

A toy model for supergravity

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w/ Julian Kupka and Charles Strickland-Constable

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- **Idea:** take $V = E$ and $E = \mathfrak{g} \rightsquigarrow$ a finite-dimensional theory

Dilatonic supergravity [Kupka–Strickland–Constable–V '24]

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$$\text{generalised diffeomorphisms} \quad \delta_{\zeta} \sigma = 0 \quad \delta_{\zeta} \rho = \frac{1}{4} \zeta^a f_{abc} \gamma^{bc} \rho \quad \zeta \in \mathfrak{g}$$

$$\text{supersymmetry} \quad \delta_{\epsilon} \sigma = \sigma^{-1} \bar{\rho} \epsilon \quad \delta_{\epsilon} \rho = \not{D} \epsilon \quad \epsilon \in \Pi S_-$$

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$$[\delta_{\epsilon_1}, \delta_{\epsilon_2}] \rho = \delta_{\zeta} \rho + \delta_{\epsilon} \rho - \frac{1}{2} \zeta_a \gamma^a \not{D} \rho, \quad \zeta^a := 2\sigma^{-2} \bar{\epsilon}_2 \gamma^a \epsilon_1, \quad \epsilon := -\frac{1}{2} \zeta_a \gamma^a \rho$$

BV extension

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BV space:

$$T^*[-1](\mathbb{R}^{>0} \times \Pi S_+ \times \mathfrak{g}[1] \times \Pi S_-[1])$$

	σ	ρ	ξ	e	σ^*	ρ^*	ξ^*	e^*
\mathbb{Z}_2 degree	[0]	[1]	[0]	[1]	[0]	[1]	[0]	[1]
\mathbb{Z} degree	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	-2	-2
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$$\begin{aligned} S_{BV} = & \mathcal{R}\sigma^2 - \bar{\rho}\not{D}\rho - \sigma^*\sigma^{-1}(\bar{\rho}e) + \frac{1}{4}\xi^a f_{abc}(\bar{\rho}^*\gamma^{bc}\rho) + \bar{\rho}^*\not{D}e \\ & - \frac{1}{4}\xi^a f_{abc}(\bar{e}^*\gamma^{bc}e) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^{-2}(\bar{e}\gamma^a e)(\bar{e}^*\gamma_a \rho) + \frac{1}{2}f^a{}_{bc}\xi_a^*\xi^b\xi^c \\ & - \xi_a^*\sigma^{-2}(\bar{e}\gamma^a e) + \frac{1}{8}\sigma^{-2}(\bar{e}\gamma_a e)(\bar{\rho}^*\gamma^a \rho^*). \end{aligned}$$

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$$\{S_{BV}, S_{BV}\} = 0 \quad \implies \quad Q := \{S_{BV}, \cdot\} \text{ is a differential}$$

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