

## Wave operator and propagator

Spin-parity form	Covariant form	Multiplicities
$\#2$ $0^+ \tau = 0$	$\partial_\beta \partial_\alpha \tau^{\alpha\beta} = 0$	1
$\#1$ $0^+ \sigma = 0$	$\partial_\beta \sigma^{\alpha\beta} = 0$	1
$\#2$ $1^+ \tau = 0$	$\partial_\chi \partial_\beta \partial_\alpha \tau^{\beta\chi} = \partial_\chi \partial^\alpha \partial_\beta \tau^{\alpha\beta}$	3
$\#1$ $1^+ \tau = 0$	$\partial_\chi \partial_\beta \partial_\alpha \tau^{\beta\chi} = \partial_\chi \partial^\alpha \partial_\beta \tau^{\beta\alpha}$	3
$\#2$ $1^+ \sigma = 0$	$\partial_\chi \partial_\beta \sigma^{\alpha\beta\chi} = 0$	3
$\#1$ $1^+ \sigma = 0$	$\partial_\chi \partial_\alpha \sigma^{\beta\chi} = \partial_\chi \partial^\chi \sigma^{\alpha\beta} = \partial_\beta \partial_\alpha \sigma^{\alpha\beta\chi}$	3
$\#1$ $1^+ \tau = 0$	$\partial_\chi \partial_\alpha \tau^{\beta\chi} + \partial_\chi \partial_\beta \tau^{\chi\alpha} + \partial_\chi \partial^\chi \tau^{\alpha\beta} = \partial_\beta \partial^\alpha \tau^{\chi\beta} + \partial_\chi \partial^\beta \tau^{\alpha\chi} + \partial_\chi \partial^\chi \tau^{\beta\alpha}$	3
$\#2$ $1^+ \sigma = 0$	$\partial_\beta \partial_\chi \partial_\alpha \sigma^{\beta\chi\delta} + \partial_\beta \partial^\delta \partial_\chi \sigma^{\alpha\beta\chi} = \partial_\beta \partial_\chi \partial^\beta \sigma^{\alpha\chi\delta}$	3
$\#1$ $1^+ \sigma = 0$	$\partial_\beta \partial_\chi \partial_\alpha \sigma^{\beta\chi\delta} + \partial_\beta \partial^\delta \partial_\chi \sigma^{\alpha\chi\beta} = \partial_\beta \partial_\chi \partial^\beta \sigma^{\alpha\chi\delta} + \partial_\beta \partial^\delta \partial_\chi \sigma^{\beta\chi\alpha}$	3
$\#2$ $2^+ \sigma = 0$	$\partial_\beta \partial_\chi \partial_\alpha \sigma^{\beta\chi\delta} + 3 (\partial_\beta \partial^\delta \partial_\chi \sigma^{\alpha\chi\beta} + \partial_\beta \partial^\delta \partial_\chi \sigma^{\beta\chi\alpha}) = 3 \partial_\beta \partial_\chi \partial_\alpha \sigma^{\beta\chi\delta} + 3 \partial_\beta \partial_\chi \partial^\delta \sigma^{\alpha\chi\delta} + 2 \eta^{\alpha\beta} \partial_\epsilon \partial^\epsilon \partial_\delta \sigma^{\chi\delta}$	5
$\#1$ $2^+ \sigma = 0$	$\partial_\epsilon \partial_\beta \partial_\chi \partial_\alpha \sigma^{\beta\delta\epsilon} + 3 \partial_\epsilon \partial^\delta \partial_\chi \partial_\alpha \sigma^{\beta\delta} + 2 \partial_\epsilon \partial^\delta \partial_\beta \partial_\alpha \sigma^{\chi\delta} + 4 \partial_\epsilon \partial^\delta \partial_\beta \sigma^{\alpha\delta\chi} + 2 \partial_\epsilon \partial^\delta \partial_\beta \partial_\alpha \sigma^{\delta\chi\alpha} + 4 \partial_\epsilon \partial^\delta \partial_\beta \partial_\alpha \sigma^{\alpha\delta\beta} + 2 \partial_\epsilon \partial^\delta \partial_\beta \partial_\alpha \sigma^{\alpha\delta\beta} + 3 \eta^{\beta\chi} \partial_\mu \partial^\mu \partial_\epsilon \partial_\delta \sigma^{\beta\delta\epsilon} + 3 \eta^{\alpha\chi} \partial_\mu \partial^\mu \partial_\epsilon \partial_\delta \sigma^{\beta\delta\epsilon} + 3 \partial_\epsilon \partial_\beta \partial_\chi \partial_\alpha \sigma^{\delta\beta\alpha} + 3 \partial_\epsilon \partial^\delta \partial_\chi \partial_\alpha \sigma^{\delta\beta\alpha} + 2 \partial_\epsilon \partial^\delta \partial_\beta \partial_\alpha \sigma^{\delta\chi\delta} + 4 \partial_\epsilon \partial^\delta \partial_\beta \partial_\alpha \sigma^{\beta\delta\chi} + 2 \partial_\epsilon \partial^\delta \partial_\beta \partial_\alpha \sigma^{\beta\delta\alpha} + 4 \partial_\epsilon \partial^\delta \partial_\beta \partial_\alpha \sigma^{\alpha\delta\beta} + 3 \eta^{\beta\chi} \partial_\mu \partial^\mu \partial_\epsilon \partial_\delta \sigma^{\alpha\delta\epsilon} + 3 \eta^{\alpha\chi} \partial_\mu \partial^\mu \partial_\epsilon \partial_\delta \sigma^{\alpha\delta\epsilon} + 3 \eta^{\alpha\chi} \partial_\mu \partial^\mu \partial_\epsilon \partial_\delta \sigma^{\beta\delta\epsilon}$	5
Total expected gauge generators:		33

$$\mathcal{T}^{\alpha\beta\chi} + \sigma_{\alpha\beta\chi} +$$

Figure 1 displays the results of the algorithm for various combinations of parameters. The results are organized into 12 tables, each corresponding to a specific parameter combination. The tables are arranged in a 3x4 grid. The rows and columns of the tables represent different parameter values. The cells contain numerical results, some of which are highlighted in pink, blue, or orange. The tables are labeled as follows:

- Top row:  $\#1$   $0^+ \sigma$ ,  $\#1$   $0^+ \tau$ ,  $\#2$   $0^+ \tau$ ,  $\#1$   $0^- \sigma$
- Middle row:  $\#1$   $0^+ \mathcal{A}$ ,  $\#1$   $0^+ f$ ,  $\#2$   $0^+ f$ ,  $\#1$   $0^- \mathcal{A}$
- Bottom row:  $\#1$   $1^+ \mathcal{A}$ ,  $\#2$   $1^+ \mathcal{A}$ ,  $\#1$   $1^+ f$ ,  $\#1$   $1^- \mathcal{A}$ ,  $\#2$   $1^- \mathcal{A}$ ,  $\#1$   $1^- f$ ,  $\#2$   $1^- f$

The tables show the results of the algorithm for different parameter values. The results are organized into 12 tables, each corresponding to a specific parameter combination. The rows and columns of the tables represent different parameter values. The cells contain numerical results, some of which are highlighted in pink, blue, or orange. The tables are labeled as follows:

- Top row:  $\#1$   $0^+ \sigma$ ,  $\#1$   $0^+ \tau$ ,  $\#2$   $0^+ \tau$ ,  $\#1$   $0^- \sigma$
- Middle row:  $\#1$   $0^+ \mathcal{A}$ ,  $\#1$   $0^+ f$ ,  $\#2$   $0^+ f$ ,  $\#1$   $0^- \mathcal{A}$
- Bottom row:  $\#1$   $1^+ \mathcal{A}$ ,  $\#2$   $1^+ \mathcal{A}$ ,  $\#1$   $1^+ f$ ,  $\#1$   $1^- \mathcal{A}$ ,  $\#2$   $1^- \mathcal{A}$ ,  $\#1$   $1^- f$ ,  $\#2$   $1^- f$

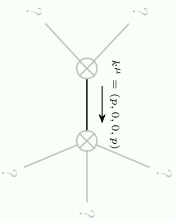
## Massive and massless spectra

(No particles)

Massless particle

$k^{\mu} = (p, 0, p)$

Polesidue:	$\frac{1}{\Delta_1} > 0$
Polarisations:	2



## Unitarity conditions