

# Generalizing the geometry of space-time: from gravity to supergravity and beyond...?

Mariana Graña

CEA/Saclay

Aldazabal, Berman, Cederwall, M.G., Coimbra, Hohm, Jeon, Kleinschmidt, Lee, Marques,  
Park, Perry, Rosabal, Samtleben, Strickland-Constable, Thomson, Waldram, West, Zweibach, ... 2011-2013

Based on Hitchin's generalized geometry 2001

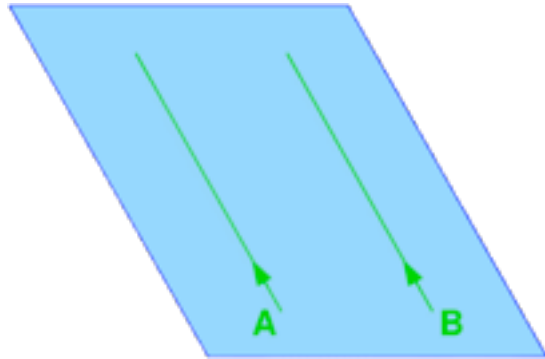
Hull and coll double field theory 2006

SUSY 2013, Trieste

# Gravity by Einstein

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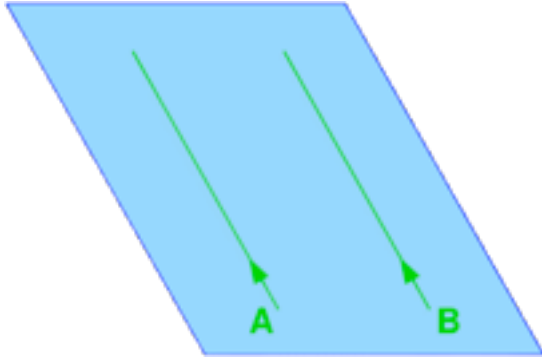
- Classical mechanics



No force on A and B

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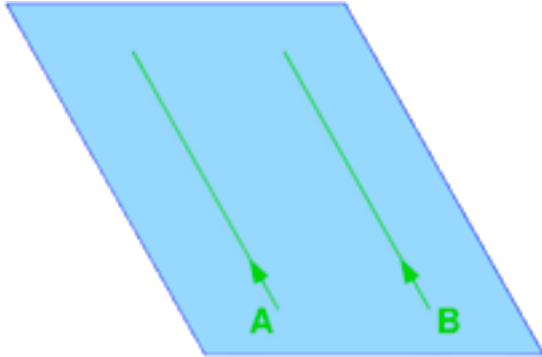
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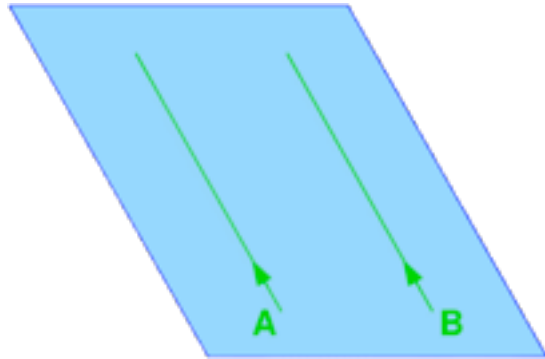
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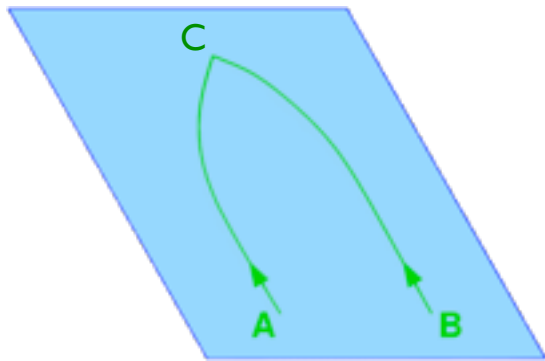


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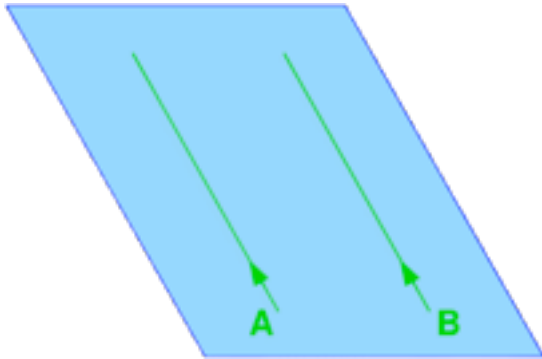
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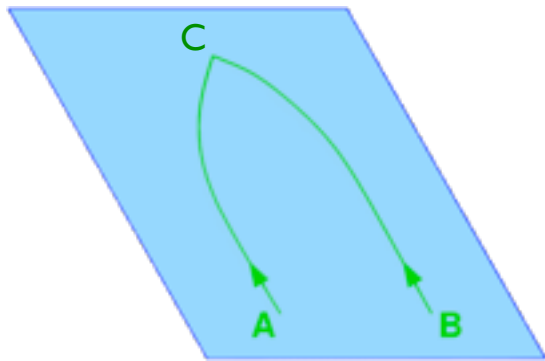


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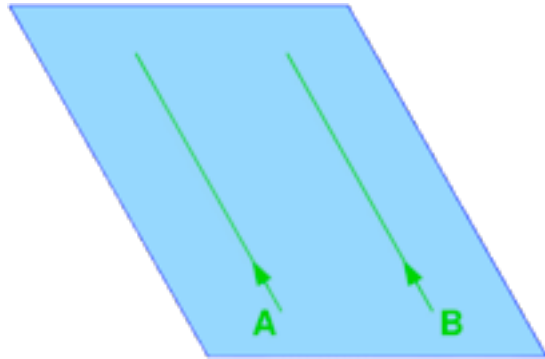
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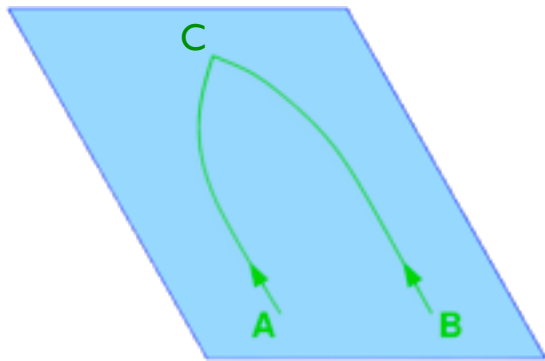


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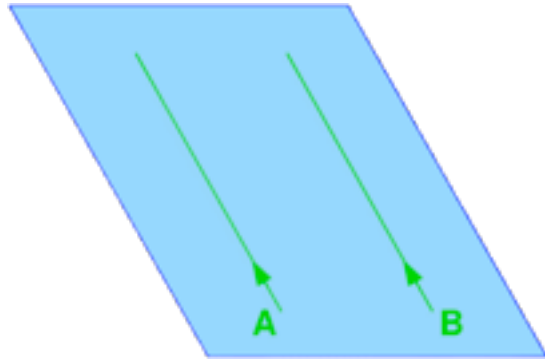
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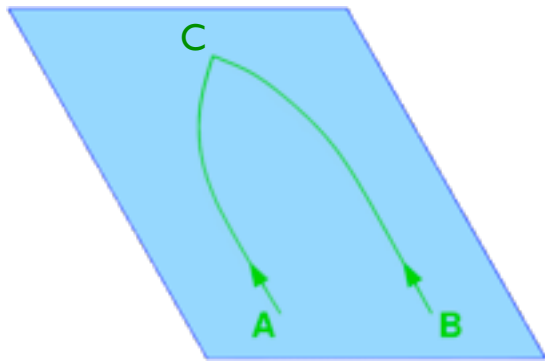


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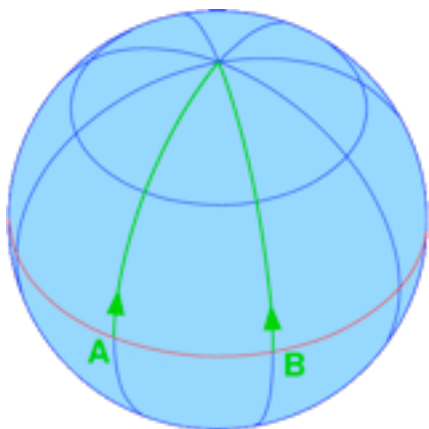


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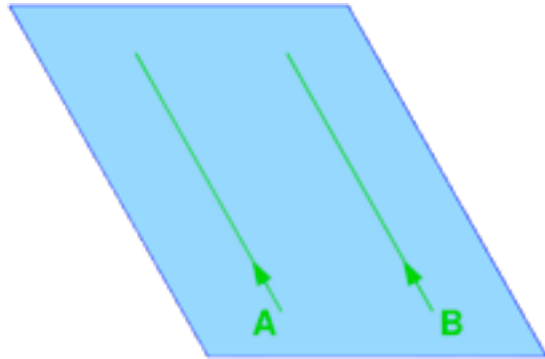
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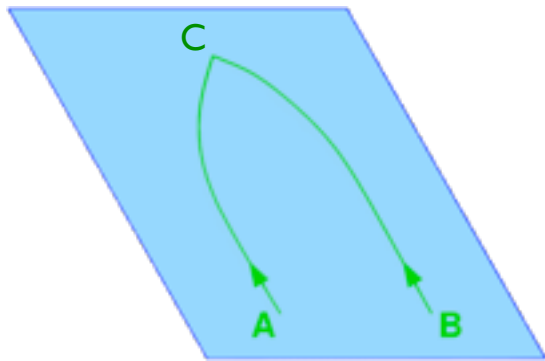


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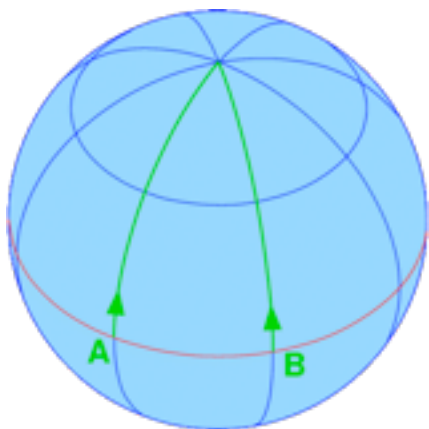


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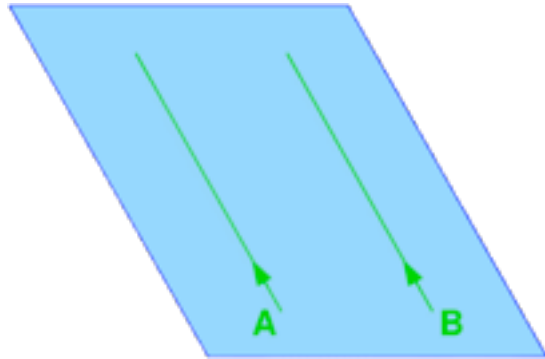
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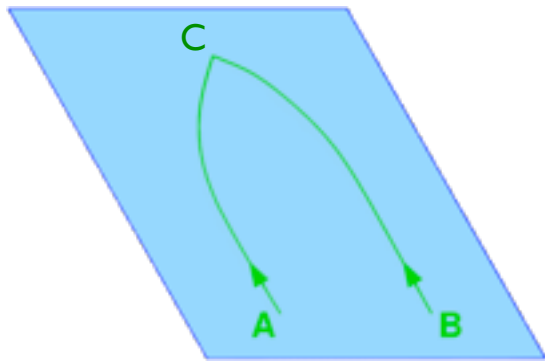


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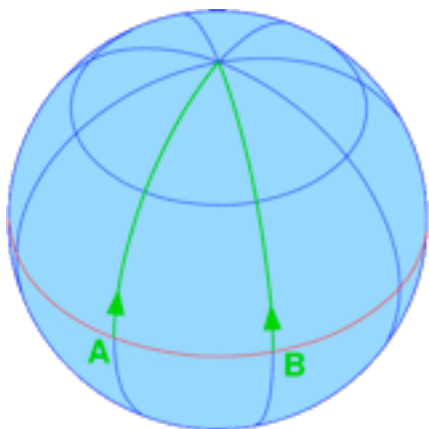


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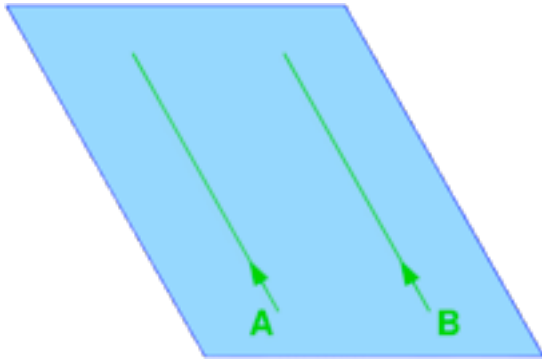


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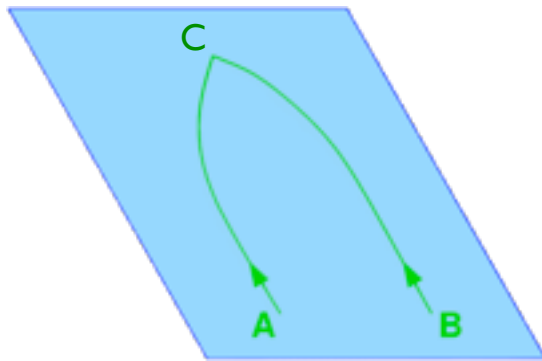


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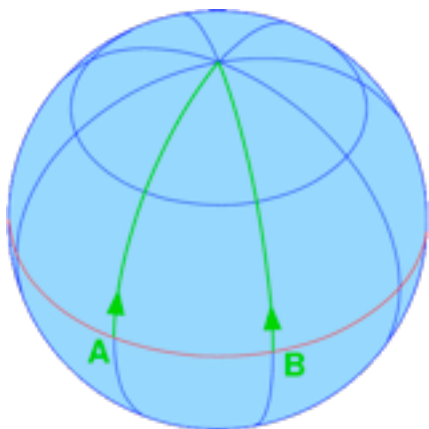


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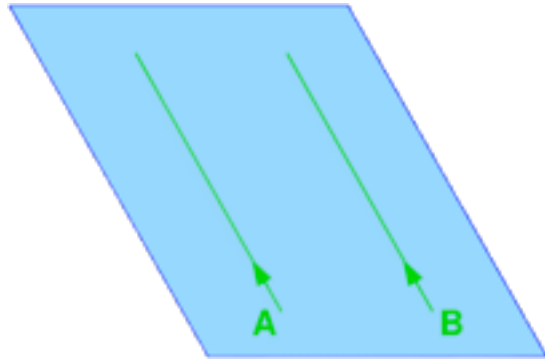


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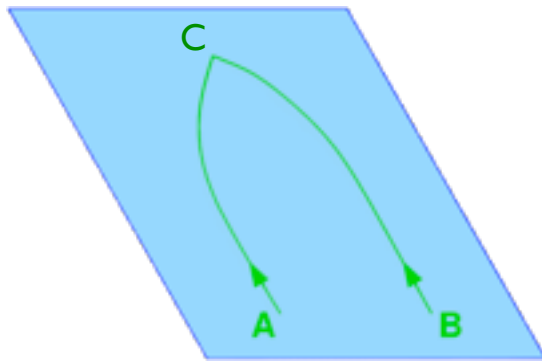


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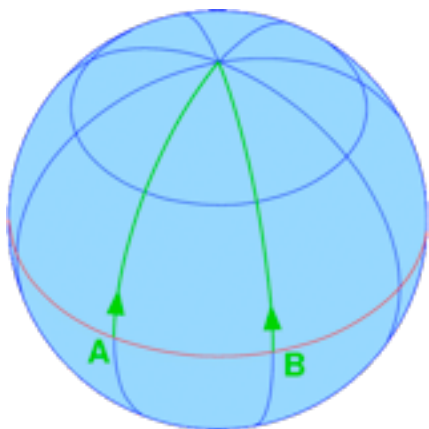


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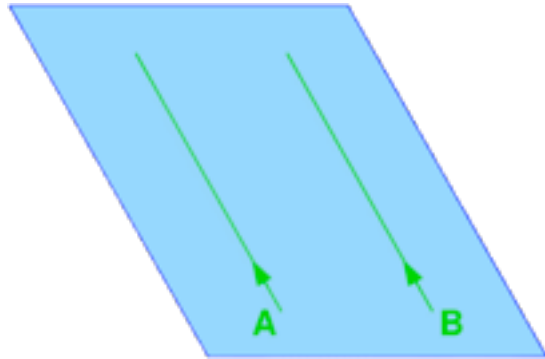
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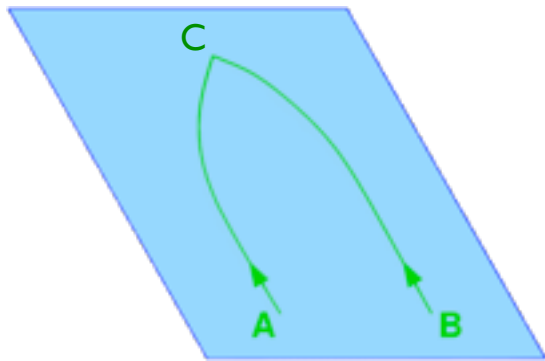


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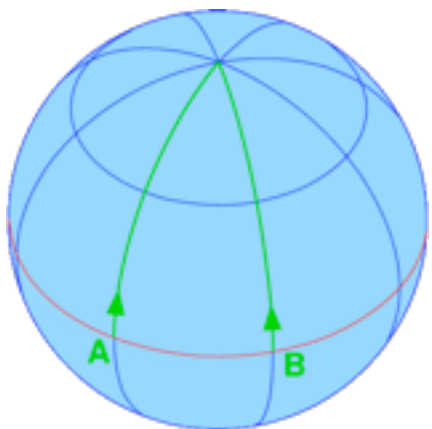


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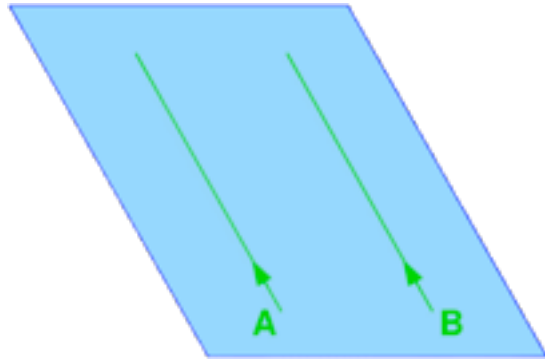
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Einstein's eqs  $R_{\mu\nu} = \hat{T}_{\mu\nu}$

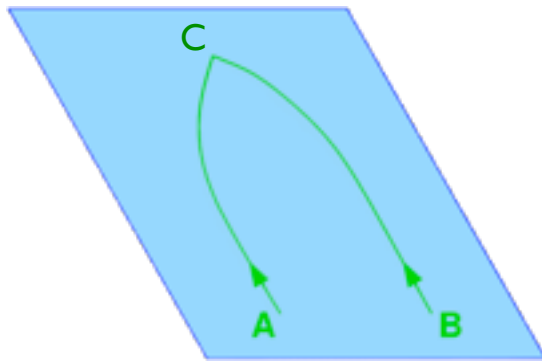
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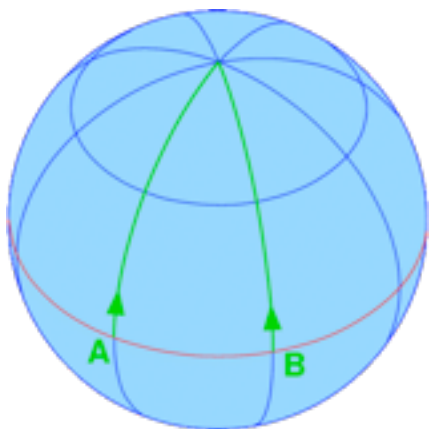
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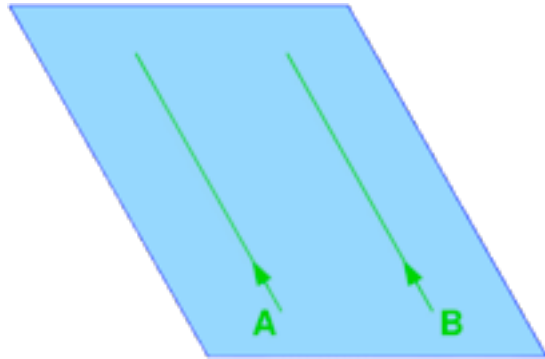


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Enstein's eqs  $R_{\mu\nu} = \hat{T}_{\mu\nu}$   
↑  
Ricci-tensor

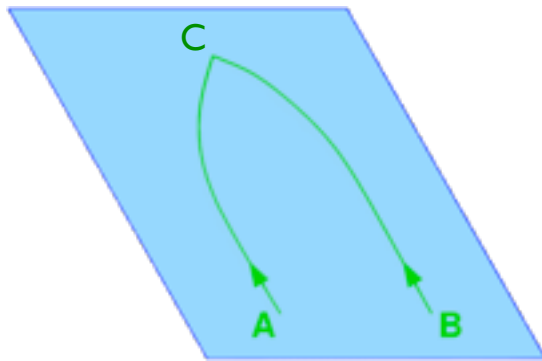
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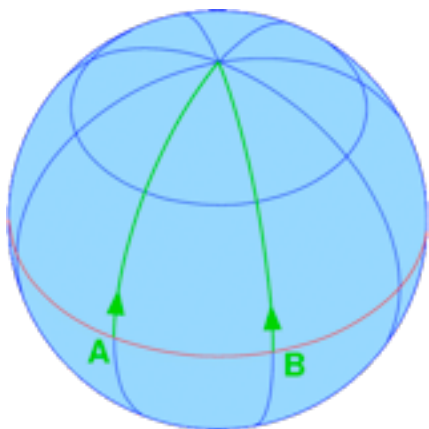
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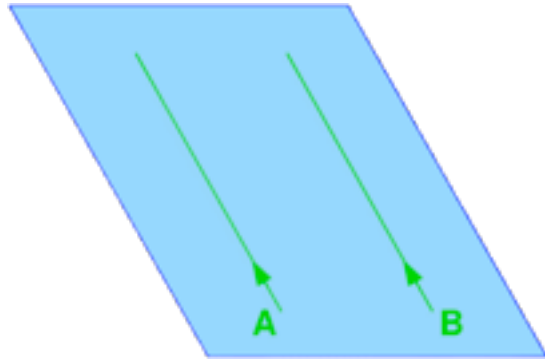
energy-momentum tensor ↓

$$\hat{T}_{\mu\nu} = T_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}Tg_{\mu\nu}$$



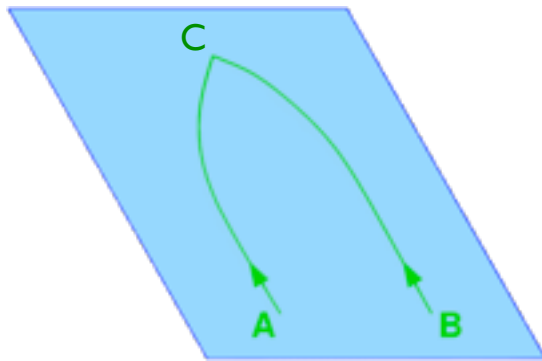
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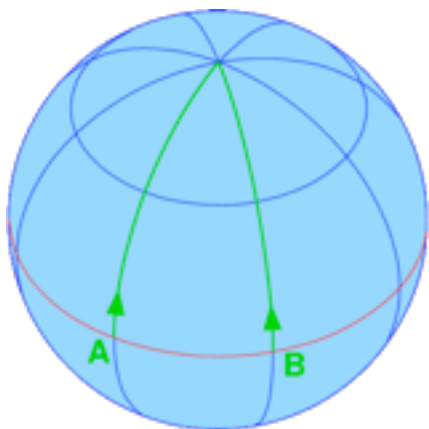
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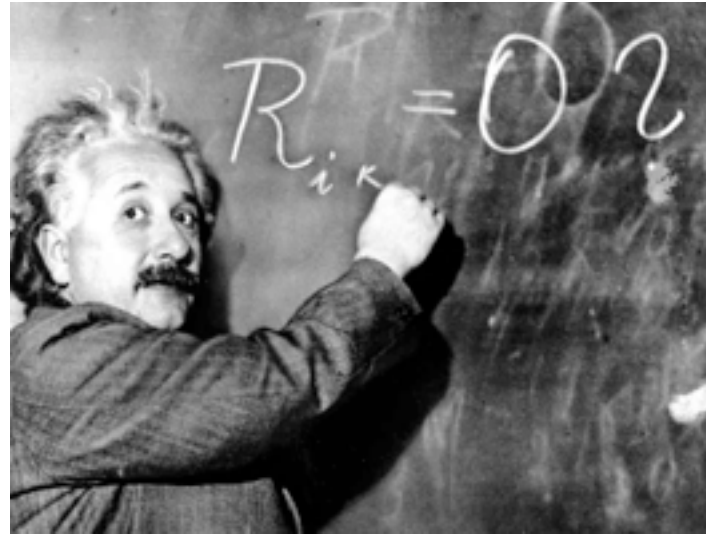


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 energy-momentum tensor  $\downarrow$   
 $\uparrow$   
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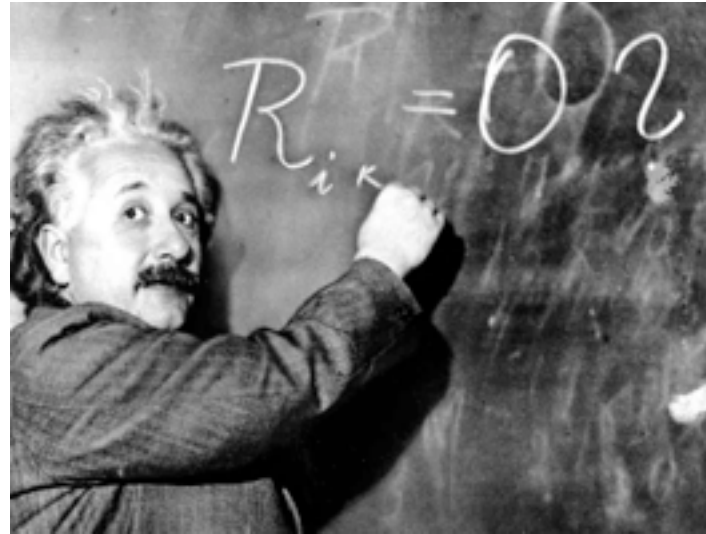
**Gravity = Geometry**



gravity = geometry

gravity

geometry



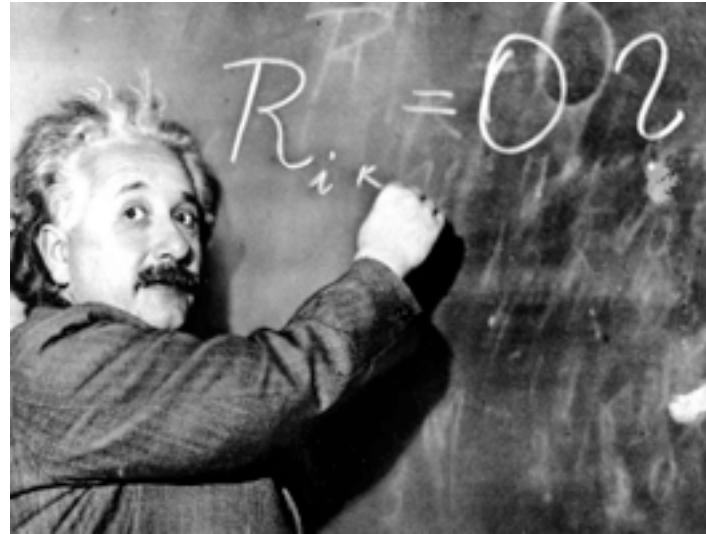
gravity = geometry



SUSY

gravity

geometry



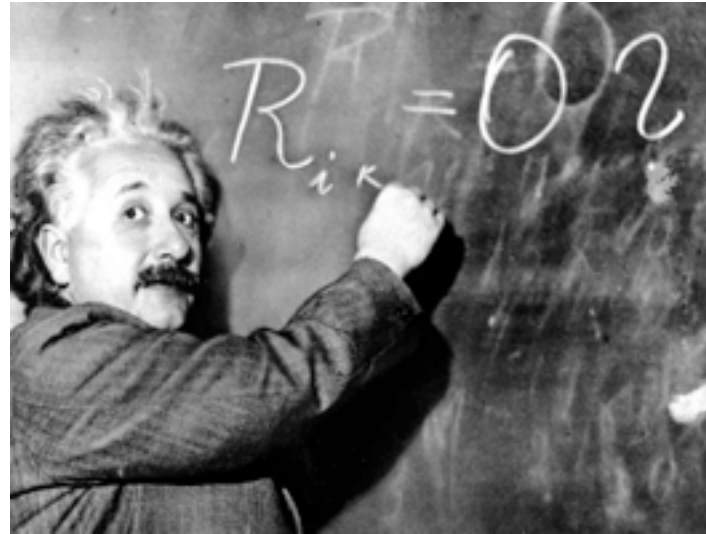
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super  
gravity

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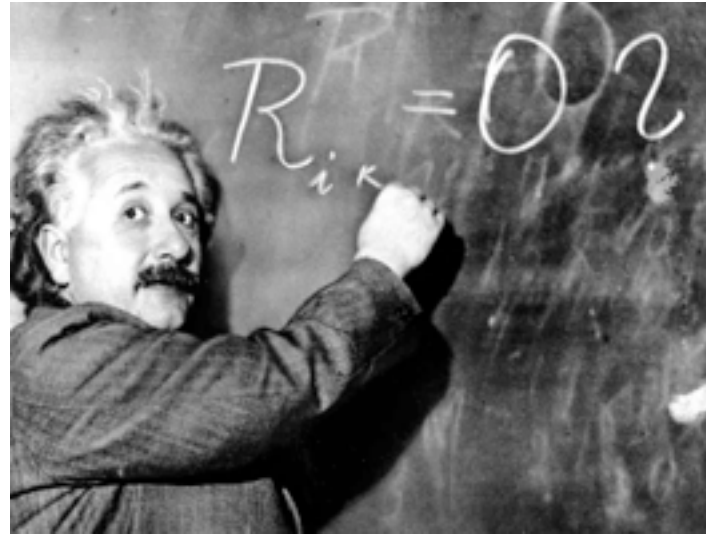


gravity = geometry



SUSY

super  
gravity = generalized  
geometry



gravity = geometry



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super  
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via superstring theory

# Outline

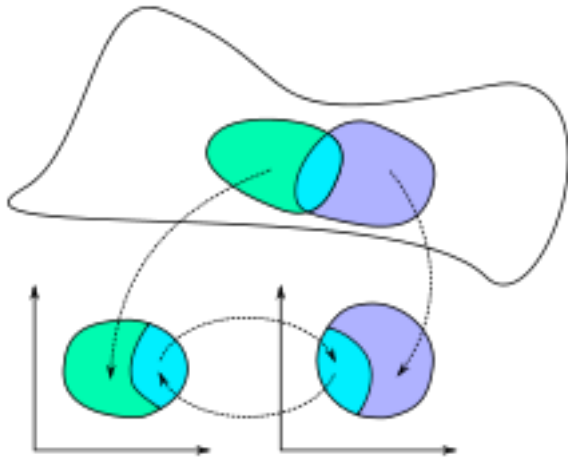
- Gravity as geometry
- Supergravity and superstring theory
- Generalized geometry
- Supergravity as generalized geometry
- Beyond supergravity and generalized geometry?
- Conclusions

**Gravity** : general relativity



# Gravity : general relativity

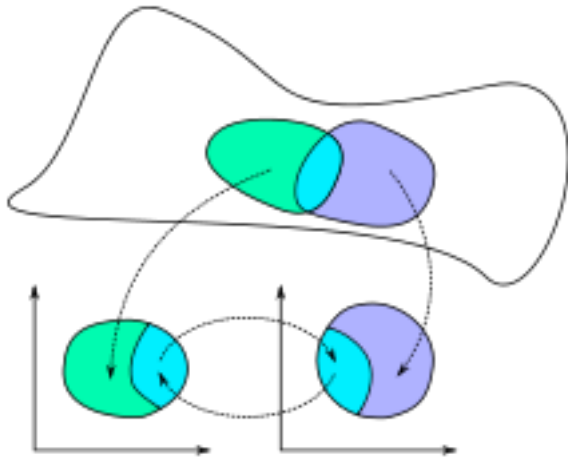
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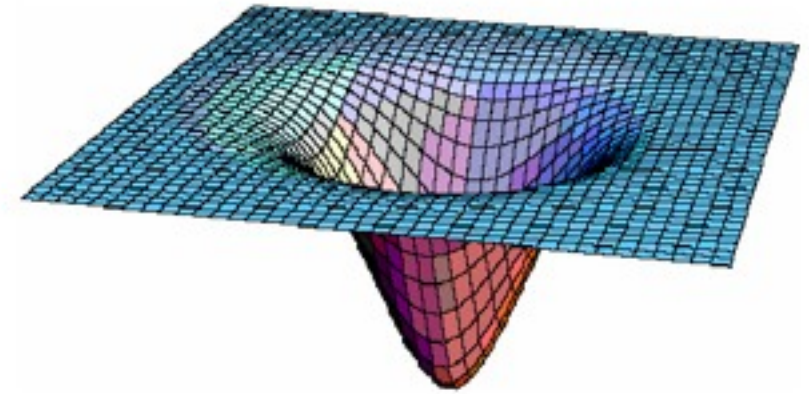
space that looks  
locally like  $\mathbb{R}^n$

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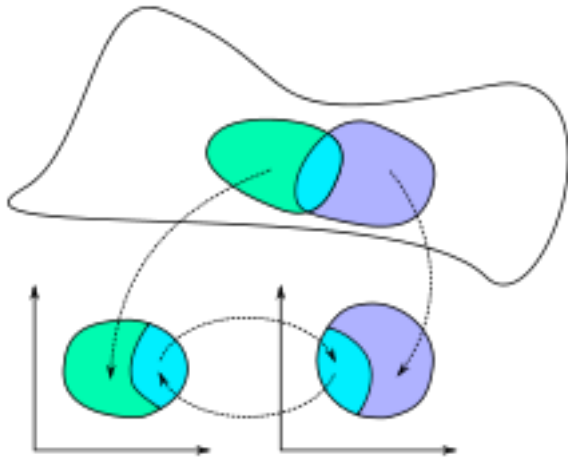


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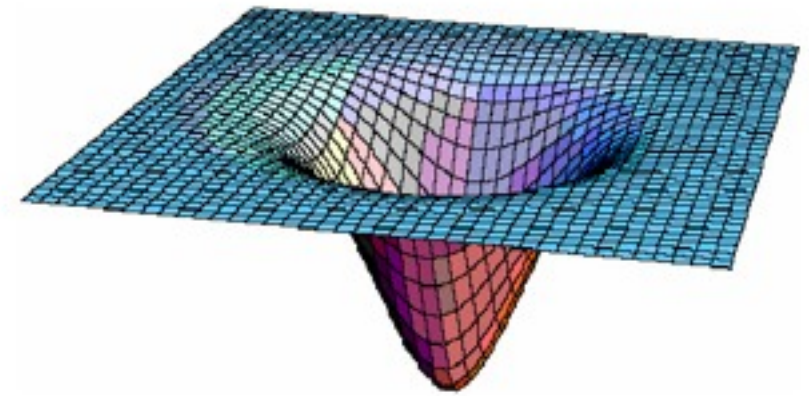
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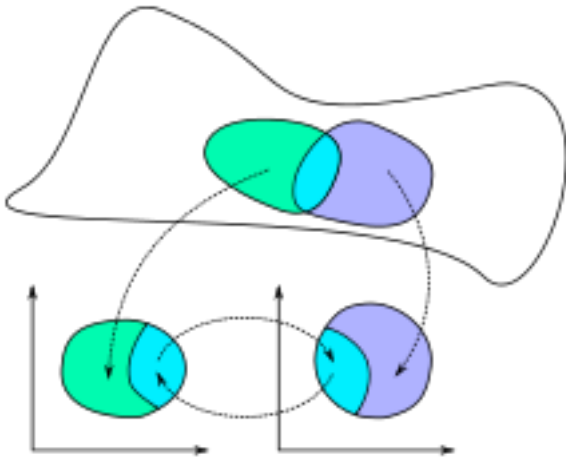
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- Metric g

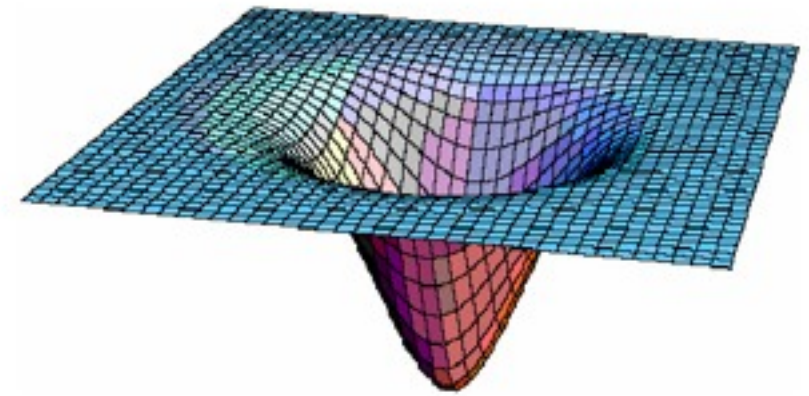


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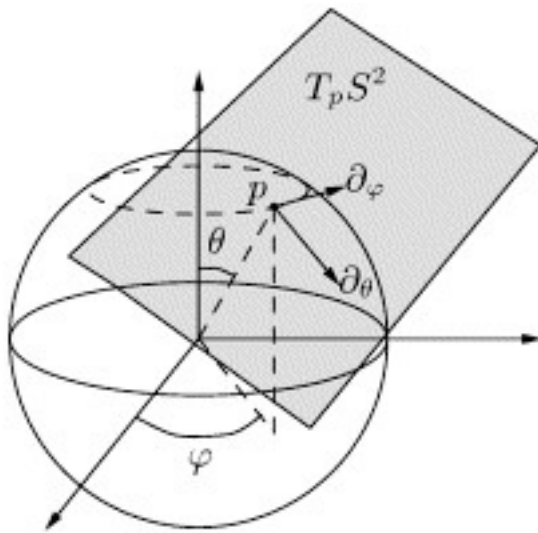
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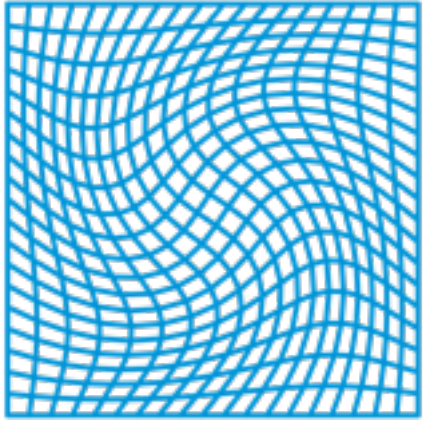


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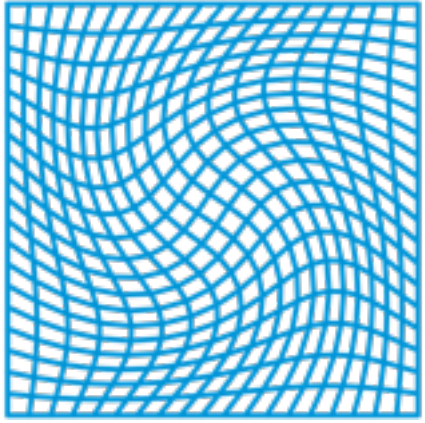
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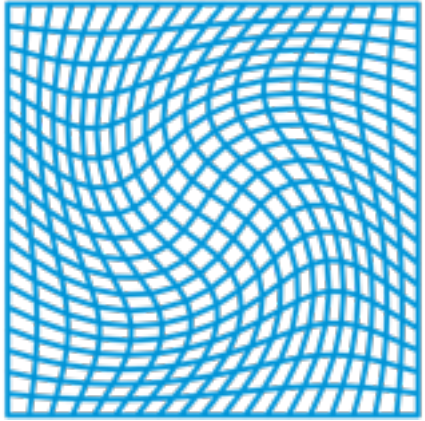
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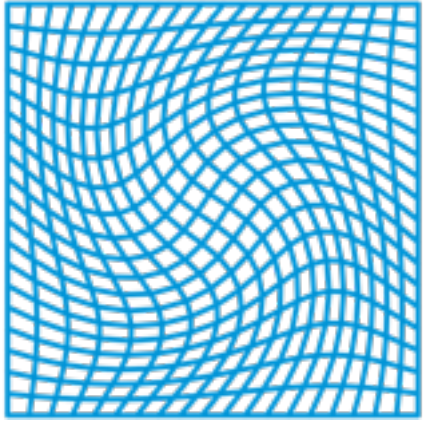
$$\delta g = \mathcal{L}_v g$$

Lie derivative

$$(\mathcal{L}_v g)_{\mu\nu} = v^\lambda \partial_\lambda g_{\mu\nu} + 2\partial_{(\mu} v^\lambda g_{\nu)\lambda}$$



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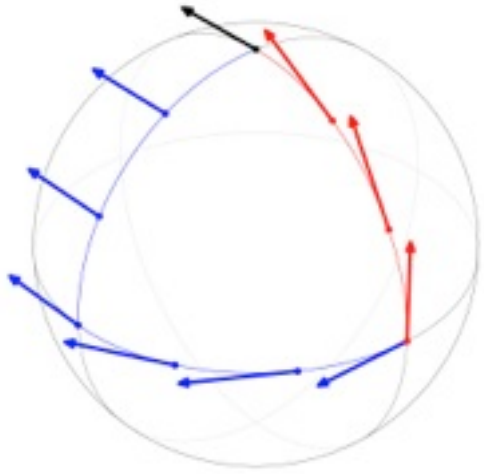
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Algebra  $[\mathcal{L}_v, \mathcal{L}_w] = \mathcal{L}_{[v,w]}$

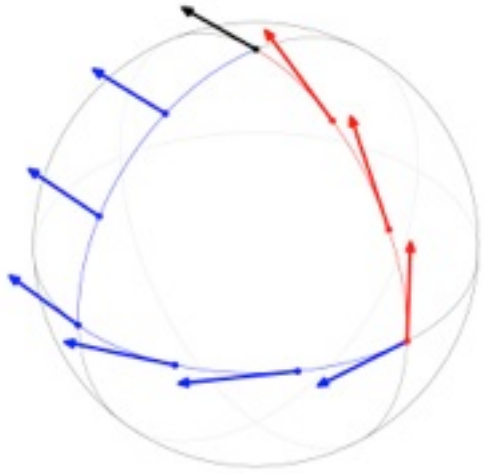
•Connection ▾

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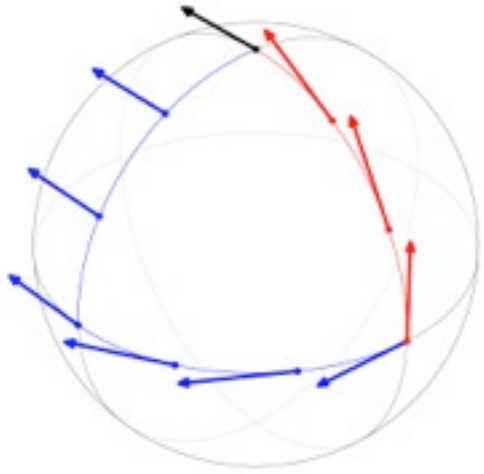
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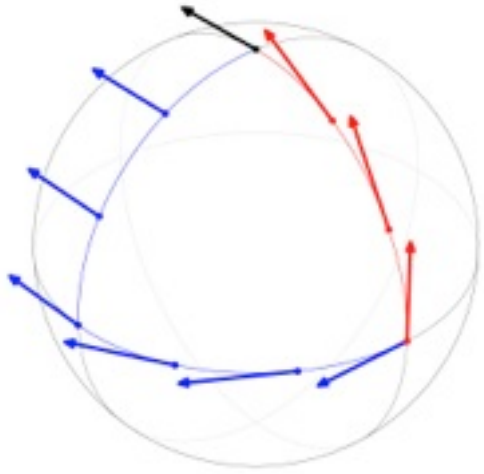


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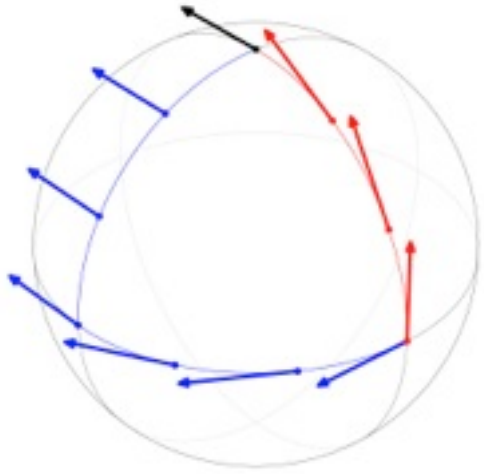
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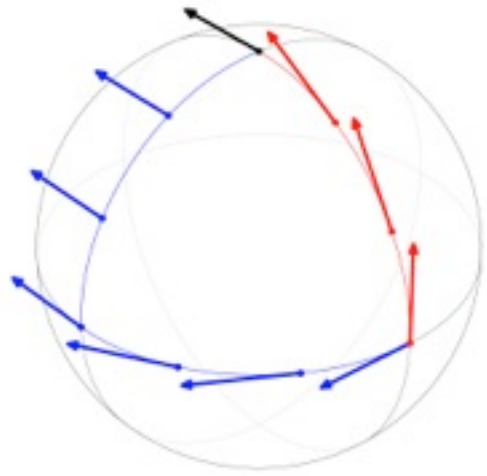
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Levi-civita connection: unique connection  
metric compatible  $\nabla g = 0$   
torsion-free

## •Connection $\nabla$



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## •Curvature and torsion

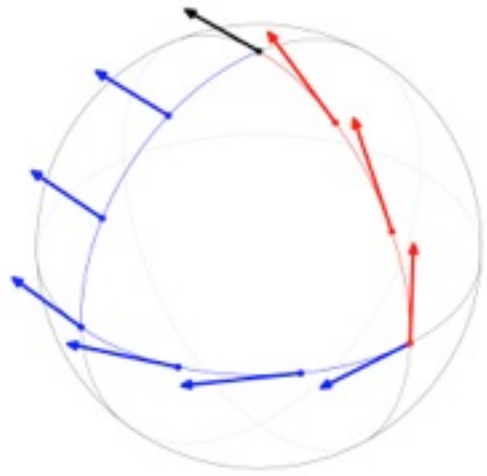
$$[\nabla_\mu, \nabla_\nu] v_\lambda = -R_{\mu\nu\lambda}{}^\rho v_\rho - T_{\mu\nu}{}^\rho \nabla_\rho v_\lambda$$

Riemann

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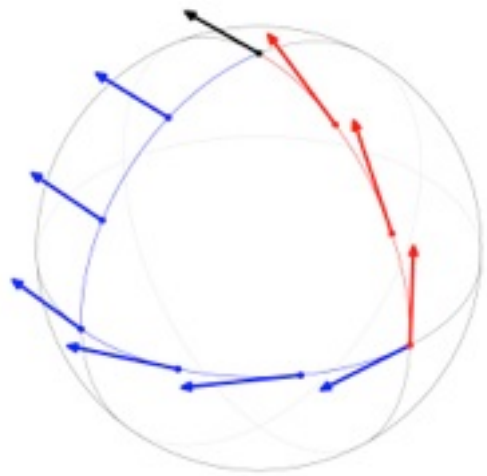
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Torsion

$$R_{\mu\nu\lambda}{}^\rho = \partial_\mu \Gamma_{\nu\lambda}^\rho - \partial_\nu \Gamma_{\mu\lambda}^\rho + \Gamma_{\mu\sigma}^\rho \Gamma_{\nu\lambda}^\sigma - \Gamma_{\nu\sigma}^\rho \Gamma_{\mu\lambda}^\sigma$$

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Levi-civita connection: unique connection  
metric compatible  $\nabla g = 0$   
torsion-free

## •Curvature and torsion

$$[\nabla_\mu, \nabla_\nu] v_\lambda = -R_{\mu\nu\lambda}{}^\rho v_\rho - T_{\mu\nu}{}^\rho \nabla_\rho v_\lambda$$

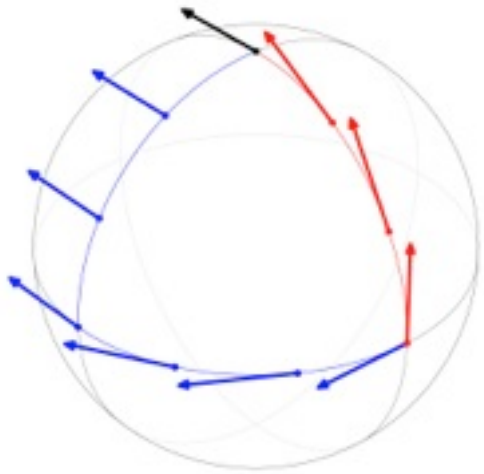
Riemann

Torsion

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Parallel transport  $\nabla_\mu v^\rho = 0$

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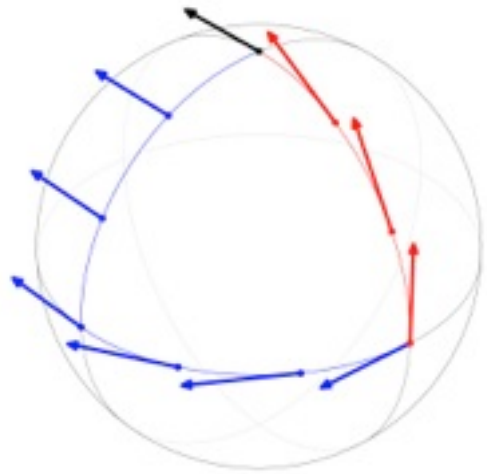
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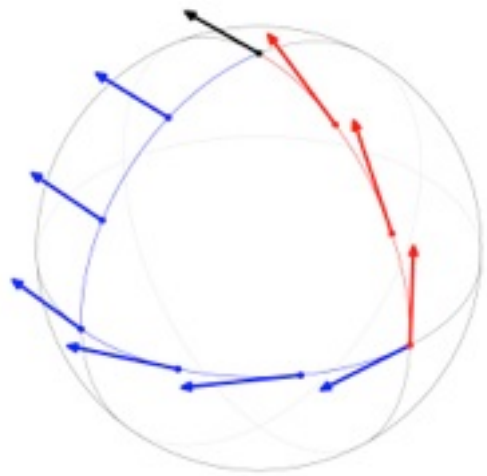
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$$R = R_\mu{}^\mu \quad \text{Ricci scalar}$$

•Action

- Action

$$S = \int \sqrt{-g} \, R$$

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- Equations of motion : Einstein equations



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- Equations of motion : Einstein equations

No matter  $R_{\mu\nu} = 0$

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$$S = \int \sqrt{-g} R$$

- Equations of motion : Einstein equations

No matter       $R_{\mu\nu} = 0$       Ricci-flat

# Supergravity



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- Extension of Einstein gravity that incorporates SUSY

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metric      dilaton  
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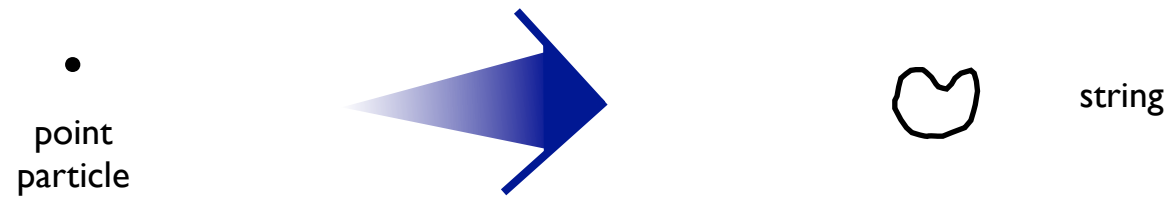
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metric      dilaton

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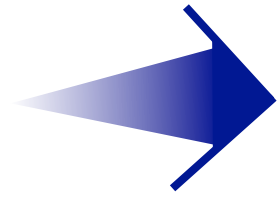
- Low energy limit of superstring theory

# Superstring theory

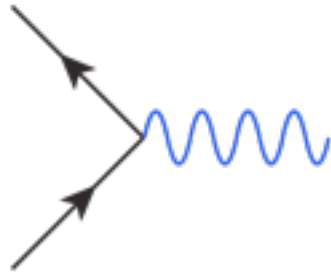


# Superstring theory

•  
point  
particle



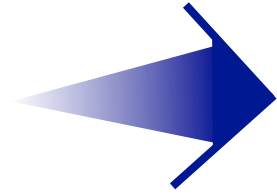
string



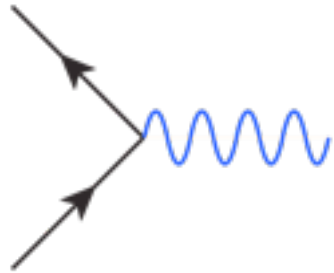
vertex

# Superstring theory

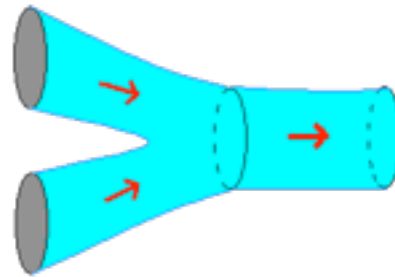
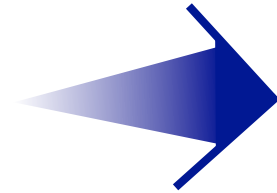
•  
point  
particle



string



vertex

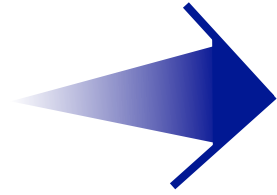


“pants” diagram

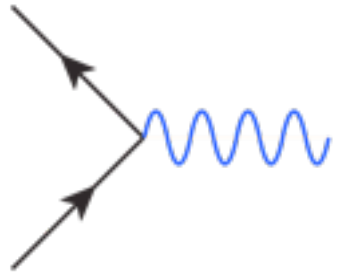


# Superstring theory

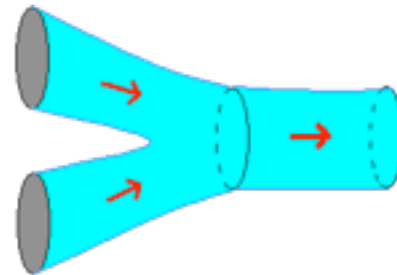
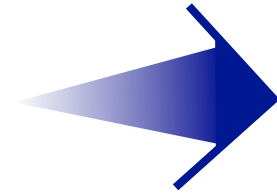
•  
point  
particle



string



vertex

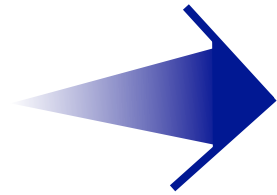


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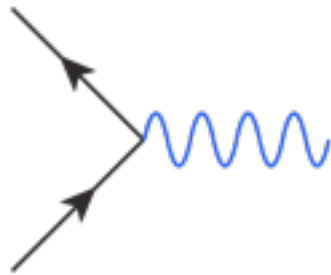
singularities  
get resolved

# Superstring theory

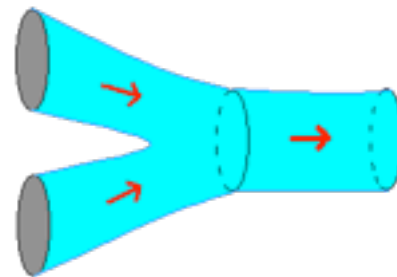
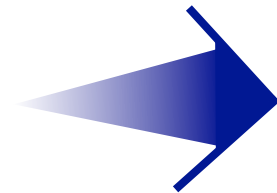
•  
point  
particle



string



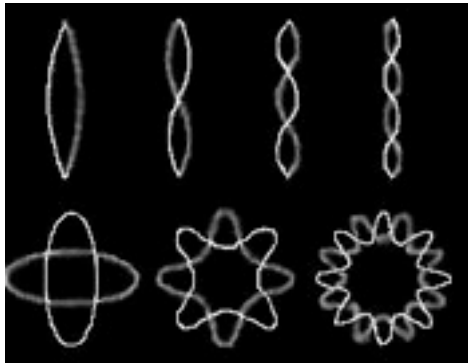
vertex



“pants” diagram

singularities  
get resolved

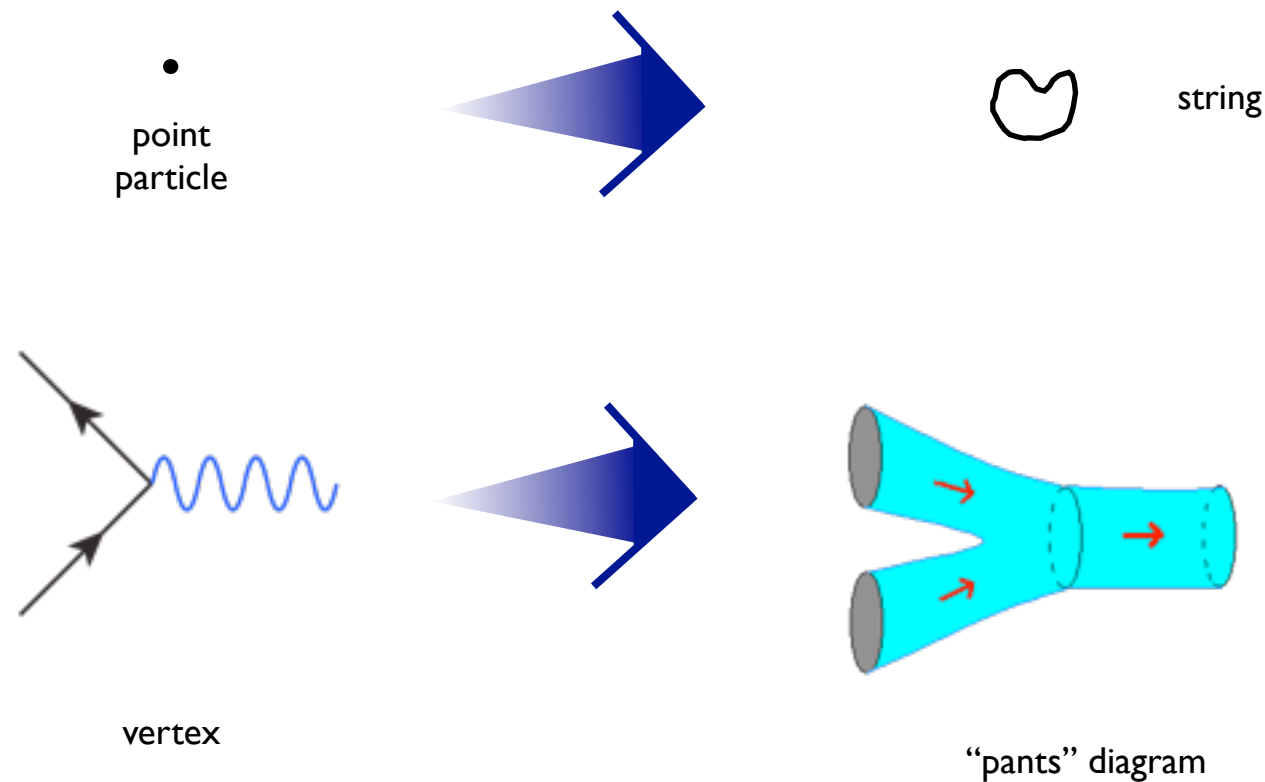
open string



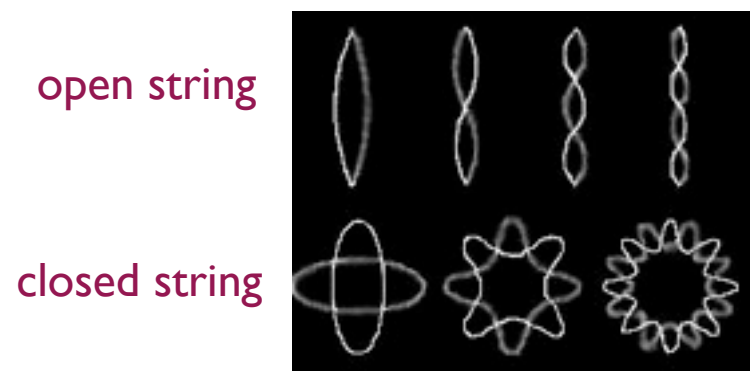
closed string

Oscillation modes:  
different particles

# Superstring theory



singularities  
get resolved

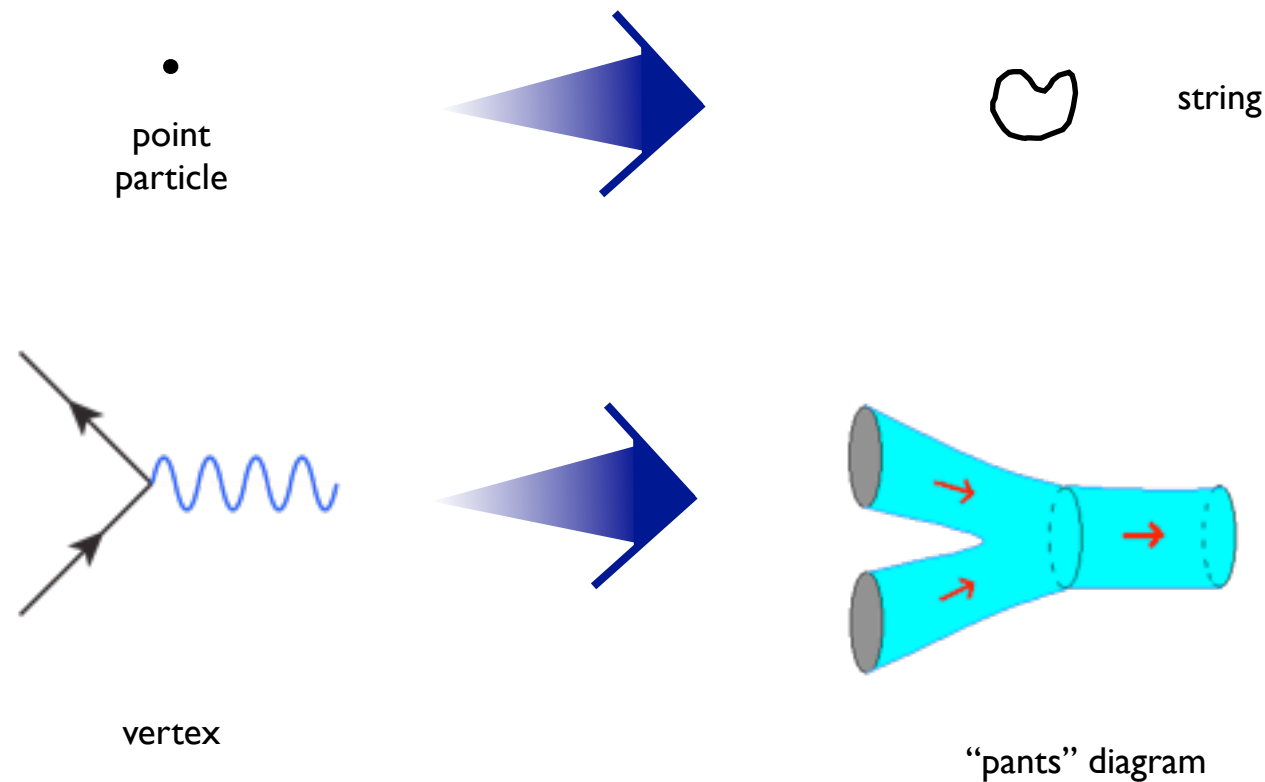


Oscillation modes:  
different particles

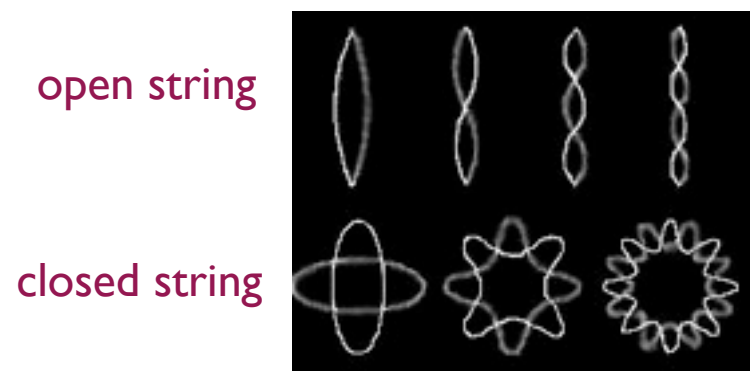
Closed string massless excitation modes:

$$|\xi_{\mu\nu} \rangle = \xi_{\mu} \tilde{\xi}_{\nu} \alpha_1^{\mu} \tilde{\alpha}_1^{\nu} |0 \rangle$$

# Superstring theory



singularities  
get resolved



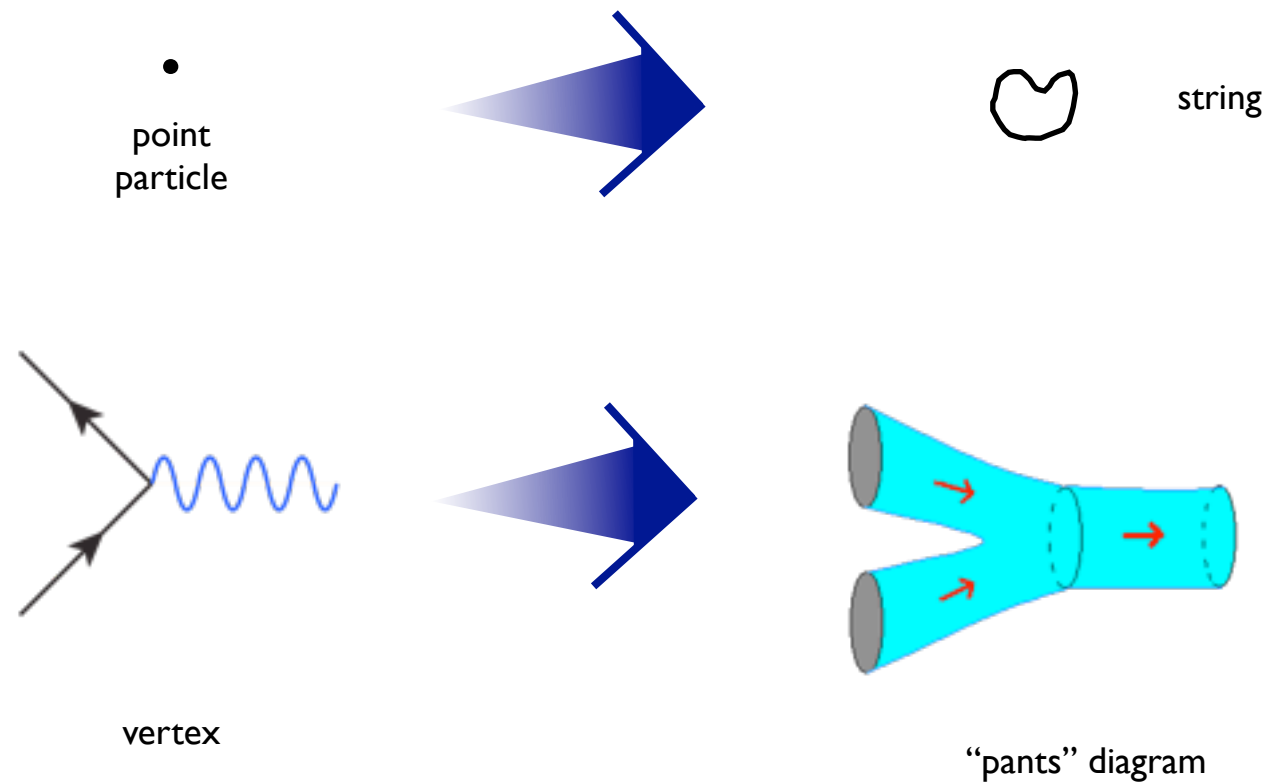
Oscillation modes:  
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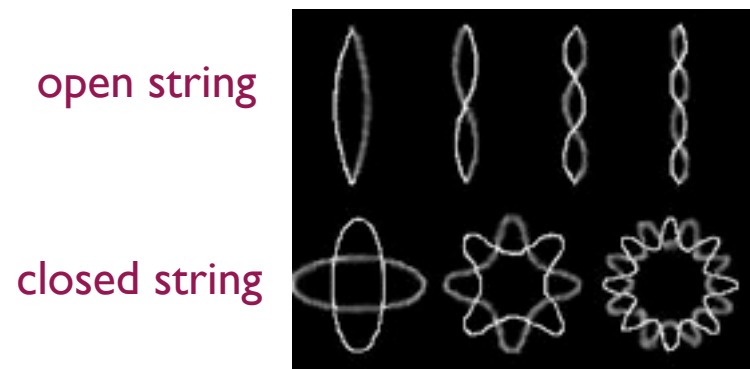
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$\uparrow$   
 left-moving  
 osc. mode

# Superstring theory



singularities  
get resolved

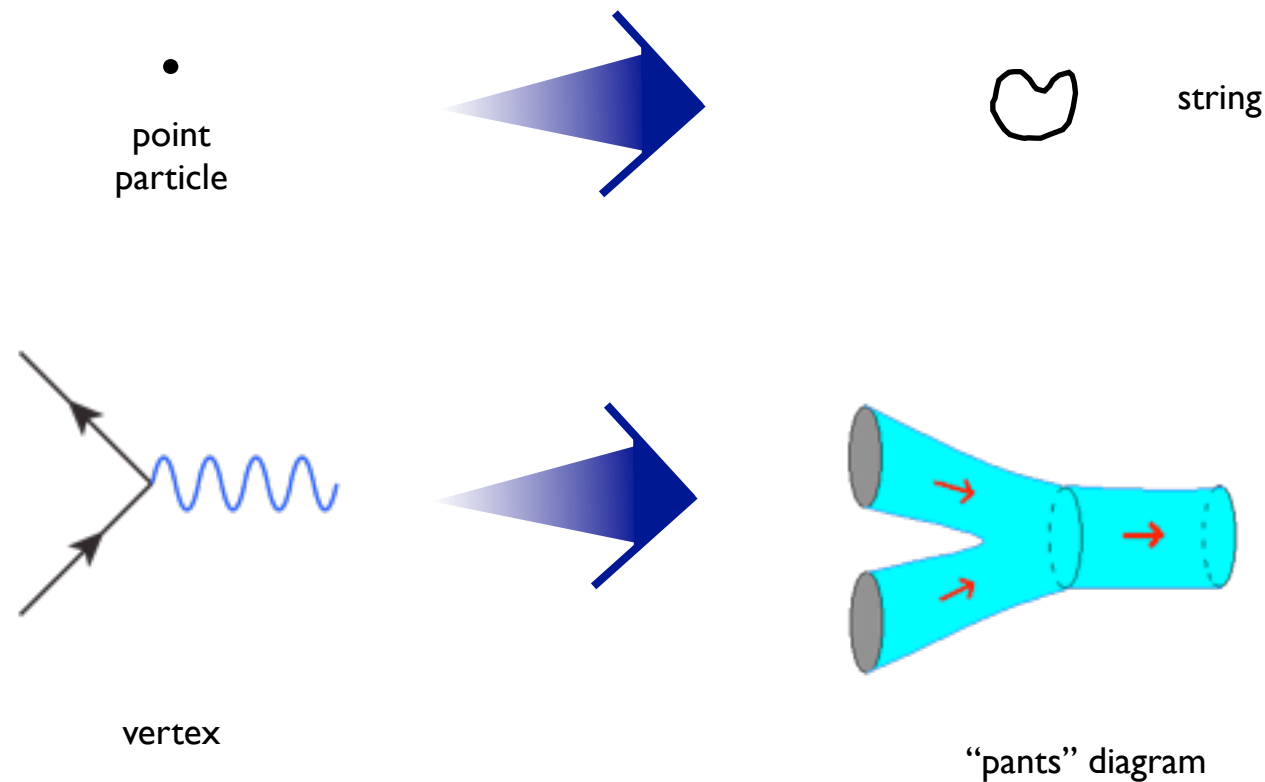


Oscillation modes:  
different particles

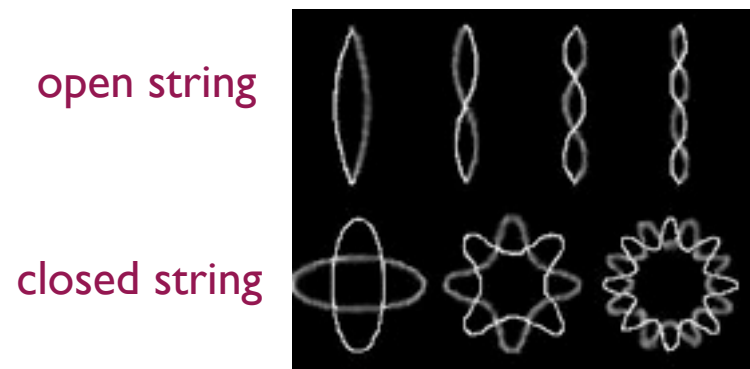
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# Superstring theory



singularities  
get resolved



Oscillation modes:  
different particles

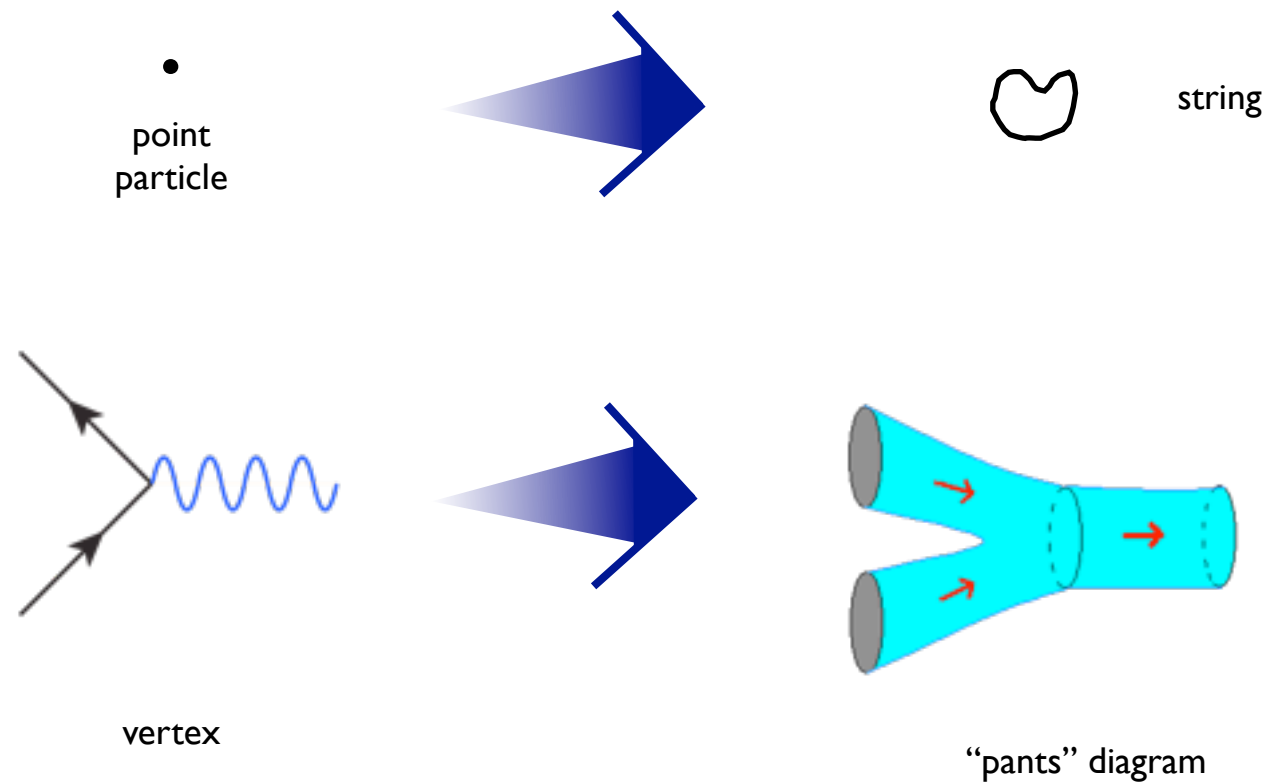
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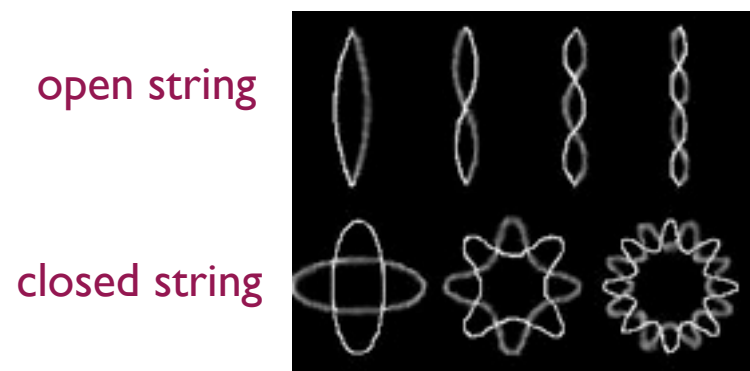
↑ ↑  
 left-moving osc. mode    right-moving osc. mode

$$\xi_{(\mu\nu)}$$

# Superstring theory



singularities  
get resolved



Oscillation modes:  
different particles

Closed string massless excitation modes:

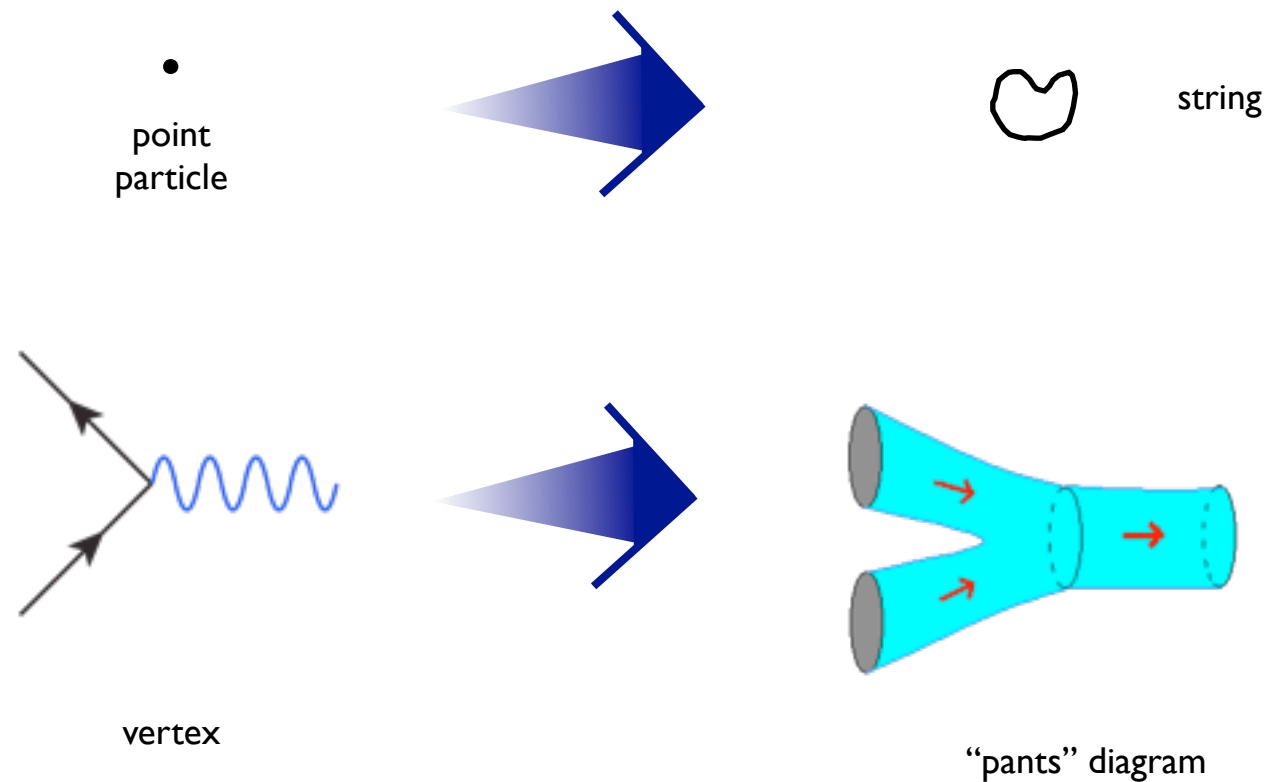
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↑ ↑  
 left-moving osc. mode    right-moving osc. mode

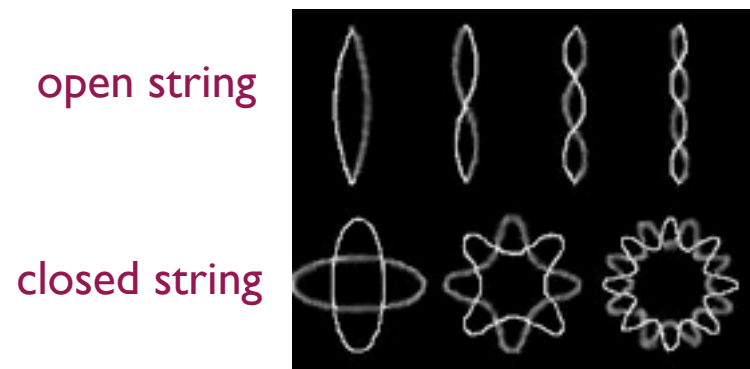
$$\xi_{(\mu\nu)}$$

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# Superstring theory



singularities  
get resolved



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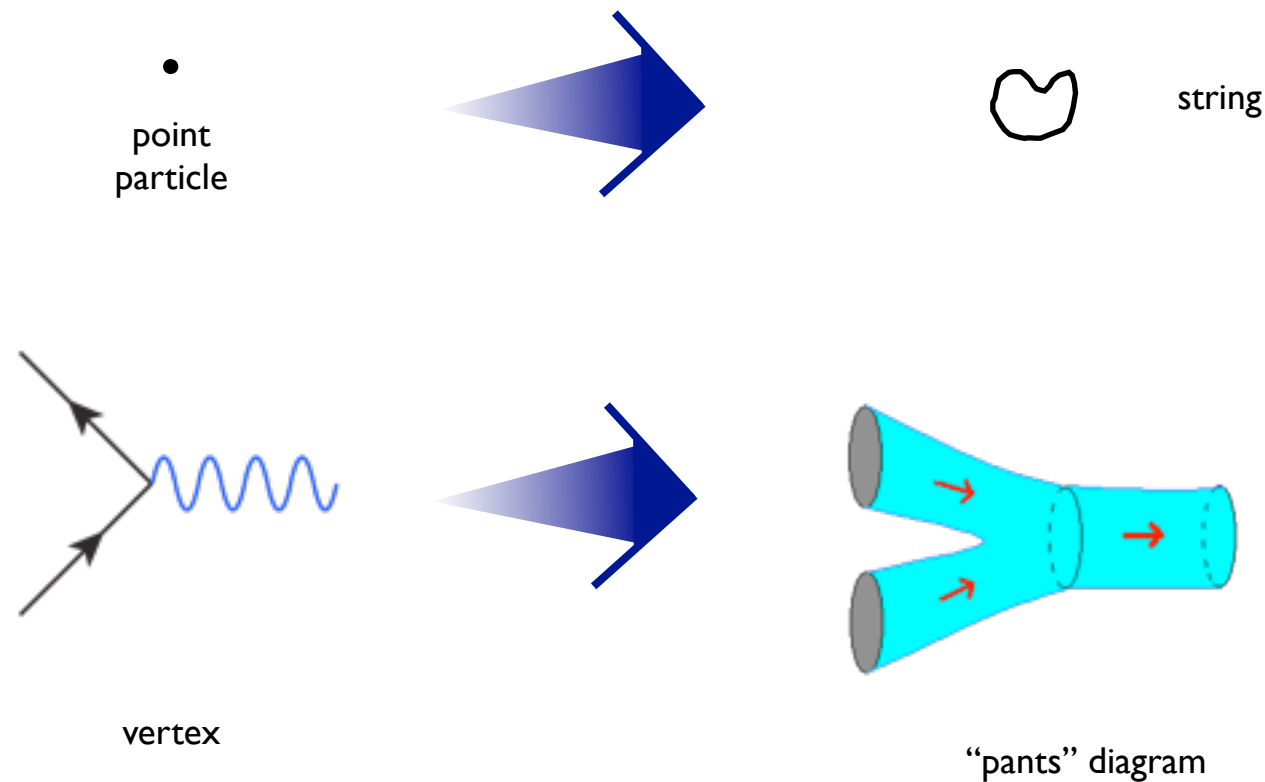
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$\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$   
 left-moving      right-moving  
 osc. mode      osc. mode

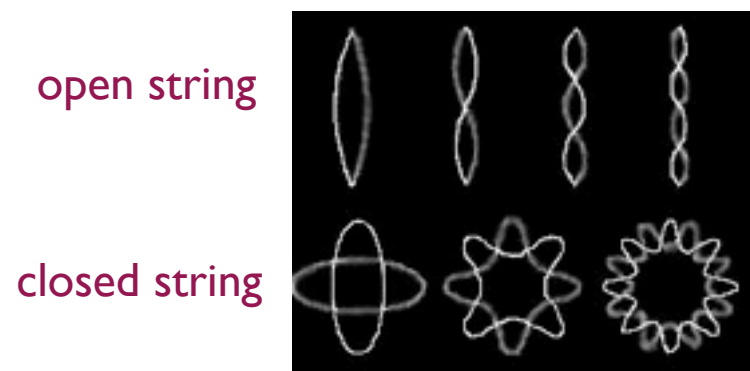
$\xi_{(\mu\nu)}$                $\xi_{[\mu\nu]}$                $\delta^{\mu\nu} \xi_{\mu\nu}$



# Superstring theory



singularities  
get resolved



Oscillation modes:  
different particles

Closed string massless excitation modes:

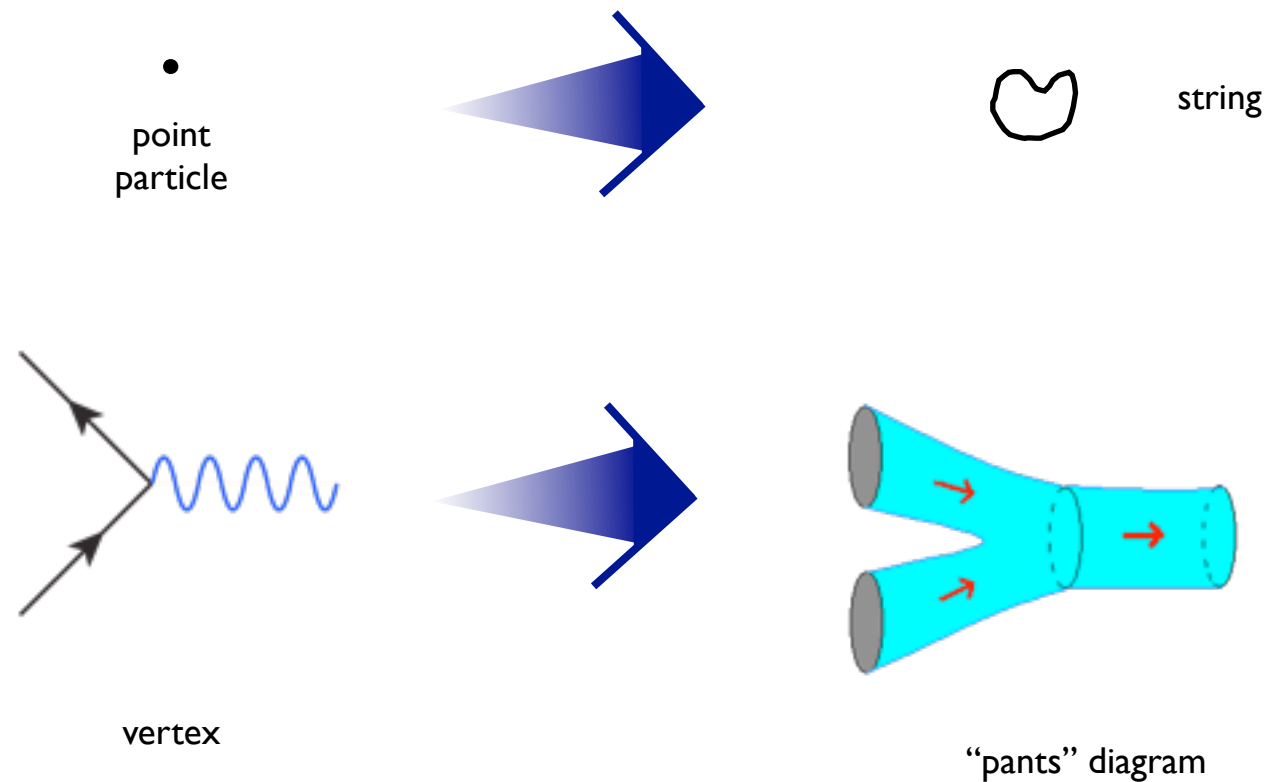
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↑
↑
  
 left-moving osc. mode      right-moving osc. mode

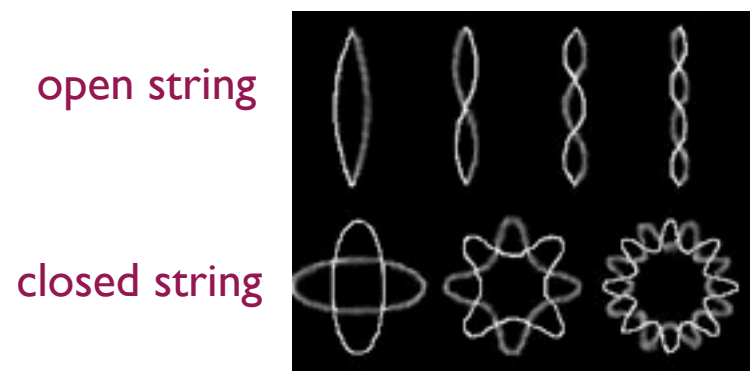
$$\xi_{(\mu\nu)} \quad \xi_{[\mu\nu]} \quad \delta^{\mu\nu} \xi_{\mu\nu}$$

$\downarrow$   
 $g_{\mu\nu}$   
 metric

# Superstring theory



singularities  
get resolved



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different particles

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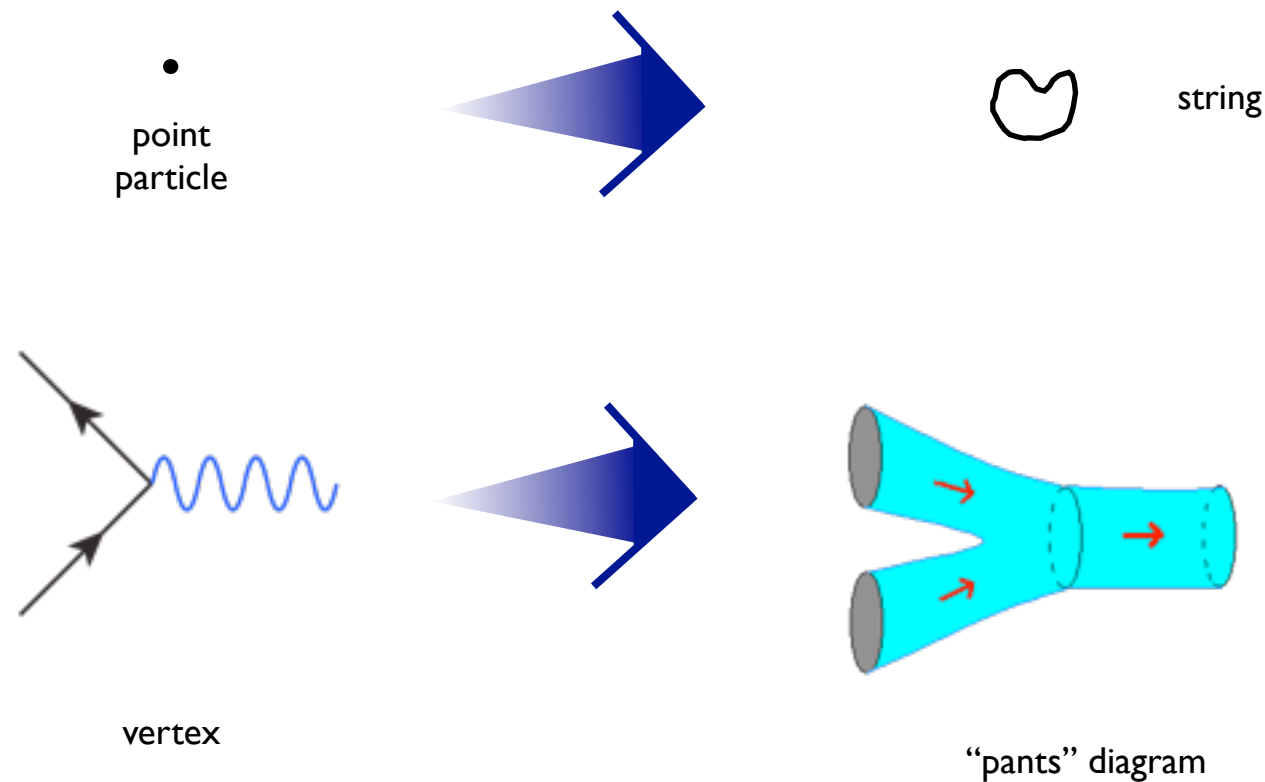
$\uparrow$  left-moving osc. mode       $\uparrow$  right-moving osc. mode

$\xi_{(\mu\nu)}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $g_{\mu\nu}$   
 metric

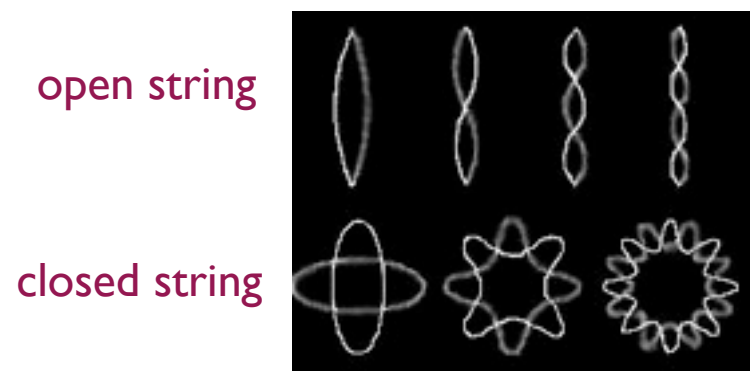
$\xi_{[\mu\nu]}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $B_{\mu\nu}$   
 B-field

$\delta^{\mu\nu} \xi_{\mu\nu}$

# Superstring theory



singularities  
get resolved



Oscillation modes:  
different particles

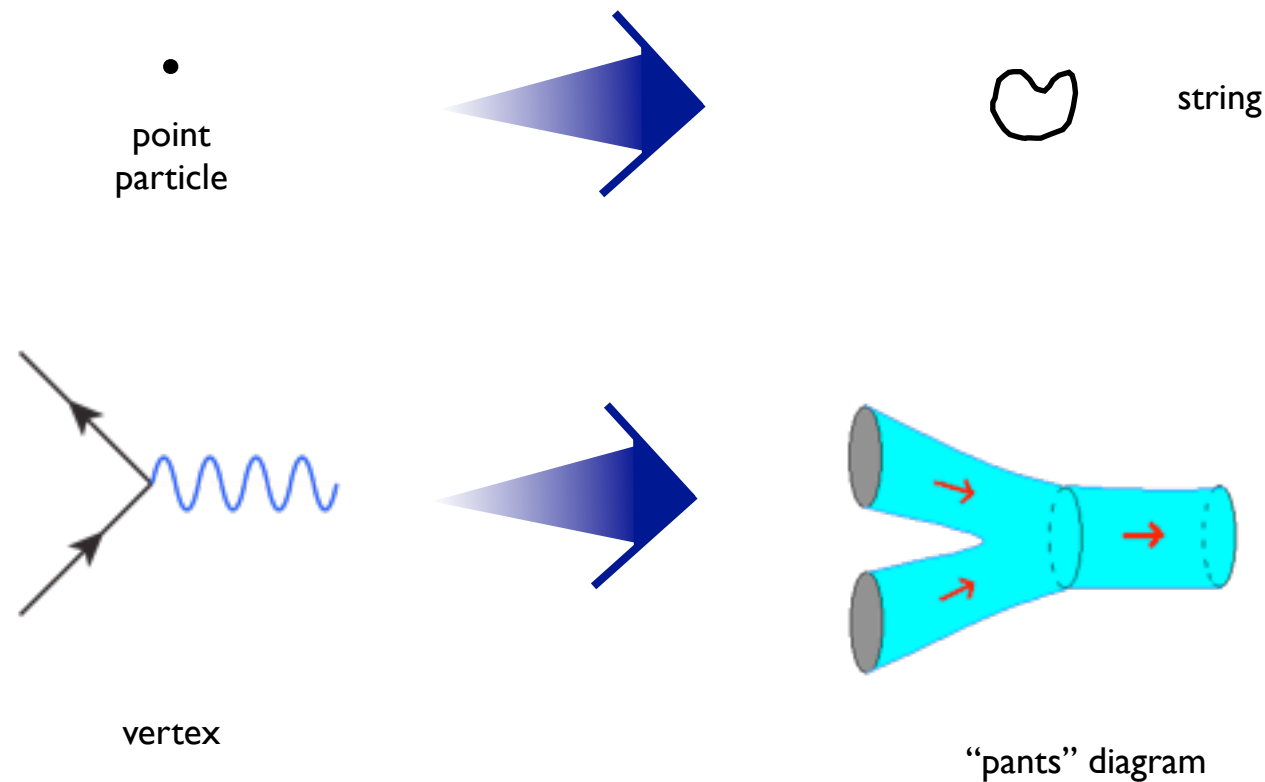
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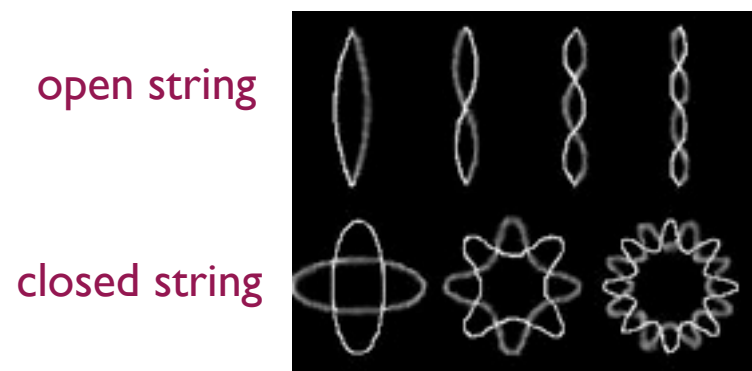
$\uparrow$  left-moving osc. mode       $\uparrow$  right-moving osc. mode

$\xi_{(\mu\nu)}$	$\xi_{[\mu\nu]}$	$\delta^{\mu\nu} \xi_{\mu\nu}$
$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
$g_{\mu\nu}$	$B_{\mu\nu}$	$\phi$
metric	B-field	dilaton

# Superstring theory



singularities  
get resolved



Oscillation modes:  
different particles

Closed string massless excitation modes:

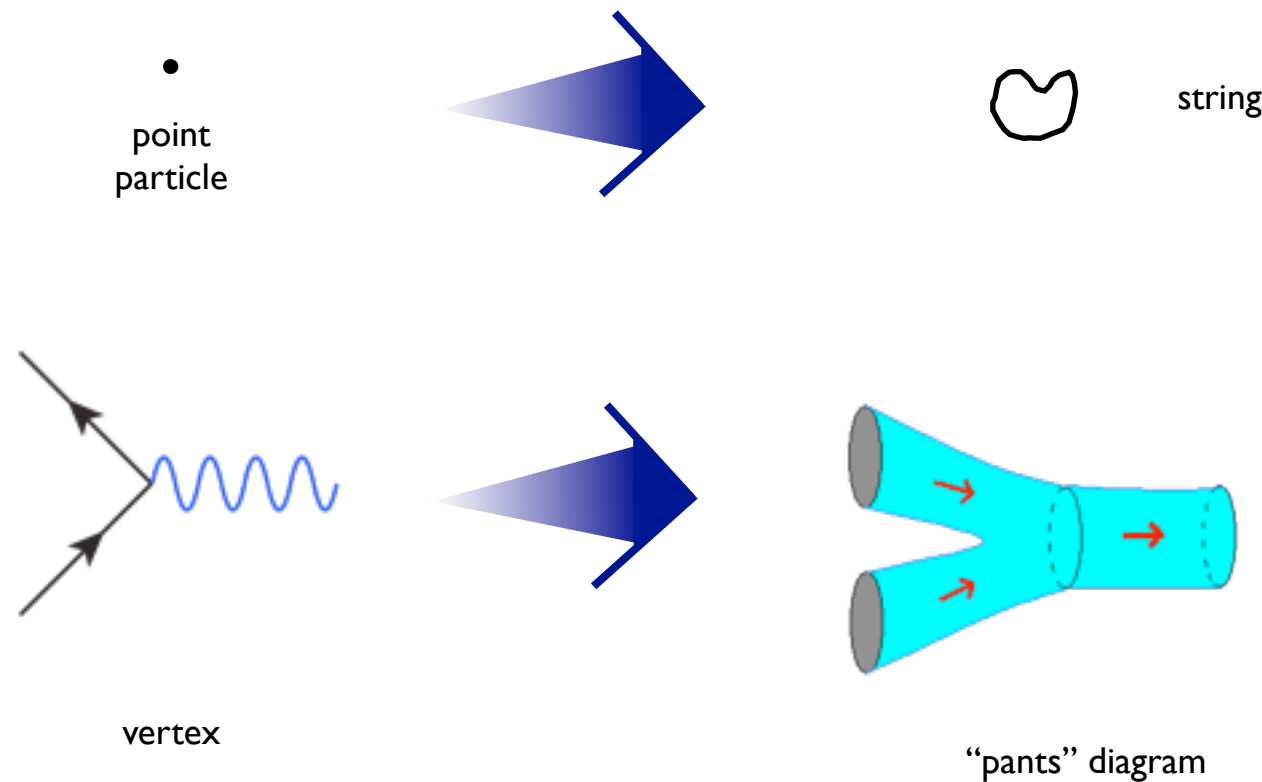
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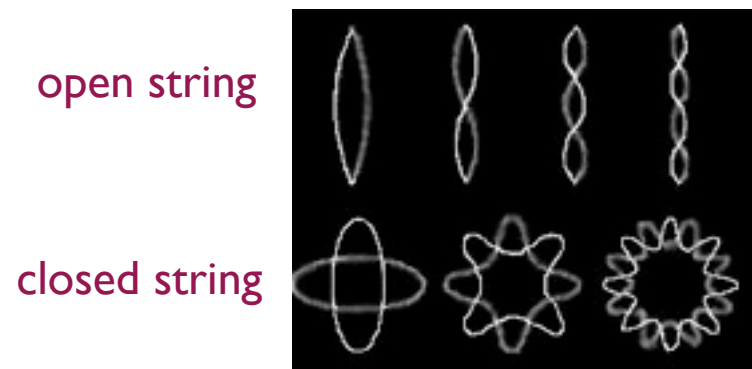
$\xi_{(\mu\nu)}$	$\xi_{[\mu\nu]}$	$\delta^{\mu\nu} \xi_{\mu\nu}$
$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
$g_{\mu\nu}$	$B_{\mu\nu}$	$\phi$
metric	B-field	dilaton

Supergravity : keep only  
massless modes

# Superstring theory



singularities  
get resolved



Oscillation modes:  
different particles

Closed string massless excitation modes:

$$|\xi_{\mu\nu}\rangle = \xi_\mu \tilde{\xi}_\nu \alpha_1^\mu \tilde{\alpha}_1^\nu |0\rangle$$

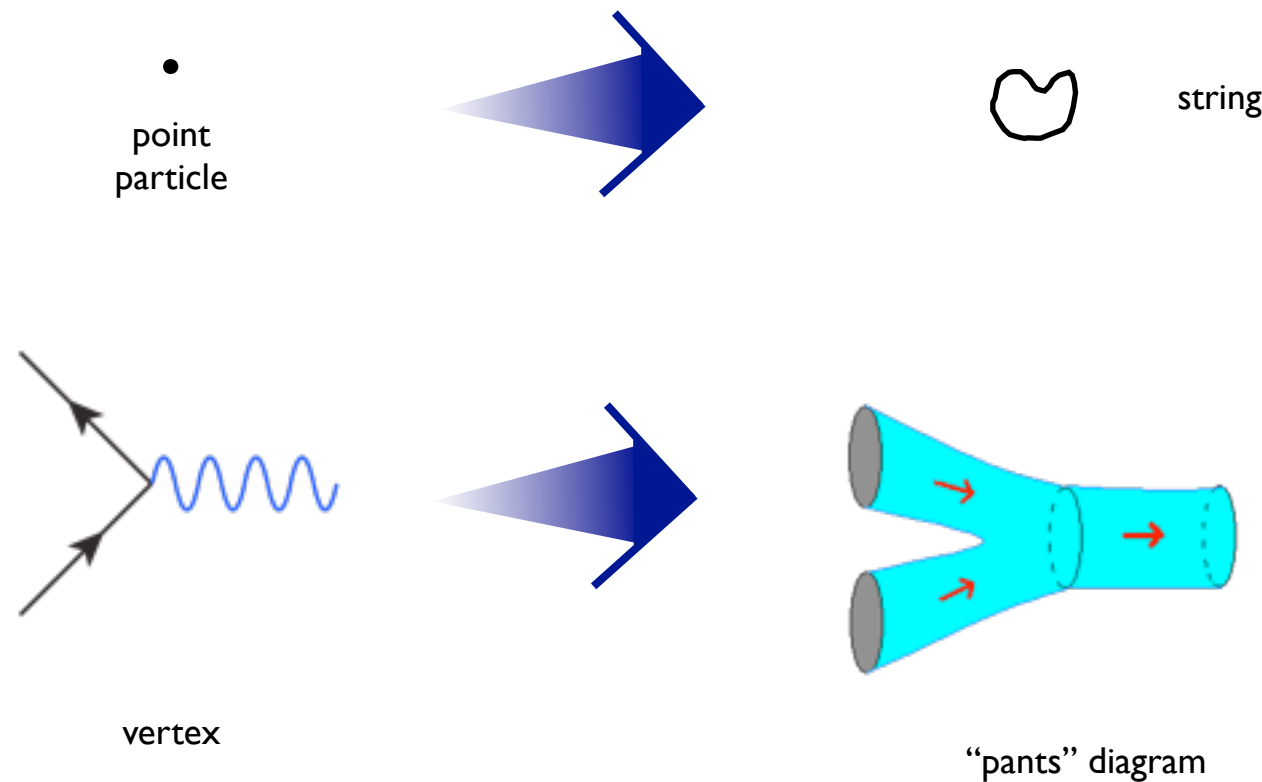
$\uparrow$  left-moving osc. mode       $\uparrow$  right-moving osc. mode

$\xi_{(\mu\nu)}$	$\xi_{[\mu\nu]}$	$\delta^{\mu\nu} \xi_{\mu\nu}$
$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
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metric	B-field	dilaton

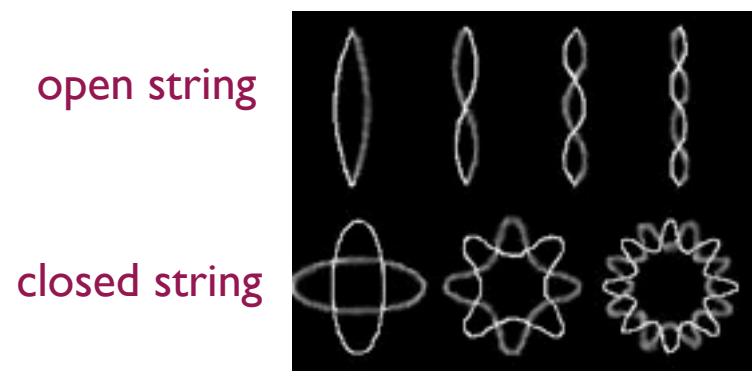
Supergravity : keep only  
massless modes

Consistently defined in 10D

# Superstring theory



singularities  
get resolved



Oscillation modes:  
different particles

Closed string massless excitation modes:

$$|\xi_{\mu\nu}\rangle = \xi_\mu \tilde{\xi}_\nu \alpha_1^\mu \tilde{\alpha}_1^\nu |0\rangle$$

$\uparrow$  left-moving osc. mode       $\uparrow$  right-moving osc. mode

$\xi_{(\mu\nu)}$	$\xi_{[\mu\nu]}$	$\delta^{\mu\nu} \xi_{\mu\nu}$
$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
$g_{\mu\nu}$	$B_{\mu\nu}$	$\phi$
metric	B-field	dilaton

Supergravity : keep only  
massless modes

Consistently defined in 10D       $\mu, \nu = 0, \dots, 9$

•Action

•Action

$$S = \int e^{-2\phi} \sqrt{-g} \left[ R + 4 \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \phi - \frac{1}{12} H_{\mu\nu\rho} H^{\mu\nu\rho} \right]$$

$$H_{\mu\nu\rho} = 3 \partial_{[\mu} B_{\nu\rho]}$$



- Action

$$S = \int e^{-2\phi} \sqrt{-g} \left[ R + 4 \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \phi - \frac{1}{12} H_{\mu\nu\rho} H^{\mu\nu\rho} \right] \qquad H_{\mu\nu\rho} = 3 \partial_{[\mu} B_{\nu\rho]}$$

- Equations of motion

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•Equations of motion

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} H_{\mu\lambda\rho} H_\nu{}^{\lambda\rho} + 2 \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \phi &= 0 \\ \nabla^\mu \left( e^{-2\phi} H_{\mu\nu\lambda} \right) &= 0 \\ \nabla^2 \phi - (\nabla \phi)^2 + \frac{1}{4} R - \frac{1}{48} H^2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

- Action

$$S = \int e^{-2\phi} \sqrt{-g} \left[ R + 4 \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \phi - \frac{1}{12} H_{\mu\nu\rho} H^{\mu\nu\rho} \right] \qquad H_{\mu\nu\rho} = 3 \partial_{[\mu} B_{\nu\rho]}$$

- Equations of motion

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} H_{\mu\lambda\rho} H_\nu{}^{\lambda\rho} + 2 \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \phi &= 0 \\ \nabla^\mu \left( e^{-2\phi} H_{\mu\nu\lambda} \right) &= 0 \\ \nabla^2 \phi - (\nabla \phi)^2 + \frac{1}{4} R - \frac{1}{48} H^2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Adding RR fields

- Action

$$S = \int e^{-2\phi} \sqrt{-g} \left[ R + 4 \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \phi - \frac{1}{12} H_{\mu\nu\rho} H^{\mu\nu\rho} + \dots \right]$$

$$H_{\mu\nu\rho} = 3 \partial_{[\mu} B_{\nu\rho]}$$

- Equations of motion

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} H_{\mu\lambda\rho} H_\nu{}^{\lambda\rho} + 2 \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \phi = 0$$

$$\nabla^\mu \left( e^{-2\phi} H_{\mu\nu\lambda} \right) = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi - (\nabla \phi)^2 + \frac{1}{4} R - \frac{1}{48} H^2 = 0$$

Adding RR fields

- Action

$$S = \int e^{-2\phi} \sqrt{-g} \left[ R + 4 \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \phi - \frac{1}{12} H_{\mu\nu\rho} H^{\mu\nu\rho} + \dots \right]$$

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$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} H_{\mu\lambda\rho} H_\nu{}^{\lambda\rho} + 2 \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \phi + \dots = 0$$

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$$\nabla^2 \phi - (\nabla \phi)^2 + \frac{1}{4} R - \frac{1}{48} H^2 = 0$$

Adding RR fields

- Action

$$S = \int e^{-2\phi} \sqrt{-g} \left[ R + 4 \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \phi - \frac{1}{12} H_{\mu\nu\rho} H^{\mu\nu\rho} + \dots \right]$$

$$H_{\mu\nu\rho} = 3 \partial_{[\mu} B_{\nu\rho]}$$

- Equations of motion

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} H_{\mu\lambda\rho} H_\nu{}^{\lambda\rho} + 2 \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \phi + \dots = 0$$

$$\nabla^\mu \left( e^{-2\phi} H_{\mu\nu\lambda} \right) + \dots = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi - (\nabla \phi)^2 + \frac{1}{4} R - \frac{1}{48} H^2 = 0$$

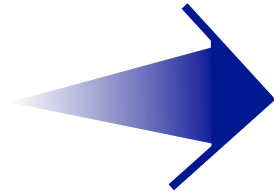
...

Adding RR fields

gravity  
=  
geometry

supergravity  
=  
generalized geometry

•  
point  
particle



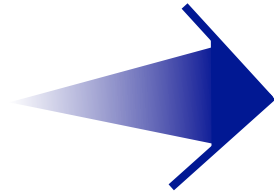
☺  
string

Superstring theory

gravity  
=  
geometry

supergravity  
=  
generalized geometry

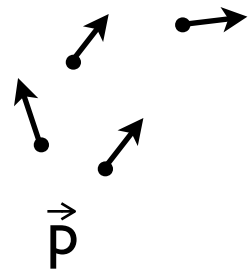
•  
point  
particle



⌚  
string

Superstring theory

point particles



$\vec{p}$

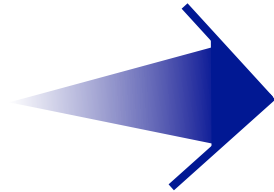
momentum



gravity  
=  
geometry

supergravity  
=  
generalized geometry

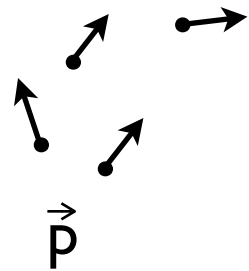
•  
point  
particle



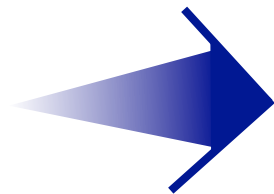
☺  
string

Superstring theory

point particles



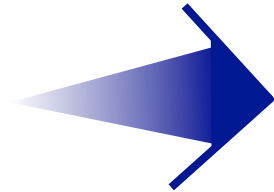
momentum



gravity  
=  
geometry

supergravity  
=  
generalized geometry

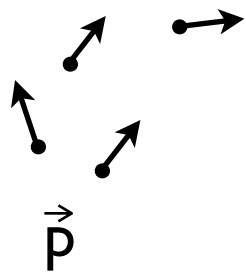
•  
point  
particle



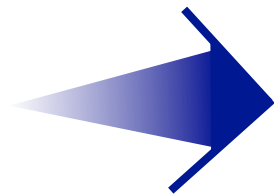
☺  
string

Superstring theory

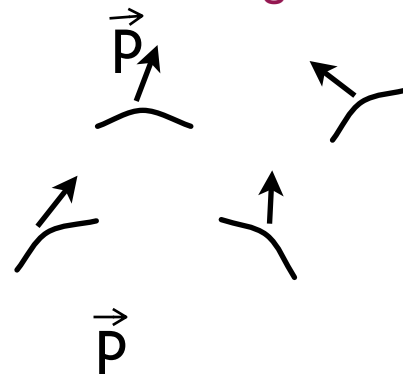
point particles



momentum



strings

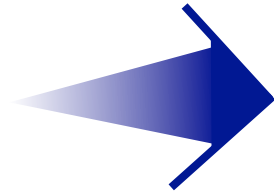


momentum

gravity  
=  
geometry

supergravity  
=  
generalized geometry

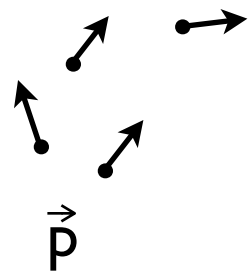
•  
point  
particle



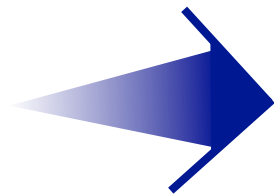
string

Superstring theory

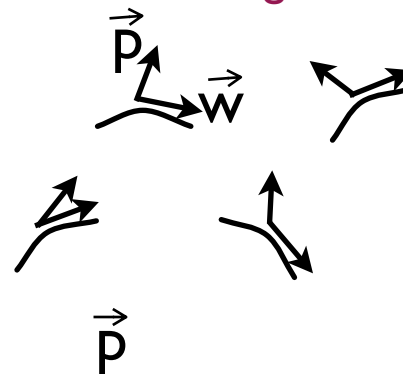
point particles



momentum



strings

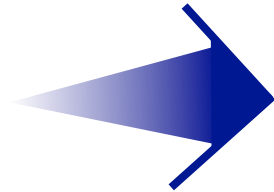


momentum

gravity  
=  
geometry

supergravity  
=  
generalized geometry

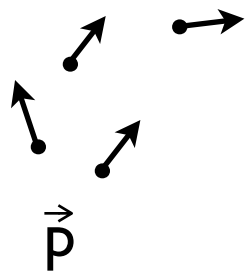
•  
point  
particle



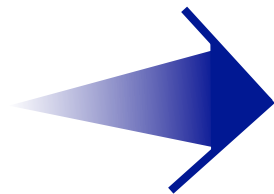
string

Superstring theory

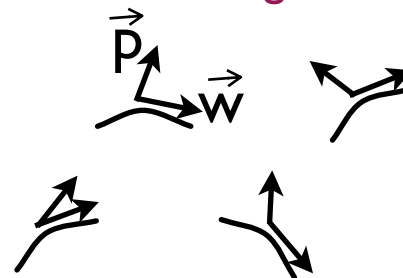
point particles



momentum



strings



$\vec{p}$   $\vec{w}$

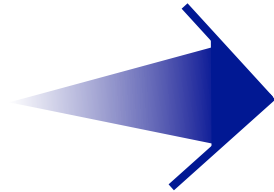
momentum

winding  
charge

gravity  
=  
geometry

supergravity  
=  
generalized geometry

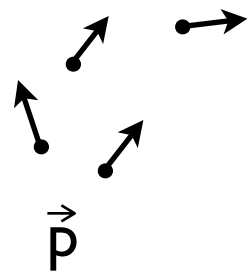
•  
point  
particle



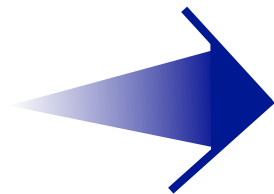
string

Superstring theory

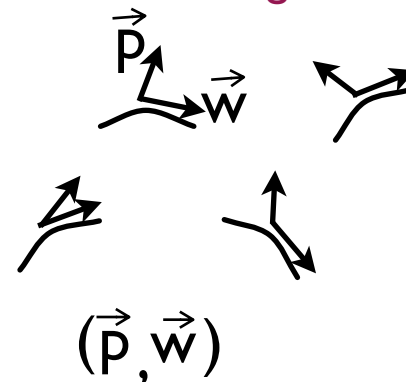
point particles



momentum



strings



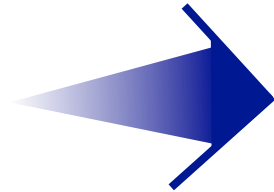
momentum

winding  
charge

gravity  
=  
geometry

supergravity  
=  
generalized geometry

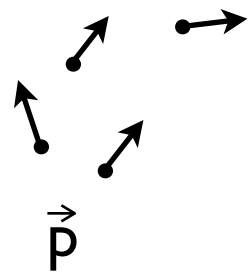
•  
point  
particle



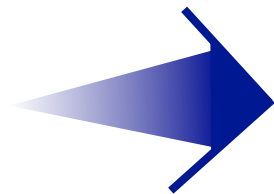
string

Superstring theory

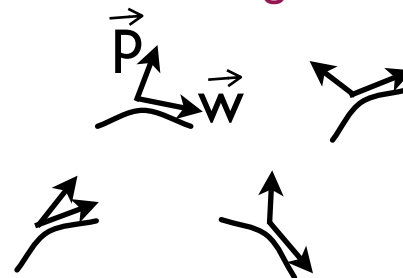
point particles



momentum



strings



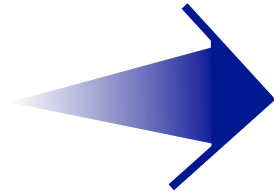
$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum      winding  
                         charge

gravity  
=  
geometry

supergravity  
=  
generalized geometry

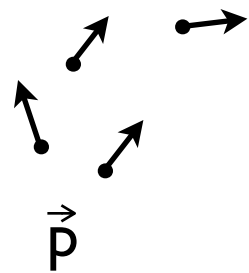
•  
point  
particle



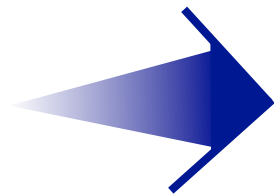
string

Superstring theory

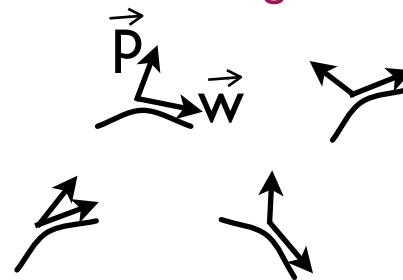
point particles



momentum



strings



$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}) = \vec{P}$$

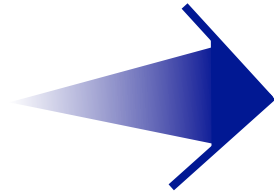
momentum      winding  
                         charge

Do pure geometry on  
a double tangent  
space (20D)

gravity  
=  
geometry

supergravity  
=  
generalized geometry

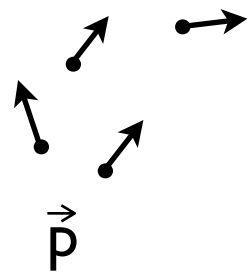
•  
point  
particle



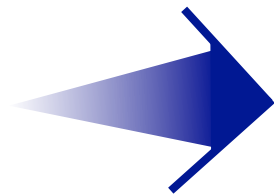
string

Superstring theory

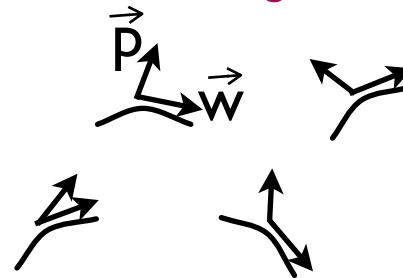
point particles



momentum



strings



$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum      winding  
                         charge

Do pure geometry on  
a double tangent  
space (20D)

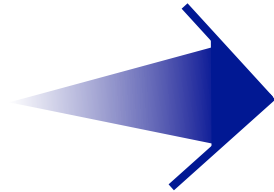
Tseytlin 1991  
Siegel 1993



gravity  
=  
geometry

supergravity  
=  
generalized geometry

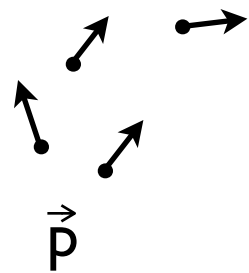
•  
point  
particle



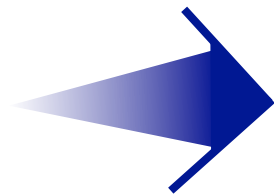
string

Superstring theory

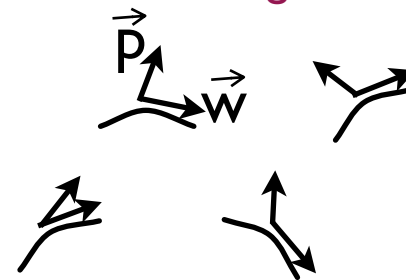
point particles



momentum



strings



$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum

winding  
charge

Left-moving

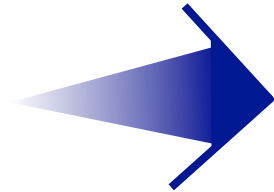
Do pure geometry on  
a double tangent  
space (20D)

Tseytlin 1991  
Siegel 1993

gravity  
=  
geometry

supergravity  
=  
generalized geometry

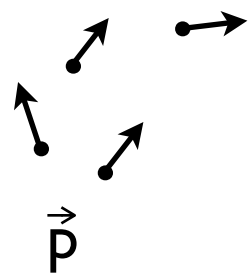
•  
point  
particle



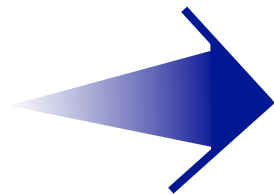
string

Superstring theory

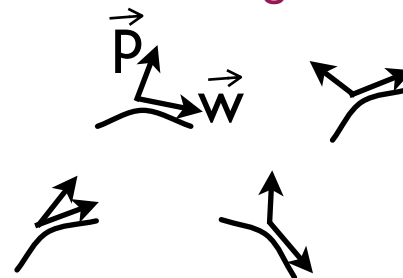
point particles



momentum



strings



$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum  $\uparrow$  winding charge  $\uparrow$

Do pure geometry on  
a double tangent  
space (20D)

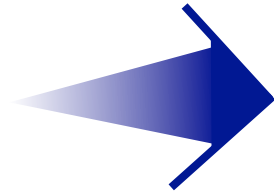
Tseytlin 1991  
Siegel 1993

Left-moving + Right-moving

gravity  
=  
geometry

supergravity  
=  
generalized geometry

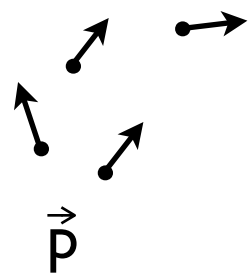
•  
point  
particle



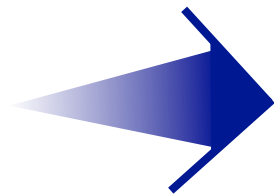
string

Superstring theory

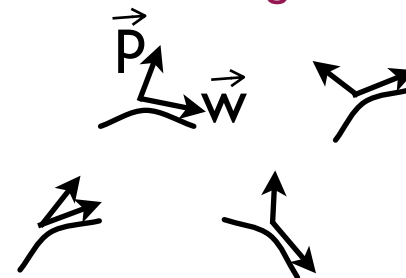
point particles



momentum



strings



$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum  $\uparrow$  winding  
charge

Do pure geometry on  
a double tangent  
space (20D)

Tseytlin 1991  
Siegel 1993

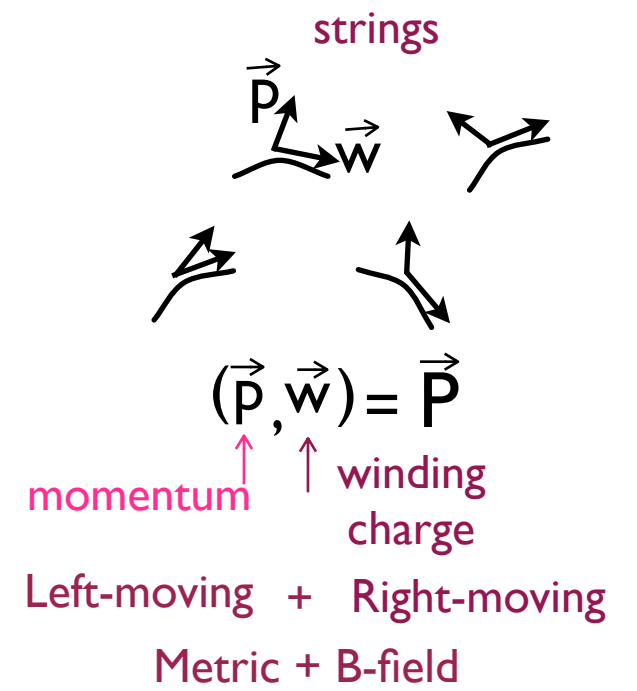
Left-moving + Right-moving

Metric + B-field+dilaton

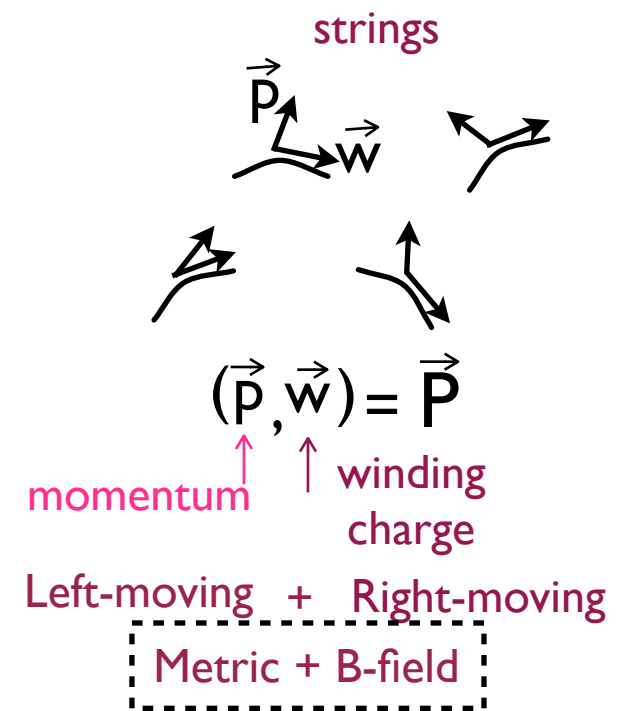
Hitchin 2001

# Generalized geometry

# Generalized geometry

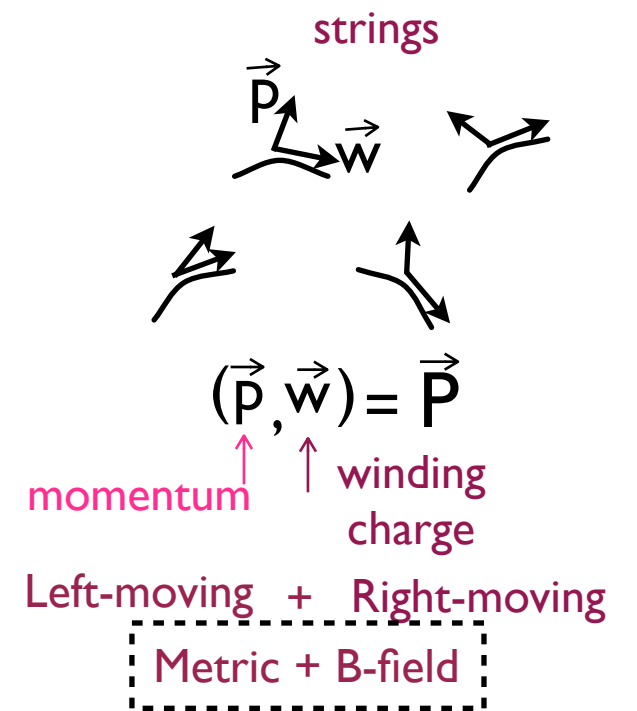


# Generalized geometry



# Generalized geometry

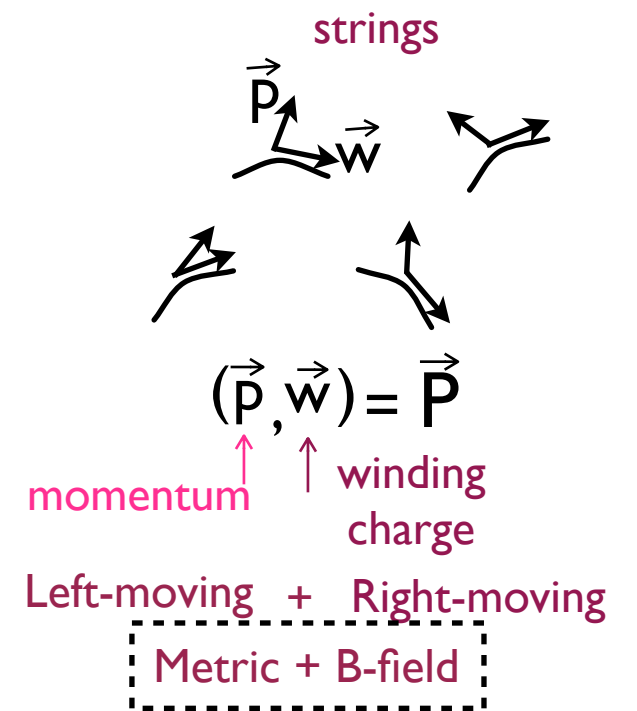
- Symmetries: diffeomorphisms



# Generalized geometry

- Symmetries: diffeomorphisms

$$\delta g = \mathcal{L}_v g$$



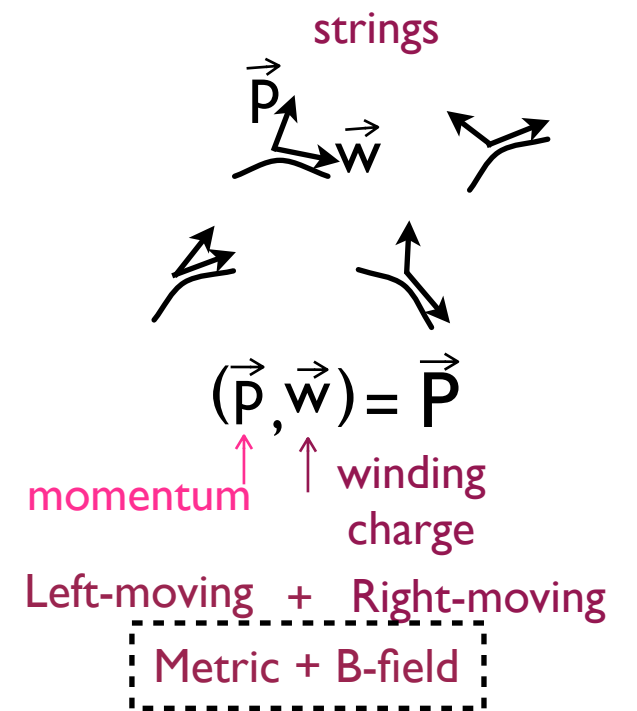


# Generalized geometry

- Symmetries: diffeomorphisms

$$\delta g = \mathcal{L}_v g$$

$$\delta B = \mathcal{L}_v B$$



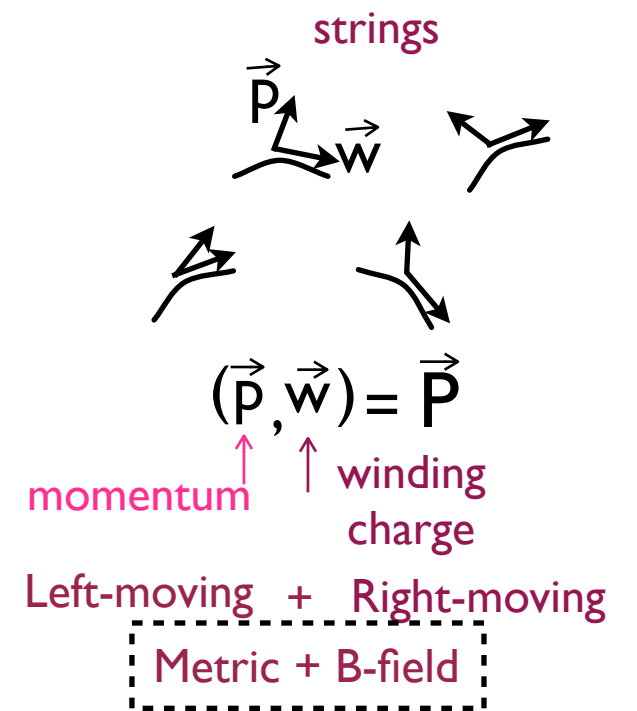
# Generalized geometry

- Symmetries: diffeomorphisms

$$\delta g = \mathcal{L}_v g$$

$$v \in TM$$

$$\delta B = \mathcal{L}_v B$$



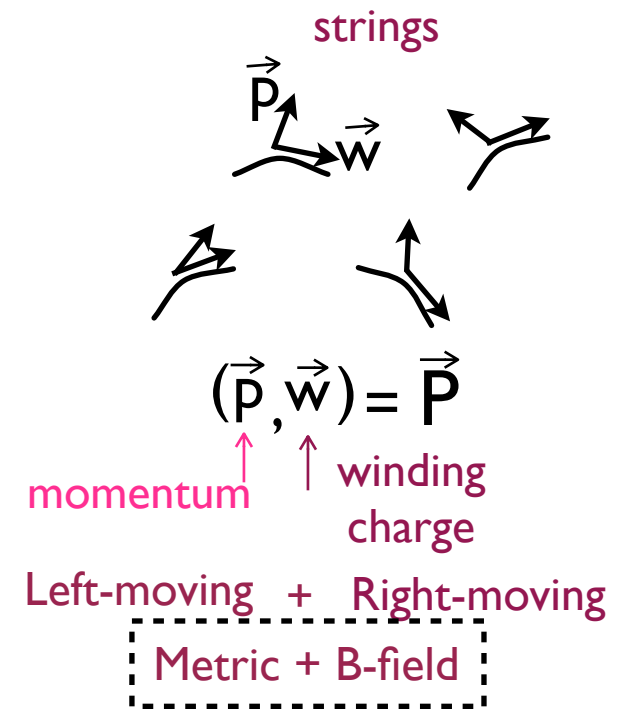
# Generalized geometry

- Symmetries: diffeomorphisms + gauge transformations

$$\delta g = \mathcal{L}_v g$$

$$v \in TM$$

$$\delta B = \mathcal{L}_v B + d\lambda$$



# Generalized geometry

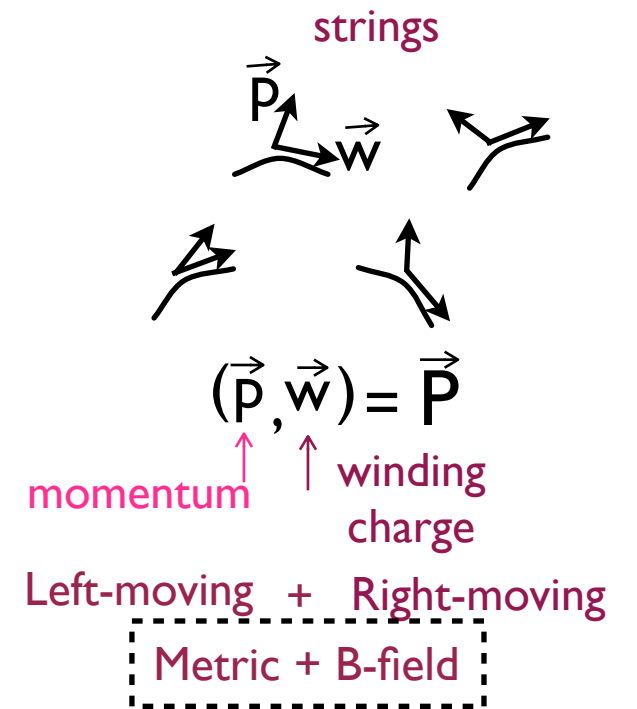
- Symmetries: diffeomorphisms + gauge transformations

$$\delta g = \mathcal{L}_v g$$

$$v \in TM$$

$$\delta B = \mathcal{L}_v B + d\lambda$$

$$\lambda \in T^*M$$



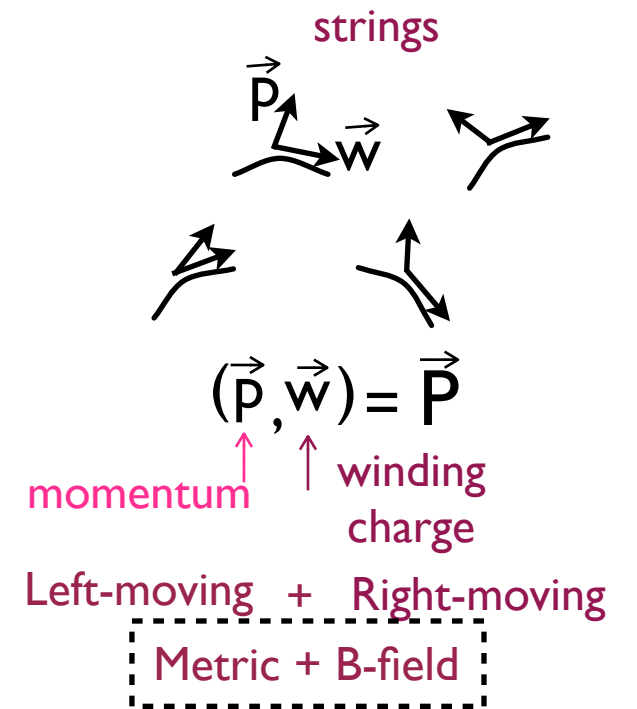
# Generalized geometry

- Symmetries: diffeomorphisms + gauge transformations

$$\delta g = \mathcal{L}_v g$$

$$\delta B = \mathcal{L}_v B + d\lambda$$

$$+ \underbrace{\lambda \in T^*M}$$



# Generalized geometry

- Symmetries: diffeomorphisms + gauge transformations

$$\delta g = \mathcal{L}_v g$$

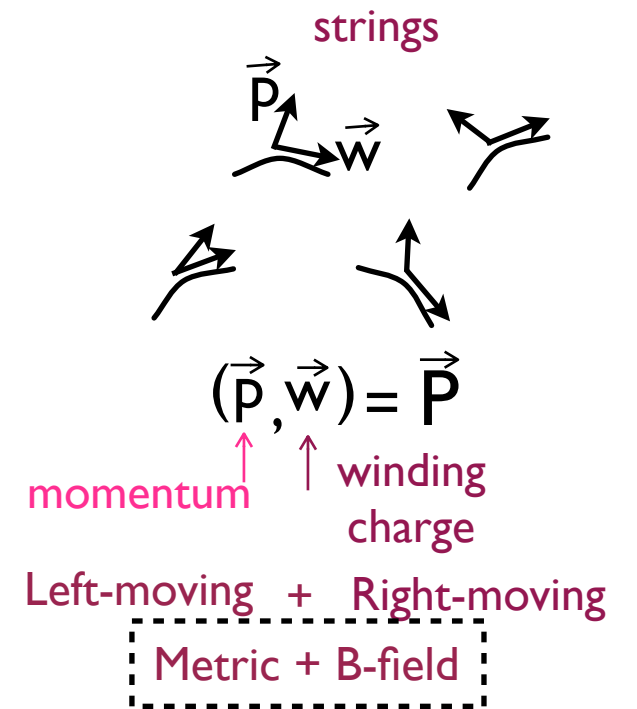
$$\delta B = \mathcal{L}_v B + d\lambda$$

$$\begin{array}{c} v \in TM \\ + \\ \lambda \in T^*M \end{array}$$


---

$$V \in TM \oplus T^*M$$

generalized Vectors



# Generalized geometry

- Symmetries: diffeomorphisms + gauge transformations

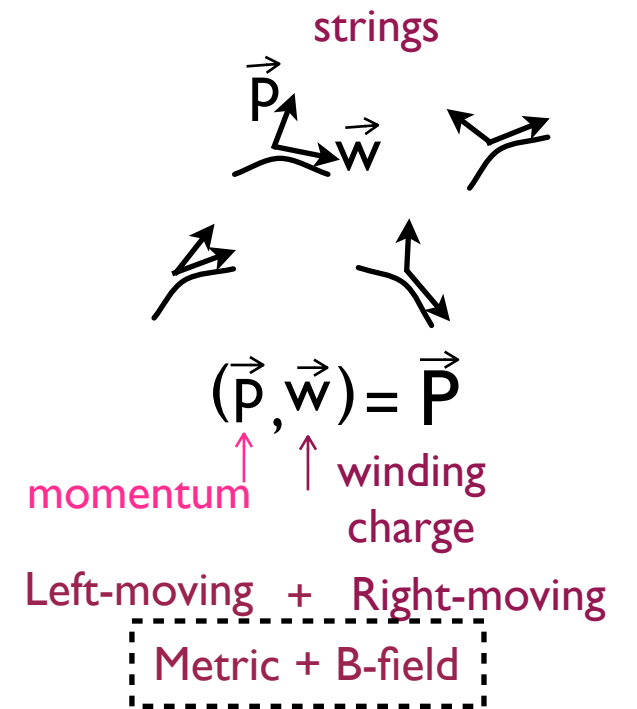
$$\delta g = \mathcal{L}_v g$$

$$\delta B = \mathcal{L}_v B + d\lambda$$

$$\begin{array}{c} v \in TM \\ + \\ \lambda \in T^*M \end{array} \sim \begin{array}{c} p \in TM \\ \omega \in T^*M \end{array}$$

$$V \in TM \oplus T^*M$$

generalized Vectors



# Generalized geometry

- Symmetries: diffeomorphisms + gauge transformations

$$\delta g = \mathcal{L}_v g$$

$$\delta B = \mathcal{L}_v B + d\lambda$$

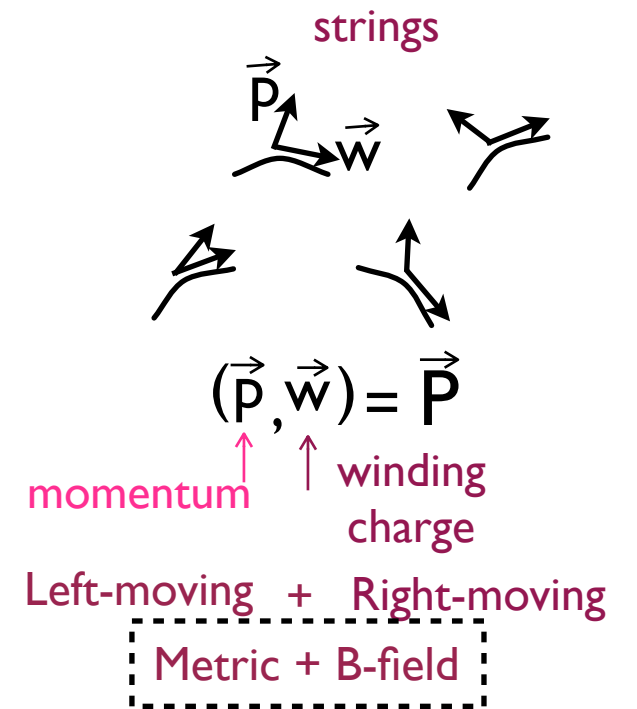
$$\begin{array}{c} v \in TM \\ + \\ \lambda \in T^*M \end{array} \sim$$

$$\begin{array}{c} p \in TM \\ \omega \in T^*M \end{array}$$

$$V \in TM \oplus T^*M \sim$$

$$\vec{P} \in TM \oplus T^*M$$

generalized Vectors





# Generalized geometry

- Symmetries: diffeomorphisms + gauge transformations

$$\delta g = \mathcal{L}_v g$$

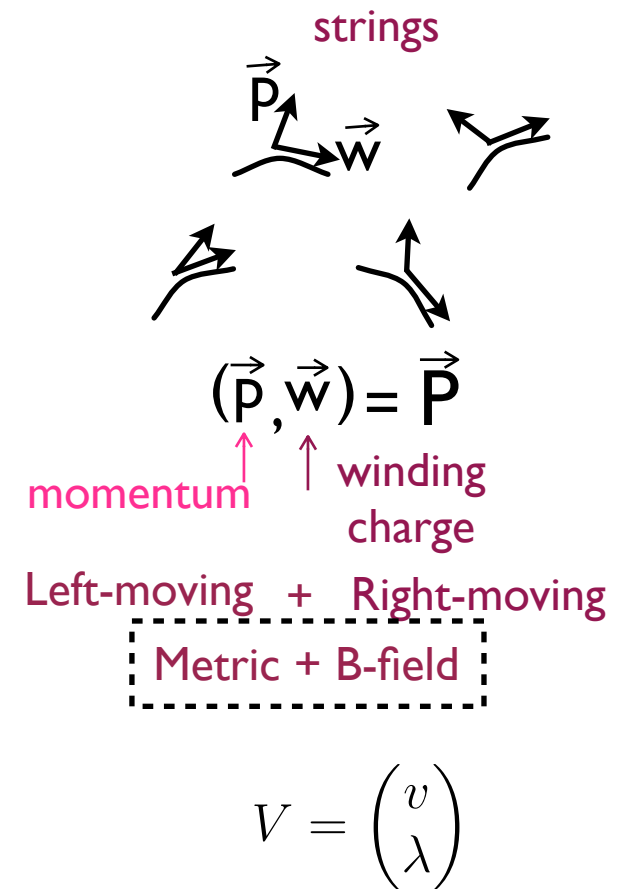
$$\delta B = \mathcal{L}_v B + d\lambda$$

$$\begin{array}{c} v \in TM \\ + \\ \lambda \in T^*M \end{array} \sim$$

$$\begin{array}{c} p \in TM \\ \omega \in T^*M \end{array}$$

$$V \in TM \oplus T^*M \sim \vec{\mathbf{P}} \in TM \oplus T^*M$$

generalized Vectors



# Generalized geometry

- Symmetries: diffeomorphisms + gauge transformations

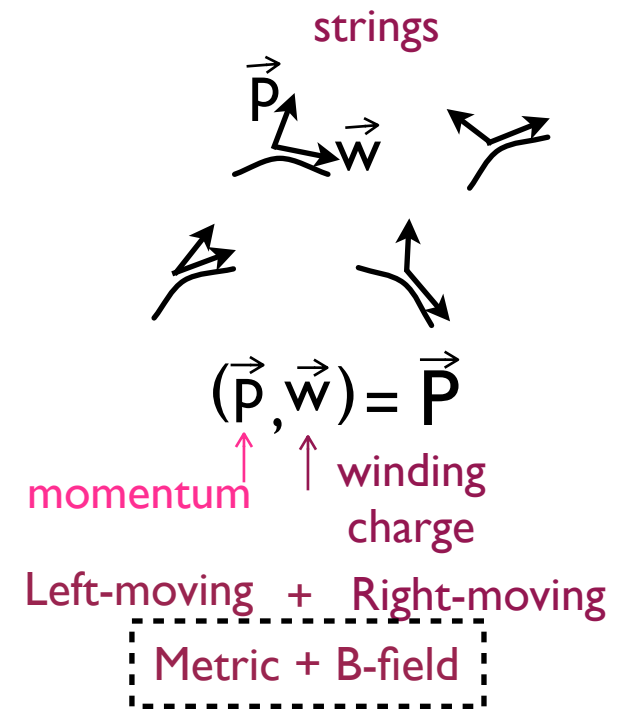
$$\delta g = \mathcal{L}_v g$$

$$\delta B = \mathcal{L}_v B + d\lambda$$

$$\begin{array}{c} v \in TM \\ + \\ \lambda \in T^*M \end{array} \sim \begin{array}{c} p \in TM \\ \omega \in T^*M \end{array}$$

$$V \in TM \oplus T^*M \sim \vec{\mathbf{P}} \in TM \oplus T^*M$$

generalized Vectors



$$V = \begin{pmatrix} v \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

Fund of  $O(10,10)$

# Generalized geometry

- Symmetries: diffeomorphisms + gauge transformations

$$\delta g = \mathcal{L}_v g$$

$$\delta B = \mathcal{L}_v B + d\lambda$$

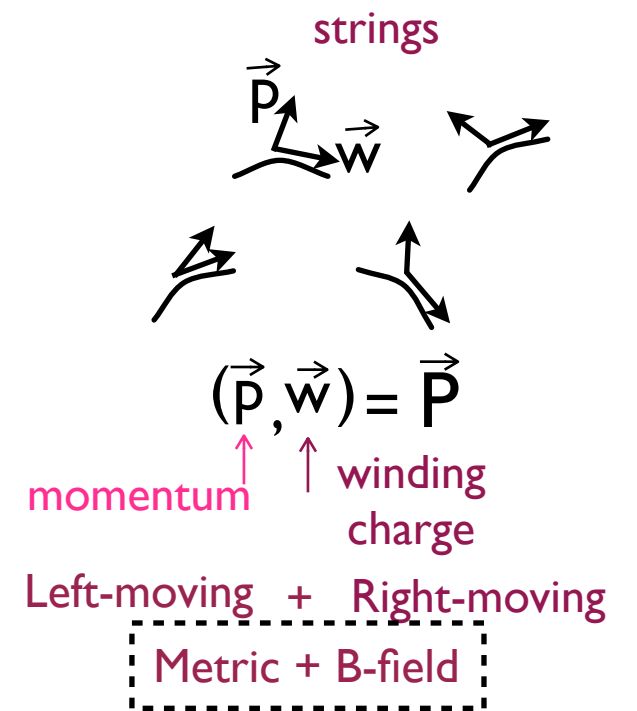
$$\begin{array}{c} v \in TM \\ + \\ \lambda \in T^*M \end{array} \sim$$

$$\begin{array}{c} p \in TM \\ \omega \in T^*M \end{array}$$

$$V \in TM \oplus T^*M \sim \vec{\mathbf{P}} \in TM \oplus T^*M$$

generalized Vectors

Natural inner product



$$V = \begin{pmatrix} v \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

Fund of  $O(10,10)$

# Generalized geometry

- Symmetries: diffeomorphisms + gauge transformations

$$\delta g = \mathcal{L}_v g$$

$$\delta B = \mathcal{L}_v B + d\lambda$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{matrix} v \in TM \\ + \\ \lambda \in T^*M \end{matrix}} \sim \underbrace{\begin{matrix} p \in TM \\ \omega \in T^*M \end{matrix}}$$

$$V \in TM \oplus T^*M \sim \vec{\mathbf{P}} \in TM \oplus T^*M$$

generalized Vectors

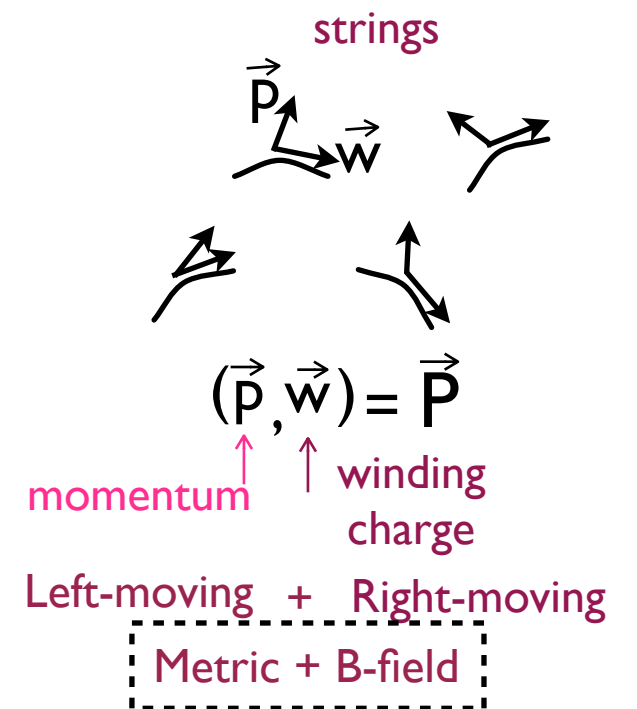
Natural inner product

$$V^M \eta_{MN} U^N = v^\mu \xi_\mu + u^\mu \lambda_\mu \quad \eta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V = v + \lambda$$

$$U = u + \xi$$

$$M = 1, \dots, 20$$



$$V = \begin{pmatrix} v \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

Fund of  $O(10,10)$

# Generalized geometry

- Symmetries: diffeomorphisms + gauge transformations

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generalized Vectors

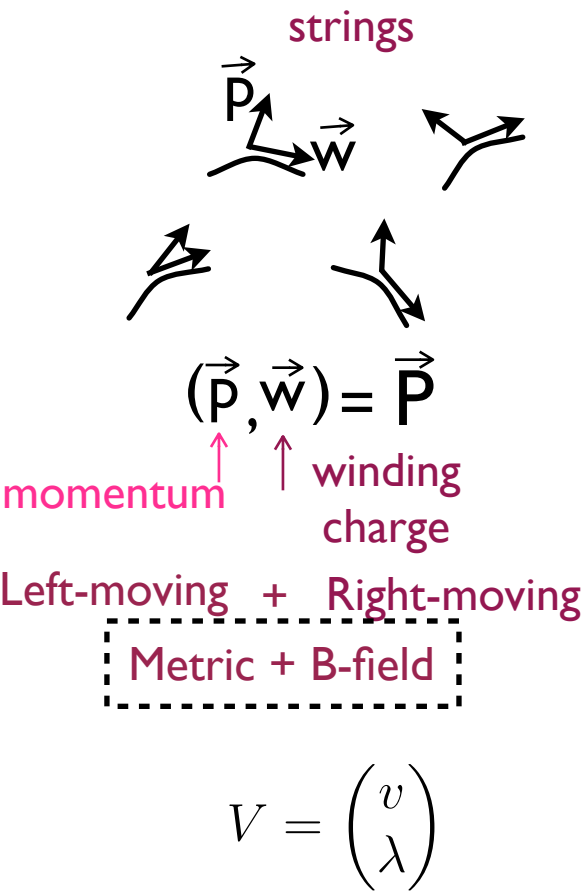
Natural inner product

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$$\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} V=v+\lambda \\ U=u+\xi \end{array} \qquad M = 1, \dots, 20$$

$$L_V U = \mathcal{L}_v u + \mathcal{L}_v \xi - \iota_u d\lambda \qquad \text{generalized diffeomorphism generated by V on U}$$



Fund of  $O(10,10)$

# Generalized geometry

- Symmetries: diffeomorphisms + gauge transformations

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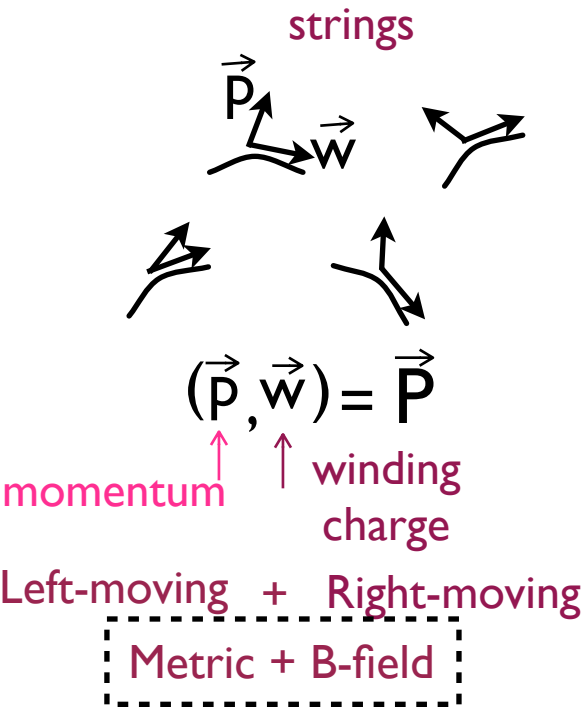
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$$M = 1, \dots, 20$$

$$L_V U = \mathcal{L}_v u + \mathcal{L}_v \xi - \iota_u d\lambda \qquad \text{generalized diffeomorphism generated by V on U}$$

Algebra : Courant bracket

$$[[U, V]] = \tfrac{1}{2}(L_U V - L_V U)$$



$$V = \begin{pmatrix} v \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Fund of } O(10,10)$$

- Generalized metric

•Generalized metric

$$V^M \mathcal{G}_{MN} U^N$$



•Generalized metric

$$V^M \mathcal{G}_{MN} U^N$$

$$V=v+\lambda$$

•Generalized metric

$$V^M \mathcal{G}_{MN} U^N$$

$$\mathcal{G} =$$

$$V=v+\lambda$$

•Generalized metric

$$V^M \mathcal{G}_{MN} U^N$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & g^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V=v+\lambda$$

•Generalized metric

$$V^M \mathcal{G}_{MN} U^N$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & g^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ B & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V=v+\lambda$$

•Generalized metric

$$V^M \mathcal{G}_{MN} U^N$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & -B \\ 0 & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & g^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ B & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

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Contains g, B

$$V=v+\lambda$$

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Contains g, B

$$P_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2}(\delta \pm \eta \mathcal{G})$$

Projects onto left-moving  
and right moving

$$V=v+\lambda$$



•Generalized metric

$$V^M \mathcal{G}_{MN} U^N$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & -B \\ 0 & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & g^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ B & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g - Bg^{-1}B & -Bg^{-1} \\ g^{-1}B & g^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Contains g, B}$$

$$P_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2}(\delta \pm \eta \mathcal{G}) \qquad P_{\pm}V = \frac{1}{2} [(v \qquad \qquad \qquad ) + ( \qquad \pm gv \qquad \qquad \qquad )] \qquad \textcolor{darkred}{V=v}$$

Projects onto left-moving  
and right moving

•Generalized metric

$$V^M \mathcal{G}_{MN} U^N$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & -B \\ 0 & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & g^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ B & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g - Bg^{-1}B & -Bg^{-1} \\ g^{-1}B & g^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Contains g, B

$$P_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2}(\delta \pm \eta \mathcal{G})$$

$$P_{\pm}V = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (v \pm g^{-1}(\lambda \quad )) + (\lambda \pm gv \quad ) \right]$$

V=v+λ

Projects onto left-moving  
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Projects onto left-moving  
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$$\mathbf{V}=\mathbf{v}+\boldsymbol{\lambda}$$

Projects onto left-moving  
and right moving

Can add dilaton

$$\mathcal{G} = (e^{-2\phi} \sqrt{-g})^2 \begin{pmatrix} g - Bg^{-1}B & -Bg^{-1} \\ g^{-1}B & g^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

•Generalized metric

$$V^M \mathcal{G}_{MN} U^N$$

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•Connection  $\nabla$

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$$\nabla_M V^P = \partial_M V^P + \Gamma^P_{MN} V^N$$

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$$\mathcal{G} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & -B \\ 0 & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & g^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ B & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g - Bg^{-1}B & -Bg^{-1} \\ g^{-1}B & g^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Contains g, B}$$

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$$\nabla_M V^P = \partial_M V^P + \Gamma^P_{MN} V^N$$

demand torsion-free & metric compatible

•Generalized metric

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Projects onto left-moving  
and right moving

Can add dilaton

$$\mathcal{G} = (e^{-2\phi} \sqrt{-g})^2 \begin{pmatrix} g - Bg^{-1}B & -Bg^{-1} \\ g^{-1}B & g^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

•Connection  $\nabla$

$$\nabla_M V^P = \partial_M V^P + \Gamma_{MN}^P V^N \qquad \text{demand torsion-free \& metric compatible} \qquad \textcolor{darkred}{\exists \text{ but is not unique}}$$



•Generalized metric

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Projects onto left-moving  
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Can add dilaton

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demand torsion-free & metric compatible  $\exists$  but is not unique

$\uparrow$

$$\Gamma_{[MNP]} = 0$$

•Generalized metric

$$V^M \mathcal{G}_{MN} U^N$$

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demand torsion-free & metric compatible

$\Gamma_{[MNP]} = 0$ 

determines (2,1) + (1,2)  
pieces of  $\Gamma$  in terms of  $\partial \mathcal{G}$

$\exists$  but is not unique

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Projects onto left-moving  
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Can add dilaton

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$\uparrow$   
determines (2,1) + (1,2)  
pieces of  $\Gamma$  in terms of  
 $\partial \mathcal{G}$

$\leftarrow$  (2,1) : 2 right-moving,  
1 left-moving index

•Generalized metric

$$V^M \mathcal{G}_{MN} U^N$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & -B \\ 0 & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & g^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ B & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g - Bg^{-1}B & -Bg^{-1} \\ g^{-1}B & g^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Contains g, B}$$

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Projects onto left-moving  
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Can add dilaton

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pieces of  $\Gamma$  in terms of  
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$\leftarrow$  (2,1) : 2 right-moving,  
1 left-moving index  
 $P_{+M}{}^Q P_{+N}{}^R P_{-P}{}^S \Gamma_{QRS}$

•Generalized metric

$$V^M \mathcal{G}_{MN} U^N$$

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Projects onto left-moving  
and right moving

Can add dilaton

$$\mathcal{G} = (e^{-2\phi} \sqrt{-g})^2 \begin{pmatrix} g - Bg^{-1}B & -Bg^{-1} \\ g^{-1}B & g^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\nabla_M V^P = \partial_M V^P + \Gamma_{MN}^P V^N$$

demand torsion-free & metric compatible

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determines (2,1) + (1,2)  
pieces of  $\Gamma$  in terms of  
 $\partial \mathcal{G}$

$\leftarrow$  (2,1) : 2 right-moving,  
1 left-moving index

$$P_{+M}{}^Q P_{+N}{}^R P_{-P}{}^S \Gamma_{QRS} \\ \equiv \Gamma_{\underline{MN}\bar{S}}$$

- Curvature

- Curvature

$$R_{MNP}{}^R = \partial_M \Gamma_{NP}^R - \partial_N \Gamma_{MP}^R + \Gamma_{MQ}^R \Gamma_{NP}^Q - \Gamma_{NQ}^R \Gamma_{MP}^Q$$

- Curvature

$$R_{MNP}{}^R = \partial_M \Gamma_{NP}^R - \partial_N \Gamma_{MP}^R + \Gamma_{MQ}^R \Gamma_{NP}^Q - \Gamma_{NQ}^R \Gamma_{MP}^Q$$

not tensorial (under gen. diffeos)



•Curvature

$$R_{MNP}{}^R = \partial_M \Gamma_{NP}^R - \partial_N \Gamma_{MP}^R + \Gamma_{MQ}^R \Gamma_{NP}^Q - \Gamma_{NQ}^R \Gamma_{MP}^Q$$

not tensorial (under gen. diffeos)

Riemann tensor

$$\mathcal{R}_{MNPQ} = R_{MNPQ} + R_{PQMN} + \Gamma_{RMN} \Gamma_{PQ}^R$$

•Curvature

$$R_{MNP}{}^R = \partial_M \Gamma_{NP}^R - \partial_N \Gamma_{MP}^R + \Gamma_{MQ}^R \Gamma_{NP}^Q - \Gamma_{NQ}^R \Gamma_{MP}^Q$$

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Riemann tensor

$$\mathcal{R}_{MNPQ} = R_{MNPQ} + R_{PQMN} + \Gamma_{RMN} \Gamma_{PQ}^R$$

tensorial, not uniquely defined

•Curvature

$$R_{MNP}{}^R = \partial_M \Gamma_{NP}^R - \partial_N \Gamma_{MP}^R + \Gamma_{MQ}^R \Gamma_{NP}^Q - \Gamma_{NQ}^R \Gamma_{MP}^Q$$

not tensorial (under gen. diffeos)

Riemann tensor

$$\mathcal{R}_{MNPQ} = R_{MNPQ} + R_{PQMN} + \Gamma_{RMN} \Gamma_{PQ}^R$$

tensorial, not uniquely defined

Ricci tensor

$$\mathcal{R}_{\underline{M}\overline{N}} = \mathcal{R}_{\underline{MK}\overline{N}} \overline{K}$$

•Curvature

$R_{MNP}{}^R = \partial_M \Gamma_{NP}^R - \partial_N \Gamma_{MP}^R + \Gamma_{MQ}^R \Gamma_{NP}^Q - \Gamma_{NQ}^R \Gamma_{MP}^Q$

not tensorial (under gen. diffeos)

Riemann tensor

$\mathcal{R}_{MNPQ} = R_{MNPQ} + R_{PQMN} + \Gamma_{RMN} \Gamma_{PQ}^R$

tensorial, not uniquely defined

Ricci tensor

$\mathcal{R}_{\underline{M}\overline{N}} = \mathcal{R}_{\underline{M}\underline{K}\overline{N}}{}^{\underline{K}}$

tensorial, uniquely defined

•Curvature

$$R_{MNP}{}^R = \partial_M \Gamma_{NP}^R - \partial_N \Gamma_{MP}^R + \Gamma_{MQ}^R \Gamma_{NP}^Q - \Gamma_{NQ}^R \Gamma_{MP}^Q$$

not tensorial (under gen. diffeos)

Riemann tensor

$$\mathcal{R}_{MNPQ} = R_{MNPQ} + R_{PQMN} + \Gamma_{RMN} \Gamma_{PQ}^R$$

tensorial, not uniquely defined

Ricci tensor

$$\mathcal{R}_{\underline{M}\overline{N}} = \mathcal{R}_{\underline{MK}\overline{N}}{}^{\underline{K}}$$

tensorial, uniquely defined

Ricci scalar

$$\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}^{\underline{MN}}{}_{\underline{MN}}$$

•Curvature

$$R_{MNP}{}^R = \partial_M \Gamma_{NP}^R - \partial_N \Gamma_{MP}^R + \Gamma_{MQ}^R \Gamma_{NP}^Q - \Gamma_{NQ}^R \Gamma_{MP}^Q$$

not tensorial (under gen. diffeos)

Riemann tensor

$$\mathcal{R}_{MNPQ} = R_{MNPQ} + R_{PQMN} + \Gamma_{RMN} \Gamma_{PQ}^R$$

tensorial, not uniquely defined

Ricci tensor

$$\mathcal{R}_{\underline{M}\overline{N}} = \mathcal{R}_{\underline{MK}\overline{N}}{}^{\underline{K}}$$

tensorial, uniquely defined

Ricci scalar

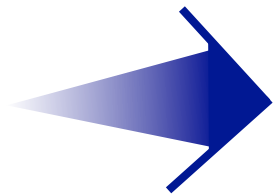
$$\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}^{\underline{MN}}{}_{\underline{MN}}$$

scalar, uniquely defined

# Gravity

Action  $S = \int \sqrt{-g} R$

EOM  $R_{\mu\nu} = 0$   
Ricci-flat



# Supergravity

$$S = \int e^{-2\phi} \sqrt{-g} \left[ R + 4 \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \phi - \frac{1}{12} H_{\mu\nu\rho} H^{\mu\nu\rho} + \dots \right]$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} H_{\mu\lambda\rho} H_\nu{}^{\lambda\rho} + 2 \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \phi + \dots = 0$$

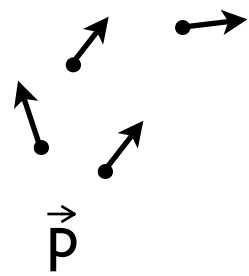
$$\nabla^\mu \left( e^{-2\phi} H_{\mu\nu\lambda} \right) + \dots = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi - (\nabla \phi)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R} - \frac{1}{48} H^2 = 0$$

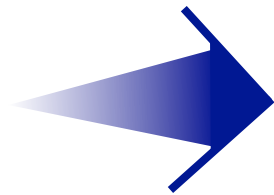
...

# Gravity

point particles

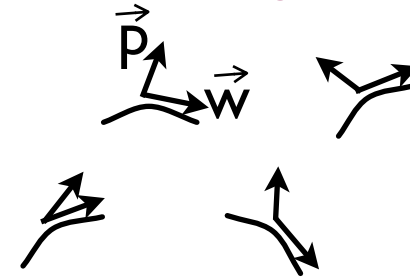


momentum



# Supergravity

strings

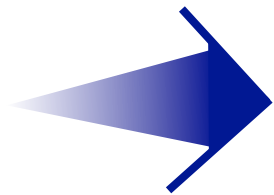


$(\vec{p}, \vec{w})$

Action

$$S = \int \sqrt{-g} R$$

$$S = \int e^{-2\phi} \sqrt{-g} \left[ R + 4 \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \phi - \frac{1}{12} H_{\mu\nu\rho} H^{\mu\nu\rho} + \dots \right]$$



EOM

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

Ricci-flat

$$\mathcal{R}_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} H_{\mu\lambda\rho} H_\nu{}^{\lambda\rho} + 2 \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \phi + \dots = 0$$

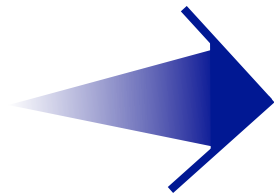
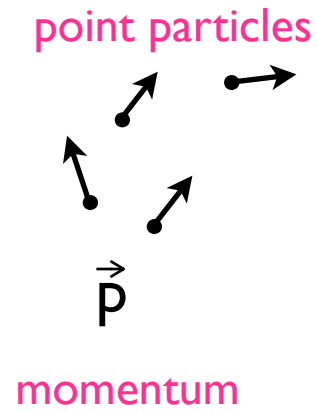
$$\nabla^\mu \left( e^{-2\phi} H_{\mu\nu\lambda} \right) + \dots = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi - (\nabla \phi)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R} - \frac{1}{48} H^2 = 0$$

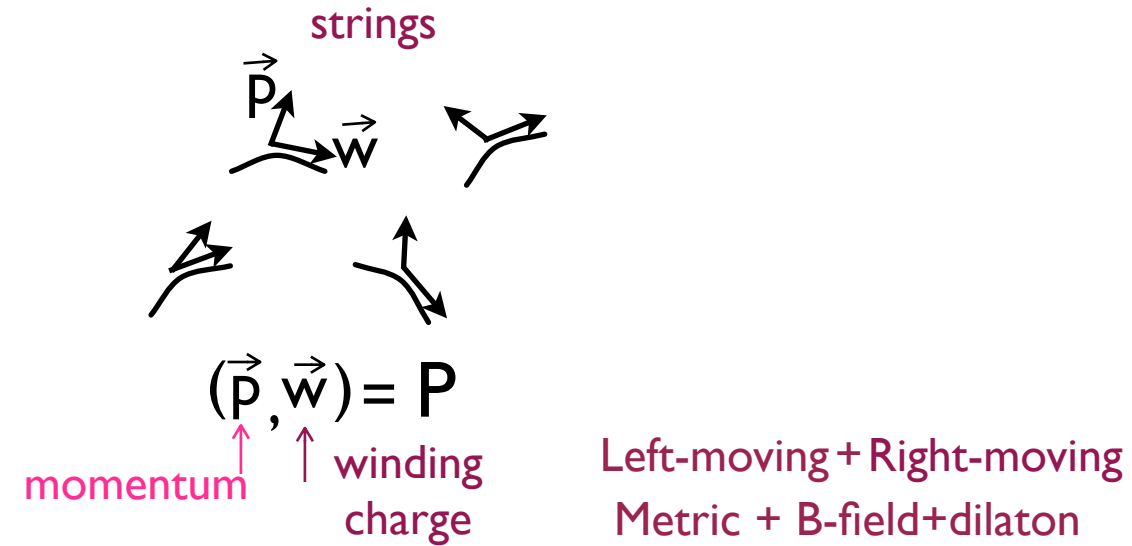
...



# Gravity



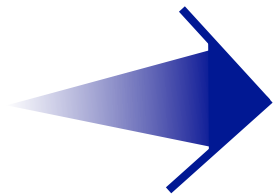
# Supergravity



Action

$$S = \int \sqrt{-g} R$$

$$S = \int e^{-2\phi} \sqrt{-g} \left[ R + 4 \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \phi - \frac{1}{12} H_{\mu\nu\rho} H^{\mu\nu\rho} + \dots \right]$$



EOM

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

Ricci-flat

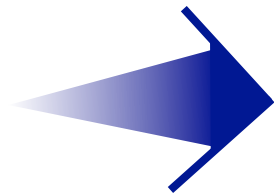
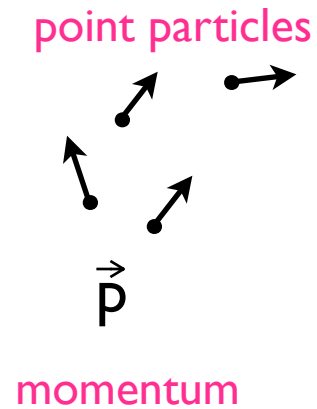
$$\mathcal{R}_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} H_{\mu\lambda\rho} H_\nu{}^{\lambda\rho} + 2 \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \phi + \dots = 0$$

$$\nabla^\mu \left( e^{-2\phi} H_{\mu\nu\lambda} \right) + \dots = 0$$

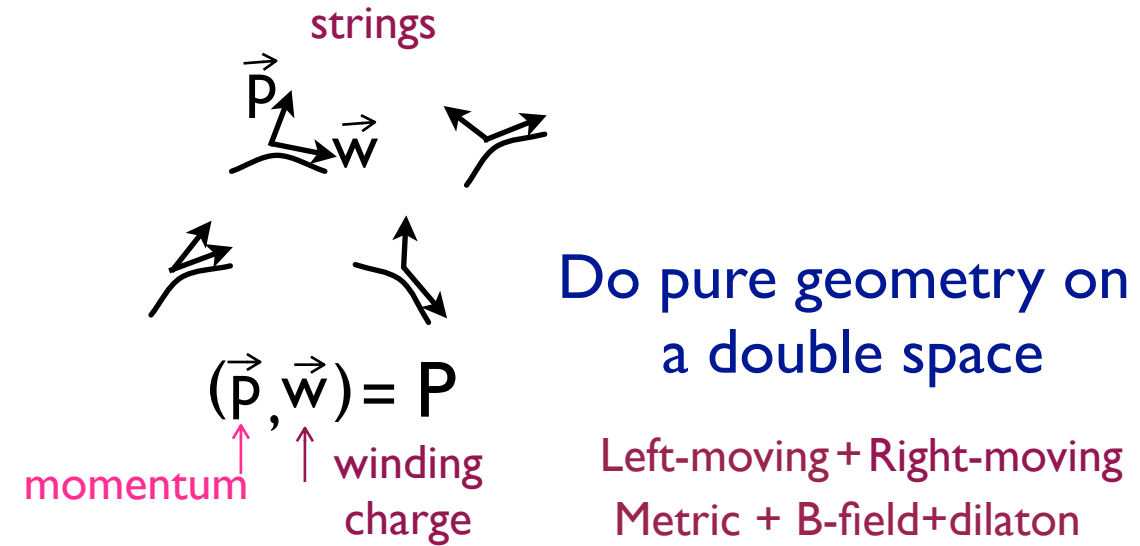
$$\nabla^2 \phi - (\nabla \phi)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R} - \frac{1}{48} H^2 = 0$$

...

# Gravity

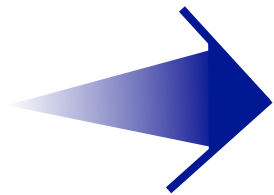


# Supergravity



Action  $S = \int \sqrt{-g} R$

$$S = \int e^{-2\phi} \sqrt{-g} \left[ R + 4 \nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \phi - \frac{1}{12} H_{\mu\nu\rho} H^{\mu\nu\rho} + \dots \right]$$



EOM  $R_{\mu\nu} = 0$   
Ricci-flat

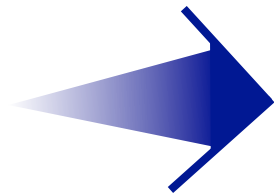
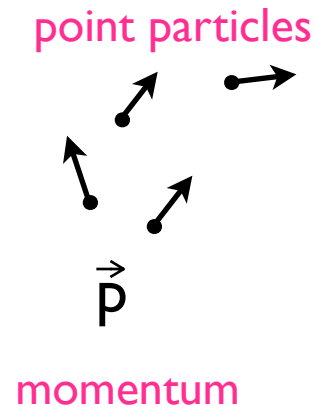
$$\mathcal{R}_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} H_{\mu\lambda\rho} H_\nu{}^{\lambda\rho} + 2 \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \phi + \dots = 0$$

$$\nabla^\mu \left( e^{-2\phi} H_{\mu\nu\lambda} \right) + \dots = 0$$

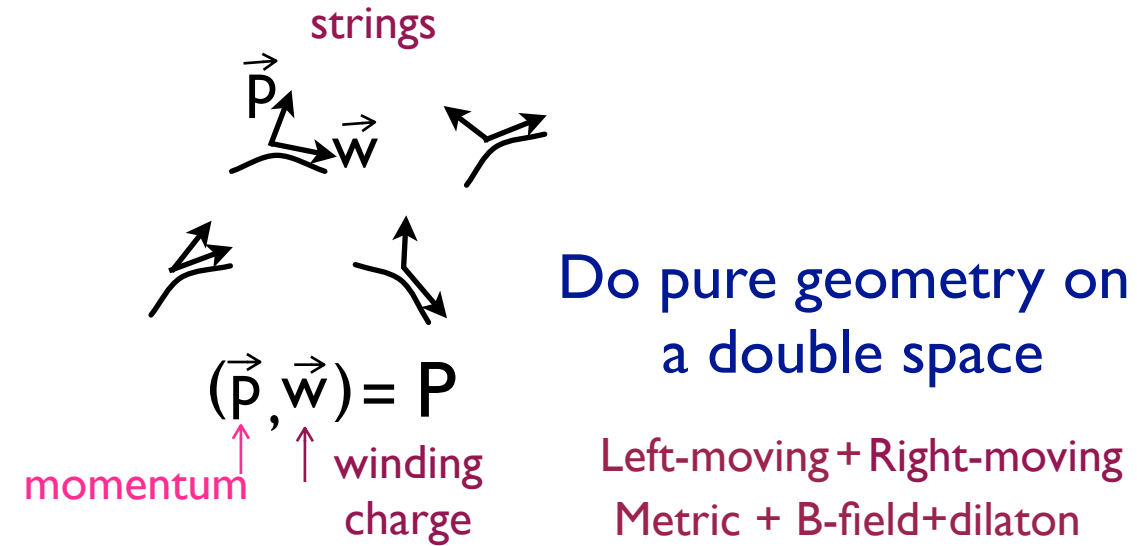
$$\nabla^2 \phi - (\nabla \phi)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R} - \frac{1}{48} H^2 = 0$$

...

# Gravity



# Supergravity



Action  $S = \int \sqrt{-g} R$

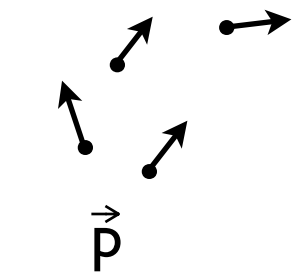
$$S = \int \sqrt{\mathcal{G}}^{1/20} \mathcal{R}$$

EOM  $R_{\mu\nu} = 0$   
Ricci-flat

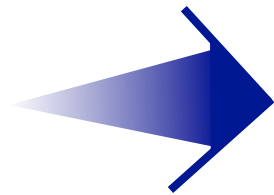
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} H_{\mu\lambda\rho} H_{\nu}{}^{\lambda\rho} + 2\nabla_{\mu} \nabla_{\nu} \phi + \dots &= 0 \\ \nabla^{\mu} \left( e^{-2\phi} H_{\mu\nu\lambda} \right) + \dots &= 0 \\ \nabla^2 \phi - (\nabla \phi)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{R} - \frac{1}{48} H^2 &= 0 \\ \dots & \end{aligned}$$

# Gravity

point particles

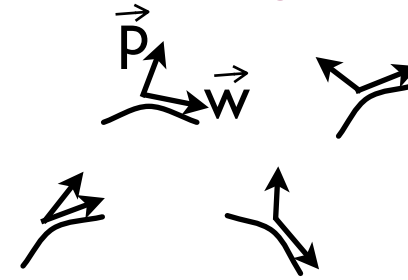


momentum



# Supergravity

strings



$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}) = P$$

momentum

winding  
charge

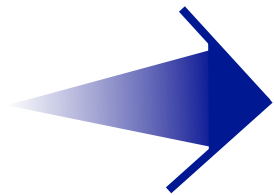
Do pure geometry on  
a double space

Left-moving + Right-moving  
Metric + B-field + dilaton

Action

$$S = \int \sqrt{-g} R$$

$$S = \int \sqrt{\mathcal{G}}^{1/20} \mathcal{R}$$



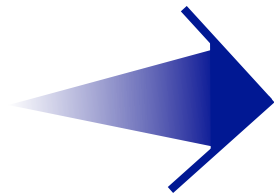
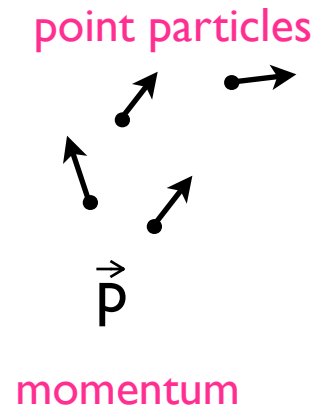
EOM

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

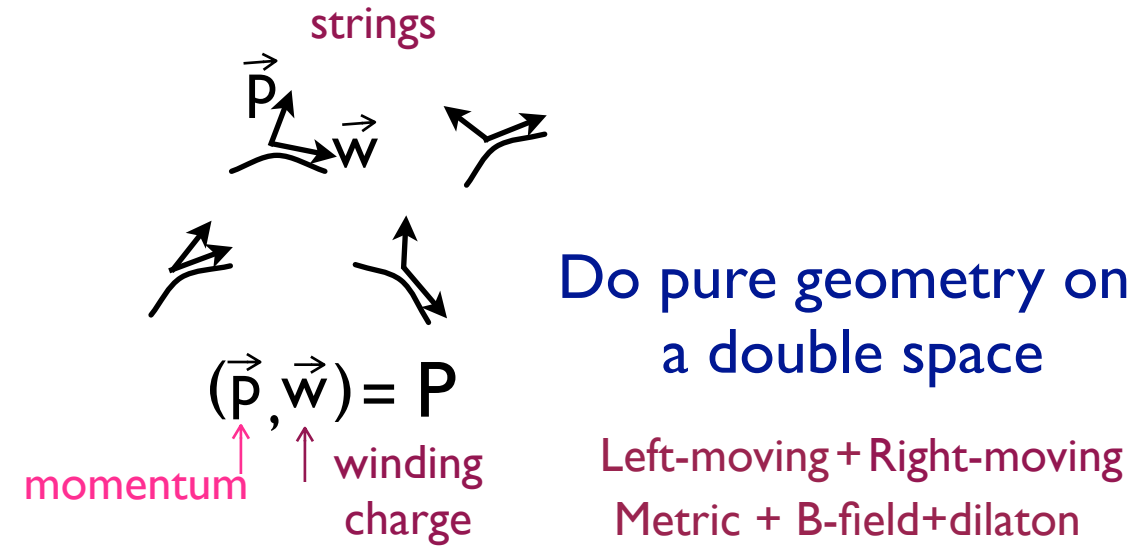
Ricci-flat

$$\mathcal{R}_{\underline{M}\bar{N}} = 0$$

# Gravity



# Supergravity



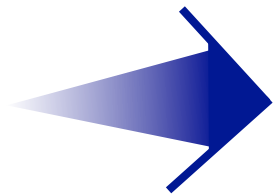
Action  $S = \int \sqrt{-g} R$

$$S = \int \sqrt{\mathcal{G}}^{1/20} \mathcal{R}$$

EOM  $R_{\mu\nu} = 0$   
Ricci-flat

$$\mathcal{R}_{\underline{M}\bar{N}} = 0$$

Generalized Ricci-flat



To account for the + ...

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

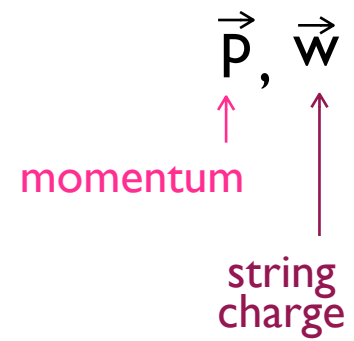
To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory



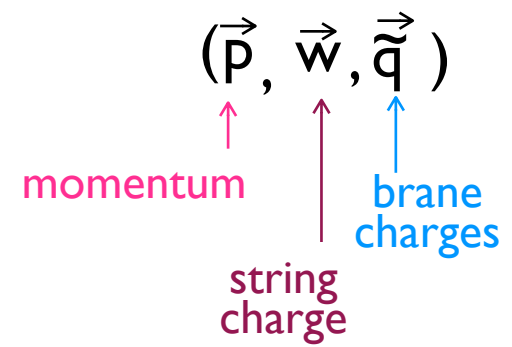
# To account for the + (RR fields) ...

More charges  
in string theory



To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory



To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{\tilde{q}}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum

string charge

brane charges

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of the total momentum vector  $\vec{P}$  into three components:  $\vec{p}$  (momentum),  $\vec{w}$  (string charge), and  $\vec{\tilde{q}}$  (brane charges). The equation  $(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{\tilde{q}}) = \vec{P}$  is shown at the top. Below it, three vertical arrows point upwards towards the components of the vector. The first arrow, labeled 'momentum' in pink, points to  $\vec{p}$ . The second arrow, labeled 'string charge' in pink, points to  $\vec{w}$ . The third arrow, labeled 'brane charges' in blue, points to  $\vec{\tilde{q}}$ .

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

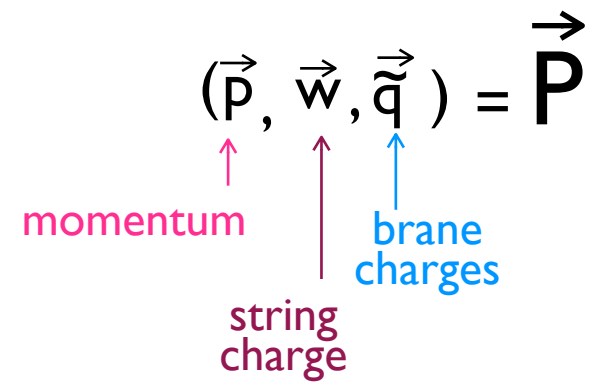
More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{\tilde{q}}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum

string charge

brane charges



Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{\tilde{q}}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum

string charge

brane charges

Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

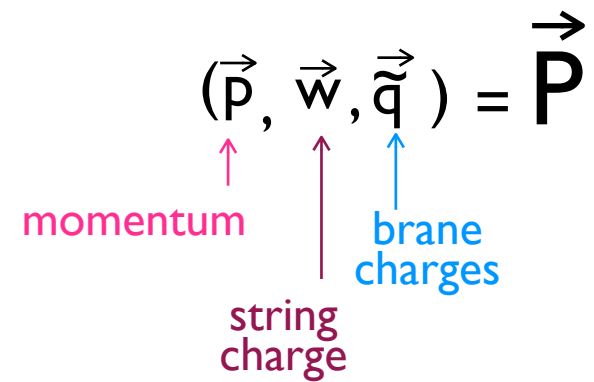
More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{\tilde{q}}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum

string charge

brane charges



Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

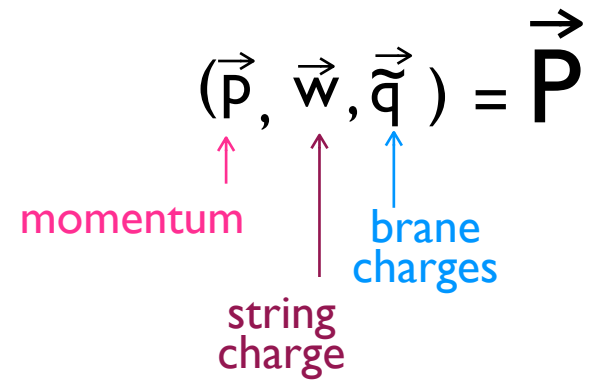
More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{\tilde{q}}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum

string charge

brane charges



Can do it for  $d \leq 6$

Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

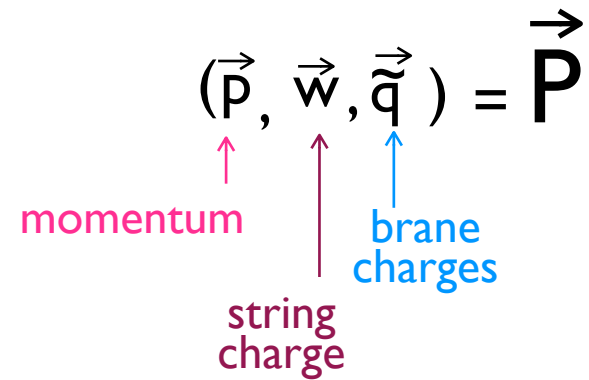
More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{\tilde{q}}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum

string charge

brane charges



Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

Can do it for  $d \leq 6$

For  $d=6$  :



To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

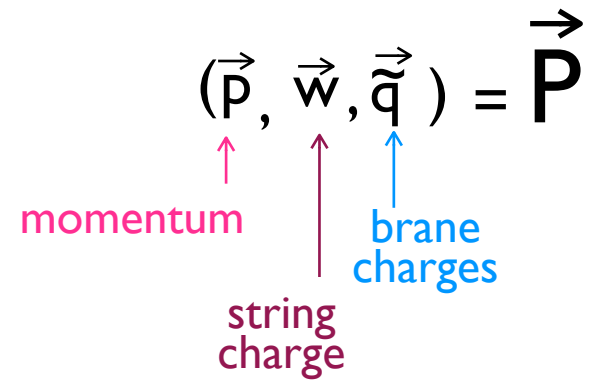
More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{\tilde{q}}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum

string charge

brane charges



Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

Can do it for  $d \leq 6$

For  $d=6$  :

$$\vec{p}, \vec{w}$$

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum

string charge

brane charges

Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

Can do it for  $d \leq 6$

For  $d=6$  :

$$\vec{p}, \vec{w}$$

momentum (6)

string charge (6)

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{\tilde{q}}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum ↑  
string charge ↑  
brane charges ↑

Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

Can do it for  $d \leq 6$

For  $d=6$  :

$$\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{\tilde{q}}$$

momentum (6) ↑  
string charge (6) ↑

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum

string charge

brane charges

Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

Can do it for  $d \leq 6$

For  $d=6$  :

$$\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}$$

momentum (6)

string charge (6)

D1, D3, D5  
brane charges  
6+20+6

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}) = \vec{P}$$

↑  
momentum
↑  
string charge
↑  
brane charges

Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

Can do it for  $d \leq 6$

For  $d=6$  :

$$\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}, \vec{w}'$$

↑  
momentum (6)
↑  
string charge (6)
↑  
D1, D3, D5  
brane charges  
6+20+6

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum
string charge
brane charges

Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

Can do it for  $d \leq 6$

For  $d=6$  :

$$\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}, \vec{w}'$$

momentum (6)
string charge (6)
D1, D3, D5  
brane charges  
6+20+6
NS5-brane  
charge (6)

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum  
string charge  
brane charges

Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

Can do it for  $d \leq 6$

For  $d=6$  :

$$\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}, \vec{w}', \vec{p}'$$

momentum (6)  
string charge (6)  
NS5-brane charge (6)  
D1, D3, D5  
brane charges  
6+20+6

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}) = \vec{P}$$

↑ momentum  
↑ string charge  
↑ brane charges

Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

Can do it for  $d \leq 6$

For  $d=6$  :

$$\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}, \vec{w}', \vec{p}'$$

↑ momentum (6)  
↑ string charge (6)  
↑ D1, D3, D5 brane charges 6+20+6  
↑ NS5-brane charge (6)  
↑ KK monopole charge (6)



To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum ↑  
string charge ↑  
brane charges ↑

Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

Can do it for  $d \leq 6$

For  $d=6$  :

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}, \vec{w}', \vec{p}')$$

momentum (6) ↑  
string charge (6) ↑  
D1, D3, D5 brane charges 6+20+6 ↑  
NS5-brane charge (6) ↑  
KK monopole charge (6) ↑

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}) = \vec{P}$$

momentum ↑  
string charge ↑  
brane charges ↑

Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

Can do it for  $d \leq 6$

For  $d=6$  :

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}, \vec{w}', \vec{p}') = \vec{P}$$

momentum (6) ↑  
string charge (6) ↑  
D1, D3, D5 brane charges 6+20+6 ↑  
NS5-brane charge (6) ↑  
KK monopole charge (6) ↑

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}) = \vec{P}$$

↑  
momentum
↑  
string charge
↑  
brane charges

Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

Can do it for  $d \leq 6$

For  $d=6$  :

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}, \vec{w}', \vec{p}') = \vec{P}$$

↑  
momentum (6)
↑  
string charge (6)
↑  
D1, D3, D5  
brane charges  
6+20+6
↑  
NS5-brane  
charge (6)
↑  
KK monopole charge (6)

56D space: fund of  $E_7$

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}) = \vec{P}$$

↑  
momentum
↑  
string charge
↑  
brane charges

Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

Can do it for  $d \leq 6$

For  $d=6$  :

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}, \vec{w}', \vec{p}') = \vec{P}$$

↑  
momentum (6)
↑  
string charge (6)
↑  
D1, D3, D5  
brane charges  
6+20+6
↑  
NS5-brane  
charge (6)
↑  
KK monopole charge (6)

56D space: fund of  $E_7$

Everything works analogously to  $O(d,d)$

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}) = \vec{P}$$

↑  
momentum
↑  
string charge
↑  
brane charges

Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

Can do it for  $d \leq 6$

For  $d=6$  :

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}, \vec{w}', \vec{p}') = \vec{P}$$

↑  
momentum (6)
↑  
string charge (6)
↑  
D1, D3, D5  
brane charges  
6+20+6
↑  
NS5-brane  
charge (6)
↑  
KK monopole charge (6)

56D space: fund of  $E_7$

•Metric  $\mathcal{G}(g, B, \Phi, C)$

Everything works analogously to  $O(d,d)$

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}) = \vec{P}$$

↑ momentum  
↑ string charge  
↑ brane charges

Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

Can do it for  $d \leq 6$

For  $d=6$  :

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}, \vec{w}', \vec{p}') = \vec{P}$$

↑ momentum (6)  
↑ string charge (6)  
↑ D1, D3, D5 brane charges 6+20+6  
↑ NS5-brane charge (6)  
↑ KK monopole charge (6)

56D space: fund of  $E_7$

•Metric  $\mathcal{G}(g, B, \Phi, C)$

•Connection

Everything works analogously to  $O(d,d)$

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}) = \vec{P}$$

↑ momentum  
↑ string charge  
↑ brane charges

Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

Can do it for  $d \leq 6$

For  $d=6$  :

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}, \vec{w}', \vec{p}') = \vec{P}$$

↑ momentum (6)  
↑ string charge (6)  
↑ D1, D3, D5 brane charges 6+20+6  
↑ NS5-brane charge (6)  
↑ KK monopole charge (6)

56D space: fund of  $E_7$

•Metric  $\mathcal{G}(g, B, \Phi, C)$

•Connection

•Curvature

Everything works analogously to  $O(d,d)$

To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}) = \vec{P}$$

↑ momentum  
↑ string charge  
↑ brane charges

Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

Apparently, need  $\infty$ -dim. space

Can do it for  $d \leq 6$

For  $d=6$  :

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}, \vec{w}', \vec{p}') = \vec{P}$$

↑ momentum (6)  
↑ string charge (6)  
↑ D1, D3, D5 brane charges 6+20+6  
↑ NS5-brane charge (6)  
↑ KK monopole charge (6)

56D space: fund of  $E_7$

•Metric  $\mathcal{G}(g, B, \Phi, C)$

•Connection

•Curvature

•Action

Everything works analogously to  $O(d,d)$



To account for the + (RR fields)  
...

More charges  
in string theory

$$(\vec{p}, \vec{w}, \vec{q}) = \vec{P}$$

↑ momentum  
↑ string charge  
↑ brane charges

Do pure geometry on a larger tangent space

Cannot do it (yet) for the full 10D theory

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56D space: fund of  $E_7$

•Metric  $\mathcal{G}(g, B, \Phi, C)$

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•Action

•Equations of motion : generalized Ricci-flat  
(include RR fields)

Everything works analogously to  $O(d,d)$

Generalizing the geometry of space-time: from gravity to supergravity **and beyond...?**

# Generalizing the geometry of space-time: from gravity to supergravity **and beyond...?**

Generalized geometry  $\rightarrow$  doubled tangent space

Hitchin 2001

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single (10D) space (coordinates)

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single (10D) space (coordinates)

Doubled geometry

Hull et al 2006

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Doubled geometry  $\rightarrow$  doubled space

Hull et al 2006

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Generalized geometry → doubled tangent space

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Doubled geometry → doubled space

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coordinates dual to momentum ( $x$ ) & winding ( $\tilde{x}$ )



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$\partial_\mu$

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$$\partial_\mu \rightarrow \partial_M$$

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$\partial_\mu \rightarrow \partial_M$  subject to constraint

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single (10D) space (coordinates)

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Hull et al 2006

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$\partial_\mu \rightarrow \partial_M$  subject to constraint  $\partial_M \partial^M = 0$

# Generalizing the geometry of space-time: from gravity to supergravity **and beyond...**

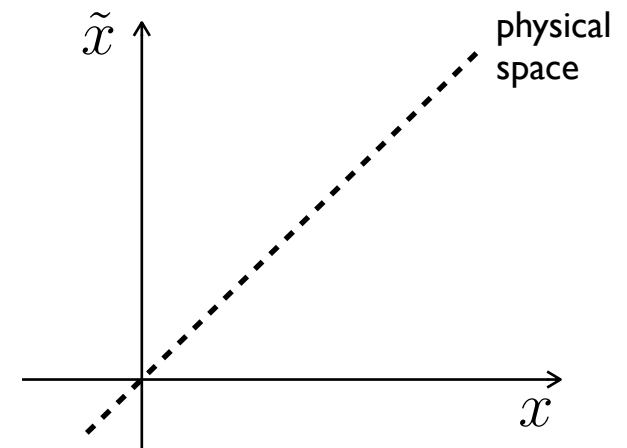
Generalized geometry  $\rightarrow$  doubled tangent space  
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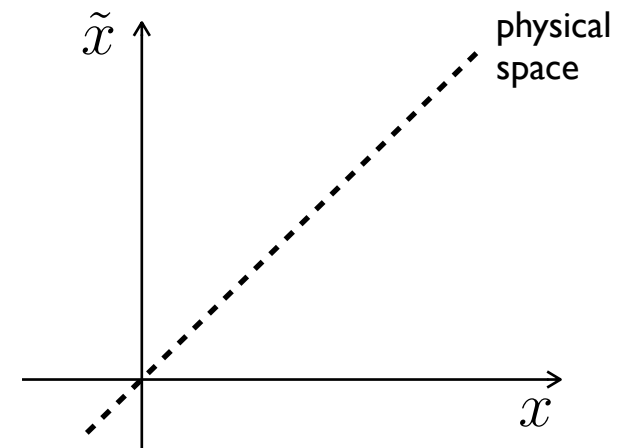
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Doubled geometry  $\rightarrow$  doubled space  
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Hull et al 2006

$$\partial_\mu \rightarrow \partial_M \quad \text{subject to constraint} \quad \partial_M \partial^M = 0$$

Physical space can vary as we move around



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Generalized geometry  $\rightarrow$  doubled tangent space  
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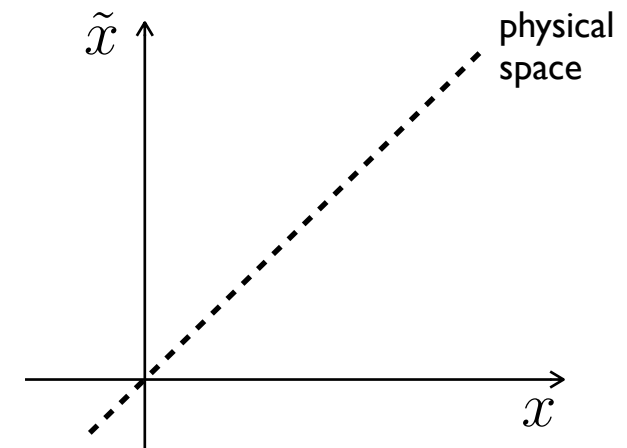
Hull et al 2006

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Physical space can vary as we move around

$x$

$\tilde{x}$



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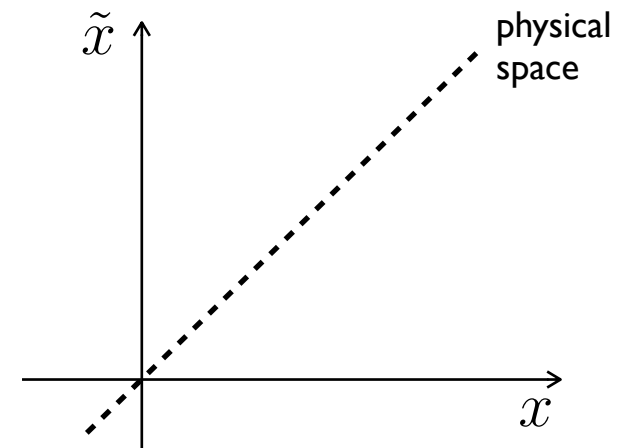
Hull et al 2006

$$\partial_\mu \rightarrow \partial_M \quad \text{subject to constraint} \quad \partial_M \partial^M = 0$$

Physical space can vary as we move around

$$x \longleftrightarrow \tilde{x}$$

T-duality





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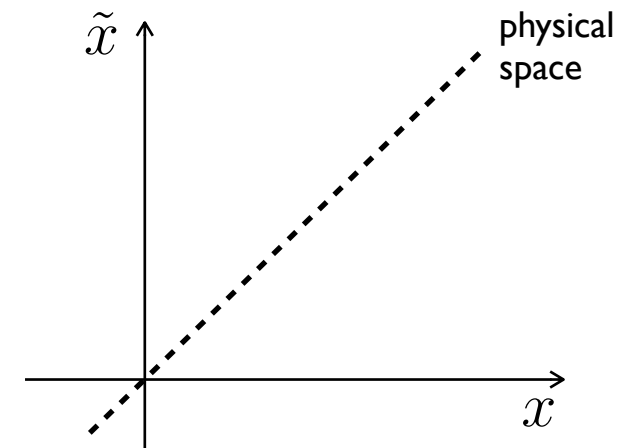
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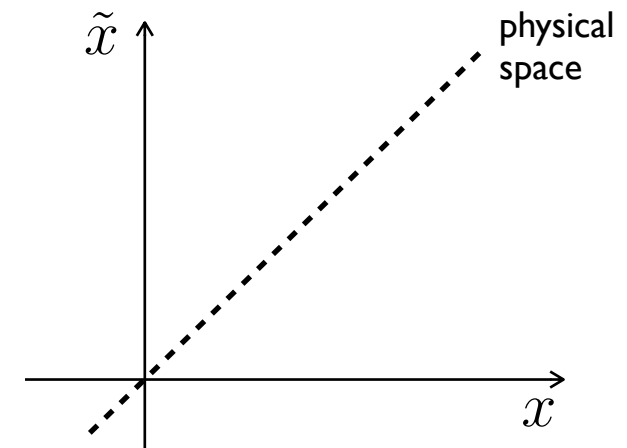
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$$E = \frac{n}{R}$$



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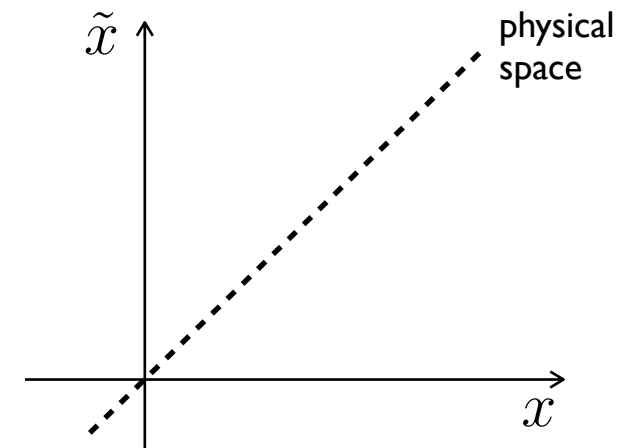
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$$E = \frac{n}{R} \qquad E = m\tilde{R}$$



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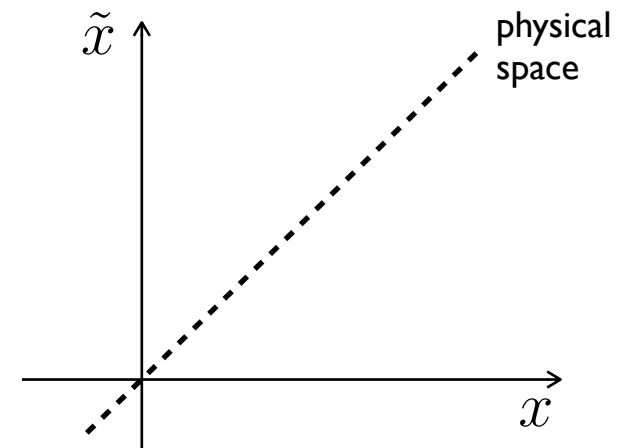
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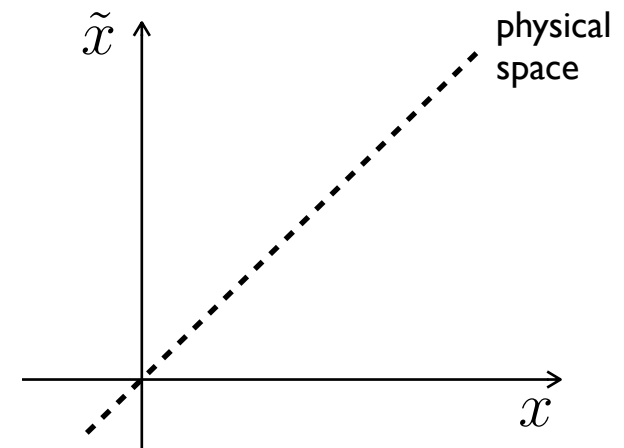
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$n$

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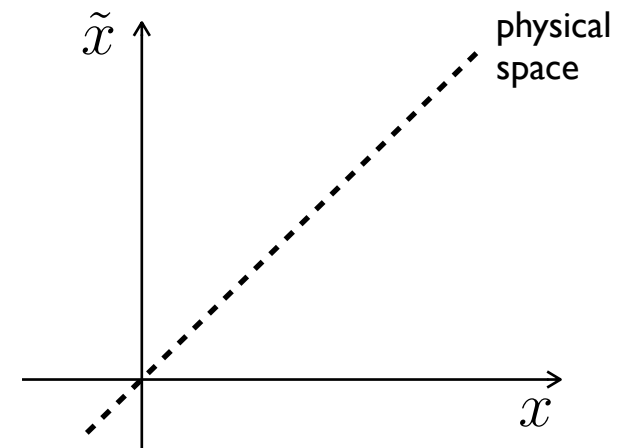
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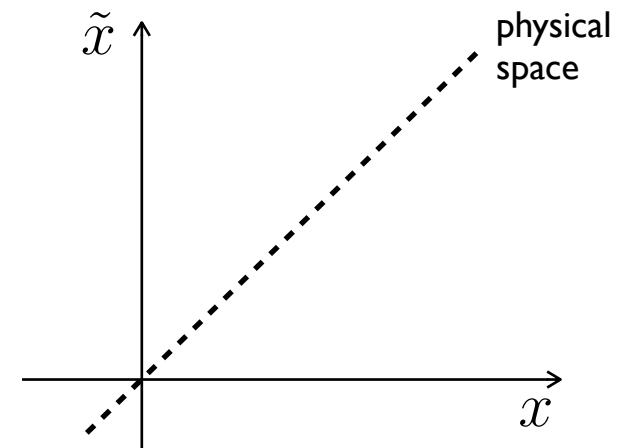
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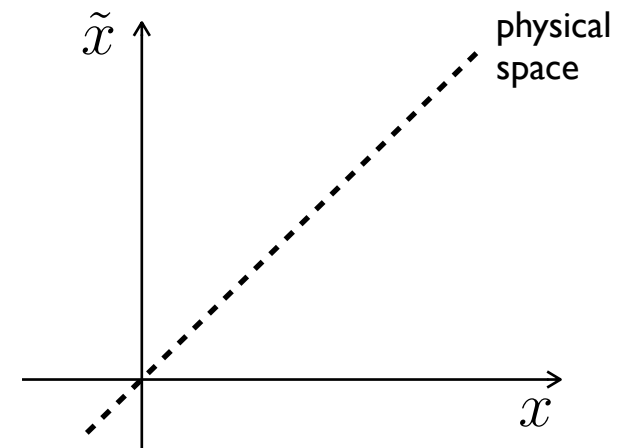
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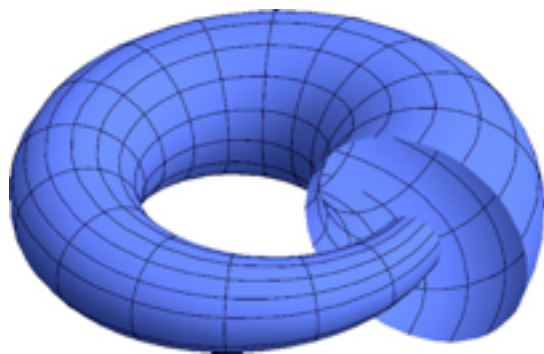
Hull et al 2006

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Physical space can vary as we move around



physical space



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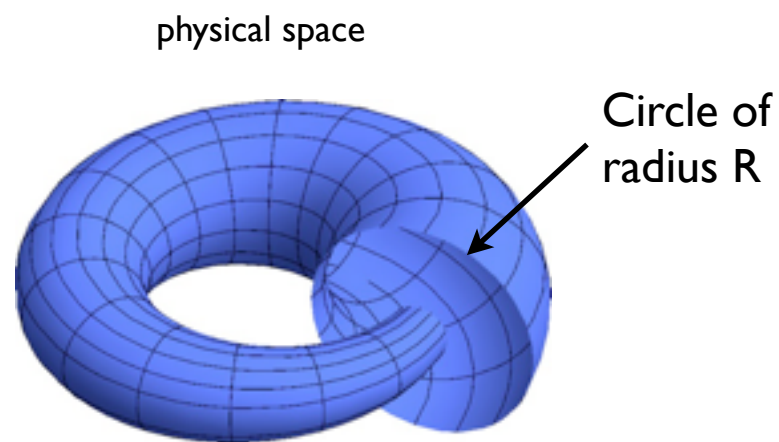
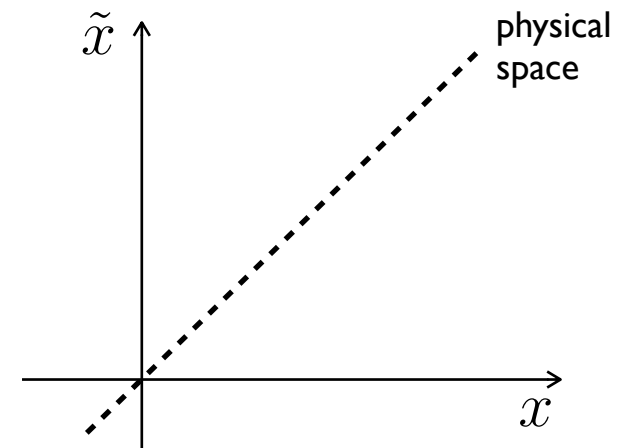
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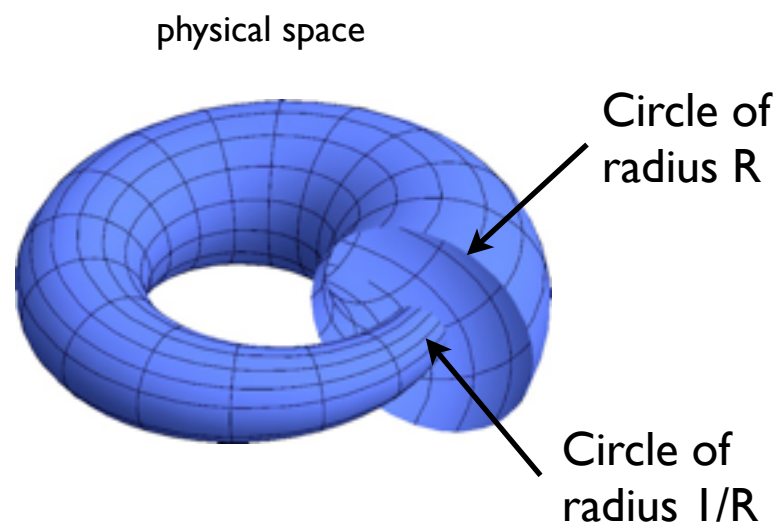
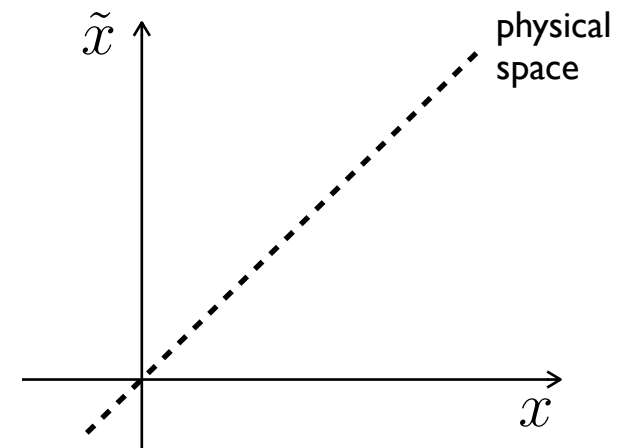
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Doubled geometry  $\rightarrow$  doubled space  
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Physical space can vary as we move around



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T-duality

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$$n, R$$

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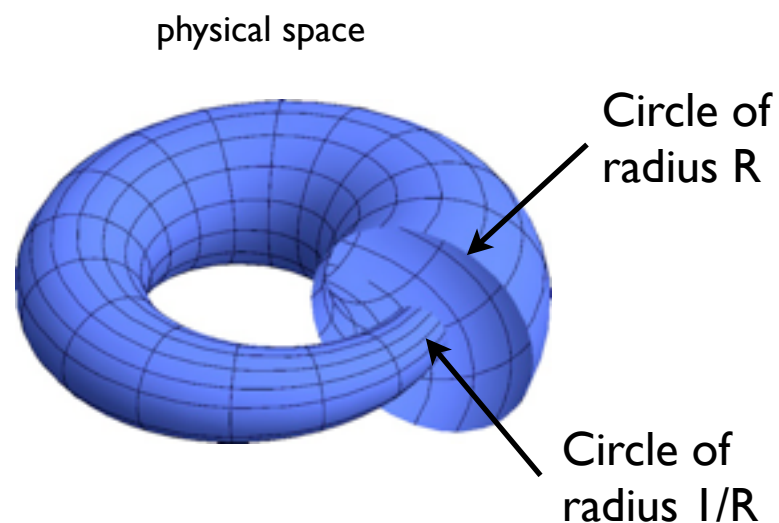
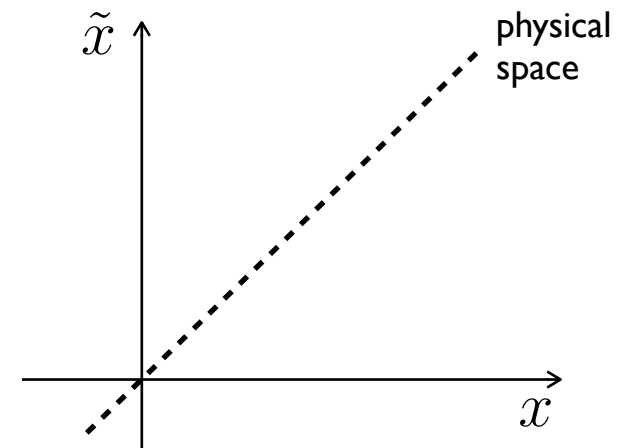
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Doubled geometry  $\rightarrow$  doubled space  
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Physical space can vary as we move around



$$x \longleftrightarrow \tilde{x}$$

T-duality

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**Non-geometric background**

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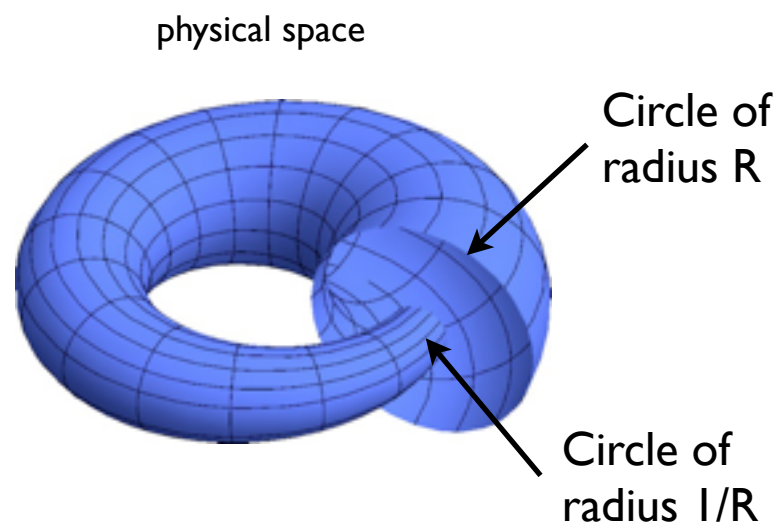
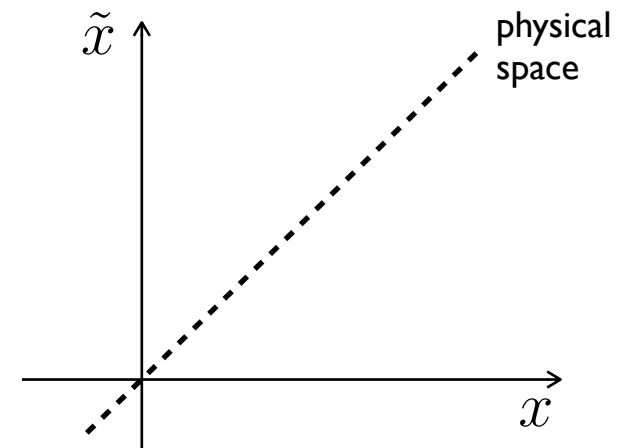
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Doubled geometry  $\rightarrow$  doubled space  
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Physical space can vary as we move around



$$x \longleftrightarrow \tilde{x}$$

T-duality

$$\vec{p} \longleftrightarrow \vec{w}$$

$$E = \frac{n}{R}$$

$$E = m\tilde{R}$$

$$n, R$$

$$m, \frac{1}{R}$$

**Non-geometric background**

**T-fold**

# Conclusions

# Conclusions

gravity  
=  
geometry

# Conclusions

gravity  
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$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

# Conclusions

gravity  
=  
geometry

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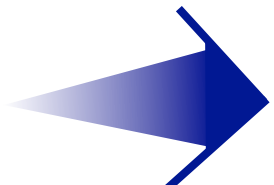
2-torus

Ricci-flat 2d



# Conclusions

gravity  
= geometry



supergravity

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

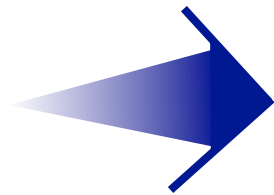


2-torus

Ricci-flat 2d

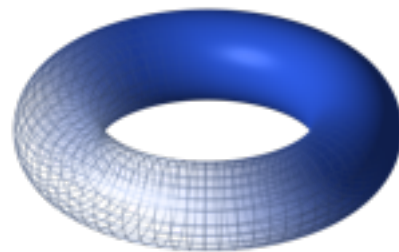
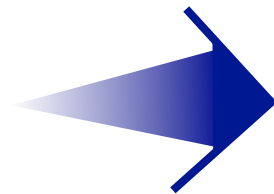
# Conclusions

gravity  
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supergravity

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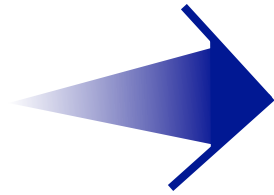
2-torus

Ricci-flat 2d

2-torus + B-field

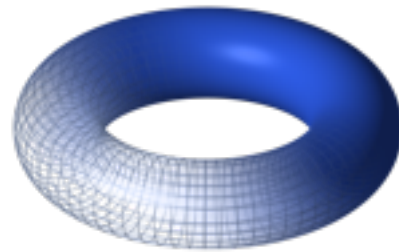
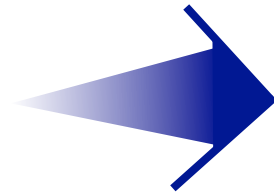
# Conclusions

gravity  
=  
geometry



supergravity = generalized  
geometry

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0$$



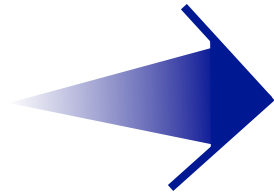
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# Conclusions

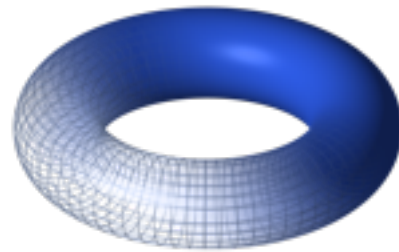
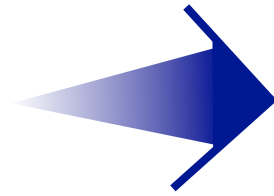
gravity  
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geometry



supergravity = generalized  
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$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{MN} = 0$$



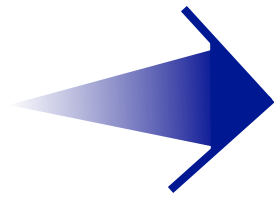
2-torus

2-torus + B-field

Ricci-flat 2d

# Conclusions

gravity  
=  
geometry



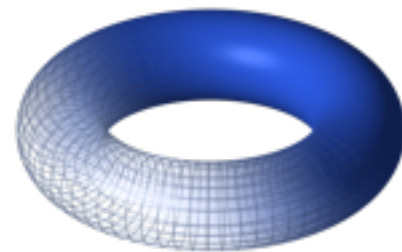
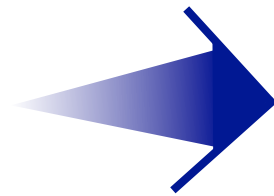
supergravity

=

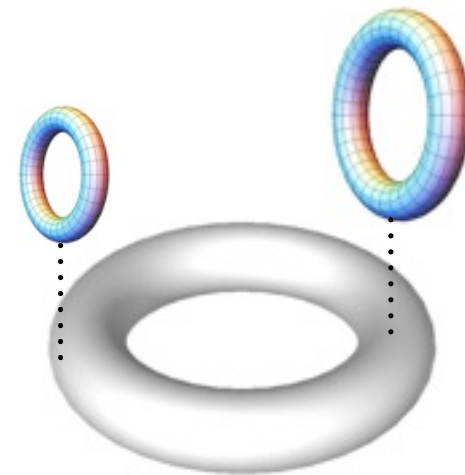
generalized  
geometry

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{MN} = 0$$



=



2-torus

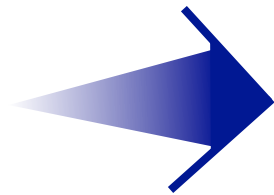
2-torus + B-field

Ricci-flat 4d

Ricci-flat 2d

# Conclusions

gravity  
=  
geometry



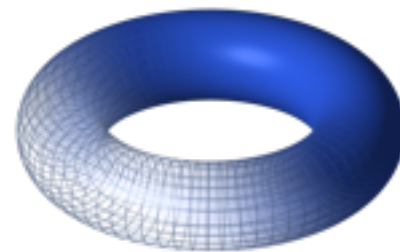
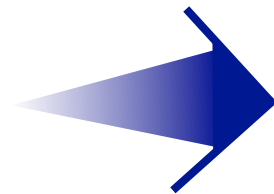
supergravity

=

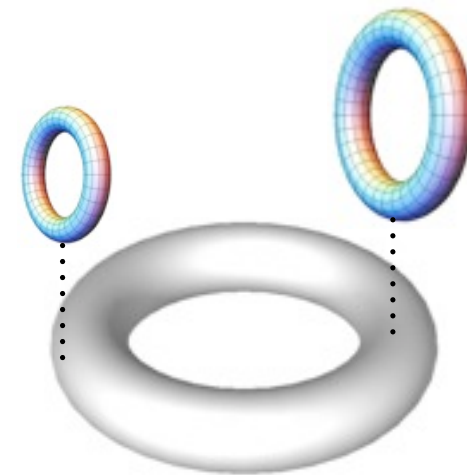
generalized  
geometry

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{MN} = 0$$



=



2-torus  
Ricci-flat 2d

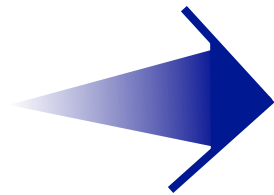
2-torus + B-field

Ricci-flat 4d

⋮

# Conclusions

gravity  
=  
geometry



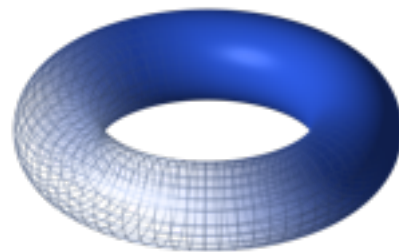
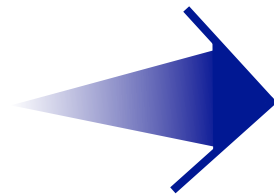
supergravity

=

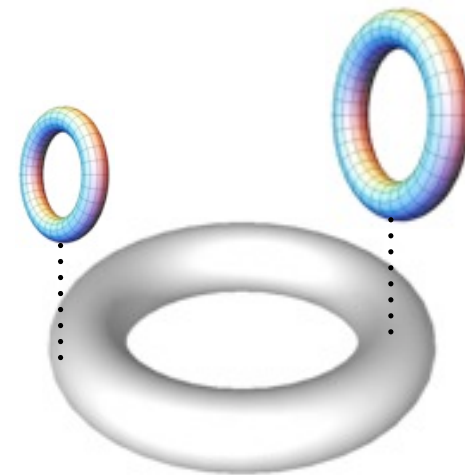
generalized  
geometry

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{MN} = 0$$



=



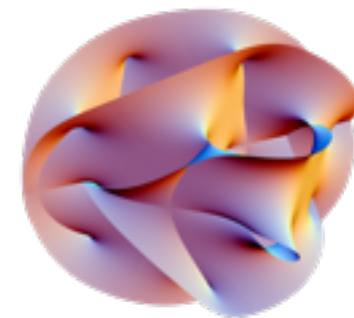
2-torus

2-torus + B-field

Ricci-flat 4d

Ricci-flat 2d

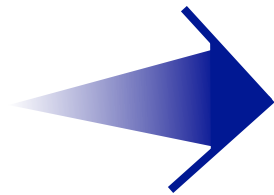
⋮



K3

# Conclusions

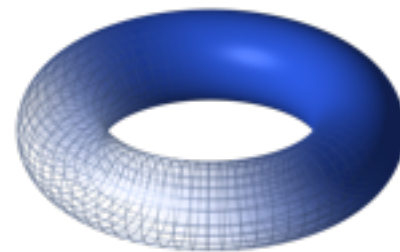
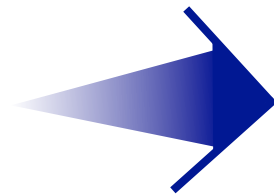
gravity  
=  
geometry



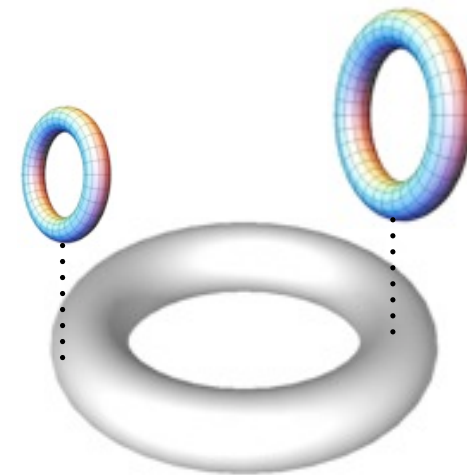
supergravity = generalized  
geometry

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{MN} = 0$$



=



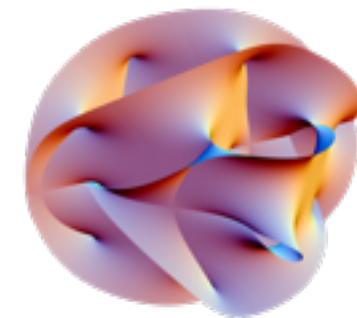
2-torus  
Ricci-flat 2d

2-torus + B-field

Ricci-flat 4d

beyond supergravity  
or geometry...

⋮

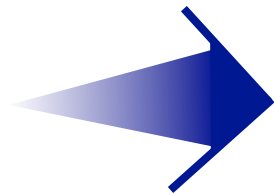


K3



# Conclusions

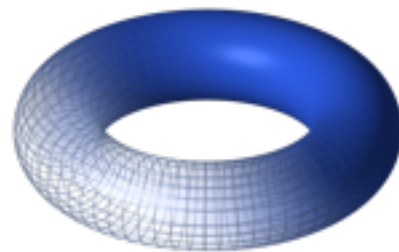
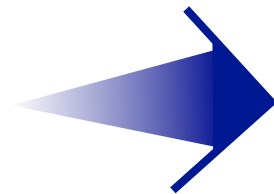
gravity  
=  
geometry



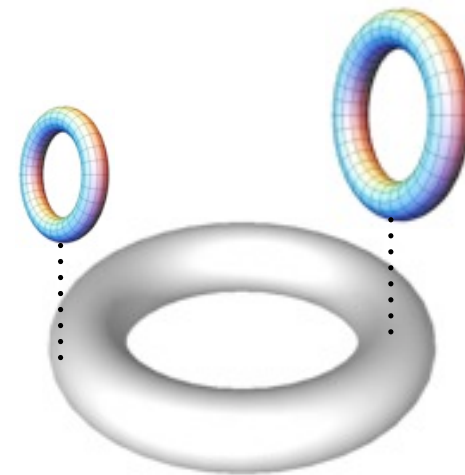
supergravity = generalized  
geometry

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{MN} = 0$$



=



2-torus

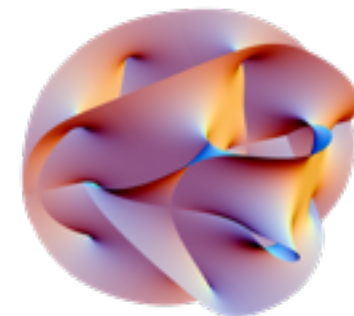
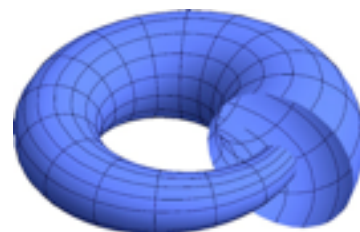
Ricci-flat 2d

2-torus + B-field

Ricci-flat 4d

beyond supergravity  
or geometry...

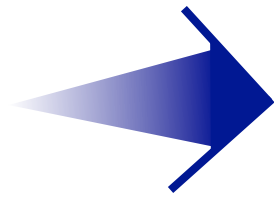
⋮



K3

# Conclusions

gravity  
=  
geometry



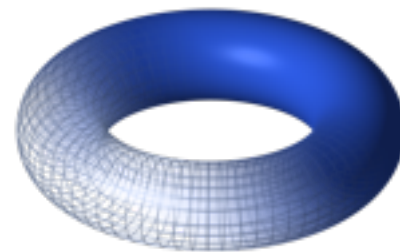
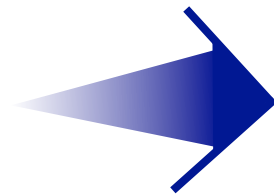
supergravity

=

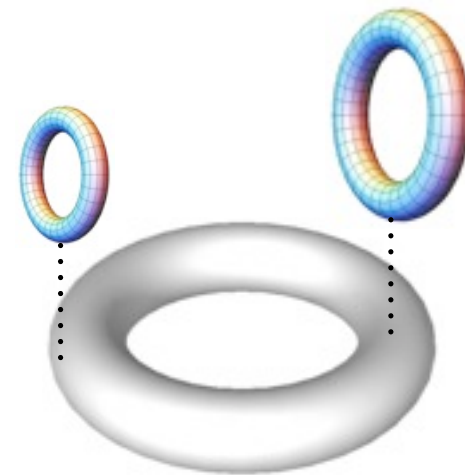
generalized  
geometry

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{MN} = 0$$



=



2-torus

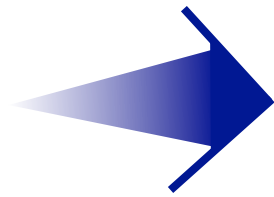
2-torus + B-field

Ricci-flat 4d

Ricci-flat 2d

# Conclusions

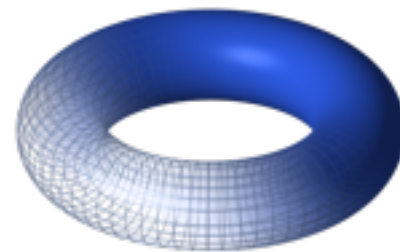
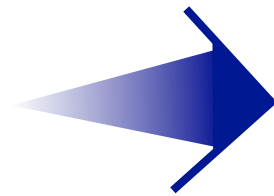
gravity  
=  
geometry



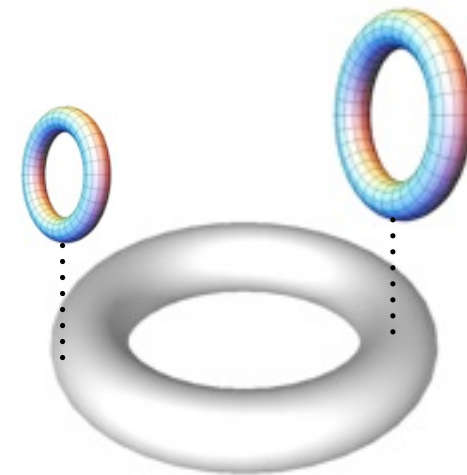
supergravity = generalized  
geometry

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{MN} = 0$$



=



2-torus

2-torus + B-field

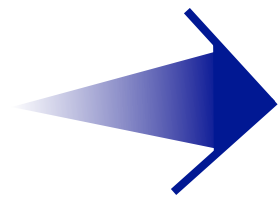
Ricci-flat 4d

Ricci-flat 2d

- Purely geometrical description of supergravity

# Conclusions

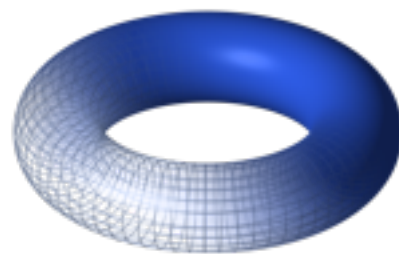
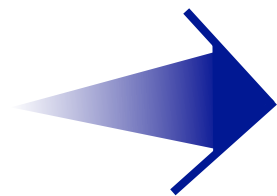
gravity  
=  
geometry



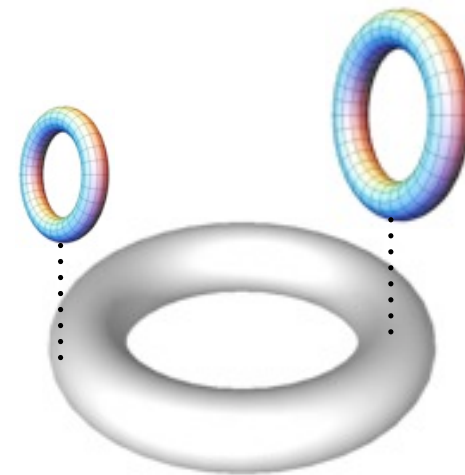
supergravity = generalized  
geometry

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{MN} = 0$$



=



2-torus

2-torus + B-field

Ricci-flat 4d

Ricci-flat 2d

- Purely geometrical description of supergravity
- Purely geometrical description of string theory?