The (possibly singular) a-matrices associated with the Lagrangian, as defined below Eq. (18) of arXiv:1812.02675:

Matrix for spin-0 sector:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_{\underset{1}{\bullet}} k^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrix for spin-1 sector:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrix for spin-2 sector:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\alpha_{\underset{1}{\bullet}} k^2}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Gauge constraints on source currents:

$${}^{0^+}_{\bullet}\mathcal{T}^{\perp} == 0$$

$${}^{1^-}_{\bullet}\mathcal{T}^{\perp a} == 0$$

The Drazin (Moore-Penrose) inverses of these a-matrices, which are functionally analogous to the inverse b-matrices described below Eq. (21) of arXiv:1812.02675:

Matrix for spin-0 sector:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\alpha_{\underset{1}{\bullet}} k^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrix for spin-1 sector:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrix for spin-2 sector:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{\alpha_{\underset{1}{\bullet}} k^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Square masses:

{{}, {}, {}, {}, {}, {}}

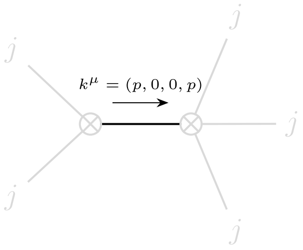
Massive pole residues:

{{}, {}, {}, {}, {}, {}}

Massless eigenvalues:

$$\left\{-\frac{4 p^2}{\alpha_{\underset{1}{\bullet}}}, -\frac{2 p^2}{\alpha_{\underset{1}{\bullet}}}\right\}$$

Overall particle spectrum:



Massless particle

Pole residue:	$-\frac{p^2}{\alpha_{\underset{1}{\bullet}}} > 0$
Polarisations:	2

Overall unitarity conditions:

$$\left(p < 0 \;\&\&\; \alpha_{\underset{1}{\bullet}} < 0\right) \,||\, \left(p > 0 \;\&\&\; \alpha_{\underset{1}{\bullet}} < 0\right)$$