

A note on the equivalence principle in general relativity and Yang-Mills theories

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TOPICS

- Introduction
- EP for gravity
- An example
- EP for electrodynamics
- Another example
- Conclusions

INTRODUCTION

Talk based on the paper:

N. Paunković and MV, *Universe* **8**, 598 (2022). [arXiv:2210.00133]

The paper discusses (among other things) various formulations of EP:

- Equality of gravitational and inertial mass (*Newtonian EP*)
- Universality of free fall (*Galileian EP*)
- Local equality between gravity and inertia (*Einstein's EP*)
- EP applied to mechanical bodies (*Weak EP*)
- EP applied to field theory (*Strong EP*)

All of these versions, except SEP, are known to be violated in nature!

But there is more!! EP can be formulated for Yang-Mills fields as well!!

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A few comments:

- The *purpose* of EP is to prescribe the precise interaction (coupling) between matter and gravity.
- The *local nature* of EP is important, implying that gravitational effects are visible only *nonlocally*, by integrating EoMs for matter.
- EP exactly holds in Nature when applied to *field theory* (SEP).
- When applied to mechanical particles (WEP), EP is known to be violated. Counterexample: Mathisson-Papapetrou EoM for a particle with nonzero angular momentum:

$$u^\mu \nabla_\mu u^\lambda = R^\lambda{}_{\mu\rho\sigma} u^\mu J^{\rho\sigma} .$$

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- In the neighborhood of point x_0 , choose a particular coordinate system:

$$g_{\mu\nu}(x) \rightarrow \tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}(x), \quad \tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}(x_0) = \eta_{\mu\nu},$$

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where $K \equiv R^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$.

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The above statement of EP can be generalized so that it holds not just for gravity, but also for electrodynamics:

The equations of motion for matter coupled to the electromagnetic field remain locally identical to the equations of motion for matter in the absence of the electromagnetic field.

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A few comments:

- In electromagnetic EP, “matter” is assumed to be everything except gravity and EM fields.
- The electromagnetic EP exactly holds in Nature when applied to *field theory* (SEP).
- When applied to mechanical particles (WEP), electromagnetic EP is known to be violated. Counterexample: Lorentz force EoM for a charged particle:

$$u^\mu \nabla_\mu u^\lambda = \frac{q}{m} F^\lambda{}_\mu u^\mu .$$

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- Counterexample EoM, where EP fails to hold:

$$[i\gamma^\mu\mathcal{D}_\mu - m + I_1 + I_2]\psi(x) = 0.$$

where $I_1 \equiv F^{\mu\nu}F_{\mu\nu}$ and $I_2 \equiv \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}F_{\mu\nu}F_{\rho\sigma}$.

CONCLUSIONS

- EP does not apply only to the gravitational field, but to EM field as well.
- One can easily verify that EP applies also in the case of non-Abelian gauge fields (Yang-Mills):

$$\lambda^a(x) = -A_\mu^a(x_0) (x^\mu - x_0^\mu) .$$

- As a consequence, *all four interactions in Nature* (gravitational, EM, weak, strong) obey the EP.
- Equivalent terminology for the statement of EP is the “minimal coupling prescription” (more common in QFT contexts).
- When discussing EP for YM fields, one must keep track of what fields are called “matter”.
- SEP holds exactly in Nature, all other variants of EP are known to be violated.

THANK YOU!