

# $W_N^{(2)}$ Gravity

Michael Gary

Institute for Theoretical Physics  
Vienna University of Technology

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H. Afshar, MG, D. Grumiller, R. Rashkov, M. Riegler

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Vienna University of Technology



# 3d Gravity, First Order Formalism

- Dreibein  $e_\mu^a$  and spin connection  $\omega_\mu^{ab}$  independent variables
- 3D trick: use invariant antisymmetric rank 3 symbol  $\epsilon^{abc}$  to construct  $\omega_\mu^a$
- Action becomes a difference of two  $\mathfrak{sl}_2$  Chern-Simons theories

$$I = \frac{k}{4\pi} \left( \int \text{tr} \left[ A \wedge dA + \frac{2}{3} A^3 \right] - \int \text{tr} \left[ \bar{A} \wedge d\bar{A} + \frac{2}{3} \bar{A}^3 \right] \right)$$

where  $A = \frac{1}{2}(\omega + e)$ ,  $\bar{A} = \frac{1}{2}(\omega - e)$ ,  $k = \frac{1}{4G_N}$

- $g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} [(A - \bar{A})_\mu (A - \bar{A})_\nu]$

## 3d Higher Spin Gravity

- Enlarge  $\mathfrak{sl}_2$  to  $\mathfrak{sl}_N$  (or other gauge group containing  $\mathfrak{sl}_2$ )
- Choice of embedding  $\mathfrak{sl}_2 \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{sl}_N$  determines other field content
- Spins of other field content given by weight under gravitational  $\mathfrak{sl}_2$  action
- Principal embedding: integer spins  $2, \dots, N$
- Next-to-principal embedding: integer spins  $1, \dots, N - 1$  and two spin  $\frac{N}{2}$  bosons

# Next-to-Principal Higher Spin Gravity

- Asymptotic Symmetry Algebra is Feigin-Semikhatov Algebra  $W_N^{(2)}$

$$[L_n, L_m] = (n - m)L_{n+m} + \frac{c}{12}(n^3 - n)\delta_{n+m,0}$$

$$[J_n, J_m] = \kappa n \delta_{n+m,0}$$

$$[J_n, L_m] = nJ_{n+m} \quad [J_n, G_m^\pm] = \pm G_{n+m}^\pm$$

$$[G_n^+, G_m^-] = \lambda f(n)\delta_{n+m,0} + \dots$$

$$[L_n, G_m^\pm] = \left( n\left(\frac{N}{2} - 1\right) - m \right) G_{n+m}^\pm$$

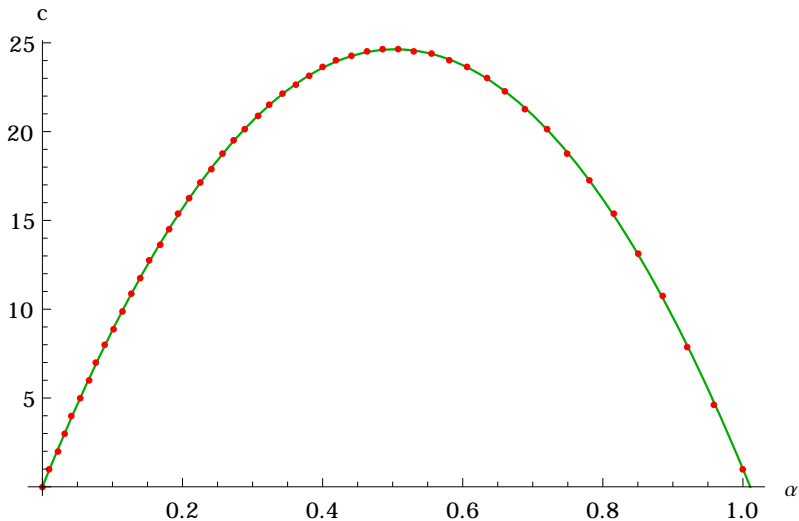
- $G^\pm$  central term

$$\lambda = \prod_{m=1}^{N-1} (m(N + k - 1) - 1)$$

- Norm of  $G^+$  and  $G^-$  descendents have opposite sign.  
Unitarity  $\Rightarrow \lambda = 0$

# Unitary Representations of $W_{100}^{(2)}$

Allowed values of central charge  $c$  for  $N = 100$



# Unitary Representations of $W_N^{(2)}$

- Demanding unitarity  $\rightarrow$  Newton's constant automatically quantized
- Critical values  $\alpha = \frac{\hat{N}}{N - \hat{N} - 1}$  where  $\hat{N} \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\hat{N} \leq \frac{N-1}{2}$
- Allowed values of central charge (let  $m = N - 2\hat{N} - 1$ )

$$c(\hat{N}, m) - 1 = (\hat{N} - 1) \left( 1 - \frac{\hat{N}(\hat{N} + 1)}{(m + \hat{N})(m + \hat{N} + 1)} \right)$$

- Exactly values of central charge  $W_{\hat{N}}$  minimal models, up to shift by 1 due to  $\hat{u}(1)$  current algebra
- Small  $\alpha$  quantum regime with  $c \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$
- Intermediate  $\alpha$  semiclassical regime with  $c \sim \mathcal{O}(\frac{N}{4})$
- $\alpha \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$  dual quantum regime with  $c \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$