Algebraic characterization of constraints and generation of mass in gauge theories

M. Calixto\textsuperscript{a} and V. Aldaya\textsuperscript{b,*}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Physics, University of Wales Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, U.K. and Instituto Carlos I de Física Teórica y Computacional, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Granada, Campus de Fuentenueva, Granada 18002, Spain.

\textsuperscript{b}Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía, Apartado Postal 3004, 18080 Granada, Spain.

The possibility of non-trivial representations of the gauge group on wavefunctionals of a gauge invariant quantum field theory leads to a generation of mass for intermediate vector and tensor bosons. The mass parameters $m$ show up as central charges in the algebra of constraints, which then become of second-class nature. The gauge group coordinates acquire dynamics outside the null-mass shell and provide the longitudinal field degrees of freedom that massless bosons need to form massive bosons.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we discuss a new approach to quantum gauge theories, from a group-theoretic perspective, in which mass enters the theory in a natural way. More precisely, the presence of mass will manifest through non-trivial responses

$$U \Psi = D_T^{(m)}(U) \Psi,$$

of the wavefunctional $\Psi$ under the action of gauge transformations $U \in \hat{T}$, where we denote by $D_T^{(m)}$ a specific representation of the gauge group $\hat{T}$ with index $m$. The standard case $D_T^{(m)}(U) = 1, \forall U \in \hat{T}$ corresponds to the well-known ‘Gauss law’ condition, which also reads $\Phi_a \Psi = 0$ for infinitesimal gauge transformations $U \sim 1 + \phi^a \Phi_a$. The case of Abelian representations $D_T^{(0)}(U_n) = e^{in\theta}$ of $\hat{T}$, where $n$ denotes the winding number of $U_n$, leads to the well-known $\theta$-vacuum phenomena. We shall see that more general (non-Abelian) representations $D_T^{(m)}$ of the gauge group $\hat{T}$ entail non-equivalent quantizations (in the sense of, e.g. [1,2]) and a generation of mass.

This non-trivial response of $\Psi$ under gauge transformations $U$ causes a deformation of the corresponding Lie-algebra commutators and leads to the appearance of central terms proportional to mass parameters (eventually parametrizing the non-equivalent quantizations) in the algebra of constraints, which then become a mixture of first- and second-class constraints. As a result, extra (internal) field degrees of freedom emerge out of second-class constraints and are transferred to the gauge potentials to conform massive bosons (without Higgs fields!).

Thus, the ‘classical’ case $D_T^{(m)} = 1$ is not in general preserved in passing to the quantum theory. Upon quantization, first-class constraints (connected with a gauge invariance of the classical system) might become second-class, a metamorphosis which is familiar when quantizing anomalous gauge theories. Quantum “anomalies” change the picture of physical states being singlets under the constraint algebra. Anomalous (unexpected) situations generally go with the standard viewpoint of quantizing classical systems and the avoidance of them is evident when quantizing, for example, Yang-Mills theory with chiral fermions, where a cancellation of gauge anomalies is apparently needed; however, these breakdowns, which sometimes are inescapable obstacles for canonical quantization, could be reinterpreted as normal (even essential) situations in a wider setting. Dealing with constraints directly in the quantum arena, this transmutation in the
nature of constraints should be naturally allowed, as it provides new richness to the quantum theory.

This cohomological mechanism of mass generation makes perfect sense from a Group Approach to Quantization (GAQ [3]) framework, which is, at heart, an operator description of a quantum system. Thus, our essential ingredient to define a quantum system will be a given underlying symmetry algebra \( \mathcal{G} \) rather than an action functional \( S \), which is the standard starting point in the usual ("classically-oriented") formulation of QFT.

In order to set the context, let us describe a simple, but illustrative, example of an abstract quantizing algebra \( \mathcal{G} \) which eventually applies to a diversity of physical systems.

## 2. A SIMPLE ABSTRACT QUANTIZING ALGEBRA

Our particular algebra under study will be the following:

\[
\begin{align*}
[X_j, P_k] &= i \delta_{jk} I, \\
[\Phi_a, \Phi_b] &= if^{c}_{ab} \Phi_c + im_{ab} I, \\
[X_j, \Phi_a] &= i f^{k}_{ja} X_k, \quad [P_j, \Phi_a] = i f^{k}_{ja} P_k,
\end{align*}
\]

where \( X_j \) and \( P_k \) represent standard "position" and "momentum" operators, respectively, corresponding to the extended phase space \( \mathcal{F} \) of the preconstrained (free-like) theory: The operators \( \Phi_a \) represent the constraints which, for the moment, are supposed to close a Lie subalgebra \( \mathcal{T} \) with structure constants \( f_{ab}^c \) and central charges \( m_{ab} \). We also consider a diagonal action of constraints \( \Phi \) on \( X \) and \( P \) with structure constants \( f^{k}_{ja} \) (non-diagonal actions mixing \( X \) and \( P \) lead to interesting "anomalous" situations which we shall not discuss here [4]). By \( I \) we simply denote the identity operator, that is, the generator of the typical phase invariance \( \Psi \sim e^{i\beta} \Psi \) of Quantum Mechanics. At this stage, it is worth mentioning that we could have introduced dynamics in our model by adding a Hamiltonian operator \( H \) to \( \mathcal{G} \). However, we have preferred not to include it because, although we could make compatible the dynamics \( H \) and the constraints \( \Phi \), the price could result in an unpleasant enlarging of \( \mathcal{G} \), which would make the quantization procedure much more involved. Anyway, for us, the true dynamics (that which preserves the constraints) will eventually arise as part of the set of good operators (observables) of the theory (see below).

Note that a flexibility in the class of the constraints has being allowed by introducing arbitrary central charges \( m_{ab} \) in (2). Thus, the operators \( \Phi_a \) represent a mixed set of first- and second-class constraints. Let us denote by \( \mathcal{T}^{(1)} = \{ \Phi_a^{(1)} \} \) the subalgebra of first-class constraints, that is, the ones which do not give rise to central terms proportional to \( m_{ab} \) at the right hand side of the commutators (2). The rest of constraints (second-class) will be arranged by conjugated pairs \( (\Phi^{(2)}_{+\alpha}, \Phi^{(2)}_{-\alpha}) \), so that \( m_{+\alpha,-\alpha} \neq 0 \).

The simplest ("classical") case is when \( m_{ab} = 0 \), \( \forall a, b \), that is, when all constraints are first class \( \mathcal{T}^{(1)} = \mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T} / u(1) \) and wave functions are singlets under \( \mathcal{T} \). However, the "quantum" case \( m_{ab} \neq 0 \) entails non-equivalent quantizations with important physical consequences. This possibility indicates a non-trivial response (1) of the wave function \( \Psi \) under \( \mathcal{T} \). That is, \( \Psi \) acquires a non-trivial dependence on extra degrees of freedom \( \phi_{-a}^{(2)} \) ("negative modes" attached to pairs of second-class constraints), in addition to the usual configuration space variables \( x_j \) (attached to \( X_j \)).

Let us formally outline the actual construction of the unitary irreducible representations of the group \( \mathcal{G} \) with Lie-algebra (2). Wave functions \( \Psi \) are defined as complex functions on \( \mathcal{G} \), \( \Psi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow C \), so that the (let us say) left-action

\[
L_{\tilde{g}} \Psi(\tilde{g}) = \Psi(\tilde{g}' \ast \tilde{g}), \quad \forall \tilde{g}, \tilde{g}' \in \mathcal{G}
\]

defines a reducible (in general) representation of \( \mathcal{G} \). The reduction is achieved by means of that maximal set of right restrictions on wave functions

\[
R_{\tilde{g}_p} \Psi = \Psi, \quad \forall \tilde{g}_p \in \mathcal{G}_p,
\]

(4)

(which commute with the left action) compatible with the natural condition \( I \Psi = \Psi \). The right restrictions (4) generalize the notion of polarization conditions of Geometric Quantization and give rise to a certain representation space depending on the choice of the subgroup \( \mathcal{G}_p \subset \mathcal{G} \).
For the algebra (2), a polarization subgroup can be $G_p^{(P)} = F_p \times \alpha T_p$, that is, the semi-direct product of the Abelian group of translations $F_p$ generated by $\mathcal{F}_p \equiv \{ P_i \}$ (half of the symplectic generators in $\mathcal{F}$) by a polarization subalgebra $T_p = \{ \Phi_n^{(1)}, \Phi_n^{(2)} \}$ of $\bar{T}$ consisting of first-class constraints and half of second-class constraints (namely, the 'positive modes'). The polarization conditions (4) lead to the configuration-space representation made of wave functions $\Psi(x_j, \phi^{(2)})$ depending arbitrarily on the group coordinates $\text{dim}(T)$ which close the subgroup $h(\text{the enveloping algebra})$, has to be found inside $G$. Hamiltonian operator has to be found inside $bra$ of observables of the theory, $\Psi$. The polarization subgroup corresponds to a Proca field degrees of freedom out of the original 4, as constraints are first-class for $k^2 = 0$ and constraint equations $\phi \Psi = 0 = \phi^{(1)} \Psi$ keep 2 field degrees of freedom out of the original 4, as corresponds to a photon. For $k^2 \neq 0$, constraints are second-class and the restrictions $\phi \Psi = 0$ keep 3 field degrees of freedom out of the original 4, as corresponds to a Proca field.

In what follows, the quantization of massless and massive non-Abelian Yang-Mills, linear Gravity and Abelian two-form gauge field theories are developed from this new approach, where a cohomological origin of mass is pointed out.

3. UNIFIED QUANTIZATION OF MASSLESS AND MASSIVE VECTOR AND TENSOR BOSONS

Let us start with the simplest case of the electromagnetic field. Let us use a Fourier parametrization

$$A_\mu(x) = \int \frac{d^3k}{2k^0} [a_\mu(k)e^{-ikx} + a_\mu^\dagger(k)e^{ikx}],$$

$$\Phi(x) = \int \frac{d^3k}{2k^0} [\varphi(k)e^{-ikx} + \varphi^\dagger(k)e^{ikx}],$$

for the vector potential $A_\mu(x)$ and the constraints $\Phi(x)$ (the generators of local $U(1)(x)$ gauge transformations). The Lie algebra $\mathcal{G}$ of the quantizing electromagnetic group $\hat{G}$ has the following form [6]

$$[a_\mu(k), a_\nu^\dagger(k')] = \eta_{\mu\nu} \Delta_{kk'} I,$$

$$[\varphi^\dagger(k), \varphi(k')] = k^2 \Delta_{kk'} I,$$

$$[a_\mu^\dagger(k), \varphi(k')] = -ik_\mu \Delta_{kk'} I,$$

$$[a_\mu(k), \varphi^\dagger(k')] = -ik_\mu \Delta_{kk'} I,$$

where $\Delta_{kk'} = 2k^0 \delta^3(k - k')$ is the generalized delta function on the positive sheet of the mass hyperboloid and $k^2 = m^2$ is the squared mass. Constraints are first-class for $k^2 = 0$ and constraint equations $\phi \Psi = 0 = \phi^{(1)} \Psi$ keep 2 field degrees of freedom out of the original 4, as corresponds to a photon. For $k^2 \neq 0$, constraints are second-class and the restrictions $\phi \Psi = 0$ keep 3 field degrees of freedom out of the original 4, as corresponds to a Proca field.

For symmetric and anti-symmetric tensor potentials $A^{(\pm)}_{\mu
u}$, the algebra is the following [7]:

$$a_{\lambda\nu}^{(\pm)}(k), a_{\rho\sigma}^{(\pm)}(k') = N_{\lambda\mu\nu\rho}^{(\pm)} \Delta_{kk'} I,$$

$$\varphi_{\mu}^{(\pm)}(k), \varphi_{\sigma}^{(\pm)}(k') = k^2 M_{\mu\sigma}^{(\pm)}(k) \Delta_{kk'} I,$$

$$a_{\lambda\nu}^{(\pm)}(k), \varphi_{\sigma}^{(\pm)}(k') = -ik^\rho N_{\lambda\nu\rho\sigma}^{(\pm)} \Delta_{kk'} I,$$

$$a_{\lambda\nu}^{(\pm)}(k), \varphi_{\sigma}^{(\pm)}(k') = -ik^\rho N_{\lambda\nu\rho\sigma}^{(\pm)} \Delta_{kk'} I,$$

where $M_{\mu\rho}^{(\pm)}(k) \equiv \eta_{\mu\rho} - \kappa_{\mu\rho} k^\lambda k_\lambda$ and $N_{\lambda\mu\nu\rho}^{(\pm)} \equiv \eta_{\lambda\mu} \eta_{\nu\rho} \pm \eta_{\lambda\rho} \eta_{\mu\nu} - \kappa_{\mu\nu} \eta_{\lambda\rho} \eta_{\sigma\rho}$, with $\kappa_{(\pm)} = 1$ and $\kappa_{(-)} = 0$. For the massless $k^2 = 0$ case, all constraints are first-class for the symmetric
case, whereas the massless, anti-symmetric case possesses a couple of second-class constraints:

\[ \left[ \hat{k}^{\rho} \varphi_{\rho}^{(-)}(k), \hat{k}^{\sigma} \varphi_{\sigma}^{(-)}(k') \right] = 4(k^0)^4 \Delta_{kk'} I, \tag{10} \]

where \( \hat{k}^{\rho} \equiv k_{\rho} \). Thus, first-class constraints for the massless anti-symmetric case are \( T^{(1)}_{(\perp)} = \{ \epsilon_{\mu}^{\rho} \varphi_{\rho}^{(-)}, \epsilon_{\mu}^{\rho} \varphi_{\rho}^{(-)} \}, \mu = 0, 1, 2 \), where \( \epsilon_{\mu}^{\rho} \) is a tetrad which diagonalizes the matrix \( P_{\sigma \sigma} = k_{\rho} k_{\sigma} \); in particular, we choose \( \epsilon_{0}^{\rho} \equiv k_{\rho} \) and \( \epsilon_{1}^{\rho} \equiv k_{\rho} \). There are \( 2 = 10 - 8 \) true degrees of freedom for the symmetric case (a massless graviton) and \( 1 = 6 - 5 \) for the anti-symmetric case (a pseudo-scalar particle).

For \( k^2 \neq 0 \), all constraints are second-class for the symmetric case, whereas, for the anti-symmetric case, constraints close a Proca-like subalgebra which leads to three pairs of second-class constraints, and a pair of gauge vector fields \( (k^{\lambda} \varphi_{\lambda}^{(-)}, k^{\lambda} \varphi_{\lambda}^{(-)} + ) \). The constraint equations keep \( 6 = 10 - 4 \) field degrees of freedom for the symmetric case (massive spin 2 particle + massive scalar field —the trace of the symmetric tensor), and \( 3 = 6 - 3 \) field degrees of freedom for the anti-symmetric case (massive pseudo-vector particle).

For non-Abelian \( SU(N) \) Yang-Mills theories in the Weyl gauge \( A^0 = 0 \) there is still a residual gauge invariance \( T = \text{Map}(\mathbb{R}^4, SU(N)) \). The basic commutators between the non-Abelian vector potentials \( A^j_a(x) \), \( j = 1, 2, 3; a = 1, ..., N^2 - 1 \), the electric field \( E^j_a(x) \) and the (Gauss law) constraints \( \Phi_a(x) \) are [8]

\[
\begin{align*}
[A^j_a(x), E^k_b(y)] & = i \delta_{ab} \delta^{jk} \delta(x-y) I, \\
[\Phi_a(x), \Phi_b(y)] & = -if_{ab}^{\gamma} \delta(x-y) \Phi_\gamma(x) \\
& \quad -if_{ab}^{\gamma} \frac{\lambda_{\gamma}}{r^2} \delta(x-y) I, \\
[A^j_a(x), \Phi_b(y)] & = -if_{ab}^{\gamma} \delta(x-y) A^j_\gamma(x) \\
& \quad -if_{ab}^{\gamma} \frac{\delta_{ab} \delta^{jk}}{r^2} \delta(x-y) I, \\
[E^j_a(x), \Phi_b(y)] & = -if_{ab}^{\gamma} \delta(x-y) E^j_\gamma(x). \tag{11}
\end{align*}
\]

where \( r \) is the coupling constant and \( \lambda_{ab} = f_{abc} \lambda_c \) is a mass matrix (\( \lambda \sim m^3 \)). Let us denote by \( c \equiv \text{dim}(T^{(1)}) \) and \( \tau \equiv N^2 - 1 \) the dimensions of the rigid subgroup of first-class constraints and \( SU(N) \) respectively. Unpolarized wave functions \( \Psi(A^j_a, E^j_a, \phi_a) \) depend on \( n = 2 \times 3 \tau + \tau \) field coordinates in \( d = 3 \) dimensions; polarization equations introduce \( p = c + \frac{\tau - c}{2} \) independent restrictions on wave functions, corresponding to \( c \) non-dynamical coordinates in \( T^{(1)} \) and half of the dynamical ones: finally, constraints (5) impose \( q = c + \frac{\tau - c}{2} \) additional restrictions which leave \( f = n - p - q = 2c + 3(\tau - c) \) field degrees of freedom (in \( d = 3 \)). These fields correspond to \( c \) massless vector bosons (2 polarizations) attached to \( T^{(1)} \) and \( \tau - c \) massive vector bosons. In particular, for the massless case, we have \( c = \tau \), since constraints are first-class (that is, we can impose \( q = \tau \) restrictions) and constrained wave functions have support on \( f_{m=0} = 3\tau - \tau = 2\tau \leq f_{m=0} \) arbitrary fields corresponding to \( \tau \) massless vector bosons. The subalgebra \( T^{(1)} \) corresponds to the unbroken gauge symmetry of the constrained theory. There are distinct symmetry-breaking patterns \( T \to T^{(1)} \) according to the different choices of mass-matrices \( \lambda_{ab} = f_{abc} \lambda_c \) in (11).

REFERENCES