New Equations for Gravitation with the Riemann Tensor
and 4-Index Energy-Momentum Tensors for Gravitation
and Matter

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Abstract
A generalized version of the Einstein equations in the 4-index form, containing
the Riemann curvature tensor linearly, is derived. It is shown, that the gravitational
energy-momentum density outside a source is represented across the Weyl tensor van-
ishing at the 2-index contraction. The 4-index energy-momentum density tensor for
matter also is constructed.

1 Introduction
The definition of the energy-momentum for the gravitational field is a more complicated
procedure than for matter. Due to the vanishing of the Einstein tensor $G_{ik}$ outside a
source:

$$G_{ik} = \frac{1}{2} (R_{ik} - \frac{1}{2} g_{ik} R) = 0;$$ (1)

one can not treat it directly as the energy-momentum density for gravitation.

The standard methods of asymptotically at space-time become meaningful only at large
distances from the source. Particularly, the introduction of pseudotensors leads to difficulties
which have not been overcome. Even the such rigorous treatment of the gravitational energy
as the Hamiltonian formulation leads to the conclusion about its non-localizability due to
non-tensor character of their observables (see [2]).

At the same time, the curvature tensor $R_{ikln}$ more than all other observables can be
considered as a true characteristics of gravity. For this reason, the explanation of the state-
ment about non-localizability of the gravitational energy by the principle of equivalence is

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incorrect because of the local and covariant character of the curvature tensor, appeared in
the theory also due to that principle.

In the present paper a generalized version of the Einstein equations directly containing
the Riemann tensor will be formulated. Really, the tensor $G_{ik}$, vanishing in empty space, in
fact is the contraction of the nonvanishing 4-index tensor:

$$g^{il}G_{ik lm} = G_{km} = 0;$$

(2)

In the paper we shall derive $G_{ik lm}$ from the Einstein- Hilbert action function as:

$$G_{ik lm} = \frac{1}{R_{ik lm}} \frac{1}{2(d-1)} (g^{il}g_{km} - g_{lm}g_{ik})R ;$$

(3)

where $d$ is the spacetime dimensionality, and then obtain 4-index gravitational equations:

$$G_{ik lm} = T_{ik lm} ;$$

(4)

Here the 4-index energy-momentum density tensor of the source $T_{ik lm}$ is defined as:

$$T_{ik lm} = V_{ik lm} + T_{ik lm}^{(m)} ;$$

(5)

where $T_{ik lm}^{(m)}$ is appropriately symmetrized a combination of the standard energy-momentum
density tensor of matter $T_{ik}$ and its scalar $T$. Here $V_{ik lm}$ is the new truly 4-index energy-
momentum density tensor with the property $g^{il}V_{ik lm} = 0$, which does not vanish outside the
source (in the vacuum) and, therefore, can be interpreted as the energy-momentum density
of the gravitational field.

In the vacuum $G_{ik lm}$ contains only the Weyl tensor $C_{ik lm}$ and we have the equations for
the gravitational field:

$$\frac{1}{R_{ik lm}} = V_{ik lm} ;$$

(6)

2 The action function and field equations with the Riemann tensor

The gravitational equations we obtain from the Einstein- Hilbert action function:

$$S = \frac{1}{4} g^{il} \frac{1}{2} R + L ;$$

(7)

where $L$ is the matter Lagrangian. The variation of the geometric term can be represented as:

$$S_g = \frac{1}{4} g^{il} \frac{1}{2} R_{ik lm} ;$$

(8)

The relationships:

$$g^{il} R_{il} = g^{il} (g^{km} R_{ik lm}) = g^{il} g^{km} R_{ik lm} + g^{il} g^{km} R_{ik lm} ;$$

(9)
allows one rewrite the variations of $R_{iklm}$ in the form:

$$ g^{il}g^{km} R_{iklm} = g^{il} g^{km} R_{iklm} + g^{il} R_{il} $$  \hspace{1cm} (10)

Then, by taking into account the formulae:

$$ p \frac{\partial}{\partial g} g R = \frac{1}{2} p \frac{\partial}{\partial g} g^{kl} g_{km} R = $$

$$ = p \frac{\partial}{\partial g} g^{km} g^{il} \frac{1}{2 (d - 1)} (g_{km} g_{il} g_{kl} g_{im}) R; $$  \hspace{1cm} (11)

$$ (d - 1) \frac{1}{2} (d - 1) (d - 2) (g_{km} g_{il} g_{kl} g_{im}) R; $$  \hspace{1cm} (12)

we obtain:

$$ S_g = \frac{1}{2} d p \frac{\partial}{\partial g} (G_{iklm} g^{il}) g^{km}; $$  \hspace{1cm} (13)

where $G_{iklm}$ is presented in Eq. (3).

The Riemann tensor can be represented as:

$$ R_{iklm} = C_{iklm} + \frac{1}{(d - 2)} (g_{km} R_{il} g_{il} R_{km} + g_{il} R_{km} g_{km} R_{il}) + \frac{1}{(d - 1)} (g_{km} g_{il} g_{kl} g_{im}) R; $$  \hspace{1cm} (14)

where $d$ is the spacetime dimensionality, and $C_{iklm}$ has the property $g^{il} C_{iklm} = 0$. If $C_{iklm} = 0$, the such manifold is conformally flat.

We introduce a corresponding 4-index energy-momentum density tensor for the source with the symmetry properties the same as for $R_{iklm}$ as:

$$ T_{iklm} = V_{iklm} + T^{(\text{m})}_{iklm}; $$  \hspace{1cm} (15)

Here $V_{iklm}$ is the truly 4-index part of the energy-momentum density tensor of the source with the vanishing contraction, and $T^{(\text{m})}_{iklm}$ is constructed from the 2-index energy-momentum density tensor of matter $T_{km}$ as:

$$ T^{(\text{m})}_{iklm} = \frac{1}{(d - 2)} (g_{km} T_{il} g_{il} T_{km} + g_{il} T_{km} g_{km} T_{il}) $$

$$ + \frac{1}{(d - 1)} (g_{km} g_{il} g_{kl} g_{im}) T_{iklm}; $$  \hspace{1cm} (16)

$$ T = g^{km} T_{km} = \frac{1}{2} (g^{km} g^{il}) T_{iklm}; $$  \hspace{1cm} (17)

Then, for the variation of source's action function we have:

$$ g S_m = \frac{1}{2} d p \frac{\partial}{\partial g} g^{km} g^{il} (G_{iklm} T_{iklm}); $$  \hspace{1cm} (18)

The result of the variational procedure, therefore, is:

$$ S = \frac{1}{2} d p \frac{\partial}{\partial g} g^{km} g^{il} (G_{iklm} T_{iklm}); $$  \hspace{1cm} (19)
which gives the field equations:

\[ g^{ij}(G_{iklm} - T_{iklm}) = 0: \]  

(20)

Therefore, we obtain 4-index equations for the gravitational field in the form:

\[ G_{iklm} = T_{iklm}; \]  

(21)

or:

\[ \frac{1}{R_{iklm}} \frac{1}{2(d - 1)} (g_{il} g_{km} g_{im} g_{kl}) R = T_{iklm}; \]  

(22)

The covariant derivatives of these 4-index tensors in the case \( d = 4 \) are:

\[ G^{i}_{klmn} = \frac{1}{R_{iklm}} \frac{1}{6} (g_{km} R_{jlm} - g_{km} g_{kl} R_{jm}) = \]

\[ = T_{km}^{n} T_{l}^{m} T_{kl}^{n} \]

(23)

\[ T^{jlm}_{ikmn} = \frac{1}{2} T_{km}^{n} T_{l}^{m} T_{kl}^{n} \]

(24)

Then we obtain the relationship:

\[ V^{j}_{ikmn} = G^{j}_{klmn} T^{jlm}_{ikmn} = \frac{1}{2} G^{i}_{klmn}; \]

(25)

and, therefore,

\[ V^{j}_{ikmn} = T^{jlm}_{ikmn} \]

(26)

In the vacuum, therefore, there are local conservation laws:

\[ G^{j}_{ikmn} = V^{j}_{ikmn} = 0; \]

(27)

3 Conclusions

The very important part of the Riemann tensor is the Weyl tensor \( C_{iklm} \) which, in fact, defines the gravitational field outside the source. This part of the Riemann tensor ordinarily has been lost at the 2-index contraction and this was a reason for the difficulties with the definition of the gravitational energy.

It is shown that the 4-index energy-momentum tensor for matter must contain the additional pure 4-index term \( V_{iklm} \) which has all required properties of the energy-momentum tensor for the gravitational field. The discussion of some applications of this new treatment of the gravitational energy and its connections with other definitions will be presented in [3].

References

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