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4D $\mathcal{N} = 2$ Conformal Supergravity

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PART I

de Wit's $\mathcal{N} = 2$ conformal SUGRA
on 4D Lorentzian spaces

1 Field contents

| Weyl multiplet | | | | | | | | | | parameters | | | |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|---------|---------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----|---------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | P_a | Q_i | D | A | V^j_i | $-$ | $-$ | $-$ | M_{ab} | K_a | S_i | | |
| | e_μ^a | ψ_μ^i | b_μ | A_μ | \mathcal{V}_μ^{ij} | $T_{ab}{}^{ij}$ | χ^i | D | $\omega_\mu{}^{ab}$ | f_μ^a | ϕ_μ^i | ϵ^i | η^i |
| w | -1 | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{3}{2}$ | 2 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| c | 0 | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$ |
| γ_5 | | + | | | | | + | | | | - | + | - |
| # | 5 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 1 | composite | | | | |

| off-shell vector multiplet | | | | on-shell hypermultiplet | | | | indices | |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| | X^Λ | Ω_i^Λ | W_μ^Λ | Y_{ij}^Λ | | $A_i^\alpha(\phi)$ | $A^{i\bar{\alpha}}(\phi)$ | ζ^α | $\zeta^{\bar{\alpha}}$ |
| w | 1 | $\frac{3}{2}$ | 0 | 2 | w | 1 | 1 | $\frac{3}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{2}$ |
| c | -1 | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | c | 0 | 0 | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | $+\frac{1}{2}$ |
| γ_5 | | + | | | γ_5 | | | - | + |
| # | 2 | 8 | 3 | 3 | # | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

$\mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$ (spacetime)

$a = \hat{0}, \hat{1}, \hat{2}, \hat{3}$ (local Lorentz)

$i = 1, 2$ ($SU(2)_R$)

$\Lambda = 0, 1, \dots, n_V$

$A = 1, 2, \dots, 4(n_H + 1)$

$\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, 2(n_H + 1)$

$$\mathcal{V}_\mu{}^i{}_j = -\mathcal{V}_{\mu j}{}^i, \quad \mathcal{V}_\mu{}^i{}_i = 0, \quad \omega_\mu{}^{ab} = \omega_\mu{}^{[ab]}, \quad Y_{ij}^\Lambda = Y_{(ij)}^\Lambda, \quad (1.1a)$$

$$T_{ab}{}^{ij} = T_{[ab]}{}^{[ij]}, \quad \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{abcd}T^{cdij} = -T_{ab}{}^{ij}, \quad \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{abcd}T^{cd}{}_{ij} = +T_{abij}, \quad (1.1b)$$

$$\Omega^{i\Lambda} = (\Omega_i^\Lambda)^c, \quad A^{i\bar{\alpha}} = (A_i^\alpha)^*, \quad \zeta^{\bar{\alpha}} = (\zeta^\alpha)^* = (\zeta^\alpha)^c, \quad (1.1c)$$

$$(\mathcal{V}_{\mu i}{}^j)^* = \mathcal{V}_\mu{}^i{}_j, \quad (Y_{ij}^\Lambda)^* = Y^{ij\Lambda} = \epsilon^{ik}\epsilon^{jl}Y_{kl}^\Lambda, \quad (T_{abij})^* = T_{ab}{}^{ij}. \quad (1.1d)$$

規格化は $\epsilon^{12} = +1 = \epsilon_{12}$ 。ちなみに $\epsilon^{ij} = (i\sigma_2)^{ij}$ であり、 $\epsilon^{kj}\epsilon_{ji} = -\delta_i^k$ である。

ここで改めて自由度勘定の計算を明記しておく (右辺の括弧 [...] はゲージ自由度を担う生成子):

$$e_\mu^a: \quad 5 = 4_{(\mu)} \times 4_{(a)} - 4[P^a] - 6[M_{ab}] - 1[D], \quad (1.2a)$$

$$b_\mu: \quad 0 = 4_{(\mu)} - 4[K^a], \quad (1.2b)$$

$$\mathcal{V}_\mu{}^i{}_j: \quad 9 = 4_{(\mu)} \times (2^2 - 1)_{(i,j)} - 3[SU(2)_R] \quad (i, j = 1, 2; \text{anti-hermitian, traceless}) \quad (1.2c)$$

$$A_\mu: \quad 3 = 4_{(\mu)} - 1[U(1)_R], \quad (1.2d)$$

$$\psi_\mu^i: \quad 16 = (\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \cdot 2^{[4/2]}) \times 4_{(\mu)} \times 2_{(i)} - 8[Q^i] - 8[S^i], \quad (1.2e)$$

$$T_{ab}{}^{ij}: \quad 6 = (4C_2)_{(a,b)}, \quad (1.2f)$$

$$\chi^i: \quad 8 = (\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \cdot 2^{[4/2]}) \times 2_{(i)}. \quad (1.2g)$$

Real antisymmetric anti-selfdual tensor $T_{ab}{}^{ij}$ の自由度の勘定に注意。antisymmetry と (anti-)selfduality は complex conjugate を通じて関係する ($(T_{abij})^* = T_{ab}{}^{ij}$)。つまり antisymmetry と (anti-)selfduality の条件は独立ではない。そのため、自由度勘定は antisymmetry から読み取れば良い (例として [3] section 3.2.2 のコメント)。

2 Ungauged conformal Lagrangian

2.1 Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}}^{(1)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}}^{(2)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{aux}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{conf}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{H,conf}}:$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-1} \mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}}^{(1)} &= -N_{\Lambda\Sigma} \mathcal{D}_\mu X^\Lambda \mathcal{D}^\mu \bar{X}^\Sigma - \frac{1}{4} N_{\Lambda\Sigma} \left[\bar{\Omega}^{i\Lambda} \mathcal{D} \Omega_i^\Sigma + \bar{\Omega}_i^\Lambda \mathcal{D} \Omega^{i\Sigma} \right] \\ &\quad - \frac{i}{4} \left[F_{\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma} \bar{\Omega}_i^\Lambda \mathcal{D} X^\Sigma \Omega^{i\Gamma} - \bar{F}_{\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma} \bar{\Omega}^{i\Lambda} \mathcal{D} \bar{X}^\Sigma \Omega_i^\Gamma \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} N_{\Lambda\Sigma} \left[\bar{\psi}_\mu^i \mathcal{D} \bar{X}^\Lambda \gamma^\mu \Omega_i^\Sigma + \bar{\psi}_{\mu i} \mathcal{D} X^\Lambda \gamma^\mu \Omega^{i\Sigma} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.1a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-1} \mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}}^{(2)} &= \frac{i}{4} \left[F_{\Lambda\Sigma} F_{\mu\nu}^{-\Lambda} F^{-\mu\nu\Sigma} - \bar{F}_{\Lambda\Sigma} F_{\mu\nu}^{+\Lambda} F^{+\mu\nu\Sigma} \right] \\ &\quad + \left[\mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^- F^{-\mu\nu\Lambda} - N^{\Lambda\Sigma} \mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^- \mathcal{O}_{\Sigma}^{-\mu\nu} + (\text{h.c.}) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.1b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-1} \mathcal{L}_{\text{aux}} &= \frac{1}{8} N^{\Lambda\Sigma} \left[N_{\Lambda\Gamma} Y_{ij}^\Gamma + \frac{i}{2} (F_{\Lambda\Gamma\Pi} \bar{\Omega}_i^\Gamma \Omega_j^\Pi - \bar{F}_{\Lambda\Gamma\Pi} \bar{\Omega}^{k\Gamma} \Omega^{l\Pi} \varepsilon_{ik} \varepsilon_{jl}) \right] \\ &\quad \times \left[N_{\Sigma\Xi} Y^{ij\Xi} - \frac{i}{2} (\bar{F}_{\Sigma\Xi\Delta} \bar{\Omega}^{i\Xi} \Omega^{j\Delta} - F_{\Sigma\Xi\Delta} \bar{\Omega}_m^\Xi \Omega_n^\Delta \varepsilon^{im} \varepsilon^{jn}) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.1c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-1} \mathcal{L}_{\text{conf}} &= \frac{1}{6} K \left[R + (e^{-1} \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \bar{\psi}_\mu^i \gamma_\nu \mathcal{D}_\rho \psi_{\sigma i} - \bar{\psi}_\mu^i \psi_\nu^j T^{\mu\nu}_{ij} + (\text{h.c.})) \right] \\ &\quad - K \left[D + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi}_\mu^i \gamma^\mu \chi_i + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi}_{\mu i} \gamma^\mu \chi^i \right] \\ &\quad - \left[K_\Lambda \left(\frac{1}{4} e^{-1} \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \bar{\psi}_{\mu i} \gamma_\nu \psi_\rho^i \mathcal{D}_\sigma X^\Lambda + \frac{1}{48} \bar{\psi}_{\mu i} \gamma^\mu \gamma_{\rho\sigma} \Omega_j^\Lambda T^{\rho\sigma ij} \right) + (\text{h.c.}) \right] \\ &\quad - \left[K_\Lambda \left(\frac{1}{3} \bar{\Omega}_i^\Lambda \gamma^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{D}_\mu \psi_\nu^i - \bar{\Omega}_i^\Lambda \chi^i \right) + (\text{h.c.}) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.1d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-1} \mathcal{L}_{\text{H,conf}} &= \frac{1}{6} \chi \left[R + (e^{-1} \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \bar{\psi}_\mu^i \gamma_\nu \mathcal{D}_\rho \psi_{\sigma i} - \frac{1}{4} \bar{\psi}_\mu^i \psi_\nu^j T^{\mu\nu}_{ij} + (\text{h.c.})) \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \chi \left[D + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi}_\mu^i \gamma^\mu \chi_i + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi}_{\mu i} \gamma^\mu \chi^i \right] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} G_{\bar{\alpha}\beta} \mathcal{D}_\mu A_i^\beta \mathcal{D}^\mu A^{i\bar{\alpha}} - G_{\bar{\alpha}\beta} (\bar{\zeta}^\alpha \mathcal{D} \zeta^\beta + \bar{\zeta}^\beta \mathcal{D} \zeta^\alpha) - \frac{1}{4} W_{\bar{\alpha}\beta\gamma\delta} \bar{\zeta}^\alpha \gamma_\mu \zeta^\beta \bar{\zeta}^\gamma \gamma^\mu \zeta^\delta \\ &\quad - \chi A \left[\gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A \left(\frac{2}{3} \bar{\zeta}^\alpha \gamma^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{D}_\mu \psi_\nu^i + \bar{\zeta}^\alpha \chi^i - \frac{1}{6} \bar{\zeta}^\alpha \gamma_\mu \psi_{\nu j} T^{\mu\nu ij} \right) + (\text{h.c.}) \right] \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{1}{16} \bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta} \bar{\zeta}^\alpha \gamma^{\mu\nu} \zeta^\beta T_{\mu\nu ij} \varepsilon^{ij} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\zeta}^\alpha \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \psi_{\mu i} (\bar{\psi}_\nu^i G_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} \zeta^\beta + \varepsilon^{ij} \bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta} \bar{\psi}_{\nu j} \zeta^\beta) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + G_{\bar{\alpha}\beta} \bar{\zeta}^\beta \gamma^\mu \mathcal{D} A^{i\bar{\alpha}} \psi_{\mu i} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-1} \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} G_{\bar{\alpha}\beta} \bar{\psi}_\mu^i \gamma_\nu \psi_{\rho j} A_i^\beta \mathcal{D}_\sigma A^{j\bar{\alpha}} + (\text{h.c.}) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.1e)$$

(2.1a) 第三行の相対符号は正である。

念のため [7] (次式の左辺) と [1] (次式の右辺) との違いを明記しておく [2011 12/02]:

$$\sigma^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma^{\mu\nu}, \quad N_{IJ} = -N_{\Lambda\Sigma}. \quad (2.2)$$

2.2 Constituents in ungauged system

2.2.1 Covariant derivatives w.r.t. M_{ab} , D , $U(1)_R$ and $SU(2)_R$

任意の場の変換 $\phi(x) \rightarrow \exp[w\Lambda_D(x) + ic\Lambda_{U(1)}(x)]\phi(x)$ についての共変微分 ([1, 7] に共通):

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu X^\Lambda = (\partial_\mu - b_\mu + iA_\mu)X^\Lambda, \quad (2.3a)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \Omega_i^\Lambda = \left(\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{4}\omega_\mu^{ab}\gamma_{ab} - \frac{3}{2}b_\mu + \frac{i}{2}A_\mu\right)\Omega_i^\Lambda - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu^j{}_i\Omega_j^\Lambda, \quad (2.3b)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \epsilon^i = \left(\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{4}\omega_\mu^{cd}\gamma_{cd} + \frac{1}{2}b_\mu + \frac{i}{2}A_\mu\right)\epsilon^i + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu^i{}_j\epsilon^j, \quad (2.3c)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \psi_a^i = \left(\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{4}\omega_\mu^{cd}\gamma_{cd} + \frac{1}{2}b_\mu + \frac{i}{2}A_\mu\right)\psi_a^i + \omega_{\mu a}{}^b\psi_b^i + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu^i{}_j\psi_a^j, \quad (2.3d)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu T_{ab}{}^{ij} = \left(\partial_\mu - b_\mu + iA_\mu\right)T_{ab}{}^{ij} + \omega_{\mu a}{}^c T_{cb}{}^{ij} + \omega_{\mu b}{}^c T_{ac}{}^{ij} + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu^i{}_k T_{ab}{}^{kj} + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu^j{}_k T_{ab}{}^{ik}, \quad (2.3e)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \chi^i = \left(\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{4}\omega_\mu^{cd}\gamma_{cd} - \frac{3}{2}b_\mu + \frac{i}{2}A_\mu\right)\chi^i + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu^i{}_j\chi^j. \quad (2.3f)$$

$\mathcal{D}_\mu \psi_a^i$ など Weyl multiplet に属す場の共変微分はどこにも書いていないが、Lorentz, dilatation, $U(1)_R$, $SU(2)_R$ 変換に伴うそれぞれの connection A_μ , $\mathcal{V}_\mu^i{}_j$ を考慮した。超対称変換の定義より ψ_μ^i と ϵ^i は (vector index を除いて) 同じ性質なので、 $U(1)_R$ -, $SU(2)_R$ -gauge について ([1] に明記されている意味で) 既知の ϵ^i から未知の ψ_μ^i を演繹した。ここで traceless anti-hermitian $\mathcal{V}_\mu^i{}_i = 0$, $\mathcal{V}_\mu^i{}_j = (\mathcal{V}_\mu^j{}_i)^* = -\mathcal{V}_\mu^j{}_i$ (3.28), (A.7)[7] を用いて、上記の hermitian conjugate を明記する:

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \bar{X}^\Lambda = (\partial_\mu - b_\mu - iA_\mu)\bar{X}^\Lambda, \quad (2.4a)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \Omega^{i\Lambda} = \left(\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{4}\omega_\mu^{ab}\gamma_{ab} - \frac{3}{2}b_\mu - \frac{i}{2}A_\mu\right)\Omega^{i\Lambda} + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu^i{}_j\Omega^{j\Lambda}, \quad (2.4b)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \epsilon_i = \left(\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{4}\omega_\mu^{cd}\gamma_{cd} + \frac{1}{2}b_\mu - \frac{i}{2}A_\mu\right)\epsilon_i - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu^j{}_i\epsilon_j, \quad (2.4c)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \psi_{ai} = \left(\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{4}\omega_\mu^{cd}\gamma_{cd} + \frac{1}{2}b_\mu - \frac{i}{2}A_\mu\right)\psi_{ai} + \omega_{\mu a}{}^b\psi_{bi} - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu^j{}_i\psi_{aj}, \quad (2.4d)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu T_{abij} = \left(\partial_\mu - b_\mu - iA_\mu\right)T_{abij} + \omega_{\mu a}{}^c T_{cbij} + \omega_{\mu b}{}^c T_{acij} - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu^k{}_i T_{abkj} - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu^k{}_j T_{abik}, \quad (2.4e)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \chi_i = \left(\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{4}\omega_\mu^{cd}\gamma_{cd} - \frac{3}{2}b_\mu - \frac{i}{2}A_\mu\right)\chi_i - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu^j{}_i\chi_j. \quad (2.4f)$$

hypermultiplets についての共変微分と、complex conjugate $(A_i^\alpha)^* = A^{i\bar{\alpha}}$, $(\zeta^\alpha)^c = \zeta^{\bar{\alpha}}$ で演繹される hermitian conjugate な表記を与える:

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \phi^A = \partial_\mu \phi^A - b_\mu \chi^A + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu^i{}_k \epsilon^{jk} k_{ij}^A, \quad (2.5a)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu A_i^\alpha = (\partial_\mu - b_\mu)A_i^\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu^i{}_j A_j^\alpha + \partial_\mu \phi^A \Gamma_A{}^\alpha{}_\beta A_i^\beta, \quad (2.5b)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu A^{i\bar{\alpha}} = (\partial_\mu - b_\mu)A^{i\bar{\alpha}} - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu^j{}_i A^{j\bar{\alpha}} + \partial_\mu \phi^A \Gamma_A{}^{\bar{\alpha}}{}_\beta A^{i\bar{\beta}}, \quad (2.5c)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \zeta^\alpha = \left(\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{4}\omega_\mu^{ab}\gamma_{ab} - \frac{3}{2}b_\mu + \frac{i}{2}A_\mu\right)\zeta^\alpha + \partial_\mu \phi^A \Gamma_A{}^\alpha{}_\beta \zeta^\beta, \quad (2.5d)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \zeta^{\bar{\alpha}} = \left(\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{4}\omega_\mu^{ab}\gamma_{ab} - \frac{3}{2}b_\mu - \frac{i}{2}A_\mu\right)\zeta^{\bar{\alpha}} + \partial_\mu \phi^A \Gamma_A{}^{\bar{\alpha}}{}_\beta \zeta^{\bar{\beta}}. \quad (2.5e)$$

hermitian conjugate の表記の構築については、(3.22) にて詳細を議論する。

2.2.2 Local supersymmetry transformations

Vector multiplets:

$$\delta_{\text{Q,S}} X^\Lambda = \bar{\epsilon}^i \Omega_i^\Lambda, \quad (2.6a)$$

$$\delta_{\text{Q,S}} W_\mu^\Lambda = \varepsilon^{ij} \bar{\epsilon}_i (\gamma_\mu \Omega_j^\Lambda + 2\psi_{\mu j} X^\Lambda) + \varepsilon_{ij} \bar{\epsilon}^i (\gamma_\mu \Omega^{j\Lambda} + 2\psi_\mu^j \bar{X}^\Lambda), \quad (2.6b)$$

$$\delta_{\text{Q,S}} \Omega_i^\Lambda = 2\mathcal{D} X^\Lambda \epsilon_i + \frac{1}{2} \gamma^{\mu\nu} \widehat{F}_{\mu\nu}^{-\Lambda} \varepsilon_{ij} \epsilon^j + Y_{ij}^\Lambda \epsilon^j + 2X^\Lambda \eta_i, \quad (2.6c)$$

$$\delta_{\text{Q,S}} Y_{ij}^\Lambda = 2\bar{\epsilon}_{(i} \mathcal{D} \Omega_{j)}^\Lambda + 2\varepsilon_{ik} \varepsilon_{jl} \bar{\epsilon}^{(k} \mathcal{D} \Omega^{l)\Lambda}. \quad (2.6d)$$

$D_\mu X^\Lambda$, $D_\mu \Omega_i^\Lambda$ は fully superconformal covariant derivatives である (具体形は? [2011 12/02]). また supercovariantized field strength を与える:

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{F}_{\mu\nu}^\Lambda &= F_{\mu\nu}^{+\Lambda} + F_{\mu\nu}^{-\Lambda} - \varepsilon^{ij} \bar{\psi}_{i[\mu} (\gamma_{\nu]} \Omega_j^\Lambda + \psi_{\nu]} X^\Lambda) - \varepsilon_{ij} \bar{\psi}_{[\mu}^i (\gamma_{\nu]} \Omega^{j\Lambda} + \psi_{\nu]}^j \bar{X}^\Lambda) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{4} (X^\Lambda \varepsilon^{ij} T_{\mu\nu ij} + \bar{X}^\Lambda \varepsilon_{ij} T_{\mu\nu}{}^{ij}), \end{aligned} \quad (2.7a)$$

$$\widehat{G}_{\mu\nu}^{-\Lambda} = \widehat{F}_{\mu\nu}^{-\Lambda}, \quad (2.7b)$$

$$\widehat{G}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^- = F_{\Lambda\Sigma} \widehat{F}_{\mu\nu}^{-\Sigma} - \frac{1}{8} F_{\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma} \bar{\Omega}_i^\Sigma \gamma_{\mu\nu} \Omega_j^\Gamma \varepsilon^{ij}, \quad (2.7c)$$

Hypermultiplets:

$$\delta_{\text{Q,S}} \phi^A = 2(\gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A \bar{\epsilon}^i \zeta^{\bar{\alpha}} + \bar{\gamma}_\alpha^{Ai} \bar{\epsilon}_i \zeta^\alpha), \quad (2.8a)$$

$$\delta_{\text{Q,S}} A_i^\alpha + \delta_{\text{Q,S}} \phi^B \Gamma_B{}^\alpha{}_\beta A_i{}^\beta = 2\bar{\epsilon}_i \zeta^\alpha + 2\varepsilon_{ij} G^{\bar{\beta}\alpha} \Omega_{\bar{\beta}\gamma} \bar{\epsilon}^j \zeta^{\bar{\gamma}}, \quad (2.8b)$$

$$\delta_{\text{Q,S}} \zeta^\alpha + \delta_{\text{Q,S}} \phi^A \Gamma_A{}^\alpha{}_\beta \zeta^\beta = \mathcal{D} A_i^\alpha \epsilon^i + A_i^\alpha \eta^i, \quad (2.8c)$$

$$\delta_{\text{Q,S}} \zeta^{\bar{\alpha}} + \delta_{\text{Q,S}} \phi^A \bar{\Gamma}_A{}^{\bar{\alpha}}{}_{\bar{\beta}} \zeta^{\bar{\beta}} = \mathcal{D} A^{i\bar{\alpha}} \epsilon_i + A^{i\bar{\alpha}} \eta_i. \quad (2.8d)$$

Weyl multiplet under ϵ^i , η^i , $\Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}^a$:

$$\delta e_\mu{}^a = \bar{\epsilon}^i \gamma^a \psi_{\mu i} + \bar{\epsilon}_i \gamma^a \psi_\mu^i, \quad (2.9a)$$

$$\delta \psi_\mu^i = 2\mathcal{D}_\mu \epsilon^i - \frac{1}{8} T_{ab}{}^{ij} \gamma^{ab} \gamma_\mu \epsilon_j - \gamma_\mu \eta^i, \quad (2.9b)$$

$$\delta b_\mu = \left[\frac{1}{2} \bar{\epsilon}^i \phi_{\mu i} - \frac{3}{4} \bar{\epsilon}^i \gamma_\mu \chi_i - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\eta}^i \psi_{\mu i} + (\text{h.c.}) \right] + \Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}^a e_{\mu a}, \quad (2.9c)$$

$$\delta A_\mu = \left[\frac{1}{2} \bar{\epsilon}^i \phi_{\mu i} + \frac{3i}{4} \bar{\epsilon}^i \gamma_\mu \chi_i + \frac{i}{2} \bar{\eta}^i \psi_{\mu i} + (\text{h.c.}) \right], \quad (2.9d)$$

$$\delta \mathcal{V}_\mu{}^i{}_j = \left[2\bar{\epsilon}_j \phi_\mu^i - 3\bar{\epsilon}_j \gamma_\mu \chi^i + 2\bar{\eta}_j \psi_\mu^i - (\text{h.c.; traceless}) \right], \quad (2.9e)$$

$$\delta T_{ab}{}^{ij} = 8\bar{\epsilon}^{[i} R(\text{Q})_{ab}{}^{j]}, \quad (2.9f)$$

$$\delta \chi^i = -\frac{1}{12} \gamma^{ab} \mathcal{D} T_{ab}{}^{ij} \epsilon_j + \frac{1}{6} R(\text{V})_{\mu\nu}{}^i{}_j \gamma^{\mu\nu} \epsilon^j + \left(D - \frac{i}{3} R(\text{A})_{\mu\nu} \gamma^{\mu\nu} \right) \epsilon^i + \frac{1}{12} \gamma_{ab} T^{abij} \eta_j, \quad (2.9g)$$

$$\delta D = \bar{\epsilon}^i \mathcal{D} \chi_i + \bar{\epsilon}_i \mathcal{D} \chi^i. \quad (2.9h)$$

ここで antisymmetric-traceless の表記として次の定義を用いている:

$$\bar{\eta}^i \epsilon_j - (\text{h.c.; traceless}) \equiv \bar{\eta}^i \epsilon_j - \bar{\eta}_j \epsilon^i - \frac{1}{2} \delta_j^i (\bar{\eta}^k \epsilon_k - \bar{\eta}_k \epsilon^k). \quad (2.10)$$

2.2.3 Curvatures

$$R(\mathbf{P})_{\mu\nu}{}^a = 2\partial_{[\mu}e_{\nu]}{}^a + 2b_{[\mu}e_{\nu]}{}^a - 2\omega_{[\mu}{}^{ab}e_{\nu]b} - \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\psi}_{[\mu}^i\gamma^a\psi_{\nu]i} + (\text{h.c.})), \quad (2.11a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(\mathbf{M})_{\mu\nu}{}^{ab} &= 2\partial_{[\mu}\omega_{\nu]}{}^{ab} - 2\omega_{[\mu}{}^{ac}\omega_{\nu]}{}^c{}^b - 4f_{[\mu}{}^{[a}e_{\nu]}{}^{b]} + \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\psi}_{[\mu}^i\gamma^{ab}\phi_{\nu]i} + (\text{h.c.})) \\ &+ \left[\frac{1}{4}\bar{\psi}_{\mu}^i\psi_{\nu}^j T^{ab}{}_{ij} - \frac{3}{4}\bar{\psi}_{[\mu}^i\gamma_{\nu]} \gamma^{ab}\chi_i - \bar{\psi}_{[\mu}^i\gamma_{\nu]} R(\mathbf{Q})^{ab}{}_i + (\text{h.c.}) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.11b)$$

$$R(\mathbf{D})_{\mu\nu} = 2\partial_{[\mu}b_{\nu]} - 2f_{[\mu}{}^ae_{\nu]a} - \frac{1}{2}\bar{\psi}_{[\mu}^i\phi_{\nu]i} + \frac{3}{4}\bar{\psi}_{[\mu}^i\gamma_{\nu]}\chi_i - \frac{1}{2}\bar{\psi}_{i[\mu}\phi_{\nu]}^i + \frac{3}{4}\bar{\psi}_{i[\mu}\gamma_{\nu]}\chi^i, \quad (2.11c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(\mathbf{K})_{\mu\nu}{}^a &= 2\mathcal{D}_{[\mu}f_{\nu]}{}^a - \frac{1}{4}(\bar{\phi}_{[\mu}^i\gamma^a\phi_{\nu]i} + \bar{\phi}_{i[\mu}\gamma^a\phi_{\nu]}^i) \\ &+ \frac{1}{4}\left[\bar{\psi}_{\mu}^i D_b T^{ba}{}_{ij}\psi_{\nu}^j - 3e_{[\mu}{}^a\psi_{\nu]}^i \not{D}\chi_i + \frac{3}{2}D\bar{\psi}_{[\mu}^i\gamma^a\psi_{\nu]i} - 4\bar{\psi}_{[\mu}^i\gamma_{\nu]} D_b R(\mathbf{Q})^{ba}{}_i + (\text{h.c.}) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.11d)$$

$$R(\mathbf{A})_{\mu\nu} = 2\partial_{[\mu}A_{\nu]} - \left[\frac{i}{2}\bar{\psi}_{[\mu}^i\phi_{\nu]i} + \frac{3i}{4}\bar{\psi}_{[\mu}^i\gamma_{\nu]}\chi_i + (\text{h.c.}) \right], \quad (2.11e)$$

$$R(\mathbf{V})_{\mu\nu}{}^i{}_j = 2\partial_{[\mu}\mathcal{V}_{\nu]}{}^i{}_j + \mathcal{V}_{[\mu}{}^i{}_k\mathcal{V}_{\nu]}{}^k{}_j + \left[2(\bar{\psi}_{[\mu}^i\phi_{\nu]j}) - 3(\bar{\psi}_{[\mu}^i\gamma_{\nu]}\chi_j) - (\text{h.c.; traceless}) \right], \quad (2.11f)$$

$$R(\mathbf{Q})_{\mu\nu}{}^i = 2\mathcal{D}_{[\mu}\psi_{\nu]}^i - \gamma_{[\mu}\phi_{\nu]}^i - \frac{1}{8}T^{abij}\gamma_{ab}\gamma_{[\mu}\psi_{\nu]j}, \quad (2.11g)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(\mathbf{S})_{\mu\nu}{}^i &= 2\mathcal{D}_{[\mu}\phi_{\nu]}^i - 2f_{[\mu}{}^a\gamma_a\psi_{\nu]}^i - \frac{1}{8}\not{D}T_{ab}{}^{ij}\gamma^{ab}\gamma_{[\mu}\psi_{\nu]j} - \frac{3}{2}\gamma_a\psi_{[\mu}^i\bar{\psi}_{\nu]}^j\gamma^a\chi_j \\ &+ \frac{1}{4}R(\mathbf{V})_{ab}{}^i{}_j\gamma^{ab}\gamma_{[\mu}\psi_{\nu]}^j + \frac{i}{2}R(\mathbf{A})_{ab}\gamma^{ab}\gamma_{[\mu}\psi_{\nu]}^i. \end{aligned} \quad (2.11h)$$

2.2.4 Conventional constraints

$$0 = R(\mathbf{P})_{\mu\nu}{}^a, \quad (2.12a)$$

$$0 = \gamma^\mu R(\mathbf{Q})_{\mu\nu}{}^i + \frac{3}{2}\gamma_\nu\chi^i, \quad (2.12b)$$

$$0 = e^\nu{}_b R(\mathbf{M})_{\mu\nu a}{}^b - i\tilde{R}(\mathbf{A})_{\mu a} + \frac{1}{8}T_{abij}T_\mu{}^{bij} - \frac{3}{2}De_{\mu a}, \quad (2.12c)$$

$$\tilde{R}(\mathbf{A})_{\mu b} = \tilde{R}(\mathbf{A})_{ab}e_\mu{}^a = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{abcd}R(\mathbf{A})^{cd}e_\mu{}^a. \quad (2.12d)$$

The composite fields determined by the conventional constraints:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_\mu{}^{ab} &= -2e^{\nu[a}\partial_{[\mu}e_{\nu]}{}^{b]} - e^{\nu[a}e^{b]\sigma}e_{\mu c}\partial_\sigma e_\nu{}^c - 2e_\mu{}^{[a}e^{b]\nu}b_\nu \\ &- \frac{1}{4}\left[2\bar{\psi}_\mu^i\gamma^{[a}\psi_i{}^{b]} + \bar{\psi}^{ai}\gamma_\mu\psi_i{}^b + (\text{h.c.}) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.13a)$$

$$\phi_\mu^i = \frac{1}{2}\left(\gamma^{\rho\sigma}\gamma_\mu - \frac{1}{3}\gamma_\mu\gamma^{\rho\sigma} \right) \left(\mathcal{D}_\rho\psi_\sigma^i - \frac{1}{16}T^{abij}\gamma_{ab}\gamma_\rho\psi_{\sigma j} + \frac{1}{4}\gamma_{\rho\sigma}\chi^i \right), \quad (2.13b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_\mu{}^\mu &= \frac{1}{6}R(\omega, e) - D \\ &- \left[\frac{1}{12}e^{-1}\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\bar{\psi}_\mu^i\gamma_\nu\mathcal{D}_\rho\psi_{\sigma i} - \frac{1}{12}\bar{\psi}_\mu^i\psi_\nu^j T^{\mu\nu}{}_{ij} - \frac{1}{4}\bar{\psi}_\mu^i\gamma^\mu\chi_i + (\text{h.c.}) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.13c)$$

where

$$f_\mu^a = \frac{1}{2}R(\omega, e)_\mu^a - \frac{1}{4}\left[D + \frac{1}{3}R(\omega, e)\right]e_\mu^a - \frac{i}{2}\tilde{R}(A)_\mu^a + \frac{1}{16}T_{\mu b}^{ij}T^{ab}_{ij}, \quad (2.13d)$$

$$R(\omega, e)_\mu^a = R(\omega)_{\mu\nu}{}^{ab}e_b{}^\nu = 2(\partial_{[\mu}\omega_{\nu]}{}^{ab} - \omega_{[\mu}{}^{ac}\omega_{\nu]c}{}^b)e_b{}^\nu. \quad (2.13e)$$

2.2.5 Variations of the composite fields under the conventional constraints

$$\delta\omega_\mu{}^{ab} = \left[-\frac{1}{2}\bar{\epsilon}^i\gamma^{ab}\phi_{\mu i} - \frac{1}{2}\bar{\epsilon}^i\psi_\mu^j T^{ab}_{ij} + \frac{3}{4}\bar{\epsilon}^i\gamma_\mu\gamma^{ab}\chi_i + \bar{\epsilon}^i\gamma_\mu R(Q)^{ab}{}_i - \frac{1}{2}\bar{\eta}^i\gamma^{ab}\psi_{\mu i} + (\text{h.c.}) \right] + 2\Lambda_K^{[a}e_\mu{}^{b]}, \quad (2.14a)$$

$$\delta\phi_\mu^i = -2f_\mu^a\gamma_a\epsilon^i + \frac{1}{4}R(V)_{ab}{}^ij\gamma^{ab}\gamma_\mu\epsilon^j + \frac{i}{2}R(A)_{ab}\gamma^{ab}\gamma_\mu\epsilon^i - \frac{1}{8}\not{D}T^{abij}\gamma_{ab}\gamma_\mu\epsilon_j + \frac{3}{2}\left[(\bar{\chi}_j\gamma^a\epsilon^j)\gamma_a\psi_\mu^i - (\bar{\chi}_j\gamma^a\psi_\mu^j)\gamma_a\epsilon^i\right] + 2\mathcal{D}_\mu\eta^i + \Lambda_K^a\gamma_a\psi_\mu^i, \quad (2.14b)$$

$$\delta f_\mu^a = \left[-\frac{1}{2}\bar{\epsilon}^i\psi_\mu^j D_b T^{ba}_{ij} - \frac{3}{4}e_\mu^a\bar{\epsilon}^i\not{D}\chi_i - \frac{3}{4}\bar{\epsilon}^i\gamma^a\psi_{\mu i}D + \bar{\epsilon}^i\gamma_\mu D_b R(Q)^{ba}{}_i + \frac{1}{2}\bar{\eta}^i\gamma^a\phi_{\mu i} + (\text{h.c.}) \right] + \mathcal{D}_\mu\Lambda_K^a. \quad (2.14c)$$

2.2.6 Supercovariant derivatives

(5.2)_[7] 以外ではまだ明記されているのが見つからない supercovariant derivatives ([7] と [1] は他の変換則などで一致をみているので、これも信頼できる) [2011 12/10]:

$$D_\mu X^\Lambda = \mathcal{D}_\mu X^\Lambda - \frac{1}{2}\bar{\psi}_\mu^i\Omega_i^\Lambda, \quad (2.15a)$$

$$D_\mu\Omega_i^\Lambda = \mathcal{D}_\mu\Omega_i^\Lambda + \dots(?), \quad (2.15b)$$

$$D_\mu\chi_i = \mathcal{D}_\mu\chi_i + \dots(?), \quad (2.15c)$$

$$D_\mu T_{ab}{}^{ij} = \mathcal{D}_\mu T_{ab}{}^{ij} + \dots(?), \quad (2.15d)$$

$$D_a R(Q)^{bc} = \mathcal{D}_a R(Q)^{bc} + \dots(?). \quad (2.15e)$$

Hypermultiplets についての明記された supercovariant derivatives ((5.2)_[4] 参照。conventions は [1] と同じなので安心できる):

$$D_\mu\phi^A = \mathcal{D}_\mu\phi^A - \gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A\bar{\psi}_\mu^i\zeta^{\bar{\alpha}} - \bar{\gamma}_\alpha^A\bar{\psi}_{\mu i}\zeta^\alpha, \quad (2.16a)$$

$$D_\mu A_i{}^\alpha = \mathcal{D}_\mu A_i{}^\alpha - \bar{\psi}_{\mu i}\zeta^\alpha - \varepsilon_{ij}G^{\alpha\bar{\beta}}\Omega_{\bar{\beta}\bar{\gamma}}\bar{\psi}_\mu^j\zeta^{\bar{\gamma}}, \quad (2.16b)$$

$$D_\mu\zeta^\alpha = \mathcal{D}_\mu\zeta^\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\not{D}A_i{}^\alpha\psi_\mu^i - \frac{1}{2}A_i{}^\alpha\phi_\mu^i. \quad (2.16c)$$

共変微分 $D_\mu\phi$ を構成するときは、ゲージ変換 $\delta(\epsilon)\phi$ のゲージパラメータをゲージ場書き換えて、それまで考えていた微分に次の様に追加すれば良い:

$$D_\mu\phi \equiv \partial_\mu\phi - \delta_{(\epsilon \rightarrow A_\mu)}\phi.$$

上記の Local lorentz, dilatation, $U(1)_R$, $SU(2)_R$ は全てその処方箋で構成している。これを local SUSY についても導入しようと思ったが、同じ手法で良いのか分からないので、文献を調べてみた。[4] (5.2) の超対称変換に従って、共変微分 (5.1) から 超共変微分 (5.3) に拡張するとき、実は上の素朴な処方箋に従っていない。一番単純にも、まず 変換パラメータを gravitino に置き換えて符号を反転させるまでは同じだが、 $1/2$ 倍している。また、ところどころ項が反映されていない。何故??

2.2.7 Matter dependent tensor $\mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^- &\equiv -\frac{i}{16}F_{\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma}\bar{\Omega}_i^\Sigma\gamma_{\mu\nu}\Omega_j^\Gamma\varepsilon^{ij} - \frac{1}{8}N_{\Lambda\Sigma}\varepsilon_{ij}\bar{\psi}_\rho^i\gamma_{\mu\nu}\gamma^\rho\Omega^{j\Sigma} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{8}N_{\Lambda\Sigma}\bar{X}^\Sigma\varepsilon_{ij}\bar{\psi}_\rho^i\gamma^{\rho\sigma}\gamma_{\mu\nu}\psi_\sigma^j + \frac{1}{8}N_{\Lambda\Sigma}\bar{X}^\Sigma T_{\mu\nu}{}^{ij}\varepsilon_{ij}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.17a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^+ &= \text{h.c.}(\mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^-) = (\mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^-)^\dagger \\ &= \frac{i}{16}\bar{F}_{\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma}(\bar{\Omega}_i^\Sigma\gamma_{\mu\nu}\Omega_j^\Gamma)^\dagger\varepsilon_{ij} - \frac{1}{8}N_{\Lambda\Sigma}(\bar{\psi}_\rho^i\gamma_{\mu\nu}\gamma^\rho\Omega^{j\Sigma})^\dagger\varepsilon^{ij} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{8}N_{\Lambda\Sigma}X^\Sigma(\bar{\psi}_\rho^i\gamma^{\rho\sigma}\gamma_{\mu\nu}\psi_\sigma^j)^\dagger\varepsilon^{ij} + \frac{1}{8}N_{\Lambda\Sigma}X^\Sigma\varepsilon^{ij}T_{\mu\nu ij}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.17b)$$

3 Conventions in de Wit's formulation [1]

3.1 Identities among gamma matrices

Gamma matrices には次の恒等式が成立する:

$$\gamma^{a_1 a_2 \dots a_p} \gamma_{b_1 b_2 \dots b_q} = \sum_{k=0}^{\min(p,q)} (-1)^{\frac{1}{2}k(2p-k-1)} \frac{p!q!}{(p-k)!(q-k)!k!} \delta_{[b_1 \dots b_k}^{[a_1 \dots a_k} \gamma^{a_{k+1} \dots a_p]}_{b_{k+1} \dots b_q]}. \quad (3.1)$$

これは任意の次元で成立する。特に 4 次元でよく使われる恒等式は次のものである:

$$\gamma^a \gamma_{bc} = \gamma^a{}_{bc} + 2\delta_{[b}^a \gamma_{c]}, \quad (3.2a)$$

$$\gamma^{ab} \gamma_c = \gamma^{ab}{}_c - 2\delta_c^{[a} \gamma^{b]}, \quad (3.2b)$$

$$\gamma^{abcd} \gamma_d = \gamma^{abc}. \quad (3.2c)$$

3.2 Levi-Civita invariant tensor

Levi-Civita invariant tensor の規格化が $\epsilon^{\dot{0}\dot{1}\dot{2}\dot{3}} \equiv +i$ となっている (dotted number は local Lorentz index を示す)。しかるに [2, 6] では $\epsilon^{\dot{0}\dot{1}\dot{2}\dot{3}} \equiv -1$ である。つまり $\epsilon^{abcd} = -i\epsilon^{abcd}$ である。この虚数単位の有無は、Dirac conjugate の定義と関連する。ちなみに (A.6)_[1] にある chirality operator γ_5 の定義は $\gamma_5 \equiv i\gamma_0\gamma_1\gamma_2\gamma_3$ は [6] であり、符号まで含めて同じである:

$$\gamma_5 \equiv i\gamma_0\gamma_1\gamma_2\gamma_3, \quad (3.3a)$$

$$\gamma^{abcd} = \gamma_5 \epsilon^{abcd}, \quad \gamma_{abcd} = \gamma_5 \epsilon_{abcd}, \quad (3.3b)$$

$$\gamma^{abc} \gamma^d = \gamma^{abcd} + 3\eta^{d[a} \gamma^{bc]} = \gamma_5 \epsilon^{abcd} + 3\eta^{d[a} \gamma^{bc]}, \quad (3.3c)$$

$$e^{-1} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \epsilon^{abcd} e_a{}^\mu e_b{}^\nu e_c{}^\rho e_d{}^\sigma. \quad (3.3d)$$

さらに $\gamma^{abcd} = \gamma_5 \epsilon^{abcd}$ なので、

$$\gamma^{abc} = \epsilon^{abcd} \gamma_5 \gamma_d, \quad \therefore \gamma^{ab} \gamma^c = \epsilon^{abcd} \gamma_5 \gamma_d - 2\eta^{c[a} \gamma^{b]}, \quad (3.4)$$

となる。同様に

$$\gamma_{abc} = \gamma_{abcd} \gamma^d = \epsilon_{abcd} \gamma_5 \gamma^d, \quad (3.5a)$$

$$\gamma_c \gamma_{ab} = \gamma_{abc} + 2\eta_{c[a} \gamma_{b]} = \epsilon_{abcd} \gamma_5 \gamma^d + 2\eta_{c[a} \gamma_{b]}. \quad (3.5b)$$

3.3 Selfdual tensors

上の Levi-Civita invariant tensor を用いて (anti-)self-dual tensors を定義する:

$$\tilde{F}_{ab} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{abcd} F^{cd}, \quad (\tilde{F}_{ab})^\dagger = -\tilde{F}_{ab}, \quad (3.6a)$$

$$F_{ab}^\pm \equiv \frac{1}{2} (F_{ab} \pm \tilde{F}_{ab}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(F_{ab} \pm \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{abcd} F^{cd} \right), \quad (F_{ab}^\pm)^\dagger = F_{ab}^\mp. \quad (3.6b)$$

F_{ab} の構成要素に spinors がある場合があるので、複素共役よりも hermitian conjugate を用いている (例として $O_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^{\pm}$)。もう少し実用的な表記も残しておく:

$$F_{ab}^{\pm} = \frac{1}{2}(F_{ab} \pm \tilde{F}_{ab}), \quad \tilde{F}_{ab} = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{abcd}F^{cd} = (*F)_{ab}, \quad (3.7a)$$

$$F_{\mu\nu}^{\pm} = e_{\mu}{}^a e_{\nu}{}^b F_{ab}^{\pm}, \quad \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{abcd}e_{\mu}{}^a e_{\nu}{}^b e_{\rho}{}^c e_{\sigma}{}^d F^{\rho\sigma} = \frac{1}{2}e\epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}F^{\rho\sigma}, \quad (3.7b)$$

$$\epsilon^{\dot{0}i\dot{2}\dot{3}} = +i, \quad \epsilon^{abcd} = e^{-1}\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}e_{\mu}{}^a e_{\nu}{}^b e_{\rho}{}^c e_{\sigma}{}^d, \quad (3.7c)$$

$$\epsilon_{\dot{0}i\dot{2}\dot{3}} = -i, \quad \epsilon_{abcd} = e\epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}e_a{}^{\mu}e_b{}^{\nu}e_c{}^{\rho}e_d{}^{\sigma}. \quad (3.7d)$$

3.4 Dirac conjugate, Majorana and Weyl spinors

[1] で登場する spinor はすべて irreducible である。特に chirality を意識するので、Weyl spinor である。2 つの Majorana spinors ψ_M^i ($i = 1, 2$) をそれぞれ left-, right-Weyl spinors に書き換える:

$$(\psi_M)^c \equiv C\bar{\psi}_M^T \equiv \psi_M, \quad \bar{\psi}_M = \psi_M^T C, \quad (3.8a)$$

$$\psi^i \equiv P_L \psi_M^i, \quad \psi_i \equiv P_R \psi_M^i, \quad P_{L,R} \equiv \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm \gamma_5). \quad (3.8b)$$

つまりこれより $\gamma_5 \psi^i = +\psi^i$, $\gamma_5 \psi_i = -\psi_i$ である。また、 $\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_5 = +\bar{\psi}^i$ 。つまり、chiral projection operator は Dirac conjugate の外である。[1] における Dirac conjugate は $\bar{\psi} \equiv \psi^{\dagger} \gamma_0 = -\psi^{\dagger} \gamma^0$ と定義されていることに注意する。一方 [2] や [6] での Dirac conjugate は $\bar{\psi} = i\psi^{\dagger} \gamma^0$ である。本題がどちらにも対応できるように、ここでは一般的な表記を与えよう:

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \bar{\psi} &\equiv a\psi^{\dagger}\gamma^0, & (\psi^{\dagger}\chi)^{\dagger} &\equiv b\chi^{\dagger}\psi, & (\psi^{\dagger}\chi)^T &\equiv c\chi^T\psi^*, \\ a &\in \mathbb{C}, & b &= \pm 1, & c &= \pm 1. \end{aligned}} \quad (3.9)$$

この $\{a, b, c\}$ は互いに関連する。さらに、後の計算のために次の表現を用意しておこう:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_M &\equiv C\bar{\psi}_M^T = C[a\psi_M^{\dagger}\gamma^0]^T = aC(\gamma^0)^T\psi_M^* = aC(-C\gamma^0 C^{-1})\psi_M^* = a\gamma^0 C^{-1}\psi_M^*, \\ \therefore &\quad \boxed{\psi_M^* = -\frac{1}{a}C\gamma^0\psi_M}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

Weyl spinors ψ^i と ψ_i はそれぞれ $SU(2)_R$ の 2 表現、 $\bar{2}$ 表現に属す。つまり互いに charge conjugate であると言える:

$$\begin{aligned} (\psi^i)^c &= (P_L \psi_M^i)^c = C[\overline{P_L \psi_M^i}]^T = C[a(P_L \psi_M^i)^{\dagger}\gamma^0]^T = C[a(\psi_M^i)^{\dagger}(P_L)^{\dagger}\gamma^0]^T \\ &= aC(\gamma^0)^T P_L^T (\psi_M^i)^* = aC(-C\gamma^0 C^{-1})(C P_L C^{-1})\left(-\frac{1}{a}C\gamma^0\psi_M^i\right) \\ &= -\gamma^0 P_L \gamma^0 \psi_M^i = P_R \psi_M^i = \psi_i, \\ \therefore &\quad \boxed{(\psi^i)^c = \psi_i, \quad (\psi_i)^c = \psi^i}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

$\mathcal{N} = 1$ の理論では、 ψ_i は ψ^i の charge conjugate であると設定できない。互いに独立な Weyl spinors であることになる。従って、 $\mathcal{N} = 1$ 理論に於ける $\psi^i \equiv P_L \psi_M^i$ は、Majorana-Weyl spinors を定義し

てしまうことになる。もちろん 4D Lorentzian space においては Majorana-Weyl spinors は定義できないので、この設定はおかしいことになるが、 $\mathcal{N} = 2$ の理論においては、 $\psi_i = (\psi^i)^c$ という関係が成立し、互いに独立ではなくなるため、Majorana spinors を用いて Weyl spinors を記述することができる。ここに、charge conjugate operator C と恒等式をまとめておく：

$$\begin{aligned}
C^T &= C^{-1} = C^\dagger = -C, \\
C\gamma^a C^{-1} &= -(\gamma^a)^T, \quad C\gamma^{a_1 \dots a_n} C^{-1} = (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor} (\gamma^{a_1 \dots a_n})^T, \quad C\gamma_5 C^{-1} = (\gamma_5)^T, \\
(\gamma^a)^\dagger &= \gamma_a = -\gamma^0 \gamma^a (\gamma^0)^{-1}, \quad (\gamma_5)^\dagger = \gamma_5, \\
(\gamma^0)^* &= C\gamma^0 C^{-1}, \quad (\gamma^i)^* = C\gamma^0 \gamma^i (\gamma^0)^{-1} C^{-1}, \quad (\gamma_5)^* = C\gamma_5 C^{-1}.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.12}$$

(Weyl) spinors は互いに反可換なため、扱いには注意を要する。まずは次の性質を見ておこう：

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{\psi}^i \phi^j &= (\psi_M^i)^T C P_L \phi_M^j = -(\phi_M^j)^T (P_L)^T C^T \psi_M^i = -(\phi_M^j)^T (C P_L C^{-1}) (-C) \psi_M^i \\
&= (\phi_M^j)^T C P_L \psi_M^i = \bar{\phi}^j \psi^i,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.13a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \phi_j &= (\psi_M^i)^T C P_L \gamma_\mu P_R \phi_M^j = -(\phi_M^j)^T (P_R)^T (\gamma_\mu)^T (P_L)^T C^T \psi_M^i \\
&= -(\phi_M^j)^T (C P_R C^{-1}) (-C \gamma_\mu C^{-1}) (C P_L C^{-1}) (-C) \psi_M^i \\
&= -(\phi_M^j)^T C P_R \gamma_\mu P_L \psi_M^i = -\bar{\phi}_j \gamma_\mu \psi^i.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.13b}$$

さて、bispinors についての転置や hermitian conjugate、そしてこれらを組み合わせた複素共役を整理しよう。次の量を評価することで不定係数 $\{a, b, c\}$ の関係を絞る：

$$\begin{aligned}
&(\bar{\psi}^i \phi^j)^\dagger, \quad (\bar{\psi}^i \phi^j)^T, \quad (\bar{\psi}^i \phi^j)^*, \\
&(\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \phi_j)^\dagger, \quad (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \phi_j)^T, \quad (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \phi_j)^*.
\end{aligned}$$

実際に計算していこう。まずは gamma matrix が挟まっていないもの：

$$\begin{aligned}
(\bar{\psi}^i \phi^j)^\dagger &= [a(\psi_M^i)^\dagger \gamma^0 P_L \phi_M^j]^\dagger = (a^* b) (\phi_M^j)^\dagger (P_L)^\dagger (\gamma^0)^\dagger \psi_M^i = (a^* b) (\phi_M^j)^\dagger P_L (-\gamma^0) \psi_M^i \\
&= (-a^* b) (\phi_M^j)^\dagger \gamma^0 P_R \psi_M^i = \left(-\frac{a^*}{a} b\right) \bar{\phi}_M^j P_R \psi_M^i \\
&= \left(-\frac{a^*}{a} b\right) \bar{\phi}_j \psi_i,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.14a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(\bar{\psi}^i \phi^j)^T &= [(\psi_M^i)^T C P_L \phi_M^j]^T = c (\phi_M^j)^T (P_L)^T C^T \psi_M^i = c (\phi_M^j)^T (C P_L C^{-1}) (-C) \psi_M^i \\
&= (-c) \bar{\phi}_M^j P_L \psi_M^i = (-c) \bar{\phi}^j \psi^i,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.14b}$$

$$(\bar{\psi}^i \phi^j)^* = [(\bar{\psi}^i \phi^j)^\dagger]^T = \left(-\frac{a^*}{a} b\right) [\bar{\phi}_j \psi_i]^T = \left(\frac{a^*}{a} b c\right) \bar{\psi}_i \phi_j. \tag{3.14c}$$

続いて、gamma matrix が一つ挟まっているものを評価する：

$$\begin{aligned}
(\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \phi_j)^\dagger &= [a(\psi_M^i)^\dagger \gamma^0 P_L \gamma_\mu P_R \phi_M^j]^\dagger = (a^* b) (\phi_M^j)^\dagger (P_R)^\dagger (\gamma_\mu)^\dagger (P_L)^\dagger (\gamma^0)^\dagger \psi_M^i \\
&= (a^* b) (\phi_M^j)^\dagger P_R (-\gamma^0 \gamma_\mu (\gamma^0)^{-1}) P_L (-\gamma^0) \psi_M^i = (a^* b) (\phi_M^j)^\dagger \gamma^0 P_L \gamma_\mu P_R \psi_M^i \\
&= \left(\frac{a^*}{a} b\right) \bar{\phi}^j \gamma_\mu \psi_i,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.15a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \phi_j)^\top &= [(\psi_M^i)^\top C P_L \gamma_\mu P_R \phi_M^j]^\top = c(\phi_M^j)^\top (P_R)^\top (\gamma_\mu)^\top (P_L)^\top C^\top \psi_M^i \\
&= c(\phi_M^j)^\top (C P_R C^{-1})(-C \gamma_\mu C^{-1})(C P_L C^{-1})(-C) \psi_M^i = c(\phi_M^j)^\top C P_R \gamma_\mu P_L \psi_M^i \\
&= c \bar{\phi}_j \gamma_\mu \psi^i, \tag{3.15b}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \phi_j)^* = [(\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \phi_j)^\dagger]^\top = \left(\frac{a^*}{a} b\right) [\bar{\phi}^j \gamma_\mu \psi^i]^\top = \left(\frac{a^*}{a} b c\right) \bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \phi^j. \tag{3.15c}$$

一方で、 $(\bar{\psi}^i \phi^j)^*$ や $(\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \phi_j)^*$ などは別の表記もある:

$$\begin{aligned}
(\bar{\psi}^i \phi^j)^* &= [a(\psi_M^i)^\dagger \gamma^0 P_L \phi_M^j]^* = a^*(\psi_M^i)^\top (\gamma^0)^* (P_L)^* (\phi_M^j)^* \\
&= a^*(\psi_M^i)^\top (C \gamma^0 C^{-1})(C P_L C^{-1}) \left(-\frac{1}{a} C \gamma^0 \phi_M^j\right) = \left(-\frac{a^*}{a}\right) \bar{\psi}_M^i \gamma^0 P_L \gamma^0 \phi_M^j \\
&= \left(\frac{a^*}{a}\right) \bar{\psi}_i \phi_j, \tag{3.16a}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \phi_j)^* &= [a(\psi_M^i)^\dagger \gamma^0 P_L \gamma_\mu P_R \phi_M^j]^* = a^*(\psi_M^i)^\top (\gamma^0)^* (P_L)^* (\gamma_\mu)^* (P_R)^* (\phi_M^j)^* \\
&= a^*(\psi_M^i)^\top (C \gamma^0 C^{-1})(C P_L C^{-1})(C \gamma^0 \gamma_\mu (\gamma^0)^{-1} C^{-1})(C P_R C^{-1}) \left(-\frac{1}{a} C \gamma^0 \phi_M^j\right) \\
&= \left(\frac{a^*}{a}\right) \bar{\psi}_M^i \gamma^0 P_L \gamma^0 \gamma_\mu \gamma^0 P_R \gamma^0 \phi_M^j = \left(\frac{a^*}{a}\right) \bar{\psi}_M^i P_R (\gamma^0)^2 \gamma_\mu (\gamma^0)^2 P_L \phi_M^j \\
&= \left(\frac{a^*}{a}\right) \bar{\psi}_i \gamma_\mu \phi^j. \tag{3.16b}
\end{aligned}$$

上記と比較するとすぐに次が示される:

$$\boxed{bc = 1}. \tag{3.16c}$$

また、 a の大きさは、 $(\bar{\psi}^i \phi^j)^\dagger$ を別表記することで求められる:

$$\begin{aligned}
(\bar{\psi}^i \phi^j)^\dagger &= [(\psi_M^i)^\top C P_L \phi_M^j]^\dagger = b(\phi_M^j)^\dagger (P_L)^\dagger C^\dagger (\psi_M^i)^* = b(\phi_M^j)^\dagger (P_L) C^{-1} \left(-\frac{1}{a} C \gamma^0 \psi_M^i\right) \\
&= \left(-\frac{b}{a}\right) (\phi_M^j)^\dagger \gamma^0 P_R \psi_M^i = \left(-\frac{b}{a^2}\right) \bar{\phi}_j \psi^i, \tag{3.17a}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore -\frac{a^*}{a} b = -\frac{b}{a^2} \rightarrow \boxed{aa^* = 1}. \tag{3.17b}$$

de Wit, et. al. [1] の表記 $a^* = a = -1$ では、**荷電共役が複素共役そのもの**であると設定していることがわかる。一般に**位相まで一致させる必要はなく**、 $a = i$ とする慣習 [6] も存在する。

Lagrangian (2.1) では次の bispinors を扱っている:

$$\begin{aligned}
&(\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \phi^j)^\dagger, & (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_{\mu\nu} \phi^j)^\dagger, & (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho \phi^j)^\dagger, & (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_{\mu\nu} \gamma_\rho \phi^j)^\dagger, \\
&(\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \phi^j)^\top, & (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_{\mu\nu} \phi^j)^\top, & (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho \phi^j)^\top, & (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_{\mu\nu} \gamma_\rho \phi^j)^\top.
\end{aligned}$$

個別に評価する:

$$\begin{aligned}
(\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \phi^j)^\dagger &= [a(\psi_M^i)^\dagger \gamma^0 P_L \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu P_L \phi_M^j]^\dagger = (a^* b) (\phi_M^j)^\dagger (P_L)^\dagger (\gamma_\nu)^\dagger (\gamma_\mu)^\dagger (P_L)^\dagger (\gamma^0)^\dagger \psi_M^i \\
&= (a^* b) (\phi_M^j)^\dagger P_L (-\gamma^0 \gamma_\nu (\gamma^0)^{-1}) (-\gamma^0 \gamma_\mu (\gamma^0)^{-1}) P_L (-\gamma^0) \psi_M^i \\
&= (-a^* b) (\phi_M^j)^\dagger \gamma^0 P_R \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu P_R \psi_M^i
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{a^*}{a}b \right) \bar{\phi}_j \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \psi_i, \quad (3.18a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \phi^j)^\text{T} &= [(\psi_\text{M}^i)^\text{T} C P_\text{L} \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu P_\text{L} \phi_\text{M}^j]^\text{T} = c(\phi_\text{M}^j)^\text{T} (P_\text{L})^\text{T} (\gamma_\nu)^\text{T} (\gamma_\mu)^\text{T} (P_\text{L})^\text{T} C^\text{T} \psi_\text{M}^i \\ &= c(\phi_\text{M}^j)^\text{T} (C P_\text{L} C^{-1}) (-C \gamma_\nu C^{-1}) (-C \gamma_\mu C^{-1}) (C P_\text{L} C^{-1}) (-C) \psi_\text{M}^i \\ &= -c \bar{\phi}_j \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \psi^i, \end{aligned} \quad (3.18b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_{\mu\nu} \phi^j)^\dagger &= \frac{1}{2} [(\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \phi^j)^\dagger - (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \phi^j)^\dagger] = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{a^*}{a}b \right) [\bar{\phi}_j \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \psi_i - \bar{\phi}_j \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \psi_i] \\ &= \left(\frac{a^*}{a}b \right) \bar{\phi}_j \gamma_{\mu\nu} \psi_i, \end{aligned} \quad (3.18c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_{\mu\nu} \phi^j)^\text{T} &= \frac{1}{2} [(\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \phi^j)^\text{T} - (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \phi^j)^\text{T}] = -\frac{c}{2} [\bar{\phi}_j \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \psi^i - \bar{\phi}_j \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \psi^i] \\ &= c \bar{\phi}_j \gamma_{\mu\nu} \psi^i, \end{aligned} \quad (3.18d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho \phi^j)^\dagger &= [a(\psi_\text{M}^i)^\dagger \gamma^0 P_\text{L} \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho P_\text{R} \phi_\text{M}^j]^\dagger = (a^*b)(\phi_\text{M}^j)^\dagger (P_\text{R})^\dagger (\gamma_\rho)^\dagger (\gamma_\nu)^\dagger (\gamma_\mu)^\dagger (P_\text{L})^\dagger (\gamma^0)^\dagger \psi_\text{M}^i \\ &= (a^*b)(\phi_\text{M}^j)^\dagger P_\text{R} (-\gamma^0 \gamma_\rho (\gamma^0)^{-1}) (-\gamma^0 \gamma_\nu (\gamma^0)^{-1}) (-\gamma^0 \gamma_\mu (\gamma^0)^{-1}) P_\text{L} (-\gamma^0) \psi_\text{M}^i \\ &= (a^*b)(\phi_\text{M}^j)^\dagger \gamma^0 P_\text{L} \gamma_\rho \gamma_\mu P_\text{R} \psi_\text{M}^i \\ &= \left(\frac{a^*}{a}b \right) \bar{\phi}_j \gamma_\rho \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \psi_i, \end{aligned} \quad (3.18e)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho \phi^j)^\text{T} &= [(\psi_\text{M}^i)^\text{T} C P_\text{L} \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho P_\text{R} \phi_\text{M}^j]^\text{T} = c(\phi_\text{M}^j)^\text{T} (P_\text{R})^\text{T} (\gamma_\rho)^\text{T} (\gamma_\nu)^\text{T} (\gamma_\mu)^\text{T} (P_\text{L})^\text{T} C^\text{T} \psi_\text{M}^i \\ &= c(\phi_\text{M}^j)^\text{T} (C P_\text{R} C^{-1}) (-C \gamma_\rho C^{-1}) (-C \gamma_\nu C^{-1}) (-C \gamma_\mu C^{-1}) (C P_\text{L} C^{-1}) (-C) \psi_\text{M}^i \\ &= c(\phi_\text{M}^j)^\text{T} C P_\text{R} \gamma_\rho \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu P_\text{L} \psi_\text{M}^i \\ &= c \bar{\phi}_j \gamma_\rho \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \psi^i, \end{aligned} \quad (3.18f)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_{\mu\nu} \gamma_\rho \phi^j)^\dagger &= \frac{1}{2} [(\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho \phi^j)^\dagger - (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma_\rho \phi^j)^\dagger] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a^*}{a}b \right) [\bar{\phi}_j \gamma_\rho \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \psi_i - \bar{\phi}_j \gamma_\rho \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \psi_i] \\ &= \left(-\frac{a^*}{a}b \right) \bar{\phi}_j \gamma_\rho \gamma_{\mu\nu} \psi_i, \end{aligned} \quad (3.18g)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_{\mu\nu} \gamma_\rho \phi^j)^\text{T} &= \frac{1}{2} [(\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho \phi^j)^\text{T} - (\bar{\psi}^i \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma_\rho \phi^j)^\text{T}] = \frac{c}{2} [\bar{\phi}_j \gamma_\rho \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \psi^i - \bar{\phi}_j \gamma_\rho \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \psi^i] \\ &= -c \bar{\phi}_j \gamma_\rho \gamma_{\mu\nu} \psi^i. \end{aligned} \quad (3.18h)$$

3.5 Hermitian conjugate and hermiticity condition

さて、Lagrangian (2.1) には † つまり hermitian conjugate が登場する。これは bispinors についての作用に相当すると考える。この作用は T_{abij} や ε_{ij} にある $SU(2)$ -indices i, j の「複素共役」を示すが「転置」はしない。あくまでも hermitian conjugate は bispinors についてとする：

$$(a_{ij} \bar{\psi}^i \phi^j)^\dagger \equiv (a_{ij})^* (\bar{\psi}^i \phi^j)^\dagger. \quad (3.19)$$

Lagrangian は bispinors で記述されるため、reality condition $\mathcal{L}^* = \mathcal{L}$ よりは hermiticity condition $\mathcal{L}^\dagger = \mathcal{L}$ を要求することになる。同様に bosonic fields の超対称変換則でも、「bosonic fields の複素共役」は「bispinors の hermitian conjugate」として取り扱う。この指導の下で次を評価し、

不定係数の関係を調べる。

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_\Omega &= -\frac{1}{4}N_{\Lambda\Sigma}\left[\bar{\Omega}^{i\Lambda}\not{\partial}\Omega_i^\Sigma + \bar{\Omega}_i^\Lambda\not{\partial}\Omega^{i\Sigma}\right], & \delta e_\mu^a &= \bar{\epsilon}^i\gamma^a\psi_{\mu i} + \bar{\epsilon}_i\gamma^a\psi_\mu^i, \\ \Omega_i^\Lambda &= P_L\Omega_M^{i\Lambda}, & \Omega^{i\Lambda} &= P_R\Omega_M^{i\Lambda}, & \epsilon^i &= P_L\epsilon_M^i, & \psi_\mu^i &= P_L\psi_{\mu M}^i, & N_{\Lambda\Sigma} &= N_{\Sigma\Lambda} \in \mathbb{R}.\end{aligned}$$

hermiticity condition を課す:

$$\begin{aligned}(\bar{\Omega}^{i\Lambda}\not{\partial}\Omega_i^\Sigma)^\dagger &= [a(\Omega_M^{i\Lambda})^\dagger\gamma^0 P_R\gamma^\mu P_L\partial_\mu\Omega_M^{i\Sigma}]^\dagger = (a^*b)\partial_\mu(\Omega_M^{i\Sigma})^\dagger(P_L)^\dagger(\gamma^\mu)^\dagger(P_R)^\dagger(\gamma^0)^\dagger\Omega_M^{i\Lambda} \\ &= (a^*b)\partial_\mu(\Omega_M^{i\Sigma})^\dagger P_L(-\gamma^0\gamma^\mu(\gamma^0)^{-1})P_R(-\gamma^0)\Omega_M^{i\Lambda} = \left(\frac{a^*}{a}b\right)\partial_\mu\bar{\Omega}^{i\Sigma}\gamma^\mu\Omega_i^\Lambda \\ &= \left(-\frac{a^*}{a}b\right)\bar{\Omega}^{i\Sigma}\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu\Omega_i^\Lambda + \partial_\mu(\dots),\end{aligned}\tag{3.20a}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}_\Omega^\dagger \equiv \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \boxed{a^*b = -a},\tag{3.20b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\bar{\epsilon}^i\gamma^a\psi_{\mu i})^\dagger &= \left(\frac{a^*}{a}b\right)\bar{\psi}_\mu^i\gamma^a\epsilon_i = \left(\frac{a^*}{a}b\right)(\psi_{\mu M}^i)^\text{T}CP_L\gamma^aP_R\epsilon_M^i \\ &= \left(-\frac{a^*}{a}b\right)(\epsilon_M^i)^\text{T}(P_R)^\text{T}(\gamma^a)^\text{T}C^\text{T}\psi_{\mu M}^i \\ &= \left(-\frac{a^*}{a}b\right)(\epsilon_M^i)^\text{T}(CP_R C^{-1})(-C\gamma^a C^{-1})(-C)\psi_{\mu M}^i = \left(-\frac{a^*}{a}b\right)(\epsilon_M^i)^\text{T}CP_R\gamma^a\psi_{\mu M}^i \\ &= \left(-\frac{a^*}{a}b\right)\bar{\epsilon}_i\gamma^a\psi_\mu^i,\end{aligned}\tag{3.20c}$$

$$\therefore (\delta e_\mu^a)^\dagger \equiv \delta e_\mu^a \rightarrow \boxed{a^*b = -a}.\tag{3.20d}$$

ここまでで得られたデータをまとめておく:

| | | |
|---|--|--------|
| $\bar{\psi}^i\phi^j = \bar{\phi}^j\psi^i,$ | $\bar{\psi}^i\gamma_\mu\phi_j = -\bar{\phi}_j\gamma_\mu\psi^i,$ | (3.21) |
| $(\bar{\psi}^i\phi^j)^\dagger = \bar{\phi}_j\psi_i,$ | $(\bar{\psi}^i\phi^j)^\text{T} = (-c)\bar{\phi}^j\psi^i,$ | |
| $(\bar{\psi}^i\gamma_\mu\phi_j)^\dagger = -\bar{\phi}_j\gamma_\mu\psi_i,$ | $(\bar{\psi}^i\gamma_\mu\phi_j)^\text{T} = c\bar{\phi}_j\gamma_\mu\psi^i,$ | |
| $(\bar{\psi}^i\phi^j)^* = \left(\frac{a^*}{a}\right)\bar{\psi}_i\phi_j,$ | $(\bar{\psi}^i\gamma_\mu\phi_j)^* = \left(\frac{a^*}{a}\right)\bar{\psi}_i\gamma_\mu\phi^j,$ | |
| $(\bar{\psi}^i\gamma_\mu\gamma_\nu\phi^j)^\dagger = \bar{\phi}_j\gamma_\nu\gamma_\mu\psi_i,$ | $(\bar{\psi}^i\gamma_\mu\gamma_\nu\phi^j)^\text{T} = (-c)\bar{\phi}^j\gamma_\nu\gamma_\mu\psi^i,$ | |
| $(\bar{\psi}^i\gamma_{\mu\nu}\phi^j)^\dagger = -\bar{\phi}_j\gamma_\nu\gamma_\mu\psi_i,$ | $(\bar{\psi}^i\gamma_{\mu\nu}\phi^j)^\text{T} = c\bar{\phi}^j\gamma_\nu\gamma_\mu\psi^i,$ | |
| $(\bar{\psi}^i\gamma_\mu\gamma_\nu\gamma_\rho\phi_j)^\dagger = -\bar{\phi}_j\gamma_\rho\gamma_\nu\gamma_\mu\psi_i,$ | $(\bar{\psi}^i\gamma_\mu\gamma_\nu\gamma_\rho\phi_j)^\text{T} = c\bar{\phi}_j\gamma_\rho\gamma_\nu\gamma_\mu\psi^i,$ | |
| $(\bar{\psi}^i\gamma_{\mu\nu}\gamma_\rho\phi_j)^\dagger = \bar{\phi}_j\gamma_\rho\gamma_\mu\psi_i,$ | $(\bar{\psi}^i\gamma_{\mu\nu}\gamma_\rho\phi_j)^\text{T} = (-c)\bar{\phi}_j\gamma_\rho\gamma_\mu\psi^i,$ | |
| $aa^* = 1, \quad bc = 1, \quad a^*b = -a,$ | | |
| de Wit's [1]: $a = -1, \quad b = c = -1; \quad \bar{\psi} = -\psi^\dagger\gamma^0 = \psi^\dagger\gamma_0,$ | | |
| ours [6]: $a = +i, \quad b = c = +1; \quad \bar{\psi} = i\psi^\dagger\gamma^0.$ | | |

これらのデータを用いて、(2.3) に対する hermitian conjugate (2.4) を、代表例 $D\epsilon^i$ を見ることで (再度) 評価する:

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \epsilon^i = \left(\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{4} \omega_\mu^{ab} \gamma_{ab} + \frac{1}{2} b_\mu + \frac{i}{2} A_\mu \right) \epsilon^i + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{V}_\mu^{ij} \epsilon^j, \quad (3.22a)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \epsilon_i \equiv (\mathcal{D}_\mu \epsilon^i)^c = C \overline{\mathcal{D}_\mu \epsilon^i}^T, \quad (3.22b)$$

$$\epsilon^i = P_L \epsilon_M^i, \quad (\omega_\mu^{ab})^* = \omega_\mu^{ab}, \quad (b_\mu)^* = b_\mu, \quad (A_\mu)^* = A_\mu, \quad (\mathcal{V}_\mu^{ij})^* = -\mathcal{V}_\mu^{ji}, \quad (3.22c)$$

$$(\gamma_{ab})^* = \frac{1}{2} [(\gamma_a)^* (\gamma_b)^* - (\gamma_b)^* (\gamma_a)^*] = C \gamma^0 \gamma_{ab} (\gamma^0)^{-1} C^{-1}, \quad (3.22d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\partial_\mu \epsilon^i)^c &= (P_L \partial_\mu \epsilon_M^i)^c = C \overline{P_L \partial_\mu \epsilon_M^i}^T = C [a (P_L \partial_\mu \epsilon_M^i)^\dagger \gamma^0]^\dagger \\ &= a C (\gamma^0)^\dagger P_L^* (\partial_\mu \epsilon_M^i)^* = a C (-C \gamma^0 C^{-1}) (C P_L C^{-1}) \left(-\frac{1}{a} C \gamma^0 \partial_\mu \epsilon_M^i \right) \\ &= -\gamma^0 P_L \gamma^0 \partial_\mu \epsilon_M^i \\ &= \partial_\mu \epsilon_i, \end{aligned} \quad (3.22e)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\gamma_{ab} \epsilon^i)^c &= C [a (\gamma_{ab} P_L \epsilon_M^i)^\dagger \gamma^0]^\dagger = C [a (\epsilon_M^i)^\dagger (P_L)^\dagger (\gamma_{ab})^\dagger \gamma^0]^\dagger \\ &= a C (\gamma^0)^\dagger (\gamma_{ab})^* (P_L)^* (\epsilon_M^i)^* \\ &= a C (-C \gamma^0 C^{-1}) (C \gamma^0 \gamma_{ab} (\gamma^0)^{-1} C^{-1}) (C P_L C^{-1}) \left(-\frac{1}{a} C \gamma^0 \epsilon_M^i \right) = -(\gamma^0)^2 \gamma_{ab} P_R \epsilon_M^i \\ &= \gamma_{ab} \epsilon_i, \end{aligned} \quad (3.22f)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b_\mu \epsilon^i)^c &= C [a (P_L b_\mu \epsilon_M^i)^\dagger \gamma^0]^\dagger = a C (\gamma^0)^\dagger P_L^* (b_\mu \epsilon_M^i)^* \\ &= a C (-C \gamma^0 C^{-1}) (C P_L C^{-1}) \left(-\frac{1}{a} C \gamma^0 b_\mu \epsilon_M^i \right) = -b_\mu \gamma^0 P_L \gamma^0 \epsilon_M^i \\ &= b_\mu \epsilon_i, \end{aligned} \quad (3.22g)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (i A_\mu \epsilon^i)^c &= C [a (P_L i A_\mu \epsilon_M^i)^\dagger \gamma^0]^\dagger = a C (\gamma^0)^\dagger P_L^* (i A_\mu \epsilon_M^i)^* \\ &= a C (-C \gamma^0 C^{-1}) (C P_L C^{-1}) \left(\frac{i}{a} C \gamma^0 A_\mu \epsilon_M^i \right) = i A_\mu \gamma^0 P_L \gamma^0 \epsilon_M^i \\ &= -i A_\mu \epsilon_i, \end{aligned} \quad (3.22h)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{V}_\mu^{ij} \epsilon^j)^c &= C [a (P_L \mathcal{V}_\mu^{ij} \epsilon_M^j)^\dagger \gamma^0]^\dagger = a C (\gamma^0)^\dagger P_L^* (\mathcal{V}_\mu^{ij} \epsilon_M^j)^* \\ &= a C (-C \gamma^0 C^{-1}) (C P_L C^{-1}) \left(\frac{1}{a} C \gamma^0 \mathcal{V}_\mu^{ji} \epsilon_M^j \right) = \mathcal{V}_\mu^{ji} \gamma^0 P_L \gamma^0 \epsilon_M^j \\ &= -\mathcal{V}_\mu^{ji} \epsilon_j, \end{aligned} \quad (3.22i)$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{D}_\mu \epsilon_i = \left(\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{4} \omega_\mu^{ab} \gamma_{ab} + b_\mu - \frac{i}{2} A_\mu \right) \epsilon_i - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{V}_\mu^{ji} \epsilon_j. \quad (3.22j)$$

これにより、Weyl spinors についての荷電共役操作が、その係数については複素共役になっていることを確認できた。 $a = a^*$ の場合は、これがもっと直接的に言えるが、 a は固定されずとも良いことがわかる。

理論を全て hermitian conjugate を用いて記述し続ける限り、 $a = -1$ でも $a = +i$ でも表記は同じになる。そのため、慣習的に $\bar{\psi} = i\psi^\dagger \gamma^0$ を用いても、[1] の記述は変更されない。

3.6 Fierz identity

Dirac (or Majorana) spinors についての恒等式は

$$\phi\bar{\psi} = -\frac{1}{4}(\bar{\psi}\phi) - \frac{1}{4}(\bar{\psi}\gamma^a\phi)\gamma_a - \frac{1}{4}(\bar{\psi}\gamma_5\phi)\gamma_5 + \frac{1}{4}(\bar{\psi}\gamma^a\gamma_5\phi)\gamma_a\gamma_5 + \frac{1}{8}(\bar{\psi}\gamma^{ab}\phi)\gamma_{ab}. \quad (3.23)$$

これは九後教科書の B-4 (17) において Grassmann 数についての恒等式を再現している:

$$(\bar{\psi}_1\Lambda^1\psi_2)(\bar{\psi}_3\Lambda^2\psi_4) = -\frac{1}{2^k} \sum_{m=0}^n (-)^{[m/2]} \frac{1}{m!} (\bar{\psi}_1\gamma^{\mu_1\cdots\mu_m}\psi_4) (\bar{\psi}_3\Lambda^2\gamma_{\mu_1\cdots\mu_m}\Lambda^1\psi_2). \quad (3.24)$$

この公式は、 $\Lambda^{1,2}$ が $2^k \times 2^k$ 行列であり、 2^k 成分の $SO(1, n-1)$ fermions $\psi_{1\sim 4}$ についての恒等式である。

(3.23) を chiral spinors について適用すると次のようになる (ここでは χ^i, ϕ^i, ψ^i は同じ chirality を持つと仮定する¹⁾):

$$(\bar{\chi}^k\phi^i)\bar{\psi}^j = -\frac{1}{2}(\bar{\psi}^j\phi^i)\bar{\chi}^k + \frac{1}{8}(\bar{\psi}^j\gamma^{ab}\phi^i)\bar{\chi}^k\gamma_{ab}, \quad (3.25a)$$

$$(\bar{\chi}^k\phi^i)\bar{\psi}_j = -\frac{1}{2}(\bar{\psi}_j\gamma^a\phi^i)\bar{\chi}^k\gamma_a. \quad (3.25b)$$

もう少し実用的にするために右から適切な fermions を作用させる:

$$(\bar{\chi}^k\phi^i)(\bar{\psi}^j\zeta^l) = -\frac{1}{2}(\bar{\psi}^j\phi^i)(\bar{\chi}^k\zeta^l) + \frac{1}{8}(\bar{\psi}^j\gamma^{ab}\phi^i)(\bar{\chi}^k\gamma_{ab}\zeta^l), \quad (3.26a)$$

$$(\bar{\chi}^k\phi^i)(\bar{\psi}_j\zeta_l) = -\frac{1}{2}(\bar{\psi}_j\gamma^a\phi^i)(\bar{\chi}^k\gamma_a\zeta_l). \quad (3.26b)$$

3.7 $SU(2)$ -invariant tensor ε_{ij}

Spinor の $SU(2)$ -indices i, j の上下の位置は、それぞれ left-, right-chirality を示す。これを制御するのは $\varepsilon_{ij}, \varepsilon^{ij}$ である。

複素共役を考えると添字の上下の位置が入れ替わる。これは、複素共役は spinor では荷電共役であり、chirality が反転することに対応する。 ε_{ij} を用いて spinor の添字を変更すると、chirality が反転したことになる。ここでよく使う公式をまとめておく:

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = -\varepsilon_{ji}, \quad \varepsilon_{12} = 1, \quad (3.27a)$$

$$\varepsilon^{ij} = -\varepsilon^{ji}, \quad \varepsilon^{12} = 1, \quad (3.27b)$$

$$\varepsilon_{ij}\varepsilon^{jk} = -\delta_i^k, \quad (\varepsilon_{ij})^* = \varepsilon^{ij}. \quad (3.27c)$$

¹注意であるが $SU(2)_R$ indices が上付だからといって任意の fermions が positive chirality を持つわけではない。実際 $\Omega^{i\Lambda}$ は negative chirality を持つと定義している。

3.8 Anti-hermitian traceless field $\mathcal{V}_\mu^{i_j}$

$SU(2)_R$ gauge field $\mathcal{V}_\mu^{i_j}$ は、anti-hermitian で traceless である。ここでしばしば登場する関係式を整理する。まず、anti-hermitian condition $\mathcal{V}_\mu \equiv -\mathcal{V}_\mu^\dagger = -(\mathcal{V}_\mu^*)^T$ を具体的に成分で表示しよう [7]:

$$\mathcal{V}_\mu^{i_j} = (\mathcal{V}_{\mu i}^j)^* = -\mathcal{V}_{\mu j}^i. \quad (3.28a)$$

「左上-右下」添字 ($\mathcal{V}_\mu^{i_j}$) が通常 \mathcal{V}_μ の標準位置であると定義する。その時、 \mathcal{V}_μ^T の各成分は「左上-右下」の位置で ($\mathcal{V}_\mu^{j_i}$) である。「複素共役」をとると、添字の上下が反転するので、 \mathcal{V}_μ^* の各成分は ($\mathcal{V}_{\mu i}^j$) となる。そして hermitian conjugate は「複素共役の転置」なので、 \mathcal{V}_μ^\dagger の各成分は ($\mathcal{V}_{\mu j}^i$) となる。つまりこれより、anti-hermitian condition が上のように与えられることが分かる。真ん中の式は「複素共役」の定義である。この表式の複素共役は次の様になる:

$$(\mathcal{V}_\mu^{i_j})^* = \mathcal{V}_{\mu i}^j = -(\mathcal{V}_{\mu j}^i)^* = -\mathcal{V}_{\mu j}^i. \quad (3.28b)$$

なお、(3.19) を考慮して次の公式を用いた:

$$\varepsilon^{ij} = -\varepsilon^{ji}, \quad (\varepsilon_{ij})^* = \varepsilon^{ij}, \quad (\varepsilon_{ij} T_{ab}^{ij})^* = \varepsilon^{ij} T_{abij}, \quad F_{\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma} = F_{\Lambda\Gamma\Sigma}. \quad (3.29)$$

pseudo-reality condition は T_{ab}^{ij} には課さないので、 T_{ab}^{ij} と T_{abij} は互いに独立である。

4 Conventions for geometries

4.1 Kähler potential

$$F(\lambda X) = \lambda^2 F(X), \quad F(X) = \frac{1}{2} F_\Lambda X^\Lambda, \quad F_\Lambda = F_{\Lambda\Sigma} X^\Sigma, \quad F_{\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma} X^\Gamma = 0, \quad (4.1a)$$

$$N_{\Lambda\Sigma} = 2\text{Im}F_{\Lambda\Sigma} = -iF_{\Lambda\Sigma} + i\bar{F}_{\Lambda\Sigma}, \quad (4.1b)$$

$$K = -i(\bar{X}^\Lambda F_\Lambda - X^\Lambda \bar{F}_\Lambda) = N_{\Lambda\Sigma} X^\Lambda \bar{X}^\Sigma. \quad (4.1c)$$

注意。[2] で登場する Kähler potential の符号は自分のこれまでのそれと同符号である。また $N_{\Lambda\Sigma[1]} = +N_{IJ[2]}$ であるため $K_{[1]} = -N_{[2]}$ でもある。

4.2 Transformations of symplectic vectors

Electric/magnetic duality transformaion $Sp(2n+2; \mathbb{R})$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} X^\Lambda \\ F_\Lambda \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{X}^\Lambda \\ \tilde{F}_\Lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U^\Lambda{}_\Sigma & Z^{\Lambda\Sigma} \\ W_{\Lambda\Sigma} & V_\Lambda{}^\Sigma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X^\Sigma \\ F_\Sigma \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.2a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}(\tilde{X}) &= F(X) - \frac{1}{2} X^\Lambda F_\Lambda(X) + \frac{1}{2} (U^T W)_{\Lambda\Sigma} X^\Lambda X^\Sigma \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} (U^T V + W^T Z)_{\Lambda}{}^\Sigma X^\Lambda F_\Sigma(X) + \frac{1}{2} (Z^T V)^{\Lambda\Sigma} F_\Lambda(X) F_\Sigma(X), \end{aligned} \quad (4.2b)$$

$$\mathcal{S}^\Lambda{}_\Sigma \equiv \frac{\partial \tilde{X}^\Lambda}{\partial X^\Sigma} = U^\Lambda{}_\Sigma + Z^{\Lambda\Gamma} F_{\Gamma\Sigma}, \quad (4.2c)$$

$$\tilde{F}_{\Lambda\Sigma}(\tilde{X}) = (V_\Lambda{}^\Gamma F_{\Gamma\Sigma}(X) + W_{\Lambda\Sigma}) [\mathcal{S}^{-1}]^\Xi{}_\Sigma, \quad (4.2d)$$

$$\tilde{F}_{\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma}(\tilde{X}) = F_{\Xi\Delta\Omega}(X) [\mathcal{S}^{-1}]^\Xi{}_\Lambda [\mathcal{S}^{-1}]^\Delta{}_\Sigma [\mathcal{S}^{-1}]^\Omega{}_\Gamma, \quad (4.2e)$$

$$\tilde{N}_{\Lambda\Sigma}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{X}) = N_{\Gamma\Delta} [\mathcal{S}^{-1}]^\Gamma{}_\Lambda [\bar{\mathcal{S}}^{-1}]^\Delta{}_\Sigma \quad (4.2f)$$

The electric/magnetic duality transformations define equivalence classes of Lagrangians. A subgroup thereof may constitute an invariance of the theory, meaning that the Lagrangian and its underlying function $F(X)$ do not change [9], [10]. More presicely, an invariance implies

$$\tilde{F}(\tilde{X}) = F(\tilde{X}) \quad (\text{invariance}), \quad (4.3a)$$

$$F_\Lambda(\tilde{X}) = V_\Lambda{}^\Sigma F_\Sigma(X) + W_{\Lambda\Sigma} X^\Sigma, \quad (4.3b)$$

$$F_{\Lambda\Sigma}(\tilde{X}) = (V_\Lambda{}^\Gamma F_{\Gamma\Sigma}(X) + W_{\Lambda\Sigma}) [\mathcal{S}^{-1}]^\Xi{}_\Sigma, \quad (4.3c)$$

$$F_{\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma}(\tilde{X}) = F_{\Xi\Delta\Omega}(X) [\mathcal{S}^{-1}]^\Xi{}_\Lambda [\mathcal{S}^{-1}]^\Delta{}_\Sigma [\mathcal{S}^{-1}]^\Omega{}_\Gamma, \quad (4.3d)$$

$$\tilde{\Omega}_i^\Lambda = \mathcal{S}^\Lambda{}_\Sigma \Omega_i^\Sigma, \quad \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^- = \mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\Sigma}^- [\mathcal{S}^{-1}]^\Sigma{}_\Lambda, \quad (4.3e)$$

so that the result of the duality leads to a Lagrangian based on $\tilde{F}(\tilde{X})$ which is identical to the original Lagrangian. Because $\tilde{F}(\tilde{X}) \neq F(X)$, $F(X)$ is not an invariant function.

4.3 Technical objects in hypermultiplets

$$W_{\bar{\alpha}\beta\bar{\gamma}\delta} = \frac{1}{2}R_{ABCD}\gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A\bar{\gamma}_{j\beta}^{iB}\gamma_{j\bar{\gamma}}^C\bar{\gamma}_{\delta}^{jD}, \quad (4.4a)$$

$$\Omega_{\bar{\alpha}\beta} = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^{ij}g_{AB}\gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A\gamma_{j\beta}^B, \quad (4.4b)$$

$$\bar{\Omega}^{\alpha\bar{\beta}} = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_{ij}g^{AB}\bar{V}_A^{i\alpha}\bar{V}_B^{j\bar{\beta}}, \quad (4.4c)$$

$$\bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta} = (\Omega_{\bar{\alpha}\beta})^* = G_{\bar{\gamma}\alpha}\bar{\Omega}^{\bar{\gamma}\delta}G_{\delta\beta}, \quad (4.4d)$$

$$(G_{\bar{\alpha}\beta})^* = G_{\bar{\beta}\alpha}, \quad (4.4e)$$

$$\Omega_{\bar{\alpha}\gamma}\bar{\Omega}^{\bar{\gamma}\beta} = -\delta_{\bar{\alpha}}^{\bar{\beta}}, \quad (4.4f)$$

$$\varepsilon_{ij}\Omega_{\bar{\alpha}\beta}\bar{V}_A^{j\bar{\beta}} = g_{AB}\gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^B = G_{\bar{\alpha}\beta}V_{Ai}^{\beta}, \quad (4.4g)$$

$$\varepsilon_{ij}\Omega^{\alpha\beta} = g^{AB}D_A A_i^\alpha D_B A_j^\beta = g^{AB}V_{Ai}^\alpha V_{Bj}^\beta, \quad (4.4h)$$

$$\varepsilon_{ij}\Omega_{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}} = g_{AB}\gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A\gamma_{j\bar{\beta}}^B, \quad (4.4i)$$

$$\delta_i^j G^{\alpha\bar{\beta}} = g^{AB}D_A A_i^\alpha D_B A_j^{\bar{\beta}} = g^{AB}V_{Ai}^\alpha \bar{V}_B^{j\bar{\beta}}. \quad (4.4j)$$

g_{AB} : hyper-Kähler cone の実計量 (coordinates: ϕ^A)。 $\Omega^{\alpha\beta}$ は skew symmetric。 $G_{\bar{\alpha}\beta}$ は hermitian。

$$A_i^\alpha(\phi) = \chi^B(\phi)V_{Bi}^\alpha(\phi), \quad (4.5a)$$

$$A^{i\bar{\alpha}} = (A_i^\alpha)^* = \varepsilon^{ij}\bar{\Omega}^{\alpha\bar{\beta}}G_{\bar{\beta}\gamma}A_j^\gamma \quad (\text{quaternionic pseudo-reality condition}), \quad (4.5b)$$

$$\bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta}A_i^\alpha A_j^\beta = \varepsilon_{ij}\chi, \quad \chi = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^{ij}\bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta}A_i^\alpha A_j^\beta = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_{ij}\Omega_{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}}A^{i\bar{\alpha}}A^{j\bar{\beta}}, \quad (4.5c)$$

$$D_B A_i^\alpha = V_{Bi}^\alpha, \quad D_B A^{i\bar{\alpha}} = \bar{V}_B^{i\bar{\alpha}}, \quad \chi^B D_B A_i^\alpha = A_i^\alpha, \quad (4.5d)$$

$$\delta_j^i \delta_{\bar{\beta}}^{\bar{\alpha}} = \bar{V}_A^{i\bar{\alpha}}\gamma_{j\bar{\beta}}^A, \quad \bar{\gamma}_{A\alpha}^j V_{Bi}^\alpha = \gamma_{B\bar{i}\alpha}\bar{V}_A^{j\bar{\alpha}} = -\bar{\gamma}_{B\alpha}^j V_{Ai}^\alpha + \delta_i^j g_{AB}, \quad (4.5e)$$

$$\delta_i^j \delta_B^A = \gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A \bar{V}_B^{j\bar{\alpha}} + \bar{\gamma}_{\alpha}^{Aj} V_{Bi}^\alpha, \quad (4.5f)$$

$$D_B \gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A = \partial_B \gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A + \Gamma_{BC}^A \gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^C - \bar{\Gamma}_B^{\bar{\beta}}{}_{\alpha} \gamma_{i\bar{\beta}}^A = 0, \quad (4.5g)$$

$$D_B V_{Ai}^\alpha = \partial_B V_{Ai}^\alpha - \Gamma_{BA}^C V_{Ci}^\alpha + \Gamma_B^{\alpha\beta} V_{Ai}^\beta = 0. \quad (4.5h)$$

またこれより、hyper-Kähler potential χ を与える:

$$G_{\bar{\alpha}\beta}A^{i\bar{\alpha}}A_k^\beta = G_{\bar{\alpha}\beta}A_k^\beta \varepsilon^{il}\bar{\Omega}^{\alpha\bar{\gamma}}G_{\bar{\gamma}\delta}A_l^\delta = \varepsilon^{il}A_k^\beta A_l^\delta \bar{\Omega}_{\beta\delta} = \varepsilon^{il}\varepsilon_{kl}\chi = \delta_k^i \chi, \quad (4.5i)$$

$$\therefore \chi = \frac{1}{2}G_{\bar{\alpha}\beta}A^{i\bar{\alpha}}A_i^\beta = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^{ij}\bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta}A_i^\alpha A_j^\beta. \quad (4.5j)$$

もう少し掘り下げる。hyper-Kähler potential χ , homothetic vector χ^A の周辺 [4, 5]:

$$\chi = \frac{1}{2}G_{\bar{\alpha}\beta}A^{i\bar{\alpha}}A_i^\beta = \frac{1}{2}g_{AB}\chi^A\chi^B = \frac{1}{2}\chi^A\partial_A\chi, \quad (4.6a)$$

$$D_A\chi = \partial_A\chi = g_{AB}\chi^B = \chi_A, \quad (4.6b)$$

$$\chi_B = D_B\chi = D_B\left[\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_{ij}\Omega_{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}}A^{i\bar{\alpha}}A^{j\bar{\beta}}\right] = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_{ij}\Omega_{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}}\left[\bar{V}_B^{i\bar{\alpha}}A^{j\bar{\beta}} + A^{i\bar{\alpha}}\bar{V}_B^{j\bar{\beta}}\right]$$

$$= D_B \left[\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ij} \bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta} A_i^\alpha A_j^\beta \right] = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ij} \bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta} \left[V_{Bi}^\alpha A_j^\beta + A_i^\alpha V_{Bj}^\beta \right], \quad (4.6c)$$

$$D_A \chi^B = \delta_A^B, \quad (4.6d)$$

$$D_A D_B \chi = g_{AB}, \quad (4.6e)$$

$$D_A D_B D_C \chi = 0, \quad (4.6f)$$

$J^{ij}_{AB} = J^{ji}_{AB} = -J^{ij}_{BA}$ は hyper-Kähler cone を定義する 3 つの hermitian complex structures:

$$J_{ijAB} = (J^{ij}_{AB})^* = \varepsilon_{ik} \varepsilon_{jl} J^{kl}_{AB}, \quad (4.7a)$$

$$J^{ij}_A{}^C J^{kl}_{CB} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{i(k} \varepsilon^{l)j} g_{AB} + \varepsilon^{(ik} J^{l)j}_{AB}, \quad (4.7b)$$

$$J^{ij}_{AB} = \gamma_{Ak\bar{\alpha}} \varepsilon^{k(i} \bar{V}^{j)\bar{\alpha}}_B, \quad (4.7c)$$

$$\gamma_{Ai\bar{\alpha}} \bar{V}^{j\bar{\alpha}}_B = \varepsilon_{ik} J^{kj}_{AB} + \frac{1}{2} g_{AB} \delta_i^j, \quad (4.7d)$$

$$J^{ij}_{AB} \gamma_{k\bar{\alpha}}^B = -\delta_k^{(i} \varepsilon^{j)l} \gamma_{Al\bar{\alpha}}, \quad (4.7e)$$

$$\bar{V}_A^{i\bar{\alpha}} \bar{\Omega}_{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}} \bar{V}_B^{j\bar{\beta}} = \bar{\Omega}_{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}} D_A A^{i\bar{\alpha}} D_B A^{j\bar{\beta}} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ij} g_{AB} - J^{ij}_{AB}, \quad (4.7f)$$

$$V_{Ai}^\alpha \bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta} V_{Bj}^\beta = \bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta} D_A A_i^\alpha D_B A_j^\beta = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{ij} g_{AB} - J_{ijAB}. \quad (4.7g)$$

[4, 1] には明記されていないが、次の関係式が成立する:

$$\bar{\Omega}^{\alpha\bar{\beta}} = (\Omega^{\alpha\beta})^*, \quad \bar{V}_A^{i\bar{\alpha}} = (V_{Ai}^\alpha)^*, \quad \bar{\gamma}_\alpha^{Ai} = (\gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A)^*. \quad (4.8a)$$

J^{ij}_{AB} に対する Killing vectors k_{ij}^A とその性質を列挙する:

$$k_{ij}^A \equiv J_{ij}^{AB} \chi_B, \quad (4.9a)$$

$$D_A k^{ij}_B = -J^{ij}_{AB}, \quad (4.9b)$$

$$k_{ij}^A k^{kl}_A = \delta_{(i}^k \delta_{j)}^l \chi, \quad (4.9c)$$

$$\chi^A k^{ij}_A = 0, \quad (4.9d)$$

$$k^{Bij} \partial_B k^{Akl} - k^{Bkl} \partial_B k^{Aij} = 2k^A (i(k \varepsilon^{l)j}), \quad (4.9e)$$

$$\bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta} A_i^\alpha D_B A_j^\beta = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{ij} \chi_B + k_{ijB}. \quad (4.9f)$$

ϕ^A -dependent matrices $(t_m)^\alpha{}_\beta(\phi)$ については次が成立している [4]:

$$(t_m)^\alpha{}_\beta \equiv \frac{1}{2} V_{Ai}^\alpha \bar{\gamma}_\beta^{Bi} D_B k^A_m, \quad (4.10a)$$

$$0 = (t_m)^\gamma{}_\beta G_{\bar{\alpha}\gamma} + (\bar{t}_m)^\gamma{}_{\bar{\alpha}} G_{\gamma\bar{\beta}} = (t_m)^\gamma{}_{[\bar{\alpha}} \bar{\Omega}_{\bar{\beta}]\bar{\gamma}}, \quad (4.10b)$$

$$D_A (t_m)^\alpha{}_\beta = R_{AB}{}^\alpha{}_\beta k^B_m, \quad (4.10c)$$

$$[t_m, t_n]^\alpha{}_\beta = f_{mn}{}^p (t_p)^\alpha{}_\beta + k^A_m k^B_n R_{AB}{}^\alpha{}_\beta, \quad (4.10d)$$

$$[X_m, X_n]^\alpha{}_\beta = -f_{mn}{}^p (X_p)^\alpha{}_\beta, \quad (X_m)^\alpha{}_\beta \equiv \delta^\alpha{}_\beta k^A_m D_A - (t_m)^\alpha{}_\beta. \quad (4.10e)$$

ただし tri-holomorphic Killing vectors k^A_m は次の性質を持っている [4]:

$$k^C_m \partial_C J^{ij}_{AB} - 2\partial_{[A} k^C_m J^{ij]}_{B]C} = 0, \quad (4.11a)$$

$$k_{ij}^B D_B k^A_m = D_B k_{ij}^A k^B_m = J_{ij}^A{}_B k^B_m, \quad (4.11b)$$

$$\chi_A k^A_m = 0, \quad (4.11c)$$

$$D_A k^B_m + D_B k^A_m = 0, \quad (4.11d)$$

$$k^B_m \partial_B k^A_n - k^B_n \partial_B k^A_m = -f_{mn}{}^p k^A_p, \quad (4.11e)$$

$$\left(\text{or, } \mathcal{L}_{k_m} k_n = [k_m, k_n] = -f_{mn}{}^p k_p \text{ with } k_m \equiv k^A_m \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi^A}, \right)$$

$$D_A D_B k^C_m = R_{BCA}{}^E k^E_m, \quad (4.11f)$$

$$k^A_m V_{Ai}^\alpha = k^A_m D_A A_i^\alpha = (t_m)^\alpha{}_\beta A_i^\beta. \quad (4.11g)$$

$\partial_C (J^{ij}_{AB} k^B_m) - \partial_A (J^{ij}_{CB} k^B_m) = 0$ なので、それに付随して moment maps μ^{ij}_m が存在する:

$$\mu^{ij}_m \equiv -\frac{1}{2} k^{ij}_{A} k^A_m, \quad \partial_A \mu^{ij}_m = J^{ij}_{AB} k^B_m, \quad \mu_{ijm} = \varepsilon_{ik} \varepsilon_{jl} \mu^{kl}_m, \quad (4.12a)$$

$$J^{ij}_{AB} k^A_m k^B_n = -f_{mn}{}^p \mu^{ij}_p, \quad (4.12b)$$

$$\mu_{ijm} = -\frac{1}{2} k_{Aij} k^A_m = -\frac{1}{2} \bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta} A_i^\alpha (t_m)^\beta{}_\gamma A_j^\gamma. \quad (4.12c)$$

さて、ここまでで 3 種類の Killing vectors が登場した:

- χ_A : homothetic Killing vectors
- k_{ij}^A : $SU(2)$ Killing vectors
- k^A_m : tri-holomorphic Killing vectors

また、蛇足だが d -dimensional space での Killing equations には次のような分類がある:

$$\text{Killing equation : } D_{(\mu} k_{\nu)} = 0, \quad (4.13a)$$

$$\text{conformal Killing equation : } D_{(\mu} k_{\nu)} = \frac{1}{d} g_{\mu\nu} D_\rho k^\rho, \quad (4.13b)$$

$$\text{homothetic Killing equation : } D_{(\mu} k_{\nu)} = \alpha g_{\mu\nu} \quad \text{with constant } \alpha. \quad (4.13c)$$

5 Duality covariant gauged Lagrangian by embedding tensors

5.1 Lagrangian

Embedding tensors を用いた duality covariant gauged Lagrangian [1] を記述する²:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}}^{(1)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}}^{(2)} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{aux}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{conf}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{H,conf}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{top}} + \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{g}} + \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{g}^2}, \quad (5.1a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-1}\mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}}^{(1)} &= -i\Omega_{MN}\mathcal{D}_\mu X^M\mathcal{D}^\mu\bar{X}^N + \frac{i}{4}\Omega_{MN}\left[\bar{\Omega}^{iM}\mathcal{D}\Omega_i^N - \bar{\Omega}_i^M\mathcal{D}\Omega^{iN}\right] \\ &\quad - \frac{i}{2}\Omega_{MN}\left[\bar{\psi}_\mu^i\mathcal{D}\bar{X}^M\gamma^\mu\Omega_i^N - \bar{\psi}_{\mu i}\mathcal{D}X^M\gamma^\mu\Omega^{iN}\right], \end{aligned} \quad (5.1b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-1}\mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}}^{(2)} &= \frac{i}{4}\left[F_{\Lambda\Sigma}\mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu}^{-\Lambda}\mathcal{H}^{-\mu\nu\Sigma} - \bar{F}_{\Lambda\Sigma}\mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu}^{+\Lambda}\mathcal{H}^{+\mu\nu\Sigma}\right] \\ &\quad + \left[\mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^-\mathcal{H}^{-\mu\nu\Lambda} - N^{\Lambda\Sigma}\mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^-\mathcal{O}_{\Sigma}^{-\mu\nu} + (\text{h.c.})\right], \end{aligned} \quad (5.1c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-1}\mathcal{L}_{\text{aux}} &= \frac{1}{8}N^{\Lambda\Sigma}\left[N_{\Lambda\Gamma}Y_{ij}^\Gamma + \frac{i}{2}(F_{\Lambda\Gamma\Pi}\bar{\Omega}_i^\Gamma\Omega_j^\Pi - \bar{F}_{\Lambda\Gamma\Pi}\bar{\Omega}^{k\Gamma}\Omega^{\Pi}\varepsilon_{ik}\varepsilon_{jl})\right] \\ &\quad \times \left[N_{\Sigma\Xi}Y^{ij\Xi} - \frac{i}{2}(\bar{F}_{\Sigma\Xi\Delta}\bar{\Omega}^{i\Xi}\Omega^{j\Delta} - F_{\Sigma\Xi\Delta}\bar{\Omega}_m^\Xi\Omega_n^\Delta\varepsilon^{im}\varepsilon^{jn})\right], \end{aligned} \quad (5.1d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-1}\mathcal{L}_{\text{conf}} &= \frac{1}{6}K\left[R + \left(e^{-1}\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\bar{\psi}_\mu^i\gamma_\nu\mathcal{D}_\rho\psi_{\sigma i} - \bar{\psi}_\mu^i\psi_\nu^j T^{\mu\nu}{}_{ij} + (\text{h.c.})\right)\right] \\ &\quad - K\left[D + \frac{1}{2}\bar{\psi}_\mu^i\gamma^\mu\chi_i + \frac{1}{2}\bar{\psi}_{\mu i}\gamma^\mu\chi^i\right] \\ &\quad - \left[K_\Lambda\left(\frac{1}{4}e^{-1}\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\bar{\psi}_{\mu i}\gamma_\nu\psi_\rho^i\mathcal{D}_\sigma X^\Lambda + \frac{1}{48}\bar{\psi}_{\mu i}\gamma^\mu\gamma_{\rho\sigma}\Omega_j^\Lambda T^{\rho\sigma ij}\right) + (\text{h.c.})\right] \\ &\quad - \left[K_\Lambda\left(\frac{1}{3}\bar{\Omega}_i^\Lambda\gamma^{\mu\nu}\mathcal{D}_\mu\psi_\nu^i - \bar{\Omega}_i^\Lambda\chi^i\right) + (\text{h.c.})\right], \end{aligned} \quad (5.1e)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-1}\mathcal{L}_{\text{H,conf}} &= \frac{1}{6}\chi\left[R + \left(e^{-1}\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\bar{\psi}_\mu^i\gamma_\nu\mathcal{D}_\rho\psi_{\sigma i} - \frac{1}{4}\bar{\psi}_\mu^i\psi_\nu^j T^{\mu\nu}{}_{ij} + (\text{h.c.})\right)\right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}\chi\left[D + \frac{1}{2}\bar{\psi}_\mu^i\gamma^\mu\chi_i + \frac{1}{2}\bar{\psi}_{\mu i}\gamma^\mu\chi^i\right] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2}G_{\bar{\alpha}\beta}\mathcal{D}_\mu A_i^\beta\mathcal{D}^\mu A^{i\bar{\alpha}} - G_{\bar{\alpha}\beta}(\bar{\zeta}^\alpha\mathcal{D}\zeta^\beta + \bar{\zeta}^\beta\mathcal{D}\zeta^{\bar{\alpha}}) - \frac{1}{4}W_{\bar{\alpha}\beta\gamma\delta}\bar{\zeta}^\alpha\gamma_\mu\zeta^\beta\bar{\zeta}^\gamma\gamma^\mu\zeta^\delta \\ &\quad - \chi_A\left[\gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A\left(\frac{2}{3}\bar{\zeta}^\alpha\gamma^{\mu\nu}\mathcal{D}_\mu\psi_\nu^i + \bar{\zeta}^\alpha\chi^i - \frac{1}{6}\bar{\zeta}^\alpha\gamma_\mu\psi_{\nu i}T^{\mu\nu ij}\right) + (\text{h.c.})\right] \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{1}{16}\bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta}\bar{\zeta}^\alpha\gamma^{\mu\nu}T_{\mu\nu ij}\varepsilon^{ij}\zeta^\beta - \frac{1}{2}\bar{\zeta}^\alpha\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\psi_{\mu i}(\bar{\psi}_\nu^i G_{\alpha\bar{\beta}}\zeta^{\bar{\beta}} + \varepsilon^{ij}\bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta}\bar{\psi}_{\nu j}\zeta^\beta)\right. \\ &\quad \left.+ G_{\bar{\alpha}\beta}\bar{\zeta}^\beta\gamma^\mu\mathcal{D}A^{i\bar{\alpha}}\psi_{\mu i} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-1}\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}G_{\bar{\alpha}\beta}\bar{\psi}_\mu^i\gamma_\nu\psi_{\rho j}A_i^\beta\mathcal{D}_\sigma A^{j\bar{\alpha}} + (\text{h.c.})\right], \end{aligned} \quad (5.1f)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-1}\mathcal{L}_{\text{top}} &= \frac{i}{8}\mathbf{g}e^{-1}\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}(\Theta^{\Lambda a}B_{\mu\nu a} + \Theta^{\Lambda m}B_{\mu\nu m}) \\ &\quad \times \left(2\partial_\rho W_{\sigma\Lambda} + \mathbf{g}T_{MN\Lambda}W_\rho^M W_\sigma^N - \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{g}\Theta_\Lambda{}^b B_{\rho\sigma b} - \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{g}\Theta_\Lambda{}^n B_{\rho\sigma n}\right) \\ &\quad + \frac{i}{3}\mathbf{g}e^{-1}\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}T_{MN\Lambda}W_\mu^M W_\nu^N \left(\partial_\rho W_\sigma^\Lambda + \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{g}T_{PQ}{}^\Lambda W_\rho^P W_\sigma^Q\right) \end{aligned}$$

²普通の gauged Lagrangian を扱っていても面白くない。ここは常人が立ち入らない領域から攻める [2012/9/16]。

$$+ \frac{i}{6} \mathbf{g} e^{-1} \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} T_{MN}{}^\Lambda W_\mu^M W_\nu^N \left(\partial_\rho W_{\sigma\Lambda} + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{g} T_{PQ\Lambda} W_\rho^P W_\sigma^Q \right), \quad (5.1g)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-1} \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{g}} = & -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g} \left[i \Omega_{MQ} T_{PN}{}^Q \varepsilon^{ij} \bar{X}^N \bar{\Omega}_i^M (\Omega_j^P + \gamma^\mu \psi_{\mu j} X^P) + (\text{h.c.}) \right] \\ & + 2 \mathbf{g} \left[k_{AM} \gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A \varepsilon^{ij} \bar{\zeta}^{\bar{\alpha}} (\Omega_j^M + \gamma^\mu \psi_{\mu j} X^M) + (\text{h.c.}) \right] \\ & + \mathbf{g} \left[\mu^{ij}{}_M \bar{\psi}_{\mu i} (\gamma^\mu \Omega_j^M + \gamma^{\mu\nu} \psi_{\nu j} X^M) + (\text{h.c.}) \right] \\ & + 2 \mathbf{g} \left[\bar{X}^M T_M{}^\gamma{}_\alpha \bar{\Omega}_{\beta\gamma} \bar{\zeta}^\alpha \zeta^\beta + X^M T_M{}^{\bar{\gamma}}{}_{\bar{\alpha}} \Omega_{\bar{\beta}\bar{\gamma}} \bar{\zeta}^{\bar{\alpha}} \zeta^{\bar{\beta}} \right] \\ & - \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{g} \left[F_{\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma} \mu^{ij\Lambda} \bar{\Omega}_i^\Sigma \Omega_j^\Gamma + \bar{F}_{\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma} \mu_{ij}{}^\Lambda \bar{\Omega}^{i\Sigma} \Omega^{j\Gamma} \right] \\ & + \mathbf{g} Y^{ij\Lambda} \left[\mu_{ij\Lambda} + \frac{1}{2} (F_{\Lambda\Sigma} + \bar{F}_{\Lambda\Sigma}) \mu_{ij}{}^\Sigma \right], \quad (5.1h) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-1} \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{g}^2} = & i \mathbf{g}^2 \Omega_{MN} (T_{PQ}{}^M X^P \bar{X}^Q) (T_{RS}{}^N \bar{X}^R X^S) - 2 \mathbf{g}^2 k^A{}_M k^B{}_N g_{AB} X^M \bar{X}^N \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{g}^2 N_{\Lambda\Sigma} \mu_{ij}{}^\Lambda \mu^{ij\Sigma}. \quad (5.1i) \end{aligned}$$

5.2 Constituents in gauged system

5.2.1 Symplectic vectors

$$X^M = \begin{pmatrix} X^\Lambda \\ F_\Lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Omega_i^M = \begin{pmatrix} \Omega_i^\Lambda \\ F_{\Lambda\Sigma}\Omega_i^\Sigma \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Omega^{iM} = \begin{pmatrix} \Omega^{i\Lambda} \\ \bar{F}_{\Lambda\Sigma}\Omega^{i\Sigma} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (5.2a)$$

$$Z_{ij}^M = \begin{pmatrix} Y_{ij}^\Lambda \\ F_{\Lambda\Sigma}Y_{ij}^\Sigma - \frac{1}{2}F_{\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma}\bar{\Omega}_i^\Sigma\Omega_j^\Gamma \end{pmatrix}, \quad (5.2b)$$

$$\Omega_{MN} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \delta_\Lambda^\Sigma \\ -\delta_\Sigma^\Lambda & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Omega^{MN}\Omega_{NP} = -\delta^M_P, \quad \Omega_{MN}X^M\Omega_i^N = 0. \quad (5.2c)$$

5.2.2 Kähler potentials

$$\chi_{\text{vector}} \equiv K = -i(\bar{X}^\Lambda F_\Lambda - X^\Lambda \bar{F}_\Lambda) = N_{\Lambda\Sigma}X^\Lambda\bar{X}^\Sigma = i\Omega_{MN}X^M\bar{X}^N, \quad (5.3a)$$

$$\chi_{\text{hyper}} \equiv \chi = \frac{1}{2}g^{AB}D_A\chi D_B\chi = \frac{1}{2}G_{\alpha\beta}A^{i\bar{\alpha}}A_i^\beta = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^{ij}\bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta}A_i^\alpha A_j^\beta. \quad (5.3b)$$

5.2.3 Gauge group embedding into the rigid invariance group $G_{\text{rigid}} = G_{\text{symp}} \times G_{\text{hyper}}$

G_{symp} は、electric/magnetic duality group $Sp(2n_V+2; \mathbb{R})$ のうち理論が不変な部分群である: $G_{\text{symp}} \subset Sp(2n_V+2; \mathbb{R})$ 。同様に G_{hyper} は tri-holomorphic Killing vectors k^A_m がなす群のうち hypermultiplet sector を不変にする invariance subgroup である。

$$\Theta_M^a = (\Theta_\Lambda^a, \Theta^{\Lambda a}), \quad T_{MN}^P = \Theta_M^a (t_a)_N^P, \quad (5.4a)$$

$$\Theta_M^m = (\Theta_\Lambda^m, \Theta^{\Lambda m}), \quad \begin{cases} T_M^{\alpha\beta} = \Theta_M^m (t_m)^{\alpha\beta}, \\ k^A_M = \Theta_M^m k^A_m, \\ \mu_{ijM} = \Theta_M^m \mu_{ijm}. \end{cases} \quad (5.4b)$$

$(t_a)_N^P$ は G_{symp} の generators ($2(n_V+1) \times 2(n_V+1)$ 表現行列)、 $T_{MN}^P = (T_M)_N^P$ はゲージ化された部分群の表現行列である。一方、 k^A_m は G_{hyper} の isometry group についての tri-holomorphic Killing vectors であり、 k^A_M はそのうちゲージ化された部分。また同様に $(t_m)^{\alpha\beta}$ は G_{hyper} の generators ($2(n_H+1) \times 2(n_H+1)$ 表現行列) であり、 $T_M^{\alpha\beta}$ は、ゲージ化された部分群の表現行列である。

5.2.4 Gauge generators

ゲージ変換の生成子 $T_M = (T_\Lambda, T^\Lambda)$ の行列表記 $T_{MN}^P = (T_M)_N^P$ が、symplectic 群 $Sp(2n+2; \mathbb{R})$ の部分群に従うという条件は

$$0 = T_{M[N}{}^Q\Omega_{P]Q} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \{T_{M\Lambda}{}^\Sigma = -T_M{}^\Sigma{}_\Lambda, \quad T_{M[\Lambda\Sigma]} = 0 = T_M^{[\Lambda\Sigma]}\}. \quad (5.5)$$

5.2.5 Identities of $T_{MN}{}^P$

$$T_{MN\Lambda}X^N = F_{\Lambda\Sigma}T_{MN}{}^\Sigma X^N, \quad (5.6a)$$

$$T_{MN\Lambda}\Omega_i^N = F_{\Lambda\Sigma}T_{MN}{}^\Sigma\Omega_i^N + F_{\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma}\Omega_i^\Sigma T_{MN}{}^\Gamma X^N, \quad (5.6b)$$

$$0 = T_{MN}{}^Q\Omega_{PQ}X^N U^P, \quad \text{with } U^M = (U^\Lambda, F_{\Lambda\Sigma}U^\Sigma), \quad (5.6c)$$

$$0 = T_{(MN)}{}^P X^M U^N, \quad (5.6d)$$

$$0 = T_{MN}{}^Q\Omega_{PQ}\bar{X}^M X^N X^P = T_{MN}{}^Q\Omega_{PQ}\bar{X}^M X^N \bar{X}^P, \quad (5.6e)$$

$$0 = T_{MN}{}^\Lambda X^M \bar{X}^N N_{\Lambda\Sigma} X^\Sigma. \quad (5.6f)$$

5.2.6 Quadratic constraints

$$0 = f_{ab}{}^c \Theta_M{}^a \Theta_N{}^b + (t_a)_N{}^P \Theta_M{}^a \Theta_P{}^c, \quad (5.7a)$$

$$0 = f_{mn}{}^p \Theta_M{}^m \Theta_N{}^n + (t_a)_N{}^P \Theta_M{}^a \Theta_P{}^p. \quad (5.7b)$$

$f_{ab}{}^c$ と $f_{mn}{}^p$ はそれぞれ G_{symp} と G_{hyper} の構造定数である。ゲージ群 G_{gauge} の構造定数はあくまでもこの構造定数の一部である。またこれらの拘束条件は次の交換関係 (Lie 微分) を与える:

$$[T_M, T_N] = -T_{MN}{}^P T_P, \quad (5.8a)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{k_M} k_N = [k_M, k_N] = T_{MN}{}^P k_P \quad \text{with } k_M \equiv k^A{}_M \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi^A}, \quad (5.8b)$$

$$(\text{or } k^B{}_M \partial_B k^A{}_N - k^B{}_N \partial_B k^A{}_M = T_{MN}{}^P k^A{}_P).$$

5.2.7 Linear (representation) constraint

$$T_{(MN}{}^Q \Omega_{P)Q} = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} T^{(\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma)} = 0 \\ 2T^{(\Gamma\Lambda)}{}_\Sigma = T_\Sigma{}^{\Lambda\Gamma} \\ T_{(\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma)} = 0 \\ 2T_{(\Gamma\Lambda)}{}^\Sigma = T^\Sigma{}_{\Lambda\Gamma} \end{cases} \quad (5.9)$$

5.2.8 Mutually local charges

$$0 = \Theta^{\Lambda[a} \Theta_{\Lambda}{}^{b]}, \quad 0 = \Theta^{\Lambda[a} \Theta_{\Lambda}{}^{m]}, \quad 0 = \Theta^{\Lambda[m} \Theta_{\Lambda}{}^{n]}. \quad (5.10)$$

5.2.9 Symmetric part of the gauge group generator

$$T_{(MN)}{}^P = Z^{P,a} d_{aMN}, \quad d_{aMN} = (t_a)_M{}^P \Omega_{NP}, \quad (5.11a)$$

$$Z^{M,a} = \frac{1}{2} \Omega^{MN} \Theta_N{}^a \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} Z^{\Lambda a} = \frac{1}{2} \Theta^{\Lambda a}, \\ Z_\Lambda{}^a = -\frac{1}{2} \Theta_\Lambda{}^a, \end{cases} \quad (5.11b)$$

$$Z^{M,m} = \frac{1}{2}\Omega^{MN}\Theta_N^m \implies \begin{cases} Z^{\Lambda m} = \frac{1}{2}\Theta^{\Lambda m}, \\ Z_{\Lambda}^m = -\frac{1}{2}\Theta_{\Lambda}^m, \end{cases} \quad (5.11c)$$

$$Z^{M,a}\Theta_M^b = 0 = Z^{M,a}\Theta_M^m, \quad Z^{M,m}\Theta_M^a = 0 = Z^{M,m}\Theta_M^n. \quad (5.11d)$$

[注意] d_{mMN} なるものは存在しない。 $Z^{M,m}$ はあくまで $Z^{M,a}$ との類似で導入しただけであり、 $T_{(MN)}^P$ には直接関与していない。

5.2.10 Jacobi identity

$$T_{[NP}{}^R T_{Q]R}{}^M = \frac{2}{3}Z^{M,a}d_{aR[N}T_{PQ]}{}^R. \quad (5.12)$$

5.2.11 Gauge symmetry transformations and covariant derivative

$$\delta Y^M = -g\Lambda^N T_{NP}{}^M Y^P, \quad \delta Z_M = g\Lambda^N T_{NM}{}^P Z_P, \quad (5.13a)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu Y^M = \partial_\mu Y^M + gW_\mu^N T_{NP}{}^M Y^P, \quad \mathcal{D}_\mu Z_M = \partial_\mu Z_M - gW_\mu^N T_{NM}{}^P Z_P. \quad (5.13b)$$

for arbitrary symplectic vectors Y^M and Z_N .

U^Λ_Σ , V_Λ^Σ , $Z^{\Lambda\Sigma}$ and $W_{\Lambda\Sigma}$ in (4.2a) associated with infinitesimal variations (5.13) are

$$U^\Lambda_\Sigma \approx \delta^\Lambda_\Sigma - g\Lambda^M T_{M\Sigma}{}^\Lambda, \quad V_\Lambda^\Sigma \approx \delta_\Lambda^\Sigma + g\Lambda^M T_{M\Lambda}{}^\Sigma, \quad (5.14a)$$

$$Z^{\Lambda\Sigma} \approx -g\Lambda^M T_{M\Lambda}{}^\Sigma, \quad W_{\Lambda\Sigma} \approx g\Lambda^M T_{M\Lambda\Sigma}. \quad (5.14b)$$

そのため、(4.3) に代入すると次のようなルールが得られる:

$$\delta F_{\Lambda\Sigma} = g\Lambda^M (-T_{M\Lambda\Sigma} + 2T_{M(\Lambda}{}^\Gamma F_{\Sigma)\Gamma} + F_{\Lambda\Gamma} T_M{}^{\Gamma\Xi} F_{\Xi\Sigma}), \quad (5.15a)$$

$$\delta \mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^- = g\Lambda^M \mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\Sigma}^- (T_{M\Lambda}{}^\Sigma + T_M{}^{\Sigma\Gamma} F_{\Gamma\Lambda}). \quad (5.15b)$$

5.2.12 Covariant derivatives w.r.t. M_{ab} , D , $U(1)$, $SU(2)$ and gauge symmetry

(5.13) を用いて、vector multiplets の fields や graviphoton fields の共変微分を拡大する:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_\mu X^\Lambda &= (\partial_\mu - b_\mu + iA_\mu)X^\Lambda + gW_\mu^N T_{NP}{}^\Lambda X^P \\ &\equiv \mathcal{D}_\mu^0 X^\Lambda + gW_\mu^N T_{NP}{}^\Lambda X^P, \end{aligned} \quad (5.16a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_\mu \Omega_i^\Lambda &= \left(\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{4}\omega_\mu{}^{ab}\gamma_{ab} - \frac{3}{2}b_\mu + \frac{i}{2}A_\mu \right) \Omega_i^\Lambda - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu{}^j{}_i \Omega_j^\Lambda + gW_\mu^N T_{NP}{}^\Lambda \Omega_i^P \\ &\equiv \mathcal{D}_\mu^0 \Omega_i^\Lambda + gW_\mu^N T_{NP}{}^\Lambda \Omega_i^P, \end{aligned} \quad (5.16b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_\mu X_\Lambda &= \mathcal{D}_\mu F_\Lambda = F_{\Lambda\Sigma} \mathcal{D}_\mu X^\Sigma \\ &= \mathcal{D}_\mu^0 X_\Lambda + gW_\mu^N T_{NP\Lambda} X^P, \end{aligned} \quad (5.16c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_\mu \Omega_{i\Lambda} &= \mathcal{D}_\mu (F_{\Lambda\Sigma} \Omega_i^\Sigma) = F_{\Lambda\Sigma} \mathcal{D}_\mu \Omega_i^\Sigma + F_{\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma} \Omega_i^\Sigma \mathcal{D}_\mu X^\Gamma \\ &= \mathcal{D}_\mu^0 \Omega_{i\Lambda} + gW_\mu^N T_{NP\Lambda} \Omega_i^P, \end{aligned} \quad (5.16d)$$

$$T_{MN\Lambda}X^N \equiv F_{\Lambda\Sigma}T_{MN}{}^\Sigma X^N, \quad (5.16e)$$

$$T_{MN\Lambda}\Omega_i^N \equiv F_{\Lambda\Sigma}T_{MN}{}^\Sigma\Omega_i^N + F_{\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma}\Omega_i^\Sigma T_{MN}{}^\Gamma X^N, \quad (5.16f)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_\mu\psi_a^i &= \left(\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{4}\omega_\mu{}^{ab}\gamma_{ab} + \frac{1}{2}b_\mu + \frac{i}{2}A_\mu\right)\psi_a^i + \omega_{\mu a}{}^b\psi_b^i + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu{}^i{}_j\psi_a^j \\ &= \mathcal{D}_\mu^0\psi_a^i, \end{aligned} \quad (5.16g)$$

$$\delta Y_{ij}^\Lambda = -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g}\Lambda^M T_{MN}{}^\Lambda (Z_{ij}^N + \varepsilon_{ik}\varepsilon_{jl}Z^{klN}). \quad (5.16h)$$

(5.16c), (5.16d) のゲージ結合定数部分についての添字の上下は (5.16e) で定義される ((5.9)_[1] 参照)。 \mathcal{D}_μ^0 は ungauged system における共変微分。gravitino の共変微分 $\mathcal{D}_\mu\psi_a^i$ はゲージ化される添字を持っていないので変化なし。 Y_{ij}^Λ は auxiliary fields なので微分項なし。つまり共変微分なし。さて、symplectic vectors として書き表すと次の様になる:

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu X^M = \mathcal{D}_\mu^0 X^M + \mathbf{g}W_\mu^N T_{NP}{}^M X^P, \quad \mathcal{D}_\mu\Omega_i^M = \mathcal{D}_\mu^0\Omega_i^M + \mathbf{g}W_\mu^N T_{NP}{}^M\Omega_i^P. \quad (5.17)$$

これらの複素共役は次の様になる:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_\mu\bar{X}^\Lambda &= (\partial_\mu - b_\mu - iA_\mu)\bar{X}^\Lambda + \mathbf{g}W_\mu^N T_{NP}{}^\Lambda\bar{X}^P \\ &= \mathcal{D}_\mu^0\bar{X}^\Lambda + \mathbf{g}W_\mu^N T_{NP}{}^\Lambda\bar{X}^P, \end{aligned} \quad (5.18a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_\mu\Omega^{i\Lambda} &= \left(\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{4}\omega_\mu{}^{ab}\gamma_{ab} - \frac{3}{2}b_\mu - \frac{i}{2}A_\mu\right)\Omega^{i\Lambda} + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu{}^i{}_j\Omega^{j\Lambda} + \mathbf{g}W_\mu^N T_{NP}{}^\Lambda\Omega^{iP} \\ &= \mathcal{D}_\mu^0\Omega^{i\Lambda} + \mathbf{g}W_\mu^N T_{NP}{}^\Lambda\Omega^{iP}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.18b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_\mu\bar{X}_\Lambda &= \mathcal{D}_\mu\bar{F}_\Lambda = \bar{F}_{\Lambda\Sigma}\mathcal{D}_\mu\bar{X}^\Sigma \\ &= \mathcal{D}_\mu^0\bar{X}_\Lambda + \mathbf{g}W_\mu^N T_{NP\Lambda}\bar{X}^P, \end{aligned} \quad (5.18c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_\mu\Omega_\Lambda^i &= \mathcal{D}_\mu(\bar{F}_{\Lambda\Sigma}\Omega^{i\Sigma}) = \bar{F}_{\Lambda\Sigma}\mathcal{D}_\mu\Omega^{i\Sigma} + \bar{F}_{\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma}\Omega^{i\Sigma}\mathcal{D}_\mu\bar{X}^\Gamma \\ &= \mathcal{D}_\mu^0\Omega_\Lambda^i + \mathbf{g}W_\mu^N T_{NP\Lambda}\Omega^{iP}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.18d)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu\psi_{ai} = \left(\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{4}\omega_\mu{}^{ab}\gamma_{ab} + \frac{1}{2}b_\mu - \frac{i}{2}A_\mu\right)\psi_a^i + \omega_{\mu a}{}^b\psi_b^i - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu{}^j{}_i\psi_{aj} = \mathcal{D}_\mu^0\psi_{ai}. \quad (5.18e)$$

もしくはまとめた形式では

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu\bar{X}^M = \mathcal{D}_\mu^0\bar{X}^M + \mathbf{g}W_\mu^N T_{NP}{}^M\bar{X}^P, \quad \mathcal{D}_\mu\Omega^{iM} = \mathcal{D}_\mu^0\Omega^{iM} + \mathbf{g}W_\mu^N T_{NP}{}^M\Omega^{iP}. \quad (5.18f)$$

Hypermultiplets の場に対するゲージ変換 (generators は $k^A_M, T_M{}^\alpha{}_\beta$)、conformal theory としての共変微分とそれらの hermitian conjugate は次の様になる:

$$\delta\phi^A = \mathbf{g}\Lambda^M k^A_M(\phi), \quad (5.19a)$$

$$\delta A_i{}^\alpha + \delta\phi^A\Gamma_A{}^\alpha{}_\beta A_i{}^\beta = \mathbf{g}\Lambda^M (T_M)^\alpha{}_\beta(\phi) A_i{}^\beta, \quad (5.19b)$$

$$\delta\zeta^\alpha + \delta\phi^A\Gamma_A{}^\alpha{}_\beta\zeta^\beta = \mathbf{g}\Lambda^M (T_M)^\alpha{}_\beta(\phi)\zeta^\beta, \quad (5.19c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_\mu\phi^A &= \partial_\mu\phi^A - b_\mu\chi^A + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_\mu{}^i{}_k\varepsilon^{jk}k_{ij}{}^A - \mathbf{g}W_\mu^M k^A_M \\ &= \mathcal{D}_\mu^0\phi^A - \mathbf{g}W_\mu^M k^A_M, \end{aligned} \quad (5.19d)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu A_i{}^\alpha = (\partial_\mu - b_\mu)A_i{}^\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{V}_{\mu i}{}^j A_j{}^\alpha + \partial_\mu\phi^A\Gamma_A{}^\alpha{}_\beta A_i{}^\beta - \mathbf{g}W_\mu^M T_M{}^\alpha{}_\beta A_i{}^\beta$$

$$= \mathcal{D}_\mu^0 A_i^\alpha - \mathbf{g} W_\mu^M T_M^\alpha{}_\beta A_i^\beta, \quad (5.19e)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_\mu A^{i\bar{\alpha}} &= (\partial_\mu - b_\mu) A^{i\bar{\alpha}} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{V}_{\mu j}{}^i A^{j\bar{\alpha}} + \partial_\mu \phi^A \Gamma_A^{\bar{\alpha}}{}_\beta A^{i\bar{\beta}} - \mathbf{g} W_\mu^M T_M^{\bar{\alpha}}{}_\beta A^{i\bar{\beta}} \\ &= \mathcal{D}_\mu^0 A^{i\bar{\alpha}} - \mathbf{g} W_\mu^M T_M^{\bar{\alpha}}{}_\beta A^{i\bar{\beta}}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.19f)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_\mu \zeta^\alpha &= \left(\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{4} \omega_\mu{}^{ab} \gamma_{ab} - \frac{3}{2} b_\mu + \frac{i}{2} A_\mu \right) \zeta^\alpha + \partial_\mu \phi^A \Gamma_A^\alpha{}_\beta \zeta^\beta - \mathbf{g} W_\mu^M T_M^\alpha{}_\beta \zeta^\beta \\ &= \mathcal{D}_\mu^0 \zeta^\alpha - \mathbf{g} W_\mu^M T_M^\alpha{}_\beta \zeta^\beta, \end{aligned} \quad (5.19g)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_\mu \zeta^{\bar{\alpha}} &= \left(\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{4} \omega_\mu{}^{ab} \gamma_{ab} - \frac{3}{2} b_\mu - \frac{i}{2} A_\mu \right) \zeta^{\bar{\alpha}} + \partial_\mu \phi^A \Gamma_A^{\bar{\alpha}}{}_\beta \zeta^{\bar{\beta}} - \mathbf{g} W_\mu^M T_M^{\bar{\alpha}}{}_\beta \zeta^{\bar{\beta}} \\ &= \mathcal{D}_\mu^0 \zeta^{\bar{\alpha}} - \mathbf{g} W_\mu^M T_M^{\bar{\alpha}}{}_\beta \zeta^{\bar{\beta}}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.19h)$$

5.2.13 Modified field strength

The gauge transformations of the auxiliary fields and vector fields are

$$\begin{aligned} \delta W_\mu^M &= \mathcal{D}_\mu \Lambda^M - \mathbf{g} [Z^{M,a} \Xi_{\mu a} + Z^{M,m} \Xi_{\mu m}] \\ &= \partial_\mu \Lambda^M + \mathbf{g} W_\mu^P T_{PQ}{}^M \Lambda^Q - \mathbf{g} [Z^{M,a} \Xi_{\mu a} + Z^{M,m} \Xi_{\mu m}], \end{aligned} \quad (5.20a)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \Xi_{\nu a} = \partial_\mu \Xi_{\nu a} - \mathbf{g} W_\mu^M T_{Ma}{}^b \Xi_{\nu b}, \quad T_{Ma}{}^b \equiv -\Theta_M^c f_{ca}{}^b, \quad (5.20b)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \Xi_{\nu m} = \partial_\mu \Xi_{\nu m} - \mathbf{g} W_\mu^M T_{Mm}{}^n \Xi_{\nu n}, \quad T_{Mm}{}^n \equiv -\Theta_M^p f_{pm}{}^n. \quad (5.20c)$$

gauge parameters $\Xi_{\mu,a}$, $\Xi_{\mu,m}$ を伴った modified field strength と、この gauge parameters によって引き起こされる補助場としての tensor gauge fields $B_{\mu\nu a}$, $B_{\mu\nu m}$ の共変微分は、次の様に与えられる:

$$[\mathcal{D}_\mu, \mathcal{D}_\nu] \equiv -\mathbf{g} \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu}^M T_M, \quad (5.21a)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu}^M = \partial_\mu W_\nu^M - \partial_\nu W_\mu^M + \mathbf{g} T_{[NP]}{}^M W_\mu^N W_\nu^P, \quad (5.21b)$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu}^M = \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu}^M + \mathbf{g} [Z^{M,a} B_{\mu\nu a} + Z^{M,m} B_{\mu\nu m}], \quad (5.21c)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu B_{\nu\rho a} = \partial_\mu B_{\nu\rho a} - \mathbf{g} W_\mu^M T_{Ma}{}^b B_{\nu\rho b}, \quad (5.21d)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu B_{\nu\rho m} = \partial_\mu B_{\nu\rho m} - \mathbf{g} W_\mu^M T_{Mm}{}^n B_{\nu\rho n}, \quad (5.21e)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\rho \mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu}^M = \partial_\rho \mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu}^M + \mathbf{g} W_\rho^P T_{PN}{}^M \mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu}^N + 2\mathbf{g} W_\rho^P Z^{M,a} d_{aPN} (\mathcal{G} - \mathcal{H})_{\mu\nu}^N, \quad (5.21f)$$

$\Xi_{\mu,a}$ と $\Xi_{\mu,m}$ が導入される理由は、そもそも gauge generators の commutation relations で登場する $T_{MN}{}^P$ が、 $T_{(MN)}{}^P = Z^{P,a} d_{aMN} \neq 0$ という部分を持つからであり、gauge parameters Λ^M を用いるだけでは W_μ^M の gauge 自由度を正しく追い出せないからである。さらに $T_{(MN)}{}^P \neq 0$ のために、 $T_{[MN]}{}^P$ だけで定義できている $\mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu}^M$ の一般の変分 $\delta \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu}^M$ は共変性を失う:

$$\delta \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu}^M = 2\mathcal{D}_{[\mu} \delta W_{\nu]}^M - 2\mathbf{g} T_{(PQ)}{}^M W_{[\mu}^P \delta W_{\nu]}^Q. \quad (5.22a)$$

このような事態を避けるため、通常のゲージ理論では $T_{(MN)}{}^P = 0$ と設定するのだが、global duality 変換の下で変換される embedding tensors Θ_M^a , Θ_M^m を導入してまでも covariant formulation を目指す一派はそうしなかった。 $T_{(MN)}{}^P \neq 0$ を用いたままで W_μ^M の gauge 自由度をきちんと追い出すため、余分に gauge parameters を導入した。それが $\Xi_{\mu,a}$, $\Xi_{\mu,m}$ である。この gauge parameters を追加するだけではまだ $\mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu}^M$ は gauge covariant ではない:

$$\delta \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu}^M = \mathbf{g} \Lambda^P T_{NP}{}^M \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu}^N - 2\mathbf{g} Z^{M,a} (\mathcal{D}_{[\mu} \Xi_{\nu]a} + d_{aPQ} W_{[\mu}^P \delta W_{\nu]}^Q) - 2\mathbf{g} Z^{M,m} \mathcal{D}_{[\mu} \Xi_{\nu]m}. \quad (5.22b)$$

そのため、新たな補助場 $B_{\mu\nu a}$, $B_{\mu\nu m}$ を導入して、上記の様に強引に $\mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu}^M \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu}^M$ へと covariantize している。ここで強調しておく、 $B_{\mu\nu a}$, $B_{\mu\nu m}$ はあくまで補助場であり、しかも supersymmetric multiplets として導入されていない。

さて、補助場としての tensor gauge fields $B_{\mu\nu a}$, $B_{\mu\nu m}$ が off-shell 自由度を過不足なく運んでいないならば、つまり端的にはこれらの field strength が gauge covariant でないならば、さらに余計に gauge parameters や高階の tensor gauge fields を導入し続ける必要がある。ここでは $\delta B_{\mu\nu a}$, $\delta B_{\mu\nu m}$ を挙げておく ($\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}$ は \mathcal{L} ではなく $e^{-1}\mathcal{L}$ で定義されるべき):

$$Z^{M,a}\delta B_{\mu\nu a} = 2Z^{M,a}(\mathcal{D}_{[\mu}\Xi_{\nu]a} + d_{aNP}W_{[\mu}^N\delta W_{\nu]}^P) - 2T_{(NP)}^M\Lambda^P\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu}^N, \quad (5.23a)$$

$$Z^{M,m}\delta B_{\mu\nu m} = 2Z^{M,m}\mathcal{D}_{[\mu}\Xi_{\nu]m}, \quad (5.23b)$$

$$\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu}^M \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu}^\Lambda \\ \mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu\Lambda} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{cases} \mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu}^{\pm\Lambda} = \mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu}^{\pm\Lambda}, \\ \mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^- = F_{\Lambda\Sigma}\mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu}^{-\Sigma} - 2i\mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^-, \\ \mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^+ = \bar{F}_{\Lambda\Sigma}\mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu}^{+\Sigma} + 2i\mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^+, \end{cases} \quad \mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu\Lambda} = ie\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\frac{\partial(e^{-1}\mathcal{L})}{\partial\mathcal{H}_{\rho\sigma}^\Lambda}. \quad (5.23c)$$

tensor gauge fields は常に embedding tensors と結合しているので、この形式を採用している。これを用いて modified field strength の gauge covariance を見る。まず $\Xi_{\mu a}$, $\Xi_{\mu m}$ による tensor gauge transformations においては、 $\delta\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu}^M = (\delta\mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu}^\Lambda, \delta\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu\Lambda})$ は不変になる。 Λ^M による vector gauge transformations は次の通り:

$$\delta\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu}^{-\Lambda} = -\mathbf{g}\Lambda^PT_{PN}^\Lambda\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu}^{-N} - \mathbf{g}\Lambda^PT^\Gamma_{P^\Lambda}(\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu\Gamma}^- - \mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu\Gamma}^-), \quad (5.24a)$$

$$\delta\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^- = -\mathbf{g}\Lambda^PT_{PN\Lambda}\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu}^{-N} - \mathbf{g}F_{\Lambda\Sigma}\Lambda^PT^\Gamma_{P^\Sigma}(\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu\Gamma}^- - \mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu\Gamma}^-), \quad (5.24b)$$

$$\delta(\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^- - \mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^-) = \mathbf{g}\Lambda^P(T^\Gamma_{P\Lambda} - T^\Gamma_{P^\Sigma}F_{\Sigma\Lambda})(\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu\Gamma}^- - \mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu\Gamma}^-). \quad (5.24c)$$

第二項があるため、また gauge covariance を壊しているように見える。しかし幸いにして、上記の hermitian conjugate と合わせて $\delta\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu}^M$ を考えると、その第二項は $B_{\mu\nu a}$ の運動方程式

$$0 = \mathbf{g}\Theta^{\Lambda a}(\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^- - \mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^-), \quad (5.24d)$$

とみなせてゼロになる [11]。また (5.24c) は、field equations が field equations に変換されている。よって、まとめると

$$\delta\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu}^M = -\mathbf{g}\Lambda^PT_{PN}^M\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu}^N, \quad (5.24e)$$

と gauge covariant に変換されることがわかるので、 $B_{\mu\nu a}$, $B_{\mu\nu m}$ の gauge 自由度は過不足なく追い出せている、つまりさらに余計な gauge parameters や tensor fields を導入しなくても良いことになる。ただし、あくまでも補助場 $B_{\mu\nu a}$ の運動方程式の下での話である。これ以外の場はまだ off-shell で扱っている。なおここで $\mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu}^M$ についての Bianchi identity を掲載しておく:

$$\mathcal{D}_{[\mu}\mathcal{H}_{\nu\rho]}^M = \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{g}\left[Z^{M,a}\mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu\rho a} + Z^{M,m}\mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu\rho m}\right], \quad (5.25a)$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu\rho a} \equiv 3\mathcal{D}_{[\mu}B_{\nu\rho]a} + 6d_{aNP}W_{[\mu}^N(\partial_\nu W_{\rho]}^P + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{g}T_{[RS]}^PW_\nu^RW_\rho^S) + (\mathcal{G}_{\nu\rho}^P - \mathcal{H}_{\nu\rho}^P), \quad (5.25b)$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu\rho m} \equiv 3\mathcal{D}_{[\mu}B_{\nu\rho]m}. \quad (5.25c)$$

5.2.14 Supercovariant derivatives

明記されているのが見つからない supercovariant derivatives [2011 12/03]:

$$D_\mu X^\Lambda = ?, \quad D_\mu \Omega_i^\Lambda = ?, \quad D_\mu \chi_i = ?, \quad D_\mu T_{ab}{}^{ij} = ?, \quad D_a R(Q)^{bc} = ?. \quad (5.26)$$

Hypermultiplets についての明記された supercovariant derivatives:

$$D_\mu \phi^A = \mathcal{D}_\mu \phi^A - \gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A \bar{\psi}_\mu^i \zeta^{\bar{\alpha}} - \bar{\gamma}_\alpha^{Ai} \bar{\psi}_{\mu i} \zeta^\alpha, \quad (5.27a)$$

$$D_\mu A_i{}^\alpha = \mathcal{D}_\mu A_i{}^\alpha - \bar{\psi}_{\mu i} \zeta^\alpha - \varepsilon_{ij} G^{\alpha\bar{\beta}} \Omega_{\bar{\beta}\bar{\gamma}} \bar{\psi}_\mu^j \zeta^{\bar{\gamma}}, \quad (5.27b)$$

$$D_\mu \zeta^\alpha = \mathcal{D}_\mu \zeta^\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{D} A_i{}^\alpha \psi_\mu^i - \frac{1}{2} A_i{}^\alpha \phi_\mu^i. \quad (5.27c)$$

5.2.15 Local supersymmetry transformations modified by gauge symmetry

Vector multiplets:

$$\delta_{\text{Q,S}} X^M = \bar{\epsilon}^i \Omega_i^M, \quad (5.28a)$$

$$\delta_{\text{Q,S}} W_\mu^M = \varepsilon^{ij} \bar{\epsilon}_i (\gamma_\mu \Omega_j^M + 2\psi_{\mu j} X^M) + \varepsilon_{ij} \bar{\epsilon}^i (\gamma_\mu \Omega_j^M + 2\psi_\mu^j \bar{X}^M), \quad (5.28b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\text{Q,S}} \Omega_i^M &= 2\mathcal{D} X^M \epsilon_i + \frac{1}{2} \gamma^{\mu\nu} \widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu\nu}^{-M} \varepsilon_{ij} \epsilon^j + \widehat{Z}_{ij}^M \epsilon^j + 2X^M \eta_i \\ &\quad - 2\mathbf{g} T_{PN}{}^M \bar{X}^P X^N \varepsilon_{ij} \epsilon^j + 2i\mathbf{g} \Omega^{MN} \mu_{ijN} \epsilon^j, \end{aligned} \quad (5.28c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\text{Q,S}} Y_{ij}^\Lambda &= 2\bar{\epsilon}_{(i} \mathcal{D} \Omega_{j)}^\Lambda + 2\varepsilon_{ik} \varepsilon_{jl} \bar{\epsilon}^{(k} \mathcal{D} \Omega^{l)\Lambda} \\ &\quad - 4\mathbf{g} T_{MN}{}^\Lambda [\bar{\Omega}_{(i}^M \epsilon^k \varepsilon_{j)k} \bar{X}^N - \bar{\Omega}^{kM} \varepsilon_{(i} \varepsilon_{j)k} X^N] \\ &\quad + 4i\mathbf{g} k^{A\Lambda} [\varepsilon_{k(i} \gamma_{j)\bar{\alpha}A} \bar{\epsilon}^k \zeta^{\bar{\alpha}} + \varepsilon_{k(i} \bar{\epsilon}_{j)} \zeta^\alpha \bar{\gamma}_{\alpha A}], \end{aligned} \quad (5.28d)$$

$$\widehat{Z}_{ij}^M = \left(F_{\Lambda\Sigma} Y_{ij}^\Sigma - \frac{1}{2} F_{\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma} \bar{\Omega}_i^\Sigma \Omega_j^\Gamma + 2i\mathbf{g} [\mu_{ij\Lambda} + F_{\Lambda\Sigma} \mu_{ij}{}^\Sigma] \right), \quad (5.28e)$$

$$\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu\nu}^{-\Lambda} = \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mu\nu}^{-\Lambda}, \quad (5.28f)$$

$$\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}^- = F_{\Lambda\Sigma} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mu\nu}^{-\Sigma} - \frac{1}{8} F_{\Lambda\Sigma\Gamma} \bar{\Omega}_i^\Sigma \gamma_{\mu\nu} \Omega_j^\Gamma \varepsilon^{ij}, \quad (5.28g)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mu\nu}^\Lambda &= \mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu}^{+\Lambda} + \mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu}^{-\Lambda} - \varepsilon^{ij} \bar{\psi}_{i[\mu} (\gamma_{\nu]} \Omega_j^\Lambda + \psi_{\nu]j} X^\Lambda) - \varepsilon_{ij} \bar{\psi}_{[\mu}^i (\gamma_{\nu]} \Omega_j^\Lambda + \psi_{\nu]}^j \bar{X}^\Lambda) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{4} (X^\Lambda \varepsilon^{ij} T_{\mu\nu ij} + \bar{X}^\Lambda \varepsilon_{ij} T_{\mu\nu}{}^{ij}). \end{aligned} \quad (5.28h)$$

Hypermultiplets:

$$\delta_{\text{Q,S}} \phi^A = 2(\gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A \bar{\epsilon}^i \zeta^{\bar{\alpha}} + \bar{\gamma}_\alpha^{Ai} \bar{\epsilon}_i \zeta^\alpha), \quad (5.29a)$$

$$\delta_{\text{Q,S}} A_i{}^\alpha + \delta_{\text{Q,S}} \phi^B \Gamma_B{}^\alpha{}_\beta A_i{}^\beta = 2\bar{\epsilon}_i \zeta^\alpha + 2\varepsilon_{ij} G^{\beta\bar{\alpha}} \Omega_{\bar{\beta}\bar{\gamma}} \bar{\epsilon}^j \zeta^{\bar{\gamma}}, \quad (5.29b)$$

$$\delta_{\text{Q,S}} \zeta^\alpha + \delta_{\text{Q,S}} \phi^A \Gamma_A{}^\alpha{}_\beta \zeta^\beta = \mathcal{D} A_i{}^\alpha \epsilon^i + A_i{}^\alpha \eta^i + 2\mathbf{g} X^M T_M{}^\alpha{}_\beta A_i{}^\beta \varepsilon^{ij} \epsilon_j. \quad (5.29c)$$

Tensor gauge fields (under Λ^M , $\Xi_{\mu a}$, $\Xi_{\mu m}$, ϵ^i and η^i):

$$\delta_{\text{Q,S}} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{ab}^\Lambda = -2\varepsilon_{ij} \bar{\epsilon}^i \gamma_{[a} D_{b]} \Omega^{j\Lambda} - 2\mathbf{g} T_{(NP)}{}^\Lambda \bar{X}^N \bar{\Omega}_i^P \gamma_{ab} \epsilon^i - 2i\mathbf{g} k^{A\Lambda} \gamma_{A i\bar{\alpha}} \bar{\zeta}^{\bar{\alpha}} \gamma_{ab} \epsilon^i - \varepsilon^{ij} \bar{\eta}_i \gamma_{ab} \Omega_j^\Lambda$$

$$+ (\text{h.c.}), \quad (5.30a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z^{M,a} \delta B_{\mu\nu a} &= 2Z^{M,a} \mathcal{D}_{[\mu} \Xi_{\nu]a} + 2T_{(NP)}^M (W_{[\mu}^N \delta W_{\nu]}^P - \Lambda^N \mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu}^P) \\ &\quad - 2T_{(NP)}^M [\bar{X}^N \bar{\Omega}_i^P \gamma_{\mu\nu} \epsilon^i + X^N \bar{\Omega}^{iP} \gamma_{\mu\nu} \epsilon_i + 2\bar{X}^N X^P (\bar{\epsilon}^i \gamma_{[\mu} \psi_{\nu]i} + \bar{\epsilon}_i \gamma_{[\mu} \psi_{\nu]}^i)], \end{aligned} \quad (5.30b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z^{M,m} \delta B_{\mu\nu m} &= 2Z^{M,m} \mathcal{D}_{[\mu} \Xi_{\nu]m} - 2i \Omega^{MN} k^A{}_N (\gamma_{A\bar{i}\bar{\alpha}} \bar{\zeta}^{\bar{\alpha}} \gamma_{\mu\nu} \epsilon^i - \bar{\gamma}_{A\alpha}^i \bar{\zeta}^{\alpha} \gamma_{\mu\nu} \epsilon_i) \\ &\quad + 4i \Omega^{MN} \mu_{jkN} \varepsilon^{ij} (\bar{\psi}_{i[\mu} \gamma_{\nu]} \epsilon^k + \bar{\psi}_{[\mu}^k \gamma_{\nu]} \epsilon_i). \end{aligned} \quad (5.30c)$$

Weyl multiplet under $\epsilon^i, \eta^i, \Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}^a$:

Gauged system (5.1) での Weyl multiplet の変換則は ungauged system のそれと同じ:

$$\delta e_{\mu}^a = \bar{\epsilon}^i \gamma^a \psi_{\mu i} + \bar{\epsilon}_i \gamma^a \psi_{\mu}^i, \quad (5.31a)$$

$$\delta \psi_{\mu}^i = 2\mathcal{D}_{\mu} \epsilon^i - \frac{1}{8} T_{ab}{}^{ij} \gamma^{ab} \gamma_{\mu} \epsilon_j - \gamma_{\mu} \eta^i, \quad (5.31b)$$

$$\delta b_{\mu} = \left[\frac{1}{2} \bar{\epsilon}^i \phi_{\mu i} - \frac{3}{4} \bar{\epsilon}^i \gamma_{\mu} \chi_i - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\eta}^i \psi_{\mu i} + (\text{h.c.}) \right] + \Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}^a e_{\mu a}, \quad (5.31c)$$

$$\delta A_{\mu} = \left[\frac{i}{2} \bar{\epsilon}^i \phi_{\mu i} + \frac{3i}{4} \bar{\epsilon}^i \gamma_{\mu} \chi_i + \frac{i}{2} \bar{\eta}^i \psi_{\mu i} + (\text{h.c.}) \right], \quad (5.31d)$$

$$\delta \mathcal{V}_{\mu}{}^i{}_j = \left[2\bar{\epsilon}_j \phi_{\mu}^i - 3\bar{\epsilon}_j \gamma_{\mu} \chi^i + 2\bar{\eta}_j \psi_{\mu}^i - (\text{h.c.; traceless}) \right], \quad (5.31e)$$

$$\delta T_{ab}{}^{ij} = 8\bar{\epsilon}^i R(\mathbb{Q})_{ab}{}^j, \quad (5.31f)$$

$$\delta \chi^i = -\frac{1}{12} \gamma^{ab} \mathcal{D} T_{ab}{}^{ij} \epsilon_j + \frac{1}{6} R(\mathbb{V})_{\mu\nu}{}^i{}_j \gamma^{\mu\nu} \epsilon^j - \frac{i}{3} R(\mathbb{A})_{\mu\nu} \gamma^{\mu\nu} \epsilon^i + D \epsilon^i + \frac{1}{12} \gamma_{ab} T^{abij} \eta_j, \quad (5.31g)$$

$$\delta D = \bar{\epsilon}^i \mathcal{D} \chi_i + \bar{\epsilon}_i \mathcal{D} \chi^i, \quad (5.31h)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mu} \epsilon^i = \left(\partial_{\mu} - \frac{1}{4} \omega_{\mu}{}^{cd} \gamma_{cd} + \frac{1}{2} b_{\mu} + \frac{i}{2} A_{\mu} \right) \epsilon^i + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{V}_{\mu}{}^i{}_j \epsilon^j. \quad (5.31i)$$

5.2.16 Commutation relations of two Q-supersymmetries

Q-supersymmetries の交換関係は、gauged system では次の様になるべきである:

$$\begin{aligned} [\delta(\epsilon_1), \delta(\epsilon_2)] &= \xi^{\mu} D_{\mu} + \delta_{\mathbb{M}}(\varepsilon) + \delta_{\mathbb{K}}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}) + \delta_{\mathbb{S}}(\eta) \\ &\quad + \delta_{\text{gauged}}(\Lambda^M) + \delta_{\text{tensor}}(\Xi_{\mu a}) + \delta_{\text{tensor}}(\Xi_{\mu m}), \end{aligned} \quad (5.32a)$$

$$\xi^{\mu} = 2\bar{\epsilon}_2^i \gamma^{\mu} \epsilon_{1i} + (\text{h.c.}), \quad (5.32b)$$

$$\varepsilon^{ab} = \bar{\epsilon}_1^i \epsilon_2^j T^{ab}{}_{ij} + (\text{h.c.}), \quad (5.32c)$$

$$\Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}^a = \bar{\epsilon}_1^i \epsilon_2^j D_b T^{ba}{}_{ij} - \frac{3}{2} \bar{\epsilon}_2^i \gamma^a \epsilon_{1i} D + (\text{h.c.}), \quad (5.32d)$$

$$\eta^i = 6\bar{\epsilon}_{[1}^i \epsilon_{2]}^j \chi_j, \quad (5.32e)$$

$$\Lambda^M = 4\bar{X}^M \bar{\epsilon}_2^i \epsilon_1^j \varepsilon_{ij} + (\text{h.c.}), \quad (5.32f)$$

$$\Xi_{\mu a} = -2d_{aNP} \bar{X}^N X^P \xi_{\mu}, \quad (5.32g)$$

$$\Xi_{\mu m} = -8i \varepsilon^{ij} \mu_{jkm} (\bar{\epsilon}_{2i} \gamma_{\mu} \epsilon_1^k + \bar{\epsilon}_2^k \gamma_{\mu} \epsilon_{1i}). \quad (5.32h)$$

ゲージ化されることで大きく変更を受けるのは Y_{ij}^Λ , W_μ^M , $B_{\mu\nu a}$, $B_{\mu\nu m}$ に作用する交換関係である。それぞれを結果だけ述べる [1]。

Commutation relation on Y_{ij}^Λ :

$$[\delta(\epsilon_1), \delta(\epsilon_2)]Y_{ij}^\Lambda = \dots \quad (5.33)$$

これが閉じるために、補助場 $B_{\mu\nu a}$, $B_{\mu\nu m}$, $W_{\mu\Lambda}$ の運動方程式が必要となる:

$$0 = \Theta^{\Lambda a}(\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu\Lambda} - \mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}), \quad (5.34a)$$

$$0 = \Theta^{\Lambda m}(\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu\Lambda} - \mathcal{H}_{\mu\nu\Lambda}), \quad (5.34b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = & \frac{1}{6}e^{-1}\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}(Z^{\Lambda, a}\mathcal{H}_{\nu\rho\sigma a} + Z^{\Lambda, m}\mathcal{H}_{\nu\rho\sigma m}) \\ & + T_{(MN)}^\Lambda \left[-2\bar{X}^M \overleftrightarrow{\mathcal{D}}^\mu X^N + \bar{\Omega}^{iM}\gamma^\mu\Omega_i^N + \bar{X}^M\bar{\psi}_\nu^i\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\Omega_i^N - X^M\bar{\psi}_{\nu i}\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\Omega^{iN} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{2}e^{-1}\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\bar{\psi}_{\nu i}\gamma_\rho\psi_\sigma^i\bar{X}^M X^N \right] \\ & + iG_{\bar{\alpha}\beta}T^{\Lambda\beta}_\gamma \left[\frac{1}{2}A^{i\bar{\alpha}}\overleftrightarrow{\mathcal{D}}^\mu A_i^\gamma - 2\bar{\zeta}^{\bar{\alpha}}\gamma^\mu\zeta^\gamma + \bar{\psi}_\nu^i\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\zeta^{\bar{\alpha}}A_i^\gamma - \bar{\psi}_{\nu i}\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\zeta^\gamma A^{i\bar{\alpha}} \right] \\ & - ie^{-1}\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\bar{\psi}_\nu^i\gamma_\rho\psi_{\sigma j}\varepsilon^{jk}\mu_{ik}^\Lambda. \end{aligned} \quad (5.34c)$$

途中、Bianchi identity (5.25) を用いている。

Commutation relation on W_μ^M :

$$\begin{aligned} [\delta(\epsilon_1), \delta(\epsilon_2)]W_\mu^M = & \xi^\rho\mathcal{G}_{\rho\mu}^M + \mathcal{D}_\mu\Lambda^M - \mathbf{g}Z^{M, a}\Xi_{\mu a} - \mathbf{g}Z^{M, m}\Xi_{\mu m} \\ & - \xi^\rho \left[\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_{ij}\bar{\psi}_\rho^i\gamma_\mu\Omega^{jM} + \varepsilon_{ij}\bar{X}^M\bar{\psi}_\rho^i\psi_\mu^j + (\text{h.c.}) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (5.35)$$

Commutation relations on $B_{\mu\nu a}$, $B_{\mu\nu m}$:

$$\begin{aligned} Z^{\Lambda, a}[\delta(\epsilon_1), \delta(\epsilon_2)]B_{\mu\nu a} = & 2Z^{\Lambda, a}\mathcal{D}_{[\mu}\Xi_{\nu]a} - 2T_{(MN)}^\Lambda\Lambda^M\mathcal{G}_{\mu\nu}^N + 2T_{(MN)}^\Lambda W_{[\mu}^M[\delta(\epsilon_1), \delta(\epsilon_2)]W_{\nu]}^N \\ & + T_{(MN)}^\Lambda\xi^\rho \left[\bar{X}^M\bar{\Omega}_i^N\gamma_{\mu\nu}\psi_\rho^i - 2\bar{\psi}_\rho^i\gamma_{[\mu}\psi_{\nu]i}\bar{X}^M X^N + (\text{h.c.}) \right] \\ & + e\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}T_{(MN)}^\Lambda\xi^\rho \left[-2\bar{X}^M\overleftrightarrow{\mathcal{D}}^\sigma X^N + \bar{\Omega}^{iM}\gamma^\sigma\Omega_i^N + \bar{X}^M\bar{\psi}_\lambda^i\gamma^\sigma\gamma^\lambda\Omega_i^N - X^M\bar{\psi}_{\lambda i}\gamma^\sigma\gamma^\lambda\Omega^{iN} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{2}e^{-1}\varepsilon^{\sigma\lambda\tau\omega}\bar{\psi}_{\lambda i}\gamma_\tau\psi_\omega^i\bar{X}^M X^N \right] \\ & + 16i\mathbf{g}T_{(MN)}^\Lambda\Omega^{MP} \left[X^N\mu^{ij}{}_P\bar{\epsilon}_{2i}\gamma_{\mu\nu}\epsilon_{1j} - \bar{X}^N\mu_{ij}{}_P\bar{\epsilon}_2^i\gamma_{\mu\nu}\epsilon_1^j \right], \end{aligned} \quad (5.36a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z^{\Lambda, m}[\delta(\epsilon_1), \delta(\epsilon_2)]B_{\mu\nu m} = & 2Z^{\Lambda, m}\mathcal{D}_{[\mu}\Xi_{\nu]m} + i\xi^\rho \left[k^{A\Lambda}\gamma_{A i\bar{\alpha}}\bar{\zeta}^{\bar{\alpha}}\gamma_{\mu\nu}\psi_\rho^i - 2\varepsilon^{ij}\mu_{jk}^\Lambda\bar{\psi}_{i[\mu}\gamma_{\nu]}\psi_\rho^k - (\text{h.c.}) \right] \\ & - 16i\mathbf{g}T_{(MN)}^\Lambda\Omega^{MP} \left[X^N\mu^{ij}{}_P\bar{\epsilon}_{2i}\gamma_{\mu\nu}\epsilon_{1j} - \bar{X}^N\mu_{ij}{}_P\bar{\epsilon}_2^i\gamma_{\mu\nu}\epsilon_1^j \right] \\ & + ie\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\xi^\rho \left[G_{\bar{\alpha}\beta}T^{\Lambda\beta}_\gamma \left(\frac{1}{2}A^{i\bar{\alpha}}\overleftrightarrow{\mathcal{D}}^\sigma A_i^\gamma - 2\bar{\zeta}^{\bar{\alpha}}\gamma^\sigma\zeta^\gamma + \bar{\psi}_\lambda^i\gamma^\sigma\gamma^\lambda\zeta^{\bar{\alpha}}A_i^\gamma - \bar{\psi}_{\lambda i}\gamma^\sigma\gamma^\lambda\zeta^\gamma A^{i\bar{\alpha}} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - e^{-1}\varepsilon^{\sigma\lambda\tau\omega}\bar{\psi}_\lambda^i\gamma_\tau\psi_{\omega j}\varepsilon^{jk}\mu_{ik}^\Lambda \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (5.36b)$$

6 Towards Poincaré supergravity

6.1 Equation of motion for D

D は $\mathcal{L}_{\text{conf}}$ (2.1d) と $\mathcal{L}_{\text{H,conf}}$ (2.1e) にのみ登場する。

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{\delta(e^{-1}\mathcal{L})}{\delta D} = \frac{\delta(e^{-1}\mathcal{L}_{\text{conf}})}{\delta D} + \frac{\delta(e^{-1}\mathcal{L}_{\text{H,conf}})}{\delta D} \\ &= -K + \frac{1}{2}\chi. \end{aligned} \quad (6.1)$$

これにより 2 つの Kähler potential に関係を付ける。

6.2 Equations of motion for χ^i, χ_i

χ^i は $\mathcal{L}_{\text{conf}}$ (2.1d) と $\mathcal{L}_{\text{H,conf}}$ (2.1e) にのみ登場する。

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(e^{-1}\mathcal{L}_{\text{conf}}) &= -\frac{1}{2}K \left[\bar{\psi}_\mu^i \gamma^\mu \delta\chi_i + \bar{\psi}_{\mu i} \gamma^\mu \delta\chi^i \right] + \left[(K_\Lambda \bar{\Omega}_i^\Lambda \delta\chi^i) + (K_\Lambda \bar{\Omega}_i^\Lambda \delta\chi^i)^\dagger \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}K \left[\delta\bar{\chi}_i \gamma^\mu \psi_\mu^i + \delta\bar{\chi}^i \gamma^\mu \psi_{\mu i} \right] + \left[K_\Lambda \delta\bar{\chi}^i \Omega_i^\Lambda + (K_\Lambda)^* \delta\bar{\chi}_i \Omega^{i\Lambda} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (6.2a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(e^{-1}\mathcal{L}_{\text{H,conf}}) &= \frac{1}{4}\chi \left[\bar{\psi}_\mu^i \gamma^\mu \delta\chi_i + \bar{\psi}_{\mu i} \gamma^\mu \delta\chi^i \right] - \chi_A \left[(\gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A \bar{\zeta}^\alpha \delta\chi^i) + (\gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A \bar{\zeta}^\alpha \delta\chi^i)^\dagger \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{4}\chi \left[\delta\bar{\chi}_i \gamma^\mu \psi_\mu^i + \delta\bar{\chi}^i \gamma^\mu \psi_{\mu i} \right] - \chi_A \left[\gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A \delta\bar{\chi}^i \zeta^{\bar{\alpha}} + \bar{\gamma}_\alpha^{Ai} \delta\bar{\chi}_i \zeta^\alpha \right], \end{aligned} \quad (6.2b)$$

各項を (3.21) を用いて次の様書き換える:

$$\bar{\psi}_\mu^i \gamma^\mu \delta\chi_i = -\delta\bar{\chi}_i \gamma^\mu \psi_\mu^i, \quad (\bar{\psi}_\mu^i \gamma^\mu \delta\chi_i)^\dagger = -\delta\bar{\chi}^i \gamma^\mu \psi_{\mu i}, \quad (6.3a)$$

$$\bar{\psi}_{\mu i} \gamma^\mu \delta\chi^i = -\delta\bar{\chi}^i \gamma^\mu \psi_{\mu i}, \quad (\bar{\psi}_{\mu i} \gamma^\mu \delta\chi^i)^\dagger = -\delta\bar{\chi}_i \gamma^\mu \psi_\mu^i, \quad (6.3b)$$

$$\bar{\Omega}_i^\Lambda \delta\chi^i = \delta\bar{\chi}^i \Omega_i^\Lambda, \quad (\bar{\Omega}_i^\Lambda \delta\chi^i)^\dagger = \delta\bar{\chi}_i \Omega^{i\Lambda}, \quad (6.3c)$$

$$\bar{\zeta}^\alpha \delta\chi^i = \delta\bar{\chi}^i \zeta^{\bar{\alpha}}, \quad (\bar{\zeta}^\alpha \delta\chi^i)^\dagger = \delta\bar{\chi}_i \zeta^\alpha. \quad (6.3d)$$

ここで左微分にした方が運動方程式の扱いが不便ではなくなる。また χ^i と χ_i は chirality が逆なので当然ながら互いに独立であり、別々に変分する。まとめると

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \delta\bar{\chi}_i \backslash \delta(e^{-1}\mathcal{L}) = \delta\bar{\chi}_i \backslash \delta(e^{-1}\mathcal{L}_{\text{conf}}) + \delta\bar{\chi}_i \backslash \delta(e^{-1}\mathcal{L}_{\text{H,conf}}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(K - \frac{1}{2}\chi \right) \gamma^\mu \psi_\mu^i + (K_\Lambda)^* \Omega^{i\Lambda} - \chi_A \bar{\gamma}_\alpha^{Ai} \zeta^\alpha, \end{aligned} \quad (6.4a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \delta\bar{\chi}^i \backslash \delta(e^{-1}\mathcal{L}) = \delta\bar{\chi}^i \backslash \delta(e^{-1}\mathcal{L}_{\text{conf}}) + \delta\bar{\chi}^i \backslash \delta(e^{-1}\mathcal{L}_{\text{H,conf}}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(K - \frac{1}{2}\chi \right) \gamma^\mu \psi_{\mu i} + K_\Lambda \Omega_i^\Lambda - \chi_A \gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A \zeta^{\bar{\alpha}}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.4b)$$

これは 3 つの fermions $\psi_\mu^i, \Omega^{i\Lambda}, \zeta^\alpha$ に拘束条件である (D の運動方程式 (6.1) により実質は $\Omega^{i\Lambda}$ と ζ^α に対する拘束条件)。

6.3 Superconformal gauge fixings

Superconformal algebra から super-Poincaré algebra に簡約するため、K-, D-, $U(1)_R$ -, $SU(2)_R$ -, and S-gauge fixings を行う。

6.3.1 K-gauge fixing

b_μ は共変微分 \mathcal{D}_μ にのみ登場する。[2] に倣って次の様に固定する:

$$b_\mu = 0. \quad (6.5)$$

6.3.2 D-gauge fixing

Einstein-Hilbert 項が canonical にするためのゲージ固定条件である。このノートでは $\kappa = 1$ に設定する。Einstein-Hilbert 項は $\mathcal{L}_{\text{conf}}$ (2.1d) と $\mathcal{L}_{\text{H,conf}}$ (2.1e) にのみ現れる:

$$e^{-1}\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{6}KR + \frac{1}{6}\chi R + \dots$$

よって固定条件を次の様にする (see appendix A):

$$\frac{1}{6}K + \frac{1}{6}\chi = -\frac{1}{2}. \quad (6.6)$$

補助場 D の運動方程式の解 (6.1) と合わせると、次のように値が決まる:

$$K = -1, \quad \chi = -2. \quad (6.7)$$

これは、vector multiplets のスカラー場 X^Λ 全てが独立というわけではないこと、合わせて hypermultiplets のスカラー場 A_i^α も全てが独立というわけではないことを意味する。

6.3.3 $U(1)_R$ -gauge fixing

これは (6.7) がスカラー場 X^Λ の少なくとも一つが他に従属であることを意味することに伴って、その従属場の位相を固定するものである。[7] section 4 のコメントに従い、しばらくはこの固定を気にしないことにする³。具体的な固定例は、例えば section 6.4 (6.12) を参照。

6.3.4 $SU(2)_R$ -gauge fixing

これは (6.7) がスカラー場 A_i^α の少なくとも一つが他に従属であることを意味することに伴って、その従属場の $SU(2)$ 変換の自由度を固定するものである。[7] section 4 のコメントに従い、しばらくはこの固定を気にしないことにする⁴。具体的な固定例は、例えば section 6.5 (6.21) を参照。

³固定は (4.22)_[7] の様にする。

⁴固定は (4.22)_[7] の様にする。

6.3.5 S-gauge fixing

補助場 D の運動方程式の解 (6.1) から、gravitino ψ_μ^i と補助場 χ^i の混合項 $\bar{\psi}_\mu^i \gamma^\mu \chi_i$ は自然となくなる。しかし gravitino ψ_μ^i と gaugino Ω_i^Λ そして hyperino ζ^α との運動混合項は非自明である。これが消えるように gauge-fixing を行う。 $\mathcal{L}_{\text{conf}}$ (2.1d) と $\mathcal{L}_{\text{H,conf}}$ (2.1e) を合わせると、この混合項は

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{3}K_\Lambda \bar{\Omega}_i^\Lambda \gamma^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{D}_\mu \psi_\nu^i - \frac{2}{3}\chi_A \gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A \bar{\zeta}^\alpha \gamma^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{D}_\mu \psi_\nu^i + (\text{h.c.}) \\ & = -\frac{1}{3}\left(K_\Lambda \bar{\Omega}_i^\Lambda + 2\chi_A \gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A \bar{\zeta}^\alpha\right) \gamma^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{D}_\mu \psi_\nu^i + (\text{h.c.}), \end{aligned} \quad (6.8)$$

であるので、これが消える条件は

$$0 = K_\Lambda \Omega_i^\Lambda + 2\chi_A \gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A \bar{\zeta}^\alpha, \quad 0 = (K_\Lambda)^* \Omega^{i\Lambda} + 2\chi_A \bar{\gamma}_\alpha^{Ai} \zeta^\alpha, \quad (6.9)$$

となる。補助場 χ^i の運動方程式の解 (6.4) と合わせると、次が得られる:

$$0 = K_\Lambda \Omega_i^\Lambda, \quad 0 = \chi_A \gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A \bar{\zeta}^\alpha, \quad (6.10a)$$

$$0 = (K_\Lambda)^* \Omega^{i\Lambda}, \quad 0 = \chi_A \bar{\gamma}_\alpha^{Ai} \zeta^\alpha. \quad (6.10b)$$

homothetic vector χ_A を用いた拘束条件より、(4.5), (4.6) を用いて $A^{i\bar{\alpha}}$ の拘束条件に書き直すと [7] との相性が少し良くなる:

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_A \gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A &= \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_{kl} \Omega_{\bar{\gamma}\bar{\lambda}} \left[\bar{V}_A^{k\bar{\gamma}} A^{l\bar{\lambda}} + A^{k\bar{\gamma}} \bar{V}_A^{l\bar{\lambda}} \right] \gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_{kl} \Omega_{\bar{\gamma}\bar{\lambda}} \left[\delta_i^k \delta_{\bar{\alpha}}^{\bar{\gamma}} A^{l\bar{\lambda}} + \delta_i^l \delta_{\bar{\alpha}}^{\bar{\gamma}} A^{k\bar{\lambda}} \right] \\ &= \varepsilon_{ij} \Omega_{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}} A^{j\bar{\beta}}, \\ \chi_A \bar{\gamma}_\alpha^{Ai} &= \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^{kl} \bar{\Omega}_{\gamma\lambda} \left[V_{Ak}^\gamma A_l^\lambda + A_k^\gamma V_{Al}^\lambda \right] \bar{\gamma}_\alpha^{Ai} = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^{kl} \bar{\Omega}_{\gamma\lambda} \left[\delta_k^i \delta_\alpha^\gamma A_l^\lambda + \delta_l^i \delta_\alpha^\gamma A_k^\lambda \right] \\ &= \varepsilon^{ij} \bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta} A_j^\beta, \\ \therefore 0 &= \chi_A \gamma_{i\bar{\alpha}}^A \bar{\zeta}^\alpha = \varepsilon_{ij} \Omega_{\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}} A^{j\bar{\beta}} \bar{\zeta}^\alpha, \quad (6.10c) \\ 0 &= \chi_A \bar{\gamma}_\alpha^{Ai} \zeta^\alpha = \varepsilon^{ij} \bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta} A_j^\beta \zeta^\alpha. \quad (6.10d) \end{aligned}$$

6.4 Reduction of vector multiplets' space

Conformal supergravity (2.1) において vector multiplets の scalar fields は $2(n_V + 1)$ -dimensional rigid special Kähler manifold に値を取る。Poincaré supergravity では、Kähler form cohomology が偶数になる $2n_V$ -dimensional local special Kähler、つまり Hodge-Kähler manifold ([2] p.77) になる。

vector multiplets において、gauge-fixing conditions (6.7), (6.10) によって得られた constraints を再度書いておこう:

$$K = N_{\Lambda\Sigma} (X, \bar{X}) X^\Lambda \bar{X}^\Sigma = -i(\bar{X}^\Lambda F_\Lambda - X^\Lambda \bar{F}_\Lambda) = -1, \quad K_\Lambda \Omega_i^\Lambda = 0. \quad (6.11)$$

rigid special Kähler $(X^\Lambda, \Omega_i^\Lambda, K)$ から Hodge-Kähler $(Z^\Lambda, \hat{\Omega}_i^\Lambda, \mathcal{K})$ に移行する。まず次の様にする:

$$X^\Lambda \equiv Y(Z, \bar{Z}) \cdot Z^\Lambda, \quad \bar{X}^\Lambda \equiv \bar{Y}(Z, \bar{Z}) \cdot \bar{Z}^\Lambda, \quad (6.12a)$$

$$Y(Z, \bar{Z}) \equiv e^{\mathcal{K}/2} = \bar{Y}(Z, \bar{Z}) \quad (\text{by } U(1)_{\text{R-gauge fixing}}). \quad (6.12b)$$

$F_{\Lambda\Sigma}(X)$ は X^Λ について homogeneous of degree zero ($F(X)$ が homogeneous of degree two) であることから次の関係が成立する:

$$F_{\Lambda\Sigma}(X) = \mathcal{F}_{\Lambda\Sigma}(Z), \quad N_{\Lambda\Sigma}(X, \bar{X}) \equiv 2\text{Im}F_{\Lambda\Sigma} = N_{\Lambda\Sigma}(Z, \bar{Z}), \quad (6.13a)$$

$$(X^\Lambda, F_\Lambda) \equiv e^{\mathcal{K}/2}(Z^\Lambda, \mathcal{F}_\Lambda). \quad (6.13b)$$

この $Y = e^{\mathcal{K}/2}$ は、rigid special Kähler から Hodge-Kähler を作るときの scale factor を表すことに相当する。この分離により、rigid Kähler potential K から Hodge-Kähler potential \mathcal{K} が得られる:

$$-1 = N_{\Lambda\Sigma}(X, \bar{X})X^\Lambda\bar{X}^\Sigma \equiv -|Y|^2e^{-\mathcal{K}}, \quad (6.14a)$$

$$\mathcal{K} = -\log\left[-\frac{K}{|Y|^2}\right] = -\log\left[i(\bar{Z}^\Lambda\mathcal{F}_\Lambda - Z^\Lambda\bar{\mathcal{F}}_\Lambda)\right]. \quad (6.14b)$$

fermionic fields Ω_i^Λ についても書き換える:

$$\widehat{\Omega}_i^\Lambda \equiv \Omega_i^\Lambda - \frac{X^\Lambda}{X^0}\Omega_i^0, \quad \widehat{\Omega}_i^0 = 0, \quad (6.15a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_i^\Lambda &= \widehat{\Omega}_i^\Lambda + \frac{1}{K}N_{\Sigma\Gamma}X^\Lambda\bar{X}^\Sigma\widehat{\Omega}_i^\Gamma = \widehat{\Omega}_i^\Lambda - N_{\Sigma\Gamma}X^\Lambda\bar{X}^\Sigma\widehat{\Omega}_i^\Gamma \\ &= \widehat{\Omega}_i^\Lambda - e^{\mathcal{K}}N_{\Sigma\Gamma}Z^\Lambda\bar{Z}^\Sigma\widehat{\Omega}_i^\Gamma. \end{aligned} \quad (6.15b)$$

ついでにここで period matrix $\mathcal{N}_{\Lambda\Sigma}$ との関係を示しておこう。period matrix の定義そのものは

$$F_\Lambda \equiv \mathcal{N}_{\Lambda\Sigma}X^\Sigma, \quad D_a F_\Lambda \equiv \bar{\mathcal{N}}_{\Lambda\Sigma}D_a X^\Sigma, \quad D_a X^M \equiv \left(\partial_a + \frac{1}{2}\partial_a\mathcal{K}\right)X^M, \quad (6.16a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{N}_{\Lambda\Sigma}(\mathfrak{t}, \bar{\mathfrak{t}}) &= \bar{F}_{\Lambda\Sigma} + i\frac{(N_{\Lambda\Gamma}X^\Gamma)(N_{\Sigma\Pi}X^\Pi)}{N_{\Delta\Xi}X^\Delta X^\Xi} = \bar{\mathcal{F}}_{\Lambda\Sigma} + i\frac{(N_{\Lambda\Gamma}Z^\Gamma)(N_{\Sigma\Pi}Z^\Pi)}{N_{\Delta\Xi}Z^\Delta Z^\Xi} \\ &= \bar{\mathcal{F}}_{\Lambda\Sigma} + 2i\frac{(\text{Im}\mathcal{F}_{\Lambda\Gamma}Z^\Gamma)(\text{Im}\mathcal{F}_{\Sigma\Pi}Z^\Pi)}{Z^\Delta(\text{Im}\mathcal{F}_{\Delta\Xi})Z^\Xi}, \end{aligned} \quad (6.16b)$$

である。ここで $\mathfrak{t}^a = Z^a/Z^0$ である。また $\mathcal{N}_{\Lambda\Sigma} \in \mathbb{C}$, $N_{\Lambda\Sigma} \in \mathbb{R}$ であることも注意。比較する:

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\Lambda\Sigma} &= \frac{1}{i}(F_{\Lambda\Sigma} - \bar{F}_{\Lambda\Sigma}) \\ &= -2\text{Im}\mathcal{N}_{\Lambda\Sigma} + \frac{(N_{\Lambda\Gamma}X^\Gamma)(N_{\Sigma\Pi}X^\Pi)}{N_{\Delta\Xi}X^\Delta X^\Xi} + \frac{(N_{\Lambda\Gamma}\bar{X}^\Gamma)(N_{\Sigma\Pi}\bar{X}^\Pi)}{N_{\Delta\Xi}\bar{X}^\Delta\bar{X}^\Xi}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.17)$$

両辺に $X^\Lambda\bar{X}^\Sigma$ を作用させると $\text{Im}\mathcal{N}_{\Lambda\Sigma}$ が $N_{\Lambda\Sigma}$ 同様に negative definite であることがわかる:

$$N_{\Lambda\Sigma}X^\Lambda\bar{X}^\Sigma = -2(\text{Im}\mathcal{N}_{\Lambda\Sigma})X^\Lambda\bar{X}^\Sigma + 2N_{\Sigma\Pi}X^\Pi\bar{X}^\Sigma, \quad N_{\Lambda\Sigma}X^\Lambda\bar{X}^\Sigma = -1, \quad (6.18a)$$

$$\therefore (\text{Im}\mathcal{N}_{\Lambda\Sigma})X^\Lambda\bar{X}^\Sigma = -\frac{1}{2}. \quad (6.18b)$$

6.5 Reduction of hypermultiplets' space

Conformal supergravity (2.1) における hypermultiplets の scalar fields ϕ^A ($A = 1, 2, \dots, 4(n_{\text{H}} + 1)$) は、hyper-Kähler cone に値を取る。この hyper-Kähler cone は cone over tri-Sasakian manifold である。tri-Sasakian はさらに、 $Sp(1)$ fibrations of $4n_{\text{H}}$ -dimensional quaternionic Kähler manifold になっている。この quaternionic Kähler が、Poincaré supergravity における hypermultiplets' scalar fields が住む空間である。

Reduction の方法は [7] を模倣する。gauge-fixing conditions (6.7), (6.10) によって得られた constraints を再度記載しておく:

$$\chi = \frac{1}{2}g_{AB}\chi^A\chi^B = \frac{1}{2}G_{\bar{\alpha}\beta}A^{i\bar{\alpha}}A_i^\beta = -2, \quad \varepsilon^{ij}\bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta}A_j^\beta\zeta^\alpha = 0. \quad (6.19)$$

hyper-Kähler cone $(A_i^\alpha, \zeta^\alpha)$ から quaternionic Kähler $(B_a^\alpha, \hat{\zeta}^\alpha)$ に移行する。まずは bosonic fields A_i^α の拘束条件を次で解く ($\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, 2(n_{\text{H}} + 1)$; $a \equiv 1, 2$):

$$B_a^\alpha \equiv (A^{-1})^i{}_a A_i^\alpha, \quad A_i^\alpha = A_i^a B_a^\alpha, \quad B_a^b = \delta_a^b \quad (6.20a)$$

B_a^α は A_i^α 同様に quaternionic pseudo-reality condition (4.5b) を満たす:

$$B^{a\bar{\alpha}} = (B_a^\alpha)^* = \varepsilon^{ab}\bar{\Omega}^{\bar{\alpha}\beta}G_{\bar{\beta}\gamma}B_b^\gamma. \quad (6.20b)$$

さてここで [7] を模倣して、(6.20) を constraint に代入する:

$$\begin{aligned} \chi = -2 &= \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^{ij}\bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta}(A_i^a B_a^\alpha)(A_j^b B_b^\beta) = \frac{1}{2}\bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta}B_a^\alpha B_b^\beta \cdot \varepsilon^{ij}\left(\frac{1}{2}\Omega^{ab}A_i^c A_j^d \Omega_{cd}\right) \\ &\equiv C(B)\left(\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^{ij}\Omega_{cd}A_i^c A_j^d\right), \end{aligned} \quad (6.20c)$$

$$C(B) \equiv \frac{1}{2}\Omega^{ab}\bar{\Omega}_{\alpha\beta}B_a^\alpha B_b^\beta = -4\left(\varepsilon^{ij}\Omega_{cd}A_i^c A_j^d\right)^{-1}. \quad (6.20d)$$

ここで任意の $X^{[ab]}$ について $X^{ab} = \frac{1}{2}\Omega^{ab}(X^{cd}\Omega_{cd})$ を用いた。この $C(B)$ は、vector multiplets sector における Y とほぼ同様の役割を果たしている。つまり hyper-Kähler cone の cone coordinate に相当しており、reduced geometry である quaternionic geometry の potential そのものである。さらにここから quaternionic Kähler を取り出すために、 $Sp(1)$ -fibration 方向を固定する。つまり δ_i^a を用いることで $SU(2)_{\text{R}}$ -gauge fixing を行う:

$$A_i^a \equiv \delta_i^a \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^{kl}\varepsilon_{bc}A_k^b A_l^c} = \delta_i^a \sqrt{-\frac{2}{C(B)}}, \quad \Omega^{ab} \equiv \varepsilon^{ab} \quad (SU(2)_{\text{R}}\text{-gauge fixing}). \quad (6.21)$$

A_i^a ($a = 1, 2$) はもはや独立でない場であり、 B_a^α が独立な、quaternionic Kähler geometry の coordinates となる。

fermionic fields ζ^α についても、(4.4d), (4.5b), (4.5i) を用いて constraints (6.10) を解く:

$$\hat{\zeta}^\alpha \equiv \zeta^\alpha - B_a^\alpha \zeta^a, \quad \hat{\zeta}^a = 0, \quad (6.22a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta^\alpha &= \hat{\zeta}^\alpha - \frac{1}{\chi}\varepsilon^{ij}\bar{\Omega}_{\gamma\beta}A_i^\alpha A_j^\beta \hat{\zeta}^\gamma = \hat{\zeta}^\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^{ij}\bar{\Omega}_{\gamma\beta}A_i^\alpha A_j^\beta \hat{\zeta}^\gamma \\ &= \hat{\zeta}^\alpha - \frac{1}{C(B)}\varepsilon^{ab}\bar{\Omega}_{\gamma\beta}B_a^\alpha B_b^\beta \hat{\zeta}^\gamma. \end{aligned} \quad (6.22b)$$

APPENDIX

A Various signs

B. de Wit [1] の Einstein-Hilbert term の定義は、[2] Appendix C でいうところの

$$(s_1, s_2, s_3) = (+, -, -)$$

である ([2] や [6] のそれは (+, +, +)。[14] は (-, -, +))。それぞれの符号は次に登場する:

$$e^{-1}\mathcal{L} = -s_1(\partial_\mu\phi)^2 + \frac{s_1s_3}{2\kappa^2}R - \frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu}, \quad (\text{A.1a})$$

$$R^\mu{}_{\nu\rho\sigma} = s_2(\partial_\rho\Gamma^\mu{}_{\nu\sigma} - \partial_\sigma\Gamma^\mu{}_{\nu\rho} + \Gamma^\mu{}_{\lambda\rho}\Gamma^\lambda{}_{\nu\sigma} - \Gamma^\mu{}_{\lambda\sigma}\Gamma^\lambda{}_{\nu\rho}), \quad (\text{A.1b})$$

$$8\pi T_{\mu\nu} = s_3\left(R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R\right), \quad T_{00} \geq 0, \quad (\text{A.1c})$$

$$s_2s_3R_{\mu\nu} = R^\rho{}_{\nu\rho\mu}, \quad (\text{A.1d})$$

$$D_\mu\psi = \left(\partial_\mu + \frac{s_2}{4}\omega_\mu{}^{ab}\gamma_{ab}\right)\psi, \quad D_\mu V^a = \partial_\mu V^a + s_2\omega_\mu{}^a{}_b V^b. \quad (\text{A.1e})$$

B Duality transformations of the prepotential

(4.2b) を証明する。本質的なものは symplectic matrix である。

Electric/magnetic duality transformations によって、symplectic vector $X^M = (X^\Lambda, F_\Lambda)$ は次の変換を受けるとする:

$$\begin{pmatrix} X^\Lambda \\ F_\Lambda \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{X}^\Lambda \\ \tilde{F}_\Lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U^\Lambda{}_\Sigma & Z^{\Lambda\Sigma} \\ W_{\Lambda\Sigma} & V_\Lambda{}^\Sigma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X^\Sigma \\ F_\Sigma \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\text{B.1a})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbb{1} \\ -\mathbb{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U^\text{T} & W^\text{T} \\ Z^\text{T} & V^\text{T} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbb{1} \\ -\mathbb{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U & Z \\ W & V \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\text{B.1b})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore U^\text{T}W &= W^\text{T}U, & Z^\text{T}V &= V^\text{T}Z, \\ \mathbb{1} &= U^\text{T}V - W^\text{T}Z, & \mathbb{1} &= V^\text{T}U - Z^\text{T}W. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.1c})$$

ここで $U^\Lambda{}_\Sigma, Z^{\Lambda\Sigma}, W_{\Lambda\Sigma}, V_\Lambda{}^\Sigma$ は定数行列。(B.1a) によって、 $\tilde{F}_\Lambda = \partial\tilde{F}/\partial\tilde{X}^\Lambda$ から次のような微分方程式が得られる:

$$\begin{aligned} d\tilde{F} &= d\tilde{X}^\Lambda (W_{\Lambda\Sigma}X^\Sigma + V_\Lambda{}^\Sigma F_\Sigma) = dX^\Sigma \left((U^\text{T})_{\Sigma}{}^\Lambda + F_{\Sigma\Gamma}(Z^\text{T})^{\Gamma\Lambda} \right) (W_{\Lambda\Delta}X^\Delta + V_\Lambda{}^\Delta F_\Delta) \\ &= dX^\Sigma \left[(U^\text{T}W)_{\Sigma\Delta}X^\Delta + (U^\text{T}V)_{\Sigma}{}^\Delta F_\Delta + F_{\Sigma\Gamma}(Z^\text{T}W)^{\Gamma\Delta}X^\Delta + F_{\Sigma\Gamma}(Z^\text{T}V)^{\Gamma\Delta}F_\Delta \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.2})$$

各項を変形して全微分項にする:

$$\begin{aligned} dX^\Sigma(U^\text{T}W)_{\Sigma\Delta}X^\Delta &= d[X^\Sigma(U^\text{T}W)_{\Sigma\Delta}X^\Delta] - X^\Sigma(U^\text{T}W)_{\Sigma\Delta}dX^\Delta \\ &= d[X^\Sigma(U^\text{T}W)_{\Sigma\Delta}X^\Delta] - dX^\Delta(W^\text{T}U)_{\Delta\Sigma}X^\Sigma \\ &= d[X^\Sigma(U^\text{T}W)_{\Sigma\Delta}X^\Delta] - dX^\Delta(U^\text{T}W)_{\Delta\Sigma}X^\Sigma \\ &= \frac{1}{2}d[X^\Sigma(U^\text{T}W)_{\Sigma\Delta}X^\Delta], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.3a})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
dX^\Sigma F_{\Sigma\Gamma}(Z^T W)^\Gamma_\Delta X^\Delta &= d\left[X^\Sigma F_{\Sigma\Gamma}(Z^T W)^\Gamma_\Delta X^\Delta\right] - \cancel{X^\Sigma F_{\Sigma\Gamma\Pi} dX^\Pi} (Z^T W)^\Gamma_\Delta X^\Delta \\
&\quad - X^\Sigma F_{\Sigma\Gamma}(Z^T W)^\Gamma_\Delta dX^\Delta \\
&= d\left[F_\Gamma(Z^T W)^\Gamma_\Delta X^\Delta\right] - dX^\Delta (W^T Z)_\Delta^\Gamma F_{\Gamma\Sigma} X^\Sigma \\
&= d\left[X^\Delta (W^T Z)_\Delta^\Gamma F_\Gamma\right] + dX^\Delta \{\delta_\Delta^\Gamma - (U^T V)_\Delta^\Gamma\} F_{\Gamma\Sigma} X^\Sigma \\
&= d\left[X^\Delta (W^T Z)_\Delta^\Gamma F_\Gamma\right] + dX^\Gamma F_{\Gamma\Sigma} X^\Sigma - dX^\Delta (U^T V)_\Delta^\Gamma F_\Gamma \\
&= d\left[X^\Delta (W^T Z)_\Delta^\Gamma F_\Gamma\right] + d\left[X^\Gamma F_{\Gamma\Sigma} X^\Sigma\right] - \cancel{X^\Gamma F_{\Gamma\Sigma\Delta} dX^\Delta} X^\Sigma \\
&\quad - X^\Gamma F_{\Sigma\Gamma} dX^\Sigma - dX^\Delta (U^T V)_\Delta^\Gamma F_\Gamma \\
&= d\left[X^\Delta (W^T Z)_\Delta^\Gamma F_\Gamma\right] + \frac{1}{2} d\left[X^\Gamma F_{\Gamma\Sigma} X^\Sigma\right] - dX^\Delta (U^T V)_\Delta^\Gamma F_\Gamma, \quad (\text{B.3b})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
dX^\Sigma F_{\Sigma\Gamma}(Z^T V)^\Gamma_\Delta F_\Delta &= d\left[X^\Sigma F_{\Sigma\Gamma}(Z^T V)^\Gamma_\Delta F_\Delta\right] \\
&\quad - \cancel{X^\Sigma F_{\Sigma\Gamma\Pi} dX^\Pi} (Z^T V)^\Gamma_\Delta F_\Delta - X^\Sigma F_{\Sigma\Gamma}(Z^T V)^\Gamma_\Delta F_{\Delta\Pi} dX^\Pi \\
&= d\left[F_\Gamma(Z^T V)^\Gamma_\Delta F_\Delta\right] - dX^\Pi F_{\Pi\Delta} (V^T Z)^\Delta_\Gamma F_{\Gamma\Sigma} X^\Sigma \\
&= d\left[F_\Gamma(Z^T V)^\Gamma_\Delta F_\Delta\right] - dX^\Pi F_{\Pi\Delta} (Z^T V)^\Delta_\Gamma F_{\Gamma\Sigma} X^\Sigma \\
&= \frac{1}{2} d\left[F_\Gamma(Z^T V)^\Gamma_\Delta F_\Delta\right]. \quad (\text{B.3c})
\end{aligned}$$

途中、適切なところで (B.1c) を用いた。これらを (B.2) に代入する:

$$\begin{aligned}
d\tilde{F} &= \frac{1}{2} d\left[X^\Sigma (U^T W)_{\Sigma\Delta} X^\Delta\right] + d\left[X^\Delta (W^T Z)_\Delta^\Gamma F_\Gamma\right] + \frac{1}{2} d\left[X^\Gamma F_{\Gamma\Sigma} X^\Sigma\right] + \frac{1}{2} d\left[F_\Gamma(Z^T V)^\Gamma_\Delta F_\Delta\right] \\
&= d\left[F + \frac{1}{2} X^\Sigma (U^T W)_{\Sigma\Delta} X^\Delta + \frac{1}{2} X^\Delta (W^T Z)_\Delta^\Gamma F_\Gamma + \frac{1}{2} X^\Delta (U^T V - \mathbb{1})_\Delta^\Gamma F_\Gamma + \frac{1}{2} F_\Gamma(Z^T V)^\Gamma_\Delta F_\Delta\right] \\
&= d\left[F - \frac{1}{2} X^\Delta F_\Delta\right] + \frac{1}{2} d\left[X^\Sigma (U^T W)_{\Sigma\Delta} X^\Delta + X^\Delta (W^T Z + U^T V)_\Delta^\Gamma F_\Gamma + F_\Gamma(Z^T V)^\Gamma_\Delta F_\Delta\right], \\
\therefore \tilde{F} &= F - \frac{1}{2} X^\Delta F_\Delta \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left[X^\Lambda (U^T W)_{\Lambda\Sigma} X^\Sigma + X^\Lambda (U^T V + W^T Z)_\Lambda^\Sigma F_\Sigma + F_\Lambda (Z^T V)^\Lambda_\Sigma F_\Sigma\right]. \quad (\text{B.4})
\end{aligned}$$

prepotential $F(X)$ は X^Λ について homogeneous of second degree. これに見合う積分定数はない。

C Selfdual tensors in Lorentzian space

Levi-Civita invariant tensor $\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$ を用いた (anti)-selfdual tensor について、ここで一般的な議論を展開しておく。[1] ($\epsilon^{\dot{0}i\dot{2}\dot{3}} = +i$) type と [11] ($\epsilon^{\dot{0}i\dot{2}\dot{3}} = 1$) type があるので、同じ B. de Wit の論文でも、こちらが混乱する場合がある。一般に、次の様に invariant tensor を用意しよう:

$$\epsilon^{\dot{0}i\dot{2}\dot{3}} \equiv \alpha, \quad \epsilon_{\dot{0}i\dot{2}\dot{3}} \equiv -\alpha, \quad (\text{C.1a})$$

$$\epsilon^{abcd} = e^{-1}\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} e_\mu^a e_\nu^b e_\rho^c e_\sigma^d, \quad \epsilon_{abcd} = e\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} e_a^\mu e_b^\nu e_c^\rho e_d^\sigma. \quad (\text{C.1b})$$

計量は mostly plus Lorentzian signature を持つとする。contractions は次のようになる:

$$\epsilon^{abcd}\epsilon_{abcd} = 4!(-\alpha^2), \quad \epsilon^{abcd}\epsilon_{ebcd} = 3!(-\alpha^2)\delta_e^a, \quad (\text{C.2a})$$

$$\epsilon^{abcd}\epsilon_{efcd} = (2!)^2(-\alpha^2)\delta_{ef}^{ab} = 2!(-\alpha^2)(\delta_e^a\delta_f^b - \delta_f^a\delta_e^b). \quad (\text{C.2b})$$

さて、(anti)-selfdual tensors を定義する:

$$F_{ab}^\pm \equiv \frac{1}{2}\left(F_{ab} \pm \frac{\beta}{2}\epsilon_{abcd}F^{cd}\right), \quad F_{\mu\nu}^\pm = F_{ab}^\pm e_\mu^a e_\nu^b = \frac{1}{2}\left(F_{\mu\nu} \pm \frac{\beta}{2}e\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}F^{\rho\sigma}\right), \quad (\text{C.3a})$$

$$F^{\pm ab} \equiv \frac{1}{2}\left(F^{ab} \pm \frac{\gamma}{2}\epsilon^{abcd}F_{cd}\right), \quad F^{\pm\mu\nu} = F^{\pm ab}e_a^\mu e_b^\nu = \frac{1}{2}\left(F^{\mu\nu} \pm \frac{\gamma}{2}e^{-1}\varepsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}F_{\rho\sigma}\right). \quad (\text{C.3b})$$

これらの間の最も強い条件は直交性 $F_{ab}^\pm G^{\mp ab} = 0$ である:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \equiv F_{ab}^+ G^{-ab} &= \frac{1}{4}\left(F_{ab} + \frac{\beta}{2}\epsilon_{abcd}F^{cd}\right)\left(G^{ab} - \frac{\gamma}{2}\epsilon^{abef}G_{ef}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\left[F_{ab}G^{ab} - \frac{\beta\gamma}{4}\epsilon_{abcd}\epsilon^{abef}F^{cd}G_{ef} + \frac{\beta}{2}\epsilon_{abcd}F^{cd}G^{ab} - \frac{\gamma}{2}\epsilon^{abef}F_{ab}G_{ef}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\left[F_{ab}G^{ab}(1 + \alpha^2\beta\gamma) + \frac{\beta}{2}\epsilon_{\dot{0}i\dot{2}\dot{3}}(F^{\dot{0}i}G^{\dot{2}\dot{3}} + \dots) - \frac{\gamma}{2}\epsilon^{\dot{0}i\dot{2}\dot{3}}(F_{\dot{0}i}G_{\dot{2}\dot{3}} + \dots)\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\left[F_{ab}G^{ab}(1 + \alpha^2\beta\gamma) + (F_{\dot{0}i}G_{\dot{2}\dot{3}} + \dots)(\alpha\beta - \alpha\gamma)\right], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C.4a})$$

$$\therefore 0 = 1 + \alpha^2\beta\gamma, \quad \beta = \gamma. \quad (\text{C.4b})$$

ここで [1] は $\alpha = +i, \beta = \gamma = 1$ であり、[11] は (Chern-Simons like terms により) $\alpha = 1, \beta = \gamma = i$ である。どちらにせよ、 $\beta = \gamma$ なので、

$$F^{\pm ab} = \eta^{ac}\eta^{bd}F_{cd}^\pm, \quad F^{\pm\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\rho}g^{\nu\sigma}F_{\rho\sigma}^\pm, \quad (\text{C.5})$$

のように、普通に metric を用いて添字の上下を変更する。注意は Levi-Civita tensors 同士の contractions (α^2 の扱い) である。

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