

Noncommutative Quantum Field Theory and its Applications

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(KEK)

Part I: Overview of Noncommutative (NC)
Field Theory

Part II: Reparametrization Invariant
dynamics of NC membrane
(Ishibashi, Okuyama, M.H.)

Part III: Anomaly in NC YM theory
and Green-Schwarz mechanism
(Iso, Kawai, M.H.)

Part IV: Universe filled with impurities
and curved space-time (M.H.)

I, II のみ = 1/2 (7/2)

Overview of Noncommutative (NC) Field Theory

§ 1.1. 背景

NC Yang-Mills (NCYM) 理論

- ① 摂動的な弦理論で
- ② string の非摂動的な構築を組む
行列理論の一部として

現われた。

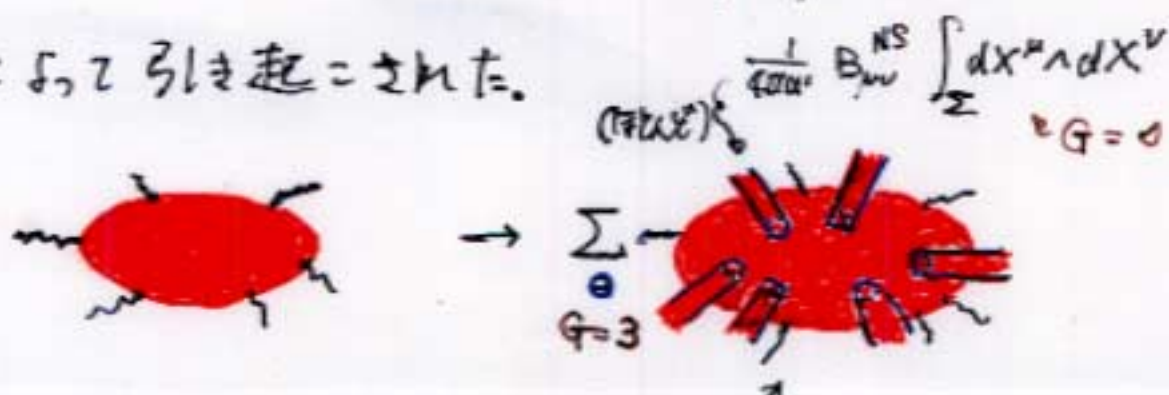
①の立場からは


open string sector の代数構造の変形

$$(a) \quad f g \rightarrow f \star g$$

は、closed string mode の condensation
($B_{\mu\nu}^{NS} \neq 0$)

によって引き起こされた。



{ , composition law }

小さい disk の operad

⋮

★ 与えられた小道具の 1つ



変形 (A) の操作 加わる 代数構造

⇔ 共通 -- (Gerstenhaber) algebra

closed string field theory の
vertex の building block : string-積
の代数構造

$(A, B_1, \dots, B_n =)$
string field

$[B_1, \dots, B_n]$

$(A, [B_1, \dots, B_n])$
action ε
積

(この link の定式化: (Hofman, Ma))

② の立場 から すると、これは 模型の中に

見い出せるといい (かも 知らない)。

2. 非可換空間上の量子場の理論 (2.1) (NC field theory)

例) と (2) 4次元 Euclidean ϕ^4 -theory:

$$\int_{\text{NC}} \phi_4^4 = \int d^4x \left(\frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi * \partial_\mu \phi + \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi * \phi + \frac{\lambda}{4} \phi * \phi * \phi * \phi \right)$$

$C^{\mu\nu} = -C^{\nu\mu}$
[長さ]²

$$(f * g)(x) = f(x) e^{\frac{i}{2} \overleftarrow{\partial}_\mu C^{\mu\nu} \overrightarrow{\partial}_\nu} g(x)$$

$$= \partial \wedge \partial$$

Feynman rule \Rightarrow 摂動的に定義

momentum space \Rightarrow と便利:

$$\phi(x) = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} e^{ip \cdot x} \tilde{\phi}(p)$$

2次の項:

$$\int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\phi}(-p) \left[e^{-\frac{i}{2} \frac{p \wedge p}{0}} \right] (\tilde{p}^2 + m^2) \tilde{\phi}(p)$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{\underset{\vec{p}}{\longrightarrow}} = \frac{1}{\tilde{p}^2 + m^2}$$

ϕ^4 - 結合:

$$\overset{p_1}{\phi} * (\overset{p_2}{\phi} * (\overset{p_3}{\phi} * \overset{p_4}{\phi}))$$

⋮

⋮

⋮

$$e^{ip_3 \cdot x} e^{\frac{i}{2\omega} \vec{\partial} \wedge \vec{\partial}} e^{ip_4 \cdot x}$$

位相 $\propto i2$ $\frac{1}{2} p_3 \wedge p_4$

$$\frac{1}{2} p_2 \wedge (p_3 + p_4)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} p_1 \wedge (p_2 + p_3 + p_4)$$

$$X \Rightarrow \int \prod_{j=1}^4 \frac{d^4 p_j}{(2\pi)^4} \boxed{e^{\frac{i}{2} \sum_{j < k} p_j \wedge p_k}}$$

$$\times \frac{\pi}{4} \tilde{\Phi}(p_1) \tilde{\Phi}(p_2) \tilde{\Phi}(p_3) \tilde{\Phi}(p_4)$$

① 普通の ϕ^4 相互作用:

(2.3.)

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \diagdown \\ 2 \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \diagup \\ 3 \end{array} \text{G} = \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \diagdown \\ 2 \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \diagup \\ 3 \end{array}$$

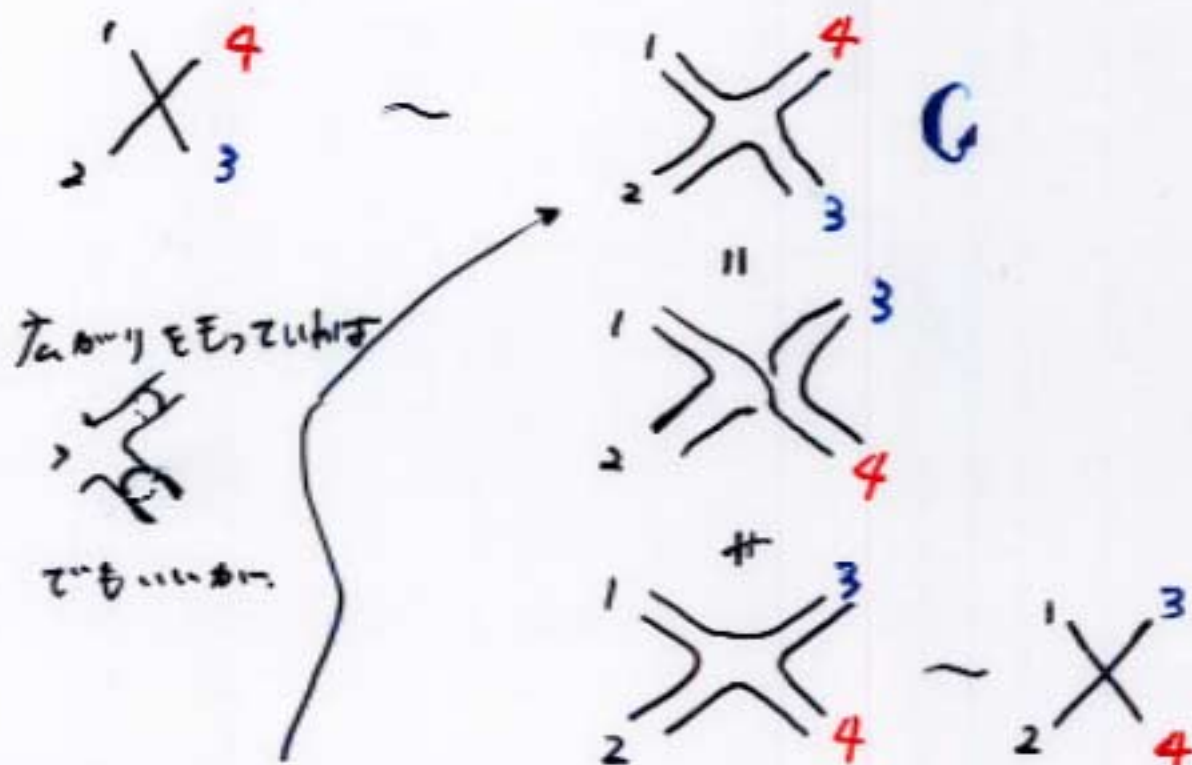
総計 $4!$ の置換する \sim のものが等価

(vertex は本当に「点」)

② NC の ϕ^4 相互作用:

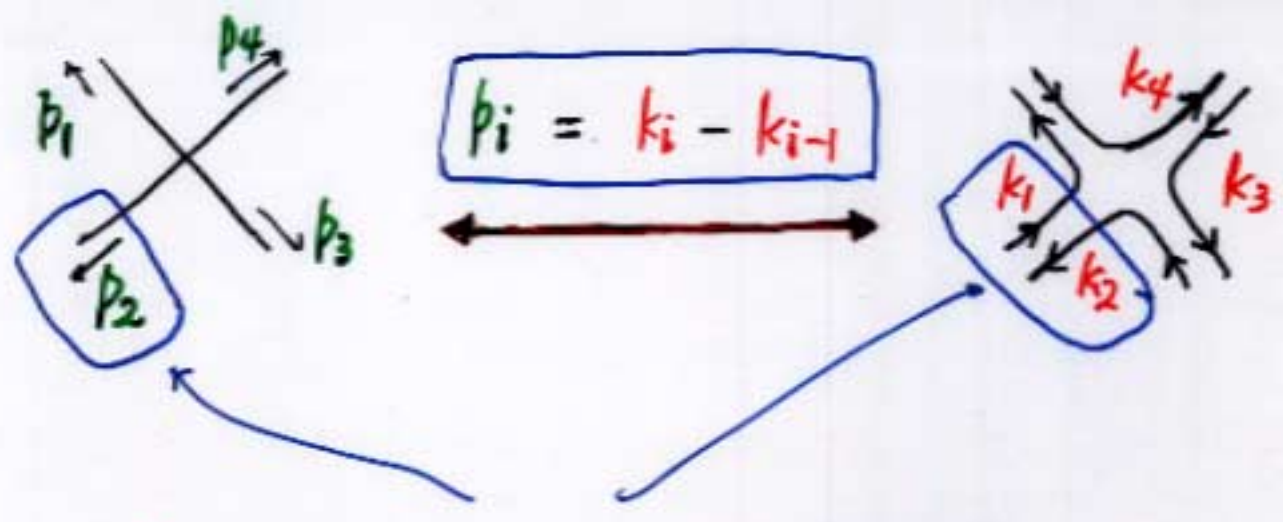
phase factor のため、*cyclic symmetry* の \sim

しかたない。



2本線 で書きたら \sim の点に \sim 2.

(\Rightarrow large-N field theory の接点を与える)



k_2 が加えられ k_1 が加えられる。

正味、 $k_2 - k_1 = p_2$ の運動量が出る。

$$\tilde{\Phi}(p_i) = \tilde{\Phi}(k_i - k_{i-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i < j} p_i \wedge p_j &= \sum_i k_i \wedge k_{i+1} \\ &= k_1 \wedge k_2 + k_2 \wedge k_3 \\ &\quad k_3 \wedge k_4 + k_4 \wedge k_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\frac{i}{2} k_1 \wedge k_2} \tilde{\Phi}(k_2 - k_1)$$

同じとすれば目撃できると、

\Rightarrow

$$X \Leftrightarrow \int 4^4 \frac{4}{j=1} \frac{d^4 k_j}{(2\pi)^4} (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(k_1 + \dots + k_4)$$

$$\times \frac{\lambda}{4} \left[e^{\frac{i}{2} k_4 \wedge k_1} \tilde{\phi}(k_1 - k_4) \right]$$

.....

$$\left[e^{\frac{i}{2} k_3 \wedge k_4} \tilde{\phi}(k_4 - k_3) \right]$$

==>

$$\tilde{\phi}(k_1, k_4) \equiv e^{-\frac{i}{2} k_1 \wedge k_4} \tilde{\phi}(k_1 - k_4)$$

という量 ε τ \neq しておくと.

$$(\tilde{\phi}(k_1, k_4))^* = e^{\frac{i}{2} k_1 \wedge k_4} (\tilde{\phi}(k_1 - k_4))^*$$

$$\phi(x) : \text{real} \Rightarrow \tilde{\phi}(p)^* = \tilde{\phi}(-p) \Rightarrow \tilde{\phi}(k_4 - k_1)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{i}{2} k_4 \wedge k_1} \tilde{\phi}(k_4 - k_1)$$

$$= \tilde{\phi}(k_4, k_1)$$

また、 $\tilde{\phi}^\dagger[k_1, k_4] \equiv (\tilde{\phi}[k_4, k_1])^*$ (エルミート共役)

と訂正.

$$\tilde{\phi}^\dagger[k_1, k_4] = \tilde{\phi}[k_1, k_4]$$

∞ 次元
エルミート行列

今考えている real ϕ^4 理論 の action:

(2.6.)

$$S_{\phi^4}^{NC} = \int d^4x \left[\frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\mu \phi + \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4} \phi^4 \right]$$

で記述出来るように、hermitian $N \times N$ 行列場 $\Phi_{ij}(x)$

で action

$$S_{(\phi^4)_N} = \int d^4x \text{tr} \left[\frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \Phi \partial_\mu \Phi + \frac{1}{2} m^2 \Phi^2 + \frac{\lambda N}{4} \Phi^4 \right]$$

$N \times N$ 行列

ここで large- N 極限をとり都合上

で記述出来るように比較してやる。

後者の場の Feynman rule:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 i \rightarrow k \\
 j \leftarrow l \\
 \downarrow p
 \end{array}
 = \delta^{ik} \delta_{jl} \frac{1}{p^2 + m^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 (k_4, i_4) \\
 \swarrow \quad \searrow \\
 (k_1, i_1) \quad (k_3, i_3) \\
 \nwarrow \quad \nearrow \\
 (k_2, i_2)
 \end{array}
 \Leftrightarrow \int d^4p \prod_{j=1}^4 \frac{d^4 k_j}{(2\pi)^4} (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(k_1 + \dots + k_4)$$

$$\frac{\lambda N}{4} \tilde{\Phi}_{i_4 i_1}^{i_1}(k_1 - k_4) \dots \tilde{\Phi}_{i_3 i_2}^{i_2}(k_4 - k_1)$$

$$\tilde{\Phi}_{ij}^i(x) = \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} \tilde{\Phi}_{ij}^{i_2}(p) e^{i p \cdot x}$$

NC field theory :

$$\frac{\lambda}{4} \left[e^{\frac{i}{2} k_4 \wedge k_1} \phi(k_1 - k_4) \right]$$

$$\times \dots \times \left[e^{\frac{i}{2} k_3 \wedge k_4} \phi(k_4 - k_3) \right]$$

large - N field theory :

$$\frac{1}{N} \frac{\lambda H}{4} \phi_{i_4}^{i_1} (k_1 - k_4) \times \dots \times \phi_{i_3}^{i_4} (k_4 - k_3)$$

○ double - line 表示を通じ2分かること :

○ 両者の Feynman rule は同じ。

○ 描かれる Feynman diagram は同じ。

○ それに伴う combinatoric factor は同じ。

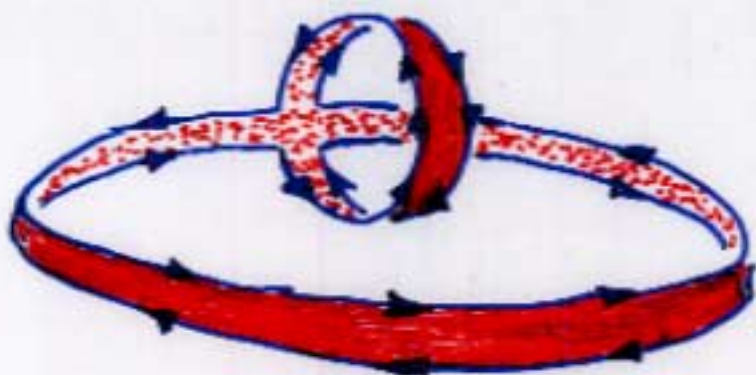
○ 以下で議論したいこと :

large - N 側で color index が果たしている役割
(この contraction のパターン)

と
NC-field theory 側で phase factor が果たす役割
の比較



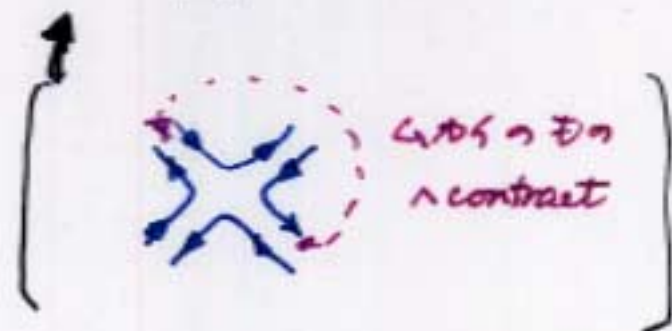
(a)



(b)



$\times \underline{2}$



$\times \underline{1}$

どちらの立場からとも同じ topology の diagram を書け. 伴う combinatoric factor は共通.

large N ϕ^4 - theory の立場から

(a) $\sim N^3 \cdot \frac{\lambda_H}{N} = N^2 \lambda_H$ planar



(b) $\sim N \cdot \frac{\lambda_H}{N} = \lambda_H$
nonplanar



$N \rightarrow \infty$ (a) \gg (b) (planar type dominates)

NC field theory 例の事情

(2.2.2)

(a) planar contribution

$$\int 4^4 \prod_{j=1}^4 \frac{d^4 k_j}{(2\pi)^4} (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + k_4)$$

$$\times 2 \times \frac{\lambda}{4} \times \left. \begin{aligned} & e^{\frac{i}{2} k_4 \wedge k_1} \tilde{\phi}(k_1 - k_4) \\ & e^{\frac{i}{2} k_1 \wedge k_2} \tilde{\phi}(k_2 - k_1) \\ & e^{\frac{i}{2} k_2 \wedge k_3} \tilde{\phi}(k_3 - k_2) \\ & e^{\frac{i}{2} k_3 \wedge k_4} \tilde{\phi}(k_4 - k_3) \end{aligned} \right\}$$



$$(k_1 - k_4) + (k_2 - k_1) = 0$$

$$\therefore k_2 = k_4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(phase factor)} &= e^{\frac{i}{2} k_2 \wedge k_1} e^{\frac{i}{2} k_1 \wedge k_2} (\Rightarrow \delta_{j_1}^{j_2} \delta_{i_2}^{i_1} = N) \\ & e^{\frac{i}{2} k_2 \wedge k_3} e^{\frac{i}{2} k_3 \wedge k_2} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a) &= 2 \times \frac{\lambda}{4} \int \frac{d^4 p_1}{(2\pi)^4} \left(\int \frac{d^4 p_3}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{p_3^2 + m^2} \right) \frac{1}{p_1^2 + m^2} \\ &= a_1 \lambda \Lambda^4 \end{aligned}$$



$\sim \Lambda^2$ (Λ : cut-off)

(a) in large N = $N^2 a_1 \lambda \Lambda^4$

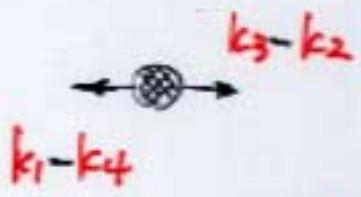
NC field theory 例の事情

(2.12.11)

(b) **nonplanar** contribution

$$\int 4^4 \prod_{j=1}^4 \frac{d^4 k_j}{(2\pi)^4} (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + k_4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times I \times \frac{\lambda}{4} \times \begin{aligned} & e^{\frac{i}{2} k_4 \wedge k_1} \tilde{\phi}(k_1 - k_4) \\ & e^{\frac{i}{2} k_1 \wedge k_2} \tilde{\phi}(k_2 - k_1) \\ & e^{\frac{i}{2} k_2 \wedge k_3} \tilde{\phi}(k_3 - k_2) \\ & e^{\frac{i}{2} k_3 \wedge k_4} \tilde{\phi}(k_4 - k_3) \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$



$$\Rightarrow (k_1 - k_4) + (k_3 - k_2) = 0$$

$$\therefore k_1 + k_3 = k_2 + k_4$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + k_4 = 0 \text{ a.s.}$$

$$k_1 + k_3 = 0 = k_2 + k_4$$

$$\delta_i^k \delta_k^j = \delta_i^j$$

\Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(phase factor)} &= e^{\frac{i}{2} (-k_2) \wedge k_1} e^{\frac{i}{2} k_1 \wedge k_2} \\ & \times e^{\frac{i}{2} k_2 \wedge (-k_1)} e^{\frac{i}{2} (-k_1) \wedge (-k_2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= e^{2i k_1 \wedge k_2}$$

$$(b) = \frac{\lambda}{4} \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} \left(\int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} e^{i p \wedge q} \frac{1}{q^2 + m^2} \right) \frac{1}{p^2 + m^2}$$



$$\int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} e^{i p \wedge q} \frac{1}{q^2 + m^2}$$

$$p \wedge q = g_{\mu\nu} \underbrace{(c^{\mu\nu} p_\nu)}_{\equiv \tilde{p}^\mu}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} e^{-i q \cdot \tilde{p}} \frac{1}{q^2 + m^2}$$

(長距離の次元)

scalar field の tree propagator の "座標" \tilde{p}^μ 表示

その赤外極限 $p_\mu \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow$ "座標" $\tilde{p}^\mu \rightarrow 0$ の short distance limit

$$\sim \text{singular} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$\nearrow p_\mu \rightarrow 0$

$$\tilde{p}^\mu = a \underbrace{(1, 1, 1, 1)}_{\equiv n^\mu} \quad (a > 0) \text{ とし. } q \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} q$$

と rescale すると.

$$= \frac{1}{a^4} \int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} e^{-i n \cdot q} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a^2} q^2 + m^2} \xrightarrow{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^2}{q^2}$$

$|q| \sim 1$

$$\xrightarrow{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} e^{-i n \cdot q} \frac{1}{q^2}$$

$|q| \sim 1$

- (1) $p^0 = 0$ とした時, phase factor は
 (2) planar diagram とする積分は,

これは **2次** 発散している.

これを反映し, $p^0 \rightarrow 0$ で **2次的** に発散
 (\Rightarrow 後で詳しく) $\left(\sim \frac{1}{p^2} \right)$

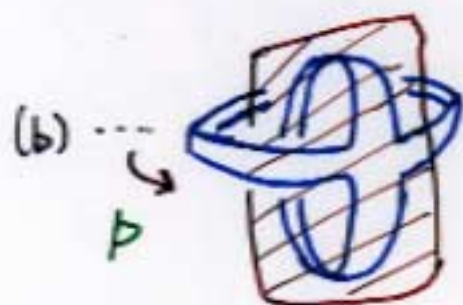
- $\frac{1}{p^2}$ は p^0 についての **massless pole**

にも見える. (\Rightarrow 後で)

$$|p| \rightarrow \infty \quad \tau^-$$

$$\int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} e^{-i\tilde{p} \cdot q} \frac{1}{q^2 + m^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\tilde{p}^2 + m^2)^{1/2}}{\tilde{p}^2} e^{-\sqrt{\tilde{p}^2 + m^2}}$$



$p \rightarrow \infty$ のときは有限

他方

$$\sim \int_{p: \text{small}} d^4 p \frac{1}{\tilde{p}^2} \frac{1}{\underline{p^2 + m^2}} \quad : \text{有限}$$

\therefore (b) は有限

NC-field theory 側

(a) \gg (b) for $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$

Planar は 運動量に依存する phase E
含む

Non planar は、それ以外の non-trivial の phase E
含む

NC - field theory の 紫外極限

||

large N - field theory の planar limit の

紫外極限

(e.g.)

free energy $\Gamma \sim \Gamma_2$

$$F_{NC} = * \Lambda^4 (a_0 + a_1 \lambda + a_2 \lambda^2 + \dots) + \dots$$

$$F_{large N} = * N^2 \Lambda_H^4 (a_0 + a_1 \lambda_H + a_2 \lambda_H^2 + \dots)$$

$$+ * N^0 \Lambda_H^4 (b_1 \lambda_H + b_2 \lambda_H^2 + \dots)$$

$$+ \dots$$

large N Yang Mills theory
in planar limit



reduced model
(Eguchi-Kawai model)

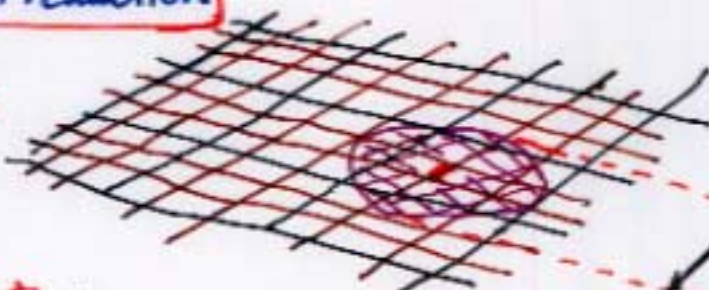


時空間の reduction

UV side に
閉じ

U(1) Noncommutative Yang-Mills theory

内部空間の reduction




内部自由度 $\propto w$

$$l_{NC} = 2\pi / C^{UV} / 2$$

* 一種の構造に $\propto w$. 時空間に埋め込めた。

3. IR 側の振る舞いと UV 側の振る舞いの (3.1.)
 関連

\vec{p}  = ϵ 決めた積分:

$$\int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} e^{i q \cdot \vec{p}} \frac{1}{q^2 + m^2} = \int_0^\infty d\alpha e^{-\alpha(q^2 + m^2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha^2} e^{-(\alpha m^2 + \frac{1}{4\alpha} \vec{p}^2)}$$

$q \rightarrow \text{大か}$
 $\alpha < 1 \text{ は}$
 $\alpha \rightarrow \text{小}$

$\alpha \rightarrow 0$ での紫外発散 ϵ 導き得る

$$\sim \int_0^\infty \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha^2} e^{-\frac{1}{4\alpha} \vec{p}^2} \quad \text{と} \quad p^\mu \neq 0 \text{ の有限}$$

$\approx 2\pi$

(planar type) : $\int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{q^2 + m^2}$

$$= \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha^2} e^{-\alpha m^2}$$

$$\propto \int_0^\infty \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha^2} : \text{発散}$$

\Rightarrow regularization :

$$\frac{1}{16\pi^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha^2} e^{-(\alpha m^2 + \frac{1}{4\alpha} \frac{1}{\Lambda^2})}$$

Nonplanar diagram の支配する $p^\mu \rightarrow 0$ の singular の振る舞い
 (IR limit) $(\sim 1/\vec{p}^2)$

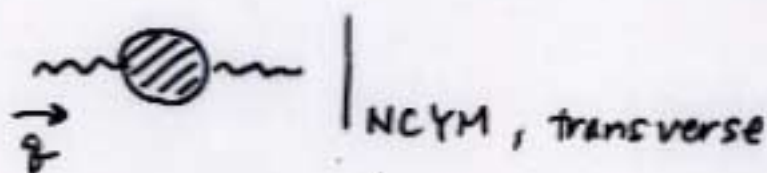
関連

\equiv Planar diagram の支配する $\Lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (UV 極限) の singular の振る舞い

U(1) 非可換 Yang-Mills 理論 で

(3.3)

NCYM



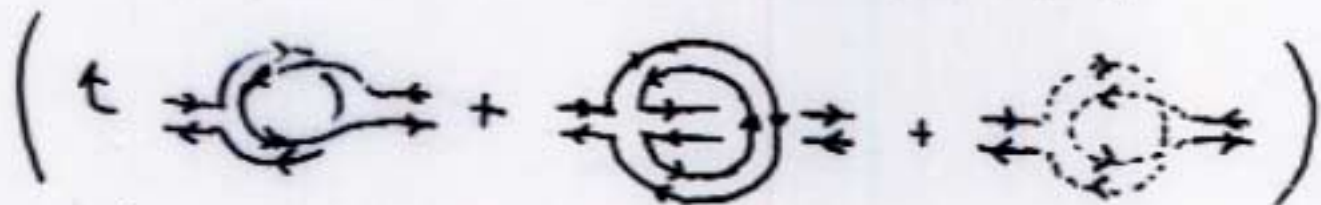
UV \rightarrow $-\frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{10}{3} \ln g^2 (\delta_{\mu\nu} g^2 - g_\mu g_\nu)$
 $|B| \gg \frac{1}{\sqrt{|C|}}$



$$Z_A = 1 - \left(-\frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{10}{3} \right) \ln \Lambda^2$$

IR

\rightarrow $-\frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{10}{3} \frac{[-\ln(\tilde{g}^2)]}{> 0 \text{ for } |B| \ll |C|} (\delta_{\mu\nu} g^2 - g_\mu g_\nu)$
 $|B| \ll \frac{1}{\sqrt{|C|}}$



① IR 側と UV 側の振る舞いの singularity は一致 (log 的)

(理由は ϕ^4 のときと同じ)

② さらに係数も込めて一致

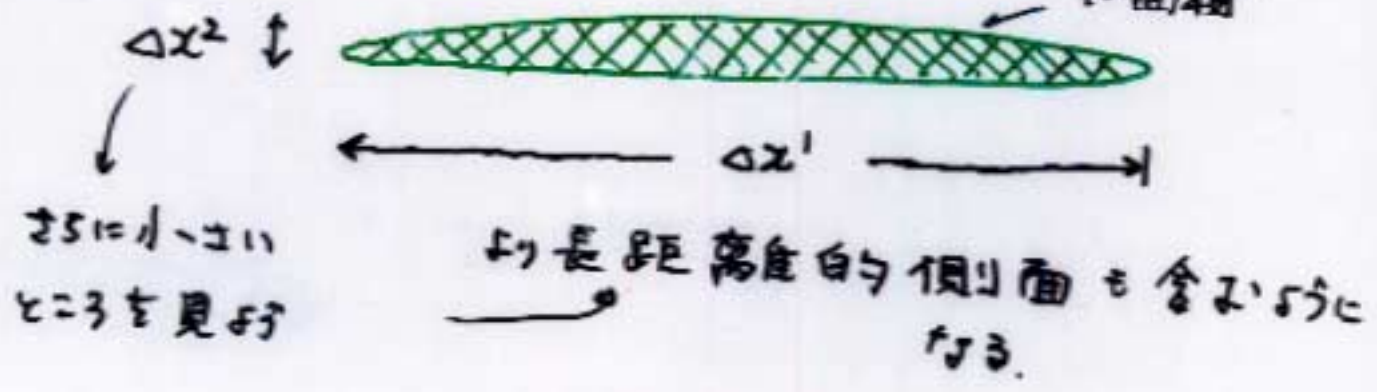
\hat{x}^μ の生成する

operatorの代数 $[\hat{x}^\mu, \hat{x}^\nu] = -i c^{\mu\nu} \hat{1}$

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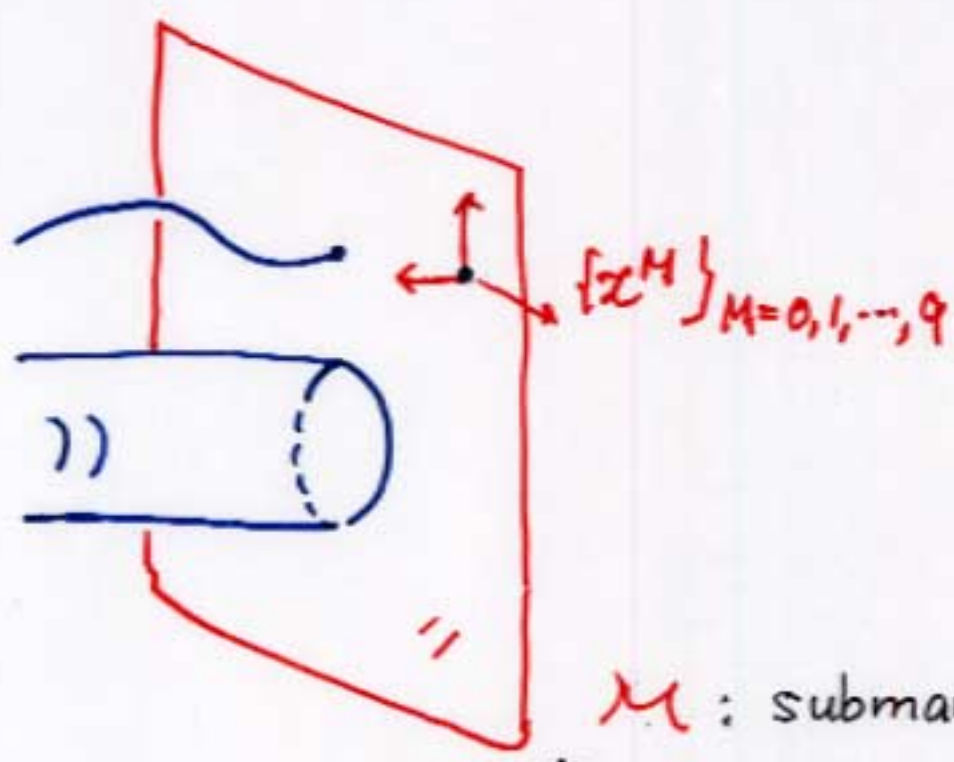
*の関数の代数

$\Delta x^1 \Delta x^2 \geq 2\pi |c^{12}|$



§2.1. Reparametrization invariance of D-brane

one D_p -brane in flat space-time
(BPS object)



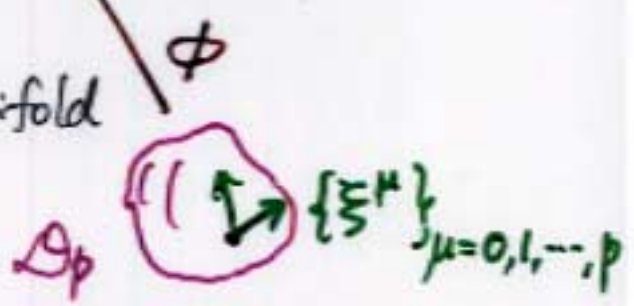
\mathcal{M} : submanifold
deficit
of space-time

$$\mathcal{M} = \phi(\underline{\mathcal{D}}_p) \subseteq \text{space-time}$$

$(p+1)$ -dimensional manifold

embedding map

$\delta(?)$



ϕ

$$\left\{ \phi^M(\xi^0, \xi^1, \dots, \xi^p) \right\}_{M=0,1,\dots,p}$$

in respective local coordinate system

For instance, choice of $(\xi^0, \xi^1, \dots, \xi^p)$

is irrelevant to describe D_p -brane

reparametrization (diffeomorphism)

invariance of world-volume

$$\left(\text{Diffeo} \dots \frac{\partial(\xi^{0'}, \xi^{1'}, \dots, \xi^{p'})}{\partial(\xi^0, \xi^1, \dots, \xi^p)} \neq 0 \right)$$

reparametrization - invariant description

of D-brane



response to local fluctuation

⇒ world-volume action

(Aganagic, Popescu, Schwarz)

variables:

$\phi^M(\xi)$ ($M=0, 1, \dots, 9$)

$\Delta_\mu(\xi)$ ($\mu=0, 1, \dots, p$)



for data of gauge bundle



→ A D-brane has

$\mathcal{N}=2$ space-time SUSY

$U(1)$ -local symmetry

$\Theta_\alpha^{\dot{j}}(\xi)$ ($\dot{j}=1, 2$, Majorana, Weyl)

Redundant variables

D-4

(physically relevant mode
 \Leftrightarrow generator of broken space-time symmetry)

① $(p+1)$ -number of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi^M \\ \Delta_\mu \end{array} \right\}$

② half of Θ_α^d

• ① is eliminated

by using reparametrization invariance

• ② is eliminated

by using local κ -symmetry
of world-volume

(D-brane has local κ -symmetry)

(\downarrow T&L
non BPS)

conventional gauge

\Rightarrow static gauge $\xi^\mu = x^\mu$ ($\mu = 0, 1, \dots, p-1$)

$$\phi^\mu = 0$$

half of (4) is eliminated

respecting the above

$$\Rightarrow \{ A_\mu, \phi^I, \lambda \}$$

$$(I = p, \dots, 9)$$

... content of



$\mathcal{N} = 1$ (SYM) $_{1+p}$ multiplet
reduced to $(1+p)$ -dimension

§2.2. One application of NC-field theory

(in progress with Ishibashi & Okuyama)

constant $F_{\mu\nu} = B_{\mu\nu}^{NS} + 2\pi\alpha' \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}$

$\tilde{F} = dA$

とも D -brane を考える。

便宜上、 Λ -変換：
$$\begin{cases} B^{NS} \mapsto B^{NS} + d\Lambda \\ A \mapsto A - \frac{1}{2\pi\alpha'} \Lambda \end{cases}$$

$\therefore B^{NS} = 0$ とする。

constant $\tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}$ のの、 $T = D$ -brane
を考慮する。

目的 1.

gauge 固定 ε (static gauge 以外 $T=1$)

うすく選んで

fixed $\pm T =$ reparametrization ε

系統的に追跡しよう。

gauge 固定

... world-volume 上には **Noncommutative**
Yang-Mills theory \mathcal{E} induce する
もの \mathcal{E} 選ぶ。

reparametrization の生成子 (current)

の同-視 \mathcal{E} 可能にする点、

... 変形量子化における

• Kishimoto
(& Asakawa)
's talk

formality theorem

(ref.) Kontsevich

Jurco, Schupp & Wess

Manchon

Cattaneo, Felder

目的 2.

主に D2-brane に注目したとき、

reparametrization の **量子論的** \mathcal{E}

consistency を NC quantum field theory

を用いて調べる。

\Rightarrow **Critical dimension**

DLCQ-Matrix theory における membrane sector の **量子論的** 一意性

$N=4$ (NCYM)₁₀(1+2) $T=1$ "normal"

$N=2, 1, 0$ (NCYM)_{6, 4, 3}(1+2)

は "abnormal"

(...と主張した16 結果では511です。)

以下

§ 2.3. Boundary state description
of D-brane with constant $F_{2,uv}$

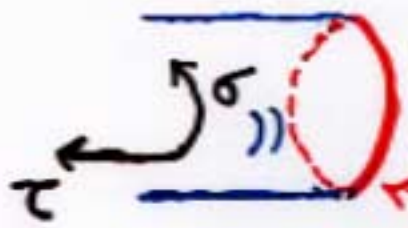
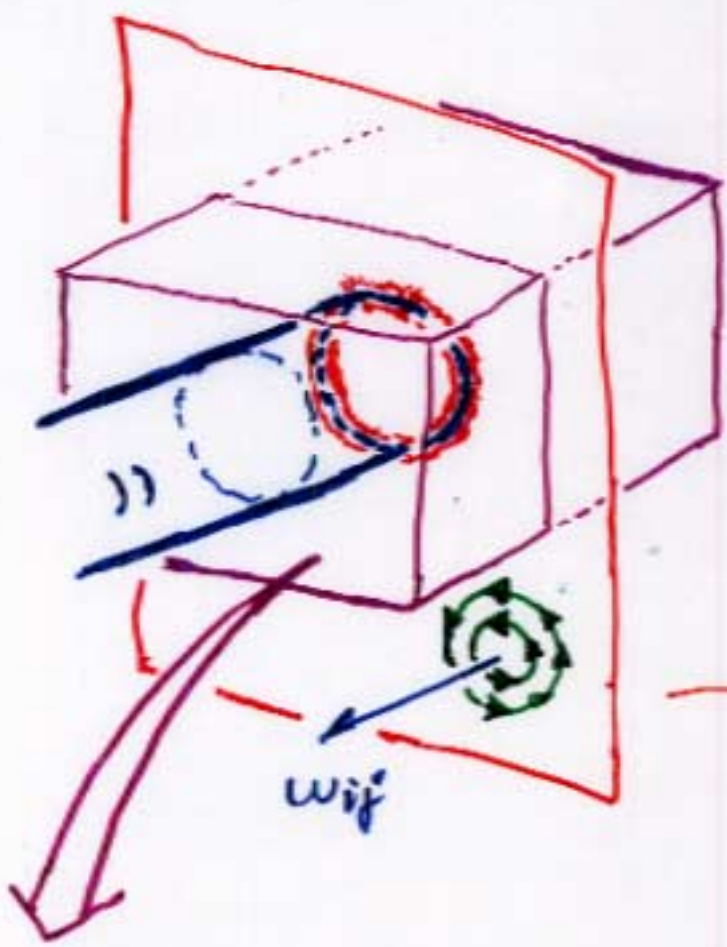
§ 2.4. Current for reparametrization

§ 2.5. Discussion and remained & related
issues

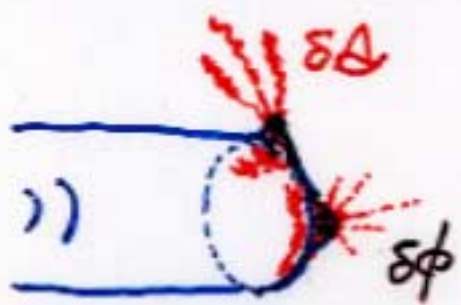
§2.3. Boundary state description of D-brane with constant $\tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}$

$$\omega_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\left(\begin{matrix} \omega_{0j} = 0 \\ \omega_{23} \end{matrix} \right)$$



: closed string world-sheet
beginning with
boundary state



local fluctuation

$|\Delta, \phi, (\ominus)\rangle := \text{boundary state}$

BS-2

coherent state of closed string Hilbert space

which respects

world-sheet conformal symmetry:

$$Q_{\text{BRST}} |\Delta, \phi\rangle = 0$$

and is specified by

the boundary conditions $(\leftarrow \Delta, \phi)$

First we consider

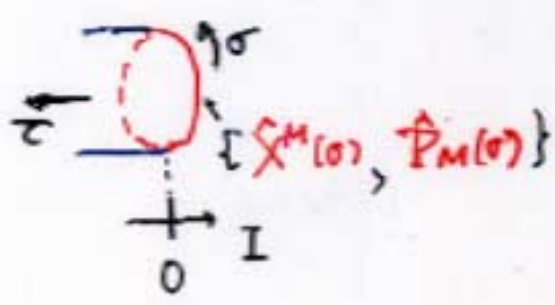
rigid D-brane with ω_{ij}

and the boundary state for it ; $|B\rangle_\omega$

$\omega_{ij}=0$... boundary condition :

$$\hat{P}_\mu(\sigma) |B\rangle_{\omega=0} = 0 = \hat{X}^I(\sigma) |B\rangle_{\omega=0}$$

(I = p, ..., 9)



open string channel

Neumann B.C.

$$\partial_\sigma x^i = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

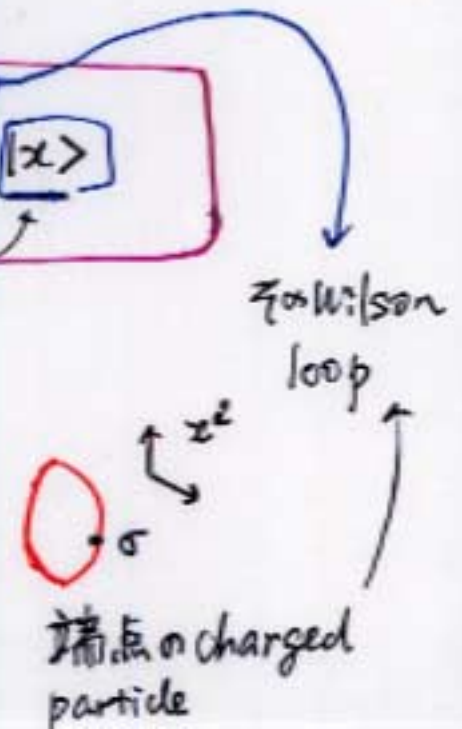
$$g_{\mu\nu} \partial_\sigma x^\nu + \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu} \partial_\sigma x^\nu = 0$$

ω_{ij} = switch on

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\hat{P}_j(\sigma) - \omega_{ji} \partial_\sigma \hat{X}^i(\sigma)) |B\rangle_\omega = 0 = \hat{P}_0(\sigma) |B\rangle_\omega \\ \hat{X}^I(\sigma) |B\rangle_\omega = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$|B\rangle_\omega = \int Dx \left[e^{i \int d\sigma \tilde{A}_j(x) \partial_\sigma x^j} \right] |x\rangle$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{X}^i(\sigma) |x\rangle = \underline{x^i(\sigma)} |x\rangle \\ \hat{P}_0(\sigma) |x\rangle = 0 \\ \hat{X}^I(\sigma) |x\rangle = 0 \end{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \text{c-number} \\ \text{profile of} \\ \text{boundary} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$0 = \int \Delta x \frac{\delta}{\delta x^i(\sigma)} e^{i \int d\sigma' \overset{\textcircled{1}}{A_j(x)} \overset{\textcircled{2}}{\partial \sigma' x^j} \overset{\textcircled{3}}{|x\rangle}} \quad \text{BS-4}$$

$$= \int \Delta x e^{i \int d\sigma' \overset{\textcircled{1}}{A_j(x)} \overset{\textcircled{2}}{\partial \sigma' x^j}} \cdot \left[\underbrace{i \left(\overset{\textcircled{1}}{\partial \sigma x^j} \overset{\textcircled{2}}{\partial_i A_j(x)} - \overset{\textcircled{2}}{\partial x^j} \overset{\textcircled{1}}{\partial_i A_j(x)} \right)}_{= i \overset{\textcircled{3}}{\tilde{T}_{ij}(x)} \partial \sigma x^j = i \overset{\textcircled{3}}{\tilde{T}_{ij}(\hat{X})} \partial \hat{X}^i} |x\rangle + \frac{\delta}{\delta x^i(\sigma)} |x\rangle \right]$$

If one can show that

$$-\frac{\delta}{\delta x^i(\sigma)} |x\rangle = i \tilde{P}_i(\sigma) |x\rangle \quad (*)$$

then

$$0 = i \left(\underbrace{\tilde{T}_{ij}(\hat{X}) \partial \sigma x^j}_{\text{" } \omega_{ji} \partial \sigma x^j} - \tilde{P}_i(\sigma) \right) \underbrace{\int \Delta x e^{i \int d\sigma' A_j(x) \partial \sigma' x^j}}_{\text{" } |B\rangle_w} |x\rangle$$

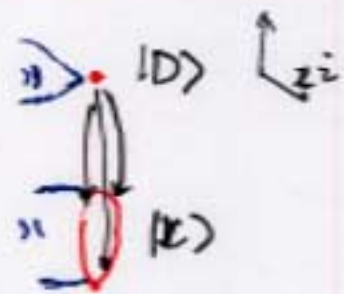
as required

$$\hat{X}^i(\sigma) |x\rangle = x^i(\sigma) |x\rangle$$

BS-5

$$|x\rangle = \exp\left[-i \int d\sigma \hat{P}_j(\sigma) x^j(\sigma)\right] \underbrace{|D\rangle}_{|||}$$

$$|x=0\rangle$$



$$[X^i(\sigma), \hat{P}_j(\sigma')] = i \delta^i_j \delta(\sigma - \sigma')$$

$$\hat{X}^i(\sigma) |D\rangle = 0$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta x^j(\sigma)} |x\rangle = -i \hat{P}_j(\sigma) |x\rangle$$

as required

we get

$$|B\rangle_w = \int Dx \exp\left[i \int d\sigma \left(\frac{\Delta_j(x) \partial_\sigma x^j}{2} - \hat{P}_j(\sigma) x^j(\sigma) \right)\right] |D\rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{2} x^i w_{ij}$$

D-brane fluctuation

$$\frac{1}{2} x^i w_{ij} \partial_\sigma x^j + \delta \Delta_j(x) \quad x^j + \delta \phi^j(x)$$

" " " "

new $\Delta_j(x)$ " $\phi^j(x)$

Further add $\Delta_0(x) \partial_\sigma x^0$ with x^0 -coordinate dependence,


$$- \hat{P}_I(\sigma) \phi^I(x) \rightarrow - \hat{P}_0(\sigma) \phi^0(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$|A, \phi\rangle$$

$$= \int \underbrace{[Dx]_{\phi}}_{\vdots} e^{i \int d\sigma [A_{\mu}(x(\sigma)) \dot{x}^{\mu}(\sigma) - \hat{P}_M(\sigma) \dot{\phi}^M(x(\sigma))]} |D\rangle$$

measure invariant under reparametrization

$$h_{\mu\nu}(\xi) \equiv \partial_{\mu} \phi^M(\xi) \partial_{\nu} \phi^N(\xi) \eta_{MN}$$

ξ on 

\Rightarrow norm on $\{x(\sigma)\}$ -space :

$$\|\delta x\|_{\phi}^2 = \int d\sigma \sqrt{h(x(\sigma))} h_{\mu\nu}(x(\sigma)) \delta x^{\mu}(\sigma) \delta x^{\nu}(\sigma)$$

$\Rightarrow [Dx]_{\phi}$

• reparametrization invariance of

$$|A, \phi\rangle = \int [Dx]_{\phi} e^{i \int d\sigma [\Delta_{\mu}(x) \partial_{\sigma} x^{\mu} - \hat{P}_M \phi^M(x)]} |D\rangle$$

Under

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \delta_{\nu} \Delta_{\mu} &= \partial_{\mu} \nu^{\nu} \Delta_{\nu} + \nu^{\nu} \partial_{\nu} \Delta_{\mu} \\ &= \partial_{\mu} (\nu \cdot A) + \nu^{\nu} \tilde{F}_{\nu\mu} \\ &= \left[(d \underline{i}_{\nu} + i_{\nu} d) \Delta \right]_{\mu} \\ &\quad \text{interior product} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\delta_{\nu} \phi^M = \nu^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \phi^M,$$

$$\delta_{\nu} |A, \phi\rangle$$

$$= \int [Dx]_{\phi} e^{i \int d\sigma [\partial_{\mu} (\nu \cdot A) + \nu^{\nu} \tilde{F}_{\nu\mu}] \partial_{\sigma} x^{\mu} - \hat{P}_M \nu^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \phi^M} |D\rangle$$

$= \int d\sigma \partial_{\sigma} (\nu \cdot A)(x(\sigma)) = 0$

(partial integration)

$$= -i \int [Dx]_{\phi} \int d\sigma \partial_{\sigma} \nu^{\mu}(x) e^{i \int d\sigma [\partial_{\mu} (\nu \cdot A) + \nu^{\nu} \tilde{F}_{\nu\mu}] \partial_{\sigma} x^{\mu} - \hat{P}_M \nu^{\mu} \partial_{\mu} \phi^M} |D\rangle = 0$$

gauge fix

① static gauge

$$A_j(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^i \omega_{ij} + A_j(x)$$

$$A_0(x) = A_0(x) \rightarrow \text{world-volume gauge field}$$

$$\phi^\mu(x) = x^\mu \text{ fixed}$$

$\phi^I(x) \rightarrow$ transverse fluctuation

$$|A, \phi\rangle_{st} = \int Dx e^{i \int d\sigma \left[\frac{1}{2} x^i \omega_{ij} + A_j \right] \partial_\sigma x^j + A_0 \partial_\sigma x^0 - \hat{P}_\mu x^\mu - \hat{P}_I \phi^I} |D\rangle$$

② NC-gauge

$$|A, \phi\rangle = \int [Dx]_\phi e^{i \int d\sigma [A_\mu \partial_\sigma x^\mu - \hat{P}_M \phi^M]} |D\rangle$$

$$\text{diffeo} \Rightarrow \int [Dx'] e^{i \int d\sigma [A'_\mu \partial_\sigma x'^\mu - \hat{P}_M \frac{\phi^M}{f_\phi(x')}] } |D\rangle$$

flat measure in $\{x'\}$

call new ϕ

(Okuyama)

and.

$$A_j(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^i \omega_{ij} \text{ (--- no fluctuation)}$$

$$A_0(x) \Rightarrow \hat{A}_0(x) \text{ (--- (not operator))}$$

$$\phi^i(x) = x^i + \theta^{ij} \hat{A}_j(x) \text{ (} \theta \equiv \omega^{-1} \text{)}$$

$\phi^0(x) = x^0$
 $\phi^I(x)$

... naturally obtained from IIB matrix model

$$\begin{cases} [\hat{z}^i, \hat{z}^j] = i\theta^{ij} \\ \hat{\phi}^i = \hat{z}^i + \theta^{ij} \hat{A}_j \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} i \\ \text{no } \Delta_\mu \end{matrix}$$

(
 • Aoki, Ishibashi, Iso, Kawai, Kitazawa & Tada
 • Ishibashi

$|\mathcal{A}, \phi\rangle_{\text{NC}}$

$$= \int \underline{Dz} e^{i \int dt \left[\frac{1}{2} z^i \omega_{ij} \partial_t z^j + \hat{\mathcal{A}}_0(x) \partial_t z^0 \right]}$$

$$\left(-\hat{\mathcal{P}}_0 z^0 - \hat{\mathcal{P}}_i (z^i + \theta^{ij} \hat{A}_j(x)) - \hat{\mathcal{P}}_I \phi^I \right) |D\rangle$$

§2.2. Current for reparametrization

$$\text{action: } \hat{S}_W[\Phi] = \text{Tr } L^*[\Phi]$$

$\omega_{\mu\nu}$: 一般の symplectic form

\star : 対応する star 積

given by Kontsevich deformation
quantization procedure

(or by Fedosov procedure
⇒ Asakawa's talk)

$$\Phi = (\hat{A}_\mu, \phi^I, \lambda)$$

加書けたり出来る。

original $|A, \phi\rangle$ -- reparametrization 不変

$\omega_{\mu\nu}$ を力学変数の一部と見なす。

適切に交換していい限り。

action $\hat{S}_W[\Phi]$ (= $\hat{S}[W, \Phi]$ と書くべき)

は不変だろう。

↓
(もう少し詳しく。)

Reparametrization

$$x^\mu \mapsto x'^\mu$$

のとき

$$\Phi(x) \mapsto \Phi'(x')$$

$$\omega_{\mu\nu}(x) \mapsto \omega'_{\mu\nu}(x') = \frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial x'^\mu} \frac{\partial x^\beta}{\partial x'^\nu} \omega_{\alpha\beta}(x)$$

↓ 対応して

$$\star \mapsto \star'$$

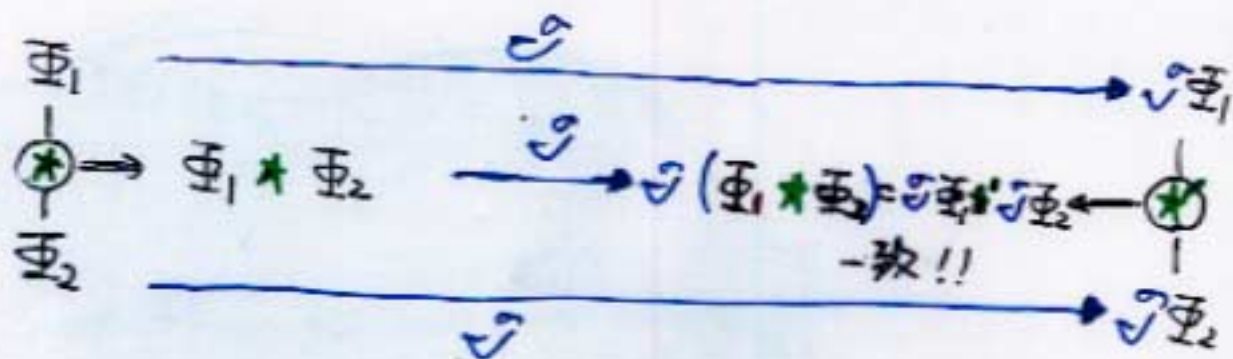
変形量子化

... \star と \star' は "gauge" equivalent:

differential operator \checkmark

$$\begin{cases} \Phi'(x') = \checkmark \Phi(x) \\ \checkmark \Phi_1 \star' \checkmark \Phi_2 = \checkmark (\Phi_1 \star \Phi_2) \end{cases}$$

対応の加算あり。



今

Gr-3

$$\text{Tr} \mapsto \text{Tr}' = \text{Tr} \sqrt{\sigma}^{-1}$$

加 定義できたとすると.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr} L^*[\Phi(x)] &\mapsto \text{Tr}' L^*[\Phi'(x)] \\ &= \text{Tr} \sqrt{\sigma}^{-1} \sqrt{\sigma} L^*[\Phi(x)] \\ &= \text{Tr} L^*[\Phi(x)] \end{aligned}$$

\therefore action は 不変:

$$S_{\omega'}[\Phi] = S_{\omega}[\Phi]$$

reparametrization の current は ?

$$\bullet \int \omega = \text{const} [\Phi] = \underbrace{S_{\text{NCYM}}}_{\text{不変}}[\Phi]$$

ω : "metric"

$$\text{(c.f.) } \int dx \delta g^{\mu\nu}(x) \underline{T}_{\mu\nu}(x) \quad \text{energy-momentum tensor}$$

$$= S[g_{\mu\nu} + \delta g_{\mu\nu}, \underline{\phi}] - S[g_{\mu\nu}, \underline{\phi}]$$

$\omega \rightarrow \omega + \delta\omega$ と (左と右の対応):

Gr-4

$$S_{\omega + \delta\omega}[\Phi] - S_{\omega}[\Phi]$$

$$= \text{Tr} \frac{\delta\theta^{\mu\nu}(x)}{\uparrow} \underbrace{J_{\mu\nu}(x)}_{\text{current!!}}$$

$$(\theta + \delta\theta) \cdot (\omega + \delta\omega) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta\theta = -\omega \cdot \theta \cdot \omega$$

$$\text{左辺の量} = S_{\omega + \delta\omega}[(\Phi + \delta\Phi) - \delta\Phi] - S_{\omega}[\Phi]$$

$$\cong (S_{\omega + \delta\omega}[\Phi + \delta\Phi] - S_{\omega}[\Phi]) \stackrel{=0}{\cong}$$

$$- \text{Tr} \delta\Phi(x) \frac{\delta S_{\omega}[\Phi]}{\delta\Phi(x)}$$

$$\cong - (S_{\omega}[\Phi + \delta\Phi] - S_{\omega}[\Phi])$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{aligned} -\text{Tr}(\delta\theta^{\mu\nu}(x) J_{\mu\nu}(x)) \\ = S_{\omega}[\Phi + \delta\Phi] - S_{\omega}[\Phi] \end{aligned}}$$

$\delta\Phi$ associated with $\delta\omega$ if?

$\delta\Phi$

Cr-5

T-dual coordinate descriptions

$$|D\rangle \equiv |x=0\rangle = \int D\varphi \check{| \varphi \rangle}$$
$$\hat{P}_I(\sigma) \check{| \varphi \rangle} = \partial_\sigma \varphi_I(\sigma) \check{| \varphi \rangle}$$

(L.f.) SW-map ($A_\mu \leftrightarrow \hat{A}_\mu$)
obtained by Okuyama

Ch-6

$$|A', \phi'\rangle_{NC} = |A, \phi\rangle_{NC}$$

$$\Delta_\mu = \frac{1}{2} x^\nu \omega_{\nu\mu} \text{ o.s. } \delta A$$

変換L.E.の場合 ;

$$\delta W = d\delta A$$

$$A' = A + \delta A \leftarrow \text{input}$$

$$\phi'^i(x) = x^i + \theta^{ij} \hat{A}_j(x)$$

$$= \hat{A}_j(x) + \delta \hat{A}_j(x)$$

変換L.E.の場合

$\delta \hat{A}_j$ は 112 (余計な項は略)

$$|A', \phi'\rangle_{NC}$$

$$= \int Dx \exp\left[i \int d\sigma \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} x^i \omega_{ij} + \delta A_j(x) \right) \partial_\sigma x^j \right. \right.$$

$$\left. \left. - \hat{P}_i(\sigma) (x^i + \theta^{ij} \hat{A}_j(x)) \right) \right] |D\rangle$$

$$\int Dy |\check{y}\rangle$$

$$= \int Dy Dx \exp\left[i \int d\sigma \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} x^i \omega_{ij} + \delta A_j(x) \right) \partial_\sigma x^j \right. \right.$$

$$\left. \left. - \partial_\sigma y_i (x^i + \theta^{ij} \hat{A}_j(x)) \right) \right] |\check{y}\rangle$$

$$y^i \equiv \theta^{ij} y_j$$

$$x^i = y^i + \xi^i$$

$$\rightarrow = \int d\sigma \left(\frac{1}{2} (x^i - y^i) \omega_{ij} \partial_\sigma (x^j - y^j) \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{1}{2} y^i \omega_{ij} y^j \right)$$

$$|A', \phi'\rangle_{NC}$$

$$= \int D\psi e^{-i \int d\sigma \frac{1}{2} \psi^i \omega_{ij} \dot{\psi}^j}$$

$$\times \int D\xi \exp \left[i \int d\sigma \left(\frac{1}{2} \xi^i \omega_{ij} \partial_\sigma \xi^j + \delta A_j (\psi + \xi) \partial_\sigma (\psi^j + \xi^j) - \partial_\sigma \psi^j \hat{A}_j' (\psi + \xi) \right) \right] \quad (1)$$

show

$$|A, \phi\rangle_{NC}$$

$$= \int D\psi e^{-i \int d\sigma \frac{1}{2} \psi^i \omega_{ij} \dot{\psi}^j}$$

$$\times \int D\xi \exp \left[i \int d\sigma \left(\frac{1}{2} \xi^i \omega_{ij} \partial_\sigma \xi^j - \partial_\sigma \psi^j \hat{A}_j (\psi + \xi) \right) \right] \quad (2)$$

と等しいことを示す。

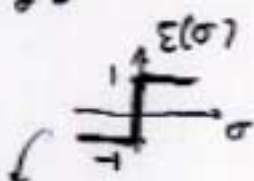
$$\Rightarrow (1) = (2) \quad \text{for } \psi, \xi$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta \hat{A}_\mu \equiv \hat{A}'_\mu - \hat{A}_\mu \quad \text{を 3次項}$$

perturbation theory with

$$\langle \xi^i(\sigma_1) \xi^j(\sigma_2) \rangle = i \frac{\theta^{ij}}{2} \epsilon(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)$$

after Pauli-Villars regularization



⇒

$$\delta \hat{A}_\mu = -\delta A_\mu$$

$$+ 2i \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)!} \left(\partial_{\mu_1} \dots \partial_{\mu_{2k+1}} \hat{A}_\mu \right) \cdot \left(\frac{i}{2} \theta^{\mu_1 \nu_1} \right) \dots \cdot \left(\frac{i}{2} \theta^{\mu_{2k+1} \nu_{2k+1}} \right) \cdot \left(\partial_{\nu_1} \dots \partial_{\nu_{2k}} \delta A_{\nu_{2k+1}} \right)$$

⇒

$$-\text{Tr} \left(\delta \theta^{ij}(x) J_{ij}(x) \right)$$

$$= \int \omega[\Phi + \delta \Phi] - \int \omega[\Phi]$$

$$= \lambda h^3$$

1-loop renormalization of current J_{ij}

$$\langle [J_{ij}](x) \Phi_i(x_1) \dots \Phi_n(x_n) \rangle$$

如有有限 () 的 () 在 () 中。

... OK

測量在評価中

§2.5. Discussion and remained & related issues

▷ reparametrization (of world volume)

の生成子である current J_m

noncommutative field theory

(& deformation quantization)

の枠組で出せる。

▷ Membrane の reparametrization

の量子論的側面を調べるために

NC quantum field theory を用いることが

できる。

▷ 残すべきこと :

・ 正確な fermion 場 λ の変換性 $\delta\lambda$

を知らなければならない。

・ string field theory の変換性

の同一視と reparametrization symmetry

の代数 (群) 構造の把握。

(homotopic associative algebra ?)