

Supergravity and Exceptional Field Theory

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Plan of the lectures

I. Introduction

II. Basic Supergravity

1. Vielbein formalism
2. Rarita-Schwinger action
3. Supersymmetry
4. Quartic fermions
5. AdS supergravity

III. Extended Supergravity

1. $\mathcal{N} = 1$ multiplets and couplings
2. $\mathcal{N} > 1$ and $D > 4$ multiplets
3. $D = 11$ supergravity
4. Scalar couplings, symmetric spaces
5. p -form couplings and dualities
6. Maximal supergravities and exceptional symmetries

IV. Kaluza-Klein Supergravity

1. Dimensional reduction of pure gravity
2. Dimensional reduction of supergravity
3. Maximal $D = 4, \mathcal{N} = 8$ supergravity
4. Sphere compactifications

V. Gauged Supergravity

1. The embedding tensor
2. Deformed gauge algebra
3. Lagrangian
4. Examples

VI. Exceptional Field Theory

1. Generalized diffeomorphisms and section constraints
2. Gauge algebra
3. Exceptional form of supergravity

References

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D	spinors	\mathcal{N}	fields	n_B
11	M	1	$e_\mu^a, \psi_\mu, C_{\mu\nu\rho}$	128
10	MW	(1,1)	$e_\mu^a, \psi_{+\mu}, \psi_{-\mu}, C_{\mu\nu\rho}, B_{\mu\nu}, A_\mu, \lambda_+, \lambda_-, \phi$	128
		(2,0)	$e_\mu^a, 2\psi_{+\mu}, C_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(+)}, 2B_{\mu\nu}, 2\lambda_-, 2\phi$	128
		(1,0)	$e_\mu^a, \psi_{+\mu}, B_{\mu\nu}, \lambda_-, \phi$ A_μ, λ_+	64 8
9	pM	2	$e_\mu^a, 2\psi_\mu, C_{\mu\nu\rho}, 2B_{\mu\nu}, 3A_\mu, 4\lambda, 3\phi$	128
		1	$e_\mu^a, \psi_\mu, B_{\mu\nu}, A_\mu, \lambda, \phi$ A_μ, λ, ϕ	56 8
8	pM	2	$e_\mu^a, 2\psi_\mu, C_{\mu\nu\rho}, 3B_{\mu\nu}, 6A_\mu, 6\lambda, 7\phi$	128
		1	$e_\mu^a, \psi_\mu, B_{\mu\nu}, 2A_\mu, \lambda, \phi$ $A_\mu, \lambda, 2\phi$	48 8
7	sM	4	$e_\mu^a, 4\psi_\mu, 5B_{\mu\nu}, 10A_\mu, 16\lambda, 14\phi$	128
		2	$e_\mu^a, 2\psi_\mu, B_{\mu\nu}, 3A_\mu, 2\lambda, \phi$ $A_\mu, \lambda, 3\phi$	40 8
6	sMW	(2,2)	$e_\mu^a, 4\psi_{+\mu}, 4\psi_{-\mu}, 5B_{\mu\nu}, 16A_\mu, 20\lambda_+, 20\lambda_-, 25\phi$	128
		(2,1)	$e_\mu^a, 4\psi_{+\mu}, 2\psi_{-\mu}, 5B_{\mu\nu}^{(+)}, B_{\mu\nu}^{(-)}, 8A_\mu, 10\lambda_+, 4\lambda_-, 5\phi$	64
		(1,1)	$e_\mu^a, 2\psi_{+\mu}, 2\psi_{-\mu}, B_{\mu\nu}, 4A_\mu, 2\lambda_+, 2\lambda_-, \phi$ $A_\mu, 2\lambda_+, 2\lambda_-, 4\phi$	32 8
		(2,0)	$e_\mu^a, 4\psi_{+\mu}, 5B_{\mu\nu}^{(+)}$ $B_{\mu\nu}^{(-)}, 4\lambda_-, 5\phi$	24 8
		(1,0)	$e_\mu^a, 2\psi_{+\mu}, B_{\mu\nu}^{(+)}$ $A_\mu, 2\lambda_+$ $B_{\mu\nu}^{(-)}, 2\lambda_-, \phi$ $2\lambda_-, 4\phi$	12 4 4 4
		5	spM	8
6	$e_\mu^a, 6\psi_\mu, 15A_\mu, 20\lambda, 14\phi$			64
4	$e_\mu^a, 4\psi_\mu, 6A_\mu, 4\lambda, \phi$			24
	$A_\mu, 4\lambda, 5\phi$			8
2	$e_\mu^a, 2\psi_\mu, A_\mu$			8
	$A_\mu, 2\lambda, \phi$ $2\lambda, 4\phi$			4 4
4	M	8	$e_\mu^a, 8\psi_\mu, 28A_\mu, 56\lambda, 70\phi$	128
		6	$e_\mu^a, 6\psi_\mu, 16A_\mu, 26\lambda, 30\phi$	64
		5	$e_\mu^a, 5\psi_\mu, 10A_\mu, 11\lambda, 10\phi$	32
		4	$e_\mu^a, 4\psi_\mu, 6A_\mu, 4\lambda, 2\phi$	16
			$A_\mu, 4\lambda, 6\phi$	8
		3	$e_\mu^a, 3\psi_\mu, 3A_\mu, \lambda$	8
			$A_\mu, 4\lambda, 6\phi$	8
		2	$e_\mu^a, 2\psi_\mu, A_\mu$	4
			$A_\mu, 2\lambda, \phi$ $2\lambda, 4\phi$	4 4
			1	e_μ^a, ψ_μ
		A_μ, λ		2
$\lambda, 2\phi$	2			

Table 1: Supermultiplets in different space-time dimensions. The red background indicates the supergravity multiplets. The last column gives the number of bosonic degrees of freedom.

	maximal	half-maximal
$D = 11$	1	
$D = 10$	GL(1)	GL(1)
$D = 9$	$\frac{GL(1) \times SL(2)}{SO(2)}$	$\frac{GL(1) \times SO(1,1+n)}{SO(1+n)}$
$D = 8$	$\frac{SL(2) \times SL(3)}{SO(2) \times SO(3)}$	$\frac{GL(1) \times SO(2,2+n)}{SO(2) \times SO(2+n)}$
$D = 7$	$\frac{SL(5)}{SO(5)}$	$\frac{GL(1) \times SO(3,3+n)}{SO(3) \times SO(3+n)}$
$D = 6$	$\frac{SO(5,5)}{SO(5) \times SO(5)}$	$\frac{GL(1) \times SO(4,4+n)}{SO(4) \times SO(4+n)}$
$D = 5$	$\frac{E_{6(6)}}{USp(8)}$	$\frac{GL(1) \times SO(5,5+n)}{SO(5) \times SO(5+n)}$
$D = 4$	$\frac{E_{7(7)}}{SU(8)}$	$\frac{SL(2) \times SO(6,6+n)}{SO(2) \times SO(6) \times SO(6+n)}$
$D = 3$	$\frac{E_{8(8)}}{SO(16)}$	$\frac{SO(8,8+n)}{SO(8) \times SO(8+n)}$

Table 2: Symmetric spaces in maximal and half-maximal supergravity and their relation by dimensional reduction. In the half-maximal case, the integer n denotes the number of vector multiplets in 10 dimensions.