

Local Current Interactions from Nonlinear Higher-Spin Equations in the One-form Sector II

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Higher Spin Theory and Holography-5

Plan

I It will be recalled how interactions of massless fields of all spins with conserved currents result from a linear problem that describes a gluing between rank-one massless system and rank-two current system in the unfolded dynamics approach.

OG, Vasiliev, arXiv:1012.3143

II Outline the current progress in the reconstruction of current interactions in the gauge sector from nonlinear HS equations

OG, Vasiliev, work in progress

AdS_4 background connections

Flat $sp(4)$ connection $w = (\omega^L_{\alpha\beta}, \bar{\omega}^L_{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}, h_{\alpha\dot{\beta}})$:

Lorentz connection $\omega^L_{\alpha\beta}, \bar{\omega}^L_{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}$ + **vierbein** $h_{\alpha\dot{\beta}}$

Zero curvature conditions

$$R_{\alpha\beta} = d\omega^L_{\alpha\beta} + \omega^L_{\alpha\gamma}\omega^L_{\beta\gamma} - \lambda^2 H_{\alpha\beta} = 0,$$

$$R_{\alpha\dot{\beta}} = dh_{\alpha\dot{\beta}} + \omega^L_{\alpha\gamma}h^{\gamma}_{\dot{\beta}} + \bar{\omega}^L_{\dot{\beta}\delta}h_{\alpha}^{\delta} = 0.$$

$\lambda^{-1} = \rho$ **radius of** AdS_4

$H^{\alpha\beta} = H^{\beta\alpha} := h^{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}h^{\beta}_{\dot{\alpha}}$, $\bar{H}^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} = \bar{H}^{\dot{\beta}\dot{\alpha}} := h^{\alpha\dot{\alpha}}h_{\alpha}^{\dot{\beta}}$ **the basis 2-forms**

Central on-shell theorem

Massless fields are described by 1-forms $\omega(y, \bar{y}|x)$ and 0-forms $C(y, \bar{y}|x)$

Free unfolded equations = Central on-shell theorem Vasiliev (1989)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} D^{ad}\omega(y, \bar{y}|x) = i\left(\eta\bar{H}^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\bar{y}^{\dot{\alpha}}\partial\bar{y}^{\dot{\beta}}}\bar{C}(0, \bar{y}|x) + \bar{\eta}H^{\alpha\beta}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^\alpha\partial y^\beta}C(y, 0|x)\right) \\ D^{tw}C(y, \bar{y}|x) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$D^{ad}\omega(y, \bar{y}|x) := D^L\omega(y, \bar{y}|x) + \lambda h^{\alpha\dot{\beta}}\left(y_\alpha\frac{\partial}{\partial\bar{y}^{\dot{\beta}}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y^\alpha}\bar{y}_{\dot{\beta}}\right)\omega(y, \bar{y}|x),$$

$$D^{tw}C(y, \bar{y}|x) := D^LC(y, \bar{y}|x) - i\lambda h^{\alpha\dot{\beta}}\left(y_\alpha\bar{y}_{\dot{\beta}} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^\alpha\partial\bar{y}^{\dot{\beta}}}\right)C(y, \bar{y}|x),$$

$$D^L f(y, \bar{y}|x) := df(y, \bar{y}|x) + \left(\omega^L{}^{\alpha\beta}y_\alpha\frac{\partial}{\partial y^\beta} + \bar{\omega}^L{}^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}\bar{y}_{\dot{\alpha}}\frac{\partial}{\partial\bar{y}^{\dot{\beta}}}\right)f(y, \bar{y}|x).$$

η and $\bar{\eta}$ complex conjugated free parameters

$$d = dx^n\frac{\partial}{\partial x^n}$$

Current equations and Current deformations

Rank-two unfolded equations in $AdS_4 =$ current equations

$$D_{cur}{}^{tw} \mathcal{J}(y, \bar{y}|x) = 0 \quad \text{OG, Vasiliev (2003)}$$

$$D_{cur}{}^{tw} = D^L + \lambda e^{\alpha\dot{\beta}} \left(y^1{}_{\alpha} \bar{y}^1{}_{\dot{\beta}} - y^2{}_{\alpha} \bar{y}^2{}_{\dot{\beta}} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^1{}_{\alpha} \partial \bar{y}^1{}_{\dot{\beta}}} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2{}_{\alpha} \partial \bar{y}^2{}_{\dot{\beta}}} \right).$$

In the unfolded dynamics approach current interactions result from a nontrivial mixing between fields of ranks one and two

Schematically for the flat connection $D = d + w$

$$\begin{cases} D\omega + L(C, \bar{C}, w) = 0 \\ DC = 0 \\ D_2\mathcal{J} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} D\omega + L(C, \bar{C}, w) + \Gamma_{cur}(w, \mathcal{J}) = 0 \\ DC + \mathcal{H}_{cur}(w, \mathcal{J}) = 0 \\ D_2\mathcal{J} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Gamma_{cur}(w, \mathcal{J})$ and $\mathcal{H}_{cur}(w, \mathcal{J})$ glue rank-one and rank-two modules

Consistency conditions \Rightarrow Deformed equations in AdS_4 OG, Vasiliev [1012.3143]

Example : for integer spin s

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} D^{ad}\omega_s(y, \bar{y}|x) = i\bar{H}^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}\bar{\partial}_{\dot{\alpha}}\bar{\partial}_{\dot{\beta}}\bar{C}(0, \bar{y}|x) \\ \quad + a_s \bar{H}^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}\bar{\partial}_{-\dot{\alpha}}\bar{\partial}_{-\dot{\beta}} \sum_{k=0}^{s-2} \frac{(\mathcal{N}_-)^{s+k} (\bar{\mathcal{N}}_-)^{s-k-2}}{(s+k)!} (f_+)^k \mathcal{J} \Big|_{y^\pm = \bar{y}^\pm = 0} \quad + cc \\ \\ D^{tw}C(y, \bar{y}|x) + \lambda a_s h^{\mu\dot{\beta}} \mathfrak{F}^s(\mathcal{N}_\pm, \bar{\mathcal{N}}_\pm) y^{-\alpha} \bar{\partial}_{-\dot{\beta}} (f_+)^{s-1} \mathcal{J} \Big|_{y^\pm = \bar{y}^\pm = 0} = 0 \\ \\ D_2^{tw} \mathcal{J} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\mathfrak{F}^s = (\mathcal{N}_-)^{2s} \sum_{m \geq 0} \frac{(\bar{\mathcal{N}}_+ \mathcal{N}_- + \bar{\mathcal{N}}_- \mathcal{N}_+)^m}{m!(m+2s+1)!} \quad \mathcal{N}_\pm = y^\alpha \partial_{\pm\alpha}, \quad \bar{\mathcal{N}}_\pm = \bar{y}^{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{\partial}_{\pm\dot{\alpha}}$$

$$f_+ = y^{+\nu} y^{-\nu} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \bar{y}^{+\dot{\nu}} \partial \bar{y}^{-\dot{\nu}}}$$

$$y^\pm \sim y_1 \pm y_2, \quad \bar{y}^\pm \sim \bar{y}_1 \pm \bar{y}_2$$

a_s : arbitrary coefficients, $\eta = \bar{\eta} = 1$

The deformation is consistent in the flat limit

Quadratic corrections from nonlinear equations

In the 0-form sector

$$D^{tw}C + [\omega, C]_* + \mathcal{H}_\eta(w, \mathcal{J}) + \mathcal{H}_{\bar{\eta}}(w, \mathcal{J}) = 0 \quad \text{Vasiliev (2015)}$$

contains arbitrary degrees of $\partial_{1\alpha}\partial_2^\alpha\bar{\partial}_{1\dot{\alpha}}\bar{\partial}_2^{\dot{\alpha}} \sim$ non-local

Modulo field redefinition $C =: C + \Phi_\eta(\mathcal{J}) + \bar{\Phi}_{\bar{\eta}}(\mathcal{J})$

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}_\eta(w, \mathcal{J}) = \mathcal{H}_\eta(w, \mathcal{J}) + D^{tw}\Phi_\eta(\mathcal{J})$$

$$\Phi_\eta(\mathcal{J}) = \frac{1}{2}\eta \int \frac{dSdT}{2} \exp iS_A T^A \int d\tau_i \prod_{i=1}^3 \theta(\tau_i) \delta' \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^3 \tau_i \right) \\ \mathcal{J}(\tau_3 s + \tau_1 y, t - \tau_2 y; \bar{y} + \bar{s}, \bar{y} + \bar{t}; K) * k$$

$\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}_\eta(w, \mathcal{J}) + \widetilde{\mathcal{H}}_{\bar{\eta}}(w, \mathcal{J})$ reproduce the local result [OG, Vasiliev \[1012.3143\]](#)

In the 1-form sector

$$\Gamma = \Gamma_{\eta\eta}(w, \mathcal{J}) + \Gamma_{\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}}(w, \mathcal{J}), \quad \Gamma_{\eta\bar{\eta}}(w, \mathcal{J}) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{\eta\eta} = & \frac{i\eta^2}{2^3} \int_0^1 d\tau \int dS dT \int \exp(is_\alpha t^\alpha + i\bar{s}_{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{t}^{\dot{\alpha}}) \left[\exp(i(\tau s_\alpha - t_\alpha) y^\alpha) \right. \\ & \left\{ (\omega_{L\nu}^\alpha \omega_L^{\beta\nu}) (\tau s_\alpha - t_\alpha) (\tau s_\beta - t_\beta) + 2h_\nu^{\dot{\alpha}} \omega_L^{\nu\beta} (\tau s_\beta - t_\beta) (\bar{t} - \bar{s})_{\dot{\alpha}} \right. \\ & - \left. \left. \bar{H}^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} (\bar{t} - \bar{s})_{\dot{\alpha}} (\bar{t} - \bar{s})_{\dot{\beta}} \right] + \bar{H}^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} (\bar{t} - \bar{s})_{\dot{\alpha}} (\bar{t} - \bar{s})_{\dot{\beta}} \right\} \mathcal{J}(-\tau s, t, \bar{y} + \bar{s}, \bar{y} + \bar{t}) \\ & + \frac{\eta^2}{2^3} \int dS dT \int_0^1 d\tau_1 \int_0^1 d\tau_2 \exp(is_\alpha t^\alpha + i\bar{s}_{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{t}^{\dot{\alpha}}) \left(\exp i(\tau_1 s_\gamma - \tau_2 t_\gamma) y^\gamma \right) \\ & \left\{ (\omega_L^\alpha{}_\gamma \omega_L^{\gamma\beta}) s_\mu t^\mu \tau_1 \tau_2 \left(-\tau_1 s_\alpha s_\beta - \tau_2 t_\alpha t_\beta + 2t_\alpha s_\beta \right) \right. \\ & - 2(\omega_{L\nu}^\beta h^{\nu\dot{\beta}}) \tau_1 \tau_2 s_\mu t^\mu (t_\beta \bar{s}_{\dot{\beta}} + s_\beta \bar{t}_{\dot{\beta}}) \\ & + 2(\omega_L^{\alpha\gamma} h^{\mu\nu}) (\tau_1 \tau_2 - 1) (-\tau_1 t_\alpha s_\gamma s_\mu \bar{s}_{\dot{\nu}} + \tau_2 s_\alpha t_\gamma t_\mu \bar{t}_{\dot{\nu}}) \\ & - \bar{H}^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} s_\nu t^\nu \left((\tau_1 \tau_2 - 1) \bar{s}_{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{t}_{\dot{\beta}} + 2\bar{s}_{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{t}_{\dot{\beta}} - \tau_1 \bar{s}_{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{s}_{\dot{\beta}} - \tau_2 \bar{t}_{\dot{\beta}} \bar{t}_{\dot{\alpha}} \right) \\ & \left. - H^{\alpha\beta} s_\alpha t_\beta (\bar{s}_{\dot{\nu}} \bar{t}^{\dot{\nu}} - 2i) (\tau_1 \tau_2 - 1) \right\} \mathcal{J}(-\tau_1 s, +\tau_2 t, \bar{y} + \bar{s}, \bar{y} + \bar{t}) \end{aligned}$$

In different form the deformation Γ were obtained by Boulanger, Kessel, Skvortsov and Taronna (2015)

Let

$$\Omega = i \frac{\eta^2}{4} \omega_L^{\mu\nu} \int_0^1 d\tau_1 \int_0^1 d\tau_2 \int dS dT \exp(is_\alpha t^\alpha + i\bar{s}_{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{t}^{\dot{\alpha}}) \\ s_\nu t_\mu \tau_2 \tau_1 \exp(i(\tau_1 s_\gamma - \tau_2 t_\gamma) y^\gamma) \mathcal{J}(-\tau_1 s, +\tau_2 t, \bar{y} + \bar{s}, \bar{y} + \bar{t})$$

$$\Psi = -i \frac{\eta^2}{4} h^{\alpha\dot{\beta}} \int_0^1 d\tau_1 \int_0^1 d\tau_2 \int dS dT \exp(is_\beta t^\beta + i\bar{s}_{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{t}^{\dot{\alpha}}) \\ s_\alpha \bar{s}_{\dot{\beta}} \tau_1 \exp(i(\tau_1 s_\gamma - \tau_2 t_\gamma) y^\gamma) \mathcal{J}(-\tau_1 s, \tau_2 t, \bar{y} + \bar{s}, \bar{y} + \bar{t})$$

Field redefinition

$$\tilde{\Gamma}_{\eta\eta}(\mathcal{J}) = \Gamma_{\eta\eta} - \mathcal{D}_{ad}\{\Omega + \Psi\} = -\frac{i\eta^2}{8} \bar{H}^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} \int_0^1 d\tau \int dS dT \int \exp(is_\alpha t^\alpha + i\bar{s}_{\dot{\gamma}} \bar{t}^{\dot{\gamma}}) \\ (\bar{t} - \bar{s})_{\dot{\alpha}} (\bar{t} - \bar{s})_{\dot{\beta}} \mathcal{J}(-\tau s, t, \bar{y} + \bar{s}, \bar{y} + \bar{t})$$

cancel

$$i\eta \bar{H}^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \bar{y}^{\dot{\alpha}} \partial \bar{y}^{\dot{\beta}}} \Phi_\eta(\mathcal{J})(0, \bar{y}|x)$$

resulting from the field redefinition in the 0-form sector via First on-shell

Theorem. CC is analogous

$\eta^2, \bar{\eta}^2$ -independence

The obtained $\eta^2, \bar{\eta}^2$ -independence is in accordance with the result obtained for lower-spin currents from analysis in the 0-form sector

$\Gamma_{\eta\bar{\eta}} = 0 \Rightarrow$ Quadratic correction in the 1-form sector $\sim \eta\bar{\eta}$:

$$\tilde{\Gamma}_{\eta\bar{\eta}}(\mathcal{J}) =: i\bar{\eta}H^{\alpha\beta}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^\alpha\partial y^\beta}\Phi_\eta(\mathcal{J})(y, 0|x) + i\eta\bar{H}^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \bar{y}^{\dot{\alpha}}\partial \bar{y}^{\dot{\beta}}}\bar{\Phi}_{\bar{\eta}}(\mathcal{J})(0, \bar{y}|x),$$

resulting from the field redefinition in the 0-form sector via First on-shell Theorem.

As a result

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\Gamma}_{\eta\bar{\eta}}(\mathcal{J}) &= -\frac{i}{8}\eta\bar{\eta}H^{\alpha\beta}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^\alpha\partial y^\beta}\int dSdT \exp i[s_\beta t^\beta + \bar{s}_\beta \bar{t}^\beta] \int d\tau_i \prod_{i=1}^3 \theta(\tau_i) \\ &\quad \delta'((1 - \sum_{i=1}^3 \tau_i))\mathcal{J}(\tau_3 s + \tau_1 y, t - \tau_2 y; \bar{\tau}_3 \bar{s} + \bar{\tau}_1 \bar{y}, \bar{t} - \bar{\tau}_2 \bar{y}; K)\Big|_{y=0} + cc\end{aligned}$$

Nonlocal deformation should be shifted to a local one modulo exact forms. Ways to do this are different.

Ansatz to reproduce results of 2010

$$\Lambda(\mathcal{J}) = \frac{-i}{4} h^{\alpha\dot{\beta}} \int dS dT \exp i S_A T^A \int \int d^3\bar{\tau} d^3\tau \sum_{i,j} g_{ij} \partial_{i\alpha} \bar{\partial}_{j\dot{\beta}} \exp i(\tau_3 \partial_{1\alpha} \partial_2^\alpha + \bar{\tau}_3 \bar{\partial}_{1\dot{\alpha}} \bar{\partial}_2^{\dot{\alpha}}) \mathcal{J}(\tau_1 y, -\tau_2 y; \bar{\tau}_1 \bar{y}, -\bar{\tau}_2 \bar{y}; K),$$

$$g_{11} = \left\{ \bar{\tau}_1 (\bar{\tau}_2 + \tau_1 \bar{\tau}_3) \delta(x) \delta'(\bar{x}) + \tau_1 (\tau_2 + \tau_3 \bar{\tau}_1) \delta'(x) \delta(\bar{x}) - \tau_1 \bar{\tau}_1 \delta(x) \delta(\bar{x}) \right\} \delta(Z) \Upsilon$$

$$g_{21} = - \left\{ \bar{\tau}_1 (\bar{\tau}_1 + \tau_2 \bar{\tau}_3) \delta(x) \delta'(\bar{x}) + \tau_2 (\tau_2 + \tau_3 \bar{\tau}_1) \delta'(x) \delta(\bar{x}) - \tau_2 \bar{\tau}_1 \delta(x) \delta(\bar{x}) \right\} \delta(Z) \Upsilon$$

$$g_{22} = \left\{ \bar{\tau}_2 (\bar{\tau}_1 + \tau_2 \bar{\tau}_3) \delta(x) \delta'(\bar{x}) + \tau_2 (\tau_1 + \tau_3 \bar{\tau}_2) \delta'(x) \delta(\bar{x}) - \tau_2 \bar{\tau}_2 \delta(x) \delta(\bar{x}) \right\} \delta(Z) \Upsilon$$

$$g_{12} = - \left\{ \bar{\tau}_2 (\bar{\tau}_2 + \tau_1 \bar{\tau}_3) \delta(x) \delta'(\bar{x}) + \tau_1 (\tau_1 + \tau_3 \bar{\tau}_2) \delta'(x) \delta(\bar{x}) - \tau_1 \bar{\tau}_2 \delta(x) \delta(\bar{x}) \right\} \delta(Z) \Upsilon$$

$$Z = \tau_1 \bar{\tau}_1 - \tau_2 \bar{\tau}_2, \quad \Upsilon = \prod_{i=1,2,3} \theta(\tau_i) \bar{\theta}(\tau_i)$$

$$\tilde{\Gamma}_{\eta\bar{\eta}}(\mathcal{J}) = D_{ad}(\Lambda(\mathcal{J})) + \tilde{\Gamma}_{\eta\bar{\eta}}(\mathcal{J}), \quad \tilde{\Gamma}_{\eta\bar{\eta}}(\mathcal{J}) - \text{Local}$$

$$\tilde{\Gamma}_{\eta\bar{\eta}}(\mathcal{J}) = \frac{i}{4} \bar{H}^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} \left[(\bar{\partial}_2 \tau_1 - \bar{\partial}_1 \tau_2)_{\dot{\alpha}} (\bar{\partial}_2 \tau_1 - \bar{\partial}_1 \tau_2)_{\dot{\beta}} \delta'(x) \delta(\bar{x}) \right. \\ \left. + (\bar{\partial}_2 \tau_1 - \bar{\partial}_1 \tau_2)_{\dot{\alpha}} (\bar{\partial}_2 \bar{\tau}_2 - \bar{\partial}_1 \bar{\tau}_1)_{\dot{\beta}} \delta(x) \delta'(\bar{x}) \right] \\ \delta(\tau_3) \delta(Z) \theta_1 \theta_2 \prod_j \bar{\theta}_j \exp i(\bar{\tau}_3 \bar{\partial}_{1\dot{\alpha}} \bar{\partial}_2^{\dot{\alpha}}) \mathcal{J}(\tau_1 y, -\tau_2 y; \bar{\tau}_1 \bar{y}, -\bar{\tau}_2 \bar{y}; K) + cc.$$

Howe dual algebra

To classify currents \sim current deformations it is convenient to use two mutually commutative algebras ${}^v\mathfrak{sl}_2$ (vertical)

$$f_+ = y^{+\nu} y^{-\nu} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \bar{y}^{+\dot{\nu}} \partial \bar{y}^{-\dot{\nu}}}, \quad f_- = -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^{+\dot{\gamma}} \partial y^{-\dot{\gamma}}} + \bar{y}^{+\dot{\gamma}} \bar{y}^{-\dot{\gamma}},$$

$$f_0 = y^{+\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{+\alpha}} + y^{-\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{-\alpha}} - \bar{y}^{+\dot{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}^{+\dot{\alpha}}} - \bar{y}^{-\dot{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}^{-\dot{\alpha}}},$$

and ${}^h\mathfrak{sl}_2$ (horizontal)

$$g_+ = y^{+\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{-\alpha}} - \bar{y}^{+\dot{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}^{-\dot{\alpha}}}, \quad g_- = y^{-\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{+\alpha}} - \bar{y}^{-\dot{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}^{+\dot{\alpha}}},$$

$$g_0 = y^{+\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{+\alpha}} + \bar{y}^{+\dot{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}^{+\dot{\alpha}}} - y^{-\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{-\alpha}} - \bar{y}^{-\dot{\alpha}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}^{-\dot{\alpha}}}$$

are dual to the rank-two covariant derivative, mapping current to current

\Rightarrow Deformed equations form ${}^v\mathfrak{sl}_2 \otimes {}^h\mathfrak{sl}_2$ representation.

The Cartan operator $f_0 \in {}^v\mathfrak{sl}_2$ is the rank-two helicity operator

The Cartan operator $g_0 \in {}^h\mathfrak{sl}_2$ is the current helicity operator

Elimination of torsion

Torsion-like terms of deformation for spin s gauge one form are proportional to $y^{s-1}\bar{y}^{s-1}$

Currents \mathcal{J}_0 with zero rank-two helicity do not contribute to torsion-like terms because of pre-factors $H^{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}}\bar{\partial}_{i\dot{\alpha}}\bar{\partial}_{j\dot{\beta}}$ and $H^{\alpha\beta}\partial_{i\alpha}\partial_{j\beta}$

Using manifest formulae for trivial deformations OG, Vasiliev [1012.3143]

it can be shown that a current deformation dependent on \mathcal{J}_h with positive integer rank-two helicity h are equivalent to a current deformation dependent on $\tilde{\mathcal{J}}_0 \sim (f_-)^h \mathcal{J}_h$ modulo D^{ad} -exact forms.

Analogously, current deformation dependent on \mathcal{J}_h with negative integer rank-two helicity h are equivalent to a current deformation dependent on $\tilde{\mathcal{J}}_0 \sim (f_+)^{-h} \mathcal{J}_h$.

Trivial deformations were constructed for ${}^h\mathfrak{sl}_2$ lower-weight deformations and can be generalized by action of upper ${}^h\mathfrak{sl}_2$ generators

Conclusion

Current interactions result from a linear problem via bilinear substitution

Modulo field redefinitions quadratic corrections in nonlinear equations in the 1-form-sector do not depend on η^2 and $\bar{\eta}^2$

Modulo field redefinitions quadratic corrections do not contribute to torsion-like terms