Generalized Equations and Their Solutions in the (S, 0) + (0, S) Representations of the Lorentz Group
Valeriy Dvoeglazov

To cite this version:
Valeriy Dvoeglazov. Generalized Equations and Their Solutions in the (S, 0) + (0, S) Representations of the Lorentz Group. XI Escuela de DGFM SMF, Dec 2016, Playa del Carmen, Mexico. hal-03008132

HAL Id: hal-03008132
https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-03008132
Submitted on 16 Nov 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.
Abstract

1. Generalized Neutrino Equations.
2. Negative Energies in the Dirac Equation.
3. Non-commutativity in the Dirac Equation.

Generalized Equations and Their Solutions in the $(S, 0) \oplus (0, S)$ Representations of the Lorentz Group

Valeriy V. Dvoeglazov

UAF, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas
Apartado Postal 636, Zacatecas 98061 Zac., México
E-mail: valeri@fisica.uaz.edu.mx
URL: http://fisica.uaz.edu.mx/~valeri/
Abstract. First of all, I discuss generalized spin-1/2 equations for neutrinos. They have been obtained by means of the Gersten’s method for derivation of arbitrary-spin relativistic equations. Possible physical consequences are discussed. Next, it is easy to check that both algebraic equation $\text{Det}(\hat{p} - m) = 0$ and $\text{Det}(\hat{p} + m) = 0$ for $u-$ and $v-$ 4-spinors have solutions with $p_0 = \pm E_p = \pm \sqrt{p^2 + m^2}$. The same is true for higher-spin equations. Meanwhile, every book considers the equality $p_0 = E_p$ for both $u-$ and $v-$ spinors of the $(1/2, 0) \oplus (0, 1/2)$ representation only, thus applying the Dirac-Feynman-Stueckelberg procedure for elimination of the negative-energy solutions. The recent Ziino works (and, independently, the articles of several others) show that the Fock space can be doubled. We re-consider this possibility on the quantum field level for both $s = 1/2$ and higher spin particles. The third example is: we postulate the non-commutativity of 4-momenta, and we derive the mass splitting in the Dirac equation. The applications are discussed.
Table of Content.

1. Generalized Neutrino Equations.

2. Negative Energies in the Dirac Equation.

3. Non-commutativity in the Dirac Equation.
1. Generalized Neutrino Equations. Gersten [1] proposed a method for derivations of massless equations of arbitrary-spin particles. In fact, his method is related to the van der Waerden-Sakurai [2] procedure for the derivation of the massive Dirac equation. I commented the derivation of Maxwell equations in [3]. Then, I showed that the method is rather ambiguous because instead of free-space Maxwell equations one can obtain generalized $S = 1$ equations, which connect the antisymmetric tensor field with additional scalar fields. The problem of physical significance of additional scalar chi-fields should be solved, of course, by experiment.

In the present article I apply the van der Waerden-Sakurai-Gersten procedure to the spin-1/2 fields. As a result one obtains equations which generalize the well-known Weyl equations. However, these equations are known for a long time [4]. Raspini [5, 6] analized them again in detail. I add some comments on physical contents of the generalized spin-1/2 equations.
I use the equation (4) of the Gersten paper [1a] for the two-component spinor field function:

\[
(E^2 - c^2 \vec{p}^2) \psi^{(2)} = \left[ E(\psi^{(2)} - c \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) \right] \left[ E(\psi^{(2)} + c \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) \right] \psi = 0 \quad \text{([1a], eq.(4))}.
\]

(1)

Actually, this equation is the massless limit of the equation which has been presented (together with the corresponding method of derivation of the Dirac equation) in the Sakurai book [2]. In the latter case one should substitute \( m^2 c^4 \) into the right-hand side of eq. (1). However, instead of equation (3.25) of [2] one can define the two-component ‘right’ field function

\[
\phi_R = \frac{1}{m_1 c} \left( i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} - i \hbar \vec{\sigma} \cdot \nabla \right) \psi, \quad \phi_L = \psi \quad \text{(2)}
\]

with different mass parameter \( m_1 \). In such a way we come to the
system of the first-order differential equations

\[
(i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} + i\hbar \sigma \cdot \nabla)\phi_R = \frac{m_2^2 c}{m_1} \phi_L,
\]

\[
(i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} - i\hbar \sigma \cdot \nabla)\phi_L = m_1 c \phi_R.
\]

It can be re-written in the 4-component form:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
  i\hbar (\partial/\partial x_0) & i\hbar \sigma \cdot \nabla \\
  -i\hbar \sigma \cdot \nabla & -i\hbar (\partial/\partial x_0)
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
  \psi_A \\
  \psi_B
\end{pmatrix} =
\]

\[
\frac{c}{2} \begin{pmatrix}
  (m_2^2/m_1 + m_1) & (-m_2^2/m_1 + m_1) \\
  (-m_2^2/m_1 + m_1) & (m_2^2/m_1 + m_1)
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
  \psi_A \\
  \psi_B
\end{pmatrix}
\]

for the function

\[
\Psi = \text{column}(\psi_A \quad \psi_B) = \text{column}(\phi_R + \phi_L \quad \phi_R - \phi_L).
\]

The equation (5) can be written in the covariant form.

\[
\left[ i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - \frac{m_2^2 c}{m_1 \hbar} \frac{1 - \gamma^5}{2} - \frac{m_1 c}{\hbar} \frac{1 + \gamma^5}{2} \right] \Psi = 0.
\]
The standard representation of $\gamma^\mu$ matrices has been used here. If $m_1 = m_2$ we can recover the standard Dirac equation. As noted in [4b] this procedure can be viewed as the simple change of the representation of $\gamma^\mu$ matrices. However, unless $m_2 \neq 0$. Otherwise the entries in the transformation matrix become to be singular. Furthermore, one can either repeat a similar procedure (the modified Sakurai procedure) starting from the massless equation (4) of [1a] or put $m_2 = 0$ in eq. (6). The massless equation is

\[
\left[ i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - \frac{m_1 c}{\hbar} (1 + \gamma^5) \right] \psi = 0 .
\]

Then, we may have different physical consequences following from (7) with those which follow from the Weyl equation. The mathematical reason of such a possibility of different massless limits is that the corresponding change of representation of $\gamma^\mu$ matrices involves mass parameters $m_1$ and $m_2$ themselves.
It is interesting to note that we can also repeat this procedure for the definition (or for even more general definitions);

\[ \phi_L = \frac{1}{m_3 c} (i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} + i\hbar \sigma \cdot \nabla) \psi, \quad \phi_R = \psi. \] (8)

This is due to the fact that the parity properties of the two-component spinor are undefined in the two-component equation. The resulting equation is

\[ \left[ i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - \frac{m_4^2 c (1 + \gamma^5)}{2m_3 \hbar} - \frac{m_3 c (1 - \gamma^5)}{2 \hbar} \right] \tilde{\Psi} = 0, \] (9)

which gives us yet another equation in the massless limit \((m_4 \rightarrow 0)\):

\[ \left[ i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - \frac{m_3 c (1 - \gamma^5)}{2 \hbar} \right] \tilde{\Psi} = 0, \] (10)

differing in the sign at the \(\gamma_5\) term.
The above procedure can be generalized to any Lorentz group representations, i.e., to any spins. In some sense the equations (7,10) are analogous to the $S = 1$ equations [3, (4-7,10-13)], which also contain additional parameters.

Is the physical content of the generalized $S = 1/2$ \emph{massless} equations the same as that of the Weyl equation? Our answer is ‘no’. The excellent discussion can be found in [4a,b]. First of all, the theory does \emph{not} have chiral invariance. Those authors call the additional parameters as the measures of the degree of chirality.

Apart of this, Tokuoka introduced the concept of the gauge transformations (not to confuse with phase transformations) for the 4-spinor fields. He also found some strange properties of the anti-commutation relations (see §3 in [4a] and cf. [11b]). And finally, the equation (7) describes \emph{four} states, two of which answer for the positive energy $E = |p|$, and two others answer for the negative energy $E = -|p|$.

I just want to add the following to the discussion. The operator of
the *chiral-helicity* \( \hat{\eta} = (\alpha \cdot \hat{p}) \) (in the spinorial representation) used in [4b] (and re-discovered in [11a]) does *not* commute, *e.g.*, with the Hamiltonian of the equation (7):\(^4\)

\[
[\mathcal{H}, \alpha \cdot \hat{p}]_- = 2 \frac{m_1 c}{\hbar} \frac{1 - \gamma^5}{2} (\gamma \cdot \hat{p}).
\]

For the eigenstates of the *chiral-helicity* the system of corresponding equations can be read (\( \eta = \uparrow, \downarrow \))

\[
i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \Psi_\eta - \frac{m_1 c}{\hbar} \frac{1 + \gamma^5}{2} \Psi_{-\eta} = 0.
\]

The conjugated eigenstates of the Hamiltonian \( |\Psi_\uparrow + \Psi_\downarrow > \) and \( |\Psi_\uparrow - \Psi_\downarrow > \) are connected, in fact, by \( \gamma^5 \) transformation \( \Psi \rightarrow \gamma^5 \Psi \sim (\alpha \cdot \hat{p}) \Psi \) (or \( m_1 \rightarrow -m_1 \)). However, the \( \gamma^5 \) transformation is related to the \( PT \) (\( t \rightarrow -t \) only) transformation [4b], which, in its turn, can be interpreted as \( E \rightarrow -E \), if one accepts the Stueckelberg idea about antiparticles.
We associate $|\Psi_\uparrow + \Psi_\downarrow\rangle$ with the positive-energy eigenvalue of the Hamiltonian $E = |p|$ and $|\Psi_\uparrow - \Psi_\downarrow\rangle$, with the negative-energy eigenvalue of the Hamiltonian $(E = -|p|)$. Thus, the free chiral-helicity massless eigenstates may oscillate one to another with the frequency $\omega = E/\hbar$ (as the massive chiral-helicity eigenstates, see [10a] for details). Moreover, a special kind of interaction which is not symmetric with respect to the chiral-helicity states (for instance, if the left chiral-helicity eigenstates interact with the matter only) may induce changes in the oscillation frequency, like in the Wolfenstein (MSW) formalism. The question is: how can these frameworks be connected with the Ryder method of derivation of relativistic wave equations, and with the subsequent analysis of problems of the choice of normalization and of the choice of phase factors in the papers [7, 8, 9]? However, the conclusion may be similar to that which was achieved before: the dynamical properties of the massless particles (e. g., neutrinos and photons) may differ from those defined by the
well-known Weyl and Maxwell equations.

2. **Negative Energies in the Dirac Equation.** The recent problems of superluminal neutrinos, e. g., Ref. [10], negative-mass squared neutrinos, various schemes of oscillations including sterile neutrinos, e. g. [11], require much attention. The problem of the lepton mass splitting \((e, \mu, \tau)\) has long history [12]. This suggests that something missed in the foundations of relativistic quantum theories. Modifications seem to be necessary in the Dirac sea concept, and in the even more sophisticated Stueckelberg concept of the backward propagation in time. The Dirac sea concept is intrinsically related to the Pauli principle. However, the Pauli principle is intrinsically connected with the Fermi statistics and the anticommutation relations of fermions. Recently, the concept of the \textit{bi-orthonormality} has been proposed; the (anti) commutation relations and statistics are assumed to be different for neutral particles. We observe some interesting thing related to the negative-energy...
Abstract

1. Generalized Neutrino Equations.
2. Negative Energies in the Dirac Equation.
3. Non-commutativity in the Dirac Equation.

concept. The Dirac equation is:

\[ [i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m]\Psi(x) = 0. \quad (13) \]

At least, 3 methods of its derivation exist [14, 2, 15]:

- the Dirac one (the Hamiltonian should be linear in \( \partial/\partial x^i \), and be compatible with \( E_p^2 - p^2 c^2 = m^2 c^4 \));
- the Sakurai one (based on the equation \( (E_p - \sigma \cdot p)(E_p + \sigma \cdot p)\phi = m^2 \phi \));
- the Ryder one (the relation between 2-spinors at rest is \( \phi_R(0) = \pm \phi_L(0) \) and boosts).

Usually, everybody uses the following definition of the field operator [16] in the pseudo-Euclidean metrics:

\[
\Psi(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_h \int \frac{d^3p}{2E_p} \left[ u_h(p)a_h(p)e^{-ip\cdot x} + v_h(p)b_h^\dagger(p) \right] e^{+ip\cdot x},
\]

Valeriy V. Dvoeglazov 
Generalized Equations and Their Solutions in the \((S, 0) \oplus (0, S)\) Representations of the Lorentz Group
as given *ab initio*. After actions of the Dirac operator at
\( \exp(\mp ip_\mu x^\mu) \) the 4-spinors ( \( u^- \) and \( v^- \) ) satisfy the
momentum-space equations: (\( \hat{p} - m \))\( u_h(p) = 0 \) and
(\( \hat{p} + m \))\( v_h(p) = 0 \), respectively; the \( h \) is the polarization index.
However, it is easy to prove from the characteristic equations
\( \text{Det}(\hat{p} \mp m) = (p_0^2 - p^2 - m^2)^2 = 0 \) that the solutions should
satisfy the energy-momentum relation \( p_0 = \pm E_p = \pm \sqrt{p^2 + m^2} \).
Let me remind the general scheme of construction of the field
operator has been presented in [17]. In the case of the
Abstract

1. Generalized Neutrino Equations.
2. Negative Energies in the Dirac Equation.
3. Non-commutativity in the Dirac Equation.

(1/2, 0) ⊕ (0, 1/2) representation we have:

\[ \Psi(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^4 p \delta(p^2 - m^2) e^{-ip\cdot x} \Psi(p) = \]

\[ = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_h \int d^4 p \delta(p_0^2 - E_p^2) e^{-ip\cdot x} u_h(p_0, p) a_h(p_0, p) = \]

\[ = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{d^4 p}{2E_p} [\delta(p_0 - E_p) + \delta(p_0 + E_p)][\theta(p_0) + \theta(-p_0)] e^{-ip\cdot x} \times \sum_h u_h(p) a_h(p) \]
Abstract

1. Generalized Neutrino Equations.
2. Negative Energies in the Dirac Equation.
3. Non-commutativity in the Dirac Equation.

\[ \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_h \int \frac{d^4p}{2E_p} \left[ \delta(p_0 - E_p) + \delta(p_0 + E_p) \right] \left[ \theta(p_0) u_h(p) a_h(p) e^{-ip \cdot x} + \theta(p_0) u_h(-p) a_h(-p) e^{ip \cdot x} \right] \]

\[ = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_h \int \frac{d^3p}{2E_p} \theta(p_0) \left[ u_h(p) a_h(p) \big|_{p_0=E_p} e^{-i(E_p t - p \cdot x)} + u_h(-p) a_h(-p) \big|_{p_0=E_p} e^{i(E_p t - p \cdot x)} \right] \]

During the calculations above we had to represent
\[ 1 = \theta(p_0) + \theta(-p_0) \]
in order to get positive- and negative-frequency parts. Moreover, during these calculations we did not yet assumed, which equation this field operator (namely, the \( u \)-spinor) satisfies, with negative- or positive- mass? In general we should transform \( u_h(-p) \) to the \( v(p) \). The procedure is the following one [19]. In the Dirac case we should assume the...
following relation in the field operator:

\[ \sum_h \nu_h(p)b_\mu^\dagger(p) = \sum_h u_h(-p)a_h(-p). \]  

(16)

We know that [15]

\[ \bar{u}_\mu(p)u_\lambda(p) = +m\delta_{\mu\lambda}, \]  

(17)
\[ \bar{u}_\mu(p)u_\lambda(-p) = 0, \]  

(18)
\[ \bar{v}_\mu(p)v_\lambda(p) = -m\delta_{\mu\lambda}, \]  

(19)
\[ \bar{v}_\mu(p)u_\lambda(p) = 0, \]  

(20)

but we need \[ \Lambda_{\mu\lambda}(p) = \bar{v}_\mu(p)u_\lambda(-p). \]  

By direct calculations, we find

\[ -mb_\mu^\dagger(p) = \sum_\lambda \Lambda_{\mu\lambda}(p)a_\lambda(-p). \]  

(21)
Hence, $\Lambda_{\mu \lambda} = -im(\sigma \cdot n)_{\mu \lambda}$, $n = p/|p|$, and

$$b_{\mu}^\dagger(p) = i \sum_{\lambda}(\sigma \cdot n)_{\mu \lambda}a_{\lambda}(-p). \quad (22)$$

Multiplying (16) by $\bar{u}_{\mu}(-p)$ we obtain

$$a_{\mu}(-p) = -i \sum_{\lambda}(\sigma \cdot n)_{\mu \lambda}b_{\lambda}^\dagger(p). \quad (23)$$

The equations are self-consistent.\(^6\)

However, other ways of thinking are possible. First of all to mention, we have, in fact, $u_h(E_p, p)$ and $u_h(-E_p, p)$, and $v_h(E_p, p)$ and $v_h(-E_p, p)$, originally, which may satisfy the equations:\(^7\)

$$[E_p(\pm \gamma^0) - \gamma \cdot p - m] u_h(\pm E_p, p) = 0. \quad (25)$$

Due to the properties $U^\dagger \gamma^0 U = -\gamma^0$, $U^\dagger \gamma^i U = +\gamma^i$ with the
unitary matrix $U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \gamma^0 \gamma^5$ in the Weyl basis,\(^8\) we have

\[
\left[ E_p \gamma^0 - \gamma \cdot p - m \right] U^\dagger u_h(-E_p, p) = 0. \tag{26}
\]

Thus, unless the unitary transformations do not change the physical content, we have that the negative-energy spinors $\gamma^5 \gamma^0 u^-$ (see (26)) satisfy the accustomed “positive-energy” Dirac equation. We should then expect the same physical content. Their explicite forms $\gamma^5 \gamma^0 u^-$ are different from the textbook
“positive-energy” Dirac spinors. They are the following ones:

\[
\tilde{u}(p) = \frac{N}{\sqrt{2m(-E_p + m)}} \begin{pmatrix} -p^+ + m \\ -p_r \\ p^- - m \\ -p_r \end{pmatrix}, \quad (27)
\]

\[
\tilde{v}(p) = \frac{N}{\sqrt{2m(-E_p + m)}} \begin{pmatrix} -p_l \\ -p^- + m \\ -p_l \\ p^+ - m \end{pmatrix}. \quad (28)
\]

\[E_p = \sqrt{p^2 + m^2} > 0, \quad p_0 = \pm E_p, \quad p^\pm = E \pm p_z, \quad p_{r,l} = p_x \pm ip_y.\]

Their normalization is to \((-2N^2)\).

What about the \(\tilde{v}(p) = \gamma^0 u^-\) transformed with the \(\gamma_0\) matrix? Are they equal to \(v_h(p) = \gamma^5 u_h(p)\)? Our answer is ‘no’. Obviously, they also do not have well-known forms of the usual \(\nu^-\) spinors in the Weyl basis, differing by phase factor and in the sign at the
mass term (!)

Next, one can prove that the matrix

\[ P = e^{i\theta} \gamma^0 = e^{i\theta} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1_{2\times2} \\ 1_{2\times2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \]  \quad (29)

can be used in the parity operator as well as in the original Weyl basis. The parity-transformed function \( \Psi'(t, -x) = P\Psi(t, x) \) must satisfy

\[ [i\gamma^\mu \partial'_\mu - m] \Psi'(t, -x) = 0, \]  \quad (30)

with \( \partial'_\mu = \left( \partial/\partial t, -\nabla_i \right) \). This is possible when \( P^{-1} \gamma^0 P = \gamma^0 \) and \( P^{-1} \gamma^i P = -\gamma^i \). The matrix (29) satisfies these requirements, as in the textbook case. However, if we would take the phase factor to be zero we obtain that while \( u_h(p) \) have the eigenvalue +1 of the parity, but \( (R = (x \rightarrow -x, p \rightarrow -p)) \)

\[ PR\tilde{u}(p) = PR\gamma^5 \gamma^0 u(-E_p, p) = -\tilde{u}(p), \]  \quad (31)
Abstract

1. Generalized Neutrino Equations.
2. Negative Energies in the Dirac Equation.
3. Non-commutativity in the Dirac Equation.

\[ PR\tilde{\tilde{u}}(p) = PR\gamma^5\gamma^0 u(-E_p, p) = -\tilde{\tilde{u}}(p). \tag{32} \]

Perhaps, one should choose the phase factor \( \theta = \pi \). Thus, we again confirmed that the relative (particle-antiparticle) intrinsic parity has physical significance only.

Similar formulations have been presented in Refs. [20], and [21]. The group-theoretical basis for such doubling has been given in the papers by Gelfand, Tsetlin and Sokolik [22], who first presented the theory in the 2-dimensional representation of the inversion group in 1956 (later called as “the Bargmann-Wightman-Wigner-type quantum field theory” in 1993). M. Markov wrote long ago two Dirac equations with the opposite signs at the mass term [20].

\begin{align*}
[i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m] \Psi_1(x) &= 0, \tag{33} \\
[i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu + m] \Psi_2(x) &= 0. \tag{34}
\end{align*}

In fact, he studied all properties of this relativistic quantum model (while he did not know yet the quantum field theory in 1937).
Next, he added and subtracted these equations. What did he obtain?

\begin{align}
  i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \varphi(x) - m \chi(x) &= 0, \quad (35) \\
  i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \chi(x) - m \varphi(x) &= 0. \quad (36)
\end{align}

Thus, \( \varphi \) and \( \chi \) solutions can be presented as some superpositions of the Dirac 4-spinors \( u^- \) and \( v^- \). These equations, of course, can be identified with the equations for the Majorana-like \( \lambda^- \) and \( \rho^- \), which we presented in Ref. [7].

\begin{align}
  i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \lambda^S(x) - m \rho^A(x) &= 0, \quad (37) \\
  i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \rho^A(x) - m \lambda^S(x) &= 0, \quad (38) \\
  i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \lambda^A(x) + m \rho^S(x) &= 0, \quad (39) \\
  i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \rho^S(x) + m \lambda^A(x) &= 0. \quad (40)
\end{align}

Neither of them can be regarded as the Dirac equation. However,
they can be written in the 8-component form as follows:

\[ [i\Gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m] \Psi_+(x) = 0, \]  
\[ [i\Gamma^\mu \partial_\mu + m] \Psi_-(x) = 0, \]  

with

\[ \Psi_+(x) = \left( \begin{array}{c} \rho^A(x) \\ \lambda S(x) \end{array} \right), \quad \Psi_-(x) = \left( \begin{array}{c} \rho^S(x) \\ \lambda A(x) \end{array} \right), \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma^\mu = \left( \begin{array}{cc} 0 & \gamma^\mu \\ \gamma^\mu & 0 \end{array} \right). \]  

It is easy to find the corresponding projection operators, and the Feynman-Stueckelberg propagator. You may say that all this is just related to the spin-parity basis rotation (unitary transformations). However, in the previous papers I explained: the connection with the Dirac spinors has been...
found [7, 24]. For instance,

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
\lambda^S_{\uparrow}(p) \\
\lambda^S_{\downarrow}(p) \\
\lambda^A_{\uparrow}(p) \\
\lambda^A_{\downarrow}(p)
\end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & i & -1 & i \\
-i & 1 & -i & -1 \\
1 & -i & -1 & -i \\
i & 1 & i & -1
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
u_{+1/2}(p) \\
u_{-1/2}(p) \\
u_{+1/2}(p) \\
u_{-1/2}(p)
\end{pmatrix},
\] (44)

provided that the 4-spinors have the same physical dimension. Thus, we can see that the two 4-spinor systems are connected by the unitary transformations, and this represents itself the rotation of the spin-parity basis. However, it is usually assumed that the \(\lambda\)– and \(\rho\)– spinors describe the neutral particles, meanwhile \(u\)– and \(v\)– spinors describe the charged particles. Kirchbach [24] found the amplitudes for neutrinoless double beta decay (00\(\nu\beta\)) in this scheme. It is obvious from (44) that there are some additional terms comparing with the standard formulation.

One can also re-write the above equations into the two-component forms. Thus, one obtains the Feynman-Gell-Mann [23] equations.
As Markov wrote himself, he was expecting “new physics” from these equations.

Barut and Ziino [21] proposed yet another model. They considered $\gamma^5$ operator as the operator of the charge conjugation. Thus, the charge-conjugated Dirac equation has the different sign comparing with the ordinary formulation:

$$[i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu + m]\Psi^c_{BZ} = 0,$$  \hspace{1cm} (45)  

and the so-defined charge conjugation applies to the whole system, fermion + electromagnetic field, $e \rightarrow -e$ in the covariant derivative. The superpositions of the $\Psi_{BZ}$ and $\Psi^c_{BZ}$ also give us the “doubled Dirac equation”, as the equations for $\lambda-$ and $\rho-$ spinors. The concept of the doubling of the Fock space has been developed in the Ziino works (cf. [22, 25]) in the framework of the quantum field theory. In their case the self/anti-self charge conjugate states are simultaneously the eigenstates of the chirality. Next, it is interesting to note that for the Majorana-like field...
operators \((a_\eta(p) = b_\eta(p))\) we have

\[
\left[ \nu^{ML}(x^\mu) + C \nu^{ML \dagger}(x^\mu) \right] = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_p} \sum_\eta \left[ \begin{pmatrix} i \Theta \phi^*_L(p^\mu) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} a_\eta(p^\mu) e^{-ip \cdot x} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \phi^*_L(p^\mu) \end{pmatrix} a^\dagger_\eta(p^\mu) e^{ip \cdot x} \right],
\]

(46)

\[
\left[ \nu^{ML}(x^\mu) - C \nu^{ML \dagger}(x^\mu) \right] = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_p} \sum_\eta \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \phi^*_L(p^\mu) \end{pmatrix} a_\eta(p^\mu) e^{-ip \cdot x} + \begin{pmatrix} -i \Theta \phi^*_L(p^\mu) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} a^\dagger_\eta(p^\mu) e^{ip \cdot x} \right],
\]

(47)

which, thus, naturally lead to the Ziino-Barut scheme of massive chiral fields, Ref. [21].

Finally, I would like to mention that, in general, in the Weyl basis the \(\gamma-\) matrices are not Hermitian, \(\gamma^{\mu \dagger} = \gamma^0 \gamma^\mu \gamma^0\). So, \(\gamma^{i \dagger} = -\gamma^i\),

Valeriy V. Dvoeglazov

Generalized Equations and Their Solutions in the \((S, 0) \oplus (0, S)\) Representations of the Lorentz Group
i = 1, 2, 3, the pseudo-Hermitian matrix. The energy-momentum operator $i\partial_\mu$ is obviously Hermitian. So, the question, if the eigenvalues of the Dirac operator $i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu$ (the mass, in fact) would be always real? The question of the complete system of the eigenvectors of the non-Hermitian operator deserve careful consideration [26]. As mentioned before, Bogoliubov and Shirkov [17, p.55-56] used the scheme to construct the complete set of solutions of the relativistic equations, fixing the sign of $p_0 = +E_p$.

The main points of this Section are: there are “negative-energy solutions” in that is previously considered as “positive-energy solutions” of relativistic wave equations, and vice versa. Their explicit forms have been presented in the case of spin-1/2. Next, the relations to the previous works have been found. For instance, the doubling of the Fock space and the corresponding solutions of the Dirac equation obtained additional mathematical bases.
Abstract

1. Generalized Neutrino Equations.
2. Negative Energies in the Dirac Equation.
3. Non-commutativity in the Dirac Equation.

Similar conclusion can be deduced for the higher-spin equations.  

3. **Non-commutativity in the Dirac Equation.** The non-commutativity [27, 28] manifests interesting peculiarities in the Dirac case. Recently, we analysed Sakurai-van der Waerden method of derivations of the Dirac (and higher-spins too) equation [29]. We can start from

\[(EI^{(2)} - \sigma \cdot p)(EI^{(2)} + \sigma \cdot p)\psi^{(2)} = m^2 \psi^{(2)},\]  

(48)

or

\[(EI^{(4)} + \alpha \cdot p + m\beta)(EI^{(4)} - \alpha \cdot p - m\beta)\psi^{(4)} = 0.\]  

(49)

Obviously, the inverse operators of the Dirac operators of the positive- and negative- masses exist in the non-commutative case. As in the original Dirac work, we have

\[\beta^2 = 1, \quad \alpha^i \beta + \beta \alpha^i = 0, \quad \alpha^i \alpha^j + \alpha^j \alpha^i = 2\delta^{ij}.\]  

(50)
For instance, their explicit forms can be chosen

$$\alpha^i = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^i & 0 \\ 0 & -\sigma^i \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 12 \times 2 \\ 12 \times 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$  \hspace{1cm} (51)

where $\sigma^i$ are the ordinary Pauli $2 \times 2$ matrices.

We also postulate the non-commutativity relations for the components of 4-momenta:

$$[E, p^i]_\theta = \Theta^0 i = \theta^i,$$  \hspace{1cm} (52)

as usual. Therefore the equation (49) will not lead to the well-known equation $E^2 - p^2 = m^2$. Instead, we have

$$\left\{ E^2 - E(\alpha \cdot p) + (\alpha \cdot p)E - p^2 - m^2 - i(\sigma \otimes I_{(2)})[p \times p] \right\} \psi_{(4)} = 0$$  \hspace{1cm} (53)

For the sake of simplicity, we may assume the last term to be zero. Thus, we come to

$$\left\{ E^2 - p^2 - m^2 - (\alpha \cdot \theta) \right\} \psi_{(4)} = 0.$$  \hspace{1cm} (54)
However, let us apply the unitary transformation. It is known [30, 7] that one can\(^{12}\)

\[ U_1(\sigma \cdot a)U_1^{-1} = \sigma_3|a|. \] (55)

For \(\alpha\) matrices we re-write (55) to

\[ U_1(\alpha \cdot \theta)U_1^{-1} = |\theta| \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix} = \alpha_3|\theta|. \] (56)

The explicit form of the \(U_1\) matrix is (\(a_{r,l} = a_1 \pm ia_2\)):

\[ U_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a(a + a_3)}} \begin{pmatrix}
 a + a_3 & a_l \\
- a_r & a + a_3
\end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a(a + a_3)}} \times [a + a_3 + i\sigma_2a_1 - i\sigma_1a_2], \]

\[ U_1 = \begin{pmatrix}
 U_1 & 0 \\
0 & U_1
\end{pmatrix} \] (57)
Let us apply the second unitary transformation:

\[
U_2 \alpha_3 U_2^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix} \alpha_3 \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & -1
\end{pmatrix}.
\] (58)

The final equation is

\[
[E^2 - p^2 - m^2 - \gamma^5_{\text{chiral}}|\theta|] \psi_4' = 0.
\] (59)

In the physical sense this implies the mass splitting for a Dirac particle over the non-commutative space, \( m_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{m^2 \pm \theta} \). This procedure may be attractive for explanation of the mass creation and the mass splitting for fermions.
Acknowledgments. I greatly appreciate old discussions with Prof. A. Raspini and useful information from Prof. A. F. Pashkov. I appreciate the discussions with participants of several recent Conferences. This work has been partly supported by the ESDEPED.
Abstract

1. Generalized Neutrino Equations.
2. Negative Energies in the Dirac Equation.
3. Non-commutativity in the Dirac Equation.

Gersten A 1999 *Found. Phys. Lett.* **12** 291; 2000 ibid. **13** 185.

Sakurai J J 1967 *Advanced Quantum Mechanics* (Addison-Wesley), §3.2.

Dvoeglazov V 2000 *J. Phys A: Math. Gen.* **33** 5011.

Tokuoka Z 1967 *Prog. Theor. Phys.* **37** 603; Gupta N D S 1967 *Nucl. Phys.* **B4** 147; Santhanam T S and Chandrasekaran P S 1969 *Prog. Theor. Phys.* **41** 264; Fushchich V I 1970 *Nucl. Phys.* **B21** 321; 1972 *Lett. Nuovo Cim.* **4** 344; Fushchich V I and Grischenko A 1970 *Lett. Nuovo Cim.* **4** 927; Simon M T 1971 *Lett. Nuovo Cim.* **2** 616; Santhanam T S and Tekumalla A R 1972 *Lett. Nuovo Cim.* **3** 190.

Raspini A 1994 *Int. J. Theor. Phys.* **33** 1503; 1996 *Fizika B* **5** 159; ibid. **6** 123; ibid. **7** 83.
Abstract

1. Generalized Neutrino Equations.
2. Negative Energies in the Dirac Equation.
3. Non-commutativity in the Dirac Equation.

Raspini A 1999 A Review of Some Alternative Descriptions of Neutrino. In *Photon and Poincaré Group*. Ed. V. Dvoeglazov. Series *Contemporary Fundamental Physics* (Commack, NY: Nova Science), p. 181-188.

Dvoeglazov V 1995 *Int J. Theor. Phys.* 34 2467; 1998 ibid 37 1909; 1996 *Nuovo Cim.* B111 483; 1995 ibid. A108 1467; 1997 *Hadronic J.* 20 435; 1997 *Fizika* B6 111; 1997 *Adv. Appl. Clifford Algebras* 7(C) 303; 1999 ibid 9 231; 1998 *Acta Physica Polon.* B29 619; 2000 *Found. Phys. Lett.* 13 387.

Ahluwalia D V 1996 *Int. J. Mod. Phys.* A11 1855; 1998 Mod. Phys. Lett. A13 3123.

Dvoeglazov V V 2000 *Czech. J. Phys.* 50 225; Longitudinal Nature of Antisymmetric Tensor Field After Quantization and Importance of the Normalization. In *Photon: Old Problems in Light of New Ideas*. Ed. V. V. Dvoeglazov, pp. 319-337. Series
Abstract

1. Generalized Neutrino Equations.
2. Negative Energies in the Dirac Equation.
3. Non-commutativity in the Dirac Equation.

Contemporary Fundamental Physics (Huntington, NY: Nova Science Publishers).

Guang-jiong Ni, A Minimal Three Flavor Model for Neutrino Oscillation Based on Superluminal Property. In Relativity, Gravitation, Cosmology. (Nova Science Pub., Huntington, NY, USA, 2004), hep-ph/0306028.

S. M. Bilenky and C. Giunti, Nucl. Phys. Proc. Suppl. 48, 381 (1996).

A. O. Barut, Phys. Lett. B73, 310 (1978); Phys. Rev. Lett. 42, 1251 (1979).

V. V. Dvoeglazov, Adv. Appl. Clifford Algebras. Online First (2016).

P. A. M. Dirac, Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond. A117, 610 (1928).
Abstract

1. Generalized Neutrino Equations.
2. Negative Energies in the Dirac Equation.
3. Non-commutativity in the Dirac Equation.

L. H. Ryder, *Quantum Field Theory*. (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1985).

C. Itzykson and J.-B. Zuber, *Quantum Field Theory*. (McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1980), p. 156.

N. N. Bogoliubov and D. V. Shirkov, *Introduction to the Theory of Quantized Fields*. 2nd Edition. (Nauka, Moscow, 1973).

V. V. Dvoeglazov, *J. Phys. Conf. Ser.* **284**, 012024 (2011), arXiv:1008.2242.

V. V. Dvoeglazov, *Hadronic J. Suppl.* **18**, 239 (2003), physics/0402094; *Int. J. Mod. Phys.* B**20**, 1317 (2006).

M. Markov, *ZhETF* **7**, 579 (1937); ibid. 603; *Nucl. Phys.* **55**, 130 (1964).
Abstract

1. Generalized Neutrino Equations.
2. Negative Energies in the Dirac Equation.
3. Non-commutativity in the Dirac Equation.

A. Barut and G. Ziino, *Mod. Phys. Lett.* A8, 1099 (1993); G. Ziino, *Int. J. Mod. Phys.* A 11, 2081 (1996).

I. M. Gelfand and M. L. Tsetlin, *ZhETF* 31 (1956) 1107; G. A. Sokolik, *ZhETF* 33 (1957) 1515.

R. P. Feynman and M. Gell-Mann, *Phys. Rev.* 109 (1958) 193.

M. Kirchbach, C. Compean and L. Noriega, *Eur. Phys. J.* A22 (2004) 149.

V. V. Dvoeglazov, *Int. J. Theor. Phys.* 37 (1998) 1915.

V. A. Ilyin, *Spektralnaya Teoriya Differencialnyh Operatorov.* (Nauka, Moscow, 1991); V. D. Budaev, *Osnovy Teorii Nesamosopryazhennyh Differencialnyh Operatorov.* (SGMA, Smolensk, 1997).

H. Snyder, *Phys. Rev.* 71, 38 (1947); ibid. 72, 68 (1947).
1. Generalized Neutrino Equations.

2. Negative Energies in the Dirac Equation.

3. Non-commutativity in the Dirac Equation.

A. Kempf, G. Mangano and R. B. Mann, Phys. Rev. D\textbf{52}, 1108 (1995); G. Amelino-Camelia, Nature \textbf{408}, 661 (2000); gr-qc/0012051; hep-th/0012238; gr-qc/0106004; J. Kowalski-Glikman, hep-th/0102098; G. Amelino-Camelia and M. Arzano, hep-th/0105120; N. R. Bruno, G. Amelino-Camelia and J. Kowalski-Glikman, hep-th/0107039.

V. V. Dvoeglazov, Rev. Mex. Fis. Supl. \textbf{49}, 99 (2003) (Proceedings of the DGFM-SMF School, Huatulco, 2000)

R. A. Berg, Nuovo Cimento \textbf{42A}, 148 (1966).