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(G) Kaluza-Klein SO(4)-Monopoles on Exotic 7-Spheres and Physical Effects of Exotic Smooth Structures

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In physics, Spacetime is always assumed to be a smooth 4-manifold with a fixed (standard) differential structure. Two smooth n-manifolds are said to be exotic if they have the same topology but different differential structures. S. Donaldson showed that there exist exotic differential structures on \mathbb{R}^4 . In the compact case, J. Milnor and M. Kervaire classified exotic differential structures on n-spheres \mathbb{S}^n . A fundamental question now remains to be answered: do exotic differential structures on spacetime play any role in physics? The possibility of the applications of exotic structures in physics was first suggested by E. Witten in his article "Global gravitational anomalies". Trying to give a physical meaning of exotic spheres, Witten conjectures that exotic n-spheres should be thought as gravitational instantons in n-dimensional gravity and should give rise to gravitational solitons in (n+1)-dimensions. In this talk, we will address these questions in two steps. First we construct Kaluza-Klein SO(4)-monopoles on Milnor's exotic 7-spheres (solutions to the 7-dimensional Einstein equations with cosmological constant). Secondly, taking exotic 7-spheres as models of spacetime, we address physical effects of exotic smooth structures on the energy spectra of elementary particles. Finally we discuss other possible applications of exotic 7-spheres in other areas of physics.

Keyword-1

Exotic smooth structures

Keyword-2

Kaluza-Klein theory

Keyword-3

Gravitational monopoles

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