

# The twins of gravity from gauge theory

Michele Zoccali

Imperial College London

*mz2313@ic.ac.uk*

A. Anastasiou, L. Borsten, M. Duff, M. Hughes, A. Marrani, S. Nagy

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- 1 Motivation
- 2 Supergravity as Yang-Mills squared
- 3 Twin supergravities
- 4 Twins from gauge

Motivation

Supergravity  
as Yang-Mills  
squared

Twin  
supergravities

Twins from  
gauge

- Gauge theories and gravity
  - AdS/CFT
  - Gauging spacetime groups gives gravity
  
- KLT relations - only tree level
  
- BCJ or color-kinematic duality  
→ BCJ double copy

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- Supergravity is the theory of gauged supersymmetry

$$\{Q, Q\} = P$$

- Mixes together fields of different spin  
(graviton, gravitini, . . . , scalars)

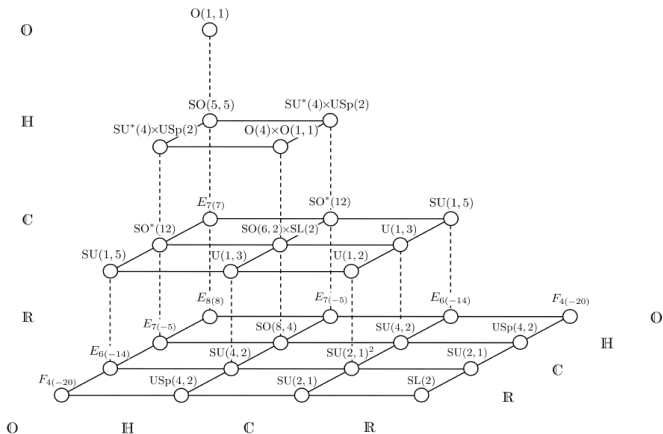
- Supergravity is the theory of gauged supersymmetry

$$\{Q, Q\} = P$$

- Mixes together fields of different spin  
(graviton, gravitini, . . . , scalars)
- We can have a collection of supergravities, depending on  
 $D, \mathcal{N}$ , coupled matter
- They possess local as well as global symmetries

# Squaring Yang-Mills leads to interpreting

- Global = internal  $\times$  internal



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- Many supergravity theories are classified according as their global symmetries via the coset group  $G/H$ , parametrised by the scalar degrees of freedom present
- It turns out there exist pairs of theories with identical cosets, but different  $\mathcal{N}$  and matter couplings!
- In  $D=3$ , all bosonic dof are dualised to scalars, so the theory is uniquely characterised by the scalar geometry

$(\mathcal{N}_+, \mathcal{N}_-)$	$\mathcal{M}_{scalar}$	$D_{max}$
(4, 2)	$\frac{SU(2,p)}{SU(2) \times U(p)} \times \frac{SU(2,q)}{SU(2) \times U(q)}$	4
(6, 2)	$\frac{SU(4,p)}{SU(4) \times U(p)}$	4
(8, 2)	$\frac{SO(8,2)}{SO(8) \times SO(2)}$	4
(10, 2)	$\frac{E_{6(-14)}}{SO(10) \times SO(2)}$	4
(5, 4)	$\frac{Sp(2,1)}{Sp(2) \times Sp(1)}$	3
(8, 4)	$\frac{SO(8,4)}{SO(8) \times SO(4)}$	6
(12, 4)	$\frac{E_{7(-5)}}{SO(12) \times SO(3)}$	6

Twin pairs  $(\mathcal{N}_+, \mathcal{N}_-)$  can be embedded in a parent theory, with  $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}_+ + \mathcal{N}_-$  and global non-compact symmetry  $\hat{G}$ .

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Find:

$$\hat{G} \supset G \times SU(2), \quad \hat{H} \supset H \times SU(2)$$

such that  $H$  is the maximal compact subgroup of  $G$ , the truncations correspond to

$$T_+ : \quad \text{keep} \quad (-1)^{F_{SU(2)}} = 1$$

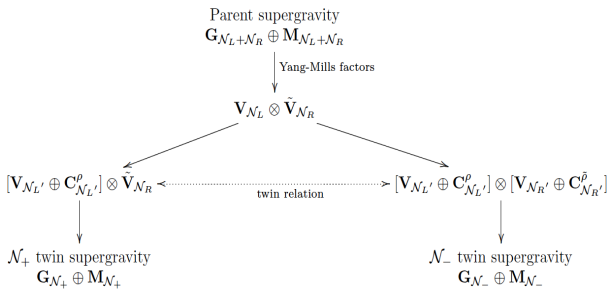
$$T_- : \quad \text{keep} \quad (-1)^{F_{SU(2)}} (-1)^{F_{spacetime}} = 1$$

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- Can the twin relation be traced back to a Yang-Mills origin?

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YES!



Twins from  
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Thank you!

## 1. BCJ duality

For some gauge theory amplitudes there exists a rearrangement of the kinematic factors such that they obey the same Jacobi-like identity as the color factors of the same diagram.

$$\mathcal{A}_n = \sum_{\text{diags. } i} \frac{n_i c_i}{\prod s_{\alpha_i}}$$

$$c_i + c_j + c_k = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad n_i + n_j + n_k = 0$$

[0805.3993v2]



## 1. BCJ double copy

If such a set of  $n_i$  can be found, one can construct gravitational amplitudes as the double copy of gauge theory ones

Given two gauge theory amplitudes

$$\mathcal{A}_n = \sum_{\text{diags. } i} \frac{n_i c_i}{\prod s_{\alpha_i}}, \quad \mathcal{A}_n = \sum_{\text{diags. } i} \frac{\tilde{n}_i c_i}{\prod s_{\alpha_i}}$$

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there is a gravity amplitude given by

$$-i\mathcal{M}_n = \sum_{\text{diags. } i} \frac{n_i \tilde{n}_i}{\prod s_{\alpha_i}}$$