

Discrete model of the Dirac-Kähler equation

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In this work we present a new geometric discretization of the Dirac-Kähler equation. Let Ω be an inhomogeneous differential form in Minkowski space with metric signature $(+, -, -, -)$. Such form is a sum of all differential r -forms and we have $\Omega = \sum_{r=0}^4 \omega^r$. The Dirac-Kähler equation on exterior forms is given by

$$(1) \quad (d - \delta)\Omega = m\Omega,$$

where d is the exterior differential, $\delta = - * d *$ is the formal adjoint of d (the codifferential) and $*$ is the Hodge star operator. Here m is a real nonnegative constant (the particle mass). Equation (1) is the generalization of the Dirac equation. It is easy to show that Equation (1) is equivalent to the following equations

$$\begin{aligned} -\delta\omega^1 &= m\omega^0, \\ d\omega^0 - \delta\omega^2 &= m\omega^1, \\ d\omega^1 - \delta\omega^3 &= m\omega^2, \\ d\omega^2 - \delta\omega^4 &= m\omega^3, \\ d\omega^3 &= m\omega^4. \end{aligned}$$

We propose a discretization scheme based on the use of the differential form language in which the exterior derivative d , the Hodge star operator $*$ and the exterior product \wedge of differential forms are replaced by their discrete analogies. The algebraic relations between these operators are captured in the proposed discrete model. This approach was initiated by Dezin in [1]. Using the combinatorial model of Minkowski space described in [2] we construct an intrinsically defined discrete analog of Equation (1). We show that geometric properties of the Dirac-Kähler system that hold in the smooth setting also hold in the discrete case. Discrete analogs of Dirac type operators are also studied.

References

- [1] A. A. Dezin: Multidimensional analysis and discrete models. CRC Press, Boca Raton, 1995.
- [2] V. Sushch: Discrete model of Yang-Mills equations in Minkowski space. Cubo Math. J. 6 (2004), 35–50.