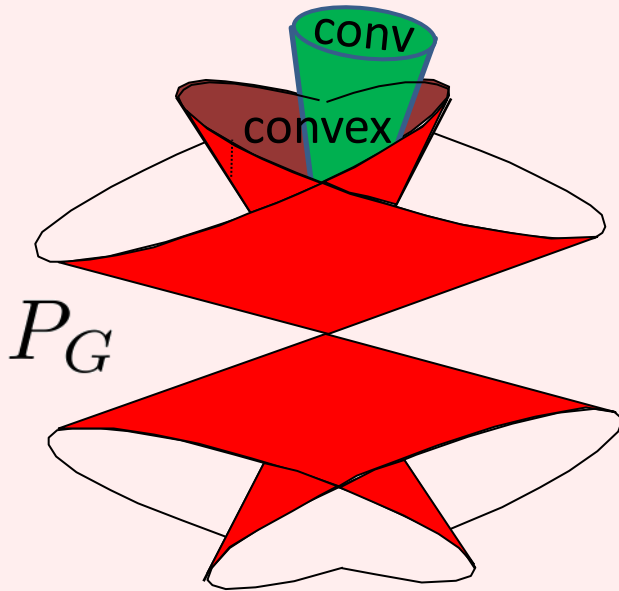
observer  
velocities

# Bi-hyperbolic spacetime kinematics

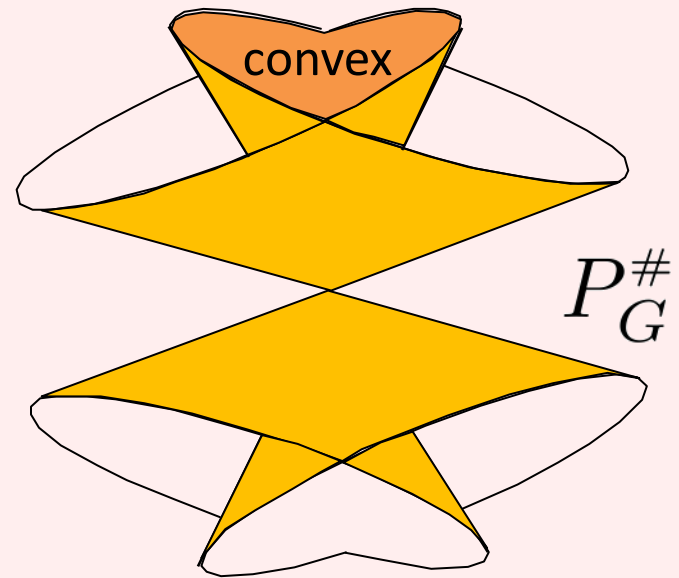
massless  
momenta

$$k_a \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{Gauss}} \\ \xleftarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \end{array} \frac{\partial P(k)}{\partial k_a}$$

light  
velocities



contain all  
kinematical  
information

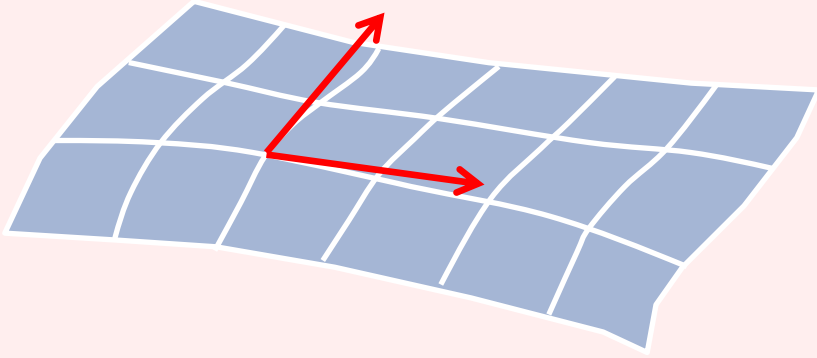


stable massive  
momenta

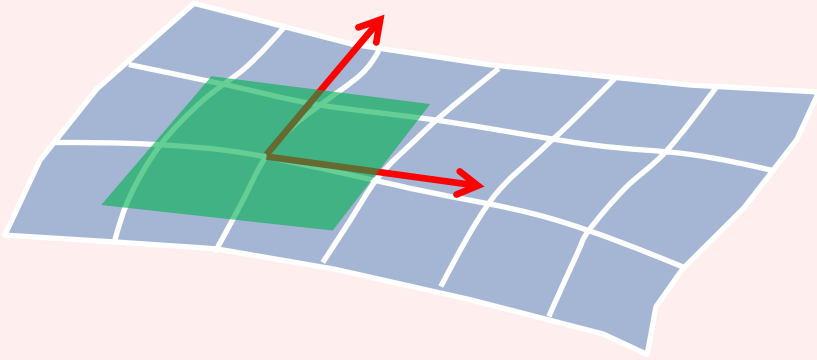
$$k_a \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{Legendre}} \\ \xleftarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \end{array} \frac{\partial \ln P(k)}{\partial k_a}$$

observer  
velocities

# Evolving geometric data

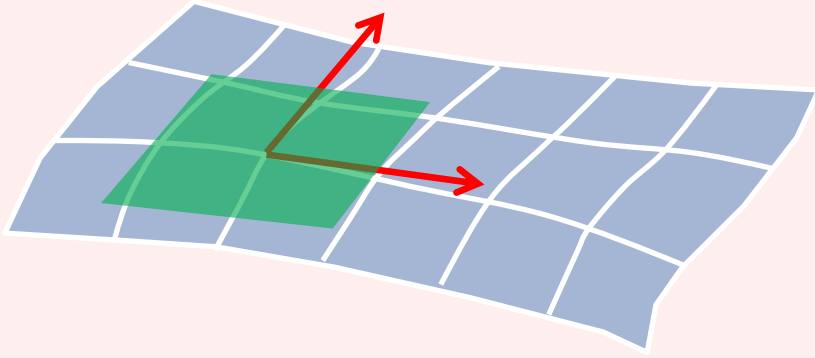


# Evolving geometric data





# Evolving geometric data



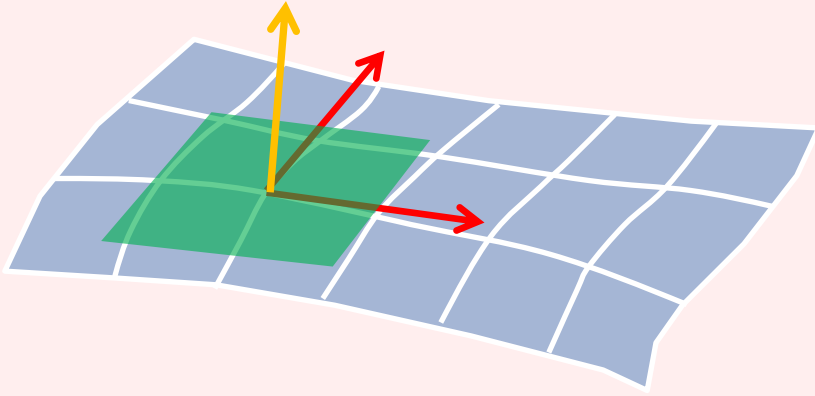
vital injection from physics:



= Legendre 

“encodes info about matter”

# Evolving geometric data



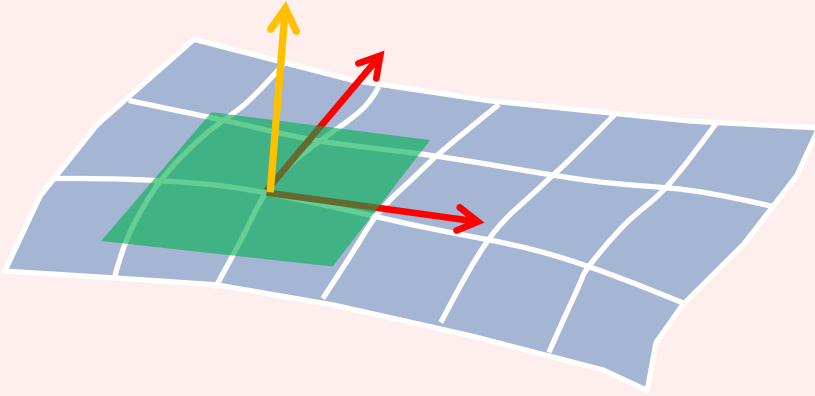
vital injection from physics:



= Legendre  $\left( \begin{array}{c} \text{green square} \end{array} \right)$

“encodes info about matter”

# Evolving geometric data



Divine view

vital injection from physics:

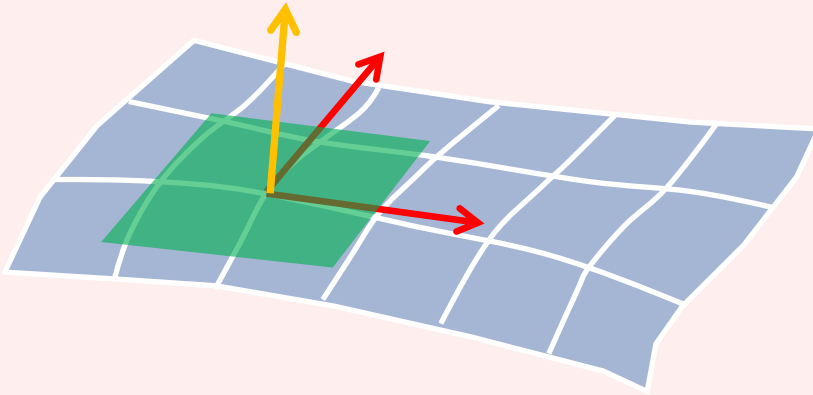


= Legendre (  )

“encodes info about matter”

Human view

# Evolving geometric data



vital injection from physics:



= Legendre (  )

“encodes info about matter”

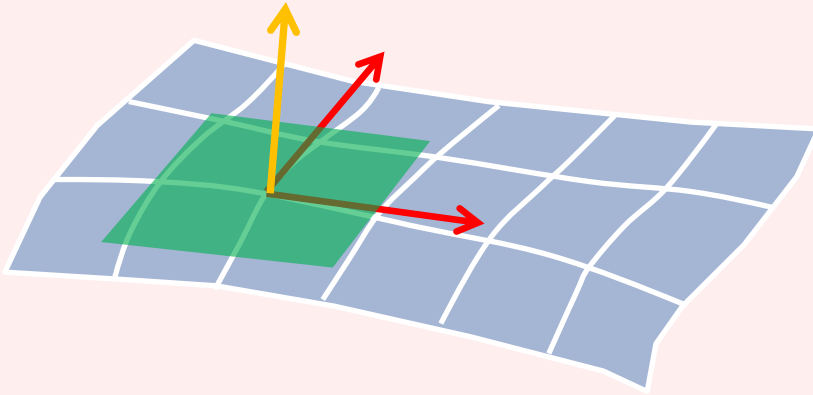
## Divine view

- 4-geometry is known everywhere

## Human view

- only 3-geometry on one surface known

# Evolving geometric data



vital injection from physics:



= Legendre  $\left( \text{green parallelogram} \right)$

“encodes info about matter”

## Divine view

- 4-geometry is known everywhere
- 3-geometry pushed by linear operators

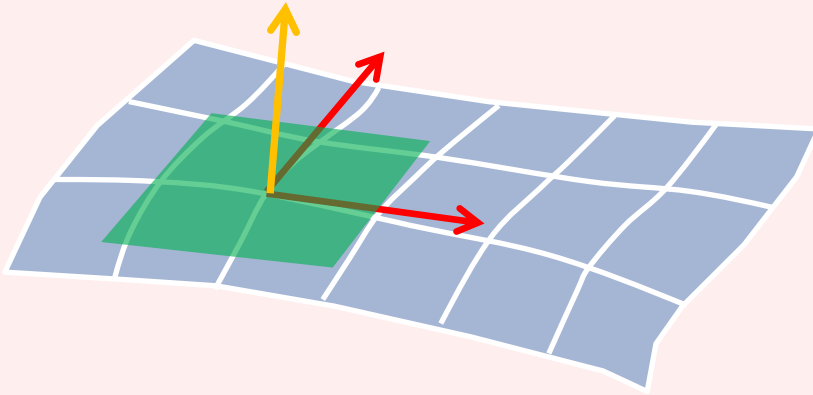
normal  $\mathcal{H}(N)$

tangential  $\mathcal{D}(\vec{N})$

## Human view

- only 3-geometry on one surface known

# Evolving geometric data



vital injection from physics:

 = Legendre  $\left( \text{green parallelogram} \right)$

“encodes info about matter”

## Divine view

- 4-geometry is known everywhere
- 3-geometry pushed by linear operators

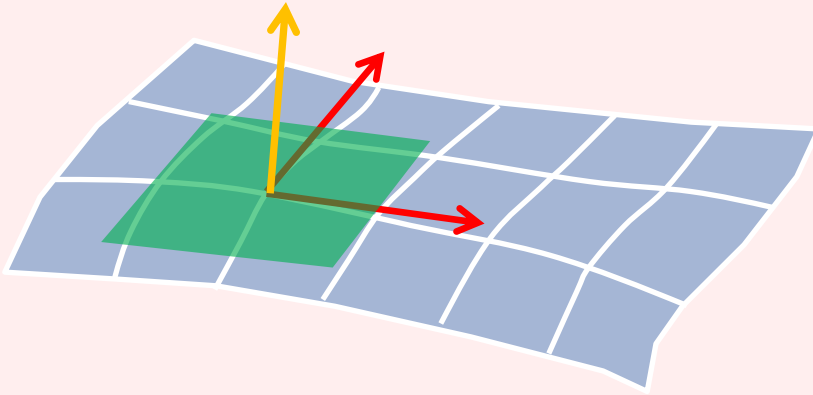
normal  $\mathcal{H}(N)$   
tangential  $\mathcal{D}(\vec{N})$

## Human view

- only 3-geometry on one surface known
- 3-geometry evolves to another surface

$$\text{Ham} = \int_{\text{surface}} \left( N \hat{\mathcal{H}}[q, \pi] + N^\alpha \hat{\mathcal{D}}[q, \pi] \right)$$

# Evolving geometric data



vital injection from physics:


 $= \text{Legendre} \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{green parallelogram} \end{array} \right)$

“encodes info about matter”

## Divine view

- 4-geometry is known everywhere
- 3-geometry pushed by linear operators

normal  $\mathcal{H}(N)$

tangential  $\mathcal{D}(\vec{N})$

satisfying *commutator algebra* [ . , . ]

## Human view

- only 3-geometry on one surface known
- 3-geometry evolves to another surface

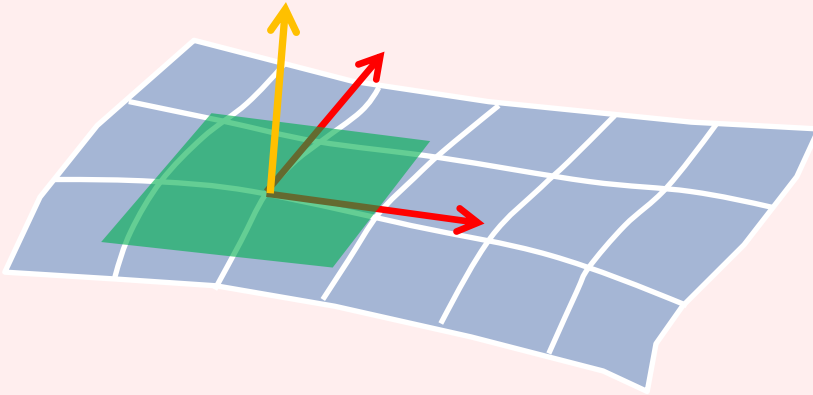
$$\text{Ham} = \int_{\text{surface}} \left( N \hat{\mathcal{H}}[q, \pi] + N^\alpha \hat{\mathcal{D}}[q, \pi] \right)$$

$$[\mathcal{H}(N), \mathcal{H}(M)] = -\mathcal{D}((\deg P - 1) P^{\alpha\beta} (M \partial_\beta N - N \partial_\beta M) \partial_\alpha),$$

$$[\mathcal{D}(N^\alpha \partial_\alpha), \mathcal{H}(M)] = -\mathcal{H}(N^\alpha \partial_\alpha M),$$

$$[\mathcal{D}(N^\alpha \partial_\alpha), \mathcal{D}(M^\beta \partial_\beta)] = -\mathcal{D}((N^\beta \partial_\beta M^\alpha - M^\beta \partial_\beta N^\alpha) \partial_\alpha).$$

# Evolving geometric data



vital injection from physics:


 $= \text{Legendre} \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{green parallelogram} \end{array} \right)$

“encodes info about matter”

## Divine view

- 4-geometry is known everywhere
- 3-geometry pushed by linear operators

normal  $\mathcal{H}(N)$

tangential  $\mathcal{D}(\vec{N})$

satisfying *commutator algebra*  $[ \cdot , \cdot ]$

## Human view

- only 3-geometry on one surface known
- 3-geometry evolves to another surface

$$\text{Ham} = \int_{\text{surface}} \left( N \hat{\mathcal{H}}[q, \pi] + N^\alpha \hat{\mathcal{D}}[q, \pi] \right)$$

satisfying *Poisson algebra*  $\{ \cdot , \cdot \}$

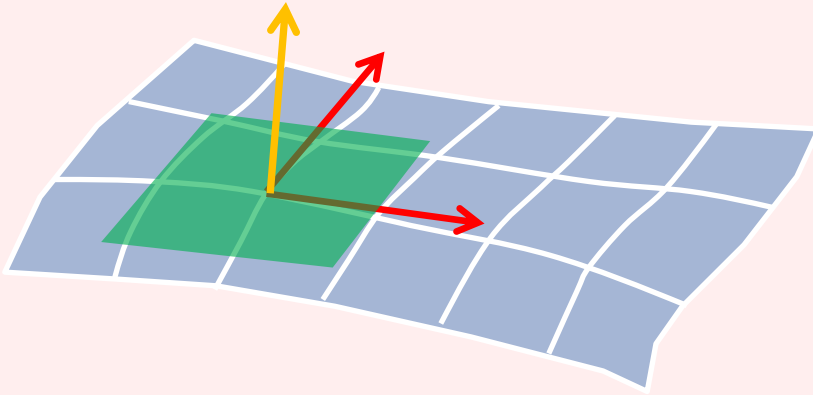
$$\{ \hat{\mathcal{H}}(N), \hat{\mathcal{H}}(M) \} = \hat{\mathcal{D}}((\deg P - 1) \hat{P}^{\alpha\beta} (M \partial_\beta N - N \partial_\beta M) \partial_\alpha),$$

$$\{ \hat{\mathcal{D}}(N^\alpha \partial_\alpha), \hat{\mathcal{H}}(M) \} = \hat{\mathcal{H}}(N^\alpha \partial_\alpha M),$$

$$\{ \hat{\mathcal{D}}(N^\alpha \partial_\alpha), \hat{\mathcal{D}}(M^\beta \partial_\beta) \} = \hat{\mathcal{D}}((N^\beta \partial_\beta M^\alpha - M^\beta \partial_\beta N^\alpha) \partial_\alpha).$$



# Evolving geometric data



vital injection from physics:

 = Legendre  $\left( \begin{array}{c} \text{green parallelogram} \end{array} \right)$

“encodes info about matter”

## Divine view

- 4-geometry is known everywhere
- 3-geometry pushed by linear operators

normal  $\mathcal{H}(N)$   
 tangential  $\mathcal{D}(\vec{N})$

satisfying *commutator algebra*  $[ \cdot , \cdot ] \longrightarrow$  satisfying *Poisson algebra*  $\{ \cdot , \cdot \}$

## Human view

- only 3-geometry on one surface known
- 3-geometry evolves to another surface

$$\text{Ham} = \int_{\text{surface}} \left( N \hat{\mathcal{H}}[q, \pi] + N^\alpha \hat{\mathcal{D}}[q, \pi] \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{ \hat{\mathcal{H}}(N), \hat{\mathcal{H}}(M) \} &= \hat{\mathcal{D}}((\deg P - 1) \hat{P}^{\alpha\beta} (M \partial_\beta N - N \partial_\beta M) \partial_\alpha), \\ \{ \hat{\mathcal{D}}(N^\alpha \partial_\alpha), \hat{\mathcal{H}}(M) \} &= \hat{\mathcal{H}}(N^\alpha \partial_\alpha M), \\ \{ \hat{\mathcal{D}}(N^\alpha \partial_\alpha), \hat{\mathcal{D}}(M^\beta \partial_\beta) \} &= \hat{\mathcal{D}}((N^\beta \partial_\beta M^\alpha - M^\beta \partial_\beta N^\alpha) \partial_\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

# Main Theorem

Devising consistent  
**gravitational dynamics for bi-hyperbolic spacetimes\***

# Main Theorem

Devising consistent  
**gravitational dynamics for bi-hyperbolic spacetimes\***

\* i.e., for any tensorial spacetime geometry that can carry predictive and quantizable matter.

# Main Theorem

Devising consistent  
**gravitational dynamics for bi-hyperbolic spacetimes\***



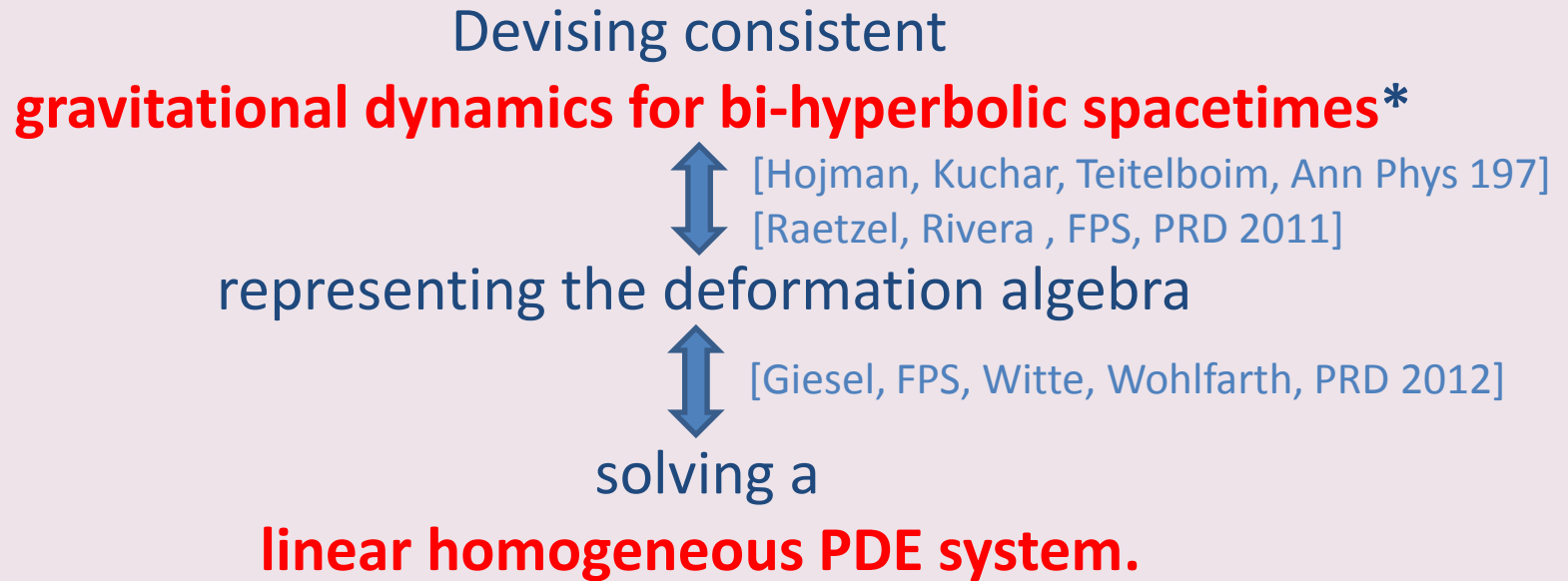
[Hojman, Kuchar, Teitelboim, Ann Phys 197]

[Raetzel, Rivera, FPS, PRD 2011]

representing the deformation algebra

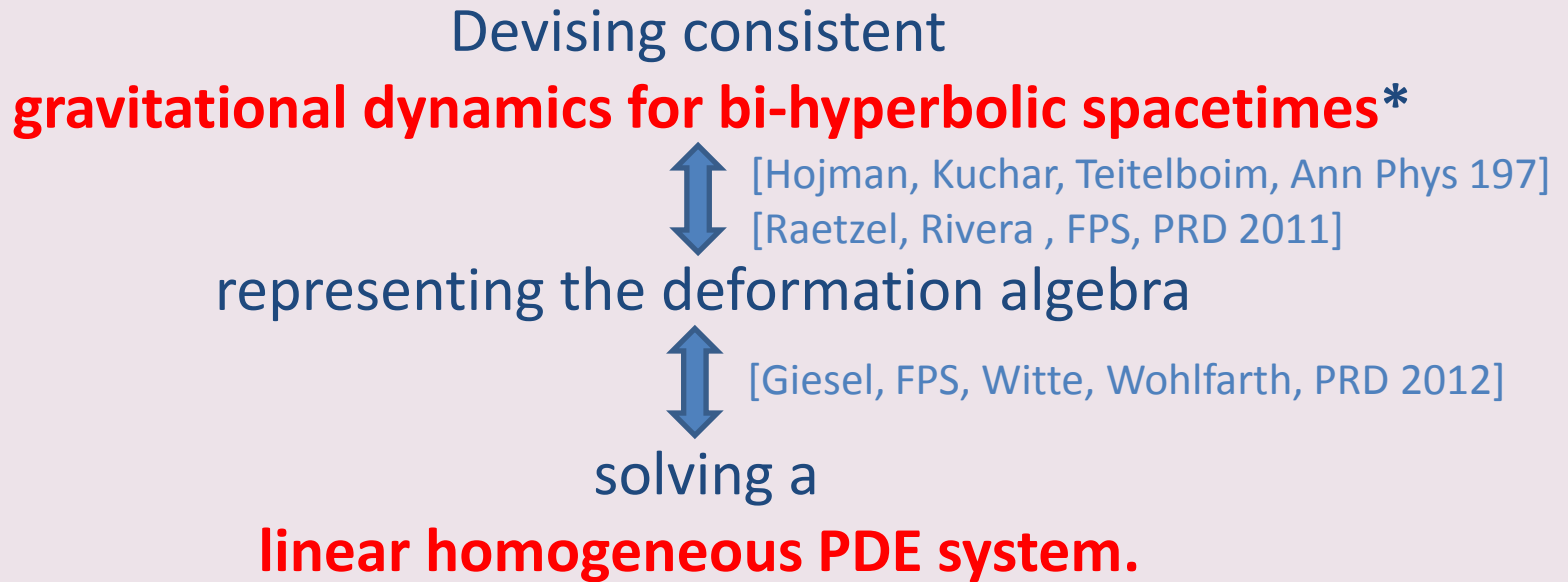
\* i.e., for any tensorial spacetime geometry that can carry predictive and quantizable matter.

# Main Theorem



\* i.e., for any tensorial spacetime geometry that can carry predictive and quantizable matter.

# Main Theorem



for the coefficients  
(in a series expansion of  
the Legendre transform of)

piece of cake

$$\text{Ham} = \int_{\text{surface}} \left( N \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\text{local}}[q, \pi] + N \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\text{non-local}}[q, \pi] + N^\alpha \hat{\mathcal{D}}[q, \pi] \right)$$

\* i.e., for any tensorial spacetime geometry that can carry predictive and quantizable matter.

# Main Theorem

Devising consistent  
**gravitational dynamics for bi-hyperbolic spacetimes\***



[Hojman, Kuchar, Teitelboim, Ann Phys 197]

[Raetzl, Rivera, FPS, PRD 2011]

representing the deformation algebra



[Giesel, FPS, Witte, Wohlfarth, PRD 2012]

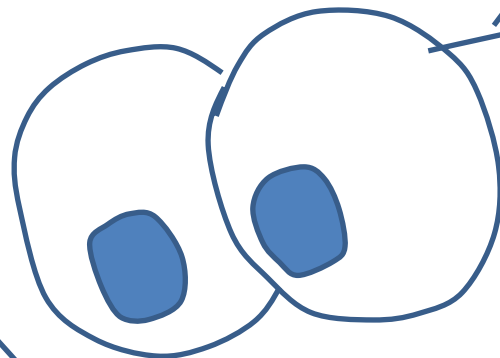
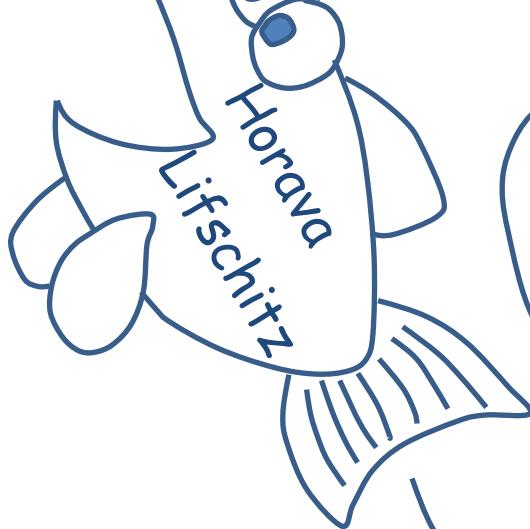
solving a  
**linear homogeneous PDE system.**

for the coefficients  
(in a series expansion of  
the Legendre transform of)

piece of cake

$$\text{Ham} = \int_{\text{surface}} \left( N \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\text{local}}[q, \pi] + N \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\text{non-local}}[q, \pi] + N^\alpha \hat{\mathcal{D}}[q, \pi] \right)$$

„All info about modified gravity is encoded in one linear system of PDE.“



bi-hyperbolic geometry

