Eigenvalues of the basic Dirac operator on quaternion-Kahler foliations.
Georges Habib

To cite this version:
Georges Habib. Eigenvalues of the basic Dirac operator on quaternion-Kahler foliations.. Annals of Global Analysis and Geometry, 2006, 30, pp.289-298. 10.1007/s10455-006-9024-x. hal-00159108

HAL Id: hal-00159108
https://hal.science/hal-00159108
Submitted on 2 Jul 2007

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.
Eigenvalues of the Basic Dirac Operator on Quaternion-Kähler Foliations

Georges Habib
Institut Élie Cartan, Université Henri Poincaré, Nancy I, B.P. 239
54506 Vandœuvre-Lès-Nancy Cedex, France
habib@iecn.u-nancy.fr

Abstract
In this paper, we give an optimal lower bound for the eigenvalues of the basic Dirac operator on a quaternion-Kähler foliations. The limiting case is characterized by the existence of quaternion-Kähler Killing spinors. We end this paper by giving some examples.

Key words: Basic Dirac operator, quaternion-Kähler foliations, eigenvalues, quaternion-Kähler Killing spinors.

Mathematics Subject Classification: 53C20, 53C12, 57R30, 58G25

1 Introduction
On a compact quaternion-Kähler spin manifold \((M, g)\) of dimension \(4m \geq 8\), O. Hijazi and J.-L. Milhorat [13] conjectured that any eigenvalue of the Dirac operator satisfies
\[
\lambda^2 \geq \frac{m + 3}{4(m + 2)} S,
\]
(1.1)
where \(S\) denotes the constant scalar curvature (such manifolds are Einstein [1]). They proved that (1.1) is true for \(m = 2\) and \(m = 3\). For this, they introduced [14] the twistor operator, as in the Kähler case, on each eigebundle associated with the eigenvalues of the fundamental 4-form \(\Omega\) [12]. Using representation theory, the lower bound (1.1) is established by W. Kramer,
U. Semmelmann and G. Weingart [21]. Their proof is based on the decomposition in two ways of the bundle $TM \otimes TM \otimes \Sigma M$ into parallel subbundles under the action of the group $Sp_1 \times Sp_m$.

On a compact Riemannian manifold $(M, g, F)$ with a spin foliation $\mathcal{F}$ of codimension $q$ and a bundle-like metric $g_M$, S. D. Jung [4] gives a Friedrich-type inequality. For Kähler foliations, he also gives a Kirchberg-type inequality for odd complex dimensions [5] where the even case was proved by the author [7]. The main result of this paper is to prove the following theorem:

**Theorem 1.1** Let $(M, g_M, \mathcal{F})$ be a compact Riemannian manifold with a quaternion-Kähler spin foliation $\mathcal{F}$ of codimension $q = 4m$ and a bundle-like metric $g_M$ with a coclosed basic 1-form mean curvature $\kappa$. Then the foliation is minimal and any eigenvalue $\lambda$ of the basic Dirac operator satisfies

$$\lambda^2 \geq \frac{m + 3}{4(m + 2)} \sigma^\nabla,$$

where $\sigma^\nabla$ denotes the transversal scalar curvature.

Our approach comes from an adaptation of [10] and [20] to the case of Riemannian foliations where the key point is to prove that the mean curvature vanishes since the transversal Ricci curvature is strictly positive. The limiting case is characterized by the existence of quaternion-Kähler Killing spinors (see section 5 for details).

We point out that throughout this paper, we consider a bundle-like metric such that the mean curvature is a basic 1-form and coclosed. The existence of such metric is assured in [3, 16].

The author would like to thank J.-L. Milhorat for helpful discussions also he would like to thank Oussama Hijazi for his encouragement.

## 2 Spin Foliations

In this section, we summarize some standard facts about spin foliations. For details, we refer to [4], [6], [7], [17].

Let $(M, g_M, \mathcal{F})$ be a $(p + q)$-dimensional Riemannian manifold with a Riemannian foliation $\mathcal{F}$ of codimension $q$ and let $\nabla^M$ be the Levi-civita connection associated with $g_M$. We denote by $L$ the tangent bundle of $TM$ and $Q = TM/L \simeq L^\perp$ the normal bundle and we assume $g_M$ to be a bundle-like metric on $Q$, that means the induced metric $g_Q$ verifies for all $X \in \Gamma(L)$ the holonomy invariance condition that is $\mathcal{L}_X g_Q = 0$, where $\mathcal{L}_X$ is the Lie derivative with respect to $X$. Let $\nabla$ be the transversal Levi-Civita connection on
Q defined for all $Y \in \Gamma(Q)$ by

$$\nabla_X Y = \{ \pi[X,Y], \quad \forall X \in \Gamma(L), \quad \pi(\nabla^M X Y), \quad \forall X \in \Gamma(Q), \}$$

where $\pi : TM \to Q$ denotes the projection. The curvature of $\nabla$ acts on $\Gamma(Q)$ by:

$$R^\nabla (X,Y) = -\nabla_X \nabla_Y + \nabla_Y \nabla_X + \nabla_{[X,Y]}, \quad \forall X,Y \in \chi(M).$$

We denote by $\rho^\nabla, \sigma^\nabla$ the transversal Ricci curvature and the scalar curvature respectively associated with $\nabla$. The foliation $\mathcal{F}$ is said to be transversally Einstein if and only if $\rho^\nabla = 1/\kappa \sigma^\nabla \text{Id}$, with constant transversal scalar curvature.

The mean curvature of $\mathcal{F}$ is given for all $X \in \Gamma(Q)$ by $\kappa(X) = g_Q(\tau, X)$, where $\tau$ is the trace of the second fundamental form $\mathcal{II}$ of $\mathcal{F}$ defined by:

$$\mathcal{II} : \Gamma(L) \times \Gamma(L) \longrightarrow \Gamma(Q) \quad (X,Y) \longmapsto \mathcal{II}(X,Y) = \pi(\nabla^M X Y).$$

We define basic $r$-forms by:

$$\Omega^r_B(\mathcal{F}) = \{ \Phi \in \Lambda^r T^*M \mid X_\perp \Phi = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad X_\perp d\Phi = 0, \quad \forall X \in \Gamma(L) \},$$

where $d$ is the exterior derivative and $X_\perp$ is the interior product. We denote by $d_B = d|_{\Omega^r_B(\mathcal{F})}$ where $\Omega^r_B(\mathcal{F}) = \bigoplus_{r=0}^d \Omega^r_B(\mathcal{F})$ and $\delta_B$ the adjoint operator of $d_B$ with respect to the induced scalar product. The basic Laplacian is defined as $\Delta_B = d_B \delta_B + \delta_B d_B$. Now we prove the following theorem.

**Theorem 2.1** Let $(M,g_M,\mathcal{F})$ be a compact Riemannian manifold with a Riemannian foliation $\mathcal{F}$ and a bundle-like metric $g_M$ with a coclosed basic 1-form $\kappa$. Assume that the transversal Ricci curvature is strictly positive, then the mean curvature $\kappa$ vanishes.

**Proof.** In [8, 11], it is proved that the positivity of the transversal Ricci curvature implies the existence of a basic function $h$ such that $\kappa = d_B h$. Then $\Delta_B h = \delta_B d_B h = \delta_B \kappa = 0$. Hence the harmonicity of $h$ implies that the function $h$ is closed, since $M$ is compact. Thus the foliation is minimal. □

Now, we assume that the normal bundle $Q$ carries a spin structure and we denote by $S(\mathcal{F})$ the foliated spinor bundle. The normal bundle acts on the spinor bundle by Clifford multiplication and the transversal Dirac operator is locally given by:

$$D_{tr} \Psi = \sum_{i=1}^q e_i \cdot \nabla_{e_i} \Psi - \frac{1}{2} \kappa \cdot \Psi,$$  \ (2.3)
for all $\Psi \in \Gamma(S(\mathcal{F}))$. We can easily prove using Green's theorem [18] that this operator is formally self-adjoint. We define the subspace of basic sections $\Gamma_B(S(\mathcal{F}))$ by

$$\Gamma_B(S(\mathcal{F})) = \{ \Psi \in \Gamma(S(\mathcal{F})) | \nabla_X \Psi = 0, \ \forall X \in \Gamma(L) \}.$$ 

The transversal Dirac operator leaves $\Gamma_B(S(\mathcal{F}))$ invariant if and only if the foliation is isoparametric. Moreover, the basic Dirac operator defined by $D_b = D_{tr}|\Gamma_B(S(\mathcal{F}))$, has a discrete spectrum [2] and if the foliation $\mathcal{F}$ is isoparametric with $\delta_B \kappa = 0$, we have the Schrödinger-Lichnerowicz formula for $D_b \Psi$

$$D_b^2 \Psi = \nabla^* \nabla \Psi + \frac{1}{4} K^\nabla \Psi,$$

where $K^\nabla = \sigma^\nabla + |\kappa|^2$ and

$$\nabla^* \nabla \Psi = - \sum_{i=1}^q \nabla^2_{e_i, e_i} \Psi + \nabla_{\kappa} \Psi,$$

with $\nabla^2_{X,Y} = \nabla_X \nabla_Y - \nabla_{\nabla_X Y}$, for all $X, Y \in \Gamma(TM)$.

3 Quaternion-Kähler Foliations

In this section, we review some basic relations on quaternion-Kähler spin foliations [3] also we give basic ingredients for the estimate which could be found in [1].

A foliation $\mathcal{F}$ of codimension $q = 4m$ is said to be quaternion-Kähler if its principal bundle of oriented orthonormal frames $SOQ$ admits a reduction $P$ to the subgroup $Sp_1 \cdot Sp_m := Sp_1 \times_{Z_2} Sp_m \subset SO_{4m}$. This is equivalent to the existence of a subbundle $E$ of $\text{End}(Q)$ of rank 3 which admits a local frame $\{J_\alpha\}_{\alpha = 1, 2, 3}$ such that the metric $g_Q$ is hermitian for $J_\alpha, \alpha = 1, 2, 3$ and verifies

$$\begin{cases} 
J_\alpha \circ J_\beta = -\delta_{\alpha\beta} \text{Id} + \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} J_\gamma, \\
\nabla J_\alpha = \sum_{\beta=1}^3 \omega^\beta_\alpha J_\beta,
\end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

where $\omega^\alpha_\beta$ are the local 1-forms on $M$ and $\varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = \pm 1$ if $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ is even or odd permutation of $(1, 2, 3)$. We note that a quaternion-Kähler foliation is transversally Einstein [4], hence it admits a constant scalar curvature which is supposed to be positive throughout this paper. A consequence of the definition is the existence of a parallel 4-form $\Omega$ defined by $\Omega = \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \Omega_\alpha \wedge \Omega_\alpha$, where the $\Omega_\alpha$ are the local Kähler 2-forms associated with $J_\alpha$. The 4-form $\Omega$ can be written as

$$\Omega = \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 \Omega_\alpha \cdot \Omega_\alpha + 6m \text{Id}. \quad (3.2)$$
Under the action of \( \Omega \), the foliated spinor bundle \( S(\mathcal{F}) \) splits into an orthogonal sum

\[
S(\mathcal{F}) = \bigoplus_{r=0}^{m} S_r(\mathcal{F}),
\]

where \( S_r(\mathcal{F}) \) is the eigenbundle associated with the eigenvalue \( \mu_r = 6m - 4r(r + 2) \) of \( \Omega \). Moreover, the action of the group \( \text{Sp}_1 \times \text{Sp}_m \) splits the bundle \( Q^C \otimes S_r(\mathcal{F}) \) into

\[
Q^C \otimes S_r(\mathcal{F}) = W_{r+1,\bar{r}}(\mathcal{F}) \oplus W_{r-1,\bar{r}}(\mathcal{F}) \oplus W_{r+1,r+1}(\mathcal{F}) \oplus W_{r-1,r+1}(\mathcal{F}),
\]

where \( W_r(\mathcal{F}) \) denotes the space of the irreducible representation of the group \( \text{Sp}_1 \times \text{Sp}_m \) with dominant weight \((r, 1, \cdots, 1, 0, \cdots, 0)\), and \( W_{r,\bar{r}}(\mathcal{F}) \) is the space of the irreducible representation of the group \( \text{Sp}_1 \times \text{Sp}_m \) with dominant weight \((r, 2, 1, \cdots, 1, 0, \cdots, 0)\).

The last two bundles in (3.3) are respectively isomorphic to \( S_{r-1}(\mathcal{F}) \) and \( S_{r+1}(\mathcal{F}) \). We denote by \( m_r \) the restriction of the Clifford multiplication to \( Q^C \otimes S_r(\mathcal{F}) \). The kernel of \( m_r \) splits into an orthogonal sum

\[
\ker m_r = W_{r+1,\bar{r}}(\mathcal{F}) \oplus W_{r-1,\bar{r}}(\mathcal{F}) \oplus W_{r+1,r+1}(\mathcal{F}) \oplus W_{r-1,r+1}(\mathcal{F}).
\]

This comes from the computation of the image of \( m_r \) of the maximal vector of each component of (3.3). Thus the restriction of \( m_r \) to \( W_{r-1,r-1}(\mathcal{F}) \) (resp. \( W_{r+1,r+1}(\mathcal{F}) \)) is an isomorphism onto \( S_{r+1}(\mathcal{F}) \) (resp. \( S_{r+1}(\mathcal{F}) \)). Let \((\cdot,\cdot)\) be the usual hermitian product on \( Q^C \otimes S(\mathcal{F}) \). Since \((m_r(\cdot), m_r(\cdot))\) and \((\cdot,\cdot)\) are \((\text{Sp}_1 \times \text{Sp}_m)\)-invariant scalar products on both \( W_{r-1,r-1}(\mathcal{F}) \) and \( W_{r+1,r+1}(\mathcal{F}) \), one gets from Schur lemma

\[
\forall w \in W_{r-1,r-1}(\mathcal{F}), \quad |m_r(w)|^2 = \frac{2(r+1)(m-r+1)}{r} |w|^2, \quad (3.4)
\]

and,

\[
\forall w \in W_{r+1,r+1}(\mathcal{F}), \quad |m_r(w)|^2 = \frac{2(r+1)(m+r+3)}{r+2} |w|^2. \quad (3.5)
\]
In order to obtain a similar result for the other terms in (3.3), we locally define the operator \( \tilde{m} : \Gamma(Q^C \otimes S_r(F)) \rightarrow \Gamma(E^C \otimes S(F)) \) by

\[
\tilde{m}(X \otimes \Psi) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{3} J_{\alpha} \otimes (J_{\alpha}(X) \cdot \Psi),
\]

for all \( X \in \Gamma(Q) \) and \( \Psi \in \Gamma(S(F)) \). We denote by \( \tilde{m}_r \) the restriction of \( \tilde{m} \) to \( Q^C \otimes S_r(F) \). As above, computing the image of \( \tilde{m}_r \) of maximal vector of each component of (3.3), the kernel of \( \tilde{m}_r \) splits into

\[
\text{Ker} \tilde{m}_r = W_{r+1,r}(F) \oplus W_{r-1,r}(F).
\]

Using the same argument as in (3.4) and (3.5), one gets from Schur lemma

\[
\begin{align*}
\forall w \in W_{r+1,r-1}(F), \quad |\tilde{m}_r(w)|^2 &= 4(m-r+1)|w|^2, \quad (3.7) \\
\forall w \in W_{r-1,r+1}(F), \quad |\tilde{m}_r(w)|^2 &= 4(m+r+3)|w|^2, \quad (3.8) \\
\forall w \in W_{r-1,r-1}(F), \quad |\tilde{m}_r(w)|^2 &= \frac{2(r-1)(m-r+1)}{r}|w|^2, \quad (3.9) \\
\forall w \in W_{r+1,r+1}(F), \quad |\tilde{m}_r(w)|^2 &= \frac{2(r+3)(m+r+3)}{r+2}|w|^2. \quad (3.10)
\end{align*}
\]

4 The main Result

In this section, we show (1.2) by using the decomposition of the bundle \( Q^C \otimes S_r(F) \) given in the above section. We refer to [10], [19], [21].

**Theorem 4.1** Under the same conditions as in Theorem 2.1 with the assumption that the foliation \( F \) has a quaternion-Kähler spin structure of codimension \( q = 4m \), then the mean curvature \( \kappa \) vanishes and any eigenvalue \( \lambda \) of the basic Dirac operator satisfies

\[
\lambda^2 \geq \frac{m+3}{4(m+2)} \sigma^\nabla,
\]

where \( \sigma^\nabla \) denotes the transversal scalar curvature.

**Proof.** The fact that \( F \) is minimal comes from Theorem 2.1 since the transversal scalar curvature is supposed to be positive. For the second part, according to the decomposition (3.3), for any \( \Psi \in \Gamma_B(S_r(F)) \), the covariant derivative \( \nabla \Psi \) splits into

\[
\nabla \Psi = (\nabla \Psi)_{r+1,r} + (\nabla \Psi)_{r-1,r} + (\nabla \Psi)_{r+1,r-1} + (\nabla \Psi)_{r-1,r+1}
\]

\[
+ (\nabla \Psi)_{r-1,r-1} + (\nabla \Psi)_{r+1,r+1}. \quad (4.1)
\]
In order to compute the norm of $\nabla \Psi$, since the last two terms in the above equation are sections in the subbundles $S_{r-1}(F)$ and $S_{r+1}(F)$ respectively, we get from (3.4) and (3.5),

$$|(\nabla \Psi)_{r-1,r-1}|^2 = \frac{r}{2(r+1)(m-r+1)}|D_-\Psi|^2,$$

and,

$$|(\nabla \Psi)_{r+1,r+1}|^2 = \frac{r+2}{2(r+1)(m+r+3)}|D_+\Psi|^2,$$

where $D_-\Psi = (D_b\Psi)_{r-1}$ and $D_+\Psi = (D_b\Psi)_{r+1}$. Similar results could be obtained for the other terms in (4.1) by using the definition of the operator $\tilde{m}$ in (3.6). For this, we consider for any spinor $\Psi$ the operator $D\alpha\Psi$ locally defined by $\sum_{i=1}^4 J_\alpha(e_i) \cdot \nabla e_i \Psi$. Hence we have $\tilde{m}(\nabla \Psi) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 J_\alpha \otimes D\alpha\Psi$ and we get that

$$|\tilde{m}(\nabla \Psi)|^2 = \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 |D\alpha\Psi|^2.$$

On the other hand, Equations (3.7), (3.8), (3.9), (3.10) imply that

$$|\tilde{m}((\nabla \Psi)_{r+1,r-1})|^2 = 4(m-r+1)|D_-\Psi|^2,$$

$$|\tilde{m}((\nabla \Psi)_{r-1,r+1})|^2 = 4(m+r+3)|D_-\Psi|^2,$$

$$|\tilde{m}((\nabla \Psi)_{r-1,r-1})|^2 = \frac{2(r-1)(m-r+1)}{r} |(\nabla \Psi)_{r-1,r-1}|^2,$$

$$|\tilde{m}((\nabla \Psi)_{r+1,r+1})|^2 = \frac{2(r+3)(m+r+3)}{r+2} |(\nabla \Psi)_{r+1,r+1}|^2.$$

Hence by the above equations and (4.2), (4.3), we conclude for any $\Psi \in \Gamma_B(S_r(F))$ that

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^3 |D\alpha\Psi|^2 = 4(m-r+1)|D_-\Psi|^2 + 4(m+r+3)|D_-\Psi|^2 + \frac{2(r-1)}{r+1}|D_-\Psi|^2.$$

Then using equations (4.2), (4.3), (4.4) and by (4.1), we write the norm of $\nabla \Psi$ as

$$|\nabla \Psi|^2 = |(\nabla \Psi)_{r+1,r}|^2 + |(\nabla \Psi)_{r-1,r}|^2 + \frac{2(r+1)}{m+r+3}|(\nabla \Psi)_{r+1,r-1}|^2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4(m+r+3)} \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 |D\alpha\Psi|^2 + \frac{1}{4(m+r+3)}|D_+\Psi|^2$$

$$+ \frac{m+3r+1}{4(m-r+1)(m+r+3)}|D_-\Psi|^2.$$
Now let $\lambda$ be any eigenvalue of the basic Dirac operator, then there exists an eigenspinor $\Psi$, called of type $(r, r+1)$, such that

$$D_b \Psi = \lambda \Psi \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi = \Psi_r + \Psi_{r+1},$$

with $r \in \{0, \cdots, m - 1\}$. In [13], it is showed that for any spinor $\Psi \in \Gamma_B(S(\mathcal{F}))$, we have

$$\int_M \sum_{\alpha=1}^{3} |D_\alpha \Psi|^2 = 3 \int_M (D_b^2 \Psi, \Psi) + \frac{\sigma^\nabla}{4m(m+2)} \int_M ((\Omega - 6m) \cdot \Psi, \Psi).$$

Therefore, applying Equation (1.5) to $\Psi_{r+1}$ and integrating over $M$, one gets since $D_- \Psi_{r+1} = \lambda \Psi_r$ and $D_+ \Psi_{r+1} = 0$

$$0 \leq ||\nabla \Psi_{r+1}||_{L^2}^2 - a_r \lambda^2 ||\Psi_{r+1}||_{L^2}^2 + b_r \sigma^\nabla ||\Psi_{r+1}||_{L^2}^2 - c_r \lambda^2 ||\Psi_r||_{L^2}^2,$$

where,

$$\begin{cases}
a_r = \frac{3}{4(m+r+4)}, \\
b_r = \frac{(r+1)(r+3)}{4m(m+2)(m+r+4)^3}, \\
c_r = \frac{m^3r+4}{4(m-r)(m+r+4)}.
\end{cases}$$

Finally with the help of the Schrödinger-Lichnerowicz formula and the fact that $\Psi_r$ and $\Psi_{r+1}$ have the same $L^2$-norms, we get (1.2). □

5 The Limiting case

Let $\lambda$ be the first eigenvalue satisfying equality in (1.2) and $\Psi$ an eigenspinor of type $(r, r+1)$. From the proof of Theorem 2.1, one gets necessarily that $r = 0$ and the following equations [10]

$$\begin{cases}
|\nabla \Psi_0|^2 = \frac{1}{m+3} |D_b \Psi_0|^2, \\
|\nabla \Psi_1|^2 = \frac{1}{4m} |D_b \Psi_1|^2 + \frac{1}{4(m+1)} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{3} |D_\alpha \Psi_1|^2.
\end{cases} \quad (5.1)$$

Furthermore, the spinor $\Psi_1$ satisfies

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^{3} \Omega_\alpha \cdot D_\alpha \Psi_1 = 0,$$

$$\sum_{\beta,\gamma} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} \Omega_\beta \cdot D_\gamma \Psi_1 = 8 D_\alpha \Psi_1, \quad \forall \alpha = 1, 2, 3. \quad (5.2)$$
Moreover for all $X \in \Gamma(Q)$, we have the quaternion-Kähler Killing equations \cite{10, 13, 20}

$$\nabla_X \Psi_0 = -\frac{\lambda}{m+3} p_1(X) \cdot \Psi_1,$$

and,

$$\nabla_X \Psi_1 = -\frac{\lambda}{4m} X \cdot \Psi_0 - \frac{1}{4(m+4)} \sum_{a=1}^{3} J_a(X) \cdot D_a \Psi_1,$$

where for all $X \in \Gamma(Q)$, the operator $p_1$ is defined by (see \cite{14})

$$\begin{cases} 
  p_1(X) = \frac{1}{8}(5X + J(X)), \\
  J(X) = \frac{1}{4}[\Omega, X].
\end{cases}$$

In order to prove (5.3), we define the transversal quaternion-Kähler twistor operator, denoted by $P^0$, on the bundle $S_0(F)$ whose the image lies in the bundle $Q^* \otimes S_0(F)$ (see \cite{14} for the details). For any spinor field $\psi_0 \in \Gamma_B(S_0(F))$, we write

$$P^0 \psi_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{4m} e_i \otimes (\nabla_{e_i} \psi_0 + \frac{1}{m+3} p_1(e_i) \cdot D_b \psi_0),$$

where $\{e_i\}_{i=1,...,4m}$ is a local orthonormal frame of $\Gamma(Q)$. By a straightforward computation and with the definition of $p_1$, we easily verify that $\sum_{i=1}^{4m} e_i \cdot P^0 e_i \psi_0 = 0$. Hence the image of $P^0$ lies in the kernel of Clifford multiplication $m_0$. Since $P^0_{e_i} \psi_0$ is a section on $S_0(F)$, we deduce with the definition of the operator $J$, that $\sum_{i=1}^{4m} J(e_i) \cdot P^0_{e_i} \psi_0 = 0$. Then

$$|P^0 \psi_0|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{4m} (P^0_{e_i} \psi_0, P^0_{e_i} \psi_0)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{4m} (P^0_{e_i} \psi_0, \nabla_{e_i} \psi_0)$$

$$= |\nabla \psi_0|^2 + \frac{1}{m+3} \sum_{i=1}^{4m} (p_1(e_i) \cdot D_b \psi_0, \nabla_{e_i} \psi_0).$$

Since Clifford multiplication by $J$ is symmetric, one can easily verify that $(\nabla_{e_i} \psi_0, p_1(e_i) \cdot D_b \psi_0) = -(e_i \cdot \nabla_{e_i} \psi_0, D_b \psi_0)$. Then for any spinor $\psi_0 \in \Gamma(S_0(F))$, Equation (5.3) reduces to

$$|P^0 \psi_0|^2 = |\nabla \psi_0|^2 - \frac{1}{m+3} |D_b \psi_0|^2,$$
which vanishes by (5.1) for the spinor field $\Psi_0$. Thus Equation (5.3) is satisfied for $X = e_i$. □

Now, we will prove Equation (5.4). The proof consists in computing the sum

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{4m} |\nabla e_i \Psi_1 + \frac{1}{4m} e_i \cdot D_b \Psi_1 + \frac{1}{4(m+4)} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{3} J_{\alpha} e_i \cdot D_\alpha \Psi_1|^2 =
\sum_{i} \sum_{\alpha} J_{\alpha} e_i \cdot D_\alpha \Psi_1
= \sum_{i,\alpha,\beta} (D_\alpha \Psi_1, e_i \cdot J_{\beta} J_{\alpha} e_i \cdot D_\beta \Psi_1)
= 4(m+4) \sum_{\alpha=1} D_\alpha \Psi_1^2.
$$

(5.7)

The last identity in (5.7) comes from (5.1) and (5.2). Finally substituting (5.7) and using (5.3), Equation (5.6) reduces to

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{4m} \left| \nabla e_i \Psi_1 + \frac{1}{4m} e_i \cdot D_b \Psi_1 + \frac{1}{4(m+4)} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{3} J_{\alpha} e_i \cdot D_\alpha \Psi_1 \right|^2 =
\sum_{\alpha=1} D_\alpha \Psi_1^2 - \frac{4}{4m} |D_b \Psi_1|^2 - \frac{1}{4(m+4)} \sum_{\alpha=1} |D_\alpha \Psi_1|^2,
$$

which vanishes by (5.1). □

Example 1 We consider the compact manifold $N = M \times \mathbb{HP}^m$, where $M$ is a compact Riemannian manifold of dimension $p$ and $\mathbb{HP}^m$ is the quaternionic projective space with its standard metric. Let $g_N$ be the product metric on $N$. We define a foliation $\mathcal{F}$ on $N$ by its leaves of the form $M \times \{y\}$ where $y \in \mathbb{HP}^m$. This is a Riemannian foliation on $N$ and $g_N$ is a bundle-like metric with totally geodesic fibers. Since the fibers of the normal bundle are the tangent space of $\mathbb{HP}^m$, then it carries a quaternion-Kähler spin structure and
The basic Dirac operator coincides with the one on $\mathbb{H}P^m$ where the eigenvalues are computed in $[9]$. Hence the limiting case in (1.2) is achieved.

**Example 2** Let $M$ be a compact 3-Sasakian manifold and consider the foliation on $M$ defined by its Killing vector fields. This is a Riemannian foliation with a bundle-like metric and totally geodesic fibers diffeomorphic to $\Gamma \setminus S^3$ where $\Gamma$ is a finite subgroup of $\text{Sp}_1$ $[3]$. It induces a quaternion-Kähler spin structure on the normal bundle with positive transversal scalar curvature. If $M$ is either $S^{4q+3}$ or $\mathbb{R}P^{4q+3}$, then it projects onto $\mathbb{H}P^m$ (Hopf fibration). Since the fibers of the normal bundle are isomorphic to the tangent space of $\mathbb{H}P^m$, then equality in (1.2) is achieved.

**References**

[1] Besse A., *Einstein manifolds*, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1987.

[2] El Kacimi-Alaoui A., *Opérateurs transversalement elliptiques sur un feuilletage riemannien et applications*, Compositio Mathematica **73** (1990), 57–106.

[3] Mason A., *An Application of stochastic flows to Riemannian foliations*, Houston J. Math. **26** (2000), 481–515.

[4] Jung S. D., *The first eigenvalue of the transversal Dirac operator*, J. Geom. Phys. **39** (2001), 253–264.

[5] ———, *Lower bounds for the eigenvalue of the transversal Dirac operator on a Kähler foliation*, J. Geom. Phys. **45** (2003), 75–90.

[6] Glazebrook J. F. and Kamber F. W., *Transversal Dirac families in Riemannian foliations*, Commun. Math. Phy. **140** (1991), 217–240.

[7] Habib G., *Eigenvalues of The transversal Dirac Operator on Kähler Foliations*, J. Geom. Phys. **56** (2006), 260-270.

[8] Hebda J., *Curvature and focal points in Riemannian foliations*, Indiana Univers. Math. J. **35** (1986), 321–331.

[9] Milhorat J.-L., *Spectre de l’opérateur de Dirac sur les espaces projectifs quaternioniens*, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris **314** (1992), 69–72.

[10] Bourguignon J.-P., Hijazi O., Milhorat J.-L., and Moroianu A., *A Spinorial approach to Riemannian and Conformal Geometry*, (in preparation).
[11] Min-Oo M., Ruh. E., and Tondeur P., *Vanishing theorems for the basic cohomology of Riemannian foliations*, J. Reine Angew. Math. **415** (1991), 167–174.

[12] Hijazi O. and Milhorat J.-L., *Décomposition du fibré des spineurs d’une variété spin Kähler-quaternionienne sous l’action de la 4-forme fondamentale*, J. Geom. Phys. **15** (1995), 320–332.

[13] ______, *Minoration des valeurs propres de l’opérateur de Dirac sur les variétés Kähler-quaternioniennes*, J. Math. Pures Appl. **74** (1995), 387–414.

[14] ______, *Twistor Operators and Eigenvalues of the Dirac Operator on Compact Quaternion-Kähler Spin Manifolds*, Ann. Glob. Anal. Geom. **15** (1997), 117–131.

[15] Boyer C. P., Galicki K., and Mann B. M., *The geometry and topology of 3-Sasakian manifolds*, J. reine angew. Math. **455** (1994), 183–220.

[16] March P., Min-Oo M., and Ruh E. A., *Mean curvature of Riemannian foliations*, Can. Math. Bull. **39** (1996), 95–105.

[17] Tondeur Ph., *Foliations on Riemannian manifolds*, Springer, New York, 1988.

[18] Yorozu S. and Tanemura T., *Green’s theorem on a foliated Riemannian manifold and its applications*, Acta. Math. Hung. **56** (1990), 239–245.

[19] Kramer W., Semmelmann U., and Weingart G., *Quaternionic Killing Spinors*, Ann. Glob. Anal. Geom. **16** (1998), 63–87.

[20] ______, *The First Eigenvalue of the Dirac Operator on Quaternionic Kähler Manifolds*, Comm. Math. Phys. **199** (1998), 327–349.

[21] ______, *Eigenvalue Estimates for the Dirac Operator on Quaternionic Kähler Manifolds*, Math. Z. **230** (1999), 727–751.