



## ON THE SUPERSYMMETRY GROUP OF THE CLASSICAL BOSE-FERMI OSCILLATOR

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**Abstract.** Applying the concept of a momentum map for supersymplectic supervectorspaces to the one-dimensional Bose-Fermi oscillator, we show that the largest symmetry group that admits a momentum map is the identity component of the intersection of the orthosymplectic group  $OSp(2|2)$  and the group of supersymplectic transformations. This gives a systematic characterization of a certain class of odd supersymmetry transformations that were originally introduced in an ad hoc way.

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### 1. Introduction

Supermechanics is the classical counterpart of quantum field theories involving Bose and Fermi fields. The most prominent use of supermechanics from a mathematical perspective is the role of the classical free particle Lagrangian in the supersymmetric proofs of various index theorems [2]. There has also been some interest in making the geometric description of supermechanics mathematically rigorous, both from a Lagrangian and Hamiltonian point of view [3, 9, 10].

In this note, we are concerned with the classical one-dimensional supersymmetric harmonic oscillator, or Bose-Fermi oscillator. By “classical”, we mean that we treat it as a supermechanical system, defined on a supersymplectic flat manifold [10, 13]. It is a simple but a really nontrivial example of a system with supersymmetries, that is, symmetries that mix the fermionic and the bosonic degrees of freedom. It first appeared as one example of a supersymmetric quantum mechanical system in Witten’s ground-breaking 1981 paper [15] and was further investigated in the 1980’s and 1990’s.

The infinitesimal supersymmetry transformations of the harmonic oscillator were initially introduced in an ad hoc way [5]. It was later realized that the stabilizer algebra of the dynamics is the orthosymplectic superalgebra  $\mathfrak{osp}(2|2)$  [4]. In this