

BMS Particles in Three Dimensions

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Based on work with

G. Barnich, A. Campoleoni, H. González, A. Maloney, M. Riegler

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Flat space-time

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- ▶ 3D toy model : **BMS_3**

PLAN OF THE TALK

- 1. Unitary reps of semi-direct products**
2. Representations of BMS_3
3. Relation to gravity

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SEMI-DIRECT PRODUCTS

$$\text{Poincaré} = \text{Lorentz} \ltimes \text{Translations}$$

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- ▶ Orbits !

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► **Orbit** of p : $\mathcal{O}_p \equiv \{f \cdot p \mid f \in G\}$

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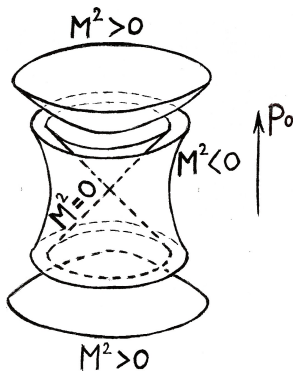
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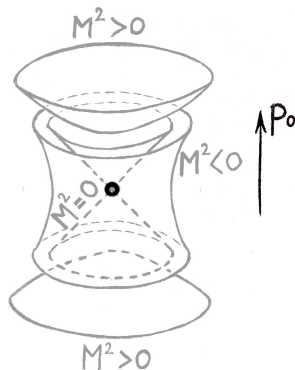
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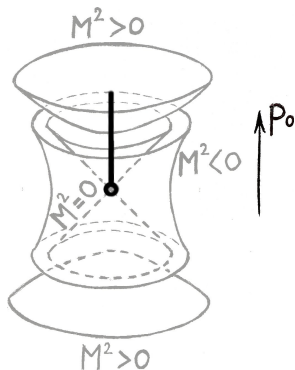
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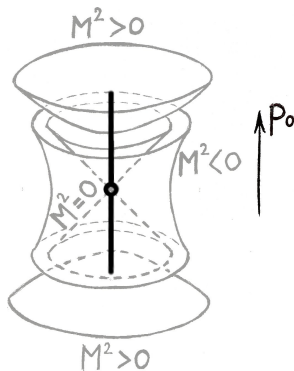
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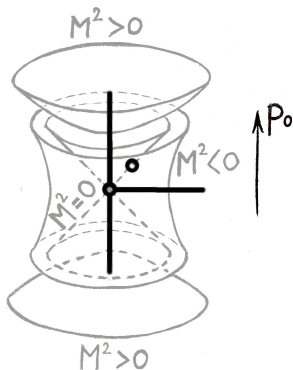
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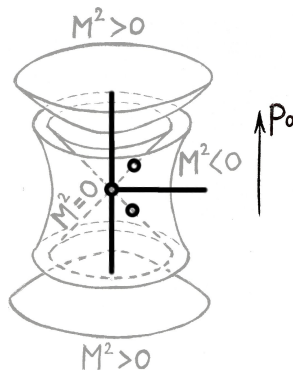
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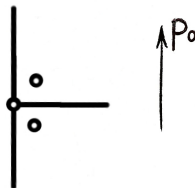
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- ▶ Define $(\mathcal{T}[(f, \alpha)]\Psi)(q) = e^{i\langle q, \alpha \rangle} \Psi(f^{-1} \cdot q)$
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- ▶ Pick a G -invariant measure μ on \mathcal{O}_p
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UNITARY REPS

Let's build UIRREPS of P !

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All UIRREPS of P are of this form !

[Mackey ~1950]

2. Unitary representations of BMS_3

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A. Definition of the BMS_3 group

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B. Orbits and unitary reps

DEFINITION OF BMS_3

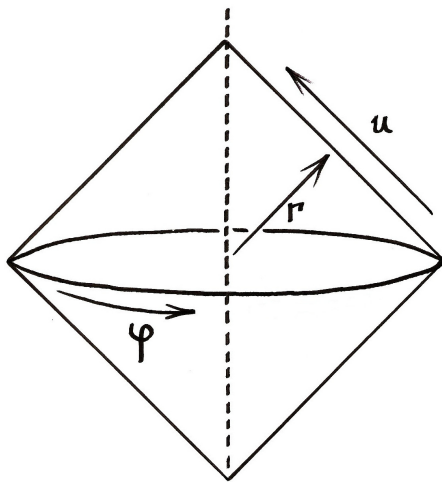
BMS_3 = Aspt. symmetry group of 3D aspt. flat space-times

[Ashtekar *et al.* 1996, Barnich *et al.* 2009]

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- ▶ Infinite-dimensional extension of Poincaré

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$$BMS_3 \equiv \text{Diff}(S^1) \ltimes \text{Vect}(S^1)$$

[Barnich & BO 2014]

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ORBITS AND UNITARY REPS

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Unitary reps of $BMS_3 = \text{Diff}(S^1) \ltimes \text{Vect}(S^1)$?

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Orbits of supermomenta under superrotations?

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 1. Constant supermomentum

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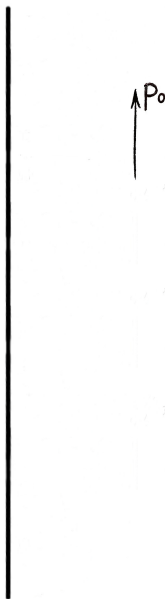
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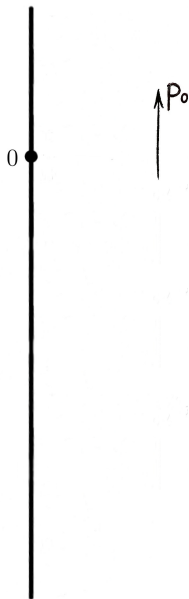
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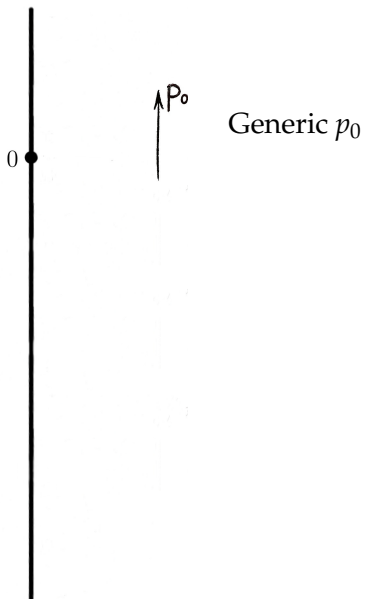
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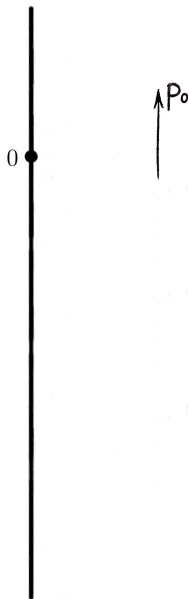
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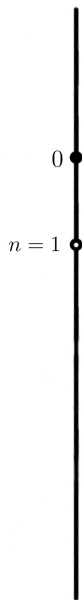
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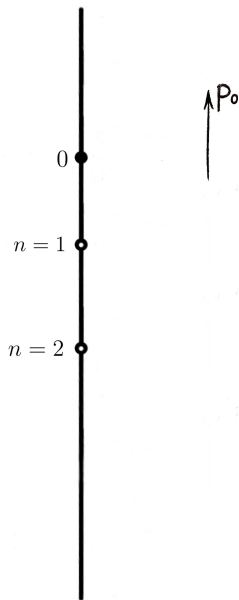
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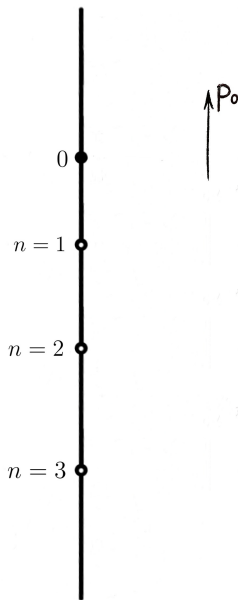
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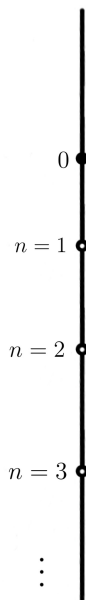


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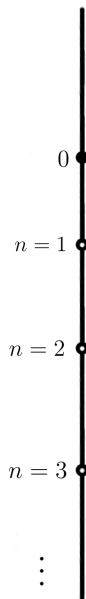


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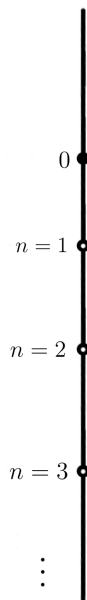


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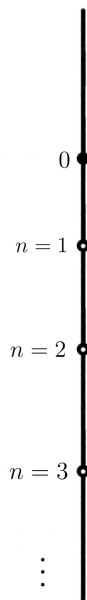
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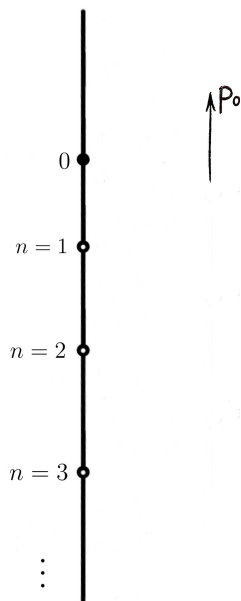
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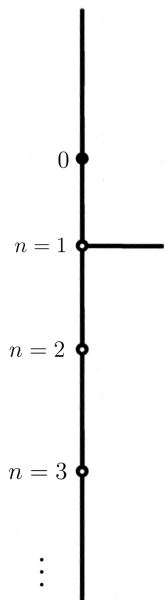
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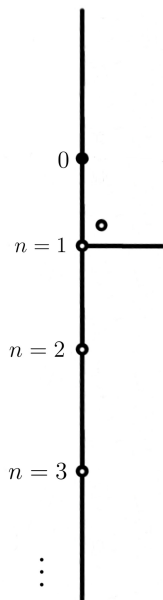


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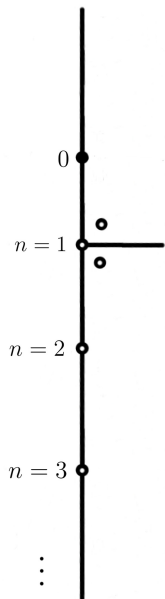


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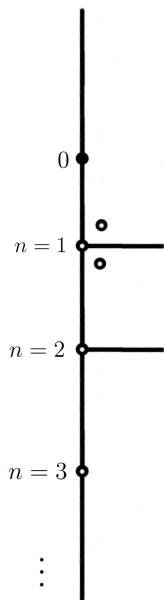


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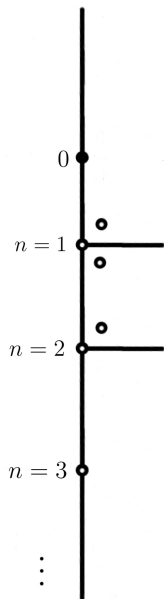
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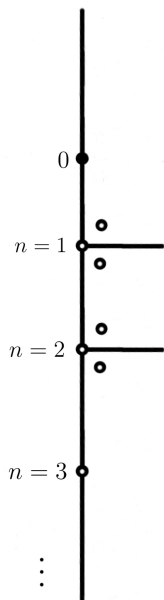
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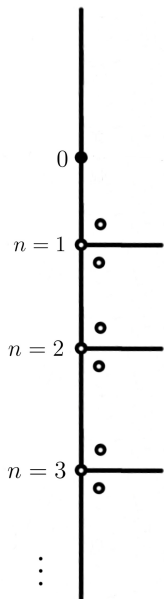
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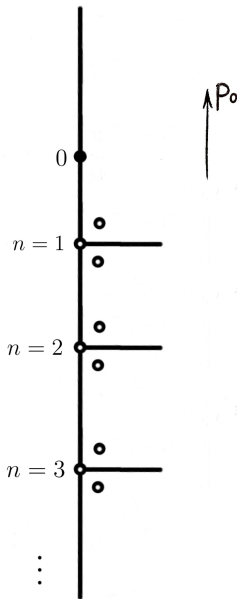
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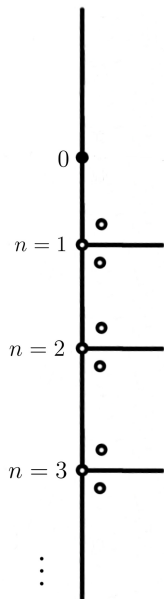
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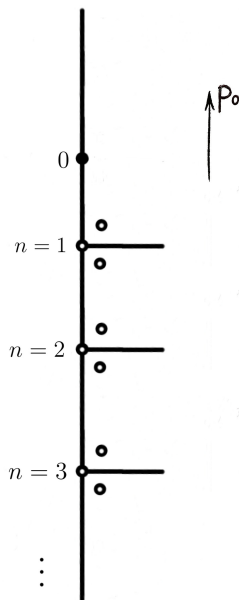
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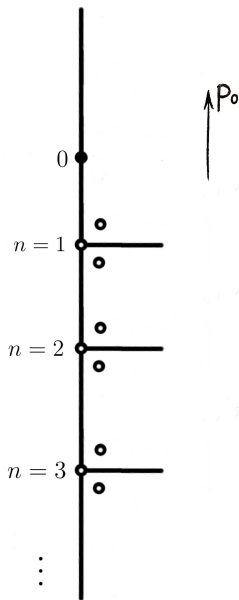
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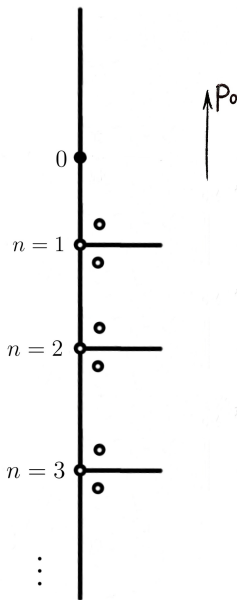
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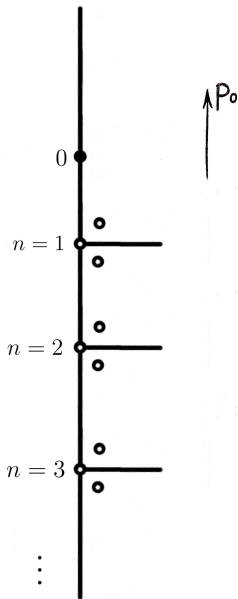


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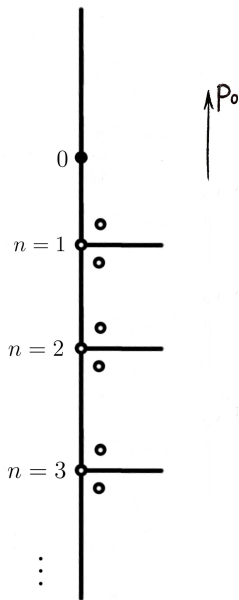
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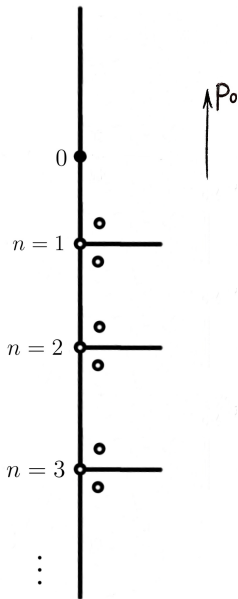
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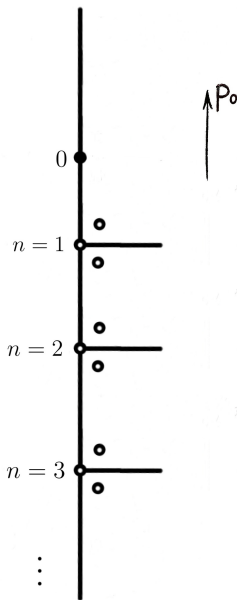
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3. Relation to gravity

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A. Supermomentum and Bondi mass

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B. Characters and partition functions

SUPERMOMENTUM & BONDI MASS

On-shell aspt. flat metrics

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[Barnich & Troessaert 2010]

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$$ds^2 = 8G p(\varphi) du^2 - 2dudr + r^2 d\varphi^2 + \dots$$

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[Gaberdiel, Gopakumar 2010]

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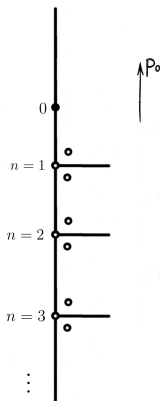
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Thank you !

