

Higher spins from exotic dualisations

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Abstract

At the free level, a given massless field can be described by an infinite number of different potentials related to each other by dualities. In terms of Young tableaux, dualities replace any number of columns of height h_i by columns of height $D - 2 - h_i$, where D is the spacetime dimension: in particular, applying this operation to empty columns gives rise to potentials containing an arbitrary number of groups of $D - 2$ extra antisymmetric indices. Using the method of parent actions, action principles including these potentials, but also extra fields, can be derived from the usual ones. In this paper, we revisit this off-shell duality and clarify the counting of degrees of freedom and the role of the extra fields. Among others, we consider the examples of the double dual graviton in $D = 5$ and two cases, one topological and one dynamical, of exotic dualities leading to spin three fields in $D = 3$.

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	The two column case	6
2.1	Scalar – graviton in $D = 3$	6
2.2	Vector – hook in $D = 4$	9
2.3	Double-dual graviton in $D = 5$	11
3	Three-columns in three dimensions	15
3.1	Topological case: Spin 2 – Spin 3	15
3.2	Dynamical case: Spin 1 – Spin 3	21
4	Conclusions	27

1 Introduction

Electric-magnetic duality for linearised gravity in Minkowski spacetime has received a renewed interest since the original works [1–5]. The dual graviton in space-time dimension D is given by a gauge field

$$C_{a_1\dots a_{D-3}|b} = C_{[a_1\dots a_{D-3}]|b} \quad (1.1)$$

of $GL(D)$ -irreducible symmetry type $[D - 3, 1]$, that is, obeying the over-antisymmetrisation constraint

$$C_{[a_1\dots a_{D-3}|b]} = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

on top of (1.1). The Bianchi identities of the usual graviton are equivalent to the equations of motion for the dual graviton field, and vice-versa [3]. We call this type of relation *on-shell duality*. In the papers [4, 5], this was extended *off-shell*: covariant field equations for the dual graviton around eleven-dimensional Minkowski spacetime were derived from the Einstein-Hilbert action. The action principle for the $[D - 3, 1]$ -type gauge field $C_{a_1\dots a_{D-3}|b}$ obtained by the off-shell dualisation procedure of [4] was subsequently spelled out in [6]. Taken in flat spacetime of dimension $D = 5$, that action reproduces the one studied long ago by Curtright in [7], and in general dimension D , it reproduces the action given in [8].

On-shell duality can be generalised in several different ways. Already for the graviton, since the Riemann tensor has two pairs of antisymmetric indices, one could consider dualising twice, once on each pair. This leads to a field $D_{a_1\dots a_{D-3}|b_1\dots b_{D-3}}$ with $GL(D)$ -irreducible symmetry type $[D - 3, D - 3]$, called the double-dual graviton [3]. One could also dualise on one or more empty set of indices; this leads to an infinite number of equivalent descriptions of linearised gravity with extra sets of $D - 2$ antisymmetric indices which were already mentioned by Siegel to the author of [3], in a private communication. Their $GL(D)$ -irreducible symmetry types are $[D - 2, \dots, D - 2, 1, 1]$ for the higher duals of the Fierz-Pauli field h_{ab} , $[D - 2, \dots, D - 2, D - 3, 1]$ for the higher duals of the dual graviton $C_{a_1\dots a_{D-3}|b}$ and $[D - 2, \dots, D - 2, D - 3, D - 3]$ for the higher duals of the double-dual graviton $D_{a_1\dots a_{D-3}|b_1\dots b_{D-3}}$. In terms of Young tableaux, the $GL(D)$ symmetry types of these fields are obtained by sticking to the left of the Young tableaux of the three original fields an arbitrary number of columns of height $D - 2$. Remarkably, it appears that all the $GL(11)$ -irreducible representations corresponding to the infinite tower of fields associated with the dual graviton $C_{a_1\dots a_8|b}$ are present in the decomposition of the adjoint representation of e_{11} [9].

More generally, consider mixed-symmetry gauge fields of arbitrary symmetry type. (This includes in particular the case of higher-spin fields, for which each column has one box). Then, one could dualise on any number of columns of height h_i , replacing them with columns of height $D - 2 - h_i$ [3, 10–12], or dualise on empty columns to add an arbitrary number of columns of height $D - 2$ to the left of the Young diagram [3, 9, 13, 14].

In maximal supergravity theories, this collection of mixed symmetry fields arising from higher dualisations, also called *exotic* dualisations, of the usual potentials plays a crucial role and

have been conjectured to couple to the various ‘exotic branes’ of string theory [15–20]. Notice however that each successive dualisation exchanges the role of Bianchi identities and equations of motion: therefore, an even number of dualisations does *not* exchange them. Indeed, at least at the linear and classical level there are only two types of sources, electric and magnetic [3], and the potentials for an even number of dualisations are related locally up to a gauge transformation, as has been recently pointed out in [21, 22] (see however [23]). This is to be contrasted with the non-local relation between a p -form and its dual $D - p - 2$ -form, or between the Fierz-Pauli field h_{ab} and the first dual $C_{a_1 \dots a_{D-3}|b}$ (more generally, between potentials related by an odd number of dualisations).

The above discussion concerned various aspects of *on-shell* duality; instead, this paper deals with *off-shell* dualities. Difficulties in finding a manifestly Poincaré-covariant action principle for the double dual graviton were mentioned already in [3], since the tensorial structure of the left-hand side of the field equations does not coincide with the one of the gauge field itself. For example, in dimension $D = 5$, the field equations for the double-dual graviton $D_{ab,cd}$ are the double-trace equations

$$\overline{\overline{K}}_{ad} := \eta^{be} \eta^{cf} K_{abc|def} = 0, \quad (1.3)$$

where

$$K_{abc|}{}^{def} := 9 \partial_{[a} \partial^{[d} D_{bc]}{}^{ef]} \quad (1.4)$$

is the gauge-invariant field strength for the double-dual graviton.

Following these works and motivated by the e_{11} proposal of West, a manifestly Poincaré-invariant action was proposed in the paper [13] for the double-dual graviton, obtained by extending the off-shell dualisation procedure of [4, 6]. In fact, not only was an algorithm proposed for the double dualisation of the Fierz-Pauli field, but also for all the actions featuring a member of the three infinite towers of higher duals of the gravitons. A general procedure to build the parent actions for arbitrary higher-dual fields was later given in [24] and applied to several cases including double field theory in [14, 25–27]. For higher duals, this procedure produces actions that contain some extra fields that are necessary to reproduce the correct higher trace equations of motion and counting of degrees of freedom. The main purpose of this paper is to clarify this latest point and the role of the extra fields.

Let also us mention that different actions for the double-dual graviton and other higher duals have appeared recently in the note [21]. They exploit the local *on-shell* relation mentioned above between potentials that arise from an even number of dualisations. In the example of the double-dual graviton in $D = 5$, this on-shell relation reads

$$D^{ab}{}_{cd} = \delta^{[a}{}_{[c} h^{b]}{}_{d]} + \mathbb{P}_{[2,2]}(\partial_c \xi^{ab}{}_{|d}), \quad (1.5)$$

where $\xi^{ab}{}_{|c}$ is the $[2, 1]$ -gauge parameter of the double-dual graviton and $\mathbb{P}_{[2,2]}$ denotes the projector onto the $[2, 2]$ Young symmetry (so that the second term is just the usual gauge

transformation of $D_{ab|cd}$). This relation can be inverted to obtain $h_{ab} = H_{ab}(D, \partial\xi)$ as a function of D and ξ . Then, plugging this expression into the usual Fierz-Pauli Lagrangian gives an action $S[D, \xi] = S_{\text{FP}}[H(D, \partial\xi)]$ which reproduces the correct double trace equation of motion for D by construction. The traceless part of D does not appear in that action and ξ can be gauged away by a shift symmetry; doing so reproduces the Fierz-Pauli action in its standard form. This is in sharp contrast from what happens in the actions considered in [13] and the present paper: in particular, while they both contain some extra fields, here these fields *cannot* be gauged away and the action for the double dual graviton is not a rewriting of the Fierz-Pauli action. The mechanism leading to the propagation of the correct degrees of freedom is different, as we clarify in the present paper.

This paper is organized as follows:

- In section 2, we first consider representative cases of gauge fields associated with Young tableaux with at most two columns. The actions then only involve the higher dual field and the original field, both with their usual gauge symmetries. There is no other extra field off-shell. Both fields appear with the standard kinetic terms, one of which carries the wrong sign, along with a gauge-invariant cross-term. The action reproduces the duality relation between the two fields, which enforces the correct counting of degrees of freedom and the higher trace equations of motion. This is done through the following examples, which are sufficient to convince oneself of the general case:

1. scalar – graviton in $D = 3$;
2. vector – Curtright in $D = 4$; and
3. graviton – ‘window’ in $D = 5$.

Here and in the rest of the paper, a Curtright (or ‘hook’) field refers to a $[2, 1] \sim \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}$ mixed symmetry field and ‘window’ to a field of type $[2, 2] \sim \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}$.

- In section three, we consider two cases with three columns:
1. graviton - spin three in $D = 3$; and
 2. vector - spin three in $D = 3$.

The first example studied is topological, while the second one leads to an interesting action containing a spin three field propagating one degree of freedom. Here, the result of the two-column case cannot hold: indeed, it is not possible to write down a two-derivative, gauge-invariant cross-terms between those fields with the usual gauge transformations. Instead, we find that the action also involves more fields with less columns and their own gauge invariances. Furthermore, the gauge variations of the various fields cannot be disentangled, i.e., every given field will also transform with the gauge parameters of the other fields, whenever Lorentz covariance makes it possible. As a consequence,

when computing the Euler-Lagrange equations of motion we find that the method of parent actions gives a version of the on-shell duality relations that is invariant under these entangled gauge symmetries. These features are expected to hold in more general cases.

Conventions. Square brackets denote complete antisymmetrisation and parentheses complete symmetrisation, both with strength one. We are in flat Minkowski space throughout, with mostly plus signature, and use Latin indices. Traces of tensors are denoted by a bar except when no confusion can arise, in which case it is only indicated by the lower number of indices.

2 The two column case

2.1 Scalar – graviton in $D = 3$

We first consider the simplest case of a massless scalar field ϕ in three dimensions. Seen as a degenerate two-column Young tableau with empty columns, its double dual is a symmetric field h_{ab} .

On-shell dualisation and equations of motion. In this context, the ‘curvature’ of the scalar field ϕ is the symmetric tensor

$$K_{mn}[\phi] := \partial_m \partial_n \phi \sim \square\square. \quad (2.1)$$

The equation of motion for ϕ is the Klein-Gordon equation $\partial_m \partial^m \phi = 0$, which in this language is the tracelessness of the curvature,

$$\overline{K}[\phi] := K^m{}_m[\phi] = 0. \quad (2.2)$$

Dualising twice (once on each column), we then define the tensor

$$\mathcal{R}^{ab}{}_{cd} := \varepsilon^{abm} \varepsilon_{cdn} K_m{}^n = 4 \delta_{[c}^{[a} K^{b]}_{d]} - \delta_{cd} \overline{K} \sim \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad (2.3)$$

with inverse relation

$$K_{mn} = \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon_{mab} \varepsilon_{ncd} \mathcal{R}^{abcd} = \overline{\mathcal{R}}_{mn} - \frac{1}{2} \eta_{mn} \overline{\overline{\mathcal{R}}}. \quad (2.4)$$

On-shell, we have $\partial^m K_{mn} = 0$, which implies the Bianchi identity $\partial_{[m} \mathcal{R}_{np]qr} = 0$. This then guarantees the existence of a symmetric tensor h_{ab} such that \mathcal{R} is the (linearized) Riemann tensor of h_{ab} ,

$$\mathcal{R}^{ab}{}_{cd} = 4 \partial^{[a} \partial_{[c} h^{b]}_{d]}, \quad (2.5)$$

and where we stress that the equality only holds when the massless Klein-Gordon equation is satisfied. The field h_{ab} is the double dual of ϕ [3]. Its equation of motion is the *double* trace equation

$$\overline{\overline{\mathcal{R}}}[h] := \mathcal{R}^{ab}{}_{ab}[h] = 0, \quad (2.6)$$

as follows from the duality relations (2.3). Notice that this is invariant under the usual gauge transformations of linearised gravity,

$$\delta h_{ab} = 2 \partial_{(a} \epsilon_{b)}. \quad (2.7)$$

Nevertheless, h_{ab} propagates one degree of freedom and not zero in three dimensions, since its equation of motion (2.6) is weaker than the (linearised) vacuum Einstein equations $\overline{\mathcal{R}}_{ab} = 0$.

On-shell, this duality relation becomes $\overline{\mathcal{R}}_{ab} = K_{ab} \equiv \partial_a \partial_b \phi$ or, equivalently,

$$\mathcal{R}^{ab}{}_{cd} = 4 \partial^{[a} \partial_{[c} h^{b]}{}_{d]} = 4 \partial^{[a} \partial_{[c} \delta_{d]}^b] \phi. \quad (2.8)$$

This implies that ϕ and h_{mn} are related locally and algebraically (up to a gauge transformation) as

$$h_{mn} = \eta_{mn} \phi + 2 \partial_{(m} \xi_{n)}. \quad (2.9)$$

This is a general phenomenon when there are an even number of dualisations [21, 22].

Action principle. The above relations follow from the action

$$S[\phi, h_{ab}] = \int d^3x \left(\mathcal{L}_{\text{FP}} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_a \phi \partial^a \phi + \frac{1}{2} \overline{\overline{\mathcal{R}}}[h] \phi \right) \quad (2.10)$$

$$= \int d^3x \left[\mathcal{L}_{\text{FP}} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_a \phi \partial^a \phi + \partial_a \phi (\partial_b h^{ab} - \partial^a h) \right], \quad (2.11)$$

(with $h = h^a{}_a$) where \mathcal{L}_{FP} is the usual Fierz-Pauli Lagrangian for h_{ab} ,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{FP}} = -\frac{1}{2} \partial_a h_{bc} \partial^a h^{bc} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_a h \partial^a h - \partial_a h^{ab} \partial_b h + \partial_a h^{ab} \partial^c h_{cb}. \quad (2.12)$$

Note the wrong sign kinetic term for ϕ . The action is invariant under the usual gauge symmetries

$$\delta h_{ab} = 2 \partial_{(a} \epsilon_{b)} \quad \delta \phi = 0. \quad (2.13)$$

This is the main result of this section; it is derived from the action principles of [13, 14] after a few field redefinitions and extra dualisations that are explained below.

The equations of motions coming from this Lagrangian are

$$-\square \phi + \frac{1}{2} \overline{\overline{\mathcal{R}}}[h] = 0 \quad (2.14)$$

$$\overline{\overline{\mathcal{R}}}_{mn}[h] - \frac{1}{2} \eta_{mn} \overline{\overline{\mathcal{R}}}[h] - (\partial_m \partial_n \phi - \eta_{mn} \square \phi) = 0. \quad (2.15)$$

Taking the trace of the second one, we get $+2\square \phi - \frac{1}{2} \overline{\overline{\mathcal{R}}}[h] = 0$; linear combinations of this with the first equation gives

$$\square \phi = 0 \quad (2.16)$$

$$\overline{\overline{\mathcal{R}}}[h] = 0. \quad (2.17)$$

In particular, the double trace equation for h_{ab} comes naturally out of this Lagrangian. Moreover, using these relations in the tensor equation (2.15) gives the duality relation

$$\overline{\mathcal{R}}_{mn}[h] = \partial_m \partial_n \phi \quad (2.18)$$

between h_{mn} and ϕ , which ensures that there is no extra degree of freedom.

In order to obtain this action, we start from the action (2.3.5) of [14],

$$S[Y^{ab|}_c] = \int d^D x \left(\frac{1}{2} \partial_c Y^{ca|}_b \partial^d Y_{da|}{}^b - \frac{1}{2(D-1)} \partial_c Y^{ca|}_a \partial^b Y_{bd|}{}^d \right) \quad (2.19)$$

that features the field $Y^{ab|}_c$ antisymmetric in its two upper indices but with no extra conditions otherwise. That action was obtained [14] by dualising Maxwell's action, which is itself the dual of a scalar in $3D$, so this is indeed what we should look at if one wants to double dualise the massless scalar. In order to be self-contained, let us recall from [14] how this procedure works. Up to integration by parts, the Maxwell action can be written in the form

$$S[A_a] = \frac{1}{2} \int d^D x \left(-\partial_a A_b \partial^a A^b + \partial_a A^a \partial_b A^b \right) \quad (2.20)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int d^D x \left(-P_{ab}[A] P^{ab}[A] + P_a{}^a[A] P_b{}^b[A] \right), \quad P_{ab}[A] := \partial_a A_b, \quad (2.21)$$

where $P_{ab}[A]$ contains both a symmetric and an antisymmetric part, unlike the usual $F_{ab}[A] = 2\partial_{[a} A_{b]}$. One then introduces the parent action

$$S[P_{ab}, Y^{ab|}_c] = \int d^D x \left(-\frac{1}{2} P_{ab} P^{ab} + \frac{1}{2} P_a{}^a P_b{}^b + P_a{}^b \partial_c Y^{ca|}_b \right). \quad (2.22)$$

The equation of motion for the $Y^{ab|}_c$ field is $\partial_{[a} P_{b]}{}^c = 0$, which implies (using the Poincaré lemma) that $P_{ab} = \partial_a A_b$ for some vector field A_a . Plugging this solution back into (2.22) reproduces the Maxwell action (2.20). On the other hand, P_{ab} is an auxiliary field in (2.22): its equation of motion, which reads $-P_{ab} + \eta_{ab} P_c{}^c + \partial^c Y_{ca|b} = 0$, can be solved algebraically as

$$P_{ab} = \partial^c Y_{ca|b} - \frac{1}{(D-1)} \eta_{ab} \partial_c Y^{cd|}_d. \quad (2.23)$$

Plugging this expression into (2.22) leads to the dual action (2.19).

The field $Y^{ab|}_c$ is decomposed as

$$Y^{ab|}_c = X^{ab|}_c + 2 \delta_c^{[a} Z^{b]}, \quad X^{ab}{}_b = 0, \quad (2.24)$$

where the three-index tensor $X^{ab|}_c$ is traceless [14]. In dimension $D = 3$, one can trade a pair of antisymmetric indices for a single one: the field $Y^{ab|}_c$ then decomposes according to

$$Y^{ab|}_c = \varepsilon^{abd} h_{dc} + 2 \delta_c^{[a} Z^{b]}, \quad h_{ab} = h_{ba}, \quad (2.25)$$

where h_{ab} is symmetric so that the first piece in the decomposition of $Y^{ab|}_c$ is traceless. This decomposition gives the following action

$$S[h_{ab}, Z_a] = \int d^3x \left(-\frac{1}{2} \partial_a h_{bc} \partial^a h^{bc} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_a h_{bc} \partial^b h^{ac} + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{bcd} \partial^a h_{ab} F_{cd}[Z] + \frac{1}{4} F^{ab}[Z] F_{ab}[Z] \right), \quad (2.26)$$

where $F_{ab}(Z) = 2 \partial_{[a} Z_{b]}$. This action is invariant under

$$\delta h_{ab} = 2 \partial_{(a} \epsilon_{b)}, \quad \delta Z_a = \partial_a \lambda + \varepsilon_{abc} \partial^b \epsilon^c. \quad (2.27)$$

Notice the mixing of gauge symmetries: in particular, the pure h_{mn} part of the Lagrangian is *not* Fierz-Pauli, but its non gauge invariance is compensated by the cross-term between h and Z .

Crucially, because of the λ gauge invariance, this action depends (up to boundary terms) on Z_a only through its field strength $F_{ab} = 2 \partial_{[a} Z_{b]}$. This makes it possible to dualise Z_a to a scalar φ through the usual procedure, i.e., by adding the term $-\varphi \varepsilon^{abc} \partial_{[a} F_{bc]}$ to the Lagrangian (2.26) where $F = F[Z]$ is not imposed. Extremising the resulting action with respect to φ reproduces $F = F[Z]$ and the previous Lagrangian, while eliminating the auxiliary field F produces the dual action

$$S[\varphi, h_{ab}] = \int d^3x \left[-\frac{1}{2} \partial_a h_{bc} \partial^a h^{bc} + \partial_a h^{ab} \partial^c h_{bc} + 2 \partial_a \varphi (\partial^a \varphi + \partial_b h^{ab}) \right] \quad (2.28)$$

that is invariant under

$$\delta h_{ab} = 2 \partial_{(a} \epsilon_{b)}, \quad \delta \varphi = -\partial^a \epsilon_a. \quad (2.29)$$

This gauge transformation suggests the simple change of variable $\phi := 2\varphi + \eta^{ab} h_{ab}$ in terms of a gauge-invariant scalar field ϕ . This gives the dual action $S[\phi, h_{ab}]$ introduced at the start of the section:

$$S[\phi, h_{ab}] = \int d^3x \left[-\frac{1}{2} \partial_a h_{bc} \partial^a h^{bc} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_a h \partial^a h - \partial_a h \partial_b h^{ab} + \partial_a h^{ab} \partial^c h_{bc} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_a \phi \partial^a \phi + \partial_a \phi (\partial_b h^{ab} - \partial^a h) \right]. \quad (2.30)$$

2.2 Vector – hook in $D = 4$

In a similar way, the double dual of a Maxwell field A_a (seen as a two-column, $[1, 0]$ tensor) in four spacetime dimensions is a $[2, 1]$ Curtright field $T_{ab|c}$, i.e. satisfying

$$T_{ab|c} = -T_{ba|c}, \quad T_{[ab|c]} = 0. \quad (2.31)$$

Equivalently, this can be seen as a single ‘exotic dualisation’, adding a column of height $D-2 = 2$, of the field \tilde{A}_a which is the conventional dual of A_a .

The equations of motion and duality relations are obtained from the action

$$S[T_{ab|c}, A_a] = \int d^4x \left(\mathcal{L}_C + \frac{1}{4} F_{mn}[A] F^{mn}[A] - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} A_a \overline{K}^a[T] \right). \quad (2.32)$$

Here, \mathcal{L}_C is the Curtright Lagrangian [7] for the mixed symmetry field $T_{ab|c}$,

$$\mathcal{L}_C = -\frac{1}{6} (F^{abc|d}[T] F_{abc|d}[T] - 3 F^{abc|}_c[T] F_{abd|}{}^d[T]) \quad (2.33)$$

where

$$F^{abc|d}[T] = 3 \partial^{[a} T^{bc]|d}. \quad (2.34)$$

The field strength of A_a is the usual $F_{mn}[A] = 2\partial_{[m}A_{n]}$, the curvature of $T_{ab|c}$ is defined as

$$K^{abc|}_{mn}[T] = 6 \partial^{[a} \partial_{[m} T^{bc]|}_{n]} \quad (2.35)$$

and its traces as $\bar{K}^{ab|}_c = K^{abd|}_{cd}$, $\bar{\bar{K}}^a = K^{abc|}_{bc}$. All in all, the action (2.32) has the same structure as the action (2.10) of the last section: it is the sum of the Curtright action, a wrong-sign Maxwell action, and a gauge-invariant cross-term. The action is invariant under the usual independent gauge symmetries of each field,

$$\delta A_a = \partial_a \lambda, \quad (2.36)$$

$$\delta T_{abc} = 2 \partial_{[a} s_{b]c} + 2 \partial_{[a} s_{b]c} - 2 \partial_c a_{ab} \quad (a_{ab} = -a_{ba}, s_{ab} = s_{ba}). \quad (2.37)$$

The cross-term is invariant by virtue of the contracted Bianchi identity

$$\partial_a \bar{\bar{K}}^a[T] = 0 \quad (2.38)$$

and the invariance of $K^{abc|}_{mn}[T]$ itself under the gauge symmetries of $T_{ab|c}$. (Note that $F^{abc|d}[T]$ is by itself only invariant under the s_{ab} gauge symmetry; however, the combination (2.33) is also invariant under the a_{ab} gauge symmetry [7].)

The equations of motion are then

$$\partial_b F^{ab} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{\bar{K}}^a = 0 \quad (2.39)$$

$$-\bar{K}^{ab|}_c - \delta_c^{[a} \bar{\bar{K}}^{b]} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \partial_c F^{ab} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \delta_c^{[a} \partial_d F^{b]d} = 0. \quad (2.40)$$

Taking the trace of the second one and combining it with the first, one finds the required equations of motion

$$\partial_a F^{ab} = 0 \quad (2.41)$$

$$\bar{\bar{K}}^a = 0. \quad (2.42)$$

Using these in (2.40), this yields the duality relation between the two fields,

$$\bar{K}^{ab|}_c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \partial_c F^{ab}. \quad (2.43)$$

Indeed, the duality relation can be written as (with a choice of normalisation)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \partial_m F^{ab} = -\frac{1}{12} \varepsilon_{mpqr} \varepsilon^{abcd} K^{pqr|}_{cd} \quad (2.44)$$

$$= \bar{K}^{ab|}_m + \delta_m^{[a} \bar{\bar{K}}^{b]}, \quad (2.45)$$

which reduces to (2.43) on-shell using (2.42).

This action is obtained from [14] using the same reasoning: we start from the action (2.19) in $D = 4$. Here, the decomposition of $Y^a{}_b{}_c$ analogous to (2.25) reads

$$Y^a{}_b{}_c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \varepsilon^{abmn} T_{mn|c} + 2 \delta_c^{[a} Z^{b]} , \quad (2.46)$$

with the first term being traceless because of the symmetries of $T_{ab|c}$. The resulting action is invariant under the gauge symmetries

$$\delta T_{ab|c} = 2 \partial_{[a} a_{b]c} + 2 \partial_{[a} s_{b]c} - 2 \partial_c a_{ab} , \quad \delta Z_a = \partial_a \xi - 2\sqrt{2} \varepsilon_{abcd} \partial^b a^{cd} . \quad (2.47)$$

Because of its ξ gauge symmetry, Z_a only appears in the action through its field strength $F_{ab}[Z]$. It can therefore be dualised in the usual way into another vector field B_a , which however still transforms with the gauge parameters of $T_{ab|c}$,

$$\delta B_a = \partial_a \lambda - \sqrt{2} \partial^b (3 a_{ab} + s_{ab}) . \quad (2.48)$$

The last step is to disentangle the gauge transformations by the field redefinition

$$A_a = B_a - \sqrt{2} T_{ab}{}^b . \quad (2.49)$$

This gives the Lagrangian (2.32), with independent gauge transformations (2.36) and (2.37).

2.3 Double-dual graviton in $D = 5$

We finish this section with the example of the double dual graviton in five spacetime dimensions. It is a $[2, 2]$ mixed symmetry field ‘window’ $C_{ab|cd}$, i.e.

$$C_{ab|cd} = -C_{ba|cd} = -C_{ab|dc} , \quad C_{[ab|c]d} = 0 \quad (2.50)$$

(algebraic symmetries of the Riemann tensor). Its gauge transformation law is

$$\delta C^{ab|}{}_{cd} = 2 \partial^{[a} m_{cd]}{}^{b]} + 2 \partial_{[c} m^{ab]}{}_{d]} , \quad (2.51)$$

where $m_{ab|c}$ is a $[2, 1]$ ‘hook’ mixed symmetry tensor, obeying

$$m_{ab|c} = -m_{ba|c} \quad m_{[ab|c]} = 0 . \quad (2.52)$$

The equation of motion of the double-dual graviton is the double-trace condition

$$\overline{\overline{K}}_{mn}[C] = 0 \quad (2.53)$$

on its gauge-invariant curvature tensor

$$K^{abc|}{}_{mnp}[C] = 9 \partial^{[a} \partial_{[m} C^{bc]}{}_{np]} . \quad (2.54)$$

This follows from the double-duality relation with the linearized Riemann tensor of the usual graviton h_{mn} , which can be written as

$$\mathcal{R}^{ab}{}_{cd}[h] = -\frac{\kappa}{36}\varepsilon^{abm_1m_2m_3}\varepsilon_{cdn_1n_2n_3}K_{m_1m_2m_3|}{}^{n_1n_2n_3}[C] \quad (2.55)$$

$$= \kappa \left(\overline{K}^{ab|}{}_{cd} - 2\delta_{[c}^{[a}\overline{K}_{d]}^{b]} + \frac{1}{3}\delta_{cd}^{ab}\overline{\overline{K}} \right) \quad (2.56)$$

up to a conventional factor κ . From this equation, it then follows that $\overline{\mathcal{R}}_{mn}[h] = 0$ is equivalent to $\overline{\overline{K}}_{mn}[C] = 0$. Given the result of the previous examples, one can guess the structure of an action giving these equations: the difference of the conventional Lagrangian for the C -field and the Fierz-Pauli action, accompanied by a gauge-invariant cross-term,

$$S[C_{ab|cd}, h_{ab}] = \int d^5x \left[\alpha (\mathcal{L}_{[2,2]} - \mathcal{L}_{\text{FP}}) + \beta \mathcal{L}_{\text{cross}} \right] \quad (2.57)$$

with $\alpha = \pm 1$ and $\beta \neq 0$. The Lagrangian for the $[2, 2]$ field reads [28]

$$\mathcal{L}_{[2,2]} = \frac{1}{16} \partial_c C_{ab|}{}^{ij} \partial^k C_{de|}{}^{lm} \varepsilon^{abcde} \varepsilon_{ijklm} \quad (2.58)$$

and was first written down in this explicit form in [29] by generalising an observation done in a topological case in [7]. The cross-term (with two derivatives) is uniquely determined by the gauge transformations (2.51) and $\delta h_{ab} = 2\partial_{(a}\epsilon_{b)}$ up to integration by parts, and can be written as

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{cross}} = h_{ab} \left(\overline{K}^{ab} - \frac{1}{3}\eta^{ab}\overline{\overline{K}} \right), \quad (2.59)$$

where the quantity in parentheses is divergenceless because of the Bianchi identity satisfied by $K^{abc}{}_{mnp}[C]$. Indeed, this reproduces the required equations of motion and duality relations

$$\overline{\overline{K}}_{ab}[C] = 0 = \overline{\mathcal{R}}_{ab}[h], \quad \mathcal{R}^{ab}{}_{cd}[h] = \kappa \overline{K}^{ab|}{}_{cd}[C], \quad (2.60)$$

with $\kappa = \alpha/\beta$, as long as β does not take the values 0 or $\pm 3/(4\sqrt{2})$ (the sign α could in principle be determined by a Hamiltonian analysis of (2.57)).

We show now that it is indeed this structure that comes out of the off-shell duality procedure of [13] for the double-dual graviton, with the result $\alpha = -1$ and $\beta = -\sqrt{3}/2$. It provides a dual action in terms of a gauge potential $D^{abc|}{}_{de}$ which is antisymmetric in both groups of indices, but satisfying no other condition. The action reads

$$S[D^{abc|}{}_{de}] = \frac{1}{4} \int d^5x \left(-\partial_a D^{abc|de} \partial^f D_{fbc|de} + \partial_a D^{abc|de} \partial^f D_{fde|bc} - 2\partial_a D^{abc|de} \partial^f D_{fda|ec} \right. \\ \left. + 3\partial_a D^{ab|}{}_c \partial^d D_{db|}{}^c - \partial_a D^{ab|}{}_c \partial_d D^{dc|}{}_b - \frac{1}{3}\partial_a D^a \partial_b D^b \right), \quad (2.61)$$

where the traces are defined as $D^{ab|}{}_c = D^{abd|}{}_{cd}$, $D^a = D^{abc|}{}_{bc}$. Let us review briefly how this action arises by dualising the Curtright action [13] (which itself arises from dualising the Fierz-Pauli action in $D = 5$ [6], so this is indeed the case relevant for the double-dual graviton). The

first step is to rewrite the Curtright action (see (2.33)), up to integration by parts, as

$$S_C[T_{ab|c}] = \int d^5x \left(\frac{1}{2} H_{ab|cd}[T] H^{ab|cd}[T] + H_{ab|cd}[T] H^{ac|bd}[T] - 3 H_{ac|b}{}^c[T] H^{ad|b}{}_d[T] \right. \\ \left. - H_{ac|b}{}^c[T] H^{bd|a}{}_d[T] + H_{ab|}{}^{ab}[T] H_{cd|}{}^{cd}[T] \right) \quad (2.62)$$

$$H^{ab|}{}_{cd}[T] := 2 \partial_{[c} T^{ab]}{}_{d]} . \quad (2.63)$$

Here, the field $T_{ab|c}$ can be assumed to also contain a totally antisymmetric part which is pure gauge; this action is then invariant under $\delta T_{ab|c} = \partial_{[a} \xi_{b]c} + \frac{1}{2} \Lambda_{abc}$, where Λ is totally antisymmetric and ξ has no particular symmetry. Then, the parent action is

$$S[H^{ab|}{}_{cd}, D^{abc|}{}_{de}] = \int d^5x \left(\mathcal{L}(H) - H^{ab|}{}_{cd} \partial_e D^{cde|}{}_{ab} \right) , \quad (2.64)$$

where $H^{ab|}{}_{cd}$ is here an independent field with two groups of antisymmetric indices, and \mathcal{L}_H can be read from (2.62) but without imposing $H = H[T]$. As usual, one can then choose which field to eliminate from this parent action. On the one hand, the equation of motion for D gives the relation $H = H[T]$ using the Poincaré lemma: this then gives back the original Curtright action (2.62). On the other hand, the equations of motion for H can be solved algebraically as

$$H_{ab|}{}^{cd} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\partial_e D^{cde|}{}_{ab} - \partial^e D_{abe|}{}^{cd} \right) + \partial_e D^{e[c}{}_{[a|}{}^d]{}_{b]} - \frac{3}{2} \partial_e D^{e[c}{}_{[a|} \delta_{b]}^d + \frac{1}{2} \partial^e D_{e[a|}{}^{[c} \delta_{b]}^d + \frac{1}{6} \delta_{ab}^{cd} \partial_e D^e \quad (2.65)$$

(we correct a typo in the last coefficient with respect to [13]). Plugging this back in the parent action leads to the action (2.61). That action is invariant under

$$\delta D^{abc|}{}_{de} = \partial_f \psi^{abcf|}{}_{de} - 3 \delta_{[d}^{[a} \Lambda^{bc]}{}_{e]} \\ - 6 \left(3 \delta_{[d}^{[a} \partial_{e]} \xi^{bc]} - \delta_{[d}^{[a} \partial^b \xi^{c]}{}_{e]} - 3 \delta_{[d}^{[a} \partial^b \xi_{e]}{}^{c]} + 2 \delta_{[d}^{[a} \delta_{e]}^b \partial_f \xi^{cf]} - 2 \delta_{[d}^{[a} \delta_{e]}^b \partial^{c]} \xi_f{}^f \right) , \quad (2.66)$$

where Λ and ξ come from the invariances of the original action (2.62), and the new parameter ψ (antisymmetric in both groups of indices) arises because $D^{abc|}{}_{de}$ only appears through its divergence.

As in the previous sections, we now decompose $D^{abc|}{}_{de}$ into traceless and traceful parts,

$$D^{abc|}{}_{de} = -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{abcij} C_{de|ij} + 6 \delta_{[d}^{[a} Z^{bc]}{}_{e]} . \quad (2.67)$$

Here, $C_{ab|cd}$ is the $[2, 2]$ double dual graviton field, and the gauge field $Z^{ab|}{}_c$ obeys $Z^{ab|}{}_c = -Z^{ba|}{}_c$ but no other condition¹. Using this decomposition in (2.61) yields an action

$$S[C_{ab|cd}, Z^{ab|}{}_c] = \int d^5x \left[\mathcal{L}(\partial C) + \mathcal{L}(\partial Z) + \mathcal{L}^{\text{cross}}(\partial C, \partial Z) \right] \quad (2.68)$$

that contains all the components of $C_{ab|cd}$. Without loss of generality, it is also useful to write the gauge parameter $\psi^{abcd|}{}_{ef}$ as

$$\psi^{abcd|}{}_{ef} = \varepsilon^{abcdg} \left(-2 m_{ef|g} + \varepsilon_{efgij} a^{ij} \right) \quad (2.69)$$

¹In the notation of [13], $C_{ab|cd}$ is the Hodge dual of $X^{ijk}{}_{cd}$ on its first three indices, and $Z^{ab|}{}_c$ is the traceful combination $Z^{(1)ab}{}_c + \delta_c^{[a} Z^{(2)b]}$

in terms of a $[2, 1]$ gauge parameter $m_{ab|c}$ obeying (2.52), and an antisymmetric gauge parameter a^{ij} . The latter can be absorbed by a redefinition of Λ^{abc} and (the antisymmetric part of) ξ^{ab} , so that ψ^{abcd}_{ef} is fully replaced by $m_{ab|c}$. The resulting gauge transformations can then be written as

$$\delta C_{ab|cd} = 2 \partial_{[a|m_{cd|b]} + 2 \partial_{[c|m_{ab|d]} , \quad (2.70)$$

$$\delta Z^{ab|}_c = \Lambda^{ab}_c + \partial^{[a} \xi^{b]}_c - \frac{1}{2} \delta_c^{[a} \partial_d \xi^{b]d} + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ab}_{pqr} \partial^p m^{qr}_c . \quad (2.71)$$

In particular, one finds the expected gauge transformations (2.51) for the double dual graviton field. However, since the gauge parameter $m_{ab|c}$ also appears in the transformation of $Z^{ab|}_c$, the term $\mathcal{L}(\partial C)$ appearing in (2.68) is *not* the usual Lagrangian (2.58) for a $[2, 2]$ mixed symmetry field. To make contact with (2.58), one must (following the logic of the previous sections) first dualise the field $Z^{ab|}_c$. To do this, we use the field variable

$$Y^{ab|}_c := Z^{ab|}_c + \delta_c^{[a} Z^{b]} \quad (2.72)$$

that transforms as

$$\delta Y^{ab|}_c = \Lambda^{ab}_c + \partial^{[a} (\xi^{b]}_c - \frac{1}{2} \delta_c^{b]} \xi^d_d) + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{ab}_{pqr} \partial^p m^{qr|}_c . \quad (2.73)$$

Indeed, the invariance under ξ_{ab} gauge transformations then implies that the Lagrangian depends on Y only through the quantity $F^{abc|}_d(Y) := 3 \partial^{[a} Y^{bc]}_d$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\partial C, \partial Y) = & -\frac{1}{6} F^{abc|d}(Y) F_{abc|d}(Y) - \frac{1}{4} F^{abc|d}(Y) F_{dab|c}(Y) + \frac{3}{4} F^{abc|}_c(Y) F_{abd|}^d(Y) \\ & + \mathcal{L}(\partial C) + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{mnpqr} \partial^p C^{qr|}_{ab} [F^{mna|b}(Y) - \frac{1}{2} F^{abm|n}(Y)] . \end{aligned} \quad (2.74)$$

Note that, using the Λ^{ab}_c gauge transformation, the totally antisymmetric part of $Y^{ab|}_c$ could be gauged away and $Y^{ab|}_c$ taken to be an irreducible $[2, 1]$ (Curtright) field. The first line of (2.74) would then reduce to the Curtright Lagrangian (2.33).

Now, by the standard procedure one can trade the field $Y^{ab|}_c$, — i.e., $Z^{ab|}_c$ — for the Fierz-Pauli symmetric rank-two potential h_{mn} by introducing the parent Lagrangian

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\partial C, \partial f, F) = & -\frac{1}{6} F^{abc|d} F_{abc|d} - \frac{1}{4} F^{abc|d} F_{dab|c} + \frac{3}{4} F^{abc|}_c F_{abd|}^d + \mathcal{L}(\partial C) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{mnpqr} \partial^p C^{qr|}_{ab} (F^{mna|b} - \frac{1}{2} F^{abm|n}) + \varepsilon_{abcpq} \partial^p f^q_d F^{abc|d} , \end{aligned} \quad (2.75)$$

where $F^{abc|d}$ is viewed as an independent field and where f_{mn} contains also an antisymmetric component. The equations of motion for f^{mn} imply that $F = F(Y)$, which correctly reproduces (2.74). On the other hand, the field F is an auxiliary field inside the action $S[C, f, F] = \int d^5x \mathcal{L}(\partial C, \partial f, F)$. Its field equations can be solved algebraically to yield

$$\begin{aligned} F_{abc|d} = & \varepsilon_{abcmn} (\partial^m f^n_d + \partial^m f_d^n - \partial_d f^{mn}) + 2 \varepsilon_{abcdm} (\partial^m f^n_n - \partial^n f^m_n) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{abcmn} (\partial_p C^{mn|p}_d - 2 \partial^m C^n_d) + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{abcdm} (2 \partial_n C^{mn} - \partial^m C) . \end{aligned} \quad (2.76)$$

Upon substituting this expression for $F_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$ inside the action $S[C, f, F]$, we find the action

$$S[C, f] = \int d^5x \left[\mathcal{L}_{[1,1]}(\partial f) - \mathcal{L}_{[2,2]}(\partial C) - \frac{3}{2} f^{ab} G_{ac|b}{}^c[C] \right], \quad (2.77)$$

where

$$\mathcal{L}_{[1,1]}(\partial f) = -\frac{3}{2} \left(\Omega^{ab|c} \Omega_{ab|c} + 2 \Omega^{ab|c} \Omega_{ac|b} - 4 \Omega_{ab|}{}^b \Omega^{ac|}{}_c \right), \quad \Omega_{ab|c} := 2 \partial_{[a} f_{b]c}, \quad (2.78)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{[2,2]}(\partial C) = \frac{1}{16} \partial_c C_{ab|}{}^{ij} \partial^k C_{de|}{}^{lm} \varepsilon^{abcde} \varepsilon_{ijklm}, \quad (2.79)$$

$$G_{ab|}{}^{ij}[C] = \varepsilon_{abcde} \varepsilon^{ijklm} \partial^e \partial_m C^{cd|}{}_{kl} = \frac{1}{9} \varepsilon_{abcde} \varepsilon^{ijklm} K_{klm|}{}^{cde}[C]. \quad (2.80)$$

The antisymmetric part of f_{ab} does not appear in this action, and $\mathcal{L}_{[1,1]}(\partial f)$ is the usual Fierz-Pauli action up to a total derivative (and the rescaling $f_{ab} = h_{ab}/2\sqrt{3}$ needed to reproduce the normalisation of (2.12)). The Lagrangian $\mathcal{L}_{[2,2]}$ is indeed (2.58). Finally, due to the trace identity

$$G_{ac|b}{}^c = 2 \left(\overline{\overline{K}}_{ab} - \frac{1}{3} \eta_{ab} \overline{\overline{K}} \right), \quad (2.81)$$

we have indeed recovered the structure (2.57) with the special value $\beta = -\sqrt{3}/2$.

3 Three-columns in three dimensions

3.1 Topological case: Spin 2 – Spin 3

In this section, we consider the dualisation of a spin two field h_{ab} in three space-time dimensions on an empty column, which leads to a spin three gauge field ϕ_{abc} . The off-shell dualisation procedure, starting from the topological linearised gravity action for h_{ab} , yields a novel topological action in $D = 3$ involving both fields. (This is to be contrasted with the dualisation of h_{ab} on a non-empty column, which gives the topological Lagrangian $\mathcal{L} = 0$ [6].)

Relation between curvatures. Seen as a degenerate $[1, 1, 0]$ field, the natural curvature of h_{ab} is the five-index object

$$K_{ab|cd|e}[h] = 4 \partial_e \partial_{[a} \partial_{[c} h_{d]b]} = \partial_e \mathcal{R}_{ab|cd}[h] \sim \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad (3.1)$$

where R is the linearized Riemann tensor of h . Taking the Hodge dual on its last index, we obtain the duality relation with a spin three field ϕ_{abc} ,

$$K_{ab|cd|ef}[\phi] := 8 \partial_{[a} \partial_{[c} \partial_{[e} \phi_{f]d]b]} = K_{ab|cd|p}[h] \varepsilon^p{}_{ef} \sim \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad (3.2)$$

where $K[\phi]$ is the natural higher-spin curvature of ϕ_{abc} . This duality relation alone implies the equations of motion for the fields. In the case of three dimensions, the fields are topological: the equations of motion are equivalent to the vanishing of the curvatures themselves, which then implies that the fields are pure gauge and carry no local degrees of freedom.

Dual action and gauge invariances. We start from the Fierz-Pauli action, under the form

$$S_{\text{FP}}[h_{ab}] = \int d^3x \left[-\frac{1}{2} \partial_a h_{bc} \partial^a h^{bc} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_a h \partial^a h - \partial_a h^{ab} \partial_b h + \partial_a h^{ab} \partial^c h_{cb} \right]. \quad (3.3)$$

Following [13], we define the parent action

$$S[G_{a|bc}, D_{ab|}{}^{cd}] = \int d^3x \left[-\frac{1}{2} G_{a|bc} G^{a|bc} + \frac{1}{2} G_{a|c}{}^c G^{a|b}{}_b - G_{a|}{}^{ab} G_{b|c}{}^c + G_{a|}{}^{ab} G^{c|}{}_{cb} + G^{d|}{}_{bc} \partial^a D_{ad|}{}^{bc} \right] \quad (3.4)$$

that contains the fields $G_{a|bc}$ and $D_{ab|}{}^{cd}$, with index symmetries

$$G_{a|bc} = +G_{a|cb} \quad (3.5)$$

$$D_{ab|}{}^{cd} = -D_{ba|}{}^{cd} = +D_{ab|}{}^{dc}. \quad (3.6)$$

This action is invariant under the gauge transformations

$$\delta G^{a|}{}_{bc} = 2 \partial^a \partial_{(b} \epsilon_{c)}, \quad (3.7)$$

$$\delta D_{ab|}{}^{cd} = \varepsilon_{abp} \partial^p v^{cd} + 2 \eta^{cd} \partial_{[a} \epsilon_{b]} + 4 \delta_{[a}^{(c} \partial_{b]} \epsilon^d, \quad (3.8)$$

where v^{cd} is symmetric and ϵ_a is a vector parameter.

The equation of motion of D gives $\partial^{[a} G^{b|]}{}_{cd} = 0$, which can be solved as $G^{a|}{}_{bc} = \partial^a h_{bc}$ for some symmetric tensor h_{ab} . Plugging this solution back into the parent action then brings us back to the original Fierz-Pauli action. On the other hand, the equation of motion for $G_{a|bc}$, which reads

$$-G_{a|bc} + \eta_{bc} G_{a|}{}^d{}_d - \eta_{a(b} G_{c|)}{}^d{}_d - \eta_{bc} G^{a|}{}_{bd} + 2\eta_{a(b} G^{d|}{}_{c)d} + \partial^d D_{da|bc} = 0, \quad (3.9)$$

can be solved algebraically for G_{abc} as

$$G_{a|bc} = \partial^d D_{da|bc} - \eta_{bc} \partial^d D_{da|e}{}^e - \eta_{a(b} \partial_d D^{de|}{}_{c)e}. \quad (3.10)$$

Plugging this back into the parent action gives the dual action

$$S[D_{ab|cd}] = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x \left(\partial^a D_{ab|cd} \partial_e D^{eb|cd} - \partial^a D_{ab|c}{}^b \partial_d D^{de|c}{}_e - \partial^a D_{ab|c}{}^c \partial_e D^{eb|d}{}_d \right) \quad (3.11)$$

Since we are in three dimensions, the ε^{abc} tensor can be used to trade a pair of antisymmetric indices for a single index; accordingly, we will also use the three-index tensor

$$\tilde{D}^{a|ij} := -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{abc} D_{bc|}{}^{ij} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad D_{ab|}{}^{ij} = \varepsilon_{abc} \tilde{D}^{c|ij} \quad (3.12)$$

instead of D . One also introduces

$$D_{ab|}{}^{ij} = X_{ab|}{}^{ij} + 4 \delta^{(i}{}_{[a} Z_{b]}{}^{j)}, \quad X_{ab|}{}^{ib} \equiv 0 \equiv Z_a{}^a, \quad (3.13)$$

with inverse formulas

$$X_{ab|}{}^{ij} = D_{ab|}{}^{ij} + \frac{4}{3} \delta^{(i}{}_{[a} D_{b|k]}{}^{j)k}, \quad Z_a{}^i = -\frac{1}{3} D_{ak|}{}^{ik}. \quad (3.14)$$

In terms of the symmetric rank-3 field

$$\tilde{\varphi}^{abc} := -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{aij} X_{ij|bc} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad X_{ab|ij} = \varepsilon_{abc} \tilde{\varphi}^{ijc}, \quad (3.15)$$

one has

$$\tilde{D}^{a|ij} = \tilde{\varphi}^{aij} + 2 \varepsilon^{ab(i} Z_b^{j)} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \tilde{\varphi}^{aij} = \tilde{D}^{(a|ij)}, \quad Z_m^j = \frac{1}{3} \varepsilon_{abm} \tilde{D}^{a|bj}. \quad (3.16)$$

The gauge transformation laws then read

$$\delta \tilde{D}_{a|bc} = \partial_a v_{bc} + 2 \varepsilon_{ap(b} \partial^p \epsilon_c) - \eta_{bc} \varepsilon_{apq} \partial^p \epsilon^q, \quad (3.17)$$

$$\delta Z_a^i = \frac{1}{3} (\varepsilon_{abc} \partial^b v^{ci} + 2 \partial_a \epsilon^i + \partial^i \epsilon_a - \delta_a^i \partial_b \epsilon^b). \quad (3.18)$$

Change of variables. We define a symmetric field ϕ_{abc} , a traceless symmetric field f_{ab} and a vector A_a as follows:

$$\phi_{abc} := \tilde{D}_{(a|bc)} - \eta_{(ab} \tilde{D}_{c)|i}{}^i = \tilde{\varphi}_{abc} - \eta_{(ab} \tilde{\varphi}_{c)} - 2 \eta_{(ab} \varepsilon_{c)ij} Z^{ij}, \quad (3.19)$$

$$f_{ab} := \varepsilon_{pq(a} \tilde{D}^{p|q}{}_{b)} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad f_{ab} = 3 Z_{(ab)}, \quad (3.20)$$

$$A_a := -\tilde{D}_{a|b}{}^b \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad A^a = -\tilde{\varphi}^a - 2 \varepsilon^{abc} Z_{bc} = \frac{3}{2} \phi^a + 3 \varepsilon^{abc} Z_{bc}. \quad (3.21)$$

The inverse formula, expressing \tilde{D} as a function of $(\phi_{abc}, f_{ab}, A_a)$, is

$$\tilde{D}_{a|bc} = \phi_{abc} - \frac{2}{3} \varepsilon_{a(b}{}^m f_{c)m} + \frac{1}{2} \eta_{a(b} \phi_{c)} - \frac{1}{2} \eta_{bc} \phi_a - \eta_{a(b} A_{c)}. \quad (3.22)$$

In terms of these fields, we get an action invariant under

$$\delta \phi_{abc} = \partial_{(a} \xi_{bc)}, \quad (3.23)$$

$$\delta f_{ab} = 3 \partial_{(a} \epsilon_{b)} - \eta_{ab} \partial_c \epsilon^c + \varepsilon_{mn(a} \partial^m \xi_{b)}^n, \quad (3.24)$$

$$\delta A_a = \frac{1}{2} \partial_a \xi + \varepsilon_{apq} \partial^p \epsilon^q, \quad (3.25)$$

where we redefined the gauge parameter v_{ab} as

$$\xi_{ab} := v_{ab} - \eta_{ab} v \quad \Rightarrow \quad \xi = -2 v. \quad (3.26)$$

In the formulae (3.23), the transformation of ϕ_{abc} is the usual one for a spin three massless field, except for the fact that the trace of the gauge parameter ξ_{ab} is not identically zero. The trace $\xi := \xi^a{}_a$ appears also in the transformation law of the vector field, in (3.25). Upon changing variables from ϕ_{abc} to

$$\varphi_{abc} := \phi_{abc} - \frac{2}{3} \eta_{(ab} A_{c)}, \quad (3.27)$$

we have that this field transforms according to

$$\delta \varphi_{abc} = \partial_{(a} \widehat{\xi}_{bc)} - \frac{2}{3} \varepsilon_{(a}{}^{pq} \eta_{bc)} \partial_p \epsilon_q, \quad (3.28)$$

where $\widehat{\xi}_{ab} := \xi_{ab} - \frac{1}{3}\eta_{ab}\xi$ is the traceless part of ξ_{ab} . After trading ϕ_{abc} for φ_{abc} , the only field that transforms with the trace of ξ_{ab} is the vector A_a that must therefore appear in the action only through its field strength $F_{ab}[A] = 2\partial_{[a}A_{b]}$. We can then dualise the vector A_a into a scalar σ . For this we add the term $\varepsilon_{abc}F^{ab}\partial^c\sigma$ to the Lagrangian where $F^{ab}[A]$ is replaced by the independent antisymmetric tensor field F^{ab} . Extremising with respect to the auxiliary field F^{ab} enables one to eliminate it in terms of the other fields, giving an action $S[\varphi_{abc}, f_{ab}, \sigma]$ that is invariant under

$$\delta\varphi_{abc} = \partial_{(a}\widehat{\xi}_{bc)} - \frac{2}{3}\varepsilon_{(a}{}^{pq}\eta_{bc)}\partial_p\epsilon_q, \quad (3.29)$$

$$\delta f_{ab} = 3\partial_{(a}\epsilon_{b)} - \eta_{ab}\partial_c\epsilon^c + \varepsilon_{mn(a}\partial^m\xi_{b)}, \quad (3.30)$$

$$\delta\sigma = -\frac{2}{3}\partial_a\epsilon^a. \quad (3.31)$$

One can then combine the two fields f_{ab} and σ into a traceful tensor $h_{ab} := \frac{2}{3}f_{ab} - \eta_{ab}\sigma$, giving the following action:

$$\begin{aligned} S[\varphi_{abc}, h_{ab}] = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x \left[-\partial_a\varphi_{bcd}\partial^a\varphi^{bcd} + \partial^a\varphi^b\partial^c\varphi_{abc} + \partial_a\varphi^{abc}\partial^d\varphi_{bcd} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{7}\partial_a\varphi_b\partial^a\varphi^b - \frac{31}{28}\partial_a\varphi^a\partial^b\varphi_b \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{2}\partial_a h_{bc}\partial^a h^{bc} + \frac{1}{14}\partial_a h\partial^a h - \frac{3}{7}\partial^a h_{ab}\partial_c h^{bc} - \frac{1}{7}\partial^a h\partial_c h_a{}^c \right. \\ \left. + \frac{10}{7}\varepsilon_{apq}\partial^b h_b{}^a\partial^p\varphi^q - 2\varepsilon_{apq}\partial^b h^{ac}\partial^p\varphi^q{}_{bc} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (3.32)$$

that is invariant under

$$\delta\varphi_{abc} = 3\partial_{(a}\widehat{\xi}_{bc)} - \frac{2}{3}\varepsilon_{(a}{}^{pq}\eta_{bc)}\partial_p\epsilon_q, \quad (3.33)$$

$$\delta h_{ab} = 2\partial_{(a}\epsilon_{b)} + 2\varepsilon_{pq(a}\partial^p\widehat{\xi}_{b)}. \quad (3.34)$$

A general result from [30] states that the above action should be expressible in a Chern-Simons form, although this is not straightforward from the entangled form of the gauge transformations. We hope to report about this point in the near future [31].

Analysis of the degrees of freedom. In this subsection, we prove that the theory described here is topological. Of course, this is a consequence of the construction since it is equivalent off-shell to the Fierz-Pauli theory. However, it is not an obvious fact when looking only at the final form of the action and gauge transformations; for completeness, in what follows we present an alternative proof of this fact. In order to understand the nature of the physical degrees of freedom of a free theory, the strategy we will follow is to list all the gauge-invariant quantities that do not vanish on shell and identify the differential equations they satisfy. If it happens that all the gauge-invariant quantities vanish on shell, the theory is topological: there is not propagating degree of freedom.

The classification of gauge-invariant quantities boils down to a purely algebraic problem in the jet space of the fields, the gauge parameters and all their derivatives. From the very

structure of the gauge transformations at hand, (3.23)–(3.25), it appears that one must decompose into $so(3)$ -irreps the n th derivatives of the gauge fields and compare the resulting set of irreps with the $so(3)$ -irreducible decomposition of the space of $(n + 1)$ th derivatives of the gauge parameters.

If some irreps appear in the first list that have no equivalent in the second list, these irreps indicate the existence of the gauge-invariant combinations built out of the n th derivatives of the gauge fields. If some $so(3)$ -irreps appear on the second list that have no equivalent counterpart in the first one, these $so(3)$ -irreps indicate the existence of linear combinations of the $(n + 1)$ th derivatives of the gauge parameters that cannot be written as the gauge variation of a linear combination of the n th derivatives of the gauge fields.

Clearly, we already know that, at second order in the derivatives of the fields, some gauge-invariant quantity will appear: these are the left-hand-side of the Euler-Lagrange field equations. However, by definition these gauge invariant linear combinations of the second derivatives of the fields vanish on shell. What we will show is that all the gauge-invariant quantities in the theory at hand are of this type. They all vanish on shell, so that the theory is topological indeed. In the proof that follows, we will denote by $[s]$ the spin- s irrep of $so(3)$ (of dimension $2s + 1$) and will systematically use the well-known rule $[j] \otimes [j'] \sim \bigoplus_{s=|j-j'|}^{j+j'} [s]$ for the addition of angular momenta in 3D.

- There are no linear combinations of the undifferentiated gauge parameters $\Xi = \{\xi_{ab}, \epsilon_a\}$ that can be written as the gauge variation of the fields, since the latter brings one derivative of the gauge parameters. The collection $\mathcal{S}_{\Xi}^{(0)} := \{[2], [1], [0]\}$ represents the gauge parameters, where the singlet $[0]$ accounts for the trace $\xi = \eta^{ab} \xi_{ab}$;
- At zeroth order in the derivatives of the gauge fields $\Phi = \{\phi_{abc}, f_{ab}, A_a\} \sim \{[3] \oplus [1], [2], [1]\}$ we have the collection of $so(3)$ -irreps $\mathcal{S}_{\Phi}^{(0)} := \{[3], [2], 2 \times [1]\}$. As for the decomposition of the first derivative $\partial \Xi$ of the gauge parameters $\Xi = \{\xi_{ab}, \epsilon_a\} \sim \{[2] \oplus [0], [1]\}$, we find that the collection generated by the tensor product $\partial \Xi \sim [1] \otimes ([2] \oplus [0] \oplus [1])$, is given by $\mathcal{S}_{\Xi}^{(1)} := \{[3], 2 \times [2], 3 \times [1], [0]\}$. Comparing $\mathcal{S}_{\Phi}^{(0)}$ with $\mathcal{S}_{\Xi}^{(1)}$ we see that there are three linearly independent combinations of first derivatives of the gauge parameters that cannot be written as the gauge variation of linear combinations of the gauge fields. These three linear combinations transforms in the $so(3)$ -irreps in the collection $\{[2], [1], [0]\}$. Although they are not needed for our proof, they can be taken to be $\{3 \partial_{(a} \epsilon_{b)} - \eta_{ab} \partial_c \epsilon^c - \varepsilon_{mn(a} \partial^m \xi_{b)}^n, \partial^b \xi_{ab} + \varepsilon_{amn} \partial^m \epsilon^n, \partial^a \epsilon_a\}$;
- Computing the two collections of $so(3)$ -irreps generated by $\partial \Phi$ and $\partial^2 \Xi$, respectively, we see that they coincide. This means (i) that there is no gauge-invariant quantity built out of the first derivatives of the gauge fields, and (ii) that there are no quantities built out of the second derivatives of the gauge parameters that cannot be expressed as the gauge variation of some linear combinations of first-order derivatives of the gauge fields ;

- Computing the two collections of $so(3)$ -irreps generated by $\partial^2\Phi$ and $\partial^3\Xi$, respectively, we see that the first one contains extra $so(3)$ -irreps compared to the second one, indicating the existence of gauge-invariant quantities at second order in the derivatives of the gauge fields. These extra $so(3)$ -irreps are given by $\{[3], [2], 2 \times [1]\}$ and represent the left-hand sides of the Euler-Lagrange field equations $\mathcal{E}_{abc}^\phi := \frac{\delta\mathcal{L}}{\delta\phi^{abc}}$, $\mathcal{E}_{ab}^f := \frac{\delta\mathcal{L}}{\delta f^{ab}}$ and $\mathcal{E}_a^A := \frac{\delta\mathcal{L}}{\delta A^a}$. These gauge-invariant quantities vanish on shell, by definition, so that they cannot account for propagating degrees of freedom ;
- Computing the collection of $so(3)$ -irreps generated by the third-order derivatives of the fields, $\partial^3\Phi$, we know for sure that there will be $so(3)$ -irreps representing gauge-invariant quantities given by the first-order derivatives $\partial\mathcal{E}$ of the left-hand sides of the Euler-Lagrange field equations, plus, perhaps, extra gauge-invariant quantities that do not vanish on shell. A subtlety that appears at this order is that the left-hand sides of the Euler-Lagrange field equations are not linearly independent, due to the Noether identities. The latter ensures that there are three linear combinations of the field equations that are identically zero, these linear combinations transforming in the $so(3)$ -irreps contained in the collection $\mathcal{S}_{\text{Noether}}^{(0)} = \{[2], [1], [0]\} \equiv \mathcal{S}_{\Xi}^{(0)}$. This is simply the content of Noether's second theorem. Then, if one uses the symbols \oplus and \ominus for the addition and subtraction of collections of $so(3)$ -irreps, respectively², direct computation yields $\partial^3\Phi = \partial\mathcal{E} + \partial^4\Xi$, or $\mathcal{S}_{\Phi}^{(3)} = \mathcal{S}_{\Phi}^{(1)} \ominus \mathcal{S}_{\text{Noether}}^{(0)} \oplus \mathcal{S}_{\Xi}^{(4)} = \mathcal{S}_{\Phi}^{(1)} \ominus \mathcal{S}_{\Xi}^{(0)} \oplus \mathcal{S}_{\Xi}^{(4)}$, where we used that the collection of $so(3)$ -irreps appearing in the decomposition of $\partial\mathcal{E}$ can be obtained by taking \mathcal{E} to be naively represented by the collection $\mathcal{S}_{\Phi}^{(0)}$, *provided* one subtracts to the resulting collection the collection of $so(3)$ -irreps $\mathcal{S}_{\text{Noether}}^{(0)} \equiv \mathcal{S}_{\Xi}^{(0)}$. The equality $\mathcal{S}_{\Phi}^{(3)} = \mathcal{S}_{\Phi}^{(1)} \ominus \mathcal{S}_{\Xi}^{(0)} \oplus \mathcal{S}_{\Xi}^{(4)}$ or equivalently $\mathcal{S}_{\Phi}^{(3)} \oplus \mathcal{S}_{\Xi}^{(0)} = \mathcal{S}_{\Phi}^{(1)} \oplus \mathcal{S}_{\Xi}^{(4)}$ shows that, at this (third) order in the derivatives of the fields, all the gauge-invariant quantities vanish on shell.

In general, one can readily decompose the $so(3)$ -irreps corresponding to the n th derivatives $\partial^n\mathcal{E}$ ($n > 0$) of the left-hand sides of the Euler-Lagrange field equations \mathcal{E} by taking the latter to be represented by the collection $\mathcal{S}_{\Phi}^{(0)}$ *provided* one subtracts to the resulting collection the collection of $so(3)$ -irreps $\mathcal{S}_{\text{Noether}}^{(n-1)}$ obtained by computing the collection of irreps generated by the $n - 1$ th derivatives $\partial^{n-1}\Xi$.

In order to complete the proof that the theory at hand is topological, we only need to show that the relation $\partial^{n+2}\Phi = \partial^{n+2}\mathcal{E} + \partial^{n+3}\Xi$ is true, or equivalently, that the following relations between collections is true:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}_{\Phi}^{(n+2)} \oplus \mathcal{S}_{\Xi}^{(n-1)} &= \mathcal{S}_{\Phi}^{(n)} \oplus \mathcal{S}_{\Xi}^{(n+3)} \\ \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{S}_{\Phi}^{(n+2)} \ominus \mathcal{S}_{\Phi}^{(n)} &= \mathcal{S}_{\Xi}^{(n+3)} \ominus \mathcal{S}_{\Xi}^{(n-1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.35)$$

²Note that a collection is not the same as a set, in the mathematical sense. The mathematical notion of "set" does not account for repetitions of objects.

Indeed, that would imply that all the gauge-invariant quantities that the theory admits vanish on shell. The left-hand side of (3.35) gives $[n + 2] \otimes ([3] \oplus [2] \oplus 2 \times [1])$ while the right-hand side of (3.35) produces $([n + 3] \oplus [n + 1]) \otimes ([2] \oplus [1] \oplus [0])$. A direct decomposition of both sides shows that they are identical, which finishes the proof.

3.2 Dynamical case: Spin 1 – Spin 3

In three dimensions, dualizing a vector field A_a twice on empty columns gives a spin three field ϕ_{abc} . Equivalently, this field also arises by dualising a scalar three times on empty columns. The difference with the previous section is that this field now carries one degree of freedom.

Equations of motion and duality relations. We consider a free Maxwell field A_a in three spacetime dimensions, with the usual equation of motion $\partial^a F_{ab} = 0$ and gauge symmetry $\delta A_a = \partial_a \lambda$. Seen as a $[1, 0, 0]$ mixed symmetry field with three columns (two of which are empty), its curvature is the four-index tensor

$$K_{ab|c|d}[A] = 2 \partial_d \partial_c \partial_{[a} A_{b]} = \partial_d \partial_c F_{ab}[A] \sim \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad (3.36)$$

or $K[A] = d^3 A = d_2 d_3 F[A]$ in the index-free notation of [10, 32]. It is traceless on-shell. Hodge duality on the last two columns produces the six-index tensor

$$(\star_2 \star_3 K[A])_{ab|cd|ef} := \varepsilon_{cdp} \varepsilon_{efq} K_{ab|}{}^{pq}[A] \sim \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array}. \quad (3.37)$$

This tensor satisfies the Bianchi identities implying the existence of a spin-3 field ϕ_{abc} such that

$$\star_2 \star_3 K[A] = K[\phi], \quad (3.38)$$

where $K[\phi] = d^3 \phi = d_1 d_2 d_3 \phi$ is the usual higher-spin curvature of ϕ . In components,

$$K_{ab|cd|ef}[\phi] := 8 \partial_{[a} \partial_{[c} \partial_{[e} \phi_{f]d]b]} = \varepsilon_{cdp} \varepsilon_{efq} \partial^p \partial^q F_{ab}[A]. \quad (3.39)$$

This is the double-duality equation defining the field ϕ_{abc} ; notice that this relation is invariant under the gauge transformations

$$\delta \phi_{abc} = 3 \partial_{(a} \xi_{bc)}, \quad \delta A_a = \partial_a \lambda, \quad (3.40)$$

with a symmetric and *traceful* parameter ξ_{ab} . Now, the Maxwell equations for A_a imply that the double trace of $K[\phi]$ vanishes, $\overline{\overline{K}}[\phi] \approx 0$, in components

$$K_{ab|cd|}{}^{cd}[\phi] = 0. \quad (3.41)$$

This is why the field ϕ_{abc} propagates one degree of freedom instead of zero³; in fact, this equation and the duality relation together imply that the fields are related algebraically up to a gauge transformation by $\phi_{abc} = \eta_{(ab} A_{c)} + 3 \partial_{(a} \Xi_{bc)}$.

³The equation of motion of a conventional spin-3 in three dimensions is the *single*-trace equation $\overline{\overline{K}}[\phi] = 0$, which was shown in [12] to be equivalent to the usual, second-order equations of motion of Fronsdal [33]. But in three dimensions, the full curvature is determined by its trace, so $\overline{\overline{K}}[\phi] = 0$ is equivalent to $K[\phi] = 0$ and does not propagate any degree of freedom.

All these relations are of third order in derivatives: we will show how they — or, rather, an adapted version of them containing the extra fields — come out of a two-derivative Lagrangian, which is obtained below by dualising the Maxwell action twice.

Parent action. We start from the action of section 2.1 describing the off-shell duality between a massless spin-2 field h_{ab} and a massless scalar ϕ , through the action (2.30). Actually, we will use instead the dual action (2.26) that we recall here for convenience:

$$S[h_{ab}, A_a] = \int d^3x \left[-\frac{1}{2} \partial_a h_{bc} \partial^a h^{bc} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_a h^{ab} \partial^c h_{cb} + \frac{1}{4} F_{ab} F^{ab} + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{bcd} (\partial^a h_{ab}) F_{cd} \right], \quad (3.42)$$

where $F_{ab} = 2\partial_{[a} A_{b]}$, in which ϕ has been dualised to A_a (note that the Fierz-Pauli action does not appear anymore). This action is invariant under the gauge transformations

$$\delta h_{ab} = 2 \partial_{(a} \epsilon_{b)} \quad (3.43)$$

$$\delta A_a = \partial_a \lambda + \varepsilon_{abc} \partial^b \epsilon^c. \quad (3.44)$$

We now dualize it once more to make a spin-3 appear. So, we define the parent action

$$S[G_{a|bc}, D_{ab|}{}^{cd}, A_a] = \int d^3x \left[-\frac{1}{2} G_{a|bc} G^{a|bc} + \frac{1}{2} G_{a|}{}^{ab} G^c{}_{cb} + \frac{1}{4} F_{ab} F^{ab} + \frac{1}{2} G^a{}_{ab} \varepsilon^{bcd} F_{cd} - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{bcd} G_{b|a}{}^a F_{cd} + G^d{}_{bc} \partial^a D_{ad|}{}^{bc} \right], \quad (3.45)$$

with gauge invariances

$$\begin{aligned} \delta A_a &= \partial_a \lambda + \varepsilon_{abc} \partial^b \epsilon^c, \\ \delta G_{a|bc} &= 2 \partial_a \partial_{(b} \epsilon_{c)}, \\ \delta D_{ab|}{}^{cd} &= \varepsilon_{abe} \partial^e v^{cd} + 2 \eta^{cd} \partial_{[a} \epsilon_{b]} + 4 \delta_{[a}^{(c} \partial_{b]} \epsilon^{d)}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.46)$$

As before, solving the equation of motion for $D_{ab|}{}^{cd}$ gives $G_{a|bc} = \partial_a h_{bc}$, and we recover the original action (3.42). Note that we are therefore free to add the term $-\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{bcd} G_{b|a}{}^a F_{cd}$ to the action, since this replacement then gives a total derivative⁴. On the other hand, solving the equation of motion of G will give an action depending on D and the vector A ; decomposing D following section 3.1 will make a spin-3 field appear.

The equation of motion for G coming from (3.45) is

$$0 = -G_{a|bc} + \eta_{a(b} G_{c)|d}{}^d - \partial_d D_a{}^{d|}{}_{bc} + \frac{1}{2} \eta_{a(b} \varepsilon_{c)pq} F^{pq} - \frac{1}{2} \eta_{bc} \varepsilon_{apq} F^{pq} \quad (3.47)$$

and can be solved algebraically for G_{abc} :

$$G_{a|bc} = -\partial_d D_a{}^{d|}{}_{bc} + \eta_{a(b} \partial_d D^e{}_{|c)e} - \frac{1}{2} \eta_{bc} \varepsilon_{apq} F^{pq}. \quad (3.48)$$

⁴This term could of course come with an arbitrary coefficient. Here, we chose $-\frac{1}{2}$ in order to simplify some intermediary formulas below; however, we checked that keeping it arbitrary does not alter the final dual action.

Substituting this in (3.45) yields the action

$$S[D, A] = \int d^3x \left[-\frac{1}{4} F_{ab} F^{ab} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_b D^{ba|c} \varepsilon_{apq} F^{pq} + \frac{1}{2} \partial^a D_{ab|cd} \partial_e D^{eb|cd} - \frac{1}{2} \partial^b D_{ba|c}{}^a \partial^e D_{ed|}{}^{cd} \right], \quad (3.49)$$

which is invariant under

$$\begin{aligned} \delta A_a &= \partial_a \lambda + \varepsilon_{abc} \partial^b \epsilon^c, \\ \delta D_{ab|}{}^{cd} &= \varepsilon_{abe} \partial^e v^{cd} + 2 \eta^{cd} \partial_{[a} \epsilon_{b]} + 4 \delta_{[a}^{(c} \partial_{b]} \epsilon^{d)}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.50)$$

as expected. We define the three-index tensor

$$\tilde{D}^{a|ij} := -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{abc} D_{bc|}{}^{ij} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad D_{ab|}{}^{ij} = \varepsilon_{abc} \tilde{D}^{c|ij} \quad (3.51)$$

as before. Its gauge transformation is

$$\delta \tilde{D}^{a|ij} = \partial^a v^{ij} + 2 \varepsilon^{ab(i} \partial_b \epsilon^{j)} - \eta^{ij} \varepsilon^{abc} \partial_b \epsilon_c. \quad (3.52)$$

Field redefinitions. We now perform the following field redefinitions:

- We first define the vector field U_a such that

$$\begin{aligned} U_a &:= \tilde{D}_{a|b}{}^b + A_a, \\ \delta U_a &= \partial_a v + \partial_a \lambda, \quad v := \eta^{ab} v_{ab}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.53)$$

- We then define the totally symmetric tensor

$$\phi_{abc} := \tilde{D}_{(a|bc)} - \frac{1}{3} \eta_{(ab} \tilde{D}_{c)|}{}^i{}_i + \frac{2}{3} \eta_{(ab} A_{c)}, \quad (3.54)$$

It transforms according to

$$\delta \phi_{abc} = \partial_{(a} \hat{v}_{bc)} + \frac{2}{3} \eta_{(ab} \partial_{c)} \lambda, \quad (3.55)$$

where $\hat{v}_{ab} := v_{ab} - \frac{1}{3} \eta_{ab} v$ is the traceless part of v_{ab} . Note that the trace $\phi_a = \frac{10}{9} A_a - \frac{2}{9} \tilde{D}_{a|}{}^b{}_b + \frac{2}{3} \tilde{D}^{b|}{}_{ab}$, together with U_a and A_a , gives access to the trace $\tilde{D}^{b|}{}_{ab}$, while the other trace $\tilde{D}_{a|}{}^b{}_b$ is obtainable from U_a and A_a alone.

- One then defines the symmetric and traceless tensor

$$f_{ab} := \varepsilon_{mn(a} \tilde{D}^{m|n}{}_{b)} \quad (3.56)$$

that transforms like

$$\delta f_{ab} = 3 \partial_{(a} \epsilon_{b)} - \eta_{ab} \partial^c \epsilon_c + \varepsilon_{pq(a} \partial^p \hat{v}^q{}_{b)}. \quad (3.57)$$

- Finally, in order to complete the field spectrum, we have to count the gauge field A_a that transforms like

$$\delta A_a = \partial_a \lambda + \varepsilon_{abc} \partial^b \epsilon^c. \quad (3.58)$$

The inverse field redefinition is

$$\tilde{D}_{a|bc} = \phi_{abc} - \frac{2}{3} \varepsilon_{a(b}{}^p f_{c)p} + \frac{1}{3} \eta_{bc} U_a - \frac{1}{2} \eta_{bc} \phi_a + \frac{1}{2} \eta_{a(b} \phi_{c)} - \eta_{a(b} A_{c)}. \quad (3.59)$$

Dual action. Via the above decomposition (3.59), the action (3.49) can now be expressed in terms of the fields $\{\phi_{abc}, f_{ab}, A_a, U_a\}$. In the gauge transformations, the only place where the trace v^a_a appears is in the transformation law for U_a , meaning that this field appears in the action (modulo boundary terms) only through its field strength. Indeed, the action depends on U_a only through the following terms:

$$\mathcal{L}_U = -\frac{1}{18} F^{ab}(U)F_{ab}(U) - \frac{1}{4} F^{ab}(U)[F_{ab}(A) + \partial_{[a}\phi_{b]} + \frac{2}{3}\varepsilon_{abc}\partial^d f_d{}^c] . \quad (3.60)$$

This enables us to dualise U_a into a scalar σ . So, we replace $F^{ab}(U)$ everywhere by an independent field F^{ab} and add to the resulting Lagrangian the term $\varepsilon_{abc}F^{ab}\partial^c\sigma$. Variation of the resulting parent Lagrangian with respect to σ reproduces the original Lagrangian, while F^{ab} is an auxiliary field. Substituting its on-shell expression in terms of the other fields,

$$F_{ab} \approx 9\varepsilon_{abc}\partial^c\sigma - \frac{9}{4}(F_{ab}(A) + \partial_{[a}\phi_{b]} + \frac{2}{3}\varepsilon_{abc}\partial_d f^{cd}) \quad (3.61)$$

into the parent Lagrangian gives a dual action $S[\phi_{abc}, f_{ab}, A_a, \sigma]$ invariant under the following gauge transformations

$$\delta\phi_{abc} = \partial_{(a}\widehat{v}_{bc)} + \frac{2}{3}\eta_{(ab}\partial_c)\lambda , \quad (3.62)$$

$$\delta f_{ab} = 3\partial_{(a}\epsilon_{b)} - \eta_{ab}\partial^c\epsilon_c + \varepsilon_{pq(a}\partial^p\widehat{v}^q{}_{b)} , \quad (3.63)$$

$$\delta A_a = \partial_a\lambda + \varepsilon_{abc}\partial^b\epsilon^c , \quad (3.64)$$

$$\delta\sigma = \frac{1}{3}\partial_a\epsilon^a . \quad (3.65)$$

As expected, since the only field transforming with the trace v^a_a was the vector U_a that we dualised into the scalar σ , after dualisation no field transforms with the trace v^a_a . Notice also that the quantity on the right-hand side of (3.61), made out of first derivative of the various fields, is gauge invariant since the left-hand side is gauge invariant. Upon defining $\xi_{ab} := \widehat{v}_{ab} + \frac{2}{3}\eta_{ab}\lambda$, hence $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}\xi$, the gauge transformation laws (3.62)-(3.64) are *exactly* those for the topological gauge system in (3.23)-(3.25). The difference is that, in the present case, we have the extra scalar field σ in the game, with its transformation law (3.65).

Analysis of the degrees of freedom. We now explicitly prove that the theory under consideration correctly describes one degree of freedom per spacetime point, i.e., is equivalent on-shell to the theory for a scalar field or its dual vector field in 3D.

For this, one starts from (the dual of) the gauge-invariant quantity obtainable from (3.61),

$$I^c := \partial^c\sigma - \frac{1}{6}\partial_b f^{bc} + \frac{1}{8}\varepsilon^{abc}[F_{ab}(A) + \partial_a\phi_b] . \quad (3.66)$$

It is easy to see that

$$\partial^a I_a \approx 0 , \quad (3.67)$$

by virtue of the field equation for the scalar field σ . The antisymmetrised derivatives $\partial_{[a}I_{b]}$ kills the scalar field and must therefore vanish on-shell, since it is a gauge-invariant quantity

independent of the scalar field. Indeed, the study of the topological system in Section 3.1 showed that all the gauge-invariant quantities built out of the fields $\{\phi_{abc}, f_{ab}, U_a\}$ vanish on-shell (the appearance of σ in their equations of motion does not upset the counting argument). As a check, one readily verifies that, as expected,

$$\varepsilon^{abc} \partial_b I_c \equiv -\frac{1}{9} \left(\mathcal{E}_{(A)}^a + \frac{2}{3} \mathcal{E}_{(\phi)}^{ab} \right) \approx 0, \quad (3.68)$$

where $\mathcal{E}_{(A)}^a$ and $\mathcal{E}_{(\phi)}^{abc}$ denote the left-hand sides of the field equations for A_a and ϕ_{abc} , respectively. Similarly, $\mathcal{E}_{(f)}^{ab}$ and $\mathcal{E}_{(\sigma)}$ denote the left-hand sides of the field equations for f_{ab} and σ . We then have the symmetrised derivative $\partial_{(a} I_{b)}$, whose traceless part \widehat{I}_{ab} does not vanish on shell and that constitutes part of the set of gauge invariant quantities that are non-vanishing on shell. At the next order in the derivatives of I_a , we decompose $\partial_a \partial_b I_c$ into irreducible representations of $so(3)$ and find that only the spin-3 representation, i.e., the traceless component \widehat{I}_{abc} of the symmetrised derivatives $\partial_{(a} \partial_b I_{c)}$ is not vanishing on shell. In order to see this, we used that $\partial^a I_a \approx 0 \approx \partial_{[a} I_{b]}$ and that $\square I_a \approx 0$. It is indeed direct to see that

$$\square I_a \equiv -\frac{1}{9} \varepsilon_{abc} \left(\partial^b \mathcal{E}_{(A)}^c + \frac{2}{3} \partial^b \mathcal{E}_{(\phi)}^{cd} \right) + \frac{1}{18} \partial_a \mathcal{E}_{(\sigma)} \approx 0. \quad (3.69)$$

From then on, it is straightforward to conclude that the only gauge-invariant quantities that are not vanishing on shell are the traceless parts $\widehat{I}_{a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n+1}}$ of the symmetrised derivatives $\partial_{(a_1} \dots \partial_{a_n} I_{a_{n+1})}$:

$$\mathcal{I} = \{ \widehat{I}_{a_1 \dots a_{n+1}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \}, \quad \widehat{I}_a := I_a. \quad (3.70)$$

This infinite set of gauge-invariant tensors that are not vanishing on shell indeed characterises a theory for a propagating massless scalar field, see e.g. the review [34].

Equations of motion and duality relations. From the expressions (3.63) and (3.65), one observes that it is possible to absorb the traceless field f_{ab} and the scalar field σ into a traceful field h_{ab} via the redefinition

$$h_{ab} := \frac{2}{3} f_{ab} + 2 \eta_{ab} \sigma, \quad \sigma = \frac{1}{6} h^a{}_a. \quad (3.71)$$

The resulting action $S[\phi_{abc}, h_{ab}, A_a]$ is then invariant under

$$\delta \phi_{abc} = \partial_{(a} \xi_{bc)}, \quad (3.72)$$

$$\delta h_{ab} = 2 \partial_{(a} \epsilon_{b)} + \frac{2}{3} \varepsilon_{pq(a} \partial^p \xi^q{}_{b)}, \quad (3.73)$$

$$\delta A_a = \frac{1}{2} \partial_a \xi + \varepsilon_{abc} \partial^b \epsilon^c, \quad (3.74)$$

where the traceless symmetric tensor \widehat{v}_{ab} and the scalar λ have been combined into a traceful symmetric parameter ξ_{ab} . As in section 3.1 and unlike the two-column case, the gauge transformations cannot be disentangled. If one wishes, upon redefining the spin-3 field ϕ_{abc} by adding

pure-trace contributions involving the spin-1 field A_a , one can make appear the symmetric gradient $\partial_{(a}\widehat{\xi}_{bc)}$ of the *traceless* parameter $\widehat{\xi}_{ab}$ in the gauge transformation law of the newly defined spin-3 field φ_{abc} , thereby producing the correct gauge-transformation law for a massless spin-3 gauge field. This, however, is done at the expense of extra terms in the gauge transformation law, terms that depend on the spin-2 gauge parameter ϵ_a , as in section 3.1.

Now, we show how we recover the equations of motion for the various fields. Notice first that the spin-3 field strength

$$K_{ab|cd|ef}[\phi] := 8 \partial_{[a}\partial_{[c}\partial_{[e}\phi_{f]d]b]} \quad (3.75)$$

is a gauge invariant quantity of the theory. Therefore, on-shell, it must either vanish or be proportional to a derivative of the invariant I_a defined in (3.66) that is not vanishing on shell. It turns out that it is the second possibility that is actually realised:

$$\mathcal{K}_{abc} \approx -6 \partial_{(a}\partial_b I_{c)} \quad (3.76)$$

where

$$\mathcal{K}^{mnp}[\phi] := \frac{1}{8} \varepsilon^{mab} \varepsilon^{ncd} \varepsilon^{pef} K_{ab|cd|ef}[\phi]. \quad (3.77)$$

Therefore, using the trace identity $\overline{\overline{K}}_{ab} = 2 \varepsilon_{abc} \overline{\mathcal{K}}^c$ and the result — obtained above (3.69) — that the trace of $\partial_{(\alpha}\partial_{\beta} I_{\gamma)}$ vanishes on shell, we find indeed the required double-trace equation for the spin three field,

$$\overline{\overline{K}}_{ab}[\phi] \approx 0. \quad (3.78)$$

For the spin one field, from (3.68) we have

$$\partial_a \tilde{F}^{ab} \approx 0, \quad (3.79)$$

i.e. the usual equations but where

$$\tilde{F}_{ab} := -4 \varepsilon_{abc} I^c = F_{ab}[A] + \partial_{[a}\phi_{b]c}{}^c + \varepsilon_{abc} (\partial_d h^{cd} - \partial^c h^d{}_d) \quad (3.80)$$

is the field strength $F_{ab}[A]$, with correction terms involving the other fields in order to make it gauge-invariant. Similarly for the spin 2 field, the gauge-invariant tensor that corrects the linearised Riemann tensor is

$$\tilde{R}_{ab}{}^{cd} = \mathcal{R}_{ab}{}^{cd}[h] - 2 (\varepsilon_{abm} \partial^{[c} \Psi^{d]m} + \varepsilon^{cdm} \partial_{[a} \Psi_{b]m}) , \quad \Psi^a{}_b := \partial_b \phi^{ac} - \partial^c \phi^a{}_{bc}. \quad (3.81)$$

On-shell, we have

$$\tilde{G}_{ab} \approx -7 \partial_{(a} I_{b)}, \quad \tilde{G}^a{}_b := \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon_{amn} \varepsilon_{bpq} \tilde{R}^{nm|pq}. \quad (3.82)$$

On account of $\partial^a I_a \approx 0$ and the trace identity $\tilde{G}^a{}_a = -\frac{1}{2} \tilde{R}^{ab|}{}_{ab}$, this implies the correct double-trace equation

$$\tilde{R}^{ab|}{}_{ab} \approx 0 \quad (3.83)$$

for a propagating field h_{ab} in $D = 3$ (as explained in section 2.1), suitably modified to make it gauge-invariant.

We also recover the duality relations between those three fields: they are exactly equations (3.76) and (3.82). Indeed, with some ε -tensor manipulations, (3.76) can be written as

$$K_{ab|cd|ef}[\phi] \approx -\frac{2}{3} \varepsilon_{cdp} \varepsilon_{efq} \partial^p \partial^q \tilde{F}_{ab}. \quad (3.84)$$

This is the version of the duality equation (3.39) that is invariant under (3.62)—(3.74). Similarly, equation (3.82) is the same as

$$\tilde{R}^{ab|}_{cd} \approx \frac{7}{4} \varepsilon_{cdm} \partial^m \tilde{F}^{ab}. \quad (3.85)$$

which is the invariant version of the duality relation between h_{ab} and A_a , obtained by dualising A_a on an empty column. To close the loop, one can also use (3.85) in (3.84) to get the expected duality relation between ϕ_{abc} and h_{ab} ,

$$K_{ab|cd|ef}[\phi] \approx -\frac{8}{21} \varepsilon_{efq} \partial^q \tilde{R}_{ab|cd}. \quad (3.86)$$

So, all the duality relations and equations of motion come out of the action. The price to pay is that the gauge transformations are not the usual, independent ones for each field: therefore, one actually gets a suitably gauge-invariant version of those equations.

4 Conclusions

In this paper, we have revisited the problem of writing down actions for higher (or exotic) dual gauge fields, whose equations of motion take the form of multiple traces of the gauge-invariant field strength. Examples of such fields include the double-dual graviton of [3], or the exotic duals of supergravity p -form fields with extra sets of $D - 2$ antisymmetric indices [9, 15–20]. Actions for those fields were first derived in [13, 14, 24] from those for the original (non-dualised) fields using the method of parent actions, therefore realising the duality off-shell and in manifestly covariant form. A common feature of these actions is that they include a number of extra fields that cannot be eliminated from the action. We started from those actions and performed some change of variables/dualisations of the additional fields, clarifying their role and the counting of degrees of freedom. In particular, for the higher spin case where the Young diagram of the field contains more than two columns, these action produce a version of the duality relations corrected by the additional fields.

Of course, these considerations apply only to the linear theory; extending them to a putative interacting theory is still an outstanding challenge. In this context, the coupling to external sources is of particular interest and could give some insight into the exotic branes of string theory which are charged under the mixed symmetry potentials considered here [17, 18]. A precise link between these branes and the additional fields that appear from the off-shell dualisation is

however still missing (see also [26] for comments on this point in the context of Double Field Theory). Contact should also be made with the work of [35], in which classical sources for mixed symmetry fields are defined using the idea of a ‘brane within a brane’.

In 3D, one can in principle keep going, performing more and more dualisations. In the topological case, it is natural to conjecture that this off-shell dualisation procedure will lead to an action with a spectrum of gauge fields given by $\{h_{a_1 a_2}, \varphi_{a_1 a_2 a_3}, \dots, \varphi_{a_1 \dots a_s}\}$, while in the non-topological case, one will obtain an action featuring the gauge fields $\{A_a, h_{a_1 a_2}, \varphi_{a_1 a_2 a_3}, \dots, \varphi_{a_1 \dots a_s}\}$. In both cases, the gauge transformations of the all the fields are intermingled in the sense that all the gauge parameters that can appear in a transformation law of a field will effectively appear. In both cases, one may speculate that the action could be presented in a Chern-Simons form, which would facilitate the introduction of interactions [31]. Of course, it would also be very interesting to take the limit where the highest spin of the spectrum goes to infinity.

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