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M. KÕIV, R.-K. LOIDE

A NOTE ON SUPERFIELD ALGEBRAS

M. KÕIV, R.-K. LOIDE. MÄRKUS SUPERVALJADE ALGEBRATE KOHTA

М. КЫЙВ, Р.-К. ЛОЙДЕ. ЗАМЕЧАНИЕ ОБ АЛГЕБРАХ СУПЕРПОЛЕЙ

Supersymmetry introduced by Wess and Zumino [1,2] has recently gained great interest [3-5]. In the case of constant parameters this symmetry was presented by Salam and Strathdee in the form of graded Lie algebras studied from a purely mathematical point of view in [6,7].

In this note we deal with the Wess-Zumino type of superalgebras where the number of supergauge generators is arbitrary, and give the general form of the structure constants. We consider an algebra where the generators P^μ and $M^{\mu\nu}$ of the Poincaré group and supergauge generators S_α satisfy the relations

$$[P^\mu, P^\nu] = 0$$

$$[M^{\mu\nu}, P^\rho] = c^{\mu\nu,\rho}_{\varkappa} P^\varkappa$$

$$[M^{\mu\nu}, M^{\rho\sigma}] = c^{\mu\nu,\rho\sigma}_{\varkappa\lambda} M^{\varkappa\lambda}$$

$$[S_\alpha, P^\mu] = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$[S_\alpha, M^{\mu\nu}] = B^{\mu\nu}_{\alpha\beta} S_\beta$$

$$\{S_\alpha, S_\beta\} = A_{\varkappa,\alpha\beta} P^\varkappa$$

Here

$$c^{\mu\nu,\rho\sigma}_{\varkappa\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} [g^{\mu\sigma}(g^\nu_\varkappa g^\rho_\lambda - g^\rho_\varkappa g^\nu_\lambda) + g^{\nu\rho}(g^\mu_\varkappa g^\sigma_\lambda - g^\sigma_\varkappa g^\mu_\lambda) -$$

$$- g^{\mu\rho}(g^\nu_\varkappa g^\sigma_\lambda - g^\sigma_\varkappa g^\nu_\lambda) - g^{\nu\sigma}(g^\mu_\varkappa g^\rho_\lambda - g^\rho_\varkappa g^\mu_\lambda)], \tag{2}$$

$$c^{\mu\nu,\rho}_{\varkappa} = g^{\nu\rho} g^\mu_\varkappa - g^{\mu\rho} g^\nu_\varkappa \tag{3}$$

and $g^{00} = -g^{11} = -g^{22} = -g^{33} = 1$. In this note $\varkappa, \lambda, \mu, \nu, \varrho, \sigma = 0, 1, 2, 3$ and $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta = 1, 2, \ldots, n$, summation over the repeating indices is

presumed. Proceeding from the Jacobi identities, we shall show that $B^{\mu\nu}_{\alpha\beta}$ are the matrix elements of the generators of some representation of the Lorentz group and $A_{\mu,\alpha\beta}$ are connected with the β-matrices of an invariant equation $(p_\mu\beta^\mu - m)\psi(p) = 0$. The idea is to reduce the conditions we get from the Jacobi identities to some well-known commutation relations. Further we treat the structure constants $B^{\mu\nu}_{\alpha\beta}$ and $A_{\mu,\alpha\beta}$ as the matrix elements of matrices $B^{\mu\nu}$ and A_μ.

Starting with the Jacobi identities it is easy to be convinced that we must look through the identities with generators S_α, $M^{\mu\nu}$, $M^{\rho\sigma}$ and S_β, $M^{\mu\nu}$, S_α.

$$[S_\alpha, [M^{\mu\nu}, M^{\rho\sigma}]] + [M^{\rho\sigma}, [S_\alpha, M^{\mu\nu}]] + [M^{\mu\nu}, [M^{\rho\sigma}, S_\alpha]] = 0.$$

Using the relations (1), we obtain

$$c^{\mu\nu,\rho\sigma}_{\varkappa\lambda} B^{\varkappa\lambda}_{\alpha\gamma} - B^{\mu\nu}_{\alpha\beta} B^{\rho\sigma}_{\beta\gamma} + B^{\rho\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} B^{\mu\nu}_{\beta\gamma} = 0.$$

That gives for matrices $B^{\mu\nu}$

$$[B^{\mu\nu}, B^{\rho\sigma}] = c^{\mu\nu,\rho\sigma}_{\varkappa\lambda} B^{\varkappa\lambda}. \tag{4}$$

The last relations are the commutation relations of the Lorentz group. Therefore the matrices $B^{\mu\nu}$ are the generators of some arbitrary representation of the Lorentz group, and the structure constants $B^{\mu\nu}_{\alpha\beta}$ are its matrix elements. The number of supergauge generators is equal to the dimension of the $B^{\mu\nu}$ representation.

The second Jacobi identity

$$-\{S_\beta, [M^{\mu\nu}, S_\alpha]\} + \{S_\alpha, [S_\beta, M^{\mu\nu}]\} + [M^{\mu\nu}, \{S_\alpha, S_\beta\}] = 0$$

gives the relations

$$B^{\mu\nu}_{\alpha\gamma} A_{\varkappa,\beta\gamma} + B^{\mu\nu}_{\beta\gamma} A_{\varkappa,\alpha\gamma} + c^{\mu\nu,\lambda}_{\varkappa} A_{\lambda,\alpha\beta} = 0.$$

For matrices $B^{\mu\nu}$ and A_μ

$$B^{\mu\nu} A_\varkappa + A_\varkappa \bar{B}^{\mu\nu} = -c^{\mu\nu,\lambda}_{\varkappa} A_\lambda. \tag{5}$$

Here $\bar{B}^{\mu\nu}$ is $B^{\mu\nu}$ transposed and we have used the fact that $\bar{A}_\mu = A_\mu$.

Now we suppose that there exists a matrix C which satisfies

$$C\bar{B}^{\mu\nu}C^{-1} = -B^{\mu\nu}. \tag{6}$$

Then we can write (5) in the form

$$[B^{\mu\nu}, A_\varkappa C^{-1}] = -c^{\mu\nu,\lambda}_{\varkappa} A_\lambda C^{-1}.$$

Denoting

$$\beta_\varkappa = A_\varkappa C^{-1} \tag{7}$$

we obtain

$$[B^{\mu\nu}, \beta_\varkappa] = -c^{\mu\nu,\lambda}_{\varkappa} \beta_\lambda \tag{8}$$

The last relations are the invariance conditions for the first-order wave equation corresponding to the $B^{\mu\nu}$ representation. Therefore the matrices $A_\varkappa$ are connected with the β-matrices of an invariant equation.

From the relation (7)

$$A_\varkappa = \beta_\varkappa C \tag{9}$$

and therefore

$$\{S_\alpha, S_\beta\} = (\beta_\varkappa C)_{\alpha\beta} P^\varkappa.$$

As regards matrix C which satisfies (6), it should be mentioned that such a matrix always exists because it exists in the case of the spinor representations (1/2, 0) and (0, 1/2). To show this, we write the generators $B^{\mu\nu}$ in the form: $B^{0k} = \mp \dfrac{1}{2}\sigma^k$, $B^{kl} = \dfrac{i}{2}\epsilon^{hl}_m\sigma^m$ $(k, l, m = 1, 2, 3; \epsilon^{123} = +1)$ where the minus sign corresponds to the representation (1/2, 0), and the plus sign to (0, 1/2) and σ^1, σ^2, σ^3 are the Pauli matrices. Now C must satisfy $C\overline{\sigma^k}C^{-1} = -\sigma^k$. In the case of the usual representation of the Pauli matrices one can take $C = \pm\sigma^2$. As the other representations are obtainable from the direct products of spinor representations, matrix C also exists. In the case of the Dirac bispinor (1/2, 0) $\oplus$ (0, 1/2) C is the charge conjugation operator.

The matrices $\beta_\varkappa$ and C must be chosen to satisfy $\overline{\beta_\varkappa C} = \beta_\varkappa C$.

Some conclusions:

1) In the case of the irreducible representation of $B^{\mu\nu}$ the matrices $A_\varkappa = 0$ because there exists no first-order invariant equation. Therefore in this case $\{S_\alpha, S_\beta\} = 0$. From (5) it is easy to see that $A_\varkappa = 0$ is always one of the possible solutions.

2) The Wess-Zumino algebra is the only one which has four super-gauge generators S_α and $\{S_\alpha, S_\beta\} \neq 0$. The vector representation (1/2, 1/2) has also four generators S_α but due to the previously mentioned we get $\{S_\alpha, S_\beta\} = 0$.

3) The next possible superalgebra we get after the Wess-Zumino algebra is the algebra connected with the Kemmer-Duffin matrices β^μ ior spin 0 (Wess-Zumino algebra is connected with the Dirac matrices γ^μ). In this case there are five supergenerators S_α, $B^{\mu\nu} = [\beta^\mu, \beta^\nu]$ and C is the space reflection operator which must be chosen to satisfy $\overline{A_\varkappa} = A_\varkappa$. The superfield connected with the Kemmer-Duffin matrices was recently studied by Ainsaar [8].

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Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR
Institute of Physics

E. Vilde Pedagogical Institute, Tallinn