

Title: PSI 17/18 - Gravitational Physics - Lecture 10

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Abstract:

LECTURE 10 Kaluza-Klein Theory

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Extracts 4D gravity as a low-energy limit of higher dimⁿ gravity. The extra dimensions are small, and geometry does not depend on them.

Look at SD gravity:

$$ds^2 = \hat{g}_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu - e^{2\sigma} [d\psi + A_\mu(x) dx^\mu]^2$$

Look at 5D gravity:

$$ds^2 = \hat{g}_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu - e^{2\sigma} [d\psi + A_\mu(x) dx^\mu]^2$$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial \psi}$ a killing vector: $\hat{g}_{\mu\nu}(x), A_\mu(x), \sigma(x)$

$\mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$ - "our" spacetime.

Look at SD gravity:

$$\det g_5 = e^{2\sigma} \det \hat{g}$$

$$ds^2 = \hat{g}_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu - e^{2\sigma} [d\psi + A_\mu(x) dx^\mu]^2$$

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$\mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$ - "nr" spacetime.

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$\mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$ - "our" spacetime.

Small, and geometry does not depend on them.

$\mu = 0, 1,$

Use Cartan. o/n basis is

$$\omega^\psi = e^\sigma [d\psi + A_\mu dx^\mu]$$

$$\omega^a = e^a_\mu dx^\mu$$

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$$e^a_\mu e^b_\nu \eta_{ab} = \hat{g}_{\mu\nu}$$

and geometry does not depend on them.

$\mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$ - or space

tan. of n basis is
 $[d\psi + A_\mu dx^\mu]$

μdx^μ

$e^b, \eta_{ab} = \hat{g}_{\mu\nu}$

$$d\omega^r = \sigma_a \omega^a \wedge \omega^r + e^\sigma F$$

Small, and geometry does not depend on them.

$\mu = 0, 1,$

Use Cartan. o/n basis is

$$\underline{\omega}^\psi = e^\sigma [d\psi + \underbrace{A_\mu dx^\mu}_A]$$

$$\underline{\omega}^a = \underbrace{e^a_\mu dx^\mu}$$

$$e^a_\mu e^b_\nu \eta_{ab} = \hat{g}_{\mu\nu}$$

$$d \underline{\omega}^\psi = \sigma_a \underline{\omega}^a \wedge \underline{\omega}^\psi$$