



Evolving fuzzy CP^n and lattice n -simplex

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Abstract

Generalizing the previous works on evolving fuzzy two-sphere, I discuss evolving fuzzy CP^n by studying scalar field theory on it. The space–time geometry is obtained in continuum limit, and is shown to saturate locally the cosmic holographic principle. I also discuss evolving lattice n -simplex obtained by ‘compactifying’ fuzzy CP^n . It is argued that an evolving lattice n -simplex does not approach a continuum space–time but decompactifies into an evolving fuzzy CP^n .

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1. Introduction

Several thought experiments in semi-classical quantum gravity and string theory show the existence of minimum length [1,2]. This suggests that space–time is not a continuous static object, but is fluctuating in essence and must be treated quantum mechanically in some way. An approach to such quantum space–time is given by non-commutative geometry [3,4]. Although non-commutative geometry is technically much more complicated to treat than continuum geometry and its physical applications are quite limited at present, the approach is fascinating because space–time is naturally embedded in the operational properties of quantum field.

An interesting challenge to extend the applicability of non-commutative geometry would be formulating dynamical evolutions of non-commutative spaces, as our universe is growing. A general formulation of a fuzzy space changing its size [5] and field theory on evolving fuzzy two-sphere [6] were discussed by the present author, based on pure-into-mixed state evolutions [7,8]. Splitting process of fuzzy space was discussed in [9]. In fact these two processes are intimately related, and the evolution process can be interpreted as the process of a ‘main’ fuzzy space emitting ‘baby’ fuzzy spaces one after another [5,6]. Physically interesting is the space–time geometry associated with such an evolving fuzzy space. The geometry on the evolving fuzzy two-sphere was extracted from the continuum limit of the scalar field theory on it [6]. It turned out that the behavior of the scale factor saturates locally the cosmic holographic principle pro-

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posed in [10]. A certain class of observational limits on space–time quantities [11–15] was argued [15,16] to be related with the holographic principle [10,17,18]. Therefore this property of saturation could specify the class of space–time fuzziness associated with evolving fuzzy spaces.

The aim of the present Letter is to extend part of the previous results on evolving fuzzy two-sphere to some other evolving fuzzy spaces. In Section 2, I will study scalar field theory on evolving fuzzy CP^n , and extract space–time geometry in continuum limit. It will be observed that the space–time geometry saturates locally the cosmic holographic principle of [10]. In Section 3, I will introduce potential terms into the action of scalar field to ‘compactify’ fuzzy CP^n to lattice n -simplex, and discuss the space–time geometry in continuum limit. The final section will be devoted to summary and discussions.

2. Evolving fuzzy CP^n

For the present purpose of describing evolving fuzzy CP^n , it is most convenient to introduce the Fock space generated by $n + 1$ sets of creation–annihilation operators [19,20]. This description was used for evolving fuzzy two-sphere ($n = 1$) in [6]. The creation–annihilation operators are defined by

$$\begin{aligned}
 [a_i, a_j^\dagger] &= \delta_{ij}, \\
 [a_i, a_j] &= [a_i^\dagger, a_j^\dagger] = 0 \quad (i, j = 1, \dots, n + 1). \quad (2.1)
 \end{aligned}$$

The Fock space is constructed from the Fock vacuum $a_i|0\rangle = 0$ as

$$\begin{aligned}
 &|N; m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}\rangle \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{m_1! \dots m_{n+1}!}} (a_1^\dagger)^{m_1} \dots (a_{n+1}^\dagger)^{m_{n+1}} |0\rangle, \quad (2.2)
 \end{aligned}$$

where m_i are natural numbers and a degenerate notation $N = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} m_i$ is used for later convenience. The symmetry associated with CP^n is $SU(n + 1)$. Its generators can be represented as operators on the Fock space

$$L^b = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n+1} a_i^\dagger T_{ij}^b a_j, \quad (2.3)$$

where T_{ij}^b are the matrix elements of the Hermitian generators in the fundamental representation of

$SU(n + 1)$. Let me define \mathcal{H}_N as the subspace spanned by $|N; m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}\rangle$ with any m_i for fixed N . Each \mathcal{H}_N gives the rank N symmetric representation of $SU(n + 1)$, and defines a fuzzy CP^n . The continuum limit is given by $N \rightarrow \infty$. A scalar field on a fuzzy CP^n is an operator on \mathcal{H}_N , and is denoted by ϕ_N . I assume the hermiticity $\phi_N^\dagger = \phi_N$ for simplicity.

An evolution of a fuzzy space can be derived from unitary splitting process of emitting ‘baby’ fuzzy spaces [5,6,9]. For a fuzzy CP^n , its growing and shrinking processes are, respectively, described by the following $SU(n + 1)$ -invariant operations

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{O} &\rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} a_i^\dagger \mathcal{O} a_i, \\
 \mathcal{O} &\rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} a_i \mathcal{O} a_i^\dagger, \quad (2.4)
 \end{aligned}$$

where \mathcal{O} is an operator on a fuzzy CP^n . Generalizing the discussions about fuzzy two-sphere in [6] to the present case, the equation of motion of a massless scalar field is given by

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} [a_i^\dagger, [a_i, \phi]] - \sum_b [L^b, [L^b, \phi]] = 0, \quad (2.5)$$

where the summation of b is over all the generators of $SU(n + 1)$, and the scalar field is defined by $\phi = \sum_N \phi_N$.

To discuss the continuum limit of (2.5), let me expand the scalar field in terms of the complete set of operators $Q_{j,m}^N$ as

$$\phi = \sum_{N,j,m} \phi_{j,m}^N Q_{j,m}^N. \quad (2.6)$$

Here j and m label the second Casimir and an orthogonal coordinate in the subspace labeled by j , respectively:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_b [L^b, [L^b, Q_{j,m}^N]] &= j Q_{j,m}^N, \\
 \text{Tr}(Q_{j,m}^N \dagger Q_{j',m'}^{N'}) &= \delta_{NN'} \delta_{jj'} \delta_{mm'}, \quad (2.7)
 \end{aligned}$$

where the trace Tr is over the whole Fock space. Because of the $SU(n + 1)$ symmetry, the evolution oper-

ations can be assumed to have the form

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} a_i^\dagger Q_{j,m}^N a_i = c_j^{N+} Q_{j,m}^{N+1},$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} a_i Q_{j,m}^N a_i^\dagger = c_j^{N-} Q_{j,m}^{N-1}, \tag{2.8}$$

with some coefficients c_j^{N+} and c_j^{N-} . Note that the first equation of (2.8) determines higher-rank orthogonal operators from lower ones. Therefore it is allowed to assume c_j^{N+} be positive real.

To obtain c_j^{N+} , let me use the normalization condition in (2.7)

$$(c_j^{N+})^2 = \sum_{i,i'=1}^{n+1} \text{Tr}(a_i^\dagger a_i^\dagger Q_{j,m}^N a_i a_i^\dagger Q_{j,m}^N). \tag{2.9}$$

The $SU(n+1)$ generators in the fundamental representation satisfies the following identity

$$\frac{1}{n+1} \delta_{\alpha\beta} \delta_{\gamma\delta} + 2 \sum_b T_{\alpha\beta}^b T_{\gamma\delta}^b = \delta_{\alpha\delta} \delta_{\beta\gamma}, \tag{2.10}$$

where the standard normalization $\text{tr}(T^a T^b) = \delta_{ab}/2$ is assumed. Using this identity, the right-hand side of (2.9) can be evaluated as

$$(c_j^{N+})^2 = \frac{1}{n+1} \text{Tr}((N+n+1) Q_{j,m}^N (N+n+1) Q_{j,m}^N) + 2 \sum_b \text{Tr}(L^b Q_{j,m}^N L^b Q_{j,m}^N) = \frac{(N+n+1)^2}{n+1} + 2 \sum_b \text{Tr} \left(-\frac{1}{2} [L^b, [L^b, Q_{j,m}^N]] Q_{j,m}^N + (L^b)^2 Q_{j,m}^N Q_{j,m}^N \right) = (N+n+1)(N+1) - j. \tag{2.11}$$

Therefore

$$c_j^{N+} = \sqrt{(N+n+1)(N+1) - j}. \tag{2.12}$$

The right-hand side of (2.9) can be computed differently by using (2.8). This gives

$$(c_j^{N+})^2 = c_j^{N+} c_j^{(N+1)-}. \tag{2.13}$$

Therefore,

$$c_j^{N-} = c_j^{(N-1)+} = \sqrt{N(N+n) - j}. \tag{2.14}$$

Substituting the expansion (2.6) into the equation of motion (2.5), I obtain

$$\sum_{N,j,m} (-c_j^{(N-1)+} \phi_{j,m}^{N-1} - c_j^{(N+1)-} \phi_{j,m}^{N+1} + (2N+n+1-j) \phi_{j,m}^N) Q_{j,m}^N = 0. \tag{2.15}$$

I assume that this equation will approach a second order differential equation with respect to N in the continuum limit. Then, using the expansion,

$$\phi_{j,m}^{N\pm 1} \simeq \phi_{j,m}(N) \pm \phi'_{j,m}(N) + \frac{1}{2} \phi''_{j,m}(N), \tag{2.16}$$

I obtain

$$-\frac{1}{2} (c_j^{(N-1)+} + c_j^{(N+1)-}) \phi''_{j,m}(N) + (c_j^{(N-1)+} - c_j^{(N+1)-}) \phi'_{j,m}(N) + (2N+n+1-j - c_j^{(N-1)+} - c_j^{(N+1)-}) \phi_{j,m}(N) = 0, \tag{2.17}$$

where N is regarded as a continuum variable and \prime denotes the derivative with respect to N . Let me define

$$T = N + \frac{n+1}{2}, \tag{2.18}$$

and assume N is large enough and

$$\frac{j}{N} \ll 1. \tag{2.19}$$

Then

$$c_j^{(N-1)+} \sim T - \frac{1}{2},$$

$$c_j^{(N+1)-} \sim T + \frac{1}{2}, \tag{2.20}$$

and the equation of motion of a massless scalar field in the continuum limit is obtained as

$$T \phi''_{j,m}(T) + \phi'_{j,m}(T) + j \phi_{j,m}(T) = 0, \tag{2.21}$$

where \prime denotes the derivative with respect to T . In a geometric background of

$$ds^2 = -f(T) dT^2 + h(T) d\Omega^2, \tag{2.22}$$

where $d\Omega^2$ is the metric on a unit CP^n , the equation of motion of a massless scalar field takes the form

$$f(T)^{-1/2}h(T)^{-n+1}\frac{\partial}{\partial T}f(T)^{-1/2}h(T)^n\frac{\partial}{\partial T}\phi(T,\Omega) - \Delta_\Omega\phi(T,\Omega) = 0, \tag{2.23}$$

where Δ_Ω denotes the Laplacian on a unit CP^n , and I have used the fact that CP^n has $2n$ dimensions. Comparing this with (2.21), the eigenvalues of Δ_Ω should be identified with $-j$, and

$$\frac{h(T)}{f(T)} = T, \\ f(T)^{-1/2}h(T)^{-n+1}\frac{d}{dT}f(T)^{-1/2}h(T)^n = 1. \tag{2.24}$$

The solution is unique up to an unimportant overall constant factor, and I obtain a metric

$$ds^2 = -T^{-\frac{n-1}{n-1/2}}dT^2 + T^{\frac{1}{2n-1}}d\Omega^2 \\ = -T^{-\frac{D-2}{D-1}}dT^2 + T^{\frac{1}{D-1}}d\Omega^2, \tag{2.25}$$

where $D = 2n$, the dimensions of CP^n . Changing the time variable to $dt = T^{-\frac{D-2}{2D-2}}dT$, $t \sim T^{\frac{D}{2D-2}}$, the metric of an evolving fuzzy CP^n in the continuum limit is given by

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + t^{2/D}d\Omega^2 \tag{2.26}$$

up to unimportant constants.

For the consistency of the continuum limit, the cosmic time t must be regarded as a continuum variable. This is actually satisfied, since, for an interval of $\Delta N = 1$

$$\Delta t \sim T^{-\frac{D-2}{2D-2}}, \tag{2.27}$$

which remains constant for $D = 2$ or vanishes for $D > 2$ in the limit $T \rightarrow \infty$. As for the spatial part, the number of ‘points’ on a fuzzy CP^n can be estimated by the dimensions of \mathcal{H}_N , which is approximately N^n . Therefore, from the expression (2.26), the volume per point is approximately given by

$$\sim \frac{(t^{1/D})^D}{N^n} \sim t^{2-D}, \tag{2.28}$$

which remains constant for $D = 2$ or vanishes for $D > 2$ in the limit $T \rightarrow \infty$.

From the equation of motion (2.21), the angular frequency with respect to the variable T of a solution

is roughly $\omega_T \sim \sqrt{j/T} \sim \sqrt{j/N}$. Therefore the assumption (2.19) means $\omega_T \ll 1$. The physical angular frequency should be measured in terms of the variable t , and this is given by $\omega_t = \omega_T \frac{dT}{dt} \sim \omega_T T^{\frac{D-2}{2D-2}}$. This ω_t can be identified with the physical energy of a mode and it has no upper bounds in the continuum limit for $D > 2$, or must be much smaller than a constant for $D = 2$. Hence the continuum limit is well-behaved also in this respect.

In [10], a cosmological version of the holographic principle [17,18] is proposed. This was obtained by imposing the holographic principle to the inner region causally connected with a boundary. For a simple case of $a(t) \sim t^p$ for a spatially flat FRW universe $ds^2 = -dt^2 + a(t)^2 dx^2$, the cosmic holographic principle imposes an inequality

$$p > \frac{1}{D}. \tag{2.29}$$

This is indeed saturated in (2.26), if the curvature of CP^n is ignored. Therefore, concerning local properties, the present model saturates the cosmic holographic principle. This suggests that the present model is associated with the class of space–time fuzziness of [11–15], which was argued [15,16] to be related to the holographic principle [17,18]. On the other hand, as was discussed in [10] for a FRW closed universe, if the global structure of CP^n is taken into account, the present model will be ruled out by the cosmic holographic principle. This is because a boundary can be quite small with a large causally-connected inner region in CP^n .

3. Evolving lattice n -simplex

In this section, I will introduce potential terms to compactify fuzzy CP^n down to lattice n -simplex. Similar methods were used in constructing fuzzy spaces from others in [21,22]. The equation of motion of a scalar field in this section is given by

$$k \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} [a_i^\dagger, [a_i, \phi]] - \sum_b [L^b, [L^b, \phi]] \\ - v \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} [N_i, [N_i, \phi]] = 0, \tag{3.1}$$

where k, v are positive real constants, and $N_i = a_i^\dagger a_i$ ($i = 1, \dots, n + 1$). A nice property of these potential terms is that they commute with the kinetic terms

$$\begin{aligned} \left[N_j, \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} [a_i^\dagger, [a_i, \phi]] \right] &= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} [a_i^\dagger, [a_i, [N_j, \phi]]], \\ \left[N_j, \sum_b [L^b, [L^b, \phi]] \right] &= \sum_b [L^b, [L^b, [N_j, \phi]]]. \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

Therefore (3.1) can be considered in each subspace of the eigenvalues of the adjoint operations $[N_j, \cdot]$. Let me assume v is so large that the physical degrees of freedom are effectively restricted to

$$[N_i, \phi] = 0 \quad (i = 1, \dots, n + 1). \tag{3.3}$$

This allows an expansion

$$\phi = \sum_{m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}} \phi_{m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}} |N; m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}|, \tag{3.4}$$

where I have introduced a shorthand notation

$$\begin{aligned} |N; m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}| \\ \equiv |N; m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}\rangle \langle N; m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}|. \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

Plugging the expansion (3.4) into the first term of (3.1), I obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} [a_i^\dagger, [a_i, \phi]] \\ = - \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (a_i^\dagger \phi a_i + a_i \phi a_i^\dagger) + (2N + n + 1)\phi \\ = \sum_{m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}} \left(- \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (m_i \phi_{m_1, \dots, m_i-1, \dots, m_{n+1}} \right. \\ \left. + (m_i + 1)\phi_{m_1, \dots, m_i+1, \dots, m_{n+1}}) \right. \\ \left. + (2N + n + 1)\phi_{m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}} \right) |N; m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}|. \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

In the continuum limit where m_i are large and can be regarded as continuum variables, I expand the scalar field in the second order of derivatives

$$\phi_{m_1, \dots, m_i \pm 1, \dots, m_{n+1}} \simeq \phi_c \pm \partial_i \phi_c + \frac{1}{2} \partial_i^2 \phi_c, \tag{3.7}$$

where ϕ_c is the continuum limit of $\phi_{m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}}$. Substituting the expansion into (3.6) and assuming $m_i \gg 1$,

I obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} [a_i^\dagger, [a_i, \phi]] \simeq - \sum_{m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} m_i \partial_i^2 \phi_c + \partial_i \phi_c \right) \\ \times |N; m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}|. \end{aligned} \tag{3.8}$$

As for the second term in (3.1), from the expressions of the generators (2.3), the identity (2.10) and $[\sum_i N_i, \phi] = 0$, I obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_b [L^b, [L^b, \phi]] \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i, j=1}^{n+1} [a_j^\dagger a_i, [a_i^\dagger a_j, \phi]] \\ = \sum_{m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}} \sum_{i, j=1}^{n+1} (m_i + 1) m_j \\ \times (\phi_{m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}} - \phi_{m_1, \dots, m_i+1, \dots, m_j-1, \dots, m_{n+1}}) \\ \times |N; m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}|. \end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

In the continuum limit, I may use the expansion

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{m_1, \dots, m_i+1, \dots, m_j-1, \dots, m_{n+1}} \\ \simeq \phi_c + \partial_i \phi_c - \partial_j \phi_c + \frac{1}{2} \partial_i^2 \phi_c + \frac{1}{2} \partial_j^2 \phi_c - \partial_i \partial_j \phi_c. \end{aligned} \tag{3.10}$$

Then, substituting this expansion into (3.9) and assuming $m_i \gg 1$, I obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_b [L^b, [L^b, \phi]] \\ = \sum_{m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} ((n + 1)m_i - N) \partial_i \phi_c \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (m_i^2 - m_i N) \partial_i^2 \phi_c \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{i, j=1, i \neq j}^{n+1} m_i m_j \partial_i \partial_j \phi_c \right) |N; m_1, \dots, m_{n+1}|. \end{aligned} \tag{3.11}$$

Substituting (3.8) and (3.11) into (3.1), the equation of motion of a massless scalar field in the continuum limit is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-k + N - (n + 1)m_i) \partial_i \phi_c \\
 &+ \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-km_i + Nm_i - m_i^2) \partial_i^2 \phi_c \\
 &- \sum_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^{n+1} m_i m_j \partial_i \partial_j \phi_c \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \partial_i ((-km_i + Nm_i - m_i^2) \partial_i \phi_c) \\
 &- \sum_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^{n+1} \partial_i (m_i m_j \partial_j \phi_c). \tag{3.12}
 \end{aligned}$$

Here note that the orders of m_i are different between the temporal (with k) and the spatial directions, i.e., one order is replaced with k . The motivation for the introduction of the parameter k in (3.1) was to avoid the confusions about the approximation in the continuum limit. If the temporal terms were neglected as lower orders of m_i , the equation of motion would have no propagation modes.

The equation of motion of a massless scalar field in a non-trivial geometric background is given by

$$\partial_i \sqrt{-g} g^{ij} \partial_j \phi = 0. \tag{3.13}$$

Identifying this with (3.12), the geometry in the continuum limit is identified as

$$\sqrt{-g} g^{ij} = \begin{cases} -km_i + Nm_i - m_i^2 & \text{for } i = j, \\ -m_i m_j & \text{for } i \neq j. \end{cases} \tag{3.14}$$

From (3.14), the determinant of the metric tensor is computed to be

$$-g = \left(k(N - k)^n \prod_{i=1}^{n+1} m_i \right)^{\frac{2}{n-1}}. \tag{3.15}$$

For $n = 1$, (3.14) leads to an inconsistency. Therefore the geometric picture can be applied to the continuum limit only for $n > 1$. This will be assumed in the discussions below.

To decouple the temporal and spatial directions, let me take a new parameterization

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_i &= Nx_i \quad (i = 1, \dots, n), \\
 m_{n+1} &= N \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right). \tag{3.16}
 \end{aligned}$$

These coordinates satisfy $0 < x_i, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i < 1$. Denoting N also by x_0 and assuming $N, m_i \gg 1$, the metric tensor in this basis is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{g}^{00} &= -aNk, \\
 \tilde{g}^{0i} &= 0, \\
 \tilde{g}^{ij} &= \begin{cases} ax_i(1 - x_i) & \text{for } i = j, \\ -ax_i x_j & \text{for } i \neq j, \end{cases} \tag{3.17}
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$a = N^{-\frac{2n+1}{n-1}} \left(k \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^{-\frac{1}{n-1}}. \tag{3.18}$$

Extracting N dependence from (3.17), the metric has the form

$$ds^2 = -N^{\frac{n+2}{n-1}} A(x_i) dN^2 + N^{\frac{2n+1}{n-1}} d\Omega^2(x_i), \tag{3.19}$$

where $d\Omega^2(x_i)$ is the spatial part depending only on x_i . Defining a cosmic time $dt = N^{\frac{n+2}{2(n-1)}} dN$, the metric can be expressed as

$$ds^2 = -A(x_i) dt^2 + t^{\frac{2(2n+1)}{3n}} d\Omega^2(x_i). \tag{3.20}$$

Ignoring the spatial dependence, the exponent of the scale factor is consistent with the cosmic holography (2.29)

$$\frac{2n + 1}{3n} - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{2(n - 1)}{3n} > 0. \tag{3.21}$$

The metric (3.19), however, casts doubts on the consistency of the continuum limit. It is clear that the proper time of one unit of time $\Delta N = 1$ becomes infinitely larger, as N becomes larger. As for the spatial part, the volume per lattice is approximately given by $(N^{\frac{2n+1}{2(n-1)}})^n / N^n = N^{\frac{3n}{2(n-1)}} \sim t$, which is also divergent. To see more what is physically expected as N becomes larger, let me go back to the starting equation of motion (3.1). If the excitation energy of the kinetic term is in the same order of that of the potential term, the lattice compactification cannot be justified. The lowest excitation of the potential term in the action (3.1) is v , while the order of the highest excitation of the kinetic term is given by N^2 , which is estimated by putting $\partial_i \sim O(1)$ and $m_i \sim O(N)$ in (3.12). Hence the decoupling cannot be justified for $N^2 > v$. Therefore, when N becomes much larger than \sqrt{v} , the compactification potential is not large enough to keep the compactification, and the system is better described by a scalar field theory on CP^n .

4. Summary and discussions

In this Letter, I have studied scalar field theory on an evolving fuzzy CP^n and its compactified space, extending part of the previous results on an evolving fuzzy two-sphere [6]. The compactification to a lattice n -simplex was done by introducing some potential terms. The space–time geometries in the continuum limit were extracted from scalar field theory, and it was observed that an evolving fuzzy CP^n saturates locally the cosmic holographic principle [10], while an evolving lattice n -simplex is consistent with it. It was argued that an evolving lattice n -simplex does not approach a continuous space–time but decompactifies into an evolving CP^n .

It is interesting that the holographic principle [10, 17,18] appears generally in the present models. A class of observational limits on space–time quantities [11–15] has been argued [15,16] to be related to the holographic principle. These limits are based on the common property that longer observation leads to larger uncertainty. In fact, the present models should have a kind of information loss through emitting ‘baby’ fuzzy spaces. This loss should lead to larger uncertainty in longer period of time. It would be worth studying the space–time fuzziness more directly by considering thought experiments in the present models.

Compactification of fuzzy spaces by potential terms or constraints [21,22] is obviously an interesting new direction. This will enlarge the varieties of fuzzy spaces. In the present models, however, the compactified spaces do not evolve to continuum spaces but decompactifies into the original ones. Though this process itself is also physically interesting, it could limit the varieties of continuum space–times which fuzzy spaces can evolve to. Presently it is not clear whether there exist compactified fuzzy spaces which approach continuum space–times.

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