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Abstract

We construct a deformation of the quantum algebra $\text{Fun}(T^*G)$ associated with Lie group $G$ to the case where $G$ is replaced by a quantum group $G_q$ which has a bicovariant calculus. The deformation easily allows for the inclusion of the current algebra of left and right invariant one forms. We use it to examine a possible generalization of the Gauss law commutation relations for gauge theories based on $G_q$. © 2000 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

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1. Introduction

For many descriptions of dynamical systems where continuous symmetries are present, one requires more than the existence of a Lie group $G$ and its corresponding Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$. One often relies on the existence of a bicovariant calculus on $G$. This is especially true when constructing currents and current algebras. A bicovariant calculus is also useful for gauge theories. Loosely speaking, the bicovariant calculus allows for compatible left and right actions on a bimodule constructed on the group. The bimodule is spanned by the left or right invariant one forms. While there is a natural construction of a bicovariant calculus for any Lie group $G$, the same cannot be said for quantum groups. The notion of a bicovariant calculus for quantum groups was introduced by Woronowicz [1]. (Also see Refs. [2–7]).) Only for a class of quantum groups $\{G_q\}$ does a structure analogous to the one for Lie groups exist. There have subsequently been several attempts to apply this structure to dynamical systems [8,9]. These works generalize the usual classical Lagrangians for gauge theories, including Chern–Simons theory and gravity, to the case where the ‘gauge group’ is $G_q$. However, such systems have the novel feature that the ‘classical’ field degrees of freedom end up being noncommuting operators. Their physical interpretation is, to say the least, obscure. The situation is somewhat reminiscent of the ‘classical’ Lagrangian description for fermions expressed in terms of Grassmann fields. That description derives a meaning due to the existence of a canonical quantization scheme which turns it into the usual quantum mechanical description of fermions. An analogous canonical quantization scheme for ‘classical’ Lagrangian descriptions of quantum group gauge symmetries is not obvious. This being the case, there is currently not...
much use in having such Lagrangians, aside from being a curiosity.

Under these circumstances it is reasonable to skip the step of canonical quantization entirely, and start instead with the quantum theory. That is, we can try to incorporate the structure of a bicovariant calculus for a quantum group $G_q$ in quantum theory. For ordinary Lie groups $G$, a natural setting for a bicovariant calculus is provided by the cotangent bundle $T^*G$. Left and right actions on $T^*G$ are obtained via the pullback from $G$ of right invariant or left invariant one-forms, and they are generated using the corresponding canonical momenta coordinatizing the fibre, via the trivialization $T^*G = G \otimes g^*$. $(g^*)$ is the co-Lie algebra associated with $G$.) In the quantum theory, one defines the algebra of functions $\text{Fun}(T^*G)$ on $T^*G$. This is the algebra of operators for the rigid rotor, and it is generated by elements of $G$ and their conjugate momenta. The algebra is easily enlarged to include the current algebra of the left and right invariant one forms.

Our task is to find (i) a deformation of $\text{Fun}(T^*G)$ to an algebra $\mathcal{B}$ where $G$ is replaced by $G_q$, and then (ii) enlarge that algebra to include the left and right invariant one forms. For the latter, the existence of an exterior derivative is assumed with the usual Leibniz rule. (For an alternative to the usual Leibniz rule, see Ref. [10].) We shall carry out (i) and (ii) for quantum groups $G_q$ having a bicovariant calculus. With regard to (i), deformations of $\text{Fun}(T^*G)$ known as Heisenberg doubles exist for a large class of quantum groups, which do not necessarily possess a bicovariant calculus [11]. We instead find it convenient to write down a deformation algebra $\mathcal{B}$ exclusively for quantum groups which posses a bicovariant calculus, as it is easily extended to the bimodule. A bicovariant calculus is characterized by braiding matrices, structure constants, as well as the $R$ matrix for $G_q$, and we express $\mathcal{B}$ directly in terms of these constants. The algebra is shown to be consistent with associativity, and although it is not in general a Hopf algebra, it contains three Hopf subalgebras: the quantum group $G_q$, as well as two algebras $\mathcal{A}_l$ and $\mathcal{A}_r$ which are deformations of the Lie algebra associated with $G$. $\mathcal{A}_l$ and $\mathcal{A}_r$ contain the analogues of generators of the left and right actions of Lie groups, which we denote by $\{\zeta\}$ and $\{r\}$, respectively. These algebras commute with each other, and they may or may not be isomorphic. (We find them to be isomorphic for simple examples, like $G_q = U_q(2)$. They are not isomorphic, and their center elements are shown to coincide. All of the above properties of $\mathcal{B}$ are shared by the Heisenberg double $[11] \footnote{We thank S. Frolov for bringing this to our attention.}$, and most likely any $\mathcal{B}$ is equivalent to some quantum double. As stated earlier, using $\mathcal{B}$ we can easily carry out step (ii), i.e. extend the algebra to include the left and right invariant one forms. In this regard we get that $\{\zeta\}$ commutes with the left invariant one form, and $\{r\}$ commutes with the right invariant one form, as in the undeformed case. The remaining commutation relations can be expressed in terms of deformed commutators.

The work presented here sets the stage for a variety of generalizations of quantum systems, such as Wess–Zumino–Witten models and gauge theories, to ones based on quantum groups. With regard to the latter, we propose a simple generalization of the Gauss law commutation relations. We find that the resulting algebra is associative only for a certain restricted class of deformations, known as ‘minimal’ [8]. For such deformations we express the Gauss law in terms of the analogue of potentials and electric fields and specify their algebra. We plan to explore its consequences in future works.

We first review the algebra $\text{Fun}(T^*G)$ of functions on the cotangent bundle $T^*G$ associated with Lie group $G$. It is generated by group elements, along with elements of the Lie algebra. For the former one can write matrices $[T_i^a]$ in the fundamental representation. $^2$ The latter, which we denote by $r_i$ (or $\zeta_i$) are the generators of right (or left) transformations of $G$ on $T^*G$ and project onto corresponding actions on the group $G$. (The indices $a, b, \ldots$ label the fundamental representation, while $i, j, \ldots$ are Lie algebra indices.) In terms of the right generators, the algebra is given by

$$[T_i^a, T_j^b] = 0$$

$$[r_i, r_j] = c_{ij}^k r_k$$

$$[T_i^a, r_j] = T_i^b [\lambda_i]_b^j$$

where $c_{ij}^k$ are structure constants and $[\lambda_i]_b^j$ spans the fundamental representation of the Lie algebra,$^2$ We restrict here our attention to subgroups of the general linear group.
i.e. \( \{ \lambda_i, \lambda_j \} = c^k_{ij} \lambda_k \). Eqs. (1-3) define the quantum algebra for a rigid rotor (where here we set \( \hbar = 1 \)).

The left generators \( \mathcal{L}_i \) can be expressed in terms of the right generators upon introducing adjoint matrices \( M^i_j \) satisfying

\[
\lambda_i T = T \lambda_i, M^i_j
\]

Their commutation relations are

\[
\left[ M^i_j, M^j_k \right] = 0
\]

\[
\left[ M^i_j, r_k \right] = c^i_{jk} M^k_i
\]

Defining \( \mathcal{L}'_i = r_i M^i_j \), gives

\[
\left[ \mathcal{L}_i, r_j \right] = 0
\]

\[
\left[ \mathcal{L}_i, \mathcal{L}_j \right] = c^i_{jk} \mathcal{L}_k
\]

\[
\left[ T^a_b, \mathcal{L}_i \right] = \left[ \lambda_i \right]^a_b T^a_b
\]

where we used

\[
c^i_{jk} M^k_i = M^i_j M^j_i c^i_{jk}
\]

Upon introducing the left and right invariant one forms:

\[
\omega_L = T^{-1} dT, \quad \omega_R = dTT^{-1}
\]

it is easy to check that \( \omega_L \) commutes with \( \mathcal{L}_i \), and \( \omega_R \) commutes with \( r_i \). The nonvanishing commutation relations of the generators \( \mathcal{L}_i \) and \( r_i \) with \( \omega_L \) and \( \omega_R \), are

\[
\left[ \omega^i_L, r_j \right] = c^i_{ij} \omega^j_L
\]

\[
\left[ \omega^i_L, \omega^j_L \right] = c^i_{ij} \omega^j_L
\]

The components \( \omega^i_L \) and \( \omega^j_R \) are related by

\[
\omega^i_L = \omega^j_R M^i_j
\]

We now show that there is a completely analogous structure for quantum groups \( \mathcal{G}_q \) which admit a bicovariant calculus in the sense of Woronowicz [1]. Quantum groups can be thought of as deformations of the (commutative) Hopf algebra \( \text{Fun}(G) \) of functions on a Lie group \( G \). The deformation of \( \text{Fun}(G) \) to a noncommutative Hopf algebra \( \mathcal{G}_q \) depends on at least one deformation parameter \( q \), and reduces to \( \text{Fun}(G) \) in the limit \( q \to 1 \). The Hopf algebra is generated by quantum group matrices for which we again use the notation \( T \). Their coproduct is the usual one: \( \Delta(T^a_b) = T^a_c \otimes T^c_b \), and they satisfy commutation relations:

\[
R^a_b r^c_d - T^a_b T^c_d R^c_d = 0
\]

\( R \) obeys the Yang–Baxter equation, and this is consistent with having an associative algebra for the matrix elements \( T^a_b \). We want to enlarge this algebra to an associative algebra \( \mathcal{A} \) which is a deformation of \( \text{Fun}(T^a \bigotimes G) \). For this we reintroduce elements \( r_j \), which now are the analogues of the right generators on the group. For their commutation relations we take:

\[
r_i r_j - A^m_{ij} r_m r_j = c^k_{ij} r_k
\]

\[
T^a_b r_i - r_j T^a_b \left[ f^a_i \right]_b = T^a_b \left[ \chi_i \right]_b
\]

which, along with (14), generalize (1-3). Eq. (15) defines a deformed Lie algebra. \( A^k_{ij} \) and \( c^k_{ij} \) are c-numbers, which are respectively, the braiding matrices and structure constants. For \( q \to 1 \), \( A^k_{ij} \to \delta^j_i \delta^k_m \). For \( q \neq 1 \), the structure constants are not in general antisymmetric, and do not obey the usual Jacobi identities. In systems where there is a bicovariant calculus, one has the following identities for \( A^k_{ij} \) and \( c^k_{ij} \) [6]:

\[
A^k_{ij} A^m_{ip} A^l_{qs} = A^k_{ij} A^m_{ip} A^l_{qs}
\]

\[
c^m_{ij} c^k_{mn} - A^k_{ij} c^m_{nm} = c^k_{ij} c^m_{nm}
\]

\[
A^k_{ij} A^k_{jk} c^l_{rh} = A^k_{ij} c^l_{rh}
\]

\[
A^k_{ij} A^k_{jk} + A^k_{ji} A^l_{kal} + A^k_{ij} A^l_{ik} c^k_{mn}
\]

The first condition is the Yang–Baxter equation, the second is the analogue of the Jacobi identity, while the last two equations are trivial in the limit \( q \to 1 \). From the above conditions the \( r_j \)'s (alone) generate a non cocommutative Hopf algebra \( \mathcal{A}_R \). \( f^i \) and \( \chi_i \) in Eq. (16) are matrices with c-number coefficients. \( f^i \) goes to \( \delta^i_j \) times the identity matrix, while \( \chi_i \) goes to \( \lambda_i \), in the limit \( q \to 1 \), so that Eq. (16) reduces to Eq. (3). The matrices \( f^i \) and \( \chi_i \) appear in

\[*\] This differs from the notation in Ref. [6] where \( f^i \) and \( \chi_i \) represent functions on \( \mathcal{G}_c \).
the construction of a bicovariant calculus. They are required to satisfy \[6\]

\[A_{ij}^{lm} f_{ji}^k = f_{ji}^k A_{ij}^{lm}\]  

(21)

\[\chi_i \chi_j - A_{ij}^{lm} \chi_k \chi_m = c_{ij}^k \chi_k\]  

(22)

\[A_{ij}^{lm} f_{ji}^k \chi_k = \chi_i f_{ji}^k\]  

(23)

\[c_{mn}^{ij} f_{mn}^k + f_{mn}^k \chi_k = A_{ij}^{nm} \chi_n f_{ik}^l + c_{ik}^{jl} f_{ik}^l\]  

(24)

The second equation states that [[\chi_i]^j] \[4\] defines a matrix representation (the fundamental representation) of a deformed Lie algebra. (From (15) this is not, in general, the algebra generated by the \(r_j\)’s. Rather, as we shall show shortly, it is the algebra generated by the analogue of the left generators \(\zeta_i\)’s.) Eqs. (21-24) can be viewed as defining an operator algebra for \(\chi_i\) and \(f_{ij}\). In addition to the assumption of the existence of a fundamental matrix representation for \(\chi_i\) and \(f_{ij}\), eqs. (17-20) show that that there is another representation (the adjoint representation) for this algebra. It is obtained by setting \(\chi_i = [\text{adj}] \chi_i\) and \(f_{ij} = [\text{adj}] f_{ij}\), where

\[\begin{bmatrix} [\text{adj}] \chi_i \end{bmatrix}^j_k = c_{ij}^k \quad \begin{bmatrix} [\text{adj}] f_{ij} \end{bmatrix}^k_r = A_{ij}^{kr}\]  

(25)

With the help of the bicovariant calculus, i.e. the conditions (17-20), (21-24) and the Yang–Baxter equation for \(R\), one can show that the algebra generated by \(T^k\) and \(r_j\) is consistent with an associative product. For example, if we consider the trinomial \(T r_j r_j\) (for simplicity, we suppress the matrix indices on \(T\)), by repeated usage of (15) and (16), \(T\) can be commuted all the way to the right in two different ways:

\(\begin{align*}
T r_j r_j &= \left( r_j T f_{ji}^k + T \chi_i \right) r_j \\
&= r_j \left( r_j T f_{ji}^k + T \chi_i \right) f_{ji}^l + \left( r_j T f_{ji}^k + T \chi_i \right) \chi_i \\
&= \left( A_{ij}^{lm} r_{ij}^m + c_{ij}^{lm} r_{ij}^m \right) T f_{ji}^k + r_j T X f_{ji}^l \\
&\quad + \left( r_j T f_{ji}^k + T \chi_i \right) \chi_i
\end{align*}\]  

(26)

\(\begin{align*}
T r_j r_j &= T \left( A_{ij}^{lm} r_{ij}^m + c_{ij}^{lm} r_{ij}^m \right) \\
&= A_{ij}^{lm} \left( r_j T f_{ji}^k + T \chi_i \right) r_j \\
&\quad + c_{ij}^{lm} \left( r_k T f_{ik}^n + T \chi_i \right) f_{kn}^l \\
&\quad + A_{ij}^{lm} \left( r_j T f_{ji}^k + T \chi_i \right) \chi_i \\
&\quad + c_{ij}^{lm} \left( r_n T f_{jn}^m + T \chi_i \right) \chi_i
\end{align*}\]  

(27)

Equating the right hand sides of (26) and (27) leads to no new conditions. Rather, (26) and (27) are identical upon using the bicovariance conditions (21-24).

Another ingredient for a bicovariant calculus is the analogue of the adjoint matrix elements \(M_i^j\) which now have values in \(\text{Fun}_G\) (the coproduct is \(\Delta(M_i^j) = M_i^k \otimes M_k^j\)). The analogue of relation (4), i.e.

\(\chi_i T = T X_i M_i^j\)  

(28)

can be adapted, only now the ordering is important since \(M_i^j\) are not c-numbers, and furthermore one has \[6\]

\(M_i^j f_j^l T = T f_j^l M_i^j\)  

(29)

These relations can be utilized in obtaining the commutation properties for \(M_i^j\):

\(A_{ij}^{lm} M_i^m M_j^n - M_i^m M_j^n A_{ij}^{lm} = 0\)  

(30)

\(M_i^j r_j - A_{ij}^{mn} r_{ij}^m M_i^n = c_{ij}^{lm} M_i^l\)  

(31)

generalizing (5) and (6). They are the commutation relations (14) and (16) written in the adjoint representation (25). Now define the analogue of the left generators on the group \(\zeta_i = r_j M_i^j\). From (28) and (29), we get

\(T \zeta_i - \zeta_i f_j^l T = \chi_i T\)  

(32)

generalizing (9). It is easy to check that \(\zeta_i\) commute with \(r_j\) as in the undeformed case:

\(\zeta_i r_k = r_j M_i^j r_k = r_j \left( A_{ik}^{mn} r_{im}^m + c_{ik}^{lm} M_i^n \right)\)  

(33)
where we used (15) and (31). The generalization of commutation relations (8) can then be obtained
\[ \ell_i' r_j M^i_j = r_j \ell_i M^i_j = r_j r_i \ell_i' M^i_j \]
\[ = (A_{ij}^{lm} r_m r_n + c_{ij}^{lm} r_n) M^l_j M^m_i \]
\[ = A_{ij}^{lm} r_m M_n^m M^l_j + c_{ij}^{lm} r_n M^l_j M^m_i \]
\[ = A_{ij}^{lm} \ell_i \ell_j + c_{ij}^{lm} \ell_j \]  
(34)
where we again used (10) which remains valid in the deformed case. We also note that (10) corresponds to (28) written in the adjoint representation. From (34), the left generators satisfy the same commutation relations as the \( \chi'_i \)'s in (22). The \( \chi'_i \)'s therefore provide a matrix representation for the \( \ell'_i \)'s. It is the fundamental representation and thus irreducible.

The \( \ell'_i \)'s (alone) generate a non cocommutative Hopf algebra \( \mathcal{A}_L \) which is, in general, distinct from the Hopf algebra \( \mathcal{A}_R \) generated by the \( r_j \)'s. However, their centers, if they exist, coincide. For example, if one of the generators of \( \mathcal{A}_L \), say \( \ell'_0 \), belongs to the center of \( \mathcal{A}_L \), then it also belongs to the center of \( \mathcal{A}_R \). To see this, we note by Schur’s lemma that the fundamental matrix representation \( \chi_0 \) of \( \ell'_0 \) is a multiple of the identity. Then by (28)
\[ T \chi_0 = \chi_0 T = T \chi_0 M_0^i_j \]  
(35)
Assuming linear independence of the \( \chi'_i \)'s, \( M_0^i_j \) is just \( \delta_0^j \) times the unit \( I \) of the algebra \( G_q \) (which in fact we assume to be the same as the unit of the full algebra \( \mathcal{B} \)). This then implies that \( \ell'_0 = r_j M_0^i_j = r_0 \), and since all \( \ell'_i \)'s commute with elements of \( \mathcal{A}_R \), \( r_0 \) must be in its center. Similarly, we can show that if \( C_L \) is a quadratic Casimir for \( \mathcal{A}_L \), it is also a quadratic Casimir for \( \mathcal{A}_R \). In this regard, let us write
\[ C_L = h^{ij} \ell'_i \ell'_j \]  
(36)
h being \( c \)-numbers, and unlike in the undeformed case, \( h^{ij} \) is not, in general, symmetric. Then by Schur’s lemma \( h^{ij} \chi_0 \chi_0 \) is a multiple of the identity, and
\[ T h^{ij} \chi_0 \chi_0 \chi_0 T = h^{ij} T \chi_0 \chi_0 \chi_0 M^i_j M^k_j \]  
(37)
This is solved by
\[ h^{ij} I = h^{ij} M^i_j M^k_l \]  
(38)
We can use this to write \( C_L \) as a binomial in \( r_i \) as follows:
\[ C_L = h^{ij} r_i r_j M^i_j = h^{ij} r_i \ell_j M^i_j = h^{ij} r_i r_j M^i_j M^k_j \]
\[ = h^{ij} r_i r_j \]  
(39)
Since (36) commutes with \( r_i \), \( C_R = h^{ij} r_i r_j \) is a Casimir for \( \mathcal{A}_R \). It is a natural choice for the Hamiltonian of a \( q \)-rigid rotor. The above procedure can be repeated for any higher order Casimirs.

Finally, let us enlarge our algebra \( \mathcal{B} \) to include a bimodule \( \Gamma \). One then assumes the existence of an exterior derivative \( d \) which maps \( G_q \) to \( \Gamma \), and following [1] satisfies the usual Leibniz rule. We next introduce the left and right invariant one forms. We define them as in (11). They obey the Maurer–Cartan equations:
\[ d \omega_L + \omega_L \wedge \omega_L = 0 \]  
\[ d \omega_R - \omega_R \wedge \omega_R = 0 \]  
(40)
If we postulate that \( dT \) has the same commutation relations with \( \ell'_i \) and \( r_j \) as does \( T \), it then follows that \( \omega_L \) commutes with \( \ell'_i \) and \( \omega_R \) commutes with \( r_j \), as in the undeformed case. For the latter, multiply \( dT \) by \( r_j \) and take the difference to find
\[ \omega_R \wedge \omega_R = 0 \]  
(41)
The result that \( \omega_R \) and \( r_j \) commute follows using the existence of an antipode \( \kappa'(f_j^i) \) [6], where \( \kappa'(f_j^i) f_j^i = f_j^i \kappa'(f_j^i) = \epsilon' \delta_j^i \). \( \epsilon' \) is the co-unit, which for us is just the unit matrix in the defining representation. The nonvanishing commutation relations of the generators \( \ell'_i \) and \( r_j \) with the left and right invariant one forms are
\[ [\omega_L, r_j \kappa'(f_j^i)] = [\omega_L, \chi_0 \kappa'(f_j^i)] \]
\[ [\omega_R, \ell'_i f_j^i] = -[\omega_R, \chi_0] \]  
(42)
Upon writing \( \omega_L = \omega_L^l \chi_l \) and \( \omega_R = \omega_R^l \chi_l \), they can be rewritten
\[ [\omega_L^l, r_j] = (\omega_L^l)' r_j = A_{ij}^{kl} r_k \omega_L^i = c_{ij}^k \omega_L^k \]
\[ [\ell'_i, \omega_R^l] = (\ell'_i)' \omega_R^l = A_{ij}^{kl} \omega_R^i \omega_R^k = c_{ij}^k \omega_R^k \]  
(43)
generalizing (12). Once again, the components $\omega_i^r$ and $\omega_k^r$ are related by (13). To derive the second equation in (43) one can substitute (13) into $[\omega_i^r, \omega_j^s] = 0$.

This system suggests a natural generalization to gauge theories based on quantum groups. This was pursued in Refs. [8,9] from the Lagrangian perspective. Here we view the theory from the Hamiltonian perspective. For this one can now drop the zero curvature conditions (40), and let $\omega_L$ (or $\omega_R$) denote arbitrary connection one forms. From (43), $r_\mu$ (or $r_\nu$) generate global transformations. Following Castellani [8], if we introduce ‘infinitesimal’ parameters $\epsilon^i$, which are not c-numbers, infinitesimal variations of the one forms $\omega_i^r$ can be expressed by

$$\delta \omega_i^r = - \left[ \omega_i^r, r_\nu \right] \epsilon^\nu = - c_{ij}^r \omega_i^s \epsilon^l.$$  

(44)

A natural question concerns the generators of local or gauge transformations, i.e. the analogue of the Gauss law constraints. From [8], local quantum group transformations are of the form

$$\delta \omega_i^r = -d \epsilon^i - c_{ij}^r \omega_i^l \epsilon^l,$$  

(45)

where the ‘infinitesimal’ parameters $\epsilon^i$ are now functions on space-time, which is considered here as a commuting manifold. The Gauss law generators $\mathcal{G}_i$ and space components $A_i^\mu$ of $\omega_i^r$ are also functions on space-time. The equal time commutator of Gauss law generators with $A_i^\mu$ should now include a central term

$$\left[ A_i^\mu(x), \mathcal{G}_j(y) \right]_q = A_i^\mu(x) \mathcal{G}_j(y) - A_i^\mu(x) A_j^\mu(y) + c_{ij}^r A_k^\mu(x) \delta L_{jk}(y)$$

$$= c_{ij}^r A_k^\mu(x) \delta L_{jk}(y) + \delta L_{ij}(y) \delta L_{jk}(y).$$  

(46)

The Gauss law constraints should form a closed algebra if they are to be first class. A natural choice is a q-Lie algebra at every point in space:

$$\mathcal{G}_i(x) \mathcal{G}_j(y) = - A_i^\mu \mathcal{G}_j(y) \mathcal{G}_m(y),$$

$$= c_{ij}^r \mathcal{G}_k(x) \delta L_{jk}(y)$$  

(47)

However, the algebra generated by $A_i^\mu$ and $\mathcal{G}_j$ is, in general, nonassociative. In fact, the algebra for the Gauss law generators alone is, in general, nonassociative. On the other hand, it can be checked that associativity is recovered for the so-called ‘minimal’ deformations [8,9], where

$$A_i^\mu, A_j^\ell, A_k^\nu = \delta_m^i \delta_n^j \delta_r^k$$  

(48)

One can wonder if the Gauss law can be expressed in terms of some analogue of the electric fields $\pi_i^\mu$, similar to what is done in the underformed case. This should at least be possible in the minimal case. We thus write:

$$\mathcal{G}_i(x) = - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} \pi_i^\mu(x) + c_{ij}^r \pi_j^\mu(x) A_j^\mu(x).$$  

(49)

To recover the derivative term in (46) one then needs

$$\left[ A_i^\mu(x), \pi_j^\mu(y) \right]_q$$

$$= A_i^\mu(x) \pi_j^\mu(y) - A_j^\mu(x) \pi_i^\mu(y) A_j^\mu(y)$$

$$= \delta_i^j \delta_k^\mu \delta L_{ij}(y)$$

(50)

giving a deformation of the canonical commutation relations. For the remaining term in (46) one needs

$$c_{ij}^r A_i^\mu A_j^\nu A_k^\rho A_l^\sigma = c_{ij}^r A_k^\mu A_l^\nu A_i^\rho A_j^\sigma$$

(51)

This is indeed valid for the minimal case if one chooses the following commutation relations for the gauge potentials:

$$A_i^\mu(x) A_j^\nu(y) = A_{ij}^\mu A_{ij}^\nu(y) A_{ij}^\mu(x)$$

(52)

which agree with those found in Ref. [8]. Concerning the commutation relations between the electric fields, this can be obtained (for minimal deformations) by again appealing to associativity. The algebra of the operators $A_i^\mu$ and $\pi_i^\mu$ is associative for

$$\pi_i^\mu(x) \pi_j^\nu(y) = A_{ij}^\mu \pi_j^\nu(y) \pi_i^\mu(x)$$

(53)

From the above discussion, it may appear that gauge theories based on quantum groups are possible only for ‘minimal’ deformations. This is consistent with the result found in Ref. [8] that the set of gauge transformations (45) closes only for such deformations. For us, minimality was needed to make the algebra generated by $\mathcal{G}_i(x)$, satisfying (47), be asso-
ciative. On the other hand, (47) may be too simple a generalization of the global symmetry algebra defined by (15). A less restrictive choice would have space-dependent braiding matrices, $R$-matrices and structure constants. More precisely, $G(x)$ can be regarded as ‘right’ generators having both a continuous and discrete index, whose corresponding braiding matrices $\tilde{A}$ and structure constants $\tilde{c}$ have the simple form
\[
\tilde{A}^{(mz)(n\omega)}_{(jy)(i\omega)} = A^{mn}_{ji} \delta(x - z) \delta(y - w),
\]
\[
\tilde{c}^{(x)}_{(y)(z)} = c_{ji}^k \delta(x - z) \delta(x - y) \tag{54}
\]
This choice is consistent with the b covariance conditions if (48) is satisfied. Whether or not one can have a more general expression for $\tilde{A}$ and $\tilde{c}$ would be of interest. Moreover, it is perhaps also too restrictive to require that space-time defines a normal manifold, when this is not the case for the target manifold. Possibly, a more general class of gauge theories based on quantum groups can be developed if one is able to drop this requirement as well.

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