Twist deformations of module homomorphisms and connections

Alexander Schenkel (joint work with Paolo Aschieri)

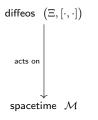
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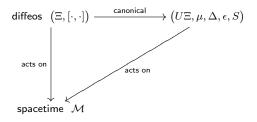
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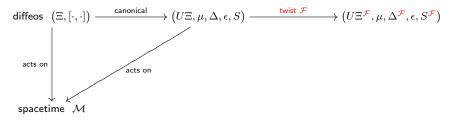
Institute for Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics, University of Würzburg

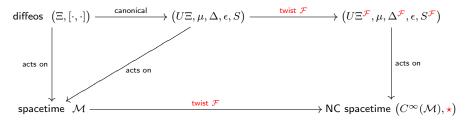
Workshop on Noncommutative Field Theory and Gravity Corfu Summer Institute September 7 – 11, 2011

Motivation from noncommutative gravity

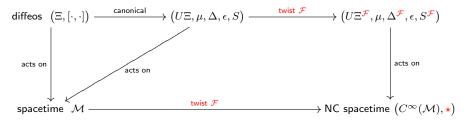








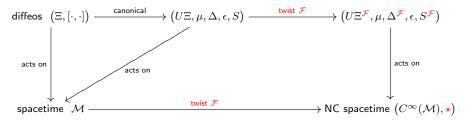
♦ Basic idea: [Aschieri,Blohmann,Dimitrijević,Meyer,Schupp,Wess]



 \diamond NC geometry via imposing covariance under $U\Xi^{\mathcal{F}}$

$$-h\star k = \overline{f}^{\alpha}(h)\,\overline{f}_{\alpha}(k) \quad " = h\,e^{\frac{i\lambda}{2}\overleftarrow{\partial_{\mu}}\Theta^{\mu\nu}\overrightarrow{\partial_{\nu}}}\,k"$$

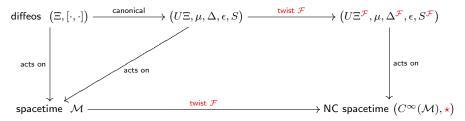
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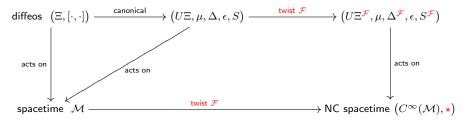
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NC Einstein equation

$$R^{\star}{}_{ab} - \frac{1}{2}g_{ab}\star\mathfrak{R}^{\star} = 8\pi G_N T^{\star}{}_{ab}$$

NC gravity

o deformed diffeomorphisms

Mathematical structure

 \diamond (quasi)triangular Hopf algebra H

NC gravity

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Outline of my talk:

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- extension (lift) to tensor product modules $V \otimes_A W$

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- twist deformation of homomorphisms and connections
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- NC gravity solutions from a global point-of-view (not using $X_{strangeletters}^{toomany}$)

Twist deformation of homomorphisms and connections

Let H be a Hopf algebra.

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$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_{12} \left(\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id} \right) &\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_{23} \left(\mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta \right) \mathcal{F} \ , \\ & (\epsilon \otimes \mathrm{id}) \mathcal{F} = 1 = (\mathrm{id} \otimes \epsilon) \mathcal{F} \ . \end{aligned}$$

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Theorem (textbook)

♦ Given a twist, there is a new Hopf algebra $H^{\mathcal{F}}$ with coproduct $\Delta^{\mathcal{F}}(\cdot) = \mathcal{F} \Delta(\cdot) \mathcal{F}^{-1}$ and antipode $S^{\mathcal{F}}(\cdot) = \chi S(\cdot) \chi^{-1}$, where $\chi = f^{\alpha}S(f_{\alpha})$.

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- ♦ Given also an *H*-module algebra *A*, there is an *H*^{*F*}-module algebra *A*^{*} with product $a \star b = (\bar{f}^{\alpha} \triangleright a) (\bar{f}_{\alpha} \triangleright b)$.

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- $\circ \ \ Given also an H-module A-bimodule V, there is an H^{\mathcal F}-module A_{\star}-bimodule V_{\star} with a \star v = (\bar{f}^{\alpha} \triangleright a) \cdot (\bar{f}_{\alpha} \triangleright v) \text{ and } v \star a = (\bar{f}^{\alpha} \triangleright v) \cdot (\bar{f}_{\alpha} \triangleright a).$

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preserving the $H^{\mathcal{F}}$ -module algebra structure, i.e. $D_{\mathcal{F}}(P \circ_{\star} Q) = D_{\mathcal{F}}(P) \circ D_{\mathcal{F}}(Q)$ and $D_{\mathcal{F}}(\xi \triangleright P) = \xi \triangleright_{\mathcal{F}} D_{\mathcal{F}}(P)$.

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NB: $D_{\mathcal{F}}$ is a **quantization isomorphism**, mapping one-to-one classical endomorphisms $P(v \cdot a) = P(v) \cdot a$ to deformed ones $P_{\star}(v \star a) = P_{\star}(v) \star a$.

Homomorphisms

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Ex: Consider the dual module $V' := \text{Hom}_A(V, A)$. Then $D_{\mathcal{F}}$ ensures that $(V_\star)' \simeq (V')_\star$.

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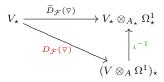
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With isomorphism

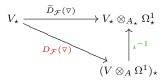
$$\iota(v \otimes_{A_{\star}} \omega) = (\bar{f}^{\alpha} \triangleright v) \otimes_{A} (\bar{f}_{\alpha} \triangleright \omega)$$

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With isomorphism

$$\iota(v \otimes_{A_{\star}} \omega) = (\bar{f}^{\alpha} \triangleright v) \otimes_{A} (\bar{f}_{\alpha} \triangleright \omega)$$

Theorem

The map $\widetilde{D}_{\mathcal{F}}$: $\operatorname{Con}_A(V) \to \operatorname{Con}_{A_\star}(V_\star)$ is an isomorphism between connections on V and connections on V_\star .

Product module homomorphisms and connections

? Given $P \in \text{Hom}_A(V, \widetilde{V})$ is there a lift to $\text{Hom}_A(V \otimes_A W, \widetilde{V} \otimes_A W)$ and $\text{Hom}_A(W \otimes_A V, W \otimes_A \widetilde{V})$?

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- \diamond First lift $P \otimes \mathrm{id}$: $v \otimes_A w \mapsto P(v) \otimes_A w$ always exists!
- ♦ Second lift i.g. not: $w \otimes_A v \mapsto w \otimes_A P(v)$ is incompatible with A-linearity!

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- \diamond First lift $P \otimes id: v \otimes_A w \mapsto P(v) \otimes_A w$ always exists!
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- ♦ If *H* comes with a quasitriangular structure $R \in H \otimes H$ and A, V, \tilde{V} are quasi-commutative, i.e. $a b = (\bar{R}^{\alpha} \triangleright b) (\bar{R}_{\alpha} \triangleright a)$ (as in NC gravity),

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♦ For *central* connections $id \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \nabla_{W} = id \otimes \nabla_{W}$, but for noncentral connections the $\otimes_{\mathbb{R}}$ is important!

Noncommutative gravity solutions revisited

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- NC black hole solution with $[x^i,x^j]=i\,\lambda\,\epsilon^{ijk}x^k$
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We use the methods developed above, in particular the isomorphisms

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$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Ric}_{\star} = \iota^{-1}(\operatorname{Ric}) = \iota^{-1}(\Lambda g) = \Lambda g_{\star}$$

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