Prof. Dr. Stefan Hofmann

Winter term 2017/18

Exercises on General Relativity TVI TMP-TC1

Problem set 3, due November 13th

Exercise 1 – The Fierz-Pauli action functional

We introduced in the lecture the general functionals of spin-2 field h:

$$S_1[h] = \int_{M_4} h(P_{\perp}(h)) , \quad S_2[h] = \int_{M_4} h(P_{\parallel}(h)) ,$$
 (1)

$$S_3[h] = \int_{M_4} \operatorname{tr}_{\eta}(h) \operatorname{tr}_{\eta}(P_{\perp}(h)) , \quad S_4[h] = \int_{M_4} \operatorname{tr}_{\eta}(h) \operatorname{tr}_{\eta}(P_{\parallel}(h)) ,$$
 (2)

where $P_{\parallel}:=\partial\otimes\partial$ and $P_{\perp}:=\eta\,\Box-P_{\parallel}$.

Find the transformations of the above functionals under $\delta_{\epsilon} h_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{(\mu} \epsilon_{\nu)}$ with ϵ a smooth vector field. In addition, show explicitly that the following expression,

$$S^{k}[h] = (8\bar{G}_{N})^{-1} ((S_{1} - S_{2})[h] - (S_{3} - S_{4})[h]), \qquad (3)$$

is invariant under this transformation. This is the so-called Fierz-Pauli action.

Exercise 2 - Coupling of the spin-2 field to a massive scalar field

(i) Use the Fierz-Pauli action $S^k[h]$ from equation (3) and vary it to derive the equations of motion, namely

$$E_{\mu\nu} := \Box h_{\mu\nu} + \partial_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}h - \partial^{\alpha}\partial_{(\mu}h_{\nu)\alpha} - \eta_{\mu\nu} \left(\Box h - \partial_{\alpha}\partial_{\beta}h^{\alpha\beta}\right) = 0 , \qquad (4)$$

where we used the shorthand notation $h := h_{\mu}^{\mu}$.

(ii) In order to couple this field to a massive scalar, we introduce a source term $S_I[h]$ to the Fierz-Pauli action,

$$S_I[h] = \int_{M_4} h_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu} ,$$
 (5)

where T is the energy-momentum tensor (EMT), changing the equations of motion to $E'_{\mu\nu} = E_{\mu\nu} + E^I_{\mu\nu} = 0$. Write down the new expression for the equation of motion explicitly. Do you find any similarities to the source theory of classical electrodynamics?

(iii) We now consider the example of a scalar scource field (at rest) with mass $M \in \mathbb{R}^+$. The corresponding EMT is given by

$$T^{\mu\nu}(\mathbf{x}) = M\eta_0^{\mu}\eta_0^{\nu}\delta^{(3)}(\mathbf{x}). \tag{6}$$

Argue, why this is a reasonable EMT for the system we want to describe.

(iv) Introduce for convenience the variable $\bar{h}_{\mu\nu} = h_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}\eta_{\mu\nu}h$ and eliminate the non-physical degrees of freedom of the massless spin-2 field using harmonic gauge $\partial^{\mu}\bar{h}_{\mu\nu} = 0$ at the level of the equations of motion.

- (v) Count the remaining (physical) degrees of freedom that propagate, under the assumption that $h_{\mu\nu}$ is a totally symmetric tensor and solve the equations of motion $E'_{\mu\nu} = 0$ for $\bar{h}_{\mu\nu}$.
- (vi) Finally, express the components of the field, h_{00} and h_{ij} , using the definition $\Phi(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{\bar{G}_N M}{4\pi |\mathbf{x}|}$ and give a physical interpretation for h_{00} .

General information

The lecture takes place on Monday at 14:00-16:00 and on Friday at 10:00 - 12:00 in A348 (Theresienstraße 37).

Presentation of solutions: Monday at 16:00 - 18:00 in B 138

There are six tutorials: Monday at 12:00 - 14:00 in A 249 Thursday at 16:00 - 18:00 in A 449 Friday at 14:00 - 16:00 in B 139, C 113 and A 249 Friday at 16:00 - 18:00 in A 249

The webpage for the lecture and exercises can be found at

www.physik.uni-muenchen.de/lehre/vorlesungen/wise_17_18/tvi_tc1_gr/index.html