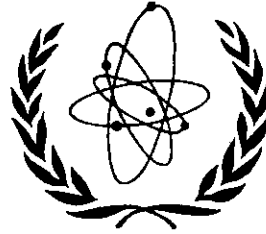


0 000 000 023174 H

International Atomic Energy Agency

IC/69/54



INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

**INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL
PHYSICS**

TOPICAL CONFERENCE
ON
DYNAMICAL GROUPS AND INFINITE MULTIPLETS

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS

9-14 June 1969

1969

MIRAMARE - TRIESTE

PHYSICAL IMPLICATIONS OF A NEW QUANTUM NUMBER
DERIVED FROM CONFORMAL INVARIANCE *

L. C A S T E L L

Max-Planck-Institut für Physik und Astrophysik, Munich, Fed. Rep. Germany.

From the invariance of relativistic field equations for particles with mass 0 and discrete spin¹⁾ under dilatations and special conformal transformations one is tempted to conclude that these fields also carry a unitary representation of the conformal group²⁾. However, a detailed analysis of the conformal group of relativistic space-time and its four-dimensional homogeneous spaces shows that, for example, the mass 0 scalar field in the appropriate (not the usual³⁾) conformal compactification of Minkowski space carries a unitary representation not of the conformal group $SO_0(4, 2)/C_2$ but of its covering group $SO_0(4, 2)$. The invariant definition of causality⁴⁾ is given and the unitary representations to mass 0 of the spin-covering group $SU_0(2, 2)$ of the conformal group are investigated^{5), 6)}. The physical consequences are either the existence of a new conserved multiplicative quantum number R for conformal symmetry⁷⁾ (the corresponding selection rule would, for example, forbid the process $\text{spin } 0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$ for mass 0 particles, a result which also follows from current algebra), or the prediction that of all mass 0 spin $|s| \leq 2$ particles only the γ -quantum, one type of neutrino (the left-handed for example) and a spin 3/2 particle whose helicity has the opposite sign can possibly exist. (This is in good agreement with the experimental facts, as no mass 0, spin 0 (Goldstone-particle?), spin 2 (graviton?) or right-handed neutrino has been observed.)

* The results presented at this lecture form part of a paper to be published in "Nuclear Physics".

REFERENCES

- 1) See for example
E. Cunningham, Proc. London Math. Soc. 8, 77 (1910);
H. Bateman, Proc. London Math. Soc. 8, 223 (1910);
P.A.M. Dirac, Ann. of Math. 37, 429 (1936);
J.A. McLennan, Nuovo Cimento 3, 1360 (1956).
- 2) L. Gross, J. Math. Phys. 5, 687 (1964);
N.F. Truskova, Dubna preprint P2-4203 (1968).
- 3) R. Penrose in "Relativity, Groups and Topology", ed. C. DeWitt
and B. DeWitt (New York 1964);
E. Grgin, J. Math. Phys. 9, 1595 (1968).
- 4) L. Castell, Nucl. Phys. B5, 601 (1968).
- 5) T. Yao, J. Math. Phys. 9, 1615 (1968).
- 6) See for example
G. Mack and I. Todorov, ICTP, Trieste, preprint IC/68/86
and references quoted therein.
- 7) L. Castell, Nucl. Phys. B4, 343 (1967).