

**Higher Spin Theory
and Holography-7
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BRST-BV approach to continuous spin field

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Plan

- 1) **Massless and massive continuous spin field in $R^{d,1}$**
metric-like formulation in terms of double-traceless fields
- 2) **Metric-like formulation in terms of traceless fields**
- 3) **BRST-BV formulation** (+ interrelation with metric-like approach)

BRST Lagrangian for continuous massless spin in $R^{3,1}$

$$\mathcal{L} \neq \langle \Phi | Q | \Phi \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \langle \Phi | Q | \Phi \rangle + \Lambda | \Phi \rangle \quad \text{A. Bengtsson (2013)}$$

Metric-like Lagrangian for continuous massless spin

bosonic in $R^{3,1}$ Schuster and Toro (2014)

fermionic in $R^{3,1}$

Bekaert, Najafizadeh, Setare, (2016)

bosonic and fermionic massless and massive in $R^{d,1}$ (and AdS too)

RRM, (2016,2017)

Metric-like approach

**Continuous spin field via deformation
of tower decoupled Fang-Fronsdal fields**

method by Zinoviev 2001

Field content

Totally symmetric double-traceless field in $R^{d,1}$

$$\phi^{a_1 \dots a_n}(x), \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, \infty$$

$$\phi^{aabb a_5 \dots a_n} = 0$$

Lagrangian for decoupled Fang-Fronsdal fields

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{L}_n$$

\mathcal{L}_n - Fronsdal Lagrangian for spin n -field

$$[\bar{\alpha}^a, \alpha^b] = \eta^{ab}, \quad [\bar{v}, v] = 1$$

$$\bar{\alpha}^a |0\rangle = 0 \quad \bar{v} |0\rangle = 0$$

$$|\phi\rangle = \phi(x, \alpha, v)|0\rangle$$

$$\phi(x, \alpha, v) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} v^n \alpha^{a_1} \dots \alpha^{a_n} \phi^{a_1 \dots a_n}(x)$$

$$(N_\alpha - N_v)|\phi\rangle = 0$$

$$N_\alpha \equiv \alpha^a \bar{\alpha}^a \quad N_v = v \bar{v}$$

gauge transformation parameters

$$\xi^{a_1 \dots a_n}(x), \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, \infty$$

$$|\xi\rangle = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} v^{n+1} \alpha^{a_1} \dots \alpha^{a_n} \xi^{a_1 \dots a_n}(x) |0\rangle$$

traceless

$$\xi^{a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots a_n} = 0$$

Lagrangian for massless fields in $R^{d,1}$

$$\mathcal{L} = \langle \phi | (1 - \frac{1}{4} \alpha^2 \bar{\alpha}^2) \square | \phi \rangle$$
$$+ \langle \bar{L} \phi | \bar{L} \phi \rangle$$

$$\bar{L} = \alpha \partial - \frac{1}{2} \alpha \partial \bar{\alpha}^2$$

$$\alpha \partial = \alpha^a \partial^a$$

$$\alpha^2 = \alpha^a \alpha^a$$

$$\bar{\alpha} \partial = \bar{\alpha}^a \partial^a$$

$$\bar{\alpha}^2 = \bar{\alpha}^a \bar{\alpha}^a$$

massless in flat: gauge transformations

$$\delta|\phi\rangle = \alpha\partial|\xi\rangle$$

massive in flat

$$\phi(x, \alpha, v) = \sum_{n=0}^s v^n \alpha^{a_1} \dots \alpha^{a_n} \phi^{a_1 \dots a_n}(x)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \langle \phi | (1 - \frac{1}{4} \alpha^2 \bar{\alpha}^2) (\square - \mathbf{m}^2) | \phi \rangle$$

$$+ \langle \bar{L}_{\mathbf{m}} \phi | \bar{L}_{\mathbf{m}} | \phi \rangle$$

$$\bar{L}_{\mathbf{m}} = \bar{L} + \Delta \bar{L}_{\mathbf{m}}$$

$$\Delta \bar{L}_{\mathbf{m}} = (1 - \alpha^2 \frac{1}{2(2N_{\alpha} + d)} \bar{\alpha}^2) \bar{\mathbf{e}}_{\mathbf{m}}$$

$$+ \bar{\alpha}^2 \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{m}}$$

$$\delta|\phi\rangle = \mathbf{G}|\xi\rangle$$

$$\mathbf{G} = \alpha\partial - \mathbf{e}_m + \alpha^2\bar{\mathbf{e}}_m$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta\phi^{a_1\dots a_n} &= \partial^{(a_1}\xi^{a_2\dots a_n)} \\
&+ \mathbf{e}_m\xi^{a_1\dots a_n} \\
&+ \bar{\mathbf{e}}_m\eta^{(a_1a_2}\xi^{a_3\dots a_n)}
\end{aligned}$$

deformation procedure **Zinoviev 2001**

massive in flat

$$e_m = f\bar{v}$$

$$\bar{e}_m = v f$$

$$f = \sqrt{F_\nu}$$

$$F_\nu = (s - N_\nu)m^2$$

Continuous massless in flat

$$e_m = f\bar{v}$$

$$\bar{e}_m = v f$$

$$f = \sqrt{F_\nu}$$

$$F_\nu = \kappa^2$$

Continuous massive in flat

$$\mathbf{e}_m = f\bar{v} \qquad \bar{\mathbf{e}}_m = v f$$

$$f = \sqrt{F_\nu}$$

$$F_\nu = \kappa^2 - N_\nu(N_\nu + d - 3)m^2$$

κ and m – dimensionfull parameters

Classical unitarity

1)

$$\mathcal{L} = \langle \phi | \square | \phi \rangle + \dots$$

2)

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}^\dagger$$

2) \implies

$$2a) \quad \mathbf{e}_m^\dagger = \bar{\mathbf{e}}_m$$

$$2b) \quad \mathbf{F}_\nu \geq 0$$

All previously known classically unitary systems turns out to be associated with unitary representations of space-time symmetry algebras

$$\kappa^2 > 0$$

massless continuous

unitary and irreducible

$$\kappa^2 > 0, \quad m^2 < 0$$

tachyonic continuous

unitary and irreducible

conjecture

**massive classically unitary continuous spin
field**

is associated with

tachyonic UIR of Poincaré algebra

reducible case

$$F_\nu(s) = 0 \quad \implies$$

$$\kappa^2 = s(s + d - 3)m^2$$

$$F_\nu = (s - N_\nu)(s + d - 3 + N_\nu)m^2$$

$$|\phi\rangle = |\phi^{0,s}\rangle + |\phi^{s+1,\infty}\rangle$$

$$|\phi^{M,N}\rangle \equiv \sum_{n=M}^N v^n \alpha^{a_1} \dots \alpha^{a_n} \phi^{a_1 \dots a_n} |0\rangle$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\phi) = \mathcal{L}(\phi^{0,s}) + \mathcal{L}(\phi^{s+1,\infty})$$

$$m^2 > 0$$

$\phi^{0,s}$ – classically **unitary**

$\phi^{s+1,\infty}$ – classically **non-unitary**

Metric like formulation in terms of traceless fields

$$\phi^{a_1 \dots a_s} = \phi_{\text{I}}^{a_1 \dots a_s} \oplus \phi_{\text{II}}^{a_1 \dots a_{s-2}}$$

double-traceless = traceless \oplus traceless

$$|\phi\rangle = |\phi_{\text{I}}\rangle + \alpha^2 |\phi_{\text{II}}\rangle$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \langle \phi_{\mathbf{I}} | (\square - m^2) | \phi_{\mathbf{I}} \rangle - \langle \phi_{\mathbf{II}} | (\square - m^2) | \phi_{\mathbf{II}} \rangle \\ + \langle \bar{L}_m \phi | \bar{L}_m \phi \rangle$$

$$\bar{L}_m |\phi\rangle = \bar{L}_I |\phi_{\mathbf{I}}\rangle + L_{II} |\phi_{\mathbf{II}}\rangle$$

BRST-BV formulation in terms of
traceless fields

Oscillators in **metric-like approach**

$$\alpha^{\mathbf{a}}, v$$

Fields in **metric-like approach**

$$\phi(\alpha^{\mathbf{a}}, v)$$

Oscillators in **BRST-BV** approach

$$\alpha^a, v, \theta, \eta, \rho$$

Fields and anti-fields in **BRST-BV** approach

$$\Phi(\alpha^a, v, \theta, \eta, \rho)$$

θ – Grassmann odd coordinate

η ρ Grassmann odd oscillators
(creation operators)

$$\{\bar{\rho}, \eta\} = 1, \quad \{\bar{\eta}, \rho\} = 1$$

$$\bar{\eta}|0\rangle = 0 \quad \bar{\rho}|0\rangle = 0$$

$$|\Phi\rangle = \Phi(\alpha^a, \nu, \theta, \eta, \rho)|0\rangle$$

$$(\mathbf{N}_\alpha + \mathbf{N}_\eta + \mathbf{N}_\rho - \mathbf{N}_\nu)|\Phi\rangle = 0$$

$$\bar{\alpha}^2|\Phi\rangle = 0 \quad \text{traceless}$$

$$|\Phi\rangle = |\phi\rangle + \theta|\phi_*\rangle,$$

$$|\phi\rangle = |\phi_{\text{I}}\rangle + \rho|\mathbf{c}\rangle + \eta|\bar{\mathbf{c}}\rangle + \rho\eta|\phi_{\text{II}}\rangle$$

$$|\phi_*\rangle = |\phi_{\text{I}*}\rangle + \rho|\bar{\mathbf{c}}_*\rangle + \eta|\mathbf{c}_*\rangle + \rho\eta|\phi_{\text{II}*}\rangle$$

$|\phi\rangle$ – fields

$|\phi_*\rangle$ – antifields

Batalin-Vilkovisky bracket

$$(\phi(\mathbf{x}), \phi_*(\mathbf{y})) = \delta(x - y)$$

$$S = \int d^d x \mathcal{L}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \int d\theta \langle \Phi | \mathbf{Q} | \Phi \rangle$$

BRST charge

$$Q = \theta(\square - M^2) + M^{\eta a} \partial^a + M^\eta + \frac{1}{2} M^{\eta\eta} \partial_\theta$$

$$Q^2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\{M^{\eta a}, M^{\eta b}\} = -\eta^{ab} M^{\eta\eta}$$

$$\{M^\eta, M^\eta\} = M^2 M^{\eta\eta}$$

$$[M^2, M^{\eta a}] = 0, \quad [M^2, M^\eta] = 0$$

$$[M^2, M^{\eta\eta}] = 0$$

$$\{M^{\eta a}, M^\eta\} = 0, \quad [M^{\eta a}, M^{\eta\eta}] = 0$$

$$[M^\eta, M^{\eta\eta}] = 0$$

$$\delta|\Phi\rangle = Q|\Xi\rangle$$

$$|\Xi\rangle = \Xi(\alpha, \nu, \theta, \eta, \rho)|0\rangle$$

$$(\mathbf{N}_\alpha + \mathbf{N}_\eta + \mathbf{N}_\rho - \mathbf{N}_\nu)|\Xi\rangle = 0$$

$$\bar{\alpha}^2|\Xi\rangle = 0 \quad \text{traceless}$$

$$M^{\eta a} = \eta \mathbf{g}_{\rho\nu} \bar{\alpha}^a + A^a \bar{\mathbf{g}}_{\eta\nu} \bar{\eta},$$

$$M^{\eta\eta} = 2\eta \bar{\eta},$$

$$M^\eta = \eta \nu \mathbf{l}_{\rho\nu} + \bar{\mathbf{l}}_{\eta\nu} \bar{\nu} \bar{\eta},$$

$$M^2 = m^2,$$

$$A^a = \alpha^a - \alpha^2 \frac{1}{2N_\alpha + d} \bar{\alpha}^a$$

$$\mathbf{g}_{\rho\nu} = \left(\frac{2N_\nu + d - 4 - 2N_\rho}{2N_\nu + d - 4} \right)^{1/2},$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{g}}_{\eta\nu} = - \left(\frac{2N_\nu + d - 4 - 2N_\eta}{2N_\nu + d - 4} \right)^{1/2},$$

$$\mathbf{l}_{\rho\nu} = \mathbf{f} \left(\frac{2N_\nu + d - 2 - 2N_\rho}{2N_\nu + d - 2} \right)^{-1/2},$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{l}}_{\eta\nu} = \mathbf{f} \left(\frac{2N_\nu + d - 2 - 2N_\eta}{2N_\nu + d - 2} \right)^{-1/2},$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \left(\frac{1}{(N_\nu + 1)(2N_\nu + d - 2)} \mathbf{F}_\nu \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\mathbf{F}_\nu = \kappa^2 - N_\nu(N_\nu + d - 3)m^2$$

BRST-BV \implies metric-like formulation.

Fields and antifields with nonzero ghost number = 0

$$|c\rangle = 0, \quad |\bar{c}\rangle = 0$$

$$|\phi_{*I}\rangle = 0, \quad |c_{*}\rangle = 0, \quad |\phi_{*II}\rangle = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & \langle \phi_I | (\square - m^2) | \phi_I \rangle - \langle \phi_{II} | (\square - m^2) | \phi_{II} \rangle \\ & - \langle \bar{c}_{*} | \bar{L}_I | \phi_I \rangle - \langle \bar{c}_{*} | L_{II} | \phi_{II} \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \langle \bar{c}_{*} | \bar{c}_{*} \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

$$-|\bar{c}_{*}\rangle = \bar{L}_I |\phi_I\rangle + |L_{II}|\phi_{II}\rangle,$$

Siegel gauge, global BRST and antiBRST transformations

$$|\phi_*\rangle = 0 \quad \text{Siegel gauge}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & \frac{1}{2} \langle \phi_I | (\square - m^2) | \phi_I \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \langle \phi_{II} | (\square - m^2) | \phi_{II} \rangle \\ & + \langle \bar{c} | (\square - m^2) | c \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

BRST

$$s|\phi_I\rangle = G_I|c\rangle, \quad s|\phi_{II}\rangle = \bar{G}_{II}|c\rangle$$

$$s|c\rangle = 0 \quad s|\bar{c}\rangle = \bar{L}_I|\phi_I\rangle + L_{II}|\phi_{II}\rangle,$$

antiBRST

$$\bar{s}|\phi_I\rangle = G_I|c\rangle, \quad \bar{s}|\phi_{II}\rangle = \bar{G}_{II}|\bar{c}\rangle,$$

$$\bar{s}|\bar{c}\rangle = 0 \quad \bar{s}|c\rangle = -\bar{L}_I|\phi_I\rangle - L_{II}|\phi_{II}\rangle$$

$$s^2 = 0, \quad \bar{s}^2 = 0, \quad s\bar{s} + \bar{s}s = 0$$

$$(\square - m^2)|c\rangle = 0$$