

Superconformal Calogero Models as a Gauged Matrix Mechanics

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Abstract

We present basics of the gauged superfield approach to constructing the $\mathcal{N}$ -superconformal multi-particle Calogero-type systems developed in arXiv:0812.4276, arXiv:0905.4951 and arXiv:0912.3508. This approach is illustrated by multi-particle systems possessing $SU(1, 1|1)$ and $D(2, 1; \alpha)$ supersymmetries, as well as by the model of new $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal quantum mechanics.

1 Introduction

The celebrated Calogero model [1] is a prime example of an integrable and exactly solvable multi-particle system. It describes the system of n identical particles interacting through an inverse-square pair potential $\sum_{a \neq b} g/(x_a - x_b)^2$, $a, b = 1, \dots, n$. The Calogero model and its generalizations provide deep connections of various branches of theoretical physics and have a wide range of physical and mathematical applications (for a review, see [2, 3]).

An important property of the Calogero model is $d = 1$ conformal symmetry $SO(1, 2)$. Being multi-particle conformal mechanics, this model, in the two-particle case, yields the standard conformal mechanics [4]. Conformal properties of the Calogero model and the supersymmetric generalizations of the latter give possibilities to apply them in black hole physics, since the near-horizon limits of extreme black hole solutions in M -theory correspond to AdS_2 geometry, having the same $SO(1, 2)$ isometry group. Analysis of the physical fermionic degrees of freedom in the black hole solutions of four- and five-dimensional supergravities shows that related $d = 1$ superconformal systems must possess $\mathcal{N} = 4$ supersymmetry [5, 6, 7].

Superconformal Calogero models with $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supersymmetry were considered in [8, 9] and with $\mathcal{N} = 4$ supersymmetry in [10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]. Unfortunately, consistent Lagrange formulations for the n -particle Calogero model with $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal symmetry for any n is still lacking.

Recently, we developed a universal approach to superconformal Calogero models for an arbitrary number of interacting particles, including $\mathcal{N} = 4$ models. It is based on the superfield gauging of some non-abelian isometries of $d = 1$ field theories [16].

Our gauge model involves three matrix superfields. One is a bosonic superfield in the adjoint representation of $U(n)$. It carries the physical degrees of freedom of the superCalogero system. The second superfield is in the fundamental (spinor) representation of

$U(n)$ and is described by Chern-Simons mechanical action [17, 18]. The third matrix superfield accommodates the gauge “topological” supermultiplet [16]. $\mathcal{N}$ -extended superconformal symmetry plays a very important role in our model. Elimination of the pure gauge and auxiliary fields gives rise to Calogero-like interactions for the physical fields.

The talk is based on the papers [19, 20, 21].

2 Gauged formulation of the Calogero model

The renowned Calogero system [1] can be described by the following action [18, 22]:

$$S_0 = \int dt \left[\text{Tr} (\nabla X \nabla X) + \frac{i}{2} (\bar{Z} \nabla Z - \nabla \bar{Z} Z) + c \text{Tr} A \right], \quad (2.1)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla X &= \dot{X} + i[A, X], \\ \nabla Z &= \dot{Z} + iAZ \quad \nabla \bar{Z} = \dot{\bar{Z}} - i\bar{Z}A. \end{aligned}$$

The action (2.1) is the action of $U(n)$, $d = 1$ gauge theory. The hermitian $n \times n$ -matrix field $X_a^b(t)$, $(\bar{X}_a^b) = X_b^a$, $a, b = 1, \dots, n$ and the complex commuting $U(n)$ -spinor field $Z_a(t)$, $\bar{Z}^a = (\bar{Z}_a)$ present the matter, scalar and spinor fields, respectively. The n^2 “gauge fields” $A_a^b(t)$, $(\bar{A}_a^b) = A_b^a$ are non-propagating ones in $d = 1$ gauge theory. The second term in the action (2.1) is the Wess-Zumino (WZ) term. The third term is the standard Fayet-Iliopoulos (FI) term.

The action (2.1) is invariant under the $d = 1$ conformal $SO(1, 2)$ transformations:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta t &= \alpha, & \delta X_a^b &= \frac{1}{2} \dot{\alpha} X_a^b, \\ \delta Z_a &= 0, & \delta A_a^b &= -\dot{\alpha} A_a^b, \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

where the constrained parameter $\partial_t^3 \alpha = 0$ contains three independent infinitesimal constant parameters of $SO(1, 2)$.

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The action (2.1) is also invariant with respects to the local $U(n)$ invariance

$$X \rightarrow gXg^\dagger, \quad Z \rightarrow gZ, \quad A \rightarrow gAg^\dagger + i\dot{g}g^\dagger, \quad (2.3)$$

where $g(\tau) \in U(n)$.

Let us demonstrate, in Hamiltonian formalism, that the gauge model (2.1) is equivalent to the standard Calogero system.

The definitions of the momenta, corresponding to the action (2.1),

$$\begin{aligned} P_X &= 2\nabla X, & P_Z &= \frac{i}{2} \bar{Z}, \\ \bar{P}_Z &= -\frac{i}{2} Z, & P_A &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

imply the primary constraints

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad G &\equiv P_Z - \frac{i}{2} \bar{Z} \approx 0, & \bar{G} &\equiv \bar{P}_Z + \frac{i}{2} Z \approx 0; \\ b) \quad P_A &\approx 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

and give us the following expression for the canonical Hamiltonian

$$H = \frac{1}{4} \text{Tr} (P_X P_X) - \text{Tr} (AT), \quad (2.6)$$

where matrix quantity T is defined as

$$T \equiv i[X, P_X] - Z \cdot \bar{Z} + cI_n. \quad (2.7)$$

The preservation of the constraints (2.5b) in time leads to the secondary constraints

$$T \approx 0. \quad (2.8)$$

The gauge fields A play the role of the Lagrange multipliers for these constraints.

Using canonical Poisson brackets $[X_a^b, P_{Xc}^d]_P = \delta_a^d \delta_c^b$, $[Z_a, P_Z^b]_P = \delta_a^b$, $[\bar{Z}^a, \bar{P}_{Zb}]_P = \delta_b^a$, we obtain the Poisson brackets of the constraints (2.5a)

$$[G^a, \bar{G}_b]_P = -i\delta_b^a. \quad (2.9)$$

Dirac brackets for these second class constraints (2.5a) eliminate spinor momenta $P_Z, \bar{P}_Z$ from the phase space. The Dirac brackets for the residual variables take the form

$$[X_a^b, P_{Xc}^d]_D = \delta_a^d \delta_c^b, \quad [Z_a, \bar{Z}^b]_D = -i\delta_a^b. \quad (2.10)$$

The residual constraints (2.8) $T = T^+$ form the $u(n)$ algebra with respect to the Dirac brackets

$$[T_a^b, T_c^d]_D = i(\delta_a^d T_c^b - \delta_c^b T_a^d) \quad (2.11)$$

and generate gauge transformations (2.3). Let us fix the gauges for these transformations.

In the notations

$$\begin{aligned} x_a &\equiv X_a^a, & p_a &\equiv P_{Xa}^a \quad (\text{no summation over } a); \\ x_a^b &\equiv X_a^b, & p_a^b &\equiv P_{Xa}^b \quad \text{for } a \neq b \end{aligned}$$

the constraints (2.7) take the form

$$\begin{aligned} T_a^b &= i(x_a - x_b)p_a^b - i(p_a - p_b)x_a^b + \\ &+ i \sum_c (x_a^c p_c^b - p_a^c x_c^b) - Z_a \bar{Z}^b \approx 0 \quad \text{for } a \neq b, \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_a^a &= i \sum_c (x_a^c p_c^a - p_a^c x_c^a) - Z_a \bar{Z}^a + c \approx 0 \\ &(\text{no summation over } a). \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

The non-diagonal constraints (2.12) generate the transformations

$$\delta x_a^b = [x_a^b, \epsilon_b^a T_b^a]_D \sim i(x_a - x_b)\epsilon_b^a.$$

Therefore, in case of the Calogero-like condition $x_a \neq x_b$, we can impose the gauge

$$x_a^b \approx 0. \quad (2.14)$$

Then we introduce Dirac brackets for the constraints (2.12), (2.14) and eliminate x_a^b, p_a^b . In particular, the resolved expression for p_a^b is

$$p_a^b = -\frac{i}{(x_a - x_b)} Z_a \bar{Z}^b. \quad (2.15)$$

The Dirac brackets of residual variables coincide with Poisson ones due to the resolved form of the gauge fixing condition (2.14).

After gauge-fixing (2.14), the constraints (2.13) become

$$Z_a \bar{Z}^a - c \approx 0 \quad (\text{no summation over } a) \quad (2.16)$$

and generate local phase transformations of Z_a . For these gauge transformations we impose the gauge

$$Z_a - \bar{Z}^a \approx 0. \quad (2.17)$$

The conditions (2.16) and (2.17) eliminate Z_a and $\bar{Z}^a$ completely.

Finally, using the expressions (2.15) and the conditions (2.14), (2.16) we obtain the following expression for the Hamiltonian (2.6)

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 &= \frac{1}{4} \text{Tr} (P_X P_X) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\sum_a (p_a)^2 + \sum_{a \neq b} \frac{c^2}{(x_a - x_b)^2} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

which corresponds to the standard Calogero action [1]

$$S_0 = \int dt \left[\sum_a \dot{x}_a \dot{x}_a - \sum_{a \neq b} \frac{c^2}{4(x_a - x_b)^2} \right]. \quad (2.19)$$

3 $\mathcal{N} = 2$ superconformal Calogero model

$\mathcal{N} = 2$ supersymmetric generalization of the system (2.1) is described by

- the even hermitian $(n \times n)$ -matrix superfield $\mathcal{X}_a^b(t, \theta, \bar{\theta})$, $(\mathcal{X})^+ = \mathcal{X}$, $a, b = 1, \dots, n$ [supermultiplets $(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1})$];

- commuting chiral $U(n)$ -spinor superfield $\mathcal{Z}_a(t_L, \theta)$, $\bar{\mathcal{Z}}^a(t_R, \bar{\theta}) = (\mathcal{Z}_a)^+$, $t_{L,R} = t \pm i\theta\bar{\theta}$ [supermultiplets **(2, 2, 0)**];
- commuting n^2 complex “bridge” superfields $b_a^c(t, \theta, \bar{\theta})$.

The $\mathcal{N} = 2$ superconformally invariant action of these superfields has the form

$$S_2 = \int dt d^2\theta \left[\text{Tr} (\bar{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{X} \mathcal{D}\mathcal{X}) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mathcal{Z}} e^{2V} \mathcal{Z} - c \text{Tr} V \right]. \quad (3.1)$$

Here the covariant derivatives of the superfield $\mathcal{X}$ are

$$\mathcal{D}\mathcal{X} = D\mathcal{X} + i[\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{X}], \quad \bar{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{X} = \bar{D}\mathcal{X} + i[\bar{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{X}], \quad (3.2)$$

$$D = \partial_\theta + i\bar{\theta}\partial_t, \quad \bar{D} = -\partial_{\bar{\theta}} - i\theta\partial_t, \quad \{D, \bar{D}\} = -2i\partial_t,$$

where the potentials are constructed from the bridges as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} &= -i e^{i\bar{b}} (D e^{-i\bar{b}}), \\ \bar{\mathcal{A}} &= -i e^{ib} (\bar{D} e^{-ib}) \quad (\bar{b} \equiv b^+). \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

The gauge superfield prepotential $V_a^b(t, \theta, \bar{\theta})$, $(V)^\dagger = V$, is constructed from the bridges as

$$e^{2V} = e^{-i\bar{b}} e^{ib}. \quad (3.4)$$

The superconformal boosts of the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ superconformal group $SU(1, 1|1) \simeq OSp(2|2)$ have the following realization:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta t &= -i(\eta\bar{\theta} + \bar{\eta}\theta)t, \\ \delta\theta &= \eta(t + i\theta\bar{\theta}), \quad \delta\bar{\theta} = \bar{\eta}(t - i\theta\bar{\theta}), \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\mathcal{X} &= -i(\eta\bar{\theta} + \bar{\eta}\theta)\mathcal{X}, \quad \delta\mathcal{Z} = 0, \\ \delta b &= 0, \quad \delta V = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

Its closure with $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supertranslations yields the full $\mathcal{N} = 2$ superconformal invariance of the action (3.1).

The action (3.1) is invariant also with respect to the two types of the local $U(n)$ transformations:

- τ -transformations with the hermitian $(n \times n)$ -matrix parameter $\tau(t, \theta, \bar{\theta}) \in u(n)$, $(\tau)^+ = \tau$;
- λ -transformations with complex chiral gauge parameters $\lambda(t_L, \theta) \in u(n)$, $\bar{\lambda}(t_R, \theta) = (\lambda)^+$.

These $U(n)$ transformations act on the superfields in the action (3.1) as

$$e^{ib'} = e^{i\tau} e^{ib} e^{-i\lambda}, \quad e^{2V'} = e^{i\bar{\lambda}} e^{2V} e^{-i\lambda}, \quad (3.7)$$

$$\mathcal{X}' = e^{i\tau} \mathcal{X} e^{-i\tau}, \quad \mathcal{Z}' = e^{i\lambda} \mathcal{Z}, \quad \bar{\mathcal{Z}}' = \bar{\mathcal{Z}} e^{-i\bar{\lambda}}. \quad (3.8)$$

In terms of τ -invariant superfields V , $\mathcal{Z}$ and new hermitian $(n \times n)$ -matrix superfield

$$\mathcal{X} = e^{-ib} \mathcal{X} e^{i\bar{b}}, \quad \mathcal{X}' = e^{i\lambda} \mathcal{X} e^{-i\bar{\lambda}}, \quad (3.9)$$

the action (3.1) takes the form

$$S_2 = \int dt d^2\theta \left[\text{Tr} (\bar{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{X} e^{2V} \mathcal{D}\mathcal{X} e^{2V}) + \frac{1}{2} \bar{\mathcal{Z}} e^{2V} \mathcal{Z} - c \text{Tr} V \right] \quad (3.10)$$

where the covariant derivatives of the superfield $\mathcal{X}$ are

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}\mathcal{X} &= D\mathcal{X} + e^{-2V} (D e^{2V}) \mathcal{X}, \\ \bar{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{X} &= \bar{D}\mathcal{X} - \mathcal{X} e^{2V} (\bar{D} e^{-2V}). \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

For gauge λ -transformations we impose the WZ gauge

$$V(t, \theta, \bar{\theta}) = -\theta\bar{\theta}A(t).$$

Then, the action (3.10) takes the form

$$\begin{aligned} S_2 &= S_0 + S_2^\Psi, \\ S_2^\Psi &= -i \text{Tr} \int dt (\bar{\Psi} \nabla \Psi - \nabla \bar{\Psi} \Psi) \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

where $\Psi = D\mathcal{X}$ and

$$\nabla \Psi = \dot{\Psi} + i[A, \Psi], \quad \nabla \bar{\Psi} = \dot{\bar{\Psi}} + i[A, \bar{\Psi}].$$

The bosonic core in (3.12) exactly coincides with the Calogero action (2.19).

Exactly as in the pure bosonic case, residual local $U(n)$ invariance of the action (3.12) eliminates the nondiagonal fields X_a^b , $a \neq b$, and all spinor fields Z_a . Thus, the physical fields in our $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supersymmetric generalization of the Calogero system are n bosons $x_a = X_a^a$ and $2n^2$ fermions Ψ_a^b . These fields present the on-shell content of n multiplets **(1, 2, 1)** and $n^2 - n$ multiplets **(0, 2, 2)** which are obtained from n^2 multiplets **(1, 2, 1)** by the gauging procedure [16]. We can present it by the plot:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underbrace{\mathcal{X}_a^a = (X_a^a, \Psi_a^a, C_a^a)}_{\textbf{(1, 2, 1) multiplets}} & & \underbrace{\mathcal{X}_a^b = (X_a^b, \Psi_a^b, C_a^b), a \neq b}_{\textbf{(1, 2, 1) multiplets}} \\ \downarrow & \text{gauging} & \downarrow \\ \underbrace{\mathcal{X}_a^a = (X_a^a, \Psi_a^a, C_a^a)}_{\textbf{(1, 2, 1) multiplets}} & \text{interact} & \underbrace{\Omega_a^b = (\Psi_a^b, B_a^b, C_a^b), a \neq b}_{\textbf{(0, 2, 2) multiplets}} \end{array}$$

where the bosonic fields C_a^a , C_a^b and B_a^b are auxiliary components of the supermultiplets. Thus, we obtain some new $\mathcal{N} = 2$ extensions of the n -particle Calogero models with n bosons and $2n^2$ fermions as compared to the standard $\mathcal{N} = 2$ superCalogero with $2n$ fermions constructed by Freedman and Mende [8].

4 $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal Calogero model

The most natural formulation of $\mathcal{N} = 4, d = 1$ superfield theories is achieved in the harmonic superspace [23] parametrized by

$$\begin{aligned} (t, \theta_i, \bar{\theta}^k, u_i^\pm) &\sim (t, \theta^\pm, \bar{\theta}^\pm, u_i^\pm), \\ \theta^\pm &= \theta^i u_i^\pm, \quad \bar{\theta}^\pm = \bar{\theta}^i u_i^\pm, \quad i, k = 1, 2. \end{aligned}$$

Commuting $SU(2)$ -doublets $u_i^\pm$ are harmonic coordinates [24], subjected by the constraints $u^{+i}u_i^- = 1$. The $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformally invariant harmonic analytic subspace is parametrized by

$$(\zeta, u) = (t_A, \theta^+, \bar{\theta}^+, u_i^\pm), \quad t_A = t - i(\theta^+ \bar{\theta}^- + \theta^- \bar{\theta}^+).$$

The integration measures in these superspaces are $\mu_H = du dt d^4\theta$ and $\mu_A^{(-2)} = du d\zeta^{(-2)}$.

The $\mathcal{N} = 4$ supergauge theory related to our task is described by:

- hermitian matrix superfields $\mathcal{X}(t, \theta^\pm, \bar{\theta}^\pm, u_i^\pm) = (\mathcal{X}_a^b)$ subjected to the constraints

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}^{++} \mathcal{X} &= 0, & \mathcal{D}^+ \mathcal{D}^- \mathcal{X} &= 0, \\ (\mathcal{D}^+ \bar{\mathcal{D}}^- + \bar{\mathcal{D}}^+ \mathcal{D}^-) \mathcal{X} &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

[multiplets **(1,4,3)**];

- analytic superfields $\mathcal{Z}^+(\zeta, u) = (Z_a^+)$ subjected to the constraint

$$\mathcal{D}^{++} \mathcal{Z}^+ = 0 \quad (4.2)$$

[multiplets **(4,4,0)**];

- the gauge matrix connection $V^{++}(\zeta, u) = (V^{++b}_a)$.

In (4.1) and (4.2) the covariant derivatives are defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}^{++} \mathcal{X} &= D^{++} \mathcal{X} + i[V^{++}, \mathcal{X}], \\ \mathcal{D}^{++} \mathcal{Z}^+ &= D^{++} \mathcal{Z}^+ + iV^{++} \mathcal{Z}^+. \end{aligned}$$

Also $\mathcal{D}^+ = D^+$, $\bar{\mathcal{D}}^+ = \bar{D}^+$ and the connections in $\mathcal{D}^-$, $\bar{\mathcal{D}}^-$ are expressed through derivatives of V^{++} .

The $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal model is described by the action

$$\begin{aligned} S_4^{\alpha \neq 0} &= -\frac{1}{4(1+\alpha)} \int \mu_H \text{Tr} \left(\mathcal{X}^{-1/\alpha} \right) + \\ &\frac{1}{2} \int \mu_A^{(-2)} \mathcal{V}_0 \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^+ \mathcal{Z}^+ + \frac{i}{2} c \int \mu_A^{(-2)} \text{Tr} V^{++}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

The tilde in $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^+$ denotes ‘hermitian’ conjugation preserving analyticity [24, 23].

The unconstrained superfield $\mathcal{V}_0(\zeta, u)$ is a real analytic superfield, which is defined by the integral transform ($\mathcal{X}_0 \equiv \text{Tr}(\mathcal{X})$)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X}_0(t, \theta_i, \bar{\theta}^i) &= \\ \int du \mathcal{V}_0(t_A, \theta^+, \bar{\theta}^+, u^\pm) \Big|_{\theta^\pm = \theta^i u_i^\pm, \bar{\theta}^\pm = \bar{\theta}^i u_i^\pm}. \end{aligned}$$

The real number $\alpha \neq 0$ in (4.3) coincides with the parameter of the $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal group $D(2, 1; \alpha)$ which is symmetry group of the action (4.3). Field transformations under superconformal boosts are (see the coordinate transformations in [23, 16])

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \mathcal{X} &= -\Lambda_0 \mathcal{X}, & \delta \mathcal{Z}^+ &= \Lambda \mathcal{Z}^+, \\ \delta V^{++} &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

where $\Lambda = 2i\alpha(\bar{\eta}^- \theta^+ - \eta^- \bar{\theta}^+)$, $\Lambda_0 = 2\Lambda - D^{--} D^{++} \Lambda$. It is important that just the superfield multiplier $\mathcal{V}_0$ in the action provides this invariance due to $\delta \mathcal{V}_0 = -2\Lambda \mathcal{V}_0$ (note that $\delta \mu_A^{(-2)} = 0$).

The action (4.3) is invariant under the local $U(n)$ transformations:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X}' &= e^{i\lambda} \mathcal{X} e^{-i\lambda}, & \mathcal{Z}^{+'} &= e^{i\lambda} \mathcal{Z}^+, \\ V^{++'} &= e^{i\lambda} V^{++} e^{-i\lambda} - i e^{i\lambda} (D^{++} e^{-i\lambda}), \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

where $\lambda_a^b(\zeta, u^\pm) \in u(n)$ is the ‘hermitian’ analytic matrix parameter, $\tilde{\lambda} = \lambda$. Using gauge freedom (4.5) we choose the WZ gauge

$$V^{++} = -2i \theta^+ \bar{\theta}^+ A(t_A). \quad (4.6)$$

Considering the case $\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$ (when $D(2, 1; \alpha) \simeq OSp(4|2)$) in the WZ gauge and eliminating auxiliary and gauge fields, we find that the action (4.3) has the following bosonic limit

$$\begin{aligned} S_{4,b}^{\alpha=-1/2} &= \int dt \left\{ \sum_a \dot{x}_a \dot{x}_a + \frac{i}{2} \sum_a (\bar{Z}_k^a \dot{Z}_a^k - \dot{\bar{Z}}_k^a Z_a^k) + \right. \\ &\left. \sum_{a \neq b} \frac{\text{Tr}(S_a S_b)}{4(x_a - x_b)^2} - \frac{n \text{Tr}(\hat{S} \hat{S})}{2(X_0)^2} \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

where

$$(S_a)_i^j \equiv \bar{Z}_i^a Z_a^j, \quad (\hat{S})_i^j \equiv \sum_a \left[(S_a)_i^j - \frac{1}{2} \delta_i^j (S_a)_k^k \right].$$

The fields x_a are ‘diagonal’ fields in $X = \mathcal{X}$. The fields Z^i define first components in $\mathcal{Z}^+$, $\mathcal{Z}^+| = Z^i u_i^+$. They are subject to the constraints

$$\bar{Z}_i^a Z_a^i = c \quad \forall a. \quad (4.8)$$

These constraints are generated by the equations of motion with respect to the diagonal components of gauge field A .

Using Dirac brackets $[\bar{Z}_i^a, Z_b^j]_D = i\delta_b^a \delta_i^j$, which are generated by the kinetic WZ term for Z , we find that the quantities S_a for each a form $u(2)$ algebras

$$[(S_a)_i^j, (S_b)_k^l]_D = i\delta_{ab} \left\{ \delta_i^l (S_a)_k^j - \delta_k^j (S_a)_i^l \right\}.$$

Thus modulo center-of-mass conformal potential (up to the last term in (4.7)), the bosonic limit (4.7) is none other than the integrable $U(2)$ -spin Calogero model in the formulation of [25, 3]. Except for the case $\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$, the action (4.3) yields non-trivial sigma-model type kinetic term for the field $X = \mathcal{X}$.

For $\alpha = 0$ it is necessary to modify the transformation law of $\mathcal{X}$ in the following way [16]

$$\delta_{mod} \mathcal{X} = 2i(\theta_k \bar{\eta}^k + \bar{\theta}^k \eta_k). \quad (4.9)$$

Then the $D(2, 1; \alpha = 0)$ superconformal action reads

$$S_4^{\alpha=0} = -\frac{1}{4} \int \mu_H \text{Tr} \left(e^{\mathcal{X}} \right) + \quad (4.10)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \mu_A^{(-2)} \tilde{Z}^+ Z^+ + \frac{i}{2} c \int \mu_A^{(-2)} \text{Tr} V^{++}.$$

The $D(2, 1; \alpha = 0)$ superconformal invariance is not compatible with the presence of $\mathcal{V}$ in the WZ term of the action (4.10), still implying the transformation laws (4.4) for Z^+ and for V^{++} . This situation is quite analogous to what happens in the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ super Calogero model considered in Sect. 3, where the center-of-mass supermultiplet $\text{Tr}(\mathcal{X})$ decouples from the WZ and gauge supermultiplets. Note that the (matrix) $\mathcal{X}$ supermultiplet interacts with the (column) Z supermultiplet in (3.1) and (4.10) via the gauge supermultiplet.

5 $D(2, 1; \alpha)$ quantum mechanics

The $n = 1$ case of the $\mathcal{N} = 4$ Calogero-like model (4.3) above (the center-of-mass coordinate case) amounts to a non-trivial model of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal mechanics.

Choosing the WZ gauge (4.6) and eliminating the auxiliary fields by their algebraic equations of motion, we obtain that the action takes the following on-shell form

$$S = S_b + S_f, \quad (5.1)$$

$$S_b = \int dt \left[\dot{x} \dot{x} + \frac{i}{2} (\bar{z}_k \dot{z}^k - \dot{\bar{z}}_k z^k) - \frac{\alpha^2 (\bar{z}_k z^k)^2}{4x^2} - A (\bar{z}_k z^k - c) \right], \quad (5.2)$$

$$S_f = -i \int dt \left(\bar{\psi}_k \dot{\psi}^k - \dot{\bar{\psi}}_k \psi^k \right) + \quad (5.3)$$

$$2\alpha \int dt \frac{\psi^i \bar{\psi}^k z_{(i} \bar{z}_{k)}}{x^2} +$$

$$\frac{2}{3} (1 + 2\alpha) \int dt \frac{\psi^i \bar{\psi}^k \psi_{(i} \bar{\psi}_{k)}}{x^2}.$$

The action (5.1) possesses $D(2, 1; \alpha)$ superconformal invariance. Using the Nöther procedure, we find the $D(2, 1; \alpha)$ generators. The quantum counterparts of them are

$$\mathbf{Q}^i = P \Psi^i + 2i\alpha \frac{Z^{(i} \bar{Z}^{k)} \Psi_k}{X} + \quad (5.4)$$

$$i(1 + 2\alpha) \frac{\langle \Psi_k \Psi^k \bar{\Psi}^i \rangle}{X},$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{Q}}_i = P \bar{\Psi}_i - 2i\alpha \frac{Z_{(i} \bar{Z}_{k)} \bar{\Psi}^k}{X} + \quad (5.5)$$

$$i(1 + 2\alpha) \frac{\langle \bar{\Psi}^k \bar{\Psi}_k \Psi_i \rangle}{X},$$

$$\mathbf{S}^i = -2X \Psi^i + t \mathbf{Q}^i, \quad \bar{\mathbf{S}}_i = -2X \bar{\Psi}_i + t \bar{\mathbf{Q}}_i. \quad (5.6)$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{4} P^2 + \alpha^2 \frac{(\bar{Z}_k Z^k)^2 + 2\bar{Z}_k Z^k}{4X^2} - \quad (5.7)$$

$$2\alpha \frac{Z^{(i} \bar{Z}^{k)} \Psi_{(i} \bar{\Psi}_{k)}}{X^2} -$$

$$(1 + 2\alpha) \frac{\langle \Psi_i \Psi^i \bar{\Psi}^k \bar{\Psi}_k \rangle}{2X^2} + \frac{(1 + 2\alpha)^2}{16X^2},$$

$$\mathbf{K} = X^2 - t \frac{1}{2} \{X, P\} + t^2 \mathbf{H}, \quad (5.8)$$

$$\mathbf{D} = -\frac{1}{4} \{X, P\} + t \mathbf{H},$$

$$\mathbf{J}^{ik} = i \left[Z^{(i} \bar{Z}^{k)} + 2\Psi^{(i} \bar{\Psi}^{k)} \right], \quad \mathbf{I}^{1'1'} = -i \Psi_k \Psi^k, \quad (5.9)$$

$$\mathbf{I}^{2'2'} = i \bar{\Psi}^k \bar{\Psi}_k, \quad \mathbf{I}^{1'2'} = -\frac{i}{2} [\Psi_k, \bar{\Psi}^k].$$

The symbol $\langle \dots \rangle$ denotes Weyl ordering.

It can be directly checked that the generators (5.4)–(5.9) form the $D(2, 1; \alpha)$ superalgebra

$$\{\mathbf{Q}^{ai'i}, \mathbf{Q}^{bk'k}\} = -2 \left(\epsilon^{ik} \epsilon^{i'k'} \mathbf{T}^{ab} + \right. \quad (5.10)$$

$$\left. \alpha \epsilon^{ab} \epsilon^{i'k'} \mathbf{J}^{ik} - (1 + \alpha) \epsilon^{ab} \epsilon^{ik} \mathbf{I}^{i'k'} \right),$$

$$[\mathbf{T}^{ab}, \mathbf{T}^{cd}] = -i (\epsilon^{ac} \mathbf{T}^{bd} + \epsilon^{bd} \mathbf{T}^{ac}), \quad (5.11)$$

$$[\mathbf{J}^{ij}, \mathbf{J}^{kl}] = -i (\epsilon^{ik} \mathbf{J}^{jl} + \epsilon^{jl} \mathbf{J}^{ik}), \quad (5.12)$$

$$[\mathbf{I}^{i'j'}, \mathbf{I}^{k'l'}] = -i (\epsilon^{ik} \mathbf{I}^{l'l'} + \epsilon^{j'l'} \mathbf{I}^{i'k'}), \quad (5.13)$$

$$[\mathbf{T}^{ab}, \mathbf{Q}^{ci'i}] = i \epsilon^{c(a} \mathbf{Q}^{b)i'i},$$

$$[\mathbf{J}^{ij}, \mathbf{Q}^{ai'k}] = i \epsilon^{k(i} \mathbf{Q}^{aj'j)},$$

$$[\mathbf{J}^{i'j'}, \mathbf{Q}^{ak'i}] = i \epsilon^{k'(i'} \mathbf{Q}^{aj'j')i}$$

due to the quantum brackets

$$[X, P] = i, \quad [Z^i, \bar{Z}_j] = \delta_j^i, \quad (5.14)$$

$$\{\Psi^i, \bar{\Psi}_j\} = -\frac{1}{2} \delta_j^i.$$

In (5.11)–(5.14) we use the notation $\mathbf{Q}^{21'i} = -\mathbf{Q}^i$, $\mathbf{Q}^{22'i} = -\bar{\mathbf{Q}}^i$, $\mathbf{Q}^{11'i} = \mathbf{S}^i$, $\mathbf{Q}^{12'i} = \bar{\mathbf{S}}^i$, $\mathbf{T}^{22} = \mathbf{H}$, $\mathbf{T}^{11} = \mathbf{K}$, $\mathbf{T}^{12} = -\mathbf{D}$.

To find the quantum spectrum, we make use of the realization

$$\bar{Z}_i = v_i^+, \quad Z^i = \partial / \partial v_i^+ \quad (5.15)$$

for the bosonic operators where v_i^+ is a commuting complex $\text{SU}(2)$ spinor, as well as the following realization of the odd operators

$$\Psi^i = \psi^i, \quad \bar{\Psi}_i = -\frac{1}{2} \partial / \partial \psi^i, \quad (5.16)$$

where ψ^i are complex Grassmann variables.

The full wave function $\Phi = A_1 + \psi^i B_i + \psi^i \psi_i A_2$ is subjected to the constraints

$$\bar{Z}_i$$

Table 1

	r_0	j	i
$A_{k'}^{(c)}(x, v^+)$	$\frac{ \alpha (c+1)+1}{2}$	$\frac{c}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$B_k'^{(c)}(x, v^+)$	$\frac{ \alpha (c+1)+1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \text{sign}(\alpha)$	$\frac{c}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$	0
$B_k''^{(c)}(x, v^+)$	$\frac{ \alpha (c+1)+1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \text{sign}(\alpha)$	$\frac{c}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	0

Requiring the wave function $\Phi(v^+)$ to be single-valued gives rise to the condition that positive constant c is integer, $c \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then (5.17) implies that the wave function $\Phi(v^+)$ is a homogeneous polynomial in v_i^+ of the degree c :

$$\Phi = A_1^{(c)} + \psi^i B_i^{(c)} + \psi^i \psi_i A_2^{(c)}, \quad (5.18)$$

$$A_{i'}^{(c)} = A_{i', k_1 \dots k_c} v^{+k_1} \dots v^{+k_c}, \quad (5.19)$$

$$B_i^{(c)} = B_i'^{(c)} + B_i''^{(c)} = v_i^+ B_{k_1 \dots k_{c-1}}' v^{+k_1} \dots v^{+k_{c-1}} + B_{(ik_1 \dots k_c)}'' v^{+k_1} \dots v^{+k_c}. \quad (5.20)$$

On the physical states (5.17), (5.18) the Casimir operator takes the value

$$\mathbf{C}_2 = \mathbf{T}^2 + \alpha \mathbf{J}^2 - (1 + \alpha) \mathbf{I}^2 + \frac{i}{4} \mathbf{Q}^{ai'i} \mathbf{Q}_{ai'i} = \alpha(1 + \alpha)(c+1)^2/4. \quad (5.21)$$

On the same states, the Casimir operators of the bosonic subgroups $\text{SU}(1, 1)$, $\text{SU}(2)_R$ and $\text{SU}(2)_L$,

$$\mathbf{T}^2 = r_0(r_0 - 1), \quad \mathbf{J}^2 = j(j + 1), \quad \mathbf{I}^2 = i(i + 1),$$

take the values listed in the Table 1.

The fields B_i' and B_i'' form doublets of $\text{SU}(2)_R$ generated by $\mathbf{J}^{ik}$, whereas the component fields $A_{i'} = (A_1, A_2)$ form a doublet of $\text{SU}(2)_L$ generated by $\mathbf{I}'^{k'}$.

Each of $A_{i'}$, B_i' , B_i'' carries a representation of the $\text{SU}(1, 1)$ group. Basis functions of these representations are eigenvectors of the generator $\mathbf{R} = \frac{1}{2} (a^{-1} \mathbf{K} + a \mathbf{H})$, where a is a constant of the length dimension. These eigenvalues are $r = r_0 + n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

6 Outlook

In [19, 20, 21], we proposed a new gauge approach to the construction of superconformal Calogero-type systems. The characteristic features of this approach are the presence of auxiliary supermultiplets with WZ type actions, the built-in superconformal invariance and the emergence of the Calogero coupling constant

as a strength of the FI term of the $\text{U}(1)$ gauge (super)field.

We see continuation of the researches presented in the solution of some problems, such as

- An analysis of possible integrability properties of new superCalogero models with finding-out a role of the contribution of the center of mass in the case of $D(2, 1; \alpha)$, $\alpha \neq 0$, invariant systems.
- Construction of quantum $\mathcal{N} = 4$ superconformal Calogero systems by canonical quantization of systems (4.3) and (4.10).
- Obtaining the systems, constructed from mirror supermultiplets and possessing $D(2, 1; \alpha)$ symmetry, after use gauging procedures in bi-harmonic superspace [26].
- Obtaining other superextensions of the Calogero model distinct from the A_{n-1} type (related to the root system of the $\text{SU}(n)$ group), by applying the gauging procedure to other gauge groups.

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