

Title: Quantum Gravity Review-3

Date: Feb 19, 2015 10:15 AM

URL: <http://www.pirsa.org/15020052>

Abstract:

Global & Local Symmetries. Noether's thms

$$S = \int d^4x \mathcal{L}(\varphi^a, \partial_\mu \varphi^a) \quad ; \quad \delta_S \varphi^a$$

(only variation of the fields, no change of space time coord.)

$$\delta S = \delta_S S = \int d^4x \partial_\mu (\epsilon X^\mu)$$

$$\int d^4x \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \varphi^a} - \partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} \right) \right) \delta_S \varphi^a + \int d^4x \partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} \delta_S \varphi^a \right)$$

Global & Local Symmetries. Noether's thms

$$S = \int d^4x \mathcal{L}(\varphi^a, \partial_\mu \varphi^a) \quad ; \quad \delta_S \varphi^a$$

(only variation of the fields, no change of space time coord.)

$$\delta S = \delta_S S = \int d^4x \partial_\mu (\epsilon X^\mu)$$

$$\stackrel{L_a}{=} \int d^4x \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \varphi^a} - \partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} \right) \right) \delta_S \varphi^a + \int d^4x \partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} \delta_S \varphi^a \right)$$

$$= \int d^4x \left(\underbrace{\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \varphi^a}}_{L_a} - \partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} \right) \right) \delta_s \varphi^a + \int d^4x \partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} \right) \delta_s \varphi^a$$

$$0 = \int d^4x \partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} \right) \delta_s \varphi^a - \epsilon \lambda^\mu + \int L_a \delta_s \varphi^a d^4x$$

Two cases:

Global symmetry: $\delta_{\text{glob}} \varphi^a = \epsilon B^a$

Local symmetry: $\delta_{\text{gauge}} \varphi^a = \epsilon(x) B^a + C^{a\mu} \partial_\mu \epsilon(x)$

$$= \int d^4x \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \varphi^a} - \partial_\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} \right)}_{L_a} \delta_s \varphi^a + \int d^4x \partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} \right) \delta_s \varphi^a$$

$$0 = \int d^4x \partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} \delta_s \varphi^a - \varepsilon \lambda^\mu \right) + \int L_a \delta_s \varphi^a d^4x$$

Two cases Global symmetry: $\delta_{\text{glob}} \varphi^a = \varepsilon B^a$

Local symmetry: $\delta_{\text{gauge}} \varphi^a = \varepsilon(x) B^a + C^{a\mu} \partial_\mu \varepsilon(x)$

- Assume: global symm., $\varepsilon = \text{const}$, $L_a = 0$ $J^\mu = \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} B^a - \lambda^\mu \right)$ currents

$$\int_R \partial_\mu j^\mu dx^n = 0$$

$$R = [t_1, t_2] \times \Sigma \Rightarrow Q^{(1)} = Q^{(2)}$$

$$Q = \int_\Sigma j^0 d^{n-1}x, \quad \dot{Q} = 0$$

$$\int_R \partial_\mu j^\mu \, dx^n = 0$$

$$R = [t_1, t_2] \times \Sigma \Rightarrow Q^{(1)} = Q^{(2)}$$

$$Q = \int_\Sigma j^0 \, d^{n-1}x, \quad \dot{Q} = 0$$

Noether's 1st thm

EDM satisfied

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &= \partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \psi^a)} \left(\varepsilon B^a + C^{a\nu} \partial_\nu \varepsilon \right) \right) \\
 &= \varepsilon \partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \psi^a)} B^a \right) \\
 &\quad + (\partial_\mu \varepsilon) \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \psi^a)} B^a \right) + \partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \psi^a)} C^{a\nu} \right) (\partial_\nu \varepsilon) \\
 &\quad + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \psi^a)} C^{a\mu} \partial_\nu \partial_\mu \varepsilon
 \end{aligned}$$

$$+ (\partial_\mu \varepsilon) \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} \beta^a \right) + \partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} c^{a\nu} \right) (\partial_\nu \varepsilon)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} c^{a\mu} \partial_\nu \partial_\mu \varepsilon$$

$$\partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} \beta^a \right) = 0$$

$$\partial_\alpha \partial_\beta \varphi = \begin{pmatrix} \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$\partial_\alpha \varphi, \partial_\beta \varphi, \dots \partial_\alpha \partial_\beta \varphi$

$$+ (\partial_\mu \varepsilon) \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} \beta^a \right) + \partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} C^{av} \right) (\partial_\nu \varepsilon) \\ + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} C^{av} \partial_\nu \partial_\mu \varepsilon$$

$$\partial_\mu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} \beta^a \right) = 0$$

$$\partial_\alpha \partial_\beta \varphi = \begin{pmatrix} \dots \end{pmatrix} \\ \partial_\alpha \varphi, \partial_\beta \varphi, \dots \partial_\alpha \partial_\beta \varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} \beta^a + \partial_\nu \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\nu \varphi^a)} C^{av} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \varphi^a)} C^{av} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\nu \varphi^a)} C^{av} = 0$$

Gauge Symmetries in 3D first order gravity action

Internal rotations : $\delta_{\Lambda}^R e_{\mu}^i = \epsilon^i_{ki} e_{\mu}^k \Lambda^i$

$$\delta_{\Lambda}^R \omega_{\mu}^m = \partial_{\mu} \Lambda^m + \epsilon^m_{li} \omega_{\mu}^l \Lambda^i$$

- Assume global spacetime

$$R_{ij} = \delta_{ij} + \varepsilon \epsilon_{ijk} \Lambda^k$$

$$\Lambda = D_{\mu}^{(k)} \lambda_{\mu}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial f}{\partial (d_\mu \psi^a)} (\eta^{ab} \partial_\nu \partial_\mu \epsilon$$

Relation to YM:

$$S = - \frac{c_1}{4} \int B_\mu F_{\nu\sigma} \tilde{E}^{\mu\nu\sigma} d^3x - \frac{c_2}{2} \int B_\mu B^\mu \sqrt{g} d^3x$$

$$+ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \psi^a)} (\eta^{\mu\nu} \partial_\nu \partial_\mu \epsilon$$

Relation to YM:

$$S = - \frac{c_1}{4} \int B_{\mu\nu} F_{\nu\sigma} \tilde{E}^{\mu\nu\sigma} d^3x - \frac{c_2}{2} \int B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} \sqrt{g} d^3x$$

$$B_{\mu\nu} = e_{\mu\nu}$$

$$c_2 \sim g_{YM}^2$$

$$F = \partial A + g [A, A]$$