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Carrollian and non-relativistic Jackiw-Teitelboim supergravity / Ravera, Lucrezia; Zorba, Utku. - In: THE EUROPEAN PHYSICAL JOURNAL. C, PARTICLES AND FIELDS. - ISSN 1434-6044. - 83:2(2023), pp. 1-13. [10.1140/epjc/s10052-023-11239-x]

Availability:

This version is available at: 11583/2979055 since: 2023-06-04T08:56:18Z

Publisher:

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Published

DOI:10.1140/epjc/s10052-023-11239-x

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Carrollian and non-relativistic Jackiw–Teitelboim supergravity

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Received: 19 June 2022 / Accepted: 21 January 2023
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Abstract We present non- and ultra-relativistic Jackiw–Teitelboim (JT) supergravity as metric BF theories based on the extended Newton–Hooke and extended AdS Carroll superalgebras in two spacetime dimensions, respectively. The extended Newton–Hooke structure, and, in particular, the invariant metric necessary for the BF construction of non-relativistic JT supergravity, is obtained by performing an expansion of the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ AdS₂ superalgebra. Subsequently, we introduce the extended AdS₂ Carroll superalgebra, and the associated invariant metric, as a suitable redefinition of the extended Newton–Hooke superalgebra. The mapping involved can be seen as the supersymmetric extension of the duality existing at the purely bosonic level between the extended Newton–Hooke algebra with (positive) negative cosmological constant and the extended (A)dS Carroll algebra in two dimensions. Finally, we provide the Carrollian JT supergravity action in the BF formalism. Moreover, we show that both the non-relativistic and the ultra-relativistic theories presented can also be obtained by direct expansion of $\mathcal{N} = 2$ JT supergravity.

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1 Introduction

Progresses in the understanding of the quantum nature of black holes have been enabled by Jackiw–Teitelboim (JT) gravity [1,2] (which is a model of 2D dilaton gravity, cf., e.g., [3,4]) and its holographic dual, especially concerning quantum chaos and scrambling, which are indeed believed to be related to the black hole information paradox (for a comprehensive review see, e.g., [5–7]). Besides, from the gauge/gravity duality perspective, JT gravity, as a two-dimensional toy model of quantum gravity describing universality in nearly extremal black holes [8,9], is dual to the Sachdev–Ye–Kitaev (SYK) model [10,11] at large N and low energies. The SYK model is an exactly solvable quantum theory of $N \gg 1$ interacting Majorana fermions (cf. [7,12] and references therein) that has received a growing attention since its formulation from both the high energy and the condensed matter physics communities, and it is nowadays considered one of the most notable models for quantum chaos and holography. This is due to the fact that it exhibits some remarkable properties. For instance, it is exactly solvable in the large N and IR limit, where, moreover, it acquires conformal symmetry and the effective action can be approximated by the Schwarzian one. Furthermore, it exhibits a holographic relation with JT gravity, with the latter describing excitations above the near-horizon extremal black hole and, once considered on the clipped Poincaré disk, effectively reduc-

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The equations of motions of the theory read

$$\begin{aligned}
 F^I &= dA^I + \frac{1}{2}C_{JK}{}^I A^J \wedge A^K = 0, \\
 dX_I + C_{IJ}{}^K A^J X_K &= 0.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.5}$$

If \mathfrak{g} admits an *invariant metric* $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that is a non-degenerate, symmetric, ad-invariant bilinear form,² then one can use this metric to identify elements of the dual \mathfrak{g}^* with elements of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} by means of $\langle \mathcal{X}, \cdot \rangle = \mathcal{X}^*(\cdot)$, that is $X^I = g^{IJ} X_J$ (where $g_{IJ} = \langle e_I, e_J \rangle$ and $g^{IJ} g_{JK} = \delta^I_K$).

In BF theories having an invariant metric is not a requirement, but in this paper we are interested in a particular subclass of BF theories (see [46]), called *metric BF theories*, whose construction is in fact based on Lie algebras exhibiting an invariant metric. The action for a metric BF theory is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 S^{\text{mBF}}[\mathcal{X}, A] &= \frac{k}{2\pi} \int_{\mathcal{M}_2} \mathcal{L}^{\text{mBF}}[\mathcal{X}, A] = \frac{k}{2\pi} \int_{\mathcal{M}_2} \langle \mathcal{X}, F \rangle \\
 &= \frac{k}{2\pi} \int_{\mathcal{M}_2} g_{LK} X^L \left(dA^K + \frac{1}{2}C_{IJ}{}^K A^I \wedge A^J \right),
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.6}$$

and its equations of motion read

$$F = 0, \quad d\mathcal{X} + [A, \mathcal{X}] = 0.
 \tag{2.7}$$

A standard example of metric BF theories can be obtained by considering as a starting point simple Lie algebras where one can use the matrix trace to write $\mathcal{L}^{\text{mBF}} = \text{tr}(\mathcal{X}F)$.

The first-order formulation of (AdS) JT gravity as a metric BF theory was developed by considering the AdS₂ algebra, which is spanned by the Lorentz and spacetime translations generators $\{J, P_A\}$, with $A, B, \dots = 0, 1$, and read

$$[J, P_A] = \epsilon_{AB} P^B, \quad [P_A, P_B] = -\Lambda \epsilon_{AB} J,
 \tag{2.8}$$

where $\Lambda = -\frac{1}{\ell^2}$ is the cosmological constant written in terms of the AdS₂ radius ℓ , and $\epsilon_{01} = -\epsilon_{10} = 1$. This algebra admits an invariant metric given by

$$\langle P_A, P_B \rangle = \frac{\eta_{AB}}{\ell^2}, \quad \langle J, J \rangle = 1.
 \tag{2.9}$$

In this setup, the gauge field and the coadjoint scalar take the following form (cf. [46]):

$$A = E^A P_A + \Omega J, \quad \mathcal{X} = X^A P_A + X J,
 \tag{2.10}$$

and the corresponding covariant curvatures are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 R(E)^A &= dE^A - \epsilon^{AB} \Omega \wedge E_B, \\
 R(\Omega) &= d\Omega + \frac{1}{2\ell^2} \epsilon_{AB} E^A \wedge E^B.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.11}$$

² By ad-invariance we intend $\langle [z, x], y \rangle = \langle x, [z, y] \rangle = 0$ for all Lie algebra elements $x, y, z \in \mathfrak{g}$.

Using (2.10), (2.11), and the invariant metric (2.9), one obtains the BF theory formulation of JT gravity, that is

$$S_{\text{JT}} = \frac{k}{2\pi} \int \left(-\Lambda X^A R(E)_A + X R(\Omega) \right).
 \tag{2.12}$$

The equations of motion of the theory are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 dE^A - \epsilon^{AB} \Omega \wedge E_B &= 0, \\
 d\Omega + \frac{1}{2\ell^2} \epsilon_{AB} E^A \wedge E^B &= 0, \\
 dX^A - \epsilon^{AB} \Omega X_B + \epsilon^{AB} X E_B &= 0, \\
 dX - \frac{1}{\ell^2} \epsilon^{AB} X_A E_B &= 0.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.13}$$

In particular, the equations of motion of the fields X^A enforce the two-dimensional torsion constraint for the zweibein E^A . Upon solving the latter for the spin connection Ω and plugging it back into the action, one is left with the second-order action for JT gravity, where X turns out to be the dilaton field. In this way, one can derive the JT equations of motion in the second-order formalism (see [47]),

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{R} - 2\Lambda &= 0, \\
 \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu X - \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} X &= 0,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.14}$$

\mathcal{R} being the curvature scalar. The first of these equations yields locally AdS₂ spacetime, and the second can be considered as a back-reaction of the field X in response to the metric $g_{\mu\nu}$.

3 $\mathcal{N} = 2$ Jackiw–Teitelboim supergravity

In this section, we will review the first-order formulation of $\mathcal{N} = 2$ JT supergravity as a BF theory presented in [48], adopting, however, the slightly different notation and conventions of [69] (see also Appendix A). In order to proceed with the construction of the theory, it is convenient to introduce the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ AdS₂ superalgebra as a starting point.³ The $\mathcal{N} = 2$ AdS₂ superalgebra is given by the commutation relations

$$\begin{aligned}
 [J, P_A] &= \epsilon_{AB} P^B, \quad [P_A, P_B] = \frac{1}{\ell^2} \epsilon_{AB} J, \\
 [J, Q^i] &= \frac{1}{2} \gamma_* Q^i, \quad [P_A, Q^i] = \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_A Q^i, \\
 [U, Q^i] &= -\frac{1}{2\ell} \epsilon^{ij} Q^j,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.1}$$

³ We will be interested in studying the non-relativistic counterpart of JT supergravity, which results to be achievable and well-defined in particular once we start from the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ relativistic theory. This is analogous to what was done, for instance, in [21] for the three-dimensional Chern–Simons formulation of extended Bargmann gravity.

and the anticommutator

$$\{Q_\alpha^i, Q_\beta^j\} = \delta^{ij}(\gamma_A C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} P^A + \frac{\delta^{ij}}{\ell}(\gamma_* C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} J - \varepsilon^{ij}(C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} U, \tag{3.2}$$

where C is the charge conjugate matrix, defined as $C = i\sigma_2$, $\Lambda = -\frac{1}{\ell^2}$ is the cosmological, $i, j = 1, 2$ label the number of supercharges, and ε_{ij} is the two-dimensional Levi Civita symbol ($\varepsilon_{12} = -\varepsilon_{21} = 1$). The superalgebra (3.1)–(3.2) is endowed with an invariant metric

$$\langle P_A, P_B \rangle = \frac{\eta_{AB}}{\ell^2}, \quad \langle J, J \rangle = 1, \quad \langle U, U \rangle = \frac{1}{\ell^2},$$

$$\langle Q_\alpha^i, Q_\beta^j \rangle = \frac{2}{\ell} \delta^{ij} (C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta}. \tag{3.3}$$

The gauge connection 1-form, the coadjoint scalar, and the curvature 2-form associated with the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ AdS₂ superalgebra are, respectively,⁴

$$A = E^A P_A + \Omega J + TU + \bar{\Psi}^i Q^i,$$

$$\mathcal{X} = X^A P_A + XJ + YU + \bar{\lambda}^i Q_i,$$

$$R = R(E)^A P_A + R(\Omega)J + R(T)U + R(\Psi)^i Q^i, \tag{3.4}$$

where now

$$R(E)^A = dE^A - \varepsilon^{AB} \Omega \wedge E_B + \frac{1}{2} \delta_{ij} \bar{\Psi}^i \gamma^A \wedge \Psi^j,$$

$$R(\Omega) = d\Omega + \frac{1}{2\ell^2} \varepsilon_{AB} E^A \wedge E^B + \frac{1}{2\ell} \delta_{ij} \bar{\Psi}^i \gamma_* \wedge \Psi^j,$$

$$R(T) = dT - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{ij} \bar{\Psi}^i \wedge \Psi^j,$$

$$R(\Psi)^i = d\Psi^i + \frac{1}{2} \Omega \wedge \gamma_* \Psi^i + \frac{1}{2\ell} E^A \wedge \gamma_A \Psi^i + \frac{1}{2\ell} \varepsilon^{ij} T \wedge \Psi^j. \tag{3.5}$$

Notice that the λ^i in (3.4) are fermionic, while X^A, X, Y are bosonic. Our convention for the gamma matrices in two dimensions is given in Appendix A.

We can then construct the BF theory of JT supergravity by using (3.4) and (3.5) along with the invariant metric (3.3). The resulting action takes the following form:

$$\mathcal{S}_{\text{JT}} = \frac{k}{2\pi} \int \left(\frac{1}{\ell^2} X^A R(E)_A + XR(\Omega) + \frac{1}{\ell^2} YR(T) + \frac{2}{\ell} \bar{\lambda}^i R(\Psi)_i \right). \tag{3.6}$$

One can show that the action (3.6) is invariant under the following supersymmetry transformations:

$$\delta E^A = -\delta_{ij} \bar{\varepsilon}^i \gamma^A \Psi^j,$$

$$\delta \Omega = -\frac{1}{\ell} \delta_{ij} \bar{\varepsilon}^i \gamma_* \Psi^j,$$

⁴ In the following, we will frequently omit the spinor index α to lighten the notation.

$$\delta T = \varepsilon_{ij} \bar{\varepsilon}^i \Psi^j,$$

$$\delta \Psi^i = d\varepsilon^i + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_* \varepsilon^i \Omega + \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_A \varepsilon^i E^A + \frac{1}{2\ell} \varepsilon^{ij} \varepsilon^j T,$$

$$\delta X^A = -\delta_{ij} \bar{\varepsilon}^i \gamma^A \lambda^j,$$

$$\delta X = -\frac{1}{\ell} \delta_{ij} \bar{\varepsilon}^i \gamma_* \lambda^j,$$

$$\delta Y = \varepsilon_{ij} \bar{\varepsilon}^i \lambda^j,$$

$$\delta \lambda^i = \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_A X^A \varepsilon^i + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_* X \varepsilon^i + \frac{1}{2\ell} \varepsilon^{ij} Y \varepsilon^j, \tag{3.7}$$

where $\varepsilon^{i\alpha}$ are the supersymmetry parameters. The equations of motion of the theory are

$$dE^A - \varepsilon^{AB} \Omega \wedge E_B + \frac{1}{2} \delta_{ij} \bar{\Psi}^i \gamma^A \wedge \Psi^j = 0,$$

$$d\Omega + \frac{1}{2\ell^2} \varepsilon_{AB} E^A \wedge E^B + \frac{1}{2\ell} \delta_{ij} \bar{\Psi}^i \gamma_* \wedge \Psi^j = 0,$$

$$dT - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{ij} \bar{\Psi}^i \wedge \Psi^j = 0,$$

$$d\Psi^i + \frac{1}{2} \Omega \wedge \gamma_* \Psi^i + \frac{1}{2\ell} E^A \wedge \gamma_A \Psi^i + \frac{1}{2\ell} \varepsilon^{ij} T \wedge \Psi^j = 0, \tag{3.8}$$

that is $R(E)^A = R(\Omega) = R(T) = R(\Psi)^i = 0$, coming from variation of the action with respect to X^A, X, Y, λ^i , respectively, together with

$$dX^A - \varepsilon^{AB} \Omega X_B + \varepsilon^{AB} X E_B + \delta_{ij} \bar{\Psi}^i \gamma^A \lambda^j = 0,$$

$$dX - \frac{1}{\ell^2} \varepsilon^{AB} X_A E_B + \frac{1}{\ell} \delta_{ij} \bar{\Psi}^i \gamma_* \lambda^j = 0,$$

$$dY - \varepsilon_{ij} \bar{\Psi}^i \lambda^j = 0,$$

$$d\lambda^i + \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_A E^A \lambda^i + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_* \Omega \lambda^i + \frac{1}{2\ell} \varepsilon^{ij} T \lambda^j - \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_A X^A \Psi^i - \frac{1}{2} \gamma_* X \Psi^i - \frac{1}{2\ell} \varepsilon^{ij} Y \Psi^j = 0. \tag{3.9}$$

The construction above is the first-order formulation of $\mathcal{N} = 2$ JT supergravity. Let us move on to the study of its non- and ultra-relativistic counterparts.

4 Supersymmetric extended Newton–Hooke algebra sNH₂ and non-relativistic Jackiw–Teitelboim supergravity

We will now develop the non-relativistic counterpart of the JT supergravity theory reviewed in the previous section. The theory will be based on the extended Newton–Hooke superalgebra with negative cosmological constant (which we name sNH₂) we are going to present in the following.

4.1 Extended Newton–Hooke superalgebra sNH₂

The extended Newton–Hooke superalgebra in two dimensions can be obtained by performing a Lie algebra expansion on the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ AdS₂ superalgebra. For a comprehensive treatment of the Lie algebra expansion procedure see, e.g., [70–72] and references therein. The supersymmetric extension of the (purely bosonic) extended Newton–Hooke (NH) algebra of [47] requires three fermionic generators, Q_α^\pm and R_α . Besides, it requires two extra bosonic generators U_1 and U_2 , both of them acting non-trivially on the fermionic generators in the presence of a cosmological constant Λ (while they become central charges in the limit $\Lambda \rightarrow 0$, that is $\ell \rightarrow \infty$). In particular, the extra bosonic generators allows us to end up with a well-defined invariant metric.

Before implementing Lie algebra expansion on (3.1)–(3.2), we split the Lorentz indices as $A = (0, 1)$, such that

$$P_A = (P_0, P_1), \quad \gamma^A = (\gamma^0, \gamma^1). \tag{4.1}$$

In this way, one obtains the following decomposition of the AdS₂ superalgebra:

$$\begin{aligned} [P_0, J] &= -P_1, \quad [J, P_1] = P_0, \\ [P_0, P_1] &= \frac{1}{\ell^2} J, \\ [J, Q^i] &= \frac{1}{2} \gamma_*^i Q^i, \quad [P_0, Q^i] = \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_0 Q^i, \\ [P_1, Q^i] &= \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_1 Q^i, \\ [U, Q^i] &= -\frac{1}{2\ell} e^{ij} Q_j, \end{aligned} \tag{4.2}$$

together with

$$\begin{aligned} \{Q_\alpha^1, Q_\beta^1\} &= -(\gamma_0 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} P_0 + (\gamma_1 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} P_1 + \frac{1}{\ell} (\gamma_* C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} J, \\ \{Q_\alpha^2, Q_\beta^2\} &= -(\gamma_0 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} P_0 + (\gamma_1 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} P_1 + \frac{1}{\ell} (\gamma_* C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} J, \\ \{Q_\alpha^1, Q_\beta^2\} &= -(C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} U. \end{aligned} \tag{4.3}$$

In addition, we introduce the following combination of the fermionic generators Q_α^1 and Q_α^2 :

$$\tilde{Q}^\pm = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (Q^1 \pm \gamma_0 Q^2). \tag{4.4}$$

Hence, the decomposed algebra takes the form

$$\begin{aligned} [P_0, J] &= -P_1, \quad [J, P_1] = P_0, \\ [P_0, P_1] &= \frac{1}{\ell^2} J, \\ [J, \tilde{Q}^\pm] &= \frac{1}{2} \gamma_* \tilde{Q}^\mp, \\ [P_0, \tilde{Q}^\pm] &= \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_0 \tilde{Q}^\pm, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [P_1, \tilde{Q}^\pm] &= \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_1 \tilde{Q}^\mp, \\ [U, \tilde{Q}^\pm] &= \pm \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_0 \tilde{Q}^\pm, \end{aligned} \tag{4.5}$$

along with

$$\begin{aligned} \{\tilde{Q}_\alpha^+, \tilde{Q}_\beta^+\} &= -(\gamma_0 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} P_0 + (\gamma_0 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} U, \\ \{\tilde{Q}_\alpha^+, \tilde{Q}_\beta^-\} &= (\gamma_1 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} P_1 + \frac{1}{\ell} (\gamma_* C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} J, \\ \{\tilde{Q}_\alpha^-, \tilde{Q}_\beta^-\} &= -(\gamma_0 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} P_0 - (\gamma_0 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} U. \end{aligned} \tag{4.6}$$

Then, we consider the following expansion of the generators:

$$\begin{aligned} P_0 &= H + \eta^2 M, \quad P_1 = \eta P, \quad J = \eta G, \quad U = U_1 + \eta^2 U_2 \\ \tilde{Q}^+ &= Q^+ + \eta^2 R, \quad \tilde{Q}^- = \eta Q^-, \end{aligned} \tag{4.7}$$

where η is the expansion parameter. In this way, we end up with the extended Newton–Hooke superalgebra sNH₂, which has the non-vanishing commutators⁵

$$\begin{aligned} [H, G] &= -P, \quad [G, P] = M, \\ [H, P] &= \frac{1}{\ell^2} G, \\ [G, Q^+] &= \frac{1}{2} \gamma_* Q^-, \quad [G, Q^-] = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_* R, \\ [P, Q^+] &= \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_1 Q^-, \\ [P, Q^-] &= \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_1 R, \quad [H, Q^\pm] = \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_0 Q^\pm, \\ [H, R] &= \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_0 R, \\ [M, Q^+] &= \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_0 R, \quad [U_1, Q^\pm] = \pm \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_0 Q^\pm, \\ [U_1, R] &= \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_0 R, \\ [U_2, Q^+] &= \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_0 R. \end{aligned} \tag{4.8}$$

and anticommutators

$$\begin{aligned} \{Q_\alpha^+, Q_\beta^+\} &= -(\gamma_0 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} H + (\gamma_0 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} U_1, \\ \{Q_\alpha^+, Q_\beta^-\} &= (\gamma_1 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} P + \frac{1}{\ell} (\gamma_* C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} G, \\ \{Q_\alpha^+, R_\beta\} &= -(\gamma_0 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} M + (\gamma_0 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} U_2, \\ \{Q_\alpha^-, Q_\beta^-\} &= -(\gamma_0 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} M - (\gamma_0 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} U_2. \end{aligned} \tag{4.9}$$

The supersymmetric extended Newton–Hooke algebra above admits the invariant metric

⁵ Closure of the algebras we introduce in the present paper has been verified also by means of the computer algebra program *Cadabra* [73, 74].

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle P, P \rangle &= \frac{1}{\ell^2}, \quad \langle G, G \rangle = 1, \\
\langle H, M \rangle &= -\frac{1}{\ell^2}, \\
\langle U_1, U_2 \rangle &= \frac{1}{\ell^2}, \\
\langle Q_\alpha^+, R_\beta \rangle &= \frac{2}{\ell} \left(C^{-1} \right)_{\alpha\beta}, \\
\langle Q_\alpha^-, Q_\beta^- \rangle &= \frac{2}{\ell} \left(C^{-1} \right)_{\alpha\beta}.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.10}$$

We can now move on to the construction of the non-relativistic JT supergravity action as a BF theory based on the sNH₂ structure obtained above.

4.2 Non-relativistic Jackiw–Teitelboim supergravity action

Now that we have unveiled the sNH₂ structure, we can assign gauge fields for each Lie algebra generator, and the 1-form A in the case at hand can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= \tau H + eP + \omega G + mM + r_1 U_1 + r_2 U_2 \\
&\quad + \bar{\psi}^+ Q^+ + \bar{\psi}^- Q^- + \bar{\rho} R.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.11}$$

The transformation rules for these gauge fields can be found by exploiting $\delta_\epsilon A^I = d\epsilon^I + C_{JK}{}^I \epsilon^K A^J$, where ϵ^A is the relevant gauge parameter and $C_{JK}{}^I$ are the structure constants, in this case, of sNH₂. In particular, the (non-trivial) transformations along the parameters $\epsilon^{+\alpha}$, $\epsilon^{-\alpha}$, ϵ^α (associated with ψ^+ , ψ^- , ρ) are, respectively,

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta\tau &= \bar{\epsilon}^+ \gamma_0 \psi^+, \\
\delta e &= -\bar{\epsilon}^+ \gamma_1 \psi^-, \\
\delta\omega &= -\frac{1}{\ell} \bar{\epsilon}^+ \gamma_* \psi^-, \\
\delta m &= \bar{\epsilon}^+ \gamma_0 \rho, \\
\delta r_1 &= -\bar{\epsilon}^+ \gamma_0 \psi^+, \\
\delta r_2 &= -\bar{\epsilon}^+ \gamma_0 \rho, \\
\delta\psi^+ &= d\epsilon^+ + \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_0 \epsilon^+ \tau + \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_0 \epsilon^+ r_1, \\
\delta\psi^- &= d\epsilon^- + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_* \epsilon^+ \omega + \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_1 \epsilon^+ e, \\
\delta\rho &= \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_0 \epsilon^+ m + \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_0 \epsilon^+ r_2, \\
\delta e &= -\bar{\epsilon}^- \gamma_1 \psi^+, \\
\delta\omega &= -\frac{1}{\ell} \bar{\epsilon}^- \gamma_* \psi^+, \\
\delta m &= \bar{\epsilon}^- \gamma_0 \psi^-, \\
\delta r_2 &= \bar{\epsilon}^- \gamma_0 \psi^-, \\
\delta\psi^- &= d\epsilon^- + \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_0 \epsilon^- \tau - \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_0 \epsilon^- r_1, \\
\delta\rho &= \frac{1}{2} \gamma_* \epsilon^- \omega + \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_1 \epsilon^- e,
\end{aligned} \tag{4.12}$$

$$\delta\rho = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_* \epsilon^- \omega + \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_1 \epsilon^- e, \tag{4.13}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta m &= \bar{\epsilon} \gamma_0 \psi^+, \\
\delta r_2 &= -\bar{\epsilon} \gamma_0 \psi^+, \\
\delta\rho &= d\epsilon + \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_0 \epsilon \tau + \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_0 \epsilon r_1.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.14}$$

Besides, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{X} &= \Xi H + \Pi P + \Phi G + \Sigma M + T_1 U_1 + T_2 U_2 \\
&\quad + \bar{\lambda}^+ Q^+ + \bar{\lambda}^- Q^- + \bar{\lambda} R, \\
R &= R(\tau)H + R(e)P + R(\omega)G \\
&\quad + R(m)M + R(r_1)U_1 + R(r_2)U_2 \\
&\quad + R(\psi^+)Q^+ + R(\psi^-)Q^- + R(\rho)R,
\end{aligned} \tag{4.15}$$

where the sNH₂-covariant curvatures are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
R(\tau) &= d\tau - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi}^+ \gamma_0 \wedge \psi^+, \\
R(e) &= de - \tau \wedge \omega + \bar{\psi}^+ \gamma_1 \wedge \psi^-, \\
R(\omega) &= d\omega + \frac{1}{\ell^2} \tau \wedge e + \frac{1}{\ell} \bar{\psi}^+ \gamma_* \wedge \psi^-, \\
R(m) &= dm + \omega \wedge e - \bar{\psi}^+ \gamma_0 \wedge \rho - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi}^- \gamma_0 \wedge \psi^-, \\
R(r_1) &= dr_1 + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi}^+ \gamma_0 \wedge \psi^+, \\
R(r_2) &= dr_2 + \bar{\psi}^+ \gamma_0 \wedge \rho - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi}^- \gamma_0 \wedge \psi^-, \\
R(\psi^+) &= d\psi^+ + \frac{1}{2\ell} \tau \wedge \gamma_0 \psi^+ + \frac{1}{2\ell} r_1 \wedge \gamma_0 \psi^+, \\
R(\psi^-) &= d\psi^- + \frac{1}{2} \omega \wedge \gamma_* \psi^+ + \frac{1}{2\ell} \tau \wedge \gamma_0 \psi^- \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2\ell} e \wedge \gamma_1 \psi^+ - \frac{1}{2\ell} r_1 \wedge \gamma_0 \psi^-, \\
R(\rho) &= d\rho + \frac{1}{2} \omega \wedge \gamma_* \psi^- + \frac{1}{2\ell} \tau \wedge \gamma_0 \rho \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2\ell} m \wedge \gamma_0 \psi^+ + \frac{1}{2\ell} e \wedge \gamma_1 \psi^- \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2\ell} r_1 \wedge \gamma_0 \rho + \frac{1}{2\ell} r_2 \wedge \gamma_0 \psi^+.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.16}$$

As we have the invariant metric (4.10) and the curvatures (4.16), we are now able to write down the BF action for the non-relativistic JT supergravity theory, based on sNH₂, which reads

$$\begin{aligned}
S_{\text{sJT}}^{\text{NR}} &= \frac{k}{2\pi} \int \left[\Phi R(\omega) + \frac{1}{\ell^2} \left(\Pi R(e) - \Xi R(m) - \Sigma R(\tau) \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + T_1 R(r_2) + T_2 R(r_1) \right) + \frac{2}{\ell} \left(\bar{\lambda}^+ R(\psi^+) \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \bar{\lambda}^- R(\psi^-) + \bar{\lambda} R(\rho) \right) \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{4.17}$$

The action (4.17) is a supersymmetric generalization of the bosonic one presented in [46,47]. This non-relativistic JT supergravity action is invariant under the transformations

(4.12)-(4.14) together with the following (non-trivial) transformations of $\Phi, \Pi, \Xi, \Sigma, T_1, T_2, \lambda^+, \lambda^-, \lambda$, with parameters, in order of appearance, $\epsilon^{+\alpha}, \epsilon^{-\alpha}, \epsilon$:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\Phi &= -\frac{1}{\ell}\bar{\epsilon}^+\gamma_*\lambda^-, \\ \delta\Pi &= -\bar{\epsilon}^+\gamma_1\lambda^-, \\ \delta\Xi &= \bar{\epsilon}^+\gamma_0\lambda, \\ \delta\Sigma &= \bar{\epsilon}^+\gamma_0\lambda^+, \\ \delta T_1 &= -\bar{\epsilon}^+\gamma_0\lambda, \\ \delta T_2 &= -\bar{\epsilon}^+\gamma_0\lambda^+, \\ \delta\lambda^+ &= \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_0\Sigma\epsilon^+ + \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_0T_2\epsilon^+, \\ \delta\lambda^- &= \frac{1}{2}\gamma_*\Phi\epsilon^+ + \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1\Pi\epsilon^+, \\ \delta\lambda &= \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_0\Xi\epsilon^+ + \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_0T_1\epsilon^+, \end{aligned} \tag{4.18}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\Phi &= -\frac{1}{\ell}\bar{\epsilon}^-\gamma_*\lambda, \\ \delta\Pi &= -\bar{\epsilon}^-\gamma_1\lambda, \\ \delta\Sigma &= \bar{\epsilon}^-\gamma_0\lambda^-, \\ \delta T_2 &= \bar{\epsilon}^-\gamma_0\lambda^-, \\ \delta\lambda^+ &= \frac{1}{2}\gamma_*\Phi\epsilon^- + \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1\Pi\epsilon^-, \\ \delta\lambda^- &= \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_0\Xi\epsilon^- - \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_0T_1\epsilon^-, \\ \delta\Sigma &= \bar{\epsilon}^-\gamma_0\lambda, \\ \delta T_2 &= -\bar{\epsilon}^-\gamma_0\lambda, \\ \delta\lambda^+ &= \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_0\Xi\epsilon + \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_0T_1\epsilon. \end{aligned} \tag{4.19}$$

Note that the latter can also be derived by exploiting the Lie algebra expansion method on (3.7). The equations of motion of the theory correspond to the vanishing of the sNH₂-covariant curvatures and coincide with the ones found in [46, 47] when we restrict ourselves to the purely bosonic case. Notice that, in the supersymmetric theory, we end up with a non-vanishing torsion that is given, on-shell, in terms of a spinor bilinear.

Finally, let us highlight that the same action (4.17) can be obtained by directly performing the expansion procedure on the supersymmetric AdS₂ theory. To do so, one shall start by decomposing the AdS₂ curvatures (3.5) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} R(E)^0 &= dE^0 + \Omega \wedge E_1 - \frac{1}{2}\delta_{ij}\bar{\Psi}^i\gamma_0 \wedge \Psi^j, \\ R(E)^1 &= dE^1 + \Omega \wedge E^0 + \frac{1}{2}\delta_{ij}\bar{\Psi}^i\gamma_1 \wedge \Psi^j, \\ R(\Omega) &= d\Omega + \frac{1}{\ell^2}E^0 \wedge E^1 + \frac{1}{2\ell}\delta_{ij}\bar{\Psi}^i\gamma_* \wedge \Psi^j, \\ R(T) &= dT - \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{ij}\bar{\Psi}^i \wedge \Psi^j, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(\Psi)^i &= d\Psi^i + \frac{1}{2}\Omega \wedge \gamma_*\Psi^i + \frac{1}{2\ell}E^0 \wedge \gamma_0\Psi^i \\ &+ \frac{1}{2\ell}E^1 \wedge \gamma_1\Psi^i + \epsilon^{ij}T \wedge \Psi^j. \end{aligned} \tag{4.21}$$

Correspondingly, we can also implement the same decomposition on the action (3.6), that is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}_{\text{SJT dec.}} &= \frac{k}{2\pi} \int \left[\frac{1}{\ell^2} \left(X^0 R(E)_0 + X^1 R(E)_1 \right) \right. \\ &+ X R(\Omega) + \frac{1}{\ell^2} Y R(T) + \left. \frac{2}{\ell} \bar{\lambda}^i R(\Psi)_i \right]. \end{aligned} \tag{4.22}$$

Subsequently, we introduce the spinors

$$\Phi_\alpha^\pm = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\Psi_\alpha^1 \pm (\gamma_0)_\alpha^\beta \Psi_\beta^2 \right). \tag{4.23}$$

Thus, the curvatures (4.21) boil down to

$$\begin{aligned} R(E)^0 &= dE^0 + \Omega \wedge E_1 - \frac{1}{2}\bar{\Phi}^+\gamma_0 \wedge \Phi^+ - \frac{1}{2}\bar{\Phi}^-\gamma_0 \wedge \Phi^-, \\ R(E)^1 &= dE^1 + \Omega \wedge E^0 + \bar{\Phi}^+\gamma_1 \wedge \Phi^-, \\ R(\Omega) &= d\Omega + \frac{1}{\ell^2}E^0 \wedge E^1 + \frac{1}{\ell}\bar{\Phi}^+\gamma_* \wedge \Phi^-, \\ R(T) &= dT + \frac{1}{2}\bar{\Phi}^+ \wedge \Phi^+ - \frac{1}{2}\bar{\Phi}^- \wedge \Phi^-, \\ R(\Phi^\pm) &= d\Phi^\pm + \frac{1}{2}\Omega \wedge \gamma_*\Phi^\mp + \frac{1}{2\ell}E^0 \wedge \gamma_0\Phi^\pm \\ &+ \frac{1}{2\ell}E^1 \wedge \gamma_1\Phi^\mp \pm \frac{1}{2\ell}T \wedge \gamma_0\Phi^\pm. \end{aligned} \tag{4.24}$$

We can then see that, performing the expansion

$$\begin{aligned} E^0 &= \tau + \eta^2 m, \quad E^1 = \eta e, \quad \Omega = \eta \omega, \quad T = r_1 + \eta^2 r_2, \\ \Phi^+ &= \psi^+ + \eta^2 \rho, \quad \Phi^- = \eta \psi^-, \end{aligned} \tag{4.25}$$

we precisely end up with the sNH₂ curvatures (4.16). Finally, the expansion of the action yields

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}_{\text{NR sJT}}^{(2)} &= \frac{k}{2\pi} \int \left[\frac{1}{\ell^2} \left(X_0^{(2)} R(\tau) + X_0^{(0)} R(m) + X_1^{(1)} R(e) \right) \right. \\ &+ X R(\omega) + \frac{1}{\ell^2} \left(Y R(r_1) + Y R(r_2) \right) \\ &+ \left. \frac{2}{\ell} \left(\bar{\lambda}^+ R(\psi^+) + \bar{\lambda} R(\rho) + \bar{\lambda}^- R(\psi^-) \right) \right], \end{aligned} \tag{4.26}$$

that is, with the identifications

$$\begin{aligned} X_0^{(2)} &= -\Sigma, \quad X_0^{(0)} = -\Xi, \quad X_1^{(1)} = \Pi, \quad X = \Phi, \\ Y &= T_2, \quad Y = T_1, \\ \bar{\lambda}^+ &= \bar{\lambda}^+, \quad \bar{\lambda} = \bar{\lambda}, \quad \bar{\lambda}^- = \bar{\lambda}^-, \end{aligned} \tag{4.27}$$

the non-relativistic JT supergravity action (4.17).

5 Ultra-relativistic Jackiw–Teitelboim supergravity

In this section we will introduce a supersymmetric extension of the extended AdS₂ Carroll algebra which will allow us to develop the corresponding Carrollian, that is ultra-relativistic, JT supergravity action as a metric BF theory.

5.1 Supersymmetric extended AdS₂ Carroll algebra as a redefinition of sNH₂

The purely bosonic extended AdS₂ Carroll structure first appeared in [46,47]. We shall now present a supersymmetric extension of the latter as a redefinition of sNH₂. To this aim, let us therefore perform the following redefinition on the sNH₂ structure previously obtained:

$$\begin{aligned} H &\leftrightarrow P, \quad \ell \rightarrow -i\ell, \quad \gamma_0 \rightarrow -i\gamma_1, \\ \gamma_1 &\rightarrow -i\gamma_0, \quad \gamma_* \rightarrow \gamma_*, \quad C \rightarrow -iC. \end{aligned} \tag{5.1}$$

By doing so, we end up with the supersymmetric extended AdS₂ Carroll algebra, which reads

$$\begin{aligned} [H, G] &= -M, \quad [G, P] = H, \\ [H, P] &= \frac{1}{\ell^2}G, \\ [G, Q^+] &= \frac{1}{2}\gamma_*Q^-, \quad [G, Q^-] = \frac{1}{2}\gamma_*R, \\ [H, Q^+] &= \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_0Q^-, \\ [H, Q^-] &= \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_0R, \quad [P, Q^\pm] = \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1Q^\pm, \\ [P, R] &= \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1R, \\ [M, Q^+] &= \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1R, \quad [U_1, Q^\pm] = \pm\frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1Q^\pm, \\ [U_1, R] &= \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1R, \\ [U_2, Q^+] &= \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1R, \end{aligned} \tag{5.2}$$

together with

$$\begin{aligned} \{Q_\alpha^+, Q_\beta^+\} &= (\gamma_1 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta}P - (\gamma_1 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta}U_1, \\ \{Q_\alpha^+, Q_\beta^-\} &= -(\gamma_0 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta}H + \frac{1}{\ell}(\gamma_* C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta}G, \\ \{Q_\alpha^+, R_\beta\} &= (\gamma_1 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta}M - (\gamma_1 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta}U_2, \\ \{Q_\alpha^-, Q_\beta^-\} &= (\gamma_1 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta}M + (\gamma_1 C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta}U_2. \end{aligned} \tag{5.3}$$

Note that this construction is reminiscent of the duality existing at the purely bosonic level in two spacetime dimensions between the extended NH[±] and the extended (A)dS₂ Carroll algebras.

Let us mention that the same extended AdS₂ Carroll superalgebra (5.2), (5.3) can also be obtained from the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ AdS₂ superalgebra (3.1), (3.2), once decomposed as in (4.2), (4.3), by introducing the fermionic charges

$$F^\pm = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(Q^1 \pm i\gamma_1 Q^2 \right) \tag{5.4}$$

and performing the redefinition $U \rightarrow iU$ with the subsequent expansion

$$\begin{aligned} P_0 &= \eta H, \quad P_1 = P + \eta^2 M, \quad J = \eta G, \quad U = U_1 + \eta^2 U_2 \\ F^+ &= Q^+ + \eta^2 R, \quad F^- = \eta Q^-. \end{aligned} \tag{5.5}$$

The extended AdS₂ Carroll superalgebra (5.2), (5.3) is endowed with the invariant metric

$$\begin{aligned} \langle H, H \rangle &= -\frac{1}{\ell^2}, \quad \langle G, G \rangle = 1, \quad \langle P, M \rangle = \frac{1}{\ell^2}, \\ \langle U_1, U_2 \rangle &= -\frac{1}{\ell^2}, \quad \langle Q_\alpha^+, R_\beta \rangle = \frac{2}{\ell} \left(C^{-1} \right)_{\alpha\beta}, \\ \langle Q_\alpha^-, Q_\beta^- \rangle &= \frac{2}{\ell} \left(C^{-1} \right)_{\alpha\beta}, \end{aligned} \tag{5.6}$$

which, in particular, can be obtained from (4.10) by means of the mapping in (5.1).

5.2 Carrollian Jackiw–Teitelboim supergravity

We shall now proceed with the development of the ultra-relativistic BFJT supergravity theory based on the Carrollian superalgebra just unveiled. The 1-form A has the same form of (4.11), and also the implicit form of \mathcal{X} and R is formally the same as in (4.15).⁶ On the other hand, now the (non-trivial) transformations along the parameters $\epsilon^{+\alpha}, \epsilon^{-\alpha}, \epsilon^\alpha$ are respectively given by

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\tau &= \bar{\epsilon}^+ \gamma_0 \psi^-, \\ \delta e &= -\bar{\epsilon}^+ \gamma_1 \psi^+, \\ \delta\omega &= -\frac{1}{\ell} \bar{\epsilon}^+ \gamma_* \psi^-, \\ \delta m &= -\bar{\epsilon}^+ \gamma_1 \rho, \\ \delta r_1 &= \bar{\epsilon}^+ \gamma_1 \psi^+, \\ \delta r_2 &= \bar{\epsilon}^+ \gamma_1 \rho, \\ \delta\psi^+ &= d\epsilon^+ + \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_1 \epsilon^+ e + \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_1 \epsilon^+ r_1, \\ \delta\psi^- &= \frac{1}{2} \gamma_* \epsilon^+ \omega + \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_0 \epsilon^+ \tau, \\ \delta\rho &= \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_1 \epsilon^+ m + \frac{1}{2\ell} \gamma_1 \epsilon^+ r_2, \\ \delta\tau &= \bar{\epsilon}^- \gamma_0 \psi^+, \end{aligned} \tag{5.7}$$

⁶ This is just matter of our notation, in fact. We make a little abuse of notation in order to avoid the introduction of new symbols here.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta\omega &= -\frac{1}{\ell}\bar{\epsilon}^-\gamma_*\psi^+, \\
 \delta m &= -\bar{\epsilon}^-\gamma_1\psi^-, \\
 \delta r_2 &= -\bar{\epsilon}^-\gamma_1\psi^-, \\
 \delta\psi^- &= d\epsilon^- + \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1\epsilon^-e - \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1\epsilon^-r_1, \\
 \delta\rho &= \frac{1}{2}\gamma_*\epsilon^-\omega + \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_0\epsilon^-\tau, \\
 \delta m &= -\bar{\epsilon}^-\gamma_1\psi^+, \\
 \delta r_2 &= \bar{\epsilon}^-\gamma_1\psi^+, \\
 \delta\rho &= d\epsilon\frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1\epsilon e + \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1\epsilon r_1.
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.8}$$

The extended super-AdS₂ Carroll-covariant curvatures read

$$\begin{aligned}
 R(\tau) &= d\tau + \omega \wedge \epsilon - \bar{\psi}^+\gamma_0 \wedge \psi^-, \\
 R(e) &= de + \frac{1}{2}\bar{\psi}^+\gamma_1 \wedge \psi^+, \\
 R(\omega) &= d\omega + \frac{1}{\ell^2}\tau \wedge e + \frac{1}{\ell}\bar{\psi}^+\gamma_* \wedge \psi^-, \\
 R(m) &= dm + \omega \wedge \tau + \bar{\psi}^+\gamma_1 \wedge \rho + \frac{1}{2}\bar{\psi}^-\gamma_1 \wedge \psi^-, \\
 R(r_1) &= dr_1 - \frac{1}{2}\bar{\psi}^+\gamma_1 \wedge \psi^+, \\
 R(r_2) &= dr_2 - \bar{\psi}^+\gamma_0 \wedge \rho + \frac{1}{2}\bar{\psi}^-\gamma_1 \wedge \psi^-, \\
 R(\psi^+) &= d\psi^+ + \frac{1}{2\ell}e \wedge \gamma_1\psi^+ + \frac{1}{2\ell}r_1 \wedge \gamma_1\psi^+, \\
 R(\psi^-) &= d\psi^- + \frac{1}{2}\omega \wedge \gamma_*\psi^+ + \frac{1}{2\ell}\tau \wedge \gamma_0\psi^+ \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2\ell}e \wedge \gamma_1\psi^- - \frac{1}{2\ell}r_1 \wedge \gamma_1\psi^-, \\
 R(\rho) &= d\rho + \frac{1}{2}\omega \wedge \gamma_*\psi^- + \frac{1}{2\ell}\tau \wedge \gamma_0\psi^- \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2\ell}m \wedge \gamma_1\psi^+ + \frac{1}{2\ell}e \wedge \gamma_1\rho \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2\ell}r_1 \wedge \gamma_1\rho + \frac{1}{2\ell}r_2 \wedge \gamma_1\psi^+.
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.10}$$

Therefore, using the invariant metric (5.6) together with the curvatures (5.10), we end up with the following ultra-relativistic JT supergravity action as a metric BF theory based on the extended AdS₂ Carroll superalgebra (5.2), (5.3):

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\text{SJT}}^{\text{UR}} &= \frac{k}{2\pi} \int \left[\Phi R(\omega) + \frac{1}{\ell^2} (\Sigma R(e) + \Pi R(m) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \Xi R(\tau) - T_1 R(r_2) - T_2 R(r_1)) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{2}{\ell} (\bar{\lambda}^+ R(\psi^+) + \bar{\lambda}^- R(\psi^-) + \bar{\lambda} R(\rho)) \right].
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.11}$$

The ultra-relativistic action (5.11) is a supersymmetric generalization of the purely bosonic Carrollian one in [46, 47]. It is invariant under the transformations (5.7)-(5.9) together with the following (non-trivial) transformations of

the fields $\Phi, \Sigma, \Xi, \Pi, T_1, T_2, \lambda^+, \lambda^-, \lambda$, along the parameters $\epsilon^{+\alpha}, \epsilon^{-\alpha}, \epsilon$, in order of appearance:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta\Phi &= -\frac{1}{\ell}\bar{\epsilon}^+\gamma_*\lambda^-, \\
 \delta\Sigma &= -\bar{\epsilon}^+\gamma_1\lambda^+, \\
 \delta\Xi &= \bar{\epsilon}^+\gamma_0\lambda^-, \\
 \delta\Pi &= -\bar{\epsilon}^+\gamma_1\lambda, \\
 \delta T_1 &= \bar{\epsilon}^+\gamma_1\lambda, \\
 \delta T_2 &= \bar{\epsilon}^+\gamma_1\lambda^+, \\
 \delta\lambda^+ &= \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1\Sigma\epsilon^+ + \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1T_2\epsilon^+, \\
 \delta\lambda^- &= \frac{1}{2}\gamma_*\Phi\epsilon^+ + \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_0\Xi\epsilon^+, \\
 \delta\lambda &= \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1\Pi\epsilon^+ + \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1T_1\epsilon^+,
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.12}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta\Phi &= -\frac{1}{\ell}\bar{\epsilon}^-\gamma_*\lambda, \\
 \delta\Sigma &= -\bar{\epsilon}^-\gamma_1\lambda^-, \\
 \delta\Xi &= \bar{\epsilon}^-\gamma_0\lambda, \\
 \delta T_2 &= -\bar{\epsilon}^-\gamma_1\lambda^-, \\
 \delta\lambda^+ &= \frac{1}{2}\gamma_*\Phi\epsilon^- + \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1\Xi\epsilon^-, \\
 \delta\lambda^- &= \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1\Pi\epsilon^- - \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1T_1\epsilon^-, \\
 \delta\Sigma &= -\bar{\epsilon}^-\gamma_1\lambda, \\
 \delta T_2 &= \bar{\epsilon}^-\gamma_1\lambda, \\
 \delta\lambda^+ &= \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1\Pi\epsilon + \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1T_1\epsilon.
 \end{aligned} \tag{5.13}$$

$$\delta\lambda^+ = \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1\Pi\epsilon + \frac{1}{2\ell}\gamma_1T_1\epsilon. \tag{5.14}$$

The equations of motion of this Carrollian theory correspond to the vanishing of the curvatures (5.10), and they boil down to the ones obtained in [46, 47] if we restrict ourselves to the purely bosonic case. In the Carrollian supersymmetric theory above we end up with an on-shell non-vanishing torsion given in terms of a fermion bilinear.

Let us conclude by observing that the same ultra-relativistic action (5.11) can be derived by expanding the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ super-AdS₂ relativistic one. More precisely, starting from the decomposed expressions (4.21) and (4.22) and introducing the (new) spinors

$$\Phi_\alpha^\pm = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\Psi_\alpha^1 \pm i(\gamma_1)_\alpha{}^\beta \Psi_\beta^2 \right), \tag{5.15}$$

we get the following “pre-expanded” curvatures:

$$\begin{aligned}
 R(E)^0 &= dE^0 + \Omega \wedge E_1 - \bar{\Phi}^+\gamma_0 \wedge \Phi^-, \\
 R(E)^1 &= dE^1 + \Omega \wedge E^0 + \frac{1}{2}\bar{\Phi}^+\gamma_1 \wedge \Phi^+ + \frac{1}{2}\bar{\Phi}^-\gamma_1 \wedge \Phi^-, \\
 R(\Omega) &= d\Omega + \frac{1}{\ell^2}E^0 \wedge E^1 + \frac{1}{\ell}\bar{\Phi}^+\gamma_* \wedge \Phi^-, \\
 R(T) &= dT - \frac{1}{2}\bar{\Phi}^+ \wedge \Phi^+ + \frac{1}{2}\bar{\Phi}^- \wedge \Phi^-,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$R(\Phi^\pm) = d\Phi^\pm + \frac{1}{2}\Omega \wedge \gamma_* \Phi^\mp + \frac{1}{2\ell} E^0 \wedge \gamma_0 \Phi^\mp + \frac{1}{2\ell} E^1 \wedge \gamma_1 \Phi^\pm \pm \frac{1}{2\ell} T \wedge \gamma_1 \Phi^\pm. \tag{5.16}$$

Then, performing the expansion

$$E^0 = \eta\tau, \quad E^1 = e + \eta^2 m, \quad \Omega = \eta\omega, \quad T = r_1 + \eta^2 r_2, \\ \Phi^+ = \psi^+ + \eta^2 \rho, \quad \Phi^- = \eta\psi^-, \tag{5.17}$$

we recover the extended super-AdS₂ Carroll-covariant curvatures (5.10). Finally, on the same lines of what we have done in the non-relativistic case, expanding the action (4.22) we find

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}_{\text{UR sJT}}^{(2)} = \frac{k}{2\pi} \int \left[\frac{1}{\ell^2} \left(X_0^{(1)} R(\tau) + X_1^{(0)} R(m) + X_1^{(2)} R(e) \right) \right. \\ \left. + X^{(1)} R(\omega) + \frac{1}{\ell^2} \left(Y^{(2)} R(r_1) + Y^{(0)} R(r_2) \right) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{2}{\ell} \left(\bar{\lambda}^{(2)+} R(\psi^+) + \bar{\lambda}^{(0)} R(\rho) + \bar{\lambda}^{(1)-} R(\psi^-) \right) \right]. \end{aligned} \tag{5.18}$$

Finally, with the identifications

$$\begin{aligned} X_0^{(1)} = -\Xi, \quad X_1^{(2)} = \Sigma, \quad X_1^{(0)} = \Pi, \quad X^{(1)} = \Phi, \\ Y^{(2)} = -T_2, \quad Y^{(0)} = -T_1, \\ \bar{\lambda}^{(2)+} = \bar{\lambda}^+, \quad \bar{\lambda}^{(0)} = \bar{\lambda}, \quad \bar{\lambda}^{(1)-} = \bar{\lambda}^-, \end{aligned} \tag{5.19}$$

we recover exactly the Carrollian JT supergravity action (5.11).

6 Conclusions

In this paper, we have presented supersymmetric extensions of non- and ultra-relativistic JT gravity. In particular, starting from the fact that $\mathcal{N} = 2$ JT supergravity can be formulated at first-order as a metric BF theory based on the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ AdS₂ superalgebra, we have exploited the Lie algebra expansion method to develop its non-relativistic counterpart, which has its roots in the superalgebra we named sNH_2 . After that, by redefining some quantities appearing in sNH_2 , we have obtained the extended AdS₂ Carroll superalgebra, together with the associated invariant metric. The latter has then be used to write down the Carrollian JT supergravity action as a metric BF theory. Remarkably, the mapping from sNH_2 to the supersymmetric extended AdS₂ Carroll algebra can be seen as a supersymmetric extension of the duality “extended $\text{NH}^\pm \leftrightarrow$ extended (A)dS Carroll” existing at the purely bosonic level in two dimensions. Furthermore, we have explicitly shown that the same non-relativistic and ultra-relativistic JT supergravity theories presented here can also be obtained by

directly applying the expansion procedure on the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ JT supergravity action.

Observe that, in the non-relativistic case, the field equations (corresponding to the vanishing of the non-relativistic supercurvatures) allow to completely solve the non-relativistic spin connection as (see also [47])

$$\omega_\mu^{\text{NR}} = 2\tau^{[\alpha} e^{\beta]} (e_\mu \partial_\alpha e_\beta - \tau_\mu \partial_\alpha m_\beta) + \text{fermion bilinears}. \tag{6.1}$$

Analogously, in the ultra-relativistic theory, the ultra-relativistic spin connection can be entirely solved as (cf. also [47])

$$\omega_\mu^{\text{UR}} = 2e^{[\alpha} \tau^{\beta]} (\tau_\mu \partial_\alpha \tau_\beta - e_\mu \partial_\alpha m_\beta) + \text{fermion bilinears}. \tag{6.2}$$

Let us also mention that, unlike the relativistic case, by plugging the expressions (6.1) and (6.2) back into the first-order non-relativistic and ultra-relativistic actions, respectively, one obtains a theory that, in general, is not dynamically equivalent to its first-order counterpart. However, the equivalence is obtained by considering the non-relativistic and ultra-relativistic sectors $d\tau = \frac{1}{2}\bar{\psi}^+ \gamma_0 \wedge \psi^+$ and $de = -\frac{1}{2}\bar{\psi}^+ \gamma_1 \wedge \psi^+$, respectively.

The expansions we have performed in this work also enables us to consider BF theories beyond the supersymmetric Newton–Hooke and AdS Carrollian ones, and this would be particularly interesting from the Post-Newtonian expansion and *large c* expansion point of view [47, 75, 76]. Furthermore, the procedure we have presented in this paper could be useful to obtain the next order boundary Schwarzian actions (which are dual boundary actions of next order gravity actions) by expanding the related Maurer–Cartan forms.

Another possible future direction consists in considering supersymmetric extensions of the Carrollian and non-relativistic boundary Schwarzian actions in [46, 47] along the lines of [77] (some work is currently in progress on this point). Besides, the non-relativistic JT supergravity theory may serve as a starting point to consider the supersymmetric extension of the flat space boundary action that appeared in [78]. It would also be interesting to consider ultra- and non-relativistic limits (and associated supersymmetric extensions) of the most general deformation of JT gravity studied in [3, 4].

Acknowledgements We thank Mehmet Ozkan and Patricio Salgado-Rebolledo for useful comments. L. R. would like to thank the Department of Applied Science and Technology of the Polytechnic of Turin for financial support. U. Z. is supported by TUBITAK-2218 National Postdoctoral Research Fellowship Program under Grant number 118C512.

Data availability statement This manuscript has associated data in a data repository. [Authors’ comment: The results obtained and presented in the manuscript did not require any data.]

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Funded by SCOAP³. SCOAP³ supports the goals of the International Year of Basic Sciences for Sustainable Development.

Appendix A: Notation and conventions

The two-dimensional spacetime metric is defined as $\eta_{AB} = \text{diag}(-, +)$. In our notation, ℓ denotes the AdS₂ radius and the cosmological constant is $\Lambda = -\frac{1}{\ell^2}$. Regarding gamma matrices, we have $\gamma^A = (\gamma^0, \gamma^1)$, with

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma^0 &= -\gamma_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = i\sigma_2, & \gamma^1 &= \gamma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sigma_1, \\ \gamma_* &= -\gamma_0\gamma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \sigma_3.\end{aligned}\quad (\text{A.1})$$

The charge conjugation matrix is defined as

$$C = i\sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.\quad (\text{A.2})$$

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