

Supergravity gaugings and BRST cohomology

Victor Lekeu

- “A note on gaugings in four spacetime dimensions and electric-magnetic duality”, with M. Henneaux, B. Julia and A. Ranjbar (1709.06014)
- “Deformations of vector-scalar models”, with G. Barnich, N. Boulanger, M. Henneaux, B. Julia and A. Ranjbar (1712.08126)

Dualities and Generalized Geometries

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Gaugings of extended supergravities

Promote a subgroup of the global symmetries to a local symmetry, using the available vector fields of the theory,

$$G_{\text{gauge}} \subseteq G_{\text{electric}} \subseteq G_{\text{duality}} \subseteq Sp(2n_v, \mathbb{R}).$$

→ Possibilities strongly depend on the choice of electric frame

[Review: Trigiante 1609.09745]

Particular case of deformation problem [Review: Henneaux 971226]

- Action $S = S^{(0)} + gS^{(1)} + g^2S^{(2)} + \dots$
- Gauge symmetries $\delta\Phi = \delta_{(0)}\Phi + g\delta_{(1)}\Phi + g^2\delta_{(2)}\Phi + \dots$

so that

$$\frac{\delta S}{\delta\Phi} \delta\Phi = 0.$$

BRST cohomology

Questions:

- Are there other types of deformations besides gaugings?
- Do alternative formulations bring new possibilities?

Method: cohomology of the BRST operator s ,

- $s^2 = 0$
 - allowed deformations are given by solutions of $sX = 0$
 - trivial deformations are of the form $X = sY$ for some Y
- non-trivial deformations are controlled by the cohomology of s at ghost number zero.

Assumptions:

- Lagrangian starting point
- Smooth deformation
- Locality

BRST cohomology

Questions:

- Are there other types of deformations besides gaugings?
→ None that deform the gauge transformations.
- Do alternative Lagrangian formulations bring new possibilities?
→ Not the know ones.

Method: cohomology of the BRST operator s ,

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Focus on scalars + abelian vectors, with the usual Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_S(\phi^i, \partial_\mu \phi^i) - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{I}_{IJ}(\phi) F_{\mu\nu}^I F^{J\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{8} \mathcal{R}_{IJ}(\phi) \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\mu\nu}^I F_{\rho\sigma}^J$$

Other starting points?

- Embedding tensor Lagrangian [de Wit, Samtleben, Trigiante 0507289]:
Auxiliary/pure gauge fields do not change the cohomology
- First-order Lagrangian [Bunster, Henneaux 1011.5889, 1101.6064]:
Non-abelian deformations are obstructed

All deformations fall into two classes:

- Add gauge-invariant terms to the Lagrangian (I -type)
- Gauging of the underlying global symmetries, e.g.

$$\delta_{\text{global}} A'_\mu = \eta^\Gamma (f_\Gamma)^I{}_J A^J_\mu \rightarrow \delta_{\text{gauge}} A'_\mu = \partial_\mu \epsilon^I + g \epsilon^K k^\Gamma{}_K (f_\Gamma)^I{}_J A^J_\mu$$

→ Structure constants $f^I{}_{JK} = (f_\Gamma)^I{}_J k^\Gamma{}_K$

→ The matrix $k^\Gamma{}_K$ satisfies all the constraints of the embedding tensor

Useful by-product: classification of global symmetries according to their gauge invariance properties

type	gauge-inv. transformation	gauge-inv. current
U	no	no
W	yes	no
V	yes	yes

Summary and perspectives

- We computed all deformations of abelian vector-scalar models with the BRST method
- Assumptions: Lagrangian, continuous and local
- Link between deformations and global symmetries (+ embedding tensor constraints) appears naturally from cohomology
- Other known formulations with extra fields do not bring new possibilities

How to go further?

- Symmetries not in the usual duality group
Example: $\delta A_\mu = \alpha x^\nu F_{\mu\nu}$ for free e.-m. [Brandt 0105010]
- New formulations (lagrangian or not), non-continuous
- Non-local?
Duality symmetry $\delta \vec{A} = \alpha \Delta^{-1}(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E})$, $\delta A_0 = 0$
[Deser, Teitelboim 1976; Bunster, Henneaux 1101.6064]