

# PSALTer v 1.0.0 Documentation

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## Introduction

### How to use this documentation

Welcome to the documentation file for the PSALTer package. Commentary is provided in this green text throughout. There will also be some displayed math.

$1 + 2 X + X^2 \approx 0$

(1)

**Key observation:** Occasionally, more important points will be highlighted in boxes like this.

All the important samples of code are presented in these initialization cells, together with their expected output:

```
Print["Hello world."];
```

Hello world.

These cells must be run in order from the top of this notebook (to do this automatically, select Evaluation from the notebook menu and then Evaluate Initialization Cells). You can also copy the code into your own notebook.

Basic familiarity with xAct, in particular xTensor, is assumed.

### Loading the package

**Key observation:** Please make sure that you have read README.md carefully, ideally as it appears on the GitHub website (i.e. with markdown formatting). There, you can find installation instructions specific to your operating system.

If not already installed, you will probably require the following dependency:

```
PacletInstall["JasonBRectanglePacking"];
```

**Key observation:** As explained in README.md, the only reason why we need RectanglePacking is to improve the formatting of the final output graphic. If you are having problems with the production of this graphic (this especially applies to macOS or Microsoft Windows users), you should set the following global variable equal to "True" (this is a temporary fix in the current version of the software):

```
xAct`PSALTer`Private`$NoExport = False;
```

The first step after installing is to load the PSALTer package:

```
Get["xAct`PSALTer`"];
```

-----  
Package xAct`SymManipulator` version 0.9.5, (2021, 9, 14)  
Copyright © 2011-2021, Thomas Bäckdahl, under the General Public License.

-----  
Package xAct`xPert` version 1.0.6, (2018, 2, 28)  
Copyright © 2005-2020, David Brizuela, Jose M. Martin-Garcia and Guillermo A. Mena Marugan, under the General Public License.

-----  
-- Variable \$CovDFormat changed from Prefix to Postfix  
-- Option AllowDoperDerivatives of ContractMetric changed from False to True  
-- Option MetricOn of MakeRule changed from None to ALL  
-- Option ContractMetrics of MakeRule changed from False to True

-----  
Package xAct`Invar` version 2.0.5, (2013, 7, 1)  
Copyright © 2006-2020, J. M. Martin-Garcia, D. Yllanes and R. Portugal, under the General Public License.

-----  
-- DefConstantSymbol: Defining constant symbol sigma.  
-- DefConstantSymbol: Defining constant symbol dim.  
-- Option CurvatureRelations of DefCovD changed from True to False  
-- Variable \$CommutCovDOnScalars changed from True to False

-----  
Package xAct`xCode` version 0.8.6, (2021, 2, 28)  
Copyright © 2005-2021, David Yllanes and Jose M. Martin-Garcia, under the General Public License.

-----  
Package xAct`xTras` version 1.4.2, (2014, 10, 30)  
Copyright © 2012-2014, Teake Nutma, under the General Public License.

-----  
-- Variable \$CovDFormat changed from Postfix to Prefix  
-- Option CurvatureRelations of DefCovD changed from False to True

-----  
Package xAct`PSALTer` version 1.0.0, (2024, 6, 1)

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PSALTer is now loaded. It is helpful to briefly review all the symbols which are provided by the package:

```
Print[Names["xAct`PSALTer`*"]];
```

[a, b, b\$, c, cartesian, CD, ChristoffelCD, ChristoffelPDCartesian, c\$, d, Def, DefField, DetG, e, EinsteinCCCD, EinsteinCPDCartesian, EinsteinCD, En, Eps, epsilonG, etaDownCartesian, etaUpCartesian, f, g, g, h, i, j, k, KretschmannCD, l, m, M4, MaxLaurentDepth, Mo, n, o, p, P, ParticleSpectrum, PDCartesian, PrintSourceAs, q, r, RicciCD, RicciPDCartesian, RicciScalarCD, RicciScalarPDCartesian, RiemannCD, RiemannPDCartesian, s, SchoutenCCCD, SchoutenCPDCartesian, SchoutenCD, SchoutenPDCartesian, SymRiemannCD, SymRiemannPDCartesian, t, TangentM4, TetraG, TetraGr, TRicciCD, TheoryName, TorsionCD, TorsionPDCartesian, u, v, w, WeylCD, x, y, z, z\$9039, z\$9040, z\$9041, z\$9042, z\$9043, z\$9044, z\$9045, z\$9046, z\$9047, z\$9048, z\$9063, z\$9064, z\$9069, z\$9073, z\$9141, z\$9148, z\$9153, z\$9154, z\$9207, z\$9208, \$ReadOnly]

To use the package we only need to know about a handful of these pre-defined symbols.

### Pre-defined geometry

We can see that the geometry of the spacetime has been pre-defined:

```
Print @ [Information["M4", LongForm → False], G[-m, -n], Information["Q", LongForm → False], Defer[CD[-a][G[-m, -n]]], Information["CD", LongForm → False]];
```

Symbol  
M4 is the flat, four-dimensional Lorentzian spacetime manifold.  
▼

$\eta_{\mu\nu}$   
Symbol  
G[-a,-b] is the Minkowski spacetime metric in rectilinear Cartesian coordinates on M4, with the West Coast signature (-1,-1,-1,-1).  
▼

$\partial_\mu^\alpha$   
Symbol  
CD[-a] is the partial derivative in rectilinear Cartesian coordinates on M4.  
▼

All lower-case letters in the Latin alphabet are valid spacetime indices, but they will automatically format as lower-case Greek letters when used inside tensors.

```
Print[IndicesOfTangentM4];
```

{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z}; {}

Strictly, xAct views all these indices as abstract indices. The interpretation of the indices as being associated with a Cartesian chart is a convenient abuse of notation.

### Pre-defined physics

Massive particles are associated with a rest-frame defined by their timelike momenta:

```
Print @@ [V[-m], Information["V", LongForm → False], P[-m], Information["P", LongForm → False], Def, Information["Def", LongForm → False], En, Information["En", LongForm → False], Mo, Information["Mo", LongForm → False]];
```

$\mathbf{v}[\mathbf{a}]$	Symbol $\mathbf{v}[\mathbf{a}]$ is a unit timelike vector $\ \mathbf{v}[\mathbf{a}]\ =1$ , which is assumed to be proportional to the momentum $\mathbf{p}[\mathbf{a}]$ , and which functions as the four-velocity of an observer in whose rest frame all massive particles in the spectrum are also taken to be at rest.
$\mathbf{k}_\mu$	Symbol $\mathbf{k}_\mu$ is the timelike momentum used in the massive particle analysis, which approaches the null cone in the limit of the massless analysis.
$x$	Symbol $x$ is the constant symbol which represents the positive square root of the norm of the timelike momentum.
$E$	Symbol $E$ is the constant symbol which represents the energy, i.e. the time component of the timelike momentum.
$p$	Symbol $p$ is the constant symbol which represents the relativistic momentum, i.e. the z-component of the timelike momentum.

**Key observation:** Unlike for the case of the pre-defined geometry symbols, the user should not have to interact with these pre-defined physics symbols directly (we mention them only because they appear in the output).

## Provided functions

The package provides only two functions:

<code>Print @ {Information["DefField", LongForm -&gt; False], Information["ParticleSpectrum", LongForm -&gt; False]}</code>	
<code>DefField[Inds]SymmExpr, Options]</code>	Defines a tensorial field $F$ with indices $Inds$ and index symmetries given by <code>SymmExpr</code> . Options are <code>PrintAs</code> and <code>PrintSourceAs</code> .
<code>ParticleSpectrum[L, Options]</code>	Performs the whole propagator analysis on a scalar Lagrangian density $L$ , which is quadratic in the perturbed fields and their derivatives, and linear in the couplings. Options are <code>TheoryName</code> , <code>Method</code> and <code>MaxLaurentDepth</code> .
Some of the options that must be passed to these functions are defined already in <code>xAct</code> , but some are new:	
<code>Print @ {Information["PrintSourceAs", LongForm -&gt; False], Information["TheoryName", LongForm -&gt; False], Information["MaxLaurentDepth", LongForm -&gt; False]}</code>	
<code>PrintSourceAs</code>	An option for <code>DefField</code> which acts as the <code>PrintAs</code> option for the conjugate source.
<code>TheoryName</code>	A mandatory option for <code>ParticleSpectrum</code> which associates a name with the linearised Lagrangian density. The option must be passed as a (string) name for the new theory.
<code>MaxLaurentDepth</code>	An option for <code>ParticleSpectrum</code> which sets the maximum positive integer $n$ for which the $1/k^{(2n)}$ null pole residues are requested. The default is 1, from which the massless spectrum can be obtained. Setting higher $n$ naturally leads to longer runtimes, but also allows potential (pathological) higher-order/non-simple propagator poles to be identified, down to the requested depth.

## Global variables and settings

We will impose some "personal" settings which make `xAct` easier to use (you may have seen these in other example notebooks for `xAct`, which can be found on the internet):

<code>SetOptions[\$FrontEndSession, EvaluationCompletionAction -&gt; "ScrollToOutput"]; \$DefInfoQ = False; Unprotect[AutomaticRules]; Options[AutomaticRules] = {Verbose -&gt; False}; Protect[AutomaticRules];</code>	
We will also impose a global setting for <code>PSALTer</code> :	
<code>Print[Information[\$ReadOnly, LongForm -&gt; False]]; \$ReadOnly = False;</code>	
<code>\$ReadOnly</code>	A boolean variable which controls whether the analysis is actually performed or simply read in from a binary file. Default is <code>False</code> .

With these settings in place, the kernel is ready for science operations.

## Examples with code

### A single scalar

Let's define a scalar field:

<code>DefField[ScalarFieldD, PrintAs -&gt; "e", PrintSourceAs -&gt; "p"];</code>	
<code>Fundamental field</code>	<code>Symmetries</code>
$\phi$	$\text{Symmetry}[\phi, \{\}, \text{StrongGenSet}[\{\}, \text{GenSet}[\{\}]]]$

Also, we define various coupling constants:

<code>DefConstantSymbol[Coupling1, PrintAs -&gt; "a"]; DefConstantSymbol[Coupling2, PrintAs -&gt; "b"]; DefConstantSymbol[Coupling3, PrintAs -&gt; "r"];</code>	
---	--

### Massless scalar (shift-symmetric field)

A massless scalar field theory:

$\alpha \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi$	
	<code>ParticleSpectrum[Coupling1 + CDr[a]ScalarFieldD] + CDr[b]ScalarFieldD, TheoryName -&gt; "MasslessScalarTheory", Method -&gt; "Hard", MaxLaurentDepth -&gt; 3];</code>
<code>Lagrangian density</code>	$\rho_{\phi}^{\mu 1}$ $\rho_{\phi}^{\mu 2}$ $\phi_{\mu}^{\mu 1}$ $\phi_{\mu}^{\mu 2}$ (No source constraints)
$\alpha \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi$	$\rho_{\phi}^{\mu 1}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}$ $\phi_{\mu}^{\mu 1}$ $\phi_{\mu}^{\mu 2}$ Expansion in terms of the fundamental field
Added source term: $\phi p$	$\rho_{\phi}^{\mu 1}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}$ $\phi_{\mu}^{\mu 1}$ $\phi_{\mu}^{\mu 2}$ $\rho_{\phi}^{\mu 1}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}$ $\phi_{\mu}^{\mu 1}$ $\phi_{\mu}^{\mu 2}$ Source SO(3) irrep

There is one massless polarisation, supported by a no-ghost condition.

### Massive scalar (Higgs field, pions)

A massive scalar field theory:

$-\beta \phi^2 + \alpha \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi$	
	<code>ParticleSpectrum[(Coupling2 + CDr[a]ScalarFieldD) + Coupling1 + CDr[b]ScalarFieldD] + CDr[c]ScalarFieldD, TheoryName -&gt; "MassiveScalarTheory", Method -&gt; "Hard", MaxLaurentDepth -&gt; 3];</code>
<code>Lagrangian density</code>	$\rho_{\phi}^{\mu 1}$ $\rho_{\phi}^{\mu 2}$ $\phi_{\mu}^{\mu 1}$ $\phi_{\mu}^{\mu 2}$ (No source constraints)
$-\beta \phi^2 + \alpha \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi$	$\rho_{\phi}^{\mu 1}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}$ $\phi_{\mu}^{\mu 1}$ $\phi_{\mu}^{\mu 2}$
Added source term: $\phi p$	$\rho_{\phi}^{\mu 1}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}$ $\phi_{\mu}^{\mu 1}$ $\phi_{\mu}^{\mu 2}$ $\rho_{\phi}^{\mu 1}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu}$ $\phi_{\mu}^{\mu 1}$ $\phi_{\mu}^{\mu 2}$

We find that the massless eigenvalue has disappeared, but the propagator develops a massive pole whose no-ghost condition is equivalent. There is an additional no-tachyon condition on the Klein-Gordon mass.

### A single vector

Let's define a vector field:

```
DefField[VectorField[-a], PrintAs -> "e", PrintSourceAs -> "j"];
```

Fundamental field	Symmetries	Decomposition into SO(3) irreps	Source
$\beta_a$	Symmetry1, $\beta^{01} \cdot (\bullet \rightarrow -a)$ , StrongGenSet[], GenSet[]]]	$\beta_{\mu}^{\alpha} \cdot \beta_{\nu}^{\alpha} n_{\alpha}$	$\mathcal{J}_a$
SO(3) irrep	Symmetries	Expansion in terms of the fundamental field	Source SO(3) irrep
$\beta_0^{\alpha}$	Symmetry0, $\beta_0^{\alpha} \cdot (\bullet \rightarrow -a)$ , StrongGenSet[], GenSet[]]]	$\beta^{\alpha} n_{\alpha}$	$\mathcal{J}_0^{\alpha}$
$\beta_{\mu}^{\alpha} a$	Symmetry1, $\beta_{\mu}^{\alpha} \cdot (\bullet \rightarrow -a)$ , StrongGenSet[], GenSet[]]]	$\beta_a \cdot \beta^{\alpha} n_{\alpha} n_{\beta}$	$\mathcal{J}_{\mu}^{\alpha} a$

## Maxwell field (quantum electrodynamics)

If we contract the square of the Maxwell tensor, we get a viable kinetic term which propagates the two massless photon polarisations.

```
y  $\beta_a \cdot \beta^{\alpha} + (\partial_a \beta_{\mu}) (\partial^{\mu} \beta^{\alpha} - \partial^{\alpha} \beta^{\mu})$  (4)
```

ParticleSpectrum[-2 * Coupling1 + CD[a][VectorField[-b]] + CD[b][VectorField[a]] + 2 * Coupling1 + CD[-b][VectorField[a]] + CD[b][VectorField[a]], TheoryName -> "MaxwellTheory", Method -> "Easy", MaxLaurentDepth -> 3];			
Lagrangian density	Source constraints	SC(3) irreps #	Source
$-2 \partial_a \beta_{\mu} \partial^{\mu} \beta^{\alpha} + 2 \alpha \partial_a \beta_{\mu} \partial^{\mu} \beta^{\alpha}$	$\beta^{\alpha} \mathcal{J}_a$	SC(3) irreps #	$\mathcal{J}_a$
Added source term:	$\beta^{\alpha} \mathcal{J}_a$	Total #:	1

Diagram: A circular loop with a central vertex labeled  $\beta^{\alpha}$  and two outgoing lines labeled  $\mathcal{J}_a$ . Below it, a box contains:  
 ?  
 Quadratic pole  
 Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{k^2} > 0$   
 Polarizations: 2  
 Unitarity conditions:  $a < 0$

There are no mass terms in our Lagrangian Eq. (4), and hence no massive poles in the propagator. Instead, there are two massless eigenvalues which suggest that the vector part of the theory propagates two massless polarisations. The no-ghost condition of this massless vector requires that our kinetic coupling be negative. There is only one gauge constraint on the source current, which tells us that the positive-parity scalar part of the current must vanish. Reverse-engineering this condition from momentum to position space, we see that the four-divergence of the source must vanish: this implies charge conservation.

## Proca field (electroweak bosons)

Having investigated the massless theory in Eq. (4) we keep the same kinetic term but now add a mass term. This is the Proca theory.

```
y  $\beta_a \cdot \beta^{\alpha} + (\partial_a \beta_{\mu}) (\partial^{\mu} \beta^{\alpha} - \partial^{\alpha} \beta^{\mu})$  (5)
```

ParticleSpectrum[Coupling3 + VectorField[-a][VectorField[a]] + VectorField[a][VectorField[-b]] + 2 * Coupling1 + CD[a][VectorField[-b]] + CD[b][VectorField[a]] + 2 * Coupling1 + CD[-b][VectorField[a]] + CD[b][VectorField[a]], TheoryName -> "ProcaTheory", Method -> "Easy", MaxLaurentDepth -> 3];			
Lagrangian density	Source constraints	SC(3) irreps #	Source
$y \beta_a \cdot \beta^{\alpha} + 2 \alpha \partial_a \beta_{\mu} \partial^{\mu} \beta^{\alpha} + 2 \alpha \partial_a \beta_{\mu} \partial^{\mu} \beta^{\alpha}$	$\beta^{\alpha} \mathcal{J}_a$	SC(3) irreps #	$\mathcal{J}_a$
Added source term:	$\beta^{\alpha} \mathcal{J}_a$	Total #:	1

Diagram: A circular loop with a central vertex labeled  $\beta^{\alpha}$  and two outgoing lines labeled  $\mathcal{J}_a$ . Below it, a box contains:  
 (No source constraints)  
 (No massive particles)  
 (No massless particles)  
 Massive particle  
 Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{k^2} > 0$   
 Polarizations: 3  
 Square mass:  $\frac{1}{k^2} > 0$   
 Spin: 1  
 Parity: Odd  
 Unitarity conditions:  $a < 0$

The divergence of the Proca equation of motion restricts the vector to be divergence-free, which is another way of saying that the helicity-0 mode vanishes on-shell. This is not a gauge condition (evidenced by the fact that the wave operator matrices are non-singular), but it does mean that in common with Maxwell's theory, we have the parity-odd vector mode. The theory is now massive, and so there is a massive pole in the propagator. There are now two unitarity conditions: the original no-ghost condition and a new no-tachyon condition which protects the Proca mass from becoming imaginary.

## Sickly quantum electrodynamics

Up to surface terms, there are two kinetic terms which are consistent with the basic requirement of Lorentz invariance in a vector theory.

```
 $\alpha \partial_a \beta_{\mu} \partial^{\mu} \beta^{\alpha} + \beta \partial_a \beta^{\alpha} \partial_{\mu} \beta^{\mu}$  (6)
```

ParticleSpectrum[Coupling2 + CD[a][VectorField[a]] + CD[-b][VectorField[b]] + Coupling1 + CD[b][VectorField[-a]] + CD[b][VectorField[a]], TheoryName -> "SickMaxwellTheory", Method -> "Easy", MaxLaurentDepth -> 3];			
Lagrangian density	Source constraints	SC(3) irreps #	Source
$\beta_a \cdot \beta^{\alpha} \partial_{\mu} \partial^{\mu} \beta^{\alpha} + \alpha \partial_a \beta_{\mu} \partial^{\mu} \beta^{\alpha}$	$\beta^{\alpha} \mathcal{J}_a$	SC(3) irreps #	$\mathcal{J}_a$
Added source term:	$\beta^{\alpha} \mathcal{J}_a$	Total #:	1

Diagram: A circular loop with a central vertex labeled  $\beta^{\alpha}$  and two outgoing lines labeled  $\mathcal{J}_a$ . Below it, a box contains:  
 (No source constraints)  
 Quartic pole  
 Pole residue:  $0 < -\frac{\alpha}{a \omega_{\text{loop}}} \& \& -\frac{\alpha}{a \omega_{\text{loop}}} > 0$   
 Polarizations: 1  
 Quadratic pole  
 Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{k^2} > 0$   
 Polarizations: 2  
 Unitarity conditions: (No massive particles)  
 (Unitarity is demonstrably impossible)

Notice the appearance of two extra massless eigenvalues, alongside the familiar photon polarisations. These carry different signs, and thus cannot be positive-definite: the theory is immutably sick. What has happened here is a result of the Ostrogradsky theorem. Our kinetic structure in Eq. (6) has destroyed the gauge invariance of the theory, and so the helicity-0 part of the field (the divergence of some scalar superpotential) has begun to move. Because the helicity-0 part contains an implicit divergence, that part of the theory now contains four implicit derivatives, and is a sickly higher-derivative model.

## Sickly Proca field

We extend our analysis of Eq. (6) to the general massive case.

```
y  $\beta_a \cdot \beta^{\alpha} + \alpha \partial_a \beta_{\mu} \partial^{\mu} \beta^{\alpha} + \beta \partial_a \beta^{\alpha} \partial_{\mu} \beta^{\mu}$  (7)
```

ParticleSpectrum[Coupling3 + VectorField[-a][VectorField[a]] + VectorField[a][VectorField[-b]] + 2 * Coupling1 + CD[a][VectorField[-b]] + CD[b][VectorField[a]] + Coupling1 + CD[-b][VectorField[-a]] + CD[b][VectorField[a]], TheoryName -> "SickProcaTheory", Method -> "Easy", MaxLaurentDepth -> 3];			
Lagrangian density	Source constraints	SC(3) irreps #	Source
$y \beta_a \cdot \beta^{\alpha} + \beta \partial_a \beta^{\alpha} \partial_{\mu} \beta^{\mu} + \alpha \partial_a \beta_{\mu} \partial^{\mu} \beta^{\alpha}$	$\beta^{\alpha} \mathcal{J}_a$	SC(3) irreps #	$\mathcal{J}_a$
Added source term:	$\beta^{\alpha} \mathcal{J}_a$	Total #:	1

Diagram: A circular loop with a central vertex labeled  $\beta^{\alpha}$  and two outgoing lines labeled  $\mathcal{J}_a$ . Below it, a box contains:  
 (No source constraints)  
 (No massive particles)  
 (No massless particles)  
 Massive particle  
 Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{k^2} > 0$   
 Polarizations: 3  
 Square mass:  $\frac{1}{k^2} > 0$   
 Spin: 1  
 Parity: Odd  
 Unitarity conditions: (Unitarity is demonstrably impossible)

Once again, the theory is sick in the helicity-0 sector. In case the massive parity-odd vector is unitary, then the helicity-0 mode must either be a ghost or a tachyon.

## Pure longitudinal massless

There is another special case of Eq. (6) distinct from Eq. (4), which is not pathological.

```
 $\beta \partial_a \beta^a \partial_b \beta^b$  (8)
```

ParticleSpectrum[Coupling2 + CD[a][VectorField[a]] + CD[-b][VectorField[b]], TheoryName -> "LongitudinalMassless", Method -> "Easy", MaxLaurentDepth -> 3];			
Lagrangian density	Source constraints	SC(3) irreps #	Source
$\beta_a \cdot \beta^a \partial_b \beta^b$	$\beta^a \mathcal{J}_a$	SC(3) irreps #	$\mathcal{J}_a$
Added source term:	$\beta^a \mathcal{J}_a$	Total #:	3

Diagram: A circular loop with a central vertex labeled  $\beta^a$  and two outgoing lines labeled  $\mathcal{J}_a$ . Below it, a box contains:  
 (No massive particles)  
 (No massless particles)  
 True  
 The spectrum in this case is entirely empty.

## Pure longitudinal massive

Similarly, there is a healthy special case of Eq. (7), which is distinct from Eq. (5), and which is just the massive case of Eq. (8).

```
y  $\beta_a \cdot \beta^a + \beta \partial_a \beta^a \partial_b \beta^b$  (9)
```

```
ParticleSpectrum[Coupling3 * VectorField[-a] * VectorField[a] + Coupling2 * CD[-a][VectorField[a]] * CD[-b][VectorField[b]], TheoryName → "LongitudinalMassive", Method → "Easy", MaxLaurentDepth → 3];
```

Lagrangian density

$$\gamma \mathcal{B}_\alpha \mathcal{B}^\alpha + \beta \partial_\alpha \mathcal{B}^\alpha \partial_\beta \mathcal{B}^\beta$$

Added source term:  $\mathcal{B}^\alpha \mathcal{T}_\alpha$

$\mathcal{T}_1^{\#1}{}_\alpha$	$\frac{1}{\gamma}$
$\mathcal{T}_1^{\#1}{}^\dagger{}^\alpha$	$\gamma$

$\mathcal{B}_1^{\#1}{}^\dagger{}^\alpha$	$\frac{1}{\gamma + \beta k^2}$
$\mathcal{T}_0^{\#1}{}_\alpha$	$\mathcal{T}_0^{\#1}$

$\mathcal{B}_0^{\#1}{}^\dagger$	$\gamma + \beta k^2$
---------------------------------	----------------------

(No source constraints)

Massive particle

Pole residue:	$\frac{1}{\beta} > 0$
Polarisations:	1
Square mass:	$-\frac{\gamma}{\beta} > 0$
Spin:	0
Parity:	Even

Unitarity conditions

$\beta > 0 \text{ && } \gamma < 0$

(No massless particles)

Diagram: A vertex with four external lines. The top-left line has a question mark. The top-right line has a question mark. The bottom-left line has a question mark. The bottom-right line has a question mark. The incoming momentum from the bottom is  $k^\mu$ . The outgoing momentum from the top is  $J^P = 0^+$ .

The theory propagates a single, healthy massive scalar.

# A single antisymmetric rank-two tensor

Let's define an antisymmetric tensor field

```
DefField[TwoFormField[-a, -b], Antisymmetric[{-a, -b}], PrintAs → "B", PrintSourceAs → "J"];
```

Fundamental field	Symmetries	Decomposition into SO(3) irrep(s)	Source
$\mathcal{B}_{\alpha\beta}$	Symmetry[2, $\mathcal{B}^{\bullet 1 \bullet 2}$ , $\{\bullet 1 \rightarrow -a, \bullet 2 \rightarrow -b\}$ , StrongGenSet[{1, 2}, GenSet[-(1,2)]]]	$\mathcal{B}_{1^+ \alpha\beta}^{\#1} - \mathcal{B}_{1^- \beta}^{\#1} n_\alpha + \mathcal{B}_{1^- \alpha}^{\#1} n_\beta$	$\mathcal{T}_{\alpha\beta}$
SO(3) irrep	Symmetries	Expansion in terms of the fundamental field	Source SO(3) irrep
$\mathcal{B}_{1^+ \alpha\beta}^{\#1}$	Symmetry[2, $\mathcal{B}_{1^+}^{\#1 \bullet 1 \bullet 2}$ , $\{\bullet 1 \rightarrow -a, \bullet 2 \rightarrow -b\}$ , StrongGenSet[{1, 2}, GenSet[-(1,2)]]]	$\mathcal{B}_{\alpha\beta} + \mathcal{B}_{\beta\chi} n_\alpha n^\chi - \mathcal{B}_{\alpha\chi} n_\beta n^\chi$	$\mathcal{T}_{1^+ \alpha\beta}^{\#1}$
$\mathcal{B}_{1^- \alpha}^{\#1}$	Symmetry[1, $\mathcal{B}_{1^-}^{\#1 \bullet 1}$ , $\{\bullet 1 \rightarrow -a\}$ , StrongGenSet[{}, GenSet[]]]	$\mathcal{B}_{\alpha\beta} n^\beta$	$\mathcal{T}_{1^- \alpha}^{\#1}$

## Massless two-form theory

We now examine two-form electrodynamics.

```
ParticleSpectrum[(-2 * Coupling1 * CD[-b][TwoFormField[-a, -c]] * CD[c][TwoFormField[a, b]]) / 3 + (Coupling1 * CD[-c][TwoFormField[-a, -b]] * CD[c][TwoFormField[a, b]]) / 3, TheoryName → "TwoFormElectrodynamics", Method → "Easy", MaxLaurentDepth → 1];
```

**Lagrangian density**

$$-\frac{2}{3} \alpha \partial_\beta \mathcal{B}_{\alpha\chi} \partial^\chi \mathcal{B}^{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{3} \alpha \partial_\chi \mathcal{B}_{\alpha\beta} \partial^\chi \mathcal{B}^{\alpha\beta}$$

Added source term:  $\mathcal{B}^{\alpha\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\alpha\beta}$

**Source constraints**

SO(3) irreps	#
$\mathcal{T}_{1^+}^{#1\alpha}$	3
Total #:	3

**Unitarity conditions**

Quadratic pole

Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{\alpha} > 0$

Polarisations: 1

(No massive particles)

This result matches the literature.

# Massive two-form theory

We now add a mass-term.

```
ParticleSpectrum[Coupling2 * TwoFormField[-a, -b] * TwoFormField[a, b] - (2 * Coupling1 * CD[-b][TwoFormField[-a, -c]] * CD[c][TwoFormField[a, b]]) / 3 + (Coupling1 * CD[-c][TwoFormField[-a, -b]] * CD[c][TwoFormField[a, b]]) / 3, TheoryName → "TwoFormElectrodynamicsMassive", Method → "Easy", MaxLaurentDepth → 1];
```

Lagrangian density

$$\beta \mathcal{B}_{\alpha\beta} \mathcal{B}^{\alpha\beta} - \frac{2}{3} \alpha \partial_\beta \mathcal{B}_{\alpha\chi} \partial^\chi \mathcal{B}^{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{3} \alpha \partial_\chi \mathcal{B}_{\alpha\beta} \partial^\chi \mathcal{B}^{\alpha\beta}$$

Added source term:  $\left| \begin{array}{cc} \mathcal{B}^{\alpha\beta} & \mathcal{T}_{\alpha\beta} \end{array} \right.$

(No source constraints)

$\mathcal{T}_{1^+}^{\#1 \alpha\beta}$	$\mathcal{T}_{1^-}^{\#1 \alpha}$
$\frac{1}{\beta + \frac{\alpha k^2}{3}}$	0
$\mathcal{T}_{1^+}^{\#1 \dagger \alpha}$	$\frac{1}{\beta}$
0	$\frac{1}{\beta}$

$\mathcal{B}_{1^+}^{\#1} \dagger^{\alpha\beta}$	$\mathcal{B}_{1^-}^{\#1 \alpha}$
$\beta + \frac{\alpha k^2}{3}$	0
$\mathcal{B}_{1^-}^{\#1 \dagger \alpha}$	$\beta$
0	$\beta$

Massive particle

Pole residue:	$\frac{3}{\alpha} > 0$
Polarisations:	3
Square mass:	$-\frac{3\beta}{\alpha} > 0$
Spin:	1
Parity:	Even

(No massless particles)

$J^P = 1^+$

$k^\mu$

?

?

?

?

?

?

This result matches the literature.

# A single symmetric rank-two tensor field

Let's define a symmetric tensor field, which we want to interpret as the metric perturbation

```
DefField[MetricPerturbation[-a, -b], Symmetric[{-a, -b}], PrintAs → "h", PrintSourceAs → "τ"];
```

Fundamental field	Symmetries	Decomposition into SO(3) irrep(s)	Source
$h_{\alpha\beta}$	Symmetry[2, $h^{\bullet 1 \bullet 2}$ , {●1 → -a, ●2 → -b}, StrongGenSet[{1, 2}, GenSet[(1,2)]]]	$\frac{1}{3} \eta_{\alpha\beta} h_{0+}^{\#1} + h_{2+}^{\#1} \alpha\beta + h_{1-}^{\#1} \beta n_\alpha + h_{1-}^{\#1} \alpha n_\beta - \frac{1}{3} h_{0+}^{\#1} n_\alpha n_\beta + h_{0+}^{\#2} n_\alpha n_\beta$	$\mathcal{T}_{\alpha\beta}$
SO(3) irrep	Symmetries	Expansion in terms of the fundamental field	Source SO(3) irrep
$h_{0+}^{\#1}$	Symmetry[0, $h_{0+}^{\#1}$ , {}, StrongGenSet[{}, GenSet[]]]	$h_{\alpha}^{\alpha} - h_{\alpha\beta} n^\alpha n^\beta$	$\mathcal{T}_{0+}^{\#1}$
$h_{0+}^{\#2}$	Symmetry[0, $h_{0+}^{\#2}$ , {}, StrongGenSet[{}, GenSet[]]]	$h_{\alpha\beta} n^\alpha n^\beta$	$\mathcal{T}_{0+}^{\#2}$
$h_{2+}^{\#1} \alpha\beta$	Symmetry[2, $h_{2+}^{\#1 \bullet 1 \bullet 2}$ , {●1 → -a, ●2 → -b}, StrongGenSet[{1, 2}, GenSet[(1,2)]]]	$h_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{3} \eta_{\alpha\beta} h_X^X + \frac{1}{3} h_X^X n_\alpha n_\beta - h_{\beta X} n_\alpha n^X - h_{\alpha X} n_\beta n^X + \frac{1}{3} \eta_{\alpha\beta} h_{X\delta} n^X n^\delta + \frac{2}{3} h_{X\delta} n_\alpha n_\beta n^X n^\delta$	$\mathcal{T}_{2+ \alpha\beta}^{\#1}$
$h_{1-}^{\#1} \alpha$	Symmetry[1, $h_1^{\#1 \bullet 1}$ , {●1 → -a}, StrongGenSet[{}, GenSet[]]]	$h_{\alpha\beta} n^\beta - h_{\beta X} n_\alpha n^\beta n^X$	$\mathcal{T}_{1- \alpha}^{\#1}$

## Fierz-Pauli (linear gravity)

The natural theory to check will be the Fierz-Pauli theory.

```
ParticleSpectrum[(Coupling1 * CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[c, -c]] * CD[b][MetricPerturbation[a, -a]]) / 2 + Coupling1 * CD[-a][MetricPerturbation[a, b]] * CD[-c][MetricPerturbation[-b, c]] - Coupling1 * CD[b][MetricPerturbation[a, -a]] * CD[-c][MetricPerturbation[-b, c]] - (Coupling1 * CD[-c][MetricPerturbation[-a, -b]] * CD[c][MetricPerturbation[a, b]]) / 2, TheoryName → "FierzPauliTheory", Method → "Hard", MaxLaurentDepth → 3];
```

Lagrangian density

$$\frac{1}{2} \alpha \partial_\beta h^\chi_x \partial^\beta h^\alpha_\alpha + \alpha \partial_{\alpha h}^{\chi\beta} \partial_x h^\chi_\beta - \alpha \partial^\beta h^\alpha_\alpha \partial_x h^\chi_\beta - \frac{1}{2} \alpha \partial_x h^\chi_{\alpha\beta} \partial^\chi h^{\alpha\beta}$$

Added source term:  $h^{\alpha\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\alpha\beta}$

Source constraints	#
$\mathcal{T}_{0+}^{\#1} + \frac{1}{\alpha k^2}$	0
$\mathcal{T}_{0+}^{\#2} + 0$	0
Total #:	4

SO(3) irreps	#
$\mathcal{T}_{0+}^{\#2} = 0$	1
$\mathcal{T}_1^{\#1\alpha} = 0$	3

$\mathcal{T}_{2+}^{\#1\alpha\beta} \left[ -\frac{2}{\alpha k^2} \right]$     $h_{2+}^{\#1\alpha\beta} \left[ -\frac{\alpha k^2}{2} \right]$     $\mathcal{T}_{1-}^{\#1\alpha} \left[ 0 \right]$

$\mathcal{T}_{1-}^{\#1\alpha} \left[ 0 \right]$

Unitarity conditions

$$\alpha < 0$$

(No massive particles)

Quadratic pole

Pole residue:  $-\frac{1}{\alpha} > 0$

Polarisations: 2

Feynman diagram: A vertex with four outgoing lines. The top-left line has a question mark and a green arrow labeled  $k^\mu$ . The other three lines have question marks at their vertices.

The Fierz-Pauli theory in Eq. (12) propagates two massless polarisations, and the no-ghost condition is consistent with a positive Einstein or Newton-Cavendish constant, or a positive square Planck mass. The diffeomorphism invariance of the theory is manifest as a gauge symmetry, whose constraints on the source currents are commensurate with the conservation of the matter stress-energy tensor.

# Massive gravity

We now add to Eq. (12) the unique mass term which corresponds to massive gravity (i.e. Fierz-Pauli tuning).

```
ParticleSpectrum[Coupling2< MetricPerturbation[-a, -b]> - MetricPerturbation[a, b] - Coupling2< MetricPerturbation[a, -a]> MetricPerturbation[b, -b] + Coupling1< CD[b]> MetricPerturbation[a, b]] + CD[c]> MetricPerturbation[-b, c]] - Coupling1< CD[b]> MetricPerturbation[a, -a]] + CD[c]> MetricPerturbation[-b, c]] - [Coupling1< CD[c]> MetricPerturbation[-a, -b]] + CD[c]> MetricPerturbation[a, b]]]/2, TheoryName -> "MassiveGravity", Method -> "Easy", MaxLaurentDepth -> 3];
```

Lagrangian density

$$\beta h_{ab}^{\mu\nu} \partial^\beta_a \partial^\alpha_b + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \partial^\mu_a \partial^\nu_b h_{ab}^{\alpha\beta} + \partial_\alpha h^{\mu\nu} \partial_\beta h^{\alpha\beta}$$

Added source term:  $\eta^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{T}_{ab}$

(No source constraints)

Massive particle

Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{a} > 0$

Polarisations: 5

Square mass:  $\frac{1}{a} > 0$

Spin: 2

Parity: Even

(No massless particles)

There is no massless sector. The propagator develops a massive pole in the positive-parity tensor sector. The no-ghost condition is as before, but now a no-tachyon condition protects the graviton mass.

Returning to the viable case without any mass terms in Eq. (12), we consider some deviations from that model.

## Sick Fierz-Pauli (first variation)

We allow the fourth term in Eq. (12) to float.

$$\alpha \left( -\partial^\mu h_{ab} \partial^\nu h_{cd} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu h_{ab} \partial^\mu h_{cd} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu h_{ab} \partial^\nu h_{cd} + \partial_\mu \partial_\nu h_{ab} \partial^\mu h_{cd} \right) + \beta \partial_\mu h_{ab} \partial^\mu h_{cd}$$

```
ParticleSpectrum[[Coupling1< CD[b]> MetricPerturbation[c, -c]] + CD[b]> MetricPerturbation[a, -a]]/2 + Coupling2< CD[c]> MetricPerturbation[a, b]] + CD[c]> MetricPerturbation[-b, c]] - Coupling1< CD[b]> MetricPerturbation[a, -a]] + CD[c]> MetricPerturbation[-b, c]] - [Coupling1< CD[c]> MetricPerturbation[-a, -b]] + CD[c]> MetricPerturbation[a, b]]]/2, TheoryName -> "FirstSickFierzPauliTheory", Method -> "Easy", MaxLaurentDepth -> 3];
```

Lagrangian density

$$\frac{1}{2} \alpha \partial^\mu h_{ab} \partial^\nu h_{cd} + \beta \partial_\mu h_{ab} \partial^\mu h_{cd} - \frac{1}{2} \alpha \partial_\mu h_{ab} \partial^\nu h_{cd} - \frac{1}{2} \alpha \partial_\mu h_{ab} \partial^\mu h_{cd}$$

Added source term:  $\eta^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{T}_{ab}$

(No source constraints)

Quartic pole

Pole residue:  $0 < \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2} \sqrt{12 a^2 + 12 a \beta + 19 \beta^2 + 44 (a \beta)^2} \wedge \wedge$   
 $0 < \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2} \sqrt{12 a^2 + 12 a \beta + 19 \beta^2 + 44 (a \beta)^2} > 0$   
 $a > 0$

Polarisations: 1

Quadratic pole

Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a \beta} > 0$

Polarisations: 2

Unitarity conditions

(Unitarity is demonstrably impossible)

Quadratic pole

Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a \beta} > 0$

Polarisations: 2

Quadratic pole

Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{a} > 0$

Polarisations: 1

Quadratic pole

Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{a} > 0$

Polarisations: 1

Quadratic pole

Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{a} > 0$

Polarisations: 1

Quadratic pole

Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{a} > 0$

Polarisations: 1

No massless particles

So this variation has no gauge symmetries, too many propagating species and no hope of unitarity.

## Marzo theory

There is a specific deformation of Eq. (12), which also appears to constitute a viable linear model. This model was first proposed by Carlo Marzo in unpublished correspondence.

$$-\alpha (2 \partial_\mu h_{ab}^{\alpha\beta} \partial^\mu h_{cd} - \partial_\mu h_{ab}^{\alpha\beta} \partial^\mu h_{cd} - \partial_\mu h_{ab}^{\alpha\beta} \partial^\mu h_{cd})$$

```
ParticleSpectrum[[Coupling1< CD[b]> MetricPerturbation[c, -c]] + CD[b]> MetricPerturbation[a, -a]] - 2 + Coupling1< CD[b]> MetricPerturbation[-a, -c]] + CD[c]> MetricPerturbation[a, b]] + Coupling1< CD[c]> MetricPerturbation[-a, -b]] + CD[c]> MetricPerturbation[a, b]], TheoryName -> "MarzoTheory", Method -> "Easy", MaxLaurentDepth -> 3];
```

Lagrangian density

$$\alpha \partial_\mu h_{ab}^{\alpha\beta} \partial^\mu h_{cd} - 2 \alpha \partial_\mu h_{ab}^{\alpha\beta} \partial^\mu h_{cd} + \alpha \partial_\mu h_{ab}^{\alpha\beta} \partial^\mu h_{cd}$$

Added source term:  $\eta^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{T}_{ab}$

Source constraints

SO(3) irreps #

0 or  $\mathcal{T}_{ab}^{1,2} = 0$  or 3

Total #: 3

(No source constraints)

Quadratic pole

Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{a} > 0$

Polarisations: 3

Unitarity conditions

This model appears to be viable.

## Sick massive gravity

We now break the Fierz-Pauli tuning in Eq. (13).

$$\beta h_{ab}^{\mu\nu} Y^a_\mu Y^b_\nu + \alpha \left( -\partial^\mu h_{ab} \partial^\nu h_{cd} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu h_{ab} \partial^\mu h_{cd} + \partial_\mu h_{ab} \partial^\nu h_{cd} \right)$$

```
ParticleSpectrum[Coupling2< MetricPerturbation[-a, -b]> - MetricPerturbation[a, b] - Coupling1< CD[b]> MetricPerturbation[c, -c]] + CD[b]> MetricPerturbation[a, -a]]/2 + Coupling1< CD[c]> MetricPerturbation[a, b]] + CD[c]> MetricPerturbation[-b, c]] - Coupling1< CD[b]> MetricPerturbation[a, -a]] + CD[c]> MetricPerturbation[-b, c]] - [Coupling1< CD[c]> MetricPerturbation[-a, -b]] + CD[c]> MetricPerturbation[a, b]]]/2, TheoryName -> "SickMassiveGravity", Method -> "Easy", MaxLaurentDepth -> 3];
```

Lagrangian density

$$\beta h_{ab}^{\mu\nu} Y^a_\mu Y^b_\nu + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \partial_\mu h_{ab} \partial^\mu h_{cd} + \alpha \partial_\mu h_{ab} \partial^\nu h_{cd}$$

Added source term:  $\eta^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{T}_{ab}$

(No source constraints)

Massive particle

Pole residue:  $\frac{2 \beta \alpha + \epsilon^2}{a \beta y^2} > 0$

Polarisations: 1

Square mass:  $\frac{\beta \alpha + \epsilon^2}{a \beta y^2} > 0$

Spin: 0

Parity: Even

(No massless particles)

Unitarity conditions

(Unitarity is demonstrably impossible)

The consequence is seen in the positive-parity scalar sector, which develops a massive pole. This is the Boulware-Deser ghost, which always spoils the unitarity of the theory.

## Pure Ricci-square theory

We build a theory out of the square of the Ricci tensor.

$$-\alpha \left( -\partial_\mu \partial^\mu h_{\rho\delta} + 2 \alpha \partial_\rho \partial^\mu h_{\mu\delta} \partial_\sigma \partial_\mu h^{\sigma\delta} - \partial_\mu \partial_\rho h_{\mu\delta} \partial_\sigma \partial^\mu h^{\sigma\delta} \right)$$

(17)

ParticleSpectrum[=Coupling1+CD[b][MetricPerturbation[a, b]]+CD[b][MetricPerturbation[c, d]]+2\*Coupling1+CD[b][MetricPerturbation[a, -a]]+CD[b][MetricPerturbation[c, -c]]-Coupling1+CD[b][MetricPerturbation[a, -a]]+CD[b][MetricPerturbation[c, -c]], TheoryName -> "SquareRicciTheory", Method -> "Easy", MaxLaurentDepth -> 3];

Lagrangian density	$\alpha \partial_\mu \partial^\mu h_{\rho\delta}^{\text{SO}(3)} + 2 \alpha \partial_\rho \partial^\mu h_{\mu\delta}^{\text{SO}(3)} \partial_\sigma \partial_\mu h^{\sigma\delta} - \alpha \partial_\mu \partial_\rho h_{\mu\delta}^{\text{SO}(3)} \partial_\sigma \partial^\mu h^{\sigma\delta}$	Source constraints	$\text{SO}(3) \text{ irrep} \#$
Added source term:	$\bar{h}^{ab} T_{ab}$	$\tau_{\rho\delta}^{ab} = 0$	1
$T_{\rho\delta}^{ab}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \tau_{\rho\delta}^{11} & \tau_{\rho\delta}^{12} \\ \tau_{\rho\delta}^{21} & \tau_{\rho\delta}^{22} \end{bmatrix}$	$\tau_{\rho\delta}^{12} = 0$	3
$\tau_{\rho\delta}^{ab}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \tau_{\rho\delta}^{11} & \tau_{\rho\delta}^{12} \\ \tau_{\rho\delta}^{21} & \tau_{\rho\delta}^{22} \end{bmatrix}$	$\tau_{\rho\delta}^{12} = 0$	5
Total #:	9		
$\tau_1^{ab}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \tau_1^{11} & \tau_1^{12} \\ \tau_1^{21} & \tau_1^{22} \end{bmatrix}$	$\tau_1^{12} = 0$	
Unitarity conditions	(No massless particles)	(No massive particles)	True

The empty spectrum is consistent with the literature.

## A scalar and a symmetric rank-two tensor

For the first time we will combine two kinds of field in one theory.

### Einstein-Klein-Gordon theory

We check the Fierz-Pauli theory in Eq. (12) accompanied by (but not coupled to) the massless scalar in Eq. (2).

$$\beta \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi + \alpha \left( -\partial_\mu h_{\rho\delta} \partial^\mu h^{\rho\delta} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu h_{\rho\delta} \partial^\mu h^{\delta\rho} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu h_{\rho\delta} \partial^\mu h^{\rho\delta} + \partial_\mu h_{\rho\delta} \partial^\mu h^{\rho\delta} \right)$$

ParticleSpectrum[=Coupling1+CD[b][ScalarField]+CD[b][ScalarField]+(Coupling1+CD[b][MetricPerturbation[a, b]]+CD[b][MetricPerturbation[a, -a]]+CD[b][MetricPerturbation[b, c]]+CD[b][MetricPerturbation[b, -c]]+CD[b][MetricPerturbation[a, -b]]+CD[b][MetricPerturbation[c, -c]]+CD[b][MetricPerturbation[a, -a]]+CD[b][MetricPerturbation[c, -c]])/2, TheoryName -> "ScalarFierzPauliTTheory", Method -> "Easy", MaxLaurentDepth -> 3];

Lagrangian density	$\beta \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \partial_\mu h_{\rho\delta} \partial^\mu h^{\rho\delta} + \alpha \partial_\mu h_{\rho\delta} \partial^\mu h^{\delta\rho} - \frac{1}{2} \alpha \partial_\mu h_{\rho\delta} \partial^\mu h^{\rho\delta}$	Source constraints	$\text{SO}(3) \text{ irrep} \#$
Added source term:	$\phi + \bar{h}^{ab} T_{ab}$	$\tau_{\rho\delta}^{ab} = 0$	1
$T_{\rho\delta}^{ab}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \tau_{\rho\delta}^{11} & \tau_{\rho\delta}^{12} \\ \tau_{\rho\delta}^{21} & \tau_{\rho\delta}^{22} \end{bmatrix}$	$\tau_{\rho\delta}^{12} = 0$	3
$\tau_{\rho\delta}^{ab}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \tau_{\rho\delta}^{11} & \tau_{\rho\delta}^{12} \\ \tau_{\rho\delta}^{21} & \tau_{\rho\delta}^{22} \end{bmatrix}$	$\tau_{\rho\delta}^{12} = 0$	5
Total #:	9		
$\tau_1^{ab}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \tau_1^{11} & \tau_1^{12} \\ \tau_1^{21} & \tau_1^{22} \end{bmatrix}$	$\tau_1^{12} = 0$	
Unitarity conditions	(No massive particles)		

?

$k^\mu$

?

Quadratic pole

?

Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{2} > 0$

?

?

?

?

?

?

We obtain the graviton and a massless scalar.

## An asymmetric rank-two tensor and a pair-antisymmetric rank-three tensor

This is the kinematic setup which is used in Poincaré gauge theory (PGT).

We will set up an antisymmetric rank-three tensor field (the perturbation of the spin connection).

DefField[SpinConnection[-a, -b, -c], Antisymmetric[{-a, -b}], PrintAs -> "ω", PrintSourceAs -> "ω"];

$$\frac{2}{3} \omega_{ab}^{11} \omega_{cd}^{11} - \frac{1}{3} \omega_{ab}^{11} \omega_{cd}^{12} - \frac{1}{3} \omega_{ab}^{12} \omega_{cd}^{11}$$

DefField: The reduced metric Rank3AntisymmetricPara2m appears not to be invertible using the provided rules.

Fundamental field	Symmetries	Decomposition into SO(3) irrep(s)	Source
$\omega_{ab\delta}$	Symmetry3, $\{\bullet 1 \rightarrow -a, \bullet 2 \rightarrow -b, \bullet 3 \rightarrow -c\}$ , StrongGenSet[(1, 2), GenSet[-(1, 2)]]	$-\frac{1}{2} \omega_{\rho\delta} \omega_{\sigma\delta}^1 n_{\alpha}^1 \omega_{\rho\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{\rho\delta}^1 \omega_{\sigma\delta}^1 n_{\alpha}^1 \eta_{\rho\delta} \omega_{\rho\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^2 + \omega_{\rho\delta}^1 \omega_{\sigma\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^1 \eta_{\rho\delta} \omega_{\rho\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^2 - \omega_{\rho\delta}^1 \omega_{\sigma\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^2 \eta_{\rho\delta} \omega_{\rho\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^1 + \omega_{\rho\delta}^2 \omega_{\sigma\delta}^1 n_{\alpha}^1 \eta_{\rho\delta} \omega_{\rho\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^2 + \omega_{\rho\delta}^2 \omega_{\sigma\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^1 \eta_{\rho\delta} \omega_{\rho\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^2$	$\sigma_{ab\delta}$
$\text{SO}(3) \text{ irrep}$	Symmetries	Expansion in terms of the fundamental field	Source SO(3) irrep
$\omega_{\rho\delta}^1$	Symmetry3, $\{\bullet \alpha \rightarrow \rho, \bullet \beta \rightarrow \delta\}$ , StrongGenSet[{}], GenSet[{}]]	$\omega_{\alpha\beta}^1$	$\sigma_{\rho\delta}^{11}$
$\omega_{\rho\delta}^2$	Symmetry3, $\{\bullet \alpha \rightarrow \rho, \bullet \beta \rightarrow \delta\}$ , StrongGenSet[{}], GenSet[{}]]	$-\epsilon \eta_{\rho\delta} \omega_{\alpha\beta}^1$	$\sigma_{\rho\delta}^{12}$
$\omega_{\alpha\delta}^1$	Symmetry2, $\{\bullet 1 \rightarrow -a, \bullet 2 \rightarrow -b\}$ , StrongGenSet[(1, 2), GenSet[-(1, 2)]]	$\frac{1}{2} \omega_{\alpha\delta} \omega_{\rho\delta}^1 n^1 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{\rho\delta} \omega_{\alpha\delta}^1 n^1 - \frac{1}{2} \omega_{\alpha\delta} \omega_{\rho\delta}^1 n^2 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{\rho\delta} \omega_{\alpha\delta}^1 n^2$	$\sigma_{\alpha\delta}^{11}$
$\omega_{\alpha\delta}^2$	Symmetry2, $\{\bullet 1 \rightarrow -a, \bullet 2 \rightarrow -b\}$ , StrongGenSet[(1, 2), GenSet[-(1, 2)]]	$\omega_{\alpha\delta} \omega_{\rho\delta}^1 n^1 + \omega_{\rho\delta} \omega_{\alpha\delta}^1 n^1 - \omega_{\alpha\delta} \omega_{\rho\delta}^2 n^1 + \omega_{\rho\delta} \omega_{\alpha\delta}^2 n^1$	$\sigma_{\alpha\delta}^{12}$
$\omega_{\alpha\delta}^1$	Symmetry1, $\{\bullet \alpha \rightarrow \delta\}$ , StrongGenSet[{}], GenSet[{}]]	$-\omega_{\beta\delta}^1 + \omega_{\beta\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^1 \omega_{\beta\delta}^1 + \omega_{\beta\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^2 \omega_{\beta\delta}^1$	$\sigma_{\alpha\delta}^{11}$
$\omega_{\alpha\delta}^2$	Symmetry1, $\{\bullet \alpha \rightarrow \delta\}$ , StrongGenSet[{}], GenSet[{}]]	$\omega_{\beta\delta}^1 \omega_{\beta\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^1$	$\sigma_{\alpha\delta}^{12}$
$\omega_{\alpha\delta}^1$	Symmetry2, $\{\bullet 1 \rightarrow -a, \bullet 2 \rightarrow -b\}$ , StrongGenSet[(1, 2), GenSet[-(1, 2)]]	$-\frac{1}{2} \omega_{\alpha\delta} \omega_{\rho\delta}^1 n^1 - \frac{1}{2} \omega_{\rho\delta} \omega_{\alpha\delta}^1 n^1 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{\alpha\delta} \omega_{\rho\delta}^2 n^1 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{\rho\delta} \omega_{\alpha\delta}^2 n^1$	$\sigma_{\alpha\delta}^{11}$
$\omega_{\alpha\delta}^2$	Symmetry3, $\{\bullet 1 \rightarrow -a, \bullet 2 \rightarrow -b, \bullet 3 \rightarrow -c\}$ , StrongGenSet[(1, 2), GenSet[-(1, 2)]]	$\frac{1}{2} \omega_{\alpha\delta} \omega_{\rho\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^1 \omega_{\rho\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \omega_{\rho\delta} \omega_{\alpha\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^1 \omega_{\rho\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_{\alpha\delta} \omega_{\rho\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^2 \omega_{\rho\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^1 - \frac{1}{2} \omega_{\rho\delta} \omega_{\alpha\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^2 \omega_{\rho\delta}^2 n_{\alpha}^1$	$\sigma_{\alpha\delta}^{12}$

**Key observation:** Note the error message from the above. In fact, there is nothing wrong. As part of its internal self-consistency checks, DefField will check if expansion followed by decomposition returns the original quantity, and vice versa. However, ToCanonical is not capable of taking into account the fact that the negative-parity spin-2 mode has an extra cyclic symmetry on its indices, which makes it look like decomposition is not the inverse of expansion. The inability to handle multi-term symmetries is a well-known limitation of vAct.

We will also set up an asymmetric tensor field (the perturbation of the tetrad).

DefField[TetradPerturbation[-a, -b], PrintAs -> "r", PrintSourceAs -> "r"];

Fundamental field	Symmetries	Decomposition into SO(3) irrep(s)	Source
$f_{ab}$	Symmetry3, $\{\bullet 1 \rightarrow -a, \bullet 2 \rightarrow -b, \bullet 3 \rightarrow -c\}$ , StrongGenSet[{}], GenSet[{}]]	$\frac{1}{2} f_{ab} f_{cd}^1 + f_{ab}^1 f_{cd}^2 + f_{ab}^2 f_{cd}^1 + f_{ab}^2 f_{cd}^2 + f_{ab}^3 f_{cd}^1 + f_{ab}^3 f_{cd}^2$	$f_{ab}$
$\text{SO}(3) \text{ irrep}$	Symmetries	Expansion in terms of the fundamental field	Source SO(3) irrep
$f_{\rho\delta}^1$	Symmetry1, $\{\bullet \rho \rightarrow \rho, \bullet \delta \rightarrow \delta\}$ , StrongGenSet[{}], GenSet[{}]]	$f_{\rho\delta}^1 \epsilon^{\rho\delta}$	$\sigma_{\rho\delta}^{11}$
$f_{\rho\delta}^2$	Symmetry1, $\{\bullet \rho \rightarrow \rho, \bullet \delta \rightarrow \delta\}$ , StrongGenSet[{}], GenSet[{}]]	$f_{\rho\delta}^2 \epsilon^{\rho\delta}$	$\sigma_{\rho\delta}^{12}$
$f_{\rho\delta}^3$	Symmetry2, $\{\bullet 1 \rightarrow -a, \bullet 2 \rightarrow -b\}$ , StrongGenSet[(1, 2), GenSet[-(1, 2)]]	$\frac{1}{2} f_{\rho\delta}^1 \epsilon^{\rho\delta} n_{\alpha}^1 + \frac{1}{2} f_{\rho\delta}^2 \epsilon^{\rho\delta} n_{\alpha}^1 - \frac{1}{2} f_{\rho\delta}^1 \epsilon^{\rho\delta} n_{\alpha}^2 + \frac{1}{2} f_{\rho\delta}^2 \epsilon^{\rho\delta} n_{\alpha}^2$	$\sigma_{\rho\delta}^{11}$
$f_{\rho\delta}^4$	Symmetry1, $\{\bullet \rho \rightarrow -\rho, \bullet \delta \rightarrow -\delta\}$ , StrongGenSet[{}], GenSet[{}]]	$f_{\rho\delta}^4 \epsilon^{\rho\delta}$	$\sigma_{\rho\delta}^{12}$
$f_{\rho\delta}^5$	Symmetry1, $\{\bullet \rho \rightarrow -\rho, \bullet \delta \rightarrow -\delta\}$ , StrongGenSet[{}], GenSet[{}]]	$f_{\rho\delta}^5 \epsilon^{\rho\delta}$	$\sigma_{\rho\delta}^{12}$
$f_{\rho\delta}^6$	Symmetry2, $\{\bullet 1 \rightarrow -a, \bullet 2 \rightarrow -b\}$ , StrongGenSet[(1, 2), GenSet[-(1, 2)]]	$\frac{1}{2} f_{\rho\delta}^3 \epsilon^{\rho\delta} n_{\alpha}^1 + \frac{1}{2} f_{\rho\delta}^4 \epsilon^{\rho\delta} n_{\alpha}^1 - \frac{1}{2} f_{\rho\delta}^3 \epsilon^{\rho\delta} n_{\alpha}^2 + \frac{1}{2} f_{\rho\delta}^4 \epsilon^{\rho\delta} n_{\alpha}^2$	$\sigma_{\rho\delta}^{11}$

Here is the inverse translational gauge field, or tetrad.

$$h_a^X$$

Here is the translational gauge field, or inverse tetrad.

$$h_X^a$$

Here is the Riemann-Cartan tensor.

$$R^{\rho\delta}_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$h_a^X h_b^Y \omega^{\alpha Y} \omega^{\beta X} - h_a^X h_b^Y \omega^{\beta Y} \omega^{\alpha X} - h_a^X h_b^Y \partial_\alpha h^Y - h_a^X h_b^Y \partial_\beta h^Y$$

Here is the torsion tensor.

$$\tau^{\rho\delta}_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$-h_a^X \omega^{\alpha Y} \omega^{\beta X} + h_a^X \omega^{\beta Y} \omega^{\alpha X} - h_a^Y \omega^{\alpha Z} \omega^{\beta X} + h_a^Y \omega^{\beta Z} \omega^{\alpha X}$$

Now we set up the general Lagrangian. In the first instance we will do this with some coupling constants which are proportional to those used by Hayashi and Shirafuji in Prog. Theor. Phys. 64 (1980) 2222, and identical to those used in arXiv:2205.13534 and (up to re-labelling) arXiv:gr-qc/9902032.

DefConstantsSymbol[Alp1, PrintAs -> "(\!\!\backslash\!\! SubscriptBox[\!\!(\!\!\alpha\!\!), \!\!\beta\!\!])"], DefConstantsSymbol[Alp1, PrintAs -> "(\!\!\backslash\!\! SubscriptBox[\!\!(\!\!\alpha\!\!), \!\!\gamma\!\!])"], DefConstantsSymbol[Alp2, PrintAs -> "(\!\!\backslash\!\! SubscriptBox[\!\!(\!\!\alpha\!\!), \!\!\delta\!\!])"], DefConstantsSymbol[Alp3, PrintAs -> "(\!\!\backslash\!\! SubscriptBox[\!\!(\!\!\alpha\!\!), \!\!\varepsilon\!\!])"], DefConstantsSymbol[Alp4, PrintAs -> "(\!\!\backslash\!\! SubscriptBox[\!\!(\!\!\alpha\!\!), \!\!\zeta\!\!])"], DefConstantsSymbol[Alp5, PrintAs -> "(\!\!\backslash\!\! SubscriptBox[\!\!(\!\!\alpha\!\!), \!\!\eta\!\!])"], DefConstantsSymbol[Alp6, PrintAs -> "(\!\!\backslash\!\! SubscriptBox[\!\!(\!\!\alpha\!\!), \!\

$$-\frac{1}{2} a_0 R^{\alpha\beta}_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{6} (2 a_1 + 3 a_2 + a_3) R_{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta} R^{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta} + \frac{2}{3} (a_1 - a_2) R_{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta} R^{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta} + (-a_1 - a_2 + a_4 + a_5) R^{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta}_{\alpha\beta} R^{\delta}_{\lambda\delta} + \frac{1}{6} (2 a_1 - 3 a_2 + a_4 + a_5) R^{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta}_{\alpha\beta} R^{\delta}_{\lambda\delta} + (-a_1 + a_2 + a_4 - a_5) R^{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta}_{\alpha\beta} R^{\delta}_{\lambda\delta} + \frac{1}{6} (2 a_1 - 3 a_4 + a_5) R^{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta}_{\alpha\beta} R^{\delta}_{\lambda\delta} + \frac{1}{3} (2 \beta_1 + \beta_3) T^{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta}_{\alpha\beta} T^{\delta}_{\lambda\delta} + \frac{2}{3} (\beta_1 - \beta_2) T^{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta}_{\alpha\beta} T^{\delta}_{\lambda\delta} + \frac{2}{3} (\beta_1 - \beta_2) T^{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta}_{\alpha\beta} T^{\delta}_{\lambda\delta}$$

We can also use a different set of coupling coefficients to those in Eq. (26), as developed by Karananas and used in e.g. arXiv:1910.14197.

```
DefConstantSymbol[kLambda, PrintAs -> "λ"]; DefConstantSymbol[kR1, PrintAs -> "ν\[Lambda]\SubscriptBox[ν, λ]"]; DefConstantSymbol[kR2, PrintAs -> "ν\[Lambda]\SubscriptBox[ν, λ]"; ν\[Lambda]\SubscriptBox[ν, λ]]; DefConstantSymbol[kR3, PrintAs -> "ν\[Lambda]\SubscriptBox[ν, λ]"; ν\[Lambda]\SubscriptBox[ν, λ]]; DefConstantSymbol[kR4, PrintAs -> "ν\[Lambda]\SubscriptBox[ν, λ]"; ν\[Lambda]\SubscriptBox[ν, λ]]; DefConstantSymbol[kR5, PrintAs -> "ν\[Lambda]\SubscriptBox[ν, λ]"; ν\[Lambda]\SubscriptBox[ν, λ]]; DefConstantSymbol[kR6, PrintAs -> "ν\[Lambda]\SubscriptBox[ν, λ]"; ν\[Lambda]\SubscriptBox[ν, λ]]; DefConstantSymbol[kT1, PrintAs -> "ν\[Lambda]\SubscriptBox[ν, λ]"; ν\[Lambda]\SubscriptBox[ν, λ]]; DefConstantSymbol[kT2, PrintAs -> "ν\[Lambda]\SubscriptBox[ν, λ]"; ν\[Lambda]\SubscriptBox[ν, λ]]
```

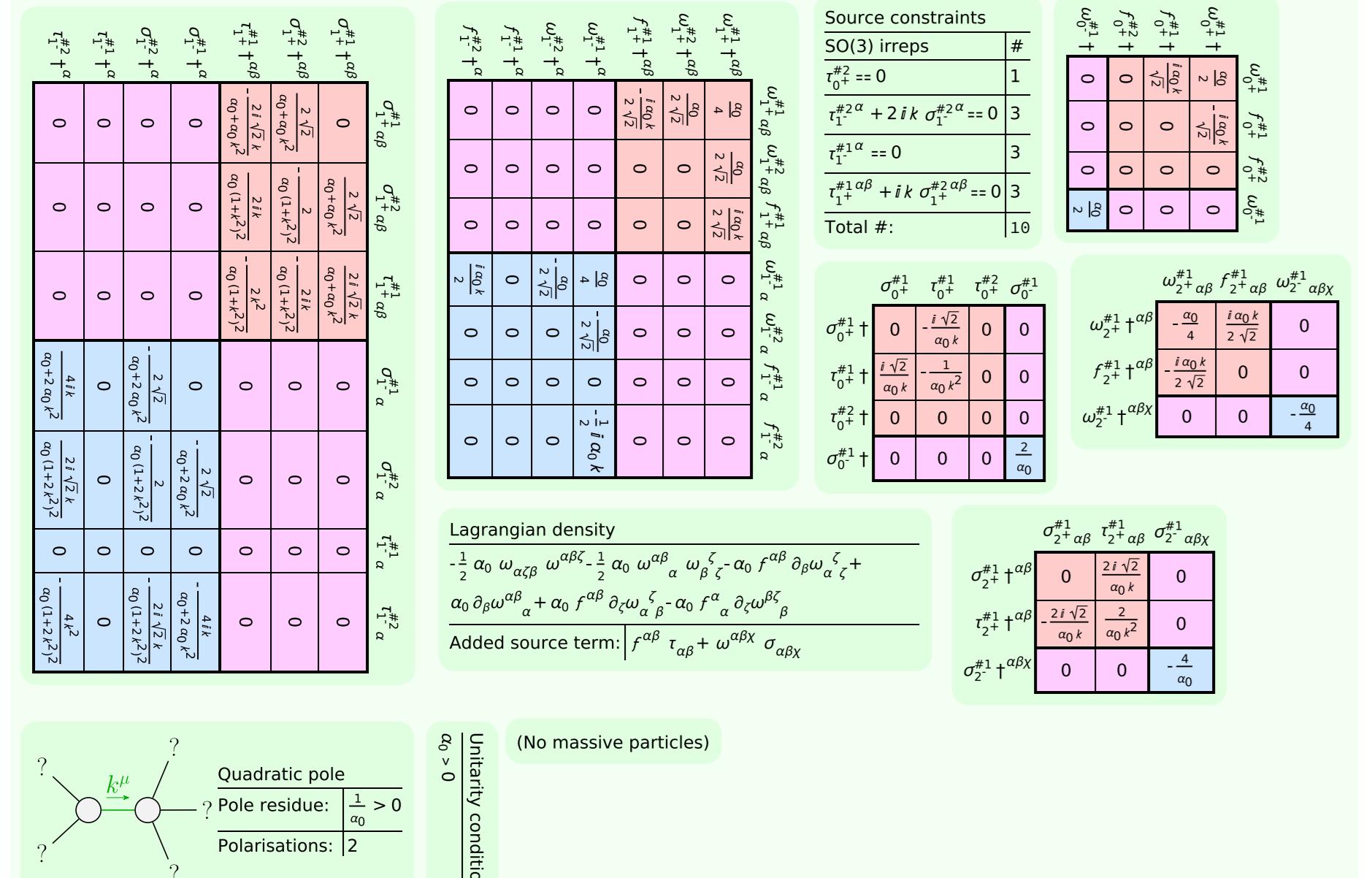
$$-\lambda R^{\alpha\beta}_{\alpha\beta} + \left(\frac{r_1}{3} + \frac{r_2}{6}\right) R_{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta} R^{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta} + \left(\frac{2r_1}{3} + \frac{2r_2}{3}\right) R_{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta} R^{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta} + (r_4 - r_5) R^{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta}_{\alpha\beta} R^{\delta}_{\lambda\delta} + \left(\frac{r_1}{3} + \frac{r_2}{6}\right) R^{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta}_{\alpha\beta} R^{\delta}_{\lambda\delta} + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{r_1}{3} + \frac{r_2}{6}\right) T_{\alpha\delta} T^{\alpha\beta\delta\lambda} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{r_1}{3} + \frac{r_2}{6}\right) T^{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta} T_{\beta\delta} + \left(-\frac{r_1}{3} + \frac{2r_2}{3}\right) T_{\alpha\delta} T^{\alpha\beta\delta\lambda}$$

## Einstein-Cartan theory (ECT)

We would like to check the basic Einstein-Cartan theory.

$$\frac{1}{2} a_0 R^{\alpha\beta}_{\alpha\beta}$$

```
ParticleSpectrum[-1/2*(Alp0*SpinConnection[a, -z, -b]*SpinConnection[a, b, z]) - (Alp0*SpinConnection[a, b, -a]*SpinConnection[-b, z, -z])/2 - Alp0*TetradPerturbation[a, b]*CD[b]*SpinConnection[a, z, -z]] + Alp0*CD[b]*SpinConnection[a, b, -a] + Alp0*TetradPerturbation[a, -a]*CD[z]*SpinConnection[b, z, -b]], TheoryName -> "EinsteinCartanTheory", Method -> "Hard", MaxLaurentDepth -> 3];
```



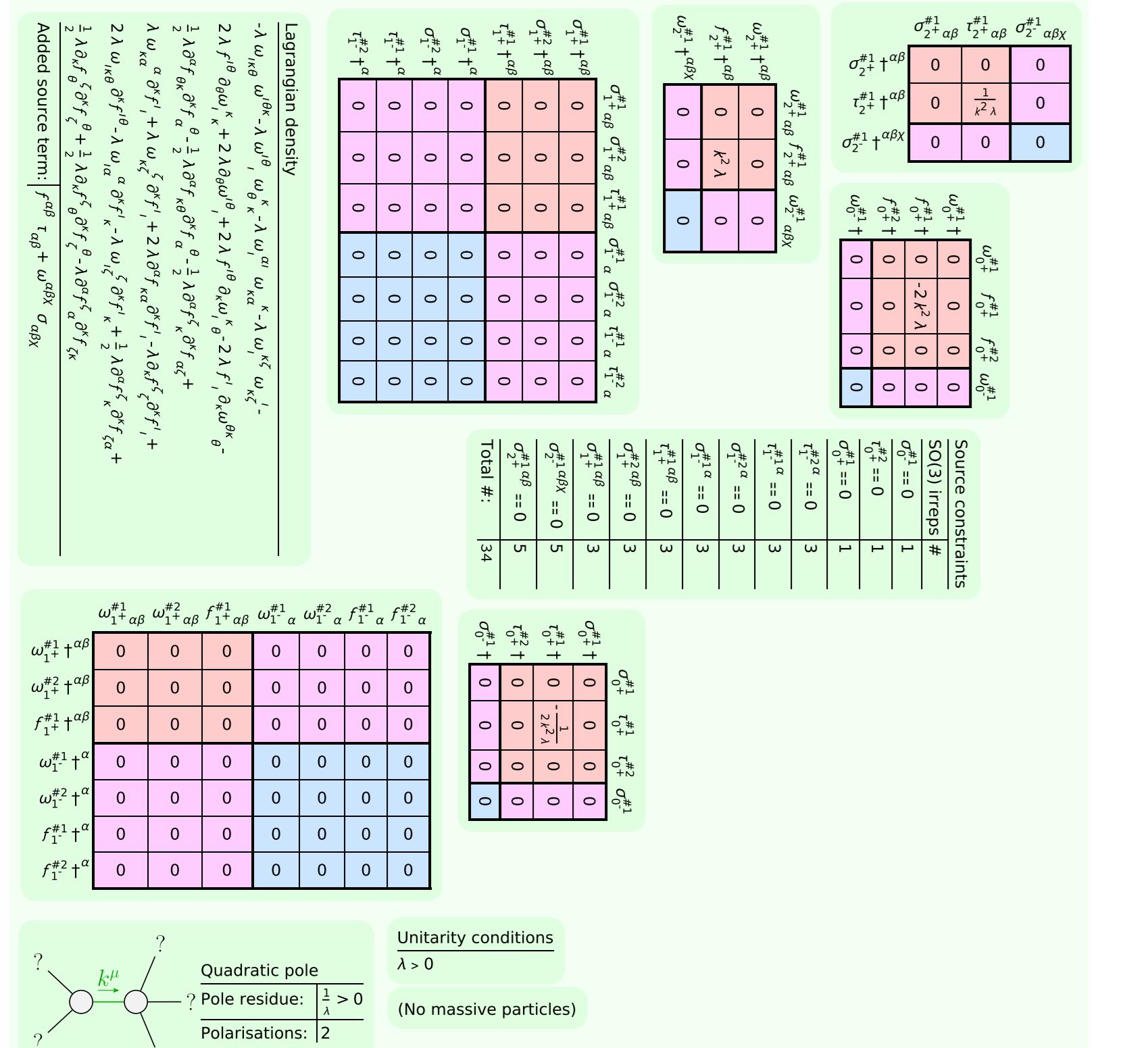
What we find are no propagating massive modes, but instead two degrees of freedom in the massive sector. The no-ghost conditions on these massless d.o.f. restrict the sign in front of the Einstein-Hilbert term to be negative (which is what we expect for our conventions). Note that this results is essentially the same as Eq. (12).

## General relativity (GR)

Using the coupling coefficients in Eq. (27), it is particularly easy to also look at GR, instead of Einstein-Cartan theory. The difference here is that the quadratic torsion coefficients are manually removed.

$$-\lambda R^{\alpha\beta}_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{4} T^{\alpha\beta}_{\alpha\beta} T^{\gamma\delta}_{\gamma\delta} + \frac{1}{2} T^{\alpha\beta}_{\alpha\beta} \star A T^{\gamma\delta}_{\gamma\delta}$$

```
ParticleSpectrum[-1/2*(Alp0*SpinConnection[i, -k, -l]*SpinConnection[j, k, l] - KLambda*SpinConnection[i, j, -l]*SpinConnection[j, k, -l] - KLambda*SpinConnection[-i, k, -l]*SpinConnection[-j, -k, l] - KLambda*TetradPerturbation[i, j]*CD[k]*SpinConnection[-i, k, -l] + 2*KLambda*TetradPerturbation[i, j]*CD[j]*SpinConnection[-i, k, -l] - 2*KLambda*TetradPerturbation[i, j]*CD[i]*SpinConnection[-i, k, -l] - 2*KLambda*TetradPerturbation[i, -l]*CD[k]*SpinConnection[i, -j] - 2*KLambda*TetradPerturbation[i, -l]*CD[j]*SpinConnection[i, -j] + 2*KLambda*TetradPerturbation[i, -l]*CD[i]*SpinConnection[i, -j] - KLambda*CD[b]*TetradPerturbation[z, -z]/2 + KLambda*CD[b]*TetradPerturbation[-z, z]/2 + KLambda*CD[b]*TetradPerturbation[-z, -z]/2 + KLambda*CD[b]*TetradPerturbation[z, z]/2 - KLambda*CD[b]*TetradPerturbation[z, -z]/2 - KLambda*CD[b]*TetradPerturbation[-z, z]/2 - KLambda*CD[b]*TetradPerturbation[-z, -z]/2), TheoryName -> "GeneralRelativity", Method -> "Easy", MaxLaurentDepth -> 3];
```



The spectra of Eqs. (28), and (29) are identical, as expected.

We will study the minimal models of arXiv:9902032. We will do this using the general coupling coefficients defined in Eq. (26).

## Minimal even-parity scalar model

We will study the minimal model set out in Eq. (4.1) of arXiv:9902032.

$$\frac{1}{2} a_0 R^{\alpha\beta}_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{6} a_0 R^{\alpha\beta}_{\alpha\beta} R^{\lambda\delta}_{\lambda\delta} + \frac{1}{2} \beta_1 T_{\alpha\delta} T^{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta} + \beta_1 T_{\alpha\delta} T^{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta} T_{\beta\delta} + 2 \beta_1 T_{\alpha\delta} T^{\alpha\beta\lambda\delta} T^{\delta}_{\beta\delta}$$



```

ParticleSpectrum[-1/2 + Alp0.SpinConnection[a, -c, -b].SpinConnection[a, b, -a].SpinConnection[-b, c, -c]/2 + 2 + Bet1.SpinConnection[a, b, -a].SpinConnection[-b, c, -c]/2 + 2 + Bet1.SpinConnection[-a, c, -d], a] - Alp0.TetradPerturbation[a, b].CD[b][SpinConnection[a, b, -a]] - 2.Bet1.SpinConnection[-a, c, -d].CD[b][TetradPerturbation[a, b, -a]] + Alp0.CD[b][SpinConnection[a, b, -a]] - 2.Bet1.SpinConnection[-a, c, -d].CD[b][TetradPerturbation[a, b, -a]] + 2.Alp0.CD[b][SpinConnection[a, b, -a]].CD[c][TetradPerturbation[a, d, b]] + Bet1.CD[c][TetradPerturbation[d, b]] + [2.Alp0.CD[b][SpinConnection[a, b, -a]].CD[c][TetradPerturbation[a, d, b]] + Bet1.CD[c][TetradPerturbation[d, b]]].CD[b][SpinConnection[c, d, -c]]/3 + 2.Bet1.CD[b][TetradPerturbation[a, d, b]].CD[d][TetradPerturbation[c, b]] - 2.Bet1.CD[b][TetradPerturbation[c, b]].CD[d][TetradPerturbation[b, -d]] - Bet1.CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-z, b]].CD[z][TetradPerturbation[-c, b]] - Bet1.CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-z, b]].CD[z][TetradPerturbation[-c, b]] - Bet1.CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-z, b]].CD[z][TetradPerturbation[-d, -c]] - Bet1.CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-d, -c]], TheoryName -> "MinimalEvenScalar", Method -> "Hard", MaxLaurentDepth -> 3];

```

Lagrangian density

$$\frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \omega^\alpha_{\mu\nu} \partial^\nu \omega^\beta_{\mu\nu} - \frac{2}{3} \alpha_1 R_{\alpha\beta\delta} R^{\alpha\beta\delta} - \frac{1}{6} \alpha_2 R_{\alpha\beta\delta} R^{\alpha\beta\delta} + \frac{1}{2} \beta_1 T_{\alpha\beta} T^{\alpha\beta} + \beta_1 T^{\alpha\beta} T_{\beta\alpha} + 2 \beta_1 T^{\alpha\beta} T^{\beta\alpha}$$

Source constraints

$\omega_1^{1+} + \frac{2\alpha_1}{\beta_1} + \beta_1$	$\frac{(m_0 - \beta_1)k^1}{2\sqrt{2}}$	0
$\omega_2^{1+} + \frac{i(m_0 - \beta_1)k^2}{2\sqrt{2}}$	$2\beta_1 k^2$	0
$\omega_3^{1+} + \frac{m_0}{2}$	0	0
Total #:		10

Added source term:  $\omega_1^{1+} \omega_2^{1+} \omega_3^{1+}$

Massive particle

- Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{m_0} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2} - \frac{1}{\beta_1} > 0$
- Polarisations: 1
- Square mass:  $-\frac{2(m_0 - \beta_1)}{\alpha_2 m_0 \beta_1} > 0$
- Spin: 0
- Parity: Even

$J^P = 0^+$

Quadratic pole

- Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{m_0} > 0$
- Polarisations: 2

Unitarity conditions

- $\alpha_2 > 0 \& \& \alpha_2 > 0 \& \& \beta_1 < 0 \& \& |\beta_1| > \frac{m_0}{2}$

Thus we see that only the odd-parity scalar mode is moving with a mass, as claimed.

## Minimal massive odd-parity scalar model

We will study the minimal model set out in Eq. (4.25) of arXiv:9902032.

$$-\frac{1}{2} \alpha_0 R^{\alpha\beta}_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{6} \alpha_1 R_{\alpha\beta\delta} R^{\alpha\beta\delta} - \frac{2}{3} \alpha_2 R_{\alpha\beta\delta} R^{\alpha\beta\delta} + \frac{1}{6} \alpha_3 R_{\alpha\beta\delta} R^{\alpha\beta\delta} + \frac{1}{2} \beta_1 T_{\alpha\beta} T^{\alpha\beta} + \beta_1 T^{\alpha\beta} T_{\beta\alpha} + 2 \beta_1 T^{\alpha\beta} T^{\beta\alpha} \quad (31)$$

```

ParticleSpectrum[-1/2 + Alp0.SpinConnection[a, -c, -b].SpinConnection[a, b, -a].SpinConnection[-b, c, -c]/2 + 2 + Bet1.SpinConnection[a, b, -a].SpinConnection[-b, c, -c]/2 + 2 + Bet1.SpinConnection[-a, c, -d], a] - Alp0.CD[b][SpinConnection[a, b, -a]] + [2.Alp3.CD[b][SpinConnection[z, -a, -c]]/3 - 2.Bet1.SpinConnection[-a, c, -d].CD[b][TetradPerturbation[a, b, -a]] - 2.Bet1.CD[b][TetradPerturbation[a, b, -a]].CD[b][TetradPerturbation[-a, -d]] + CD[b][TetradPerturbation[a, b, -a]].CD[c][TetradPerturbation[a, c, -b]] - Alp0.TetradPerturbation[a, b].CD[c][TetradPerturbation[a, c, -b]] - 2.Bet1.CD[c][TetradPerturbation[a, d, b]] + Bet1.CD[c][TetradPerturbation[d, b]].CD[b][SpinConnection[a, b, -a]] - 2[Alp3.CD[b][SpinConnection[z, -a, -c]]/3 - 2.Bet1.CD[c][TetradPerturbation[d, b]] + CD[b][TetradPerturbation[z, -a, -b]]/3 - (Alp3.CD[b][SpinConnection[z, -a, -b]]/3 - 2.Bet1.CD[c][TetradPerturbation[z, -a, -b]]).CD[b][TetradPerturbation[d, b]] + 2.Alp3.CD[b][SpinConnection[a, z, b]]/3 - 2.Bet1.CD[b][SpinConnection[a, z, b]].CD[b][TetradPerturbation[z, -a, -b]]/3 + 4.Bet1.CD[b][TetradPerturbation[a, -a, -b]].CD[b][TetradPerturbation[a, -a, -b]] - 2.Bet1.CD[b][TetradPerturbation[a, -a, -b]].CD[b][TetradPerturbation[-a, -d]] - Bet1.CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-z, b]].CD[z][TetradPerturbation[-c, b]] - Bet1.CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-z, b]].CD[z][TetradPerturbation[-d, -c]] - Bet1.CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-d, -c]], TheoryName -> "MinimalMassiveOddScalar", Method -> "Hard", MaxLaurentDepth -> 3];

```

Lagrangian density

$$\frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \omega^\alpha_{\mu\nu} \partial^\nu \omega^\beta_{\mu\nu} - \frac{2}{3} \alpha_1 R_{\alpha\beta\delta} R^{\alpha\beta\delta} - \frac{1}{6} \alpha_2 R_{\alpha\beta\delta} R^{\alpha\beta\delta} + \frac{1}{2} \beta_1 T_{\alpha\beta} T^{\alpha\beta} + \beta_1 T^{\alpha\beta} T_{\beta\alpha} + 2 \beta_1 T^{\alpha\beta} T^{\beta\alpha}$$

Source constraints

$\omega_1^{1+} + \frac{2\alpha_1}{\beta_1} + \beta_1$	$\frac{(m_0 - \beta_1)k^1}{2\sqrt{2}}$	0
$\omega_2^{1+} + \frac{i(m_0 - \beta_1)k^2}{2\sqrt{2}}$	$2\beta_1 k^2$	0
$\omega_3^{1+} + \frac{m_0}{2}$	0	0
Total #:		3

Added source term:  $\omega_1^{1+} \omega_2^{1+} \omega_3^{1+}$

Massive particle

- Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{m_0} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2} - \frac{1}{\beta_1} > 0$
- Polarisations: 1
- Square mass:  $-\frac{2(m_0 - \beta_1)}{\alpha_2 m_0 \beta_1} > 0$
- Spin: 0
- Parity: Odd

$J^P = 0^+$

Quadratic pole

- Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{m_0} > 0$
- Polarisations: 2

Unitarity conditions

- $\alpha_2 > 0 \& \& \alpha_2 < 0 \& \& \beta_1 < 0 \& \& |\beta_1| > \frac{m_0}{4}$

Thus we see that only the even-parity scalar mode is moving with a mass, as claimed.

## Minimal massless odd-parity scalar model

We will study the minimal model set out between Eqs. (4.47) and (4.48) of arXiv:9902032.

$$-2 \beta_1 \sigma^{\alpha\beta}_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{6} \alpha_1 R_{\alpha\beta\delta} R^{\alpha\beta\delta} - \frac{2}{3} \alpha_2 R_{\alpha\beta\delta} R^{\alpha\beta\delta} + \frac{1}{6} \alpha_3 R_{\alpha\beta\delta} R^{\alpha\beta\delta} + \frac{1}{2} \beta_1 T_{\alpha\beta} T^{\alpha\beta} + \beta_1 T^{\alpha\beta} T_{\beta\alpha} + 2 \beta_1 T^{\alpha\beta} T^{\beta\alpha} \quad (32)$$

Lagrangian density

$$-2 \beta_1 \sigma^{\alpha\beta}_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{6} \alpha_1 R_{\alpha\beta\delta} R^{\alpha\beta\delta} - \frac{2}{3} \alpha_2 R_{\alpha\beta\delta} R^{\alpha\beta\delta} + \frac{1}{6} \alpha_3 R_{\alpha\beta\delta} R^{\alpha\beta\delta} + \frac{1}{2} \beta_1 T_{\alpha\beta} T^{\alpha\beta} + \beta_1 T^{\alpha\beta} T_{\beta\alpha} + 2 \beta_1 T^{\alpha\beta} T^{\beta\alpha}$$

Source constraints

$\omega_1^{1+} + \frac{2\alpha_1}{\beta_1} + \beta_1$	$\frac{(m_0 - \beta_1)k^1}{2\sqrt{2}}$	0
$\omega_2^{1+} + \frac{i(m_0 - \beta_1)k^2}{2\sqrt{2}}$	$2\beta_1 k^2$	0
$\omega_3^{1+} + \frac{m_0}{2}$	0	0
Total #:		3

Added source term:  $\omega_1^{1+} \omega_2^{1+} \omega_3^{1+}$

Massive particle

- Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{m_0} > 0$
- Polarisations: 1
- Square mass:  $-\frac{m_0 - \beta_1}{2\alpha_2} > 0$
- Spin: 0
- Parity: Odd

$J^P = 0^+$

Quadratic pole

- Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{m_0} > 0$
- Polarisations: 2

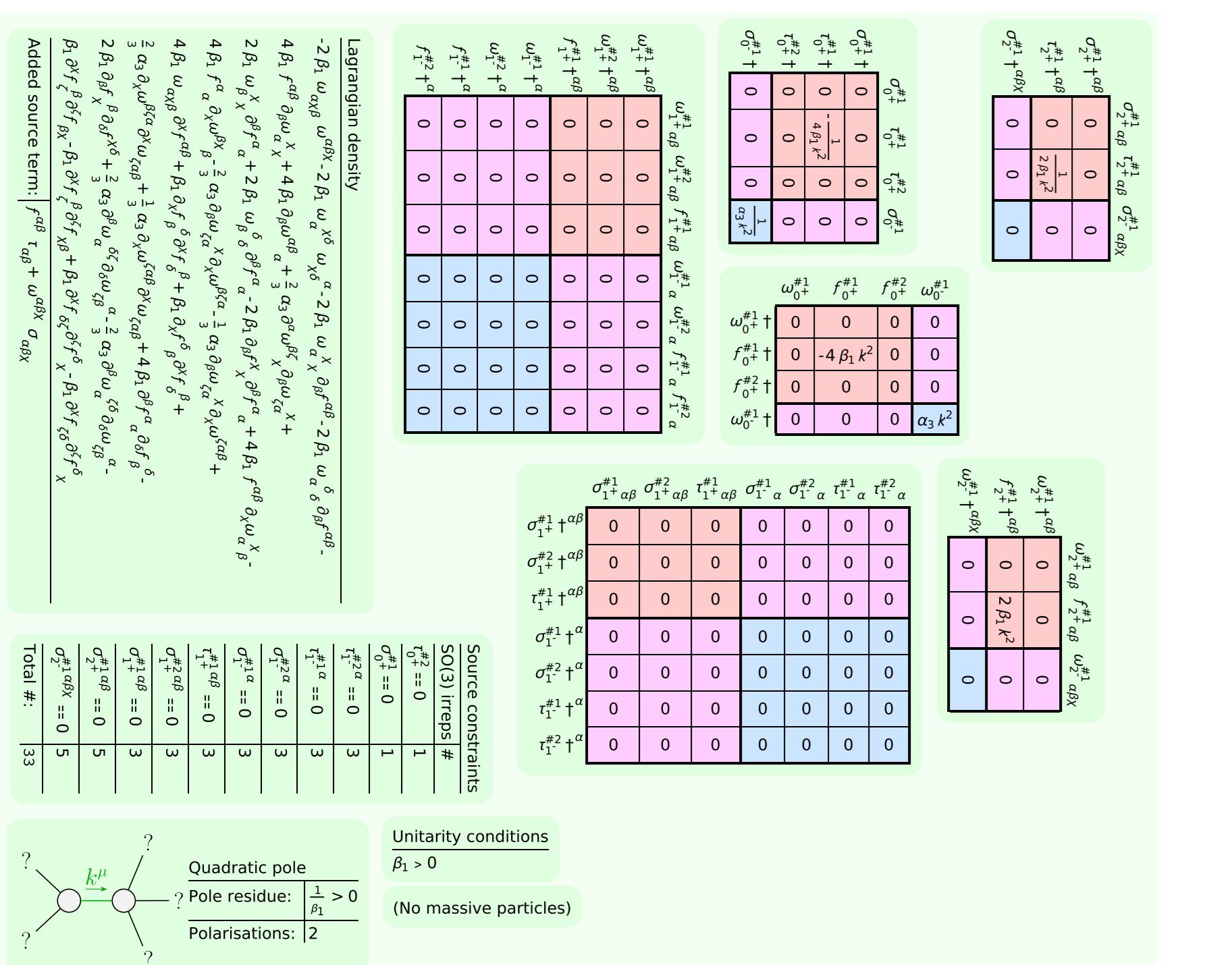
Unitarity conditions

- $\alpha_2 > 0 \& \& \alpha_2 < 0 \& \& \beta_1 < 0$

```

ParticleSpectrum[-2 * Bet1 * SpinConnection[-a, -c, -b] * SpinConnection[a, b, c] - 2 * Bet1 * SpinConnection[-a, c, d] * SpinConnection[-c, -d, a] - 4 * Bet1 * TetradPerturbation[a, b] * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-a, c, -c]] + 4 * Bet1 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[a, b, -a]] + (2 * Alp3 * CD[a][SpinConnection[b, z, -a, c]]) / 3 - 2 * Bet1 * SpinConnection[-a, c, -c] * CD[-b][TetradPerturbation[a, b]] - 2 * Bet1 * SpinConnection[-a, d, -d] * CD[-b][TetradPerturbation[a, b]] + 2 * Bet1 * SpinConnection[-b, c, -c] * CD[b][TetradPerturbation[a, -a]] + 2 * Bet1 * SpinConnection[-b, d, -d] * CD[b][TetradPerturbation[a, -a]] - 2 * Bet1 * CD[-b][TetradPerturbation[c, -c]] * CD[b][TetradPerturbation[a, -a]] + 4 * Bet1 * TetradPerturbation[a, -a] * CD[-c][SpinConnection[-a, c, -b]] - 4 * Bet1 * TetradPerturbation[a, -a] * CD[-c][SpinConnection[b, c, -b]] - (2 * Alp3 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-z, -a, c]] * CD[-c][SpinConnection[z, a, b]]) / 3 + (2 * Alp3 * CD[-c][SpinConnection[b, z, a]] * CD[c][SpinConnection[-z, -a, -b]]) / 3 + (Alp3 * CD[-c][SpinConnection[z, a, b]] * CD[c][SpinConnection[-z, -a, -b]]) / 3 + 4 * Bet1 * SpinConnection[-a, -c, -b] * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[a, b]] + Bet1 * CD[-c][TetradPerturbation[-b, d]] * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-d, b]] + Bet1 * CD[-c][TetradPerturbation[d, -b]] * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-d, b]] + (2 * Alp3 * CD[b][SpinConnection[-a, d, z]] * CD[-d][SpinConnection[-z, -b, a]]) / 3 - (2 * Alp3 * CD[b][SpinConnection[-a, z, d]] * CD[-d][SpinConnection[-z, -b, a]]) / 3 + 4 * Bet1 * CD[b][TetradPerturbation[a, -a]] * CD[-d][TetradPerturbation[-b, d]] - 2 * Bet1 * CD[-b][TetradPerturbation[-c, b]] * CD[-d][TetradPerturbation[-z, b]] * CD[z][TetradPerturbation[-c, -b]] + Bet1 * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-d, -c]] - Bet1 * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-z, -d]] * CD[z][TetradPerturbation[d, -c]], TheoryName -> "MinimalMasslessOddScalar", Method -> "Hard", MaxLaurentDepth -> 3]

```



Thus we see that only the Einstein graviton is moving, with no extra species whatever. This might seem strange, since we have taken the massless limit of the pseudoscalar mode, but the fact that the spectrum empties discontinuously in this scenario is already predicted in the Hamiltonian analysis, see the second paragraph on page 20 of arXiv:9902032.

## Most general PGT

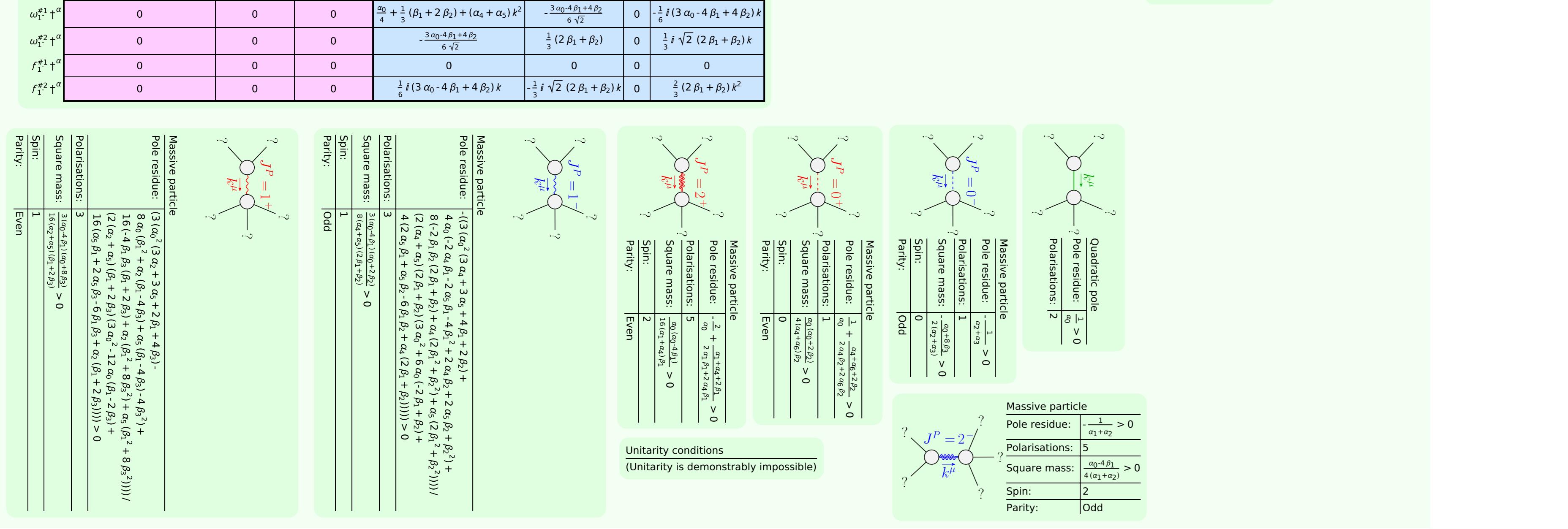
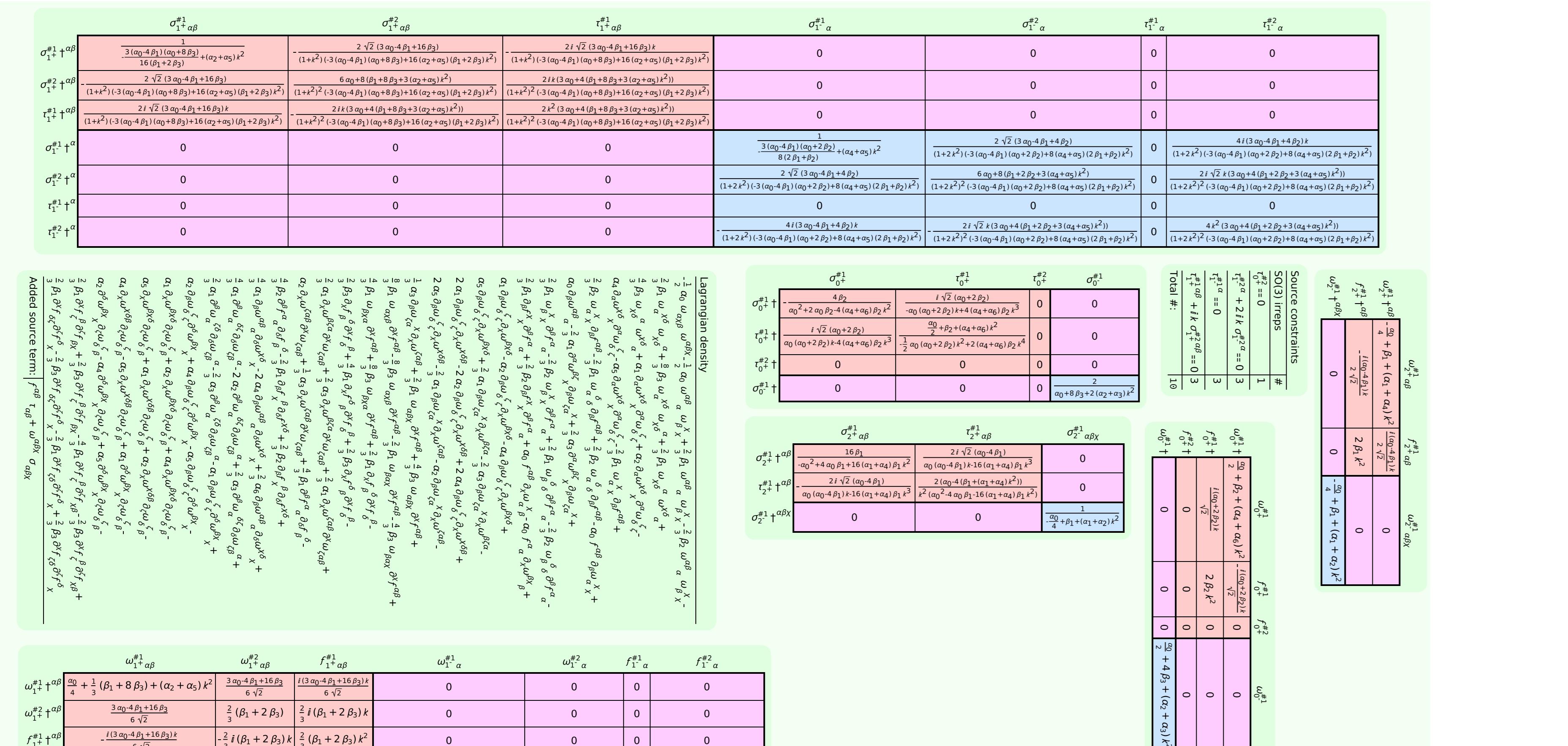
We want to study the most general PGT. We will do this using the general coupling coefficients defined in Eq. (26).

$$-\frac{1}{2} \alpha_0 \mathcal{R}^{\alpha\beta}_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{6} (2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) \mathcal{R}_{\alpha\beta\chi\delta} \mathcal{R}^{\alpha\beta\chi\delta} + \frac{2}{3} (\alpha_1 - \alpha_3) \mathcal{R}_{\alpha\chi\beta\delta} \mathcal{R}^{\alpha\beta\chi\delta} + (-\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5) \mathcal{R}^{\alpha\beta}_{\alpha} \mathcal{R}^{\delta}_{\beta\chi\delta} + \frac{1}{6} (2\alpha_1 - 3\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) \mathcal{R}^{\alpha\beta\chi\delta} \mathcal{R}_{\chi\delta\alpha\beta} + (-\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_4 - \alpha_5) \mathcal{R}^{\alpha\beta}_{\alpha} \mathcal{R}^{\delta}_{\chi\beta\delta} + \frac{1}{6} (2\alpha_1 - 3\alpha_4 + \alpha_6) \mathcal{R}^{\alpha\beta}_{\alpha\beta} \mathcal{R}^{\chi\delta}_{\chi\delta} + \frac{1}{3} (2\beta_1 + \beta_3) \mathcal{T}_{\alpha\beta\chi} \mathcal{T}^{\alpha\beta\chi} + \frac{2}{3} (\beta_1 - \beta_2) \mathcal{T}^{\alpha\beta}_{\alpha} \mathcal{T}^{\chi}_{\beta\chi}$$

```

ParticleSpectrum[-1/2 * Alp0 * SpinConnection[-a, -c, -b] * SpinConnection[a, b, c]] - (Alp0 * SpinConnection[a, b, -a] * SpinConnection[-b, c, -c]) / 3 - (2 * Bet1 * SpinConnection[a, b, -a] * SpinConnection[-b, c, -c]) / 3 + (2 * Bet3 * SpinConnection[-a, c, d] * SpinConnection[-c, d, -a]) / 3 + (4 * Bet1 * CD[-a][SpinConnection[c, d, -c]] * CD[a][SpinConnection[-d, z, -z]] + Alp2 * CD[-a][SpinConnection[c, d, -c]] * CD[a][SpinConnection[-d, z, -z]] - Alp4 * CD[-a][SpinConnection[c, d, -c]] * CD[a][SpinConnection[-d, z, -z]] - Alp5 * CD[-a][SpinConnection[c, d, -c]] * CD[a][SpinConnection[-d, z, -z]] - Alp0 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[a, b, -a]] - (2 * Alp1 * CD[a][SpinConnection[b, z, -c]] * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-z, -a, c]]) / 3 + (2 * Alp3 * CD[a][SpinConnection[b, z, -c]] * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-z, -a, c]]) / 3 - (2 * Bet1 * SpinConnection[a, b, -a] * CD[-b][TetradPerturbation[a, b, -a]]) / 3 + (2 * Bet3 * SpinConnection[-a, c, -c] * CD[-b][TetradPerturbation[a, b, -a]]) / 3 - (2 * Bet1 * SpinConnection[-a, d, -d] * CD[-b][TetradPerturbation[a, b, -a]]) / 3 + (2 * Bet2 * SpinConnection[-b, c, -c] * CD[b][TetradPerturbation[a, -a]]) / 3 - (2 * Bet2 * SpinConnection[-b, d, -d] * CD[b][TetradPerturbation[a, -a]]) / 3 - (2 * Bet1 * CD[-b][TetradPerturbation[c, -c]] * CD[b][TetradPerturbation[a, -a]]) / 3 + (2 * Bet2 * CD[-b][TetradPerturbation[c, -c]] * CD[b][TetradPerturbation[a, -a]]) / 3 + (2 * Bet1 * SpinConnection[-a, c, -b] * CD[-c][SpinConnection[-d, z, -z]] - Alp0 * TetradPerturbation[a, b, -a] * CD[-c][SpinConnection[b, c, -b]] - Alp2 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-d, z, -z]] * CD[-c][SpinConnection[b, c, d]] - Alp4 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-d, z, -z]] * CD[-c][SpinConnection[b, c, d]] + Alp5 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-d, z, -z]] * CD[-c][SpinConnection[b, z, a]]) / 3 - 2 * Alp1 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-d, z, -z]] * CD[-c][SpinConnection[c, d, b]] - 2 * Alp2 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-d, z, -z]] * CD[-c][SpinConnection[c, d, b]] + 2 * Alp5 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-d, z, -z]] * CD[-c][SpinConnection[c, d, b]] - (2 * Alp1 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-z, -a, c]] * CD[-c][SpinConnection[b, z, a]]) / 3 - 2 * Alp1 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-d, z, -z]] * CD[-c][SpinConnection[c, d, b]] - 2 * Alp2 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-d, z, -z]] * CD[-c][SpinConnection[c, d, b]] + 2 * Alp1 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-z, -a, c]] * CD[-c][SpinConnection[b, z, a]]) / 3 - Alp2 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-z, -a, c]] * CD[-c][SpinConnection[z, a, b]] - (Alp3 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-z, -a, c]] * CD[-c][SpinConnection[z, a, b]]) / 3 - (2 * Alp1 * CD[-c][SpinConnection[b, z, a]] * CD[c][SpinConnection[-z, -a, -b]]) / 3 + (2 * Alp3 * CD[-c][SpinConnection[b, z, a]] * CD[c][SpinConnection[-z, -a, -b]]) / 3 + Alp2 * CD[-c][SpinConnection[z, a, b]] * CD[c][SpinConnection[-z, -a, -b]] + (Alp3 * CD[c][SpinConnection[-z, -a, -b]]) / 3 + (2 * Bet1 * SpinConnection[-a, -b, -c] * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[a, b]]) / 3 + (4 * Bet1 * SpinConnection[-a, -b, -c] * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[a, b]]) / 3 - (8 * Bet3 * SpinConnection[-a, -c, -b] * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[a, b]]) / 3 - (2 * Bet1 * SpinConnection[-b, -a, -c] * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[a, b]]) / 3 + (4 * Bet3 * SpinConnection[-b, -c, -a] * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[a, b]]) / 3 + (2 * Bet1 * CD[-c][TetradPerturbation[-b, -d]] * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-d, b]]) / 3 + (4 * Bet1 * CD[-c][TetradPerturbation[-d, b]] * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-d, b]]) / 3 + (2 * Bet3 * CD[-c][TetradPerturbation[-d, b]] * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-d, b]]) / 3 + (4 * Bet1 * CD[-c][TetradPerturbation[-d, b]] * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-d, b]]) / 3 + (2 * Bet3 * CD[-c][TetradPerturbation[-d, b]] * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-d, b]]) / 3 + (4 * Alp1 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[a, b, -a]] * CD[-d][SpinConnection[c, d, -c]]) / 3 - 2 * Alp4 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[a, b, -a]] * CD[-d][SpinConnection[c, d, -c]] + (2 * Alp6 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[a, b, -a]] * CD[-d][SpinConnection[c, d, -c]]) / 3 + (4 * Alp1 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[a, b, -a]] * CD[-d][SpinConnection[-a, d, z]] * CD[-d][SpinConnection[-z, -b, a]]) / 3 + 2 * Alp2 * CD[b][SpinConnection[-a, d, z]] * CD[-d][SpinConnection[-z, -b, a]] + (2 * Alp3 * CD[b][SpinConnection[-a, d, z]] * CD[-d][SpinConnection[-z, -b, a]]) / 3 + (2 * Alp1 * CD[b][SpinConnection[-a, z, d]] * CD[-d][SpinConnection[-z, -b, a]]) / 3 - (2 * Alp3 * CD[b][SpinConnection[-a, z, d]] * CD[-d][SpinConnection[-z, -b, a]]) / 3 + (4 * Bet1 * CD[b][TetradPerturbation[a, -a]] * CD[-d][TetradPerturbation[-b, d]]) / 3 - (2 * Bet1 * CD[-b][TetradPerturbation[-c, b]] * CD[-d][TetradPerturbation[-b, d]]) / 3 + (2 * Bet2 * CD[-b][TetradPerturbation[-c, b]] * CD[-d][TetradPerturbation[-b, d]]) / 3 - Alp1 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-d, z, -z]] * CD[d][SpinConnection[b, c, -c]] + Alp2 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-d, z, -z]] * CD[d][SpinConnection[b, c, -c]] - Alp4 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-d, z, -z]] * CD[d][SpinConnection[b, c, -c]] - Alp5 * CD[-b][SpinConnection[-d, z, -z]] * CD[d][SpinConnection[b, c, -c]] - Alp1 * CD[-c][SpinConnection[b, c, d]] * CD[-z][SpinConnection[-d, z, -b]] + Alp4 * CD[-c][SpinConnection[b, c, d]] * CD[-z][SpinConnection[-d, z, -b]] - Alp2 * CD[-c][SpinConnection[-d, z, -b]] * CD[d][SpinConnection[b, c, d]] + Alp4 * CD[-c][SpinConnection[-d, z, -b]] * CD[d][SpinConnection[b, c, d]] - Alp5 * CD[-c][SpinConnection[c, d, b]] * CD[-z][SpinConnection[-d, z, -b]] + Alp1 * CD[-c][SpinConnection[-d, z, -b]] * CD[d][SpinConnection[b, c, d]] - Alp4 * CD[-c][SpinConnection[c, d, b]] * CD[-z][SpinConnection[-d, z, -b]] - Alp2 * CD[d][SpinConnection[b, c, -c]] * CD[-z][SpinConnection[-d, z, -b]] - Alp4 * CD[d][SpinConnection[b, c, -c]] * CD[-z][SpinConnection[-d, z, -b]] + Alp5 * CD[d][SpinConnection[b, c, -c]] * CD[-z][SpinConnection[-d, z, -b]] - (2 * Bet1 * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-b, -c]] * CD[z][TetradPerturbation[-b, -c]]) / 3 + (2 * Bet3 * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-b, -c]] * CD[z][TetradPerturbation[-b, -c]]) / 3 - (2 * Bet1 * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-z, b]] * CD[z][TetradPerturbation[-z, b]]) / 3 + (2 * Bet3 * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-z, b]] * CD[z][TetradPerturbation[-z, b]]) / 3 - (2 * Bet1 * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-d, -c]] * CD[z][TetradPerturbation[-d, -c]]) / 3 + (2 * Bet3 * CD[c][TetradPerturbation[-d, -c]] * CD[z][TetradPerturbation[-d, -c]]) / 3, TheoryName → "GeneralPGT", Method → "Hard", MaxLaurentDepth → 3];

```



These results should be compared with the Hayashi and Shirafuji papers, in particular Eqs. (4.11) in Prog. Theor. Phys. 64 (1980) 2222.

## Singh-Hagen theory

We want to study the theories which are considered in Phys. Rev. D. 9, 898 (1974) and arXiv:1902.05118

We define the higher-spin field:

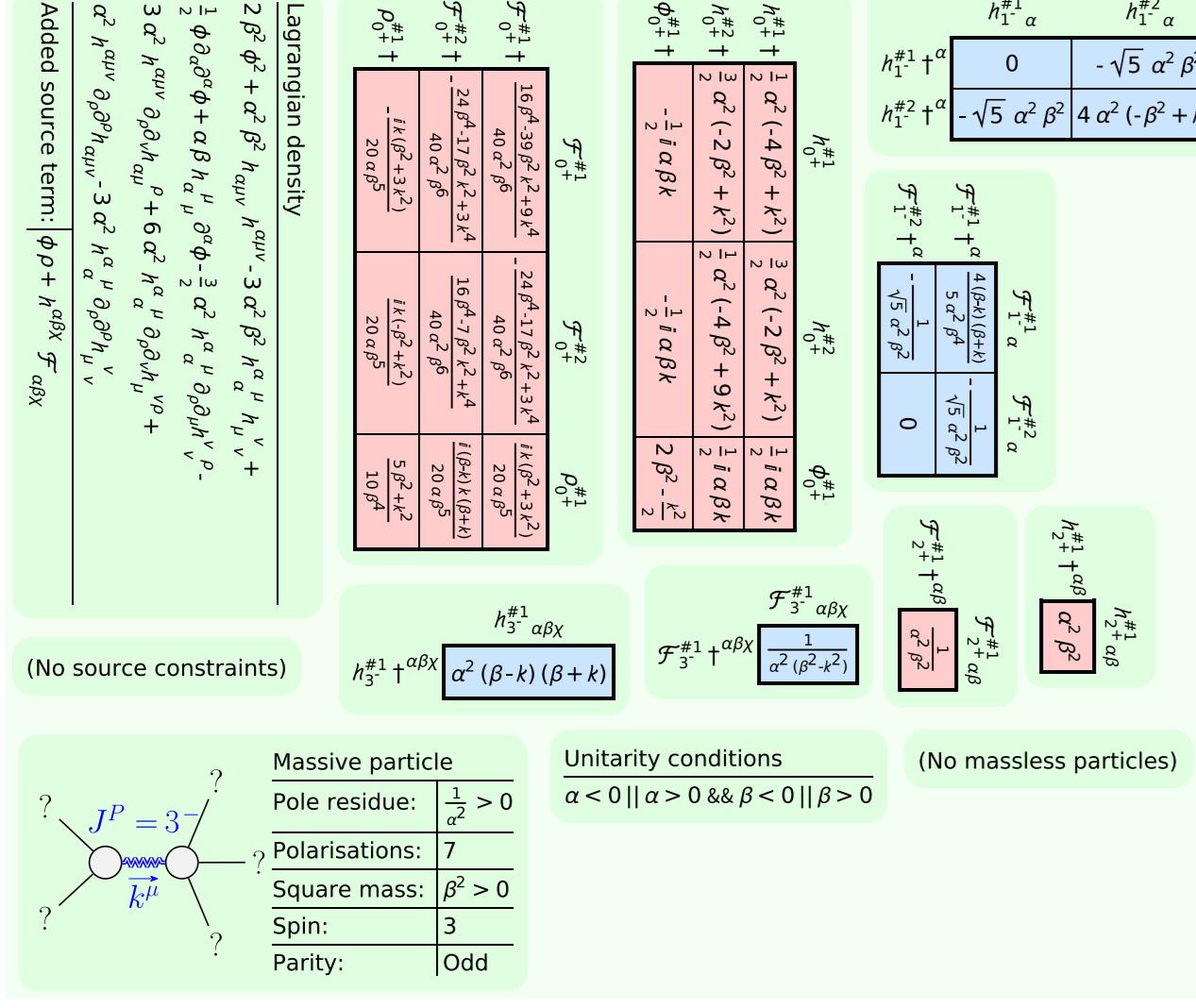
Fundamental field	Symmetries	Decomposition into SO(3) irrep(s)	Source
$\eta_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$	Symmetry[3, $\{a \rightarrow a, b \rightarrow -b, c \rightarrow -c\}$ , Symmetric[{-a, -b, -c}], PrintAs → "m", PrintSourceAs → "m"];	$\eta_{\alpha\beta} \eta_{\gamma}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{3} \eta_{\beta\gamma} \eta_{\alpha}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{3} \eta_{\alpha\gamma} \eta_{\beta}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{3} \eta_{\alpha\beta} \eta_{\gamma}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{9} \eta_{\beta\gamma} \eta_{\alpha}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{9} \eta_{\alpha\gamma} \eta_{\beta}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{15} \eta_{\alpha\beta} \eta_{\gamma}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{15} \eta_{\beta\gamma} \eta_{\alpha}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{15} \eta_{\alpha\gamma} \eta_{\beta}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{45} \eta_{\alpha\beta}^2 \eta_{\gamma}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{45} \eta_{\beta\gamma}^2 \eta_{\alpha}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{45} \eta_{\alpha\gamma}^2 \eta_{\beta}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{15} \eta_{\alpha\beta} \eta_{\gamma}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{15} \eta_{\beta\gamma} \eta_{\alpha}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{15} \eta_{\alpha\gamma} \eta_{\beta}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{15} \eta_{\alpha\beta}^2 \eta_{\gamma}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{15} \eta_{\beta\gamma}^2 \eta_{\alpha}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{15} \eta_{\alpha\gamma}^2 \eta_{\beta}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{45} \eta_{\alpha\beta}^2 \eta_{\gamma}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{45} \eta_{\beta\gamma}^2 \eta_{\alpha}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{45} \eta_{\alpha\gamma}^2 \eta_{\beta}^{\delta}$	$\mathcal{F}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}$
SO(3) irrep	Symmetries	Expansion in terms of the fundamental field	Source SO(3) irrep
$\mathcal{F}_{ab}^{1+}$	Symmetry[0, $\eta_{ab}^{1+}$ , {}]; StrongGenSet[{}, GenSet[]]]	$\eta_{ab} \eta^{1+} \eta^a \eta^b$	$\mathcal{F}_{ab}^{1+}$
$\mathcal{F}_{ab}^{2+}$	Symmetry[0, $\eta_{ab}^{2+}$ , {}]; StrongGenSet[{}, GenSet[]]]	$3 \eta_{ab}^{\beta} \eta^a \eta^b - 3 \eta_{ab} \eta_a^{\beta} \eta_b^a$	$\mathcal{F}_{ab}^{2+}$
$\mathcal{F}_{1-a}^{1+}$	Symmetry[1, $\eta_{1-a}^{1+}$ , $\{a \rightarrow -a\}$ ; StrongGenSet[{}, GenSet[]]]	$3 \eta_{abx} \eta^0 \eta^X - 3 \eta_{ab} \eta_a^0 \eta_b^X$	$\mathcal{F}_{1-a}^{1+}$
$\mathcal{F}_{1-a}^{2+}$	Symmetry[1, $\eta_{1-a}^{2+}$ , $\{a \rightarrow -a\}$ ; StrongGenSet[{}, GenSet[]]]	$3 \eta_{abx} \eta^0 \eta^X - 3 \eta_{ab} \eta_a^0 \eta_b^X$	$\mathcal{F}_{1-a}^{2+}$
$\mathcal{F}_{ab}^{1+ab}$	Symmetry[2, $\eta_{ab}^{1+ab}$ , $\{a \rightarrow -a, b \rightarrow -b\}$ ; StrongGenSet[{}, GenSet[{{1, 2}}]]]	$3 \eta_{abx} \eta^1 \eta^2 \eta^3 \eta^4 - \eta_{ab} \eta_a^1 \eta_b^2 \eta_a^3 \eta_b^4 - 3 \eta_{abx} \eta_a^1 \eta_b^2 \eta_a^3 \eta_b^4 - 3 \eta_{abx} \eta_a^1 \eta_b^2 \eta_a^3 \eta_b^4 + 3 \eta_{abx} \eta_a^1 \eta_b^2 \eta_a^3 \eta_b^4$	$\mathcal{F}_{ab}^{1+ab}$
$\mathcal{F}_{abx}^{g1}$	Symmetry[3, $\eta_{abx}^{g1}$ , $\{a \rightarrow -a, b \rightarrow -b, c \rightarrow -c\}$ ; StrongGenSet[{{1, 2, 3}}, GenSet[{{1, 2}}]]]	$\eta_{abx}^{-1} \eta_{\alpha\beta} \eta_{\gamma}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{3} \eta_{\alpha\beta} \eta_{\gamma}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{3} \eta_{\beta\gamma} \eta_{\alpha}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{3} \eta_{\alpha\gamma} \eta_{\beta}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{9} \eta_{\alpha\beta} \eta_{\gamma}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{9} \eta_{\beta\gamma} \eta_{\alpha}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{9} \eta_{\alpha\gamma} \eta_{\beta}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{15} \eta_{\alpha\beta} \eta_{\gamma}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{15} \eta_{\beta\gamma} \eta_{\alpha}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{15} \eta_{\alpha\gamma} \eta_{\beta}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{45} \eta_{\alpha\beta}^2 \eta_{\gamma}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{45} \eta_{\beta\gamma}^2 \eta_{\alpha}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{45} \eta_{\alpha\gamma}^2 \eta_{\beta}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{15} \eta_{\alpha\beta} \eta_{\gamma}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{15} \eta_{\beta\gamma} \eta_{\alpha}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{15} \eta_{\alpha\gamma} \eta_{\beta}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{45} \eta_{\alpha\beta}^2 \eta_{\gamma}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{45} \eta_{\beta\gamma}^2 \eta_{\alpha}^{\delta} + \frac{1}{45} \eta_{\alpha\gamma}^2 \eta_{\beta}^{\delta}$	$\mathcal{F}_{abx}^{g1}$

Then we define the Singh-Hagen model.

$$e^2 \beta^2 h_{\mu\nu} \eta^{\mu\nu} - 3 \beta^2 \eta^a \eta^a - \eta^X \eta_X - 2 \beta^2 \eta^2 - \frac{1}{2} \phi \partial_\mu \phi + \alpha \beta h_{\mu}^{\nu} \partial^\mu \phi - \frac{3}{2} \alpha^2 h_{\mu\nu} \partial^\mu \eta^\nu - 3 \alpha^2 h_{\mu\nu} \partial^\mu \eta^\nu + 6 \alpha^2 h_{\mu\nu} \partial^\mu \eta^\nu + \alpha^2 h_{\mu\nu} \partial^\mu \eta^\nu - 3 e^2 h_{\mu\nu} \partial^\mu \eta^\nu - 3 e^2 h_{\mu\nu} \partial^\mu \eta^\nu$$
(34)

Now we try to compute the particle spectrum:

```
ParticleSpectrum[Coupling1^2 + Coupling2^2 + HigherSpinField[-a, -m, -n] + HigherSpinField[a, m, n] - 3 + Coupling1^2 + Coupling2^2 + HigherSpinField[-a, -m] + HigherSpinField[m, n, -m] + 2 + Coupling2^2 + ScalarField^2 + (ScalarField^2 CD[-n] CD[n] ScalarField^2) / 2 + Coupling1 + Coupling2 + HigherSpinField[-a, m, -m] CD[m] CD[-m] ScalarField^2 - 3 + Coupling1^2 + 2 + HigherSpinField[-a, -m, r] CD[-r] CD[r] HigherSpinField[-a, -m, r] + 6 + Coupling1^2 + 2 + HigherSpinField[-a, m, n] CD[-n] CD[r] HigherSpinField[-a, -m, -n] - 3 + Coupling1^2 + 2 + HigherSpinField[-a, -m, -n] CD[-r] CD[r] HigherSpinField[-a, m, n]]], TheoryName → "SinghHagenTheory", Method → "Easy", MaxLaurentDepth → 3];
```



## A symmetric rank-two tensor and an asymmetric rank-three tensor

This is the kinematic setup which is used in metric-affine gravity (MAG).

Let's define a connection field:

```
DefField[Connection[-a, -b, -c], PrintAs → "m", PrintSourceAs → "m"];
```

$$\frac{2}{3} \eta_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu x_\nu + \frac{1}{3} \eta_{\alpha\beta}^1 \partial_\alpha x_\beta - \frac{1}{3} \eta_{\alpha\beta}^0 \partial_\beta x_\alpha$$

... DefField: The reduced-index Rank3AntiPara2m appears not to be invertible using the provided rules.



$\mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha}$ 

Next the second of the pseudo-Ricci tensors.

 $\mathcal{T}^{(13)}_{\mu\nu}$  $\mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha}$ 

Now we move on to computing the (conventional) Ricci scalar. This time we need to be careful to retain contributions up to second order in smallness, since this is the only invariant which appears on its own.

 $\mathcal{R}$  $\left[ \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha}, (\eta^{ab}) \right]$ 

Now we define a further two contractions by analogy to arXiv:2212.09820.

First the traceless, asymmetric average of the Ricci and co-Ricci tensors similar to that defined in Eq. (2.10) on page 4 of arXiv:2212.09820.

 $\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{T}_{ba}^{\alpha}$ 

Next the antisymmetric projectively-invariant combination derived from Eq. (2.17) on page 5 of arXiv:2212.09820, and subject also to the parameter conditions set out in the paragraph at the top of page 6 in arXiv:2212.09820.

 $\overset{p}{\mathcal{T}}_{\mu\nu}$  $\frac{1}{4} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{T}_{ba}^{\alpha} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{T}_{av}^{\alpha} + \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{T}_{va}^{\alpha}$ 

In order to check that we've defined the correct Ricci in Eqs. (57), and (58), we need to attempt a projective transformation.

Define a vector to generate the transformation.

 $\xi_{\mu}$ 

Define also a perturbative parameter.

 $\epsilon$ 

Now define the projective transformation itself. This is defined e.g. in Eq. (2.16) on page 7 of arXiv:1912.01023.

 $\mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha}$  $\mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha} + \epsilon \delta_{\mu}^{\nu} \xi_{\nu}$ 

Now we have defined (both infinitesimal and finite, if we ignore the perturbative parameter) projective transformation in Eqs. (61), and (62), we check the transformation properties.

 $\overset{p}{\mathcal{T}}_{\mu\nu}$ 

$$-\frac{1}{4} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\gamma} + \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\gamma} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\beta} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\gamma} + \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\gamma} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\beta}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} (\mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} + \epsilon \delta_{ab}^{\alpha}) \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\gamma} + \frac{1}{4} (\mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} + \epsilon \delta_{ab}^{\alpha}) \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{4} (\mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} + \epsilon \delta_{ab}^{\alpha}) \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\gamma} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\beta} + \frac{1}{4} (\mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} + \epsilon \delta_{ab}^{\alpha}) \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{4} (\mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} + \epsilon \delta_{ab}^{\alpha}) \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\gamma} + \frac{1}{4} (\mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} + \epsilon \delta_{ab}^{\alpha}) \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\gamma} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\beta}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} (\mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} + \epsilon \delta_{ab}^{\alpha}) \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} + \epsilon \delta_{ab}^{\alpha}) \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} + \epsilon \delta_{ab}^{\alpha}) \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\gamma} + \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} + \epsilon \delta_{ab}^{\alpha}) \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\gamma} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\beta}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\gamma} + \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\gamma} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\beta} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\gamma} + \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\gamma} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\beta}$$

So because Eqs. (64), and (66) are indeed (proportional) to the object considered in arXiv:2212.09820.

Now all the generally-covariant contractions of the field strength tensors have been defined, so we construct the general, parity-preserving Lagrangian proposed in Equation (2.4) on page 5 of arXiv:1912.01023.

 $\frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} [c_1 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\rho}\mathcal{T}_{\nu\sigma} + c_2 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{T}_{\rho\sigma} + c_4 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\rho}\mathcal{T}_{\nu\sigma} + c_6 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{T}_{\rho\sigma} - (a_1 Q_{\mu\rho} Q_{\nu\sigma} + a_2 Q_{\mu\nu} Q_{\rho\sigma} - \tilde{Q}_{\mu\rho} \tilde{Q}_{\nu\sigma} + a_4 Q_{\mu\nu} \tilde{Q}_{\rho\sigma} - \tilde{Q}_{\mu\rho} \tilde{Q}_{\nu\sigma} + a_5 Q_{\mu\rho} \tilde{Q}_{\nu\sigma} - a_6 Q_{\mu\nu} \tilde{Q}_{\rho\sigma}) \mathcal{T}^{(13)}_{\mu\nu} + c_{10} Q_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{T}^{(16)}_{\rho\sigma} - \mathcal{T}^{(16)\rho\sigma} (c_1 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{T}_{\rho\sigma} + c_{11} \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{T}_{\rho\sigma} + c_{15} \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{T}_{\rho\sigma})] - (c_7 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{T}_{\rho\sigma} + c_{13} \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{T}_{\rho\sigma} + c_{17} \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{T}_{\rho\sigma} - a_9 Q_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{T}^{(16)\rho\sigma} - \mathcal{T}^{(16)\rho\sigma} (c_1 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{T}_{\rho\sigma} + c_{11} Q_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{T}_{\rho\sigma}) + a_8 Q_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{T}_{\rho\sigma}]$ 

This general Lagrangian is something that we must linearize. First, we need the linearized measure, otherwise the Einstein–Hilbert term (which has first-order perturbed contributions) won't have the right linearization.

 $\frac{1+\sqrt{a}}{2}$ 

Now we attempt the linearization.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} \left( -2x_0 + \frac{a_1}{2} \right) \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\gamma} + \frac{1}{2} (-a_2 - 2x_0 - a_3) \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\gamma} + \frac{1}{2} (-a_2 - 2x_0 + a_3) \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} (-a_1 + a_2 - a_3) \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} (-a_1 + a_2 + a_3) \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\alpha} \mathcal{T}_{\nu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{\gamma} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} a_0 h_{\mu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} a_0 h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\mu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} a_0 h_{\mu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} a_0 h_{\mu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} a_0 h_{\mu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} a_0 h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} a_0 h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\nu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} c_{11} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{12} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{13} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{14} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{15} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{16} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{17} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{18} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} c_{19} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{20} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{21} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{22} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{23} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{24} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{25} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{26} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{2} c_{27} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{28} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{29} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{30} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{31} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{32} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{33} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{34} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{35} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{36} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{37} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{38} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{39} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{40} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{41} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{42} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{43} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{44} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{45} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{46} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{47} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{48} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{49} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{50} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{51} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{52} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{53} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{54} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{55} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{56} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{57} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{58} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{59} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{60} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{61} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{62} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{63} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{64} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{65} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{66} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{67} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{68} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{69} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{70} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{71} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{72} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{73} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{74} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{75} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{76} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{77} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{78} \partial_{\mu} h_{\nu}^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu} h_{\mu}^{\beta} \mathcal{T}_{ab}^{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} c_{79} \partial_{\mu}$$



```

ArticleSpectrum[(-2*A0 + 2*A1 + A2 - 12*A6 + 2*A9)*Connection[-a, m, -m]*Connection[a, b, -b]]/6 + ((-A0 + 2*(-4*A1 + A5 + 9*A7 - 2*A9))*Connection[-a, -b, -m]*Connection[a, b, m])/8 + ((-A0 + 2*(-2*A2 + A5 + 9*A7 - 2*A9))*Connection[-a, -m, -b]*Connection[a, b, m])/8 + ((-A2 - A5)*Connection[a, b, m]*Connection[-b, -a, -m])/2 + ((-A0 + 2*A2 - 2*A5 + A9)*Connection[a, b, m]*Connection[-b, -m, -a])/2 + ((A0 - 8*A1 - 4*A2 + 6*A5 + 6*A7 - 6*A9)*Connection[a, b, -a, -m])/12 + ((A0 + 6*A5 + 6*A7 - 2*A9)*Connection[a, b, -a, -a, -m])/12 + ((2*A1 - A5 + A9)*Connection[a, b, m]*Connection[-m, -b, -a])/2 + ((A0 - 6*A7 + A9)*Connection[a, -a, b]*Connection[m, -b, -m])/6 - (A7*Connection[a, b, -a]*Connection[m, -b, -m])/2 + ((2*A1 + A2 - 3*A7 + A9)*Connection[a, -a, b]*Connection[m, -m, -b])/6 - (A0*MetricPerturbation[m, -m]*CD[-b][Connection[a, b, m]])/4 - (A0*MetricPerturbation[-a, -m]*CD[-b][Connection[a, b, m]])/2 - (A0*Connection[a, b, m]*CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[-a, -m]])/2 - (A0*Connection[a, b, m]*CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[-a, b]])/2 - (A0*Connection[a, -a, b]*CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[m, -m]])/4 + (A0*Connection[a, b, -a]*CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[m, -m]])/4 + (A0*MetricPerturbation[a, b]*CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[m, -m]])/4 - (A0*CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[m, -m]]*CD[b][MetricPerturbation[a, -a]])/8 + (A0*Connection[a, -a, b]*CD[-m][MetricPerturbation[-b, m]])/4 - (A0*MetricPerturbation[a, b]*CD[-a][MetricPerturbation[m, -m]])/2 + (A0*MetricPerturbation[a, -a, b]*CD[-m][CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[b, m]]])/4 + (A0*MetricPerturbation[a, b]*CD[-m][CD[b][MetricPerturbation[-a, -b]]])/4 - (A0*MetricPerturbation[a, -a]*CD[-m][CD[m][MetricPerturbation[b, -b]]])/4 + (A0*MetricPerturbation[-b, -m]*CD[m][Connection[a, -a, b]])/4 + (A0*MetricPerturbation[-a, -m]*CD[m][MetricPerturbation[a, b]])/8, TheoryName -> "IsoWeylTheorySecondOrder", Method -> "Hard", MaxLaurentDepth -> 1];

```

The figure consists of three light green rectangular boxes arranged horizontally, each containing a question mark and a mathematical expression. To the right of these boxes is a central Feynman diagram.

- Left Box:** Labeled "Massive particle".  
Pole residue:  $\frac{1}{4c_{13}} > 0$   
Polarisations: 3  
Square mass:  $\frac{-3a_0 + 2(a_5 - 8a_6 + 5a_7)}{8c_{13}} > 0$
- Middle Box:** Labeled "Unitarity conditions".  
Quadratic pole:  $-\frac{1}{a_0} > 0$   
Polarisations: 2
- Right Box:** Labeled "Unitarity conditions".  
Condition:  $a_0 < 0 \&& a_7 > \frac{1}{10}(3a_0 - 2a_5 + 16a_6) \&& c_{13} > 0$

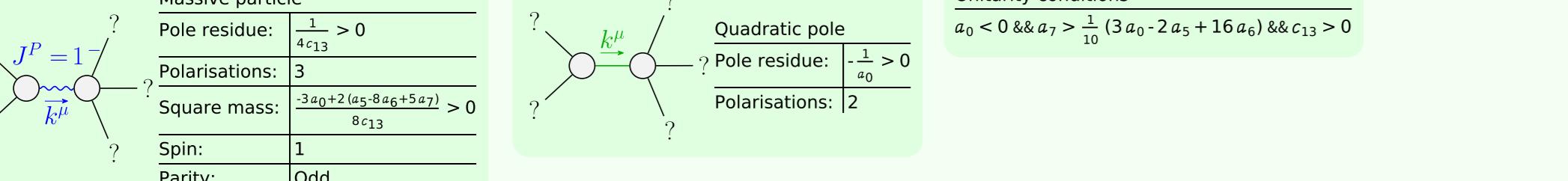
**Central Diagram:** A Feynman diagram showing two vertices connected by a horizontal line. The left vertex has two outgoing lines, one labeled "1" and one with a question mark. The right vertex has two outgoing lines, both labeled with question marks. A green arrow labeled  $k^\mu$  points from the left vertex to the right vertex. The entire diagram is surrounded by a red box.

## The extended-projective theory

We will study the extended-projective symmetry.

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} \left( -\mathcal{F}^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \left( c_1 \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} - c_1 \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu\sigma\rho} - 2c_1 \mathcal{F}_{\mu\rho\nu\sigma} + 4c_1 \mathcal{F}_{\mu\sigma\nu\rho} - 2c_1 \mathcal{F}_{\nu\sigma\rho\nu} + 2c_1 \mathcal{F}_{\rho\sigma\mu\nu} \right) - \left( a_0 - \frac{a_1}{\sigma} - \frac{a_2}{\sigma} - \frac{3a_3}{\sigma} + 8a_6 - 5a_7 \right) Q_{\nu\mu\rho} + \left( \frac{a_0}{\sigma} + \frac{a_1}{\sigma} + \frac{a_2}{\sigma} + \frac{3a_3}{\sigma} - 2a_6 - a_7 \right) Q_{\rho\mu\nu} \right) Q^{\rho\mu\nu} - a_6 Q_\mu Q^\mu - \left( -\frac{a_0}{\sigma} - 4a_6 + 2a_7 \right) Q_\mu \tilde{Q}^\mu - a_7 \tilde{Q}_\mu \tilde{Q}^\mu + a_0 \mathcal{F} - a_9 Q_{\mu\rho\nu} \mathcal{T}^{\mu\rho\nu} - \left( a_2 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu\rho} + a_1 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\rho\nu} \right) \mathcal{T}^{\mu\rho\nu} - \left( \frac{2a_1}{\sigma} + \frac{a_2}{\sigma} + a_3 + \frac{a_9}{\sigma} \right) Q_\mu + \left( -\frac{2a_1}{\sigma} - \frac{a_2}{\sigma} - a_3 - \frac{a_9}{\sigma} \right) \tilde{Q}_\mu \right) \mathcal{T}^\mu - a_3 \mathcal{T}_\mu \mathcal{T}^\mu$$

We study Eq. (74) in the second order formulation:

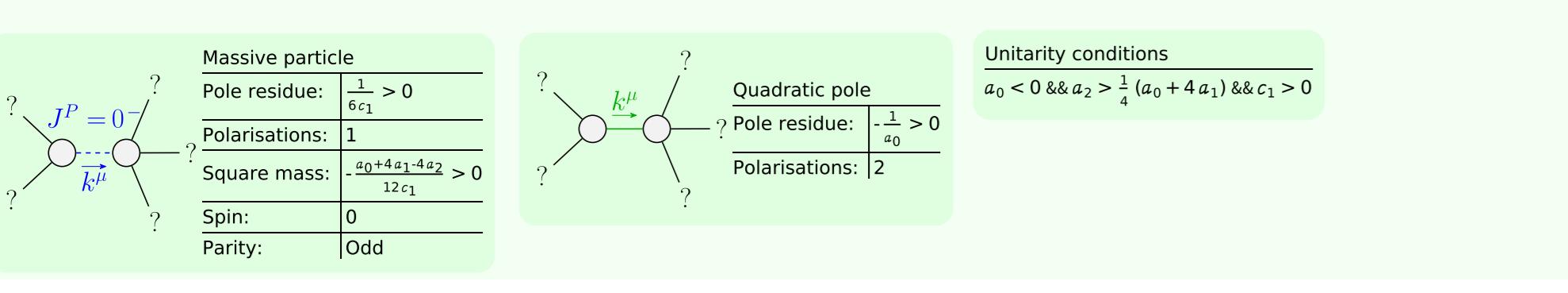


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ArticleSpectrum[(-4*A1 + 2*A2 + 3*A3 - 12*A6 + 2*A9)*Connection[-a, c, -c]*Connection[a, b, -b]]/6 + ((-A0 - 6*A1 - A2 - 3*A3 + 8*A6 + 4*A7 - 2*A9)*Connection[-a, -b, -c]*Connection[a, b, c])/4 + ((-A0 - 2*A1 - 3*A2 - 3*A3 + 8*A6 + 4*A7 - 2*A9)*Connection[-a, -c, -b]*Connection[a, b, c])/4 + ((-4*A0 + 2*A1 - 3*A2 + 3*A3 - 32*A6 + 20*A7)*Connection[a, b, c]*Connection[-b, -a, -c])/8 + ((-6*A0 + 2*A1 + 5*A2 + 3*A3 - 32*A6 + 20*A7 + 2*A9)*Connection[a, b, c]*Connection[-b, -c, -a])/4 + ((A0 - 2*A1 - A2 - A3 + 8*A6 - 4*A7 - A9)*Connection[a, -a, b]*Connection[-b, c, -c])/2 + ((A0 - 2*A1 - A2 - A3 + 8*A6 - 4*A7 - A9)*Connection[a, -a, b]*Connection[-b, -a, -c])/2 + ((3*A0 - 2*A1 - A2 - 3*A3 + 24*A6 - 12*A7 - A9)*Connection[a, b, -a]*Connection[-b, c, -c])/6 + ((-4*A0 + 10*A1 + A2 + 3*A3 - 32*A6 + 20*A7 + 4*A9)*Connection[a, b, c]*Connection[-c, -b, -a])/8 + ((3*A0 + 2*A1 + A2 + 3*A3 - 6*A7 + A9)*Connection[a, -a, b]*Connection[c, -b, -c])/6 - (A7*Connection[a, b, -a]*Connection[c, -b, -c])/2 + ((2*A1 + A2 - 3*A7 + A9)*Connection[a, -a, b]*Connection[c, -c, -b])/6 - (A0*MetricPerturbation[c, -c]*CD[-b][Connection[a, -a, b]])/4 - (A0*MetricPerturbation[-a, -c]*CD[-b][Connection[a, b, c]])/2 - (A7*Connection[a, b, -a]*Connection[c, -b, -c])/2 + ((A0*MetricPerturbation[c, -b, -a])*CD[-b][Connection[a, -a, b]])/4 + ((A0*MetricPerturbation[c, -c])*CD[-b][Connection[a, b, -a]])/4 - (A0*MetricPerturbation[-a, -c]*CD[-b][Connection[a, b, c]])/2 - (A0*Connection[a, b, c]*CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[-a, -c]])/2 - (A0*Connection[a, -a, b]*CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[c, -c]])/4 + ((A0*Connection[a, b, -a]*CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[c, -c]]))/4 - (A0*CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[c, -a]])/8 + ((A0*Connection[a, b, -a, b]*CD[-c][MetricPerturbation[-b, c]]))/4 - (A0*Connection[a, b, -a, b]*CD[-c][MetricPerturbation[-b, c]])/2 + ((A0*CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[a, b]])*CD[-c][MetricPerturbation[-b, c]])/4 - (A0*MetricPerturbation[-a, -c]*CD[-c][CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[a, -a]]])/2 + ((A0*CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[a, b]])*CD[-c][CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[a, -a]]])/4 - (A0*MetricPerturbation[a, -a]*CD[-c][CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[b, c]]])/4 + ((A0*MetricPerturbation[a, b]*CD[-c][CD[c][MetricPerturbation[-a, -b]]]))/4 - (A0*MetricPerturbation[a, -a]*CD[-c][CD[c][MetricPerturbation[b, -b]]])/4 + ((A0*MetricPerturbation[-b, -c]*CD[c][Connection[a, -a, b]]))/2 - (A0*CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[a, -c]]*CD[c][MetricPerturbation[a, b]])/4 + ((A0*CD[-c][MetricPerturbation[-a, -b]])*CD[c][Connection[a, -a, b]]))/2 - (A0*CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[a, -c]]*CD[c][MetricPerturbation[a, b]])/4 + ((A0*CD[-c][MetricPerturbation[-a, -b]])*CD[c][Connection[a, -a, b]]))/2 - (A0*CD[-b][MetricPerturbation[a, b]]*CD[c][MetricPerturbation[a, -c]])/4 + ((A0*CD[-c][MetricPerturbation[-a, -b]])*CD[c][Connection[a, -m, -c]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] - 2*C1*CD[-a][Connection[-b, -c, -m]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] - 2*C1*CD[-a][Connection[-b, -m, -c]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] - 2*C1*CD[-a][Connection[-b, -m, -c]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] - C1*CD[-a][Connection[-b, -m, -c]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] - 2*C1*CD[-b][Connection[-a, -c, -m]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] - C1*CD[-b][Connection[-a, -c, -m]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] - C1*CD[-c][Connection[-b, -a, -m]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] - 2*C1*CD[-c][Connection[-b, -m, -a]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] - C1*CD[-c][Connection[-b, -m, -a]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] - C1*CD[-m][Connection[-a, -b, -c]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] + C1*CD[-m][Connection[-a, -c, -b]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] + C1*CD[-m][Connection[-b, -a, -c]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] - C1*CD[-m][Connection[-a, -b, -c]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] + C1*CD[-m][Connection[-a, -c, -b]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] + C1*CD[-m][Connection[-b, -a, -c]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] - C1*CD[-m][Connection[-a, -c, -b]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] - C1*CD[-m][Connection[-b, -c, -a]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] + C1*CD[-m][Connection[-b, -a, -c]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] - C1*CD[-m][Connection[-a, -c, -b]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] - C1*CD[-m][Connection[-b, -c, -a]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] + C1*CD[-m][Connection[-b, -a, -c]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]] - C1*CD[-m][Connection[-a, -c, -b]]*CD[m][Connection[a, b, c]]], TheoryName → "ExtendedProjectiveTheorySecondOrder", Method → "Hard", MaxLaurentDepth → 1];

```

$\Delta_{2^+}^{\#1} \alpha\beta$	$\Delta_{2^+}^{\#2} \alpha\beta$	$\Delta_{2^+}^{\#3} \alpha\beta$	$\mathcal{T}_{2^+}^{\#1} \alpha\beta$	$\Delta_{2^-}^{\#1} \alpha\beta_X$	$\Delta_{2^-}^{\#2} \alpha\beta_X$
$\frac{4(a_0-4a_1-2a_2-3a_3+16a_6-4a_7-2a_9)}{a_0^2+(2a_1+a_2)(2a_1+a_2+3a_3-16a_6+4a_7)-a_9^2-a_0(6a_1+3a_2+3a_3-16a_6+4a_7+2a_9)}$	0	$\frac{4(2a_1+a_2+a_9)}{\sqrt{3}(a_0^2+(2a_1+a_2)(2a_1+a_2+3a_3-16a_6+4a_7)-a_9^2-a_0(6a_1+3a_2+3a_3-16a_6+4a_7+2a_9))}$	0	0	0
0	$\frac{1}{-3(a_0+4a_6)+12a_7}$	0	0	0	0
$\frac{4(2a_1+a_2+a_9)}{\sqrt{3}(a_0^2+(2a_1+a_2)(2a_1+a_2+3a_3-16a_6+4a_7)-a_9^2-a_0(6a_1+3a_2+3a_3-16a_6+4a_7+2a_9))}$	0	$\frac{4(a_0-2a_1-a_2)}{3(a_0^2+(2a_1+a_2)(2a_1+a_2+3a_3-16a_6+4a_7)-a_9^2-a_0(6a_1+3a_2+3a_3-16a_6+4a_7+2a_9))}$	0	0	0
0	0	0	$-\frac{8}{a_0 k^2}$	0	0
0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}(a_0-2a_1-a_2)$	$-\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3}(2a_1+a_2+a_9)$
0	0	0	0	$\frac{4(a_0-4a_1-2a_2-3a_3+16a_6-4a_7-2a_9)}{a_0^2+(2a_1+a_2)(2a_1+a_2+3a_3-16a_6+4a_7)-a_9^2-a_0(6a_1+3a_2+3a_3-16a_6+4a_7+2a_9)}$	$\frac{4(2a_1+a_2+a_9)}{\sqrt{3}(a_0^2+(2a_1+a_2)(2a_1+a_2+3a_3-16a_6+4a_7)-a_9^2-a_0(6a_1+3a_2+3a_3-16a_6+4a_7+2a_9))}$
0	0	0	0	$\frac{4(2a_1+a_2+a_9)}{\sqrt{3}(a_0^2+(2a_1+a_2)(2a_1+a_2+3a_3-16a_6+4a_7)-a_9^2-a_0(6a_1+3a_2+3a_3-16a_6+4a_7+2a_9))}$	$\frac{4(a_0-2a_1-a_2)}{3(a_0^2+(2a_1+a_2)(2a_1+a_2+3a_3-16a_6+4a_7)-a_9^2-a_0(6a_1+3a_2+3a_3-16a_6+4a_7+2a_9))}$



massive pseudoscalar accompanies the graviton, and the whole theory may be made to be unitary.

# The projective theory

We will study the projective symmetry.

$$\left( -\mathcal{F}^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \left( c_1 \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} + c_2 \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu\sigma\rho} + c_4 \mathcal{F}_{\mu\rho\nu\sigma} + c_5 \mathcal{F}_{\mu\sigma\nu\rho} + c_3 \mathcal{F}_{\rho\sigma\mu\nu} \right) - \left( a_5 Q_{\nu\mu\rho} + a_4 Q_{\rho\mu\nu} \right) Q^{\rho\mu\nu} - a_6 Q_\mu Q^\mu - \left( \frac{3a_1}{8} + \frac{3a_2}{16} + \frac{9a_3}{16} - a_4 - \frac{a_5}{4} - 4a_6 - \frac{a_7}{4} \right) Q_\mu \tilde{Q}^\mu - a_7 \tilde{Q}_\mu \tilde{Q}^\mu + a_0 \mathcal{F} - c_{16} \mathcal{F}^2 - \mathcal{F}^{(13)\mu\nu} \left( c_7 \mathcal{F}^{(13)}_{\mu\nu} + c_8 \mathcal{F}^{(13)}_{\nu\mu} \right) - \left( c_{11} \mathcal{F}^{(13)}_{\mu\nu} + \left( 2c_1 + 8c_{13} - c_{14} + 2c_2 \right) \mathcal{F}^{(14)}_{\nu\mu} \right) \mathcal{F}^{(14)\mu\nu} - \left( c_9 \mathcal{F}^{(14)}_{\mu\nu} + \left( -4c_1 - 16c_{13} + 4c_{14} + c_5 + 2c_6 + 2c_7 - 2c_8 + c_9 \right) \mathcal{F}^{(14)}_{\nu\mu} \right) \mathcal{F}^{(14)\nu\mu} - \left( a_2 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu\rho} + a_1 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\rho\nu} \right) \mathcal{T}^{\mu\rho\nu} - \left( \frac{a_1}{4} + \frac{a_2}{8} + \frac{3a_3}{8} + \frac{2a_4}{3} - \frac{a_5}{6} + \frac{8a_6}{3} - \frac{a_7}{6} + \frac{a_9}{3} \right) Q_\mu + \left( a_1 + \frac{a_2}{2} + \frac{3a_3}{2} - \frac{8a_4}{3} + \frac{2a_5}{3} - \frac{32a_6}{3} + \frac{2a_7}{3} - \frac{a_9}{3} \right) \tilde{Q}_\mu \right) \mathcal{T}^\mu - a_3 \mathcal{T}_\mu \mathcal{T}_\nu \mathcal{T}^{\mu\nu} - \left( a_4 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu\rho} + a_3 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\rho\nu} \right) \mathcal{T}^{\mu\rho\nu} - \left( a_5 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu\rho} + a_4 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\rho\nu} \right) \mathcal{T}^{\mu\rho\nu} - \left( a_6 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu\rho} + a_5 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\rho\nu} \right) \mathcal{T}^{\mu\rho\nu} - \left( a_7 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu\rho} + a_6 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\rho\nu} \right) \mathcal{T}^{\mu\rho\nu} - \left( a_8 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu\rho} + a_7 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\rho\nu} \right) \mathcal{T}^{\mu\rho\nu} - \left( a_9 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\nu\rho} + a_8 \mathcal{T}_{\mu\rho\nu} \right) \mathcal{T}^{\mu\rho\nu}$$

the most general form Eq. (75), the theory has a symmetry which is cumbersome to express in terms of the remaining couplings. We therefore take an arbitrary case of the theory.

$$-\left(-\mathcal{F}^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\left(c_1 \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} + c_1 \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu\sigma\rho} + c_1 \mathcal{F}_{\mu\rho\nu\sigma} + c_1 \mathcal{F}_{\mu\rho\nu\rho} + c_1 \mathcal{F}_{\mu\sigma\rho\nu} + c_1 \mathcal{F}_{\rho\sigma\mu\nu}\right) + a_0 \mathcal{F} - c_1 \mathcal{F}^2 - \mathcal{F}^{(13)\mu\nu} \left(c_1 \mathcal{F}^{(13)}_{\mu\nu} + c_1 \mathcal{F}^{(13)}_{\nu\mu}\right) - \mathcal{F}^{\mu\nu} \left(c_1 \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu} + c_1 \mathcal{F}^{(13)}_{\mu\nu} + 11 c_1 \mathcal{F}^{(14)}_{\mu\nu}\right) - c_1 \mathcal{F}^{(13)}_{\mu\nu} \mathcal{F}^{(14)\mu\nu} - \mathcal{F}^{(14)\mu\nu} \left(c_1 \mathcal{F}^{(14)}_{\mu\nu} - 19 c_1 \mathcal{F}^{(14)}_{\nu\mu}\right)\right)$$

First we study Eq. (76) in the first-order formulation:



