

Geometry of Multidimensional Universes

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Abstract. Let G be a compact group of transformation (global symmetry group) of a manifold E (multidimensional universe) with all orbits of the same type (one stratum). We study G invariant metrics on E and show that there is one-to-one correspondence between those metrics and triples $(g_{\mu\nu}, A_\mu^a, h_{\alpha\beta})$, where $g_{\mu\nu}$ is a (pseudo-) Riemannian metric on the space of orbits (space-time), A_μ^a is a Yang-Mills field for the gauge group $N|H$, where N is the normalizer of the isotropy group H in G , and $h_{\alpha\beta}$ are certain scalar fields characterizing geometry of the orbits (internal spaces). The scalar curvature of E is expressed in terms of the component fields on M . Examples and model building recipes are also given. The results generalize those of non-abelian Kaluza-Klein theories to the case where internal spaces are not necessarily group manifolds.

1. Introduction

First special, and later general, theories of relativity invoked a picture of the universe as being modelled on a four-dimensional space-time manifold. On the other hand, in order to describe regularities of discrete quantum numbers characterizing elementary particles, a concept of “internal” (as opposed to “external”, i.e., space-time) symmetry, and with it that of internal space, was introduced. The idea behind what we call a “multidimensional universe” (denote it by E) is that external and internal spaces are nothing but two aspects of one geometrical entity E , and all elementary forces in nature should be but a reflection of a unique geometry. By some, not yet fully understood, mechanism, certain configurations of a simple, multidimensional field theory are distinguished, and give rise to a “spontaneous compactification” of extra dimensions (see [1] and references therein). This idea is at the root of the so-called “dimensional

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