The Non-Compact $\mathbb{C}P^N$ Model

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Received in 30 de abril de 1986

Abstract

The non-compact $\mathbb{C}P^N$ model is formulated as the $M=1$ case of the generalized non-compact Grassmannian sigma models on the coset space $SU(M,N)/[SU(M)\times SU(N)\times U(1)]$. Quantum properties obtained within an indefinite metric formalism and the $1/N$ expansion show the phenomena of dynamical generation of mass and of a composite gauge boson for certain values of the coupling constant, without any input parameter.

The non-compact $\mathbb{C}P^N$ model is the $M=1$ case of the non-compact Grassmannian sigma model defined on the space $G/H=SU(M,N)/[SU(M)\times SU(N)\times U(1)]$. The Lagrangian in the general matrix formalism is given by

$$L = -\frac{1}{8} \text{Tr} g(x) \partial_t q(x) \partial_t q(x)^{-1},$$

where

$$q(x) = g^{-1}(x)g_0g(x)$$

are a subset of the group elements $g$ belonging to $SU(M,N)$, with the fixed element

$$g_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -I_M & 0 \\ 0 & +I_N \end{bmatrix}$$

By definition, an element of the pseudo-unitary group satisfies the condition

$$g^\dagger g_0 g = g_0 = g g_0 g^\dagger,$$

with inverse given by

$$g^{-1} = g_0 g^\dagger g_0.$$
The interaction in the model is provided by the constraint

$$q(x)q(x) = I_{M+N}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (6)

The coset elements can be parametrized by off-diagonal $M \times N$ complex matrices $X$ and $X^+$ in the Lie algebra in the form:

$$q' = \exp \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \tilde{X}^+ \\ X^+ & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh \sqrt{XX^+} & \frac{X \sinh \sqrt{XX^+}}{\sqrt{XX^+}} \\ \frac{X \sinh \sqrt{XX^+}}{\sqrt{XX^+}} & \cosh \sqrt{XX^+} \end{bmatrix}.$$

In the $M=1$ case, the block $Z$ reduces to a single row parametrized by a set of $N$ complex numbers $z_i(i=1,\ldots,\#)$ which, with $z_i$ defined by the non-compact constraint $z_i z_{\bar{i}} = 1 \rightarrow \tilde{z}_{\bar{i}} = z_i$, become the field variables transforming as a vector $z_i$ under $SU(1,N)$. In terms of these variables, the coset (2) can be written as

$$q = \begin{bmatrix} -1 + 2\tilde{z}_0 z_0 & 2\tilde{z}_0 z_i \\ 2\tilde{z}_0 z_{\bar{i}} & -1 - 2\tilde{z}_{\bar{i}} z_i \end{bmatrix}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (8)

The Lagrangian in eq. (1), after some algebra, now assumes the canonical form

$$L = - \partial_\mu \tilde{z}_0 \partial^\mu z_0 + \partial_\mu \tilde{z}_{\bar{i}} \partial^\mu z_{\bar{i}}$$

$$+ (-\tilde{z}_0 \partial_\mu z_0 + \tilde{z}_i \partial_{\mu} z_i)(-\tilde{z}_0 \partial^\mu z_0 + \tilde{z}_{\bar{i}} \partial^\mu z_{\bar{i}}).$$
or
\[ L = \sum_{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi^a_{\alpha}}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial^2 \phi^{a}\alpha}{\partial x^\mu} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha} \frac{\partial \phi^a_{\alpha}}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial \phi^{a}\alpha}{\partial x^\mu} \phi^{a}\alpha \phi^a_{\alpha} , \quad \alpha, \beta = 0, 1, \ldots, N \] (9)
in which a rescaling of field variables has been performed through the introduction of a coupling constant \( f \) in the constraint
\[ \sum_{\alpha} \phi^a_{\alpha} = \sum_{\alpha} \phi^{a}\alpha + \frac{N+1}{f}. \] (10)

Under the local transformation \( \phi^a_{\alpha}(x) \rightarrow \phi^a_{\alpha}(x) \exp i\lambda(x) \), the Lagrangian is seen to be invariant. Thus classically there exists a composite field defined by \( A_{\mu} = \sum_{\alpha} \phi^a_{\alpha} A_{\mu}^a \), which transforms like a \( U(1) \) gauge field. All
\[ L = \sum_{\mu} \phi^a_{\alpha} D_{\mu} \phi^{a}\alpha \] (11)
with \( D_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} + iA_{\mu} \). The above formulation thus far is relevant for any dimension. It is our emphasis in this note to concentrate on the quantum properties in these models, which are only renormalizable in two dimensions, and to demonstrate that the composite gauge boson can indeed be generated dynamically.

In the two-dimensional model, several studies\(^4\) of the quantum theory in the positive coupling region of eq.\((10)\) have concluded that there cannot be dynamical generation of a composite gauge boson due to the lack of a mass generation, unless a certain extra input is introduced\(^5\). Thus the quantum theory in such case is not too interesting. However, a previous analysis\(^6\) of the non-compact \( O(1,N) \) sigma model shows that a negative coupling does not prevent the construction of a positive definite quantum Hamiltonian in an indefinite-metric formalism\(^7\), in spite of the fact that the corresponding classical Hamiltonian is not positive. The \( 1/N \) expansion study of the model further shows that in the same region there can be dynamical mass generation, though the \( O(1,N) \) model does not possess a gauge degree of freedom.

Following the ideas in the analysis of the \( O(1,N) \) model\(^6\), we introduce a mass term \( m^2 \phi^a_{\alpha} \phi^{a}\alpha \) in eq.\((9)\) to regulate the infrared divergence of the massless theory. The mass at this point is an extra parameter but will become related to the coupling later on. The overall Fock space of quantization in the free field theory on which a pertur-
bative treatment of the interacting theory is based, is of course, indefinite as the fields carry both positive and negative norms. Thus in the momentum space expansion of the complex fields, the creation and annihilation operators $\bar{a}_i^\dagger$, $a_i$ satisfy the prescription

$$\langle 0 | a_i(p) a_j(p')^\dagger | 0 \rangle = \mp 2 p_0 \delta(p-p') \delta_{ij} \quad (- \text{for } i=0 \neq j \neq \pm 1, \ldots, N)$$

The physical subspace, obtained by projecting states consisting of an even number of negative-metric fields but arbitrary number of positive-metric fields, is always positive definite. As a result, all physical quantities constructed in this subspace have positive-definite eigenvalues.

We now examine several important features of the quantum theory for the non-compact $\mathbb{C}P^N$ model. Implementing the non-linear constraint in eq.(10) via a Lagrangian multiplier $\lambda$, we rewrite the Lagrangian as

$$L = - D_\mu z_0 \overline{D^\mu z_0} + D_\mu \overline{z}_i \overline{D^\mu z}_i - m^2 (-\overline{z}_0 z_0 + \overline{z}_i z_i) - \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{N+1}} (-\overline{z}_0 z_0 + \overline{z}_i z_i + \frac{N+1}{f})$$

The value of $m$ can be chosen so that the vacuum expectation value

$$\langle \lambda \rangle = \langle 0 | T \lambda \exp \int L_{\text{int}} 0 = 0$$

is satisfied. This condition implies that

$$- \langle \overline{z}_0 z_0 \rangle + \langle \overline{z}_i z_i \rangle = - \frac{N+1}{f}.$$
\[
L' = L + m^2 (\sigma + \sigma_0 + \bar{\sigma}_0) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N+1}} (\sigma + \sigma_0 + \bar{\sigma}_0)
\]

+ other terms,

so that in the tree approximation, the requirement that the shifted field \( z_0 \) now have zero vacuum expectation value further implies the condition

\[
m^2 \sigma = 0.
\]

Thus there are two distinct possibilities according to eq. (17) in the analysis of the dynamics:

Case I. If \( \sigma \neq 0 \), then \( m^2 \) must be zero identically. This is the case corresponding to the absence of dynamical mass generation. Equation (15) further shows that to lowest order in the large \( N \) limit,

\[
\sigma = (N+1) \int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \left( \frac{\delta}{k^2 - m^2 + \delta} \right) + \frac{N+1}{f},
\]

in which the integral diverges when \( m = 0 \). For positive coupling \( f \), the quantity \( \sigma \) is therefore infinite, a result which is physically meaningless. In addition, as we shall see in later expression, the zero mass limit is not well-defined for the propagator for the composite gauge field. As \( P^2 \to 0 \), the pole of the propagator is absent and this is why the gauge boson fails to appear dynamically.

Case II. If \( \sigma = 0 \), then \( m^2 \) can be finite. This is the case where there is dynamical mass generation. The evaluation of the integral in eq. (18) after a Wick's rotation leads to the following relation

\[
\frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int \frac{d^2 k}{k^2 + m^2} \sim - \frac{1}{f}, \quad k^2 = k^2_0 + k^2_1,
\]

which is valid only when the coupling \( f \) is negative. Equation (19) gives the typical asymptotic freedom behavior of the coupling as a function of the cutoff \( \Lambda \), i.e. \( f^{-1}(\Lambda) = \text{constant} \times \log(\Lambda^2/m^2) \). The mass introduced earlier is now nonperturbatively related to the coupling and is the dynamically generated mass. The proper two-point function of the gauge field, obtained from eq. (13), is
\[ \Gamma_{\mu \nu}(p) = \frac{1}{N+1} \left[ 2 \varepsilon_{\mu \nu} \varepsilon_{\alpha} \varepsilon_{\beta} \right] + \frac{1}{p^2 \cdot m^2} \int \frac{d^2 k}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{(p_\mu + 2k_\mu)(p_\nu + 2k_\nu)}{(k^2 - m^2)^2} \]

i.e.

\[ \Gamma_{\mu \nu}(p) = \text{constant} \times \left( g_{\mu \nu} - \frac{P_{\mu \nu}}{p^2} \right) \int_0^1 \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha(1-\alpha)} \frac{(1-2\alpha)^2}{p^2} \]

(20)

which is the same as the corresponding function in the compact model. In this massive case, the expression in eq. (20) shows that the gauge boson propagator develops a pole at \( p^2 = 0 \), indicating the presence of a physical gauge boson in the quantum theory. The same expression shows that the pole at \( p^2 = 0 \) vanishes when \( m = 0 \). In fact, the integral in eq. (20) is infrared divergent if \( m = 0 \). This is the reason why dynamical generation of a gauge boson depends on mass generation in the model. In general, the dynamics of the compact and the non-compact \( \mathbb{C}P^N \) models are very similar. In addition to the negative sign carried by the propagator of the negative-metric field, the Green's functions involving \( n \) negative-metric fields in the non-compact model are related to the corresponding Green's functions in the compact model by the factor \((-1)^{n/2}\) (\( n \) is always even).

The phenomenon of mass generation with asymptotic freedom behavior in the negative coupling region is a common feature of the \( SO(1,N)/SO(N) \) and the \( SU(1,N)/SU(N) \) \( \hat{U}(1) \sigma \) models. One important difference between these two types of theories is that in the non-compact \( \mathbb{C}P^N \) model there are no single-particle asymptotic states corresponding to the scalar fields of the Lagrangian. Unlike the \( SO(1,N)/SO(N) \) model in which the physical asymptotic states contain an even number of negative-metric particles and the S-matrix structure for two-body scattering is well defined, it is no longer possible to discuss the scattering of fundamental particles in the non-compact \( \mathbb{C}P^N \) model. The scalar fields are permanently confined by the Coulomb potential which is linear in two dimensions. However, if the non-compact \( \mathbb{C}P^N \) model is coupled
minimally with a fermion then the gauge boson pole at $p^2 = 0$ will disappear. In such a situation, the scalar fields are no longer confined and scattering between the scalar particles becomes possible. One can then discuss the features of particle scattering in this non-compact model as has been done in the $O(1,N)$ sigma model.

We finally remark on the equivalence between the non-compact $SU(1,1)/U(1)$ sigma model and the compact $SO(2,1)$ sigma model, the latter being defined by the Lagrangian

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{1}{2} \partial_{\mu} \phi_i \partial^{\mu} \phi_i + \sum_{i=1}^{3} \phi_i \phi_i^{*} = \text{constant}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (21)

In the spinor representation, the generators of $SO(2,1)$ can be given in terms of the Pauli matrices $\sigma_i$ as: $\Gamma_1 = i\sigma_3$, $\Gamma_2 = i\sigma_1$, $\Gamma_3 = \sigma_3$. Defining the composite fields to be

$$\phi_i = \bar{z}^{\alpha}(\Gamma_i)_{\alpha}^{\beta} z_{\beta}, \quad a, b = 0, 1,$$  \hspace{1cm} (22)

which are real, we find that $\phi_1^2 + \phi_2^2 - \phi_3^2 = -\bar{z}_0 z_0 + \bar{z}_1 z_1$. Similarly, a simple calculation using eq. (22) shows that the Lagrangian resulting from eq. (21) is exactly of the form of the non-compact $\mathbb{CP}^1$ model.

The work of M. Gomes was partially supported by Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - Brasil. The work of Y. Ha was supported by the Department of Energy under Contract Number DE-AC02-81ER40033B.000.

REFERENCES


**Resumo**

O modelo $\mathbb{C}^N$ não compacto é formulado como o caso $M=1$ dos modelos sigma generalizados definidos no espaço coset $SU(N,\mathbb{C})/SU(M)\times SU(1)$. As propriedades quânticas obtidas dentro do formalismo de métrica indefinida e expansão $1/N$, exibem o fenômeno de geração dinâmica de massa e de um boson de gauge composto, numa certa região da constante de acoplamento. Isto resulta sem uso de nenhum parâmetro auxiliar.