

K. ASAKA, A. D'ADDA, N. KAWAMOTO, Y.KONDO*

(Hokkaido University Sapporo, 060-0810 Japan,

*INFN, Universita di Torino I-10125 Torino, Italy)

EXACT LATTICE SUPERSYMMETRY AT THE QUANTUM LEVEL FOR N = 2 WESS-ZUMINO MODELS IN LOWER DIMENSIONS

Summary

We have recently proposed a new lattice SUSY formulation which has exact lattice supersymmetry for Wess-Zumino models in one and two dimensions for all N=2 supercharges. This formulation is non-local in the coordinate space but the difference operator satisfies the Leibniz rule on the newly defined star product. Here we show that this lattice supersymmetry is kept exact at the quantum level by investigating Ward-Takahashi identities up to two loop level – Ward-Takahashi Identity for Exact Lattice SUSY Wess-Zumino Models. Talk given at The 30 International Symposium on Lattice Field Theory –Lattice 2012, June 24-29, 2012, Cairns, Australia, and part of a talk given at al-Farabi Kazakh National University in May 2012.

Keywords: the trellised theory of a field, Wess-Zumino models, supersymmetry.

Кілт сөздер: тор көзді суперсимметриялық тор (SUSY), Лейбниц ережесі, Уорд-Такахашидің теңдеуі, кванттық деңгей.

Ключевые слова: решетчатая теория поля, модель Весса-Зумино, суперсимметрия.

1. Introduction. There are two major difficulties in constructing exact lattice SUSY formulation for all super charges:

- 1) The difference operator does not satisfy the Leibniz rule.
- 2) For massless lattice fermions species doublers of chiral fermions usually appear.

If we replace the differential operator by a difference operator in the SUSY algebra, lattice SUSY is broken at the algebraic level since the SUSY generators satisfy Leibniz rule while the difference operator does not follow to the Leibniz rule. Secondly if we put massless fermions on the lattice species doublers of the chiral fermion appear: an unavoidable consequence of the NO-GO theorem of chiral fermions on the lattice. In supersymmetry the number of boson degrees of freedom and that of fermions should be the same, and thus this chiral fermion doublers break the balance of degrees of freedom between the bosons and fermions. Thus lattice supersymmetry will be broken with the naive version of lattice fermion formulation. Even if we use the recently proposed chiral fermion formulation satisfying Ginzberg-Wilson relation, the treatment of

fermions and bosons cannot be exactly the same leading to a breaking of exact lattice supersymmetry. It has recently been pointed out that the item 1) is in fact a NO-GO for local lattice formulation of supersymmetry [1].

With the aim of solving these difficulties we proposed the formulation of ref. [2, 3]. For the problem 1) we identify the momentum representation of a symmetric lattice difference operator as a lattice momentum and impose the conservation of the lattice momenta for products of fields in the momentum representation. The importance of the lattice momentum conservation was noticed by the very first paper of lattice SUSY [4]. In solving the problem 2) we identify the species doublers as super partner particles in the same super multiplet. To keep the balance for the equal treatment of fermions and bosons we introduce the species doubler counter part for bosons. We briefly explain the lattice SUSY formulation $N=2$ Wess-Zumino model in two dimensions, which has exact lattice SUSY [3]. We explicitly show that the exact SUSY is kept at the quantum level by explicitly examining the Ward-Takahashi (WT) identities up to two loop level. One dimensional formulation of Wess-Zumino model which has exact lattice SUSY is given in [2].

2. D=N=2 Wess-Zumino action. $N = 2$ extended supersymmetry algebra in two dimensions is given by

$$\{Q_{\alpha i}, Q_{\beta j}\} = 2\delta_{ij}(\gamma^\mu)_{\alpha\beta} i\partial_\mu, \quad (1)$$

where we may use an explicit representation of Pauli matrices for $\gamma^\mu = \{\sigma^3, \sigma^1\}$.

By going to the light cone directions this two dimensional $N = 2$ algebra can be decomposed into the direct sum of two one dimensional $N=2$ algebra:

$$\{Q_\pm^{(i)}, Q_\pm^{(j)}\} = 2\delta^{ij} i\partial_\pm, \quad \{others\} = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$Q_\pm' = \frac{Q_{1j} \pm iQ_{2j}}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \partial_\pm = \partial_1 \pm i\partial_2, \quad (3)$$

Here we have introduced the following light cone coordinates

$$x_\pm = x_1 \pm i x_2, \quad \partial_\pm = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\pm}. \quad (4)$$

We can equivalently express the above algebra in a chiral form:

$$\{Q_\pm^{(+)}, Q_\pm^{(-)}\} = i\partial_\pm, \quad \{others\} = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$Q_\pm^{(+)} = \frac{Q_\pm^{(1)} + iQ_\pm^{(2)}}{2}, \quad Q_\pm^{(-)} = \frac{Q_\pm^{(1)} - iQ_\pm^{(2)}}{2}. \quad (6)$$

The corresponding momentum counterpart of the algebra is given by

$$\{Q_\pm^{(+)}, Q_\pm^{(-)}\} = 2 \sin \frac{ap_\pm}{2} \epsilon \hat{p}_\pm. \quad (7)$$

In two dimensional $N=2$ SUSY algebra, we introduce four chiral fields $\Phi_A \equiv \{\Phi, \Psi_1, \Psi_2, F\}$ and the corresponding antichiral fields $\bar{\Phi}_A$. Each field Φ_A and $\bar{\Phi}_A$ has 4 species doublers. We can impose chiral and anti-chiral conditions which lead to the identification of the original fields with the species doubler fields [3]:

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_A(p_+, p_-) &= \Phi_A \frac{\mathbb{K}2\pi}{\mathbb{I}a} - p_+, p_- \frac{\mathbb{U}}{\mathbb{W}} = \Phi_A \frac{\mathbb{K}}{\mathbb{I}} p_+, \frac{2\pi}{a} - p_- \frac{\mathbb{U}}{\mathbb{W}} = \Phi_A \frac{\mathbb{K}2\pi}{\mathbb{I}a} - p_+, \frac{2\pi}{a} - p_- \frac{\mathbb{U}}{\mathbb{W}} \\ \bar{\Phi}_A(p_+, p_-) &= -\bar{\Phi}_A \frac{\mathbb{K}2\pi}{\mathbb{I}a} - p_+, p_- \frac{\mathbb{U}}{\mathbb{W}} = -\bar{\Phi}_A \frac{\mathbb{K}}{\mathbb{I}} p_+, \frac{2\pi}{a} - p_- \frac{\mathbb{U}}{\mathbb{W}} = \bar{\Phi}_A \frac{\mathbb{K}2\pi}{\mathbb{I}a} - p_+, \frac{2\pi}{a} - p_- \frac{\mathbb{U}}{\mathbb{W}}\end{aligned}\quad (8)$$

with $\Phi_A \in \{\Phi, \Psi_1, \Psi_2, F\}$.

The invariance of the action S_K under all supersymmetry transformations generated by $Q_{\pm}^{(\pm)}$ is assured by the algebra of (7) whose component representation is given in Tables 1 and 2 and by the momentum conservation for the lattice momentum: $\hat{p} = 2 \sin \frac{ap}{2}$

$$\delta(\hat{p} + \hat{q}) \in \sum_{i=\pm} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathbb{Y}}{\mathbb{K}} \delta(p_i + q_i) + \delta \frac{\mathbb{K}}{\mathbb{I}} p_i - q_i + \frac{2\pi}{a} \frac{\mathbb{U}\mathbb{W}}{\mathbb{W}\mathbb{I}} \frac{\mathbb{K}}{\mathbb{I}} \bmod \frac{4\pi}{a} \frac{\mathbb{U}}{\mathbb{W}}. \quad (9)$$

The kinetic term of the supersymmetric Wess Zumino action can be written in a Q – exact form of action as in the continuum:

$$\begin{aligned}S_K &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{3\pi}{a}} dp_+ dp_- dq_+ dq_- \delta(\hat{p} + \hat{q}) Q_+^{(-)} Q_-^{(-)} Q_+^{(+)} Q_-^{(+)} \{ \bar{\Phi}(p) \Phi(q) \} = \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{3\pi}{a}} dp_+ dp_- dq_+ dq_- \delta(\hat{p} + \hat{q}) \frac{\mathbb{Y}}{\mathbb{K}} 4 \bar{\Phi}(p) \sin \frac{aq_+}{2} \sin \frac{aq_-}{2} \Phi(q) - \bar{F}(p) F(q) \frac{\mathbb{U}}{\mathbb{W}} \\ &\quad + 2 \bar{\Psi}_2(p) \sin \frac{aq_+}{2} \Psi_2(q) + 2 \bar{\Psi}_1(p) \sin \frac{aq_-}{2} \Psi_1(q)\end{aligned}\quad (10)$$

where $V_n(p)$ is

$$V_n(p) = a^{2n} g_n G_n(p) \delta^{(2)} \frac{\mathbb{K}}{\mathbb{I}} \sin \frac{ap_1}{2} + \sin \frac{ap_2}{2} + \dots + \sin \frac{ap_n}{2} \frac{\mathbb{U}}{\mathbb{W}} \quad (11)$$

with $G_n(p)$ as appropriate momentum function which does not affect to the lattice SUSY invariance.

Table 1 – Chiral $D = N = 2$ supersymmetry transformation

	$Q_+^{(+)}$	$Q_+^{(-)}$	$Q_-^{(+)}$	$Q_-^{(-)}$
$\Phi(p)$	$i\Psi_1(p)$	0	$i\Psi_2(p)$	0
$\Psi_1(p)$	0	$-2i \sin \frac{ap_+}{2} \Phi(p)$	$-F(p)$	0
$\Psi_2(p)$	$F(p)$	0	0	$-2i \sin \frac{ap_-}{2} \Phi(p)$
$F(p)$	0	$2 \sin \frac{ap_+}{2} \Psi_2(p)$	0	$-2 \sin \frac{ap_-}{2} \Psi_1(p)$

Table 2– anti-chiral $D = N = 2$ supersymmetry transformation

	$Q_+^{(+)}$	$Q_+^{(-)}$	$Q_-^{(+)}$	$Q_-^{(-)}$
$\bar{\Phi}(p)$	0	$i\bar{\Psi}_1(p)$	0	$i\bar{\Psi}_2(p)$
$\bar{\Psi}_1(p)$	$-2i \sin \frac{ap_+}{2} \bar{\Phi}(p)$	0	0	$-\bar{F}(p)$
$\bar{\Psi}_2(p)$	0	$\bar{F}(p)$	$-2i \sin \frac{ap_-}{2} \bar{\Phi}(p)$	0
$\bar{F}(p)$	$2 \sin \frac{ap_+}{2} \bar{\Psi}_2(p)$	0	$-2 \sin \frac{ap_-}{2} \bar{\Psi}_1(p)$	0

We assume that all fields satisfy the (anti -) chiral conditions (8), so that in each variable the contribution of the integration in the intervals $\frac{\kappa}{3} - \frac{\pi}{a}, \frac{\pi}{a} \frac{\mu}{\mu}$ and $\frac{\kappa\pi}{3a}, \frac{3\pi}{a} \frac{\mu}{\mu}$ coincide and we get

$$S_K = 4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} dp_+ dp_- dq_+ dq_- \delta(p_+ + q_+) \delta(p_- + q_-) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} dq \left[-4 \bar{\Phi}(p) \sin \frac{aq_+}{2} \sin \frac{aq_-}{2} \Phi(q) - \bar{F}(p) F(q) + 2 \bar{\Psi}_2(p) \sin \frac{aq_+}{2} \Psi_2(q) + 2 \bar{\Psi}_1(p) \sin \frac{aq_-}{2} \Psi_1(q) \right] \quad (12)$$

The mass term in momentum representation is given as:

$$S_2 = ma^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 d^2 p_j \delta(\hat{p}_1 + \hat{p}_2) \left[\bar{\Psi} F(p_1) \Phi(p_2) + \Psi_2(p_1) \Psi_1(p_2) \right] \quad (13)$$

where the chiral conditions (8) are imposed.

The dimensionless chiral fields can be rescaled with powers of the lattice constant a to match the canonical dimensions of the component fields:

$$\Phi(p) \rightarrow a^{-2} \varphi(p), \quad \Psi_i(p) \rightarrow a^{-\frac{3}{2}} \Psi_i(p), \quad F(p) \rightarrow a^{-1} f(p). \quad (14)$$

The anti-chiral fields are similarly rescaled. It is also necessary to rescale supercharges to recover correct canonical dimension: $Q_i^{(j)} \rightarrow a^{\frac{1}{2}} Q_i^{(j)}$. The kinetic term in momentum representation then reads:

$$S_K = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} \frac{d\hat{p}^2}{(2\pi)^2} \left[\bar{\Psi} \bar{\varphi}(-p) \hat{p}_+ \hat{p}_- \varphi(p) - \bar{f}(-p) f(p) + \bar{\Psi}_1(-p) \hat{p}_- \Psi_1(p) + \bar{\Psi}_2(-p) \hat{p}_+ \Psi_2(p) \right] \quad (15)$$

where the dimensional lattice momentum is $\hat{p}_{\pm} = \frac{2}{a} \sin \frac{ap_{\pm}}{2}$.

3. Ward–Takahashi identities. The equivalence under the fields redefinition leads to the following identities, where we assume that the functional measure is not anomalous under the symmetry:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Gamma \rangle &= \frac{1}{\mathcal{B}} \int D[\Phi] \Gamma[\Phi] e^{i\mathcal{B}[\Phi]} = \frac{1}{\mathcal{B}} \int D[\Phi] \left(\frac{\delta \Gamma[\Phi]}{\delta \Phi} \right) e^{i\mathcal{B}[\Phi]} \\ &= \frac{1}{\mathcal{B}} \int D[\Phi] (\Gamma[\Phi] + \delta \Gamma[\Phi]) e^{i\mathcal{B}[\Phi] + i\delta \mathcal{B}}, \\ &= \langle \Gamma \rangle + \langle \delta \Gamma[\Phi] \rangle + \langle \Gamma[\Phi] \delta \mathcal{B}[\Phi] \rangle + \mathcal{O}(\delta^2) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

If the action is invariant under the transformation: $\delta \mathcal{B}[\Phi] = 0$, we obtain the following identity: $\langle \delta \Gamma[\Phi] \rangle = 0$. To find nontrivial relations between two point functions, we examine

possible combinations of operators for Γ . For example if we choose $\Gamma = \phi\bar{\psi}_1$ and δ as lattice SUSY transformation of $Q_+^{(+)}$, we obtain

$$\langle\psi_1(p)\bar{\psi}_1(-p)\rangle + \hat{p}_+ \langle\phi(p)\bar{\phi}(-p)\rangle = 0. \quad (17)$$

Tree propagators are given by

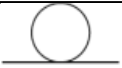
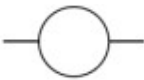
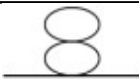
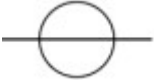


$$\langle\phi(p)\bar{\phi}(-p)\rangle_{tree} = \frac{-1}{D(\hat{p})}, \quad \langle\psi_1(p)\bar{\psi}_1(-p)\rangle_{tree} = \frac{\hat{p}_+}{D(\hat{p})}, \quad (18)$$

where $D(\hat{p}) = \hat{p}_+ p_- - m^2$. Apparently tree propagators (18) satisfy the identity (17), and it is consistent with the fact that the action is exactly invariant under the lattice supersymmetry at the classical level. We can choose other combinations of fields and lattice super charges for examining the W-T identities.

The basic structure of the loop contribution of corresponding diagrams to the two point function has the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle\phi(p)\bar{\phi}(-p)\rangle_A &= \langle\phi(p)\bar{\phi}(-p)\rangle_{tree} X_A(\hat{p}), \\ \langle\psi_1(p)\bar{\psi}_1(-p)\rangle_A &= \langle\psi_1(p)\bar{\psi}_1(-p)\rangle_{tree} X_A(\hat{p}), \end{aligned}$$

where $X_A(\hat{p})$'s are given as follows:

Loop diagram	$X_A(\hat{p})$
	0
	$-2g_3^2 \frac{\hat{p}_+ \hat{p}_- + m^2}{D(\hat{p})} I_1$
	0
	$-6g_4^2 \frac{\hat{p}_+ \hat{p}_- + m^2}{D(\hat{p})} I_2$
	$16m^2 g_3^4 \frac{2\hat{p}_+ \hat{p}_- + m^2}{D(\hat{p})} I_3$
	$8g_3^4 \frac{\hat{p}_+ \hat{p}_- + m^2}{D(\hat{p})} I_4$

where

$$I_1 = \mathbf{T} \frac{d^2 \hat{k}}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{1}{D(\hat{k})D(\hat{p}-\hat{k})}, \quad (19)$$

$$I_2 = \mathbf{T} \frac{d\hat{k}_1^2}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d\hat{k}_2^2}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{1}{D(\hat{k}_1)D(\hat{k}_2)D(\hat{p}-\hat{k}_1-\hat{k}_2)}, \quad (20)$$

$$I_3 = \mathbf{T} \frac{d\hat{k}_1^2}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d\hat{k}_2^2}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{1}{D(\hat{k}_1)D(\hat{k}_2)D(\hat{k}_1+\hat{p})D(\hat{k}_2+\hat{p})D(\hat{k}_1-\hat{k}_2)}, \quad (21)$$

$$I_4 = \mathbf{T} \frac{d^2 \hat{k}_1}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{d^2 \hat{k}_2}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{\hat{k}_1^2 + m^2}{D(\hat{k}_1)D(\hat{k}_2)} \mathbf{T} \frac{d^2 \hat{k}}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{1}{D(\hat{k})D(\hat{k}_1-\hat{k})}. \quad (22)$$

Therefor the W-T identity of this particular combination is exactly satisfied up to the 2-loop level. We can show that the other combinations of the two point functions and SUSY transformations have the same structure as this example. In this way we may conclude that the W-T identities are satisfied exactly at the quantum level for all super charges.

4. Discussions. In confirming the exact lattice SUSY invariance lattice momentum conservation plays a crucial role. This lattice momentum conservation defines a new type of *-product of fields F and G :

$$(F * G)(p) = \mathbf{T} d^2 p_1 d^2 p_2 F(p_1) G(p_2) \delta^{(2)}(\hat{p} - \hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2), \quad (23)$$

where the lattice momentum conservation is introduced. If we introduce standart momentum p conservation instead of the lattice momentum \hat{p} , the coordinate representation of the product of the function F and G leads to the standard product. However the coordinate representation of the *-product can be found in [2] and [3]. It would be interesting to find a connection with this nonlocal nature of the *-product and the noncommutative nature of link approach of lattice SUSY formulation [5] with Horf algebraic lattice SUSY invariance [6].

One of the other characteristics of this *-product is that the product is not associative. A given product, however, is well defined and thus the invariance of the lattice SUSY transformation is assured since SUSY transformation is linear with respect to fields. However non-associativity may be a problem when we try to extend this formulation to gauge theories since gauge transformations are nonlinear is mildly broken since we use lattice momentum which is not periodic in itself. We can, however, show that it is recovered in the continuum limit [3].

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Резюме

К. Асака, А. Д’адда, Н. Кавамото, А. Кондо

(Hokkaido University Sapporo, 060-0810 Япония,

*INFN, Universita di Torino I-10125 Торино, Италия)

ТӨМЕНГІ ӨЛШЕМДІЛІКТЕРДЕГІ ВЕССА-ЗУМИНО $N = 2$ ҮЛГІСІ ҮШІН КВАНТТЫҚ ДЕҢГЕЙДЕГІ ДӘЛ ТОР КӨЗДІ СИММЕТРИЯ

Жуырда біз $N = 2$ барлық суперзарядтар үшін бірөлшемді және екіөлшемді өлшемділіктерде Весса-Зу-мино үлгісіне арналған дәл тор көзді суперсимметриясы бар суперсимметриялық (SUSY) тордың жаңа анықтамасын ұсындық. Бұл анықтама

координатты кеңістікте бейлокалды болып табылады, бірақ айырма оператор жұлдызшамен белгіленген жаңа көбейтіндіде Лейбниц ережесін қанағаттандырады. Мұнда біз екі ілмекті деңгейге дейін Уорд-Такахашидің теңдеуімен – Весса-Зумино SUSY дәл тор көзді үлгілері үшін Уорд-Такахашидің теңдеуімен зерттелетін кванттық деңгейде тор көзді суперсимметрия дәл сақталатындығын көрсетеміз. 24–29 маусым 2012 жылы Австралияның Кэрнс қаласында өткен Өрістің Тор көзді теориясы жөніндегі 30-халықаралық симпозиумында баяндама жасалды және 2012 жылдың мамыр айында әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университетінде баяндаманың бір бөлігі айтылды.

Кілт сөздер: тор көзді суперсимметриялық тор (SUSY), Лейбниц ережесі, Уорд-Такахашидің теңдеуі, кванттық деңгей.

Резюме

К. Асака, А. Д’адда, Н. Кавамото, А. Кондо

(Hokkaido University Sapporo, 060-0810 Япония,

*INFN, Universita di Torino I-10125 Торино, Италия)

ТОЧНАЯ РЕШЕТОЧНАЯ СУПЕРСИММЕТРИЯ НА КВАНТОВОМ УРОВНЕ

ДЛЯ $N = 2$ МОДЕЛИ ВЕССА-ЗУМИНО В НИЗКИХ РАЗМЕРНОСТЯХ

Недавно мы предложили новую формулировку суперсимметричной (SUSY) решетки, которая имеет точную решеточную суперсимметрию для модели Весса-Зумино в одномерном и двухмерном размерностях для всех суперзарядов $N = 2$. Эта формулировка является нелокальной в координатном пространстве, но разностный оператор удовлетворяет правилу Лейбница на новом отмеченном звездочкой произведении. Исследуя тождество Уорда-Такахашиді до двух петлевого уровня (т.е. тождество Уорда-Такахашиді для точных решеточных моделей SUSY Весса-Зумино), мы показываем, что эта решеточная суперсимметрия остается неизменно точной на квантовом уровне. Доклад сделан на 30 Международном симпозиуме по Решеточной Теории Поля – «Решетка-2012», июнь 24-29, 2012, Кэрнс, Австралия, и часть доклада заложена в Казахском национальном университете им. аль-Фараби в мае 2012 года.

Ключевые слова: решетчатая теория поля, модель Весса-Зумино, суперсимметрия.

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