

110(10): Cartan and Christoffel Torsions in the so-called
Schwarzschild Metric.

In this case:

$$T^{\kappa}_{\mu\nu} = \gamma^{\kappa a} T^a_{\mu\nu} = 0 \quad - (1)$$

where $T^{\kappa}_{\mu\nu}$ is the Christoffel torsion, $\gamma^{\kappa a}$ is the inverse metric and $T^a_{\mu\nu}$ is the Cartan torsion. If the tetrad is diagonal, all torsions vanish. As shown in note 110(9) the use of a diagonal tetrad is inconsistent. Therefore assume that the γ^0_0 and γ^i_i elements exist, i.e.

$$\gamma^a_{\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma^0_0 & \gamma^0_i & 0 & 0 \\ \gamma^i_0 & \gamma^i_i & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \gamma^2_2 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & 0 & \gamma^3_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad - (2)$$

By definition:

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \gamma^a_{\mu} \gamma^b_{\nu} \eta_{ab}, \quad - (3)$$

so

$$g_{00} = \gamma^0_0{}^2 - \gamma^i_0{}^2 \quad - (4)$$

$$g_{ii} = \gamma^0_i{}^2 - \gamma^i_i{}^2. \quad - (5)$$

The tetrad postulate is:

$$D_{\mu} \gamma^a_{\sigma} = d_{\mu} \gamma^a_{\sigma} + \omega^a_{\mu b} \gamma^b_{\sigma} - \Gamma^{\lambda}_{\mu\sigma} \gamma^a_{\lambda} = 0 \quad - (6)$$

2) From eq. (1)

$$v^0 T_{\mu 0}^0 + v^1 T_{\mu 0}^1 = 0 \quad - (7)$$

and $v^0 T_{\mu 0}^0 + v^1 T_{\mu 0}^1 = 0 \quad - (8)$

However:

$$T_{\mu 0}^a = v^a T_{\mu 0}^k \quad - (9)$$

so if $T_{\mu 0}^k = 0$, $T_{\mu 0}^a$ is also zero for all v^a .

For the Christoffel connection, all elements of the Christoffel and Curvature tensors are zero. This

result is true for all tetrads and connections.

Check a set of tetrad postulate (6), set:

$$\mu = a = \sigma = 0 \quad - (10)$$

Therefore:

$$D_0 v^0 + \omega^0_{0b} v^b - \Gamma^{\lambda}_{00} v^{\lambda} = 0 \quad - (11)$$

and:

$$D_0 v^0 + \omega^0_{00} v^0 + \omega^0_{01} v^1 - \Gamma^0_{00} v^0 - \Gamma^1_{00} v^1 = 0 \quad - (12)$$

$\Gamma_{\mu\nu\sigma}$ is so-called Schwarzschild metric there is no time dependence, so:

$$3) \quad \partial_0 v^0 = 0 \quad - (13)$$

$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda}$ tetrad postulate (6), set:

$$\mu = 0, \quad \alpha = 0, \quad \sigma = 1 \quad - (14)$$

so:

$$\partial_0 v^i + \omega^0{}_{0b} v^b - \Gamma^{\lambda}{}_{0i} v^{\lambda} = 0 \quad - (15)$$

i.e.

$$\omega^0{}_{00} v^0 + \omega^0{}_{01} v^1 - \Gamma^0{}_{0i} v^0 - \Gamma^1{}_{0i} v^i = 0 \quad - (16)$$

and from (12)

$$\omega^0{}_{\infty} v^0 + \omega^0{}_{01} v^1 - \Gamma^0{}_{\infty} v^0 - \Gamma^1{}_{\infty} v^i = 0 \quad - (17)$$

$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda}$ also equations:

$$\Gamma^0{}_{01} = \frac{GM}{r^2 c^2} \left(1 - \frac{2GM}{rc^2} \right)^{-1} \quad - (18)$$

$$\Gamma^1{}_{00} = \frac{GM}{r^2 c^2} \left(1 - \frac{2GM}{rc^2} \right) \quad - (19)$$

$$\Gamma^1{}_{01} = 0 \quad - (20)$$

$$\Gamma^0{}_{\infty} = 0 \quad - (21)$$

$$\Gamma^1{}_{\infty} = 0 \quad - (22)$$

Therefore:

$$\omega^0{}_{\infty} v^0 + \omega^0{}_{01} v^1 - \Gamma^0{}_{0i} v^0 = 0$$

$$\omega^0{}_{\infty} v^0 + \omega^0{}_{01} v^1 - \Gamma^1{}_{\infty} v^i = 0 \quad - (23)$$

4)

i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} (q_i^0 + q_i^1) \omega^{00} + (q_0^1 + q_1^0) \omega^{01} \\ = \Gamma^{01} q_i^0 + \Gamma^{100} q_1^0 \end{aligned} \quad - (24)$$

Therefore there is no self-consistency produced by the assumption (2) or the structure of the tetrad matrix.

From eq. (24) the off diagonal elements of the tetrad cause difficulties in terms of the diagonal elements and spin connection. The torsion is zero, so:

$$d\Lambda^a + \omega^a \Lambda^a = 0 \quad - (25)$$

$$\partial_\mu q_\nu^a - \partial_\nu q_\mu^a + \omega_{\mu\nu}^a q_\nu^b - \omega_{\nu\mu}^a q_\mu^b = 0 \quad - (26)$$

Set: $a = \mu = 0, \nu = 1 \quad - (27)$

Der: $\partial_0 q_1^0 - \partial_1 q_0^0 + \omega^{00} q_1^b - \omega^{01} q_0^b = 0$

i.e. $\partial_1 q_0^0 = \omega^{00} q_1^0 + \omega^{01} q_1^1 - \omega^{10} q_0^0 - \omega^{11} q_1^1 \quad - (28)$

5) In eq. (26), set:

$$a = 1, \mu = 0, \nu = 1 \quad - (29)$$

then:

$$\partial_0 q_1^1 - \partial_1 q_0^1 + \omega_{0b}^1 q_1^b - \omega_{1b}^1 q_0^b = 0 \quad - (30)$$

i.e.

$$\partial_1 q_0^1 = \omega_{0b}^1 q_1^b - \omega_{1b}^1 q_0^b \quad - (31)$$

$$\partial_1 q_0^1 = \omega_{00}^1 q_1^0 + \omega_{01}^1 q_1^1 - \omega_{10}^1 q_0^0 - \omega_{11}^1 q_0^1 \quad - (32)$$

and

$$\partial_1 q_0^0 = \omega_{00}^0 q_1^0 + \omega_{01}^0 q_1^1 - \omega_{10}^0 q_0^0 - \omega_{11}^0 q_0^1, \quad - (33)$$

where

$$\omega_{00}^0 q_1^0 + \omega_{01}^0 q_1^1 = \Gamma_{01}^0 q_0^0 \quad - (22)$$

and

$$\omega_{00}^0 q_0^0 + \omega_{01}^0 q_0^1 = \Gamma_{00}^1 q_1^0 \quad - (23)$$

From eq (22) & (33):

$$(\partial_1 + \omega_{10}^0) q_0^0 = \Gamma_{01}^0 q_0^0 - \omega_{11}^0 q_0^1 \quad - (24)$$

i.e.

$$(\partial_1 + \omega_{10}^0 - \Gamma_{01}^0) q_0^0 + \omega_{11}^0 q_0^1 = 0$$

- (25)

6) Complete Set of Equations

$$g_{00} = g_{00}^0 - g_{00}^1 \quad - (26)$$

$$g_{11} = g_{11}^0 - g_{11}^1 \quad - (27)$$

$$(g_{11}^0 + g_{00}^0) \omega_{00}^0 + (g_{00}^1 + g_{11}^1) \omega_{01}^0 \quad - (28)$$

$$= \Gamma_{01}^0 g_{00}^0 + \Gamma_{10}^1 g_{11}^0$$

$$(\partial_1 + \omega_{10}^1 - \Gamma_{01}^0) g_{00}^0 + \omega_{01}^0 g_{11}^0 = 0 \quad - (29)$$

If it is assumed that:

$$g_{11}^0 = g_{11}^1 \quad - (30)$$

Then: $g_{00} = g_{00}^0 - g_{11} + g_{11}^1 \quad - (32)$

and $g_{00}^0 + g_{11}^1 = g_{00} + g_{11} \quad - (33)$

$$= 1 - \frac{2GM}{rc^2} + \left(1 - \frac{2GM}{rc^2}\right)^{-1} \quad - (34)$$

A particular solution of eq. (34) is:

$$g_{00}^0 = \left(1 - \frac{2GM}{rc^2}\right)^{1/2}, \quad - (35)$$

$$g_{11}^1 = \left(1 - \frac{2GM}{rc^2}\right)^{-1/2} \quad - (36)$$

$$g_{00}^1 = g_{11}^0 = 0 \quad - (37)$$

7) There is no self-inconsistency because:

$$v^{\circ} \omega^{\circ} + v^{\prime} \omega^{\circ} = \Gamma^{\circ} v^{\circ} \quad (38)$$

and: $(\partial_1 + \omega^{\prime}) v^{\circ} = \Gamma^{\circ} v^{\circ} \quad (39)$

Therefore w/ spin correction defined in this
way the diagonal ket approximation is valid.
