

FIBER BUNDLES AND KALUZA-KLEIN THEORY

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ABSTRACT

A new geometrical framework for dimensional reduction is presented. For a G/H Kaluza-Klein theory it predicts a reasonably big effective gauge group G_{eff} which (locally) is a product of $N(H)|H$ and $G|C$, where $N(H)$ is the normalizer of H and C is the center of G .

1. INTRODUCTION

The works of Kerner¹⁾, Trautman²⁾, Cho³⁾, Cho and Freund⁴⁾, laid foundations for a geometrical understanding of a unified description of gravity and (non-Abelian) gauge theory. The idea developed in these papers was to generalize the 5-dimensional Kaluza-Klein theory, and to consider the principal bundle on which gauge fields live not as an auxiliary geometrical object but as a true arena where "real" physics takes place. Thus four-dimensional space-time was replaced by an "extended universe" which locally looked like a product $M \times G$ of space-time M and an internal space isomorphic to the group manifold of a compact Lie group G (however, non-compact groups may be also relevant). With an appropriate "Ansatz" or by imposing certain geometrical constraints one could show that gravity in $4+n$ dimensions ($n = \dim G$) splits into gravity, Yang-Mills field and, possibly, some scalar fields in 4 dimensions. The effective gauge group of the resulting theory in four dimensions is again G (although Higgs mechanisms involving scalar fields could reduce it to a smaller one). That simple method of unification had to come

to end with observation that there must be a reasonable compromise between the two opposing tendencies: n should be big enough to accommodate for at least $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ gauge fields, but n should be small enough not to produce particles of spin higher than 2 in the effective particle spectrum of the dimensionally reduced theory. Witten⁵⁾ analysed the situation in supergravity and found that a viable compromise is possible by assuming that the internal space is a homogeneous space G/H rather than the group G itself^{*}). From that time on quite a number of models of this type has been studied. What was lacking was a clear geometrical understanding of the "Ansatz", understanding comparable to that achieved in the principal bundle case. Percacci and Randjbar-Daemi⁷⁾ attempted to close this gap but their proposal did not seem natural. In [8] Coquereaux and the present Author proposed a simple and natural model of dimensional reduction of gravity. The machinery developed in that paper was later used^{9,10)} to improve the results of Forgacs and Manton¹¹⁾ (see also [12,13]) on symmetric Yang-Mills fields. The only bad thing with [8] was that the predicted effective gauge group was not G as expected. The "coefficient of effectiveness" as measured by the ratio (dim. of the effective gauge group)/(dim. of the internal space) was in fact smaller than one. In this lecture a possible solution to this dilemma is proposed. I will suggest a new model, more general than that of ref.[8], which allows for the effective gauge group big enough to satisfy the needs: for a G/H internal space the effective gauge group is (locally) a product $(N(H)|H) \times (G|C)$.

2. AN ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE: THE KLEIN BOTTLE AND THE TORUS

Consider the following two simple models of the extended universe: The torus and the Klein-bottle (see Fig.1). Both, the Klein-bottle and the torus, are S^1 fibrations over S^1 . Internal spaces are circles and space-time (base of the fibration) is a circle in these simplest of the nontrivial examples. Both carry a flat Riemannian metric (ground-state metric) inherited from the piece of \mathbb{R}^2 from which they are glued (the gluings of the end circles in Fig.1. are supposed to respect the depic-

^{*}) Already in 1959 Souriau⁶⁾ proposed to use S^2 as an internal space for $SU(2)$ gauge field.

ted senses of rotation; that causes well known difficulties when attempted in \mathbb{R}^3). The local internal symmetry group ("internal" means it does not affect the base points) of the ground state metric is in both

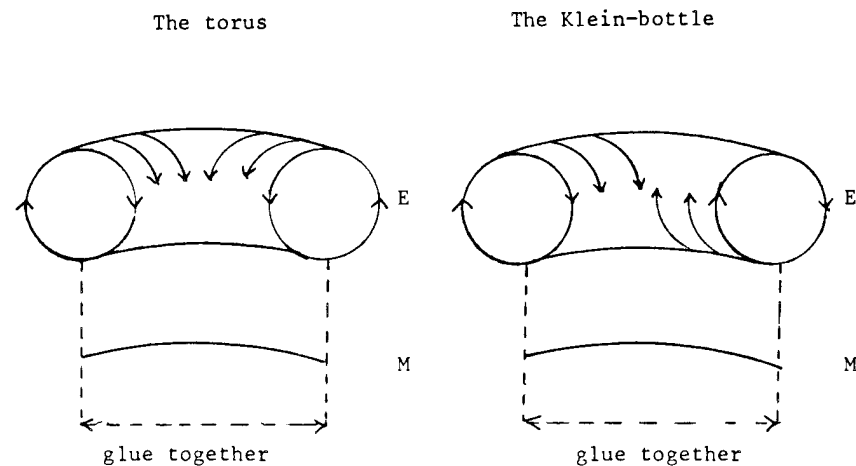


Fig.1.

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cases the same: it is $U(1)$. However, and this is the difference which is crucial for us, *the $U(1)$ acts globally on the torus but can not be made to act globally on the Klein-bottle* (the best proof of this fact is to try and see that it can not be done - see the arrows in the figure). Being locally indistinguishable from the torus, the Klein-bottle seems to be a legitimate candidate for a model of the extended universe. But it does not satisfy the most important assumption of ref.[8]: the requirement of a global group action.

Before we shall formulate assumptions of a scheme more general than that of ref.[8] let us first list some of the properties that both Klein-bottle and the torus have in common. Let E denote one or another and let M be the base circle; x and x' are points of M , and E_x denotes the fiber of E over x .

- E is a fibration over M

- each fiber E_x has a transitive group of isometries G_x
- the groups G_x and $G_{x'}$ acting on different fibers are isomorphic although a natural isomorphism need not to exist; in the Klein-bottle case there is no way to tell whether two rotations, one at x and another at x' , have the same sense.
- it is however possible to set up a local convention and to identify the G_x -s with $U(1)$ over an open neighborhood of every point of M ; an example of such a local identification is provided by requiring that the $U(1)$ should act locally by isometries of the given ground-state metric of E (e.g. the flat metric).

3. A NEW MODEL

Let us now make use of the lesson of the Klein-bottle case and let us try to formulate a general scheme on the basis of the properties listed above.

We assume E to be a fibration $\pi_E : E \rightarrow M$, and for each $x \in M$ let G_x be a (compact Lie) group acting transitively on E_x - the fiber of E over x . In application to Kaluza-Klein theory G_x will be the isometry group of a certain metric on E_x . All the groups G_x , $x \in M$, are assumed to be isomorphic to a standard one, say G , although no particular isomorphism is being distinguished at the beginning. In the Klein-bottle case, for example, there is a Z_2 -ambiguity in identifying a rotation of a fibre with an element of $U(1)$, and this ambiguity cannot be consistently removed by a smooth global convention. To describe the situation more precisely we introduce the *bundle of groups* $\mathbb{G} = \cup_x G_x$, and E is assumed to be locally trivial (see below). The actions of G_x on E_x , when x runs over M , give rise to a bundle map

$$E \times \mathbb{G} \rightarrow E$$

$$(y, a) \rightarrow ya, \quad a \in E_x, \quad a \in G_x.$$

Locally E is assumed to look like $E \times (\mathbb{H}G)$. The fact that locally we can describe the situation as acting with G on $\mathbb{H}G$ is expressed by the fol-

lowing fundamental postulate:

Local Triviality: There is an open covering (U_α) of M and, for each α , there are

$$\phi_\alpha : \pi_E^{-1}(U_\alpha) \rightarrow U_\alpha \times (\mathbb{H}G)$$

$$\psi_\alpha : \pi_{\mathbb{G}}^{-1}(U_\alpha) \rightarrow U_\alpha \times G$$

(ϕ_α and ψ_α are assumed to be diffeomorphisms and are called local trivializations of E and \mathbb{G} respectively) such that ϕ_α restricts to group isomorphisms $G_x \rightarrow G$ of the fibers, and

$$\psi_\alpha(ya) = \psi_\alpha(y)\phi_\alpha(a) \quad (3.1)$$

for all $y \in E_x$, $a \in G_x$, $x \in U_\alpha$. The product on the right hand side is understood as $(x, [a])(x, b) = (x, [a]b)$, where $[a] = Ha \in (\mathbb{H}G)$ and $b \in G$.

On the intersection of two trivializing neighborhoods U_α and U_β we get transition maps $\psi_{\alpha\beta} : (\mathbb{H}G) \rightarrow (\mathbb{H}G)$ and $\phi_{\alpha\beta} : G \rightarrow G$. By the very definition $\phi_{\alpha\beta}$ is an automorphism of G and $\psi_{\alpha\beta}$ satisfies a condition analogous to (3.1). This motivates the following definition:

Definition A pair (ϕ, ψ) of maps $\phi : G \rightarrow G$ and $\psi : (\mathbb{H}G) \rightarrow (\mathbb{H}G)$ is called a *twisted automorphism* of $\mathbb{H}G$ if

- i) ϕ is an automorphism of G
- ii) $\psi([a]b) = \psi([a])\phi(b)$.

The set of all twisted automorphisms of $(\mathbb{H}G)$ is a group under composition of maps. This group will be denoted $\text{Taut}(\mathbb{H}G)$.

In the following we shall always assume that $\mathbb{H}G$ is an *effective homogeneous space* i.e. that the action of G on $\mathbb{H}G$ is effective. If this is the case then the map ϕ is completely determined by ψ and the property ii). According to the definition of a "coordinate bundle" by Steenrod¹⁴⁾, \mathbb{G} and E are such bundles with structure groups $\text{Aut}G$ and

Taut($H \setminus G$) respect. In a canonical way one can construct then the associated principal bundles (see ref.[14,§8.1]) denoted (P, M, Aut) and (Q, M, Taut) , so that \mathbb{E} and E can be also considered as bundles associated to P and Q respectively: $\mathbb{E} = P \times_{\text{Aut}G} G$, $E = Q \times_{\text{Taut}(H \setminus G)} (H \setminus G)$.

These are the rudiments of the new model. In the next Section we shall elaborate a little bit on some of its properties. But first let us see how does the rigid model of ref.[8] is a particular case of the one presented above. Assume P is a *trivial* principal bundle. It means it has a global cross-section $\sigma : M \rightarrow P$. This allows us to define the global (right) action R_σ of G on E by

$$R_\sigma(a)y \doteq y(\sigma(x) \cdot a), \quad x \in \pi_E(y),$$

where $\sigma(x) \cdot a \in \mathbb{E} \cong P \times_{\text{Aut}G} G$. (Of course with a change of σ the associated action of G on E will change accordingly).

4. THE EFFECTIVE GAUGE GROUP

We have seen how, starting with natural assumptions concerning the structure of E , a principal bundle Q with structure group Taut($H \setminus G$) can be constructed. It is this kind of analysis that was lacking in ref.[7] where structure group G was guessed^{*}). The group Taut($H \setminus G$) introduced in Sec.3 is the biggest possible effective gauge group allowed by geometry. In the following we will denote it also as G_{eff} . Let us list the most important properties of the group G_{eff} ; these are

1° $N(H)|H$ - the effective gauge group of ref.[8] - is an invariant subgroup of G_{eff} . In fact we have the exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \text{Aut}(H \setminus G) \rightarrow \text{Taut}(H \setminus G) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{(H)}G \rightarrow 1$$

where $\text{Aut}(H \setminus G) = N(H)|H$ (see ref.[8]), and $\text{Aut}_{(H)}G$ consists of those automorphisms ϕ of G for which $\phi(H)$ is conjugated to H (in particular

^{*}) For another guess see e.g. ref.[15], where the Authors suggest the group $G \times H$! See however the end remark of this Section.

$\text{Aut}_{(H)}G$ contains all inner automorphisms). In fact the bundle P of Sec. 3 has structure group $\text{Aut}_{(H)}G$, and can be also constructed as the quotient of Q by $N(H)|H$.

2° Let \bar{G} be the semidirect product of $\text{Aut}G$ and G

$$\bar{G} \doteq \text{Aut}G \ltimes G$$

and let $\bar{H} \doteq I \times H \subset \bar{G}$. Then we have the following natural isomorphisms

$$\text{i) } \text{Taut}(H \setminus G) \cong N(\bar{H})|\bar{H}$$

$$\text{ii) } \text{Aut}G \times (H \setminus G) \cong \bar{H} \setminus \bar{G}$$

$$\text{iii) } H \setminus G \cong H \setminus \bar{G} / \text{Aut}G - \text{a double coset}$$

3° Locally we have

$$G_{\text{eff}} \cong \text{Taut}(H \setminus G) \stackrel{\text{loc}}{\cong} (N(H)|H) \times (G|C)$$

where C is the center of G

The following comments are relevant:

Remark 1 There is a simple method which allows us to obtain the bundle E as discussed above with the help of constructions known already from ref.[8]. Namely, having \bar{G} , \bar{H} , and Q which (by i) is a principal bundle with structure group $N(\bar{H})|\bar{H}$, we can construct, with the methods of ref.[8], the associated bundle \bar{E} with typical fiber $\bar{H} \setminus \bar{G}$. The group \bar{G} acts globally on \bar{E} (from the right). This is the situation known from ref.[8]. Now, $\text{Aut}G$ is a subgroup of \bar{G} , and we can take the quotient bundle \bar{E}/\bar{G} . Then, by iii), this quotient bundle is naturally isomorphic to E :

$$E \cong \bar{E} / \text{Aut}G.$$

This suggests us the class of interesting metrics on E : those which are images of \bar{G} -invariant metrics on \bar{E} . It is clear then from the results of ref.[8] that this class of metrics give rise to gauge fields with gauge group $N(\bar{H})|\bar{H} \equiv G_{\text{eff}}$ (recall that E is a bundle associated to Q)*). Thus G_{eff} is not only geometrically allowed, but also kinematically available.

Remark 2 If G is semisimple then G is (locally) contained in G_{eff} (see 3°). But even if G has central $U(1)$ factors, if they are not in H (which is anyway excluded by the assumption of effectiveness of $H \curvearrowright G$) then they contribute to G_{eff} via $N(H)|H$. Below are three simple examples of G , H and G_{eff} (all equalities are local)

- a) $G = U(1)$, H trivial, the case of 5-dimensional Kaluza-Klein theory. Then $\text{Aut}(G)$ is trivial ($=Z_2$), $N(H)|H = U(1)$. Thus $G_{\text{eff}} = U(1)$
- b) $G = SO(8)$, $H = SO(7)$, $H \curvearrowright G = S^7$. $\text{Aut}(G) = SO(8)$, $N(H)|H$ is trivial ($=Z_2$). Thus $G_{\text{eff}} = SO(8)$ - the isometry group of the round seven-sphere
- c) $G = U(2;H)$, $H = U(1;H)$, $H \curvearrowright G = S^7$, $\text{Aut}G = U(2;H) = SO(5)$, $N(H)|H = U(1;H) = SU(2)$. Thus $G_{\text{eff}} = SO(5) \times SU(2)$ - the isometry group of the squashed seven-sphere (see ref.[17-18]).

These few examples show us that the formula for G_{eff} given by 2° i) and 3° predicts a reasonable effective gauge group even without any particular dynamical model. As we have already remarked, for concrete models the Higgs mechanism can break a part of G_{eff} .

Remark 3 The bundle P will be, in general, non-trivial. Nevertheless one can expect that the ground-state metric of E will give rise to a *flat* principal connection in P . In that case although a *global* cross-section σ of P does not exist, there are *distinguished local* cross-sections: the *horizontal* sections. Transition functions between these sections are then *constant*. Thus different actions of G on E as defined by

*) In the particular case of trivial H , E becomes a "weak principal bundle", and the induced G_{eff} -connection becomes a "weak principal connection", according to the terminology of ref.[16].

these cross-sections (see end of Sec.3) are related by *constant* group automorphisms. This enables one to apply the equivariant techniques of ref.[19] also to the present, more general, case.

Remark 4 Castellani, Romans and Warner²⁰⁾ analysed Killing vectors on coset spaces and indicated $N(H)|H \times G$ (with a correction for common $U(1)$ -factors) as a maximal gauge group for a given realization of a coset. This statement essentially agrees with G_{eff} as derived above by a careful analysis of fiber bundle structure of the Kaluza-Klein theory. To see the relation between the two groups observe that every pair (n,r) with $n \in N(H)|H$ and $r \in G$ determines an element $(\phi, \psi) \in \text{Taut}(H \curvearrowright G)$ given by $\phi(a) = rar^{-1}$, $\psi([a]) = [nar^{-1}]$, and in the connected neighborhood of the identity every element of $\text{Taut}(H \curvearrowright G)$ is of this form.

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RELATION BETWEEN GROUP CONTRACTION AND
NON-LINEAR REALIZATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Non linear realizations of the invariance group are recovered by means of contraction of group representations in spontaneously broken symmetry theories. A detailed analysis of Goldstone model, SO(n) vector model and SU(2) doublet model is given. Extension to gauge theories is finally presented.