

Title A non-Abelian Chern-Simons-Yang-Mills-Higgs system in 3+1 dimensions
Creators Navarro-Lérida, Francisco and Radu, Eugen and Tchrakian, D. H.
Date 2013
Citation Navarro-Lérida, Francisco and Radu, Eugen and Tchrakian, D. H. (2013) A non-Abelian Chern-Simons-Yang-Mills-Higgs system in 3+1 dimensions. (Preprint)
URL <https://dair.dias.ie/id/eprint/541/>
DOI DIAS-STP-13-16

A non-Abelian Chern-Simons–Yang-Mills-Higgs system in $3 + 1$ dimensions

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March 20, 2018

Abstract

We study spherically symmetric solutions of an $SO(5)$ Chern-Simons–Yang-Mills-Higgs system in $3 + 1$ dimensions. The Chern-Simons densities are defined in terms of both Yang-Mills fields and a 5-component isomultiplet Higgs. The $SO(3) \times SO(2)$ solutions are analysed in a systematic way, by employing numerical methods. These finite energy configurations possess both electric and magnetic global charges, differing radically, however, from Julia-Zee dyons. When two or more of these Chern-Simons densities are present in the Lagrangian, solutions with vanishing electric charge but nonvanishing electrostatic potential may exist.

1 Introduction

The ‘usual’ Chern-Simons (CS) densities are defined in all odd dimensions [1], both Euclidean or Minkowskian. This is because their definition relies on that of the Chern-Pontryagin (CP) density in one dimension higher, which is an even dimension. Recently however, ‘new’ Chern-Simons(–Higgs) [2, 3] densities in all odd and even dimensions have been proposed. The aim of the present work is to employ such Chern-Simons–Higgs (CSH) terms to construct solitons.

As a first application of these new CSH terms, we carry out this task in $(3 + 1)$ -dimensional Minkowski spacetime. This choice offers a novel example of the use of a Chern-Simons density in *even* spacetime dimensions, and secondly, $3 + 1$ is the most relevant physical dimension. In addition to the magnetic the magnetic flux, the presence of a Chern-Simons terms results (as usual) in an electric flux.

Ever since the work of [4] on topologically massive $SU(2)$ Yang–Mills (YM) theory in $2 + 1$ dimensions, systems in $2p + 1$ dimensions featuring a Chern-Simons term have been studied. Some of these are $(2 + 1)$ -dimensional Higgs models [5, 6, 7] supporting Abelian and non-Abelian vortices, while others, like [8], turn out to be truncations of gauged supergravities [9].

Before stating the definitions of the Chern-Simons–Higgs (CSH) densities in $3 + 1$ dimensions, to be employed in the present work, we review the general definition of these new Chern-Simons densities for the sake of being self-contained here. The definition of a Chern-Simons density Ω_{CS} in a $(2n + 1)$ -dimensional spacetime is extracted from the $(2n + 2)$ -dimensional Chern-Pontryagin density Ω_{CP} , which is by construction a total divergence

$$\Omega_{\text{CP}}[F] = \nabla \cdot \Omega[A, F], \quad (1)$$

A and F being the Yang-Mills connection and curvature, respectively.

The CS density is then defined as the $(2n + 2)$ -th component Ω_{2n+2} , of the $(2n + 2)$ -component density Ω ,

$$\Omega_{\text{CS}}[A, F] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Omega_{2n+2}[A, F], \quad (2)$$

in one dimension lower, namely, in $2n + 1$ dimensions. These CS densities, are *gauge variant*.

Since the CP densities Ω_{CP} are defined only in *even*, $2n + 2$ dimensions, it follows that the corresponding CS densities Ω_{CS} are defined only in *odd*, $(2n + 1)$ -dimensional spacetimes.

To define Chern-Simons densities in *even* dimensional spacetimes, it would be natural to extract these from the analogues of the Chern-Pontryagin densities defined in *odd* dimensions, which are also total divergence. These new CP densities $\hat{\Omega}_{\text{CP}}$, are by construction [2, 3] also total divergence

$$\hat{\Omega}_{\text{CP}} = \nabla \cdot \hat{\Omega}. \quad (3)$$

Such densities can be constructed by subjecting the CP density in some higher *even* dimension, to dimensional descent to some (lower) residual dimension, say $D + 2$, which can be odd ¹.

The reduced CP densities $\hat{\Omega}_{\text{CP}}$ in $D + 2$ dimensions, which are reviewed in [2], in addition to the curvature F , depend also on a Higgs field Φ resulting from the breakdown of symmetry in the dimensional descent, as well as on its covariant derivative $D\Phi$. Like the CP density in the higher dimensions, they are also *gauge invariant*. Their most remarkable property is that the density $\hat{\Omega}$ in Eq. (3) is *gauge covariant* in *odd*, and *gauge variant* in *even*, (residual) dimensions,

$$\hat{\Omega}_{\text{CP}}[F, D\Phi, \Phi^2] = \nabla \cdot \hat{\Omega}[F, D\Phi, \Phi^2], \quad \text{for odd } D + 2, \quad (4)$$

$$\hat{\Omega}_{\text{CP}}[F, D\Phi, \Phi^2] = \nabla \cdot \hat{\Omega}[A, F, D\Phi, \Phi^2], \quad \text{for even } D + 2. \quad (5)$$

The definitions of the new Chern-Simons densities now follow naturally, as the $(D + 2)$ -th components of $\hat{\Omega}$ in Eqs. (4) and (5), respectively

$$\hat{\Omega}_{\text{CS}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \hat{\Omega}_{D+2}[F, D\Phi, \Phi^2], \quad \text{for even } D + 1, \quad (6)$$

$$\hat{\Omega}_{\text{CS}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \hat{\Omega}_{D+2}[A, F, D\Phi, \Phi^2], \quad \text{for odd } D + 1, \quad (7)$$

in a $(D + 1)$ -dimensional spacetime.

In the present work, our attention is restricted to the case of $D = 3$, namely, to the case of four-dimensional Minkowski spacetime, where we will construct static, spherically symmetric, solitons of a Yang-Mills–Higgs system featuring (new) Chern-Simons terms, which carry both electric and magnetic global charges. The new CS terms being those extracted from the dimensionally descended (from some higher even dimensions) Chern-Pontryagin density in residual $3 + 2 (= D + 2)$ dimensions, the gauge group and the multiplicity of the Higgs field are fixed. This is explained in detail in Ref. [2].

In this preliminary work, the multiplet structure in the $3 + 1$ dimensional model is chosen to be the most economical one consistent with the possibility of constructing soliton solutions in these dimensions, and, such that the “new Chern-Simons” density is nonvanishing. In the present work the descent resulting in the CS density in $3 + 1$ dimensions starts from the n -th Chern-Pontryagin density in $2n$ dimensions and ends in $D + 2 = 5$ dimensions, for $n = 3, 4$ and $D = 3$. Following Ref. [2], the (residual) YM field $F_{\mu\nu} = (F_{ij}, F_{i0})$ and the Higgs field Φ are both 4×4 antihermitian matrices which we choose to take their values in the chiral Dirac representation of $SO(6)$.

This most economical choice is

$$F_{\mu\nu} = F_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha\beta} \Sigma_{\alpha\beta}, \quad (8)$$

$$\Phi = \phi^\alpha \Sigma_{\alpha 6}, \quad \alpha = i, 4, 5; \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \quad (9)$$

$(\Sigma_{\alpha\beta}, \Sigma_{\alpha 6})$ being the 4×4 chiral representation matrices of $SO(6)$. The spin matrices $\Sigma_{\mu\nu} = (\Sigma_{\alpha\beta}, \Sigma_{\alpha 6})$ used here are

$$\Sigma_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{4} \Sigma_{[\mu} \tilde{\Sigma}_{\nu]}, \quad (10)$$

¹This descent does not have to be down to an odd residual dimension, $D + 2$, as is the case in the present work. The residual dimension $D + 2$ can just as well be even.

with

$$\Sigma_i = -\tilde{\Sigma}_i = i\gamma_i, \quad \Sigma_4 = -\tilde{\Sigma}_4 = i\gamma_4, \quad \Sigma_5 = -\tilde{\Sigma}_5 = i\gamma_5, \quad \Sigma_6 = +\tilde{\Sigma}_6 = \mathbb{1},$$

defined in terms of the usual Dirac gamma matrices $(\gamma_i, \gamma_4, \gamma_5)$, $i = 1, 2, 3$.

There is a tower of dynamical CS densities on $(3+1)$ -dimensional Minkowski spacetime that one can employ. Each of these is arrived at *via* the dimensional reduction of the n -th Chern-Pontryagin density on $K^5 \times S^{2n-5}$, $n \geq 3$. The CS density on Minkowski M^4 is then defined as the 5-th component of the density on the residual space K^5 , in one dimension lower. Here, we display the first two members of this tower, pertaining to $n = 3$ and $n = 4$, respectively,

$$\Omega_{\text{CS}}^{(1)} = i \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \text{Tr} \Phi F_{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\sigma}, \quad (11)$$

$$\Omega_{\text{CS}}^{(2)} = i \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \text{Tr} \left[\Phi \left(\eta^2 F_{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\sigma} + \frac{2}{9} \Phi^2 F_{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\sigma} + \frac{1}{9} F_{\mu\nu} \Phi^2 F_{\rho\sigma} \right) - \frac{2}{9} (\Phi D_\mu \Phi D_\nu \Phi - D_\mu \Phi \Phi D_\nu \Phi + D_\mu \Phi D_\nu \Phi \Phi) F_{\rho\sigma} \right], \quad (12)$$

where $\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$ is the Levi-Civita tensor in Minkowski spacetime.

Inasfar as Eqs. (11) and (12) present CP violating dynamics, the (Higgs) scalar may be interpreted as an axion [10, 11] like scalar.

2 The models and field equations

The models considered will feature the Chern-Simons terms $\Omega_{\text{CS}}^{(1)}$ and $\Omega_{\text{CS}}^{(2)}$, Eqs. (11)-(12), augmented by the Yang-Mills-Higgs (YMH) sector. As explained in the Introduction of this preliminary work, we will choose the YMH sector to be the usual one consisting of the traces of squares of the $SO(5)$ YM curvature, Eq. (8), and the covariant derivative of the Higgs field, Eq. (9), plus the usual quartic Higgs potential.

The Lagrangian densities we will consider are

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{YMH}} + \kappa_1 \Omega_{\text{CS}}^{(1)} + \kappa_2 \Omega_{\text{CS}}^{(2)}, \quad (13)$$

where $\Omega_{\text{CS}}^{(1)}$ and $\Omega_{\text{CS}}^{(2)}$ are given by Eq. (11) and Eq. (12), respectively, and,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{YMH}} = \text{Tr} \left[\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^2 - \frac{1}{2} D_\mu \Phi^2 - \frac{\lambda}{2} (\Phi^2 + \eta^2 \mathbb{1})^2 \right], \quad (14)$$

where $D_\mu = \partial_\mu + [A_\mu, \cdot]$. Here κ_1 and κ_2 represent the corresponding CS coupling constants, λ is the Higgs potential coupling constant, and η denotes the vacuum expectation value of the Higgs field.

We will seek solutions with both magnetic and electric global charges for the systems Eq. (13), to which we will loosely refer as dyons in the following. But what we have proposed here is quite different from the Julia-Zee (JZ) dyon [12]. In the latter, the electric component A_0 of the gauge connection and the Higgs field Φ both take their values in the algebra of the same gauge group, $SO(3)$, while here A_0 and Φ have entirely different multiplet structures as implied in Eqs. (8)-(9). It should be emphasised that the main difference is not that here we have the gauge group $SO(5)$ instead of $SO(3)$ of the JZ dyon, but rather that the electric component of the gauge connection results from the Chern-Simons dynamics exploited in [5, 6].

The equations of motion resulting from the variations of the Lagrangian with respect to the YM potential and the Higgs field are

$$D_\mu F^{\mu\nu} + [\Phi, D^\nu \Phi] = 2i \kappa_1 \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \{F_{\rho\sigma}, D_\mu \Phi\}, \quad (15)$$

$$D_\mu D^\mu \Phi - \lambda \{\Phi, (\Phi^2 + \eta^2 \mathbb{1})\} = i \kappa_1 \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\sigma}, \quad (16)$$

respectively. $\{, \}$ denotes the anticommutator. These equations, Eqs. (15) and (16), are written only for the Lagrangian with $\kappa_2 = 0$ in Eq. (13). This is because the expressions for the right-hand sides of the corresponding equations for $\kappa_2 \neq 0$ are very cumbersome.

It is clear from the Gauss-Law equation, namely for the $\nu = 0$ component of Eq. (15), that when the Chern-Simons coupling constants vanishes, so will the component A_0 of the gauge connection, resulting in a vanishing electric charge. This is a typical feature of Chern-Simons-Higgs dyons [5, 6, 7].

The electric field here, $E_i \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} F_{i0}$ is in general a non-Abelian quantity, leading to the definition of the flux. This definition is equivalent (up to a sign) to the general definition of electric charge for non-Abelian fields [13, 14] computed as

$$Q^{YM} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_{S^\infty} \left[- \sum_{i=1}^3 \text{Tr}(F_{i0}^2) \right]^{1/2} dS, \quad (17)$$

Likewise, our definition of the non-Abelian magnetic charge is given by

$$P^{YM} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_{S^\infty} \left[- \sum_{i=1}^3 \text{Tr}(\tilde{F}_{i0}^2) \right]^{1/2} dS, \quad (18)$$

where \tilde{F} is the Hodge dual of the gauge field.

It should be emphasised here that the magnetic charge Eq. (18) is a global charge, and not a topological charge. The reason is that our Higgs multiplet here is a 5-component isovector, rather than the 3-component isovector in the case of the usual t'Hooft-Polyakov monopole. Indeed, unlike the *monopole*, of the Georgi-Glashow model in which the gauge field breaks down to an Abelian field due to the symmetry breaking mechanism, here, our definition of the magnetic flux in Eq. (18) does not involve the Higgs field.

The monopole charge of the Georgi-Glashow model is

$$\mu = \frac{1}{4\pi} \varepsilon_{ijk} \int_{S^\infty} \text{Tr} \Phi F_{ij} dS_k, \quad (19)$$

which presents a lower bound on the energy integral. This is not the case with the solutions in this work. Notwithstanding, one might refer to these solutions loosely as dyons, understanding that in the soliton literature the word dyon normally implies topological stability for the magnetic sector.

3 Imposition of spherical symmetry and one dimensional subsystems

3.1 The general case

The static spherically symmetric Ansatz for the Higgs field Φ and the YM connection $A_\mu = (A_0, A_i)$ reads

$$\Phi = 2\eta (\phi^M \Sigma_{M6} + \phi^6 \hat{x}_j \Sigma_{j6}), \quad (20)$$

$$A_0 = -(\varepsilon\chi)^M \hat{x}_j \Sigma_{jM} - \chi^6 \Sigma_{45}, \quad (21)$$

$$A_i = \left(\frac{\xi^6 + 1}{r} \right) \Sigma_{ij} \hat{x}_j + \left[\left(\frac{\xi^M}{r} \right) (\delta_{ij} - \hat{x}_i \hat{x}_j) + (\varepsilon A_r)^M \hat{x}_i \hat{x}_j \right] \Sigma_{jM} + A_r^6 \hat{x}_i \Sigma_{45}, \quad (22)$$

in which $i, j = 1, 2, 3$ and $M = 4, 5$. We can label the functions $(\phi^M, \phi^6) \equiv \vec{\phi}$, $(\chi^M, \chi^6) \equiv \vec{\chi}$, $(\xi^M, \xi^6) \equiv \vec{\xi}$ and $(A_r^M, A_r^6) \equiv \vec{A}_r$ like four isotriplets $\vec{\phi}$, $\vec{\chi}$, $\vec{\xi}$ and \vec{A}_r , all depending on the 3-dimensional spacelike radial variable r . ε is the two dimensional Levi-Civita symbol.

The parametrization used in the Ansatz, Eqs. (20)-(22), results in a gauge covariant expression for the YM

curvature $F_{\mu\nu} = (F_{ij}, F_{i0})$ and the gauge covariant derivative of the Higgs $D_\mu\Phi = (D_i\Phi, D_0\Phi)$

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{ij} &= \frac{1}{r^2} \left(|\vec{\xi}|^2 - 1 \right) \Sigma_{ij} + \frac{1}{r} \left[D_r \xi^6 + \frac{1}{r} \left(|\vec{\xi}|^2 - 1 \right) \right] \hat{x}_{[i} \Sigma_{j]k} \hat{x}_k + \frac{1}{r} D_r \xi^M \hat{x}_{[i} \Sigma_{j]M}, \\
F_{i0} &= -\frac{1}{r} \xi^M (\varepsilon\chi)^M \Sigma_{ij} \hat{x}_j + \frac{1}{r} \left[\xi^6 (\varepsilon\chi)^M - \chi^6 (\varepsilon\xi)^M \right] \Sigma_{iM} \\
&\quad - \left\{ (\varepsilon D_r \chi)^M + \frac{1}{r} \left[\xi^6 (\varepsilon\chi)^M - \chi^6 (\varepsilon\phi)^M \right] \right\} \hat{x}_i \hat{x}_j \Sigma_{jM} - D_r \chi^6 \hat{x}_i \Sigma_{45}, \\
(2\eta)^{-1} D_i \Phi &= -\frac{1}{r} (\vec{\xi} \cdot \vec{\phi}) (\delta_{ij} - \hat{x}_i \hat{x}_j) \Sigma_{j6} + D_r \phi^M \hat{x}_i \Sigma_{M6} + D_r \phi^6 \hat{x}_i \hat{x}_j \Sigma_{j6}, \\
(2\eta)^{-1} D_0 \Phi &= \phi^M (\varepsilon\chi)^M \hat{x}_j \Sigma_{j6} - \left[\phi^6 (\varepsilon\chi)^M - \chi^6 (\varepsilon\phi)^M \right] \Sigma_{M6},
\end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

in which we have used the notation

$$D_r \xi^a = \partial_r \xi^a + \varepsilon^{abc} A_r^b \xi^c, \quad D_r \chi^a = \partial_r \chi^a + \varepsilon^{abc} A_r^b \chi^c, \quad D_r \phi^a = \partial_r \phi^a + \varepsilon^{abc} A_r^b \phi^c,$$

as the $SO(3)$ covariant derivatives of the three triplets $\vec{\xi}$, $\vec{\chi}$ and $\vec{\phi}$ with respect to the one dimensional, and hence trivial, $SO(3)$ gauge connection \vec{A}_r .

Substituting Eq. (20) and Eqs. (23) in the CS densities, Eqs. (11)-(12), the resulting reduced one dimensional CS Lagrangian for the first CS term, Eq. (11), is

$$\omega_{\text{CS}}^{(1)} = -8\kappa_1 \eta \left[(|\vec{\xi}|^2 - 1) \vec{\phi} \cdot D_r \vec{\chi} - 2(\vec{\xi} \times \vec{\chi}) \cdot (\vec{\phi} \times D_r \vec{\xi}) \right], \tag{24}$$

and that for the second CS term, Eq. (12), is

$$\begin{aligned}
\omega^{(2)} &= -\frac{16}{3} \kappa_2 \eta^3 \left(\frac{|\vec{\phi}|^2 - 3}{2} \left[(|\vec{\xi}|^2 - 1) \vec{\phi} \cdot D_r \vec{\chi} - 2(\vec{\xi} \times \vec{\chi}) \cdot (\vec{\phi} \times D_r \vec{\xi}) \right] - \left[(|\vec{\xi}|^2 - 1) (\vec{\phi} \times \vec{\chi}) \cdot (\vec{\phi} \times D_r \vec{\phi}) \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. - (\vec{\xi} \cdot \vec{\phi})^2 \vec{\phi} \cdot D_r \vec{\chi} + 2(\vec{\xi} \cdot \vec{\phi}) \left((\vec{\phi} \times \vec{\chi}) \cdot (\vec{\phi} \times D_r \vec{\xi}) + (\vec{\xi} \times \vec{\chi}) \cdot (\vec{\phi} \times D_r \vec{\phi}) \right) \right] \right),
\end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

where $\omega_{CS}^{(i)} = \kappa_i r^2 \Omega_{CS}^{(i)}$.

For completeness, we give also the expression of the corresponding expression of the reduced YMH static Lagrangian ($L_{\text{YMH}} = r^2 \mathcal{L}_{\text{YMH}}$, Eq. (14)):

$$\begin{aligned}
L_{\text{YMH}} &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(2 |D_r \vec{\xi}|^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(|\vec{\xi}|^2 - 1 \right)^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(r^2 |D_r \vec{\chi}|^2 + 2 |(\vec{\xi} \times \vec{\chi})|^2 \right) \\
&\quad + 2 \eta^2 r^2 \left(|(\vec{\phi} \times \vec{\chi})|^2 - \left[|D_r \vec{\phi}|^2 + \frac{2}{r^2} (\vec{\xi} \cdot \vec{\phi})^2 \right] \right) - 2\lambda \eta^4 (1 - |\vec{\phi}|^2)^2,
\end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

the first line pertaining to the YM fields and the second to the Higgs.

The variation with respect to the trivial $SO(3)$ gauge connection \vec{A}_r does not give rise to an equation of motion, but rather gives *constraint equations*. Furthermore, the $SO(3)$ freedom in this Ansatz results in an invariance at the fixed point of the 2-sphere, due to which only two of the components of each of the three triplets $(\vec{\xi}, \vec{\chi}, \vec{\phi})$ are independent functions. We thus end up with 6 equations of motion for the functions of r ,

$$\vec{\xi} = (\tilde{w}, 0, w), \quad \vec{\chi} = (\tilde{V}, 0, V), \quad \vec{\phi} = (\tilde{h}, 0, h), \tag{27}$$

in addition to the constraint equations.

3.2 The $SO(3) \times SO(2)$ case

To simplify the picture, in what follows, we shall construct only those solutions for which

$$\tilde{w} = \tilde{V} = \tilde{h} = 0, \tag{28}$$

i.e., our solutions describe the $SO(3) \times SO(2)$ submultiplet of the $SO(5)$ Yang-Mills field. These solutions will possess both electric and magnetic fields. Moreover, they will describe *finite energy* solutions, by virtue of the chosen asymptotic values of the fields, consistent with analyticity. With these asymptotic values, also the electric and magnetic fluxes Eqs. (17) and (18), are nonvanishing.

The electric field leads in general to a non-Abelian flux. In the restricted case we are considering ($\tilde{w} = \tilde{V} = \tilde{h} = 0$), the electric field is proportional to Σ_{45} , so it is the $SO(2)$ submultiplet of the $SO(5)$ field, Eq. (23), namely, the quantity $\partial_r \chi^6 = V'$ appearing in front of the algebra basis Σ_{45} . This leads us to a natural definition of the electric charge Q of the solution as

$$Q = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r^2 \frac{dV}{dr}. \quad (29)$$

This definition, which is equivalent (up to a sign) to the general definition of electric charge for non-Abelian fields [13, 14], and is computed from Eq. (17) as

$$Q^{YM} = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r^2 \sqrt{\left| \frac{d\vec{\chi}}{dr} \right|^2 + \frac{2}{r^2} |\vec{\xi} \times \vec{\chi}|^2}, \quad (30)$$

which for our restricted case reduces to $Q^{YM} = |Q|$.

Likewise, the (scalar) magnetic flux in the restricted case we are considering is computed from Eq. (18) as

$$P^{YM} = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\left(1 - |\vec{\xi}|^2\right)^2 + 2r^2 \left| \frac{d\vec{\xi}}{dr} \right|^2}. \quad (31)$$

For this restricted case and taking into account the asymptotic behaviour of the solutions (see next section), one can see that the magnetic charge is $P^{YM} = 1$.

We emphasised at the end of the previous section that the (scalar) magnetic charge is a global charge, and not the topological charge (19) of the t'Hooft-Polyakov *magnetic monopole*. Indeed, one can readily evaluate the flux integral Eq. (19) for the spherically symmetric fields Eqs. (20), (21), and (22) (and not only for the restricted case $\tilde{w} = \tilde{V} = \tilde{h} = 0$), which turns out to vanish. Our magnetic charge is not a topological charge.

Let us close this section by mentioning that within this $SO(3) \times SO(2)$ truncation, the system with the first CS term, $\Omega_{CS}^{(1)}$, is effectively described by a YMH-Maxwell system,

$$\mathcal{L} = \text{Tr} \left[\frac{1}{4} \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu}^2 - \frac{1}{2} D_\mu \Phi^2 - \frac{\lambda}{2} (\Phi^2 + \eta^2 \mathbb{1})^2 \right] - \frac{1}{4} f_{\mu\nu}^2 + i\kappa_1 \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} f_{\mu\nu} \text{Tr} \Phi \mathcal{F}_{\rho\sigma}, \quad (32)$$

where this time $\mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu}$ and Φ are $SO(3)$ fields. The $SO(3)$ and $U(1)$ fields interact only via the CS term, the $U(1)$ field being purely electric, with $f_{r0} = V'$. In this theory, the monopole charge Eq. (19) does not vanish, such that the solutions are topologically stable. No similar effective model could be constructed for the case of the second CS term, $\Omega_{CS}^{(2)}$.

4 Restricted field equations and boundary conditions

4.1 The equations and an effective model

Substituting the Ansatz, Eqs. (20)-(22), in the field equations, Eqs. (15)-(16), (with κ_2 included and together with our gauge choice Eq. (27) and the restriction $\tilde{w} = \tilde{V} = \tilde{h} = 0$) the following 3 equations are obtained ²:

$$\frac{d^2V}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{dV}{dr} + \frac{2}{r^2} wh [4\kappa_1 + \kappa_2(1-h^2)] \frac{dw}{dr} - \frac{1}{r^2} [(4\kappa_1 + \kappa_2(1-h^2))(1-w^2) + 2\kappa_2 w^2 h^2] \frac{dh}{dr} = 0, \quad (33)$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{dr^2} + w \left[h(4\kappa_1 + \kappa_2(1-h^2)) \frac{dV}{dr} + \frac{1-w^2}{r^2} - h^2 \right] = 0, \quad (34)$$

$$\frac{d^2h}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{dh}{dr} + \frac{\lambda}{2} h(1-h^2) - \frac{2w^2 h}{r^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} [(4\kappa_1 + \kappa_2(1-h^2))(1-w^2) + 2\kappa_2 w^2 h^2] \frac{dV}{dr} = 0. \quad (35)$$

However, Eq. (33) has a total derivative structure, which implies the existence of the first integral³

$$\frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{h}{r} \left[4\kappa_1(1-w^2) + \kappa_2 \left((1-w^2) + h^2(w^2 - \frac{1}{3}) \right) \right]. \quad (36)$$

After replacing the above relation in Eqs. (34), (35), we find that the system is effectively described by the reduced Lagrangian density

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = \mathcal{L}_{YMH}^{(0)} + \mathcal{L}_{YMH}^{(int)}, \quad (37)$$

with

$$\mathcal{L}_{YMH}^{(0)} = w'^2 + \frac{(1-w^2)^2}{2r^2} + w^2 h^2 + \frac{1}{2} r^2 h'^2 + \frac{1}{8} r^2 \lambda (1-h^2)^2, \quad (38)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{YMH}^{(int)} = \left[\kappa_1 \frac{2\sqrt{2}h(1-w^2)}{r} + \kappa_2 \frac{h}{\sqrt{2}r} \left((1-\frac{h^2}{3})(1-w^2) + \frac{2}{3} h^2 w^2 \right) \right]^2, \quad (39)$$

which corresponds to $SO(3)$ magnetic monopoles with an extra-interaction term as given by $\mathcal{L}_{YMH}^{(int)}$.

In order to obtain regular dyonic solutions we impose an appropriate set of boundary conditions. At the origin the functions and their derivatives must satisfy

$$w|_{r=0} = -1, \quad \left. \frac{dV}{dr} \right|_{r=0} = 0, \quad h|_{r=0} = 0, \quad (40)$$

while their asymptotic values are

$$w|_{r=\infty} = 0, \quad V|_{r=\infty} = 0, \quad h|_{r=\infty} = 1. \quad (41)$$

The second condition in Eq. (41) fixes the gauge freedom for the electric potential. Under these conditions the energy of the solutions⁴

$$E = \int_0^\infty \left[\left(\frac{dw}{dr} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1-w^2)^2}{r^2} + \frac{1}{2} r^2 \left(\frac{dV}{dr} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} r^2 \left(\frac{dh}{dr} \right)^2 + w^2 h^2 + \frac{\lambda}{8} r^2 (1-h^2)^2 \right] dr, \quad (42)$$

is finite.

²The constant η may be set to any nonvanishing value by rescaling the radial coordinate r . In what follows we have chosen it to be $1/2$.

³Here an arbitrary integration constant is set to zero as required by the finite energy conditions.

⁴Note that the CS term does not contribute to the energy density of the solutions.

As implied by Eq. (36), the electric field of the solutions is induced by the CS term, the magnetic monopoles acquiring an electric charge

$$Q = \frac{2\kappa_2}{3} + 4\kappa_1. \quad (43)$$

Remarkably, since the signs of κ_1 and κ_2 are free, one may have solutions with a vanishing electric charge Q but with a nonvanishing electric component of the gauge potential $V(r) \neq 0$, *i.e.*, a nonvanishing electric field. Note that $V(r)$ is identically zero only if both κ_1 and κ_2 are zero simultaneously.

4.2 Asymptotic analysis

Unfortunately, the system with $V(r) \neq 0$ does not seem to possess exact solutions⁵. However, approximate expressions can be written both as $r \rightarrow 0$ and as $r \rightarrow \infty$. The expansions at the origin of the solutions look rather simple

$$w(r) = -1 + a_2 r^2 + O(r^4), \quad V(r) = b_0 + \frac{1}{3} h_1 (12\kappa_1 a_2 + 3\kappa_2 a_2 + \kappa_2 h_1^2) r^2 + O(r^4), \quad h(r) = h_1 r + O(r^3), \quad (44)$$

where a_2 , b_0 , and h_1 are constants.

The corresponding expressions in the far field, $r \rightarrow \infty$, are much more complicated. Interestingly, their concrete form depends both on the value of λ and the existence or not of an electric charge Q . In the generic case, $Q \neq 0$ solutions, the asymptotic expansions are

$$w(r) = Ae^{-r} + \dots, \quad V(r) = -\frac{Q}{r} + \dots, \quad h(r) = 1 - \frac{4\kappa_1 Q}{\lambda} \frac{1}{r^4} + \dots, \quad (45)$$

for $\lambda \neq 0$, and

$$w(r) = Ar^{-H_1} e^{-r} + \dots, \quad V(r) = -\frac{Q}{r} + \dots, \quad h(r) = 1 + \frac{H_1}{r} + \dots, \quad (46)$$

for $\lambda = 0$, where A and H_1 are constants.

However, for $Q = 0$ one has to distinguish among several ranges for λ . For $\lambda > 4$ we have

$$w(r) = Ae^{-r} + \dots, \quad V(r) = \frac{2\kappa_1 A^2}{r^2} e^{-2r} + \dots, \quad h(r) = 1 + \frac{2A^2}{4 - \lambda} \frac{1}{r^2} e^{-2r} + \dots, \quad (47)$$

while for $0 < \lambda < 4$ we find

$$w(r) = Ae^{-r} + \dots, \quad V(r) = -\frac{4\kappa_1 H_1}{r^3} e^{-\sqrt{\lambda}r} + \dots, \quad h(r) = 1 + \frac{H_1}{r} e^{-\sqrt{\lambda}r} + \dots \quad (48)$$

The corresponding expression for $Q = 0$, $\lambda = 4$ reads

$$w(r) = Ae^{-r} + \dots, \quad V(r) = \frac{2\kappa_1 (A^2 - H_0)}{r^2} e^{-2r} + \dots, \quad h(r) = 1 + H_0 e^{-2r} + \dots, \quad (49)$$

while for $Q = 0$, $\lambda = 0$ one finds

$$w(r) = Ar^{-H_1} e^{-r} + \dots, \quad V(r) = -\frac{2\kappa_1 H_1}{r^2} + \dots, \quad h(r) = 1 + \frac{H_1}{r} + \dots \quad (50)$$

Interestingly, for these $Q = 0$ solutions, we observe that the electric field decays exponentially, except for the $\lambda = 0$ case where it exhibits a dipole-like behaviour.

⁵A promising direction appeared to be to construct them as a perturbation around the BPS monopoles ($\lambda = 0$), by treating κ_i as small parameters. However, the final *linear* equations could not be solved even in this case.

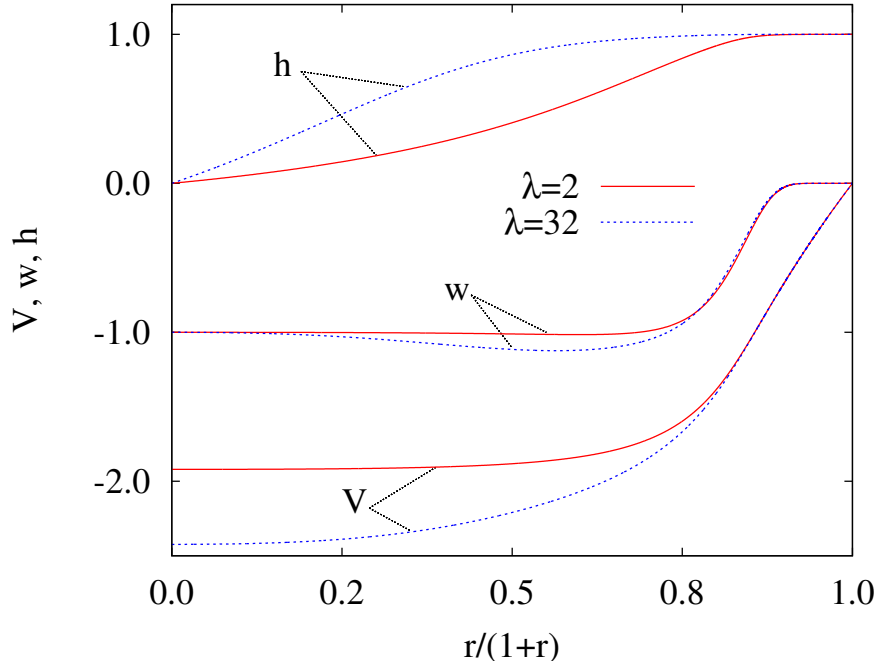


Figure 1: Functions $w(r)$, $h(r)$, and $V(r)$ for two typical solutions with $\kappa_1 = 1$, $\kappa_2 = 3$ ($Q = 6$), and $\lambda = 2$ and 32 .

5 Numerical results

The system Eqs. (34)-(35) (with V' given by Eq. (36)) cannot be solved analytically and one has to resort to numerical methods to analyse its solutions. We have employed a collocation method for boundary-value ordinary differential equations, equipped with an adaptive mesh selection procedure [17]. A compactified radial coordinate $x = r/(1+r)$ has been used. Typical mesh sizes include $10^3 - 10^4$ points. The solutions have a relative accuracy of 10^{-10} .

In Fig. 1 we exhibit the functions w , h , and V for two typical solutions with $\kappa_1 = 1$, $\kappa_2 = 3$ ($Q = 6$), and $\lambda = 2, 32$. Since Q does not vanish for these solutions, only function w shows an exponential decay.

The effect of Q on the functions is exhibited in Fig. 2, where the electric potential V is plotted for solutions with $\kappa_2 = -12$, $\lambda = 32$, and three values of κ_1 : 1, 2, 3 ($Q = -4, 0, 4$, respectively). Only the solution with $Q = 0$ gives rise to an exponential decay for the electric potential (since $\lambda \neq 0$).

Let us analyse the behaviour of the energy as a function of the parameters in the Lagrangian. For fixed λ , the energy depends on the CS coupling constants κ_1 and κ_2 . As a consequence of Eq. (43), the energy depends on Q also. But we should emphasise again that Q is not a free parameter, but it is completely fixed once a concrete model is chosen (namely, once λ , κ_1 , and κ_2 are chosen). However, it is pertinent to ask what models produce the configuration with the lowest energy. If one sets any of the two CS coupling constants to be nonvanishing, the configuration with the lowest energy does not correspond to the electrically uncharged one. We show an example of this in Fig. 3. Here the energy of the solutions with $\kappa_2 = -12$ and $\lambda = 32$ is plotted as a function of Q (or equivalently, κ_1). It is seen that the minimal energy occurs for $Q \neq 0$.

One might be tempted to state that there might be a dyon whose energy was the lowest energy in this family of models. However, that does not seem to be the case. We have explored large regions in the parameter space (κ_1, κ_2) for several values of λ and the absolute minimal value of the energy is always found to be that of the purely magnetic monopole, *i.e.*, $\kappa_1 = \kappa_2 = 0$. We illustrate this fact in Fig. 4. There, a 3D plot of E versus κ_1 and κ_2 has been projected onto a $\kappa_2 = \text{constant}$ plane for $\lambda = 32$ solutions. Energies of solutions with the same value of κ_1 correspond to points along a vertical line. We have highlighted the energies of the $Q = 0$ solutions

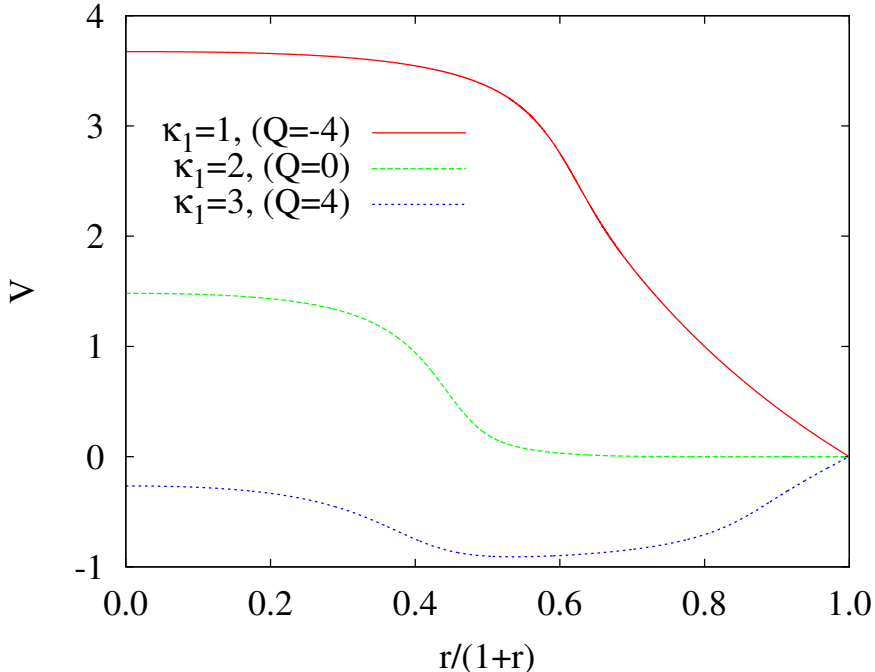


Figure 2: The electric potential $V(r)$ for solutions with $\kappa_2 = -12$, $\lambda = 32$, and three values of κ_1 : 1, 2, 3.

(blue points). Clearly the absolute minimum occurs for $Q = 0$ and $\kappa_1 = 0$ (which means $\kappa_2 = 0$).

Finally, we will address the asymptotic behaviour of the energy as a function of λ . Here we observe that the effects of the two types of CS terms are very different. In Fig. 5 we present the energy E versus the Higgs potential coupling constant λ in a logarithmic scale for several values of κ_1 and κ_2 . When κ_2 does not vanish, the energy diverges with λ . However, if $\kappa_2 = 0$, the energy tends to a constant value (which depends on κ_1) as λ tends to infinity, the same as for the usual, $SU(2)$ magnetic monopoles. The expression we found numerically for the asymptotic behaviour of the energy is

$$E = c_1 \lambda^{1/4} + c_2 + c_3 \lambda^{-1/2} + \dots, \quad (51)$$

where c_1 , c_2 , and c_3 are constants that depend on κ_1 and κ_2 . c_1 vanishes for $\kappa_2 = 0$.

6 Further remarks

The main purpose of this work was to provide an explicit construction of spherically symmetric solitons of an $SO(5)$ Chern-Simons–Yang–Mills–Higgs theory in $3 + 1$ dimensional spacetime. To our knowledge, no Chern-Simons solitons in even dimensional spacetime have appeared in the literature. The CS densities employed in this paper are two of the $3 + 1$ dimensional ones introduced in [2, 3], which can be defined in spacetimes of all dimensions. In $D + 1$ dimensions, these are defined in terms of $SO(D + 2)$ Yang–Mills field and a Higgs field taking its values in the orthogonal complement of $SO(D + 2)$ in $SO(D + 3)$. In any given dimension there is an infinite tower of such densities, and here for the case $D = 3$, we have considered the first two, Eqs. (11) and (12), in this tower⁶.

⁶These two CS densities are those extracted from the dimensional descent down to 3 dimensions of the 3rd and 4th Chern-Pontryagin densities in 6 and 8 dimensions, respectively. Higher order CS densities result from descents of n -th CP densities in n dimensions.

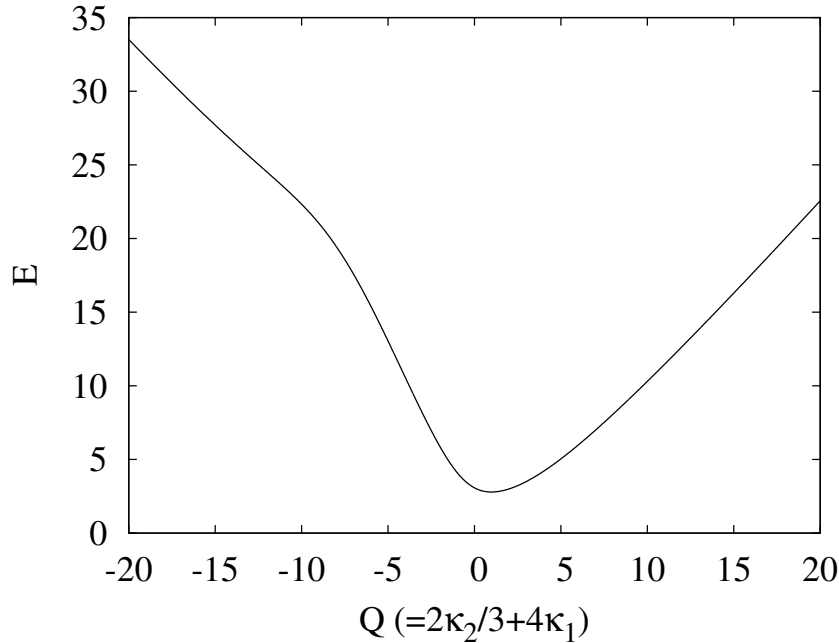


Figure 3: Energy E versus Q for solutions with $\kappa_2 = -12$ and $\lambda = 32$.

The solitons presented here differ from Julia-Zee [12] dyons in that the presence of the electric component of the gauge potential is a result of the presence of the Chern-Simons density in the Lagrangian, unlike in the case of the former [12]. In the latter (JZ) case, both the Higgs field (of the monopole) and the 'electric' component of the gauge connection A_0 take their values in the algebra of $SO(3)$. Here by contrast A_0 takes its values in the orthogonal complement of $SO(3)$ in $SO(5)$, and the Higgs field takes its values in the orthogonal complement of $SO(5)$ in $SO(6)$, *i.e.* it is a 5-component isovector. They are CS dyons in the spirit of those appearing in [5, 6, 7] in $2+1$ and [8] in $4+1$ dimensional spacetimes, respectively. The electric and magnetic fluxes here are defined by Eqs. (17) and (18). Unlike for JZ dyons ⁷, the global magnetic charge of our CS dyons is not the flux of a topological charge density.

One should also point out that the various terms in the Lagrangian density, Eq. (13), have quite different dimensions. While such a situation is not very unusual, it might nonetheless be that the qualitative features of the solutions may be different if all terms in the model had the same dimensions. In the present context, the Yang-Mills-Higgs (YMH) model matching the dimensions of the CS density Eq. (11) would be the sum of the $p=1$ and the $p=2$ YMH model defined in Section 7.3 of [2], while the YMH model matching the dimensions of the CS density Eq. (12) would be the $p=2$ YMH model defined in Section 7.9 there [2].

As avenues for future research, we mention first that it would be interesting to construct the generalizations of the solutions in this work beyond the particular truncation Eq. (28), *i.e.* with full $SO(5)$ gauge potentials. However, so far we have encountered numerical difficulties in constructing the most general solutions within the Ansatz (Eqs. (20)-(22)). Another interesting direction would be to study the effects of gravity. The study of gravitating monopoles and dyons has started immediately after the discovery of these solitons [20], and has become a fruitful field of research (see [21] for a review). Moreover, as suggested by a number of other gravitating models with non-Abelian Chern-Simons terms (see *e.g.* [18], [8], [19]), new features may occur in that case.

The inclusion of gravity effects can be approached in the standard way, by supplementing the Lagrangian Eq. (13) with an Einstein term and solving the corresponding field equations. On general grounds, one expects the

⁷Non-Abelian JZ type dyons can be defined in all spacetime dimensions [2] $D+1$, with $D \geq 3$.

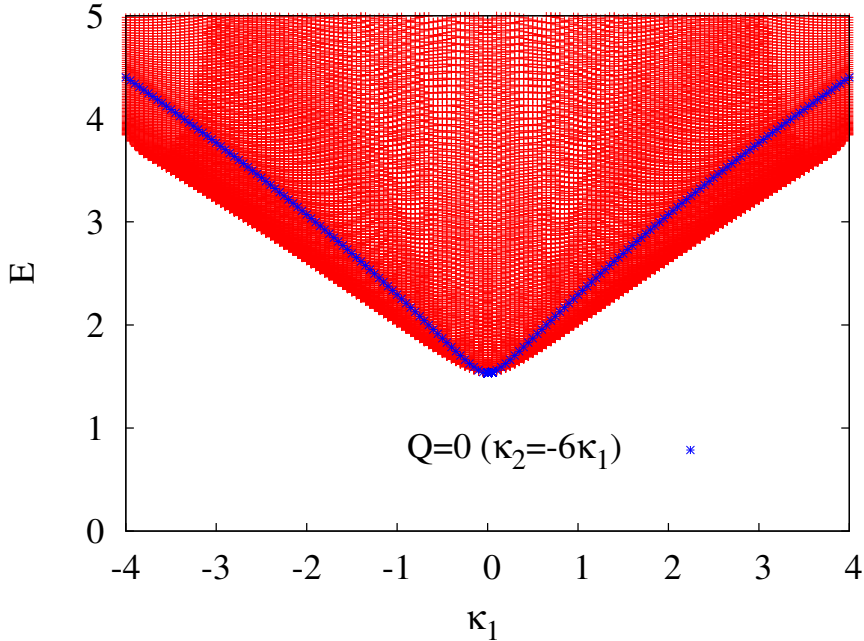


Figure 4: Energy E versus κ_1 for solutions with $\lambda = 32$ for free κ_2 (projection onto a $\kappa_2 = \text{constant}$ plane). Energies of the $Q = 0$ solutions are highlighted as blue star points.

existence of gravitating generalizations of the flat space solutions, at least for small values of Newton's constant⁸. Moreover, the regular center can be replaced by a black hole with a (small enough) radius. These solutions can be constructed by using similar techniques as those employed in Section 5.

However, we have found more interesting to consider gravitating generalization of the solutions with an extra dilaton field coupled with both YM and Higgs sectors, as described by the action (here we consider the first CS model only)

$$S = \frac{1}{4\pi G} \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[\frac{1}{4} R - \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \varphi \partial^\mu \varphi - \frac{e^{c_1 \varphi}}{4} \text{Tr}(F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}) - \frac{e^{c_2 \varphi}}{2} \text{Tr}(D_\mu \Phi D^\mu \Phi) - \frac{i\kappa_1}{\sqrt{-g}} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \text{Tr}(F_{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\sigma}) \right]. \quad (52)$$

Then, following the prescription in [15], one can show that for the $SO(3) \times SO(2)$ subsystem with

$$c_1 = -\frac{1}{2} c_2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad \kappa_1 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}, \quad (53)$$

the flat spacetime $SO(3)$ BPS monopoles remain a solution of the theory. Moreover, all other fields have simple closed form expressions in this case. Restricting again to the spherically symmetric case, the corresponding solution has a line element

$$ds^2 = U(r)^{3/2} (dr^2 + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2)) - \frac{dt^2}{U(r)^{3/2}}, \quad (54)$$

with

$$U(r) = 1 + \frac{C}{r} - \frac{2}{3r^2} + \frac{4 \coth r}{3r} - \frac{2}{3 \sinh^2 r}, \quad (55)$$

⁸One can show that the gravitating solutions still possess a first integral similar to Eq. (36) which fixes their electric field.

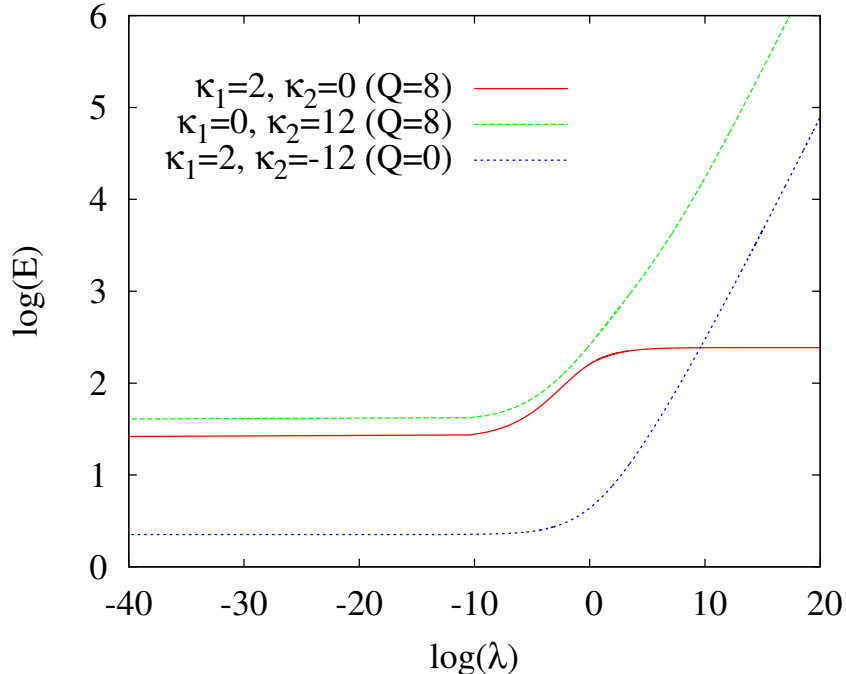


Figure 5: Energy E versus λ for several values of κ_1 and κ_2 .

where C is an arbitrary integration constant. The matter fields have the following expression

$$\varphi(r) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \log U(r), \quad V(r) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2U(r)}, \quad w(r) = \frac{r}{\sinh r}, \quad h(r) = \coth r - \frac{1}{r}. \quad (56)$$

For $C > 0$, this describes an extremal black hole solution with non-Abelian hair, with an horizon located at $r = 0$. However, similar to the Einstein-Maxwell-dilaton case, $r = 0$ is a naked singularity, since the Kretschmann scalar diverges as $1/r$ as $r \rightarrow 0$. Taking $C < 0$ leads again to a singular configuration (the singularity occurs this time for some $r_0 > 0$).

Thus the only interesting case corresponds to $C = 0$. The basic properties of this configuration are discussed already in [15] (although the explicit relation Eq. (55) is not given there). As proved in [15], this solution describes a globally regular gravitating soliton, with both electric and magnetic charges, whose mass equals the magnetic charge.

Let us close by remarking that the $SO(3) \times SO(2)$ Ansatz in Section 3 can be generalized by including a winding number in the $SO(3)$ sector. This would lead to axially symmetric magnetic monopoles endowed, via the CS term, with an extra electric charge. A similar construction to that described above would lead to closed form gravitating solutions whose geometry is static and axially symmetric.

Acknowledgements D.H.T. is grateful to Professor Hermann Nicolai for his hospitality at the Albert-Einstein-Institute, Golm, (Max-Planck-Institut, Potsdam) where this work was started. E.R. gratefully acknowledges support from the FCT-IF programme. This work was carried out in the framework of the Spanish Education and Science Ministry under Project No. FIS2011-28013.

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