

Pierre-Antoine Graham

HOMEWORK 2: MONOPOLES

Ruth Gregory
Gravitational Physics

Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics
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1 Dirac

- (a) We are interested in the relation between the global properties of a manifold M and the structure of differential forms taking values on its cotangent bundle T^*M at each point of M .

Poincaré's lemma on $M = \mathbb{R}$: Let ω be a p -form ($p \in \{0, 1\}$) constructed from the cotangent space T^*M of M . Then $d\omega = 0$ (ω is closed) implies $\omega = d\lambda$ (ω is closed) where λ is a $(p-1)$ -form (0-form).

Proof: On \mathbb{R} , we can use the identity map as a global coordinate chart. The induced basis on 1-forms is $\{dx\}$ (a smooth frame field) and any 1-forms can be written as $\omega = gdx$ with $g \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$. Suppose now that ω is closed: we have $0 = d\omega = \partial_x g dx \wedge dx = 0, \forall g \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ (ω being a 1-form is not restrictive, but would be for \mathbb{R}^n with $n > 1$). Then we take the 0-form $\lambda = G$ where G is any primitive of g ($G(x)$ exists because g is smooth) and apply an exterior derivative to get $d\lambda = gdx$. Because there are no $(0-1)$ -forms there is no need to check the lemma for 0-forms.

Counterexample: Consider the circle smooth manifold $\mathbb{S}^1 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ (embedded as $\{x^2 + y^2 = 1 | (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\}$ for simplicity). It takes at least two charts to cover this manifold and, although on individual charts all closed 1-forms are exact (charts make the manifold look like \mathbb{R} locally), this property is lost globally. Choose the chart map $\theta = \arctan_2$ sending points (x, y) on the circle to their angle with the x axis excluding the point $(1, 0)$ so that the domain is open. With this chart, we have the coordinate induced one form frame field $d\theta$ which we use to construct the closed form $\omega = d\theta$. On $(0, 2\pi)$, this form is exact since we have a 0-form $\lambda = F \in C^\infty((0, 2\pi))$ such that $\omega = d\lambda = \partial_\theta F d\theta = d\theta$ forcing $F = \theta + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$ since F has to be a primitive of 1 in the variable θ . The function F is smooth on the chart, but can never be extended to a smooth function over \mathbb{S}^1 globally. Indeed, 0 and 2π being identified, a continuous function on \mathbb{S}^1 should be constant at the excluded point $(0, 1)$ and this would require $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0^+} (\theta + c) = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 2\pi^-} (\theta + c)$ which is impossible. Therefore there is a closed form on \mathbb{S}^1 that is not exact.

- (b) Let $F^{(2)}$ be a 2-form on the 2-sphere \mathbb{S}^2 . Suppose $F^{(2)}$ is globally exact implying there is a 1-form ω such that $F^{(2)} = d\omega$. Then we can use Stokes theorem in combination with the fact \mathbb{S}^2 has no boundary to write $g = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{S}^2} F^{(2)} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\partial \mathbb{S}^2} d\omega = 0$.
- (c) Now working in Minkowski space $\{\eta, \mathbb{R}^{1,3}\}$ with mostly + signature in the coordinate chart (t, r, θ, ϕ) (this order for the variables provides the notion of positive orientation of a basis) built from spherical coordinates on \mathbb{R}^3 , we have the 2-form $F^{(4)} = Q \sin(\theta) d\theta \wedge d\phi$ with $Q \in \mathbb{R}$. We want to determine if $F^{(4)}$ satisfies Maxwell's equations $dF^{(4)} = 0, \quad d \star F^{(4)} = 0$. We have $dF^{(4)} = Q \cos(\theta) d\theta \wedge d\theta \wedge d\phi = 0$ (This is true at every point of the spherical coordinate chart, but fails at the singularity of the monopole located at the origin). To evaluate the Hodge dual of $F^{(4)}$, we first calculate

$$\begin{aligned} \star d\theta \wedge d\phi &= \sqrt{|r^4 \sin^2 \theta|} \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{2!} \epsilon^{\theta\phi} r_t dr \wedge dt + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{2!} \epsilon^{\theta\phi} r_r dt \wedge dr - \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{2!} \epsilon^{\phi\theta} r_t dr \wedge dt - \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{2!} \epsilon^{\phi\theta} r_r dt \wedge dr \\ &= r^2 |\sin \theta| \eta^{\theta\theta} \eta^{\phi\phi} \left(\frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{2!} \epsilon_{\theta\phi} r_t dr \wedge dt + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{2!} \epsilon_{\theta\phi} r_r dt \wedge dr - \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{2!} \epsilon_{\phi\theta} r_t dr \wedge dt - \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{2!} \epsilon_{\phi\theta} r_r dt \wedge dr \right) \\ &= r^2 |\sin \theta| \frac{1}{r^4 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{2!} ((-1) dr \wedge dt + (+1) dt \wedge dr - (+1) dr \wedge dt - (-1) dt \wedge dr) = dt \wedge dr \end{aligned}$$

and it follows that $d \star F^{(4)} = d(Q/r^2 (dt \wedge dr)) = -Q/r^3 (dr \wedge dt \wedge dr) = 0$ where the absolute value was ignored because $\theta \in (0, 2\pi)$ making $\sin(\theta) > 0$.

- (d) We can convert the form $F^{(4)}$ to cartesian coordinates with the relations

$$\phi = \arctan_2(y, x), \quad \theta = \arctan_2(z, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \implies d\phi = \frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dz - (xdx + ydy) \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}{r^2}$$

leading to

$$\begin{aligned} F^{(4)} &= Q \sin(\theta) d\theta \wedge d\phi = Q \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{r} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dz - (xdx + ydy) \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}{r^2} \right) \wedge \left(\frac{-ydx + xdy}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \\ &= Q \frac{1}{r^3} \left(dz \wedge (-ydx + xdy) - (x^2 dx \wedge dy - y^2 dy \wedge dx) \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2} \right) = Q \frac{1}{r^3} (-ydz \wedge dx - xdy \wedge dz - zdx \wedge dy). \end{aligned}$$

We note the electric field components (associated to $dx^i \wedge dt$) all vanish and we only have a magnetic field (associated to $dx^i \wedge dx^j$). The magnetic field has the same form as an electric monopole (inverse square law multiplies by a unit "vector").

- (e) Since the monopole field is static, we drop the time direction by mapping $F^{(4)}$ to the two-form $F^{(3)}$ in the cotangent bundle over \mathbb{R}^3 on a fixed time slice. Going further we can map $F^{(3)}$ on the cotangent bundle over \mathbb{S}^2 (embedded in \mathbb{R}^3 as a sphere of radius 1) to get the two-form $F^{(2)}$. To characterize the two-form $F^{(2)}$, we evaluate the integral given in (b) as

$$g = \frac{Q}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{S}^2} \sin(\theta) d\theta \wedge d\phi = \frac{Q}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{S}^2} \sin(\theta) d\theta(e_\theta) \wedge d\phi(e_\phi) = Q$$

with e_ϕ, e_θ the dual vector basis to $d\phi, d\theta$. More formally, this integration on $V \subset \mathbb{S}^2$ is brought to an integral in $U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ on the pullback of $F^{(2)}$ by a diffeomorphism mapping U to V . A convenient choice of diffeomorphism is the coordinate chart already used to write $F^{(2)}$. Under this diffeomorphism, $d\theta$ and $d\phi$ are mapped to the exterior derivatives of the coordinate functions θ, ϕ over U (the exterior derivative of the projection map on each axis which are also named $d\theta$ and $d\phi$). This allows us to use regular borns of integration where θ and ϕ range from 0 to π and 0 to 2π respectively and use the coordinate representation of the two-form

components. Since **exact** \implies **vanishing of g** as shown in (b), we have **non vanishing of $g \implies$ not exact** and $F^{(2)}$ is not exact. One could say that $g = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{S}^2 = \partial \text{Ball}} F^{(2)} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\text{Ball}} dF^{(2)} = 0$ forming a contradiction with $F^{(2)}$ not being exact. The solution to this problem can be seen with result (c) where $F^{(2)}$ is shown to be ill-defined at the origin. Therefore we need to puncture \mathbb{R}^3 by removing the origin from the domain of definition of $F^{(3)}$ creating a second boundary restoring the result $0 = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\partial \text{Ball} + \text{puncture}} F^{(2)}$. Normally the set added to the boundary would be of zero measure, but comparing with the usual treatment of electric monopoles, we get that a Dirac delta at the puncture point will change the value of g from 0 to Q .

- (f) Stereographic projections provide maps from $U_+ = \mathbb{S}^2 - \text{North pole}$ (projecting from the north pole) and $U_- = \mathbb{S}^2 - \text{South pole}$ (projecting to the south pole) to all of \mathbb{R}^2 . Expressed in the cartesian coordinates of the embedding space of \mathbb{S}^2 in \mathbb{R}^3 , the associated coordinate maps φ_{\pm} are

$$\varphi_{\pm} : (x, y, z) \mapsto (u_{\pm}, v_{\pm}) = \left(\frac{x}{1 \mp z}, \frac{y}{1 \mp z} \right).$$

This expression can be obtained by looking at a cut of the sphere in a zw -plane containing the z axis. In this plane, we look for the intersection u_{\pm}, v_{\pm} of a line passing through the relevant pole and the point x, y, z with the xy -plane. In the section plane, the line is given by points of coordinates w_l, z_l such that $z_l = 1 - \frac{1+z}{w} w_l$ (North pole) or $z_l = -1 + \frac{1-z}{w} w_l$ (South pole). The intersection with the xy -plane is given by $u_{\pm} = \frac{w}{1 \mp z} \frac{x}{w}$ and $v_{\pm} = \frac{w}{1 \mp z} \frac{y}{w}$ (w coordinate projected on the x and y axis respectively).

A candidate for a potential A such that $F^{(2)} = dA$ is $A = -\cos(\theta)d\phi$. On our unit sphere $z = \cos(\theta)$ and in the stereographic projection charts $x = u(1 \mp z)$, $y = v(1 \mp z)$ (omitting the sign subscript on u, v) and

$$\begin{aligned} u_{\pm}^2 + v_{\pm}^2 &= (1 - z^2)/(1 \mp z)^2 = (1 \pm z)/(1 \mp z) \implies u_{\pm}^2 + v_{\pm}^2 \mp z(u_{\pm}^2 + v_{\pm}^2) = 1 \pm z \implies z_{\pm} = \pm \frac{1 - u_{\pm}^2 - v_{\pm}^2}{1 + u_{\pm}^2 + v_{\pm}^2} \\ \phi &= \arctan_2(y, x) = \arctan_2(v_{\pm}, u_{\pm}) \implies d\phi = -\frac{v_{\pm}}{u_{\pm}^2 + v_{\pm}^2} du_{\pm} + \frac{u_{\pm}}{u_{\pm}^2 + v_{\pm}^2} dv_{\pm} \end{aligned}$$

The expression for the potential in these charts is

$$A_{\pm} = \mp Q \frac{1 - u_{\pm}^2 - v_{\pm}^2}{1 + u_{\pm}^2 + v_{\pm}^2} \left(-\frac{v_{\pm}}{u_{\pm}^2 + v_{\pm}^2} du_{\pm} + \frac{u_{\pm}}{u_{\pm}^2 + v_{\pm}^2} dv_{\pm} \right).$$

We notice that it is ill-defined at $u_{\pm}, v_{\pm} = 0$ and add the exact one-form $\pm Q d\phi$ (This form is only exact on $U_+ \cap U_-$ as it derives from the angle function ϕ fails to be smooth at both poles of the sphere. Adding this form to the initial A_{\pm} is a bit like adding two functions that are not well defined at the same point and then realizing that the result can be analytically continued to a smooth function. In our case the combination of forms has a smooth extension to one pole) (without affecting $F^{(2)}$) to get

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\pm} &= \left(\pm Q \mp Q \frac{1 - u_{\pm}^2 - v_{\pm}^2}{1 + u_{\pm}^2 + v_{\pm}^2} \right) \left(-\frac{v_{\pm}}{u_{\pm}^2 + v_{\pm}^2} du_{\pm} + \frac{u_{\pm}}{u_{\pm}^2 + v_{\pm}^2} dv_{\pm} \right) \\ &= \pm Q \left(-2 \frac{u_{\pm}^2 + v_{\pm}^2}{1 + u_{\pm}^2 + v_{\pm}^2} \right) \left(-\frac{v_{\pm}}{u_{\pm}^2 + v_{\pm}^2} du_{\pm} + \frac{u_{\pm}}{u_{\pm}^2 + v_{\pm}^2} dv_{\pm} \right) = \mp 2Q \frac{1}{1 + u_{\pm}^2 + v_{\pm}^2} (-v_{\pm} du_{\pm} + u_{\pm} dv_{\pm}) \end{aligned}$$

which is well defined at the pole of interest (mapped to $u, v = 0, 0$) and provides an extension of A defined everywhere on the \mathbb{R}^2 plane. Before adding $\pm Q d\phi$, A_{\pm} as an invariant object was independent of \pm , and the symbolic difference was only caused by the difference of the charts used to express A_{\pm} . The added one-form depends on the chart and makes A well-behaved on different manifolds: The sphere with a puncture north and the sphere with a puncture south. What about the sphere with both punctures? If we want to define gauge transformations of A (see (g)) to extract physical observables as gauge invariant effects, we need to work on a manifold where both A_+ and A_- are defined simultaneously: we work on a doubly punctured sphere. When the full dimensionality of Euclidean space is restored, the puncture (at the unregulated pole) on concentric spheres of different radii becomes a one-dimensional "puncture" that constitutes the Dirac string. To bring $A^{(2)}$ on \mathbb{S}^2 back to \mathbb{R}^3 , we need to invert the pullback of the embedding map $\mathbb{R}^3 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{S}^2$ applied to bring forms on \mathbb{R}^3 to \mathbb{S}^2 . Since this pullback has $dr \mapsto 0$ and preserves the angular forms, we have $A^{(3)} = \pm Q d\phi + [\dots] dr$. However, we also have $dA^{(3)} = F^{(3)} \propto d\phi \wedge d\theta$ which force the coefficient of dr to depend on r only so that the exterior of the associated term vanishes. For simplicity, we set $[\dots] = 0$. Finally, we notice that while the singularity of $F^{(3)}$ is of dimension 0 and is located at $r = 0$ (see (d)), the singularity of $A^{(3)}$ is one dimensional and located on half of the z axis extending from the F singularity in the direction of unregulated poles.

- (g) On $\mathbb{S}^2 - \{\text{North, South pole}\}$ ($U_+ \cap U_-$), the two realisations of A can be compared and we have $A_- - Qd\phi = A_+ + Qd\phi$. This relation suggests that A_- and A_+ are connected by a gauge transformation of the general form $A_- = A_+ + 1/(ie)\gamma^{-1}d\gamma$ for a $U(1)$ -valued $\gamma : \mathbb{S}^2 \rightarrow U(1)$ complex field with electric charge e . Setting this gauge transformation term equal to the $A_- - A_+ = 2Qd\phi$, we get the differential equation set

$$\frac{1}{ie} \gamma^{-1} d\gamma = (ie\gamma^{-1} \partial_r \gamma dr + ie\gamma^{-1} \partial_{\phi} \gamma d\phi + ie\gamma^{-1} \partial_{\theta} \gamma d\theta) = 2Qd\phi \iff ie\gamma^{-1} \partial_r \gamma = 0, \quad ie\gamma^{-1} \partial_{\theta} \gamma = 0, \quad ie\gamma^{-1} \partial_{\phi} \gamma = 2Q.$$

The first two differential equations allow us to take γ independent of r, θ . Then, the last equation is solved by $Ce^{iQe\phi}$ where $C \in U(1)$ and taken to be 0. In the end, we found a gauge transformation function γ linking the two realizations of A . For this function to be smooth on $\mathbb{R}^3 - \text{String}$, we need to make sure that its value at $\phi \rightarrow 0^+$ and at $\phi \rightarrow 2\pi^-$ agree. This corresponds to the condition $e^0 = e^{iQe(2\pi)} \implies (2\pi) = Qe(2\pi n)$, $n \in \mathbb{N} \implies Qe = n$.

- (h) Knowing that $Qe = n$, we go back to the gauge transformation function $\gamma = e^{iQe\phi} = e^{in\phi}$. Assuming the gauge group is $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ would lead to a transformation $d\lambda$ generated by a smooth function λ over $U_+ \cap U_-$. From the above calculations $\lambda = Qe\phi + c$ and is not a smooth function because of the jump from $\phi \rightarrow 0^+$ to $\phi \rightarrow 2\pi^-$ associated with arbitrarily close points on the manifold. However, γ can be extended smoothly smooth on $U_+ \cap U_-$ as a $U(1)$ valued function since the complex exponential smoothly identifies the two points values in the jump. We note that the gauge term should be closed (to ensure gauge invariance), but not exact since it originates from the extension of a discontinuous function on the manifold (analogous to the counter-example given in (a), $U_+ \cap U_-$ is homeomorphic to the cylinder and Poincaré's lemma does not apply).

- (i) From the result found in (d), we see that F is rotationally invariant and takes the same form in all spherical coordinate systems (with arbitrary z axis). Suppose we take the y axis as our new z axis. The new angle coordinate function ϕ' (set to 0 on the x axis) is given in the initial coordinates by $\phi' = \arctan_2(z, x) = \arctan_2(r \sin(\theta) \cos(\phi), r \cos(\theta)) = \arctan_2(\sin(\theta) \cos(\phi), \cos(\theta))$. We can use the function to generate a smooth $U(1)$ gauge transformation $\sim e^{iQ\phi'}$ which will end up adding $\pm Q d\phi'$ to the singular A (at both poles) found in (f). This singular A was constructed from $F^{(2)}$ and takes the same form $A = -\cos \theta^{(c)} d\phi^{(c)}$ in all spherical coordinate systems. Starting with A_{\pm} in a given spherical coordinate system we can get A'_{\pm} in a different coordinate system by first removing the added $\pm Q d\phi$ and then adding the new $\pm Q d\phi'$. The total transformation looks like $A'_{\pm} = A_{\pm} \mp Q d\phi \pm Q d\phi' = \pm Q d(\phi' - \phi)$. Written like this, the transformation looks like a gauge transformation associated with the gauge function $\gamma = e^{iQ\phi(\phi' - \phi)} = e^{iQ\phi(\phi')} e^{iQ\phi(-\phi)}$ (the total transformation belongs to single valued $U(1)$ functions because it is the local group multiplication of two such functions). We note that at each step of the procedure, the domain of maximal extension of A on $+$ and $-$ charts is different because the poles are different. This gauge transformation effectively rotates the Dirac string from the z axis to the y axis. Question: can a r dependant modify the shape of the string arbitrarily?

2 Taub-NUT, or the gravitomagnetic monopole

- (a) Since linearized gravity behaves in similar ways to electromagnetism, we are interested in gravitomagnetic monopoles. In what follows, we consider the vacuum solution to Einstein's equations given by the metric

$$g = ds^2 = f (dt + 2A_{\sigma})^2 - \frac{dr^2}{f} - (r^2 + n^2)(d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2), \quad f = \frac{r^2 - 2mr - n^2}{r^2 + n^2}, \quad A_{\sigma} = n(\cos \theta + \sigma) d\phi$$

where A_{σ} is the gravitomagnetic potential, n is the monopole charge, m is a mass parameter and σ is an additional parameter associated to coordinate singularities. We connect m to a mass interpretation more directly by setting $n = 0$ to get

$$f = \frac{r^2 - 2mr}{r^2} = 1 - \frac{2m}{r}, \quad A_{\sigma} = 0, \quad ds^2 = \left(1 - \frac{2m}{r}\right) dt^2 - \left(1 - \frac{2m}{r}\right)^{-1} dr^2 - r^2 (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2)$$

which is the Schwarzschild solution with mass m .

- (b) To study the effect of n and compare it to the effect of the magnetic monopole charge, we restrict our analysis to surfaces of fixed r, t . Pulling back the metric on one of these surfaces yields

$$ds^2 = 4fn^2(\cos \theta + \sigma)^2 - (r^2 + n^2)(d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2).$$

Like before the $d\phi$ circles around the poles and this circle behavior makes the value of the gravitomagnetic potential ill-defined there. To fix the problem, we can set $\sigma = \pm 1$ (+1 for the north pole and -1 for the south pole) to make the coefficient of $d\phi$ vanish at one of the poles while keeping the behavior ill-defined at the other pole. Restoring the r direction, the accumulation of the singularities at the unregulated poles produces a Misner string singularity on half of the z axis. For $\sigma = 0$ both poles have ill-defined behavior and the string extends over the entire z axis. We note that restoring the t direction makes the string look like a two-dimensional singularity originating on the worldline of the gravitomagnetic monopole located at the origin of our spherical coordinate system.

- (c) We consider a change of coordinate $t \rightarrow t_{\sigma} = t + 2n\sigma\phi$ which leads the metric to become

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= f (dt + 2n \cos \theta d\phi + 2n\sigma d\phi)^2 - \frac{dr^2}{f} - (r^2 + n^2)(d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2) \\ &= f (dt_{\sigma} - 2n\sigma d\phi + 2n \cos \theta d\phi + 2n\sigma d\phi)^2 - \frac{dr^2}{f} - (r^2 + n^2)(d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2) \\ &= f (dt_{\sigma} + 2n \cos \theta d\phi)^2 - \frac{dr^2}{f} - (r^2 + n^2)(d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2). \end{aligned}$$

This transformation links metrics with different values of σ and can be interpreted as a gauge transformation analogous to the gauge transformation treated in the Dirac string analysis. Going from the $\sigma = +1$ chart to the $\sigma = -1$ chart can be done using the time shift $t_{-1} \rightarrow t_{+1} = t_{-1} + 4n\phi$. The new time depending on angular coordinates only changes smoothly around $\phi = 0^+$ and $\phi = 2\pi^-$ if we identify times separated by $4n(2\pi)$. This transformation leads to a shift in the position of the string from the upper half of the z axis to the lower half of the z axis. Since it is only a coordinate (gauge) transformation, we conclude that the Dirac string should be unobservable. Since the time coordinate is forced to be periodic by the angular shift making the Dirac string unobservable, the associated spacetime has one extra compactified time dimension. This also happened with the Kaluza-Klein spacetime where one extra dimension is compactified leading to the emergence of electromagnetism on regular 3+1 dimensional spacetime. The difference between this spacetime and the monopole spacetime treated here is the fact the non-compact manifold has a remaining time-like direction. Our manifold only has noncompact spacial directions which removes dynamics. Since the magnetic monopole described above is described by a static field, we can expect that the structure of the emergent electromagnetic theory $A_{\pm} = n(\pm 1 + \cos \theta) d\phi$ (the gravitomagnetic potential becomes the electromagnetic potential of the emergent theory) matches the structure of a normal magnetic monopole in \mathbb{R}^3 up to the space curvature effects of general relativity.

(d) We finally calculate the Komar angular momentum of the spacetime. It involves the killing vector $k = \partial_\phi$ and its corresponding form

$$\begin{aligned} k^\flat &= g(\partial_\phi, \bullet) = f \left(dt^2(\partial_\phi) + 4n(\pm 1 + \cos(\theta))d\phi(\partial_\phi)dt + 4n^2(\pm 1 + \cos(\theta))^2 d\phi^2(\partial_\phi) \right) - \frac{dr^2}{f} - (r^2 + n^2)(d\theta^2(\partial_\phi) + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2(\partial_\phi)) \\ &= 4f n(\pm 1 + \cos(\theta))dt + 4f n^2(\pm 1 + \cos(\theta))^2 d\phi - (r^2 + n^2) \sin^2 \theta d\phi. \end{aligned}$$

We also need the k^\flat for a $m = 0$ space-time which is given by

$$k_{m=0}^\flat = 4 \frac{r^2 - n^2}{r^2 + n^2} n(\pm 1 + \cos(\theta))dt + 4 \frac{r^2 - n^2}{r^2 + n^2} n^2(\pm 1 + \cos(\theta))^2 d\phi - (r^2 + n^2) \sin^2 \theta d\phi.$$

and the difference

$$\begin{aligned} k^\flat - k_{m=0}^\flat &= 4 \left(\frac{r^2 - 2mr - n^2}{r^2 + n^2} - \frac{r^2 - n^2}{r^2 + n^2} \right) n(\pm 1 + \cos(\theta))dt + 4 \left(\frac{r^2 - 2mr - n^2}{r^2 + n^2} - \frac{r^2 - n^2}{r^2 + n^2} \right) n^2(\pm 1 + \cos(\theta))^2 d\phi \\ &= \frac{-8nmr}{r^2 + n^2} (\pm 1 + \cos(\theta))dt + \frac{-8n^2mr}{r^2 + n^2} (\pm 1 + \cos(\theta))^2 d\phi. \end{aligned}$$

Then the exterior derivative reads

$$\begin{aligned} d(k^\flat - k_{m=0}^\flat) &= \left(\frac{-8nm(r^2 + n^2)}{(r^2 + n^2)^2} + \frac{16nmr^2}{(r^2 + n^2)^2} \right) (\pm 1 + \cos(\theta))dt \wedge dr + \left(\frac{-8n^2m(r^2 + n^2)}{(r^2 + n^2)^2} + \frac{16n^2mr^2}{(r^2 + n^2)^2} \right) (\pm 1 + \cos(\theta))(\pm 1 + \cos(\theta))^2 d\phi \wedge dr \\ &\quad + \frac{-8nmr}{r^2 + n^2} (-\sin(\theta))dt \wedge d\theta - 2 \frac{-8n^2mr}{r^2 + n^2} \sin(\theta)(\pm 1 + \cos(\theta))d\phi \wedge d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

In preparation for the calculation of the Hodge dual of this form, we calculate the absolute value of the determinant (with columns and lines rows labeled by t, ϕ, r, θ)

$$|\det g| = \det \begin{pmatrix} f & 2fA_\sigma & 0 & 0 \\ 2fA_\sigma & 4fA_\sigma^2 - (r^2 + n^2)\sin^2 \theta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -(r^2 + n^2) \end{pmatrix} = (r^2 + n^2)^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

and write (using the basis ordering t, ϕ, r, θ)

$$\star dt \wedge dr = \sqrt{(r^2 + n^2)^2 \sin^2 \theta} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\phi\theta} g^{\mu t} g^{\nu r} dt \wedge dr = (r^2 + n^2) \sin \theta \epsilon_{t\phi\theta} g^{tt} g^{rr} dt \wedge dr = \left(\frac{4fA_\sigma^2}{\sin \theta} - (r^2 + n^2) \sin \theta \right) d\phi \wedge d\theta$$

where we used the inverse metric

$$[g^{-1}] = \begin{pmatrix} 4A_\sigma^2 / ((r^2 + n^2) \sin^2 \theta) - 1/f & 2A_\sigma / ((r^2 + n^2) \sin^2 \theta) & 0 & 0 \\ 2A_\sigma / ((r^2 + n^2) \sin^2 \theta) & -1 / ((r^2 + n^2) \sin^2 \theta) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -(r^2 + n^2)^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

This Hodge dual is the only one that has purely angular forms and therefore the only one that will contribute to the integration of the Hodge of the exterior derivative found above on the sphere at infinity \mathbb{S}^∞ . We finally have

$$\begin{aligned} J &= -\frac{1}{16\pi} \int_{\mathbb{S}^\infty} \star d(k^\flat - k_{m=0}^\flat) = -\frac{1}{16\pi} \int_{\mathbb{S}^\infty} \left(\frac{-8nm(r^2 + n^2)}{(r^2 + n^2)^2} + \frac{16nmr^2}{(r^2 + n^2)^2} \right) (\pm 1 + \cos(\theta)) \star dt \wedge dr \\ &= -\frac{1}{16\pi} \int_{\mathbb{S}^\infty} \frac{8nm(r^2 - n^2)}{(r^2 + n^2)^2} (\pm 1 + \cos(\theta)) \left(\frac{4fA_\sigma^2}{\sin \theta} - (r^2 + n^2) \sin \theta \right) d\phi \wedge d\theta \\ &=_{r \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{16\pi} \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \ 8nm(\pm 1 + \cos(\theta)) \sin \theta d\phi(\partial_\phi) \wedge d\theta(\partial_\theta) \\ &= -\frac{1}{16\pi} \int_0^\pi d\theta \ 16\pi nm(\pm 1 + \cos(\theta)) \sin \theta = -2\sigma nm \end{aligned}$$

implying that the Taub-NUT spacetime has angular momentum dependent on σ .

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