### The physics behind topological string theory

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 $S = t \int_{\Sigma} G_{i\bar{j}} \partial_a X^i \partial^a X^{\bar{j}} + Fermions$ 

$$\begin{split} \delta X^{i} &= i\alpha_{-}\psi_{+}^{i} + i\alpha_{+}\psi_{-}^{i} \\ \delta X^{\overline{j}} &= i\widetilde{\alpha}_{-}\psi_{+}^{\overline{j}} + i\widetilde{\alpha}_{+}\psi_{-}^{\overline{j}} \\ \delta \psi_{+}^{i} &= -\widetilde{\alpha}_{-}\partial_{z}X^{i} + \dots \\ \delta \psi_{+}^{\overline{j}} &= -\alpha_{-}\partial_{z}X^{\overline{j}} + \dots \end{split}$$

# There are four fermion supercharges on the worldsheet $Q^+, Q^-, \tilde{Q}^+, \tilde{Q}^-$

We redefine the energy momentum tensor

$$T_{zz} \to T_{zz} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_z J_z$$
$$\tilde{T}_{\bar{z}\bar{z}} \to \tilde{T}_{\bar{z}\bar{z}} \pm \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\partial}_{\bar{z}} \tilde{J}_{\bar{z}}$$

The result is that fields charged under the R-symmetry modify their spin, fermions become either scalars or one forms

$$Q^+ + \tilde{Q}^+ = Q_B$$
$$Q^+ + \tilde{Q}^- = Q_A$$

#### A model:

#### 1- localizes on holomorphic maps

### 2- depends only on the Kahler parameters of the target space M 3- $\mathcal{O}_W = W(X)_{i_1...i_n \overline{j}_1...\overline{j}_m} \chi^{i_1} \dots \chi^{i_n} \chi^{\overline{j}_1} \dots \chi^{\overline{j}_m} \equiv \mathcal{H}_d^{n,m}(M)$

#### B model:

#### 1-localizes on constant maps

2- depends only on the complex structures of M

**3**- 
$$\mathcal{O}_W \equiv \mathcal{H}^{n,m}_{\bar{\partial}}(M)$$

#### Localization:

## Suppose it exists a globally well defined symmetry F without fixed points

$$\int_{K} e^{-S} \mathcal{O} = Vol(F) \int_{K/F} e^{-S} \mathcal{O}$$

## If the symmetry F is fermionic the volume of F is zero $Vol(F) = \int d\theta = 0$

## Then the path integral picks up contributions only from the fixed points under F

 $\delta\phi = 0$ 

#### Mirror symmetry: ( T duality for a torus )

A model on a Calabi Yau M ↔ B model on a Calabi Yau W W is called the mirror of M

**Open-closed large N duality:**  $\sum_{g,h} g_s^{2g-2} t^h F^{g,h} = \sum_g g_s^{2g-2} F^g(t)$ 



#### " Quantum " background independence: Consider the B model. It depends on the background only through its complex structure



The requirement for parallel transport is equivalent to the holomorphic anomaly equation which has been independently derived

" Physical " superstring models have a low energy 4 dimensional quantum field theory description

#### It contains some F-terms like

 $F^g R^2 T^{2g-2}$ 

After compactification on a 6 dimensional manifold M, this term is computed by a certain superstring amplitude

This amplitude reduces to a much simpler topological amplitude at genus g, on the same internal space M