Conformal Einstein equations and Cartan conformal connection

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Abstract

Necessary and sufficient conditions for a spacetime to be conformal to an Einstein spacetime are interpreted in terms of curvature restrictions for the corresponding Cartan conformal connection.

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1. Introduction

For many years after its inception, the basic equations of general relativity were largely for the determination of metrics, $g'$ that satisfied the vacuum Einstein equations

$$R_{ab} = 0.$$  \hfill (1)

However, in more recent years, for a variety of reasons, there has been an increasing interest in metrics $g$ that do not satisfy the Einstein equations but are conformal to Einstein metrics, i.e., metrics such that

$$g = e^{2\phi} g',$$  \hfill (2)

with $\phi$ being a certain nonvanishing function.

A major issue has been to find all the consequences of the requirement that $g$ is conformal to an Einstein $g'$. Two (closely related) points of view (or sets of equations) emerge concerning this issue: in one view, the final goal is to obtain conditions entirely expressible in terms of $g$, that would guarantee the existence of the conformal factor $e^{2\phi}$ scaling $g$ to the Einstein metric $g'$. Often, for many applications, $\phi$ is not needed, but if needed it is to be determined separately. In the other view [2, 3, 11], in addition to the equations for $g$ there are further coupled equations (often with boundary conditions) or geometric conditions for the determination of $\phi$. The differential equations, \textit{in both cases}, are often called the conformal Einstein equations or the conformal field equations. The second point of view is often associated with the problems of...
infinity; how to locate it and how to describe its local and global structure. In fact, via the pioneering work of Roger Penrose and Helmut Friedrich, it has played a fundamental role in general relativity in recent years.

Our interest here is mainly with the first point of view. Though the second point of view has been of far greater use in applications of GR, the first point of view does have an interest of its own, both for its intrinsic value (better understanding of the structure of the Einstein equations) and for applications. Long after Brinkman’s [1] and Schouten’s [13] very general approach to the problem in n-dimensions, Kozameh et al [6] derived relatively simple necessary and sufficient conditions for a four-dimensional metric to be conformal to an Einstein metric. Baston and Mason [8], working with a twistorial formulation of the Einstein equations, needed and developed a different version of the first view. Penrose found that there was a natural SU(2, 2), Cartan normal conformal connection associated with twistor bundles [12] over spacetime that could be used to encode, via the second point of view, the conformal Einstein equations. The null-surface formulation of GR [4, 5], since it was based on null surfaces, was naturally associated with conformal metrics. Though there was a very cumbersome method for imposing the conformal Einstein equations on these metrics, a more suitable method is needed. Recently the null-surface formulation of GR was found to be intimately associated with an SO(4, 2) Cartan normal conformal connections and it seemed again a natural question to be asked; how can the conformal Einstein equations, from the first point of view, be stated in the language of a Cartan conformal connection.

In [6], we gave necessary and sufficient conditions for a four-dimensional metric to be conformal to an Einstein metric. One of these conditions, the vanishing of the Bach tensor of the metric, has been discussed by many authors [6–9]. In particular, it was interpreted as being equivalent to the vanishing of the Yang–Mills current of the corresponding Cartan conformal connection. The other condition, which is given in terms of a rather complicated equation on the Weyl tensor of the metric, has not been analysed from the point of view of the corresponding Cartan conformal connection. The purpose of this paper is to fill this gap.

2. The result

Let $M$ be a four-dimensional manifold equipped with the conformal class of metrics $[g]$. Here we will be assuming that $g$ has Lorentzian signature, but our results are also valid in the other two signatures.

Given a conformal class $[g]$ on $M$, we choose a representative $g$ for the metric. Let $\theta^\mu$, $\mu = 1, 2, 3, 4$, be a null (or orthonormal) coframe for $g$ on $M$. This, in particular, means that $g = \eta_{\mu\nu}\theta^\mu\theta^\nu$, with all the coefficients $\eta_{\mu\nu}$ being constants. We define $\eta^{\mu\nu}$ by $\eta^{\mu\nu}\eta_{\nu\rho} = \delta^\mu_\rho$ and we will use $\eta_{\mu\nu}$ and $\eta^{\mu\nu}$ to raise and lower the Greek indices, respectively. The metric

$$g' = e^{-2\phi}g,$$

conformally related to $g$ will be represented by a coframe

$$\theta'^\mu = e^{-\phi}\theta^\mu,$$

so that

$$g' = \eta_{\mu\nu}\theta'^\mu\theta'^\nu,$$

with the same $\eta_{\mu\nu}$ as in expression (3). Given $g$ and $\theta^\mu$, we consider the 1-forms $\Gamma^\mu_\nu$ uniquely determined on $M$ by the equations

$$d\theta^\mu + \Gamma^\mu_\nu \wedge \theta^\nu = 0,$$

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu} = \Gamma_{[\mu\nu]}, \text{ where } \Gamma_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\rho}\Gamma^\rho_{\nu}.\tag{6}$$
Using $\Gamma^{\mu}_{\nu}$, we calculate the Riemann tensor 2-forms
\[ \Omega^{\mu}_{\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \Omega^{\rho \sigma}_{\nu \rho \sigma} \theta^{\rho} \wedge \theta^{\sigma} = d\Gamma^{\mu}_{\nu} + \Gamma^{\mu}_{\rho} \wedge \Gamma^{\rho}_{\nu}, \]
and the Ricci part of the Riemann tensor
\[ K^{\nu \sigma} = \Omega^{\mu}_{\nu \mu \sigma}, \quad K = \eta^{\nu \sigma} K^{\nu \sigma} \quad \text{and} \quad S_{\nu \rho} = K_{\nu \rho} - \frac{1}{2} K \eta_{\nu \rho}. \]
We recall that the metric $g$ is called Einstein iff
\[ S_{\mu \nu} = 0, \]
and that it is called conformal to Einstein iff there exists $\phi$ such that the metric $g' = e^{-2\phi} g$ is Einstein.

In the following we will also need 1-forms:
\[ \tau_{\nu} = \left( -\frac{1}{2} S_{\nu \rho} - \frac{1}{2} K_{\eta_{\nu \rho}} \right) \theta^{\rho}, \]
and 2-forms
\[ C^{\mu}_{\nu} = d\Gamma^{\mu}_{\nu} + \theta^{\mu} \wedge \tau_{\nu} + \Gamma^{\mu}_{\rho} \wedge \Gamma^{\rho}_{\nu} + \tau^{\mu} \wedge \theta_{\nu}, \quad \tau^{\mu} = \eta^{\mu \nu} \tau_{\nu}. \]
It follows that the 2-forms
\[ C^{\mu}_{\nu} = \frac{1}{2} C^{\rho \sigma}_{\nu \rho \sigma} \theta^{\rho} \wedge \theta^{\sigma}, \]
are the Weyl 2-forms associated with the Weyl tensor $C^{\mu \nu \rho \sigma}$ of the metric $g$. It is known that the Weyl tensor obeys the following identity:
\[ C_{\mu \nu \rho \sigma} C_{\rho \sigma} = \frac{1}{4} C_{2} \delta^{\alpha}_{\nu} \delta^{\beta}_{\mu}, \]
where
\[ C^{2} = C_{\mu \nu \rho \sigma} C^{\mu \nu \rho \sigma}. \]
Using the Bianchi identities one shows that the tensor $\tau_{\mu \nu \rho}$ defined on $M$ via
\[ D \tau_{\mu} = \frac{1}{2} \tau_{\mu \nu \rho} \theta^{\nu} \wedge \theta^{\rho} = d \tau_{\mu} + \tau_{\nu} \wedge \Gamma^{\nu}_{\mu}, \]
is
\[ \tau_{\nu \rho} = \nabla_{\mu} C^{\mu}_{\nu \rho \sigma}, \]
where $\nabla_{\mu}$ is the covariant derivative operator associated with $D$.

In the following we will also need the Bach tensor:
\[ B_{\mu \nu} = \nabla^{\sigma} \nabla_{\sigma} C_{\mu \nu \sigma} + \frac{1}{2} C_{\mu \nu \sigma} K^{\sigma}, \]
and a tensor
\[ N_{\nu \rho \sigma} = \left( \nabla_{\mu} C^{\mu}_{\beta \gamma \delta} \right) C^{\mu \beta \nu \delta}_{\rho \sigma} - \frac{1}{4} C^{2} \nabla_{\mu} C^{\mu}_{\nu \rho \sigma}. \]
It is known that the vanishing of the Bach tensor is a conformally invariant property. If $C^{2} \neq 0$, the vanishing of $N_{\nu \rho \sigma}$ is also conformally invariant. The relevance of both these tensors in the context of this note is given by the following theorem [6]:

**Theorem 1.** Assume that the metric $g$ satisfies the genericity condition
\[ C^{2} \neq 0, \]
on $M$. Then the metric is locally conformally equivalent to the Einstein metric if and only if
\[ (i) B_{\mu \nu} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad (ii) N_{\nu \rho \sigma} = 0, \]
on $M$. 

Remarks.

- Conditions (i) and (ii) are independent. In particular, metrics with vanishing Bach tensor and not conformal to Einstein metrics are known [10].
- If $C^2 = 0$, the condition (ii) must be replaced by another condition for the above theorem to be true. This other condition depends on the algebraic type of the Weyl tensor and is given in [6].
- Baston and Mason [8] gave another version of the above theorem in which condition (ii) was replaced by the vanishing of a different tensor from $N_{\nu\rho\sigma}$. Unlike $N_{\nu\rho\sigma}$, which is cubic in the Weyl tensor, the Baston–Mason tensor $E_{\nu\rho\sigma}$, is only quadratic in $C^\mu_{\nu\rho\sigma}$. However, they need the operation of dualing on the curvature.
- Merkulov [9] interpreted condition (ii) as the vanishing of the Yang–Mills current of the Cartan normal conformal connection $\omega$ associated with the metric $g$. Following him, Baston and Mason [8] interpreted the condition $E_{\nu\rho\sigma} = 0$ in terms of the curvature condition for $\omega$.

Although in the context of theorem 1, conditions (ii) and $E_{\nu\rho\sigma} = 0$ are equivalent, the tensors $N_{\mu\nu\rho}$ and $E_{\mu\nu\rho}$ are quite different. In addition to cubic versus quadratic dependence on the Weyl tensor, one can mention the fact that it is quite easy to express tensor $E_{\nu\rho\sigma}$ in spinorial language and quite complicated in tensorial language. The totally opposite situation occurs for the tensor $N_{\nu\rho\sigma}$. One of the motivations for the present paper is the existence of the normal conformal connection interpretation for the condition $E_{\nu\rho\sigma} = 0$. As far as we know such an interpretation of $N_{\nu\rho\sigma} = 0$ has not been discussed. To fill this gap, we first give the formal definition of the Cartan normal conformal connection. In order to do this we first introduce the $6 \times 6$ matrix

$$Q_{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \eta_{\mu\nu} & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

and then define the $\mathfrak{so}(2, 4)$-valued 1-form $\tilde{\omega}$ on $M$ by

$$\tilde{\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \tau_{\mu} & 0 \\ \theta^{\nu} & \Gamma^{\nu}_{\mu\rho} & \eta^{\rho\nu} \tau_{\rho} \\ 0 & \eta_{\mu\rho} \theta^{\rho} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$  

(21)

Then, we use a Lie subgroup $H$ of $SO(2, 4)$, generated by the $6 \times 6$ matrices of the form

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-\phi} & e^{-\phi} \xi_{\mu} & \frac{1}{2} e^{-\phi} \xi_{\mu} \xi_{\nu} \eta^{\mu\nu} \\ 0 & \Lambda^{\nu}_{\mu} & \Lambda^{\nu}_{\rho} \eta^{\rho\nu} \xi_{\sigma} \\ 0 & 0 & e^{\phi} \end{pmatrix},$$

(22)

and then define the $\mathfrak{so}(2, 4)$-valued 1-form $\omega$ on $M \times H$. Explicitly, if $b$ is a generic element of $H$, we put

$$\omega = b^{-1} \tilde{\omega} b + b^{-1} db,$$

so that

$$\omega = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} A & \tau'_{\mu} & 0 \\ \theta^{\rho\nu} & \Gamma^{\rho\nu}_{\mu} & \eta^{\rho\nu} \tau'_{\rho} \\ 0 & \theta^{\alpha\rho} \eta_{\rho\mu} & \frac{1}{2} A \end{pmatrix},$$

(23)
with
\[ \theta^\nu = e^{-\phi} \Lambda^{-1} \rho \theta^\rho, \]
\[ A = 2\xi_\mu \theta^\mu + 2d\phi, \]
\[ \Gamma^\nu_{\mu\nu} = \Lambda^{-1} \rho \Gamma^\nu_{\sigma\rho} \Lambda^\sigma_{\mu} + \Lambda^{-1} \rho d\Lambda^\sigma_{\mu} + \theta^\nu \xi_\mu - \xi^\nu \eta_{\mu\rho}, \]
\[ \tau^\mu_\nu = e^\phi \tau_\nu \Lambda^\mu_{\nu} - \xi_\nu \Lambda^{-1} \rho \rho \tau^\mu_\nu + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\phi} \eta^\rho_\mu \xi_\nu \xi_\rho \Lambda^\nu_{\mu} - \frac{1}{2} \xi_\mu A + d\xi_\mu - \xi^\nu \Lambda^{-1} \rho \rho \Lambda^\rho_{\mu}. \]

(24)

The so-defined form \( \omega \) is the Cartan normal conformal connection associated with the conformal class \([g]\) written in a particular trivialization of an appropriately defined \( H \)-bundle over \( M \). It can be viewed as a useful tool for encoding conformal properties of the metrics on manifolds. Indeed, if given \( g \) on \( M \) one calculates the quantities \( \theta^\mu, \Gamma^\nu_{\mu\nu}, \tau^\mu_\nu \), then the corresponding quantities for the conformally rescaled metric \( g' = e^{-2\phi} g \) are given by (23) with \( A = 0 \).

The curvature of \( \omega \) is
\[ R = d\omega + \omega \wedge \omega, \]
and has the rather simple form
\[ R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (D\tau^\mu_\nu)' \\ 0 & C^\nu_{\mu} \\ 0 & 0 & g^\nu_{\mu} (D\tau^\mu_\nu)' \end{pmatrix}, \]

(25)

with the 2-forms \( C^\nu_{\mu} \) and \( (D\tau^\mu_\nu)' \) defined by
\[ C^\nu_{\mu} = \Lambda^{-1}\rho \rho C^\rho_{\sigma} \Lambda^\sigma_{\mu}, \]
\[ (D\tau^\mu_\nu)' = e^\phi D\tau_\nu \Lambda^\nu_{\mu} - \xi_\nu \Lambda^{-1} \rho \rho \Lambda^\nu_{\mu}. \]

(26)

Similar to the properties of \( \omega \), the curvature \( R \) can be used to extract the transformations of \( D\tau^\mu_\nu \) and \( C^\nu_{\mu} \) under the conformal rescaling of the metrics. If \( g \to g' = e^{-2\phi} g \), these transformations are given by (26) with \( \xi_\nu = -\nabla^\nu \phi \). In particular, if we freeze the Lorentz transformations of the tetrad, \( \Lambda^\mu_{\nu} = \delta^\mu_{\nu} \), then we see that the Weyl 2-forms \( C^\nu_{\mu} \) constitute the conformal invariant.

The curvature \( R \) of the Cartan normal connection \( \omega \) is horizontal which, in other words, means that it has only \( \theta^\mu \wedge \theta^\nu \) terms in the decomposition onto the basis of forms \( \{\theta^\mu, d\phi, \Lambda^{-1} \rho \rho d\Lambda^\rho_{\mu}, d\xi_\mu\} \). Thus, the Hodge * operator associated with \( g \) on \( M \) is well defined acting on \( R \) and in consequence the Yang–Mills equations for \( R \) can be written
\[ D * R = 0. \]

(27)

The following theorem is well known (see, e.g., [7]):

**Theorem 2.** The metric \( g \) on a four-dimensional manifold \( M \) satisfies the Bach equations \( B_{\mu\nu} = 0 \) if and only if it satisfies the Yang–Mills equations \( D * R = 0 \) for the Cartan normal conformal connection associated with \( g \).

In view of this theorem, it is natural to ask about the normal conformal connection interpretation of \( N_{\mu\nu\rho} = 0 \), which together with \( B_{\mu\nu} = 0 \) are sufficient for \( g \) to be conformal.

\(^4\) Note that \( A = 0 \) means that \( \xi_\nu = -\nabla^\nu \phi \), where \( \nabla^\nu = e^\phi \Lambda^\nu_{\mu} \nabla_\mu \). Admitting \( \xi_\nu \) which are not gradients in the definition of \( H \) allows for transformations between different Weyl geometries \( \{[g, A]\} \).
to Einstein. To answer this question, we introduce indices $A, B, C, \ldots$ which run from 0 to 5 and attach them to any $6 \times 6$ matrix. In this way the elements of matrix $R$ are 2-forms

$$R^A_{\ B} = \frac{1}{2} R^A_{\ B\mu\nu} \theta^\mu \wedge \theta^\nu. \quad (28)$$

We define the $6 \times 6$ matrix of 2-forms $\hat{R}^3$, which is the appropriately contracted triple product of $R$, with matrix elements

$$\hat{R}^3_{\ \AB} = \frac{1}{2} Q_{AB} R^E_{\ B\alpha\beta} R^E_{\ AB\gamma\delta} R^C_{\ C\mu\nu} \eta^{\alpha\beta} \eta^{\gamma\delta} \theta^\mu \wedge \theta^\nu. \quad (29)$$

The symmetric part of this matrix $(\hat{R}^3)^T + \hat{R}^3$ is of the form

$$(\hat{R}^3)^T + \hat{R}^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & P_\mu \\ 0 & P_\mu & P \end{pmatrix}, \quad (30)$$

where $P_\mu$ and $P$ are appropriate 2-forms on $M \times H$. It follows that under the assumption that $C^2 \neq 0$, this matrix has a particularly simple form

$$(\hat{R}^3)^T + \hat{R}^3 = \frac{1}{2} e^{\phi} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-\phi} \Lambda^a_{\ \sigma} N_{a\rho\gamma} \theta^\beta \wedge \theta^\nu \\ 0 & e^{-\phi} \Lambda^a_{\ \sigma} N_{a\rho\gamma} \theta^\beta \wedge \theta^\nu & V^a N_{a\rho\gamma} \theta^\beta \wedge \theta^\nu \end{pmatrix}, \quad (32)$$

where

$$V^a = \frac{4}{C^2} (\nabla_\rho C^a_{\ \lambda\sigma}) C_{\ \alpha\lambda\sigma} - e^{-\phi} \xi_\mu \Lambda^{-1} \xi_\lambda \eta^{\lambda\alpha}, \quad (33)$$

and $N_{a\rho\gamma}$ is given by (18). The proof of this fact consists of a straightforward but lengthy calculation which uses the identities (13) and (16). Formula (32), which shows that the vanishing of $N_{a\rho\gamma}$ is equivalent to the vanishing of $(\hat{R}^3)^T + \hat{R}^3$, enables us to formulate the following theorem:

**Theorem 3.** Assume that the metric $g$ satisfies

$C^2 \neq 0,$

on $M$. Let $\omega$ be its Cartan normal conformal connection with curvature $R$ and the matrix $\hat{R}^3$ as above. Then the metric is locally conformally equivalent to the Einstein metric if and only if

$$(i) \quad D \ast R = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad (ii) \quad (\hat{R}^3)^T + \hat{R}^3 = 0. \quad (34)$$

The above condition (ii) can now be compared to the Baston–Mason conformal connection interpretation of the condition $E_{\mu\nu\rho} = 0$. According to them, this condition is [8]

$$(ii') \quad [R^*_{\mu\nu}, R^*_{\rho\sigma}] = 0, \quad (35)$$

where $R^* = \frac{1}{2} R^*_{\mu\rho} \theta^\mu \wedge \theta^\nu$ and $R^- = \frac{1}{2} R^-_{\mu\rho} \theta^\mu \wedge \theta^\nu$ denote, respectively, the self-dual and anti-self-dual parts of the curvature $R$, i.e., $R^\pm = \pm iR^\pm$ and $R = R^* \oplus R^-$. 
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