

# GAUGE THEORIES OF GRAVITATION: COMMUTATIVE AND NONCOMMUTATIVE FORMULATIONS

G. Zet  
Physics Department  
Technical University "Gh. Asachi" Iasi  
E-mail: gzet@phys.tuiasi.ro

## 1. Commutative gauge theory

Consider  $SL(2,C)$  as gauge group of the gravitation

$$\Sigma_{ab} = -\frac{i}{4}[\gamma_a, \gamma_b], \quad a, b = 0, 1, 2, 3 \quad - \text{Lie algebra generators}$$

$$\gamma_a \quad - \text{Dirac matrices, } \{\gamma_a, \gamma_b\} = 2\eta_{ab}, \quad \eta_{ab} = \text{diag}(-1, 1, 1, 1)$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2}\omega_{\mu}^{ab}\Sigma_{ab}dx^{\mu} = \omega_{\mu}dx^{\mu} \quad - \text{spin connection}$$

$$e = e_{\mu}^a\gamma_a dx^{\mu} = e_{\mu}dx^{\mu}, \quad \gamma_5 = i\gamma_0\gamma_1\gamma_2\gamma_3 \quad - \text{tetrad gauge fields}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2}\lambda^{ab}\Sigma_{ab} \quad - \text{gauge parameter}$$

$$\delta_{\lambda}e = i[\lambda, e], \quad \delta_{\lambda}\omega = d\lambda + i[\omega, \lambda], \quad \delta_{\lambda}R = i[\lambda, R]$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2}R_{\mu\nu}^{ab}\Sigma_{ab}dx^{\mu} \wedge dx^{\nu} = d\omega + i\omega \wedge \omega \quad - \text{curvature}$$

$$T = T_{\mu\nu}^a\gamma_a dx^{\mu} \wedge dx^{\nu} = de + i(\omega \wedge e + e \wedge \omega) \quad - \text{torsion}$$

Integral of action

$$S_g = \int Tr((c_0 + c_1\gamma_5)e \wedge e \wedge R + c_2\gamma_5 e \wedge e \wedge e \wedge e) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$S_g = \int d^4x \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} Tr((c_0 + c_1\gamma_5)e_{\mu}e_{\nu}R_{\rho\sigma} + c_2\gamma_5 e_{\mu}e_{\nu}e_{\rho}e_{\sigma})$$

With appropriate values of the arbitrary constants  $c_0, c_1$  and  $c_2$ , one obtains the Einstein-Hilbert action plus a cosmological constant.

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\rho} = \bar{e}_a^{\rho}(\omega_{\nu}^{ab}e_{b\mu} + \partial_{\nu}e_{\mu}^a) \quad - \text{non-symmetric connection}$$

## 2. Noncommutative gauge theory

Consider  $GL(2,C)$  as gauge group of NC gravitation

$$[x^{\mu}, x^{\nu}] = i\theta^{\mu\nu}(x) \quad - \text{guarantees Lorentz invariance}$$

$$\alpha * \beta = \alpha \wedge \beta + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{i\hbar}{2}\right)^n C_n(\alpha, \beta) \quad - \text{covariant star product}$$

$$C_1(\alpha, \beta) \equiv \theta^{\mu\nu}\nabla_{\mu}\alpha^{\nu} \wedge \nabla_{\nu}\beta^{\mu} + (-1)^{|\alpha|}\tilde{R}_{\mu\nu}^{\rho\sigma} \wedge (i_{\rho}\alpha^{\nu}) \wedge (i_{\sigma}\beta^{\mu})$$

$$C_n(\alpha, \beta), \quad n \geq 2 \quad - \text{depending on curvature and torsion}$$

Generators and gauge fields

$$(\Sigma_{ab}, \gamma_5, I), \quad \hat{\omega}_{\mu} = \frac{1}{2}\hat{\omega}_{\mu}^{ab}\Sigma_{ab}, \quad \hat{E}_{\mu} = \hat{e}_{\mu}^a\gamma_a + \hat{f}_{\mu}^a\gamma_5\gamma_a$$

$$\hat{A}_{\mu} = \hat{\omega}_{\mu} + \hat{a}_{\mu}I + i\hat{b}_{\mu}\gamma_5, \quad \hat{\Lambda} = \lambda + aI + ib\gamma_5$$

Gauge transformations

$$\delta\hat{\Lambda} = d\hat{\lambda} + i[\hat{\Lambda}, \hat{\lambda}], \quad \hat{A} = \hat{A}_{\mu}dx^{\mu}$$

$$\delta\hat{E} = i[\hat{E}, \hat{\lambda}], \quad \hat{E} = \hat{E}_{\mu}dx^{\mu}$$

$$\hat{F} = d\hat{A} - \frac{i}{2}[\hat{A}, \hat{A}], \quad \delta\hat{F} = i[\hat{F}, \hat{\lambda}],$$

Integral of action

$$S = \int d^4x (\det\theta^{\mu\nu})^{\frac{1}{2}} \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \text{tr}((\alpha_1 + \beta_1\gamma_5)\hat{E}_{\mu} * \hat{E}_{\nu} * \hat{F}_{\rho\sigma} + (\alpha_2 + \beta_2\gamma_5)\hat{E}_{\mu} * \hat{E}_{\nu} * \hat{E}_{\rho} * \hat{E}_{\sigma}).$$

gauge invariant under  $GL(2,C)$

## 3. Covariant Seiberg-Witten map

Gauge equivalence relation

$$\hat{A}_{\mu}(A; \theta) + \delta_{\lambda}\hat{A}_{\mu}(A; \theta) = \hat{A}_{\mu}(A + \delta_{\lambda}A; \theta)$$

Expand noncommutative fields as power series in  $\theta^{\mu\nu}$

$$\hat{\Lambda} = \lambda + \Lambda^{(1)} + \Lambda^{(2)} + \dots + \Lambda^{(n)} + \dots$$

$$\hat{A}_{\mu} = A_{\mu} + A_{\mu}^{(1)} + A_{\mu}^{(2)} + \dots + A_{\mu}^{(n)} + \dots$$

$$\hat{F}_{\mu\nu} = \hat{F}_{\mu\nu}^{(1)} + \hat{F}_{\mu\nu}^{(2)} + \dots + \hat{F}_{\mu\nu}^{(n)} + \dots$$

In the first order in  $\theta^{\mu\nu}$

$$\Lambda^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{4}\theta^{\rho\sigma}\{A_{\rho}, \nabla_{\sigma}\lambda\}$$

$$A_{\mu}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{4}\theta^{\rho\sigma}\{A_{\rho}, \nabla_{\sigma}A_{\mu} + F_{\sigma\mu}\}, \quad \nabla_{\sigma}A_{\mu} = \partial_{\sigma}A_{\mu} - \Gamma_{\sigma\mu}^{\rho}A_{\rho}$$

$$F_{\mu\nu}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{4}\theta^{\rho\sigma}(\{A_{\rho}, \nabla_{\sigma}F_{\mu\nu} + D_{\sigma}F_{\mu\nu}\} - 2\{F_{\mu\rho}, F_{\nu\sigma}\})$$

$$D_{\sigma}F_{\mu\nu} = \nabla_{\sigma}F_{\mu\nu} - i[A_{\sigma}, F_{\mu\nu}]$$

$$\nabla_{\sigma}F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\sigma}F_{\mu\nu} - \Gamma_{\sigma\mu}^{\rho}F_{\rho\nu} - \Gamma_{\sigma\nu}^{\rho}F_{\mu\rho}$$

Noncommutative curvature and torsion

$$\hat{F} = d\hat{A} - \frac{i}{2}[\hat{A}, \hat{A}], \quad \hat{T} = d\hat{E} - i[\hat{E}, \hat{A}],$$

The first order of the torsion obtains with the expression

$$E_{\mu}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{2}\theta^{\rho\sigma}\{A_{\rho}, \nabla_{\sigma}E_{\mu} + \frac{i}{2}[E_{\mu}, A_{\sigma}]\}$$

Commutative gravitation  $\Rightarrow$  NC gravitation

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