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SPINORIAL REPRESENTATION OF SUBMANIFOLDS IN METRIC LIE GROUPS

PIERRE BAYARD, JULIEN ROTH AND BERENICE ZAVALA JIMÉNEZ

Abstract. In this paper we give a spinorial representation of submanifolds of any dimension and codimension into Lie groups equipped with left invariant metrics.

Keywords: Spin geometry, metric Lie groups, isometric immersions, Weierstrass representation.

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1. Introduction

2. Preliminaries

2.1. Notation. Let \( G \) be a Lie group, endowed with a left invariant metric \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \), and \( \mathcal{G} \) its Lie algebra: \( \mathcal{G} \) is the space of the left invariant vector fields on \( G \), equipped with the Lie bracket \([\cdot, \cdot]\) and is identified to the linear space tangent to \( G \) at the identity. The left multiplication induces a bundle isomorphism

\[ TG \cong G \times \mathcal{G} \]

which preserves the fibre metrics. We note that a vector field \( X \in \Gamma(TG) \) is left invariant if, by (1), \( X : G \to \mathcal{G} \) is a constant map. We consider \( \nabla^G \) the Levi-Civita connection of \((G, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)\) and the linear map

\[ \Gamma : \mathcal{G} \to \Lambda^2 \mathcal{G} \]

\[ X \mapsto \Gamma(X) \]

such that, for all \( X, Y \in \mathcal{G} \)

\[ \nabla^G_X Y = \Gamma(X)(Y). \]

By the Koszul formula, \( \Gamma \) is determined by the metric as follows: for all \( X, Y, Z \in \mathcal{G} \),

\[ \langle \Gamma(X)(Y), Z \rangle = \frac{1}{2}\langle [X, Y], Z \rangle + \frac{1}{2}\langle [Z, X], Y \rangle - \frac{1}{2}\langle [Y, Z], X \rangle. \]

Since \( \nabla^G \) is without torsion, we have, for all \( X, Y \in \mathcal{G} \),

\[ \Gamma(X)(Y) - \Gamma(Y)(X) = [X, Y]. \]

We note that the curvature of \( \nabla^G \) is given by

\[ R^G(X, Y) = [\Gamma(X), \Gamma(Y)] - \Gamma([X, Y]) \in \Lambda^2 \mathcal{G} \]

for all \( X, Y \in \mathcal{G} \). In the formula the first brackets stand for the commutator of the endomorphisms.
2.2. The spinor bundle of $G$. Let us denote by $\text{Cl}(\mathcal{G})$ the Clifford algebra of $\mathcal{G}$ with its scalar product, and let us consider the representation

$$
\rho : \text{Spin}(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow \text{GL}(\text{Cl}(\mathcal{G}))
$$

$$
a \mapsto \xi \mapsto a\xi.
$$

This representation is not irreducible in general: it is a sum of irreducible representations [11]. By (1) the principal bundle $Q_G$ of the positively oriented and orthonormal frames of $G$ is also trivial

$$
Q_G \simeq G \times SO(\mathcal{G}),
$$

and we may consider the trivial spin structure

$$
\tilde{Q}_G := G \times \text{Spin}(\mathcal{G})
$$

and the corresponding spinor bundle

$$
\Sigma := \tilde{Q}_G \times \rho \text{Cl}(\mathcal{G}) \simeq G \times \text{Cl}(\mathcal{G}).
$$

A spinor field $\varphi \in \Gamma(\Sigma)$ is said to be left invariant if it is constant as a map $G \rightarrow \text{Cl}(\mathcal{G})$. The covariant derivative of a left invariant spinor field is

$$
\nabla^G_X \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(X) \cdot \varphi
$$

where $\Gamma(X) \in \Lambda^2 \mathcal{G} \subset \text{Cl}(\mathcal{G})$ and the dot "." stands for the Clifford product.

2.3. The spin representation of $\text{Spin}(p) \times \text{Spin}(q)$. Let us assume that $p+q = n$, and fix an orthonormal basis $e_o^1, e_o^2, \ldots, e_o^n$ of $\mathcal{G}$; this gives a splitting $\mathcal{G} = \mathbb{R}^p \oplus \mathbb{R}^q$ (the first factor corresponds to the first $p$ vectors, and the second factor to the last $q$ vectors of the basis) and a natural map

$$
\text{Spin}(p) \times \text{Spin}(q) \rightarrow \text{Spin}(\mathcal{G})
$$

associated to the isomorphism

$$
\text{Cl}(\mathcal{G}) = \text{Cl}_p \hat{\otimes} \text{Cl}_q.
$$

We thus also have a representation, still denoted by $\rho$,

$$
\rho : \text{Spin}(p) \times \text{Spin}(q) \rightarrow \text{GL}(\text{Cl}(\mathcal{G}))
$$

$$
a \mapsto \xi \mapsto a\xi.
$$

2.4. The twisted spinor bundle. We consider $M$ a $p$-dimensional Riemannian manifold, $E \rightarrow M$ a bundle of rank $q$, with a fibre metric and a compatible connection. We assume that $E$ and $TM$ are oriented and spin, with given spin structures

$$
\tilde{Q}_M \xrightarrow{2:1} Q_M \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{Q}_E \xrightarrow{2:1} Q_E
$$

where $Q_M$ and $Q_E$ are the bundles of positively oriented orthonormal frames of $TM$ and $E$, and we set

$$
\tilde{Q} := \tilde{Q}_M \times_M \tilde{Q}_E;
$$

this is a $\text{Spin}(p) \times \text{Spin}(q)$ principal bundle. We define

$$
\Sigma := \tilde{Q} \times \rho \text{Cl}(\mathcal{G})
$$

and

$$
U\Sigma := \tilde{Q} \times \rho \text{Spin}(\mathcal{G}) \subset \Sigma
$$

nabla spinor invariant
rep spin p spin q
section twisted spinor bundle
where $\rho$ is the representation (7). The vector bundle $\Sigma$ is equipped with the covariant derivative $\nabla$ naturally associated to the spinorial connections on $\tilde{Q}_M$ and $\tilde{Q}_E$.

Let us denote by $\langle \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \rangle$ the anti-automorphism of $\text{Cl}(\mathcal{G})$ such that

$$\langle \langle x_1 \cdots x_k \rangle \rangle = x_k \cdots x_1 \quad \text{for all } x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_k \in \mathcal{G},$$

and set

$$\langle \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \rangle : \text{Cl}(\mathcal{G}) \times \text{Cl}(\mathcal{G}) \to \text{Cl}(\mathcal{G}), \quad \langle \langle \xi, \xi' \rangle \rangle \mapsto \tau(\xi')\xi.$$

This map is $\text{Spin}(\mathcal{G})$-invariant: for all $\xi, \xi' \in \text{Cl}(\mathcal{G})$ and $g \in \text{Spin}(\mathcal{G})$ we have

$$\langle \langle g\xi, g\xi' \rangle \rangle = \tau(g\xi')g\xi = \tau(\xi')g(x) = \tau(\xi')\xi = \langle \langle \xi, \xi' \rangle \rangle,$$

since $\text{Spin}(\mathcal{G}) \subset \{g \in \text{Cl}(\mathcal{G}) : \tau(g)g = 1\}$; this map thus induces a $\text{Cl}(\mathcal{G})$-valued map

$$\langle \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \rangle : \Sigma \times \Sigma \to \text{Cl}(\mathcal{G}), \quad (\varphi, \varphi') \mapsto \langle \langle [\varphi], [\varphi'] \rangle \rangle$$

where $[\varphi]$ and $[\varphi'] \in \text{Cl}(\mathcal{G})$ represent $\varphi$ and $\varphi'$ in some spinorial frame $\tilde{s} \in \tilde{Q}$.

**Lemma 2.1.** The map $\langle \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \rangle : \Sigma \times \Sigma \to \text{Cl}(\mathcal{G})$ satisfies the following properties:

for all $\varphi, \psi \in \Gamma(\Sigma)$ and $X \in \Gamma(TM)$,

$$\langle \langle \varphi, \psi \rangle \rangle = \tau(\langle \langle \psi, \varphi \rangle \rangle)$$

and

$$\langle \langle X \cdot \varphi, \psi \rangle \rangle = \langle \langle \varphi, X \cdot \psi \rangle \rangle.$$

**Proof.** We have

$$\langle \langle \varphi, \psi \rangle \rangle = \tau(\varphi)(\tau(\psi)(\varphi)) = \tau(\langle \langle \varphi, \psi \rangle \rangle)$$

and

$$\langle \langle X \cdot \varphi, \psi \rangle \rangle = \tau([\varphi](X))[\psi] = \tau(\langle \langle X \cdot \varphi, \psi \rangle \rangle)$$

where $[\varphi]$, $[\psi]$ and $[X] \in \text{Cl}(\mathcal{G})$ represent $\varphi$, $\psi$ and $X$ in some given frame $\tilde{s} \in \tilde{Q}$. □

**Lemma 2.2.** The connection $\nabla$ is compatible with the product $\langle \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \rangle$:

$$\partial_X \langle \langle \varphi, \varphi' \rangle \rangle = \langle \langle \nabla_X \varphi, \varphi' \rangle \rangle + \langle \langle \varphi, \nabla_X \varphi' \rangle \rangle$$

for all $\varphi, \varphi' \in \Gamma(\Sigma)$ and $X \in \Gamma(TM)$.

**Proof.** If $\varphi = [\tilde{s}, [\varphi]]$ is a section of $\Sigma = \tilde{Q} \times_{\rho} \text{Cl}(\mathcal{G})$, we have

$$\nabla_X \varphi = [\tilde{s}, \partial_X [\varphi] + \rho_* (s^* \alpha(X))([\varphi])], \quad \forall X \in TM,$$

where $\rho$ is the representation (7) and $\alpha$ is the connection form on $\tilde{Q}$; the term $\rho_* (s^* \alpha(X))$ is an endomorphism of $\text{Cl}(\mathcal{G})$ given by the multiplication on the left by an element belonging to $A^2 \mathcal{G} \subset \text{Cl}(\mathcal{G})$, still denoted by $\rho_* (s^* \alpha(X))$. Such an element satisfies

$$\tau(\rho_* (s^* \alpha(X))) = -\rho_* (s^* \alpha(X)),$$

and we have

$$\langle \langle \nabla_X \varphi, \varphi' \rangle \rangle + \langle \langle \varphi, \nabla_X \varphi' \rangle \rangle = \tau([\varphi]) \partial_X [\varphi] + \rho_* (s^* \alpha(X))([\varphi]) + \tau([\varphi]) \partial_X [\varphi] + \tau([\varphi]) \partial_X [\varphi']$$

$$= \tau([\varphi]) \partial_X [\varphi] + \tau([\varphi]) \partial_X [\varphi']$$

$$= \partial_X \langle \langle \varphi, \varphi' \rangle \rangle.$$
We finally note that there is a natural action of Spin($G$) on $U\Sigma$, by right multiplication: for $\varphi = [\tilde{s}, [\varphi]] \in U\Sigma = \tilde{Q} \times _{\rho} Spin(G)$ and $a \in Spin(G)$ we set
\[ \varphi \cdot a := [\tilde{s}, [\varphi] \cdot a] \in U\Sigma. \]

2.5. The spin geometry of a submanifold of $G$. We keep the notation of the previous section, assuming moreover here that $M$ is a submanifold of a Lie group $G$ and that $E \to M$ is its normal bundle. If we consider spin structures on $TM$ and on $E$ whose sum is the trivial spin structure of $TM \oplus E$ [13], we have
\[ \Sigma = \tilde{Q} \times _{\rho} Cl(G) \simeq M \times Cl(G), \]
where the last bundle is the spinor bundle of $G$ restricted to $M$. Two connections are thus defined on $\Sigma$, the connection $\nabla$ and the connection $\nabla^G$; they satisfy the following Gauss formula:
\[ \nabla^G_X \varphi = \nabla_X \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot B(X, e_j) \cdot \varphi \]
for all $\varphi \in \Gamma(\Sigma)$ and all $X \in \Gamma(TM)$, where $B: TM \times TM \to E$ is the second fundamental form of $M$ into $G$. We refer to [1] for the proof (in a slightly different context). Since the covariant derivative of a left invariant spinor field is given by (6), the restriction to $M$ of such a spinor field satisfies
\[ \nabla_X \varphi = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot B(X, e_j) \cdot \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(X) \cdot \varphi \]
for all $X \in TM$.

3. Main result

We consider $M$ a $p$-dimensional Riemannian manifold, $E \to M$ a bundle of rank $q$, with a fibre metric and a compatible connection. We assume that $E$ and $TM$ are oriented and spin, with given spin structures. We suppose that a bilinear and symmetric map $B: TM \times TM \to E$ is given, and we moreover do the following two assumptions:

(1) There exists a bundle isomorphism
\[ f: TM \oplus E \to M \times G \]
which preserves the metrics; this mapping permits to define a bundle map
\[ \Gamma: TM \oplus E \to \Lambda^2(TM \oplus E) \]
such that, for all $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM \oplus E)$,
\[ f(\Gamma(X)(Y)) = \Gamma(f(X))(f(Y)) \]
(on the right hand side $\Gamma$ is the map defined on $G$ by (2)), together with the following notion: a section $Z \in \Gamma(TM \oplus E)$ will be said to be left invariant if $f(Z): M \to G$ is a constant map.
Remark 1. These two assumptions are equivalent to the assumptions made in [10, 15]: they are necessary to write down the equations of Gauss, Codazzi and Ricci in a general metric Lie group, and to obtain a fundamental theorem for immersions in that context; see Section 4.

Remark 2. Sometimes it is convenient to write these assumptions in some local frames. For sake of simplicity, we assume that $E$ is a trivial line bundle, oriented by a unit section $\nu$. Let $(e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_n)$ be an orthonormal basis of $\mathcal{G}$ and $\Gamma^k_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$, $1 \leq i, j, k \leq n$, be such that

$$\Gamma(e_i^o)(e_j^o) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \Gamma^k_{ij} e_k^o.$$

We set, for $i = 1, \ldots, n$, $e_i \in \Gamma(TM \oplus E)$ such that $f(e_i) = e_i^o$, and $f_i \in C^\infty(M)$, $T_i \in \Gamma(TM)$ such that $e_i = T_i + f_i \nu$. Since $f$ preserves the metrics, the vectors $e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_n$ are orthonormal, and we have

$$(T_i, T_j) + f_i f_j = \delta_{ij}$$

for all $i, j = 1, \ldots, n$. The assumption (18) then reads as follows: for all $X \in TM$, $j = 1, \ldots, n$,

$$\nabla_X T_j = \sum_{i,k} \Gamma^k_{ij} \langle X, T_i \rangle T_k + f_j S(X),$$

$$df_j(X) = \sum_{i,k} \Gamma^k_{ij} f_k \langle X, T_i \rangle - h(X, T_j)$$

where $S(X) = B^*(X, \nu)$ and $h(X, Y) = \langle B(X, Y), \nu \rangle$. Conversely, if vector fields $T_i \in \Gamma(TM)$ and functions $f_i \in C^\infty(M)$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, are given such that (19), (20) and (21) hold, we may define a bundle isomorphism $f : TM \oplus E \to M \times \mathcal{G}$ preserving the metrics and such that (18) holds: setting $e_i = T_i + f_i \nu$, we define $f$ such that $f(e_i) = e_i^o$, $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

We keep the notation of Section 2 and state the main result of the paper:

Theorem 1. We moreover assume that $M$ is simply connected. The following statements are equivalent:

1. There exists a section $\varphi \in \Gamma(U \Sigma)$ such that

$$\nabla_X \varphi = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot B(X, e_j) \cdot \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(X) \cdot \varphi$$

for all $X \in TM$.

2. There exists an isometric immersion $F : M \to G$ with normal bundle $E$ and second fundamental form $B$. 


More precisely, if \( \varphi \) is a solution of (22), replacing \( \varphi \) by \( \varphi \cdot a \) for some \( a \in \text{Spin}(G) \) if necessary, the formula \( F = \int \xi \) where \( \xi \) is the \( G \)-valued 1-form defined by
\[
\xi(X) := \langle (X \cdot \varphi, \varphi) \rangle
\]
(23)
for all \( X \in TM \), defines an isometric immersion with normal bundle \( E \) and second fundamental form \( B \). Here \( \int \) stands for the Darboux integral, i.e. \( F = \int \xi : M \to G \) is such that \( F^* \omega_G = \xi \), where \( \omega_G \in \Omega^1(G, G) \) is the Maurer-Cartan form of \( G \). Reciprocally, an isometric immersion \( M \to G \) with normal bundle \( E \) and second fundamental form \( B \) may be written in that form.

The formula \( F = \int \xi \) where \( \xi \) is defined by (23) may be regarded as a generalized Weierstrass representation formula.

This theorem generalizes the main result of [4] to a Lie group equipped with a left invariant metric.

Remark 3. If \( \varphi \) is a solution of (22) and \( a \) belongs to \( \text{Spin}(G) \), \( \varphi' := \varphi \cdot a \) is also a solution of (22) (see (12) for the definition of \( \varphi \cdot a \)). Moreover the associated 1-forms \( \xi_{\varphi} \) and \( \xi_{\varphi'} \) are linked by
\[
\xi_{\varphi'} = \tau(a) \xi_{\varphi} a = \text{Ad}(a^{-1}) \circ \xi_{\varphi}.
\]
(24)
Let us recall that a 1-form \( \xi \in \Omega^1(M, G) \) is Darboux integrable if and only if it satisfies the structure equation \( d\xi + [\xi, \xi] = 0 \) (\( M \) is simply connected). The theorem thus says that if \( \varphi \) is a solution of (22), it is possible to find an other solution \( \varphi' \) of this equation such that \( \xi_{\varphi'} \) is Darboux integrable and \( F = \int \xi_{\varphi'} \) is an immersion with normal bundle \( E \) and second fundamental form \( B \). The proof of (1) \( \Rightarrow \) (2) in the theorem will in fact follow these lines. See also Remark 5 below.

Remark 4. We note that (22) implies the Dirac equation
\[
D\varphi = \left( H + \gamma \right) \cdot \varphi
\]
where the Dirac operator \( D \) is defined by
\[
D\varphi = \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot \nabla_{e_j} \varphi
\]
and
\[
H = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{p} B(e_j, e_j) \in E \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=2}^{p} e_j \cdot \Gamma(e_j) \in Cl(TM \oplus E).
\]
We now prove the theorem: (1) \( \Rightarrow \) (2) will be a consequence of Propositions 3.1 and 3.3 below, and (2) \( \Rightarrow \) (1) will be proved at the end of the section.

Proposition 3.1. Assume that \( \varphi \in \Gamma(U\Sigma) \) is a solution of (22) and define \( \xi \) by (29). Then
(1) \( \xi \) takes its values in \( G \subset Cl(\mathcal{G}) \);
(2) there exists \( T \in \text{SO}(\mathcal{G}) \) such that \( \xi = T \circ f \);
(3) replacing \( \varphi \) by \( \varphi \cdot a \) where \( a \in \text{Spin}(G) \) is such that \( \text{Ad}(a) = T \), we have \( \xi = f \), and \( \xi \) satisfies the structure equation
\[
d\xi + [\xi, \xi] = 0.
\]
(25)
Lemma 3.2. For all $X \in TM$ and $Z \in TM \oplus E$,  
\begin{align}
\langle \{B(X,Z^T) - B^*(X,Z^N)\} \cdot \varphi, \varphi \rangle &= -\frac{1}{2} \langle \varphi, [\Gamma(X),Z] \cdot \varphi \rangle \\
\text{and}
\end{align}

Proof. We first prove (26): we have 
\[
\frac{1}{2} \langle \varphi, [\Gamma(X),Z] \cdot \varphi \rangle = -\langle \langle \varphi, [\Gamma(X),Z] \cdot \varphi \rangle \rangle \\
= -\langle \langle \Gamma(X)(Z) \cdot \varphi \rangle, \varphi \rangle,
\]

since $\tau_{\mathcal{G}} = id$, $\tau_{\mathcal{A}} = -id$ and by Lemma A.1. The proof of (27) is similar:
\[
\frac{1}{2} \langle \varphi, \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot B(X,e_j) \cdot \varphi \rangle = -\langle \langle \varphi, \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot B(X,e_j), Z \rangle \cdot \varphi \rangle \\
= -\langle \langle \{B(X,Z^T) - B^*(X,Z^N)\} \cdot \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle
\]

by Lemma A.3. \qed
3- For all $a \in \text{Spin}(G)$ and $X \in TM$, we have
\[ \langle \langle X \cdot (\varphi \cdot a), \varphi \cdot a \rangle \rangle = \tau(\langle [\varphi][X][\varphi]a \rangle) = \tau(a \langle \langle X \cdot \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle a) = \text{Ad}(a^{-1})(\xi(X)) = \text{Ad}(a^{-1})(T \circ f(X)); \]
thus, replacing $\varphi$ by $\varphi \cdot a$ where $a \in \text{Spin}(G)$ is such that $\text{Ad}(a) = T$ we get $\xi = f$.

We compute, for $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$ such that $\nabla X = \nabla Y = 0$ at $x_0$,
\[
\partial_X \xi(Y) = \langle \langle Y \cdot \nabla_X \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle + \langle \langle Y \cdot \varphi, \nabla_X \varphi \rangle \rangle = (id + \tau)(\langle \langle Y \cdot \varphi, \nabla_X \varphi \rangle \rangle)
\]
and
\[
d\xi(X, Y) = \partial_X \xi(Y) - \partial_Y \xi(X) = (id + \tau)(\langle \langle \varphi, C \cdot \varphi \rangle \rangle + \frac{1}{2}(id + \tau)(\langle \langle \varphi, \{Y \cdot \Gamma(X) - X \cdot \Gamma(Y)\} \cdot \varphi \rangle \rangle)
\]  
with
\[
C := -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{p} \{ Y \cdot e_j \cdot B(X, e_j) - X \cdot e_j \cdot B(Y, e_j) \}.
\]

Now, for $X = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq p} x_k e_k$ and $Y = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq p} y_k e_k$,
\[
\sum_{j=1}^{p} X \cdot e_j \cdot B(Y, e_j) = -B(Y, X) + \sum_{j=1}^{p} \sum_{k \neq j} x_k e_k \cdot e_j \cdot B(Y, e_j)
\]
and
\[
\sum_{j=1}^{p} Y \cdot e_j \cdot B(X, e_j) = -B(X, Y) + \sum_{j=1}^{p} \sum_{k \neq j} y_k e_k \cdot e_j \cdot B(X, e_j),
\]
which yields the formula
\[
C = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{p} \sum_{k \neq j} e_k \cdot e_j \cdot (y_k B(X, e_j) - x_k B(Y, e_j)).
\]

Since a Clifford product of three pairwise orthogonal vectors is changed to its opposite by $\tau$, we deduce that $\tau[C] = -[C]$; this implies
\[ \tau(\langle \varphi, C \cdot \varphi \rangle) = \tau(\tau[\varphi][\tau[C][\varphi]]) = -\tau[\varphi][\tau[C][\varphi] = -\langle \varphi, C \cdot \varphi \rangle. \]

Thus the first term in (28) is zero and
\[
d\xi(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2}(id + \tau)(\langle \langle \varphi, \{Y \cdot \Gamma(X) - X \cdot \Gamma(Y)\} \cdot \varphi \rangle \rangle
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{2}(\langle \langle \varphi, \{Y \cdot \Gamma(X) - \Gamma(X) \cdot Y + X \cdot \Gamma(Y) - \Gamma(Y) \cdot X\} \cdot \varphi \rangle \rangle
\]
since $\tau[\varphi] = id$ and $\tau[\Lambda_{x} G] = -id$. We finally notice that
\[
\frac{1}{2} \{Y \cdot \Gamma(X) - \Gamma(X) \cdot Y + X \cdot \Gamma(Y) - \Gamma(Y) \cdot X\} = -\Gamma(X)(Y) + \Gamma(Y)(X)
\]
and we conclude.
(Lemma A.1), which yields

\[
d\xi(X,Y) = -\xi(\Gamma(X)(Y) - \Gamma(Y)(X)) = -[\xi(X),\xi(Y)],
\]

since \(\xi = f\), \(\Gamma\) satisfies (17), and by (4).

We keep the notation of Proposition 3.1, and moreover assume that \(M\) is simply connected; we consider

\[F : M \to G\]
such that \(F^*\omega_G = \xi\) (assuming that \(\varphi\) is chosen in such a way that \(\xi\) satisfies the structure equation (25)). The next proposition follows from the properties of the Clifford product:

**Proposition 3.3.** 1. The map \(F : M \to G\) is an isometry.
2. The map

\[
\Phi : E \to M \times G
\]

\[X \in E_m \mapsto (F(m),\xi(X))\]

is an isometry between \(E\) and the normal bundle of \(F(M)\) into \(G\), preserving connections and second fundamental forms. Here, for \(X \in E\), \(\xi(X)\) still stands for the quantity \(\langle\langle X \cdot \varphi, \varphi\rangle\rangle\).

**Proof.** For \(X,Y \in \Gamma(TM \oplus E)\), we have

\[
\langle\langle \xi(X),\xi(Y)\rangle\rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \langle\langle \xi(X)\xi(Y) + \xi(Y)\xi(X)\rangle\rangle
\]

\[=
-\frac{1}{2} \{r[\varphi][X][\varphi][\varphi][Y][\varphi] + r[\varphi][Y][\varphi][\varphi][X][\varphi]\}
\]

\[=
-\frac{1}{2} r[\varphi]([X][Y] + [Y][X])[\varphi]
\]

\[=
\langle\langle X,Y \rangle\rangle,
\]

since \([X][Y] + [Y][X] = -2([X],[Y]) = -2\langle\langle X,Y \rangle\rangle\). This implies that \(F\) is an isometry, and that \(\Phi\) is a bundle map between \(E\) and the normal bundle of \(F(M)\) into \(G\) which preserves the metrics of the fibres. Let us denote by \(B_F\) and \(\nabla^F\) the second fundamental form and the normal connection of the immersion \(F\); the aim is now to prove that

\[
\xi(B(X,Y)) = B_F(\xi(X),\xi(Y)) \quad \text{and} \quad \xi(\nabla'_X N) = \nabla^F_{\xi(X)}\xi(N)
\]

for \(X,Y \in \Gamma(TM)\) and \(N \in \Gamma(E)\). First,

\[B_F(\xi(X),\xi(Y)) = (\nabla^G_{\xi(X)}\xi(Y))^N = \{\partial_X \xi(Y) + \Gamma(\xi(X))\xi(Y)\})^N
\]

where the superscript \(N\) means that we consider the component of the vector which is normal to the immersion. We fix a point \(x_0 \in M\), assume that \(\nabla Y = 0\) at \(x_0\), and compute:

\[
\partial_X \xi(Y) = \langle\langle Y \cdot \nabla_X \varphi, \varphi\rangle\rangle + \langle\langle Y \cdot \varphi, \nabla_X \varphi\rangle\rangle
\]

\[=
(id + \sigma)(\langle\langle \varphi, Y \cdot \nabla_X \varphi\rangle\rangle)
\]

\[=
\frac{1}{2}(id + \sigma)(\langle\langle \varphi, Y \cdot \{ - \sum_{j=1}^k e_j \cdot B(X,e_j) + \Gamma(X) \} \cdot \varphi\rangle\rangle).
\]
We showed in the proof of Proposition 3.1 that
\[ Y \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot B(X, e_j) = -B(X, Y) + D \]
where \( D \) is a term which satisfies \( \tau D = -D \). Since moreover \( \tau [B(X, Y)] = [B(X, Y)] \) and \( \tau [Y \cdot \Gamma(X)] = -[\Gamma(X) \cdot Y] \), we get
\[
\partial_X \xi(Y) = \xi(B(X, Y))^N + \langle \varphi, \frac{1}{2}(Y \cdot \Gamma(X) - \Gamma(X) \cdot Y) \cdot \varphi \rangle^N \\
= \xi(B(X, Y)) - \langle \varphi, \Gamma(X)(Y) \cdot \varphi \rangle^N,
\]
since \( \xi(B(X, Y)) \) is normal to the immersion and by Lemma A.1. This implies that
\[
B_T(\xi(X), \xi(Y)) = \xi(B(X, Y)) - \langle \varphi, \Gamma(X)(Y) \cdot \varphi \rangle^N + \Gamma(\xi(X))(\xi(Y))^N \\
= \xi(B(X, Y))
\]
since
\[
\langle \langle \varphi, \Gamma(X)(Y) \cdot \varphi \rangle \rangle = \langle \langle \Gamma(X)(Y) \cdot \varphi \rangle \rangle \quad \text{(since \( \tau [\Gamma(X)(Y)] = [\Gamma(X)(Y)] \in G \))} \\
= \xi(\Gamma(X)(Y)) \\
= f(\Gamma(X)(Y)) \\
= \Gamma(f(X))(f(Y)) \quad \text{(by definition of \( \Gamma \) on \( TM \oplus E \))} \\
= \Gamma(\xi(X))(\xi(Y)).
\]
We finally show the second identity in (29): we have
\[
\nabla^{\xi(\xi)}_X(\xi(N)) = (\nabla^{\xi(\xi)}_X(\xi(N)))^N \\
= (\partial_X \xi(N) + \Gamma(\xi(X))(\xi(N)))^N \\
= \langle \langle \nabla_X N \cdot \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle^N + \langle \langle N \cdot \nabla_X \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle^N + \langle \langle N \cdot \varphi, \nabla_X \varphi \rangle \rangle^N \\
+ \Gamma(\xi(X))(\xi(N))^N.
\]
The first term in the right hand side is \( \xi(\nabla_X N) \), and we only need to show that
\[
\langle \langle N \cdot \nabla_X \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle^N + \langle \langle N \cdot \varphi, \nabla_X \varphi \rangle \rangle^N + \Gamma(\xi(X))(\xi(N))^N = 0. \tag{30}
\]
We have
\[
\langle \langle N \cdot \nabla_X \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle + \langle \langle N \cdot \varphi, \nabla_X \varphi \rangle \rangle = (id + \tau)(\langle \langle N \cdot \nabla_X \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle) \\
= \frac{1}{2}(id + \tau)(\langle \langle \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot N \cdot B(X, e_j) + N \cdot \Gamma(X) \rangle \cdot \varphi, \varphi \rangle) \\
= \frac{1}{2}(id + \tau)((\sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot N \cdot B(X, e_j) \cdot \varphi, \varphi) \\
- \langle \langle \Gamma(X)(N) \cdot \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle)
\]
since \( \tau [N \cdot \Gamma(X)] = -[\Gamma(X) \cdot N] \) and by Lemma A.1. Taking into account that
\[
\langle \langle \Gamma(X)(N) \cdot \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle = \Gamma(\xi(X))(\xi(N))
\]
(see the first part of the proof above), the identity (30) will be proved if we show that the vector
\[
\frac{1}{2}(id + \tau)(\langle \langle \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot N \cdot B(X, e_j) \cdot \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle)
is tangent to the immersion. We have
\[
\sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot N \cdot B(X, e_j) = -\sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot B(X, e_j) \cdot N - 2 \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \langle B(X, e_j), N \rangle
\]
\[
= -\sum_{j=1}^{p} B(X, e_j) \cdot N \cdot e_j - 2B^*(X, N)
\]
\[
= -\tau \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot N \cdot B(X, e_j) - 2B^*(X, N);
\]
thus
\[
\frac{1}{2}(id + \tau)\langle\sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot N \cdot B(X, e_j) \cdot \varphi, \varphi\rangle = -\langle(B^*(X, N) \cdot \varphi, \varphi\rangle,
\]
which is a vector tangent to the immersion since $B^*(X, N)$ belongs to $TM$; (30) follows, which finishes the proof. \qed

We finally show the converse statement (2) $\Rightarrow$ (1): we suppose that $F : M \rightarrow G$ is an isometric immersion with normal bundle $E$ and second fundamental form $B$, we consider the orthonormal frame $s_o = 1_{SO(G)}$ of $G$, and the spinor frame $\tilde{s}_o = 1_{Spin(G)}$ (recall that $Q_G = G \times SO(G)$ and $\tilde{Q}_G = G \times Spin(G)$; see Section 2). The spinor field $\varphi = [\tilde{s}_o, I_{Cl(G)}]$ satisfies (22) as a consequence of the Gauss formulas (13)-(14); moreover, its associated 1-form is, for all $X \in TM$,
\[
\xi(X) = \langle\langle F_s X \cdot \varphi, \varphi\rangle\rangle = \tau[\varphi][F_s X][\varphi] = [F_s X],
\]
where $[F_s X] \in G$ represents $F_s X$ in $s_o$, that is $[F_s X] = \omega_G(F_s X)$ ($\omega_G \in \Omega^1(G, G)$ is the Maurer-Cartan form of $G$). Thus $\xi = F_s^*\omega_G$, that is $F_s = \int \xi$.

**Remark 5.** We proved that if $\varphi \in \Gamma(U\Sigma)$ is a solution of (22) such that $\xi_{\varphi}$ satisfies the structure equation (25) then $F = \int \xi_{\varphi}$ is an immersion with normal bundle $E$ and second fundamental form $B$. By (24) it is clear that if $a \in Spin(G)$ is such that $Ad(a^{-1}) : G \rightarrow G \in SO(G)$ is an automorphism of Lie algebra, then $\xi_{\varphi \cdot a}$ satisfies the structure equation too; in fact, the corresponding immersions $F_{\varphi} = \int \xi_{\varphi}$ and $F_{\varphi \cdot a} = \int \xi_{\varphi \cdot a}$ are linked by the following formula: if $\Phi_a : G \rightarrow G$ is the automorphism of $G$ such that $d(\Phi_a)_e = Ad(a^{-1})$, then $\Phi_a$ is also an isometry for the left invariant metric, and

\[
F_{\varphi \cdot a} = L_b \circ \Phi_a \circ F_{\varphi}
\]
for some $b$ belonging to $G$. This relies on the following formula: if $\Phi : G \rightarrow G$ is an automorphism, $\omega_G \in \Omega^1(G, G)$ is the Maurer-Cartan form of $G$ and $F : M \rightarrow G$ is a smooth map, then
\[
(\Phi \circ F)^*\omega_G = d(\Phi)_e \circ (F^*\omega_G).
\]
This formula applied to $\Phi = \Phi_a$ and $F = F_{\varphi}$ shows that $\Phi_a \circ F_{\varphi}$ is a solution of the Darboux equation associated to the form $\xi_{\varphi \cdot a}$; thus, by uniqueness of a solution of the Darboux equation, (31) holds for some $b$ belonging to $G$.

**Remark 6.** uniqueness of immersions + correspondence between immersions and solutions belonging to a sub-bundle.
4. AN APPLICATION: THE FUNDAMENTAL THEOREM FOR IMMERSIONS IN A METRIC LIE GROUP

We now show that the equations of Gauss, Ricci and Codazzi on $B$ are exactly the integrability conditions of (22). We recall these equations for immersions in the metric Lie group $G$: if $R^G$ denotes the curvature tensor of $(G,\langle \cdot,\cdot \rangle)$, and if $R^T$ and $R^N$ stand for the curvature tensors of the connections on $TM$ and on $E$ ($M$ is a submanifold of $G$ and $E$ is its normal bundle), then we have, for all $X, Y, Z \in \Gamma(TM)$ and $N \in \Gamma(E)$,

1. the Gauss equation

\[ (R^G(X,Y)Z)^T = R^T(X,Y)Z - B^*(X,B(Y,Z)) + B^*(Y,B(X,Z)), \]

2. the Ricci equation

\[ (R^G(X,Y)N)^N = R^N(X,Y)N - B(X,B^*(Y,N)) + B(Y,B^*(X,N)), \]

3. the Codazzi equation

\[ (R^G(X,Y)Z)^N = \tilde{\nabla}_X B(Y,Z) - \tilde{\nabla}_Y B(X,Z); \]

in the last equation, $\tilde{\nabla}$ denotes the natural connection on $T^*M \otimes T^*M \otimes E$.

These equations make sense if $M$ is an abstract manifold and $E \to M$ is an abstract bundle as in Section 3, if we assume the existence of the bundle map $f$ in (15), since $f$ permits to define $\Gamma$ on $TM \oplus E$ by (17), and $R^G$ may be written in terms of $\Gamma$ only (see (4)-(5)). We prove the following:

**Proposition 4.1.** We assume that $M$ is simply connected. There exists $\varphi \in \Gamma(U\Sigma)$ solution of (22) if and only if $B : TM \times TM \to E$ satisfies the Gauss, Ricci and Codazzi equations.

**Proof.** We first prove that the Gauss, Ricci and Codazzi equations are necessary if we have a non-trivial solution of (22). We assume that $\varphi \in \Gamma(U\Sigma)$ is a solution of (22) and compute the curvature

\[ R(X,Y)\varphi = \nabla_X \nabla_Y \varphi - \nabla_Y \nabla_X \varphi - \nabla_{[X,Y]} \varphi. \]

We fix a point $x_0 \in M$, and assume that $\nabla X = \nabla Y = 0$ at $x_0$. We have

\[
\nabla_X \nabla_Y \varphi = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot \left( \nabla X B(Y,e_j) \cdot \varphi + B(Y,e_j) \cdot \nabla X \varphi \right) \\
+ \frac{1}{2} \left( \nabla X \Gamma(Y) \cdot \varphi + \Gamma(Y) \cdot \nabla X \varphi \right) \\
= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot \tilde{\nabla} X B(Y,e_j) \cdot \varphi - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{j,k=1}^{p} e_j \cdot e_k \cdot B(Y,e_j) \cdot B(X,e_k) \\
- \frac{1}{4} \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot B(Y,e_j) \cdot \Gamma(X) \cdot \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \nabla X \Gamma(Y) \cdot \varphi - \frac{1}{4} \Gamma(Y) \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot B(X,e_j) \cdot \varphi \\
+ \frac{1}{4} \Gamma(Y) \cdot \Gamma(X) \cdot \varphi.
\]
Thus

\[
R(X,Y)\varphi = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot \left( \nabla_X B(Y,e_j) - \nabla_Y B(X,e_j) \right) \cdot \varphi
\]

(35)

\[
\begin{align*}
+ \frac{1}{4} & \sum_{j \neq k} e_j \cdot e_k \cdot (B(X,e_j) \cdot B(Y,e_k) - B(Y,e_j) \cdot B(X,e_k)) \cdot \varphi \\
- \frac{1}{4} & \sum_{j=1}^{p} (B(X,e_j) \cdot B(Y,e_j) - B(Y,e_j) \cdot B(X,e_j)) \cdot \varphi \\
+ \frac{1}{2} & \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot B(X,e_j), \Gamma(Y) \cdot \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot B(Y,e_j), \Gamma(X) \cdot \varphi \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\frac{1}{2} (\nabla_X \Gamma(Y) - \nabla_Y \Gamma(X)) \cdot \varphi + \frac{1}{2} [\Gamma(X), \Gamma(Y)] \cdot \varphi.
\]

We computed the second and the third terms in [4]; we only recall the result here:

**Lemma 4.2.** [4] Let us set

\[
A := \frac{1}{4} \sum_{j \neq k} e_j \cdot e_k \cdot (B(X,e_j) \cdot B(Y,e_k) - B(Y,e_j) \cdot B(X,e_k))
\]

and

\[
B := -\frac{1}{4} \sum_{j} (B(X,e_j) \cdot B(Y,e_j) - B(Y,e_j) \cdot B(X,e_j)).
\]

We have

\[
A = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j<k} \{ \langle B^*(X,B(Y,e_j))\rangle, e_k \} e_j \cdot e_k
\]

and

\[
B = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k<l} (B(X,B^*(Y,n_k)) - B(Y,B^*(X,n_k)), n_l) n_k \cdot n_l.
\]

We now compute the other terms in (35). We first compute the covariant derivative of \(\Gamma\), considering \(\Gamma\) as a map

\[
\Gamma : TM \oplus E \to End(TM \oplus E).
\]

**Lemma 4.3.** If \(X,Y \in TM\) and \(Z \in TM \oplus E\),

\[
(\nabla_X \Gamma)(Y)Z = [\Gamma(X),\Gamma(Y)]Z - B(X,(\Gamma(Y)Z)^T) + B^*(X,(\Gamma(Y)Z)^N)
\]

\[
+ \Gamma(Y)(B(X,Z^T)) - \Gamma(Y)(B^*(X,Z^N)) - \Gamma(\Gamma(X)Y)(Z)
\]

\[
+ \Gamma(B(X,Y))(Z).
\]

Here the brackets stand for the commutator of the endomorphisms.

**Proof.** Since the expression is tensorial, we may assume that \(X,Y,Z \in \Gamma(TM \oplus E)\) are left invariant vector fields. By definition,

\[
\nabla_X \Gamma(Y)Z = \nabla_X (\Gamma(Y)Z) - \Gamma(\nabla_X Y)Z - \Gamma(Y)(\nabla_X Z).
\]

(36)
Since $X, Y$ and $Z$ are left invariant vector fields, so are $\Gamma(Y)Z$, $\nabla_X Y$ and $\nabla_X Z$, and, by (18),
\[
\nabla_X (\Gamma(Y)Z) = \Gamma(X)(\Gamma(Y)Z) - B(X, (\Gamma(Y)Z)^T) + B^*(X, (\Gamma(Y)Z)^N),
\]
\[
\Gamma(Y)(\nabla_X Z) = \Gamma(Y)(\Gamma(X)Z) - \Gamma(Y)B(X, Z^T) + \Gamma(Y)B^*(X, Z^N)
\]
and
\[
\Gamma(\nabla_X Y)(Z) = \Gamma(\Gamma(X)Y)(Z) - \Gamma(\Gamma(X)Y)(Z) - \Gamma(\nabla_X Y)(Z).
\]
Plugging these formulas in (36), we get the result. \qed

We now regard $\Gamma$ as a map
\[
\Gamma : TM \oplus E \to \Lambda^2(TM \oplus E) \subset Cl(TM \oplus E),
\]
and compute the term $C_3$ in (35).

**Lemma 4.4.** If $X, Y \in TM$,
\[
\frac{1}{2} \left( (\nabla_X \Gamma)(Y) - (\nabla_Y \Gamma)(X) \right) = [\Gamma(X), \Gamma(Y)] - \frac{1}{2} \Gamma([\Gamma(X), Y] - [\Gamma(Y), X]) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot B(X, e_j), \Gamma(Y) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot B(Y, e_j), \Gamma(X). \]

Here the brackets stand for the commutator in $Cl(TM \oplus E)$.

**Proof.** We first note that the linear maps $Z \mapsto [\Gamma(X), \Gamma(Y)]Z$, $Z \mapsto \Gamma(\Gamma(X)Y)Z$ and $Z \mapsto \Gamma(B(X, Y))Z$ appearing in Lemma 4.3 are respectively represented by the bivectors $[\Gamma(X), \Gamma(Y)]$, $\Gamma(\Gamma(X), Y)$ and $\Gamma(B(X, Y))$ (Lemmas A.1 and A.2 in the appendix). Moreover, by Lemma A.4 applied to the linear maps $B(X, .) : TM \to E$ and $\Gamma(Y) : TM \oplus E \to TM \oplus E$, the map $Z \mapsto -B^*(X, (\Gamma(Y)Z)^N) + \Gamma(Y)(B^*(X, Z^N)) + B(X, (\Gamma(Y)Z)^T) - \Gamma(Y)(B(X, Z^T))$ is represented by the bivector
\[
\left[ \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot B(X, e_j), \Gamma(Y) \right] \in Cl(TM \oplus E).
\]
The result follows. \qed

We now deduce the sum of the last four terms in (35):

**Lemma 4.5.** Let us set, for $X, Y \in TM$,
\[
R^G(X, Y) = [\Gamma(X), \Gamma(Y)] - \Gamma([\Gamma(X), Y] - [\Gamma(Y), X]) \in \Lambda^2(TM \oplus E)
\]
(note that $R^G$ is the curvature tensor of $G$, pulled-back to $TM \oplus E$ by the bundle isomorphism $f$ introduced in (15)). Then
\[
C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4 = \frac{1}{2} R^G(X, Y).
\]
We thus get the formula
\[
R(X,Y)\varphi = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot \left( \nabla_X B(Y,e_j) - \nabla_Y B(X,e_j) \right) \cdot \varphi \\
+ \mathcal{A} \cdot \varphi + \mathcal{B} \cdot \varphi + \frac{1}{2} R^G(X,Y) \cdot \varphi
\]
where \( \mathcal{A} \) and \( \mathcal{B} \) are computed in Lemma 4.2 and \( R^G \) may be conveniently written in the form
\[
R^G(X,Y) = \sum_{1 \leq j < k \leq p} \left( R^T(X,Y)(e_j), e_k \right) e_j \cdot e_k \\
+ \sum_{j=1}^{p} \sum_{r=1}^{q} \left( R^G(X,Y)(e_j), n_r \right) e_j \cdot n_r \\
+ \sum_{1 \leq l < r \leq q} \left( R^G(X,Y)(n_r), n_l \right) n_l \cdot n_r.
\]
On the other hand, the curvature of the spinorial connection is given by
\[
R(X,Y)\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{1 \leq j < k \leq p} \left( R^T(X,Y)(e_j), e_k \right) e_j \cdot e_k \\
+ \sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq q} \left( R^N(X,Y)(n_k), n_l \right) n_k \cdot n_l \right) \cdot \varphi.
\]
We now compare the expressions (37) and (38): since in a given frame \( \tilde{s} \) belonging to \( \tilde{Q} \), \( \varphi \) is represented by an element which is invertible in \( Cl(G) \) (it is in fact represented by an element belonging to \( Spin(G) \)), we may identify the coefficients and get
\[
\left( R^T(X,Y)(e_j), e_k \right) = \left( B^*(X,B(Y,e_j)), e_k \right) - \left( B^*(Y,B(X,e_j)), e_k \right) + \left( R^G(X,Y)(e_j), e_k \right),
\]
\[
\left( R^N(X,Y)(n_k), n_l \right) = \left( B(X,B^*(Y,n_k)), n_l \right) - \left( B(Y,B^*(X,n_k)), n_l \right) + \left( R^G(X,Y)(n_k), n_l \right)
\]
and
\[
\nabla_X B(Y,e_j) - \nabla_Y B(X,e_j), n_r = \left( R^G(X,Y)(e_j), n_r \right)
\]
for all the indices. These equations are the equations of Gauss, Ricci and Codazzi.

We now prove that the equations of Gauss, Ricci and Codazzi are also sufficient to get a solution of (22). The calculations above show that the connection on \( \Sigma \) defined by
\[
\nabla_X \varphi := \nabla_X \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot B(X,e_j) \cdot \varphi - \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(X) \cdot \varphi
\]
for all \( \varphi \in \Gamma(\Sigma) \) and \( X \in \Gamma(TM) \) is flat if and only if the equations of Gauss, Ricci and Codazzi hold. But if this connection is flat there exists a solution \( \varphi \in \Gamma(U\Sigma) \) of (22); this is because \( \nabla' \) may be also interpreted as a connection on \( U\Sigma \) regarded as a principal bundle (of group \( Spin(G) \), acting on the right): indeed, \( \nabla \) defines such
a connection (since it comes from a connection on $\tilde{Q}$), and the right hand side term in (39) defines a linear map
\[
TM \rightarrow \chi^\text{inv}_V(U\Sigma)
\]

from $TM$ to the vector fields on $U\Sigma$ which are vertical and invariant under the action of the group (these vector fields are of the form $\varphi \mapsto \eta \cdot \varphi$, $\eta \in \Lambda^2(TM \oplus E) \subset Cl(TM \oplus E)$). Assuming that the equations of Gauss, Codazzi and Ricci hold, we thus get a solution $\varphi \in \Gamma(U\Sigma)$ of (22). □

The considerations above give a spinorial proof of the fundamental theorem of submanifold theory in the metric Lie group $G$:

**Corollary 1.** We keep the hypotheses and notation of Section 2, and moreover assume that $M$ is simply connected and that $B : TM \times TM \rightarrow E$ is bilinear, symmetric and satisfies the equations of Gauss, Codazzi and Ricci. Then there is an isometric immersion of $M$ into $G$ with normal bundle $E$ and second fundamental form $B$. The immersion is unique up to a rigid motion in $G$, that is up to a transformation of the form
\[
rigid motion
\]

\[
L_b \circ \Phi_a : G \rightarrow G
\]

\[
g \mapsto b\Phi_a(g)
\]

where $a \in Spin(G)$ is such that $Ad(a) : G \rightarrow G$ is an automorphism of Lie algebra, $\Phi_a : G \rightarrow G$ is the group automorphism such that $d(\Phi_a)_e = Ad(a)$, and $b$ belongs to $G$.

**Proof.** The equations of Gauss, Codazzi and Ricci are the integrability conditions of (22). We thus get a solution $\varphi \in \Gamma(U\Sigma)$ of (22); with such a spinor field at hand, $F = \int \xi$ where $\xi$ is defined in (23) is the immersion. Finally, a solution of (22) is unique up to the right action of an element of $Spin(G)$; the right multiplication of $\varphi$ by $a \in Spin(G)$ and the left multiplication by $b \in G$ in the last integration give also an immersion, if $Ad(a) : G \rightarrow G$ is moreover an automorphism of Lie algebra. This immersion is obtained form the immersion defined by $\varphi$ by a rigid motion, as described in (40). □

**Remark 7.** In $\mathbb{R}^n$, a rigid motion as in (40) is a transformation of the form

\[
rigid motion
\]

\[
\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n
\]

\[
x \mapsto ax + b,
\]

with $a \in SO(n)$ and $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

5. **Special cases**

5.1. **Submanifolds in $\mathbb{R}^n$.** If the metric Lie group is $\mathbb{R}^n$ with its natural metric, we recover the main result of [4]. We suppose that $M$ is a $p$-dimensional Riemannian manifold, $E \rightarrow M$ a bundle of rank $q$, with a fibre metric and a compatible connection. We assume that $TM$ and $E$ are oriented and spin with given spin structures, and that $B : TM \times TM \rightarrow E$ is bilinear and symmetric.

**Theorem 2.** [4] We moreover assume that $M$ is simply connected. The following statements are equivalent:
There exists a section \( \varphi \in \Gamma(U \Sigma) \) such that

\[
\nabla_X \varphi = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^p e_j \cdot B(X, e_j) \cdot \varphi
\]

for all \( X \in TM \).

There exists an isometric immersion \( F : M \to \mathbb{R}^n \) with normal bundle \( E \) and second fundamental form \( B \). Moreover, \( F = \int \xi \) where \( \xi \) is the \( \mathbb{R}^n \)-valued 1-form defined by

\[
\xi(X) := \langle \langle X \cdot \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle
\]

for all \( X \in TM \).

**Proof.** We only prove (1) \( \Rightarrow \) (2). This will be a consequence of Theorem 1 if we may define a bundle map \( f \) as in (15) such that (18) holds. We assume that \( \varphi \) is a solution of (41), and set

\[
f : TM \oplus E \to M \times \mathbb{R}^n
\]

\[
Z \mapsto \langle \langle Z \cdot \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle.
\]

The map \( \Gamma \) defined by (17) is \( \Gamma = 0 \). We now show that (18) is satisfied for every \( Z \in \Gamma(TM \oplus E) \) such that \( f(Z) : M \to \mathbb{R}^n \) is a constant map: for all \( X \in TM \), we have

\[
\partial_X \{ f(Z) \} = 0,
\]

which reads

\[
\langle \langle \nabla_X Z \cdot \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle + \langle \langle Z \cdot \nabla_X \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle + \langle \langle Z \cdot \varphi, \nabla_X \varphi \rangle \rangle = 0.
\]

But, by (41) and (11),

\[
\langle \langle Z \cdot \nabla_X \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle + \langle \langle Z \cdot \varphi, \nabla_X \varphi \rangle \rangle = \langle \langle \sum_{j=1}^p e_j \cdot B(X, e_j), Z \rangle \rangle \cdot \varphi, \varphi \rangle
\]

\[
= \langle \langle \{ B(X, Z_T) - B^*(X, Z_N) \} \cdot \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle,
\]

where we use Lemma A.3 in the last step. Thus

\[
\langle \langle \nabla_X Z \cdot \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle = \langle \langle \{ -B(X, Z_T) + B^*(X, Z_N) \} \cdot \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle
\]

and

\[
\nabla_X Z = -B(X, Z_T) + B^*(X, Z_N),
\]

which is (18) with \( \Gamma = 0 \). \( \Box \)

**5.2. Submanifolds in \( \mathbb{H}^n \).** Spinor representations of submanifolds in \( \mathbb{H}^n \) with its natural metric were already given in \([14, 3, 4]\). We give here an other representation using the group structure of \( \mathbb{H}^n \), with an arbitrary left invariant metric. Let us set

\[
\mathbb{H}^n = \{ a = (a', a_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n : a_n > 0 \},
\]

and, for \( a \in \mathbb{H}^n \), the similarity of \( \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \) (by a similarity we mean an homothety composed by a translation)

\[
\varphi_a : \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \to \mathbb{R}^{n-1}
\]

\[
x \mapsto a_n x + a'.
\]

The similarities of \( \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \) naturally form a group under composition, and the bijection

\[
\varphi : \mathbb{H}^n \to \{ \text{similarities } \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \to \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \}
\]

\[
a \mapsto \varphi_a
\]
induces a group structure on \( \mathbb{H}^n \): it is such that

\[
\prod_{\mathbb{H}^n} ab = (a_n b' + a', a_n b_n)
\]

for all \( a, b \in \mathbb{H}^n \); the neutral element is \( e = (0, 1) \in \mathbb{H}^n \). Let us denote by \( (e_1^n, e_2^n, \ldots, e_n^n) \) the canonical basis of \( T_e \mathbb{H}^n = \mathbb{R}^n \) and keep the same letters to denote the corresponding left invariant vector fields on \( \mathbb{H}^n \). The Lie bracket may be easily seen to be given by

\[
[e_i^n, e_j^n] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad [e_n^n, e_i^n] = e_i^n
\]

for \( i, j = 1, \ldots, n - 1 \). This may also be written in the form

\[
[X, Y] = l(X)Y - l(Y)X
\]

for all \( X, Y \in \mathbb{R}^n \), where \( l : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R} \) is the linear form such that \( l(e_i^n) = 0 \) if \( i \leq n - 1 \) and \( l(e_n^n) = 1 \). This property implies that every left invariant metric on \( \mathbb{H}^n \) has constant negative curvature \(-|l|^2 \) [13, 12].

We suppose that a left invariant metric \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \) is given on \( \mathbb{H}^n \), and consider the vector \( U_0 \in T_e \mathbb{H}^n \) such that \( l(X) = \langle U_0, X \rangle \) for all \( X \in T_e \mathbb{H}^n \). We have \( |U_0| = |l| \), and, by the Koszul formula (3),

\[
\Gamma(X)(Y) = -\langle Y, U_0 \rangle X + \langle X, Y \rangle U_0
\]

for all \( X, Y \in T_e \mathbb{H}^n \).

We keep the hypotheses made at the beginning of Section 5.1. We suppose moreover that \( U \in \Gamma(TM \oplus E) \) is given such that \(|U| = |l| \) and, for all \( X \in TM \),

\[
\nabla_X U = -|U|^2 X + \langle X, U \rangle U - B(X, U^T) + B^*(X, UV).
\]

We set, for \( X \in TM \) and \( Y \in TM \oplus E \),

\[
\Gamma(X)(Y) = -\langle Y, U \rangle X + \langle X, Y \rangle U.
\]

Remark 8. Equation (46) implies the following:

(1) \( U \) is a solution of (18), with the definition (47) of \( \Gamma \).

(2) The norm of \( U \) is constant, since, by a straightforward computation,

\[
d|U|^2(X) = 2\langle \nabla_X U, U \rangle = 0
\]

for all \( X \in TM \). The additional hypothesis \(|U| = |l| \) is thus not very restrictive.

We note that it is not necessary to assume the existence of \( U \) solution of (46) to get a spinor representation of a submanifold in \( \mathbb{H}^n \) if \( \mathbb{H}^n \) is regarded as the set of unit vectors in Minkowski space \( \mathbb{R}^{n,1} \) [14, 3, 4]. Nevertheless, this hypothesis seems necessary if we consider \( \mathbb{H}^n \) as a group, since the group structure introduces an anisotropy: the vector \( e_n \in T_e \mathbb{H}^n \) is indeed a special direction for the group structure.

Let us construct the spinor bundles \( \Sigma \) and \( U\Sigma \) on \( M \) as in Section 2.4 with here \( G = T_e \mathbb{H}^n \).

Theorem 3. We assume that \( M \) is simply connected. The following statements are equivalent:

(1) There exists a spinor field \( \varphi \in \Gamma(U\Sigma) \) solution of (22) where \( \Gamma \) is defined by (47).
(2) There exists an isometric immersion \( M \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^n \) with normal bundle \( E \) and second fundamental form \( B \).

Proof. We assume that \( \varphi \in \Gamma(U \Sigma) \) is a solution of (22) where \( \Gamma \) is defined by (47), and define \( f : TM \oplus E \rightarrow M \times T_0 \mathbb{H}^n \) by

\[
f(Z) = \langle \langle Z \cdot \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle
\]

for all \( Z \in TM \oplus E \). Let us first observe that if \( Z \) is a vector field solution of (18), then \( f(Z) \) is constant: we have, for all \( X \in TM \),

\[
\partial_X f(Z) = \langle \langle \nabla_X Z \cdot \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle + (id + \tau) \langle \langle Z \cdot \nabla \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle;
\]

this is 0, by (18), (22) and formulas (26)-(27) in Lemma 3.2. Since \( U \) is a solution of (18) (see Remark 8), we deduce that \( f(U) = U_0 \). Since \( \Gamma \) is defined on \( T_0 \mathbb{H}^n \) by (45) and on \( TM \oplus E \) by (47), and since \( f \) preserves the metrics, it is straightforward to see that \( f(\Gamma(X)(Y)) = \Gamma(f(X))(f(Y)) \) for all \( X,Y \in TM \oplus E \). Finally, (18) holds for all \( Z \in \Gamma(TM \oplus E) \) such that \( f(Z) \) is constant: this is the same argument as in the proof of Theorem 2 in Section 5.1, just adding the term \( \Gamma \). The result then follows from Theorem 1.

\[\Box\]

5.3. Hypersurfaces in a metric Lie group. We assume that \( G \) is a simply connected \( n \)-dimensional metric Lie group, \( M \) is a \( p \)-dimensional Riemannian manifold, \( n = p + 1 \), and \( E \) is the trivial line bundle on \( M \), oriented by a unit section \( \nu \in \Gamma(E) \). We moreover suppose that \( M \) is simply connected and that \( h: TM \times TM \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) is a given symmetric bilinear form, and that the hypotheses (1) and (2) of Section 3 with \( B = h \nu \) hold. According to Theorem 1, an isometric immersion of \( M \) into \( G \) with second fundamental form \( h \) is equivalent to a section \( \varphi \) of \( \Gamma(U \Sigma) \) solution of the Killing equation (22). Note that \( Q_E \simeq M \) and the double covering

\[Q_E \rightarrow Q_E\]

is trivial, since \( M \) is assumed to be simply connected. Fixing a section \( \tilde{s}_E \) of \( \tilde{Q}_E \), we get an injective map

\[
\tilde{Q}_M \rightarrow \tilde{Q}_M \times_M \tilde{Q}_E =: \tilde{Q} \quad \tilde{s}_M \mapsto (\tilde{s}_M, \tilde{s}_E).
\]

Using

\[Cl_p \simeq Cl_{p+1}^0 \subset Cl_{p+1}\]

(induced by the Clifford map \( \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow Cl_{p+1}, X \mapsto X \cdot e_{p+1} \)), we deduce a bundle isomorphism

\[
\tilde{Q}_M \times_{\rho} Cl_p \rightarrow \tilde{Q} \times_{\rho} Cl_{p+1}^0 \subset \Sigma
\]

\( \psi \mapsto \psi^* \).

It satisfies the following properties: for all \( X \in TM \) and \( \psi \in \tilde{Q}_M \times_{\rho} Cl_p \),

\[
(X \cdot_M \psi)^* = X \cdot \nu \cdot \psi^* \quad \text{and} \quad \nabla_X (\psi^*) = (\nabla_X \psi)^*.
\]

To write down the Killing equation (22) in the bundle \( \tilde{Q}_M \times_{\rho} Cl_p \), we need to decompose the Clifford action of \( \Gamma(X) \) into its tangent and its normal parts:
Lemma 5.1. Recall the notation introduced in Remark 2. Then, for all \( X \in TM \),
\[
\Gamma(X) = \sum_i \langle X, T_i \rangle \sum_{j<k} \Gamma_{ij}^k \left( \frac{1}{2} (T_j \cdot T_k - T_k \cdot T_j) + (f_k T_j - f_j T_k) \cdot \nu \right).
\]

Proof. We have
\[
X = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle X, e_i \rangle e_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle X, T_i \rangle e_i,
\]
\[
\Gamma(X)(e_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle X, T_i \rangle \Gamma(e_i)(e_j)
\]
\[
= \sum_{i=1}^n \langle X, T_i \rangle \sum_{k=1}^n \Gamma_{ij}^k \langle T_k, e_i \rangle
\]
\[
= \sum_{1\leq i,j,k \leq n} \Gamma_{ij}^k \langle X, T_i \rangle (T_j + f_j \nu) + \Gamma_{jk}^i \langle X, T_j \rangle (T_k + f_k \nu),
\]
and thus
\[
\Gamma(X) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n e_j \cdot \Gamma(X)(e_j)
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n (T_j + f_j \nu) \cdot \sum_{1\leq i,k \leq n} \Gamma_{ij}^k \langle X, T_i \rangle (T_k + f_k \nu)
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1\leq i,j,k \leq n} \Gamma_{ij}^k \langle X, T_i \rangle (T_j + f_j \nu) \cdot (T_k + f_k \nu).
\]
Now
\[
(T_j + f_j \nu) \cdot (T_k + f_k \nu) = T_j \cdot T_k + f_k T_j \cdot \nu - f_j T_k \cdot \nu - f_j f_k,
\]
and the result follows since \( \Gamma_{ij}^k = -\Gamma_{ik}^j \).

The section \( \varphi \in \Gamma(U \Sigma) \) solution of (22) thus identifies to a section \( \psi \) of \( \tilde{Q} \times_p Cl_p \) solution of
\[
\nabla_X \psi = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^p h(X, e_j) e_j \cdot_M \psi + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Gamma}(X) \cdot_M \psi
\]
\[
= -\frac{1}{2} h(S(X)) \cdot_M \psi + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Gamma}(X) \cdot_M \psi
\]
for all \( X \in TM \), where
\[
\tilde{\Gamma}(X) = \sum_i \langle X, T_i \rangle \sum_{j<k} \Gamma_{ij}^k \left( \frac{1}{2} (T_j \cdot_M T_k - T_k \cdot_M T_j) + (f_k T_j - f_j T_k) \right).
\]
and \( S : TM \to TM \) is the symmetric operator associated to \( h \). We deduce the following result:

**Theorem 4.** Let \( S : TM \to TM \) be a symmetric operator. The following two statements are equivalent:

1. there exists an isometric immersion of \( M \) into \( G \) with shape operator \( S \);
Lemma 5.2. Let \( \tilde{\Gamma} \) be the Lie group associated to \( \Sigma \). Then, for all \( X \in \mathfrak{g} \), we have
\[
\nabla_X \psi = -\frac{1}{2} S(X) \cdot \psi + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Gamma}(X) \cdot \psi
\]
for all \( X \in \mathfrak{g} \), where \( \tilde{\Gamma} \) is defined in (51).

Here, a spinor field \( \psi \) is said to be normalized if it is represented in some frame \( \tilde{s} \in \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_M \) by an element \( |\psi| \in \mathbb{C} \) belonging to \( \text{Spin}(p+1) \).

We will see below explicit representation formulas in the cases of the dimensions 3 and 4.

5.4. Surfaces in a 3-dimensional metric Lie group. Since \( \text{Cl}_2 \simeq \Sigma_2 \) we have
\[
\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_M \times \rho \text{ Cl}_2 \simeq \Sigma M,
\]
and \( \varphi \) is equivalent to a spinor field \( \psi \in \Gamma(\Sigma M) \) solution of (52) and such that \( |\psi| = 1 \). Moreover, the explicit representation formula \( F = \int \xi \) may be written in terms of \( \psi \) : it may be proved by a computation that
\[
\langle \langle X \cdot \varphi, \varphi \rangle \rangle = 2R \epsilon\langle X \cdot \psi^+, \psi^- \rangle + j \left( \langle X \cdot \psi^+, \alpha(\psi^+) \rangle - \langle X \cdot \psi^-, \alpha(\psi^-) \rangle \right)
\]
where the brackets \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \) stand here for the natural hermitian product on \( \Sigma_2 \) and \( \alpha : \Sigma_2 \to \Sigma_2 \) is the natural quaternionic structure. If \( \Gamma = \mathbb{R}^3 \), this is the explicit representation formula given in [6] (see also [3]).

We also note that the expression (51) of \( \tilde{\Gamma} \) simplifies if the Lie group is 3-dimensional:

Lemma 5.2. If \( (j, k, l) \) is a permutation of \( \{1, 2, 3\} \) and \( \epsilon_{jkl} = \pm 1 \) denotes its sign, then, for all \( \psi \in \Gamma(\Sigma M) \),
\[
\left( \frac{1}{2} (T_j \cdot T_k - T_k \cdot T_j) + (f_k T_j - f_j T_k) \right) \cdot \psi = \epsilon_{jkl}(f_l - T_l) \cdot \psi.
\]

Proof. Keeping the notation introduced above, we note that
\[
\mathcal{L}_j \cdot \mathcal{L}_k \cdot \mathcal{L}_l = \epsilon_{jkl} \psi \cdot \psi,
\]
which yields
\[
\mathcal{L}_j \cdot \mathcal{L}_k = -\epsilon_{jkl} \mathcal{L}_l.
\]

Thus
\[
T_j \cdot T_k + (f_k T_j - f_j T_k) \cdot \psi = \epsilon_{jkl} \psi \cdot (T_l + f_l \psi)
\]
\[
= \epsilon_{jkl}(f_l - T_l) \cdot \psi.
\]

since \( T_l \cdot \psi = -\nu \cdot T_l, T_l \cdot \omega = -\omega \cdot T_l \) and \( \omega \cdot \nu = \nu \cdot \omega \). Switching the indices \( j \) and \( k \) we also get
\[
T_k \cdot T_j + (f_j T_k - f_k T_j) \cdot \psi = \epsilon_{kjl}(f_l - T_l) \cdot \psi = -\epsilon_{jkl}(f_l - T_l) \cdot \psi.
\]

and deduce that
\[
\frac{1}{2} (T_j \cdot T_k - T_k \cdot T_j) + (f_k T_j - f_j T_k) \cdot \psi = \epsilon_{jkl}(f_l - T_l) \cdot \psi.
\]

The result is then a consequence of the first property in (49). \( \square \)
5.4.1. The metric Lie group $S^3$. A spinor representation of a surface immersed in $S^3$ was already given in [14] (see also [3, 4]). We give here a spinor representation relying on the group structure; it appears that it coincides with the result in [14].

We regard the sphere $S^3$ as the set of the unit quaternions, with its natural group structure. The Lie algebra of $S^3$ identifies to $\mathbb{R}^3$, with the bracket $[X,Y] = 2X \times Y$ for all $X, Y \in \mathbb{R}^3$ ($\times$ is the usual cross product). By the Koszul formula (3), for all $X,Y \in \mathbb{R}^3$,

$$\Gamma(X)(Y) = X \times Y.$$  

As a bivector, for all $X = X_1e_1 + X_2e_2 + X_3e_3 \in \mathbb{R}^3$,

$$\Gamma(X) = \frac{1}{2}(e_1^2 \cdot \Gamma(X)(e_2^0) + e_2^0 \cdot \Gamma(X)(e_3^0) + e_3^0 \cdot \Gamma(X)(e_2^0))$$

$$= X_1e_2^0 \cdot e_3^0 + X_2e_3^0 \cdot e_1^0 + X_3e_1^0 \cdot e_2^0$$

$$= -X \cdot (e_1^0 \cdot e_2^0 \cdot e_3^0).$$

Thus, if $\varphi \in \tilde{Q}_3 \times_{\rho} Cl^0_3$ represents an immersion of an oriented surface $M$ in $S^3$ and if $\psi \in \Gamma(\Sigma M)$ is such that $\varphi = \psi^*$, then, for all $X \in TM$,

$$\Gamma(X) \cdot \varphi = -X \cdot (e_1^0 \cdot e_2^0 \cdot e_3^0) \cdot \varphi$$

$$= -X \cdot \omega \cdot \nu \cdot \varphi$$

$$= (X \cdot \nu) \cdot \omega \cdot \varphi$$

$$= (X \cdot \omega \cdot \psi)^*$$

where $\omega$ is the area form of $M$, and $\nu$ is the vector normal to $M$ in $S^3$. Since $\varphi \in \Gamma(U\Sigma)$ is a solution of (22), $\psi \in \Gamma(\Sigma M)$ is a solution of

$$\nabla_X \psi = -\frac{1}{2}S(X) \cdot \psi + \frac{1}{2}X \cdot \omega \cdot \psi$$

and satisfies $|\psi| = 1$. Taking the trace, we get

$$D\psi = e_1 \cdot \nabla_{e_1} \psi + e_2 \cdot \nabla_{e_2} \psi$$

$$= H\psi - \omega \cdot \psi$$

where $(e_1, e_2)$ is a positively oriented orthonormal basis of $TM$. Now, setting $\overline{\psi} = \psi^* - \psi^~$ and since $\omega \cdot \psi = -i\overline{\psi}$ (recall that $i\omega$ acts as the identity on $\Sigma^+ M$ and as -identity on $\Sigma^- M$), we get

$$D\psi = H\psi - i\overline{\psi},$$

which is also the spinor characterization given by Morel in [14].

Ce n’est sans doute pas une coincidence, mais je ne me l’explique pas complètement.

5.4.2. Surfaces in the 3-dimensional metric Lie groups $E(\kappa, \tau)$, $\tau \neq 0$. We recover here a spinor characterization of immersions in the 3-dimensional homogeneous spaces $E(\kappa, \tau)$; this result was obtained by one of the authors in [16], using a characterization of immersions in these spaces by Daniel [5]. We give here an independent proof, and rather obtain the result of Daniel as a corollary.

The metric Lie group $E(\kappa, \tau)$, $\tau \neq 0$, is defined as follows: its Lie algebra is $G = \mathbb{R}^3$, with the bracket defined on the vectors $e_1^0, e_2^0, e_3^0$ of the canonical basis by

$$[e_1^0, e_2^0] = 2\tau e_3^0, \quad [e_2^0, e_3^0] = \sigma e_1^0, \quad [e_3^0, e_1^0] = \sigma e_2^0$$
where $\sigma = \frac{3}{2}\tau$. The metric on $G$ is the canonical metric, i.e., the metric such that the basis $(e_1^o, e_2^o, e_3^o)$ is orthonormal. The Levi-Civita connection is then given by

$$\Gamma(X)(Y) = \{\tau(X - \langle X, e_3^o \rangle e_3^o) + (\sigma - \tau)\langle X, e_3^o \rangle e_3^o\} \times Y$$

for $X, Y \in G$; see e.g. [5].

Let $S : TM \to TM$ be a symmetric operator. We assume that a vector field $T \in \Gamma(TM)$ and a function $f \in C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R})$ are given such that

$$|T|^2 + f^2 = 1,$$

$$\nabla_X T = f(S(X) - \tau JX)$$

and

$$df(X) = -(S(X) - \tau JX, T)$$

for all $X \in TM$.

**Theorem 5.** [16] If $M$ is simply connected, the following two statements are equivalent:

1. There exists $\psi \in \Gamma(\Sigma M)$ such that $|\psi| = 1$ and

$$\nabla_X \psi = -\frac{1}{2} S(X) \cdot \psi + \frac{1}{2} \{ (2\tau - \sigma) \langle X, T \rangle (T - f) - \tau X \} \cdot \omega \cdot \psi$$

for all $X \in TM$.

2. There exists an isometric immersion of $M$ into $E(\kappa, \tau)$, with shape operator $S$.

**Proof.** We consider the trivial line bundle $E = \mathbb{R} \nu$, where $\nu$ is a unit section. The bundle $TM \oplus E$ is of rank 3, and is assumed to be oriented by the orientation of $TM$ and by $\nu$. We suppose that it is endowed with the natural product metric. Let us denote by $\times$ the natural cross product in the fibers. We set $e_3 = T + f \nu,$

and, for all $X,Y \in TM \oplus E,$

$$\Gamma(X)(Y) = \{\tau(X - \langle X, e_3 \rangle e_3) + (\sigma - \tau)\langle X, e_3 \rangle e_3\} \times Y.$$  

Defining $B : TM \times TM \to E$ and its adjoint $B^* : TM \times E \to TM$ by

$$B(X,Y) = \langle S(X), Y \rangle \nu \quad \text{and} \quad B^*(X, \nu) = S(X)$$

for all $X,Y \in TM$, the equations (56) and (57) are equivalent to the single equation

$$\nabla_X e_3 = \Gamma(X)(e_3) - B(X, e_3^T) + B^*(X, e_3^N)$$

for all $X \in TM$, where $\nabla$ is the sum of the Levi-Civita connection on $TM$ and the trivial connection on $E$. This is (18) for $Z = e_3$. We will need the following expression for $\Gamma$:

**Lemma 5.3.** For all $X \in TM$, the linear map $\Gamma(X) : TM \oplus E \to TM \oplus E$ is represented by the bivector

$$\Gamma(X) = \{(2\tau - \sigma) \langle X, T \rangle (T \cdot \nu - f) - \tau X \cdot \nu \} \cdot \omega.$$
**Proof.** The linear map $\Gamma(X)$ defined by (59) is represented by the bivector

$$\Gamma(X) = \frac{1}{2} (e_1 \cdot \Gamma(X)(e_1) + e_2 \cdot \Gamma(X)(e_2) + e_3 \cdot \Gamma(X)(e_3))$$

where $e_1, e_2$ are such that $e_1, e_2, e_3$ is a positively oriented and orthonormal basis of $TM \oplus E$ (see Lemma A.1); thus, a straightforward computation shows that $\Gamma(X)$ is represented by the bivector

$$\Gamma(X) = -\tau(X \times e_3) \cdot e_3 + (\sigma - \tau)(X, e_3) \cdot e_1 \cdot e_2.$$ 

The following formula may be checked by a direct computation: for $X, Y \in TM \oplus E$,

$$X \times Y = -(X \cdot Y + \langle X, Y \rangle) e_1 \cdot e_2 \cdot e_3;$$

this gives

$$(X \times e_3) \cdot e_3 = -(X \cdot e_3 + \langle X, e_3 \rangle) e_1 \cdot e_2 \cdot e_3 = (X - \langle X, e_3 \rangle e_3) e_1 \cdot e_2 \cdot e_3 = (X - \langle X, T \rangle (T + f \nu)) \cdot \omega \cdot \nu = (X \cdot \nu - \langle X, T \rangle (T \cdot \nu - f)) \cdot \omega.$$

Moreover,

$$\langle X, e_3 \rangle e_1 \cdot e_2 = \langle X, T \rangle (-e_1 \cdot e_2 \cdot e_3 \cdot e_3) = \langle X, T \rangle (\omega \cdot \nu) = -\langle X, T \rangle (T \cdot \nu - f) \cdot \omega.$$

Plugging these two formulas in (62) we get the result. \(\square\)

We deduce the following key lemma:

**Lemma 5.4.** A spinor field $\varphi \in \Gamma(U \Sigma)$ solution of (22) is equivalent to a spinor field $\psi \in \Gamma(\Sigma M)$ solution of (58).

**Proof.** We use the identification $\psi \in \Gamma(\Sigma M) \mapsto \psi^* \in \Gamma(\Sigma)$ described at the beginning of the section; we recall that, for all $X \in TM$,

$$\nabla_X \psi)^* = \nabla_X (\psi^*) \quad \text{and} \quad (X \cdot \psi)^* = X \cdot \nu \cdot (\psi^*).$$

Thus, if $\varphi \in \Gamma(U \Sigma)$ is a solution of (22) and if $\psi \in \Gamma(\Sigma M)$ is such that $\psi^* = \varphi$, using (63), the formula

$$\sum_{j=1}^p e_j \cdot B(X, e_j) = \sum_{j=1}^p e_j \cdot \langle S(X), e_j \rangle \nu = S(X) \cdot \nu$$

and Lemma 5.3, we get:

$$(\nabla_X \psi)^* = \nabla_X \varphi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} S(X) \cdot \nu \cdot \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \{(2\tau - \sigma) \langle X, T \rangle (T \cdot \nu - f) - \tau X \cdot \nu \} \cdot \omega \cdot \varphi$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2} S(X) \cdot \psi + \frac{1}{2} \{(2\tau - \sigma) \langle X, T \rangle (T - f) - \tau X \} \cdot \omega \cdot \psi\right)^*.$$

This gives (58). Reciprocally, if $\psi$ is a solution of (58), the spinor field $\varphi = \psi^*$ solves (22). This proves the lemma. \(\square\)
Instead of $\psi \in \Gamma(\Sigma M)$ solution of (58) we may thus consider $\varphi \in \Gamma(U\Sigma)$ solution of (22). The theorem will thus be a consequence of Theorem 1 if we can define a bundle isomorphism $f : TM \oplus E \to M \times G$ such that (17) and (18) hold. Let us set

$$f(Z) = \langle(Z : \varphi, \varphi)\rangle.$$  

We first observe that $f(e_3)$ is constant: indeed, for all $X \in TM$,

$$\partial_X(f(e_3)) = \langle(\nabla_X e_3 : \varphi, \varphi)\rangle + (id + \tau)\langle(e_3 : \nabla_X \varphi, \varphi)\rangle = 0$$

in view of (61), (22) and identities (26)-(27) in Lemma 3.2. Moreover, since $f$ preserves the norm of the vectors, $f(e_3)$ is a unit vector. Replacing $\varphi$ by $\varphi \cdot a$ for some $a \in Spin(G)$ if necessary, we may thus assume that $f(e_3) = e_3^o$. We now check (17): since the map $f$ is an orientation preserving isometry and using $f(e_3) = e_3^o$, we have, for all $X, Y \in TM$,

$$f(\Gamma(X)(Y)) = f(\{\tau(X - \langle X, e_3\rangle e_3) + (\sigma - \tau)\langle X, e_3\rangle e_3\} \times Y)$$

$$= \{\tau(f(X) - \langle f(X), e_3\rangle f(e_3)) + (\sigma - \tau)\langle f(X), f(e_3)\rangle f(e_3)\} \times f(Y)$$

$$= \{\tau(f(X) - \langle f(X), e_3^o\rangle e_3^o) + (\sigma - \tau)\langle f(X), e_3^o\rangle e_3^o\} \times f(Y)$$

$$= \Gamma(f(X))(f(Y)).$$

Finally, the proof of (18) is very similar to the proof of this identity made in Section 5.1 for $G = \mathbb{R}^n$ : we only have to add the term involving $\Gamma$ which appears in the expression (22) of the covariant derivative of $\varphi$; we leave the details to the reader. \hfill \Box

**Remark 9.** We also get an explicit representation formula: the immersion is given by the Darboux integral of $\xi : X \mapsto \langle(X : \varphi, \varphi)\rangle$, which may be written in terms of $\psi$ by the formula (53).

We deduce the following result, first obtained by Daniel in [5] using the moving frame method:

**Corollary 2.** If $S, T, f, \kappa, \gamma, \tau$ satisfy (55)-(57), the Gauss equation

$$K = \det S + \tau^2 + (\kappa - 4\tau^2) f^2$$  

and the Codazzi equation

$$\nabla_X(SY) - \nabla_Y(SX) - S([X, Y]) = (\kappa - 4\tau^2) f(Y, T)X - \langle X, T\rangle Y,$$

then there exists an isometric immersion of $M$ into $E(\kappa, \tau)$ with shape operator $S$. Moreover the immersion is unique up to a global isometry of $E(\kappa, \tau)$ preserving the orientations.

**Proof.** The equations (64) and (65) are equivalent to the Gauss and Codazzi equations (32) and (34) where $B$ is defined by (60). \hfill \Box

Peut-on en déduire la transformation de Lawson ?

5.4.3. The last 3-dimensional riemannian homogeneous space: the metric Lie group $\text{Sol}_3$. We describe here the special case of a surface in $\text{Sol}_3$ : this achieves the spinor representation of immersions of surfaces into 3-dimensional riemannian homogeneous spaces [16].
Let us recall that $\text{Sol}_3$ is the only metric Lie group whose isometry group is 3-dimensional. It is defined as follows: its Lie algebra is $\mathcal{G} = \mathbb{R}^3$, with the bracket defined on the canonical basis $(e^o_1, e^o_2, e^o_3)$ by

$$\left[ e^o_1, e^o_2 \right] = 0, \quad \left[ e^o_2, e^o_3 \right] = -e^o_2, \quad \left[ e^o_3, e^o_1 \right] = -e^o_1.$$  

The metric on $\mathcal{G}$ is the canonical metric, i.e., the metric such that the basis $(e^o_1, e^o_2, e^o_3)$ is orthonormal. By the Koszul formula, the Levi-Civita connection is then such that

$$\Gamma^i_{jk} (\text{Sol}_3)$$

and $\Gamma^i_{ij} = 0$ for the other indices.

Let us consider an oriented riemannian surface $M$, and a symmetric operator $S : TM \to TM$. We suppose that there exist tangent vectors fields $T_i \in \Gamma(TM)$ and functions $f_i \in C^\infty(M)$ for $1 \leq i \leq 3$ satisfying

$$\langle T_i, T_j \rangle + f_i f_j = \delta^i_j$$

for all $1 \leq i, j \leq 3$, and, for all $X \in TM$,

$$\nabla_X T_i = (-1)^i \langle X, T_i \rangle T_3 + f_i S(X),$$

$$df_i (X) = (-1)^i \langle X, T_i \rangle f_3 - \langle S(X), T_i \rangle$$

for $1 \leq i \leq 2$,

$$\nabla_X T_3 = \sum_{j=1}^2 (-1)^{j+1} \langle X, T_j \rangle T_j + f_3 S(X),$$

$$df_3 (X) = \sum_{j=1}^2 (-1)^{j+1} \langle X, T_j \rangle f_j - \langle S(X), T_3 \rangle.$$  

The equations (68) and (69) are the equations (20) and (21) in Remark 2, with the coefficients $\Gamma^i_{jk}$ given by (66). According to (51) together with the simplification in Lemma 5.2, we set

$$\tilde{\Gamma} (X) = - \left\{ \langle X, T_1 \rangle (T_2 - f_2) + \langle X, T_2 \rangle (T_1 - f_1) \right\} \cdot \omega$$

for all $X \in TM$. Theorem 4 then yields the following result:

**Theorem 6.** If $M$ is simply connected, the following two statements are equivalent:

1. there exists an isometric immersion of $M$ into $\text{Sol}_3$ with shape operator $S$;
2. there exists $\psi \in \Gamma(\Sigma M)$ such that $|\psi| = 1$ and

$$\nabla_X \psi = - \frac{1}{2} S(X) \cdot \psi + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\Gamma}(X) \cdot \psi$$

for all $X \in TM$.

**Remark 10.** This theorem implies the result of Lodovici [10] concerning isometric immersions in $\text{Sol}_3$: by the considerations in Section 4, the equation (71) is solvable if and only if the equations of Gauss and Codazzi hold. Compléter ?
Appendix A. Skew-symmetric operators and bivectors

We consider \( \mathbb{R}^n \) endowed with its canonical scalar product. A skew-symmetric operator \( u : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n \) naturally identifies to a bivector \( u \in \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n \), which may in turn be regarded as belonging to the Clifford algebra \( Cl_n(\mathbb{R}) \). We precise here the relations between the Clifford product in \( Cl_n(\mathbb{R}) \) and the composition of endomorphisms. If \( a \) and \( b \) belong to the Clifford algebra \( Cl_n(\mathbb{R}) \), we set

\[
[a, b] = \frac{1}{2} (a \cdot b - b \cdot a),
\]

where the dot \( \cdot \) is the Clifford product. We denote by \( (e_1, \ldots, e_n) \) the canonical basis of \( \mathbb{R}^n \).

**Lemma A.1.** Let \( u : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n \) be a skew-symmetric operator. Then the bivector

\[
\text{biv rep } u = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n} e_j \cdot u(e_j) \in \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n \subset Cl_n(\mathbb{R})
\]

represents \( u \), and, for all \( \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n \),

\[
[u, \xi] = u(\xi).
\]

In the paper, and for sake of simplicity, we will use the same letter \( u \) to denote \( u \).

**Proof.** For \( i < j \), we consider the linear map

\[
u : e_i \mapsto e_j, \quad e_j \mapsto -e_i, \quad e_k \mapsto 0 \quad \text{if} \quad k \neq i, j;
\]

it is skew-symmetric and corresponds to the bivector \( e_i \wedge e_j \in \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n \); it is thus naturally represented by \( u = e_i \cdot e_j = \frac{1}{2} (e_i \cdot e_j - e_j \cdot e_i) \), which is (72). We then compute, for \( k = 1, \ldots, n \),

\[
[u, e_k] = \frac{1}{2} (e_i \cdot e_j \cdot e_k - e_k \cdot e_i \cdot e_j)
\]

and easily get

\[
[u, e_k] = e_j \quad \text{if} \quad k = i,
\]

\[
e_i \quad \text{if} \quad k = j,
\]

\[
0 \quad \text{if} \quad k \neq i, j.
\]

The result follows by linearity. \( \square \)

**Lemma A.2.** Let \( u : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n \) and \( v : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n \) be two skew-symmetric operators, represented in \( Cl_n(\mathbb{R}) \) by

\[
u = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n} e_j \cdot u(e_j) \quad \text{and} \quad v = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n} e_j \cdot v(e_j)
\]

respectively. Then \( [u, v] \in \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n \subset Cl_n(\mathbb{R}) \) represents \( u \circ v - v \circ u \).

**Proof.** For \( \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n \), the Jacobi equation yields

\[
[u, v], \xi] = [u, [v, \xi]] - [v, [u, \xi]].
\]

Thus, using Lemma A.1 repeatedly, \( [u, v] \) represents the map

\[
\xi \mapsto [u, v], \xi] = [u, [v, \xi]] - [v, [u, \xi]]
\]

\[
= [u, v(\xi)] - [v, u(\xi)]
\]

\[
= (u \circ v - v \circ u)(\xi),
\]

and the result follows. \( \square \)

We now assume that \( \mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^p \oplus \mathbb{R}^q \), \( p + q = n \).
Lemma A.3. Let us consider a linear map \( u : \mathbb{R}^p \to \mathbb{R}^q \) and its adjoint \( u^* : \mathbb{R}^q \to \mathbb{R}^p \). Then the bivector

\[
\mathbf{u} = \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot u(e_j) \in \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n \subset \text{Cl}_n(\mathbb{R})
\]

represents

\[
\left( \begin{array}{cc} 0 & -u^* \\ u & 0 \end{array} \right) : \mathbb{R}^p \oplus \mathbb{R}^q \to \mathbb{R}^p \oplus \mathbb{R}^q,
\]

we have

\[
\mathbf{biv u u^*} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot u(e_j) + \sum_{j=p+1}^{n} e_j \cdot (-u^*(e_j)) \right)
\]

and, for all \( \xi = \xi_p + \xi_q \in \mathbb{R}^n \),

\[
[\mathbf{u}, \xi] = u(\xi_p) - u^*(\xi_q).
\]

As above, we will simply denote \( \mathbf{u} \) by \( \mathbf{u} \).

Proof. In view of Lemma A.1, \( \mathbf{u} \) represents the linear map \( \xi \mapsto [\mathbf{u}, \xi] \). We compute, for \( \xi \in \mathbb{R}^p \),

\[
[u, \xi] = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot u(e_j) \cdot \xi - \xi \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot u(e_j) \right)
= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{p} (e_j \cdot \xi + \xi \cdot e_j) \cdot u(e_j)
= \sum_{j=1}^{p} (\xi, e_j) u(e_j)
= u(\xi),
\]

and, for \( \xi \in \mathbb{R}^q \),

\[
[u, \xi] = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot u(e_j) \cdot \xi - \xi \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot u(e_j) \right)
= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot (u(e_j) \cdot \xi + \xi \cdot u(e_j))
= -\sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \langle u(e_j), \xi \rangle
= -\sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \langle e_j, u^*(\xi) \rangle
= -u^*(\xi).
\]
Finally,
\[
\begin{align*}
    \mathbf{u} & = \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot u(e_j) \\
    & = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot u(e_j) + \sum_{j=1}^{p} -u(e_j) \cdot e_j \right)
\end{align*}
\]

with
\[
\begin{align*}
    \sum_{j=1}^{p} -u(e_j) \cdot e_j & = -\sum_{i=p+1}^{p+q} \sum_{j=1}^{p} (u(e_j), e_i) \cdot e_i \cdot e_j \\
    & = \sum_{i=p+1}^{p+q} e_i \cdot \left( -\sum_{j=1}^{p} (e_j, u^*(e_i)) \cdot e_j \right) \\
    & = \sum_{i=p+1}^{p+q} e_i \cdot (-u^*(e_i)),
\end{align*}
\]

which gives (73).

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\textbf{Lemma A.4.} Let us consider two linear maps \(u : \mathbb{R}^p \to \mathbb{R}^q\) and \(v : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n\), with \(v\) skew-symmetric, and the associated bivectors
\[
\begin{align*}
    u & = \sum_{j=1}^{p} e_j \cdot u(e_j), \\
    v & = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n} e_j \cdot v(e_j).
\end{align*}
\]

Then \([u, v] \in \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n\) represents the map
\[
\xi = \xi_p + \xi_q \mapsto -u^*(v(\xi)_q) + v(u^*(\xi)_q) + u(v(\xi)_p) - v(u(\xi)_p),
\]
where the sub-indices \(p\) and \(q\) mean that we take the components of the vectors in \(\mathbb{R}^p\) and \(\mathbb{R}^q\) respectively. In view of Lemma A.1, this may also be written in the form
\[
\begin{align*}
    [u, v], \xi & = -u^*(v(\xi)_q) + v(u^*(\xi)_q) + u(v(\xi)_p) - v(u(\xi)_p)
\end{align*}
\]
for all \(\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n\).

\textbf{Proof.} From Lemmas A.2 and A.3, the bivector \([u, v] \in \Lambda^2 \mathbb{R}^n\) represents
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
    0 & -u^* \\
    u & 0
\end{pmatrix} \circ v \circ \begin{pmatrix}
    0 & -u^* \\
    u & 0
\end{pmatrix},
\]
that is the map
\[
\begin{align*}
    \xi & \mapsto \begin{pmatrix}
        0 & -u^* \\
        u & 0
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
        v(\xi)_p \\
        v(\xi)_q
\end{pmatrix} - v \begin{pmatrix}
        0 & -u^* \\
        u & 0
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
        \xi_p \\
        \xi_q
\end{pmatrix} \\
    & = \begin{pmatrix}
        -u^*(v(\xi)_q) + v(u^*(\xi)_q) \\
        u(v(\xi)_p) - v(u(\xi)_p)
\end{pmatrix},
\end{align*}
\]
which gives the result.
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