

2- and 3-Cochains in 4-Dimensional SU(2) Gauge Theory

M. L. Laursen¹, G. Schierholz^{1,2}, and U.-J. Wiese³

1 Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, D-2000 Hamburg 52,
 Federal Republic of Germany

2 Institut für Theoretische Physik der Universität, D-2300 Kiel,
 Federal Republic of Germany

3 Institut für Theoretische Physik der Universität, D-3000 Hannover,
 Federal Republic of Germany

Abstract. Explicit formulae are derived for the 2- and 3-cochains $\Omega_{\mu\nu\rho}^{(2)}(i, j, k)$ and $\Omega_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(3)}(i, j, k, \ell)$ in SU(2) gauge theory in 4 dimensions. It turns out that $\Omega_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(3)}(i, j, k, \ell)$ is given by the volume of a spherical tetrahedron spanned by the gauge transformations relating the gauges i, j, k, ℓ .

I. Introduction

Higher-order cocycles

$$\omega^{(n)} = \int \alpha^{3-n} \sigma_{\mu\dots} \Omega_{\mu\dots}^{(n)} \quad (1)$$

(here written for 4 space-time dimensions), where $\Omega_{\mu\dots}^{(n)}$ is the n -cochain, play an important role in group representation theory, in the investigation of the structure of anomalies, Wess-Zumino effective actions and groups associated with a Kac-Moody algebra [1] as well as in the derivation of a closed expression for the topological charge [2]. It is therefore of great interest to know $\Omega_{\mu\dots}^{(n)}$ explicitly. In this paper we shall consider the case of gauge group SU(2) in 4 dimensions and derive explicit expressions for $\Omega_{\mu\nu\rho}^{(2)}$ and $\Omega_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^{(3)}$.

The starting-point is the Chern-Pontryagin density

$$P = -\frac{1}{32\pi^2} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \text{Tr}[F_{\mu\nu}^i F_{\rho\sigma}^i], \quad F_{\mu\nu}^i = \partial_\mu A_\nu^i - \partial_\nu A_\mu^i + [A_\mu^i, A_\nu^i], \quad (2)$$

where the index i specifies a particular gauge. The 4-dimensional integral of P is the topological charge, which is an invariant. The Chern-Pontryagin density can be written as a total divergence,

$$P = \partial_\mu \Omega_\mu^{(0)}(i), \quad (3)$$

where

$$\Omega_\mu^{(0)}(i) = -\frac{1}{8\pi^2} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \text{Tr}[A_\nu^i (\partial_\rho A_\sigma^i + \frac{2}{3} A_\rho^i A_\sigma^i)] \quad (4)$$