

# GENERALIZED GEOMETRIES

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*Hamburg October 22nd 2005*

## PHYSICS CONCEPTS

- 3-form flux
- gauged sigma-models with WZ term
- D-branes
- skew torsion

# GENERALIZED GEOMETRIES

## BASIC SCENARIO

- manifold  $M^n$
- replace  $T$  by  $T \oplus T^*$
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- replace  $T$  by  $T \oplus T^*$

- inner product of signature  $(n, n)$

$$(X + \xi, X + \xi) = i_X \xi$$

- skew adjoint transformations:

$$\text{End } T \oplus \Lambda^2 T^* \oplus \Lambda^2 T$$

- .... in particular  $B \in \Lambda^2 T^*$

## B-FIELD TRANSFORMATIONS

- exponentiate  $B$ :

$$X + \xi \mapsto X + \xi + i_X B$$

- this is an orthogonal transformation of  $T \oplus T^*$

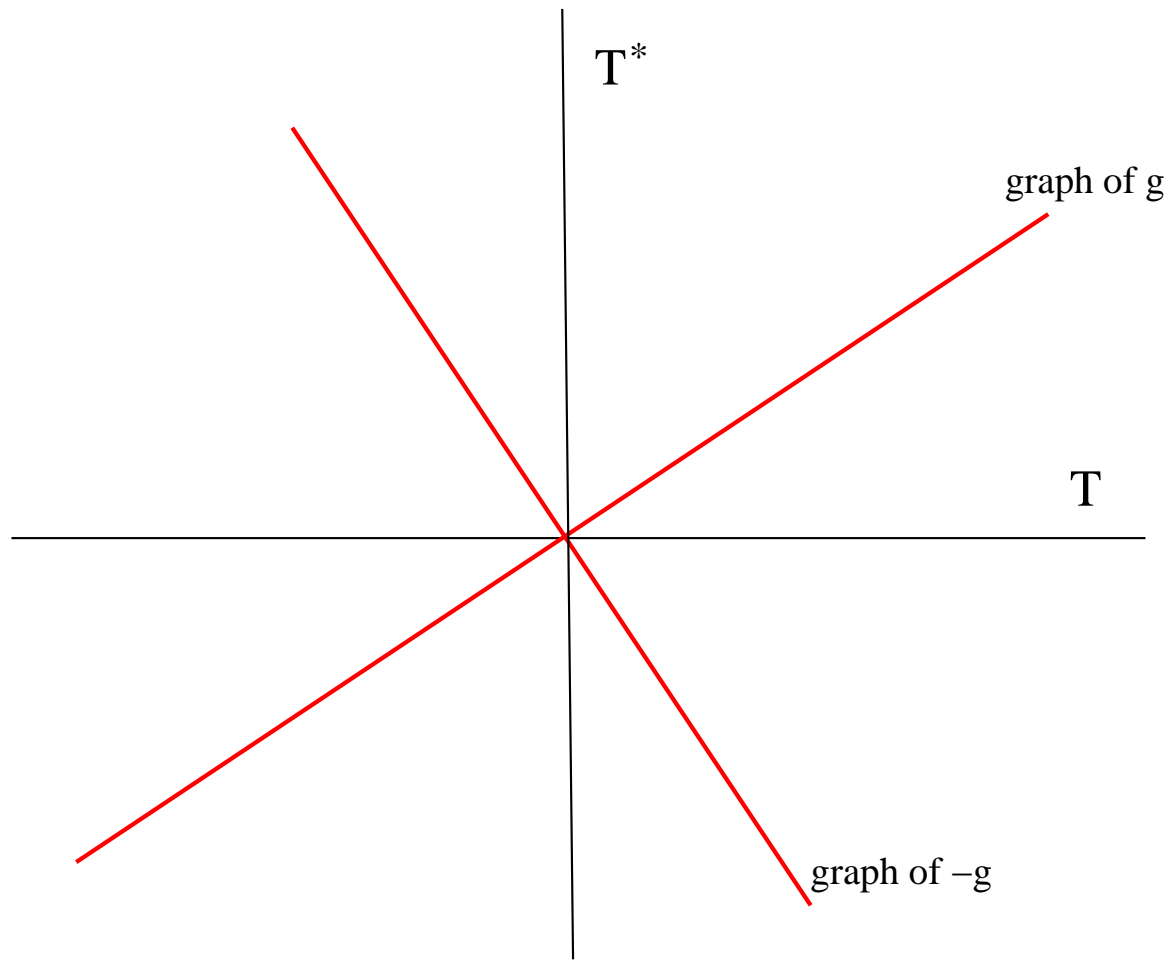
# GENERALIZED METRICS



## RIEMANNIAN METRIC

- Riemannian metric  $g_{ij}$
- $X \mapsto g(X, -) : g : T \rightarrow T^*$
- *graph* of  $g = V \subset T \oplus T^*$
- $X + gX \in V$ , inner product

$$(X + gX, X + gX) = g(X, X)$$



## GENERALIZED RIEMANNIAN METRIC

- $V \subset T \oplus T^*$  positive definite rank  $n$  subbundle
- = graph of  $g + B : T \rightarrow T^*$
- $g + B \in T^* \otimes T^*$ :  $g$  symmetric,  $B$  skew

# THE COURANT BRACKET

Bracket on sections of  $T \oplus T^*$

- $[X + \xi, Y + \eta] = [X, Y] + \mathcal{L}_X \eta - \mathcal{L}_Y \xi - \frac{1}{2}d(i_X \eta - i_Y \xi)$

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- $[u, fv] = f[u, v] + (\pi(u)f)v - (u, v)df$

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where  $\pi(X + \xi) = X$

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where  $\pi(X + \xi) = X$
- preserved by  $X + \xi \mapsto X + \xi + i_X B$  if  $B$  is closed



# AFFINE CONNECTIONS

- A generalized metric defines *two* subbundles  $V$  and  $V^\perp$  of  $T \oplus T^*$

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- Courant bracket  $[X^-, Y^+]$ , Lie bracket  $[X, Y]$
- $[X^-, Y^+] - [X, Y]^-$  is a one-form

- $[X^-, Y^+] - [X, Y]^- = 2g\nabla_X Y$

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- $[X^+, Y^-] - [X, Y]^+$  has skew torsion  $H/2$



EXAMPLE: the Levi-Civita connection

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} - g_{ik} dx_k, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} + g_{jk} dx_k \right] - \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \right] = \\ & = \left( \frac{\partial g_{jk}}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial g_{ik}}{\partial x_j} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x_k} \right) dx_k = 2g_{lk} \Gamma_{ij}^l dx_k \end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLE: connection with torsion  $dB$

$$\left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} - g_{ik} dx_k + B_{ik} dx_k, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} + g_{jk} dx_k + B_{jk} dx_k \right] =$$
$$= \left( \frac{\partial g_{jk}}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial g_{ik}}{\partial x_j} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial x_k} \right) dx_k + \left( \frac{\partial B_{jk}}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial B_{ik}}{\partial x_j} \right) dx_k$$

# TWISTING WITH A GERBE

## GERBES

- $g_{\alpha\beta\gamma} : U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \cap U_\gamma \rightarrow S^1$
- $(g_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = g_{\beta\alpha\gamma}^{-1} = \dots)$
- $\delta g = g_{\beta\gamma\delta} g_{\alpha\gamma\delta}^{-1} g_{\alpha\beta\delta} g_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{-1} = 1$  on  $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta \cap U_\gamma \cap U_\delta$

## TRIVIALIZATIONS

- $g_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = h_{\alpha\beta}h_{\beta\gamma}h_{\gamma\alpha}$
- $\tilde{h}_{\alpha\beta}h_{\alpha\beta}^{-1}$  are the transition functions for a unitary line bundle
- “the ratio of two trivializations is a line bundle”

## CONNECTIONS ON GERBES I

- **Connective structure:**

$$A_{\alpha\beta} + A_{\beta\gamma} + A_{\gamma\alpha} = g_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{-1} dg_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$$

- Flat trivialization:  $A_{\alpha\beta} = h_{\alpha\beta}^{-1} dh_{\alpha\beta}$

- $\Rightarrow$  line bundle on loop space

## CONNECTIONS ON GERBES II

- **Curving:**

$$B_\beta - B_\alpha = dA_{\alpha\beta}$$

- $\Rightarrow dB_\beta = dB_\alpha = H|_{U_\alpha}$  global three-form  $H$
- J.-L. Brylinski, *Characteristic classes and geometric quantization*, Progr. in Mathematics **107**, Birkhäuser, Boston (1993)

## TWISTING $T \oplus T^*$

$$dA_{\alpha\beta} + dA_{\beta\gamma} + dA_{\gamma\alpha} = d[g_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^{-1} dg_{\alpha\beta\gamma}] = 0$$

- patch  $T \oplus T^*$  over  $U_\alpha$  with  $T \oplus T^*$  over  $U_\beta$  with  
 $X + \xi \mapsto X + \xi + i_X dA_{\alpha\beta}$
- defines a vector bundle  $E$   
 $0 \rightarrow T^* \rightarrow E \rightarrow T \rightarrow 0$
- with ... an inner product and a Courant bracket.



**Definition:** A **generalized metric** is a subbundle  $V \subset E$  such that  $\text{rk } V = \dim M$  and the inner product is positive definite on  $V$ .

- $V \cap T^* = 0 \Rightarrow$  splitting of the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T^* \rightarrow E \rightarrow T \rightarrow 0$$

## SPLITTINGS IN LOCAL TERMS

- splitting:  $C_\alpha \in C^\infty(U_\alpha, T^* \otimes T^*) : C_\beta - C_\alpha = dA_{\alpha\beta}$
- $Sym(C_\alpha) = Sym(C_\beta) = \text{metric}$
- $Alt(C_\alpha) = B_\alpha = \text{curving of the gerbe}$
- $H = dB_\alpha$  closed 3-form

# SUBMANIFOLDS

- $Y \subset M$  submanifold
- $TY \oplus N^*Y \subset T \oplus T^*$  generalized tangent bundle
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- $Y \subset M$  submanifold
- $TY \oplus N^*Y \subset T \oplus T^*$  generalized tangent bundle
- twisted version?

- assume the gerbe has a flat trivialization  $h_{\alpha\beta}$  on  $Y$ ...
- ... then  $A_{\alpha\beta} = h_{\alpha\beta}^{-1}dh_{\alpha\beta}$  on  $Y$ ...
- and so  $dA_{\alpha\beta} = 0$  on  $Y$ , so if  $X \in TY$ ,  $\xi \in N^*Y$ ,  

$$X + \xi + i_X dA_{\alpha\beta} \in TY \oplus N^*Y$$
- choice of flat trivialization  $\sim$  flat line bundle

# TWISTED COHOMOLOGY

## SPINORS

- Take  $S = \Lambda^\bullet T^*$

- $S = S^{ev} \oplus S^{od}$

- Define Clifford multiplication by

$$\begin{aligned}(X + \xi) \cdot \varphi &= i_X \varphi + \xi \wedge \varphi \\ (X + \xi)^2 \cdot \varphi &= i_X \xi \varphi = (X + \xi, X + \xi) \varphi\end{aligned}$$

- $\exp B(\varphi) = (1 + B + \frac{1}{2}B \wedge B + \dots) \wedge \varphi$



- spinor bundle  $S$  for  $0 \rightarrow T^* \rightarrow E \rightarrow T \rightarrow 0$
- patch  $\Lambda^\bullet T^*$  on  $U_\alpha$  to  $\Lambda^\bullet T^*$  on  $U_\beta$  with  

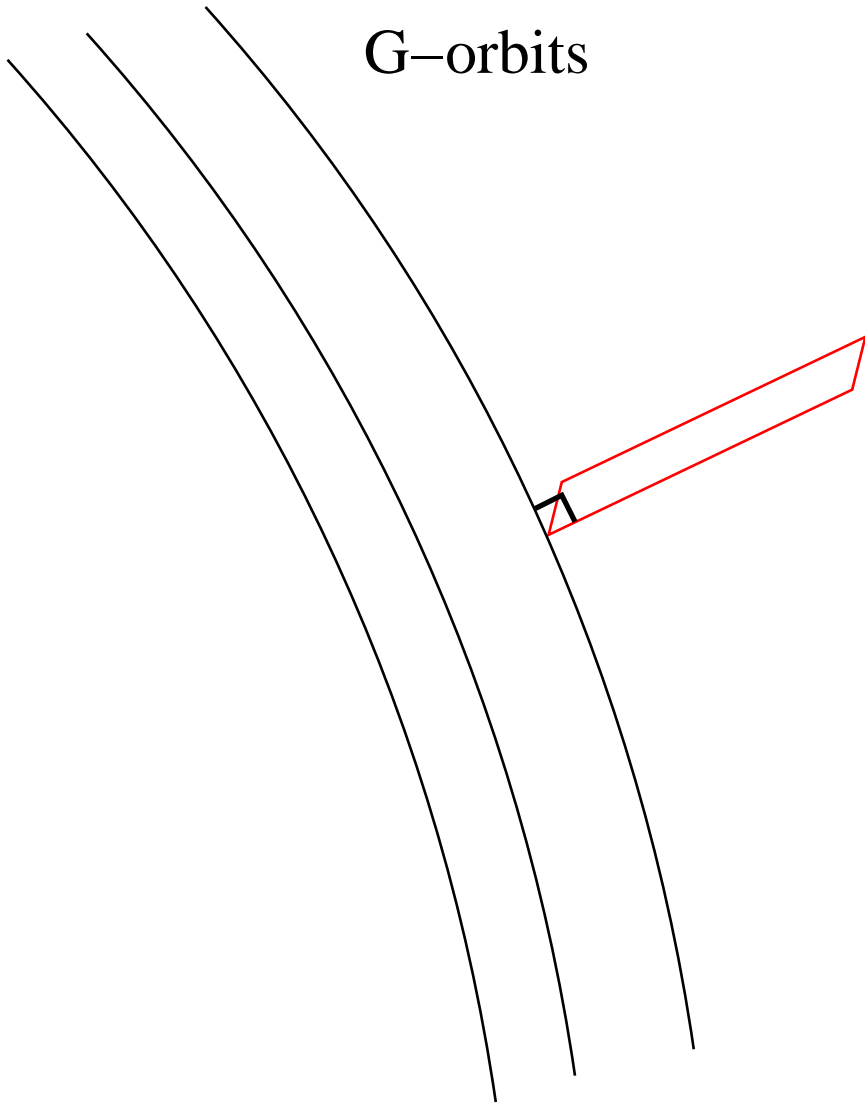
$$\varphi \mapsto (\exp dA_{\alpha\beta}) \wedge \varphi$$
- $d : C^\infty(S) \rightarrow C^\infty(S)$
- twisted cohomology

- $Y \subset M$  with a flat trivialization of the gerbe
- restrict  $\varphi_\alpha$  to  $Y$
- $\varphi_\beta = (\exp dA_{\alpha\beta}) \wedge \varphi_\alpha = \varphi_\alpha$  on  $Y$
- integrate  $\Rightarrow Y$  defines a twisted homology class

# QUOTIENTS

- Riemannian manifold  $M$
- proper free action of a group  $G$  of isometries
- $M/G$  is a manifold
- $M/G$  has an induced Riemannian metric

G-orbits



- $M$  with a *generalized* metric
- proper free action of a group  $G$  of isometries
- $M/G$  is a manifold
- Does  $M/G$  have a generalized metric?
- “gauged sigma model with Wess-Zumino term”

# ACTIONS

## THE COURANT ACTION

- Lie algebra homomorphism of  $\mathfrak{g}$  to vector fields
- lift  $X$  to a section  $e_X = X + \xi_\alpha$  of  $0 \rightarrow T^* \rightarrow E \rightarrow T \rightarrow 0$
- $\xi_\beta - \xi_\alpha = i_X dA_{\alpha\beta}$



## PROPERTIES NEEDED

- $e_{[X,Y]} = [e_X, e_Y]$  (Courant bracket)
- $(e_X, e_X) = 0$
- $\Rightarrow$  rank  $g$  ( $= \dim G$ ) isotropic subbundle  $K \subset E$

## ACTION OF $G$ on $E$

Define a “Lie derivative”

$$L_X(Y + \eta_\alpha) = \mathcal{L}_X(Y + \eta_\alpha) - i_Y d\xi_\alpha$$

$$\mathcal{L}_X(Y + \eta_\beta) = \mathcal{L}_X(Y + \eta_\alpha + i_Y dA_{\alpha\beta})$$

$$= [X, Y] + \mathcal{L}_X \eta_\alpha + i_{[X, Y]} dA_{\alpha\beta} + i_Y (d\xi_\beta - d\xi_\alpha)$$

- “Dorfmann bracket”

- $L_{[X, Y]} = [L_X, L_Y]$

## DEFINING THE QUOTIENT

- $K \subset K^\perp$
- $\dim K^\perp/K = (2n - g - g) = 2 \dim M/G$
- $\bar{E} = (K^\perp/K)/G$  is a bundle on  $M/G$  and

$$0 \rightarrow T^*(M/G) \rightarrow \bar{E} \rightarrow T(M/G) \rightarrow 0$$

- .... with non-degenerate inner product and Courant bracket.

## THE QUOTIENT GENERALIZED METRIC

- generalized metric  $V \subset E$ , positive definite
- $V \cap K^\perp \rightarrow K^\perp/K$
- $K$  isotropic  $\Rightarrow V \cap K = 0 \Rightarrow$  injective
- $\dim(V \cap K^\perp) = 2n - \dim(V^\perp + K) = n - g$
- $\Rightarrow$  generalized metric on  $M/G$ .

## THE MOMENT FORM

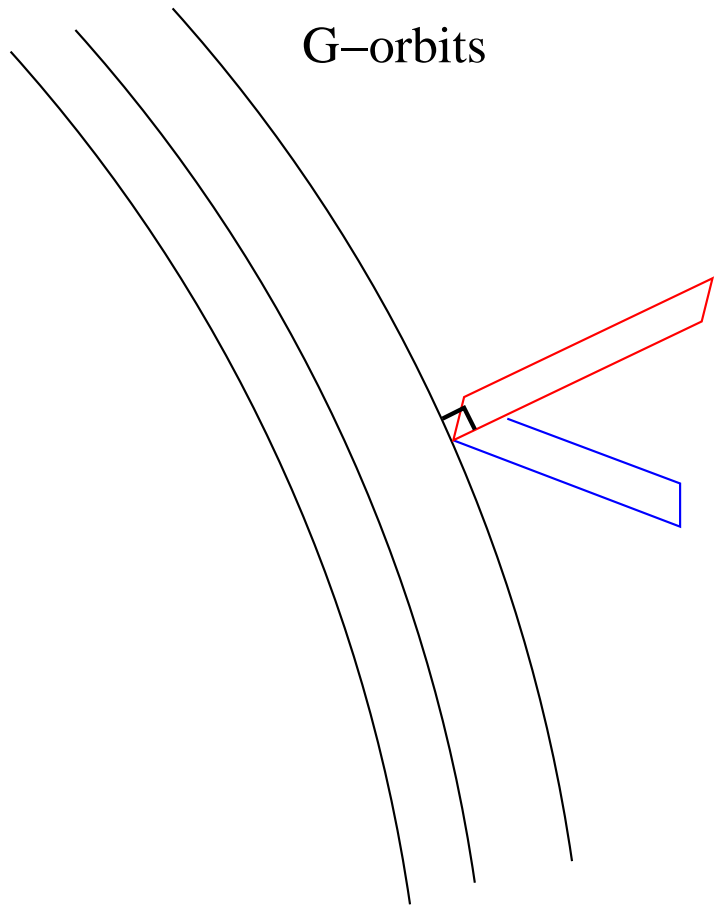
- $B_\beta - B_\alpha = dA_{\alpha\beta}$
- $\xi_\beta - \xi_\alpha = i_X dA_{\alpha\beta}$
- $c = i_X B_\alpha - \xi_\alpha = i_X B_\beta - \xi_\beta$  well-defined one-form
- $c \in \Omega^1(M) \otimes \mathfrak{g}^*$  in general

- $\mathcal{L}_X B_\alpha = d\xi_\alpha$  (invariance of generalized metric)

- $dc = -d\xi_\alpha + di_X B_\alpha = -i_X dB_\alpha = -i_X H$

## THE QUOTIENT METRIC

- $V \cap K^\perp$
- $0 = (Y + gY + i_Y B_\alpha, X + \xi_\alpha) = g(Y, X) + B_\alpha(Y, X) + \xi_\alpha(Y)$   
 $\Rightarrow g(Y, X) - c(Y) = 0$
- new horizontality condition



G-orbits



## THE THREE-FORM $H$

- suppose  $dB = 0$  on  $M$ , then ...
- ...  $M/G$  can have a non-trivial three-form:
- horizontals define a connection on  $M \rightarrow M/G...$
- .... with curvature  $F \in \Omega^2(M, \mathfrak{g})$
- $c \in \Omega^1(M, \mathfrak{g}^*)$  and  $H = -\langle c, F \rangle \in \Omega^3(M)$

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