

The Higher-Spin Challenge

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Some related reviews:

- N. Bouatta, G. Compere, A.S., hep-th/0409068
- D. Francia and A.S., hep-th/0601199
- A.S., Sezgin, Sundell, hep-th/0501156
- X. Bekaert, S. Cnockaert, C. Iazeolla, M.A. Vasiliev, hep-th/0503128
- D. Sorokin, hep-th/0405069
- A.S., D. Sorokin, P. Sundell, M.A. Vasiliev, Phys. Reports (Book?)

D. Francia
M. Taroni, J. Mourad, A. Campoleoni



Higher Spins : Field Theory

In 4D : symmetric tensors (spinor-tensors)

$$\varphi_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_s} \text{ or } \psi_{\alpha; \mu_1 \dots \mu_s}$$

Dirac – Fierz – Pauli conditions

$$(\square - M^2)\varphi_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_s} = 0$$

$$\partial^{\mu_1} \varphi_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_s} = 0$$

$$\varphi^{\mu_1}_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_s} = 0$$

$$(i\not{\partial} - M)\Psi_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_s} = 0$$

$$\partial^{\mu_1} \Psi_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_s} = 0$$

$$\gamma^{\mu_1} \Psi_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_s} = 0$$

Lagrangians: many additional fields

Higher Spins : Field Theory

Long search for free action principles:

♦ Metric-like formulation:

- ♦ *Singh, Hagen* (1974): action for free MASSIVE higher spins
- ♦ *Fronsdal* (1978): MASSLESS higher spins with **constrained** gauge symmetry

$$\begin{aligned}\delta\varphi_{\mu_1\dots\mu_s} &= \partial_{\mu_1}\Lambda_{\mu_2\dots\mu_s} + \dots \\ \Lambda' &\equiv \Lambda^\rho{}_{\rho\mu_4\dots\mu_s} = 0 \\ \varphi'' &\equiv \varphi^{\rho\sigma}{}_{\rho\sigma\mu_5\dots\mu_s} = 0\end{aligned}$$

- ♦ *Buchbinder, Pashnev, Tsulaja et al* (1998-): remove constraints by BRST
- ♦ *Francia, AS, Mourad* (2002-): minimal (non)local form, NO trace constraints
- ♦ **Mixed symmetry**: ..., Labastida, [Bekaert, Boulanger, De Medeiros, Hull],..., Campoleoni, Francia, Mourad, AS, 2008 and 2009

♦ Frame-like formulation: (Vasiliev et al, 1980's-, Skvortsov, 2008, Boulanger, Iazeolla, Sundell, 2008)

$$\begin{aligned}e_\mu^a &\rightarrow \varphi_\mu^{a_1\dots a_{s-1}} \\ \omega_\mu^{a,b} &\rightarrow \left\{ \varphi_\mu^{a_1\dots a_{s-1}, b_1\dots b_t} \right\}_{t=1,\dots,s-1}\end{aligned}$$

Plan

♦ Free Higher Spins [Bose for brevity] :

- ♦ constrained (Fronsdal) and unconstrained LOCAL formulations
- ♦ minimal NON-LOCAL (geometric) formulation
- ♦ triplets and String Field Theory
- ♦ unconstrained mixed symmetry from Bianchi identities

♦ External Currents and applications :

- ♦ vDVZ (dis)continuities

♦ Interacting (symmetric) Higher Spins :

- ♦ the "classic" problems
- ♦ currents and interactions
- ♦ the Vasiliev equations
- ♦ link with unconstrained formulation

Free Symmetric Higher Spins

Fronsdal (1978): natural extension of $s=1,2$ cases (BUT : with CONSTRAINTS)

$$\mathcal{F}_\mu \equiv \square A_\mu - \partial_\mu \partial \cdot A = 0$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu} \equiv \square h_{\mu\nu} - (\partial_\mu \partial \cdot h_\nu + (\mu \leftrightarrow \nu)) + \partial_\mu \partial_\nu h' = 0$$

...

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_s} \equiv \square \varphi_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_s} - (\partial_{\mu_1} \partial \cdot \varphi_{\mu_2 \dots \mu_s} + \dots) + (\partial_{\mu_1} \partial_{\mu_2} \varphi'_{\mu_3 \dots \mu_s} + \dots) = 0$$

$$\delta \mathcal{F}_\mu = 0, \quad \delta \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

but

$$\delta \mathcal{F}_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_s} = 3 \partial_{(\mu_1} \partial_{\mu_2} \partial_{\mu_3} \Lambda'_{\mu_4 \dots \mu_s)}$$

("primes" = traces)

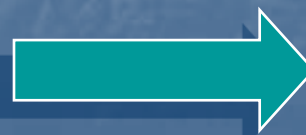
Can simplify notation (and algebra) hiding space-time indices:

$$\varphi_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_s} \rightarrow \varphi, \quad \varphi'_{\mu_3 \dots \mu_s} \rightarrow \varphi'$$

$$\partial_{\mu_1} \varphi_{\mu_2 \dots \mu_{s+1}} + \dots \rightarrow \partial \varphi$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_s} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \equiv \square \varphi - \partial \partial \cdot \varphi + \partial^2 \varphi'$$

$$\delta \mathcal{F} = 3 \partial^3 \Lambda'$$



$$\Lambda' = 0$$

1st Fronsdal constraint

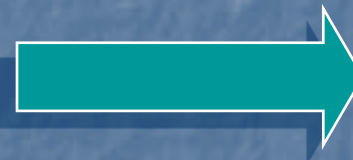
Free Symmetric Higher Spins

Bianchi identity $\rightarrow$ "classical anomaly" :

$$\partial \cdot \mathcal{F} - \frac{1}{2} \partial \mathcal{F}' = -\frac{3}{2} \partial^3 \varphi''$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \varphi \left(\mathcal{F} - \frac{1}{2} \eta \mathcal{F}' \right)$$

$$\delta \mathcal{L} = -s \Lambda \left(\partial \cdot \mathcal{F} - \frac{1}{2} \partial \mathcal{F}' \right)$$



$$\varphi'' = 0$$

2nd Fronsdal constraint

Natural to try and forego these "trace" constraints:

- ◊ BRST (non minimal) (Buchbinder, Pashnev, Tsulaja, ..., 1998-)
- ◊ Minimal compensator form (Francia, AS, Mourad, 2002-)

$$\mathcal{F} = 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \equiv \mathcal{F} - 3\partial^3 \alpha = 0$$

$$\partial \cdot \mathcal{A} - \frac{1}{2} \partial \mathcal{A}' = -\frac{3}{2} \partial^3 \mathcal{C}$$

$$\delta \alpha = \Lambda'$$

$$\mathcal{C} = \varphi'' - 4\partial \cdot \alpha + \partial \alpha'$$



$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & \varphi \left(\mathcal{A} - \frac{1}{2} \eta \mathcal{A}' \right) \\ & - \frac{3}{4} \binom{s}{3} \alpha \partial \cdot \mathcal{A}' + 3 \binom{s}{4} \beta \mathcal{C} \end{aligned}$$

S=3
(Schwinger)

Unconstrained Lagrangian
[2-derivative : (Francia, 2007)]

Free Higher-Spin Geometry

What are we gaining ?

$$\mathcal{F}^{(n+1)} = \mathcal{F}^{(n)} + \frac{1}{(n+1)(2n+1)} \frac{\partial^2}{\square} \mathcal{F}'^{(n)} - \frac{1}{n+1} \frac{\partial}{\square} \partial \cdot \mathcal{F}^{(n)}$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{(k)} = (2k+1) \frac{\partial^{2k+1}}{\square^{k-1}} \alpha^{[k-1]}$$

After some iterations: NON-LOCAL gauge invariant equation for φ ONLY

$$s=2: \delta h_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu \Lambda_\nu + \partial_\nu \Lambda_\mu \rightarrow \delta \Gamma_{\nu\rho}^\mu = \partial_\nu \partial_\rho \Lambda^\mu \rightarrow \delta R_{\mu\nu\rho}^\alpha = 0$$

$s > 2$: Hierarchy of connections and curvatures (de Wit and Freedman, 1980)

$$\Gamma_{\mu;\nu_1\dots\nu_s}, \dots, \Gamma_{\mu_1\dots\mu_{s-1};\nu_1\dots\nu_s}; \mathcal{R}_{\mu_1\dots\mu_s;\nu_1\dots\nu_s}$$

"Irreducible" NON LOCAL form of the equations :

$$s = 2n + 1 : \quad \frac{1}{\square^n} \partial_\mu \mathcal{R}^{\mu[n];\nu_1\dots\nu_s} = 0$$

$$s = 2n : \quad \frac{1}{\square^{n-1}} \mathcal{R}^{[n];\nu_1\dots\nu_s} = 0$$

String Theory & Free Higher Spins

(Kato and Ogawa, 1982; Witten; Neveu, West et al, 1985,...)

BRST equations for "contracted" Virasoro:

$$L_k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=-\infty}^{+\infty} \alpha_{k-l}^\mu \alpha_{\mu l}$$

$$[L_k, L_l] = (k-l) L_{k+l} + \frac{D}{12} m(m^2 - 1) \delta_{k+l,0}$$



$$\alpha' \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\mathcal{Q} |\Psi\rangle = 0$$

$$\delta |\Psi\rangle = \mathcal{Q} |\Lambda\rangle$$

$$\ell_0 = p^2$$

$$\ell_k = p \cdot \alpha_k$$

$$[\ell_m, \ell_n] = m \ell_0 \delta_{m+n,0}$$

First open bosonic Regge trajectory $\rightarrow$ **TRIPLETS**

Propagate: s, s-2, s-4, ...

(A. Bengtsson, 1986; Henneaux, Teitelboim, 1987)

(Pashnev, Tsulaja, 1998; Francia, AS, 2002; Bonelli, 2003; AS, Tsulaja, 2003)

$$\square \varphi = \partial C,$$

$$\partial \cdot \varphi - \partial D = C$$

$$\square D = \partial \cdot C$$

Frame formulation : (Sorokin, Vasiliev, 2008)

On-shell truncation :

(Francia, AS, 2002)

$$\varphi' - 2D = \partial \alpha$$



Off-shell truncation :

(Buchbinder, Krykhtin, Reshetnyak 2007)

$$\mathcal{F} = 3 \partial^3 \alpha$$

$$\varphi'' = 4 \partial \cdot \alpha + \partial \alpha'$$

$$\delta \varphi = \partial \Lambda, \quad \delta \alpha = \Lambda'$$

Mixed Symmetry

- Independent fields for $D > 5$
- Index "families"
- **Non-Abelian** $gl(N)$ algebra mixing them
- **Labastida constraints** (1987):

$$\varphi_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_{s_1}} \rightarrow \varphi_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_{s_1}; \dots; \rho_1, \dots, \rho_{s_N}}$$

$$\delta \varphi = \partial \Lambda \rightarrow \delta \varphi = \partial^i \Lambda_i$$

$$T_{(ij} \Lambda_{k)} = 0$$

$$T_{(ij} T_{kl)} \varphi = 0$$

- NOT all (double) traces vanish $\rightarrow$ Higher traces in Lagrangians !
- **Constrained** bosonic Lagrangians and fermionic field equations
- **Key tool:** self-adjointness of kinetic operator

Recently:

(Campoleoni, Francia, Mourad, AS, 2008, and 2009)

- **Unconstrained** bosonic Lagrangians
- Weyl-like symmetries in sporadic cases determined by $gl(N)$ algebra
- (Un)constrained fermionic Lagrangians [NOT here for brevity]
- **Key tool:** Bianchi identities

Mixed Symmetry

(Campoleoni, Francia, Mourad, AS, 2008, and 2009)

Multi-symmetric tensors :

$$\delta\varphi = \partial\Lambda \rightarrow \delta\varphi = \partial^i \Lambda_i$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \square\varphi - \partial^i \partial_i \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \partial^i \partial^j T_{ij} \varphi$$

$$\delta\mathcal{F} = \frac{1}{6} \partial^i \partial^j \partial^k T_{(ij} \Lambda_{k)}$$

$$\partial_i \mathcal{F} - \frac{1}{2} \partial^j T_{ij} \mathcal{F} = -\frac{1}{12} \partial^j \partial^k \partial^l T_{(ij} T_{kl)} \varphi$$

Bianchi identities :

- ♦ neatly encode the (not independent) Labastida constraints
- ♦ [compensators $\alpha_{i|k}(\Phi_i)$, Lagrange multipliers $\beta_{i|j|k|l}$]

(2,1)
projection

$$\partial_i \mathcal{A} - \frac{1}{2} \partial^j T_{ij} \mathcal{A} = -\frac{1}{4} \partial^j \partial^k \partial^l \mathcal{C}_{ijkl}$$

- ♦ new features from traces of Bianchi's (not simply constraints)

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_i T_{jk} \mathcal{A} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_{(j} T_{k)i} \mathcal{A} &= \frac{1}{6} \partial^l (2 T_{il} T_{jk} - T_{i(j} T_{k)l}) \mathcal{A} \\ &+ \frac{1}{4} \partial^l \partial^m (2 \partial_i \mathcal{C}_{jklm} - \partial_{(j} \mathcal{C}_{k)ilm}) - \frac{1}{12} \partial^l \partial^m \partial^n (2 T_{jk} \mathcal{C}_{ilmn} - T_{i(j} \mathcal{C}_{k)lmn}) . \end{aligned}$$

Mixed Symmetry

(Campoleoni, Francia, Mourad, AS, 2008, and 2009)

Two-family Lagrangians:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\varphi, \Phi_i, \beta_{ijkl}) = & \frac{1}{2} \langle \varphi, \mathcal{A} - \frac{1}{2} \eta^{ij} T_{ij} \mathcal{A} + \frac{1}{36} \eta^{ij} \eta^{kl} (2 T_{ij} T_{kl} - T_{i(k} T_{l)j}) \mathcal{A} \rangle \\ & - \frac{1}{24} \langle \alpha_{ijk}(\Phi), \partial_{(i} T_{jk)} \mathcal{A} - \frac{1}{12} \eta^{lm} (2 \partial_{(i} T_{jk)} T_{lm} - \partial_{(i} T_{l|j} T_{k)m}) \mathcal{A} \rangle \\ & + \frac{1}{8} \langle \beta_{ijkl}, \mathcal{C}_{ijkl} \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

- ♦ New terms determined by the (2,1) trace of the Bianchi identity
- ♦ **More families**: higher traces
- ♦ (2,...,2,1) trace of Bianchi's:
- ♦ **Also**: 2-derivative form

$$\begin{aligned} & (p+2) Y_{\{2^p, 1\}} \partial_k \mathcal{A}^{[p]}_{i_1 j_1, \dots, i_p j_p} - \partial^l \mathcal{A}^{[p+1]}_{i_1 j_1, \dots, i_p j_p, k l} \\ & = -\frac{1}{2} Y_{\{2^p, 1\}} T_{i_1 j_1} \dots T_{i_p j_p} \partial^l \partial^m \partial^n \mathcal{C}_{klmn}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & \frac{1}{2} \langle \varphi, \sum_{p=0}^N \frac{(-1)^p}{p!(p+1)!} \eta^{i_1 j_1} \dots \eta^{i_p j_p} \mathcal{A}^{[p]}_{i_1 j_1, \dots, i_p j_p} \rangle \\ & - \frac{1}{4} \langle \alpha_{ijk}, \sum_{p=0}^{N-1} \frac{(-1)^p}{p!(p+3)!} \eta^{i_1 j_1} \dots \eta^{i_p j_p} \partial_{(i} \mathcal{A}^{[p+1]}_{jk), i_1 j_1, \dots, i_p j_p} \rangle \\ & + \frac{1}{8} \langle \beta_{ijkl}, \mathcal{C}_{ijkl} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

(2,...,2,1)
projection



, . . . ,

Mixed Symmetry

(Campoleoni, Francia, Mourad, AS, 2008, and 2009)

Reduction: e.g. passing from $R_{\mu\nu} - 1/2 g_{\mu\nu} R = 0$ to $R_{\mu\nu} = 0$

♦ **One family** (symmetric tensors) :

$$\mathcal{A} - \frac{1}{2} \eta \mathcal{A}' + \eta^2 \mathcal{B} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \mathcal{A} = 0$$

♦ Always possible via traces, with one exception: **2D gravity**

♦ **Two families :** $\mathcal{A} - \frac{1}{2} \eta^{ij} \mathcal{A}'_{ij} + \frac{1}{12} \eta^{ij} \eta^{kl} \mathcal{A}''_{ij,kl} + \frac{1}{2} \eta^{ij} \eta^{kl} \mathcal{B}_{ijkl} = 0$

♦ looks simple, but ...

$$[(D-2) \delta_i^k \delta_j^l + \delta_{(i}^k S_{j)}^l] \left(\mathcal{A}'_{ij} - \frac{1}{3} \eta^{mn} \mathcal{A}''_{ij,mn} - 2 \eta^{mn} \mathcal{B}^{(T)}_{ijmn} \right) = 0$$

♦ S_i^j : displace indices $\rightarrow$ $gl(2)$ algebra

$$[S_i^j, S_k^l] = \delta_j^k S_i^l - \delta_l^i S_k^j$$

Mixed Symmetry

(Campoleoni, Francia, Mourad, AS, 2008, and to appear)

◇ Spectrum of: $[(D-2)\delta_i^k \delta_j^l + \delta_{(i} S^l_{j)}]$

◇ Zero modes according to first column of table:

◇ What happens? **Weyl-like symmetries**

◇ e.g. 2D gravity: $\delta h_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} \Omega$

◇ **N families**: Weyl-like symmetries:

$$\delta \varphi = \eta \Omega, \delta \varphi = \eta \eta \Omega, \dots$$

	$\mathcal{A}'$		$\mathcal{A}''$	
D	s_1	s_2	s_1	s_2
2	2	0		
2	2	1		
2	3	1		
2	2	3		
3	2	1	2	2
4	s	2		

Weyl-like symmetries
(irred. fields)

$$\delta \varphi = \eta^{ij} \Omega_{ij}$$

$$\delta \mathcal{E} = \sum_{p=1}^N \frac{(-1)^p}{p!(p+1)!} \eta^{i_1 j_1} \dots \eta^{i_p j_p} Y_{\{2^p\}} \sum_{n=1}^p \prod_{r \neq n} T_{i_r j_r} \{ (D-2) \Omega_{i_n j_n} + S^k_{(i_n} \Omega_{j_n) k} \}$$

$$+ \sum_{p=2}^{N+1} \frac{(-1)^p}{p(p-1)!p!} \eta^{i_1 j_1} \dots \eta^{i_p j_p} Y_{\{4, 2^{p-2}\}} \sum_{n=1}^p \left(Y_{\{2^{p-1}\}} \prod_{r \neq n} T_{i_r j_r} \right) \Omega_{i_n j_n}$$

Multiplier
terms

External currents



(Francia, Mourad, AS, 2007, 2008)

◊ Residues of current exchanges reflect the **degrees of freedom**

$$p^2 A_\mu - p_\mu p \cdot A = J_\mu$$

◊ $s=1$:

$$p^2 J^\mu A_\mu = J^\mu J_\mu$$



$$J_i J_i$$

◊ All s :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} - \frac{1}{2} \eta \mathcal{A}' + \eta^2 \mathcal{B} &= J \\ \partial \cdot \mathcal{A}' - (2\partial + \eta \partial \cdot) \mathcal{B} &= 0 \\ \varphi'' - 4\partial \cdot \alpha - \partial \alpha' &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Unique non-local Lagrangian :
(e.g. for $s=3$)

$$\mathcal{A} = \frac{1}{\square} \partial \cdot \mathcal{R}' + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\square^2} \partial \cdot \mathcal{R}''$$

vD-V-Z (Dis)continuity for HS



$$m = 0 : T_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}(T')^2$$

(van Dam, Veltman; Zakharov, 1970)

$$m \neq 0 : T_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{3}(T')^2$$

- VDVZ **discontinuity** : comparing of D and (D+1) massless exchanges
- First present for s=2
- **All s**: can describe irreducibly a massive field à la Scherk-Schwarz from (D+1) dimensions :
[e.g. for s=2 : $h_{MN} \rightarrow (h_{mn} \cos(my), A_m \sin(my), \phi \cos(my))$]

$$\langle J, \square \varphi \rangle = \sum_n \frac{1}{n! 2^{2n} \left(3 - s - \frac{D}{2}\right)_n} \langle J^{[n]}, J^{[n]} \rangle$$

(A)dS extension (still free level): [radial reduction] (Fronsdal, 1979; Biswas, Siegel, 2002)

◊ $\forall s$: Discontinuity $\rightarrow$ smooth interpolation in $(mL)^2$ ($\forall s$: Francia, Mourad, AS, 2008)

(s=2 : Higuchi, 1987; Porrati, 2001; Kogan, Mouslopoulos, Papazoglou, 2001; Duff, Liu, Sati, 2004)

◊ [Liouville's Theorem !]

Poles at (even) "partly massless" states

(Deser, Nepomechie, Waldron, 1983 -)



VDVZ discontinuity!

HS Interactions

Problems :

- Usual coupling with gravity $\rightarrow$ “naked” Weyl tensors
- Weinberg’s 1964 argument , Coleman – Mandula
- Velo–Zwanziger inconsistencies
- Weinberg – Witten
-

(Aragone, Deser, 1979)

(see Porrati, 2008)

But:

- (Light-cone or covariant) **3-vertices**
[higher derivatives]

(Berends, Burgers, van Dam, 1982)

(Bengtsson², Brink, 1983)

(Boulanger et al, 2001 -)

(Metsaev, 2005, 2007)

(Buchbinder, Fotopoulos, Irges, Petkou, Tsulava, 2006)

(Boulanger, Leclerc, Sundell, 2008)

(Zinoviev, 2008)

(Manvelyan, Mkrtchyan, Ruhl, 2009)

(Bekaert, Mourad, Joung, 2009)

- **Scattering via current exchanges**

- Contact terms can resolve Velo–Zwanziger

(Porrati, Rahman, 2009)

Vasiliev eqs:

- Deformed low-derivative with $\Lambda \neq 0$
- Infinitely many fields

(Vasiliev, 1990, 2003)

(Sezgin, Sundell, 2001)

Scattering via Current Exchanges

(Bekaert, Mourad, Joungh, 2009)

Key ingredients:

- (O,O,s) couplings via conserved currents:

$$|\phi(x + i y)|^2$$

- current exchange formula:

$$\langle J, \square \varphi \rangle = \sum_n \frac{1}{n! 2^{2n} \left(3 - s - \frac{D}{2}\right)_n} \langle J^{[n]}, J^{[n]} \rangle$$

- dimensionful coupling constant λ

- dimensionless coupling function $g(z)$:

$$g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g_n \frac{z^n}{n!}$$

[String Theory: exponential g]

- In 4D:

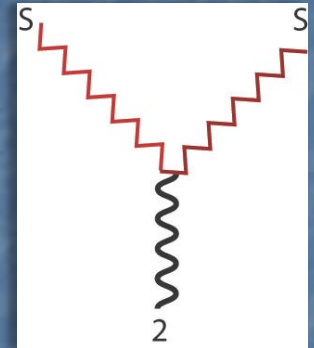
$$\mathcal{A}(s, t, u) \sim \frac{\lambda^2}{t} \left\{ g \left[-\frac{\lambda^2}{8} (\sqrt{s} + \sqrt{-u})^2 \right] + g \left[-\frac{\lambda^2}{8} (\sqrt{s} - \sqrt{-u})^2 \right] - g_0 \right\} + \text{crossing}$$

- **In principle:** good high-energy behavior possible with exotic g

Cubic HS Interactions

- Closer look at old difficulties (for definiteness s-s-2 case)

- **Aragone-Deser**: NO "standard" gravity coupling for massless HS around flat space;



- **Fradkin-Vasiliev**: higher-derivative terms around (A)dS;
- **Boulanger et al**: ALMOST UNIQUE highest non-Abelian CUBIC coupling (seed) for massless HS around flat space;

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_3 \sim & \tilde{w}_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \left[2 \tilde{\phi}'_{\mu} \partial^{\beta} \partial^{\delta} \tilde{\phi}^{\alpha\gamma\mu} + \tilde{\phi}^{\alpha\gamma}_{\mu} \partial^{\delta} \partial^{\mu} \tilde{\phi}'^{\beta} - 3 \tilde{\phi}'^{\alpha} \partial^{\delta} \partial^{\mu} \tilde{\phi}^{\beta\gamma}_{\mu} \right. \\ & + 2 \tilde{\phi}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu} \partial^{(\delta} \partial^{\nu)} \tilde{\phi}^{\beta\gamma\mu} + \partial_{\mu} \tilde{\phi}^{\alpha\gamma\mu} \partial_{\nu} \tilde{\phi}^{\beta\delta\nu} - \tilde{\phi}^{\alpha\gamma\mu} \partial_{\mu} \partial_{\nu} \tilde{\phi}^{\beta\delta\nu} \\ & \left. - 2 \partial^{(\mu} \tilde{\phi}^{\nu)\alpha\gamma} \partial_{\mu} \tilde{\phi}^{\beta\delta}_{\nu} - 2 \tilde{\phi}^{\alpha\gamma}_{\mu} \partial^{\delta} \partial^{\nu} \tilde{\phi}^{\beta\mu}_{\nu} + \tilde{\phi}'^{\alpha} \partial^{\beta} \partial^{\delta} \tilde{\phi}'^{\gamma} - \tilde{\phi}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu} \partial^{\beta} \partial^{\delta} \tilde{\phi}^{\gamma\mu\nu} \right] \end{aligned}$$

(Boulanger, Leclerc, Sundell, 2008)

e.g. 3-3-2 :

- **DEFORMING** highest vertex to (A)dS one can recover consistent "standard" couplings WITH tails, singular limit as $\Lambda \rightarrow 0$

Closed-form HS Interactions

Vasiliev's setting:

1. Extend frame formulation of gravity :
2. Symmetric tensors of arbitrary spin
 - All (even) spin- s fields:
3. ∞ -dim. HS-algebra via oscillators (coordinates and momenta):

$$g_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow e_{\mu}^a, \quad \omega_{\mu}^{ab} \rightarrow \omega_{\mu}^{A;B}$$

$$\omega_{\mu}^{A;B} : \begin{array}{|c|} \hline A \\ \hline B \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\varphi_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_s} \rightarrow \omega_{\mu}^{A_1 \dots A_{s-1}; B_1 \dots B_{s-1}}$$

$$\omega_{\mu}^{A_1 \dots A_{s-1}; B_1 \dots B_{s-1}} : \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline A_1 & \dots & A_{s-1} \\ \hline B_1 & \dots & B_{s-1} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$M_{A;B} \rightarrow M_{A_1 \dots A_s; B_1 \dots B_s}$$

$$M_{A;B} = x_A p_B - x_B p_A$$

$$M_{A_1 \dots A_s; B_1 \dots B_s} = x_{A_1} \dots x_{A_s} p_{B_1} \dots p_{B_s} \pm \dots$$

(Twisted) Adjoint

3. [Weyl ordered (symmetric) polynomials in (x,p) or *- products]

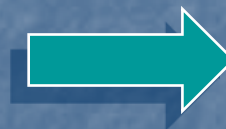
4. **One-form A** in adjoint of HS algebra :
 (all ω 's : HS vielbeins and connections)
 ■ One field for any (even) s

$$\mathcal{A}(x^\mu | x_A, p_A)$$

$$F = dA + A \wedge \star A$$

5. **Zero-form Φ** in "twisted adjoint":
 ■ ∞ fields for any (even) s
 ■ "Weyl" (+ derivatives) :

		...		s	...	s+k
$\Phi^{A_1 \dots A_{s+k}; B_1 \dots B_s} :$		...	s			



Scalar : φ

- Spin-2 equation in the form:
 - trace recovers "Ricci=0"

"Riemann = Weyl"

The Vasiliev equations

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{F} &= \frac{i}{2} dZ^i \wedge dZ_i \widehat{\Phi} \star k \\ \widehat{D} \widehat{\Phi} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{A}(x | Y, Z) \\ \widehat{\Phi}(x | Y, Z)\end{aligned}$$

- Background independent (non-Lagrangian)
- [Extra Z variables] ; $\Phi \star \kappa$: "twisted adjoint" $\Phi \rightarrow \text{adjoint}$
- [Chan-Paton extension to all (even and odd) ranks]
- Consistent : Bianchi for F implies second eq .

- Cartan Integrable System (but with 0-form)

- Unfolding (One-derivative equations)

- This form (not spinor 4D form) needs further specifications

$$\begin{aligned}dW^i &= f^i(W) \\ \frac{\partial f^i(W)}{\partial W^j} \wedge f^j(W) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

(Sullivan, 1977; D'Auria, Fre', 1982)

Linearization

Free flat limit (with traces in $A \rightarrow$ Strong Proj.)

$$\partial_{[\mu} \omega_{\nu], a(s-1), b(k)}^{(s-1, k)} + \omega_{[\mu, a(s-1), |\nu] b(k)}^{(s-1, k+1)} = \delta_{k, s-1} \Phi_{[\mu | a(s-1), |\nu] b(s-1)}$$

▪ $s = 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{[\mu} e_{\nu]}^a - \omega_{[\mu \nu]}^a &= 0 \rightarrow \omega(e) \\ R_{\mu \nu}^{ab} = \partial_{[\mu} \omega_{\nu]}^{ab} &= \Phi_{\mu a, \nu b} \rightarrow R_{\nu b} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

▪ $s = 3$:

- a first equation, analogous of the vielbein postulate giving $\omega(e)$
- a second equation, defining a second-order kinetic operator

$$\omega_{\mu, ab, c}^{(2,2) c} = \square \varphi_{\mu ab} - \partial_a \partial \cdot \varphi_{\mu b} - \partial_b \partial \cdot \varphi_{\mu a} + \partial_a \partial_b \varphi'_{\mu}$$

- a third equation providing the constraint

$$\partial_{[\mu} \omega_{\nu], ab, c}^{(2,2) c} = 0 \rightarrow \omega_{\mu, ab, c}^{(2,2) c} = \partial_{\mu} \beta_{ab}$$

Recovering the compensator

(AS, Sezgin, Sundell, 2004)

$$\square \varphi_{\mu ab} - \partial_a \partial \cdot \varphi_{\mu b} - \partial_b \partial \cdot \varphi_{\mu a} + \partial_a \partial_b \varphi'_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} \beta_{ab}$$



$$\partial_{[\mu} (\partial \cdot \varphi_{a]b} - \partial_{a]}\varphi'_{b}) = \partial_{[\mu} \beta_{b]a}$$

(Dubois-Violette, Henneaux, 1999)



$$\beta_{ab} = (\partial \cdot \varphi_{ab} - \partial_a \varphi'_b - \partial_b \varphi'_a) + 3 \partial_a \partial_b \alpha$$



$$\mathcal{F} = 3 \partial^3 \alpha$$

Outlook

Today :

- ◇ Systematics of free higher-spin dynamics
- ◇ (Essentially) the **extension** to (A)dS backgrounds
- ◇ **Link** with free String Theory via (generalized) triplets
- ◇ Two paradigmatic examples of “interacting higher spins”:
 - ◇ **String Theory** (mixed symmetry, massive, mostly flat)
 - ◇ **Vasiliev system** (symmetric tensors, massless, curved)

Key objectives :

- ❖ Systematics of HS Interactions
- ❖ Geometrical framework for HS interactions
- ❖ Lessons from (and for) String Theory

Internal expansion

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{F} &= \frac{i}{2} dZ^i \wedge dZ_i \widehat{\Phi} \star k \\ \widehat{D} \widehat{\Phi} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

- Gauge field A in (x,z) space:

$$\widehat{A}(x^\mu | Y^{iA}, Z^{iA}) = \widehat{A}_\mu dx^\mu + \widehat{A}_{ia} dZ^{ia} + \widehat{A}_i dZ^i$$

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{A}_{ia} &= 0, \quad \partial_{ia} \widehat{\Phi} = 0 \\ \partial_{ia} \widehat{A}_i &= 0, \quad \partial_{ia} \widehat{A}_\mu = 0\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{F}_{ij} &= -i \epsilon_{ij} \widehat{\Phi} \star k \\ \widehat{F}_{\mu\nu} &= 0, \quad \widehat{F}_{\mu i} = 0 \\ D_\mu \widehat{\Phi} &= 0, \quad D_i \widehat{\Phi} = 0\end{aligned}$$

Internal equations: power series in Φ by successive iterations

Unfolding

- Linearized Φ - equation :

$$D_\mu \Phi + \frac{1}{2i} \{P_a, \Phi\} = 0$$

- Unfolding :

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_\mu &= \partial_\mu \varphi \\ \varphi_{\mu\nu} &= \partial_\mu \varphi_\nu \\ \dots \\ \varphi_{\mu(n+1)} &= \partial_\mu \varphi_{\mu(n)}\end{aligned}$$



$$\eta^{\mu\nu} \varphi_{\mu\nu} = 0 \rightarrow \square \varphi = 0$$

Uniform description of HS interactions

Cartan Integrable Systems

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{F} &= \frac{i}{2} dZ^i \wedge dZ_i \widehat{\Phi} \star k \\ D\widehat{\Phi} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Cartan Integrable System :

(Sullivan, 1977; D'Auria, Fre', 1982)

- e.g. Chern-Simons theory
- manifestly consistent eqs
- gauge covariance
- manifest diff covariance
- non-Lagrangian

$$\begin{aligned}R^i &\equiv dW^i + f^i(W) = 0 \quad \text{with} \quad f^i(W) \frac{\partial f^i(W)}{\partial W^j} = 0 \\ \delta W^i &= d\Lambda^i - \Lambda^j \frac{\partial f^i(W)}{\partial W^j} \\ \delta R^i &= (-)^j \Lambda^j R^k \frac{\partial^2 f^i(W)}{\partial W^k \partial W^j}\end{aligned}$$

- **NEW INGREDIENT** : 0-form Φ