



The high order chiral Lagrangian

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Outline



- Background & motivations
- Symbols definitions
- A method to get chiral Lagrangian
- Results & summary

Background



- S. Weinberg, Physica 96A, 327 (1979) p^2
- J. Gasser, H. Leutwyler, Ann. Phys.(N.Y.) 158, 142(1984) p^4 , $SU(2)$
- J. Gasser, H. Leutwyler, Nucl. Phys. B250, 465(1985) p^4 , $SU(3)$
- H.W. Fearing, S. Scherer, Phys. Rev. D53, 315(1996) p^6 , $SU(N)$
- J. Bijnens, G. Colangelo, G. Ecker, JHEP 02 (1999) 020 correct p^6 , $SU(N)$
- C. Haefeli, M. A. Ivanov, M. Schmid, G. Ecker, arXiv:0705.0576 correct p^6 , $SU(2)$
- P. Herrera-Siklody, J.I. Latorre, P. Pascual, J. Taron, Nucl. Phys. B497, 345(1997) p^4 , $U(3)$
- H. Leutwyler, Phys. Lett. B374, 163(1996) $O(1)$, $1/N_C$
- R. Kaiser, H. Leutwyler, Eur. Phys. J. C17, 623(2000) $O(\delta)$, $1/N_C$

Background



- J. Wess, B. Zumino, Phys. Lett. B37, 95(1971) p^4 , $SU(3)$ anomaly
- H.W. Fearing, S. Scherer, Phys. Rev. D53, 315(1996) p^6 , $SU(N)$ anomaly
- T. Ebertshaüser, H. Fearing, S. Scherer, Phys. Rev. D65, 054033 (2002) correct p^6 , $SU(N)$ anomaly
- J. Bijnens, L. Girlanda, P. Talavera, Eur. Phys. J. C23,539 (2002) correct p^6 , $SU(N)$ anomaly
- O. Catà, V. Mateu, JHEP 09 (2007) 078 to p^6 , $SU(N)$ tensor sources
- S.Z. Jiang, Y. Zhang, Q. Wang, Phys. Rev. D87, 094014(2013) correct p^6 , $SU(N)$ tensor sources

Background



Numbers in each order

order	p^2			p^4			p^6		
	n	3	2	n	3	2	n	3	2
SU_n	2	2	2	11 + 2	10 + 2	7 + 3	112+3	90+4	52+4
SU_a	0	0	0	Wezz	Zumino	term	24	23	5 + 8
U	6	6	6		50+7				
SU_t	0	0	0	4	4	4	96+2	90+2	63+2

n:normal parts; a:anormalous parts; t:tensor sources parts

Motivations



- Find a systematic method to get chiral Lagrangian. Do not miss any linear relations
- Check the old results
- Obtain $U(N)/U(3)/U(2)$ in p^6 order
- SU: $a_0^\mu \sim \theta_{\nabla^\mu \hat{\theta}} = \partial^\mu \hat{\theta} + 2i\langle a^\mu \rangle$
electromagnetic fields $\sim v_0^\mu$
- Can extend to the other effective Lagrangians

Symbols definitions



$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}}^0 + \bar{q}(\psi + \not{d}\gamma_5 - s + ip\gamma_5 + \sigma_{\mu\nu}\bar{t}^{\mu\nu})q - \frac{\theta}{16\pi^2}\text{tr}_c(G_{\mu\nu}\tilde{G}^{\mu\nu})$$

$$U(x) = e^{i\phi(x)/F_0}$$

$$\phi(x) = \sum_{a=0}^8 \lambda_a \phi_a(x)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \pi^0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\eta + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\eta' & \sqrt{2}\pi^+ & \sqrt{2}K^+ \\ \sqrt{2}\pi^- & -\pi^0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\eta + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\eta' & \sqrt{2}K^0 \\ \sqrt{2}K^- & \sqrt{2}\bar{K}^0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\eta + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\eta' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_L(N) \times U_R(N) \rightarrow g_L, g_R \quad U \rightarrow g_R U g_L^\dagger$$

LR-basis



U

$$F_R^{\mu\nu} = \partial^\mu r^\nu - \partial^\nu r^\mu - i[r^\mu, r^\nu], \quad r_\mu = v_\mu + a_\mu$$

$$F_L^{\mu\nu} = \partial^\mu l^\nu - \partial^\nu l^\mu - i[l^\mu, l^\nu], \quad l_\mu = v_\mu - a_\mu$$

$$\chi = 2B_0(s + ip), \quad \chi^\dagger$$

$$t^{\mu\nu}, t^{\dagger\mu\nu}, \bar{t}^{\mu\nu} = P_L^{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} t_{\lambda\rho} + P_R^{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} t_{\lambda\rho}^\dagger$$

$$P_R^{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} = \frac{1}{4}(g^{\mu\lambda} g^{\nu\rho} - g^{\nu\lambda} g^{\mu\rho} + i\epsilon^{\mu\nu\lambda\rho}), \quad P_L^{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} = (P_R^{\mu\nu\lambda\rho})^\dagger$$

$$\hat{\theta} = i\theta$$

$$X = \langle \ln U \rangle + \hat{\theta}$$

LR-basis



basis	G	C	P
U	$g_R U g_L^\dagger$	U^T	U^\dagger
$\nabla_{\lambda_1} \cdots \nabla_{\lambda_n} U$	$g_R \nabla_{\lambda_1} \cdots \nabla_{\lambda_n} U g_L^\dagger$	$(\nabla_{\lambda_1} \cdots \nabla_{\lambda_n} U)^T$	$(\nabla^{\lambda_1} \cdots \nabla^{\lambda_n} U)^\dagger$
χ	$g_R \chi g_L^\dagger$	χ^T	χ^\dagger
$\nabla_{\lambda_1} \cdots \nabla_{\lambda_n} \chi$	$g_R \nabla_{\lambda_1} \cdots \nabla_{\lambda_n} \chi g_L^\dagger$	$(\nabla_{\lambda_1} \cdots \nabla_{\lambda_n} \chi)^T$	$(\nabla^{\lambda_1} \cdots \nabla^{\lambda_n} \chi)^\dagger$
$F_{\mu\nu}^R$	$g_R F_{\mu\nu}^R g_L^\dagger$	$-(F_{\mu\nu}^L)^T$	$F_L^{\mu\nu}$
$F_{\mu\nu}^L$	$g_L F_{\mu\nu}^L g_R^\dagger$	$-(F_{\mu\nu}^R)^T$	$F_R^{\mu\nu}$
$t^{\mu\nu}$	$g_R t^{\mu\nu} g_L^\dagger$	$t^{\mu\nu, T}$	$t^{\mu\nu, \dagger}$
$\nabla_\mu \hat{\theta}$	$\nabla_\mu \hat{\theta}$	$\nabla_\mu \hat{\theta}$	$-\nabla_\mu \hat{\theta}$
X	X	X	$-X$

building blocks



$$U = u^2, \quad u(\varphi) \rightarrow u(\varphi') = g_R u(\varphi) h^\dagger = h u(\varphi) g_L^\dagger$$

$$u_\mu = i\{u^\dagger(\partial_\mu - ir_\mu)u - u(\partial_\mu - il_\mu)u^\dagger\},$$

$$\chi_\pm = u^\dagger \chi u^\dagger \pm u \chi^\dagger u,$$

$$h_{\mu\nu} = \nabla_\mu u_\nu + \nabla_\nu u_\mu, \quad \mathcal{O} \rightarrow h\mathcal{O}h^{-1}$$

$$f_\pm^{\mu\nu} = u F_L^{\mu\nu} u^\dagger \pm u^\dagger F_R^{\mu\nu} u,$$

$$t_\pm^{\mu\nu} = u^\dagger t^{\mu\nu} u^\dagger \pm u t^{\mu\nu\dagger} u,$$

$$\nabla^\mu \hat{\theta} = \partial^\mu \hat{\theta} + 2i\langle a^\mu \rangle, \quad \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$$

$$X = \langle \ln U \rangle + \hat{\theta}$$

building blocks



O	P	C	h.c.
u^μ	$-u_\mu$	$(u^\mu)^T$	u^μ
$h^{\mu\nu}$	$-h_{\mu\nu}$	$(h^{\mu\nu})^T$	$h^{\mu\nu}$
χ_\pm	$\pm\chi_\pm$	$(\chi_\pm)^T$	$\pm\chi_\pm$
$f_\pm^{\mu\nu}$	$\pm f_{\pm\mu\nu}$	$\mp(f_\pm^{\mu\nu})^T$	$f_\pm^{\mu\nu}$
$t_\pm^{\mu\nu}$	$\pm t_{\pm\mu\nu}$	$-(t_\pm^{\mu\nu})^T$	$\pm t_\pm^{\mu\nu}$
$\nabla_\mu \hat{\theta}$	$-\nabla_\mu \hat{\theta}$	$\nabla_\mu \hat{\theta}$	$-\nabla_\mu \hat{\theta}$
X	$-X$	X	X

Power counting



$$U = u^2 \sim O(p^0)$$

$$v_\mu, a_\mu \sim O(p^1)$$

$$\chi \sim O(p^2)$$

$$t_{\mu\nu} \sim O(p^2)$$

$$\hat{\theta} \sim O(p^0)$$

$$X \sim O(p^0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_n = \sum_{i=1}^N C_i(X) O_i$$

$$P(X) = -1 \Rightarrow P(O_i) = \pm 1$$

$p^0 + p^2$ order



$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{0+2} = & -W_0(X) + W_1(X)\langle D_\mu U^\dagger D^\mu U \rangle + W_2(X)\langle U^\dagger \chi + \chi^\dagger U \rangle \\ & + iW_3(X)\langle U^\dagger \chi - \chi^\dagger U \rangle + W_4(X)\langle U^\dagger D_\mu U \rangle \langle U^\dagger D^\mu U \rangle \\ & + W_5(X)\langle U^\dagger D_\mu U \rangle \nabla^\mu \hat{\theta} + W_6(X)\nabla_\mu \hat{\theta} \nabla^\mu \hat{\theta}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{0+2} = & -W_0(X) + W_1(X)\langle u^2 \rangle + W_2(X)\langle \chi_+ \rangle \\ & + iW_3(X)\langle \chi_- \rangle - W_4(X)\langle u^\mu \rangle \langle u_\mu \rangle \\ & - iW_5(X)\langle u^\mu \rangle \nabla^\mu \hat{\theta} + W_6(X)\nabla^\mu \hat{\theta} \nabla_\mu \hat{\theta}\end{aligned}$$

Construct chiral Lagrangian



- Pile building blocks (all terms)
- C and Hermitian conjugate is invariant
- Pick out contact terms
- Remove linear depend terms
- By computer

Linear relations



- EOM: remove $h^\mu{}_\mu$ and $\nabla^\mu u_\mu$
- Partial integration: only the farthest covariant derivative need be moved

$$\langle \nabla^\mu \nabla^\nu AB \rangle = -\langle \nabla^\nu A \nabla^\mu B \rangle$$

- Bianchi identity: only the nearest covariant derivative need be exchanged

$$\langle \nabla^\mu \nabla^\nu \nabla^\lambda AB \rangle \sim \langle \nabla^\nu \nabla^\mu \nabla^\lambda AB \rangle$$

$$\langle \nabla^\mu \nabla^\nu \nabla^\lambda AB \rangle \sim \langle \nabla^\mu \nabla^\lambda \nabla^\nu AB \rangle$$

Linear relations



- Schouten identity: exchange all different indices

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} A^\sigma - \epsilon^{\sigma\nu\lambda\rho} A^\mu - \epsilon^{\mu\sigma\lambda\rho} A^\nu - \epsilon^{\mu\nu\sigma\rho} A^\lambda - \epsilon^{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} A^\rho = 0$$

- Tensor relations: exchange all possible $t_+ \leftrightarrow t_-$

$$\langle t_+ A t_- B \rangle \rightarrow \langle t_- A t_+ B \rangle$$

- Collect all linear relations of O'_i :

$$\sum_l R_{il} O'_{lj} = 0, \quad j : \text{trace number}$$

Cayley-Hamilton relations



To all trace number

$$O'_{ij} \rightarrow O'_i = [O'_{i1}, O'_{i2}, O'_{i3}, \dots, O'_{in}]$$

$$\sum_l A'_{li} O'_{il} = 0$$

Contact terms



Building blocks:

$$F_L^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}u^\dagger(f_+^{\mu\nu} + f_-^{\mu\nu})u$$

$$F_R^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}u(f_+^{\mu\nu} - f_-^{\mu\nu})u^\dagger$$

$$\chi = \frac{1}{2}u(\chi_+ + \chi_-)u \quad \det \chi$$

$$\chi^\dagger = \frac{1}{2}u^\dagger(\chi_+ - \chi_-)u^\dagger \quad \det \chi^\dagger$$

$$t^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}u(t_+^{\mu\nu} + t_-^{\mu\nu})u$$

$$t^{\dagger\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}u^\dagger(t_+^{\mu\nu} - t_-^{\mu\nu})u^\dagger$$

$\nabla^\mu \theta$ and their covariant derivative

p^4 order I



Conform to P. Herrera-Siklody, J.I. Latorre, P. Pascual, J. Taron, Nucl. Phys. B497, 345(1997)

		U(N)			SU(N) _I $\langle f_+^{\mu\nu} \rangle \neq 0$ $\langle u^\mu \rangle = 0$			SU(N) _{II} $\langle f_+^{\mu\nu} \rangle = 0$ $\langle u^\mu \rangle \neq 0$			SU(N) _{III} $\langle f_+^{\mu\nu} \rangle = 0$ $\langle u^\mu \rangle = 0$		
		n	3	2	n	3	2	n	3	2	n	3	2
m	P	n	3	2	n	3	2	n	3	2	n	3	2
$\langle f_+^{\mu\nu 2} \rangle$	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$i \langle f_+^{\mu\nu} u^\mu u^\nu \rangle$	+	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
$\langle f_-^{\mu\nu 2} \rangle$	+	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
$\langle u^{\mu 2} u^{\nu 2} \rangle$	+	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
$\langle u^\mu \rangle \langle u^\mu u^{\nu 2} \rangle$	+	5	5	5				5	5	5			
$\langle u^{\mu 2} \rangle \langle u^{\nu 2} \rangle$	+	6	6	6	5	5		6	6	6	5	5	
$\langle u^\mu u^\nu \rangle \langle u^\mu u^\nu \rangle$	+	7	7	7	6			7	7	7	6		
$\langle u^\mu \rangle \langle u^\mu \rangle \langle u^{\nu 2} \rangle$	+	8	8					8	8				
$\langle u^\mu \rangle \langle u^\nu \rangle \langle u^\mu u^\nu \rangle$	+	9	9					9	9				
$\langle u^\mu \rangle \langle u^\mu \rangle \langle u^\nu \rangle \langle u^\nu \rangle$	+	10						10					
$\langle u^{\mu 2} \chi_+ \rangle$	+	11	10	8	7	6	5	11	10	8	7	6	5
$\langle u^\mu \rangle \langle u^\mu \chi_+ \rangle$	+	12	11	9				12	11	9			
$\langle u^{\mu 2} \rangle \langle \chi_+ \rangle$	+	13	12	10	8	7		13	12	10	8	7	
$\langle u^\mu \rangle \langle u^\mu \rangle \langle \chi_+ \rangle$	+	14	13					14	13				
$\langle \chi_+^2 \rangle$	+	15	14	11	9	8	6	15	14	11	9	8	6
$\langle \chi_+ \rangle \langle \chi_+ \rangle$	+	16	15	12	10	9	7	16	15	12	10	9	7
$\langle \chi_- \rangle \langle \chi_- \rangle$	+	17	16		11	10		17	16		11	10	
$\langle F_L^{\mu\nu 2} \rangle + \langle F_R^{\mu\nu 2} \rangle$	+	18	17	13	12	11	8	18	17	13	12	11	8
$\langle F_L^{\mu\nu} \rangle \langle F_L^{\mu\nu} \rangle$	+	19	18	14	13	12	9	19	18	14			
$\langle F_R^{\mu\nu} \rangle \langle F_R^{\mu\nu} \rangle$													
$\langle F_L^{\mu\nu} \rangle \langle F_R^{\mu\nu} \rangle$	+	20	19	15									
$\langle \chi \chi^\dagger \rangle$	+	21	20	16	14	13	10	20	19	15	13	12	9
$\det \chi + \det \chi^\dagger$	+			17			11			16			10
$i \langle u^{\mu 2} u^\nu \rangle \nabla \hat{\theta}^\nu$	+	22	21	18	15	14		21	20	17	14	13	

p^6 order



Only tensor sources parts can be reduced (SU)

flavor	n	3	2
[1]	120	113	78
[2]	98	92	65
now	97	91	56

[1] O. Cata, V. Mateu, JHEP 09 (2007) 078

[2] S.Z. Jiang, Y. Zhang, Q. Wang, Phys. Rev. D87, 094014(2013)

p^6 order



Numbers of independent terms

Number	$P = +/-$	U(N)			SU(N) _I $\langle f_+^{\mu\nu} \rangle \neq 0$ $\langle u^\mu \rangle = 0$			SU(N) _{II} $\langle f_+^{\mu\nu} \rangle = 0$ $\langle u^\mu \rangle \neq 0$			SU(N) _{III} $\langle f_+^{\mu\nu} \rangle = 0$ $\langle u^\mu \rangle = 0$		
		n	3	2	n	3	2	n	3	2	n	3	2
classification	P	n	3	2	n	3	2	n	3	2	n	3	2
$\theta = \bar{t}^{\mu\nu} = 0$	298/225	523	480	305	163	141	82	264	236	143	139	117	61
$\theta \neq 0, \bar{t}^{\mu\nu} = 0$	263/219	482	470	385	126	120	85	252	244	195	117	111	76
$\theta = 0, \bar{t}^{\mu\nu} \neq 0$	163/164	327	316	226	112	106	69	137	131	88	97	91	56
$\theta \neq 0, \bar{t}^{\mu\nu} \neq 0$	66/67	133	133	118	53	53	45	52	52	44	42	42	34
total	790/675	1465	1399	1034	454	420	281	705	663	470	395	361	227

Summary



- Find a method to get chiral Lagrangian
- Give the $U(N) \times U(N)$ chiral Lagrangian to p^6 order
- This method can extend to higher order and other effective Lagrangians.



Thanks!

relations



- Partial integration

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \nabla^\mu AB \dots \rangle \langle CD \dots \rangle \dots &= -\langle A \nabla^\mu B \dots \rangle \langle CD \rangle \dots - \dots \\ &- \langle AB \dots \rangle \langle \nabla^\mu CD \rangle \dots - \langle AB \dots \rangle \langle C \nabla^\mu D \rangle \dots - \dots \end{aligned}$$

- Equations of motion

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_\mu u^\mu &= \frac{i}{2} \frac{W'_0}{W_1} - \frac{i}{2} \frac{W'_1}{W_1} \langle u^\mu u_\mu \rangle + i \frac{W'_1}{W_1} (\langle u_\mu \rangle + i \nabla_\mu \hat{\theta}) u^\mu \\ &+ \frac{i}{2} \frac{W_2}{W_1} \chi_- - \frac{1}{2} \frac{W_3}{W_1} \chi_+ - \frac{i}{2} \frac{W'_2}{W_1} \langle \chi_+ \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \frac{W'_3}{W_1} \langle \chi_- \rangle \\ &+ \left(\frac{i}{2} \frac{W'_5}{W_1} - \frac{i}{2} \frac{W'_6}{W_1} \right) (\nabla_\mu \hat{\theta}) (\nabla^\mu \hat{\theta}) + \frac{i}{2} \frac{W_5}{W_1} \nabla_\mu \nabla^\mu \hat{\theta} \end{aligned}$$

- Bianchi identity

$$\nabla_\mu \Gamma_{\nu\lambda} + \nabla_\nu \Gamma_{\lambda\mu} + \nabla_\lambda \Gamma_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

- Schouten identity

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} A^\sigma - \epsilon^{\sigma\nu\lambda\rho} A^\mu - \epsilon^{\mu\sigma\lambda\rho} A^\nu - \epsilon^{\mu\nu\sigma\rho} A^\lambda - \epsilon^{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} A^\rho = 0$$

relations



- Tensor relations

$$\epsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} t_{\pm}^{\lambda\rho} = 2it_{\mp\mu\nu}$$

- Cayley-Hamilton relations

$$AB+BA-A\langle B\rangle-B\langle A\rangle-\langle AB\rangle+\langle A\rangle\langle B\rangle = 0, n_f = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & ABC + ACB + BAC + BCA + CAB + CBA \\ & - AB\langle C\rangle - AC\langle B\rangle - BA\langle C\rangle - BC\langle A\rangle - CA\langle B\rangle \\ & - CB\langle A\rangle - A\langle BC\rangle - B\langle AC\rangle - C\langle AB\rangle - \langle ABC\rangle \\ & - \langle ACB\rangle + A\langle B\rangle\langle C\rangle + B\langle A\rangle\langle C\rangle + C\langle A\rangle\langle B\rangle + \langle A\rangle\langle BC\rangle \\ & + \langle B\rangle\langle AC\rangle + \langle C\rangle\langle AB\rangle - \langle A\rangle\langle B\rangle\langle C\rangle = 0, n_f = 3 \end{aligned}$$

- Contact terms

Reduced building blocks



$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{4}[u_\mu, u_\nu] - \frac{i}{2}f_{+\mu\nu} \rightarrow f_{+\mu\nu} \sim \Gamma_{\mu\nu}$$

$$[\nabla_\mu, \nabla_\nu]O = [\Gamma_{\mu\nu}, O] \rightarrow [\nabla_\mu, \nabla_\nu]O \sim 0$$

$$\chi_{\pm\mu} = \nabla_\mu\chi_\pm - \frac{i}{2}\{\chi_\mp, u_\mu\} \rightarrow \chi_{\pm\mu} \sim \nabla_\mu\chi_\pm$$

Mathematical relations



- Einstein summation convention

$$A^\mu A_\mu = A^\nu A_\nu$$

- Trace relations

$$\langle AB \rangle = \langle BA \rangle$$

- Symmetry and anti-symmetry indices

$$A^{\mu\nu} = A^{\nu\mu} \quad B^{\mu\nu} = -B^{\nu\mu}$$

- C-numbers

$$\langle O_1 \rangle \langle O_2 \rangle = \langle O_2 \rangle \langle O_1 \rangle$$

Mathematical relations



- Label the factors and terms

operator	\langle	\rangle	∇	u	h	χ_+	χ_-	f_-	Γ
number	82	83	1004	1011	1058	1021	1141	1071	1007
index	μ	ν	λ	ρ	σ	δ	α	β	
number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

$$\langle u^\mu u^\nu h_{\mu\nu} \rangle \rightarrow (82, 1011, 1011, 1058, 83, 1, 2, 1, 2)$$

- Use the above relations, adopt the smallest one

Each equal terms have the unique structure

Substitutions and classifications



- Substitutions: $O_i \rightarrow O'_i$

$$h_{\mu\nu} = \nabla_\mu u_\nu + \nabla_\nu u_\mu$$

$$f_-^{\mu\nu} = -\nabla^\mu u^\nu + \nabla^\nu u^\mu$$

$$\langle \Gamma^{\mu\nu} \rangle = \langle \nabla^\mu \Gamma^\nu \rangle - \langle \nabla^\nu \Gamma^\mu \rangle$$

$$\nabla^\mu u_\mu \sim 0 \quad \text{EOM}$$

$$O_i = \sum_j A_{ij} O'_j$$

- Classifications: by kinds of sources and traces
Linear relations cannot out of these classifications (without CH-relations)
- Get all possible terms

Linear relations



$$O_i = \sum_j A_{ij} O'_j$$

$$P = \sum_j B_j O'_j = \sum_k c_k O_k$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_j c_j A_{ij} O'_j = \sum_j B_j O'_j$$